

## Preferred citation style for this presentation

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# Status Quo of Parking Location Choice in MATSim

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## Why is parking important?

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- Some studies identified 30% to 50% of traffic at central business district as parking search traffic
- Other studies report that parking policy can influence both transportation mode and traffic volumes

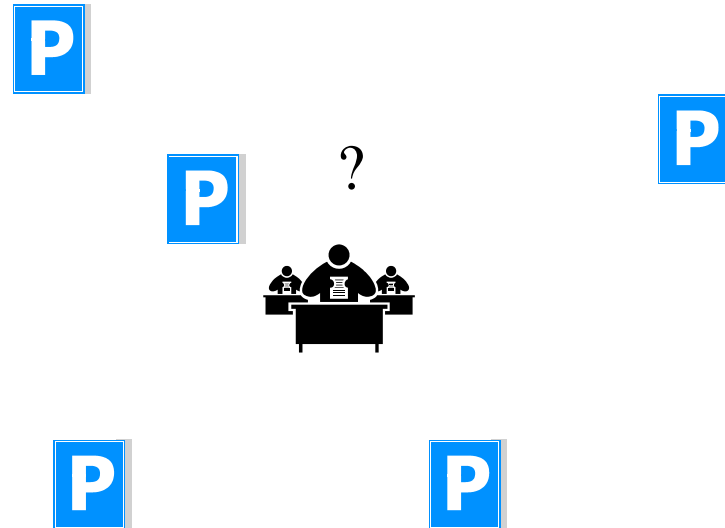
# Problem definition

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For a given activity destination, select from the set of public parkings in the neighbourhood so that the agent's utility is maximized?

## Parking characteristics

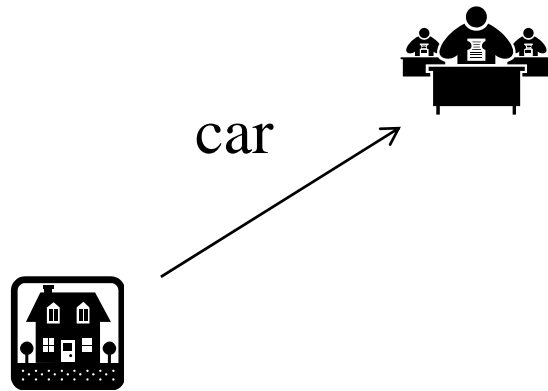
- price
- walking distance
- capacity
- parking access
- parking type
- (Etc.)



