

MIP-Based Optimization of Transfer Stations in Multi-Modal Transport Networks (presentation of results)

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Työn saa tallentaa ja julkistaa Aalto-yliopiston avoimilla verkkosivuilla. Muilta osin kaikki oikeudet pidätetään.





Public Transport Network

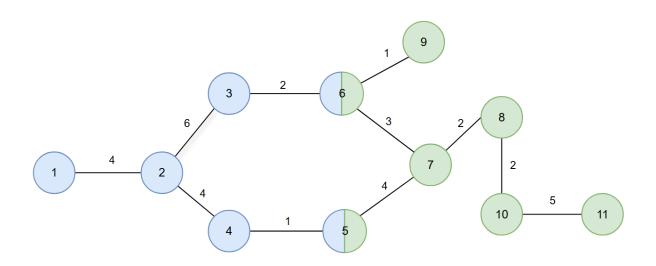
- Public transport networks (PTNs) are graphs where the nodes represent traffic junctions, and the edges represent routes between the junctions.
- Most often PTNs are weighted graphs, where the weights may represent many things (operation cost, travel time, etc.)
- PTNs are accompanied by OD-matrices, which contain information about the number of passengers wanting to travel from one node to another. This information can be considered the demand on the PTN.





Multi-Modal Transport Networks

- PTNs that contain multiple modes of transport (walking, bicycle, bus, tram, etc.)
- Possible to transfer between modes of transport.

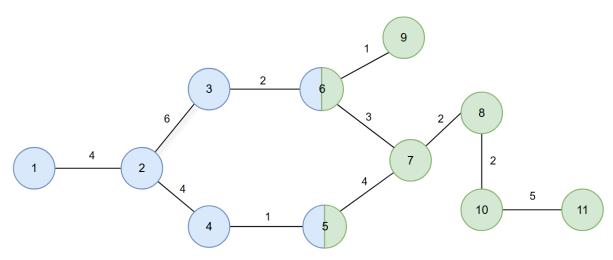






The Problem

- Given multiple PTNs for different modes of transport and a maximum number of transfer stations B, what is the optimal set of transfer stations that minimizes the travel time of all passengers?
 - o If B=1, do we select node 5 or node 6 as the transfer station?

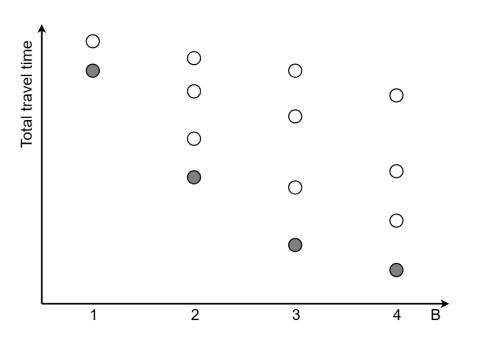






Main Objectives

- Formulate the problem as a mixed-integer programming problem.
- Implement the model and compute Pareto front.







Scope

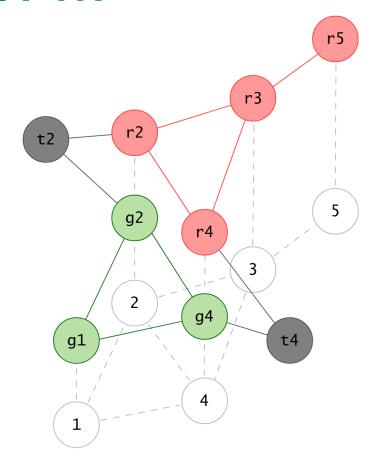
- Each edge has a set travel time for each modality.
- The underlying OD-matrix is known.
- Transfers can only occur within shared stops.
- Rational of transfers is not considered.





Structure of Multi-Modal PTN

- Multi-Modal PTN is created from mode specific PTNs.
- Underlying PTN represented in gray.
- Transfer nodes and edges added between nodes that share an underlying node.
- Appropriate weight of transfer edges (penalty) up to interpretation.

