Managed Lanes: Challenges and Opportunities for Connected and Automated Vehicles (CAVs)





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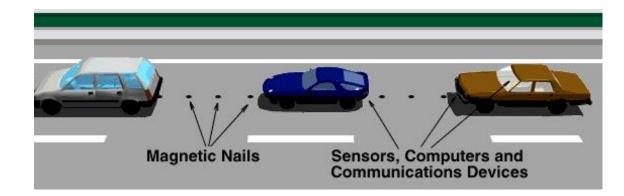
Costa Navarino, Messinia, Greece 29-31 May 2019



Background: Automated Driving in Managed Lanes

Automated Highway Systems (AHS) Demo '97

- I-15 Managed Lanes, San Diego
 - Automated Check-in/Check-out
 - Lateral and Longitudinal Controls
 - Automated merging/diverging
 - Malfunction Management & Analysis

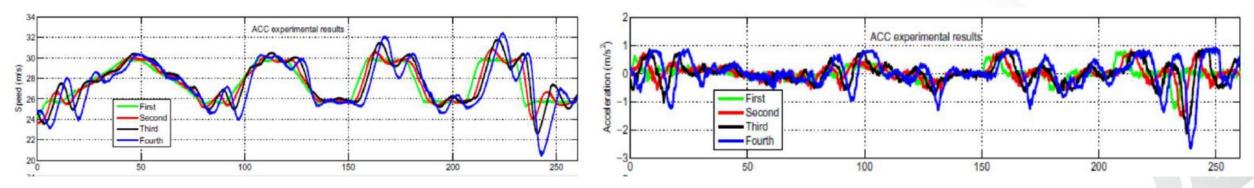




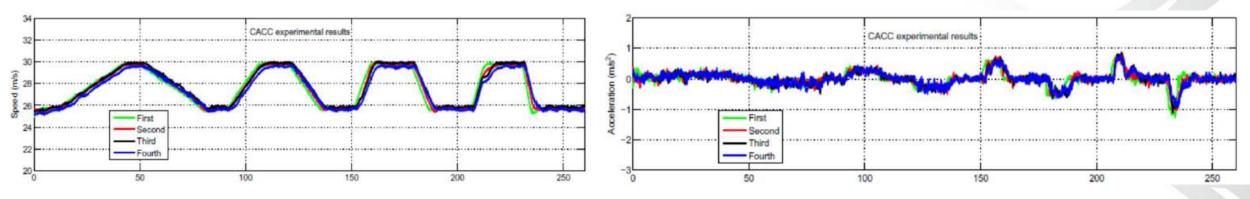


Operation of Connected Vehicles (CACC)

Field Tests



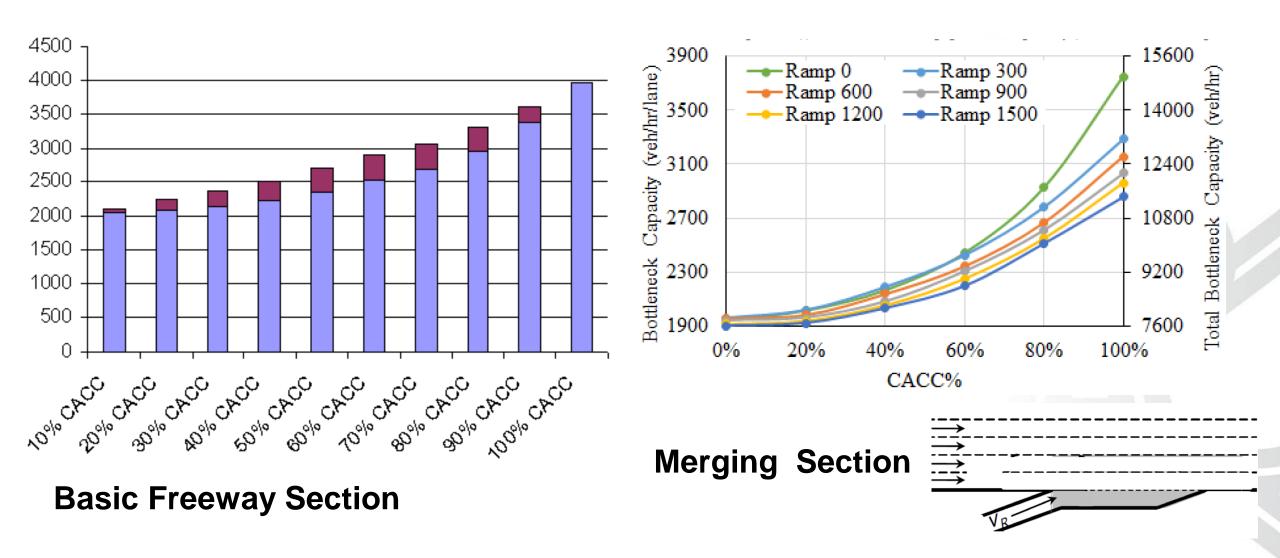
ACC: Speeds/Accelerations (Not Connected)



CACC: Speeds/Accelerations (Connected)



