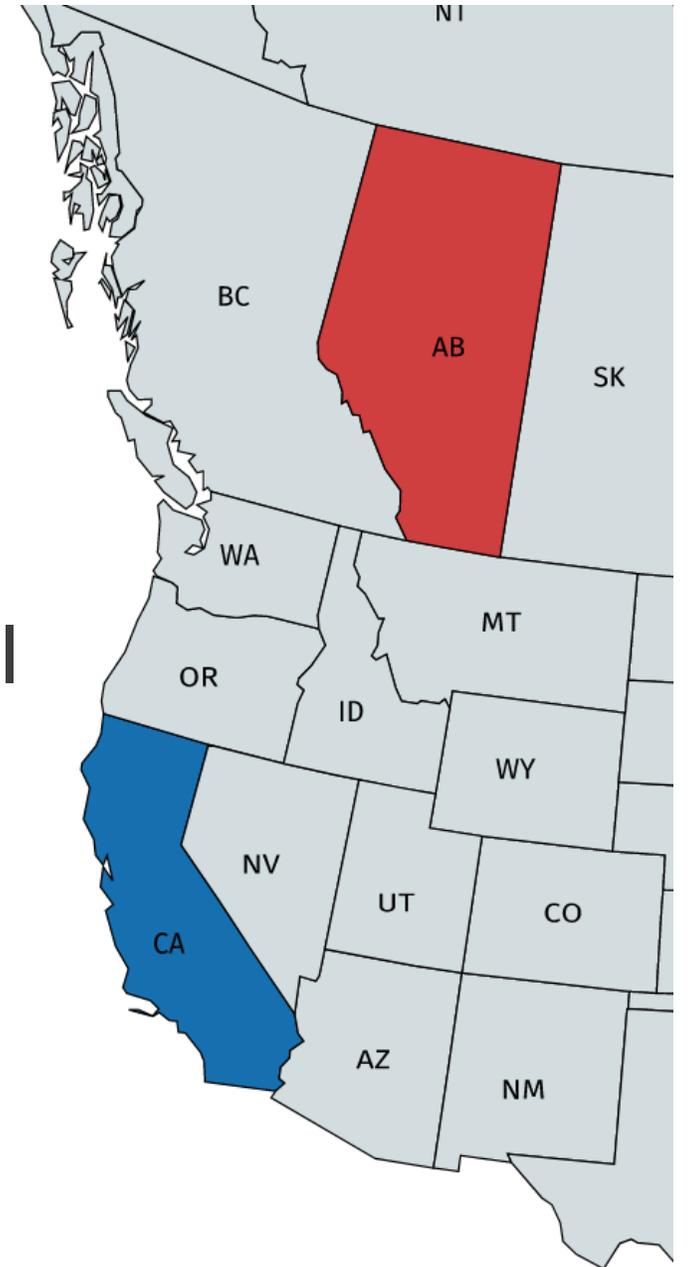

Modeling Commercial Vehicles in Alberta

KEVIN STEFAN, HBA SPECTO



Context

- Province of Alberta
 - 255K sq mi / 4.4 million people
- Alberta Spatial Economic and Transport Model
 - Land use and transportation model system
 - 3 to 4 year model development project



Context

- Five travel demand models
- SDPTM: Activity-based model, PATLAS framework
- LDPTM: Tour-based party model
- ETM: Microsimulation

Where	Who	
	Personal	Commercial
Short within province (<80 km)	Short Distance Personal Travel Model (SDPTM)	Short Distance Commercial Vehicle Model (SDCVM)
Long within province (>80 km)	Long Distance Personal Travel Model (LDPTM)	Long Distance Commercial Vehicle Model (SDCVM)
External entering and/or exiting province	External Travel Model (ETM)	

Context

Short Distance Commercial Vehicle Model

- Under 80 km (50 miles)
- Urban focus
- First mile / last mile
- Goods and services
- Tour-based microsimulation

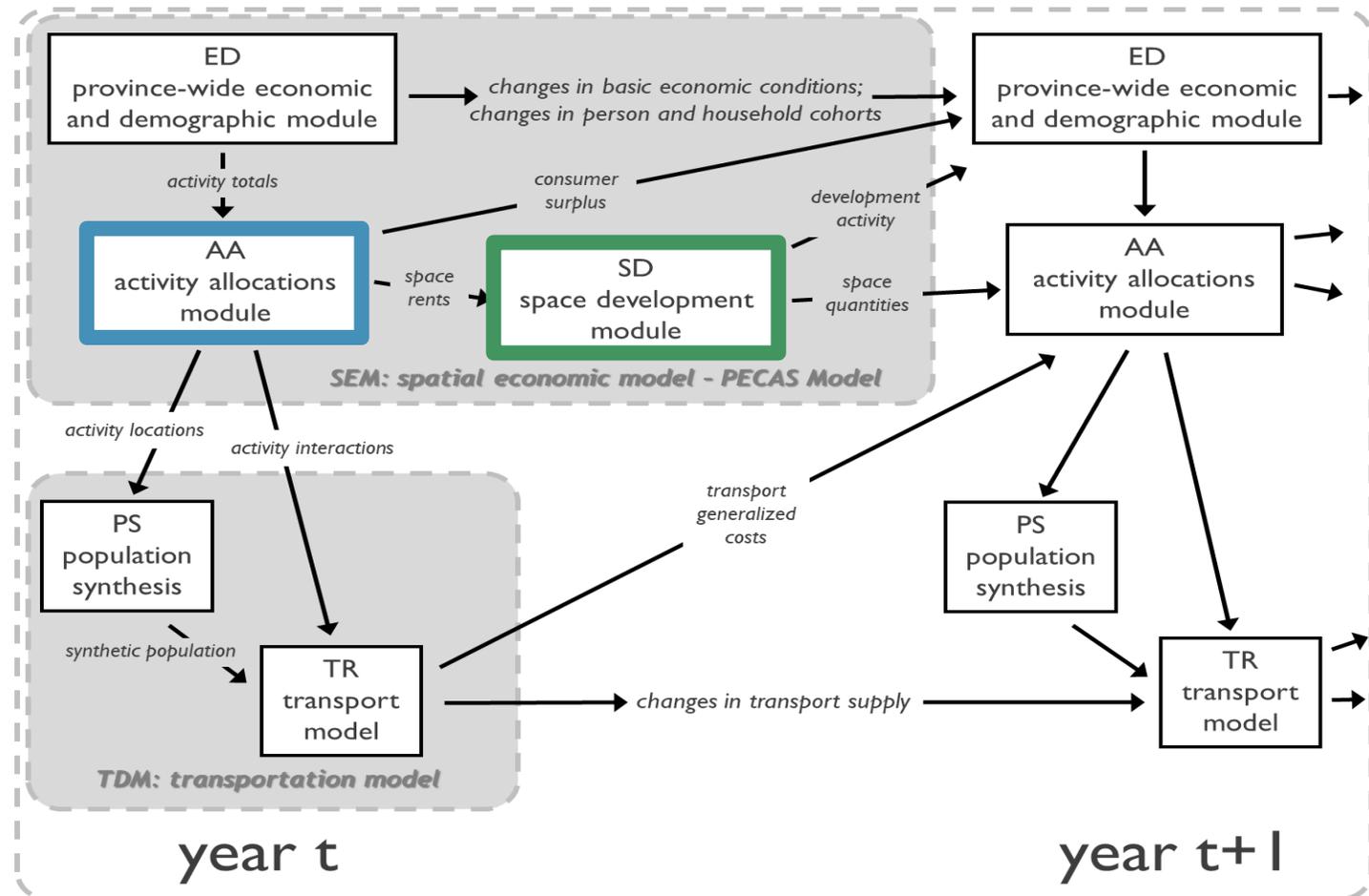
Long Distance Commercial Vehicle Model

- Over 80 km (50 miles)
- Long-haul goods focus
- Microsimulation from economic flows

PECAS spatial economic model

AA: allocates economic flows – who is buying/selling, how much, of what commodities, from where

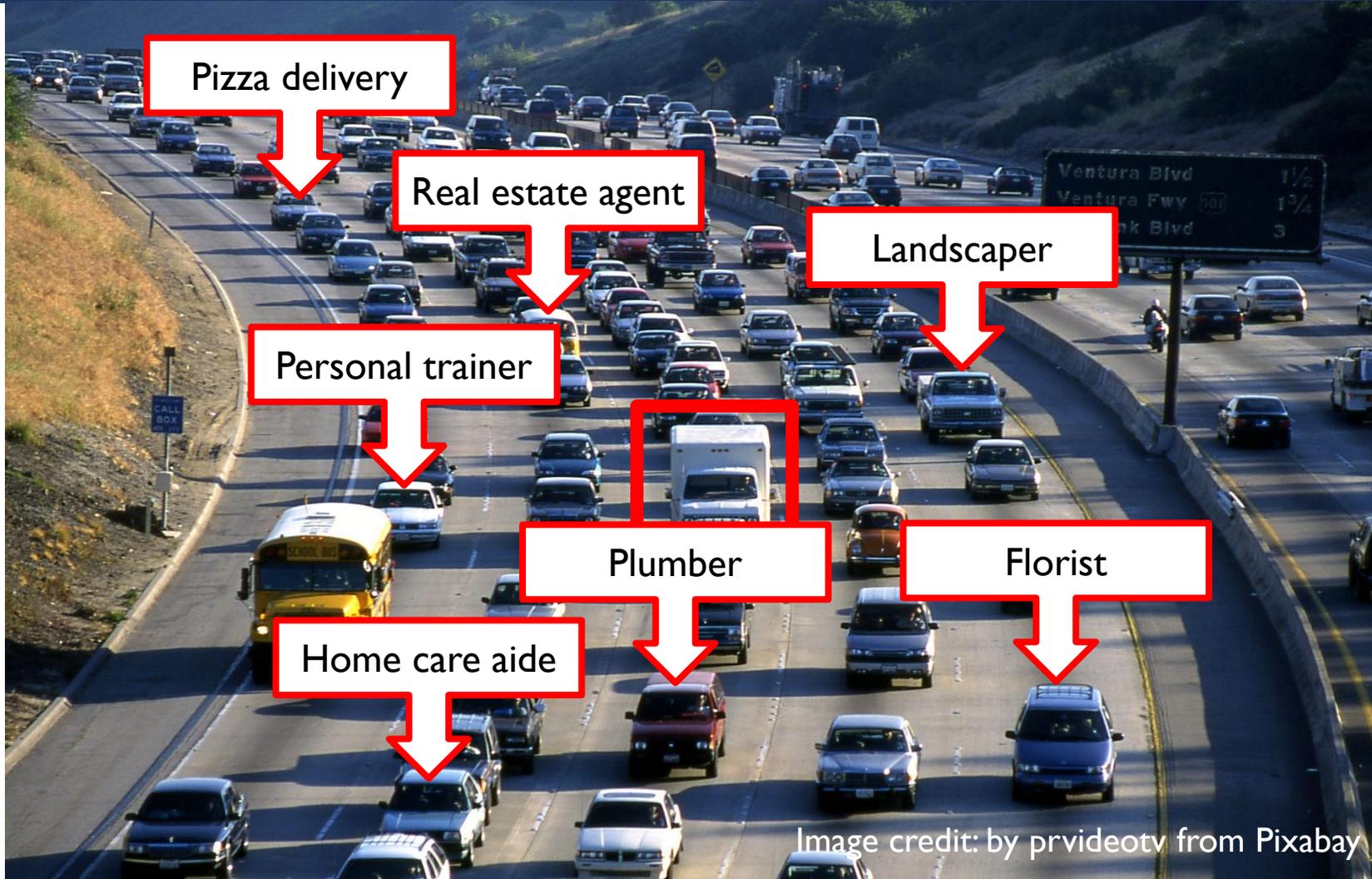
SD: microsimulation of land development process



