

Case Studies and Analysis with MATSim

Content

- Target definition & data needs
- Scenario setup (actual state and case studies)
- Calculation of the actual state with MATSim
- Calculation of the case study with MATSim
- Analysis and comparisons (with and without MATSim)
- Discussion

- → [EXAMPLE EQUILNET]

Target Definiton & Data Needs

ETH

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

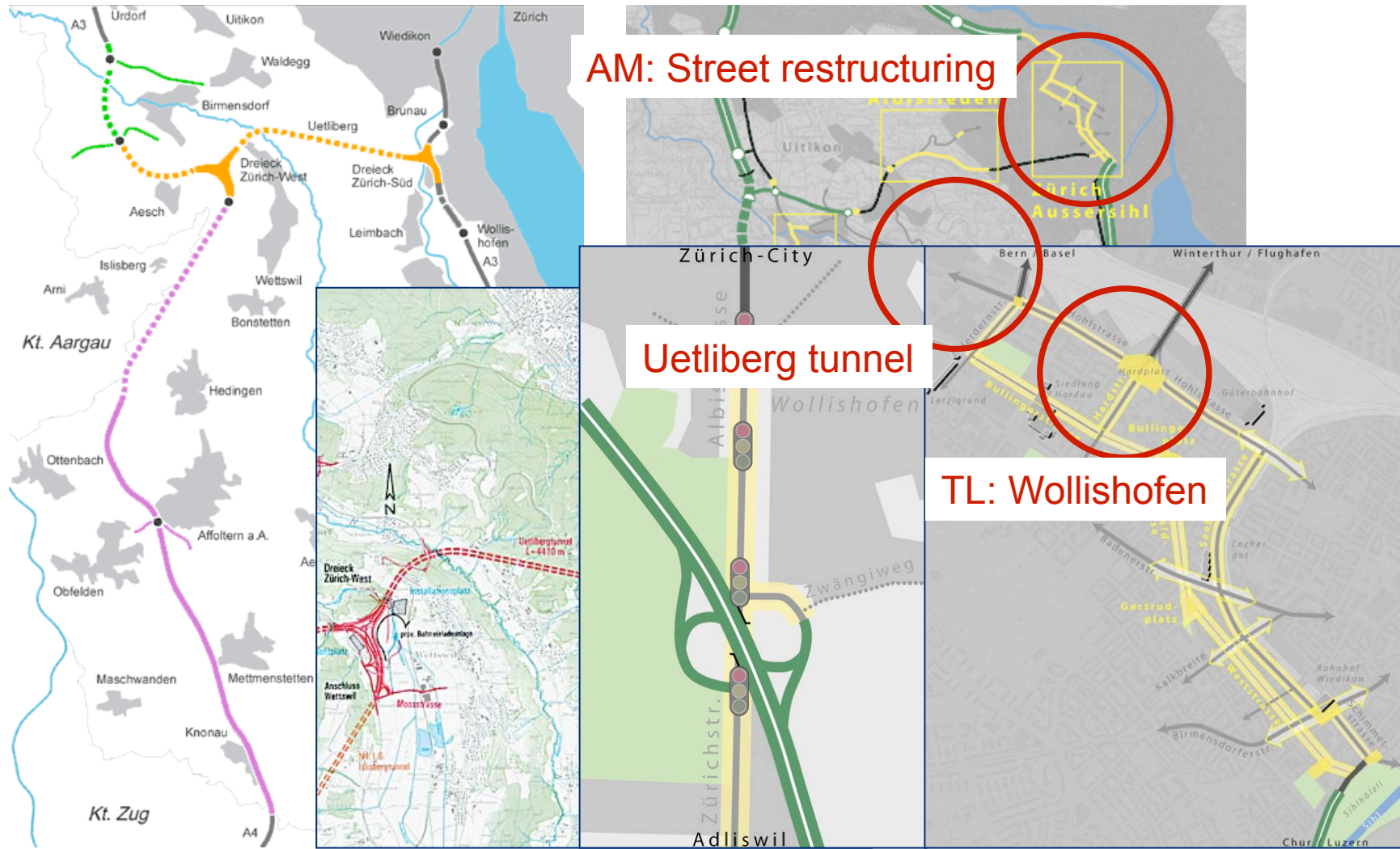
Technische Universität Berlin



MATSim
Multi-Agent Transport Simulation

Target Definition & Data Needs

Specify the Region

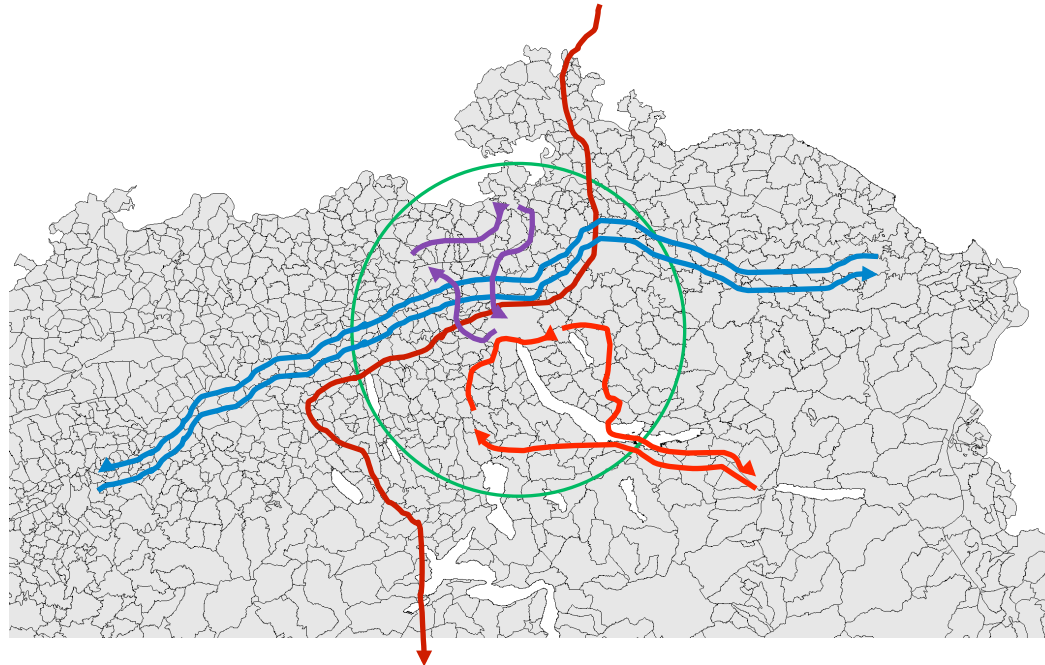


Target Definition & Data Needs

Specify the System Constraints

5

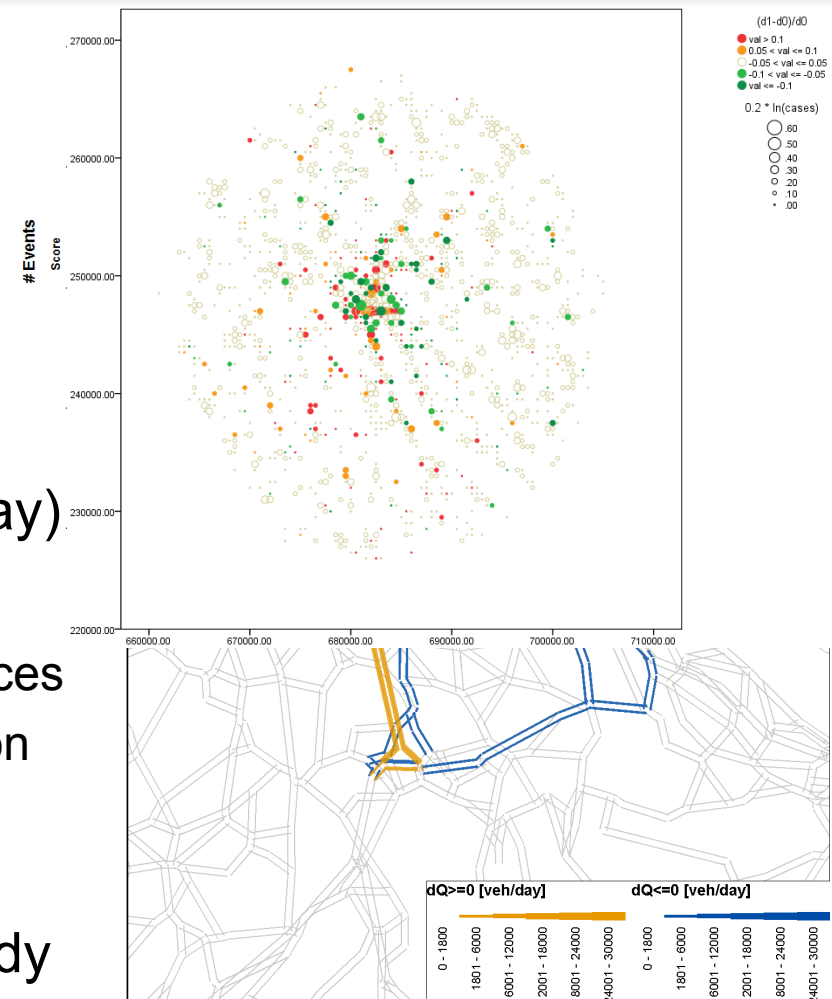
- Region of Interest (infrastructure)
 - Special constraints: Light signals in Zurich city
- Agents of Interest (demand, 24h, typical workday)



