Introduction to Transportation Planning | academic year 2018/2019

Name and last nar	ne:			
Please demonstrate structure of travel at 1. Services develop 2. Services – new 6 3. Residential devel 4. Industrial devel 5. Education – bu 6. Transformation 7. Transformation (assume 1 inhabition also aim to provide homes to workplace)		se 2) will change after the conscious from the cons	ter assuming the following charge list below: f inhabitants 1 000 people), 200 m²) zines, railways, factories) into ogazines, railways, factories) into ogazines, railways, factories) into	ffice space, residential space Scenarios should
Scenario nr		C1 F0/1	A	C1 [0/1
Purpose (m) H-W	Production [trips/day]	Share [%]	Attraction [trips/day]	Share [%]
W-H				
w-п Н-Е				
E-H				
Н-О				
О-Н				
NHR				
TOTAL				
TOTAL				
Scenario nr	•••••			
Purpose (m)	Production [trips/day]	Share [%]	Attraction [trips/day]	Share [%]
H-W				
W-H				
Н-Е				
Е-Н				
Н-О				
О-Н				
NHR				
TOTAL				
<u>Report</u>				
	•••••			

Exercise 3B. Temporal trip distribution, peak hour demand.

In exercise 2 the daily trip generation were determined in each trip purpose. For transportation planning purposes, the most important is period with the highest number of trips, also known as peak hour period. Performance of urban transportation systems is analyzed for the morning and afternoon peak hours. Percentage share of hours in daily trips for each trip purpose is determined on the basis of Comprehensive Traffic Study results. The percentage shares of consecutive hours during a day were devised on the basis of Comprehensive Traffic Study in 2013 in Cracow and is shown in table 6.

Tab. 6 Distribution of trip purposes in a day

Hour		Trip purpose								
from	to	H-W	W-H	Н-Е	E-H	Н-О	О-Н	NHR		
0	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
1	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
2	3	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
3	4	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%		
4	5	3.5%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%		
5	6	16.0%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	1.0%	0.1%	0.3%		
6	7	28.7%	0.3%	12.3%	0.0%	3.9%	0.3%	1.3%		
7	8	28.2%	0.2%	26.0%	0.2%	8.6%	1.2%	5.8%		
8	9	9.5%	0.2%	22.6%	0.6%	10.1%	2.6%	5.3%		
9	10	4.3%	0.3%	22.1%	0.3%	14.0%	3.6%	6.3%		
10	11	1.9%	0.4%	8.0%	1.2%	10.9%	6.7%	9.3%		
11	12	1.3%	1.2%	2.4%	4.7%	7.6%	8.7%	10.4%		
12	13	1.4%	1.9%	1.8%	11.0%	4.9%	9.1%	8.3%		
13	14	1.4%	5.8%	1.0%	22.4%	4.9%	7.8%	9.9%		
14	15	0.9%	17.6%	0.6%	27.5%	4.6%	7.6%	10.6%		
15	16	0.5%	26.8%	0.4%	14.3%	5.8%	7.8%	11.7%		
16	17	0.5%	18.8%	1.2%	8.3%	7.5%	9.1%	7.6%		
17	18	0.7%	10.7%	0.8%	4.0%	7.1%	8.4%	5.1%		
18	19	0.3%	5.7%	0.3%	2.8%	4.3%	8.0%	3.6%		
19	20	0.1%	3.8%	0.1%	2.0%	2.6%	8.2%	2.3%		
20	21	0.2%	2.4%	0.0%	0.3%	1.1%	5.5%	1.2%		
21	22	0.2%	2.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	3.3%	0.5%		
22	23	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	1.4%	0.2%		
23	24	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%		

In this exercise please do and shortly describe the following:

- a) for each trip purpose indicate the (hour) period with the highest number of trips,
- b) calculate the sums of started (production) and ended trips (attraction) in each hour for a given TAZ,
- c) give the number of trips started and ended in the morning and afternoon peak hour,
- d) describe the character of traffic analysis zone:
 - if there are two peak periods or a single (clear) peak hour- if so, which one? (morning, afternoon),
 - how much does the trip generation decrease in the lowest period between morning and afternoon peak hour (i.e. the midday off-peak period) compared to trip generation in the peak hour?
 - how much will morning peak hour trip volume change during summer holiday (when there are no trips made in educational purposes (H-E, E-H))?