

# Fare Collection for Bus Systems

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# **Bus systems are fundamental in sustainable transport**

- Reduce travel time and cost, improve convenience to transit commuters**
- Reduce the quantity and severity of accidents (fatalities, injuries, property losses)**
- Reduce energy consumption and harmful emissions**
- Increase physical activity**

- »» **Any city needs a good bus system**
  - »» **Area wide coverage, integrated**
  - »» **Good match between supply and demand**
  - »» **Frequent, reliable**
  - »» **Adequate equipment**
  - »» **Supporting technologies**
  - »» **Adequate institutional setting and clear financial schemes**
  
- »» **High demand corridors need Bus Rapid Transit – BRT as part of the city bus system**
  - »» **Greatly improve performance and quality of service – fast, reliable, safe, clean**

# Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)

**Centralized Control**

**Large Buses  
Multiple Wide  
Doors**

**Distinctive Image**

**Stations with  
Prepayment and  
Level Boarding**

**Segregated  
Median  
Busways**

Component	“High End” BRT
Running Ways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Longitudinal Segregation</li> </ul>
Traffic Engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geometric Adjustments</li> <li>• Left and Right Turn Controls</li> <li>• Traffic Signal Priorities for Buses</li> <li>• Modern Traffic Signal Technology</li> </ul>
Stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enclosed Facilities</li> <li>• Level Boarding and <b>Prepayment</b></li> <li>• Passing Lanes (when required)</li> </ul>
Vehicles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiple doors</li> <li>• Easy Boarding/Alighting</li> <li>• Low Emissions</li> </ul>
Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mixed services (local, accelerated, express; short loops;)</li> <li>• Design according to the service needs</li> </ul>
ITS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Automatic Vehicle Location/Centralized Control</li> <li>• Traffic Signal Priority</li> <li>• <b>Electronic Fare Collection/Fare Integration</b></li> </ul>



# Fare Collection System Components

## ➤➤ Hardware

- Electronic Card

- Sell/Recharge Terminal

- Reader and Turnstile

- Communications and Central Control

## ➤➤ Software

- Mapping and Keys

- Control Center

# Fare Collection System Components



# Available Technologies

➤➤ Swipe cards (magnetic)

➤➤ Electronic chip

➤➤ Contactless Cards

➤➤ Integrated logic circuit

➤➤ Microprocessor

# Contactless Cards Standards

»» ISO 14443

»» Two protocols:

»» Type A Mifare

»» Type B Calypso



## ➤➤ Type A Mifare:

- Simple memory applications

- Single chip Philips (Mifare 1, Mifare ProX, Mifare Desfire)

- Multiple users: Londres (Oyster), Toronto, Sao Paulo, Bogota, Madrid, etc.

## ➤➤ Type B (Calypso):

- Complex memory applications (microprocessor for “smartcard” applications)

- Multiple chip providers (ASK, Fujitsu, NEC, Samsung, Sharp, Texas Instruments)

- Open system ([www.innovatron.fr](http://www.innovatron.fr))

- Large scale applications: Paris, Lyón, Lisboa, Milano, Montreal, etc.

## ➤➤ Other proprietary technologies: Sony, Cubic

# Multiple Uses

- Public transport
- Parking
- Toll Collection
- Personal Identification: insurance, social services
- Retail

# Octopus, Hong Kong

- All public transit modes
  - Regional trains,
  - Matro
  - Light Rail
  - Buses
  - Ferry Boats.
- It is actually an electronic piggy bag with multiple uses
  - Public telephones
  - Parking
  - Retail
- 80% of the population uses Octopus daily



