

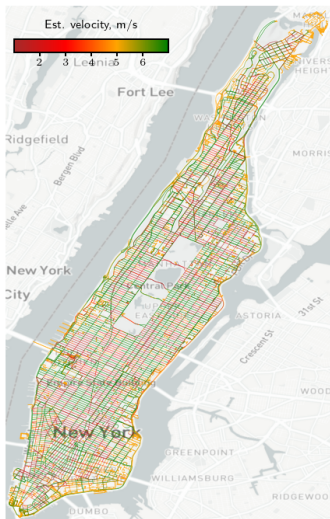
On-demand public transport is making us mobile

NYC TLC taxi data, May 2016:

pickup	dropoff	xa_lat	xa_lon	xb_lat	xb_lon	n	meters	seconds	\$
2016-05-01 00:00:04	2016-05-01 00:06:22	40.839329	-73.940842	40.850304	-73.932976	1	1368	378	7.3
2016-05-01 00:00:07	2016-05-01 00:01:58	40.859612	-73.930199	40.863338	-73.929977	1	531	111	4.8
2016-05-01 00:00:14	2016-05-01 00:14:37	40.828629	-73.942215	40.763519	-73.996788	1	10783	863	22.3
2016-05-01 00:00:25	2016-05-01 00:04:37	40.807968	-73.945488	40.804539	-73.955505	1	1287	252	7.3
2016-05-01 00:00:28	2016-05-01 00:23:02	40.785992	-73.948799	40.763748	-73.988724	1	6598	1354	23.16
2016-05-01 00:00:30	2016-05-01 00:05:19	40.785416	-73.949669	40.776234	-73.952744	1	1255	289	8.16
...									

How many minibuses could meet the same demand?

From trip endpoints and travel time we infer traffic conditions:



Use this for quickest routes.

Case study:

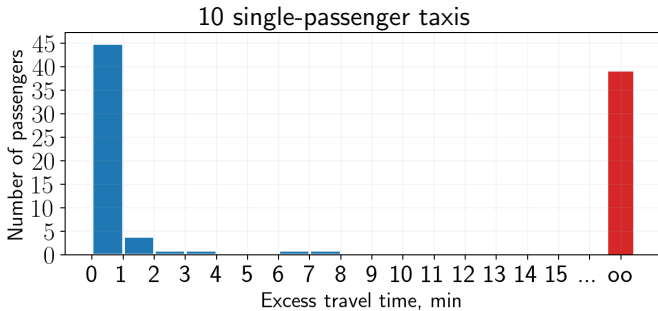
- ▶ 100 requests during 18:00–18:17 within 1km of Times Square
- ▶ Allow -2min/+5min pickup and +10min dropoff windows
- ▶ Assume good traffic conditions

Excess travel times (wrt quickest route) computed by optimizer:

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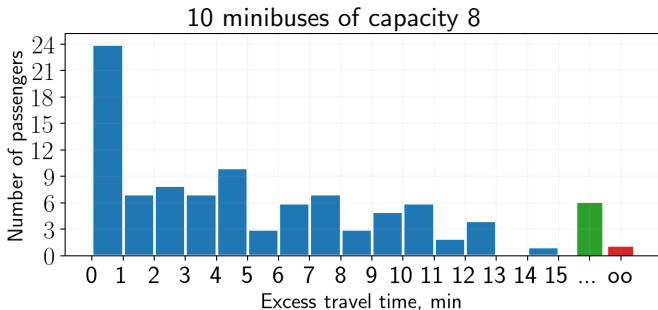
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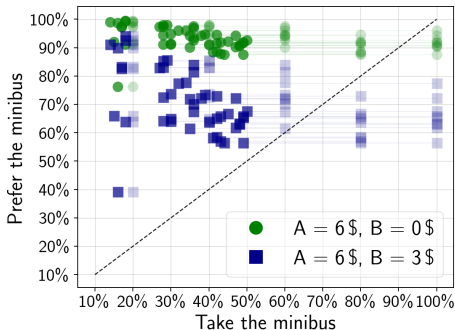
Hence: 20 taxis \approx 10 minibuses, if allow detours.

Assume

- ▶ A certain proportion of minibus takers.
- ▶ Excess travel times in dollars according to 2019 income census.
- ▶ Prefer minibus if $\text{income}/\text{min} < \text{expected excess travel time}$.

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Assume bad traffic conditions (6pm traffic).

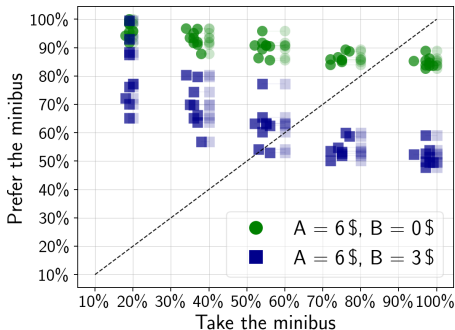
Minibuses can meet only half of the demand.

Faint: imposed fraction of bus takers. Solid: net the unserved requests.

A = taxi price, B = minibus ride price

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Assume traffic improves (6pm \rightsquigarrow 6am) as more people take the minibus.
Equilibrium at 50-90% bus takers, depending on the price.

The paradigm shift is feasible – if it improves the traffic conditions.

Details: <http://bit.ly/optimum-2021>