

Integration of the MATSim model into a four step transport model, using scientific workflow systems, DAFNI and OpenMOLE

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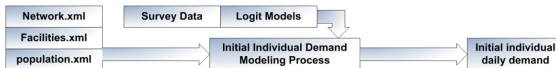
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MATSim model: heterogenous data and integration of many sub-models



(a) scenario creation: transport network / locations, capacities and opentimes for activities / synthetic population



(b) initial individual demand modeling: complete daily demand for each individual of the scenario



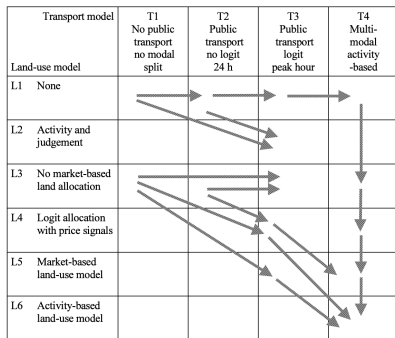
(c) demand optimization: systematic relaxation process to optimize user specified parts of the daily demand, i.e. route, departure time and activity duration choice



(d) statistical analysis: dynamic traffic volumes / work place occupation density / spider analysis / winner-looser statistics / dynamic traffic visualization / counts comparison / etc.

Source: [Balmer et al., 2009]

Land-use transport models as a progressive complexification through coupling of detailed sub-models



| Models | Speed of change | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|---------|------------|------------|-----------------|--------|
| | Very slow | | Slow | | Fast | | Immediate | |
| | Networks | Land use | Work-places | Housing | Employment | Population | Goods transport | Travel |
| BOYCE | + | | | | + | + | | + |
| CUFM | | + | + | + | + | + | | |
| DELTA/START | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| HUDS | | | | + | + | + | | |
| IMREL | + | + | + | + | + | + | | + |
| IRPUD | + | + | + | + | + | + | | + |
| ITLUP | + | + | | | + | + | | + |
| KIM | + | | | | + | + | + | + |
| LILT | + | + | + | + | + | + | | + |
| MEPLAN | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| METROSIM | + | + | + | + | + | + | | + |
| MUSSA | + | + | | | + | + | | + |
| POLIS | | + | | | + | + | | + |
| RURBAN | | + | | | + | + | | + |
| STASA | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| TRANUS | + | + | + | + | + | + | + | + |
| URBANSIM | | + | + | + | + | + | | + |

Source: [Wegener and Fürst, 2004]

Large scale urban/transport ABMs must be validated for relevant and robust policy applications

A few example of MATSim validation or sensitivity analysis in the literature: uncertainty [Bienzeisler et al., 2021], sensitivity analysis [Zhuge et al., 2019], discrete choice parameters [Hörl, 2021]

Research objective:

Provide a modular and open implementation of MATSim generic to any UK urban area and test global sensitivity analysis methods on it

Modular four-step multimodal transportation model using open source projects and data

Integrated models:

- MATSim model (MATSim Community) for the transportation system
<https://www.matsim.org/> [Axhausen et al., 2016]
- SPENSER model (University of Leeds) for the synthetic population
<https://github.com/nismod/microsimulation>
[Spooner et al., 2021]
- QUANT model (CASA, University College London) for spatial interactions to generate home-work plans
<http://quant.casa.ucl.ac.uk/> [Batty and Milton, 2021]
- spatialdata library (OpenMOLE community) for data processing
<https://github.com/openmole/spatialdata>
[Raimbault et al., 2020]

Data: Generic for any Functional Urban Area (GHSL [Florczyk et al., 2019]) or any arbitrary area in the UK: NOMIS census, OrdnanceSurvey roads, Traveline National Dataset for public transport

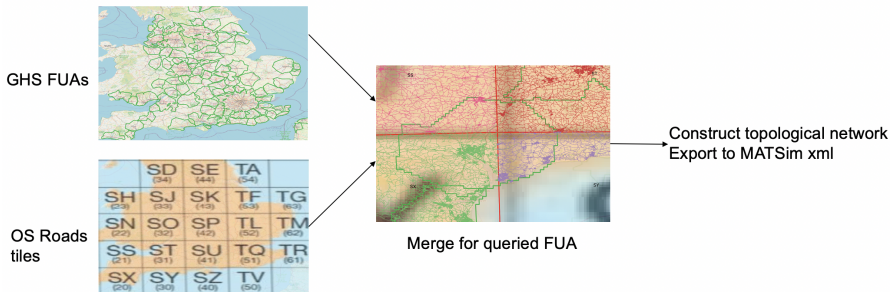
Workflow systems for the integration of submodels:

- DAFNI facility (UKCRIC) <https://dafni.ac.uk>
- OpenMOLE software <https://openmole.org/>
[Reuillon et al., 2013]

Implementation

- Synthetic SPENSER population distributed at the micro level using OSM buildings
- QUANT model to generate home-work commuting flows, job locations determined by sampling flows
- Network and plans (simple uniform commuting plans) prepared into MATSim xml files and fed into a multimodal MATSim model
- Models integrated as Docker containers

