

The morning commute in urban areas with heterogeneous trip lengths

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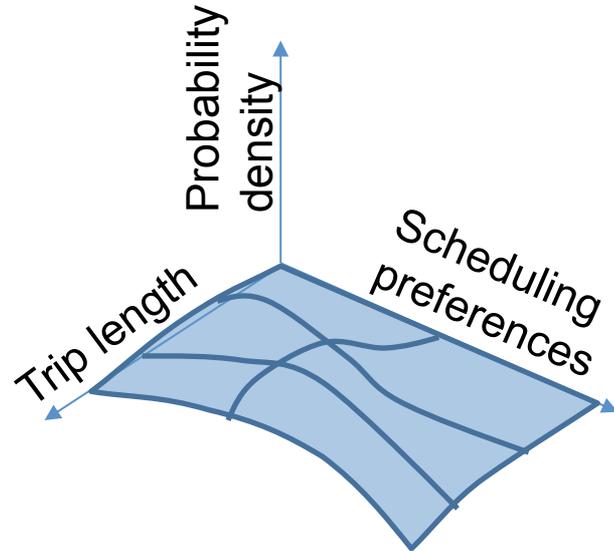
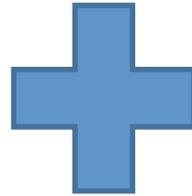
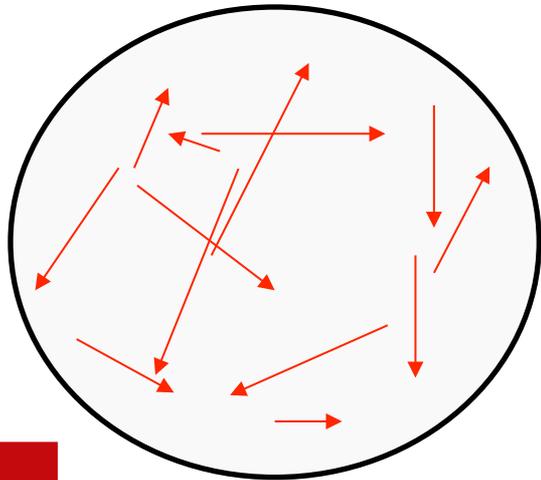


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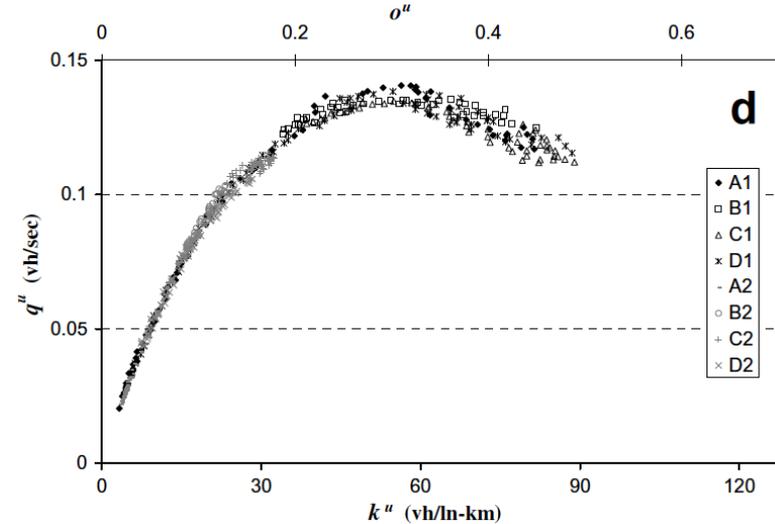
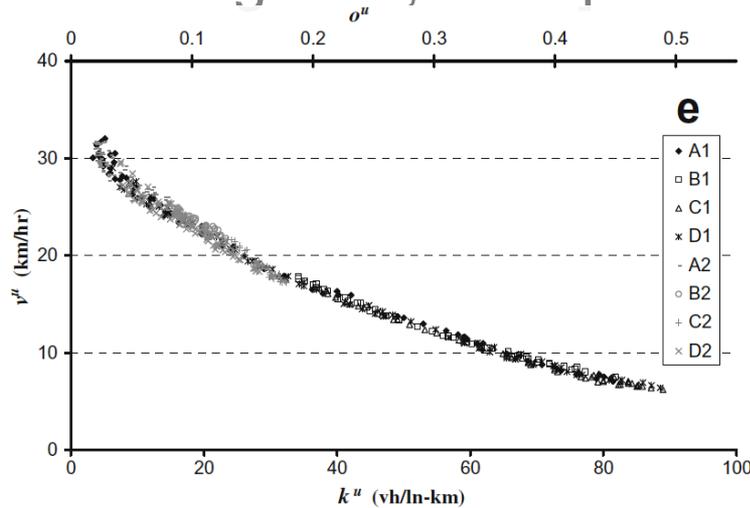
In a nutshell

- Vickrey (1969): the morning commute with a local bottleneck.
- How to extend it to a city?



