

# Optimization of NYU Shanghai Shuttle Bus Schedule

...

Xue Bai & Yuhao Yao  
May 2020

# Background & Motivation



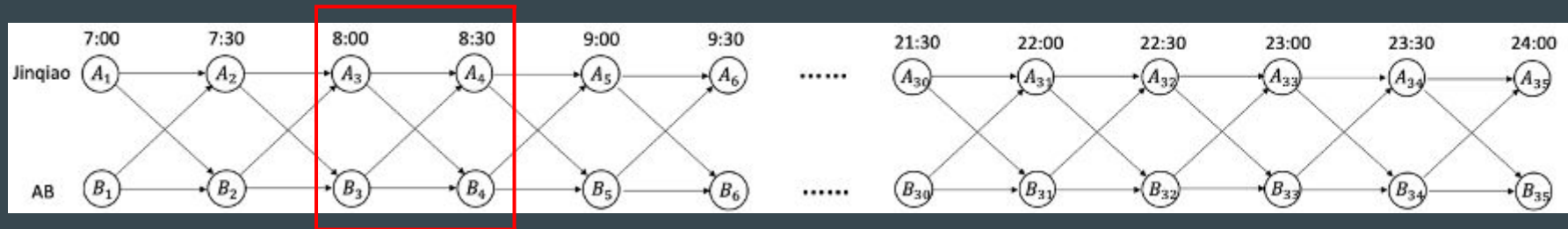
NYU Shanghai shuttle bus



WeChat meme named “late for school”

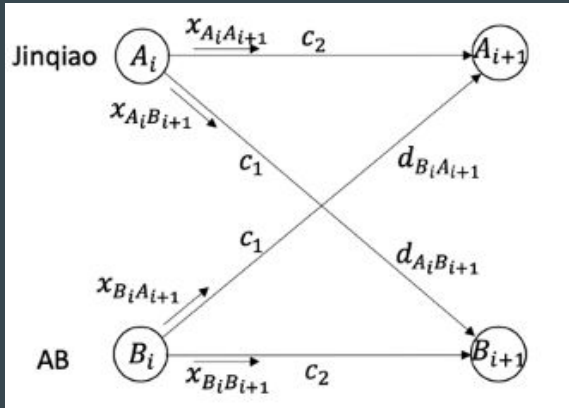
# Methodology & Assumptions

- Spatio-Temporal Networks
- Holdover Edges & Transfer Edges (Betsy and Kim, pp. 14)



Graph 1. NYU Shanghai Bus Schedule Model

# Variables & Parameters



For decision variables, we defined the following:

- $x_{A_i A_{i+1}}$ : The number of buses waiting from node  $A_i$  to node  $A_{i+1}$ .
- $x_{A_i B_{i+1}}$ : The number of buses commuting from node  $A_i$  to node  $B_{i+1}$ .
- $x_{B_i A_{i+1}}$ : The number of buses commuting from node  $B_i$  to node  $A_{i+1}$ .
- $x_{B_i B_{i+1}}$ : The number of buses waiting from node  $B_i$  to node  $B_{i+1}$ .
- $a_i$ : The number of buses at node  $A_i$  for  $\forall i = 2, 3, \dots, 35$ .
- $b_i$ : The number of buses at node  $B_i$  for  $\forall i = 2, 3, \dots, 35$ .

For parameters, we define the following:

- $N$ : Total number of shuttle buses.
- $c_1$ : Cost of traveling per bus per interval.
- $c_2$ : Cost of waiting per bus per interval.
- $a_1$ : Initialize the number of buses at node  $A_1$ , which will be equal to  $N$  according to our second assumption.
- $b_1$ : Initialize the number of buses at node  $B_1$ , which will be equal to 0.
- $d_{A_i B_{i+1}}$ : The number of students travelling from node  $A_i$  to node  $B_{i+1}$ .
- $d_{B_i A_{i+1}}$ : The number of students travelling from node  $B_i$  to node  $A_{i+1}$ .
- $s$ : The number of seats on each shuttle bus.

