

**PARKING AS A TRAFFIC CONTROL
MECHANISM – IDEAS AND CONSTRAINTS**

**Lectures at the Institute for Transport Planning and Systems
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SLIDE 1

PARKING?

TECHNICAL ASPECTS – BUSINESS ASPECTS

**DIFFERENT PARTIES – DIFFERENT
OBJECTIVES**

Retail and Business Operators

Customers

Private Parking Industry

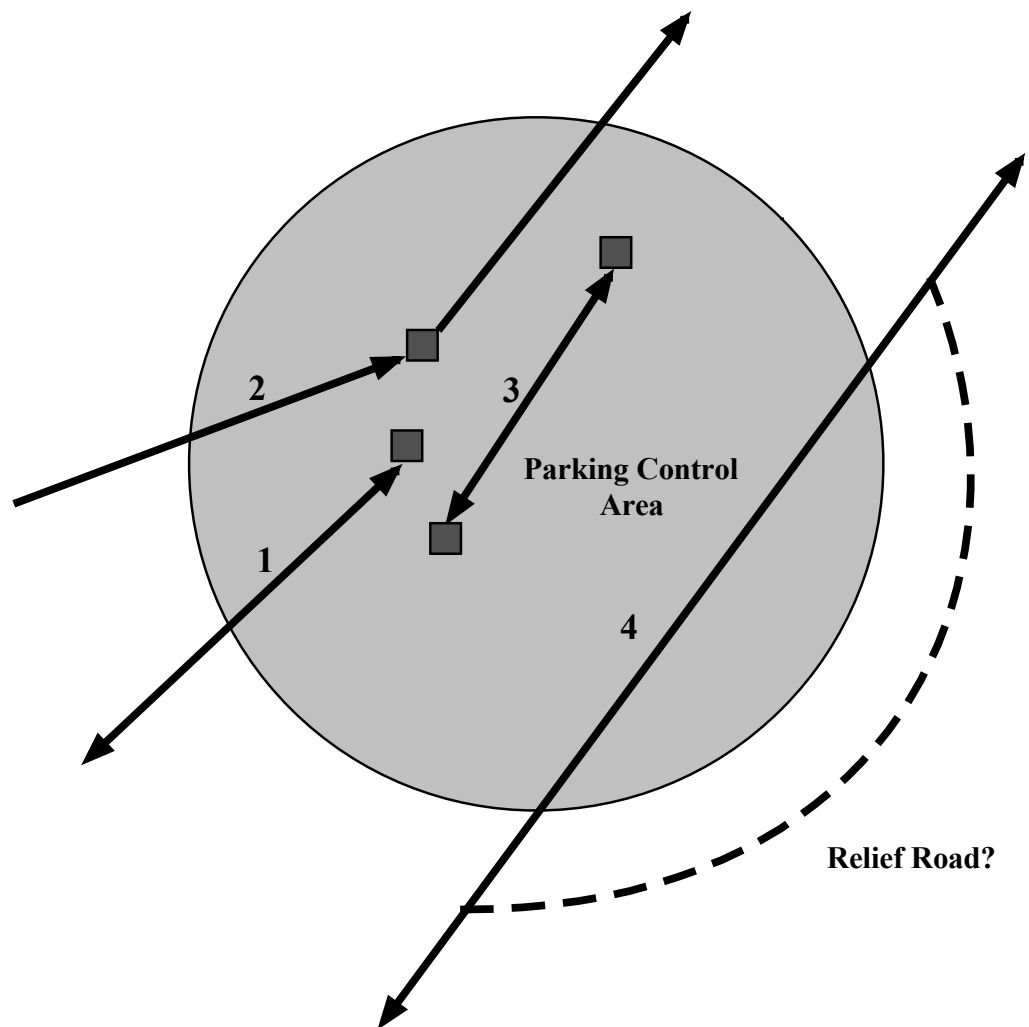
**Municipal Authority - Responsibility for Traffic and
Parking**

