

2779

BUSWAY -

UN MODÈLE POUR L'EXPLOITATION
DES AUTOBUS ET TRAMWAYS

PAR

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EE-UFRGS/BRASIL, invité à L'INRETS

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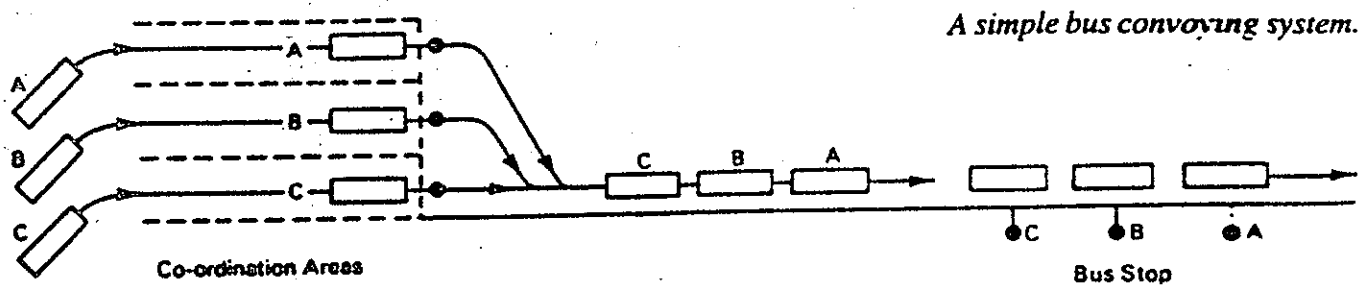
- BUSWAY purpose
- description of a busway
- the case for busways
- design elements
- features of BUSWAY
- flowchart of BUSWAY
- vehicle-following model
 - bus convoys
 - data entry
 - BUSWAY results

by: Tomi LINDAU

BUSWAY

Simulation model to:

- * DESIGN BUSWAYS
- * DESIGN TRAMWAYS
- * COMPARE BUSWAYS + TRAMWAYS



TRAFFIC ENGINEERING + CONTROL

WIDE AVENUES, DENSE CORRIDORS

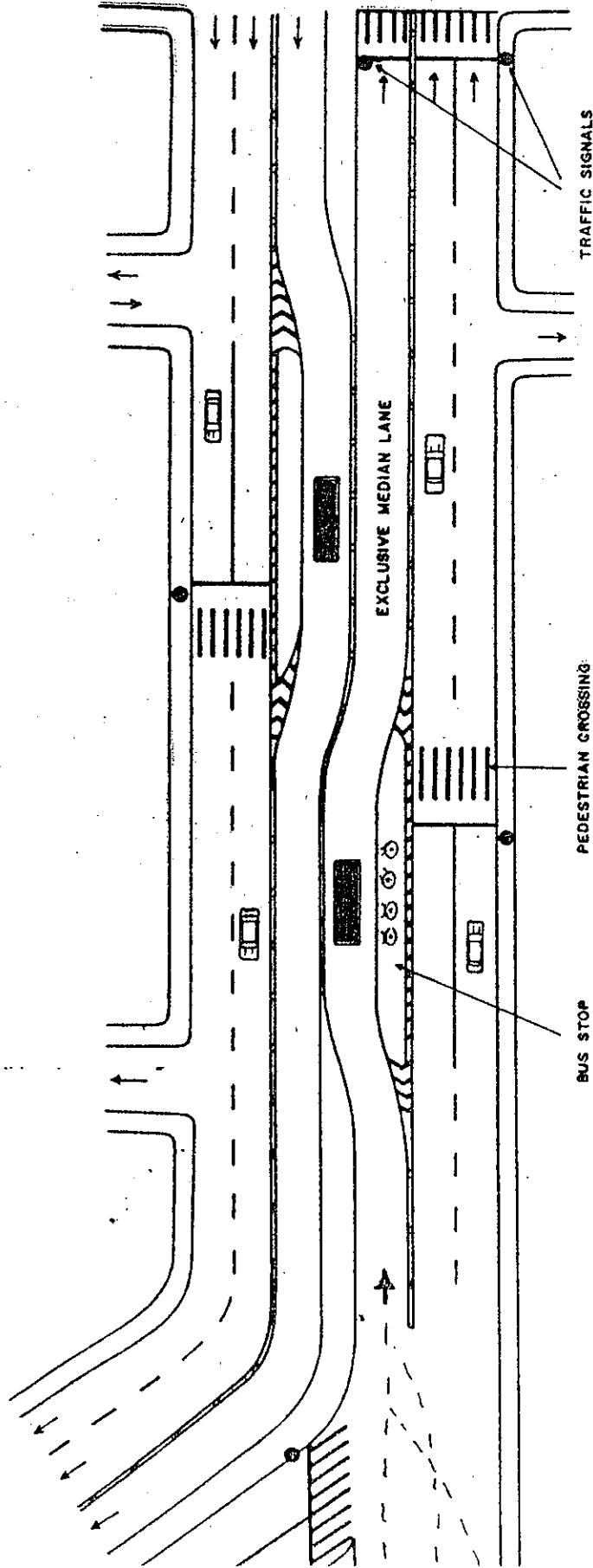
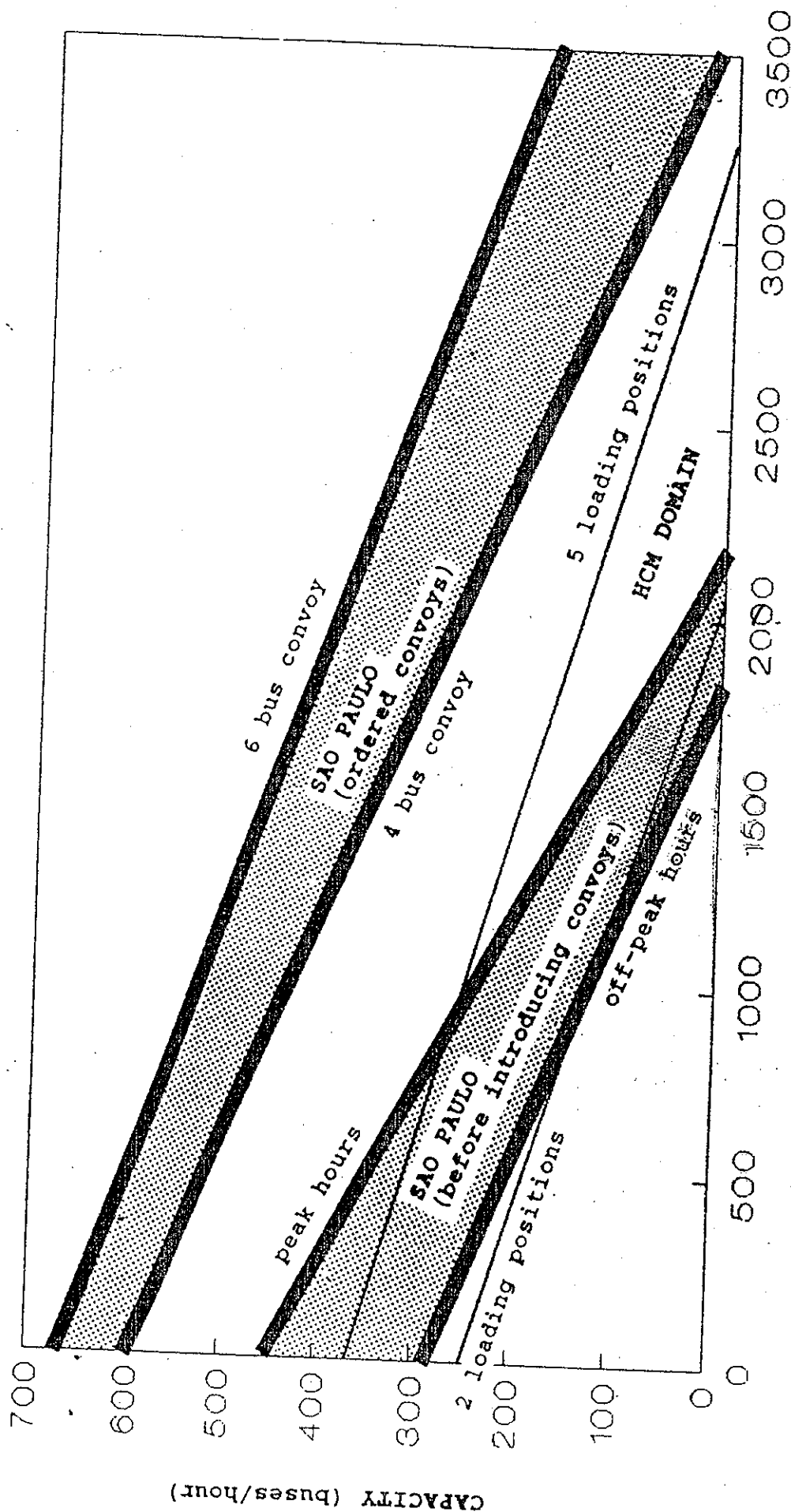