# Baseline Model Formulation

- ensure each and every student must have seats on shuttle buses

$$\min_x W = \sum_{i=1}^{34} (x_{A_i A_{i+1}} c_2 + x_{A_i B_{i+1}} c_1 + x_{B_i A_{i+1}} c_1 + x_{B_i B_{i+1}} c_2)$$

s.t.

$$s x_{A_i B_{i+1}} \geq d_{A_i B_{i+1}}, \text{ for } \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, 34$$

$$s x_{B_i A_{i+1}} \geq d_{B_i A_{i+1}}, \text{ for } \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, 34$$

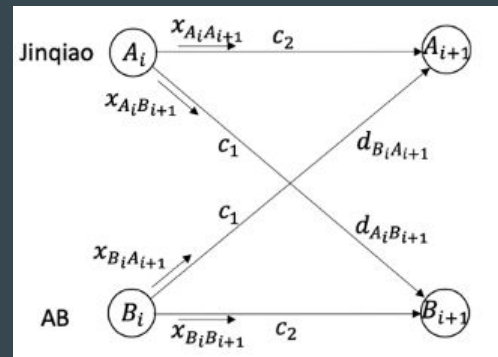
$$a_i = x_{A_i A_{i+1}} + x_{A_i B_{i+1}}, \text{ for } \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, 34$$

$$b_i = x_{B_i A_{i+1}} + x_{B_i B_{i+1}}, \text{ for } \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, 34$$

$$x_{A_i A_{i+1}} + x_{B_i A_{i+1}} = a_{i+1}, \text{ for } \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, 34$$

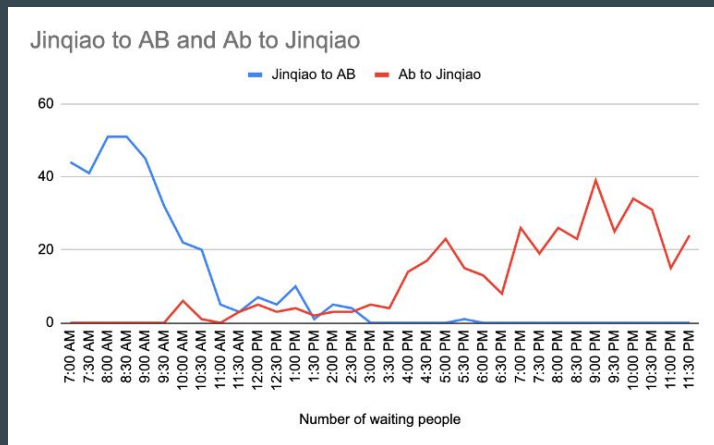
$$x_{B_i B_{i+1}} + x_{A_i B_{i+1}} = b_{i+1}, \text{ for } \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, 34$$

$$x, a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{N}$$



# Data Source & Description

- Survey & Public Safety



i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
dAiBi+1	114	106	132	132	117	83	57	52	13	8	18	13	26	3	13	10	0
dBiAi+1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	0	7	12	7	9	5	7	7	12
i	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
dAiBi+1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
dBiAi+1	9	32	39	53	35	30	18	60	44	60	53	90	58	78	71	35	55

- Public Safety

$N = 11$

$s = 50$

$a1 = N$

$b1 = 0$

- Online Research

(cost of gas, driver salary, maintenance fee)

$c1 = 20$

$c2 = 7.5$

# Baseline Result

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
$x_{AiAi+1}$	8	5	2	5	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	9	
$x_{AiBi+1}$	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	0	
$x_{BiAi+1}$	0	0	6	0	3	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	
$x_{BiBi+1}$	0	3	0	3	3	6	7	8	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	7	6	4	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
$a(i)$	11	8	5	8	5	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	7	7	8	9	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	10	9	11
$b(i)$	0	3	6	3	6	6	8	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	8	7	6	4	4	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	0

---- 60 VARIABLE W.L. = 3955.000 total cost

# Variations of Models

Variation 1: Lower the total number of buses  $N$

Variation 2: Add tolerance  $k$  (do not satisfy all demands)

Variation 3



Variation 4: Cancel time slots manually



# Variation 1: Change N

N	z
11	3955
10	3725
9	3495
8	3265
7	3035
6	2805
5	infeasible

Table 4. Results with different N



The smallest N that is feasible is 6.

