

ORCO
UGA & ENSIMAG

DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR CARPOOLING TO REDUCE CAR TRAFFIC IN GRENOBLE AREA

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- 1 Goal
- 2 Problem's presentation
- 3 Originalities
- 4 Modeling
- 5 Experiments

Outline

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Goal

Satisfaction of the users

- Flexibility
- Schedules
- Detours

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Presentation of the problem

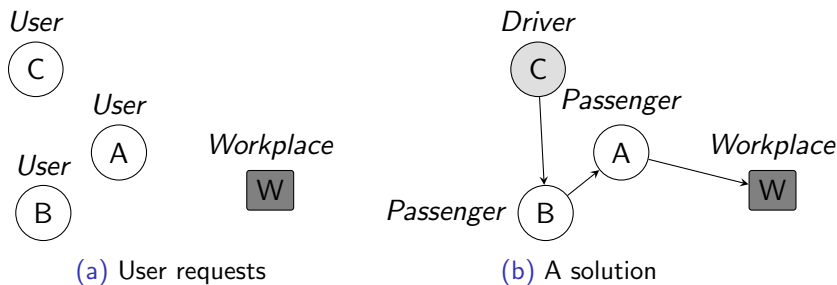


Figure: Same workplace

Outline

2 Problem's presentation

- Different workplaces
- Time windows
- Objective
- NP Completeness

Presentation of the problem

Different workplaces

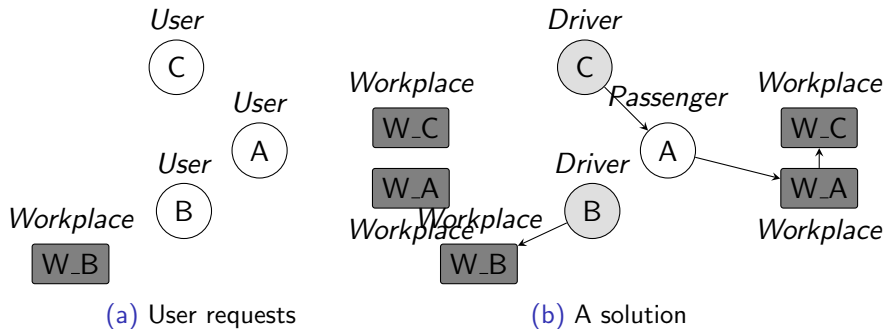


Figure: Different workplaces

Outline

2 Problem's presentation

- Different workplaces
- Time windows
- Objective
- NP Completeness

Presentation of the problem

Time windows

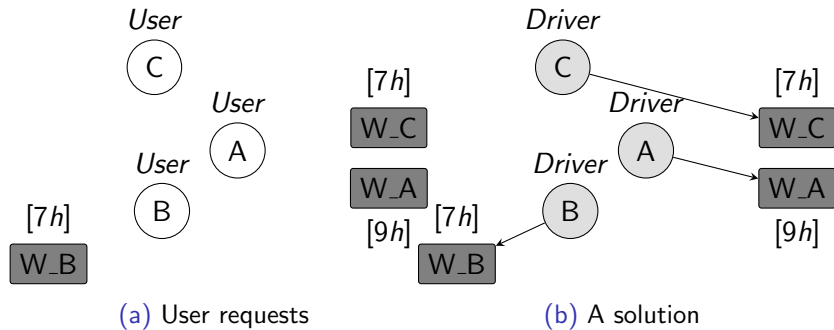


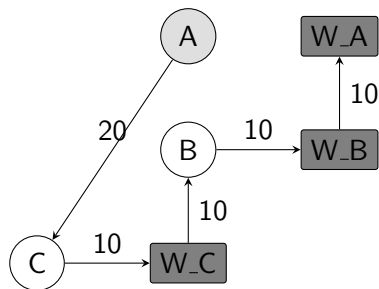
Figure: Different time windows

Outline

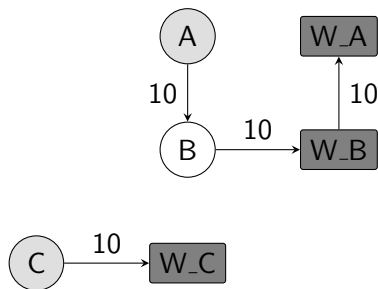
- 2 Problem's presentation
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Presentation of the problem

