

Systems and Modeling for Accelerated Research in Transportation

Empowering Virtual Agents with the Freedom to Choose: Embedding Modal Choice Models into BEAM, the Agent-Based Framework for Behavior, Energy, Autonomy, and Mobility

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BEAM Objective

Challenges

- Transportation system becoming more dynamic
- Scalable dynamic simulation difficult

Goal

 Estimate the energy and accessibility implications of modal shift among conventional transit and emerging travel systems (emphasis on transit vs. TNCs and electrification)

Approach

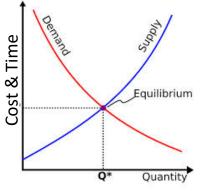
Developing





BEAM is for Resource Markets

- Resource Markets:
 - -Road Capacity
 - -Vehicle Capacity
 - -TNC Availability
 - -Parking/Refueling Access
- Supply:
 - -Driving
 - -Transit (any GTFS)
 - -Walk
 - -TNC (automated, manual)
 - -Parking
 - -Refueling Infrastructure
 - -Biking



• Demand (governed by behaviors):

OAK RIDGE

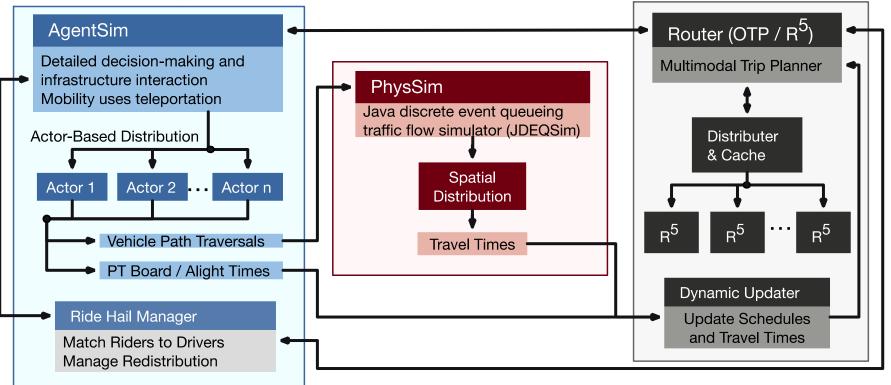
- -Mode Choice
 - -Price & Time Sensitive
- -Route Choice
 - -Multimodal
- -Rerouting
- -Park Choice
- -Refuel Choice





