



Youbike Distribution

Group K

Huan-Hsuan Tseng, Hong-Chi Chen, Po-Yu Cheng, Wen-Yi Tzeng





Outline

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Introduction



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Introduction

Motivation





Youbike





Youbike



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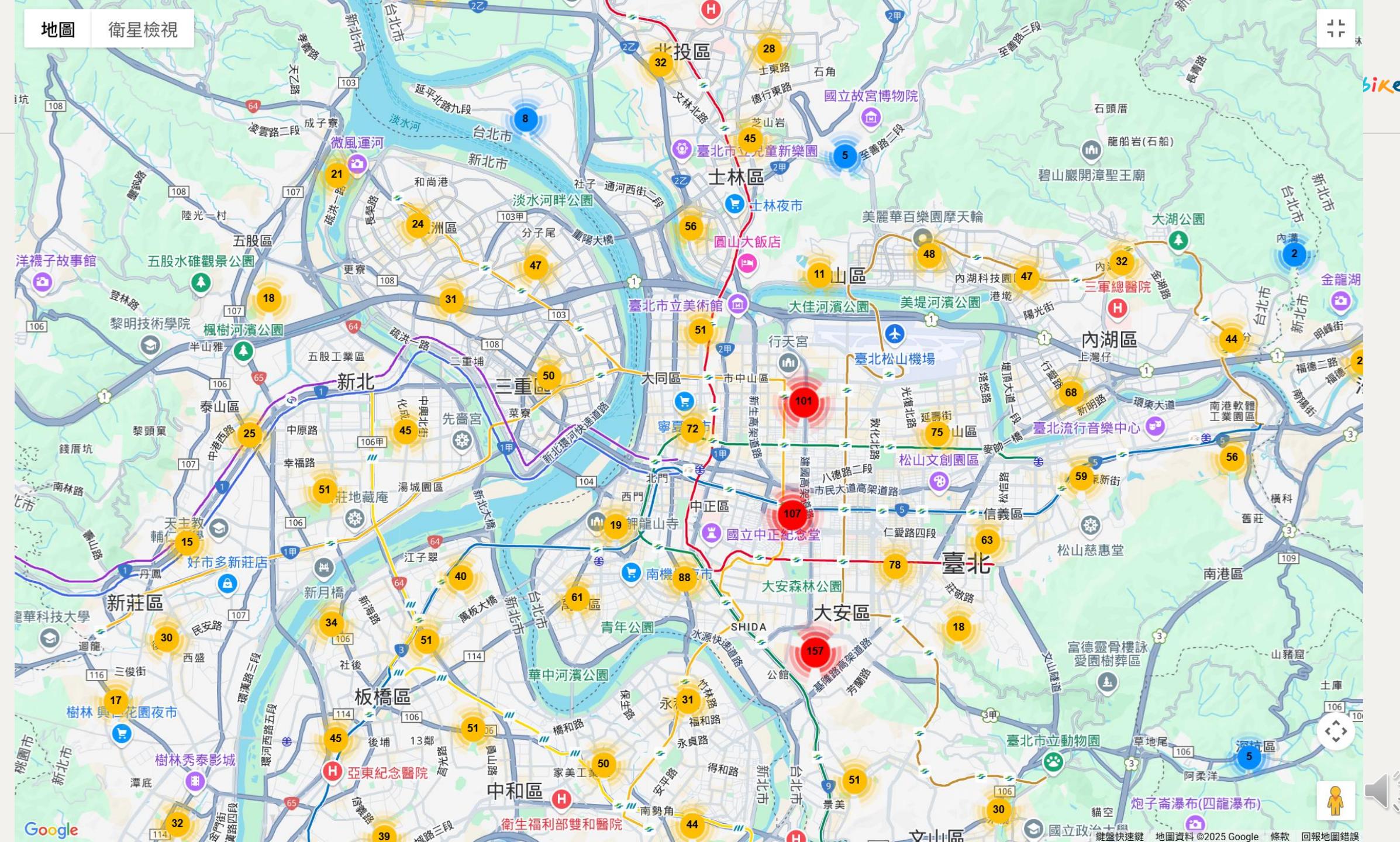
Introduction

Problem Description





bike



Xizhi Dist.

Nanggang Dist.



Neihu Dist.





What are we aiming?



- Maximize the # of stations
- 30% ~ 70%





Scenarios

2 Dispatch Windows

X

3 Truck Amt

X

3 Distribution Time

=

18 Scenarios

- 30 min
- 60 min
- 2 trucks
- 4 trucks
- 6 trucks
- 9 AM
- 5 PM
- 10 PM





What are we doing?

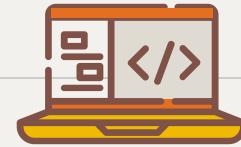


- Adjustment: # to move in/out
- Optimal truck routing
- Optimal distribution plan



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Dataset and Method



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Dataset and Method

Model Formulation





Parameters and Sets

- Station Set

$$i \in N$$

C_i : total capacity of station i

B_i : current number of bikes at station i

- Truck Set

$$k \in K$$

Q : maximum capacity per truck

- Time Parameters

t_{ij} : travel time between stations i and j

L : loading/unloading time per bike

T : total dispatch time window





Decision Variables

- Routing Variables

$x_{i,j,k} \in \{0, 1\}$ $i, j \in N \cup \{0\}$, $i \neq j$, $k \in K$: If truck k travels directly from station i to station j , then $x_{i,j,k} = 1$; otherwise, 0. We let node 0 represent the depot.

- Bike Collection and Delivery

$a_{i,k} \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ $i \in N$, $k \in K$: The number of bikes truck k picks up from station i .

$b_{i,k} \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ $i \in N$, $k \in K$: The number of bikes truck k drops off at station i .

- Station Balance Indicator

$y_i \in \{0, 1\}$ $i \in N$: If station i is within 20%–70% available dock ratio after dispatch, then $y_i = 1$; otherwise, $y_i = 0$.

- Truck Loading State

$W_{i,k} \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ $i \in N \cup \{0\}$, $k \in K$: Represents the number of bikes carried by truck k upon leaving station i . For the depot (node 0), we let the model to decide the optimal $W_{0,k}$. We suppose we have infinite inventory (see [4]).





Objective Function

We aim to maximize the number of stations that achieve the balanced state after dispatch:

$$\max \sum_{i \in N} y_i.$$





Constraints: Stations

- **Balanced Station Range**

If station i is counted as balanced, the final number of bikes must lie between 30% and 70% of its capacity:

$$0.3 C_i - M(1 - y_i) \leq B_i + \sum_{k \in K} (b_{i,k} - a_{i,k}) \quad \forall i \in N,$$

$$B_i + \sum_{k \in K} (b_{i,k} - a_{i,k}) \leq 0.7 C_i + M(1 - y_i) \quad \forall i \in N.$$

Here, M is a sufficiently large constant. We set

$$M = \max_{i \in N} C_i.$$





Constraints: Stations

- Station Capacity

$$0 \leq B_i + \sum_{k \in K} (b_{i,k} - a_{i,k}), \quad \forall i \in N.$$

$$B_i + \sum_{k \in K} (b_{i,k} - a_{i,k}) \leq C_i, \quad \forall i \in N.$$

- Visitation-Operation Consistency

$$a_{i,k} \leq Q \sum_{h \in N} x_{h,i,k}, \quad b_{i,k} \leq Q \sum_{h \in N} x_{h,i,k}, \quad \forall i \in N, k \in K.$$

If truck k does not enter station i , then no $a_{i,k}$ or $b_{i,k}$ operations occur at that station. Conversely, if truck k does visit station i , those operations are allowed. Here, Q is the maximum capacity of a single truck, treated as a sufficiently large constant.





Constraints: Truck

- Route Continuity

- Start and End at Depot

$$\sum_{i \in N} x_{0,i,k} = 1, \quad \sum_{i \in N} x_{i,0,k} = 1, \quad \forall k \in K.$$

- Visitation

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{h \in N \cup \{0\}} x_{h,i,k} &\leq 1, \quad \sum_{j \in N \cup \{0\}} x_{i,j,k} \leq 1, \quad \forall i \in N, k \in K. \\ \sum_{h \in N \cup \{0\}} x_{h,i,k} &= \sum_{j \in N \cup \{0\}} x_{i,j,k}, \quad \forall i \in N, k \in K. \end{aligned}$$

- Preventing Subtours

$$\sum_{i \in S, j \in S, i \neq j} x_{i,j,k} \leq |S| - 1, \quad \forall S \subseteq N, |S| \geq 2, \forall k \in K.$$

- Total Time Window

$$\sum_{i \in N} \sum_{j \in N} d_{i,j} x_{i,j,k} + L \sum_{i \in N \cup \{0\}} (a_{i,k} + b_{i,k}) \leq T, \quad \forall k \in K.$$





Constraints: Truck Loading and Capacity

- Load Flow

$$W_{j,k} \geq W_{i,k} + a_{j,k} - b_{j,k} - Q(1 - x_{i,j,k}), \quad \forall i, j \in N \cup \{0\}, i \neq j, k \in K,$$

$$W_{j,k} \leq W_{i,k} + a_{j,k} - b_{j,k} + Q(1 - x_{i,j,k}), \quad \forall i, j \in N \cup \{0\}, i \neq j, k \in K.$$

If $x_{i,j,k} = 1$, then $W_{j,k}$ is updated accordingly.

- Truck Capacity

$$0 \leq W_{i,k} \leq Q, \quad \forall i \in N, \forall k \in K.$$





Constraints: Flow & Domain

- Flow Constraints

$$\sum_{i \in N} a_{i,k} = \sum_{j \in N} b_{j,k}, \quad \forall k \in K.$$

- Variable Domains

$$x_{i,j,k} \in \{0, 1\}, \quad i \neq j, \forall i, j \in N, \forall k \in K$$

$$y_i \in \{0, 1\},$$

$$a_{i,k}, b_{i,k} \in \mathbb{Z}^+,$$

$$W_{i,k} \in \mathbb{Z}^+.$$



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Results



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Results

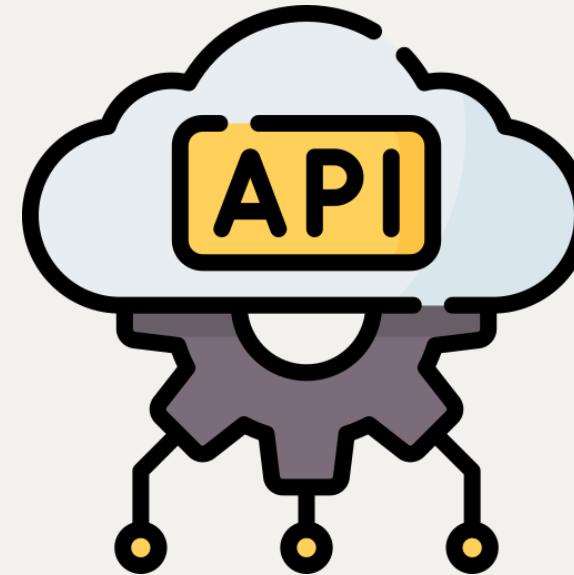
Data Generation and Collection





Collection Pipeline

`fetch_snapshot.py`



Taipei Gov

30 min





Collection Pipeline

Title	Value
timestamp	2025-05-22T07:04+00:00
sno	500101001
sarea	大安區
sna	YouBike2.0_ 捷運科技大樓站
latitude	25.02605
longitude	121.5436

Table 3: Station metadata

Field	Value
total docks	28
available bikes	3
available docks	25
act	1
srcUpdateTime	2025-05-22 15:03:30