Objective



(a) Total cost = 60



(b) Total cost = 40

Figure: Minimization of the costs

Outline

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Presentation of the problem

NP Completeness

A NP-hard problem

Yes-Certificate from the Hamiltonian Path Problem with polynomial time = This is a NP problem

Being NP and NP-hard, the problem is therefore NP-complete

⁰NP-hard part of the report

⁰Proof that Hamiltonian Path is NP-Complete -

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/>

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Outline

- 3 Originalities
 - Return management
 - Multiple places
 - Waiting time management
 - The case of Grenoble

Originalities

Return management

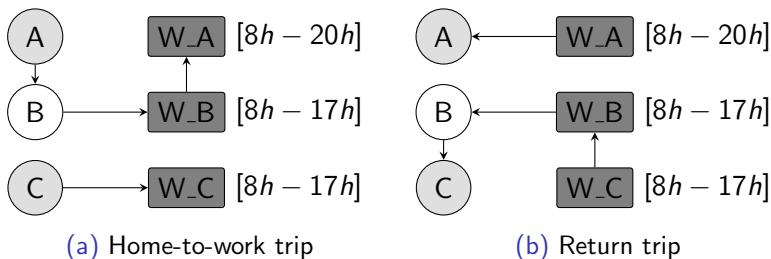


Figure: Return management

Outline

- 3 Originalities
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Multiple places

Originalities

Multiple places

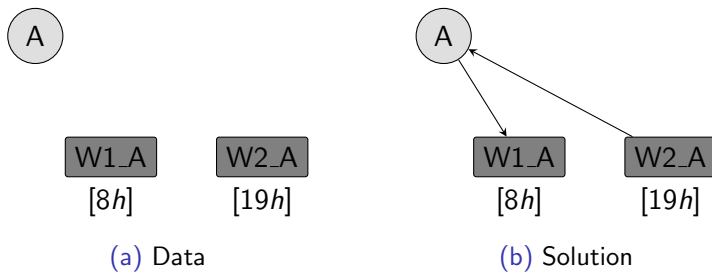


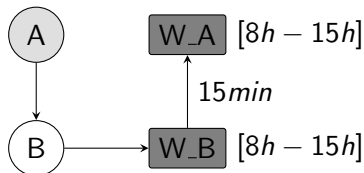
Figure: Multiple workplaces

Outline

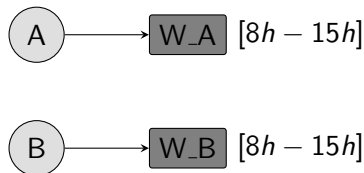
- 3 Originalities
 - Return management
 - Multiple places
 - **Waiting time management**
 - The case of Grenoble

Originalities

Waiting time management



(a) Allowed advance waiting time = 20 min



(b) Allowed advance waiting time = 10 min

Figure: Arrival to work waiting time

Outline

- 3 Originalities
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 - Multiple places
 - Waiting time management
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The case of Grenoble

