Urban mobility
Analyze, Understand, Model, Describe and Control Urban Mobility with AI and ML

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now: PostDoc @ TU Delft working in ERC Grant: Critical MaaS team of prof. Oded Cats



before:

- PhD in Dynamic Traffic Assignment: Modelling Rerouting Phenomena (with prof. Guido Gentile, Rome)
- R&D software developer (PTV SISTeMA)
- transport modeller, models for Kraków, Warsaw, and more (Politechnika Krakowska)
- data scientist, ML/AI (NorthGravity)

soon: Faculty of Mathematics and Computer Science, Jagiellonian University - under DigiWorld programme.

2021-2024 NCN OPUS - Post-corona shared mobility 2 PhD positions.



## **Urban mobility**





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#### Miasto

złożony system społeczny, w którym setki agentów codziennie przemierzają multimodalne sieci transportowe, aby dotrzeć do celu i zaspokajać swoje potrzeby.



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- heterogeniczni,
- niedeterministyczni,
- adaptujący się do informacji i doświadczeń,
- grający ze sobą w grę o ograniczone zasoby
- codziennie podejmujący subiektywnie racjonalne decyzje.

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historycznie statyczna, betonowa infrastruktura, linie tramwajowe i sporadycznie zmieniające się rozkłady jazdy. Dziś - skomplikowana, adaptacyjna struktura:

- platformy mobilnosciowe (Jak np. uber).
- transport miejski na żądanie (on-demand transit)
- mikromobilność (hulajnogi, samochody i rowery na minuty),
- komunikujące się pojazdy autonomiczne (CAVs).



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#### Dane

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- ślady mobilnościowe (np. NYC Citi Bike, Uber Movement, Twitter, itp.)
- OpenData (np. NYC, Warszawa, Londyn, Amsterdam)
- detekcja ruchu (ITS, systemy sterowania ruchem)
- dane komórkowe (przemieszczenia między powiatami od TMobile)
- elektroniczny komunikacji bilet publicznej (SmartCard data, WMATA, TfL)
- dane o ewolucji zachowania (aplikacje mobilnościowe)
- badania preferencji (Stated Preference), grupy fokusowe

setki milionów ogólnie dostępnych rekordów o różnej strukturze.

- z różnych źródeł
- o różnych ziawiskach





### Two-sided platforms

### Two-sided mobility platform:

two-sided supply (drivers, vehicles) and demand (travellers)

platform connects supply and demand

mobility offering travellers to supply their mobility needs (reach a destination)





## Agent-based simulation





### MaaSim

https://github.com/RafalKucharskiPK/MaaSSim

an agent-based simulator, reproducing the dynamics of two-sided mobility platforms (like Uber and Lyft) in the context of urban transport networks.



It models the behaviour and interactions of two kinds of agents:

- (i) travellers, requesting to travel from their origin to a destination at a given time, and
- (ii) drivers, supplying their travel needs by offering them rides.

The interactions between the two agent types are mediated by the:

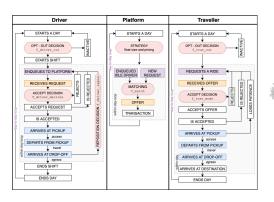
(iii) platform(s), matching demand and supply.

Both supply and demand are microscopic.



### MaaSSim

#### Agent routines





#### drivers

- · leaving the system
- accepting requests
- · re-positioning

#### travellers

- · accepting offers,
- · selecting platform and modes,
- · leaving the system

#### platform

- setting prices
- · matching request

### MaaSSim

**Decisions** 

#### Discrete choice model (multinomial logit model)

$$p_{i,m,d} = \frac{\mathrm{e}^{U_{i,m,d}}}{\sum_{a \in A} \mathrm{e}^{U_{i,a,d}}}$$

#### Utility

$$U_{i,m,d} = \beta_t t_{i,m,d} + \beta_c c_{i,m,d} + \mathsf{ASC}_m + \varepsilon_i$$

#### Utility (mixed logit model)

$$U_{i,m,t} = \beta_{t,i} t_{i,m,t} + \beta_{c,i} c_{i,m,t} + \mathsf{ASC}_{m,i} + \varepsilon_i$$