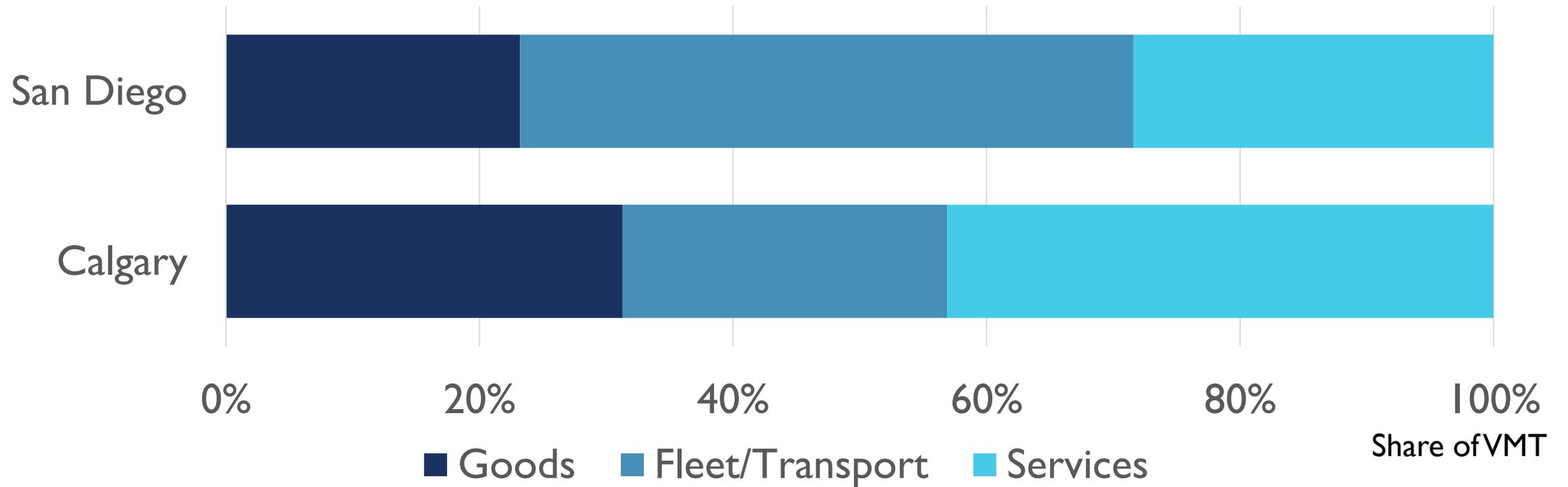
SDCVM

- Short distance commercial vehicle model
- Urban, shorter distance travel
- Tour-based microsimulation
- Commercial vehicles

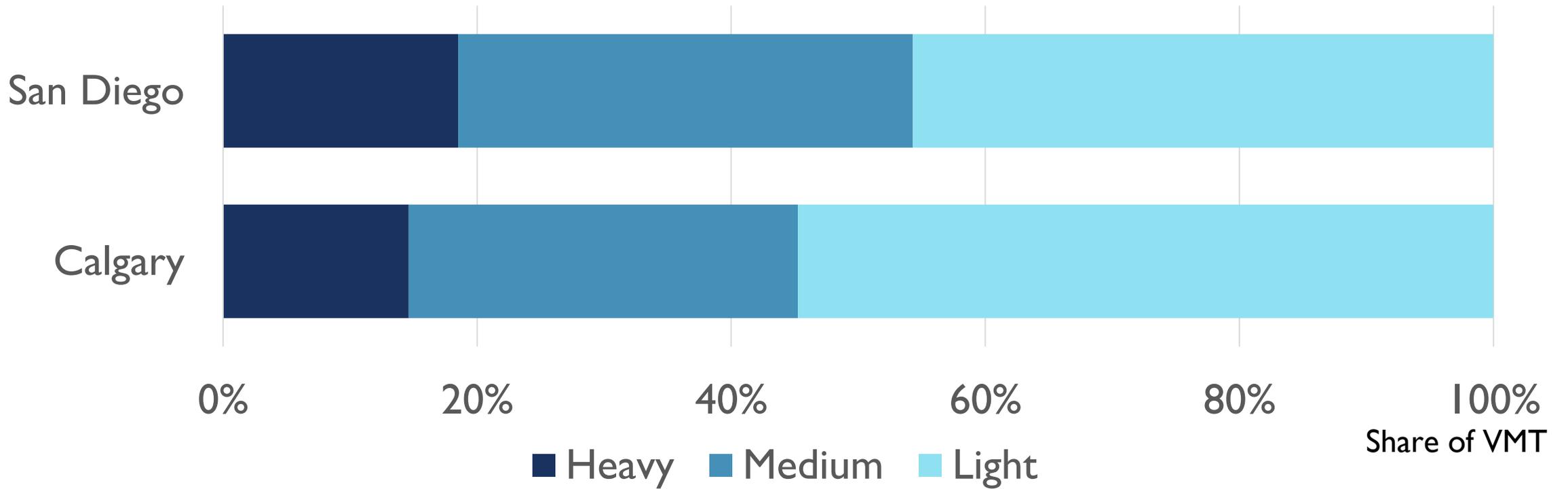
Commercial vehicles



Freight?



Trucks?



SDCVM structure

- 6 industry groups
 - Industrial, Wholesale, Transport, Retail, Service, Fleet Allocator

SDCVM structure

- 6 industry groups
- 5 generic land use categories
 - Low density, residential, industrial, retail/commercial, employment node

SDCVM structure

- 6 industry groups
- 5 generic land use categories
- 4 vehicle classes
 - Light, Medium <8.8 ton, Medium >8.8 ton, Heavy



SDCVM structure

- 6 industry groups
- 5 generic land use categories
- 4 vehicle classes
- 3 tour purposes
 - Goods, Service, Other

SDCVM structure

- 6 industry groups
- 5 generic land use categories
- 4 vehicle classes
- 3 tour purposes
- 2 phases
 - Aggregate generation, disaggregate tour simulation

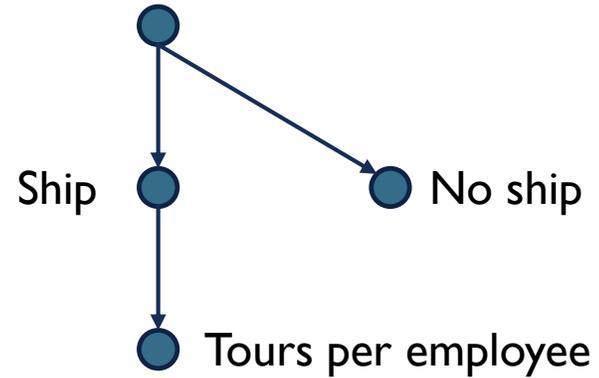
Tour start generation

- Aggregate generation of tour starts at zonal level
- By industry, vehicle type, purpose, time of day
- Nested logit structure
- Logsums from lower levels (including accessibility) passed up to higher levels

