

Smart Mobility: Optimization and Behavioral Modeling

Moshe Ben-Akiva

ITS Lab

Smart Mobility: Introduction

- Mobile technology
- Real-time / on-demand
- Personalized
- Shared



Smart Mobility: Mobile Technology

Autonomous



App-based

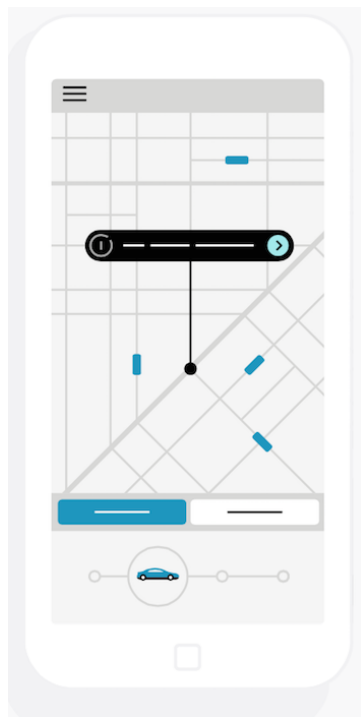
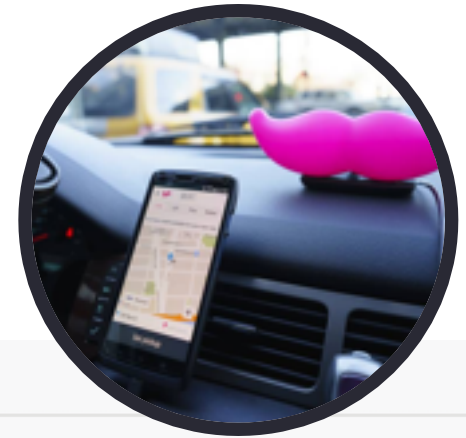


Connectivity



Smart Mobility: On-Demand

Uber, Lyft...

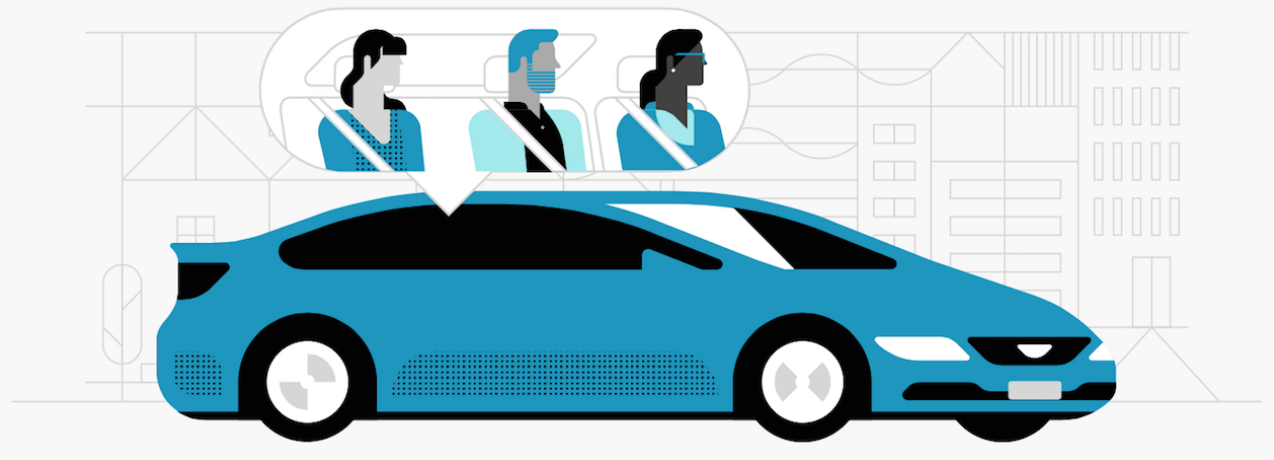


ECONOMY

PREMIUM

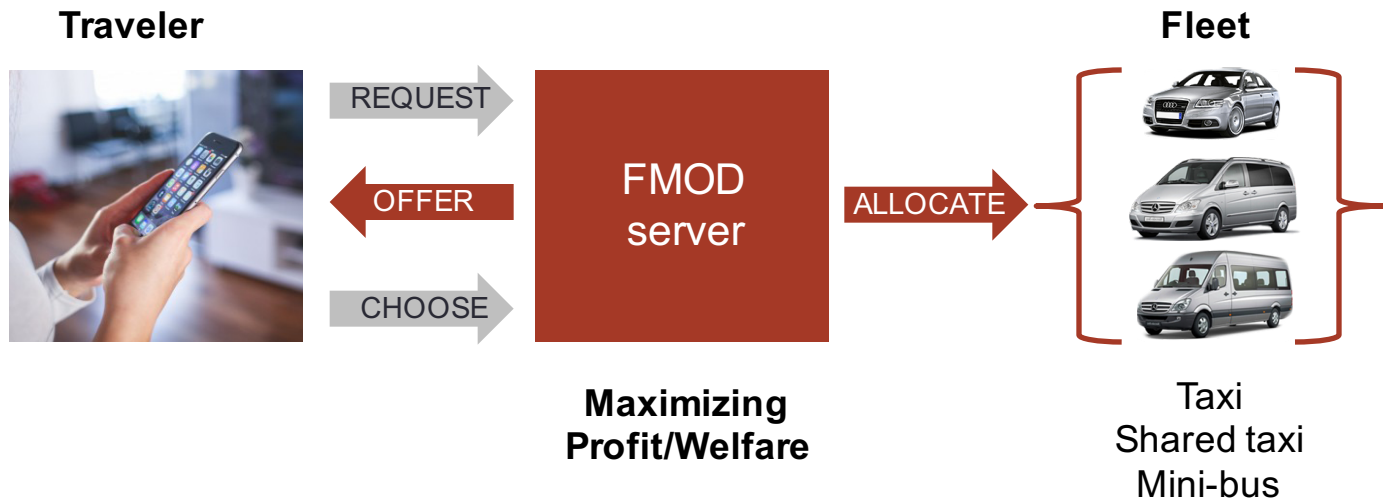
ACCESSIBILITY

CARPOOL



Smart Mobility: Personalized

Flexible Mobility On-Demand (FMOD)



Maximizing Profit/Welfare

Mobility as a Service (MaaS)



Smart Mobility: Shared

Car sharing, carpooling lanes, ride sharing, bike sharing....





“Hang on—I’ll Uber us a school bus.”

Research Agenda

Behavioral Data







**Behavioral
Models/Optimization**



Solutions

Designing Effective Smart Mobility Solutions

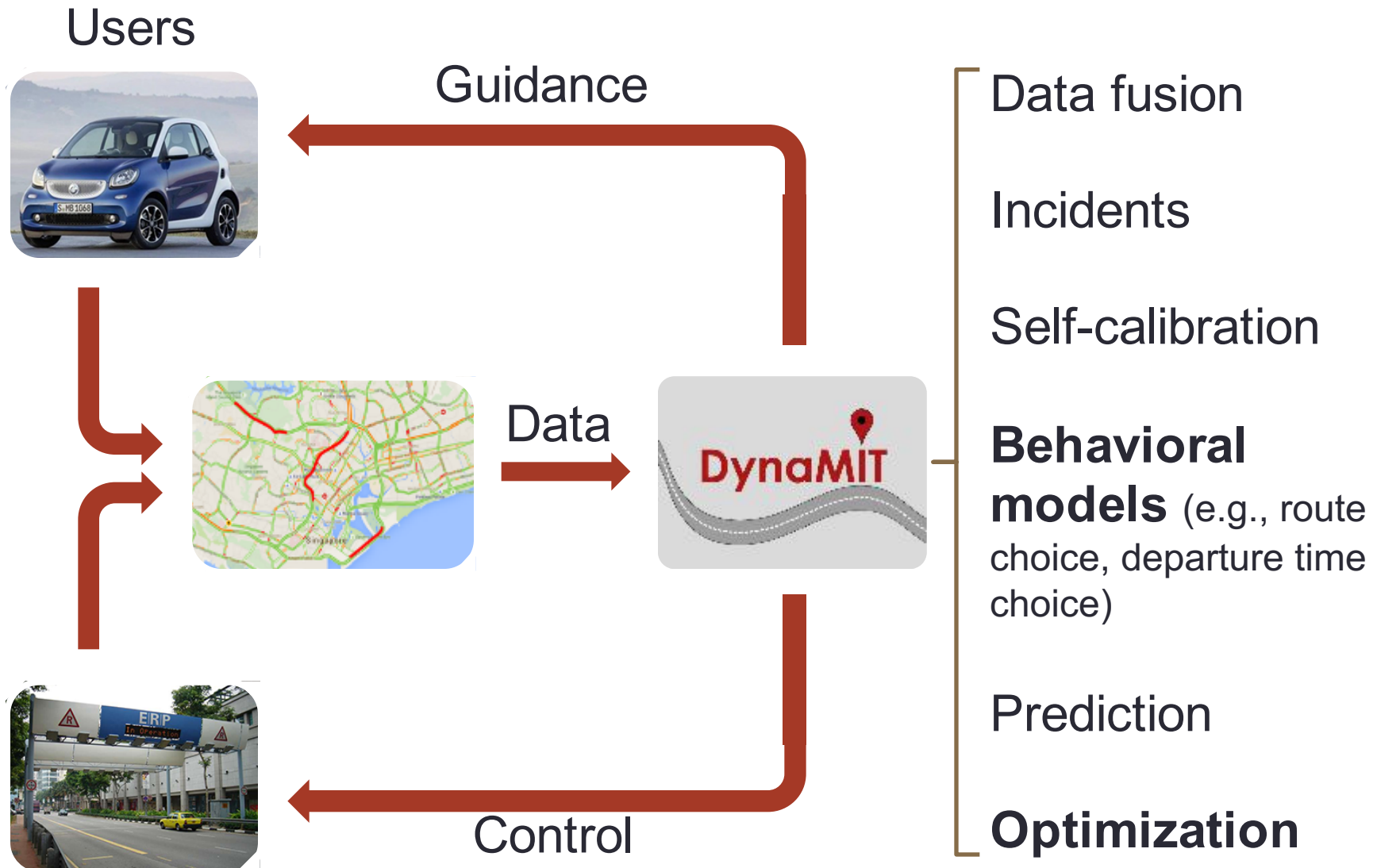
- **Efficiency**  **optimization**
- **Personalization**  **behavioral modeling**
- **Real-time**  **app-based platform (FMS)**
<http://its.mit.edu/future-mobility-sensing>
- **Testing**  **SimMobility**
<http://its.mit.edu/research/simmobility>

