

# Impact analysis of a new metro line in Amsterdam using automated data sources

*Transit Data 2019*

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Ties Brands

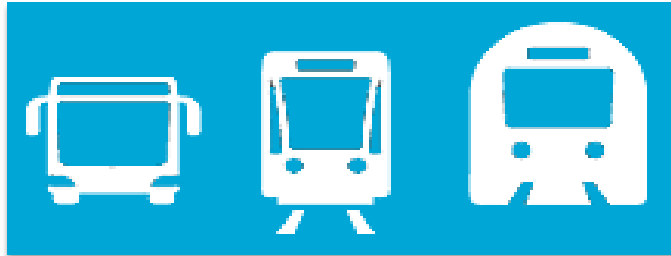
Oded Cats

Niels van Oort

Serge Hoogendoorn

# Background

- The north-south metro line (NZL) opened on 22nd July 2018 in Amsterdam
- Changes to the whole network

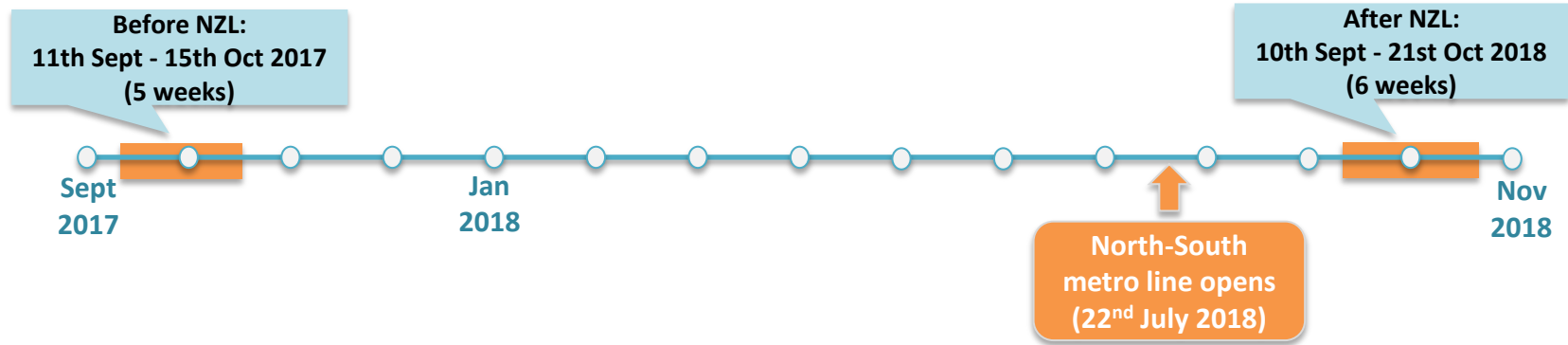


# Objective

- To study the impact of the network change on
  - ridership,
  - travel times,
  - reliability
- from a passenger perspective - considering journeys including transfers within and across modes
- distributional analysis

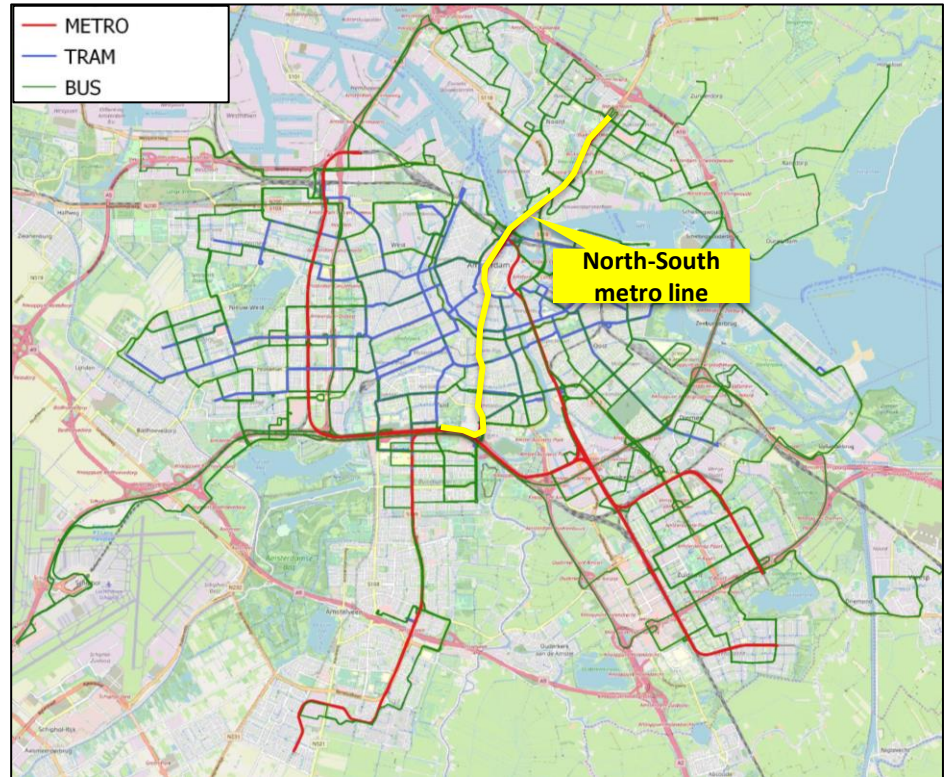
# Data sources

- Smartcard data
  - Tap-in and tap-out location and times
- Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) data
  - Vehicle number, stop location and time stamps

