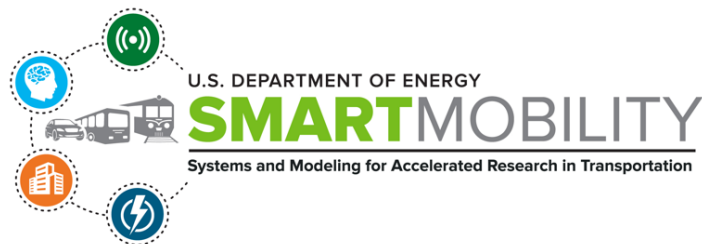


SEPTEMBER 24, 2020



SYSTEMS-LEVEL TRANSPORTATION SIMULATION: CREATING THE SMART MOBILITY MODELING WORKFLOW

DAVID ANDERSON

Program Manager
Energy Efficient Mobility Systems (EEMS)
Vehicle Technologies Office
U.S. Department of Energy

For more information, contact:

eems@ee.doe.gov

MOBILITY: CONNECTING PEOPLE TO OPPORTUNITY

The solutions we are developing will power the next transportation revolution, ushering in a new era of

SMART Mobility.



TRANSPORTATION IS FUNDAMENTAL TO OUR WAY OF LIFE



Population density is increasing — 75% of the population lives in urban mega-regions.



More **congestion** leads to increased **greenhouse gases** and **pollution**.



Transportation costs are high — second only to housing expenses.

SMART MOBILITY CONSORTIUM

The SMART Mobility Consortium is a multi-year, multi-laboratory collaborative dedicated to further understanding the energy implications and opportunities of advanced mobility solutions.

Argonne
NATIONAL LABORATORY

BERKELEY LAB

INL
Idaho National Laboratory

ONREL
NATIONAL RENEWABLE ENERGY LABORATORY

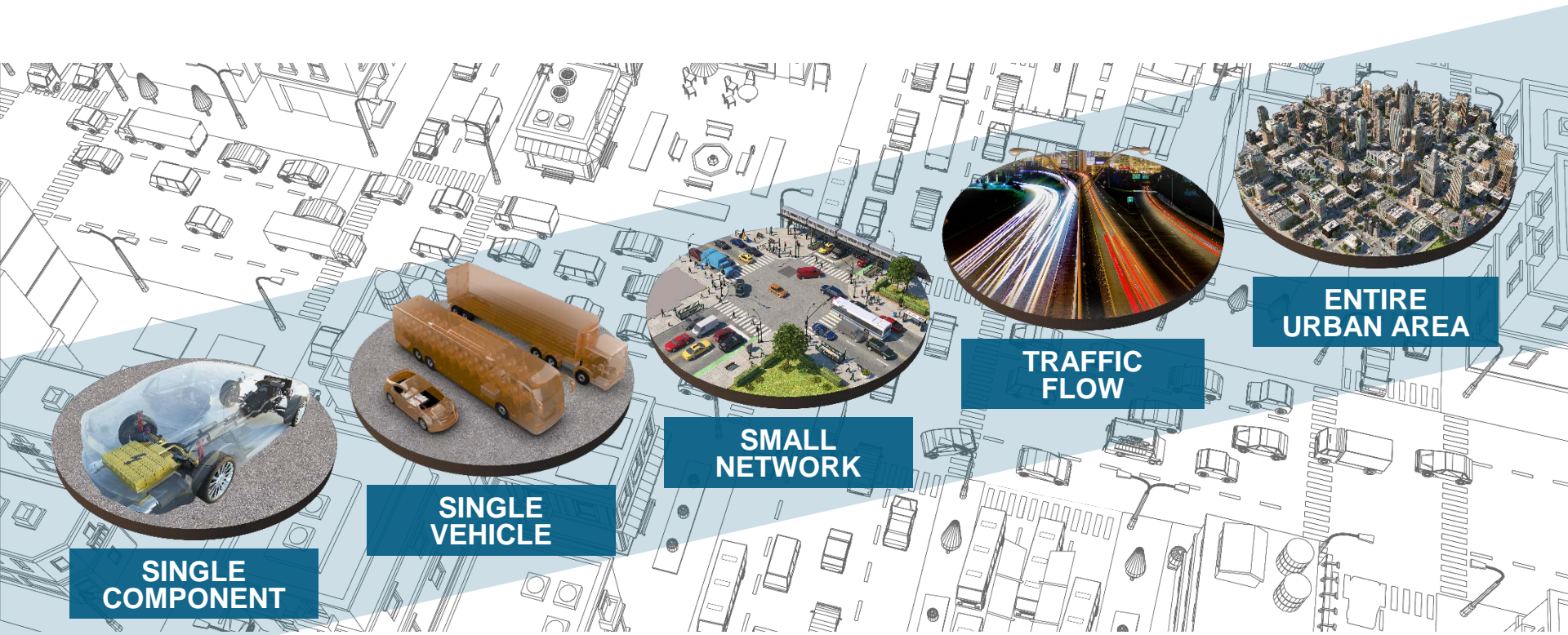
OAK RIDGE
National Laboratory

Mobility

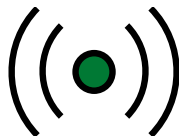
The quality of a network or system to connect people to goods, services, and employment that define a high quality of life.



VTO SYSTEMS-LEVEL R&D



FIVE RESEARCH FOCUS AREAS



CONNECTED AND AUTOMATED VEHICLES

Identifying the energy, technology, and usage implications of connectivity and automation and identifying efficient CAV solutions.



MOBILITY DECISION SCIENCE

Understanding the human role in the mobility system including travel decision-making and technology adoption in the context of future mobility.



MULTI-MODAL FREIGHT

Evaluating the evolution of freight movement and understanding the impacts of new modes for long-distance goods transport and last-mile package delivery.



URBAN SCIENCE

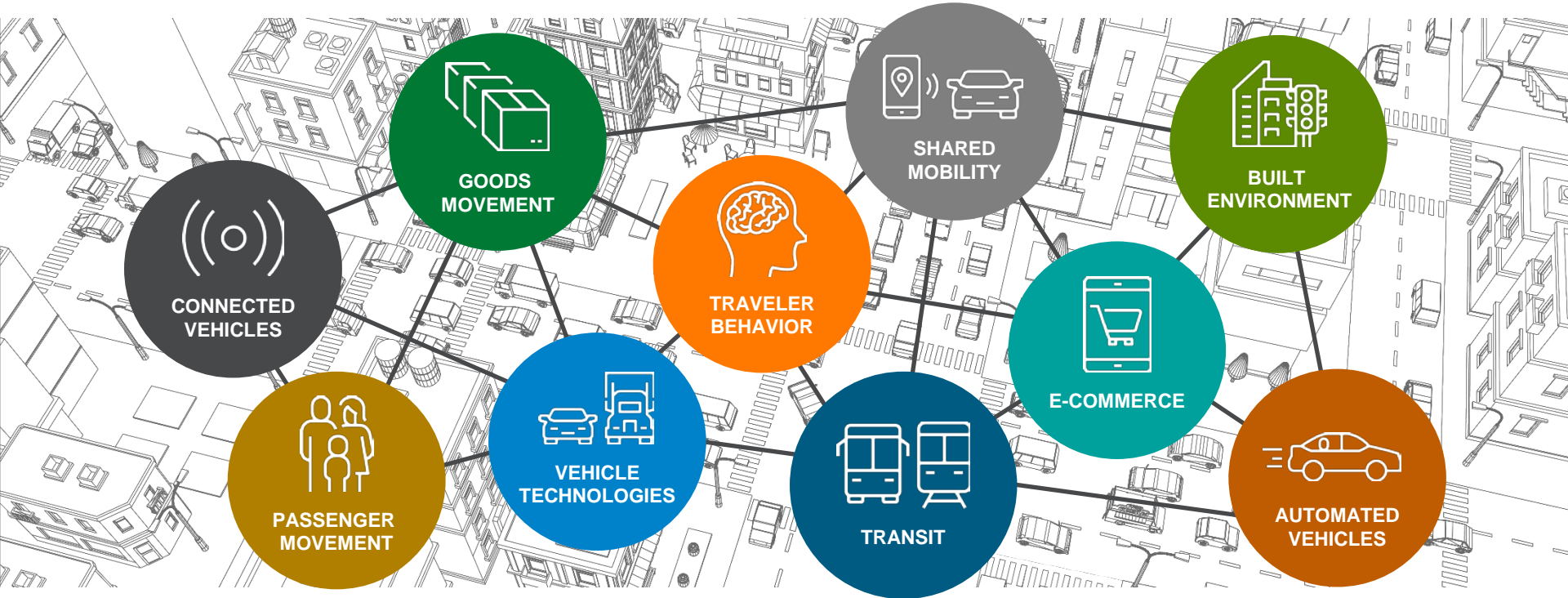
Understanding the linkages between transportation networks and the built environment and identifying the potential to enhance access to economic opportunity.