Research Projects: Solutions

- Real-time Toll Optimization based on Prediction
- Flexible Mobility on Demand (FMOD)
- Autonomous Mobility on Demand (AMOD)
- Mobility Electronic Market for Optimized Travel (MeMOT)

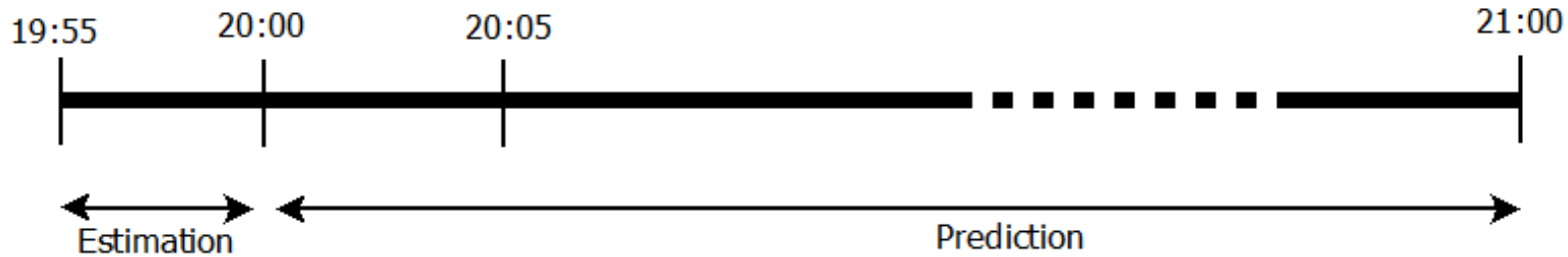
Real-time Toll Optimization based on Prediction

Real-time Toll Optimization based on Prediction



Rolling Horizon

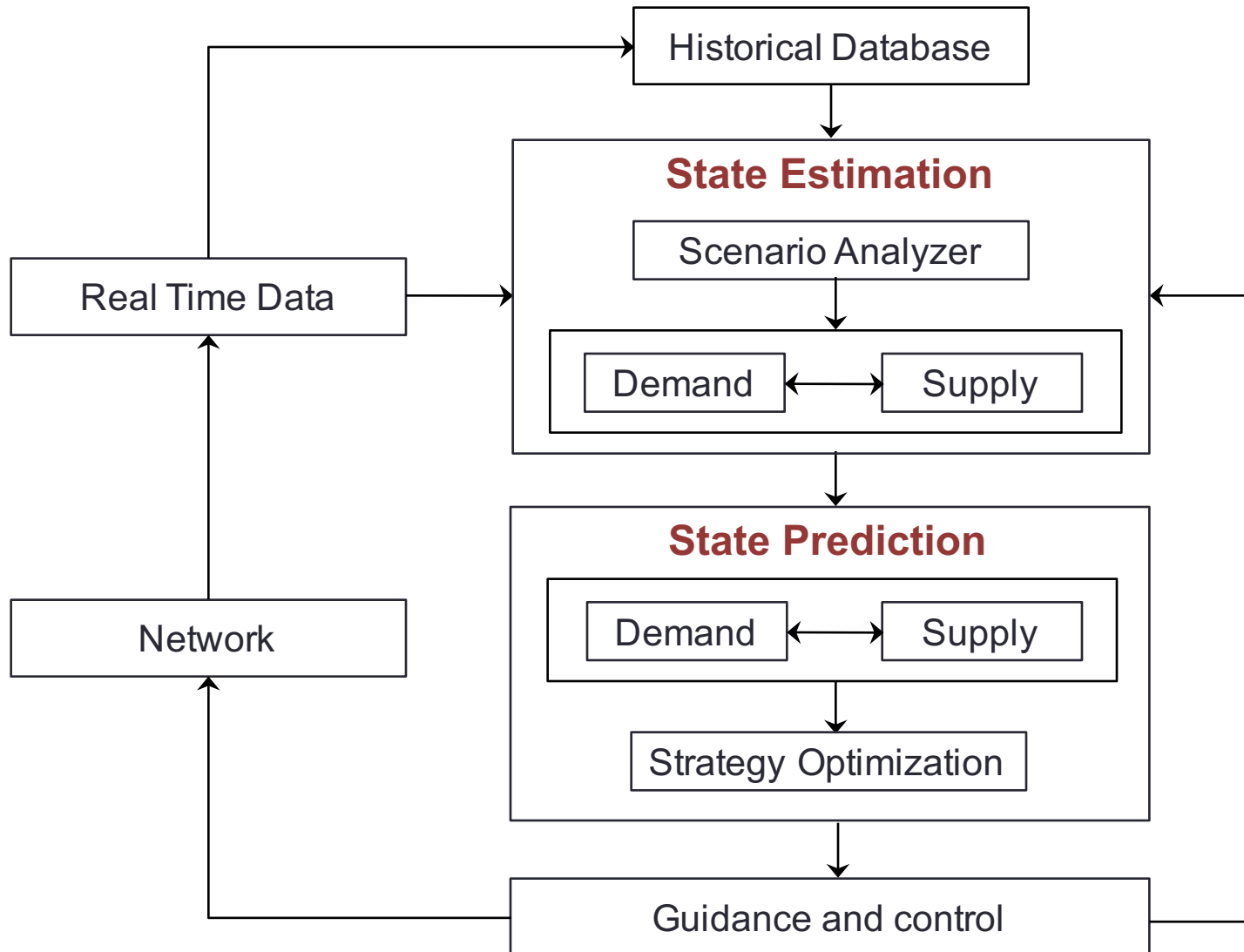
Time = 20:00. Execution Cycle 1 begins



Time = 20:05. Execution Cycle 2 begins



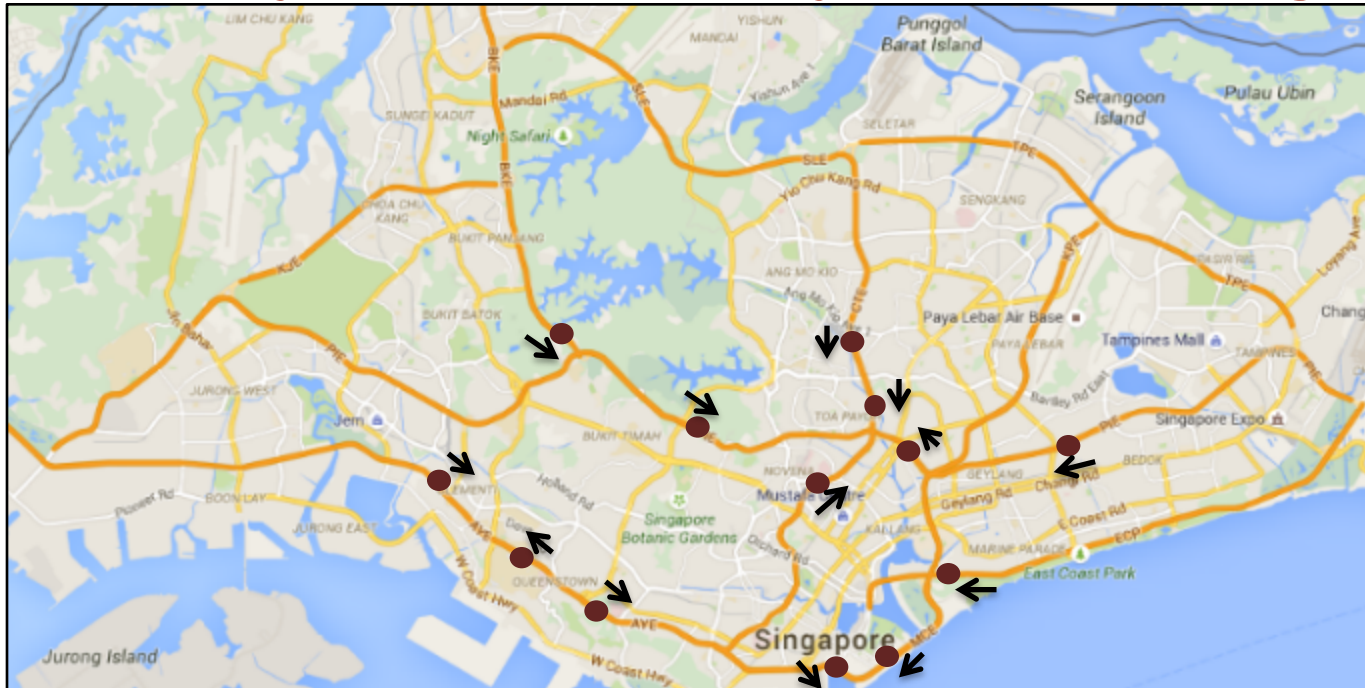
DynaMIT 2.0: System Architecture



Case studies

- Area-wide tolling in Singapore
- Managed lanes in Texas

Case Study: Area-wide dynamic tolling



- Minimize total travel time in the network (fixed total demand)
- Historical dataset on incidents/road works (Sept. 15th, 2011)
- Simulation period: 7:30 AM ~ 2:30 PM
- 13 toll gantries
 - Toll rates changing at 5 min interval

