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 orange lines. The text "Introduction to transportation planning" is overlaid in a large, black, serif font.

Introduction to transportation planning

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dr inż. Rafał Kucharski

Lecture 2

Transport system as a complex system

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Zakład Systemów Komunikacyjnych

www.zsk.pk.edu.pl

Politechnika Krakowska

Transport system

=

Demand

+

Supply

Transport demand

Travelers **demand** to travel (change location)

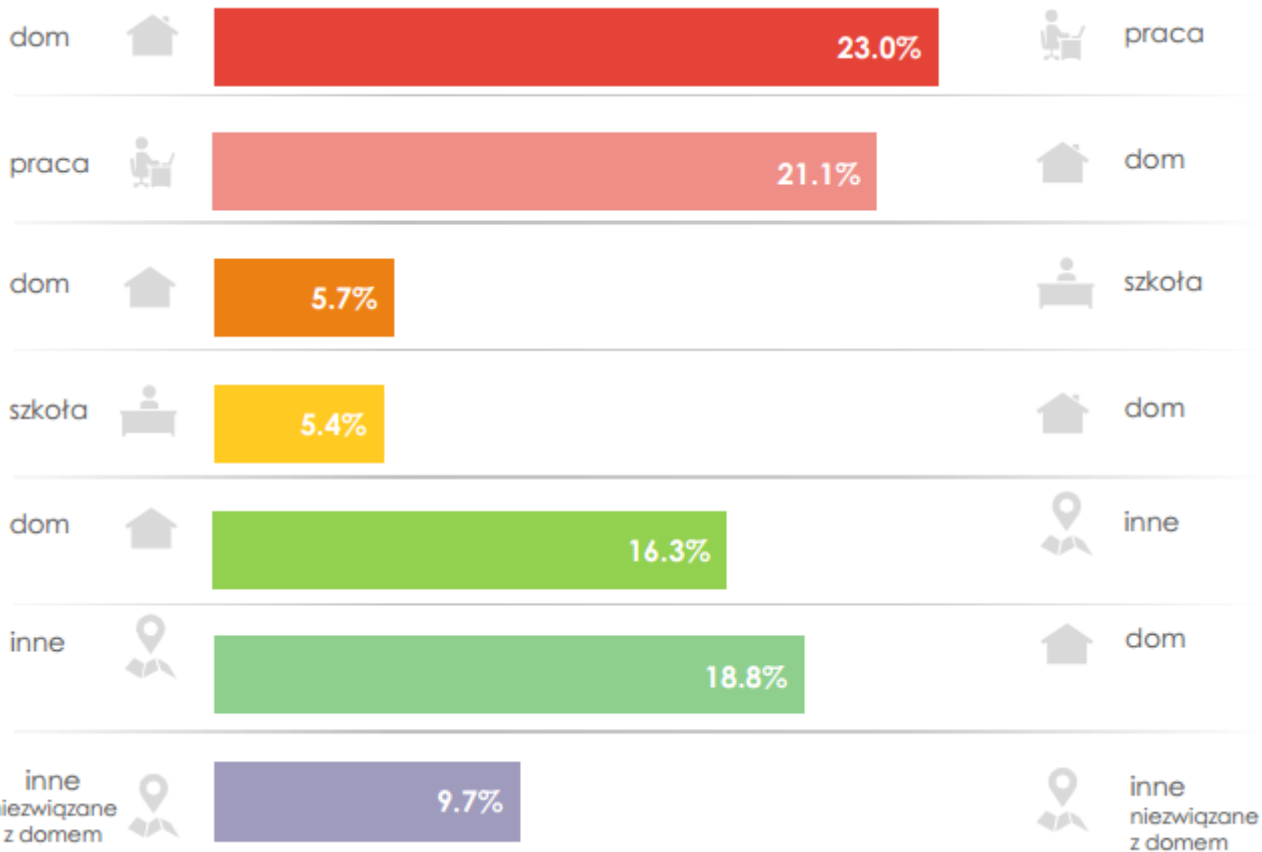
They are in place o and want to be get to place d at lowest cost c (shortest time t)

i.e.

in the morning people depart from homes to get to workplaces.

