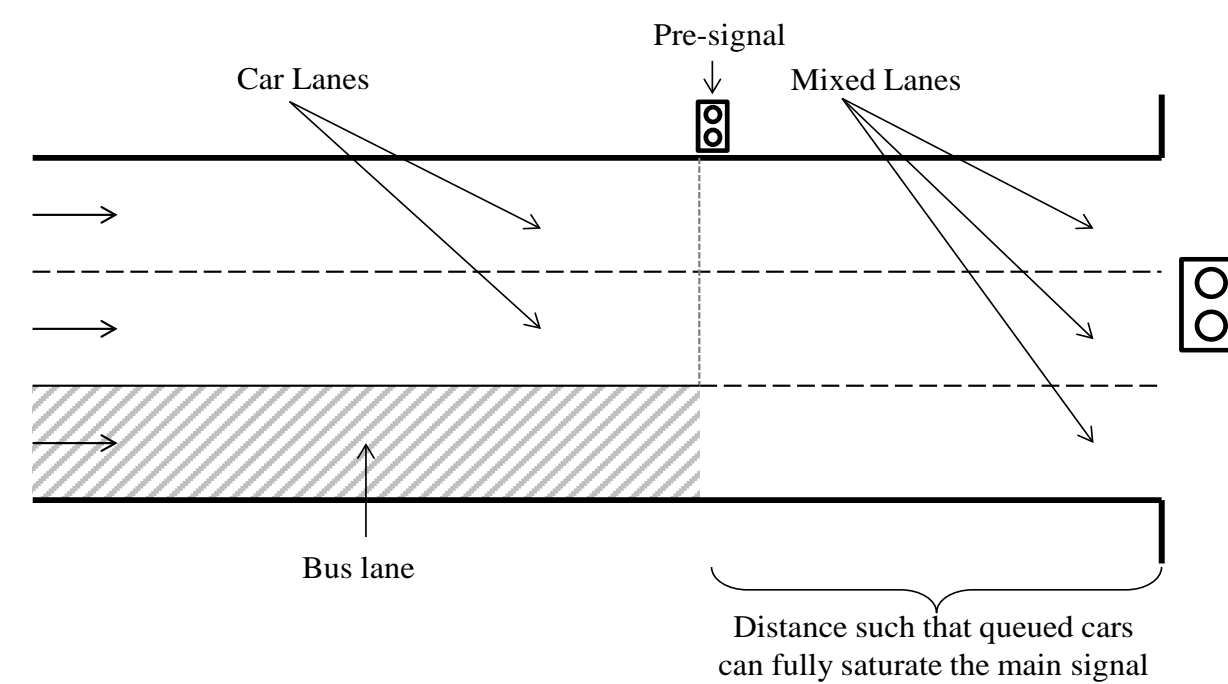


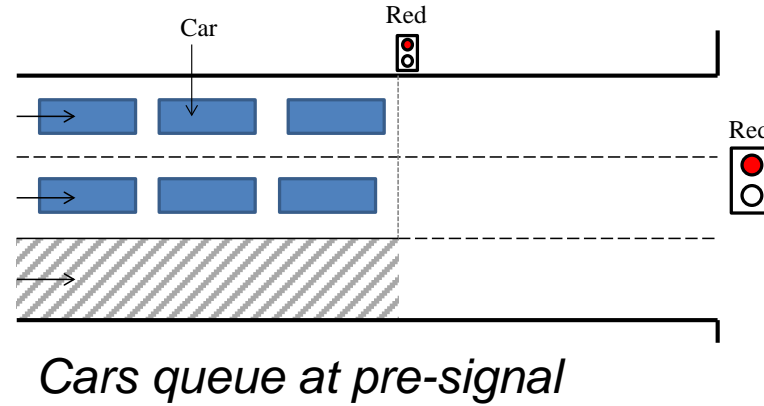
Research Question

How to dynamically implement different levels of bus priority at intersections while minimizing the negative effects on general traffic using: i) a dedicated bus lane, ii) a pre-signal, or iii) mixed lanes.

