

# A GIS-Based Multi-Criteria Decision Analysis (MCDA) for Equitable Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment (EVSE) Deployment in Philadelphia

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# Motivations

1

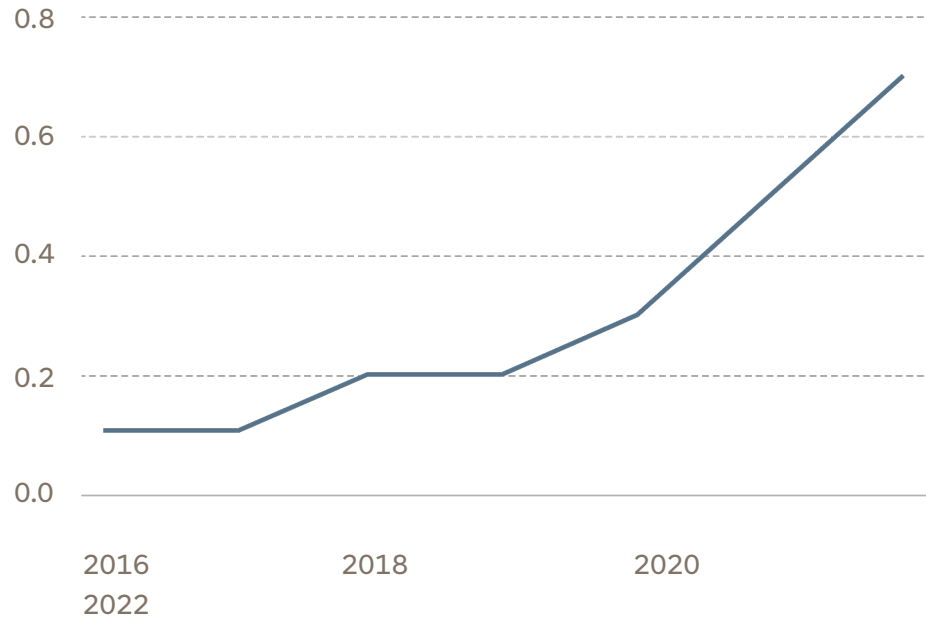
Reduce vehicle emissions  
Encourage EV usage

Mismatch between #EV and #Charging Ports

2

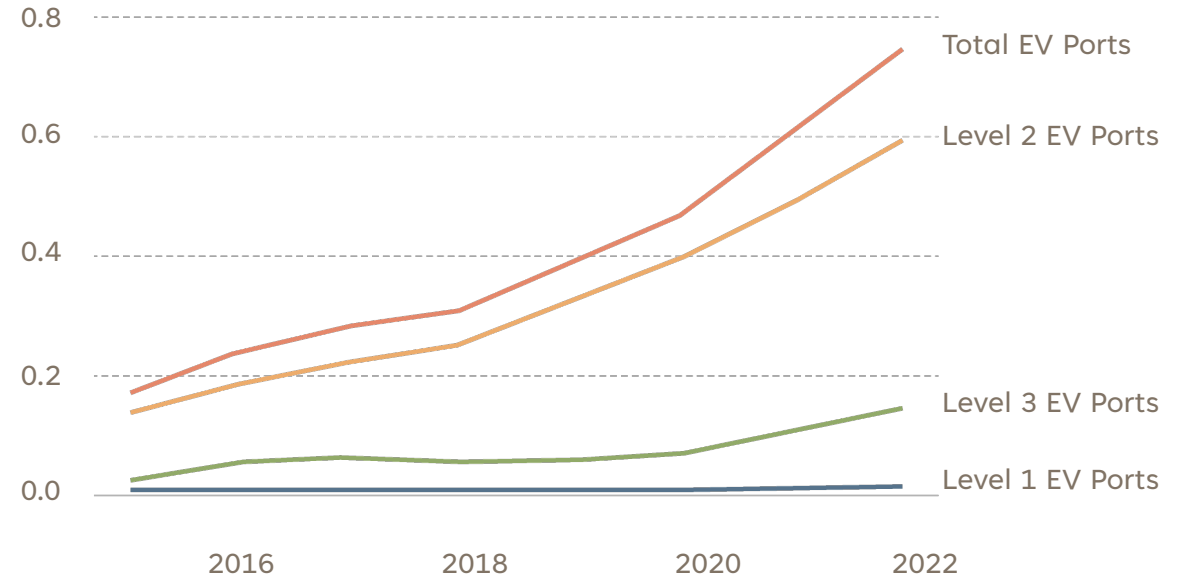
Electric vehicle (EV) share of total light-duty vehicles, annual