Tour start generation

Ship or no ship

Tours per employee

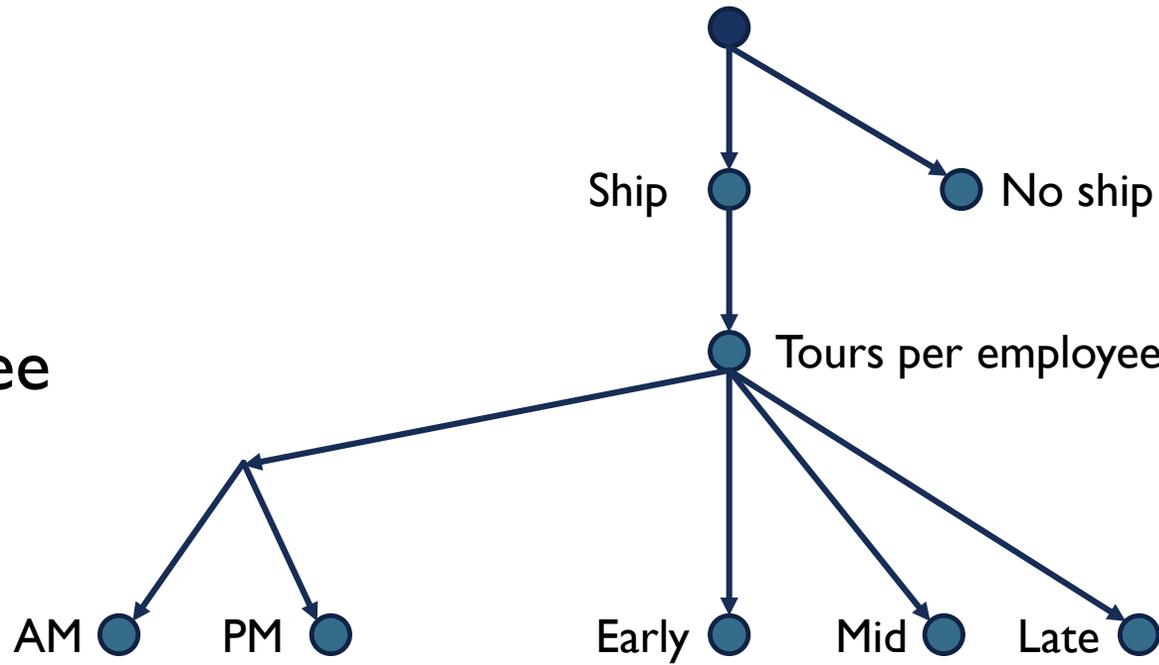


Tour start generation

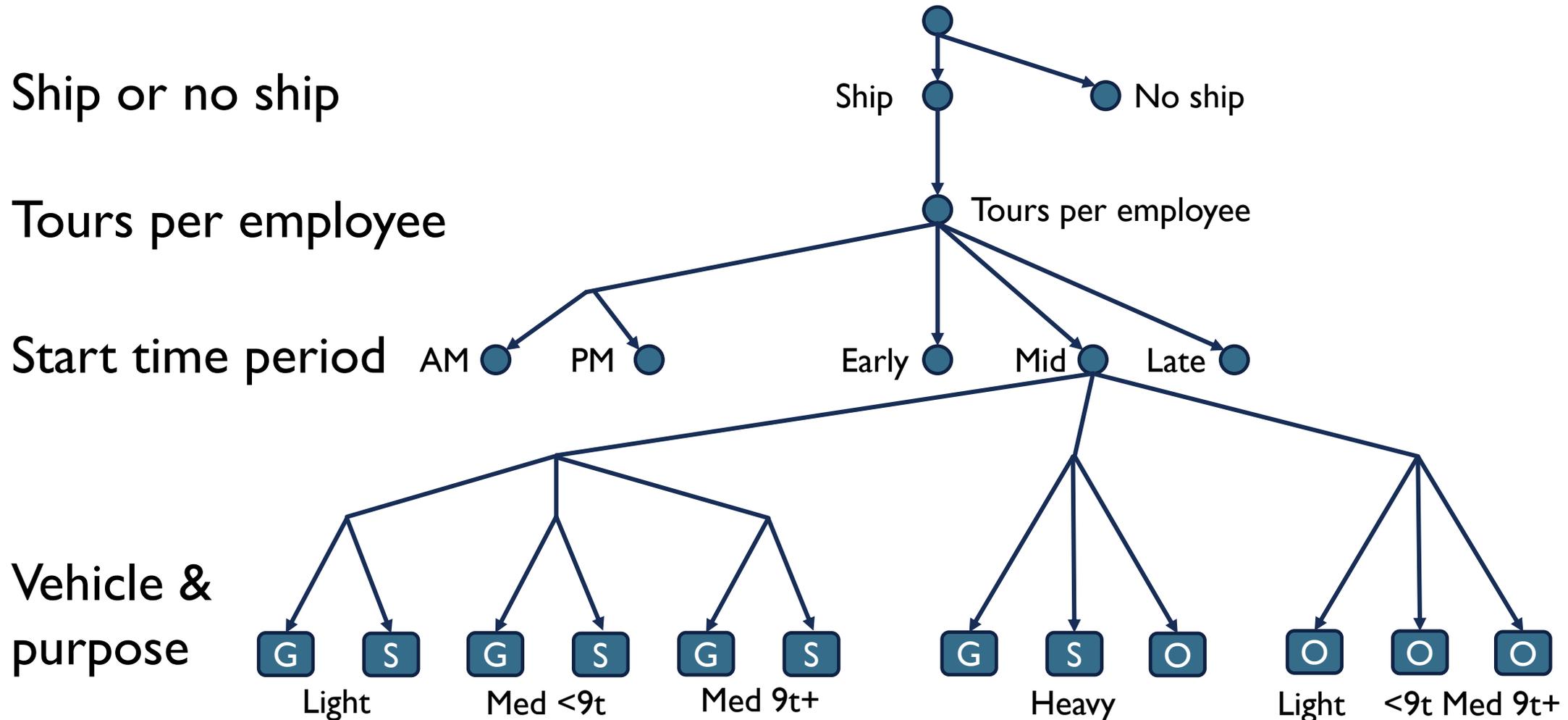
Ship or no ship

Tours per employee

Start time period

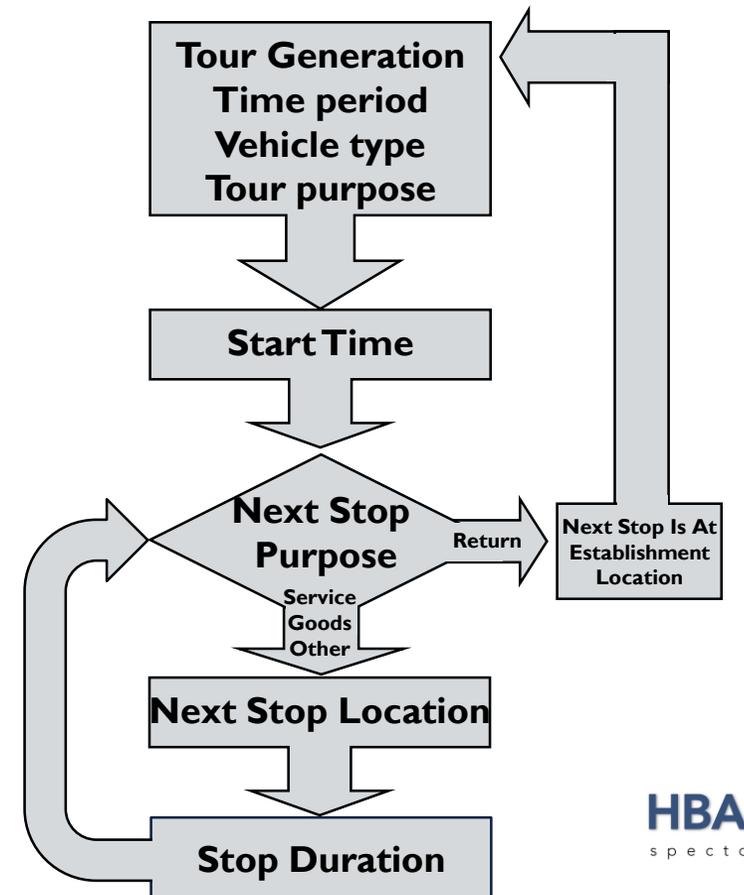


Tour start generation

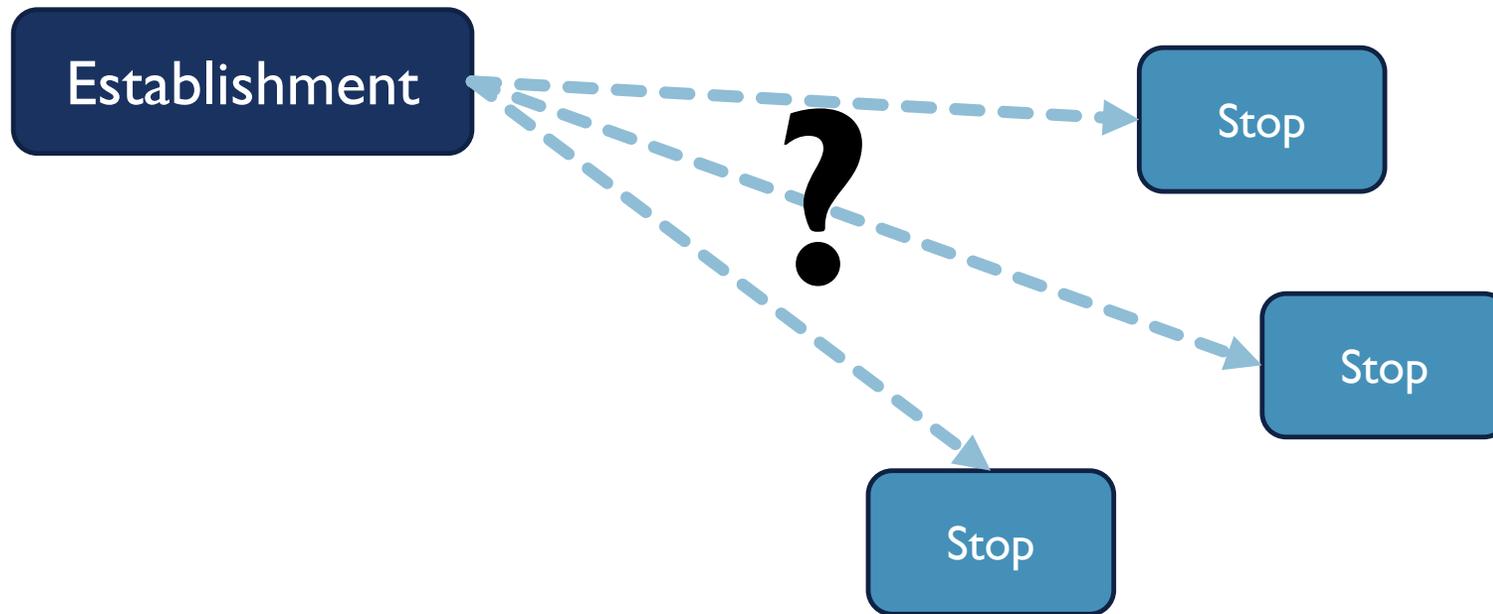


Tour microsimulation

- Microsimulation of each commercial vehicle tour
- 'Growing' tour structure



Growing tours

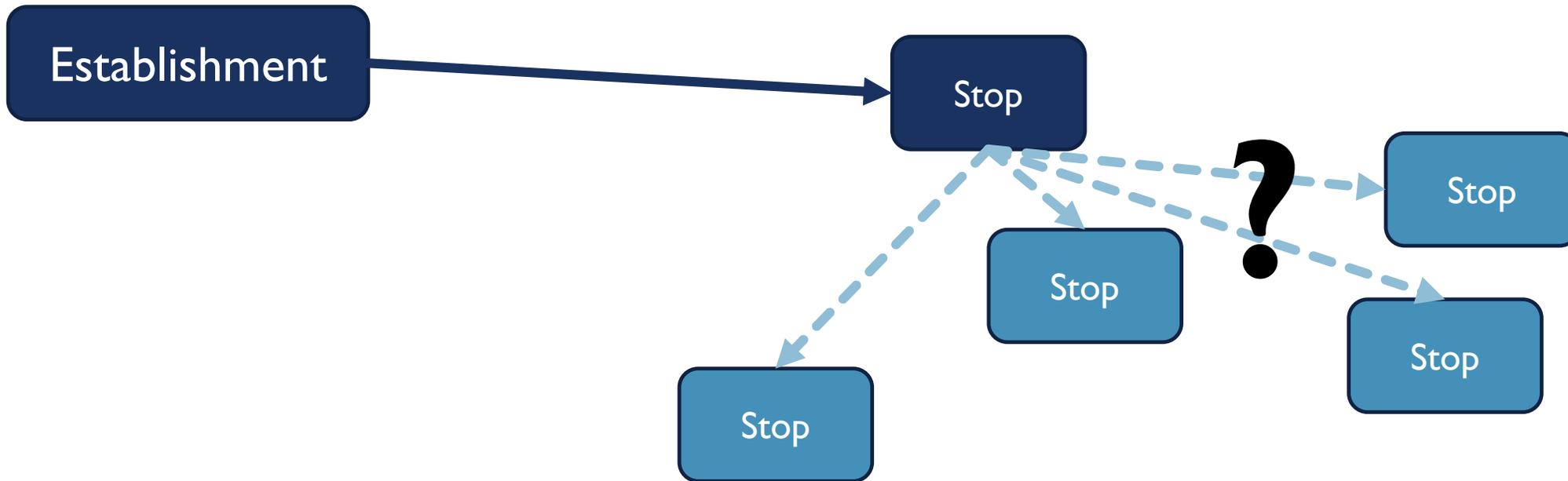


Growing tours

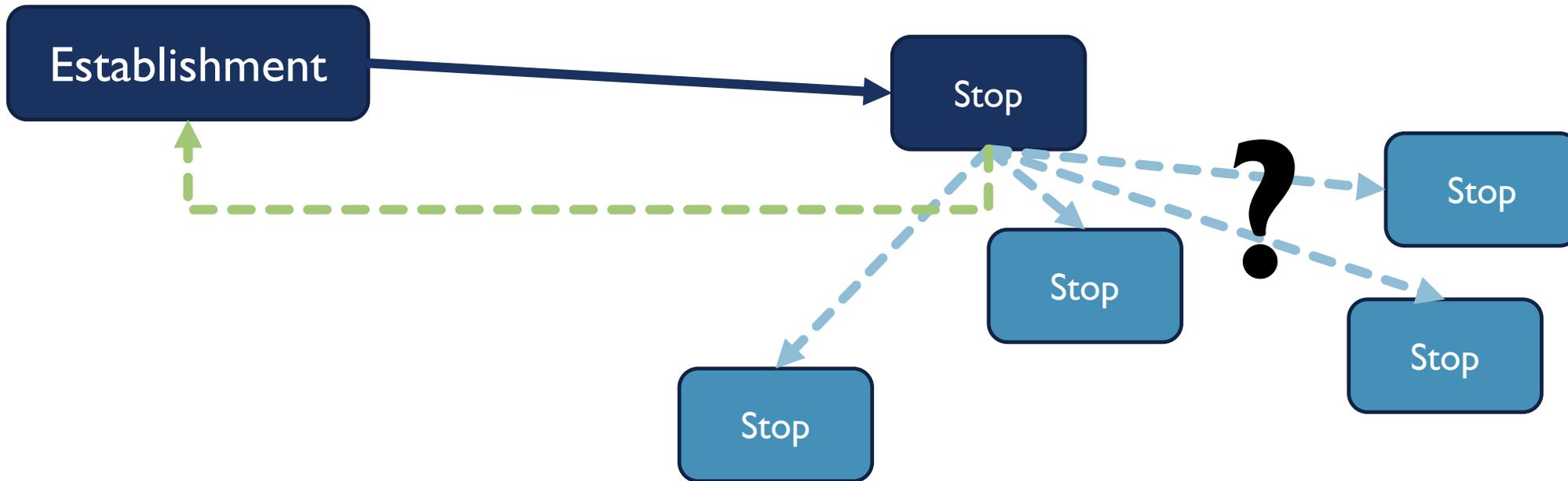
Establishment

Stop

Growing tours



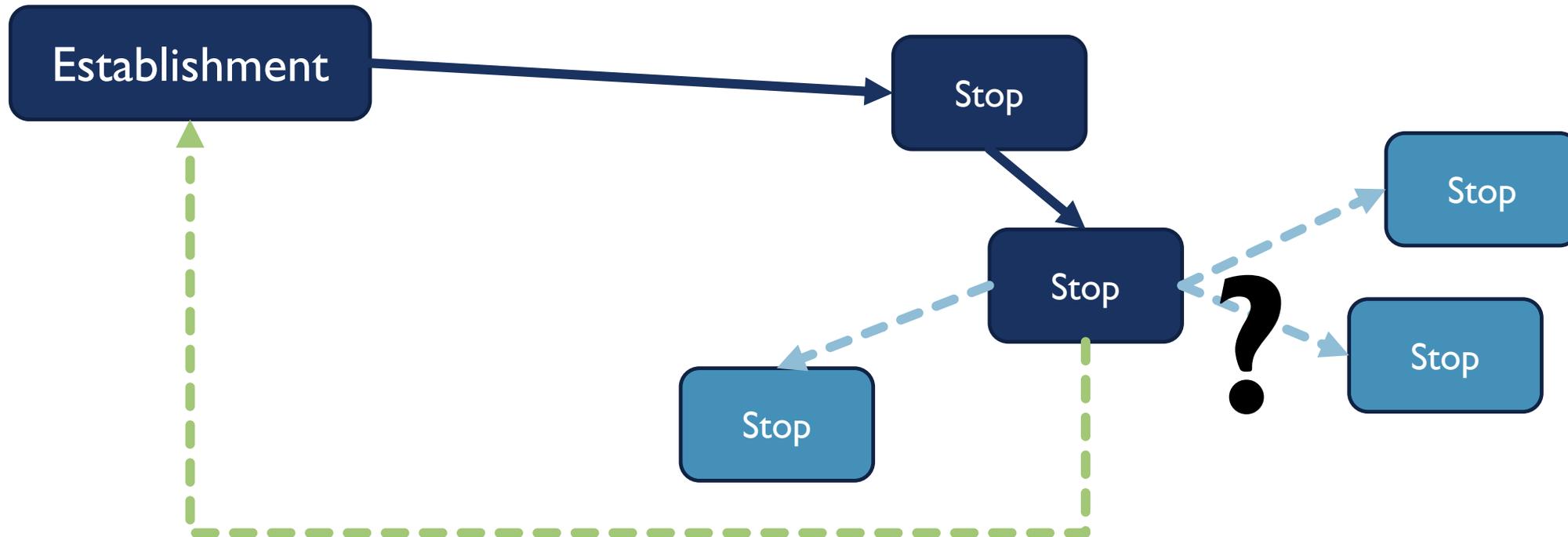
Growing tours



