Dedicated to People Flow





TRAFFIC ANALYSIS REPORT FOR

Aedifica - Soeurs de Sainte-Anne (Project: Aedifica)

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Type: Residential Status: Prospect Version: Excellent

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1. Summary

People flow in Aedifica - Soeurs de Sainte-Anne is analyzed. The building has 2 floors and the travel height is 47 (ft) 0 (in). The assumed population is 400 persons.

Building type:Residential

1.1. Elevator analysis

Design criteria

	Up-peak	Two-way
Target design criteria	Excellent	Excellent
Average car load factor no more than	80%	80%
Average waiting time	30 s	30 s
Average time to destination	90 s	90 s
Interval	60 s	60 s
Nominal travel time	25 s	25 s
Peak passenger demand	9 % / 5 min	9 % / 5 min

Calculation results

Elevator group: Chapel elevator Group control: Full collective control

No of Elevators	s 1 Floors/Stops 0 -	1 / 2 Load(lbs) 4000	Speed (ft/min) 350 N	TT (s) 8.1 Population 400
Traffic type De	emand (% / 5 min)	Demand (persons / 5 mil	n) CLF at demand (%) Interval (s) Meets the criteria

Iraiii	ic type	Demand (% / 5 min)	Demand (persons / 5 min)	CLF at demand (%)	intervai (s)	Meets the chteria	
U p-p	eak	9	36	23	45	Yes	

Disclaimer

The results of the report are valid exploring theoretical vertical-traffic planning scenarios which involve KONE products, services, and people flow planning tools. The results of the report are sensitive to the parameter values used and data which is used as input, and are applicable only with the input values shown in the report. Therefore, results should not be interpreted as any kind of representation or warranty of the performance of any actual elevator installation. KONE shall in no event be liable for any damage caused by or incurred in connection with the use of the results. The user shall have no right to make copies of, or reproduce, disassemble, decompile, reverse engineer or modify the results of the report or disclose it to any third party.

2. Building data

Assumed population is 400 persons

Floor No.	Comment	Hei Feet	ght Inch	Tra Feet	avel Inch	Population	Entry %
1 0		47	0	47 0	0 0	400 0	0 100

3. Elevators

3.1. Elevator parameters

Elevator group parameters

Number of elevators in group	1
Rated speed	350 ft/min
Acceleration	2 ft/s ²
Jerk	2.6 ft/s ³
Rated passenger capacity	4000 lbs

Door parameters

Туре	High duty
Opening	Center
Width	48 in
Closing time	3.4 s
Opening time	1.4 s
Transfer time per passenger	1.9 s
Photocell delay	0.9 s
Start delay	0.7 s

Advance door opening

Distance	0.25 ft
Speed	75 ft/min

3.2. Speed selection

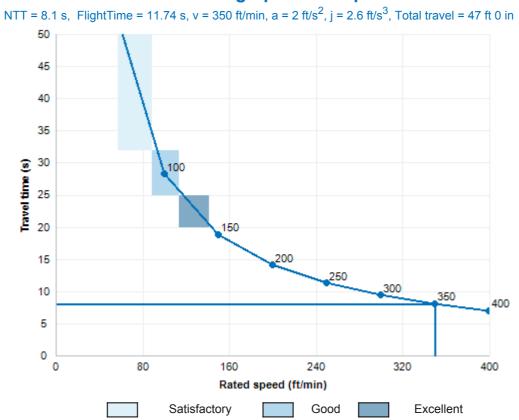
Recommended speeds

Satisfactory	59 ft - 79 ft (per min)
Good	79 ft - 118 ft (per min)
Excellent	118 ft - 138 ft (per min)

Rated speed classification

Travel height 47 ft 0 in	Rated speed
	Travel height
Served floors 0 - 1	Served floors
Nominal travel time 8.1 s	Nominal travel time

Nominal travel time graph - Full collective control Nominal travel time graph for Chapel elevator



3.3. Elevator calculation results

Overall classification

Target design criteria	KONE - Excellent
Overall performance	Excellent

Up-peak results

Car Load Factor (CLF) 80% (19.2 persons)
Handling Capacity (HC5) 81 persons / 5 min
Relative Handling Capacity (%HC5) 20.3 % / 5 min Excellent

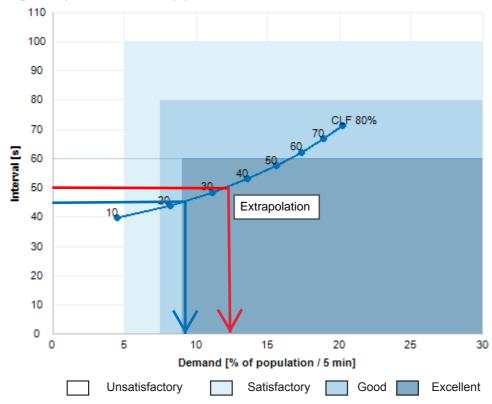
Average Round Trip Time 71.1 s Average Interval 71.1 s- Good

Note: Handling capacity, interval and round trip time are only for Full collective control.

Performance graph - Full collective control

Performance Graph

Total population 400 (persons), 1 elevators, 4000 (lb), 350 ft/min



4. Terms

Handling Capacity (HC) is 80% of the theoretical Transportation Capacity considering randomness in passenger arrivals and saturation in queuing.

Transportation Capacity (TC) is the theoretical number of persons per hour the system can transport.

Car Load Factor (CLF) is the maximum load in percent of nominal load reached during elevator round trip

Utilization Factor (UF) is the actual demand in percent of transportation capacity

Level of Service (LOS) shows the pedestrian space around, classified to A-F. Level A is spacious, level F is very tight.

Interval shows how often elevators leave the lobby during up-peak.

Nominal Travel Time (NTT) is obtained by dividing the travel height by the elevator rated speed

Average Waiting Time (AWT) is the time from when a passenger either registers a landing call, or joins a queue, until the responding elevator begins to open its doors at the boarding floor

Average Time to Destination (ATTD) is the time from when a passenger either registers a landing call or joins a queue until the passenger alights at the destination floor

Percentage of long waits is the proportion of passengers whose waiting time exceeds 60 seconds.

Percentage of long journeys is the proportion of passengers whose Time to destination exceeds 120 seconds.

Average Queue Length (AQL) shows the line of people with constant traffic.

Full Collective (FC) control with up and down call buttons at landings and elevator serves the landing calls according to the running direction

Destination Control System (DCS) with Destination Operation Panels at the landings and people with the same destination calls are allocated in the same cars

Destination Operation Panel (DOP) is a keypad at a landing where passenger can directly give the destination floor call to the elevator group.