

Transportation Modeling and Simulation

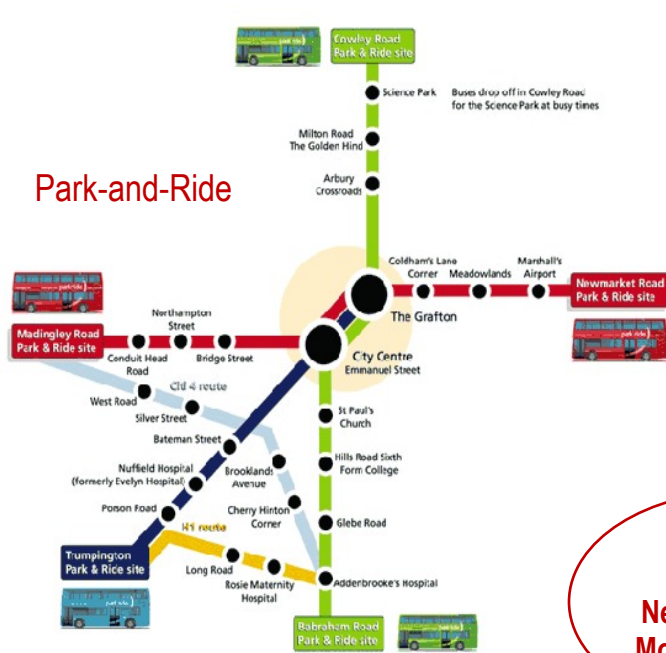
—— Some recent topics and a parking simulation

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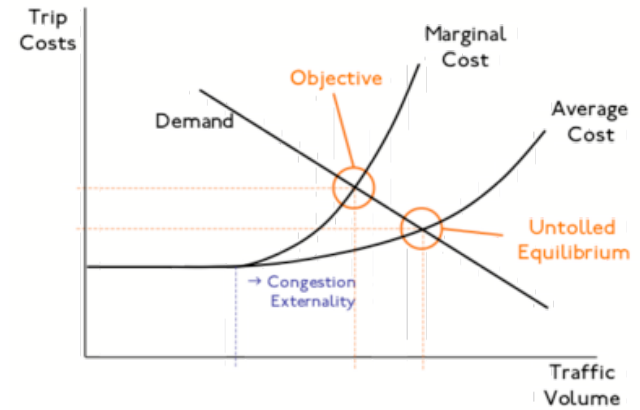


Research Interests

Park-and-Ride



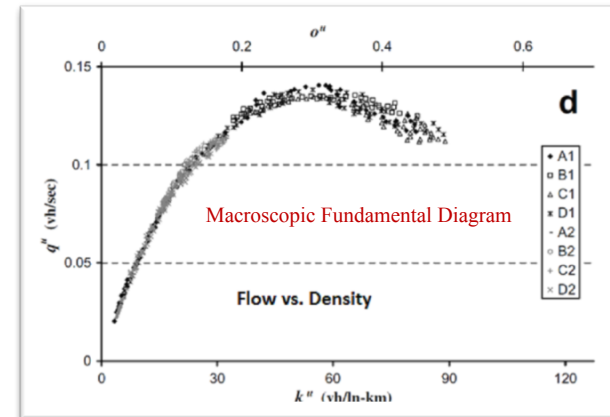
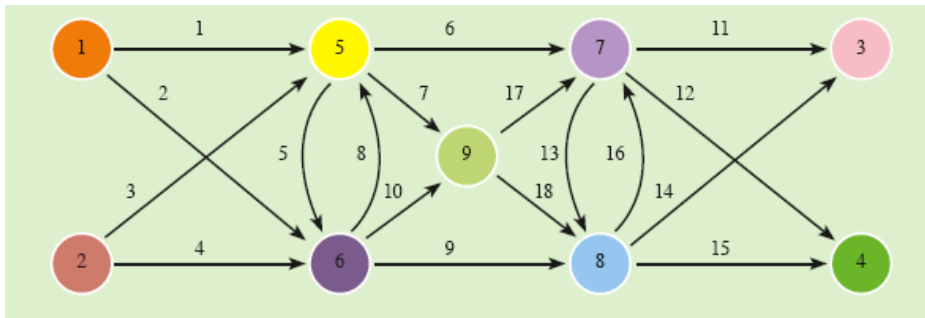
in



Transport Economics

Network Modeling

Traffic Model & Simulation

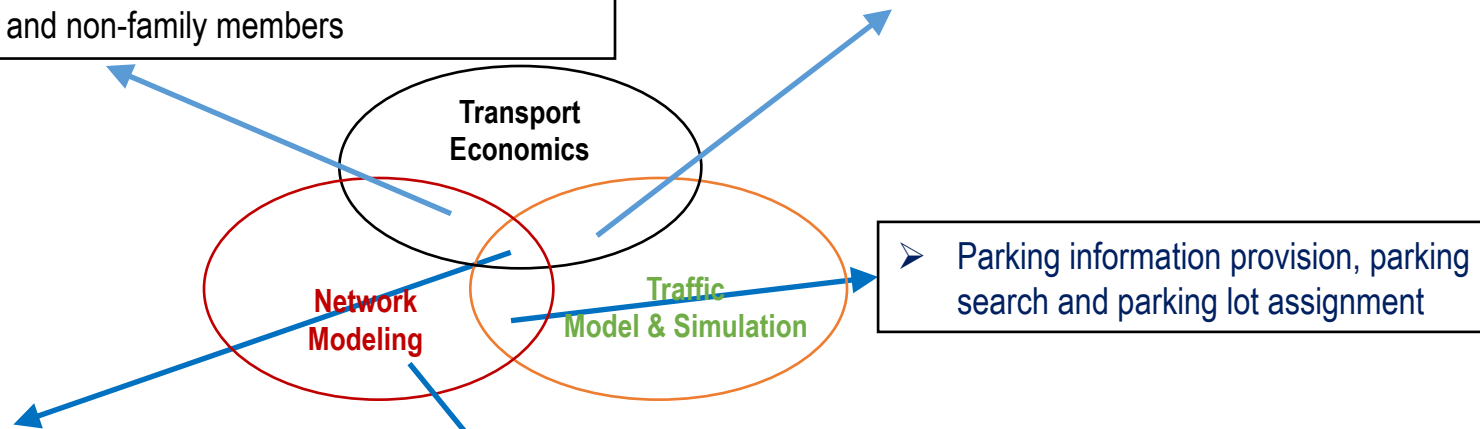


$$\sum_{a \in A} (t_a(v_a^{so}) + v_a^{so} t'_a(v_a^{so})) (v_a - v_a^{so}) - \sum_{w \in W} B_w(d_w^{so}) (d_w - d_w^{so}) \geq 0, \quad \forall (d, f, v) \in \Omega$$

