

# **Application of GIS for Identification and Impact Evaluation of Road Side Friction Points on Urban Traffic Speeds**

**By**

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**India Geospatial Forum, 5<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> February, 2014  
Hyderabad**

# Introduction

- Geographic Information System (GIS) over the years has emerged to be a very **efficient technology** platform.
- It has shows **great applications** in almost all the persisting fields including the transportation field.
- GIS is a technological field that incorporates geographical features with tabular data in order to **map, analyze, and assess real-world problems.**
- GIS can be used in the analysis of **traffic speed/flow** monitoring and management along with traffic congestion studies.

# Introduction

Contd...

- Using the power of GIS we can identify various **friction locations** that impact the speed of the vehicle.
- GPS can help to **trace the vehicular speed** in practice
- The influencing factors that affect the speed of vehicles on the road, such as **width of road, geometry of the road, construction works, various land uses** etc.,.
- Mapping out these factors using **GIS capabilities** can help in the road **Capacity Estimation**.
- The various advantages of GIS make it an **attractive option** to be used to face the emerging traffic problems.

# Friction Points

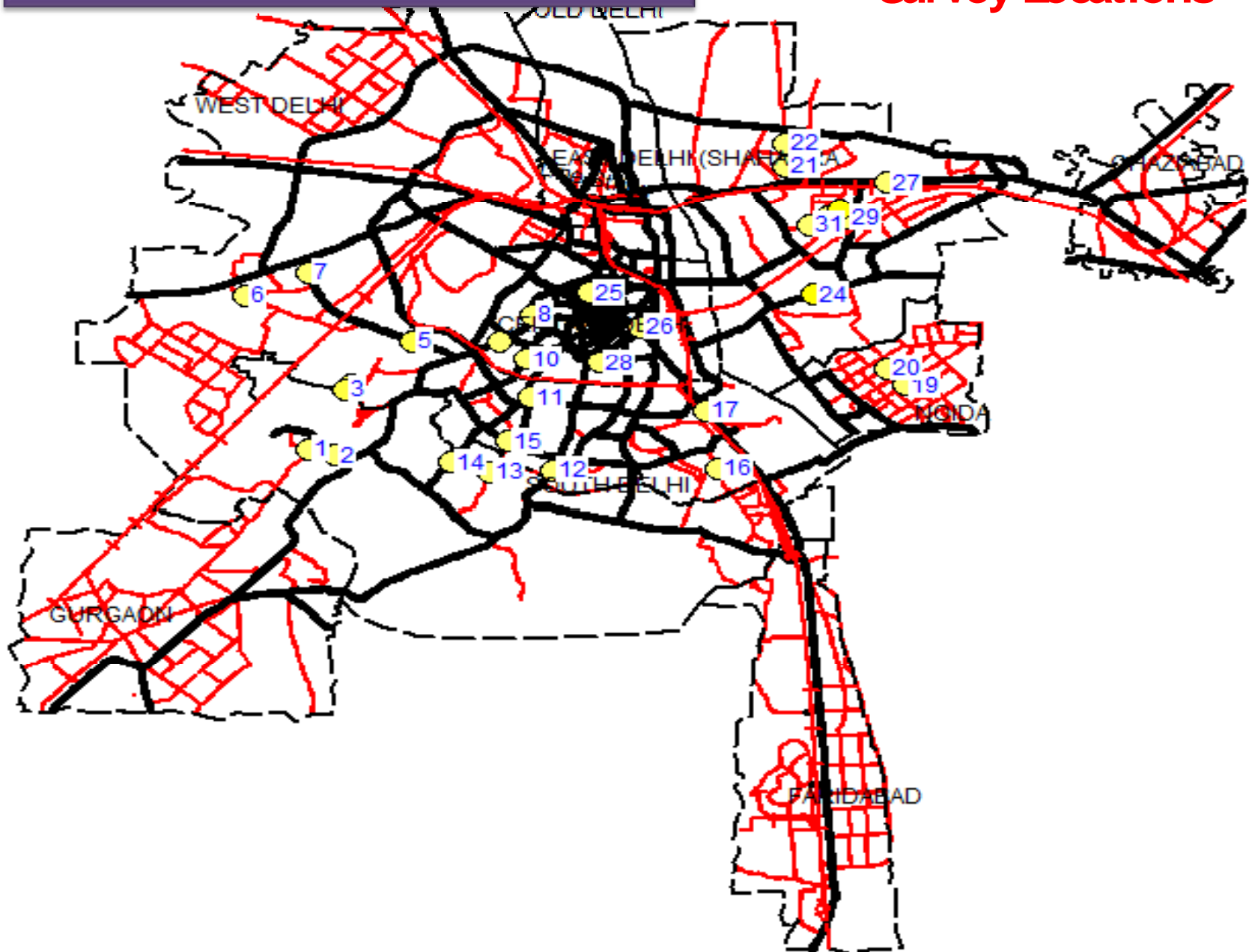
- Friction factors are defined as all those actions related to the **activities taking place by the sides of the road and sometimes within the road**, which **interfere** with the traffic flow on the travelled way.
- They include but not limited to **pedestrians, bicycles, non-motorized vehicles, parked and stopping of vehicles, bus stops, petrol pumps on the side roads etc..**

# Objectives of the study

- To identify the roadside friction locations on urban arterials and sub-arterials in Delhi region.
- To predict Impact of the friction points on traffic speed

