

On Discovering Optimal Trade-Offs when Introducing New Routes in Existing Multi-Modal Public Transport Systems

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Interreg
North Sea Region
ART-Forum
European Regional Development Fund



Outline

1. Motivation and Introduction

- The ART-Forum Project
- General Objectives
- Research Lines

2. Research Focus and Approaches

- Present Research Focus
- Macro-Level Mobility Simulations
- Modelling KPIs & Optimisation Strategy

3. Tests and Results

- Case Study
- Results
- Conclusions & Future Work

The ART-Forum Project

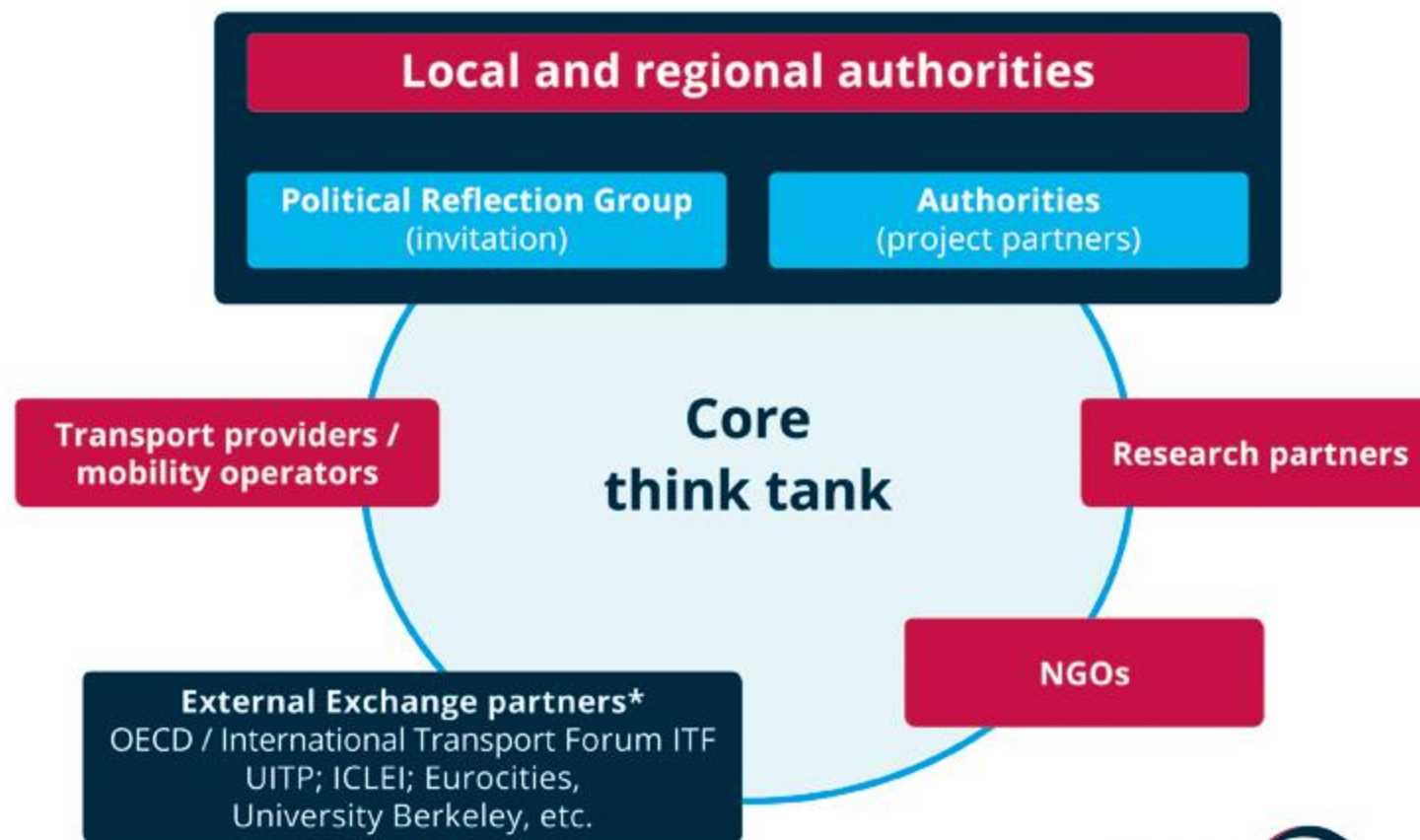
ART-Forum is an Interreg North Sea Region Project with **14 partners** from **6 countries**

Aims to address **risks and opportunities** and help guide **policy development** regarding the impact of **automated road transport** on life in cities and regions.

