



Marginal Congestion Cost Pricing in a Multi-Agent Simulation

Ihab Kaddoura | TU Berlin | Konferenz „Verkehrsökonomik und -politik“

Berlin, 27.06.2014

Congestion Cost



External Costs = Cost which are not borne by the transport users

(e.g. Maibach et al., 2008)

External Congestion Cost: **Other** individuals' delay cost

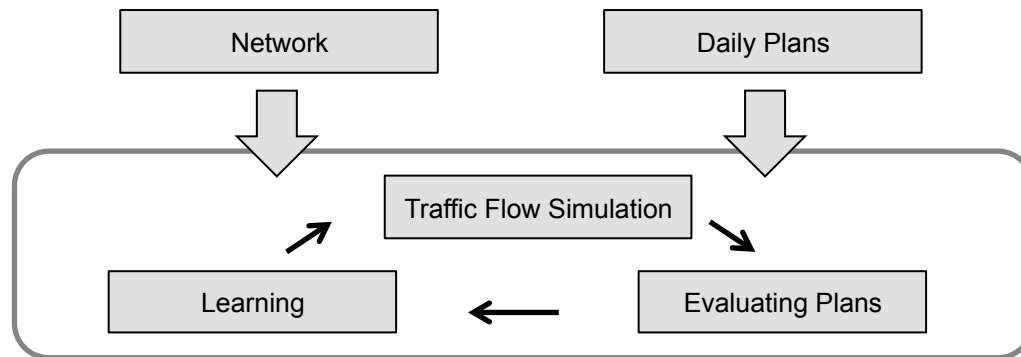
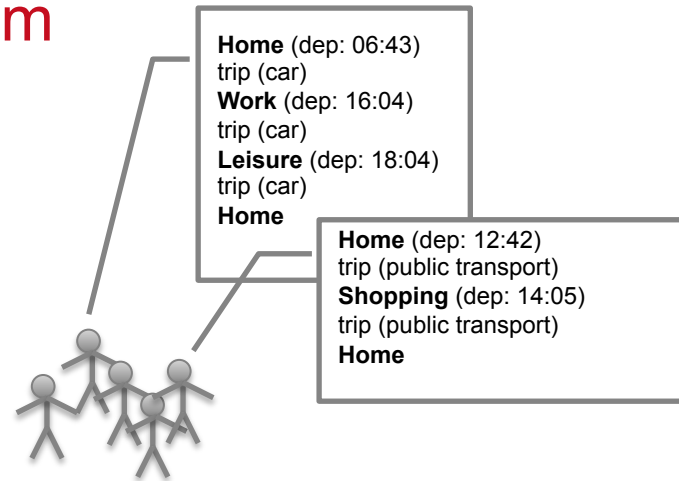
Motivation

Development of a methodology...

... for a **simulation-based investigation** of congestion cost.

... for a **simulation-based optimization**.

Transport simulation with MATSim



- ▶ Plan selection with respect to a multinomial logit model
- ▶ Plan modification according to choice dimensions (**Learning**)

Evaluating Plans

$$V_p = \sum_{i=1}^n (V_{perf,i} + V_{tr,i})$$

- ▶ trips & activities

Traffic Flow Simulation: Queue Model

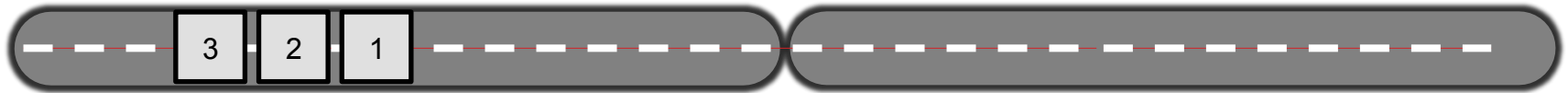
- All agents simultaneously execute their plans and interact in the physical environment.
- Each link is modeled as *First In First Out* queue with three attributes:
 - free speed travel time t_{free}
 - flow capacity c_{flow}
 - storage capacity $c_{storage}$

