CITY DATA CONGRESS 2019



TRAFFIC DATA PROCESSING ...

... the necessary condition for MAAS functionality

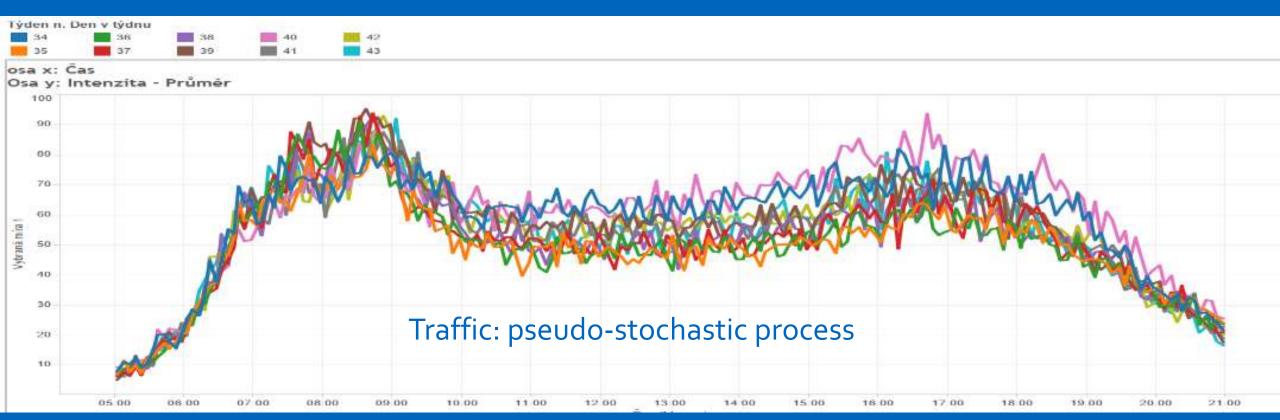
Vladimír Faltus

Czech Technical University \rightarrow Transportation Sciences \rightarrow Transport Telematics May 30, 2019



MOTIVATION

- Fields: data processing, traffic management, urban mobility solutions
- To present experience with data in the cities





MAAS ... MOBILITY AS A SERVICE

- Comprehensively implemented as a service
- Combination of public and private providers, no personally owned modes
- Unified approach to the A-B trip, multi-criteria selection, based on travel needs
- MAAS: TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT & PLANNING NECESSARY
 - 1. Urban mobility plans strategic level
 - 2. Traffic flow / service management and optimization strategic, tactical, operational
 - 3. Individual travel planning user-friendly mobility applications
- What is the most important resource?



DATA OF OUR EVERYDAY LIVES

- Data sensing anywhere
- GOAL: PERFECT KNOWLEDGE OF THE TRANSPORT PROCESS
- Data sources:
 - Infrastructure (traffic detectors)
 - Vehicles (FCD, fleet data)
 - Travellers (phone positions, requests)
 - Providers (timetables, billing, service coverage)
- Data is obtained automatically and continuously
 - Possibly one-time and manual for strategic planning





TYPICAL FEATURES OF DATA COLLECTION

- Heterogeneous (sub)systems
- Standardization vs. rapid development

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
266 22689 2772 2773 2775 277789 2222 2777789 22222 22222 22222 222222 2222222222				3	4				
285 286 287									S



WHAT DOES THE DATA LOOK LIKE?

Detectors

2015-08-17 00:04:30;2015-08-17 00:04:40;193994;0;5;40;0 2015-08-17 00:04:30;2015-08-17 00:04:40;193994;1;5;40; 2015-08-17 00:04:30;2015-08-17 00:04:40;193994;2;0;0; 2015-08-17 00:09:30;2015-08-17 00:09:43;193995;0;7;43;0 2015-08-17 00:09:30;2015-08-17 00:09:43;193995;1;7;43; 2015-08-17 00:09:30;2015-08-17 00:09:43;193995;2;0;0;

2018-08-17 00:00:00;MUR_BE-BA;1;5;48; 2018-08-17 00:00:00;MUR_BE-BA;2;3;; 2018-08-17 00:00:00;MUR_BG-BM;1;2;; 2018-08-17 00:00:00;MUR_BG-BM;2;10;; 2018-08-17 00:00:00;MUR_BM-KR;1;4;;

2018-02-01 00:14:04;30;;6 2018-02-01 00:19:05;33;;6 2018-02-01 00:24:06;33;;6 2018-02-01 00:29:08;28;;5 2018-02-01 00:34:09;28;;5



WHAT DOES THE DATA LOOK LIKE?

• Vehicles/travellers ...

12;"";;9;"";1061;"";2018-12-11 05:19:40;1;7; 12;"";;9;"";5491;"";2018-12-11 05:21:49;2;7; 12;"";;9;"";5121;"";2018-12-11 05:23:27;3;7; 12;"";;9;"";4322;"";2018-12-11 05:24:37;4;7;

\$GPGGA,130131,5003.06515,N,01417.26536,E,3,07,1.06,379.86,M,45.64,M,,*77 \$GPRMC,130131,A,5003.06515,N,01417.26536,E,37.450,258.160,261009,0.000,E*40 \$GPVTG,258.160,T,258.160,M,37.450,N,69.357,K*45 \$GPGSV,2,1,7,4,12,37,10,8,8,321,10,11,49,234,12,12,31,195,11*49 \$GPGSV,2,2,7,15,45,298,12,18,56,66,12,19,17,70,11*7B \$GPGSA,A,3,04,08,11,12,15,18,19,,,,2.0,1.1,1.7*3C \$GPGGA,130132,5003.06258,N,01417.24890,E,3,07,1.06,378.76,M,45.64,M,,*77

6; "";;427; "";4162; "";2018-12-09 08:08:23;2018-12-09 08:08:35;3;3;0;6; "Unknown"; "";3;27; 6; "";;427; "";4182; "";2018-12-09 08:09:15;2018-12-09 08:09:25;6;0;0;6; "Unknown"; "";4;27; 6; "";;427; "";1202; "";2018-12-09 08:11:01;2018-12-09 08:11:13;6;2;1;7; "Unknown"; "";6;27; 6; "";;427; "";1672; "";2018-12-09 08:12:38;2018-12-09 08:12:49;7;2;0;9; "Unknown"; "";7;27; 6; "";;427; "";1192; "";2018-12-09 08:13:26;2018-12-09 08:13:38;9;1;0;10; "Unknown"; "";8;27;



WHAT DOES THE DATA LOOK LIKE?