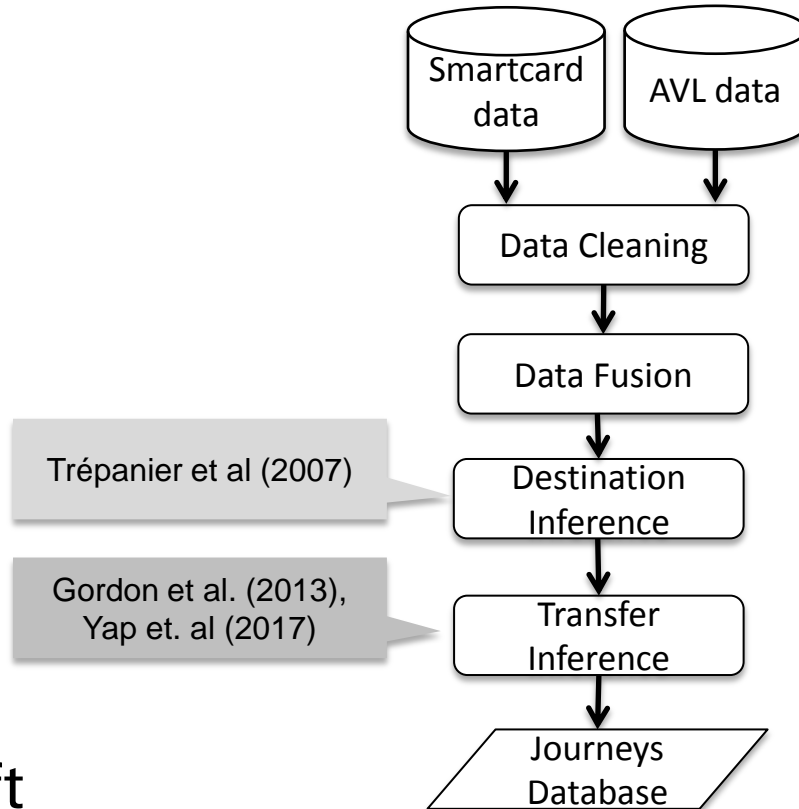


# Amsterdam PT Network

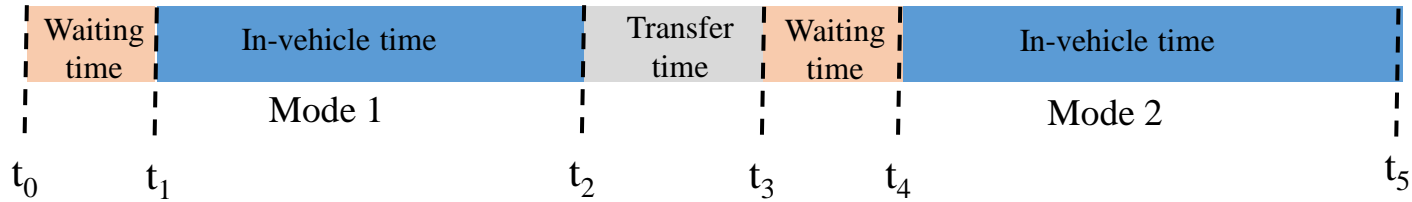
- ~850,000 inhabitants
- 5 metro lines
- 15 tram lines
- 44 bus lines
- >700,000 smartcard transactions per day



# Data pre-processing

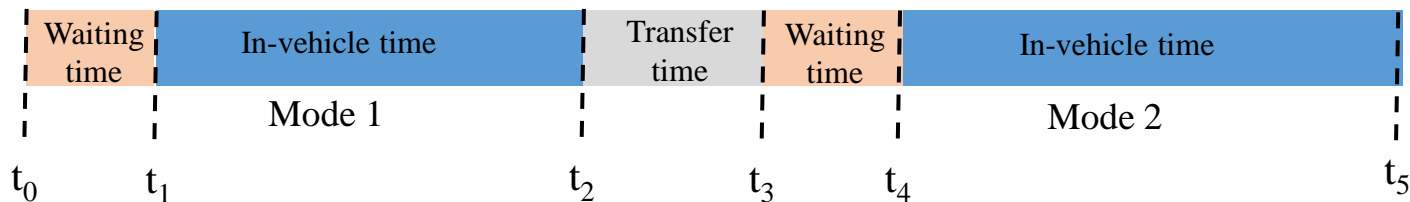


# Travel time using smartcard data



# Travel time using smartcard data

- Where first tap-in at station (eg. Amsterdam Metro)
  - Total travel time ( $t_5 - t_0$ )
- Where first tap-in inside vehicle (eg. Amsterdam buses & trams)
  - Total travel time minus waiting time at origin ( $t_5 - t_1$ )

