

The Project



Goal of the project: Extend the traffic management center with a reporting system and a visualization of trends in traffic demand, emissions, and modal split

As well as implementing traffic- and environmentallyaware management





Project lead is with the Department of Traffic Management of the city of Cologne

Project partner: DLR, the Institutes of Transport Research and Transport Systems Gefördert durch:

Bundesministerium für Digitales und Verkehr

aufgrund eines Beschlusses des Deutschen Bundestages

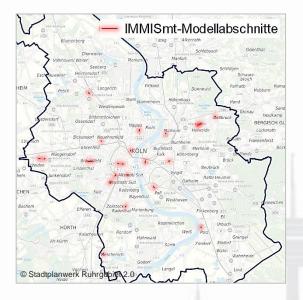
Funding by the Federal Ministry of Digitalization and Transport, tender: "Digitalization of Urban Transport Systems" which funded 60% of the total volume of about 2.3 Mio €

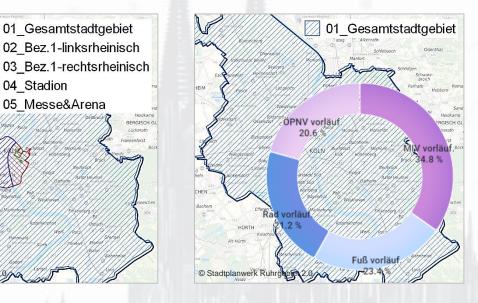


MoCKiii ²

Backend topics







Computation of:

- Traffic flow on major streets (any 30 min)
- Level of service (LOS) any minute
- Travel time on selected routes

Modelling of **pollutants** (NO₂, PM_{2.5} und PM₁₀), any 30 min, at \sim 20 sites with passive sampling

Computation of:

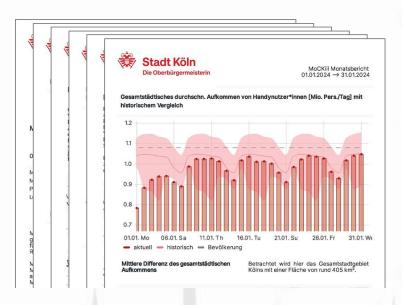
- person density in 30 min aggregation
- LOS-clustered mileage for selected POIs

Computation of the

Modal Split in Cologne (per day); uses data from traffic management center together with phone data

Frontend







Presentation in MoCKiii-

Dashboard for the near real-time analysis of the traffic and emission status, and map-based representation of the LOS in the 24/7 Traffic and Tunnel Management Center

Aggregation to periodic MoCKiiistate reports

- To document long-term changes as weekly, monthly or annually reports
- Event-triggered (e.g. Cologne Carnival or European Soccer Championship)

Data are being used to trigger the strategy module of the traffic management center automatically and to switch to an environment-aware control

Modal Split determination nowadays



"Modal Split": Shares in use of traffic modes 1. Motorized individual traffic, 2. Bicycle, 3. Pedestrian, 4. Public transport Goal / Subject: Monitoring of changes in the mobility behaviour of a city's population

Household surveys in time intervalls of years or some years



Mobilität in Deutschland mobilitaet-in-deutschland.de

MiD 2002, 2008, 2017, 2023 some cities / municipalities with local extensions



SrV 2018 - Mobilität in Städten https://tu-dresden.de/bu/verkehr/ivs/srv/

SrV 2013, 2018, 2023



Deutsches Mobilitätspanel(MOP)
https://mobilitaetspanel.ifv.kit.edu/

MOP 1994 till 2022 (not anymore since 2024)

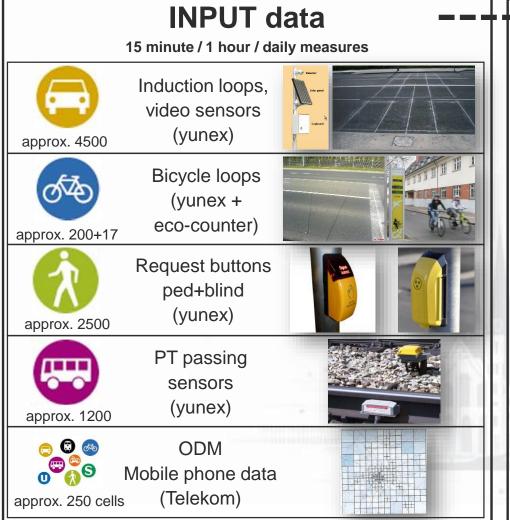
 In recent years: City-self conducted household surveys currently and probably in the future yearly (e.g. "Mobilität in Hamburg 2022", "SUMP Köln 2023").

