

# Dynamic O/D matrix estimation: A behavioural approach

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Dynamic O/D matrix estimation

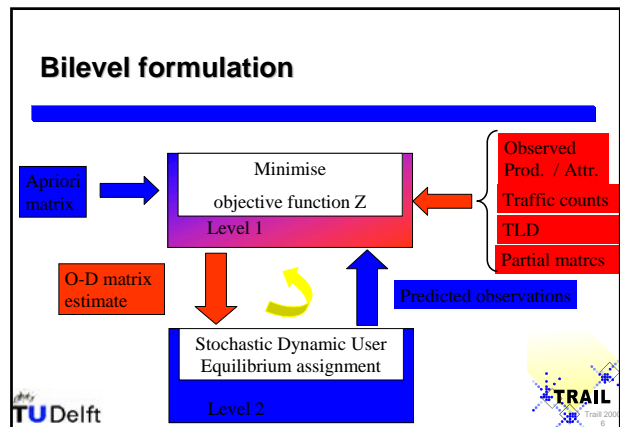
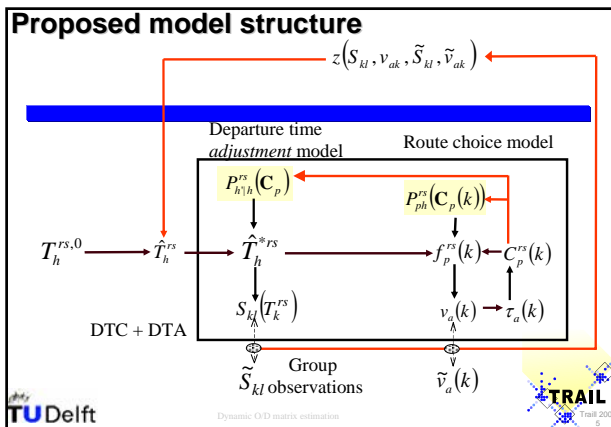
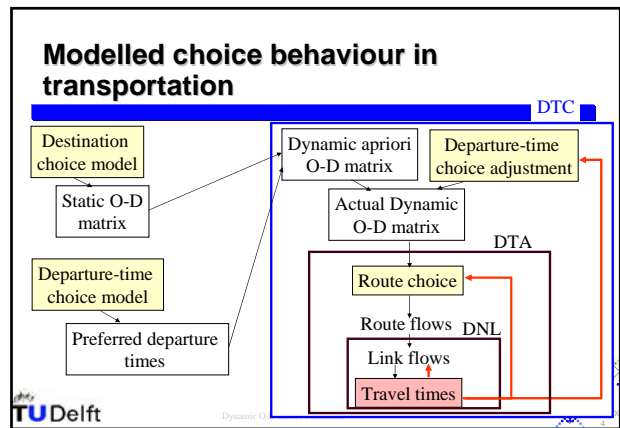
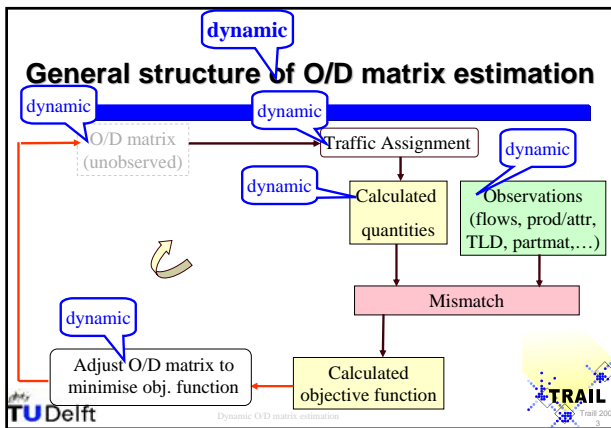


## Presentation overview:

- ▲ General structure of O-D matrix estimation
- ▲ Modelled choice behaviour in transportation
- ▲ Proposed framework for dynamic O-D matrix estimation
- ▲ Comparison with existing methods
- ▲ Status, outlook



Dynamic O/D matrix estimation



## General formulation of estimation problem

Objective function:

$$Z(\hat{v}_{a,k}, \tilde{v}_{a,k}) = \sum_{a,k} (\hat{v}_{a,k} - \tilde{v}_{a,k})^2$$

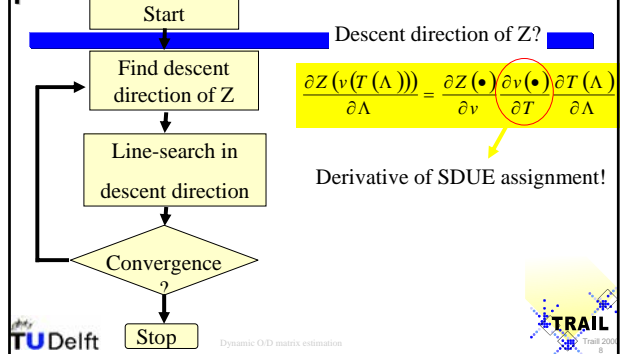
Bilevel optimisation problem

$$\hat{T}_h^{rs} = \arg \min_{\Lambda_{lk}} Z(\hat{v}_{a,k}(T_h^{rs}(\Lambda_{lk})), \tilde{v}_{a,k})$$

Subject to:

$$\hat{v}_{a,k} = DUE(T_h^{rs})$$

## Heuristic solution algorithm for bilevel problem



## Comparison with existing methods

### ▲ Positive

- Applicable to general networks (not just closed networks)
- Integrates with behavioural transportation modeling
- Very flexible in data use
- Adaptable (could e.g. be used to calibrate assignment)

### ▲ Neutral

- Off-line method
- Needs apriori matrix (preferably from a model)

### ▲ Negative

- Still under development
- Computationally intensive

## Status, development, and outlook

### ▲ Current status and developments

- Basic version works
- Incorporation of classical refinements to O-D matrix estimation by separation of level and structure

### ▲ Future work

- Incorporation of observational errors and error covariance through Bayesian methods

### ▲ Outlook

- Bilevel problem is "tough", but heuristics exist
- Upscaling to operational level still computationally troublesome