



↑ Multi-objective optimization of traffic systems

Luc Wismans Goudappel Coffeng / University of Twente

lwismans@goudappel.nl

0570 666840



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Background

Optimization and traffic



- Public transport
- Evacuation
- Allocation of capacity
- Minimization of hindrance during construction work
- Route choice
- Choice of location
- Minimization measurements
- DTM-measures



Background

External effects

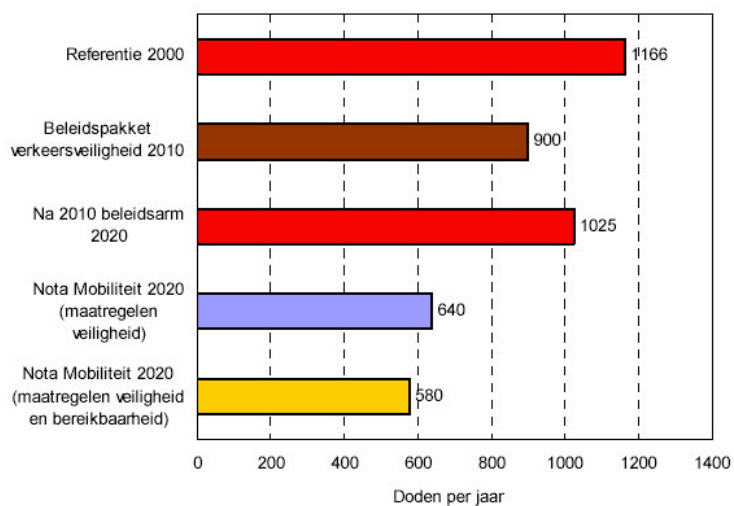
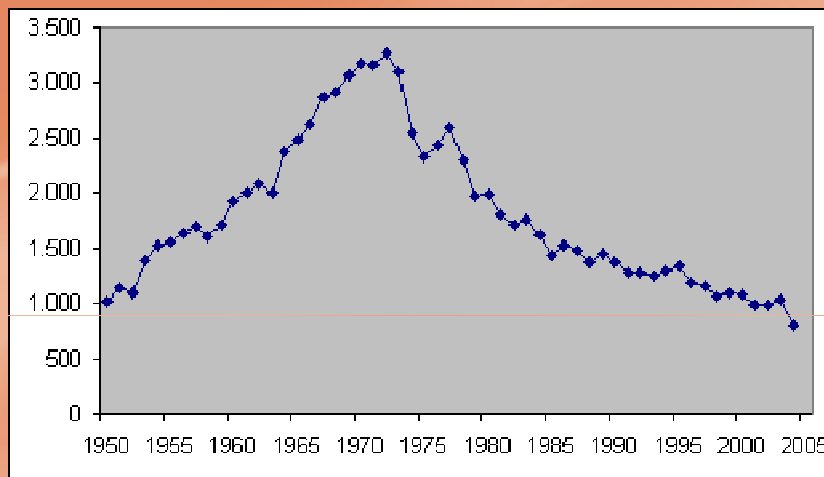


- Congestion
 - Accessibility
- Road damage
- Accident externalities
 - Traffic safety
- Environmental costs
 - Climate
 - Air quality
 - Noise

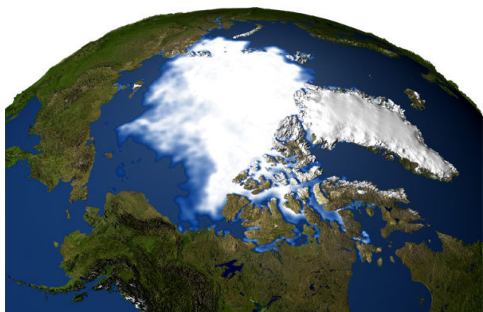
Background Safety



- Objective safety (fatal, injuries, damage)

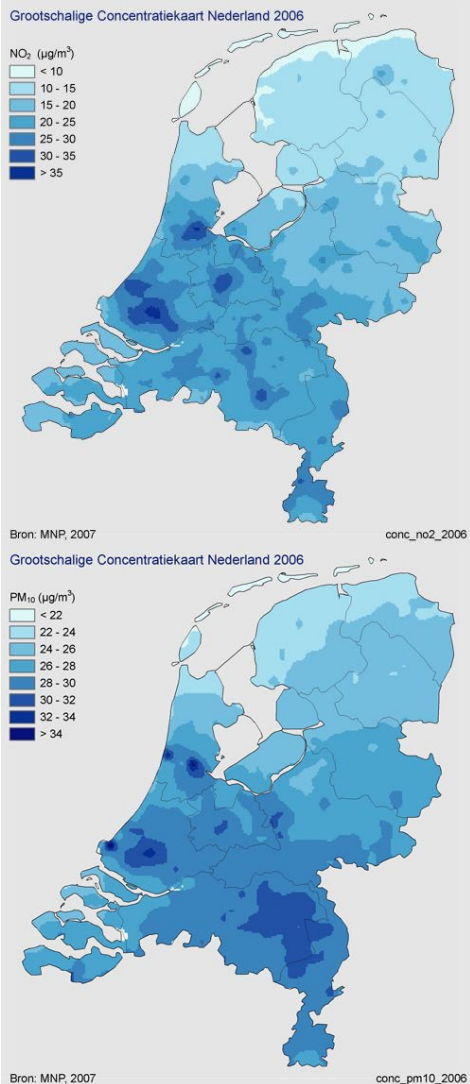


Background Climate



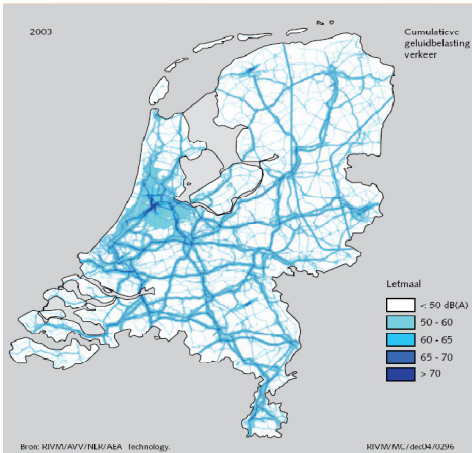
- Different compounds (H_2O , CH_4 , CO_2) absorb infrared radiation
- Global warming acknowledged IPCC 4AR (anthropogenic)
- Kyoto/post-kyoto
- Direct proportional fuel consumption
- Traffic 20%: ~ 40 MTon

