

## Preferred citation style for this presentation

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Zurich, Brown Bag, IVT Zurich, July 2011

# Modelling Parking Choice for MATSim in Zurich

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July 2011

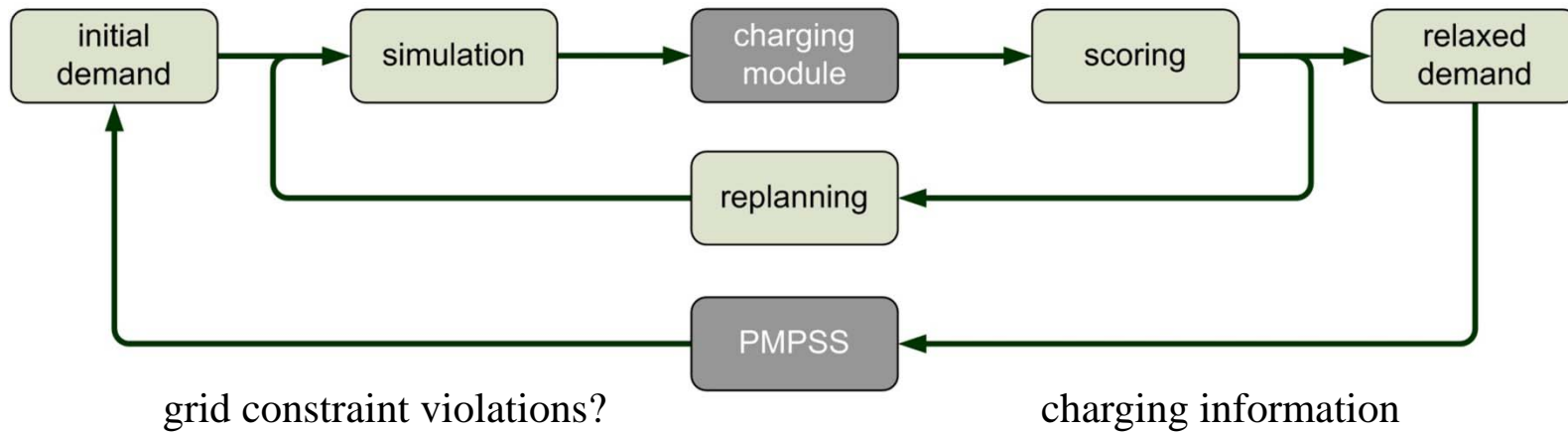
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Institute for Transport Planning and Systems

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Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

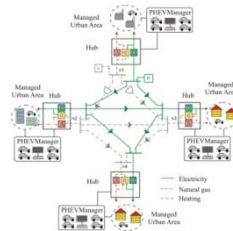
# Simulating EVs/PHEVs in MATSim

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grid constraint violations?

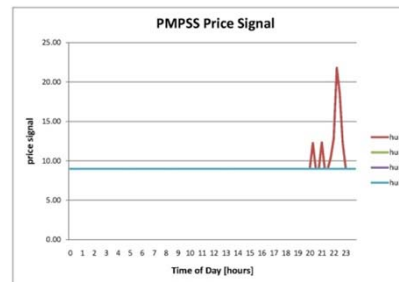
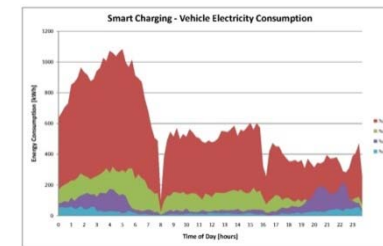
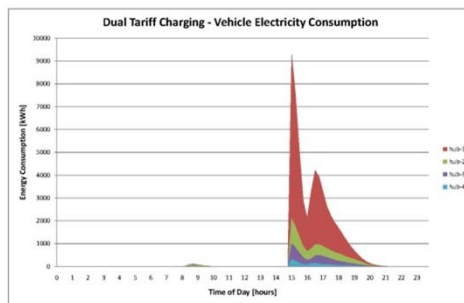
charging information



# Test scenarios

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- Immediate Charging upon arrival
- Pricing time of use
- Smart charging
- Test Scenario with 16 agents



# Zurich scenario

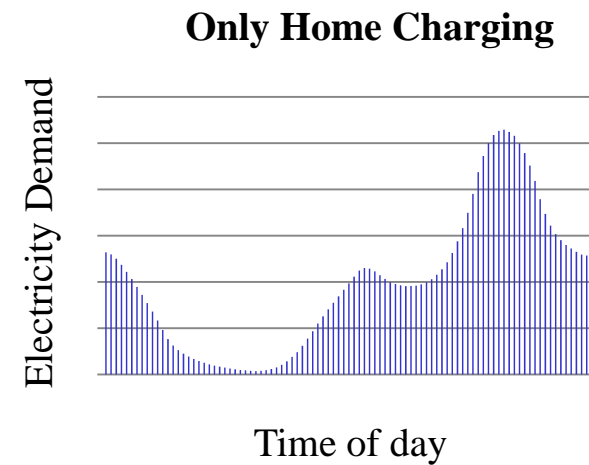
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30km radius

Facilities (work, education, leisure, shops, etc.)

High resolution navigation network (1M links).