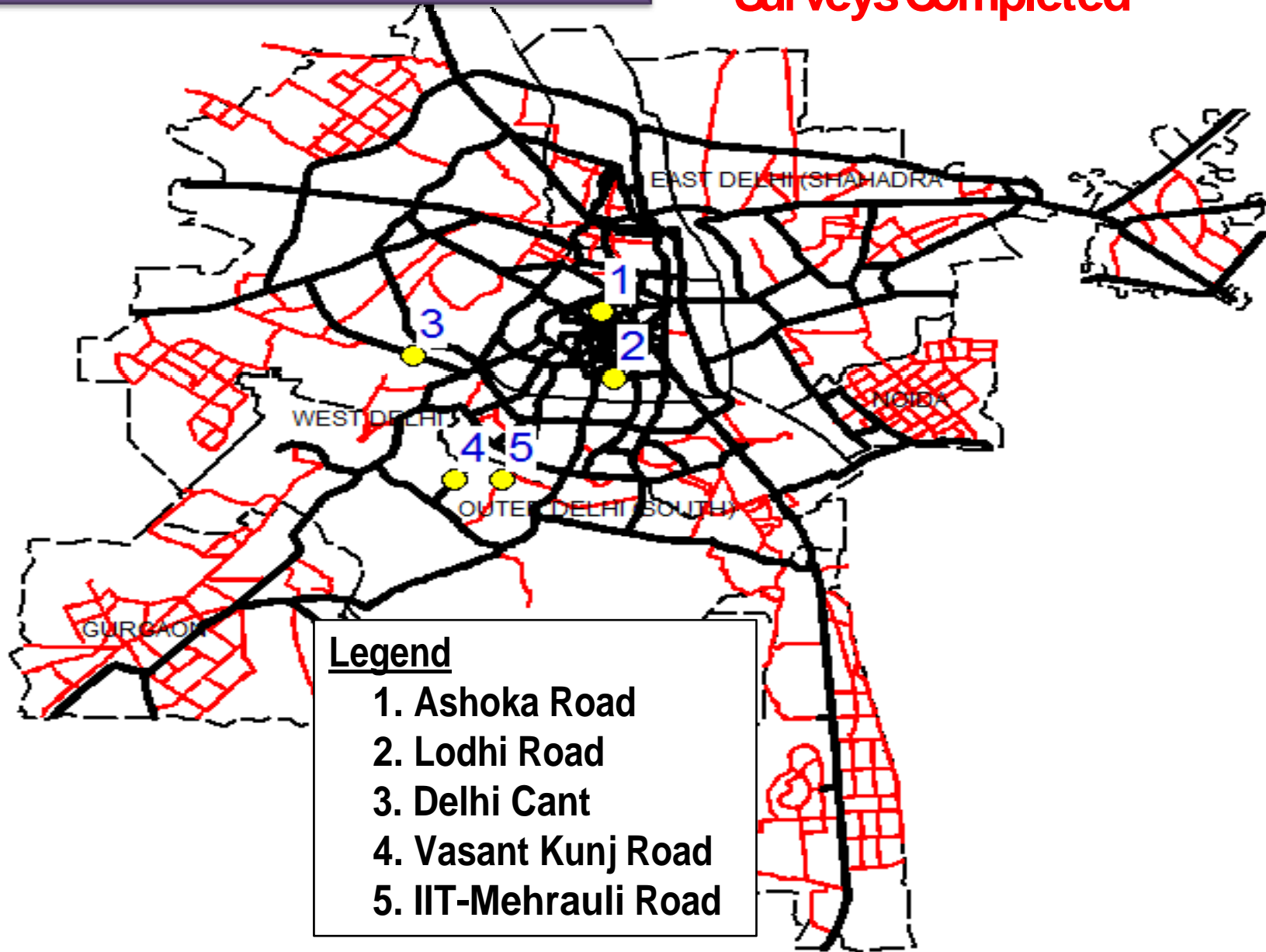
# Study Area

## Survey Locations

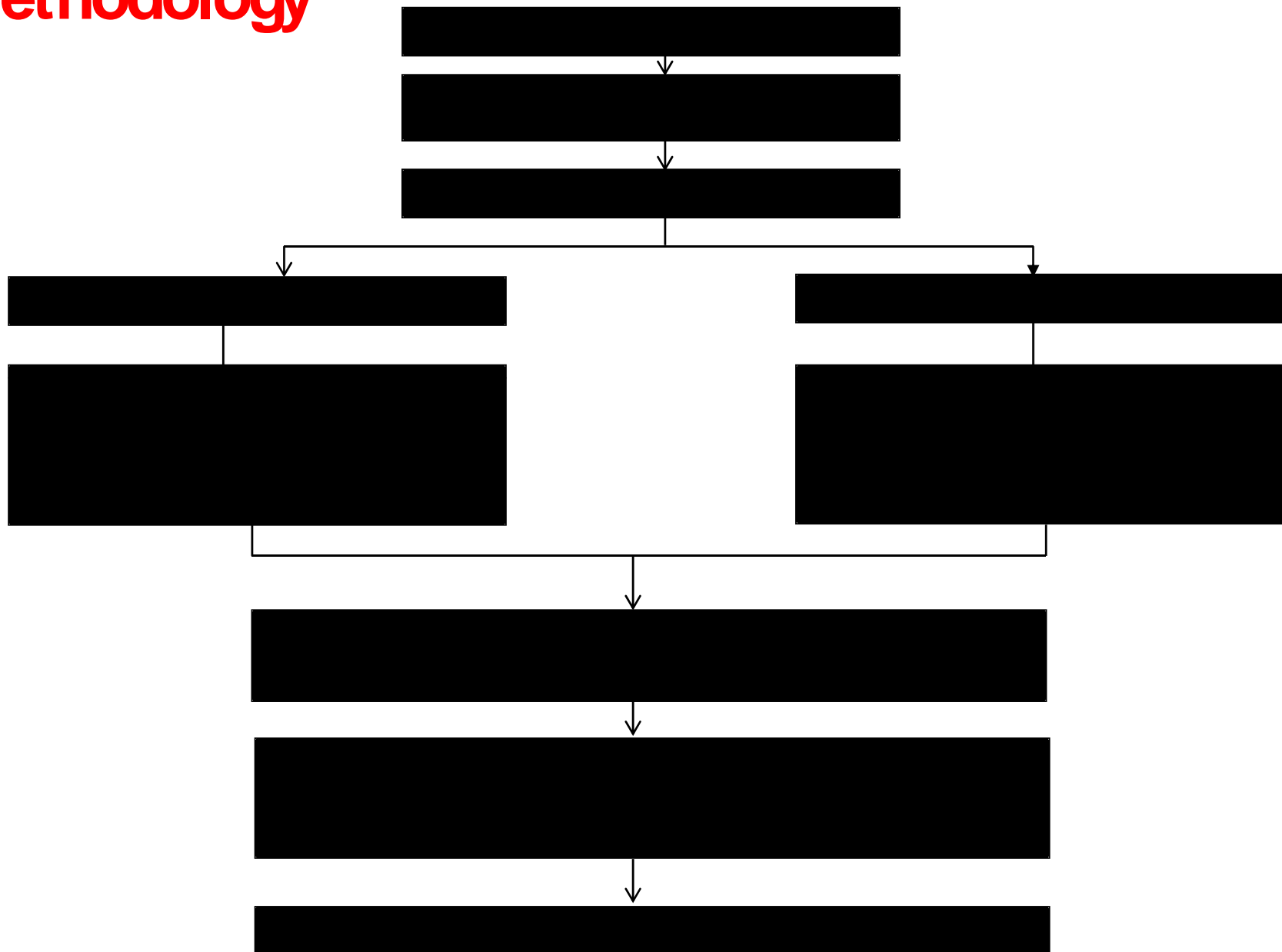


Preliminary Survey Completed)

Surveys Completed



# Methodology





# Data collection



**Form: Road Geometry**

Indian Highway Capacity Manual

**Test Section Inventory Form**

*(Please Tick the relevant)*

Road Class: **Urban Roads**

Name of the City: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Road Segment \_\_\_\_\_ Class of the Road: Arterial / Sub-Arterial / Collector

Type of the Road Segment (Divided/Undivided) \_\_\_\_\_ Length of the Road Segment (km) \_\_\_\_\_

Horizontal Curvature (Straight/Curved) \_\_\_\_\_ Gradient of Road \_\_\_\_\_

Width of the Road (for each direction of movement in case of divided road) \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Road (Bitumen/Concrete): \_\_\_\_\_ Pavement Condition (In mm /Km): \_\_\_\_\_

Median Width (m) \_\_\_\_\_ Median Continuity (No Gaps/few gaps/frequent gaps) \_\_\_\_\_

Median Type: Raised / Depressed      Footpath Width: (m) \_\_\_\_\_

Height of Footpath (cm) \_\_\_\_\_ Condition of Footpath (V. Good/Good/Average/Poor/V .Poor): \_\_\_\_\_

Shoulder Width (m) \_\_\_\_\_ Shoulder Type (Paved/unpaved) \_\_\_\_\_

Condition of Shoulder (V. Good/ Good/ Average/ Poor/V .Poor): \_\_\_\_\_

Adjoining Land use (Commercial/Residential/Industrial/Institutional/Mixed/Others) \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Friction Point(s) on the Test Section

Surveyed by \_\_\_\_\_ Date: Day \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

Checked by \_\_\_\_\_ Date: Day \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

