

世纪大道站的早高峰

The morning peak of Century Avenue Station

——地铁站拥堵状态下的空间拓扑深度与标识引导问题

背景：世纪大道站的早高峰

现象：被缓和的拥堵，被投诉的站长

分析：限流措施与标识引导

反思：地铁寻路设计的拓扑深度原理



世纪大道站

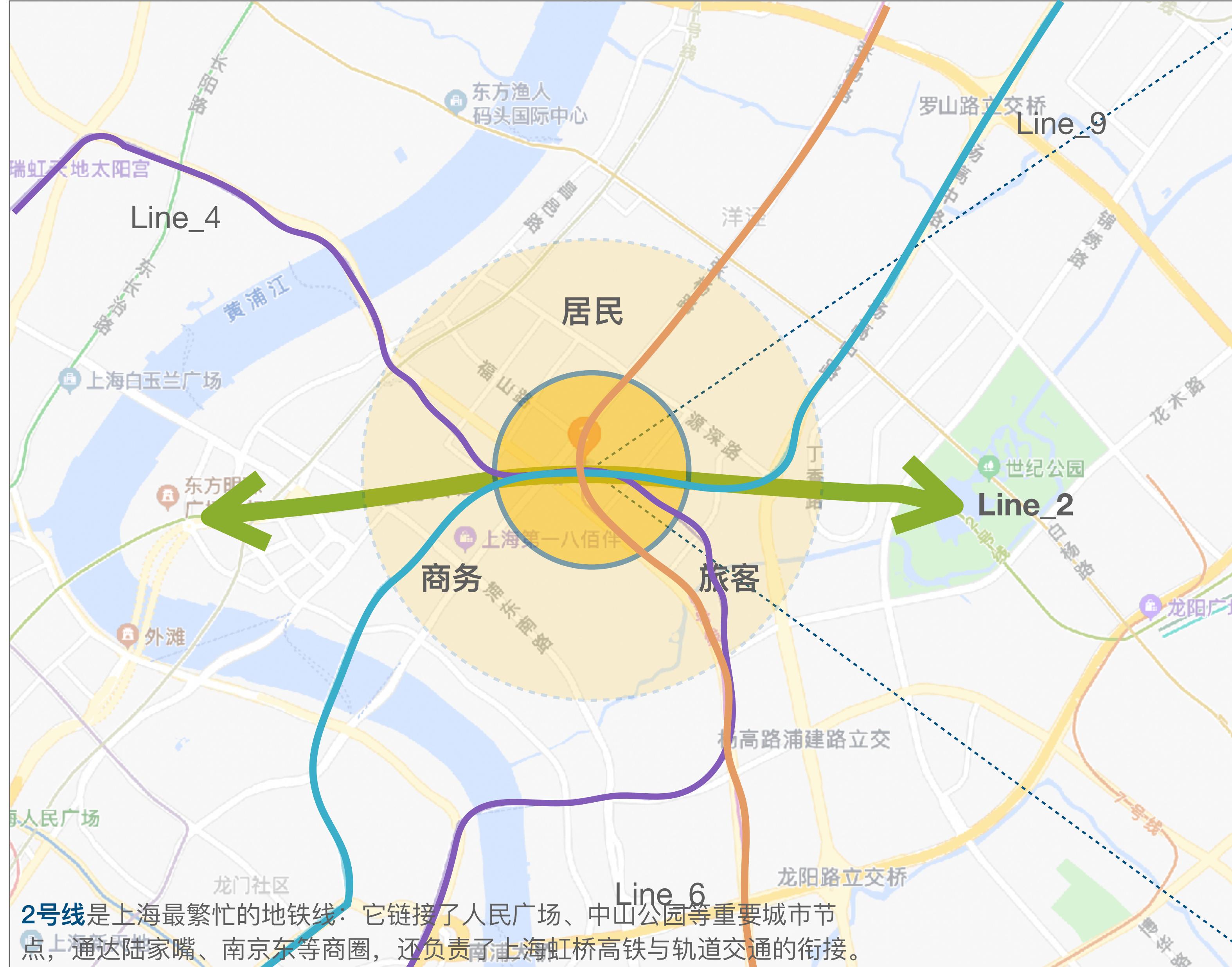
大流量：世纪大道站日均客流量突破60万，四线换乘，是全国客运量最大的地铁站之一。

易拥堵：工作日早高峰，世纪大道站拥挤不堪，媒体调查其客流承载时间不足3分钟。

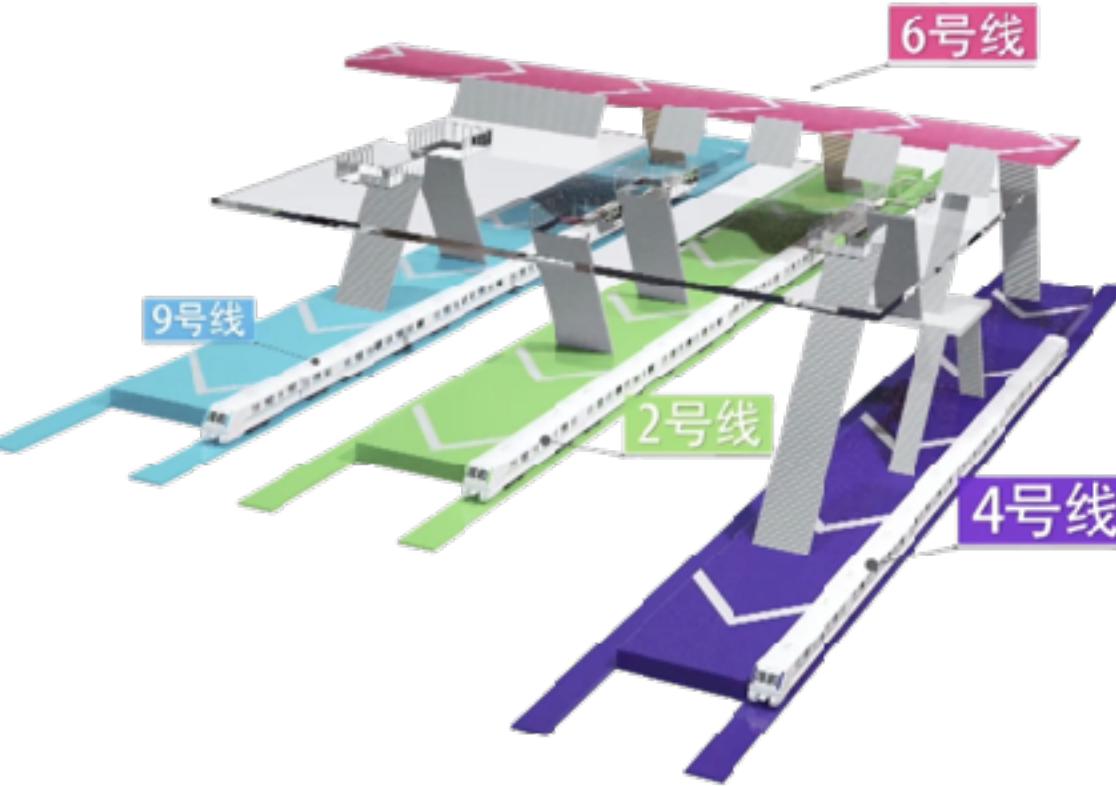
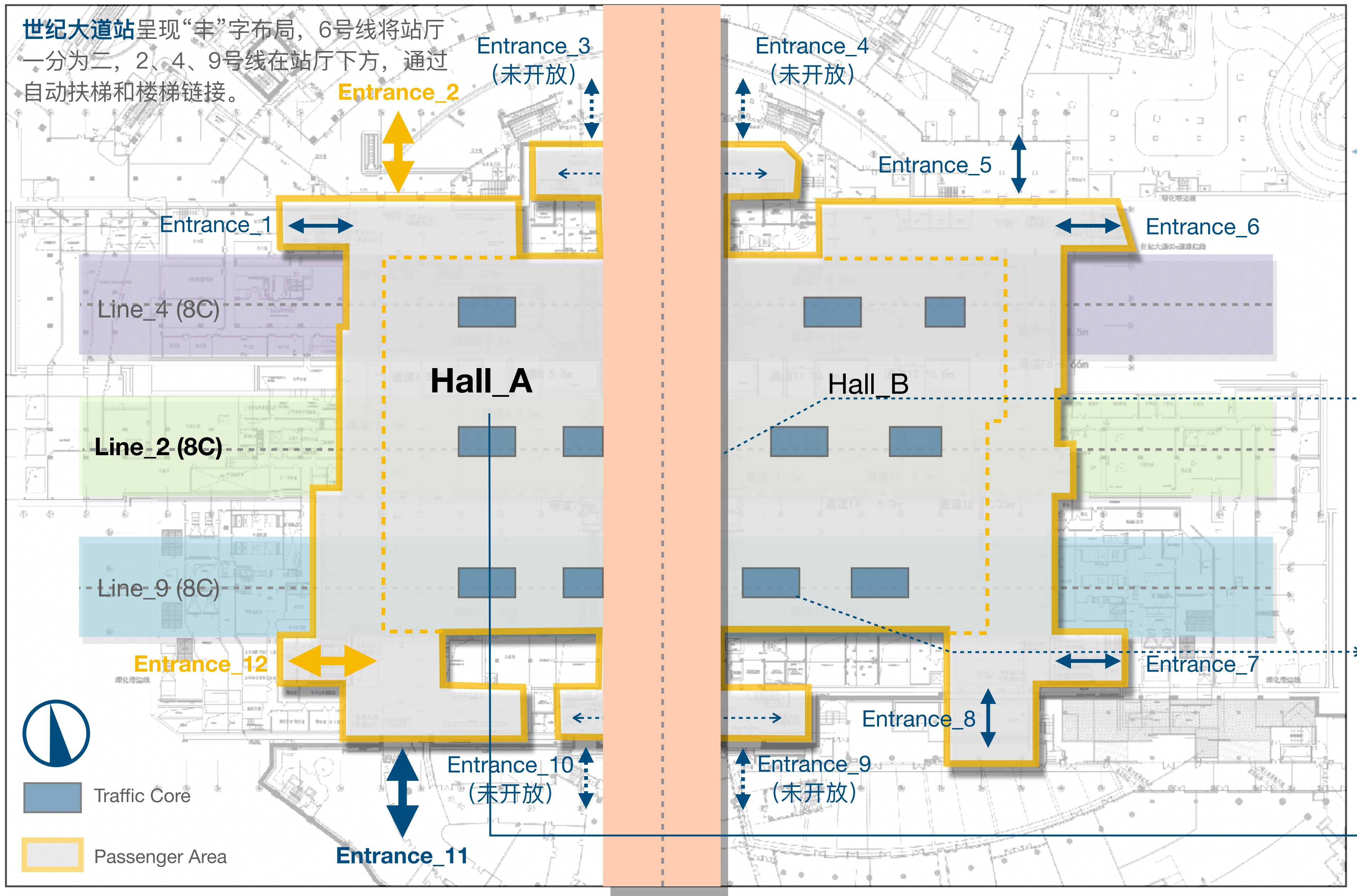
被投诉：为了缓和拥堵，站厅标识更新，工作人员开展限流措施，却屡遭乘客投诉举报。

区位条件 Site Conditions

(Number of passengers carried: 600 thousands/day, 18 millions/month)



站区布局 Station Layout



A站厅面积较小，但承载流量更大，加之2、12号口链接大都会和世纪汇两个商业综合体，是**拥堵的重灾区**。

A photograph showing the backs of many people's heads in a dark room, looking towards a brightly lit stage or screen. The scene is slightly blurred.

