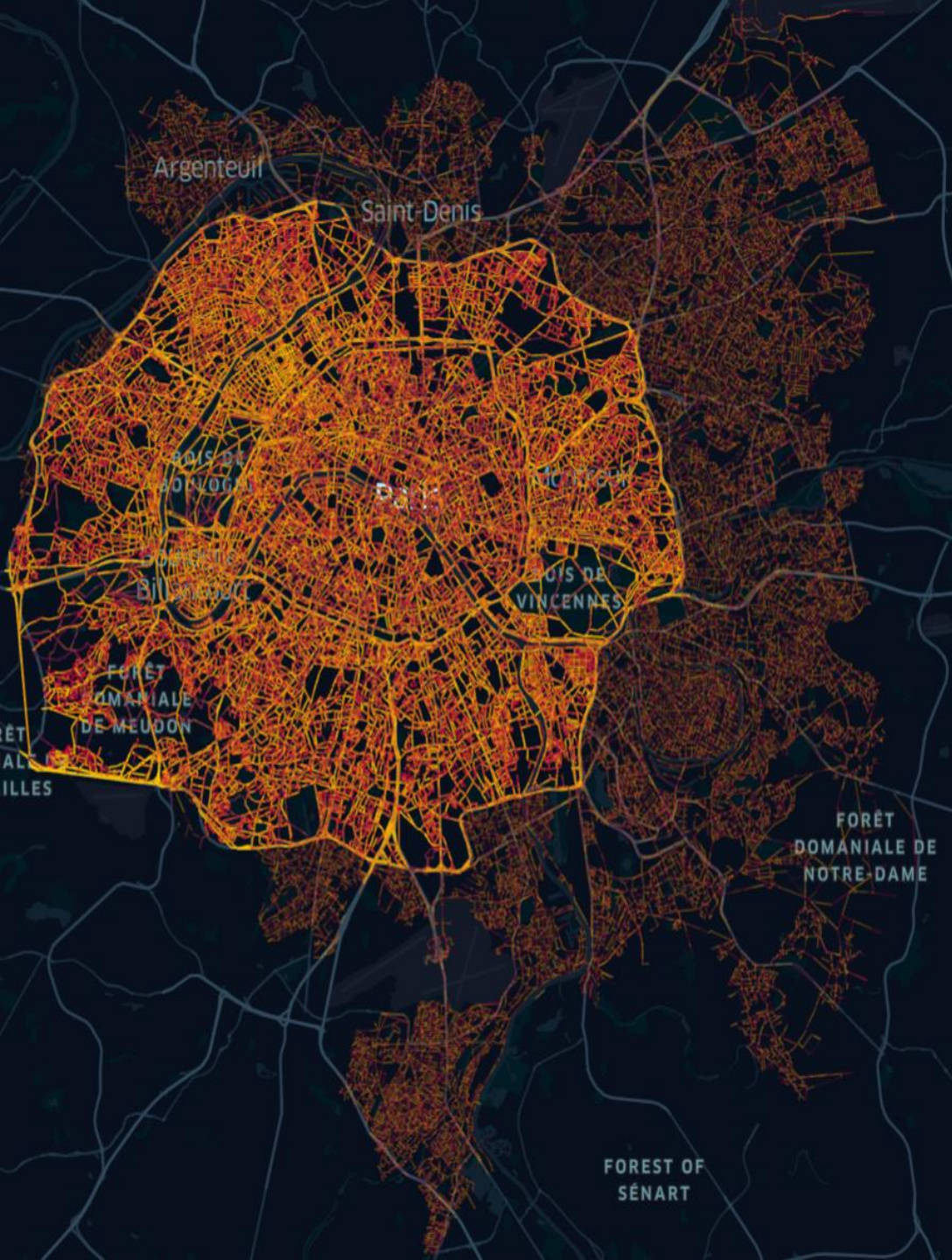


MATSim user meeting 2023

EVALUATION OF THE LOW EMISSION ZONE
ACCORDING TO THE EVOLUTION OF
CAR-OWNERSHIP: THE MÉTROPOLE DU
GRAND PARIS CASE STUDY

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AGENDA

- Introduction
 - General context
 - Research question
- Existing works
- Methodology and assumptions
- Results
 - Study area description
 - Simulation Results
- Conclusion and perspectives

