

ATLANTA REGIONAL COMMISSION · ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

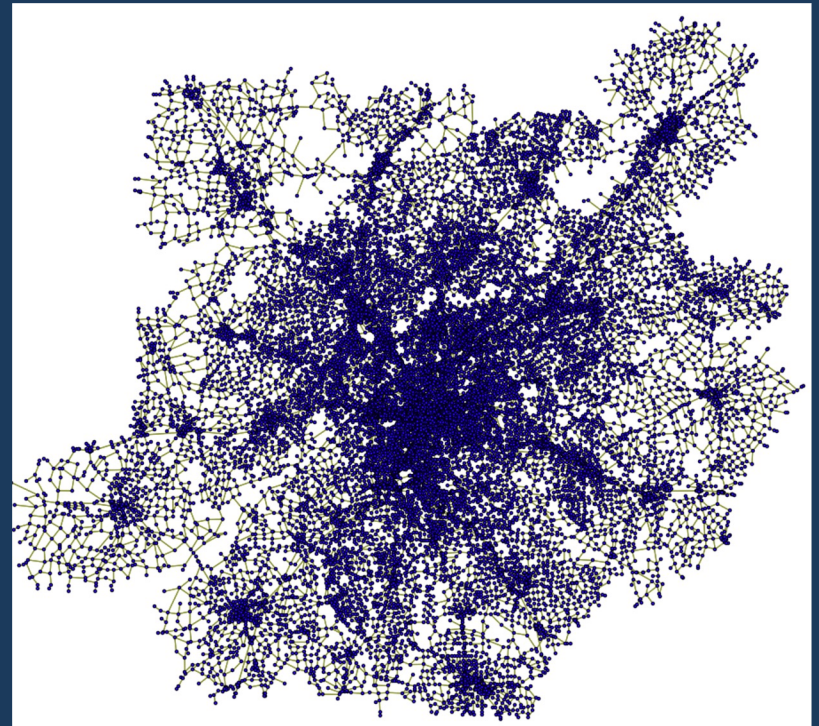
Reproducing a Regional Assignment Workflow in GMNS

What we tested, what we reproduced, and what still requires agency review

Guy Rousseau · Atlanta Regional Commission

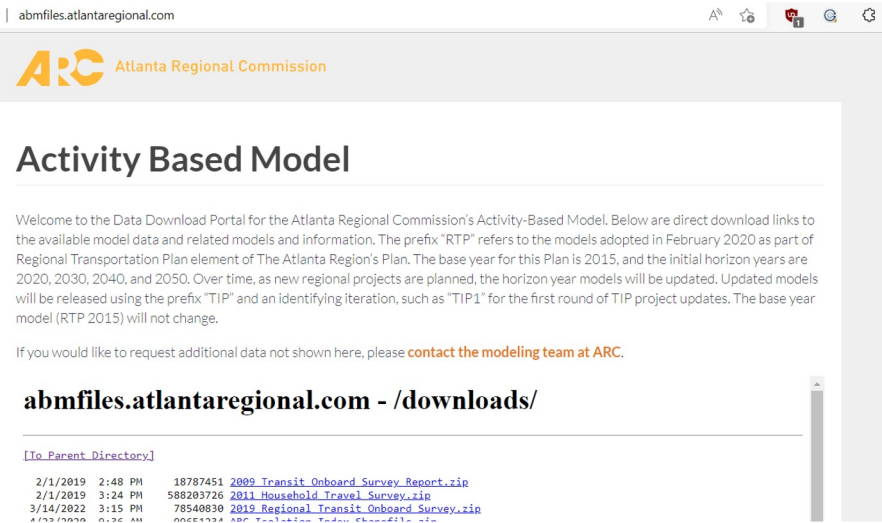
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ARC regional network as converted to GMNS

From published files to a runnable model



ARC publishes the model, shapefiles and Section 7 documentation openly. The whole case starts from public files.

150,255

source link records

145,971

directed links after conversion

ARC is a large, multimodal activity-based model

ARC’s model is a CT-RAMP activity-based microsimulation model forecasting typical weekday travel by households and persons.

It integrates resident passenger travel with separate truck, airport, external-internal, and external-external models.

The model covers 21 metro Atlanta counties using 5,922 traffic analysis zones.

Activities are scheduled at 30-minute resolution, while skimming and assignment use five periods: Early AM, AM Peak, Midday, PM Peak, and Evening.

The model represents 16 passenger-trip modes, including toll/non-toll automobile classes, walk, bicycle, TNC, school bus, and several transit-access combinations.

ARC needs more than a network export

Model conversion cannot preserve only lines and points. Every assumption below changes assigned volume, and each one must arrive with the network or be re-derived by hand.

