A Study on ACC(Adaptive Cruise Control) Impacts on Sag Section under Mix Traffic Environment

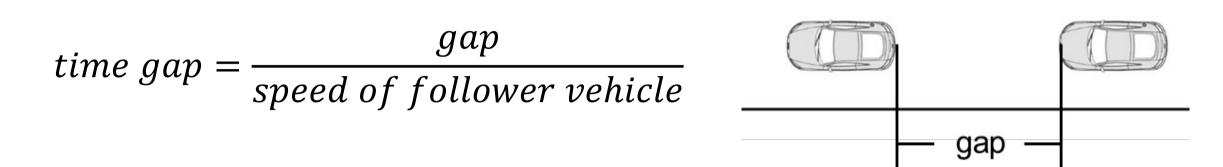
混在交通下のサグ区間におけるACCの影響

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1.Introduction

 ACC (Adaptive Cruise Control) could automatically adjust speed to maintain a constant time gap to the leading vehicle based on the sensor information.



3.Calibration Result and Analysis

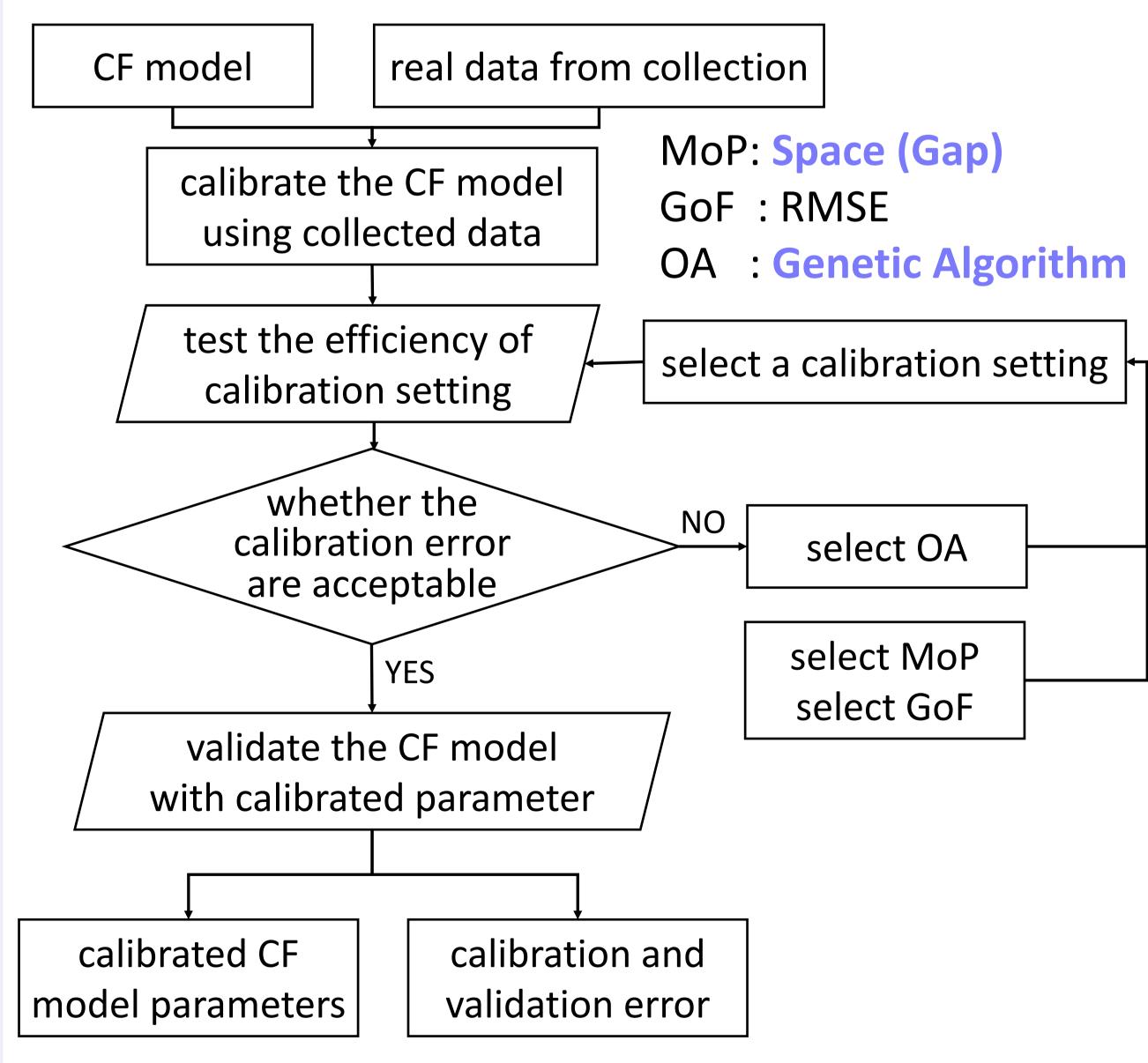
• Calibrated parameter set

| | Parameters | Parameter range | Optimal values |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| k_1 | gaining in position | [0,1] | 0.00097 |
| <i>k</i> ₂ | gaining in speed | [0,1] | 0.18768 |
| t_{hw} | desired time gap | [0,10] | 2.93047 |

