## Multi-State Supernetworks: Recent and Future Development

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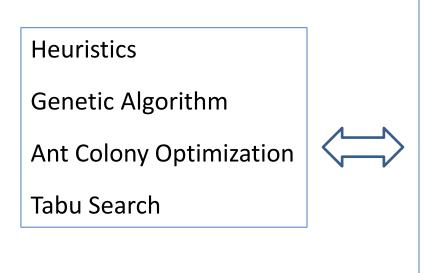
Where innovation starts

TU



Master study (Systems Engineering, 2005-2008)

• University of Shanghai for Sci&Tech



Traveling Salesman Problem

**Knapsack Problem** 

**Constrained Minimum Spanning Tree** 

Minimum Dominating Set

**Connected Minimum Dominating Set** 

Graph Coloring Problem

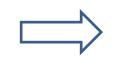




Ph.D. study (*cum laude*, 2009-2013)

Eindhoven University of Technology

Synchronizing networks



Improving accessibility



NWO: Dutch Organization for Scientific Research



PVN

# Activity-based modeling

### o Background

- Travel is derived from the need to conduct activities
- Better capture activity-travel behavior
- Sensitive to a larger spectrum of policies
- **Main limitations** *of activity-travel scheduling models* 
  - Adopt hierarchical or sequential structure
  - Do not represent activity-travel patterns at high level of detail

(Ref: Pinjari and Bhat, 2011; Rasouli and Timmermans 2014)



### Famous activity-based systems

Constraint-based models

e.g. CARLA, MASTIC, PCATS

Utility maximization

e.g. STARTCHILD, DAS, Tel Aviv

Rule-based models

e.g. ALBATROSS, TASHA, ADAPTS

o Micro-simulation models

e.g. CEMDAP, FAMOS, HAPP, MATSim

(**Ref**: e.g., Bowman and Ben-Akiva, 2001; Arentze and Timmermans 2004; Miller, 2009; Balmer & Axhausen et al., 2009; Bhat et al., 2012)

# Synchronizing networks

### • Background

- Transport networks are largely developed in isolation
- Location strategies are based on simple accessibility concept
- New/emerging modalities (e.g. ICT use) are not systematically addressed in planning process
- Space is limited for large-scale infrastructure improvement

### $\circ$ Idea

• Whether synchronizing networks can improve accessibility and mobility efficiency

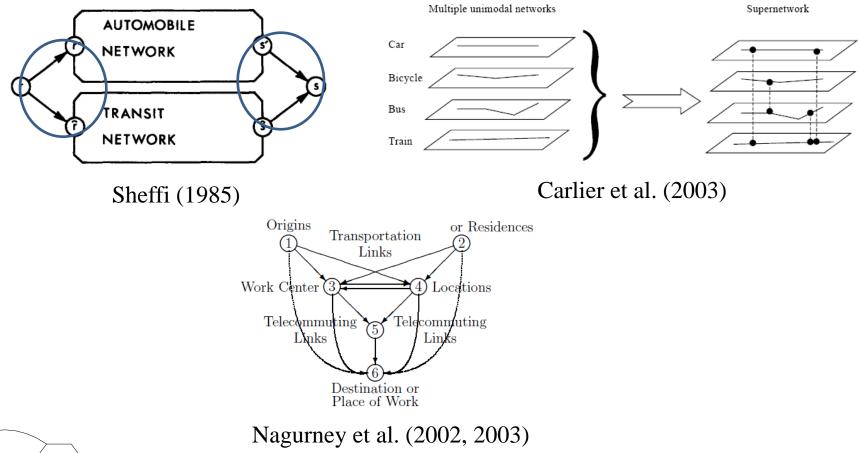
(**Ref**: van Wee et al., 2014; Liao et al., 2015)