Example

Example

t = 0

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

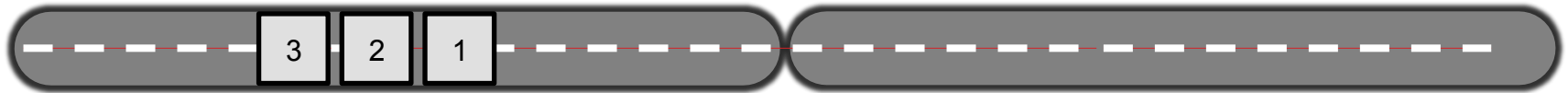


Agent	delay
1	0 sec
2	0 sec
3	0 sec

Example

t = 1

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

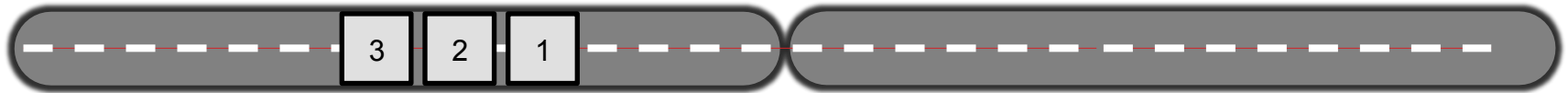


Agent	delay
1	0 sec
2	0 sec
3	0 sec

Example

t = 2

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

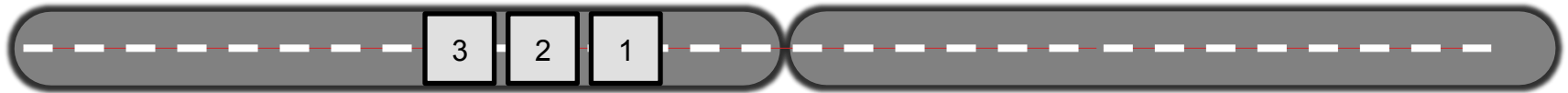


Agent	delay
1	0 sec
2	0 sec
3	0 sec

Example

t = 3

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

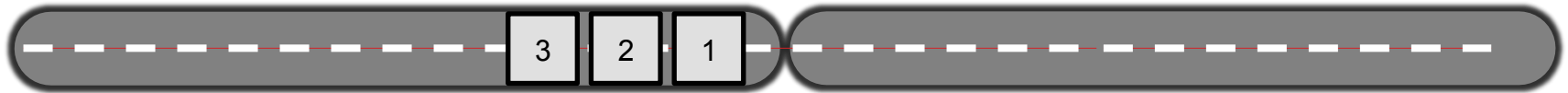


Agent	delay
1	0 sec
2	0 sec
3	0 sec

Example

t = 4

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

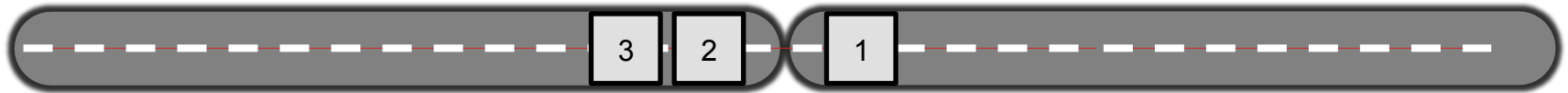


Agent	delay
1	0 sec
2	0 sec
3	0 sec

Example

t = 5

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

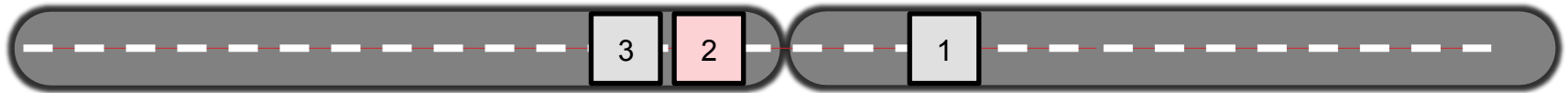


Agent	delay
1	0 sec
2	0 sec
3	0 sec

Example

t = 6

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

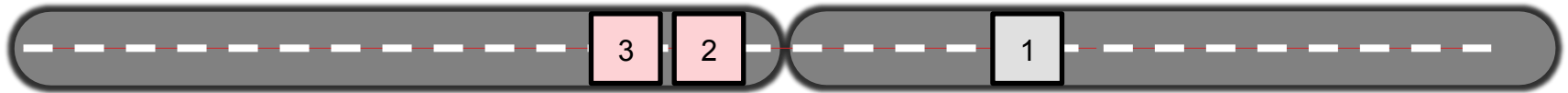


Agent	delay
1	0 sec
2	1 sec
3	0 sec

Example

$t = 7$