现象：被缓和的拥堵，被投诉的站长



Scene_1

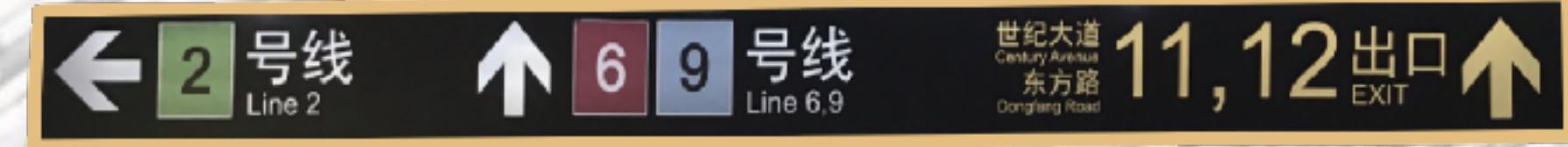
早上7:30，4、6、9号线换乘2号线的乘客开始聚集在楼梯口附近



冯站长
尽管站厅的相应措施缓和了拥堵，但由于部分乘客的不理解，本站总是会收到举报。

Scene_2

很快2号线狭小的站台被挤得水泄不通，进出列车的人员都被迫停滞



标识系统

据经常往来的乘客反映，地铁站的标识设置似乎并不合理。

Scene_3

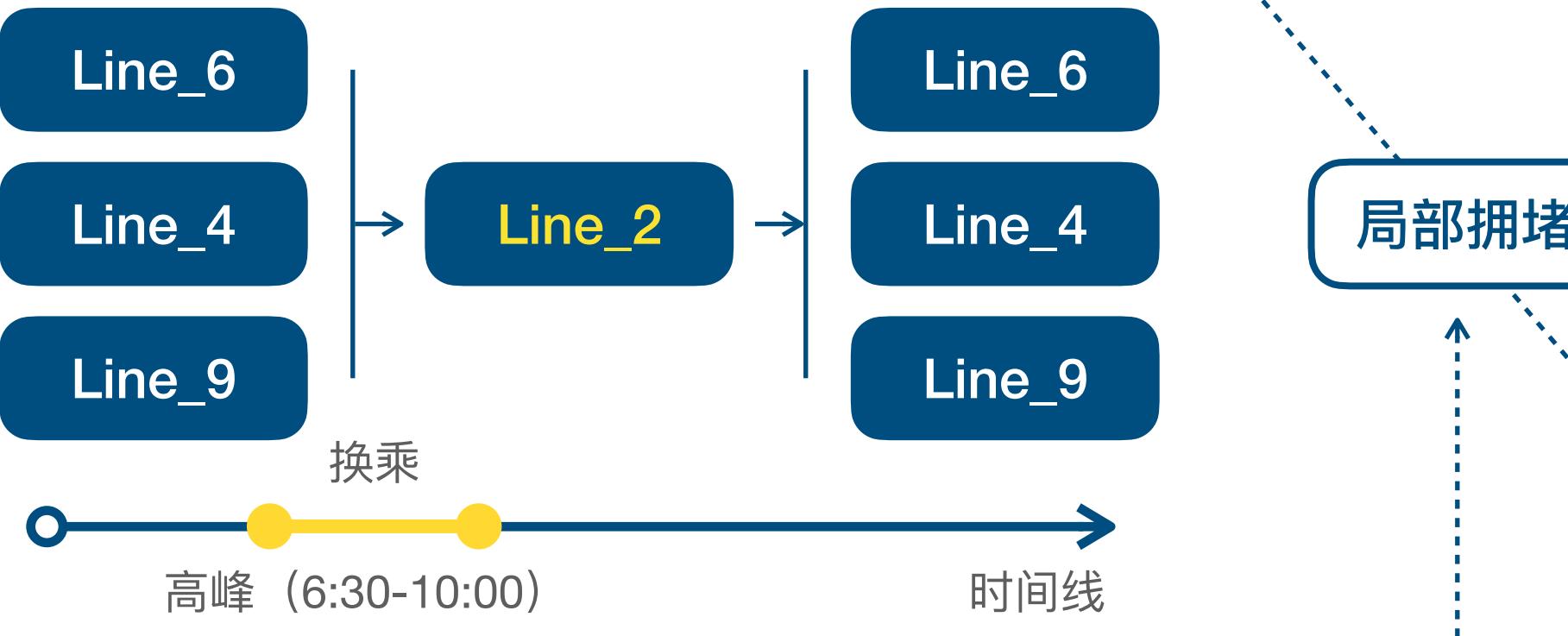
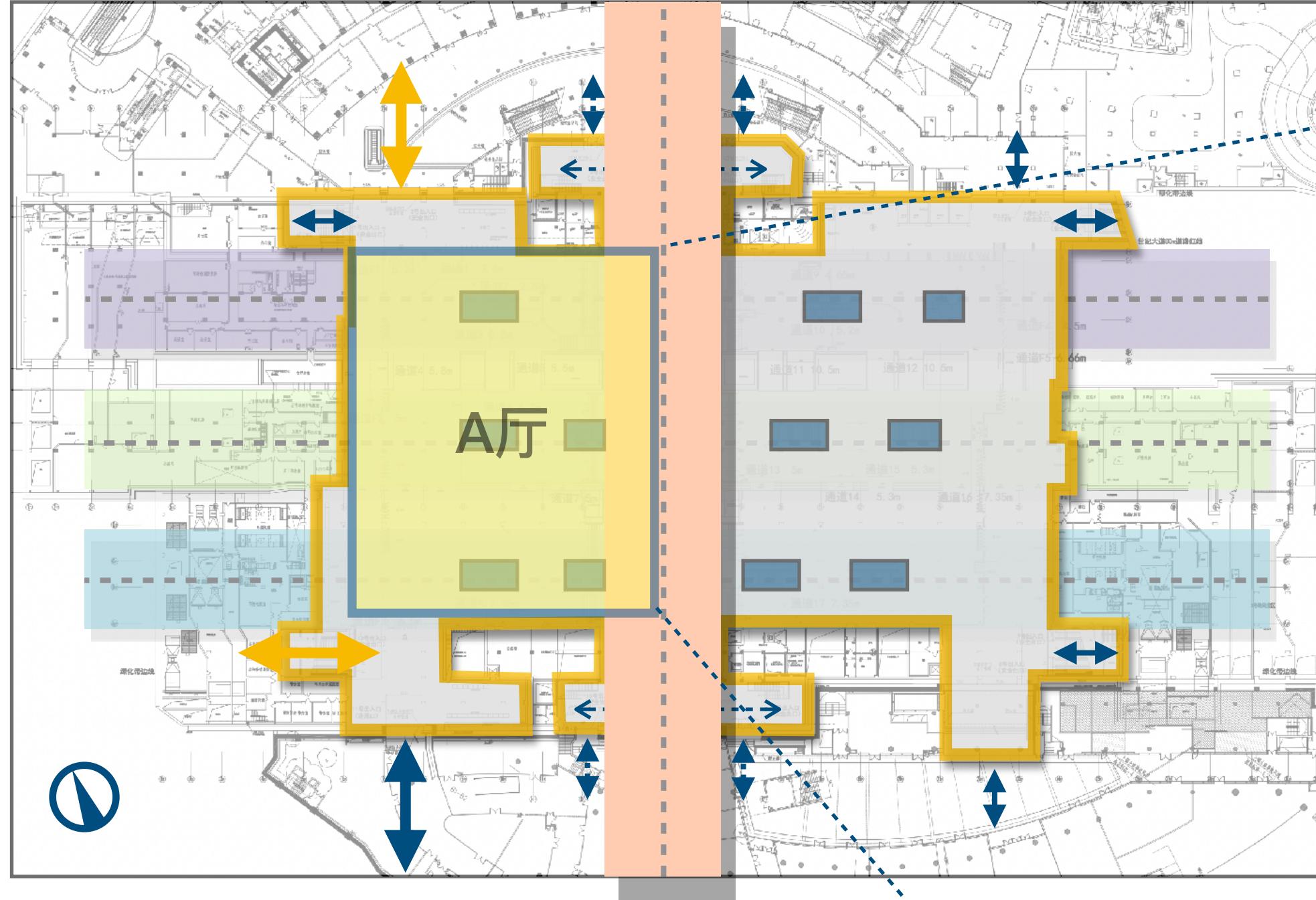
地铁全体工作人员按照既定规定操作栅栏，这已是工作日常态。



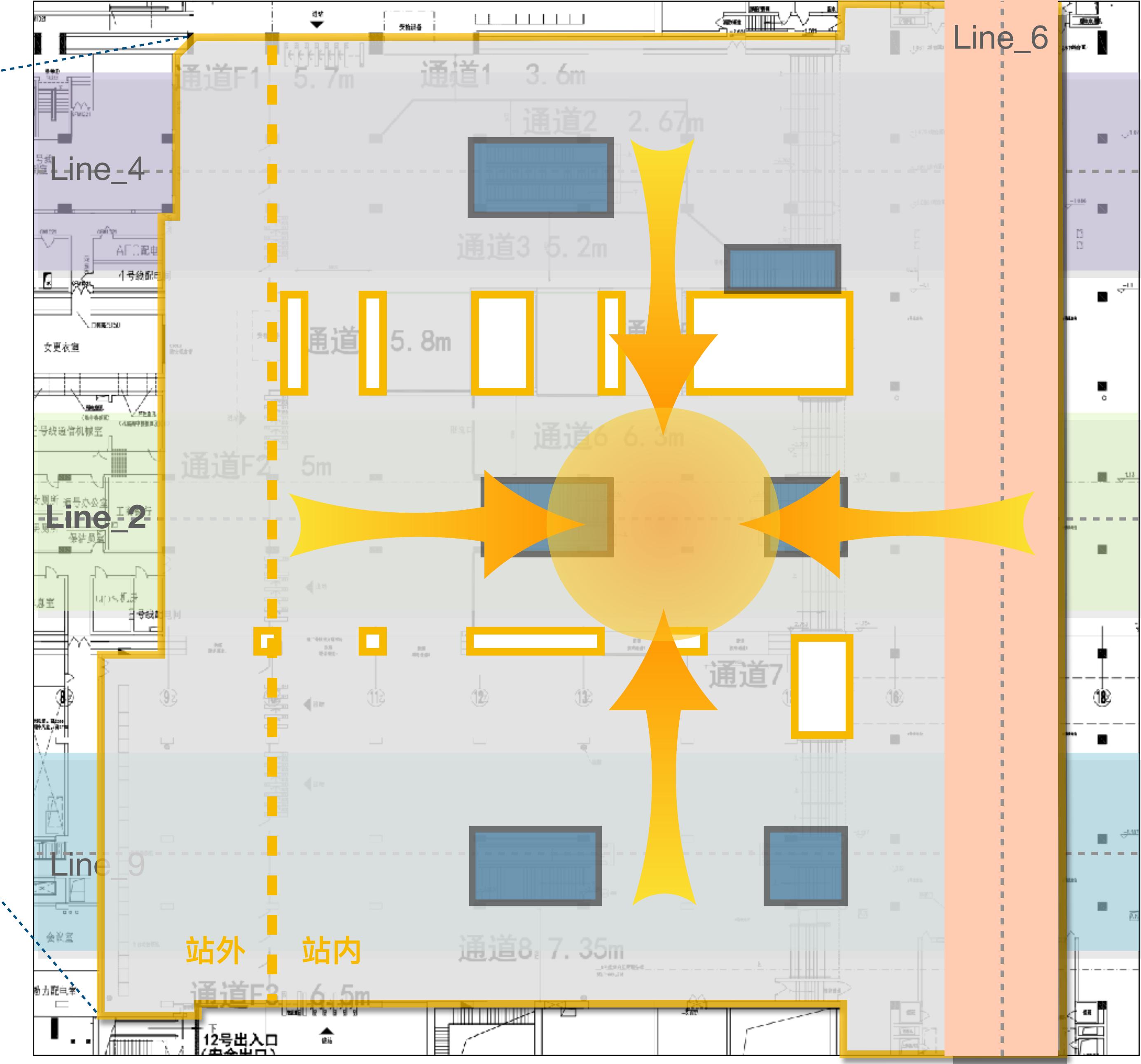
缓解了站内的压力

研究范围 Scope of Research

(Main scope of research: Hall_A)



此次分析在空间上主要关注A站厅，时间上主要集中在早高峰（7:30-9:00），事件上是4、6、9号线换乘2号线的拥堵现象与限流措施。



A photograph showing the backs of many people's heads in a dark room, looking towards a brightly lit stage area where a presentation is likely taking place.

分析：限流措施与标识引导



限流措施

限流措施 Crowd restriction measures

(Main scope of research: Hall_A)



(站厅栅栏开关时刻表)



局部拥堵

限流操作

空间利用

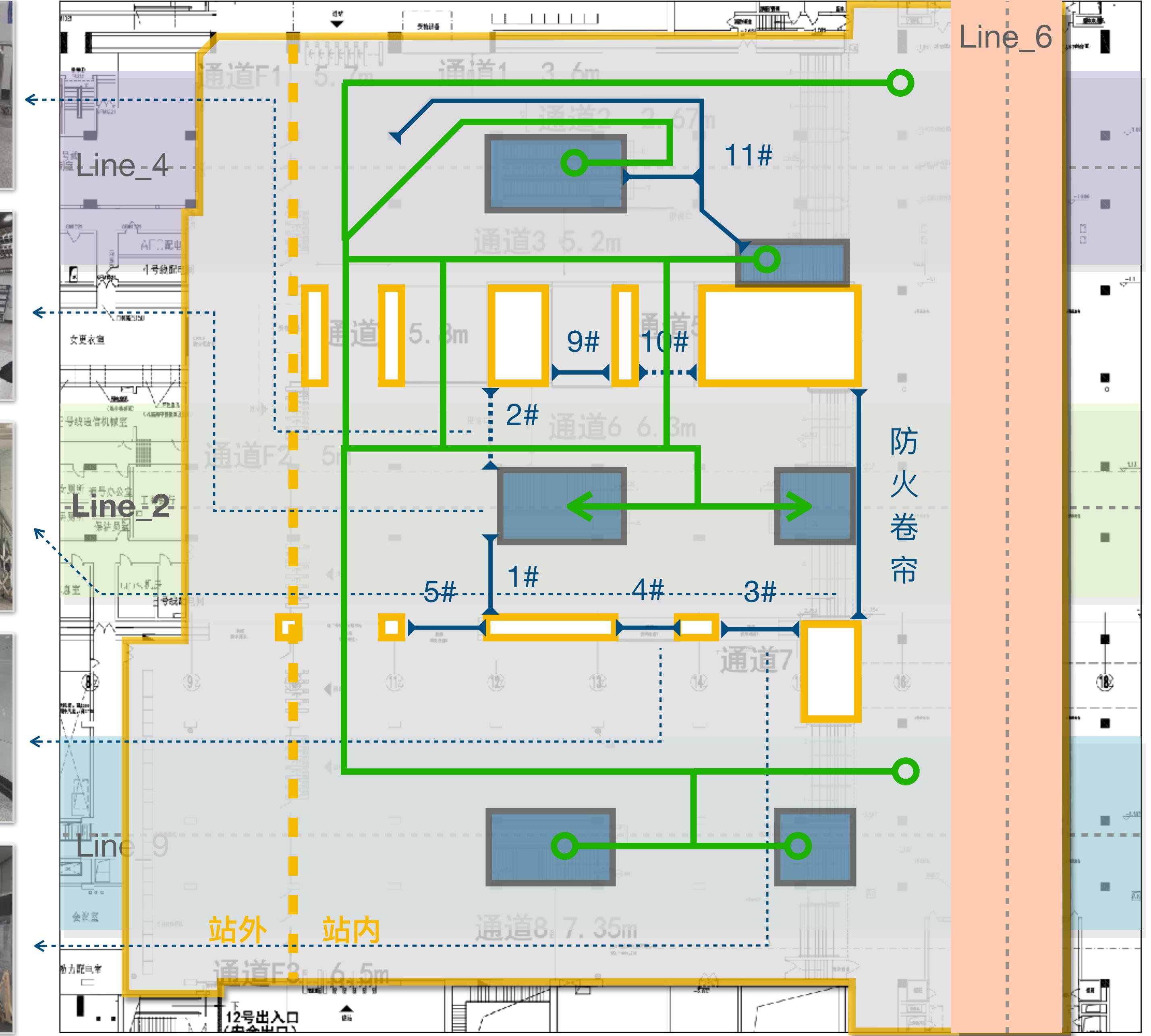
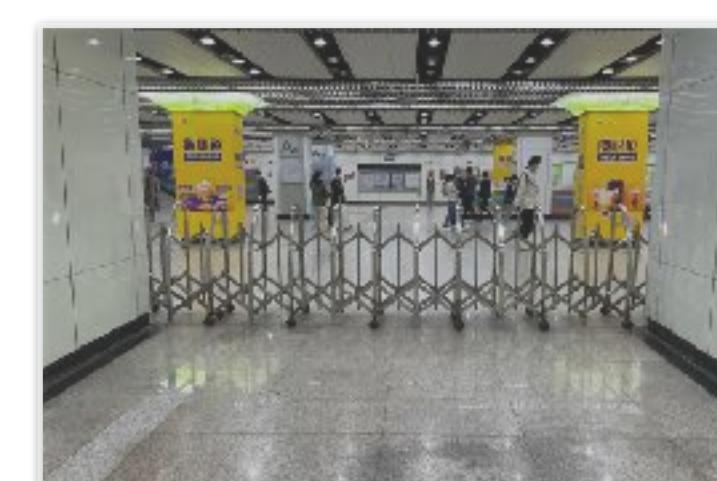
避免交叉

V.S.