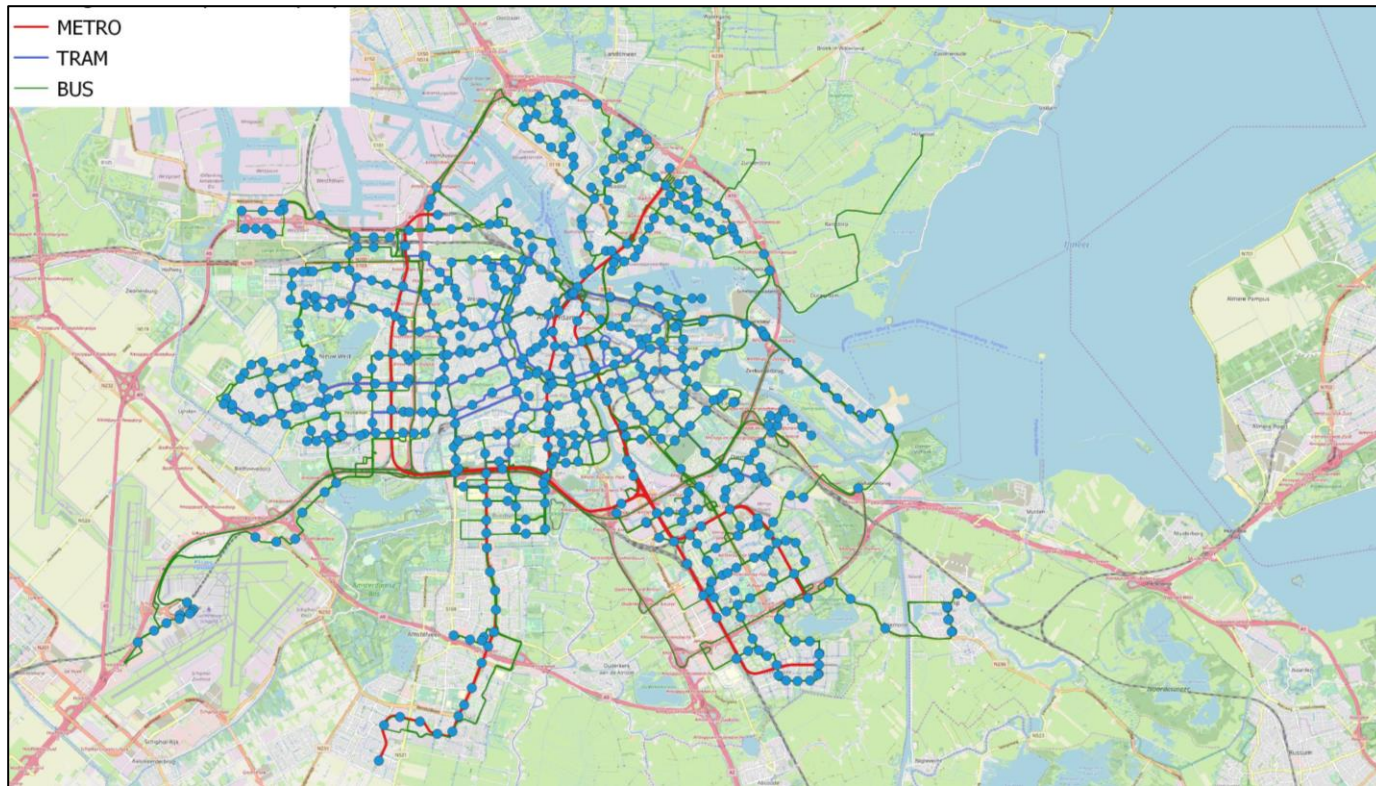


# Waiting time at origin

- For journeys where first tap-in is inside the vehicle
  - Time passenger arrived at stop is not known
  - Headway of services known (from AVL data)
  - For short headway services – passengers assumed to arrive randomly
  - Continuous random variables generated and sampled over uniform distribution  $[0, \text{observed headway}]$  to estimate waiting time for each journey