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

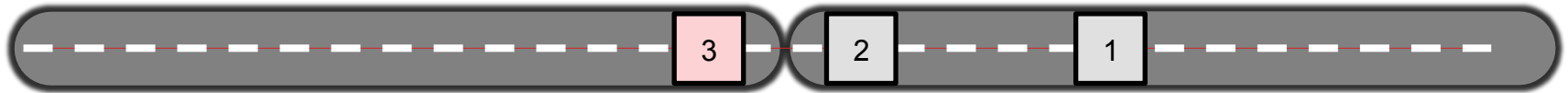


Agent	delay
1	0 sec
2	2 sec
3	1 sec

Example

t = 8

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

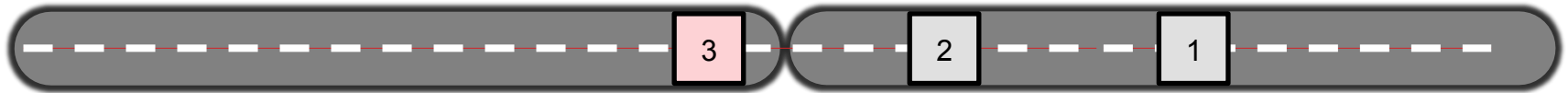


Agent	delay
1	0 sec
2	2 sec
3	2 sec

Example

t = 9

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

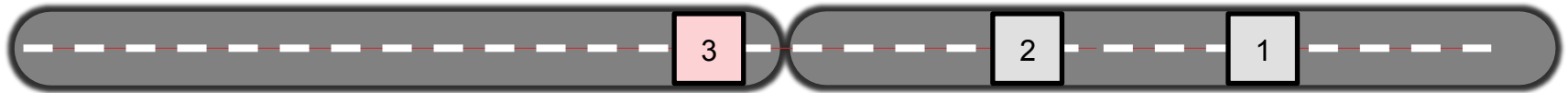


Agent	delay
1	0 sec
2	2 sec
3	3 sec

Example

t = 10

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

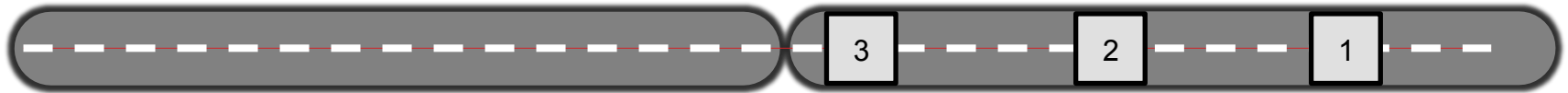


Agent	delay
1	0 sec
2	2 sec
3	4 sec

Example

t = 11

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

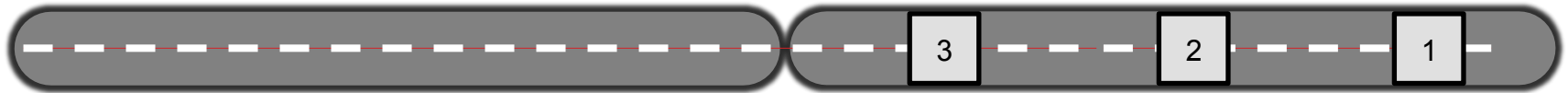


Agent	delay
1	0 sec
2	2 sec
3	4 sec

Example

t = 12

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$



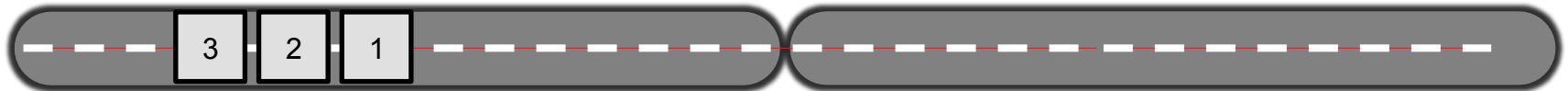
Agent	delay
1	0 sec
2	2 sec
3	4 sec

Example – Marginal Congestion Cost Pricing

Example

t = 0

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

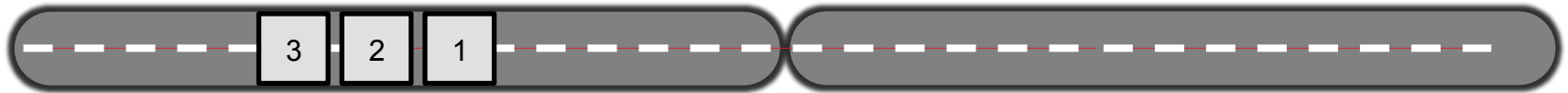


Agent	delay affected	delay caused
1	0 sec	0 sec
