

# CTwin – The Chattanooga Digital Twin

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Computational Urban Sciences Group

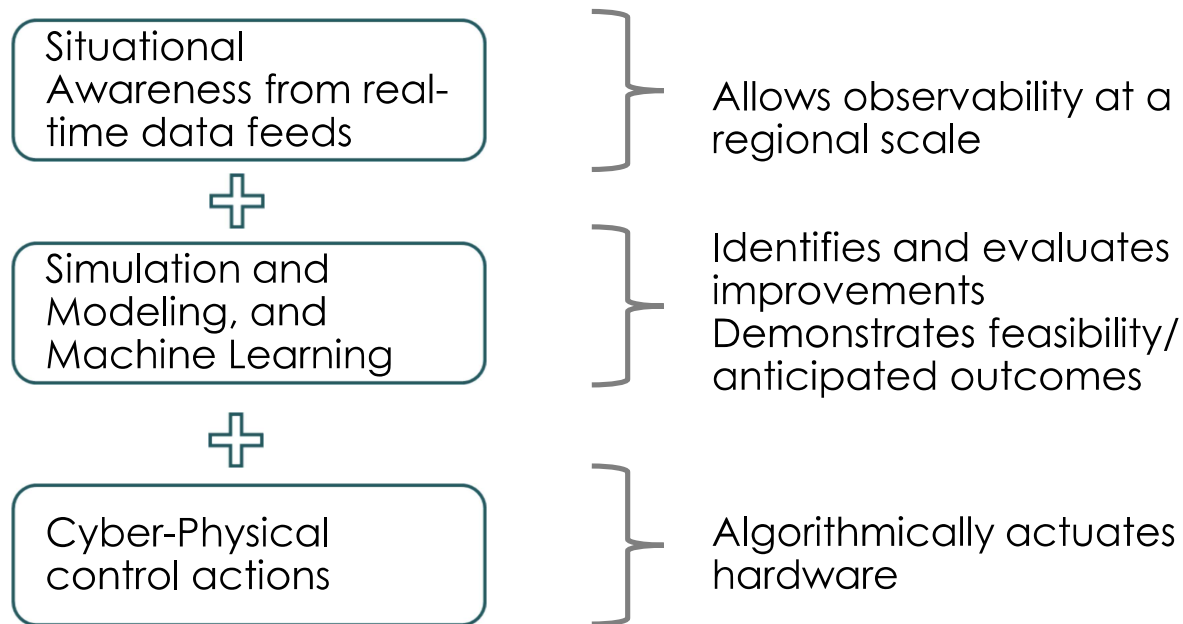
23 July 2020  
Knoxville, TN

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**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
ENERGY**

# 'Digital Twin' for Regional Mobility, Chattanooga, TN



Goal: 20% energy savings in mobility for the region

Significant opportunity as a live testbed for connected fleets,  
CAVs, V2I, and active control

# Real-Time Data

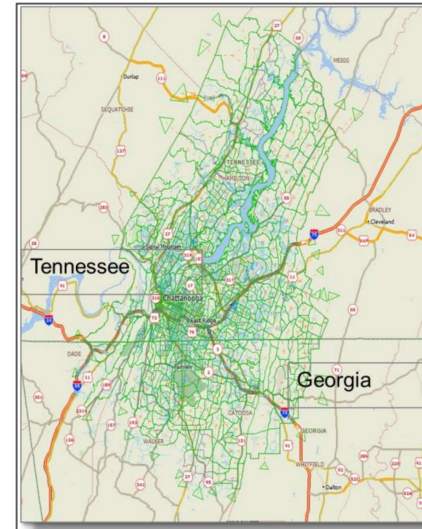


Chattanooga Department of Transportation,

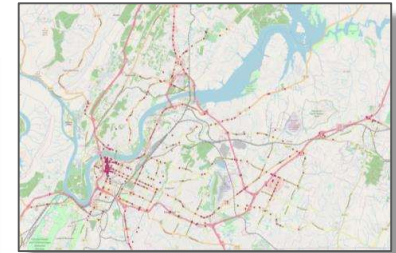


Tennessee Department of Transportation,

MPO, GA-DOT, Titan, INRIX, TomTom, HERE, ATRI, etc.



Study region



Traffic signals locations in region.



RDS locations in the region

## City of Chattanooga

- GridSmart cameras
  - 72 + 70 planned
- Signalized intersections
  - 350 intersections; ~275 signal control, 1/10<sup>th</sup> second
- Incident data
  - 911, ETRIMS, Waze

## TDOT

- Radar Detector Sensors - ~280
  - Located every 1/2 mile on average
  - Receiving daily 2GB file once a day
  - 30s data from RDS sensors
  - Lane occupancy, speed, classification
- Weather sensors, Dynamic Message Signs, Video

500+ primary data streams from 7 proprietary vendor systems across 3 institutions  
Additional 40+ distinct secondary data layers

# Regional Data from Hamilton County, and other sources

## From Hamilton County

- Road network (multiple versions)
  - TAZ/NavTeq
  - Augmented with data from other versions
- Traffic light locations and schedule
- Historic traffic counts
- GridSmart Camera
  - Live traffic volumes, turn statistics, video
- National Weather Service
- USGS hazards
- Probe data – ATRI, TomTom, INRIX
- Freight data
  - Data issues in automated classification from TDOT sensors
- Incident data
  - Some lag in availability
  - Multiple systems – 911 TITAN, GEARS, DPS, WAZE
- TNMap – TN GIS services
  - Police, Fire, Schools, Hospitals

Priority data sources: RDS sensors along highways, GridSmart cameras at intersections, SPaT controllers for signals, Probe data from WAZE, and incidents

# High-Level Highlights

- Real-time situational awareness
  - CTwin real-time tool stood up
  - Collaborators given logins
- Metrics
  - Energy, mobility, safety, and MEP implemented
  - MAP21 metrics and ATSPM implemented
  - Real-time regional speed and energy estimation achieved
- Modeling & Simulation
  - Microscopic and mesoscopic simulations and simulation-calibration strategies setup
  - Corridor scale control simulation/optimization strategy implemented
- Data Science
  - Novel intersection movement visualization developed
  - Emulated traffic flow from RDS derived
  - Signal performance derived from probe data
  - Machine Learning to detect freight prototyped
- Cyber-Physical Control
  - Updated corridor timing implemented through vendor software
  - Direct control through Python program interfacing with the six m60 controllers on Shallowford Rd; additional testing ongoing

