

Open Digital Twin Platform (ODTP): status of the project and first use case applications

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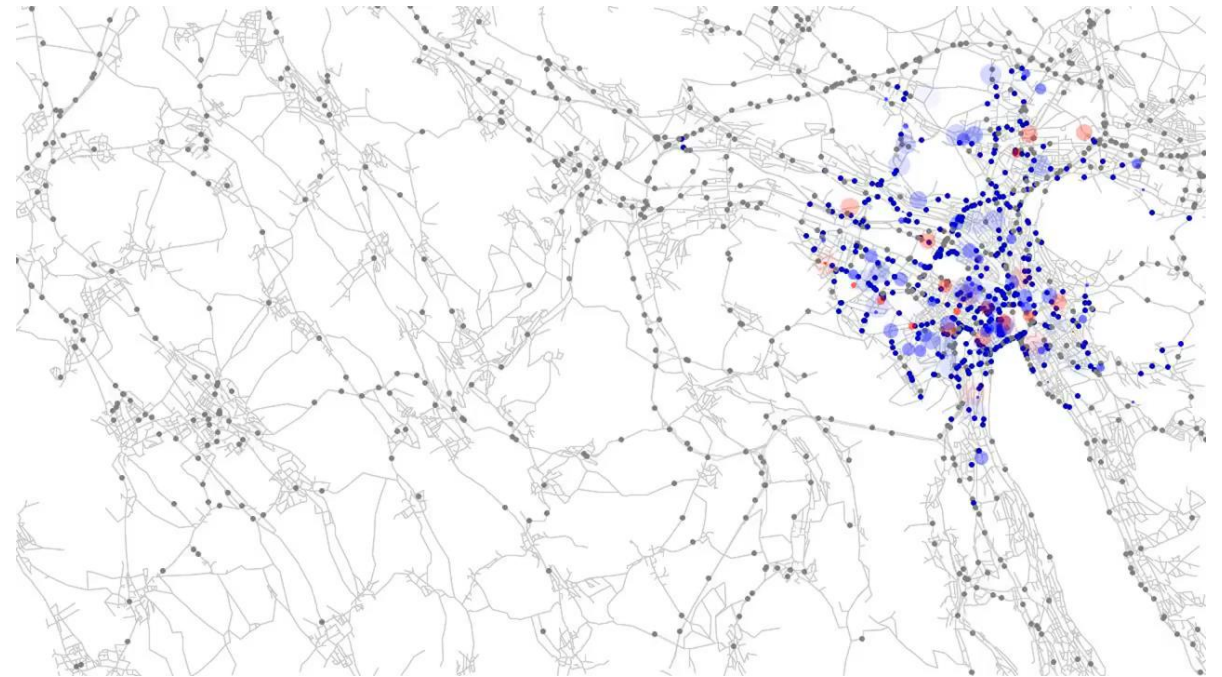


Open Digital Twin Platform – current state

Components



- Large-scale agent-based transport simulations
- An Open-Source framework
- Developed by ETH IVT group