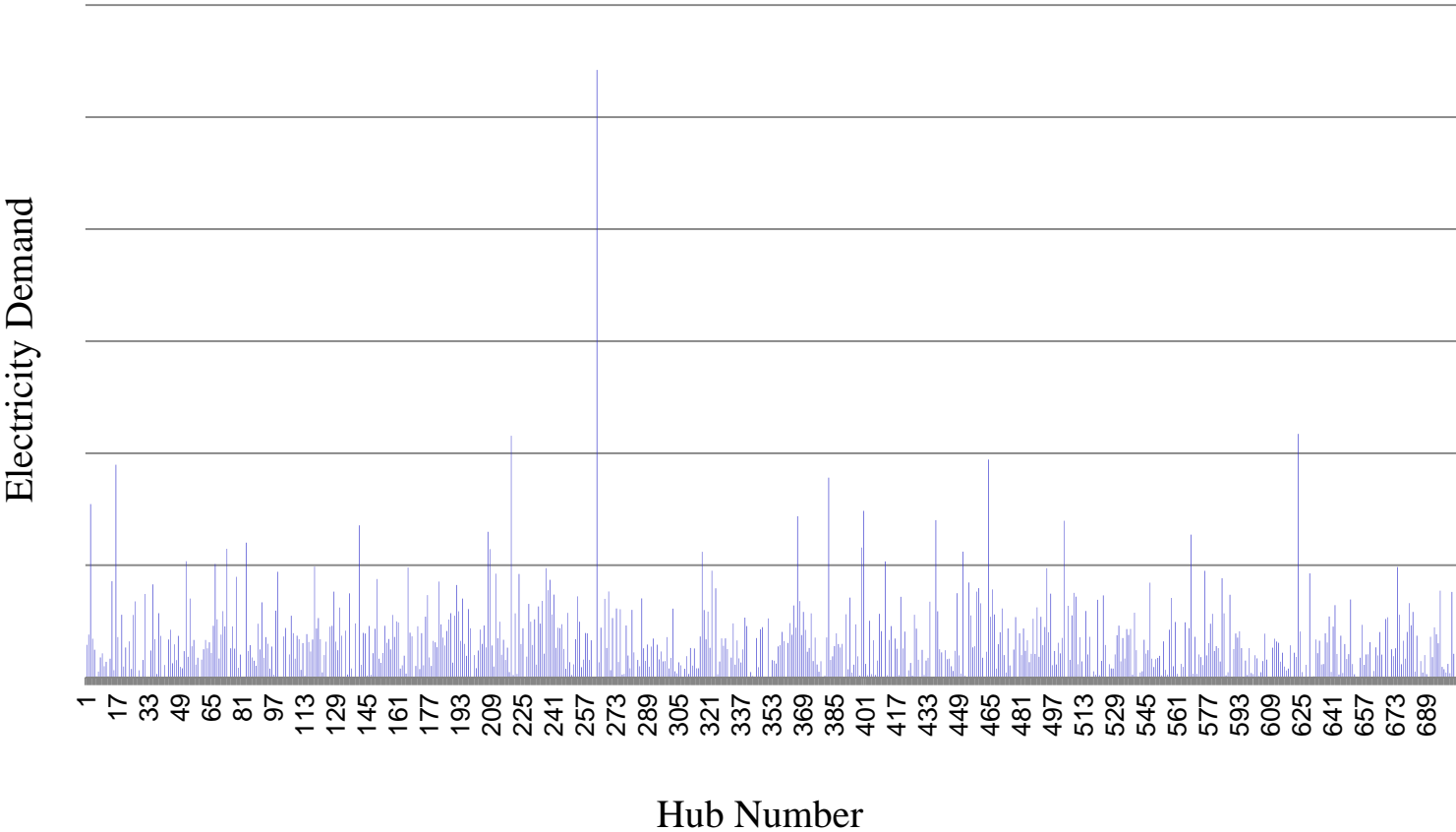
First test case



# Zurich scenario

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## Charging everywhere



## Needed: A parking search model in MATSim

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- Lot's of literature available (Axhausen, Arnott, Polak, etc.)
- Technical problem: Interfaces missing for standardized way of integrating parking search into MATSim
- Christoph Dobler working on within-day replanning

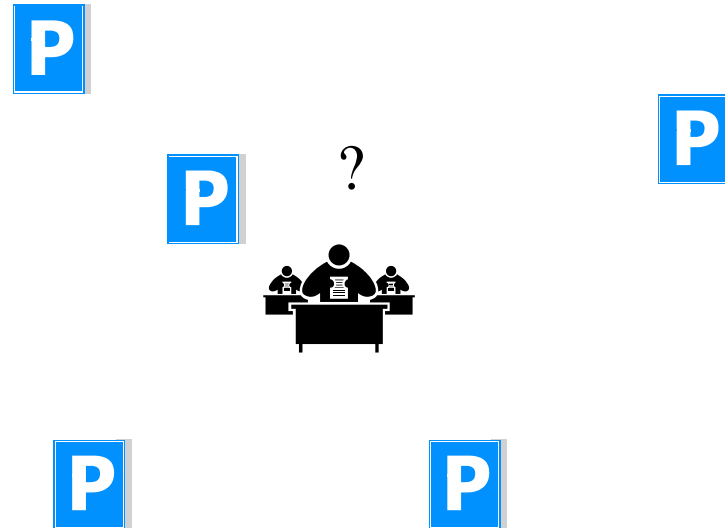
# Parking choice: Problem definition

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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.)



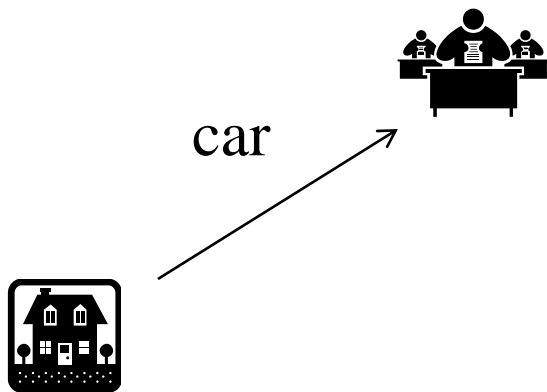
Parking Choice (not Parking Search!)



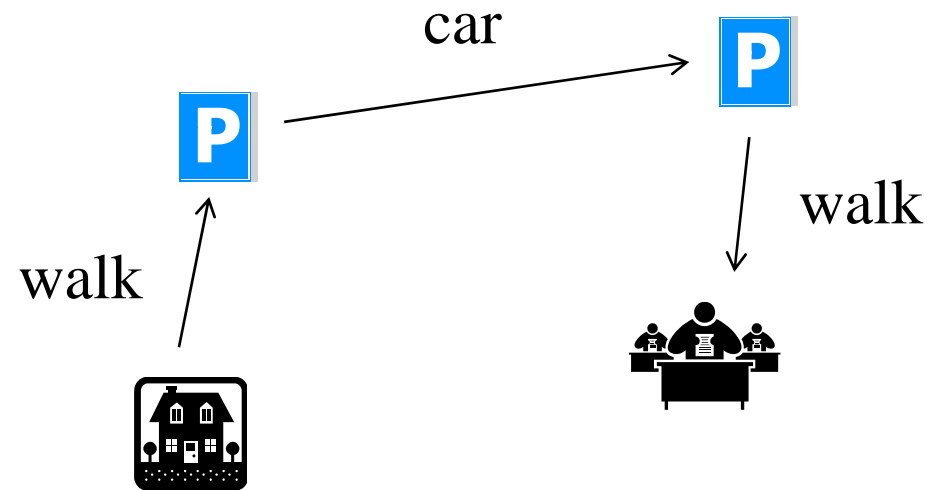
# No changes to the micro-simulation needed