AGENDA

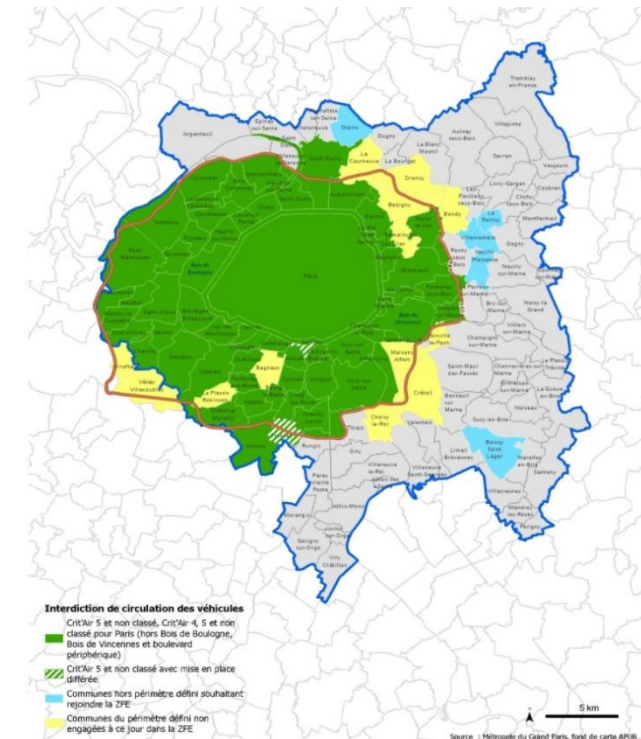
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GENERAL CONTEXT

- **Transport negatives externalities (in 2019, France)**
 - 31.1% greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions with 52.79% of private cars¹.
 - 51.8% of NO₂ , 16% of PM2,5 , 11% of CO , emissions².
 - 56,016 accidents with 3,244 deaths³
 - 10 million people exposed to noise levels above 65 dBA⁴.

- **Policy measures to reduce private car use⁵**
 - **Urban toll or congestion charging:** London (UK), Stockholm (Sweden)
 - **Low emission zones:** Stockholm (Sweden), **Paris (France)**
 - **Pollution Emergency:** Geneve (Switzerland)

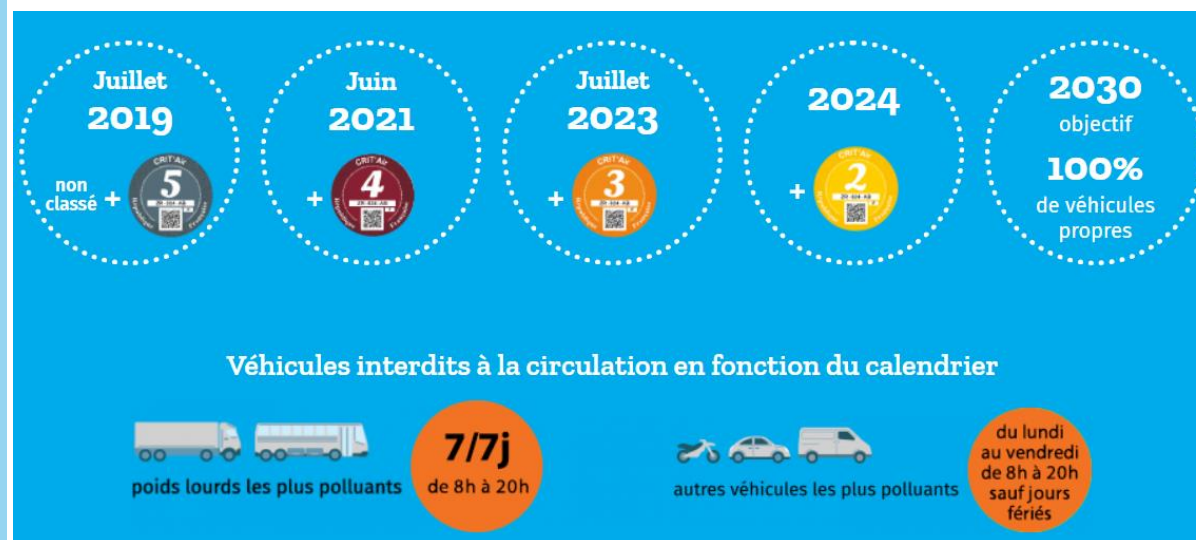
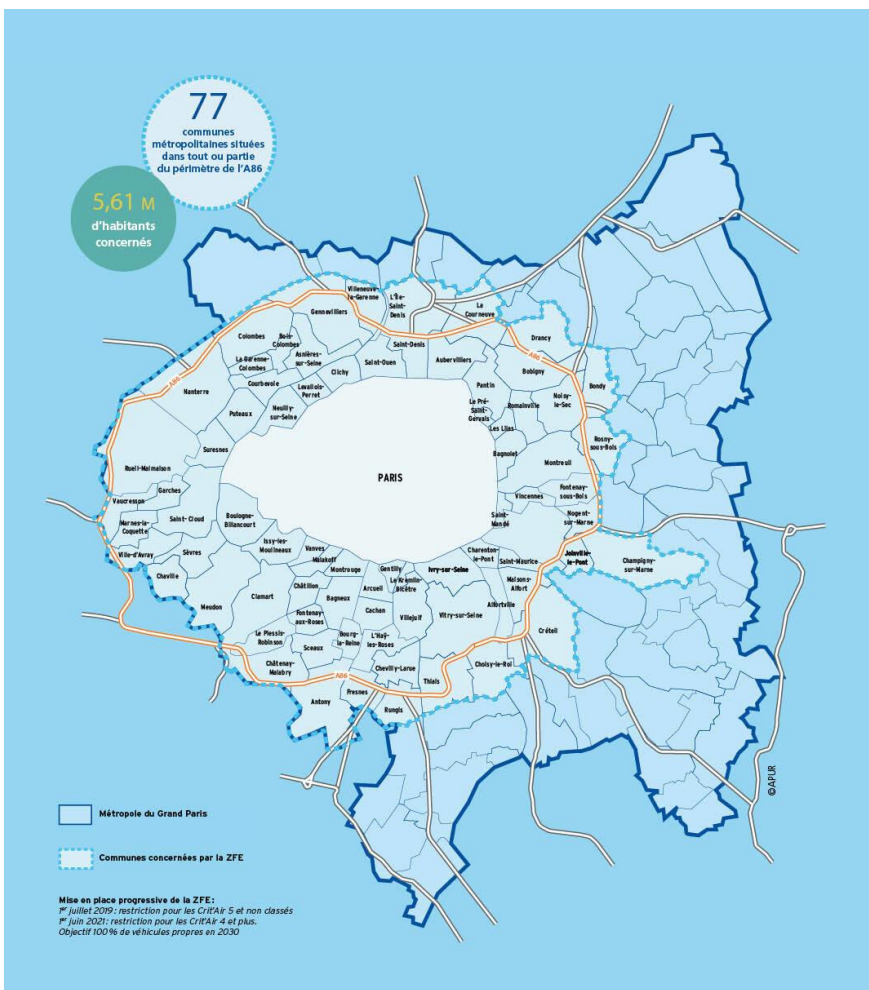
1. *Source: Citepa, rapport Secten, juillet 2021*
2. *Source: Citepa, rapport Secten, mai 2020*
3. *Source: ONISR*
4. *Source: ADEME (AIR ET MOBILITÉS)*
5. <https://urbanaccessregulations.eu/>



RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

- How to evaluate the impact of the low emission zone (ZFE) according to the evolution of the current fleet (2022) until 2030 according to the forecast schedule?

- According to the change in mobility behavior of individuals
- According to transport emissions
- **Low emission zone policy in 2019 to 2030 → 77 municipalities around A86**



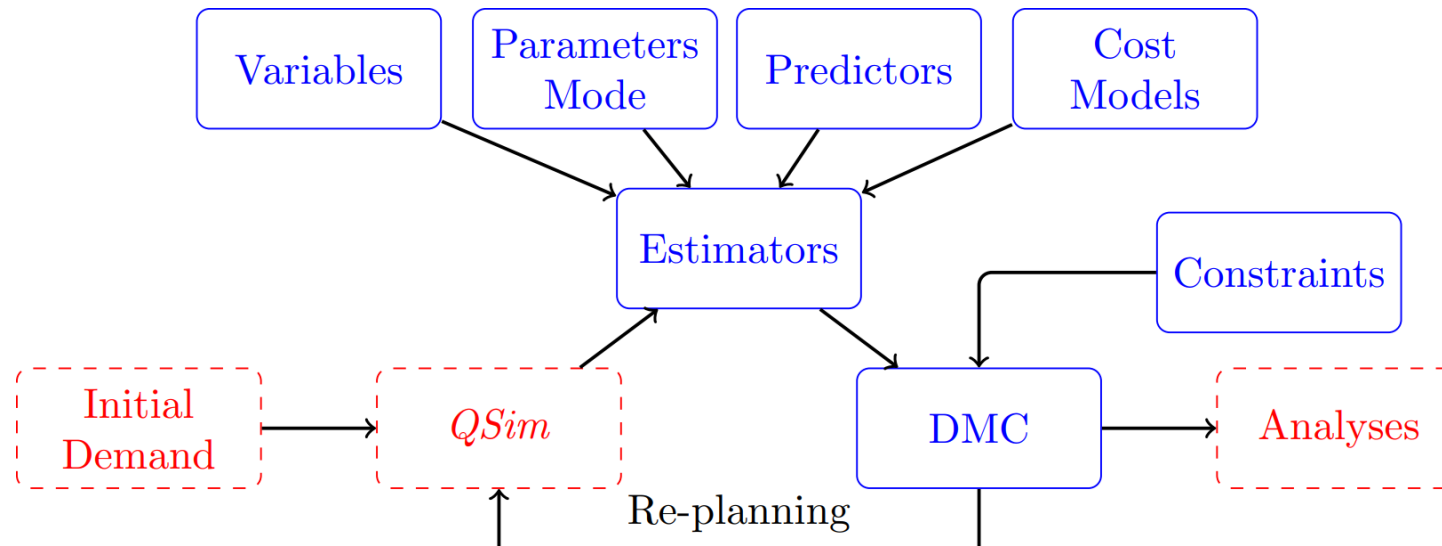
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SIMULATION SETUP