Target Definition & Data Needs

Specify the Analysis

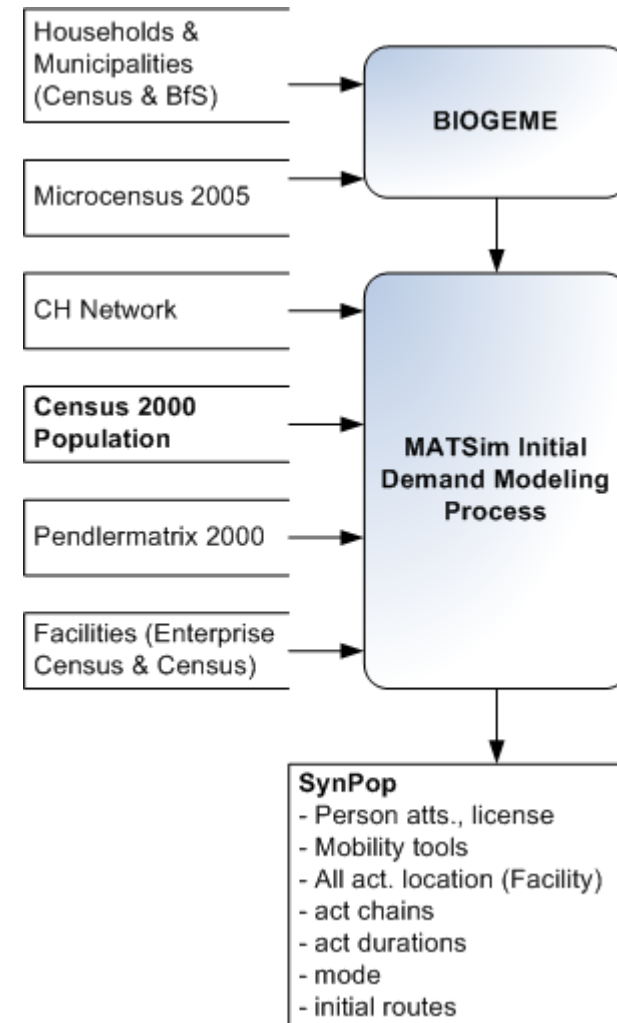
- Actual state
 - System relaxation
 - Count comparisons (hours, day)
- Actual state & case study
 - Volumes (hours, day, peak hour)
 - „Dynamic spider analysis“ (hours, day)
 - Winner / looser statistics
 - Total utility, trip travel times, trip distances
 - Swiss population set, abroad population set, „route switchers“ & population „Westtangente“
- Comparisons: Actual state vs. case study



Specify the Processes (Init. Demand Modeling)

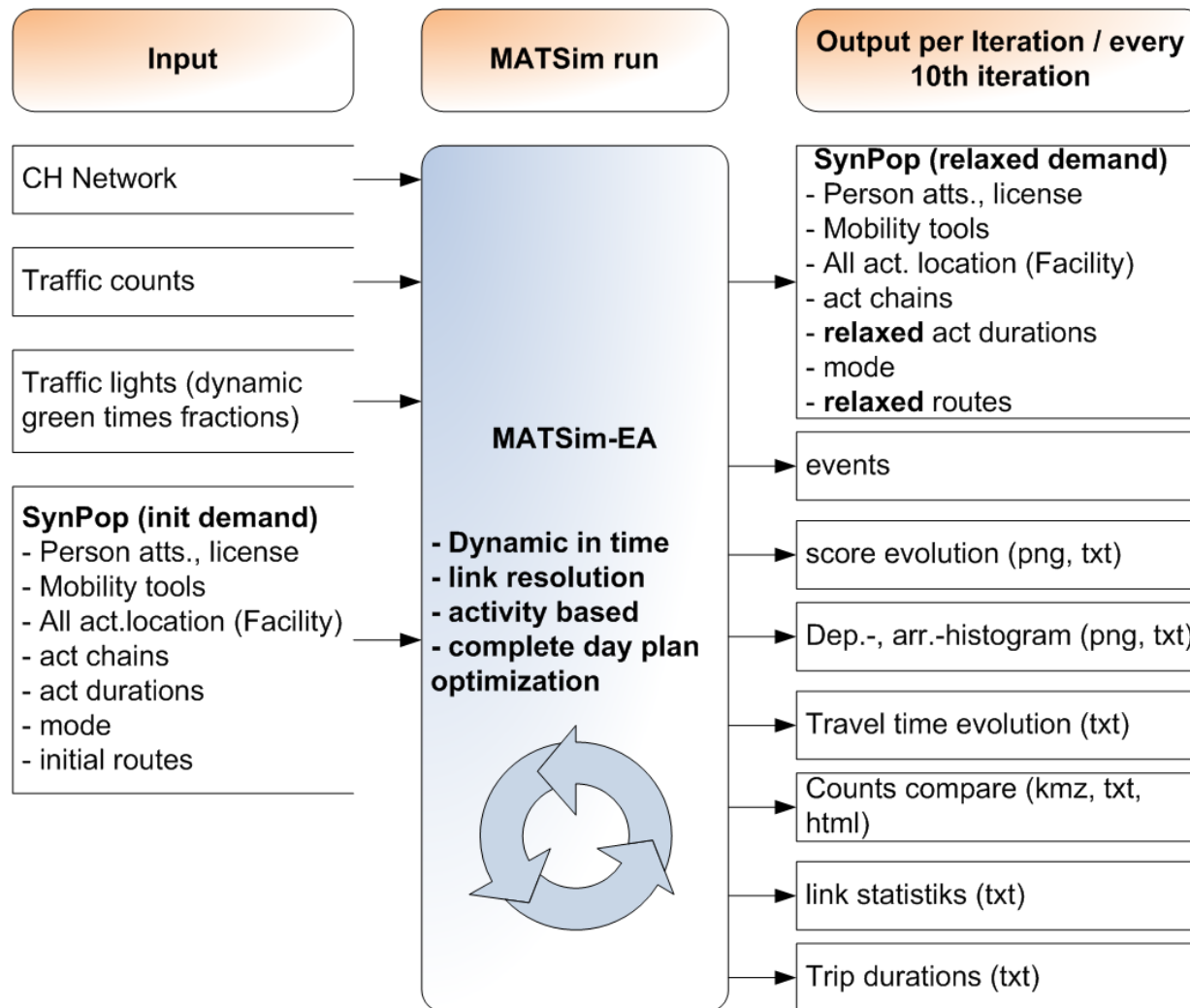
- Creating initial individual time-dynamic demand based on:
 - Census 2000
 - Micro census 2005
 - Commuter matrices 2000
 - Transit matrices (border crossing traffic)
 - Enterprise census 2000
 - National network model