In a nutshell

- The speed MFD or production MFD (NFD) [Geroliminis and Daganzo, 2008]



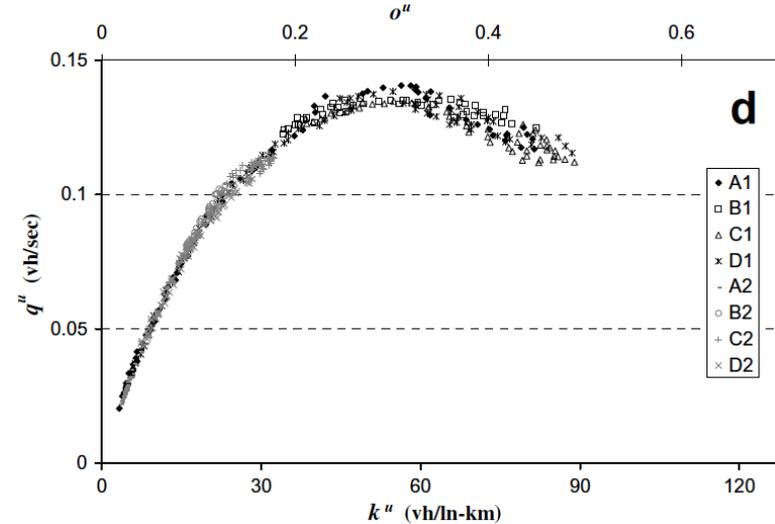
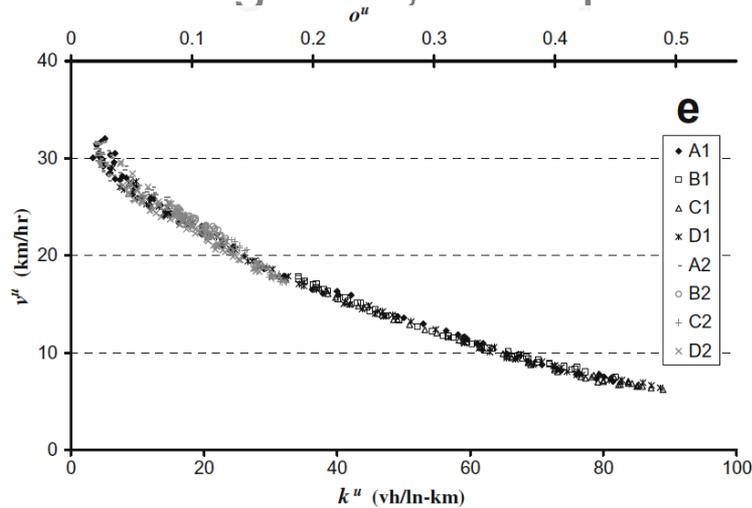
- Should not be confused with the outflow MFD (or NEF)

$$O(n) = nv(n)/L$$



In a nutshell

- The speed MFD or production MFD (NFD) [Geroliminis and Daganzo, 2008]



- Dynamics imposed by the fundamental equation:

$$\int_{t_0}^{t_1} \int_{a}^{b} v(n(t)) dt = l$$



LITERATURE REVIEW



Review of literature with MFD-like dynamics

Homogeneous users

Small and Chu (2003)

Geroliminis and Levinson (2009)

Fosgerau and Small (2013)

(Stochastic identical trip length)

Arnott (2013)

Arnott, Kokoza and Naji (2016)