Source: Octopus, 2009

# Some Fare Collection Systems in Brazil





Región Metropolitana de São Paulo



Brasilia - DF



Osasco - SP



Región Metropolitana de Belo Horizonte - MG



Ribeirão Preto - SP

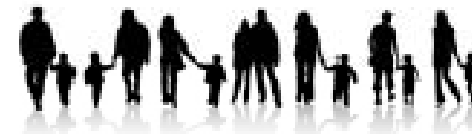


Cachoeiro de Itapemirim – Espírito Santo

# Nuevo Transporte de Guatemala



Sistema Integrado  
Guatemalteco de Autobuses





Tarjeta  
inteligente



**SISTEMA DE PEAJE**  
Completamente automatizado

Source: Metrobus, Ciudad de Mexico

Source: Metrobus, Ciudad de Mexico



PEAJE

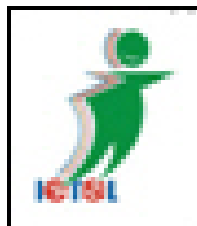
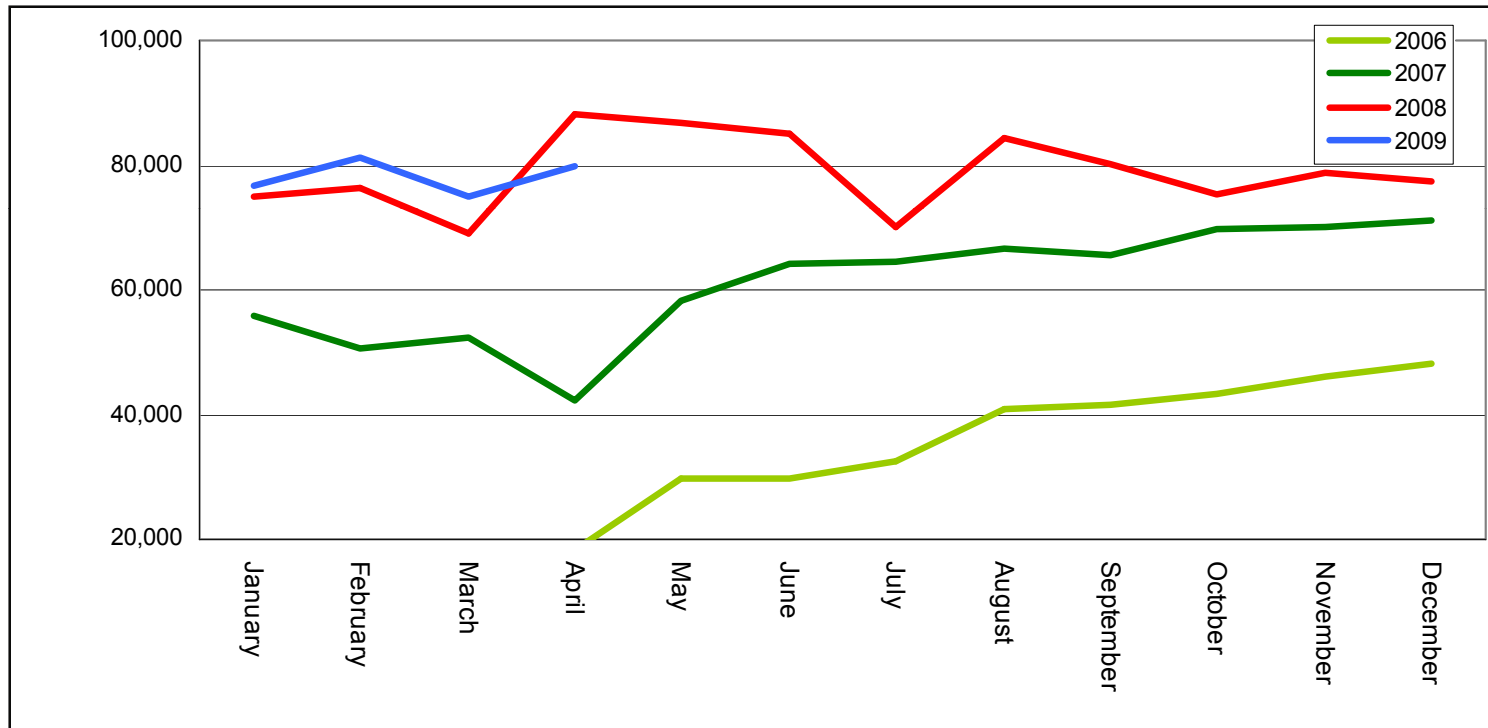
Sistema universal



# Indore Atal Indore City Transport Services Limited (AICTSL)



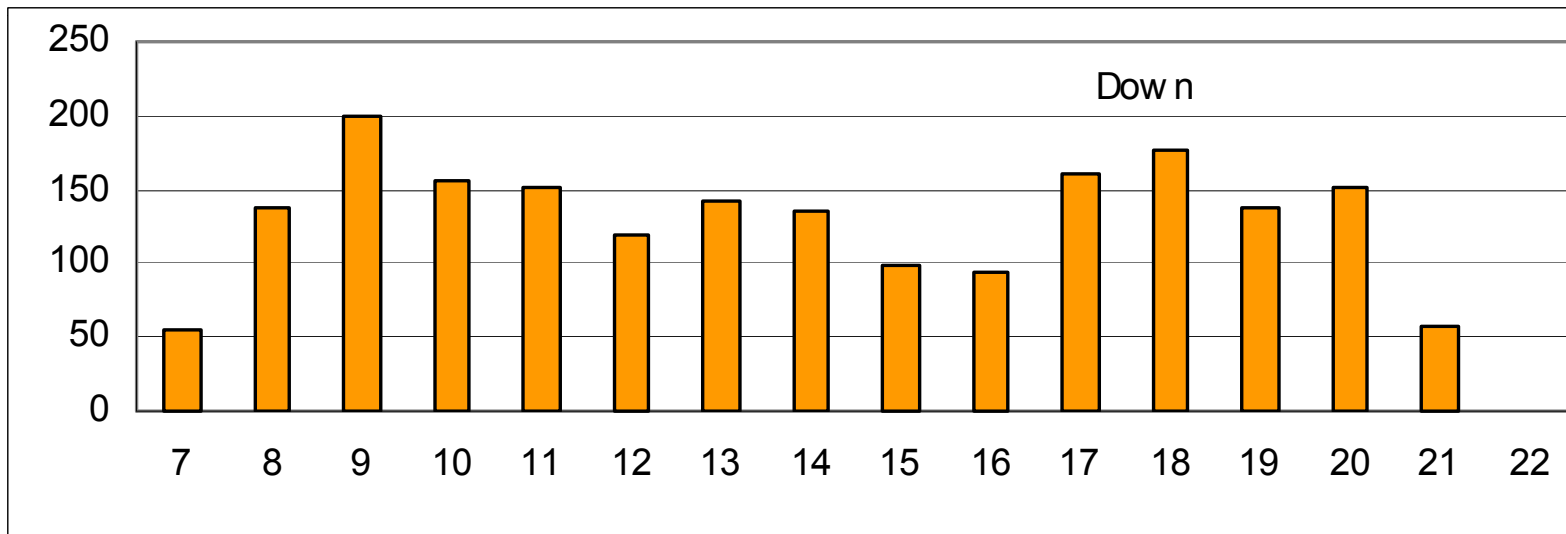
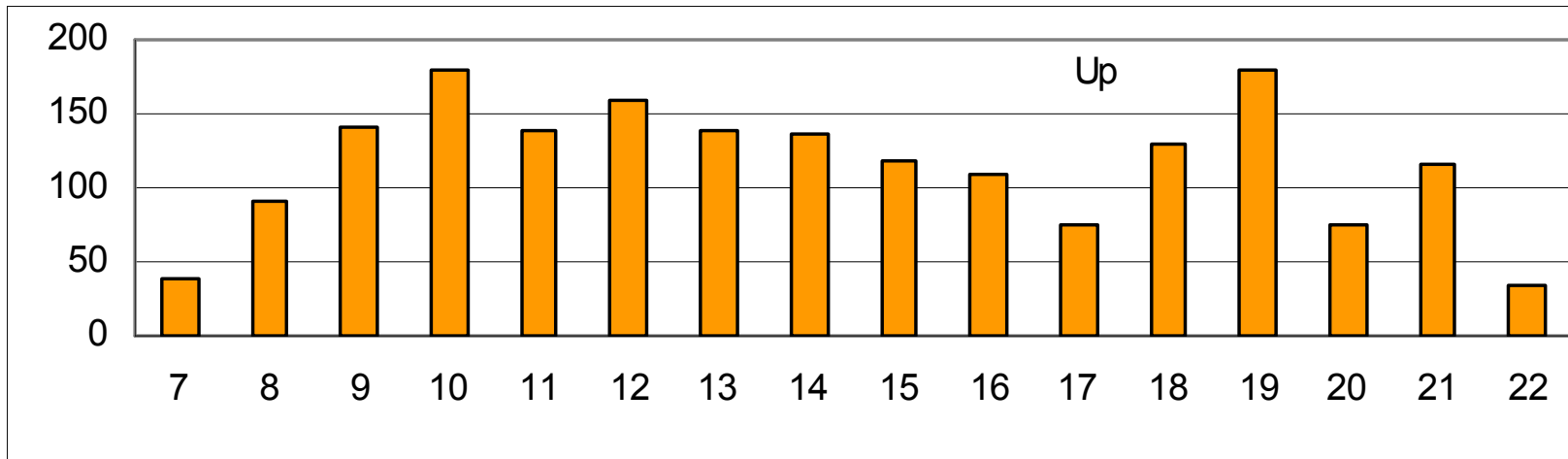
# Patronage : Passengers per Month since Inception



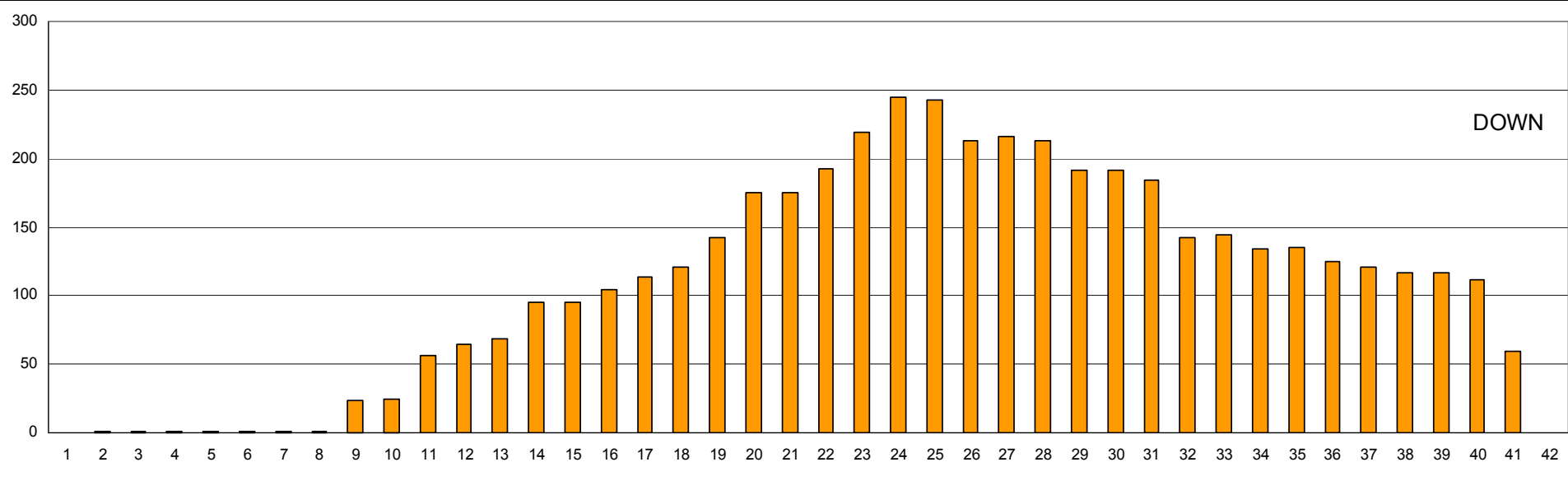
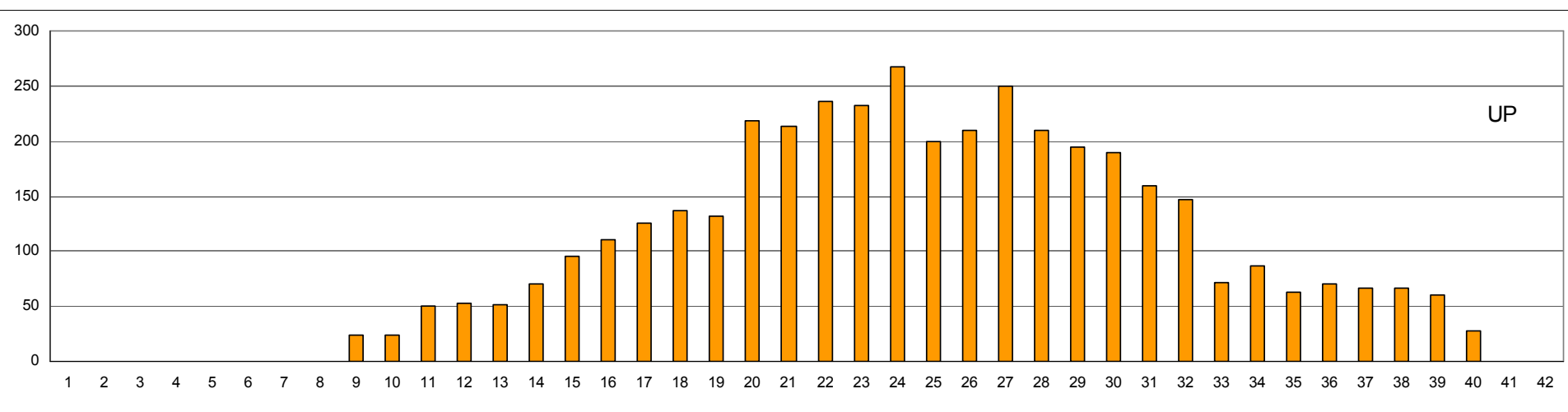
kms	fare	tkts	amt	% tkts	% amt	pax-kms
3	4	528	2112	39%	24%	1584
7	6	371	2226	27%	26%	2597
10	8	285	2280	21%	26%	2850
13	11	134	1474	10%	17%	1742
14	13	42	546	3%	6%	588
		1360	8638			9361
		<b>0.92</b>	revenue per pax km			
		<b>6.88</b>	average trip length			

Route	Route Length	Average Trip Length	Revenue Per Pax	Fare Per Pax
1	18.3			
2	18.4	5.71	0.97	5.51
3	21.7	6.88	0.92	6.35
4	19.3	5.91	0.97	5.74
5	25.5	7.65	0.89	6.81
6	13.1	5.96	0.94	5.58
7	18.3	5.39	0.99	5.35
8	14.1	5.17	1.00	5.16
9	14.7			
10	9.6			
11	24.5	6.17	0.96	5.90
12	8.6	4.75	1.03	4.89
13	6.6	4.93	1.02	5.01
14	14.8			
15	17.6			
16	11.4			
17	13.8	6.17	0.92	5.69
18	13.2	5.60	0.96	5.38
19	13.2			
22	18			
23	10			
24	11.5			

### Average Trip Length by Route



**Variation By Time of Day on Route 2**



# Results

## Benefits

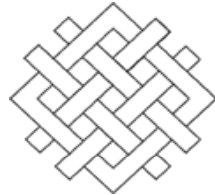
- Increased security and user protection
- Reliability and speed
- Data collection for better system planning
- Intermodal integration
- Multiple fares in a single card (zone, time based, day of the week, special users, volume discounts)
- Regional and even national integration possible

## Difficulties

- High cost for sporadic user
- Many people still uses single trip payment
- Requires very strong and reliable “back office support”
- Most implementations have been incomplete for launch date

Component	“High End” BRT
Quality of Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High User Acceptance</li> </ul>
Travel Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easily Accessible</li> <li>• Low waiting time</li> <li>• High commercial speed</li> </ul>
Reliability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low variability (intervals, speeds)</li> <li>• Low breakdowns, incidents</li> </ul>
Comfort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low Occupancy Levels (buses, platforms)</li> <li>• Good user information</li> <li>• Seamless integration with other transport modes</li> <li>• Perception of safety and security</li> </ul>
Cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relative low capital and operational costs</li> <li>• High capital and operational productivity</li> </ul>
Externalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low level of accidents (fatalities, injuries)</li> <li>• Low emissions</li> <li>• Increased land values</li> <li>• Congestion relief (attraction of automobile and motorcycle users)</li> </ul>

# Thank you!



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RESOURCES  
INSTITUTE

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