

XXXIII Cycle

Carsharing usage correllation with weather and socio-demographic data Michele Cocca Supervisor: Prof. Marco Mellia

Research context and motivation

- Free Floating Car Sharing (FFCS) is a car rental model where:
 - The users can pick and drop cars within an operative areas
 - Reservation procedure done through web services
 - *Only* minute-based fares
 - Other costs (fuel, maintenance, insurance) are in charge to the provider





• New transportation mode which fulfills the gap between travel comfort and car ownership User Expenses for Various Modes³

Adopted methodologies

Assign each entry a time bin:

S.T	01:00	07:00	10:00	13:00	16:00	19:00	22:00
E.T.	06:59	9:59	12:59	15:59	18:59	21:59	00:59
bin	0	1	2	3	4	5	6

- For each neighbor, predict the number of starting and final rides for each time bin
 - 14 targets variables
 - 85 socio-economic features normalized per neighbor area
 - Leave-one-out validation
 - Support Vector and Random Forrest Regressions (SVR and RFR) run
- RFR ranks the features according their usefulness in the regression





Car sharing cost less than car ownership, if the user travel less 4000 mi/year.

Todd Litman, Evaluating Carsharing Benefits, Victoria Transport Policy Institute, 2015.

Addressed research questions/problems

- FFCS is a great opportunity to improve mobility in urban center
- Two possible research scenarios are possible

RQ1

Is it possible to highlight which socio-economic metrics influence the FFCS demand?

RQ2

Is it possible to predict the next-day demand looking the past FFCS demand?

Insights and guidelines to manage FFCS fleet

Novel contributions

- Data collection from **real FFCS provider**, recorded over 28 millions real rides
- Data augmented with official municipal data (Vancouver)
 - Fast ad scalable procedure to merge data
 - Pattern prediction using well know Machine Learning Algorithms

- Rerun regression (best config) adding $\underline{\mathbb{R}}$ one feature per step following RFR rank
- **RFR performs lower errors**
- **U-shaped learning curve**





100

Average error [%]

120

- The error is higher where the overlap between operative area and official zoning is small
- Zone may generate more demand

Data Characterization



Submitted and published works

- Cocca M. et all, "Characterizing client usage pattern and service demand for car-sharing system", 2019, submitted
- Cocca M. et all., "Free floating electric car sharing: A data driven approach for system design", ITS, 2019, accepted
- Cocca M. et all., "Free floating electric car sharing design: Data driven optimization", PERVASIVE AND MOBILE COMPUTING, 2019, Vol. 55, pp. 59-75
- Cocca M. et all., "Data driven optimization of Charging Station Placement for EV Free Floating Car Sharing", 2018 21st ITSC, Lahaina (USA), 2018, pp. 2490-2495
- Cocca M. et all., "Free Floating Electric Car Sharing in Smart Cities: Data Driven System Dimensioning", SMARTCOMP, Taormina (IT), 2018, pp. 171-178
- Cocca M. et all., "UMAP: Urban mobility analysis platform to harvest carsharing data", SmartWorld, San Francisco (USA), 2017, pp. 1-8

The zone profile suggests unsatisfied demand (downtown)

Future work

160

Test the model on another city

60

20

1.0

0.8

0.4

0.2

40

Analytically derive the FFCS demand to:

80

• Simulate FFCS setup in a cold-start scenario

140

• Study how react the FFCS demand to variation into city economics

List of attended classes

- DCC851 PG3 TECC: from packets to knowledge: applying data science approaches to large internet measurements (12/08/2019, 30h)
- UNI 045 Línuga Adicionál Portuges Básico (12/08/2019, 80h)
- 02LWHRV Communication (10/07/2019, 1)
- 01QTEIU Data mining concepts and algorithms (6/3/2018, 6)
- 01SHBRP Examples of graph optimization models management (19/01/2018, 4)
- 01RELKG Probabilità applicata e machine learning (3/9/2018, 4)
- 01RISRV Public Speaking (11/7/2019, 1)
- 01SHCRV Unsupervised neural networks (9/4/2018, 6)





Communications Engineering