FIG. 1 - A TYPICAL MEDIAN BUS LANE OF A BRAZILIAN CORRIDOR.

EXAMPLES IN BRAZIL:

PORTO ALEGRE, CURITIBA, SÃO PAULO, GOIANIA, RECIFE

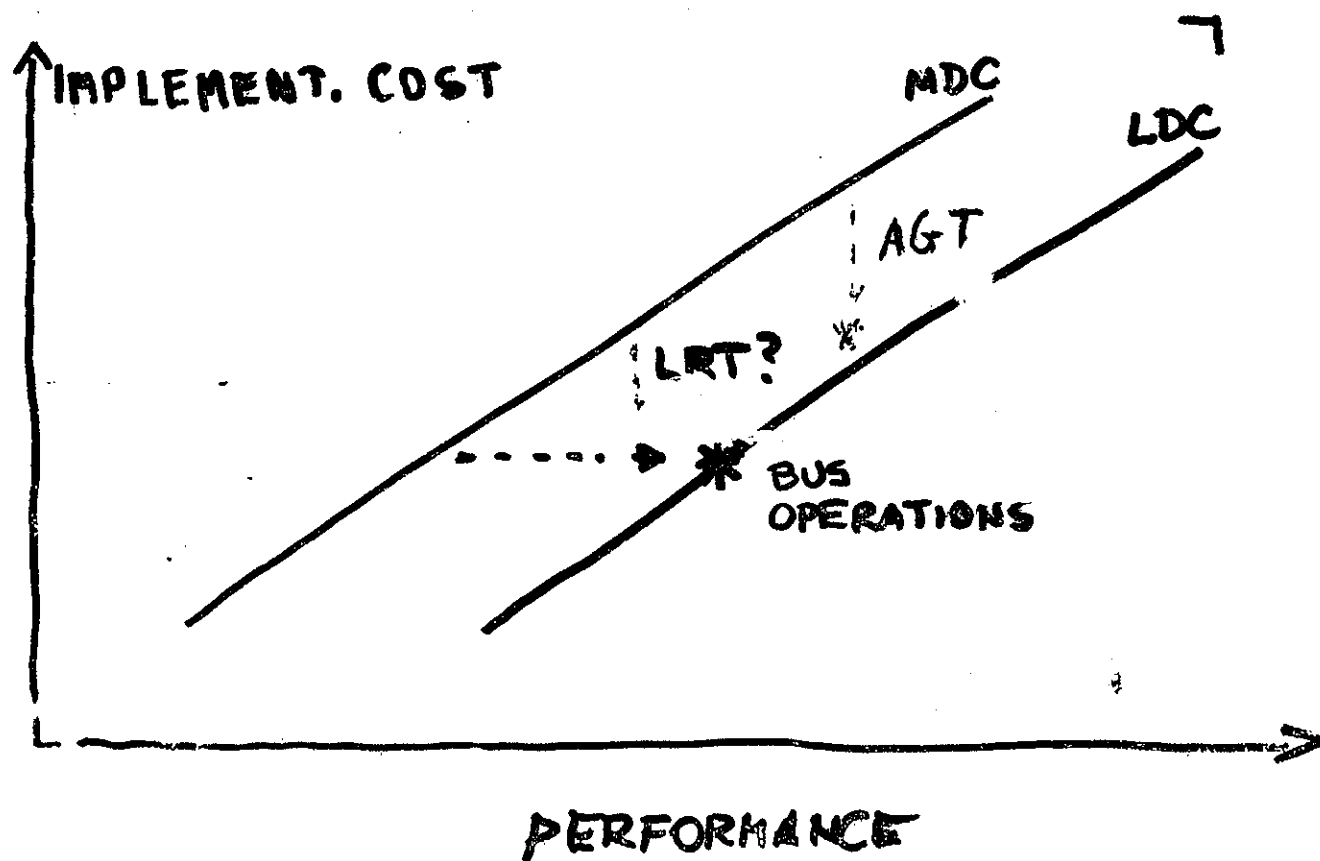
AS FUNCTION OF BOARDING



BOARDING (passengers/hour)

HCM: HIGHWAY CAPACITY MANUAL, USA (1985)

SÃO PAULO: COMPANHIA ENGENHARIA TRÁFEGO, BRASIL (1979)



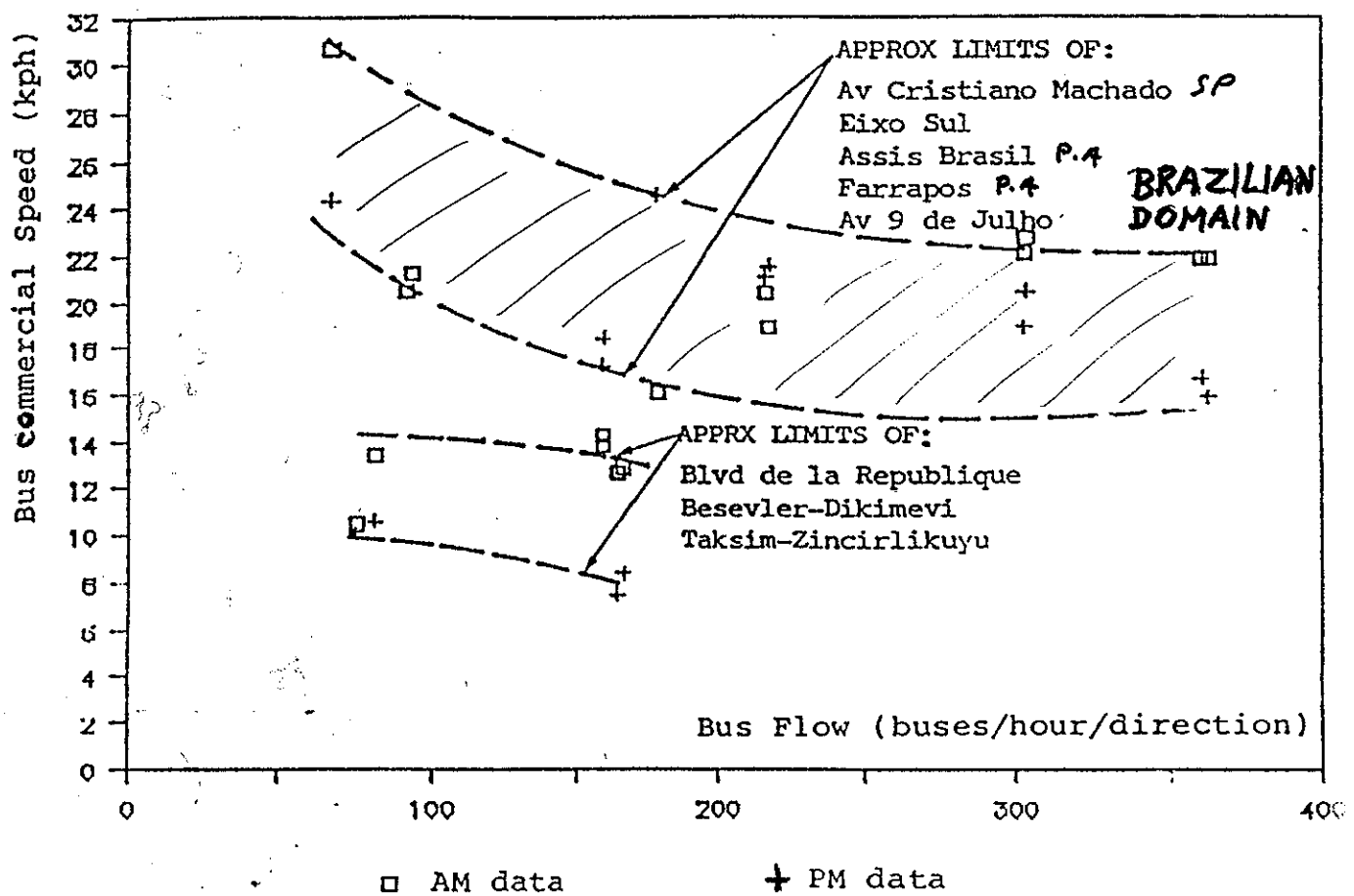
FACTS

- METROS ARE EXPENSIVE
- NOT MANY 'CORRIDORS' REQUIRE METROS
CAPABLE OF TAKING UP TO 50,000 pass/h/dir.