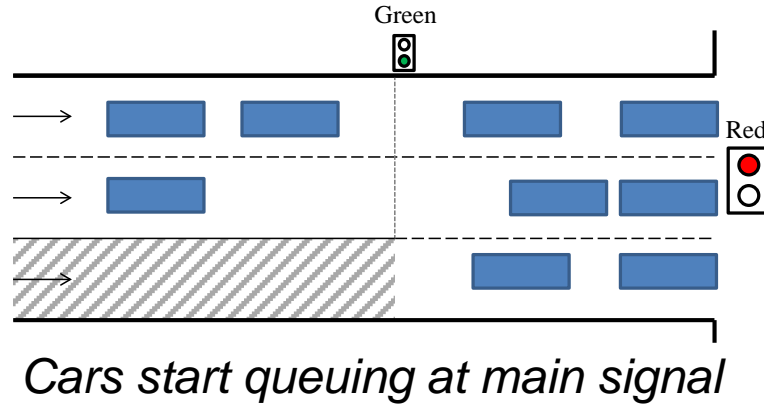
Operation of Pre-signals



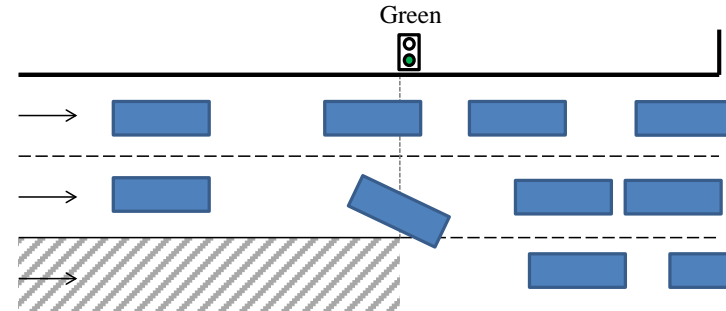
1. Both signals are red:



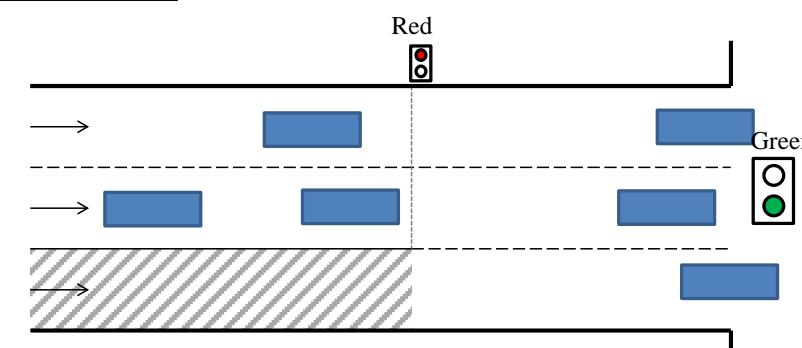
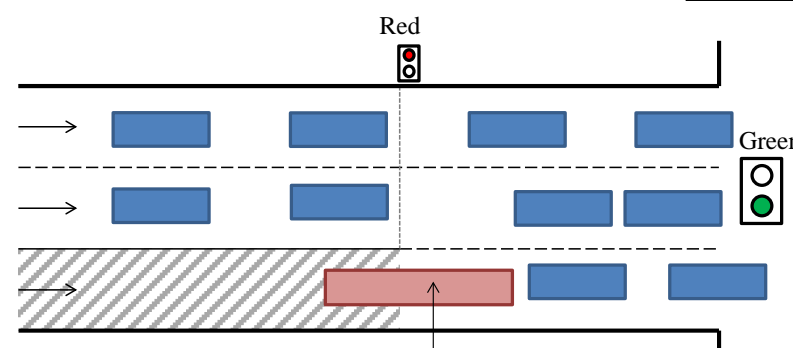
2. Pre-signal turns green:



3. Main signal turns green



4. Pre-signal turns red if:

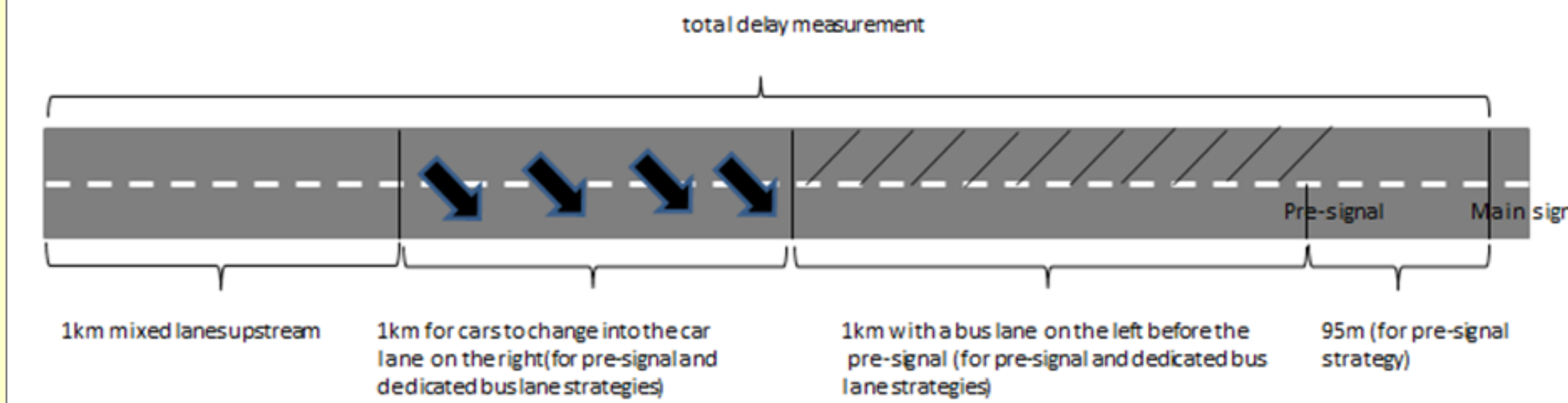


Methodology

Use a microscopic simulation model built in VISSIM to determine performance metrics for three bus-priority strategies under different levels of demand.

Three bus-priority strategies are compared:

- (1) A dedicated bus lane;
- (2) Fully mixed lanes; and
- (3) A pre-signal.

