PASSENGER PREFERANCE CRITERIA FOR SELECTING RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM FOR CITY OF COLOMBO

Gode Gamage Sanjaya Geethanga



M.Eng. in Highway & Traffic Engineering

Department of Civil Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

December 2015

Contents

I.	Acknowledgements	i
II.	Abstract	ii
III.	Abstract	iii
IV.	List of Figures	iv
V.	List of Tables	V
VI.	Declaration of the candidate & supervisor	vi
СНАР	TER 1	
1. Intr	roduction	1-4
	1.1 Problem Identification	
	1.2 Present Infrastructure and Distribution of other facilities in the	Colombo
City		5-7
	1.2.1. Land usage in Colombo City	5-6
	1.2.2 Why resit Rapid Marshuysam ri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations	7
	1.3 Project Objectives mrt.ac.lk	8
CHAPTER 2		
2. Lite	erature Review	
	2.1. Definition of Rapid Transit	9
	2.2. Research on the selection of Rapid Transit in Istanbul	10
	2.3. Traffic congestion and Traffic control of Colombo city	11
	2.4. Traffic Transit system for Sri Lanka	12-14
	2.5. Traffic congestion and control in other countries	15
	2.6. Cost calculations	16
	2.7. Bus Rapid Transit	17-20

2.8. Monorail System	21-23	
CHAPTER 3		
3. Methodology		
3.1. Selection of corridor	24	
3.2. The important parameters	25	
3.3. Preparation of Questionnaires	26	
CHAPTER 4		
4. Data collection and Data Analysis		
4.1. Preferred new transit vs. passenger (%)	28	
4.2. Daily travel vs. new transit mode	29	
4.3. Income vs. new transit mode	30	
University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. 4.4. Purpose of the trip vs. The strange modes ertations	31	
4.5. Present transport mode vs. new transit mode	32	
4.6. Problems of existing transport mode	33-36	
4.7. Expected facilities of new Rapid transit systems	37-39	
4.8. Cost Estimate and comparison		
4.8.1 Widening the existing 4 lane road to a 6 lane road	41-43	
4.8.2. Bus Rapid Transit System	44-45	
4.8.3. Monorail system	46-47	
CHAPTER 5		
5. Discussion		

5.3.Purpose of the trip vs. new transit mode 5.4. Present transport mode vs. new transit mode 5.5. Connect with other modes 5.6. Extendability of new transit system 5.7. Environmental friendliness 5.8. Constructability 52 CHAPTER 6 6. Conclusion and Recommendations Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations www.lib.mrt.ac.lk 54		5.1. Daily travel vs. new transit mode	48
5.4. Present transport mode vs. new transit mode 5.5. Connect with other modes 5.6. Extendability of new transit system 5.7. Environmental friendliness 5.8. Constructability 52 CHAPTER 6 6. Conclusion and Recommendations Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations www.lib.mrt.ac.lk 54		5.2. Income of passenger vs. new transit mode	48
5.5. Connect with other modes 5.6. Extendability of new transit system 5.7. Environmental friendliness 5.8. Constructability 52 CHAPTER 6 6. Conclusion and Recommendations Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations www.lib.mrt.ac.lk 54		5.3. Purpose of the trip vs. new transit mode	48
5.6. Extendability of new transit system 5.7. Environmental friendliness 5.8. Constructability 52 CHAPTER 6 6. Conclusion and Recommendations Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations www.lib.mrt.ac.lk 54		5.4. Present transport mode vs. new transit mode	49
5.7. Environmental friendliness 5.8. Constructability 5.8. Construc		5.5. Connect with other modes	49
5.8. Constructability		5.6. Extendability of new transit system	50
CHAPTER 6 6. Conclusion and Recommendations Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations WWW.lib.mrt.ac.lk 54		5.7. Environmental friendliness	51
6. Conclusion and Recoimmendations Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations WWW.lib.mrt.ac.lk 53		5.8. Constructability	52
6. Conclusion and Recoimmendations Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations WWW.lib.mrt.ac.lk 53			
6. Conclusion and Recoimmendations Moratuwa, Sri Lanka. Electronic Theses & Dissertations WWW.lib.mrt.ac.lk 53			
REFERENCES Electronic Theses & Dissertations www.lib.mrt.ac.lk 54	CHAPTER 6		
REFERENCES www.lib.mrt.ac.lk 54	6. Conclusion		53
APPENDICES 55	REFERENCE		54
	APPENDICES	S	55

I. Acknowledgement

My sincere thanks to Professor J.M.S.J. Bandara, Professor in Civil Engineering, University of Moratuwa, to give advices and the supervision of the research. Also I should thank to the Course co-coordinator Dr. W.K. Mampearchchi to advise me to improving the presentation skills and research method. In addition, I shall thank Dr. H.R. Pasindu, Senior lecturer Loshaka Perera and all the staff of University of Moratuwa highway and traffic engineering division.