percent

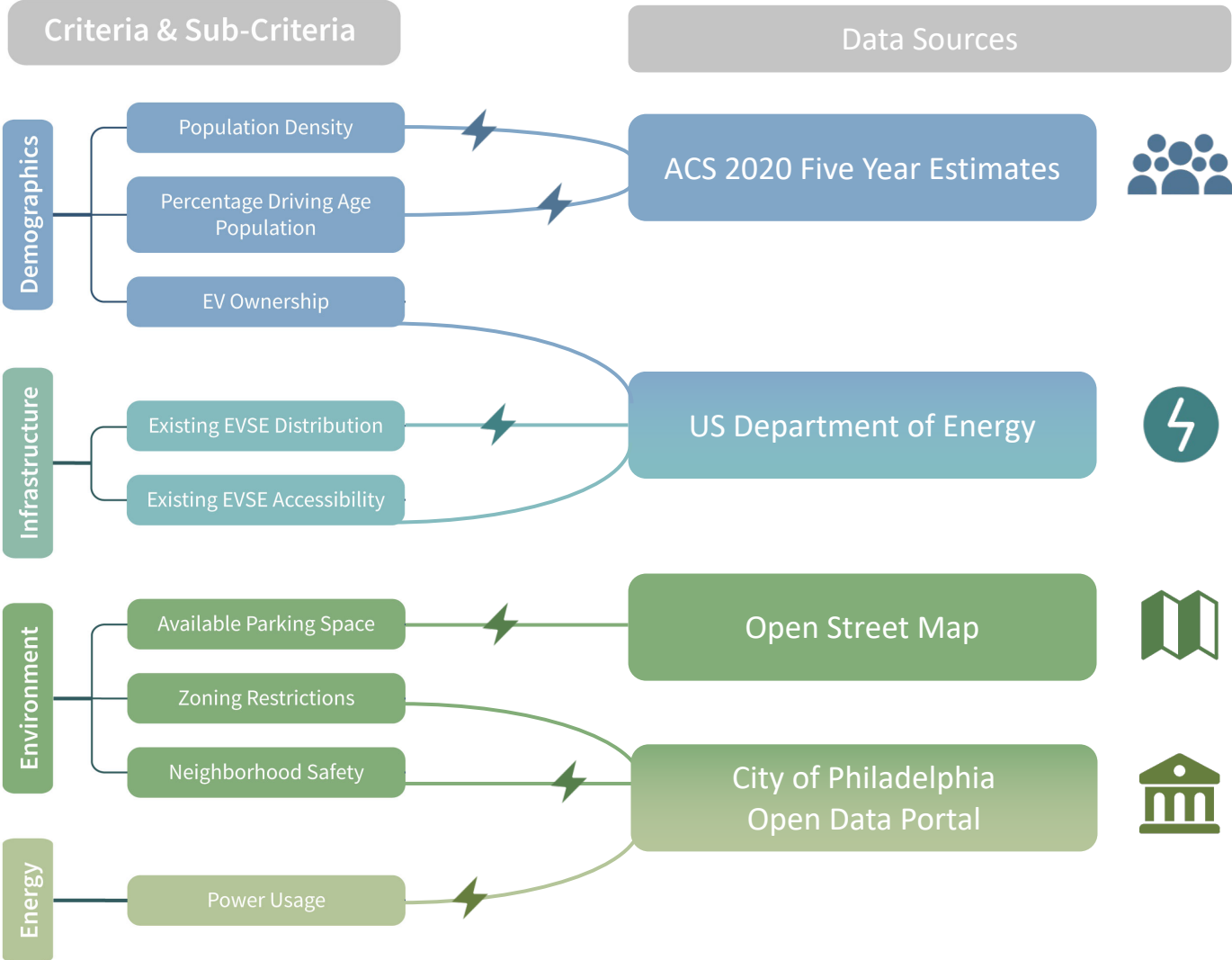


Electric vehicle (EV) ports, annual

number



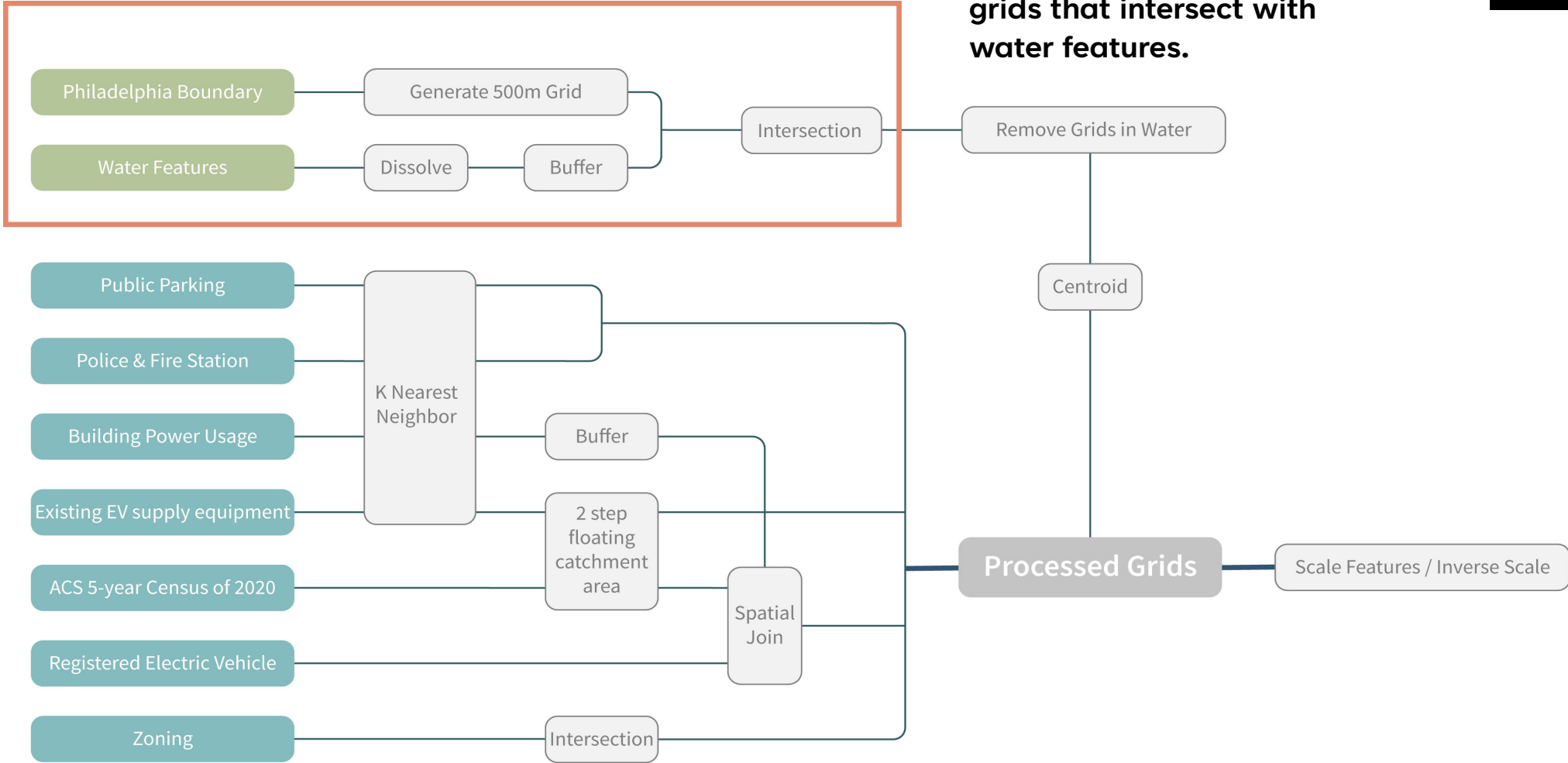
# Data and Criteria



# Workflow - GIS

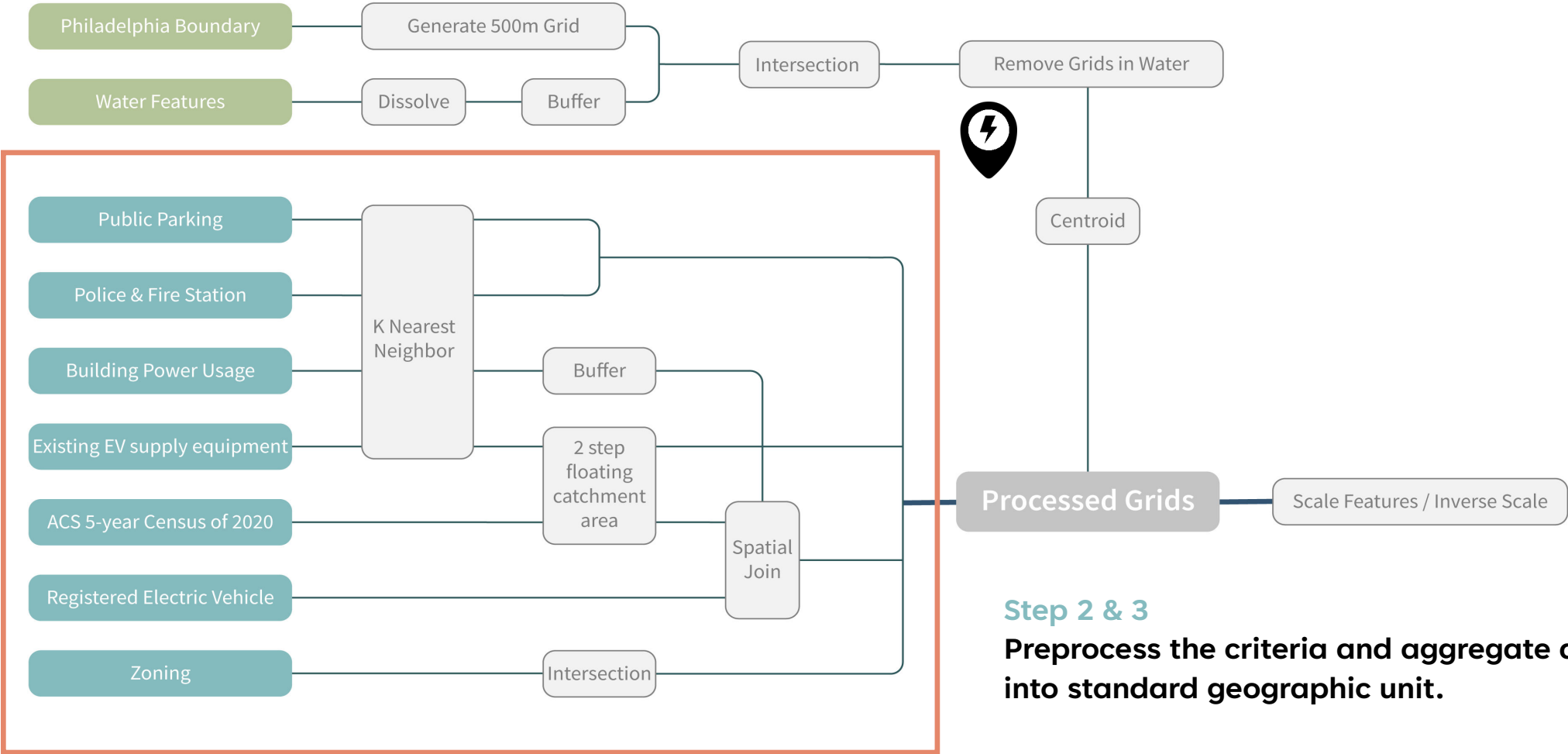


**Step 1:**  
Create fishnet grids for Philadelphia and