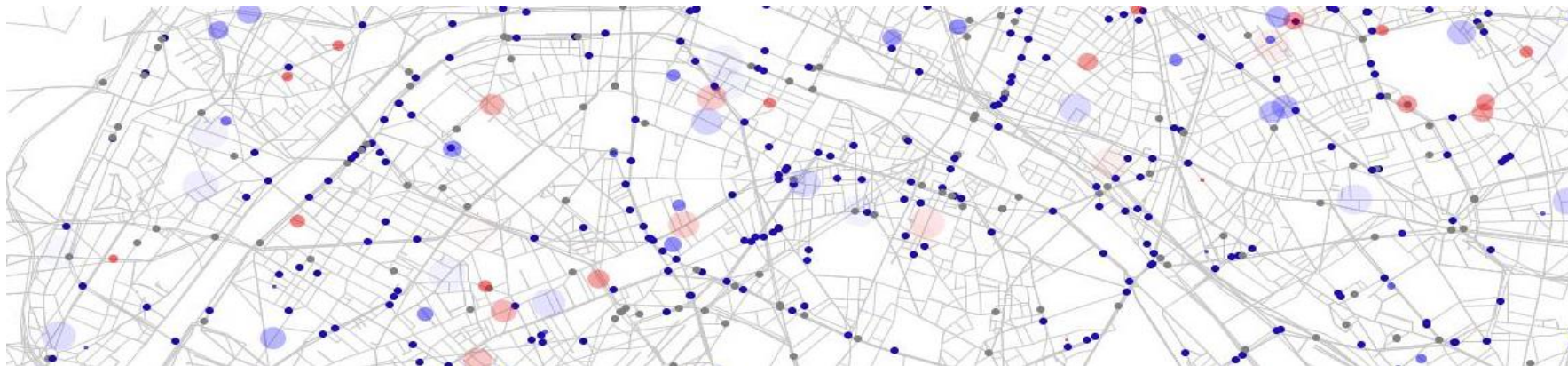


Open Digital Twin Platform – current state

Components

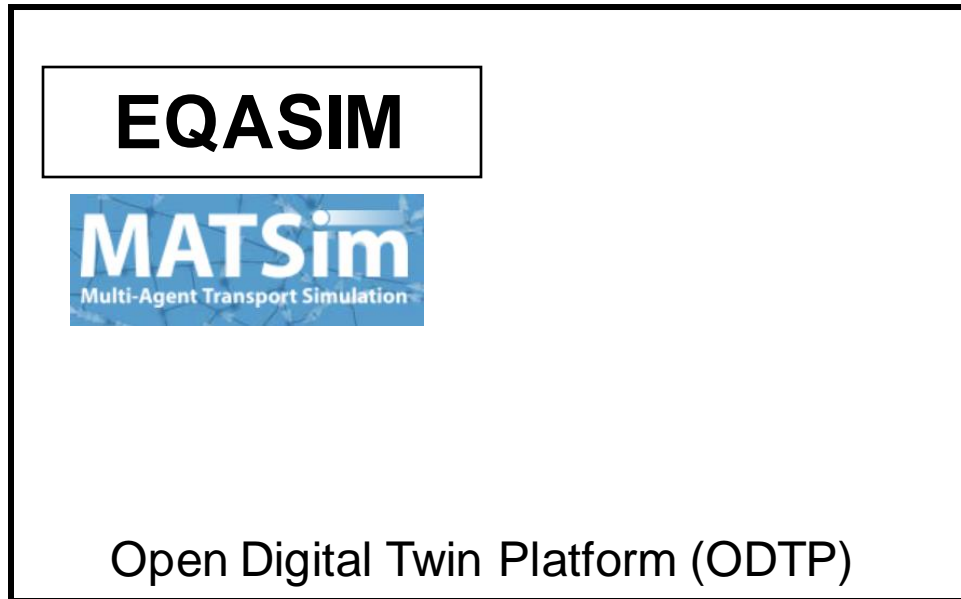
EQASIM

- Synthetic population generating from census data
- Input data for Matsim simulations
- An Open-Source pipeline