2	0 sec	0 sec
3	0 sec	0 sec

Example

t = 1

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

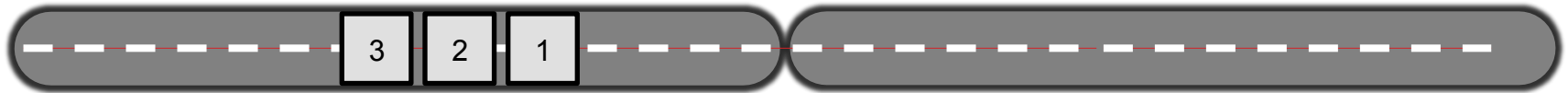


Agent	delay affected	delay caused
1	0 sec	0 sec
2	0 sec	0 sec
3	0 sec	0 sec

Example

t = 2

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

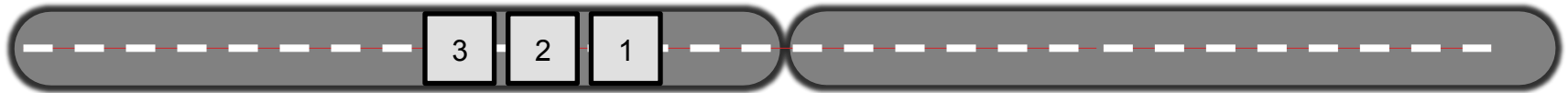


Agent	delay affected	delay caused
1	0 sec	0 sec
2	0 sec	0 sec
3	0 sec	0 sec

Example

t = 3

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

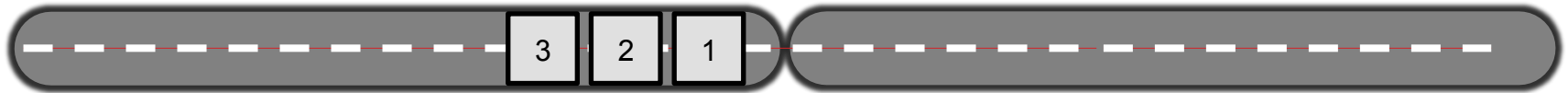


Agent	delay affected	delay caused
1	0 sec	0 sec
2	0 sec	0 sec
3	0 sec	0 sec

Example

t = 4

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

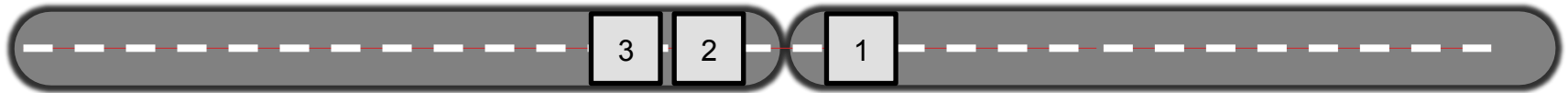


Agent	delay affected	delay caused
1	0 sec	0 sec
2	0 sec	0 sec
3	0 sec	0 sec

Example

t = 5

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

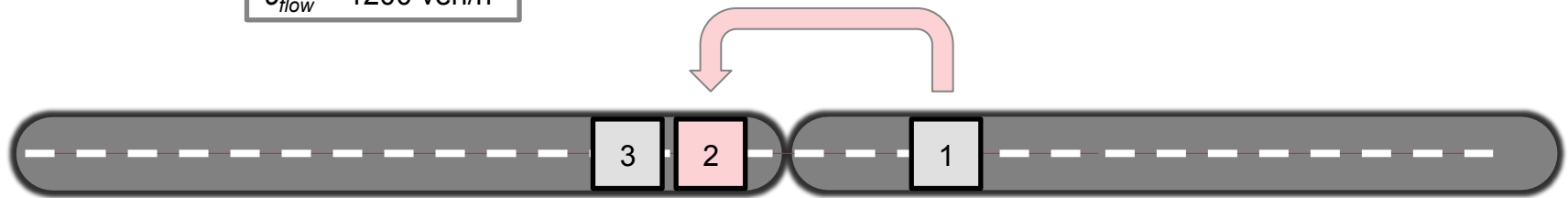


Agent	delay affected	delay caused
1	0 sec	0 sec
2	0 sec	0 sec
3	0 sec	0 sec

Example

t = 6

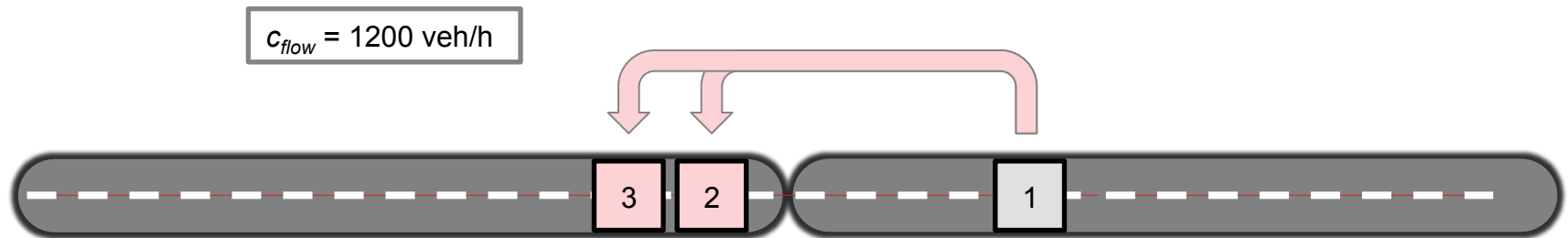
$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$