THE CASE FOR BUSWAYS :

- 'BUSES' ARE WELL-KNOWN
- THERE IS GOOD SCOPE FOR CHEAPER-THAN-METROS TECHNOLOGIES THAT CAN
TRANSPORT UP TO 30,000 pass/h/direc.

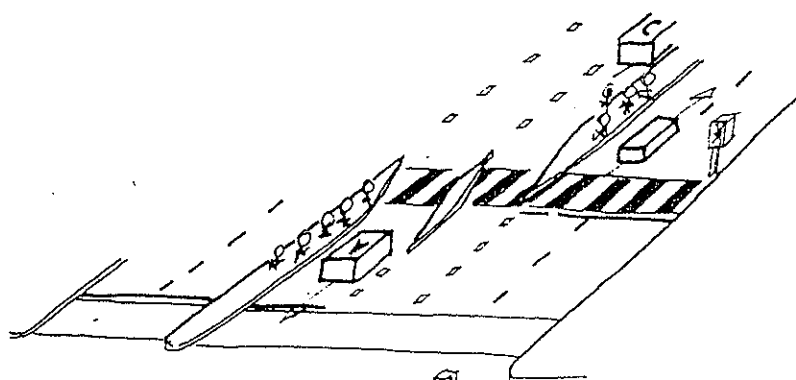
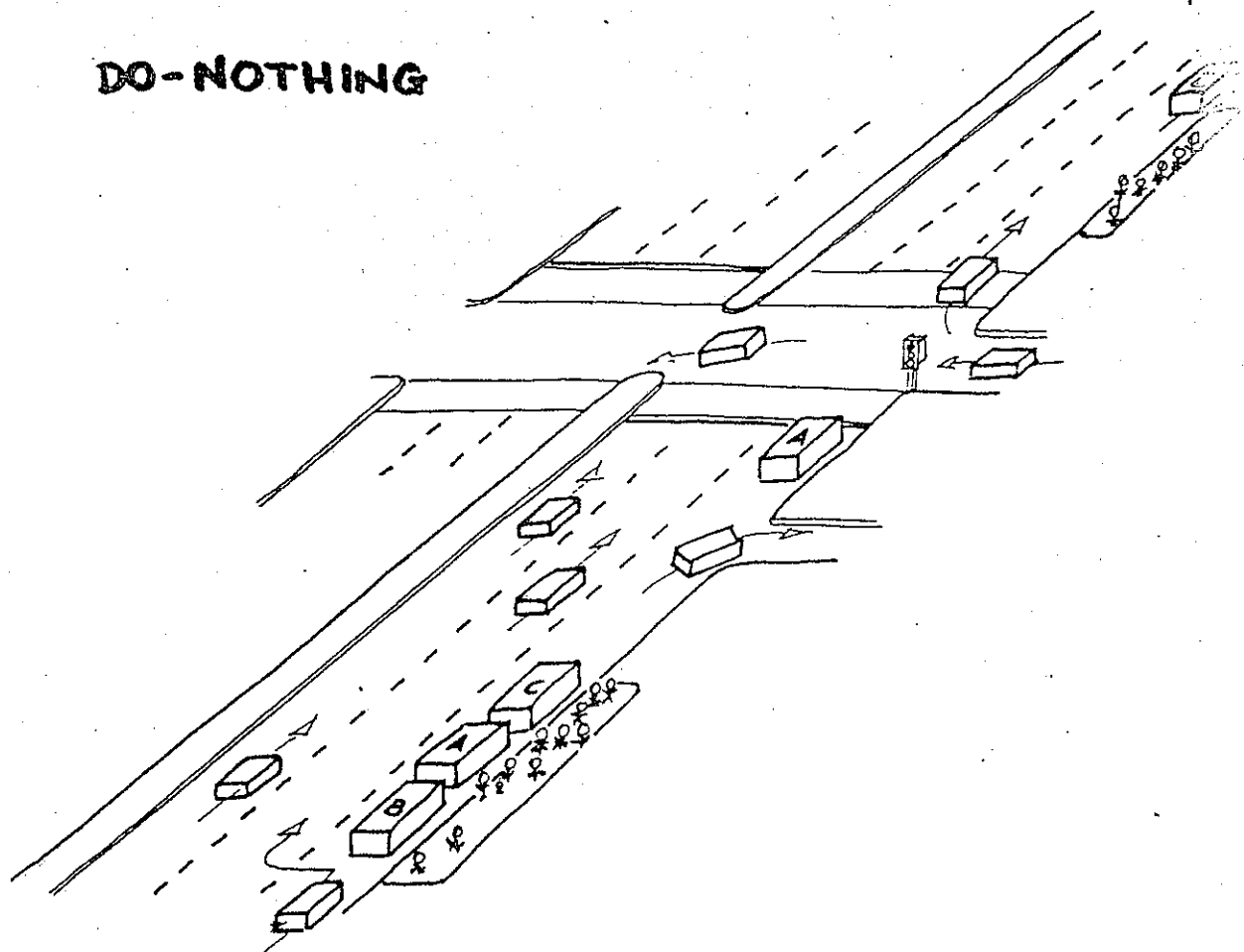
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AVERAGE BUS COMMERCIAL SPEED AND BUS FLOW



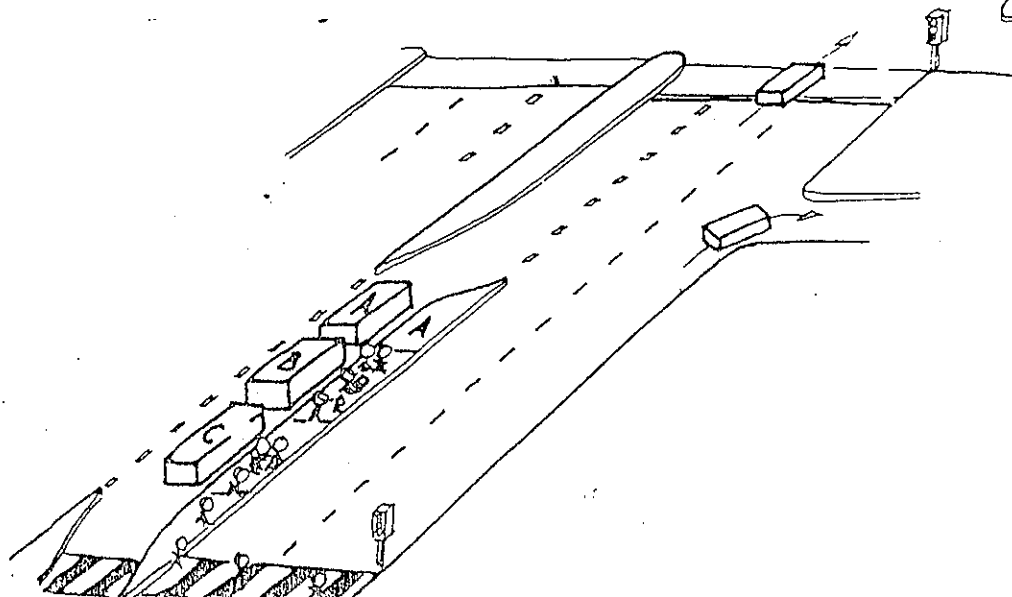
	pass./peak hour/ direction	speeds (km/h)	relative costs
BUSWAY	20-25,000	20	1X
TRAMWAY	< 15,000	15	6X

EXISTING SYSTEMS

DO-NOTHING



PRIORITY



DESIGN ELEMENTS

layout
location

PEDESTRIAN
CROSSINGS

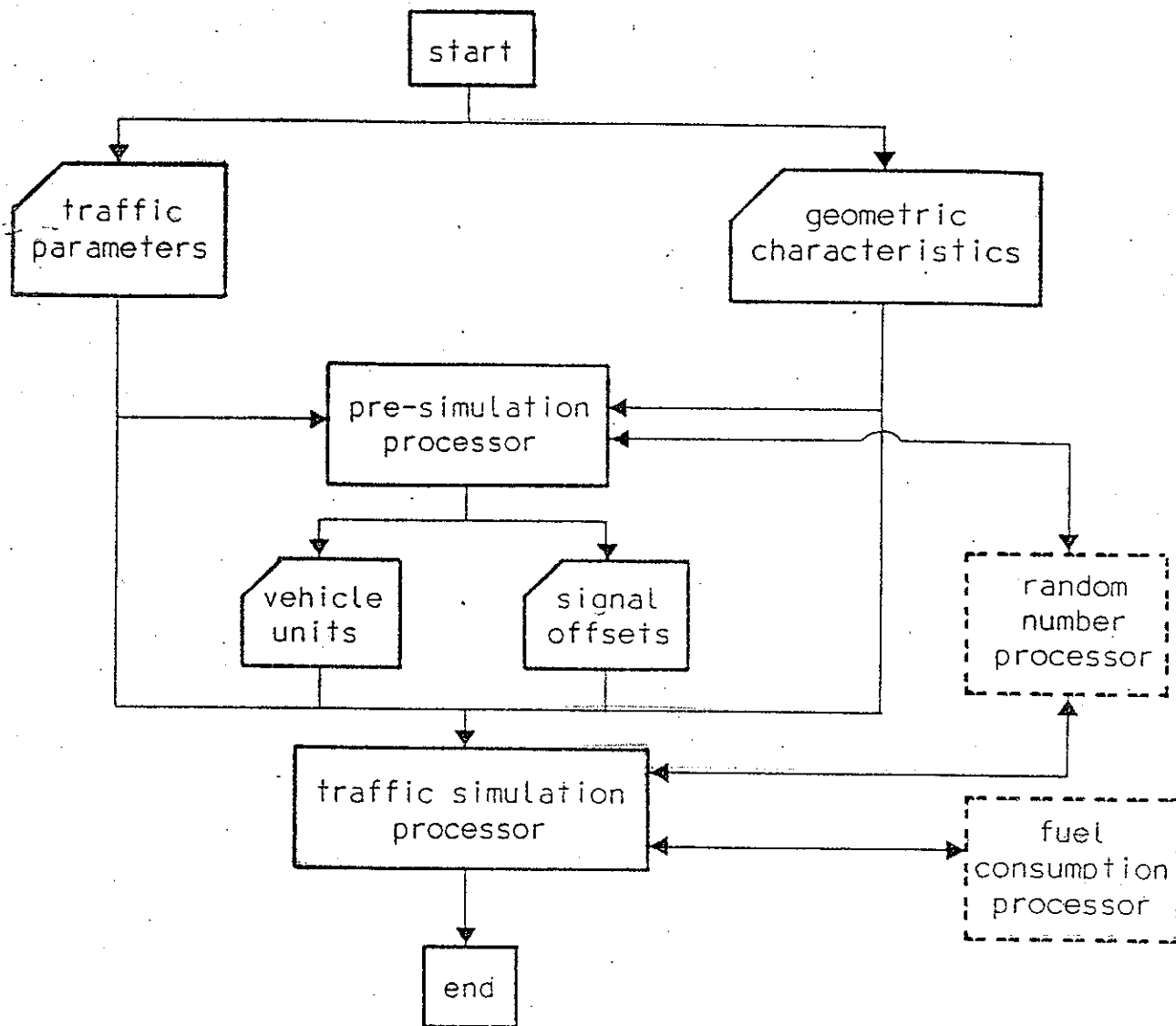
INTERSECTIONS

BUS
STOPS

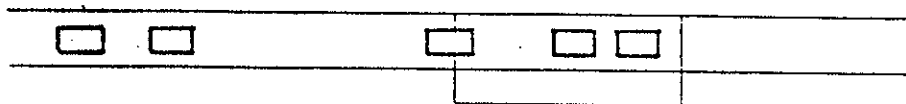
BUSWAY

FEATURES:

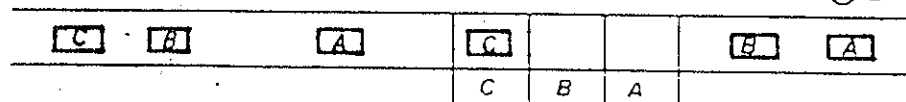
- * MICROSCOPIC MODEL
every bus/tram
- * MICROCOMPUTER IBM-PC LIKE
AT, 386, etc
- * FRIENDLY USE
screens for:
 - INSERT DATA
 - FOLLOW VEHICLE PROGRESSION
 - CHECK PROGRESSION
- * WRITTEN IN 'FORTRAN' & 'C'



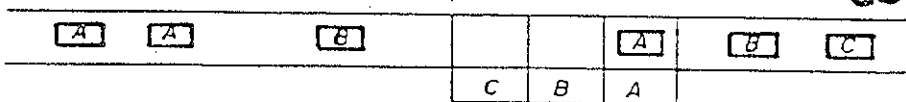
COND I



COND II



