

Envisaging a world with greener cities

LSBU study - September 2019

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Overview



Envisaging a world with greener cities

- Field study
- Initial results
- Further work





Field study in London (2-weeks, September 2019)

MAGIC

- Data collection
- Outdoor and indoor sensors
- Cameras

TfL traffic signal study

 Impact of traffic signal changes on roadside air pollution



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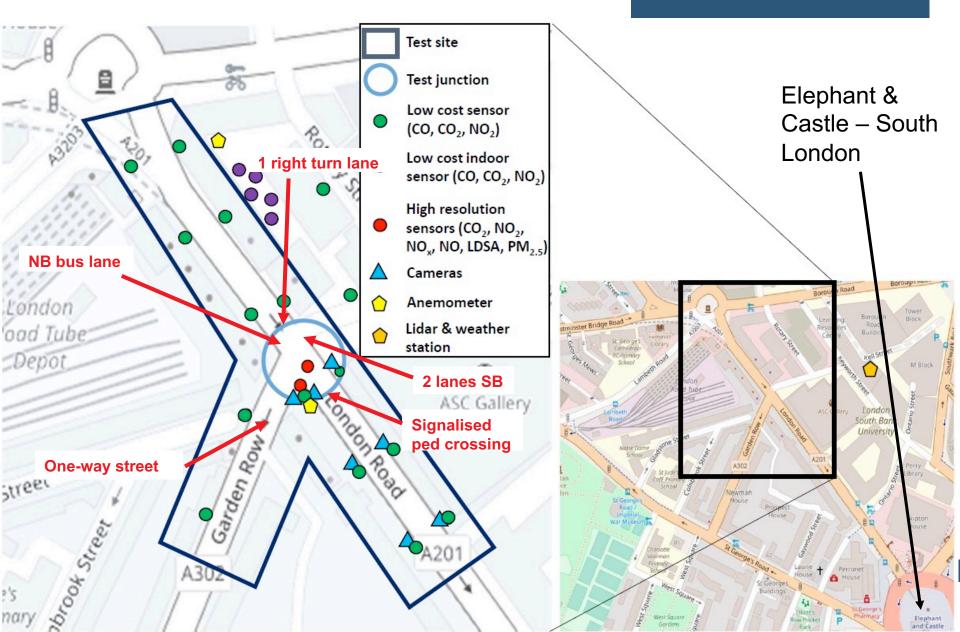