SLIDE 2

URBAN VEHICULAR TRIP CLASSIFICATION

Parking Element - Trip Type 1, 2 and 3
Proportions Depend on City

Trip Type 4



SLIDE 3

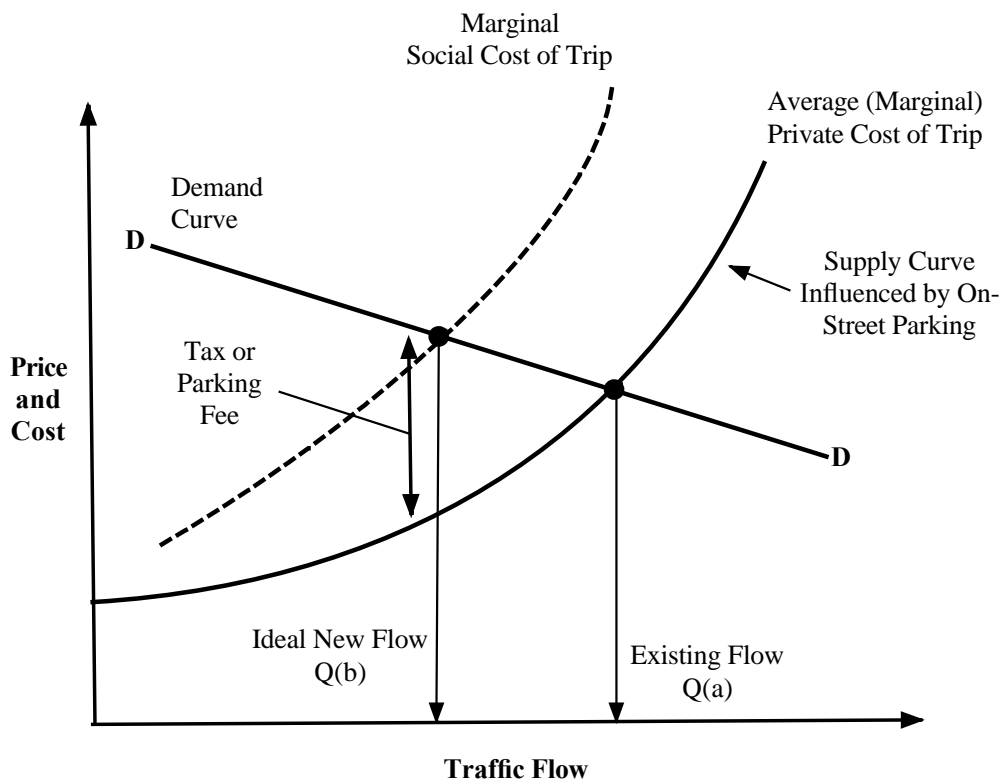
ECONOMIC CASE FOR CONGESTION REDUCTION

Private Costs

Social Costs

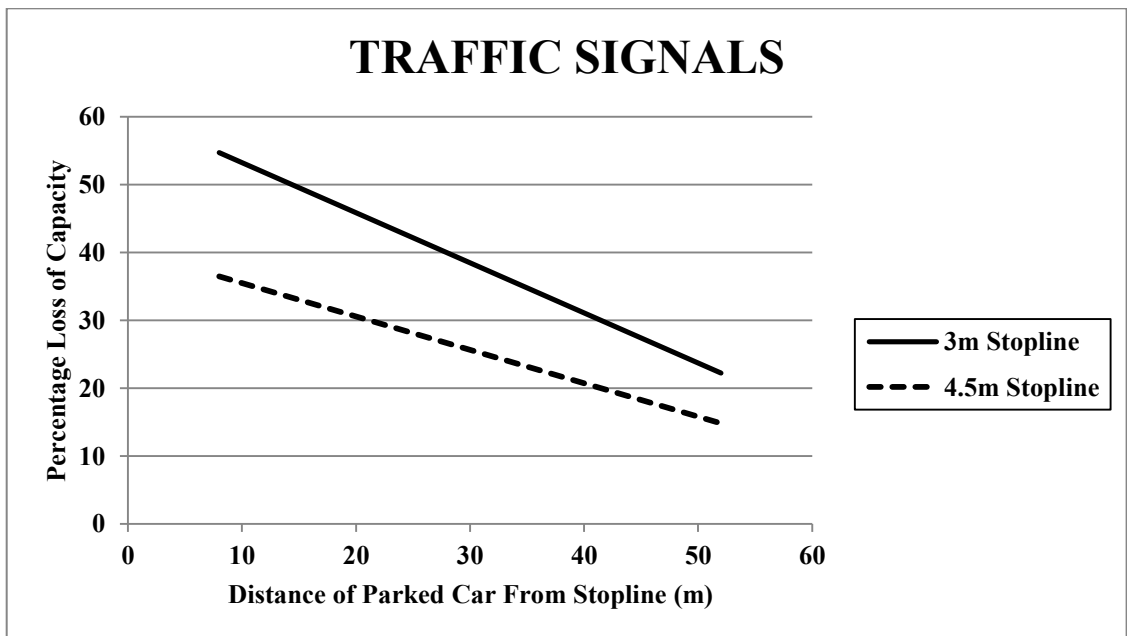
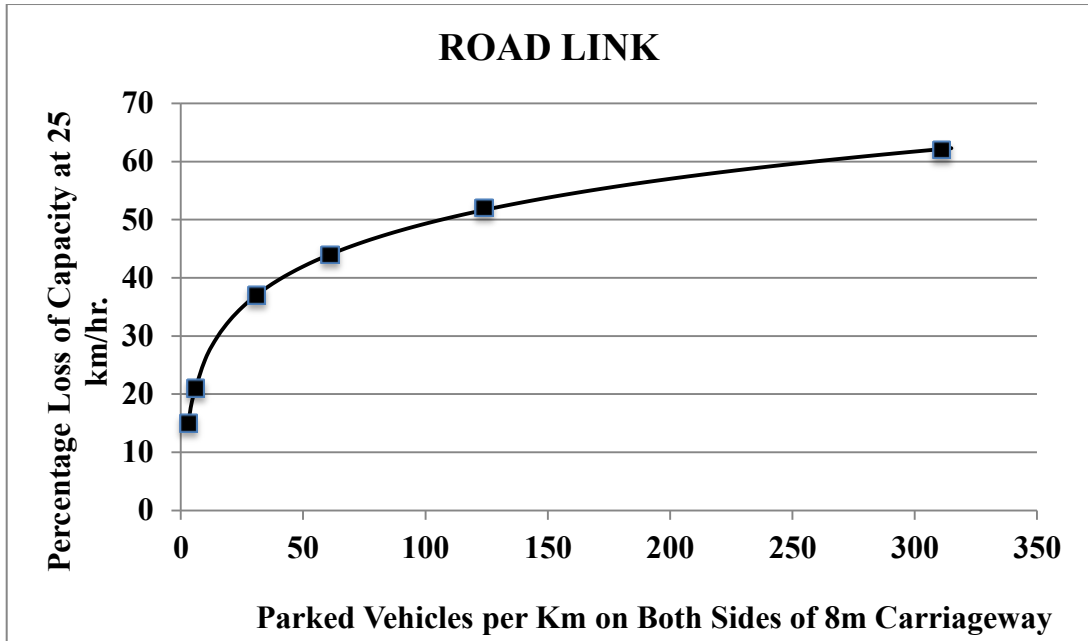
Parking Fees