# Supernetwork models

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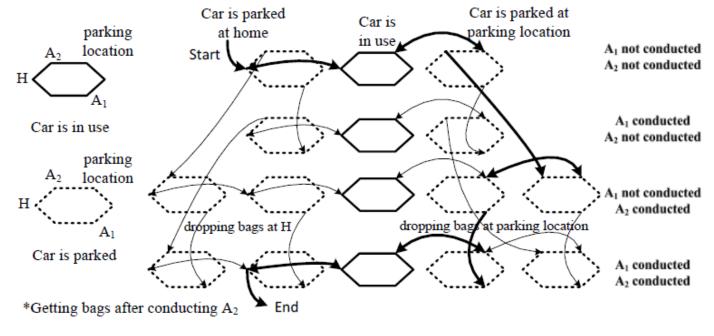
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#### • Suitable for modeling multiple choice facets simultaneously



## Activity-based supernetworks

#### • Multi-state supernetwork

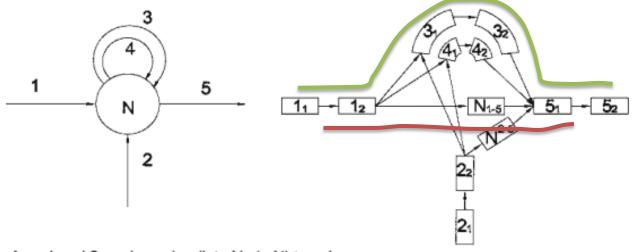


Arentze and Timmermans (2004)

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## Activity-based supernetworks

#### o supernetwork



Arcs 1 and 2 are incoming (into Node N) travel arcs. Arcs 3 and 4 are activity arcs. Arc 5 is an outgoing travel arc.

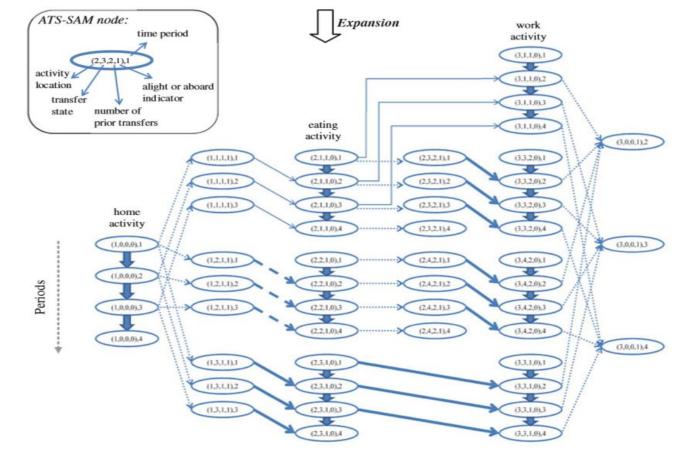
The equivalent cell-based representation of arcs is shown on the right.  $1_1$  and  $1_2$  are two cells representing arc 1.

Ramadurai and Ukkusuri (2010)



## Activity-based supernetworks

#### • Multi-modal transit supernetwork



Fu and Lam (2014)

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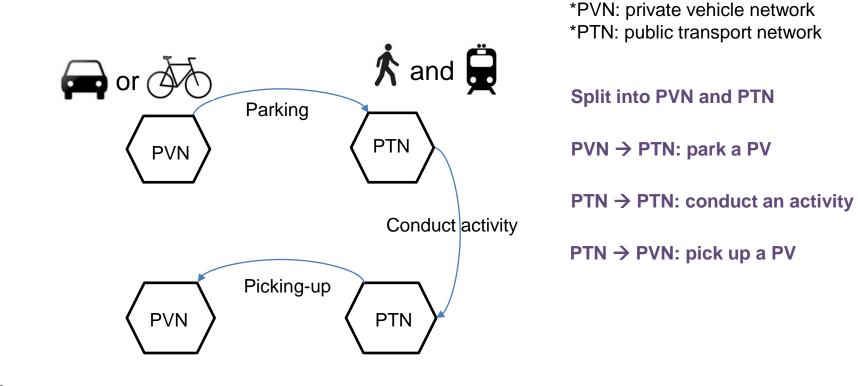
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Ph.D. study (Supernetwork, 2009-2013)