● Eqasim

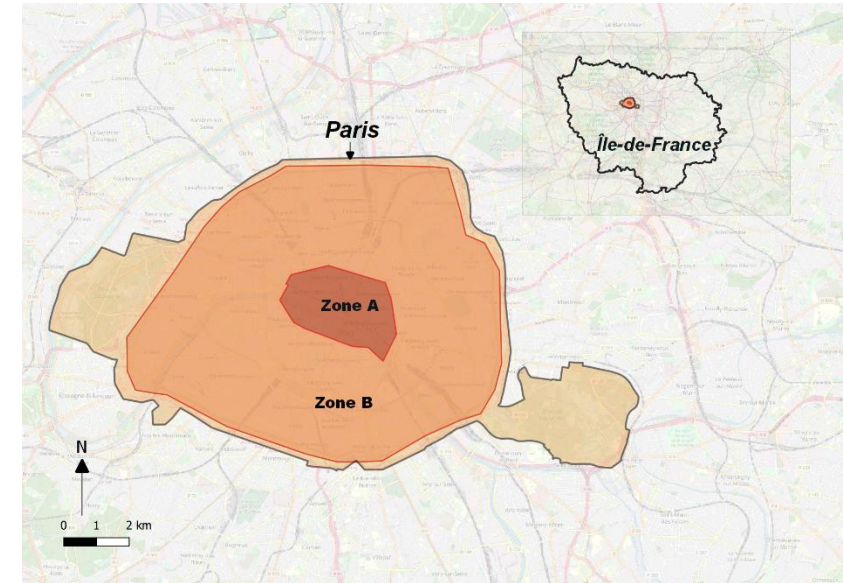
- Synthetic population generation with survey data (Île-de-France)
- Transport supply: OSM and GTFS
- Discrete Mode Choice extension under MATSim framework



1. Horl, S., Balac, M., Axhausen, K.W.: Pairing discrete mode choice models and agent-based transport simulation with matsim. In: TRB Annual Meeting (2019). Transportation Research Board
2. <https://github.com/eqasim-org/ile-de-france>

PRIVATE CAR REDUCTION POLICY

- Evaluation of Low-Traffic Neighborhoods and Scale Effects: The Paris Case Study¹
 - **Driving restriction zone (DRZ) vs low emission zone (LEZ)**
 - Two policy scenarios according to the size of the restriction zone:
 - Zone A → Municipality's plan
 - Zone B → Theoretical plan
 - Based on IdF MATSim/Eqasim model
 - Two intermodal alternatives *Car+Walk* and *Car+PT*
 - Findings:
 - **Few modal shift** in the Zone A compared to the Zone B
 - **Reduction** of traffic emissions in the restriction zone (especially in the Zone B) **vs increase** in the outside of the city center (Zone A)