Open Digital Twin Platform – current state

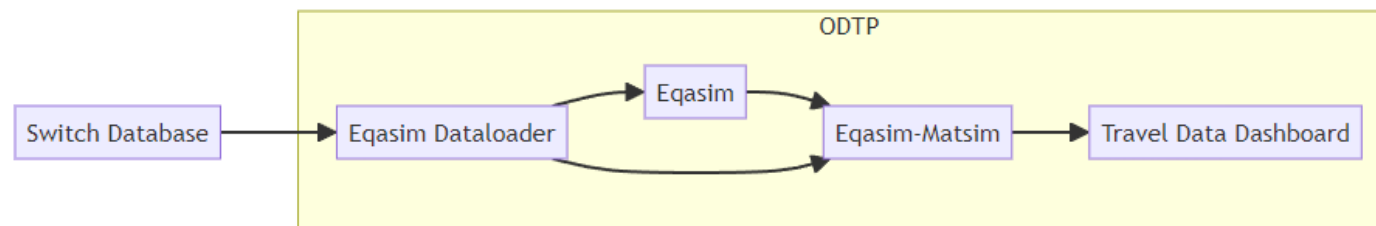
Components



- Two scenarios implemented:
 - Île-de-France scenario
 - Swiss scenario



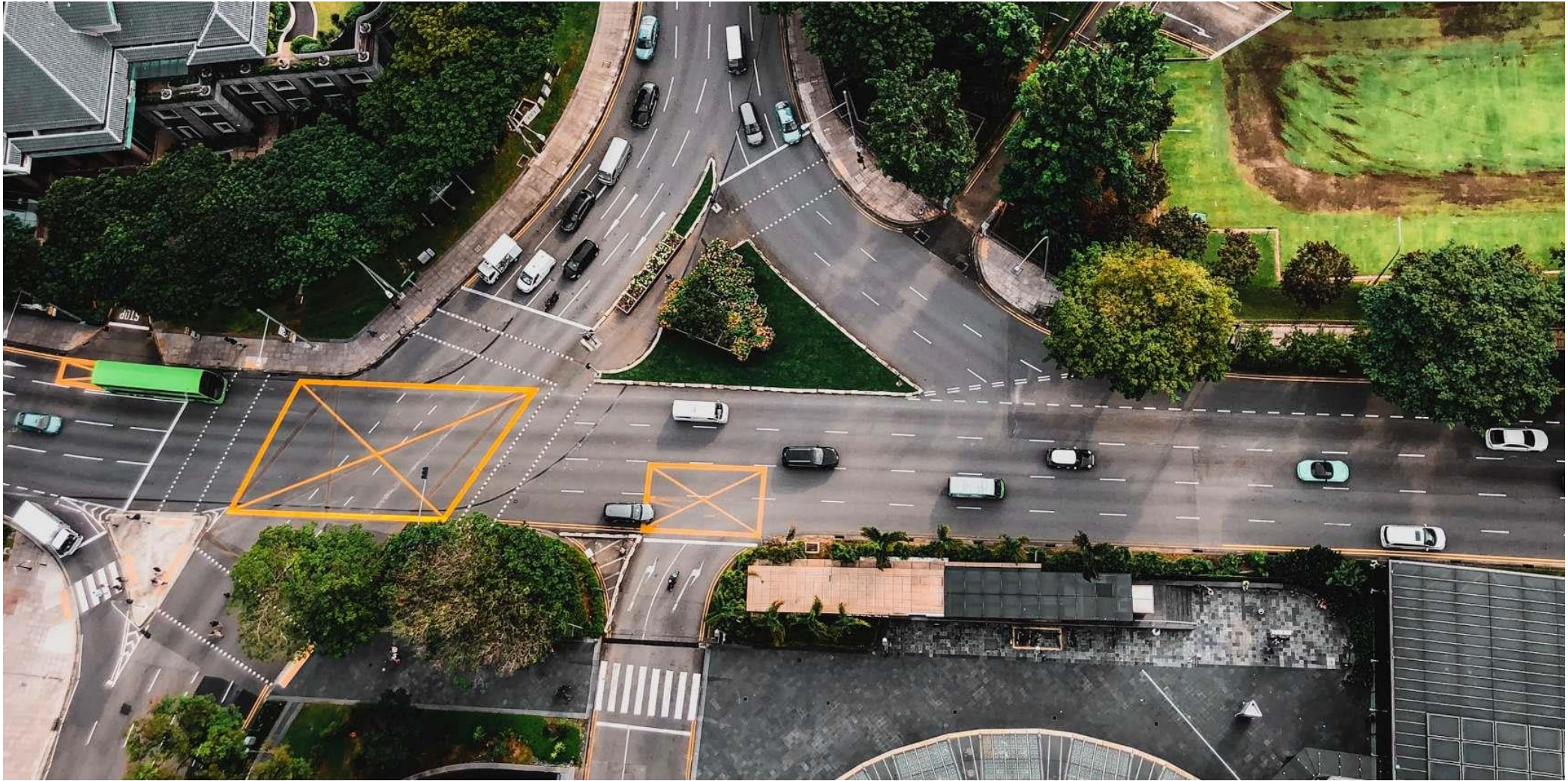
- Methods are containerized within the ODTP
- No need to set up working environment, dependences, versions etc.



Matsim/Eqasim pipeline in the ODTP

ODTP 3rd use case

Autonomy-enabling Infrastructure for future mobility systems



InsideOut (Autonomy-enabling Infrastructure for future mobility systems)