*Ref : Dixit et al (2019)*

# 618 Transit Stops

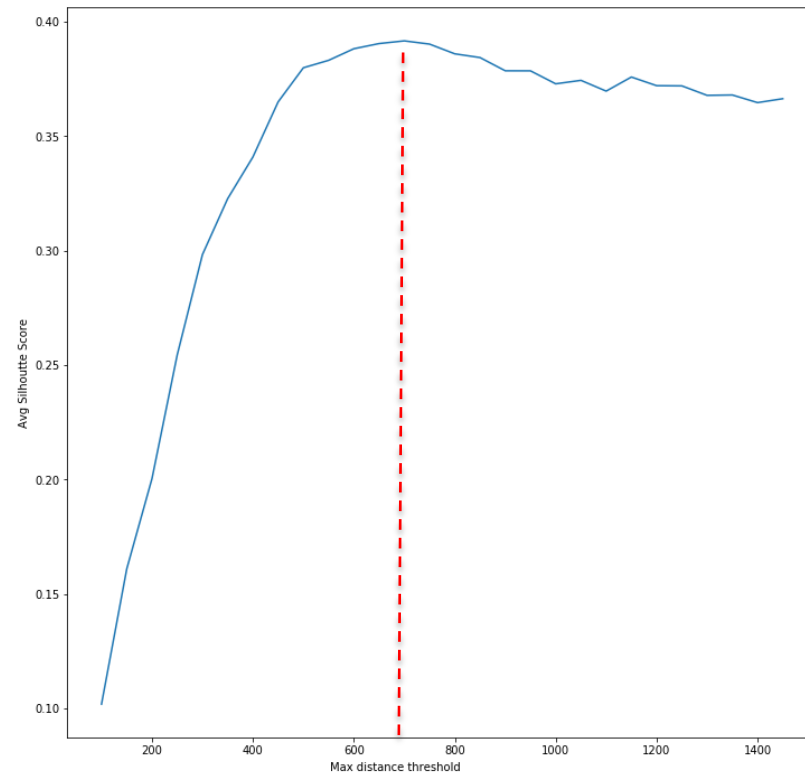


# Transit Stop Clustering

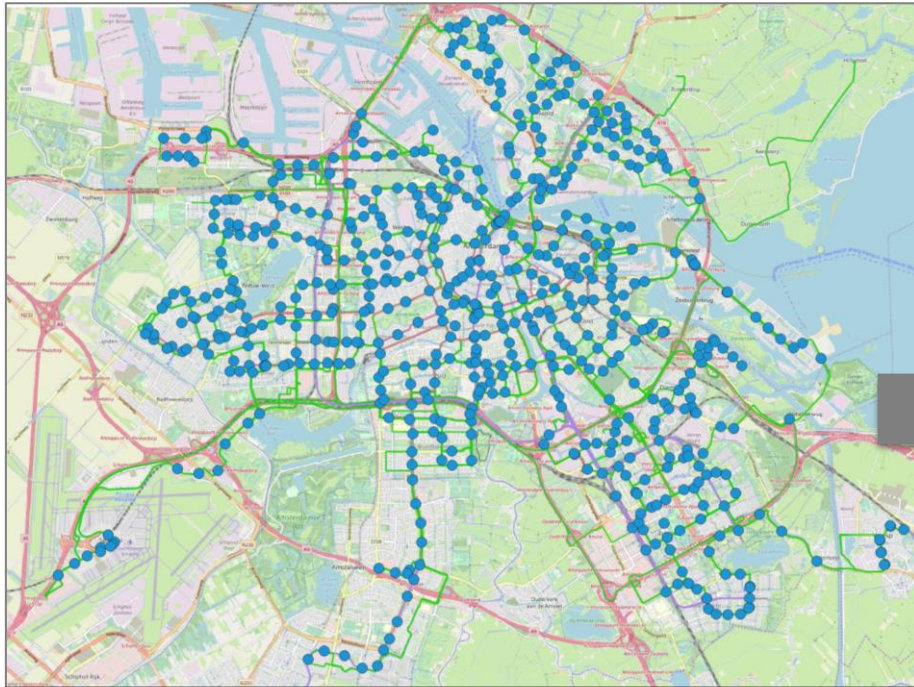
- To make before and after situation comparable
- Increased sample size →  
only OD pairs with minimum 40 journeys preserved due to privacy regulations

# Transit Stop Clustering

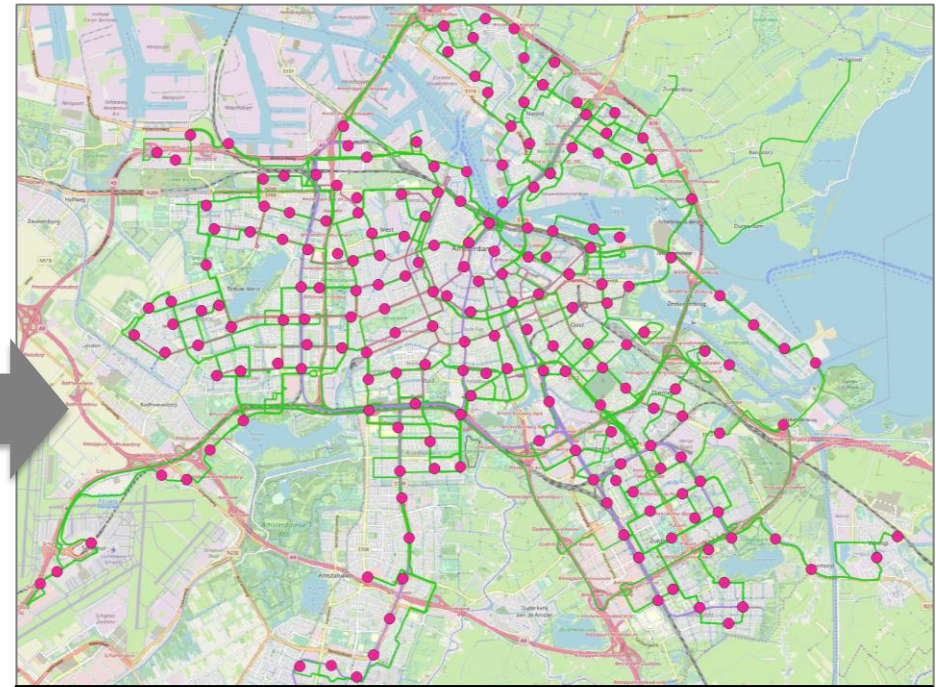
- Hierarchical clustering
- Maximum (Euclidean) distance threshold of 700m between transit stops