Background Air quality



- Substances impairing health - pollutants
- Estimates 18,000 premature deaths (NL)
- Traffic important source of pollutants
- NO_x, PM₁₀, CO, SO₂ and HC, and secondary O₃.
- Limit values and emission ceilings by European legislation
- Netherlands has problems with
 - NO_x, endothermic reaction of N₂ and O₂ (60%)
 - PM₁₀, burning fossil fuels, abrasion (20%)

Background Noise



- Subjective when becomes sound - noise
- Noise impairing health
 - disturbance rest at night
 - hearing impairment
 - high blood pressure
- Propulsion noise and rolling noise
- 30% of Dutch population experience noise pollution
- Indicator: sound pressure level (SPL)
- 75% of all houses experience $SPL > 50dB(A)$



Background

Traffic modelling

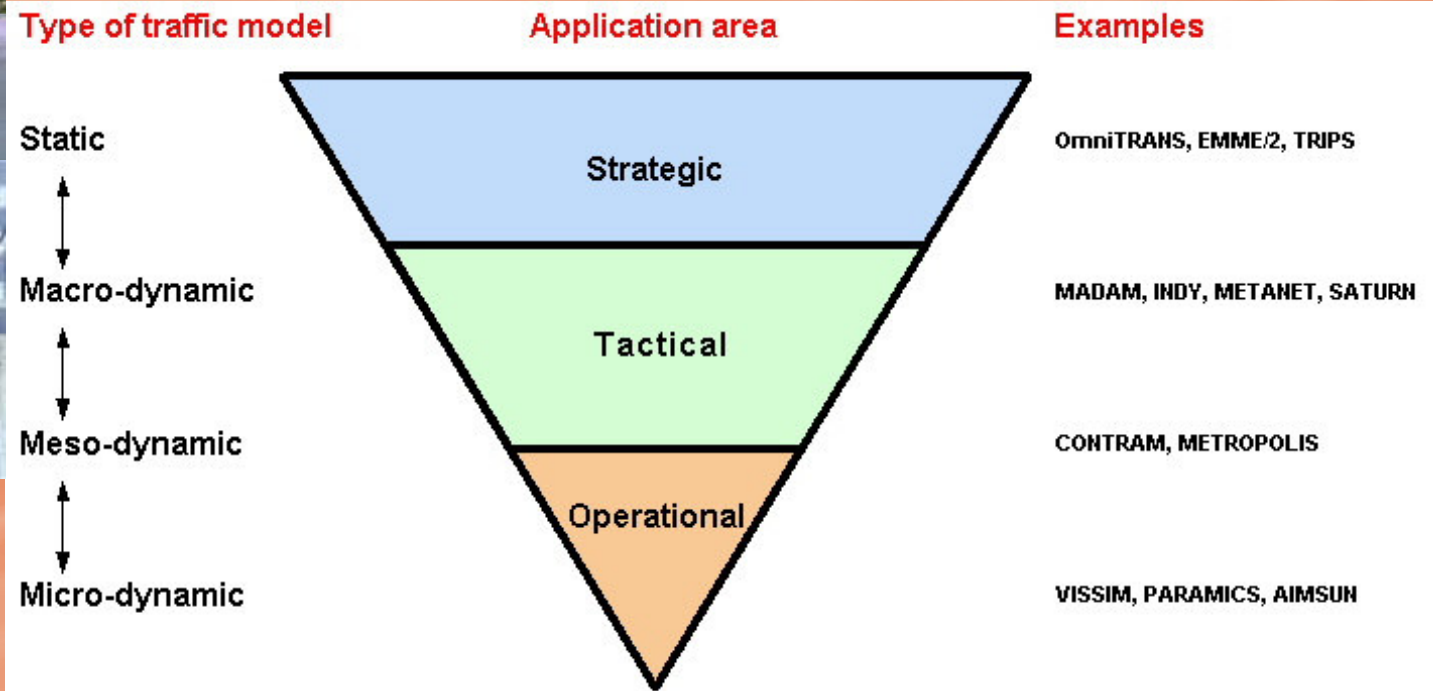


- Traffic models: mathematical descriptions of behaviour, used to predict effects of changes in demand for and supply of infrastructure
- To evaluate quality of traffic system
 - Traffic models deliver output (q , v , k)
 - Effect models use output to determine external effects

