

January 26, 2023

Clean Cities Coffee with a Researcher Webinar



BEAM CORE

Comprehensive Regional Evaluator



Agent-Based Model to Simulate Transportation Behaviors on a Regional Scale

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Principal Investigator

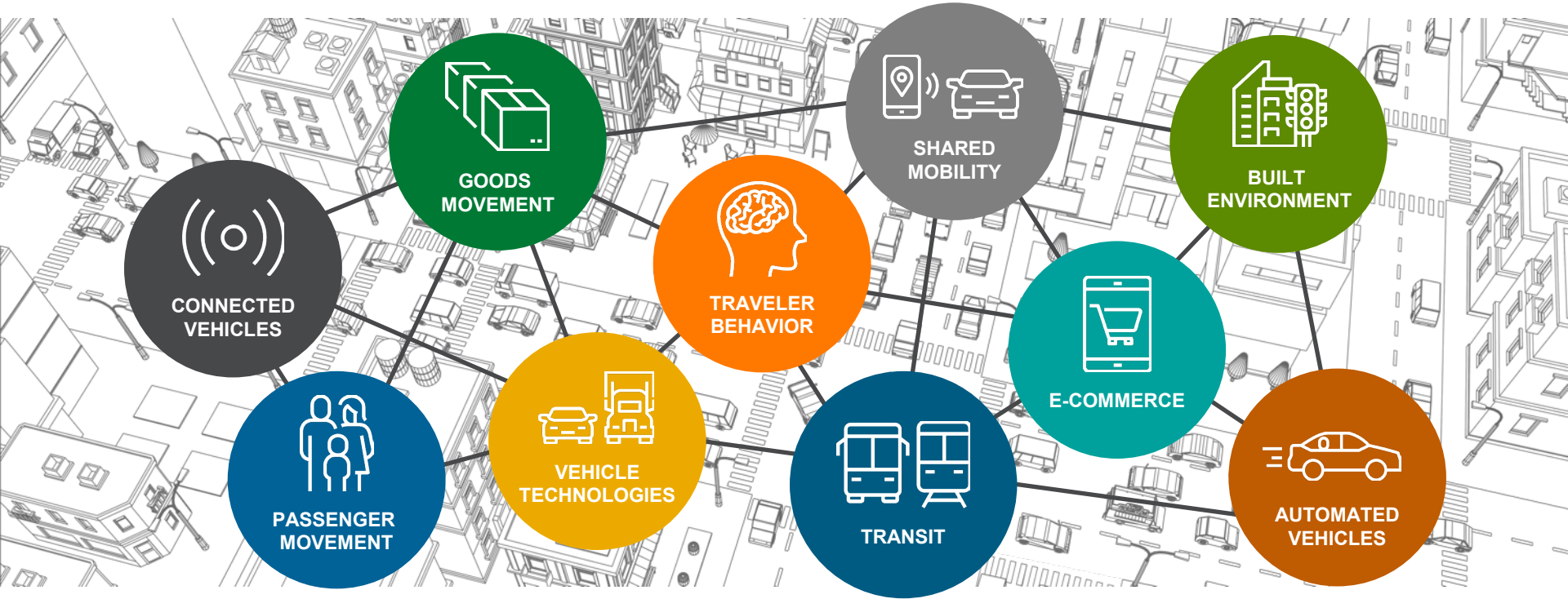
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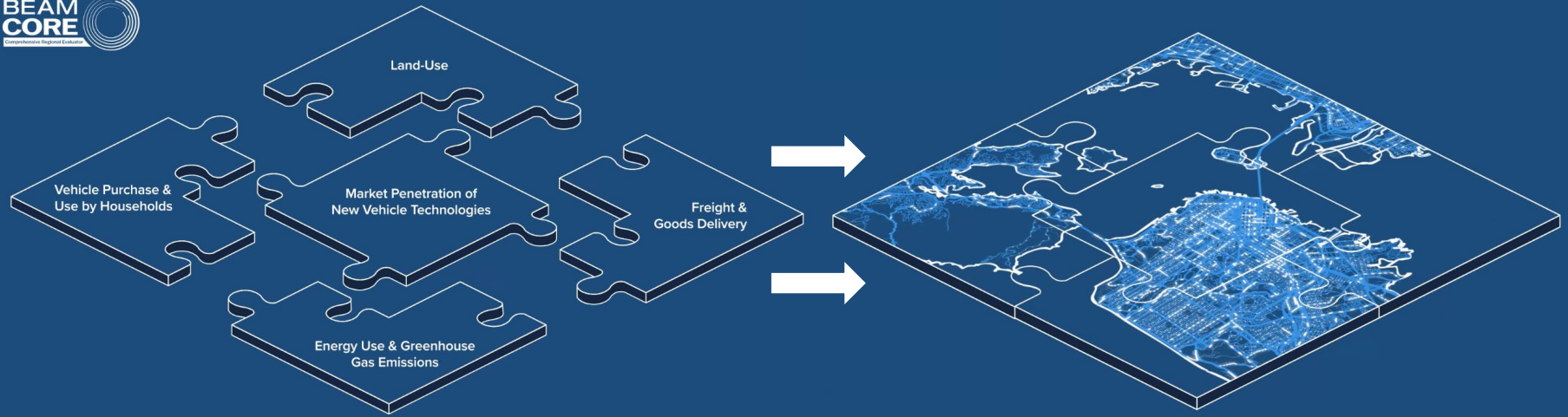
DOE Energy Efficient Mobility Systems Program

SMART Mobility Consortium

Transportation is a System of Systems

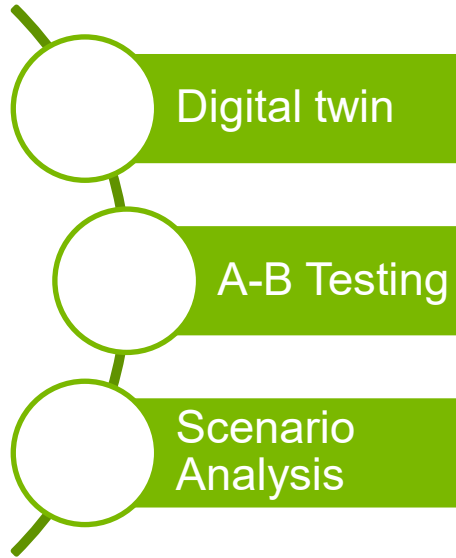


What is BEAM CORE?

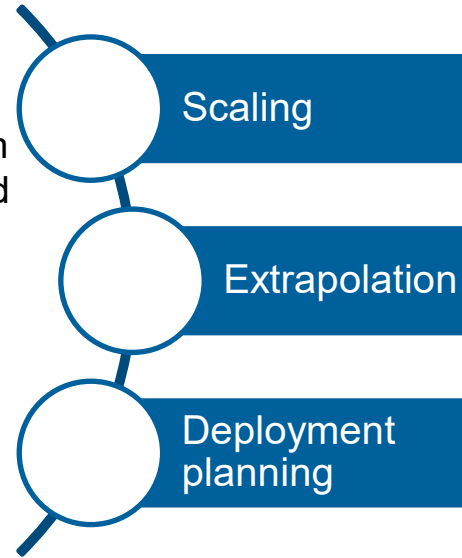


Use cases

Understand what to expected from alternative policies or implementation strategies ahead of deployment



Take results from a limited pilot and understand how that program will scale to a broader implementation and under what conditions



Example Types of Scenario Levers

Vehicle electrification, charging citing, and refueling cost/time

Land-use development

Policies to incentivize technology or mode adoption or improve accessibility

Vehicle automation

Telecommuting

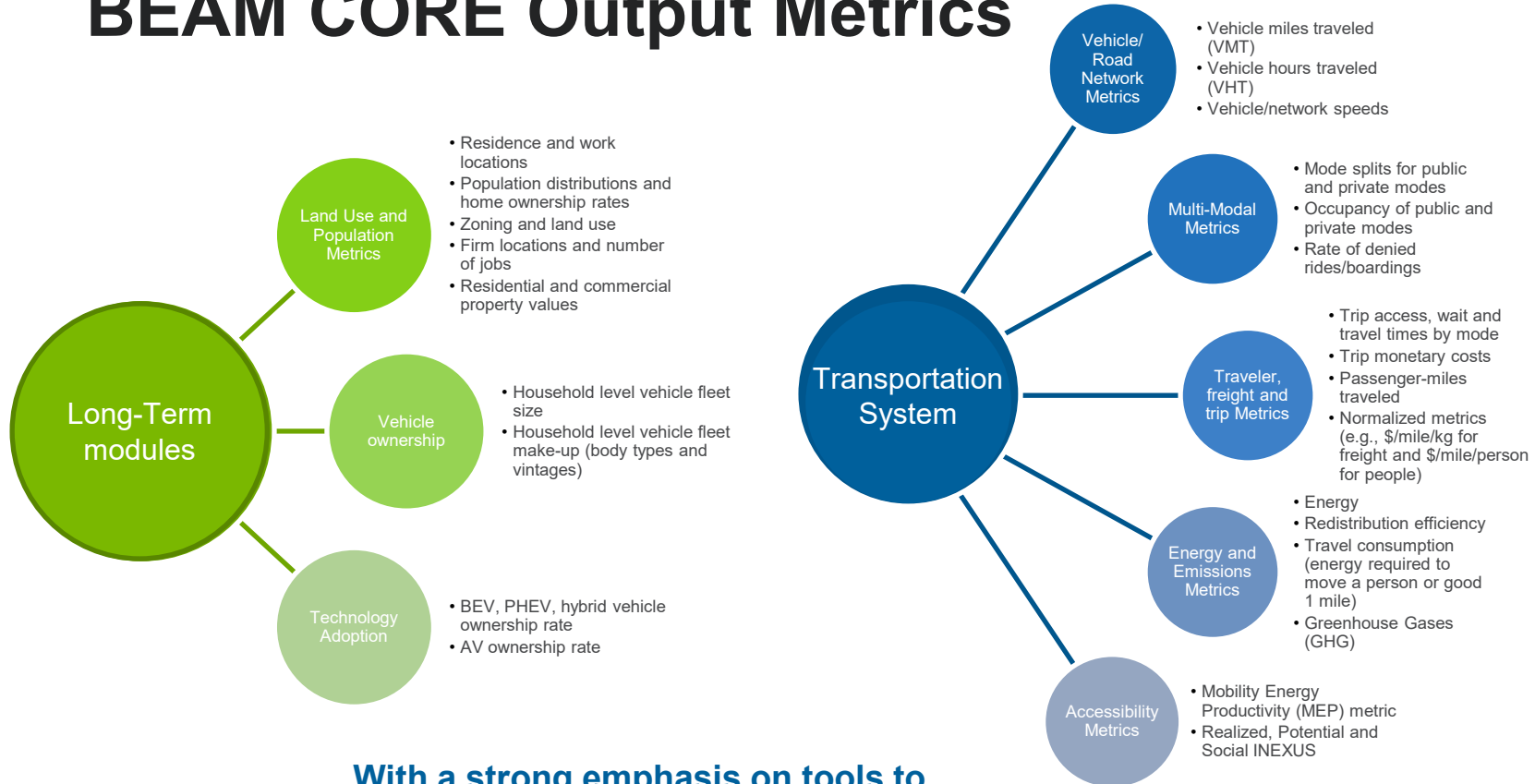
Tolls, fares, and congestion or cordon pricing

Shared mobility (ridehail, shared scooters or e-bikes, microtransit)

Transit (bus and rail) system design

Freight demand, operations, and last-mile delivery innovations

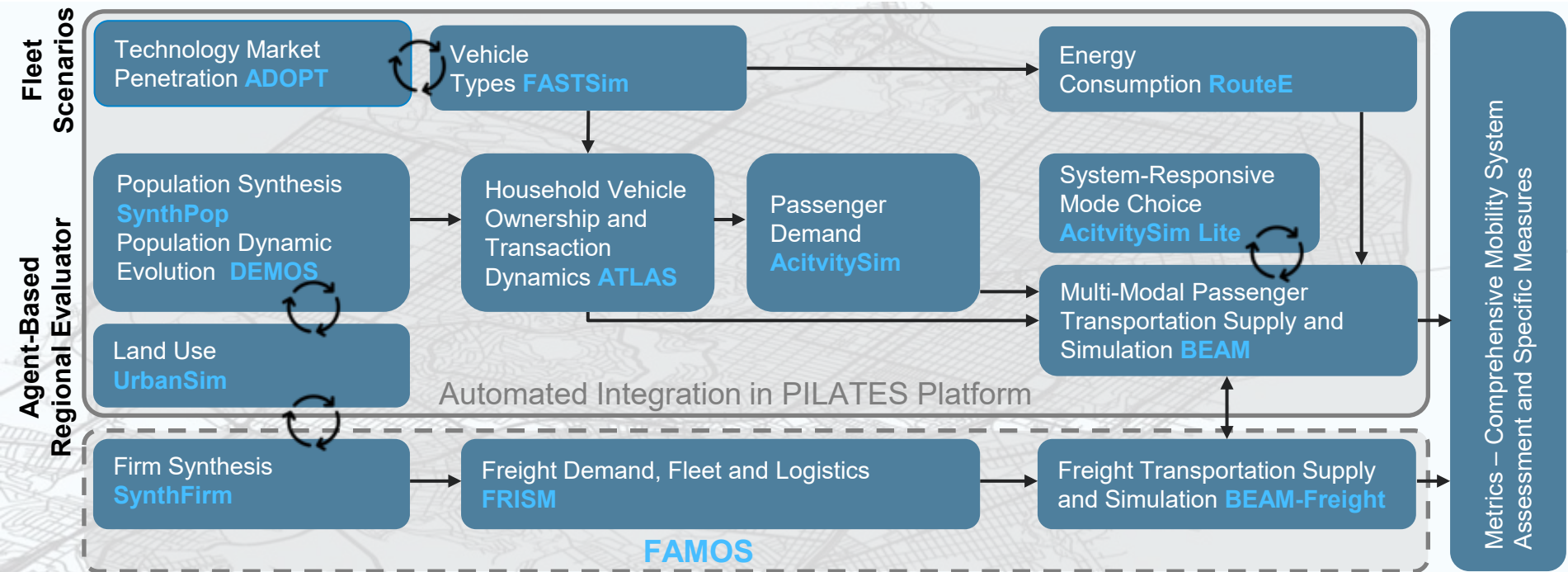
BEAM CORE Output Metrics



With a strong emphasis on tools to enable equity and distributional analysis

BEAM CORE

Comprehensive Regional Evaluator

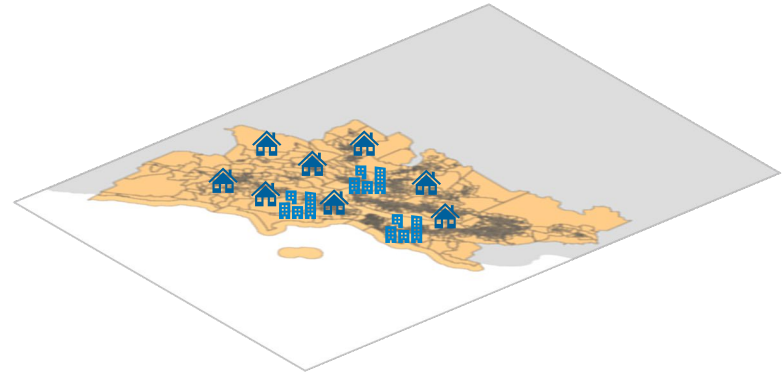




UrbanSim



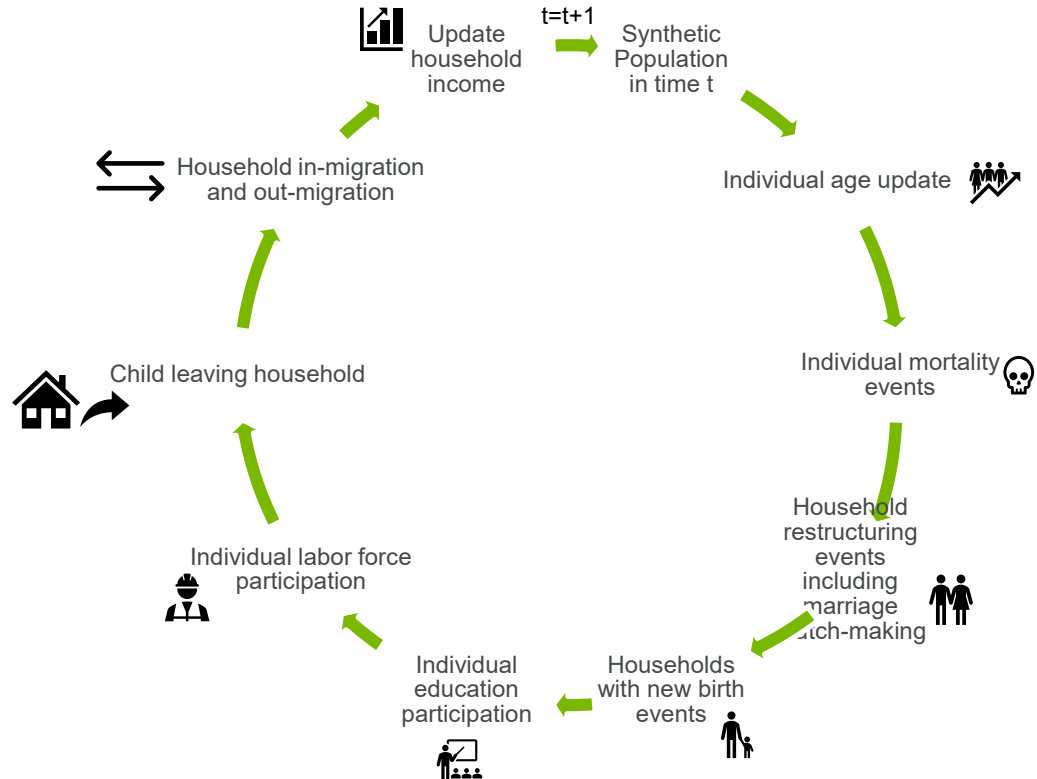
- **UrbanSim is a suite of microsimulation models that run iteratively from year to year over long-term forecasting horizons**
- **The model system runs a series of models sequentially, updating:**
 - household and employment,
 - real estate supply, and
 - real estate prices and rents**at each step.**



DEMOS

Demographic Microsimulation

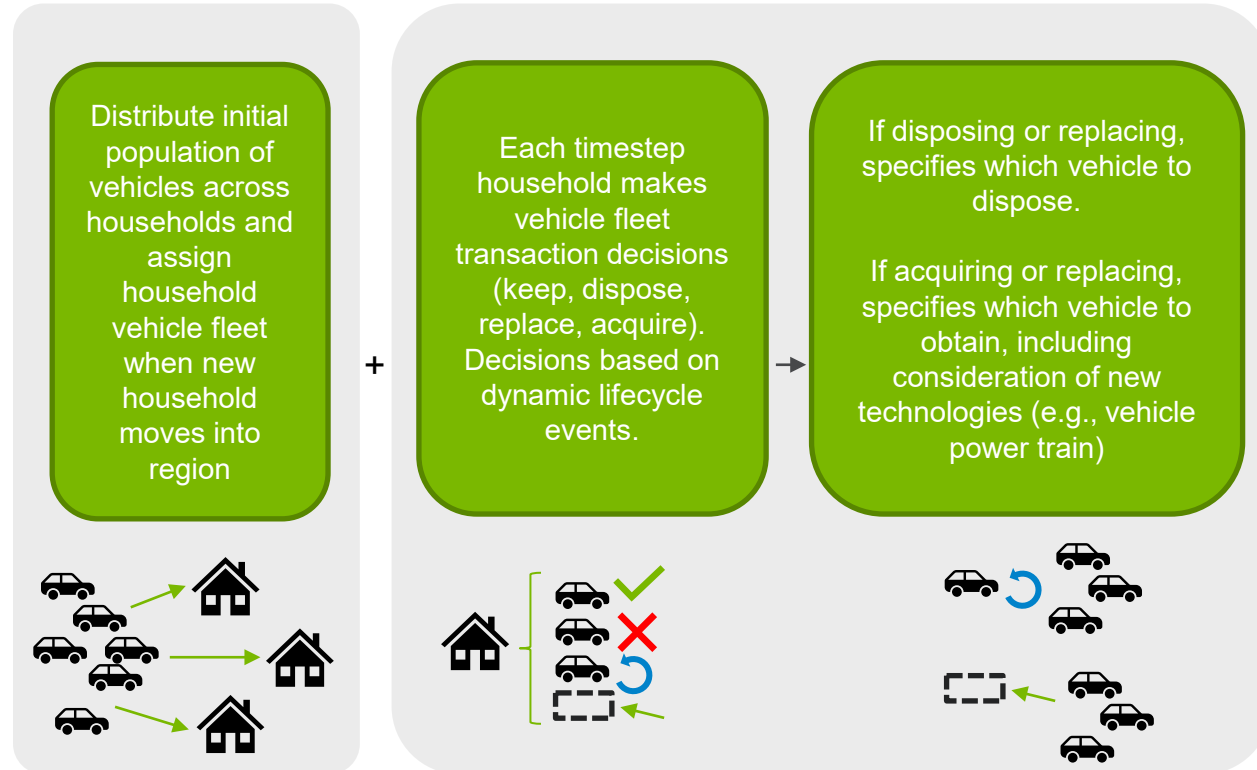
- DEMOS is a dynamic synthetic population micro-simulation.
- Individuals and households in the synthetic population evolve through different life events and household lifecycle phases from year to year.



ATLAS

Automobile and Technology Lifecycle-Based Assignment

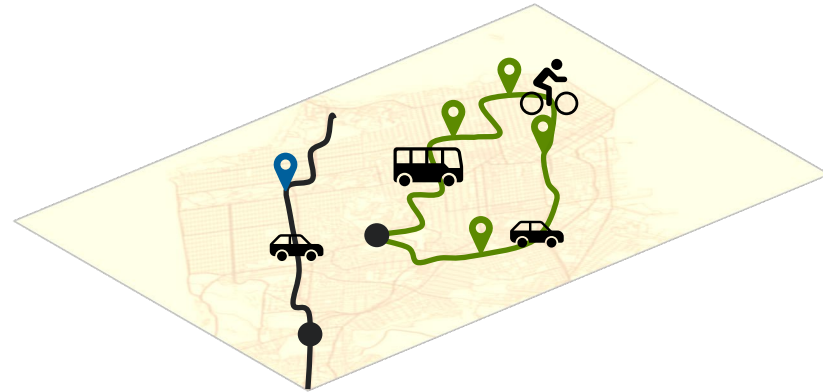
- ATLAS is a dynamic vehicle transaction and technology adoption model.
- Enabled by DEMOS, vehicle transaction decisions are sensitive to lifecycle phase transitions in the household.
- Enables dynamic analysis of impact of policies and technology scenarios over time, such as how long it takes for the personal vehicle fleet to transition to a new technology.



ActivitySim

Open Source Transportation Demand Simulation

- Led by a consortium of Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs), ActivitySim provides a comprehensive transportation demand simulation package with modules governing a range of transportation behaviors. The modules leveraged by BEAM CORE include:
 - **Activity planning** – the set of activities each agent will undertake in a simulation day and at what times.
 - **Activity location choice** – where specifically will each activity take place.
 - **Tour mode choice** – for activities linked together in a multi-trip tour, what is the primary mode type used for the tour.
 - **Trip mode choice** – for each trip leg in the tour, what is the specific mode chosen.

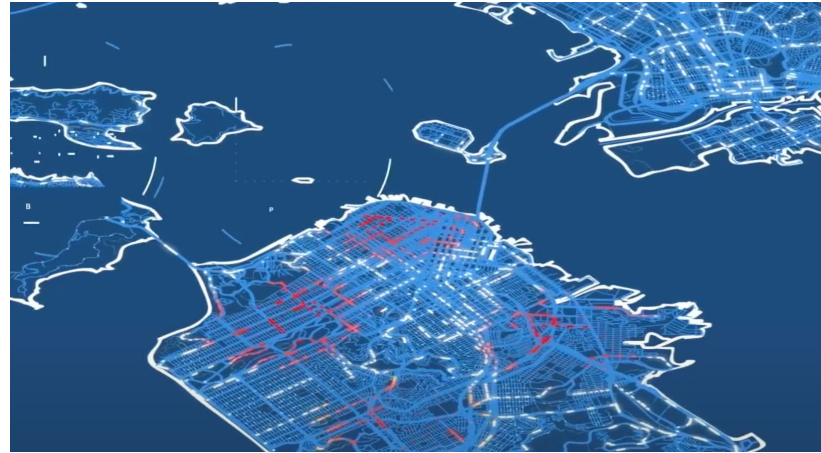


BEAM

Behavior Energy Autonomy Mobility

Open-source agent-based transportation system model

- Traditional and emerging modes and technologies
- Resolution of limited resource markets: road capacity, parking, transit capacity, etc.
- Travel behavior
- Traffic flow simulation
- Replanning within a day
- Energy
- EV Charging
- Ride-hail operations
- And more!



FAMOS

Freight Activity Mobility Simulator

- Agent-level modeling of entire chain of freight activities and interactions from shippers, receivers, households and carriers, to vehicles, and infrastructure impact
- National-scale Business-to-Business (B2B) shipment simulation → synthesize all firms in entire U.S.
- Business-to-Consumer (B2C) shipment simulation focused on household online-shopping demand
- Sequential models of decisions on shipment-to-vehicle flow conversion
- Simulating tour-based vehicle movements and vehicle load profiles along tours, enabling better energy estimation

Freight Activity Mobility Simulator

SynthFirm

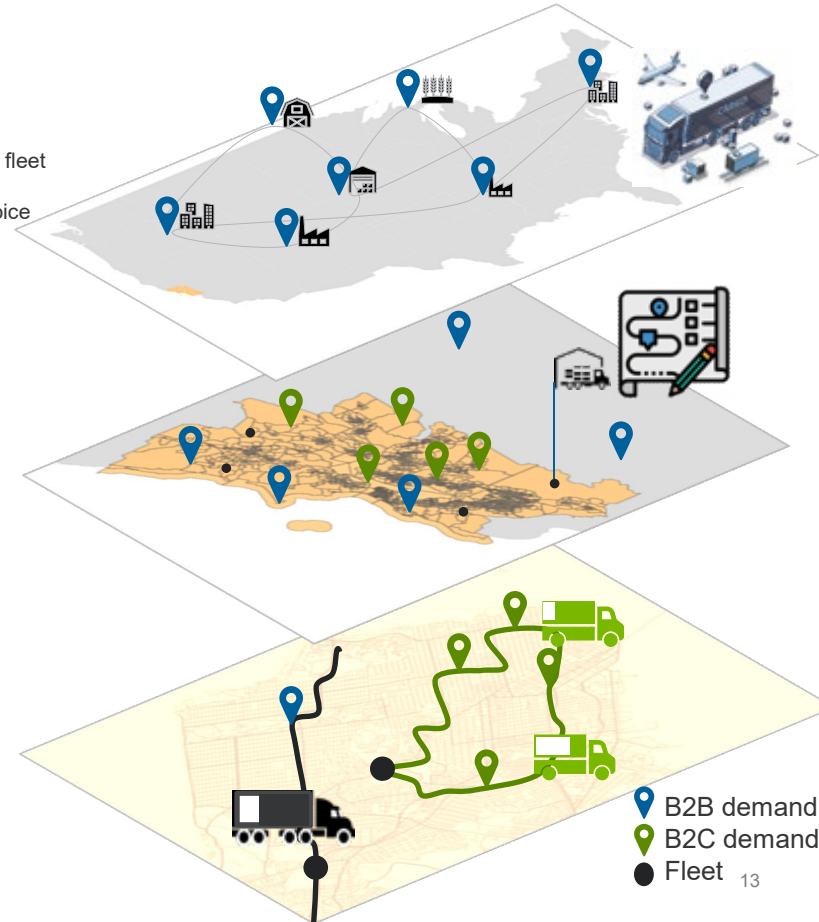
Synthesis of firm & vehicle fleet
Supply-chain logistics
Shipment size & mode choice

FRISM

Online-shopping demand
Daily shipments
Fleet operation plan

BEAM-Freight

Vehicle routing
Traffic assignment
Infrastructure use





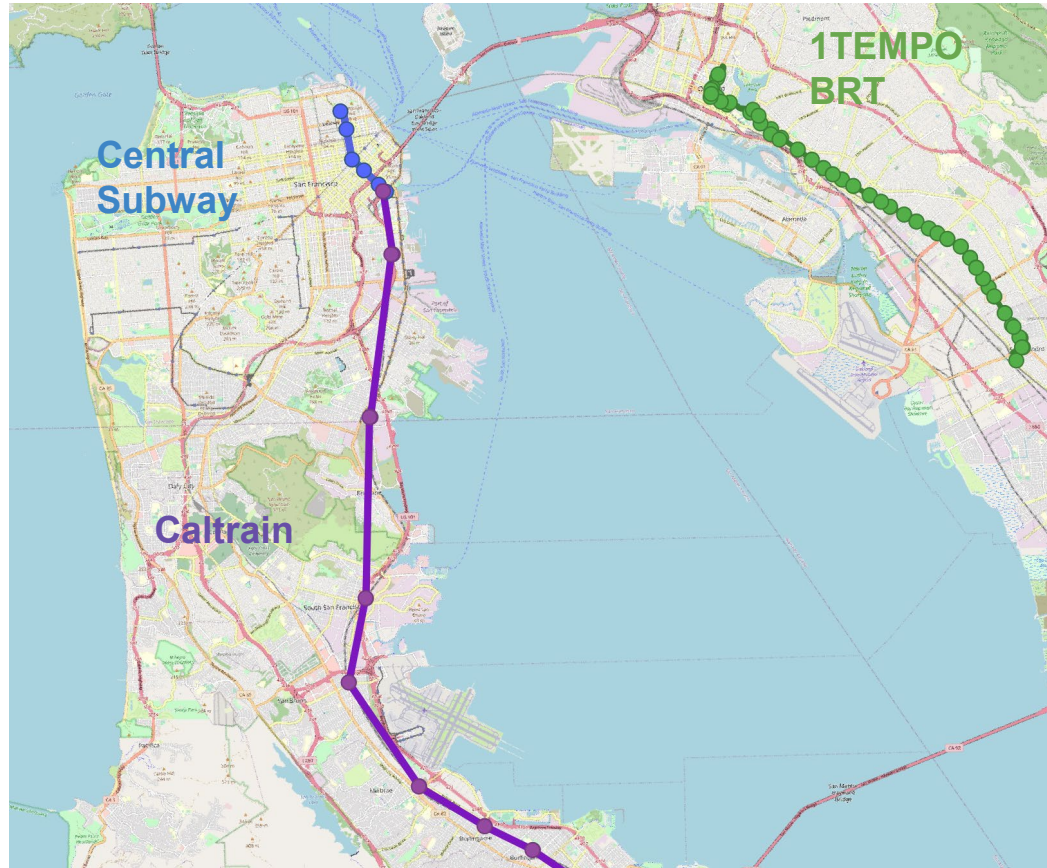
Example Application

Map of three projects simulated

1. SF Muni Central Subway Project

- Underground from Caltrain 4th Street station to Chinatown
- 4 stations, 1.7 miles
- Construction 2011 to Spring 2021
- Revenue service planned to start Fall 2022