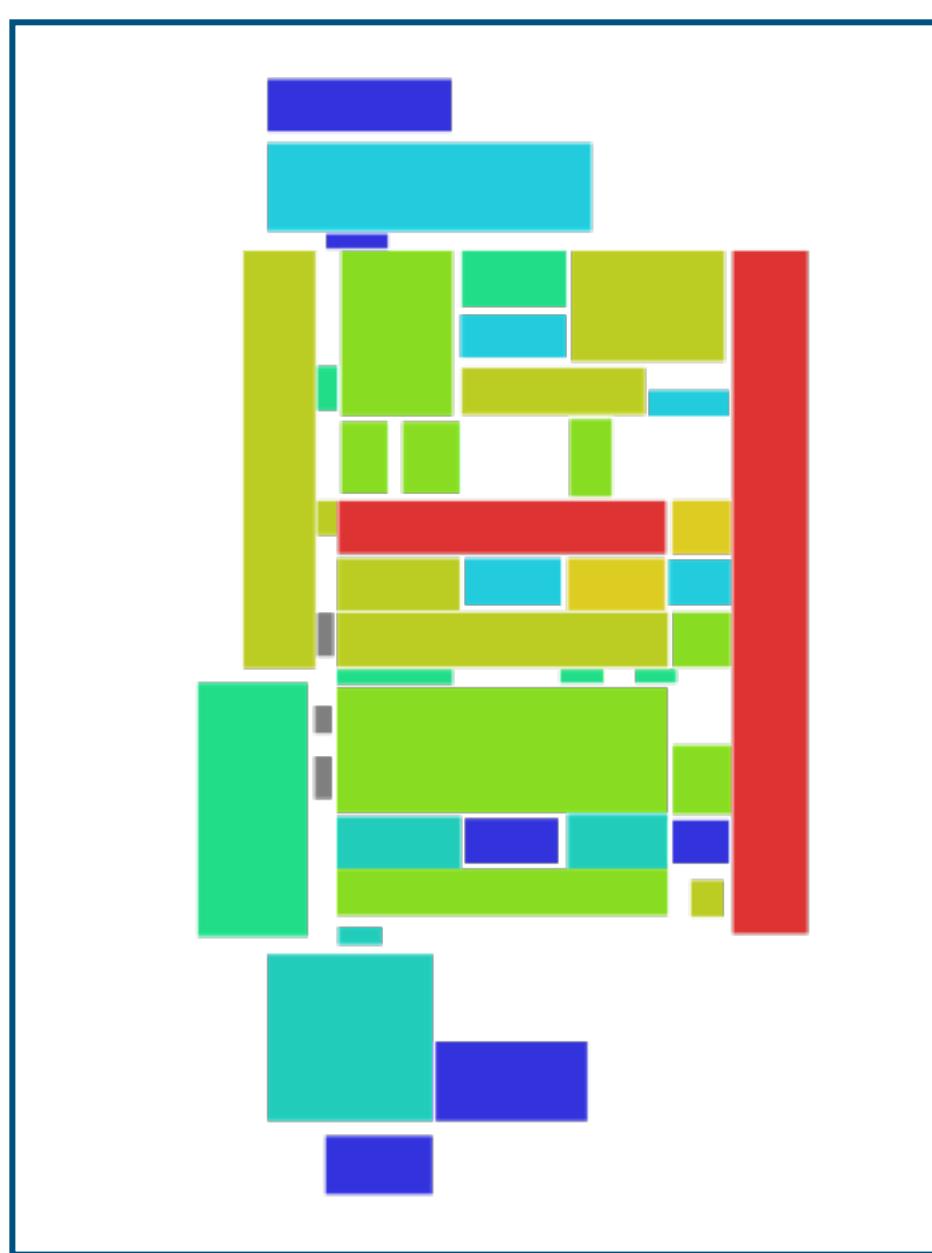
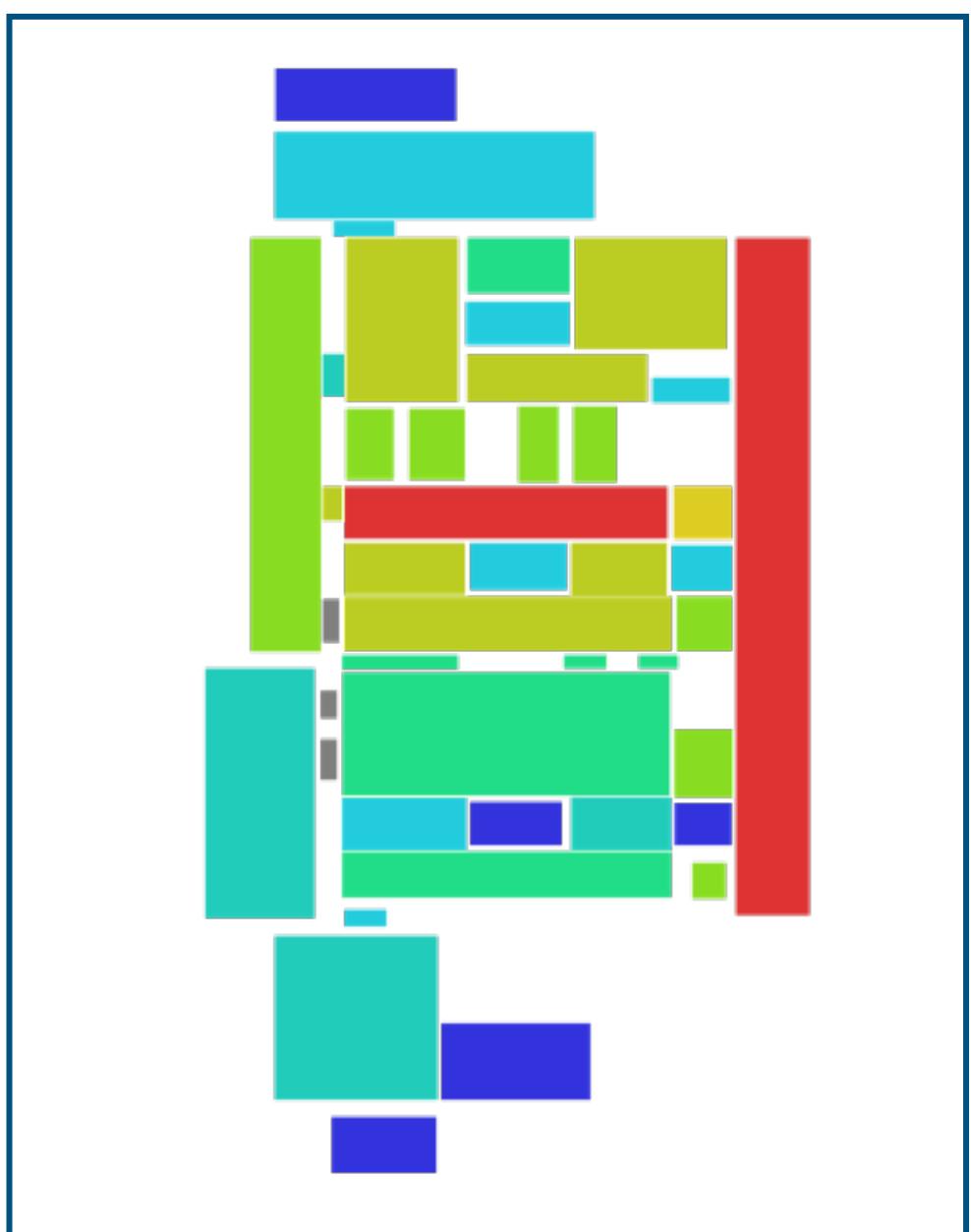
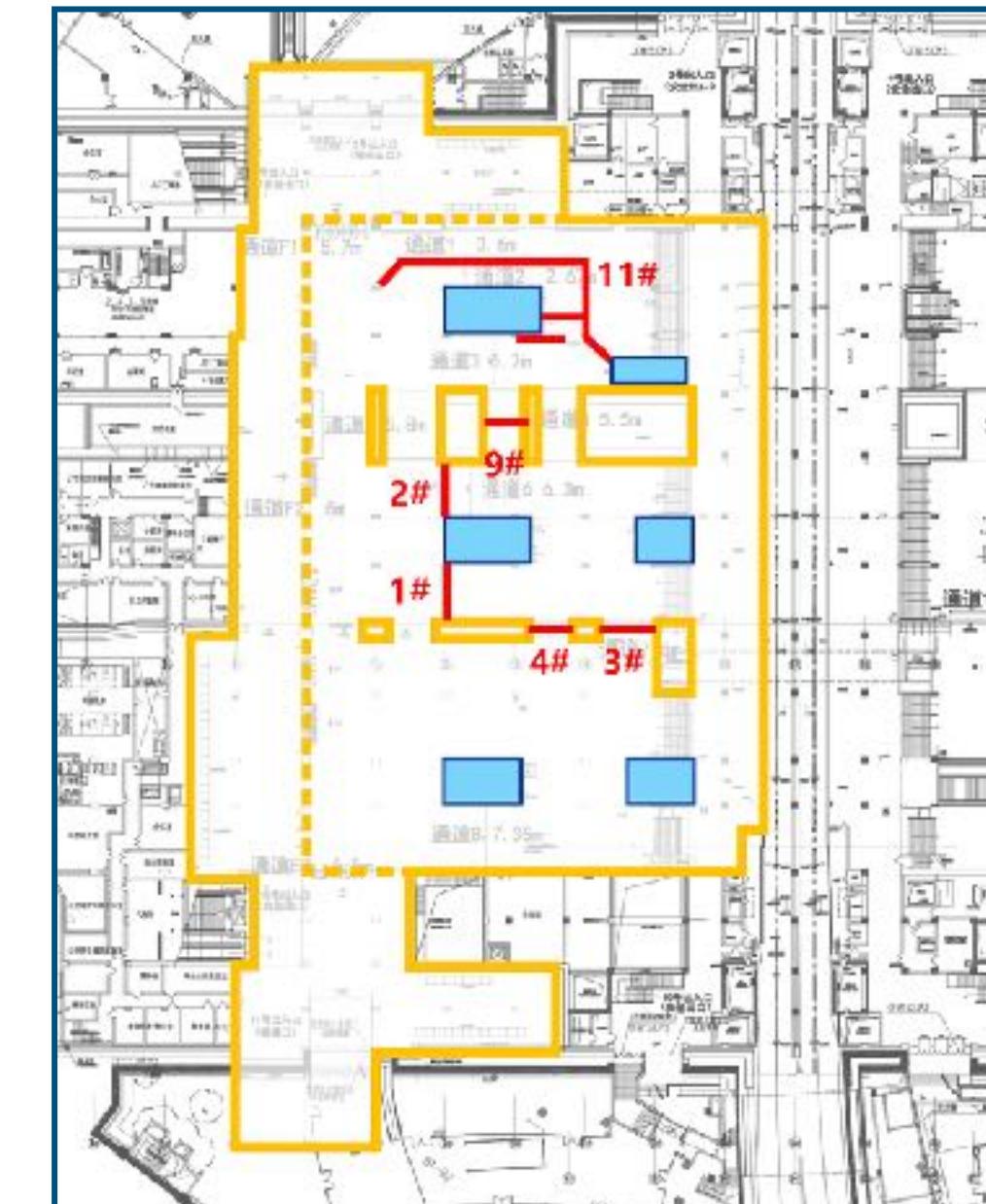
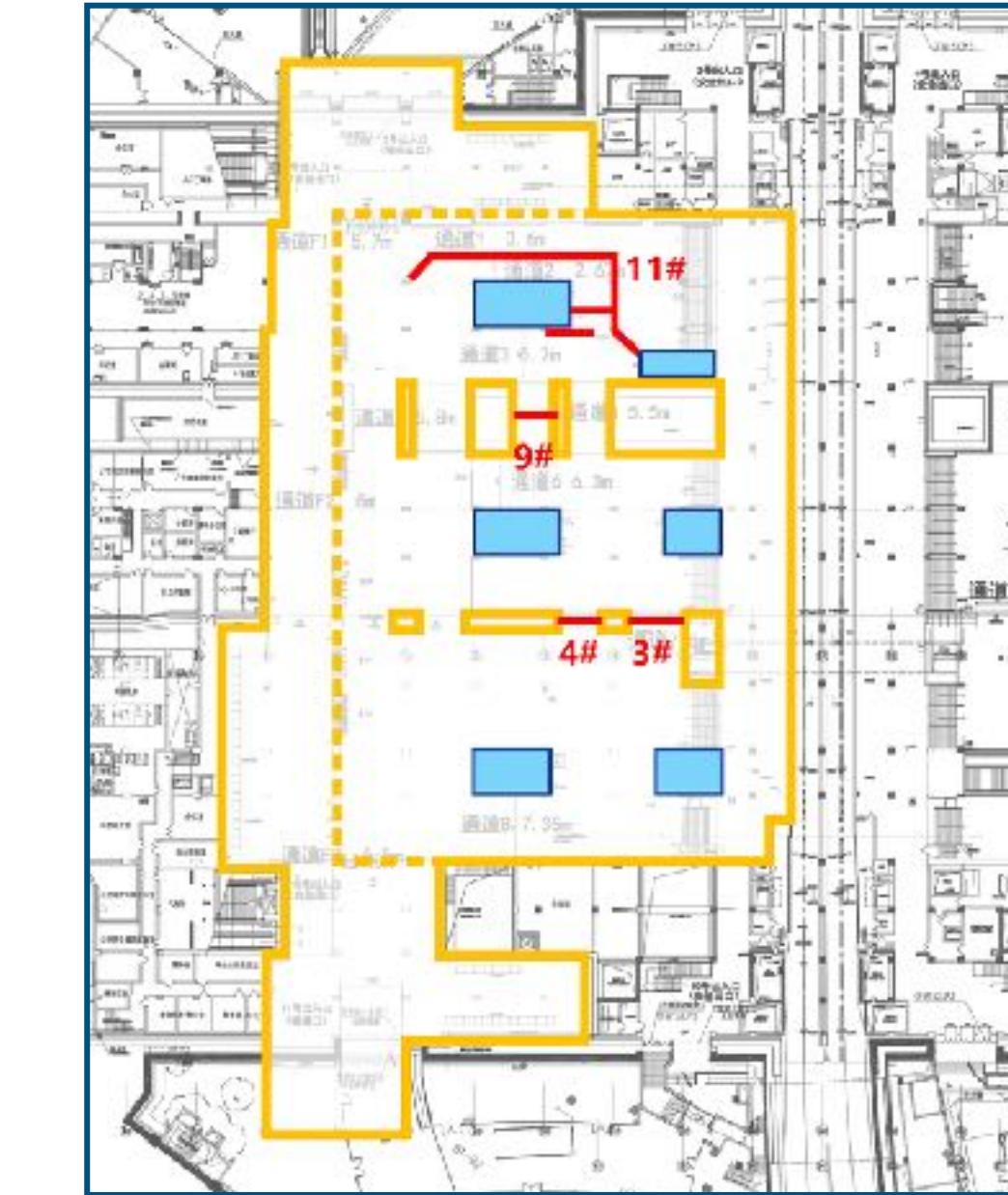
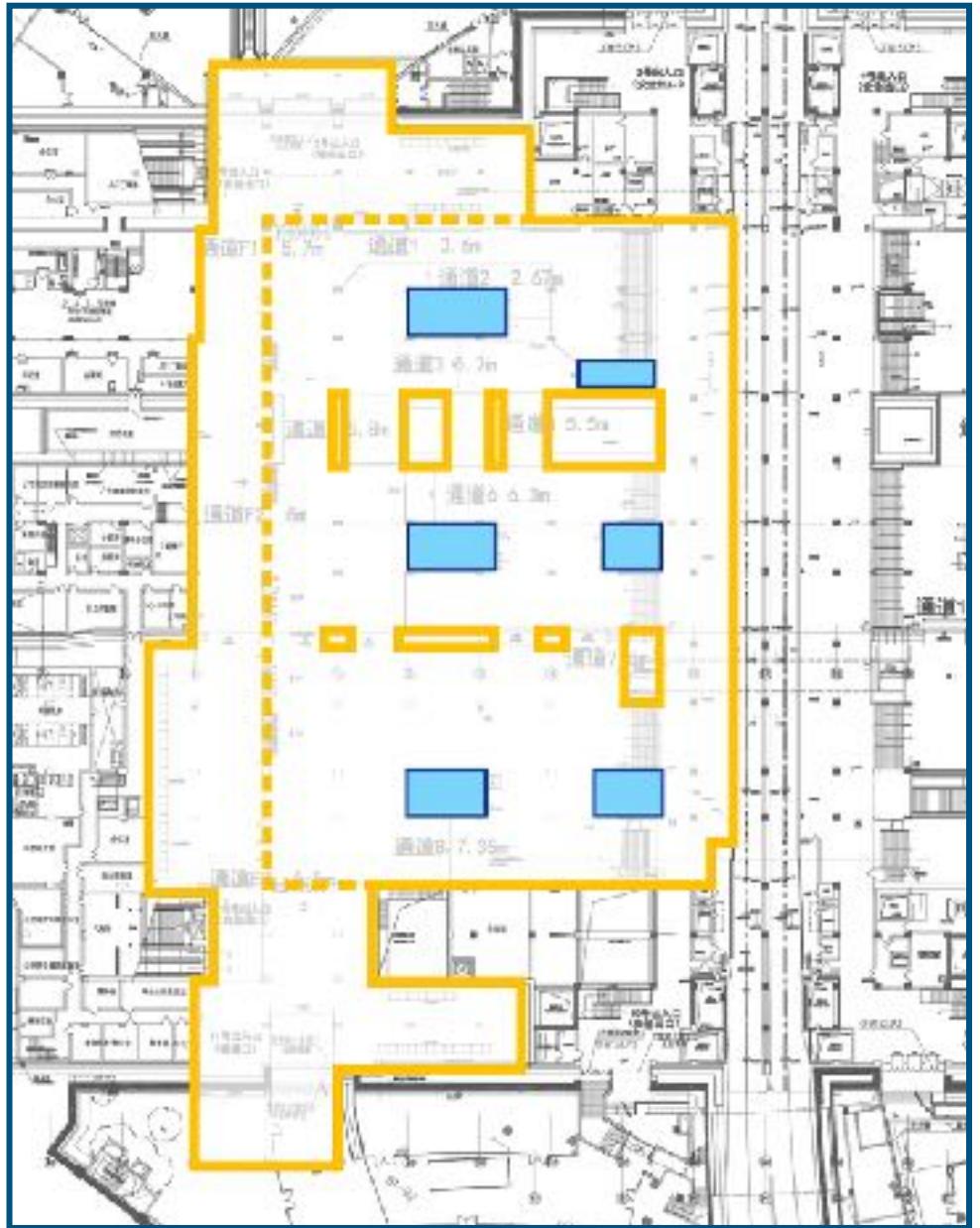
绕路

人力资源

舆论投诉



限流操作与整合度 Current-limiting operation and topological depth



站厅空间经过改造后，打破了原站厅中心高整合度的核心空间，整合度分布更加均匀，避免了人群在高可达性的中心空间聚集

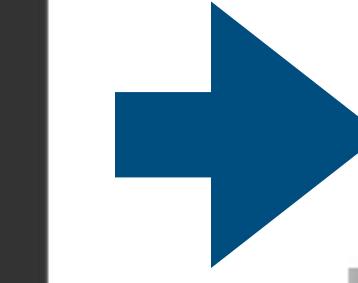
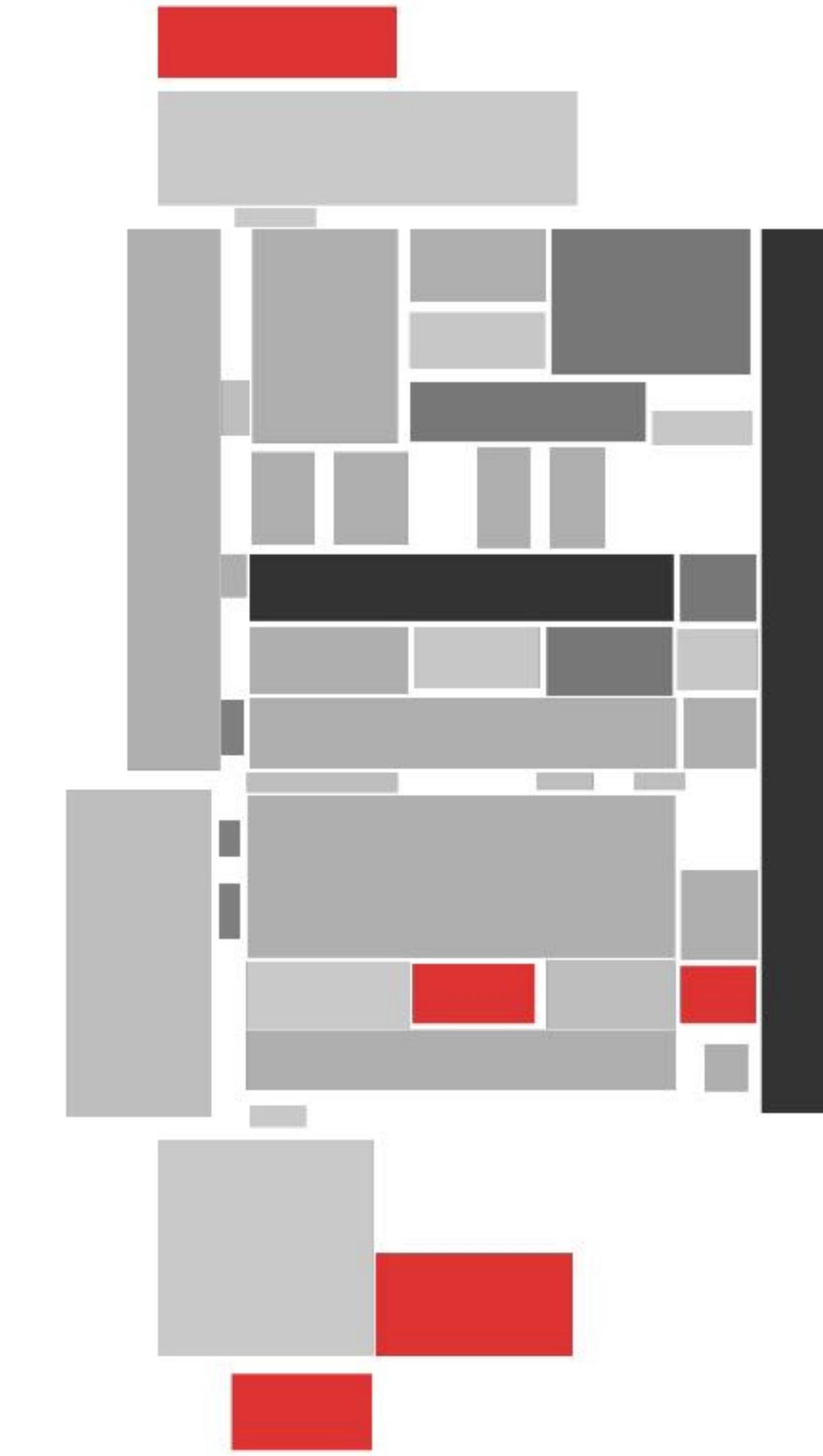
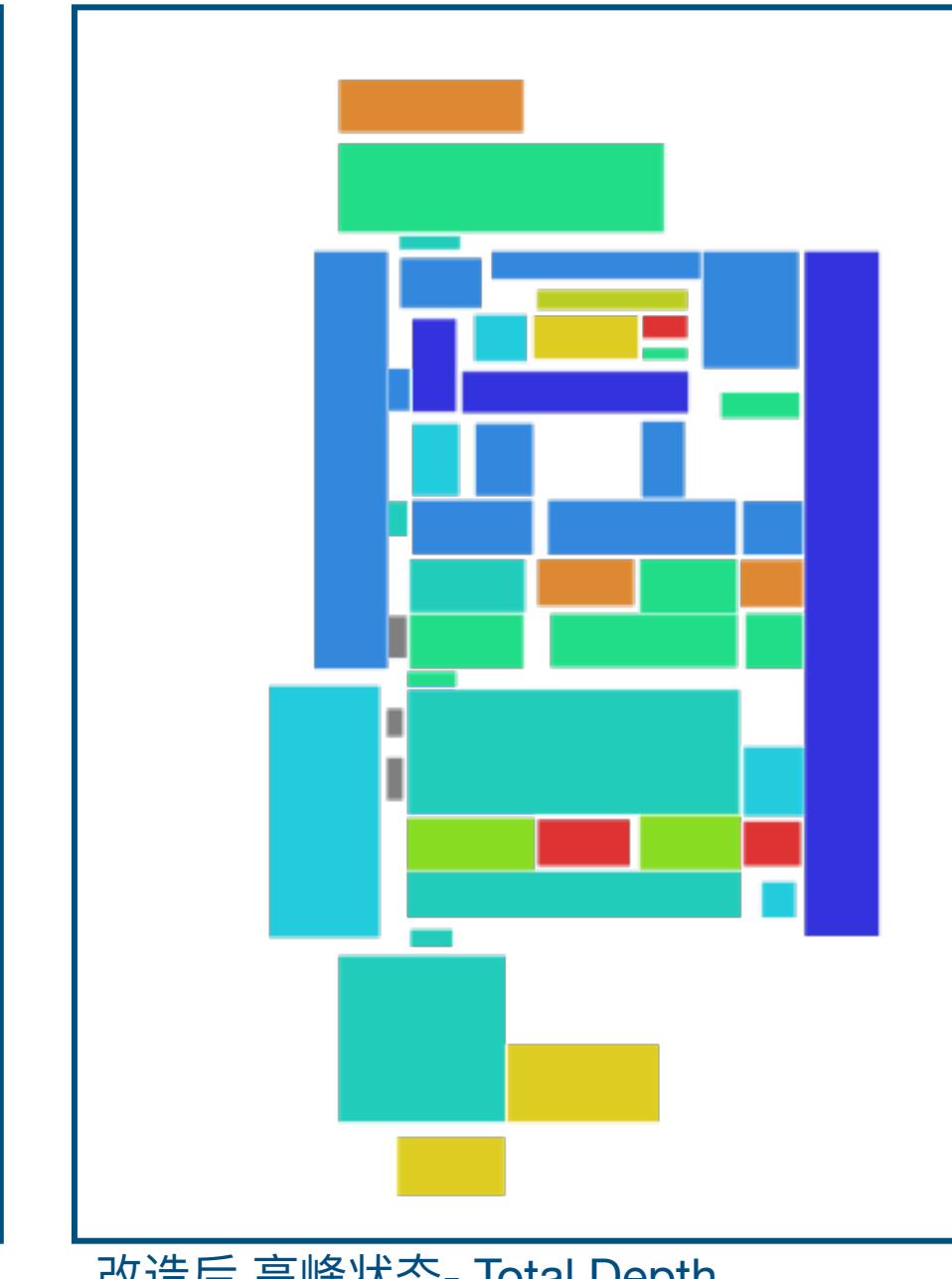
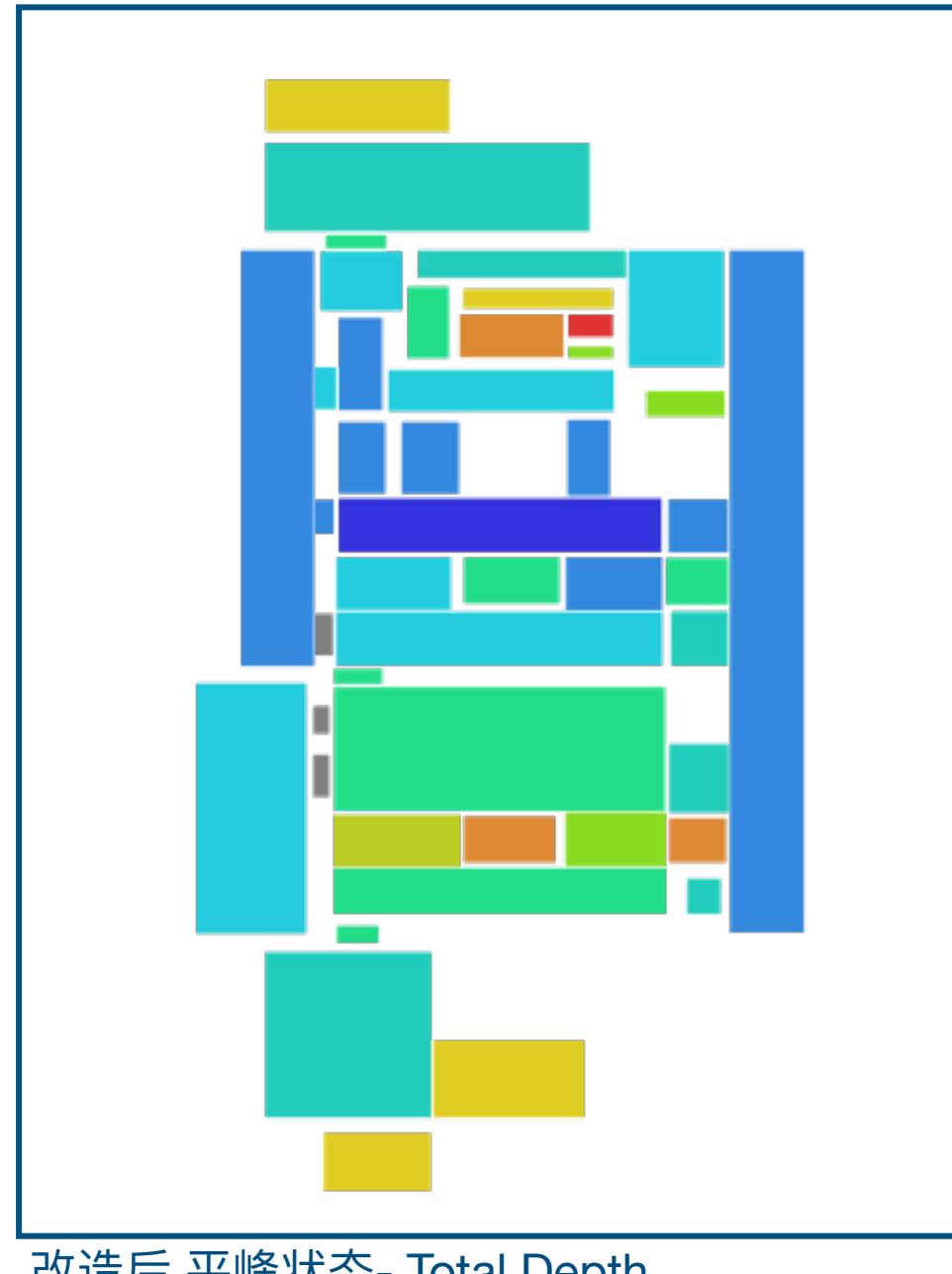
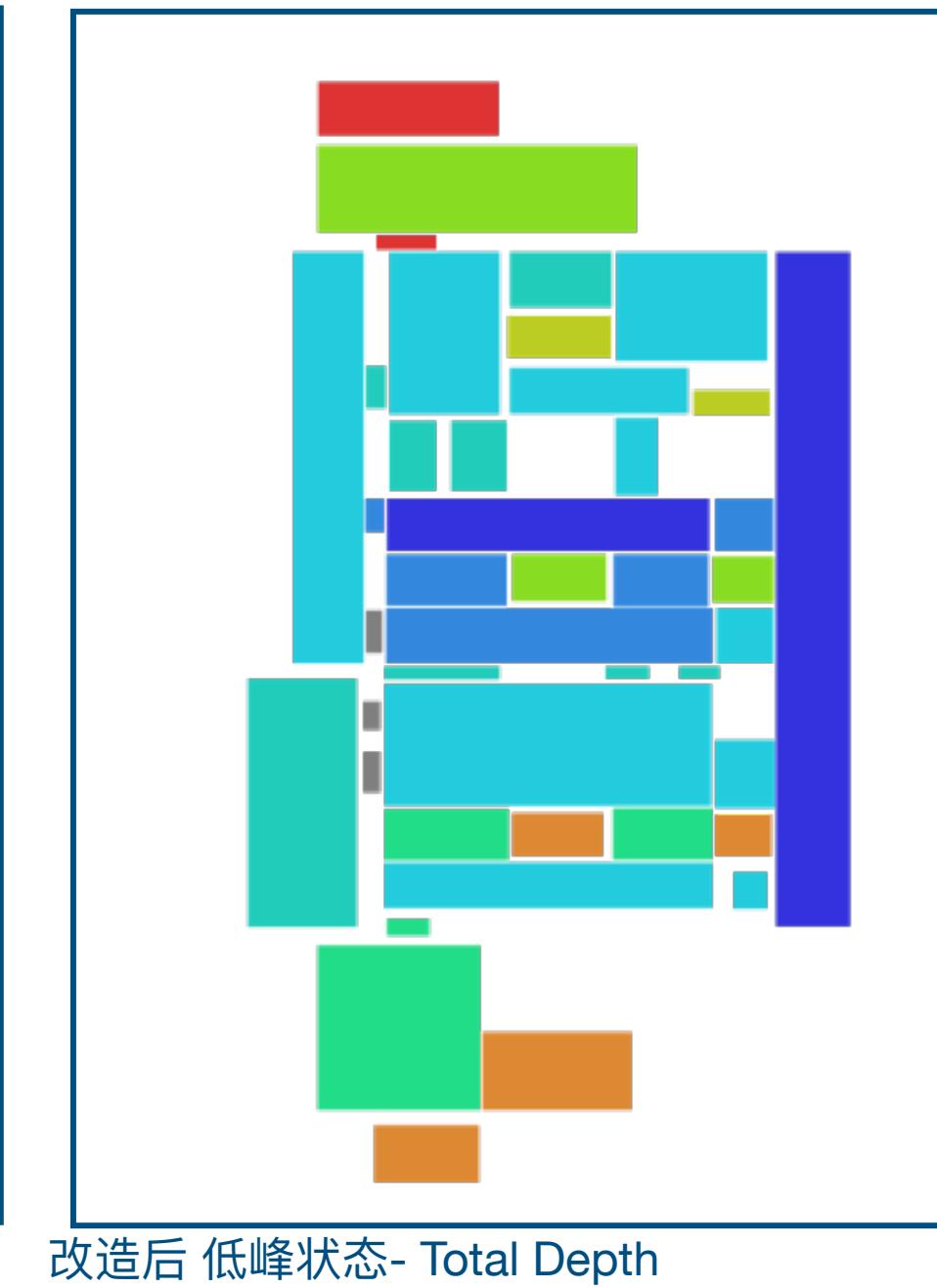
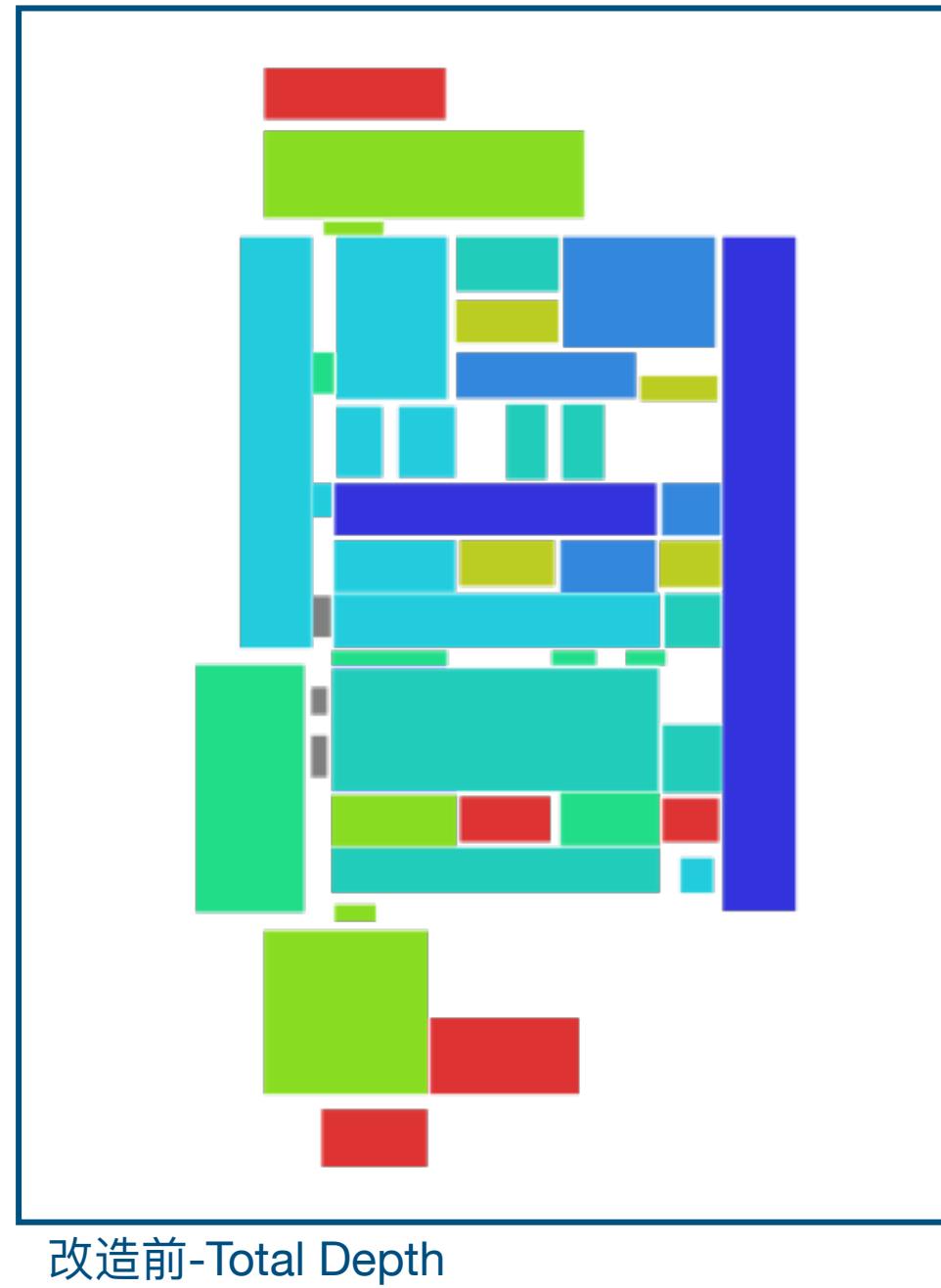
高峰态