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till now

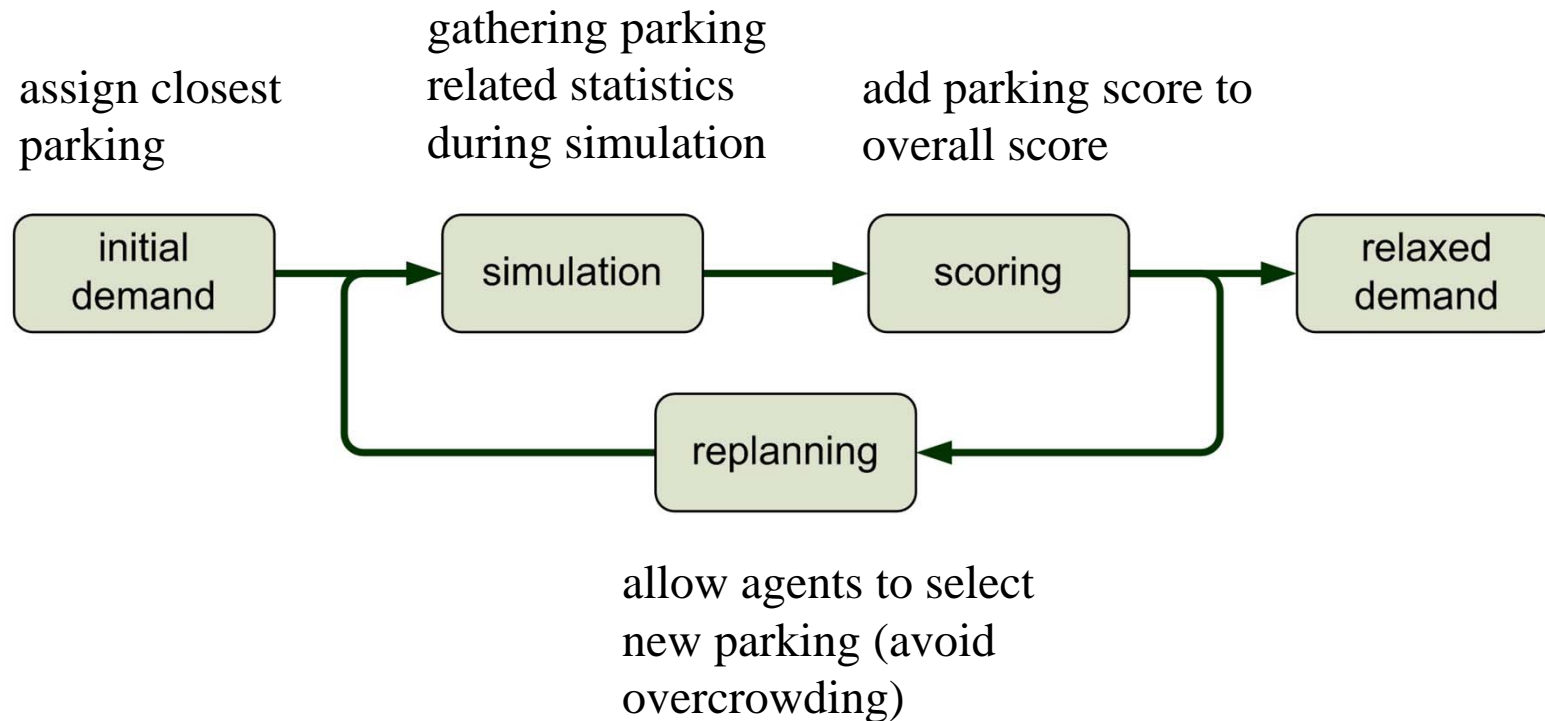


with parking



# Parking location choice - implementation overview

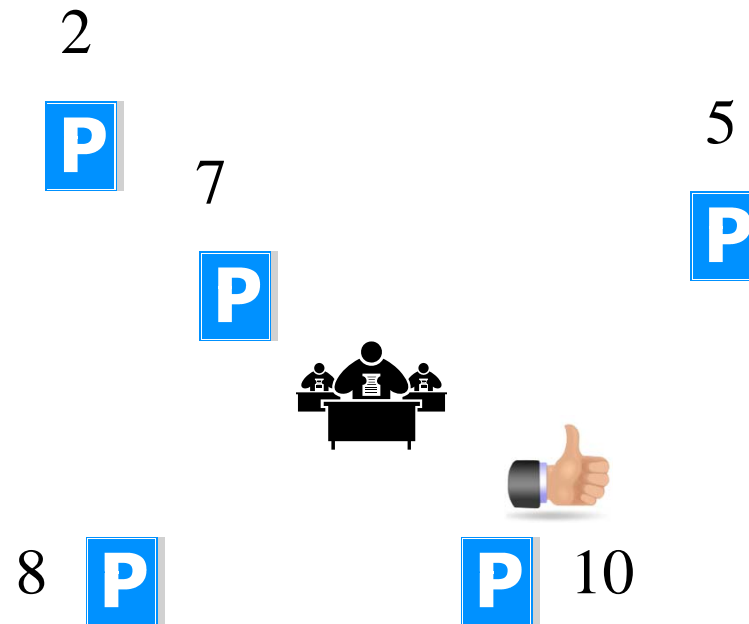
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## Parking location choice – replanning (cont.)

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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)

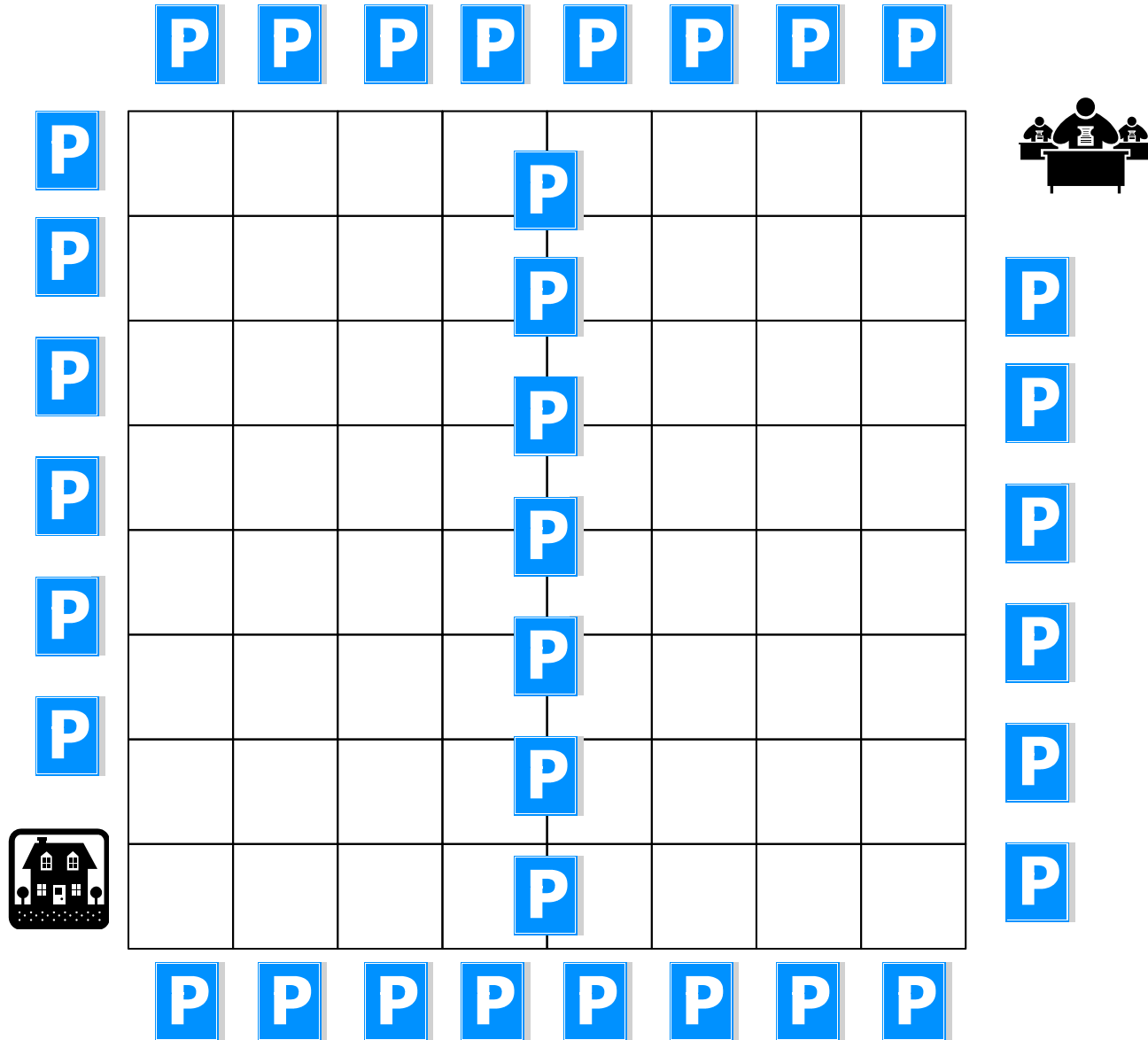
## Experiments and sensitivity analysis results

