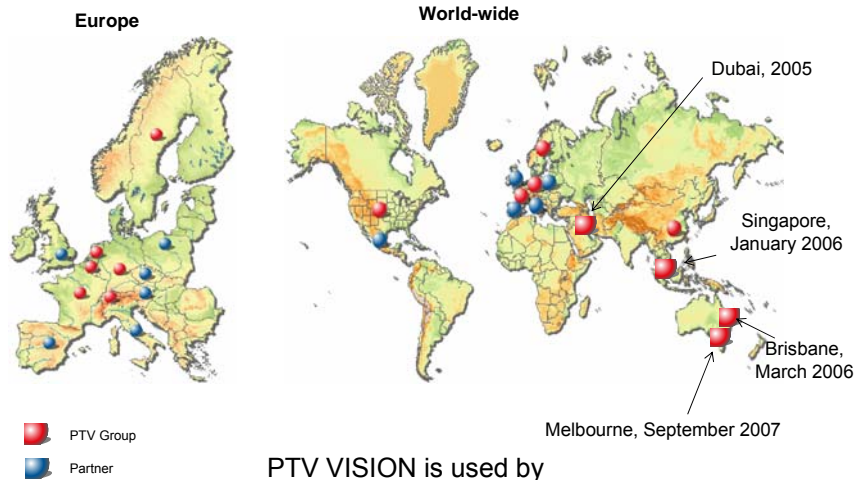


Traffic Microsimulation with VISSIM

PTV Asia-Pacific
19 September 2007



PTV International Branches and Partners



Outline

Key Clients

Recent and Upcoming Enhancements of VISSIM

- > VISSIM4
- > VISSIM5 – release date 1 October 2007
- > VISSIM5.1 – within 6 months

Example Applications

- > International Applications – Singapore
- > International Applications – Hong Kong
- > International Applications – London
- > International Applications – North America
- > Applications in Melbourne (Doug Harley)

New Focus Areas

- > Pedestrian/Passenger Crowding
- > Ports and Airports
- > Emissions – Transport Services and Facilities

VISSIM: Key Clients

Asia-Pacific Region:

1. Singapore Land Transport Authority
2. Airport Authority of Hong Kong
3. Hong Kong International Terminals (HIT)
4. Macau DSSOPT
5. Beijing City Planning Institute
6. City of Shanghai
7. City of Seoul
8. Thailand Office of Transport & Traffic Policy
9. Metro Manila Development Authority
10. New South Wales RTA, Australia
11. VicRoads, Australia
12. Queensland Transport, Australia

Worldwide:

1. Transport for London
2. New York State and Washington State DoTs
3. National Railways of Austria, Denmark, France and Germany
4. Planning authorities of Dubai, Qatar and Bahrain
5. More than 100 cities and regions in Europe including Berlin, Madrid, Milan, Munich, Venice, Warsaw, Zurich
6. BMW, Daimler Chrysler, Ford
7. TOTAL 1300 users worldwide

Recent Developments of VISSIM

- **VISSIM4.0, 4.1, 4.2 (2005/2006)**
 - New GUI and graphical controls
 - COM Interface
 - Parking model
 - 3-dimensional signal heads and signage
 - Parallel VISSIM and 64-bit version

- **VISSIM4.3 (March 2007)**
 - VISSIM Analyser
 - Conflict Areas
 - Animated 3D objects
 - Export to Studio 3D Max



Upcoming Developments of VISSIM

VISSIM5.0 (October 2007)

New VISUM Interface

Fully integrated import and update of network description, O-D demand and assignment paths.

VISSIM5.1 (early 2008)

Multi-threading

The multi-threading feature will enable VISSIM to run faster on multi-core and multi-processor computers. As opposed to the parallel computing version, all instances share the same data in memory and therefore no data transmission between them is needed.

Pedestrian/Passenger Simulation

Simulation of multi-dimensional objects. VISSIM will no longer be limited to linear movements along links. Multi-sided and irregular polygons will form the limits of the navigable area. Obstructions such as barriers and columns can be inserted as obstructions. The new functionality will be released in several stages.