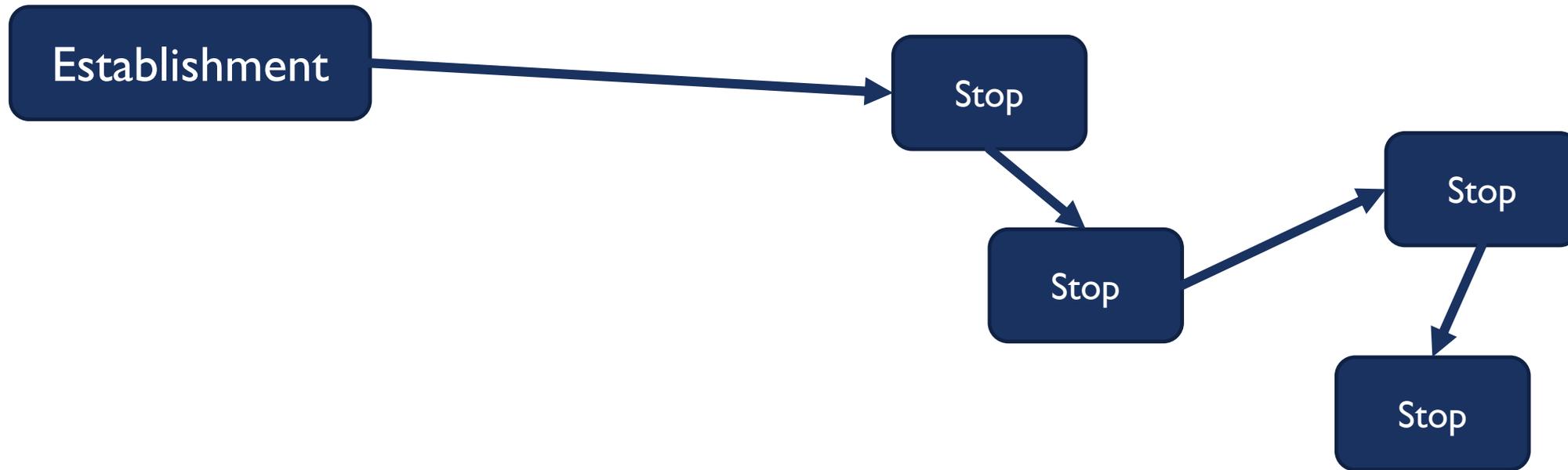
Growing tours



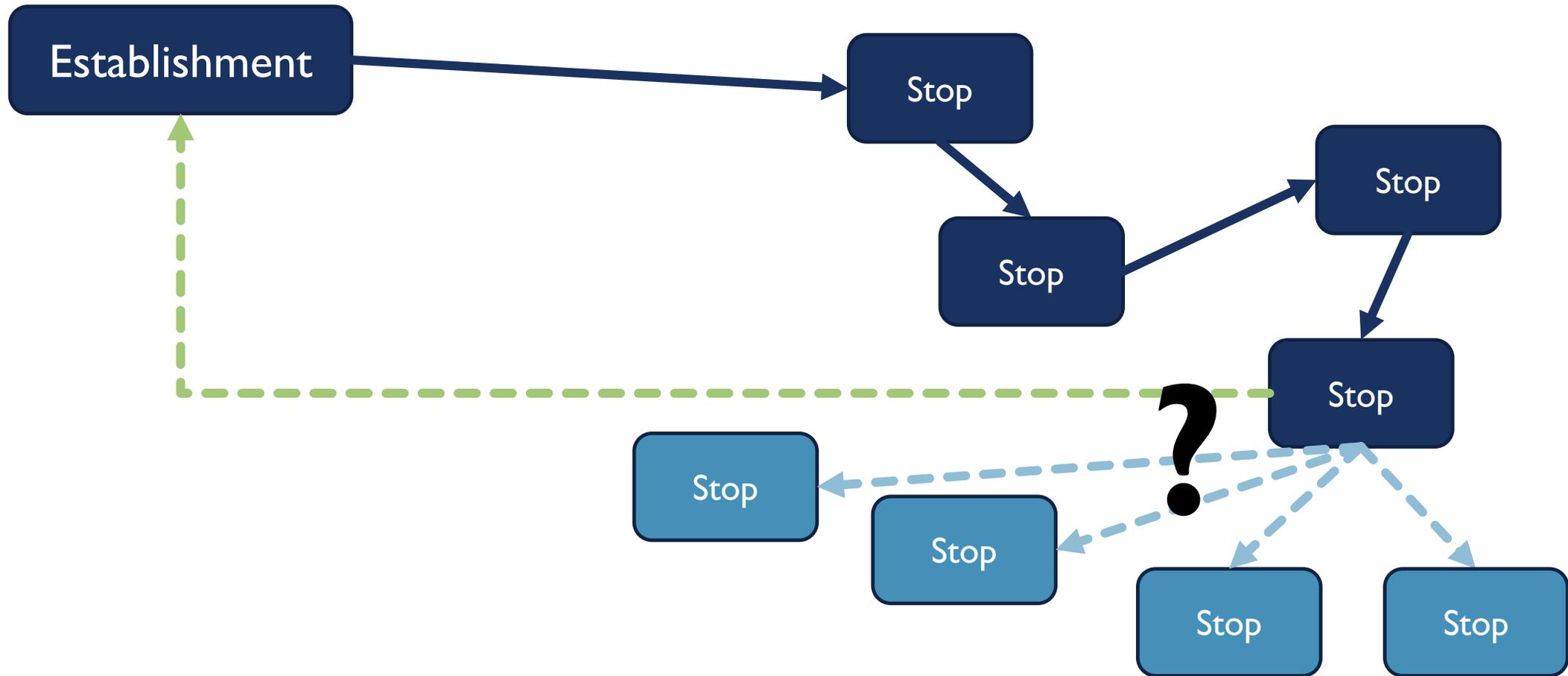
Growing tours



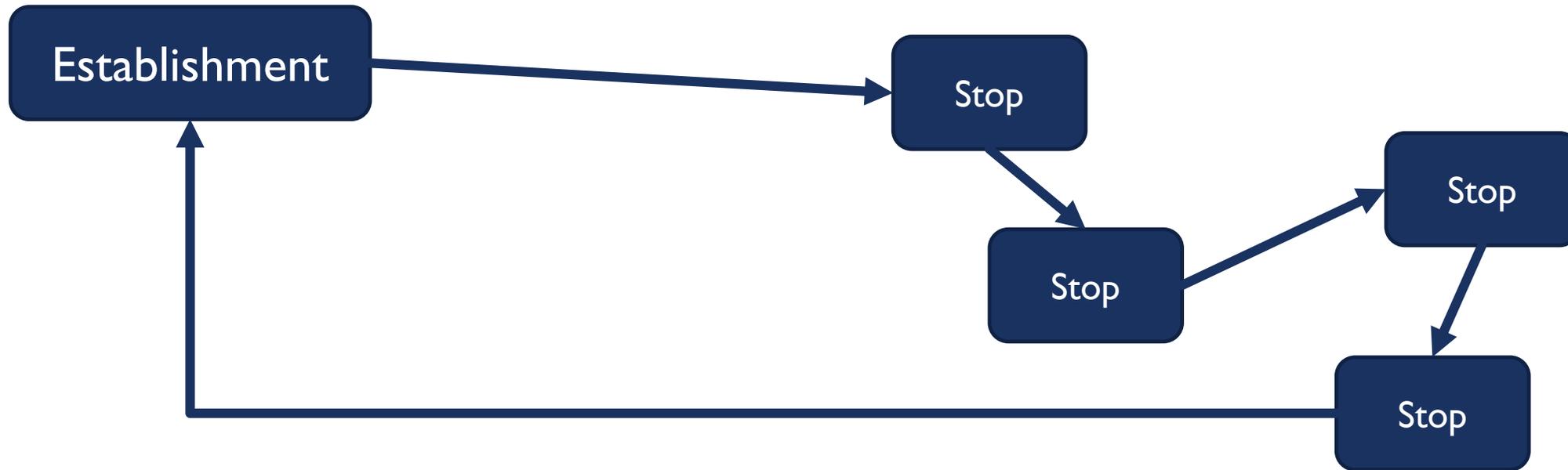
Growing tours



Growing tours

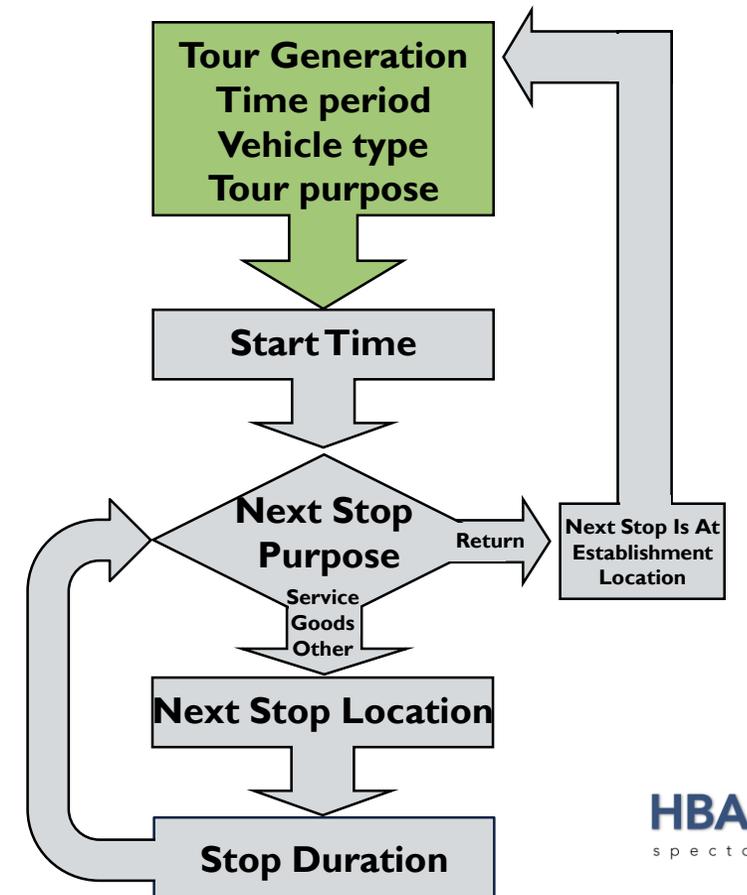


Growing tours



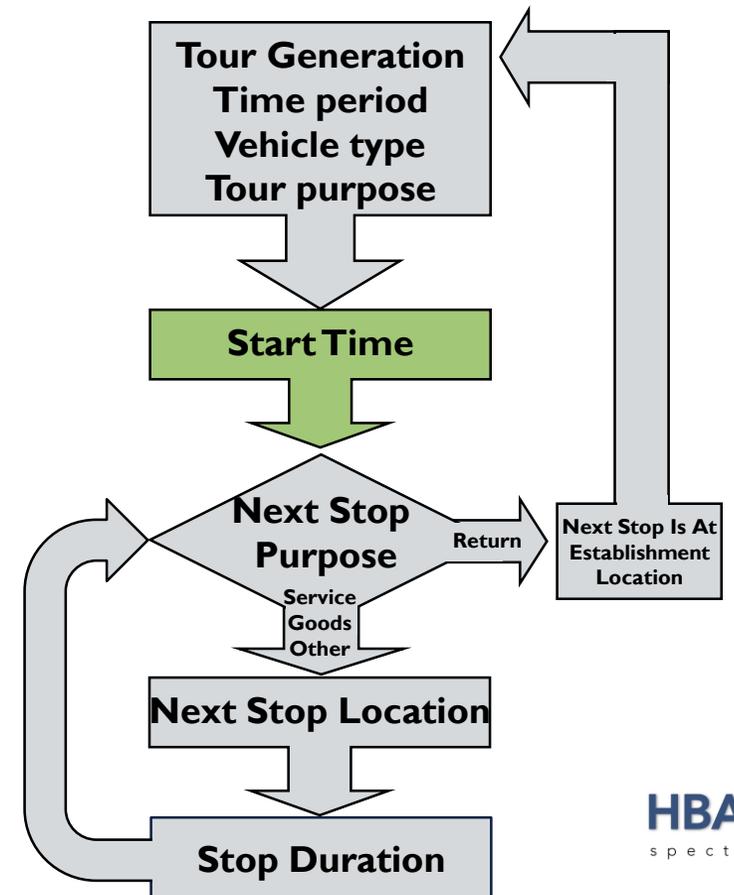
Tour microsimulation

- Poisson sampling of aggregate generation
- Already know:
 - Industry
 - Vehicle type
 - Tour purpose (goods, service, other)
 - Departure time period



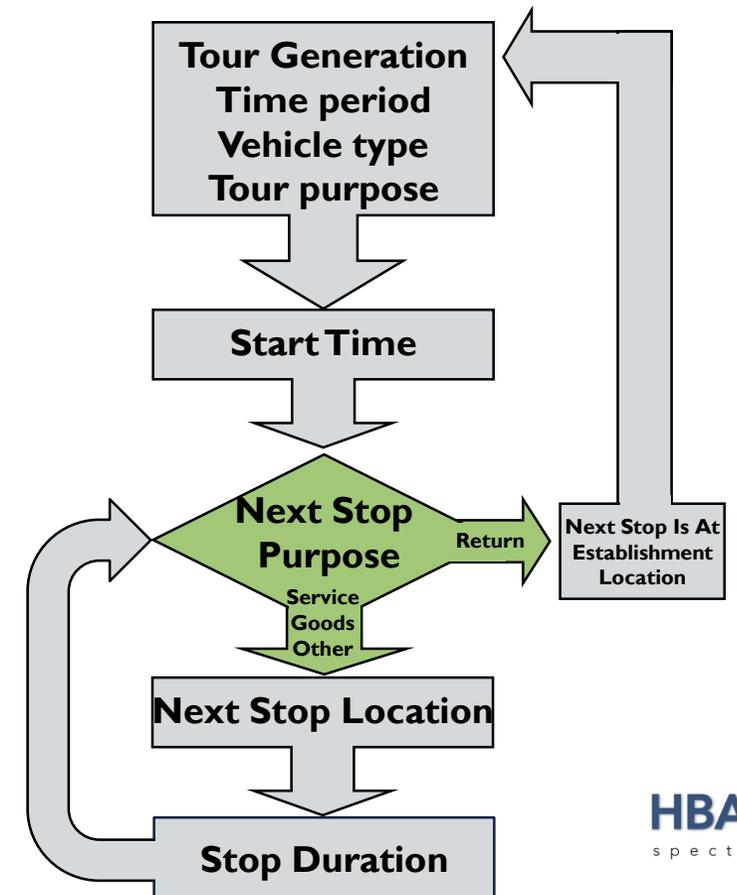
Tour exact start time

- Establish specific start time
- Sampling observed distributions by industry and time period
- Model considers time as continuous