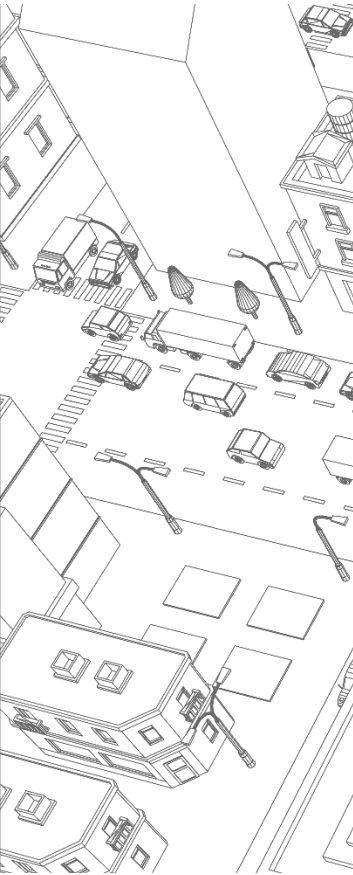


ADVANCED FUELING INFRASTRUCTURE

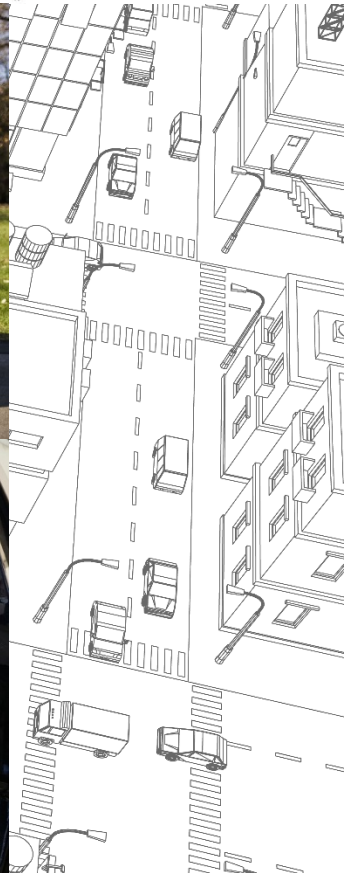
Understanding the costs, benefits, and requirements for fueling/charging infrastructure to support energy efficient future mobility systems.

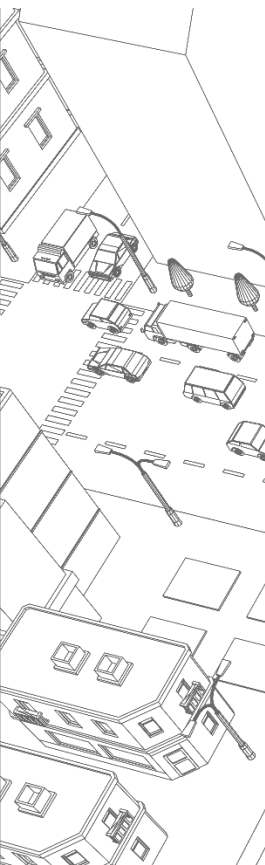
TRANSPORTATION IS A SYSTEM OF SYSTEMS





Source: Ford Motor Company

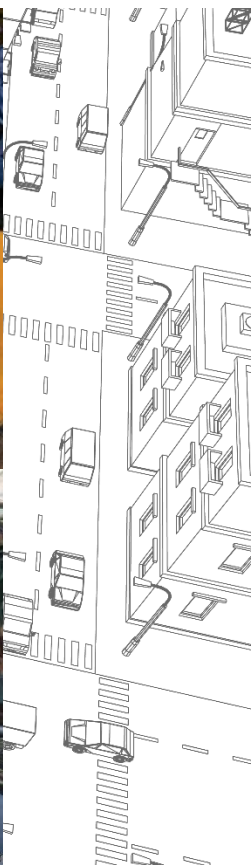




Source: GETTY IMAGES (MLENNY)



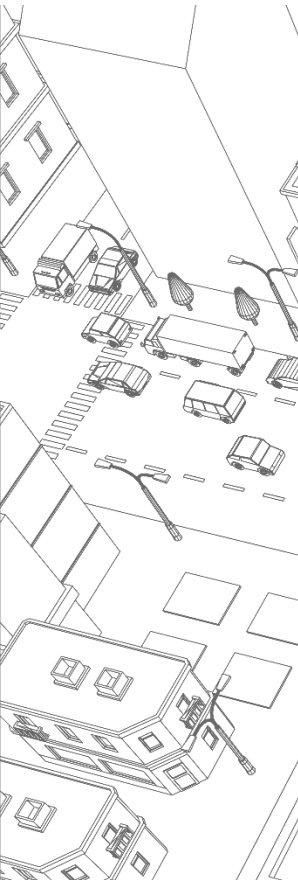
Source: AirportImprovement.com



Source: David Goldman/AP



Getty Images



Source:



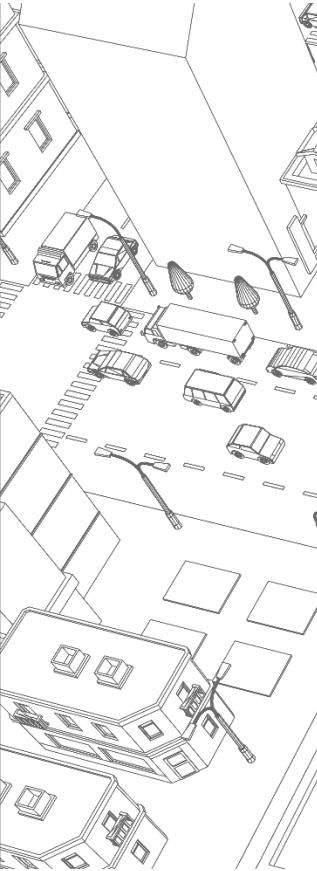
Source: Pinterest



Source: Alain Jocard/Getty



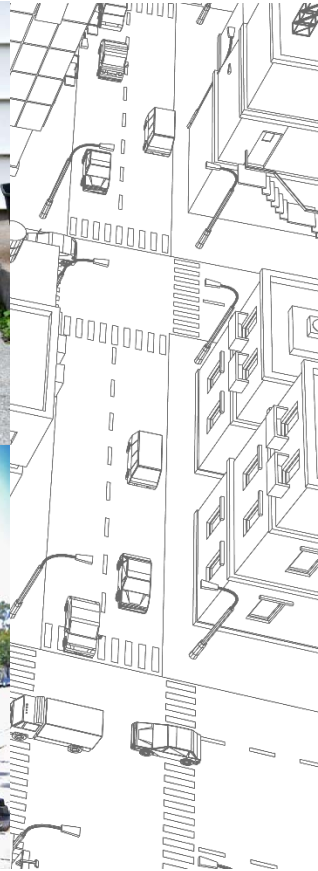
Source: Spin



Source: InBin



Source: Shutterstock



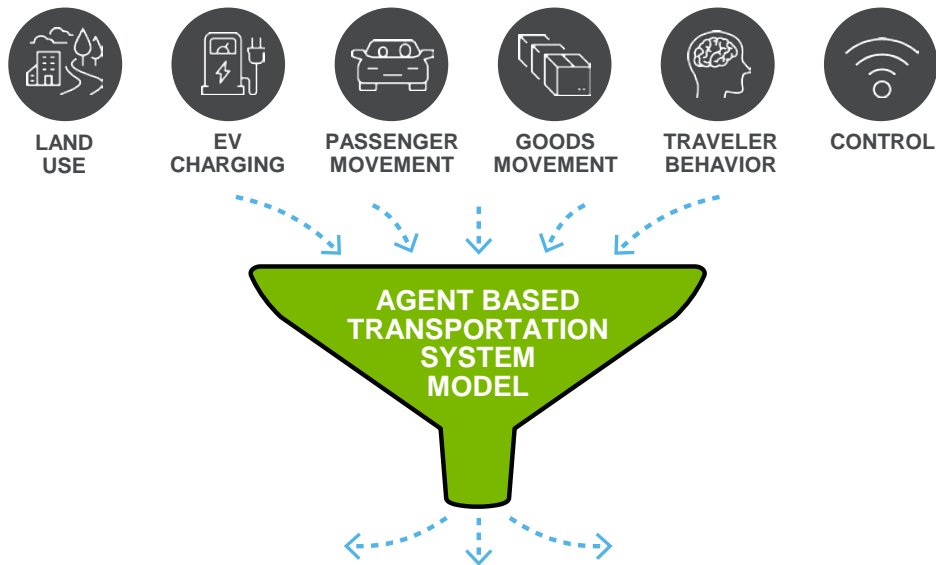
Source: iStock



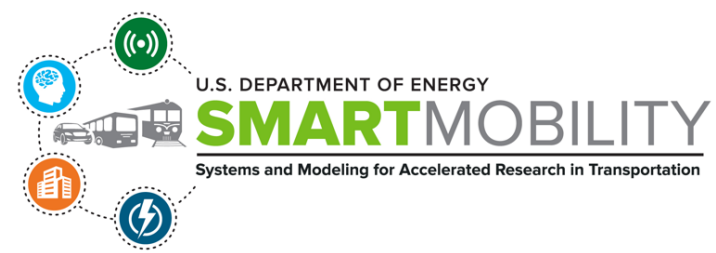
Source: Kevork Djansezian/Getty Images

SMART MOBILITY MODELING WORKFLOW

By creating a multi-fidelity end-to-end modeling workflow, SMART Mobility researchers advanced the state-of-the-art in transportation system modeling and simulation.



SEPTEMBER 24, 2020



SYSTEMS-LEVEL TRANSPORTATION SIMULATION: CREATING THE SMART MOBILITY MODELING WORKFLOW

AYMERIC ROUSSEAU

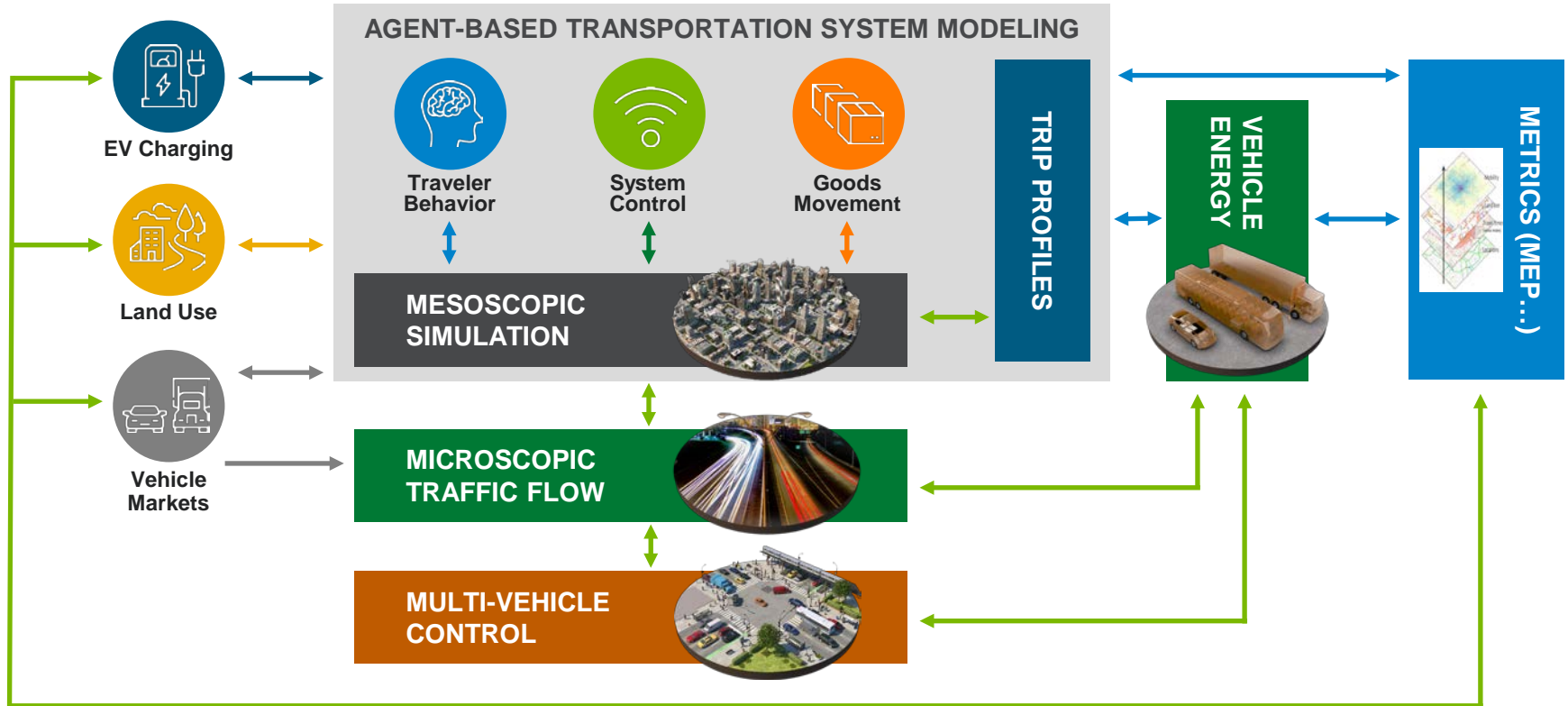
Group Manager
Vehicle and Mobility Systems
Argonne National Laboratory

RESEARCH QUESTIONS ARE NUMEROUS AND DIVERSE

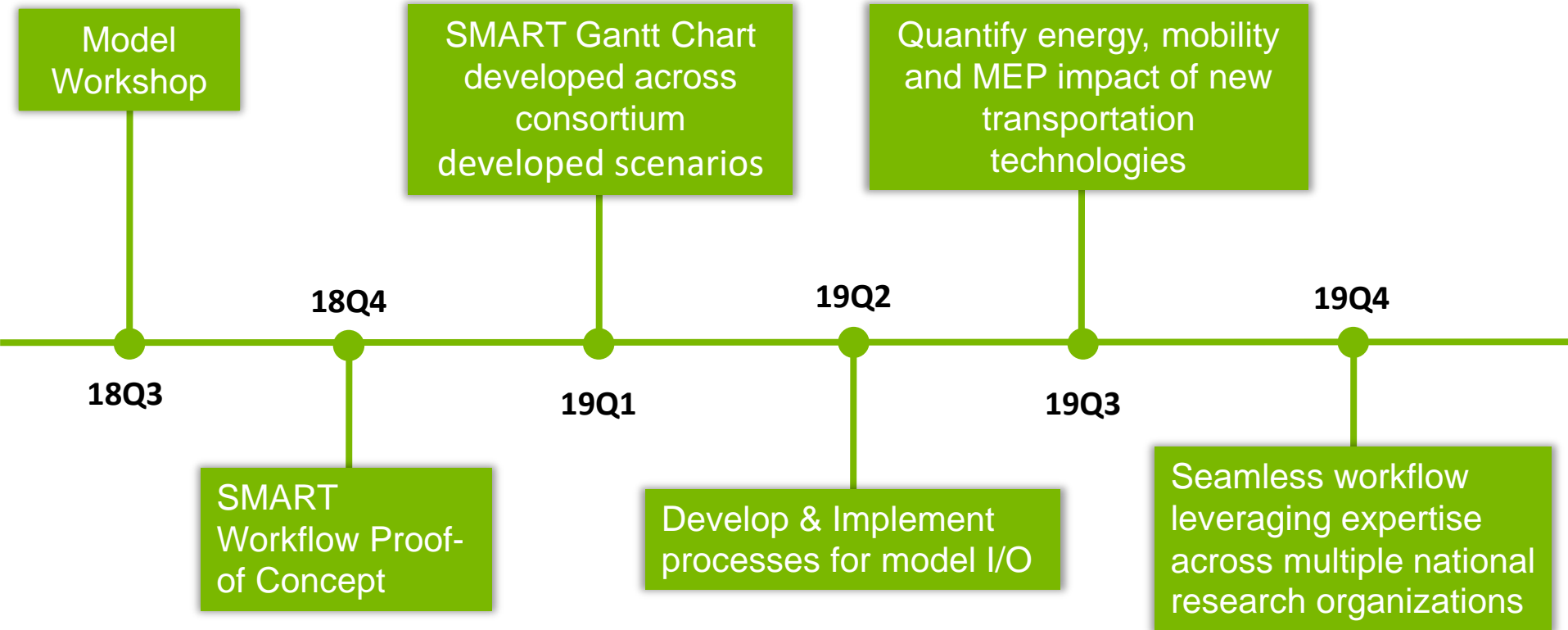


- Will new technologies and services promote or inhibit shift of travelers to lower energy travel modes? What is the impact on VMT, energy...?
- Will these technologies encourage development further from urban areas, and thus decrease urban density?
- What changes in charging and fueling infrastructure are needed to support these technologies and services in various scenarios?
- How can traffic control infrastructure leverage the new technologies for better management of traffic and thus less energy?
- What is the energy impact and sensitivities on freight delivery vehicles?
- Will these technologies and services promote a shift from private ownership?
- What will be the impact on powertrain, vehicle design, and attribute mix? ...

