

Micro-simulation of Bicycles for Planning and Design

David Gerstle (presenting)

Daniel Morgan

Qi Yang

Caliper Corporation



www.caliper.com

Executive Summary

- Wide-area micro-simulation is an important planning and design tool for visualization and analysis
- TransModeler, specifically, micro-simulates bicycles rigorously, integrating state-of-the-art research on bicycles' traffic dynamics



www.caliper.com

Outline

- Outputs of micro-simulation
- Role of micro-simulation
- TransModeler for micro-simulation
- TransModeler for bicycle micro-simulation



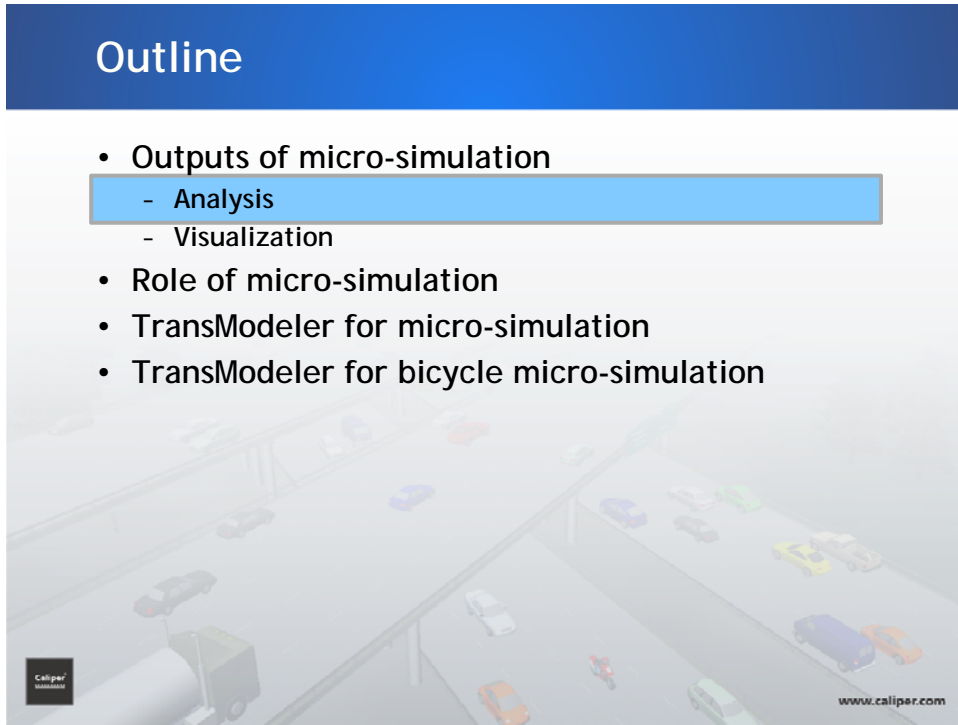
Outline

- Outputs of micro-simulation
- Role of micro-simulation
- TransModeler for micro-simulation
- TransModeler for bicycle micro-simulation



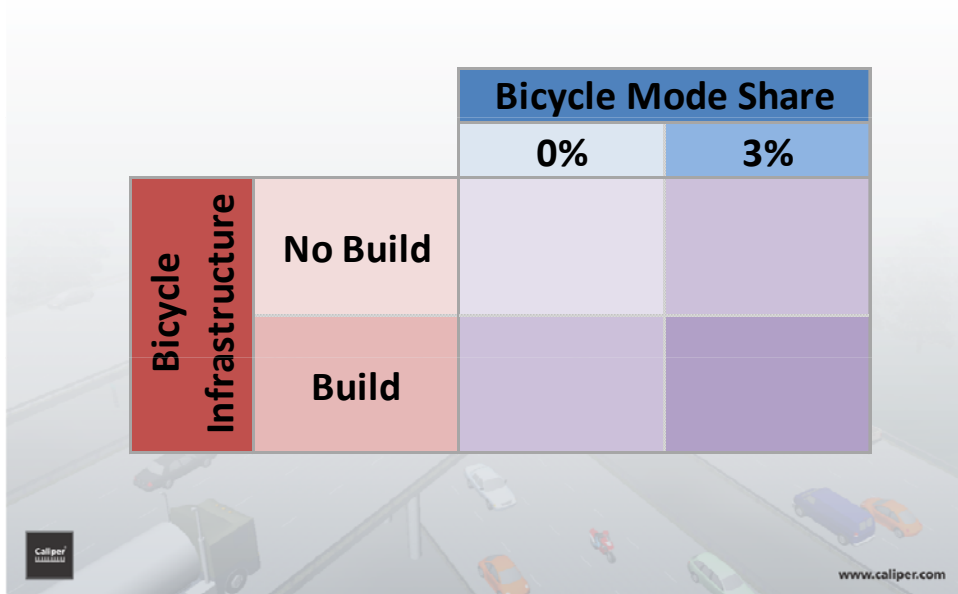
Outline

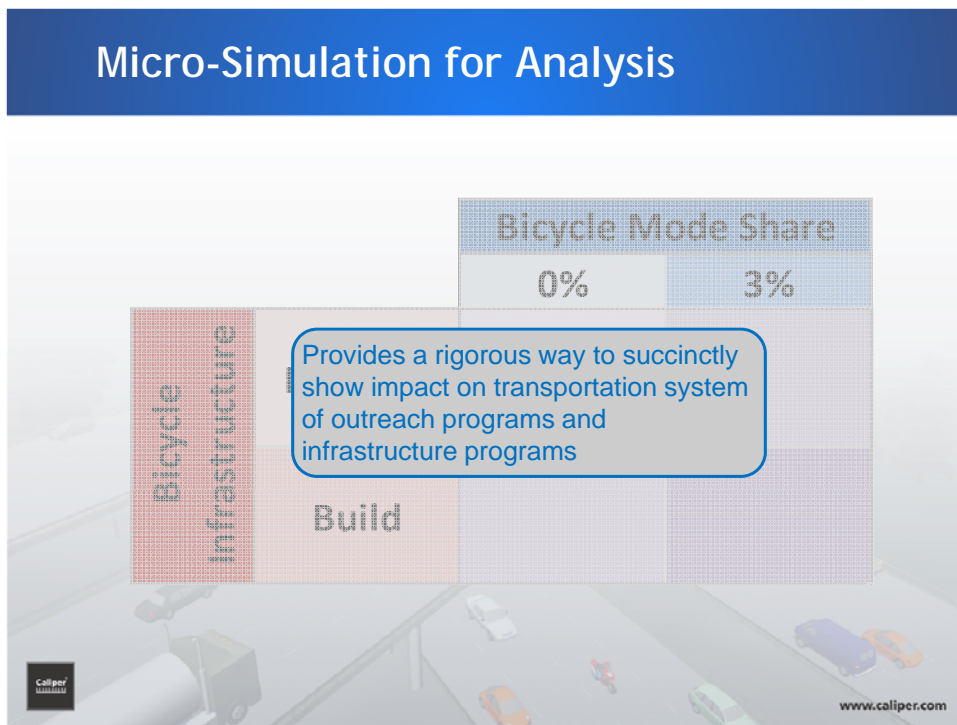
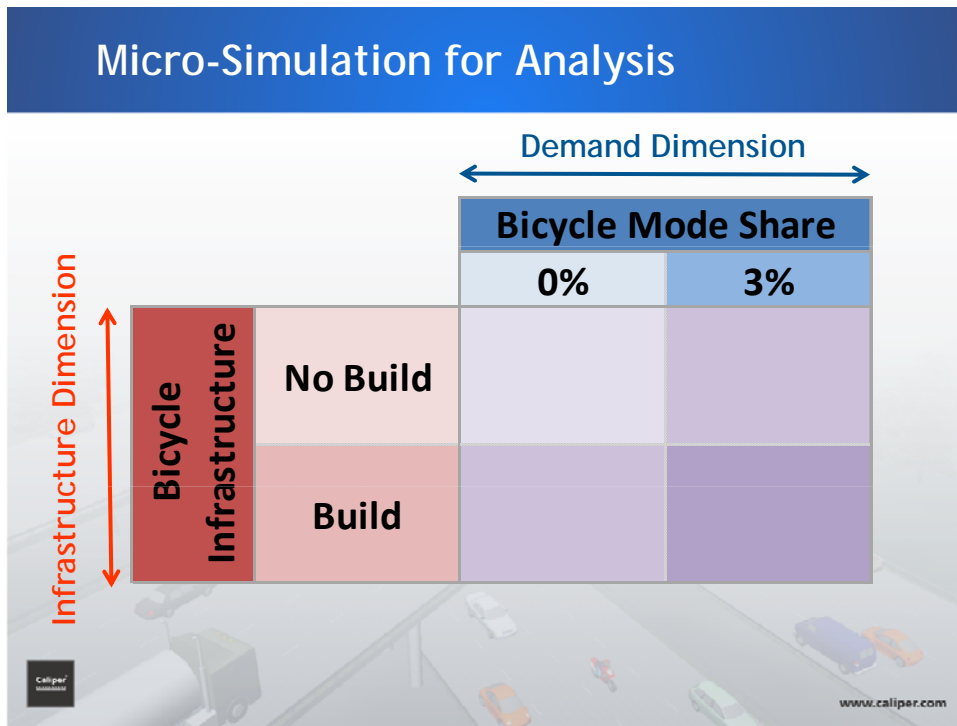
- Outputs of micro-simulation
 - Analysis
 - Visualization
- Role of micro-simulation
- TransModeler for micro-simulation
- TransModeler for bicycle micro-simulation



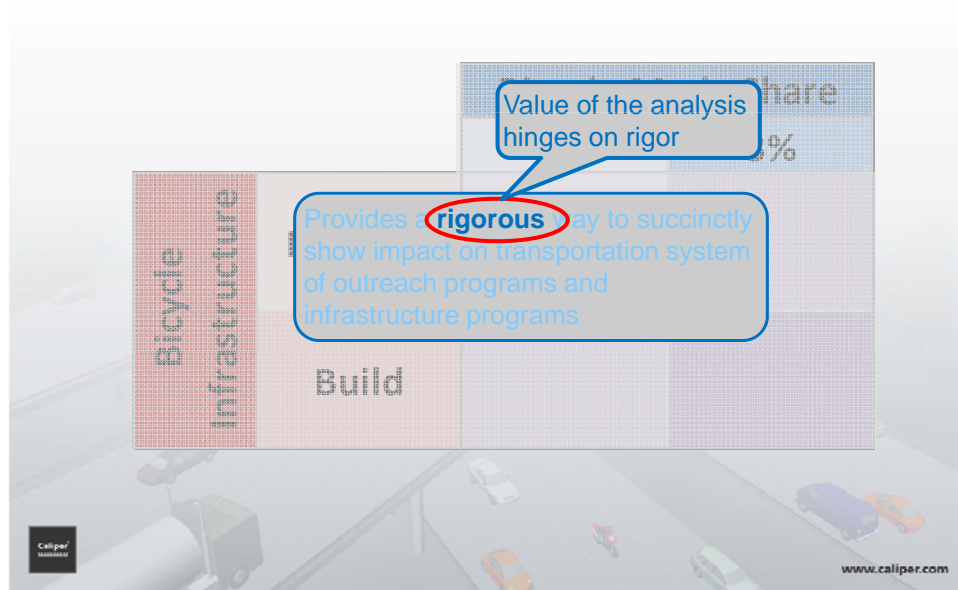
Micro-Simulation for Analysis

		Bicycle Mode Share	
		0%	3%
Bicycle Infrastructure	No Build		
	Build		





Micro-Simulation for Analysis



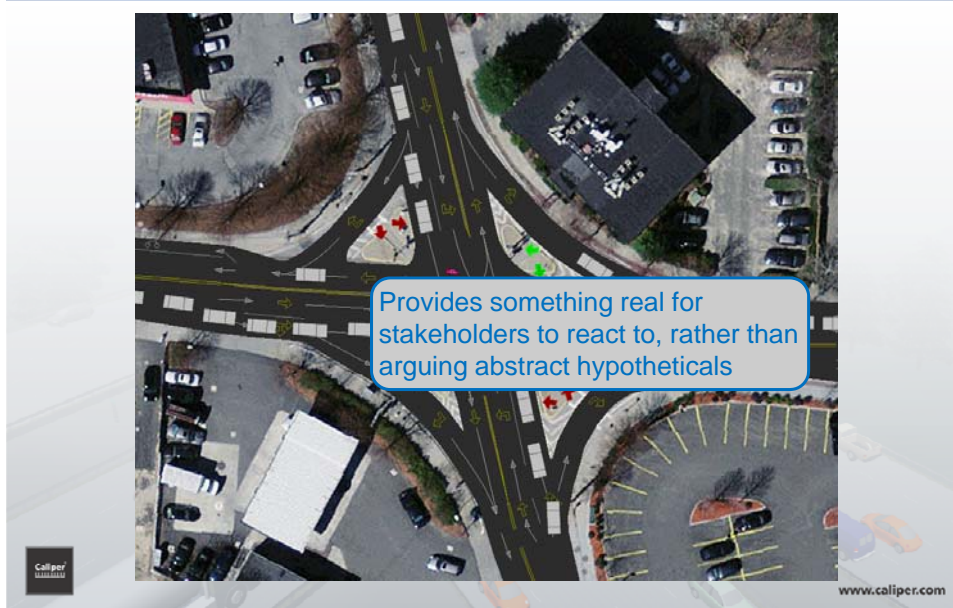
Outline

- Outputs of micro-simulation
 - Analysis
 - Visualization
- Role of micro-simulation
- TransModeler for micro-simulation
- TransModeler for bicycle micro-simulation