Agent	delay affected	delay caused
1	0 sec	1 sec
2	1 sec	0 sec
3	0 sec	0 sec

Example

$t = 7$

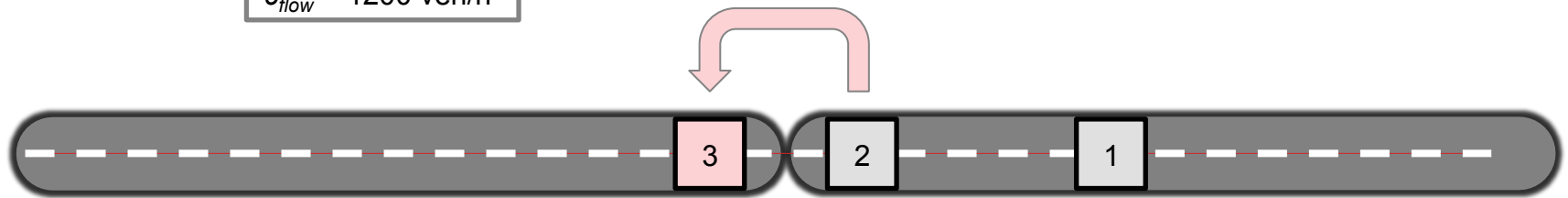


Agent	delay affected	delay caused
1	0 sec	3 sec
2	2 sec	0 sec
3	1 sec	0 sec

Example

t = 8

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

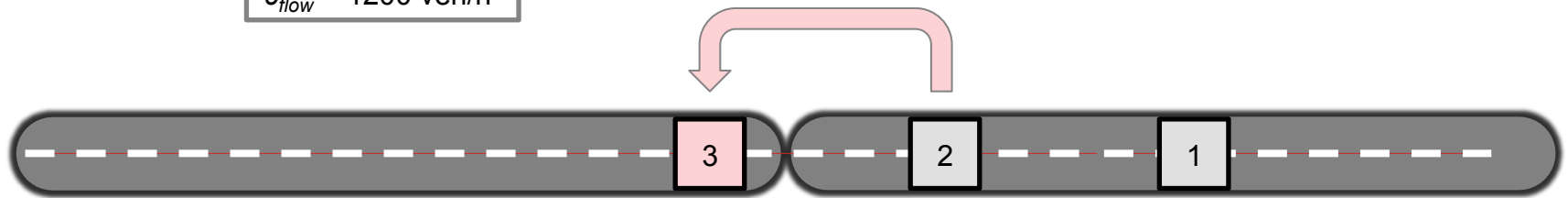


Agent	delay affected	delay caused
1	0 sec	3 sec
2	2 sec	1 sec
3	2 sec	0 sec

Example

t = 9

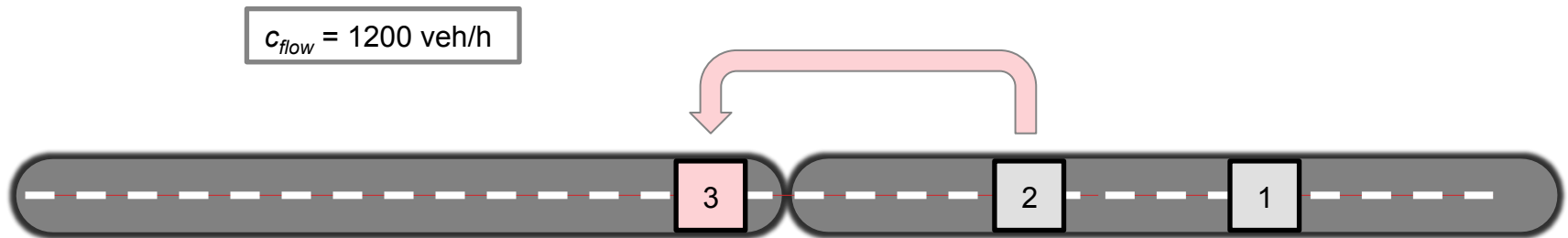
$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$



Agent	delay affected	delay caused
1	0 sec	3 sec
2	2 sec	2 sec
3	3 sec	0 sec

Example

t = 10

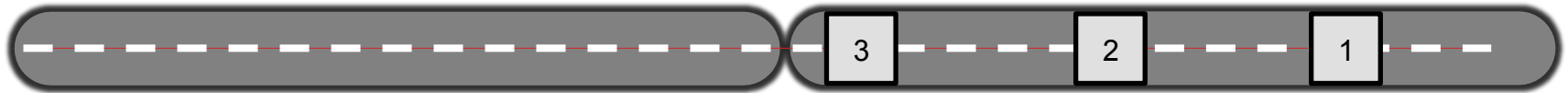


Agent	delay affected	delay caused
1	0 sec	3 sec
2	2 sec	3 sec
3	4 sec	0 sec

Example

t = 11

$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$

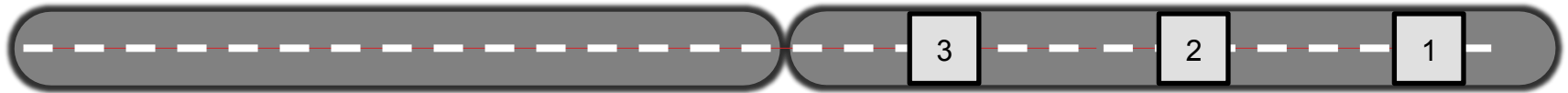


Agent	delay affected	delay caused
1	0 sec	3 sec
2	2 sec	3 sec
3	4 sec	0 sec

Example

t = 12

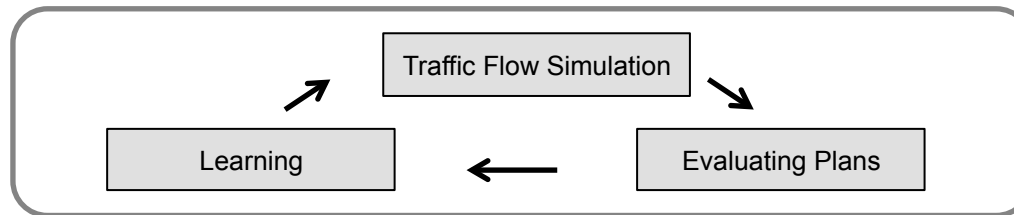
$c_{flow} = 1200 \text{ veh/h}$



Agent	delay affected	delay caused	
1	0 sec	3 sec	→ €€€
2	2 sec	3 sec	→ €€€
3	4 sec	0 sec	

Agent-based marginal congestion cost pricing

- Agent-based and dynamic computation of delay effects imposed on other individuals
- Conversion into user-specific and dynamic tolls

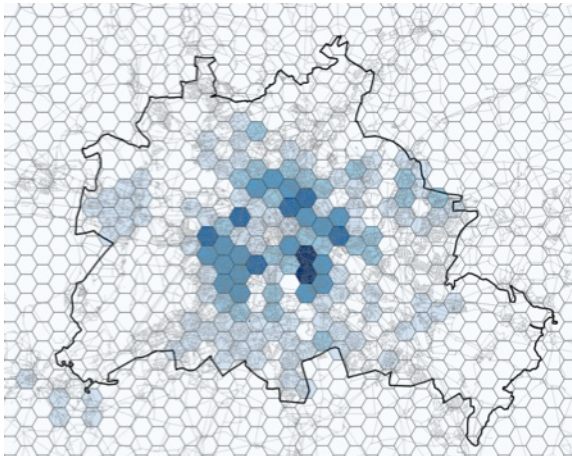


- Adaptation of travel decisions based on internal and external congestion cost
- Consideration of monetary payments, i.e. congestion costs in each individual's utility

Berlin Scenario

Scenario Setup

- generated by A. Neumann, M. Balmer and M. Rieser (Neumann et al., 2014)
- contains all major and minor roads (2008)
- calibrated with regard to the mode shares, travel times and distances

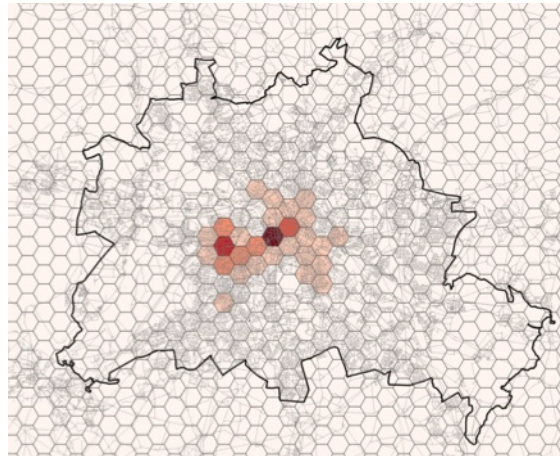
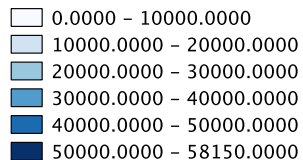


Legend

— network

▭ Berlin

Number of home activities per zone

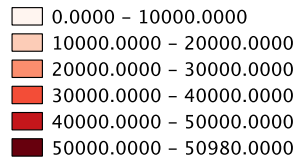


Legend

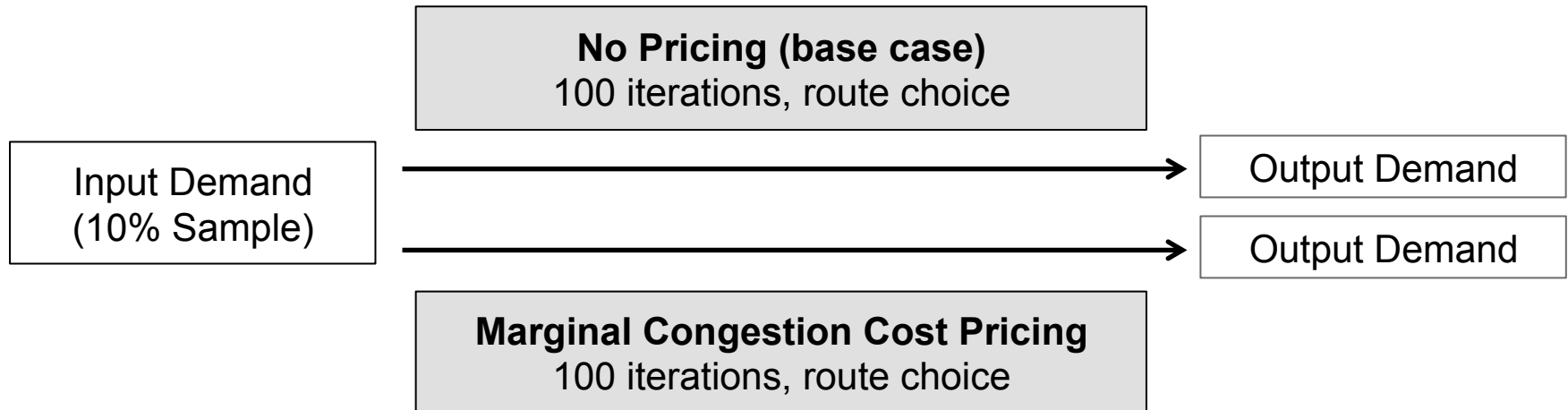
— network

▭ Berlin

Number of work activities per zone



Simulation Experiments



Average Congestion Cost (base case)

The congestion cost imposed on other users vary by ...

