

# SMART MOBILITY

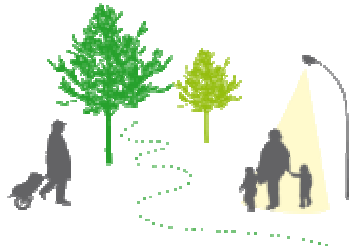


**Pawan Mulukutla**

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*What do we want from **our cities** !*

# Cities



SAFE



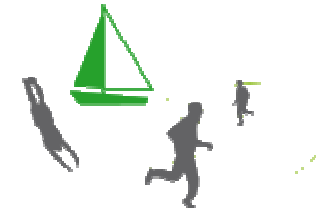
LIVELY



CITY LIFE



PEOPLE MOVEMENT



HEALTHY



ATTRACTIVE

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We need **Mobility for all !**











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What do we **See?**



# Efficiency

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- Congestion in Bangalore costs the city approximately Rs. 7,600 Crore per Year in lost economic output and excessive fuel use
- This is ~5% of the city's GDP

Sources:

Verma, A. and Rahul, T.M. (2013) "Economic Impact of non-motorised transport in Indian Cities", Research in Transportation Economics 38(1)

Mckinsey Global Institute, (2011), "Mapping the Economic Power of Cities"



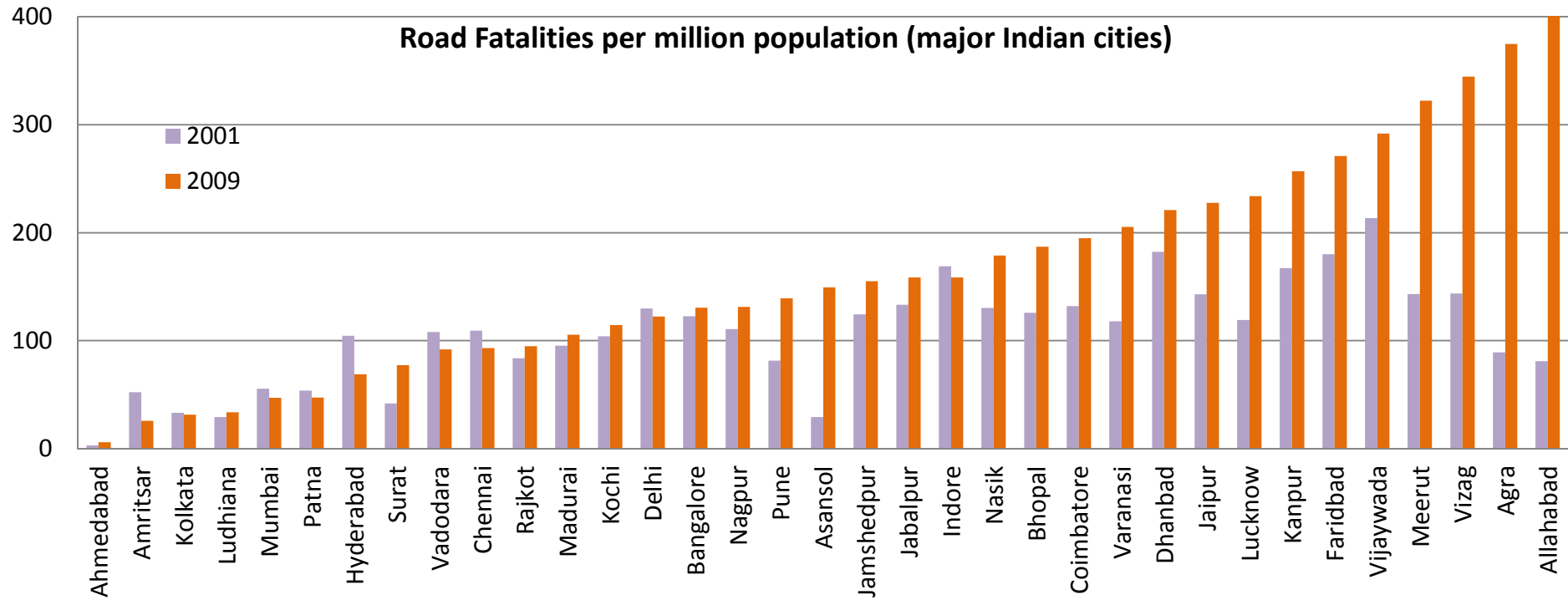
# Safety

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- 120,000 people die due to road traffic accidents annually (highest in the world)
- Nearly 50% of these are pedestrians and other non-motorised transport users in million-plus cities
- Traffic accidents are the #1 cause of death amongst males aged 18-35

Sources:  
WHO (2012) "Global status on Road Safety"  
NCRBI Annual Accident Database

# Safety



Sources:  
Various – CDPs, CMPs, NCRBI Annual Accident Database

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Right to **Breathe !**

# Challenges

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- *Population Growth*- 300 million additional people by 2030
- *Increasing motorization* -- Private motorized transport accounts for less than one-third of trips reported by C40 cities, but contributes to [73 percent of GHG emissions](#).
- *Traffic safety* - By 2030, traffic fatalities are expected to become the fifth leading cause of death globally.
- *Air quality* - Deteriorating air quality and harmful pollution are rampant in today's cities. Last winter, for example, New Delhi's air pollution was [60 times higher](#) than the level deemed to be safe.



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We are facing a **Perfect Storm!**

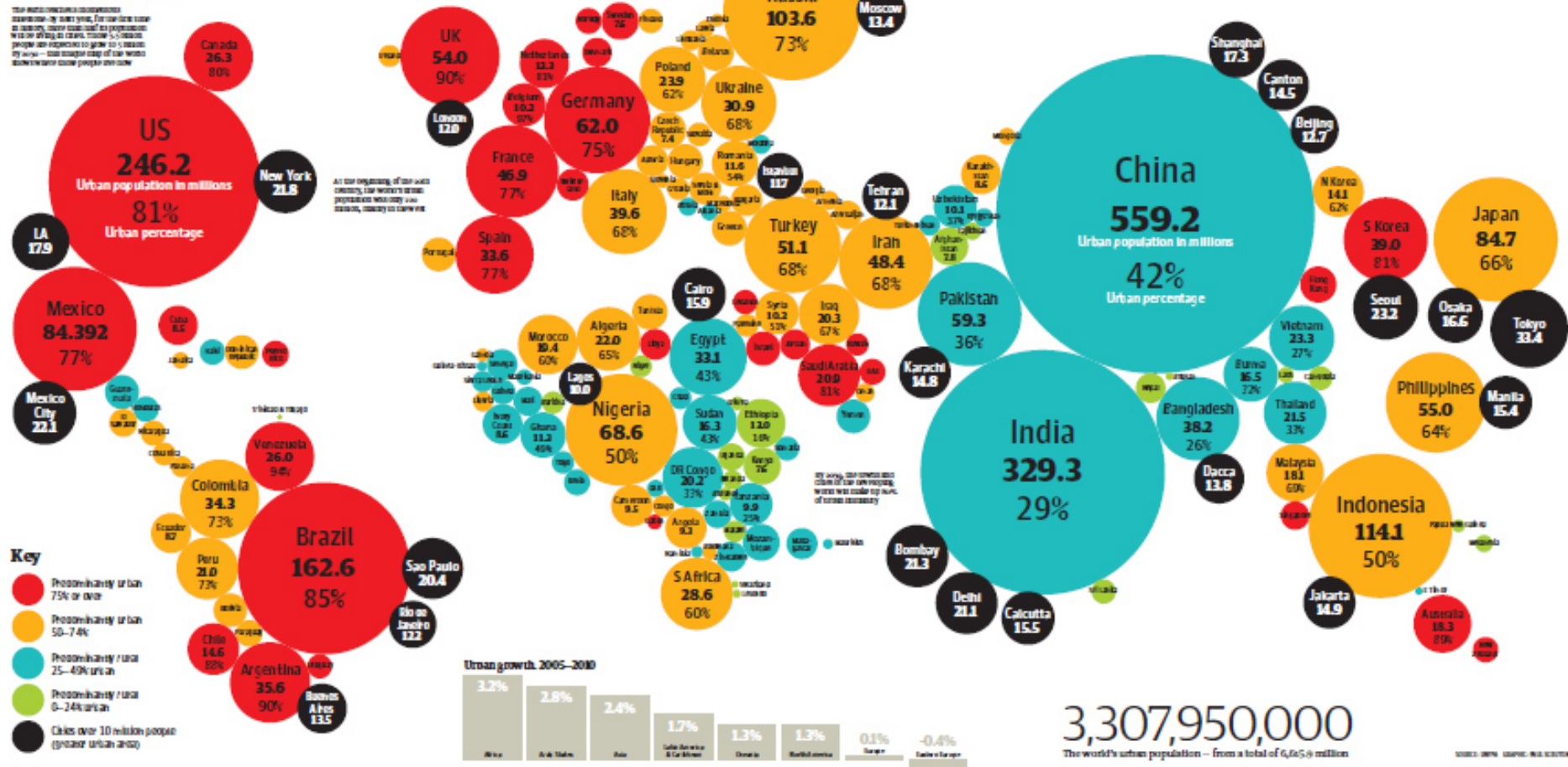
# Global Urbanization- 2010

Source: UNFPA

## The new urban world

The world's new urban world is characterized by a rapid increase in the number of cities, more people living in cities, and a growing number of people who are expected to live in cities by 2050 - the major step of the world's development will be the way