Identity & topology

- Original node and link IDs
- From / to node, direction
- Zone and connector structure

Supply

- Facility and area type
- Lanes
- Hourly per-lane capacity
- Free-flow speed

Behavior & cost

- Volume-delay function and coefficients
- Value of time, operating cost
- Tolls by class

Period & demand

- Time-period window
- Period (peak-load) factor
- Demand by user class

Restrictions

- HOV and truck prohibitions
- Turn and access rules

Validation basis

- ARC AM reference volumes
- Observed speeds and counts

Anything on this list that is not declared becomes a silent assumption made by whoever runs the model next.

ARC's full model, and the subset this test reproduced

ARC's full modeling system

- Activity-based demand generation
- Five time periods (EA / AM / MD / PM / EV)
- Full user-class and truck structure
- Highway and transit assignment
- Agency validation, review, and adoption process

What this test covered

- AM roadway assignment only (6:00–10:00)
- SOV, HOV2, HOV3 demand as supplied by ARC
- GMNS handoff of network, settings, and demand
- Validation against ARC's published AM volumes
- Corridor congestion comparison vs. INRIX speeds

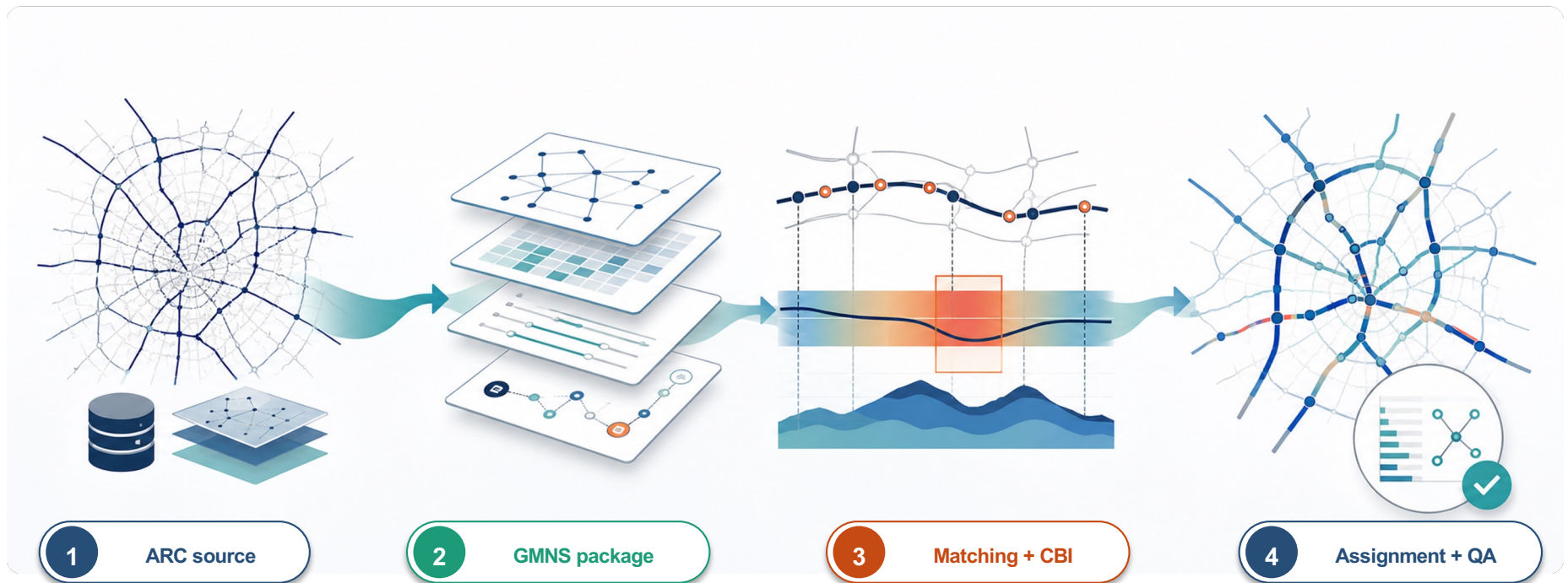
ARC highway assignment is technically sophisticated

- Highway assignment uses a standard equilibrium methodology with the bi-conjugate Frank–Wolfe algorithm.
- Convergence is defined as a relative gap below 10^{-4} for three consecutive iterations.
- Route choice is based on generalized cost:
- $\text{Cost} = (\text{time} \times \text{VOT}) + \text{toll} + (\text{distance} \times \text{operating cost})$
- Each of the five time periods includes 10 assignment classes:
 - 6 SOV/HOV2/HOV3+ toll and non-toll classes
 - Commercial vehicles
 - Medium trucks
 - Two heavy-truck classes
- Congested travel time is represented using modified BPR volume-delay functions, with different calibrated parameters for freeways, weaving sections, expressways, ramps, arterials, and collectors.