# Transit Stop Clustering



618 Transit Stops

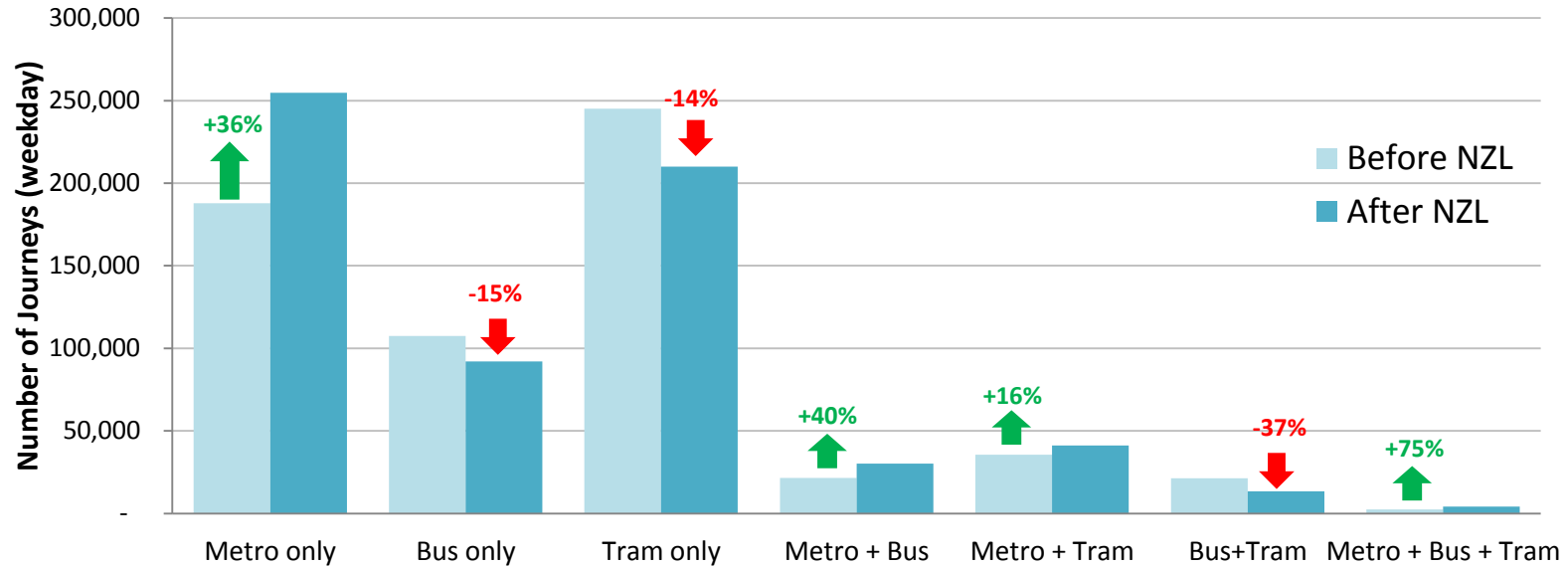


201 Transit Stop Clusters

# Journey Statistics

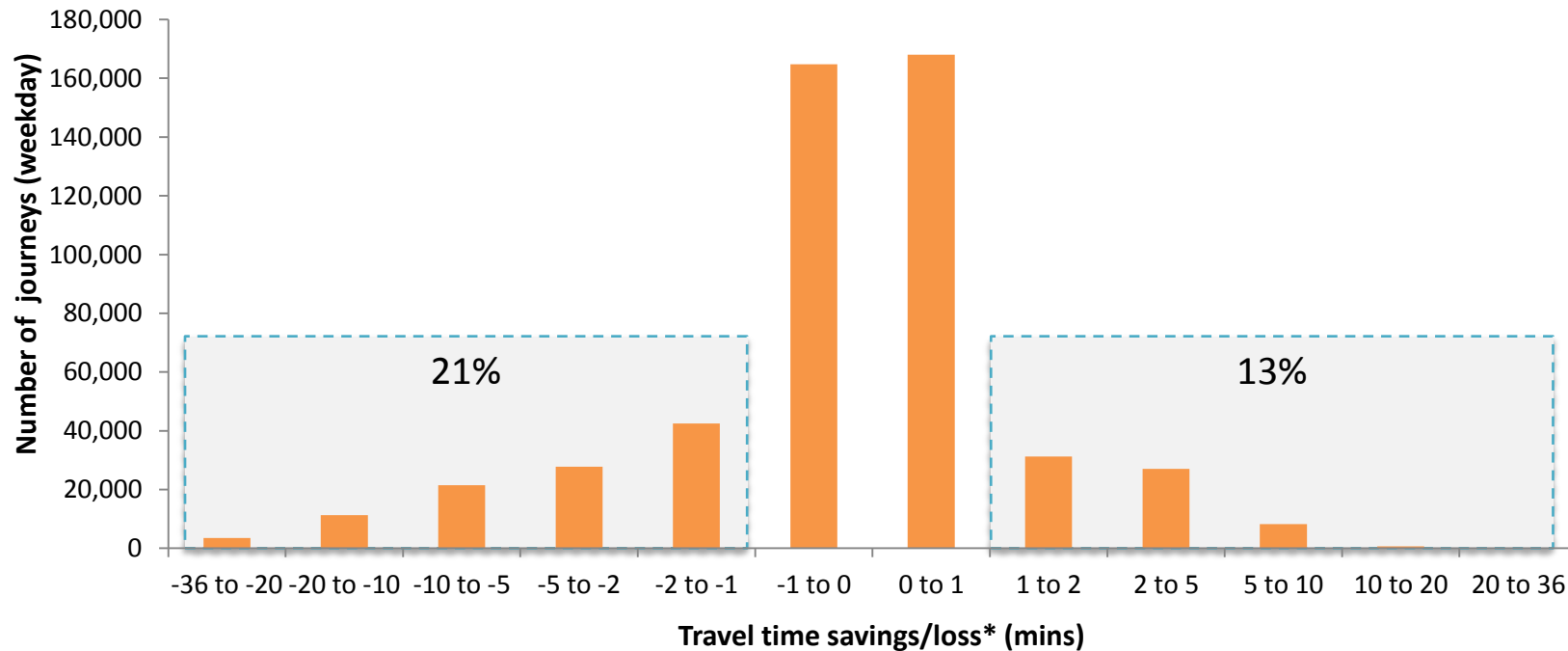
Statistic	Before NZL	After NZL	Change
Total Journeys	19,577,474 (5 weeks)	24,569,654 (6 weeks)	
Average journeys per weekday	621,099	645,667	+4.0%
Total stop cluster pairs per weekday	31,650	31,523	-0.4%