Transportation Modeling and Simulation

- ✓ Morning Commute Problem with Parking Space Constraints
- ✓ Expirable Parking Reservation for Managing Traffic
- ✓ Hybrid Scheme of Plate Number based Rationing and Pricing
- ✓ Ride-sharing of family and non-family members

- ✓ Cruising-for-parking Reshapes Morning Commute
- ✓ Variable Speed Limits for Reducing Capacity Drop in the Context of Morning Commute



- Parking information provision, parking search and parking lot assignment

- Modeling and managing evolution of traffic dynamics from day to day
- Modeling traffic evolution with information provision where information updates over time

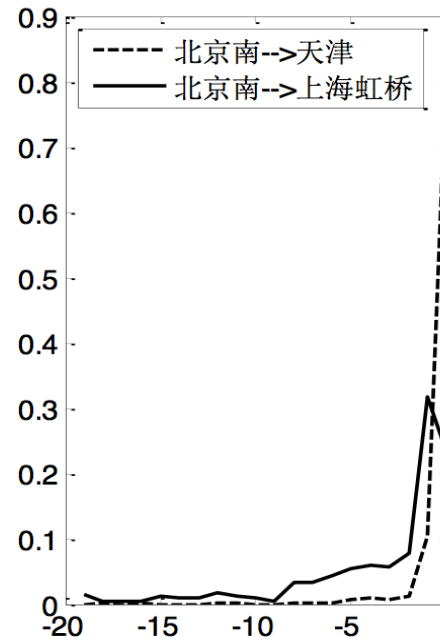
- Fleet Management for Planning and Operation of Autonomous Vehicles
- Emission Pricing, Pricing Zone Topology, and EV Charging Location
- Planning of charging lanes and stations in transportation system
- Modeling and Optimizing High-speed Railway Operations

- Selected Recent topics
 - ✓ High-speed Railway Operation
 - ✓ Dynamics of Dynamics
 - ✓ Emission and Electric Vehicles
- Parking Modeling and Simulation
 - ✓ Overview
 - ✓ A Simulation Example

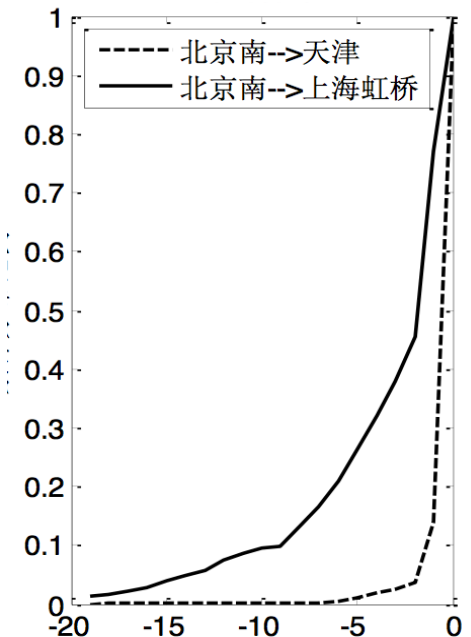
□ Modeling and Optimizing High-speed Railway Operations

- For given scheduling and seat-allocation scheme, to model and analyse choices of passengers and patterns of traffic in HSR system when considering **ticket booking time choice**.
- To optimally design the **joint scheme of scheduling and seat allocation** to maximize the revenue or consumers' surplus, or to achieve Pareto frontier of multi-objective problem.