Heterogeneous trip length

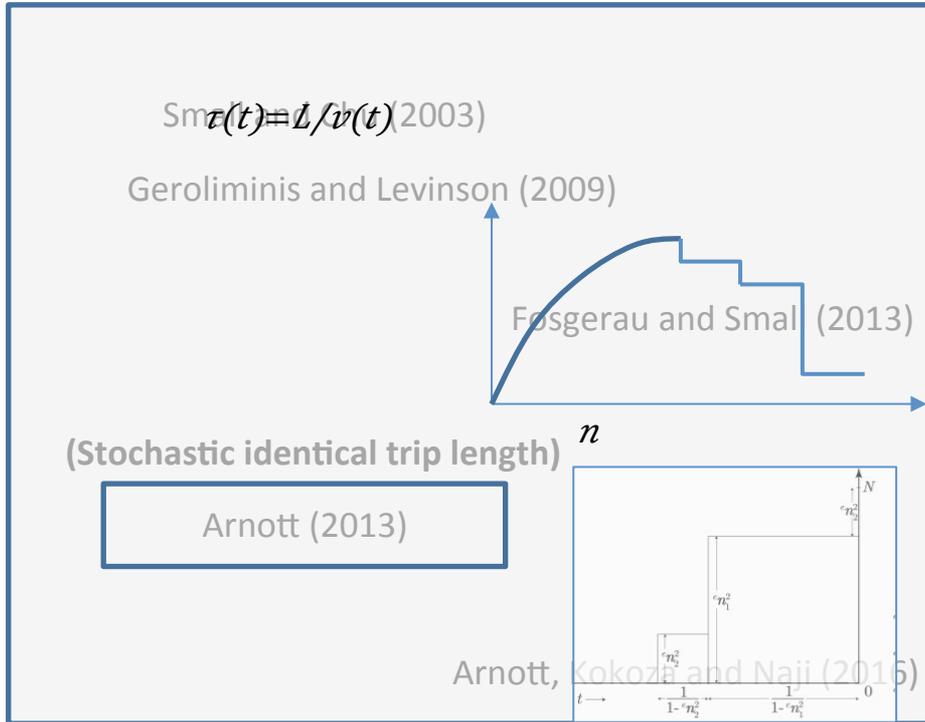
Fosgerau (2015)

Daganzo and Lehe (2015)



Review of literature with MFD-like dynamics

Homogeneous users



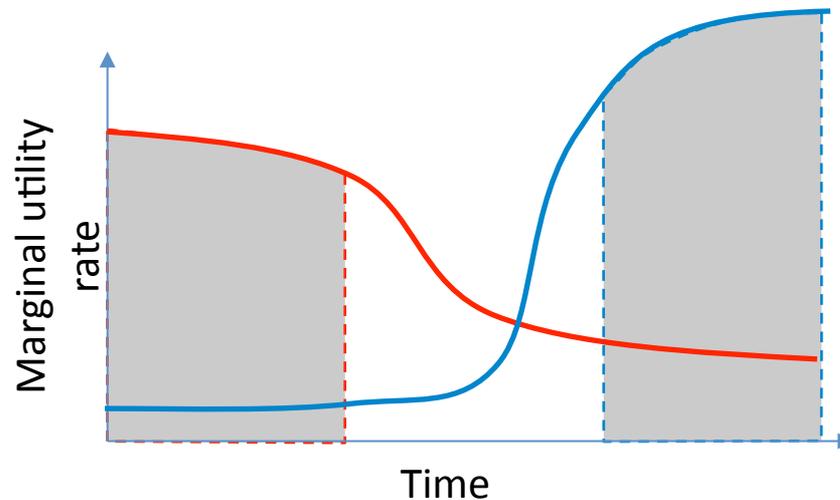
Heterogeneous trip length



Scheduling preferences

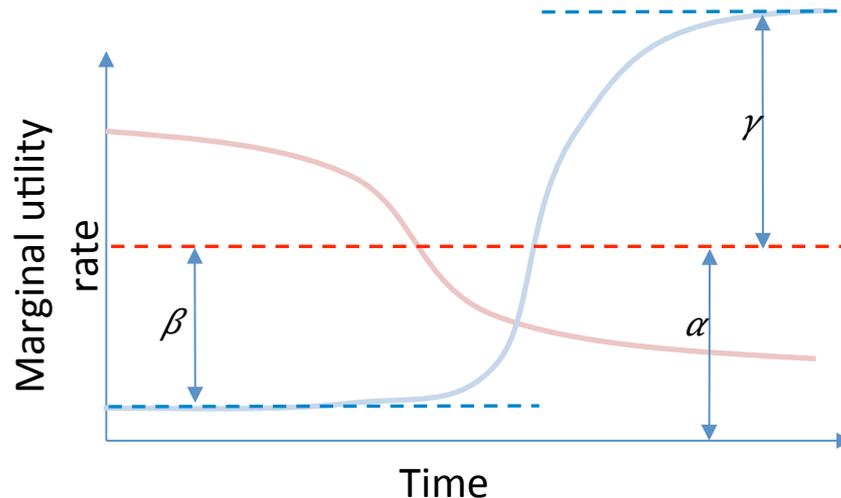
- Based on marginal utility rates:

$$U = \int_0^t h(t) dt + \int_t^a 0 dt + \int_a^t w(t) dt$$



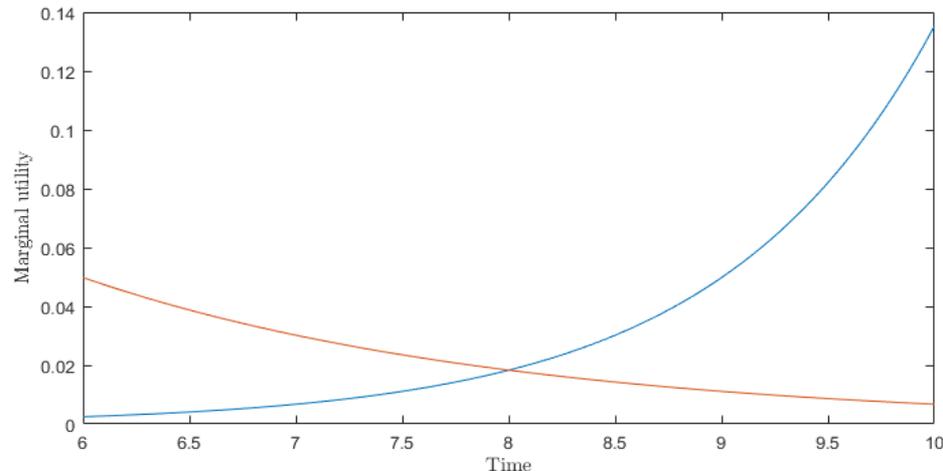
Scheduling preferences

- Based on marginal utility rates
- No strong consensus on the shape despite several RP and SP studies [Small, 1982 ; Hendrickson and Planck, 1984 ; Tseng and Verhoef, 2008 ; Hjorth et al., 2015]
- Several functional forms proposed



Scheduling preferences

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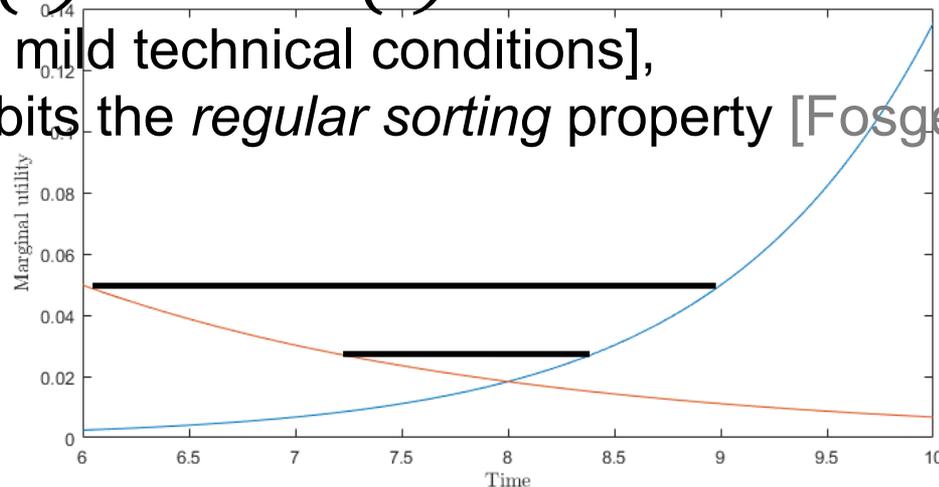


Literature review (continued)

If $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Users differ only by trip length } (l), \\ d/dt (h/v)(t) < 0 \text{ and } d/dt (w/v)(t) > 0 \text{ for} \\ \text{all times } t, \end{array} \right.$

$t \downarrow d(l)$ and $t \downarrow a(l)$ continuous and differentiable,
[some mild technical conditions],

Then UE exhibits the *regular sorting* property [Fosgerau, 2015]:



ANALYTICAL RESULTS



Continuity (proposition)

Assumptions:

- A1
- Continuum of users
 - At home: $h(t, \theta)$ [positive and continuous w.r.t. t]
 - At work: $w(t, \theta, T^*)$ [continuous w.r.t. t , except possibly at $t = T^*$]
 - l , T^* and λT^* are continuously distributed
- $\Rightarrow n(t)$ and $v(t)$ continuous.