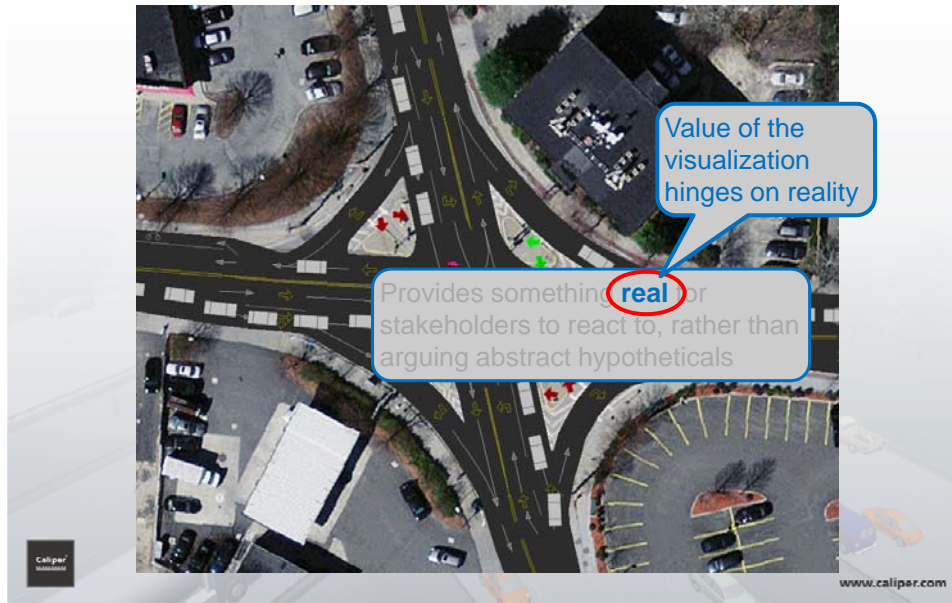
Micro-Simulation for Visualization



Micro-Simulation for Visualization



Micro-Simulation for Visualization



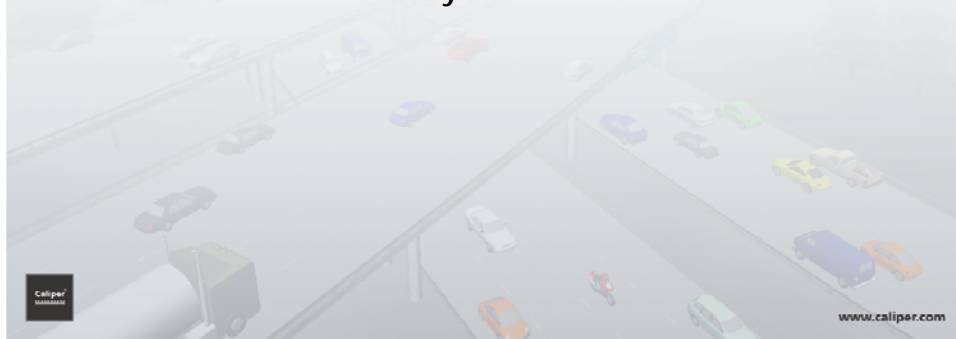
Outline

- Outputs of micro-simulation
- Role of micro-simulation
- TransModeler for micro-simulation
- TransModeler for bicycle micro-simulation



Outline

- Outputs of micro-simulation
- Role of micro-simulation
 - Transportation Modeling: Travel Demand vs. Micro
 - Micro-simulation as a tool for analysts
- TransModeler for micro-simulation
- TransModeler for bicycle micro-simulation



Transportation Modeling

- Travel Demand Modeling
- vs.
- Micro-simulation




Transportation Modeling

- Travel Demand Modeling

VS.

Why do micro-simulation?

- Micro-simulation



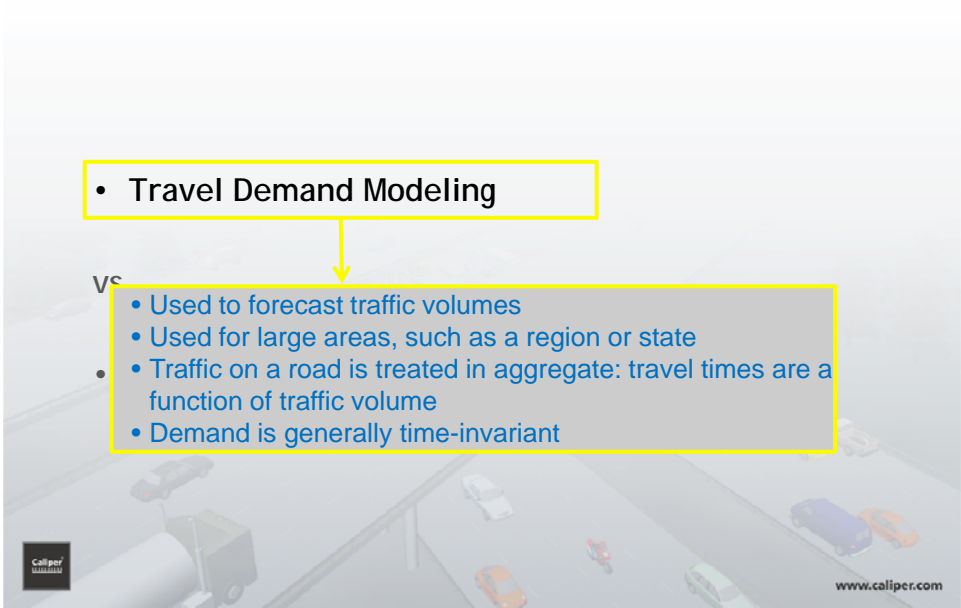
Caliper
www.caliper.com

Transportation Modeling

- Travel Demand Modeling

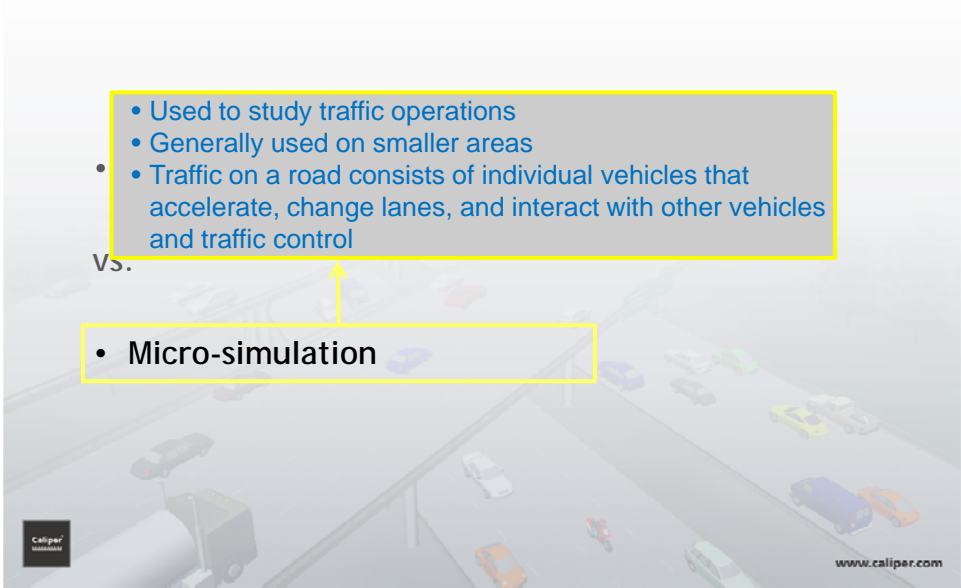
VS.

- Used to forecast traffic volumes
- Used for large areas, such as a region or state
- Traffic on a road is treated in aggregate: travel times are a function of traffic volume
- Demand is generally time-invariant



Caliper
www.caliper.com

Transportation Modeling



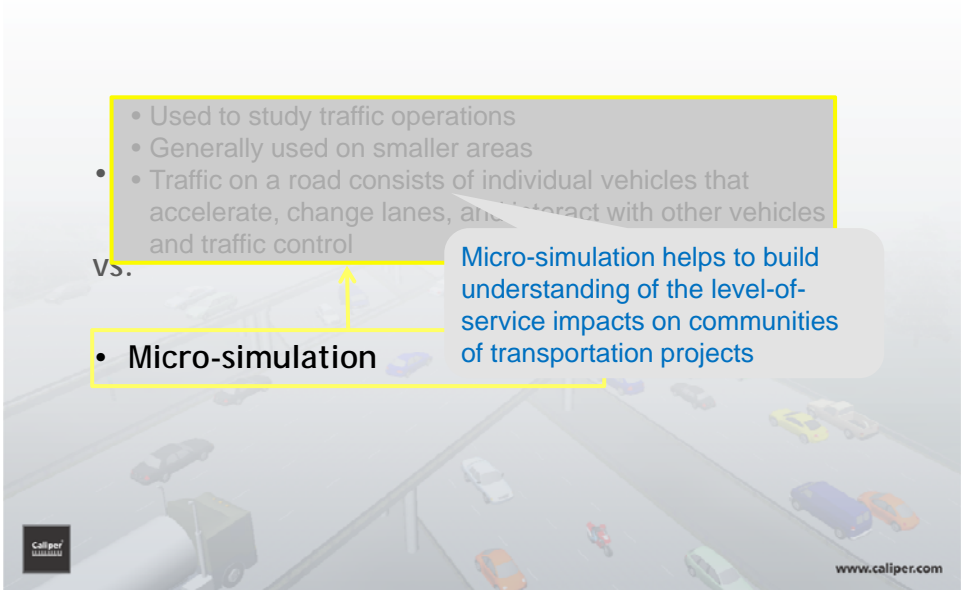
VS.

- Used to study traffic operations
- Generally used on smaller areas
- Traffic on a road consists of individual vehicles that accelerate, change lanes, and interact with other vehicles and traffic control

• **Micro-simulation**

Caliper
www.caliper.com

Transportation Modeling



VS.

- Used to study traffic operations
- Generally used on smaller areas
- Traffic on a road consists of individual vehicles that accelerate, change lanes, and interact with other vehicles and traffic control

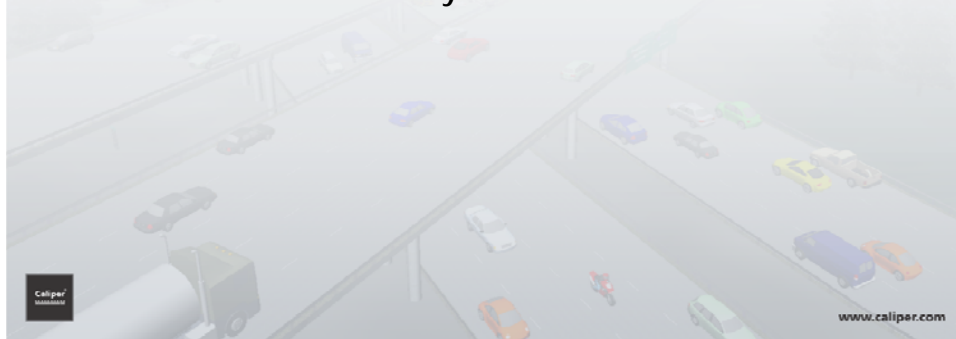
• **Micro-simulation**

Micro-simulation helps to build understanding of the level-of-service impacts on communities of transportation projects

Caliper
www.caliper.com

Outline

- Outputs of micro-simulation
- Role of micro-simulation
 - Transportation Modeling: Travel Demand vs. Micro
 - Micro-simulation as a tool for analysts
- TransModeler for micro-simulation
- TransModeler for bicycle micro-simulation



Micro-Simulation Modeling



Micro-Simulation Modeling



How does micro-simulation modeling benefit communities

By giving analysts the means to:

- Ask and answer “what if?” questions
- Prioritize funding and projects
- Base decision-making on state-of-the-art analysis
- Engage the public through dynamic and compelling visualization

Caliper
www.caliper.com

Outline

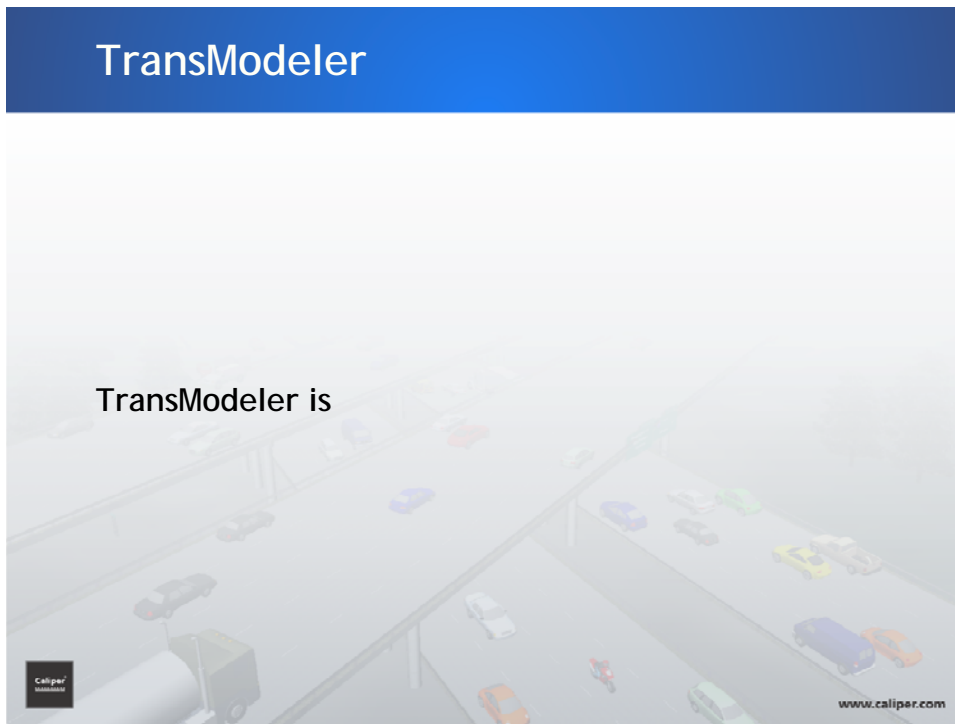
- Outputs of micro-simulation
- Role of micro-simulation
- TransModeler for micro-simulation
- TransModeler for bicycle micro-simulation



