

Volunteer Network of Professionals Working Together to Support, Promote, and Improve Best Practices in the Application of Traffic Simulation and Capacity Analysis

3/11/2021 Educational Meeting #8

Meeting Agenda

Welcome and SimCap Updates

Simulation in the '70s and Beyond – An Insider's Retrospective

Open Discussion

ITE SimCap Committee

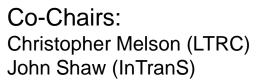
Held committee meeting (Jan. 12)

- Materials posted to <u>SimCap e-</u> <u>Community</u>
- ITE website is UP!
- Upcoming May webinar
 - Featuring simulation case studies
 - Presenters needed!
- Upcoming session at 2021 ITE Annual Meeting
 - Traffic Analysis, Modeling, and Simulation Cornucopia



Joint Simulation Subcommittee ACP80(1)

Sponsor Committees: ACP20: Freeway Operations ACP25: Traffic Signal Systems ACP40: Highway Capacity and Quality of Service ACP50: Traffic Flow Theory and Characteristics ACP55: Traffic Control Devices ACP80: Traffic Simulation AEP40: Transportation Network Modeling AMS10: Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Mitigation

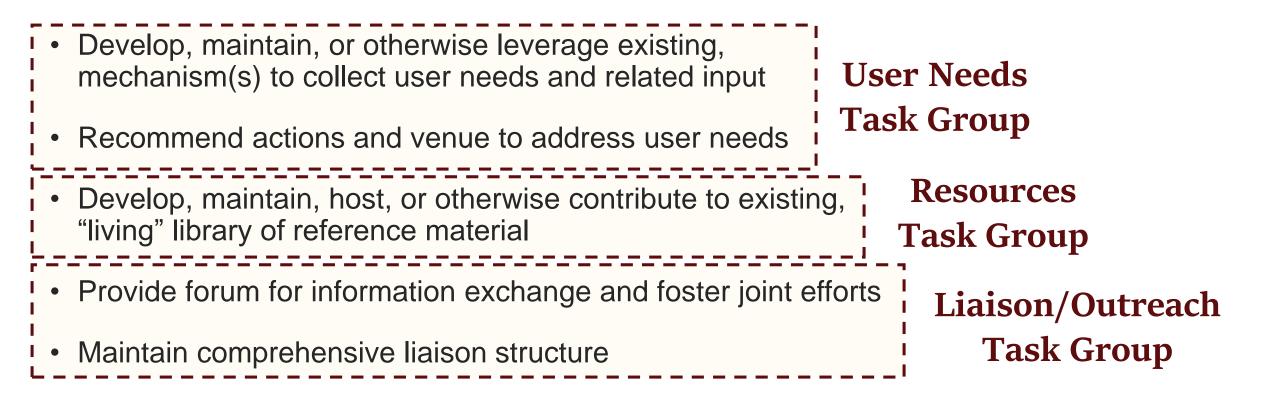




SimSub Goals

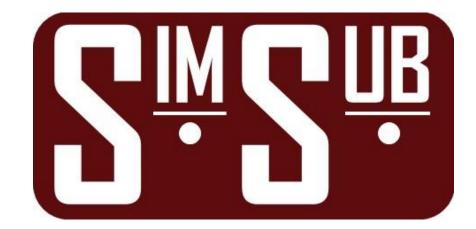
- Develop, maintain, or otherwise leverage existing, mechanism(s) to collect user needs and related input
- Recommend actions and venue to address user needs
- Develop, maintain, host, or otherwise contribute to existing, "living" library of reference material
- Provide forum for information exchange and foster joint efforts
- Maintain comprehensive liaison structure

SimSub Goals



TRB Joint Simulation Subcommittee (SimSub)

- Held Annual Meeting (Jan. 5)
 - Meeting Minutes in chat
- Held Spring Liaison Meeting (Mar. 5)
 - Defined goals, task groups
 - Meeting Minutes coming soon
 - Volunteers needed!
- Subscribe to e-mail listserv



Local Updates

- FHWA Louisiana Division Office
- LaDOTD
- Louisiana MPOs/Planning Commissions
- Other





Contact Information

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Mark Yedlin Greenman-Pedersen, Inc.

