

# Optimal fleet management for real-time ride-sharing service considering network congestion

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**Directors of Research:**

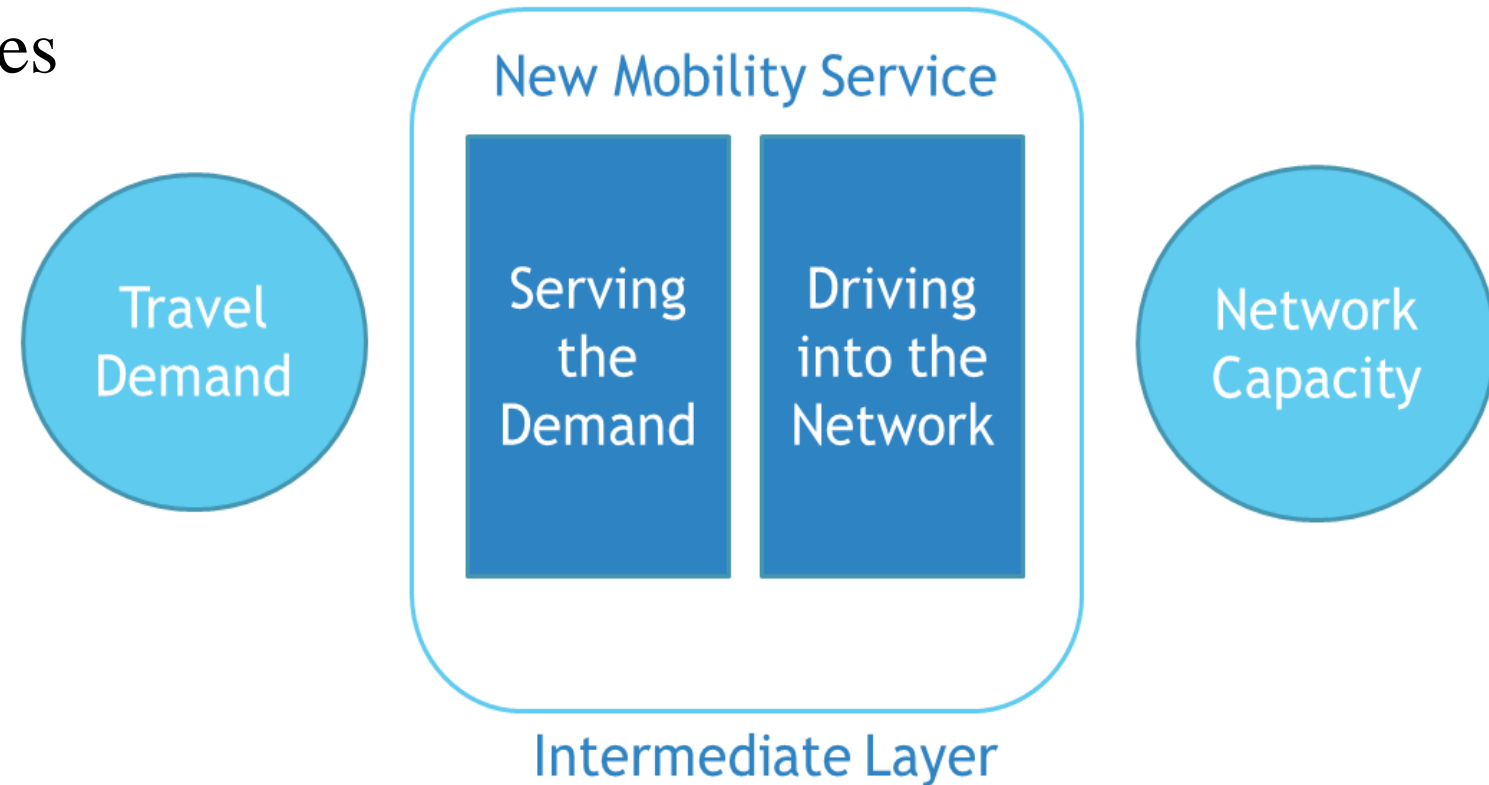
Ludovic Leclercq & Mahdi Zargayouna

GRETTIA and LICIT

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# Transportation system integrated by new mobility services