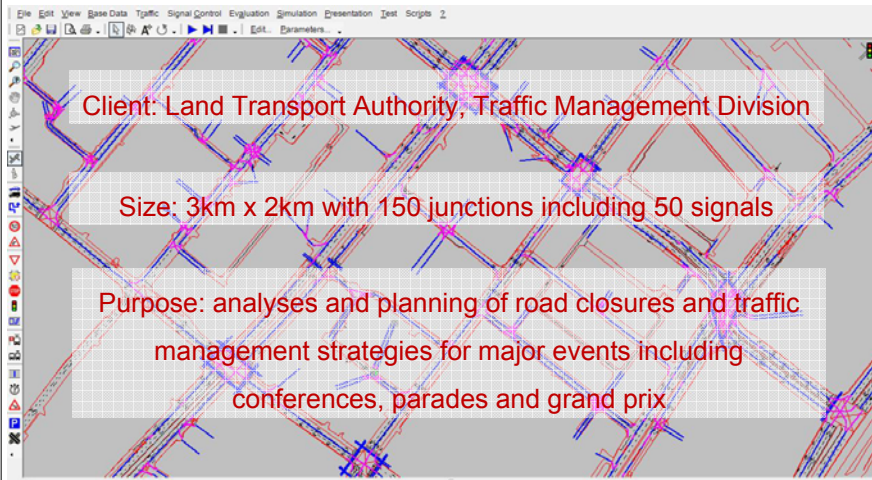
Dynamic Assignment Enhancements

The overall objective of this working package is to make it easier for the user to achieve a converged assignment. This includes more statistical criteria for assessing the convergence and to measure how close to equilibrium the solution is.

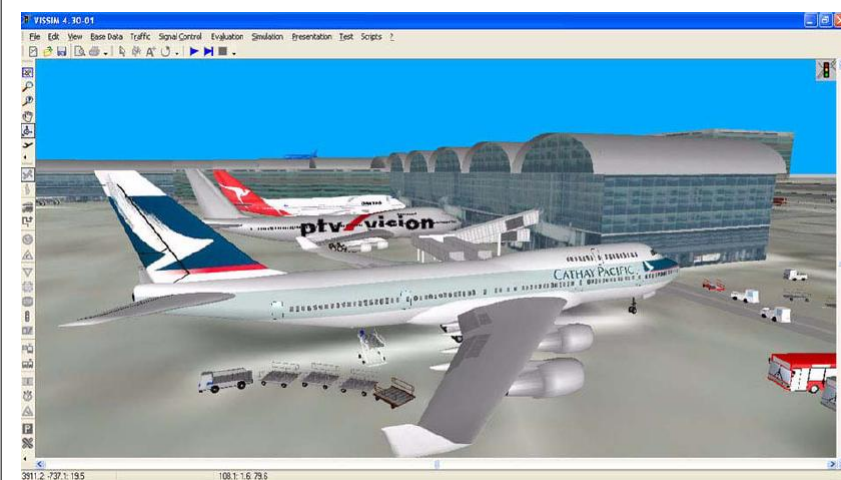
Graphics Enhancements

A smart map in 2D and the ability to have more than one view on the network in 2D and 3D.

