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Data Integration for Smart Curb Management Case Study of Belltown Seattle

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The Curb

Access
Storage
Mobility

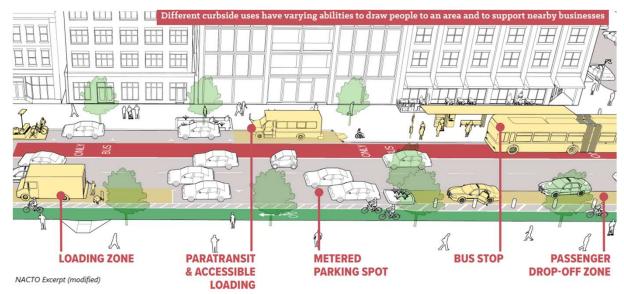
The curb is a scarce good

- The curb is a limited public resource
- New curb demands >> Limited curb supply





Curb management



By deploying appropriate **curb management policies**, cities can:

- Influence travel demand
- Reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT),
- Reduce emissions
- Reduce interactions between different road users



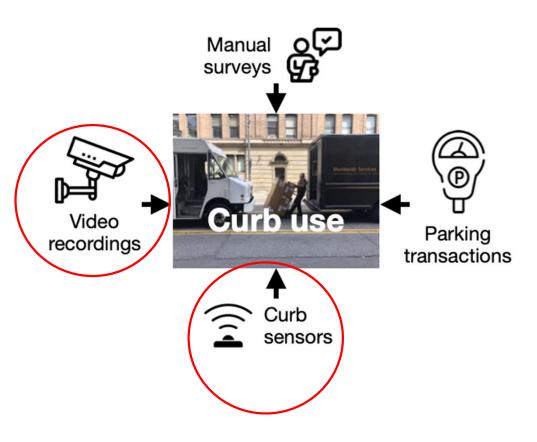




Curb use behaviors

| Working States | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Passenger vehicle | Commercial vehicle |
| % time spent parked | 95% | 80% |
| Mean dwell time | 2-3 hours | 15 minutes |
| Mean cruising for parking time | 7 min. per trip | 2.2 min. per trip |

Research objectives



- Cities and in need of data and methods to monitor curb use, understand curb use behaviors, and formulate data-driven curb management strategies
- The current study integrates and validates multiple sources of curb use data to provide insights for curb management strategies



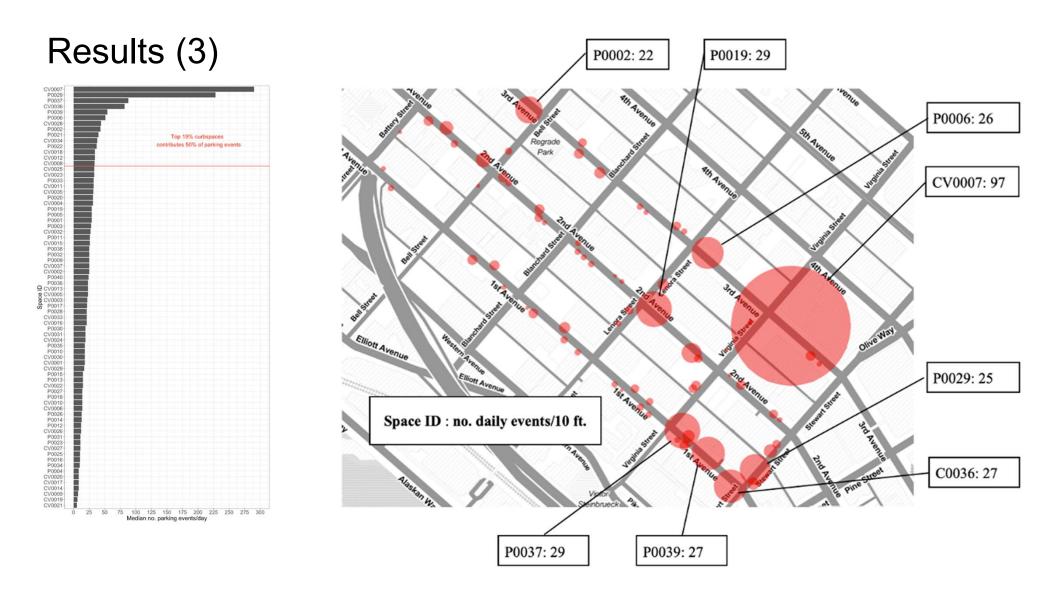
Study area

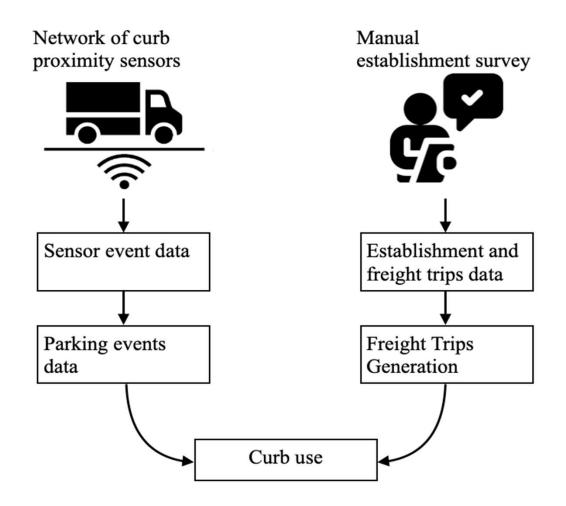




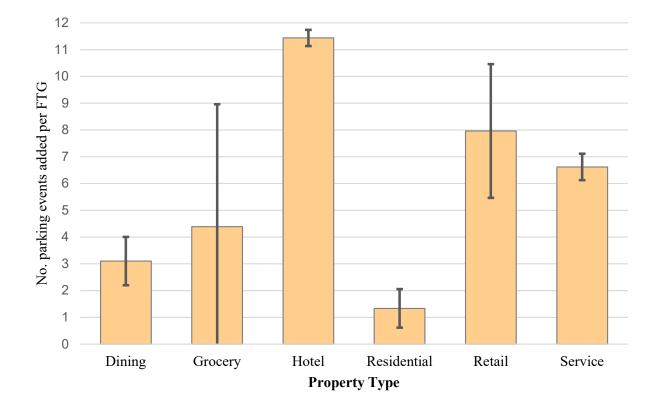
- Belltown neighbourhood, Seattle
- Vendor: Fybr
- 273 magnetic field sensors
- CVLZs + PLZs







Number of additional curb events per FTG



Sensor event ≠ parking event ≠ FTG

- Curb segment sensor data requires algorithms to estimate parking events and validation with ground-truth data
- Freight trip generation rates from establishments do not equal curb events



Thank you!

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