



Open-source based methodology for creating small-scale commercial traffic for MATSim simulations

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Generation of Small Scale Commercial Traffic

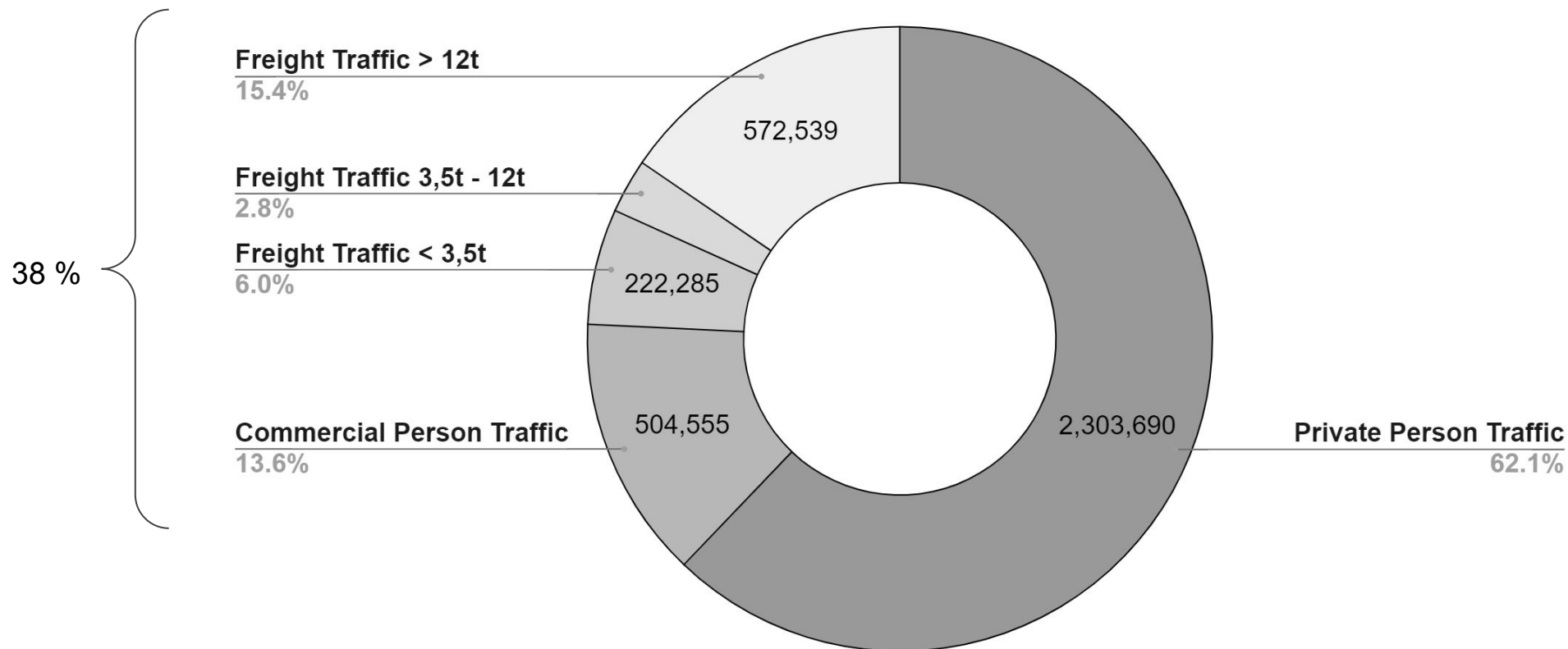


Figure 1: Rough approximation of CO2-emissions by segment in tons per year based on the vehicle-kilometers provided in PTV/TCI [1] for Berlin