More details at: art-forum.eu



Reflection and Capacity Building



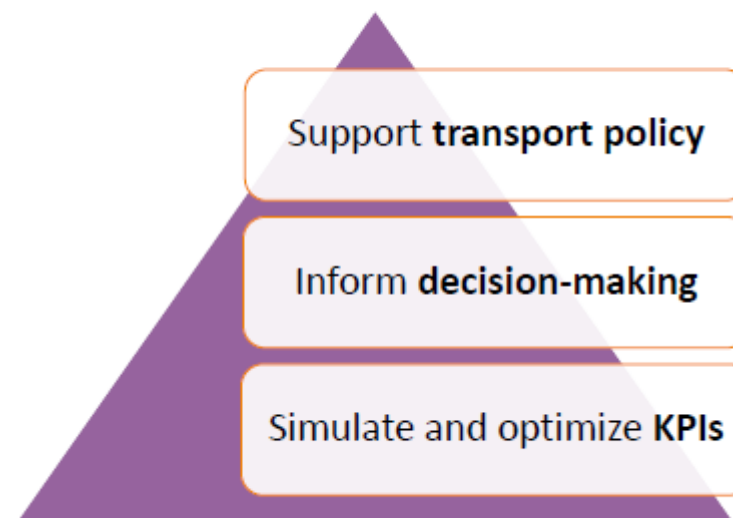
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Our role:





General Objectives

Explore	the policy decision space on real transport networks
Identify	how user preferences interact with network and policy design
Analyse	the influence of introducing Connected and Autonomous Vehicles (CAVs) into existing transport networks



Connected and Autonomous Vehicles



Source: <https://www.intelligenttransport.com/transport-news/96887/autonomous-bus-service-inaugurated-in-danish-suburb/>



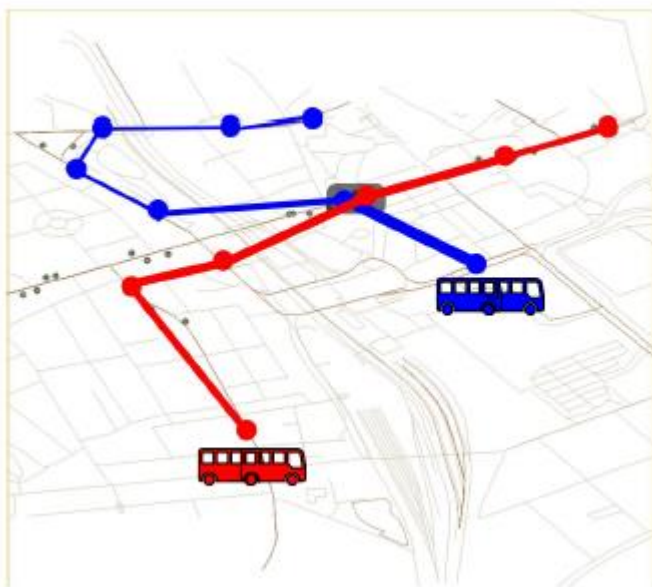
Source: <https://www.thelocal.se/20190221/self-driving-buses-to-hit-swedish-public-roads-next-year>

Research Lines

Explore	the policy decision space on real transport networks
Identify	how user preferences interact with network and policy design
Analyse	the influence of introducing Connected and Autonomous Vehicles (CAVs) into existing transport networks