整合度分布更加均匀

限流操作与拓扑深度

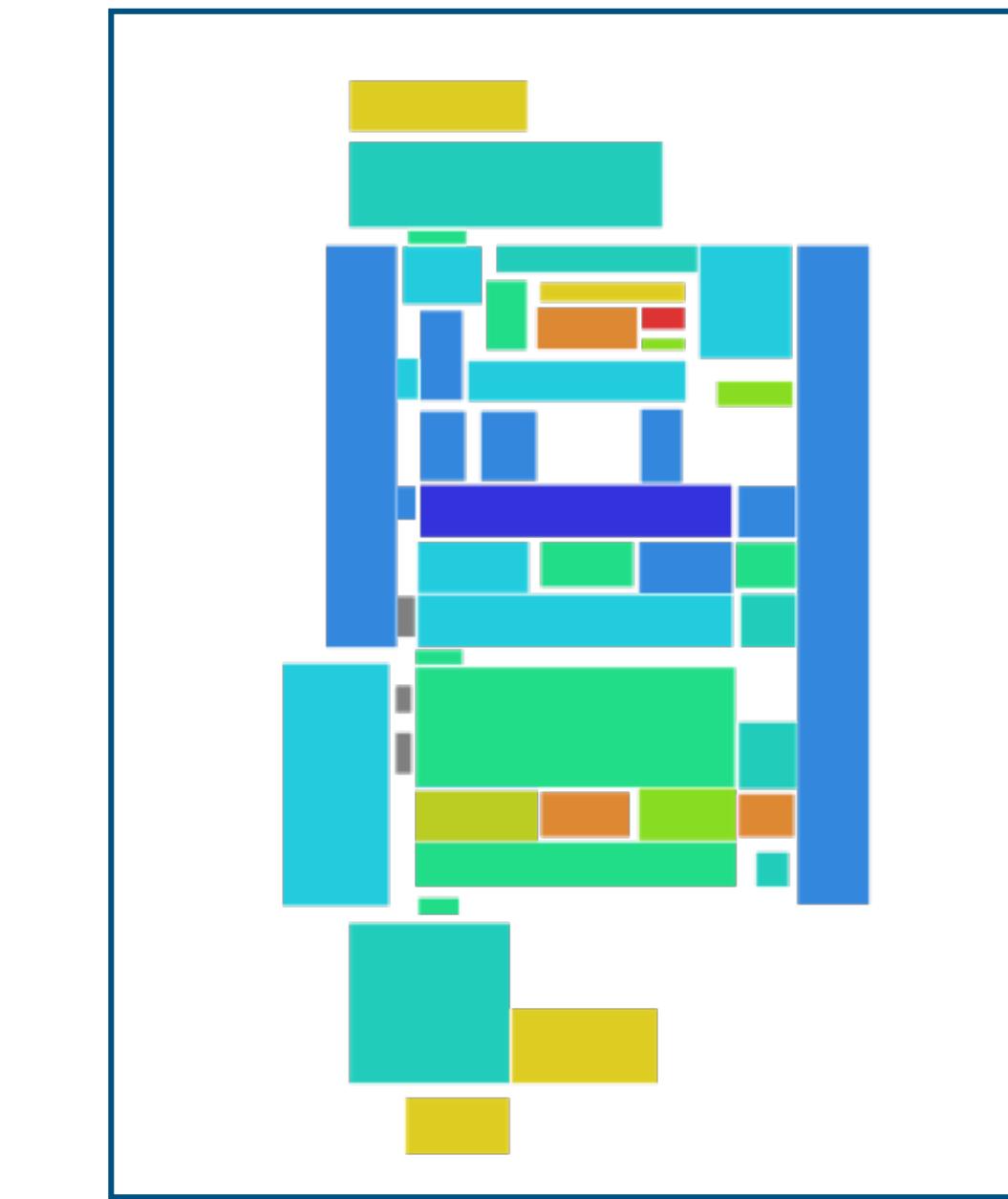
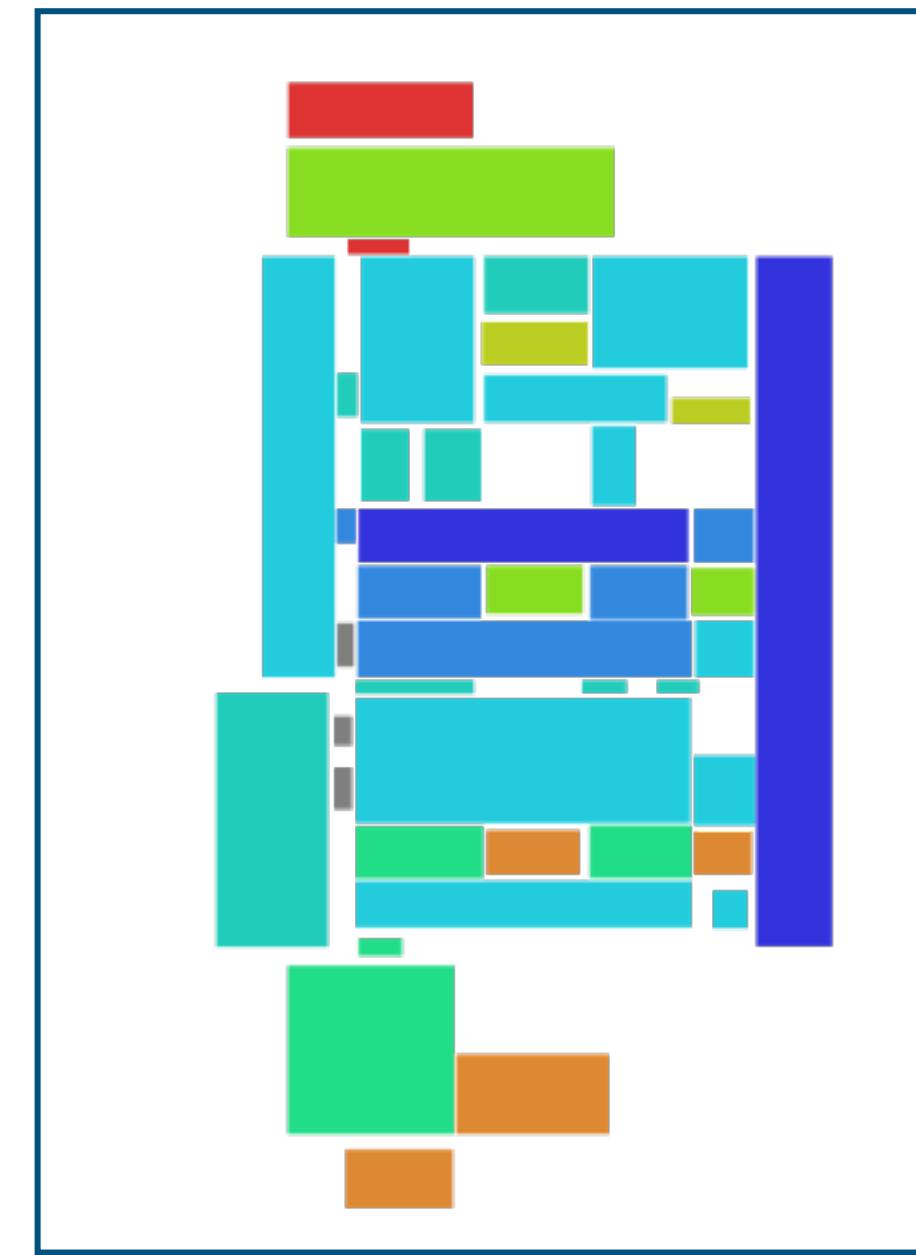
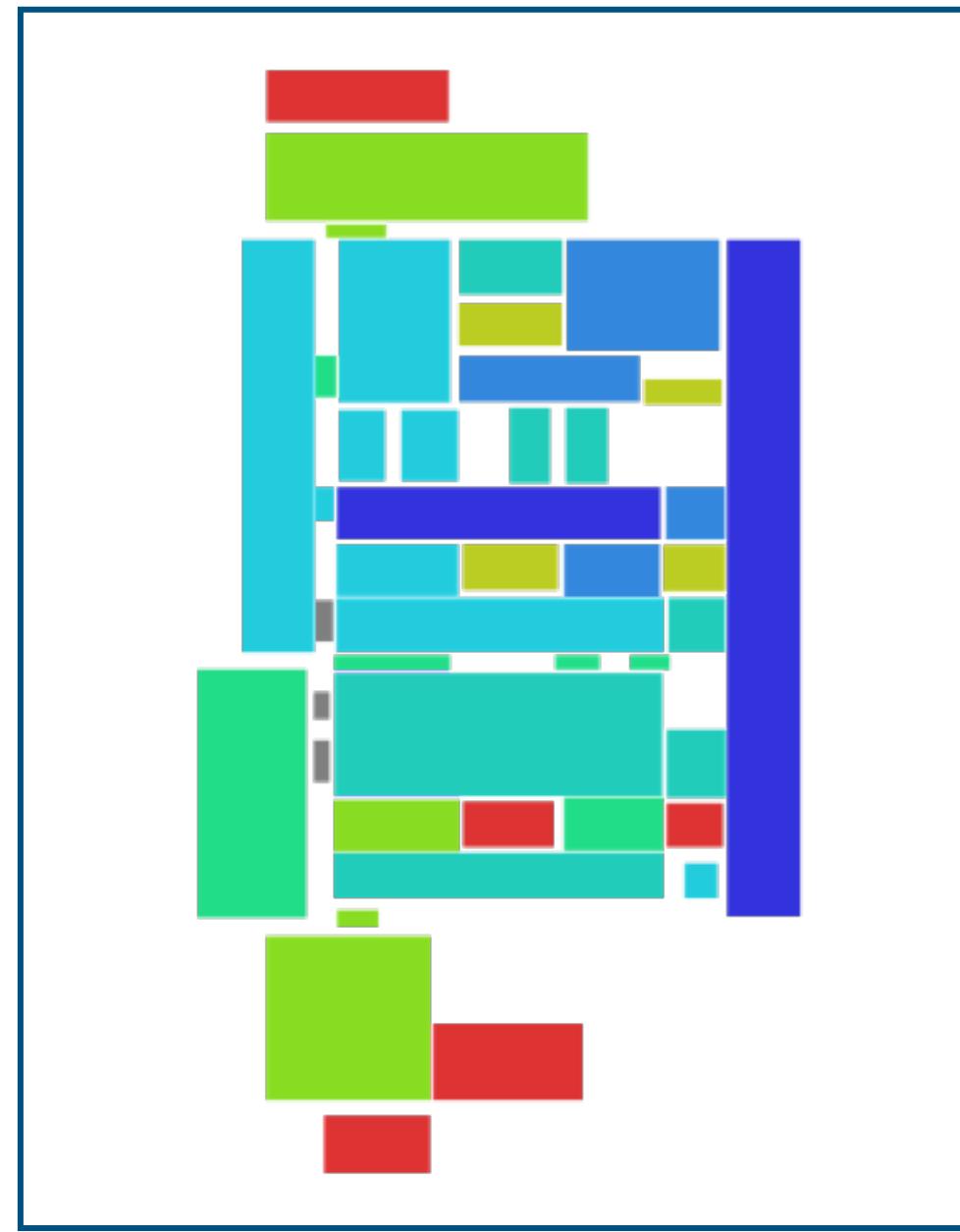
Current-limiting operation and topological depth