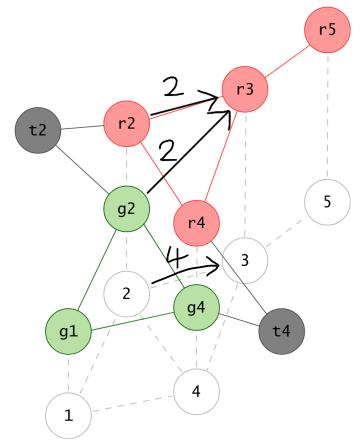






Mapping Demand to the Multi-Modal PTN

- We only know the demand of the underlying PTN.
- We need to map the demand onto the multi-modal PTN.
- We use a heuristic approach: Demand is split evenly among node pairs of the multi-modal PTN that correspond to the given node pair of the underlying.
 - Creates O x D new OD-pairs for every original OD-pair.
 - Example: Demand of 4 on the underlying PTN from 2 to 3 is split even into demand of 2 on the multi-modal PTN from g2 to r3 and from r2 to r3.







GORG MIP-Formulation (Heinrich et al., 2023)

$$\begin{aligned} & \min & \sum_{s \in V} \sum_{uw \in E} c(uw)(y^s_{uw} + y^s_{wu}) \\ & \text{s.t.} & \sum_{e \in E} c(e)x_e \leq K \\ & \sum_{w \in V: wu \in E} (y^s_{wu} - y^s_{uw}) + \sum_{w \in V: uw \in E} (y^s_{wu} - y^s_{uw}) \\ & = \begin{cases} -\sum_{t > s} a_{s,t}, & \text{if } u = s \\ a_{s,u}, & \text{if } u > s \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} & s \in V, u \in V \\ & y^s_{uw} \leq x_{uw} \sum_{t > s} a_{s,t} & uw \in E, s \in V \\ & y^s_{wu} \leq x_{uw} \sum_{t > s} a_{s,t} & wu \in E, s \in V \\ & x_e \in \{0,1\} & e \in E \\ & y^s_{uw}, y^s_{wu} \geq 0 & s \in V, uw \in E \end{aligned}$$





Modified Implementation

$$\begin{aligned} & \min & & \sum_{s \in V} \sum_{uw \in E} c(uw)(y^s_{uw} + y^s_{wu}) \\ & \text{s.t.} & & \sum_{t \in T} x_t \leq B \\ & & \sum_{w \in V: wu \in E} (y^s_{wu} - y^s_{uw}) + \sum_{w \in V: uw \in E} (y^s_{wu} - y^s_{uw}) \\ & & = \begin{cases} -\sum_{i > s} (a_{s,i} + a_{i,s}), & \text{if } u = s \\ a_{s,u} + a_{u,s}, & \text{if } u > s \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \\ & & y^s_{ut} \leq x_t \sum_{i > s} (a_{s,i} + a_{i,s}) \\ & & t \in T: ut \in E, s \in V \\ & y^s_{tu} \leq x_t \sum_{i > s} (a_{s,i} + a_{i,s}) \\ & & t \in T: tu \in E, s \in V \\ & x_t \in \{0, 1\} \\ & y^s_{uw}, y^s_{uu} \geq 0 \end{cases}$$





Used Data

- 5x5 grid.
- 25 nodes.
- 25 transfer nodes.
- 3 modes of transport.
- 567 non-zero OD-entries.

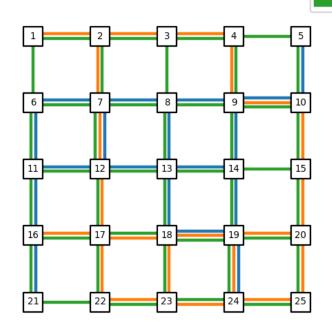


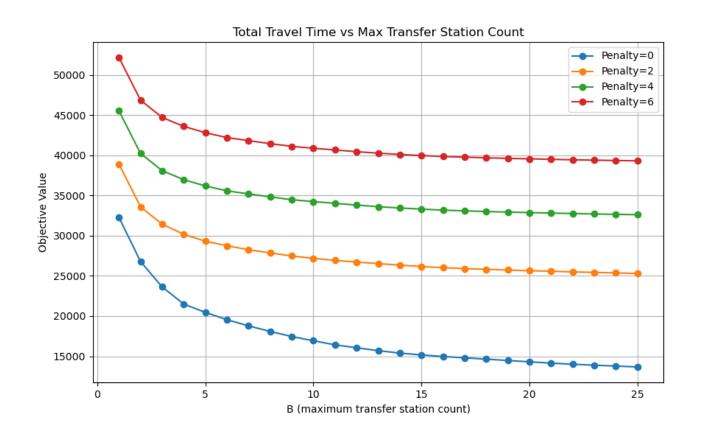
Figure by Schiewe et al. (2024)