Simulation in the '70s and Beyond – An Insider's Retrospective



Simulation in the '70s and Beyond

An Insider's Retrospective

Presented to: SimCap Louisiana by Mark Yedlin (myedlin@gpinet.com)

Date: March 11, 2021

GPI

Engineering | Design | Planning | Construction Management

Agenda

- Introduction/Background
- Computing in the 1970s
- Traffic simulation modeling in 1970s and 1980s
 - What was it like?
 - What was available?
 - How did the era shape simulation models and modeling?
- Qualities to succeed back then
- Lessons for today

FHWA Office of Operations - History of CORSIM (2/1/2017) https://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/trafficanalysistools/tat_vol4/app_a.htm

"CORSIM has a long history reaching back to the 1970s and mainframe computers. Many fixes, improvements, and enhancements have been made since the original coding but the basic theory of CORSIM still retains its roots.

... surface streets are modeled internally in CORSIM using code that came from NETSIM (abbreviated for NETwork SIMulation). NETSIM was originally developed as the "Urban Traffic Control System" (UTCS-1) in the early 1970s." • George List presented history of SimSub at TRB Joint Simulation Subcommittee Meeting on January 5, 2021

• Recognized Edward Lieberman as first recipient of a Lifetime Achievement award in Simulation Modeling in 2007

About Presenter and Ed's Modeling Team

- Ed hired Mark in 1977 to join his team (already 5 years old)
- Other members were Reuben Goldblatt, and Barbara Andrews
- Under contracts with FHWA's Offices of Research and Implementation team:
 - Developed original UTCS-1, INTRAS, NETSIM, CORFLO and ROADSIM code
 - Provided nationwide support and training for traffic simulation models until FHWA's role in sponsoring and maintaining models changed
- A major force for modeling at FHWA in 1970s was Guido Radelat!

Computing in the 1970s

- Era of Mainframe Computers
- IBM and the 5 dwarfs ("the BUNCH")
 - **B**urroughs
 - Univac
 - -NCR
 - Control Data Corporation (CDC)
 - -Honeywell
- Each had their own OS and Fortran



- Major modelers in the 1970s did not use IBM
- NETSIM had to work on *all* these computers!

Computing in the 1970s

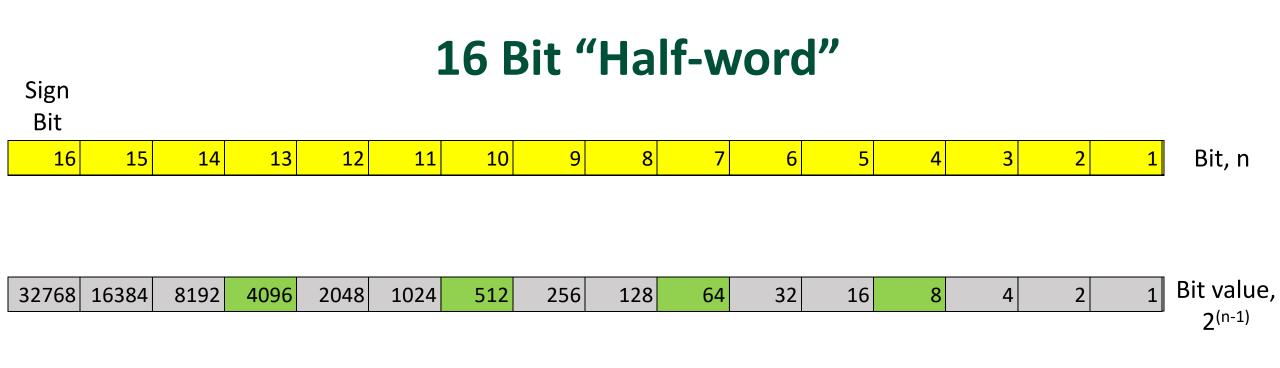
Mainframe computer time expensive and charged by the hour

- \$1,800 to \$2,100/hour for CDC 7600 supercomputer in the 1970s
- \$8,000 to \$9,400/hour today

RAM was a limited precious resource

– Numbers stored in either 16 or 32-bit chunks of memory (half or full words)