Disadvantage: Very expensive and thus not suitable for a high-frequency determination! **Alternative**: E.g. data of telecommunication providers

Would be a comprehensive data source, but - by now - do not distinguish between traffic modes!

Modal Split determination daily(!) for the city of cologne by using data which already exist





Processing 1. Data correction per sensor, e.g. for time-gaps 2. Comparison of current daily count values and historic count values 3. Extrapolation for current day based on basic structural data of cologne + SUMP 2022 **Basic structural SUMP2022** cologne data Inhabitants cologne 1.08 m Share of mobile inh. 91.6 21% 3,4 Trips per inh.+day BIKE 18% PED 26% Trips in city per day 3.36 m

OUTPUT Daily modal split values share and absolute zu Fuß Fahrrad

Modal split determination for 2 months



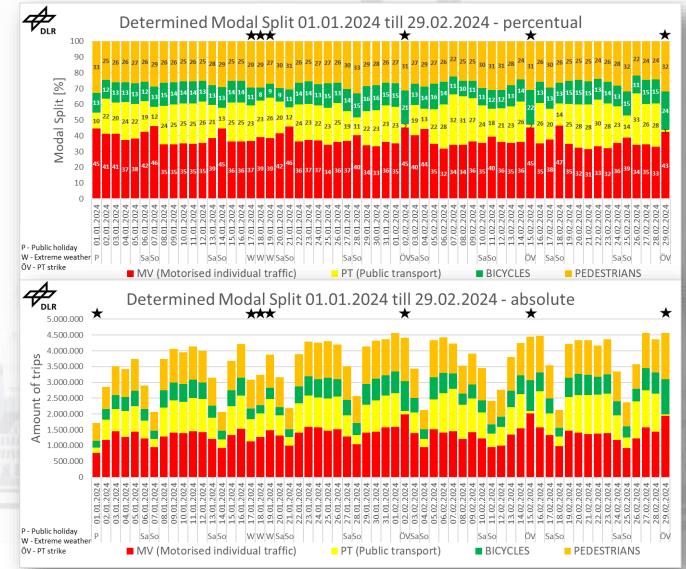
Results (1/3)

Typical weekly variations are quite well reproduced:

- saturdays less total amount of trips and a bit less public transport
- sundays less total amount of trips and much less public transport

On special days abnormous behaviour is detected reasonably:

- 01.01. public holiday: less total amount of trips and public transport
- 17./18./19.01. bad weather conditions (snow/ice): less bicycle traffic
- 02./15./29.02. **public transport strikes**: "mobility turnaround" in wrong direction \odot

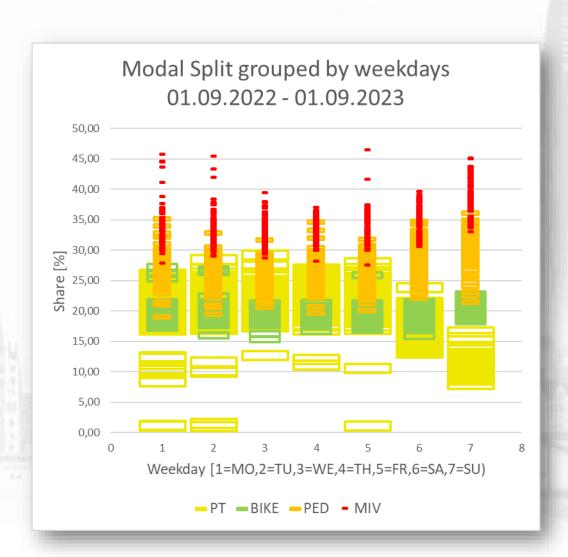


Modal split determination - distribution of shares over 1 year

DLR

Results (2/3)

- Values of the four modes are stable concerning weekdays in ranges within +/- 5 percentage points
- Extreme / unusual values occurr, but for explainable special days ...



