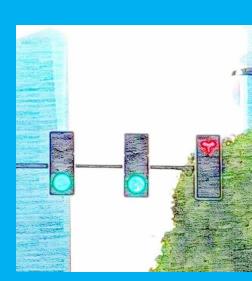


Joint Optimization of Time-of-day Intervals and Robust Signal Timing for Isolated Intersection

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Bi-level Optimization Framework

$$\min_{g_P^l, C_P, L_P} Td = \sum_{n=1}^D \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{P=1}^{\rho} d_P^n(g_P^l, C_P, L_P)$$

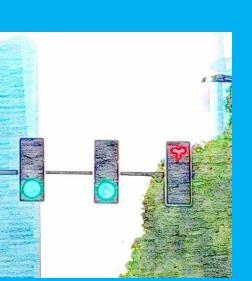
s.t. (UL)

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{P=1}^{\rho} L_P = TL \\ & L_P^{Min} \leq L_P \leq L_P^{Max} \\ & mod(L_P, C_P) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

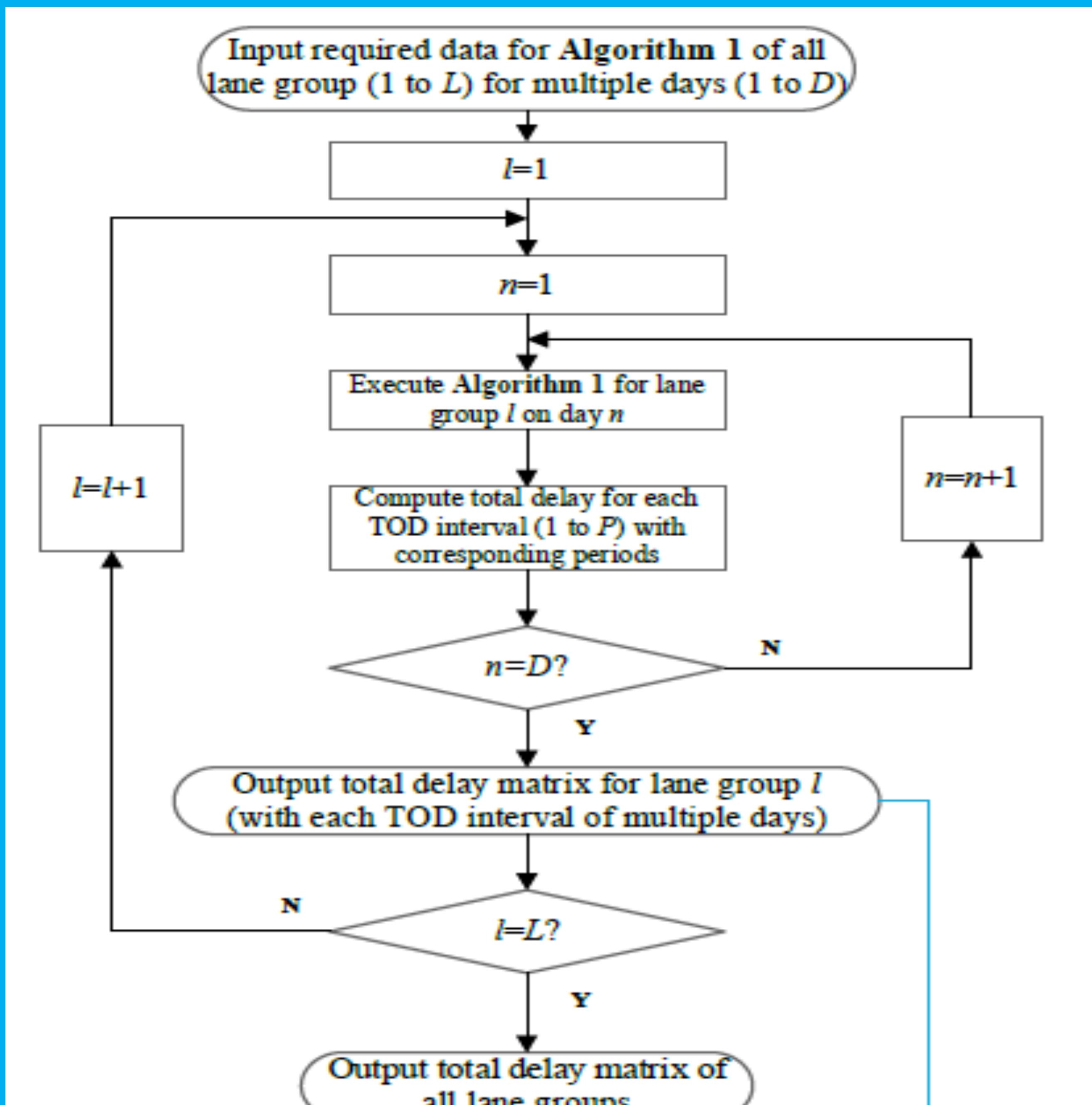
$$\min_{g_P^l, C_P} \sum_{l=1}^L \sum_{P=1}^{\rho} \bar{d}_P^n(g_P^l, C_P) + \gamma \sigma_{d_P^n}(g_P^l, C_P)$$