----- Attention -----

- Continuity result valid for a large set of h and w functions, including $\alpha-\beta-\gamma$ preferences.



The next results require the same assumptions, plus $\alpha-\beta-\gamma$ preferences.

Fundamental relationships

$$u(t \downarrow a, t \uparrow^*, l) = -\alpha \tau(t \downarrow a, l) - sp(t \downarrow a, t \uparrow^*, l)$$

1st order condition of User Equilibrium:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t_a}(t_a, t^*, l) = 0 \Leftrightarrow -\alpha \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t_a}(t_a, l) - \frac{\partial sp}{\partial t_a}(t_a, t^*, l) = 0$$

$$\int_{t_a - \tau(t_a, l)}^{t_a} v(t) dt = l \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{\partial \tau}{\partial t_a}(t_a, l) = \frac{v(t_d) - v(t_a)}{v(t_d)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{For early users:} \quad v(t_a(t_d, l)) = \frac{\alpha - \beta}{\alpha} v(t_d)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{For late users:} \quad v(t_a(t_d, l)) = \frac{\alpha + \gamma}{\alpha} v(t_d)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{For on-time users:} \quad \frac{\alpha - \beta}{\alpha} v(t_d) \leq v(t_a(t_d, l)) \leq \frac{\alpha + \gamma}{\alpha} v(t_d)$$



Fundamental relationships

- 2nd order condition: if $t \downarrow a \neq t \uparrow^*$ and $v(t)$ is differentiable¹, then at equilibrium

$$\frac{\partial^2 \tau}{\partial t_a^2}(t_a, l) \geq 0$$

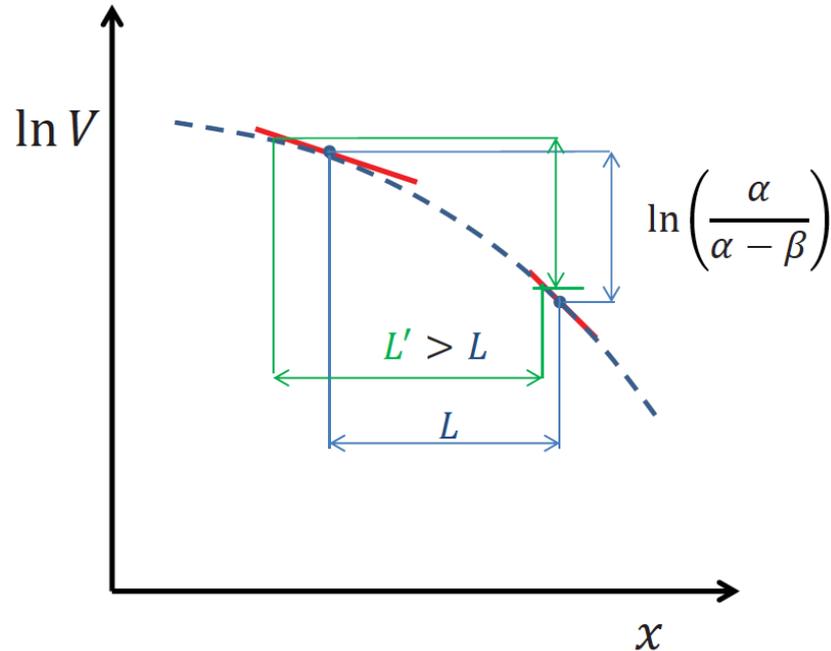
Or, equivalently: $v \uparrow (t \downarrow d) / v(t \downarrow d) \uparrow 2 \geq v \uparrow (t \downarrow a) / v(t \downarrow a) \uparrow 2$

Intuition in the $(x, \ln(V))$ space...

- Bijection: $x = f(t) = \int_0^t v(u) du$
- $V(x) = v(f^{-1}(x))$
- 1st order condition (FOC) for early users:
 $\ln(V(x \downarrow d)) - \ln(V(x \downarrow a)) = \ln(\alpha / (\alpha - \beta))$
- 2nd order condition (SOC) for early users:

$$d \ln V / d x (x \downarrow a) \leq d \ln V / d x (x \downarrow d)$$

Intuition in the $(x, \ln(V))$ space...