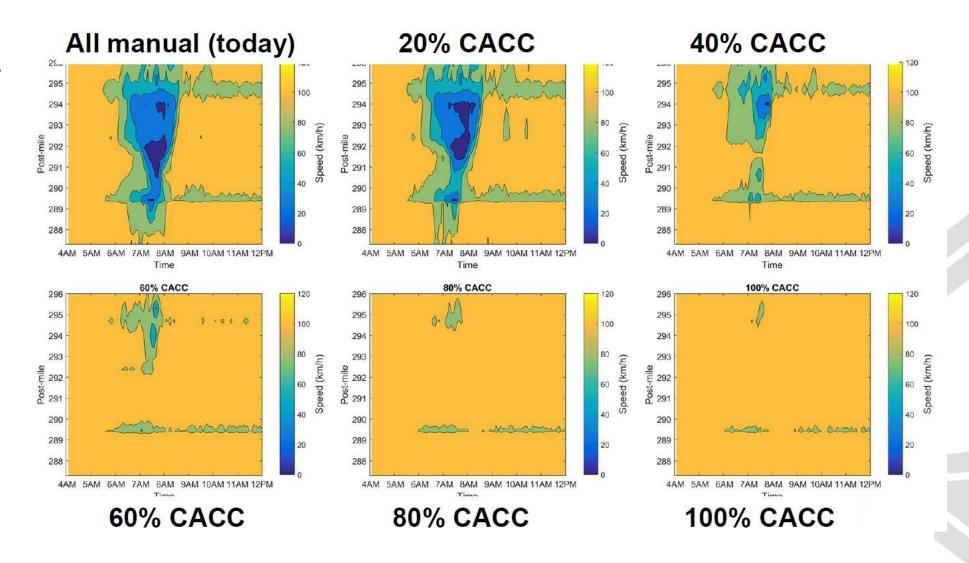
Lane Capacity vs. CACC Market Penetration





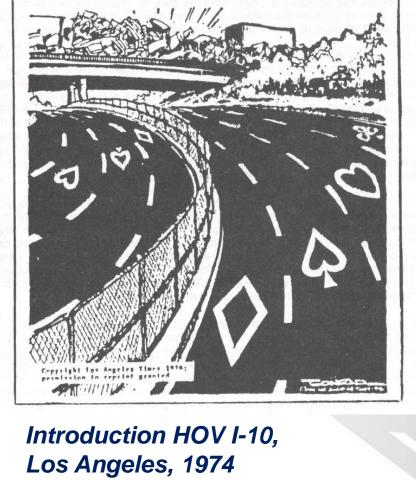
Freeway Speeds vs. CACC Market Penetration

SR-99 Freeway CA Existing Volumes 4 am -12 noon



CAVs in Managed Lanes

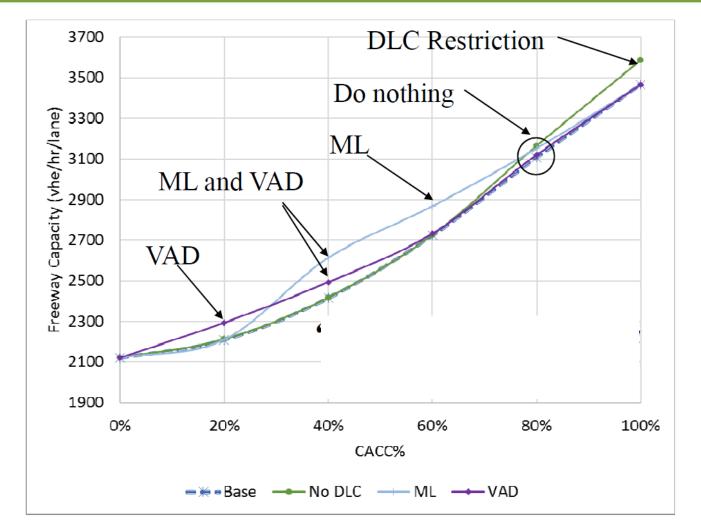
- Designation of selected lanes as CAVs only lanes market penetration (MP)
 Operating conditions
- Higher lane capacities on CAV only lanes
 Coordination with merging traffic
- Exclusion of manually driven vehicles improves safety and facilitates testing of automation options
- Higher lane throughput by CAVs offers potential for user discounts





Impacts of Operational Strategies on Freeway Lane Capacity with CACC





Managed Lanes (ML) strategy Works best:

- 40% CACC with 1 ML
- 60% CACC with 2 ML
- 80% CACC with 3 ML

VAD: Vehicles Awareness Device, DLC: Discretionary Lane Changing

Modeling CAVs: Challenges and Opportunities

 Existing Traffic Models Luck Features to Account for Changes due to CAVs Simplified assumptions on CAVs car-following, lane changing models
 Car-following model for mixed traffic

ASECAP DAYS

Interactions with manual driven vehicles

Macroscopic traffic flow relationships

 New Models Needed to Leverage Technological capabilities, and Capture Emergent Interactions Operational and communication protocols Modeling platoon streams for CAVs *Platoon stability Impacts of latency*