Caliper
www.caliper.com

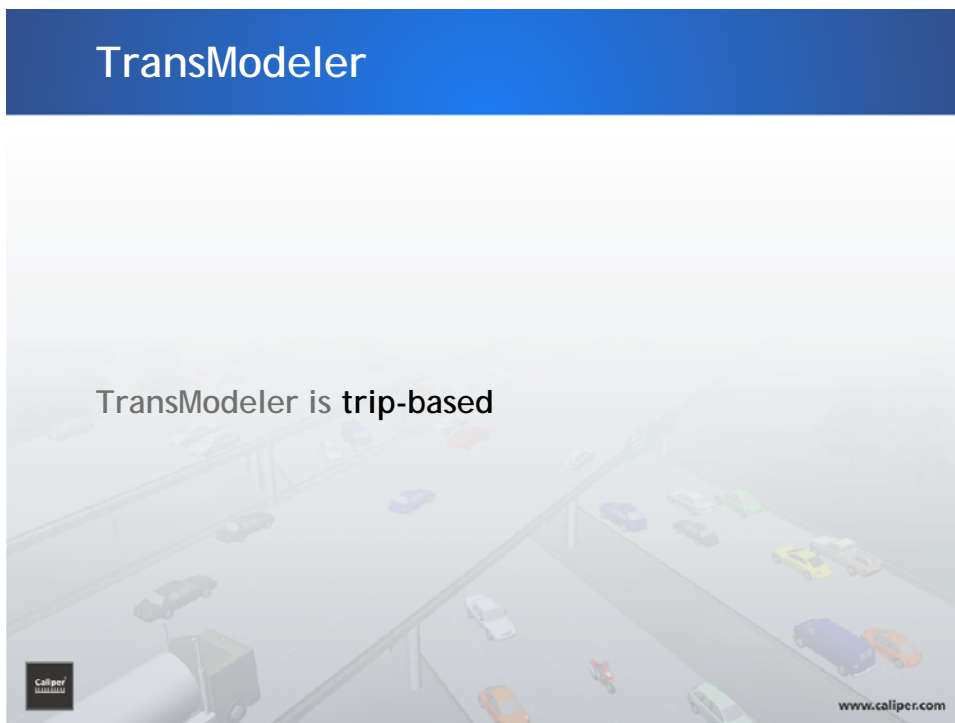
TransModeler

TransModeler is



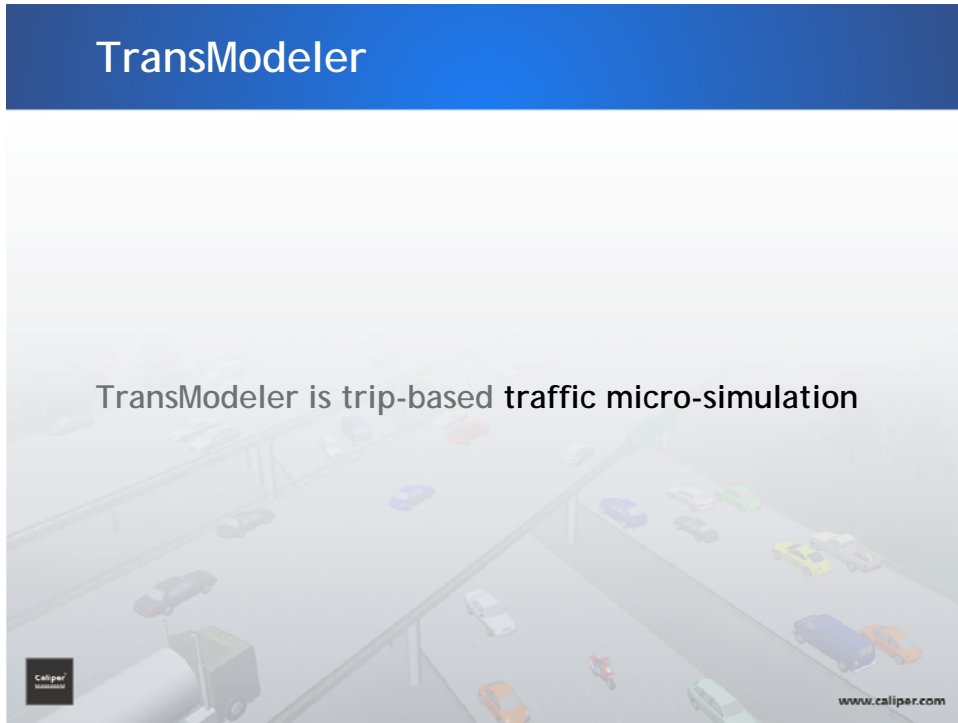
TransModeler

TransModeler is **trip-based**



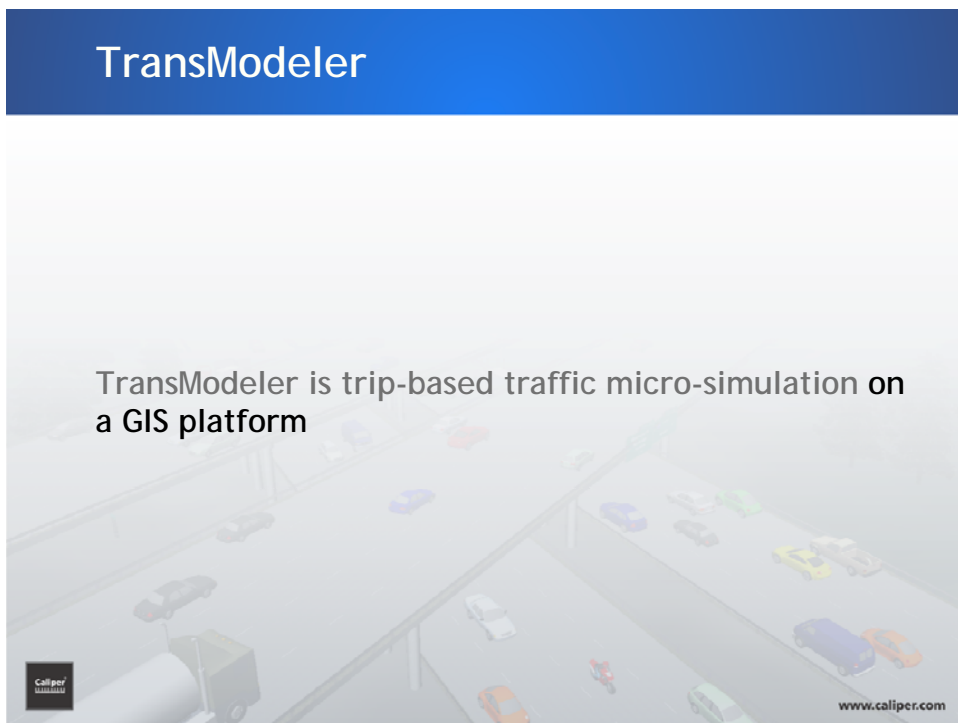
TransModeler

TransModeler is trip-based **traffic micro-simulation**



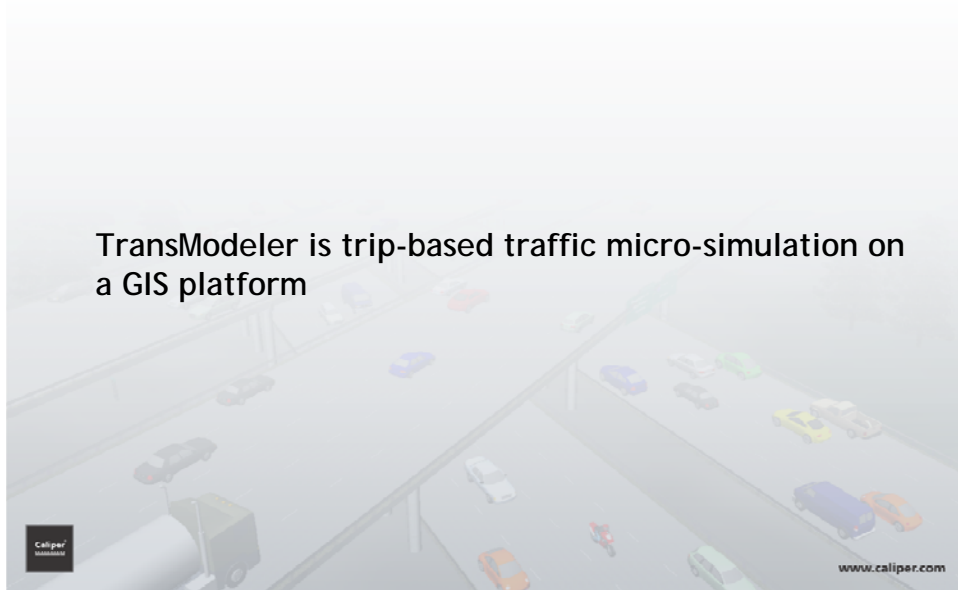
TransModeler

TransModeler is trip-based traffic micro-simulation **on a GIS platform**



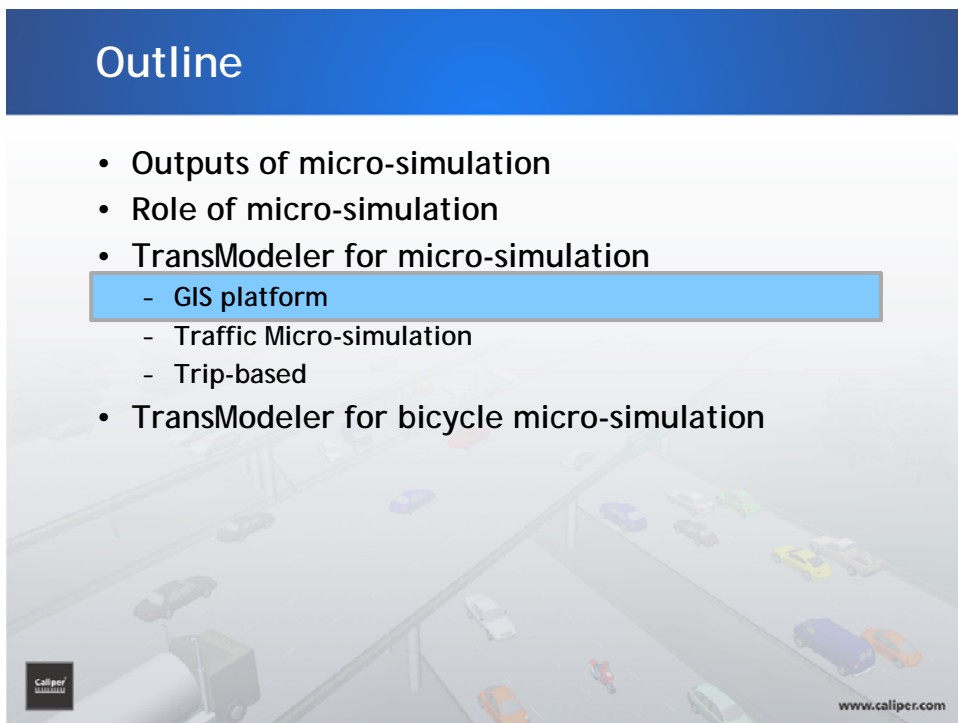
TransModeler

TransModeler is trip-based traffic micro-simulation on a GIS platform



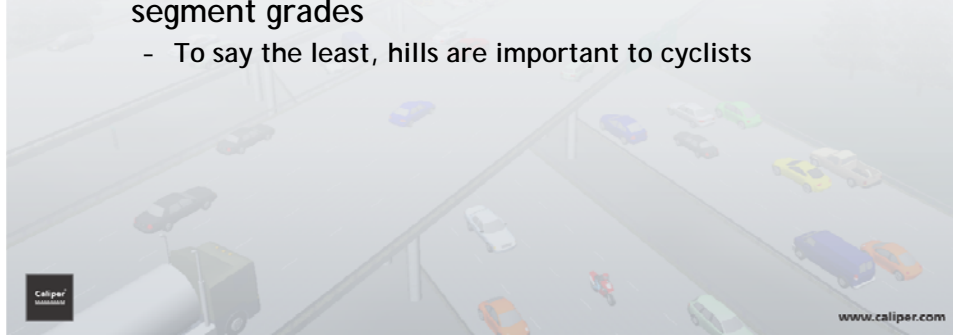
Outline

- Outputs of micro-simulation
- Role of micro-simulation
- TransModeler for micro-simulation
 - GIS platform
 - Traffic Micro-simulation
 - Trip-based
- TransModeler for bicycle micro-simulation



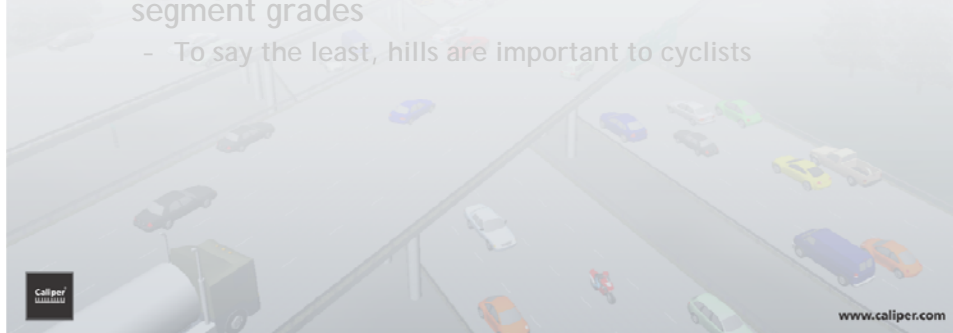
TransModeler's GIS platform

- Bring in parcel data, land use, bodies of water, georeferenced aerial images, extrude building footprints in 3D
 - Reproduce existing and build geometry accurately
 - Integrate all of your geospatial data and insights
- Use digital elevation map (DEM) data to set segment grades
 - To say the least, hills are important to cyclists



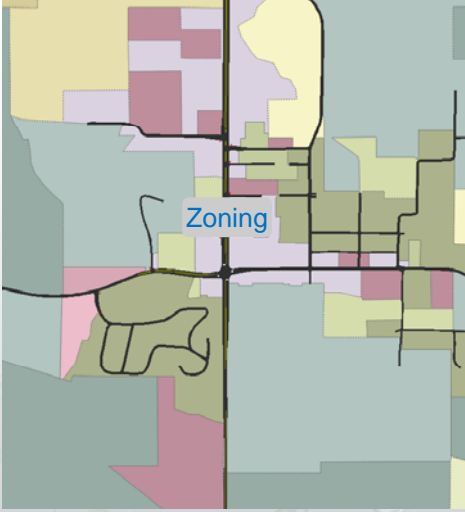
TransModeler's GIS platform

- Bring in parcel data, land use, bodies of water, georeferenced aerial images, extrude building footprints in 3D
 - Reproduce existing and build geometry accurately
 - Integrate all of your geospatial data and insights
- Use digital elevation map (DEM) data to set segment grades
 - To say the least, hills are important to cyclists



TransModeler's GIS platform

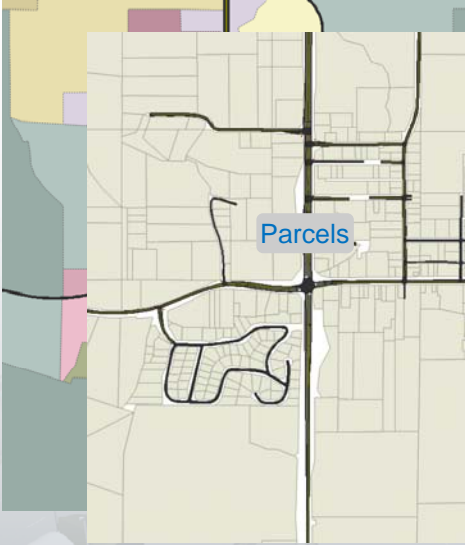
- bodies of water, extrude building
- geometry accurately
- data and insights
- (VI) data to set
- ant to cyclists



