



### High-Resolution Performance Monitoring in Managed Lane Evaluation

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# Monitoring Depends on Project Goals

- > Reducing corridor congestion and travel times
- > Improving corridor travel time reliability
- > Providing a travel option with guaranteed performance
- Enhancing carpool and transit alternatives
- > Maximizing vehicle-throughput on the corridor
- > Maximizing person-throughput on the corridor
- > Maximizing toll revenues
- Reducing fuel consumption and/or pollutant emissions
- > Customer satisfaction, environmental justice, etc.



# I-85 HOT Corridor



### Atlanta's I-85 HOV-to-HOT Corridor Opened October 1, 2011

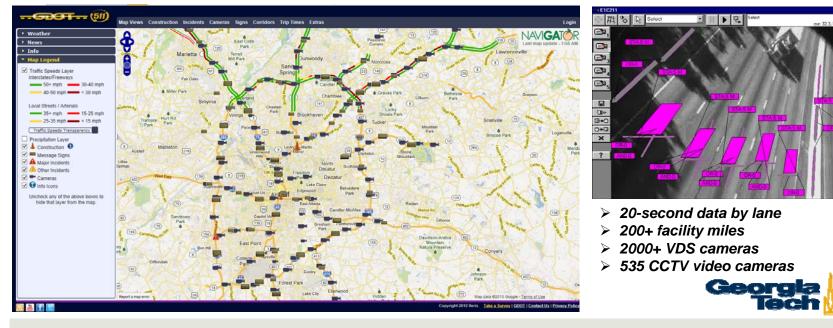


15.5 mile main corridor (plus 1 mile)

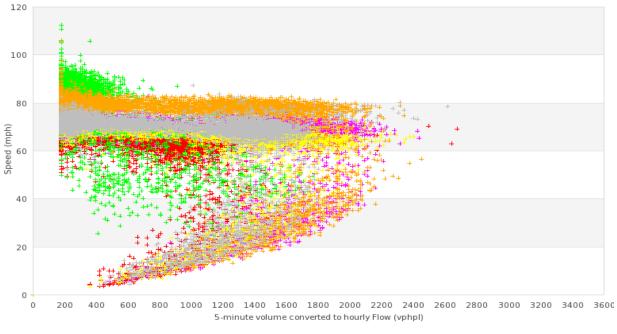


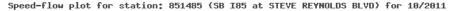
### **Operations Data**

- State Road and Tollway Authority toll system data
- Georgia Department of Transportation NaviGAtor data



# **Speed-Flow Plots**





+ GP1 + GP3 + GP4 + GP5 + GP6 + HOV



# Toll System Data

	2012	2013	2014
Total HOT Detections	78,340,186	94,974,194	108,718,150
Total GP Detections	44,368,481	62,159,534	63,614,769
Average Unique HOT Users/Month	48,476	63,328	73,337
Average Unique GP Users/Month	142,259	176,170	180,515

2.3 stations/mile HOT 0.4 stations/mile GP



# **Monitoring Corridor Occupancy**

Guensler, et al., 2013

- Vehicle occupancy (persons/vehicle)
  - Quarterly roadside data collection
  - > Netbooks with keypads (vehicle class & occupancy data)
- > Parallel license plate data collection (not paired)





# **Changes in Vehicle Occupancy**

- Significant decrease in carpooling
  - HOV2 vehicles decreased from 14.3% to 10.3%
  - HOV3+ vehicles decreased by 0.7% to 0.5%
    - Does not include transit vehicles
- Corridor vehicle throughput dropped by 6.6%
- Corridor person throughput dropped by 9.9%
- > Express bus throughput remained constant
  - 1.2% of vehicles yields 26% of HOT person-throughput