Three Scenarios

Base case

No guidance

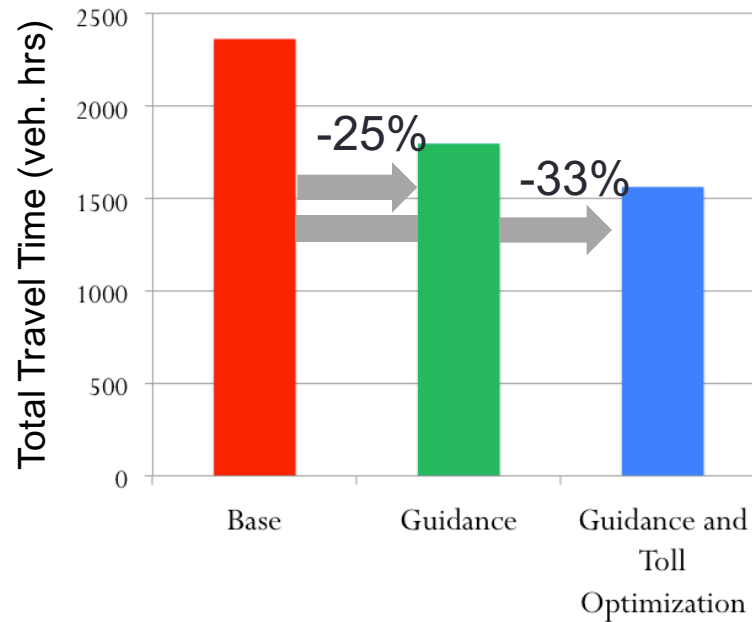
Guidance

Predictive guidance with DynaMIT

Guidance and
toll optimization

DynaMIT guidance and optimized tolls

Reduction in Network Delay



Scenario	Travel Time of affected* drivers (veh. hrs)	Total Travel Time (veh. hrs)
Base	2,184	87,645
Guidance	1,648 (-25%)	81,626 (-7%)
Guidance & toll optimization	1,473 (-33%)	79,141 (-10%)

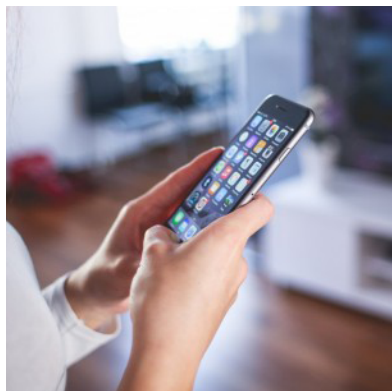
*Affected vehicles are defined as vehicles passing incident locations

Flexible Mobility on Demand (FMOD)

Flexible Mobility on Demand (FMOD)

FMOD provides a **personalized** and **optimized** menu of travel options in **real-time**.