Table 4: Bike availability status





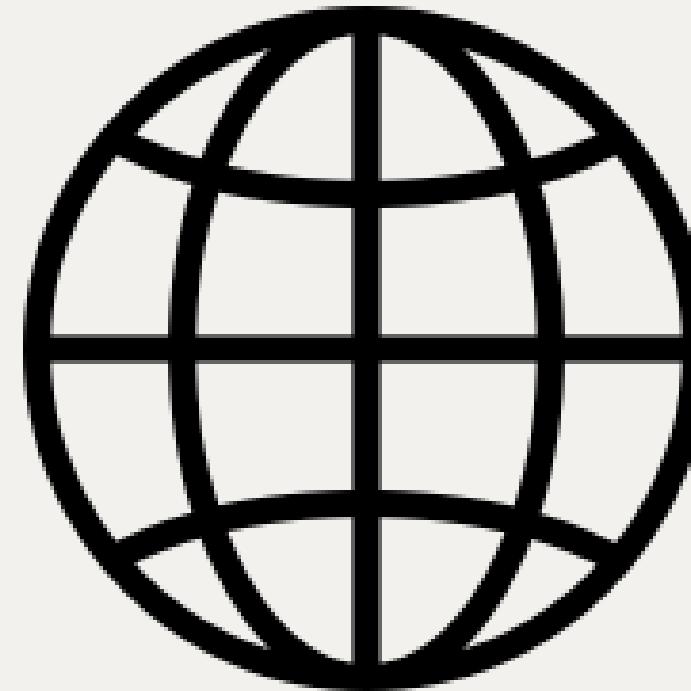
Filter Data



~



62 stations



25.062016°N

25.04615°N

121.591256°E 123.00000°E





Filter Data

24 hr

x

2 samples/hr

x

5 days

=

240 records

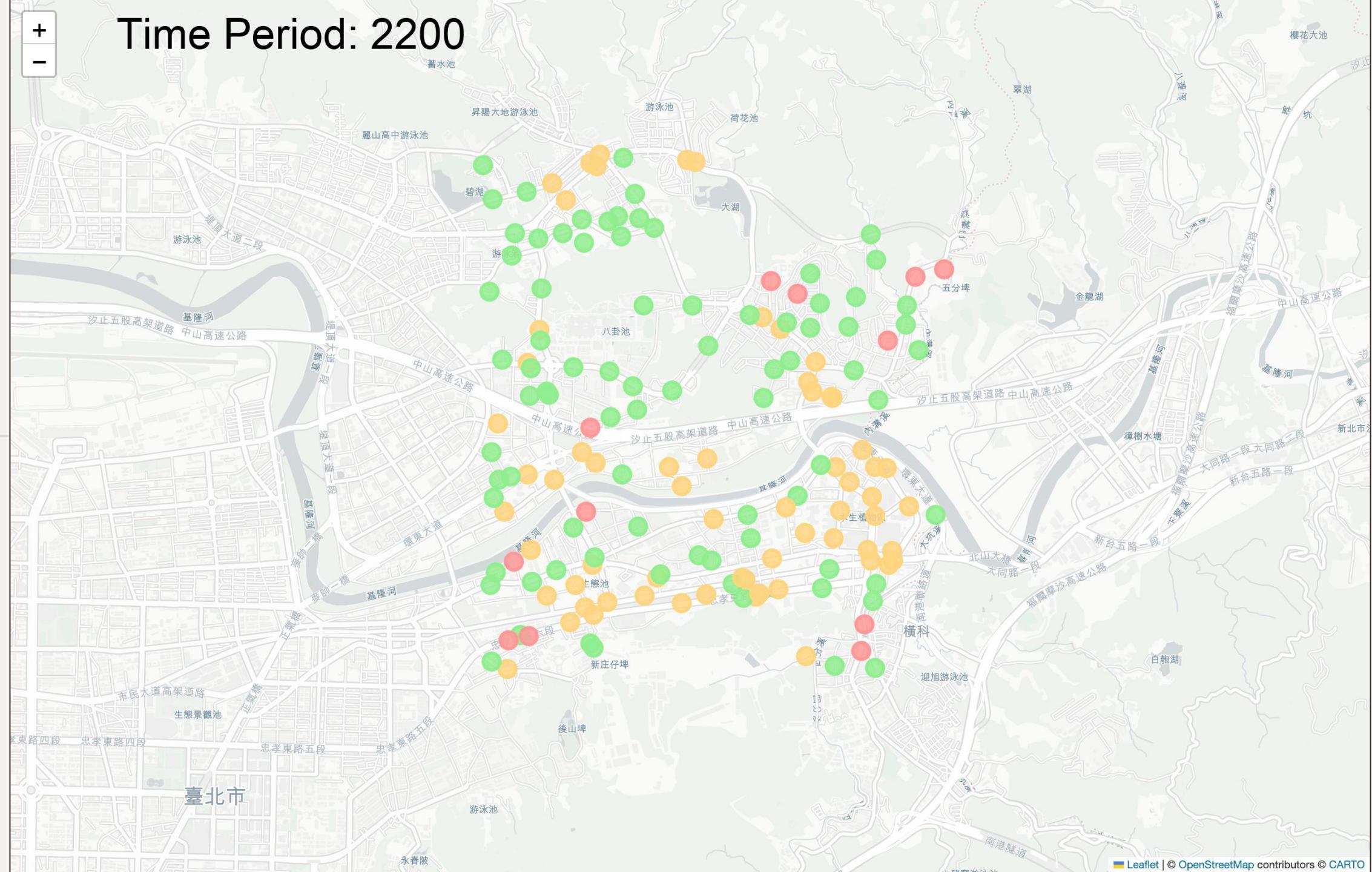


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Time Period: 2200

樱花大池





Generate Instance

- Weekly average
- Standard deviation

`generate_instance.py`

$$b_i := \min\{ \max(0, X_i), C_i \}$$

where $X_i \sim N(\mu_i, \sigma_i^2)$





Generate Instance

10 PM

9 AM

5 PM



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Results

Heuristic Algorithm





Inbound

- (a) Start from the depot.
- (b) Move to the nearest outskirts location that has available bikes; if no such location exists, load from the depot.
- (c) Load up to Q bikes or as many as available.
- (d) Travel to the most under-supplied station.
- (e) Drop as many bikes as possible within the station's capacity.
- (f) Return to the depot.





Outbound

- (a) Start from the depot.