Storing Numbers



4,680 = 4096 + 512 + 64 + 8

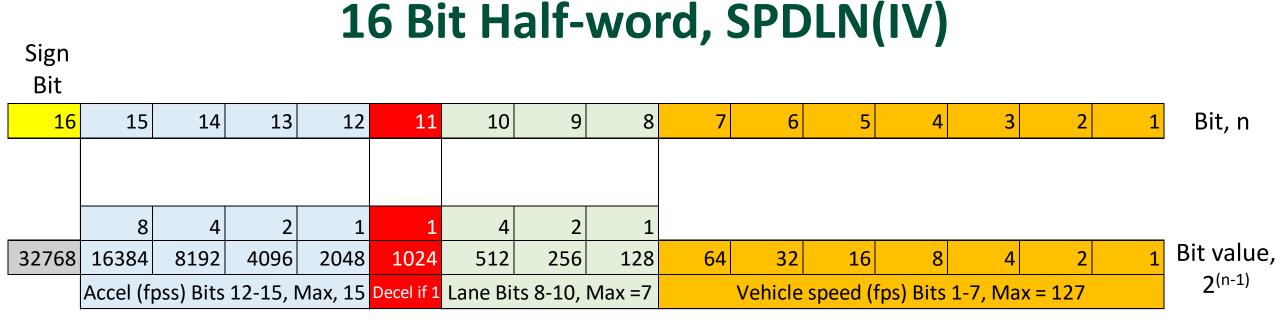
Memory and Bit Packing

• For each simulated vehicle, software needed to know its:

Link	Position	Lane
Speed	Acceleration	Catgory (Car, Truck, Bus, HOV)
Driver Personality	Desired speed	Type (of car, bus, etc.)
Leader	Follower	State (moving, stopped, in-queue)
Next turn	etc.	etc.

- Information stored in memory in 32-bit full word or 16-bit half word arrays
 - Speed(1), Speed(2),Speed(1,800) for 1,800 vehicles
 - Accel(1), Accel(2),....Accel(1,800)
 - Too many variables and not enough RAM to store this way!
 - Needed to pack **multiple** pieces of information in a single full or half word!

Bit Packing



- Saved memory but increased computational cost
- Tricky to debug if a number was stored that was too big for its bits!

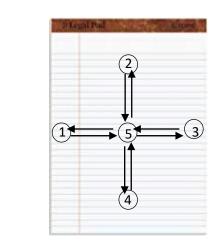
Explosion in Computing Speeds

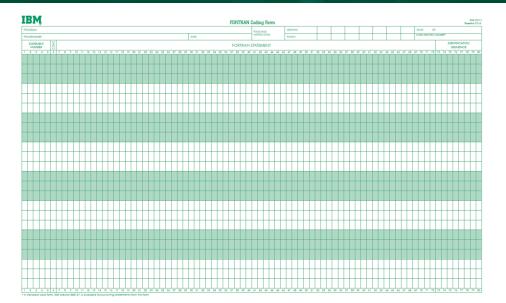
• FLOPS – Floating Point Operations per Second

Year	Computer	Speed	Ratio to CDC 7600
1969	CDC 7600 (First supercomputer)	40 megaflops (40*10 ⁶)	1
2017	Intel Core i9 chip (for high end PCs)	1 teraflop (1*10 ¹²)	25,000
2018	Summit supercomputer	122 petaflops (122*10 ¹⁵)	3,050,000,000

 Mid-1970s computing cost in today's terms: \$8,000 for 1 hour on a machine 25,000 times slower than a current high-end PC

What did you need for traffic simulation modeling?

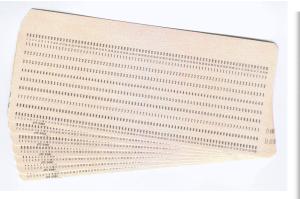




Pencil

Paper, Network sketch

80 Column Coding Form





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3 3 3 3 3	33	33	33	3 3	33	3 3	13	3 3	3 3	3	33	3	3.3	3 :	3 3	33	3 3	3	3 3	3	3 3	3.3	3	33	3 3	13	3.3	3	3 3	3 :	3 3	3 3	3	3 3	13	3 3	3	3 3	3	33	3 :	3 3	3	3 3	3	3
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Blank GPI Punch Cards

Keypunch Machine

Punched Cards

Card Reader

What did you need for traffic simulation modeling?