Generation of Small Scale Commercial Traffic

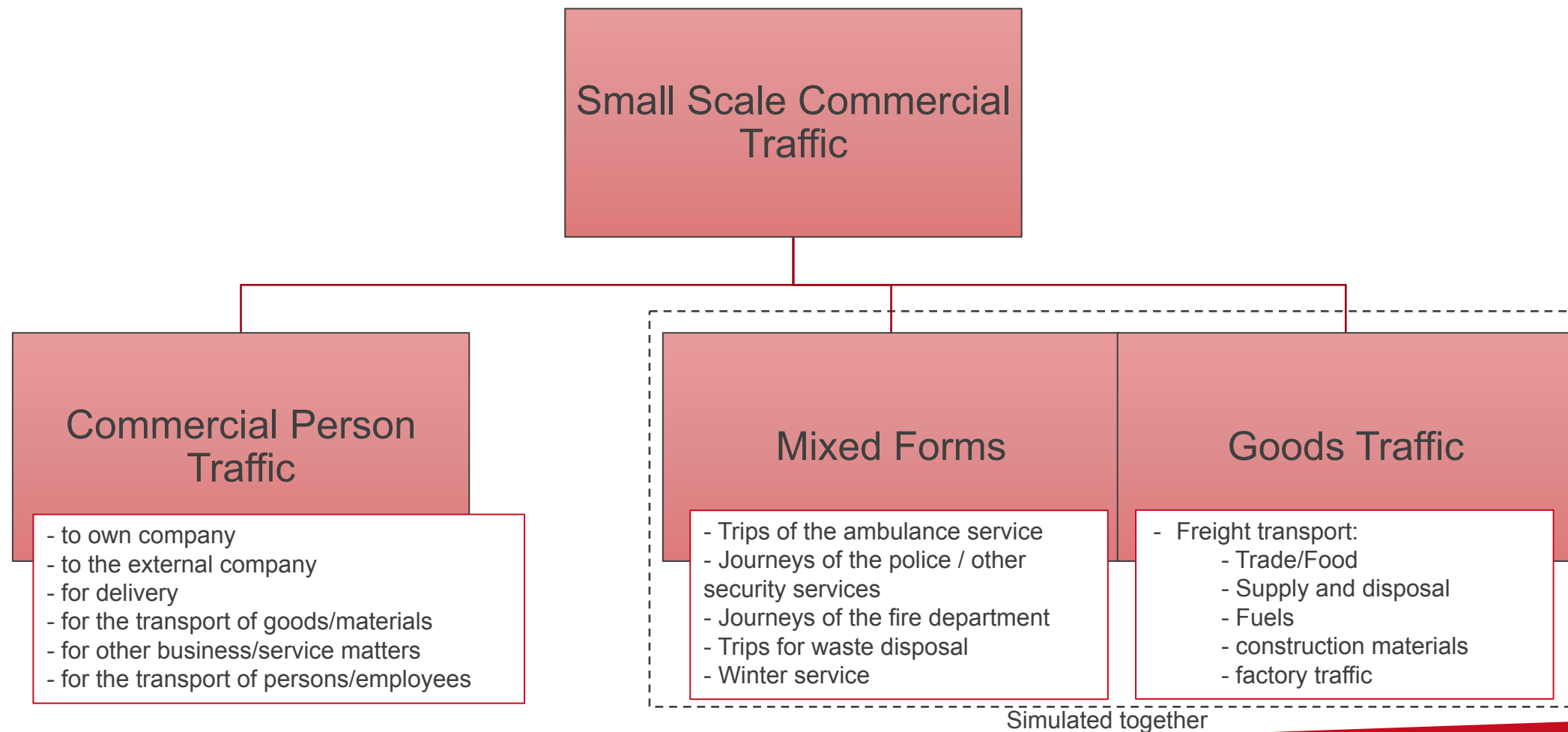
Objective:

- MATSim model of the Small Scale Commercial Traffic to integrate in MATSim scenarios
- Using only open Data

Methodology:

- Demand creation by using the given methodology in IVV 2005 [2]
- Tour planning by using the toolkit Jsprit
- Simulating/Calibrating with MATSim including mode choice
 - Parts of the traffic by bike, pt, walk (not for goodsTransport)