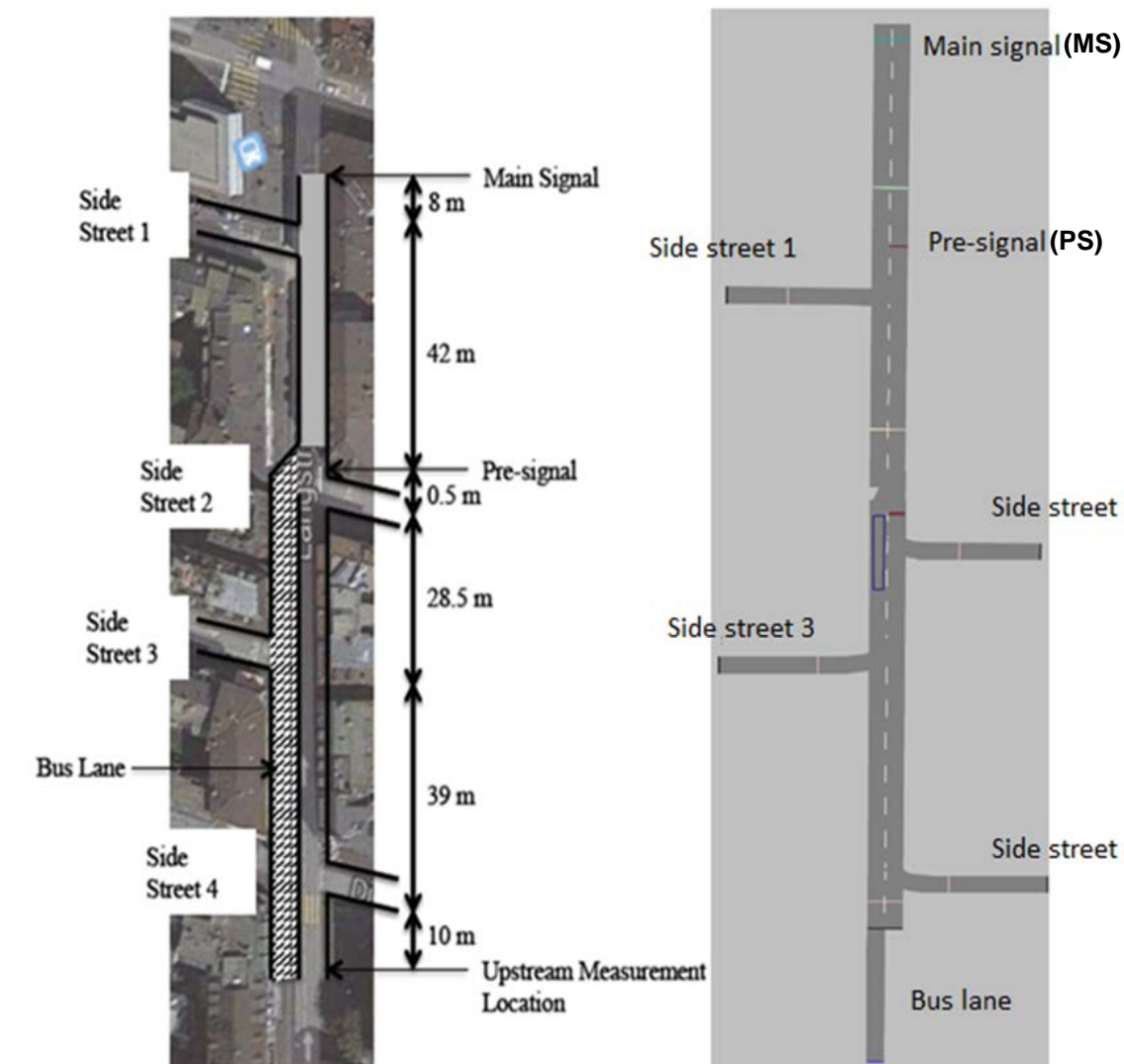


Selection criteria for each demand level:

1. No excessive upstream queue
2. Minimize average person delay

Simulation Calibration and Validation

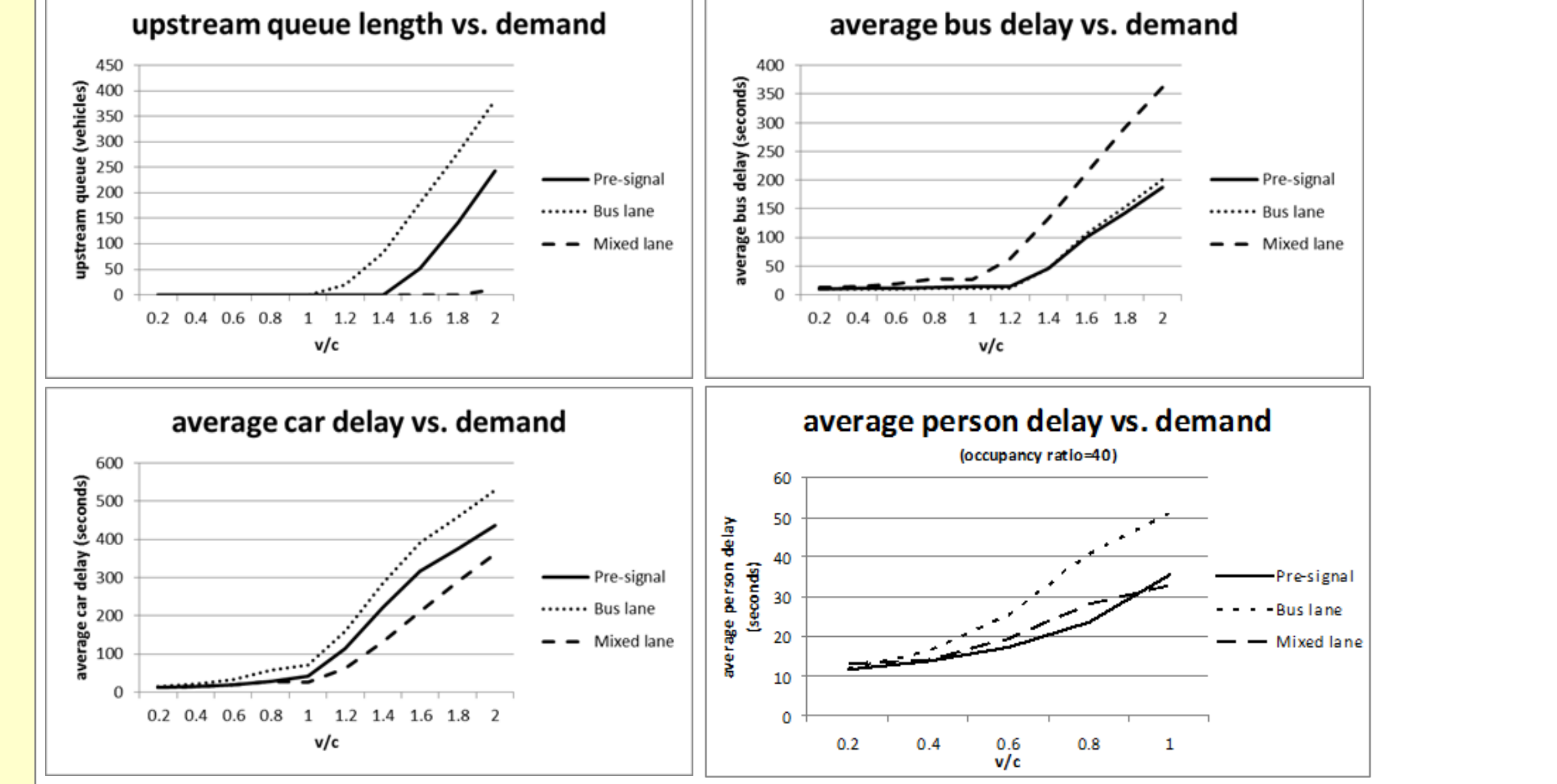
Data collection with video cameras in existing pre-signal at Zurich, Switzerland



	Average delay		Total delay
	PS [s]	MS [s]	[s]
Data set 1 measured	35.1	6.3	41.3
Data set 1 simulation (calibration)	33.2	6.5	39.7
Data set 2 measured	15.4	6.0	21.4
Data set 2 simulation (validation)	17.3	7.2	24.5

Parameters	Calibrated values	
	Cars	Trucks
Average standstill distance [m]	2.3	2.5
Additive part of safety distance [m]	2.0	2.0
Multiplicative part of safety distance [m]	4.0	4.5
Minimum headway [m]	0.7	1.0
Safety distance reduction factor	0.7	0.9

Results



The dynamic pre-signal strategy

The dynamic operating strategy:

	V/C < 0.8	V/C > 0.8
Bus Lane	Closed to Cars	Open to Cars
Pre-Signal Operation	On	Off

Comparison of dynamic pre-signals to a static dedicated bus lane or mixed lanes:

