

Research Article

A Model to Simulate Multimodality in a Mesoscopic Dynamic Network Loading Framework

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A dynamic network loading (DNL) model using a mesoscopic approach is proposed to simulate a multimodal transport network considering en-route change of the transport modes. The classic mesoscopic approach, where packets of users belonging to the same mode move following a path, is modified to take into account multiple modes interacting with each other, simultaneously and on the same multimodal network. In particular, to simulate modal change, functional aspects of multimodal arcs have been developed; those arcs are properly located on the network where modal change occurs and users are packed (or unpacked) in a new modal resource that moves up to destination or to another multimodal arc. A test on a simple network reproducing a real situation is performed in order to show model peculiarities; some indicators, used to describe performances of the considered transport system, are shown.

1. Introduction

In a multimodal transport system, users can organize their journey by considering the available transport features, with the aim to minimize their perceived cost. Therefore, it is important to have the opportunity to explicitly simulate the change among the available transport modes.

This paper discusses a dynamic network loading (DNL) model for the simulation of a multimodal transport system through a mesoscopic approach. The mesoscopic approach allows the evaluation of some traffic indicators (as flows, density, and queues) grouping the vehicles into packets made up, in general, by several users having homogenous characteristics (i.e., path followed, departure time, and speed).

Multimodal features within DNL have been here modelled by introducing some original extensions to mesoscopic modelling for a more realistic representation of the operations occurring in a transportation system; in particular they concern the following:

- (i) the ability to take into account the physical occupation of vehicles in the queue;
- (ii) the articulation of users into classes and the management of the FIFO discipline in the case of users belonging to different classes;

- (iii) the ability to manage, at the same time and on the same network, different modes of transport and to simulate operations related to the change, en-route, among available modes.

The paper is structured as follows: after a concise literature review reported in Section 2, in Section 3, after an illustration of the proposed simulation model (considering the representation of demand and supply and the definition of the loading model), the approach followed to simulate different modes on the same network, considering the aggregation and the unpacking of the modal resources, is described. An application to a test network of the proposed model and some comments on obtained results are shown in Section 4. Finally, some conclusions and perspectives for further planned deepening are briefly outlined in Section 5.

2. Literature Review

In this section, a concise literature review related to the main aspects of the paper is provided: the simulation of multimodal transport systems and the dynamic network loading.

2.1. Background on Multimodal Transport. Various aspects are involved in modelling a multimodal transport system such as network representation, users' behaviour, users' perception, and preferences.

In order to formulate the problem, many ways to represent the multimodal network were formulated such as a hypergraph (space-time graph) representation [1], a hierarchical graph approach [2], and an expanded graph approach [3]. In this context, the shortest path evaluation between origin and destination can be performed using either a specific algorithm, like Dijkstra algorithm [4], or others [1, 5, 6]. Ambrosino and Sciomachen [7] propose an algorithm to find the shortest path in a multimodal network optimizing the performances of the modal change.

In dell'Olio et al. [8] a stated preferences survey was designed to explore the willingness to pay by users, considering the transfer time in the multimodal systems, the available services, and the information provided. Similarly, in Arentze and Molin [9] the stated preferences surveyed data was used to calibrate a travel choice model in a multimodal network. Another aspect in a multimodal transport systems is related to the demand management, for example, introducing charges (i.e., parking, access to restricted areas) or varying transit fares to address the users to a specific transport mode and stimulate the modal split. Wu et al. [10] developed a strategy to define toll and fares with the aim to evaluate the impacts of different policies to reduce congestion. In Shi and Li [11] the effect of simultaneous modification of parking charge and transit fare, assuming the demand elastic, was analyzed. Daganzo [12] evaluated the transit fares and the tolls can address the system towards the system optimum.

The user perception is an investigated field in transport simulation, despite being in specific topics [13, 14]. Modesti and Sciomachen [15] proposed an utility function in a multimodal network (car, transit, and pedestrian) considering arc costs, arc travel times, and also the users' preferences in transportation modalities.

In Spickermann et al. [16] some possible development scenarios for a city that adopts a multimodal transport system were analyzed. Kramers [17] investigated some information systems for multimodal and public transport users with the goal to identify the users' requirements to be satisfied by the information system. Diana [18] evaluated the modal diversion of the users considering habits, cognitive, and affective attitudes. Furthermore, user's satisfaction [19] can be measured in a multimodal system (in the case of public transport), considering a set of attributes (such as punctuality, cleaning, comfort, and cost).

2.2. Background on Dynamic Network Loading. Considering the traffic assignment field, several formulations were proposed in literature to tackle the problem.

In static approach, Cantarella [20] proposed a fixed-point formulation in a multimodal network with elastic demand, considering different classes of users. Fernandez et al. [21] proposed some models to formulate network equilibrium with combined modes, modelling the network as the combination of different subnetworks (one for each transport mode

considered). An equilibrium model in a multimodal network was proposed by García and Marín [22] considering explicitly users' behaviour in the mode choice/switch. Liu and Meng [23] proposed an user equilibrium with elastic demand to model users' behaviour considering the interactions between cars and buses flows. Concerning dynamic approach, Bajwa et al. [24] adopted a dynamic traffic simulation model, with a mesoscopic representation of flows, to simulate a multimodal system able to model the choices related to departure time, mode, and route. Using a dynamic approaches it is necessary to evaluate how the user flow is loaded on the arcs of the network, defining a dynamic network loading (DNL) as a component of the Dynamic Traffic Assignment (DTA) [25]. In general, DNL includes a delay model (i.e., [26]) and an exit model (i.e., [27]) and gives as outputs some network indicators (flows, travel times, queues, etc.).

A DNL model is able to simulate the flow propagation in dynamic assignment providing some network indicators. The approaches to solve the problem can be classified considering the function on which they are based (exit function or link travel time [28–30]) or considering the aggregation level of the assignment model (macroscopic, i.e., [31]; mesoscopic, i.e., [32]; microscopic, i.e., [33]). Relating to the link travel time function, various expressions are proposed in literature ranging from linear functions [30] to polynomial functions [34].

Considering the exit function the works of Daganzo [35] and Smith [36] and the study conducted by Mahmassani et al. [37] can be cited.

Assumptions adopted on evolution of queues can also be used as a method to categorize the DNL models [38]; following this way models can be distinguished between link based and node based. The former [39, 40] are focused on link cost functions; the latter [35, 41, 42] consider flow splitting at nodes.

Concerning the mesoscopic approach, Sánchez-Rico et al. [43] propose to solve DNL with a discrete event algorithm based on flow discretization. Celikoglu and Dell'Orco [40] propose a solution algorithm implementing an exit function with respect to capacity constraints and considering acceleration and deceleration on the packets. Linares et al. [44] present a multiclass DNL with a continuous link based approach with discrete demand.

3. Multimodal Transport Simulation Model

In the following of this paragraph the proposed approach to simulate a multimodal transport network considering en-route change of the transport modes is shown. It is based on development of a model previously presented by one of the authors [45]; however, to make the subject more understandable to the reader, some concepts already defined are replicated. The proposed improvements are highlighted by specifying explicitly the differences with the original model.

