This poster presents the effects of incidents on travel time using ARIMA-based, pre-whitening cross-correlation function and lagged regression technique. The results demonstrate that the travel times on consecutive segments are highly correlated even in the presence of incidents. However, upstream segments seem to have higher influence than downstream segments. The MAPE and MAD computed from validation data are observed to be less than 10% for 95% of samples. Developing the models for incident severity will help estimate its effect on travel time more accurately. This merits an investigation.

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