

Organic Traffic Control (OTC³)

DFG SPP 1183 Organic Computing

Christian Müller-Schloer, Jörg Hähner, and Sven Tomforde (Institute SRA, Leibniz Universität Hannover)
 Hartmut Schmeck and Holger Prothmann (Institute AIFB, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology)
 Jürgen Branke (Warwick Business School, University of Warwick)

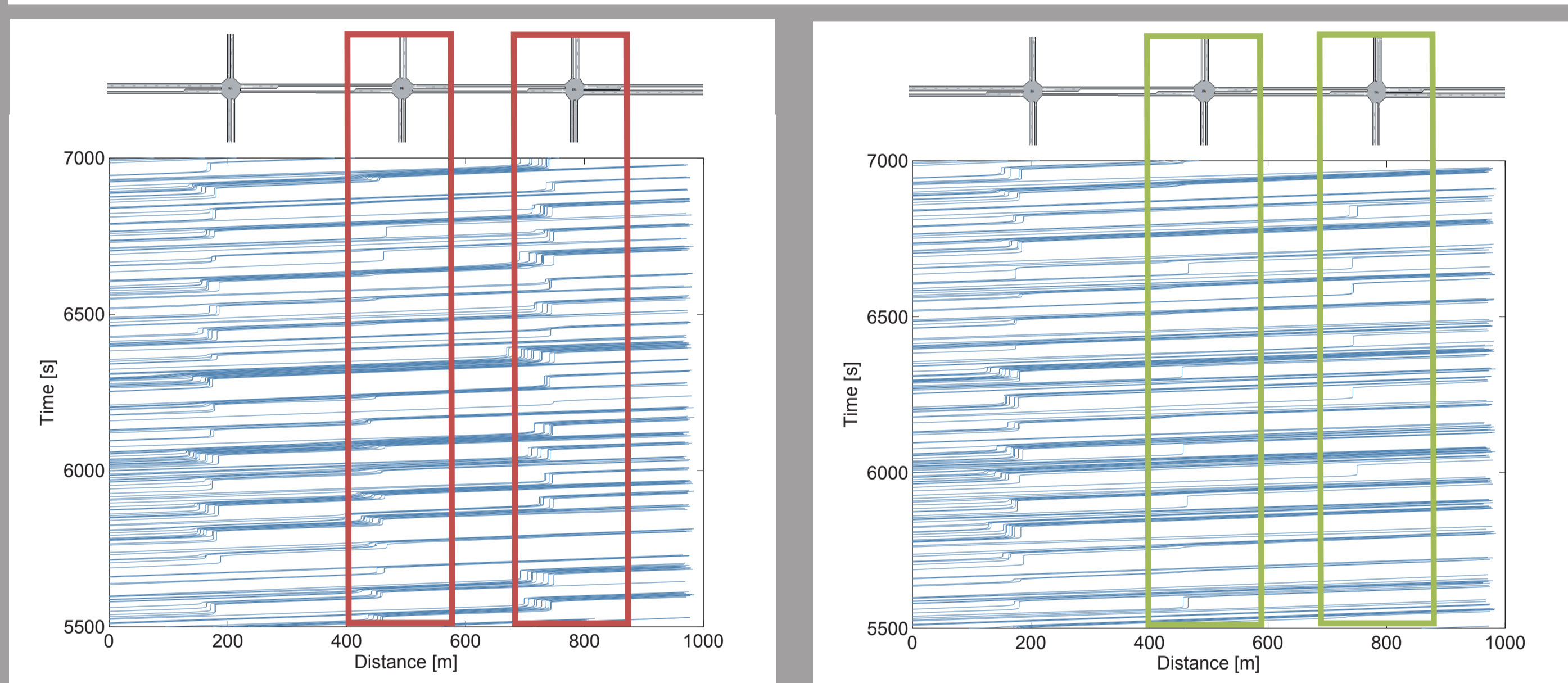
www.aifb.uni-karlsruhe.de/EffAlg/Projekt/otcqe

OTC³ aims at the realisation of an integrated organic traffic control system capable of controlling and optimising traffic signals (Phase 1), coordinating intersections in urban road networks dynamically (Phase 2), and guiding traffic in response to changing demands (Phase 3).

Phase 2: Possibilities and limitations of decentralised coordination

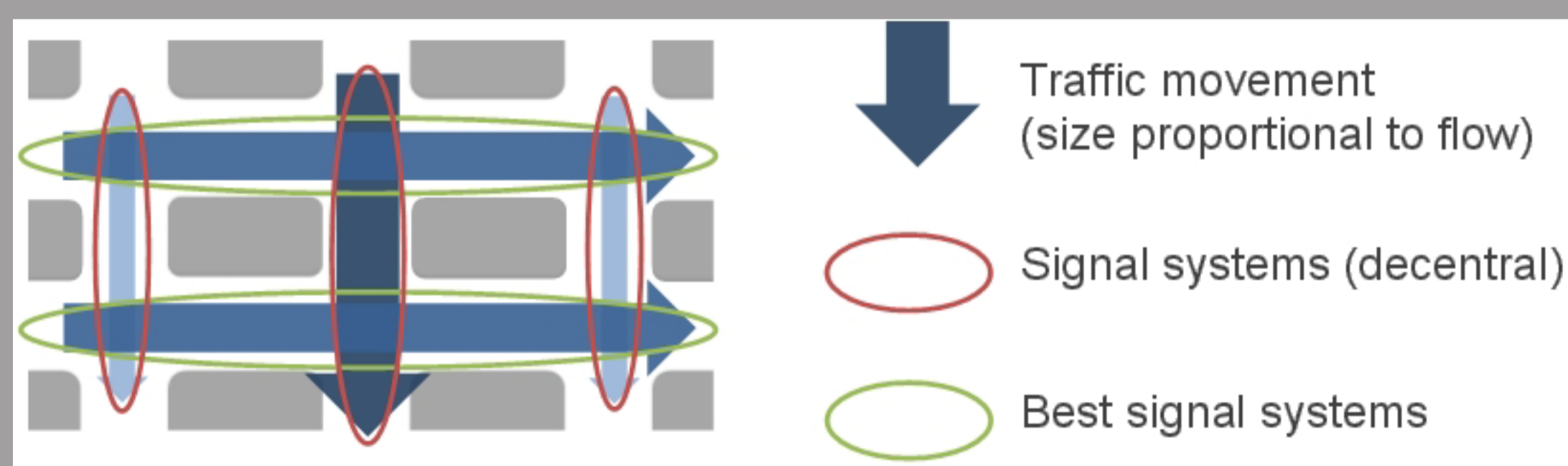
Progressive signal systems decrease the network-wide number of stops by coordination.