New Equilibrium Point



SLIDE 4

COMPETITION FOR STREET SPACE



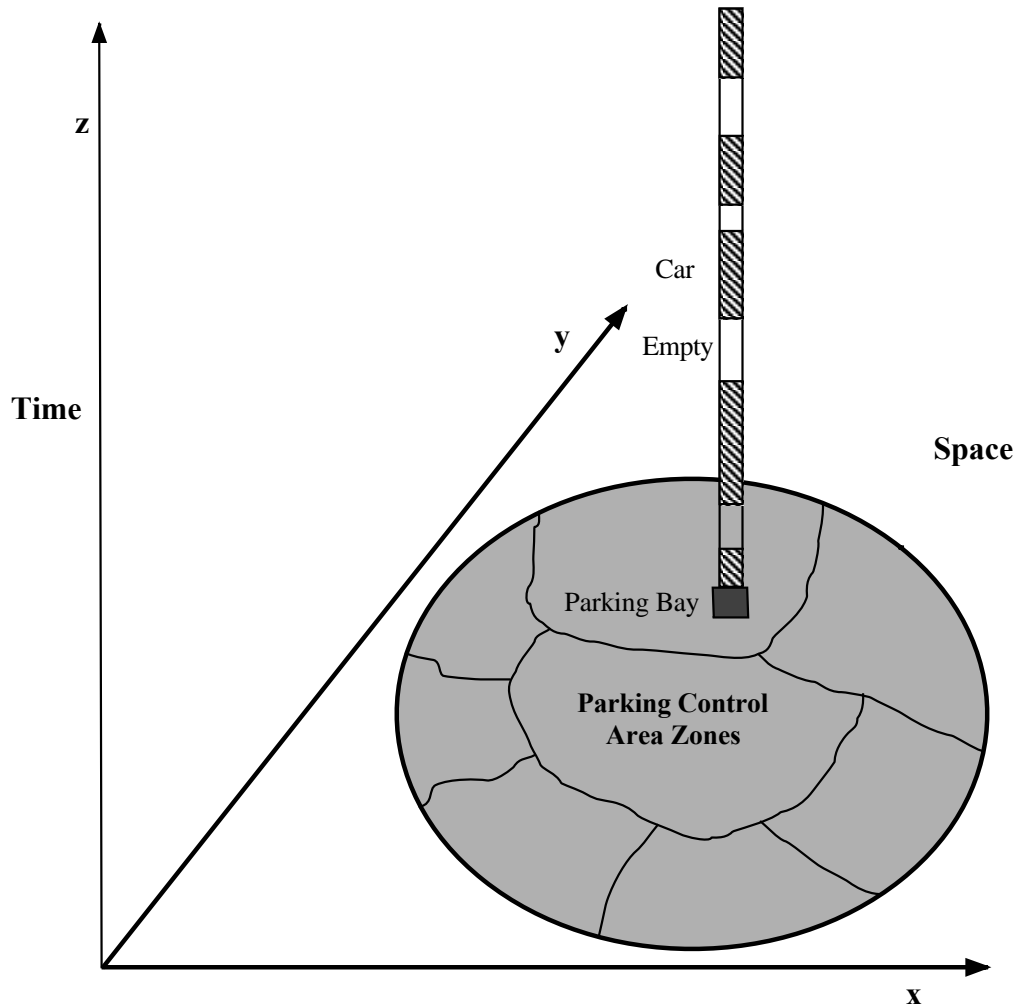
SLIDE 5

TIME AND SPACE ELEMENTS OF A PARKING SYSTEM

Use of Zones

Collection of Event Data – Use of Technology

Creation of Models

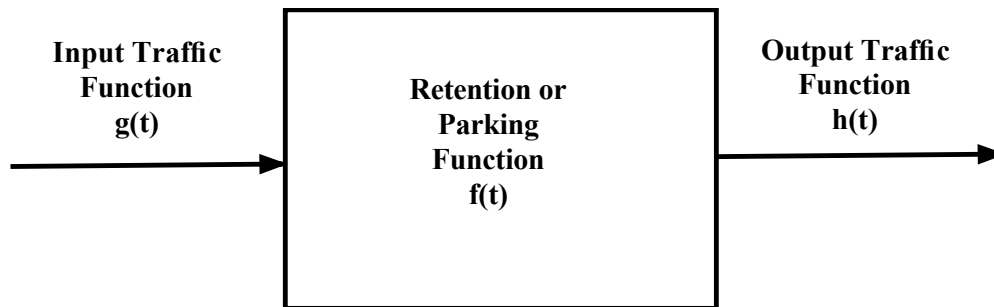


SLIDE 6

PARKING AS INPUT- OUTPUT SYSTEM

Similarity With Other Systems