## Variation 2: Change k

$$\min_x W = \sum_{i=1}^{34} (x_{A_i A_{i+1}} c_2 + x_{A_i B_{i+1}} c_1 + x_{B_i A_{i+1}} c_1 + x_{B_i B_{i+1}} c_2)$$

s.t.

$$sx_{A_i B_{i+1}} \geq d_{A_i B_{i+1}} - k, \text{ for } \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, 34$$

$$sx_{B_i A_{i+1}} \geq d_{B_i A_{i+1}} - k, \text{ for } \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, 34$$

$$a_i = x_{A_i A_{i+1}} + x_{A_i B_{i+1}}, \text{ for } \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, 34$$

$$b_i = x_{B_i A_{i+1}} + x_{B_i B_{i+1}}, \text{ for } \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, 34$$

$$x_{A_i A_{i+1}} + x_{B_i A_{i+1}} = a_{i+1}, \text{ for } \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, 34$$

$$x_{B_i B_{i+1}} + x_{A_i B_{i+1}} = b_{i+1}, \text{ for } \forall i = 1, 2, \dots, 34$$

$$x, a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{N}$$

k: The least number of students for a shuttle bus to commute

# Variation 2 Result

k	z
0	3955
1	3955
2	3930
3	3880
4	3880
5	3830
6	3805

When  $k=0$ , the modified model is the same as the baseline model




Table 5. Results with different k

# Variation 3: Change N&k

Variation 1: k=0

N	z
11	3955
10	3725
9	3495
8	3265
7	3035
6	2805
5	infeasible

Table 4. Results with different N

+ Variation 2



Variation 3: k=5

N	z
11	3830
10	3600
9	3370
8	3140
7	2910
6	2680
5	infeasible

Table 6. Results with different N with k = 5

Comparison  
to the  
baseline  
model

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
$x_{AiAi+1}$	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	5	
$x_{AiBi+1}$	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	
$x_{BiAi+1}$	0	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	
$x_{BiBi+1}$	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	3	2	1	4	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
a(i)	11	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	2	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	
b(i)	0	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	3	2	5	5	4	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	0	

----- 60 VARIABLE W.L. = 2680.000 total cost

Table 7. Model result with N = 6 and k = 5

# Variation 4: Manually Cancelling Buses

## 4.1 : same for both directions

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
dAiBi+1	114	106	132	132	117	83	57	52	13	8	18	13	26	3	13	10	0
dBiAi+1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	0	7	12	7	9	5	7	7	12
i	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
dAiBi+1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
dBiAi+1	9	32	39	53	35	30	18	60	44	60	53	90	58	78	71	35	55

N	k	Cancel		z
		i	time	
11	5	8,9,11,12,14,15,17	10:30, 11:00, 12:00, 12:30, 13:30, 14:00, 15:00	3730
6	5	8,9,11,12,14,15,17	10:30, 11:00, 12:00, 12:30, 13:30, 14:00, 15:00	2580
11	5	8,9,11,12,14,15,17,18	10:30, 11:00, 12:00, 12:30, 13:30, 14:00, 15:00, 15:30	3705
6	5	8,9,11,12,14,15,17,18	10:30, 11:00, 12:00, 12:30, 13:30, 14:00, 15:00, 15:30	2555

