



PERFORMANCE EVALUATION APPLICATION FOR THE I-95 VARIABLE SPEED LIMIT SYSTEM

Hyun Cho, Michael Fontaine, Erin Robartes

June 15, 2023

Background

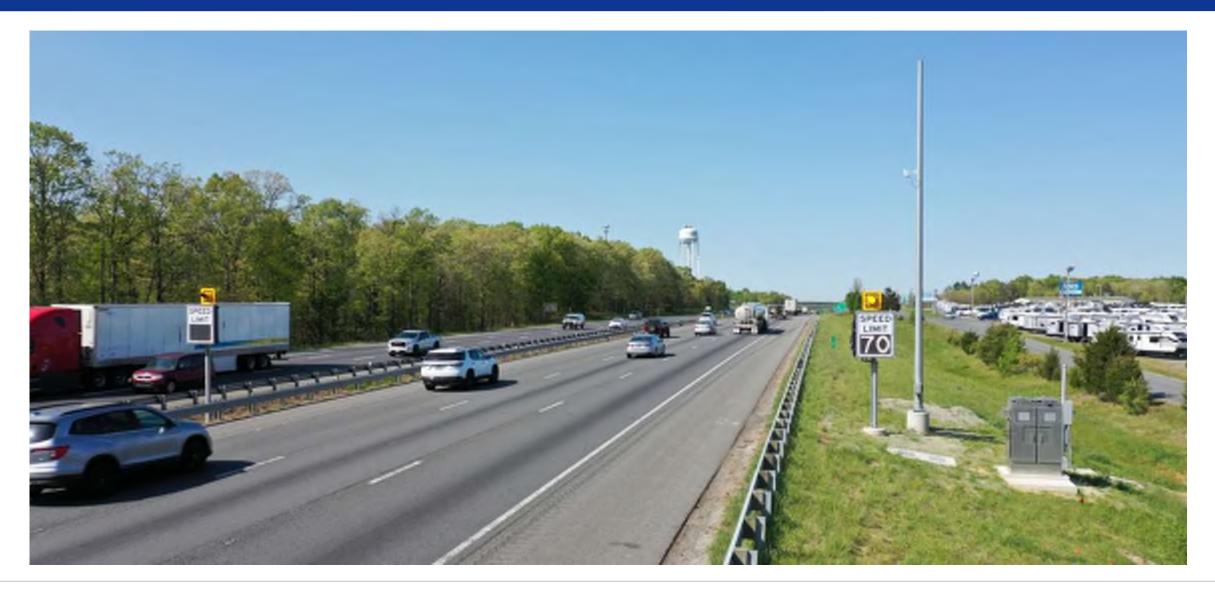
 I-95 NB between MP 115-130, south of Fredericksburg experiences significant recurring and non-recurring congestion, especially in the summer.

Speed variations are present, along with higher crash rates

In June 2022, VDOT activated a VSL system on the corridor



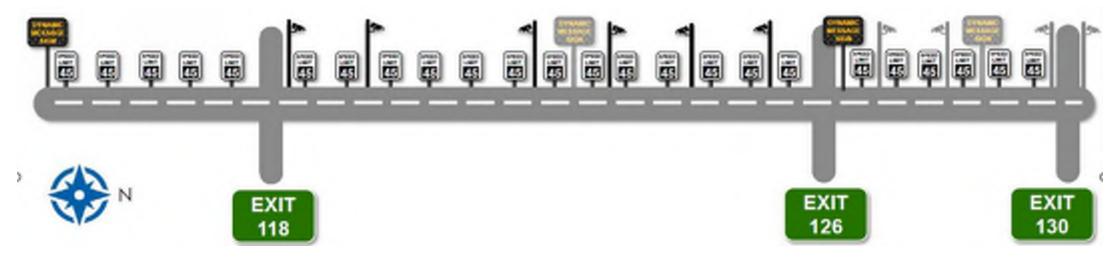
I-95 VSL Field Elements





Background

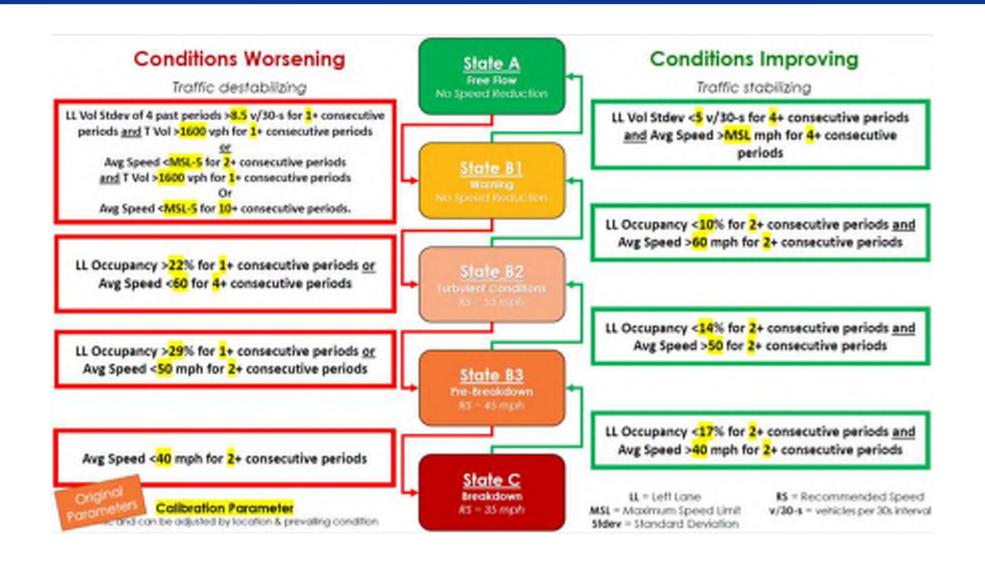
 The system includes 24 detector stations that are all generating per-vehicle record (PVR) data.