Portability of Techniques



Hydrology of a River System
Population Studies
Electrical Devices

SLIDE 7

A SIMPLE REPRESENTATION OF A PARKING SYSTEM

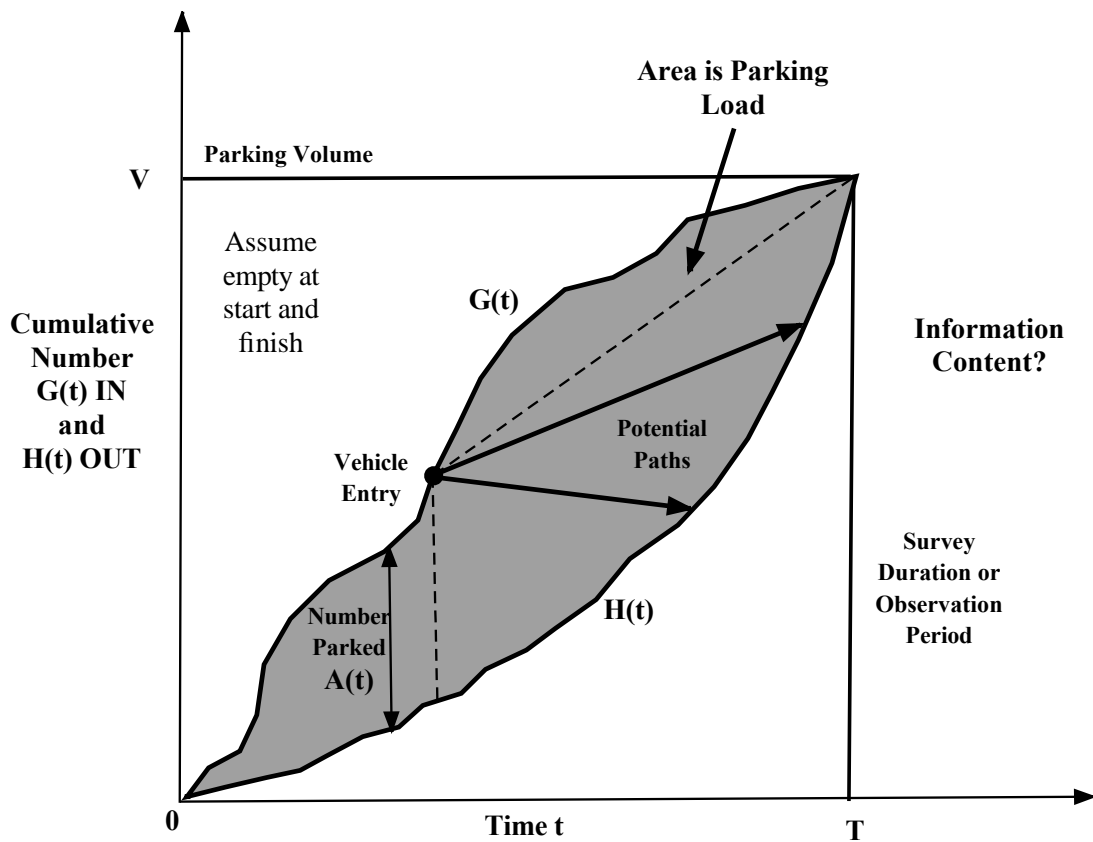
Continuous Functions for Traffic Flows

$$G(t) = \int_0^t g(t) dt$$

and

$$H(t) = \int_0^t h(t) dt$$

$$\text{Number Parked} = A(t) = G(t) - H(t)$$



SLIDE 8