- New mobility services
- Future vision
- Main objectives



# Real-time Ridesharing

- Ridesharing definition
- Dynamic ridesharing
  - Independent
  - Cost-sharing
  - Non-recurring trips (<> traditional carpooling or vanpooling)
  - Prearranged (<> casual ridesharing, hitch-hiking and hailing a taxi)
  - Automated matching



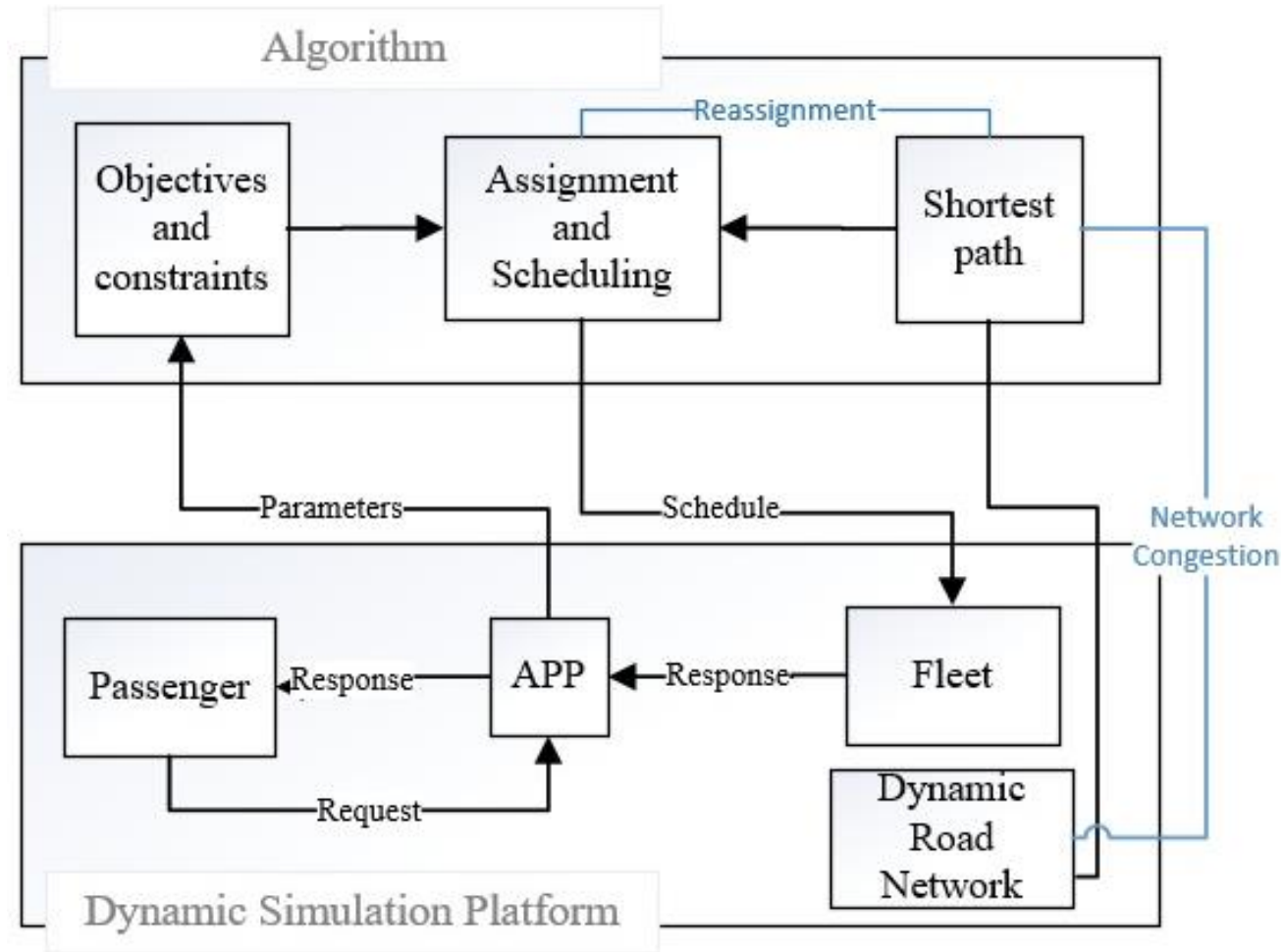
## Research questions

- Designing a fleet management system for a ride-sharing service
- Considering traffic congestion in ride-sharing
  - Finding the optimal matching between participants in a very short time for large-scale problems