→ Agents (demographics) with initial plans



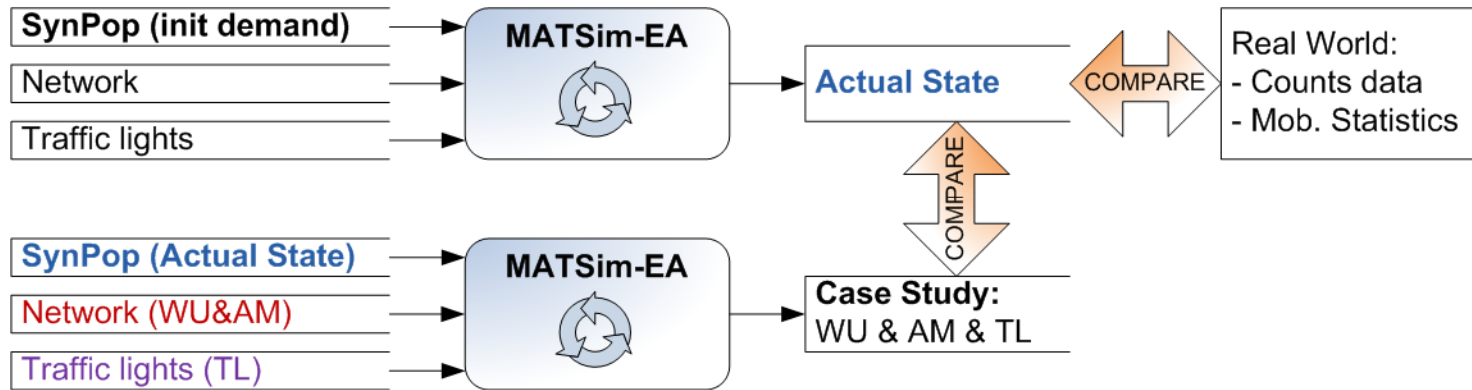
Target Definition & Data Needs

Specify the Processes (Relaxation)



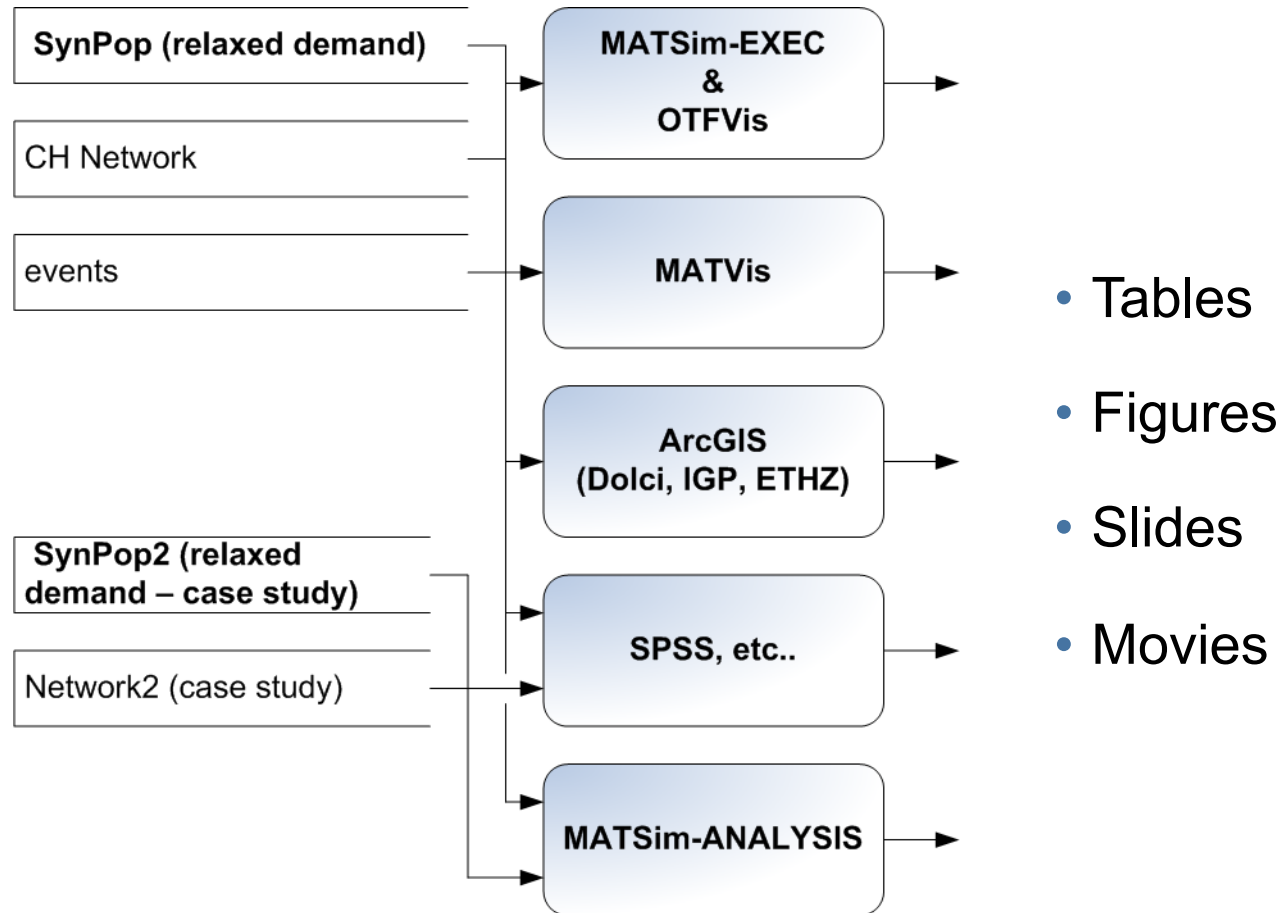
Target Definition & Data Needs

Specify the Processes (Comparisons)

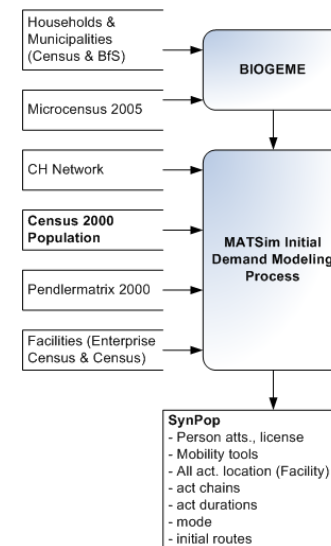


Target Definition & Data Needs

Specify the Processes (Post Process Steps)