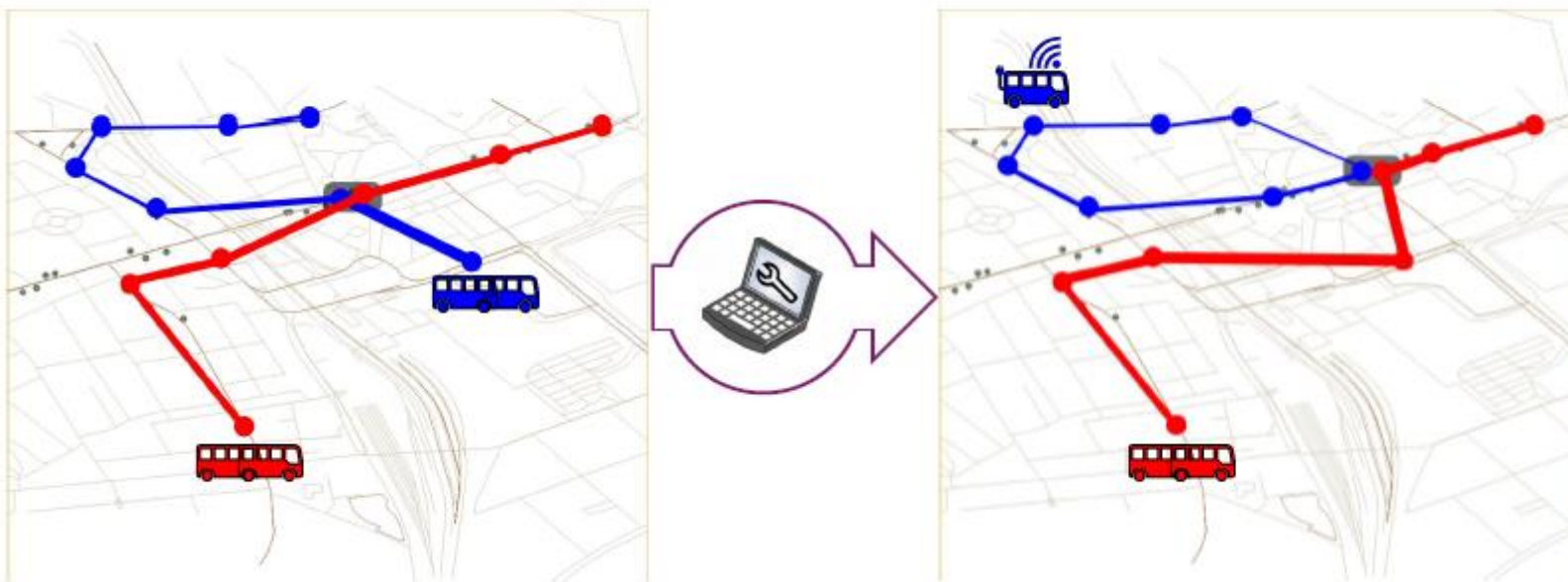
- A. **Simulate** the **accessibility** provided by real-life multi-modal **Public Transport (PT)** networks
- B. **Model demand** dynamics across the PT network
- C. **Discover optimal improvements** of the PT network supported by CAVs

Expectation: $A+B$.





Expectation: $A.+B.+C.=$



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Present Research Focus

Discover realistic **optimal trade-offs** when wishing to **complement** an **existing** multi-modal public transport system with a **new CAV route** when considering:

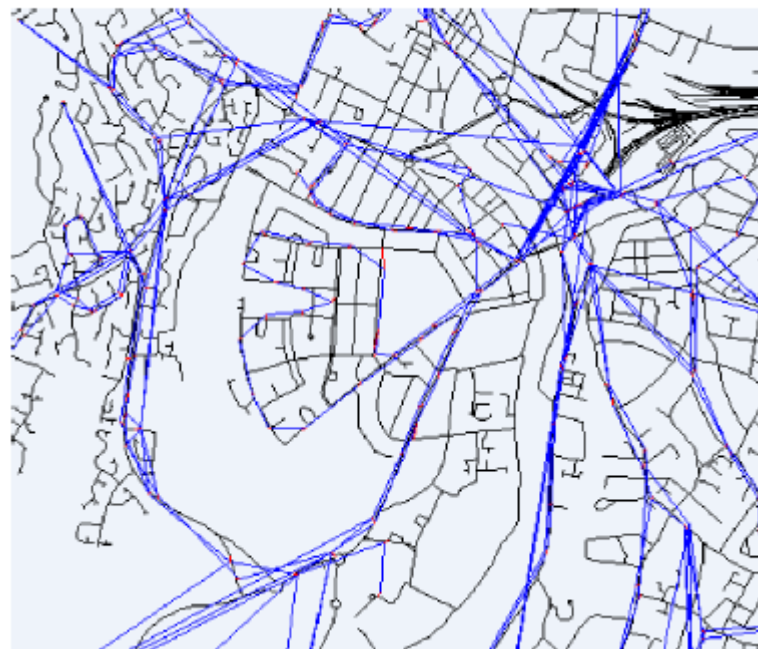
1. improvement of geographic accessibility across the wider area
2. investments required by the new route (capex)
3. costs of day-to-day route operation (opex)



Macro-Level Mobility Simulations

Based on:

- OpenStreetMap (OSM) datasets for information on roads and footpaths
- General Transit Feed Specification (GTFS) files for information on PT timetables
- programmatic **corrective links**
- a modified version of Dijkstra's algorithm for computing multi-modal accessibility





Macro-Level Mobility Simulations

Key features:

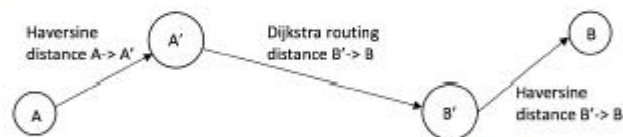
- enable the **spatial-temporal modelling** of the PT network
- use a reversible graph structure → inbound and outbound isochrones
- **lightweight design** → quantifying geographic accessibility



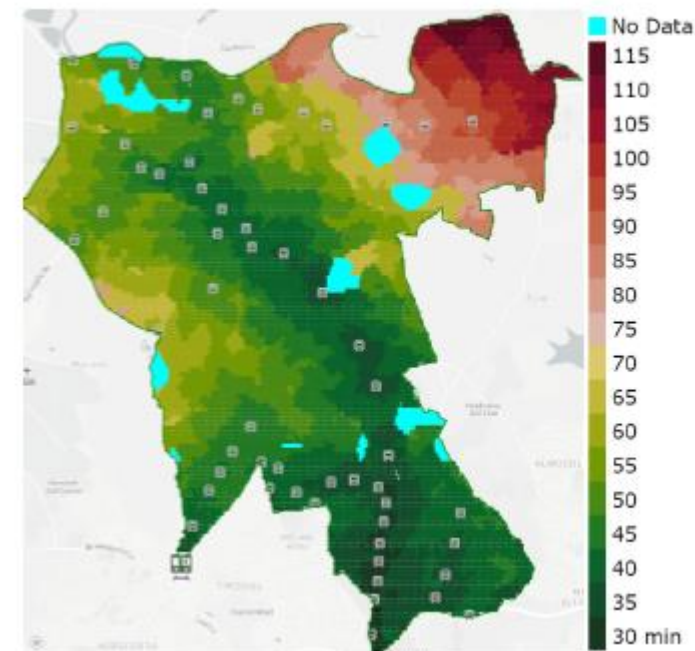
Modelling KPIs

1. geographic accessibility score

- define a **grid G** of equidistant points
- compute the distance from each grid point A to the desired destination B :



- average** results across all grid points



Modelling KPIs

1. geographic accessibility score

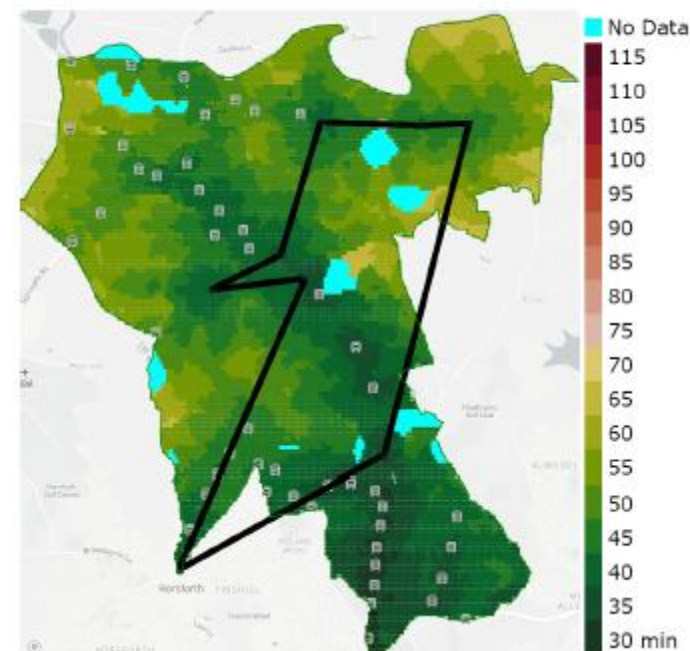
- define a **grid** G of equidistant points
- compute the distance from each grid point A to the desired destination B :



- average** results across all grid points

2. capex – use no. of CAVs as proxy

3. opex – use route length as proxy





Optimisation Strategy

Encoding:

- uni-dimensional array of size L = the total number of usable PT stops in the study area
- real values in $[0,1]$
- **clock-wise ordering** of selected stops within route based on **fixed start point**