# Identification of Survey Locations

Road No.	Class of the Road: Arterial / Sub-Arterial / Collector	Type of the Road Segment	Length of the Road Segment (km)	Horizontal Curvature	Gradient of Road	Width of the Road (for each direction of movement in case of divided road) (m)	Type of Road (Bitumen/Concrete)	Pave ment Condition (In mm /Km)	Median Width (m)	Height of Median (cm)	Median Continuity (No Gaps/few gaps/frequent gaps)	Median Type	Footpath Width(m )	Height of Footpath (cm)	Condi tion of Footp ath	Shoul der Width (m)	Shoul der Type
1		Divided	1	Straight	Nil	9.2		Poor	1.1	60			0	0		3.3	Paved
2		Divided	1.1	No	Nil	6.8		Good	1.06	45	Few Gaps (4)	Raised	3.9	18	Poor	1.8	Paved
3		Undivided	1	No	Nil	10.1		Good					4.4	26	Poor	2	Unpaved
4		Divided	1.5	Straight	Nil	12.9		Good	1.2		No Gap	Raised	2	18	Good	0.5	Unpaved
5		Undivided	0.5	Straight		14		Excelent					1.7	20			
6		Divided	0.6	Straight		7		Excelent	0.35	35			2	35	Good		
7		Divided	1.3	Straight		8.1		Good	1	70	Few Gaps (3)	Raised	2.4	32	Poor	5.4	Paved



# Ideal Section

## Parameters To be considered while selecting Ideal Test Sections in Urban Areas

S.No	Parameter	Value	Remarks
1	Type of Carriageway	As per facility	
2	Sight Distance	>300 m	250 m to 300m
3	Terrain	Plain	Up to 15m/km
		Rolling	15 - 25 m/km
		Hilly	> 25 m/km
4	Side Friction	Low	-
5	Road Side Land use	Negligible	-
6	Traffic Flow Split	50/50	As far as possible
7	Roughness	< 3 IRI	-
8	Traffic Control Devices	Good	Good Delineation using Signs, Road Markings and Lighting can be categorized as Good
9	Shoulders	1.5 m to 2.0 m	If the width is available for Shoulder without marking can also be considered