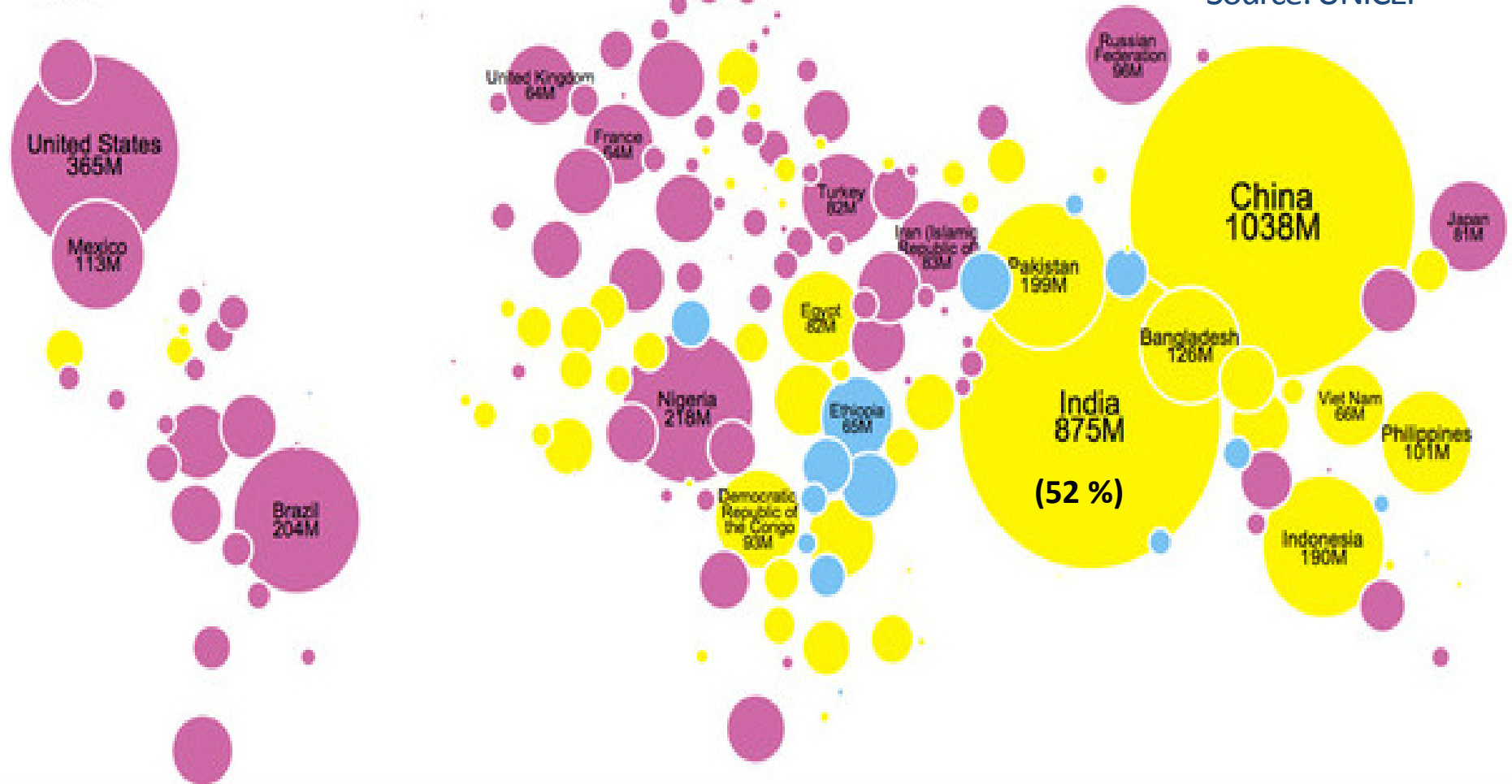
As the majority of the world's country, the world's urban population is expected to increase, mainly in developing



# Global Urbanization- 2050

2050

Source: UNICEF



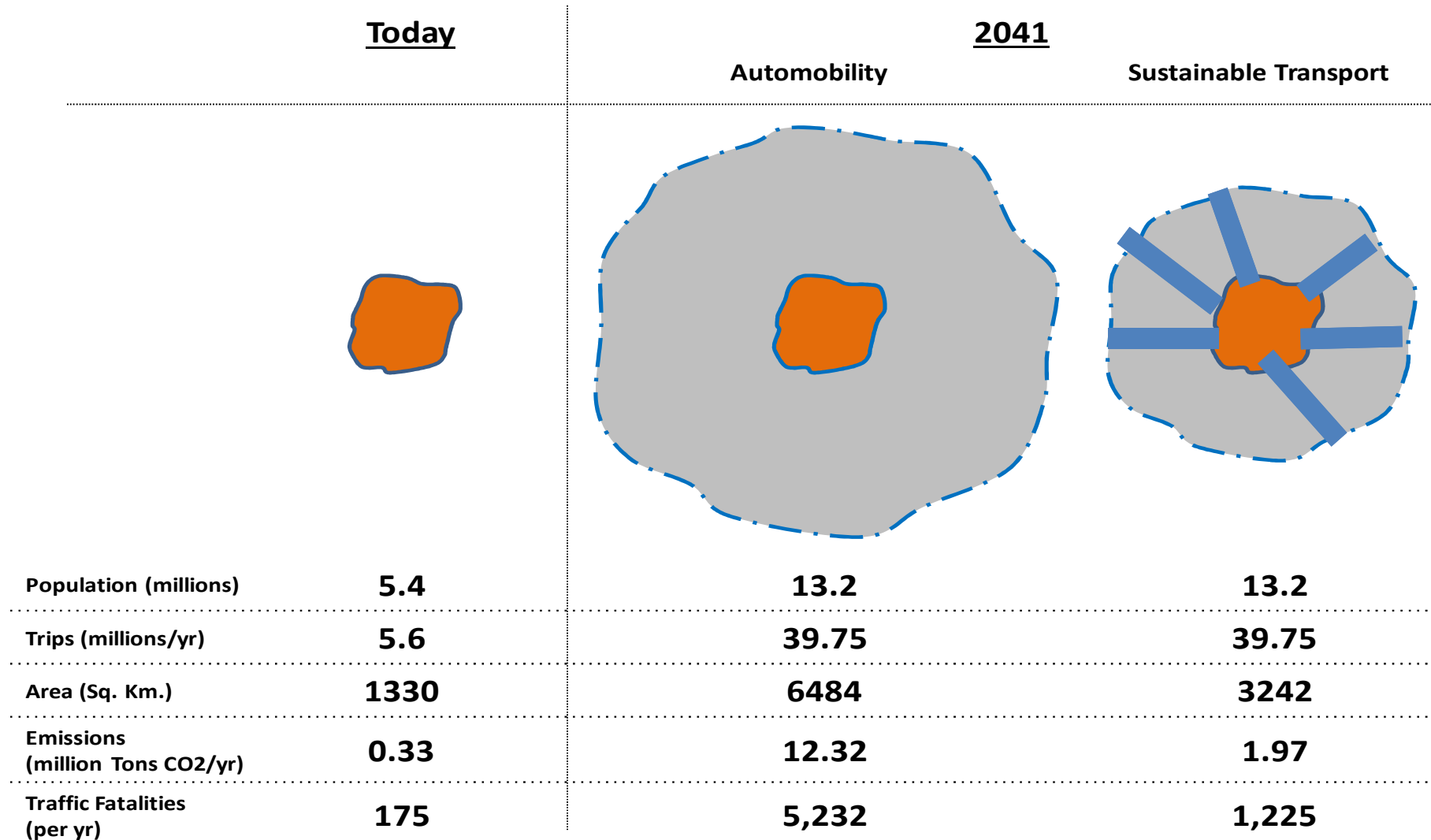
# Global Land Transport Infrastructure Requirements- 2050

Alternative Scenarios	Transport infrastructure requirements, expenditure and investments	CO2eq emissions Million Ton
<b>Emphasis on Private Transport (4 Degree Scenario)</b>	25 million paved road lane km 335K rail track km 45-77K km2 Parking 250-350K km2 area USD 45 trillion investment (0.7% Global GDP) USD 120 trillion expenditures (2% Global GDP)	9,971
<b>Emphasis on Public Transport AVOID- SHIFT- IMPROVE [23% less veh-km] (2 Degree Scenario)</b>	15 million paved road lane km 535 K rail track km, +90 K HSR +25 K BRT (10 times) 27K km2 Parking USD 100 trillion expenditures (1.6% Global GDP, 20 trillion savings)	3,595 [36%]

Source: International Energy Agency

# Scenario Building in Master Plans

*Benefits, drawbacks and long terms implications of city level choices could be better understood*



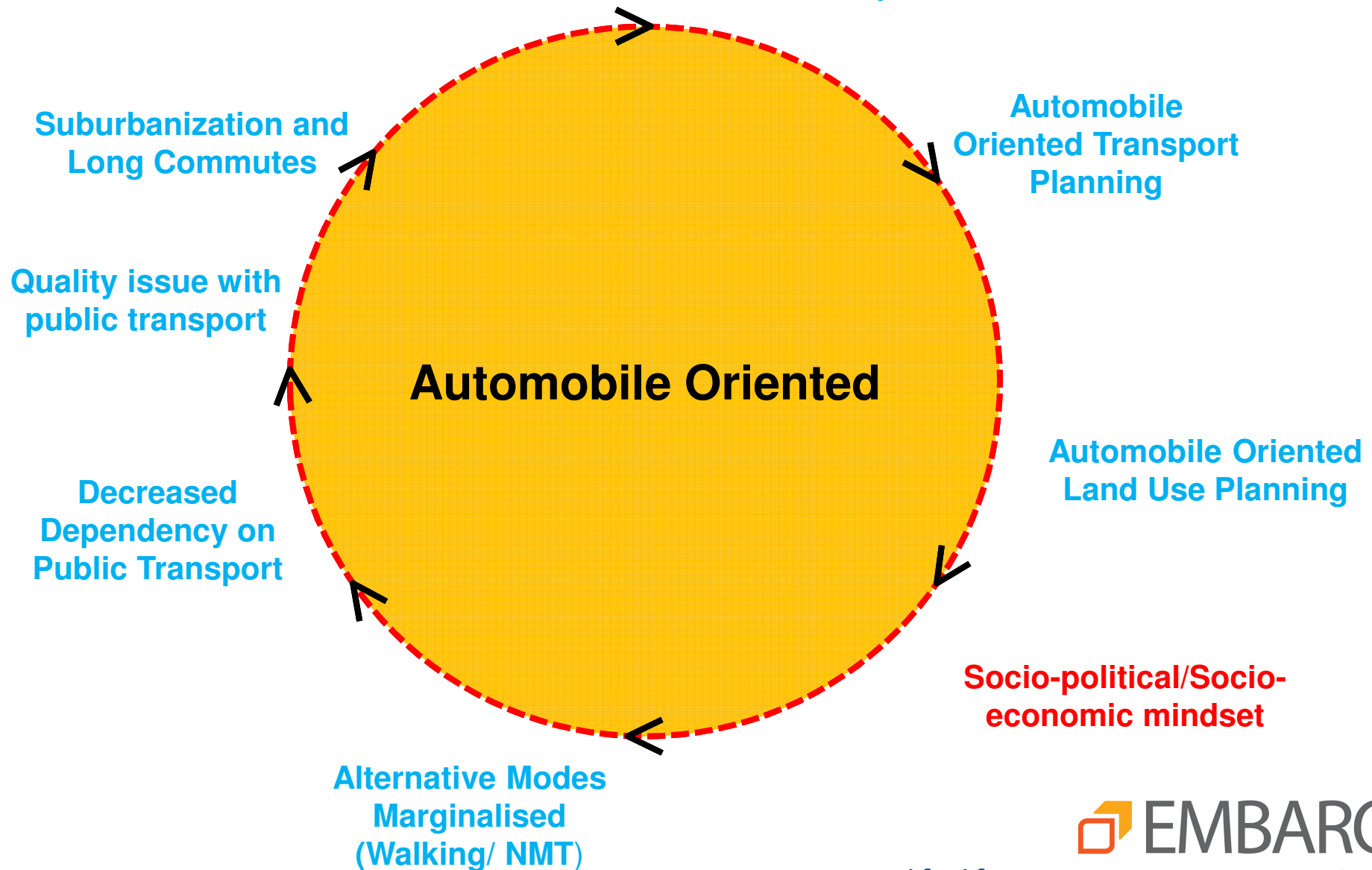
*Case: Ahmedabad, scenario estimated by EMBARQ India*

