

A Review of Technological Improvements in BRT and BHLS

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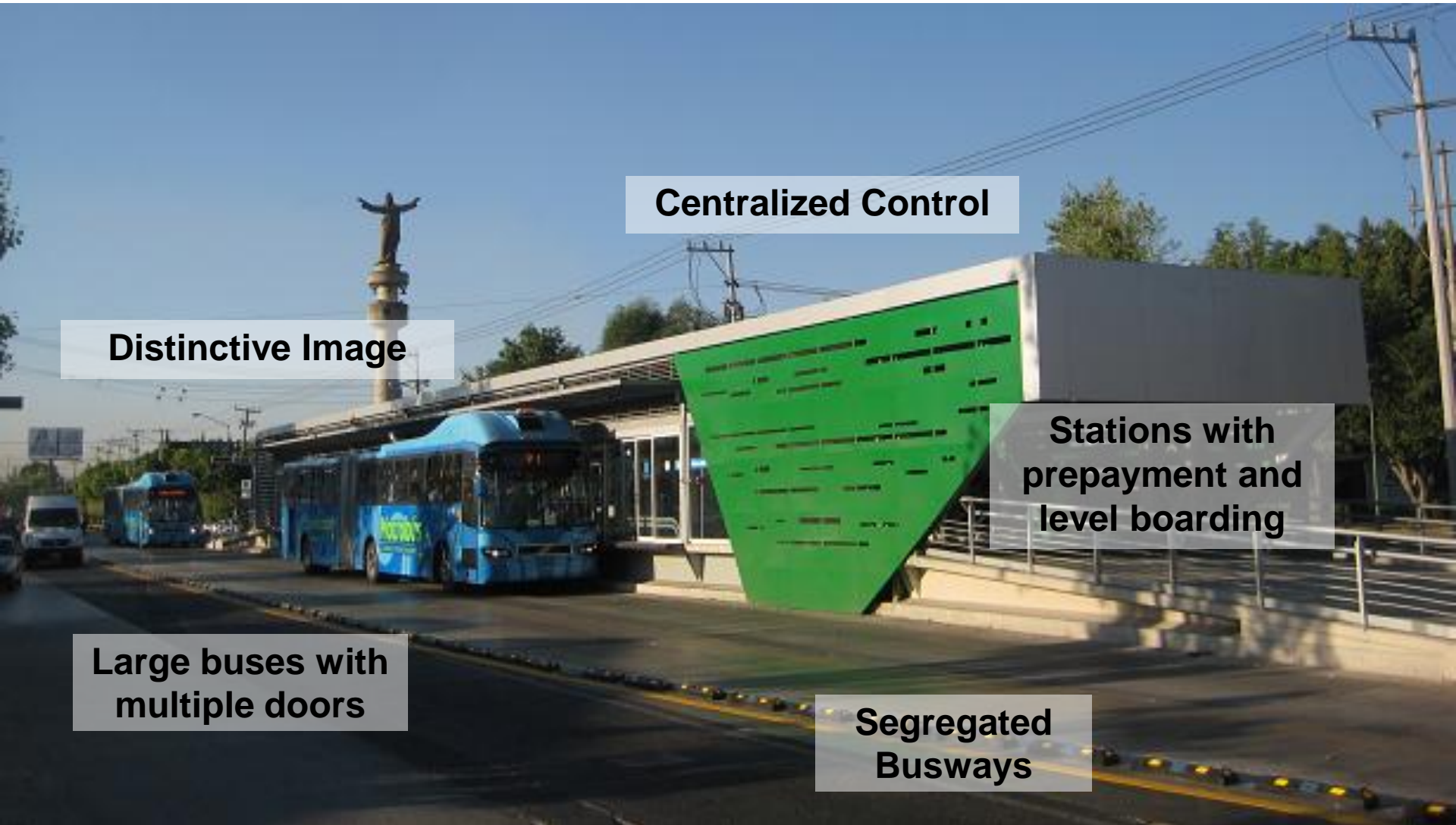
CASPT 12, Santiago de Chile, July 23-27, 2012

➤➤ BRT

“flexible, rubber-tired form of rapid transit that combines stations, vehicles, services, running ways and information technologies into an integrated system with strong identity”
(Levinson et. al, 2003b)



Key BRT Components



Centralized Control

Distinctive Image

**Stations with
prepayment and
level boarding**

**Large buses with
multiple doors**

**Segregated
Busways**



Cambridge, UK

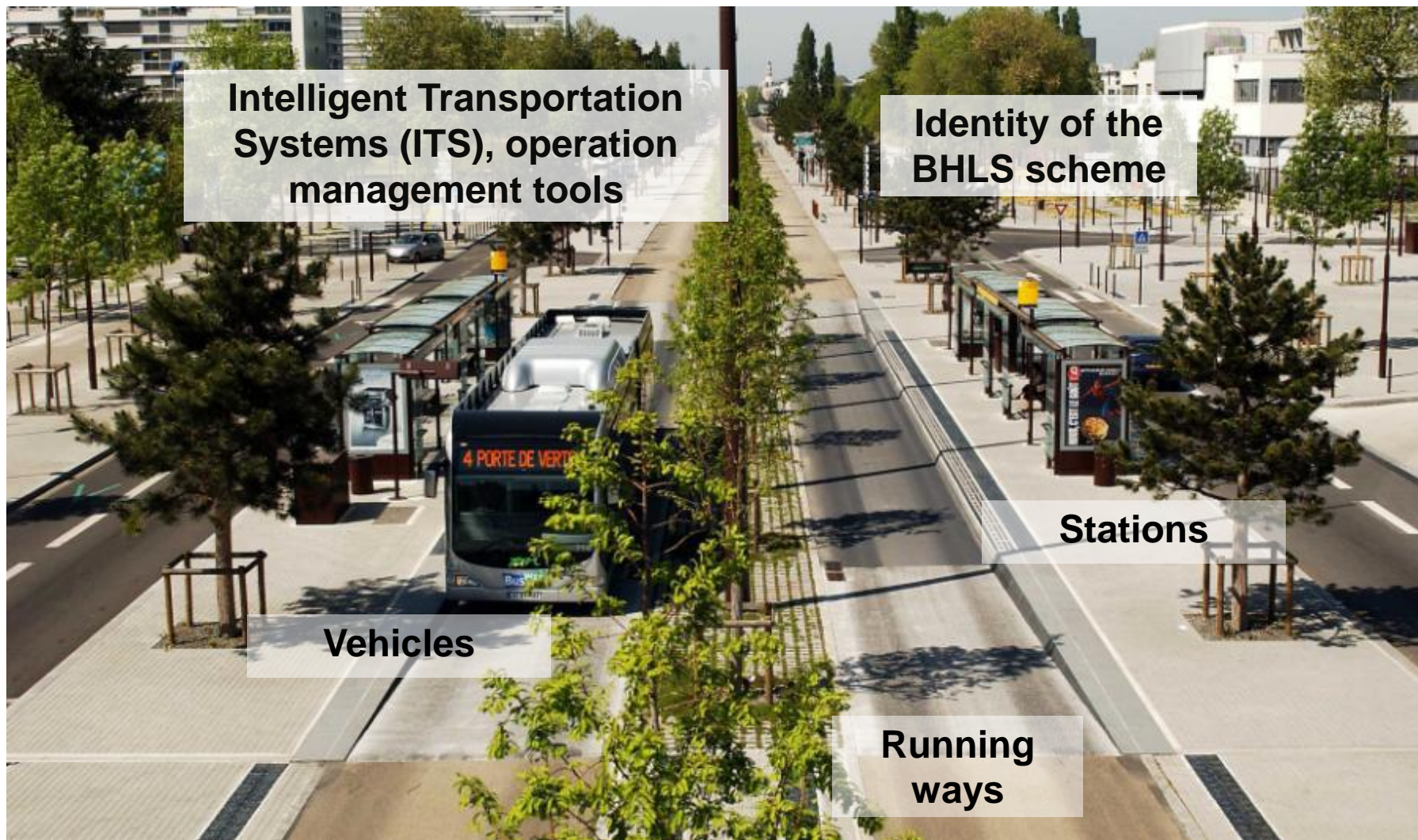
» BHLS

“is an urban transport system integrating a bus, but within new conditions providing an increase in performance thanks to a triple optimization of:

- » *The internal characteristics of the technical and commercial offer.*
- » *The integration of this offer into the whole public transport network.*
- » *The integration of this network into the urban area”*

(Finn et. al, 2011)

Key BHLS Components (for better performance)



The Busway – Nantes

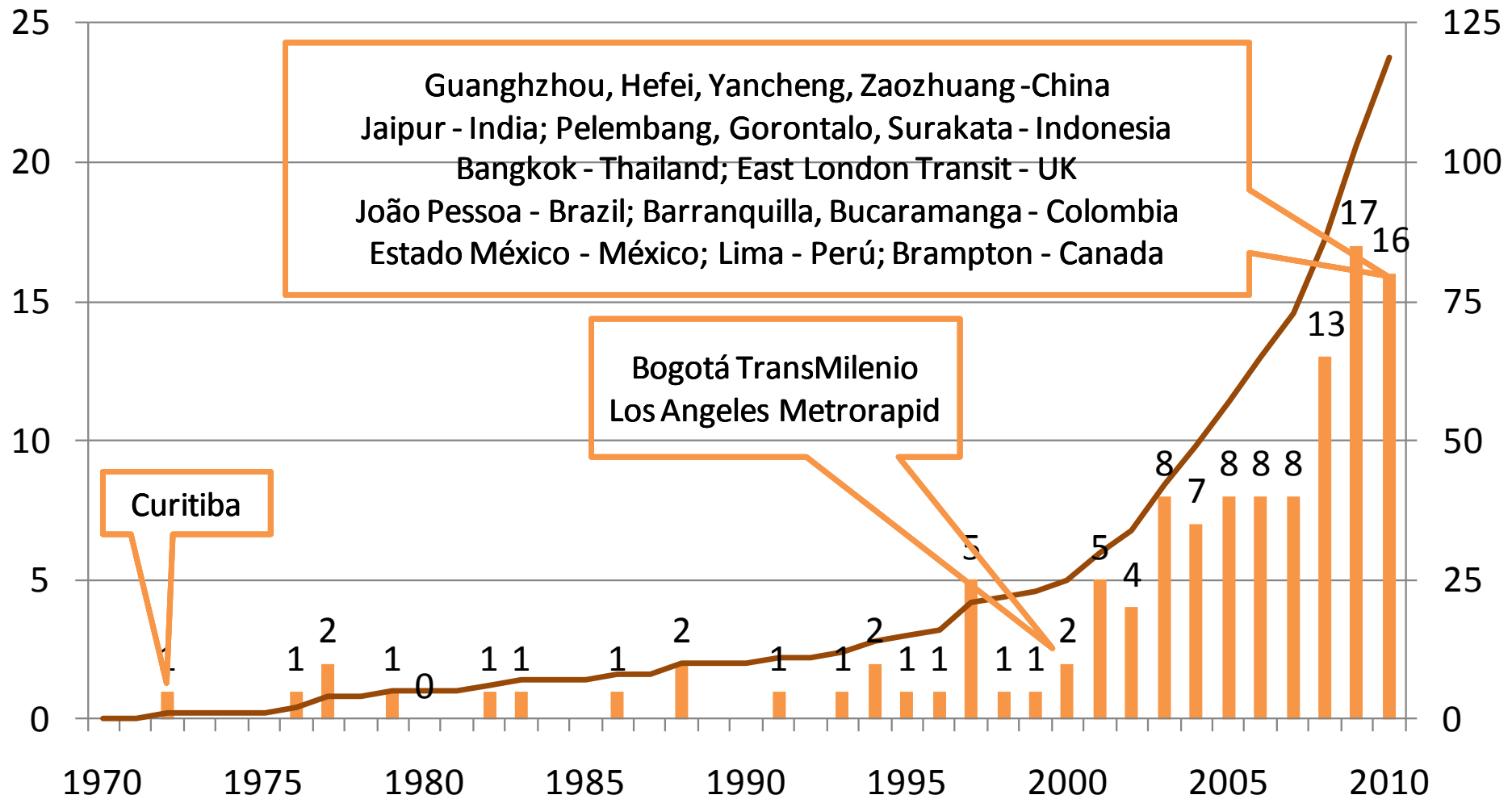
142 cities with BRT/ Bus Corridors/ BHLS