Example VISSIM Applications – Singapore



Example VISSIM Applications – Hong Kong



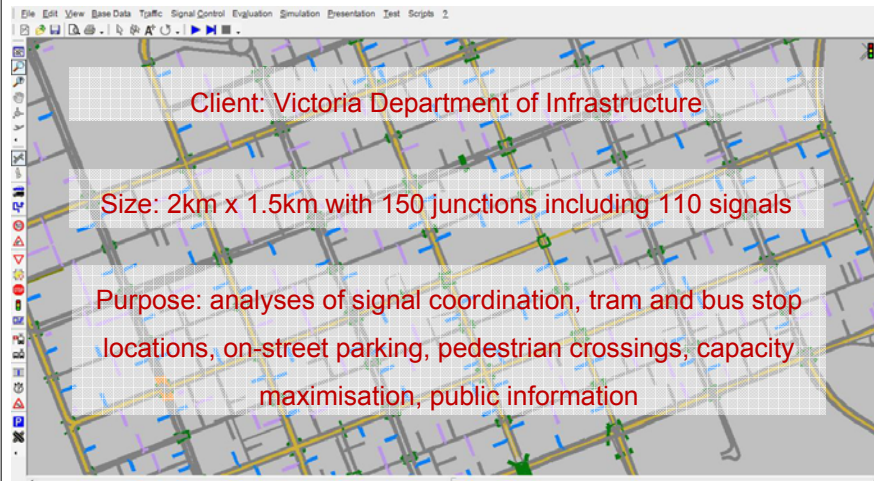
Example VISSIM Applications – London



Example VISSIM Applications – North America



Case Study: Melbourne CBD



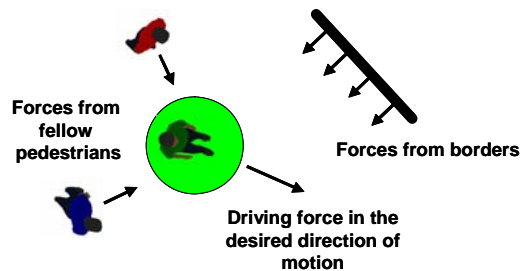
Pedestrians in VISSIM

- > Pedestrians have always been in VISSIM as an important aspect in junction modelling
- > A simple behavior model was sufficient for these applications
- > pedestrian flows play a more important role in other situations:
 - > bus terminals
 - > railway and underground stations
 - > airports
 - > buildings
 - > sports stadiums
- > For these applications, a more sophisticated behavior model was included in VISSIM : The social force model



The Social-Force-Model

- > Developed by Prof. Helbing, University of Dresden
- > Each pedestrian is influenced by a number of forces, i.e. repulsive forces from other pedestrians, repulsive forces from borders and a driving force towards the desired direction of motion.



The Social Force Model – some details

- > In the Social Force Model, the acceleration (change of velocity) of pedestrian α is composed from a deterministic and a stochastic part.

$$\frac{d\vec{v}_\alpha}{dt} = \vec{f}_\alpha(t) + \vec{\xi}_\alpha(t)$$

- > The deterministic part f is the sum of...
 - ...an acceleration toward the preferred velocity,
 - ...repulsive forces from boundaries,
 - ...repulsive forces from other pedestrians,
 - ...attractive forces from other pedestrians.

$$\vec{f}_\alpha(t) = \vec{f}_\alpha^0(\vec{v}_\alpha) + \vec{f}_{\alpha B}(\vec{r}_\alpha) + \sum_{\beta(\neq\alpha)} \vec{f}_{\alpha\beta}(\vec{r}_\alpha, \vec{v}_\alpha, \vec{r}_\beta, \vec{v}_\beta) + \sum_i \vec{f}_{\alpha i}(\vec{r}_\alpha, \vec{r}_i, t)$$

VISSIM Pedestrian/Passenger Simulation

- **Simulation Parameters**
 - Physical dimensions of pedestrians/passengers
 - Variation in desired speed / desired personal space
 - Temperature, time of day
- **Evacuation Scenarios**
 - Cooperative evacuation
 - Panic situation (can feel the heat)
- **Applications**
 - Stadium – end of event departure – how many exits?
 - Crowding situations (platform edge, service disruption, special event/concert/parade/protest)
 - Design optimisation – station concourse, barriers, etc.
 - Shopping malls – retail exposure

VISSIM Example Application - Munich



VISSIM Example Application – Port Operations



Emissions Modelling with VISSIM

Any of these items can be reported for each vehicle every time step

Link-based report

Definition of vehicle characteristics

Definition of emissions characteristics (data files provided with VISSIM)