Source: From Biao Yin et al.¹

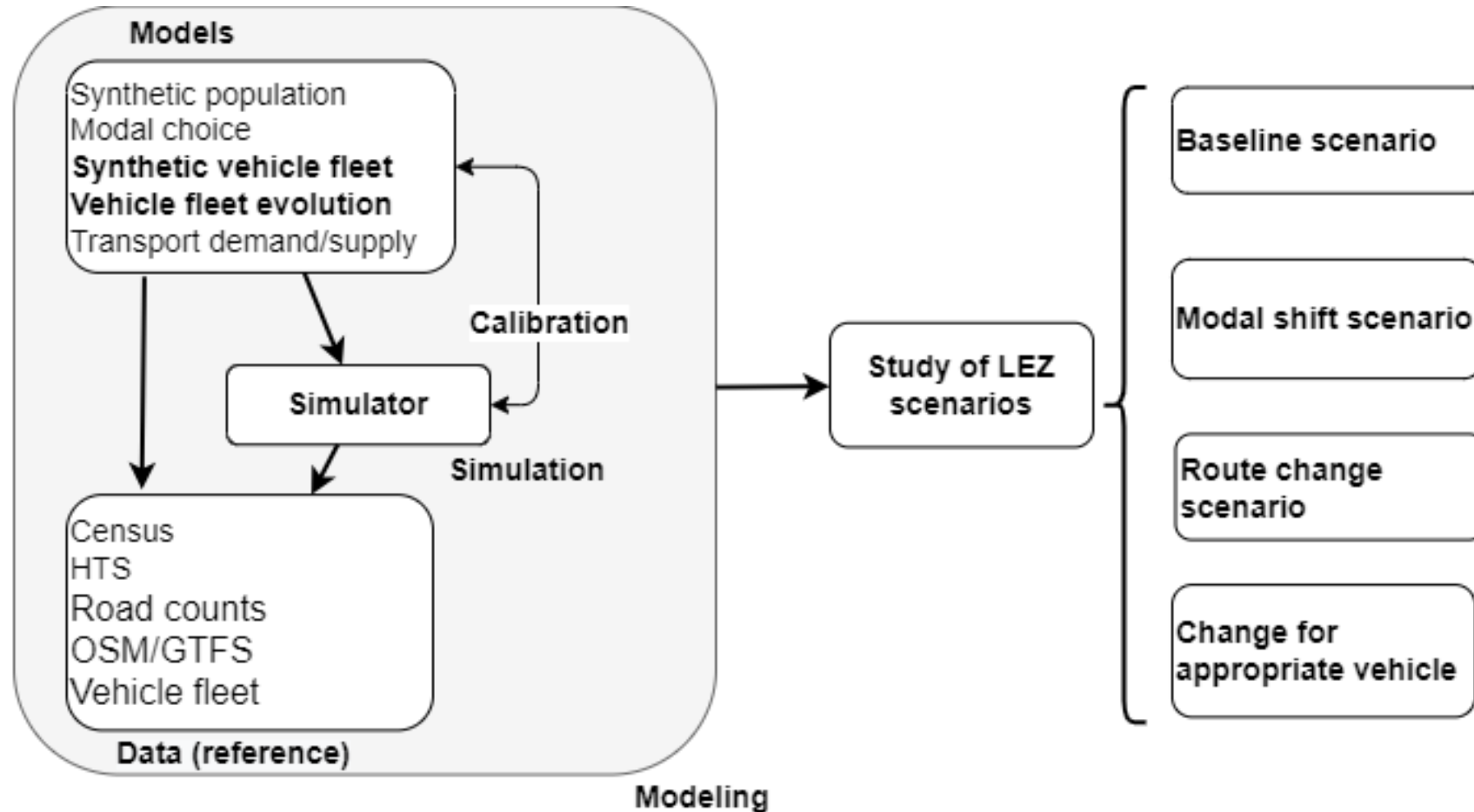
1. Biao Yin, Azise Oumar Diallo, Tatiana Seregina, Nicolas Coulombel, Liu Liu. Evaluation of Low-Traffic Neighborhoods and Scale Effects: The Paris Case Study. Transportation Research Record, 2023

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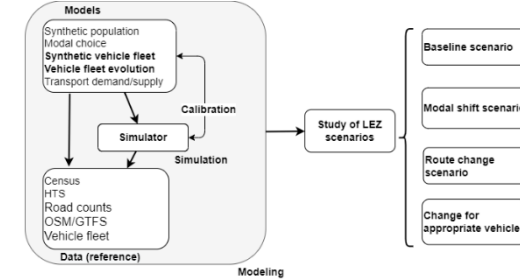
GENERIC MODELING APPROACH

● Agent-based modeling



AGENT VEHICLE FLEET GENERATION

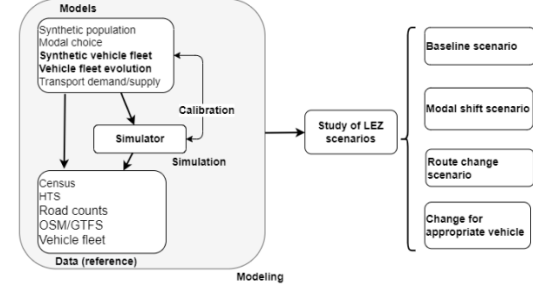
- Developed by Valentin LE BESCOND¹
- Based on French car fleet data (SDES) (with motorization, age, Crit'Air sticker).
- Euro category determination based on the age and Crit'Air sticker
- Random allocation of vehicles to agents based on the fleet of vehicles per municipality.
- Allows the use of the MATSim **emissions contrib** with HBEFA 4.2.