3.1. General Description. In this approach, simulations are conducted for discrete time intervals T assumed, for the sake

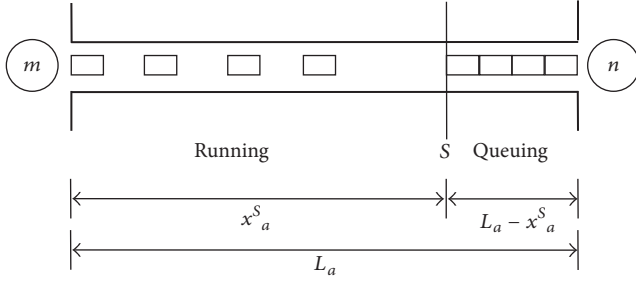


FIGURE 1: Schematic representation of an arc.

of simplicity (but without prejudice to the generality of the treatment), of constant amplitude Δt , indicating with τ the current time within the time interval, $\tau \in [0, \Delta t]$. Following these definitions, the absolute time t can be evaluated as $t = (T - 1) \cdot \Delta t + \tau$.

The transportation network is represented conventionally by means of a graph (N, A) , where N is the set of nodes and A is the set of arcs.

Outflow conditions are considered homogeneous on each arc and constant for the entire duration of an interval. They are estimated at the beginning of each interval and considered valid for the entire duration of the interval. This assumption also allows that the results are independent of the order in which the packets are moved. Once outflow characteristics (of arcs) for an interval are known, it is possible to track the movements of vehicles on each arc depending on the assumptions on the model of arc and movement rules defined below.

To define the performance associated with arc $a \in A$ between nodes m and $n \in N$, whose length is indicated by L_a , the arc is divided into two segments by a section S whose position, x_a^S , can assume values between 0 and L_a , as shown in Figure 1. In the absence of queue, at the generic time τ , the value of the abscissa x_a^S is equal to L_a . The part of the arc with $x \in [0, x_a^S[$ is defined as *running segment*, while the remaining part, with $x \in [x_a^S, L_a]$, is defined as *queuing segment*. The calculation of the value of x_a^S , that is the position taken by the section S , is conducted at the beginning of each interval and depends on the outflow conditions on the arc defined by the loading model. In particular, in Section 3.3.1, it is shown how this value is related with the packets movements and the queue on the arc.

3.2. Demand Model. Due to the available computing power, in current practice mesoscopic models using packet approach usually consider packets consisting of a single unit. Therefore, it seems appropriate to update the terminology used commonly in the description of the operations performed to simulate a transportation system using a mesoscopic modelling approach. For this purpose, an essential dictionary explaining the meaning of the terminology used in the remainder of the discussion is introduced.

User. It is basic unit that uses the transportation system to move between an origin and a destination. The *user* term may be referred to passengers travelling on the network or may be extended by analogy to the freight transport by substituting *loading units* (pallet and container) in place of the passengers.

Modal Unit. It is service, equipment, or vehicle of transport mode used by the user to perform a part or the whole trip between origin and destination. Each modal unit is defined by the mode of transport that represents and a class that specifies its dimensional and performance characteristics.

Point. It is entity, placed on the graph of the transport network, that represents a modal unit moving on the network.

Demand is described in terms of *users* travelling on the network using a modal unit; modal units having the same characteristics are grouped into a single *class*. Each class of modal unit is characterized by the values of some coefficients that define the characteristics in terms of speed, occupancy, and capacity to receive users [45].

In the proposed model, the concept of path followed by an user is generalized. As a matter of fact, some modal units can have a predetermined route (i.e., an urban transit line, a ferry service, and a container shipping line) and the user can choose the whole (of a part) of this route to define its path to reach destination. The followed path can thus be then defined, in general, between two nodes of the network (not necessarily the origin and destination of the trip).

Let $K(rs, u)$ be the set of paths connecting node r with node s and followed by modal unit of class u and Ω_{rs} the directed acyclic subgraph (of the graph of the network G) made up by the arcs belonging to the set of paths $K(rs, u)$. A modal unit belonging to class u leaving at time instant t and moving on the subgraph Ω_{rs} is described through a point $P \equiv \{t, \Omega_{rs}, u\}$ that is, for calculation, a punctual entity that moves on the network.

3.3. Dynamic Network Loading Model. In this section the dynamic network loading model is described, considering both the movement rules of points within each arc segment and how the choice of the next arc is conducted. It should be noted that the possibility of simulating these operations consistent with the degree of approximation inherent in a mesoscopic approach is described here; a more detailed simulation requires the use of microscopic models.

3.3.1. Packets Movements. At time τ of interval T , let $P \equiv \{t, \Omega_{ms}, u\}$ be a point left at time t (where $t < (T-1) \cdot \Delta t + \tau$) that has not yet reached its destination; its position on the graph is represented by a point located at abscissa x of arc $a(m, n)$ belonging to subgraph Ω_{ms} .

Let v_a^T be the speed on running segment of this arc during the interval T , k_a^{\max} the maximum density on the arc, and Q_a the capacity of the final section of the arc (eventually depending on T) such that $1/Q_a$ is the average service time.

The value of x_a^S is within the interval $[0, L_a]$ and depends on outflow conditions of the arc. It is determined at the beginning of each evaluation interval on the basis of the number of vehicles making up the queue and the characteristics of the class (occupancy parameter that indicates the space occupied by a single facility of the class) they belong [45].

Recalling that Δt is the time length of an interval and $\tau \in [0, \Delta t]$, with reference to the arc model described before, the following cases may occur:

- (i) if $x < x_a^S$ the (representative point of) packet P is located on the running segment, it moves at a speed v_a^T and, within the interval T , it may reach a maximum abscissa x_a^S ; consequently the distance that can be covered on the segment is given by $\min\{x_a^S - x, (\Delta t - \tau) \cdot v_a^T\}$. If it happens that $x_a^S - x < (\Delta t - \tau) \cdot v_a^T$, the packet P enters the queuing segment of arc a , before the end of the interval, at time $\tau' = \tau + ((x_a^S - x)/v_a^T)$; otherwise at the end of the interval it remains located on the running segment;
- (ii) if $x \geq x_a^S$, the packet P moves on the queuing segment; run-off on this segment is regulated by the capacity of the final section of the arc; the length of the queuing segment travelled (within the queue) from packet P by the end of the interval is given by $\Delta x = ((\delta - \tau) \cdot Q_a)/k_{\max}^a$. If $x + \Delta x > L_a$, the packet P leaves the arc during interval T at time $\tau'' = \tau + ((L_a - x) \cdot k_{\max}^a)/Q_a$; otherwise it remains (queued) on the queuing segment.

With reference to the introduced notation, it is possible to express the queue length as

- (i) in terms of arc length: $L_a - x_a^S$;
- (ii) in terms of number of vehicles: $(L_a - x_a^S) \cdot k_{\max}^a$;
- (iii) in terms of time: $((L_a - x_a^S) \cdot k_{\max}^a)/Q_a$.