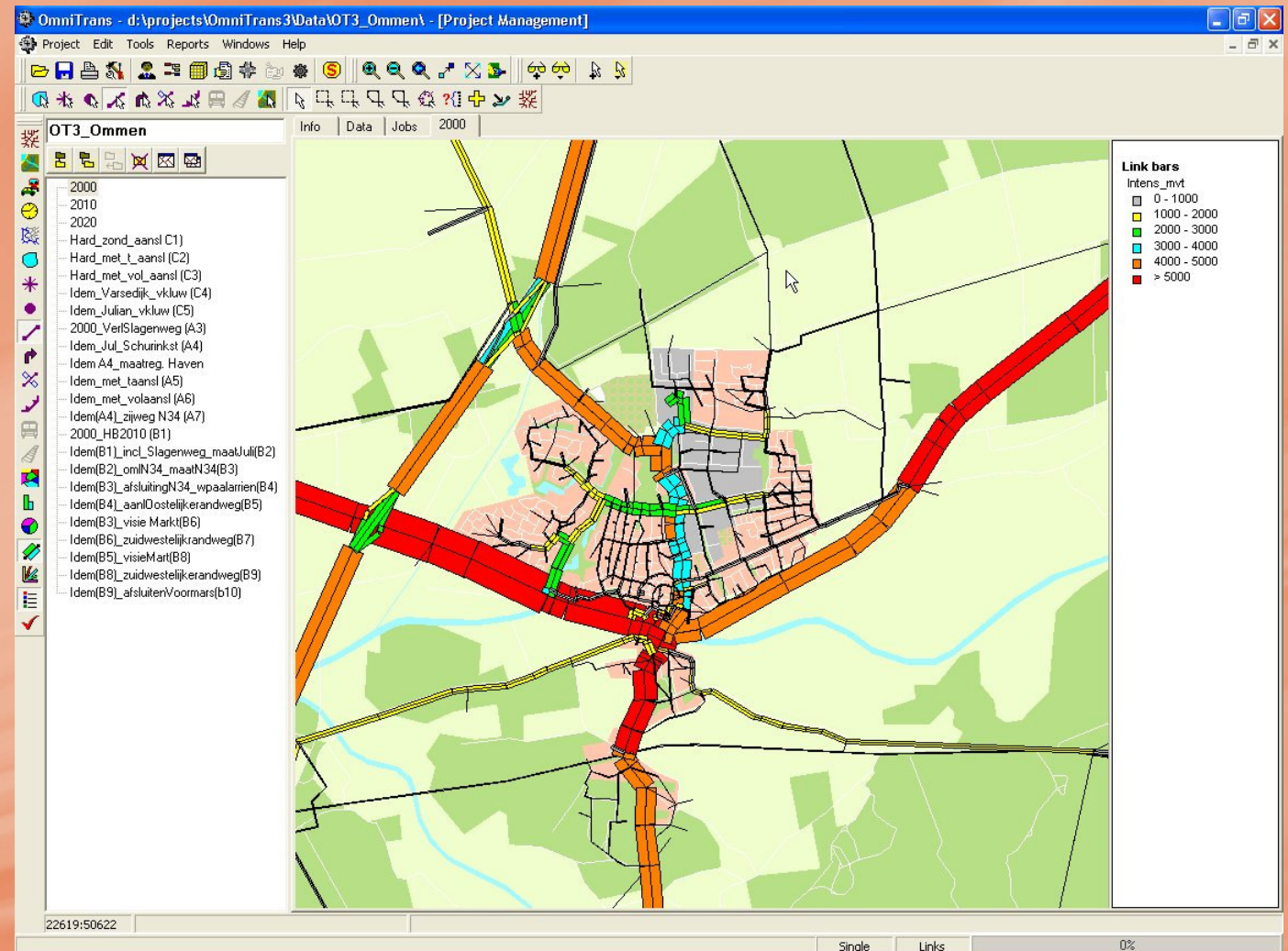
Background Traffic modelling



- Static traffic models
- Dynamic traffic models
 - Macroscopic, Mesoscopic, Microscopic
- Originally planning and traffic efficiency