MEASURES OF PARKING USAGE

Parking Load and Volume

Parking Load = L

$$L = \int_0^T G(t)dt - \int_0^T H(t)dt$$

Average Parking Duration

Average Turnover

Average Parking Duration = \bar{t}

$$\bar{t} = \frac{L}{V}$$

Average Parking Turnover per Space = \bar{d}

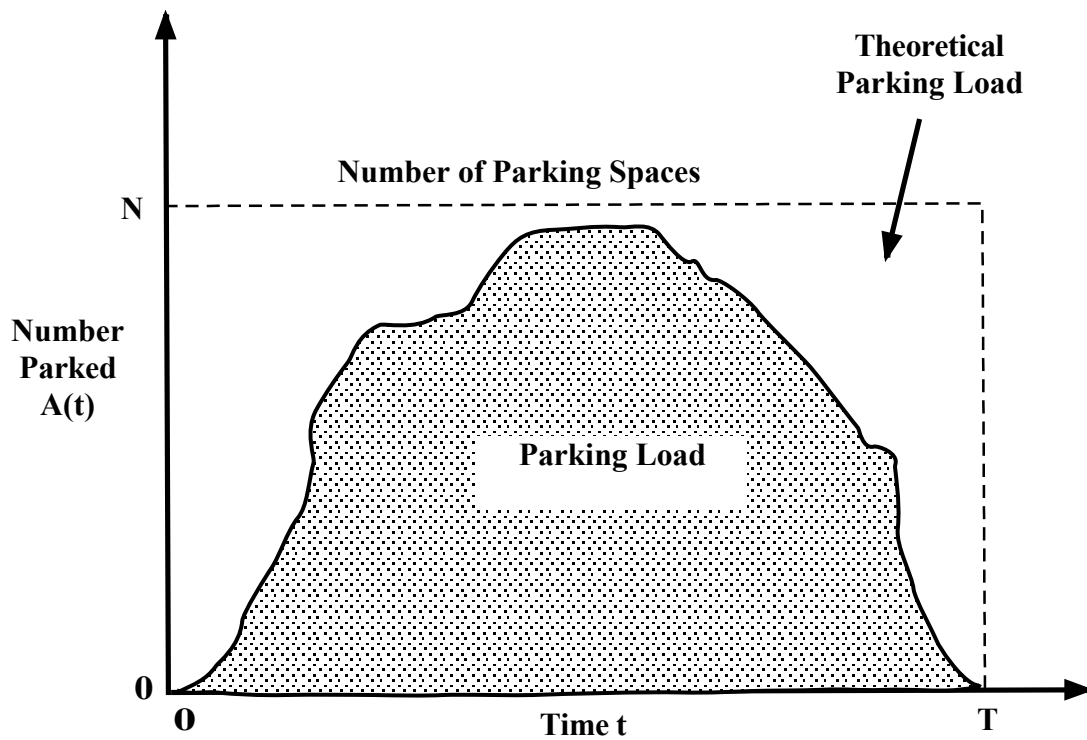
$$\bar{d} = \frac{V}{N}$$

SLIDE 9

