Traffic Management - Incident Management Perspectives

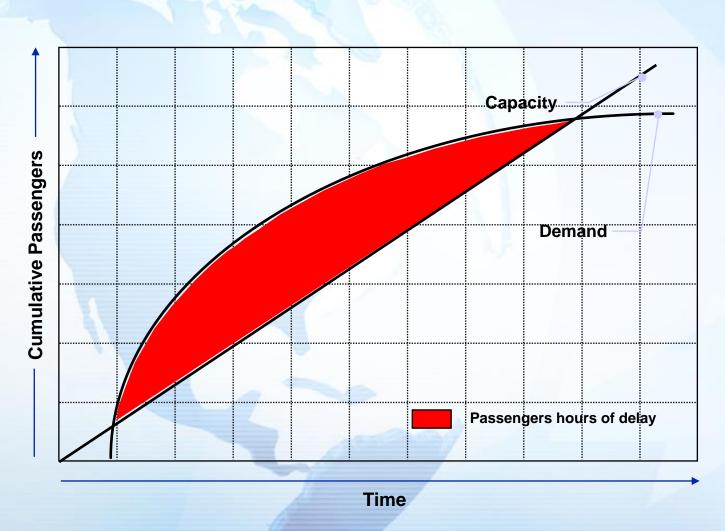
ITS Workshop Belgrade, 4 April 2009

Incident Management Operation Process

- Incident Detection/Confirmation
 - Police
 - CCTV
 - AID, etc.
- Response Generation
 - Data input
 - Response either manually or by system
- Response Implementation
 - Controlling field equipment
 - Disseminating information to motorists