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Field study location

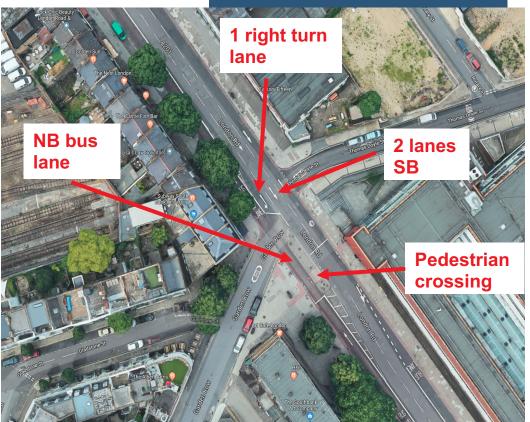
MAGIC



Effects of traffic signal changes

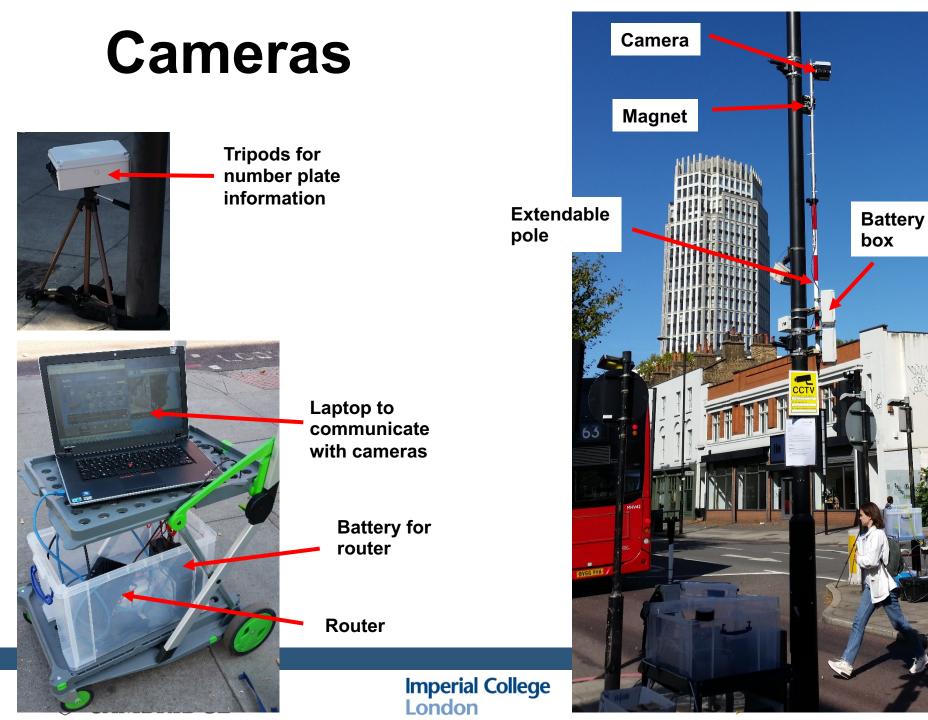
- Improved traffic flow → reduced emissions?
- Test different traffic signal timings
- TfL doubled cycle time at junction

% of areen time for each movement



MAGIC

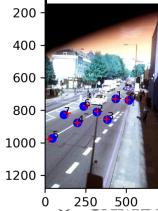
Movement	48 s cycl	48 s cycle (normal)		96 s cycle (intervention)		
Southbound	30 s	62.5 %	62 s	64.5 %		
Bus lane	8 s	16.7 %	54 s	56.2 %		
Right turn	29 s	60.4 %	30 s	31.2 %		
Pedestrian	8 s	16.7 %	11 s	11.5 %	SURREY	



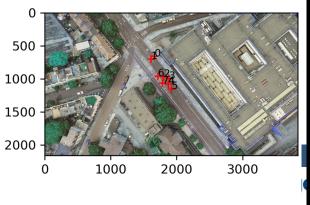
Computer Vision script

- 7 cameras along London Road
- Used YOLOv3 (pre-trained CNN)
- Mapped camera pixels to world coordinate system (CameraTransform)
- Extracted raw vehicle trajectories and counts from ~260 hours of video footage

Mapping from camera to real world coordinates



0



NBf All: 0 NBf Cor: 0 NBf HGV: 0 NBf Bus: 0 NBf Mbike: 0 NBf Bicycle: 0	RTf All: 0 RTf Car: 0 RTf HGV: 0 RTf Bus: 0 RTf Mbike: 0 RTf Bicycle: 0	SBLf AII: 1 SBLf Cor: 1 SBLf HGV: 0 SBLf Bus: 0 SBLf Mbike: 0 SBLf Bicycle: 0	SBRf All: 0 SBRf Car: 0 SBRf HGV: 0 SBRf Bus: 0 SBRf Mbike: 0 SBRf Bicycle: 0			
NBb All: O NBb Kov: O NBb Kov: O NBb Mblks O NBb Elbydas O	RID Alk O RID Hoxe O RID Hoxe O RID Hoxe O RID Hittes O RID Hittes O RID Elsystes O	SELD AIR 1 SELD COR 1 SELD HOXE 0 SELD Ence 0 SELD Ence 0 SELD Encycle: 0	SERD Alk O SERD Core O SERD HEVE O SERD Dore O SERD Moltor O SERD Elsyster O			
	Analysed video file					
frame no: 170		2019-09-27	10.00.07.70000			