Part 2 begins on the next slide.

GMNS carries agency meaning across a reusable tool chain

ARC is the worked case: one declared exchange connects matching, congestion analysis and assignment—while each tool remains replaceable.

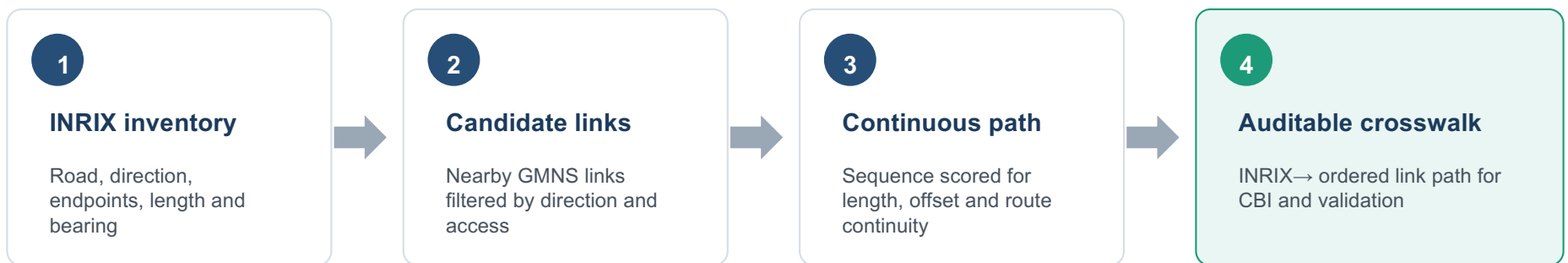


CBI: Congestion and Bottleneck Identification tool:

Source: [Congestion and Bottleneck Identification \(CBI\) Tool Software Download | FHWA](#)

Map matching connects observed TMCs to the GMNS network

The matcher builds a continuous, auditable path—not a nearest-link shortcut.



FINAL BATCH

17,012

TMC geometry versions

15,928

QA-passing paths

1,084

review / no path

4,378 source INRIX TMCs · 375 corridors
104,889 ordered TMC → link rows

** 99.8% obtained a network path; accepted coverage after QA is 93.6% (32 versions have no path).*

CBI converts matched speeds into assignment-ready boundaries

The tool chain is explicit: observe → detect → parameterize → hand off.

1

Align observations

Attach TMC speed profiles to ordered GMNS paths.

2

Detect transitions

Identify candidate t_0 / t_2 / t_3 congestion episodes.

3

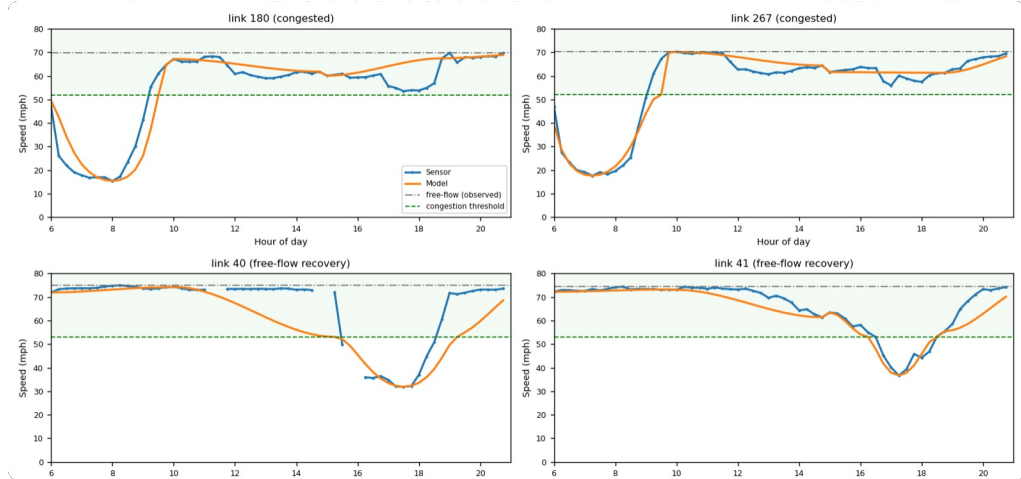
Estimate parameters

Fit VDF and boundary fields with explicit screening.

4

Publish the handoff

Write link-level fields, provenance and QA for assignment.



I-20 westbound example: observed vs QVDF-reconstructed speed; AM and PM each passed 7/7 diagnostic gates.