# Follow-up Corridor Carpool Survey

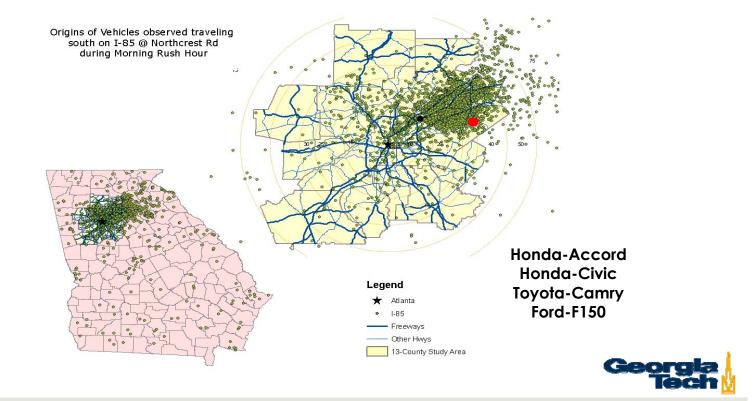
About 13% of respondents changed carpool mode

5/6/2016

Carpool break-ups outpaced carpool formation (1.6x)

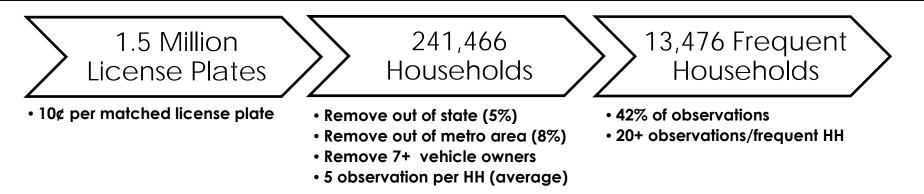
n = 540		In 2012, after the Express Lanes opened, how did you usually commute to work?		
		Drove Alone	Carpool	
In 2011, befo the Express Lanes opene	Alone	367 (68%)	27 (5%)	About 70% are fampools
how did you usually commute to work?		45 (8%)	101 (19%)	Georgia Tech

# License Plate Studies User Demographics (I-85 Commutershed)



# License Plates to Demographics

Khoeini, 2014

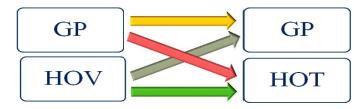


#### Demographic data

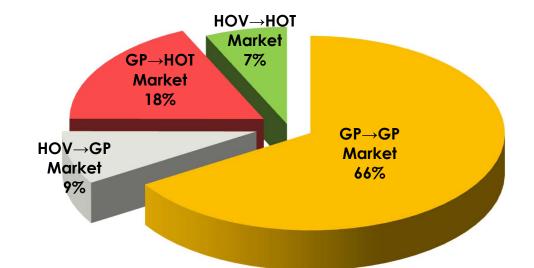
- Census tract data
- Census block group data
- Licensed marketing firm household-level data



#### **Cluster Analysis of Frequent Commuters**



- n = 13,476 (Frequent HHs)
- 20+ corridor observations
- Hierarchical clustering





## Socioeconomic Attributes across Lanes: Summary of Results

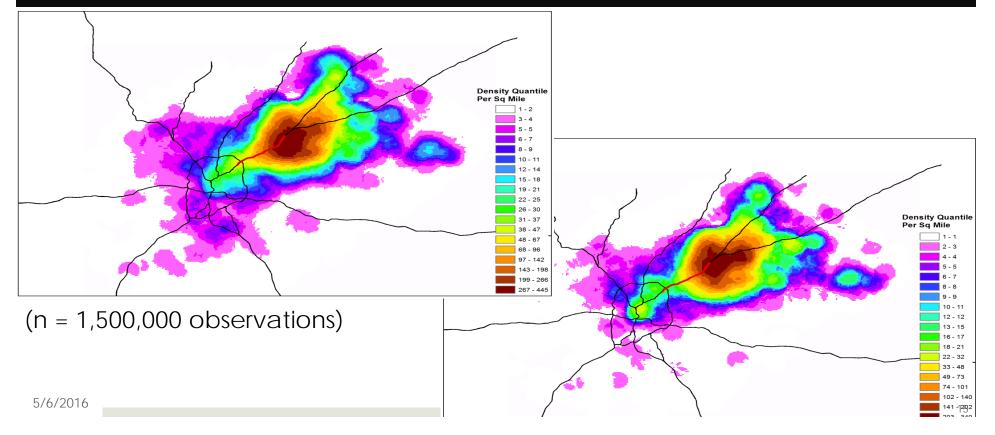
Khoeini, 2014

- > HOT lane (compared to GP lanes):
  - > 41% more households with \$120,000+ annual income
  - > 36% more households with 4+ children
  - > 11% more households with two adults
  - > 13% more households with Bachelors or more education
  - > 14% more married HHs
  - > 9% more households with middle-aged head of HH'
- > Logistic regression results in Khoeini (2014)