Generation of Small Scale Commercial Traffic



Generation of Small Scale Commercial Traffic - Purpose per trip

| Purpose | Start | Stop | Traffic Type | |
|---------|-----------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | Commercial Person Traffic | Goods Traffic |
| 1 | production | production | Business trips | Delivery |
| 2 | production | consumers, trade and transport locations | Business trips | Delivery |
| 3 | trade and service locations | consumers, trade and transport locations | Services, visits | Delivery, Services |
| 4 | transport locations | consumers and trade locations | Services, visits | Distribution transport |
| 5 | construction industry | consumers and construction sites | construction | construction |
| 6 | Residential areas | consumers | ----- | private collection of goods |

Generation of Small Scale Commercial Traffic - Methodology

- Generation rates based on IVV 2005 [2]:

Generation rates “Start”

| Verkehrszweck | Strukturmerkmal | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | Einw. | Erw. | Beschäft. Prim. | Beschäft. Bau | Beschäft. Sek. Rest | Beschäft. Handel | Beschäft. Verk./Nachr. | Beschäft. Tert.-Rest |
| 1 | 0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 | 0,059 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0,029 | 0 | 0 | 0,045 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 0,021 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,0192 | 0 | 0,184 |
| 4 | 0 | 0,021 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,203 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 0,03 | 0 | 0,29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Generation rates “Stop”

| Verkehrszweck | Strukturmerkmal | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|------|-----------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | Einw. | Erw. | Beschäft. Prim. | Beschäft. Bau | Beschäft. Sek. Rest | Beschäft. Handel | Beschäft. Verk./Nachr. | Beschäft. Tert.-Rest |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,020 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 0,002 | 0 | 0,029 | 0,029 | 0,009 | 0,029 | 0,039 | 0,029 |
| 3 | 0,025 | 0 | 0,0168 | 0,168 | 0,0168 | 0,0168 | 0,097 | 0,168 |
| 4 | 0,002 | 0 | 0,025 | 0,025 | 0,025 | 0,025 | 0,075 | 0,025 |
| 5 | 0,004 | 0 | 0,015 | 0,002 | 0,015 | 0,015 | 0,020 | 0,015 |

- needed data: structure data for each traffic cell

Generation of Small Scale Commercial Traffic

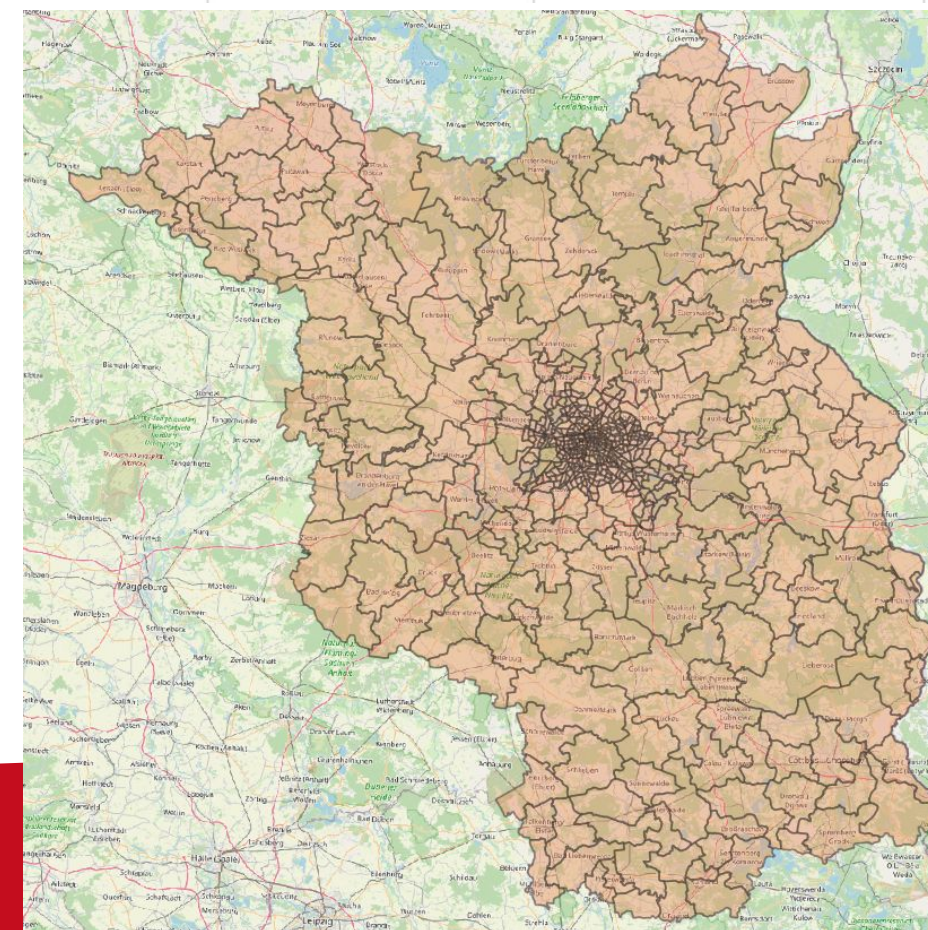
- Data connection:
 - Production: Employees in the secondary sector excluding construction
 - Consumers: Inhabitants and all employees
 - Trade: Employees in the trade sector
 - Transport locations: Employees in the transport and communications sector
 - Construction: Employees in the construction sector

