

Analyzing the traffic conditions and efficiency of current Toll system for Design of Vashi Toll Plaza

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Abstract

For the construction of highways the essential part is collection of funds. These funds are collected directly or indirectly. Indirect revenues are collected in the form of petrol tax, rubber tax etc. Direct revenues are collected directly from road users in the form of Toll collections. But due to Toll collections, it effects on free flow which results queuing are formed The efficiency is depends on the service rate of toll booth This paper focus on the current traffic conditions at Vashi Toll Plaza by collecting 7 days hourly basis traffic data. This paper reviews the forecasted traffic and requirements of future Manual Toll Lanes and ETC Toll Lanes at Vashi Toll Plaza.

Keywords:-*Traffic, efficiency, Toll Plaza, Toll Lanes*

1. INTRODUCTION

India has second largest road network in the world. At 1.70 km of roads per square kilometer of land, the quantitative length road network is higher than that of Japan (0.91), United States (0.67), Brazil (0.18) or Russia (0.08). The length of national highways in India increased from 70,934 in 2010-11 to 101,011 km in 2015-16

Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC) has undertaken the development of roads and allied infrastructure mainly through private participation. Most of the projects undertaken by MSRDC are on 'Build, Operate and Transfer' (BOT) basis and deal with road projects, flyover projects, toll collection rights etc. Since inception DC has completed 18 projects with estimated cost of 7,187 crore incurring actual expenditure of 6,822 crore. Collection of these revenues is takes place through Toll Plaza. As the traffic increases the Toll Plaza lanes also required to be increases. This paper reviews forecasted tollable traffic and the requirements of up gradation of lanes.

2. Research Framework and Evaluation

Seven days both directions Traffic data is collected at Vashi Toll plaza in which one direction of Toll Plaza is towards Mumbai and another is towards Vashi.

Day	Two wheeler	Car/Jeep	LCV	Truck/Bus	M-Axle	Others	Total
Sunday	8822	40424	3918	4524	2554	0	60242
Monday	8879	41377	4798	4823	2711	1	62589
Tuesday	9400	43728	4999	4813	2931	1	65872
Wednesday	9835	45000	5276	5021	3139	2	68273
Thursday	10078	45671	5306	5249	3377	0	69681
Friday	9556	43795	5745	6146	3013	1	68256
Saturday	9937	43753	5805	4954	3416	3	70390
Average	9501	43753	5151	5076	3020	1	66742

Table No.2.1 Seven Days Daily Traffic towards Mumbai

Table No.2.2. Seven Days Daily Traffic towards Vashi

Day	Two wheeler	Car/Jeep	LCV	Truck/Bus	M-Axle	Others	Total
Sunday	7956	50082	8066	2973	3009	1	72076
Monday	7833	49697	8179	3980	3369	0	73073
Tuesday	7467	42294	7492	3591	3731	0	64559
Wednesday	7735	43656	7745	3732	3666	2	66548
Thursday	8335	47468	8301	3943	3950	1	72005
Friday	7588	46028	8156	4111	3506	0	69384
Saturday	8242	49168	8591	3879	3924	0	73802
Average	7879	46913	8076	3743	3594	1	70207

From the above traffic study it concludes that,

- Saturday is the Peak Day at Both directions.
- Tuesday is the off Peak Day towards Mumbai and Sunday is the off Peak Hour towards Vashi

