An aerial night view of a city, likely Chicago, showing a dense urban landscape with numerous skyscrapers and a complex network of roads and highways. The city lights are glowing, and the roads are highlighted with yellow and white lines. The text "Introduction to transportation planning" is overlaid in the center.

Introduction to transportation planning

© PTV Group

dr inż. Rafał Kucharski

Lecture 1

Introduction

dr inż. Rafał Kucharski

Zakład Systemów Komunikacyjnych

www.zsk.pk.edu.pl

Politechnika Krakowska

Introduction to transportation planning

What to expect?

Introduction to complex system.

Case-studies from real problems.

Interdisciplinary approach.

Mathematical methods to handle complex systems.

Models describing personal decisions of intelligent person.

Understanding of transport problems: congestion, pricing, parking, sustainability, road design.

Algorithms on graphs.

Why transport?

Transportation is part of civil environment

Civil engineer shall understand how a civilians behave – commute.

What are their travel needs and patters.

What transportation system is needed to keep the civilians moving.

It's part of civil engineering faculty at most of renowned Uni's.

You can start your career from this course to wherever.

Side effects

We compute and simulate huge systems

i.e. 100 iterations of 1000x1000 shortest path searches on graph with 100k edges simultaneously on 16 cores in few minutes

We understand the complexity of the systems

from single mode-choice decision of a work-home commuter, to the traffic jam at Aleje.

We are interdisciplinary

psychology, economy, math, architecture, urbanism, mechanical engineering, construction, physics – we demonstrate the links

Interdisciplinary

psychology

risk-averse behavior. You will not change your bus to another if you can lose, but you will if you can gain.

physics

traffic flow is handled with hydrodynamic theory of fluid, or gas.

IT

computation results are transmitted to traffic light controllers throughout the city in milliseconds.

urbanism

our demand models tell urbanists if they can narrow the roads and if the city center can be banned for traffic.

...

System of humans

Usually we model the deterministic.

In physics we model Newtonian particles.

In engineering we use Newtonian models (when the bridge will collapse).

In maths we get the exact solution.

...

but in transportation there are people

free, independent, making rational (subjectively) decisions.

how to model system of million people moving independently

*Mr. Andrzej will use his car and drive via Nowohucka, but the next day he will take a tram because he wants to, and on Wednesday he is working from home... and you ask **how to set the traffic lights**.*

System of humans

why the traffic lights at Planty are turned off?

people are better optimizing themselves then the controllers

but we need to design the system properly (transport planning)

Case-studies

1. ŚDM – how to take 2mln pilgrims home? (ZSK, KNSK, ITP students)
2. Metro or tram in Kraków – let's rationalize the political decision. (ZSK, dr Marek Bauer)
3. Real-time bus congestion used in route planning. (mgr inz. Arkadiusz Drabicki)
4. What happens in the network if something happens, i.e. car accident (dr. Rafał Kucharski)
5. PhD opportunities

Case-study:

Światowe dni młodzieży

G 185k (6h) / 250k (8h)

H 185k (6h) / 250k (8h)

I 185k (6h) / 250k (8h)

F 370k (6h) / 505k (8h)

A 180k (6h) / 250k (8h)

C 130k (6h) / 175k (8h)

D 130k (6h) / 175k (8h)

E 180k (6h) / 250k (8h)

180k (6h) / 250k (8h)

J 180k (6h) / 250k (8h)

B 370k (6h) / 505k (8h)