END-TO-END MODELING WORKFLOW



WORKFLOW DEVELOPMENT PROCESS



LEARNING FROM DETAILED MODELS TO SCALE TO LARGER ONES

Microsimulation

Freeway corridor with different level market penetration of CAVs

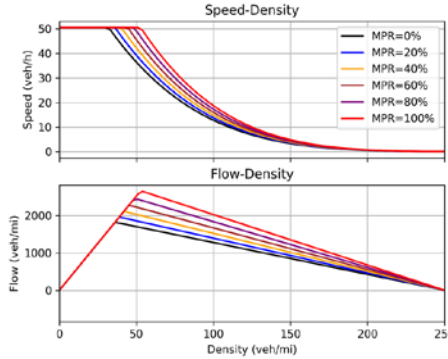


Driver model, control



Urban corridor

Fundamental Diagram POLARIS Input



Parameters

Mesosimulation

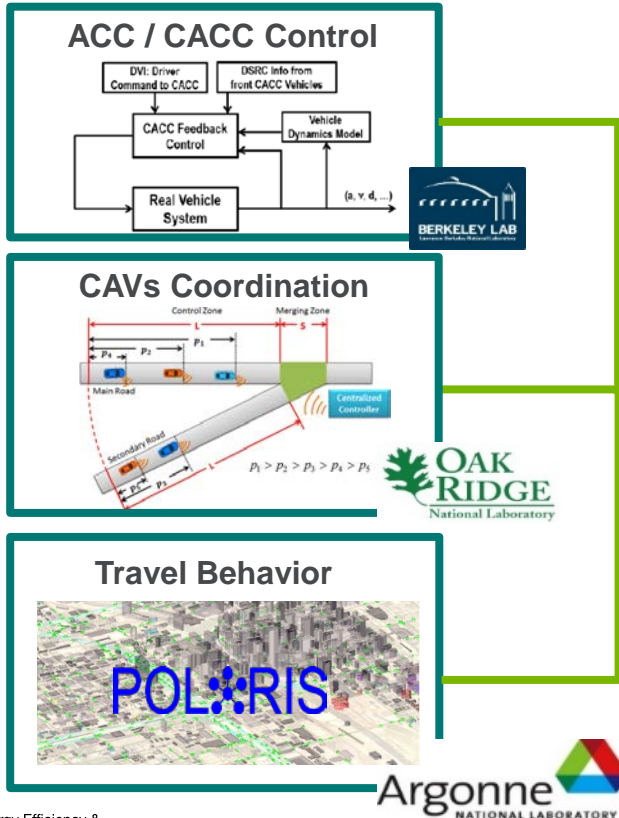


→ Current
- - - → Future

Model & calibration improvement

Note: Any proposed future work is subject to change based on funding levels.

SAME MODELS USED ACROSS MULTIPLE PROJECTS

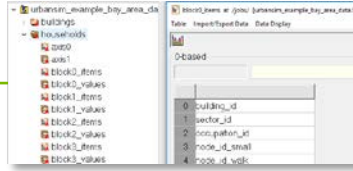


Microscopic & Mesoscopic Simulations -> Autonomie for Energy
 => Provides consistent and comparable results

MULTIPLE TOOLS REQUIRE ITERATIVE PROCESS

Land Use / Transportation System Coupling Example

Employment by industry and population for each building



building_id	sector_id	employment_id	node_id_small	zone_id_volt
0				
1				
2				
3				
4				

Polaris Zone table

OD Skims by mode and time

OD Time	1	2
1	5	15
2	18	19

Link performance by time

Link	Nodes	Time	Cost	Dist
1	A-B	22	1.50	15
2	B-C	15	1.25	11
3	C-A	18	1.00	16

Output to Polaris at $t_5, 10, 15, \dots$

Simulate every 5 years

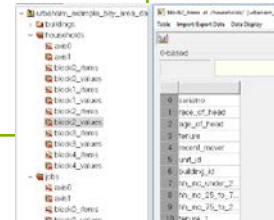
POLARIS

UrbanSim

Simulate every year from t_0 to t_{end}

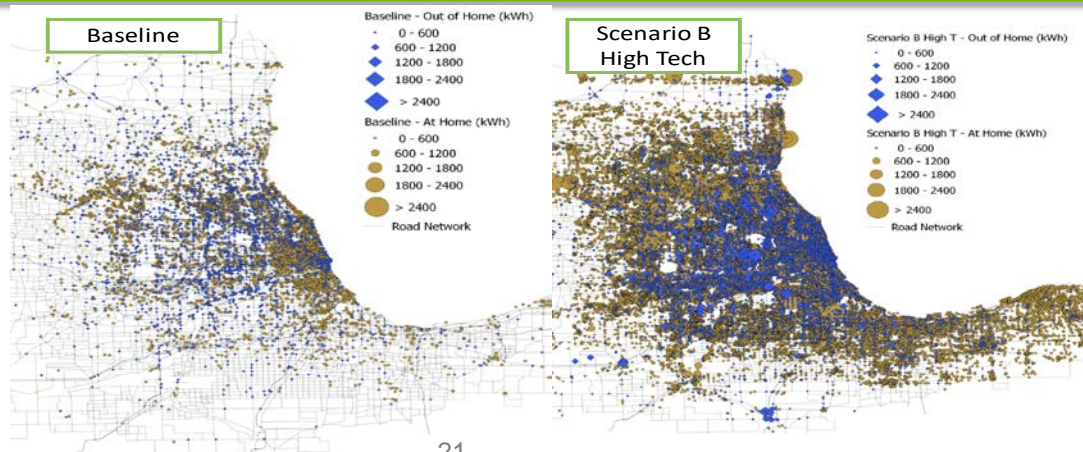
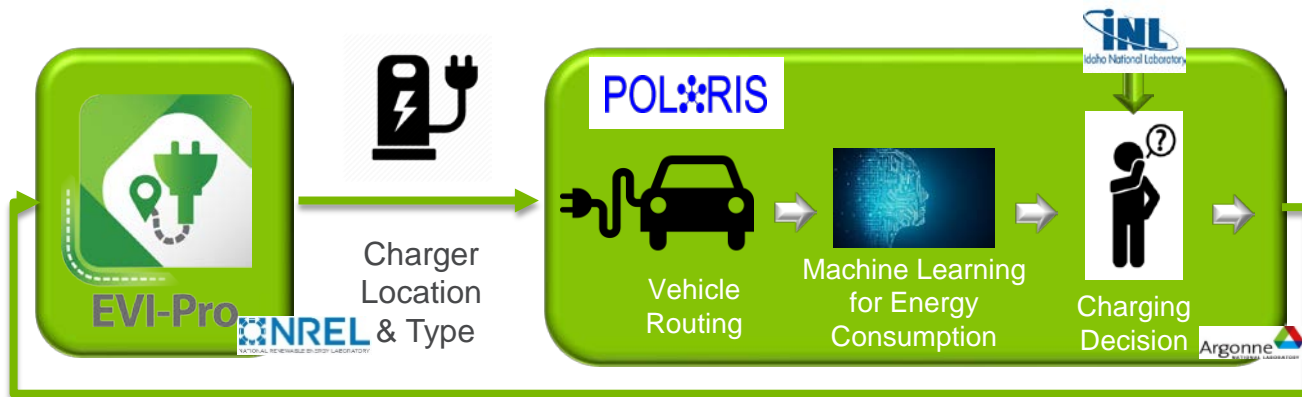
Population synthesizer

Demographics by block

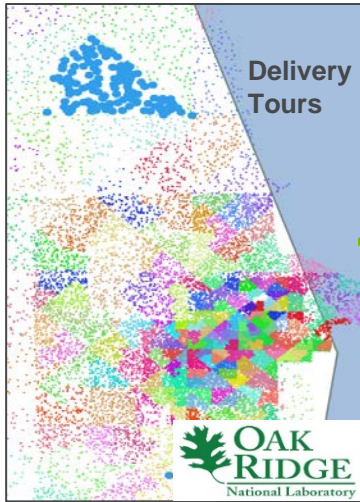


household_id	sector_id	employment_id	node_id_small	zone_id_volt
0				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				