In particular, the expression

$$tt_a^w = \frac{((L_a - x_a^S) \cdot k_{\max}^a)}{Q_a} \quad (1)$$

can be used to evaluate the time spent in the queue, and the total travel time is given by

$$tt_a = tt_a^r + tt_a^w = \frac{L_a}{v_a^T} + \frac{((L_a - x_a^S) \cdot k_{\max}^a)}{Q_a}. \quad (2)$$

For each arc a , it must be verified that the residual capacity of the arc is able to allow the output of point P . Defining with $U_a(\tau)$ the equivalent number of modal units of the reference class exiting the arc during interval T until time τ and with ε_u the equivalence, in terms of utilized arc capacity, between

modal units of class u and the reference class, point P may leave arc a if

$$\frac{[U_a(\tau) + \varepsilon_u]}{\tau} \cdot \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta t_Q} \leq Q_a. \quad (3)$$

In (3), the factor $\Delta t/\Delta t_Q$ is necessary to convert the value to the time unit Δt_Q considered for the capacity. If this happens, the point P can leave the arc a ; otherwise it means that the arc a is saturated and the point P remains on the arc until there is a residual capacity enabling its exit.

For other considerations, related to spillback and overtaking opportunities, refer to [45].

3.3.2. Choice of the Next Arc to Be Covered. If point P can leave the arc $a(m, n)$, the next arc a^+ to be travelled is chosen according to the choice probabilities π_{nj}^Ω associated with those arcs leaving from the ending edge of the current arc $a(m, n)$ and belonging to subgraph Ω_{ns} (where s is destination). Indicating with FS_n the forward star of node n on subgraph Ω_{ns} (the set of ending nodes of arcs leaving node n belonging to subgraph Ω_{ns}), the choice probabilities π_{nj}^Ω , with $j \in FS_n$, can be evaluated as

$$\pi_{nj}^\Omega = \frac{w_{nj}}{(\sum_{h \in FS_n} w_{nh})} \quad (4)$$

with w_{nh} being the weight of arc (n, h) .

Since Ω_{ns} is a DAG (Directed Acyclic Graph) it is guaranteed that such choice allows packet P to reach its destination.

3.3.3. Modal Change. Also in this case a concise dictionary, explaining the terminology used in the remainder of the discussion to model modal change operations, is introduced.

Guest Point (Client). It represent a point that is aggregated, together with other guests, forming a tank point (host).

Tank Point (Host). It represents the aggregation of several guest points (clients) belonging to other modes of transport.

As an example, to better explain the meaning of guest points and tank points, let us consider a ferry as a modal unit and a tank point as its representation on the graph; the guest points constitute the representations on the graph of modal units boarding on the ferry that may belong to different classes (e.g., pedestrians, cars, and trucks).

Operations described in this paragraph allow the simulation of the transition from a client modal unit represented by a guest point to a host modal unit represented by a tank point and vice versa. The described approach allows users to choose, in defining the path to reach their destinations, only a part of the route followed by a selected modal unit. This allows considering within the simulation also the use of modal units that follow a determined route (i.e., transit services).

The modal change is essentially the operation of boarding on a *tank point* (host modal unit) of *guest points* (client modal

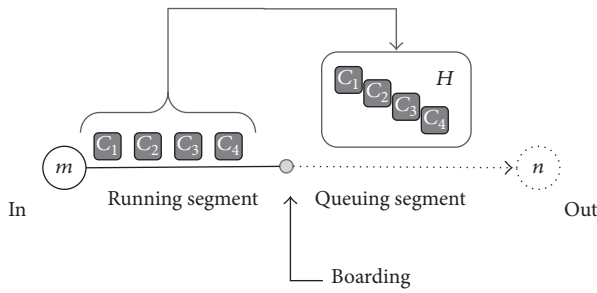


FIGURE 2: Scheme of the operations taking place in boarding arc.

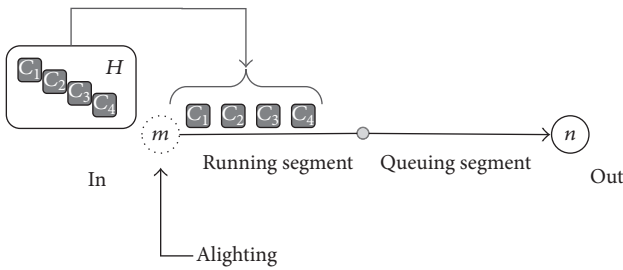


FIGURE 3: Scheme of operations taking place in alighting arc.

units) and, as reverse operation, the alighting of the guest points from tank point.

The simplest example is the loading of a pedestrian (guest) on a bus or on a car (tank) but it can also be considered the boarding of a car on a ferry or, considering freight, the loading of pallets on a truck and of containers on a ship, and so on.

The operation of modal change can be modelled by means of specific arcs suitably introduced into the network graph in correspondence of the occurrences where modal change takes place. A description of the boarding and alighting arcs and of the operations that occur in those arcs is summarized in the following.

In correspondence of a boarding arc (Figure 2) guest points C_i enter the running segment of the arc and; at the departure time of the tank point H (depending on the definition of the departures law), the guest points present on the running segment are loaded into the tank point (possibly taking into account capacity constraints of the tank point). The tank point is placed on the queuing segment ready to be released.

When tank point H reaches an alighting arc (Figure 3) guest points C_i are transferred on the running segment of the arc so that the travel time needed for each guest to come out corresponds to the time needed for its landing. The evaluation of this time is assigned to appropriate cost functions.

To show how boarding and alighting arcs can be used in a multimodal context, we refer to Figure 4 (where continuous lines represent those elements where the modal units represented by the guest points are moved and dotted lines indicate those elements over which the modal units represented by the

tank points are moved). It is considered a shuttle system that operates by means of the modal unit represented by the tank point H between two nodes m_2 and m_{i-1} .

The access to the system at the initial terminus is via a boarding arc $m_1 \rightarrow m_2$ while the tank point is abandoned at the end terminal through an alighting arc $m_{i-1} \rightarrow m_i$. Movement between nodes m_2 and m_{i-1} takes place as described previously considering the outflow parameters and methods of the transport mode represented by the tank point.

In order to board on (and alight from) the tank point not only in correspondence of the two terminals but also at intermediate nodes, at each intermediate node n will be the connected alighting arc $n \rightarrow n_a$ and a boarding arc $n_b \rightarrow n$, as shown in Figure 4. As the tank point (shown in Figure 4 with H) reaches node n , it is checked if, among its guest nodes C_i , there is one whose associated subgraph Ω_{ns} contains the alighting arc $n \rightarrow n_a$. If this happens, the considered guest point is transferred from the tank point H to the running segment of alighting arc $n \rightarrow n_a$. After performing the alighting operation, guest points that are on the running segment of the boarding arc $n_b \rightarrow n$ are transferred to the tank point H (taking into account the residual capacity on the tank point H and the time at which the tank point reaches node n).

As said above, in correspondence of a boarding arc, the departure time of the tank point H depends on the definition of the departures law; it is related to the availability of considered modal unit and the method how it is filled; the following cases can arise:

- (i) continuous availability over time: in this case the exit time of point H depends exclusively on the time needed to board on the modal unit;
- (ii) discontinuous availability over time: the modal unit represented by tank point H may have some peculiarities in terms of frequency or may be available only at certain times; in this case two additional features are introduced: the frequency at which such modal units are available and the phase shift, with respect to the start time of the simulation, of the availability of the first modal unit.

3.4. Simulation Procedure. A point $P \equiv \{t, \Omega_{r,s}, u\}$ moves in the network following the above described rules and it is subject to some phenomena, as queues and overtaking; it is characterized by the class u of its modal unit [45].

As said above simulations are conducted for discrete time intervals T assumed of constant amplitude Δt , indicating with τ the current time within the time interval, $\tau \in [0, \Delta t]$.