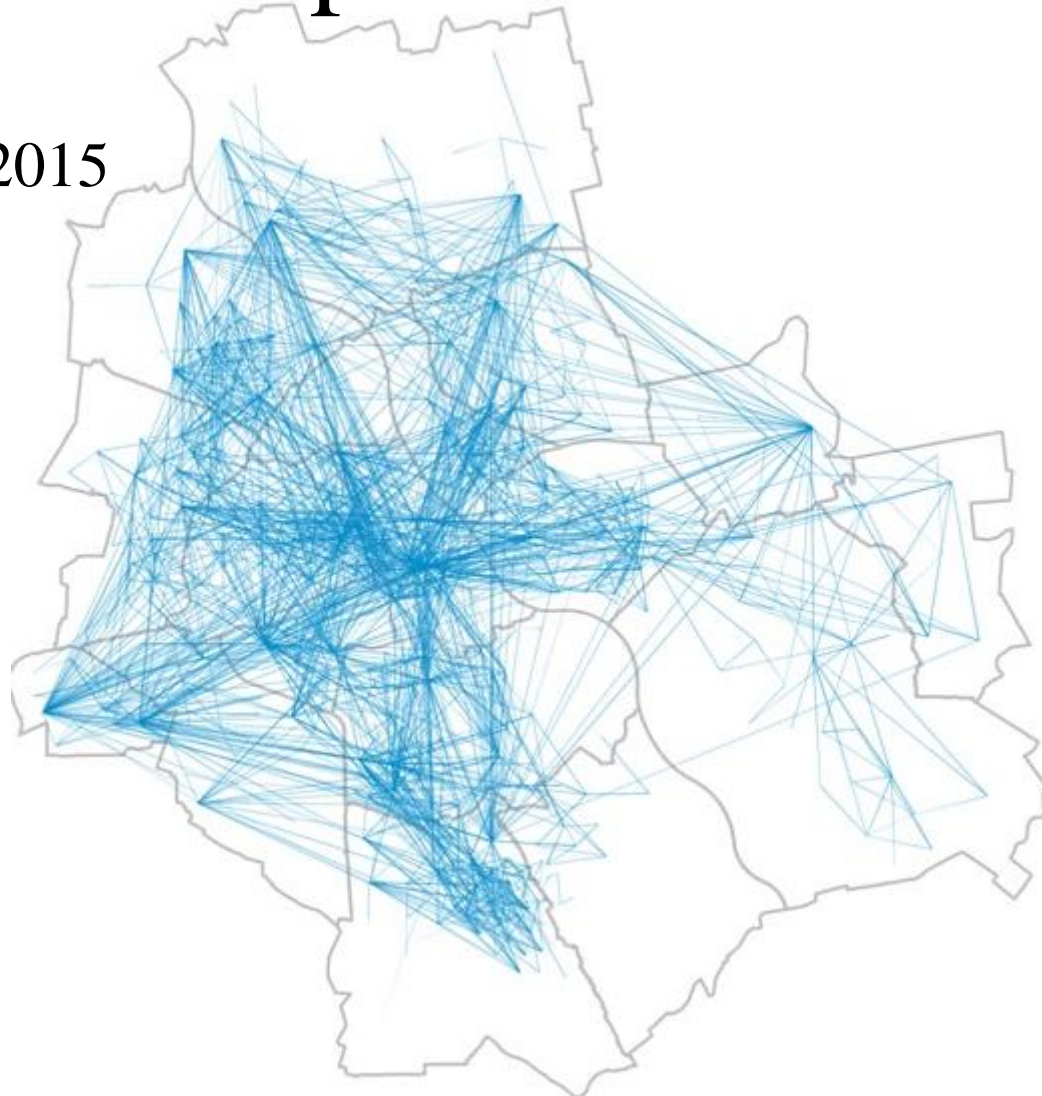
Transport demand

Warsaw 2015



Transport demand

Warsaw 2015



Transport demand

Warsaw 2015

Tabela krzyżowa motywacja początku podróży * motywacja końca podróży

Liczebność		home	work	school	Uni	services in mall	services not mall	other	
		motywacja końca podróży							
		do domu	do pracy	do szkoły	uczelnię	w WOH	poza WOH	inne	Ogółem
motywacja początku podróży	dom	13	7865	1511	638	711	1342	3004	15084
	praca	7244	334	7	20	241	338	568	8752
	szkoła	1472	1	5	0	5	12	44	1539
	wyższa uczelnia	560	20	0	13	15	22	49	679
	WOH	988	16	2	0	24	17	47	1094
	poza WOH	1691	49	2	2	23	112	95	1974
	inne	3211	326	15	15	78	142	465	4252
Ogółem		15179	8611	1542	688	1097	1985	4272	33374

© WBR 2015

Transport demand

Travelers **demand** to travel (change location)

They are in place o and want to be get to place d at lowest cost c (shortest time t)

i.e.

in the morning people depart from homes to get to workplaces.

Transport demand

notation:

$d_{od}(\tau)$ demand from origin o to destination d in time period τ

number of passengers/vehicles

Transport demand

$d_{od}(\tau)$ from given place (where I am) to given place (where I want to be).

we need to discretize (space) and aggregate (people)

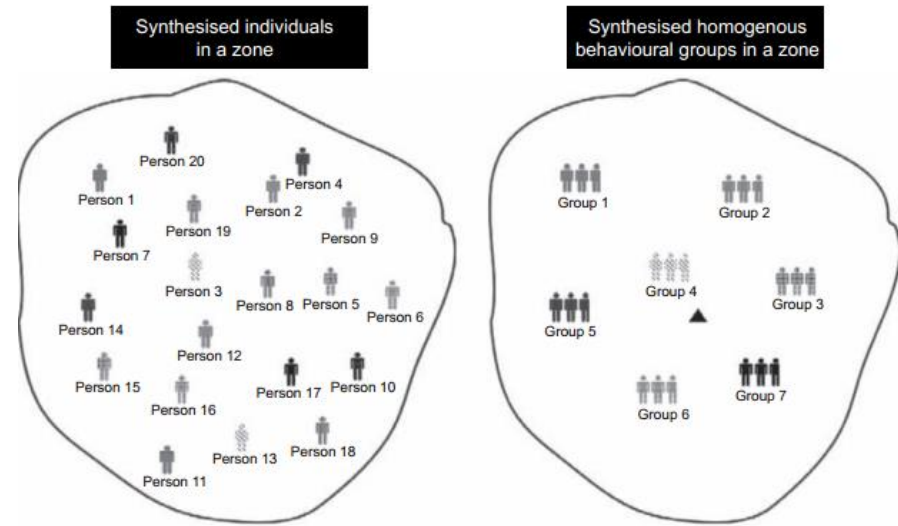
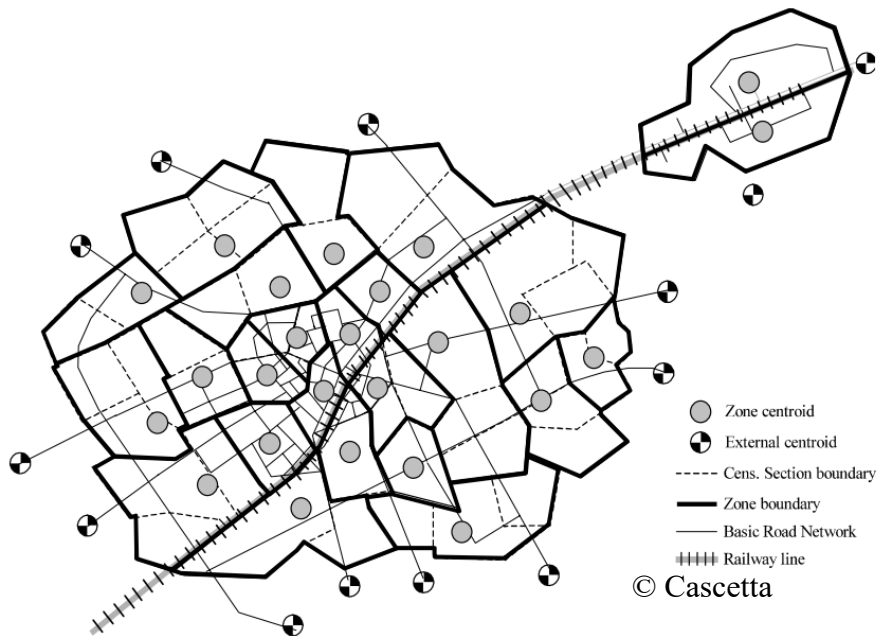