3,740 km, 23,486 passengers per day

Regions	Passengers / day	Number of cities	Length (km)
Latin America	15,050,098 (64.1%)	48 (33.8%)	1,278 (34.2%)
Northern America	677,986 (2.9%)	18 (12.7%)	534 (14.3%)
Asia	6,255,872 (26.6%)	24 (16.9%)	888 (23.7%)
Europe	936,970 (4.0%)	42 (29.6%)	632 (16.9%)
Africa	238,000 (1.0%)	3 (2.1%)	62 (1.7%)
Oceania	327,074 (1.4%)	7 (4.9%)	347 (9.3%)

<http://brtdata.org/>

Cities with BRT/Bus Corridors





Curitiba, RIT, 72 km median busways
1.2 million passengers per day
Initial Bus Corridor 1972
Full BRT in 1982

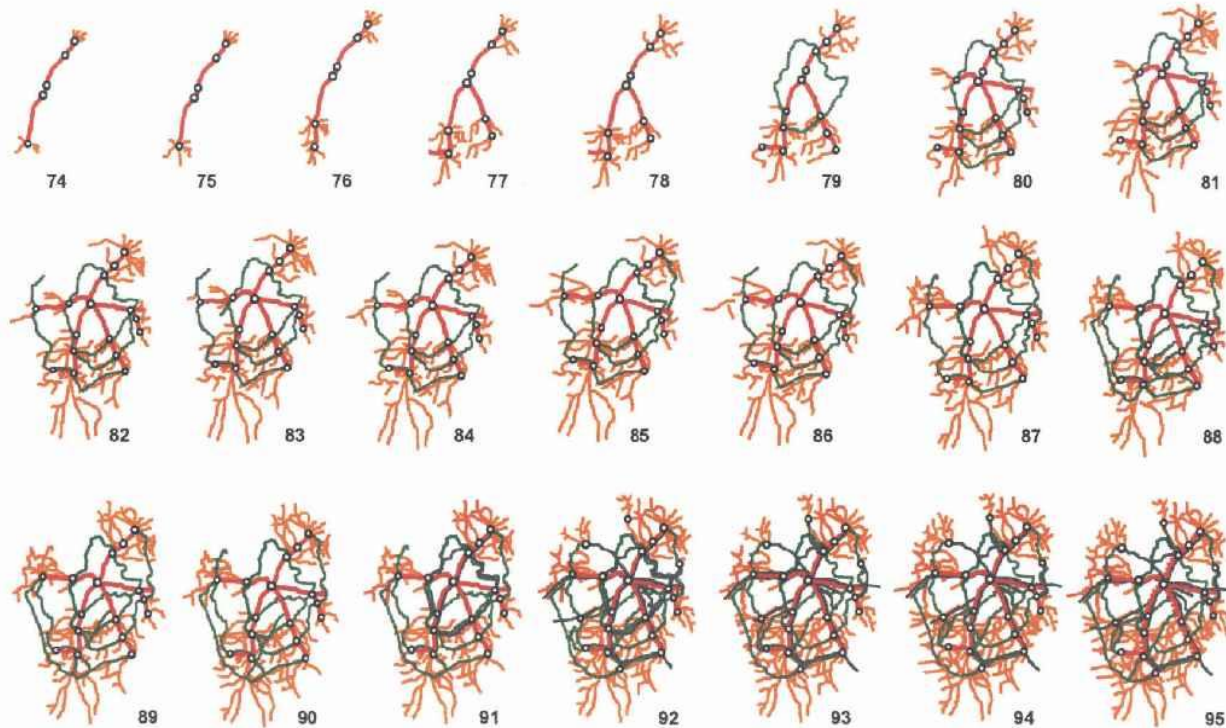


1. Making buses run like surface metro – Curitiba 1982

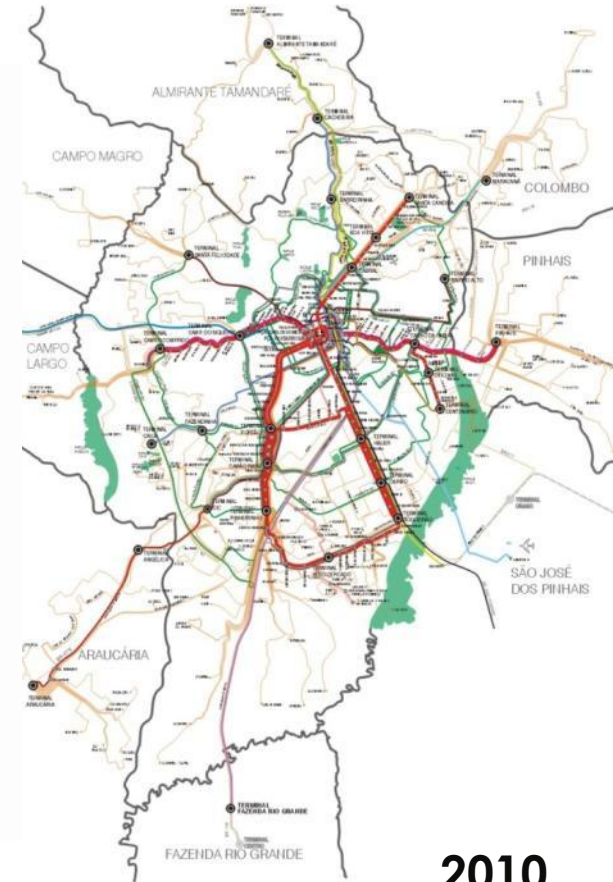
- median bus-ways longitudinally segregated
- tube stations with fare prepayment and level access
- physical and fare integration
- dispatch control at terminal stations.
- differentiated services:
 - Expresso, Ligerão, Ligeirinho, Interbairros, Alimentador
 - Special services downtown, hospitals, touristic bus, schools