From these considerations, the movement of a packet depends on its position on the arc (running or queuing) and on the fact that, during the movement, it may pass from the running segment to the queuing segment. At the end of each simulation time, outflow conditions are estimated and they are considered homogeneous on each arc and constant for the entire duration of the next simulation interval. The abscissa of section S for each arc is evaluated on the basis of the number

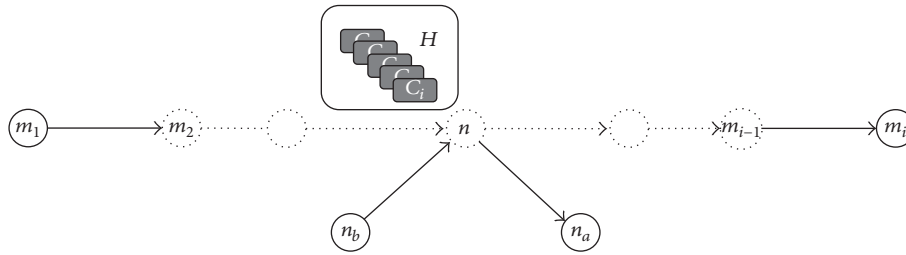


FIGURE 4: Scheme of the elements that characterize a system where modal shift takes place.

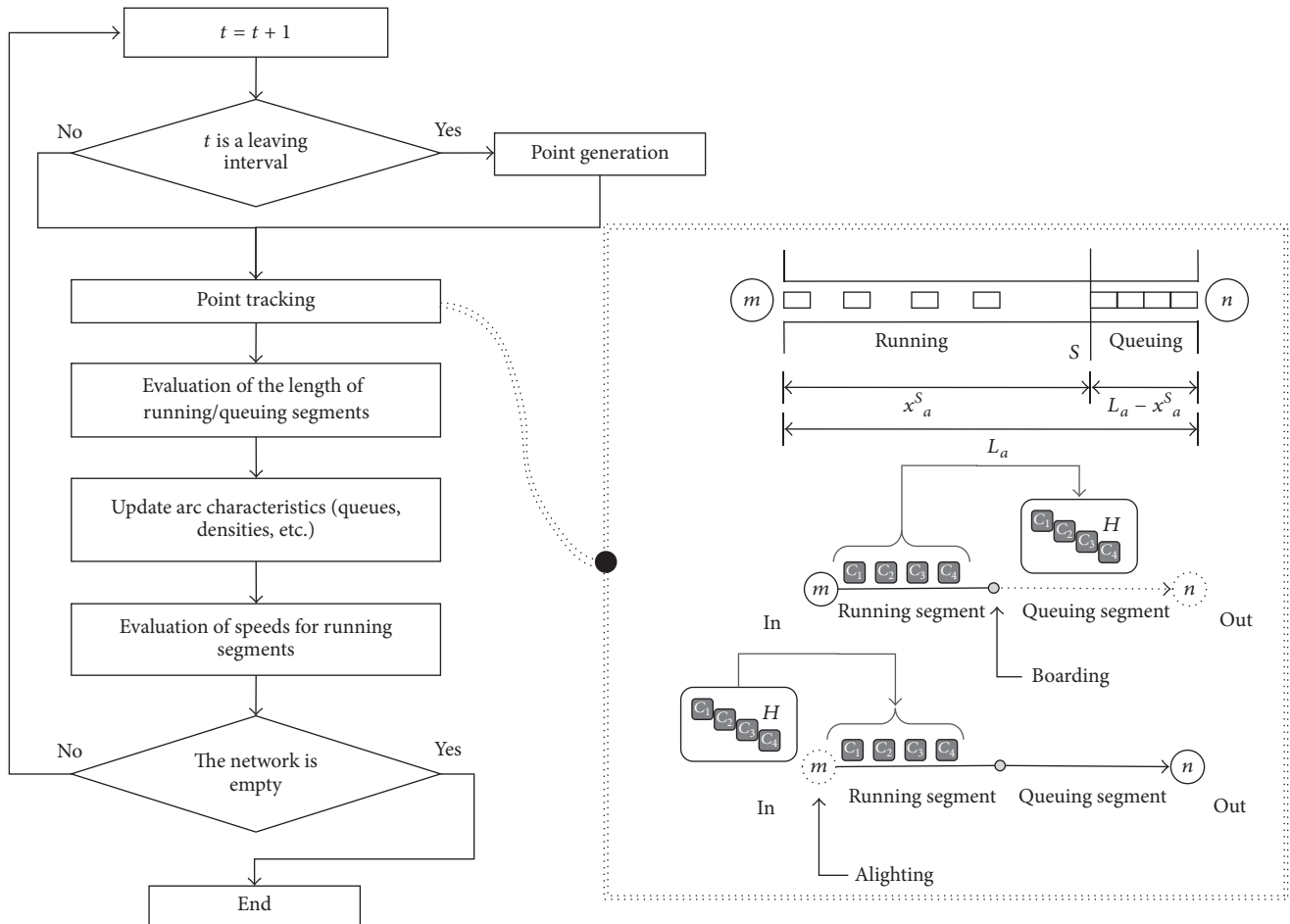


FIGURE 5: Scheme of the simulation procedure.

of modal units making up the queue and the characteristics of their classes as

$$x_a^S = L_a - \min \left\{ \sum_{i=1,qa} 1/\xi_{u(i)}, L_a \right\}, \quad (5)$$

where ξ_u is the occupancy parameter that indicates the occupancy rate of the modal unit that class u represents (it is defined so that $1/\xi_u$ represents the space—linear or surface, depending on the adopted schematization—occupied by a

single facility) and q_a is the number of modal units belonging to the queue on arc a .

A scheme of the simulation procedure is sketched in Figure 5, where the dotted frame indicates the main elements whose operations are involved in point tracking.

4. Application

In order to show the functioning of the proposed model a simple application based on a real case has been considered. The considered application has also been chosen to show



FIGURE 6: Location of the proposed application (images from Wikipedia).

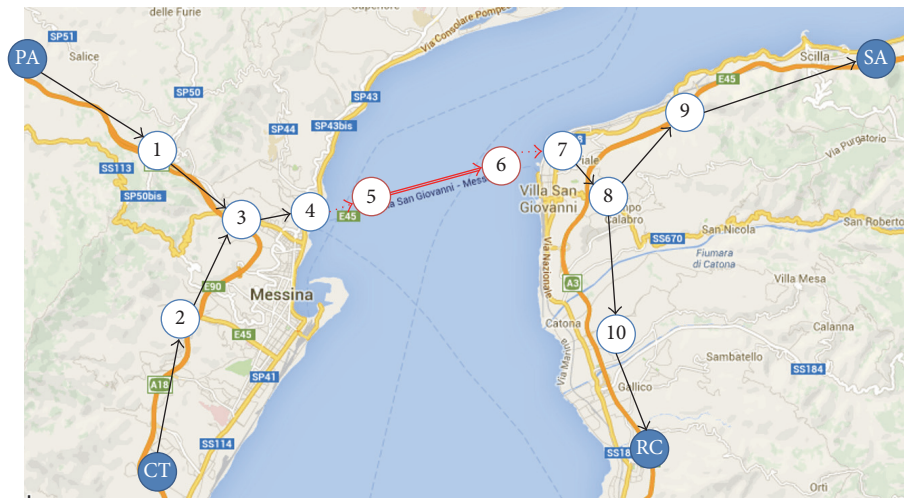


FIGURE 7: Test network on Strait of Messina (background image from <https://www.google.it/maps>).

a more general application of boarding and alighting arc; as a matter of fact the proposed model can be used not only in a more usual context, such as public transport, but also in other multimodal contexts, such as embarkation and disembarkation of vehicles to and from the ferries.

The developed application schematizes the crossing of the Strait of Messina (see Figure 6), connecting Sicilia island with Calabria in the Italian peninsula, which is carried out through the use of ferries. In this application, the considered users are wheeled vehicles (cars, trucks, buses, and motorcycles) that reach the sea terminal (in Calabria or in Sicily) and change transport mode (embarking on a ferry) to cross the Strait of Messina. Some indicators (such as waiting time, loading, and unloading times) are calculated to evaluate the performances of the transport system. Surveys carried out in a working day provide the data needed for the application.

In the following, after a description of the test network in Section 4.1, in Section 4.2 both demand and supply models

are reported. In Section 4.3 two simulation scenarios are discussed: the first one is the current system configuration; the second one is an hypothetical scenario where the run frequency of the ferries was halved.

4.1. Description of the Test Network. The two cities of Messina (Sicilia region) and Villa S. Giovanni (Calabria region) are the main terminals of the traffic crossing the Strait of Messina (Figure 6). They are far apart, at the closest point, about 3 kilometres. Several naval services are active between the two coasts, some of them allow the loading of wheeled vehicles. In the following, after a description of the test network, adopted demand data and supply model will be analyzed and results of some simulations will be shown and discussed.

As shown in Figure 7, the considered network, even if realistic, is quite schematic; the decision to consider a simplified network arises from the possibility to analyze in more detail the operations conducted by the proposed model.

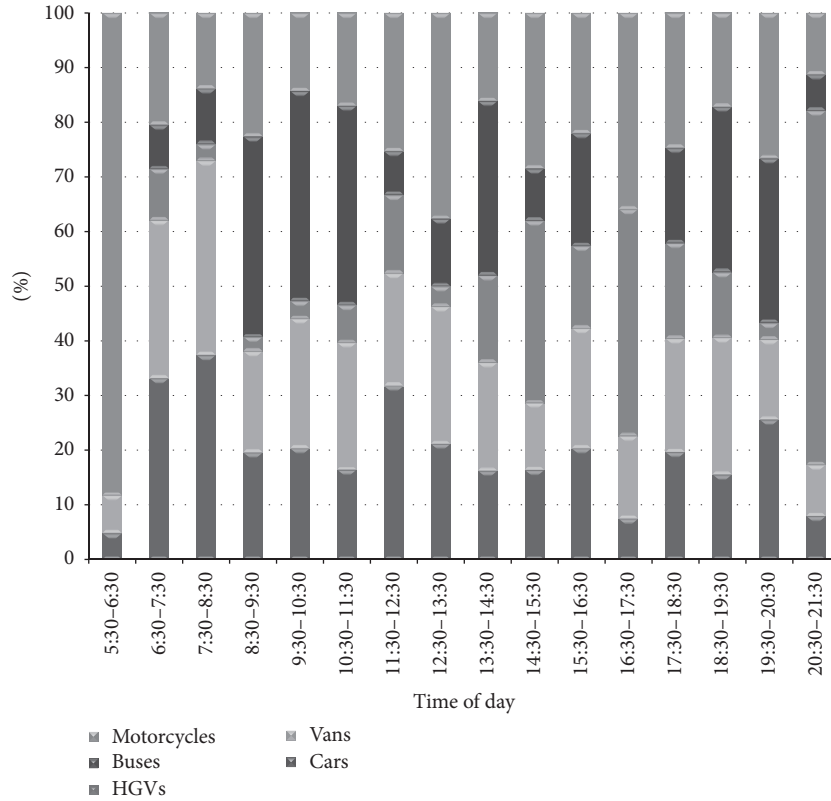


FIGURE 8: Departure rate of wheeled vehicles crossing the Strait of Messina.

TABLE 1: Wheeled vehicles crossing the Strait of Messina from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

From	To	Cars	Vans	HGVs	Buses	Motorcycles
Sicily	Calabria	1755	166	101	60	69
Calabria	Sicily	1821	142	67	36	68
	<i>Total</i>	<i>3576</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>137</i>

TABLE 2: Parameters adopted for the classes of modal units considered in the application.

Coefficients	Cars	Vans	HGVs	Buses	Motorcycles
Speed ζ_u	1.00	0.750	0.580	0.670	0.83
Occupancy (linear) ξ_u	0.20	0.125	0.071	0.084	0.40
Equivalence ε_u	1.00	1.870	3.970	3.400	0.33

4.2. Demand and Supply Models

Demand. The average daily demand involving wheeled vehicles (classified in terms of cars, vans and light trucks, heavy goods vehicles (HGV), buses, and motorcycles) that cross the Strait of Messina was derived from surveys and is shown schematically in Table 1 [46].

As shown in Figure 7, two origins have been considered in the Sicilian side. They have been named PA (for Palermo) and CT (for Catania) that are the origins of the motorways connecting, respectively, the west and south part of Sicily to Messina. Two destinations have been considered in the Italian peninsula named SA (for Salerno) and RC (for Reggio Calabria) that are the destinations of the motorways connecting Villa S. Giovanni with, respectively, the north and east part of the peninsula. O/D rates have been obtained from surveys.

Starting from the temporal distribution of arrivals, during the day, at the port of departure (obtained by means of

surveys carried out on some weekdays on the shore of Sicily) and considering travel time needed to reach the port (the observed distributions, detected at the piers, were deferred by 30 minutes in terms of departure time from origins to take approximately into account of travel time needed to reach the pier), departure rates have been obtained as shown in Figure 8.

Modal Units. As described above, each class of modal unit is characterized by the values of some coefficients that define the characteristics in terms of the parameters defined in Section 3.1. With reference to the class of modal units considered in the application, the adopted characteristic parameters are described in Table 2.

Loading factor of ferries has been considered in terms of lane meters of cargo available; it has been transformed in loading capacity (in terms of vehicles) by considering

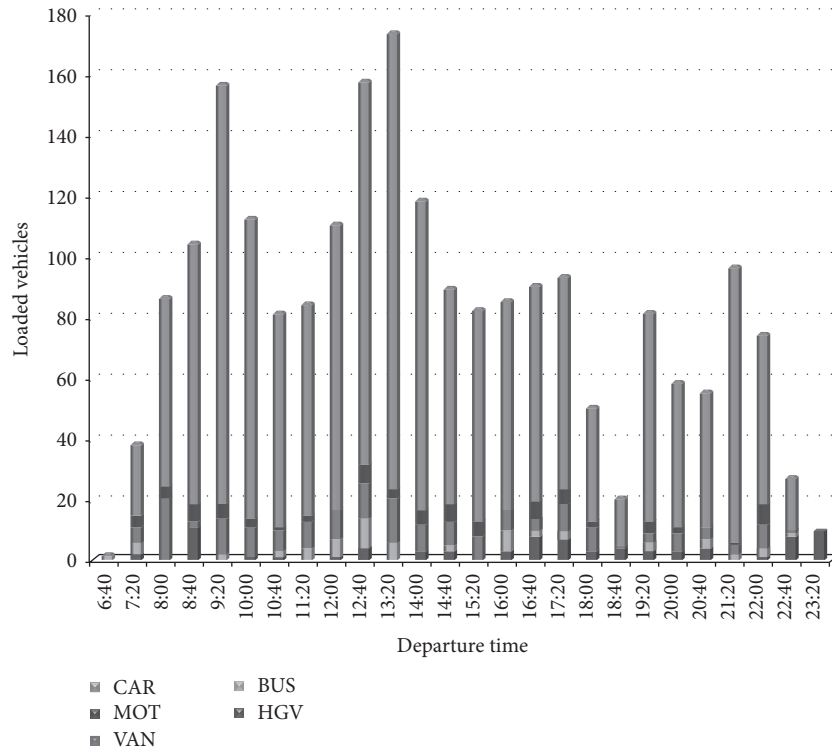


FIGURE 9: Vehicles embarking on any run of the ferry, first simulation.