## 22. Palam Rd To Sadar Bazar (Delhi Cantt) Road



Undivided Road  
Width : 9.0m



## 5. Ashoka Road



Undivided Road  
Width : 12.9m



## Video and Spot Speed Surveys)





# GPS Speed Survey



# Database Preparation

## ➤ Spatial database preparation

- Delhi Maps
- Google Earth images
- GPS data
  - ✓ Performance Box data
  - ✓ NSV Data

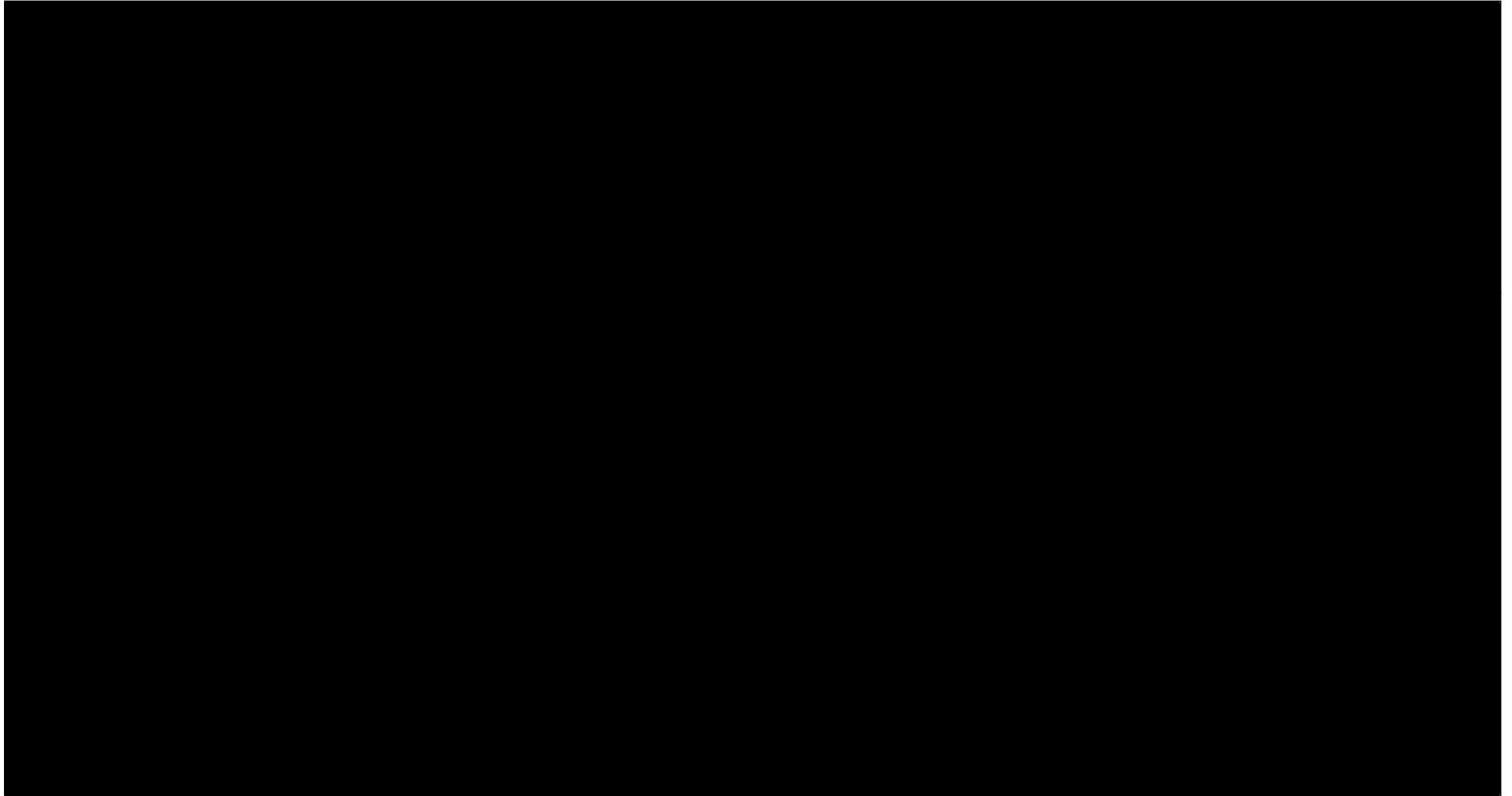
## ➤ Non- spatial database preparation

- Speed Data

# Application of GIS for Friction points Identification



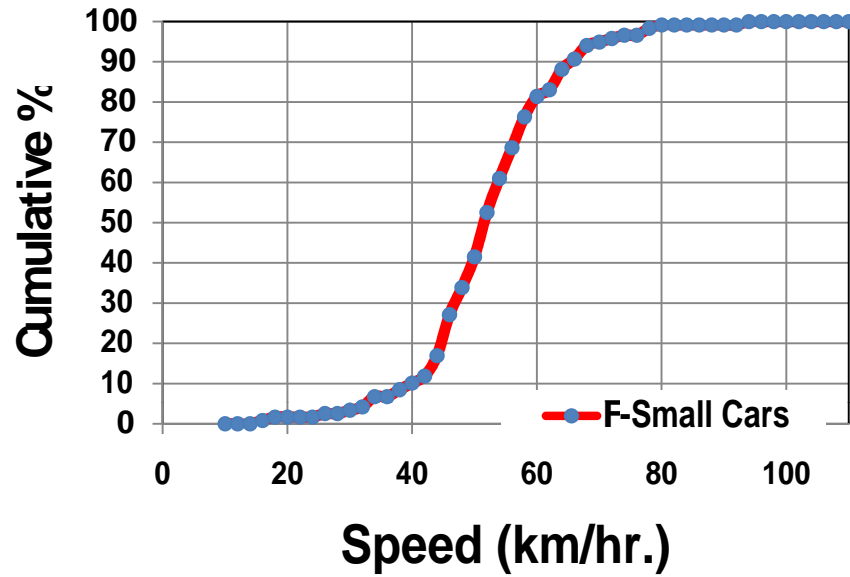
# Integration of GISMap, Google Image and GPS Data



