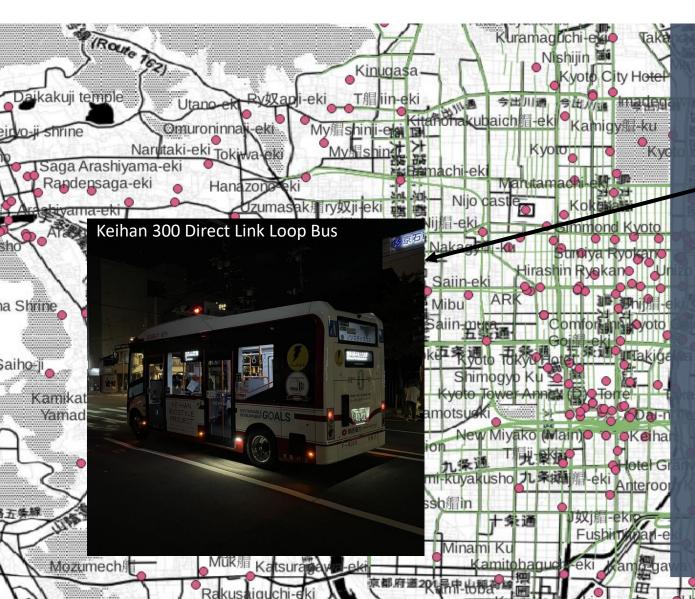
## 京都大学大学院交通情報工学研究室





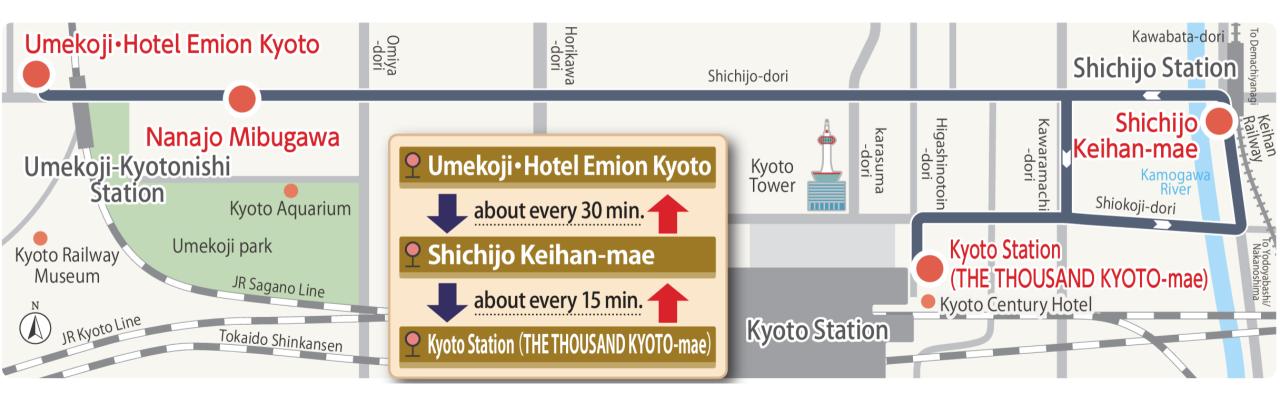
Demonstration
of the Operation
of the Kyoto Keihan e-Bus
with the SUMO simulation
platform

ケラー アンドレアス JSPS 外国人特別研究員 Dr. rer. nat. Andreas Keler JSPS International Research Fellow

Kansh



#### Route Map of the Keihan 300 Direct Link Loop Bus



Collected trajectories of the electric bus usage on March 10, 2024, via two A-GPS-based tracking apps (Strava and Komoot)



# Background: Simulating Public Transportation with a focus on Buses in Kyoto

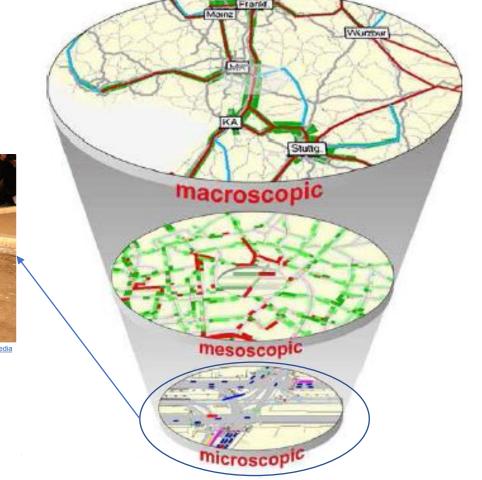
 August 2023 - July 2025: JSPS International Research Fellow at Kyoto University, ITS Laboratory