the linear occupancy factor for wheeled vehicles defined in Table 2. Adopted ferry capacity is of 1200 m of lane.

Supply. The test network is constituted by two sets of arcs: *marine* arcs (4-5, 5-6, and 6-7 in Figure 6) and *terrestrial* arcs (e.g., 1-3, 2-3, and 3-4). For the purposes of this test, the cruise arc (the ferry travel with its cruise speed of 14 knots) and the start/end arcs to consider the entry/living in the port and the embarkation/disembarkation of vehicles are considered as marine arcs. Urban arcs and highway arcs are considered as terrestrial arcs.

Ferry departures are derived from the current timetable and consist of a run every 40 minutes with the first one at midnight.

The operation of modal change has been modelled by means of a specific arc suitably introduced in the graph of the network in correspondence of occurrences in which the modal shift takes place. Referring to Figure 7 they are arc 4-5 for boarding and arc 6-7 for alighting. Cost functions adopted for such arcs have been calibrated from surveys [47]. In particular, an average time of loading/unloading has been considered for each vehicle belonging to a class. Adopted average times are reported in Table 3.

4.3. *Simulated Scenarios.* Simulations were performed to show the capabilities offered by the proposed model in the management of modal change. Results were focused on the operations conducted on boarding and alighting arcs. A simulation interval of 10 minutes has been considered;

TABLE 3: Average time (seconds) of loading/unloading operations adopted for the vehicles of each class.

Operation	Cars	Vans	HGVs	Buses	Motorcycles
Loading	5.82	9.32	19.23	19.33	5.82
Unloading	5.16	6.51	18.01	19.80	5.16

departures from origins has been assumed uniform for each of the 6 time intervals belonging to an hour.

In the first simulation demand and supply were considered as described above. In the second simulation demand was left unchanged while the frequency of the runs was halved, under the hypothesis of the unavailability of some ferries. The results, expressed in terms of vehicles embarking on any run of the ferry, are shown in Figures 9 and 10, respectively (numerical values are reported in Appendix).

Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7 show the values of the embarked vehicles in terms of filled space and vehicle numbers. The lane occupation parameter was used as indicator since the number of vehicles that can be embarked depends on the vehicular composition.

In the first simulation (Figure 9) the lane occupation parameter ranges from 10 to 949.5 meters (the number of vehicles embarked ranges from 2 to 174). In this scenario, all waiting vehicles are embarked on the ferry.

In the second simulation (Figure 10) the lane occupation parameter ranges from 10 to 1200 meters (the number of

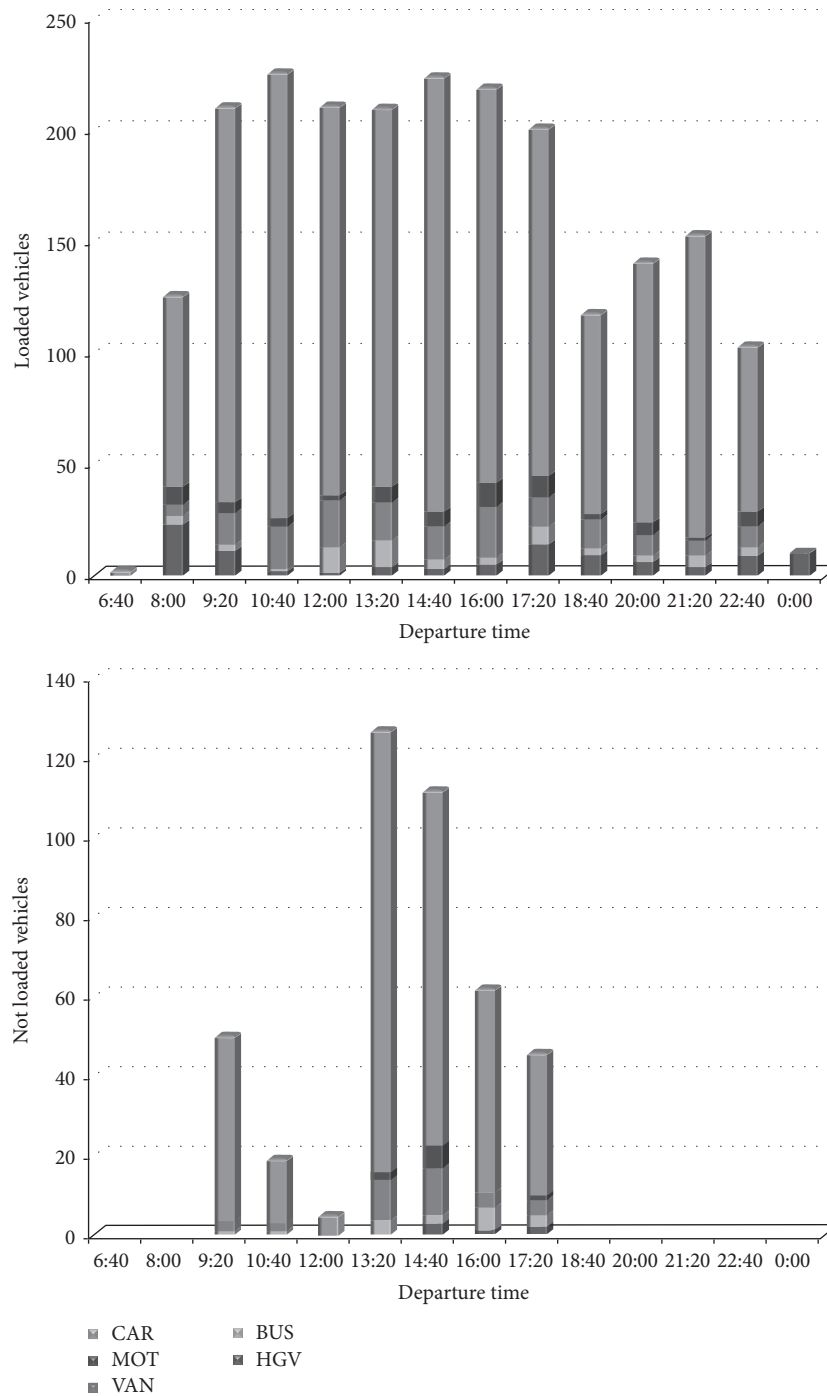


FIGURE 10: Vehicles embarking and remained on the pier for any run of the ferry, second simulation.

vehicles embarked ranges from 2 to 226). In this scenario, it happens that some vehicles cannot be embarked on the ferry. As an example, at time 9:20 the unloaded vehicles are 50, at 10:40 they are 19, and so on. Figure 11 shows the profile of the embarked vehicles, in terms of filled space. A peak (about 950 meters of filled space) can be seen at 13.20 hours for the first simulation and peak values from 9:20 to 17:20 for the second simulation.