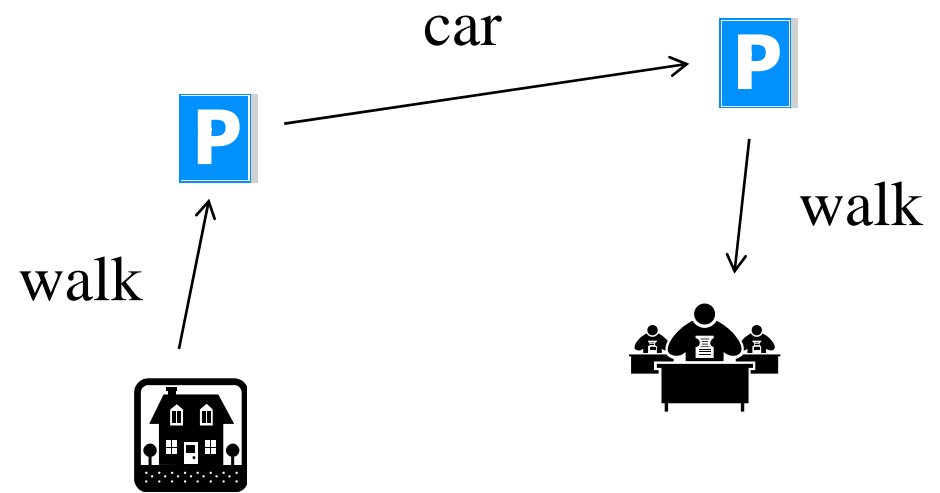
# No changes to the MATSim simulation

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Till now



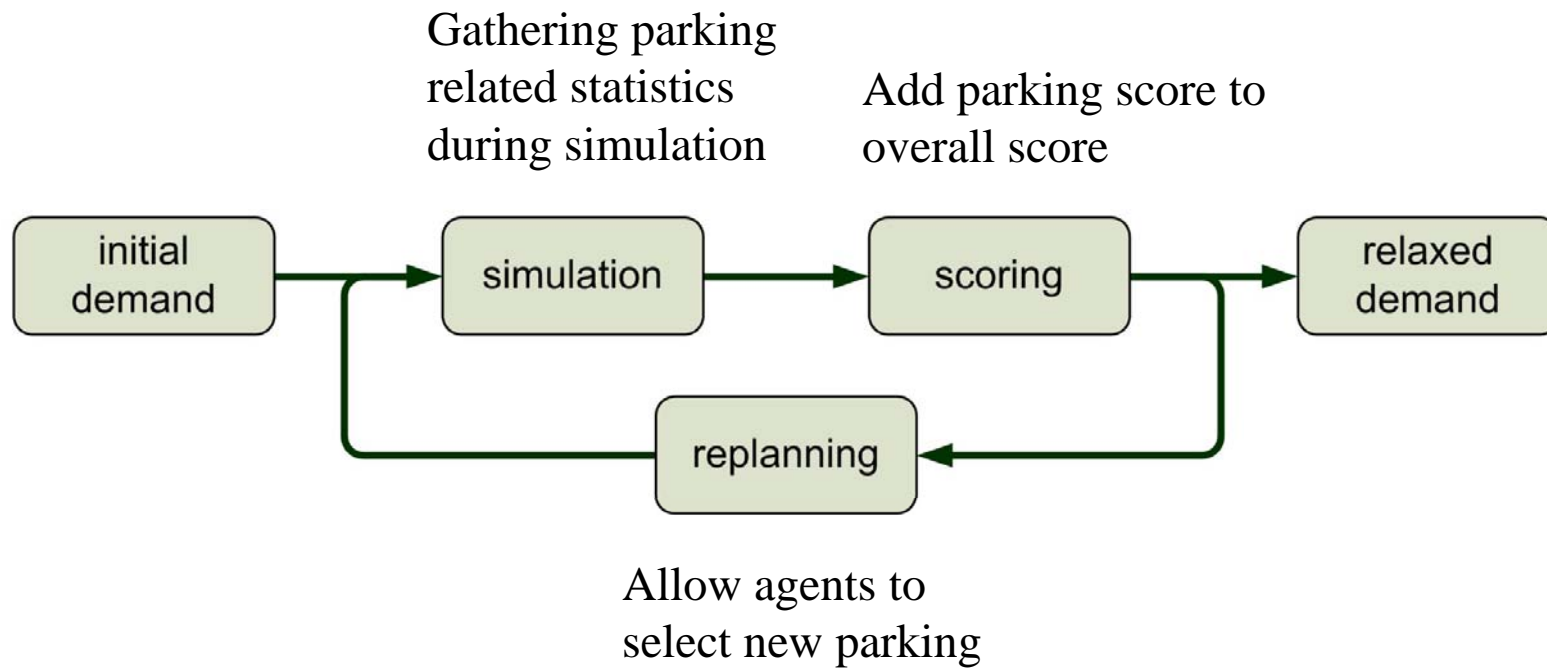
With parking



Parkings modelled as short activities (e.g. one minute).

# Parking location choice - implementation overview

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## Parking scoring function for experiments

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- Components of the parking scoring function:
  - $\text{ParkingPriceScore} = f(\text{parkingDuration}, \text{parkingFacilityPriceRate}, \text{income})$
  - $\text{ParkingAccessScore} = f(\text{access time}, \text{any other access disutility})$
  - $\text{ParkingWalkingScore} = f(\text{distance}, \text{targetActivityDuration/Type})$
  - $\text{ParkingCapacityViolationScore} = f(\text{how full is parking at arrival time}) \Rightarrow$  this can be explicit or implicit
- Weightes chosen:
  - Parking gets a total score between 0 and 5
  - $\text{ParkingPriceScore}$ ,  $\text{ParkingAccessScore}$  and  $\text{ParkingWalkingScore}$  get same weight, whereas  $\text{ParkingCapacityViolationScore}$  gets 10 times higher weight

## Parking location choice - replanning

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**Select, which parking to replan** from all parkings done during the „previous“ day:

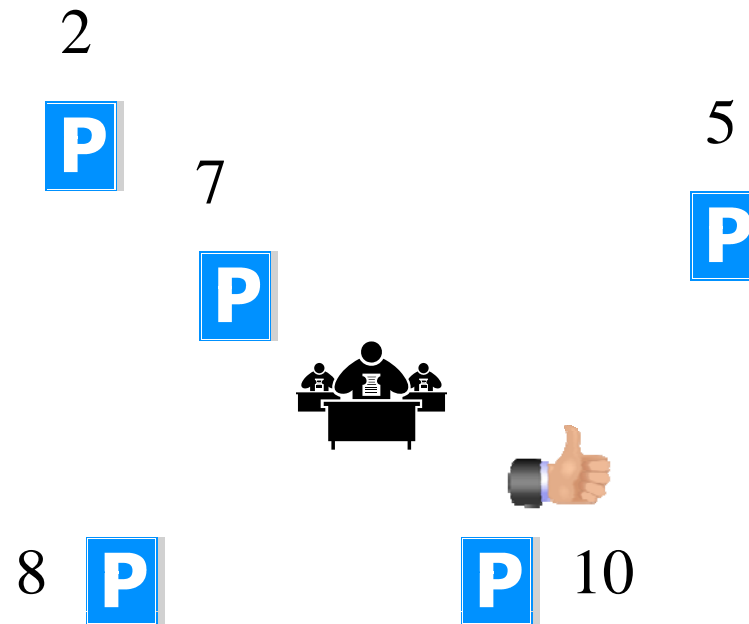
```
If (setOfParkingsWithCapacityViolation not empty){  
    Select randomly one parking from  
    setOfParkingsWithCapacityViolation;  
} else {  
    Select randomly one parking from from all parkings.  
}
```



## Parking location choice – replanning (cont.)

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**Try to find parking with potentially higher score** for the selected target activity (based parking statistics/estimates gathered during traffic simulation) in neighbourhood of target activity:



(the parking type choice also happens in this step)