# CTwin Real-Time Situational Awareness tool

- Providing observability







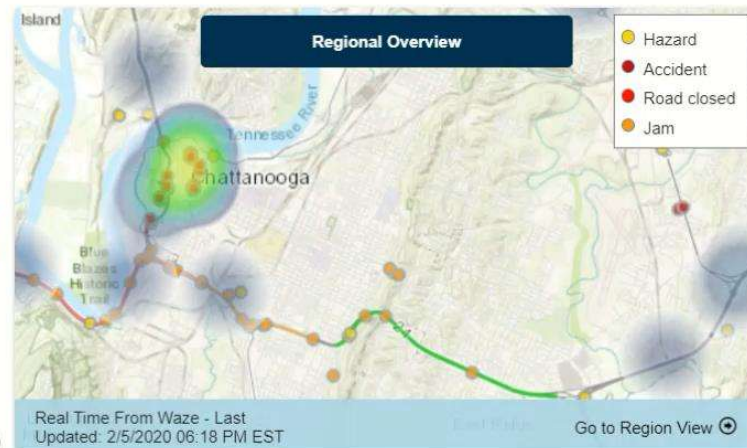
Select a Date  
1/14/2020



### Regional Freeway Speed and Volume



### Regional Overview



### Road Incidents

#### Hazard

1/14/2020 11:57 PM

#### Law

1/14/2020 11:55 PM

### System News

#### Prototype stood up

7/8/2019 02:36 PM

[Go To System News](#)

# Metrics

- Providing measurability





# Metrics in CTwin

- Mobility Dynamics

- Macroscopic – Freeway travel time reliability, level of service (average speed and volume to capacity ratio), vehicle miles of travel (VMT) by passenger and freight.
- Microscopic – Level of service (vehicle delays, queue length and signal delays) from signalized intersections.

- Traffic Safety

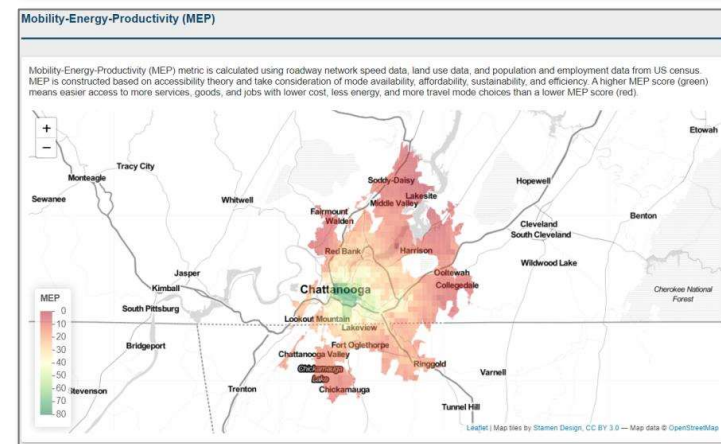
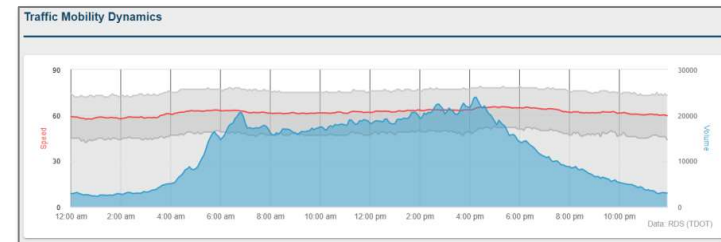
- Roadway segment level – fatalities per capita and serious injuries per capita (crashes per VMT)
- Intersection level – crashes per 100,000 vehicles

- Energy Usage

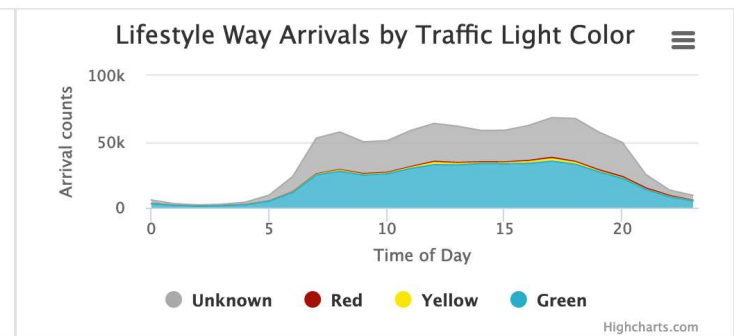
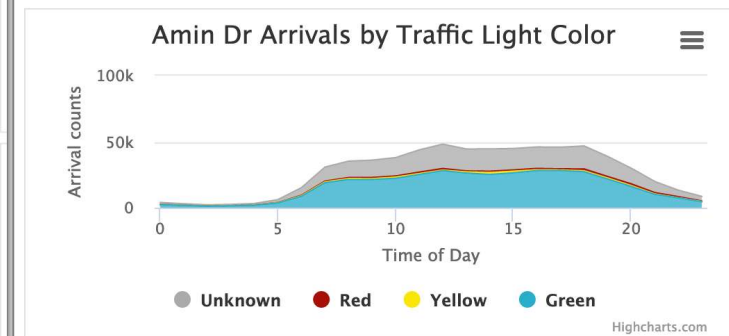
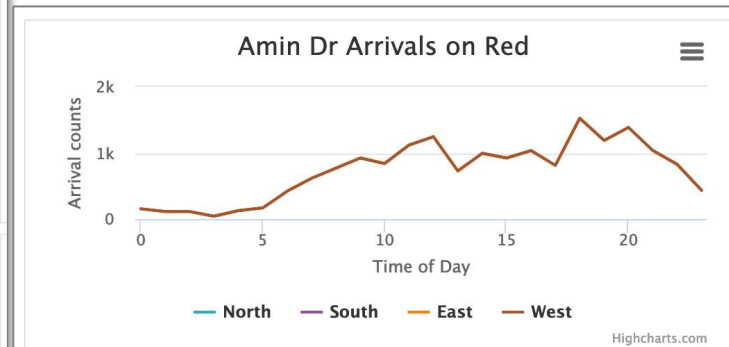
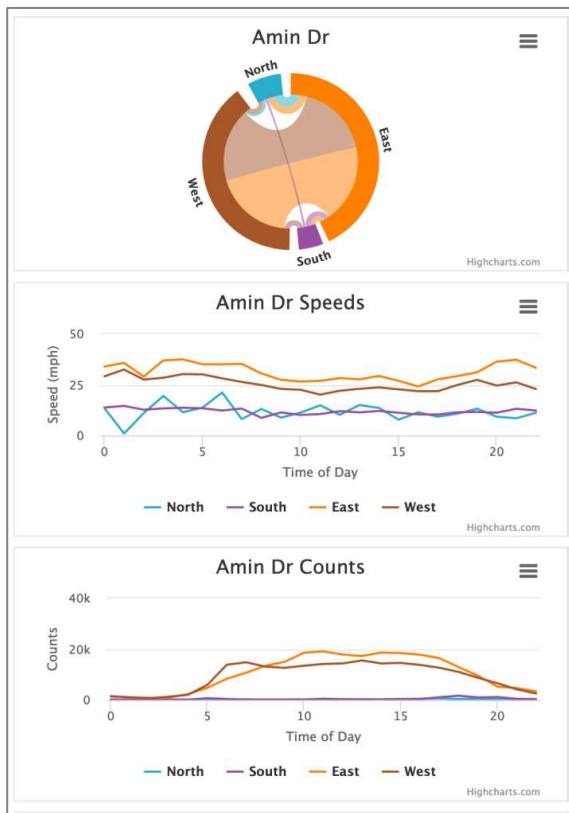
- Minute by minute on-road vehicle fuel consumption & cost
- RouteE – Energy estimation over roadway segments