Example: An arterial road with three consecutive intersections

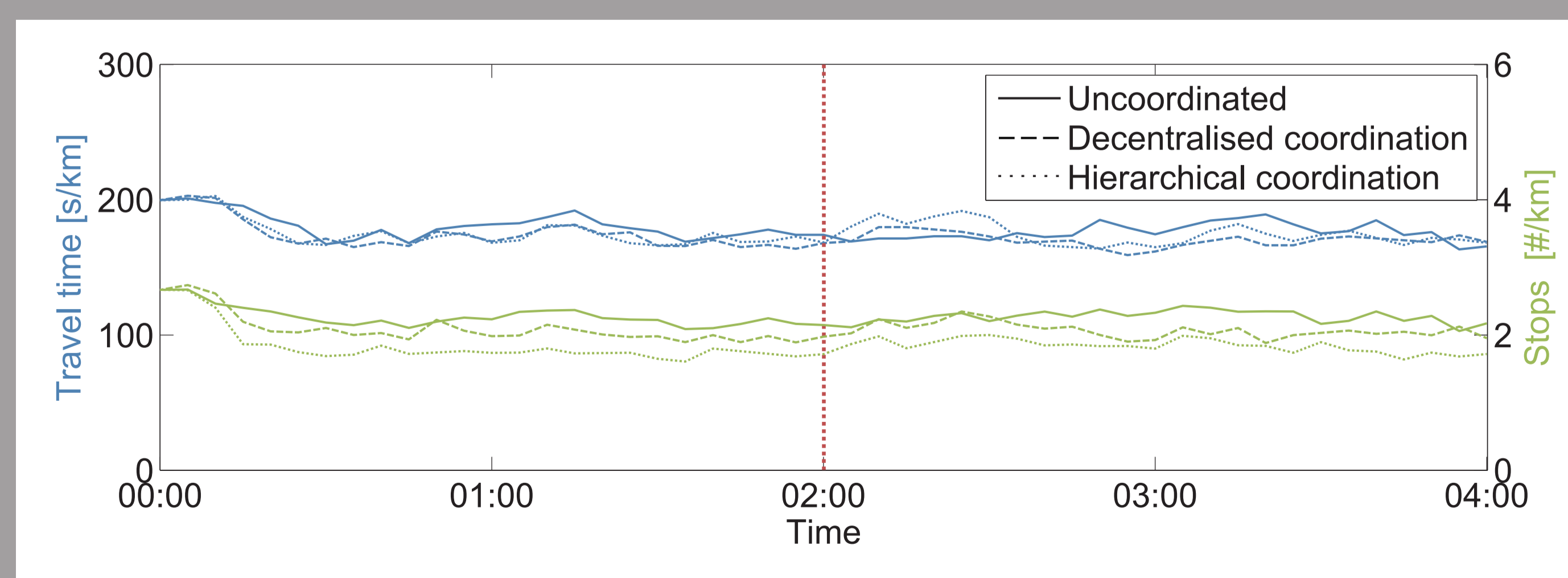


a) No coordination b) Coordinated operation
 Vehicle trajectories for the arterial: Coordination leads to a reduction of stops.

A decentralised coordination mechanism can lead to sub-optimal solutions for some traffic demands. Here, an additional hierarchical component can be beneficial.