Caliper
www.caliper.com

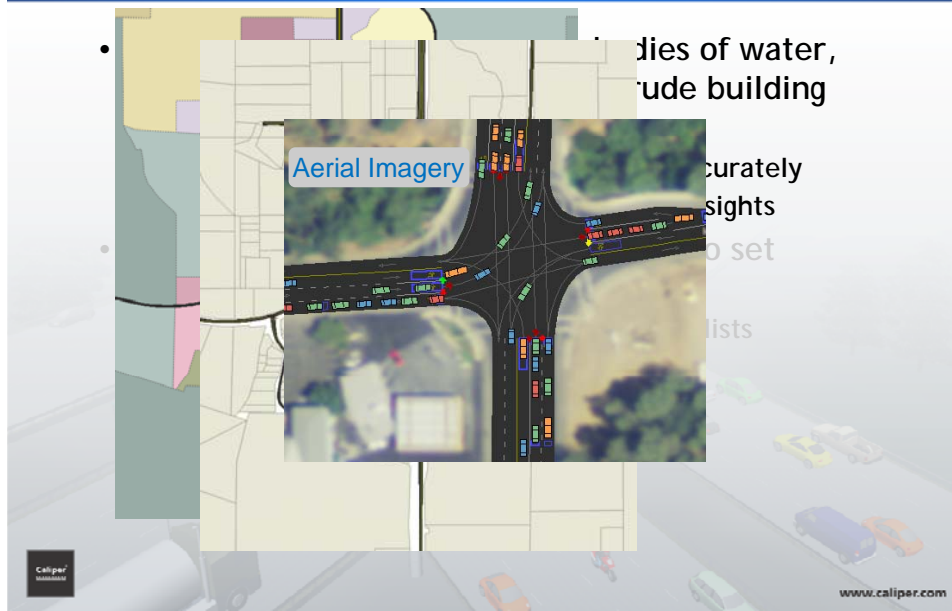
TransModeler's GIS platform

- bodies of water, extrude building
- geometry accurately
- and insights
- data to set
- o cyclists



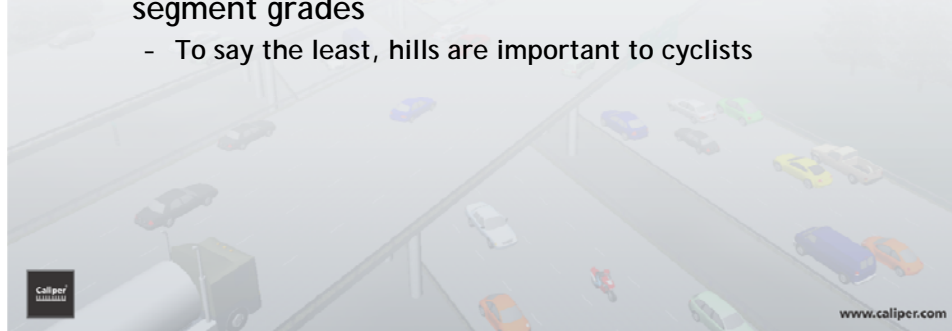
Caliper
www.caliper.com

TransModeler's GIS platform

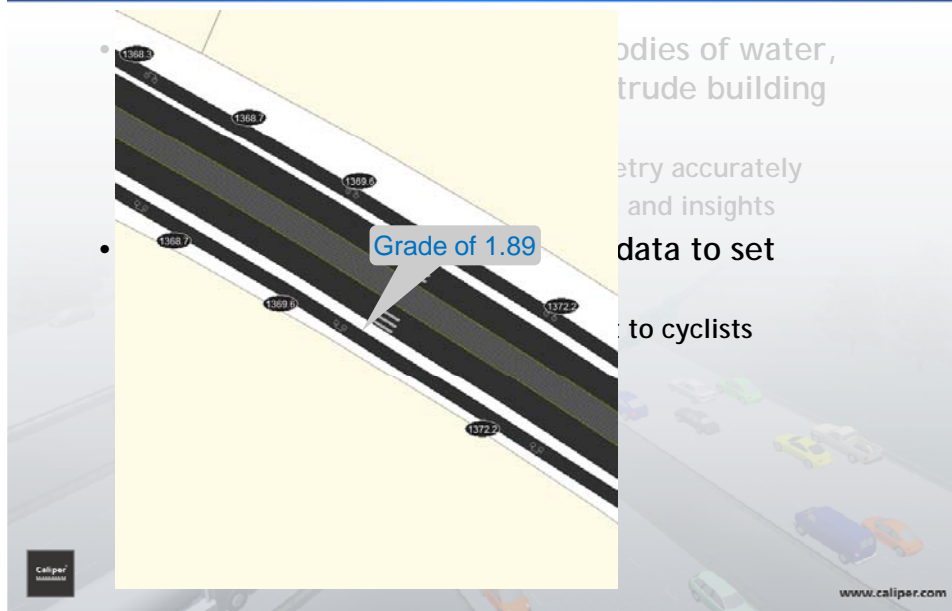


TransModeler's GIS platform

- Bring in parcel data, land use, bodies of water, georeferenced aerial images, extrude building footprints in 3D
 - Reproduce existing and build geometry accurately
 - Integrate all of your geospatial data and insights
- Use digital elevation map (DEM) data to set segment grades
 - To say the least, hills are important to cyclists



TransModeler's GIS platform

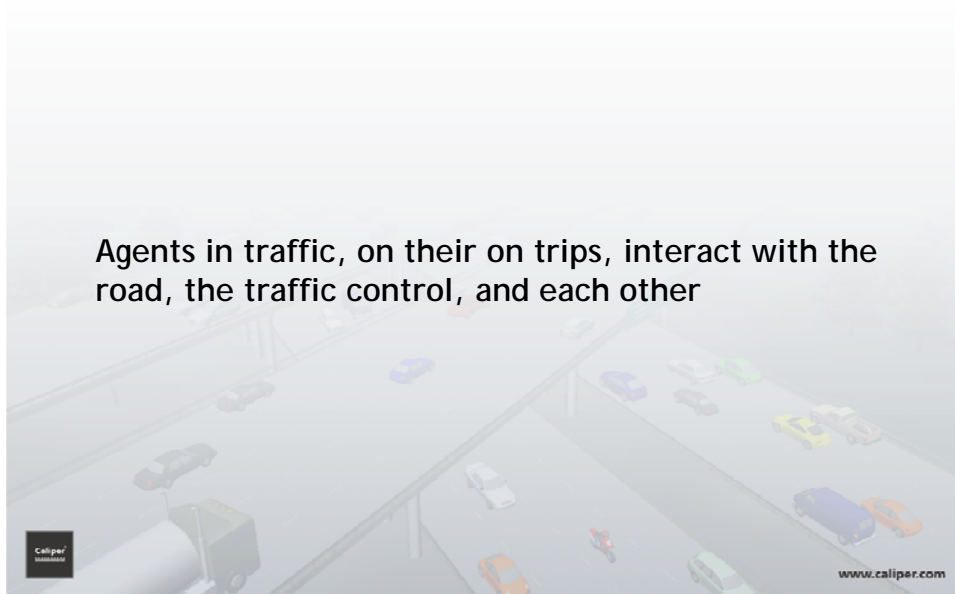


Outline

- Outputs of micro-simulation
- Role of micro-simulation
- TransModeler for micro-simulation
 - GIS platform
 - Traffic Micro-simulation
 - Trip-based demand
- TransModeler for bicycle micro-simulation

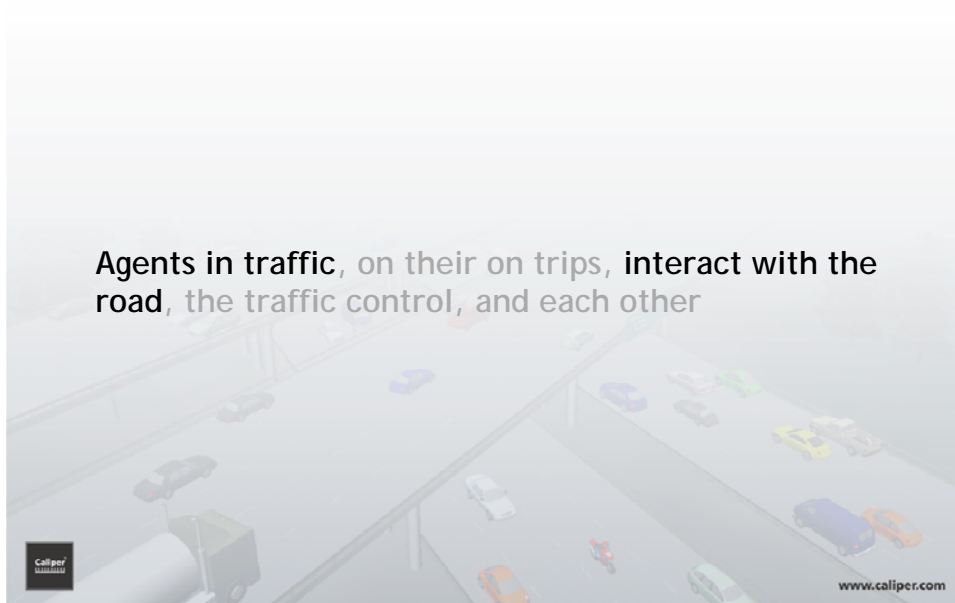
TransModeler's Traffic Micro-simulation

Agents in traffic, on their on trips, interact with the road, the traffic control, and each other

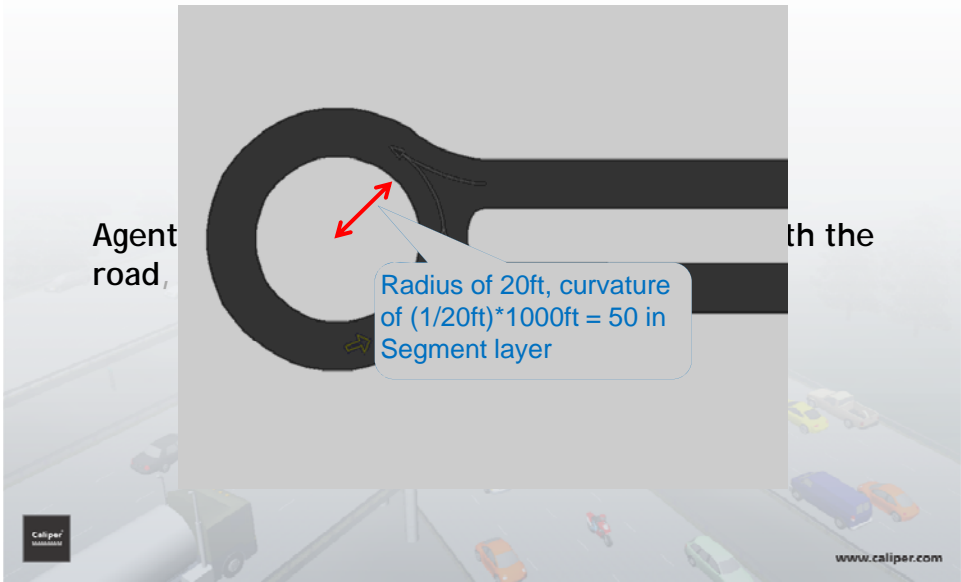


TransModeler's Traffic Micro-simulation

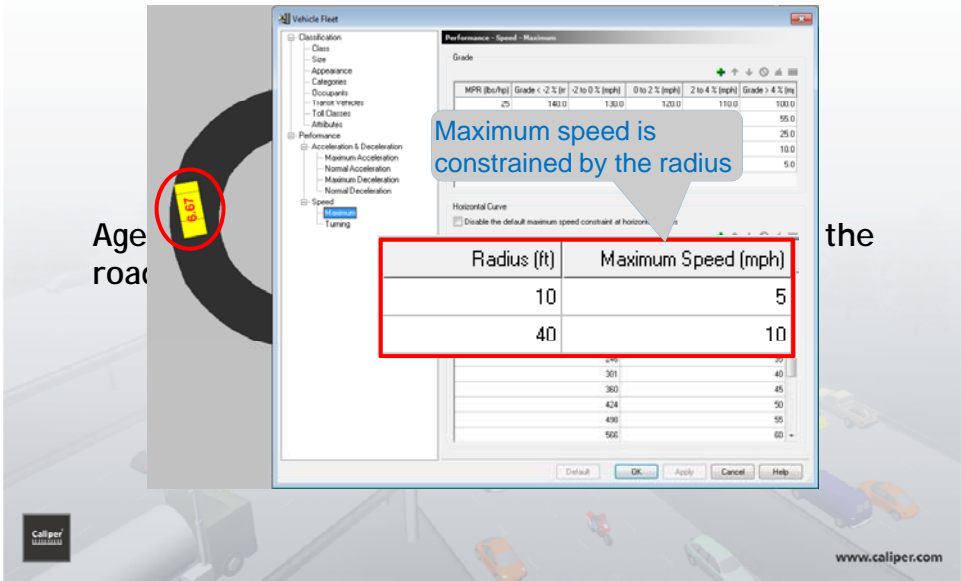
Agents in traffic, on their on trips, interact with the road, the traffic control, and each other