Solver:

- **NSGA-II** – well-known multi-objective evolutionary algorithm
- standard genetic operators and parameterisation: **SBX** (0.9, 20) & **polynomial mutation** ($1/L$, 20)
- population/archive size = 200
- budget = 50,000 fitness evaluations
- random initialisation with **95% 0-bias**



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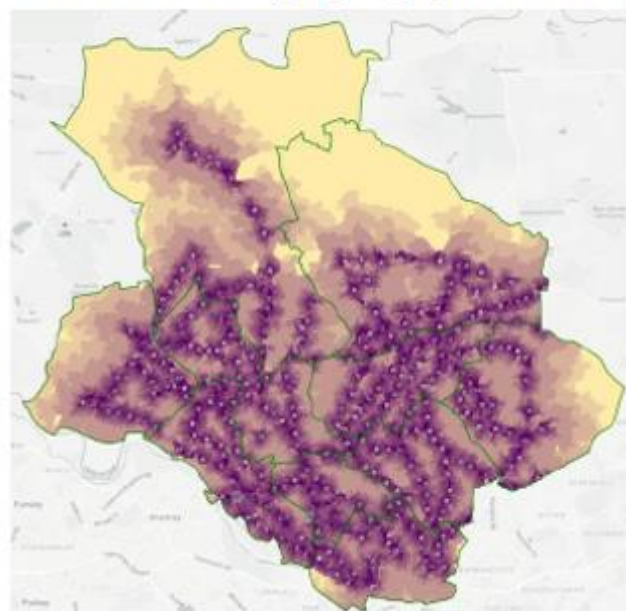
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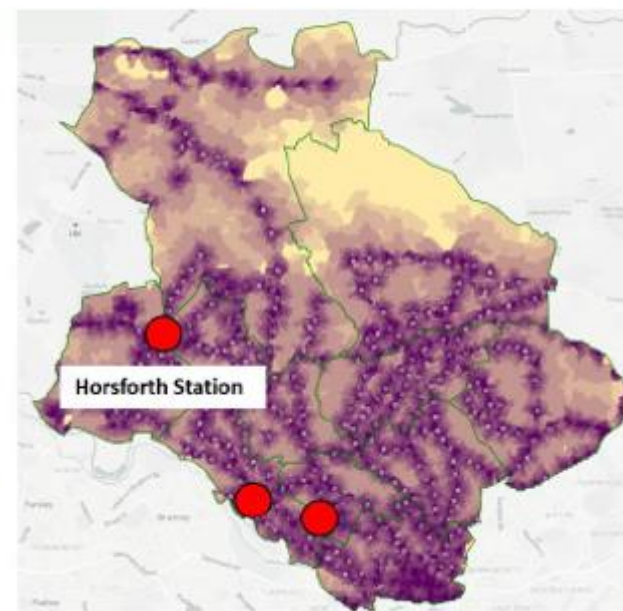
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Case study (big picture)



High-frequency PT stops in NW Leeds



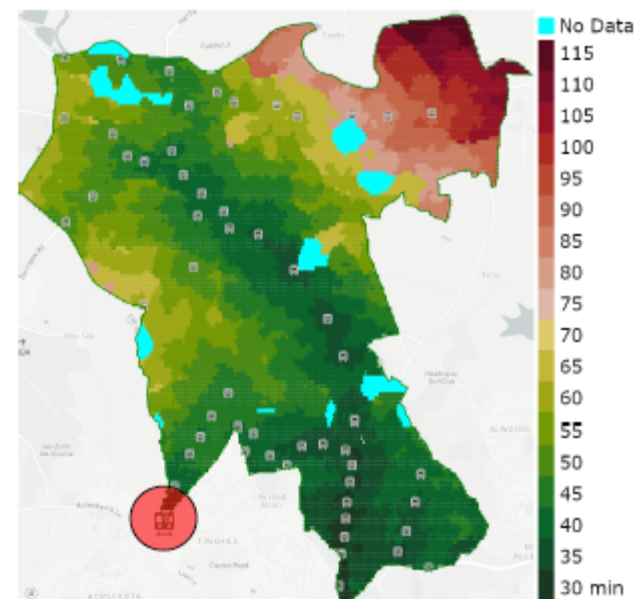
All PT stops in NW Leeds

Case study (focus)

Discover CAV-based routes that minimises commuting time to Leeds (Central) Station by 10 AM on a workday .