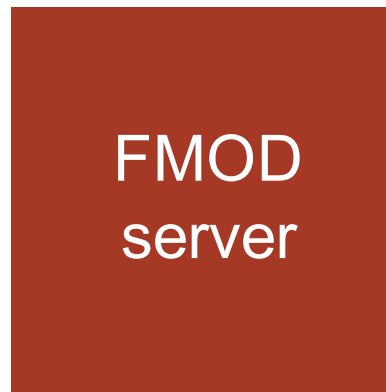
Traveler



REQUEST

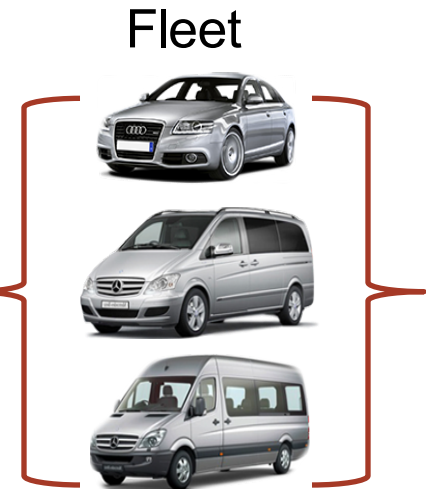
OFFER

CHOOSE



Maximizing
Profit/Welfare

ALLOCATE



Fleet

Taxi
Shared taxi
Mini-bus

Dynamic allocation of vehicles to services

FMOD Services

Flexibility to choose from different levels of services

- **Taxi:** door-to-door, private



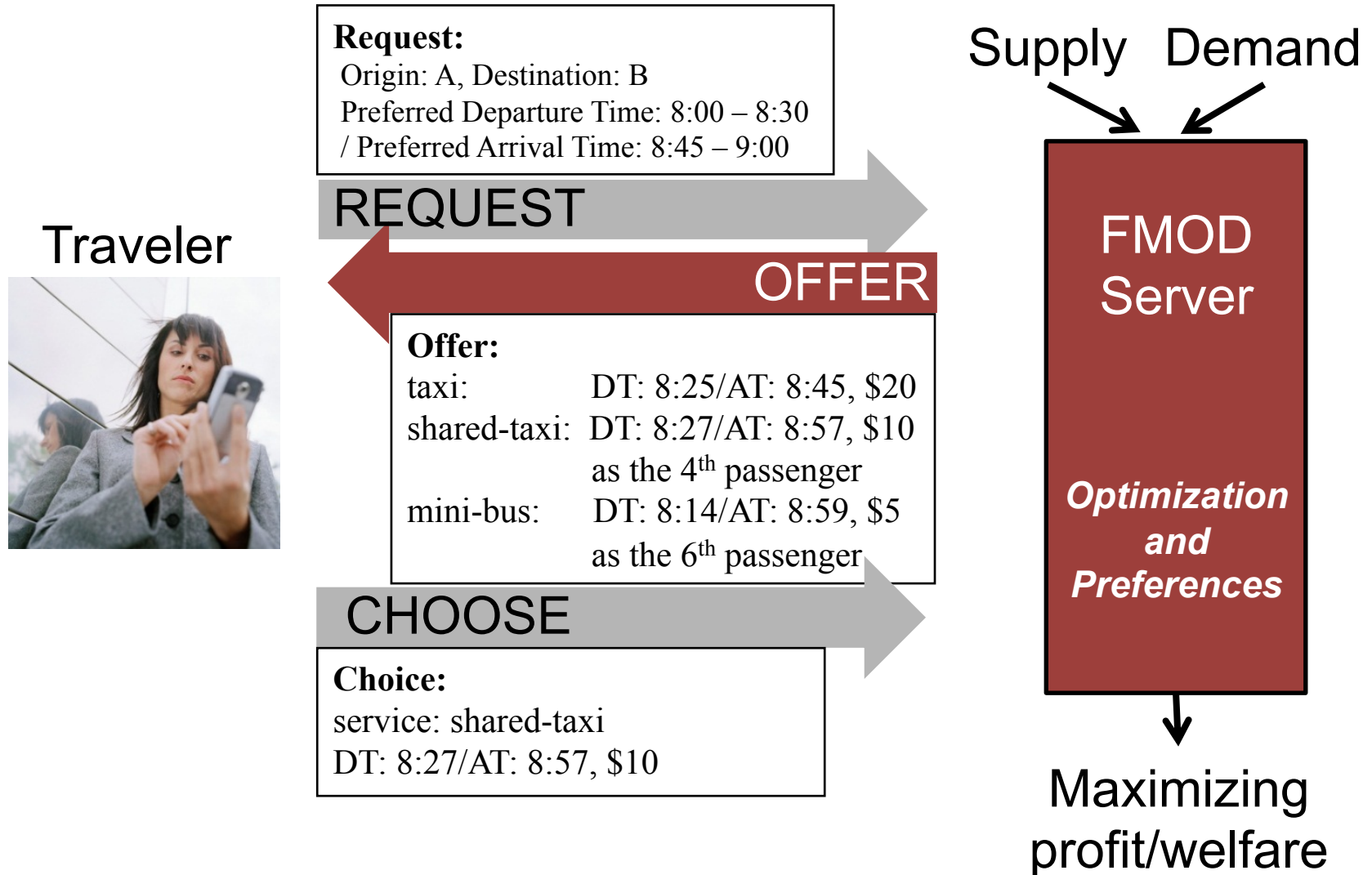
- **Shared-taxi:** door-to-door, shared



- **Mini-bus:** fixed stops, shared



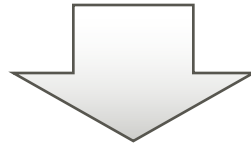
FMOD User Experience



Menu optimization

Phase1. Feasible product set generation

- Existing commitments
- Capacity constraints
- Scheduling constraints



Phase 2. Assortment optimization

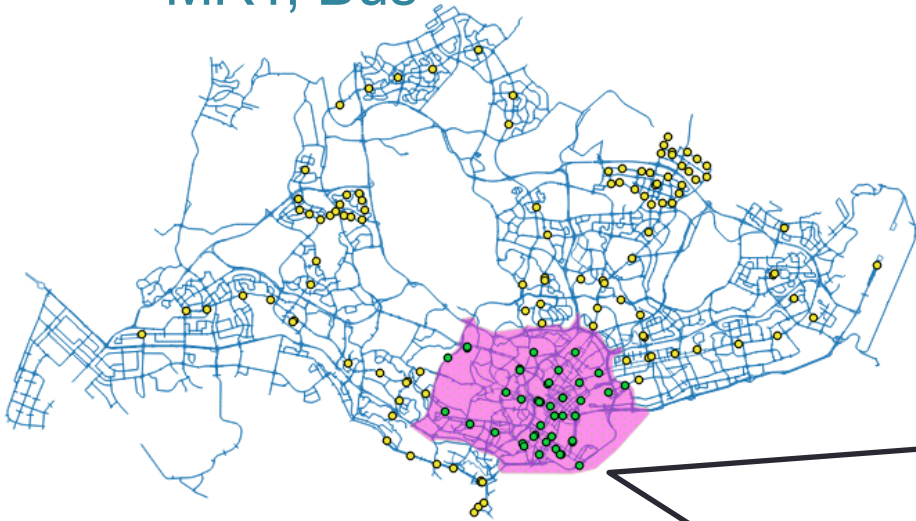
Menu offered to the traveler from the feasible set

- Maximize profit/welfare based on a **behavioral model** (mode choice)

Simulation Experiments in Singapore

1. Base Case

Taxi, Private vehicle,
MRT, Bus



2. Scenario with FMOD

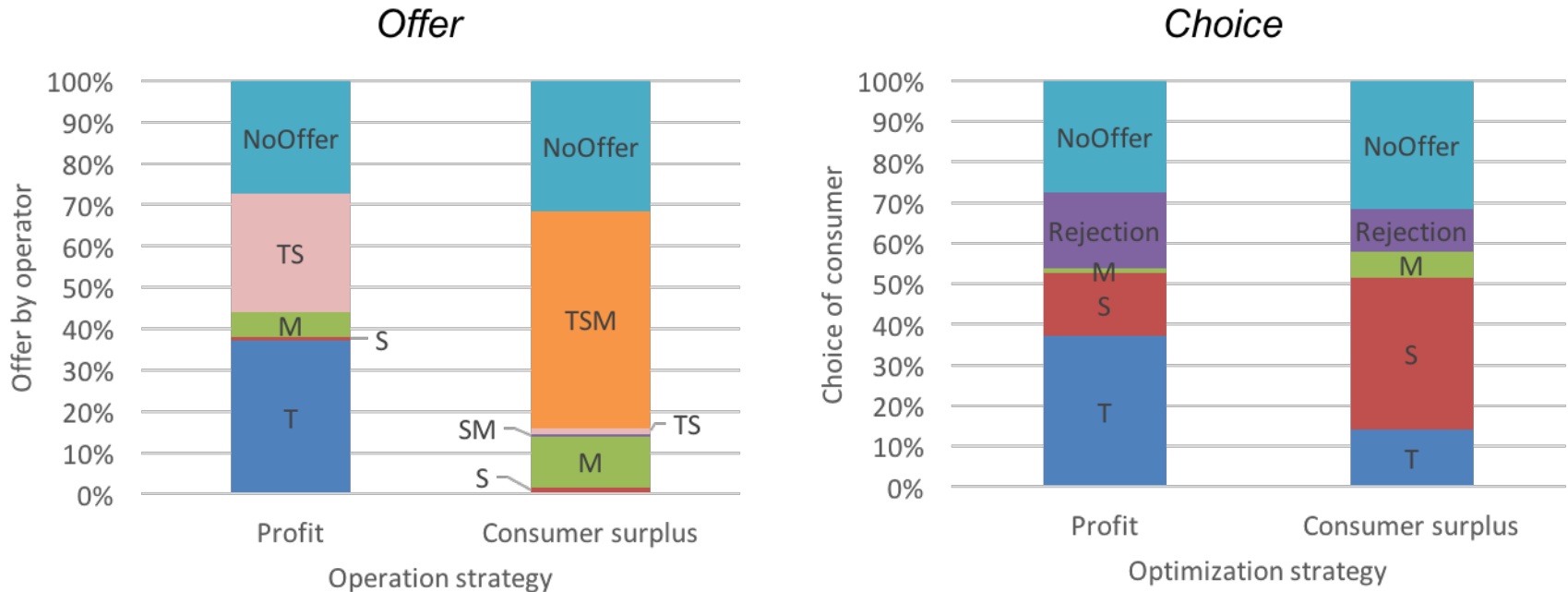
Taxi, Private vehicle,
MRT, Bus, **FMOD**

Extended CBD area

- Network configuration:
 - 2706 links - 1294 intersections
 - More than 2000 loop sensors
 - 46 MRT stations
- Simulation setting
 - 6:00 – 7:00 AM
 - Calibrated demand (08/2013)
 - 10% of all road users have access to FMOD
 - 500 FMOD vehicles

Results: Offer and Choice

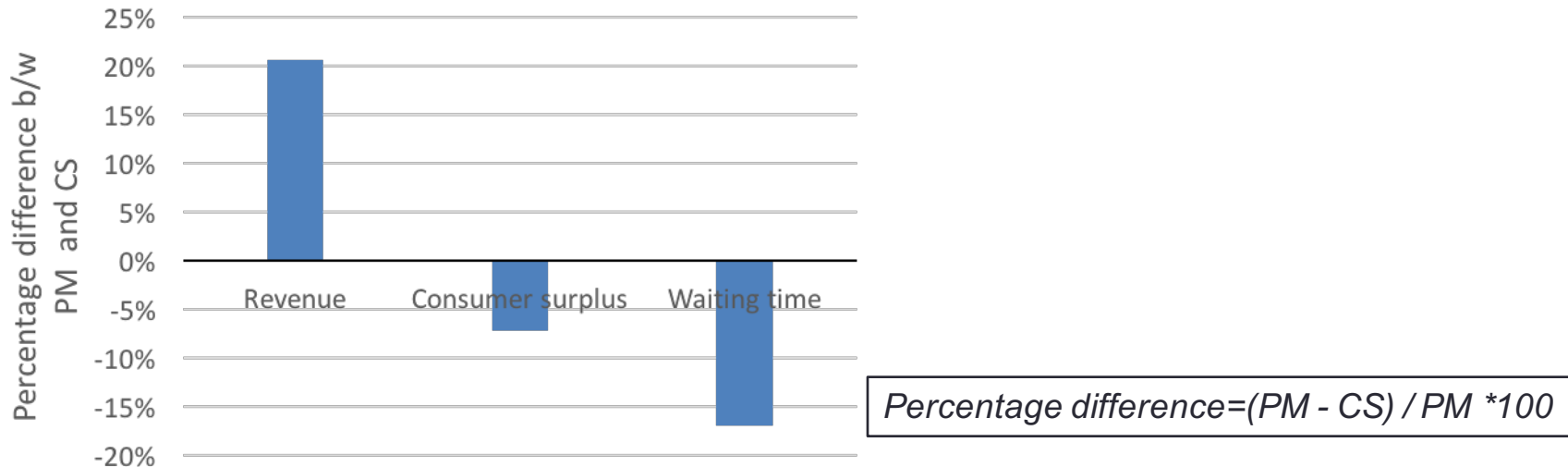
T: taxi, S: shared-taxi, M: minibus



- Large share of taxis with 'Profit maximization'
- Large share of shared-taxi with 'Consumer surplus'
- Lower reject rate with 'Consumer surplus'

Results: Operator and User Benefit

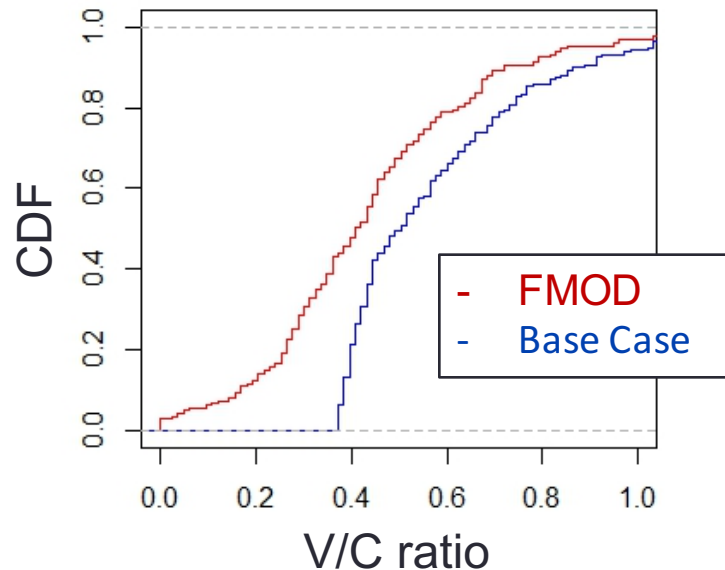
Comparison of different strategies (PM and CS)