2. Electrify Caltrain (from downtown SF to San Jose) by 2024

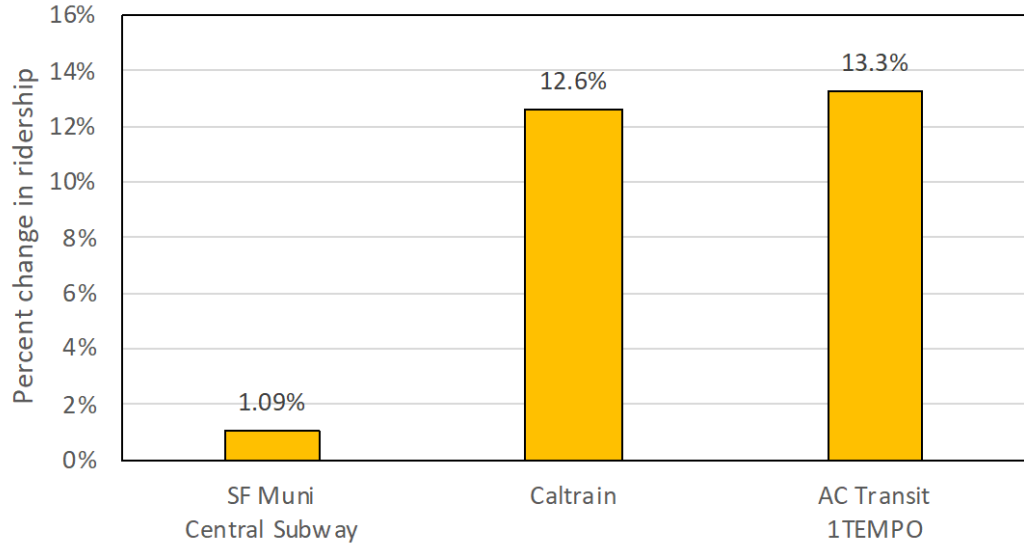


3. 1TEMPO Bus Rapid Transit “light” line in East Bay

Preliminary results

Change in SF Bay Area transit ridership

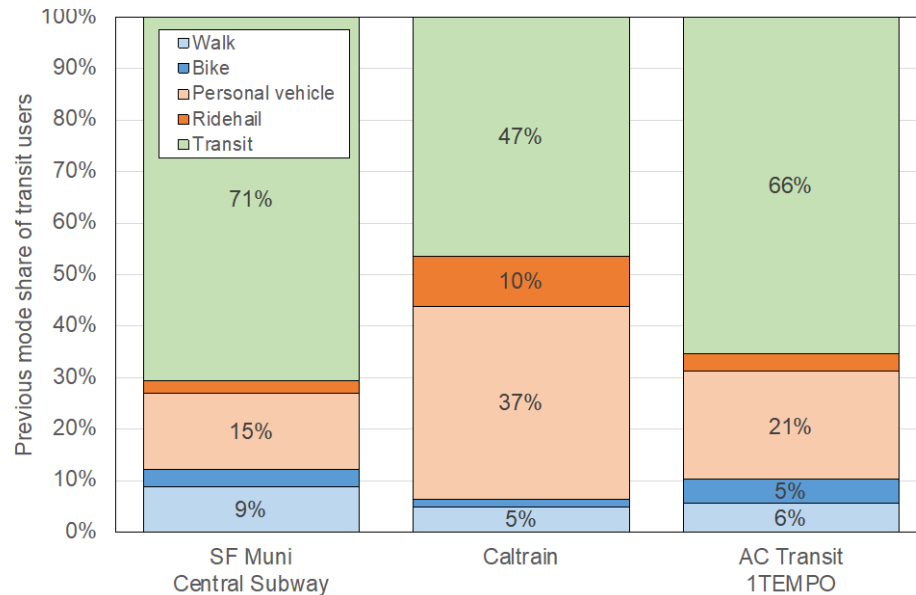
- Central Subway increased ridership across all Muni 1.1%, and on Muni light rail 9.5%
- Central Subway is 8% of all Muni light rail
- Caltrain electrification increased ridership 13%
- ACTransit 1TEMPO, with planned frequency, increased ridership 13%



Preliminary results

Previous mode of new transit riders

- 47% (Caltrain) to 71% (Central Subway) used transit
- 15% (Central Subway) to 37% (Caltrain) used personal vehicle
- 10% (Caltrain) used ridehail
- 5% (Caltrain) to 9% (Central Subway) walked
- 5% (1TEMPO) biked





Innovative Metrics

INNOVATIVE METRICS CAN PROVIDE MEANINGFUL NEW INSIGHTS FROM AGENT-BASED MODELING

- High-resolution agent-based modeling frameworks are powerful tools for exploring alternative transportation system policy, design, and technology deployment scenarios.
- Gaining multi-faceted insights from these scenario outcomes requires a range of innovative ways of processing the results, including development of informative metrics.
- We demonstrate an example of this using a sensitivity analysis in the BEAM CORE integrated agent-based modeling framework in which the price of ridehail is varied from 800% to 0% of the baseline.
- This makes a flexible backup option more or less affordable and accessible.

INEXUS Suite of Metrics

Individual experienced utility-based synthesis

Potential INEXUS

Captures the full utility of modal options available to the individual

Realized INEXUS

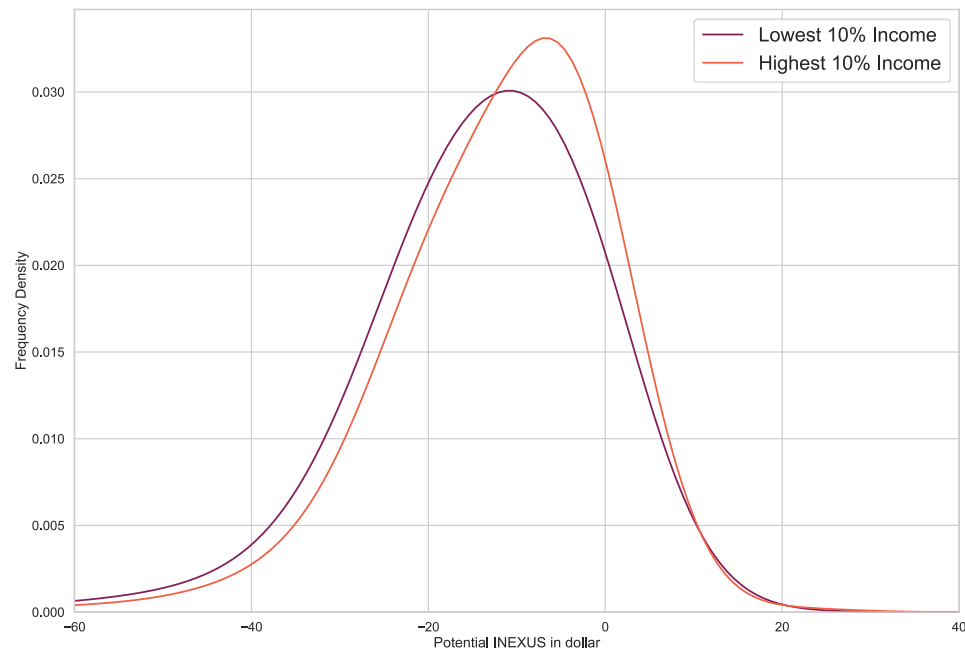
Measures the utility experienced by the agent for the mode they actually chose

Social INEXUS

Measures the utility experienced by and the externalities associated with the agent for the mode chosen