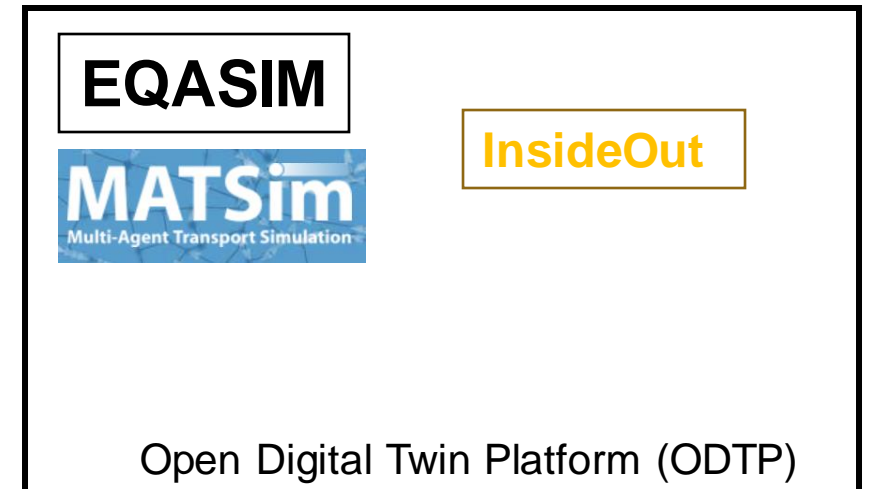
Project background

- 3 years project financed by the Mobility initiative
- Investigate the rationale of autonomy-enabling infrastructure and its effects on future mobility systems featuring Autonomous Mobility-on-Demand (AMoD) systems.
- Study the possibility of outsourcing part of the autonomy stack of AVs to the public infrastructure, analyzing costs, benefits, scalability, and trade-offs.
- Extend state-of-the-art simulation frameworks for AMoD and mobility systems to assess the effects of infrastructural changes.
- Design sound case studies for Swiss and international realities (both urban and rural).

