

BACKGROUND

Rural Transport Gap

- 70% of trips are made by car in the peripheral districts of Austria (Tomschy et al., 2016), due to a lack of coverage with public transport
- Current demand responsive services provide solutions for last mile but reach limits due to accessibility and cost issues (Eckhardt et al., 2018)
- Public transport with autonomous (i.e. self-driving) vehicles considered as more cost-effective solution

Autonomous Public Transport Vehicles in Rural Areas

- Less complex traffic environment than in urban areas and fewer conflicts between vehicles
- Lower level of service of road infrastructure, partially single lane roads
- Low density of demand, investments in infrastructure less economically justifiable, limited potential for shared services, last mile most important to cover
- Fewer real-world applications on suitability and acceptability



OBJECTIVES DIGIBUS® AUSTRIA

- Research and test methods, technologies and models for proving a reliable and traffic-safe operation of autonomous shuttles on open roads in mixed traffic in a regional driving environment on automated driving level 3 and creating foundations for automation level 4.
- Real-world testing on non-public test tracks (level 4) and on public roads in 2 different settings: rural (Koppl), urban (Wiener Neustadt), level 3
- Use cases with respect to
 - User groups (local residents, tourist, regional and interregional commuters...)
 - Operation (with/without operator, fixed schedule / on-demand)



DIGIBUS® DEMAND MODEL

- Aim:** identify the suitable area of application for autonomous shuttles
- Outcome:** integrated simulation model for possible Digibus® use cases regarding the requirements and framework conditions for the transport system, the spatial environment and the effects on transport demand, economic efficiency and social benefits
- Input:** Impact relationships used determined from literature and expert knowledge, variables from pilots and secondary data from sociodemographic data and existing transport models; data from pilot tests limited (short operation time due to COVID)