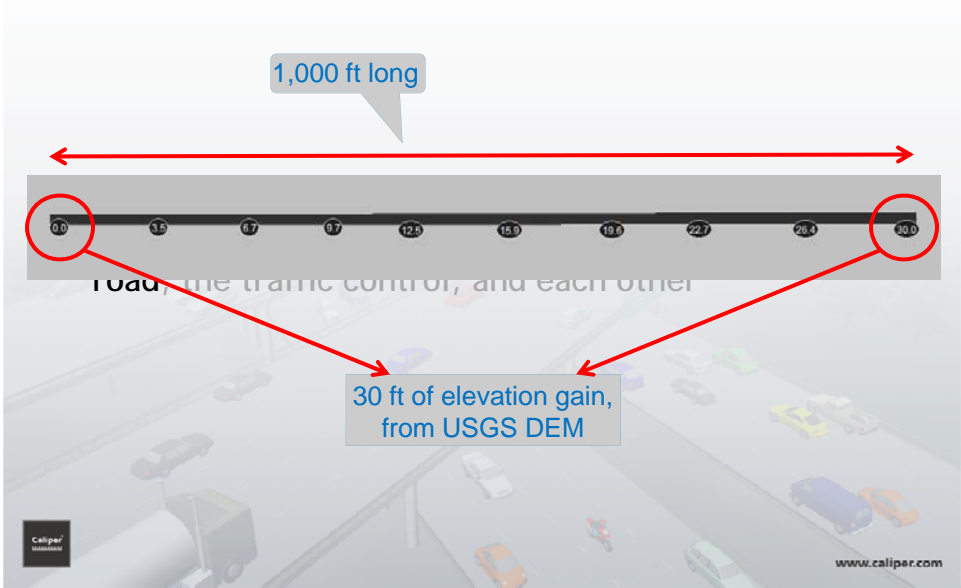
TransModeler's Traffic Micro-simulation



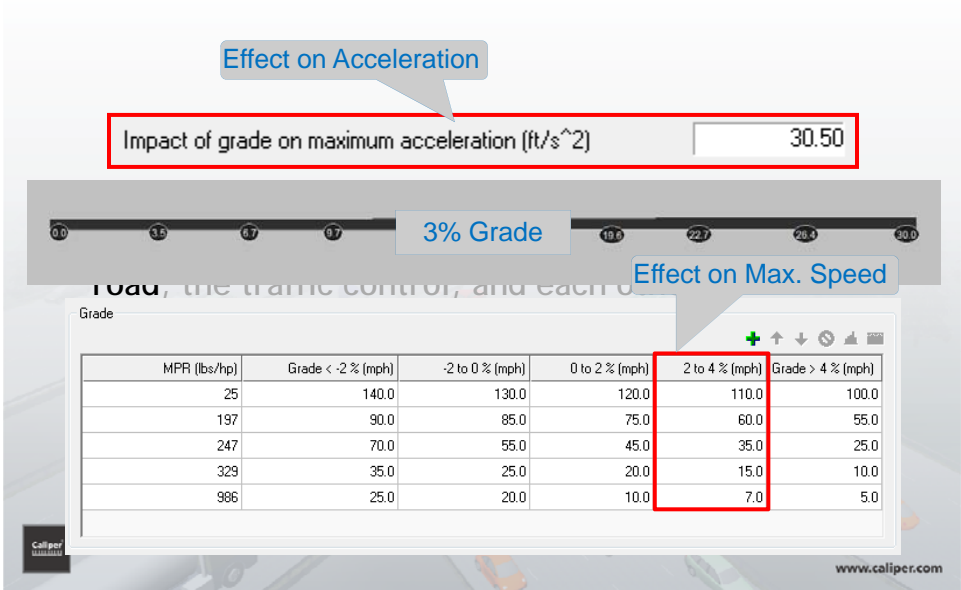
TransModeler's Traffic Micro-simulation



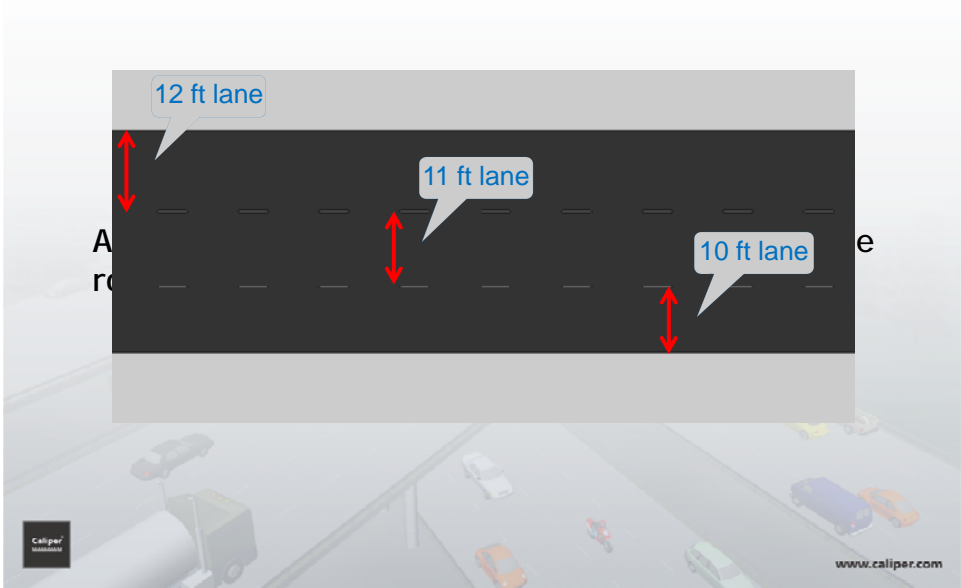
TransModeler's Traffic Micro-simulation



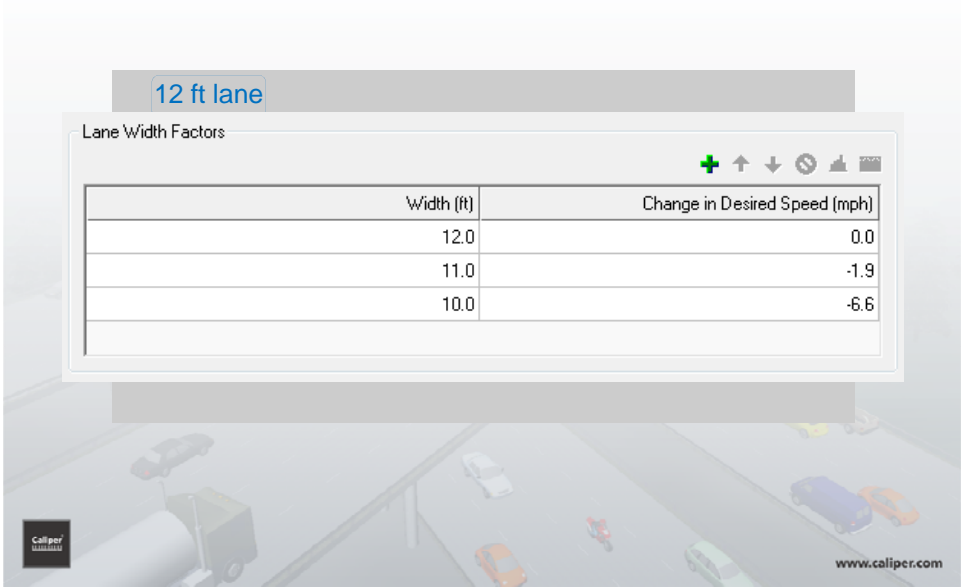
TransModeler's Traffic Micro-simulation



TransModeler's Traffic Micro-simulation



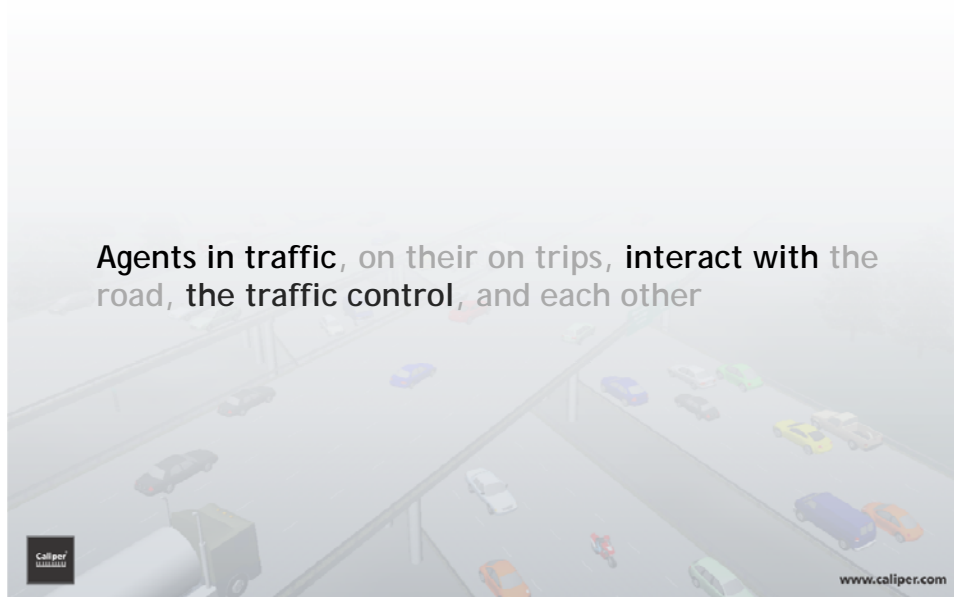
TransModeler's Traffic Micro-simulation



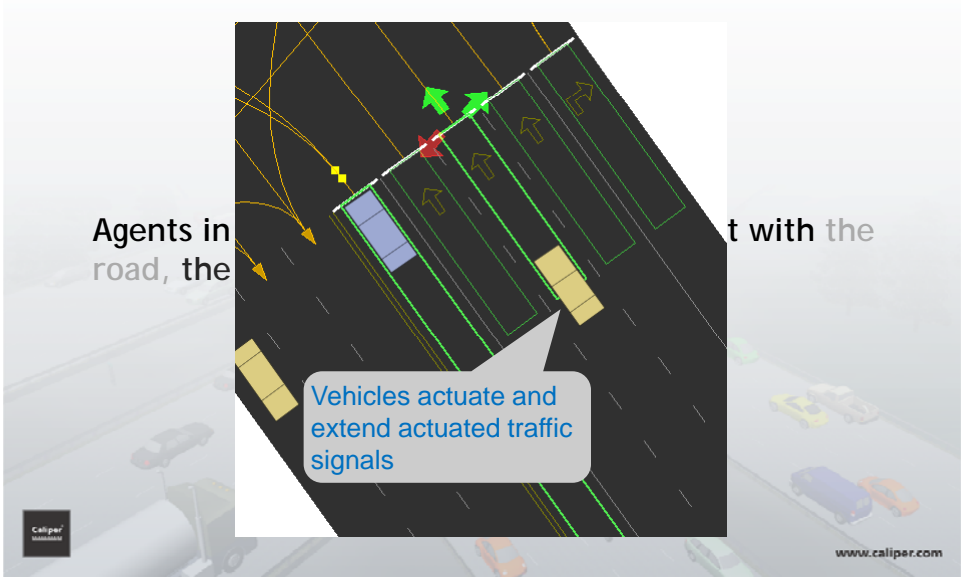
TransModeler's Traffic Micro-simulation



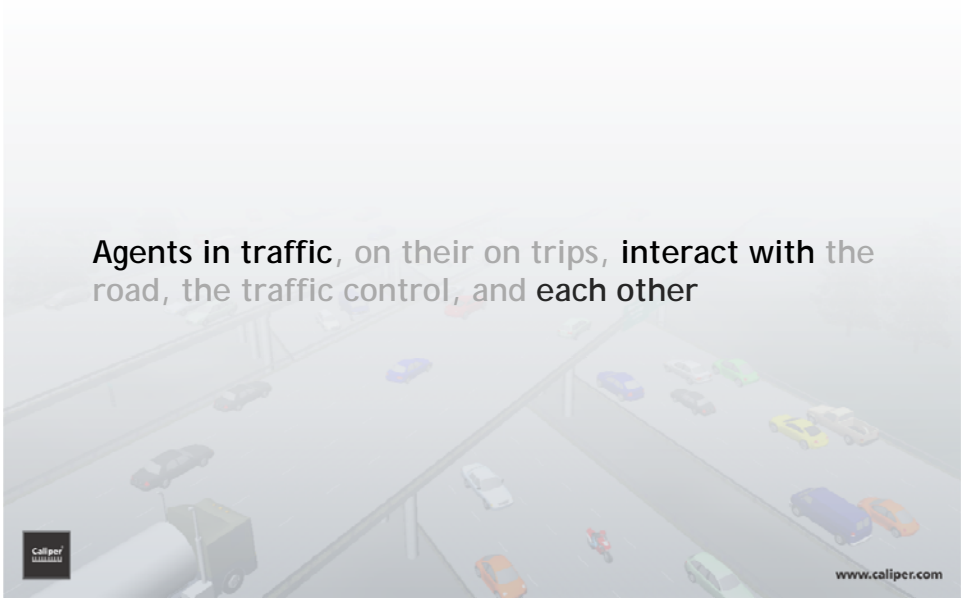
TransModeler's Traffic Micro-simulation



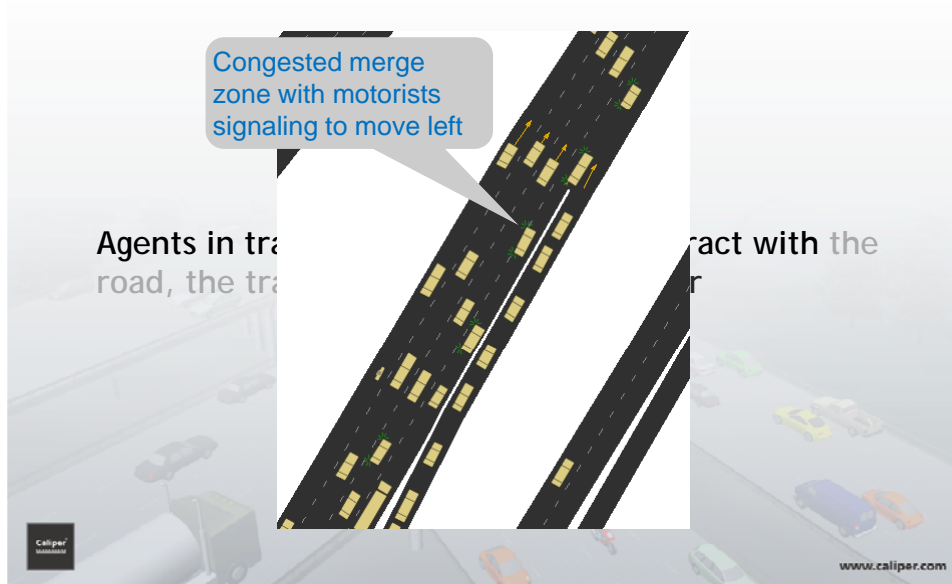
TransModeler's Traffic Micro-simulation



TransModeler's Traffic Micro-simulation



TransModeler's Traffic Micro-simulation



Outline

- Outputs of micro-simulation
- Role of micro-simulation
- TransModeler for micro-simulation
 - GIS platform
 - Traffic Micro-simulation
 - Trip-based demand
- TransModeler for bicycle micro-simulation

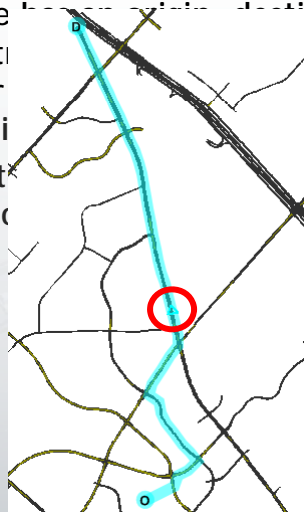
TransModeler's Trip-Based Demand

- Every vehicle has an origin, destination, departure time, and attributes, such as vehicle type and proclivity for speeding, which are all drawn from probability distributions
- Vehicles route themselves on their dynamic, stochastic shortest path



TransModeler's Trip-Based Demand

- Every vehicle has an origin, destination, departure time, and attributes, such as vehicle type and proclivity for speeding, which are all drawn from probability distributions
- Vehicles route themselves on their dynamic, stochastic shortest path



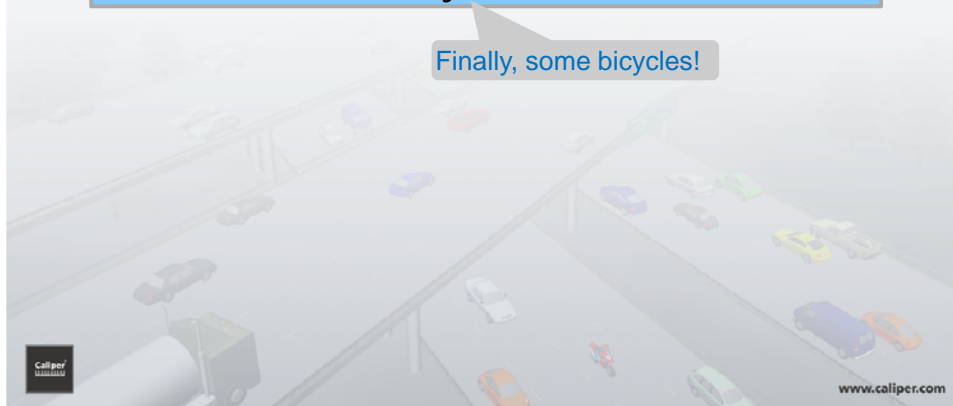
Outline

- Outputs of micro-simulation
- Role of micro-simulation
- TransModeler for micro-simulation
- TransModeler for bicycle micro-simulation