InsideOut in the ODTP

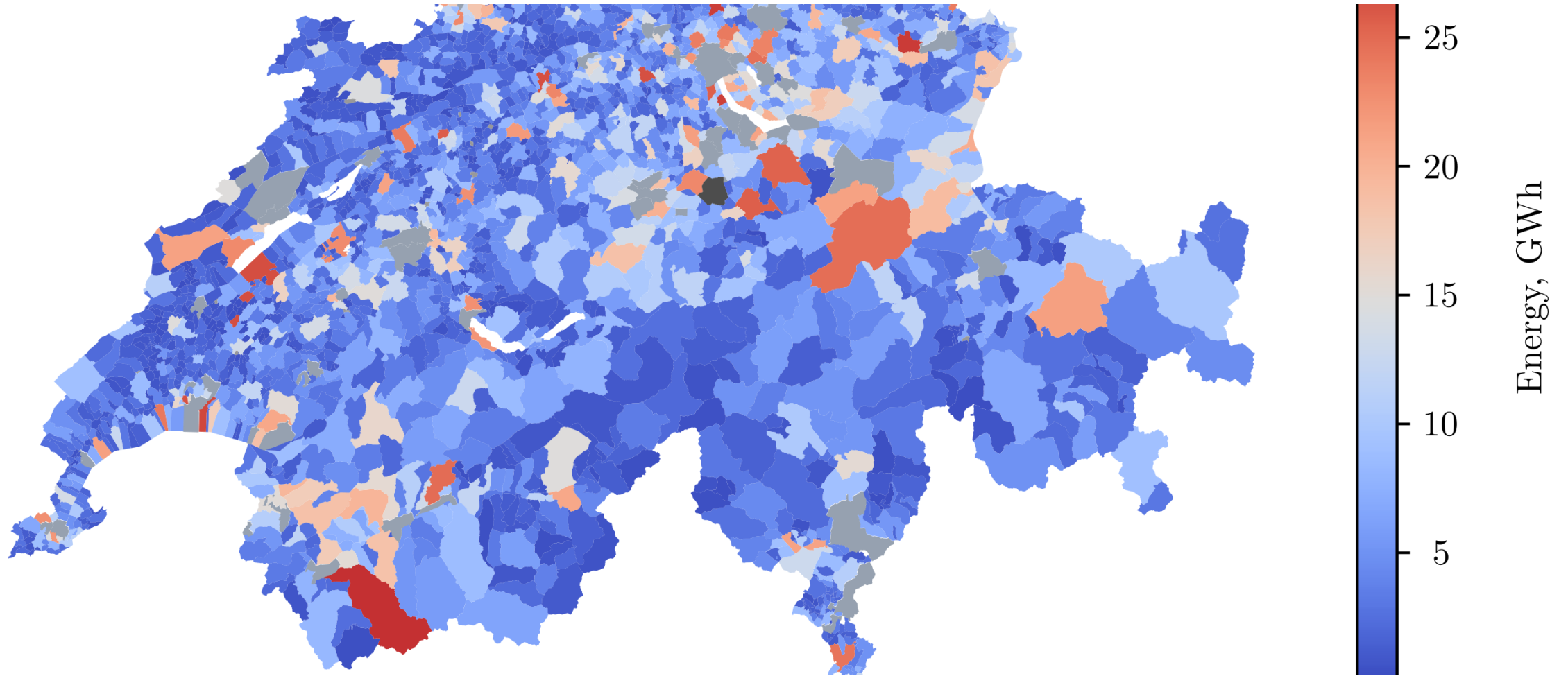
Overview

- Relies on:
 - EQASIM as an input
 - MATSIM run within the project algorithm
- The algorithm assigns AV mode to the roads in the network
- Optimize AV infrastructure by evaluating which roads should be used for AVs



ODTP 3rd use case

Transport Electrification in an Evolving Power System



Transport Electrification in an Evolving Power System

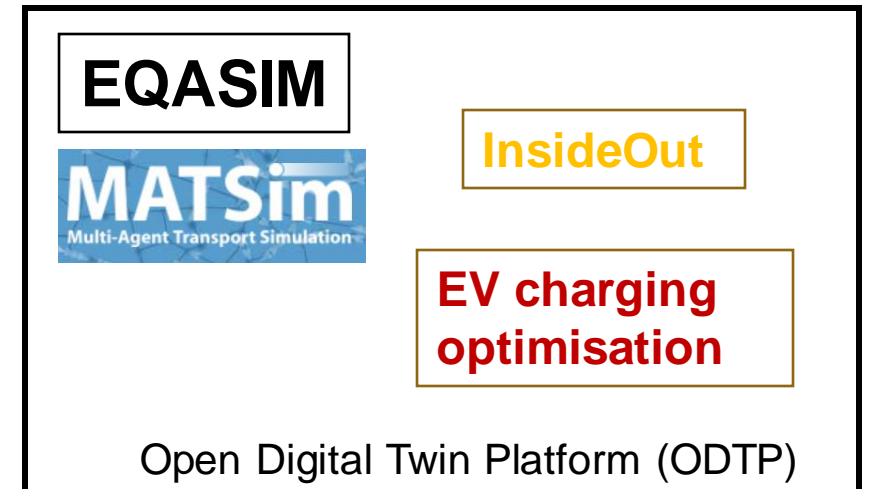
Project background

- Develop bottom-up models of passenger-car fleets using geo-referenced mobility data.
- Calculate traction, heating, and cooling energy needs for driving and analyze charging decisions.
- Assess charging demand profiles and their flexibility across different geographic regions and power system levels.
- Provide insights into the necessary charging infrastructure to meet drivers' mobility needs and ensure grid-friendly integration.
- Promote beneficial flexibility of the charging load across different system levels.