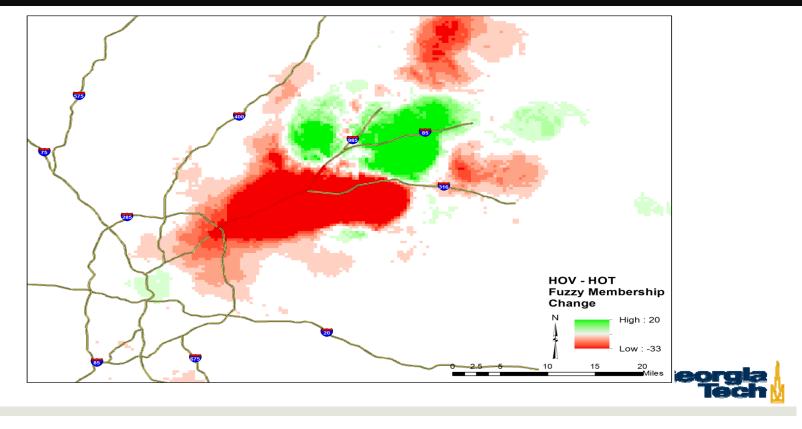
#### Point Density Quantiles HOV/HOT Lanes

Khoeini, 2014



#### Fuzzy Values Difference HOV/HOT Lanes

Khoeini, 2014



5/6/2016

# Analysis of Toll Response

Sheikh, 2015

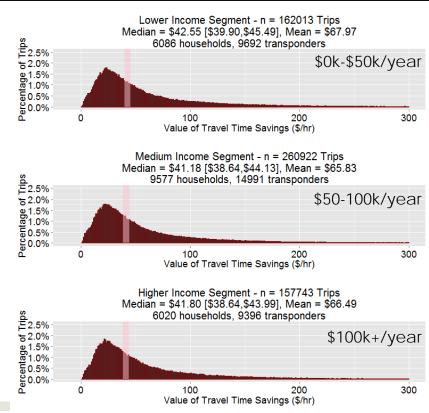
- > Revealed preference data (toll-monitored)
  - HOT and GP lane transponder readings
  - > Toll at time of lane-use decision
- Data indicate when the customer chose to pay to use the HOT lane and when they used the GP lanes
- > System must collect RFID tag readings in the GP lanes!



#### Value of Travel Time Savings By Income Group

	Lower	Medium	Higher
Median VTTS	\$42.55	\$41.18	\$41.80
Bootstrap			
Confidence	\$39.90	\$38.64	\$38.64
Intervals for	\$45.49	\$44.13	\$43.99
Sample Median			
Mean VTTS	\$67.97	\$65.83	\$66.49
Bootstrap			
Confidence	\$63.60,	\$61.55	\$61.35
Intervals for	<b>\$72.74</b>	\$70.21	\$70.25
Sample Mean			
25th Percentile	<b>\$24.71</b>	\$23.94	<b>\$24.18</b>
75th Percentile	\$80.65	\$78.00	\$79.03

 Overlapping confidence intervals
Mean and median values are not significantly different across groups
Similar in the afternoon northbound



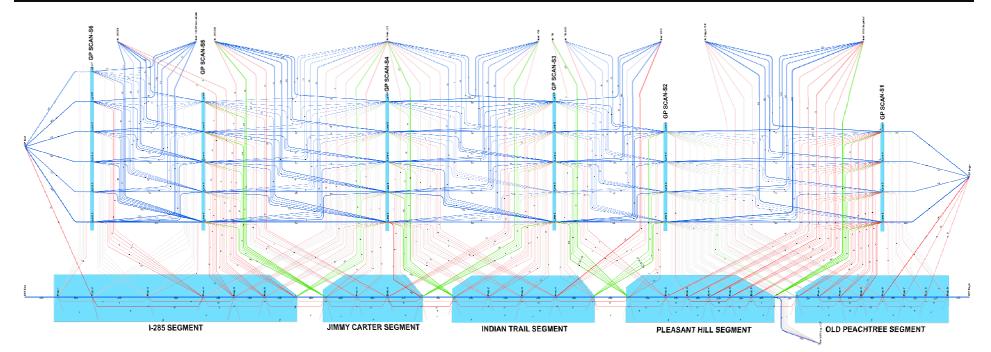
#### Lane Use and Value of Travel Time Savings