Tram Bus Bike

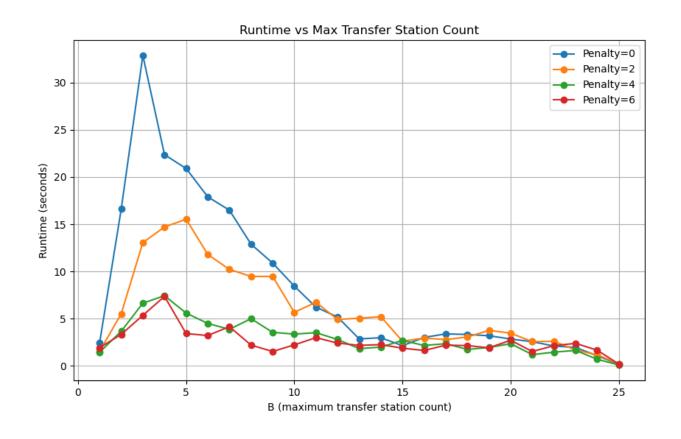
Results: Total Travel Time







Results: Runtime







Changes in Optimal Sets

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Penalty:
Change to optimal set for B=1:
                                 {18} {18} {18} {18}
Change to optimal set for B=2:
Change to optimal set for B=3:
                                 {13} {9} {9} {9}
Change to optimal set for B=4:
                                 {9} {13} {13} {13}
Change to optimal set for B=5:
                                 {24} {24} {24} {24}
Change to optimal set for B=6:
                                 {1} {16} {12} {12}
Change to optimal set for B=7:
                                 {17, 19, 24} {1} {16} {16}
Change to optimal set for B=8:
                                 {8} {19} {19} {19}
Change to optimal set for B=9:
                                 {25} {12} {2} {2}
Change to optimal set for B=10:
                                {16} {8} {8} {8}
Change to optimal set for B=11:
                                {14} {10} {1, 2, 3} {6}
Change to optimal set for B=12: {12} {3} {6} {10}
Change to optimal set for B=13: {4} {22, 24, 25} {10} {1, 2, 3}
Change to optimal set for B=14: {23} {14} {14} {14}
Change to optimal set for B=15: {2} {24} {25} {22}
Change to optimal set for B=16: {22} {6} {22} {25}
Change to optimal set for B=17: {24} {17} {17} {15}
Change to optimal set for B=18: {3} {15} {15} {17}
Change to optimal set for B=19: \{11\} \{4\} \{4\}
Change to optimal set for B=20: {20} {23} {23} {23}
Change to optimal set for B=21: {6} {5} {21} {21}
Change to optimal set for B=22: {10} {21} {2} {11}
Change to optimal set for B=23: {15} {11} {11} {2}
Change to optimal set for B=24: {5} {2} {5} {5}
Change to optimal set for B=25: {21} {20} {20} {20}
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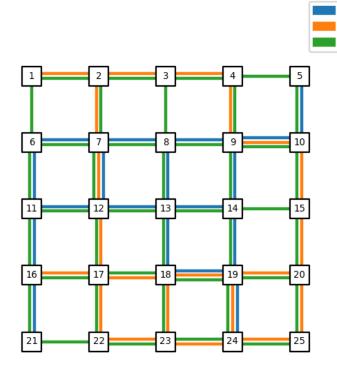


Figure by Schiewe et al. (2024)





Tram

Bus

Bike

Further Research

- Other/better ways of transforming the demand on the underlying PTN onto the multi-modal PTN.
- Other formulations for multi-modal PTNs for the given problem.
 - Connected to transforming the demand.
- Effect of number of OD-entries on runtime.
- Behaviour on larger datasets.





References

- I. Heinrich, O. Herrala, P. Schiewe, and T. Terho. Using light spanning graphsfor passenger assignment in public transport. In *Symposium on Algorithmic Approaches for Transportation Modelling, Optimization, and Systems*, pages 1–16.Schloss Dagstuhl-Leibniz-Zentrum für Informatik, 2023. doi: 10.4230/OASIcs.ATMOS.2023.2
- P. Schiewe, A. Schöbel, S. Jäger, S. Albert, C. Biedinger, T. Dahlheimer, V. Grafe, O. Herrala, K. Hoffmann, S. Roth, A. Schiewe, M. Stinzendörfer, and R. Urban. Documentation for lintim 2024.12, 2024. URL https://nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:hbz:386-kluedo-85839.