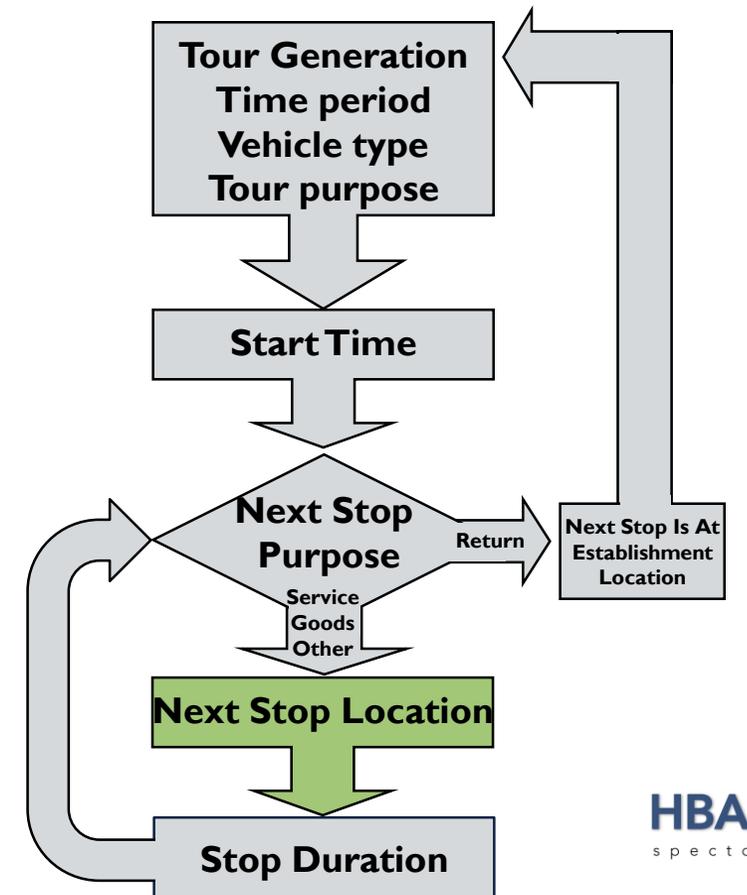
Next stop purpose

- Segments of industry, purpose, vehicle
- Logit choice of:
 - Goods/service (based on tour purpose)
 - Other
 - Return to establishment
- Establishes purpose, also tour length



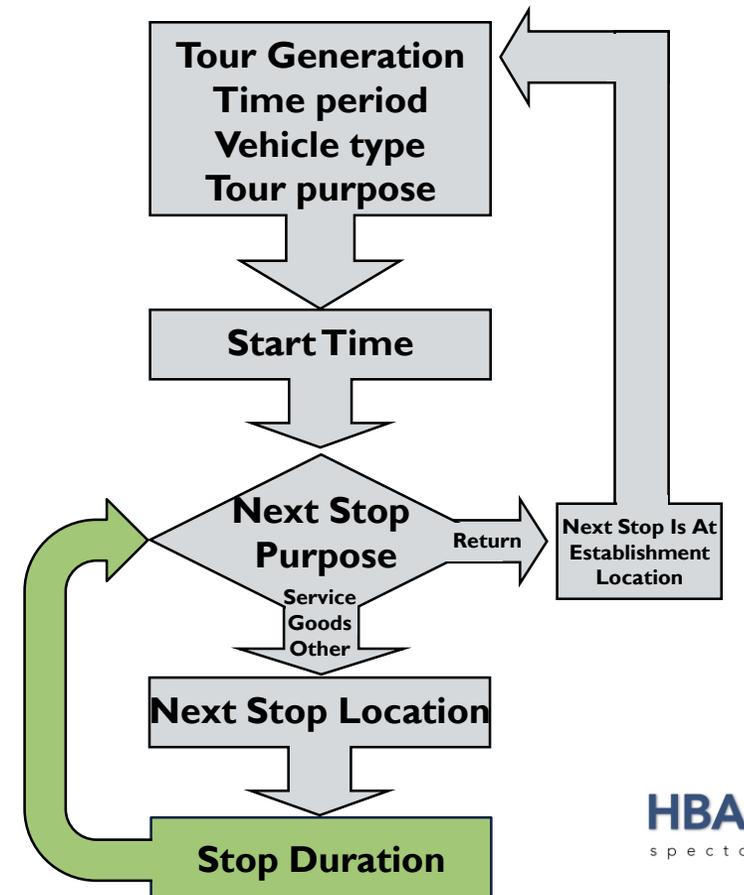
Next stop location

- Segments of industry, purpose, vehicle
- Choice of destination zone
- Includes
 - Travel to zone
 - Return to establishment travel
 - Accessibility at zone



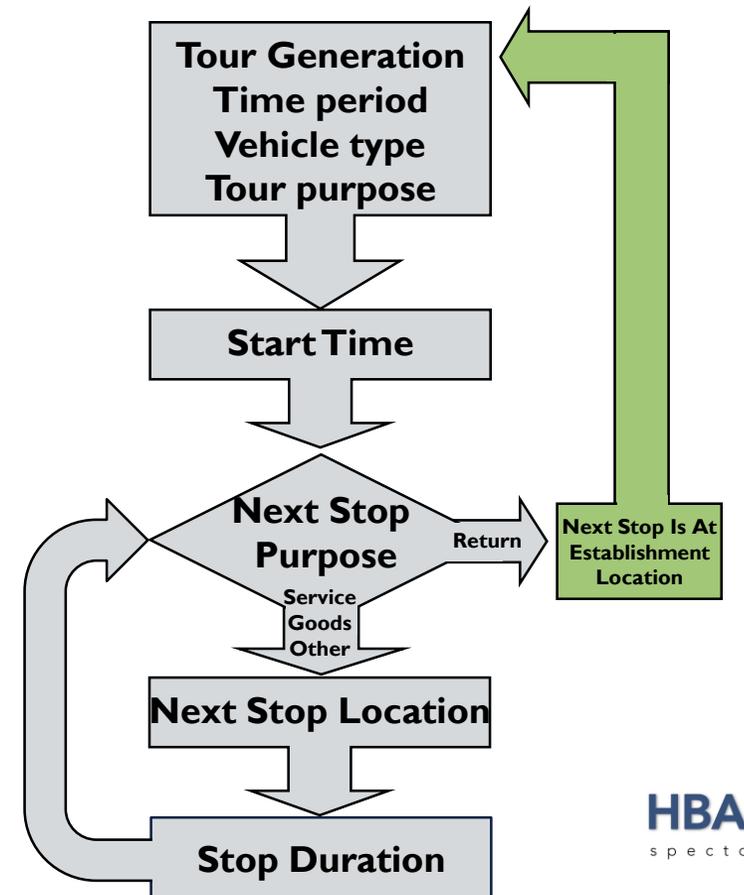
Stop duration

- Keep clock up to date
- Know travel time from skims
- Sampling observed distributions by industry, purpose, vehicle type