2.1. Pie chart diagram (Traffic composition)

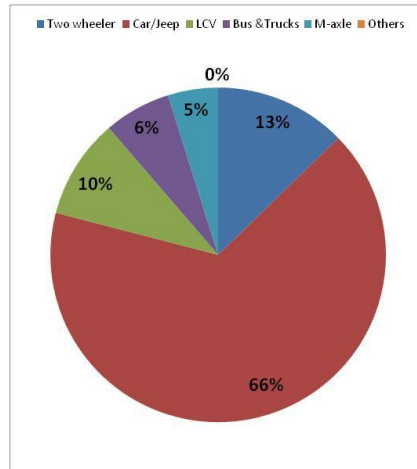


Fig 2.1.1 Towards Mumbai

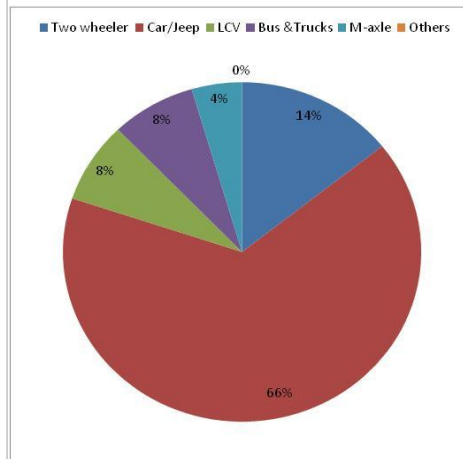


Figure 2.1..2 Towards Vashi

2.4. Average Annual Daily Traffic:

The factors are generally established from past traffic survey data or from the petrol/ diesel sales data at existing petrol pumps or traffic data at Existing Toll Plazas along the project corridor. In present study the traffic data is collected 6 months to calculate the seasonal correction factor

Table 2.4.1 Seasonal correction factor

Sr.No.	LMV	LCV	Truck/Bus	MAV	Total	ADT	SCF
1	1606708	341398	246990	146432	2341438	78048	0.986842
2	1682342	365720	220836	164133	2433029	81101	0.949692
3	1685281	335115	225000	146008	2391318	79711	0.966258
4	1555501	351543	173220	163836	2244540	74818	1.029444
5	1433731	344342	185538	175928	2139753	71325	1.079858
6	1630050	327965	186100	169571	2313696	77123	0.998674
Average	1598953	344406	206284	160986	2310629	77021	1.019

We get Annual average daily traffic (AADT) by multiplication of Average Daily Traffic (ADT) to SCF.

2.5 PCU

In view of variety of vehicles, a number is assigned to a vehicle based on its speed, space and characteristics, in comparison to Car termed as equivalent Passenger Car Unit (PCU)

Table No.2.5.1.Passenger Car Unit

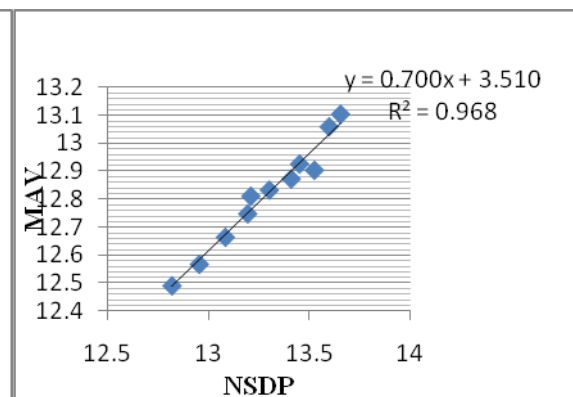
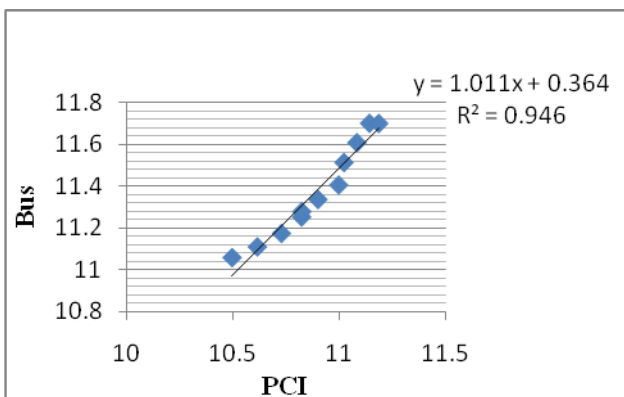
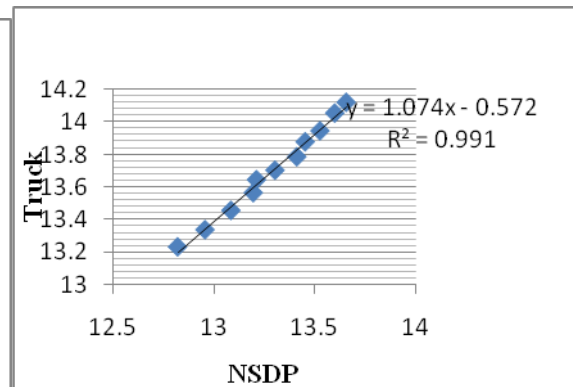
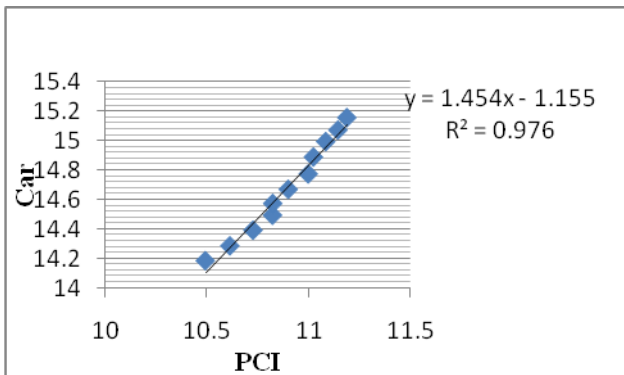
Type	T/W	Car	LCV	Truck	Mav	Total
Factor	0.5	1	1.5	3	4.5	
PCU (Mumbai)	3947	47006	12138	11253	16209	90547
PCU (Vashi)	4760	43841	7741.5	15258	13621.5	85122