s.t. (LL)

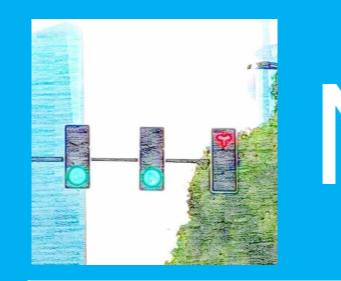
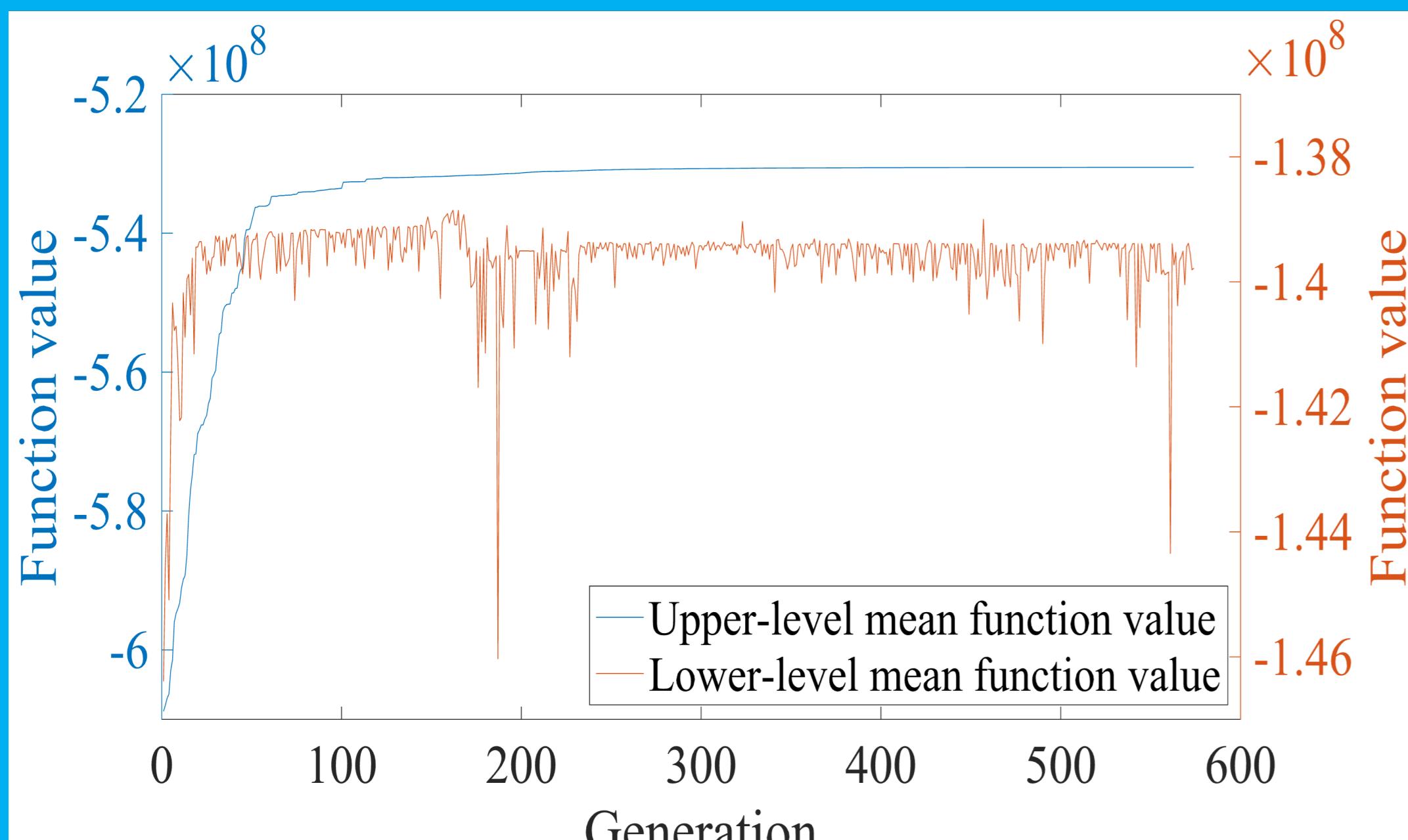
$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{l \in l^c} g_P^l + L_t = C_P \\ & g_P^{Min} \leq g_P \leq g_P^{Max} \\ & C_P^{Min} \leq C_P \leq C_P^{Max} \end{aligned}$$