1. An efficient multi-state supernetwork

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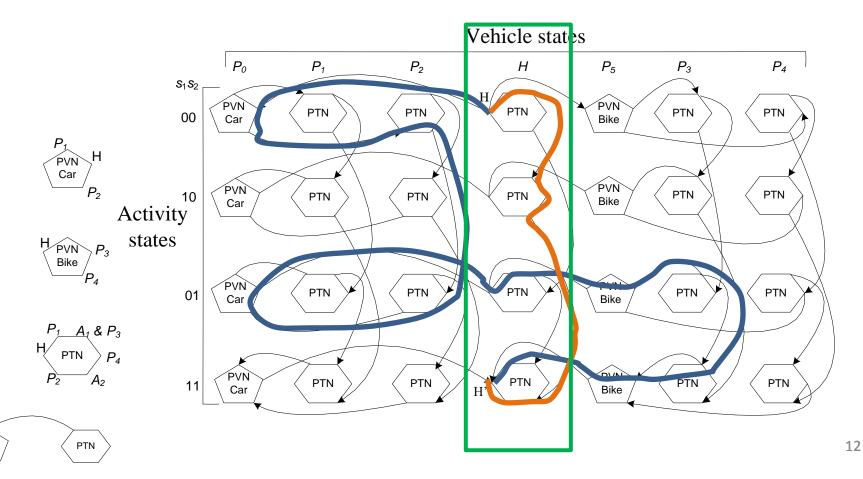
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### 1. An efficient multi-state supernetwork (cont'd)

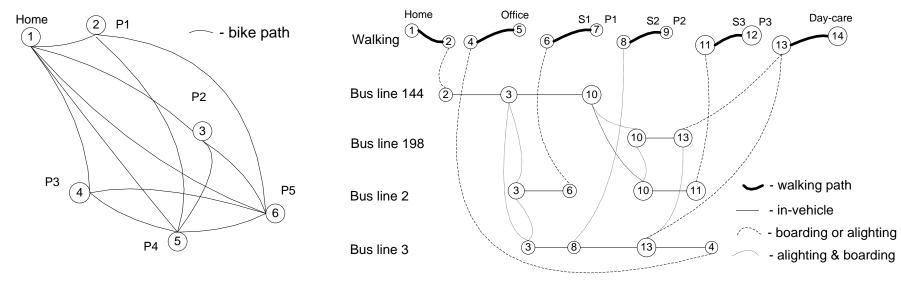
#### ightarrow multi-modal and multi-activity trip chaining

PVN



### Ph.D. study (Supernetwork, 2009-2013)

#### 2. Personalized networks from abstract to concrete



(b) PTN for walking and PT

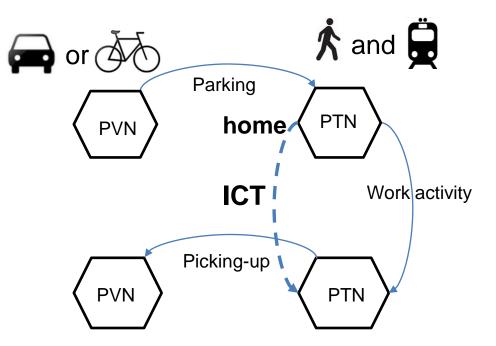


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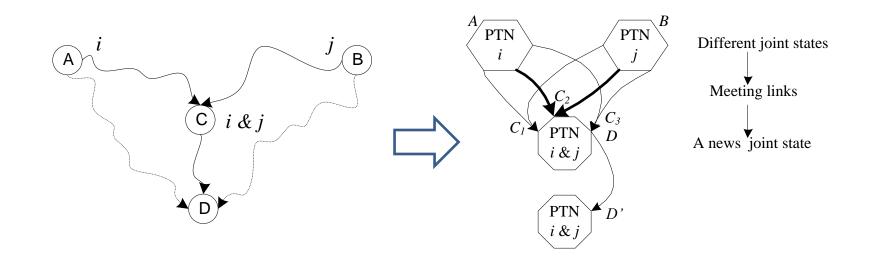
Ph.D. study (Supernetwork, 2009-2013)