PDF



CDF



Time

Time

Trade-off: flexibility and risk of losing option

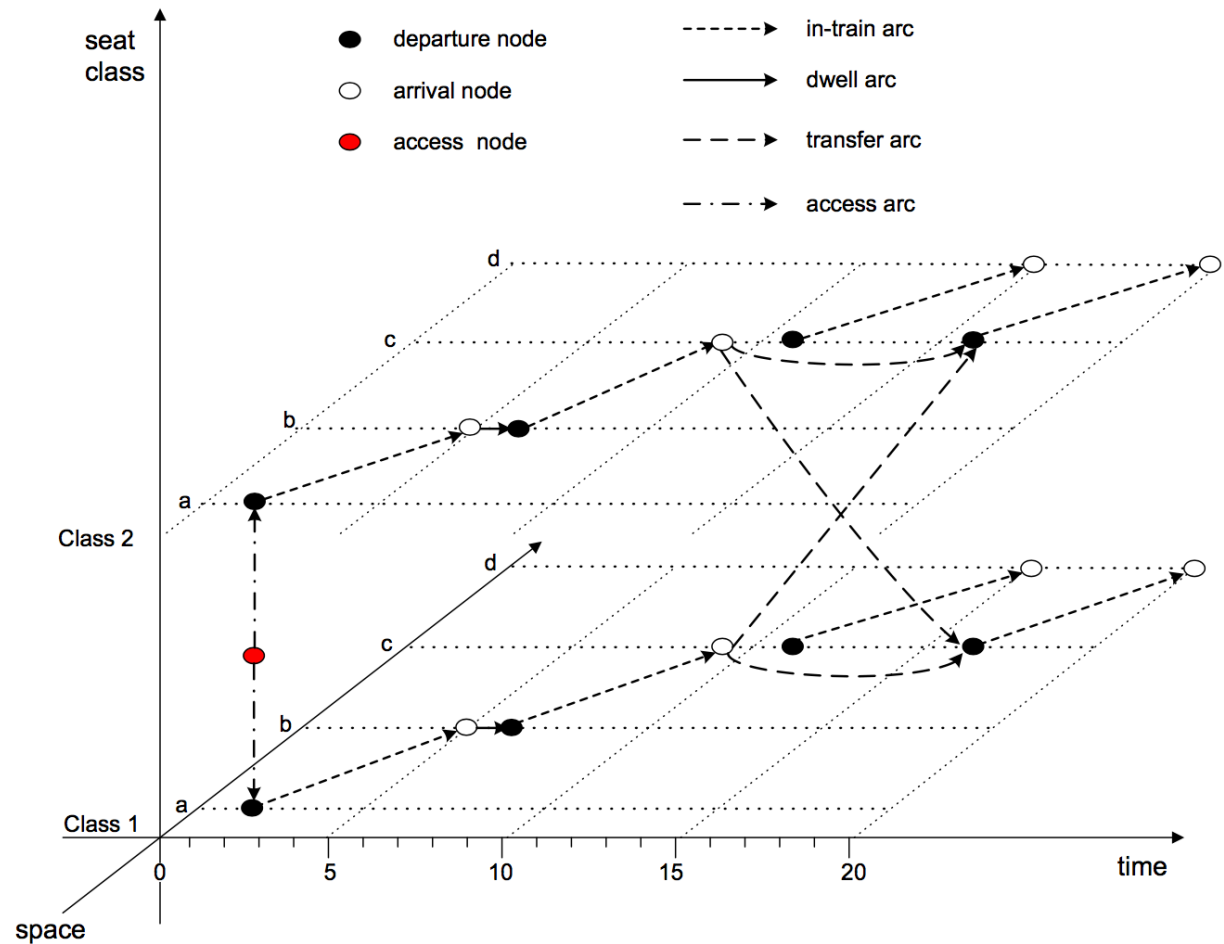
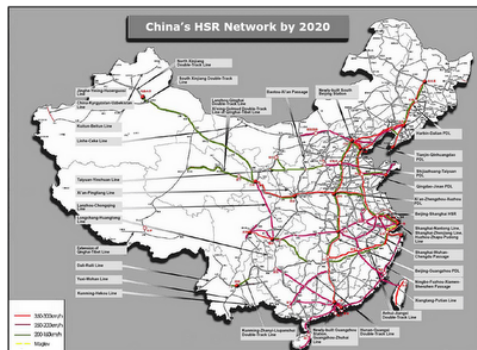


车次	出发站	到达站	出发时间	到达时间	历时	商务座	特等座	一等座	二等座	高级软卧	软卧	硬卧	硬座	无座	备注
T69	北京西	乌鲁木齐	10:00	19:00	次日到达	-	-	-	-	-	无	无	有	有	预订
T127	北京	乌鲁木齐	15:18	06:42	两日到达	-	-	-	-	-	无	无	有	有	预订

□ Modeling and Optimizing High-speed Railway Operations

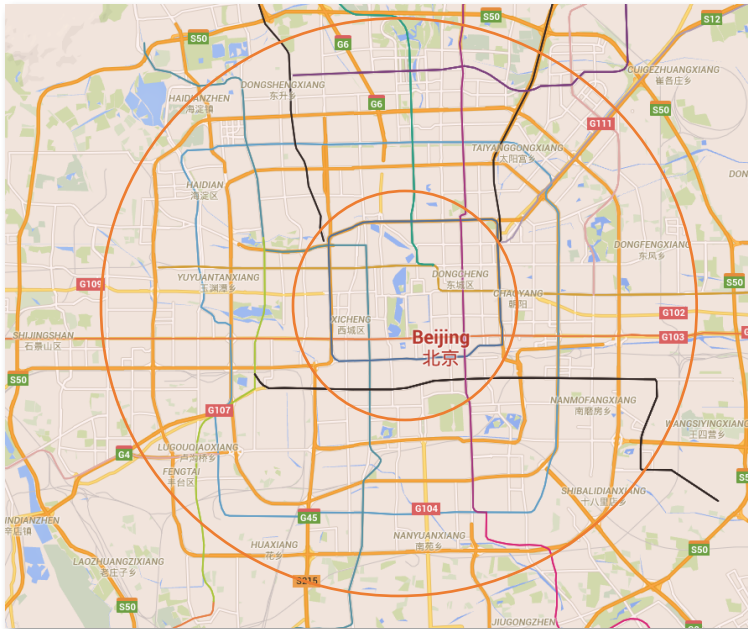
A **three-dimensional network** of time, space, and seat class based on schedule is constructed.

Large-scale network:
e.g., as of September 2016 over 20,000 km of route in service

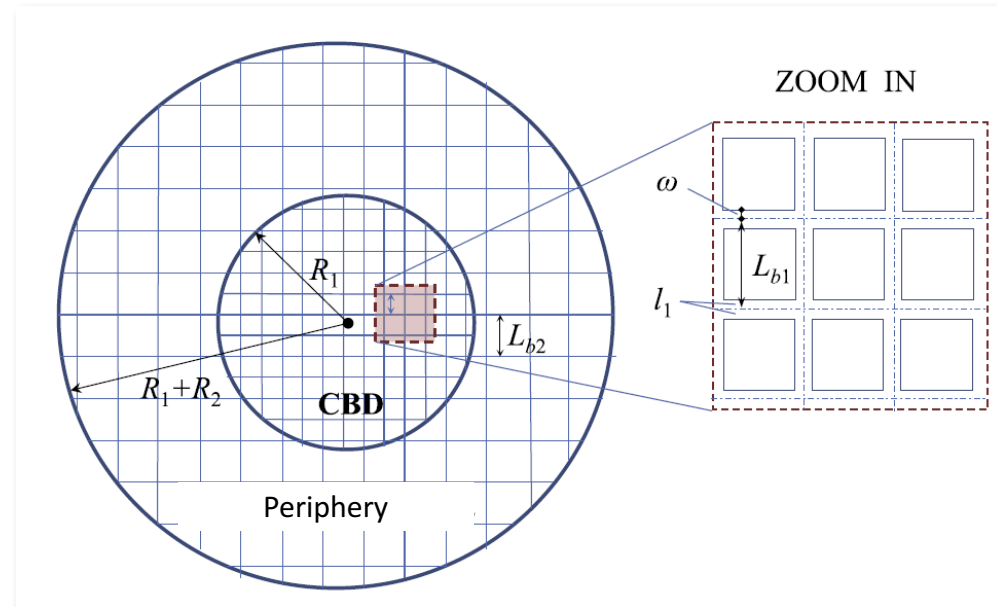


□ Modeling and managing **evolution of traffic dynamics** in a day-to-day context

