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# Agent-Based Transport Simulation: Modelling Future Mobility

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# **Agent-based transport simulation Modelling Future Mobility**

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Dr. Alexander Erath 17 November 2015



# Multi Agent Transport Simulation



# **MATSim Singapore**

### **Data platform architecture**

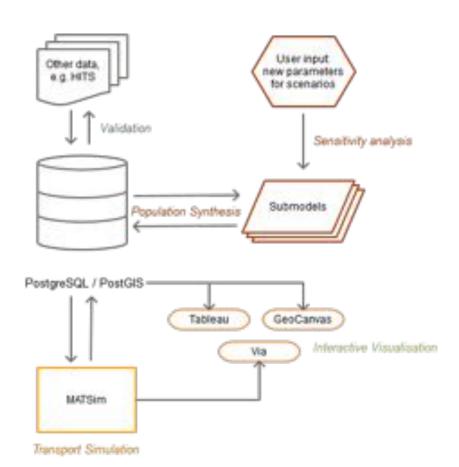
Data hosted on spatial database.

Various data sets integrated and cross-referenced.

Strict separation of data and code.

All newly created code shared among project partners under GPLv2 on GitHub.

If available and relevant, Open Source Software Tools are used.











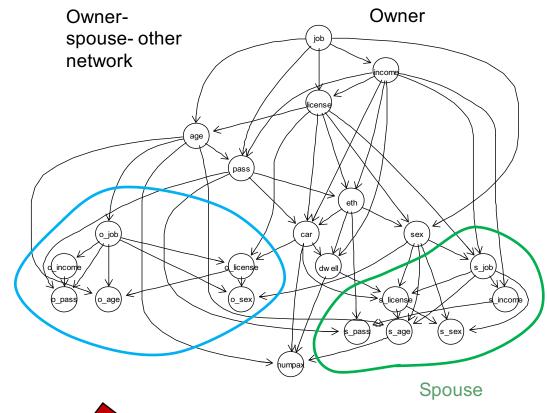


## Population synthesis with Bayesian Networks

A new Bayesian Network based hierarichal population synthesis methodology.

The new procedure allows to account for hierarchy of households and persons.

For populating a new scenario, the planner only needs to define the relevant control totals for a new zone, e.g. expected number of people by dwell type x age





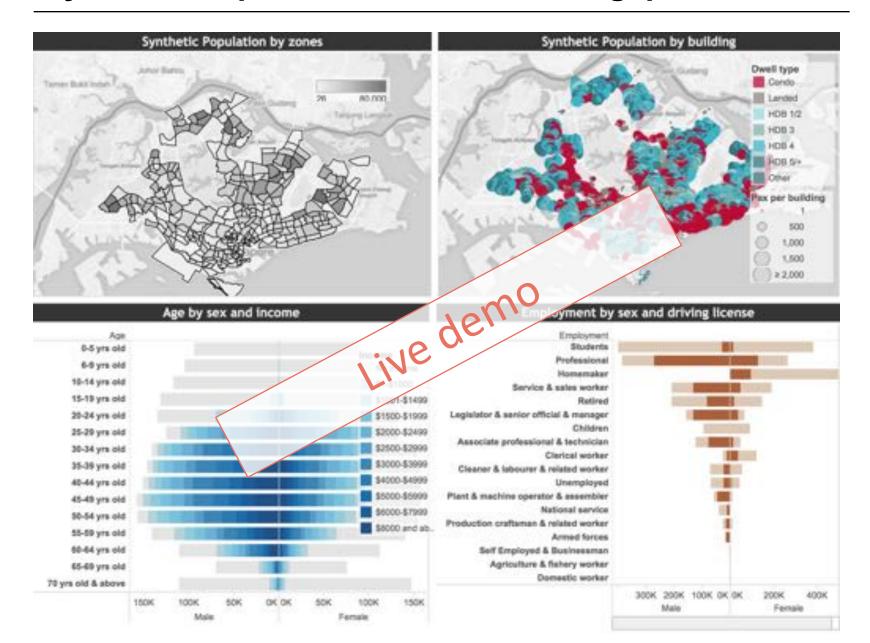
Pool of households

Zone_n		Age_1		Age_2				Age_n	
Zone_1	Age_1		Ą	Age_2		A		ge_n	
			222						
Income_1 10		00	200			15		50	
Income_2	200		320		2		20	00	
Income_n	come_n 120		230		3		33	30	

Sun, Lijun and Alexander Erath (2015). 'A Bayesian Network Approach for Population Synthesis', Transportation Research Part C: Emerging Technologies 61: 49–62.