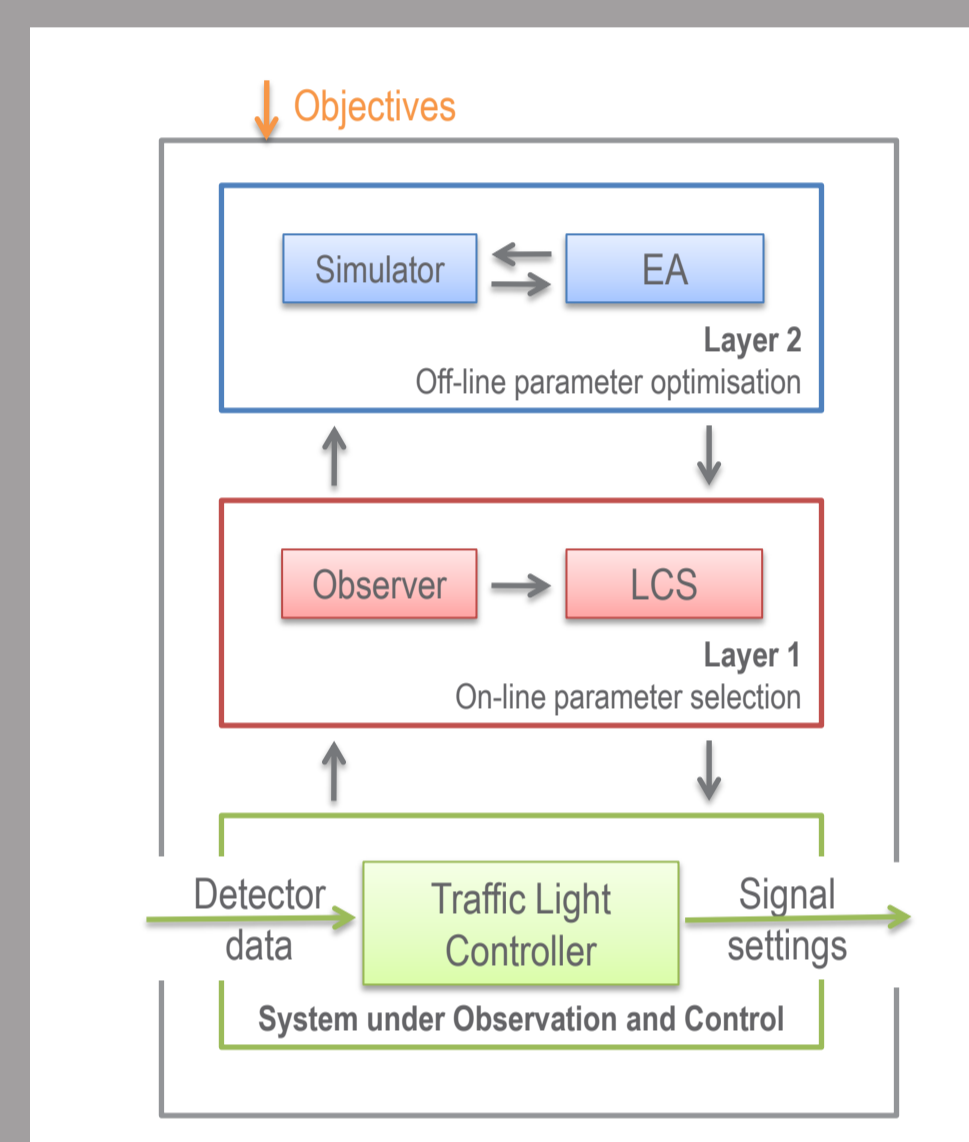


Example for a sub-optimal decentral coordination



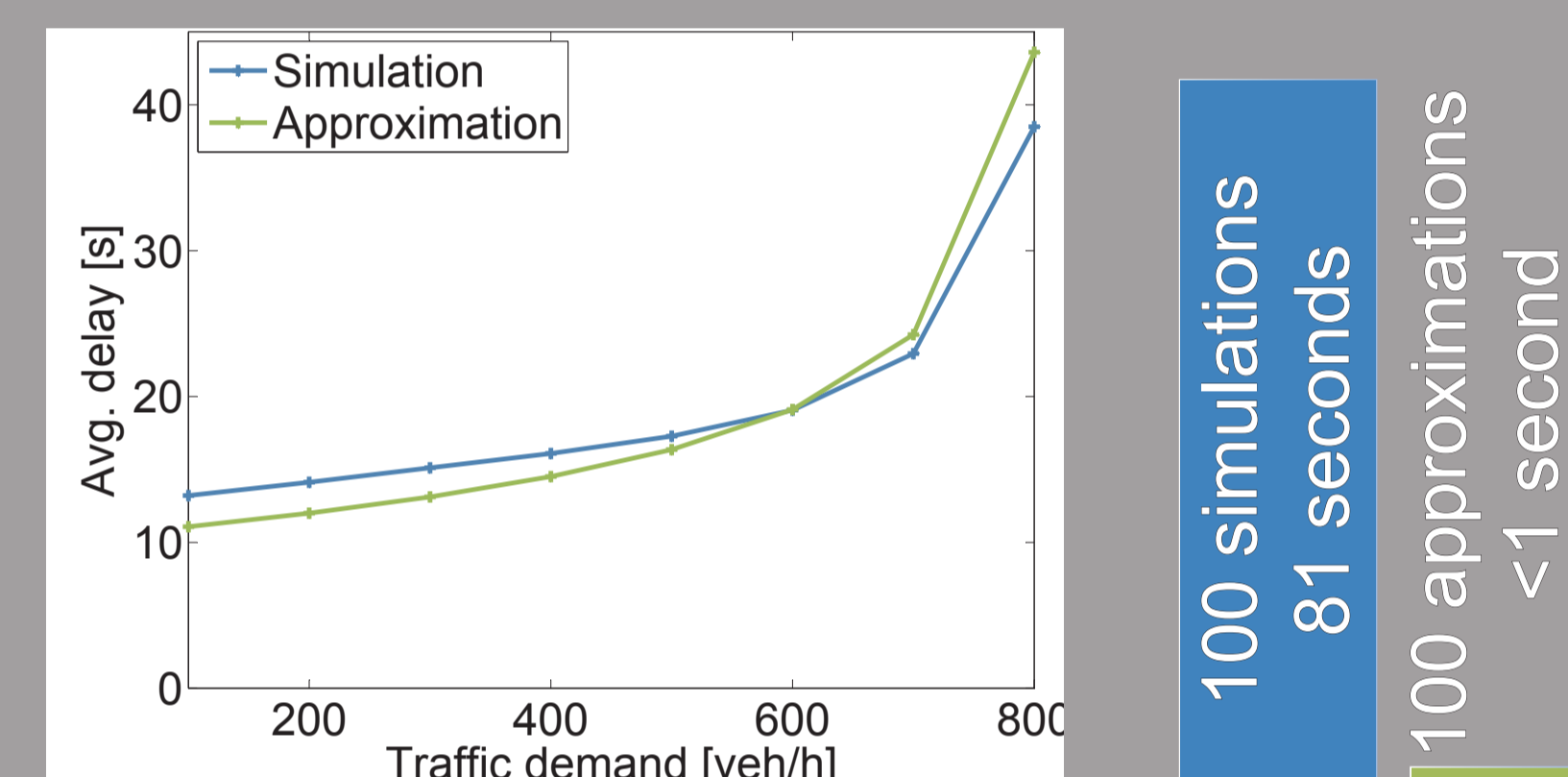
Travel times and stops for a network of (i) uncoordinated, (ii) decentrally coordinated, and (iii) hierarchically coordinated intersections