 The VSL system aims to improve both safety and operations in this congested section

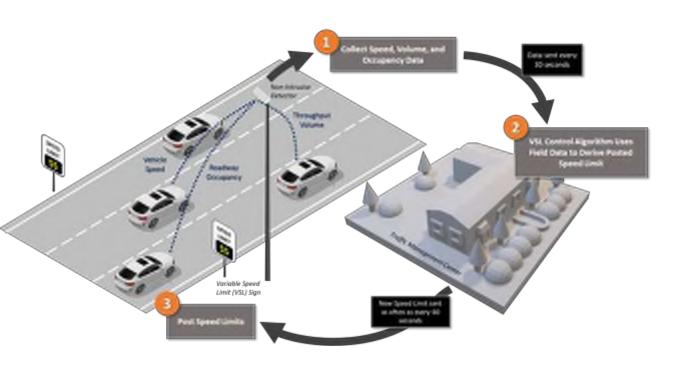


VSL Algorithm





VSL Data Flows



- Sensors produced raw PVR data that consists of a unique vehicle ID, time, location (detector station ID, lane), speed, etc.
- The VSL system produced posted speed limit (PSL) data that had time stamp, location, and VSL recommended speed.
- The system produced an average of 1 million rows of data every day.

Project Objective

 This project developed a performance evaluation application to assess operations and safety

 With the application, the system performance could be easily analyzed despite the large volume of data.

 Focus of this presentation is on how the system data was analyzed and some representative key findings, not on system construction and operation.



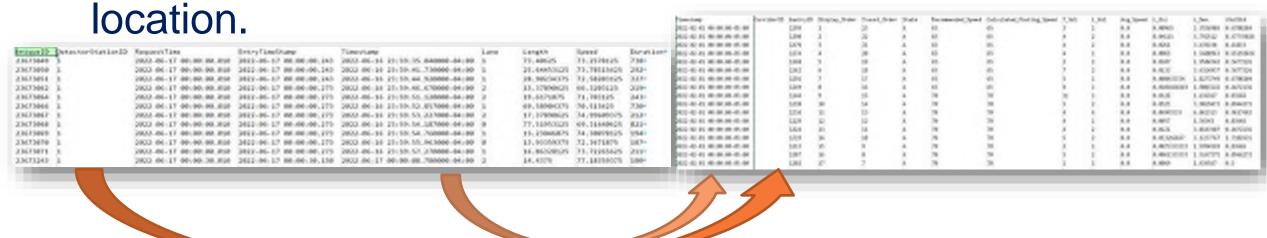
Evaluation Performance Measures

Speed compliance	Operations	Crashes
 Change in mean speed Change in speed distribution Change in speed compliance Change in speed standard deviation 	 Change in delay Change in travel time reliability (expressed in using multiple measures including travel time index and different percentiles of speed) Change in speed-flow fundamental diagrams Change in capacity and throughput 	 Change in crash frequency by crash severity Change in collision type by severity Change in secondary crashes Change in crash rates



VSL Data flows

PVR and PSL data were merged based on time and

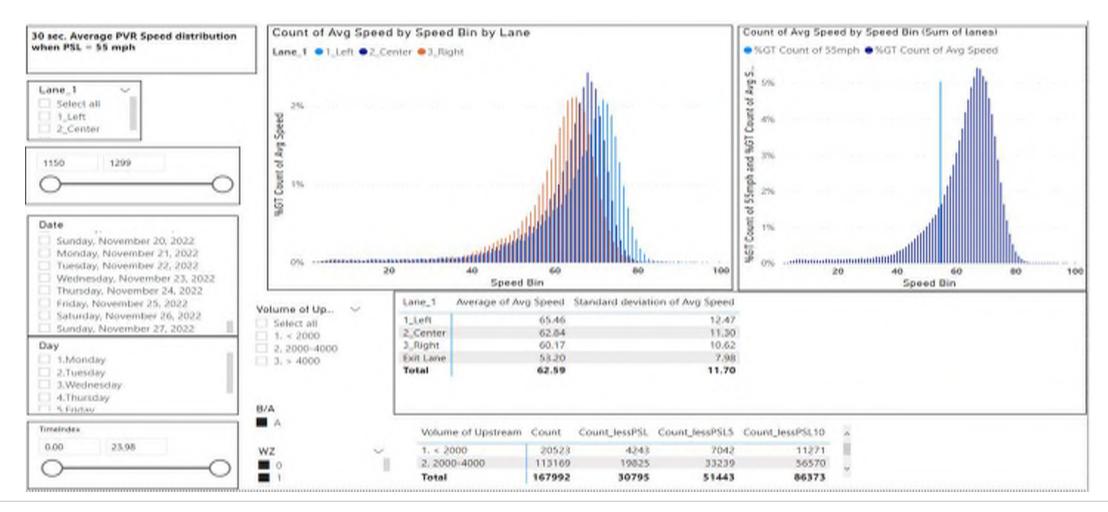


 Over 250 million rows of data were ingested into a PowerBI application for analysis.