Figure 14.3 Individuals and homogenous behavioural groups in a zone

© Ortuzar

Transport supply

The transportation network (system) allows to satisfy (supply) the demand.

The need to travel (demand) is satisfied by travelling through the transport network (supply).

Transport supply

How can we allow people to travel?

1. By building the roads (road network)
2. By providing them services (trains, buses, trams, bike-sharing, car-sharing, ...)

Transport network



Zdjęcia ©2016 Google,Dane mapy ©2016 Google

Transport network



Krowodrza

Transport network

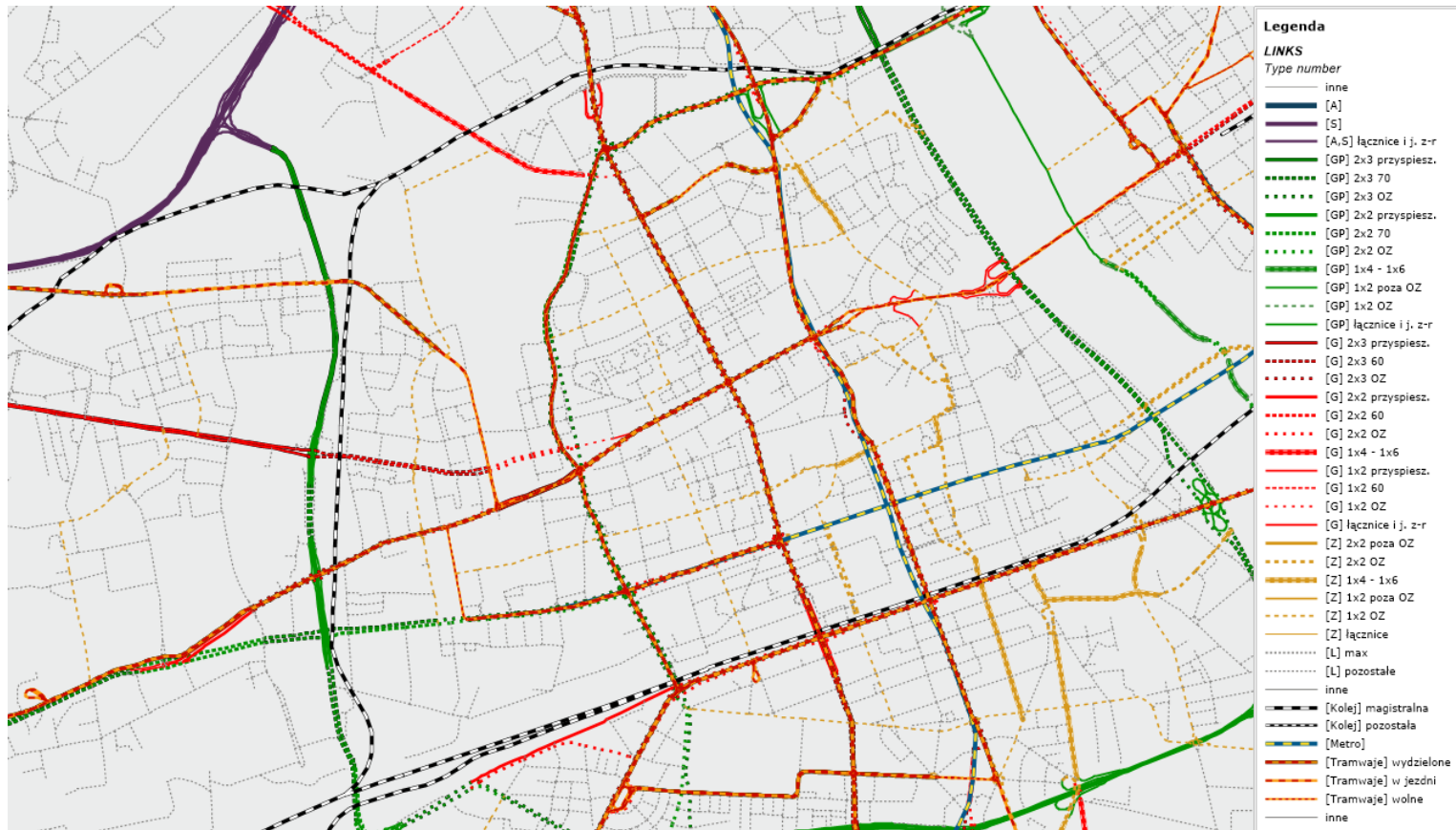
Stare Miasto

Grzegórzki

KRAKÓW

© ZSK,
Krakowski Model Ruchu 2013

Transport network

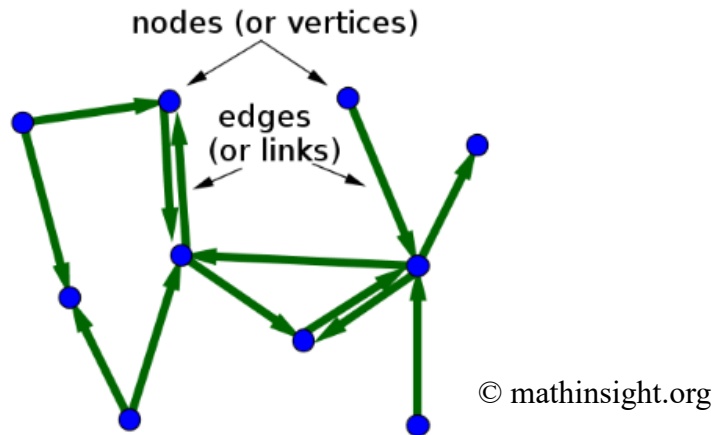


Transport network

$G(N,A)$ oriented, connected, directed **graph**

graph in math is another word for a network, i.e., a set of objects (called nodes) that are connected together.

The connections between the vertices are called edges or links.