Evolution of the Integrated Network



Source: Prefeitura de Curitiba, Parana



2010



**“Linha Verde” Curitiba
Corredor de 18 Km
2009**





Foto: Prefeitura de Curitiba, Parana

Expansión de Capacidad “Corredor Boqueirao” 2010

2. Implementing buses of high level of service, The Trans Val de Marne TVM – Paris 1993



Implementing buses of high level of service, The Trans Val de Marne TVM – Paris 1993

- Is the most used BHLS
- 1993 (13 km) and 2007 (7 km)
- 20 km bus lanes, 95% dedicated, mostly central segregated
- 29 stations (@ 700m)
- 39 articulated buses, specially designed and branded for the system



Implementing buses of high level of service, The Trans Val de Marne TVM – Paris 1993

Information systems

- 23 km/h
17 km/h minimum peak
- 3.5 min headway (peak)
- Interval plus 3 minutes
for 96% of the pax
- 66,000 trips/day,
growing 7% per year
- Good integration with
pedestrians and rail
(4 RER and 1 subway)

Design recommandé :



New vehicle Créalys for the BHLS routes





Trolleybus in Historic District

3. Expanding capacity with advanced operations



Bogotá, 2000
Very high capacity
48,000 pphpd



 Alimentadores
  Intermunicipales
  Aeropuerto
  Ciclo Parqueadero
  Baños públicos
  PAU
  PAU Virtual
  BIBLIOESTACION
  Terminal
  Estación Doble
  Estación Sencilla
  Conector
  Paradero Virtual

Bogotá, TransMilenio, 90 Km busways

1,8 milion pax/day





Photo ITDP

Bogotá TransMilenio Eje Ambiental Avenida Jiménez



Express Way Lanes TransMilenio, Bogota

4. Integrating transit services across modes and services – Santiago 2007



- Single process (¿big bang?)
- Fare integration
- Route optimization
- Formalization of providers
- Elimination of “competition on the street”



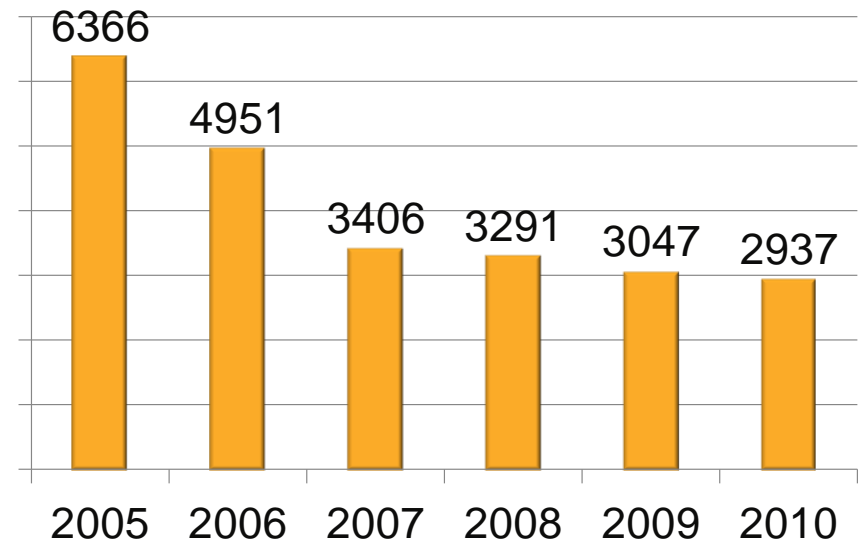
The planning and implementation team was too optimistic - the reform resulted in serious difficulties

- Lack of proper infrastructure for the trunk services
- Stations without prepaid area
- Inadequate transfer facilities
- Lack of centralized dispatch and control
- Large subsidies



Despite the initial difficulties, Santiago has risen to a higher level of performance

- The current system is better than the one it replaced
- Travel times have reduced
- Large decreases in emissions
- Substantial reductions in fatalities and injuries
- Still a lot to improve



Traffic Fatalities in Santiago

Source: CONACET

5. Introducing high speed buses on expressways – Istanbul 2008

High commercial
speed
42 km/h

➤➤ 45 Km central bus ways on expressway (100% segregated)

➤➤ Long station platforms -90m, separated 1.1 km on average

➤➤ Non-grade queue jumpers to access the Bosphorus Bridge, (mixed traffic)

➤➤ Low floor buses (articulated and bi-articulated)

➤➤ 30,000 passengers/ hour/ direction, 15 sec interval

➤➤ 600,000 passengers/day



Expresso Tiradentes – Sao Paulo



Foto: SPTrans

6. Reducing transfers with direct services – Guangzhou 2010



35,800 pax/day/km

- 22.5 km corridor
- Long stations –from 55m to 260m, with overtaking lanes
- Combines multiple direct services on the same infrastructure.
- 27,000 pphpd
- 350 buses phpdp
- 800,000 passengers per day



Future of BRT

- Running way guidance
- Vehicle propulsion technologies
- Information technologies
- Fare collection
- Planning and controlling operations

Running way guidance

Mechanical



Essen since 1980,
Leeds, Cambridge
since august 2011

Optical



Rouen, France (2001),
Castellón de la Plana,
Spain (2008), Nimes,
France (2010) and Bologna,
Italy (2010). Tested in Las
Vegas, Nevada

Magnetic



Eindhoven (2004)