- Multi-modal transportation system
- Modeling of traffic dynamics based **large-scale traffic models**



Example of real network: Beijing



Multi-modal network with time- and space- dependent demand

Why area-based models?

Evolution of Traffic Dynamics

➤ Part I: Given the *spatiotemporal demand*:

- planning of park-and-ride facilities at CBD boundary
- optimizing the public transit service
- optimizing the congestion pricing in CBD

➤ Part II: Day-to-day traffic evolution:

- Travelers
 - learn from **day-to-day experience**
 - have access to **time-dependent traffic information**
 - **update modal choices** from day-to-day

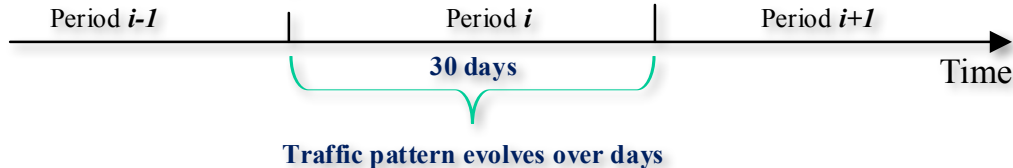
➤ Different objectives:

- Reduce traffic congestion
- Reduce travel cost of users
- Reduce social cost including user costs and transit operating cost

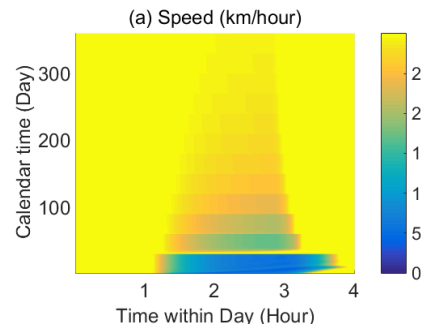
$$c_i^{p,m+1}(x_1, x_2, t) = (\omega \cdot c_i^{p,m}(x_1, x_2, t) + (1 - \omega) \cdot c_i^{e,m}(x_1, x_2, t)) + \rho \cdot (c_i^{m+1}(x_1, x_2, t) - c_i^m(x_1, x_2, t))$$

Prediction
Experience
Current information

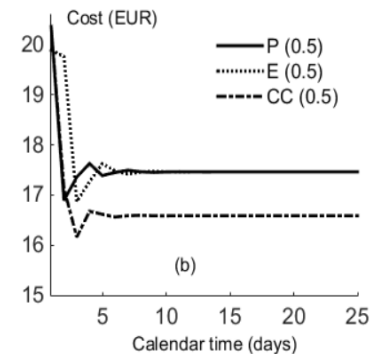
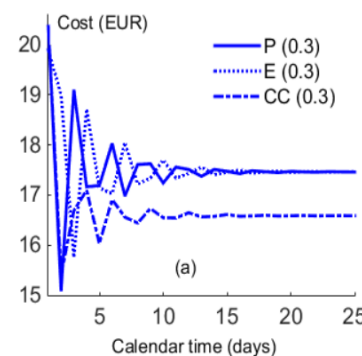
Updated transit service
and CBD pricing



System Planner/Operator:
optimize transit service
and/or congestion pricing
from **period to period**



Day-to-day example



□ Emission Pricing, Pricing Zone Topology, and EV Charging Location

- **network traffic pattern with multi-type vehicles**
 - diesel vehicle
 - battery-only electric vehicle
 - plug-in hybrid electric vehicle

different travel choices in the network and are priced differently;
- **optimize the joint design of**
 - emission pricing
 - cordon topology for pricing
 - public charging station deployment
- explore the **evolution** of the travel choices of multi-type vehicles **over the time horizon** and propose a period-to-period adaptive emission pricing scheme



❑ Planning of charging lanes and stations in transportation system



- Decisions: Quantity, Efficiency, Locations, Pricing
 - Lanes (e.g., more costly, save delays, promote EVs)
 - Stations (e.g., less costly, more delays)

- Different objectives:
 - System planner (**minimize social cost**, e.g., travel time, emissions, oil consumption; maintain **break-even**)
 - Private Operators (**maximize profits** subject to regulation)