Application Example

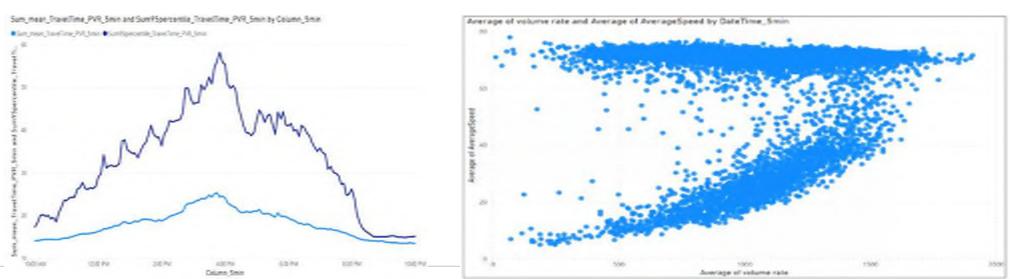
Speed Compliance





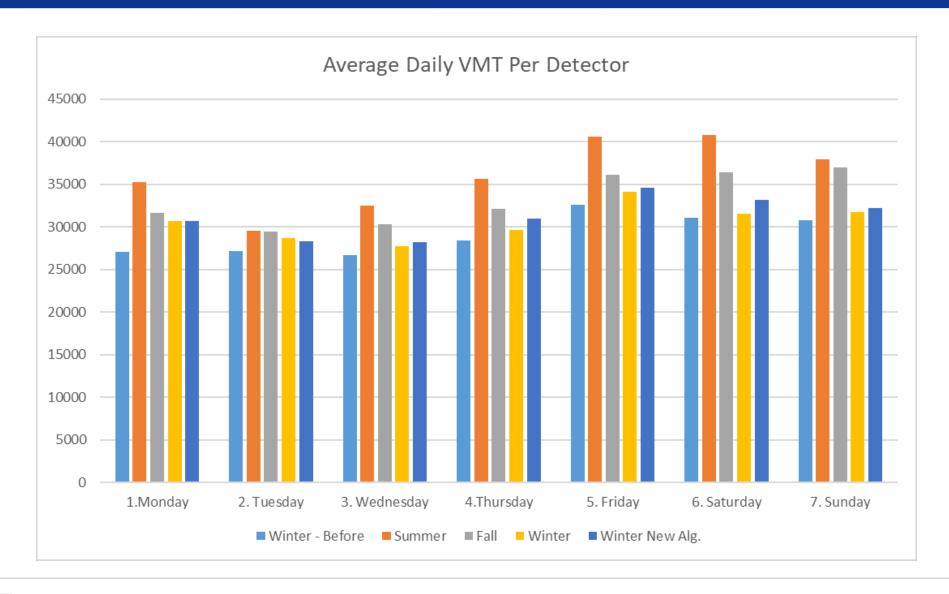
Operations

- Travel time for each 5-minute timestamp is calculated by adding average travel time of each section for the whole corridor
- Speed-flow curves represent only one detector station's data, and each point describe a feature of 5-minute interval's traffic.





VMT Comparison by Season





Traffic Impacting Events

- Mobility and safety are likely impacted by many factors:
 - Work zones
 - Weather
 - Traffic volume
 - System outages
 - Crashes
- Added filters to the tool so that "apples to apples" comparisons between before/after data could be performed.



Crash Data - Frequency

Crash Type	Crash Frequency	
	6/22/22 - 3/31/23	Change from 6/22/21 - 3/31/22
AII	209	+1 (+0.5%)
Fatal+Injury	41	-6 (-13%)
Rear End	114	-7 (-6%)
SS-SD	27	-4 (-13%)
FO-OR	41	+12 (+41%)



High Speed Vehicles

- Speeds before and after VSL activation were compared, filtering for similar conditions.
- Speed behavior during free flow and congestion remained largely the same.
- The proportion of vehicles traveling more than 10 mph over the recommend speed limit declined by up to 22% during the conditions when 55 mph was posted.



Conclusions

 The developed tool was able to process large volumes of data quickly and efficiently.

 Early results also showed positive trends, especially during transitional speeds. Results continue to be monitored with the developed application.



Acknowledgements

- We would like to acknowledge the members of the I-95 VSL project team for their support and assistance during this project:
 - VDOT Traffic Operations Division
 - VDOT Fredericksburg District
 - VDOT Northern Virginia District
 - Kimley Horn and Associates