Phase 3: Refinement of the OTC architecture



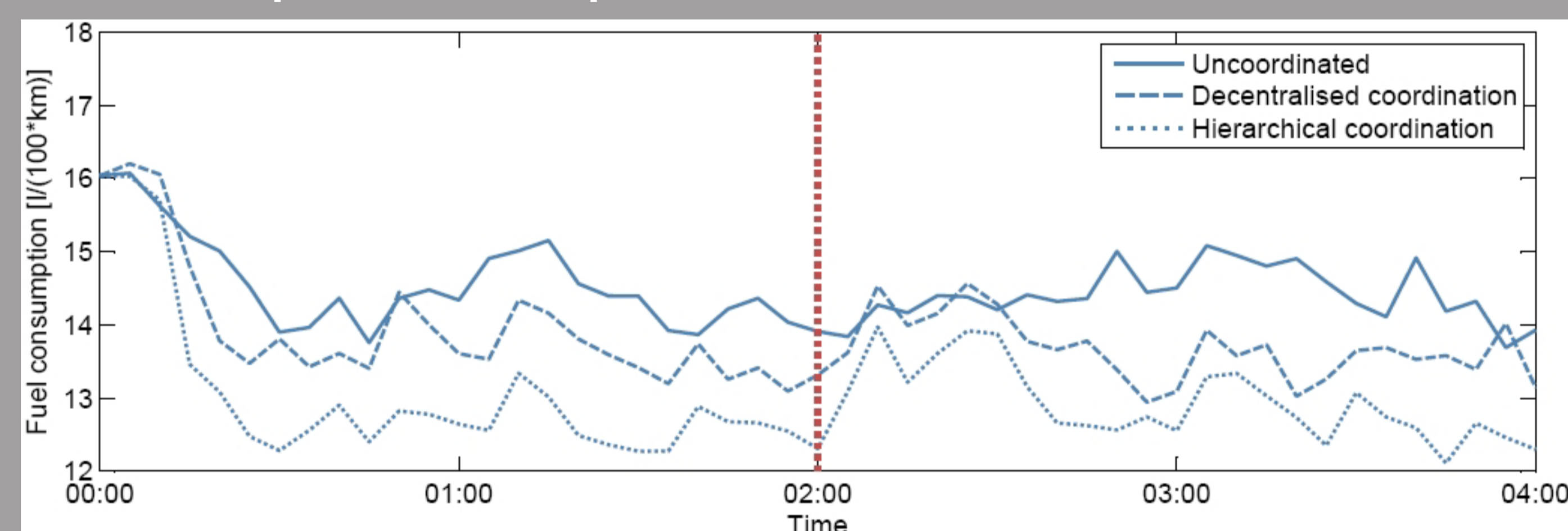
The OTC architecture

Fast and precise delay approximation:



Delay approximation and simulation results

Flexibility w.r.t. objectives: Reduction of fuel consumption and pollution emission



Fuel consumption for the example network for (i) uncoordinated, (ii) decentrally coordinated, and (iii) hierarchically coordinated intersections

Phase 3: Dynamic route guidance

- Decentralised and hierarchical traffic guidance
- Individual route recommendations

