Axhausen, K.W. (2011) Wie weiter mit Verkehrsmodellen ?, Vortrag, Universität Stuttgart, Juli 2012.

Wie weiter mit Verkehrsmodellen?

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Juli 2012





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Integration of land use (optimisation)



(1) The journey times on all the routes actually used are equal, and

less than those which would be experienced by a single vehicle on any unused route.

(2) The average journey time is a minimum.

Key points of the critique of equilibrium approaches

- Travel is derived demand, with some exceptions
- The travellers are constrained by their commitments and mobility tool ownership
- Travellers aren't in equilibrium
- Travellers don't know all alternatives
- Travellers don't plan their whole day (week) in advance

Processes suggested for personal daily dynamics



Thinking about SUE and best response

Learning approach of the generic one-day transport model



Equilibrium search in "ABM" & assignment combinations







Daganzo and Sheffi's (1977) define it for the aggregate case:

"In a SUE network, no user believes he can improve his travel time by unilaterally changing routes." In SUE for flows q'_{rij}

$$q'_{rij} = q'_{ij} * P(r)$$
 , for all r, i and j

$$P(r) = f(k'_{rij}(q_{rij}))$$

with a suitable

f()	Choice model
k()	definition of the generalised costs k' _{rij}

Flötteröd and Nagel (2009) define it:

"An agent-based SUE [...] is defined as a system state where agents draw from a stationary choice distribution such that the resulting distribution of traffic conditions re-generates that choice distribution. [...] It implies that every agent considers a whole choice of (possibly suboptimal) plans and selects one of these plans probabilistically." Meister (2011) operationalizes it as:

"...An agent-based SUE is defined as a system state where the number of agents which perceive that they can improve their state is minimized, given a dynamic environment where a constant share of all agents [continues to] change their plans".

MATSim: SUE search example



SUE

Main partners

- TU Berlin (Prof. Nagel)
- ETH Zürich and FCL Singapore
- senezon (Dr. Balmer, Rieser)

Coordination via:

- User meeting
- Developer meeting

Help for new users

- Tutorials
- www.matsim.org

Number and type of activities Sequence of activities

- Start and duration of activity
- Composition of the group undertaking the activity
- Expenditure division
- Location of the activity
 - Movement between sequential locations
 - Location of access and egress from the mean of transport
 - Parking type
 - Vehicle/means of transport
 - Route/service
 - Group travelling together
 - Expenditure division

Current Vickrey-type utility function

$$U_{plan} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} U_{act,i} + \sum_{i=2}^{n} U_{trav,i-1,i}$$

$$U_{act,i} = U_{dur,i} + U_{late.ar,i}$$

MATSim framework:



Network node matching tool



Simulation: MATSim 1.0 demand on MATSim 2.0 network



- Search or add a shortest path to the set of paths considered
- Allocate flows among the set of paths considered
- Check if chosen convergence criterion is met

- Search or add a shortest path given the current generalised cost estimate to the set of paths considered
- Allocate flows among the the set of paths considered
- Check if chosen convergence criterion is met

- Enumerate all possible schedules
- Allocate flows randomly among the set of schedules
- Execute the schedules without within-day replanning
- Check if chosen convergence criterion is met

- Construct all schedules considered relevant
- Allocate flows randomly among the set of schedules
- Execute the schedules without within-day replanning
- Check if chosen convergence criterion is met

Activity scheduling with some **best response** modules

- Number and type of activities
- Sequence of activities
 - Start and duration of activity
 - Composition of the group undertaking the activity
 - Expenditure division
 - Location of the activity
 - Movement between sequential locations
 - Location of access and egress from the mean of transport
 - Parking type and location
 - Vehicle/means of transport
 - Route/service
 - Group travelling together
 - Expenditure division

- For all agents:
 - Find dissatisfied agent
 - Construct a best schedule given the current generalised cost estimate and agent specific tastes to add to the set of schedules already considered.
 - Rescore existing schedules
 - Select best schedule
- Execute schedule with congestion feedback
- Check if convergence criterion is met

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