Providers

	1	\cap	1	\cap	1	1
#	Т.	U	Т.	U	1	1

L1	S5	K1
	3012	04:54
	116	05:07
ե1	S6	K1
	116	05:08
	621	05:10
	5281	05:12
	4311	05:14
	51	05:16
	4651	05:17
	4631	05:19
	4601	05:20
	5071	05:22
	5072	05:22

"Rec;1;101011;"
"Rec;1;101021;"
"Rec;1;101031;"
"Rec;1;101051;"
"Rec;1;101061;"
"Rec;1;101074;"
"Rec;1;101081;"
"Rec;1;101091;"
"Rec;1;101101;"
"Rec;1;101111;"
"Rec;1;101121;"

DATA + METADATA



WORKING WITH DATA

Typical assumptions

- Big data
- Open data format
- Process:
 - 1. Loading
 - 2. Pre-processing
 - Incl. cleaning, filtration, integration, transformation, reduction
 - 3. Analysis
 - Incl. modelling, classification
 - 4. Interpretation

"2017-09-01 00:00:00", "MUR_BG-BM", "1", "6", "55" "2017-09-01 00:00:00", "MUR_BG-BM", "2", "18", "53" "2017-09-01 00:05:00", "MUR_BG-BM", "1", "5", "55" "2017-09-01 00:05:00", "MUR_BG-BM", "2", "22", "51" "2017-09-01 00:10:00", "MUR_BG-BM", "1", "4", "56" "2017-09-01 00:10:00", "MUR_BG-BM", "2", "17", "52" "2017-09-01 00:15:00", "MUR_BG-BM", "2", "17", "52" "2017-09-01 00:15:00", "MUR_BG-BM", "1", "5", "57" "2017-09-01 00:15:00", "MUR_BG-BM", "1", "5", "57" "2017-09-01 00:20:00", "MUR_BG-BM", "1", "5", "57" "2017-09-01 00:20:00", "MUR_BG-BM", "1", "5", "57"

Which part of the process takes the most time?



DATA PRE-PROCESSING PROCESS

- Prerequisite understanding the data
- THERE ARE ERRORS IN ANY DATA
- Error finding and analysis
- The need for error selection and the search for the cause
- Common causes:
 - 1. Measurement/input method
 - 2. Data transmission
 - 3. Input system processing
- Getting experience
- Knowledge of context often necessary

Time	In	On	Off	Out
4.12.2018 16:02	3	0	1	2
4.12.2018 16:04	2	0	3	-1
4.12.2018 16:06	-1	0	3	-4
4.12.2018 16:07	-4	0	0	-4
4.12.2018 16:09	-4	5	0	1
4.12.2018 16:11	1	1	ο	2



TYPICAL ERRORS – DETECTORS

2015-08-18 17:19:57;2015-08-18 17:20:01;164593;0;72;45;9 2015-08-18 17:19:57;2015-08-18 17:20:01;164593;1;72;45; 2015-08-18 17:19:57;2015-08-18 17:20:01;164593;2;0;**0**;

 Flow error
 2015-10-23 20:09:12;2015-10-23 20:09:13;157872;0;19;38;2

 2015-10-23 20:14:12;2015-10-23 20:14:13;157873;0;765;116;20

 2015-10-23 20:19:12;2015-10-23 20:19:13;157874;0;1097;117;28

2015-09-24 09:25:12;2015-09-24 **09:25:45**;15338;0;52;;85 2015-09-24 09:29:39;2015-09-24 **09:29:51**;15594;0;51;;86 Time interval inaccuracy

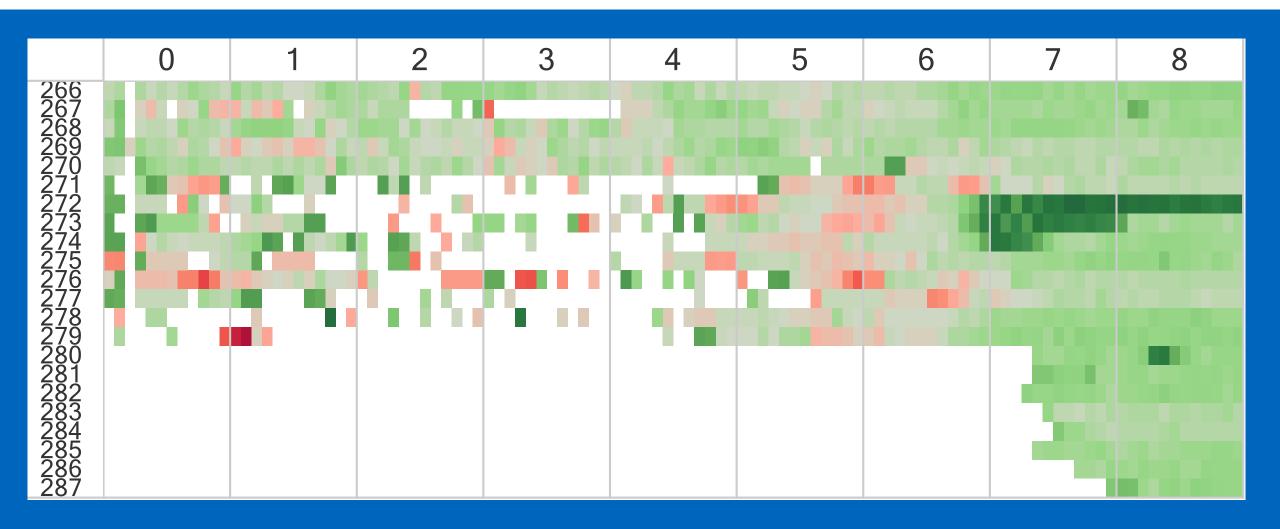
Speed error

Timestamp error

2015-09-24 14:57:40;2015-09-24 14:57:56;49335;0;40;;6 2015-09-24 **14:58:20**;2015-09-24 **14:53:08**;49079;0;40;;34 2015-09-24 15:02:42;2015-09-24 15:03:24;49591;0;41;;5