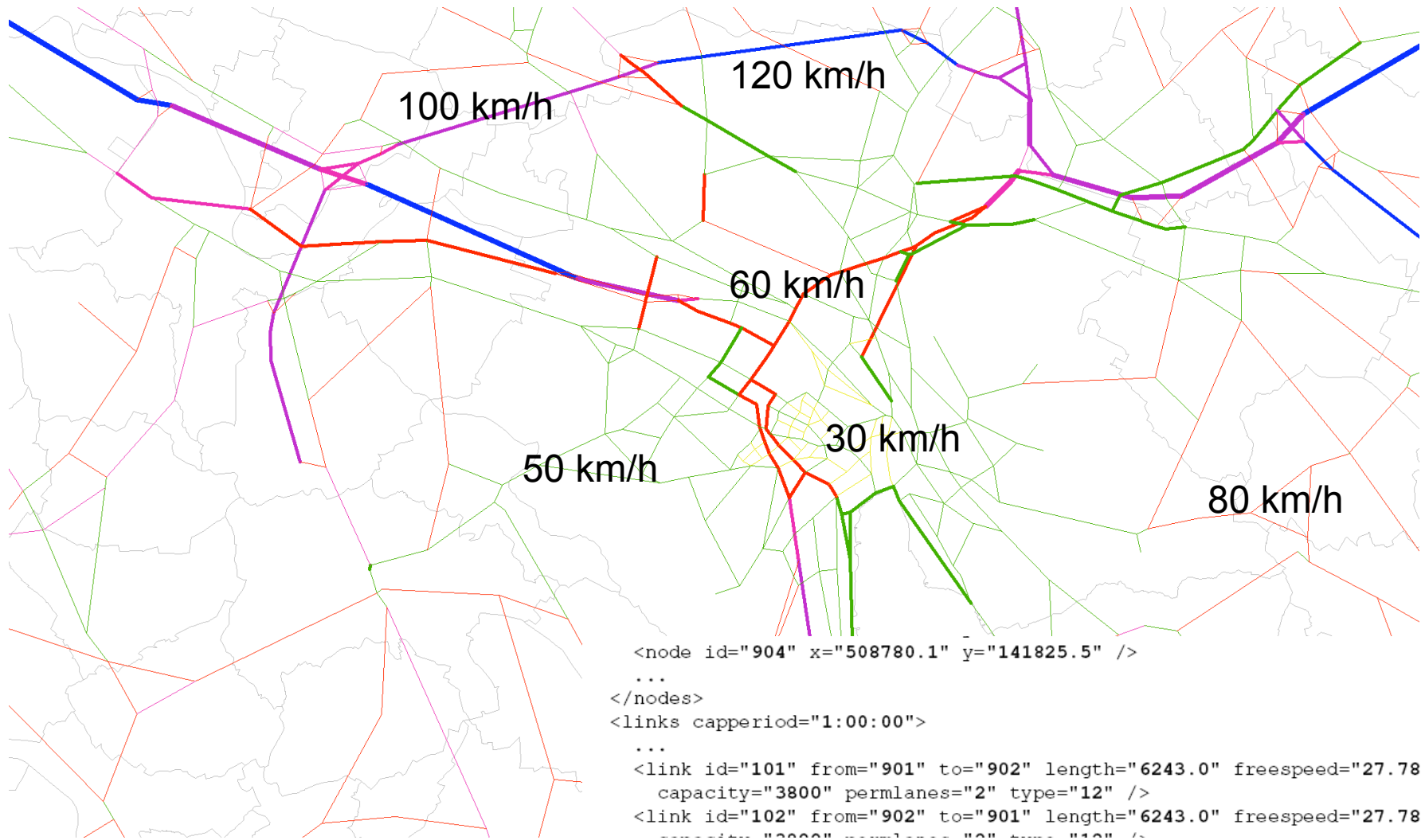


Scenario setup (actual state and case studies)



Scenario setup (actual state and case studies)

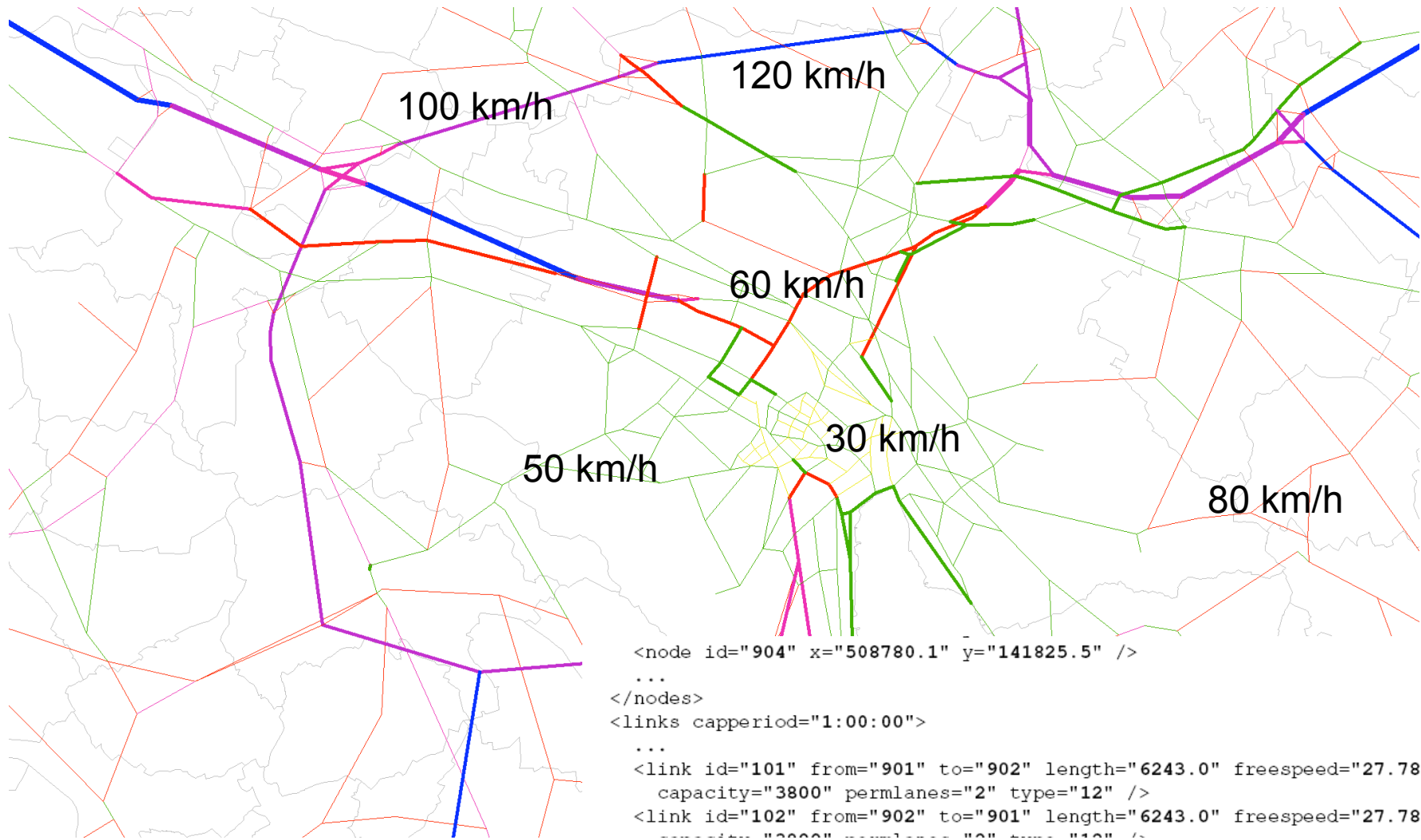
Network (actual state)



colors: free speed, thickness: # lanes

Scenario setup (actual state and case studies)

Network (case study)



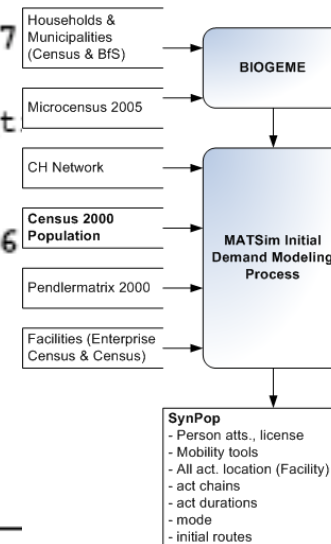
colors: free speed, thickness: # lanes

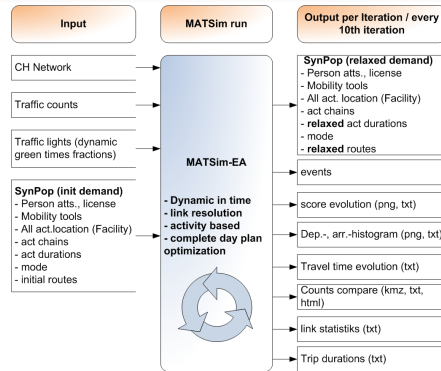
Scenario setup (actual state and case studies)

Initial Demand (plans.xml file)

14

```
<plans name="example plans">
  ...
  <person id="393241" sex="f" age="27" license="yes" car_avail="always"
    employed="yes">
    <travelcard type="ch-HT">
    <plan>
      <act type="home" link="101" facility="712" start_time="00:00"
        dur="07:00" end_time="07:00" />
      <leg mode="car" dept_time="07:00" trav_time="00:25" arr_time="07:25">
        <route>1932 1933 1934 1947</route>
      </leg>
      <act type="work" link="844" facility="123" start_time="07
        dur="09:00" end_time="16:25" />
      <leg mode="car" dept_time="16:25" trav_time="00:14" arr_t
        <route>1934 1933</route>
      </leg>
      <act type="home" link="101" facility="712" start_time="16
        dur="07:21" end_time="24:00" />
    </plan>
    <plan ...
  </person>
  ...
</plans>
```