Roadway Capacity vs Traffic Demand

Recurring Congestion



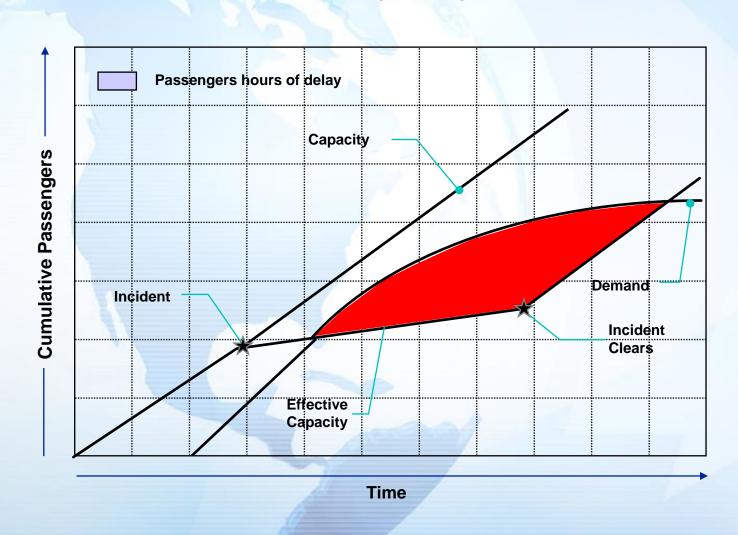






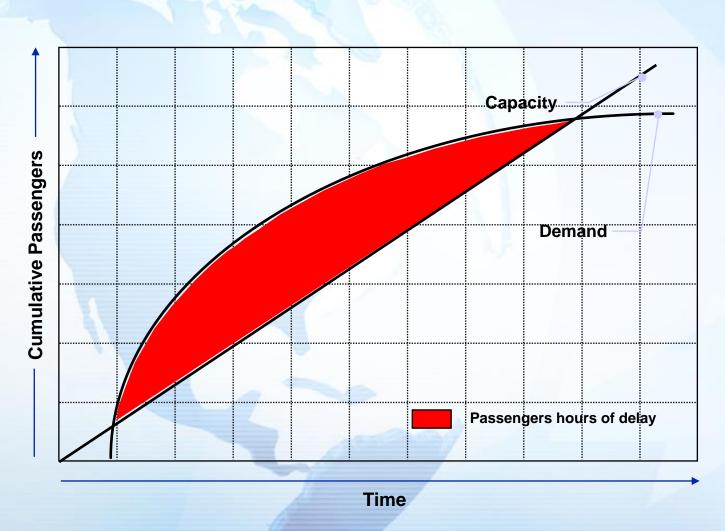
Roadway Capacity vs Traffic Demand

Non-Recurring Congestion



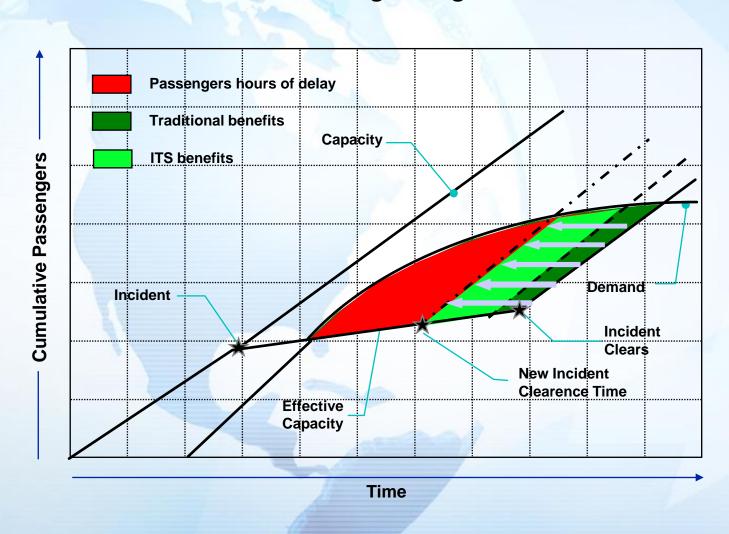
Roadway Capacity vs Traffic Demand

Recurring Congestion



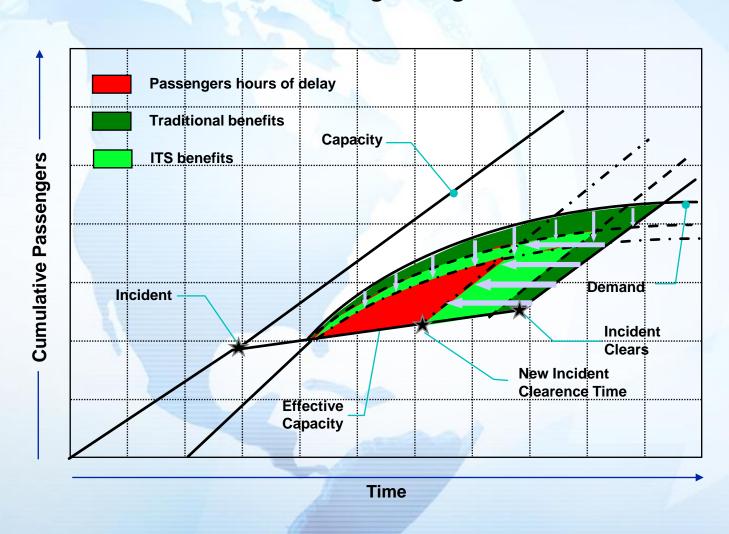
Benefits of Incident Management

Non-Recurring Congestion

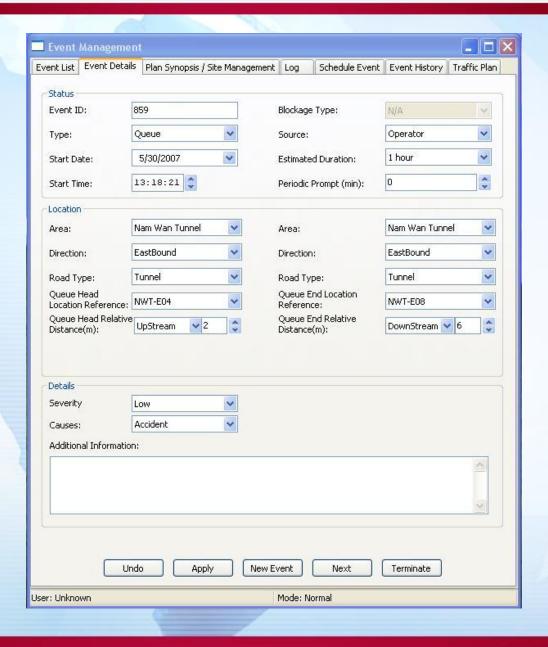


Benefits of Incident Management

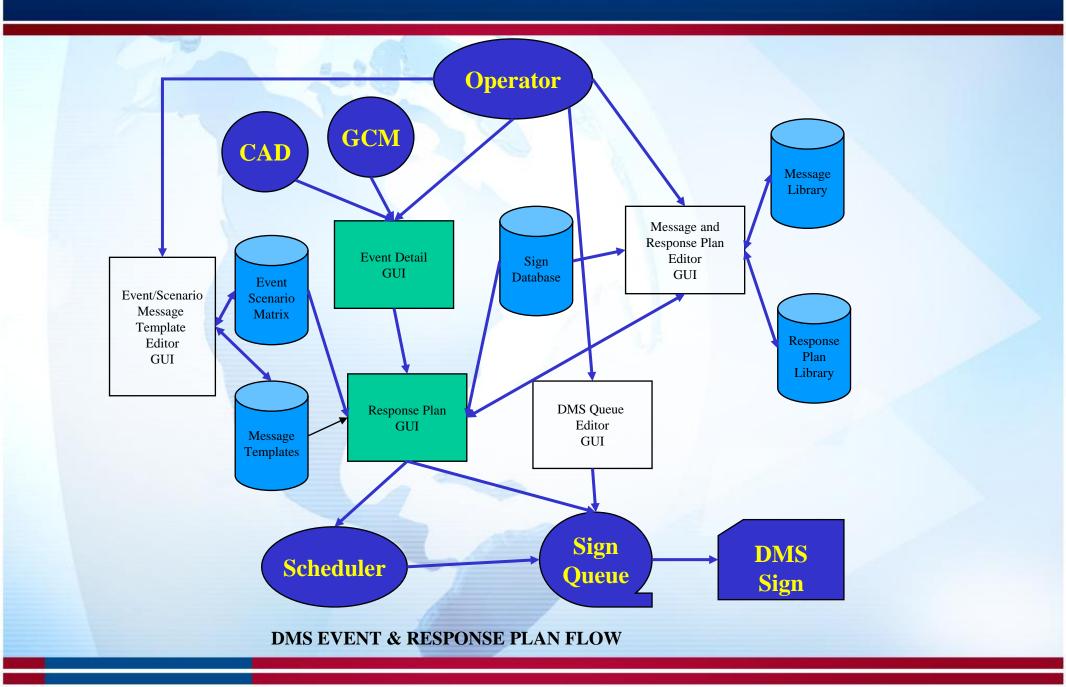
Non-Recurring Congestion



Typical Input Requirements



Typical Implementation Decision Process



Field Equipment and Sensors

- •VMS
- Prismatic Signs
- Lane Control Signals
- Speed Control Signs
- Vehicle Detectors
- •CCTVs
- •Emergency Telephone
- Traffic Signals
- Pavement Lighting
- Barriers & Gates

- AID Systems
- Over-height Detectors
- Environmental Sensors
- Solar Sensors
- Power Circuits
- Switches
- Master Clocks
- •Fire Alarms & Equipment
- Graphic Video Walls
- •SCADA

Effective Incident Management - Benefits

- Reduced delay;
- Improved response time;
- Improved air quality;
- Reduced occurrence of secondary incidents;
- Improved safety;
- Reduced recovery time;
- Enhanced traveller information services;

Effective Incident Management - Benefits

- Improved co-ordination and co-operation of response agencies;
- Improved public perception of agency operations;
- Reduced driver frustration; and
- Increased survival rate of crash victims.

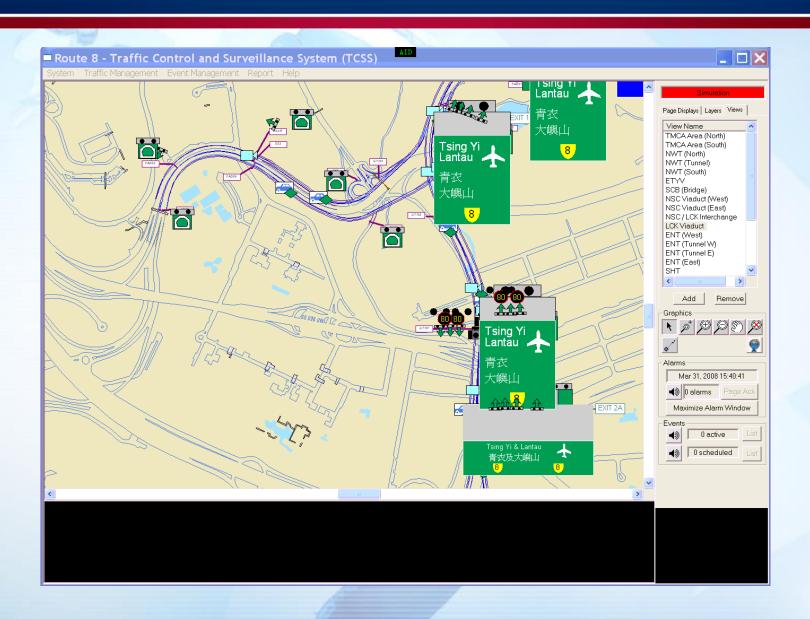
Traffic Management Differences

- North American approach vs European approach
- Active Diversion vs Passive Diversion
- Statutory vs Informative
- Coordinated vs Stand-alone
- Automatic vs Operator's Intervention

Project Cases

- Videos on the Recent Incident Management System in Asia
 - Malaysia
 - North American approach
 - Hong Kong
 - European approach

Project Cases



Variable Message Sign & Matrix Signals



The Trend of Incident Management

Applications Driven

- Driven by Traffic management applications instead of technology;
- Emphasise on:
 - Safety: interlock check, safety alarms;
 - User friendly: graphical interface, point and click operations;
 - Operations assistance: operators consistency;
 maintenance staff fast response

Automation as possible

Minimum operator's intervention in daily operations

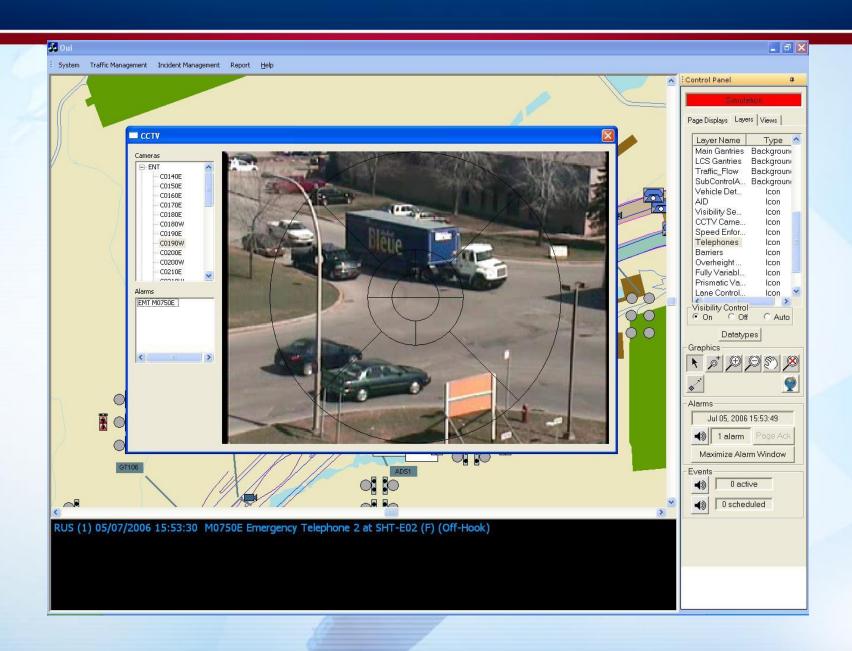
Traffic Management

Automatic Incident
 Detection Algorithm



- Traffic Management Response Plans
 - Sequenced Multiple Aspect Change
 - Operator Assistance: Advise/instruct
 - Step-through, Preview and Simulation
- Safety Check on Sign Displays

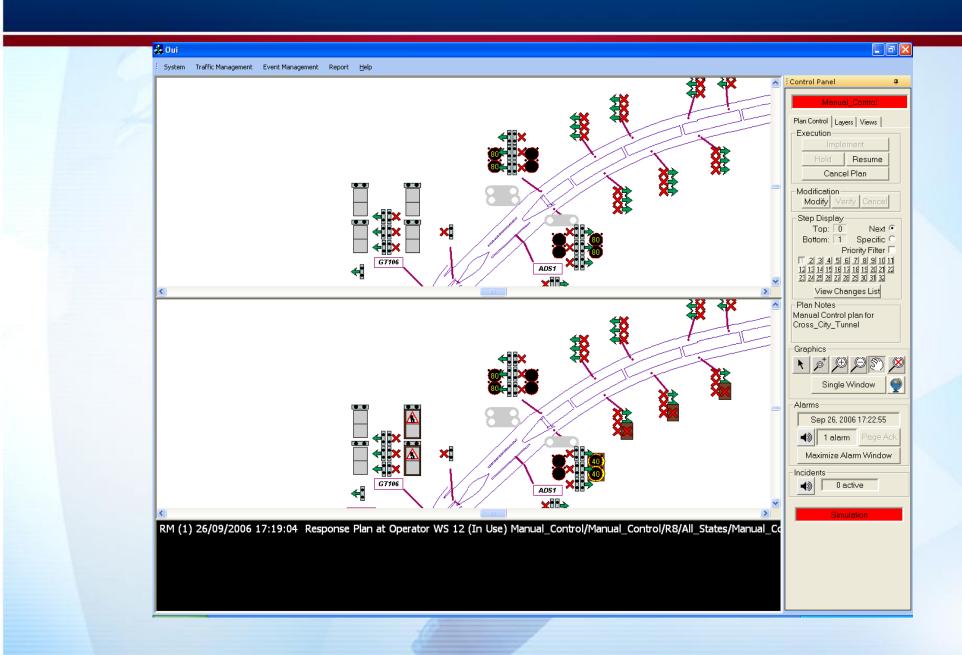
Integrated Control and Video Display



Real Time Traffic Information Display

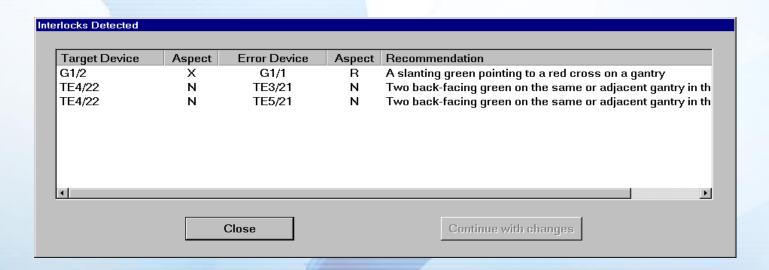
VDS Status									
L	Area: _ocation:	ENT-WPWB		Internal Name: Last Update:		EqVdsPtV2,ENT-WPWB 26/09/2006 16:26:30			
	Lane	Volur ane Status (5 Minu			Volume (30 Second)	Occupancy (%)	Speed (km/hr)	Vehicle Length (m)	
	1	OK	0		13	23	5	0.0	
	2	OK	0		5	28	7	0.0	
	3	OK	0		8	30	7	0.0	
			0		oc.	07	6		
	Summary 0 26 27 6 — ☐ Disable AID ☐ Disable Detector								

Target Change Display



Safety Checks on Sign/Signal Control

- The system checks every signal control defined in the plan or any manual controls against a safety matrix and safety rules
 - two slanting arrows pointing to each other
 - consistency between the displays on signals and signs on the same or adjacent gantries



Alarm Management

- to allow traffic operator & system manager to have total control of the entire system
- to provide full details of the problems for ease of further action
- all the alarms are prioritised and colour-coded to represent different levels of severity and stages of the alarms

On-Screen Traffic Statistics