G 194k

H 248k

I 226k

F 337k

C 137k

D 159k

E 187k

A 200k

B 255k

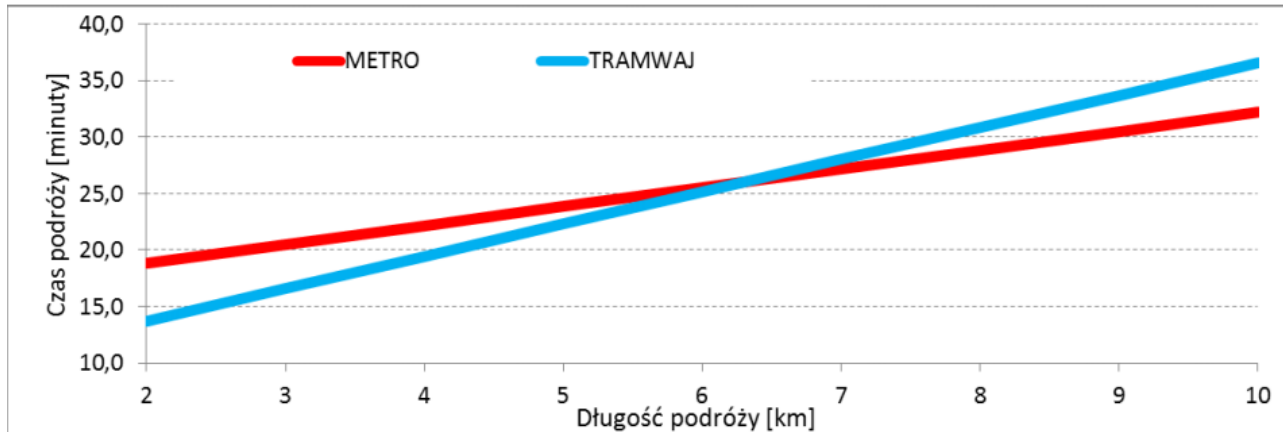
J 219k

Case-study:

Krakow metro

CZAS PODRÓŻY – przypadek 3 (pośredni)

- ❑ Odległości dojścia/odejścia do/z przystanków:
 - **Metro – 350 [m] + konieczność pokonania różnicy poziomów**
 - **Tramwaj – 200 [m]**
- ❑ Założone prędkość przejazdu:
 - **Metro – 36 [km/h]**
 - **Tramwaj naziemny – 21 [km/h]**



Case-study:

How to include the information in O-D path utility?

Backward (upstream) RTI-CL

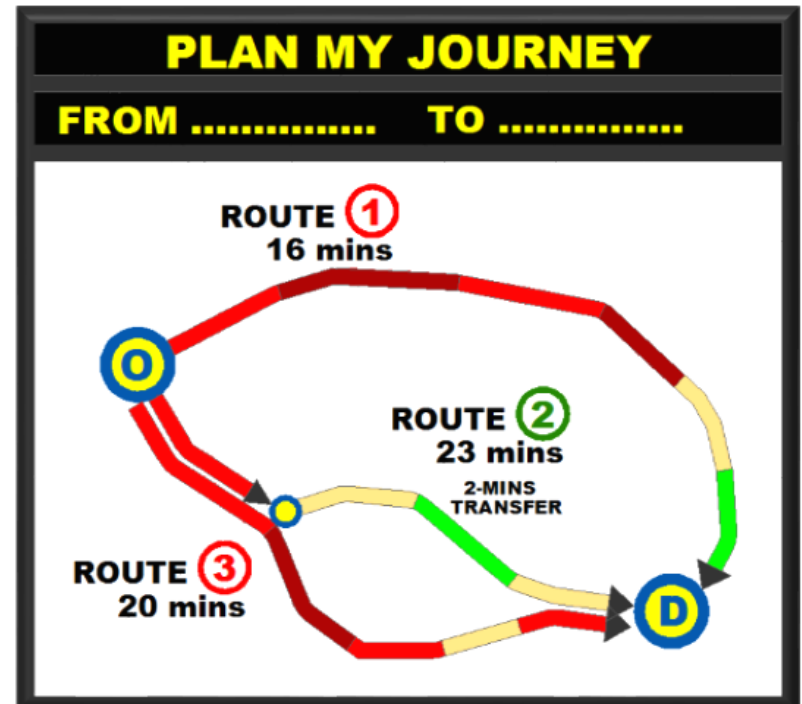
- crowding levels of vehicles that will yet arrive
- $\beta_s^{CL}(\tau)$ - applies to total remaining path utility

Transit run 1-01	● ● ● ●	due
Transit run 2-01	● ● ● ●	3 mins
Transit run 1-02	● ● ● ●	5 mins

→ both methods possible
in BusMezzo

Forward (downstream) RTI-CL

- crowding levels of vehicles that already departed
- $\beta_s^{CL}(\tau)$ - applies individually to IVT segments



Case-study:



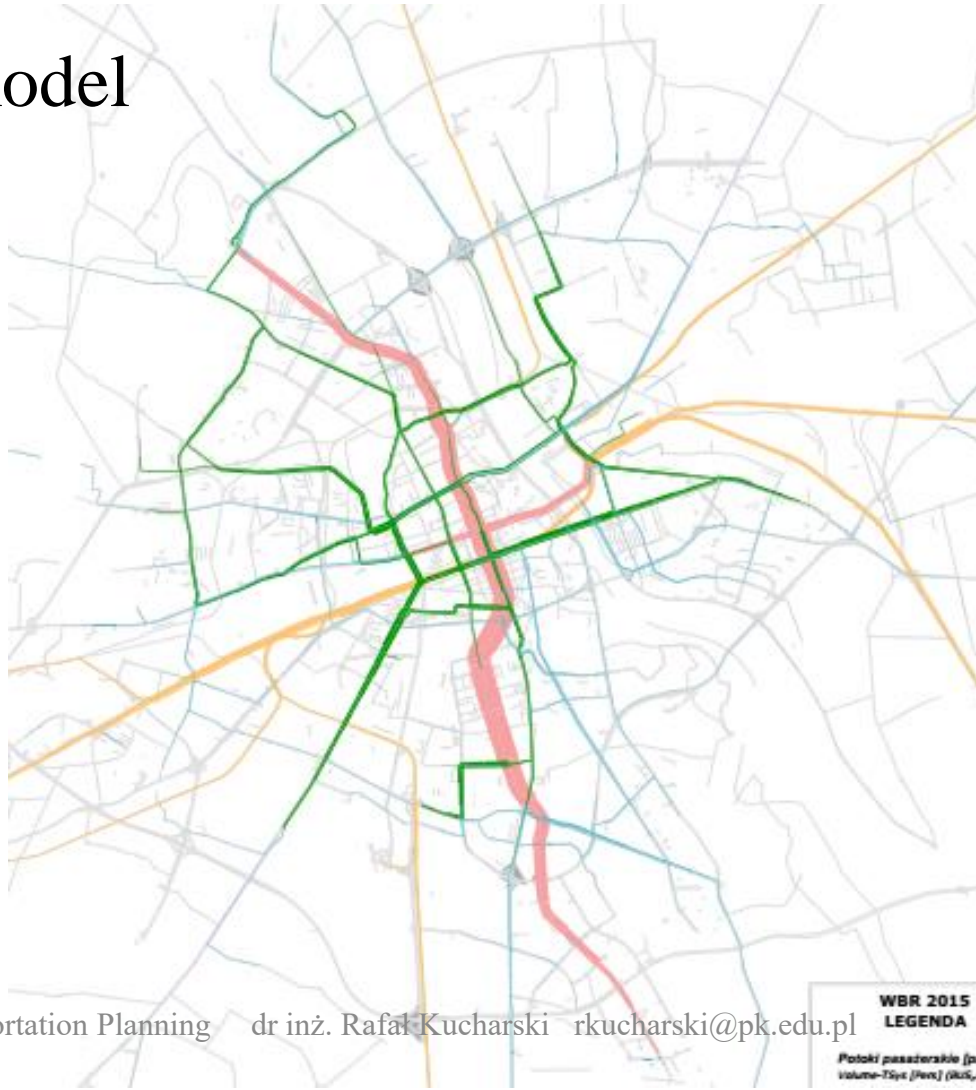
Case-study:

Pedestrian crossing by the Uni



Case-study:

Warsaw model



TED talks on transportation

one of most popular and viral

it forms crucial part of one of most trendy discipline in cont. science, so-called **urban studies**

i.e. how the city works, how it moves, grows, builds, maintains, attracts, supplies needs, ...

https://www.ted.com/talks/jonas_eliasson_how_to_solve_traffic_jams



Is it your starting point?

1. Join us at www.KNSK.org and facebook/knsk.pk
2. Work with us at ZSK
3. Master studies
4. Numerous career opportunities
(Kraków, Poland, EU)
5. PhD (?)
6. Start-up (?)

Next week

1. Introduce the transport network
2. Traffic flows
3. Travel times (costs)
4. Elasticity + evolution of the transport networks