I shall special thank to passenger who help to filling the questionnaires and help to success my research and Urban Development Authority planning division to find the data about the lands and development plans in Colombo City.

Last but certainly not least, I would like to thank to my parents, my wife, and my family members to their help to successfully complete my research.



II. Abstract

Traffic congestion is a condition on road networks that occurs as use increases and is characterized by slower speeds, longer trip times, and increased vehicular queuing. As demand approaches the capacity of a road, extreme traffic congestion sets in. Traffic congestion contributes to waste of time and money every second. Many developed/developing countries find solution for the traffic congestion at roads with the help of rapid transit systems.

Rapid transit systems can be dividing in to four major categories;

- Bus rapid transit (BRT)
- Monorail system
- Light rapid transit (LRT)
- Mass rapid transit (MRT)

The main objective of this research is to propose a methodology to select most appropriate rapid transit system technology for a given transport corridor with emphasis on passenger preference criterion for selecting rapid transit system for city of Colombo. The study consists of collecting user preference based on a questionnaire survey. Jayawardenapura corridor has been selected as a case study.

This corridor is highly congested at peak time and it will be increase at future due to administration city will become Jayawardenapura corridor. Hence it is essential to give proper solution for the increasing traffic in this corridor.

University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.

In addition to user preferences the question raise focuses on the drawbacks in existing systems, user expectations for a new system. These were used to identify the user related issues in existing systems and to find whether a rapid transit can address those issues.

According to the survey results of, 48% respondents of indicated that BRT may be the better option for selected corridor. Balance prefer an elevated system as opposed to BRT.

It is required to establish criteria based on the not only passenger's preference, but also constructability, connectivity with other modes, extendibility in future and environmental friendliness.

According to the research, passenger most preferred for the BRT system. With the connectivity with other modes monorail systems is better than BRT. Possibility of future expansion of the system, difficulty face with BRT system due restrictions of land acquisition. From the environment point of view, more emissions are expected from BRT system than Monorail system. According to the cost calculation it is lesser cost required to introduce BRT over Monorail or other elevated system.

III. LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1	Traffic flow distribution on Jayawardenapura road	2
Figure 1.2	Vehicle classification on Jayawardenapura corridor	3
Figure 1.3	Population density by province in Sri Lanka	4
Figure 1.4	Population in Sri Lanka	5
Figure 1.6	Land use distribution in the City of Colombo	6
Figure 2.1	Recommended rapid Transit to Passenger demand and	
Capital cost		13
Figure 2.2	BRT system in Bogota (Web image)	17
Figure 2.3	BRT system in Jakarta (Web image)	17
Figure 2.4	Path to the BRT system from informal services	18
Figure 2.5	Cross-section of BRT system road with other modes	19
Figure 2.6	Typical crossection of Monorail system. University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.	21
Figure 2.7	TokyolManonaiksystem (Web Image) reations	22
Figure 2.8	www.lib.mrt.ac.lk Mumbai Monorail system (Web Image)	22
Figure 3.1	Case study trace	25
Figure 4.1	Preferred new Rapid Transit System	28
Figure 4.2	Daily travel vs. New transit mode	29
Figure 4.3	Income vs. New transit mode	30
Figure 4.4	Purpose of trip vs. New transit mode	31
Figure 4.5	Present transport mode vs. New transit mode	32
Figure 4.6	Reason for using present mode	33
Figure 4.7	Congestion on road	33
Figure 4.8	Reliablity of present mode	34
Figure 4.9	Parking facility	34

Figure 4.10	Cost for present mode	35
Figure 4.11	Safety of existing mode	35
Figure 4.12	Accessibility for existing mode	36
Figure 4.13	Travel time of present mode	36
Figure 4.14	Passenger information for new transit mode	37
Figure 4.15	Passenger information for new transit mode	37
Figure 4.16	Disable facilty for new transit mode	38
Figure 4.17	Air condition facilty for new transit mode	38
Figure 4.18	Easy fair collection facilty for new transit mode	39
Figure 4.19	Emplyoee forecast for DS division	41



IV. LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1	Land use distribution in the City of Colombo (land use projected by UDA)	survey, 2012 6
Table 3.1	Passenger preference parameters	27
Table 3.2	Additional parameters	27
Table 4.1	D.S. Division Employee Forecast	40
Table 4.2	Capital costs for different mass rapid transit	42
Table 4.3	Type of BRT facilities with level of access control	47



Declaration, copyright statement and the statement of the supervisor

I declare that this is my own work and this thesis/dissertation does not incorporate without acknowledgement, any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text.

Also, I hereby grant to University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to reproduce and distribute my thesis/dissertation, in whole or in part in print, electronic or other medium. I retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works (such as articles or books).

~.	_
Signature:	Date:

The above candidate has carried out research for the Masters/MPhil/PhD thesis/ dissertation under my supervision.



Signature of the supervisor: Date: