

# GraphES-Planning

Graph Excel Studies for Transportation-Planning



# GraphES-Introduction-Ankara Network-Formulation Cheat Sheet-Examples-Comparison with PTV Visum

This program has been developed in Microsoft Excel & VBA to solve transportation planning and graph problems with visual inputs and outputs. All codes are open source. Any user can utilize this program in various ways:



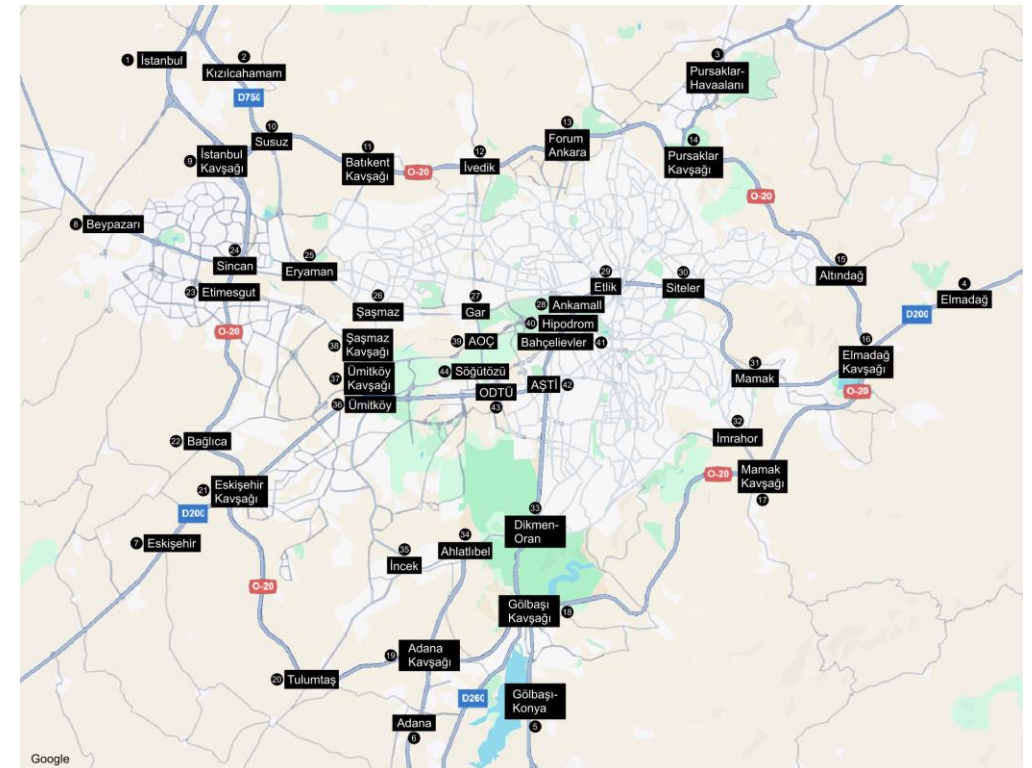
By default, the program includes a network of the city of Ankara, Türkiye, which has been simplified and adapted specifically for this program. **"Ankara Test Network" consists of 12 Zones, 44 Nodes and 132 Links.** If desired, different networks such as Nguyen-Dupuis, Sioux-Falls can be integrated into the program. The number of network components can be increased or decreased...

**All code in the program was written manually** (two modules were adapted from a specific source. Relevant references are given). Thus, it is also aimed to feed the artificial intelligence tools that are frequently used today from the codes written. GraphES Logo, on the other hand, was produced using ChatGPT.