- Mobility – Energy – Productivity (MEP)

- $f(\text{mobility weighted by } [\text{energy, cost, trip purpose}])$



# Automated Traffic Signal Performance Measures from Signal Phase and Timing (SPaT) Data



# Data Science Highlights



# Shallowford Road Trajectory Data Analysis: High Arrival on Red around Noon

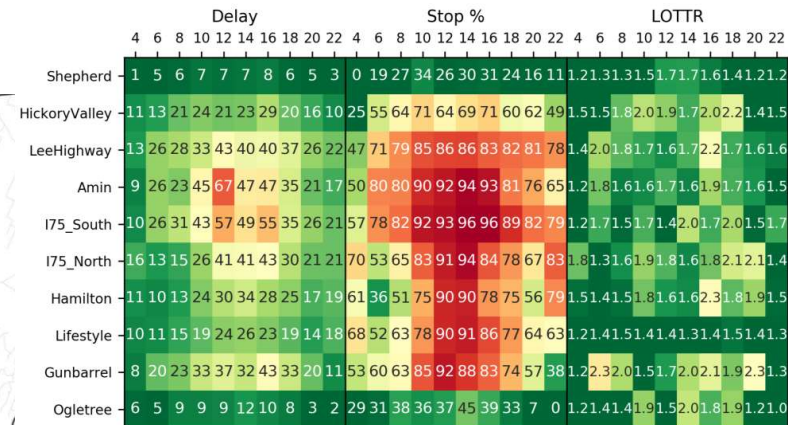
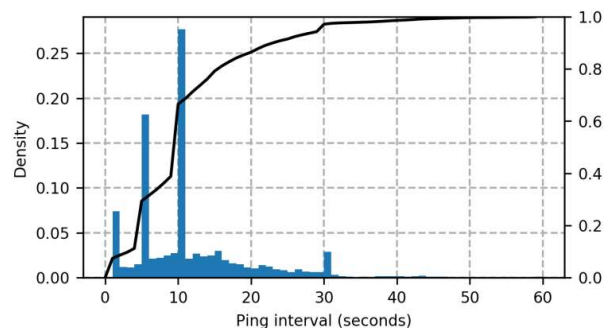
- Analysis performed using three months of multi-source trajectory data
- Scalable to other regions

## Eastbound

Free Flow Travel Time = 4.6 min.  
AM Peak (0700-0800) = 6 min.  
PM Peak (1700-1800) = 8.5 min.

## Westbound

Free Flow Travel Time = 4.2 min.  
AM Peak (0730-0830) = 6.2 min.  
PM Peak (1700-1800) = 7.3 min.





# Real-time Regional Speed and Energy

## TomTom Data

- Historical probe volume counts and speeds at road segments
- Near real-time speeds

## Volume Estimation

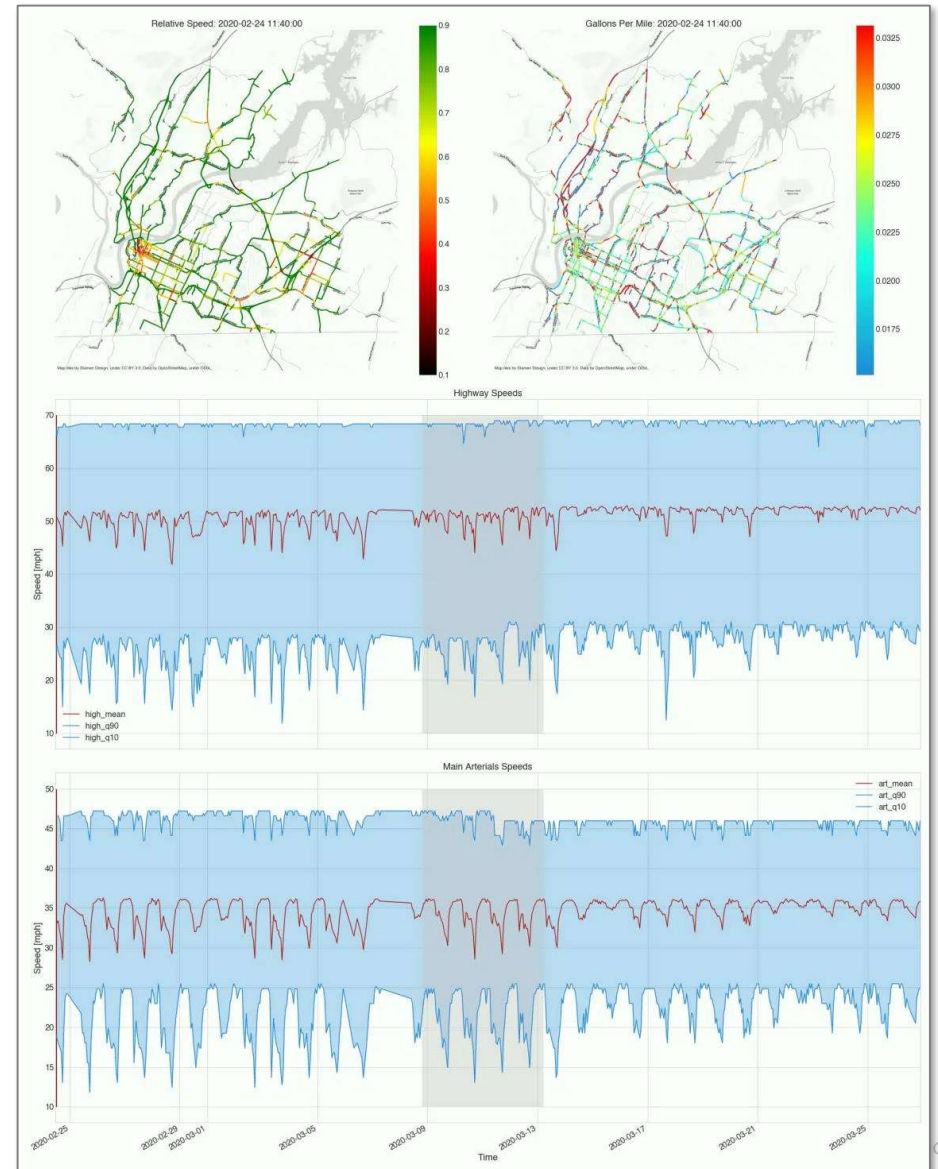
- Machine learning to estimate volume given weather, time of day, day of week, road type, speeds, probe counts