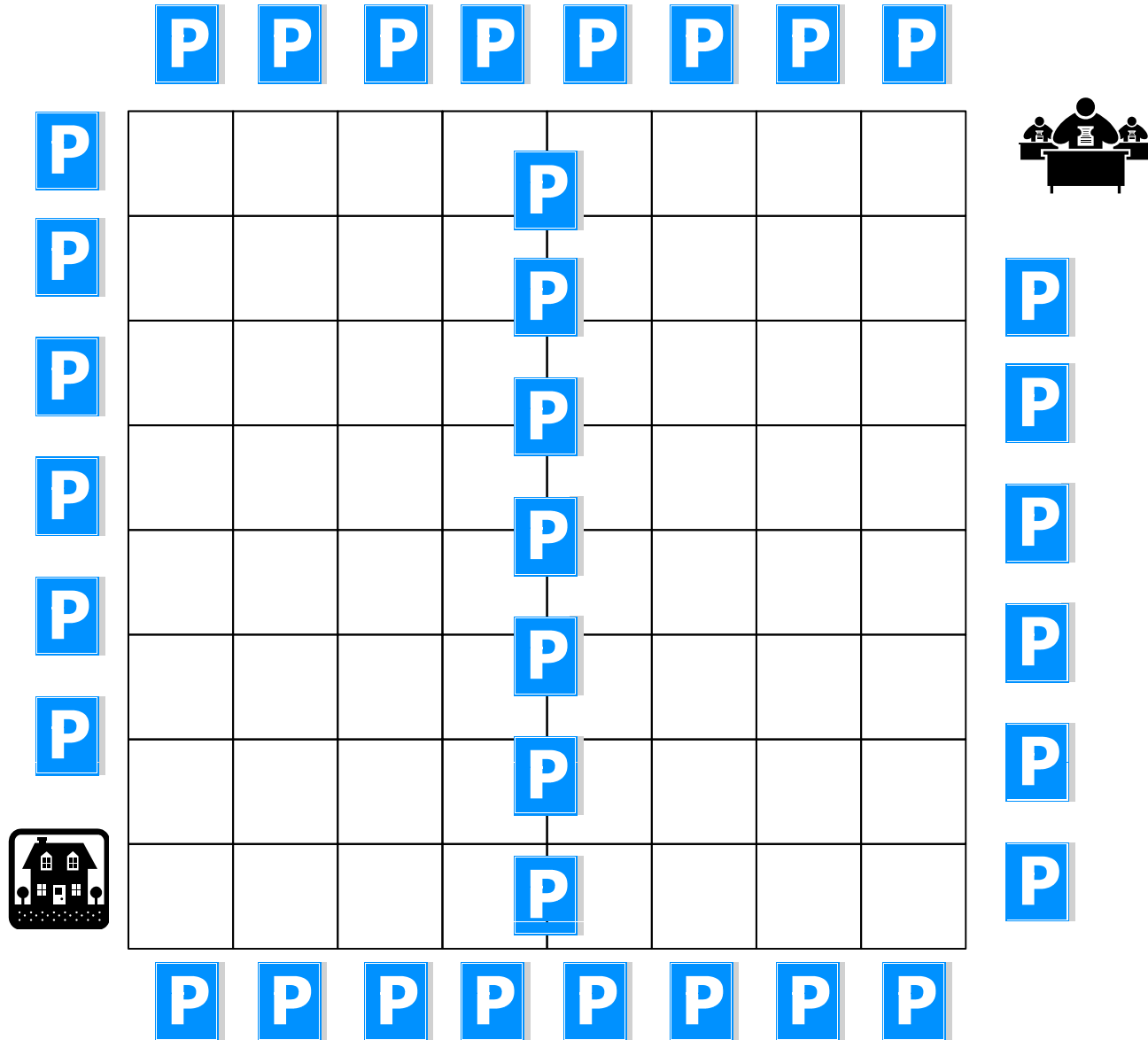
## Experiments and sensitivity analysis

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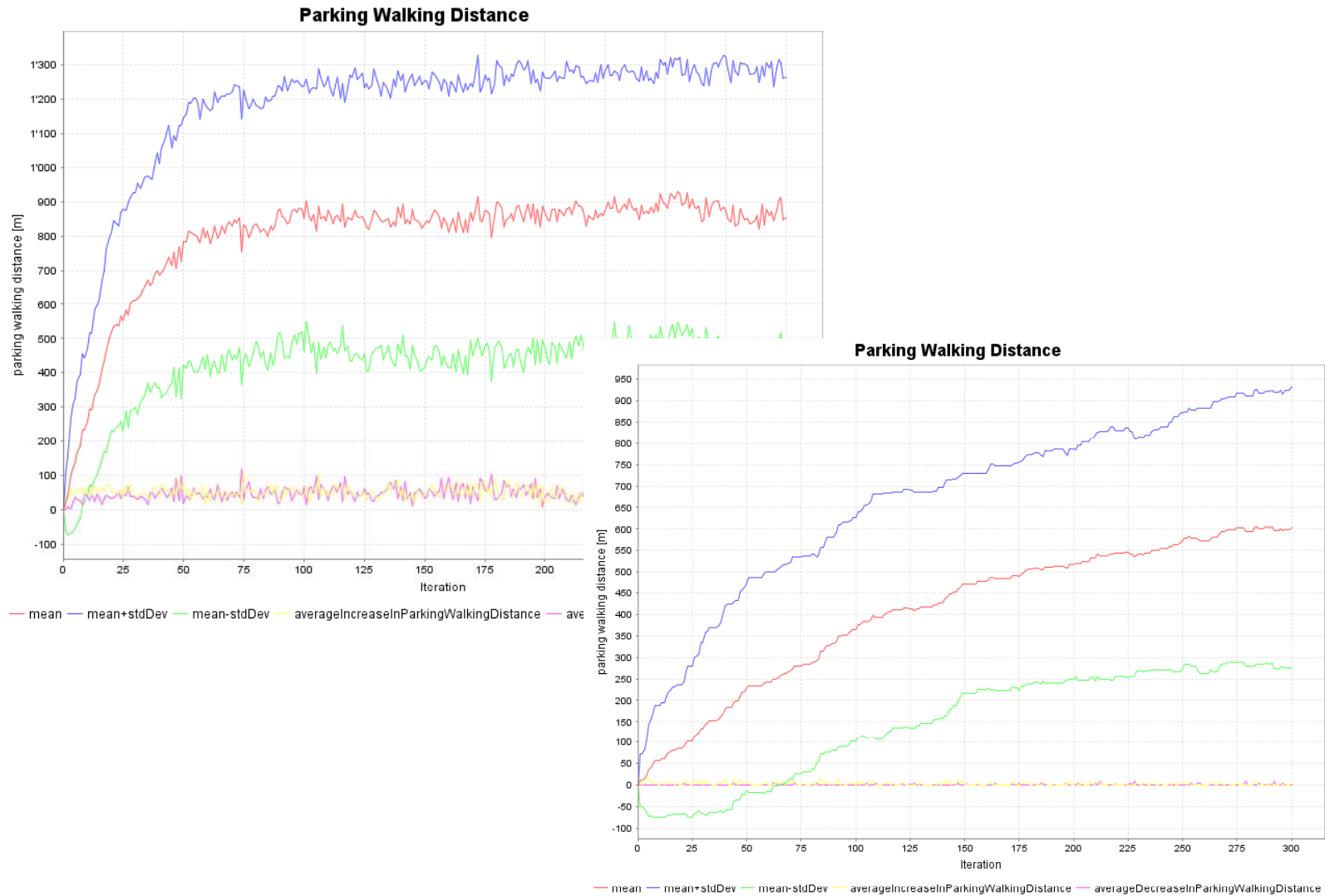
- Using small test scenario
- Run with one million agents on the test network tried out