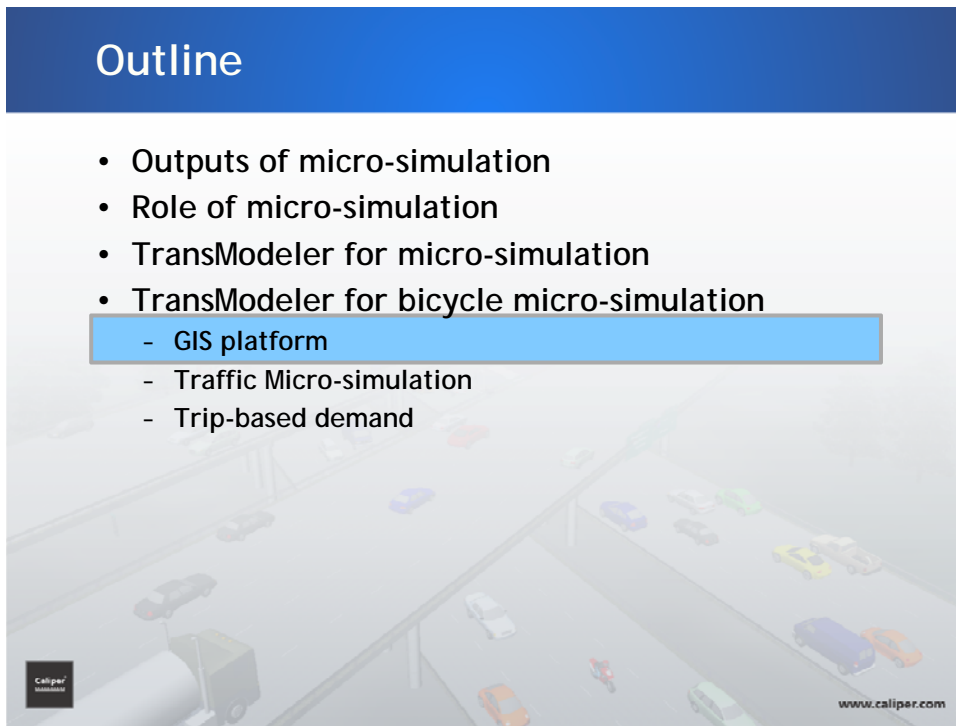
Outline

- Outputs of micro-simulation
- Role of micro-simulation
- TransModeler for micro-simulation
- TransModeler for bicycle micro-simulation



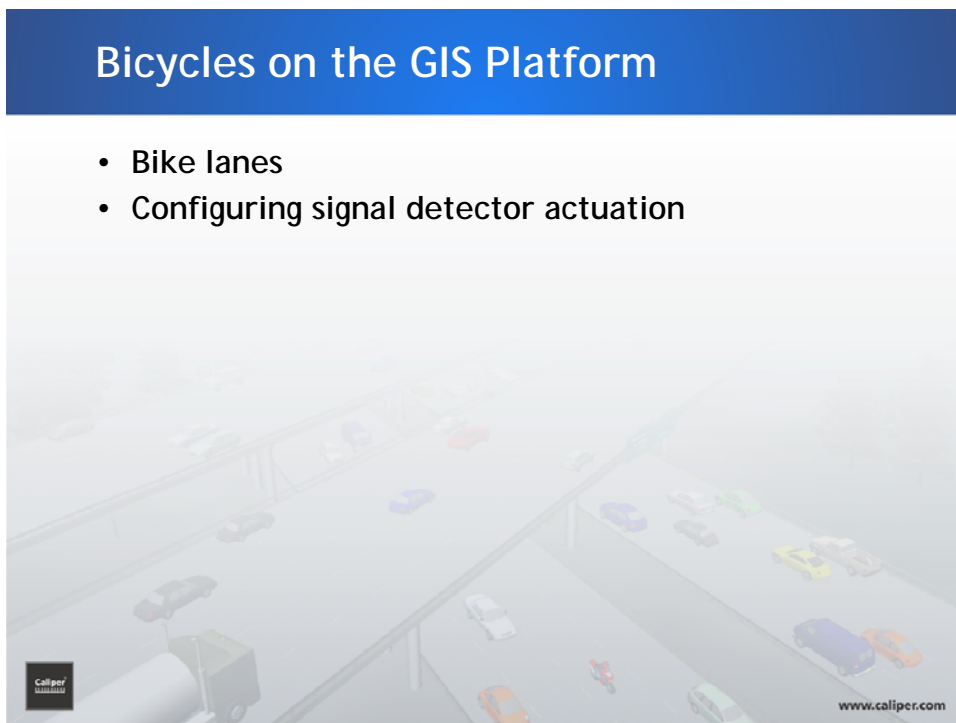
Outline

- Outputs of micro-simulation
- Role of micro-simulation
- TransModeler for micro-simulation
- TransModeler for bicycle micro-simulation
 - GIS platform
 - Traffic Micro-simulation
 - Trip-based demand



Bicycles on the GIS Platform

- Bike lanes
- Configuring signal detector actuation



Bicycles on the GIS Platform

- Bike lanes
- Configuring signal detector actuation



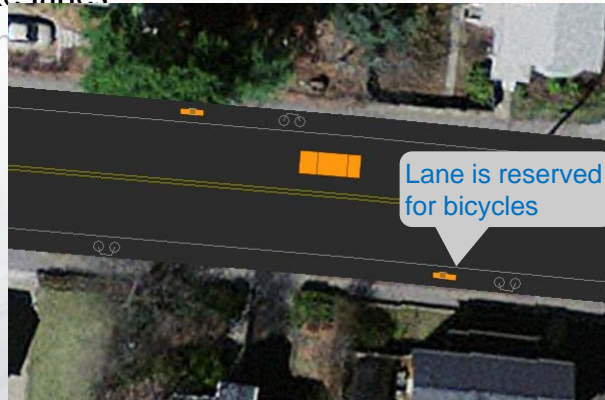
Bicycles on the GIS Platform

- Bike lanes
- Con



Bicycles on the GIS Platform

- Bike lanes
- Con



www.caliper.com

Bicycles on the GIS Platform

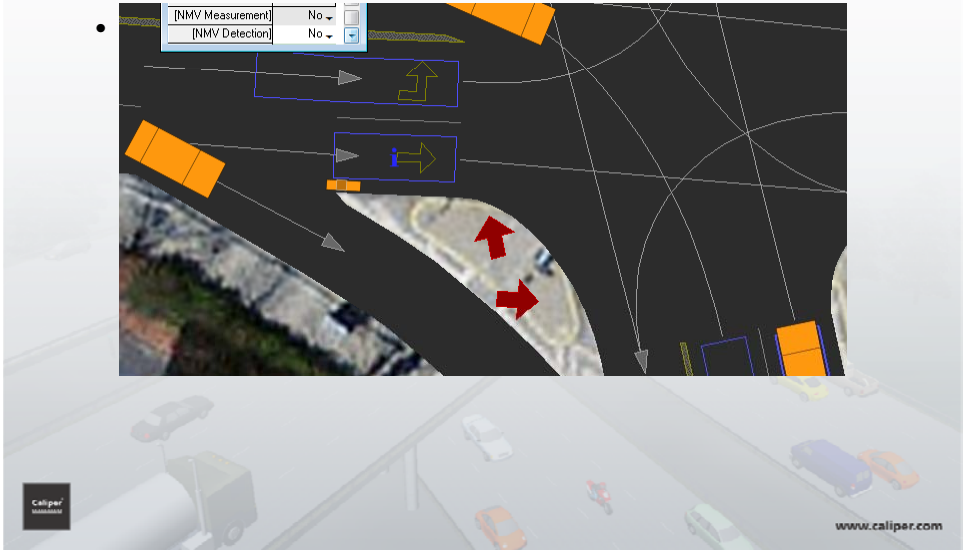
- Bike lanes
- Configuring signal detector actuation



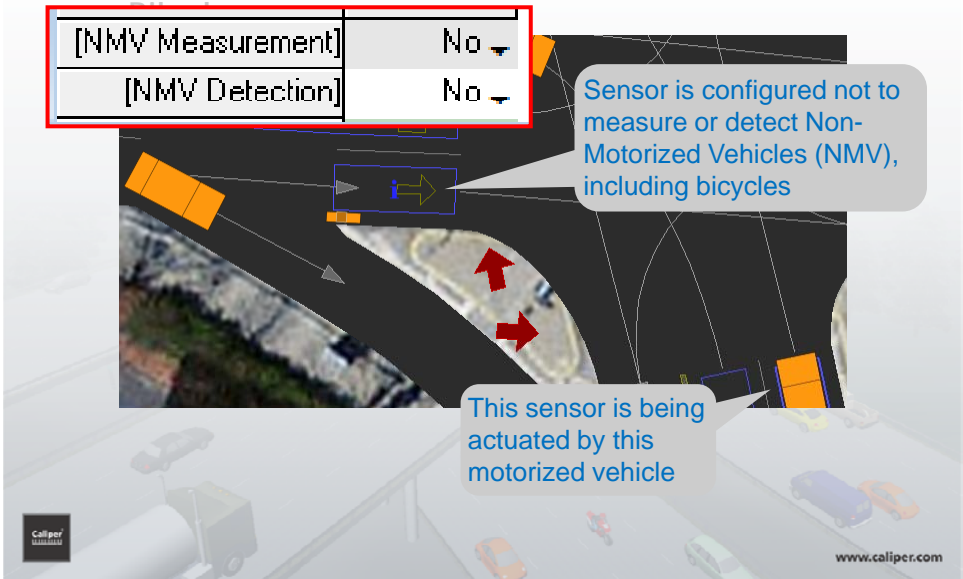
www.caliper.com

Bicycles on the GIS Platform

- Bike lanes

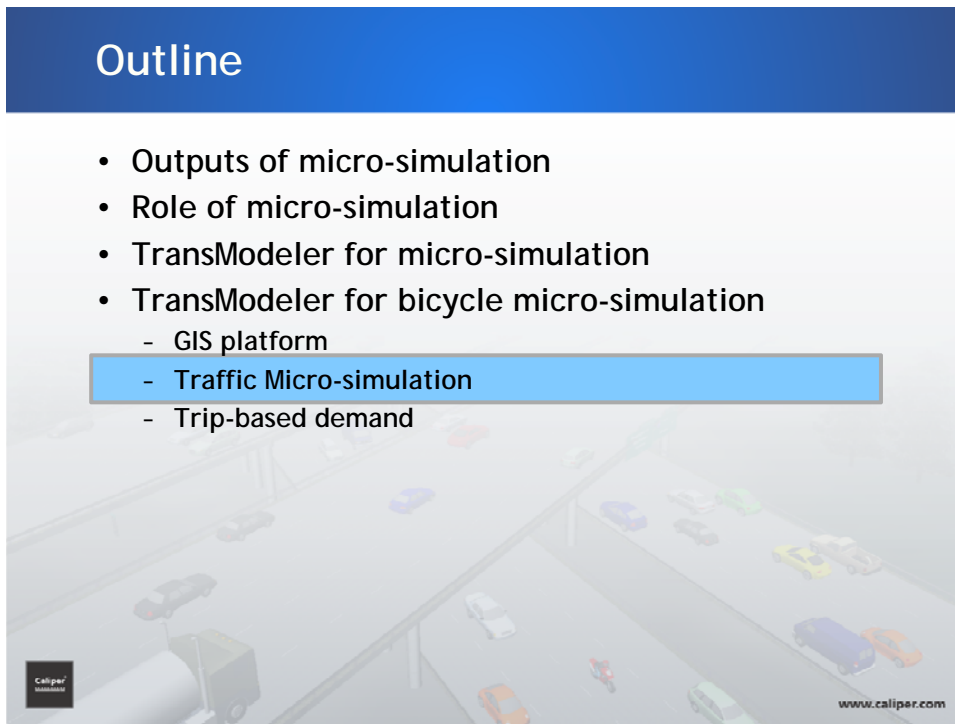


Bicycles on the GIS Platform



Outline

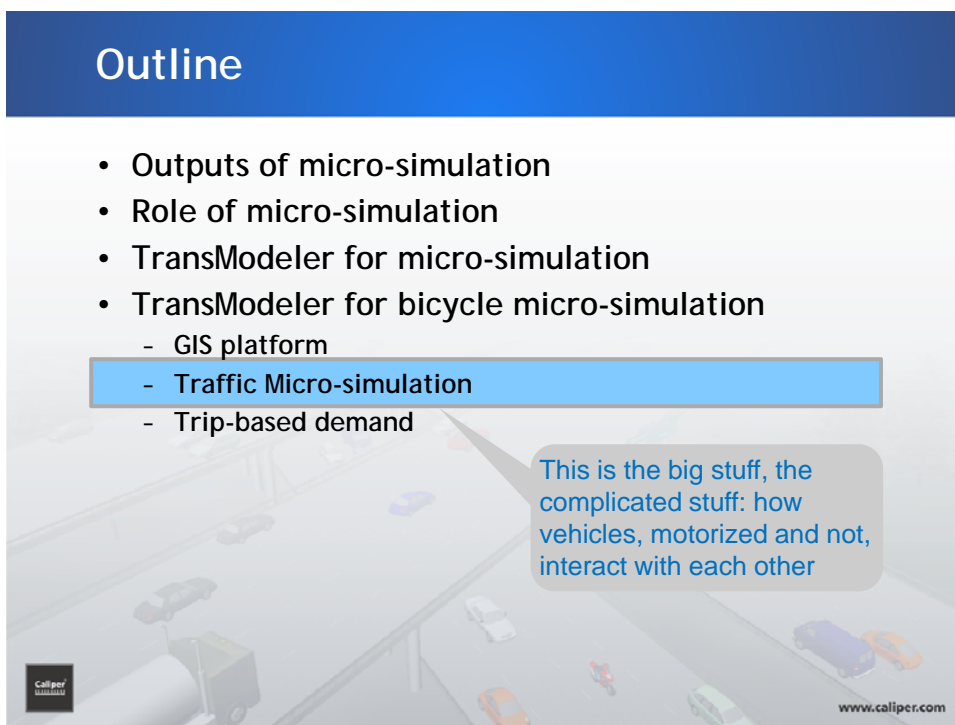
- Outputs of micro-simulation
- Role of micro-simulation
- TransModeler for micro-simulation
- TransModeler for bicycle micro-simulation
 - GIS platform
 - Traffic Micro-simulation
 - Trip-based demand