SOC imposes a “point-to-point concavity” to $\ln(V)$ for early users

⇒ Locally FIFO

⇒ Trip-length serves as sorting criterion

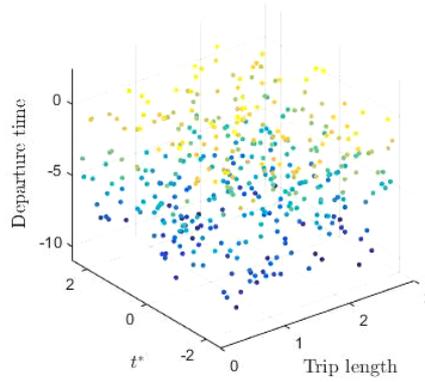
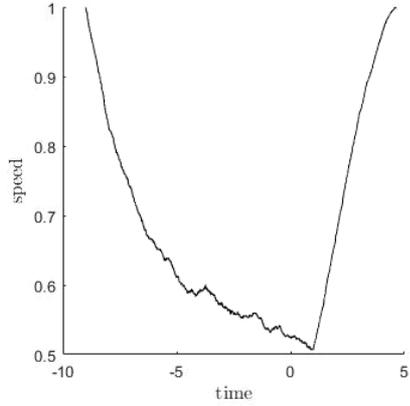
Analytical results

- **Single peak assumption (A2):** $n(t)$ strictly increasing before $t \downarrow p$, strictly decreasing after.
- $A2 + (\alpha - \beta - \gamma) \Rightarrow$ Early users travel before $t \downarrow p$, late users after (**Corollary of FOC + SOC**).

- **Proposition:** $A1 + A2 + (\alpha - \beta - \gamma) \Rightarrow$ FIFO sorting among early (resp. Late) users having identical β/α (resp. γ/α). Longer trips start and finish earlier (resp. later).