MEASUREMENT OUTAGES

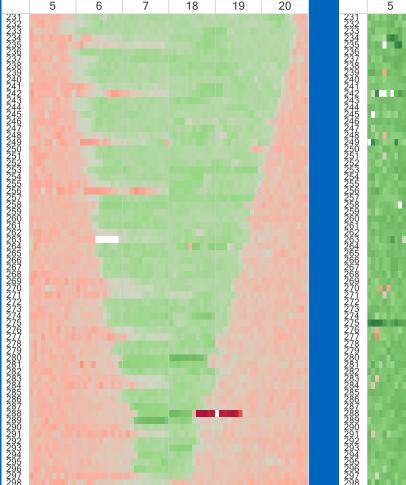


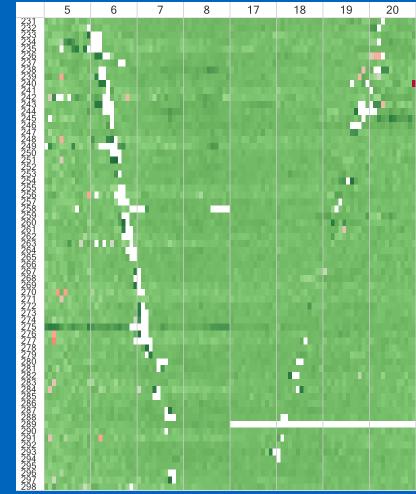


SPECIFIC ERRORS & PERFORMANCE

IS IT ALWAYS POSSIBLE TO RECOGNIZE THE ERROR?

- Performance measures
 - Reliability (% time)
 - Accuracy (% value)
 - Availability (acquisition speed)
 - Continuity (without interruption)
 - Integrity (validity information)



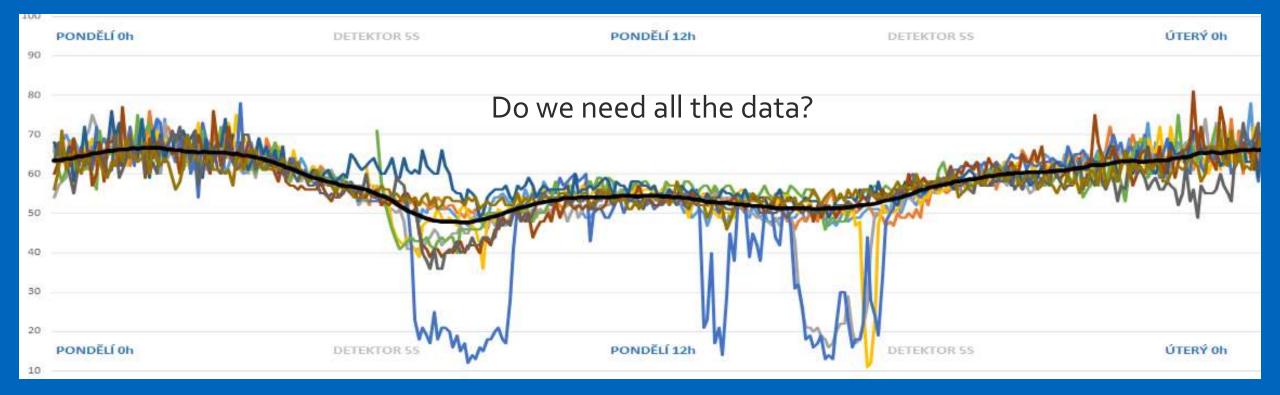




WHAT TO DO WITH ERRORS?

- Some data may be discarded
- Data smoothing, filtration

- Some data need to be corrected
 - Estimation
 - Using historical model (typical values)