3. From physical to virtual mobility



### Ph.D. study (Supernetwork, 2009-2013)

### 4. From one-person to two-person





Ph.D. study (Supernetwork, 2009-2013)

5. From static to dynamic

$$disU_{isml} = \boldsymbol{\beta}_{ism} \times \boldsymbol{X}_{isml} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{isml}$$
$$\boldsymbol{\bigcup}$$
$$disU_{isml}(t) = \boldsymbol{\beta}_{ism} \times \boldsymbol{X}_{isml}(t) + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}_{isml}$$

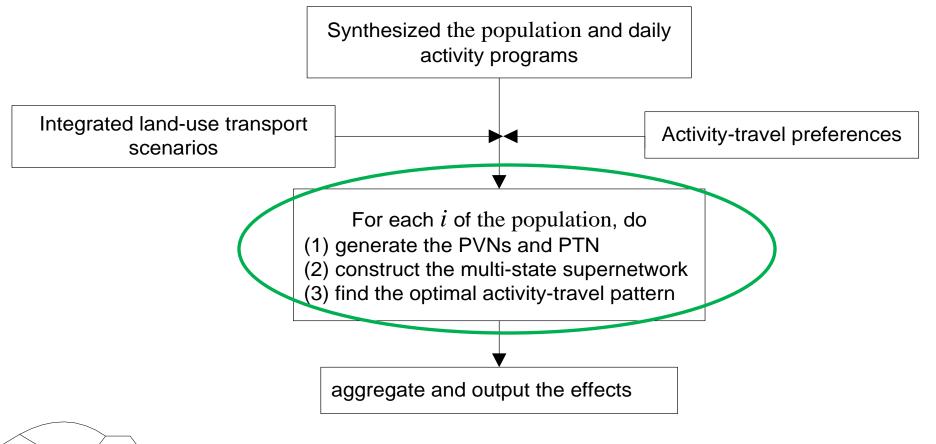
Computation complexity increases from  $O(V \cdot \log V)$  to  $O(N_T^2 \cdot PASS)$ , where  $N_T$  is the number of time instances.

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### Ph.D. study (Supernetwork, 2009-2013)



## **Application - accessibility**

## **o** Simple population synthesis

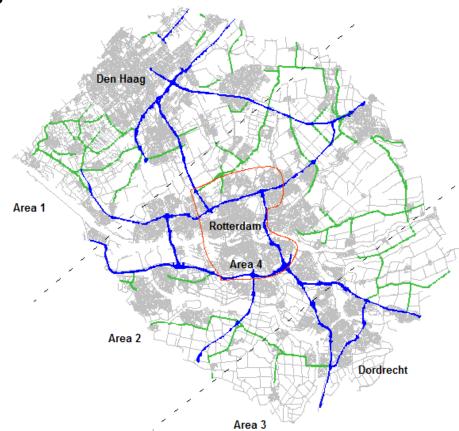
- Dutch travel diary (2004 to 2008)
- >=12 years old
- Around 20, 000 individuals

## o Scenario

- Transit improvement
- Land-use redevelopment
- 8 scenarios

### o **Results**

- Accessibility change
- Mode distribution shift
- Usage of facilities







Post-doc research (Supernetwork, 2013-2016)

• Eindhoven University of Technology









6. From certainty to uncertainty

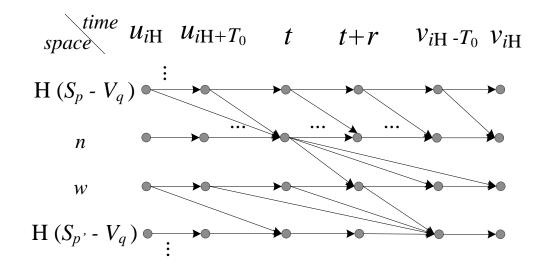
- The concept of *alpha*-shortest path is adopted for activity-travel scheduling.
- Finding the travel patterns given the confidence level.
- Limitation: no correlation & no time dependency