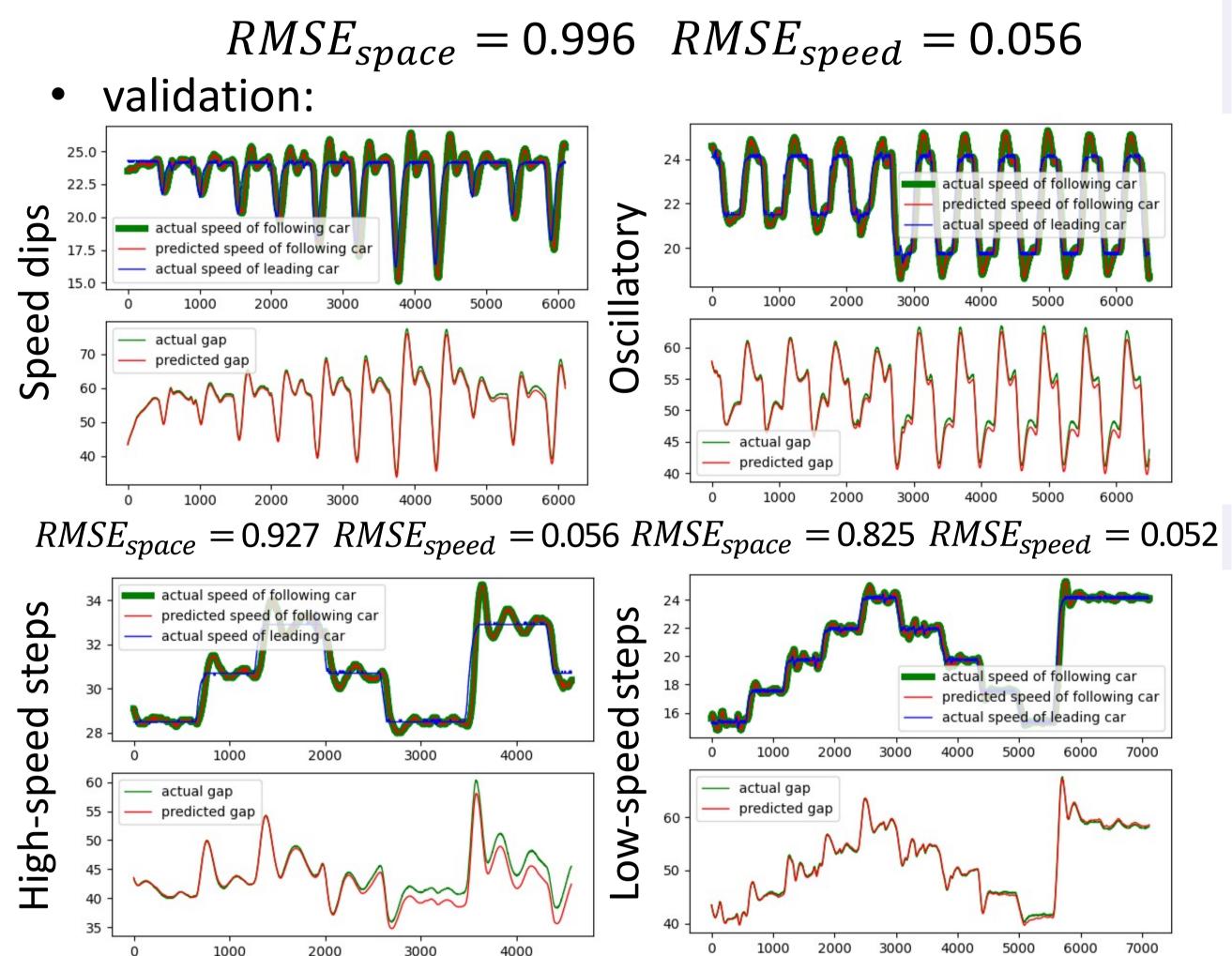
- Congestion of sag sections (gradient changes into larger value along travel direction; typical bottleneck) may also be improved by ACC.
- Objective:
 - Evaluation of the impacts of ACC under the mixed traffic (different penetration rates of ACC) on sag sections.

2. Methodology

- Non-linear State-feedback Control Model :
 - $a_k^{i+1} = k_1 (l_l^i l_k^i t_{hw} v_k^i) + k_2 (v_l^i v_k^i)$
- Framework of Parameter Calibration:



- Calibration and Validation Error
 - calibration:



- Data :
 - Resource:
 - 1. The field experiment data of George Gunter (2019)
 - 2. Designed speed profiles: Oscillatory, Speed dips, Low speed steps, High speed steps.

 $RMSE_{space} = 1.462 RMSE_{speed} = 0.037 RMSE_{space} = 0.329 RMSE_{speed} = 0.047$

- Cross-Validation
 - Repeat the experiment with Oscillatory case data as the training set.
 - The minimum RMSE of space (0.775) was obtained for $k_1 = 0.00097$, $k_2 = 0.36265$ and $t_{hw} = 2.89751$.

4. Summary and Future work

- The non-linear state-feedback control model with calibrated parameter set can effectively reproduce the real trajectory of ACC vehicle, which is in accordance with the characteristics of the sag section.
- It is acceptable and reasonable to choose the speed dips data as the training data to calibrate model.
- Future Work
 - Development of traffic simulator.
 - Proposal of the modified car-following parameter.

• Train data: speed dips (6 pairs)

• Test data: Osc, Steps_Low, Steps_High (18 pairs)



congestion mitigation using the developed traffic

simulator.