3. TRAFFIC ANALYSIS AND FORECAST

3.1 Secondary Data

Besides primary surveys, the following data was collected from various sources:

- Population data
- Vehicle Registration data
- NSDP, GDP and Per-capita income data



3.3 Future Growth:

Based on the present NSDP growth of Maharashtra and future policies of the government, the projected NSDP, Population and PCI growth rates calculated.

As per IRC: 108-2015, "Guidelines for traffic prediction on Rural Highway" growth rates are generated.

Table 3.3.1 Projected Future growth rates in percentages

Sr.No.	Vehicle Type	2015-18	2018-23	2023-28
1	Cars	6	5	4
2	Bus	5	4	3.5
3	Truck	5	4	3
4	Mav	3	3	2
5	Two wheeler	7	5	4

3.4 Forecasted Traffic

Table 3.4.1 Projected Traffic towards Mumbai

Year	T/W	Car/Jeep	LCV	Bus	M-axle	Total
2018	7894	47005	8093	3752	3601	70345
2019	8288	49355	8415	3902	3711	73671
2020	8704	51825	8753	4058	3822	77162
2021	9137	54414	9101	4217	3937	80806
2022	9596	57135	9467	4386	4055	84639
2023	10076	59994	9846	4563	4177	88656
2024	10477	62392	10142	4724	4257	91992
2025	10898	64887	10446	4888	4345	95464
2026	11334	67482	10757	5061	4432	99066
2027	11787	70184	11080	5236	4521	102808

Table 3.4.2 Projected Traffic towards Vashi

Year	T/W	Car/Jeep	LCV	Bus	M-axle	Total
2018	9521	43840	5161	5085	3028	66636
2019	9997	46032	5368	5288	3119	69804
2020	10497	48334	5583	5500	3212	73126
2021	11022	50750	5806	5720	3309	76607
2022	11573	53288	6039	5949	3408	80257
2023	12151	55952	6280	6187	3510	84080
2024	12637	58191	6531	6404	3580	87342
2025	13143	60518	6727	6628	3652	90668
2026	13668	62939	6929	6860	3725	94121
2027	14215	65457	7137	7100	3799	97708

4. Toll Service time

The service time required for vehicles are collected at Vashi Toll Plaza on both direction.