# Scenario layout (chess board)

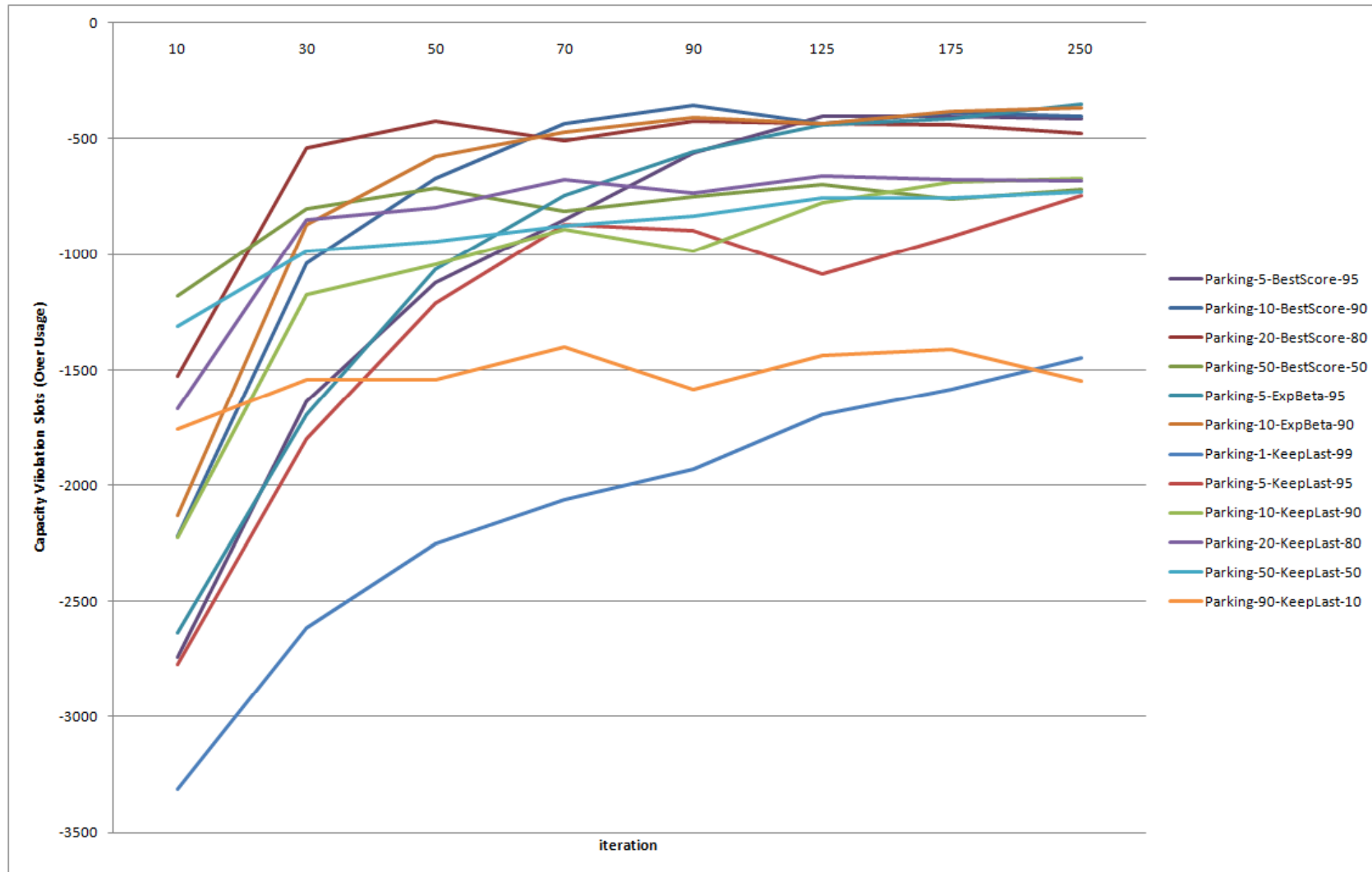
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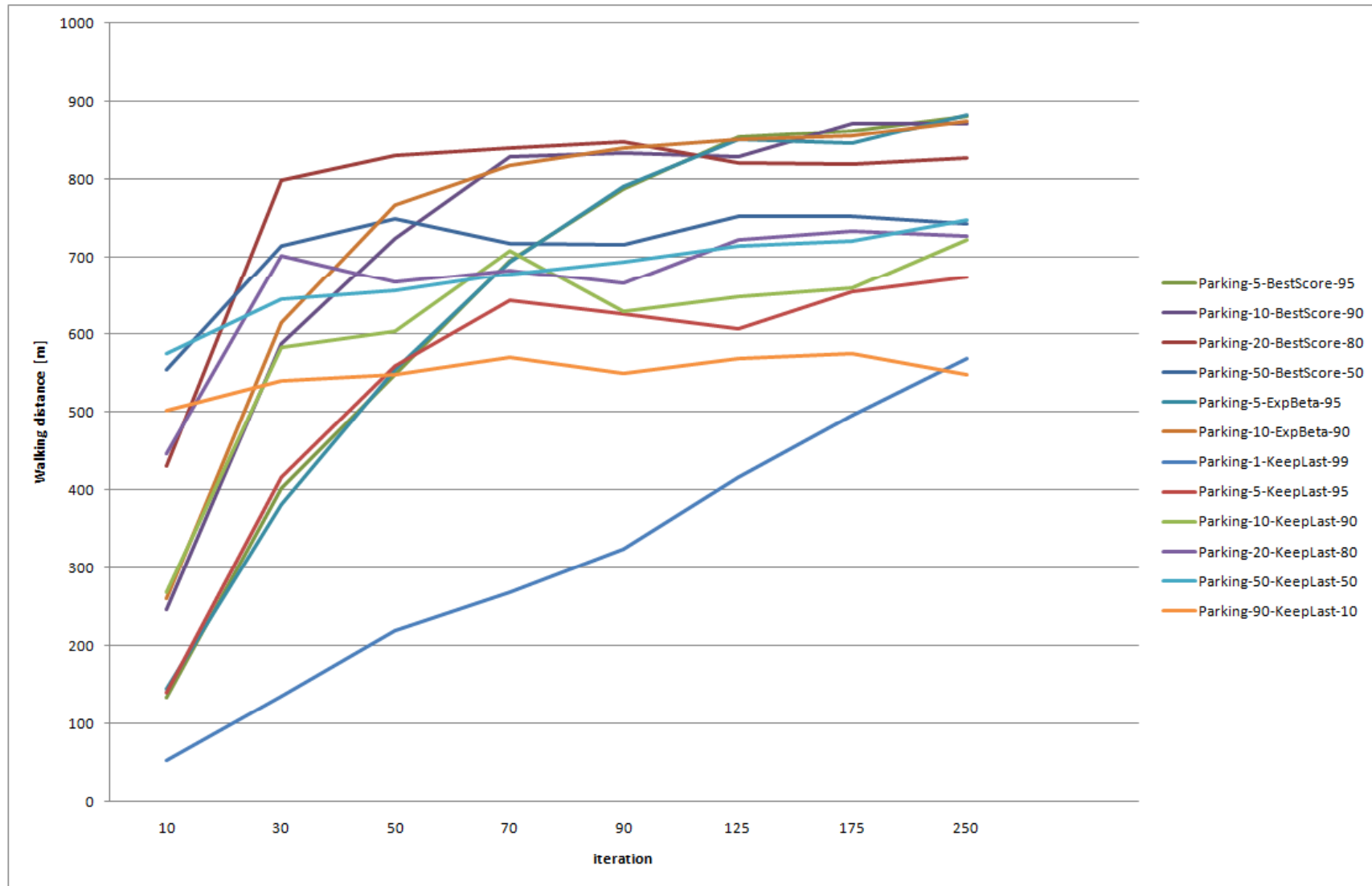
# Does system relax? How many iterations?