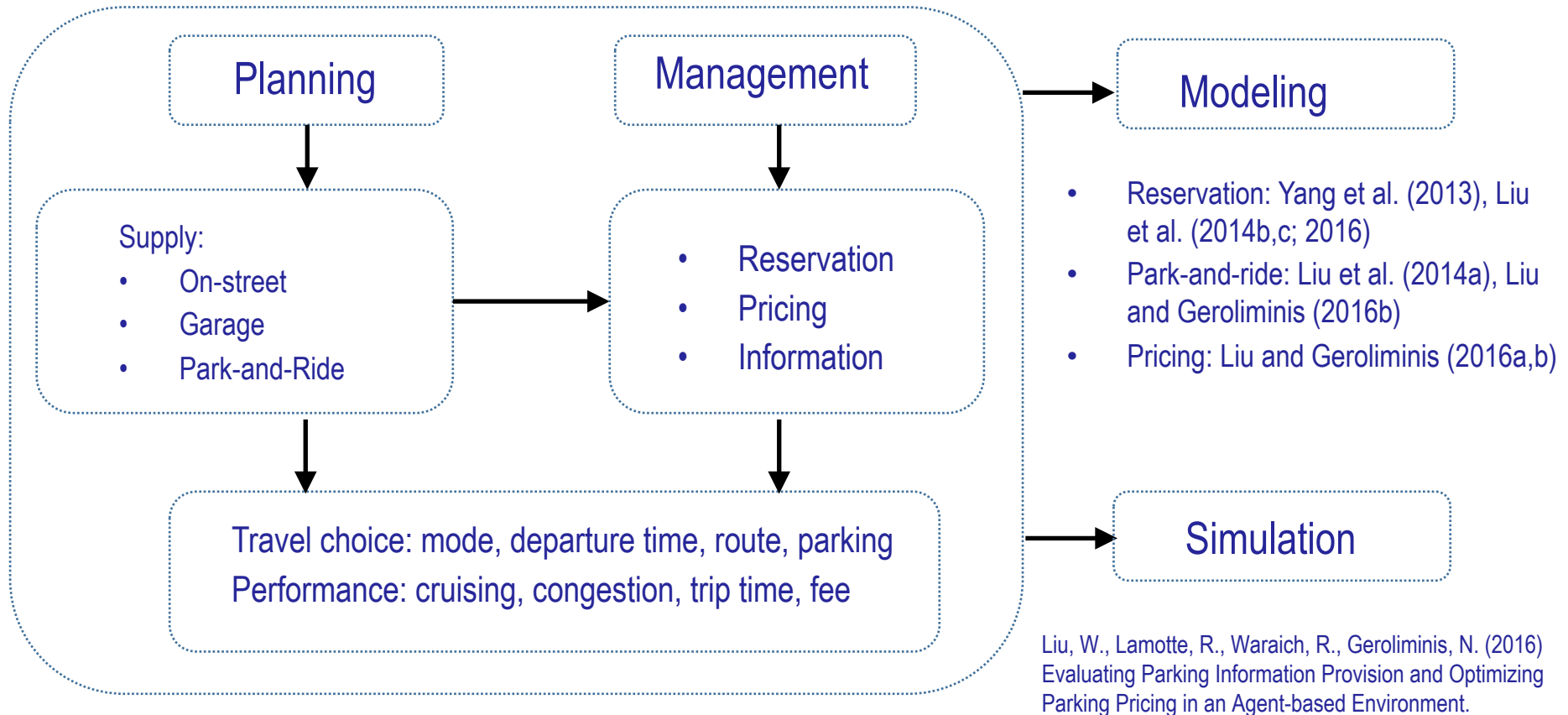


South Korea & UK



- Elastic Demand of EVs and charging facilities
- Traffic assignment: consider charging options
- Heterogeneous population

□ Parking is an important part of urban transportation systems



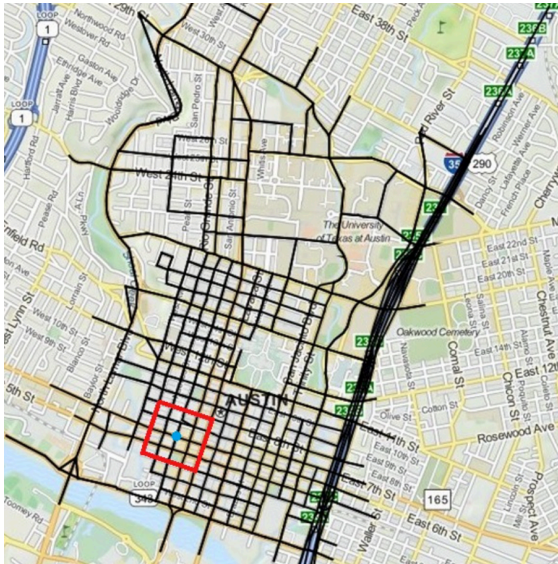
❑ Parking is an important part of urban transportation systems

To examine and manage cruising for curbside parking of travelers in the city center

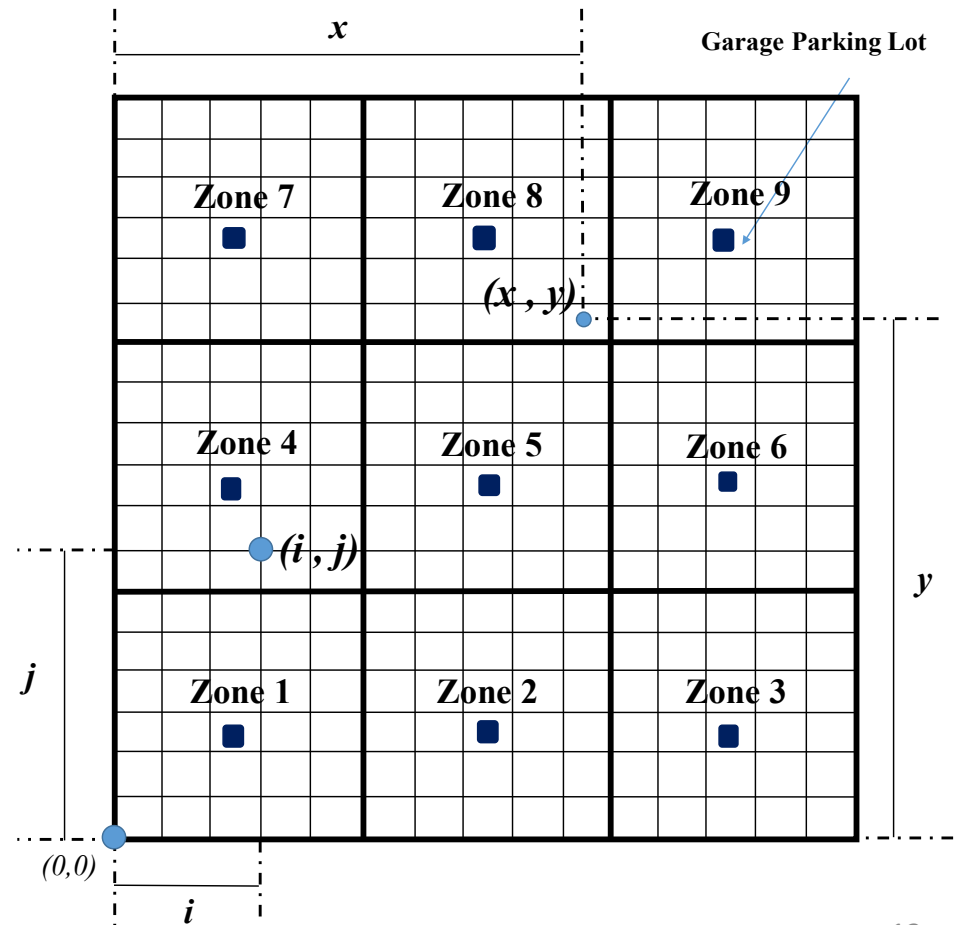
- **Information provision:**
 - Belief-updating: prior knowledge/belief about the zonal parking availability over the network, and update their knowledge/belief over time and space based on their observations
 - Area full-knowledge: real-time information regarding zonal parking availability is provided to users
- **Parking pricing:**
 - Static pricing (under belief-updating)
 - time-dependent parking pricing (under belief-updating)
- **Reservation:**
 - Centralized reservation system
 - Decentralized system based on V2I