THE POTENTIAL INEXUS CAN HIGHLIGHT INEQUITIES IN THE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

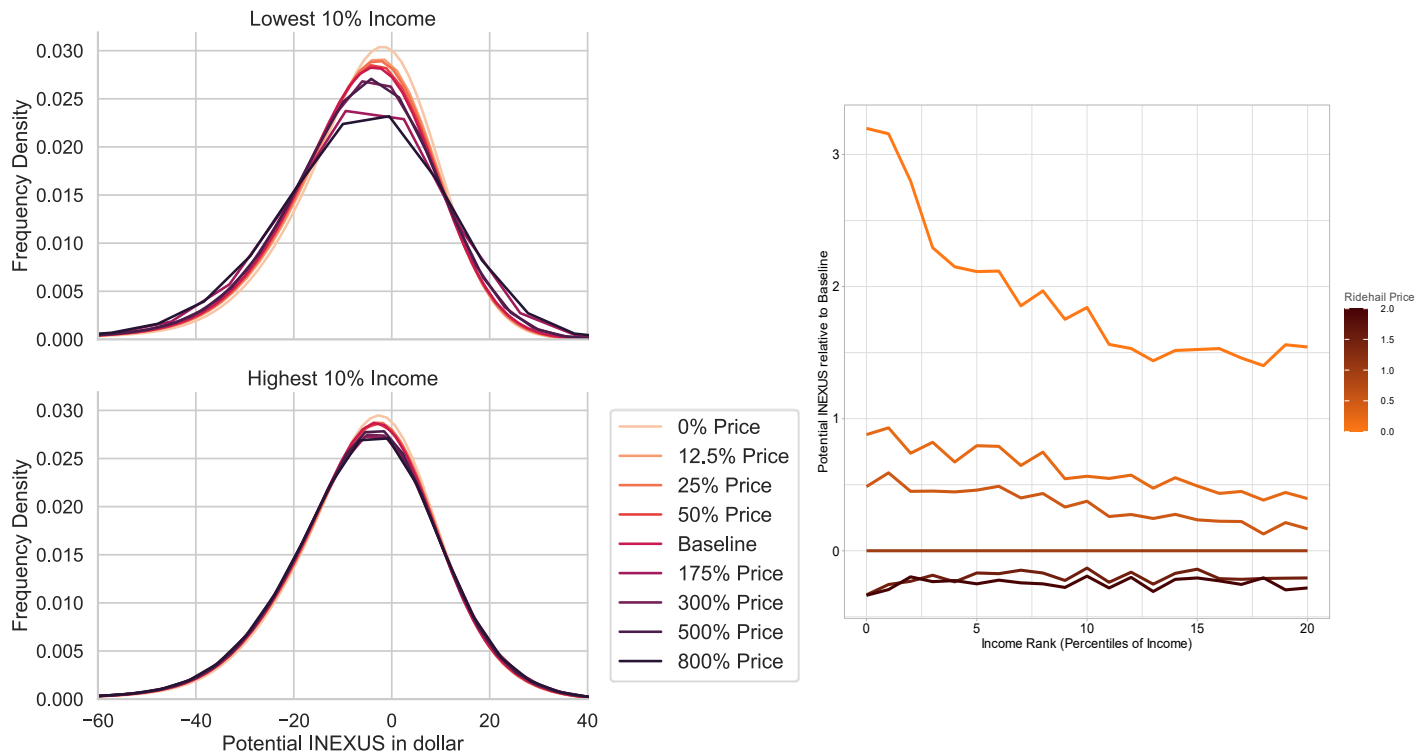
- In the baseline, the median Potential INEXUS for mandatory trips for the highest income decile is 16% higher than for the lowest income decile.
- This demonstrates the extent to which a multitude of factors (residence location, mode availability, budget constraints, vehicle ownership, etc.) contribute to systematic inequities in the current transportation system.



Distribution of Potential INEXUS values for mandatory trips in the baseline scenario across income groups

THE POTENTIAL INEXUS HIGHLIGHTS HOW MAKING A BACKUP MODAL OPTION MORE AFFORDABLE DISPROPORTIONATELY BENEFITS THE LOWEST INCOME SUBPOPULATION

- Moving from baseline price to no-cost ridehail results in a 44% improvement in the median Potential INEXUS for the lowest income decile compared to a 13% improvement for the highest income decile.

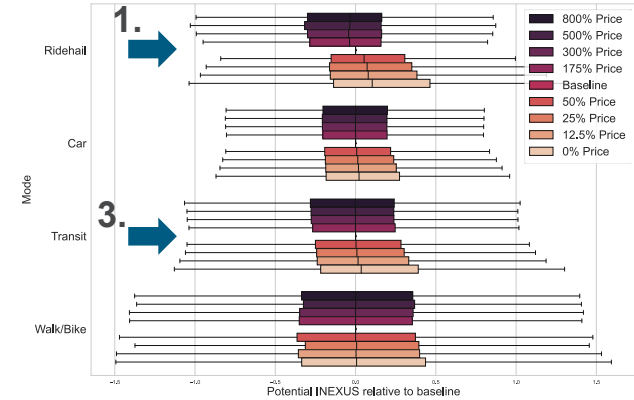


Distribution of Potential INEXUS across ridehail price scenarios by the income of travelers

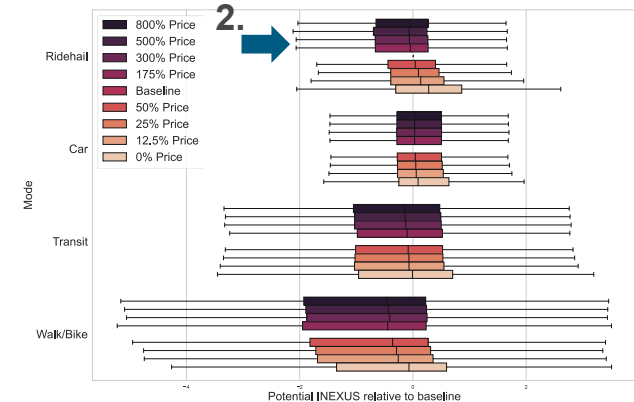
THE POTENTIAL INEXUS CAN CAPTURE HOW IMPROVEMENTS IN AFFORDABILITY OF A GIVEN MODAL ALTERNATIVE CAN BENEFIT PEOPLE IN A RANGE OF WAYS

1. **Freeride direct benefit:** travelers that use ridehail in both the baseline and the lower ridehail price scenario receive benefits without any induced behavior change
2. **Re-optimization direct benefit:** some travelers reoptimize their mode choice and switch to a mode that makes them better off
3. **Backup option indirect benefit:** some travelers that don't reoptimize are still better off because they have a more appealing backup option available

Potential INEXUS for travelers who **do not change** their mode from the baseline