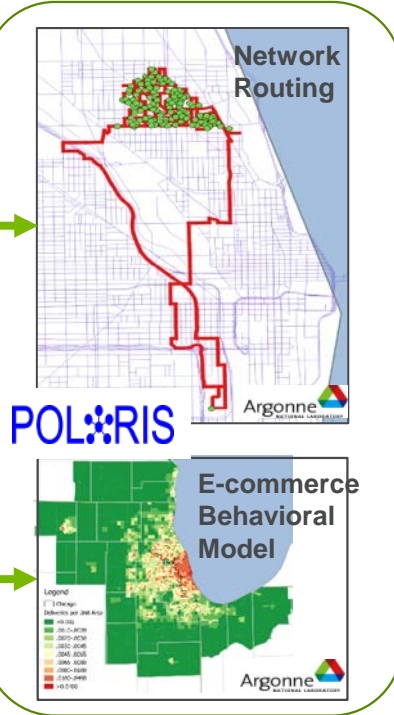
PEV CHARGING LOCATION AND BEHAVIOR



IMPROVED SCENARIOS – FREIGHT EXAMPLE



Base year:
Traffic Analysis Zone -
Level: Total Parcel
Deliveries
Stop-Level: Random
Delivery Locations
Medium Duty Delivery
Tours



Survey Data

WholeTraveler

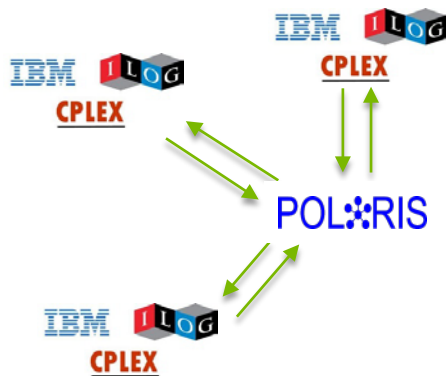


SVTRIP

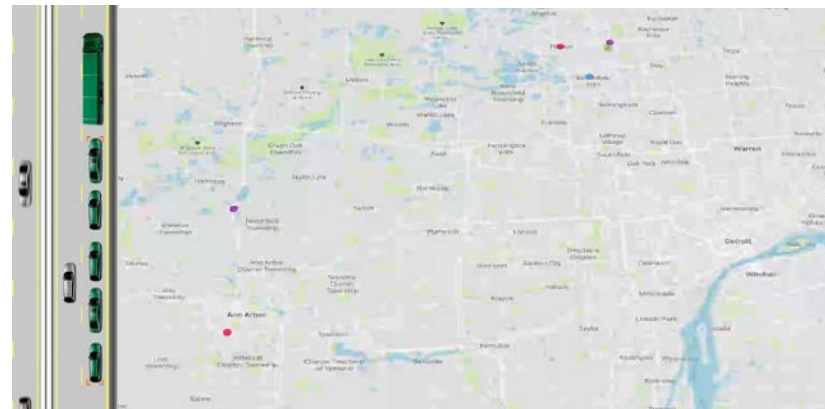


HPC ENABLES OPTIMIZATION & CONTROL

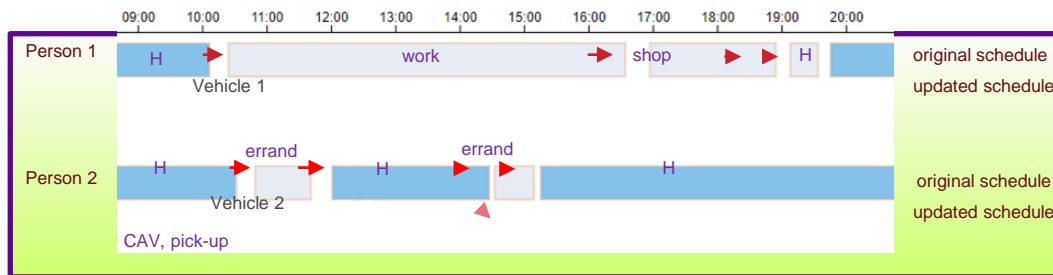
Implemented processes to efficiently link to external optimization tools



Example: Platoon Formation Decision



Example: Personally Owned AVs



MAIN WORKFLOW OUTPUTS



▪ **Vehicle miles traveled (VMT)**

The total amount of miles traveled by all vehicles in the system for each scenario, representing a measure of the load on the system from the transportation network perspective.

▪ **Productive miles traveled (PMT)**

The total amount of person-miles traveled by all travelers in any mode (i.e., cars, ride-hailing/taxi vehicles, transit vehicles, walking, and biking), plus all freight delivery miles, unloaded miles (e.g., taxi, ride-hailing vehicles, or fully automated vehicles without a passenger, freight delivery vehicles without a load).

– *PMT represents a measure of the load on the system from a user perspective (i.e. how much mobility is the system providing). A higher ratio of PMT to VMT indicates better system performance.*

▪ **Vehicle hours traveled (VHT)**

The total travel time for all vehicles in the system, representing another measure of the transportation system load. VHT increasing faster than VMT indicates growing congestion and delay in the system.

▪ **Productive hours traveled (PHT)**

The total travel time for all users in the system, with users defined the same as for PMT.

▪ **Average vehicle travel/network speed**

The ratio of VMT / VHT.

▪ **Average trip/travel speed**

The ratio of PMT / PHT.

▪ **Travel efficiency**

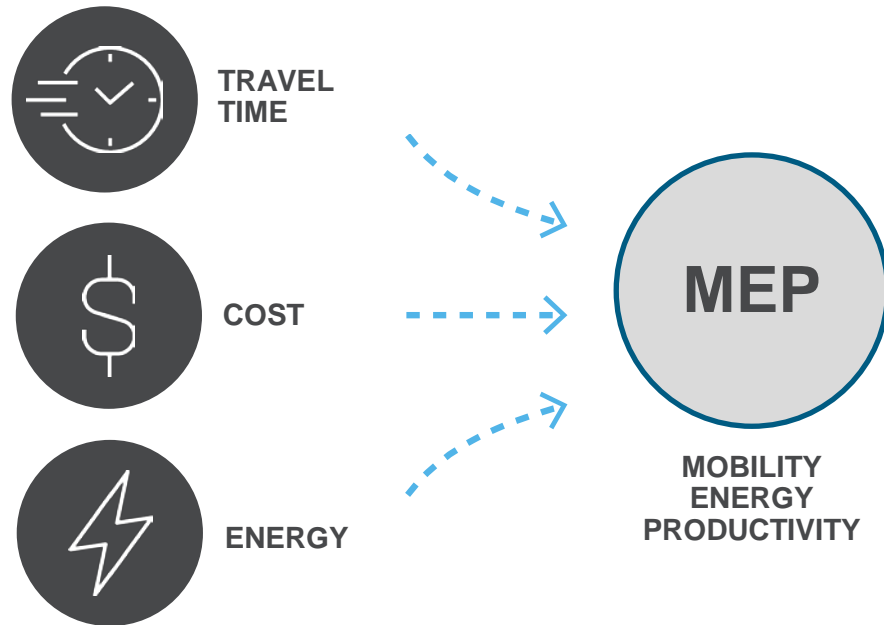
The average energy required to move a person or a good one mile (PMT / total energy).