(Main scope of research: Hall A)

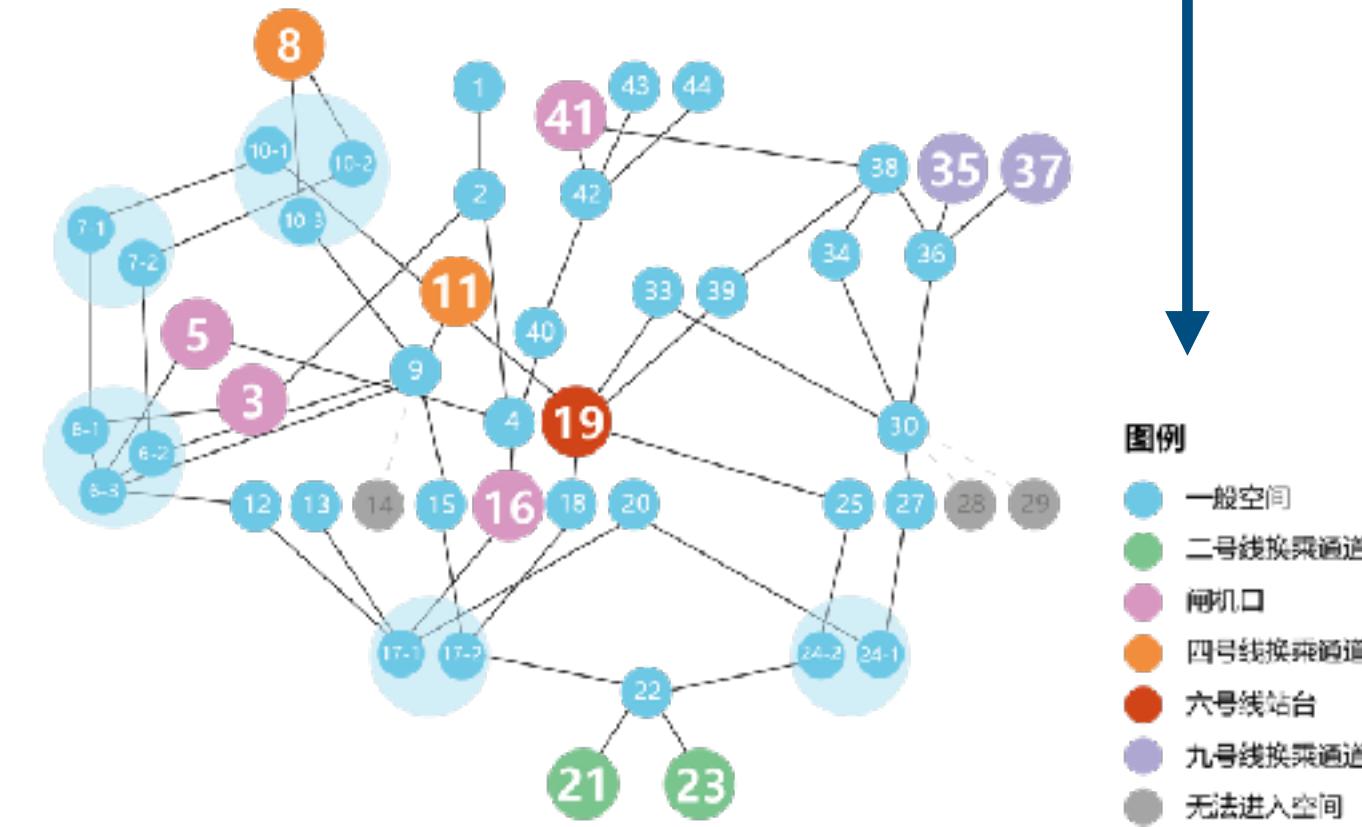
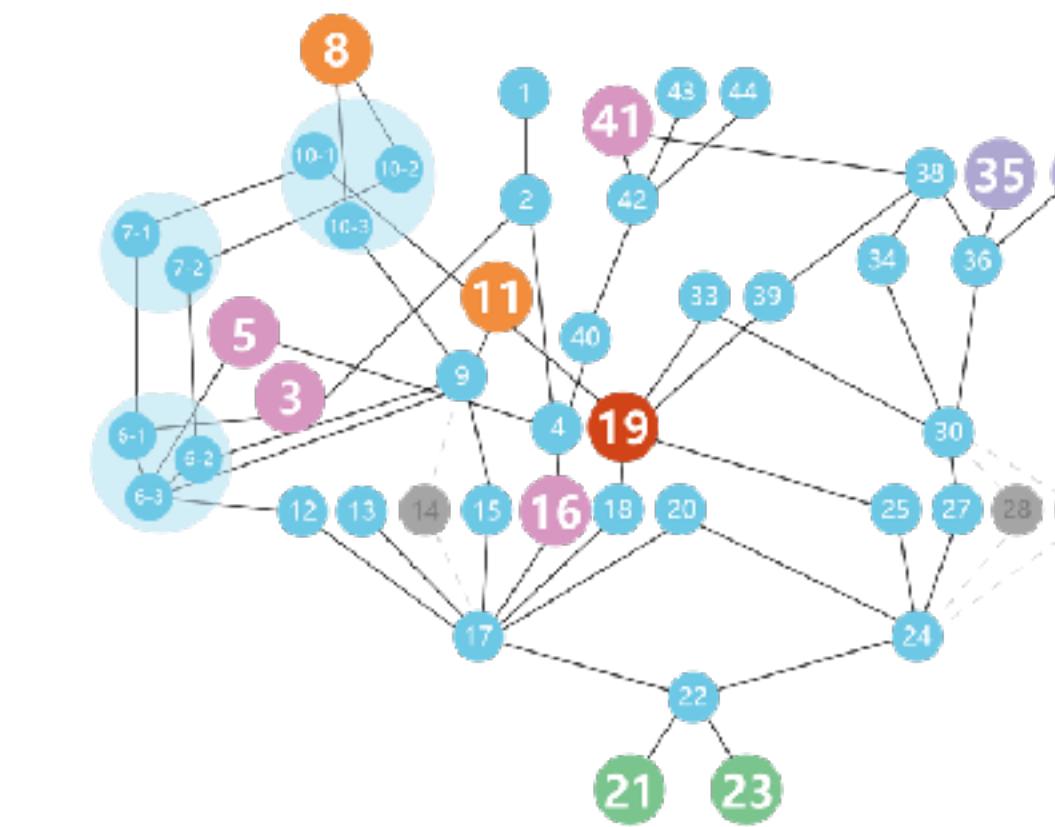
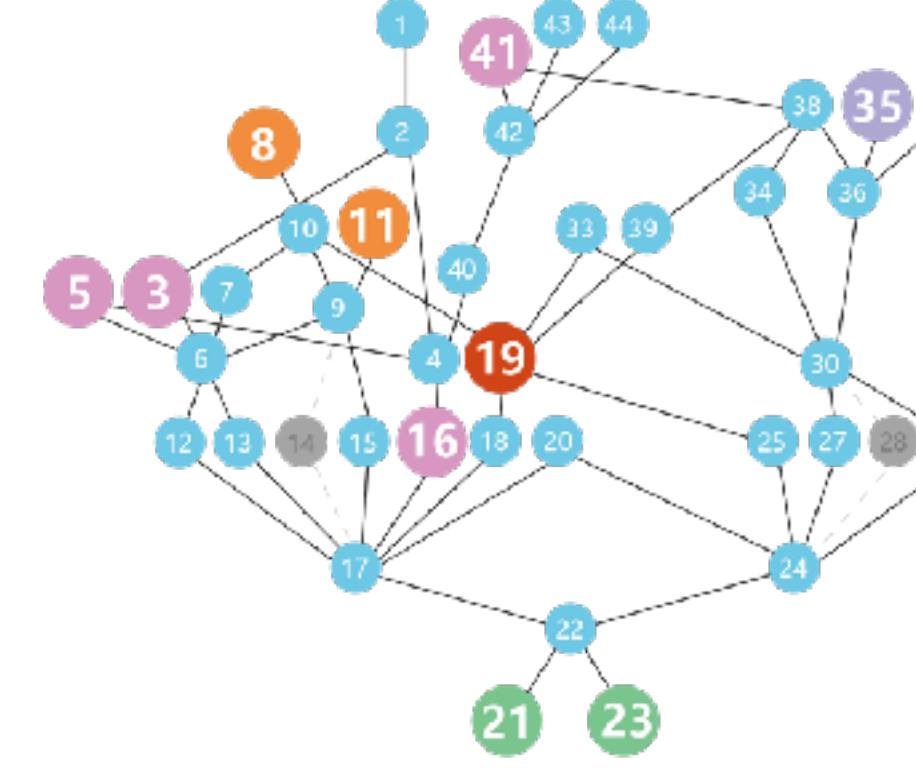
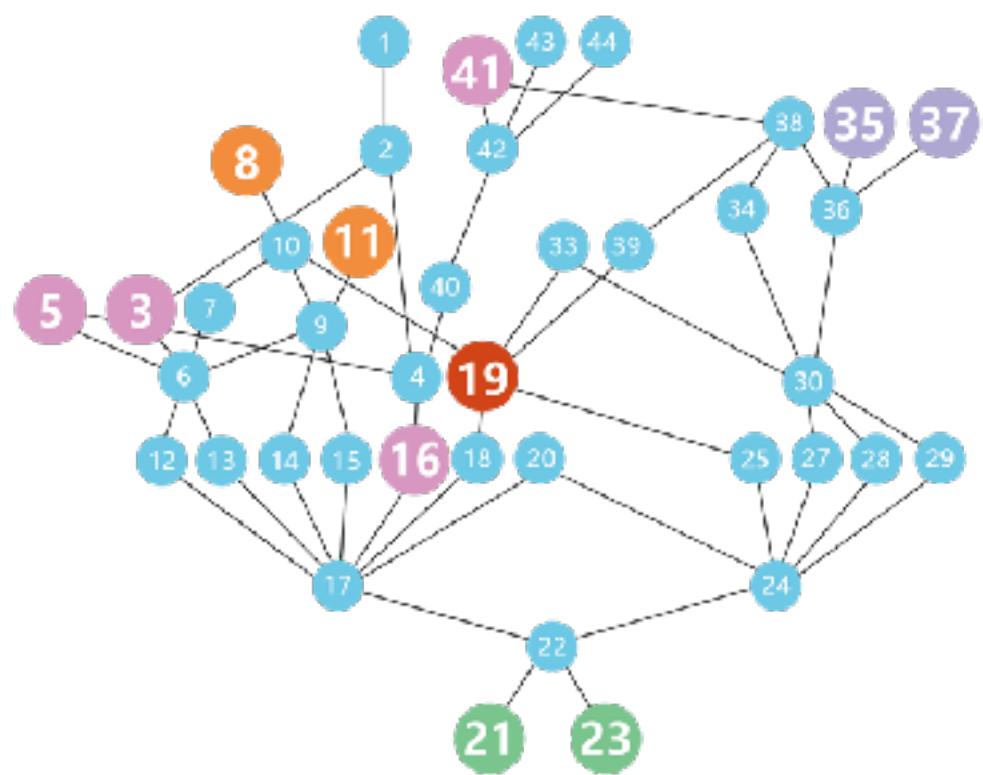


站厅空间经过改造后，空间深度极值点由站厅四周的
出口空间转移到展厅内各换乘楼梯口空间

限流操作与拓扑深度 Current-limiting operation and topological depth



以2号线为中心重构拓扑深度

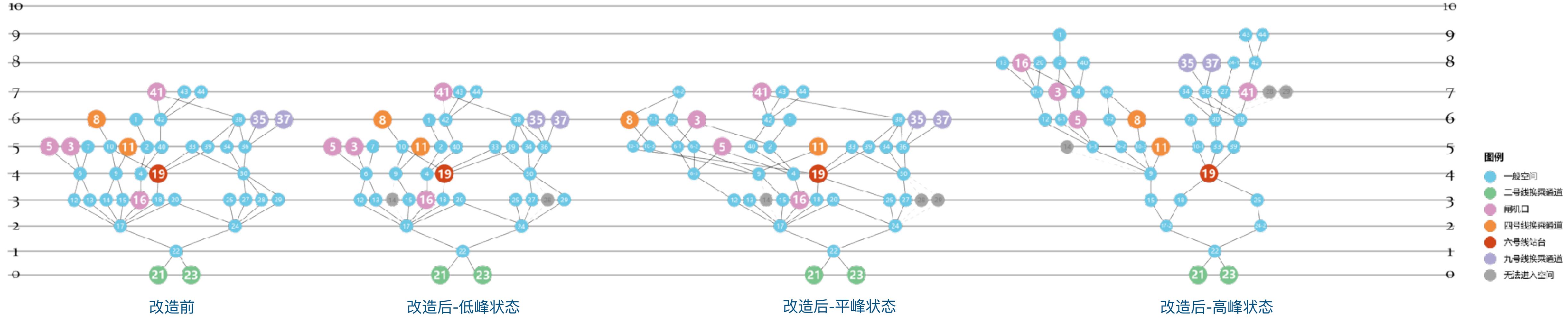


图例

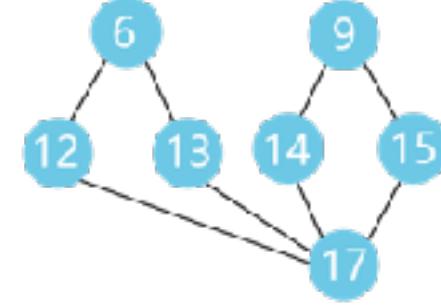
- 一般空间
- 二号线换乘通道
- 闸机口
- 四号线换乘通道
- 六号线站台
- 九号线换乘通道
- 无法进入空间

限流操作与拓扑深度 Current-limiting operation and topological depth

(Main scope of research: Hall A)