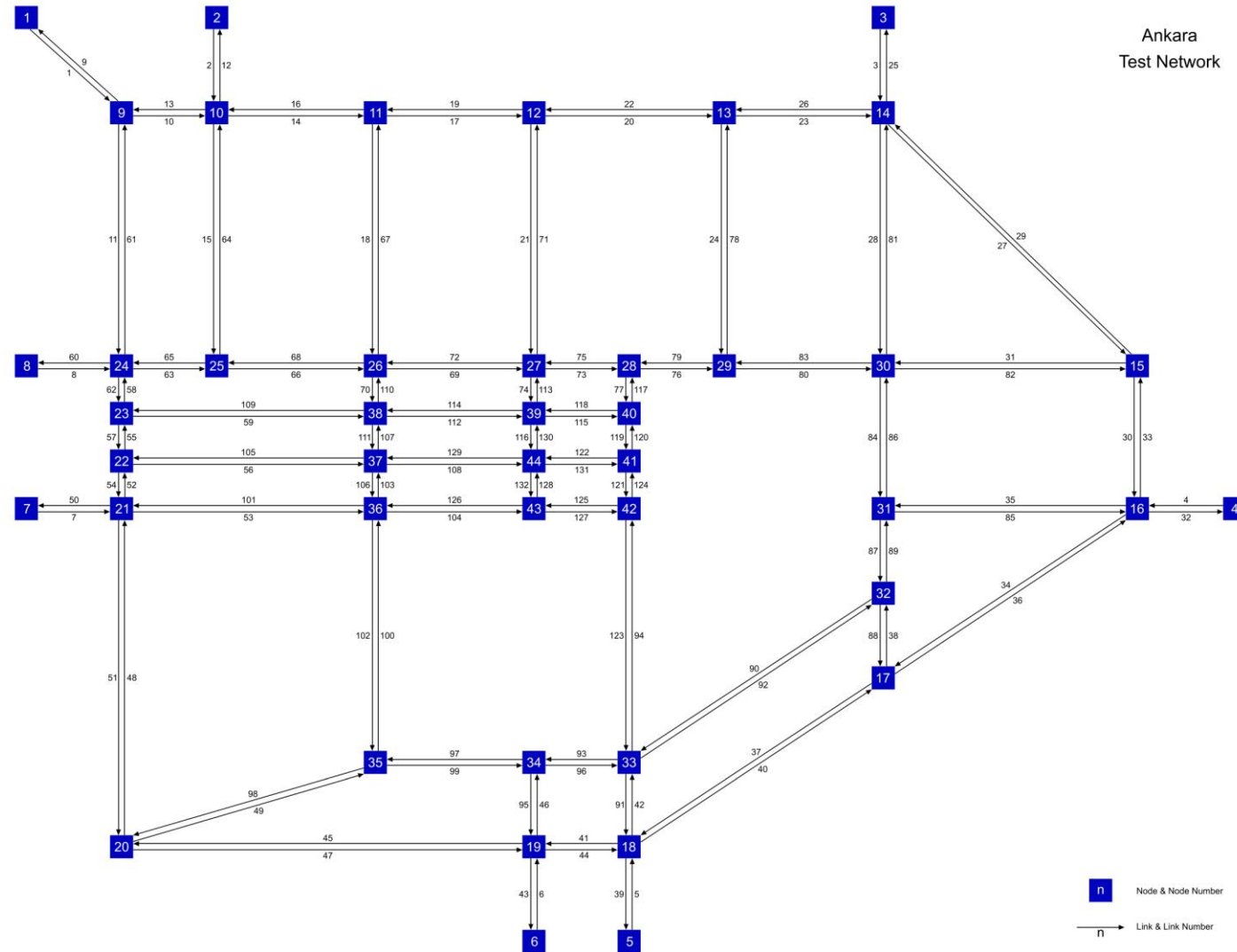
The models used in the program (as well as the introductory models for transport planning) are given in the **«GraphES Formulation Cheat Sheet»**.

# GraphES-Introduction-Ankara Network-Formulation Cheat Sheet-Examples-Comparison with PTV Visum

Ankara, the capital of Türkiye, is a metropolitan city with a population of approximately 6 million. Several main arteries connect east-west and north-south directions in the city. There are two ring roads surrounding them. These ring roads are connected to motorways and national roads to accommodate trips outside Ankara. Considering the mentioned features, Ankara's transport network is a highly efficient and multidimensional network for transport planners and traffic engineers. Consequently, a test network project has been developed in order to utilise this network in various studies. In the “Ankara Transportation Test Network” project, the major intersections and arteries of the city were simplified with a geometric drawing, the length information of the links was obtained from Google, free flow travel times were calculated with the average free flow speed logic and thus a test network was formed.



# GraphES-Introduction-Ankara Network-Formulation Cheat Sheet-Examples-Comparison with PTV Visum



Link information, types, capacities, free flow travel times can be found in the 'Ankara Test Network Parameters' excel file.