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

# Scenario layout (chess board)

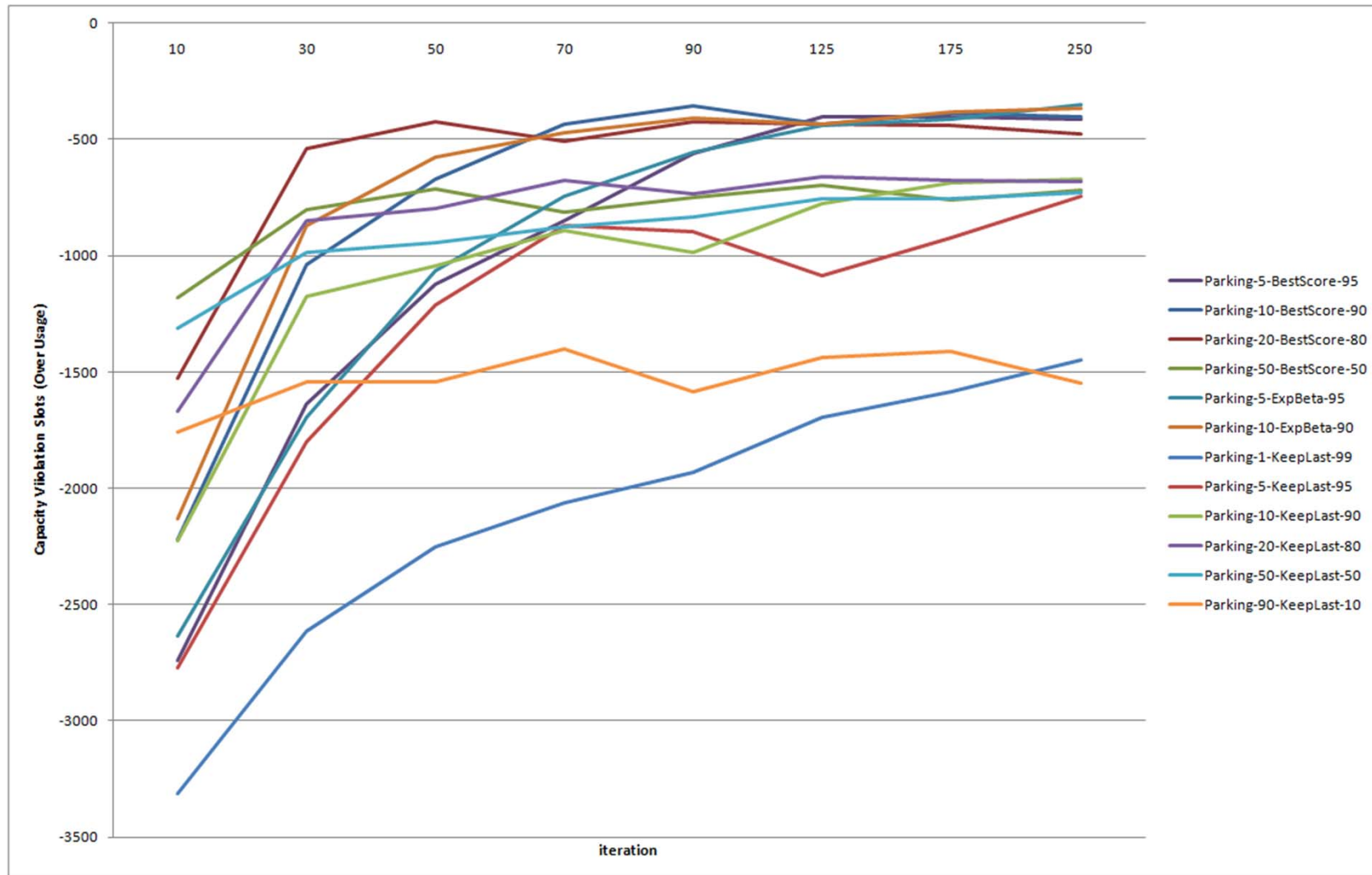
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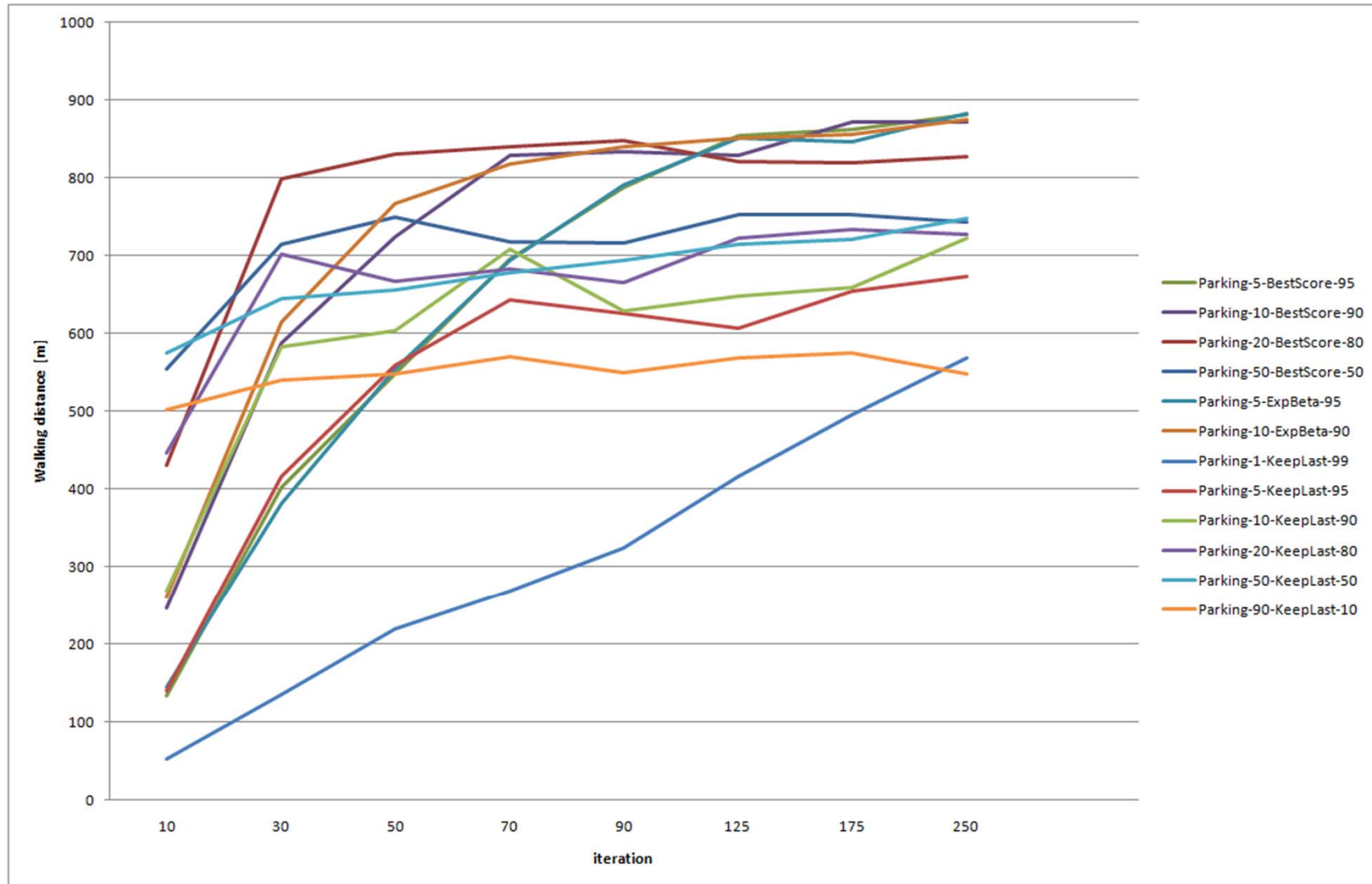
# Does system relax? How many iterations?