High resolution sensors



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Sensors on central island:

- CAPS (NO₂, 1s)
- 2BTech 405 (NO/NO_x/NO₂, 5s)
- Partector (LDSA, 1s)
- Aethalometer (black carbon, 1s)
- LICOR (CO₂, 1s)
- Low cost sensor (CO/ $CO_2/NO_2,30s$)

Sensors next to bus lane:

- Chemiluminescence (NO/NO_x/NO₂, 1min)
- Aethalometer (black carbon, 1s)
- Anemometer (wind speed and direction)
- Low cost sensor (CO/ CO₂/NO₂,30s)



Research questions



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• Signal time effects:

- Emissions / Air Quality
- Traffic conditions
- Bus journey times
- Pedestrian exposure
- High emitters
- Validate MAGIC models

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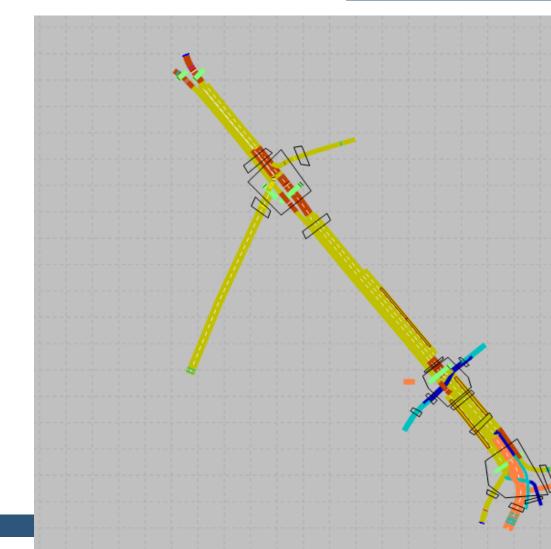


Traffic modelling



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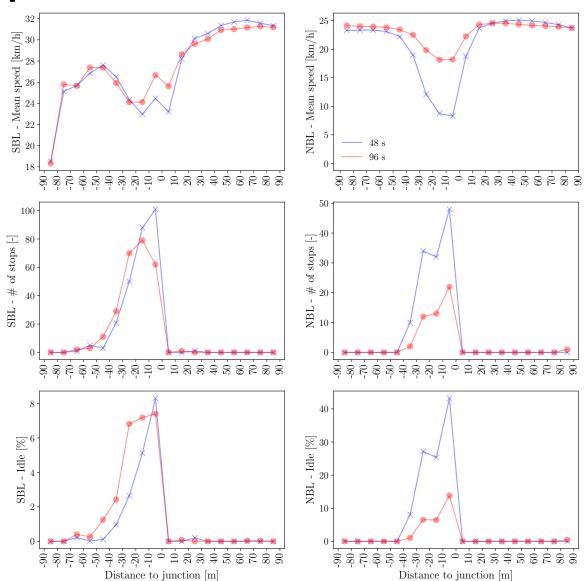
- Traffic microsimulation model (TfL)
- Calibrated using manual traffic counts
- In the future, real counts from cameras will be added, vehicle trajectories will be compared





Traffic comparison

- The traffic interventions directly impact the traffic conditions, particularly before the junction
- For the bus lane, the impact is extremely clear, with a smoother flow
- For the SBL, vehicles tend to queue further away from the junction