O-Bahn, Adelaide, Australia

Opened in 1986

12 Km, guided, \$98 MM Aus (including buses), up to 18,000 pax/hour



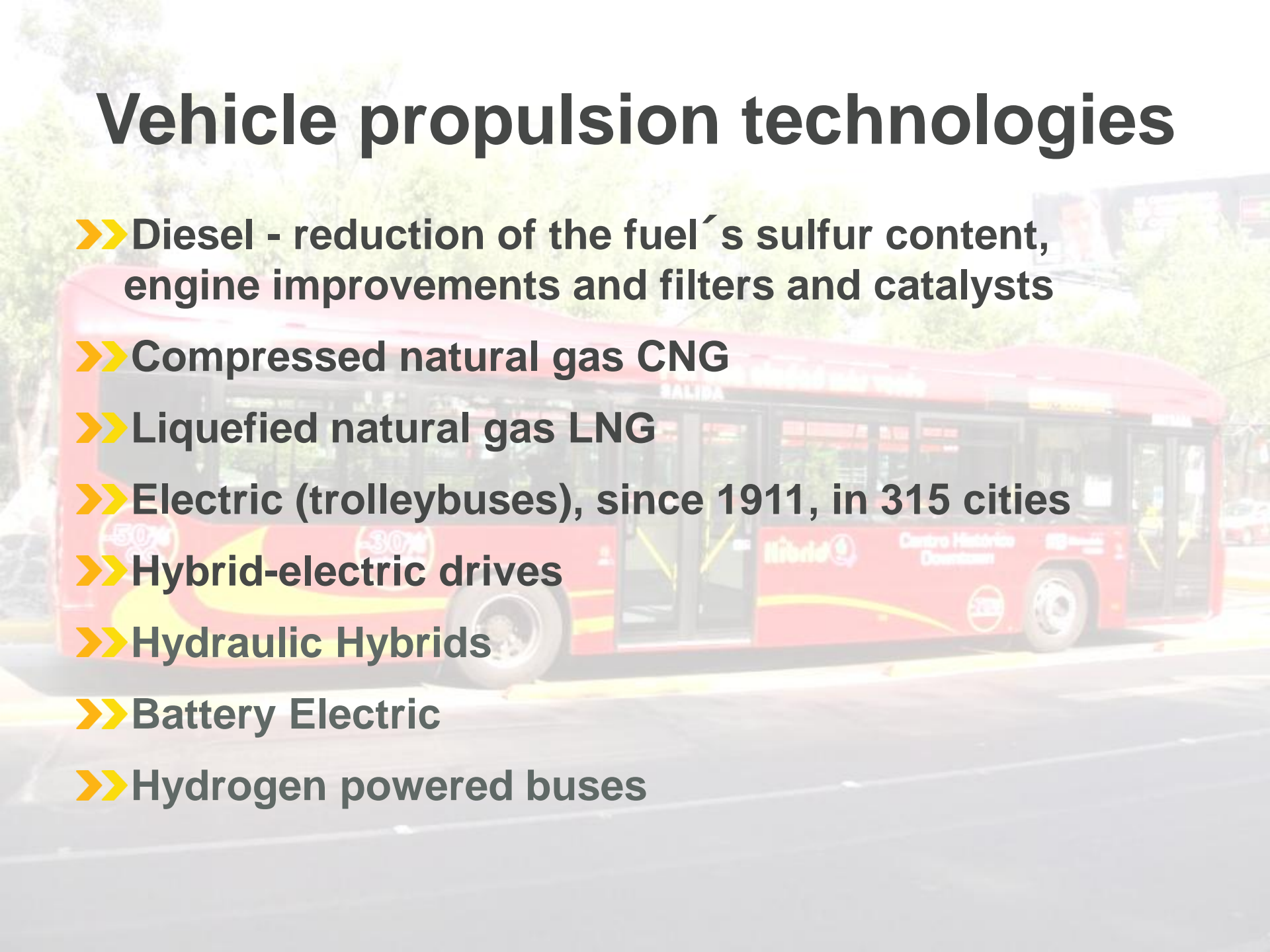
Running way guidance costs

	Km (Pax/Day)	Type of Guidance	Capital Cost (M€)		Cost/Km (M€)	
Teor – Rouen, France	30 (49,000)	Optical	Infra	165	Infra	5.5
			Buses	28	Buses	0.9
			Total	193	Total	6.4
Spurbus Essen, Germany	16 [4] (17,000)	Kerb Guided	Infra	N.A.	N.A.	
			Buses	0.35/ unit		
TVRCAS Castellon, Spain	2 (3,200)	Optical (trolleybus)	Infras	22	Infra	11.0
			Buses	8	Buses	3.8
			Total	30	Total	13.8
Cambridge, UK	25 (20,000)	Kerb Guided	Infra	85	Infra	3.4
			Buses	N.A.		

Source: Finn et al, 2011

Vehicle propulsion technologies

- Diesel - reduction of the fuel's sulfur content, engine improvements and filters and catalysts
- Compressed natural gas CNG
- Liquefied natural gas LNG
- Electric (trolleybuses), since 1911, in 315 cities
- Hybrid-electric drives
- Hydraulic Hybrids
- Battery Electric
- Hydrogen powered buses



Examples of Costs of Different Vehicle Technologies in Europe (Thousand €)

Propulsion	Standard	Articulated	Double-articulated
Diesel	200	300	600
CNG	250	350	650
Hybrid	300	500	850
Trolley	400	650	1,000
Fuel Cell*	> 1,000	-	-

Source: Finn et. al (2011) * Not yet in commercial operation

Reference costs for Euro 5 Vehicles in Mexico (Thousand USD)

	Standard	Articulated	Double-Articulated
Diesel	12 m	18 m	25 m
High Floor with stairs	90-150	NA	NA
High Floor without stairs	130-160	330-365	490-500
Low entry	150-180	NA	NA
Low floor	280-310	430-460	630-650
CNG	+ 20-30%		
Hybrid	+40-60%		
Air Conditioned	+15	+35	