→ Road network preprocessing: implemented into the `spatialdata` scala library [Raimbault et al., 2020]



→ Public transport data: from TransXchange (TNDS) to GTFS using UK2GTFS R package [Morgan, 2021]; GTFS to MATSim xml schedule using `pt2matsim` library

OpenMOLE model exploration open source software
[Reuillon et al., 2013]



*Enables seamlessly (i) model embedding; (ii) access to HPC resources;
(iii) exploration and optimization algorithms*

<https://openmole.org/>

Parameter sampled for the sensitivity analysis:

- Functional Urban Area (spatial context [Raimbault et al., 2019])
- Random seed (influence of stochasticity [Bienzeisler et al., 2021])
- Synthetic population sampling
- Modal choice parameters [Hörl, 2021]: mode constants in scoring function (car, public transport, walking)

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Workflow Status

Key

Iterator

Template

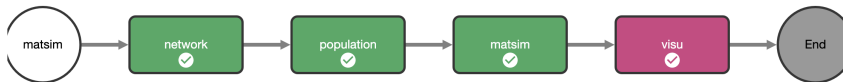
Model

Publisher

Visualisation

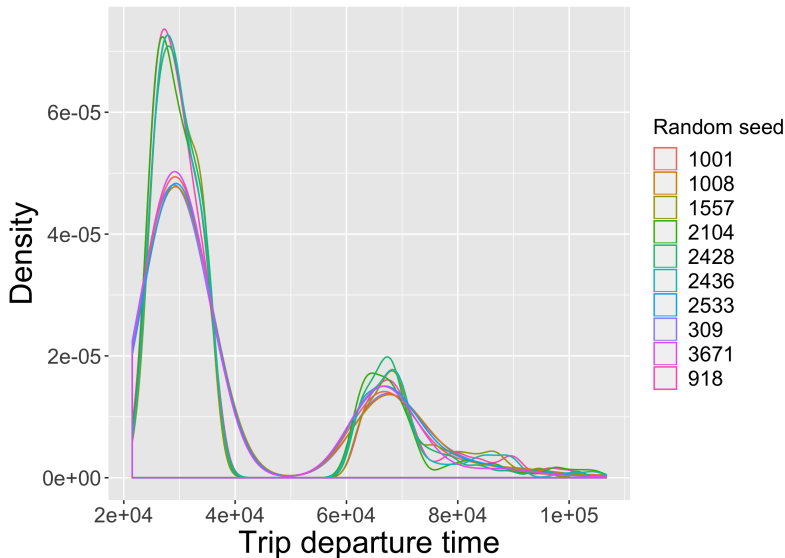
[Reset position](#)

Click and drag on the white area around the Workflow to pan the canvas.



[illegible]

FUA: Taunton



Method based on the estimation of conditional relative variances
[Saltelli et al., 2010]

First order index

$$S_i = \frac{\text{Var} [E_{\mathbf{X}_{\sim i}} (Y | X_i)]}{\text{Var} [Y]}$$

is the expected relative variance reduction if X_i would be fixed

Total effect index

$$ST_i = \frac{E_{\mathbf{X}_{\sim i}} [\text{Var} (Y | \mathbf{X}_{\sim i})]}{\text{Var} [Y]}$$

is the expected relative variance if all factors but X_i are fixed (includes interaction effects)

| output | β_W | β_{PT} | β_C | S | FUA | p |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------|--------|--------|
| carShare | 0.023 | 0.0058 | 0.0079 | 3.94 | 0.165 | 0.379 |
| ptShare | 0.0081 | 0.0074 | 0.0030 | 2.164 | 0.04 | 0.0169 |
| walkShare | 0.0059 | 0.0017 | 0.0074 | 0.834 | 0.16 | 0.082 |
| avgTripDistance | 0.11 | 0.19 | 0.087 | 0.04 | 1.51 | 0.049 |
| avgScore | 0.43 | 0.0003 | 0.0039 | 0.057 | 0.0085 | 0.0073 |

Total order Saltelli indices obtained with $\simeq 50$ model runs

MATSim sensitivity analysis

→ Preliminary results, but suggest a strong influence of stochasticity, context and parameters

Large scale open, reproducible and validated models?

→ Still a long way to go: a lot of tuning even with containers; issue of infrastructure (memory vs CPUs)

Role of visualisation

→ Some models are intrinsically interactive/visual (cf QUANT): compatible with workflow systems / integration? (change in model function)

Future developments

→ dynamical strong coupling of models (SPENSER/QUANT); applications to policies

- Open, reproducible and validated urban models as elementary bricks towards larger integrated models
- Workflow systems provide model construction and exploration/validation
- A preliminary global sensitivity analysis of multimodal MATSim for a generic implementation on UK FUAs




Open repositories




<https://github.com/JusteRaimbault/UrbanDynamics/Models/Matsim>
for containers and workflows

<https://github.com/openmole/spatialdata> for data processing

Acknowledgements

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