## PhD Open Days



Design and

Development

Method Proposal:

LINES

muLtlmodal

raNsportation

rEsilience

Objectives of a Solution

Model multimodal

transport system;

robustness

Discover main

differences in

with COVID-19;

Propose an network

assessment method;

transport usage data

Identification

How to measure

Resilience of a

multimodal

system minding a

Demonstration

Find Suitable Context: Lisbon

public transport

Phase 1 – Topological data

modelling and robustness

Phase 2 – Use trip data to

Phase 3 – Join Topological

of the transport network.

information with usage data

to quantify the lean resilience

behaviour;

characterize and cluster user





Communication

Network robustness

assessment in the

context of the city of

Lisbon, published at

Understanding the

COVID-19 Pandemic

Transportation Travel

Patterns in the City of

Lisbon, published at

Impacts of the

Sustainability

Journal.

ETC 2021;

on Public

Evaluation

Phase 1 - Experimental

Analysis (Hevner, 2004);

Simulation (Jarvinen, 2004);

Phase 2 – Analytic Dynamic

Informed Argument (Hevner,

Analysis (Hevner, 2004);

Descriptive Interpretation

Phase 3 – Descriptive

Interpretation (Jarvinen,

2004); Descriptive

(Jarvinen, 2004);

Simulation & Statical

## LINES: multimodal transportation resilience analysis

PhD in Computer Science and Engineering

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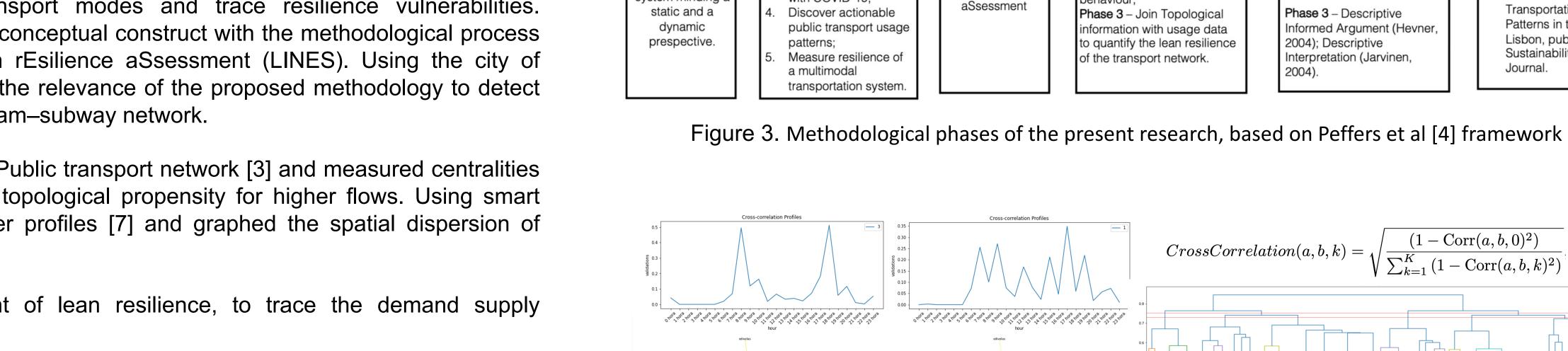




This study aims to contribute to more sustainable mobility solutions by proposing robust and actionable methods to assess the resilience of a multimodal transport system. Resilience is seen in a dynamic lean setting, looking at aspects in the network topology and user's flow and demand throughout a parameterizable period. We hypothesize that this network's appropriate multi-layered and traffic-sensitive modeling can promote the integrated analysis of different transport modes and trace resilience vulnerabilities. We operationalize the lean resilience conceptual construct with the methodological process proposed: muLtImodal traNsportation rEsilience aSsessment (LINES). Using the city of Lisbon as a study case, we illustrate the relevance of the proposed methodology to detect actionable vulnerabilities in the bus-tram-subway network.

We model the multimodal the Lisbon Public transport network [3] and measured centralities of paths and stations to understand topological propensity for higher flows. Using smart card validations [1], we estimate user profiles [7] and graphed the spatial dispersion of temporal usage.

Then we propose the measurement of lean resilience, to trace the demand supply imbalances per network segment [2].