Outline

- Outputs of micro-simulation
- Role of micro-simulation
- TransModeler for micro-simulation
- TransModeler for bicycle micro-simulation
 - GIS platform
 - Traffic Micro-simulation
 - Trip-based demand

This is the big stuff, the complicated stuff: how vehicles, motorized and not, interact with each other



Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

- Lateral Movement Within a Lane
- Stopped Gaps
- Desired Speed
- Following Distance & Acceleration
- Lane Changing Gap Acceptance
- Critical Distance



Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

- Lateral Movement Within a Lane
- Stopped Gaps
- Desired Speed
- Following Distance & Acceleration
- Lane Changing Gap Acceptance
- Critical Distance



Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

- Lateral Movement Within a Lane
- Stopped Gaps

Bicycles and Motorcycles - Lateral Movement

Vehicles Allowed to Move Laterally within Lanes

$$w_i = L + \frac{1 - e^{-\beta V_i}}{1 + e^{-\beta V_i}} (U - L)$$

Class	Outside Lane	Lower	Upper	Beta	Gamma
M	<input type="checkbox"/>	0.50	4.00	0.2500	10.0
BK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0.30	2.50	0.2000	10.0

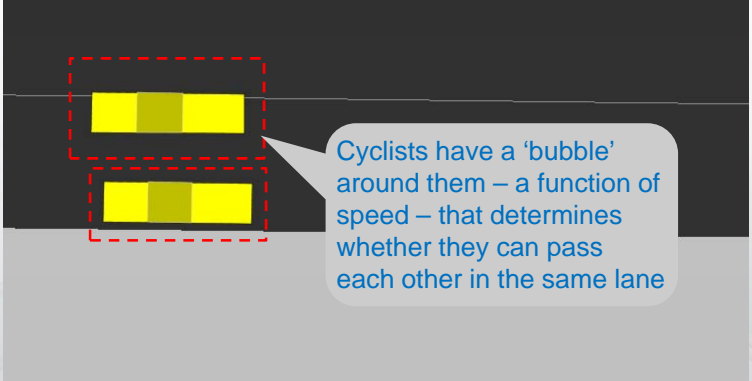
Distance to start shifting when passing in the same lane (ft)

Maximum search distance for faster vehicles behind (ft)

Faster vehicles threshold (%)

Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

- Lateral Movement Within a Lane
- Stopped Gaps



Cyclists have a 'bubble' around them – a function of speed – that determines whether they can pass each other in the same lane

Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

- Lateral Movement Within a Lane
- **Stopped Gaps**
- Desired Speed
- Following Distance & Acceleration
- Lane Changing Gap Acceptance
- Critical Distance
- Grade
- Lane Choice



Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

- Lateral Movement Within a Lane
- **Stopped Gaps**

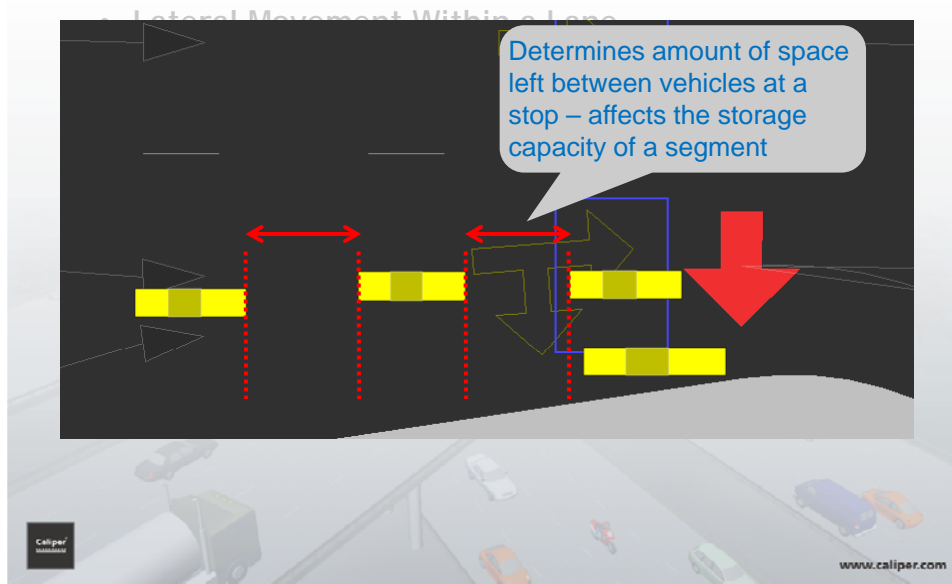
Gaps between Stopped Vehicles

Minimum (ft)

Scenario	Mean (ft)	Standard deviation (ft)
Non-motorized vehicle in front	4.0	2.0
Motorized vehicle in front	6.0	2.0



Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation



Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

- Lateral Movement Within a Lane
- Stopped Gaps
- **Desired Speed**
- Following Distance & Acceleration
- Lane Changing Gap Acceptance
- Critical Distance

Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

- Lateral Movement Within a Lane
- Stopped Cars
- **Bicycles and Motorcycles - Desired Speed**
- Distribution of Desired Speed for Non-motorized Vehicles (NMV)

Deviation from Maximum Speed (mph)	Driver Population (%)
-5.0	40.0
-3.0	30.0
-2.0	15.0
-1.0	10.0
0.0	5.0

www.caliper.com

Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

- Lateral Movement Within a Lane
- Stopped Cars
- **Bicycles and Motorcycles - Desired Speed**
- Distribution of Desired Speed for Non-motorized Vehicles (NMV)

Desired speed is generally defined as a deviation from the speed limit – bicycles operate in a different paradigm

Deviation from Maximum Speed (mph)	Driver Population (%)
-5.0	40.0
-3.0	30.0
-2.0	15.0
-1.0	10.0
0.0	5.0

www.caliper.com

Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

- Lateral Movement Within a Lane
- Stopped Gaps
- Desired Speed
- **Following Distance & Acceleration**
- Lane Changing Gap Acceptance
- Critical Distance



Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

Bicycles and Motorcycles - Forward Movement

Non-motorized Vehicles and Following Distance

Class	Lower (ft)	Upper (ft)	Beta	Gamma (%)
BK	0.65	25.00	0.5000	25.0

Maximum speed passing non-motorized vehicle in the same lane (mph)

Maximum speed passing non-motorized vehicle in the next lane (mph)

Distance Headway Thresholds and Variance of Acceleration

Percentage (%)	Distance (%)	Decelerating (f/s ²)	Cruising (f/s ²)	Accelerating (f/s ²)
30.0	5.0	-0.10	0.00	0.10
50.0	5.0	-0.10	0.00	0.10
20.0	5.0	-0.10	0.00	0.10



Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

Bicycles and Motorcycles - Forward Movement

Non-motorized Vehicles and Following Distance

Class	Lower (ft)	Upper (ft)	Beta	Gamma (%)
BK	0.65	25.00	0.5000	25.0

Maximum speed passing non-motorized vehicle in the same lane (mph): 25.0
 Maximum speed passing non-motorized vehicle in the next lane (mph): 35.0

Distance Headway Thresholds and Variance

Percentage (%)	Distance	(ft/s ²)
30.0		0.10
50.0		0.10
20.0	5.0	0.10

Configuration of the acceptable following distance while traveling and speeds at which to pass a bicycle

Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

Bicycles and Motorcycles - Forward Movement

Non-motorized V

Class	Gamma (%)
BK	25.0

Maximum speed

Maximum speed

Distance Head

Percentage (%)	Distance	(ft/s ²)
30.0		0.10
50.0		0.10
20.0	5.0	0.10

Additionally, a motorist will shift over to pass a cyclist in a narrower lane that impinges on a cyclist's 'bubble'

Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

Bicycles and Motorcycles - Forward Movement

Non-motorized Vehicles and Following Distance

Class	Beta	Gamma (%)
BK	0.5000	25.0

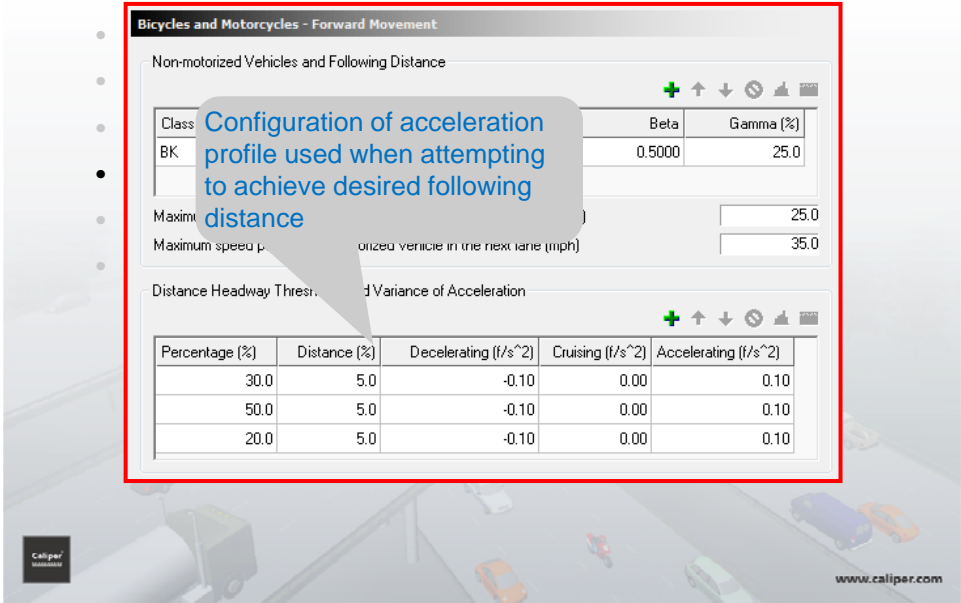
Maximum speed p... orized vehicle in the next lane (mph) 25.0

Maximum speed p... orized vehicle in the next lane (mph) 35.0

Distance Headway Thres... d Variance of Acceleration

Percentage (%)	Distance (%)	Decelerating (f/s ²)	Cruising (f/s ²)	Accelerating (f/s ²)
30.0	5.0	-0.10	0.00	0.10
50.0	5.0	-0.10	0.00	0.10
20.0	5.0	-0.10	0.00	0.10

Configuration of acceleration profile used when attempting to achieve desired following distance



Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

- Lateral Movement Within a Lane
 - Stopped Gaps
 - Desired Speed
 - Following Distance & Acceleration
 - **Lane Changing Gap Acceptance**
 - Critical Distance
- 

Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

- Lateral Movement Within a Lane
- Stopped Gaps

Gap Acceptance Model				
	NMV/Lead*	NMV/Lag*	Motorized/Lead	Motorized/Lag
Minimum (ft)	3.28	4.92	6.56	13.12
Follower slower (/fps)	0.061	0.046	0.046	0.030
Follower faster (/fps)	0.107	0.137	0.152	0.305
Follower speed (/fps)	0.076	0.091	0.152	0.305
Sigma (ft)	3.281	4.921	3.281	4.921

* NMV = Non-Motorized Vehicle



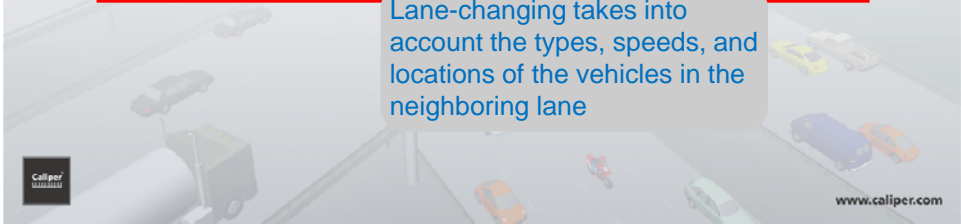
Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

- Lateral Movement Within a Lane
- Stopped Gaps

Gap Acceptance Model				
	NMV/Lead*	NMV/Lag*	Motorized/Lead	Motorized/Lag
Minimum (ft)	3.28	4.92	6.56	13.12
Follower slower (/fps)	0.061	0.046	0.046	0.030
Follower faster (/fps)	0.107	0.137	0.152	0.305
Follower speed (/fps)	0.076	0.091	0.152	0.305
Sigma (ft)	3.281	4.921	3.281	4.921

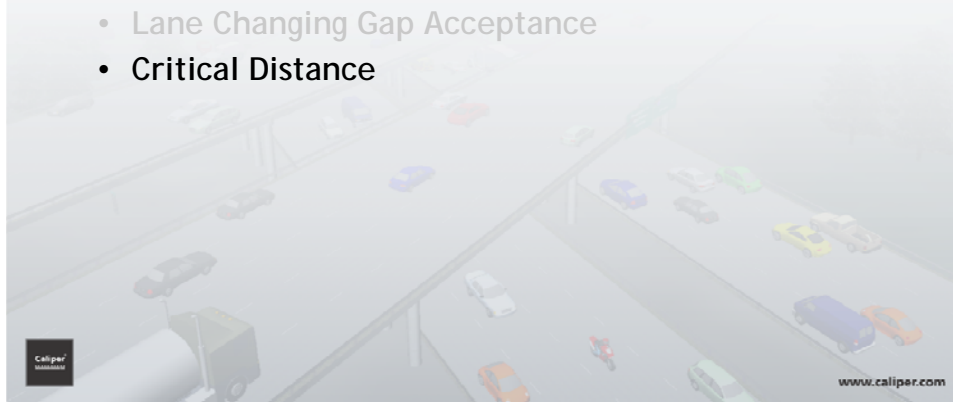
* NMV = Non-Motorized Vehicle

Lane-changing takes into account the types, speeds, and locations of the vehicles in the neighboring lane



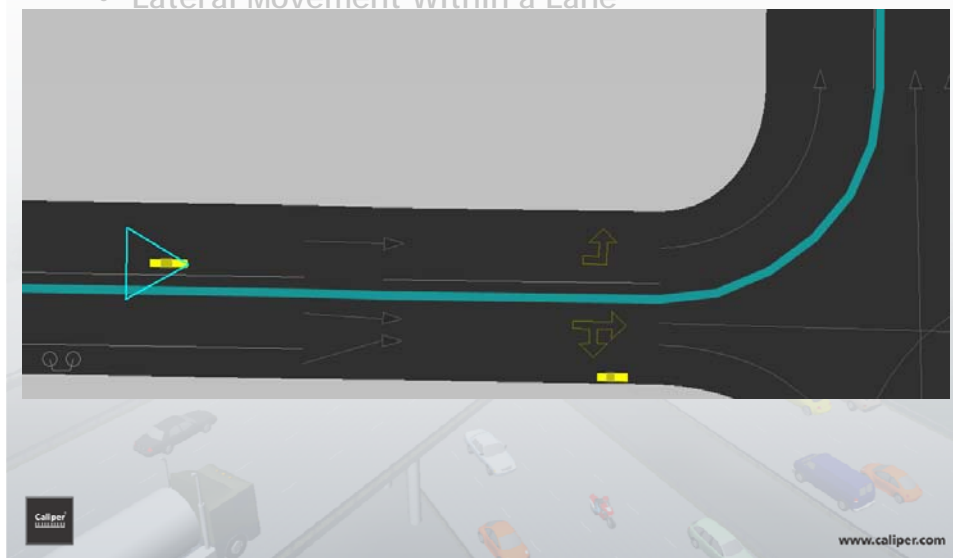
Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