- Parking is an important part of urban transportation systems

Parking Network in City center



Grid network example:
Downtown Austin



❑ Parking is an important part of urban transportation systems

Utility-based Individual Decision Making:

$$u_{i,n}^j = \rho_m \times mt_{i,n}^j + \rho_c \times ct_{i,n}^j + \rho_w \times wt_{i,n}^j + \rho_l \times lateness_{i,n}^j + \rho_f \times pf_{i,n}^j$$

where $u_{i,n}^j$ is the disutility estimate (expected) of traveler i for parking his or her car at type j parking at zone n .

Concern:

- Driving Time cost
- Walking Time cost
- Parking fee cost
- Lateness cost

Estimate affects choice

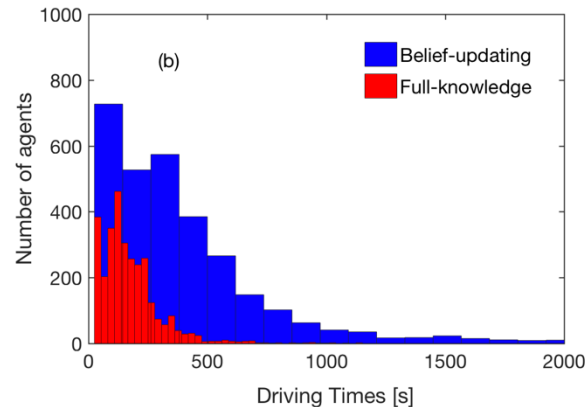
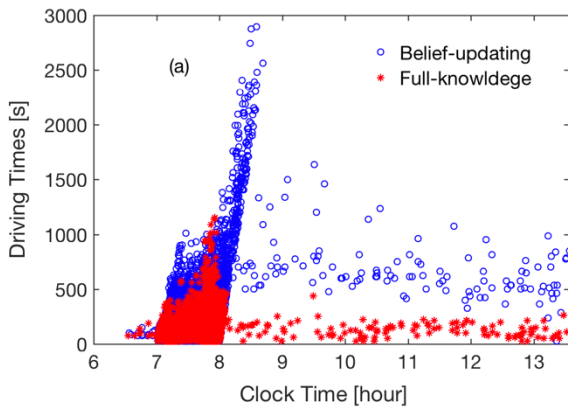


Choice affects actual cost

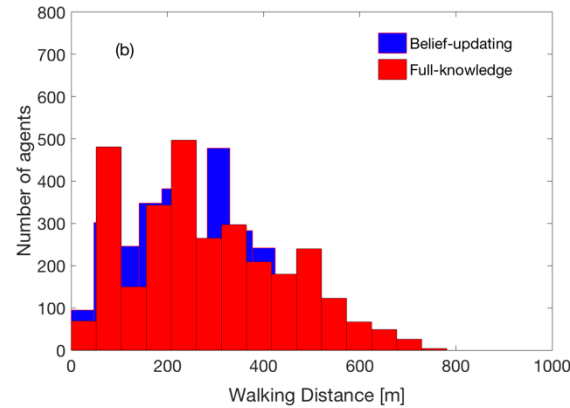
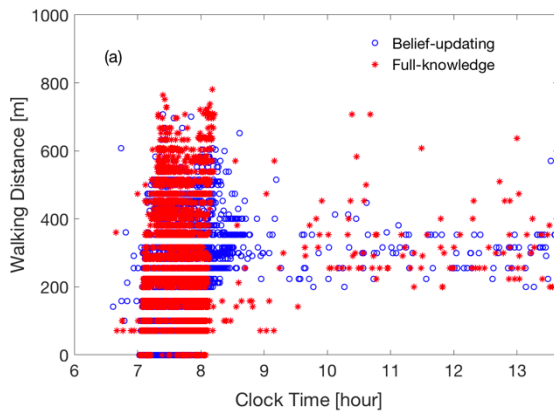
Decision:

- Change parking type: on-street vs. garage
- Change parking zone: destination zone or surrounding areas

□ Belief-updating vs. Full-knowledge

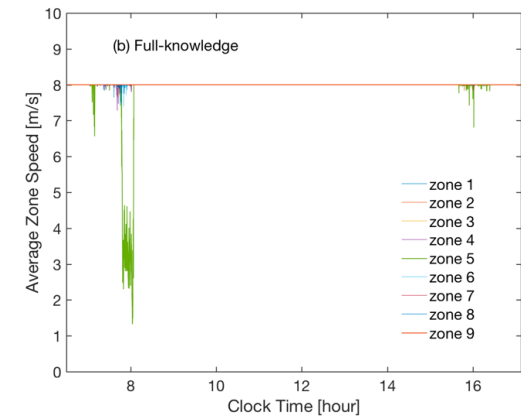
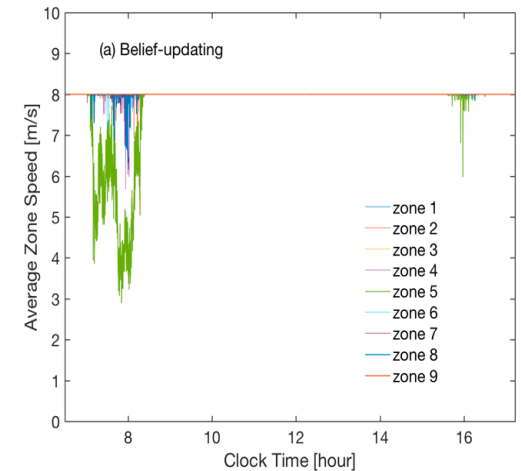