Calculation of the actual state with MATSim

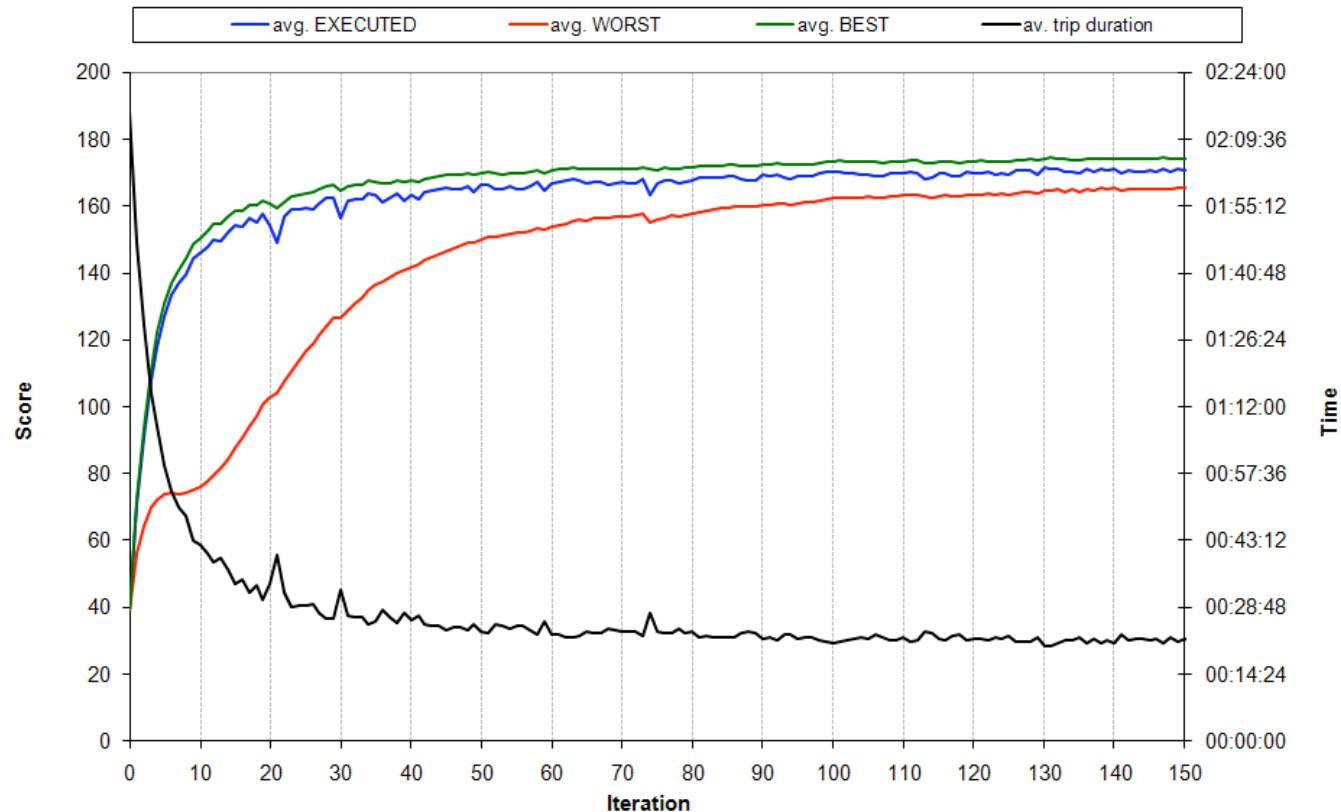


Calculation of the actual state with MATSim

Monitor the run

16

- score evolution file; Departure and arrival histograms; Trip travel distances; Trip travel times



- → If it does not fit yet, play around with the config parameters

Calculation of the actual state with MATSim

Decide when you are done

17

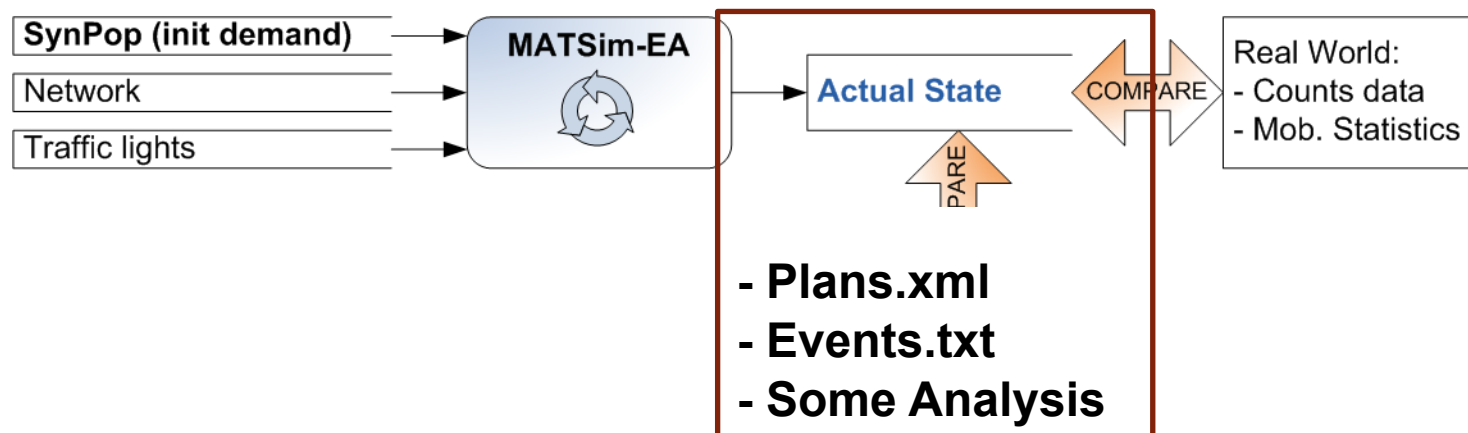
- Scores do not change much anymore
- Travel times are feasible do not change much anymore
- Travel distances are feasible do not change much anymore
- Histograms are feasible do not change much anymore
- Compare with count stations
- → [EXAMPLE OUTPUT] [HISTO EVOLUTION]
- → A lot of data will be produced. KEEP them as long as you do not know if they are needed, but DELETE everything that is not necessary.
- → Hint: define a large number of Iterations. You can stop the process whenever you want.

Calculation of the actual state with MATSim

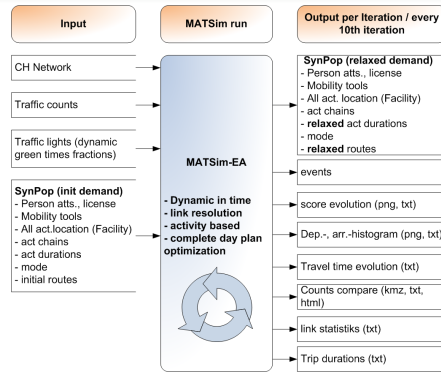
Decide when you are done (2)

18

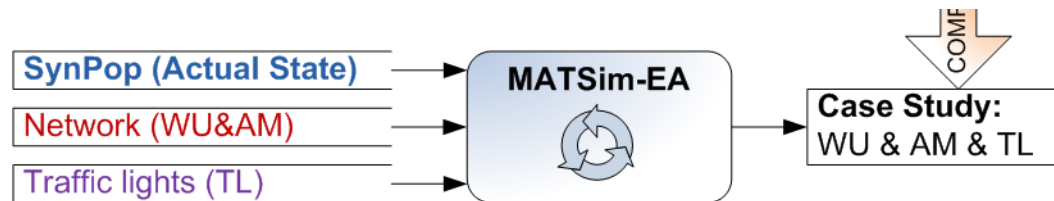
- Keep the final iteration. That's the solution!!!
- Intermediate iterations do NOT give you additional information. Use only for monitoring the optimization process



- [EXAMPLE OUTPUT]



Calculation of the case study with MATSim

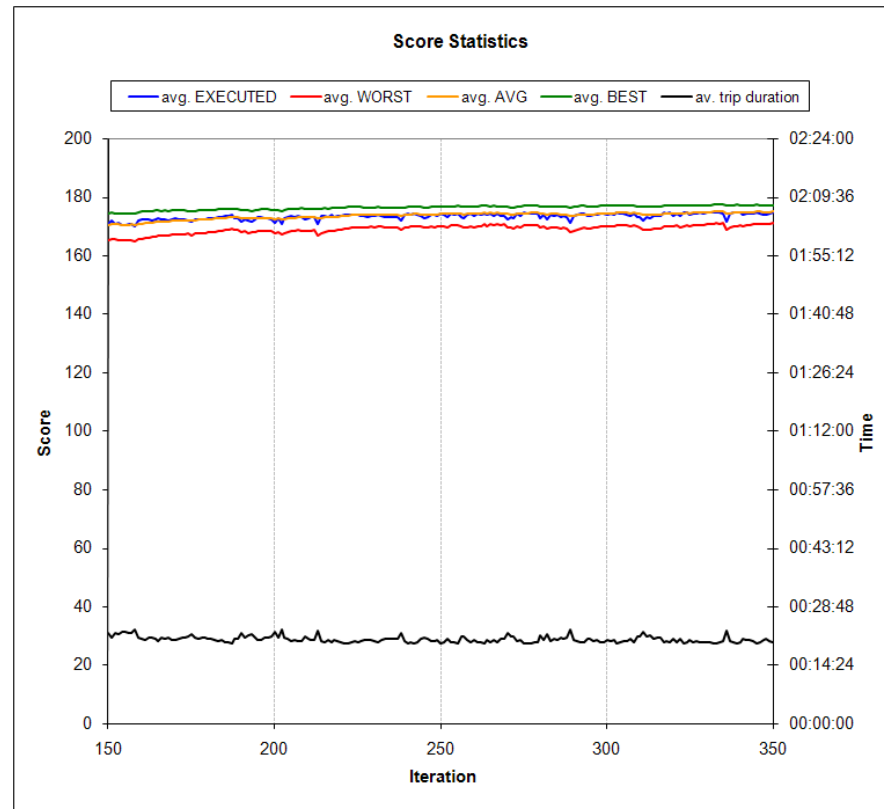


Calculation of the case study with MATSim

Monitor the run (again)

