

## Challenges of cycling data and metrology of new mobility

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TP4 Adaptive mobility technology



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## INTRODUCTION

- > European Declaration on cycling (April 2024)
- Cycling data should be collected in a homogeneous manner to allow monitoring of the infrastructure implementation
- > Challenges for cycling data Inconsistent data, diversity of vehicles/users and uses, no standardized methodologies for counting active modes
- > Provide cycling data in the same way as for motorized traffic Offer reliable measurement tools to traffic managers Harmonize data exchange formats for multimodal transport



# 







## Cycling in France

> French-NAP



Static and dynamic data

Cycling schema (counting, infrastructure, parking)



Cycling and walking network (PNF) i réseau vélo et marche



139 contributors (local authorities)



+1300 counting sites (open data...)





Assess cycling infrastructures

















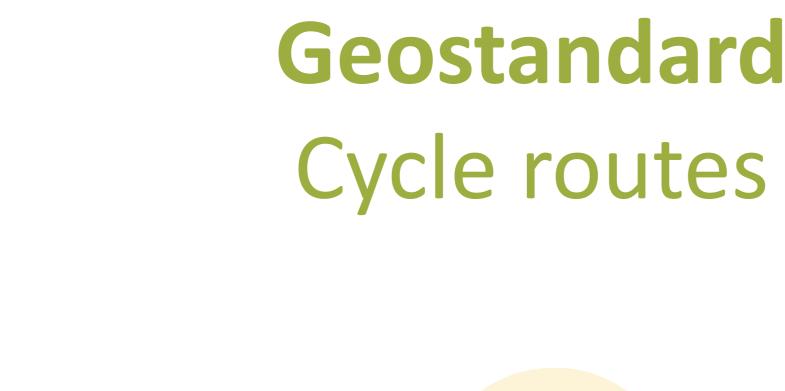






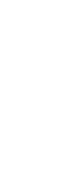














## Properly identify users

>Sensors adapted for detect users and vehicles in the correct class related to the analyzed travels

Coordination: road safety, accessibility, traffic management, metrology, maintenance

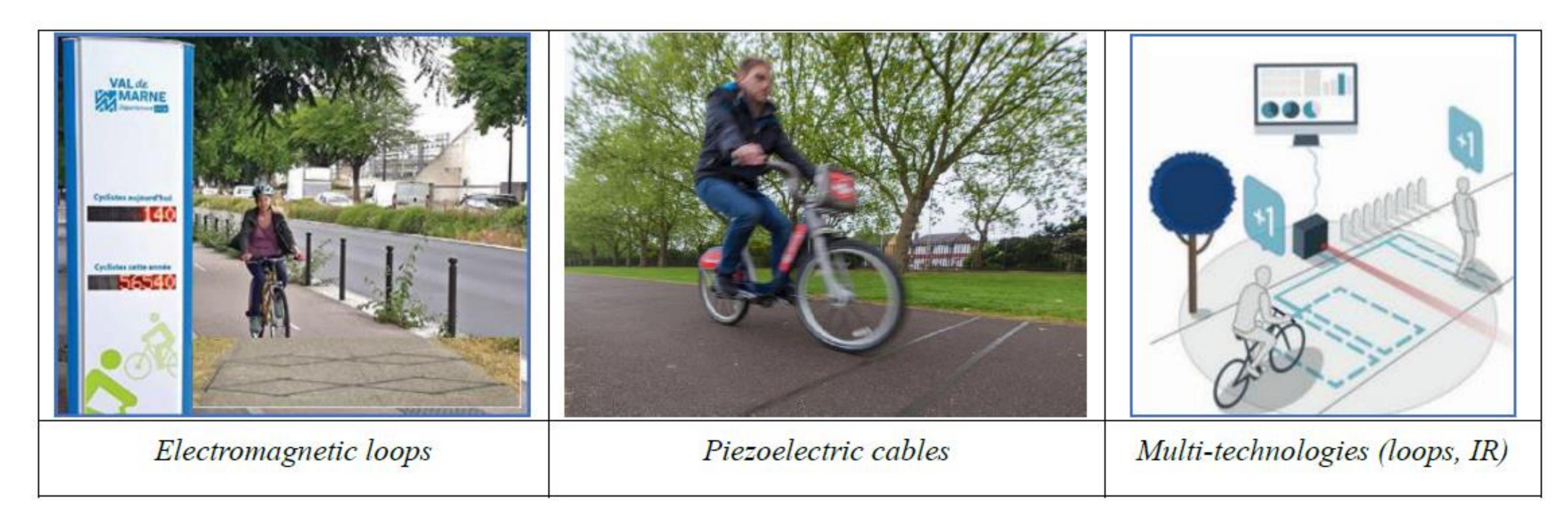






## Panorama of sensor technologies

### Permanent devices



Sensors installed in the roadway for permanent counting at fixed sites with high cycle traffic