  - Modeling the ride-sharing problem
  - Managing both ride providers and passengers satisfaction
  - Validating the optimization method

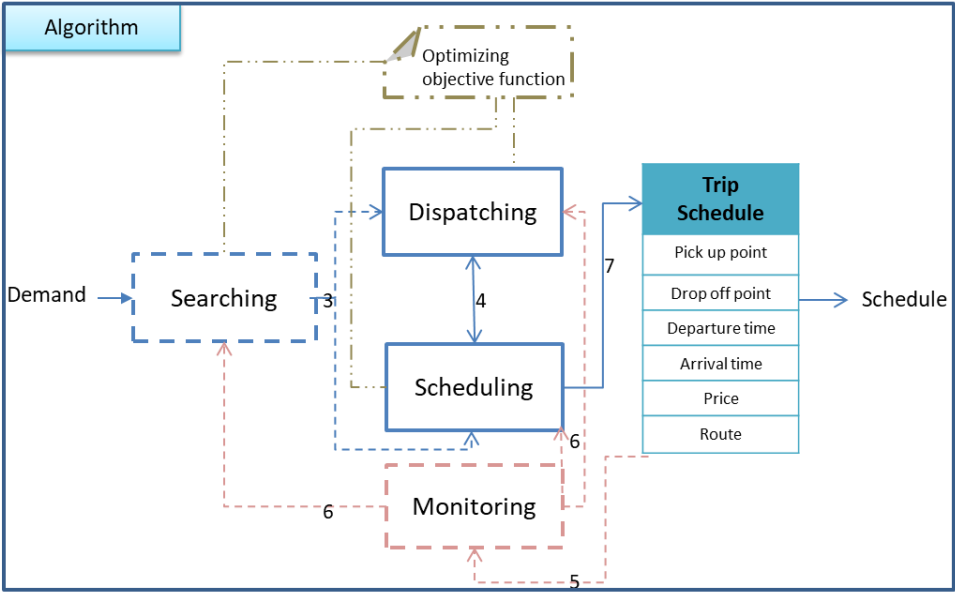
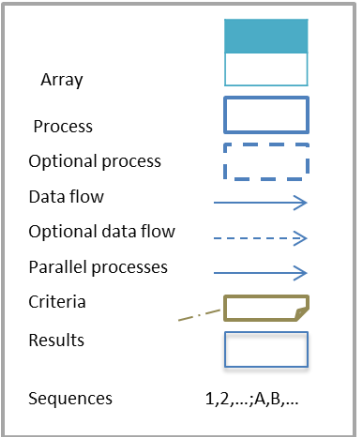
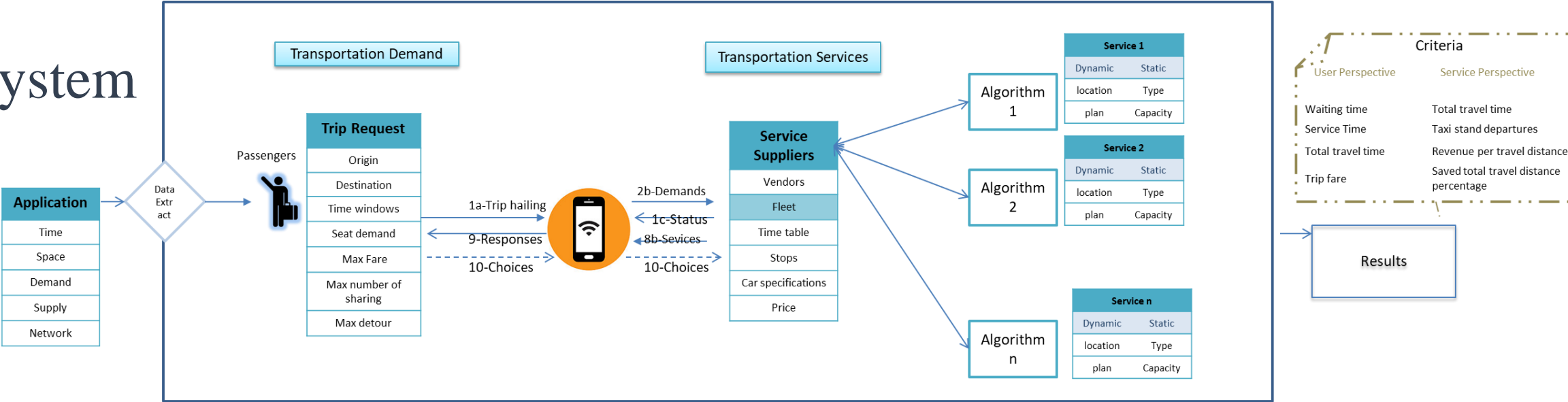