## Map Matching

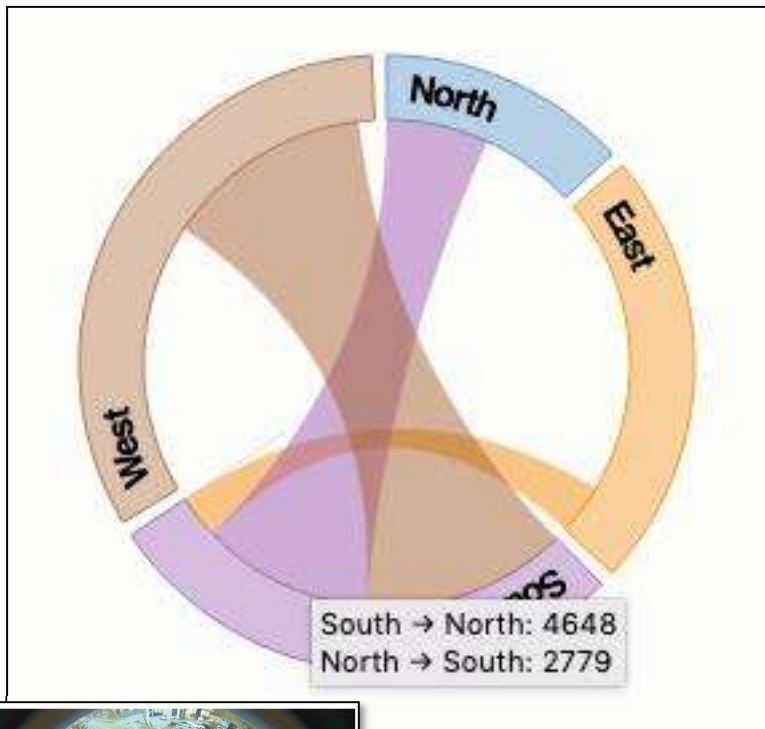
- Match TomTom road network to TPO network for network consistency
- Grid partitioning networks by grids decreased computation time from 2 weeks to 2 hours

## Energy Estimate

- Use of machine learning to estimate energy consumption on each road segment
- Estimate is derived from RouteE algorithm



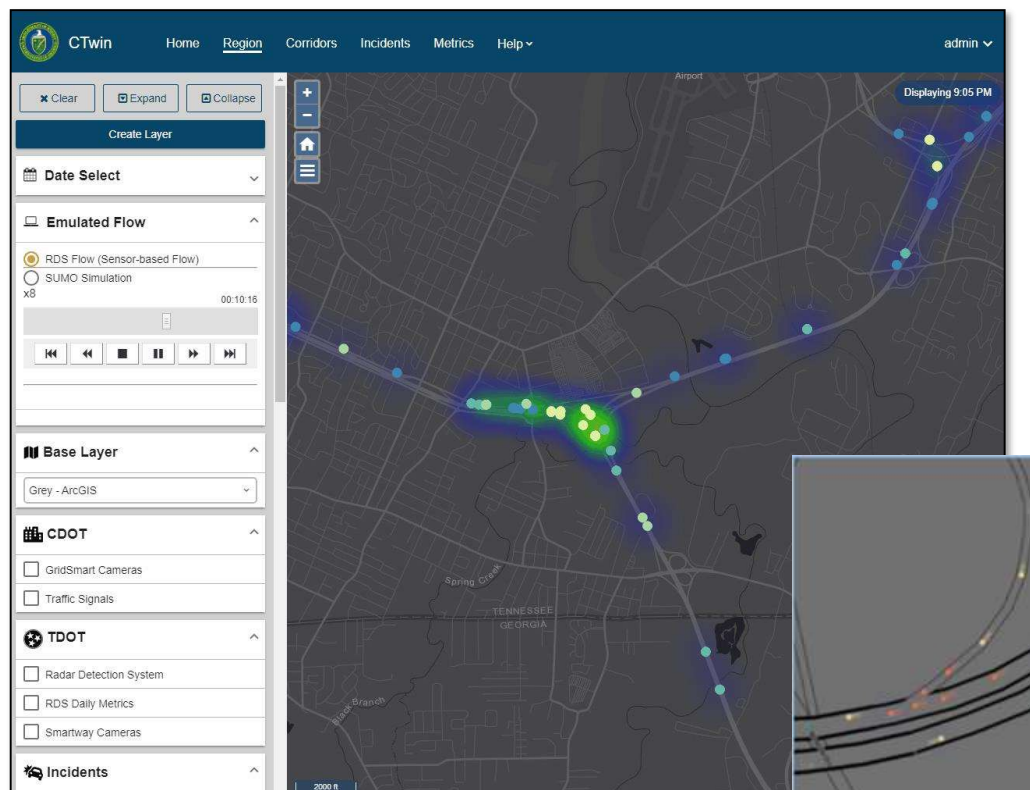
# GridSmart data – Novel Turn Movement Visualization



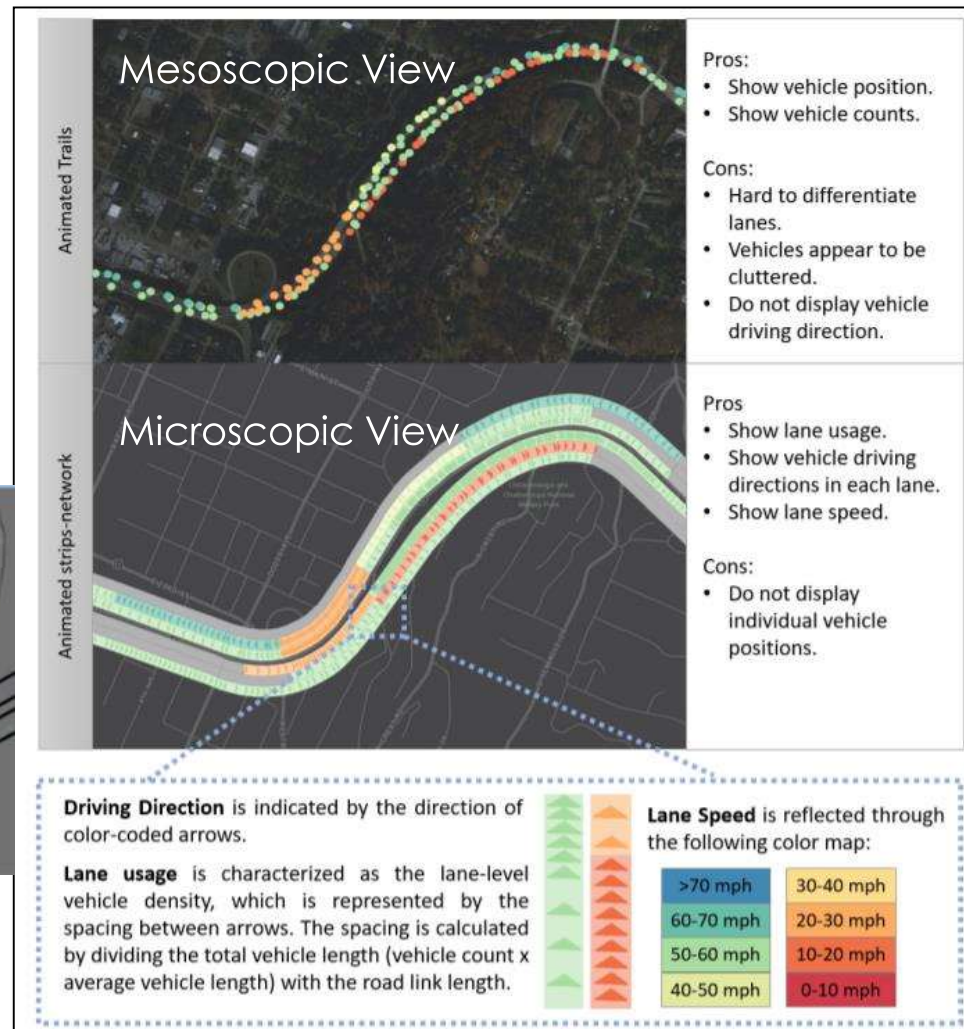
- New visualization of flow
- Automated Site Configuration Analysis
  - Do not use consistent phase numbering
  - Configurations have changed over time
- Implemented site history for any given date
- Easy-to-digest output that lists all phases and turns example :  
`{'approach': 'Eastbound', 'turn': 'Straight'}`

