

Accuracy of Pedestrian and Traffic Flow Models Meaningful Quantifications

Femke van Wageningen-Kessels
Serge Hoogendoorn, Winnie Daamen



TFTC Summer Meeting and Conference
Celebrating 50 Years of Traffic Flow Theory — Portland, Oregon, 2014

Background

How good is a traffic/pedestrian flow model?

Observations

- ▶ reality
- ▶ experiment

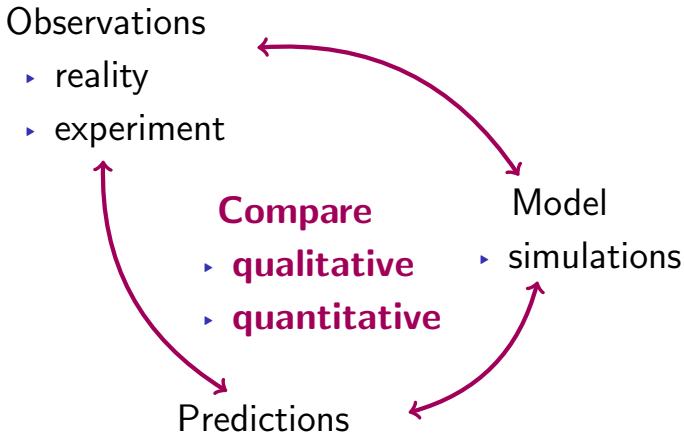
Model

- ▶ simulations

Predictions

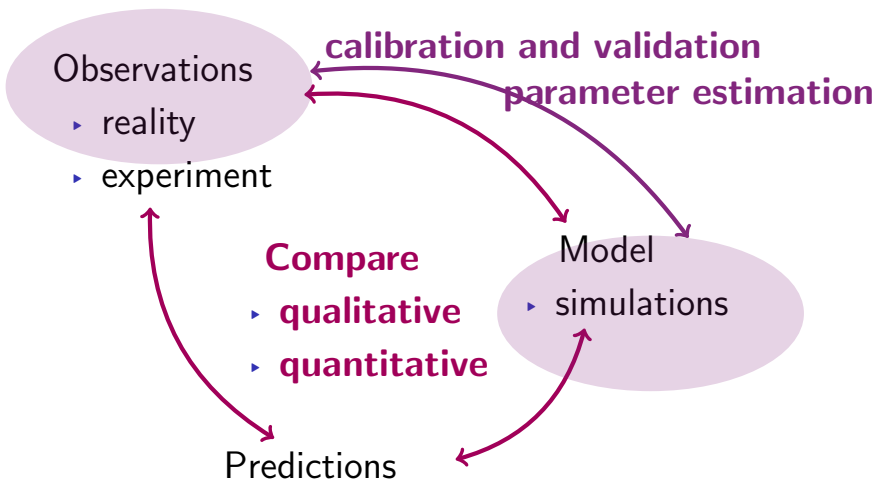
Background

How good is a traffic/pedestrian flow model?



Background

How good is a traffic/pedestrian flow model?



Accuracy measures review

- ▶ Goodness of Fit of speed, spacing, density, flow
 - ▶ (Root Mean) Squared (Normalized) Error, Mean (Absolute) (Normalized) Error,
 - ▶ GEH statistic
 - ▶ Correlation Coefficient
 - ▶ Theil's Bias/Variance/Covariance Proportion, Theil's Inequality Coefficient
- ▶ Likelihood
- ▶ Total flux, time spent, evacuation time