BEAM Architecture

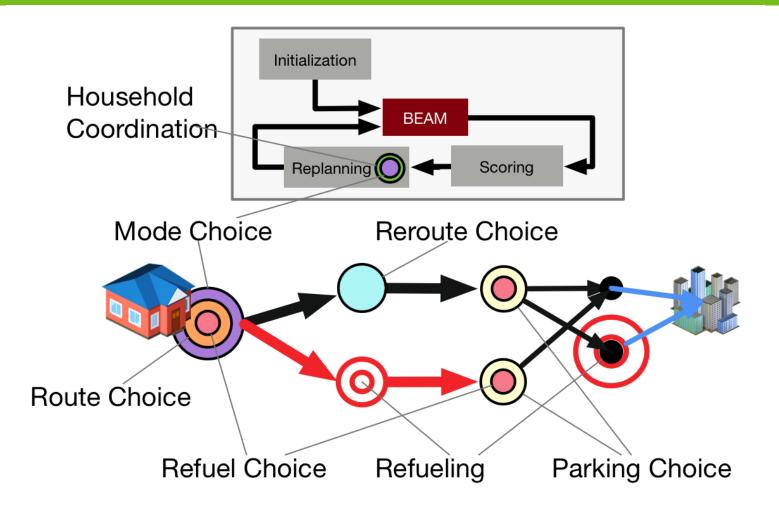
BEAM Mobility Sim







Behavioral Modeling in BEAM



Argonne

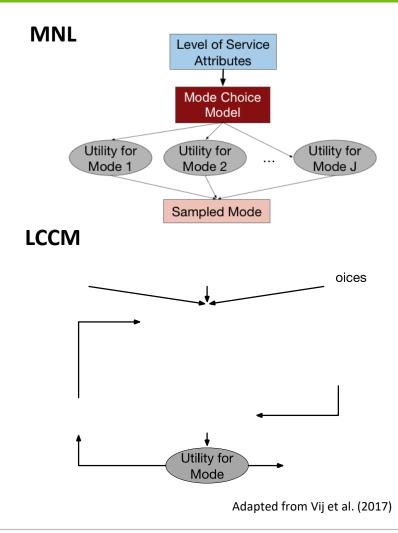


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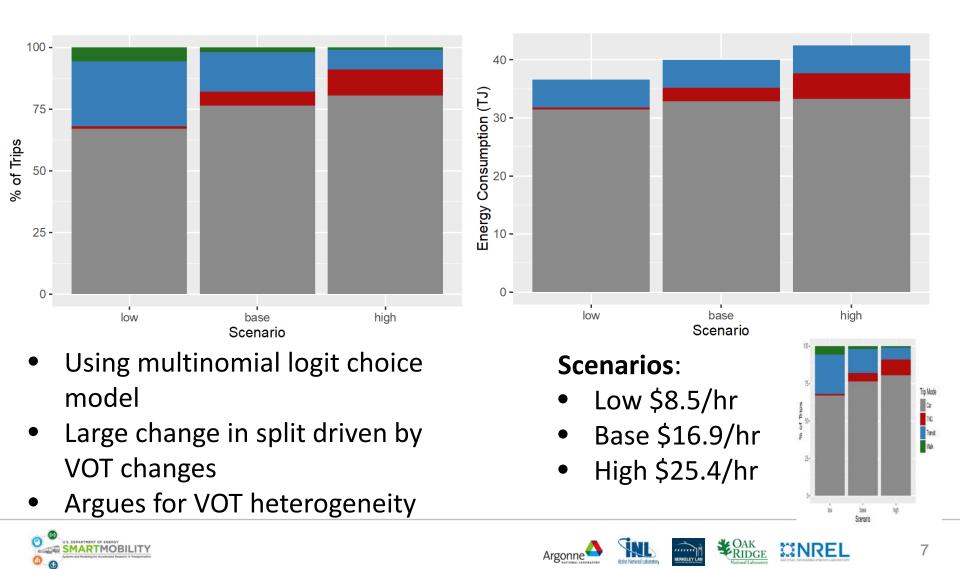
CAK RIDGE

Two Mode Choice Models

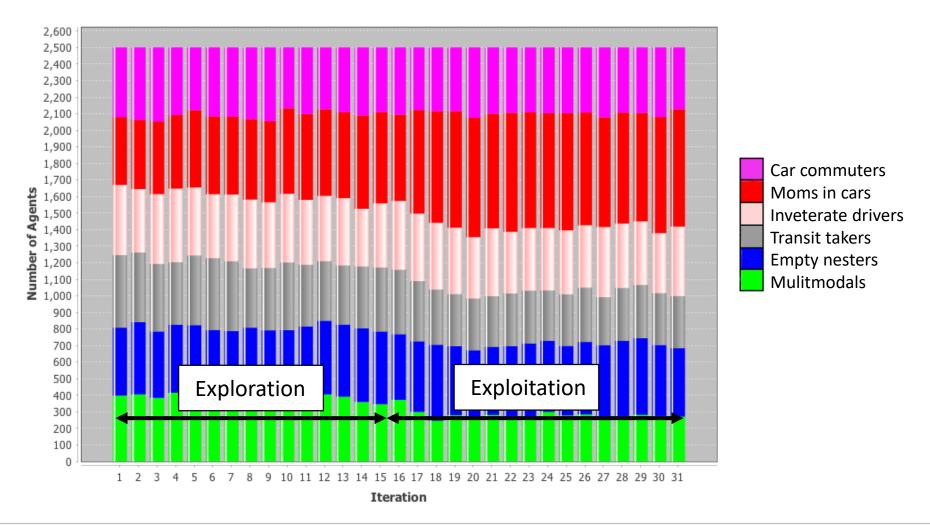
- Multinomial Logit Model (MNL) vs. Latent Class Mode Choice Model (LCCM)
- MNL captures tradeoff between cost and time with some inherent preferences for modes (used for tuning)
- LCCM is a two-stage model:
 Class Membership
 - -Mode Choice
- Modality style a function of consumer surplus, which summarizes system level of service



Impact of Value of Time



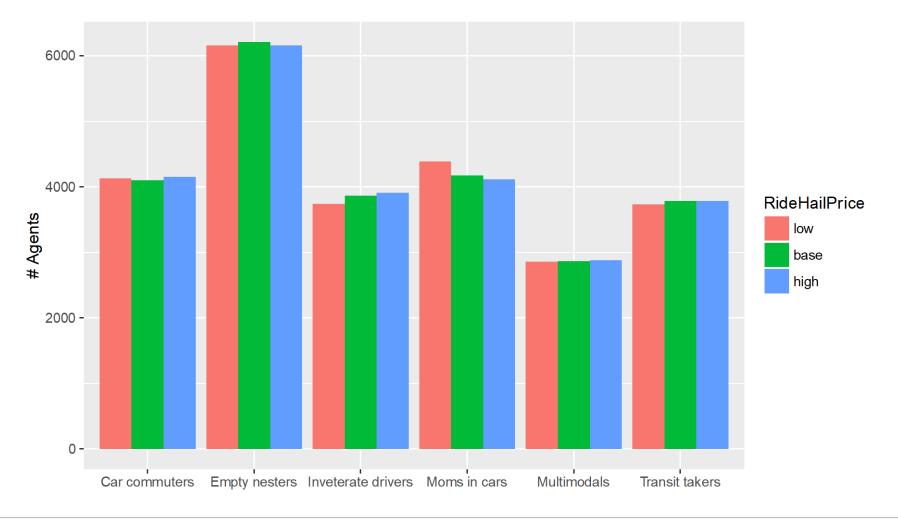
Modality Style Convergence







Modality Style Sensitivity







Thank you!

http://beam.lbl.gov

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