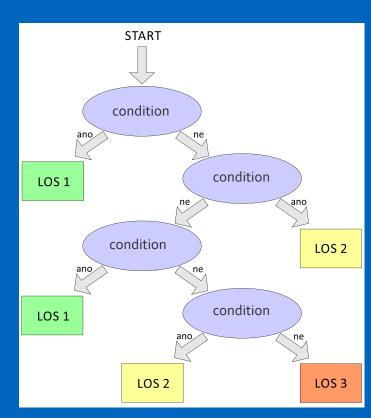


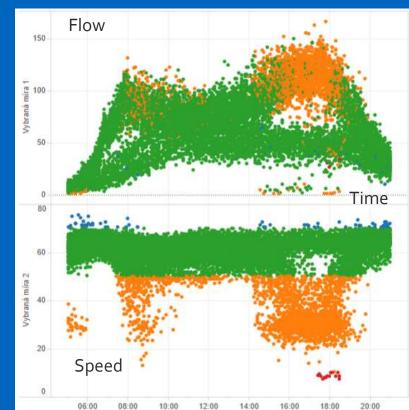


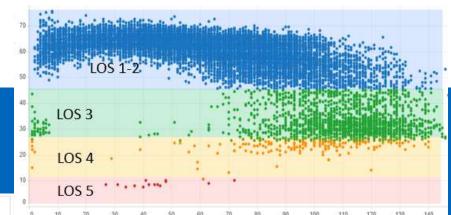
DATA CLASSIFICATION

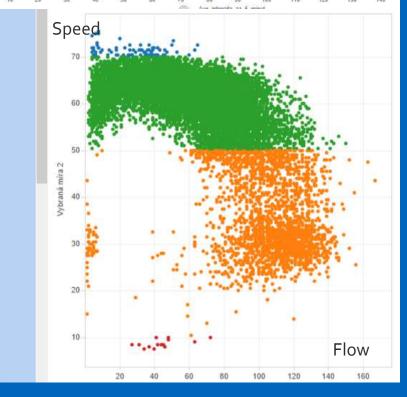
• k-NN

• DT







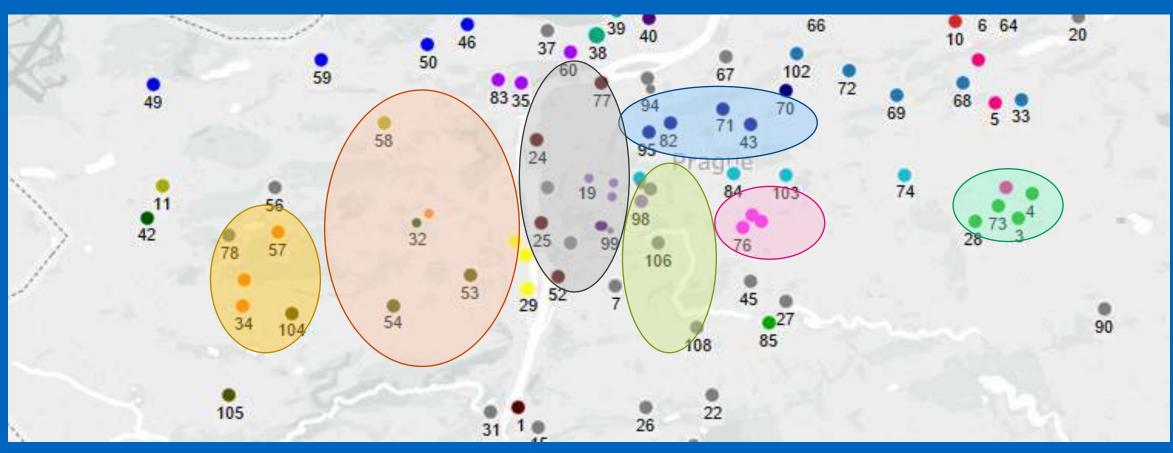




DATA REDUCTION



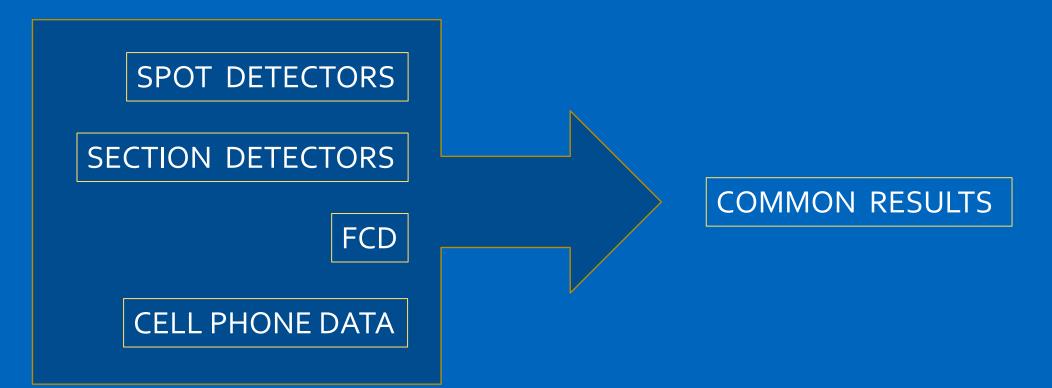
• Clusters, PCA, ...





DATA INTEGRATION

- Data unification different systems usually provide different formats
- DATEX?





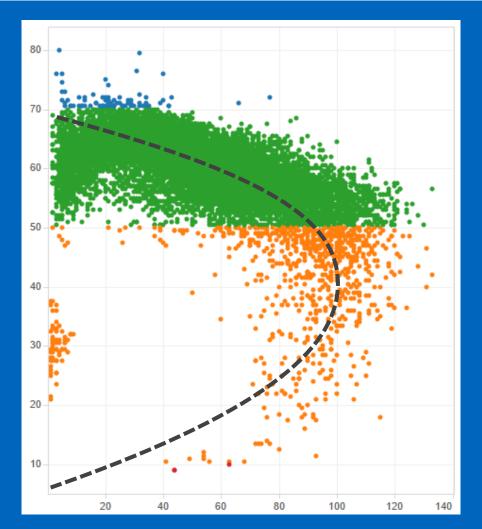
THE MODELLING

- Helps to get or correct missing values
- Helps to estimate unknown quantities
- Helps to find space-time dependencies

Tools

- Mathematical tools in combination with GIS
- Training and test data set
- Model and measured data calibration
- Expert methods, risk analysis

• TREND: GLOBAL TRAFFIC MODEL OF THE CITY





THE "WIRE" MODEL

• Modelling of missing inputs; dissemination of phenomena in space and time





DATA INTERPRETATION: SUPPLY, DEMAND, QUALITY

- GOAL: To extract useful information and knowledge from data, especially
 - 1. Space-time information on supply and demand
 - 2. Data on quality of service
- CLARITY COMES FIRST, REGARDING THE USER

etc.

Supply parameters

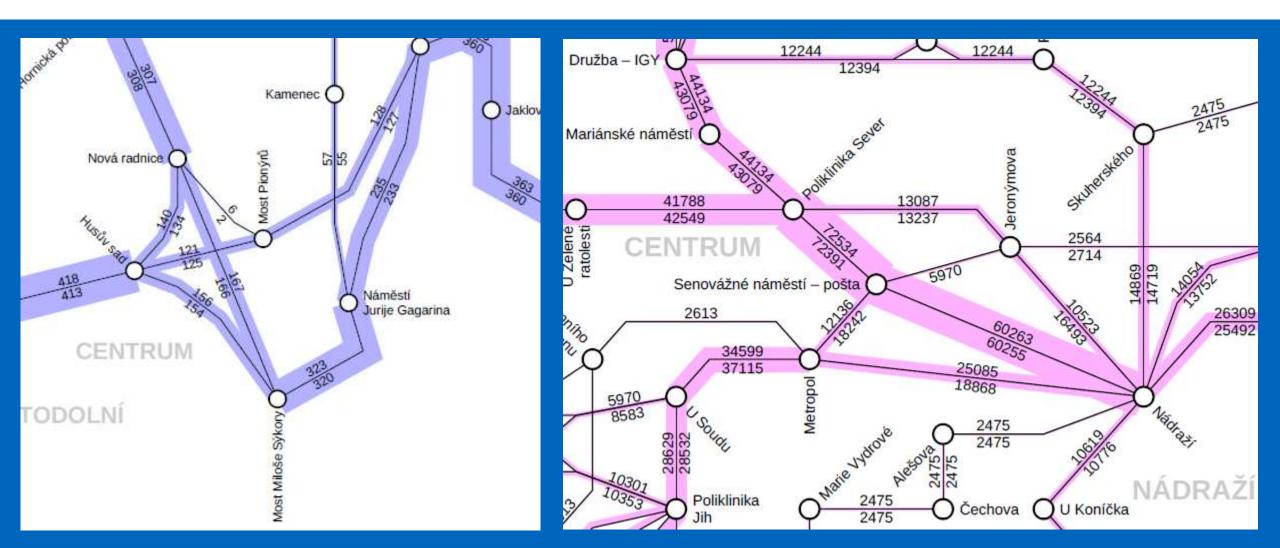
- Number of vehicles / spaces
- Flow of vehicles (time interval)
- Vehicle capacity
- Shared vehicles position
- Price of a service