Transport Electrification in an Evolving Power System

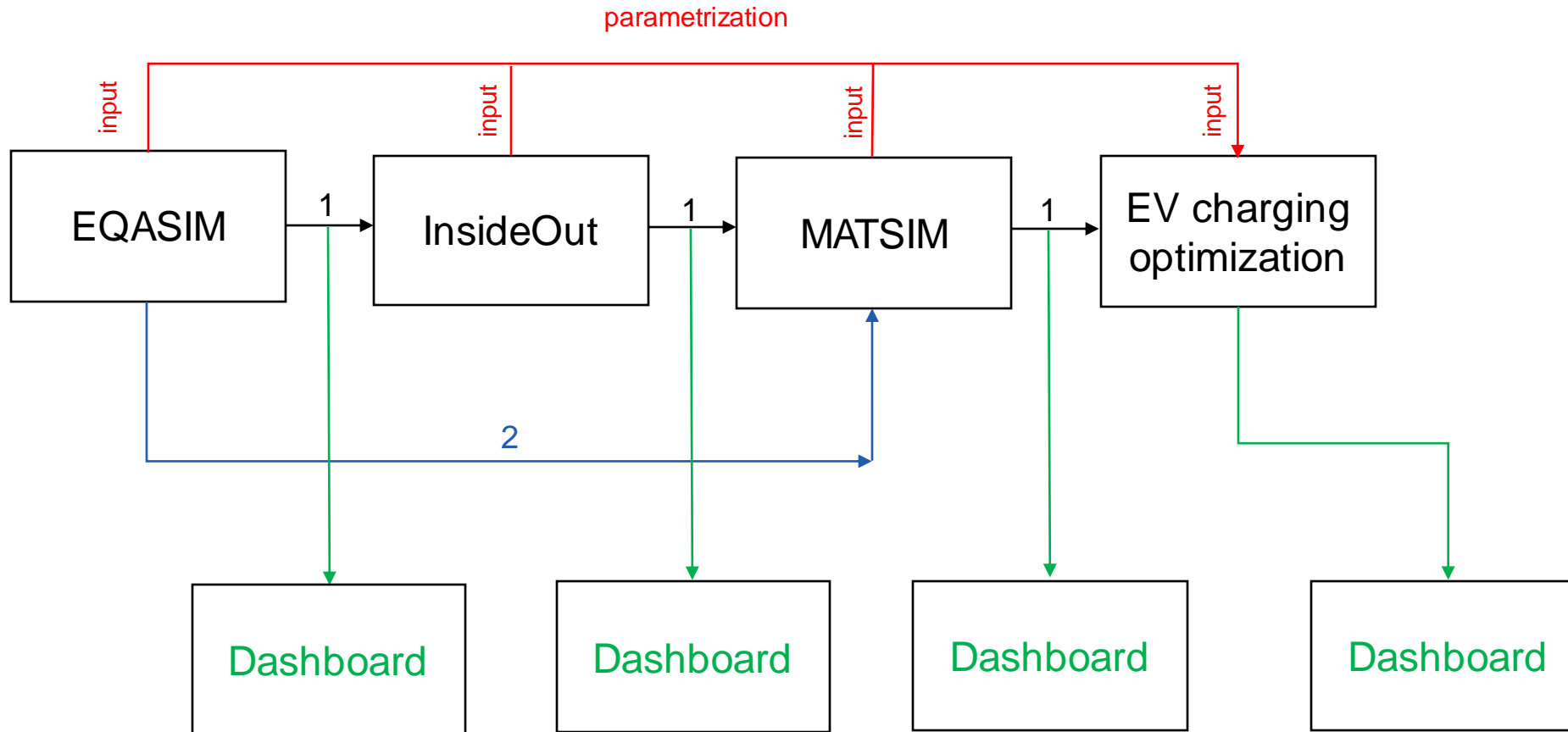
Overview

1. Using MATSIM output (daily trips)
2. Transform MATSIM trips to more detail trips to calculate energy demand in Switzerland
3. Evaluating different charging strategies



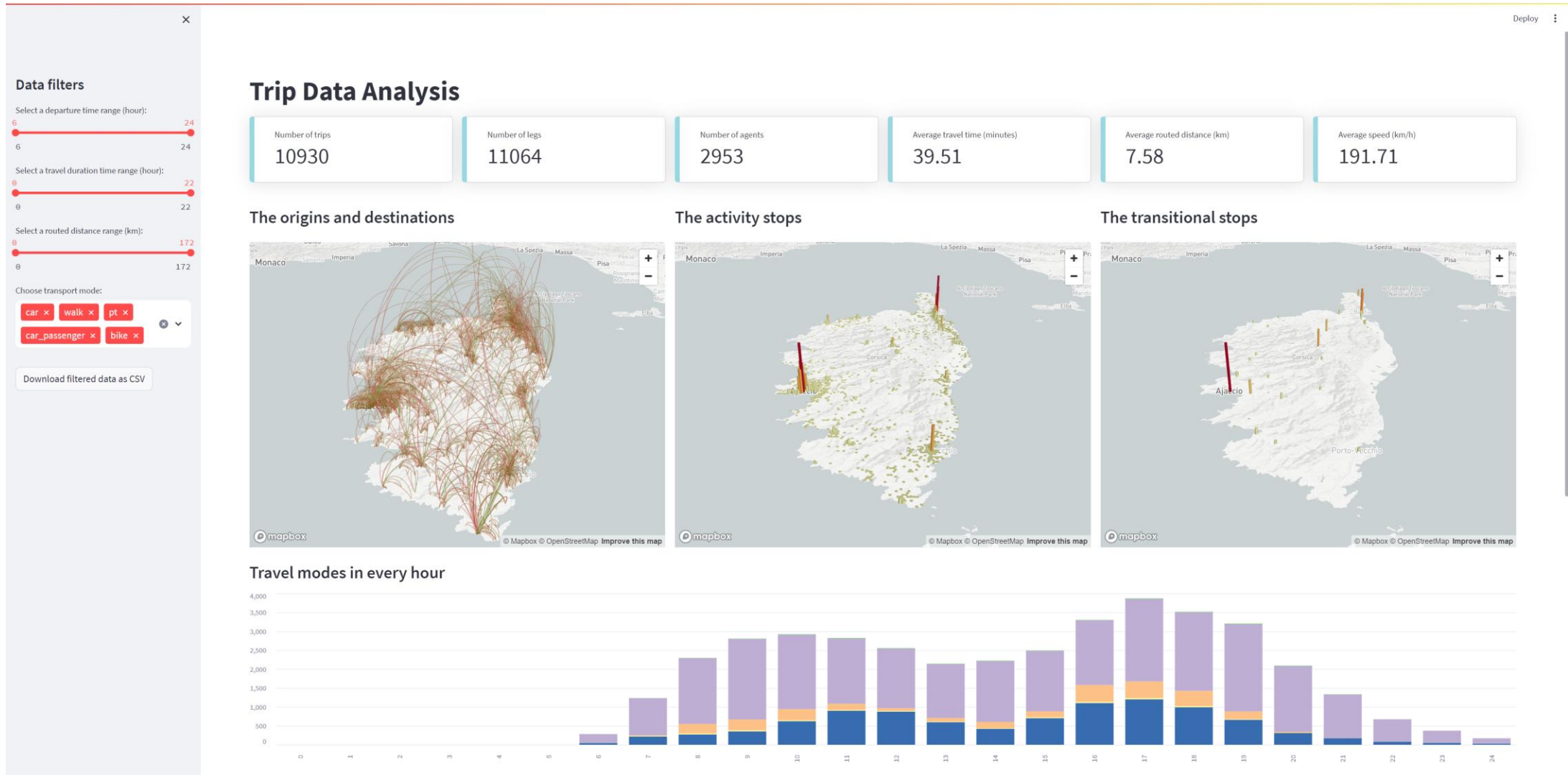
InsideOut and Transport Electrification in an Evolving Power System components in the ODTP