Modal split determination - distribution of shares over 1 year



Results (2/3)

Low PT, high MIV/PED:

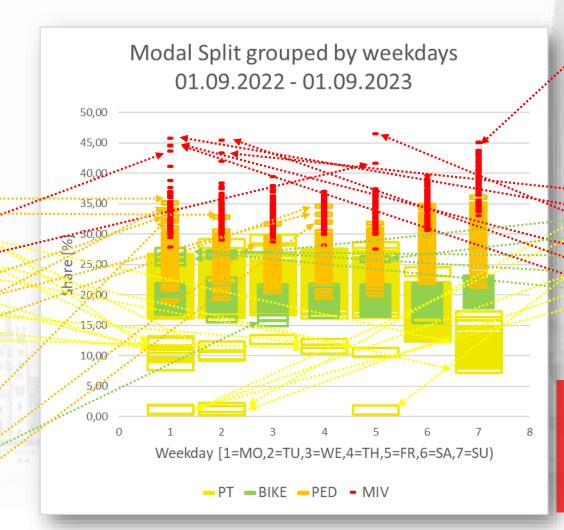
11 public holidays10 of them low pt shares

1 of them on sunday and thus typical



High PED

Rose Monday 20.02. Mi 29.03. Do 01.09.



High MIV

So 18.09. first stormy rain day (after summer)

Extremely low PT, high MIV/BIKE

6 strike days Feb / Mar

Di	14.02.2023 Strike KVB
Мо	27.02.2023 Strike KVB
Fr	03.03.2023 Strike KVB
Мо	20.03.2023 Strike DB
Di	21.03.2023 Strike DB
Мо	27.03.2023 Strike DB

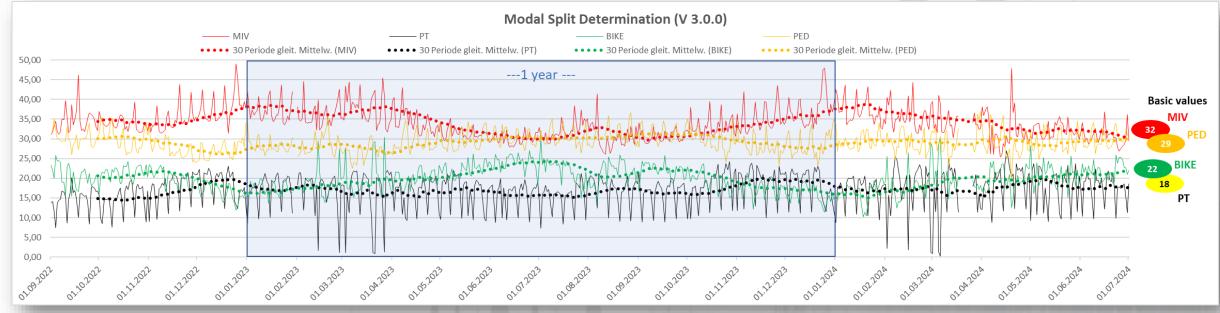
Nearly all extreme / unusual values can be reasonably explained by

- public holidays
- strike days
- extreme weather conditions!

Modal split determination - shares over 2 years + future work



Results (3/3)



Modal Split determination by DLR is able to reproduce daily citywide values especially concerning the following characteristics:

Regular / periodical: daily variations weekly variations
 (school) holidays yearly / seasonal variations

public holidays and bridge days ("Brückentage")

Irregular/occasional: public transport strikes (Deutsche Bahn)

local public transport strikes (Kölner Verkehrsbetriebe (KVB))

special weather situations (ice, snow) (major events)

Some current and future work:

- Evaluation / quality checks, e.g. by comparison to MiD2017
- Application in other cities / regions
- Not just daily, but even hourly during the day
- Not only for the whole city, but even for **districts** or **free-definable areas** (e.g. "hotspots" or around event locations or areas which are affected by traffic management measures or packages of measures; for this comprehensive geolocalisation is needed!)
- Forecast of modal split for current and following days