20

- score evolution file; Departure and arrival histograms; Trip travel distances; Trip travel times



- → USE THE SAME CONFIGURATION AS BEFORE

Calculation of the case study with MATSim

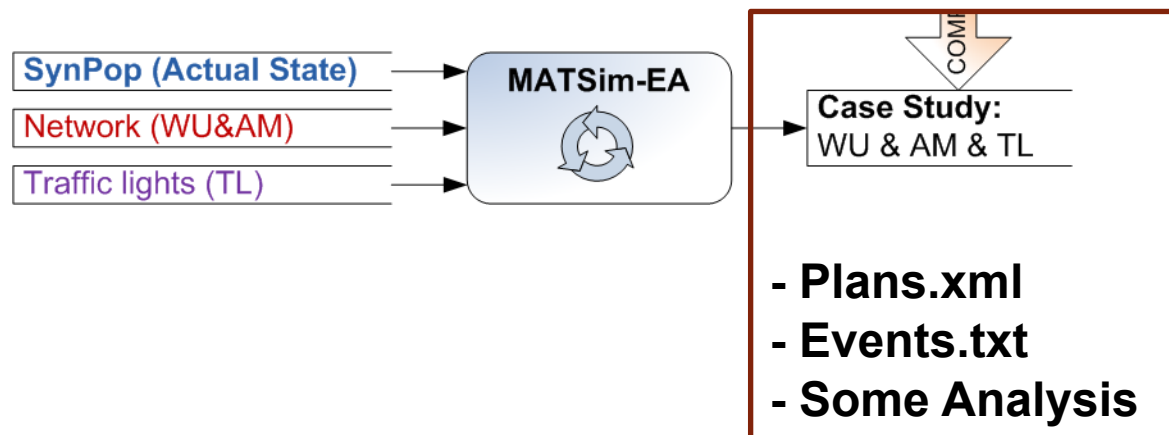
Decide when you are done

- Scores do not change much anymore
- Travel times do not change much anymore
- Etc...

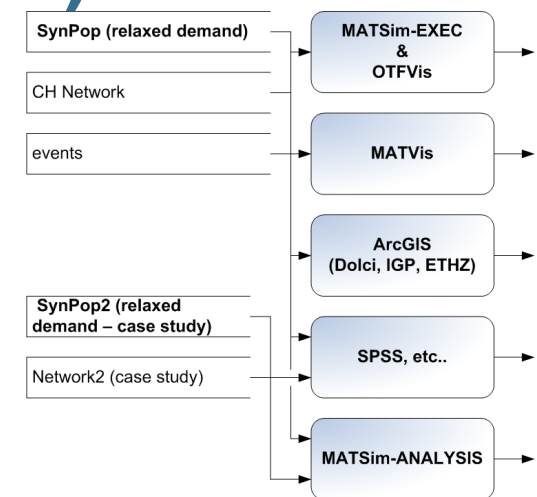
Calculation of the case study with MATSim

Decide when you are done (2)

- Keep the final iteration. That's the solution!!!
- Intermediate iterations do NOT give you additional information. Use only for monitoring the optimization process.



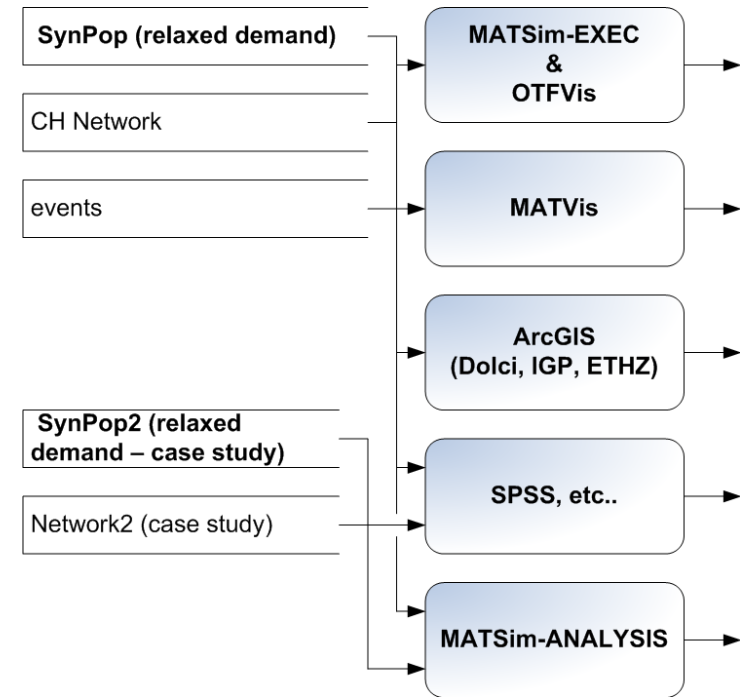
Analysis and comparisons (with and without MATSim)



Analysis and comparisons

What do we have now?

- Actual state:
 - Relaxed demand (150.plans.xml.gz)
 - Events (150.events.txt.gz)
 - (current) network.xml.gz
- Case Study:
 - Relaxed demand (240.plans.xml.gz)
 - Events (240.events.txt.gz)
 - (future) network.xml.gz



Analysis and comparisons

Events (big but cool)

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- Complete, detailed, dynamic agent tracking

ActEnd



AgentDeparture

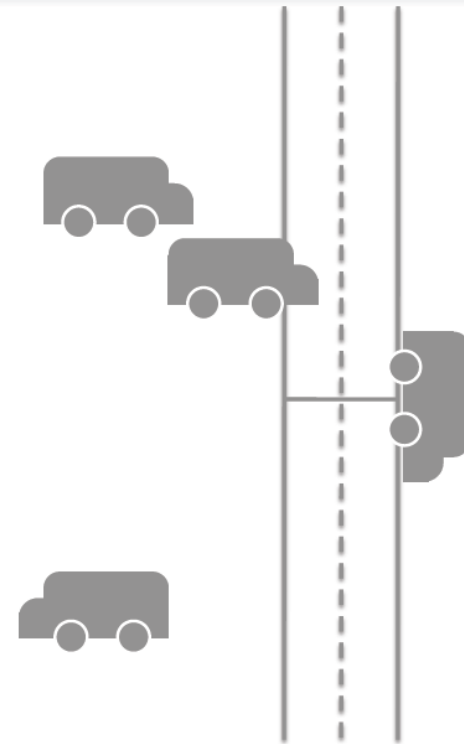
Wait2Link

LeaveLink

EnterLink

AgentArrival

ActStart



Source: Rieser (2008)

- → [EXCEL EXAMPLE]