Generation of Small Scale Commercial Traffic

- Input statistics for each region

| Area | Inhabitants | Employee | Employee Primary Sector | Employee Construction | Employee Secondary Sector Rest | Employee Retail | Employee Traffic/Parcels | Employee Tertiary Sector Rest |
|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Berlin | 3645000 | 2067600 | 900 | 90200 | 131100 | 215200 | 85300 | 1544900 |
| Brandenburg | 2531492 | 1120100 | 27400 | 96500 | 149900 | 136300 | 80900 | 629100 |

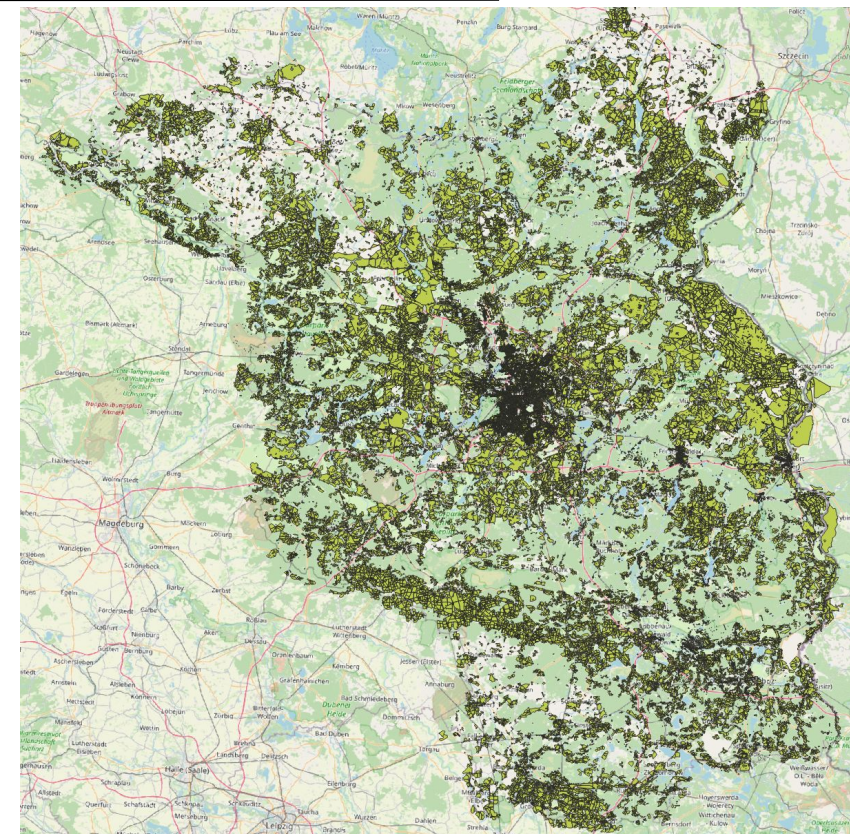
- For generation:
 - data for smaller areas (e.g. traffic cells or districts) needed
 - Shape Landuse + Buildings (incl. Levels)