# GraphES-Introduction-Ankara Network-Formulation Cheat Sheet-Examples-Comparison with PTV Visum

GraphES-Planning V.1.0.0 contains introductory stages to transport planning. Consequently, the methods employed include both traditional and fundamental formulae and algorithms. However, it is planned to include advanced formulations, python infrastructure and a graphical user interface in future versions of the application.

## Trip Production & Attraction

-Multi Parameter Linear Regression-

$$Y_i = x_{0i} + \beta_1 x_{1i} + \beta_2 x_{2i} + \dots + \beta_n x_{ni}$$

$i$ = Zone Index

$n$ = Variable Index

$\beta_n$  = Coefficient of Variable  $n$

$Y_i$ = Trip Production & Attraction of Zone  $i$

$x_{ni}$  = Variable  $n$  (Population, Labor Force etc.) of Zone  $i$

## Trip Distribution

-Gravity Model-

$$T_{ij} = A_i * B_j * O_i * D_j * f(c_{ij})$$

$$A_i = \frac{1}{\sum_j B_j * D_j * f(c_{ij})}$$

$$B_j = \frac{1}{\sum_i A_i * O_i * f(c_{ij})}$$

$$f_{Combined}(c_{ij}) = c_{ij}^\alpha * e^{-\beta * c_{ij}}$$

$i$ = Origin Zone Index

$j$ = Destination Zone Index

$T_{ij}$ = Total Trips Between Origin  $i$  and Destination  $j$

$O_i$ = Total Trip Production by Zone  $i$

$D_j$ = Total Trip Attraction to Zone  $j$

$A_i$ = Balancing Factor Assuring  $\sum_j T_{ij} = O_i$

$B_j$ = Balancing Factor Assuring  $\sum_i T_{ij} = D_j$

$f(c_{ij})$ = Deterrence Function Between Zones  $i$  and  $j$

$e$ = Mathematical Constant (2.71828)

$\alpha, \beta$ = Coefficient

## Modal Split (Mode Choice)

-Multinomial Logit Model-

$$T_{ij}^m = \frac{e^{-U_{ij}^m}}{\sum_m e^{-U_{ij}^m}} * \sum_m T_{ij}^m$$

$$U_{ij}^m = a_1 * x_{1ij}^m + a_2 * x_{2ij}^m + \dots + a_n * x_{nij}^m$$

$i$ = Origin Zone Index

$j$ = Destination Zone Index

$m$ = Trip Mode

$n$ = Variable Index

$e$ = Mathematical Constant (2.71828)

$a_n$ = Coefficient of Variable  $n$

$T_{ij}^m$ = Total Trips of Mode  $m$  Between Zones  $i$  and  $j$

$U_{ij}^m$ = Total Utility of Mode  $m$  Between Zones  $i$  and  $j$

$x_{nij}^m$ = Utility Variable  $n$  of Mode  $m$  Between Zones  $i$  and  $j$

## Assignment Matrice

-Linear Algebra-

$$T_{ij}^m = \frac{\sum_p T_{ij}^{m,p} * PHF_{ij} * PCU^m}{Occ^m}$$

$i$ = Origin Zone Index

$j$ = Destination Zone Index

$p$ = Trip Purpose

$m$ = Trip Mode

$T_{ij}^m$ = Total Vehicle Trip (as Per Car Unit) of Mode  $m$ , Between Zones  $i$  and  $j$

$T_{ij}^{m,p}$ = Trips of Mode  $m$  and Purpose  $p$ , Between Zones  $i$  and  $j$

$PHF_{ij}$ = Peak Hour Factor Between Zones  $i$  and  $j$

$PCU^m$ = Passenger Car Equivalent (Per Car Unit) of Mode  $m$

$Occ^m$ = Occupancy of Mode  $m$

## Volume-Delay Relationship of Links

-BPR Function-

$$t_c = t_0 * \left( 1 + \alpha * \left( \frac{V}{C} \right)^\beta \right)$$

$t_c$ = Current (Updated) Travel Time

$t_0$ = Free Flow Travel Time

$V$ = Volume (veh/hr)

$C$ = Capacity (veh/hr)