**PVN** 

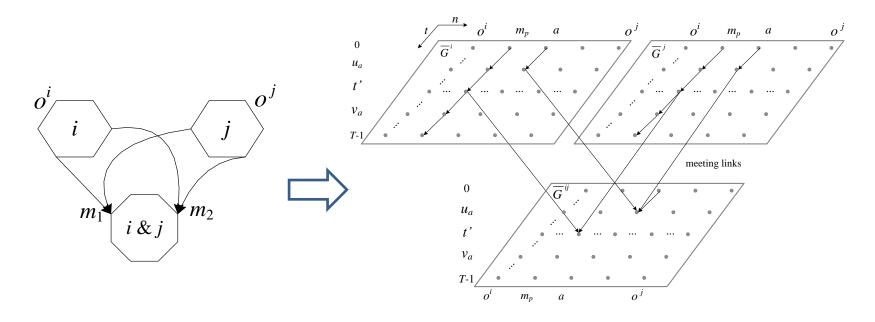
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7. From time-dependent to space-time representation



Time complexity decreases from  $O(N_T^2 \cdot PASS)$  to  $O(N_T \cdot PASS)$ 

8. Joint travel in space-time supernetwork



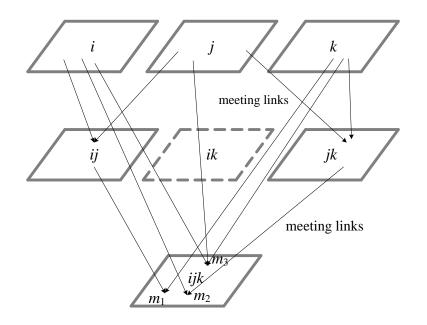
 $\rightarrow$ Time complexity from  $O(N_T \cdot |E|)$ 



PTN

PVN

### 8. Joint travel (cont'd) of |I| person



→ Steiner Tree Problem of time complexity  $O(2^{|I|} * N_T * |E|)$ 



9. From disaggregate to aggregate

- User equilibrium in a deterministic transport system
- User equilibrium incorporating location capacity

$$disU_{p}^{hi^{*}}(k) \begin{cases} = disU_{\min}^{hi}(k) \text{ if } f_{p}^{hi^{*}}(k) > 0 \\ \ge disU_{\min}^{hi}(k) \text{ if } f_{p}^{hi^{*}}(k) = 0 \end{cases}, \quad \forall h \in H, i \in I, p \in P_{h}, k \in K, \end{cases}$$

## About me

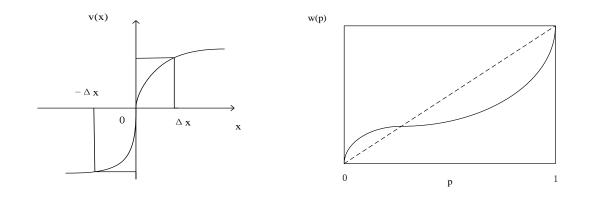
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PTN

### > **Post-doc research** (2013-2016)

10. From utility maximization to reference-dependent utility

- User equilibrium of loss-averse under certainty
- User equilibrium under prospect theory under uncertainty



11. Starting empirical studies

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- $\circ~$  Choice experiment with efficient design
- o Large-scale data collection (2600 respondents, Beijing)
- Complex model estimations
- o 1<sup>st</sup> round analysis: scaled mixed logit model
- o 2<sup>nd</sup> round analysis: scaled mixed latent class model

$$U_{ani\tau} = \mu_a \left( \beta_{ani0} + \sum_{k=1}^{K} \beta_{aik} \cdot X_{anik\tau} \right) + \sum_j \eta_{anij} + \varepsilon_{ani}$$

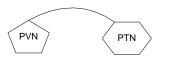
- 12. Ongoing topics
- Incorporating need to day-to-day dynamics and equilibria
- Incorporating carsharing in an activity-based model of UE and SO
- Household activity scheduling in space-time supernetwork
- Data collection on uncertainty travel time and ICT effects