Generation of Small Scale Commercial Traffic

- OSM data contains:
 - Land-use
 - Buildings (incl. number of levels)
 - Quality of the data is very different
- Calculating the share of the used square meters per sector (based on the given employee data)

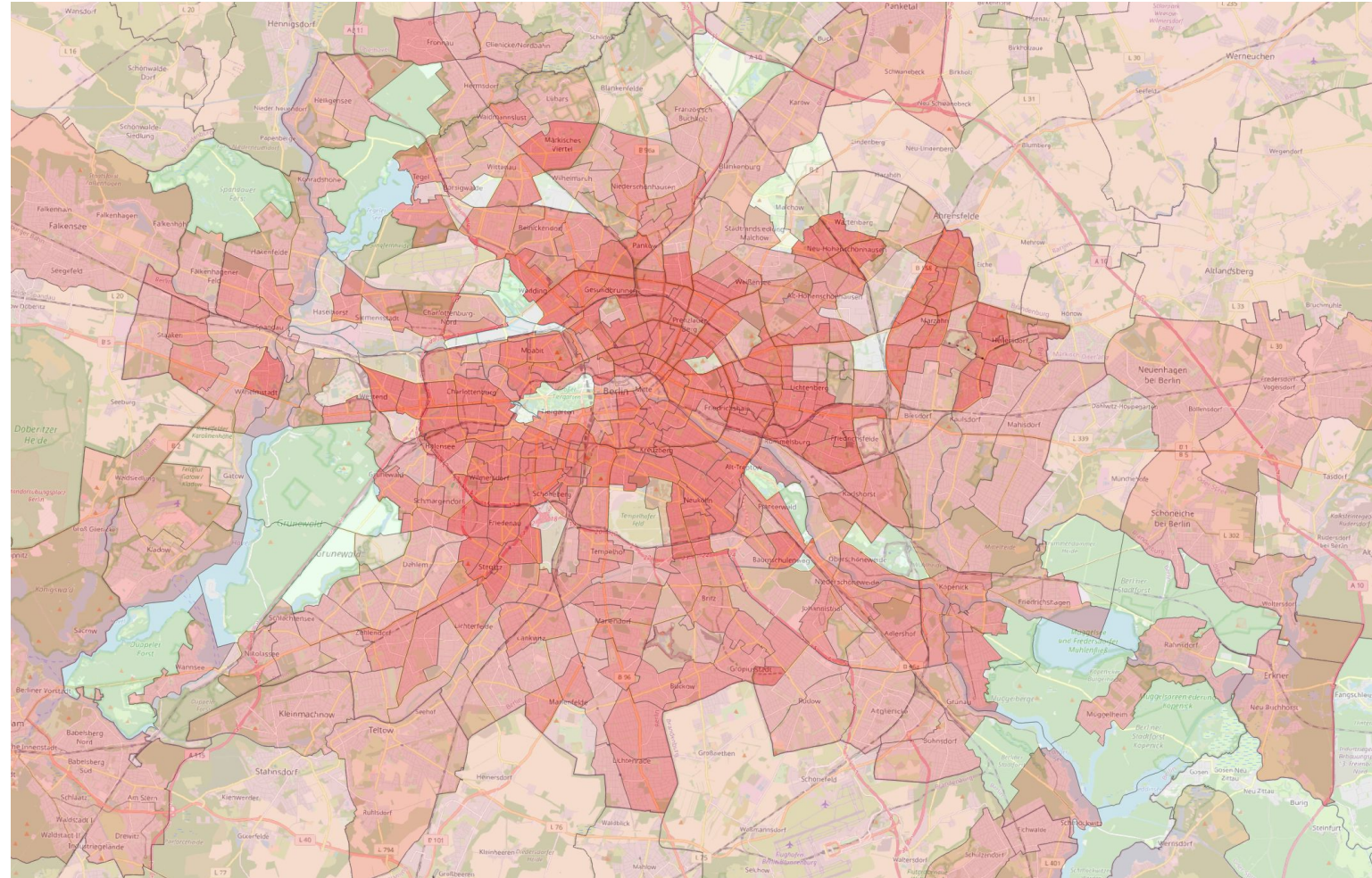
□ Resulting data distribution per cell



| areaID | areaName | Inhabitants | Employee | Employee Primary Sector | Employee Construction | Employee Secondary Sector Rest | Employee Retail | Employee Traffic/Parcels | Employee Tertiary Sector Rest |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------|----------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Brandenburg_1206514400 | Hohen Neuendorf | 20323 | 2094 | 2 | 900 | 39 | 718 | 44 | 392 |
| Brandenburg_1206222400 | Herzberg (Elster) | 9828 | 3902 | 123 | 0 | 68 | 170 | 388 | 3153 |
| Brandenburg_1207224000 | Ludwigsfelde | 20581 | 24078 | 34 | 1855 | 6392 | 2402 | 2010 | 11386 |
| Brandenburg_1206509600 | Glienicke/Nordbahn | 7621 | 686 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 164 | 53 | 456 |
| Brandenburg_1206924900 | Groß Kreuzz (Havel) | 11475 | 5231 | 191 | 222 | 431 | 678 | 414 | 3296 |
| Brandenburg_1206700006 | Odervorland | 10435 | 5654 | 225 | 0 | 59 | 67 | 616 | 4687 |

Generation of Small Scale Commercial Traffic