# Relaxation measure 1: capacity violation reduction

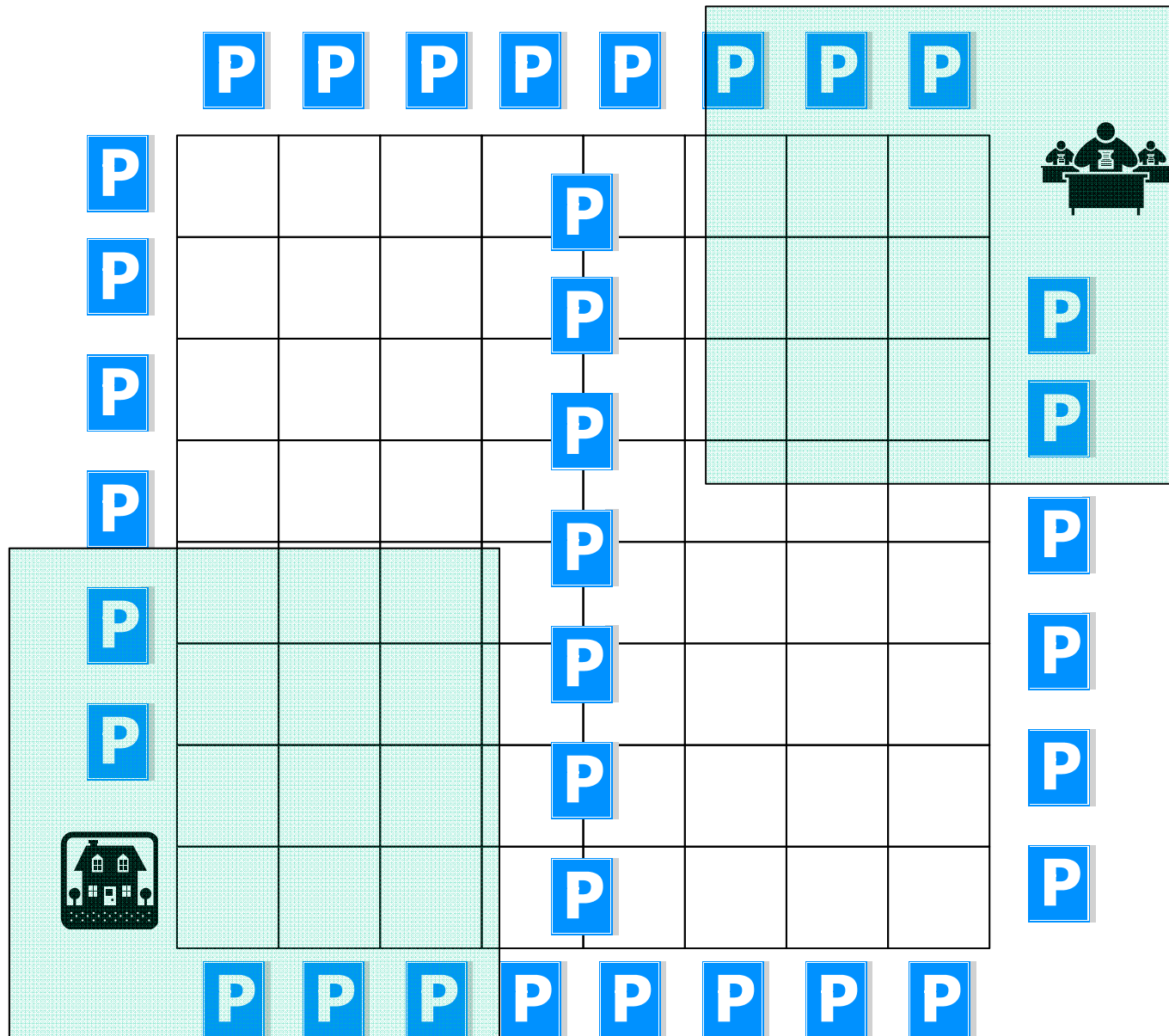


# Relaxation measure 2: walking distance





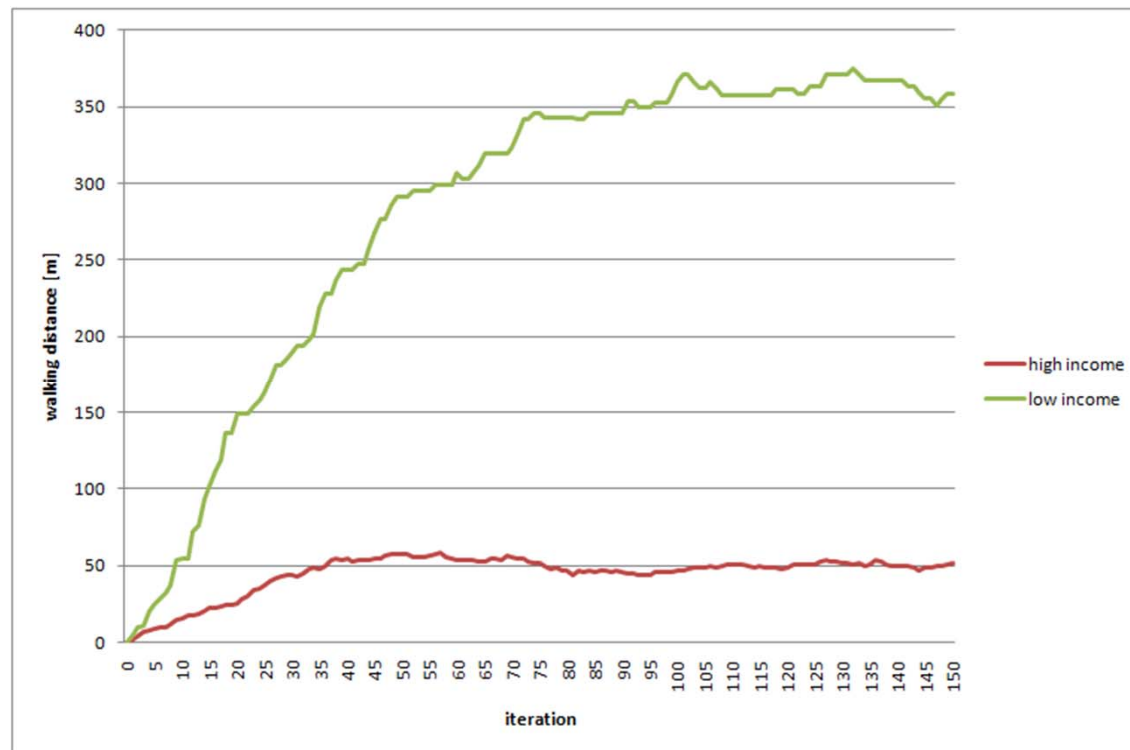
# Scenario layout – grouping of parkings