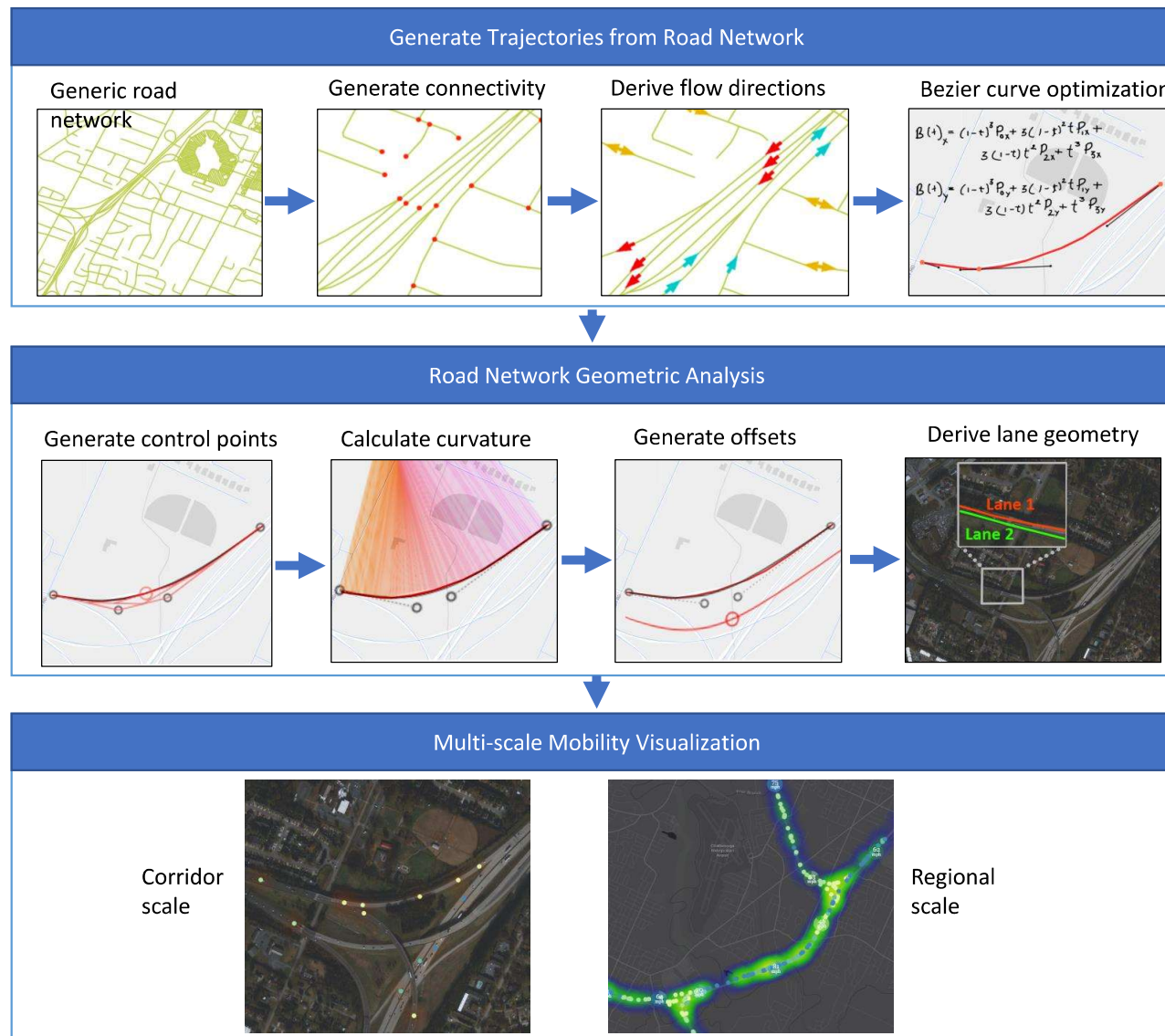


# Emulated Flow from RDS Data



Macroscopic View





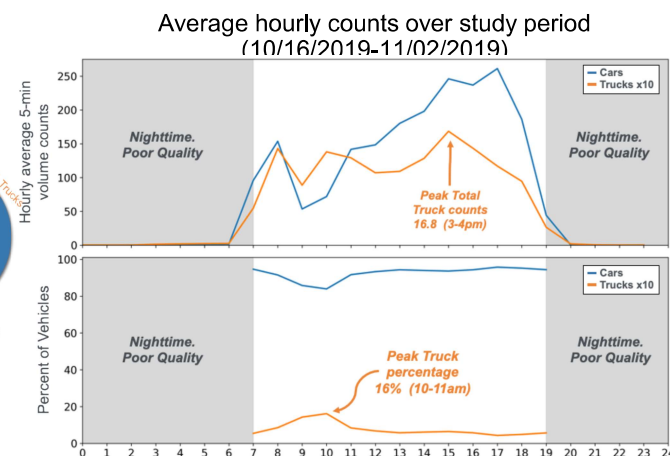
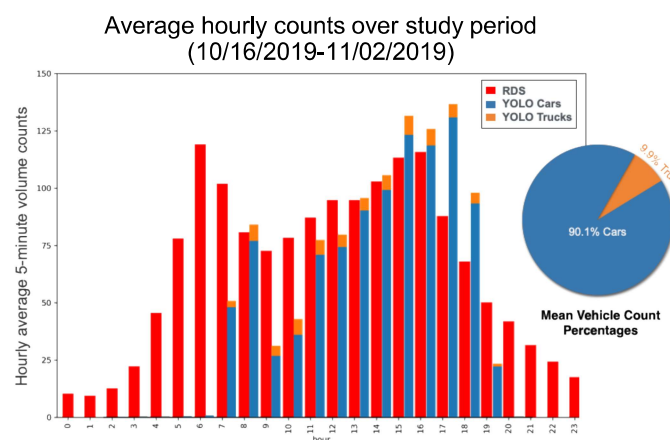
# Identify Freight with Video Feed Analysis

You-Only-Look-Once (YOLO V3) deep image processing network to identify cars and trucks from low-resolution traffic cameras.