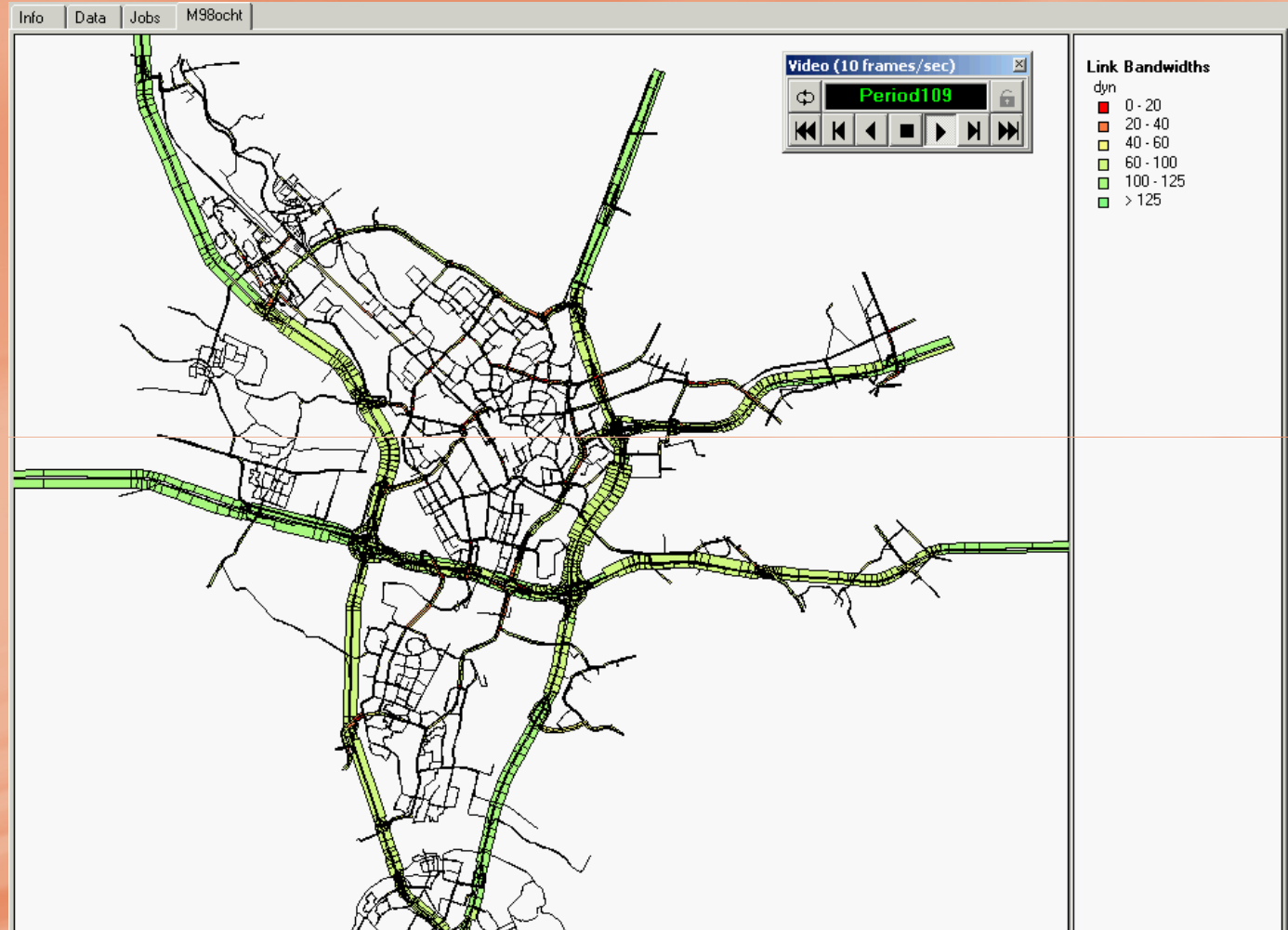
Background Traffic modelling



Background Traffic modelling



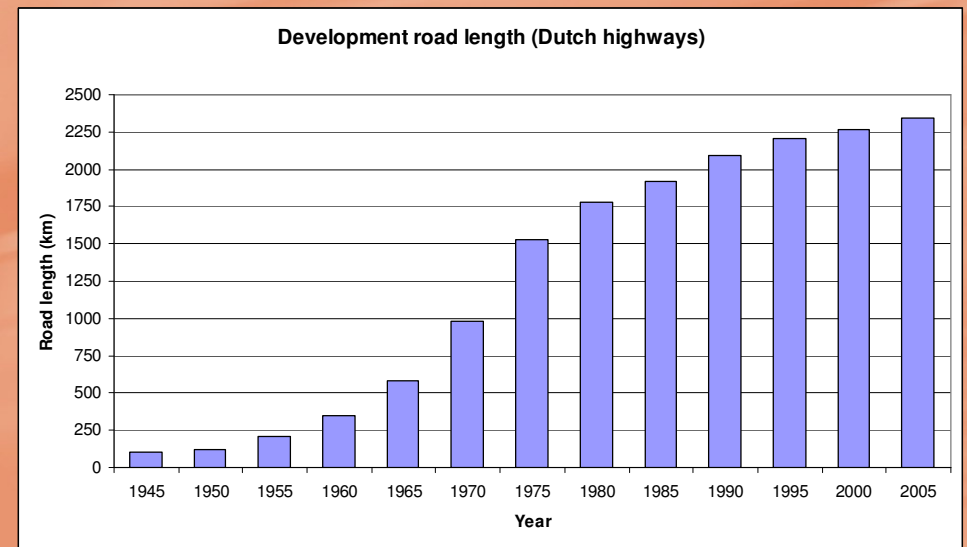
Background Traffic modelling



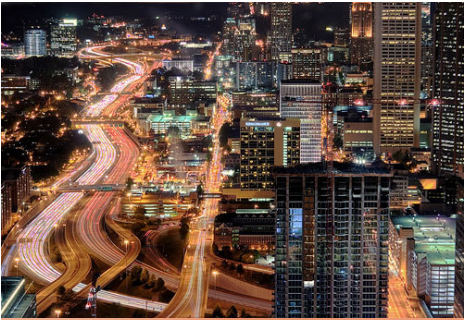


Why multi-objective optimization

- Development problem approach
 - Optimisation – extension
 - Local – network
 - Accessibility – external effects/
sustainability

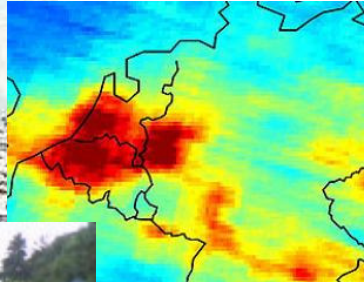


Research: Goals



- Objectives aligned and/or opposite
- Optimal solutions differ using different objective functions (other objectives, combined objectives)
- Robustness of optimal solutions

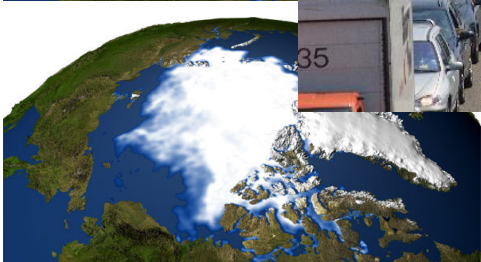
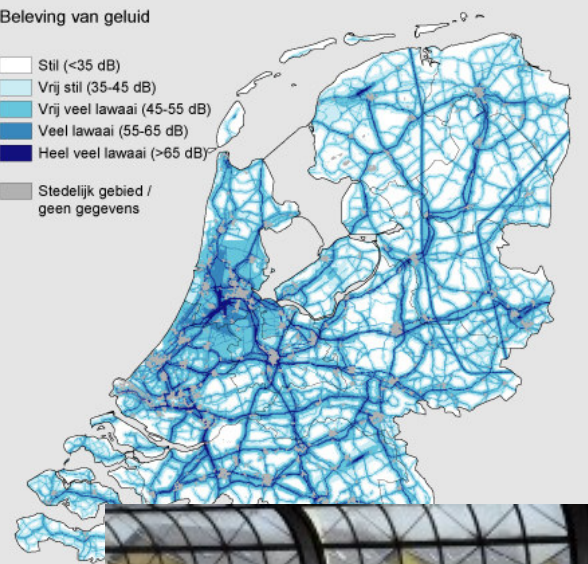