- Population density; example Berlin



Generation of Small Scale Commercial Traffic

- Calculating the traffic volume per cell, purpose and trafficType

$$Q_{Vz,Vk} = \sum_{Stm}^8 (X_{Vz,Stm} * ER_{Q(Vk,Stm)}) \quad (1)$$

$$Z_{Vz,Vk} = \sum_{Stm}^8 (X_{Vz,Stm} * ER_{Z(Vk,Stm)}) \quad (2)$$

Q = traffic volume (start)

Z = traffic volume (stop)

Vz = cell

Vk = purpose

Stm = structure data type

X_{Vz} = volume of structure data type in this cell

⇒ traffic volume for each cell

Generation of Small Scale Commercial Traffic

- Creation OD-Matrix:

- General approach for the gravity model

$$F_{ij(vk)} = k * Q_i(vk) * Z_j(vk) * e^{-\beta w_{ij}} \quad (3)$$

- resistanceValue:

$$e^{(-\beta * w(ij))} \quad w(ij) \dots \text{transportCosts}$$

$$\beta \dots \text{resistance factor}$$

- At the moment:

- source fixed gravity model

⇒ OD-Matrix with trips between every area for every purpose and every traffic type

Generation of Small Scale Commercial Traffic

- Using Jsprit [3] for tour generation:
 - Toolkit for solving vehicle routing problems (VRP)
- General assumptions:
 - One carrier per start zone
 - tour duration distribution from KiD
 - service times distribution from KiD
 - tour start distribution from KiD
 - Services between 0:00 and 24:00
 - Different vehicle Types for different purposes