## System main parts

- Simulation platform
- Optimization algorithm



# The system



# Mathematical model

## Objectives

- Passengers waiting time
- Passengers travel time
- Vehicles travel time
- Vehicles travel distance

## Constraints

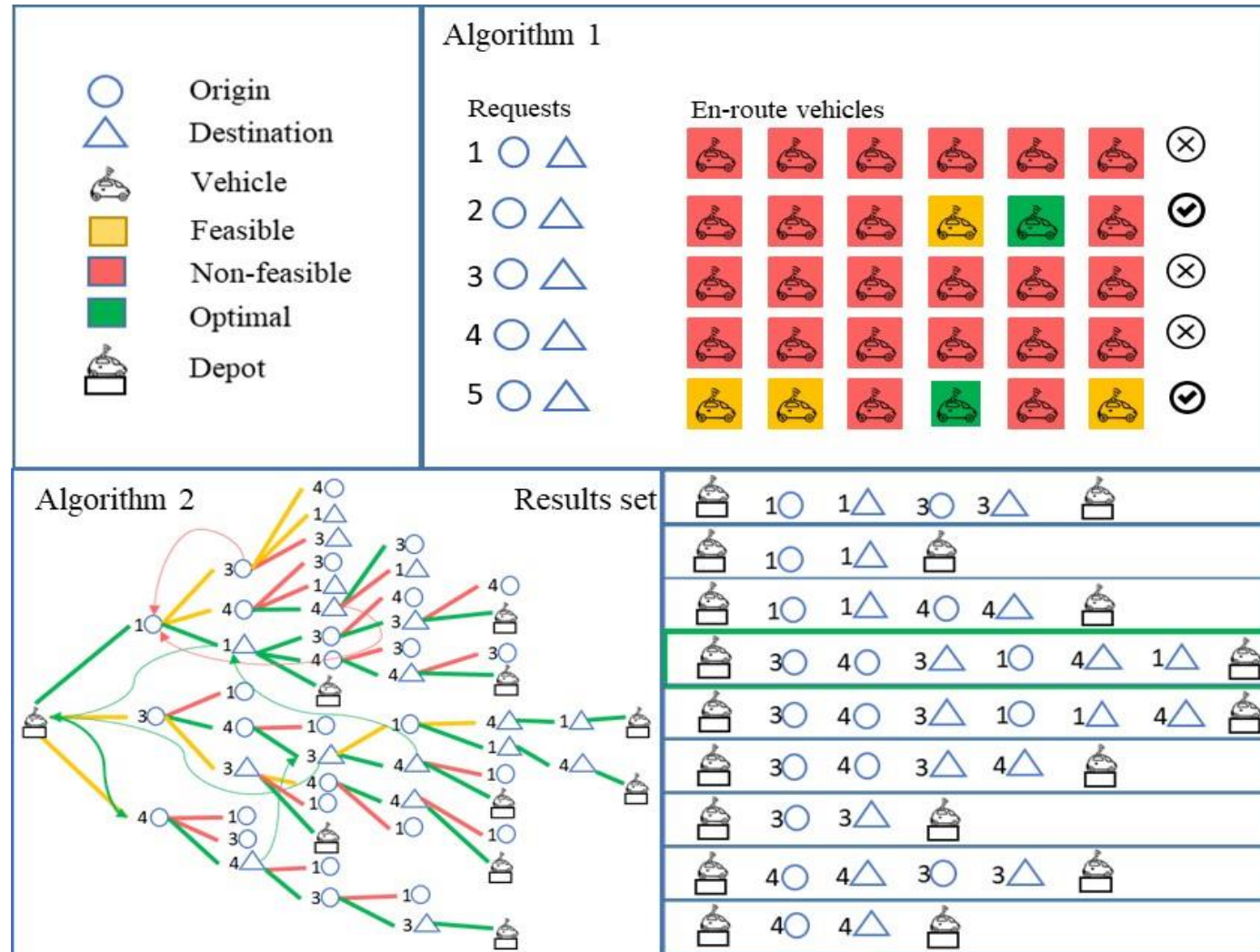
- Capacity of the cars
- Time window
- Number of sharing
- Quality of service

## Features

- Door-to-door sharing
- Serving all requests
- Number of seats
- NP-hard problem
- Branch-and-cut concept



# Routing algorithm



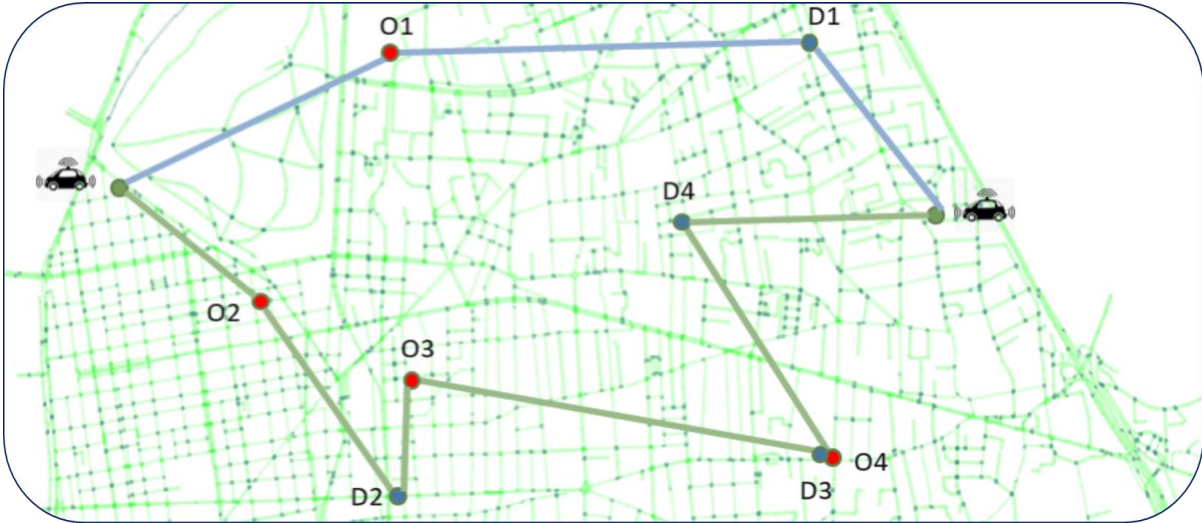
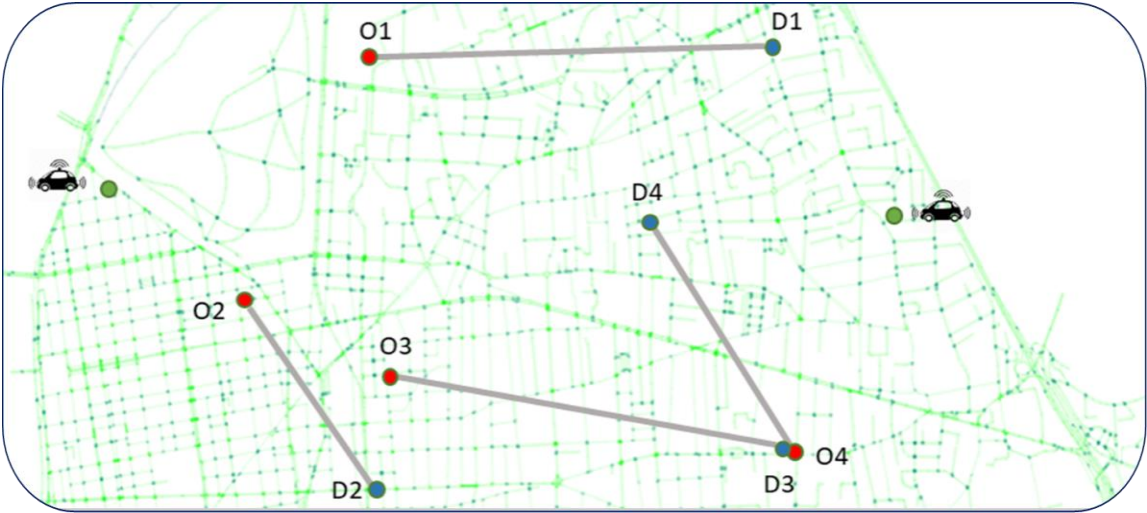


# Assignment algorithm

- Exact algorithm
- Based on branch-and-cut method
- Validating algorithm
- Example

Passengers	Demanded seat	Number of sharing	Earliest pick up time	Latest arrival time
1	1	3	8:00	8:45
2	2	2	8:00	8:25
3	2	1	8:15	9:00
4	2	3	8:30	9:20

Answer	Cars routes	Obj.
A	O1 > D1     O2 > D2     O3 > D3     O4 > D4	517
B	O1 > D1 > O4 > D4     O2 > D2 > O3 > D3	418
C	O1 > D1     O2 > D2 > O3 > D3 > O4 > D4	390
D	O3 > D3 > O4 > D4     O1 > D1     O2 > D2	416



# Network congestion impact

Dynamic traffic conditions:

- Plant model: that represents the traffic dynamics reality.
- Prediction model: that is used during the assignment process.