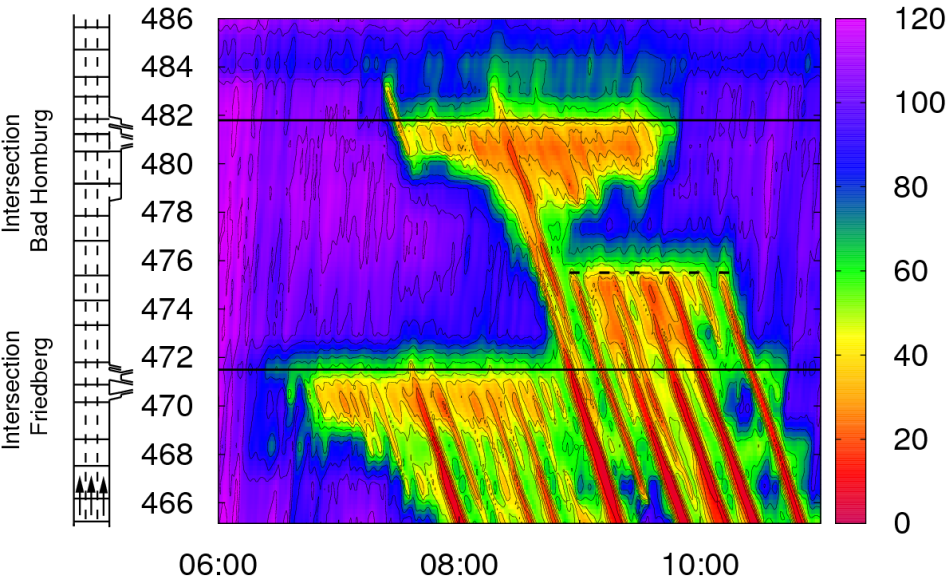
Usually do not take into account specific features

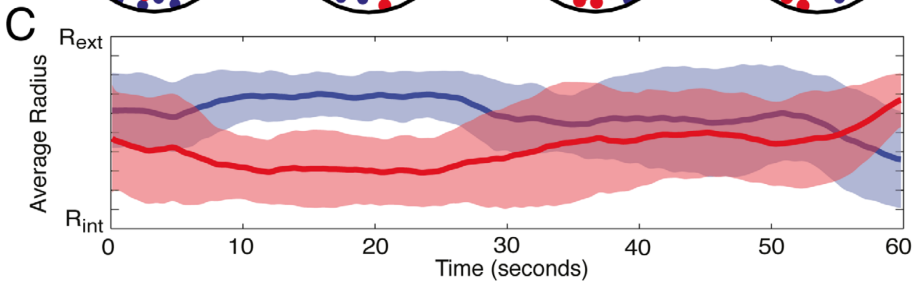
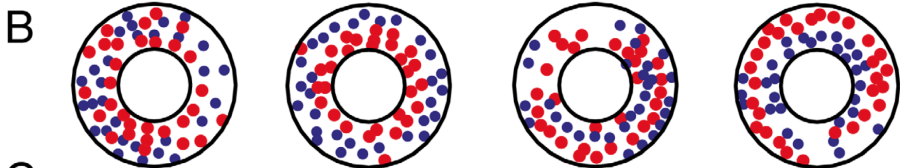
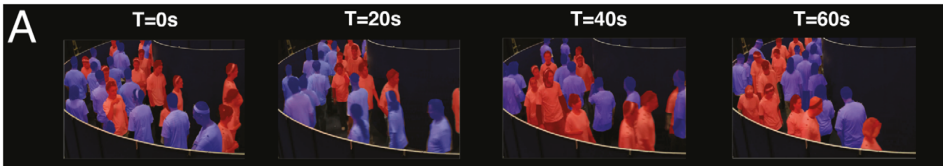
Shock waves

source: www.traffic-states.com

A5 South (June 11, 2001)

V[km/h]





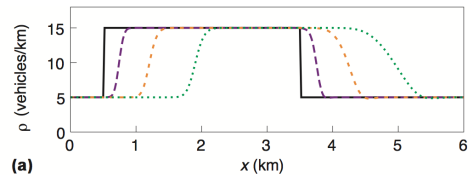
Lane formation

source: Moussaïd (2012)