End of the tour

- When return to establishment chosen as purpose
- Last trip made
- Move on to next tour



Other implementations

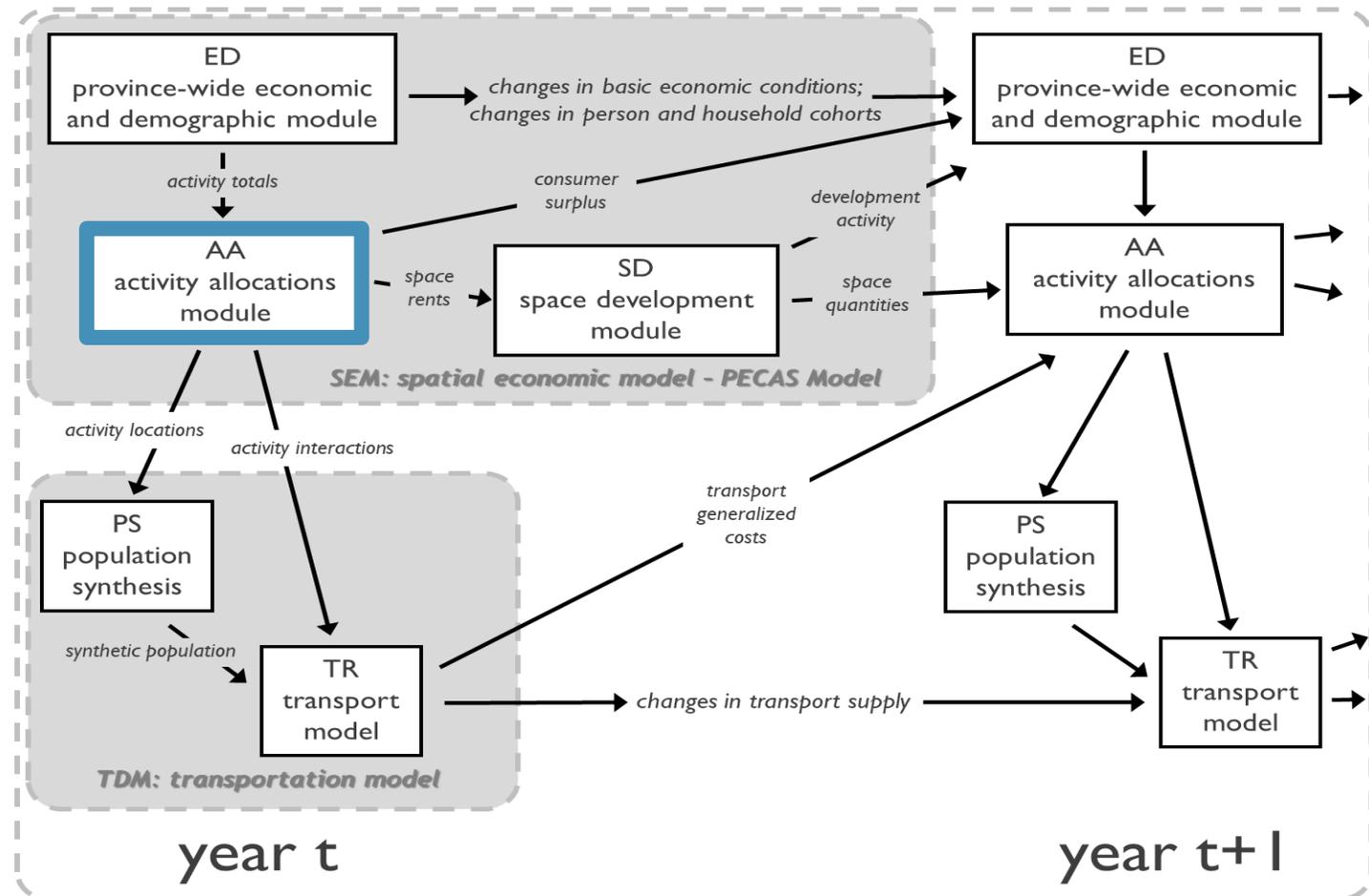
- SANDAG
 - Commercial Travel Model
 - Split service industry into service and government/office
 - Added toll route choice model after next stop location

LDCVM

- Long distance commercial vehicle model
- Longer distance (>80 km) flows
- Freight focus
 - Services in long distance personal travel model (business travel)
- Uses PECAS AA output

PECAS spatial economic model

- **AA**: Allocates economic flows
 - By “activity” (industry)
 - By land use zone – origin and destination



Commodity flows to loads

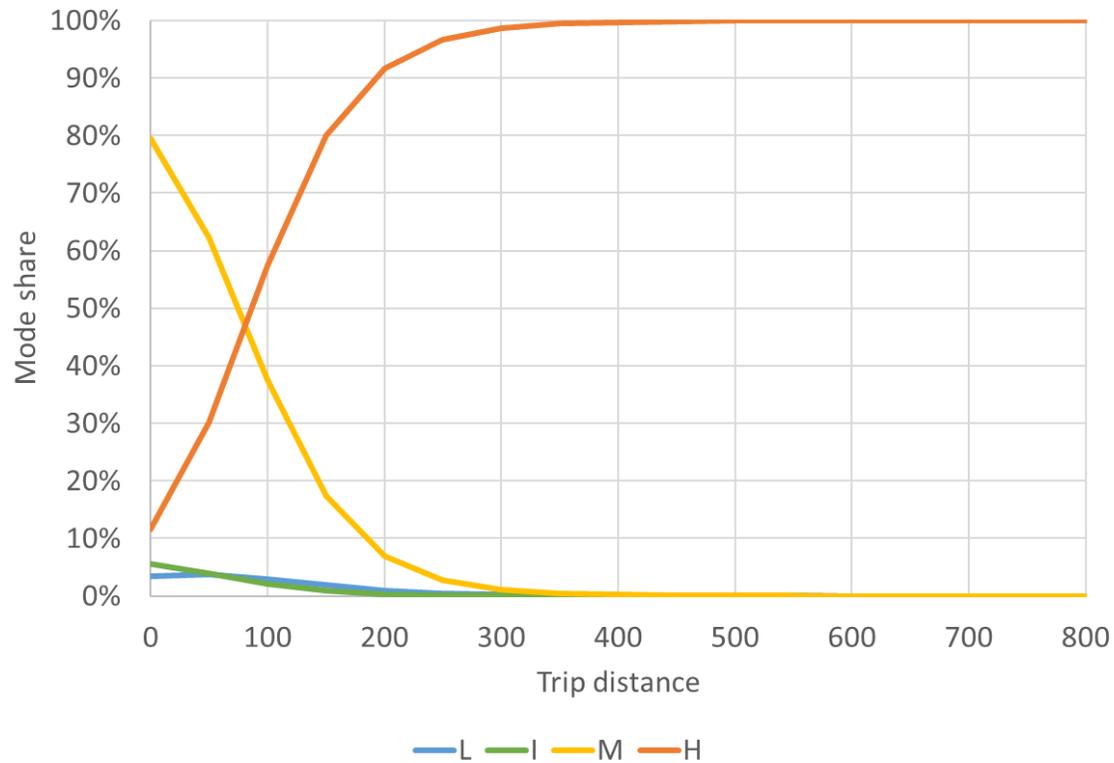
- Commodity flows (SCTG) by land use zone in dollars
- Converted into equivalent vehicle loads by load factors
- Origin and destination TAZ assigned based on employment
- Individual loads sampled to represent typical weekday

Mode choice models

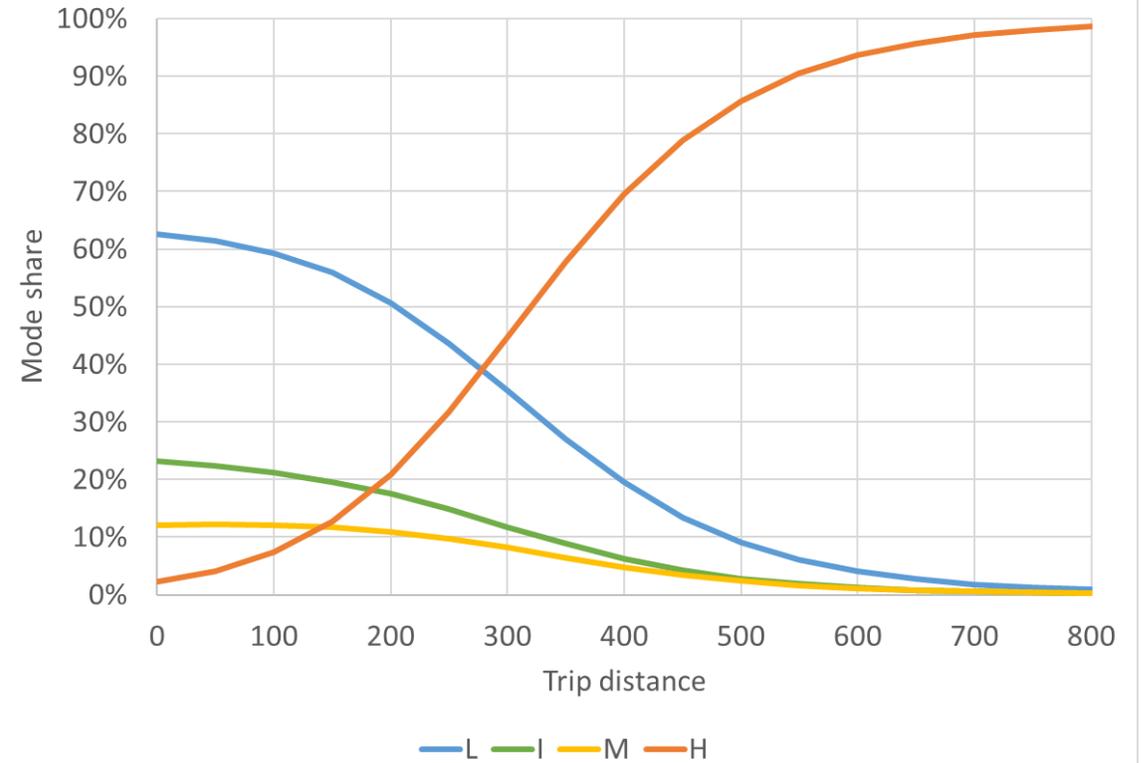
- Nontruck shipments allocated by commodity and distance
 - Air, rail, pipeline
 - Notional treatment
 - Based on FAF
- Vehicle type choice
 - Commodity and distance – clusters
 - Based on VIUS

Vehicle type choice clusters

Cluster 0: (SCTG 11, 12 - sand and gravel)

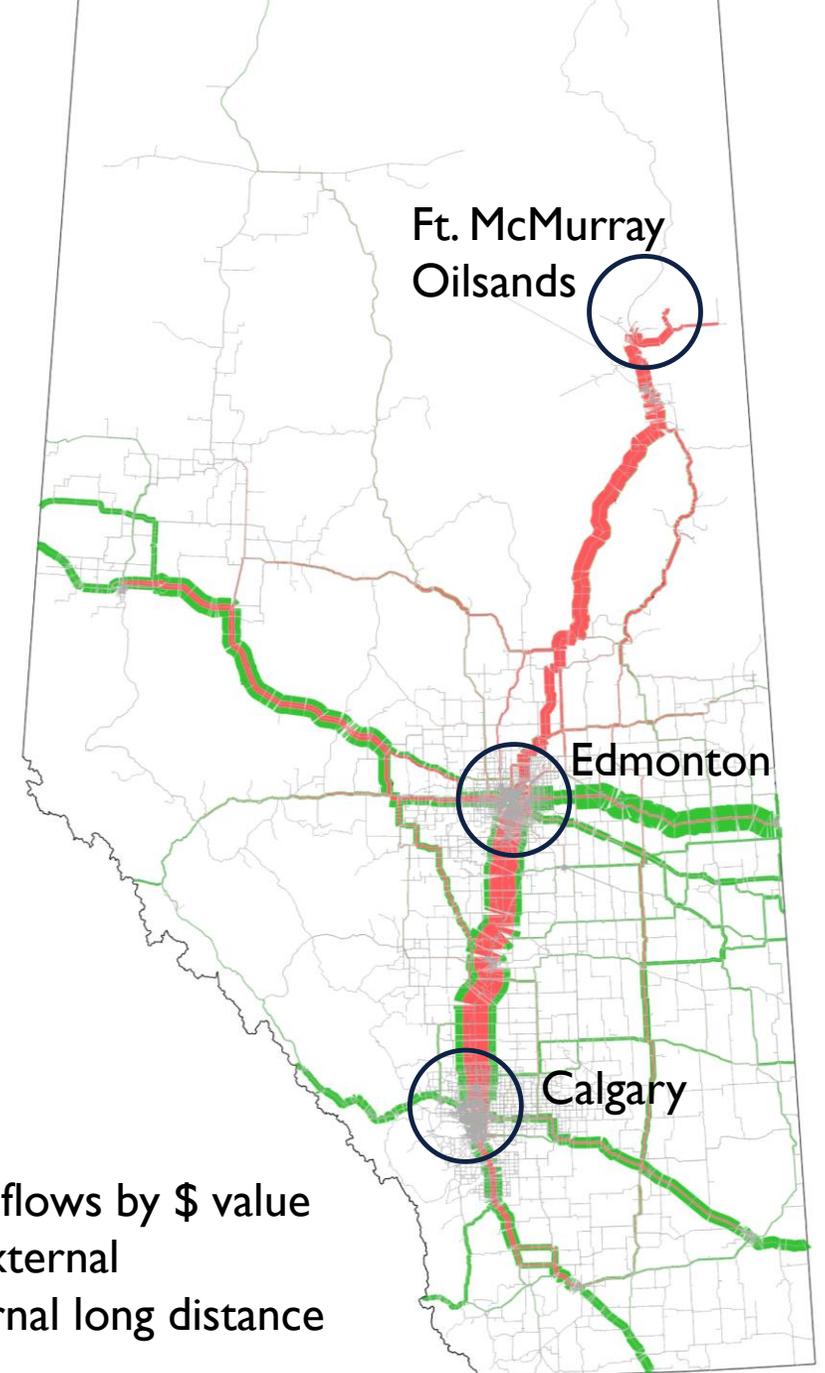


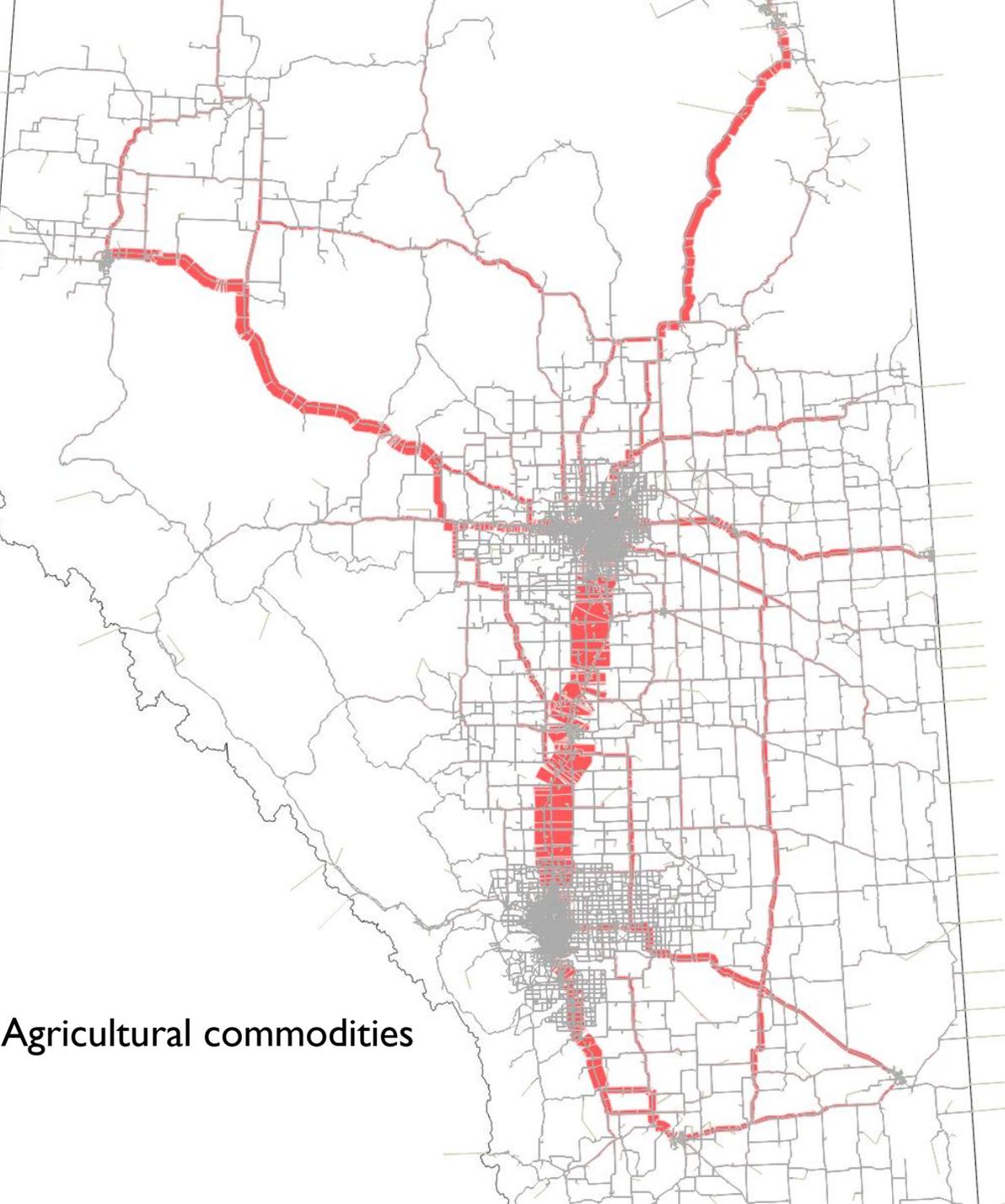
Cluster 2: (SCTG 34 - machinery)