Demand parameters

- Traveller requests
- Number of travellers per time
- Number of travellers per vehicle
- Density of individual vehicles
- Travelling directions

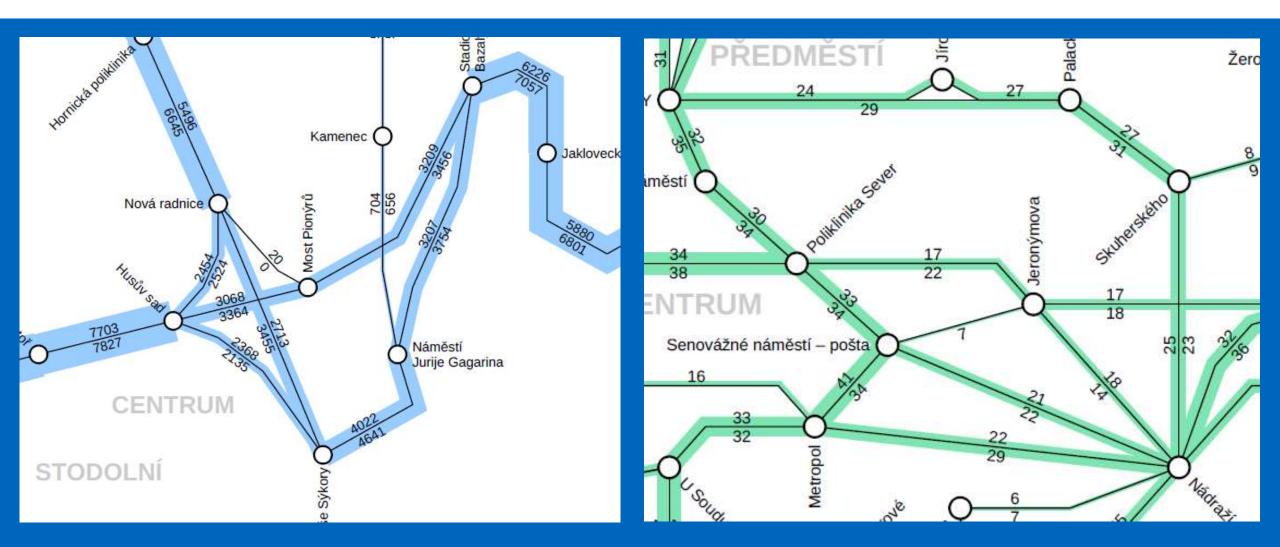


SUPPLY-VEHICLES AND SPACES





DEMAND – OVERALL AND / OR AVERAGE PER VEHICLE

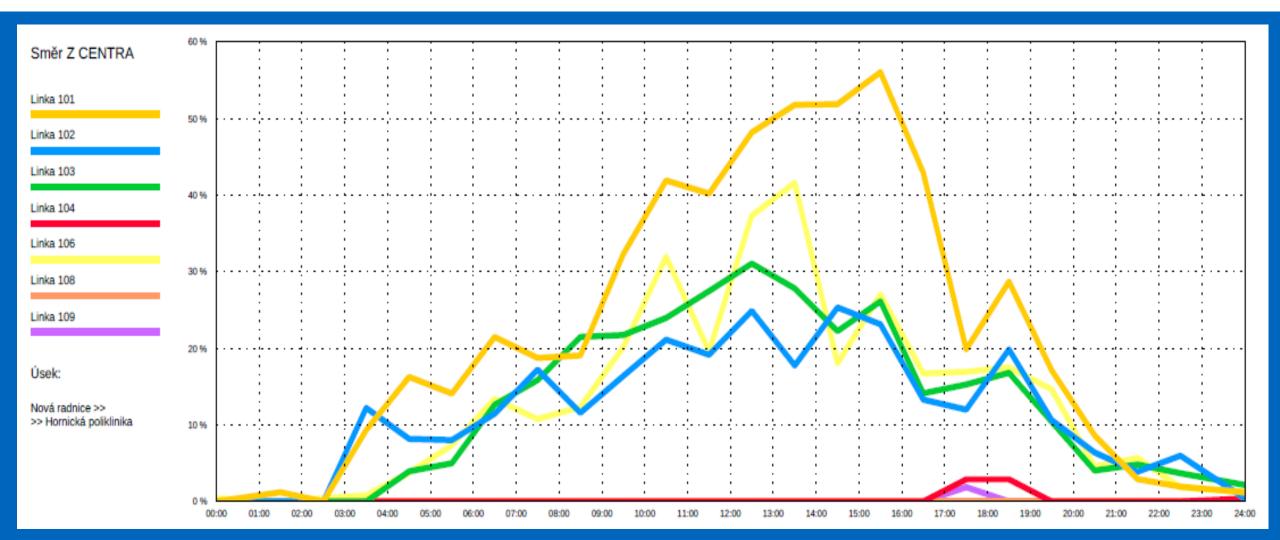




SUPPLY AND DEMAND – A PROFILE VIEW

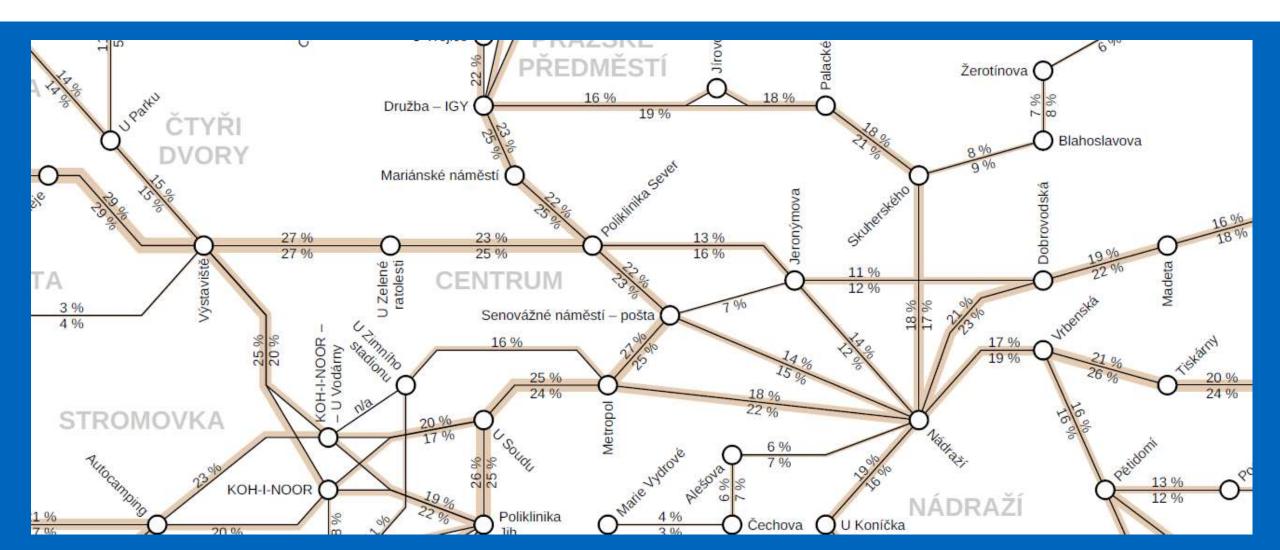


RELATIVE RATIO OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND – A PROFILE VIEW





RELATIVE RATIO OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND – A SPACE VIEW



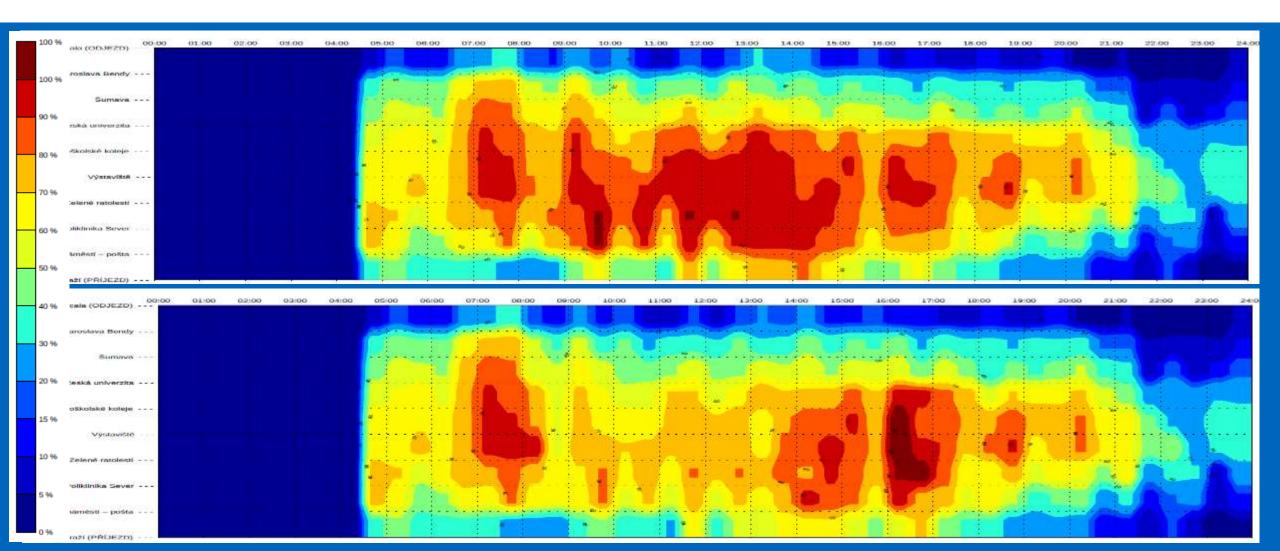


SPACE-TIME RELATIVE RATIO OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND \rightarrow QUALITY OF SERVICE

100 %																									
100.05	00 bné (ODJEZD)	:00 01:00	02:00	03:00	04:00	05:00	06:00	07:00	08:00	09:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	15:00	16:00	17:00	18:00	19:00	20:00	21:00	22:00	23:00	24:00