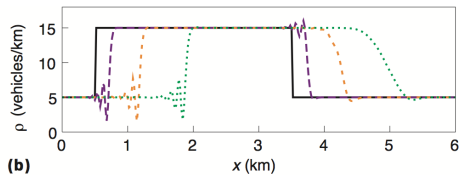
Turbulence

source: Johansson et al (2008)

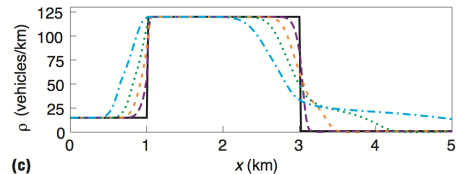




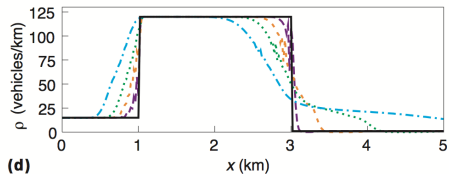
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Numerical simulations

source: Helbing & Treiber (1999)

Contribution: new accuracy measures

- ▶ Allow focus on certain feature of flow instead of averaging
- ▶ Gives insight into type of error
- ▶ \Rightarrow Insight into how to improve accuracy

Outline

Introduction

New accuracy measures

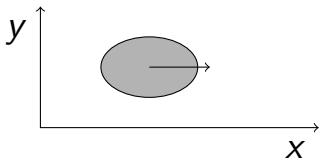
Test cases

- Traffic congestion simulation

- Bi-directional pedestrian flow modelling

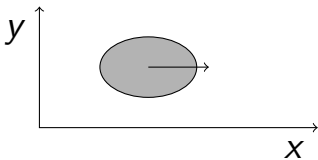
Conclusion & outlook

New accuracy measures

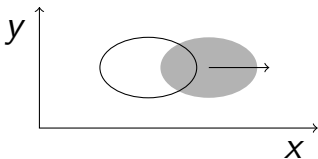


Exact

New accuracy measures



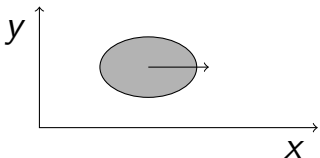
Exact



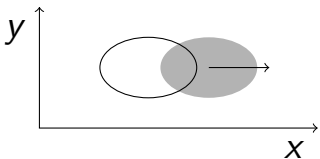
Phase error

Is location of high/low density/speed area correct?

New accuracy measures

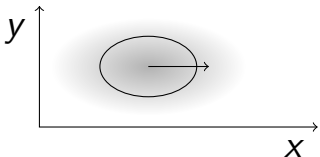


Exact



Phase error

Is location of high/low density/speed area correct?



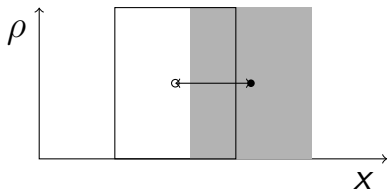
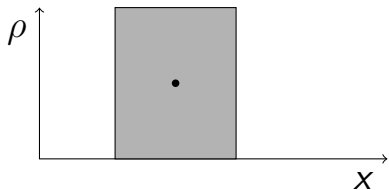
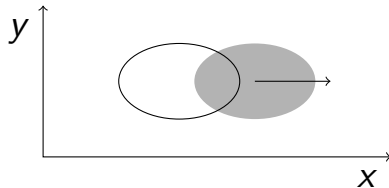
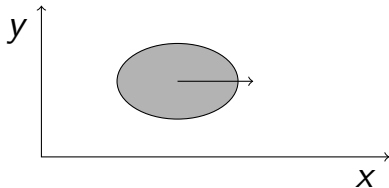
Diffusion error

Do sharp transitions between high/low density/velocity areas stay sharp?