Source: Suarez, 2011

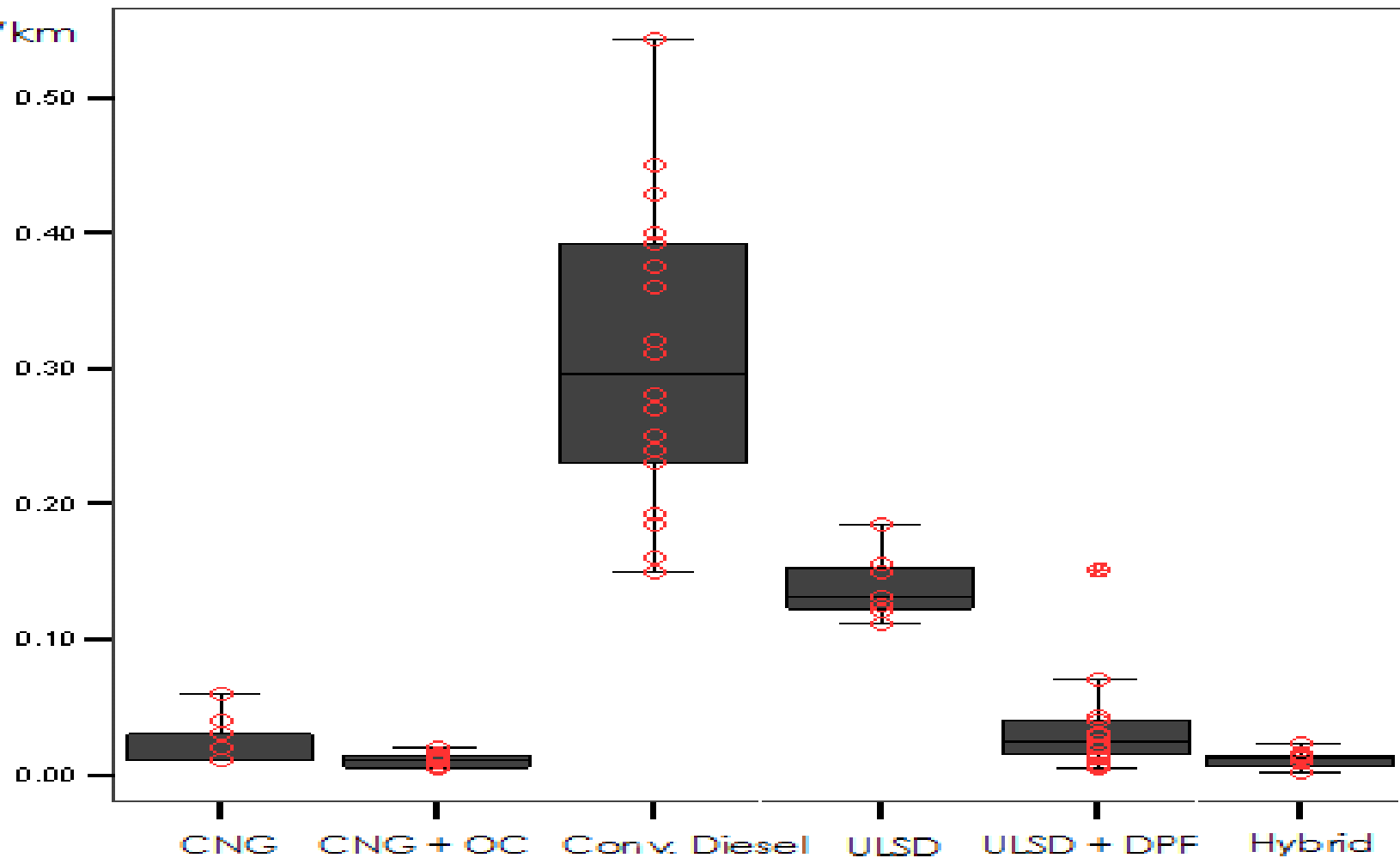
Qualitative Comparison of Emissions

	CNG	CNG + Oxidation Catalyst	Conven- tional Diesel	Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel	Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel + Particulate Filters	Hybrid Diesel+ Electric
PM-10	Low	Very Low	Very High	High	Low	Very Low
NOx	Very High	Very Low	High	Medium	High	Very Low
NMHC		Very High	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
CO	Very High	Very Low	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Very Low
GHG	High	Medium	Low	Low	Very High	Very Low
Formaldehydes	Very High	Low	Low	Low	Very Low	
Acetaldehydes	Very High	Medium	Medium	Very High	Very Low	
Cost	Medium	Medium	Very Low	Low	Low	High