PARKING ACCUMULATION DURING A DAY

Use of R Factor

$$L = \int_0^T A(t) dt = RTN$$

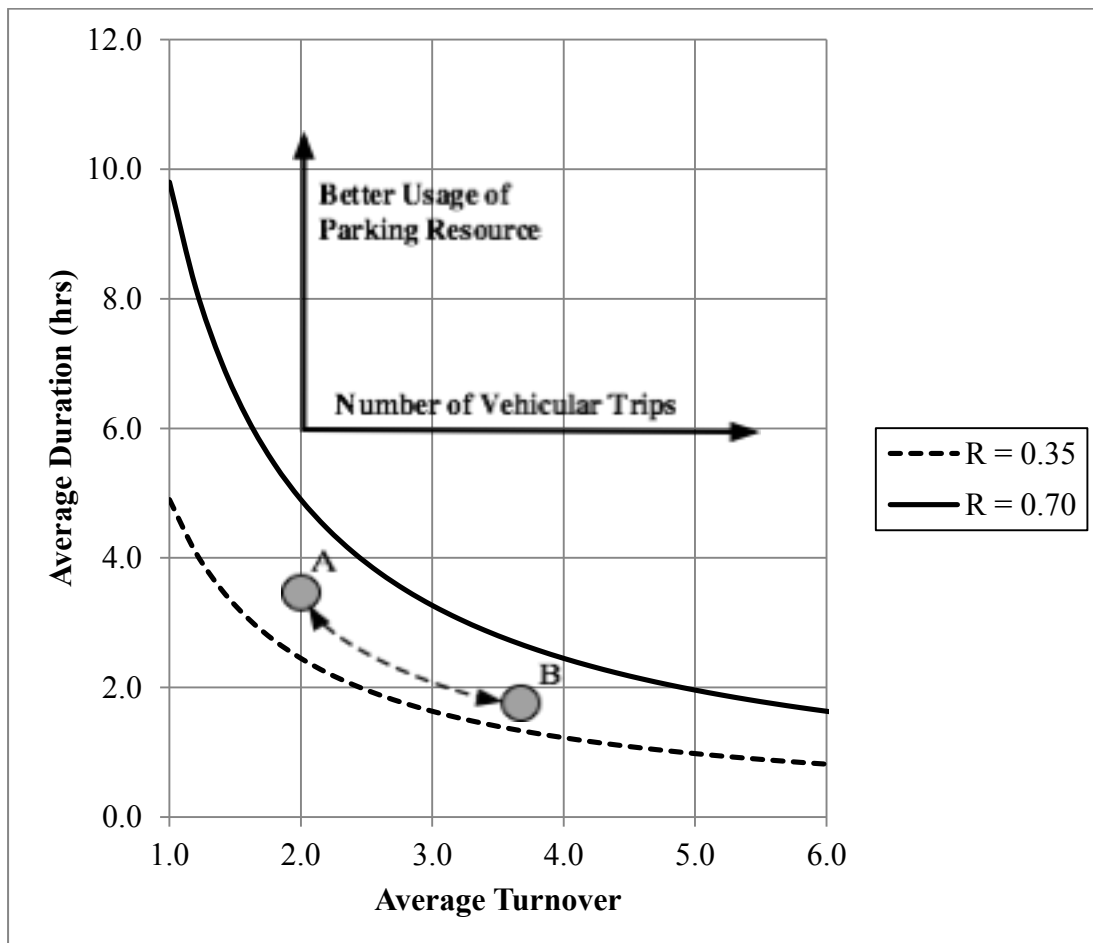


SLIDE 10

ELEMENTARY CHOICES FOR A PARKING CONTROL AREA

Average Duration
or
Average Turnover

$$\bar{t} = \frac{RTN}{\bar{d}N} = \frac{RT}{\bar{d}}$$

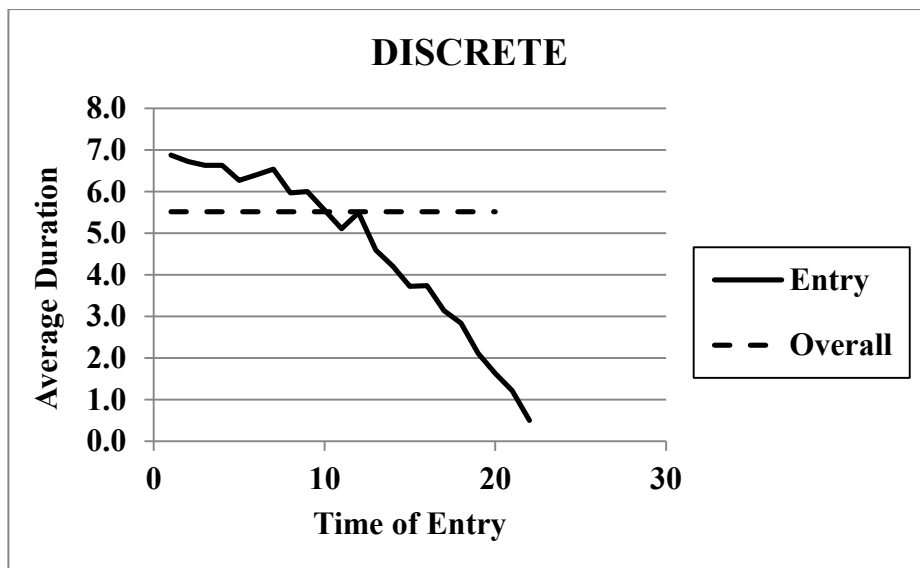
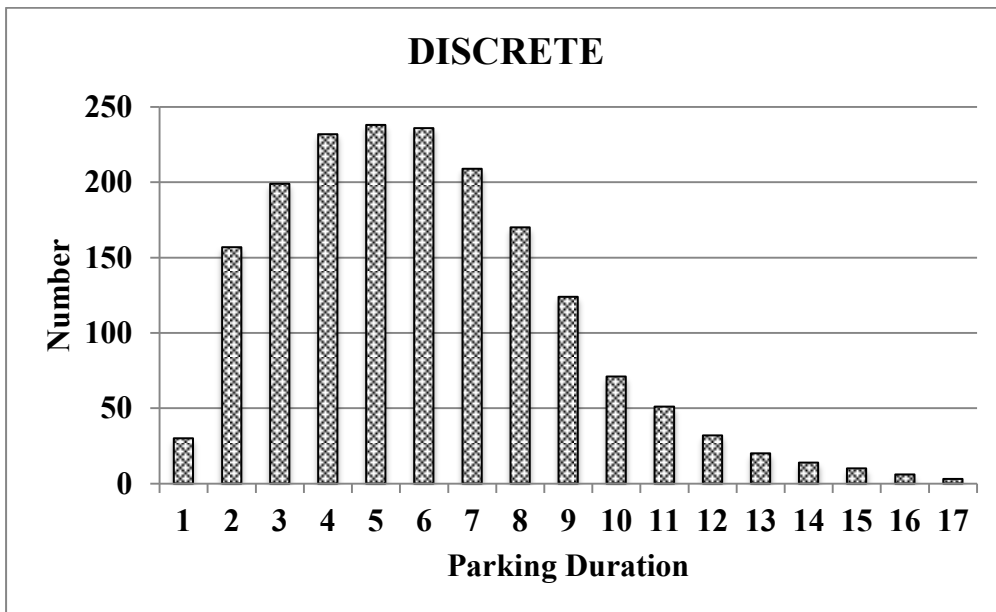