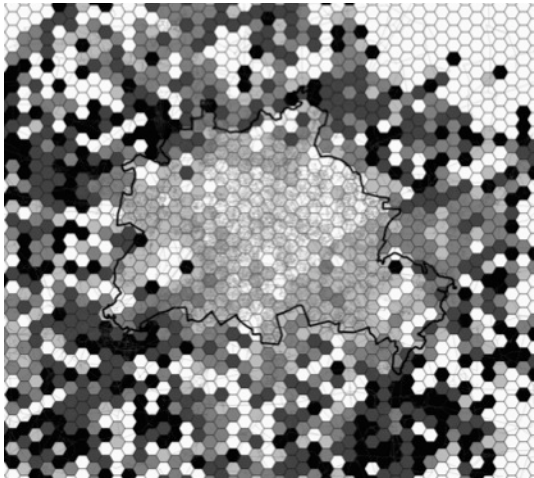
... **time** (10 – 10.15 a.m.: 16 sec per car trip // 3 – 3.15 p.m.: 111 sec per car trip)

... **trip length** (4.5 – 5 km: 11 sec per car trip // 10.5 – 11 km: 24 sec per car trip)

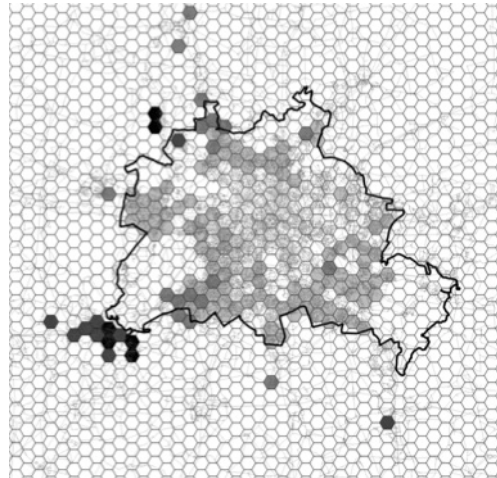
Who causes the highest congestion cost?

Who is affected by the highest congestion cost?

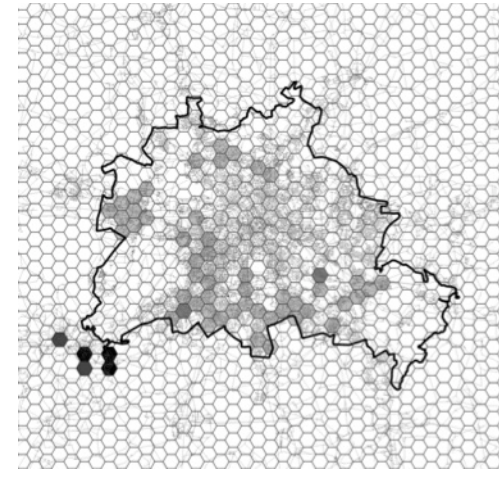
Spatial analysis (base case)



all zones



zones with more than 5000 residents

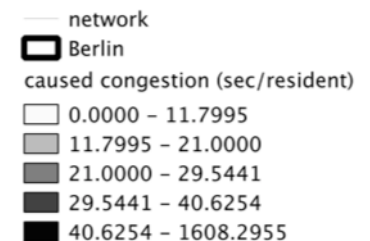


zones with more than 10000 residents

Average congestion cost per resident mapped back to the home location of the causing agent

- high avg. congestion cost: residents in the area outside of Berlin
- high avg. congestion cost AND absolute relevant cost: Potsdam, southern suburbs

Legend

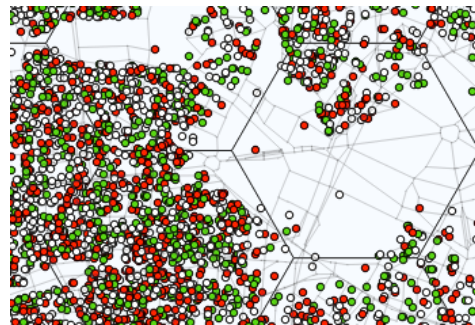
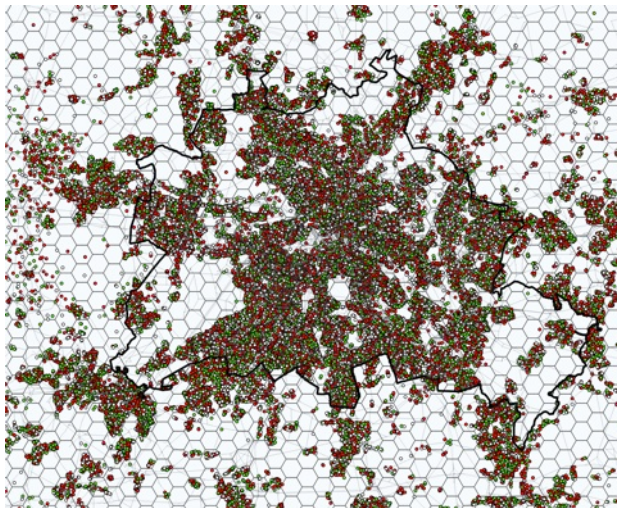
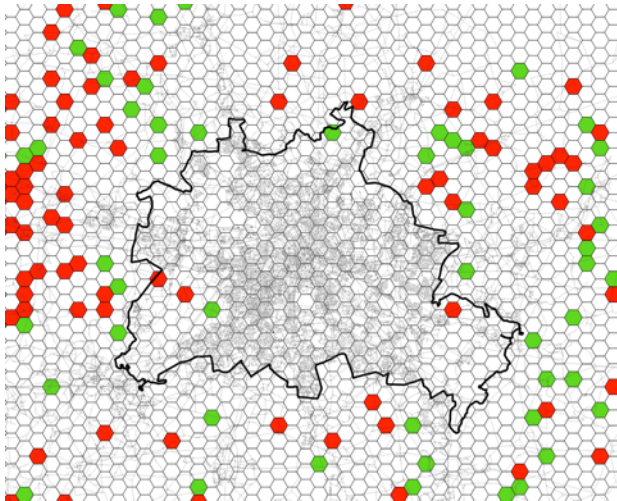
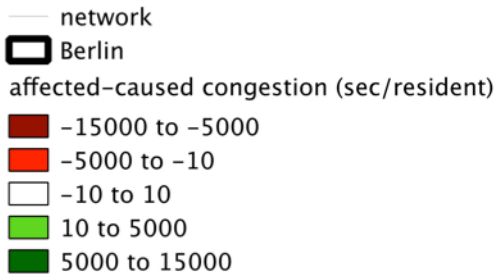