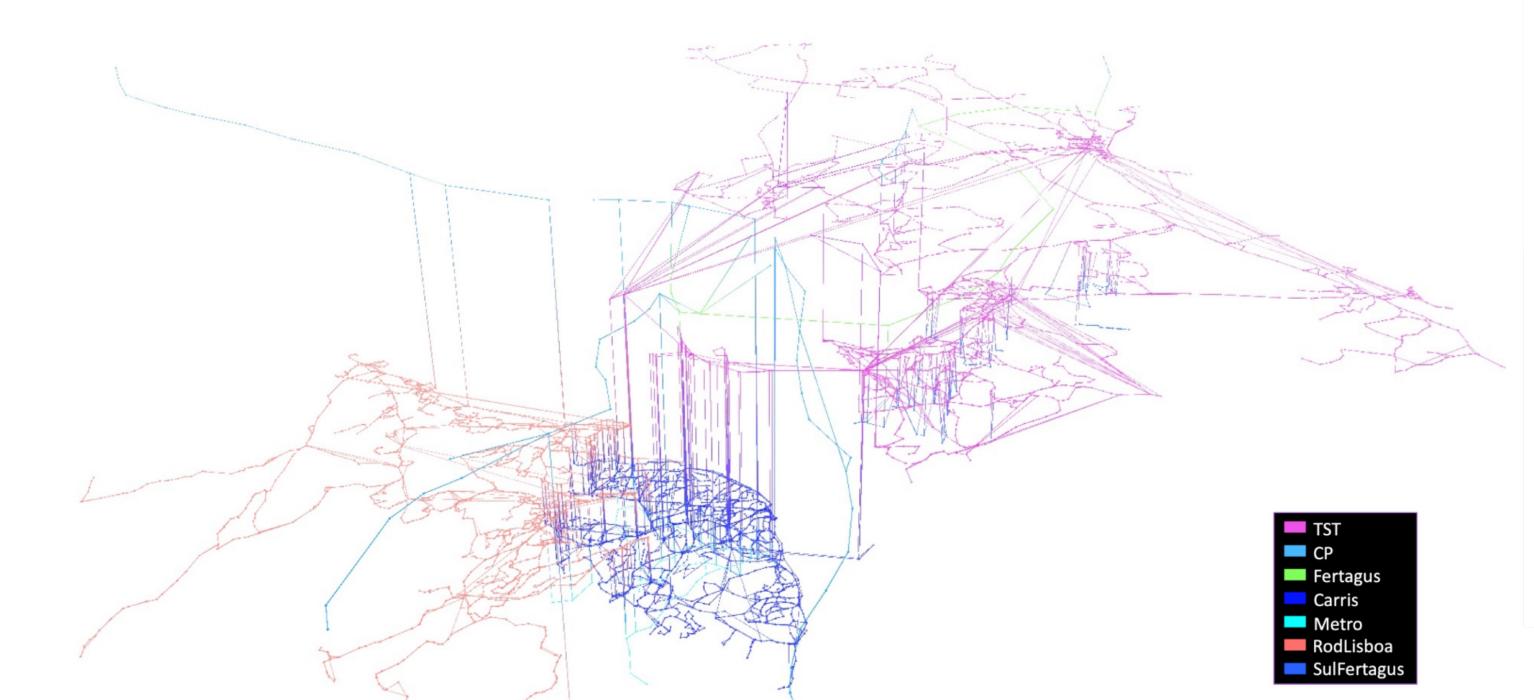


Figure 1. Multilayer transport network topology of the Lisbon metropolitan area (LMA) on a 3D representation with all of the layers.