100 %	Globus																								
90 %													10				20								
	centrum Géčko																	ø		<u>1</u> 0		30			
80 %	Vltava																								
70 %	Otavská							·	si e		- 				· · · · ·	• • • • • • •	:	· · · · ·	a di ka				•••• <mark>•</mark> ••		
	Vltava – střed ••••								40										, it is		•••	92			
60 %	Voříškův Dvůr				<mark></mark>			<mark>.</mark>									:		li i s	<mark>.</mark>	<mark>.</mark>		<mark></mark>		
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	áměstí – pošta						•••	• • •	- 20		eter.				••••••	- <u></u>			TO			т/н			-
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10 %	Vrbenská							. <mark></mark>			8						R		<u>.</u>		-44	8			
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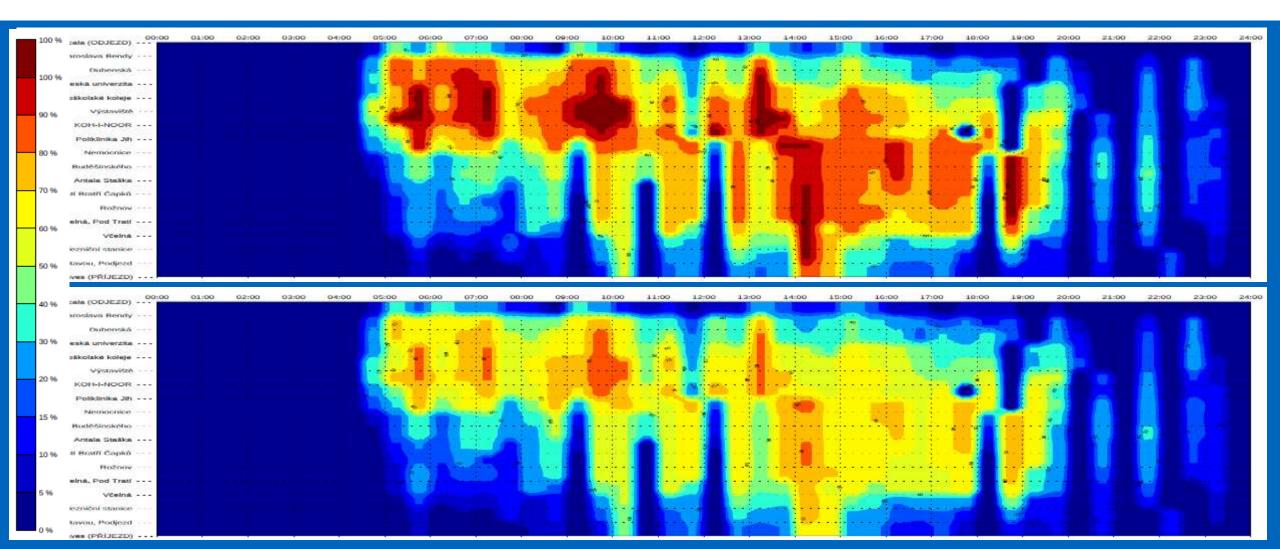