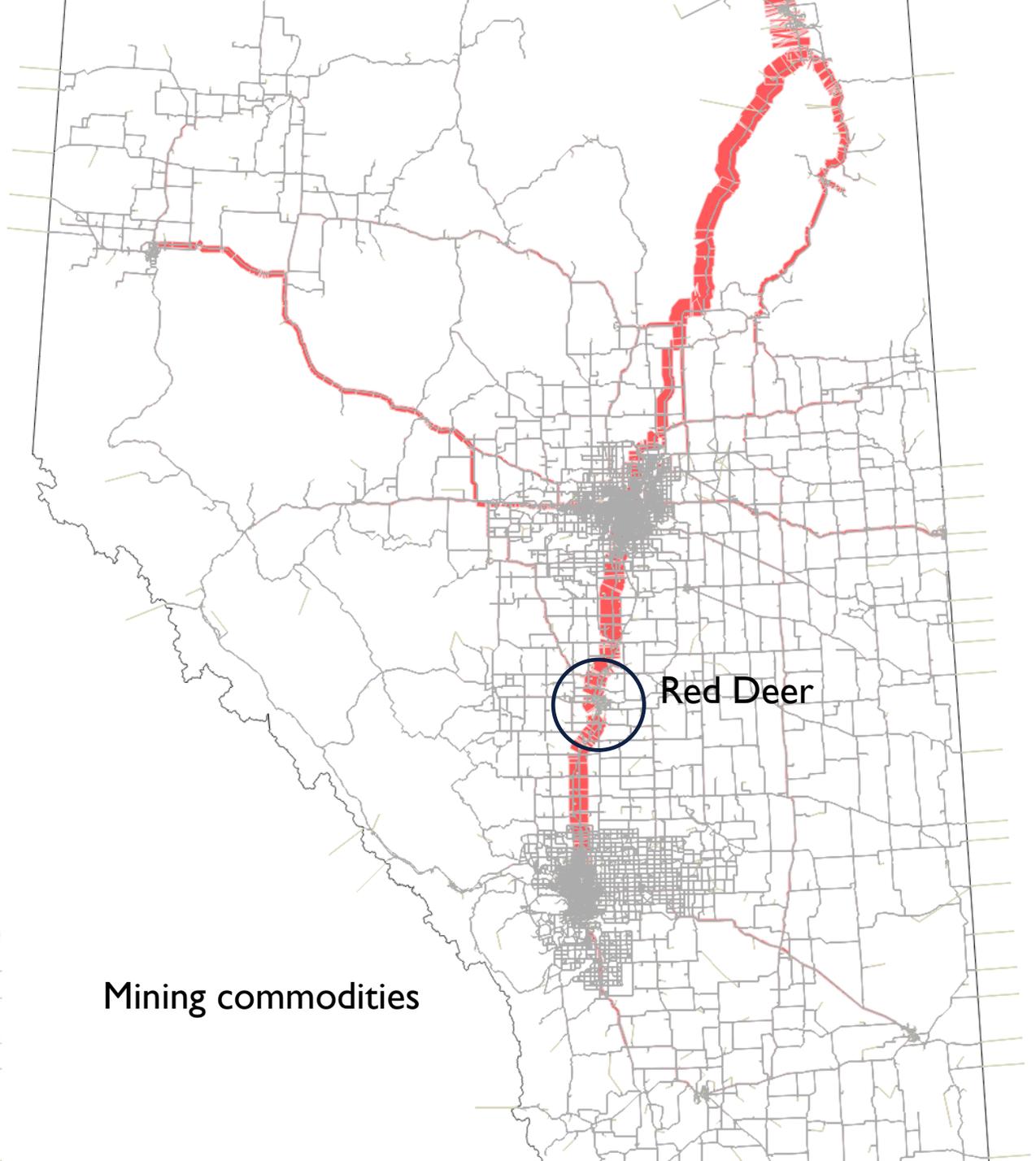
Trip details

- Time of day
- Empty return trucks
- Can postprocess into multiple matrices





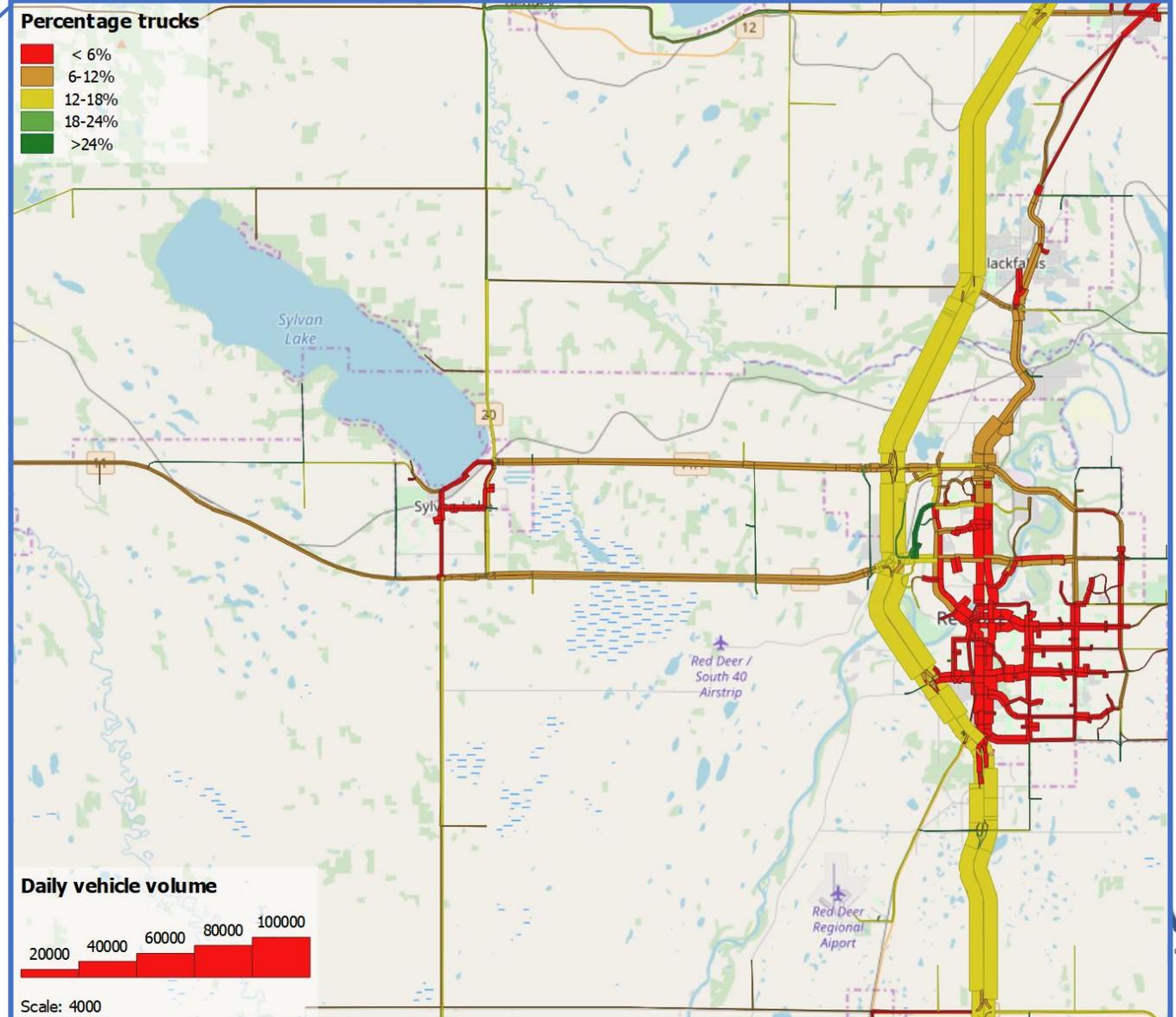
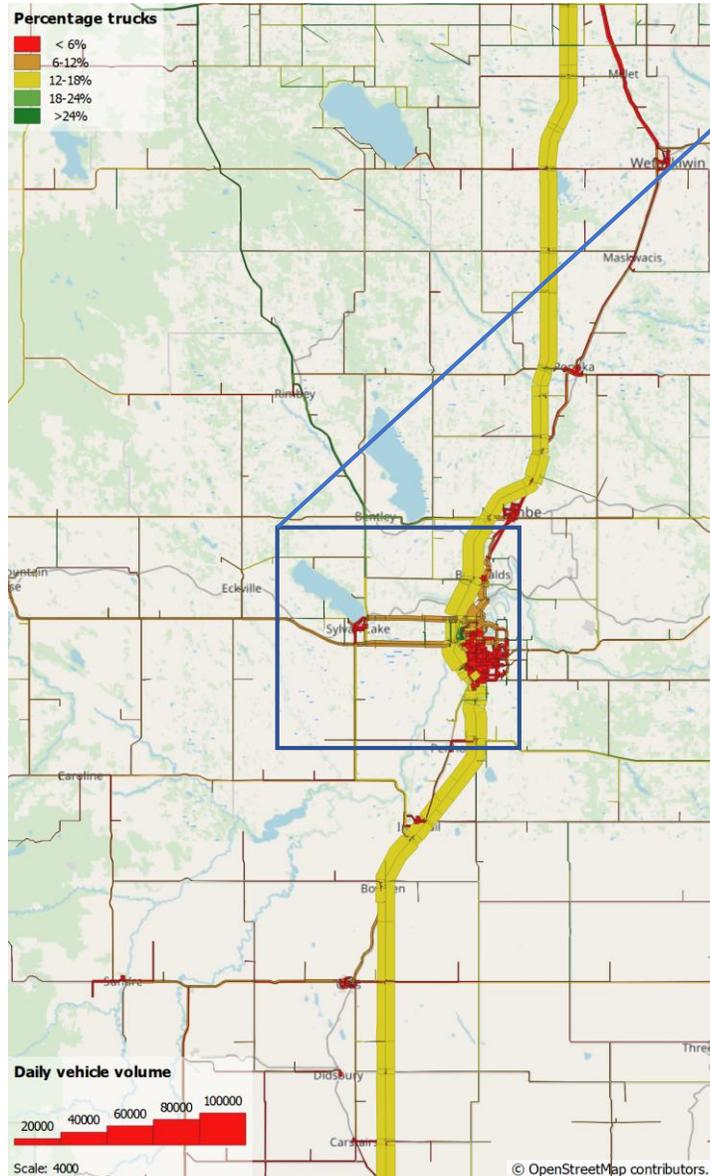
Agricultural commodities



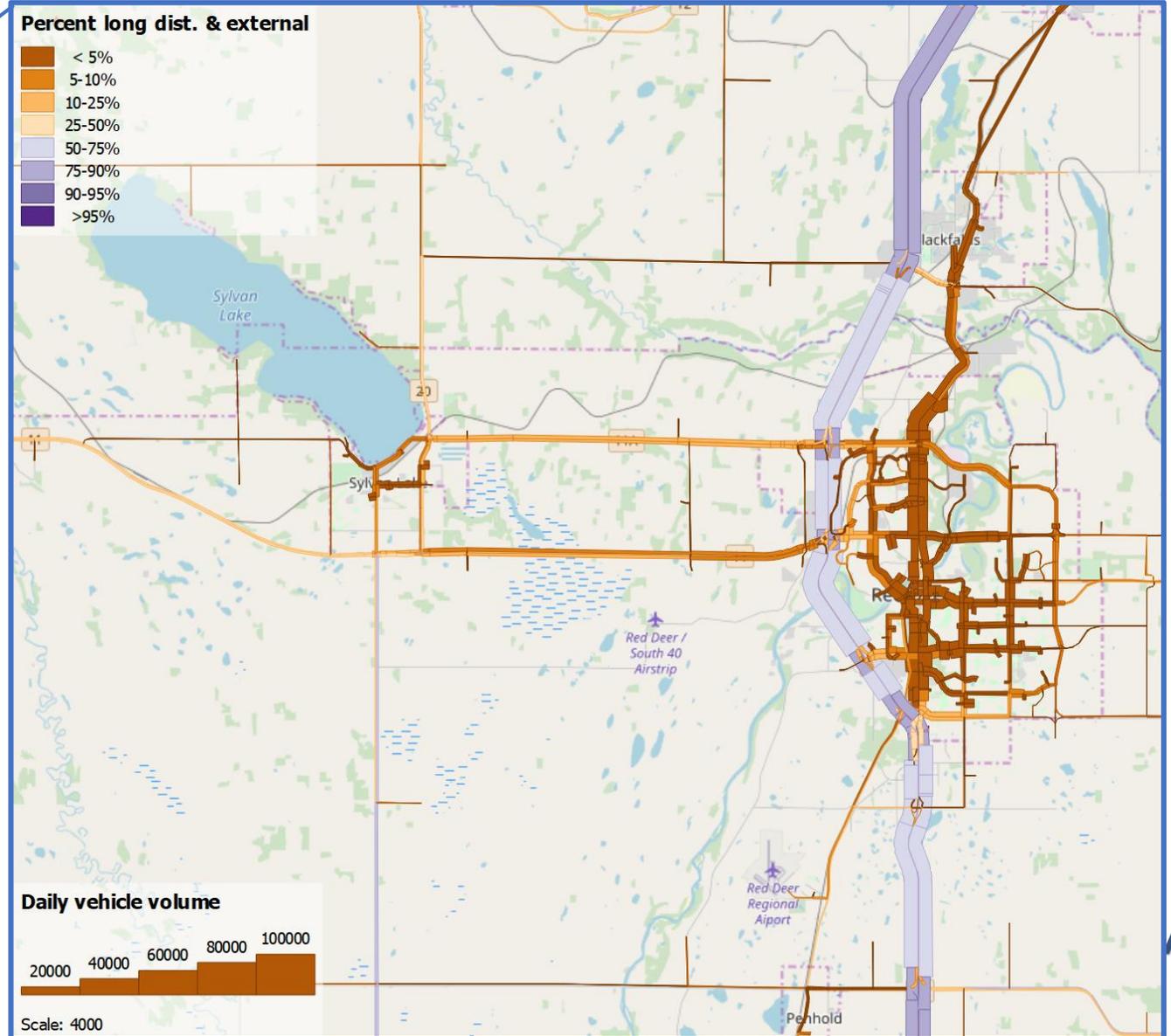
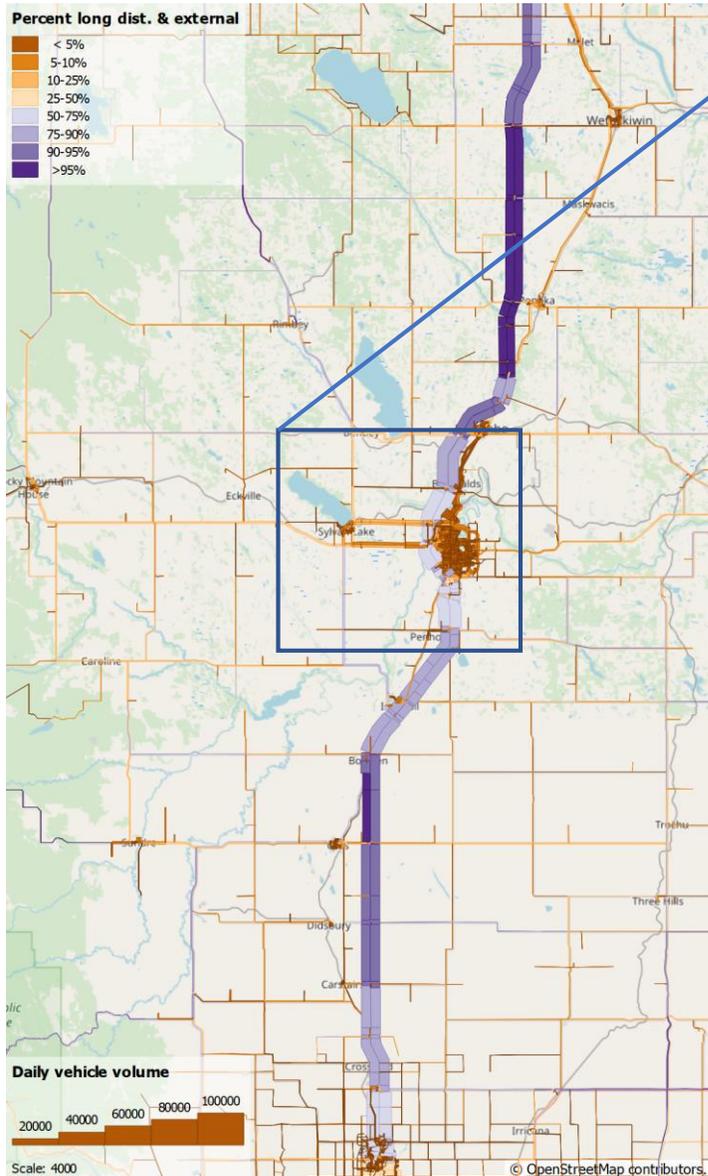
Mining commodities

Red Deer

Truck Percentage Alternative Scenario – 2038



Long Distance Travel Percentage Alt Scenario – 2038



Conclusions

- Practical approach to the complexities of urban commercial movements
- Commercial vehicles – more than trucks and freight

Thanks!

ANY QUESTIONS?