Analysis and comparisons

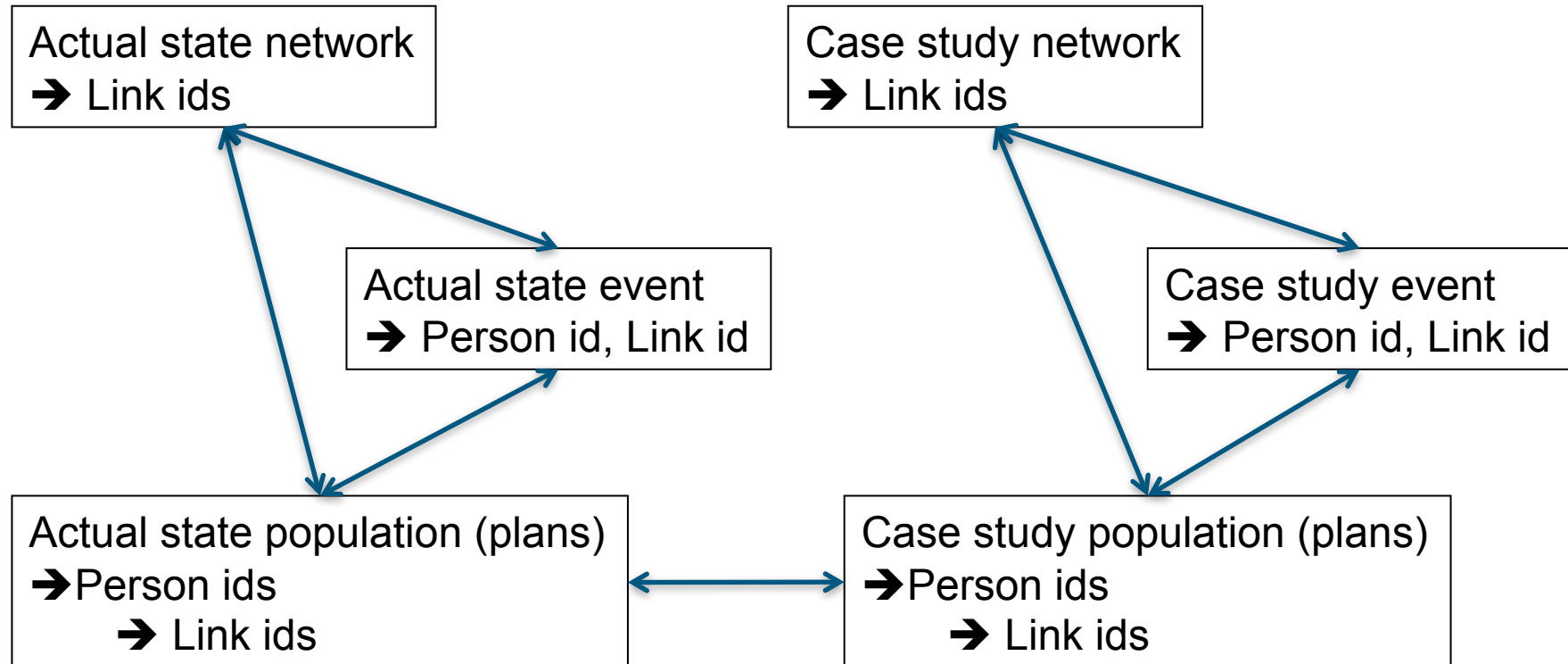
Plans (What kind of synthetic Person is it?)

```
<plans name="example plans">
  ...
  <person id="393241" sex="f" age="27" license="yes" car_avail="always"
    employed="yes">
    <travelcard type="ch-HT">
    <plan>
      <act type="home" link="101" facility="712" start_time="00:00"
        dur="07:00" end_time="07:00" />
      <leg mode="car" dept_time="07:00" trav_time="00:25" arr_time="07:25">
        <route>1932 1933 1934 1947</route>
      </leg>
      <act type="work" link="844" facility="123" start_time="07:25"
        dur="09:00" end_time="16:25" />
      <leg mode="car" dept_time="16:25" trav_time="00:14" arr_time="16:39">
        <route>1934 1933</route>
      </leg>
      <act type="home" link="101" facility="712" start_time="16:39"
        dur="07:21" end_time="24:00" />
    </plan>
    <plan ...
  </person>
  ...
</plans>
```

Analysis and comparisons

How is the data connected?

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Analysis and comparisons

Network.xml → GIS Shape file

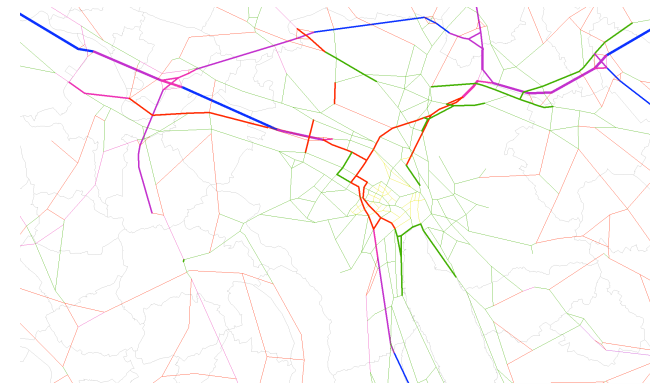
- **Version 1 (Write Shapefile directly from MATSim):**

```
FeatureGeneratorBuilder builder = new FeatureGeneratorBuilder(network);  
builder.setFeatureGeneratorPrototype(LineStringBasedFeatureGenerator.class);  
builder.setWidthCalculatorPrototype(LanesBasedWidthCalculator.class);  
new Network2ESRIShape(network, outputDir+"/output_links.shp", builder).write();
```

- **Version 2 (Write Table for ETGeoWizard):**

```
NetworkWriteAsTable nwat = new NetworkWriteAsTable(outputDir);  
nwat.run(network);  
nwat.close();
```

- → Visualization in ArcGIS
- → [ARCGIS EXAMPLE]



Analysis and comparisons

Events → write “Join Tables”

- MATSim events parser and MATSim events handler (in "playground.toronto.example" MATSim JAVA package)

```
Events events = new Events();
```

```
DailyLinkVolumeCalc dlvc = new DailyLinkVolumeCalc();
```

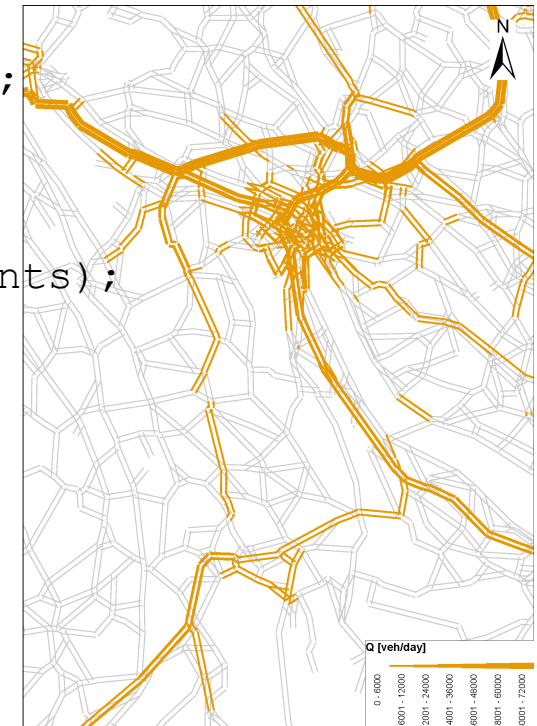
```
events.addHandler(dlvc);
```

```
EventsReaderTXTv1 reader = new EventsReaderTXTv1(events);
```

```
reader.readFile("events.txt.gz");
```

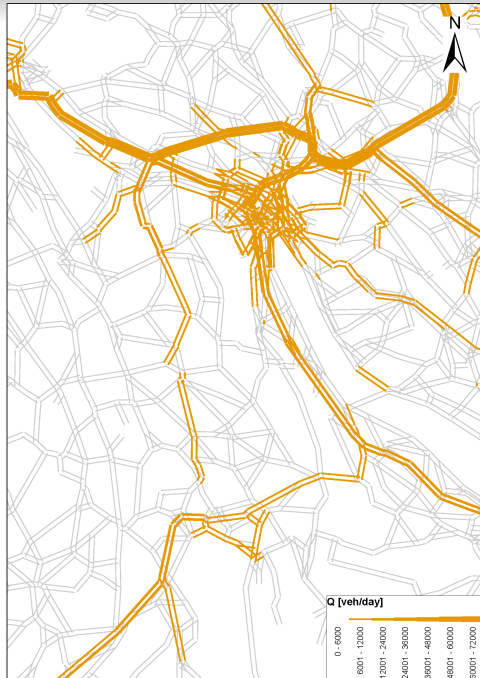
```
dlvc.writeTable();
```

- → [EXAMPLE]