 "Fusing Map, Accident and Public Transport Data Sources for Simulation of Urban Mobility: Towards a Digital Twin for Kyoto"

• One of 4 Framework Segments: Traffic Efficiency - Simulation

with a Focus on Bus Service Reliability

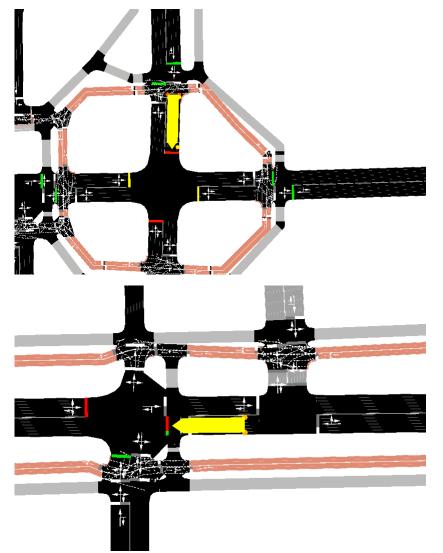
- Segment 4 Kyoto SUMO+ as Testbed for Future Scenarios
- Core of the Framework: Simulation Network, Calibration and Validation

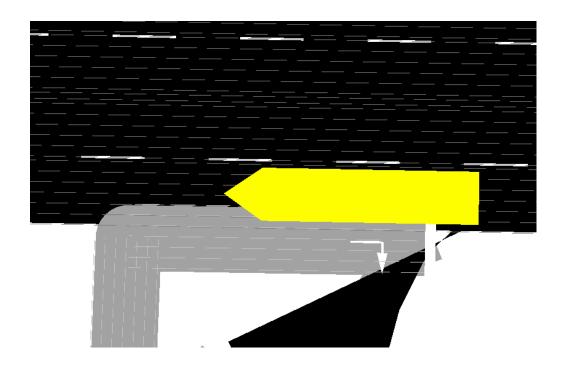


Modeling Levels:

#### Road Network and PT export from OSM

Base for Creating Micro-Simulation Networks via SUMO NetConvert (1)





Manifold Modeling Options for Headways, Waiting Times at Bus Stops and their Delays, but as well: Waiting Queues of potential Passengers; Interactions and Conflicts (and Surrogate Safety Measures) from the Perspective of the Bus Driver

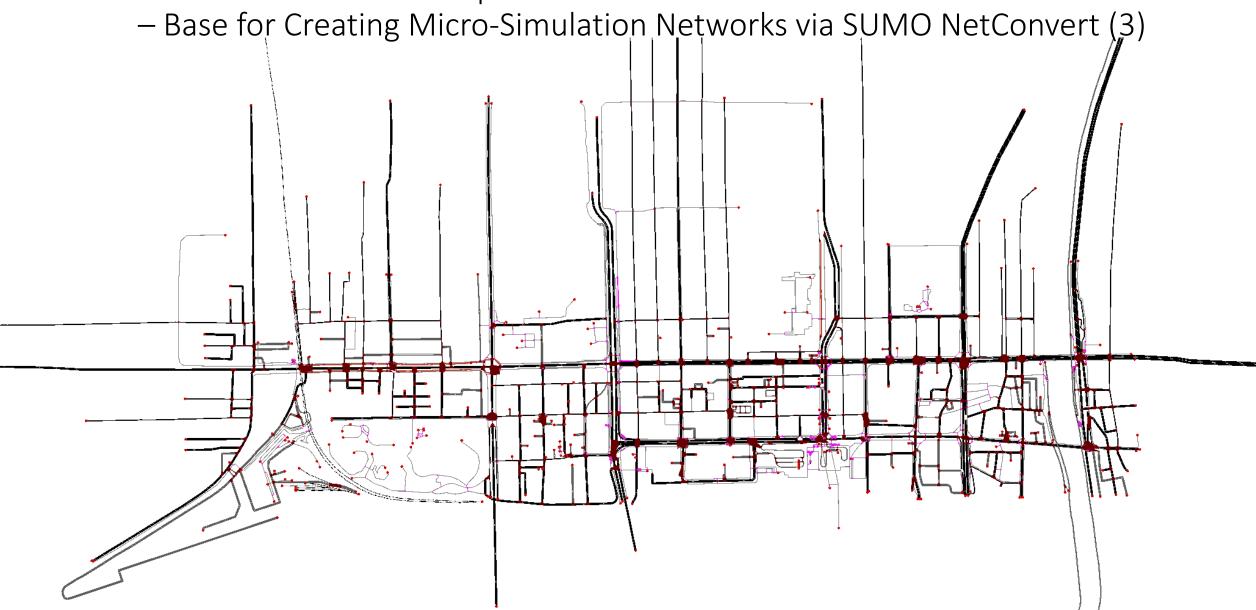
#### Road Network and PT export from OSM