REGIONAL BATCH

361/361 corridors completed · 354 produced calibration rows · 585/987 period fits passed ≥ 6 of 7 diagnostics.

ARC assignment starts with a declared contract

Source conventions are converted by configurable Python tools; the C++ kernel runs the assignment.

ARC source of record	GMNS declaration
Cube-exported shapefile + IDs	node.csv · link.csv
ATYPE × FACTYPE · AMCAPACITY	link type · capacity · VDF fields
AM period and demand matrices	settings.csv · demand_<class>.csv
PROHIBIT + toll lookups	allowed_use (access) + toll (cost)
ARC AM assigned volumes	ref_volume for comparison

Conversion record Every field mapping, exception and source hash is reviewable before the engine runs.

COMPLETED RUN CONTRACT

TAPLite C++ kernel
Open-source reproducibility testbed
Static TA → analytical bridge → DTA

- 66,810 nodes · 146,377 directed links
- 39,181 lane-miles
- 7 vehicle classes · 3.27 M AM trips
- AM period: 06:00–10:00
- ARC class costs, access, tolls and VDF
- 20 Frank-Wolfe iterations

RUN COMPLETE

Full seven-class regional equilibrium completed on one desktop; validation and known demand-scope caveats follow.

ARC results are measurable—and the misses are traceable

Completed-run evidence is scored against ARC's comparable demand scope; known gaps stay explicit.

6,031 centroids

146,377 directed links

7 vehicle classes

completed run

1

Can it run at regional scale?

Full network, 3.27 M AM trips and seven vehicle classes loaded.

2

Does it preserve ARC meaning?

ARC VDF, class costs, access and toll semantics carried through the exchange.

3

Does it reproduce the assignment?

Comparable class volumes reproduce closely; HOV-only access is exact.

COMPLETED-RUN EVIDENCE

HOV2 / HOV3 volume ratio **1.000 / 1.003**

Comparable total / R^2 **0.879 / 0.952**

HOV-only QA (820 links) **SOV = 0**

Gap · runtime **0.08% · 20.5m**

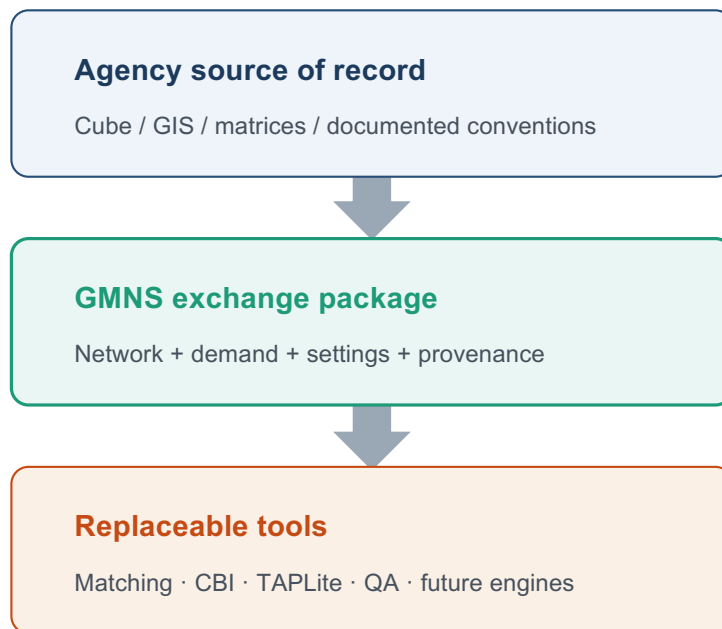
Memory · speedup **23.3GB · 46%**

Scope caveat: commercial, truck and PNR/KNR demand are absent (17% of network volume).

Where recovered demand is exact, class volumes match within 0.3%; remaining misses trace to known demand scope.

GMNS makes the ARC workflow portable without replacing it

The completed Atlanta runs show one exchange layer carrying agency meaning between replaceable tools.



WHAT THIS ENABLES

- 1 Repeatability across MPOs**
Reuse the same declare → convert → check → run → validate sequence.
- 2 Auditability**
Assumptions live in named fields, settings and manifests—not operator memory.
- 3 Tool choice**
Matching, CBI, assignment and QA can improve independently around one exchange.
- 4 Lower switching cost**
Test an open tool without abandoning the agency's established environment.
- 5 Community compounding**
Converters, test cases and fixes from one agency can accelerate the next.

GMNS is not the model—it made 17,012 TMC versions, 361 CBI corridors and a seven-class ARC run auditable together.

JOIN US IN THE ZEPHYR LOUNGE

IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING
THE LEARNING SESSION!



SCAN TO JOIN



— An Online Community Built by Travel Modelers —



zephyrtransport.org/
get-involved/forum/