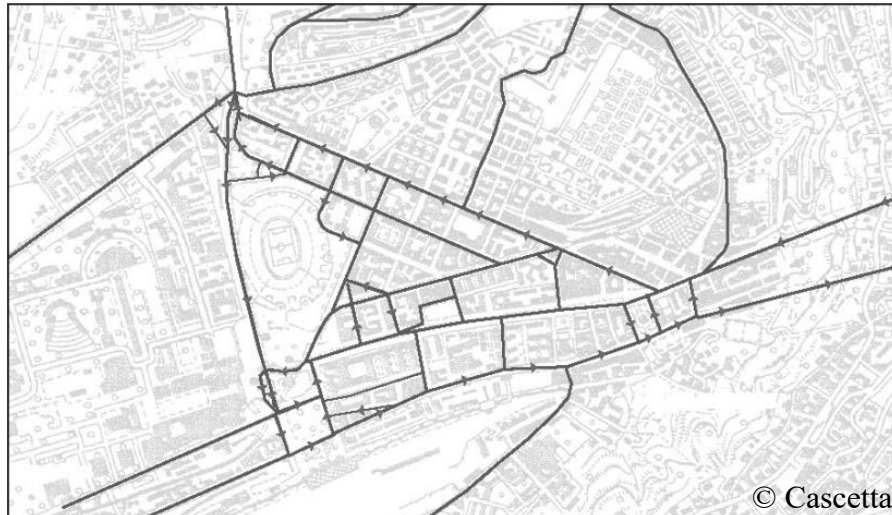
Transport network

$n \in N$

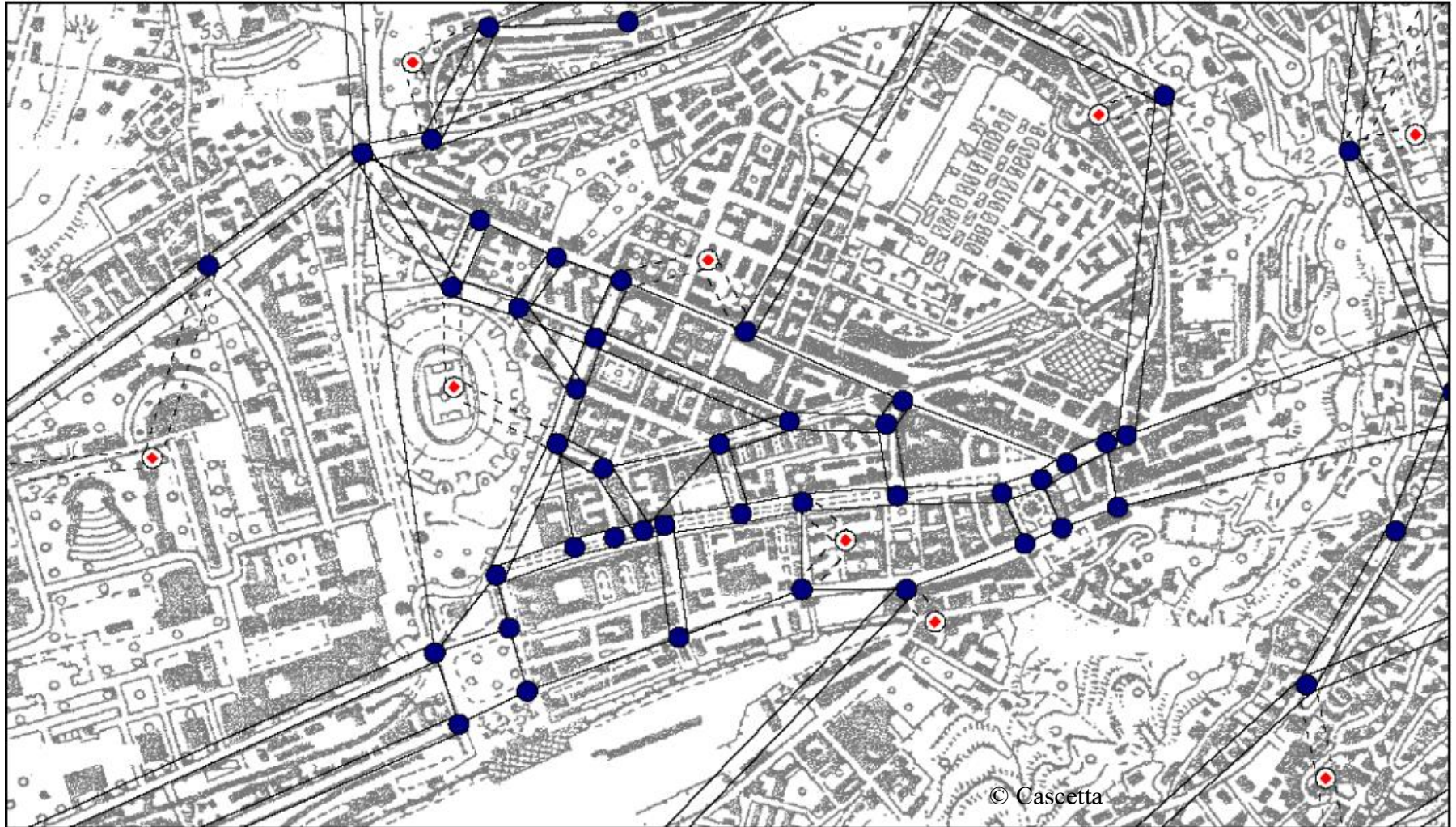
node – crossing, junction, bus stop

$a \in A$

arc, link – road (line) segment connecting two nodes



Transport network



Transport network

Two basic things we want to know about the **demand** and **supply** in the network

$q_a(\tau)$ number of vehicles/pax on arc a at time τ
demand

$t_a(\tau)$ travel time of arc a at time τ
supply

Transport network

$q_a(\tau)$ number of vehicles/pax on arc a at time τ
demand

free-flow



congestion



jam



Transport network

$t_a(\tau)$ travel time of arc a at time τ
supply

free-flow



delayed



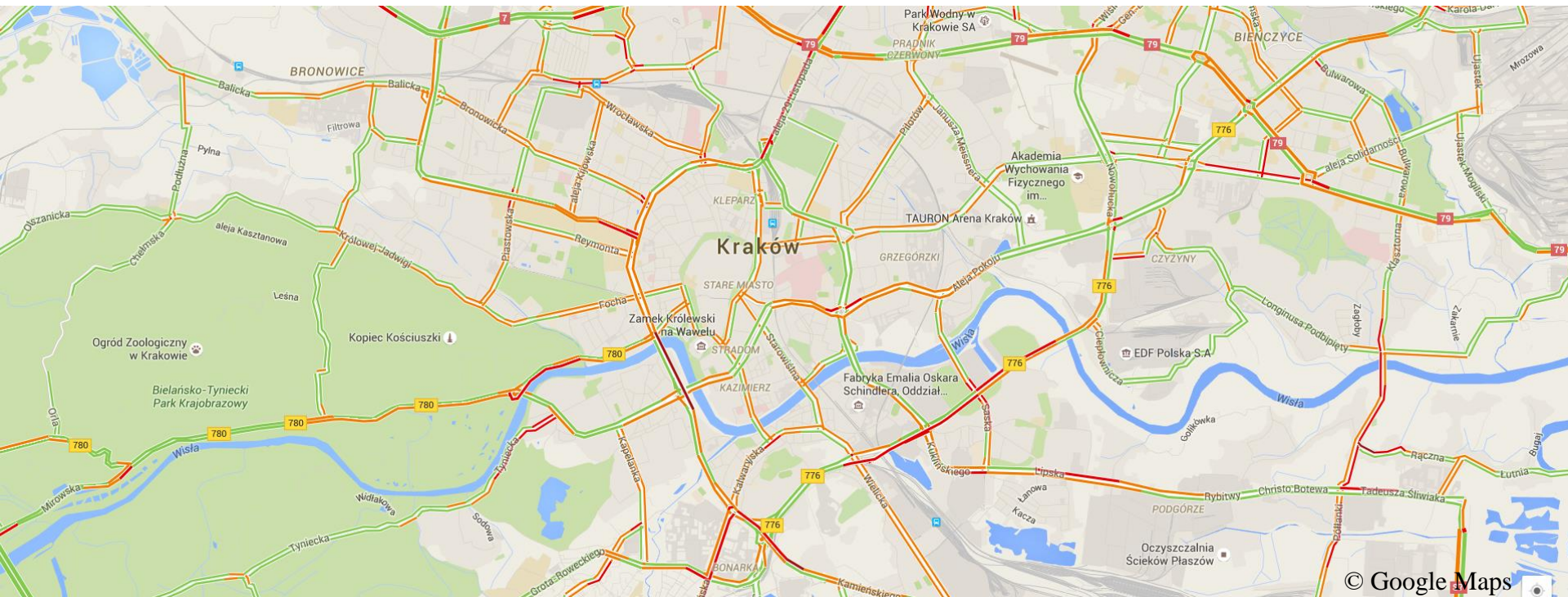
stop-and-go



Transport network

$t_a(\tau)$

travel time of arc a at time τ



Supply - Demand

$t_a(\tau)$

travel time of arc a at time τ depends on:

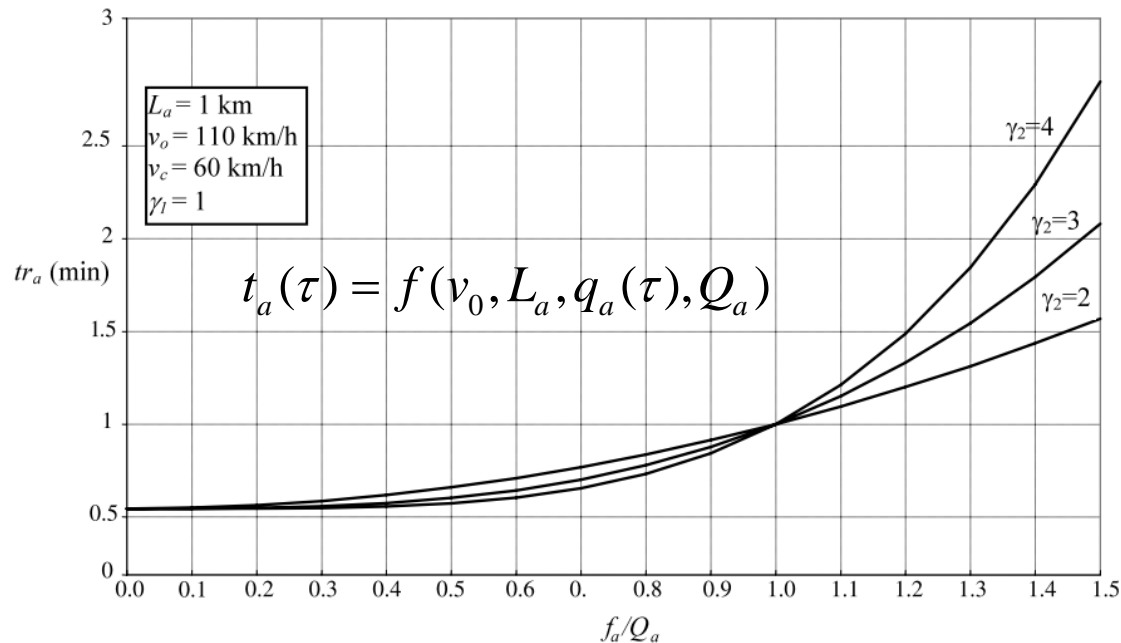
- Q_a link capacity, the average maximum number of vehicles that can travel along the road section in a time unit
- $q_a(\tau)$ number of vehicles (demand)
- v_0 free-flow speed
- L length

$$t_a(\tau) = f(v_0, L_a, q_a(\tau), Q_a)$$

Supply - Demand

$t_a(\tau)$

travel time of arc a at time τ



© Cascetta

Demand \rightarrow network flows

$q_a(\tau)$ number of vehicles/pax on arc a at time τ

results from number of passengers that want to travel via this arc

total demand for trips $d_{od}(\tau)$

\times

share that wants to use this arc
(because arc is convenient/efficient)

Variability

How the system changes?

Why the system changes?

Will the demand d change?

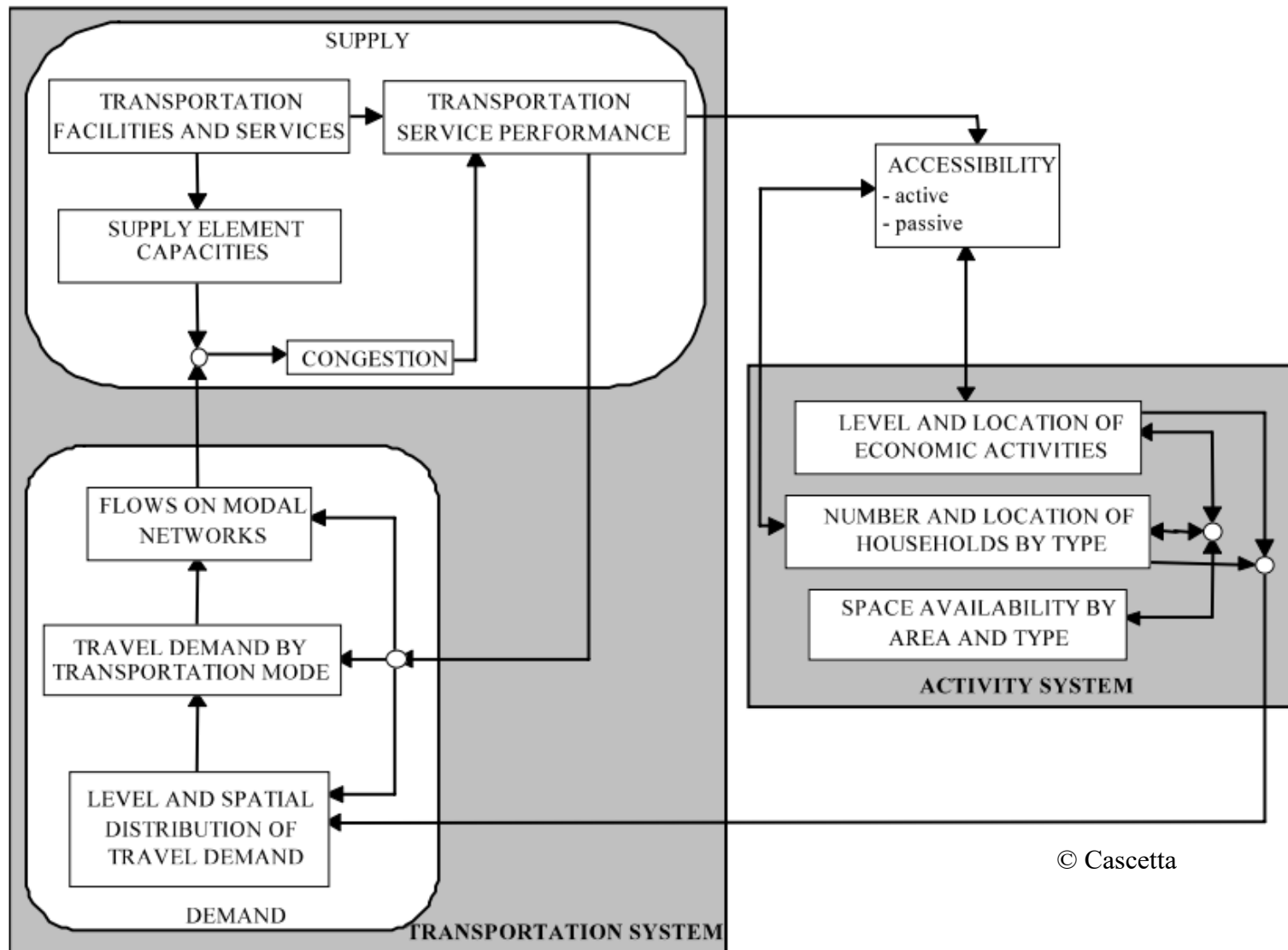
Will the flows q change?