From concept to quantification

Centre of mass for phase error

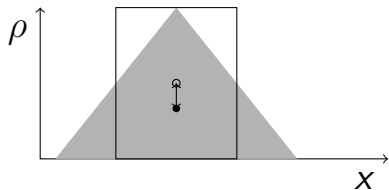
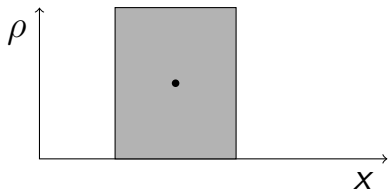
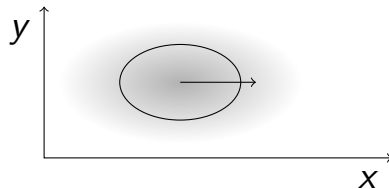
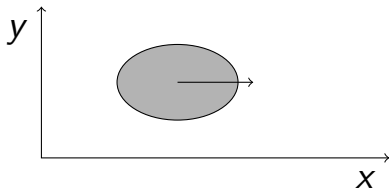
- ▶ In x - and y -direction
- ▶ Large difference \Rightarrow large phase error



From concept to quantification

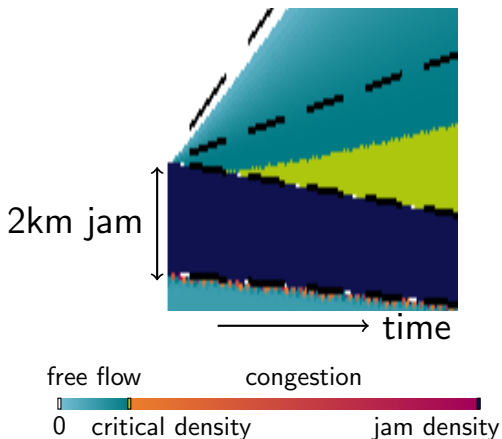
Centre of mass for diffusion error

- ▶ In density- (or speed-) direction
- ▶ Large difference \Rightarrow large diffusion error



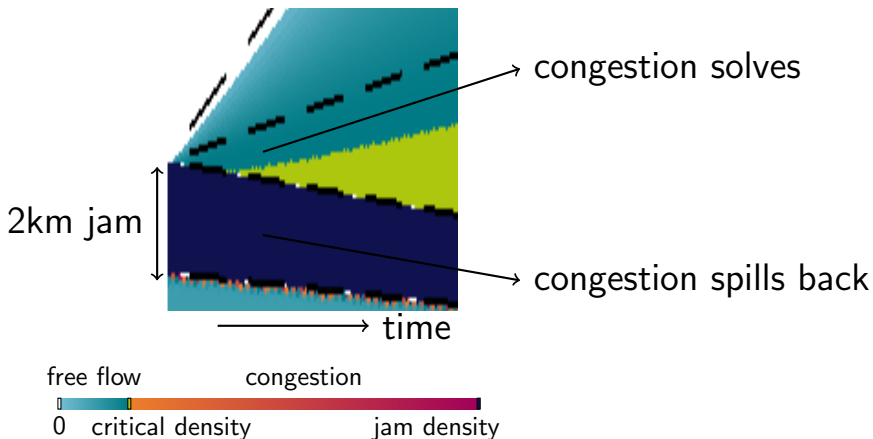
Test case 1: Traffic congestion simulation