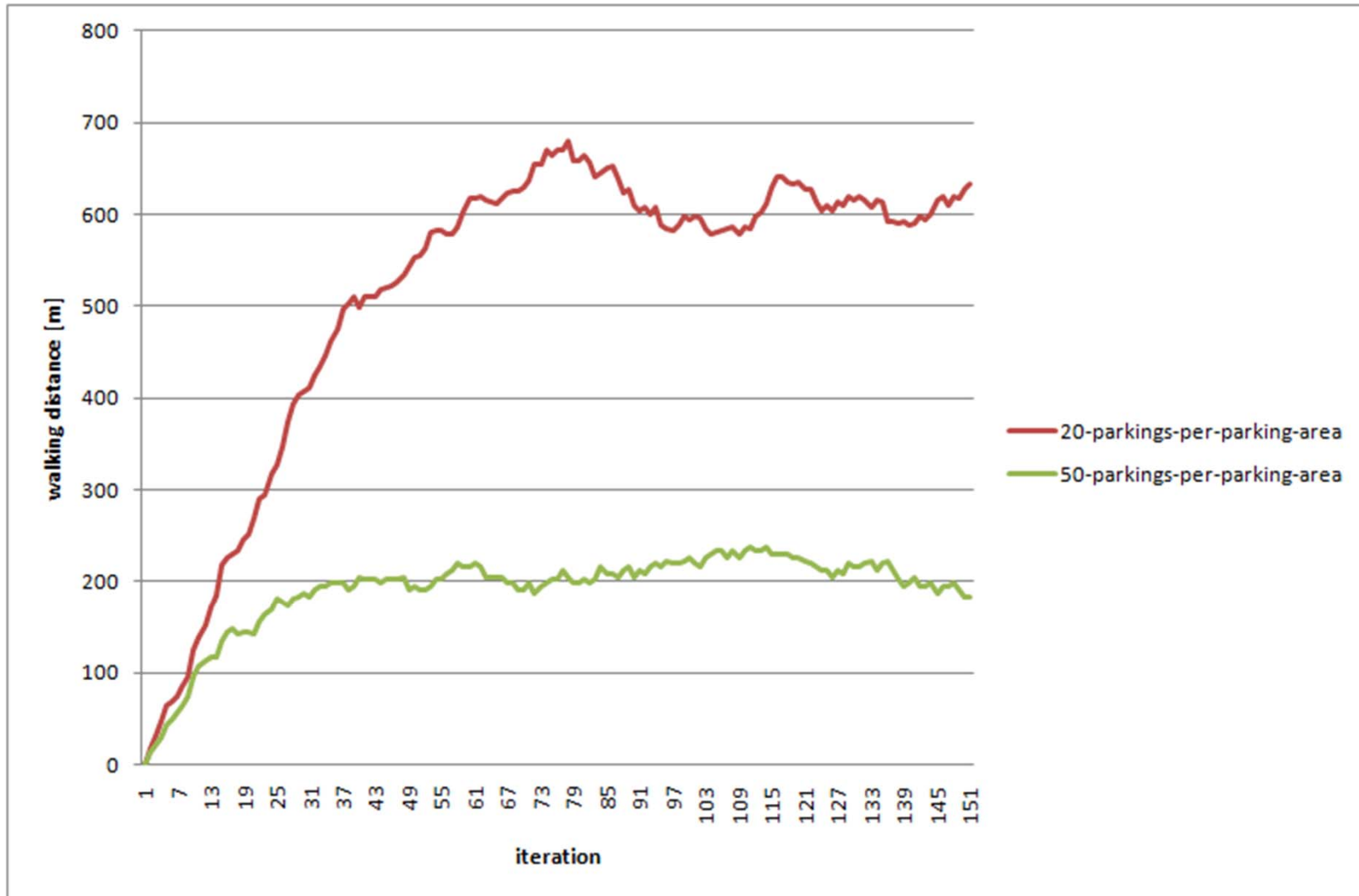
# Parking price and income

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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



## Don't look at single agents!

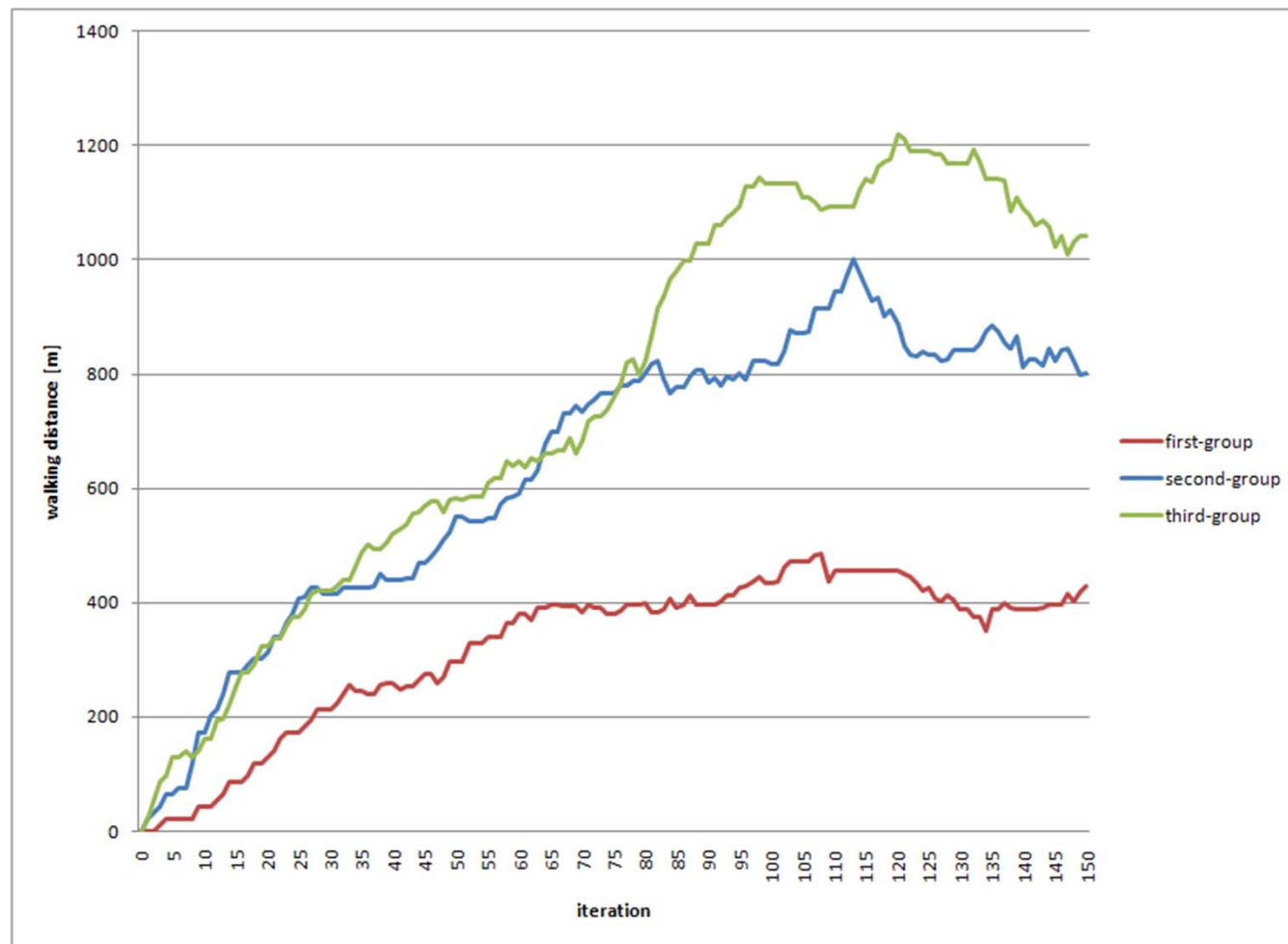
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- System is changing in each iteration (trying to optimize)
- Don't look individual agents but on aggregate values!
- This means, that it may happen that isolated agents may have wrong parking behavior, but average behavior should be right
- Experiment
  - Enumerate agents from 1 to 99 and each agent departs one minute ahead of time than the next agent
  - This means that there is a clear temporal advantage towards the parking for agents departing earlier
  - Even though this advantage can get lost (e.g. agent 32 may get a worse parking than agent 33)
  - Aggregated statistics should be right!