MOBILITY ENERGY PRODUCTIVITY (MEP)

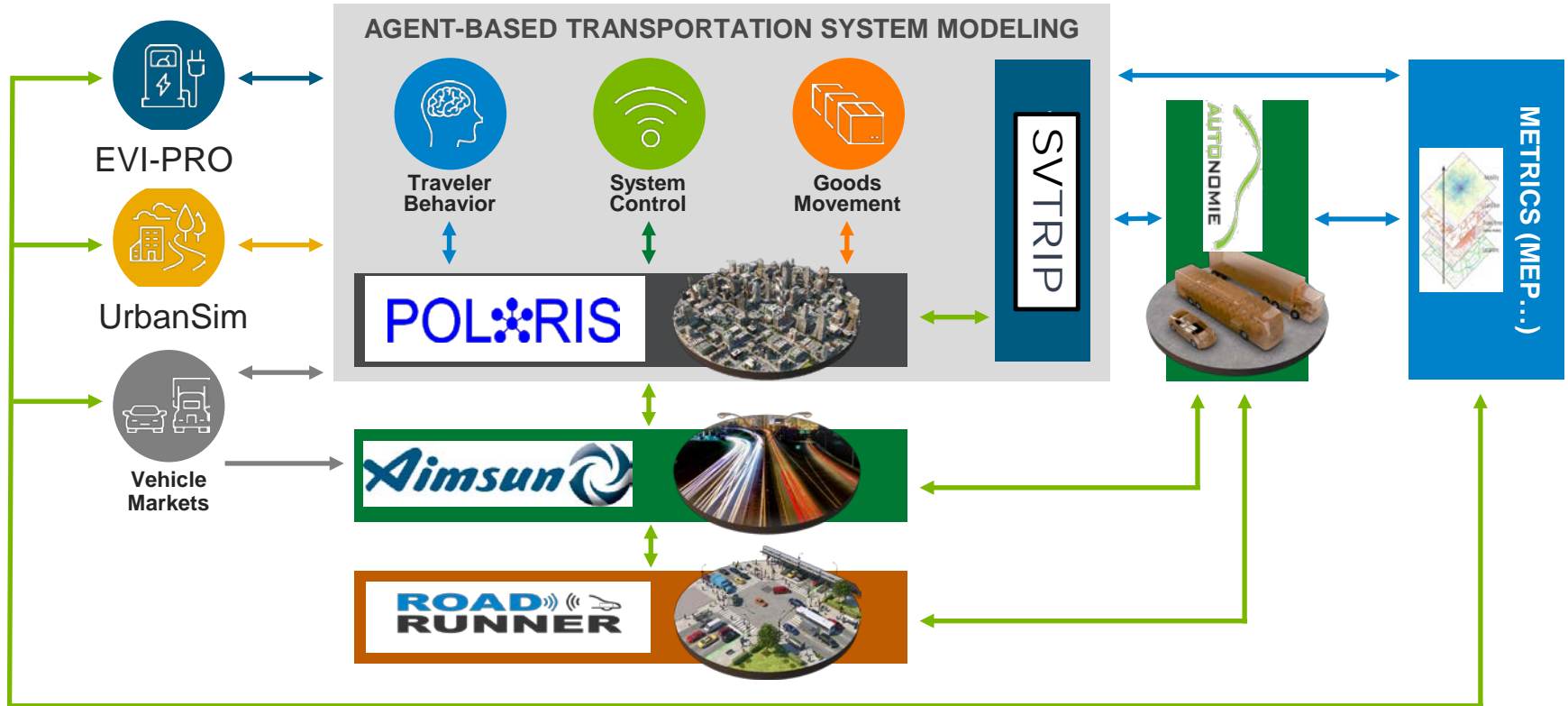
A comprehensive mobility metric

WHAT

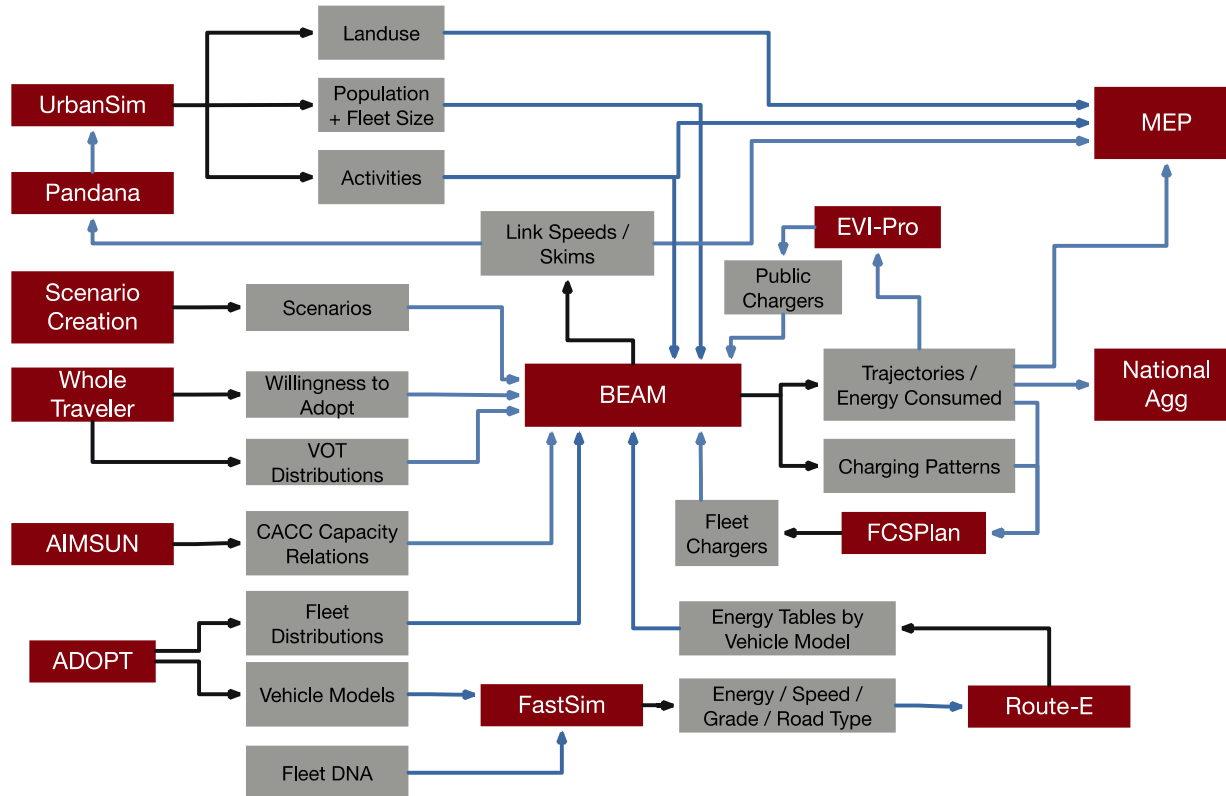
Mobility Energy Productivity (MEP) methodology quantifies the energy, cost, and time-weighted opportunity space within a reachable area.



WORKFLOW IMPLEMENTATION CENTERED AROUND POLARIS



WORKFLOW IMPLEMENTATION CENTERED AROUND BEAM

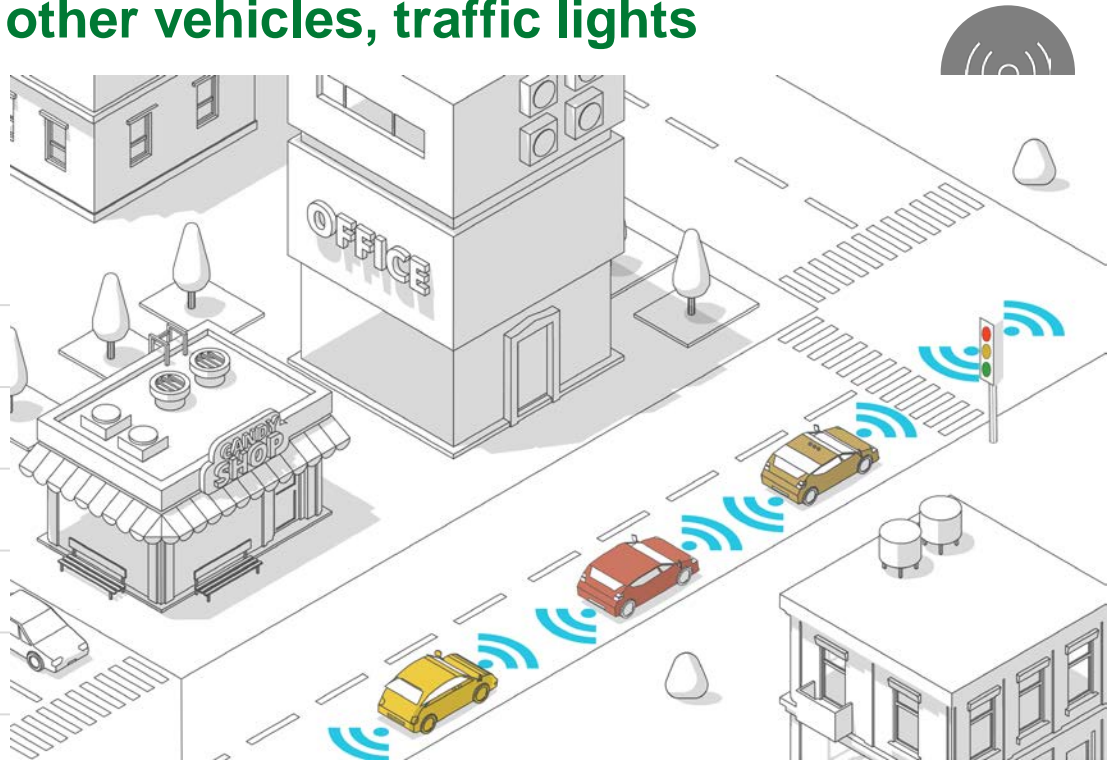
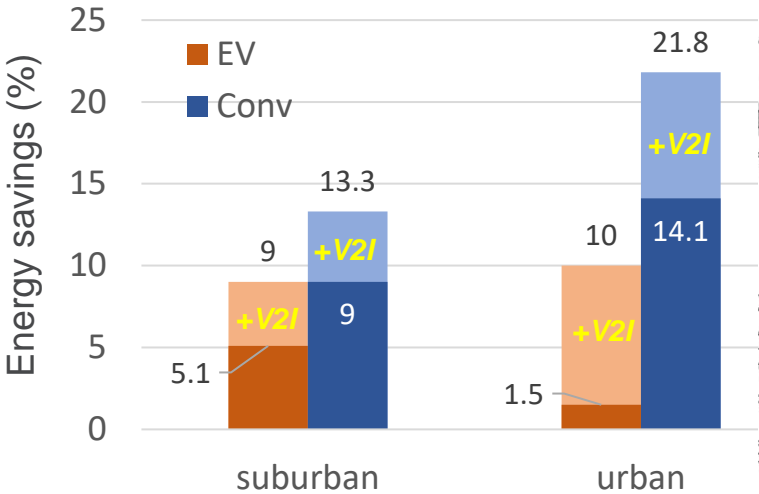