Sheikh, 2015

- > Lower and higher income households use the HOT lane
  - Both groups are willing to pay similar amounts per trip
  - > Higher income users use the lanes more frequently
- Infrequent users saved more travel time and paid less for time savings (more discriminating)
- GP lane congestion and trip length had largest impacts on decisions (much larger than demographics)
- Toll limit in 2013 was \$8.50, but users by income may respond differently to higher limits



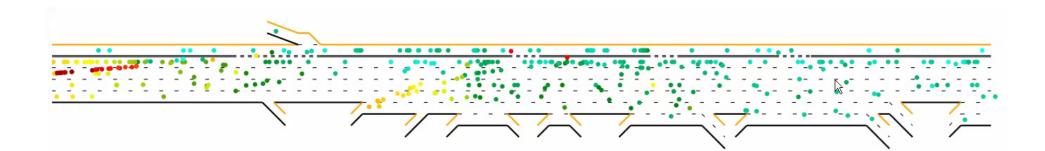
### O-D Patterns, Legal and Illegal Weaving RFID Tag Reads



I-85 SOUTHBOUND EXPRESS LANES PEACH PASS RFID TAG READS 10/24/12 6-10AM

# **I-85 Operations via RFID Tag Detection**

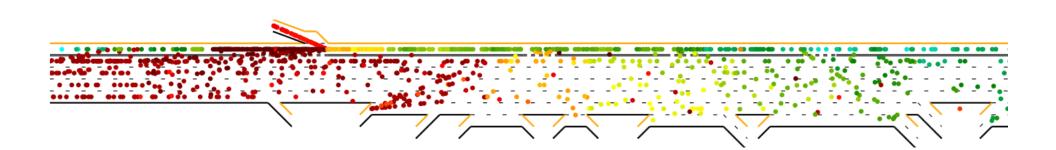
Toth, 2014



Color scale: black - 0mph red - 20mph yellow - 40mph green - 60mph cyan - 80mph 5/6/2016



# I-85 RFID Incident Example



Color scale: black - 0mph red - 20mph yellow - 40mph green - 60mph cyan - 80mph 5/6/2016



# Data for Managed Lane Assessments

- Vehicle flow by lane (by origin-destination pair)
- Speeds and travel times by lane
- Variability in travel times by lane
- Tolling data linked to operations data
- Vehicle occupancy (person throughput)
- > Origin-destination patterns
- > User demographics (elasticities and equity considerations)
- Microscale facility performance (weaving impacts)
- Speed and acceleration conditions (energy and emissions)



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## ARPA-E TRANSNET Project (2016-2019) High-Resolution Agent Monitoring

- Develop advanced systems model (simulation) to better predict energy consumption of transportation alternatives
- Implement a control architecture designed to minimize surface transportation energy consumption
  - Estimate energy consumption, time, and cost tradeoffs for alternative departure times, modes, and routes
  - Deliver tailored messages to participants to support travel planning and demand-responsive decision making
- > Assess energy savings resulting from improved efficiency



# Agent Advising

Present energy consumption, travel times, and costs for home-to-work peak-period Commute Alternatives

#### Phase I

> Alternative modes, off-peak travel, and ecodriving

#### Phase II

- > Alternative routes using distributed simulation
- Large-scale travel demand scenarios likely to affect regional travel and congestion patterns