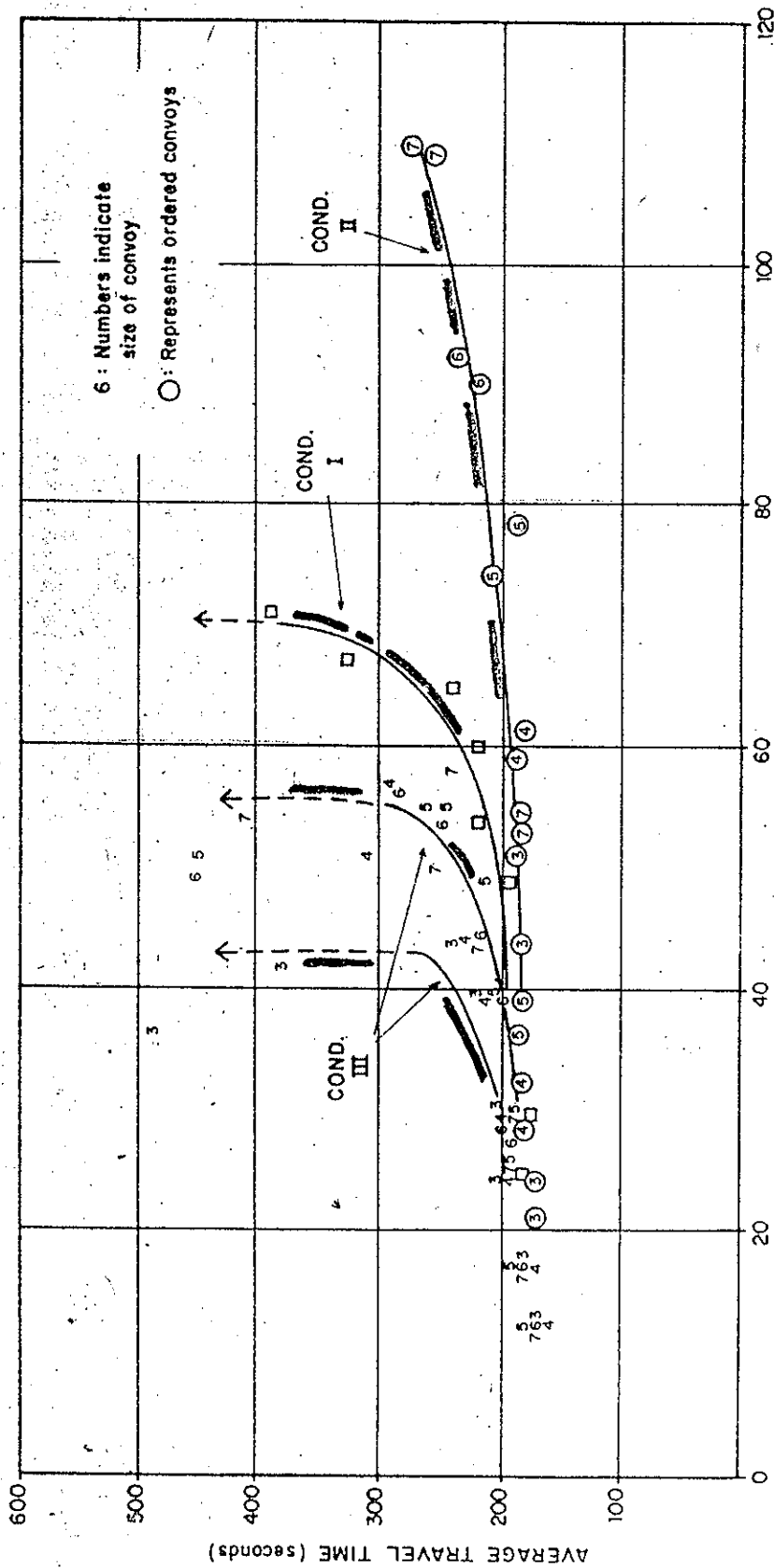
COND III



BUSWAY

data input :

- simulation time
- length of busway, position of stops & signals
- cycle times and phases
- offsets
- input flow
- convoy settings
- initial accelerations, desired speeds, stopping distances
(distributions)
- length of vehicles
- operation at passenger stops
- boarding times, dead times at stops
[overtaking at stops]
- random speeds (a l'aire)
- data output requirements



FLOW LEAVING THE SIMULATED SECTION (buses/15 minutes)

FIG. 4 - SIBULA RESULTS (BUSES).