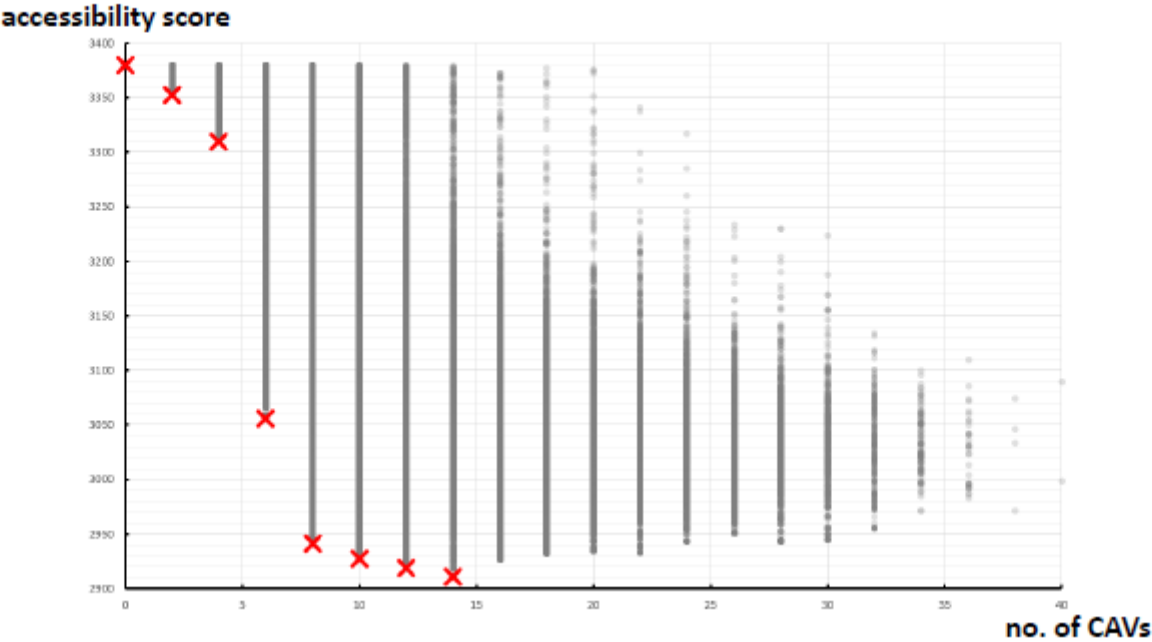
Constraints / assumptions:

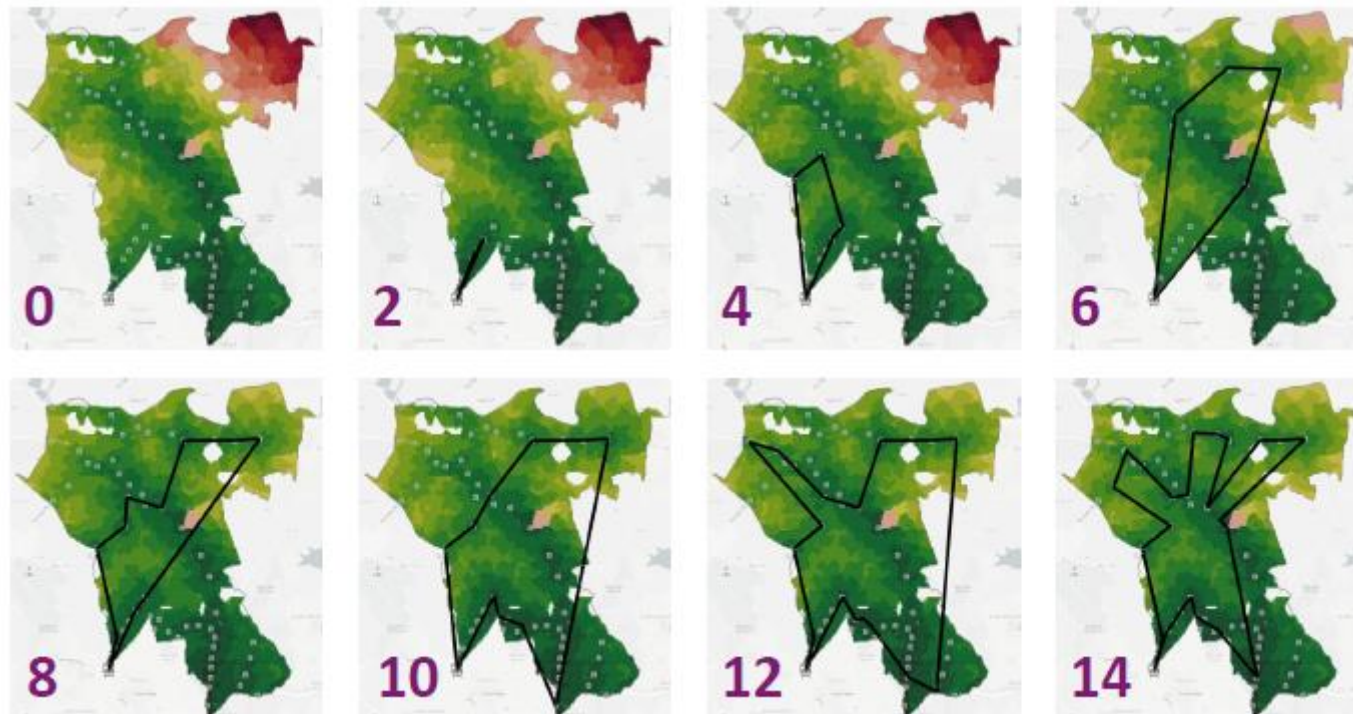
- **Horsforth station must be included**
- Bi-directional circular service
- 10 min frequency and 30s waiting time at each PT stop
- Average travel speeds (32km/h for CAVs and 5km/h for walking)