# Temporal aggregated advantage

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First-group: 1-33, second-group: 34-66, third-group: 67-99



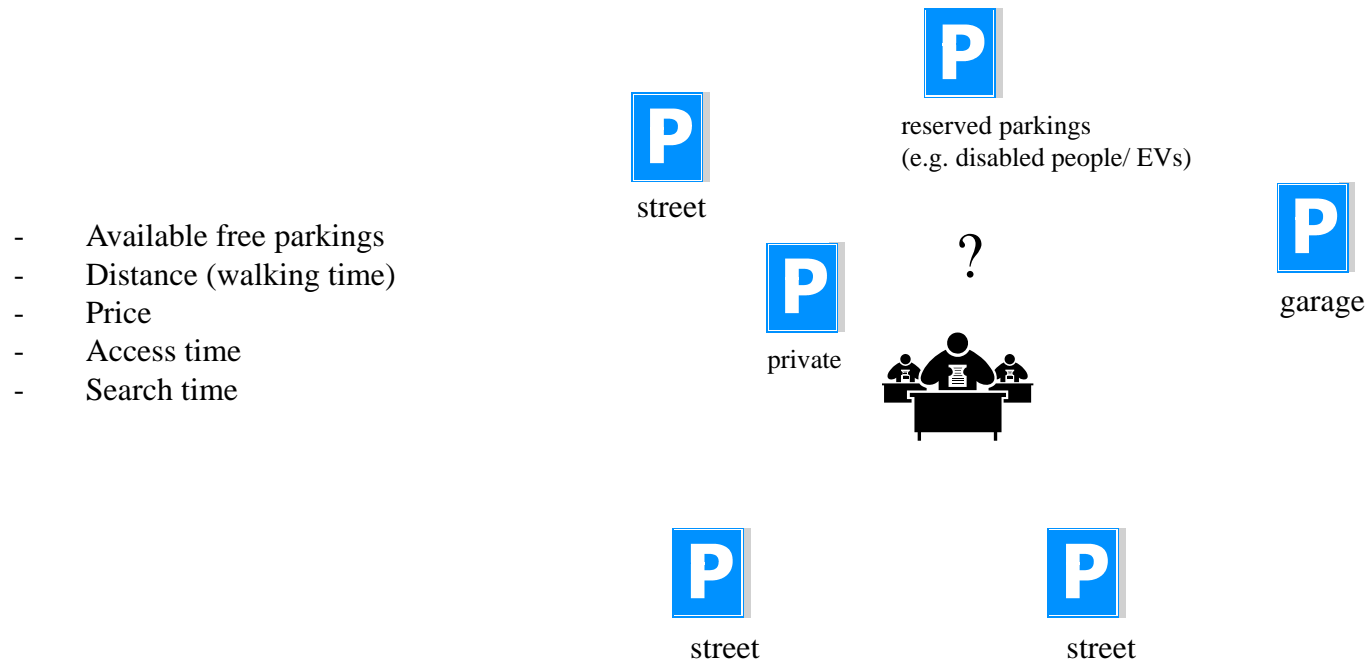
## Extending and rethinking the model

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- Private parking model missing
- Reserved parkings, e.g. for disabled people/ EVs/car sharing
- Requires changes to the plan structure (integration more difficult/combination with other replanning modes needed)
  - A more generic model needed.

# The new parking model

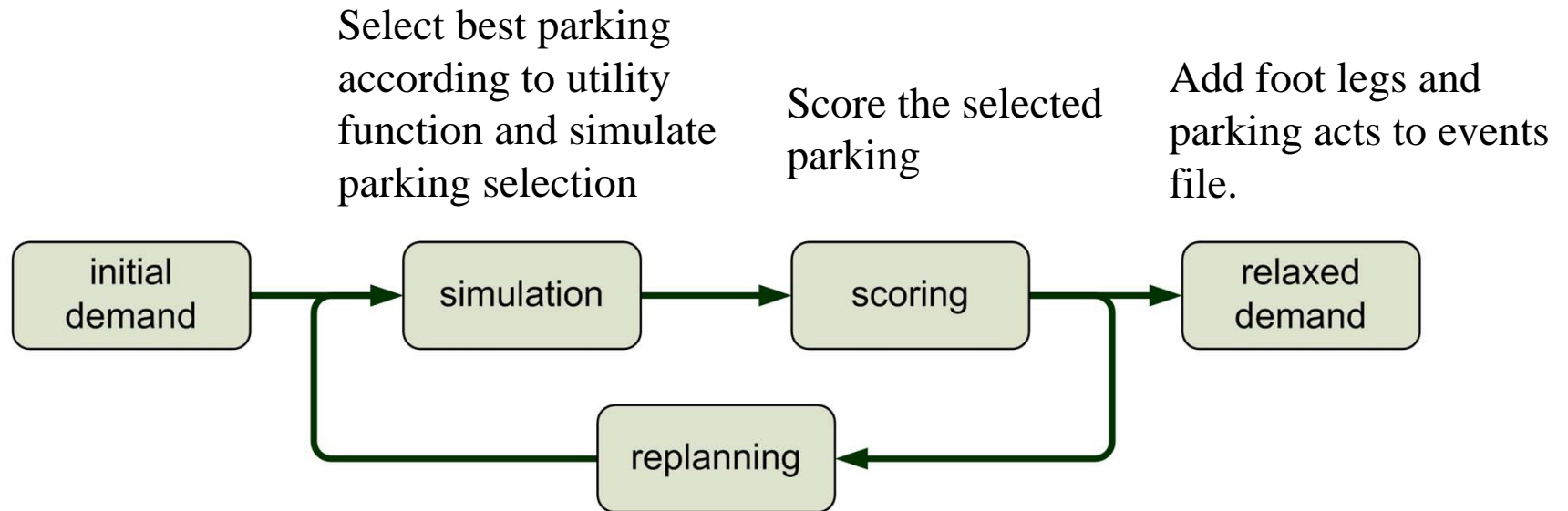
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Also have to define a format for the different attributes for the different attributes for the parkings.

# Parking location choice - implementation overview

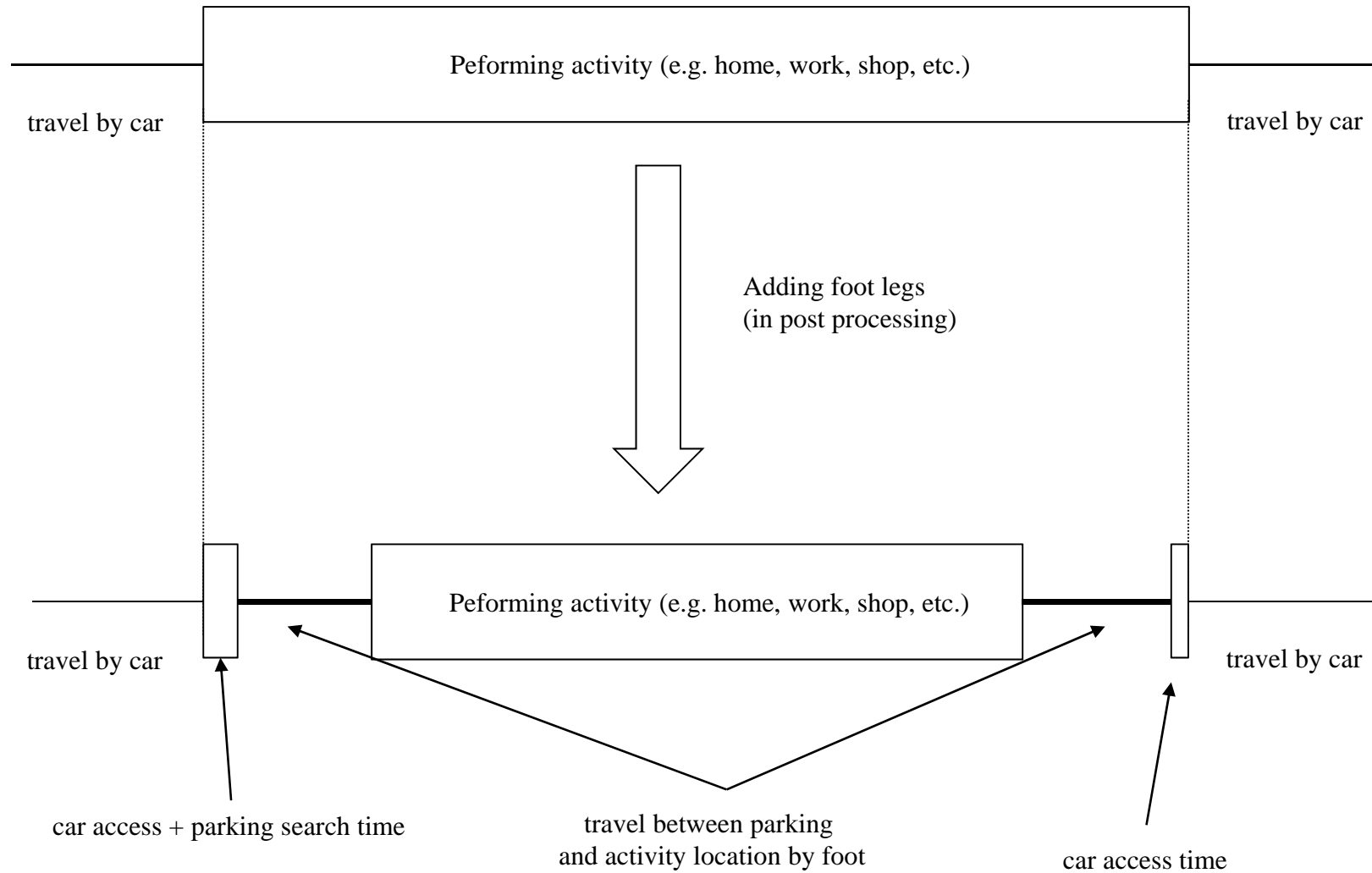
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No replanning needed (as this is performed during the simulation and no overcrowding possible)