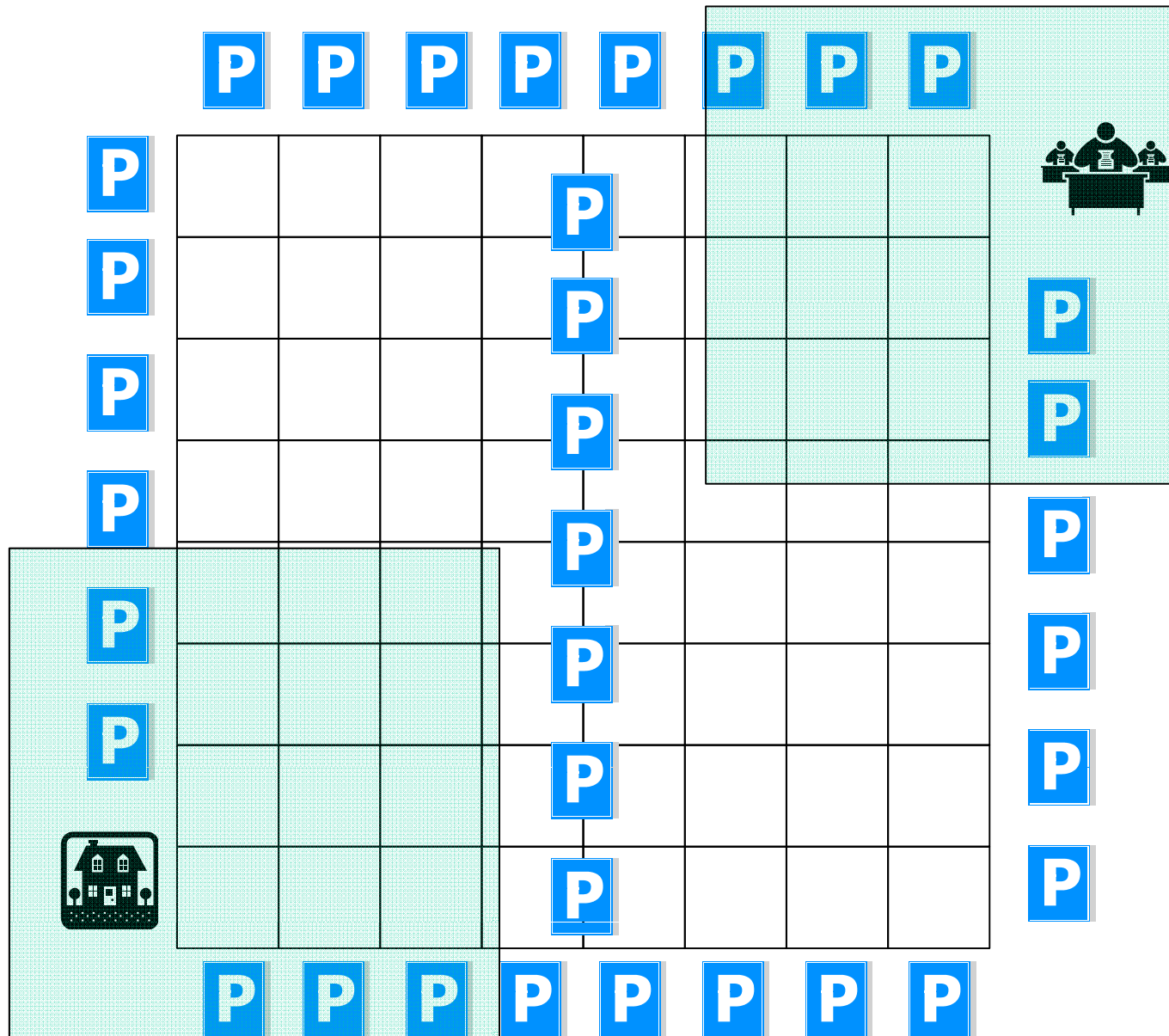
# Relaxation measure 1: capacity violation reduction