Regulation of Duration of TOD Intervals



Days(n)	1	...	P	...	ρ	Daily delay for day n
1	$d(1,1)$	...	$d(1,P)$	...	$d(1,\rho)$	$\sum_{P=1}^{\rho} d(1,P)$
\vdots	\vdots	...	\vdots	...	\vdots	\vdots
n	$d(n,1)$	...	$d(n,P)$	...	$d(n,\rho)$	$\sum_{P=1}^{\rho} d(n,P)$
\vdots	\vdots	...	\vdots	...	\vdots	\vdots
D	$d(D,1)$	...	$d(D,P)$	...	$d(D,\rho)$	$\sum_{P=1}^{\rho} d(D,P)$
Partitional delay for multiple days	$\sum_{n=1}^D d(n,1)$	...	$\sum_{n=1}^D d(n,P)$	...	$\sum_{n=1}^D d(n,\rho)$	$\sum_{n=1}^D \sum_{P=1}^{\rho} d(n,P)$



Notations

Td	total delay for all TOD intervals on D days (s)
l	lane group (L lane groups in total)
l^c	set of critical lane groups
n	day (D days in total)
P	TOD interval (ρ TOD intervals in total)
d_P^n	total delay of TOD interval P on day n (s)
\bar{d}_P^n	average total delay of TOD interval P for D days (s)
$\sigma_{d_P^n}$	SD of total delay of TOD interval P for D days (s)
g_P^l	effective green time of lane group l in TOD interval P (s)
C_P	cycle length in TOD interval P (s)
L_P	duration of TOD interval P (s)
TL	sum of the durations of all TOD intervals (s)
L_t	total lost time for each cycle (s)
$L_P^{Min}(L_P^{Max})$	minimum (maximum) duration of TOD interval (s)
$g_P^{Min}(g_P^{Max})$	minimum (maximum) effective green time (s)
$C_P^{Min}(C_P^{Max})$	minimum (maximum) cycle length (s)
γ	robustness ratio

Algorithm 1: Method of adjusting TOD intervals for estimating delays

Input: Total No. of data-collecting periods I (with each duration of T_I), duration set of TOI intervals $\{L_P\}_{P=1}^{\rho}$, cumulative arrivals A_2 , effective green time set $\{g_P\}_{P=1}^{\rho}$, effective red time before green set $\{r_P\}_{P=1}^{\rho}$, and cycle length set $\{C_P\}_{P=1}^{\rho}$.

Output: Total delay d_i for each data-collecting interval i .

Initialization: $t_P \leftarrow \sum_P L_P$, $A_2^0 = 0$, $D_2^0 = 0$, $\varepsilon_0 = 0$

for $i=1: I$ **do**

 Update $A_1^i \leftarrow A_2^{i-1}$ and $D_1^i \leftarrow D_2^{i-1}$;

 Update $k_i \leftarrow (A_2^i - A_1^i)/(T_I + \varepsilon_{i-1})$;

if $i > 0$ **and** $i \leq t_1$ **then**

 Update $\varepsilon_i \leftarrow mod(T_I + \varepsilon_{i-1}, C_1)$;

return d_i with g_1, r_1, C_1, k_1 for $[(T_I + \varepsilon_{i-1})/C_1]$ cycles;

 Update $A_2^i \leftarrow A_1^{i-1} + k_1 C_1 [(T_I + \varepsilon_{i-1})/C_1]$;

return D_2^i for $[(T_I + \varepsilon_{i-1})/C_1]$ cycles;

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