MODEL INTERPRETATION COMPUTING TIMETABLE CHANGE \rightarrow QUALITY CHANGE



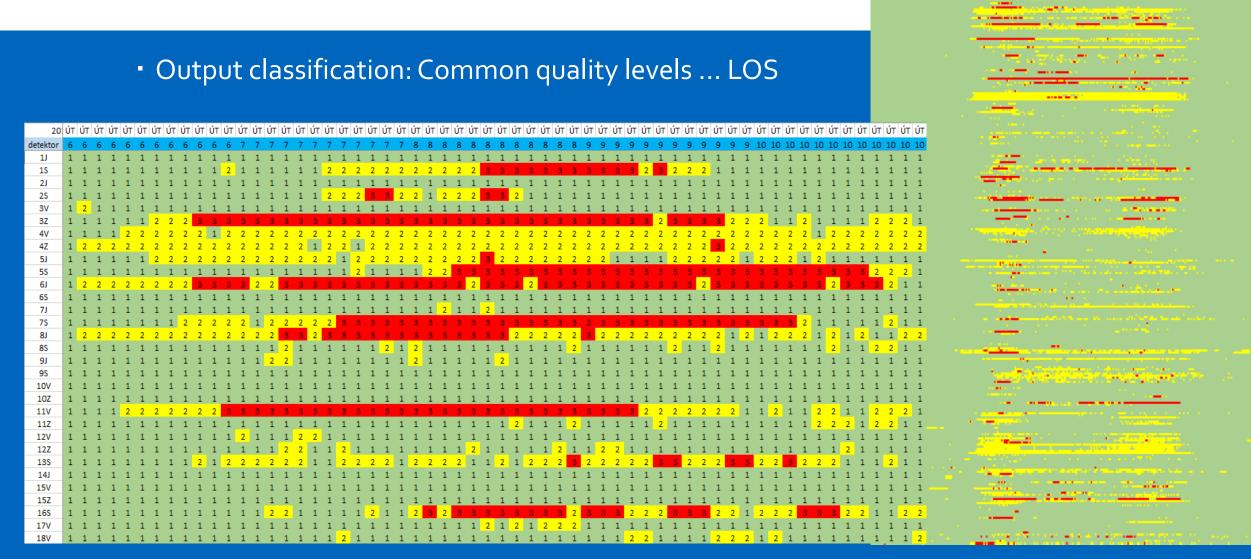


MODEL INTERPRETATION COMPUTING \square A NEW VEHICLE TYPE \rightarrow QUALITY CHANGE