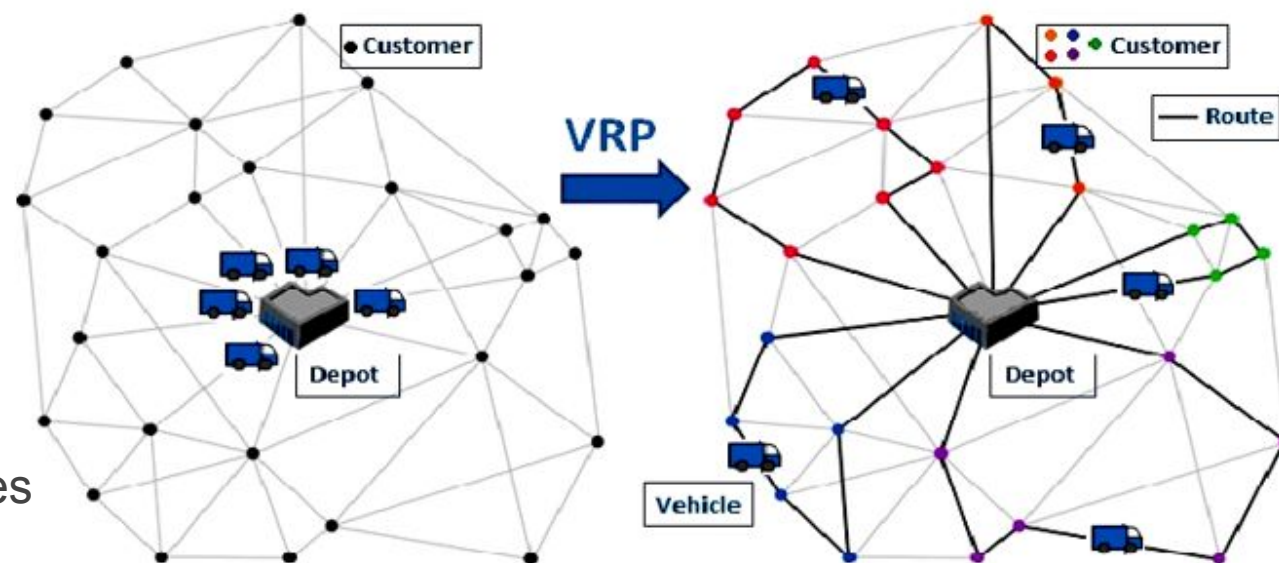


Figure: Vehicle Routing Problem [4]

Generation of Small Scale Commercial Traffic

- Key facts:
 - needed data:
 - structure data for regions
 - extracted OSM Data
 - created model:
 - freight model with realistic tours
 - MATSim modell including different sectors and vehicle types
 - limits:
 - no tours for detailed for a certain sector (e.g. care services)
 - no goods transport per volume
 - overlap of private and commercial personal traffic
 - code:
 - MATSim-lips -> Application contrib
 - contains function to include existing commercial models

Generation of Small Scale Commercial Traffic

- next steps:
 - publishing the methodology in a paper
 - publishing a new version of the Open Berlin Scenario [5] including commercial traffic
 - publishing paper with first cases in the direction of decarbonization of small-scale freight traffic (e.g. taxes)

References

- [1] PTV/TCI, 2009. Gesamtverkehrsprognose 2025 für die Länder Berlin und Brandenburg. URL: https://www.brandenburg.de/media_fast/4055/GVP2025_Ergebnisbericht_2009-11-23.pdf.
- [2] IVV. Kleinräumige Wirtschaftsverkehrsmodelle, FE-Nr. 70.0689/2002/, (2005).
- [3] jsprit. 23. Juni 2021. [Online]. Verfügbar unter: <https://github.com/graphhopper/jsprit>
- [4] A. Gupta und S. Saini. (2017), An Enhanced Ant Colony Optimization Algorithm for Vehicle Routing Problem with Time Windows, in *2017 Ninth International Conference on Advanced Computing (ICoAC)*, Chennai: IEEE, S. 267–274. doi: 10.1109/ICoAC.2017.8441175
- [5] Ziemke, D., Kaddoura, I., Nagel, K., 2019. The MATSim Open Berlin Scenario: A multimodal agent-based transport simulation scenario based on synthetic demand modeling and open data. *Procedia Computer Science* 151, 870–877. doi:10.1016/j.procs.2019.04.120.

Thanks for your attention

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