remove grids that intersect with water features.





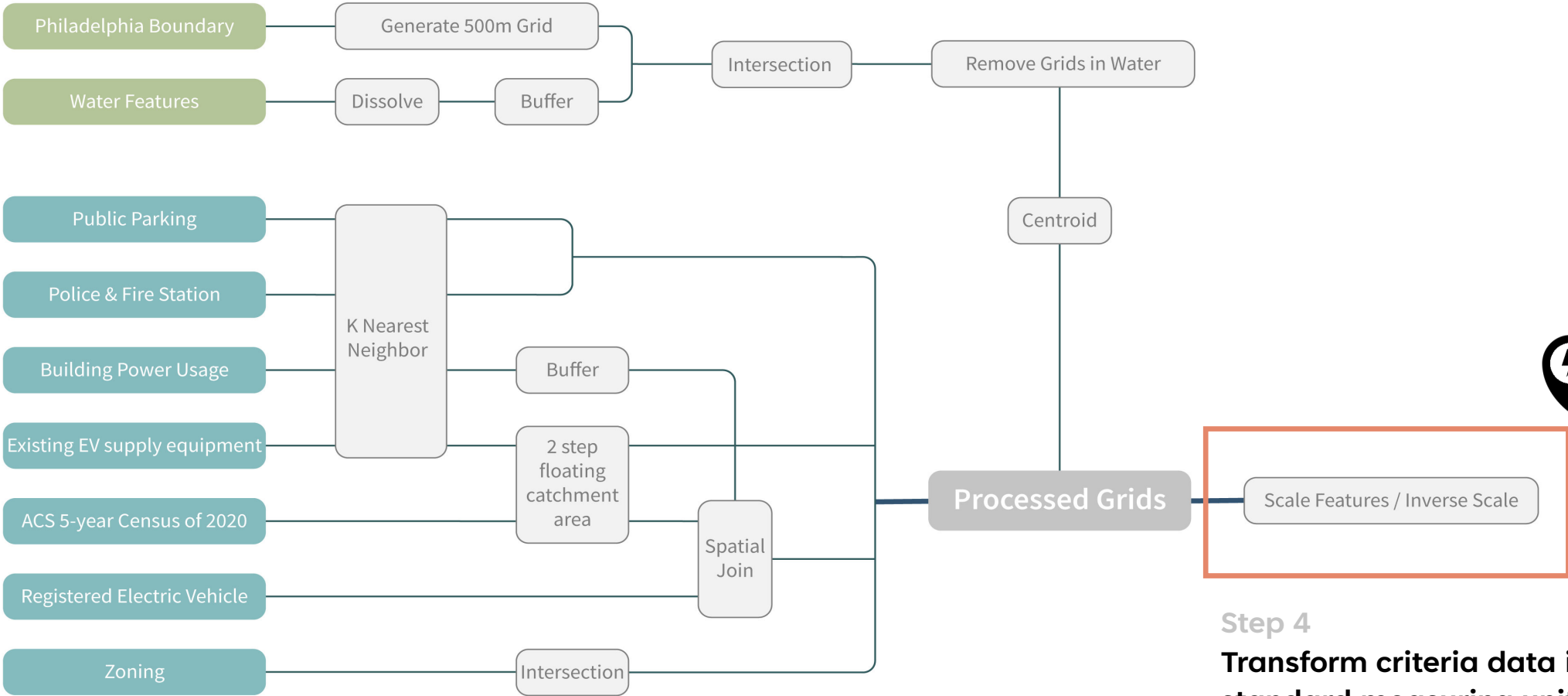
# Workflow - GIS



**Step 2 & 3**  
Preprocess the criteria and aggregate data into standard geographic unit.



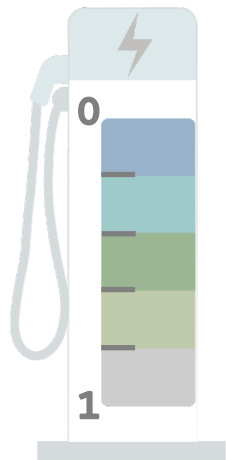
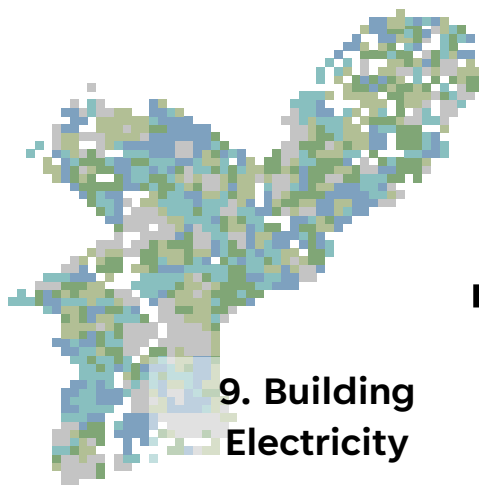