Conceptual model



Dashboards for visualization in the ODTP

Dashboard for Matsim output



InsideOut Visualization in the ODTP

Visual comparisons of the Matsim outputs

Deploy

Data filters

Select a departure time range (hour):
0 6 20 30

Select a travel duration time range (hour):
0 7 7

Select a routed distance range (km):
0 172 172

Choose transport mode:

- walk x pt x
- access_egress_pt x car x
- ride x bicycle x
- avtaxi x freight x

OD Data Comparison

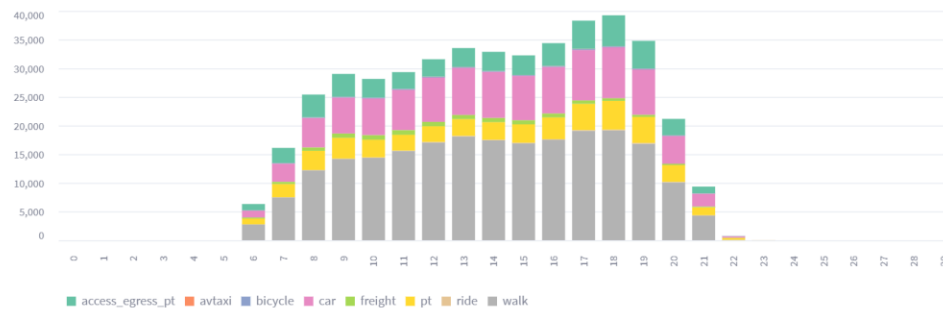
output_legs_18.csv

Number of trips 55829	Number of agents 17019	Average speed (km/h) 627.69
Average travel time (minutes) 6.42	Average routed distance (km) 4.03	

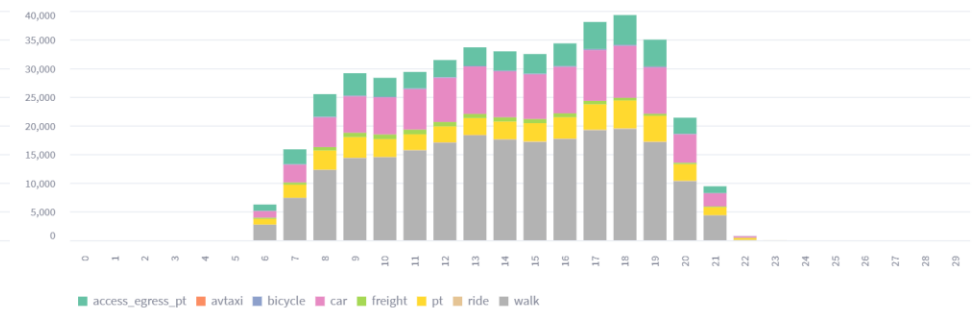
output_legs_20.csv

Number of trips 55847	Number of agents 17019	Average speed (km/h) 628.65
Average travel time (minutes) 6.39	Average routed distance (km) 4.02	