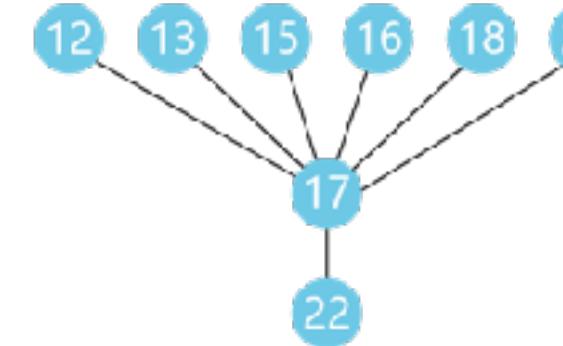
改造方式1 空间阻断



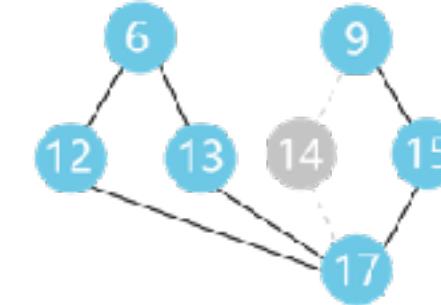
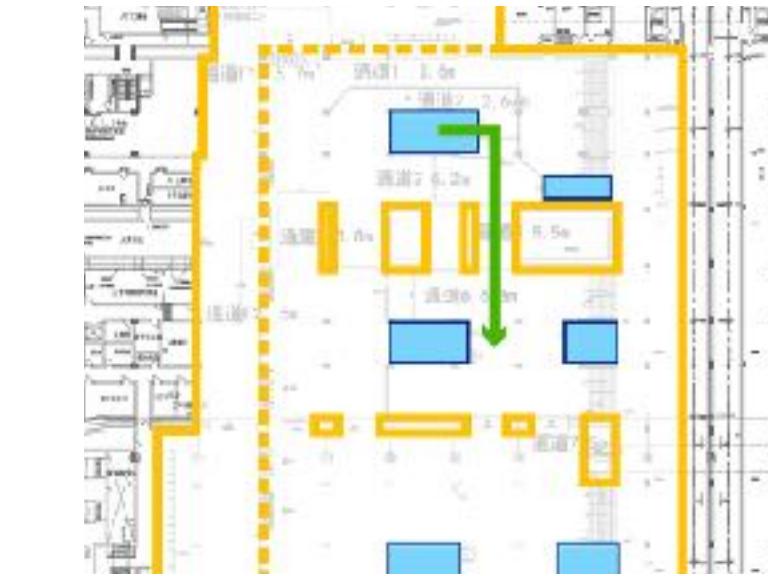
改造前 (Before renovation)



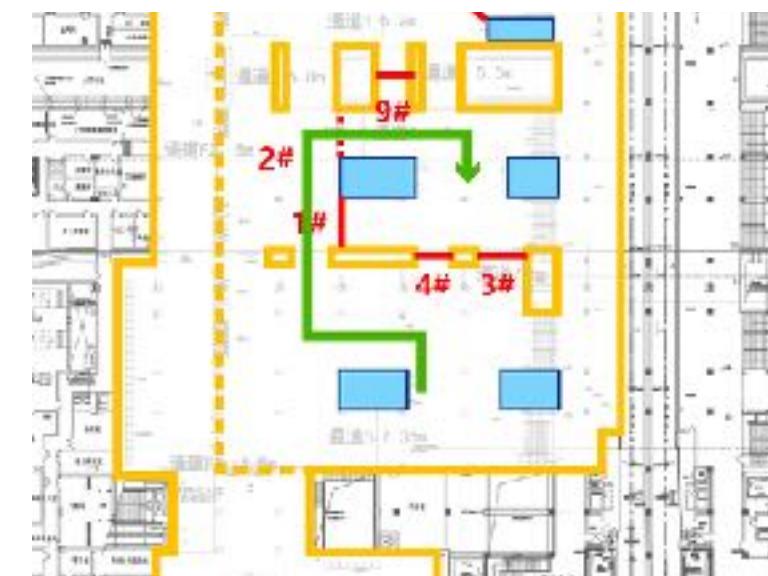
改造方式2 空间细分



改造前 (Before renovation)



改造后 (After renovation)

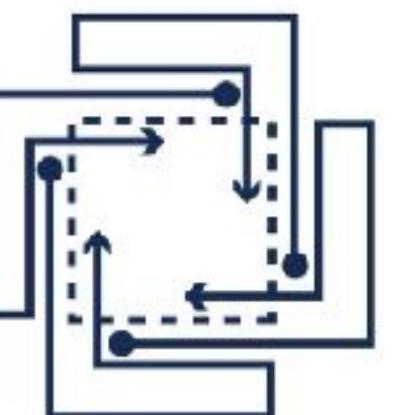


改造后 (After renovation)

改造前
二号线换乘通道口到其他各换乘空间的总拓扑深度
47

47

改造后（高峰）
二号线换乘通道口到其他各换乘空间的总拓扑深度
59



人群趋向于点对点最高效行动，拓扑空间深度最低



引导人群在专门通道中有序行动，增加了拓扑空间深度，但保证了整体站厅的有序性

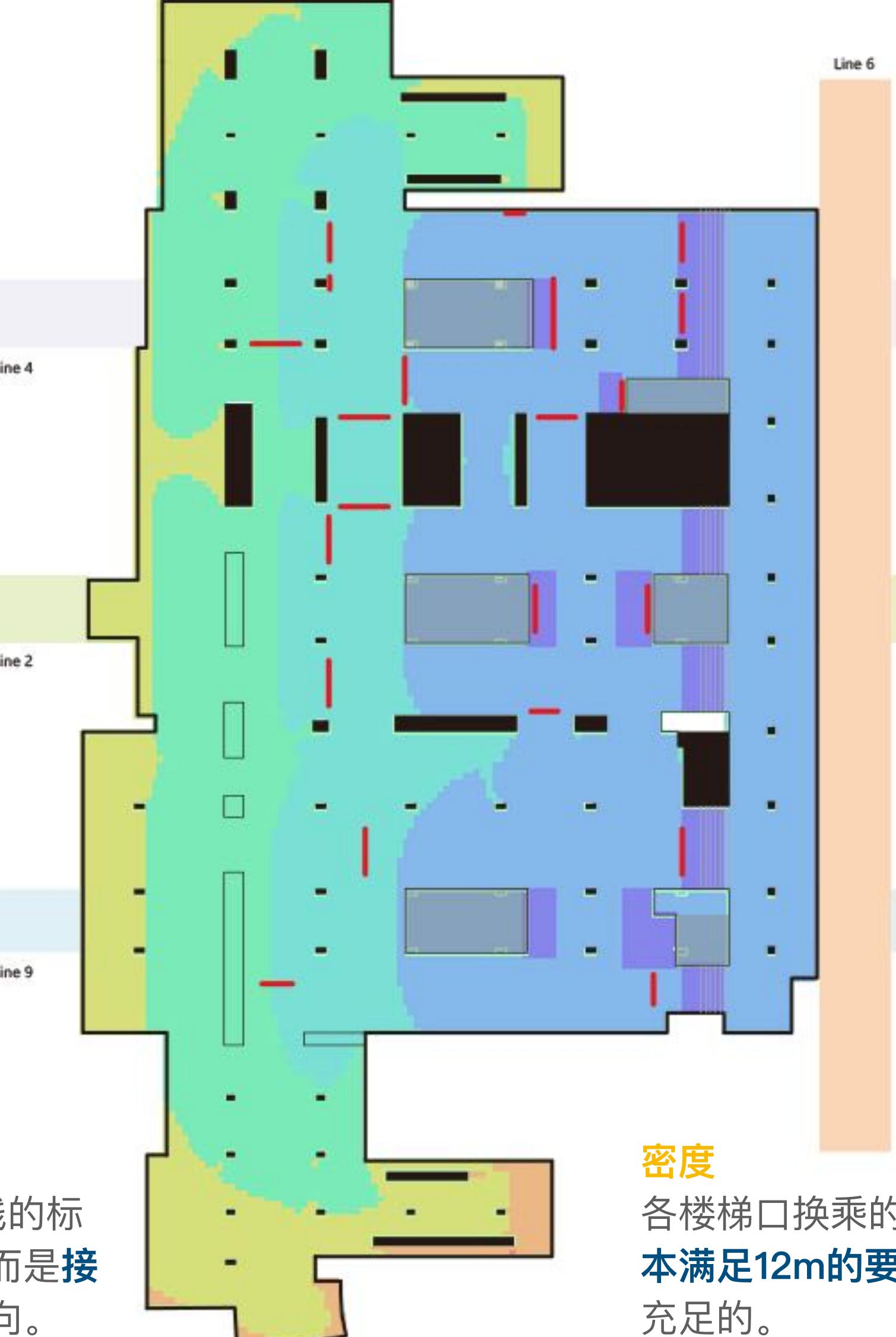


标识系统与视域分析 Identification systems and view-shed analysis

A站厅换乘2号线标识落位及指向关系



A站厅不同视域深度内标识密度 (2、4、6、9号线楼梯口)



指向

出乎意料的是换乘2号线的标识指向并非最短路径，而是接近最大化拓扑深度的方向。

密度

各楼梯口换乘的标识密度基本满足12m的要求，信息是充足的。

(12m的密度值参考了徐磊青的相关研究)