# Relaxation measure 2: walking distance



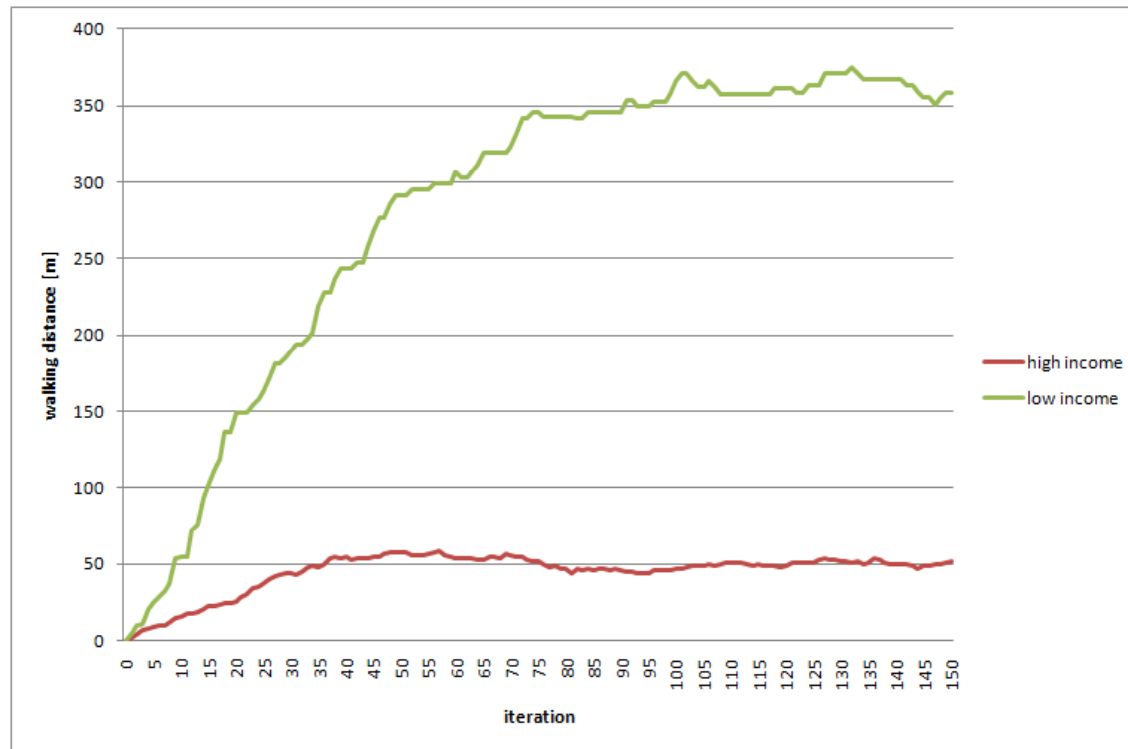
# Scenario layout – grouping of parkings