- ‘Profit Maximization’ (PM)
 - More revenue for the operator
 - Less waiting time for the user
- ‘Consumer Surplus Maximization’ (CS)
 - More consumer surplus

Results: Network Performance

Comparison of FMOD (Max. 'Consumer surplus') and Base Case with same demand

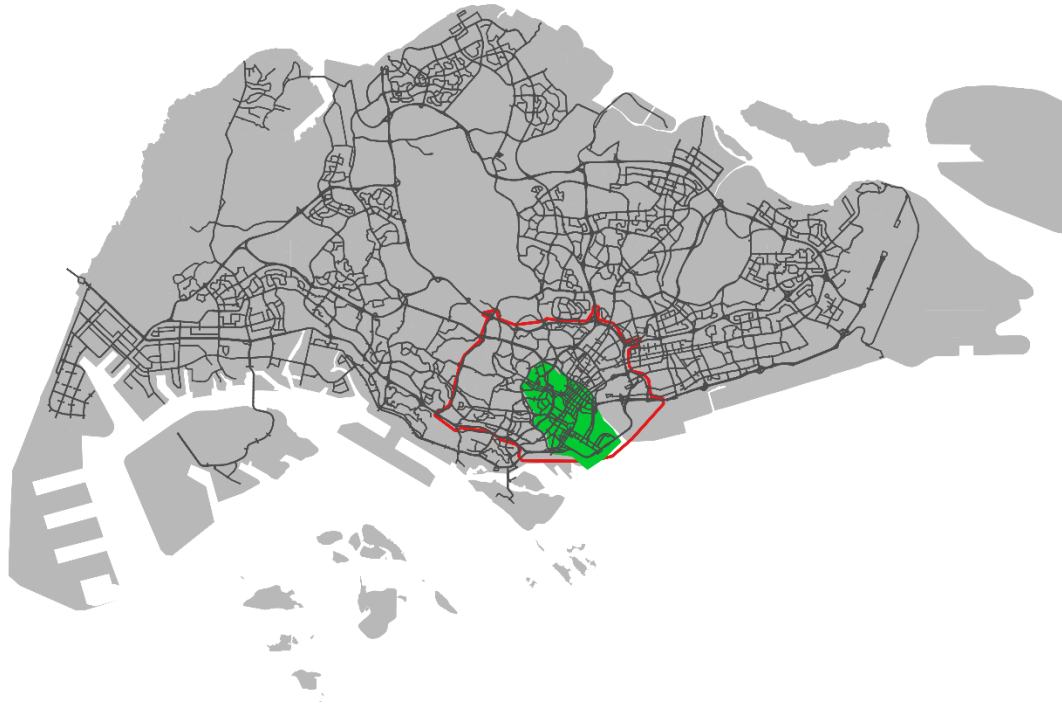


- Significantly lower V/C ratio in FMOD w/o increasing travel-time
 - 10~20% decrease in average V/C ratio
 - Similar travel-time (avg. difference < 10sec)

Autonomous Mobility on Demand (AMOD)

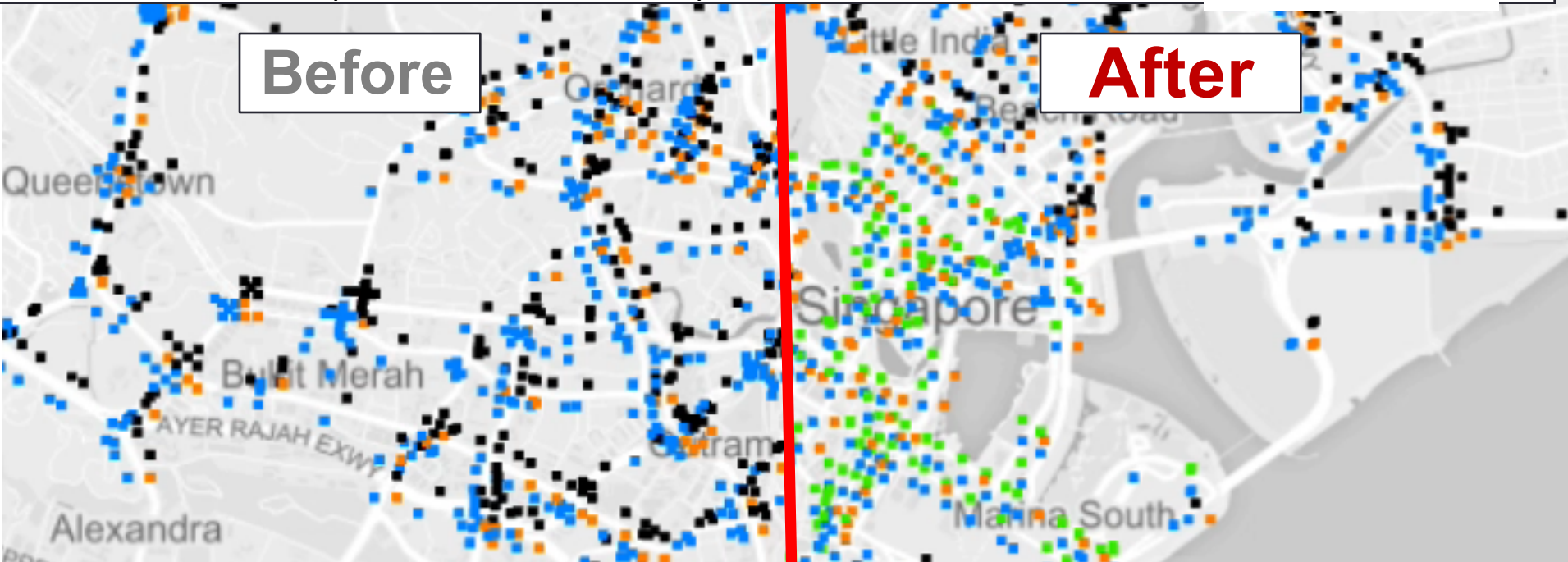
Autonomous Mobility on Demand (AMOD)

- Bus
- MRT
- Taxi
- Private vehicles

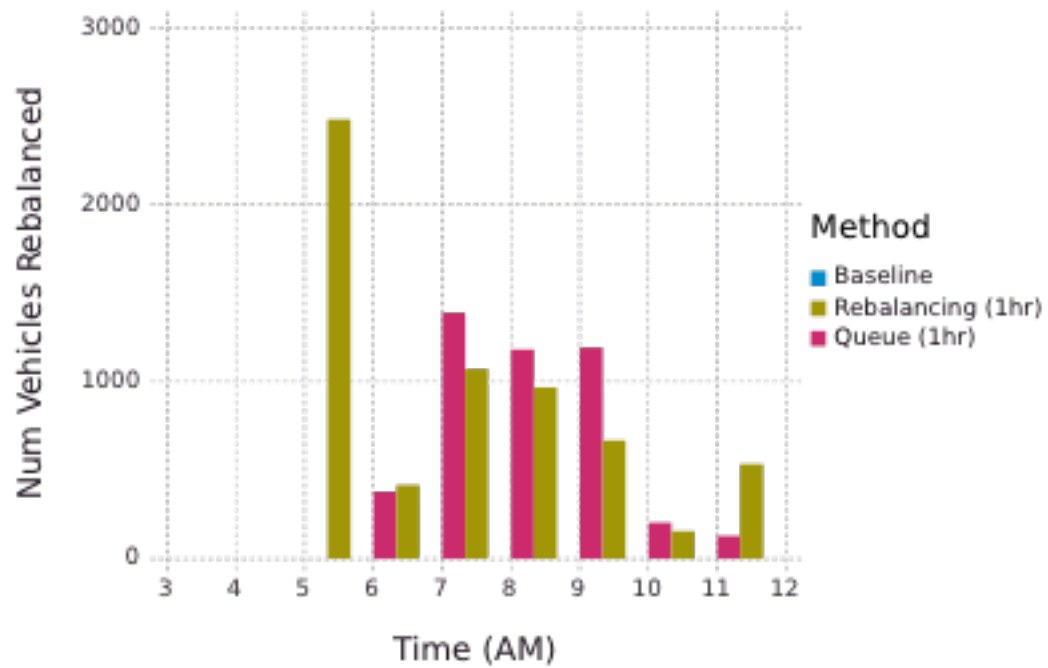
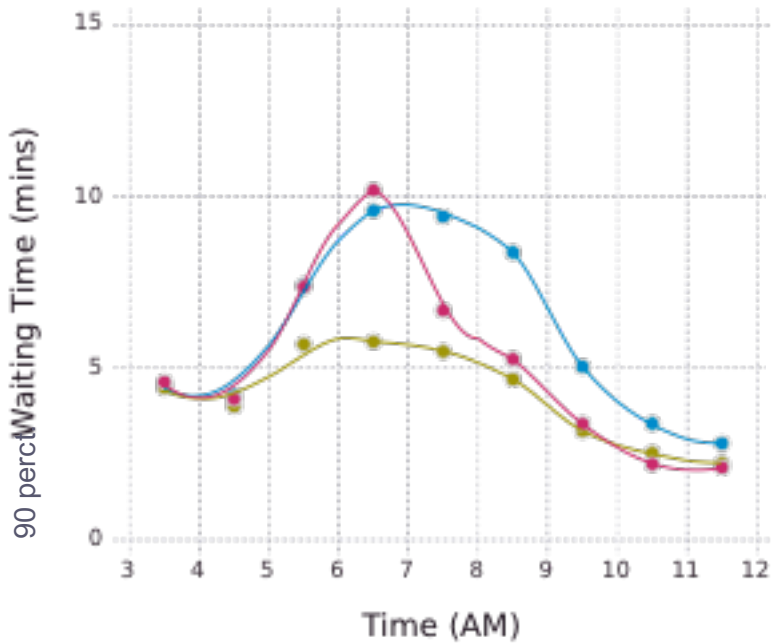