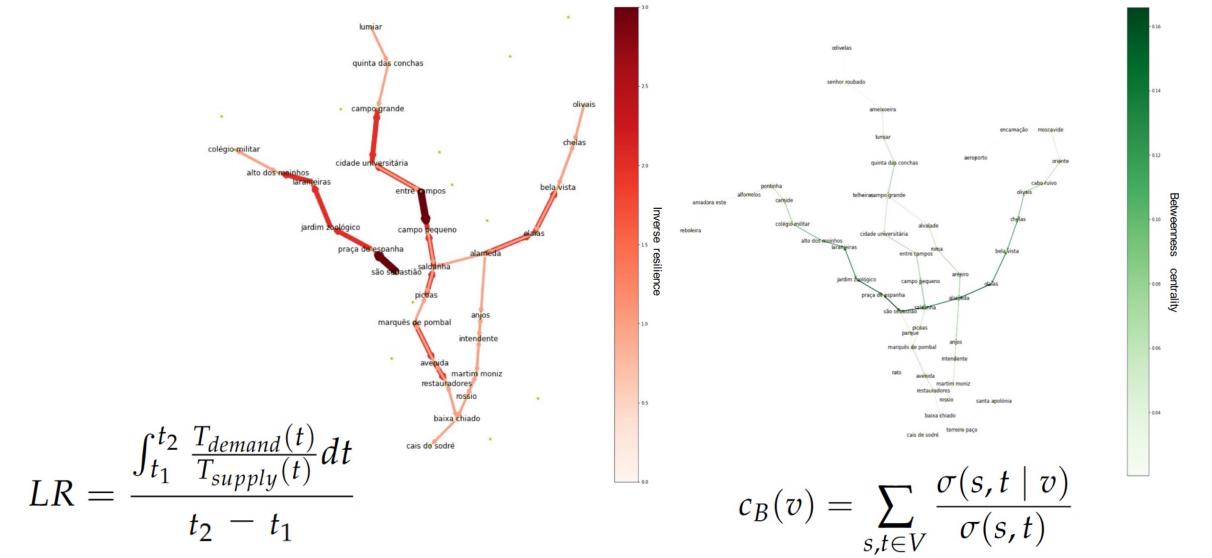
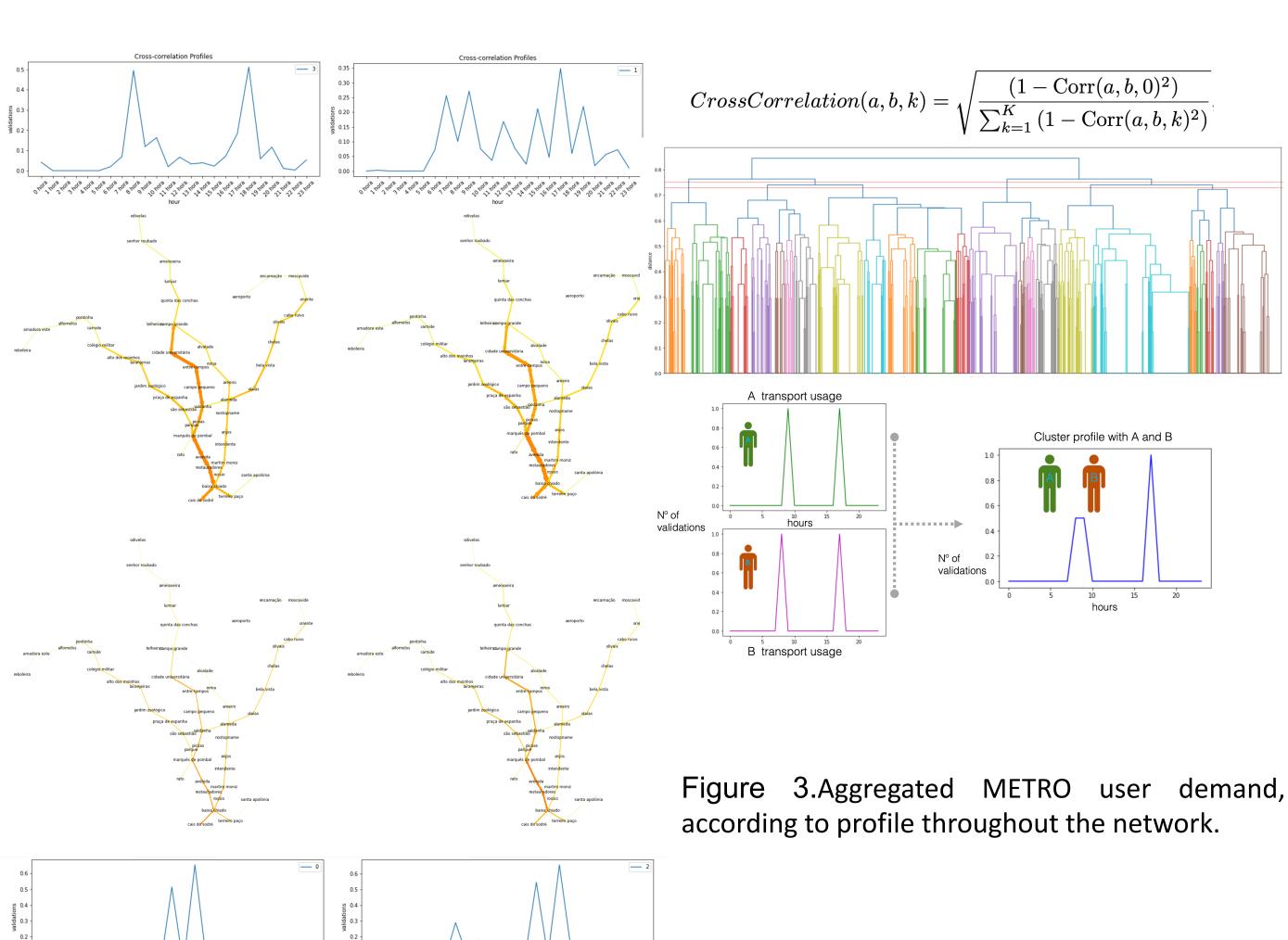