- (b) Travel to the most overfilled station (with bike-to-capacity ratio over 0.7).
- (c) Pick up excess bikes, up to a maximum of Q .
- (d) Deliver these bikes to the outskirts location with the most available space (lowest bike-to-capacity ratio).
- (e) Return to the depot.



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Results

Gurobi Optimizer





Folder structure of optimization results

```
163434_小南港_limit300s_時速60/
  2trucks_30min/
    morning_9am/
      instance_1/
        route.txt/
        station_results.csv
    evening_5pm/
    night_10pm/
  2trucks_60min/
  4trucks_30min/
  4trucks_60min/
  6trucks_30min/
  6trucks_60min/
```





Optimization Results

Truck ID	Route Summary
Truck 0	0 → 500111088(-4) → 500111067(-5) → ... → 0
Truck 1	0 → 500111053() → 500111113() → ... → 0
Truck 2	0 → 500111013() → 500111051() → ... → 0
Truck 3	0 → 500111037(+2) → 500108104() → ... → 0

Station ID	Balanced	Final Bikes	Latitude	Longitude
500108041	1	7	25.06181	121.59447
500108104	1	8	25.06007	121.60138
500108169	1	14	25.06153	121.60033
500108173	1	5	25.06099	121.59662
500111003	1	20	25.05014	121.59238