# Impact on Mode Shares

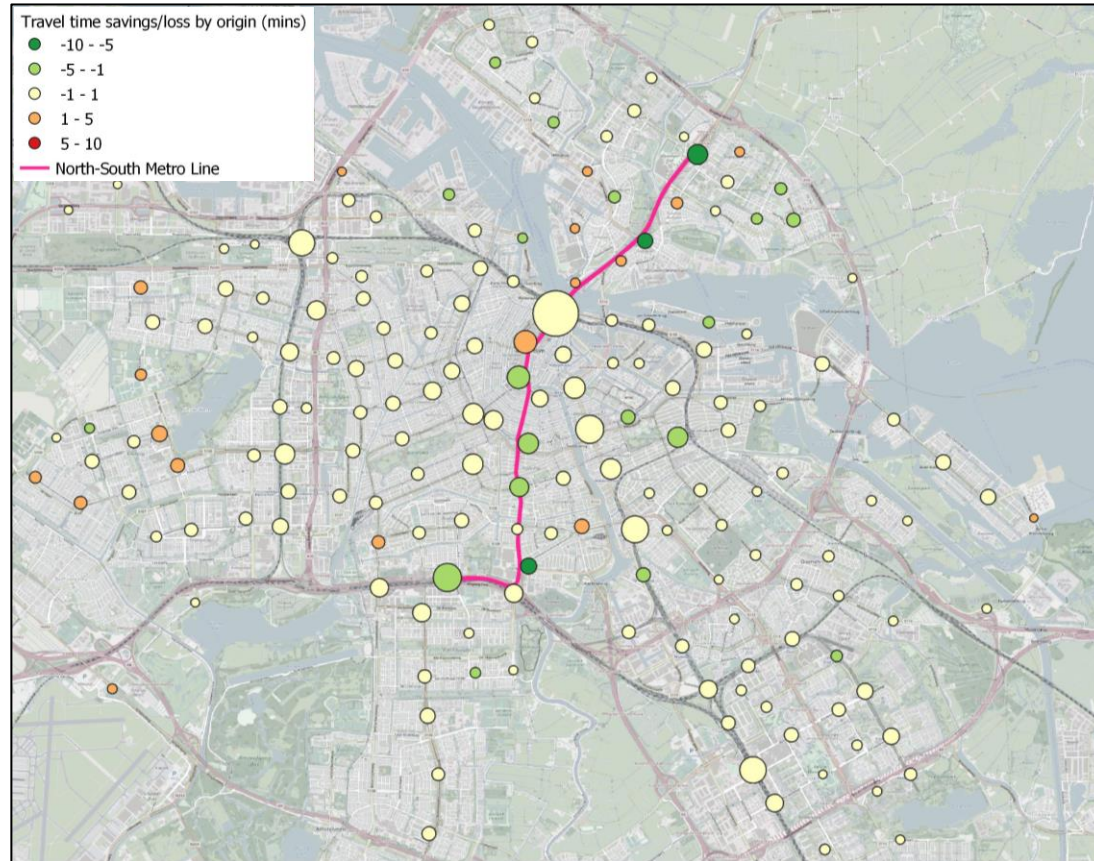


>50% of journeys after NZL include a metro leg

# Travel time savings & losses



# Travel time savings & losses – by origin



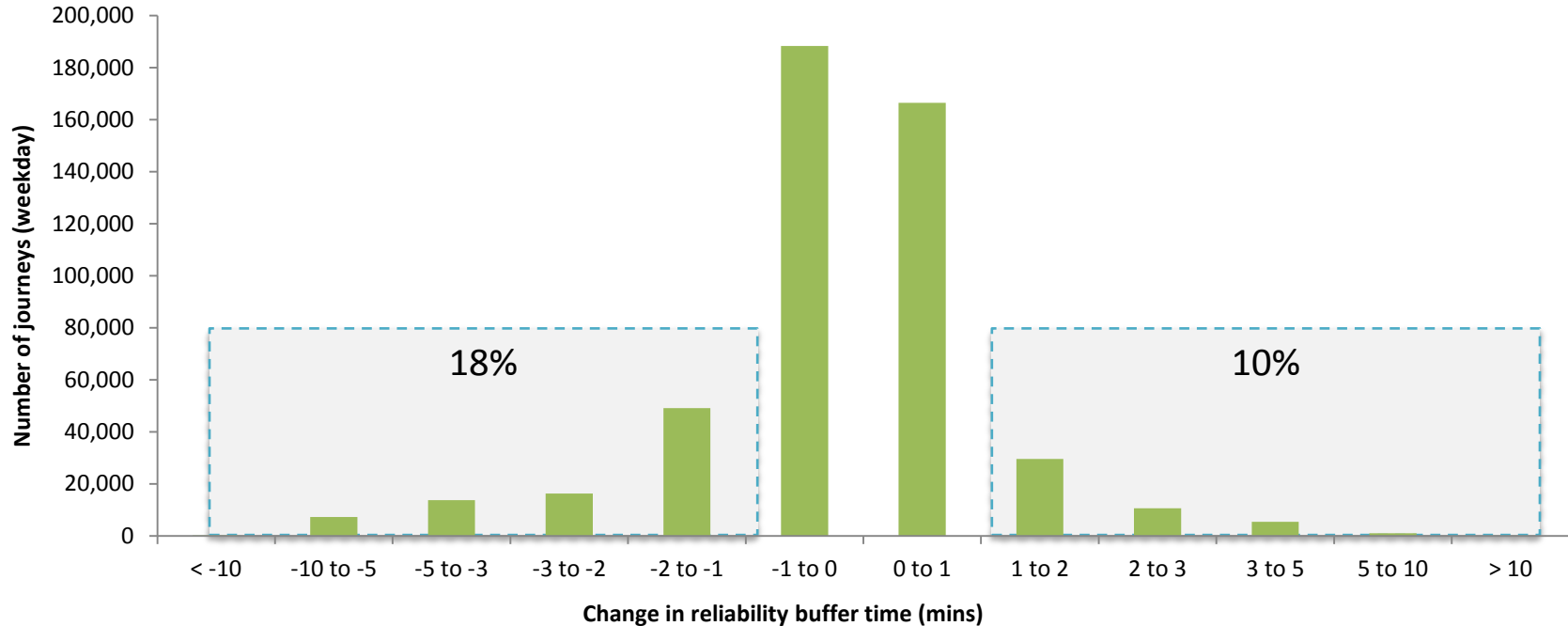
# Reliability measurement

- **Reliability buffer time (RBT)** (Chan, 2007; Uniman et al, 2010)  