Caused vs. affected congestion cost (base case)

Aggregated analysis (Comparison of the averages for each zone)

→ avg. caused and avg. affected delays approx. on the same level (+/- 10 sec)

Legend



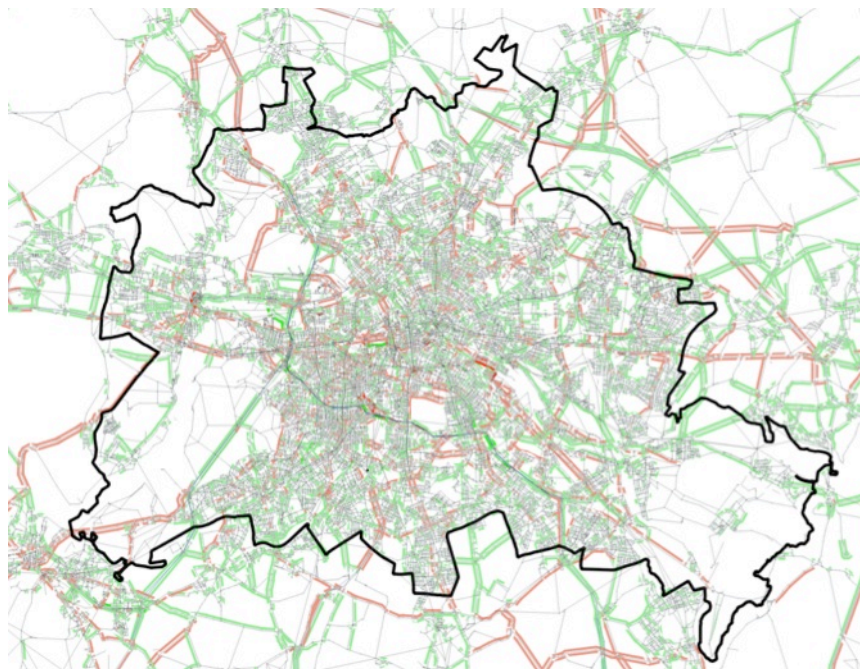
Agent-specific analysis

→ avg. absolute difference per agent: 30 sec

→ standard deviation: 322 sec

Base case vs. Marginal Congestion Cost Pricing

	No Pricing	Pricing	Difference
total travel time (car mode)	1 422 720 h	1 409 071 h	- 13 649 h
avg. travel time per car trip	1 076 sec	1 065 sec	- 11 sec
avg. delay per car trip	102 sec	91 sec	- 11 sec



Legend

— network

▭ Berlin

demand changes (road pricing - base case)

— -6000.0000 - -4000.0000

— -4000.0000 - -2000.0000

— -2000.0000 - -100.0000

— -100.0 - 100.0

— 100.0000 - 2000.0000

— 2000.0000 - 4000.0000

— 4000.0000 - 6000.0000

Conclusion

Successful development of a simulation-based approach to calculate external congestion cost...

... which allows for a user-specific and dynamic optimization of road pricing.

The results can be used to evaluate other measures...

... or to derive more practicable pricing schemes.

References

Maibach, M., D. Schreyer, D. Sutter, H. van Essen, B. Boon, R. Smokers, A. Schroten, C. Doll, B. Pawlowska, and M. Bak. Handbook on estimation of external costs in the transport sector. Technical report, CE Delft, 2008.

Neumann, A., M. Balmer, and M. Rieser. Converting a Static Trip-Based Model Into a Dynamic Activity- Based Model to Analyze Public Transport Demand in Berlin. In Roorda, M. and E. Miller, editors, *Travel Behaviour Research: Current Foundations, Future Prospects*, chapter 7, pages 151–176. Inter- national Association for Travel Behaviour Research (IATBR), 02 2014. ISBN 9781304715173.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to...

... Kai Nagel

... Benjamin Kickhöfer

... Lars Kröger