Travel modes in every hour

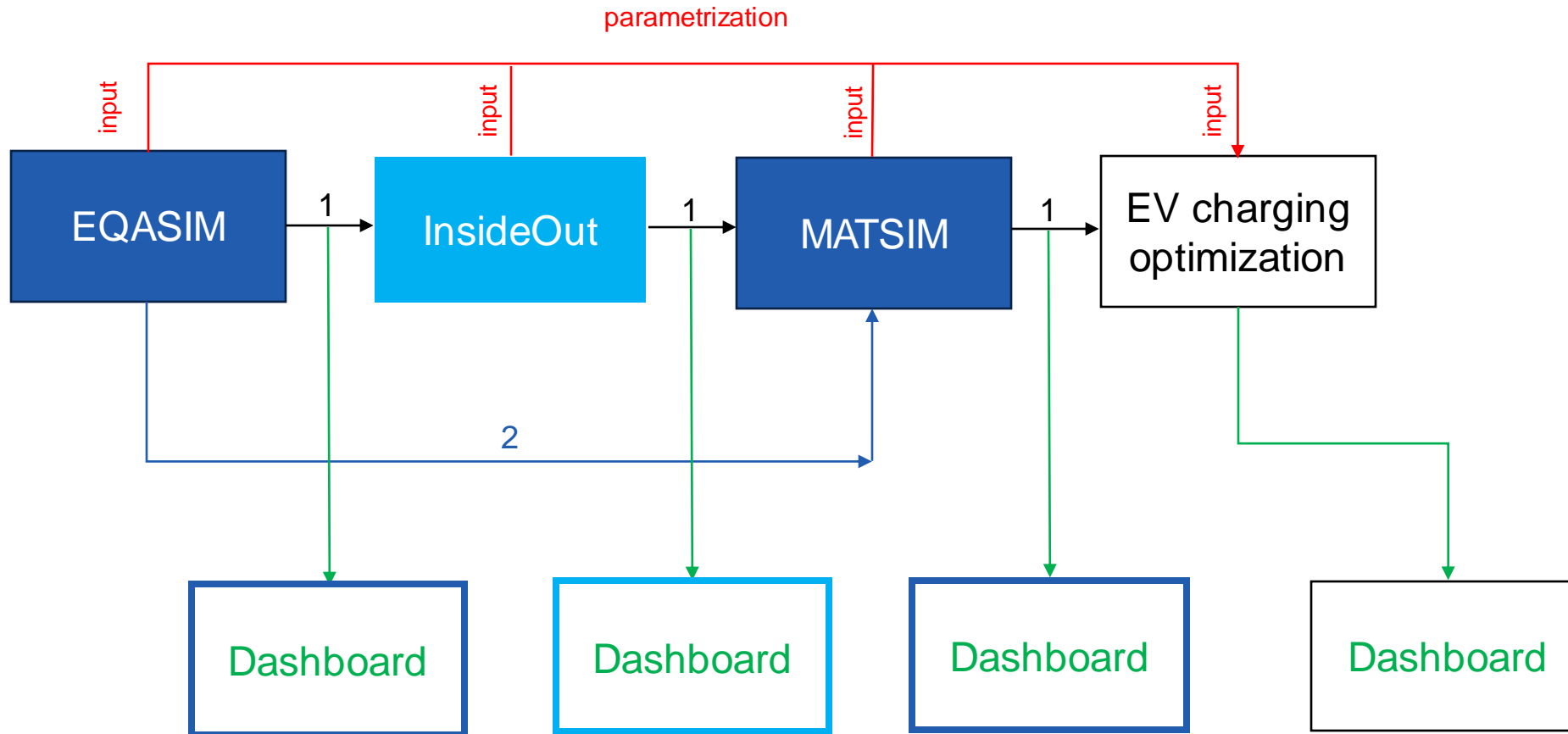


Travel modes in every hour



InsideOut and Transport Electrification in an Evolving Power System components in the ODTP

Conceptual model



Thank you!