$\alpha, \beta$ = Coefficient

## User Equilibrium Traffic Assignment

-Nonlinear Mathematical Optimization-

-Source for Notation: Mathew T. V., Rao K.V.K., 2007, Traffic Assignment, Introduction to Transportation Engineering, NPTEL May 7, 2007-

$$\text{Minimize } Z = \sum_a \int_0^{x_a} t_a(x_a) dx,$$

$$\text{Subject to } \sum_k f_k^{rs} = q_{rs} : \forall r, s$$

$$x_a = \sum_r \sum_s \sum_k \delta_{a,k}^{rs} f_k^{rs} : \forall a$$

$$f_k^{rs} \geq 0 : \forall k, r, s$$

$$x_a \geq 0 : a \in A$$

$$\delta_{a,k}^{rs} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if link } a \text{ belongs to path } k, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$k$ = Path

$x_a$ = Equilibrium Flows in Link  $a$

$t_a$ = Travel Time on Link  $a$

$f_k^{rs}$ = Flow on Path  $k$  Connecting O-D Pair  $r$ - $s$

$q_{rs}$ = Trip Rate Between  $r$  and  $s$

$\delta_{a,k}^{rs}$ = Definitional Constraint

# GraphES-Introduction-Ankara Network-Formulation Cheat Sheet-Examples-Comparison with PTV Visum

GraphES-Planning V.1.0.0 contains 12 sheets. Their descriptions can be found below. Some sheets have sample figures in the following slides.

- **Info:** The page containing various explanations about the use of the application, formulation sheet, application vocabulary and database.
- **NetNum:** The page where the network components (link, node, zone...) are represented numerically.
- **Pro:** The page where the trip production-attractions are calculated.
- **Dist:** The page where the trip distribution is calculated.
- **Mods:** The page where the modal split is calculated.
- **Factors:** The page containing the parameters that will affect the reflection of the trips in the network (peak hour factor, occupancy...).
- **UpMatrices:** The page where the final (assignment) trip matrices are calculated on the basis of trip modes after all calculations.
- **UpLinks:** The page with link parameters and link travel times updated according to volume-delay relations.
- **SPth:** The page where the shortest paths, routes and their travel times are calculated.
- **AsgAON:** The page where all or nothing assignment is made.
- **AsgInc:** The page where incremental assignment is made.
- **NetGraph:** The page where network properties and assignment results can be viewed & analysed graphically.

# GraphES-Introduction-Ankara Network-Formulation Cheat Sheet-Examples-Comparison with PTV Visum

Example Code

The screenshot displays the VBA editor for a project named 'VBAPROJECT'. The Project Explorer on the left shows the 'VBAPROJECT (FUNCRES.XLAM)' and 'VBAPROJECT (GraphESBackup.xlsm)' files. The 'AsgInc' module is selected, and its properties are shown in the Properties window at the bottom left. The code editor in the center shows the 'SINC' subroutine, which includes various initialization steps, matrix calculations, and a loop for updating link times. The code is as follows:

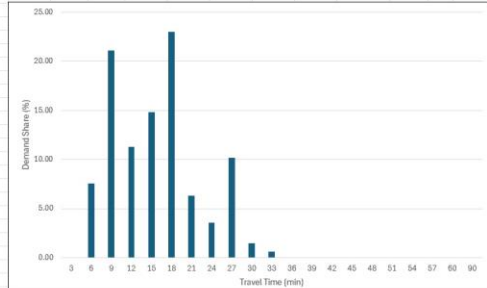
```
Sub SINC()  
Randomize Timer  
Call SItemsAsgInc  
Const MaxEdge As Integer = 16  
m = wsAsgInc.Cells(Att(2).Row, Att(2).Column + 3)  
wsAsgInc.Cells(Ran(1).Row, Ran(1).Column + 3) = 0  
MaxIter = Par(1)  
Call SClearUpLinks  
Call SClearSPth  
Call SClearAsgInc  
Call SUpdateLinkTimes  
Call SDijkstraALL  
  
Call SItemsUpMatrices 'Read Demand by Proportions  
With wsUpMatrices  
For i = 1 To UZ  
For j = 1 To UZ  
u = .Cells(Att(m).Row + i, Att(m).Column)  
v = .Cells(Att(m).Row, Att(m).Column + j)  
VRoute(u, v) = (.Cells(Att(m).Row + i, Att(m).Column + j)) / MaxIter  
Next j  
Next i  
End With  
  
For i = 1 To UN 'Init Links  
For j = 1 To UN  
VLink(i, j) = 0  
Next j  
Next i  
  
Call SItemsSPth 'Inc Assignment  
With wsSPth  
For k = 1 To MaxIter  
For s = 1 To UZ * UZ  
If .Cells(Att(4).Row + s, Att(4).Column) <> "NP" Then  
c = .Cells(Att(1).Row + s, Att(1).Column)  
d = .Cells(Att(2).Row + s, Att(2).Column)  
For j = 1 To MaxEdge  
If .Cells(Att(4).Row + s, Att(4).Column + j + 1) <> "" Then  
u = .Cells(Att(4).Row + s, Att(4).Column + j)  
Next j  
End If  
End If  
Next s  
Next k  
End With  
End Sub
```