Figure 2. METRO low resilience links in accordance with demand supply dynamics on the left and topological criticality on the right in accordance with betweenness centrality.



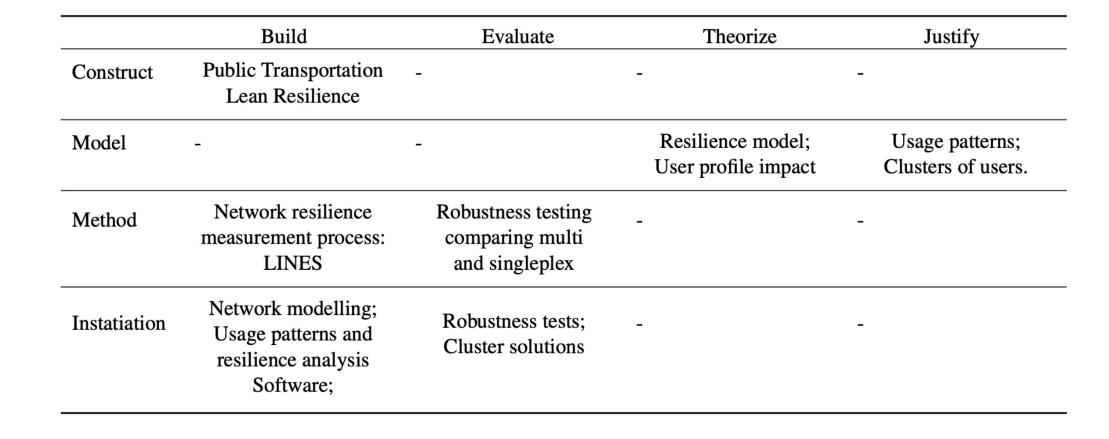


Table 1 Research outputs

## References:

- [1] Agard, Bruno, Morency, Catherine, and Trépanier, Martin.. Mining public transport user behaviour from smart card data. IFAC Proceedings Volumes 39, 3 (2006), 399–404.
- [2] Al-Deek, Haitham and Emam, Emam B. New methodology for estimating reliability in transportation networks with degraded link capacities. Journal of intelligent transportation systems 10, 3 (2006), 117–129.
- [3] Aparicio, Joao Tiago, Elisabete Arsenio, and Rui Henriques. "Assessing robustness in multimodal transportation systems: a case study in Lisbon." European transport research review14.1 (2022): 1-18. [4] Peffers, Ken, et al. "A design science research methodology for information systems research." Journal of management information systems 24.3 (2007): 45-77.
- [5] Järvinen, Pertti. "On a variety of research output types." (2004).
- [6] Hevner, Alan R., et al. "Design science in information systems research." MIS quarterly (2004): 75-105.
- [7] Ghaemi, Mohammad Sajjad, et al. "A visual segmentation method for temporal smart card data." Transportmetrica A: Transport Science 13.5 (2017): 381-404.

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