Driving time of travelers: (a) arrival time based; (b) histogram

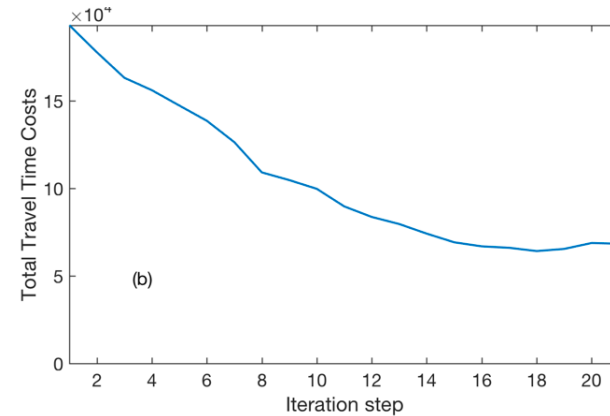
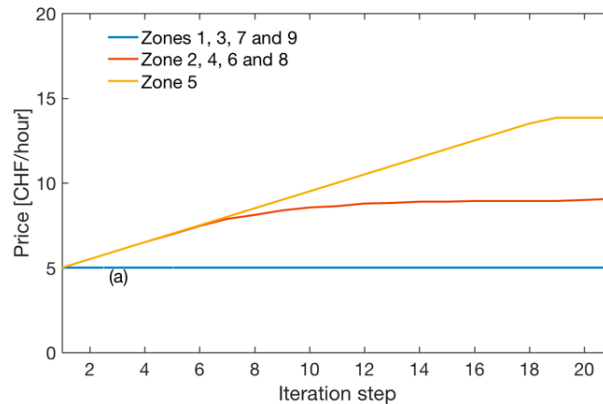


Walking distance of travelers: (a) arrival time based; (b) histogram

Parking occupancy for typical zones: (a) garage parking; (b) on-street parking

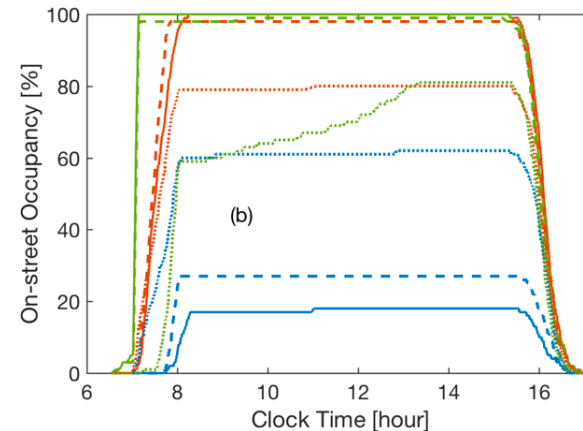
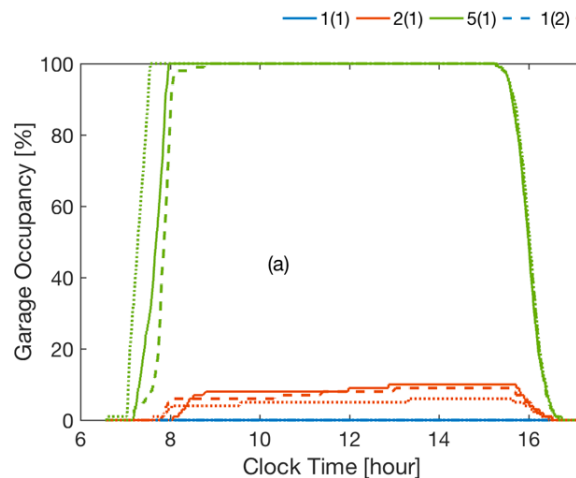


□ Belief-updating vs. Full-knowledge vs. Pricing



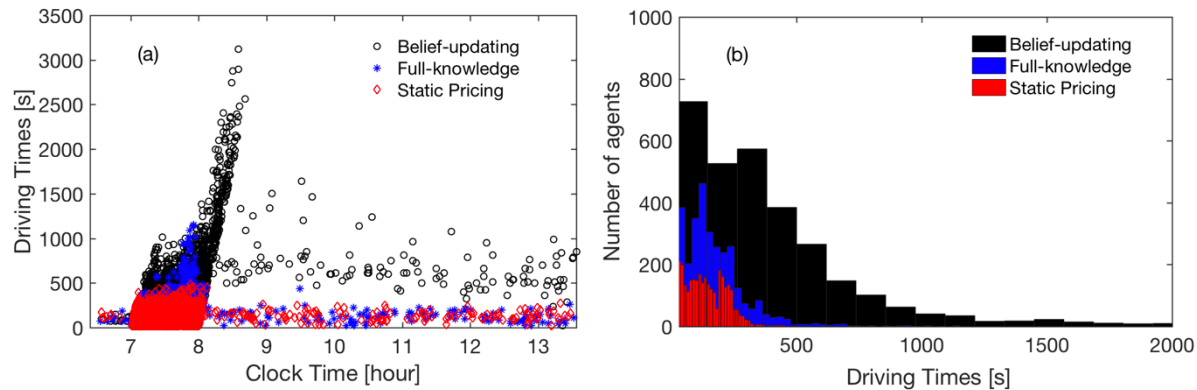
Prices and travel time disutility over iterations (simulation-based optimization)

$$price_h^{\eta+1} = price_h^{\eta} + \max\{0, \max\{occupancy_h^{\eta} - occupancy_{crit}\} \times price_{coe}\}.$$