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Yet, we are caught up in a **vicious circle !**

# Vicious Cycle

Increasing Vehicle  
Ownership



Source: Modified from VTPI

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*“We need to **STOP** building cities as if everyone is 30 years old and athletic”*  
*- Mr. Gil Penalosa, Director 8-80 Cities*



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We need to be **SMART** in identifying our  
**priorities!**

# Strategy for Smart Mobility

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- **AVOID**- Dependency on private vehicle usage- reduce the length, need for, and number of trips in private modes  
*“Avoid” cannot be achieved without smart, compact urban development and access to high quality sustainable transport*
- **SHIFT**- “Shift” trips towards the most sustainable mode, almost always walking, cycling or public transport
- **IMPROVE**- Technology’s place in transport, helping to improve fuel efficiency, route efficiency, and more

# Five Principles of Smart Mobility

**30:30**

**Buses as  
mass  
transit**

**Parking**

**Integration**

**Measure  
Performance**

# Five Principles of Smart Mobility

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## Principle 1-

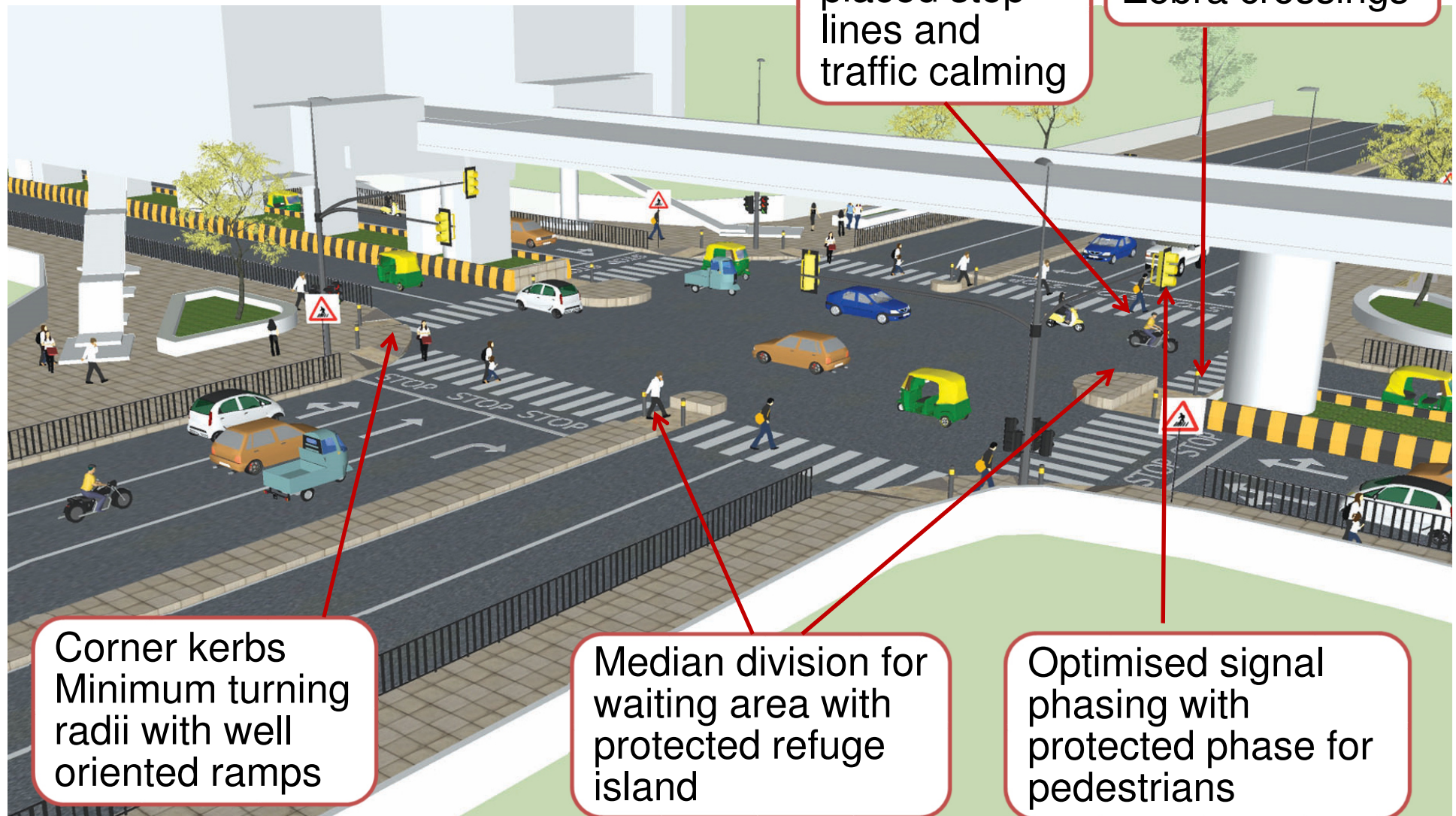
- 30:30- No road wider than 30m and designed for speeds slower than 30kmph (Priority for building walking & cycling facilities)