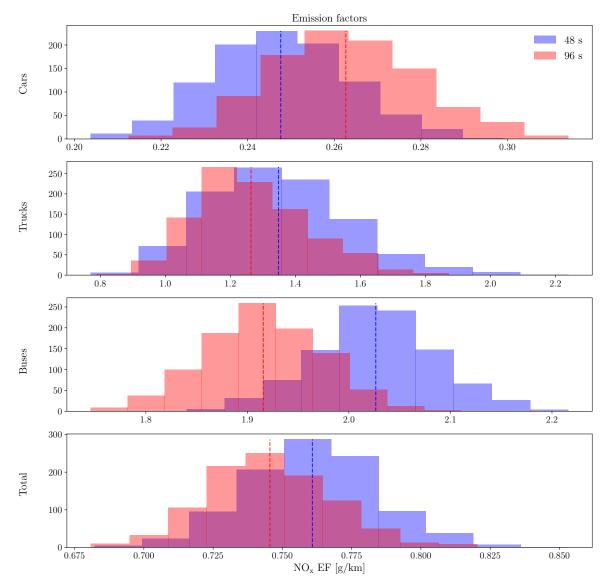




Emissions calculation

- Instantaneous emissions model
- ULEZ fleet
- Euro VI buses were assumed, but in reality, they are Euro VI hybrid
- Comparison over the entire network
- The largest difference is for buses, which was expected.

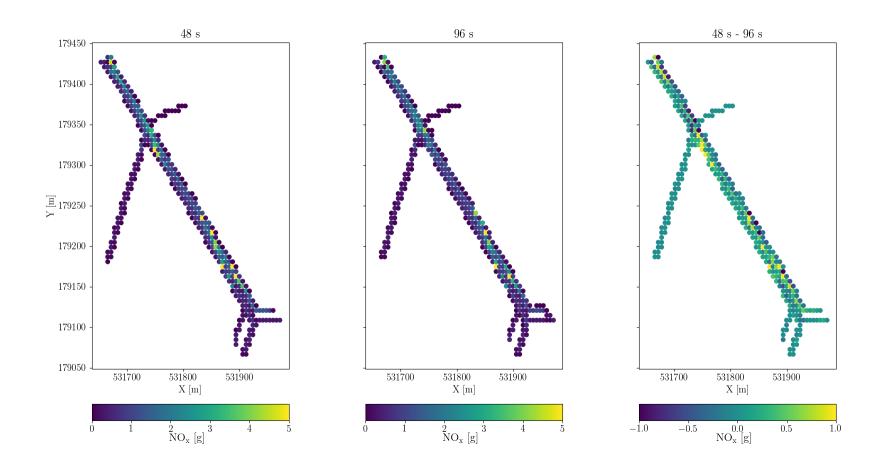




Spatial distribution in emissions



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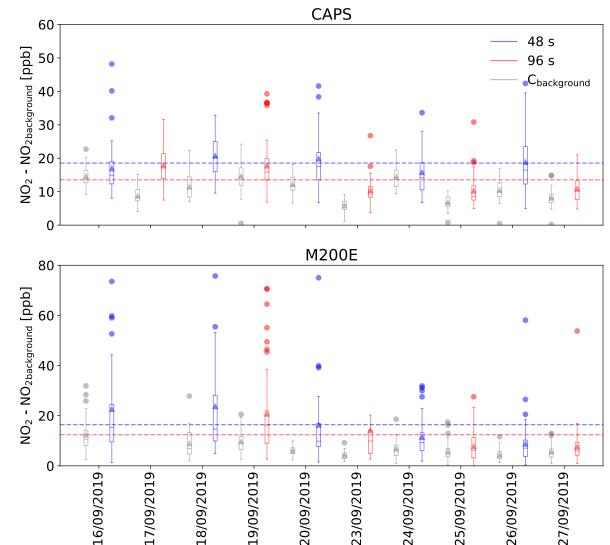


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NO₂ concentrations

- On average, the 48 s cycle results in slightly higher average concentration
- Type of buses probably explain the lowest signal for the M200E





Conclusions



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- The traffic intervention has a direct impact on emissions and the very local air quality (5 ppb lower on average for the CAPS and 3 ppb lower on average for the M200E)
- In the 96s cycle, part of the SBL emissions is moved upstream from the junction
- In the 96s cycle, pedestrians need to wait about twice longer for crossing the street
- Work is still on-going: analysis of the low cost sensors, modelling with Fluidity, analysis of the impact of high emitters, analysis of pedestrian exposure.



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Questions?



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