Beleving van geluid

- Stil (<35 dB)
- Vrij stil (35-45 dB)
- Vrij veel lawaai (45-55 dB)
- Veel lawaai (55-65 dB)
- Heel veel lawaai (>65 dB)

Stedelijk gebied / geen gegevens

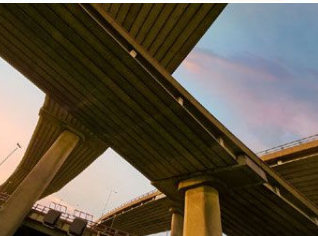
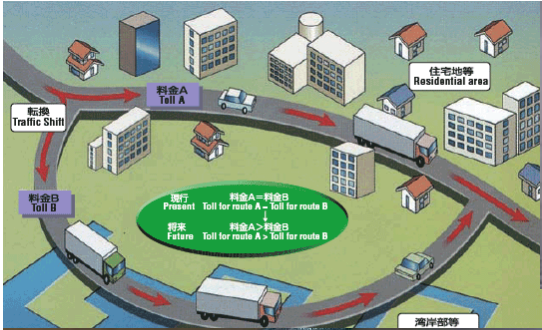


AN ANDERHALVE KILOMETER LANGS D



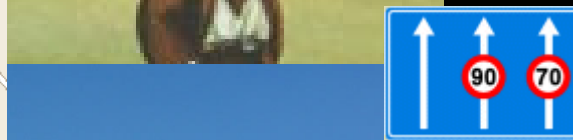
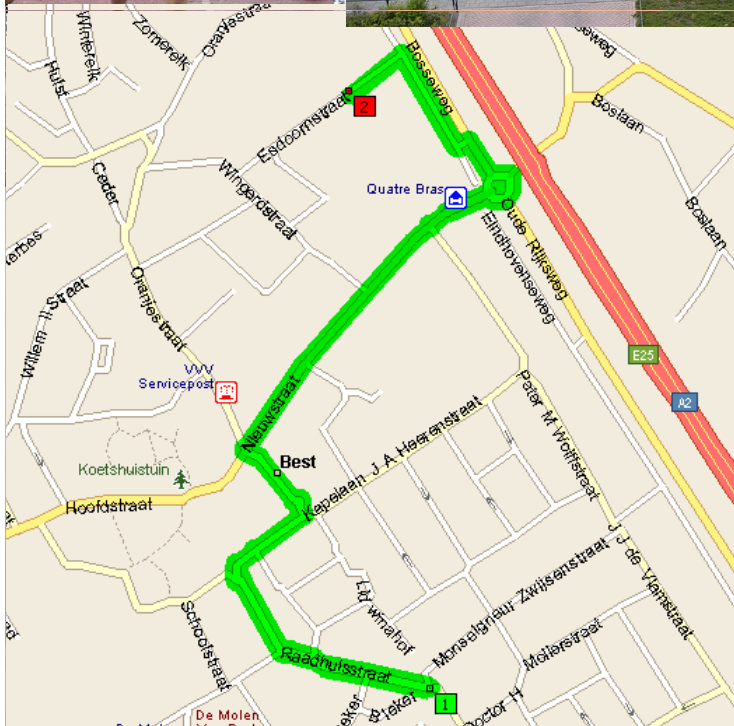
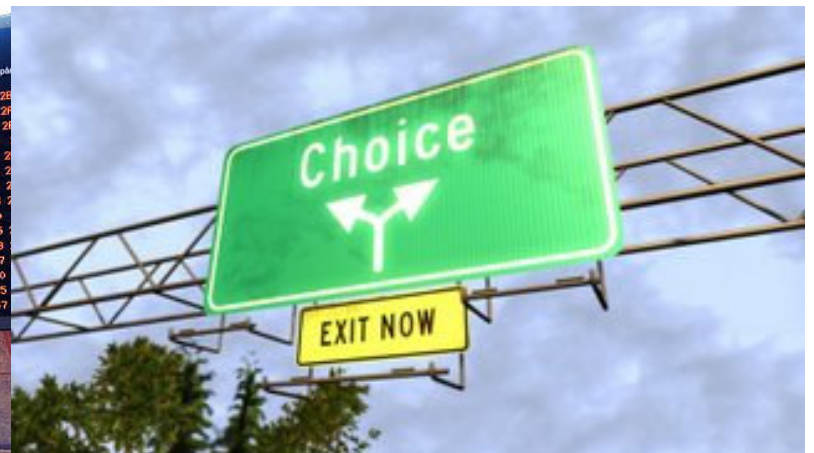
• Langs de snelweg A2 wordt gewerkt aan een anderhalve kilometer nieuwe wijk Terwijde in de Leidsche Rijn, nabij Utrecht, gaan besch







Avgående bussar Bus departures			Avgående tåg Train departures		
Line	Destination	Aug 10 Utr	Destination	Aug 10	Spår
119	Öpparstorp	09:00 12	Nässjö	09:00 28	
133	Västerås	09:10 13	Skövde via Falköping	09:31 28	
121	Gränna	09:30 14	Nässjö	10:07 28	
114	Habo	09:45 16	Värnamo	10:30 28	
121	Rönneby Sjukhus	10:00 17	Nässjö	10:42 28	
124	Rönneby Sjukhus	10:00 18	Skövde via Falköping	11:40 28	
20	Torsvik	10:12 20	Falköping	11:43 28	
326	Ekås via Nässjö	10:15 11	Nässjö	12:10 28	
30	Tenålsån	10:20 15	Värnamo	12:15 28	
831	Stockholm	10:25 14	Nässjö	12:28 28	
121	Gränna	10:30 13	Kullsfred via Nässjö	12:47 28	
114	Habo	10:30 13	Skövde via Falköping	13:10 28	
120	Rönneby Sjukhus	10:30 17	Västerås	13:15 28	
546	Stockholm Slljane	10:30 16	Nässjö	13:15 28	
857	Västerås via Nässjö	10:35 18	Skövde via Falköping	13:47 28	