## Panorama of sensor technologies

### Non-intrusive devices



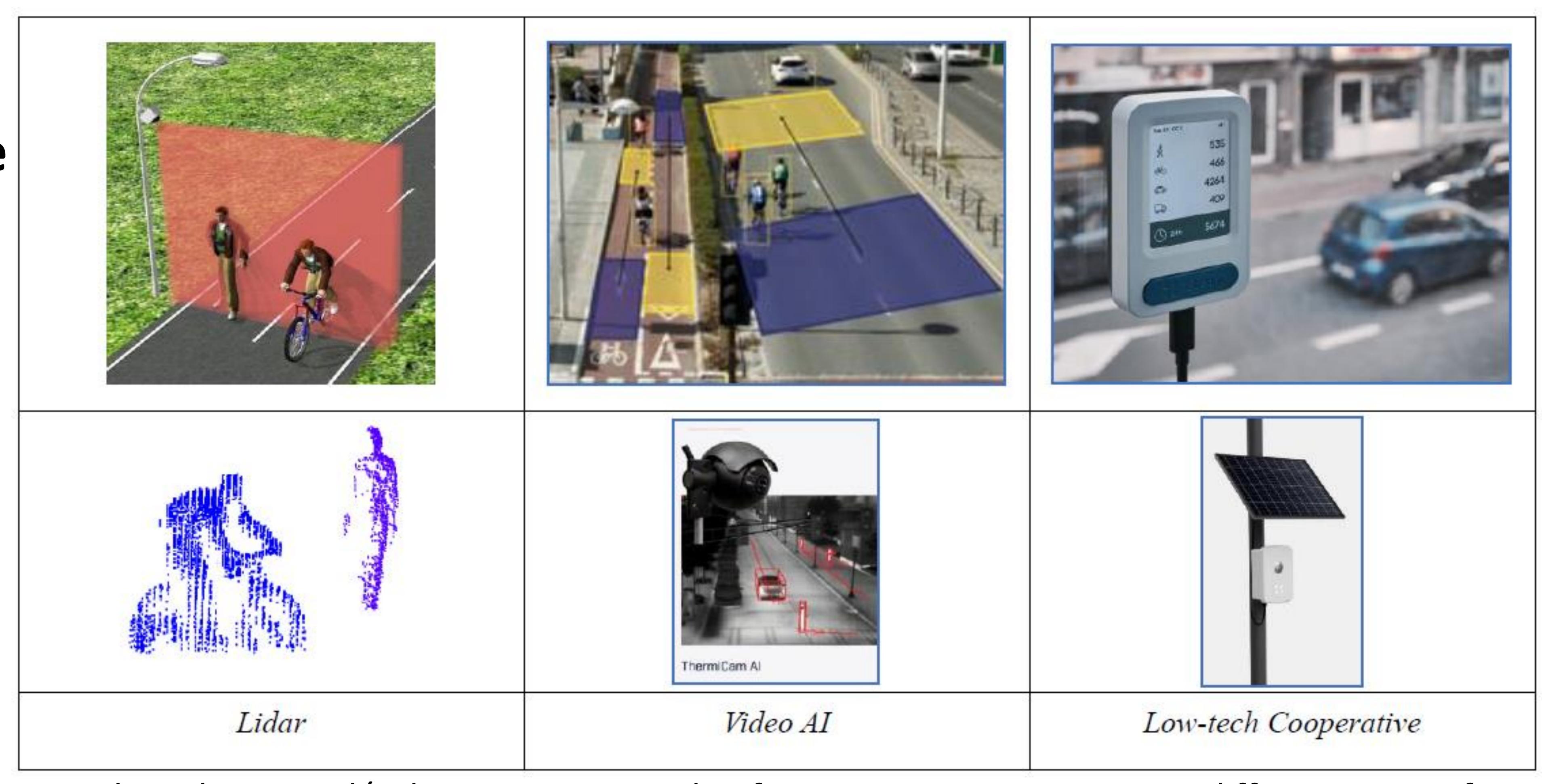
Non-intrusive sensors for temporary counting on sites with mixed traffic (soft/motorized modes)