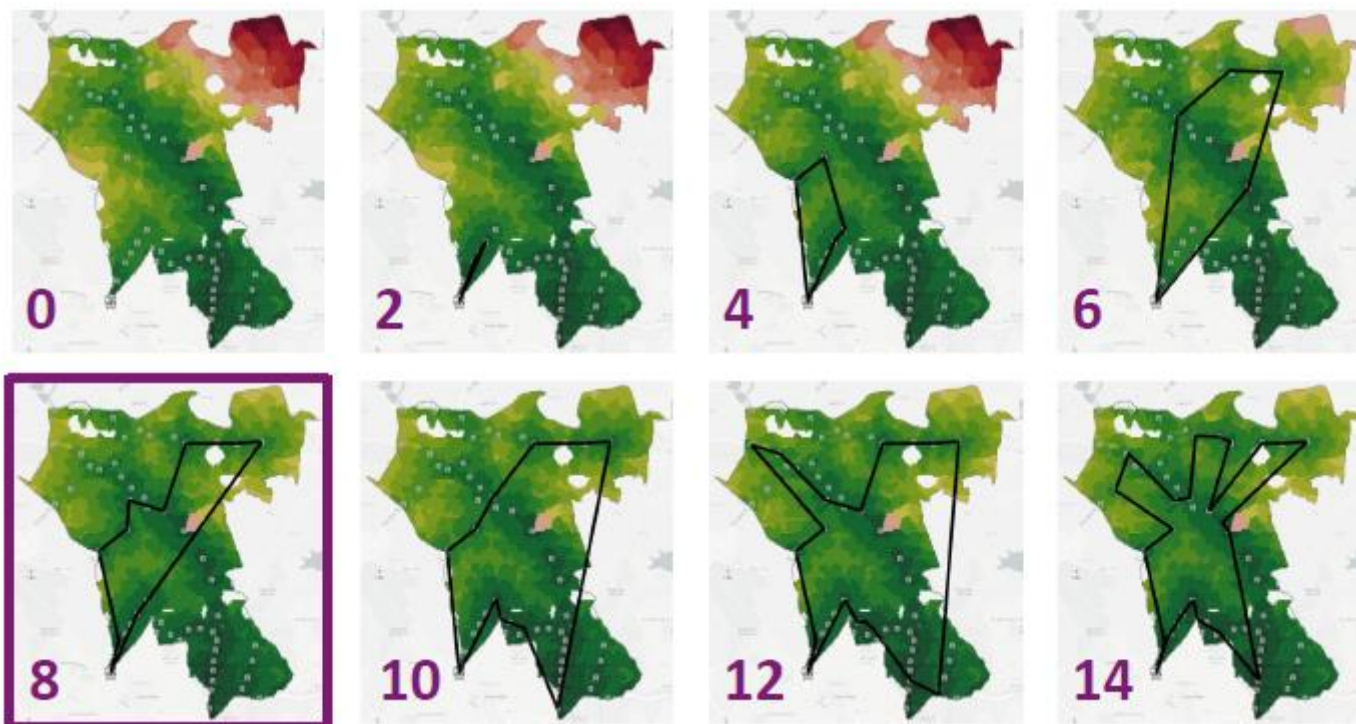


Baseline accessibility score: **3379s** = 56m 19s

Results: accessibility score vs no. of CAVs







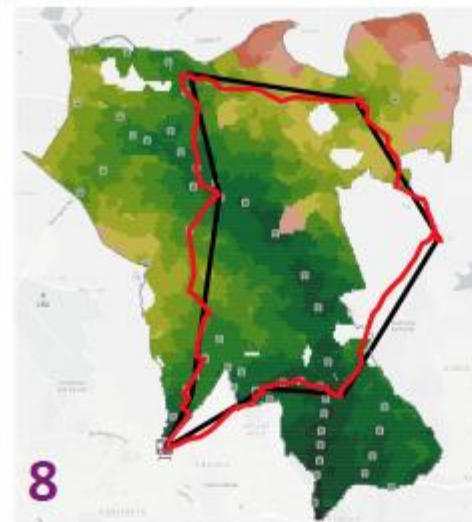
Results: validation

Proposed approach



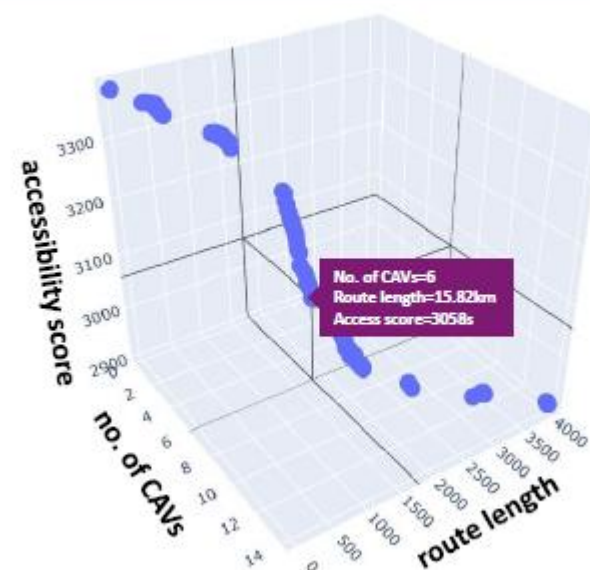
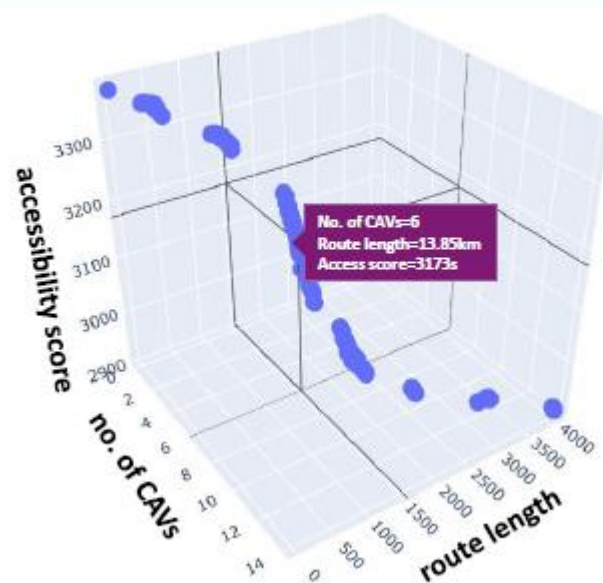
Accessibility score: 2941s (13% improvement)

Human planner (best of 3 attempts)



Accessibility score: 3195s (5.45% improvement)

Results: accessibility score vs no. of CAVs vs route length



Conclusions and Future Work

By coupling macro-mobility simulations with standard MOEAs, one can:

1. discover highly **insightful trade-offs** in PT route planning
2. produce **human-competitive PT route sketches**

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1. discover highly **insightful trade-offs** in PT route planning
2. produce **human-competitive PT route sketches**

Future work involves:

- Investigate **non-circular routes**
- Experiment with **different encoding / stop ordering strategies**
- **Improve simulation parameterisation/assumptions** based on micro-mobility simulation results (e.g. SUMO framework)



Thank You Very Much!