# Parking price and income

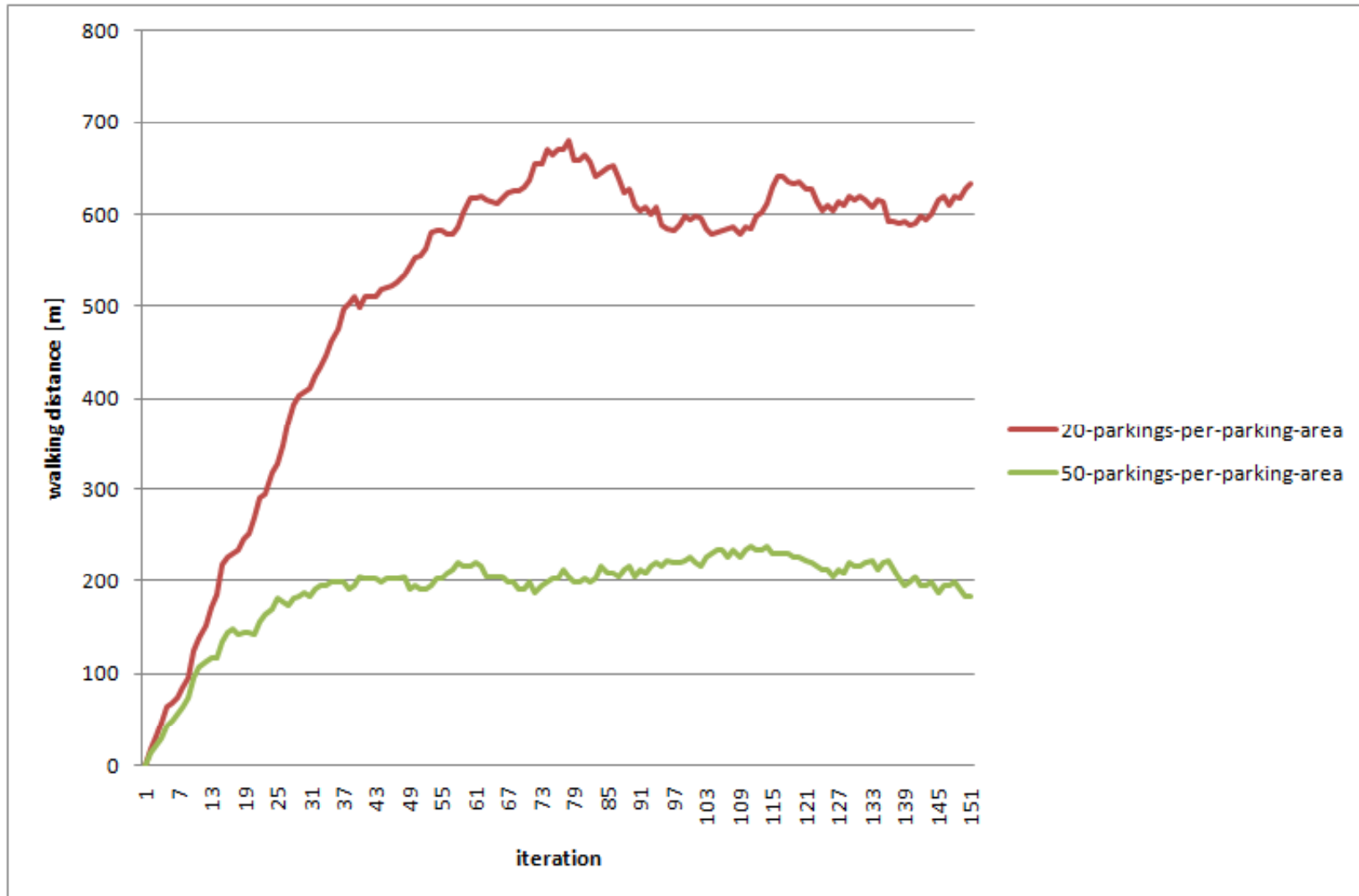
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- Two groups: one with very high and one with very low income (50% of people belong to each group)
- Parkings close to home and work are MUCH more expensive than the parkings further away.



