Multi-Modal Route Planning in Road and Transit Networks

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Master's thesis SS 18

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What's it about?

Finding optimal route from A to B

- Road networks
 - Well understood, many algorithms
 - Dijkstra, A*, ALT, Arc-Flags, CH, SHARC, CHASE, HLC, TNR

- Public Transit networks (train, bus, tram, ...)
 - Differ a lot from road networks
 - Transfer Patterns, RAPTOR, CSA

What's it about?

- Multi-modal routing
 - Combining road and transit networks

- Hard to combine
 - Algorithms exploit network properties
 - Network structure is very different

- Access Node Routing
 - Compute route piecewise in isolated networks



- Road graph
 - Nodes: Road junctions
 - Edges: Roads connecting the junctions





- Transit graph (realistic time expanded)
 - One node per event
 - arrival
 - departure
 - transfer
 - Edges indicating
 - traveling
 - transfer

\rightarrow	Freiburg Hbf	Offenburg		Karlsruhe Hbf
	departure	arrival	departure	arrival
ICE 104	$3:56 \ pm$	$4:28 \ pm$	$4:29 \ pm$	$4:58 \ pm$
RE 17024	$4{:}03 \ pm$	$4{:}50 \ pm$		
RE 17322			$4:35 \ pm$	$5{:}19~pm$
~~	arrival	departure	arrival	departure
ICE 79	8:10 pm			7:10 pm



- Link graph
 - Find road node for every transit stop
 - For example: nearest
 - Link edges
 - From road node to
 - all arrival nodes of transit stop

Graph based combined network

\rightarrow	Freiburg Hbf	Offenburg		Karlsruhe Hbf
	departure	arrival	departure	arrival
ICE 104	3:56 pm	$4:28 \ pm$	$4:29 \ pm$	$4:58 \ pm$
RE 17024	$4:03 \ pm$	$4:50 \ pm$		
RE 17322			$4:35 \ pm$	$5:19 \ pm$
~ -	arrival	departure	arrival	departure
ICE 79	8:10 pm			7:10 pm

Timetable

- non-graph based transit network
- tuple (S, T, C, F)

- Stops S = { f, o, k }
- Trips T = { t_{104} , t_{17024} , t_{17322} , t_{79} }

\rightarrow	Freiburg Hbf	Offenburg		Karlsruhe Hbf
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<u> </u>	arrival	departure	arrival	departure
ICE 79	8:10 pm			7:10 pm

Connections C

- (f, o, 3:56 pm, 4:28 pm, t104)
- (o, k, 4:29 pm, 4:58 pm, t104)
- (f, o, 4:03 pm, 4:50 pm, t17024)
- (o, k, 4:35 pm, 5:19 pm, t17322)
- (k, f, 7:10 pm, 8:10 pm, t79)

Footpaths F

- (f, 300, f)
- (o, 300, o)
- (k, 300, k)



- Multi-modal route planning
 - Combining road and transit networks
 - Queries have transportation mode restrictions

- Modified Dijkstra
 - Simple baseline
 - Runs on Link graph
 - Combinable with optimizations (A*, ALT, ...)

Routing

- Access Node Routing
 - Generic approach
 - Piecewise computation on isolated networks
 - Any road algorithm for road network (ALT)
 - Any transit algorithm for transit network (CSA)

- Access nodes for A and B
 - A and B in road network
 - Access nodes in transit network

Routing

- Good access nodes
 - Difficult to find, focus of research
 - Simple solution: k-nearest nodes (k = 3)

- Route consists of
 - A to access nodes (road network)
 - Access nodes of A to access nodes of B (transit network)
 - Access nodes to B (road network)





Generic route planning framework Cobweb

- Data formatted as OSM or GTFS
- Database for metadata
- Represented in models (with serialization)
- Extensive configuration and documentation

Several algorithms

- Dijkstra, A*, ALT,
- CSA,
- Modified Dijkstra, ANR,
- Cover Trees,
- Fuzzy prefix search

Model sizes

	data (MB)		Road graph	
	raw	filtered	nodes	edges
Freiburg	2 2 6 0	86	743 003	1494883
Stuttgart	2420	118	973142	1950978
Switzerland	5530	279	2627645	5226060

	data (KB)	Transit graph	
		nodes	edges
Freiburg	1 713	613 329	1006862
Stuttgart	32 213	4517511	7415894
Switzerland	75477	32688498	53370236

	Timetable			
	stops	trips	connections	footpaths
Freiburg	713	13249	191194	255495
Stuttgart	7877	90475	1415362	1926611
Switzerland	30 227	1014699	9881467	3793581

- Dijkstra rank
 - Measure for distance
 - The higher the rank, the greater the distance

- Experiments
 - Time independent (Dijkstra, A*, ALT)
 - Time dependent (Dijkstra, CSA)
 - Multi-modal (Modified Dijkstra, ANR)



- Bad scaling for increasing range
- A* is bad, ALT can perform better



- CSA is way faster than Dijkstra
- CSA is viable





CSA is subject to traffic congestion



- ANR has much overhead
- If used with good algorithms, faster and feasible

Conclusion

- Multi-modal routing
 - Difficult, networks are very different

- Instead, hybrid approach
 - Isolate networks
 - Specialized algorithms for individual networks

ANR is a promising technique

Conclusion

- However, still a lot to do
 - Turn penalties
 - Multi-criteria routing
 - Complex transportation mode restriction models
 - Integrating real-time data

- Many subproblems
 - Leading to many specialized techniques
 - So far, no viable approach that addresses all problems

Related links

Cobweb, a multi-modal journey planner

- Daniel Tischner. Cobweb. https://github.com/ZabuzaW/Cobweb, 2018.
- <u>https://github.com/ZabuzaW/Cobweb</u>

Route Planning in Transportation Networks

- Hannah Bast, Daniel Delling, Andrew Goldberg, Matthias Müller-Hannemann, Thomas Pajor, Peter Sanders, Dorothea Wagner, and Renato F. Werneck. *Route Planning in Transportation Networks*, pages 19-80. Springer International Publishing, Cham, 2016.
- https://arxiv.org/abs/1504.05140

Related links

Connection Scan Algorithm

- Julian Dibbelt, Thomas Pajor, Ben Strasser, and Dorothea Wagner. *Connection scan algorithm*. CoRR, abs/1703.05997, 2017.
- <u>https://arxiv.org/abs/1703.05997</u>

Accelerating Multi-modal Route Planning by Access-Nodes

- Daniel Delling, Thomas Pajor, and Dorothea Wagner. Accelerating multi-modal route planning by access-nodes.
 In Amos Fiat and Peter Sanders, editors, Algorithms ESA 2009, pages 587-598, Berlin, Heidelberg, 2009.
 Springer Berlin Heidelberg.
- https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-642-04128-0_53

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