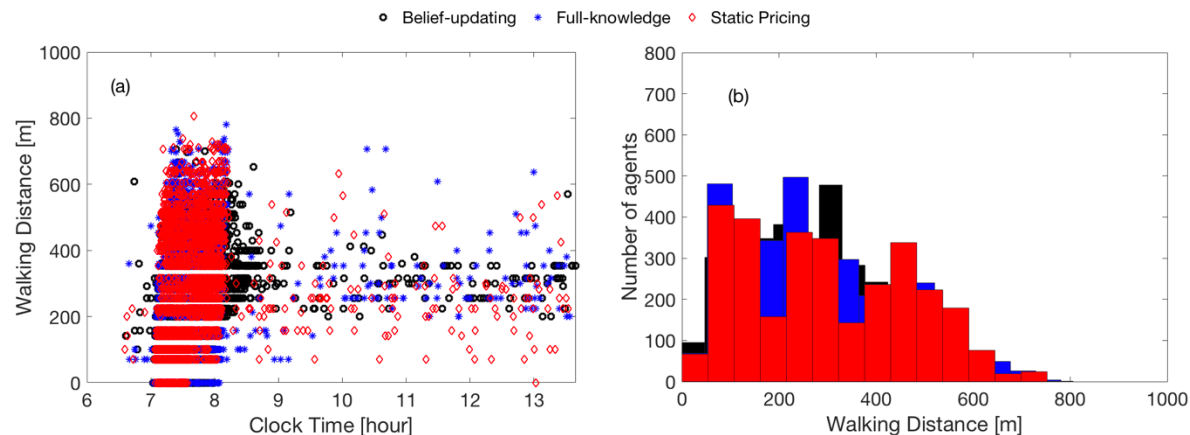


Parking occupancy for typical zones: (a) garage parking; (b) on-street parking

□ Belief-updating vs. Full-knowledge vs. Pricing

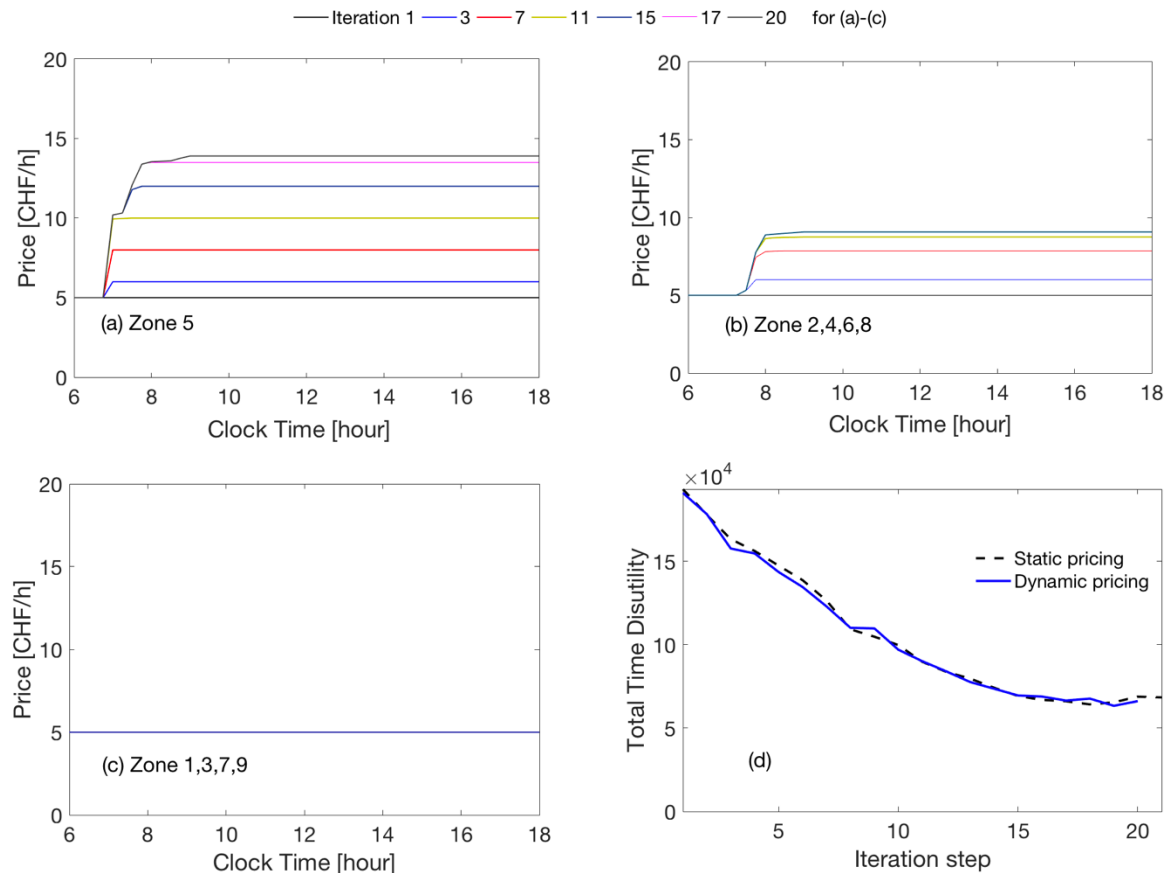


Driving time of travelers: (a) arrival time based; (b) histogram



Walking distance of travelers: (a) arrival time based; (b) histogram

❑ Dynamic Pricing



Time-dependent pricing at different iterations: (a) price for zone 5; (b) price for zone 2, 4, 6, 8; (c) price for zone 1, 3, 7, 9; (d) travel time disutility

❑ Reservation System

- Centralized reservation system
- Decentralized system based on V2I
 - Performance depends on penetration
 - Different effects on equipped and non-equipped users

Summary

- Examine behaviors of cruising for curbside parking of travelers in the city center
- Test and compare performances of all the following;
 - Information provision
 - Parking pricing
 - Reservation
- To propose optimization strategy for very detailed simulation

Thank you!

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