1. <https://github.com/eqasim-org/ile-de-france/pull/104>

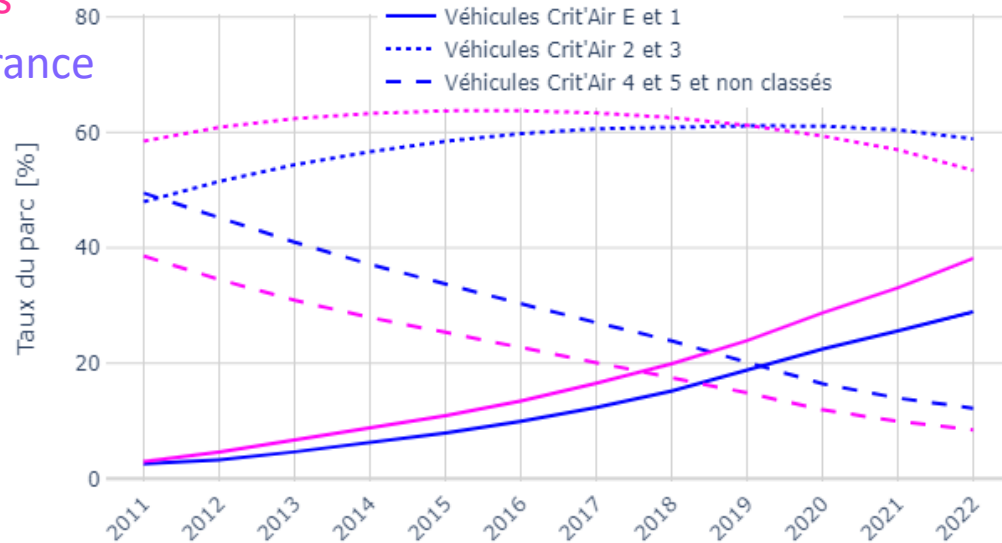
VEHICLE FLEET EVOLUTION MODELING

- Based on “phenomenological” modeling
- From previous observations 2011 to 2022
- Department scale imputation
- Project for 2024, 2027 and 2030

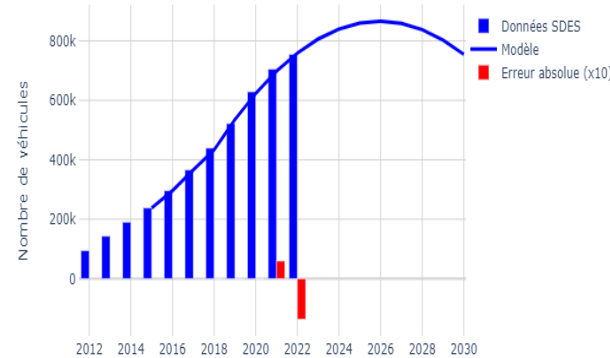


Parc Véhicule Léger immatriculé au 1er janvier 2022

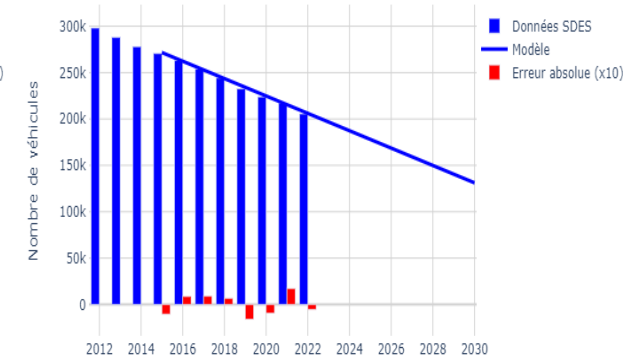
Paris
Ile-de-France



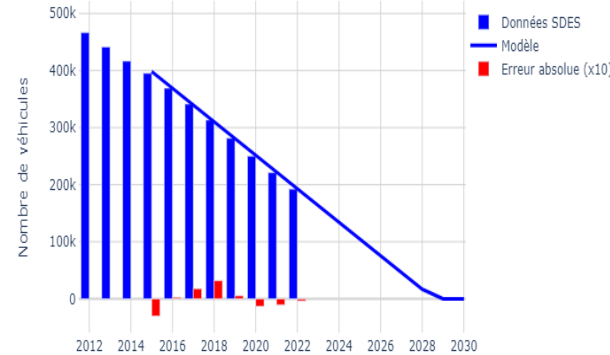
Estimation des véhicules Essence Crit'Air 1 de 2023 à 2030 (MGP)



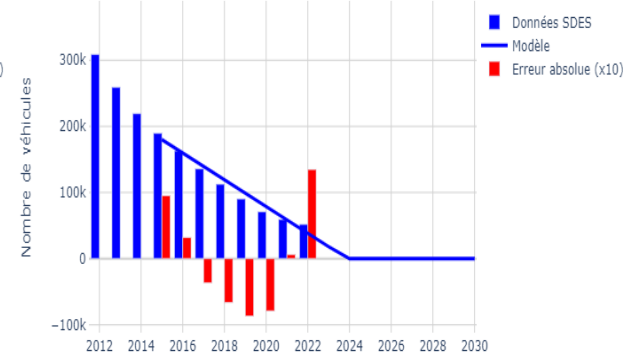
Estimation des véhicules Essence Crit'Air 2 de 2023 à 2030 (MGP)



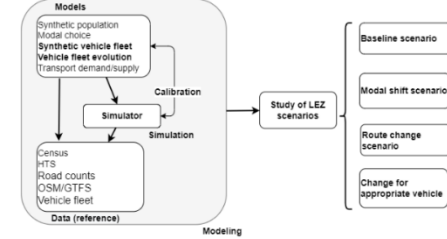
Estimation des véhicules Essence Crit'Air 3 de 2023 à 2030 (MGP)



Estimation des véhicules Essence Non classé de 2023 à 2030 (MGP)



LEZ SCENARIOS DESCRIPTION



● Scenario1: Baseline scenario (reference) ✓

- Without any LEZ configuration
- 5% of IdF population
- Vehicle Fleet 2024, 2027, 2030

● Scenario3: All vehicles respect the LEZ rules

- Based on reference scenario
- Change no appropriate vehicles for those with good criteria
- Focus on fleet renewal rate

● Scenario2: Modal shift ✓

- Based on reference scenario
- Remove no appropriate vehicles
- Force these owners to switch to other modes of transport, in particular public transit
- Focus on the ability of PT supply to meet this additional demand

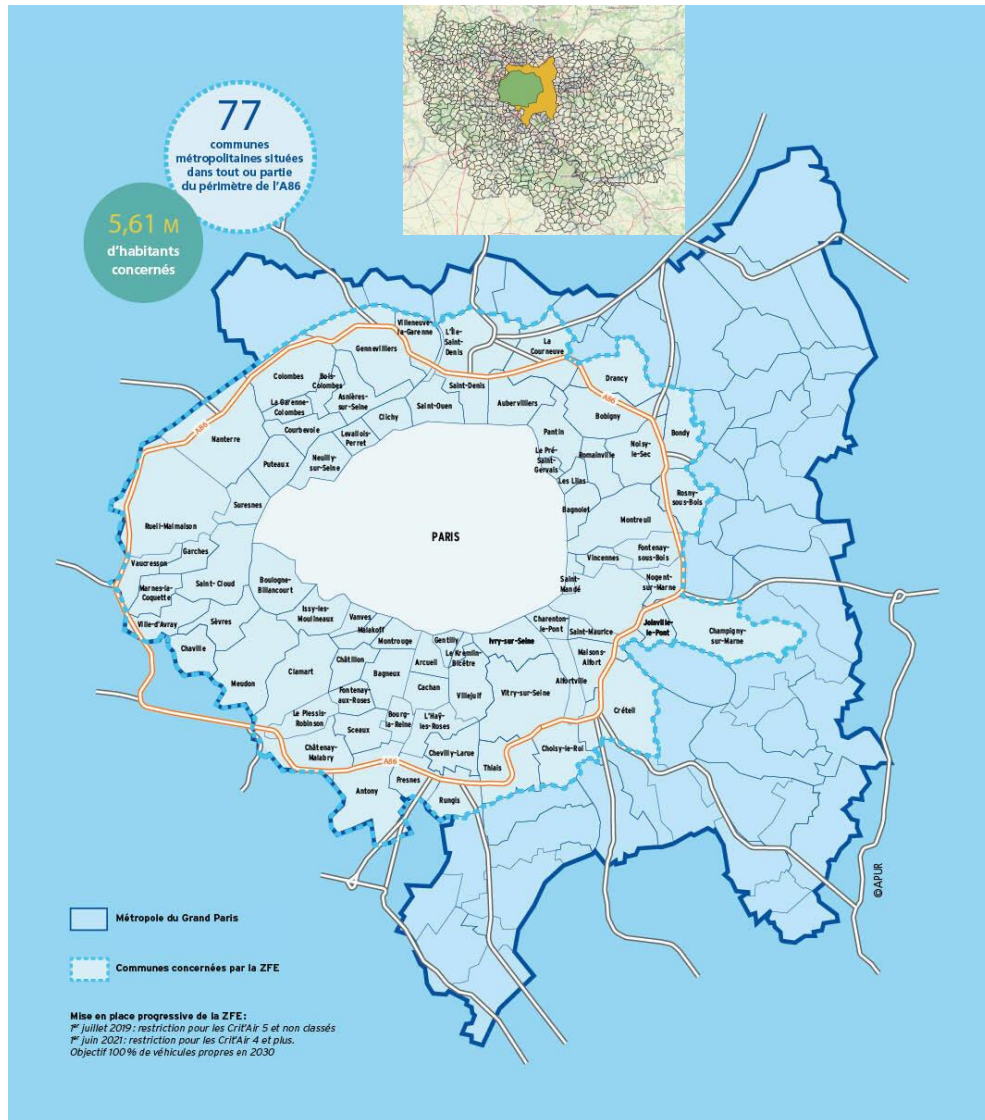
● Scenario4: Route change

- Based on reference scenario
- Force no appropriate vehicles owners to change their routes for avoiding the LEZ
- Focus on the reported impacts in the neighborhood

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STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION

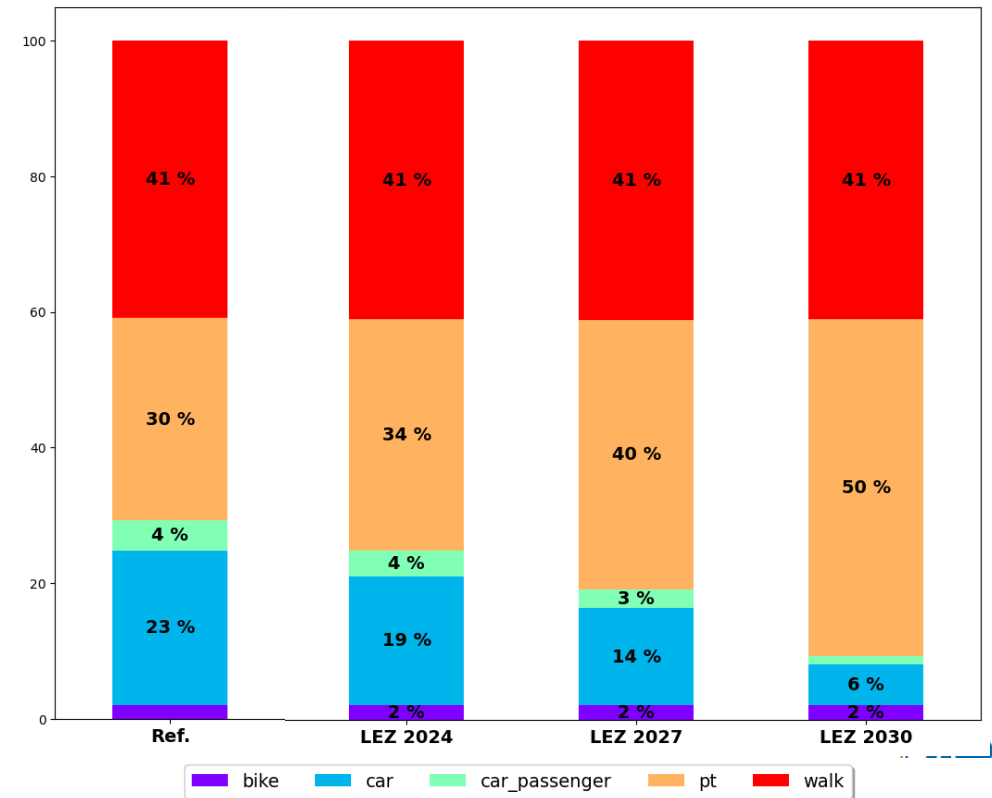
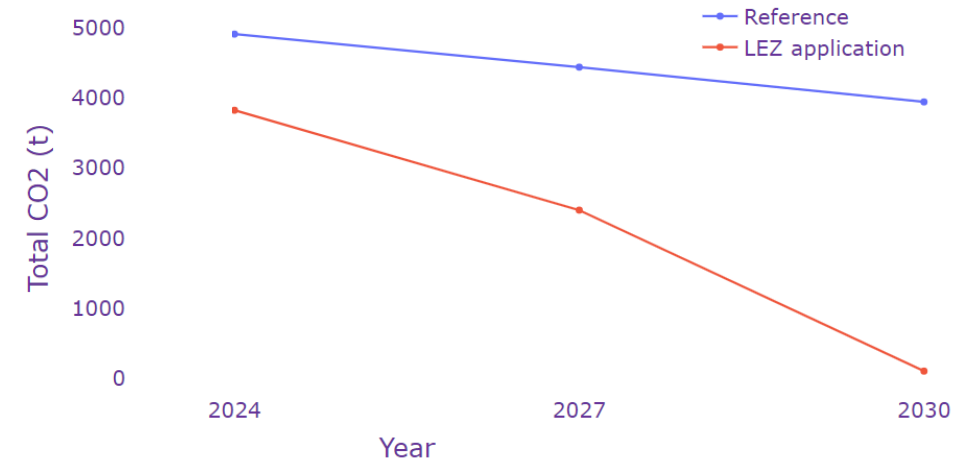


Source <https://www.zonefaiblesemissionsmetropolitaine.fr/>

- Simulation area: Ile-de-France with 5% population
- Analysis focuses on Grand Paris:
 - 131 municipalities (including Paris)
 - Low emission zone (ZFE) from 2024 to 2030 → 77 municipalities around A86
 - Walking is the primary transportation mode with 42%, followed by public transit (28%), car (28%), and bike (2%) (source EGT 2010)

MODAL SHIFT SCENARIO

- Reference scenario vs modal shift scenario
- Reference scenario:
 - without any LEZ consideration
 - car fleet evolution:
 - 2024
 - 2027
 - 2030
- Modal shift scenario:
 - Population with no appropriate vehicles switches to public transport
 - Public transport supply
 - Accessibility of public transport



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CONCLUSION & PERSPECTIVES

- Ongoing work:

- Reference and modal shift scenario
- Analysis of PT supply

- Future works:

- Improve the **agent vehicle fleet generation (based on the income, socioeconomic attributes etc...) and the evolution of the population**
- Run the other projected scenarios
- **Combined scenario:**
 - **Modal shift + Car fleet renewal + Route change**

THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!



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