## Panorama of sensor technologies

# Nonintrusive devices



Sensors based on signal/video processing and AI for counting on sites open to different types of users

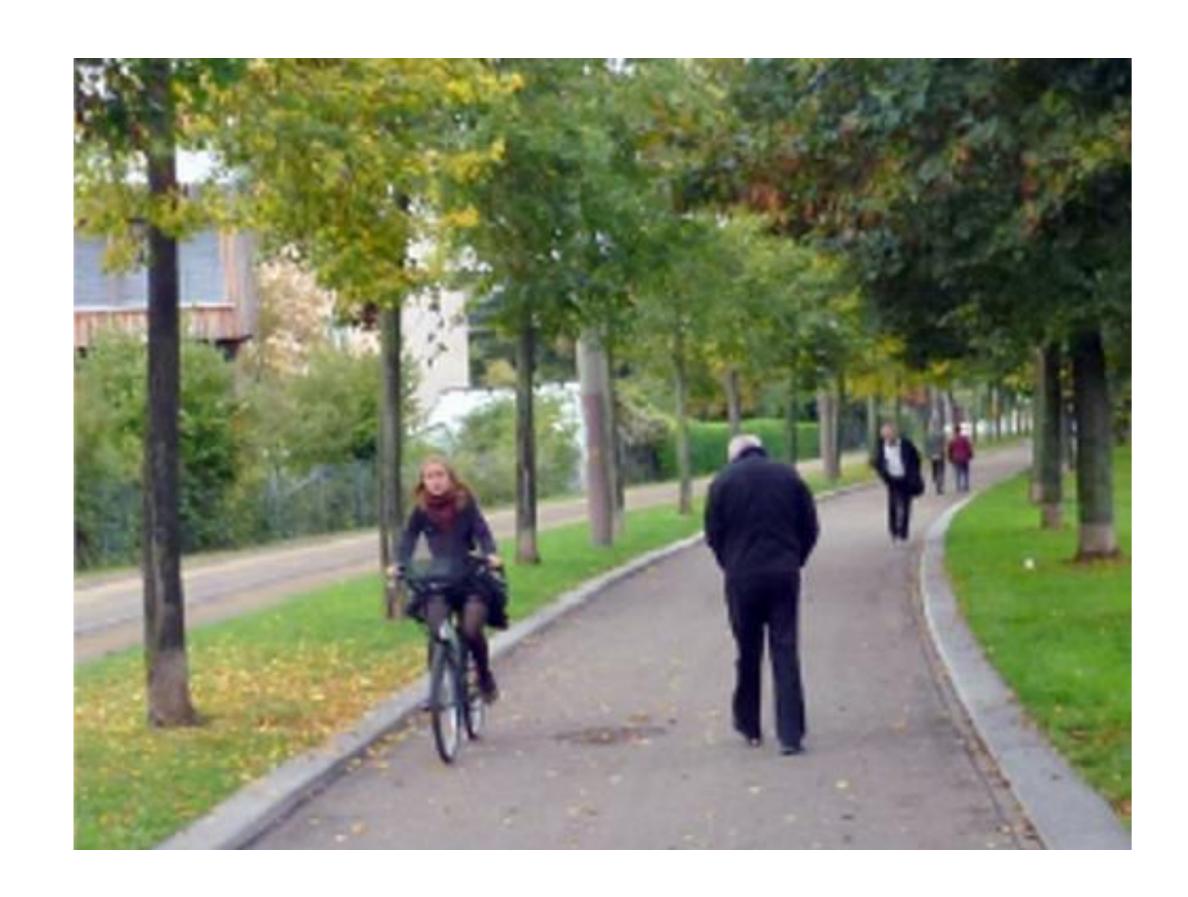




## Technologies choice by cycling infrastructure

#### Dedicated sites

- Bike path
- Greenway
- permanent sensors which count bicycles as a priority



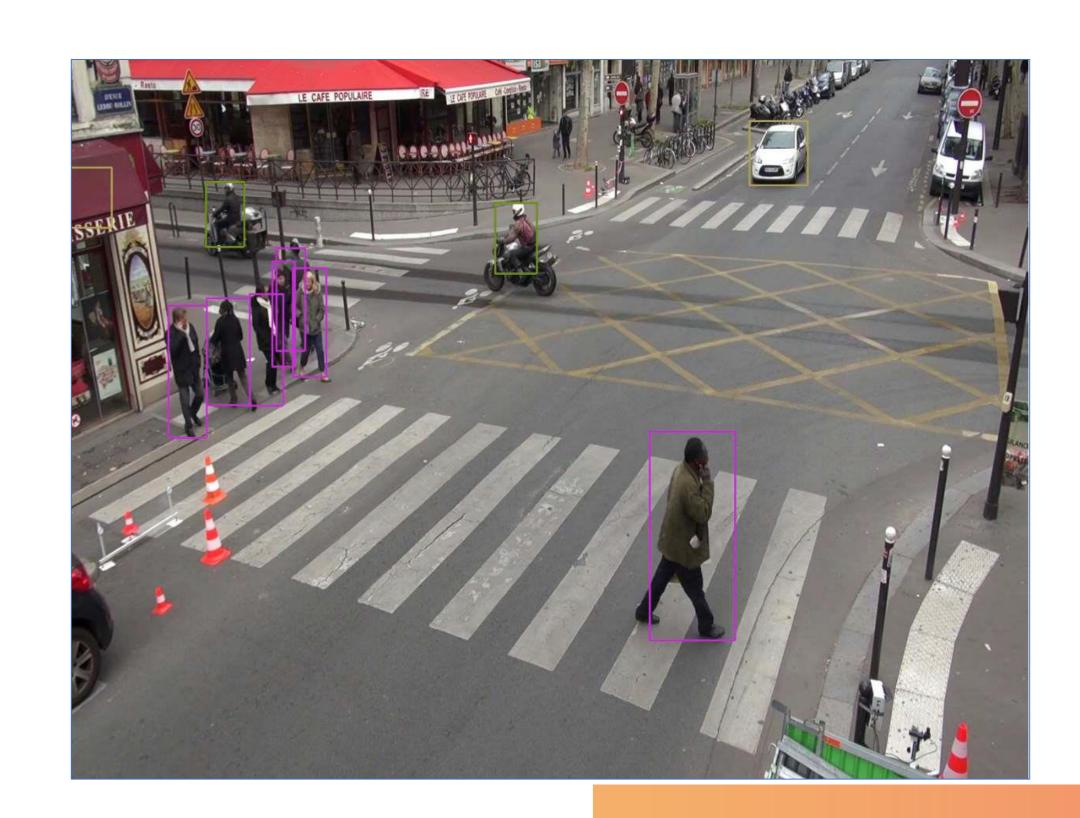
#### Shared sites

on-road / on-path

- Bike lane
- Combined bus/bike lane
- Central marked roadway
- Cycle street (V < 30 km/h)</li>
- technologies adapted to detect different types of users (soft / motorized modes)
- also to provide road safety indicators (speeds...)

### Open sites

- Meeting zone (V < 20 km/h)</li>
- Pedestrian area
- Complex intersections
- high-value technologies (AI) to analyze the behavior of a wide range of users







## Evaluation of the counting systems for cycling

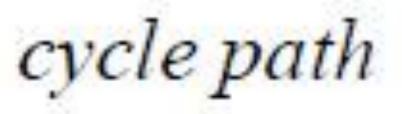


#### > Sensors need to be evaluated objectively:

Metrologically to quantify the devices performance Functionally to qualify identified use-cases in real-sites

Cerema evaluation methodology to count active modes on various infrastructure







greenway

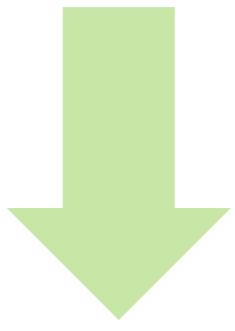


cycle lane



cycle street







## CONCLUSION AND PERSPECTIVES

## Promote quality data

- Technical and methodological support at the local level: evaluation bodies
- Harmonization in Europe to provide reliable cycling data: standards experts

## Realize experiments on real sites

- Integrate dynamic sensors for cycling into in the C-ITS ecosystem: traffic managers
- Develop active mode monitoring for better transport services to users: solution providers

=> Common work on cycling metrology: Only what counts matters







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