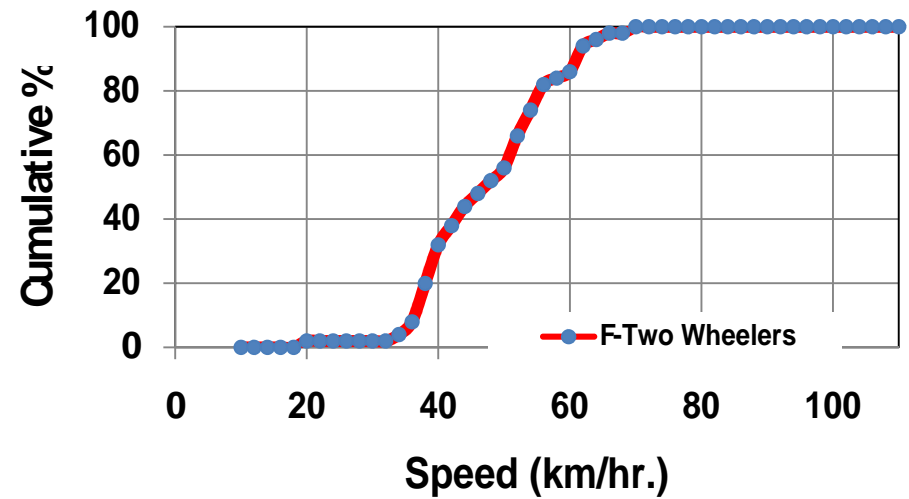
# **Analysis of Data**

# Free Speed (Lodhi Road)

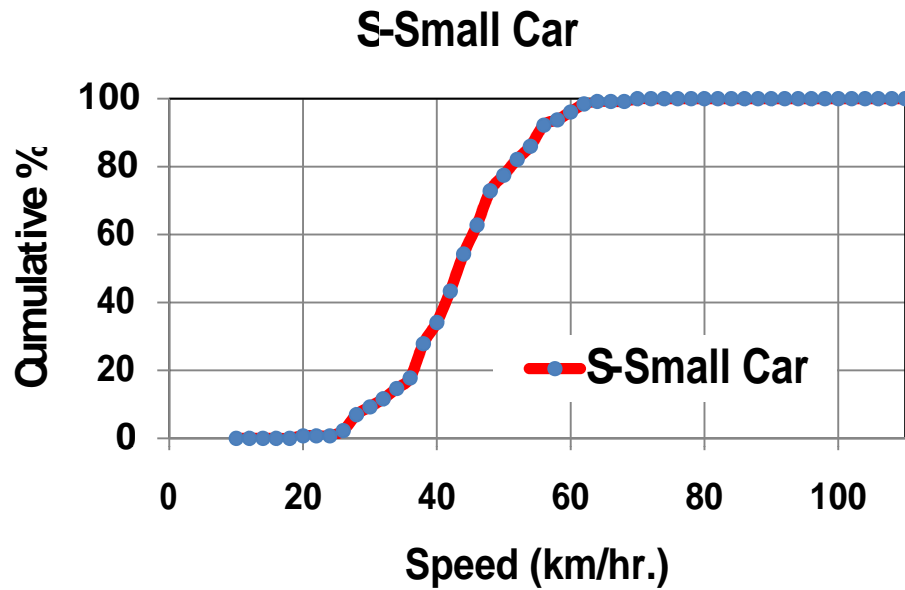
## F-Small Cars



## F-Two Wheelers



# Stream Speed (Lodhi Road)



## Segment Properties

### Percentage difference between Free speed and stream speed

<b>LOCATIONS</b>	<b>AVERAGE SPEED (km/hr)- NSV Data</b>	<b>AVERAGE SPEED (km/hr)- Pbox Data</b>	<b>Number of Runs</b>	<b>% Difference between Free Speed and Stream Speed</b>
Lodhi Road	51.41	18.09	(avg. of 12 runs)	<b>64.8</b>
Ashoka Road	56.5	19.36	(avg. of 15 runs)	<b>65.7</b>
Delhi Cantonment	42.5	17.19	(avg. of 8 runs)	<b>59.6</b>
IIT Delhi to Mehrauli	51.25	15.75	(avg. of 5 runs)	<b>69.3</b>
Munirka to Vasant Kunj	60.4	22.38	(avg. of 9 runs)	<b>62.9</b>
			<b>Average</b>	<b>64.5</b>