What type of route should be planned? 7:14pm

- ☒ Fastest route
- ☐ Shortest route
- ☐ Avoid motorways
- ☐ Walking route
- ☐ Bicycle route
- ☐ Limited speed

Done

Research: Choices

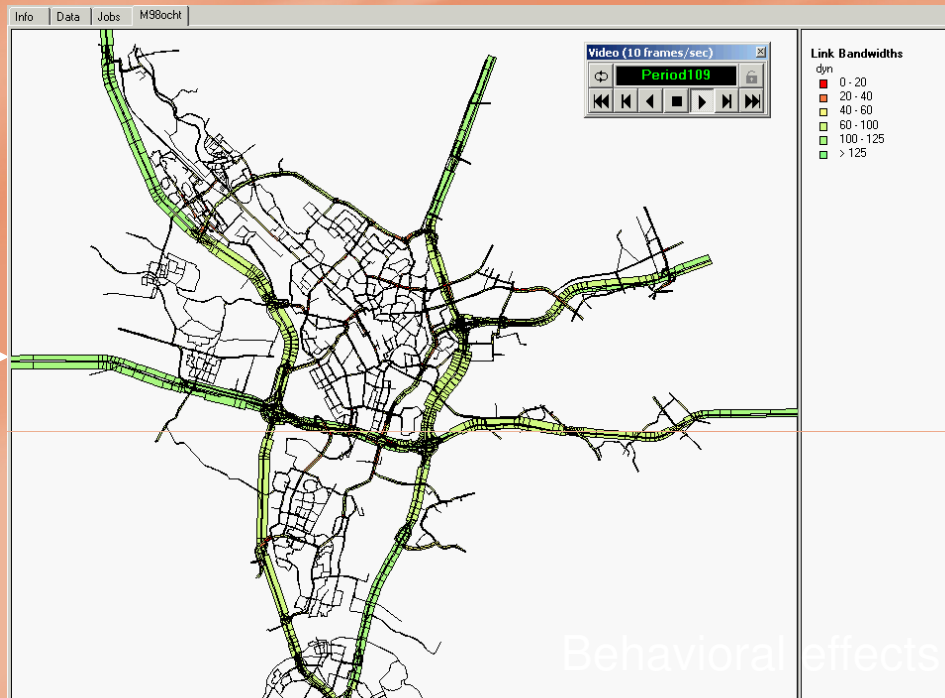


- Measures
 - Use of DTM measures affecting supply
- Optimization of objectives combined road authorities:
 - Accessibility
 - Air quality
 - Climate
 - Noise
 - Traffic safety
- Use of Bi-level approach:
 - Upper level objective function
 - Lower level behavioral effects road users
- Use of macroscopic dynamic traffic model
- Use of heuristics in optimization process