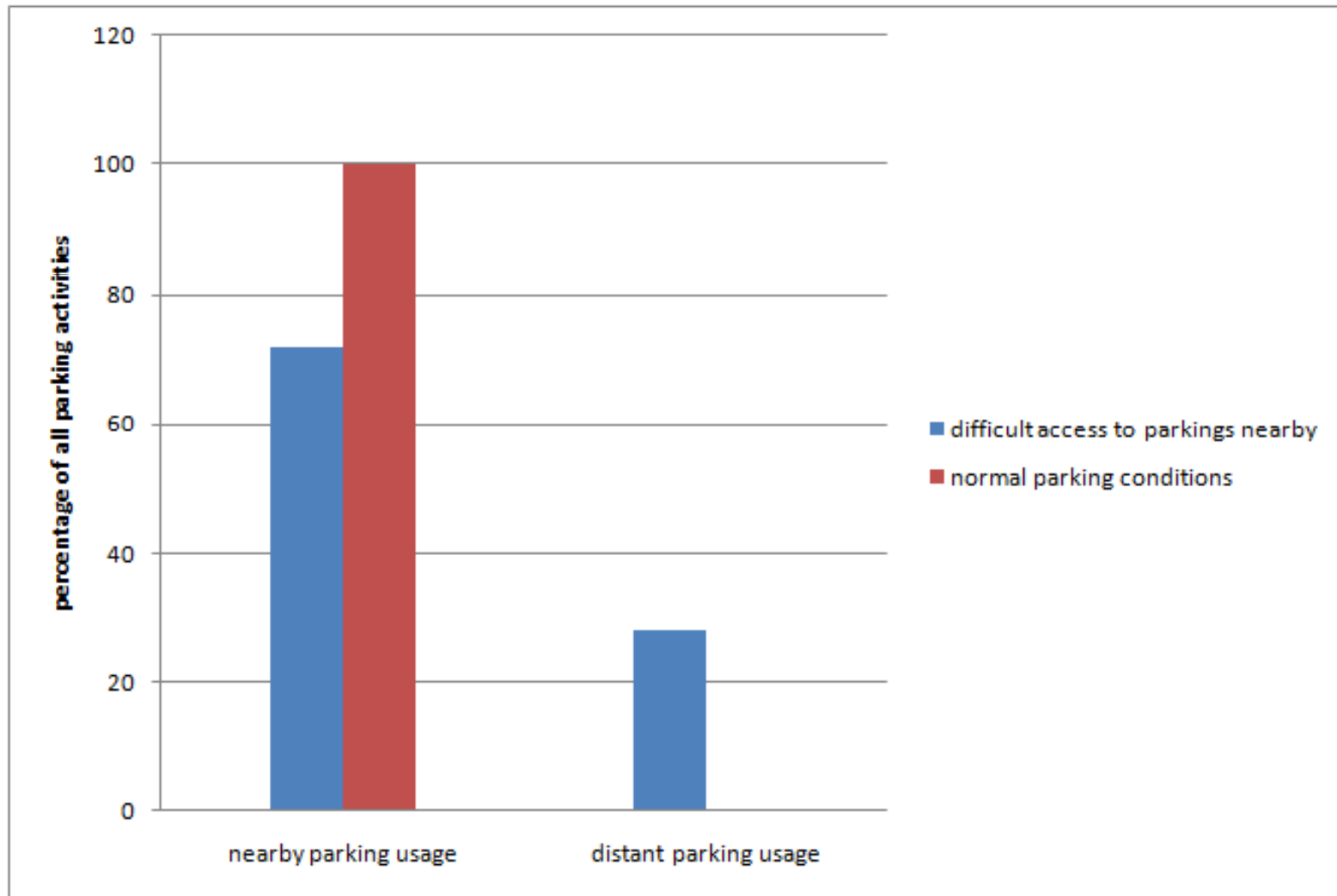


# Parking supply



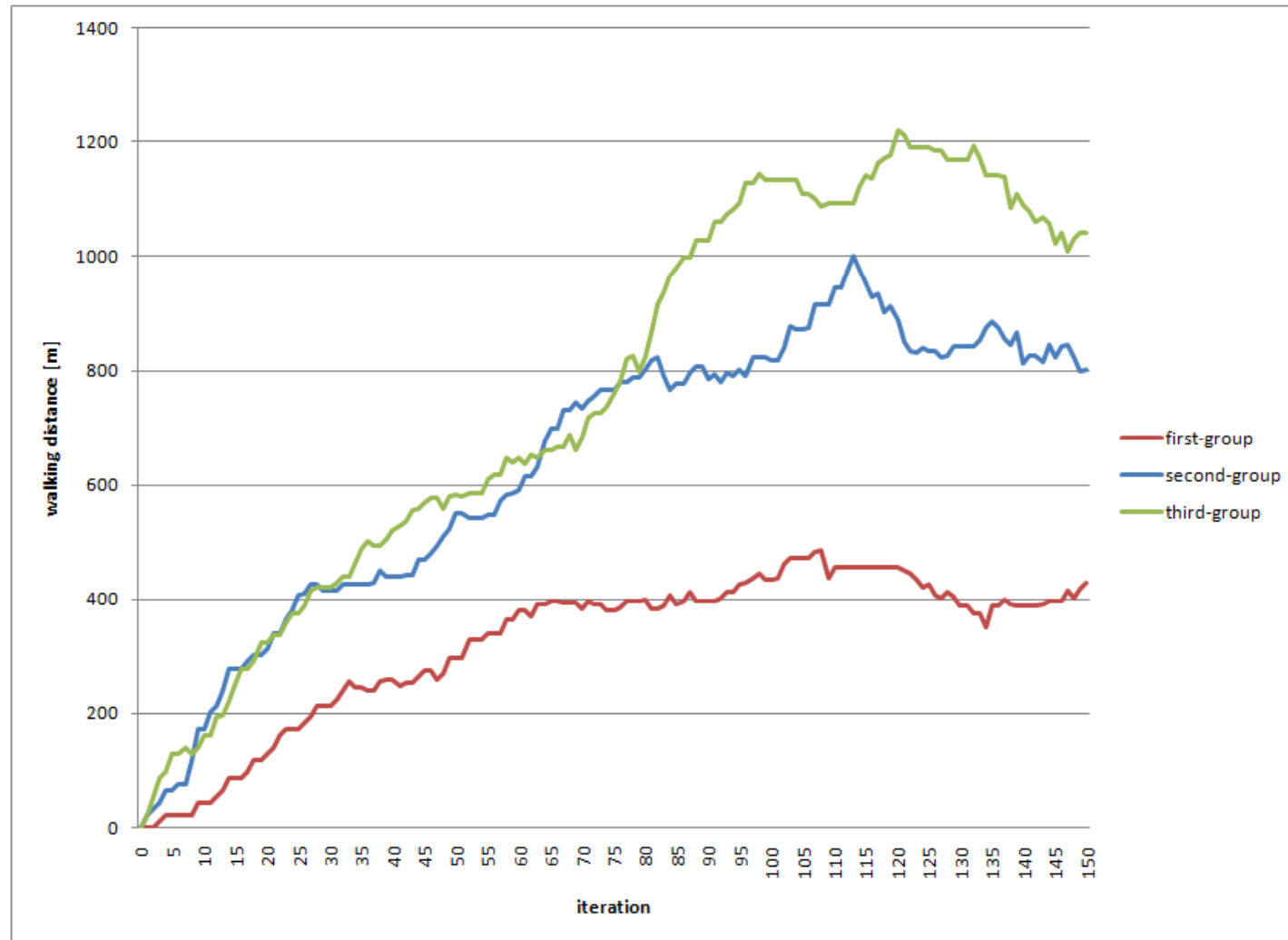
# Introducing parking access constraints

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# Temporal advantage (walking distance)

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## Parking type (in progress)

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- Two groups of agents: driving electric vehicles (10% or conventional vehicles (90%))
- 2 types of parkings: only electric vehicle parkings (50%) and parkings for all vehicles (50%).

## Future Work

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- Cleaning code and incorporate into MATSim (core?)
- Agree on file structure of new data structures
- Improve replanning algorithm for better optimization

Long term:

- Add parking search into QueueSim (within day replanning)

# Questions?

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