See also: Alternative approach based on exogenous assumptions

Adjustment mechanism



Simulation

SIMULATIONS



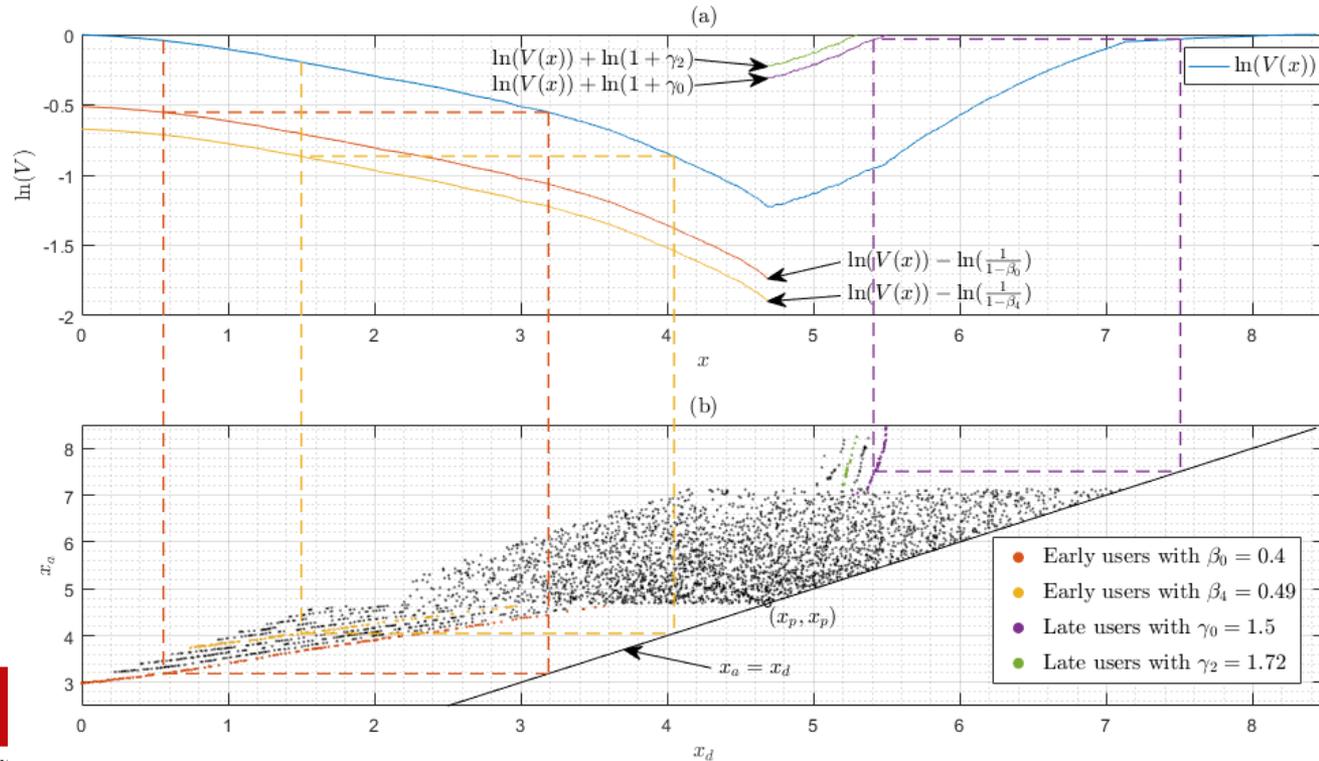
Simulation description

- Agent-based event-based dynamics
 - 4000 agents,
 - 10 families of α – β – γ preferences
 - $l, t\hat{l}^*$ uniformly distributed.
- MSA:
 - full knowledge of last iteration,
 - 2% update their decision at every iteration.



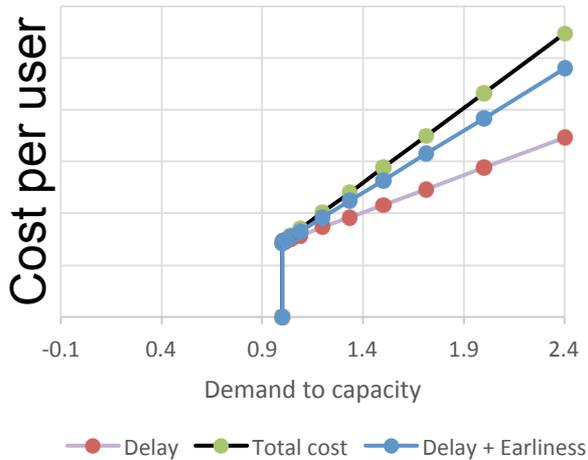
Lessons from simulations

- Confirms theoretical findings (continuity, FIFO, sorting).

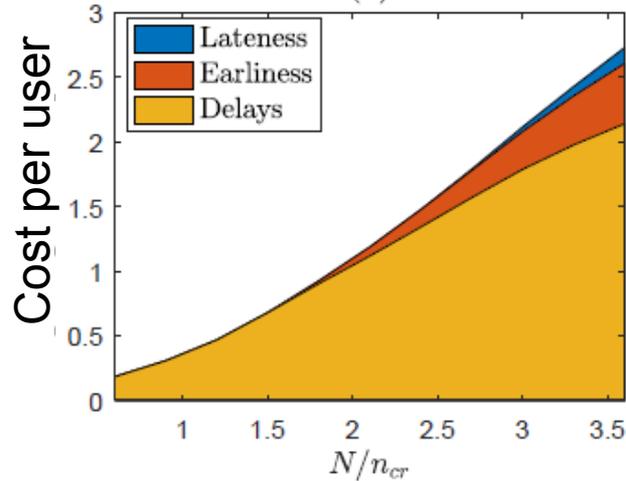


Influence of demand-to-capacity ratio

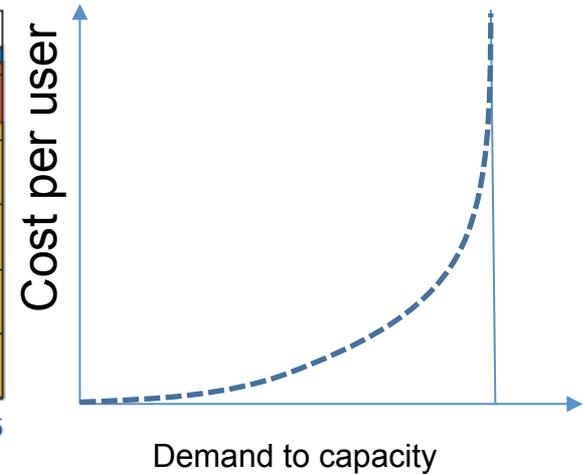
Vickrey (1969) (FIFO)



Present work (FIFO)