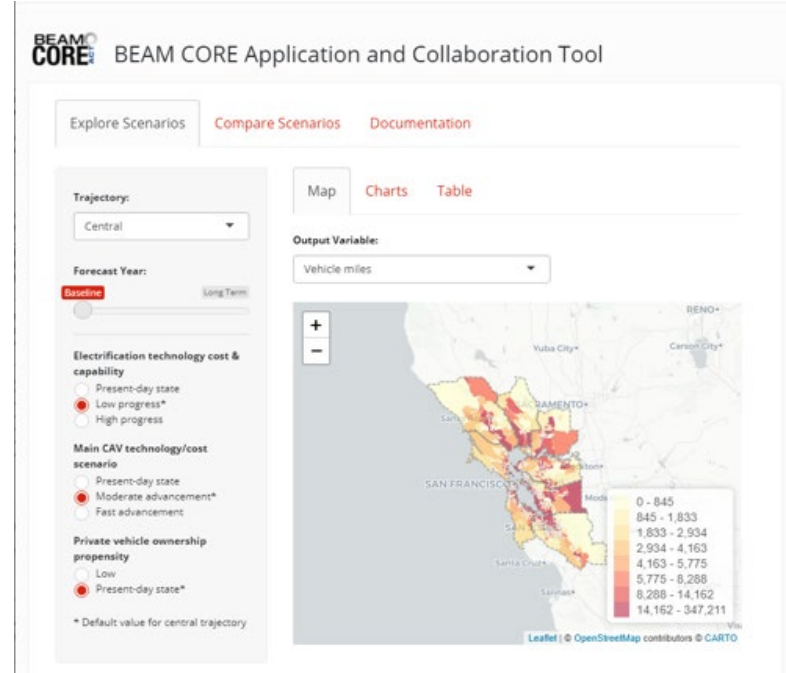


Potential INEXUS for travelers who **do change** their mode from the baseline



BEAM CORE APPLICATION AND COLLABORATION TOOL (ACT)

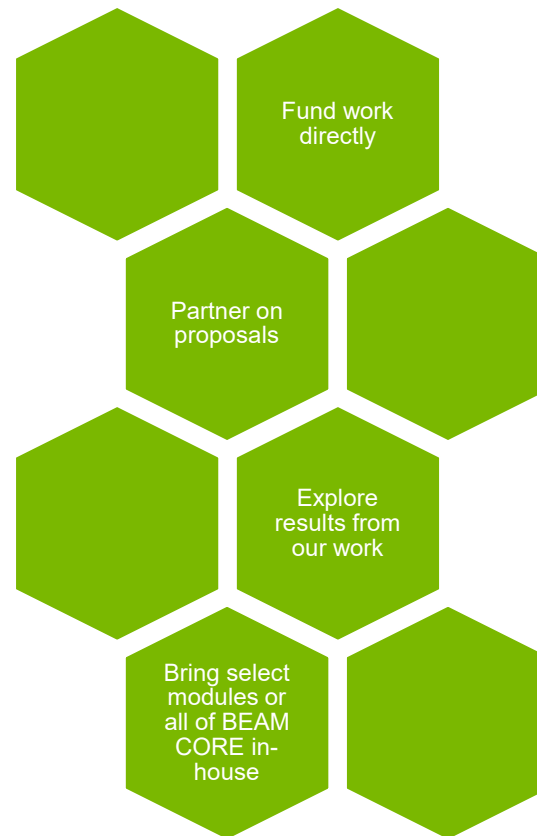
- Visualization tool for stakeholders developed by NREL
- Users will be able to select one of three overall trajectories (conservative, central, or aggressive) and an accompanying forecast year/timeframe
- Users will be able to explore marginal effects of individual input parameters by selecting varying levels from the central trajectory
- Results will be viewed for a range of output variables, including different categories of vehicle and passenger miles travelled
- Results can be visualized as a map, chart, or table
- Charts and tables include additional breakdowns by powertrain or mode



HOW TO ENGAGE

▪ Current partners and collaborators

- Collaborators/advisors on DOE-funded work
 - San Francisco County Transportation Authority (SFCTA)
 - San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA)
 - Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART)\
 - New York Metropolitan Transportation Authority (NYMTA)
- Funders for contracted work
 - US Department of Energy
 - US Environmental Protection Agency
 - Cruise
 - California Air Resource Board (CARB) [coming soon]
- Other users of the model
 - T-SCORE: Transit – Serving Communities Optimally, Responsively, and Efficiently (UKentucky, Georgia Tech, BYU)



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Large Interdisciplinary Team

✦ Technical Leads:

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- Zach Needell¹
- Srinath Ravulaparthi¹
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- Haitam Laarabi¹
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- Nazanin Rezaei¹
- Shivam Sharda¹
- Annika Todd-Blick¹
- Yuhan Wang³
- Xiaodan Xu¹
- Hung-Chia Yang¹

▪ NREL:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
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| – Aaron Brooker | – Bingrong Sun |
| – Rob Fitzgerald | – Juliette Ugirumurera |
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| – Dylan Hettinger | |
| – Chris Hoehne | |
| – Jake Holden | |
| – Josh Hoshiko | |
| – Yi Hou | |

2023 SMART MOBILITY WEBINAR SERIES

Thank You!

For more information
and to learn how to
partner:

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Initiated in 2019 by the US DOE Vehicle Technologies Office (VTO) Energy Efficient Mobility Systems (EEMS) program, the SMART (Systems and Modeling for Accelerated Research in Transportation) Mobility Laboratory Consortium is a multi-year, multi-laboratory collaborative dedicated to further understanding the energy implications and potential opportunities from advanced mobility solutions.

The SMART Consortium is launching a webinar series to summarize insights and recommendations addressing the following topics:

- Multi-modal travel (including transit, ride hailing, and micromobility)
- Connectivity and automation (including vehicles and infrastructure)
- Freight
- Transportation electrification

The first webinar, to be held on Tuesday, February 14th at 2pm EST, will provide an overview of DOE's SMART Consortium addressing the overall project questions, metrics (such as energy, emissions, and the composite mobility energy productivity (MEP) metric), and example insights across multiple technologies.

DOE SMART Program Objectives and Metrics

SMART Mobility Webinar #1

**Tuesday, February 14
2 p.m. EST**

To receive registration details and additional information on the webinar series, please visit survey.alchemer.com/s3/7151527/2023-SMART-Mobility-Webinar-Series



Questions?

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QUESTION 1

What are the most pressing challenges and questions that are proving most difficult or relevant to address future mobility and emerging services and technologies?

QUESTION 2

What immediate policy and planning questions, needs, and challenges are key priorities?

QUESTION 3

With all the uncertainty now, what are some of the key questions pertaining to long-term sustainable (and resilient) mobility investments?

QUESTION 4

What are the most critical metrics for performance for your organization or your stakeholders? Do you feel like you're in a good position to measure those now?