RESULTS EXAMPLES

VEHICLE AND POWERTRAIN CONTROL OFFER SIZABLE BENEFITS

Adaptation to conditions, other vehicles, traffic lights

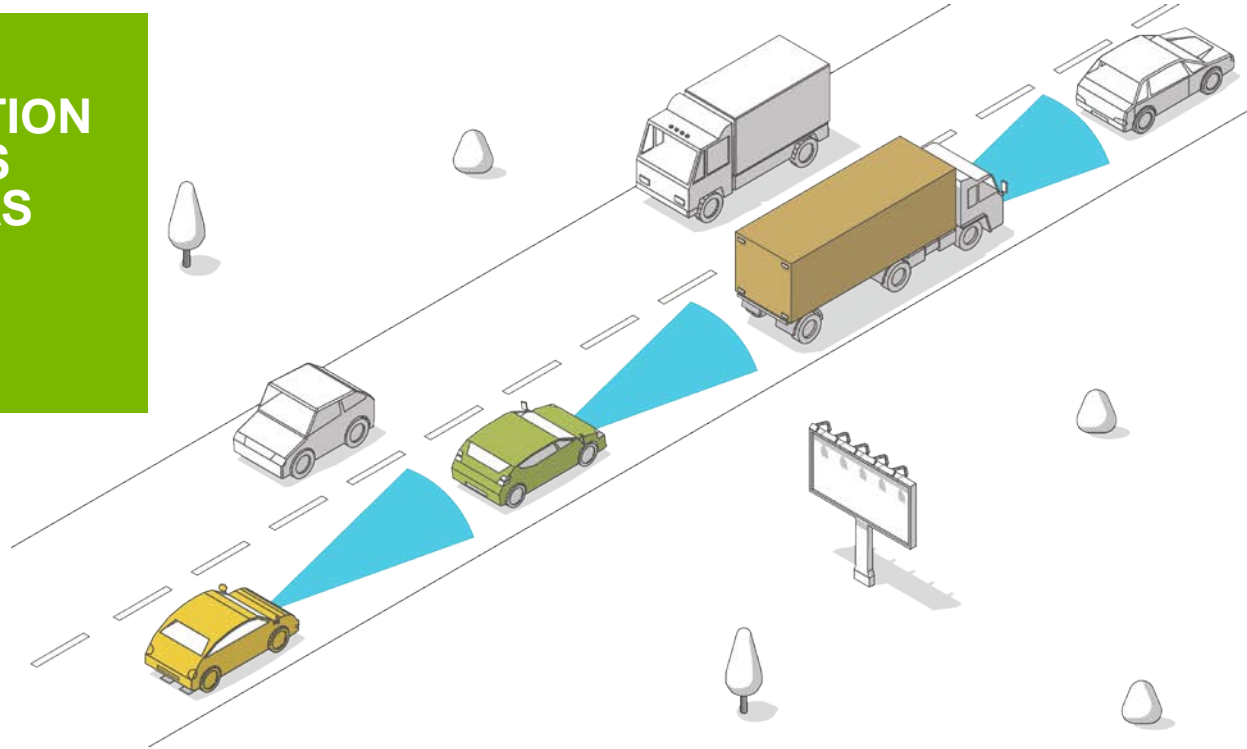
UP TO
20% INDIVIDUAL
VEHICLE FUEL
CONSUMPTION
REDUCTION



HIGH ACC PENETRATION MAY NEGATIVELY IMPACT TRAFFIC

Lack of communication leads to traffic instabilities, congestion

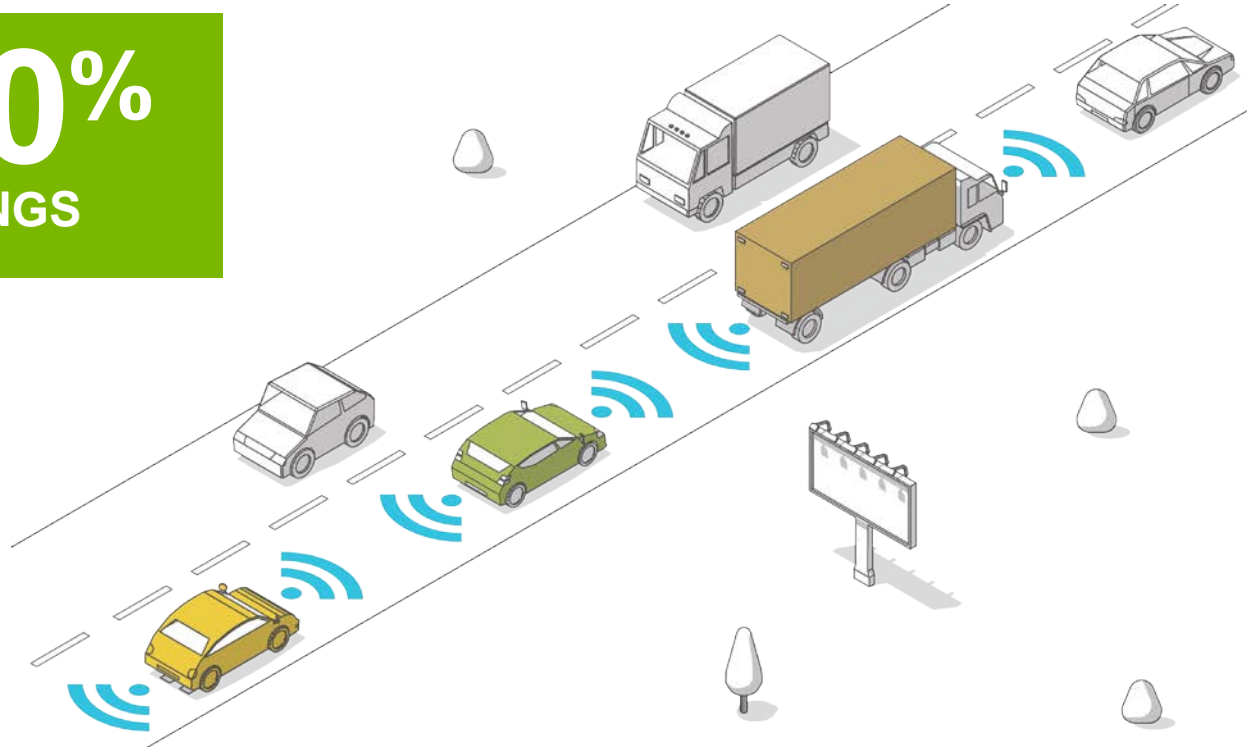
FUEL
CONSUMPTION
INCREASES
AS MUCH AS
60%



CACC HELPS TRAFFIC FLOW, LOWERS ENERGY USE

Vehicle communication + automation improves traffic flow

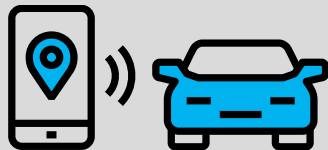
UP TO **20%**
FUEL SAVINGS



MOBILITY SCENARIOS CONSIDERED

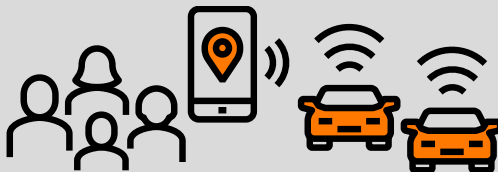
A world of

HIGH SHARING, PARTIAL AUTOMATION (A)



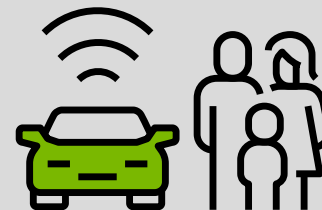
New technology enables people to significantly increase the use of **transit, ride-hailing** and **multi-modal travel**. **Partial automation** is introduced and is primarily used on the highway.