Alternative
V Design of Busways

CONVOYS

US.

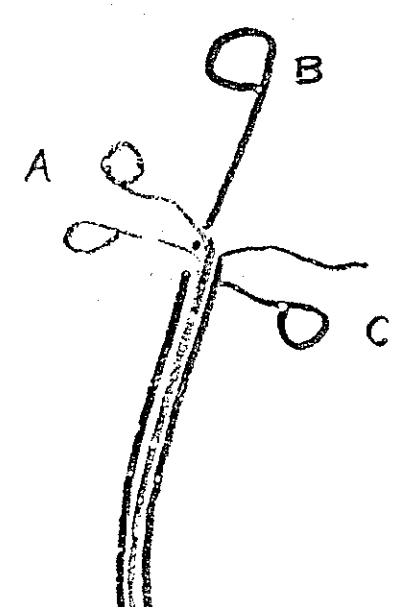
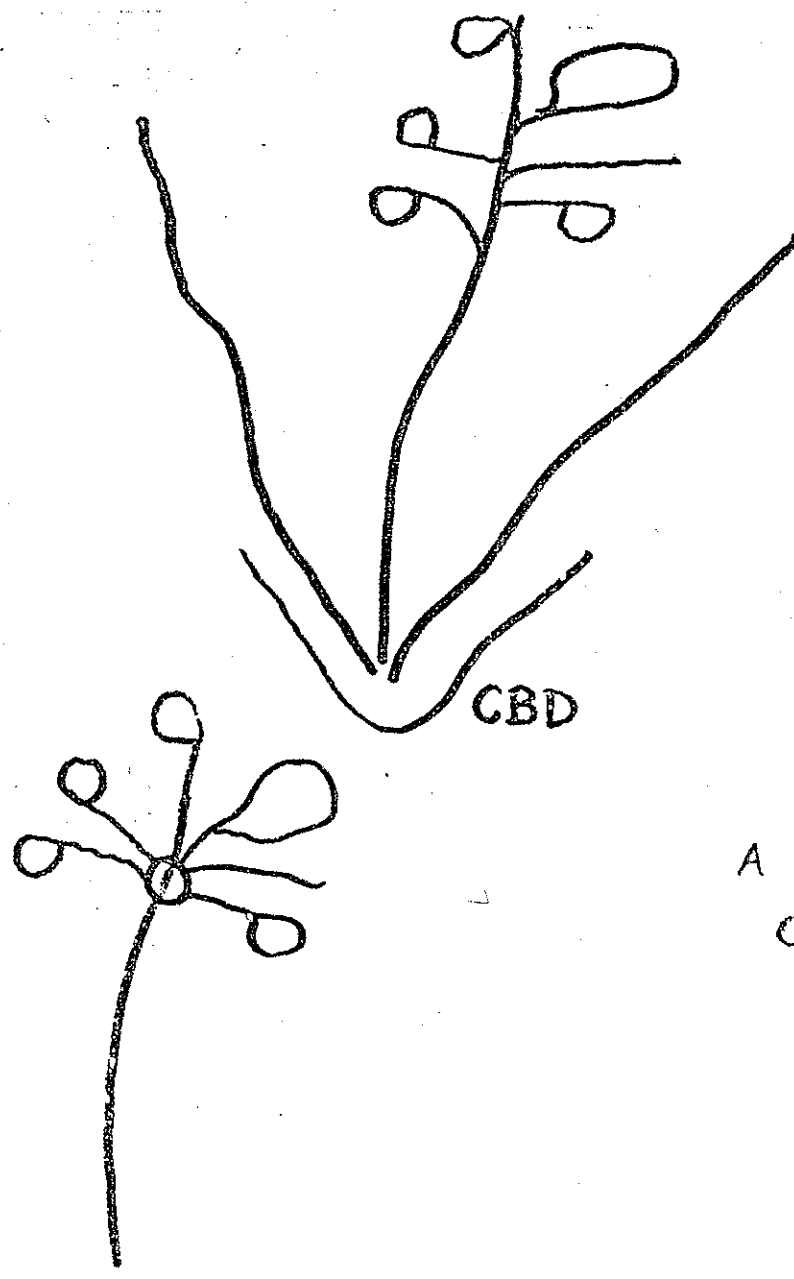
NO - CONVOYS

US.