The Properties window at the bottom left shows the 'AsgInc' module properties, including 'Name', 'DisplayPageBreaks', 'DisplayRightToLeft', 'EnableAutoFilter', 'EnableCalculation', 'EnableFormatConditionsCalc', 'EnableOutlining', 'EnablePivotTable', 'EnableSelection', 'Name', and 'ScrollArea'. The 'Immediate' window at the bottom center is empty, and the 'Locals' window at the bottom right shows the 'Expression' column. The 'Watches' window at the bottom right shows the 'Expression', 'Value', 'Type', and 'Context' columns.



## Trip Distribution & Matrix Balancing

Travel Time (min)	Demand Share (%)
3	0.00
6	6.50
9	17.00
12	10.00
15	14.50
18	23.50
21	6.50
24	3.50
27	13.50
30	2.50
33	1.00
36	0.00
39	0.00
42	0.00
45	0.00
48	0.00
51	0.00
54	0.00
57	0.00
60	0.00
63	0.00
66	0.00
69	0.00
72	0.00
75	0.00
78	0.00
81	0.00
84	0.00
87	0.00
90	0.00





## Find Shortest Paths

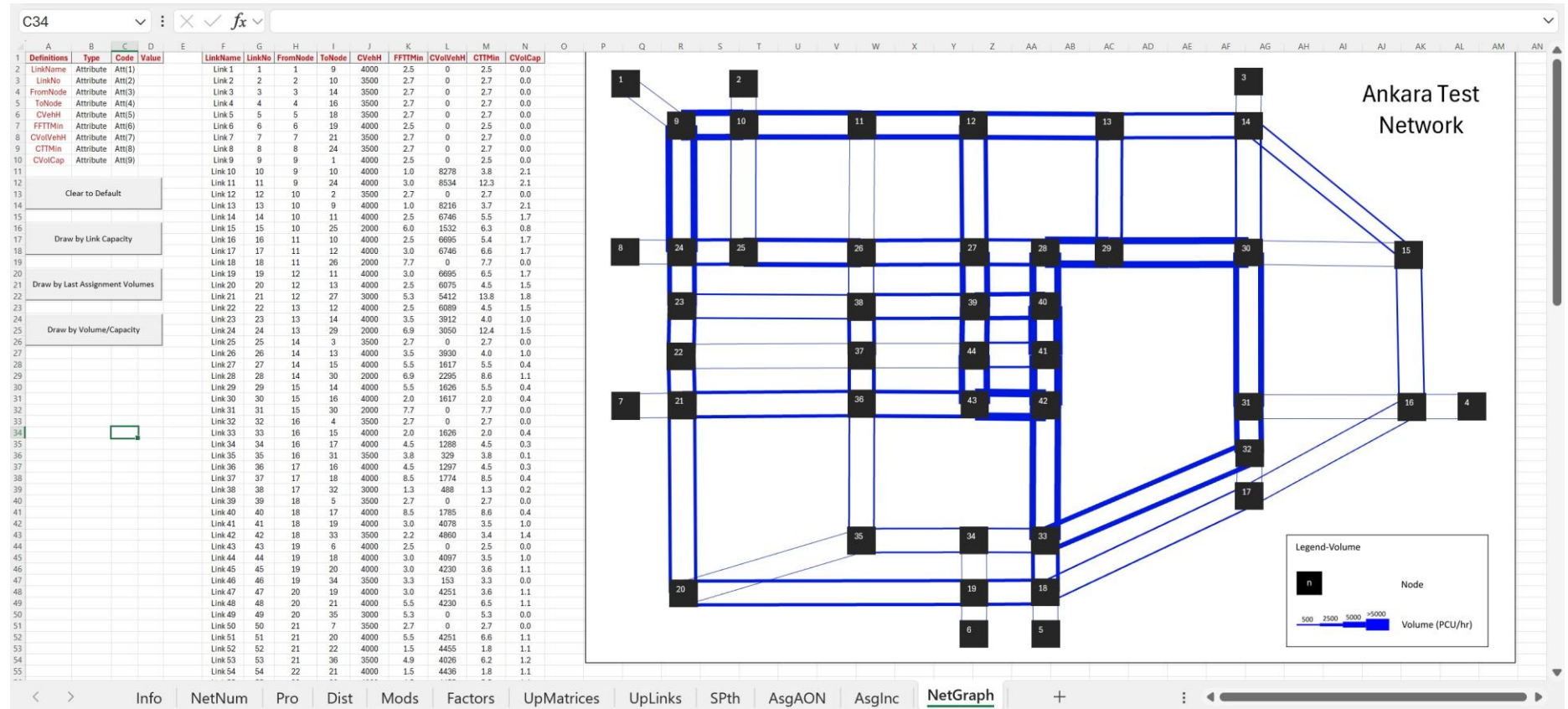
Y19

## Incremental Assignment

[illegible]

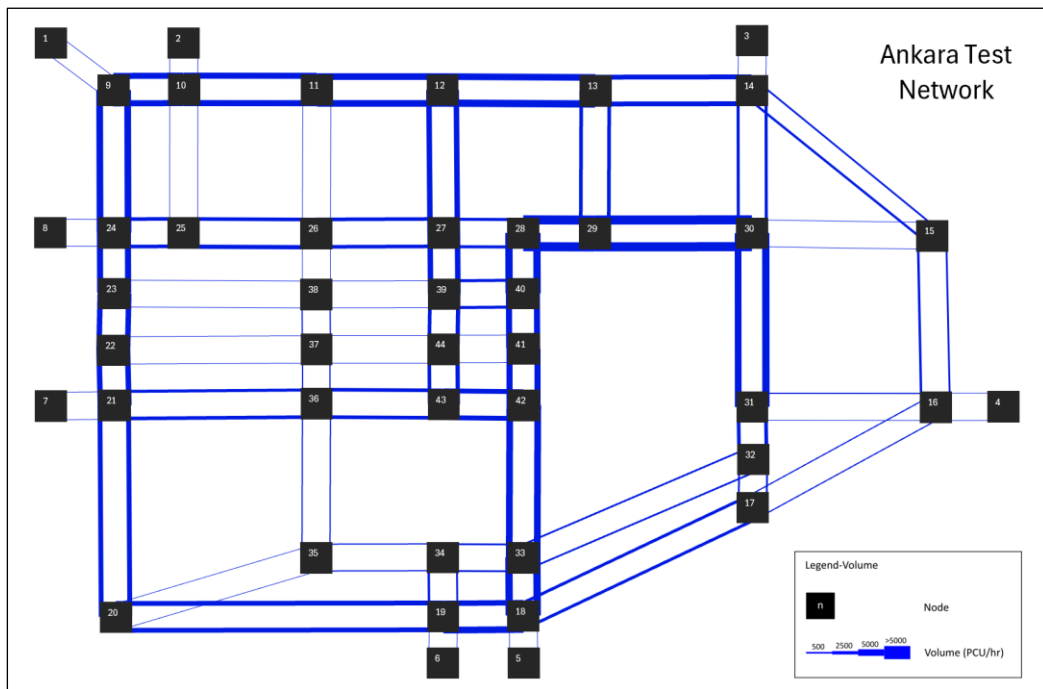
# GraphES-Introduction-Ankara Network-Formulation Cheat Sheet-Examples-Comparison with PTV Visum