Research: Framework

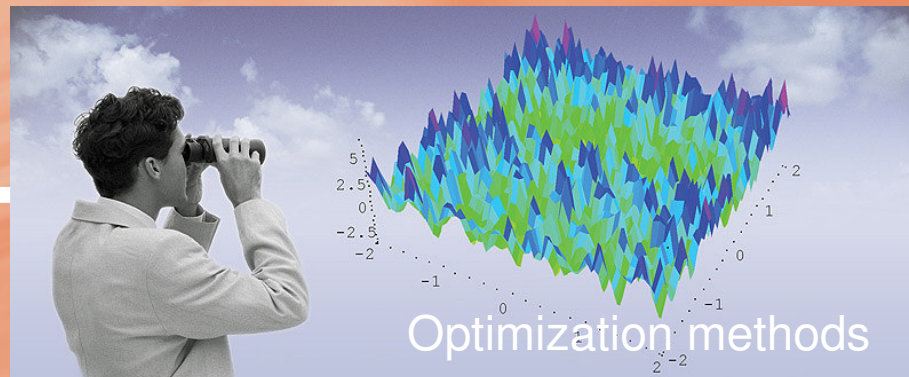
Measures



Effect models



Objective function(s)
Constraints



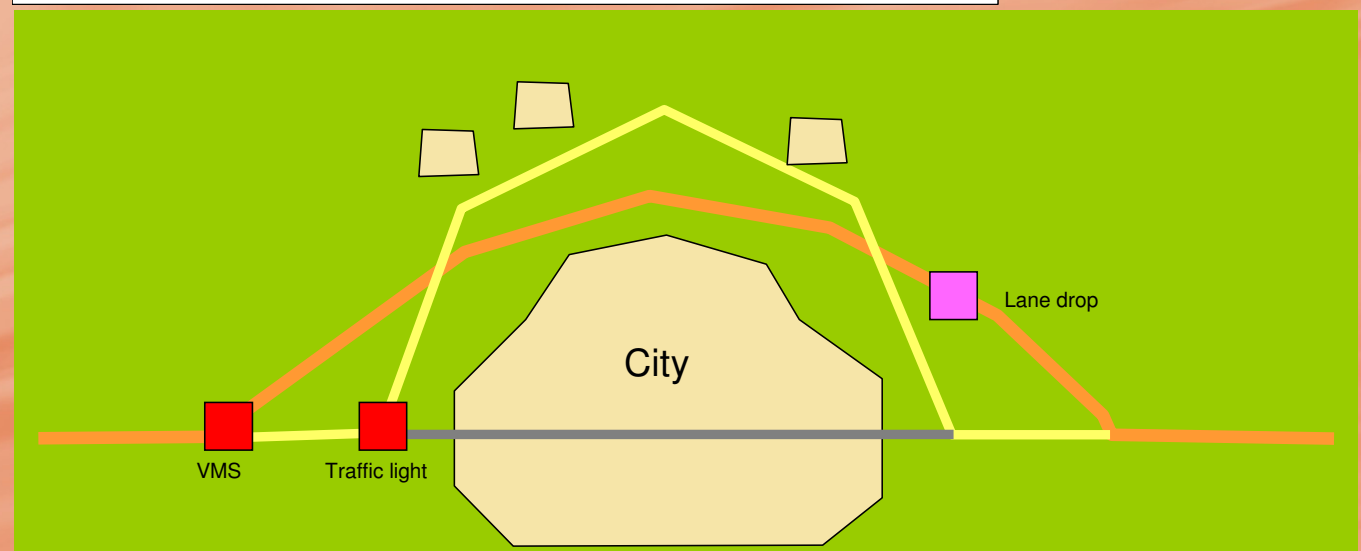
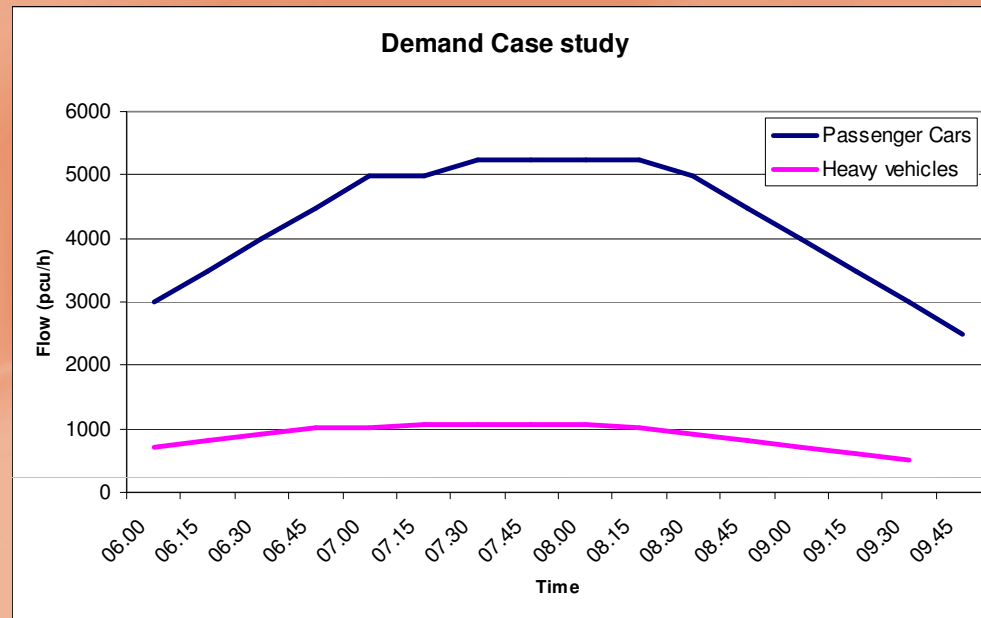
Optimization methods