Identifying trucks vs passenger vehicles is important for traffic mitigation strategies and energy calculations

## Results

- Study performed over 2-week period in late October 2019
  - I-75 and Shallowford Road
- 10% Trucks and 90% Cars on average
- Performance degrades during rain events and with rotating camera angles
- Higher resolution video feed obtained; detection performance to be evaluated





# Modeling & Simulation

- In preparation for control

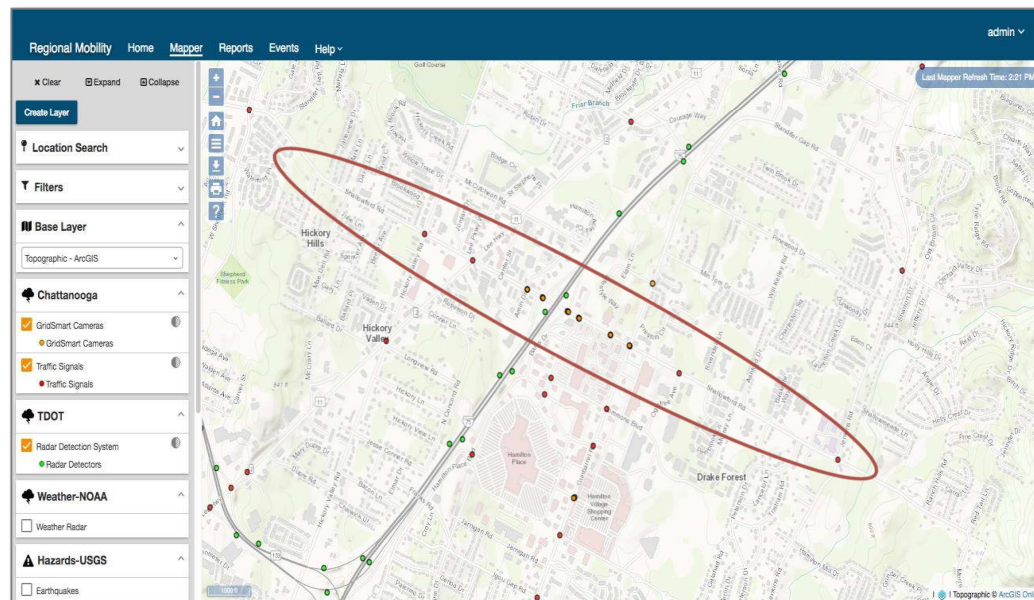
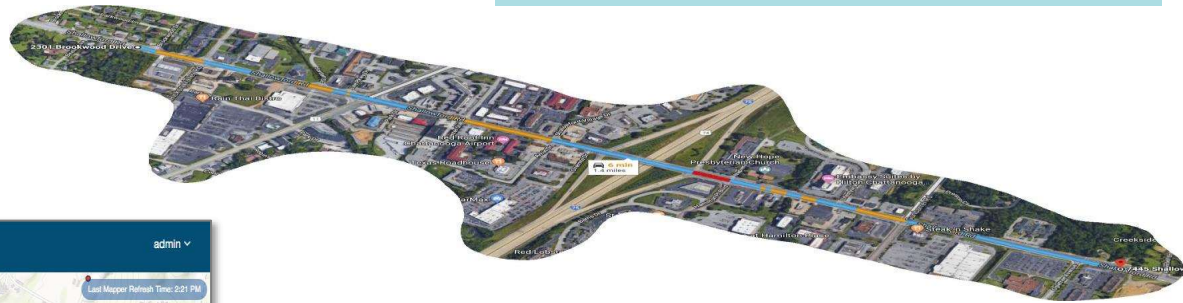


# Candidate Corridor for Enacting Signal Control

**Shallowford Road Arterial** identified for analysis and optimization based on data availability and priority discussion with City of Chattanooga, TN

- GridSmart Cameras
- Signalized Intersections with timing information
- Radar Detection Systems
- Traffic Incidents

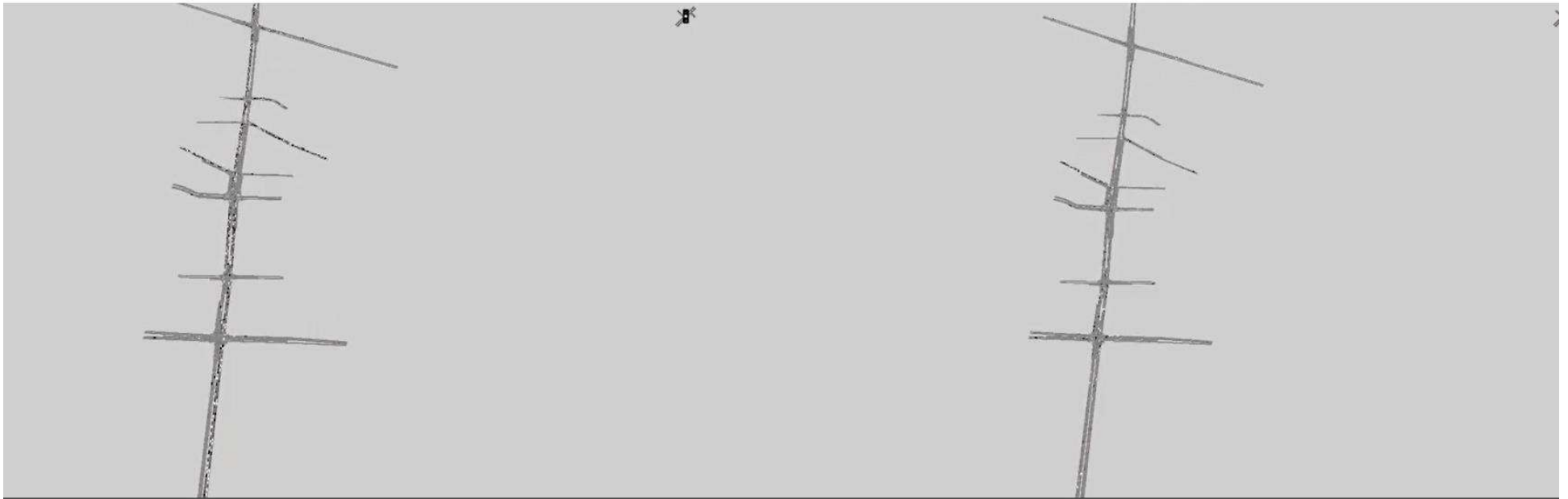
Spatial scope: Signalized Arterial



Temporal scope: frequency of adjusting signal settings	Signal settings optimization- standard techniques	Performance -based optimization	Near real- time optimization
5-15 minutes	Yes	No	Yes
Hourly	Yes	No	Yes
Time-of-day	Yes	Flexible	No
Daily	Yes	Yes	No
Weekly	Yes	Yes	No

# Simulation for Shallowford Road

- Three newly developed traffic signal control methods to the 8-intersection traffic corridor in Chattanooga:
  - Linear Feedback Control, Linear Quadratic Regulator (LQR) Control, and Bilinear Control
- Evaluated in a microscopic traffic simulation environment, VISSIM





# Control strategies

- Signal timings and optimization
  - In cyber-physical implementation
- Responsive and adaptive traffic signal control
  - In cyber-physical implementation
- Other strategies that CTwin can facilitate:
  - Speed harmonization
  - Real-time Information-Sharing for Traffic Coordination
  - Ramp Metering and Junction Controls
  - Part-time shoulder use
  - Other strategies: dedicated freight lanes, flow restrictions, parking restrictions
  - Anticipatory routing
  - Collective control across diverse implementers