#### Learning (exponential smoothing)

$$U_{i,m,d} = \alpha U_{i,m,d-1} + (1-\alpha)\overline{U}_{i,m,d-1}$$

- i traveller
- m alternative  $\in A$
- d day
- c. t cost and time
  - parameters
- ASC alternative specific constant
  - expected utility
  - experienced utility
  - error term



### Decisions

Interpretation

#### travellers

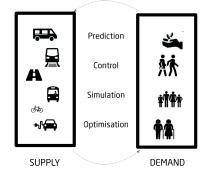
- $\cdot \ \text{human behaviour modelling}$
- (discrete choice model), · evolution and adaptation
- (reinforcement learning),
- · decision support.

#### drivers

- · modelling actual human behaviour
- · decision support
- optimal actions
   (autonomous vehicles)

#### platform

- market actions
   (game-theory)
- · distributed system (control-theory)





### 2: Reveal, understand and model post-pandemic travel behaviour towards emerging mobility models.

You will study travellers behaviour in urban mobility (WP1). In the rapidly changing landscape of urban mobility, you shall aim to track the emerging trends, identify dynamics in behaviour to precisely define market shares and target groups for future shared mobility. In the abundance of recent, corona-related research in mobility, you shall synthesize the latest theories, studies and findings to underpin our shared-mobility models. You shall conduct behavioural studies. Both revealed and stated preference studies to quantify and describe mobility behaviour. Three pillars of your PhD will be:

https://rafalkucharskipk.github.io/jobs/



## Pandemic Ride-pooling





### Modelling virus spreading in ride-pooling networks

an intermediate alternative for pandemic urban mobility

#### Context:

- crowded public transport systems can be a major contributor to virus spreading.
- but individual, private rides with cars will cause congestion and capacity issues.
- what is in between?

Looking for alternative urban mobility mode for pandemic cities



Kucharski, R., Cats, O., & Sienkiewicz, J. (2021). Modelling virus spreading in ride-pooling networks. *Scientific Reports*, 11(1), 1-11.



### Ride-pooling

#### Shared ride:

- two or more travellers can be matched into a pooled ride and travel in the same ride-hailing vehicle.
- vehicle picks them up from origins and drops-them off at their destinations.
- both pickup and travel times deviate from the desired or minimal ones.
- this inconvenience needs to be compensated with a lower fare compared to an individual ride,







## how virus can spread in ride-pooling?

- it is quite obvious (and safe to assume) that you infect your co-riders.
- but what happens beyond a single vehicle?

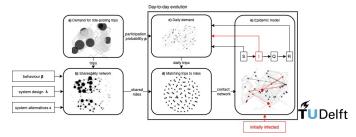


### Methodology at glance:

### Everyday we apply the SIQR model with transitions taking place when:

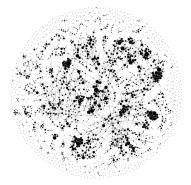
- infected travellers infect their susceptible co-riders  $(S \to I)$ ,
- lacktriangle infected travellers are quarantined after the incubation period (I o Q),
- lacksquare travellers recover after the quarantine and acquire complete immunity to the virus (Q o R).

The loop terminates when all the infected travellers are quarantined (there are no active infections).



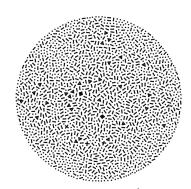
## shareability network:

travellers (nodes) are linked if they can share a ride together (are compatible), node size proportional to degree



#### actual matching:

each clique is a vehicle and travellers within the vehicle are isolated from others and fully connected with cotravellers.



**T**UDelft

# 1: Contact networks of emerging urban mobility modes - modelling, design and simulation

You will reconstruct and analyse contact networks emerging in ride-sharing systems (WP2), You will apply existing and develop new models to match mobility demand into pooled rides. You will employ epidemic models on the networks. You will apply behavioural findings from WP1 and translate them into network connectivity. You will run multi-dimensional stochastic simulations of various network and demand settings to quantify and synthesize virus exposure in shared mobility. In WP3 you will propose methods that will limit spreading and eventually halt it.

https://rafalkucharskipk.github.io/jobs/deadline 8th June



### Questions

Discussion

### Thank you!

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