Base for Creating Micro-Simulation Networks via SUMO NetConvert (2)



- Quality of Volunteered Geographic Information together with Public Transport Representations (stations, stops and routes) has great variety
- Manifold redundant geoinformation and delayed infrastructural monitoring are challenges in designing micro-simulation networks

#### Road Network and PT export from OSM



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#### Designing the Keihan 300 bus Simulation based on the tracking experiment



#### Extracting Trajectories from Keihan 300 bus Simulation Experiments



#### Simulation Outputs compared to Collected Trajectories

Collected trajectories of the electric bus usage on March 10, 2024, via two A-GPS-based tracking apps



Simulated trajectories of the electric bus usage via one SUMO Simulation run



### Simulation Outputs from Batteries and Charging Stations (1)

#### **Electric Vehicle Definition**

recuperationEfficiency

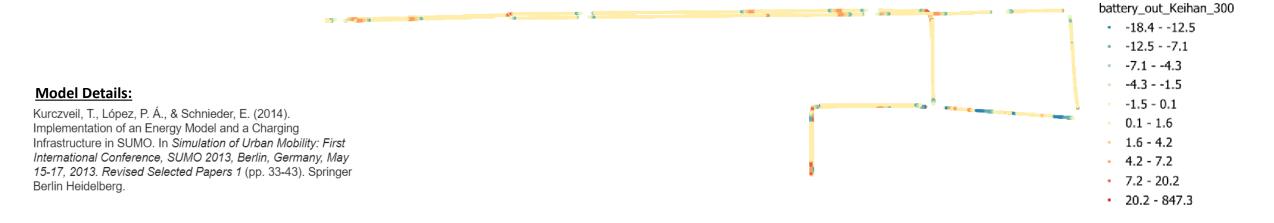
stoppingThreshold

key	Value Type	Default	Description
maximumBatteryCapacity	float	35000 (Wh)	Maximum battery capacity E <sub>max</sub>
maximumPower	float	150000 (W)	Maximum power which the vehicle can reach (unused)
vehicleMass	float	1830 (kg)	Vehicle mass $m_{\it veh}$
frontSurfaceArea	float	2.6 (m <sup>2</sup> )	Front surface area A <sub>veh</sub>
air Drag Coefficient	float	0.35	Air drag coefficient $c_W$
rotatingMass	float	40 (kg)	(Equivalent) mass of internal rotating elements
radial Drag Coefficient	float	0.1	Radial drag coefficient c <sub>rad</sub>
rollDragCoefficient	float	0.01	Rolling resistance coefficient $c_{roll}$
constantPowerIntake	float	100 (W)	Avg. (constant) power of consumers $P_{const}$
propulsionEfficiency BYD-J6 (similar to Hipo-Poncho)			

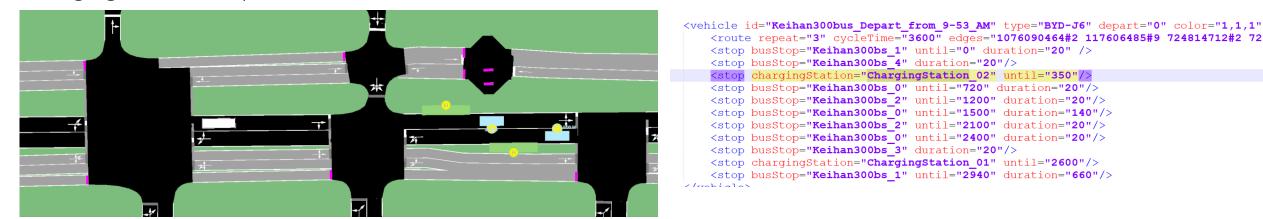


## Simulation Outputs from Batteries and Charging Stations (2)

Simulated trajectories visualized with varying Energy Consumption (in this timestep in Wh) of all PT vehicles



#### Charging Stations implemented in the PT simulation



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