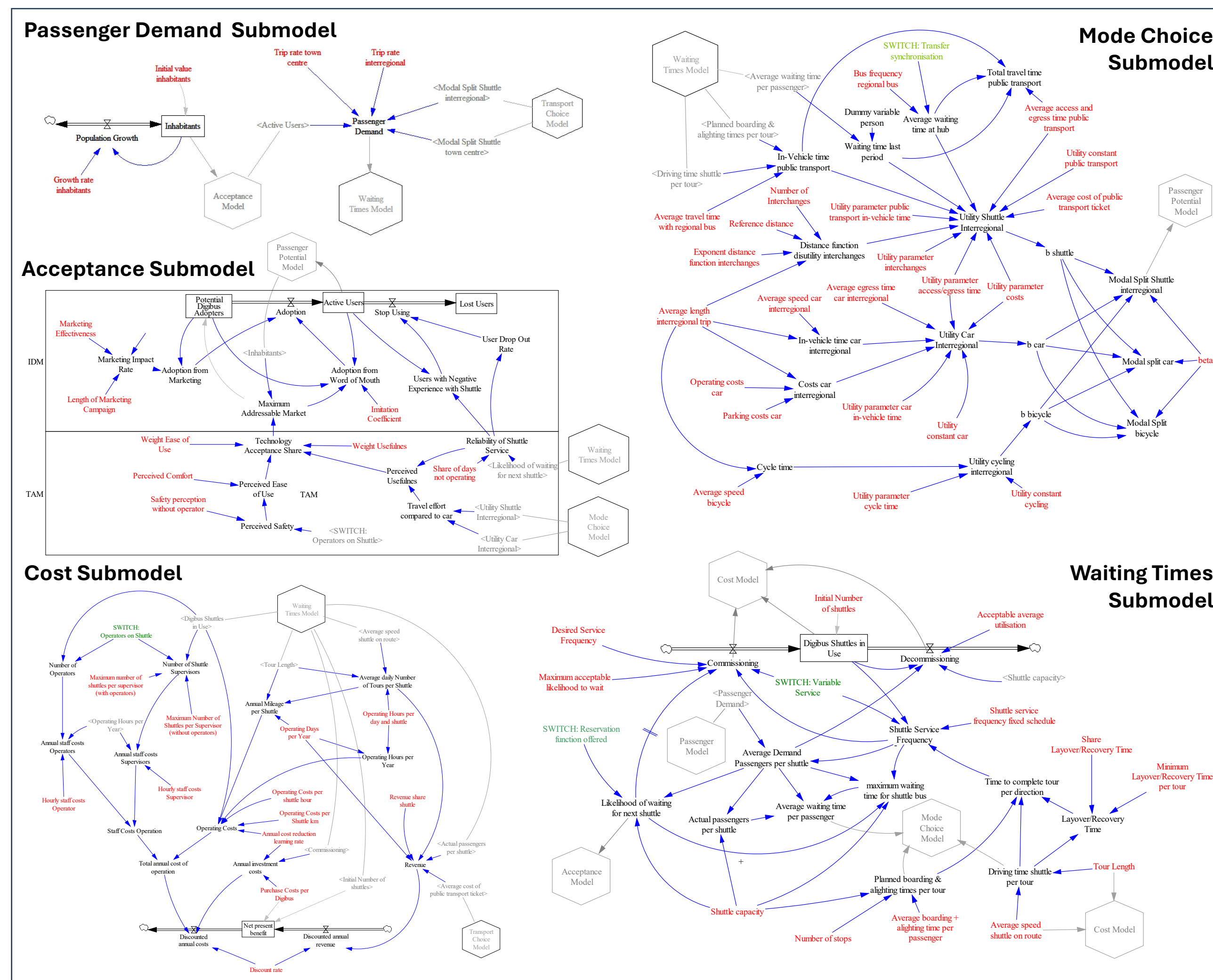


Figure 1: Digibus Demand Model

Conclusion and Outlook

- Sensitivity tests demonstrate importance of key variables such as waiting times and the perceived utility of the services
- Revenues from ticket sales did not cover the full cost of operation of the shuttle, consistent with findings from the pilot operation, i.e. need for subsidies
- Further sensitivity tests and calibration to real-world data needed

Preliminary Results

- Earlier development of a CLD revealed three major loops (Gühnemann et al., 2019): Word of Mouth (R), Crowding (B), Waiting Times (B)
- A Stock-Flow-Model consisting of five submodels (see figure 1) has been implemented for Koppl case study based on data from literature
- Extreme value tests provided results within realistic bandwidths
- Sensitivity tests were carried out for mode choice model parameters and impacts of high/low demand and fixed/variable service (see figure 2)

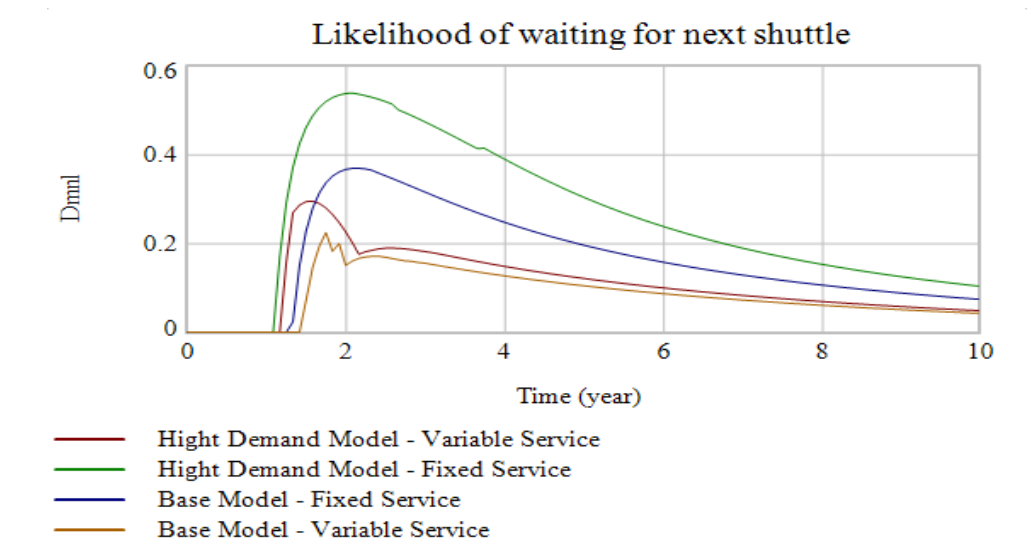


Figure 2: Impact of variable compared to fixed service on likelihood of overcrowding in the base model

References

Eckhardt, J., Nykänen, L., Aapaaja, A. and Niemi, P. (2018). MaaS in rural areas - case Finland. Research in Transportation Business & Management. 27 (2018)
 Gühnemann, A., Roider, O., Klementschtz, R. (2019) System Analysis of Use Cases for Autonomous Shuttles to Fill the Rural Transport Supply Gap. 47th European Transport Conference 2019, 9-11 October 2019, Dublin, Ireland
 Tomschy R., Herry M., Sammer G., Klementschtz R., Riegler S., Follmer R., Gruschwitz D., Josef F., Gensasz S., Kirnbauer R., S.T. (2016) Österreich unterwegs 2013/2014. Ergebnisbericht zur österreichweiten Mobilitätserhebung „Österreich unterwegs 2013/2014“.