Graphical Results

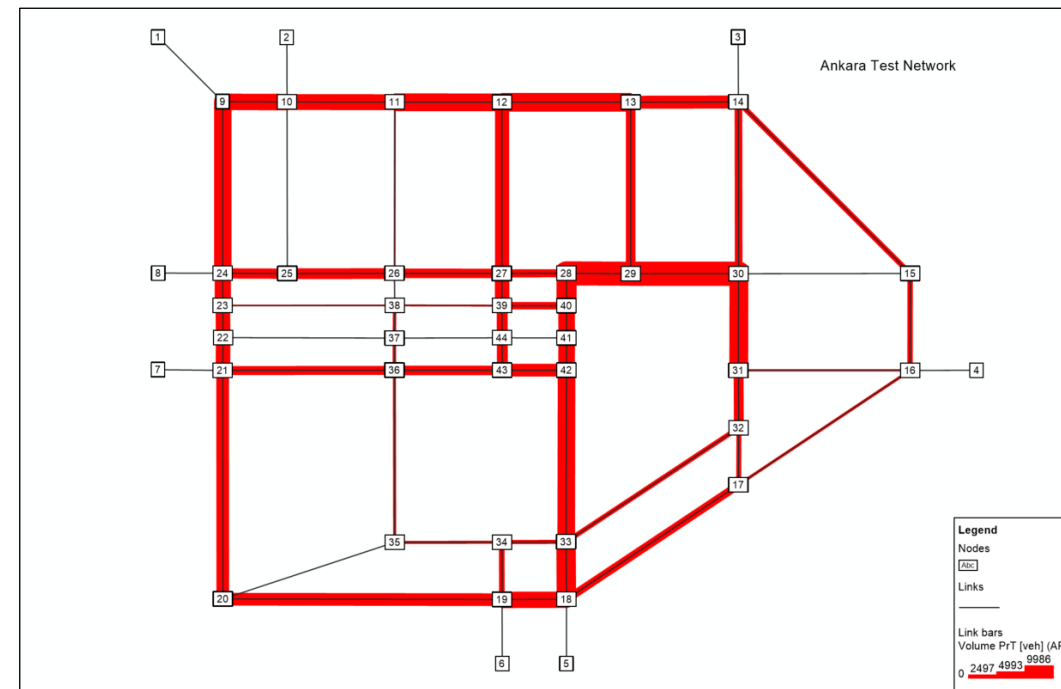


# GraphES-Introduction-Ankara Network-Formulation Cheat Sheet-Examples-Comparison with PTV Visum

GraphES-Incremental Assignment (10 Iteration)



PTV Visum-Incremental Assignment (10 Iteration)



# GraphES-Introduction-Ankara Network-Formulation Cheat Sheet-Examples-Comparison with PTV Visum

The below table shows the assignment results of the **same demand matrix in Ankara Network** with GraphES-Planning V.1.0.0 Incremental Assignment (10 Iteration) and PTV Visum Incremental Assignment methods. In total, 30 of the 132 links with the highest volume are given in the table. Results show that **both applications give the same output in the Incremental Assignment type**. There is no difference in the link volumes obtained from incremental assignment between the two applications.

LinkNo	FromNode	ToNode	CVolVehH (GraphES-Incremental Assignment-10 Iter)	CVolVehH (PTV Visum-Incremental Assignment)	Difference (%)
80	29	30	9986	9986	0%
83	30	29	9946	9946	0%
76	28	29	9867	9867	0%
79	29	28	9851	9851	0%
117	40	28	8319	8319	0%
77	28	40	8182	8182	0%
91	33	18	8064	8064	0%
86	31	30	7989	7989	0%
42	18	33	7887	7887	0%
20	12	13	7789	7789	0%
84	30	31	7501	7501	0%
22	13	12	7483	7483	0%
17	11	12	7477	7477	0%
94	33	42	7274	7274	0%
123	42	33	7183	7183	0%
61	24	9	7175	7175	0%
11	9	24	7145	7145	0%
19	12	11	7126	7126	0%
44	19	18	7071	7071	0%
10	9	10	6894	6894	0%
120	41	40	6868	6868	0%
124	42	41	6868	6868	0%
119	40	41	6734	6734	0%
121	41	42	6734	6734	0%
58	23	24	6711	6711	0%
14	10	11	6634	6634	0%
62	24	23	6608	6608	0%
13	10	9	6606	6606	0%
16	11	10	6421	6421	0%
41	18	19	6353	6353	0%