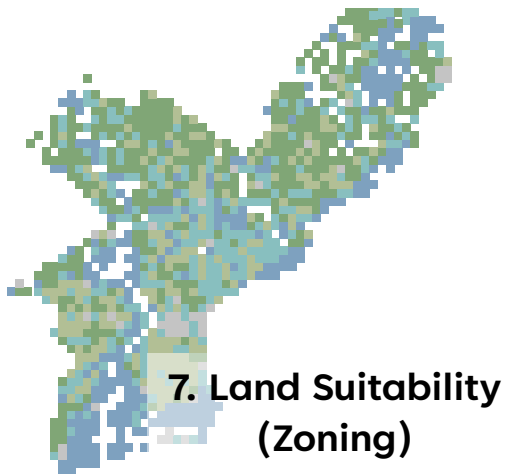
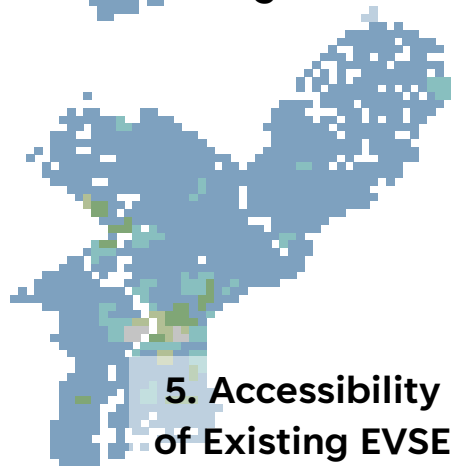
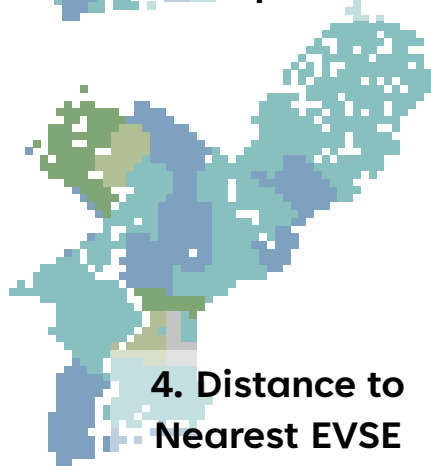
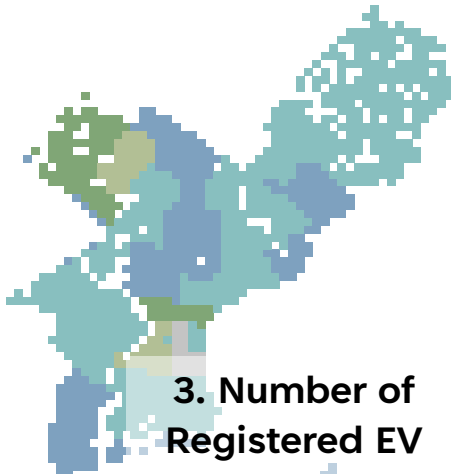
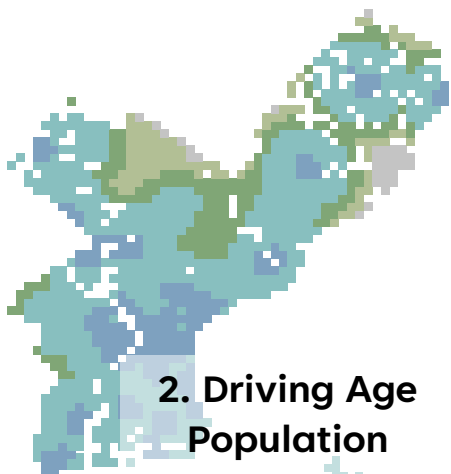
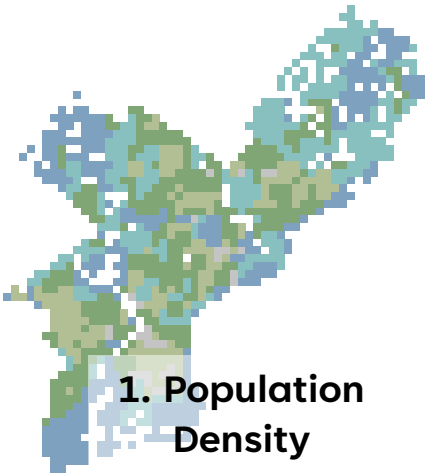
# Workflow - GIS



**Step 4**  
**Transform criteria data into standard measuring unit.**



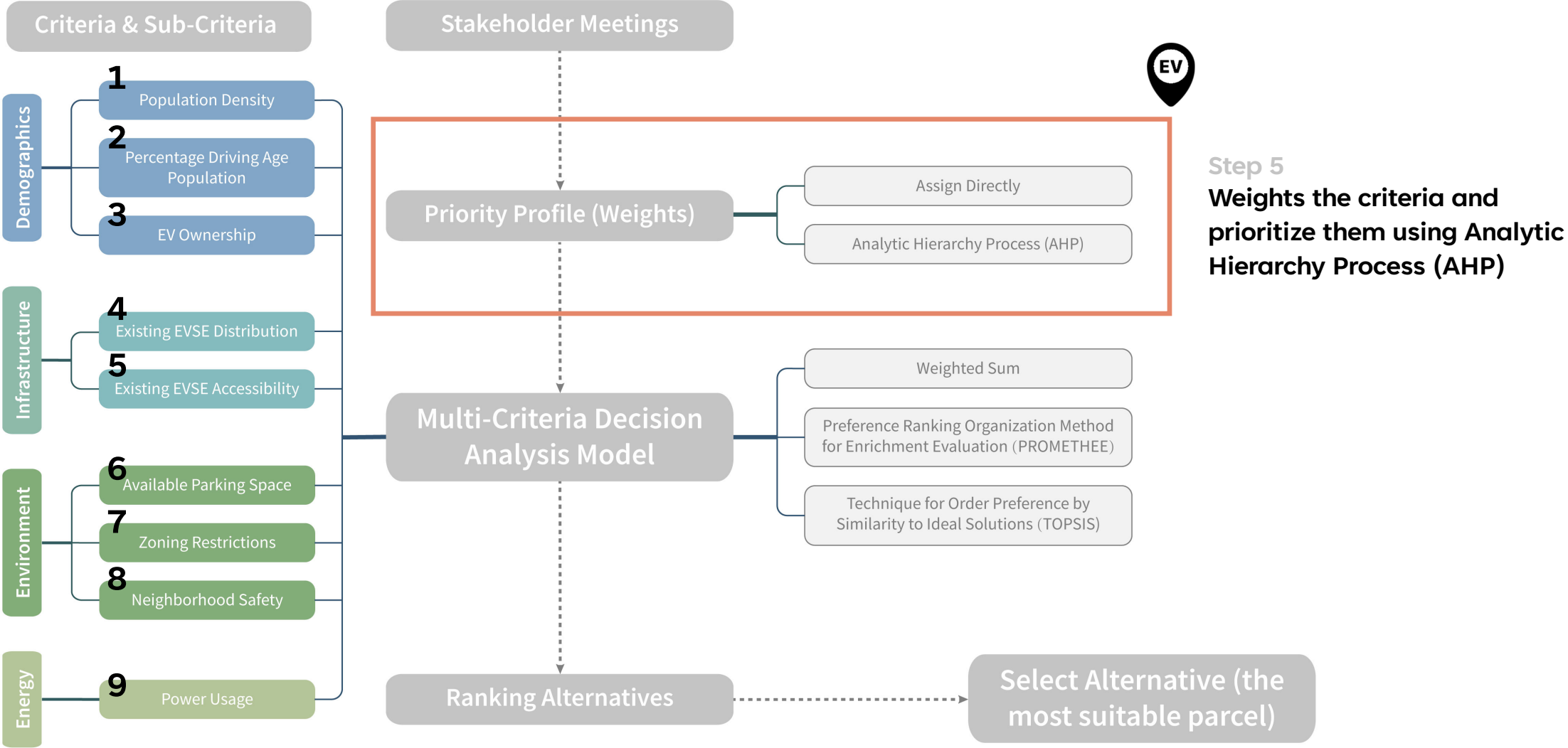
# Intermediaries



Values scaled from 0 – 1 in each grid

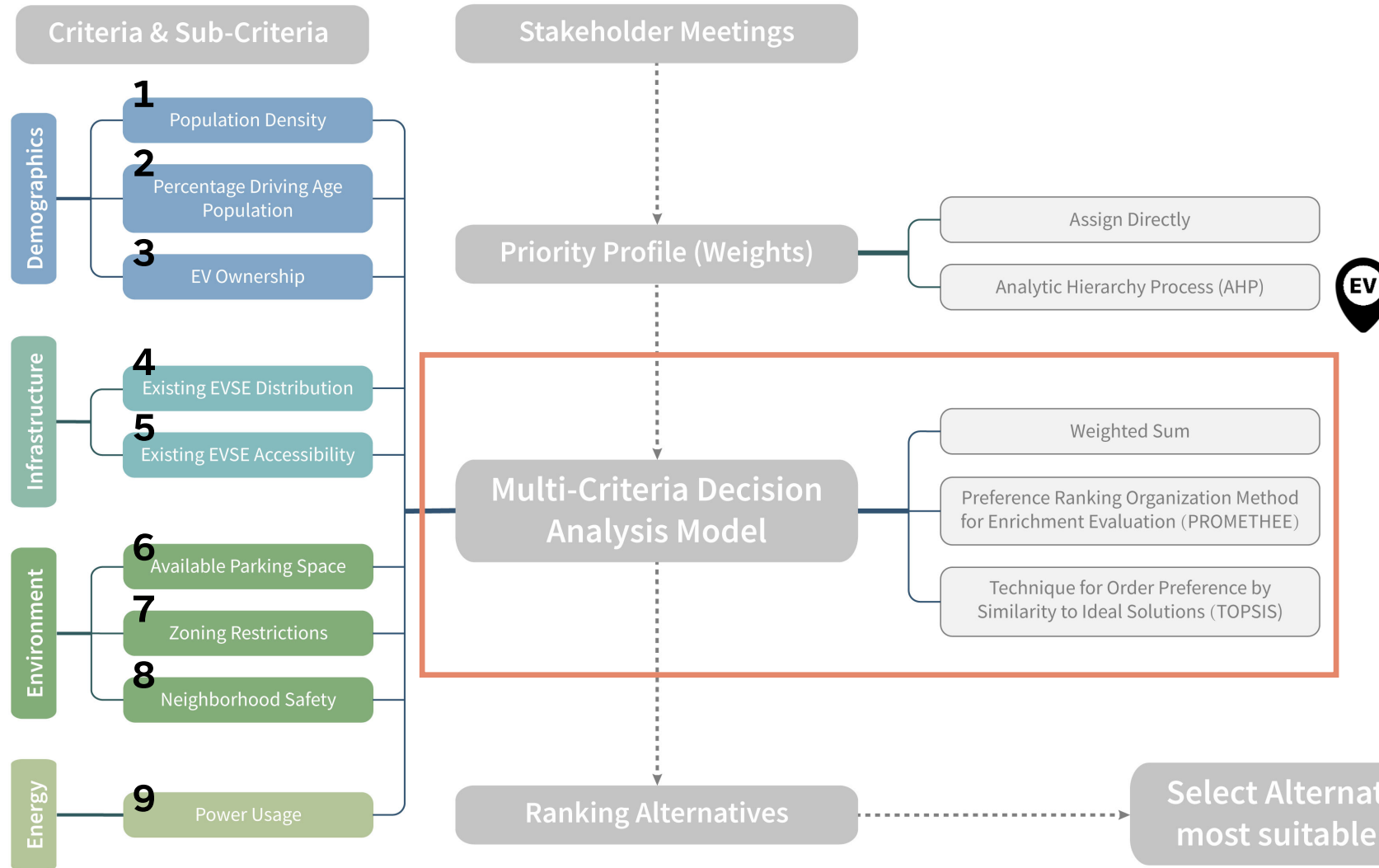


# Workflow - MCDA





# Workflow - MCDA



**Step 6**  
**Rank the fishnet grids using three most popular MCDA algorithms.**



# MCDA Methods – WSM

Assign weights to each criteria and score the alternative by summing the products of their weight and value.



Criteria  
Weights  
Alternatives

1. Assign weights

$$\sum_{j=1}^j weight_j = 1$$

2. Compute weighted sum

$$S_i = \sum_{j=1}^j weight_j \times value$$

*i = alternative j = criteria*

Rank alternatives based on  $S_i$  in descending order.

Higher the  $S_i$  the better.



# MCDA Methods - TOPSIS

Identifies solutions from a set of alternatives based on their **euclidean distance from an ideal solution.**



Criteria

Weights

Alternatives

Positive Ideal Solution

Negative Ideal Solution

## 1. Compute Separation Measures

Pos ideal solution:  $S_i^+ = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n (value_{ij} - best_j)^2}$

Neg Ideal solution:  $S_i^- = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^n (value_{ij} - worst_j)^2}$

## 2. Measure Relative Closeness

$$C_i^* = \frac{S_i^-}{S_i^+ + S_i^-}$$

*i* = alternative    *j* = criteria

Rank alternatives based on  $C_i^*$  in descending order.

Higher the  $C_i^*$  the better.



# MCDCA Method - PROMETHEE

Compares *alternatives pairwise* for each criteria and use **preference function** to evaluate one alternative over another.



- Criteria
- Weights
- Alternatives
- Preference Function**
- Preference Threshold**
- Indifference Threshold**

- 1. Compute difference in values** for each criterion between all pairs of alternatives.
- 2. Apply preference function** to translate difference in values into preference value between 0 and 1, using preference and indifference thresholds as parameters,
- 3. Aggregate preference values**
- 4. Compute outranking flows:**

$$\text{Net flow} = \underbrace{\text{how much an alternative outrank all other alternatives}} + \text{how much an alternative is outranked by all other alternatives}$$

Alternatives with the highest **net flow** value is consider the best.





# MCDA Method - AHP

Compares *criteria pairwise* and re-assign weights based on their **relative importance**.

Inputs

Criteria  
Weights

Algorithms

1. **Construct pairwise comparison matrix** by determining the relative importance of criterion 1 over 2.