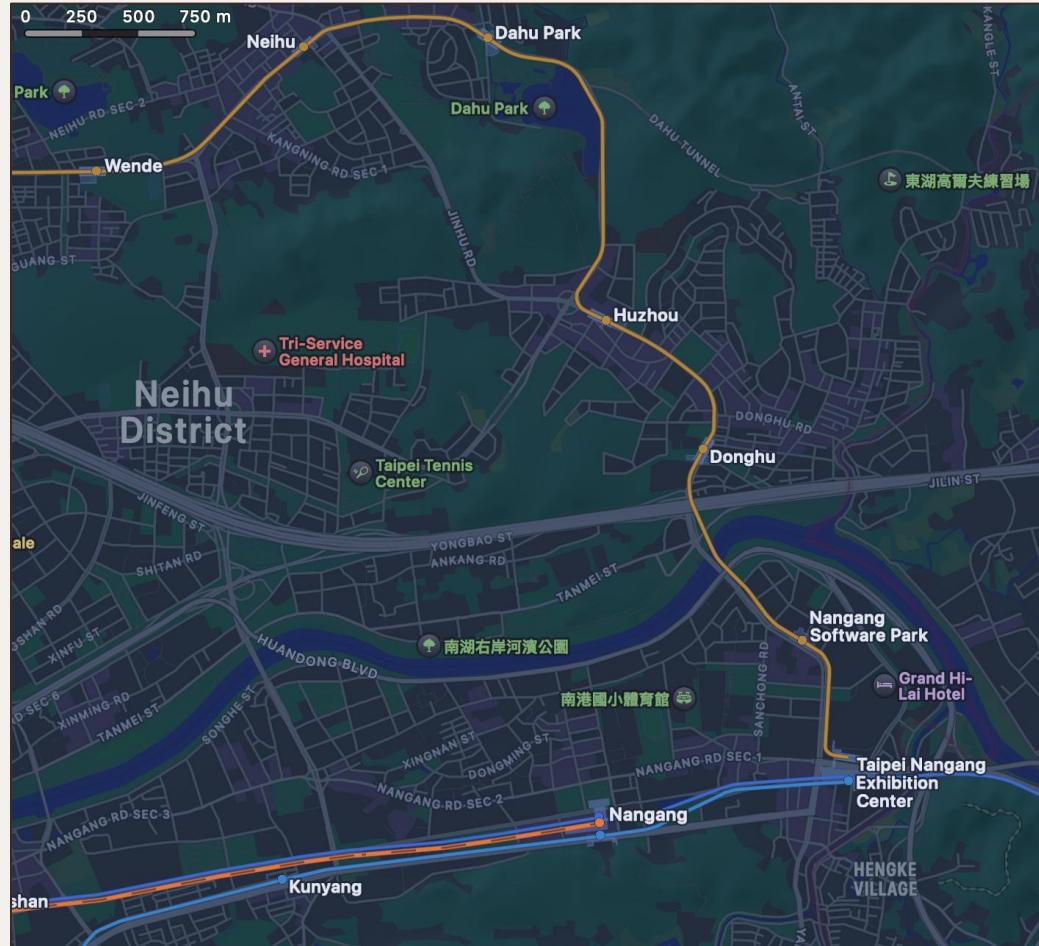
route.txt

station_results.csv





Initially...

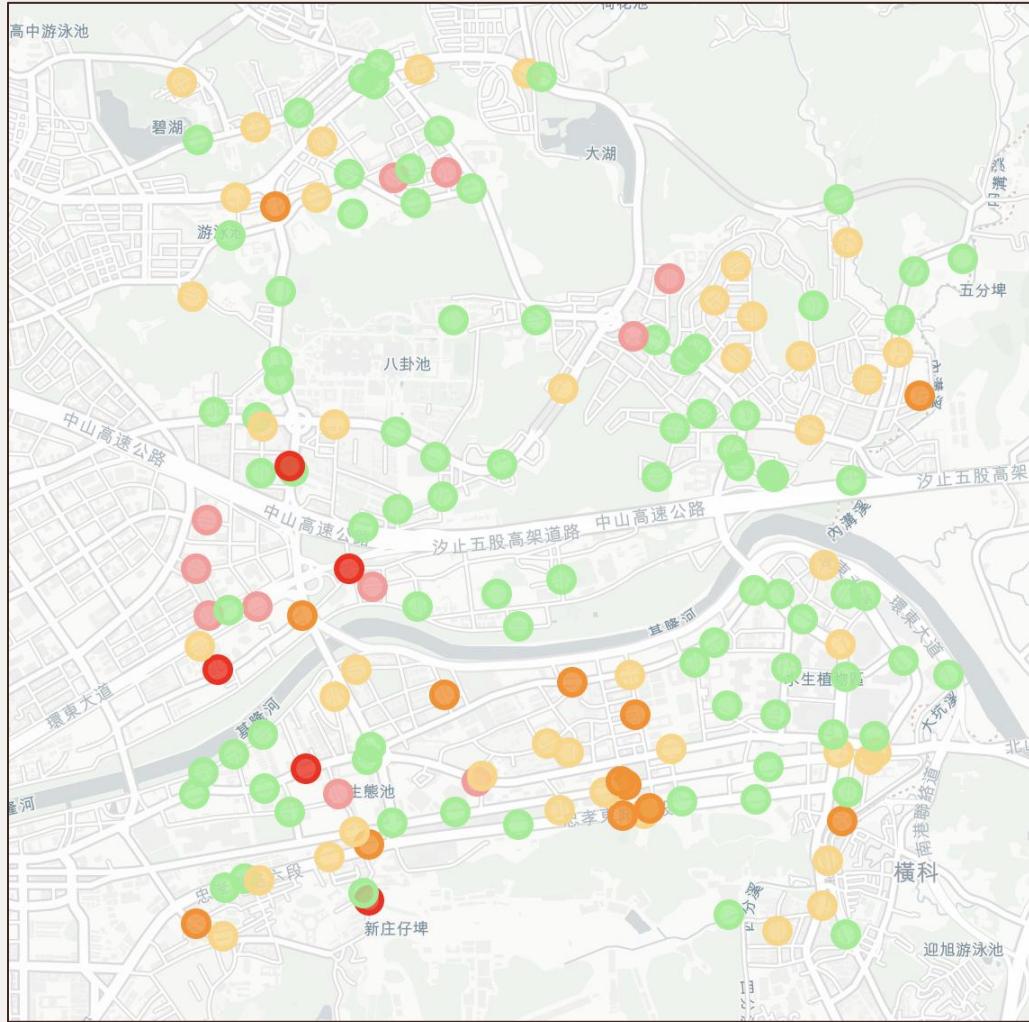


157 stations





Initially...