TRUNK AND FEEDING

US

BUS OVERTAKING AT STOPS
(3 to 4 lane Busway)



TRUNK
+
FEEDING
↓
INTERCHANGE

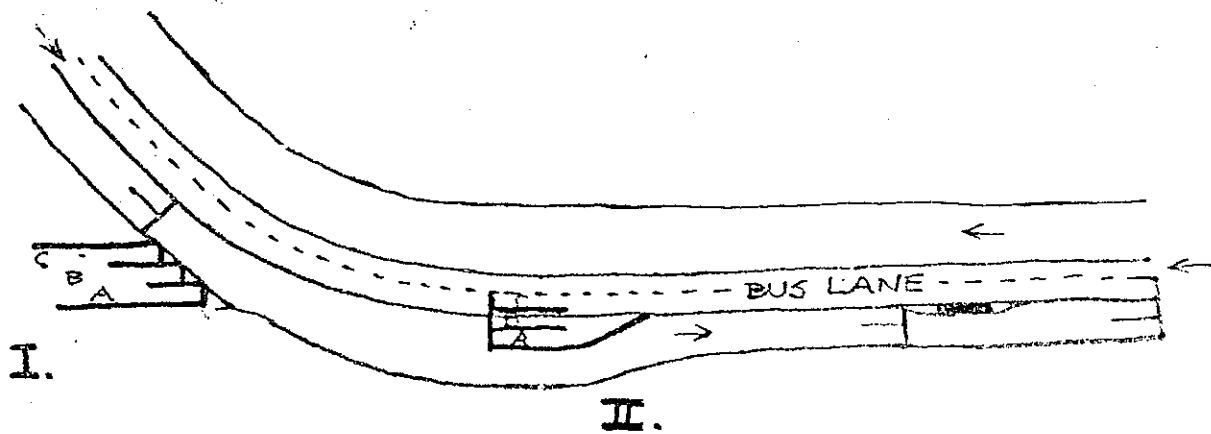
A
B
C
↓
CONVOYS

interchange delay
+
running time

TRAVEL
TIME

convoy setting delay
+
running time

CONVOY SETTING (location & rules)



I. from side road

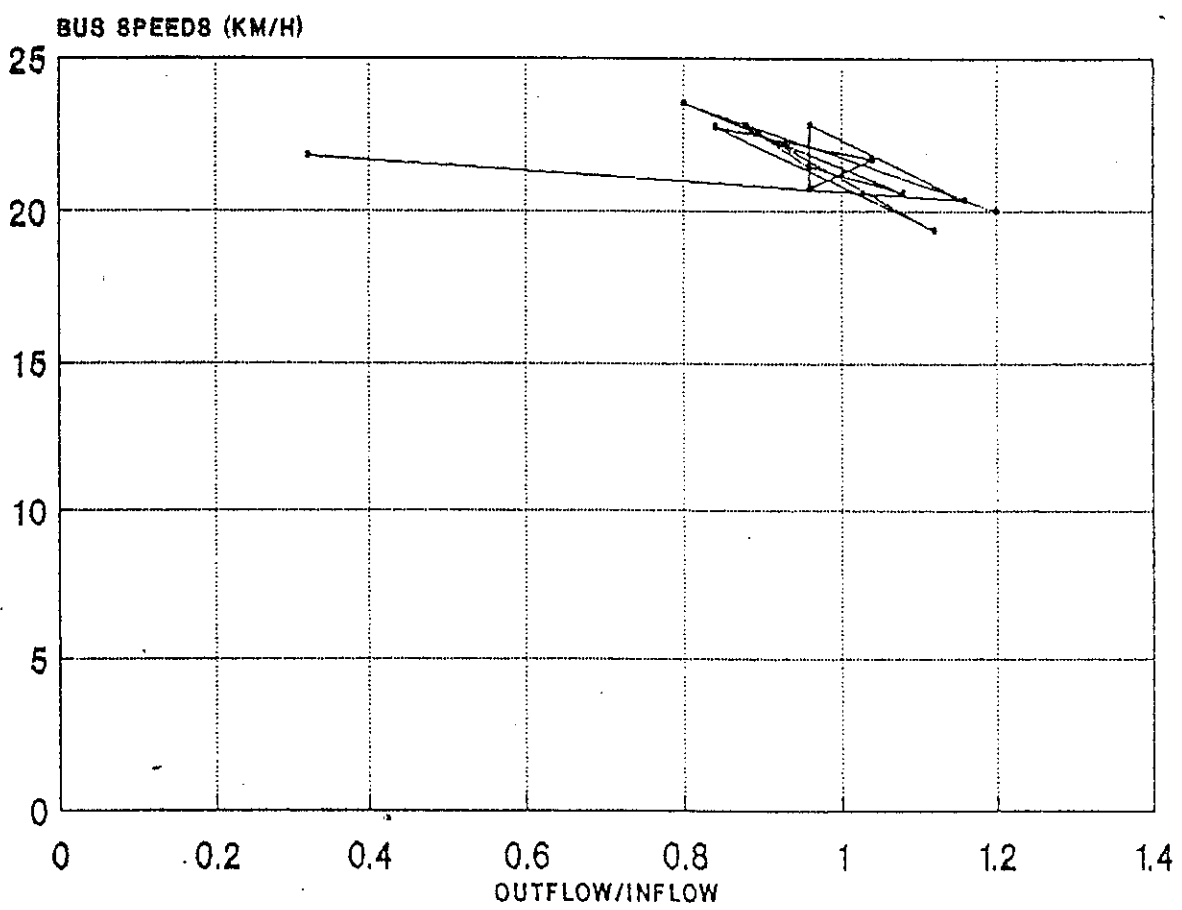
- off peak : • first in first out at green (no convoy)
- peak : • full convoys at green
• incomplete/full convoys at green

II. along main road

- off-peak : • first in first out (no convoy)
- peak : • full convoys
• incomplete/full convoys at
maximum delay / maximum queue

NO CONVOY, NO INITIAL DELAYS

AV.SPEE= 21.3(KM/H), SD.SPEE= 6.9(KM/H)
H.FLOW = 300. (B/H), EXCLUD.= 0.(S)



4 buses being simultan. attended at stops, constant boarding time for all buses

CONVOY, ONLY WHEN FULL

AV.SPEE = 12.9 (KM/H), SD.SPEE = 4.6 (KM/H)
H.FLOW = 498. (B/H), EXCLUD. = 0. (S)