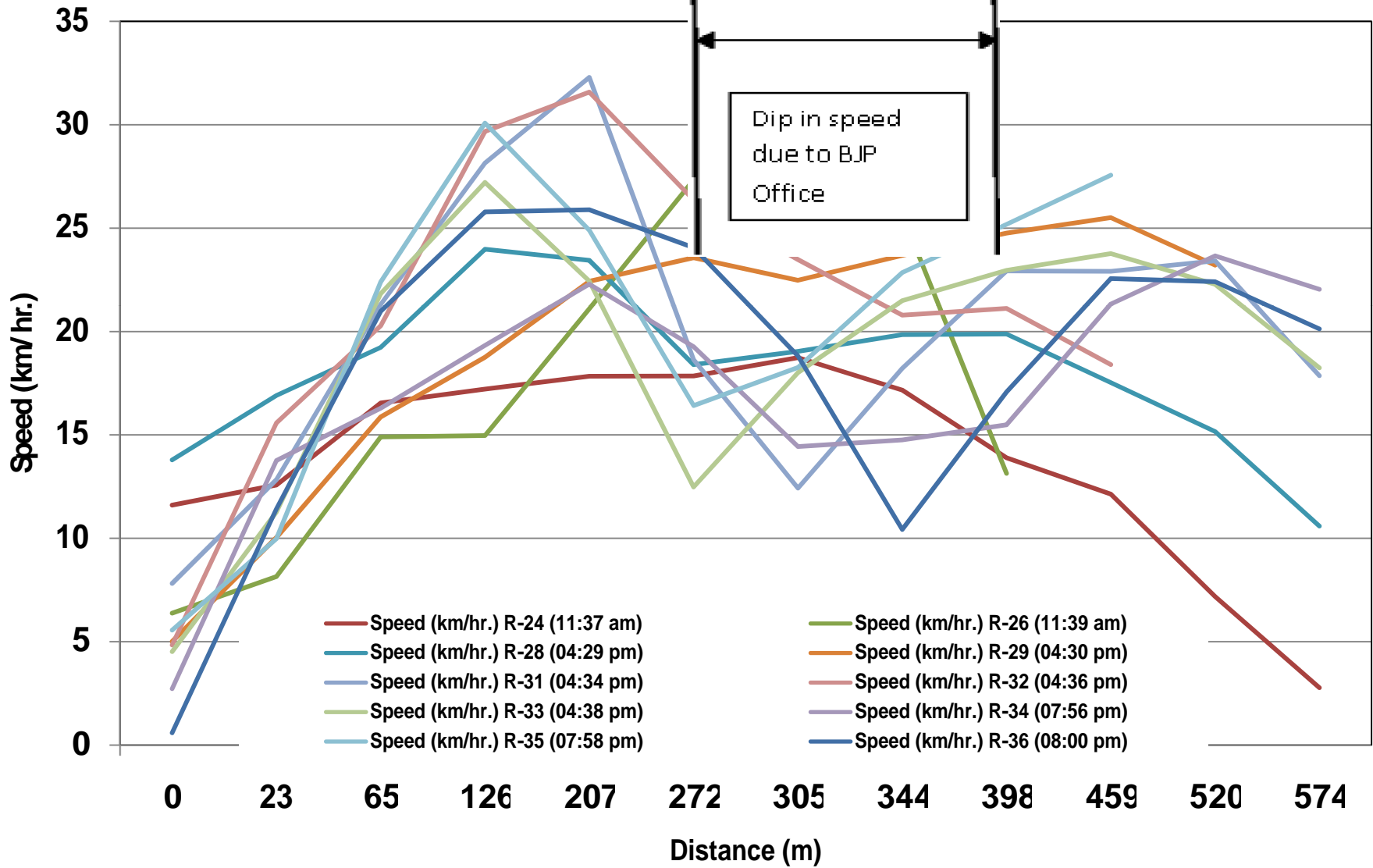


## Segment Properties

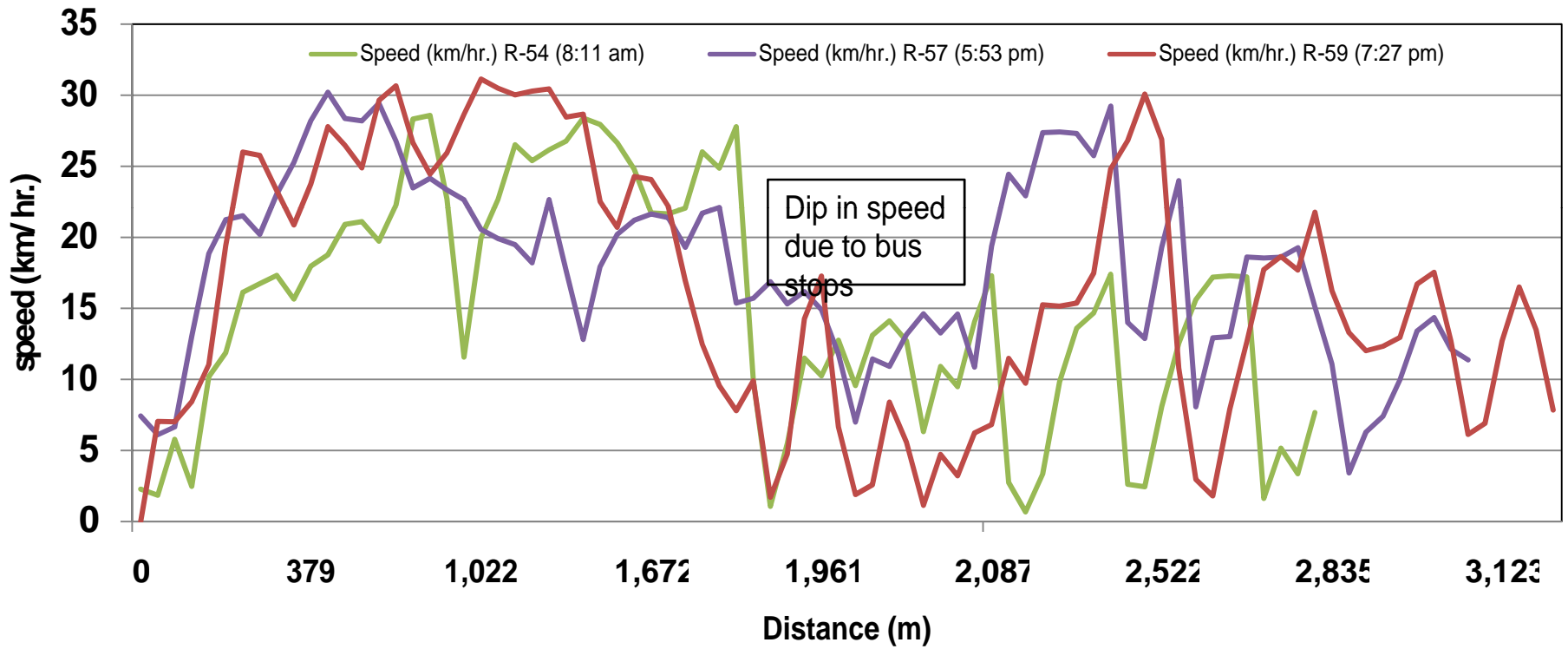
### Temporal Variation of Speed

S.No.	Location Name	Distance	Time Periods			
			7-9 am	9-12 am	4-6 pm	6-8 pm
1	Lodhi Road	0.50 km	NA	18.83	16	16.81
2	Ashoka Road	0.54 km	17.85	18.58	20.12	20.14
3	IIT Delhi	0.62 km	16.9	20.43	NA	12.26
4	Munirka	2.24 km	NA	NA	23.65	21.37
5	Delhi Cantt	3.20 km	16.95	NA	18.59	16.63
Average			<b>17.23</b>	<b>19.28</b>	<b>19.59</b>	<b>17.44</b>