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & w_1 & \dots & w_j \\ \frac{1}{w_1} & 1 & \dots & w_2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{w_j} & \frac{1}{w_2} & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

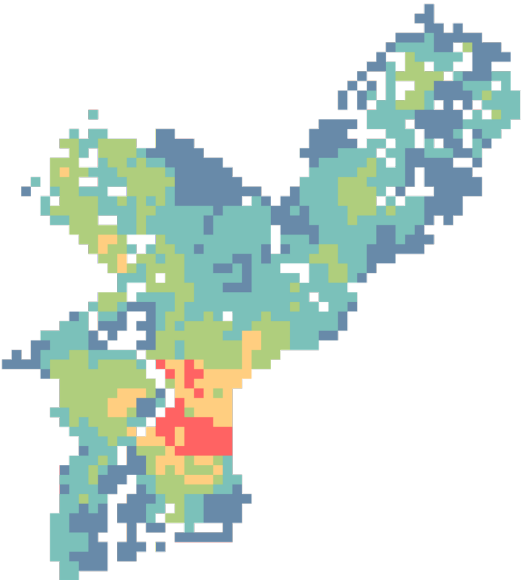
2. **Calculate the weights** by normalizing the matrix and calculate the average of each row

Output

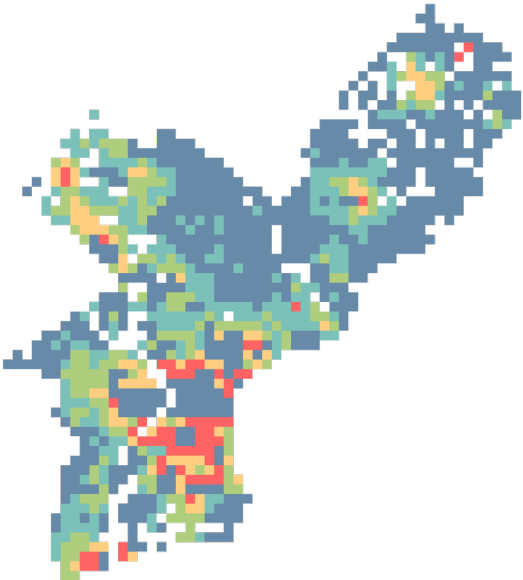
New weights



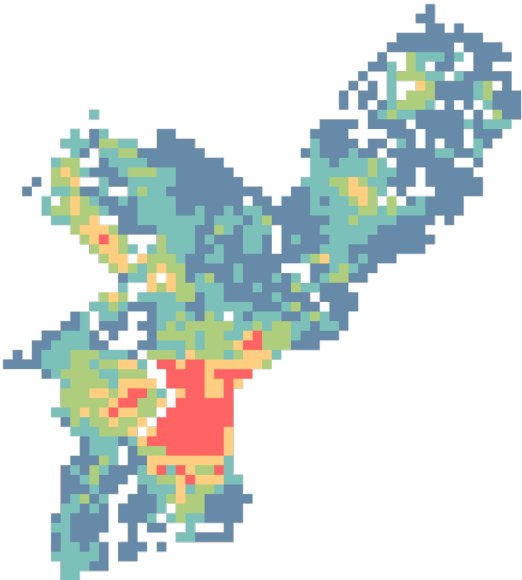
# Ranking Results



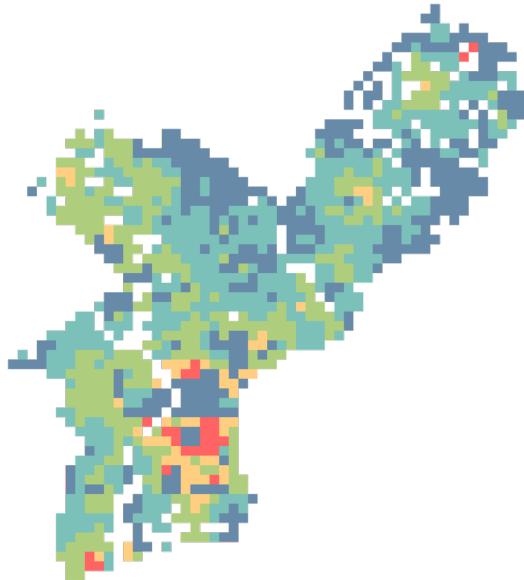
Self-assign weights  
+  
Weighted Sum (WSM)



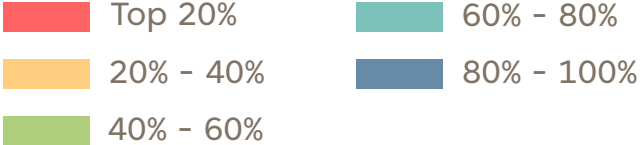
Self-assign weights  
+  
Technique for Order Preference  
by Similarity to Ideal Solutions  
(TOPSIS)



Self-assign weights  
+  
Preference Ranking Organization  
Method for Enrichment Evaluation  
(PROMETHEE)

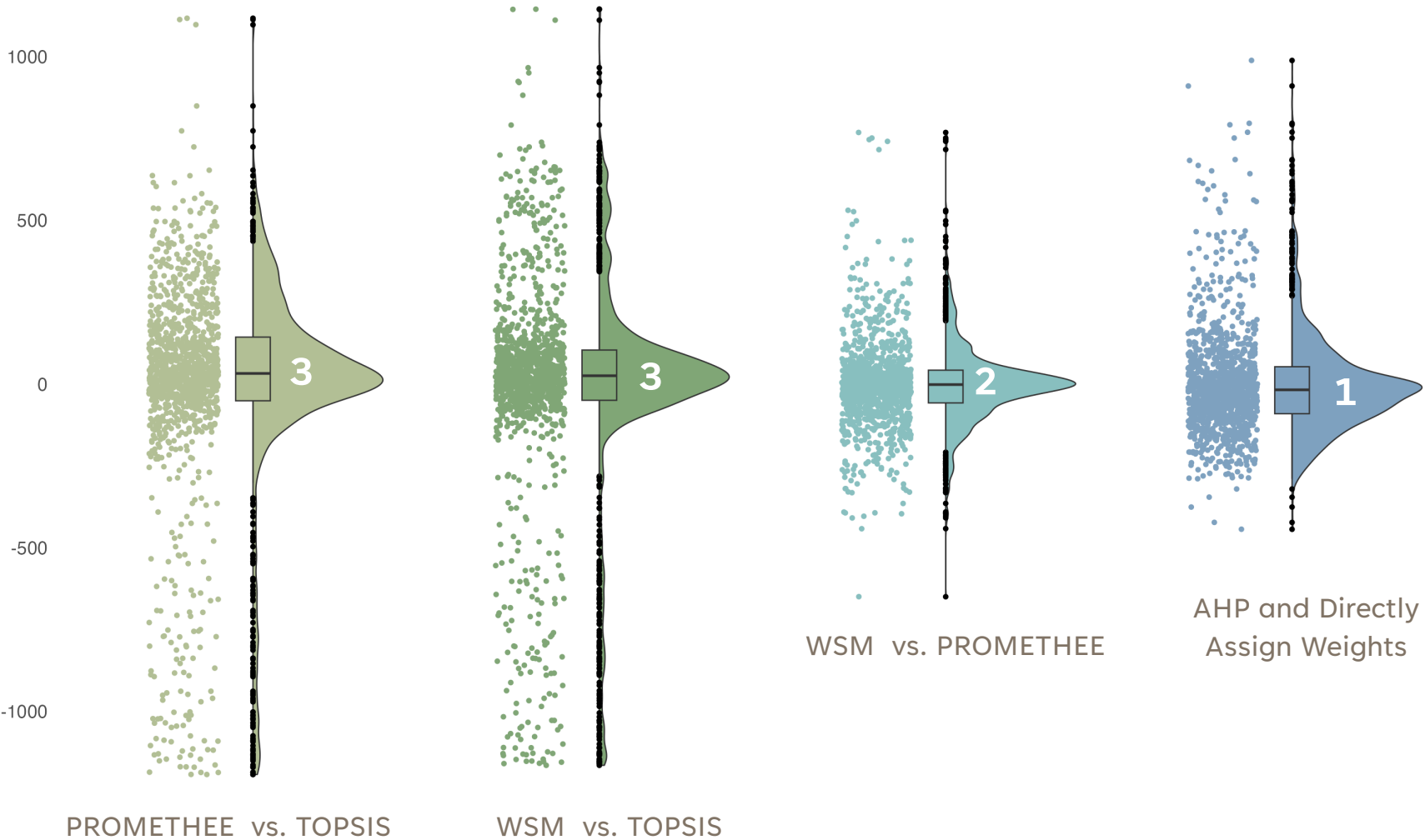


Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)  
+  
TOPSIS



# Compare – Ranking Results

Distribution of Difference in Rank Between Different Methods



Using AHP to prioritize weights increase the rank for several grids.