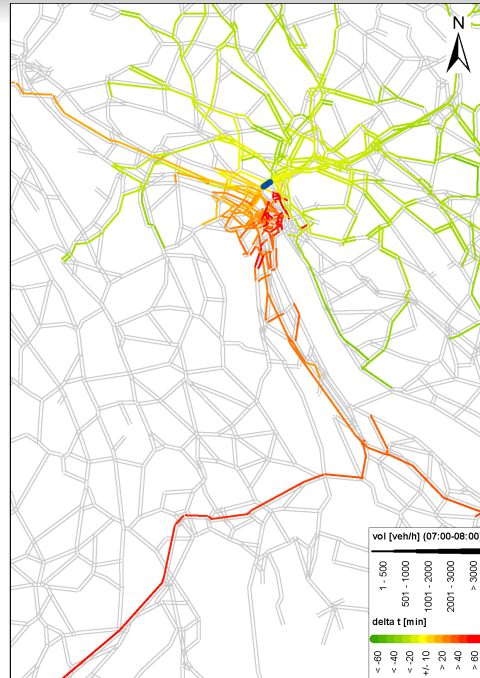


Analysis and comparisons

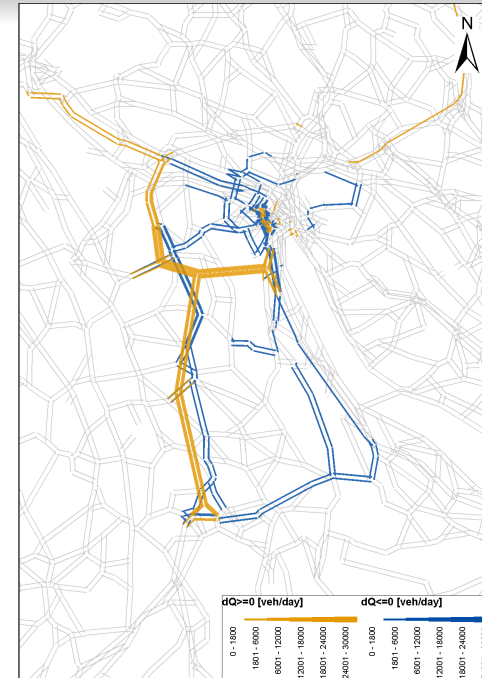
Network Join Tables Examples



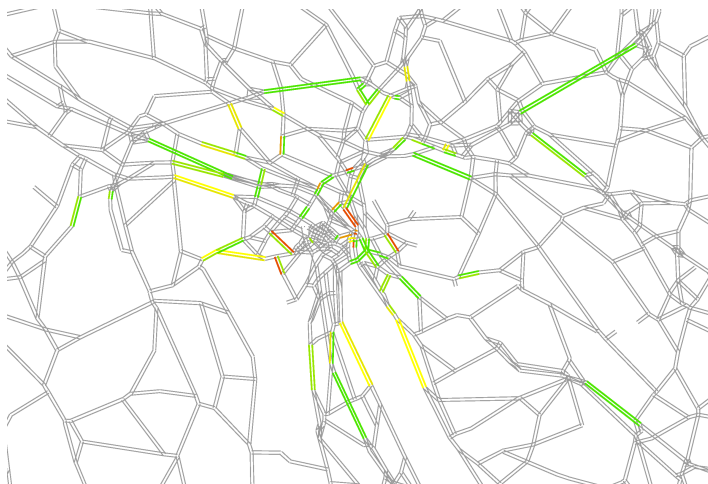
Link volumes



„Spiders“



Link volume comparison



Traffic counts comparison

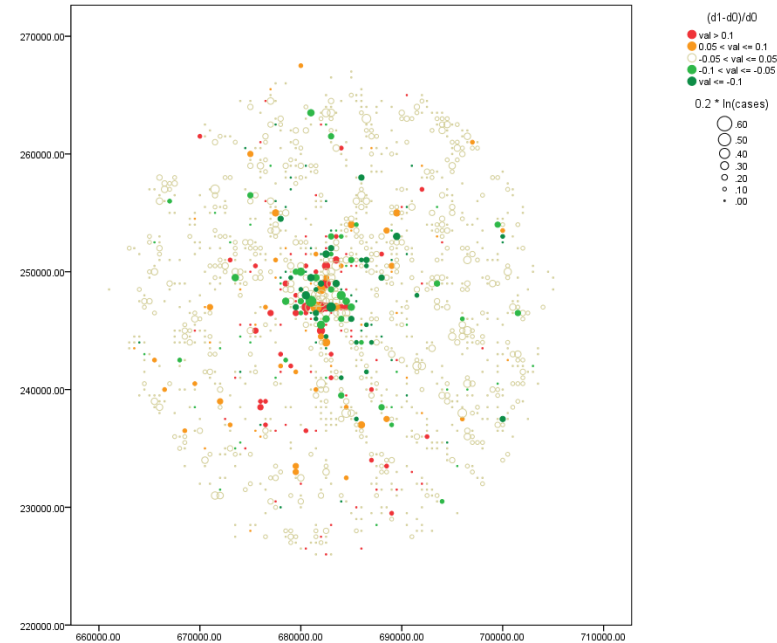
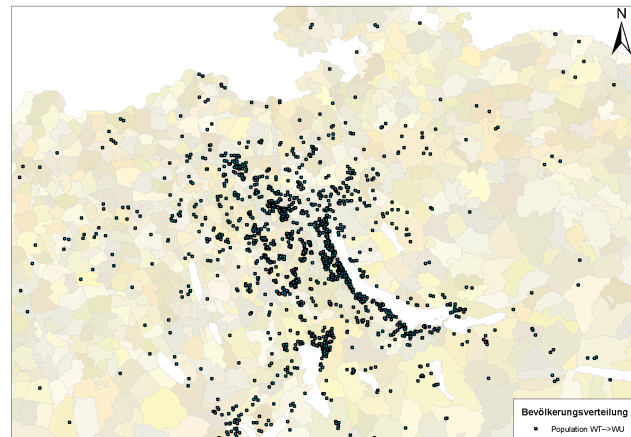
Analysis and comparisons

Person Analysis → Write x,y,attributes-tables

	Ist-Zustand	WU/WT	Veränderung	
Grenzquerende Reisende (~57'600 Personen)				
durchschn. Tagesnutzen	64.84	67.78	104.53 %	▲
durchschn. Wegreisezeit	02:13:14	02:10:04	97.62 %	■
durchschn. Wegdistanz [km]	189.77	189.66	99.94 %	■
Census Bevölkerung (~614'800 Personen)				
durchschn. Tagesnutzen	183.72	184.91	100.65 %	■
durchschn. Wegreisezeit	00:16:22	00:14:41	89.71 %	▲
durchschn. Wegdistanz [km]	12.35	12.34	99.90 %	■
Wechsler WT→WU (~21'300 Personen)				
durchschn. Tagesnutzen	162.86	168.20	103.28 %	▲
durchschn. Wegreisezeit	00:46:18	00:37:56	81.93 %	▲
durchschn. Wegdistanz [km]	41.13	42.59	103.55 %	▼
Anlieger WT (~1'500 Personen)				
durchschn. Tagesnutzen	164.68	164.02	99.61 %	■
durchschn. Wegreisezeit	00:21:54	00:18:38	85.08 %	▲
durchschn. Wegdistanz [km]	8.57	8.45	98.57 %	■

- ▲: Gewinn von Nutzen; Reduktion von Reisezeit, resp. Reisedistanz
- ▼: Verlust von Nutzen; Erhöhung von Reisezeit, resp. Reisedistanz
- : Quasi unveränderte Nutzen, Reisezeiten oder Reisedistanzen (±2.5 %)

Statistics



Winners / Losers

„Route Switchers“

Summary / Discussion

- MATSim is truly a large scale, time dynamic, micro-simulation
 - Events delivers a large and very detailed information set.
 - Plans make it possible to connect trips and activities with socio-demographics
 - Network (and facilities) map the outcome to coordinates.
- → Sweet!
- But:
 - Programming is necessary. → More about it Thursday morning
 - Not many standard analysis tools are available already in the MATSim toolkit → Feel free to participate!
 - GIS visualization is not part of MATSim → external software needed

Thanks for your attention!

Questions? Comments?

<http://matsim.org/>

<http://www.ivt.ethz.ch/vpl/publications/reports/ab550.pdf> (static)

<http://www.ivt.ethz.ch/vpl/publications/reports/ab550a.pdf> (interactive)