- Bus
- MRT
- Taxi
- ~~Private Vehicles~~
- **Autonomous MOD**

Results: User Choices



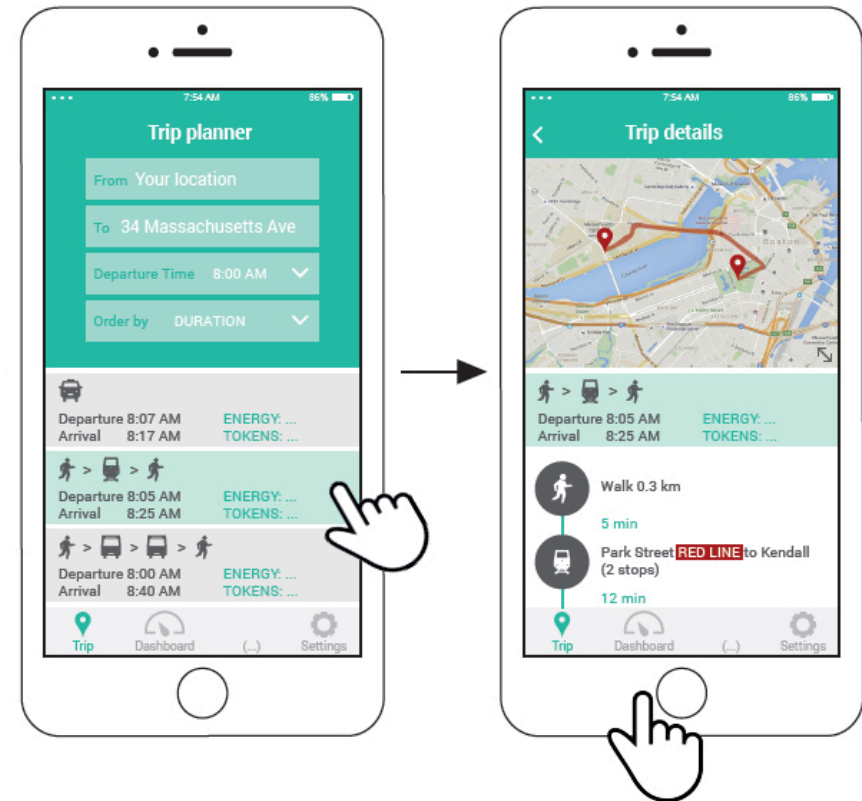
Results: Fleet Performance



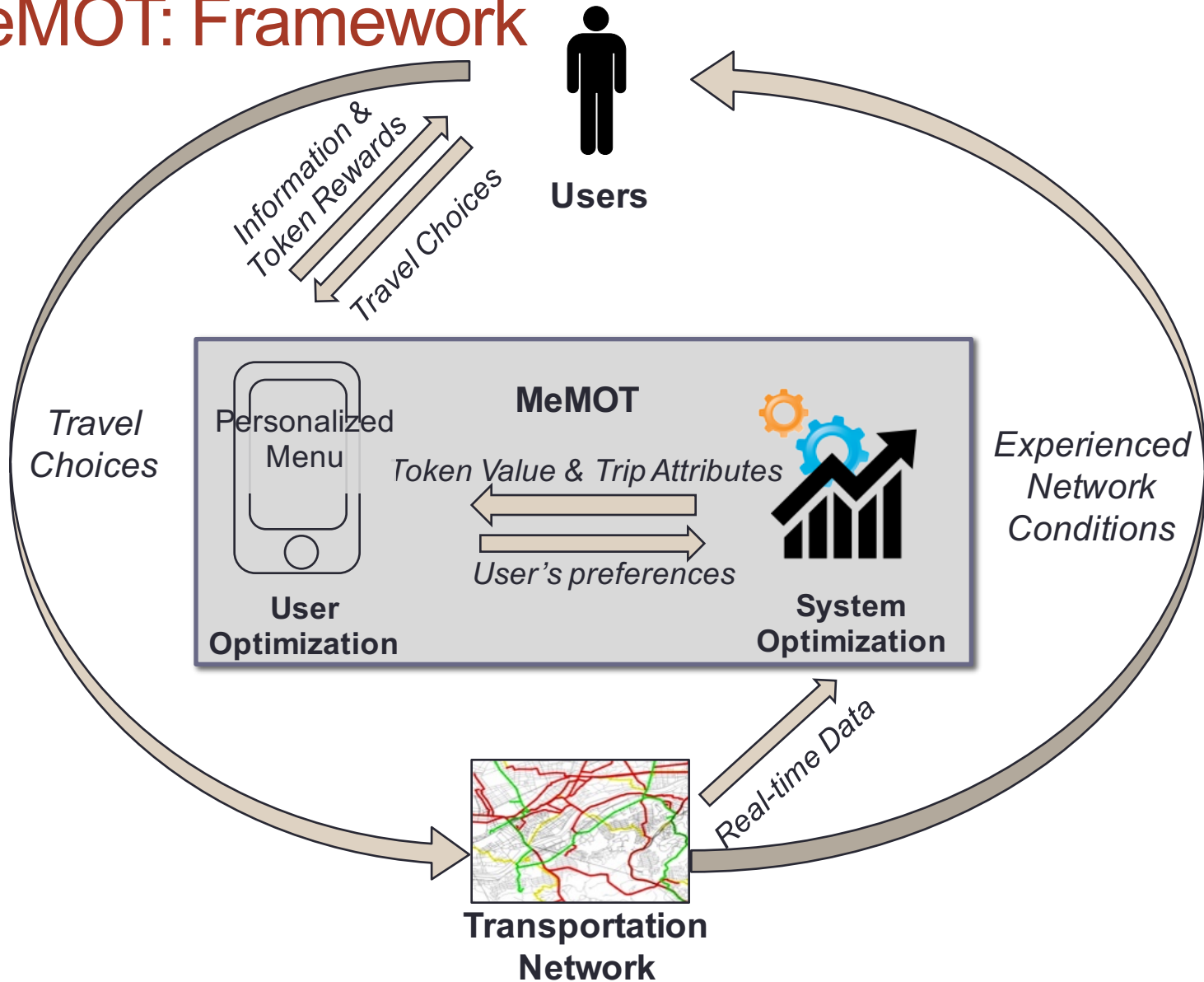
Mobility Electronic Market for Optimized Travel (MEMOT)

MeMOT: Concept

- **Optimized and personalized menu** with information and incentives in a trip planner app
- Incentives based on real-time **system optimization** predicting network conditions and energy savings



