

TRANSPORTATION POOLED FUND PROGRAM QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

Lead Agency (FHWA or State DOT): IOWA DOT

INSTRUCTIONS:

Project Managers and/or research project investigators should complete a quarterly progress report for each calendar quarter during which the projects are active. Please provide a project schedule status of the research activities tied to each task that is defined in the proposal; a percentage completion of each task; a concise discussion (2 or 3 sentences) of the current status, including accomplishments and problems encountered, if any. List all tasks, even if no work was done during this period.

Transportation Pooled Fund Program Project # TPF-5(483)	Transportation Pooled Fund Program - Report Period: X Quarter 1 (January 1 – March 31) Quarter 2 (April 1 – June 30) Quarter 3 (July 1 – September 30) Quarter 4 (October 4 – December 31)	
Project Title: Implementation of New Traffic Signal Actuation Concepts using Enhanced Detector		
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Lead Agency Project ID:	Other Project ID (i.e., contract #): Addendum 791	Project Start Date: 02/01/2022
Original Project End Date: 02/28/2026	Project End Date: In process 12/31/2026	Number of Extensions:

☒ On schedule
 ☐ On revised schedule
 ☐ Ahead of schedule
 ☐ Behind schedule

Overall Project Statistics:

Total Project Budget	Total Cost to Date for Project	Total Percentage of Work Completed
\$595,032	\$301,476	%65

Quarterly Project Statistics:

Total Project Expenses This Quarter	Total Amount of Funds Expended This Quarter	Percentage of Work Completed This Quarter
\$15,682		%5

Project Description: The objective of this research is to develop field-tested methods of integrating vehicle trajectory data into actuated signal control that can be directly implemented in traffic signal controllers. This research will identify the practical requirements and limitations of establishing trajectory-assisted actuated signal control, including requirements for acquisition, storage, and communication of vehicle trajectory data. The findings will be developed into a resource toolkit that will permit implementation and further development of the methods conceived during the course of the research.

Progress this Quarter (includes meetings, work plan status, contract status, significant progress, etc.):

In the first quarter of 2025, the team began working on the next set of tests of the methods developed in the first half of the project. The tests are as follows: (1) A test on a larger corridor with more complex traffic patterns. A model of the US 36 (Pendleton Pike) corridor in Indianapolis, calibrated using high-resolution data and including a 24-hour volume dataset, is being used for this purpose. (2) A model of the Virginia DOT corridor, US 220 (Greensboro Rd) was developed and configured for testing of the proposed control methods. (3) A future controlled test to explore situations where decentralized coordination is likely to work well is intended after the first two tests are completed. (4) Work on a fourth model was initiated by the Kittelson team, which will explore the use of the MaxTime controller logic as an alternative means of implementing some of the control methods explored in this study. Also in the first quarter, results were presented at the Transportation Research Board Annual Meeting, and a panel meeting was held on February 3 to discuss plans for the second half of the project.

Anticipated work next quarter: The team will continue working on the evaluations described above, which will help explore the transferability of the results obtained in the first half of the study and provide additional information about the nature of decentralized coordination and its acceptability for wider scale use, as well as options for implementation using both new embedded controller actuation logic and user-defined custom logic.

Significant Results: Overall, the results of the study as documented in the interim report indicate that there is a potential for improvement of signal control with the integration of vehicle trajectory data into actuated control processes. Total delay reductions up to 20% compared with fully-actuated control and up to 35% compared with actuated-coordinated control were observed. In addition, reductions in split failures and dilemma zone vehicles were observed, along with an increase in percent on green and decrease in corridor travel times. We believe that this package of control methods can offer a new option for signal control that achieves a certain degree of signal coordination without requiring a fixed cycle length and associated cycle-offset-split pattern. In addition to enhancing fully-actuated control, it is likely that these methods can also be integrated with both coordinated and real-time adaptive control as a last-second adjustment to scheduled timings that coordinators and real-time adaptive schedulers set for the next cycle length or planning horizon.