Traffic Signal Control Simulation and Optimization

Edward P. Fitts Department of Industrial and Systems Engineering, North Carolina State University

Goal

• We want to add multiple different problems in SimOpt library so that we can compare the solver's performance effectively and accurately

Modelling

- Inspired by Manhattan's grid with a few long two-way vertical arterial roads and a number of one-way crossing streets with alternating directions
- Generate origin and destination pairs and time of arrival for each car entering the system based on the arrival rate in each street and randomly generated probabilities for each destination
- Generate each car's route to their destination by Floyd–Warshall algorithm

[Objective function = average cycle time]

min $F(X; \xi \sim \exp(\lambda_i, i = 1, 4, 5 \dots, 8), \ell$: length of red and green lights)



 2×2 grid network example

Characteristic of Traffic signal control problem

- Sample path is non-smooth, non-convex function. In case of two intersections problem, the sample-path objective function shows two characteristics. periodic behavior;
 - zig-zagging decline but sharp increase after reaching minimum value

[2 intersections, 1 offsets]



Thanks to Shane Henderson (Cornell University) and David Eckman (Northwestern University) for their comments and suggestions.

Yunsoo Ha and Sara Shashaani









	120
(S	100
(sec	80
et 2 (60
)ffse	40
0	20
	C

- SPSA

How we can make multiple different problems with the traffic signal control problem?

Easily generate stochastic oracles of traffic lights with high dimensions by increasing the number of intersections.

Span a variety of functional shapes and behaviors by varying the parameters that include the arrival, probabilities of choosing destinations, and the lengths of lights.

2. Direct-search method NELDMD

3. Gradient-based method

58.5

Budget

200