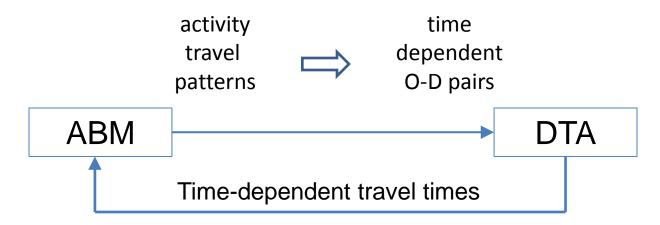
Solution Assistant professorship (tenure track, Feb. 2016- )

Eindhoven University of Technology

→ to develop Large Scale Model Systems of Urban Transportation Planning



# In travel behavior community

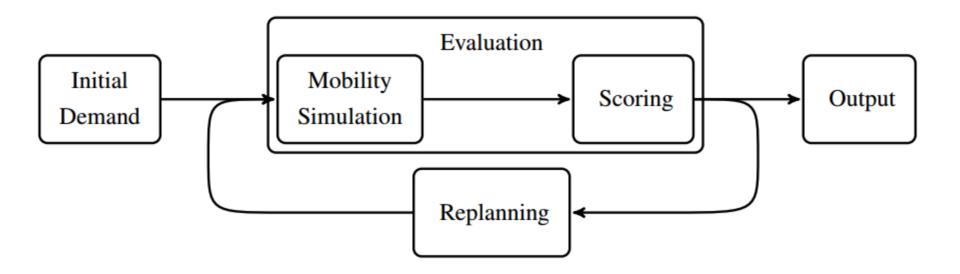


## > In network modeling community

 specific network extensions (*supernetworks*) to model specific (limited) combined choices