# Adding foot legs and correct activity durations



## Updated scoring function

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- Consider all parkings, in range *maxSearchDistanceInMeters* from the destination.
- Score as follows and rank them:

$$\Phi_{actPerfEarningRate} = \frac{\sum_i U_{act,i}}{\sum_i dur_{act,i}} \left[ \frac{util}{s} \right], \forall i \in act$$

$$COST_{parking} = \int_{parkArr}^{parkDep} f_{parkingPrice}(t) [util]$$

$$U_{parking} = -(\varphi \times (t_{walkToPark} + t_{parkAccess}) + t_{parkSearchTime}) \times \Phi_{actPerfEarningRate} - U_{costParking} [util]$$

$\varphi$ : *walkingScoreUtilityFactor (for calibration)*

## Private parkings

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- Assign private parkings not only to specific facilities but assign them to specific activities (inside facilities), as typically there are several activities possible in the same building like home, work, shop, etc.

# Parking data for Zurich

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## Public Parkings



street parkings (49'409)

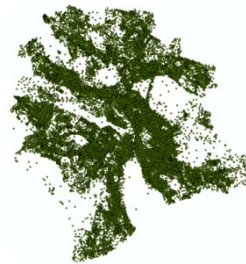


garage parkings (16'277)

## Private Parkings



indoor (118'531)



outdoor (82'781)

# Private Parking Initial Demand City ZH

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## actTypes

home

work\_sector3

work\_sector2

Shop

Leisure (from general  
distribution)

## Ignore (assign no private parkings)

education\_secondary

education\_kindergarten

education\_primary

education\_higher

education\_other

## Main Usage of Building (to which the parking belongs to):

Wohnen

Büro

Lager

Produktion

Verkauf

## General distribution (proportionally to facility capacity)

Zu bestimmen

Gemischte Nutzung

Parkierung

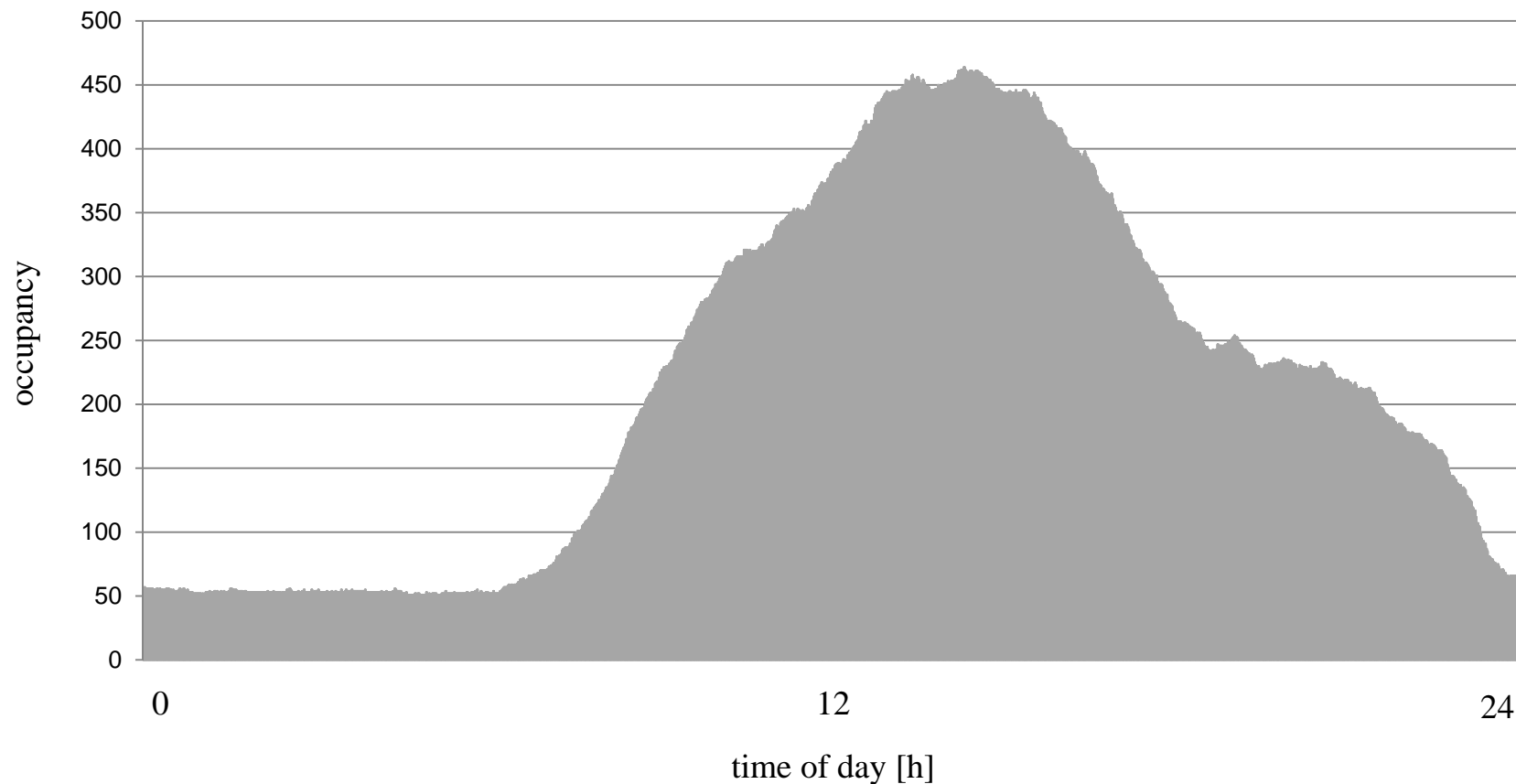
Sondernutzung

Nicht nutzbar

# Garage parkings occupancy data

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- Detailed occupancy data counts for 68 parkings



Occupancy on Wednesday, 9th March 2011, City Parking / Gessnerallee 14, Zürich). Max. Occupancy: 620. From [www.pls-zh.ch](http://www.pls-zh.ch)

## Integrating the Parking Module

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- New Zurich Scenario (pt simulation, freight, etc.)
- Capacity constraints (trying to minimize walking distance – alternatives: mode choice, time mutator, route choice).
- Income + price

# Conclusions

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- Some progress at the parking modelling front in MATSim
- But, still work to do...

Future work:

- Performance?



Questions?

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