Difference between the 95<sup>th</sup> and 50<sup>th</sup> percentile travel time experienced by travelers **between a stop-stop pair using a specific route**

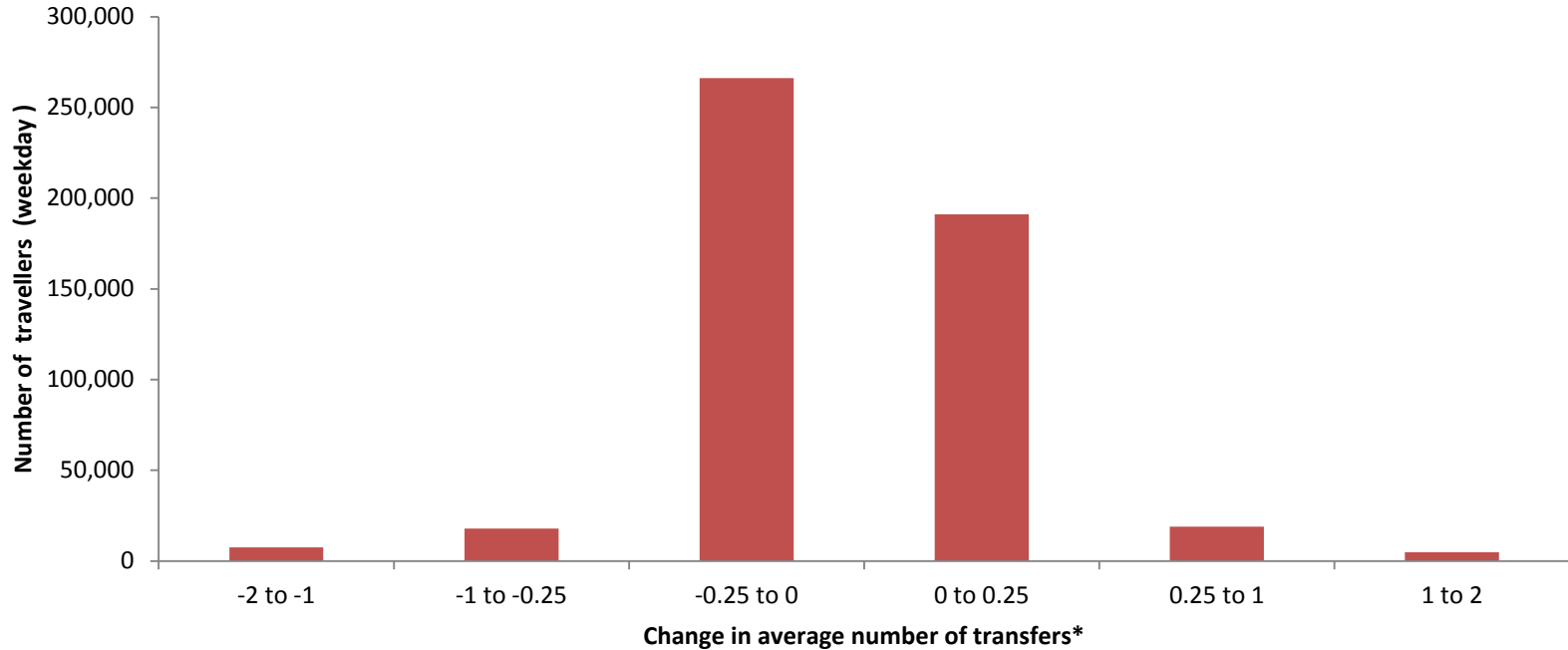
$$RBT_{o,d,r} = tt_{95}^{o,d,r} - tt_{50}^{o,d,r}$$