SLIDE 11

MORE SOPHISTICATED MODELS OF TRAFFIC/PARKING USAGE

Continuous or Discrete?

Basic Requirements?



SLIDE 11

SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION

Known

Input \mathbf{G} and Output \mathbf{H} , where $\mathbf{GP} = \mathbf{H}$

What is \mathbf{P} ?

Maximum Entropy

Initial best estimate of the matrix \mathbf{P}

$$\text{Initial Matrix } \mathbf{P} = \begin{pmatrix} \hat{p}_{11} & \hat{p}_{12} & \hat{p}_{13} & \hat{p}_{14} \\ \hat{e} & \hat{p}_{22} & \hat{p}_{23} & \hat{p}_{24} \\ \hat{e} & 0 & \hat{p}_{33} & \hat{p}_{34} \\ \hat{e} & 0 & 0 & \hat{p}_{44} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{where } \mathbf{PE}^T = \mathbf{E}^T$$

We want to refine this matrix by some procedure to a value that satisfies the basic matrix equations below.

Initial $\hat{\mathbf{P}}$

-

Final $\hat{\mathbf{P}}$

where $\hat{\mathbf{P}}$ satisfies equations

$$\mathbf{G}\hat{\mathbf{P}} = \mathbf{H}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{P}}\mathbf{E}^T = \mathbf{E}^T$$

In other words, it has to be done logically in such a way that it is consistent with the accurately recorded entry and exit flows \mathbf{G} and \mathbf{H} , and still retains a memory of the initial \mathbf{P} .

SLIDE 13

IMPACT OF PRICE INCREASE AND/OR TIME CONTROLS

Numbers In and Out

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{matrix} \hat{e} & b_{11} & b_{12} & b_{13} & b_{14} & \hat{u} \\ \hat{e} & & & & & \hat{u} \\ \hat{e} & & b_{22} & b_{23} & b_{24} & \hat{u} \\ \hat{e} & & & b_{33} & b_{34} & \hat{u} \\ \hat{e} & & & & & b_{44} & \hat{u} \\ \hat{e} & & & & & & \hat{u} \end{matrix}$$

Adjustment Factors

$$\mathbf{K} = \begin{matrix} \hat{e} & k_{11} & k_{12} & k_{13} & k_{14} & \hat{u} \\ \hat{e} & & & & & \hat{u} \\ \hat{e} & & k_{22} & k_{23} & k_{24} & \hat{u} \\ \hat{e} & & & k_{33} & k_{34} & \hat{u} \\ \hat{e} & & & & & k_{44} & \hat{u} \\ \hat{e} & & & & & & \hat{u} \end{matrix}$$

Array Multiplication

$$\mathbf{B}^{\text{AFTER}} = \mathbf{K} * \mathbf{B}^{\text{BEFORE}}$$

Whole System

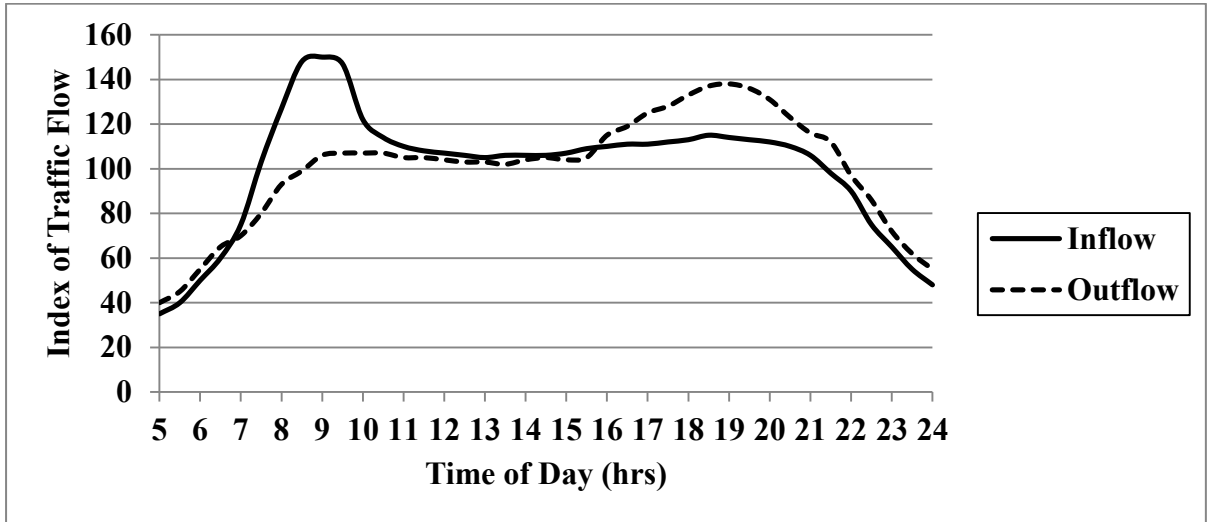
$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{K}_1 * \mathbf{B}_1 + \mathbf{K}_2 * \mathbf{B}_2 + \mathbf{K}_3 * \mathbf{B}_3 + \mathbf{K}_4 * \mathbf{B}_4 \text{ etc.}$$