# Safer Public Streets

- Creating a safe and pleasant environment for all modes



# Safer Public Streets



Appropriately placed stop lines and traffic calming

Properly aligned Zebra crossings

Corner kerbs  
Minimum turning radii with well oriented ramps

Median division for waiting area with protected refuge island

Optimised signal phasing with protected phase for pedestrians



# Safer Public Streets- Before Improvement





# Safer Public Streets- After Improvement



# Five Principles of Smart Mobility

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## Principle 2-

➤ Buses to deliver mass transport











**Expert Technical  
Advice to iBus, Indore**









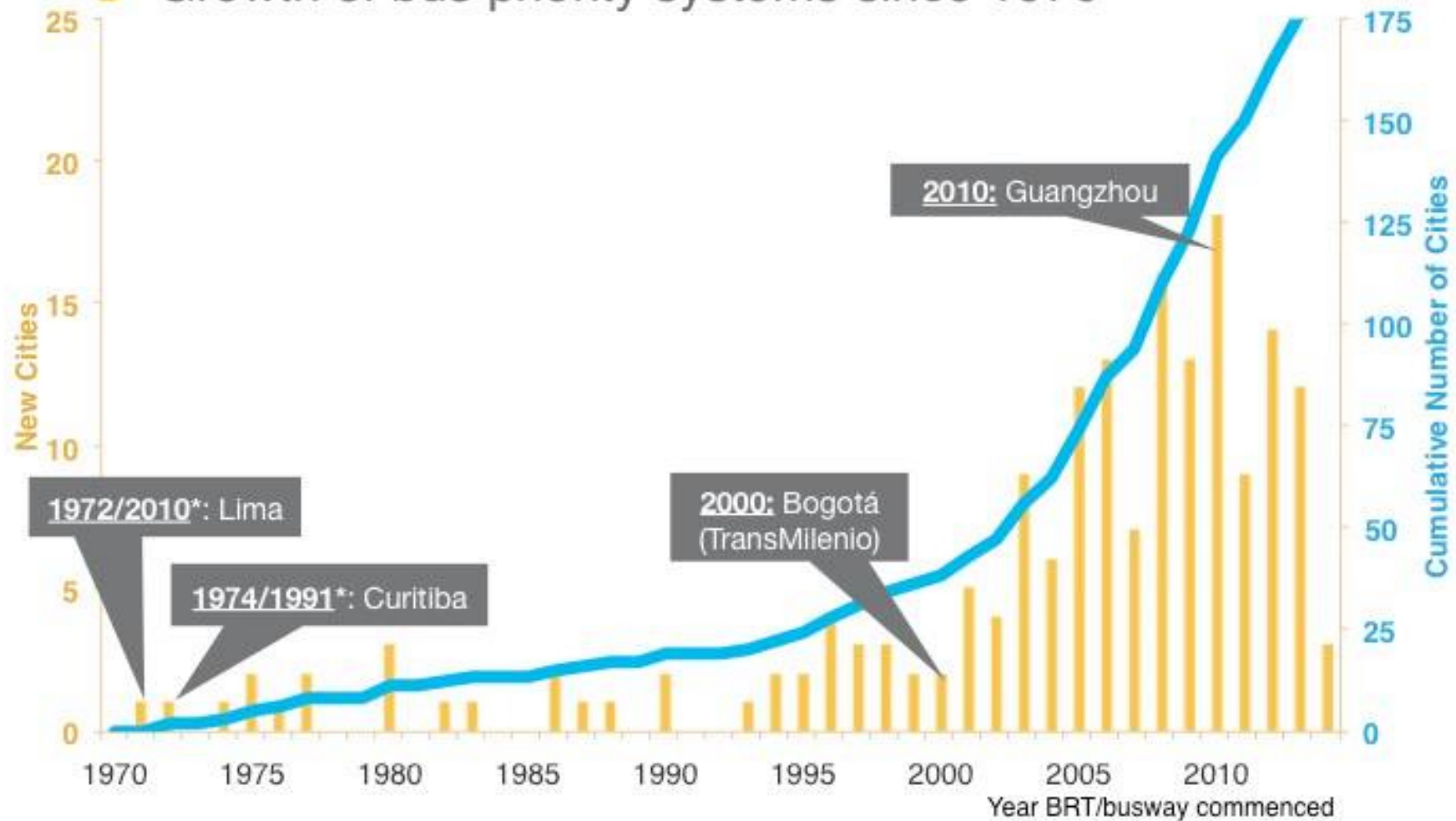




1999, Bogota Columbia

# Bus priority systems in the world

➤ Growth of bus priority systems since 1970





2009, Ahmedabad - India



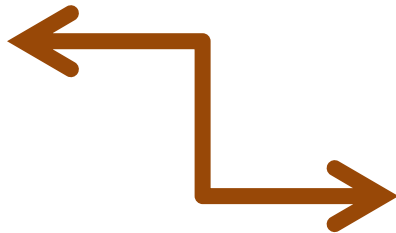
2010, Guangzhou - China

# Introduction: BMTC

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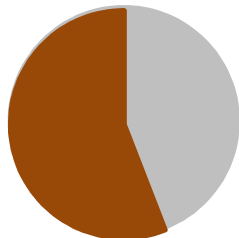
**6,472 Buses (688 AC, 5655 Ordinary)**



**2,398 Routes**



**4.9 Million Passengers Daily**



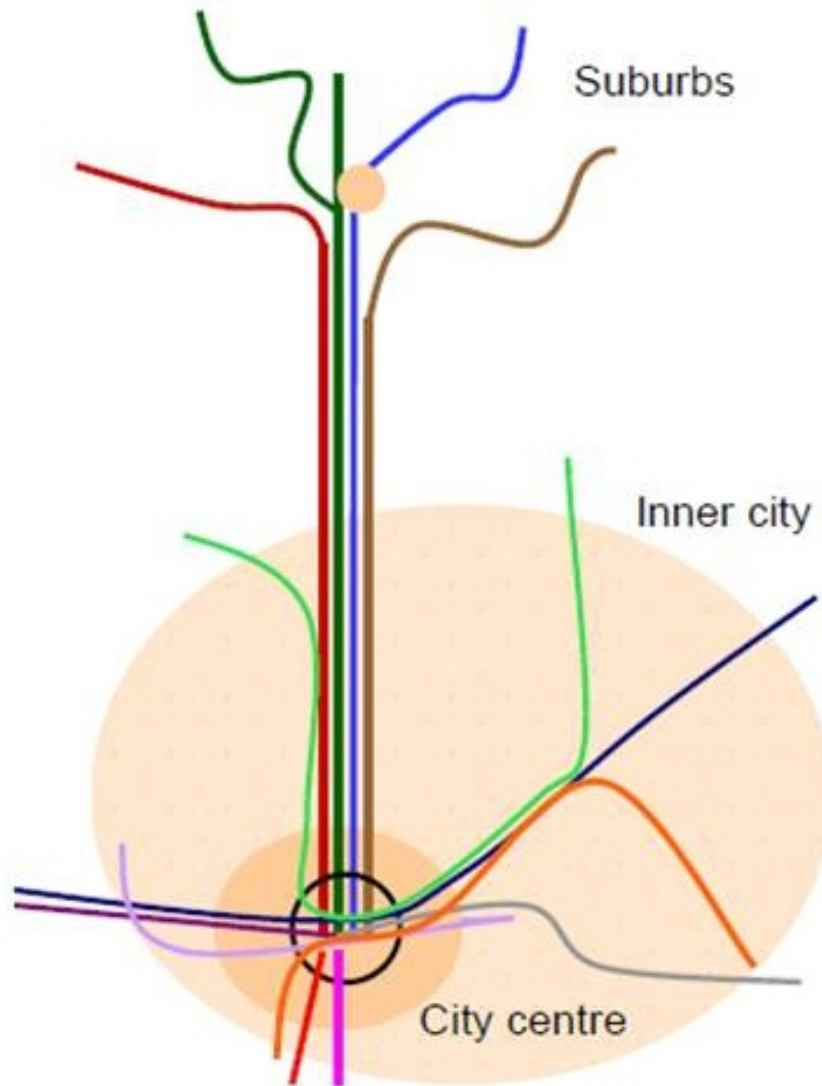
**52% of Motorised Trips**



*Source(s): BMTC, Urban Mobility Indicators 2013*



# Introduction: Direct Services Model



- Bangalore, like most cities in India, utilises the 'Direct Services' model for bus transport
- This means every locality in the city is provided with its own bus route to the city centre, city market and other major destinations
- This model works well for smaller cities, but becomes increasingly inefficient for large cities

# Issues with the Direct Services Model

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## ➤ Very Large Number of Routes in System

- As the city grows, the number of bus routes increases exponentially
- BMTC now operates 2,398 routes. This is far higher than other cities such as Seoul (~400), London (~700) and Shanghai (~1000) with similar levels of bus ridership

## ➤ Poor Service Levels on Individual Routes

- Fleet size cannot keep up with the exponential growth in route numbers
- BMTC operates 6,472 buses on 2,398 routes - 2.7 buses/route
- The majority of routes are served by only 1 or 2 buses – frequency on these routes is very low

## ➤ Excessive Complexity for Users

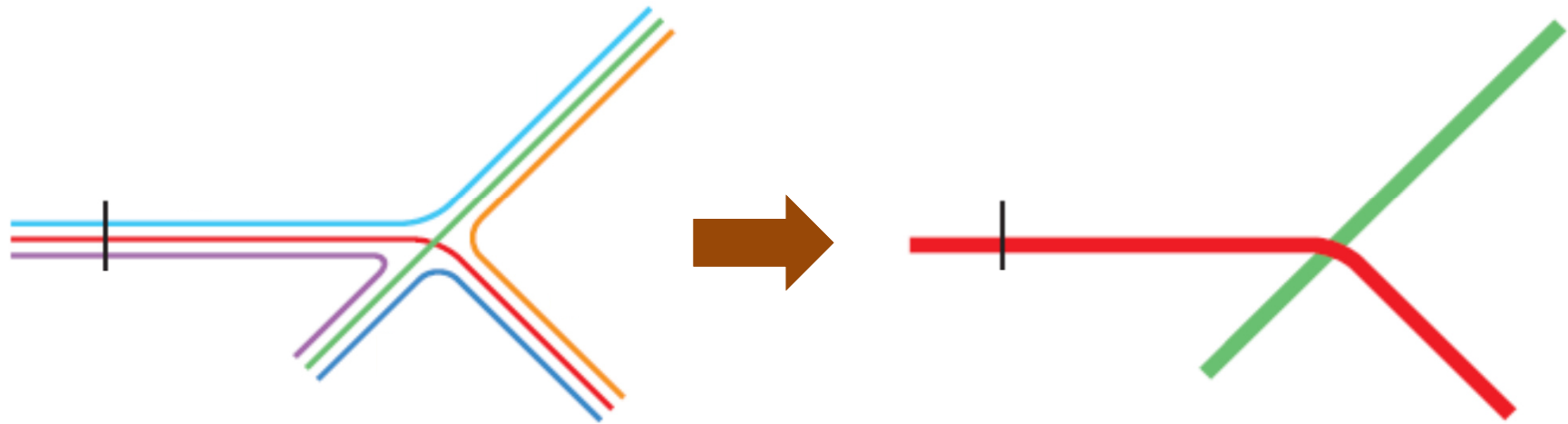
- With 2,398 routes, the system is very complex and difficult for users to navigate. This is also a barrier to entry for new users
- Creating simple user information systems, like maps at bus stops, is almost impossible – many bus stops have 50+ routes passing through them

# The Frequent Bus Network

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## ***Principle #1:***

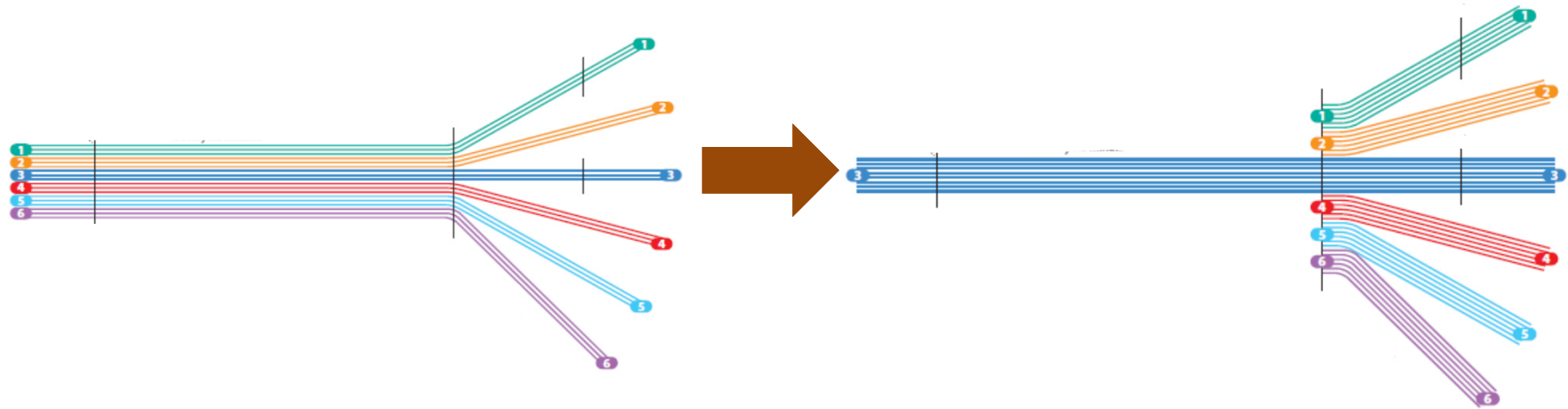
Individual Routes along Major Roads are rationalised into a small number of Very High Frequency Routes