Exact solution of LWR model \Leftrightarrow simulation results



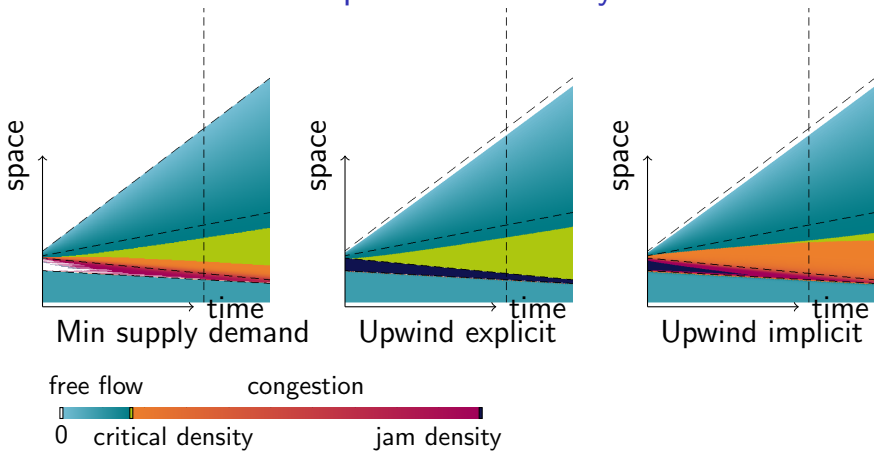
Test case 1: Traffic congestion simulation

Exact solution of LWR model \Leftrightarrow simulation results

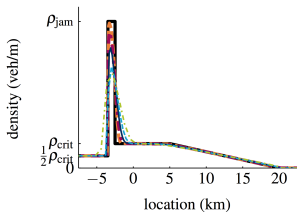
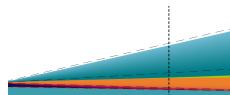


Solve with different numerical methods

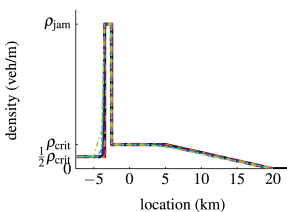
Numerical solutions: space time density



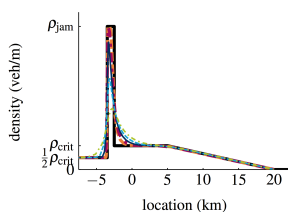
Numerical solutions: density cross section $t = 600$ s



Min supply demand

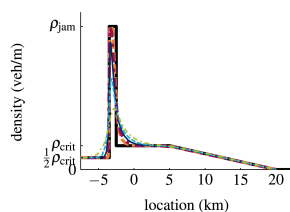
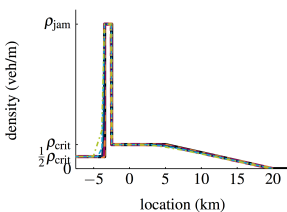
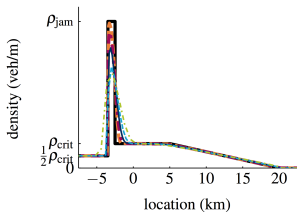
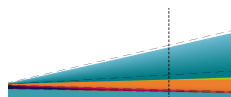
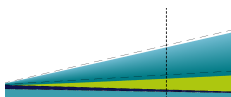
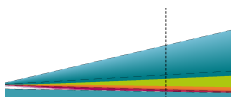