Control total tables

## **Synthetic Population for MATSim Singapore**



### **Evaluating Future Mobility Solutions with MATSim**







### Electric vehicles (EV)

Agent-based transport simulation allows to track each vehicle's battery level and charging state. This allows to simulate electricity demand, analyse how EV can contribute to a Smart Grid and how people might react to fluctuating energy prices.

#### ERP 2

MATSim allows to account for taste heterogenity among travellers. Therefore it is ideally suited to evaluate different pricing strategies. Researchers at the FCL are currently developing tools that allow to identify optimal pricing strategies.

### Shared AVs

The new technology has the potential to be a game changer for urban transport. Agent-based models are ideally tailored to evaluate the impact of autonomous cars for different stages of its market introduction, e.g.:

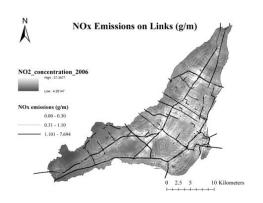
How different penetration rates increase road capacity? How can autonomous cars replace public transport?

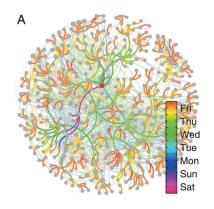
Waraich, Rashid Ahmed (2013). 'Agent-Based Simulation of Electric Vehicles: Design and Implementation of a Framework'Diss., ETH Zürich, Nr. 21633, 2013.

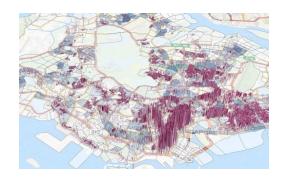
Chakirov, Artem (forthcoming). 'Urban Mobility Pricing with Heterogeneous Users' Diss., Singapore ETH Centre and Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule ETH Zürich,.

Bösch, P., F. Ciari and K.W. Axhausen (2015) Required autonomous vehicle fleet sizes to serve different levels of demand, paper to be presented at the 95th Annual Meeting of the Transportation Research Board, Washington, D.C., January 2016.

### MATSim applications beyond mobility







### **Emission modelling**

Since MATSim is modelling individual vehicle with full temporal dynamics, it is ideally suited to be generate noise and pollution emission data. At the same time MATSim also can be used for exposure analysis. Coupled with relevant dispersion modelling tools it is a very powerful solution to test noise and vehicle emission mitigation strategies.

### Disease spreading

Agent-based simulation is the tool of choice to model the spreading of contagious diseases. Knowing the collocation of people while traveling, working and spending leisure time, MATSim Singapore can be applied to test prevention strategies on a nation-wide scale.

#### Sun, Lijun, Kay W. Axhausen, Der-Horng Lee and Manuel Cebrian (2014). 'Efficient Detection of Contagious Outbreaks in Massive Metropolitan Encounter Networks', Scientific Reports 4.

### Accessibility analysis

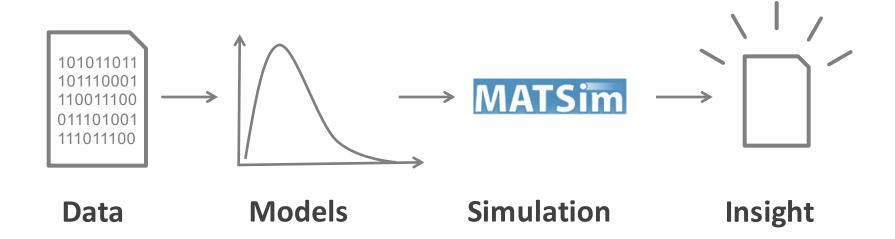
The basic unit of spatial analysis in MATSim
Singapore is the individual building. For each building, MATSim models the number and type of activities people perform. This allows to quantify the potential for commercial activities and to assess the need for public amenities nearby.

van Eggermond, Michael and Alex Erath (2015).
'Pedestrian and Transit Accessibility on a Micro-Level:
Results & Challenges', Journal of Transport and Land Use
9(3).