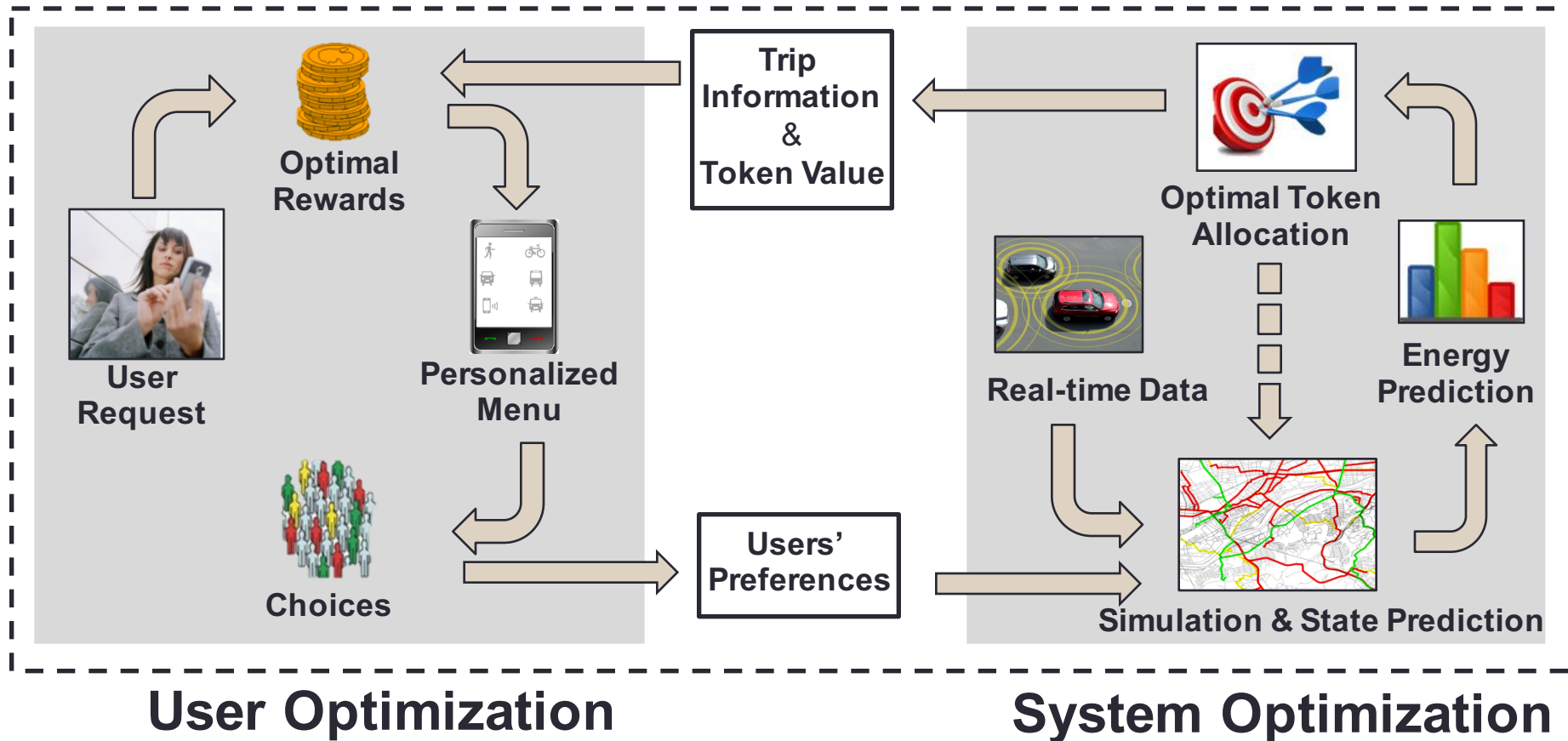
MeMOT: Framework



MeMOT: 2-Level Optimization

1. A simulation-based **system optimization** framework that predicts traffic, energy consumption and energy efficiency in real-time.
2. A **personalized menu optimization** with information and incentives integrated into an app-based travel diary

MeMOT: 2-Level Optimization Framework



Smart Mobility: Optimization and Behavioral Modeling

Behavioral Data



**Behavioral
Models/Optimization**



Solutions

References (1)

- Atasoy, B., Ikeda, T. and Ben-Akiva, M. (2015), "Optimizing a Flexible Mobility on Demand System", *Transportation Research Record (TRR)* , Vol. 2536, pp. 76-85.
- Atasoy, B., Ikeda, T., Song, X. and Ben-Akiva, M. (2015), "The Concept and Impact Analysis of a Flexible Mobility on Demand System", *Transportation Research Part C: Emerging Technologies*, Vol. 56, pp. 373-392.
- Ben-Akiva, M., McFadden, D., and Train, K. (2015), Foundations of stated preference elicitation, consumer choice behavior and choice-based conjoint analysis.

References (2)

- Kamargianni, M., Matyas, M., Li, W., and Schafer, A. (2015). Feasibility Study for “Mobility as a Service” concept for London. Report prepared for the UK Department for Transport. Available at: <https://www.bartlett.ucl.ac.uk/energy/docs/fs-maas-compress-final>
- Lu, L., Yan, X., Antoniou, C. and Ben-Akiva, M. (2015), “W-SPSA: An Enhanced SPSA Algorithm for the Calibration of Dynamic Traffic Assignment Models”, Transportation Research Part C, Vol. 51, pp. 149-166
- Lu, Y., Pereira, F. C., Seshadi R., O'Sullivan A., Antoniou, C., and Ben-Akiva, M. (2015), “DynaMIT2.0: Architecture Design and Preliminary Results on Real-time Data Fusion for Traffic Prediction and Crisis Management”, IEEE 18th International Conference on Intelligent Transportation Systems
- Pereira, F. C., Rodrigues, F., and Ben-Akiva, M. (2013), “Text analysis in incident duration prediction”, Transportation Research Part C: Emerging Technologies, Vol. 37, pp. 177–192

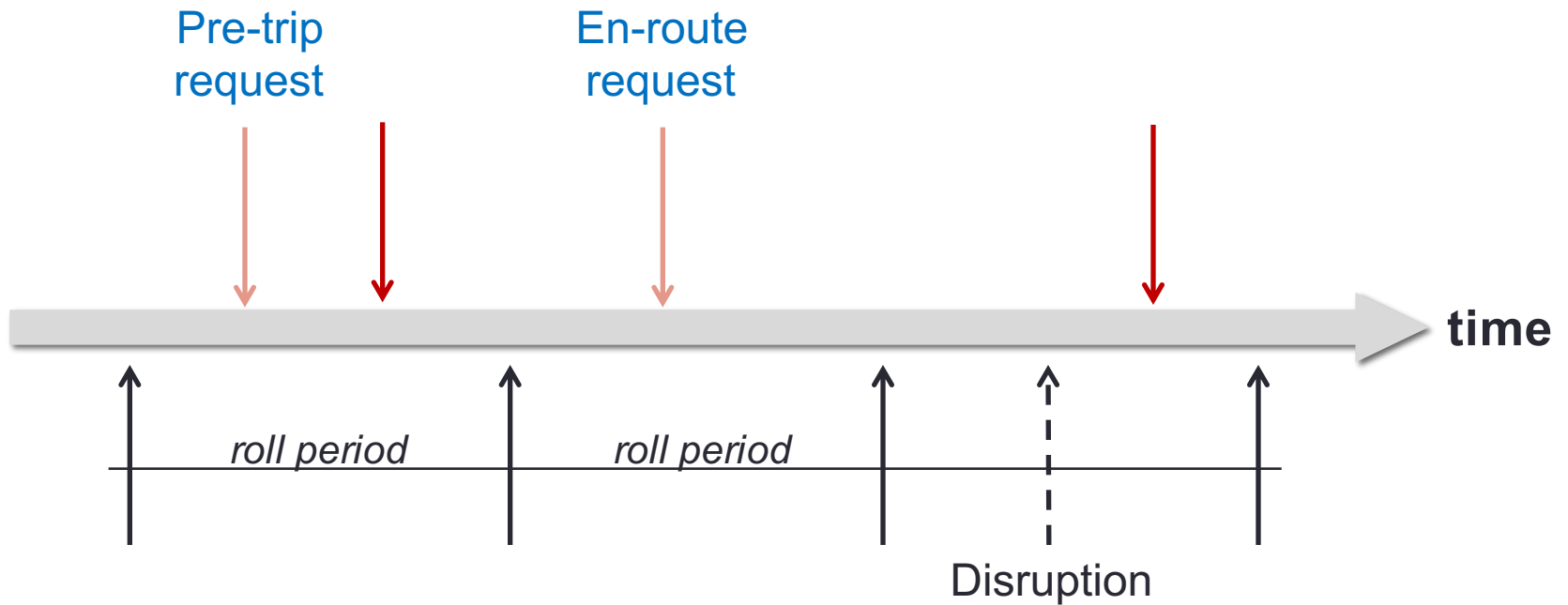
APPENDIX

MEMOT

MeMOT: 2-Level Optimization

User Optimization

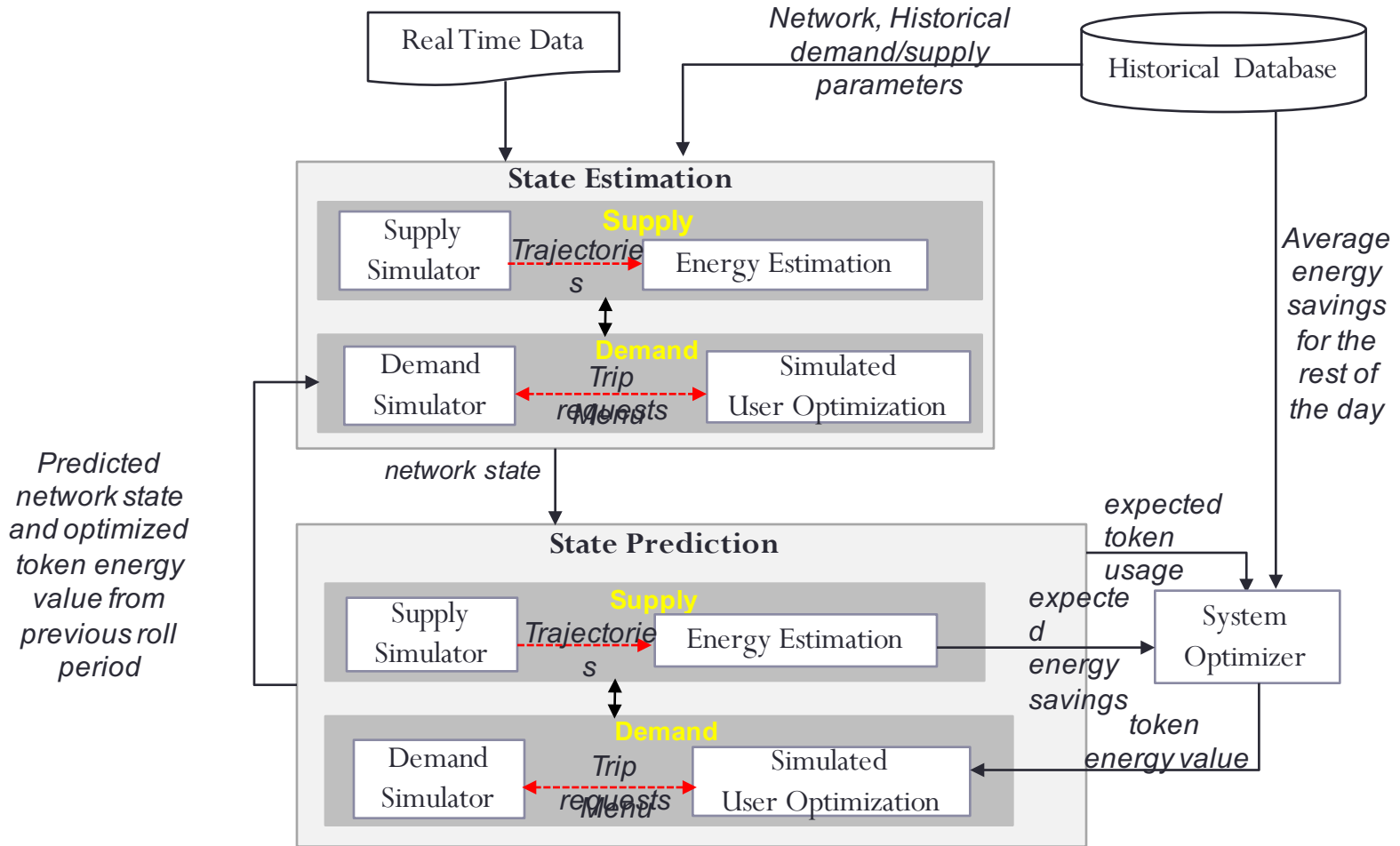
(user 1, user 2, ...)