It has been possible to evaluate, for the two described simulations, some statistics about the waiting times of vehicles and times for loading/unloading operations.

The waiting time for each vehicle on board of each run has been calculated as the difference between the departure time of the run of the ferry and the arrival time of the vehicle at the initial node of the boarding arc. Such values for the two simulations, expressed in seconds, are reported in

TABLE 4: Vehicles embarking on any run of the ferry, first simulation.

Departure	06:40	07:20	08:00	08:40	09:20	10:00	10:40
<i>Loaded</i>	2	39	87	105	157	113	82
HGV	0	2	21	11	0	1	1
BUS	0	4	0	2	2	0	2
VAN	0	5	0	6	12	10	7
MOT	0	4	4	0	5	3	1
CAR	2	24	62	86	138	99	71
Lane occ. [m]	10.0	246.0	614.0	656.0	822.5	596.5	451.5
Lane free [m]	1190.0	954.0	586.0	544.0	377.5	603.5	748.5
Departure	11:20	12:00	12:40	13:20	14:00	14:40	15:20
<i>Loaded</i>	85	111	158	174	119	90	83
HGV	0	1	4	0	3	3	0
BUS	4	6	10	6	0	2	0
VAN	9	10	12	15	9	8	8
MOT	2	0	6	3	5	6	5
CAR	70	94	126	150	102	71	70
Lane occ. [m]	475.0	636.0	917.0	949.5	636.5	500.0	426.5
Lane free [m]	725.0	564.0	283.0	250.5	563.5	700.0	773.5
Departure	16:00	16:40	17:20	18:00	18:40	19:20	20:00
<i>Loaded</i>	86	91	94	51	21	82	59
HGV	3	8	7	3	4	3	3
BUS	7	2	3	0	0	3	0
VAN	7	4	9	8	1	3	6
MOT	0	6	5	2	0	4	2
CAR	69	71	70	38	16	69	48
Lane occ. [m]	527.0	538.0	568.5	301.0	144.0	457.0	335.0
Lane free [m]	673.0	662.0	631.5	899.0	1056.0	743.0	865.0
Departure	20:40	21:20	22:00	22:40	23:20		
<i>Loaded</i>	56	97	75	28	10		
HGV	4	0	1	8	10		
BUS	3	2	3	1	0		
VAN	4	3	8	1	0		
MOT	0	1	7	0	0		
CAR	45	91	56	18	0		
Lane occ. [m]	349.0	505.5	411.5	222.0	140.0		
Lane free [m]	851.0	694.5	788.5	978.0	1060.0		

Appendix and profiles of the waiting time values (minimum, maximum, and mean value) for the two simulations are shown in Figure 12.

In the first simulation the waiting time (considering all the departure times) ranges from 4 to 2350 seconds; the mean of the wait time ranges from 310 to 1520 seconds. In the second one the waiting time (considering all the departure times) ranges from 5 to 7680 seconds; the mean of the waiting time ranges from 310 to 5199 seconds.

5. Conclusions

In this paper, the simulation of a multimodal transport system with a mesoscopic approach is discussed. En-route changes

of the transport modes are modelled to simulate users' behaviour within a mesoscopic DNL framework. Model is extended to be applied in a multimodal context introducing two main aspects: the modal change of travellers and the aggregation of modal resources, describing how different modal resources can be aggregated in another one containing them. The operation of modal change is modelled by means of functional arcs (boarding and alighting arcs) introduced into the graph in correspondence of the node where the modal change is carried out.

A test application based on a real case has been developed considering the ferry services that guarantees the cross of the Strait of Messina (connecting Sicilia island with Calabria in the Italian peninsula). In particular, within the application,

TABLE 5: Vehicles embarking on any run of the ferry, second simulation.

Departure	06:40	08:00	09:20	10:40	12:00	13:20	14:40
<i>Loaded</i>	2	126	211	226	211	210	224
HGVS	0	23	11	2	1	4	3
BUS	0	4	3	1	12	12	4
VAN	0	5	14	19	21	17	15
MOT	0	8	5	4	2	7	7
CAR	2	86	178	200	175	170	195
<i>Not loaded</i>	0	0	50	19	5	127	112
HGVS			0	0	0	0	3
BUS			1	1	0	4	2
VAN			3	2	0	10	12
MOT			0	0	0	2	6
CAR			46	16	5	111	89
Lane occ. [m]	10.0	860.0	1204.5	1202.0	1206.0	1203.5	1202.5
Lane free [m]	1190.0	340.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Departure	16:00	17:20	18:40	20:00	21:20	22:40	24:00
<i>Loaded</i>	219	201	118	141	153	103	10
HGVS	5	14	9	6	4	9	10
BUS	3	8	3	3	5	4	0
VAN	23	13	13	9	7	9	0
MOT	11	10	3	6	1	7	0
CAR	177	156	90	117	136	74	0
<i>Not loaded</i>	62	46	0	0	0	0	0
HGVS	1	2					
BUS	6	3					
VAN	4	4					
MOT	0	1					
CAR	51	36					
Lane occ. [m]	1202.5	1201.0	723.5	792.0	854.5	633.5	140.0
Lane free [m]	0.0	0.0	476.5	408.0	345.5	566.5	1060.0

users' operations consisting in reaching the port terminal with wheeled vehicles (i.e., cars, vans, etc.) and changing transport mode (embarking the vehicle on a ferry) have been simulated.

Two scenarios have been considered: the first one reproducing the current state of the transport system; the second one assuming that frequency of ferries is halved. Some indicators obtained from the model (such as waiting time, loading, and unloading times) have been used to evaluate the performances of the transport system.

The evaluation of the loading/unloading operation times has been conducted by means of cost functions calibrated on real observations. Waiting times at terminals can be obtained for each vehicle and some statistics on these values have been used as performance indicators.

Another indicator consists in the respect of ferries' capacity constrain that, in the reported example, consists of the number of vehicles that were not able to embark due to overcoming of the usable length of ferry cargo lane.

It is shown how the possibility to consider more transportation modes interacting each other can be effectively approached in a mesoscopic DNL framework.

Implementation of cost functions able to simulate transit systems operations and multimodal freight systems operations is under development.

Appendix

Tables 4, 5, 6, and 7 report the numeric values obtained from simulation.

The entries of Tables 4 and 5 indicate the following:

Departure: the departure time of the ferry as shown from the timetable; *Loaded*: the number of vehicles being embarked; *Lane occ.*: the length of ferry's cargo lane occupied by the vehicles; *Lane free*: the length of ferry's cargo lane being left; *Not loaded*: the number of vehicles that was not able to embark due to the capacity constraint of the ferry.