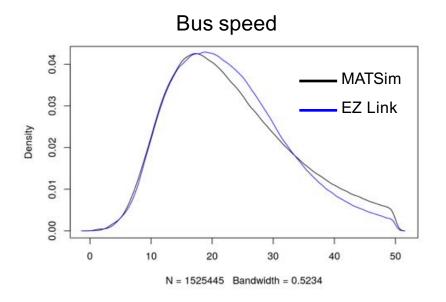
# The potential of data driven transport planning

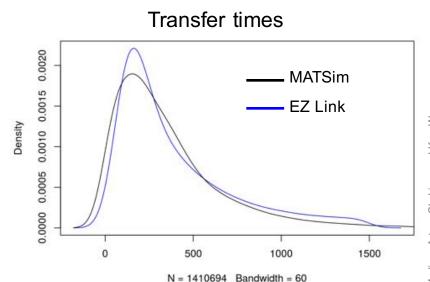


# **Turning Big Data into Smart Data**

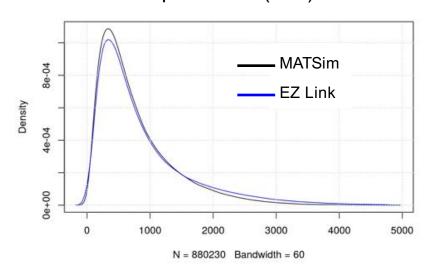


### **Validation**

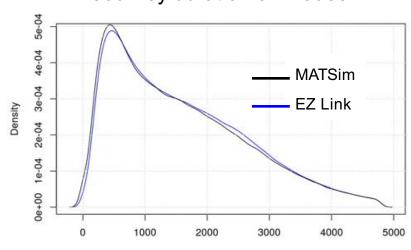




### Trip duration (Bus)



### Journey duration all modes

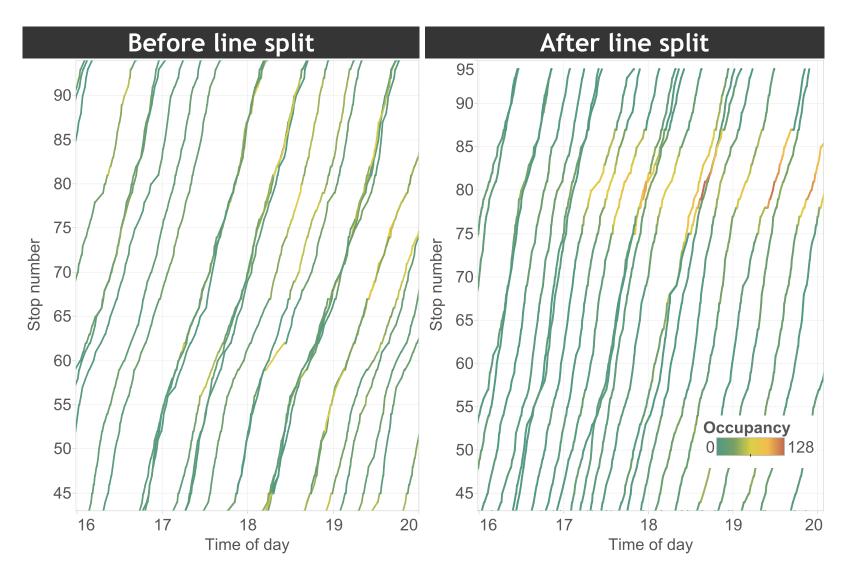


N = 3804879 Bandwidth = 60
Access, egress times removed from matsim bus times

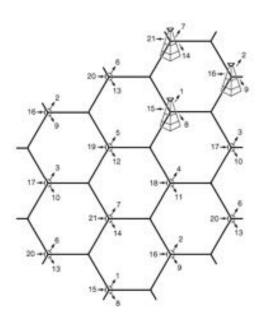
Fourie, Pieter J., Alexander Erath, Sergio Arturo Ordóñez Medina, Artem Chakirov and Kay W. Axhausen (2015). 'Using Smartcard Data for Agent-Based Transport Simulation'. Working paper, Future Cities Laboratory - Mobility and Transportation Planning Working paper. Singapore: Singapore ETH Centre, Future Cities Laboratory.

# Simulating and evaluating a line split

# Reliability before and after line split



### The next step: engaging mobile phone data



Cell tower transaction data is a very rich data source to understand human mobility behavior, in particular in cities.

We will explore how we can use such data to make agent-transport models more scalable, responsive and accurate.



### MATSim is a collobarative effort

MATSim is a open source software under active development in various universities and spin-off with model implementation around the world.

Detail documentation available at www.matsim.org

Code repository at https://github.com/matsim-org







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senozon



# **Engaging Mobility @ FCL**



Prof. Dr. Kay Axhausen Pl



Dr. Alex Erath Deputy PI, Project Leader



Pieter Fourie Operations Research, Transport and Land-Use Modelling



Sergio Ordonez Computer Scientist



Dr. Basil Vitins Transport Modelling and Simulation



Michael van Eggermond Spatial Data Modelling



Artem Chakirov PhD student Optimisation of Mobility Pricing



Dr. Lijun Sun Data scientist

# Thank you.