Will the travel times t change?

$$\frac{dq_a(\tau)}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dt}{dq}$$

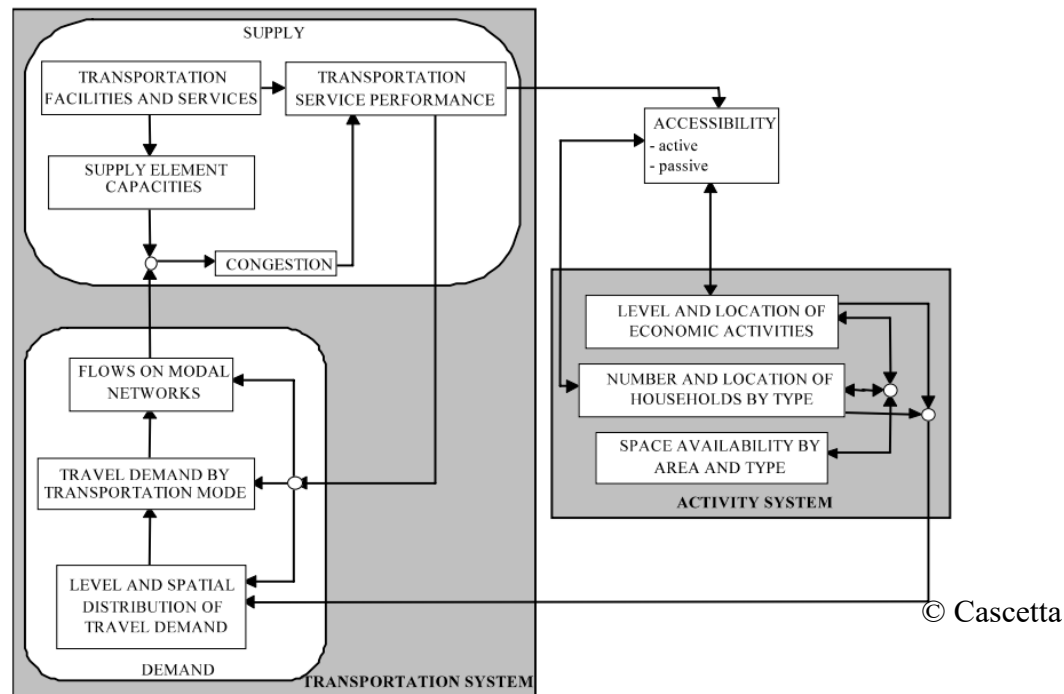
Transport system



© Cascetta

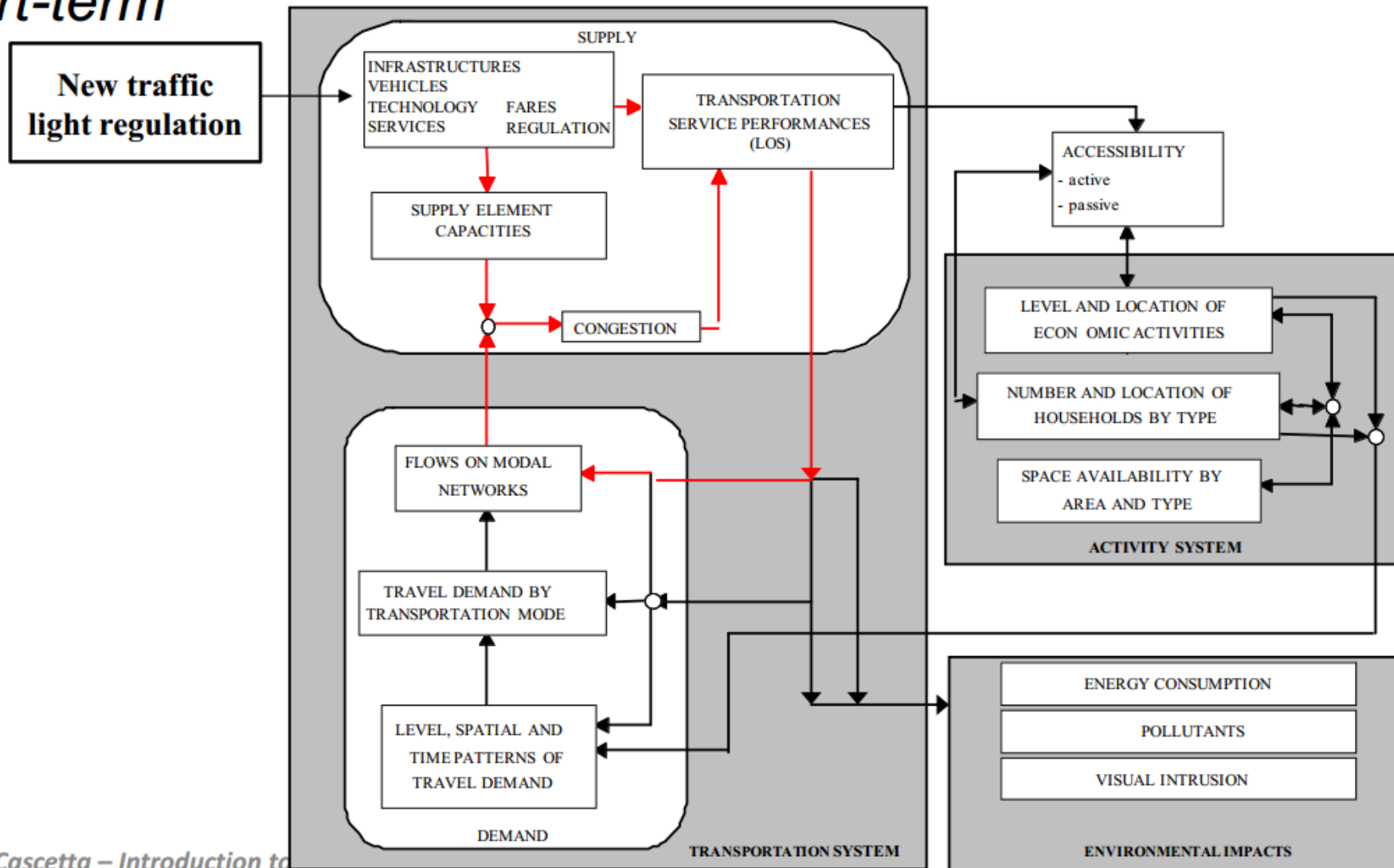
Transport system

we create (plan) the system to make it optimal
but how the system will change after we change it?