# The Frequent Bus Network

## ***Principle #2:***

Travel Patterns that require moving beyond the main road are served by routes connecting to the Frequent Bus Network at interchange points

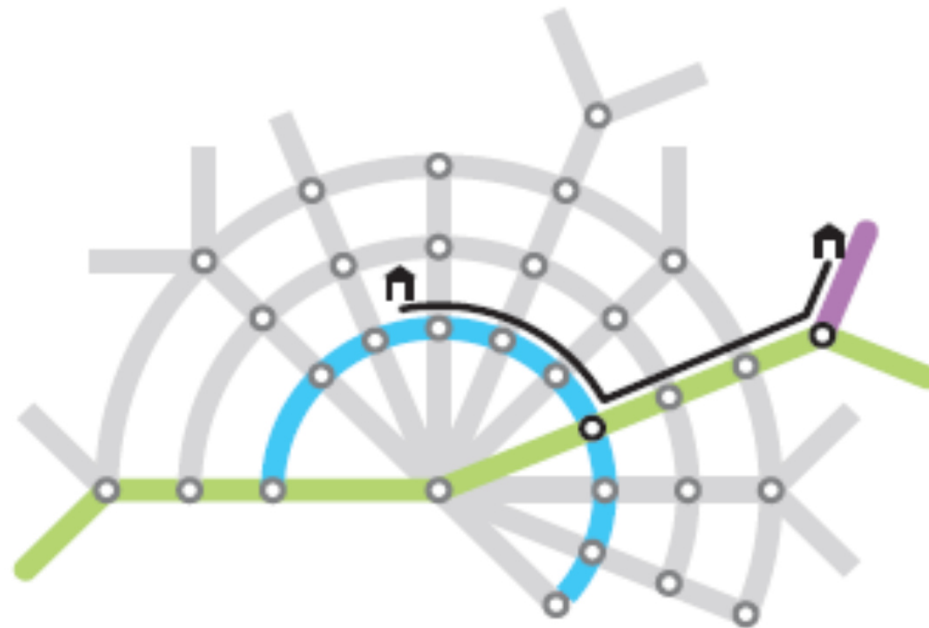


# The Frequent Bus Network

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## ***Principle # 3:***

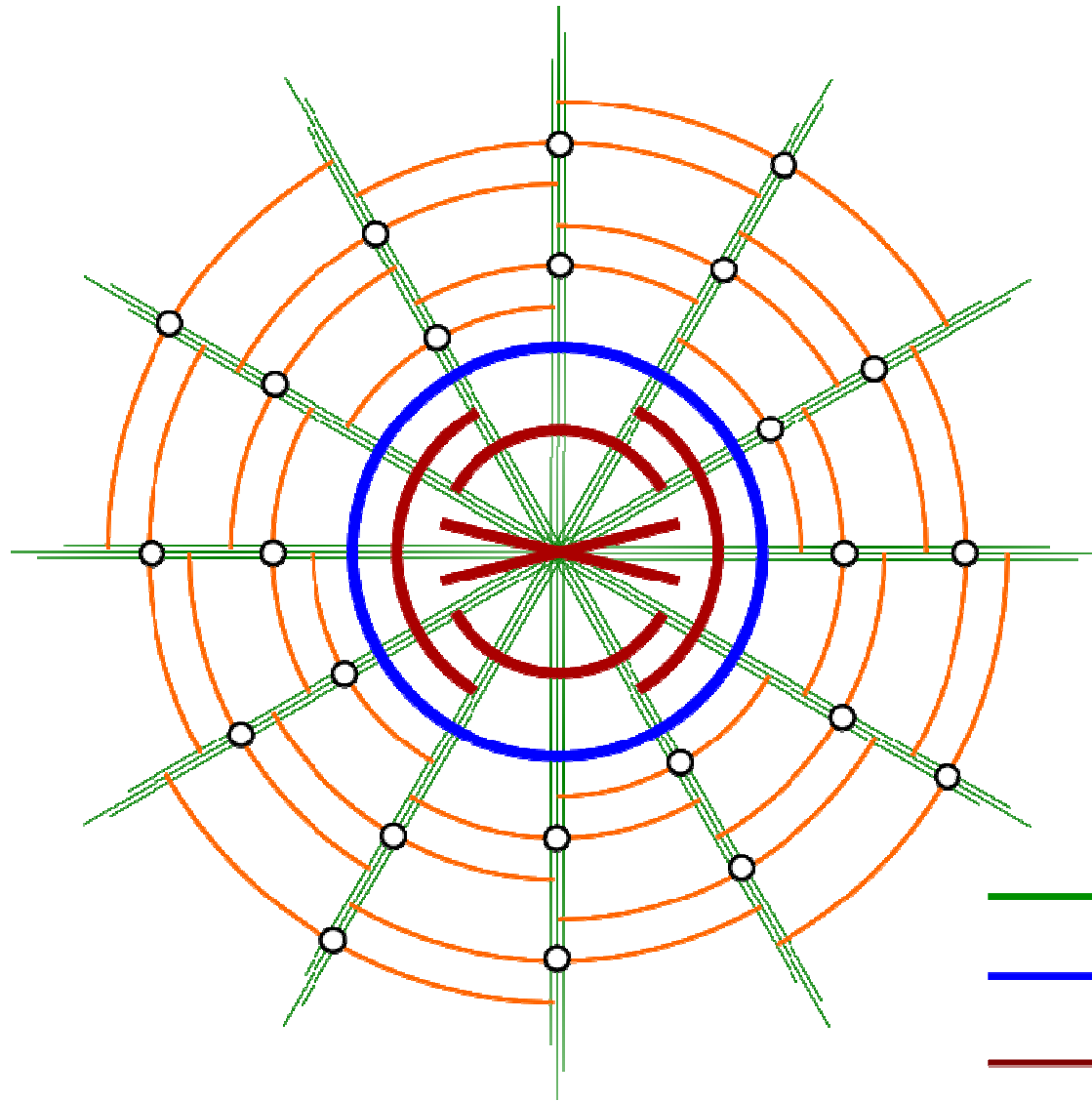
Specific Travel Patterns are served not by direct routes, but by a collection of 'direction-oriented' services connected by transfers



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*Implementing  
The Frequent Bus Network in  
Bangalore (BMTC)*

# Step 1: The BIG Bus Network



*The BIG Bus Network is a  
Connective Grid of  
Very High Frequency, Direction-  
Oriented services along Main  
Roads*

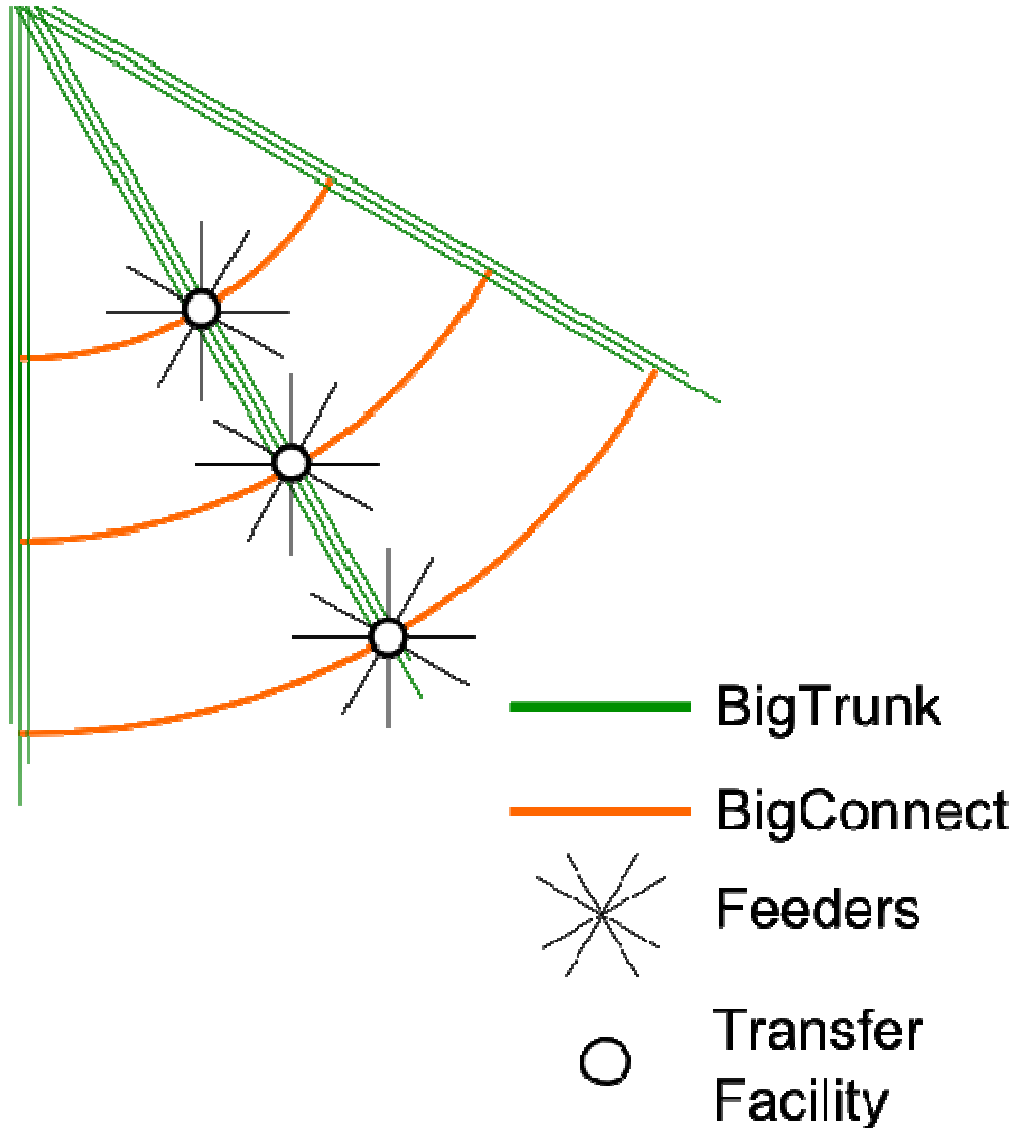
**BIG**

=

**Bangalore Intra-city Grid**

- BigTrunk
- BigCircle
- BigCity
- BigConnect

# Step 2: Feeder Services



*Localities which lie off of main roads are served with high frequency feeder services*

*i.e. Feeder services will connect localities to the BIG Bus Network*



# Step 3: Integrated Fare System



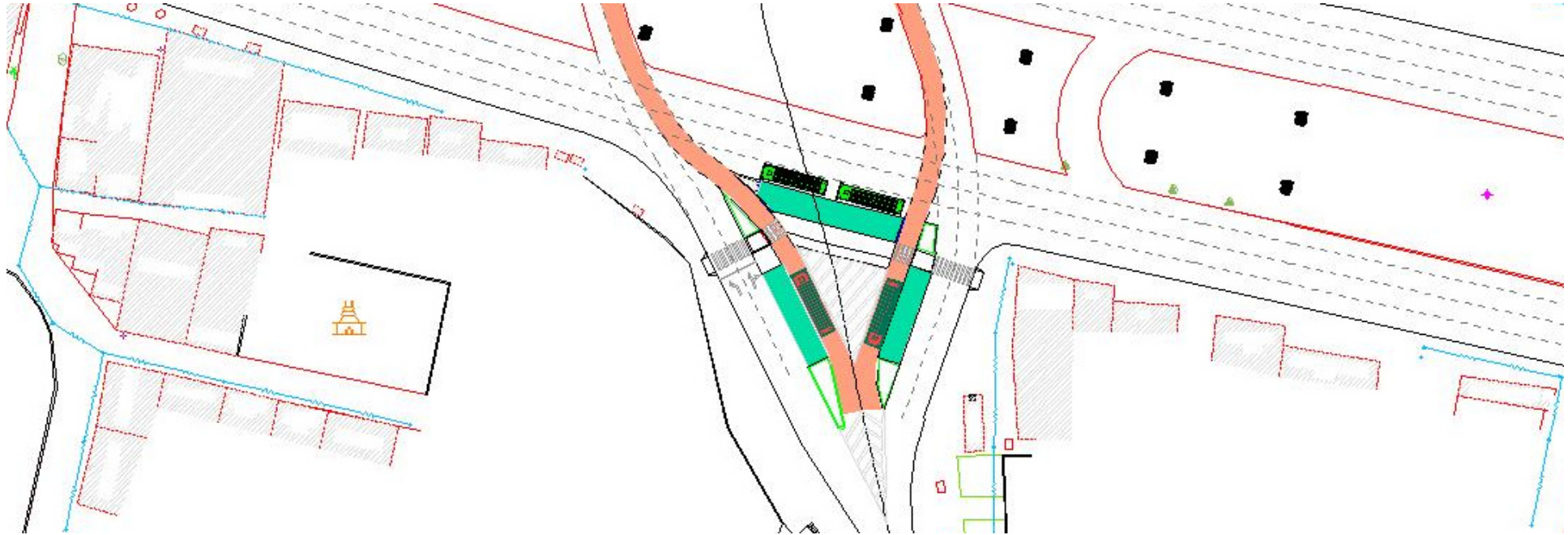
- An integrated fare system will ensure transfers are convenient and cheap
- BMTc is procuring Electronic Ticketing Machines and a Smartcard Fare System for this purpose

# Step 4: Unified Branding



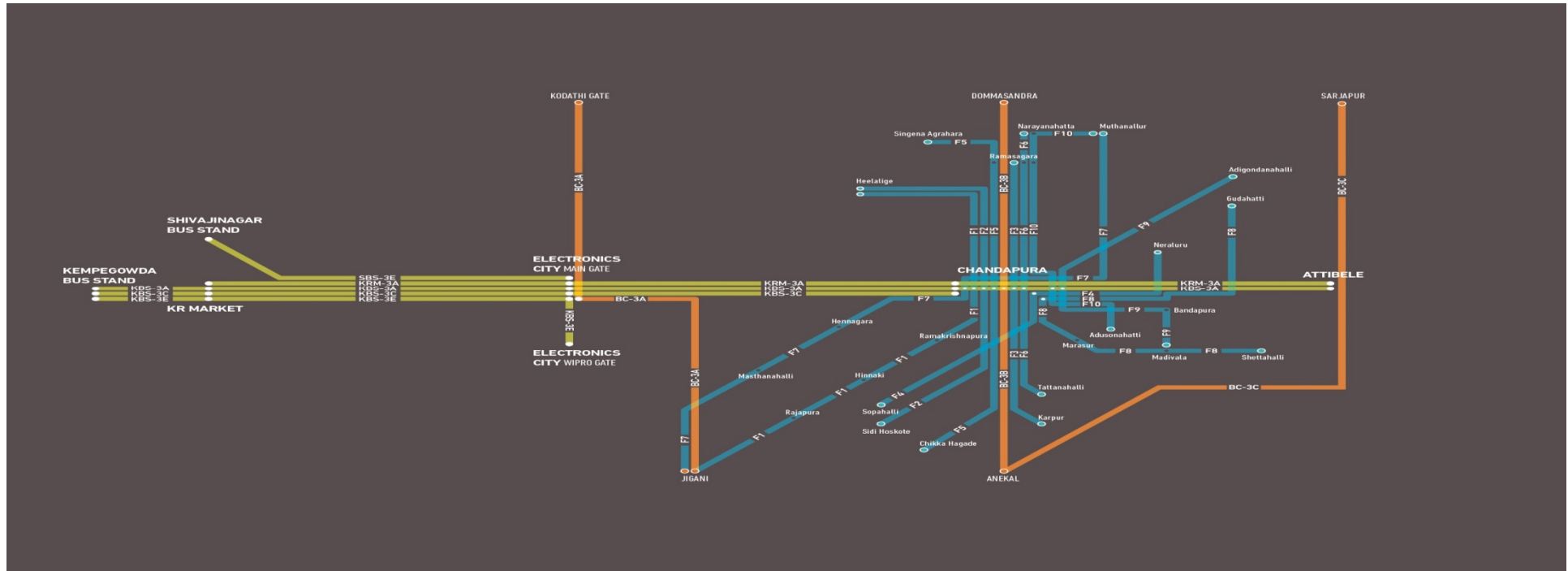
- Unified Branding of BIG Bus Network service components will ensure easy understanding of the system

# Step 5: Transfer Facilities



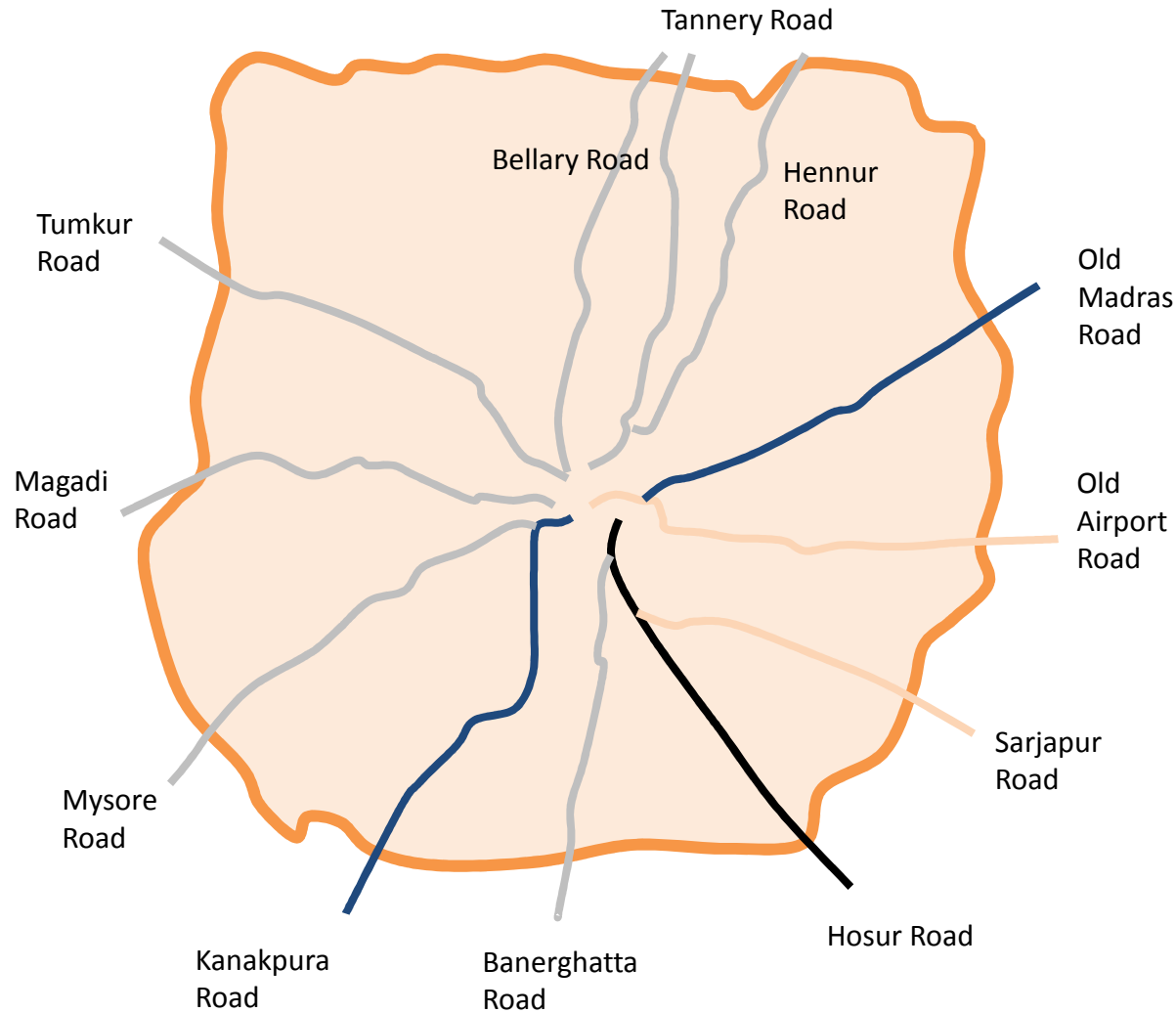
- High quality yet small footprint transfer facilities at interchange junctions will facilitate convenient and comfortable transfers