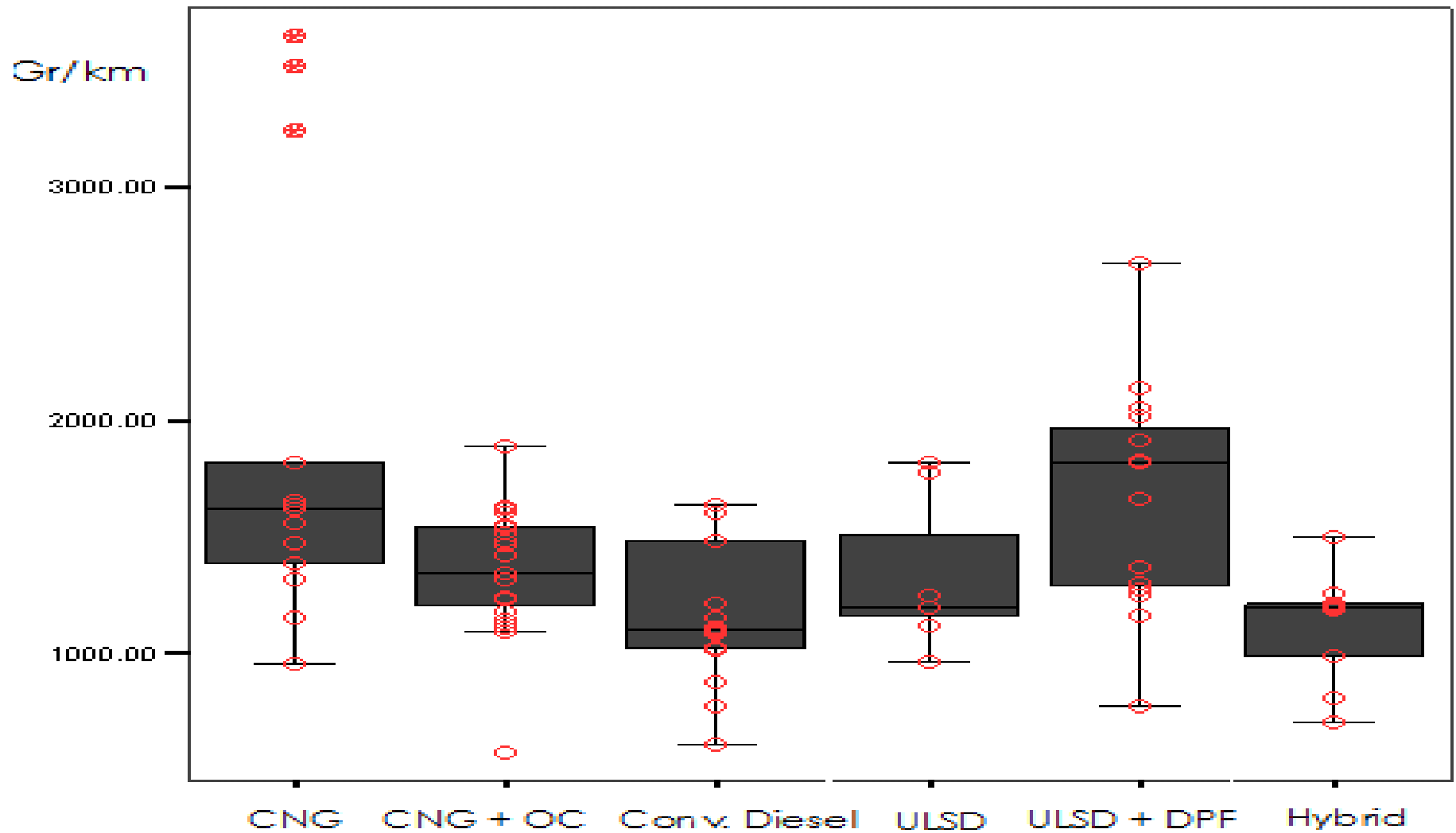
Source: The authors based on Martínez et al, 2010

PM₁₀

Gr/km

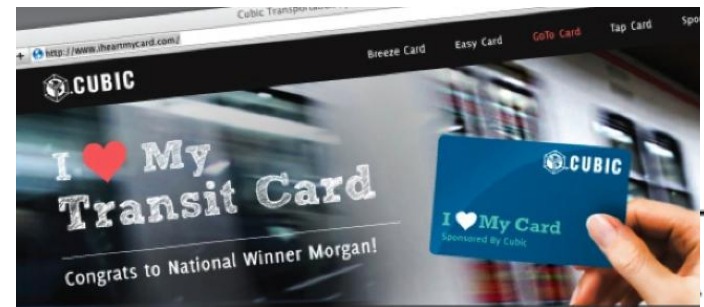


Greenhouse Gases (GHG)



ITS – Fare Collection

- Advanced contactless smart cards are the most common media; flexible, secure, convenient
- Technologies:
 - MIFARE, introduced in 1994, market share of more than 70%
 - Octopus, in Honk Kong since 1997: applications in the Netherlands, Dubai and New Zealand
 - Cubic, in 40 markets around the world
 - Visa/Mastercard
- New: NFC and EMV; for use with cellular phones; under development in 80 countries



ITS – Planning and Operations

- Advanced route design – heuristics
- Bus and crew scheduling
- Advanced bus and crew scheduling
- Advanced operational control AVL/CAD
- Control: holding, early doors closing, TSP
- Traffic Signal Priority TSP