Transport system

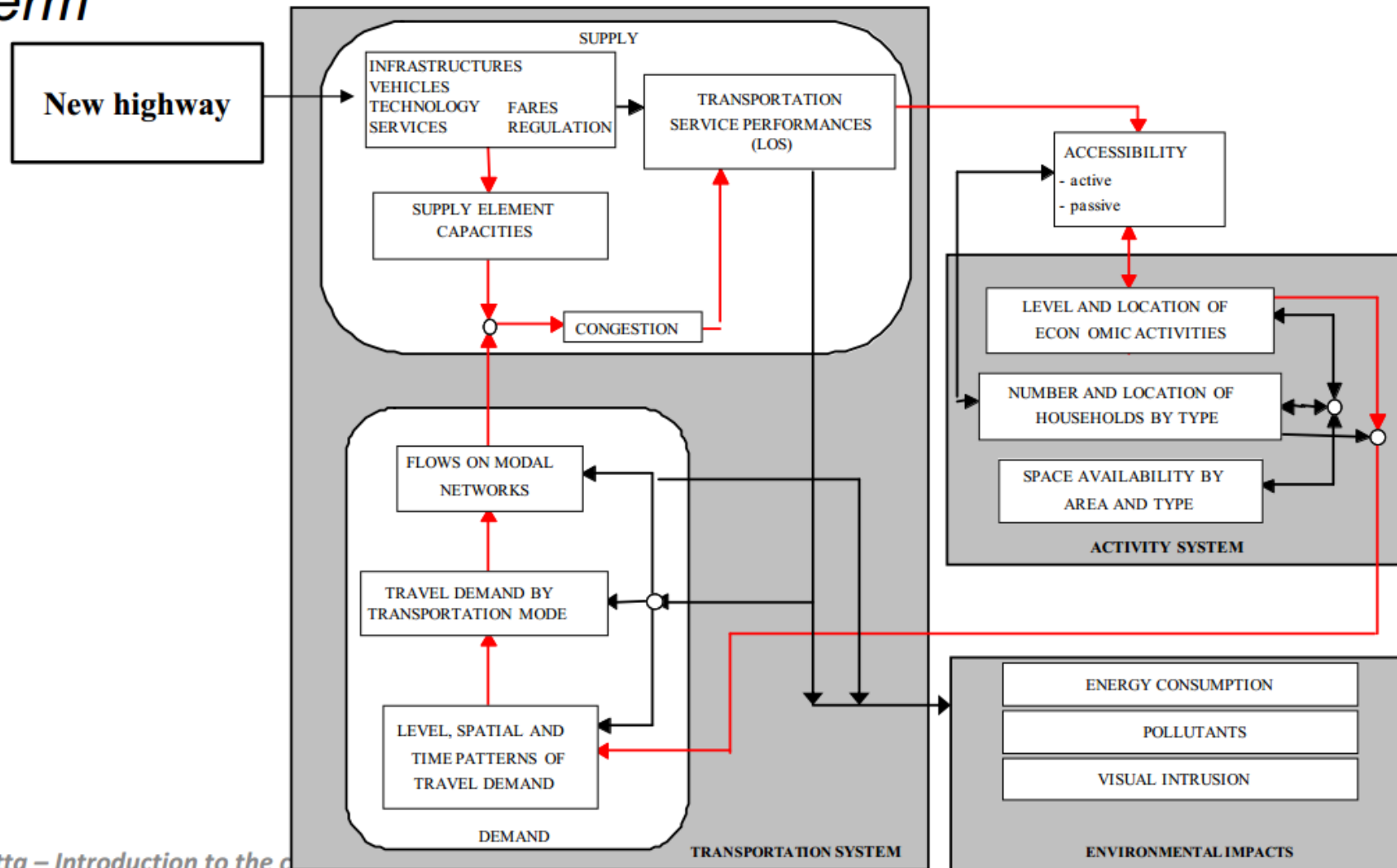
Short-term



Ennio Cascetta – Introduction to

Transport system

Long-term



Ennio Cascetta – Introduction to the c

Next week

1. Demand models
2. What are the trips?
3. Where do they come from?
4. Why people travel?
5. How to quantify it?
6. Four-stage model
7. Activity chains