# Step 6: User Information Systems



- Simplification of network structure will allow for the development of user information at bus stops and terminals

# Implementation Progress



*The BIG Bus Network has already been implemented on 3 of 12 major arterial corridors in the city –*

*Hosur Road,  
Kanakpura Road  
&  
Old Madras Road*

# Impact Thus Far\*

aspect	indicator	before	after	change	
Simplicity	No. of Routes	63	30	- 52.4%	same service coverage area maintained
Service Quality	Average Wait Time (min)	53	23	- 56%	across all bus stops in system, weighted by passenger volume
Resources	Fleet Size	262	262	0%	improvements achieved without additional fleet requirement

- An Improved Public Transport experience for **2,15,000 passengers daily**
- **2.5 million passengers daily** are expected to benefit when expanded city-wide

\*Hosur Road Corridor

# BigTrunk launched by CM Siddaramiah

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# BigTrunk Launch at Vidhan Soudha





# BigTrunk on Road







**June 2013**

**BEST - Mumbai**

**Ashok Leyland BIS III CNG Bus**

**Before Training KMPKg – 2.7**

**After Training KMPKg – 5.4 (100%)**

# Five Principles of Smart Mobility

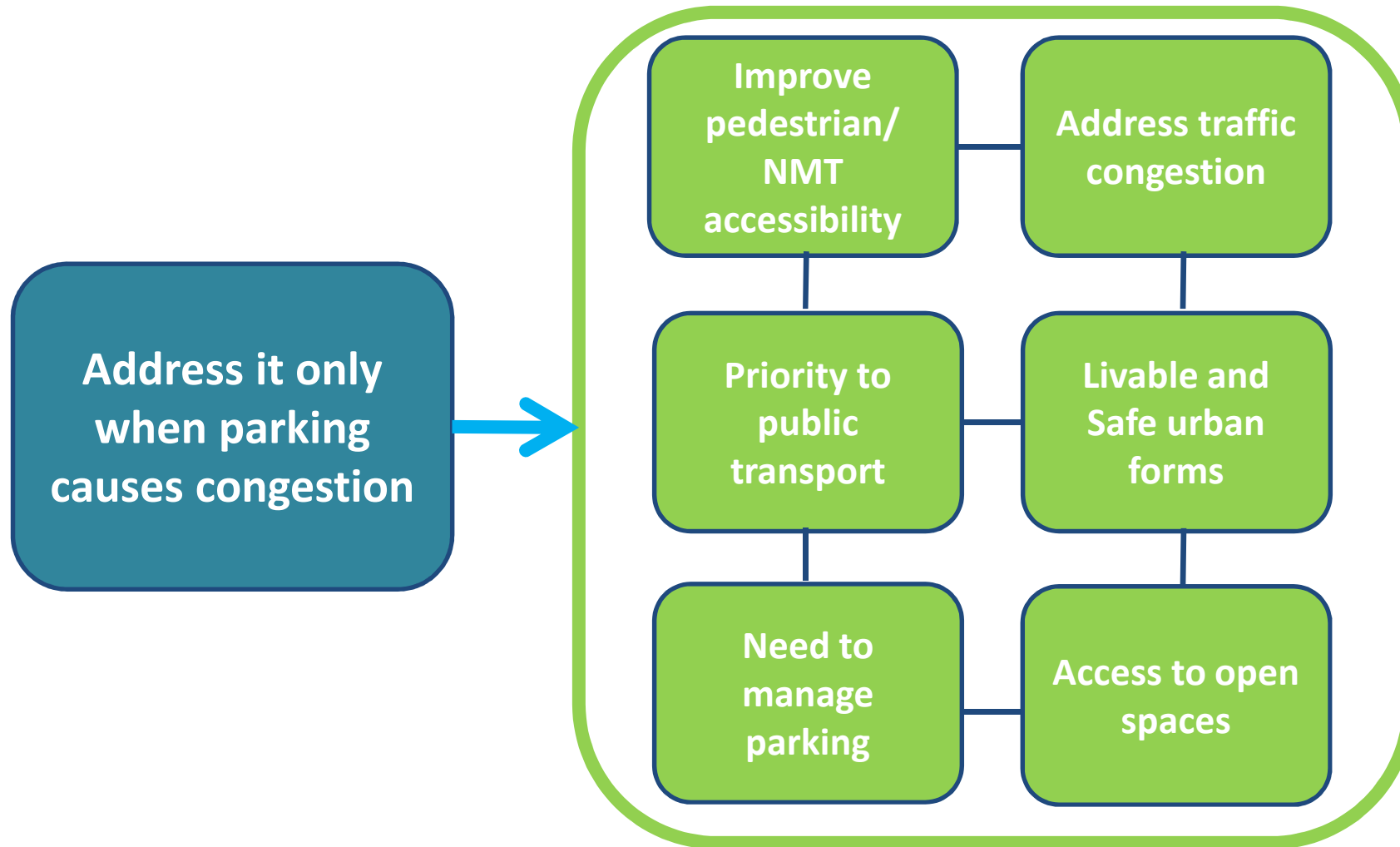
## Principle 3-

- Parking is priced. Paid off-street public parking, No on-street parking

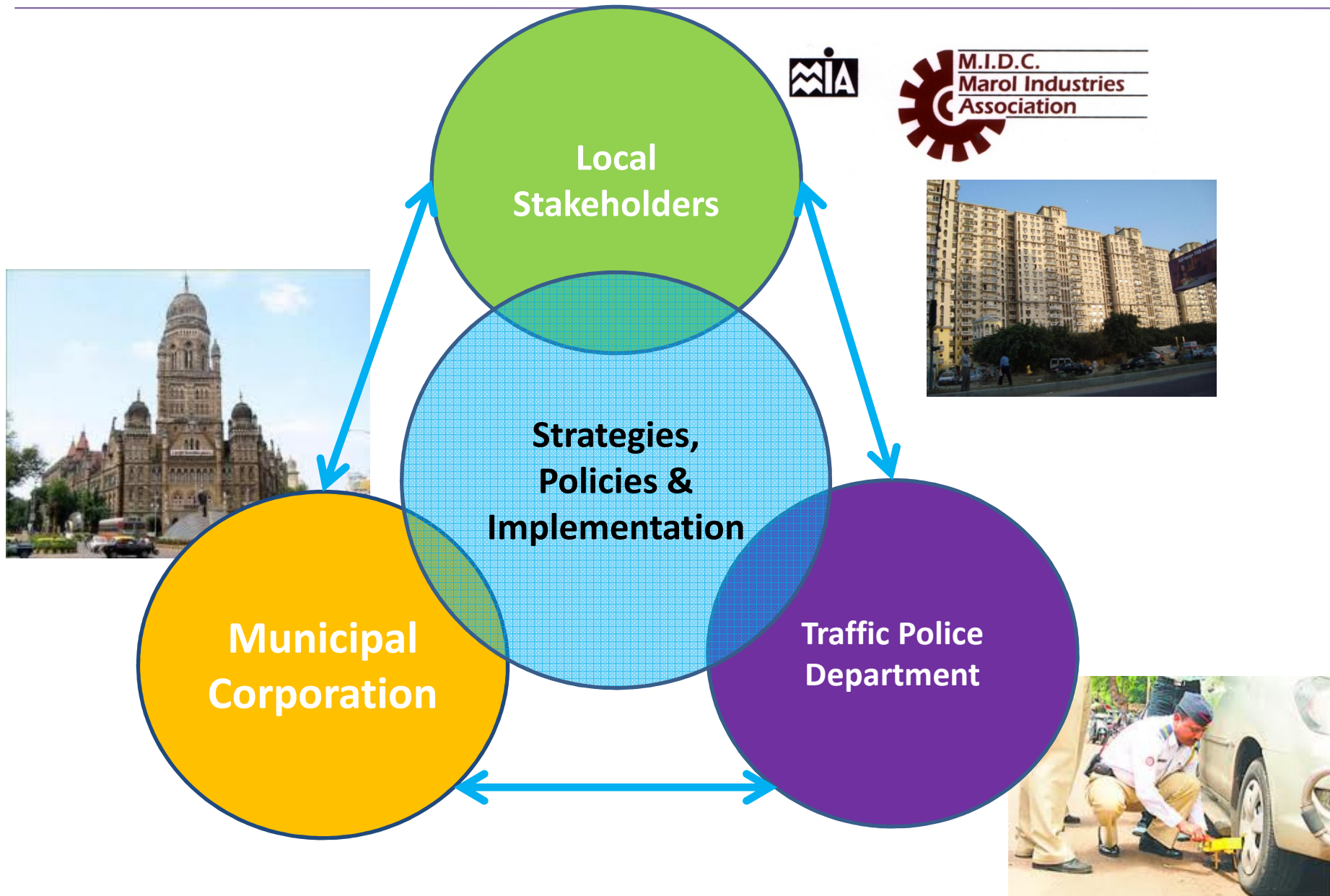


Photo Credit: EMBARQ India

# Changing our Mindset



# Local Area Approach needed for Parking



# Five Principles of Smart Mobility

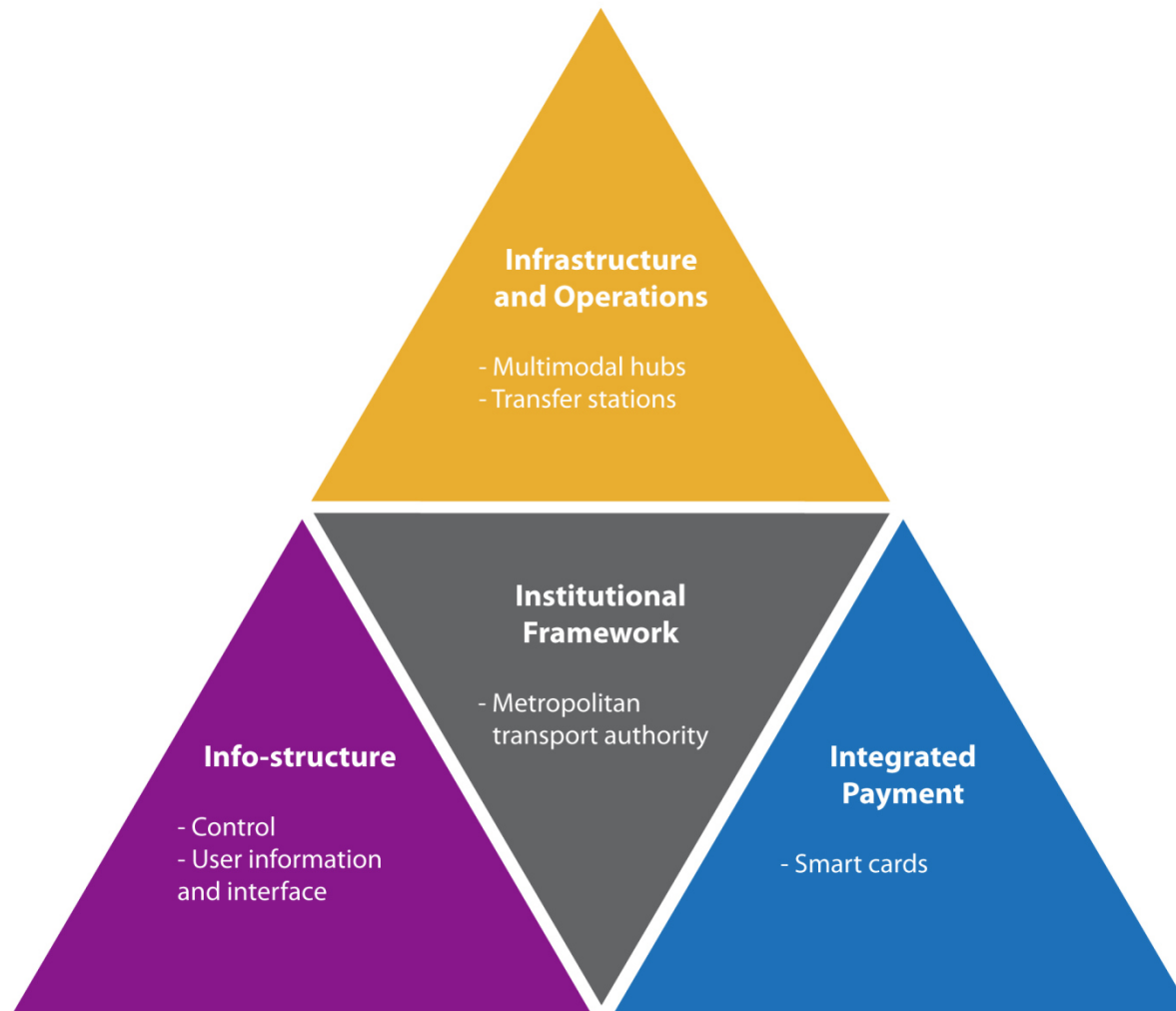
## Principle 4-

- Integration across all modes (Fare, Physical, Service, Institutional and Information) .  
Cashless transactions as per open standards



# Multimodal Integrations

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# Technology

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**Movement of the Indore BRTS is prioritised through TSP technology**



**AICTSL Surveillance System**



Database Manager - [Bus Stop GeoCoding]

Master Data Transactions Analysis Tools Tools

### Bus Stop Geocoding

busstop_id	busstop_name
66DUKAN	BUS ST-A
56 DUKAN	BUS ST-B
A P T C	BUS STOP
AASTHA	CINEMA HALL B
AASTHA	TALKIES BUS S-A
AASTHA	TALKIES BUS S-B
ABHAY	PRASHALA BUS S
AERODRUM	THANA BUS S-A
AERODRUM	THANA BUS S-B
AERODRUM	THANA BUS S-C
AGARWAL	TOLL NAKA BU
AGRASEN	CHAURAHNA BUS
AGRASEN	CI
AHILYA	ASHRAM BUS ST-A
AHILYA	ASHRAM BUS ST-B
AIRPORT	BUS STOP-B
AKHADA	BUS STOP-A
AKHADA	BUS STOP-B
AMAR	MARAD BUS STOP

Bus Stop Details

Bus Stop Id(Abb): 56 DUKAN BUS S

Busstop Name: 56 DUKAN BUS S

Zone Name: OUTSIDE

Sub Zone Name: OUTSIDE

Location X: 22.727319805757

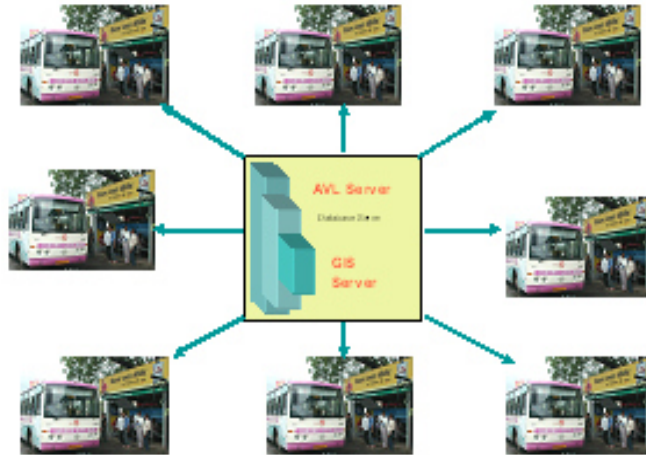
Location Y: 75.8844326462242

Bus Depot:  Display

Display Name:

Add Edit Delete

X:75.82 Y:22.79 12/4/2006 12:06 PM



Vehicle Tracking

File Edit Tools

Area 1

- Bus-501
- Bus-502
- Bus-503
- Bus-504
- Bus-506
- Bus-507
- Bus-508
- Bus-509
- Bus-510
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- Bus-530
- Bus-532
- Bus-533

X:75.76450 Y:22.73630

Bus-504 Last Gps Input 04-Dec-2006 12:16:37 Speed 30

0.1 kms North-East from ZOO BUS STOP : BUS\_STOP, OUTSIDE

# Key Enabling Factors for Multimodal Integration

<b>Data standards</b>	<p>Development of common global standards such as General Transit Feed Specification (GTFS)</p> <p>GTFS allows transit agencies globally to share information in a standardized format with developers of multimodal trip applications</p>
<b>Technology advancements</b>	<p>Advancements in technologies for real-time vehicle tracking, and real-time information at transit stations and on mobile phones</p>