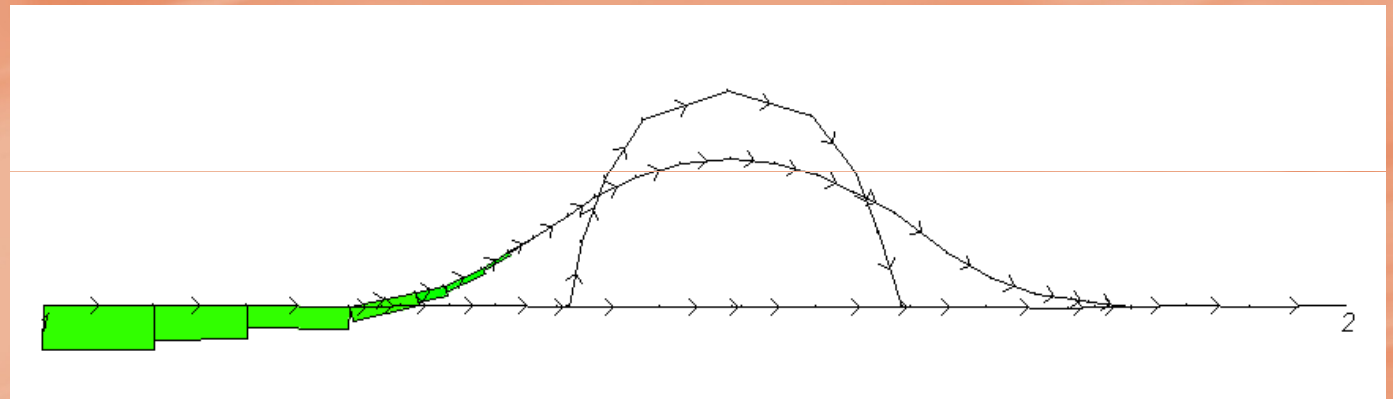


Test case

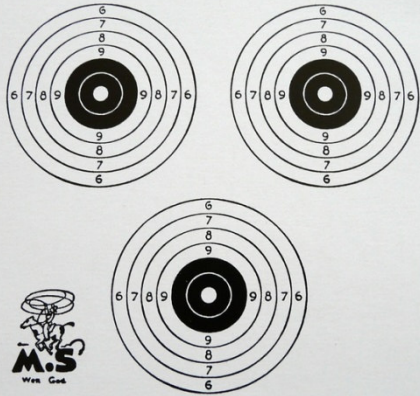
Contents



Test case Contents

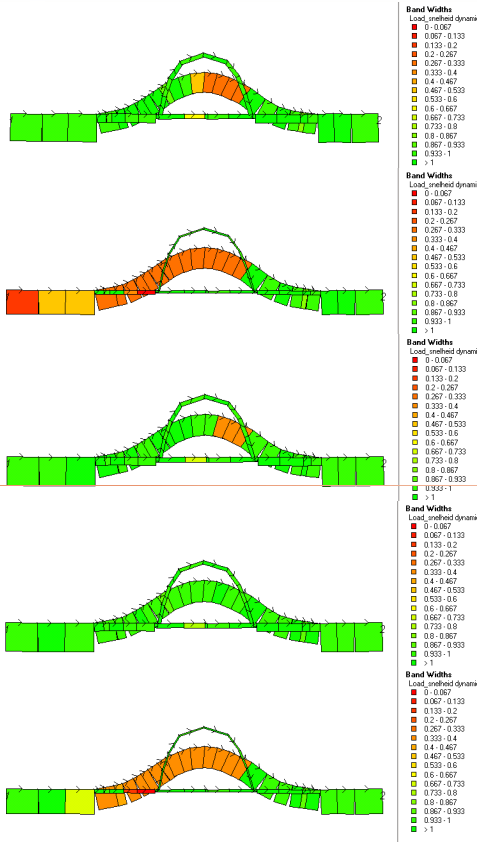


↑ Test case Objectives

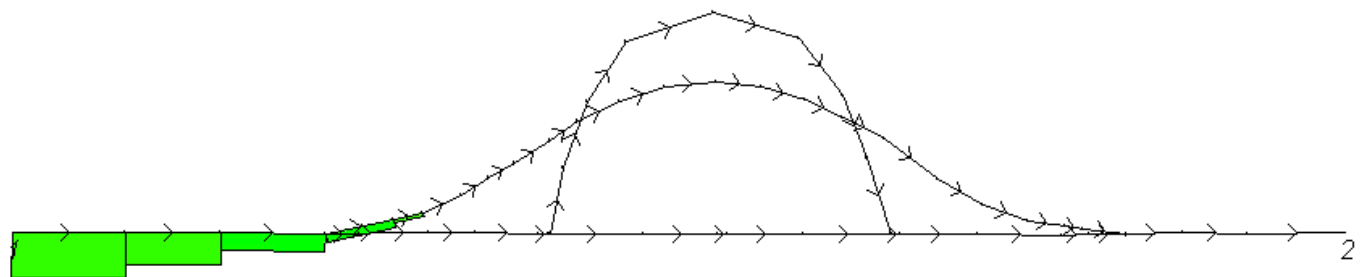


Objective	Measure
Accessibility	Total travel time (Hours)
Traffic safety	Total number of injuries
Climate	Total amount of CO ₂ -emissions (Ton)
Air quality	Total amount of NO _x emissions (Kg)
	Total amount of PM ₁₀ emissions (Kg)
Noise	Average sound power level at the source/ emissions (dB(A))

↑ Test case Results

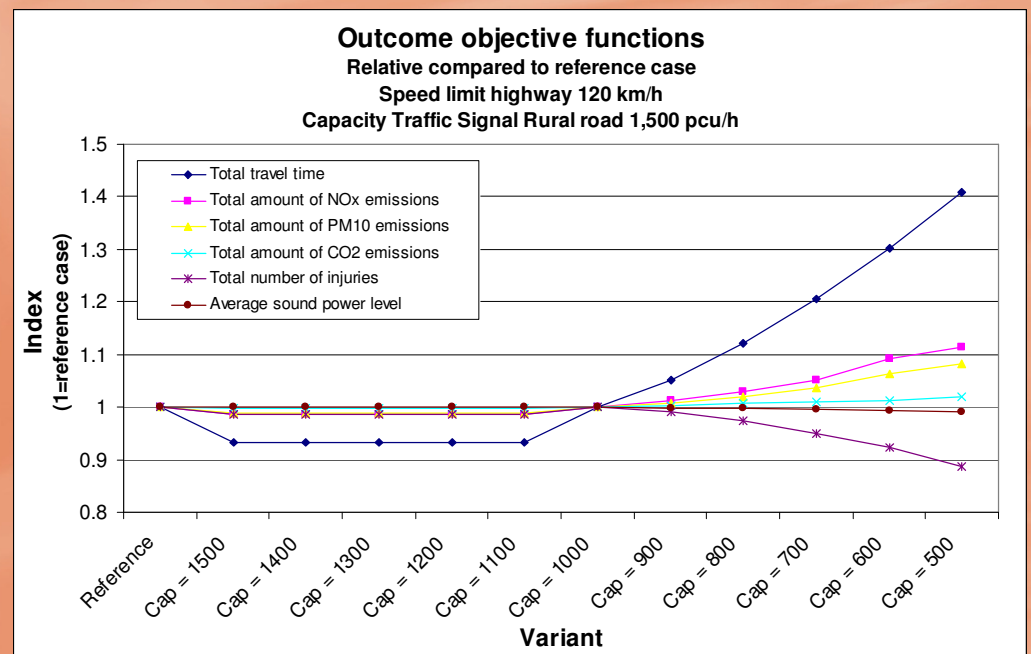


- Different 'global' optima for different objective functions
- Multiple optima present
- There are solutions improving all objectives, when comparing to the reference case
- When combining objective functions, solution is close to optimum climate



↑ Test case Results

- Objectives can be opposite and can be aligned
- Dependent of measure and network
- Optimizing traffic systems is ultimately a public policy decision



Further research

- Fine tuning measures/individual objective functions
- Combining objectives
- Optimization
- Extending case study
 - more dynamics
 - more measures
 - larger network/other networks



Background Traffic modelling

- Connection with effect-models
 - Safety – APM/crash rates, surrogate safety measures
 - Climate – Emission factors, fuel consumption
 - Air quality – Emission factors (different types):
 - Emission modeling
 - Dispersion modeling