Originalities

The case of Grenoble

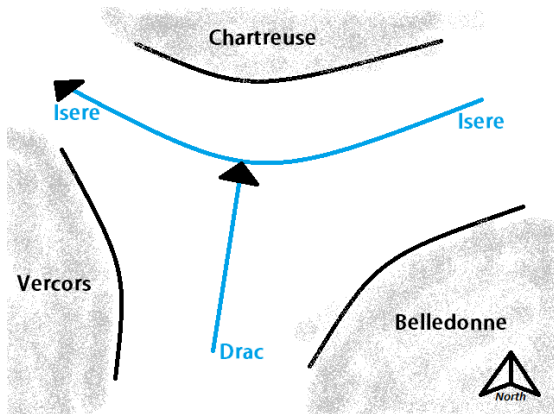


Figure: Mountains around Grenoble city

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Outline

4 Modeling

- Data
- Decision variables
- Scheduling
- Resolution process

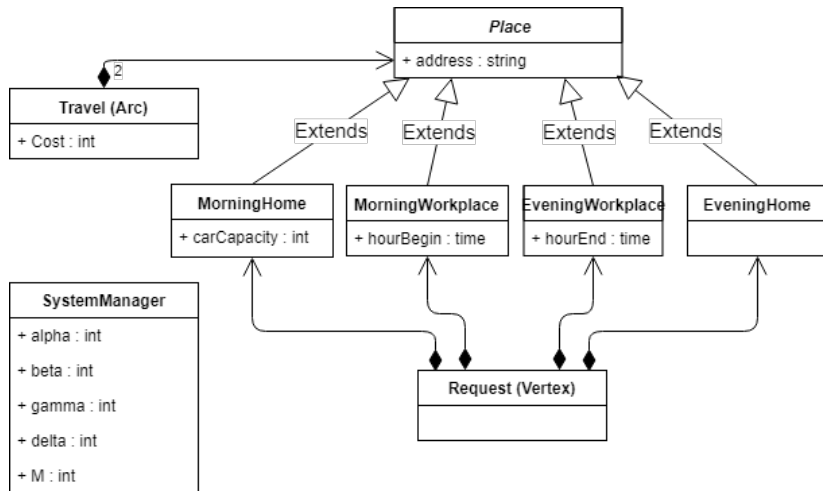
Modeling

Data

- $\forall i, j \in V, C_{ij}$ Cost matrices for commuting $arc(i, j)$.
- $\forall n \in O, Q_n$ Car's capacity of the user n .
- $\forall v \in D, B_v$ Hour: Beginning of work for the user n .
- $\forall v \in K, E_v$ Hour: End of work for the user n .
- γ Percentage of the initial travel time added.
- δ Constant value added to the max travel time.
- α Allowed waiting time to get to work early.
- β Allowed waiting time to leave work.
- M A large enough constant.

Modeling

Data



Outline

- 4 Modeling
 - Data
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Modeling

Decision variables

- $\forall k \in O, \forall i, j \in V, x_{ij}^k = 1$ if the travel of the $arc(i, j)$ is deserved by the driver k .
- $\forall k \in O, y^k = 1$ if the user k is a driver.
- $\forall k \in O, \forall v \in V, z_v^k = 1$ if the user k is picking or delivering the vertex v .
- $\forall k \in O, \forall v \in V, b_v^k$ Estimated passage time of the driver k to the vertex v .
- $\forall k \in O, \forall v \in V, q_v^k$ Number of persons in the car k at the vertex v .

Outline

- 4 Modeling
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Modeling

Scheduling

Sequencing the hours of passages.

$$b_j^k \geq b_i^k - B_{k+n} + (C_{ij} + B_{k+n}) \times x_{ij}^k + (B_{k+n} - C_{ij}) \times x_{ji}^k$$

$$b_j^k \geq b_i^k - M + (C_{i-2n,j-2n} + M) \times x_{ij}^k + (M - C_{i-2n,j-2n}) \times x_{ji}^k$$

⁰Ismail Karaoglan and Fulya Altiparmak. A memetic algorithm for the capacitated location-routing problem with mixed backhauls. Computers & Operations Research, 55:200216, March 2015.

⁰Hossein Karimi. The capacitated hub covering location-routing problem for simultaneous pickup and delivery systems. Computers & Industrial Engineering, 116:4758, February 2018.

Outline

- 4 Modeling
 - Data
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 - Resolution process

Resolution process

Modeling

Resolution process

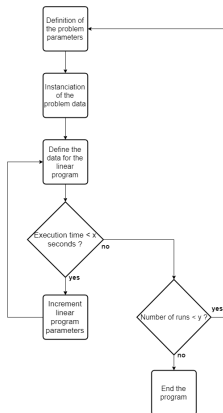


Figure: Flowchart of the LP's parameters variations

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- 5 Experiments
 - Experimental protocol
 - Generator
 - Limits of the model
 - Same and different user pool
 - The case of Grenoble

Experiments

Experimental protocol

The PC used for the experiments:

- Operating System: **Windows 10 Professional 64-bit version.**
- Code language: **JAVA**
- Solver: **CPLEX**
- RAM quantity: **8GB**
- CPU: **Intel Core i5-4690 CPU 3.50 GHz**

All available at the following web address:

<https://github.com/NeoKa4ra/CarPoolingInternship>

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- 5 Experiments
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Experiments

Generator

Allowed advance to work: 30 minutes

Allowed waiting time after job: 15 minutes

Allowed travel time: $+ = 5 + 20\%$ of the direct trip

Outline

- 5 Experiments
 - Experimental protocol
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Experiments

Limits of the model

Working hours randomly generated from 8:00 to 9:00 and from 16:00 to 21:00

Less than 2% of GAP on 1 hour for 25 users.

Less than 10% of GAP on 1 hour for 30 users.

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Same and different user pool

Experiments

Difference between same and different user pool

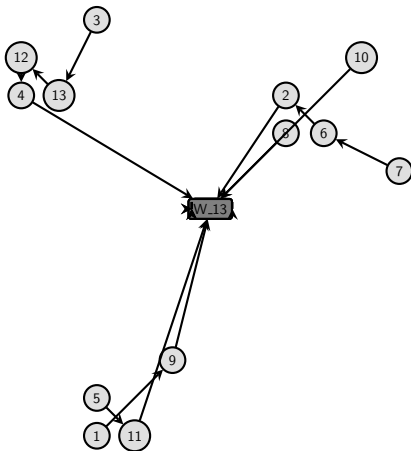


Figure: The same user pool makes the trip to work

Same and different user pool

Experiments

Difference between same and different user pool

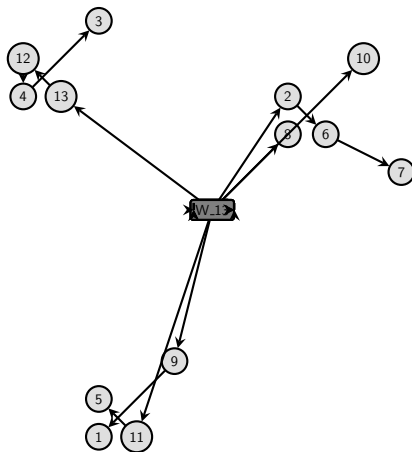


Figure: The same user pool makes the return trip

Experiments

Difference between same and different user pool

Much higher execution time without the same pool.

5 users : 2.20% difference ; 10 users : 7.5% difference.

Table: Objective value with 5 users

Name of the data	LP	LPSP
Mean	48.96	50.04
Standard deviation	15.26	15.32
Median	48.5	50.5

Table: Objective value with 10 users

Name of the data	LP	LPSP
Mean	92.00	98.90
Standard deviation	19.32	20.58
Median	88.00	95.5

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Experiments

The case of Grenoble

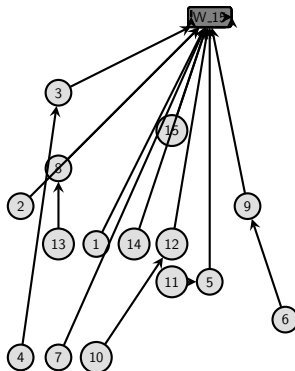


Figure: Home-to-work: VIZILLE PONT-DE-CLAIX VIF

The case of Grenoble

Experiments

The case of Grenoble

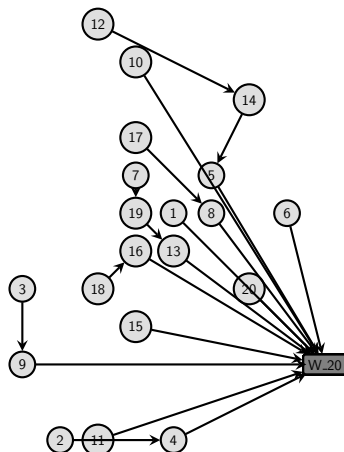


Figure: Home-to-work: VOIRON VINAY SAINT-LAURENT-DU-PONT

Conclusion

Thank you for listening