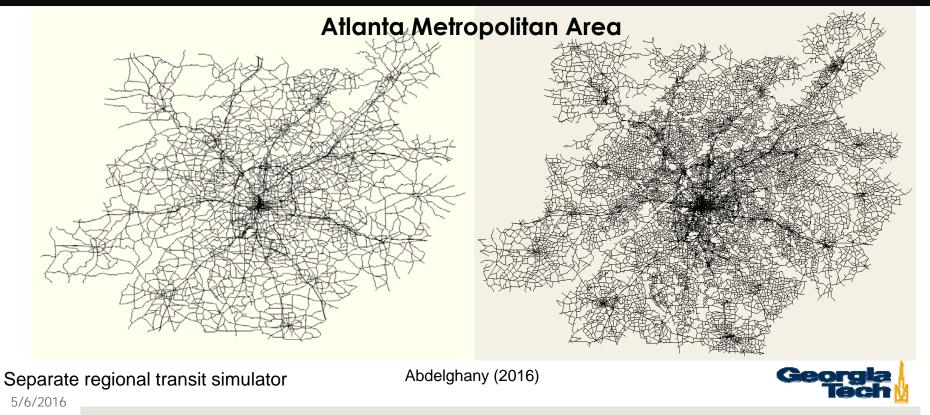


# **Data-Driven Project**

- > Real-time, lane-specific operations data
  - > NaviGAtor
  - > Toll system data
  - Transit data
- Revealed origin-destination patterns and arterial speeds from AirSage cell phone tower data
- Second-by-second real-time position/speed data from 40,000 volunteers via Commute Warrior smartphone app
  - Recruit I-85, I-75, MARTA, and Xpress Bus Commuters



# **DTA Platform Development**



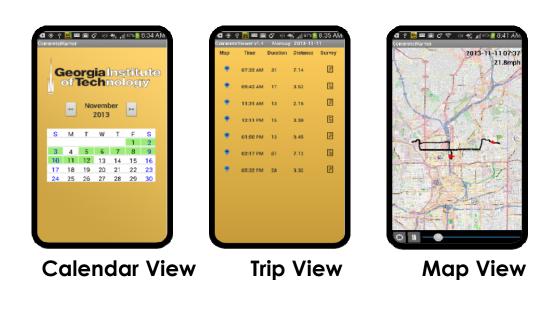
# **Commute Warrior**

- Background recording of travel data
  - Activated by acceleration sensors
  - Trips tracked by GPS
  - Sec-by-sec speed and position (real-time)
- > Interactive surveys
  - Trips displayed on smartphone and Commute Warrior website
  - Embedded surveys for trip purpose, reasons for route choice, etc.

▲     ♀     ■     ■     ♀     ♦     ●
Piptata Coogle
Email Cakardar Camera PlayStore
Prione Contacts Messaging Internet Apps
Georgia Tech

# **Commute Warrior Travel Journal**

- Calendar view
- List of trips by day
  - ≻ Map
  - > Time
  - > Travel Time
  - > Distance
- Map view shows trip animation with GPS speed data





# **Agent Monitoring and Interaction**

- > Monitored second-by-second activity
  - Revealed travel behavior and O-D patterns
  - > Monitoring all modes
  - Speed/acceleration conditions (system performance)
- > Observed responses to congestion, tolls, and messaging
- Stated preference surveys for requested days
- Generating linkages across a variety of data sources
  - NaviGAtor ITS, tolling, AirSage, Commute Warrior



# Future Managed Lane Evaluation

- High-resolution performance monitoring data will be available to further evaluate managed lane performance in Atlanta beginning in late 2016
- New data will allow the research team to assess commuter response to congestion, pricing, and agent advising
  - Second-by-second system performance
  - Revealed preference data
  - Stated preference surveys
- Simulated case studies of widespread incentives



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# **Takeaway Suggestions**

- > Issue free user accounts and RFID tags
- Install general purpose lane RFID tag readers
- Place tag readers at key locations for O-D observation
- > Monitor and archive corridor operations data by lane
- > Monitor for destructive weaving patterns and respond
- Conduct license plate studies
- > Review toll database structures (for use in analyses)
- > Consider monitoring volunteers for travel activity
- Conduct stated preference studies



# Sources for Today's Presentation

- > Primary Before-After Assessment:
  - Guensler, R., et al. (2013). Atlanta I-85 HOV-to-HOT Conversion: Analysis of Vehicle and Person Throughput. Prepared for the Georgia Department of Transportation
- > Georgia Tech Dissertations:
  - Sheikh, A. (2015). Consumer Response to Road Pricing: Operational and Demographic Effects
  - Foth, C. (2014). Empirical Study of the Effect of Off-ramp Queues on Freeway Mainline Traffic Flow
  - Khoeini, S. (2014). Modeling Framework for Socio-economic Analysis of Managed Lanes