HIGH SHARING, HIGH AUTOMATION (B)



Technology has taken over our lives, enabling **high usage of fully automated driverless vehicles, ride-hailing** and **multi-modal trips**, which are convenient and inexpensive. As a result, **private ownership has decreased** and **e-commerce has increased**.

LOW SHARING, HIGH AUTOMATION (C)



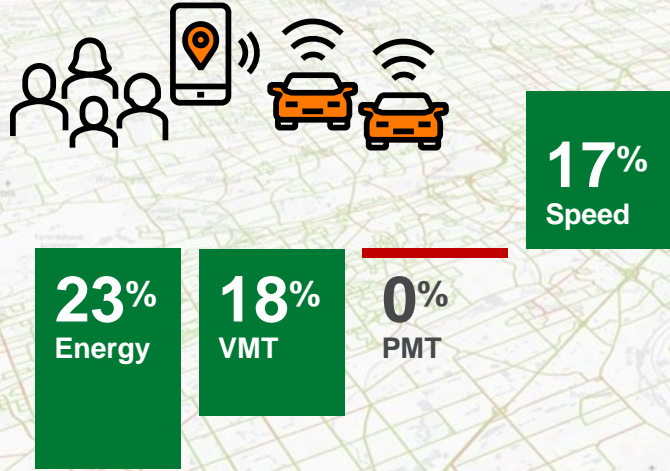
Fully automated privately owned driverless vehicles dominate the market. The ability to own AVs leads to **low ride-sharing** and an expansion of urban/sub-urban boundaries, while **e-commerce has increased**.

SHARED CAVS ENABLE HIGH SYSTEM EFFICIENCY

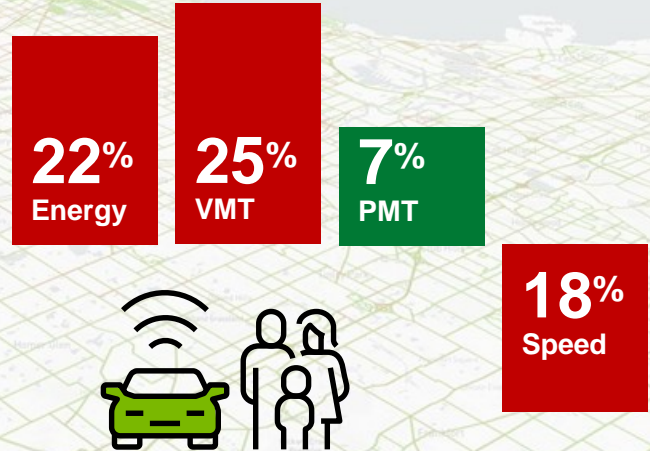
Compared to personally owned CAVs



CHICAGO



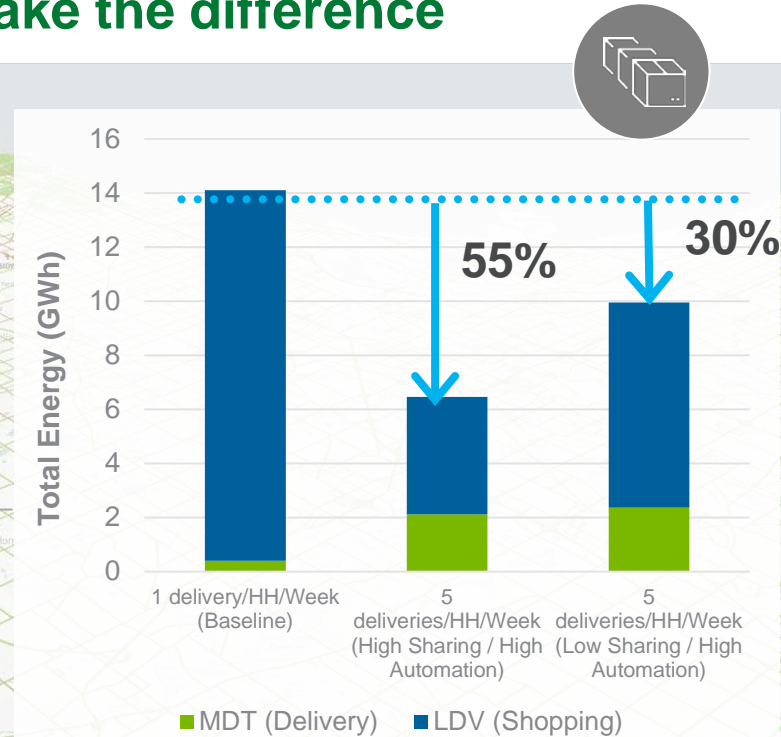
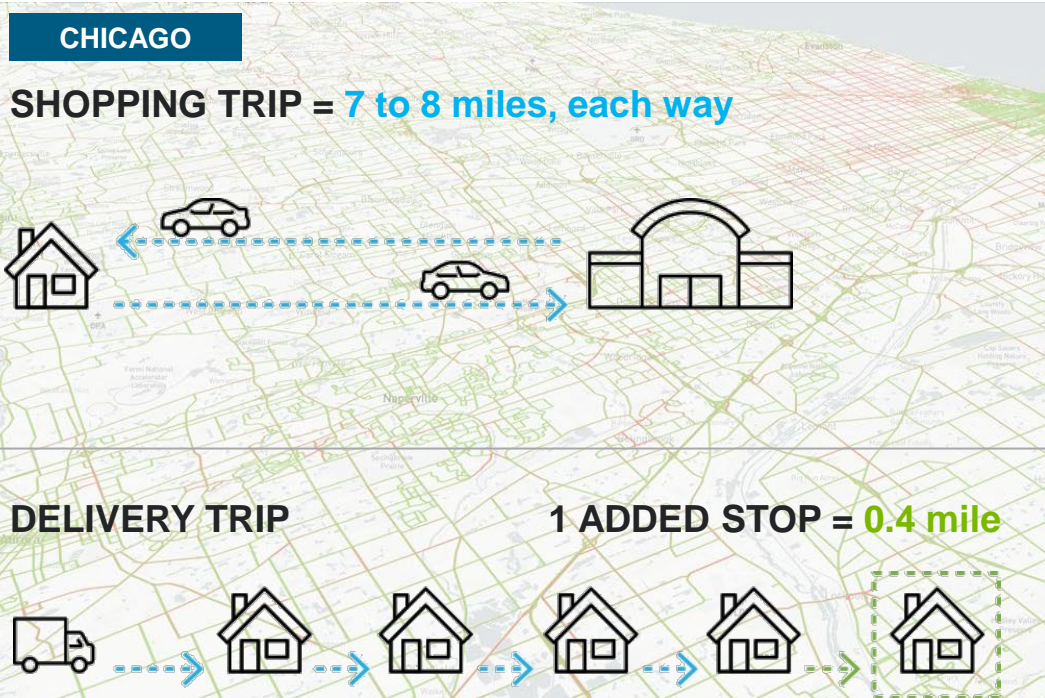
High Sharing / Low Automation



Low Sharing / High Automation

INCREASE IN E-COMMERCE LOWERS OVERALL SYSTEM VMT AND ENERGY

Fewer shopping trips, more deliveries make the difference



SIGNAL CONTROL

8% REDUCTION IN TRAVEL TIME AND ENERGY

CACC

15–25% FUEL SAVINGS

SHARED CAVs

18% VMT DECREASE

PLATOONING

7–13% FUEL SAVINGS

VEHICLE AND POWERTRAIN CONTROL

20% FUEL CONSUMPTION REDUCTION



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

SMARTMOBILITY

Systems and Modeling for Accelerated Research in Transportation

MOBILITY FOR OPPORTUNITY

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Energy Efficiency &
Renewable Energy