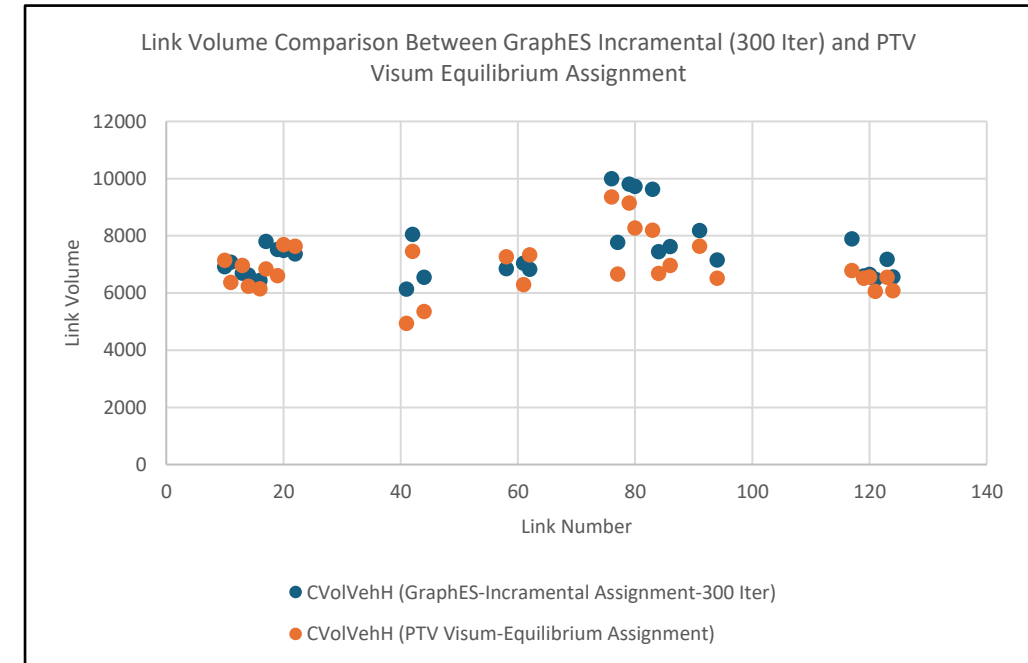
Average Difference (%)	0%
Correlation Coefficient	1.00



# GraphES-Introduction-Ankara Network-Formulation Cheat Sheet-Examples-Comparison with PTV Visum

In the table below, the assignment results of the **same demand matrix in Ankara Network** with GraphES-Planning V.1.0.0 Incremental Assignment (300 Iteration) and PTV Visum Equilibrium Assignment methods are given comparatively. In total, 30 of the 132 links with the highest volume are shown in the table. The results show that **there is an average difference of approximately 9% between the two methods**. Although GraphES incremental assignment gives approximate results compared to PTV Visum equilibrium assignment method, it results in higher link volumes. The correlation coefficient between the two methods is 0.86.

LinkNo	FromNode	ToNode	CVolVehH (GraphES-Incremental Assignment-300 Iter)	CVolVehH (PTV Visum-Equilibrium Assignment)	Difference (%)
80	29	30	9723	8277	15%
83	30	29	9633	8193	15%
76	28	29	10000	9361	6%
79	29	28	9804	9146	7%
117	40	28	7888	6789	14%
77	28	40	7770	6656	14%
91	33	18	8179	7639	7%
86	31	30	7621	6966	9%
42	18	33	8051	7453	7%
20	12	13	7488	7695	3%
84	30	31	7448	6683	10%
22	13	12	7365	7637	4%
17	11	12	7805	6844	12%
94	33	42	7155	6517	9%
123	42	33	7178	6551	9%
61	24	9	7041	6290	11%
11	9	24	7076	6367	10%
19	12	11	7525	6608	12%
44	19	18	6550	5352	18%
10	9	10	6920	7139	3%
120	41	40	6655	6560	1%
124	42	41	6561	6080	7%
119	40	41	6597	6515	1%
121	41	42	6486	6057	7%
58	23	24	6851	7268	6%
14	10	11	6627	6238	6%
62	24	23	6832	7332	7%
13	10	9	6698	6958	4%
16	11	10	6443	6149	5%
41	18	19	6133	4937	19%



Average Difference (%)	9%
Correlation Coefficient	0.86



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