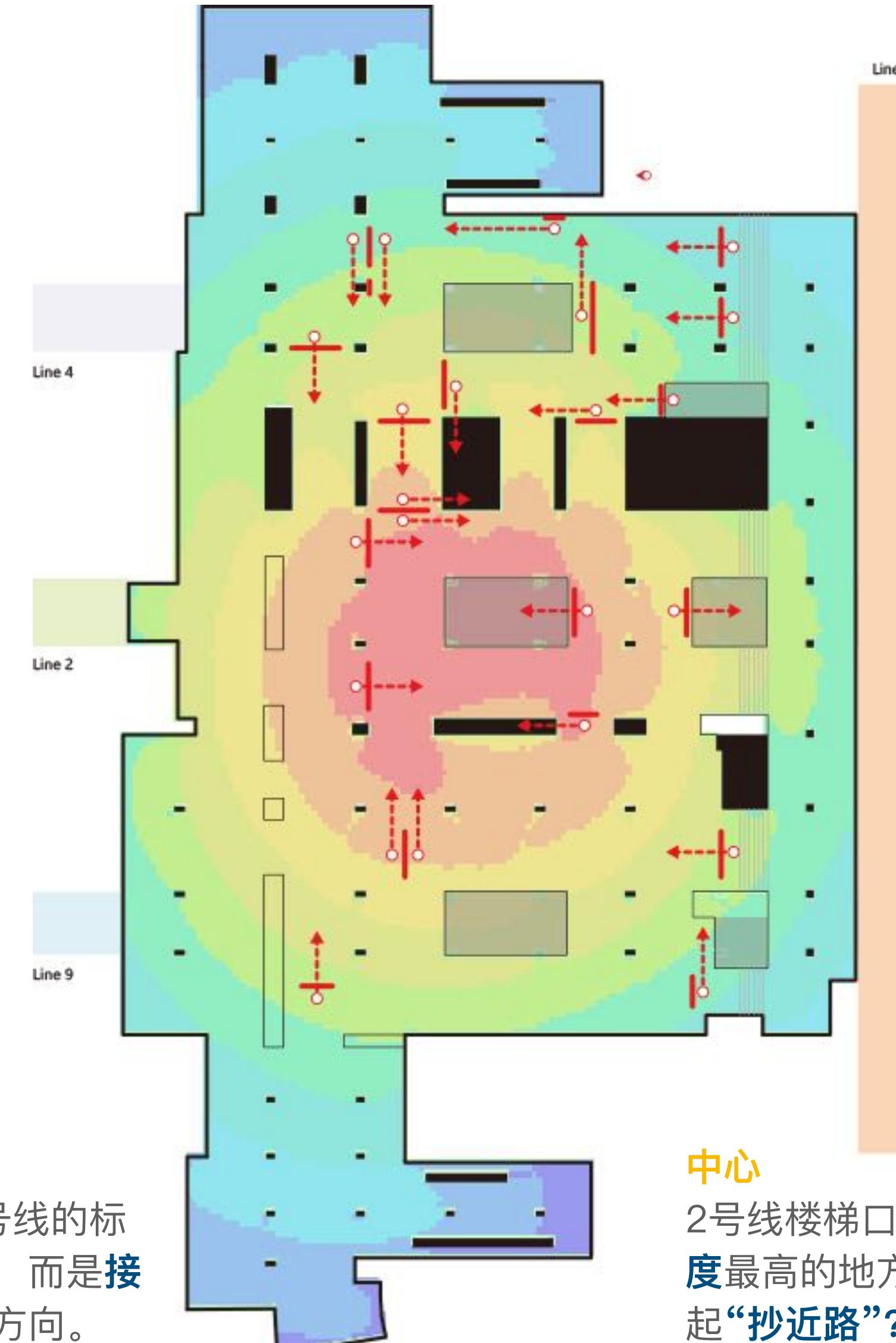


标识系统与视域分析 Identification systems and view-shed analysis

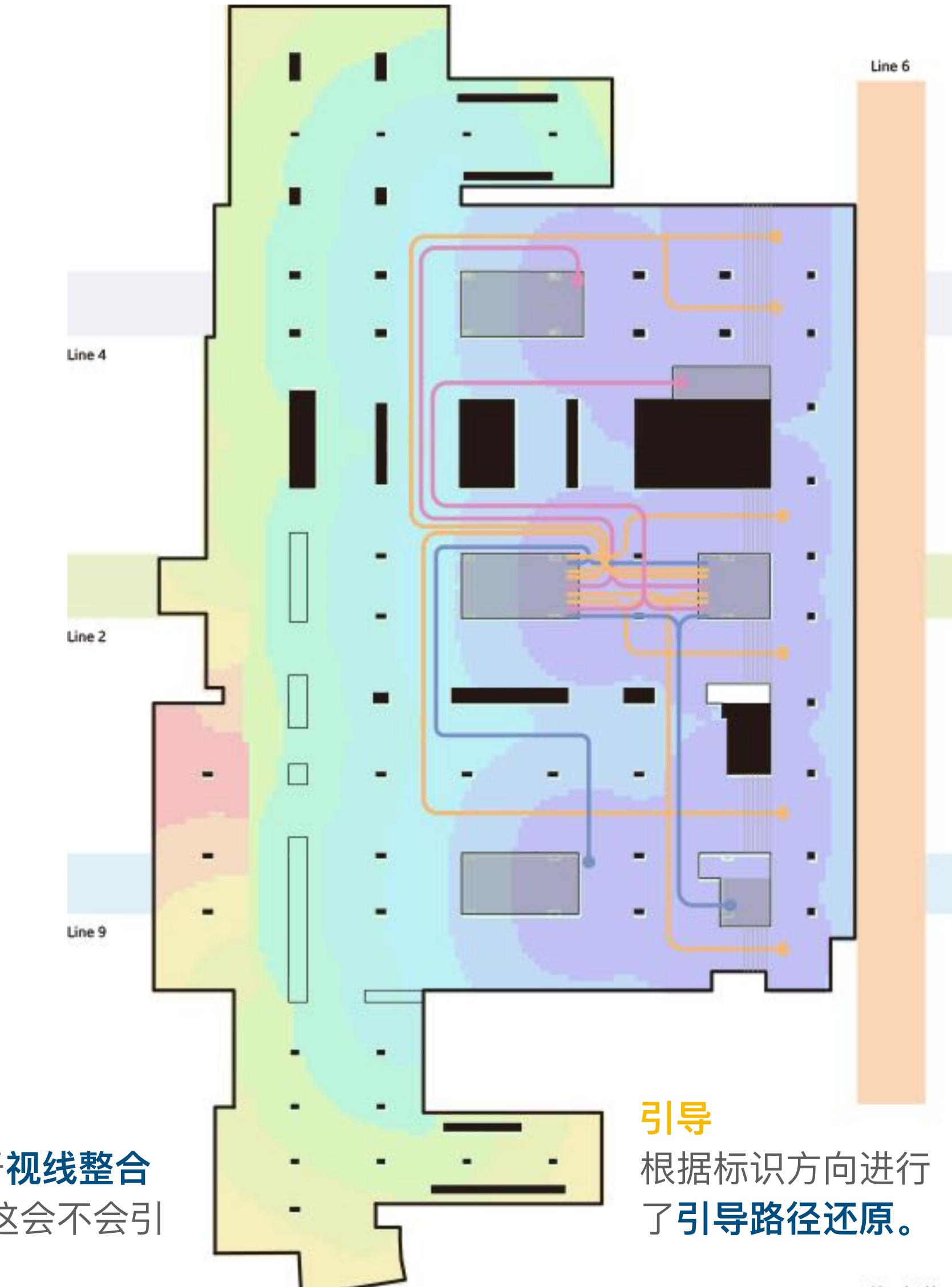
A站厅换乘2号线标识落位及指向关系



A站厅视线整合度与标识系统关系



A站厅标识系统引导方向还原



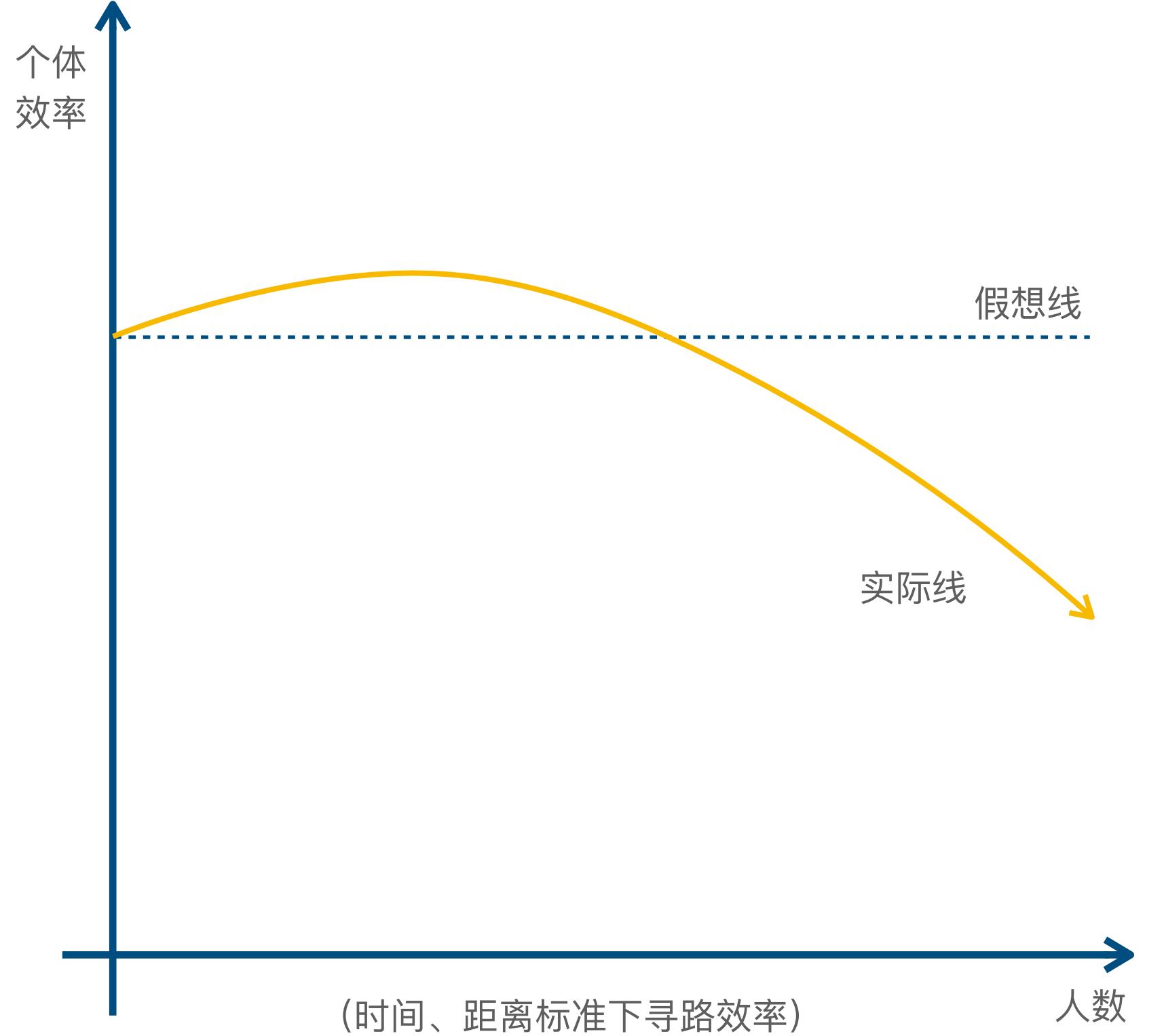
标识系统与视域分析 Identification systems and view-shed analysis



A photograph showing the backs of many people's heads in a dark room, suggesting they are seated in an audience. In the background, there is a bright, overexposed area where a presentation or stage might be located, though no specific details are visible.

反思：地铁寻路设计的拓扑深度原理

寻路效率 Way-finding Efficiency



当我们只按照**时间**、**距离**的标准去评判寻路效率的时候，由于实验的视角局限于个体，在高峰期，每个人都追求效率，反而会导致**拥堵**，**群体效率**急剧下降，最终反过来影响**个体效率**。

孙澄宇:

实验中也发现，无论虚拟还是现场实验，被试都会潜意识下受到**周边其他旅客的影响**，特别是在产生困惑的时候——这与一些现有研究的成果不谋而合。因此，团队正尝试在虚拟环境中引入可参数化控制的**背景人群**，进一步提高虚拟实验的可信度。

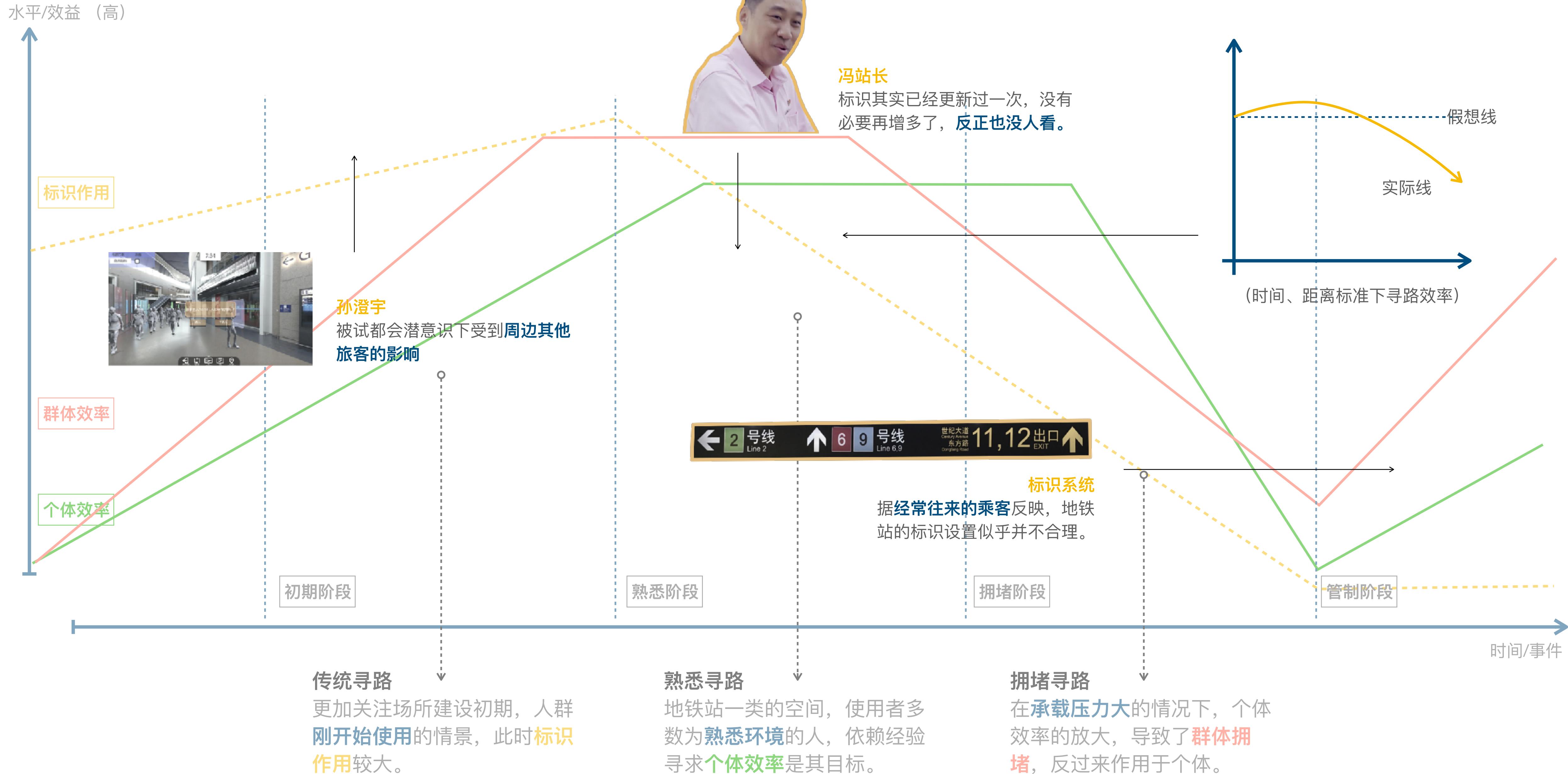
Bechtel:

Way-finding is not synonymous with “signage” as is often mistakenly thought...in the design fields, where sign fabrication firms advertise “Today’s way-finding solution” ... “**way-finding system**”: a combination of behavior, operations, and design...Not only do they need to **find their own way around**, they are also expected to **assist and direct unfamiliar users**. But confusing places can lead staff as well as visitors to become disoriented. Such disorientation causes them to **lose face and become embarrassed** when they are unable to direct visitors, and it can detract from their abilities to do their jobs:

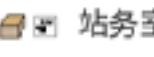
顾宗超:

Through simulation, we obtain pedestrians’ time-specific positions in the network, enabling us to study the **interactions between people** and the underground space with regard to crowds. We define several crowd condition variables as indicators of the degree of relative congestion in terms of **safety, efficiency, and comfort**, and we examine some environmental and **individual factors’ influence** on crowd variations.

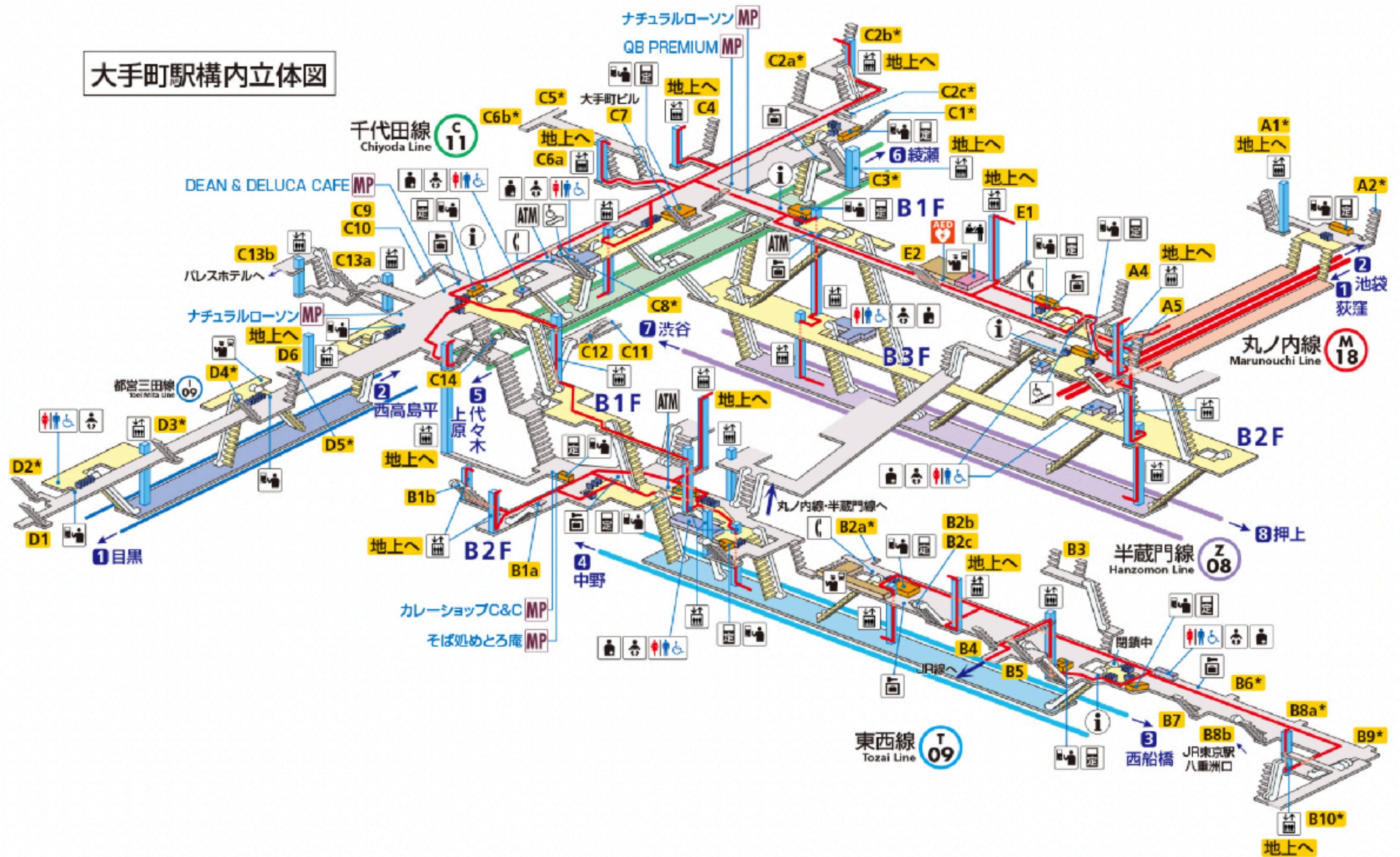
影响寻路的因素（猜想） Way-finding Factors



凡例

B1	进出口
	A5* 带有*的进出口有使用时间限制
	1.检票口内
	2.自动扶梯
	3.检票口外
	检票口内楼梯
	检票口外楼梯
	轮椅使用者斜坡道
	轮椅使用者专用自动扶梯
	轮椅升降平台
	轮椅使用者专用洗手间
	婴幼儿用设备
	洗手间
	寄存柜
	候车室
	公用电话
	小卖部
	Echika(商业设施区域)
	metropia商业区
	多功能售票机
	月票售票处/补票处
	站务室/失物招领
	问讯处
	盲文引导牌

大手町駅構内立体図



特殊场所的寻路?

拥挤状态的寻路?

寻路标识的效益?

空间设计的原则?

.....

A blurred photograph of a large audience from behind, looking towards a stage. The people are mostly men, wearing dark shirts and jackets. The background is a bright, overexposed stage area with some blue and white lights.

Thank You for Listening!