# Variation 4

## 4.2 : different for each direction

N = 6	Direction	Cancel														z
		i						time								
k = 5	AB	9,12,14,15,17						11:00, 12:30, 13:30, 14:00, 15:00								2580
	BA	8,9,10,12,14,15,17						10:30, 11:00, 11:30, 12:30, 13:30, 14:00, 15:00								

	7:00	7:30	8:00	8:30	9:00	9:30	10:00	10:30	11:00	11:30	12:00	12:30	13:00	13:30	14:00	14:30	15:00
JinqiaotoAB	114	106	132	132	117	83	57	52	0	21	31	0	26	0	0	26	0
ABtoJinqiao	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	21	0	16	0	0	19	0
	15:30	16:00	16:30	17:00	17:30	18:00	18:30	19:00	19:30	20:00	20:30	21:00	21:30	22:00	22:30	23:00	23:30
JinqiaotoAB	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ABtoJinqiao	21	32	39	53	35	30	18	60	44	60	53	90	58	78	71	35	55

Table 8. Changes to waiting people number and cancellation of time

# Optimal Solution

$$(3955-2580)/3955 = 34.77\%$$

N=6; k=5

Canceling buses: from Jinqiao to AB at 11:00, 12:30, 13:30, 14:00, 15:00

from AB to Jinqiao at 10:30, 11:00, 11:30, 12:30, 13:30, 14:00, 15:00

i	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
$x_{AiAi+1}$	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	5	
$x_{AiBi+1}$	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	
$x_{BiAi+1}$	0	3	3	3	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	
$x_{BiBi+1}$	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	3	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	4	3	4	3	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
a(i)	11	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	6
b(i)	0	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	0

----- 72 VARIABLE W.L. = 2580.000 total cost

Table 9. Final result

# Conclusion & Future Work

Bus Schedule for JINQIAO Residence Halls Fall 2019

Monday to Friday/周一至周五	
JQ/JY Residence to Pudong Campus 宿舍至浦东校园	Pudong Campus to JQ/JY Residence 浦东校园至宿舍
7:15	-
8:45	-
-	9:45
10:30	-
11:45	11:45
12:45	12:45
-	13:45
14:15	14:45
15:15	15:15
16:15	16:15
-	16:45
-	17:15
-	17:45
-	18:15
-	18:45
-	19:15 *
19:30	-
-	19:45
-	20:15 *
-	20:45
-	21:15 *
-	21:45
-	22:15 *
-	22:45
-	23:15 *
-	23:45 *

\* For Monday to Thursday only. The last bus on Friday departs on 22:45, going from Campus to Dorm

Table 1. Existing Shuttle Schedule of Jinqiao in Fall 2019 Semester (Public Safety)

Monday to Friday			
Jinqiao to AB		AB to Jinqiao	
7:00	3		
7:30	3		
8:00	3		
8:30	3		
9:00	3		
9:30	2		
10:00	2	10:00	3
10:30	1		
11:30	1		
12:00	1	12:00	1
13:00	1	13:00	1
14:30	1	14:30	1
		15:30	1
16:00	2	16:00	1
		16:30	1
17:00	2	17:00	1
		17:30	1
		18:00	1
		18:30	1
19:00	1	19:00	2
		19:30	1
		20:00	2
		20:30	1
		21:00	2
		21:30	2
		22:00	2
		22:30	2
		23:00	1
		23:30	1



# Conclusion & Future Work

Improvements that can be made:

- More accurate demands (card scanner at the entrance of AB & on shuttle buses)
- Length of interval  $T$  based on traffic condition
- Data of actual daily budget from Public Safety
- Cost of students whose demand is not satisfied

# References

Betsy, George, and Sangho Kim. *Spatio-Temporal Networks Modeling and Algorithms*. Springer New York, 2013.

NYU Shanghai department of Public Safety, Bus Schedule for Jinqiao Residential Halls Fall 2019.

**Thank you for listening!**

**Q&A**