1

The difference in rank between WSM and PROMETHEE method is the smallest.

2

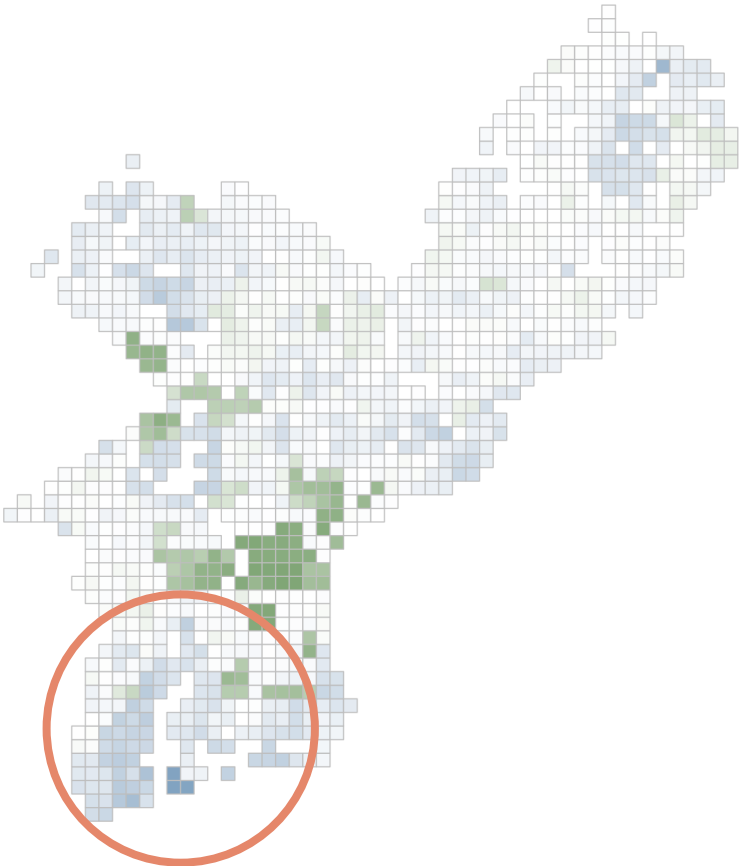
TOPSIS method is leading to rank reversal issue for some parts of Philadelphia.

3

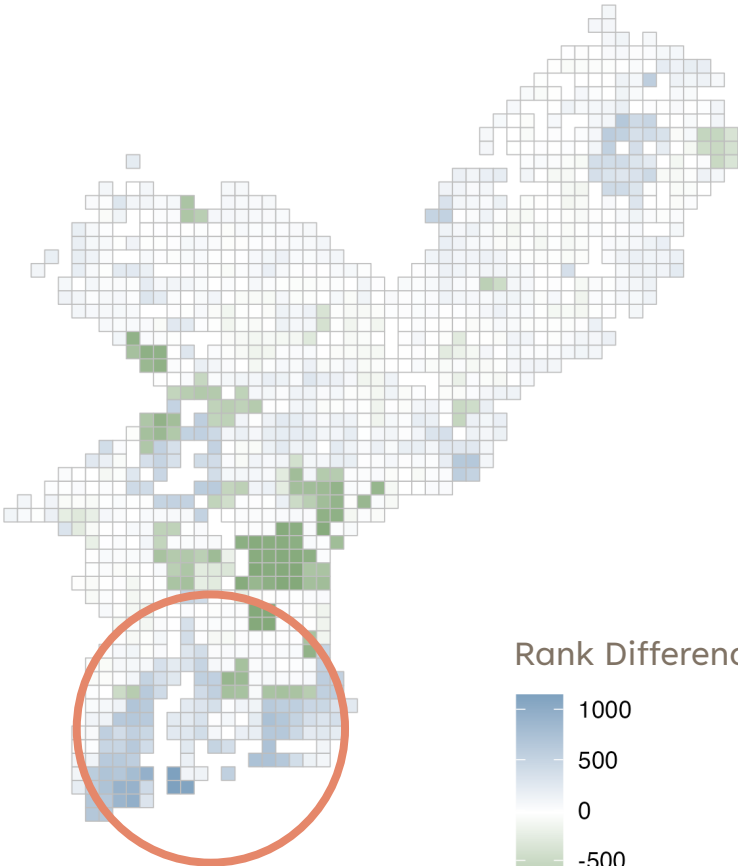


# Compare – Ranking Results

## Rank Differences between TOPSIS and Other Approaches

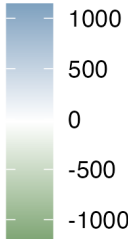




PROMETHEE vs. TOPSIS



WSM vs. TOPSIS

Rank Difference



-  TOPSIS significantly over-ranked
-  TOPSIS significantly under-ranked



Closer examination of these grids reveals that they are located in industrial areas that use a lot of electricity.

The presence of extreme values can significantly influence the ideal and negative-ideal solutions.