**157 stations
with large optimality gaps**

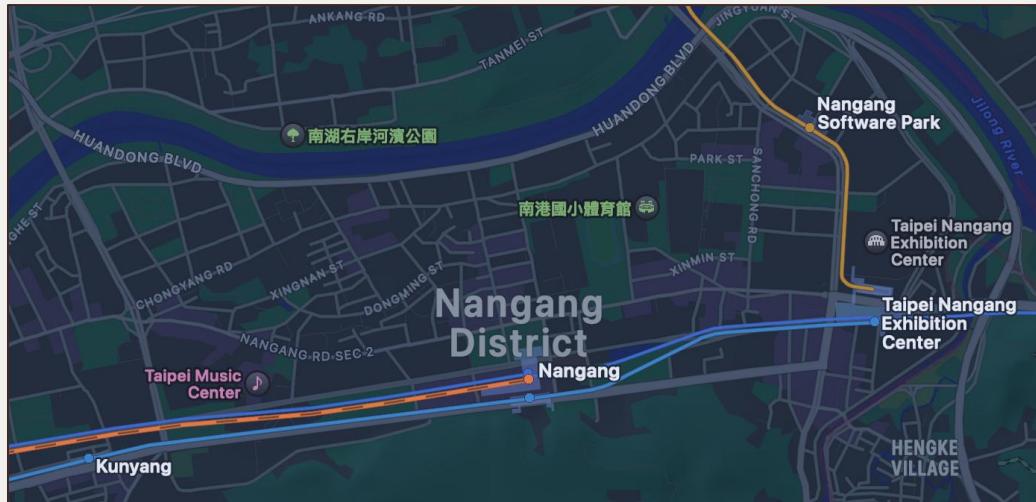
Metric	Value
Average MIP Gap	0.5141
Standard Deviation	0.2298
Minimum MIP Gap	0.1111
Maximum MIP Gap	0.9394