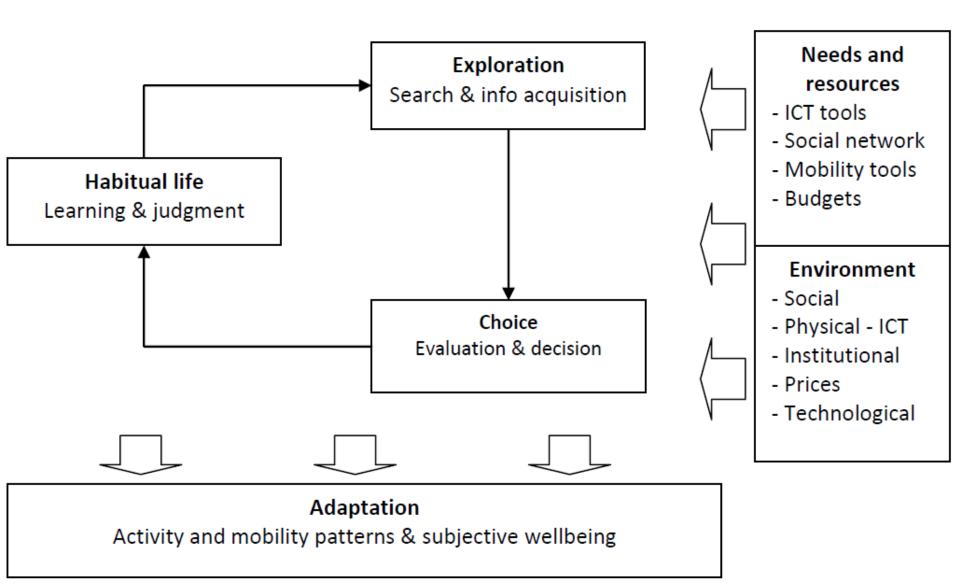


## MATSim framework

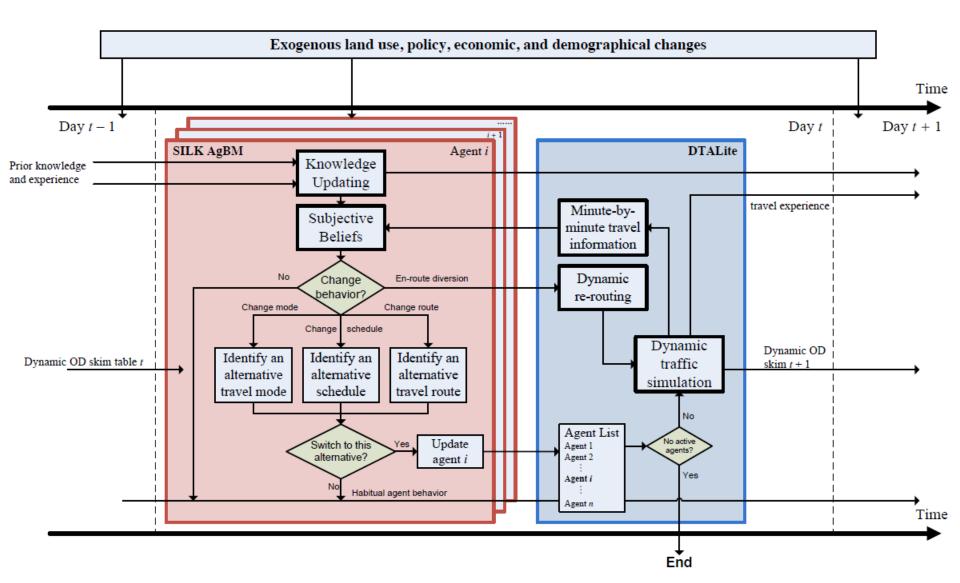




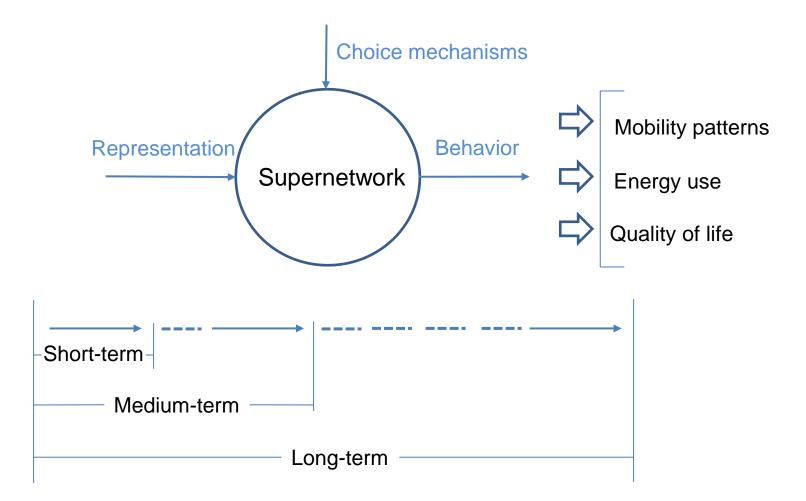
## Micro-simulation (Arentze, 2015)



## Micro-simulation (Xiong et al., 2016)

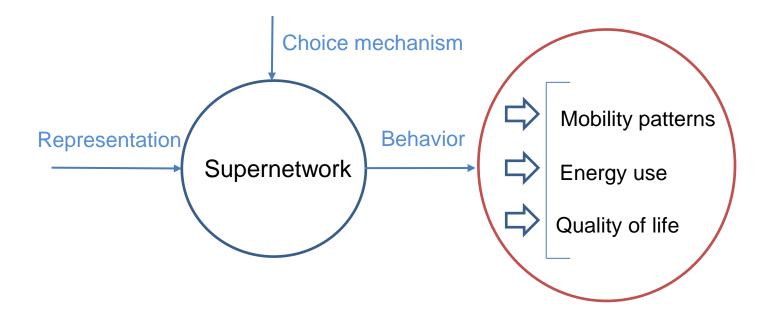


# Begin with end in mind



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# Knowledge utilization



Talk with the user groups and they will come back to you!



# **Prospective collaboration**

### > Subjects

- Dynamic population synthesis (life trajectory)
- Joint activity-travel behavior modeling
- Activity-travel scheduling under uncertainty
- Habitual activity generation, scheduling & implementation
- Micro-simulation system



## Thanks for your attention.

Dr. Feixiong Liao