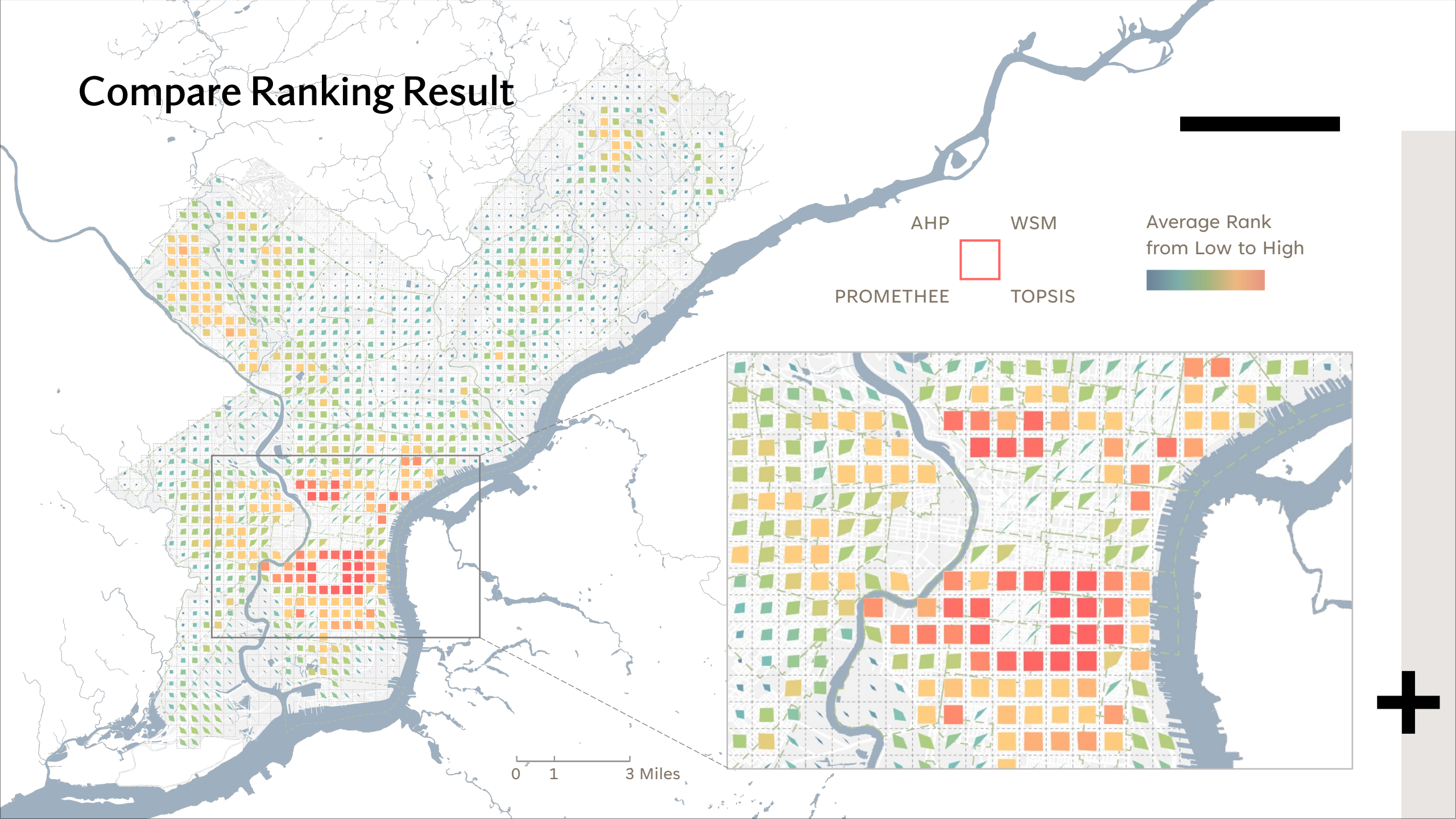


# Comparison - MCDA Methods

	Potentials 	Limitations 
WSM	Easy to understand and implement	Assume <b>independence between criteria</b> Ranking highly dependent on weights
TOPSIS	Easy to understand, implement, and <b>more comprehensive</b>	Assume independence between criteria Sensitive to extreme values ( <b>rank reversal</b> ) Need to decide <b>positive and negative ideal scenarios</b>
PROMETHEE	Most <b>robust statistical model</b>	Require careful selection of preference function, preference threshold, and indifference threshold
AHP	Break complex decisions into smaller segments	Pairwise comparison is <b>time consuming</b> Hard to maintain <b>consistency</b>

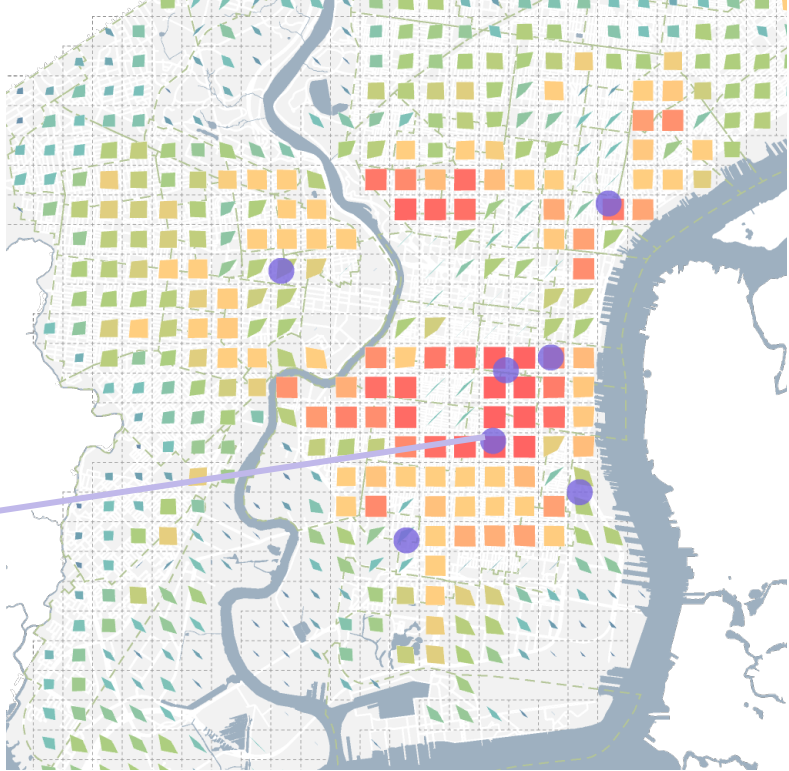


# Compare Ranking Result





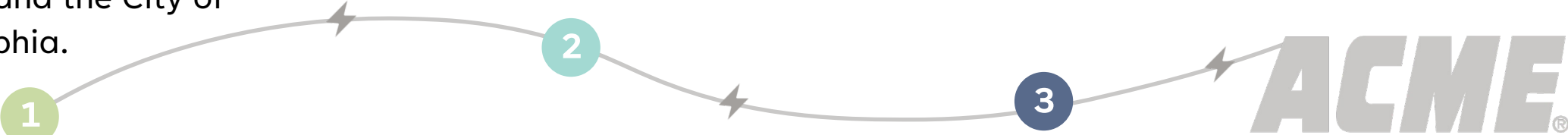
# Applications



Public private partnership between local grocery store (ACME) and the City of Philadelphia.

Financial analyses for cost and revenue breakdown.

Phased implementation timeline and maintenance plan



# Summary

GIS-MCDA is a robust criteria-based methodology that support multiple criteria and statistical models at once.

1

Challenges of agreeing on the input criteria, weighting schemes, various other inputs required for MCDA models, and parameterizing any qualitative criteria

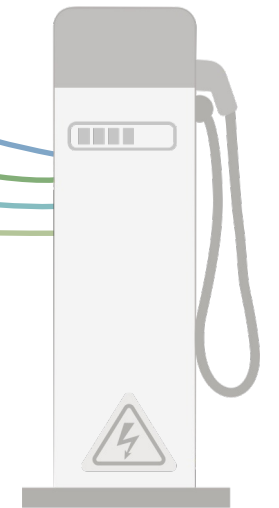
2

Methods that are more comprehensive and robust mathematically 1) requires more decision inputs and introduces more subjectivity, 2) could be more computationally intensive, 3) are less intuitive to non-experts.


3


Recurrent challenges in geospatial model for decision-making: MAUP, spatial interpolations, and ecological fallacy.

4







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**112/CAGIS-UCGIS-2024**

 [docs.google.com/presentation/d/1InCorQ6SBzq1HmtYEnOWX7MqIRcmrlxQJglYLg8KYdk/edit?usp=sharing](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1InCorQ6SBzq1HmtYEnOWX7MqIRcmrlxQJglYLg8KYdk/edit?usp=sharing)

# Thank You !

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