Upwind explicit



Upwind implicit

Numerical solutions: density cross section $t = 600$ s



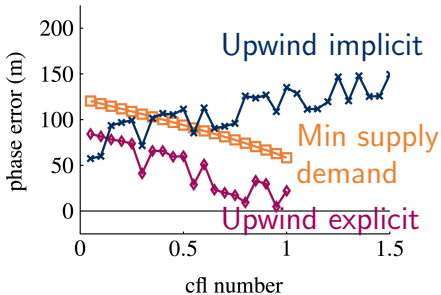
Min supply demand

Upwind explicit

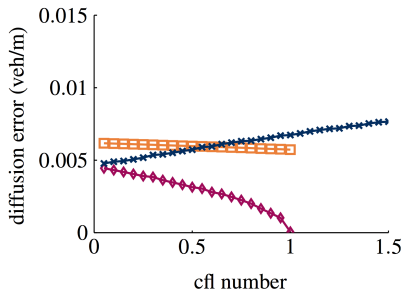
Upwind implicit

Centre of mass \Rightarrow phase & diffusion error

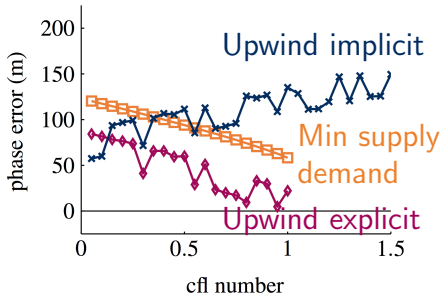
Phase error



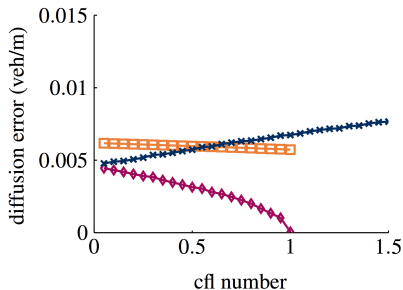
Diffusion error



Phase error



Diffusion error



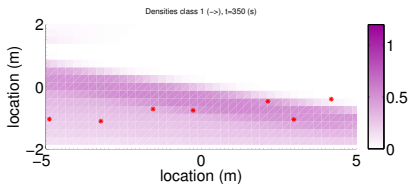
Results help selecting appropriate numerical method

- ▶ Small time steps: upwind is best
- ▶ Big time steps: use implicit, but at cost of phase error

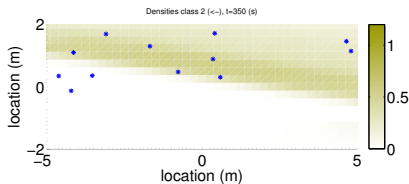
Test case 2: Bi-directional pedestrian flow modelling

Experimental data \leftrightarrow model

class 1 \rightarrow



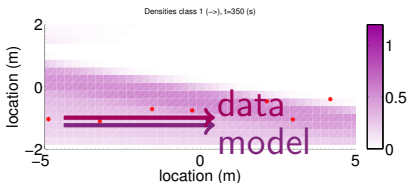
class 2 \leftarrow



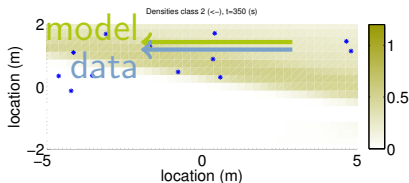
Test case 2: Bi-directional pedestrian flow modelling

Experimental data \leftrightarrow model

class 1 \rightarrow



class 2 \leftarrow

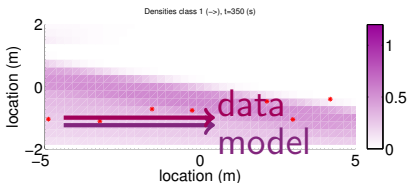


Continuum flow model
2 parameters for avoidance
 $\beta_u = 0.8$, $\beta_o = 2.3$ (set 1)

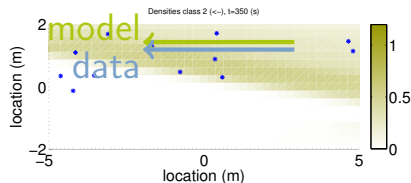
Test case 2: Bi-directional pedestrian flow modelling

Experimental data \leftrightarrow model

class 1 \rightarrow



class 2 \leftarrow



Continuum flow model
2 parameters for avoidance
 $\beta_u = 0.8$, $\beta_o = 2.3$ (set 1)

Test with other parameter settings

Experimental data \leftrightarrow model with different parameter settings



$$\beta_u = 0.8, \beta_o = 2.3 \text{ (set 1)}$$

almost perfect



$$\beta_u = 0.7, \beta_o = 1.36 \text{ (set 2)}$$

lanes swapped



$$\beta_u = 0.63, \beta_o = 0.63 \text{ (set 3)}$$

no lanes

Experimental data \leftrightarrow model with different parameter settings



$\beta_u = 0.8, \beta_o = 2.3$ (set 1)
almost perfect



$\beta_u = 0.7, \beta_o = 1.36$ (set 2)
lanes swapped



$\beta_u = 0.63, \beta_o = 0.63$ (set 3)
no lanes

Parameters are calibrated for total flux

Results

No difference for parameter settings according to:

- ▶ MAE & RMSE of class specific speed
- ▶ Diffusion error
- ▶ Total flux

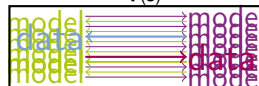
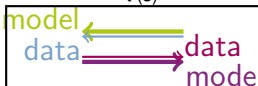
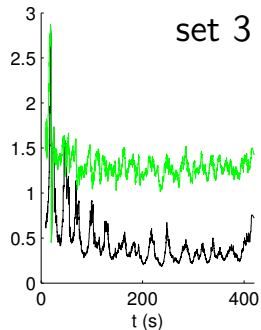
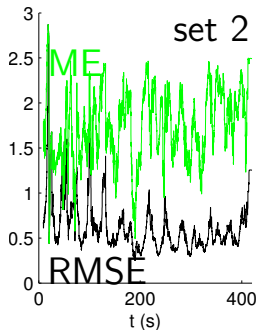
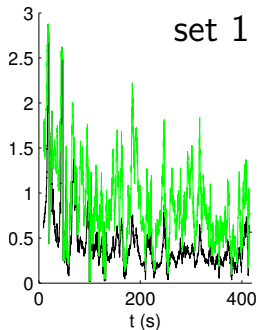
Results

No difference for parameter settings according to:

- ▶ MAE & RMSE of class specific speed
- ▶ Diffusion error
- ▶ Total flux

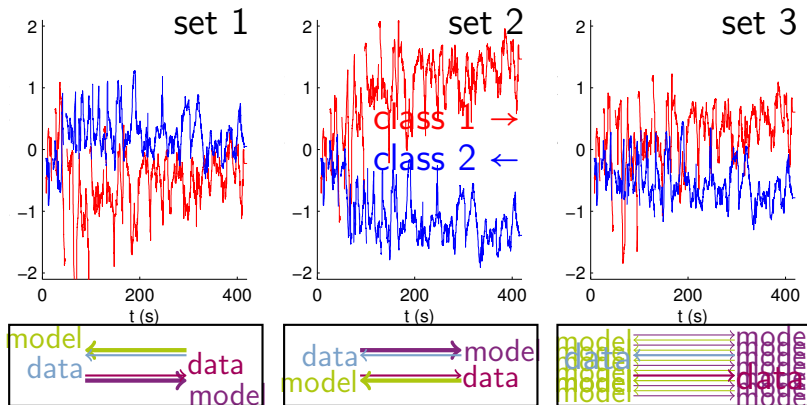
But: ME & RMSE of v_x and phase error show set 1 is best

Results ME & RMSE of v_x



- ▶ Set 1 best

Results Phase error y-direction



- ▶ Set 1 best
- ▶ Large phase error for set 2

Conclusion & outlook

- ▶ Phase error and diffusion error
- ▶ Applications
 - ▶ Road traffic & pedestrian flow. Future: NFD?
 - ▶ Comparing data vs model, model vs simulation, ...
 - ▶ Parameter estimation or assessment of model/simulation method
- ▶ Distinguish between different outcomes → interpretation needed:
- ▶ Phase error sometimes ok, sometimes not
- ▶ Insight into possible improvements

Conclusion & outlook

- ▶ Phase error and diffusion error
- ▶ Applications
 - ▶ Road traffic & pedestrian flow. Future: NFD?
 - ▶ Comparing data vs model, model vs simulation, ...
 - ▶ Parameter estimation or assessment of model/simulation method
- ▶ Distinguish between different outcomes → interpretation needed:
- ▶ Phase error sometimes ok, sometimes not
- ▶ Insight into possible improvements
- ▶ Future research:
 - ▶ Larger networks with many features?
 - ▶ Include time

Thanks!

f.l.m.vanwageningen-kessels@tudelft.nl