- Lateral Movement Within a Lane
- Stopped Gaps
- Desired Speed
- Following Distance & Acceleration
- Lane Changing Gap Acceptance
- **Critical Distance**



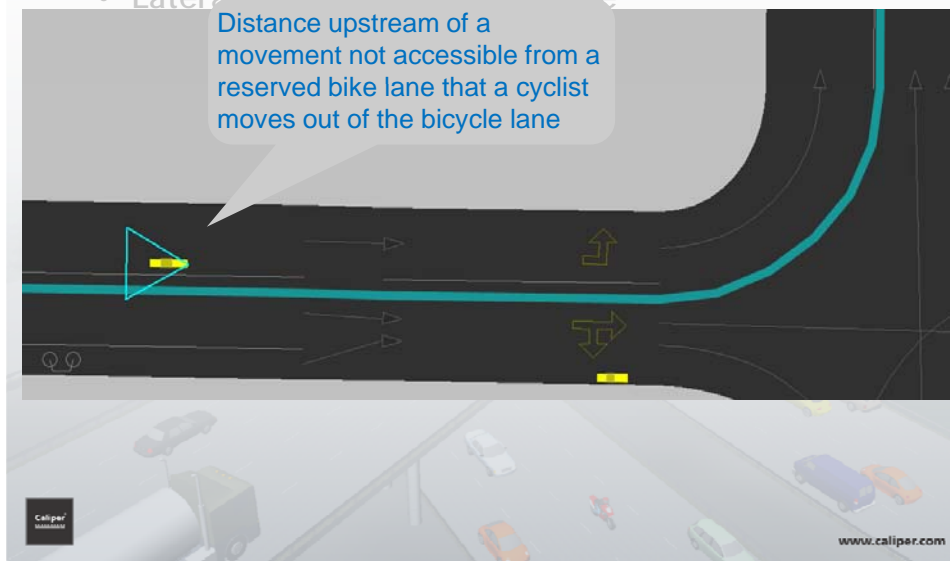
Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

- Lateral Movement Within a Lane



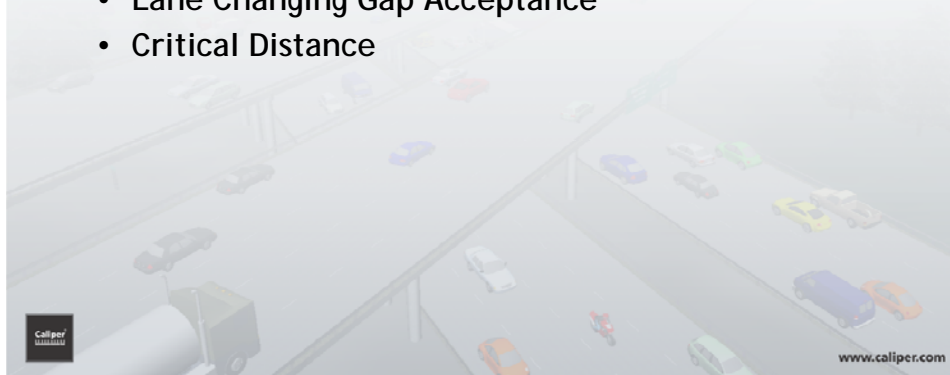
Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

- Lateral Movement Within a Lane



Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

- Lateral Movement Within a Lane
- Stopped Gaps
- Desired Speed
- Following Distance & Acceleration
- Lane Changing Gap Acceptance
- Critical Distance



Bicycle Traffic Micro-Simulation

- Work to be done:
 - Very high density situations are difficult to properly simulate:



www.caliper.com

Outline

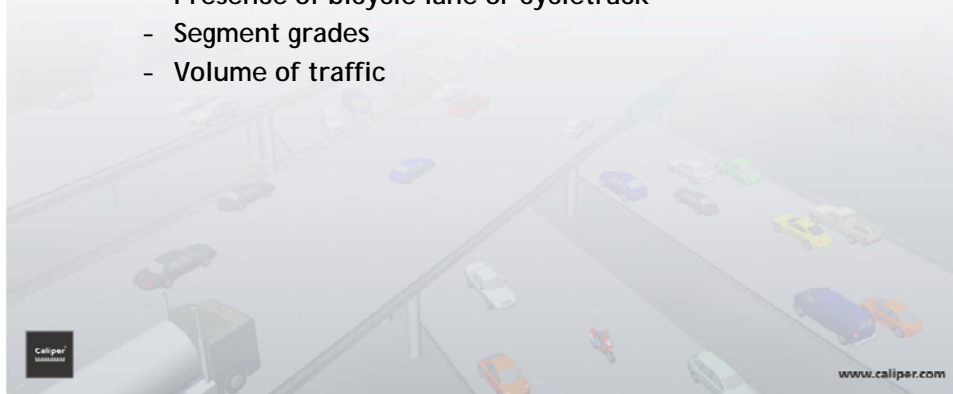
- Outputs of micro-simulation
- Role of micro-simulation
- TransModeler for micro-simulation
- TransModeler for bicycle micro-simulation
 - GIS platform
 - Traffic Micro-simulation
 - Trip-based demand



www.caliper.com

Bicycles as Trip-Based Demand

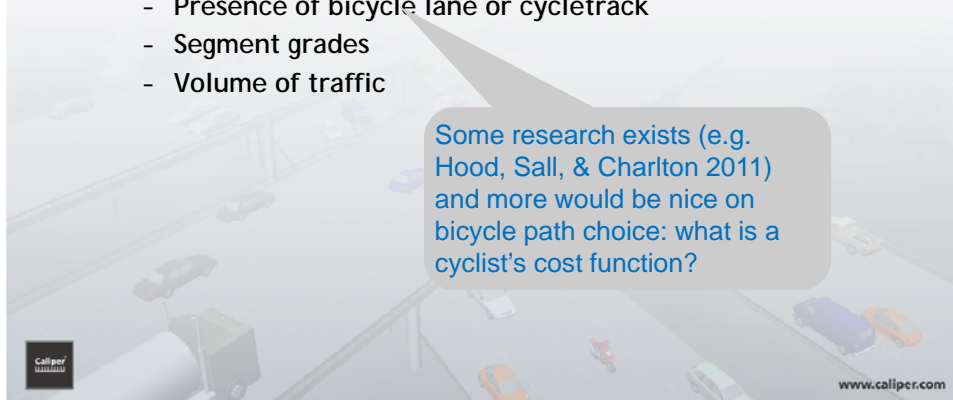
- Vehicles calculate shortest path across specified link travel times and turning movement delays
- These costs can be generalized to reflect the perceived cost to a cyclist
 - Presence of bicycle lane or cycletrack
 - Segment grades
 - Volume of traffic



Bicycles as Trip-Based Demand

- Vehicles calculate shortest path across specified link travel times and turning movement delays
- These costs can be generalized to reflect the perceived cost to a cyclist
 - Presence of bicycle lane or cycletrack
 - Segment grades
 - Volume of traffic

Some research exists (e.g. Hood, Sall, & Charlton 2011) and more would be nice on bicycle path choice: what is a cyclist's cost function?

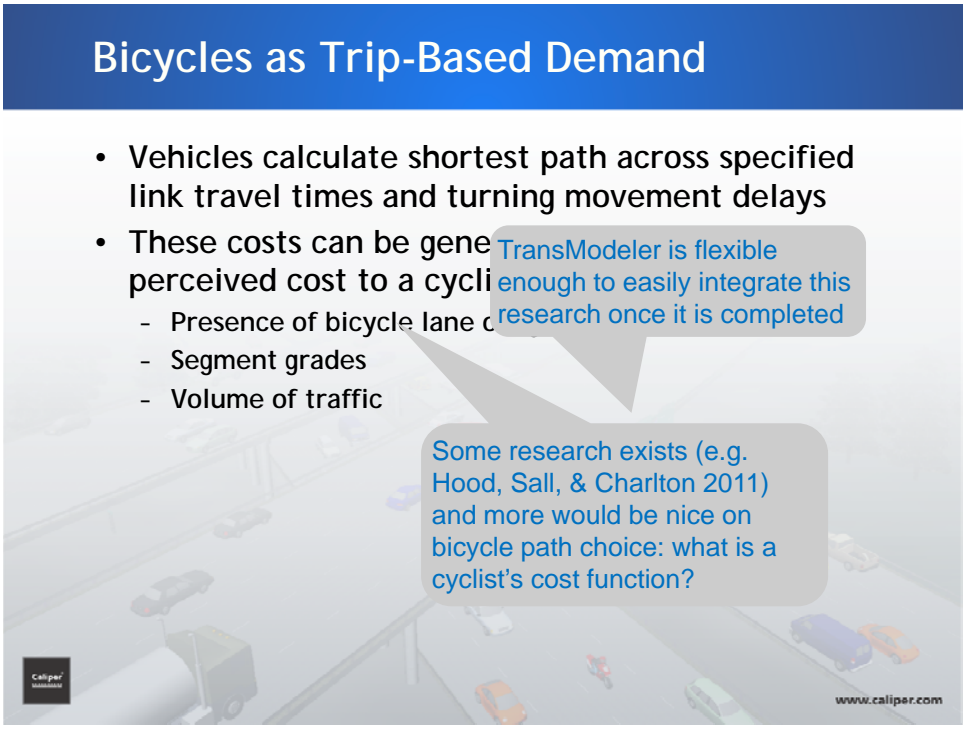


Bicycles as Trip-Based Demand

- Vehicles calculate shortest path across specified link travel times and turning movement delays
- These costs can be generalized to a cyclist's perceived cost to a cyclist
 - Presence of bicycle lane
 - Segment grades
 - Volume of traffic

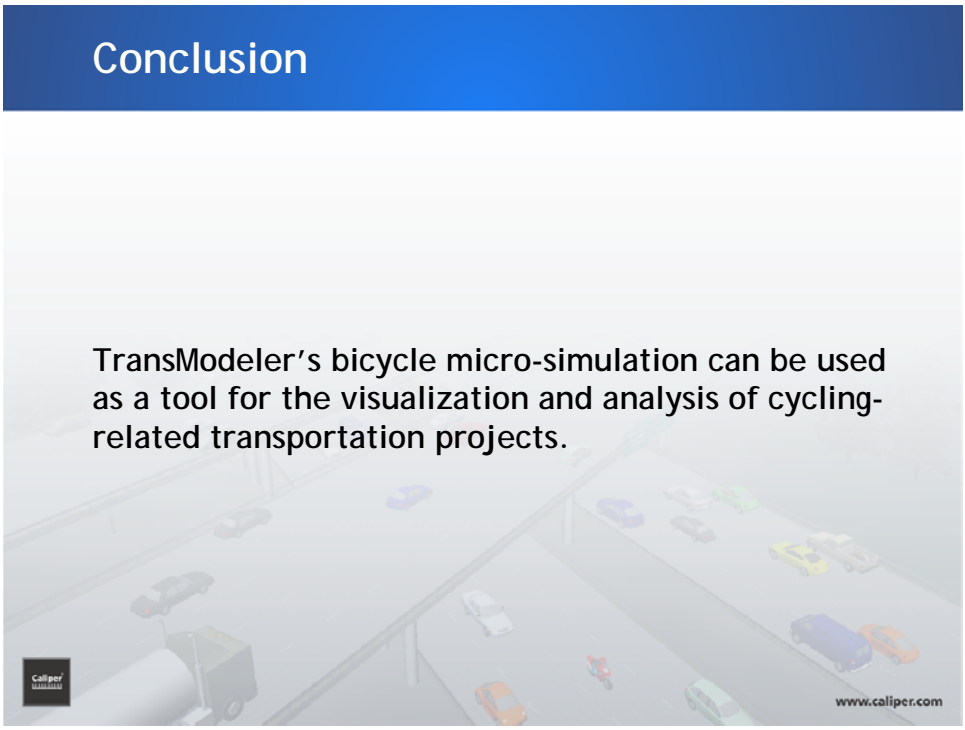
TransModeler is flexible enough to easily integrate this research once it is completed

Some research exists (e.g. Hood, Sall, & Charlton 2011) and more would be nice on bicycle path choice: what is a cyclist's cost function?

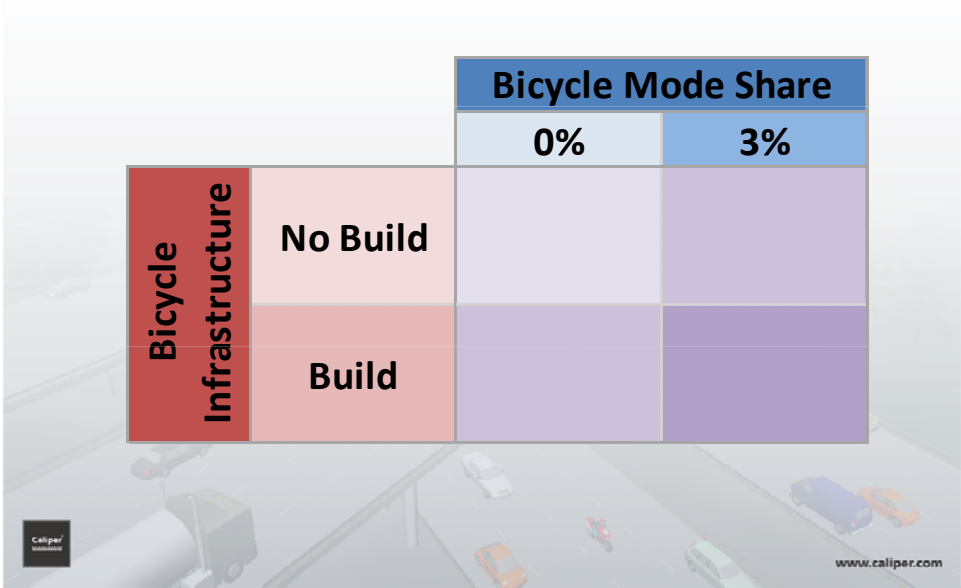


Conclusion

TransModeler's bicycle micro-simulation can be used as a tool for the visualization and analysis of cycling-related transportation projects.



Conclusion



Conclusion



Thank you

david@caliper.com



www.caliper.com



www.caliper.com