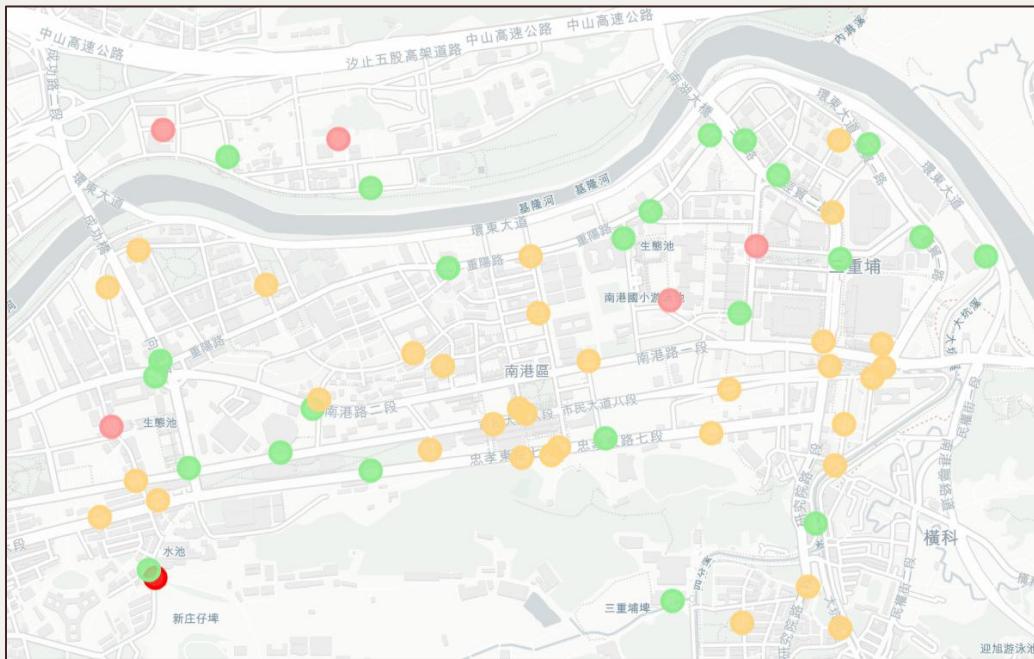
Alternatively

62 stations





Alternatively

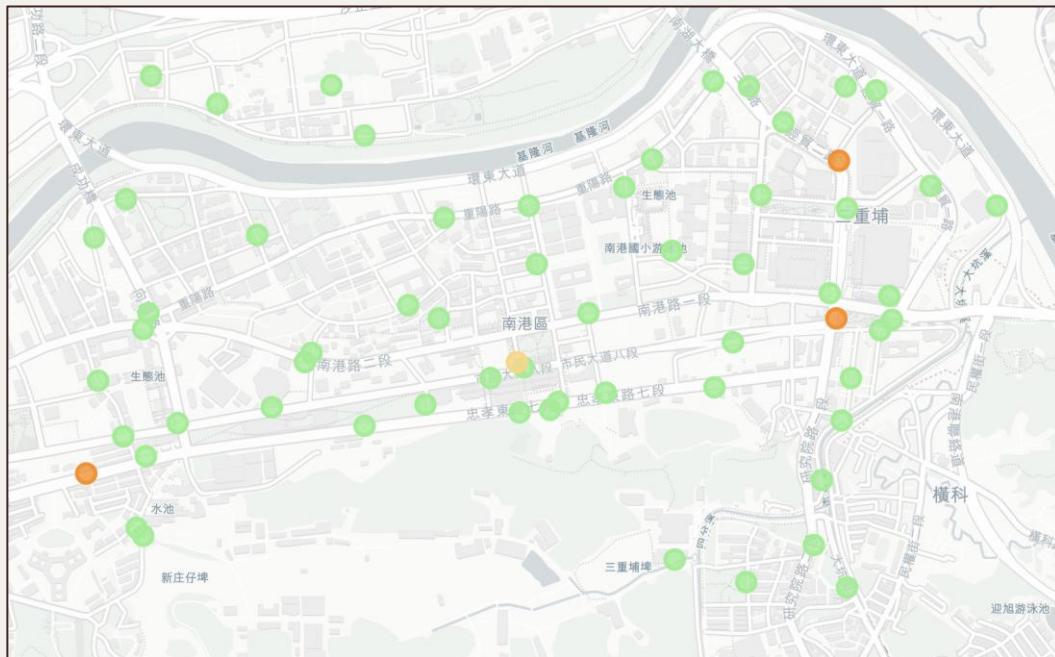


62 stations





Alternatively



**62 stations
with small optimality gaps**

Metric	Value
Average MIP Gap	0.1239
Standard Deviation	0.0728
Minimum MIP Gap	0.0129
Maximum MIP Gap	0.4151



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Results

Performance Evaluation





Comparisons

No Redistribution

Gurobi Optimization

Heuristic Algorithm





Numeric Result

Scenario	09:00 (AM)	17:00 (PM)	22:00 (Night)
2 trucks, 30 min	66.77%	79.03%	69.03%
2 trucks, 60 min	77.10%	89.35%	80.32%
4 trucks, 30 min	74.19%	84.52%	68.71%
4 trucks, 60 min	88.39%	98.71%	89.68%
6 trucks, 30 min	76.45%	87.74%	76.77%
6 trucks, 60 min	95.16%	98.06%	97.74%

Table 8: Average balance ratio for each scenario across time periods

$$\text{Gap} = \frac{Z^{\text{gurobi}} - Z^{\text{heu}}}{Z^{\text{gurobi}}} \times 100\%.$$





Result

- Longer time windows and more trucks → higher balance ratios.

Best

4/6 trucks + 60 min

Weakest

2 trucks + 30 min



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Conclusion





Conclusion

Scheduled collection pipeline: To obtain Taipei City Government's public data for long period, we use GitHub Action to load it automatically.

YouBike visualizer with map and threshold indication: we can process all raw data, restrict our concerning area, and calculate threshold for all stations. Then, output a HTML file for visualization.

Gurobi: Using simplex method to try our best to find the optimal solution.

Heuristic Solution: Performing our proposed heuristic above.





Thank you!

