

A GIS-Based Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) for Equitable Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) Deployment in Philadelphia

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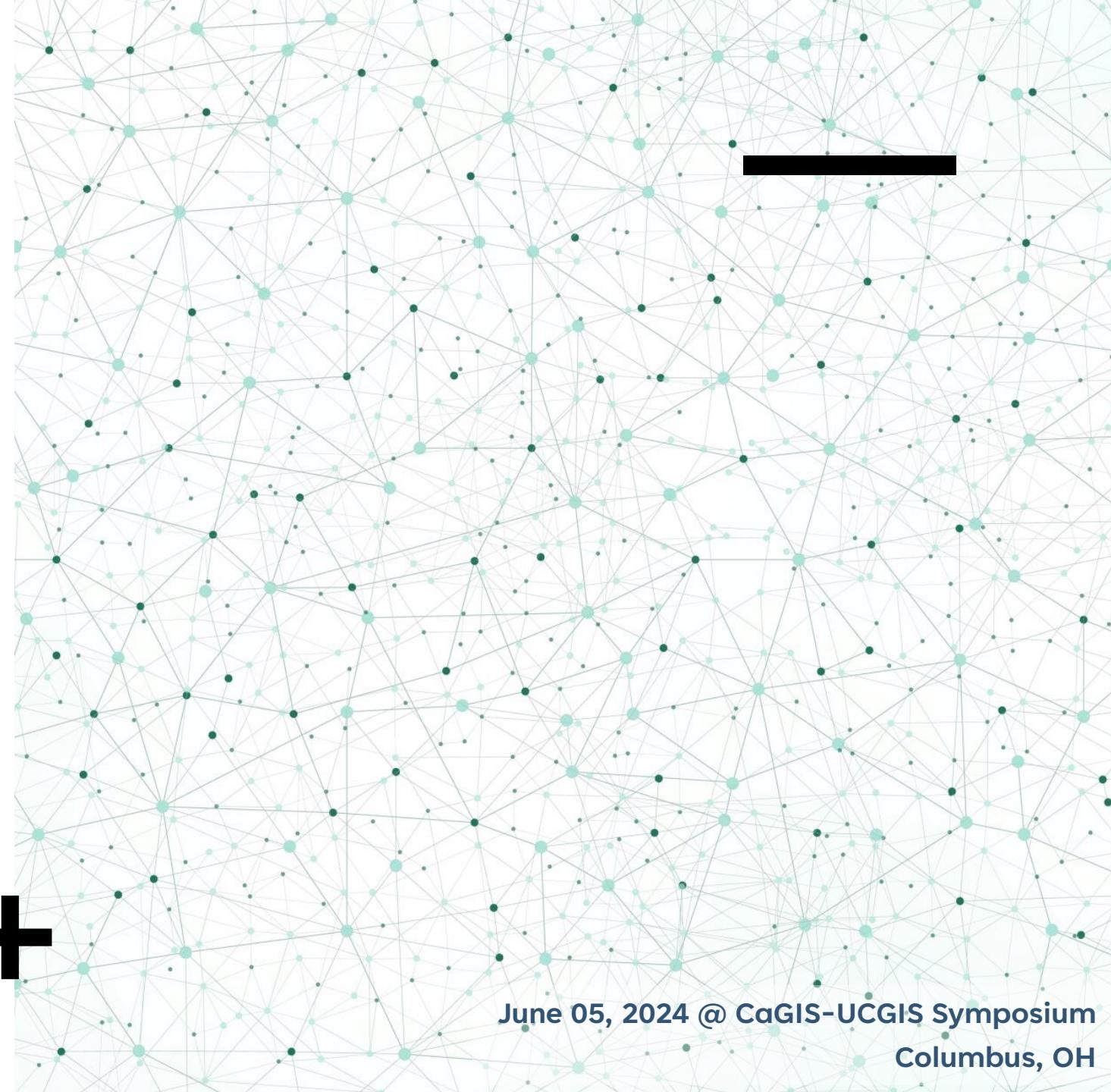
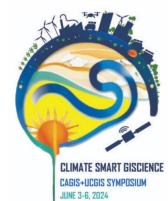
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Motivations

1

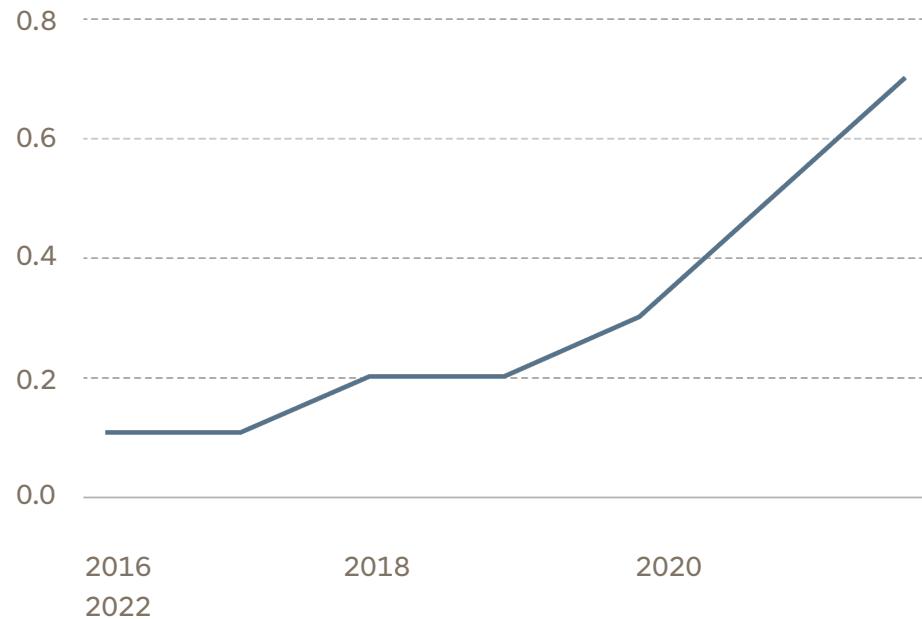
- Reduce vehicle emissions
- Encourage EV usage

Mismatch between #EV and #Charging Ports

2

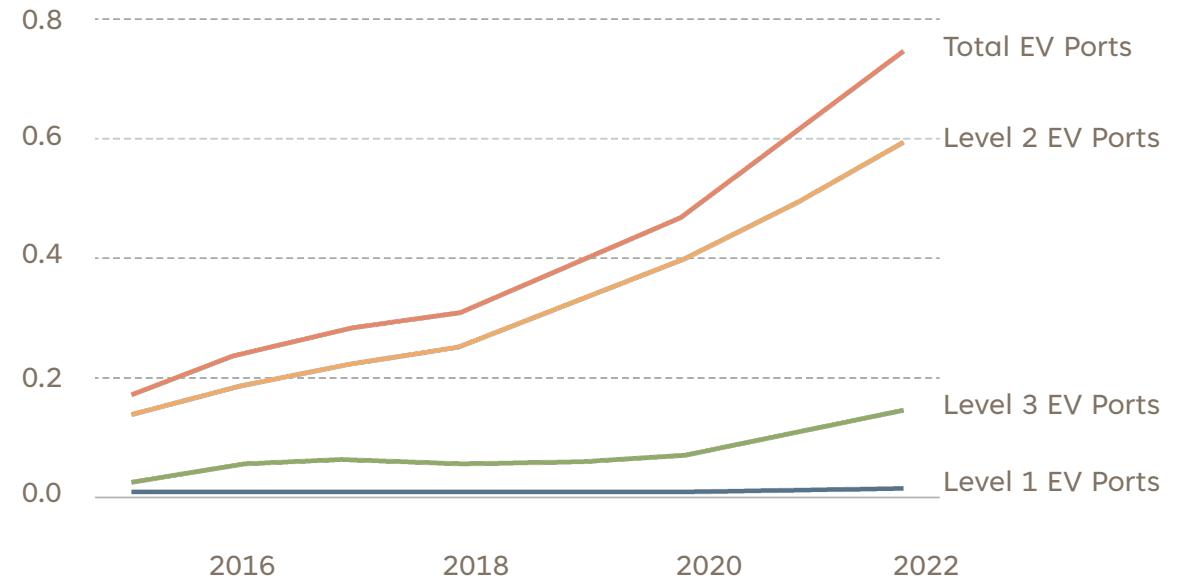
Electric vehicle (EV) share of total light-duty vehicles, annual

percent

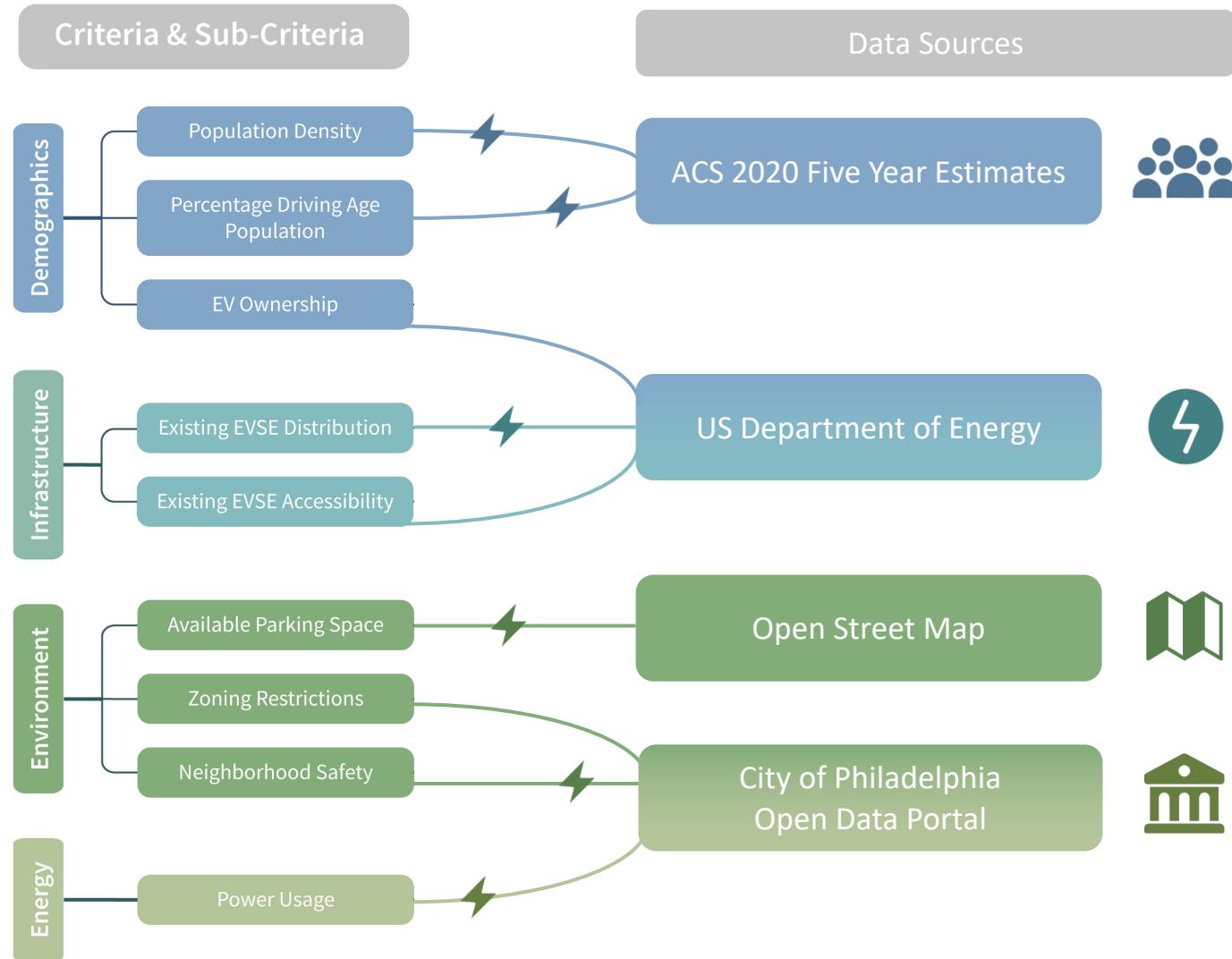


Electric vehicle (EV) ports, annual

number

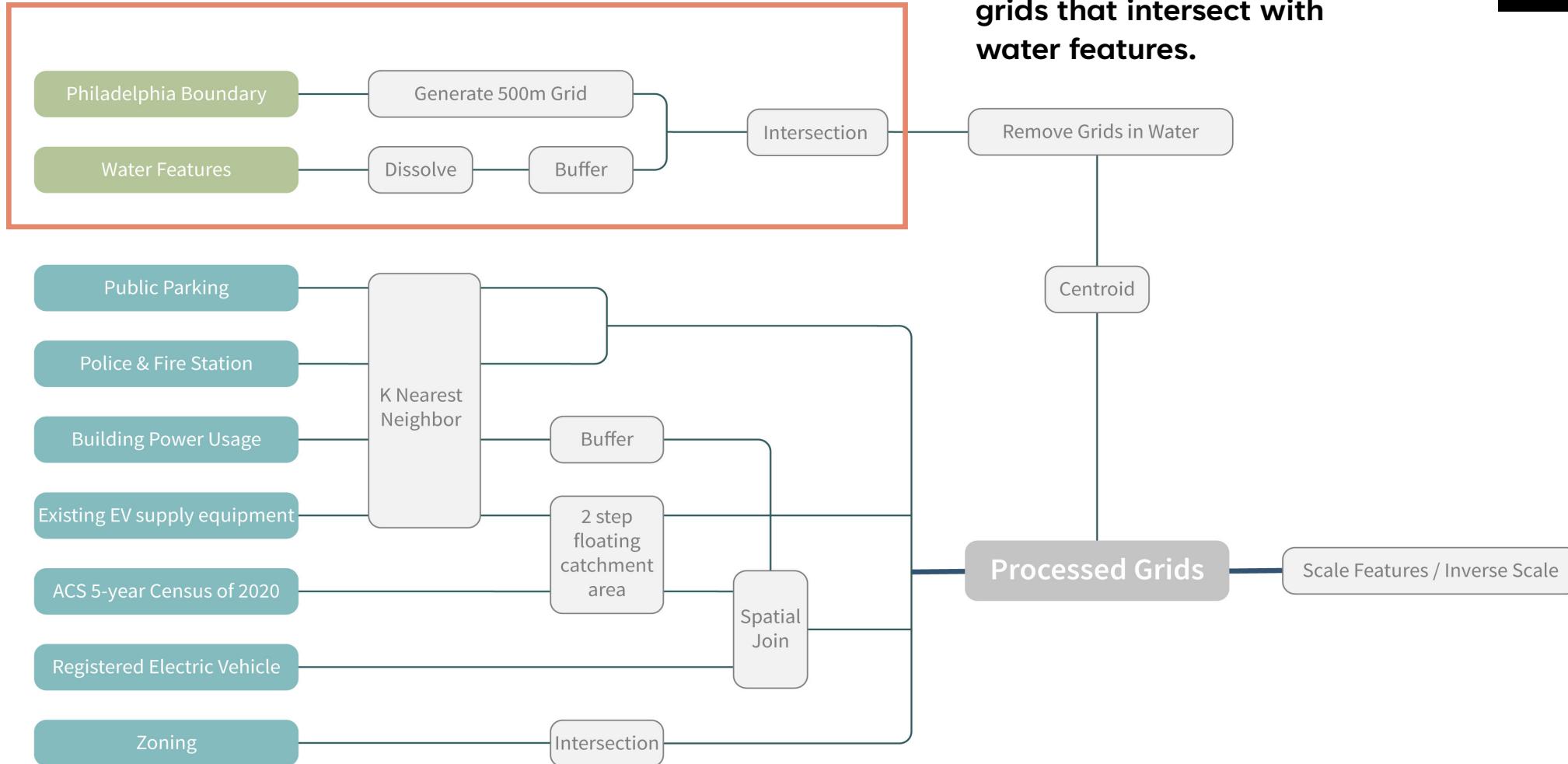


Data and Criteria

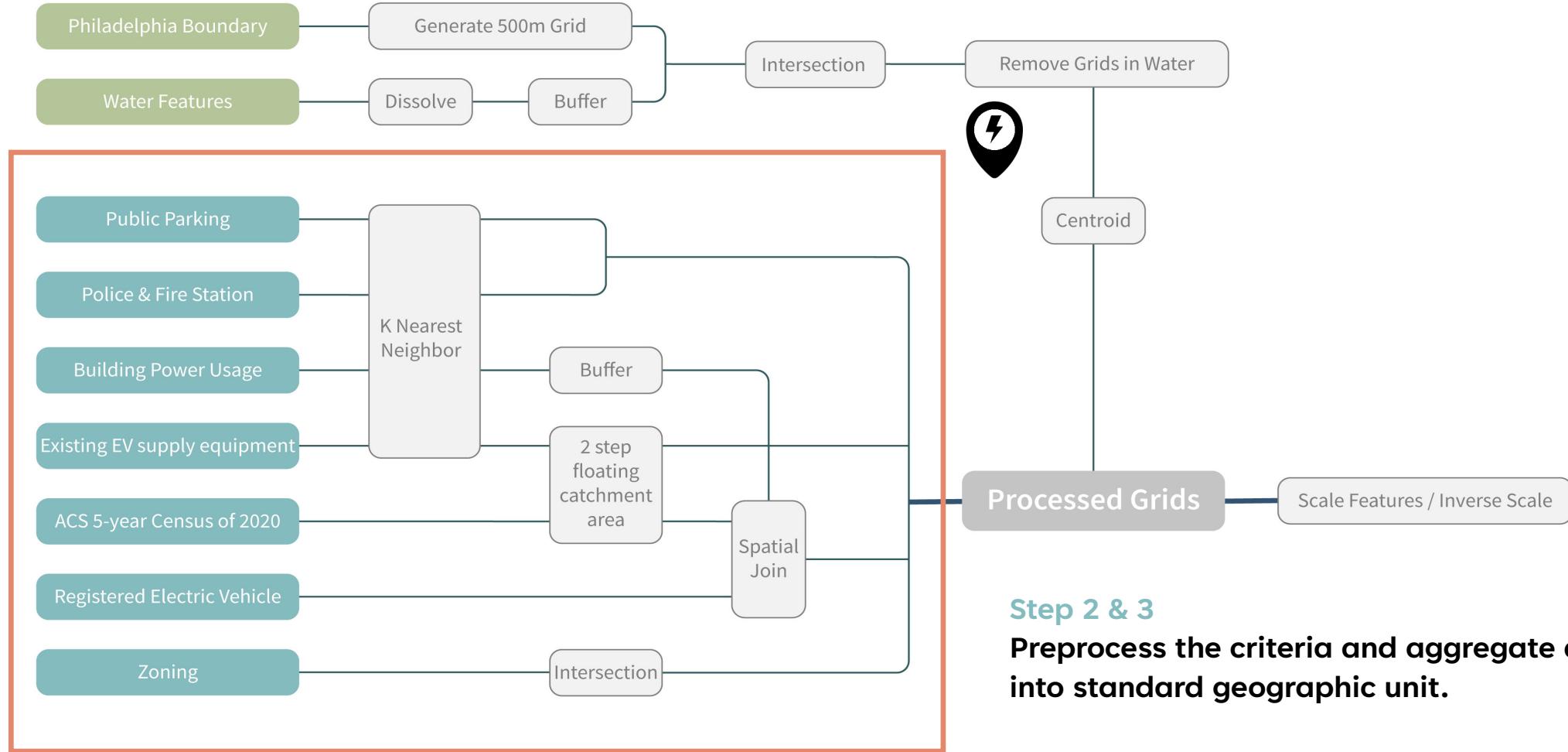


Workflow - GIS

Step 1:
Create fishnet grids for Philadelphia and remove grids that intersect with water features.



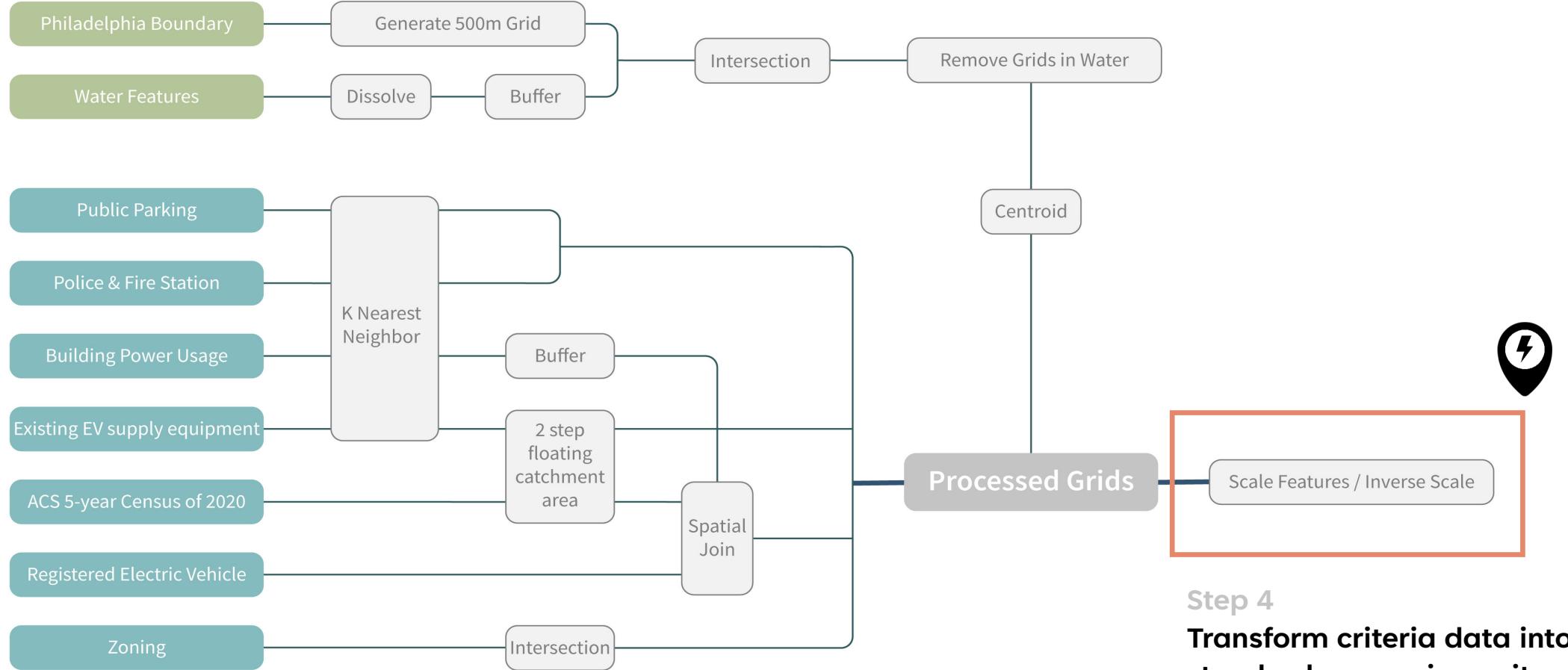
Workflow - GIS



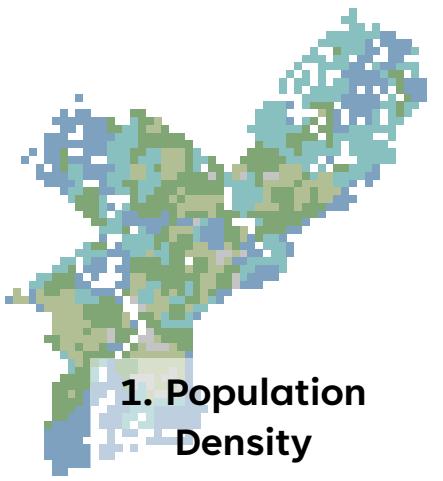
Step 2 & 3

Preprocess the criteria and aggregate data into standard geographic unit.

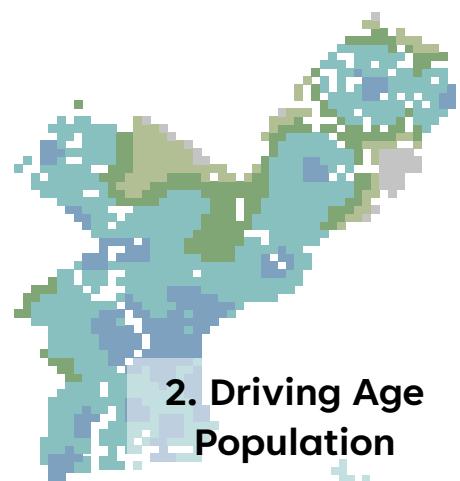
Workflow - GIS



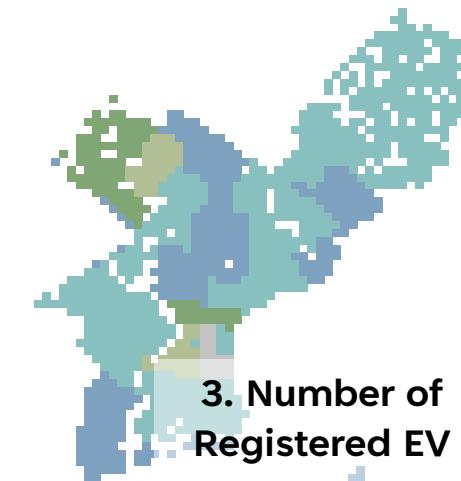
Intermediaries



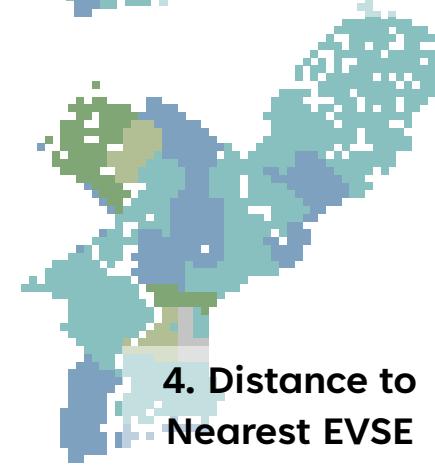
1. Population Density



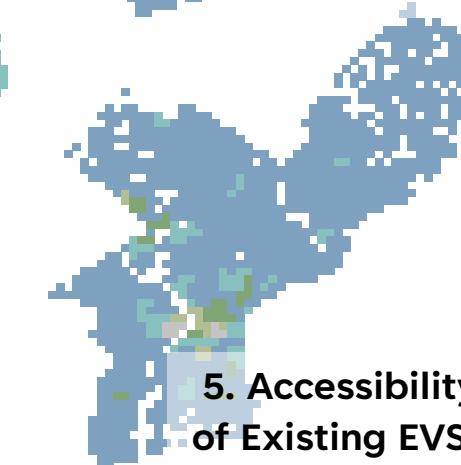
2. Driving Age Population



3. Number of Registered EV



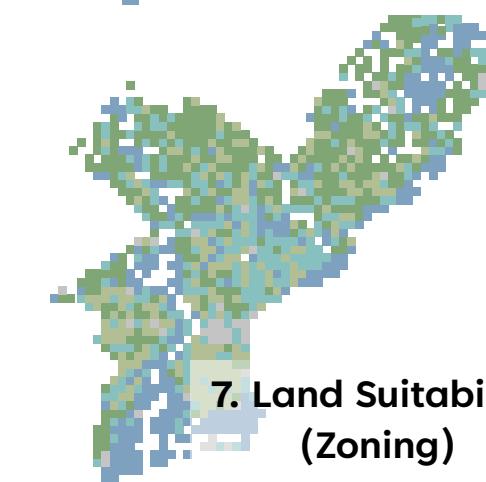
4. Distance to Nearest EVSE



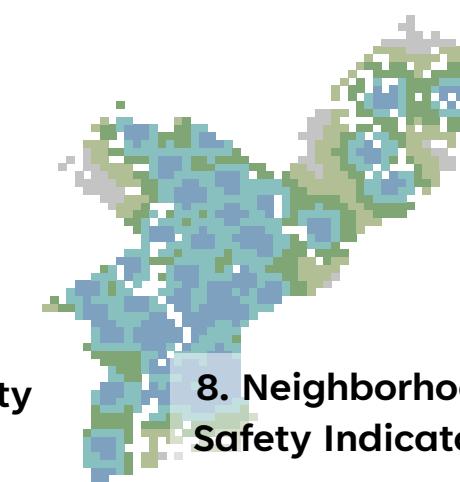
5. Accessibility of Existing EVSE



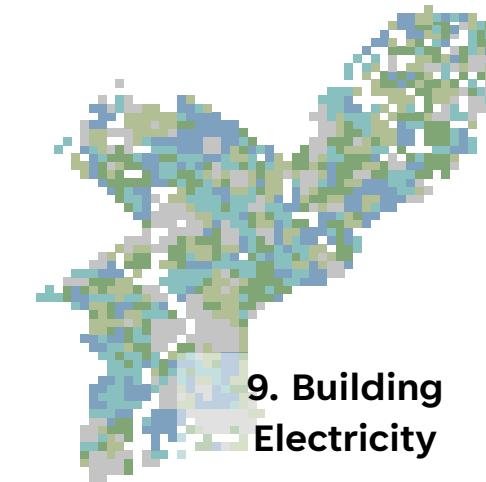
6. Parking Space Availability



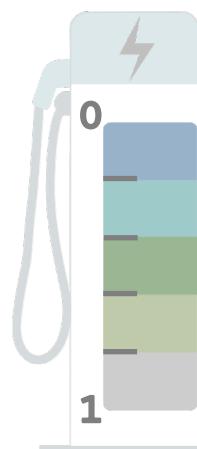
7. Land Suitability (Zoning)



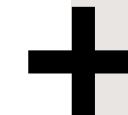
8. Neighborhood Safety Indicators



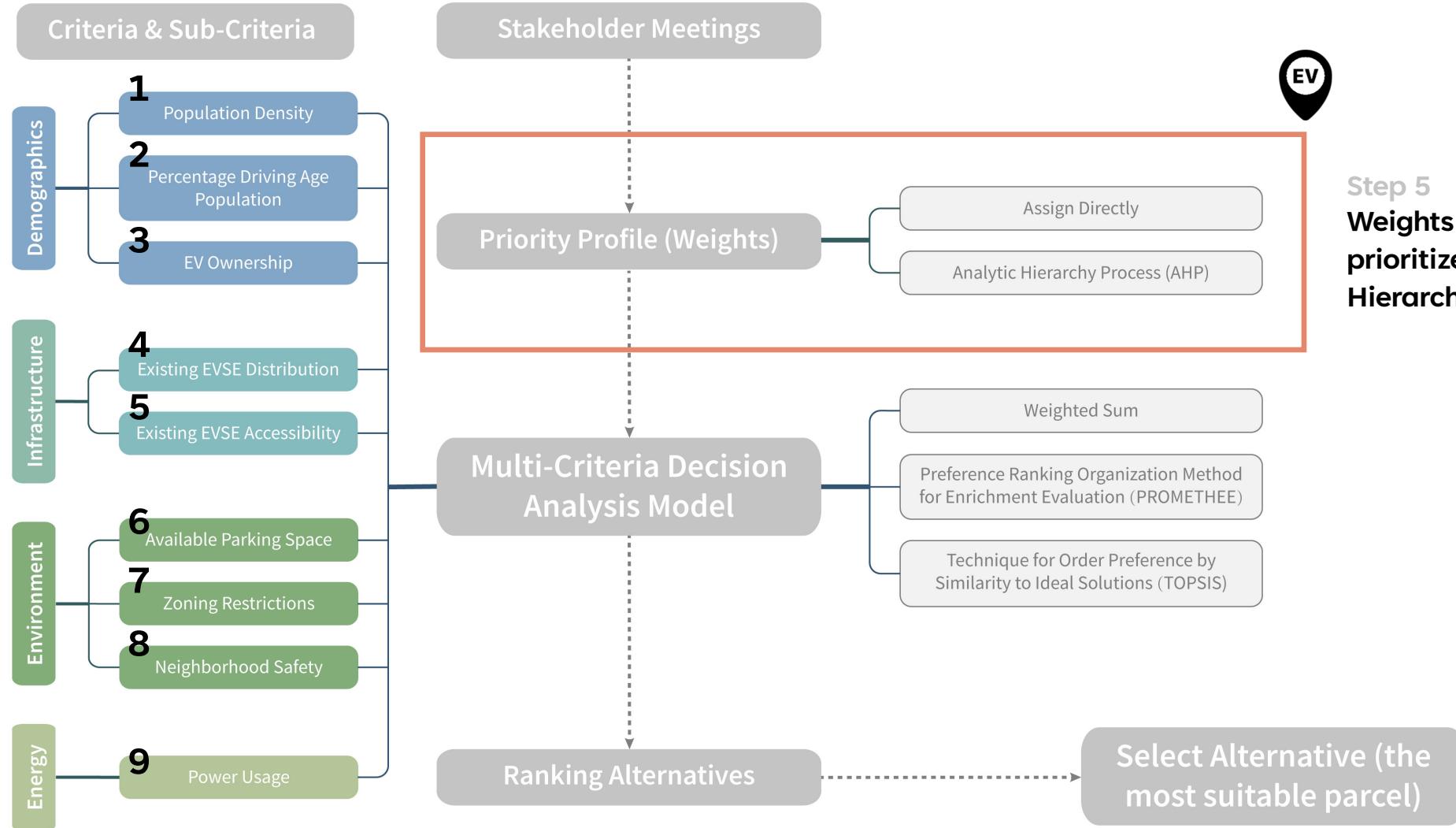
9. Building Electricity



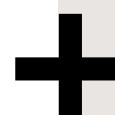
Values scaled
from 0 – 1 in
each grid



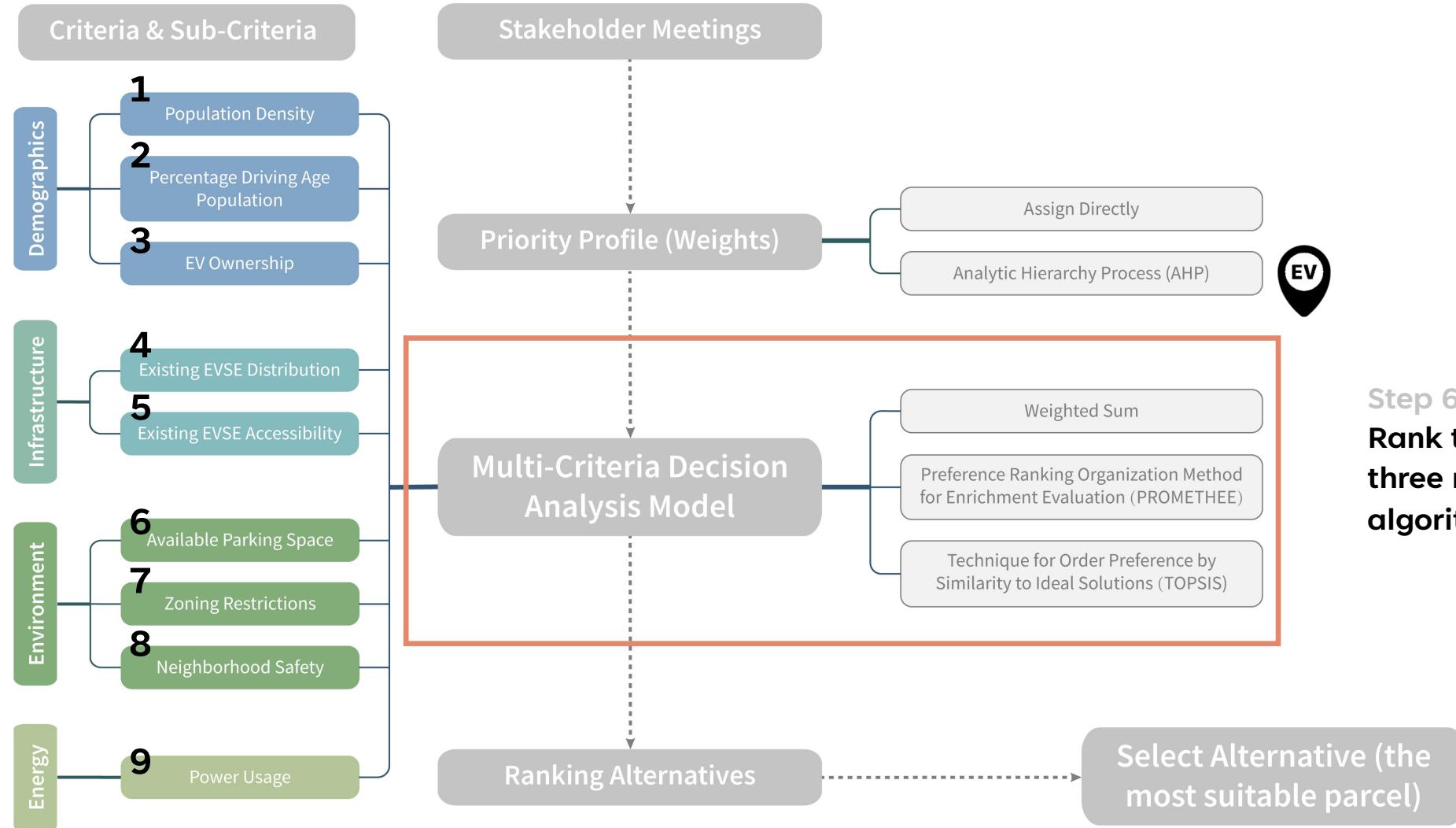
Workflow - MCDA



Step 5
Weights the criteria and prioritize them using Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)



Workflow - MCDA



MCDA Methods – WSM

Assign weights to each criteria and score the alternative by summing the products of their weight and value.

Inputs

Algorithms

Output

Criteria

Weights

Alternatives

1. Assign weights

$$\sum_{j=1}^J weight_j = 1$$

2. Compute weighted sum

$$S_i = \sum_{j=1}^J weight_j \times value$$

Rank alternatives based on S_i in descending order.

Higher the S_i the better.

i = alternative j = criteria

MCDA Methods - TOPSIS

Identifies solutions from a set of alternatives based on their **euclidean distance** from an ideal solution.

Inputs

Criteria

Weights

Alternatives

Positive Ideal Solution

Negative Ideal Solution

Algorithms

1. Compute Separation Measures

Pos ideal solution: $S_i^+ = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n (value_{ij} - best_j)^2}$

Neg Ideal solution: $S_i^- = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n (value_{ij} - worst_j)^2}$

2. Measure Relative Closeness

$$C_i^* = \frac{S_i^-}{S_i^+ + S_i^-}$$

Output

Rank alternatives based on C_i^* in descending order.

Higher the C_i^* the better.

i = alternative j = criteria

MCDA Method - PROMETHEE

Compares **alternatives pairwise** for each criteria and use **preference function** to evaluate one alternative over another.

Inputs

Criteria

Weights

Alternatives

Preference Function

Preference Threshold

Indifference Threshold

Algorithms

1. Compute difference in values for each criterion between all pairs of alternatives.

2. Apply preference function to translate difference in values into preference value between 0 and 1, using preference and indifference thresholds are parameters,

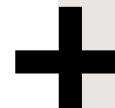
3. Aggregate preference values

4. Compute outranking flows:

$$\text{Net flow} = \frac{\text{how much an alternative outranks all other alternatives}}{+} + \frac{\text{how much an alternative is outranked by all other alternatives}}{+}$$

Output

Alternatives with the highest **net flow** value is consider the best.



MCDA Method - AHP

Compares **criteria pairwise** and re-assign weights based on their **relative importance**.

Inputs

Algorithms

Output

Criteria

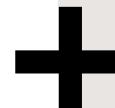
Weights

1. Construct pairwise comparison matrix by determining the relative importance of criterion 1 over 2.

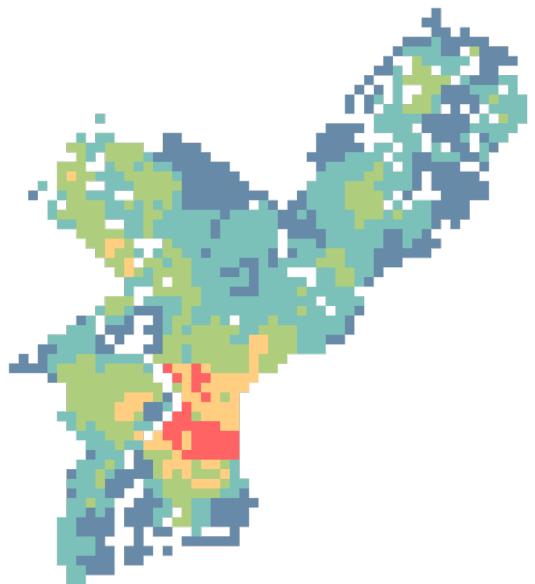
New weights

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & w_1 & \cdots & w_j \\ \frac{1}{w_1} & 1 & \cdots & w_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{w_j} & \frac{1}{w_2} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

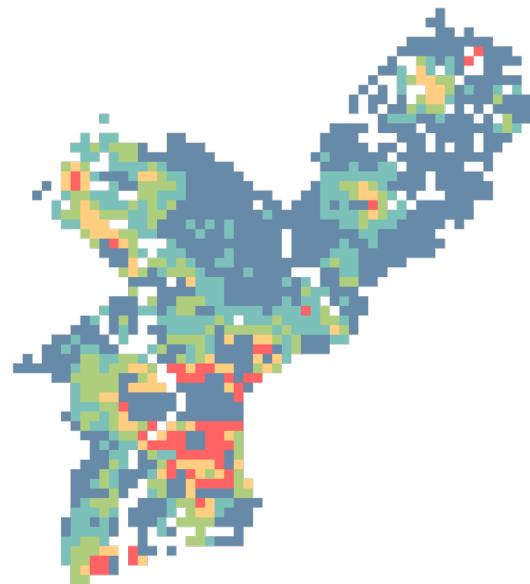
2. Calculate the weights by normalizing the matrix and calculate the average of each row



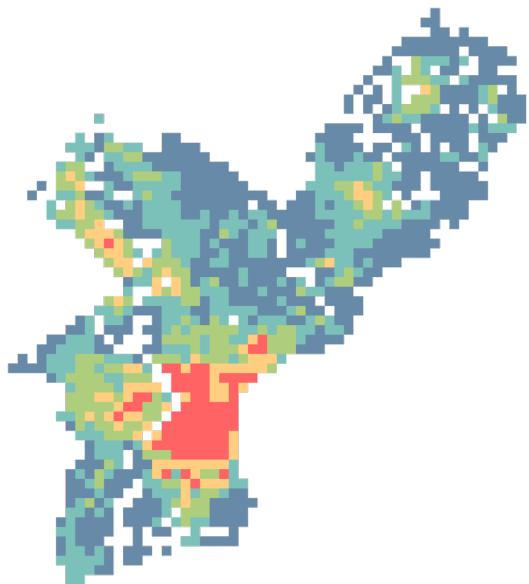
Ranking Results



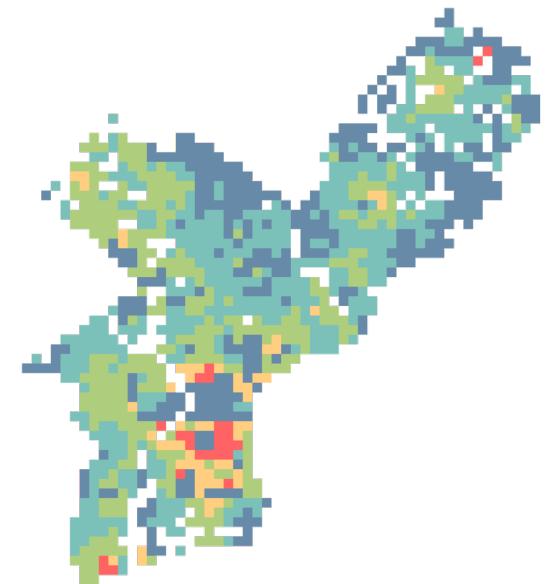
Self-assign weights
+
Weighted Sum (WSM)



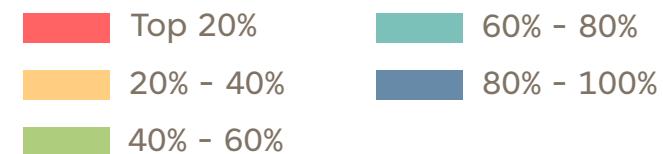
Self-assign weights
+
**Technique for Order Preference
by Similarity to Ideal Solutions
(TOPSIS)**



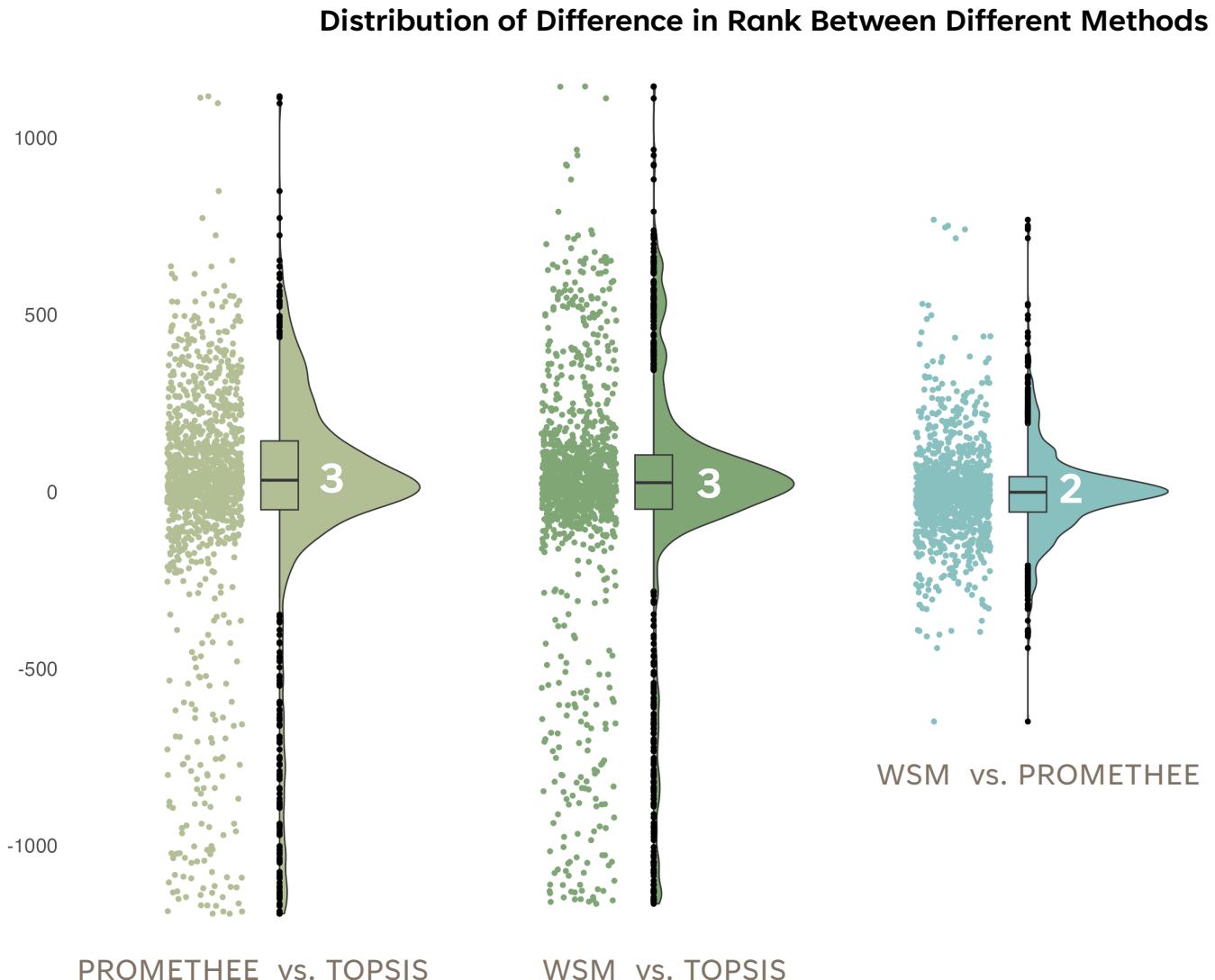
Self-assign weights
+
**Preference Ranking Organization
Method for Enrichment Evaluation
(PROMETHEE)**



Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)
+
TOPSIS



Compare – Ranking Results



Using AHP to prioritize weights increase the rank for several grids.

1

The difference in rank between WSM and PROMETHEE method is the smallest.

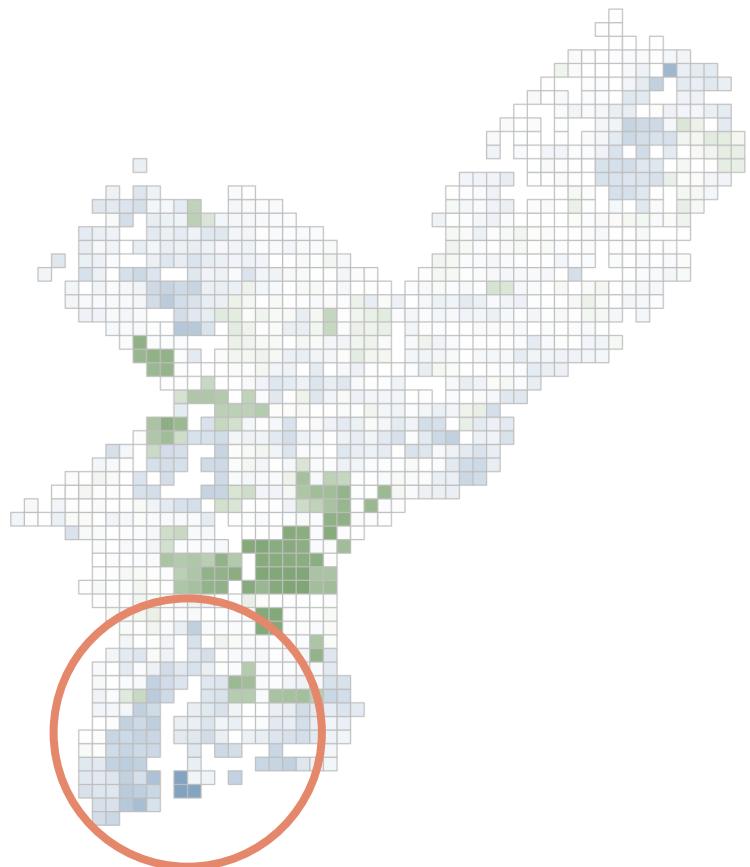
2

TOPSIS method is leading to rank reversal issue for some parts of Philadelphia.

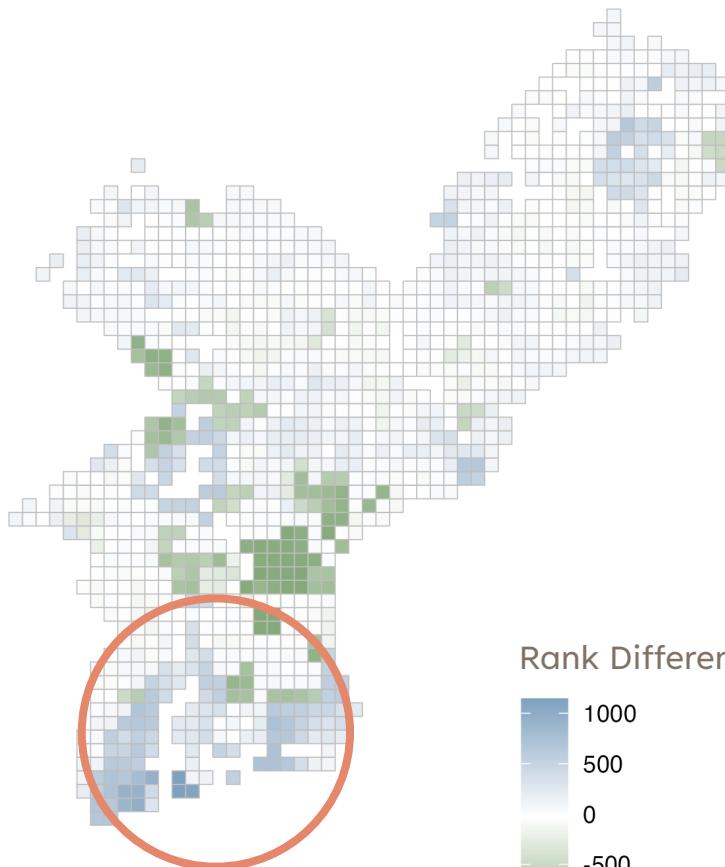
3

Compare – Ranking Results

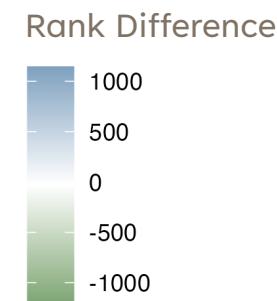
Rank Differences between TOPSIS and Other Approaches



PROMETHEE vs. TOPSIS



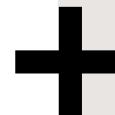
WSM vs. TOPSIS



- TOPSIS significantly over-ranked
- TOPSIS significantly under-ranked

Closer examination of these grids reveals that they are located in industrial areas that use a lot of electricity.

The presence of extreme values can significantly influence the ideal and negative-ideal solutions.

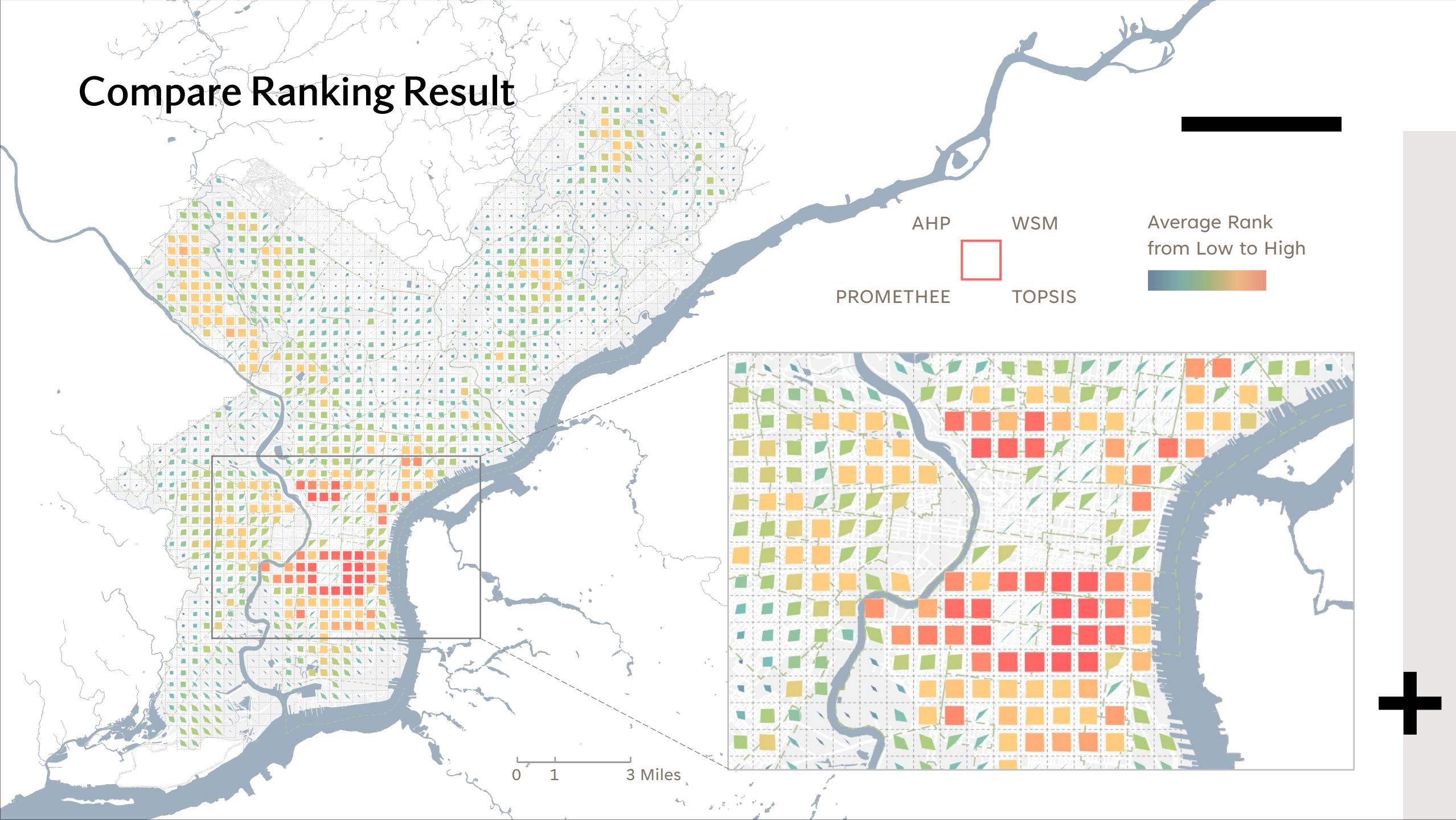


Comparison - MCDA Methods

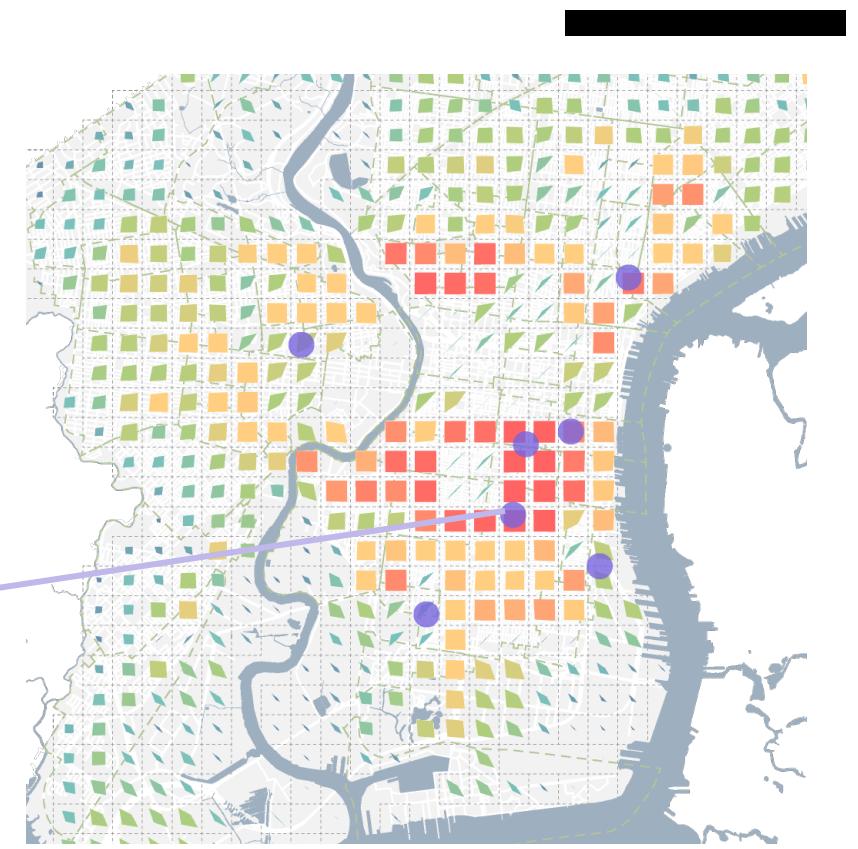
	Potentials 	Limitations 
WSM	Easy to understand and implement	Assume independence between criteria Ranking highly dependent on weights
TOPSIS	Easy to understand, implement, and more comprehensive	Assume independence between criteria Sensitive to extreme values (rank reversal) Need to decide positive and negative ideal scenarios
PROMETHEE	Most robust statistical model	Require careful selection of preference function, preference threshold, and indifference threshold
AHP	Break complex decisions into smaller segments	Pairwise comparison is time consuming Hard to maintain consistency



Compare Ranking Result



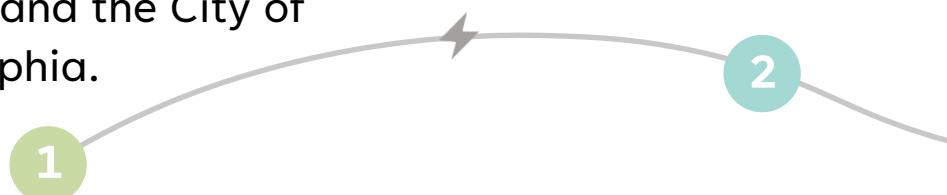
Applications



Public private partnership between local grocery store (ACME) and the City of Philadelphia.

Financial analyses for cost and revenue breakdown.

Phased implementation timeline and maintenance plan



Summary

GIS-MCDA is a robust criteria-based methodology that support multiple criteria and statistical models at once.

1

Challenges of agreeing on the input criteria, weighting schemes, various other inputs required for MCDA models, and parameterizing any qualitative criteria

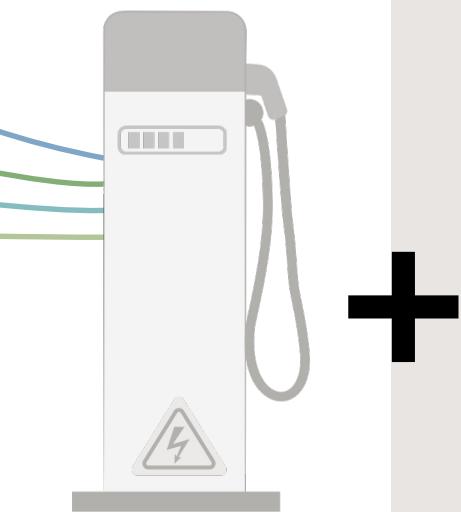
2

Methods that are more comprehensive and robust mathematically 1) requires more decision inputs and introduces more subjectivity, 2) could be more computationally intensive, 3) are less intuitive to non-experts.

3

Recurrent challenges in geospatial model for decision-making: MAUP, spatial interpolations, and ecological fallacy.

4





Thank You !

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Dr. Allison Lassiter, Assistant Professor @ UPenn
Akshay Malik, Smart Cities Director @ SmartCityPhl