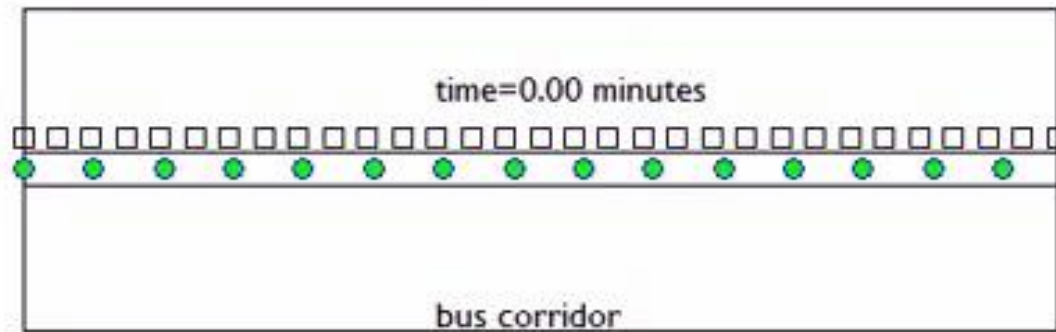


Avoiding Bus Bunching through Real Time

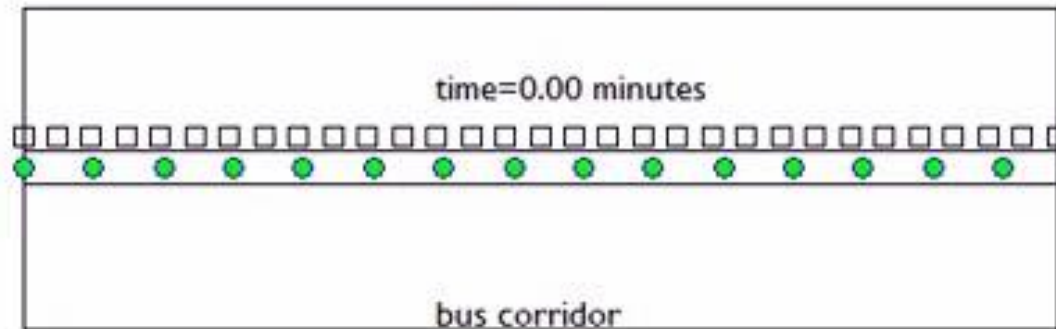
Control Strategies

Delgado, Muñoz, Giesen

No Control



HBLRT

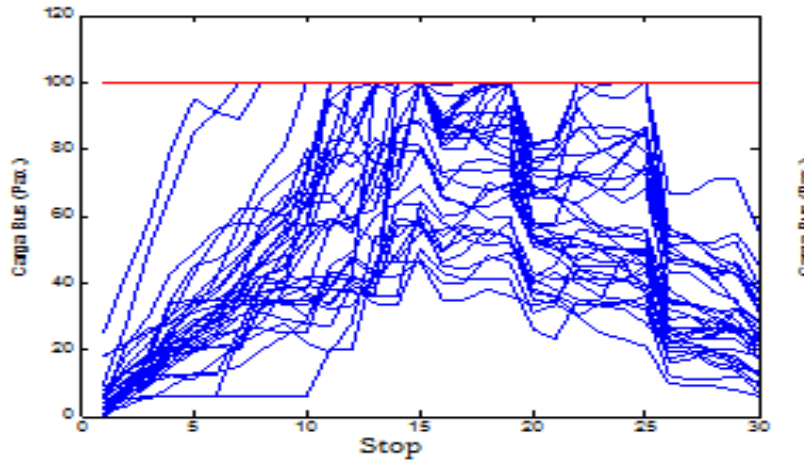


Results: High frequency scenario

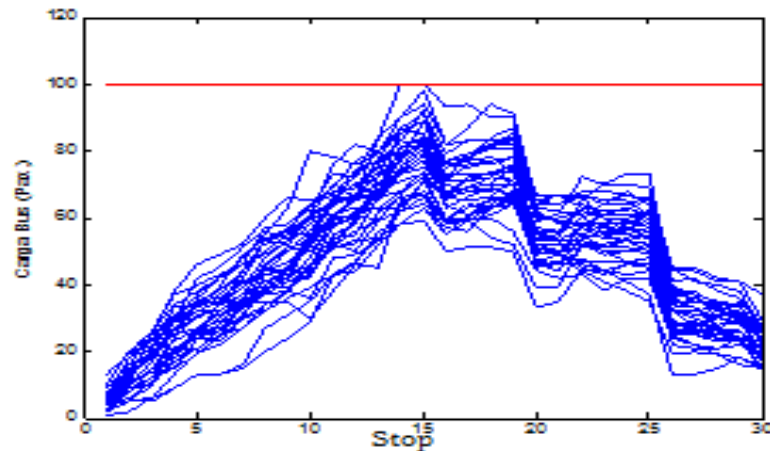
Transit Users

	No	
	Control	Proposed
W_{first}	7636.32	1438.62
Std. Dev.	649.36	146.56
% reduction		-81.16
W_{extra}	6218.71	1010.52
Std. Dev.	2265.24	82.04
% reduction		-83.75
$W_{\text{in-veh}}$	175.32	1561.34
Std. Dev.	31.69	77.3
% reduction		790.55
$W_{\text{t light}}$	4052.81	2965.1
Std. Dev.	88.27	110.27
% reduction		-26.84
Total	18083.16	6975.58
Std. Dev.	2600.63	275.12
% reduction		-61.42

5. Results: Bus Loads (Capacity reached & high frequency)

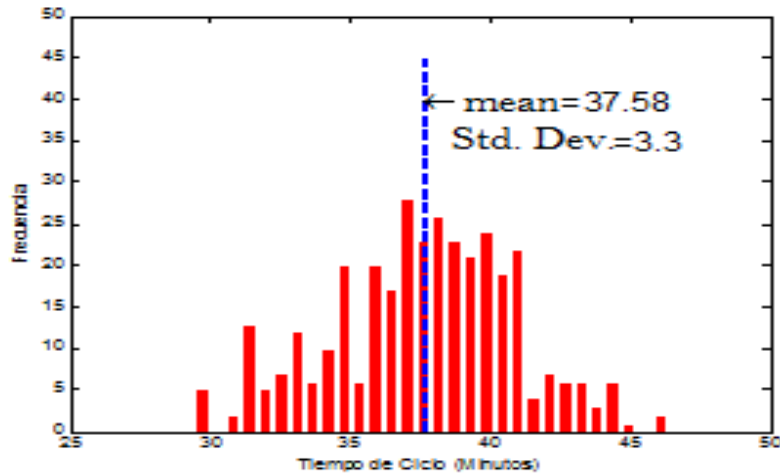


a) No control

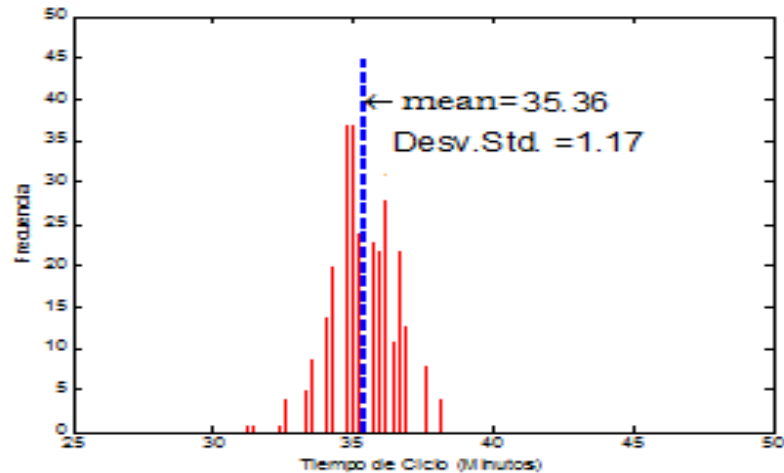


c) Proposed

5. Results: Cycle Time (Capacity reached & high frequency)



a) No control



c) Proposed

Results: Waiting time Distribution Scenario 1

(Capacity reached & high frequency)

% of passengers that have to wait between:

Period 15-25

Period 25-120

	0-2 min	2-4 min	> 4 min	0-2 min	2-4 min	> 4 min
No Control	57.76	29.60	12.64	63.46	27.68	8.86
Threshold	78.15	20.64	1.21	82.52	16.46	1.02
H	79.24	20.29	0.47	87.30	12.62	0.08
HBL	78.47	21.33	0.20	89.40	10.59	0.01



¡Muchas Gracias!



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