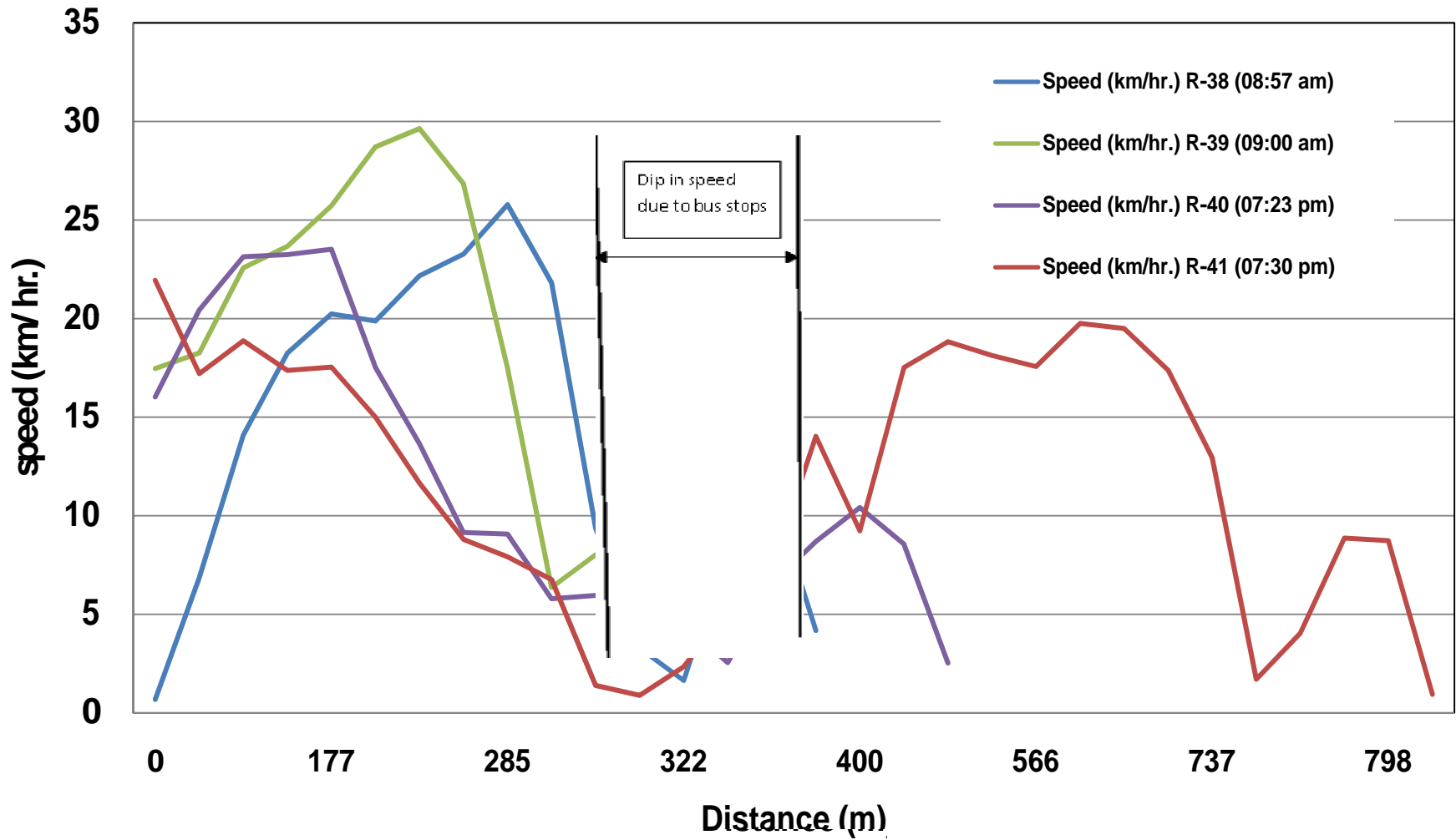
# Speed Profile



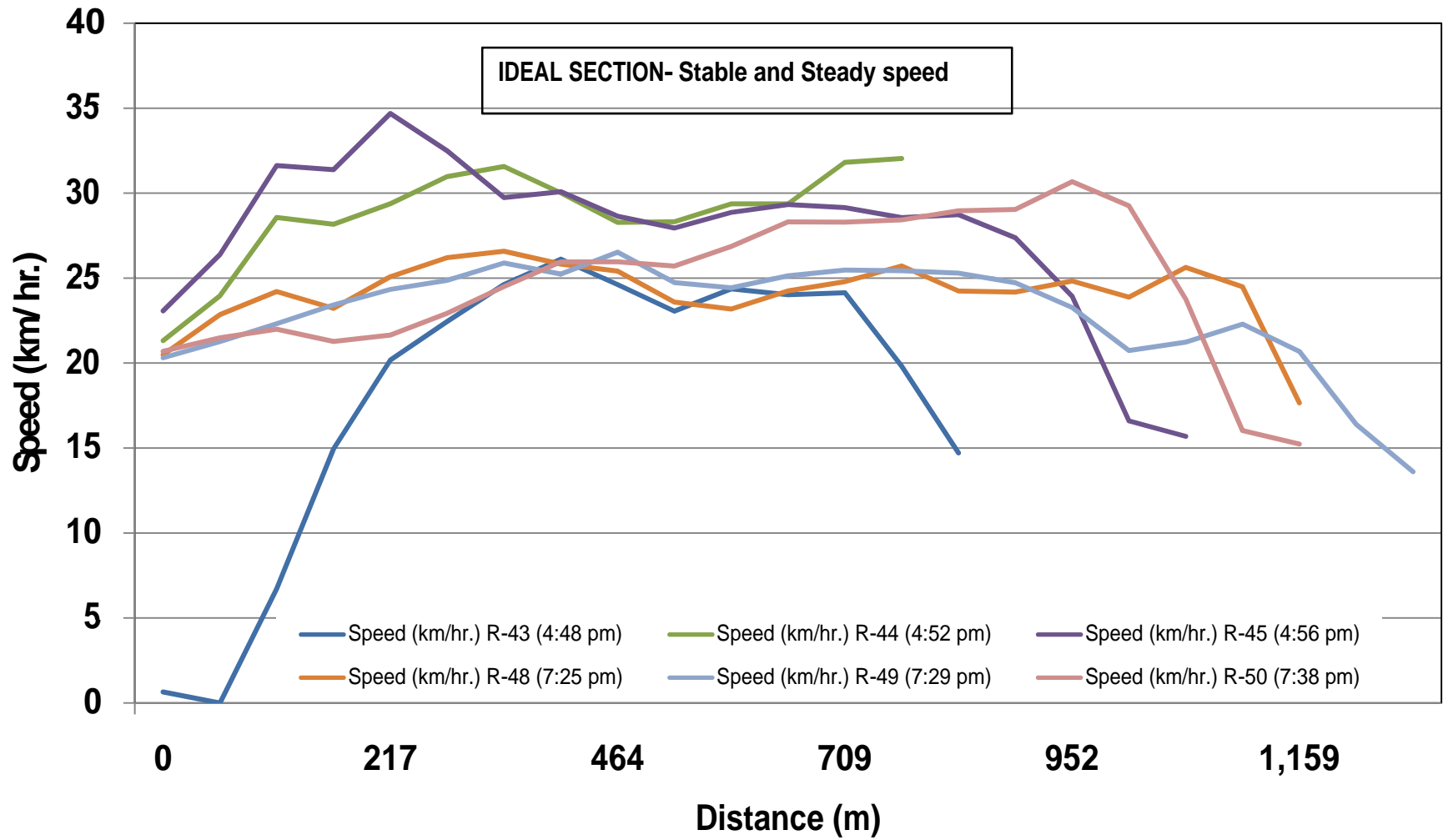
## Speed Profile- Delhi Cantonment Segment



## Speed Profile - IIT to Mehrauli Segment



## Speed Profile -Munirka to Vasant Kunj Segment



# **Influence of Friction Points on Traffic Speed**

Site Locations	Speed reduction due to <b>Parking of vehicles on the road sides.</b> in Different Time Periods			
	7 am - 9 am	9am - 12 am	4 pm - 6pm	6 pm - 8pm
Lodhi Road	-	-	-	-
Ashoka road	-	15.69%	5.64%	<b>35.21%</b>
IIT Delhi	-	-	-	6.69%
Munirka	-	-	-	-
Delhi Cantt	9.64%	-	24.43%	15.17%

Site Locations	Speed reduction due to <b>Pedestrians</b> crossing the roads in Different Time Periods			
	7 am - 9 am	9am - 12 am	4 pm - 6pm	6 pm - 8pm
Lodhi Road	-	40.94%	-	17.02%
Ashoka road	2.92%	15.69%	8.15%	9.78%
IIT Delhi	1.78%	-	-	<b>49.82%</b>
Munirka	-	-	-	-
Delhi Cantt	23.50%	-	30.45%	48.08%



Site Locations	Speed reduction due to <b>Bus Stop</b> in Different Time Periods			
	7 am - 9 am	9am - 12 am	4 pm - 6pm	6 pm - 8pm
Lodhi Road	-	26.27%	4.05%	48.37%
Ashoka road	-	-	-	-
IIT Delhi	<b>93.96%</b>	78.54%	-	90.30%
Munirka	-	-	43.61%	38.96%
Delhi Cantt	59.50%	-	43.42%	48.08%

## The Stream Speed difference W.R.T ideal section

Test Locations	Results
Ashoka Road	<b>59.71%</b>
Lodhi Road	<b>52.13%</b>
Delhi Cantt	<b>64.36%</b>
IIT Delhi to Mehrauli	<b>77.19%</b>
<b>Munirka to Vasant Kunj</b>	<b>Ideal Section</b>

**Thank You**