The entries of Tables 6 and 7 indicate the following:

Departure: the departure time of the ferry as shown from the timetable; *Wait_min*: the minimum value among waiting times of the vehicles on board the considered run; *Wait_max*: the maximum value among waiting times of the vehicles on board the considered run; *Wait_mean*: the mean waiting times of the vehicles on board the considered run; *Wait_sdev*:

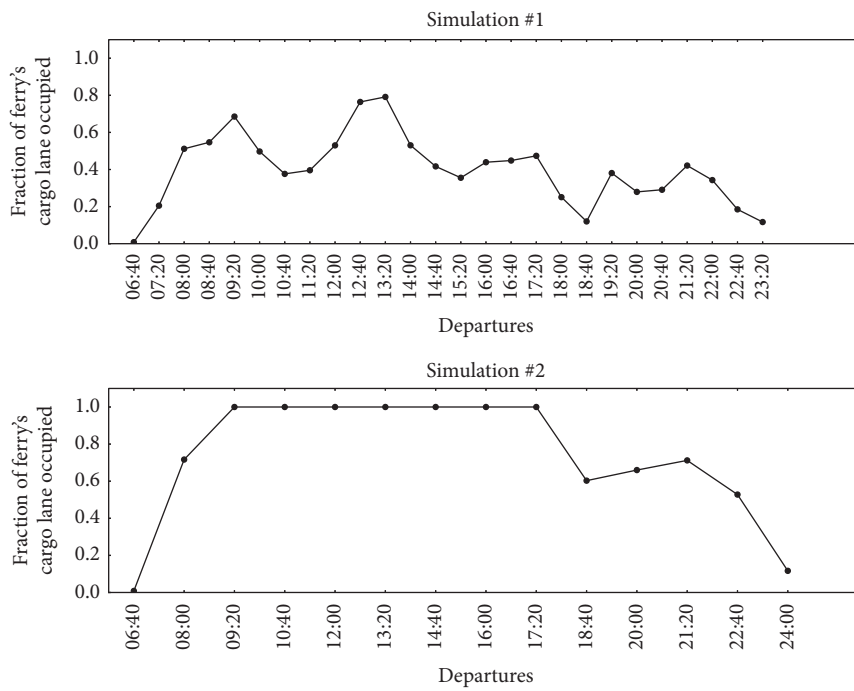


FIGURE 11: Length of ferry's cargo lane occupied by vehicles for each run.

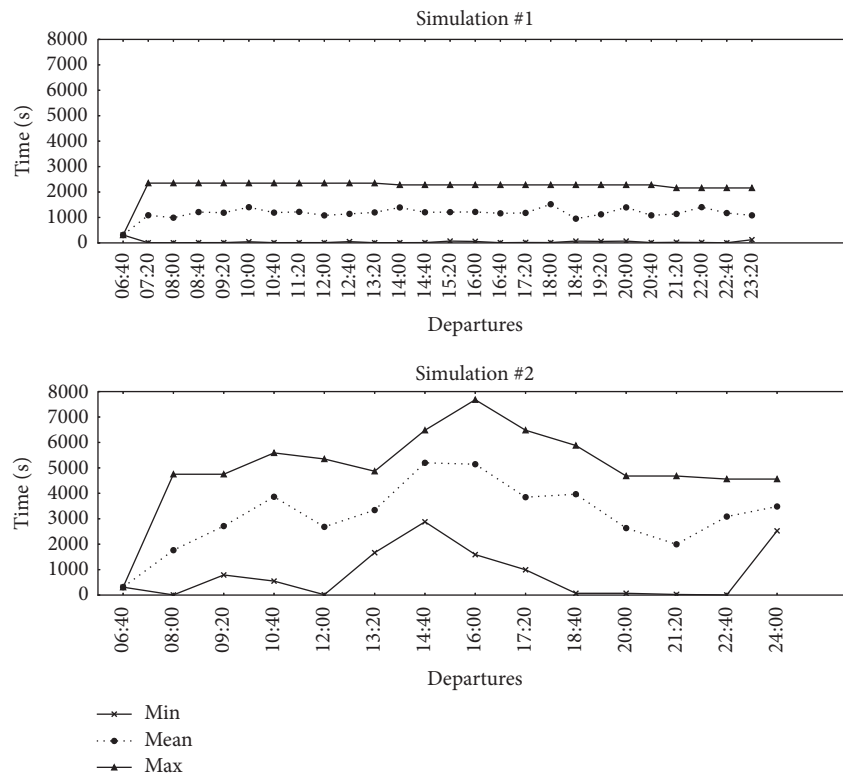


FIGURE 12: Statistics of waiting time for each run.

TABLE 6: Waiting times for loading/unloading operations, first simulation.

Departure	06:40	07:20	08:00	08:40	09:20	10:00	10:40	11:20	12:00
Wait_min [s]	310	5	4	11	11	45	9	11	11
Wait_max [s]	310	2350	2350	2350	2350	2349	2349	2347	2348
Wait_mean [s]	310	1087	991	1212	1186	1403	1190	1220	1081
Wait_sdev [s]	0	653	634	723	669	696	704	673	693
Loading [s]	12	325	788	807	983	706	542	580	775
Unloading [s]	10	292	719	721	856	609	475	509	687
Departure	12:40	13:20	14:00	14:40	15:20	16:00	16:40	17:20	18:00
Wait_min [s]	50	7	9	12	71	57	8	16	13
Wait_max [s]	2349	2348	2280	2280	2280	2280	2280	2280	2280
Wait_mean [s]	1141	1198	1393	1204	1210	1218	1162	1179	1520
Wait_sdev [s]	691	688	689	691	657	691	697	669	653
Loading [s]	1150	1146	764	619	511	660	678	713	365
Unloading [s]	1029	1006	665	543	439	594	607	631	313
Departure	18:40	19:20	20:00	20:40	21:20	22:00	22:40	23:20	
Wait_min [s]	70	58	70	13	23	16	5	125	
Wait_max [s]	2280	2280	2280	2280	2160	2160	2160	2160	
Wait_mean [s]	952	1122	1396	1083	1139	1405	1173	1083	
Wait_sdev [s]	750	657	686	728	698	649	640	649	
Loading [s]	179	569	405	434	602	518	287	192	
Unloading [s]	161	510	351	390	534	455	263	180	

TABLE 7: Waiting times for loading/unloading operations, second simulation.

Departure	06:40	08:00	09:20	10:40	12:00	13:20	14:40
Wait_min [s]	310	5	790	549	13	1667	2880
Wait_max [s]	310	4750	4750	5589	5350	4868	6480
Wait_mean [s]	310	1764	2712	3864	2681	3341	5199
Wait_sdev [s]	0	1322	1188	1464	1581	898	955
Loading [s]	12	1113	1465	1422	1477	1497	1450
Unloading [s]	10	1011	1293	1232	1306	1334	1273
Departure	16:00	17:20	18:40	20:00	21:20	22:40	24:00
Wait_min [s]	1591	994	69	70	23	5	2524
Wait_max [s]	7680	6480	5880	4680	4680	4560	4560
Wait_mean [s]	5144	3848	3966	2633	1996	3086	3482
Wait_sdev [s]	1751	1573	1663	1247	1333	1343	649
Loading [s]	1463	1511	893	973	1036	806	192
Unloading [s]	1269	1352	786	861	924	718	180

the standard deviation of waiting times of the vehicles on board the considered run; *Loading*: time needed for loading operations for the vehicles on board the considered run; *Unloading*: time needed for unloading operations for the vehicles on board the considered run.

Competing Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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