LIFO



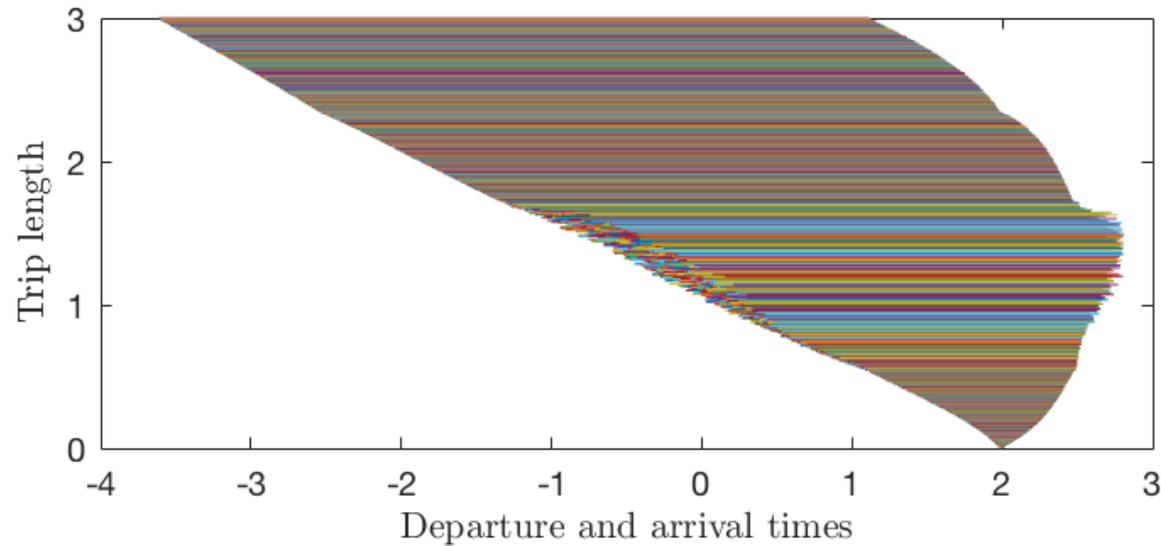
- Smoothness
- Cost composition
- Instability and heavy congestion

FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS



General scheduling preferences

- Transition FIFO/LIFO

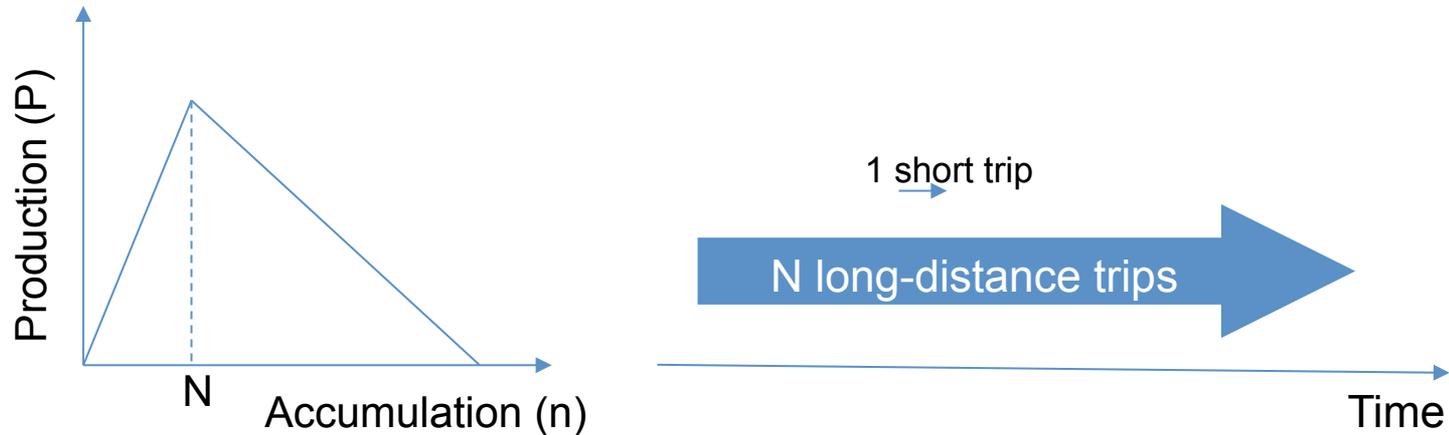


- Impact of congestion



Social optimum

- Applicability of envelope theorems?
- An example with hypercongestion



Further research directions

- Stability:
 - Depends on the adaptation mechanism,
 - Easy to observe with simulations,
 - Difficult to characterize analytically.
- Spatially heterogeneous settings.

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THANK YOU



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