SLIDE 14

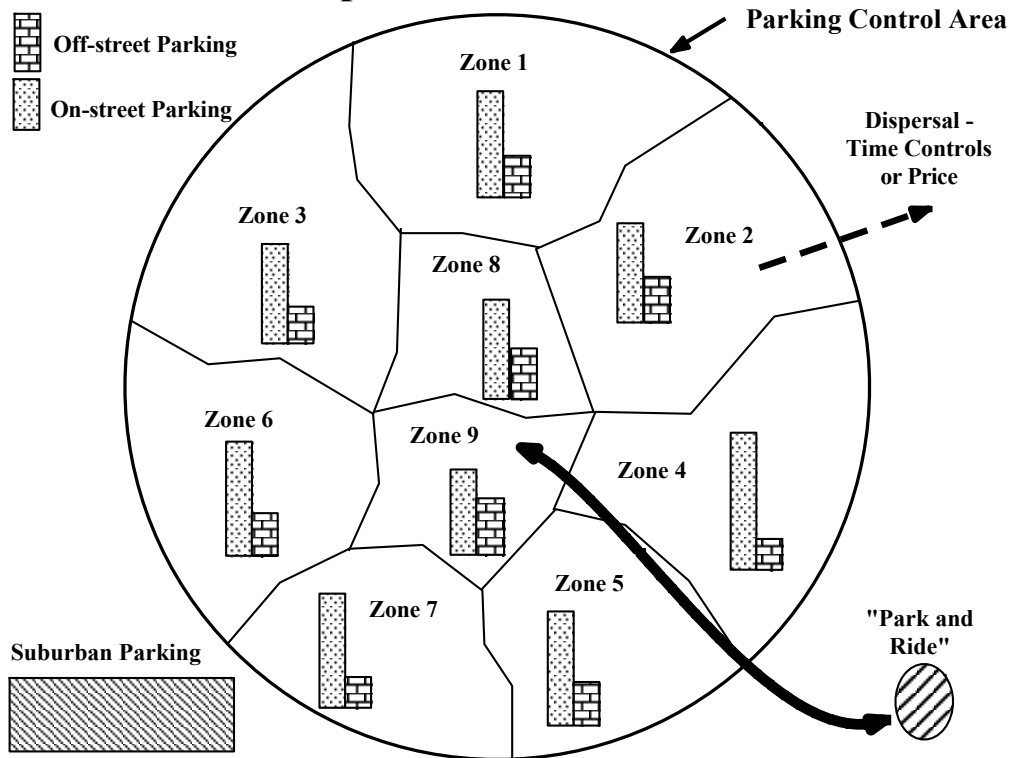
INPUTS TO DECISION PROCESS

Time Profile for Traffic

Do we want to level peaks or achieve an overall reduction?



Spatial Distribution



SLIDE 15

DUBLIN AS A CASE STUDY

Modal Split

Land Use Planning

Parking Inventory

<i>POPULATION</i>	<i>NUMBER</i>
<i>City Area</i>	<i>506,000</i>
<i>Total Urban Area</i>	<i>1,045,000</i>

	<i>ON-STREET PARKING</i>	<i>NUMBER</i>	<i>CONTROL</i>
<i>CITY</i>	<i>Controlled On-street Spaces in Urban Area (including CBD)</i>	<i>33,000</i>	<i>Price and Time Determined by Municipal Authority</i>
	<i>Gross Revenue</i>	<i>€26,800,000</i>	
	<i>Net Revenue</i>	<i>€22,600,000</i>	
<i>CITY</i>	<i>OFF-STREET PARKING</i>	<i>NUMBER</i>	<i>CONTROL</i>
	<i>Multistorey etc, Open to Public</i>	<i>6,000</i>	<i>Price Determined by Operator</i>
	<i>Private Non-Residential</i>	<i>7,000 est.</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>SUBURBS</i>	<i>OFF-STREET PARKING</i>	<i>NUMBER</i>	<i>CONTROL</i>
	<i>Retail and Office Developments</i>	<i>15,000 est.</i>	<i>Mostly Free</i>

Available Controls?

Attainable Objectives?