<b>Role of major technology companies</b>	<p>Investments by companies such as Google, IBM, Siemens, Cisco, and Panasonic to promote smart urban mobility</p> <p>Google Transit, which provides multimodal transit planning service, has expanded to over 250 cities in 67 countries, since its launch in Portland, Oregon</p>
<b>Role of application developers</b>	<p>A growing community of start-up application developers, who are developing innovative apps using GTFS data, for multimodal trip planning.</p>

# Five Principles of Smart Mobility

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## Principle 5-

➤ Measure Performance of mobility through the following indicators

- Road Fatalities
- Time in Travel
- Mode Share
- Mode Share- NMT
- Air Pollution

# What is being SMART ?

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- Making data driven decisions on choice of infrastructure
- Knowing & understanding global innovations & trends
- Using open standards for data; Opening data up
- Using technology for resource efficiency
- Ensuring trained people resources are available

New York



# Major Goals



- o Cut annual traffic fatalities by 50% (from 2007 level)
- o Implement system of rapid bus lines
- o Double bicycle commuting from 2007 to 2012
- o Institute complete-street design policy
- o Institute programs to treat streets as public space
- o Reduce agency energy and vehicle use



Injuries to motorists down 63%, pedestrian injuries down 35%



80% fewer people walking in the roadway in Times Square



From the gridlock to...





















# **200 Miles 3 Years**

**July 1st, 2006 - June 30th, 2009**

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**This intersection marks the historic completion of 200 miles of new on-street**





### 2.2.2a Curb Extension with Greenstreet/Plantings

GEOMETRY: SCHULIK & MEDIAN

#### Curb Extension: Curb Extension with Greenstreet/ Plantings

USAGE-WIDE

A CURB EXTENSION that is planted rather than paved (typically as a NYC DPR greenstreet) for example as a landscaped bike lane.



Curb extension with greenstreet, Mulry Square, Manhattan



Landscaped curb extension in an residential neighborhood, Vancouver, Canada (Credit: Richard Doherty) Note: for illustrative purposes only



#### Benefits

Provides safety and traffic calming benefits as described in CURB EXTENSION 2.2.2b

Vegetation helps to mitigate air pollution and capture carbon dioxide from the air, improving environmental health and public health

Green cover reduces the urban heat island effect and decreases energy costs related to air temperatures

Landscaping provides visual improvement to the city streetscape

Can be designed to provide stormwater detention from sidewalk and street

Areas without sidewalk crowding where NYC DPR will maintain a Greenstreet or a committed partner other than NYC DPR will maintain the vegetated area

#### Design

See design guidance for CURB EXTENSION

Pedestrian crossings must remain paved

If curb extension is designed to capture stormwater, catch basins should be located on the downhill side of the curb extension with greenstreet rather than the uphill side if work includes tree planting, consider the location of utility



# How to Scale-up ?

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- Strength of Regional and Local Govts-  
Political Will and technical Capacity
- Finance- Opportunity for private sector  
towards sustainable, low-carbon solutions
- Data and Technology



# Thank you!