Interpreted as the additional time passengers have to budget for their travel to ensure on-time arrival one out of twenty times

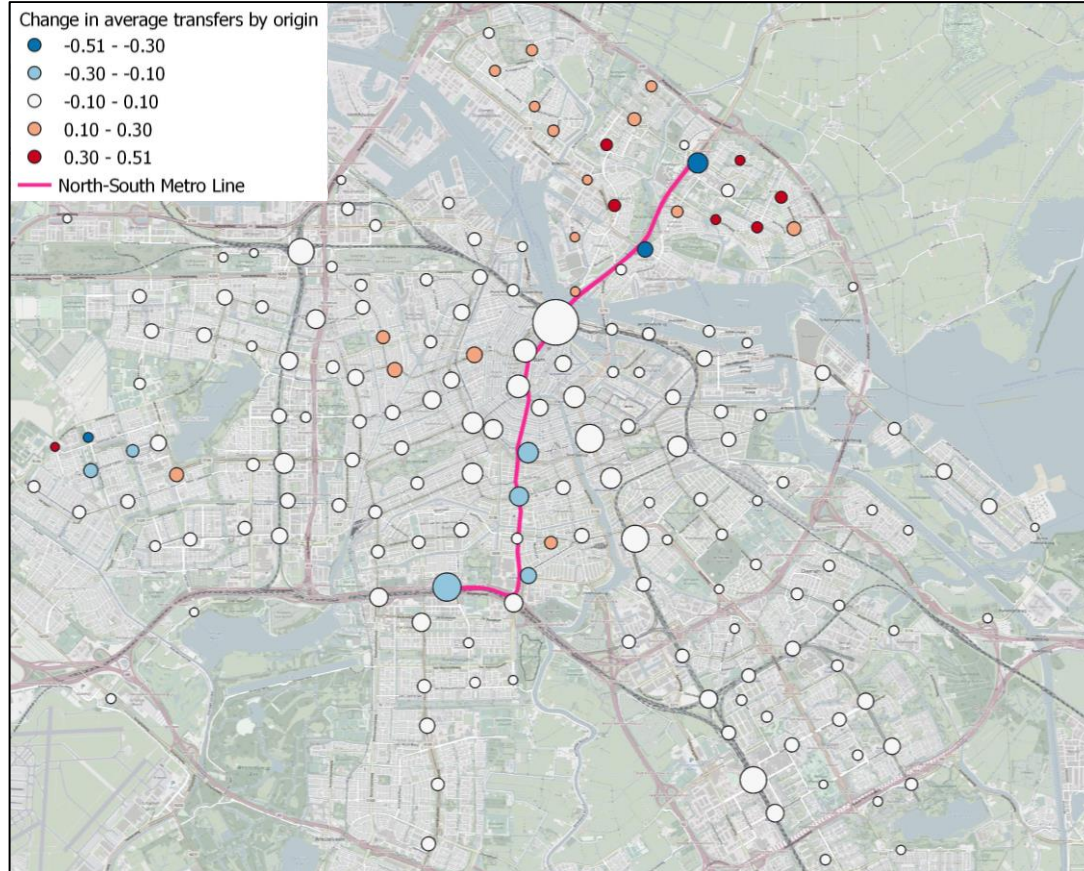
# Impact on reliability



# Impact on number of transfers made



# Impact on number of transfers made



# Conclusion

- Application of smart card and AVL data for evaluation of a major infrastructural change
  - Consistent measurement of travel times across modes and routes
- Transit stop clustering enabled before/after comparison at a disaggregate level
  - Overall travel savings, but large differences between OD-pairs
  - Better reliability on average
  - Trade-off between transfers and travel times
- Could be used to refine the demand predictive ex-ante tools

# Future Work

- Impact on crowding & transfers
- Equity impact of the network change
- Comparison with more aggregate (zonal) analysis
- Route choice behaviour



# Thank you!

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