# Cyber-Physical Control

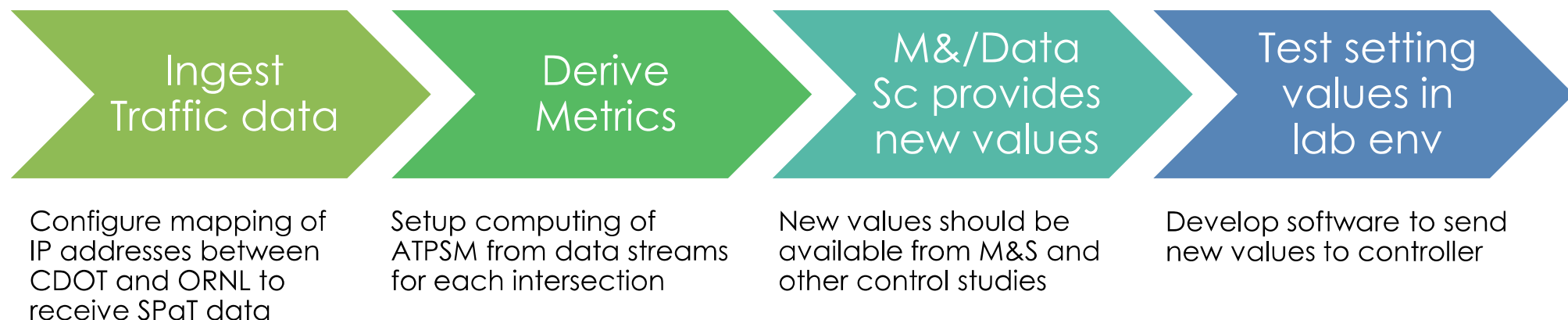
Enacting control in the city infrastructure



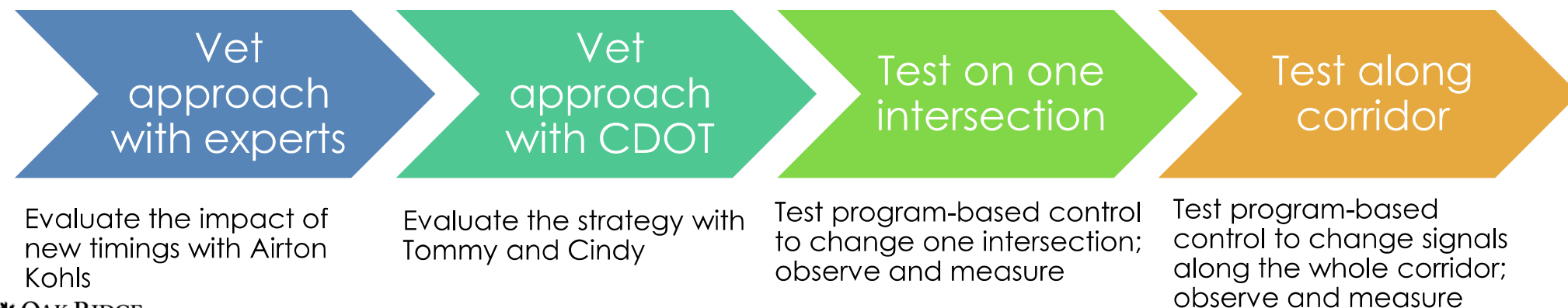


# Logical flow of cyber-physical interface with controllers

## Hardware in the loop testing



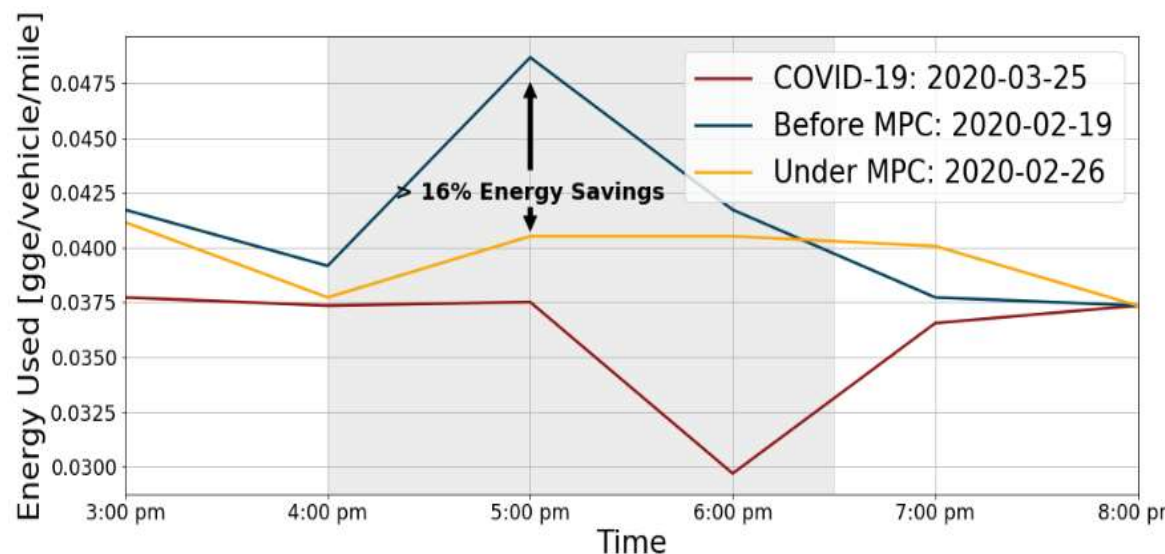
## Vetting, deployment, and measurement



# Phased strategy for signal control along Shallowford Rd

## Soft-control phase: Using existing vendor interface

- Results from M&S available - Optimized timings showed:
  - **18% energy reduction in simulation**
  - Formulated the optimal signal timing problems for NEMA controllers as a nonlinear programming problem that can be solved by IPOPT
  - **16% observed in the field**
- Set new values using existing vendor software abstraction
  - Control ran for 3.5 hours one afternoon in February
- Some changes in CDOT deployment
- Positive feedback from CDOT





# Phased strategy for signal control along Shallowford Rd

## Programmatic control phase: Software interface with controllers

- Working with Siemens as a partner
- Connect with the signal controllers using code
  - Set new values using output from M&S and data science
  - m60 controllers can be in 'free' or 'coordinated' modes
- Connectivity and boundary condition testing in progress with Chattanooga
  - Ability to change settings in 'coordinated' vs 'free' modes
  - Resolving synchronization lags, pedestrian calls, other factors
- Planning in progress for a controlled experiment in summer
  - Group 1: Pre COVID-19 Normalized Conditions
  - Group 2: Soft Control Experimental Work
  - Group 3: COVID-19 Conditions (soft control signal timings in place)
  - Group 4: Normalized COVID-19 Conditions (revert back to pre-covid signal timings)
  - Group 5: Hardware Actuation (new signal timings to be tested)



# Experimental setup and testing

## Metrics

- Corridor-level:  
travel time, speed and traffic volume (can be obtained from Waze, TomTom and GridSmart).
- Intersection level:  
Arrivals on green, cumulative intersection delay or average delay per vehicle (ratio of total delay by volume) and percent throughput on green along the Shallowford Road.

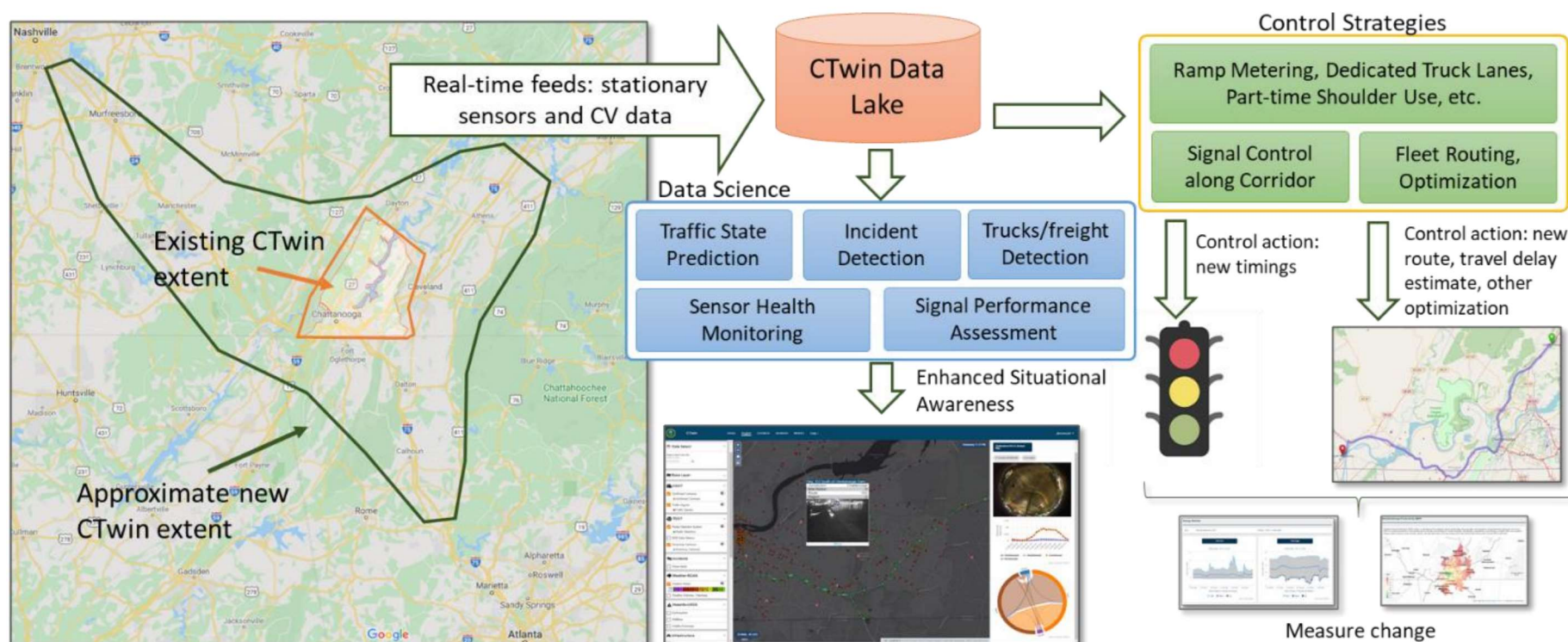
## Statistical analysis

- Parametric Multivariate Sample T-test that determines the mean of the sample is different across the groups.
- Nonparametric Kolmogorov-Smirnov will determine if the density distributions of the performance measures (continuous variables only) different across the various groups.
- Freeman-Tuckey Chisquare test to determine the distributional differences across the groups. Primarily applicable to discrete variables only.
- Difference-in-Differences method can be used across the entire experimental setup to effectively determine the changes across the groups. This is similar to time-series based tests in observing how the group behavior changes.

# Summary

- **Key target:** Achieve 20% energy savings at the regional level.
- **Near real-time situational awareness:** Create a 'Digital Twin' of an entire metropolitan region providing real-time situational awareness for analysis of the entire region
  - Massive data processing at scale
  - Large scalable computing
- **Near real-time control of traffic infrastructure and vehicles:** Digital Twin forms the basis of a cyber physical control system for control of the highway/road infrastructure and connected vehicles in the ecosystem
  - Fast algorithmic decisions
  - Orchestration of field experiments
  - Pipelining for robust future deployments

# Future work – Scaling it up!



GDOT, TDOT, CDOT, Chattanooga Public Works, Covenant Transport, FreightWaves, CARTA, Vanderbilt, UTK - Traffic Signal Academy, UTC - CIUP

# Thank you!

- [sanyalj@ornl.gov](mailto:sanyalj@ornl.gov)



# Publications

- Joseph Severino et. al., "Development of automated pipeline for time-resolved link-wise vehicular energy consumption in the Chattanooga, TN road network, CoDA 2020 - Conference on Data Analysis 2020"
- Anne Berres, Srinath Ravulaparthi, Jibonananda Sanyal: Transportation Systems Analysis and Visualization: A Multiscale and Multivariate Approach to Shopping Districts. 9th International Visualization in Transportation Symposium: A Better View (Presented 11/2019)
- Haowen Xu, Anne Berres, Srinath Ravulaparthi, Jibonananda Sanyal: A Client-side Web Application for Visualizing Massive Regional Mobility Data Collected from Real-Time Traffic Sensors. Submitted AGU Fall Meeting. 2019
- Srinath Ravulaparthi, Steven Peterson, Anne Berres, Austin Todd, Ambarish Nag, Jibonananda Sanyal: Alternative Frameworks for Spatiotemporal Data Imputation Methodologies: Case-Study Analysis for Traffic Volume Forecasting. Submitted to Innovations in Transportation Modeling.
- Haowen Xu, Jibonananda Sanyal, Anne Berres, Sarah Tennille, Optimization of Network Datasets for Web-based System using Composite Bezier Curves, submitted to AAG Annual Meetings, 2019
- Juliette Ugirumurera, Wesley Jones, Jibonananda Sanyal, High Performance Computing Traffic Simulations for Real-time Traffic Control of Mobility in Chattanooga Region, Tennessee Sustainable Transportation Forum & Expo, 2019.
- Juliette Ugirumurera, Real-time answers for traffic jams, <https://sciencenode.org/feature/Real-time%20answers%20for%20traffic%20jams.php>, 2019

# Talks

- Keynote talk: Jibonananda Sanyal, Regional Mobility in Chattanooga, TDEC Sustainable Transportation Forum and Expo, 1 Oct 2019
- Invited talks:
  - 2020 National Association of State Energy Officials Energy Policy Outlook Conference, Washington DC, 6 Feb 2020
  - Smart Cities and Communities, 2020 Annual ORAU Meeting, Knoxville, TN, 11 March 2020
  - SOS24 Workshop - Swiss National Supercomputing Centre, St. Mortiz, Switzerland (cancelled – covid)
  - Smart Cities Council annual meeting (cancelled – covid)