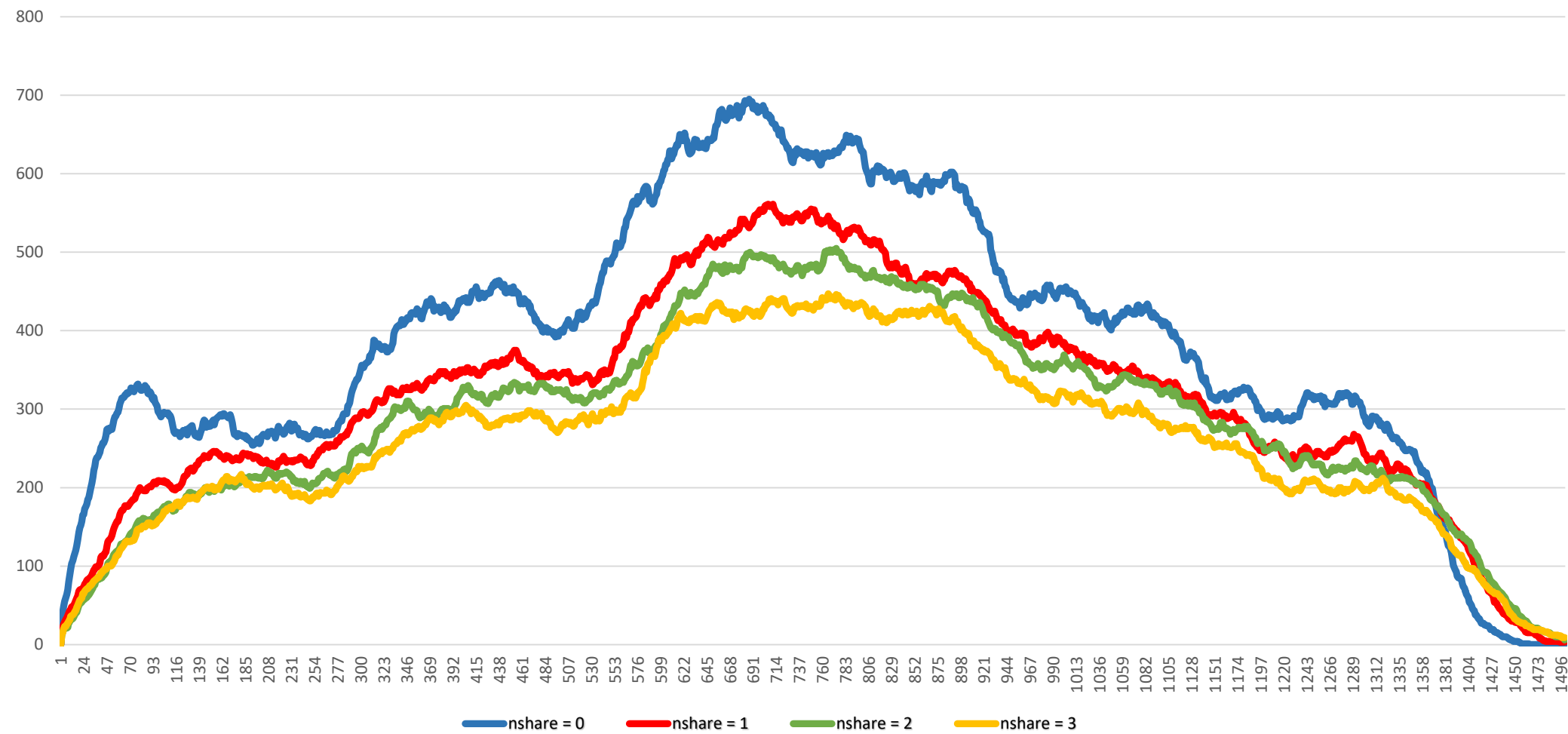


Mobility as a service	Real-time. ride-sharing	Research questions	Integration of mobility services	Mathematical model and solving method	Network congestion	Results and conclusion	Challenges and future research
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## Results:

Number of sharing	0	1	2	3
Total travel time	11037: 53: 00	10716: 38: 40	10647: 47: 30	10501: 23: 35
Passenger waiting time	2 min	4 min	8 min	12 min
Total number of cars	61353	56648	55542	55290
Computation time	33 sec	10 min	23 min	5 h

# Results: Congestion



# Conclusion

- More sharing can improve the providers objectives
- Number of sharing 1 and 2 make small increase in passengers objectives
- Computation time is acceptable for number of sharing 1 and 2
- The exact algorithm works well with up to 400 requests at each iteration



**CONCLUSION**



## Challenges and Future researches

- Making the algorithm scalable for large-scale problems (proposing clustering-based heuristics)
- Switching the plant model to a more refine one
- Solving assignment problem for over 1 million requests
- Real-time and dynamic simulation of the problem
- Ride-sharing re-assignment in case of any disturbance



Thank you for your attention