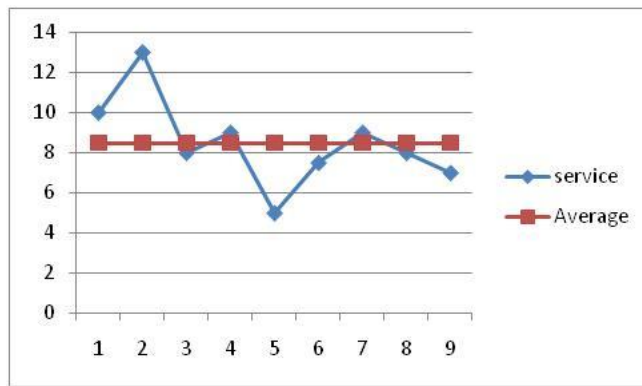


Fig.4.1. Service Rate towards Mumbai

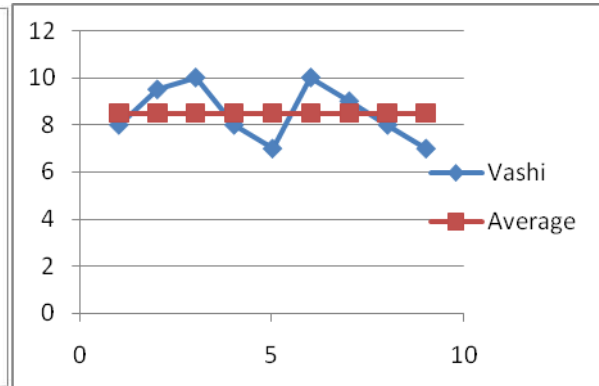


Fig. 4.2. Service Rate towards Vashi

Sample calculation (Towards Vashi)

Number of Tollable vehicles, $N_{min} = \lambda / \mu$

Therefore, service rate is 8.5 sec/vehicle and Arrival rate is 4559 PCU/Hr

Number of lanes required is $4559 / 424$ i.e. 11 lanes are required

Similar calculations are adapted for Manual lane requirement.

Year	Vashi Toll Plaza		Total
	Towards Mumbai	Towards Vashi	
2018-19	11	12	23
2019-20	12	13	25
2020-21	13	13	26
2021-22	14	14	28
2022-23	14	14	28
2023-24	15	15	30
2024-25	15	15	30
2025-26	15	16	31
2026-27	16	16	32
2027-28	17	17	34

By considering 70% Vehicles as ETC Vehicles, the lane numbers are calculated which have service time 900VPH.

Year	Vashi Toll Plaza				Total
	Towards Mumbai		Towards Vashi		Total lanes required
	ETC	Manual	ETC	Manual	
2018-19	4	4	4	4	16
2019-20	4	4	4	4	16
2020-21	4	4	4	4	16
2021-22	4	4	4	4	16
2022-23	5	4	5	4	18
2023-24	5	4	5	4	18
2024-25	5	4	5	5	19
2025-26	5	5	5	5	20
2026-27	5	5	5	5	20
2027-28	5	5	6	5	21





Fig.4.3.Vashi Toll Plaza Photographs.

5.Conclusion

- 1) Total 7 days average traffic towards Mumbai is 66742 and towards Vashi is 70207.
- 2) Service rate required at Toll Plaza is 8.5 sec/vehicle and Arrival rate at each Toll Lane is 4559 PCU/Hr
- 3) Forecasted Traffic towards Mumbai is 102807 and Vashi is 97707 on year 2027-28.
- 4) Total Manual Lanes required on 2018-19 are 23 and 2027-28 are 34.
- 5) If 70% Vehicles are ETC users then, Total Manual Lanes required on 2018-19 are 8 and ETC lanes are 8.
On year 2027-28, Total Manual Lanes required are 10 and ETC lanes required are 11. Due to higher service rate of ETC Lanes, it requires less Toll lanes which results less area requires for construction Toll Plaza.

6. References

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