Large Mainframe Computer



CDC 7600 Supercomputer at LLNL

Logistics

- Computer at Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) was 35 miles from the office and 50 miles from home
- Staff went to BNL once or twice a week
- Coding forms done on Monday might not be keypunched, run and results returned before Thursday or Friday
- 3 to 4 days to learn of syntax or other minor error was unacceptable!
- Luxury of time to think, review and "play" computer
- Identify errors in model code and inputs in advance
- Buddy system to review all coding forms and find errors before forms brought to BNL
- Try to make logic fail!

Basic Card Types

INPUT FILE NAME: <u>C:\TSIS6</u> Projects\Corsm1 Example\corsm1.trf

RUN DATE

: 12/22/06

TTTTTTTTTTT	RRRRRRRR	ΑΑΑΑΑΑ	FFFFFFFFFF
TTTTTTTTTTT	RRRRRRRRR	ΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑ	FFFFFFFFFF
TTTTTTTTTTT	RRRRRRRRRR	ΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑ	FFFFFFFFFF
TTT	RRR RRR	AAA AAA	FFF
TTT	RRR RRR	AAA AAA	FFF
TTT	RRRRRRRRRR	ΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑ	FFFFFF
TTT	RRRRRRRRR	ΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑΑ	FFFFFF
TTT	RRR RRR	AAA AAA	FFF
TTT	RRR RRR	AAA AAA	FFF
TTT	RRR RRR	AAA AAA	FFF
TTT	RRR RRR	AAA AAA	FFF
TTT	RRR RRR	AAA AAA	FFF

VERSION 6.0 RELEASE DATE MARCH 2006

TRAF SIMULATION MODEL

DEVELOPED FOR

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION FHWA OFFICE OF OPERATIONS RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

Basic Card Types

1

CARD FILE LIST

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9	: 9	900																					3	Null Control Specifications
10						60																	4	
11	-	0		0	0	0	-	0	0	e			0	1									5_	
12			711				3		1000			801					25						11	
13		29		530			2		100			803					20			30	0		11	Link Geometry
14			115				2		100			801					25				0		11	
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21	-								9 222					222									36	
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			115		5	25																	50	
	:	11	15	48	-	25	10	112	30														56	
80	-	15	11		600			92															56	Parking Activity
87		8																					170	0
38	-	3	16	12	200	1																	185	
39			15		400																		185	
47		9	30	0		_																	186	
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49		7	30	0																			186	Bus Transit
50	:	18	013	713	13	14	15	16	12	121	708	3 69	9	8	9	708	8008	3					187	
51	:	38	023	23	22	26	29	2917	7044	444		1	580	0 6									187	
52	:	1		12	3																		188	
53	:	3		78	9																		188	
54	:	1	300	0																			189	
55	:	3	300	0																			189	
64	•	1	0	0																			210-	

Implications of Punch Cards for Input

- All inputs are alphanumeric (but almost exclusively numbers)
- Inputs require many codes and mental gymnastics
 - Signal timing plans, bus routes, lane usage
- Many opportunities for errors
 - Inputs must be in proper column(s) on specific "card type"
 - Link data on multiple card types requires duplication of identifying info
 - No Windows dialog boxes or drop-down menus to prevent errors
 - No inputs could be trusted by software (Each could be invalid!!)
- Don't waste columns by using decimal points!
 - Headway of 2.2 seconds input as 22 tenths of a second
- Don't DROP THE DECK!!

Implications of Punch Cards for Software & Modeling

In a world where every input could be invalid:

- Such as non-integer where integer required, cards out of sequence or missing
- Question everything! Healthy sense of paranoia
- Consider what could go wrong
- Protect for errors
- Identify and question your assumptions
- Minimize, test assumptions
- Know what you expect to find in advance (back of the envelope thinking)
- Be patient and persistent!
- 50% of NETSIM code was diagnostic!

Everything old is new again!

Latest Thinking

- Hybrid modeling (micro, meso, macro)

1970s Thinking

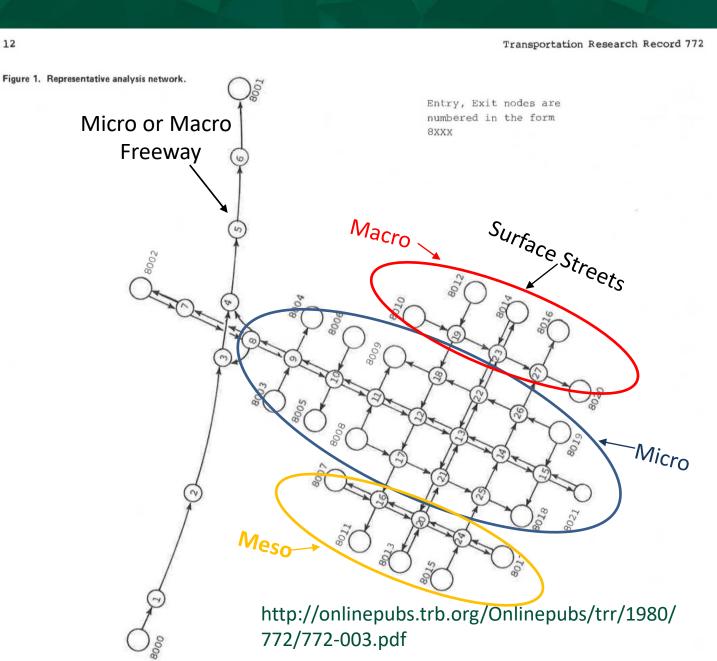
- Hybrid modeling (micro, meso, macro)
- FHWA's TRAF Family of Integrated Traffic Simulation models
- Each model specialized for a single type of facility and level of detail

TRAF Concepts

- Network is divided into subnetworks
- Each subnetwork assigned to a TRAF program that suits its facility type and desired level of modeling detail

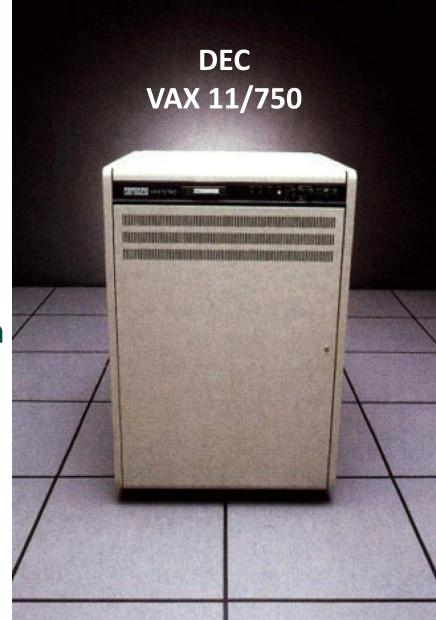
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- Only 1 program & subnetwork in RAM at any time
- Addresses memory and cost issues of the era!!



Computing in the 1980s

- Minicomputers (computer disguised as a washing machine)
 - \$75K for VAX 11/750 minicomputer in 1984, (\$193K today)
 - 1 MB of RAM and 121 MB hard drive (10 users!)
 - \$10K for 2nd MB of RAM (\$27.5K today)
 - Needed own room and air-conditioning with alarm
 - Terminals, keyboards and text editor
 - No more punch cards!
- Laser Jet Printer at BNL cost \$750K in 1981 (\$2.2 million today)



Computing in the 1980s

- PCs able to run NETSIM ~ 1985
- 3.5 hours to re-link code if anything changed
- New graphics cards and standards for drawing functions
- GTRAF software for static and animation displays in 1987
- Wider use of traffic simulation towards end of the decade into the 1990s



IBM PC (1981) Photo by Mark Richards from The IBM PC

Modeling Advice from the 1970s and 1980s

- Be patient!
- Give yourself the luxury of time to focus and think!
- Keep your eyes on the big picture what must my model answer?
- Be more proactive and less reactive!
 - Consider what can (and will) go wrong and protect for it
- Know what you expect to find and confirm basics (back of the envelope thinking)
 - (e.g., verify that correct number of cars discharge on a green signal)
- Question EVERYTHING and keep a healthy sense of skepticism!
- Recognize and minimize your assumptions
- Test sensitivity of model results to the assumptions

Discussion/Questions?





Thank you!

For more information contact:

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Greenman-Pedersen, Inc.

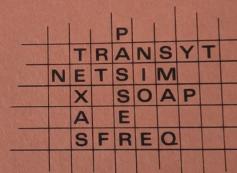
21 W. 38th Street, 6th Floor New York, NY 10018

TRB Special Report 194

Proceedings from 1981 Conference on Traffic Simulation

The Application of Traffic Simulation Models

Special Report 194



Transportation Research Board Commission on Sociotechnical Systems National Research Council





Thank You for Attending!

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