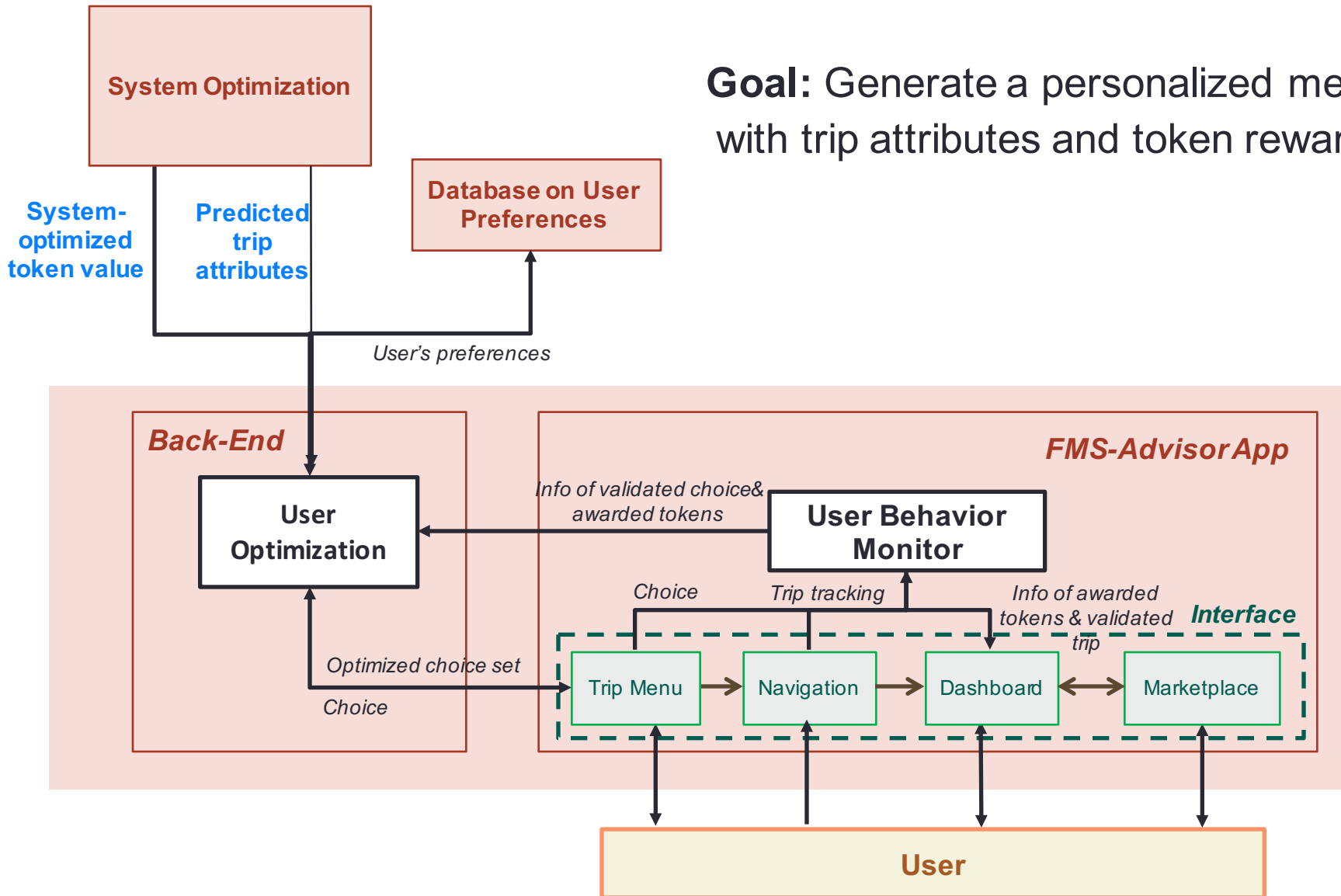
System Optimization

System Optimization

Goal: Generate reference token value and trip attributes for system-wide optimized scenario

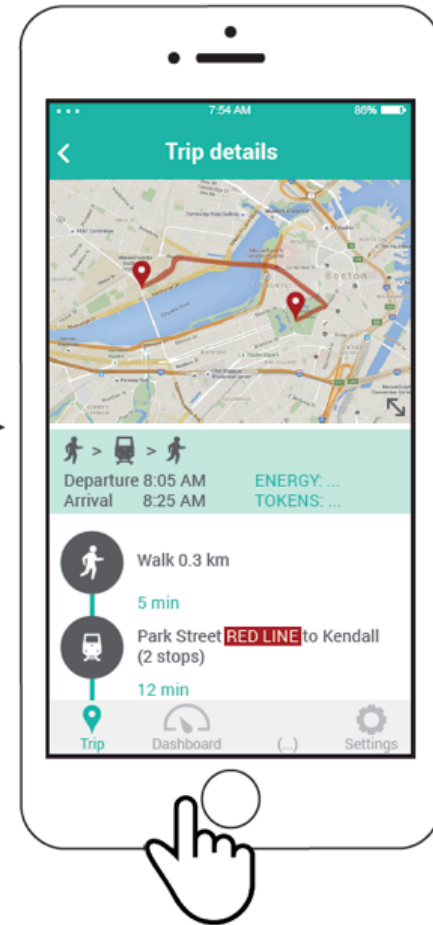
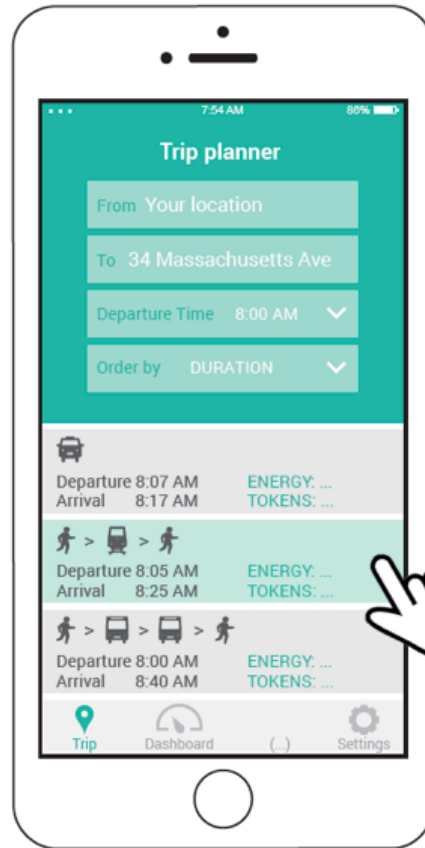
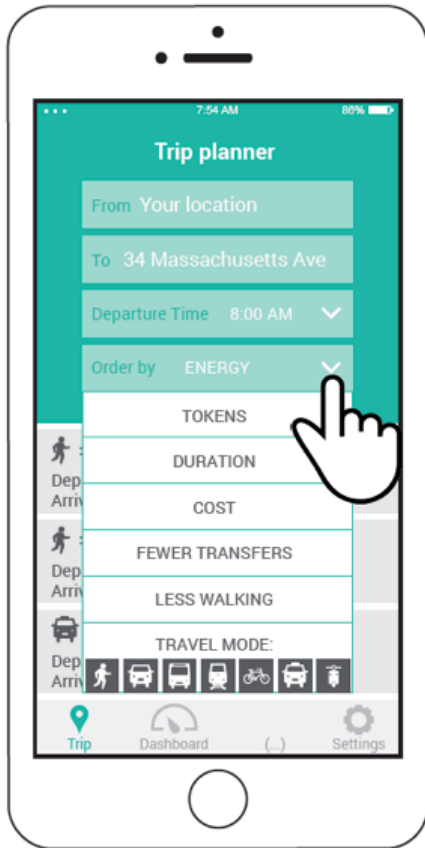


User Optimization



Goal: Generate a personalized menu with trip attributes and token rewards

Trip Menu



Click on the Dashboard icon to change page and move to the user token wallet

FMS Platform