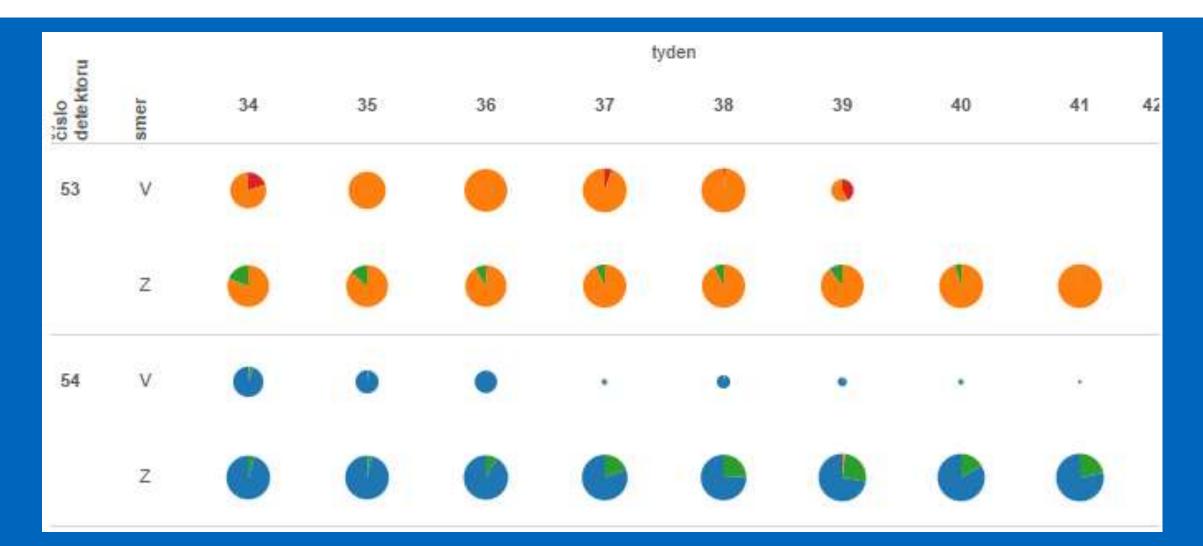


TRAFFIC QUALITY FOR ANY ROAD USER \rightarrow LEVELS OF SERVICE





TRAFFIC QUALITY FOR ANY ROAD USER \rightarrow QUALITY LEVELS DISTRIBUTION





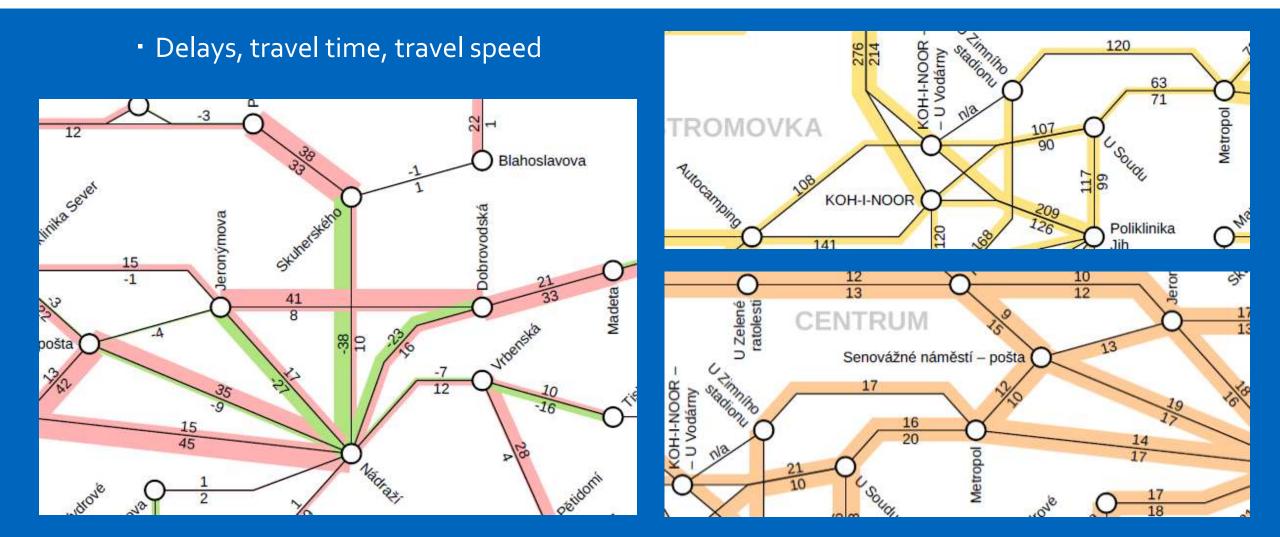
ERRORS IN MODELS?

- Not only the input data involve errors
- ALSO THE MODELS NEED TO BE TESTED AND ADJUSTED!
- Typical problem for traffic detectors: low flow, low speed

20	ÚΤ	ÚT	ÚΤ																																										
detektor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
328V	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
329Z	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
333V	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
334Z	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
337S	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
340S	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
343S	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	L	ì	1	1	1	T	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
344S	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
401J	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
402J	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
402S	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
403Z	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

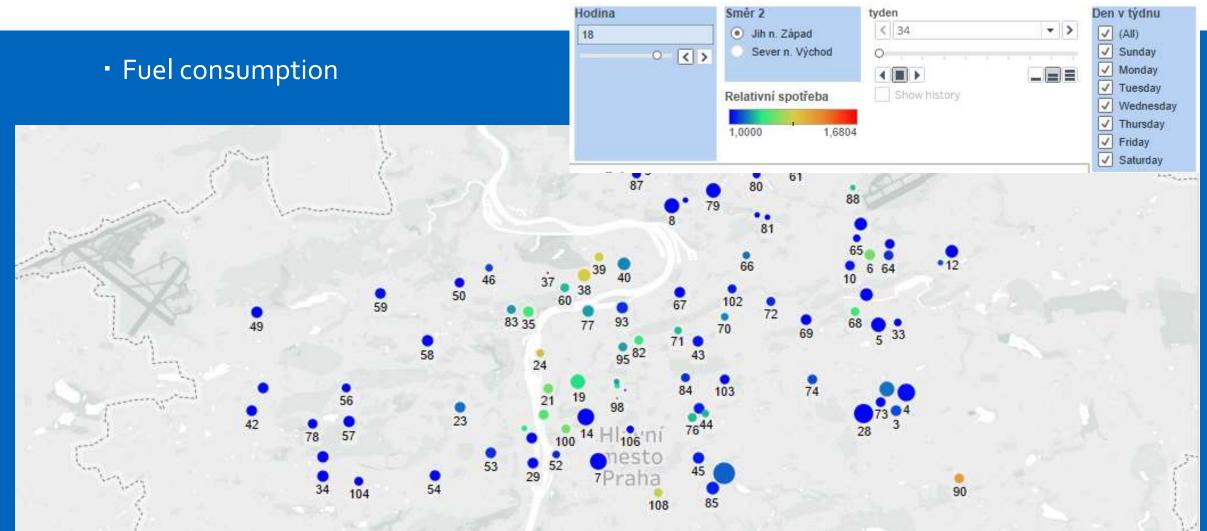


OTHER SERVICE QUALITY VALUES





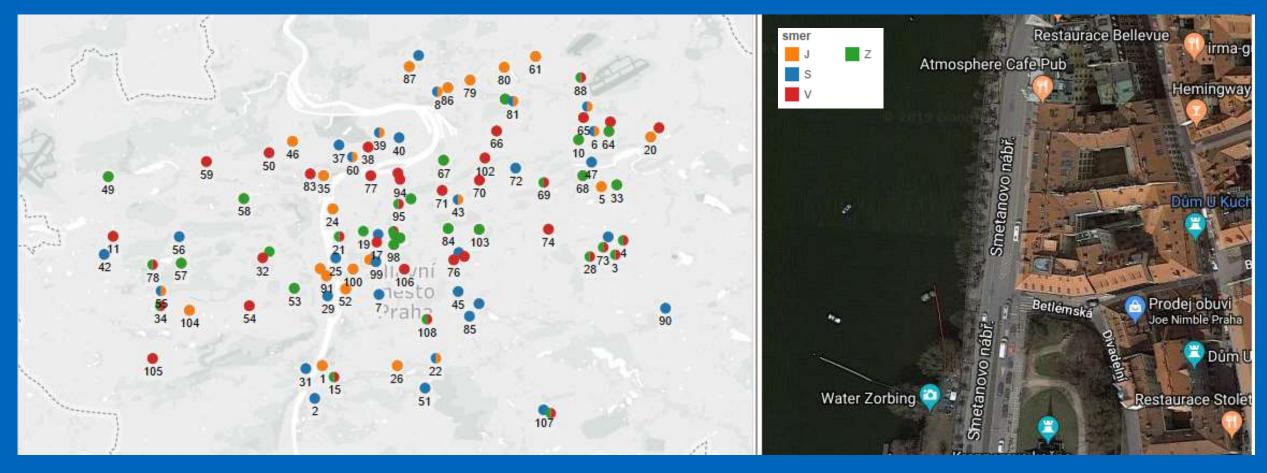
OTHER SERVICE QUALITY VALUES ECOLOGICAL FACTORS





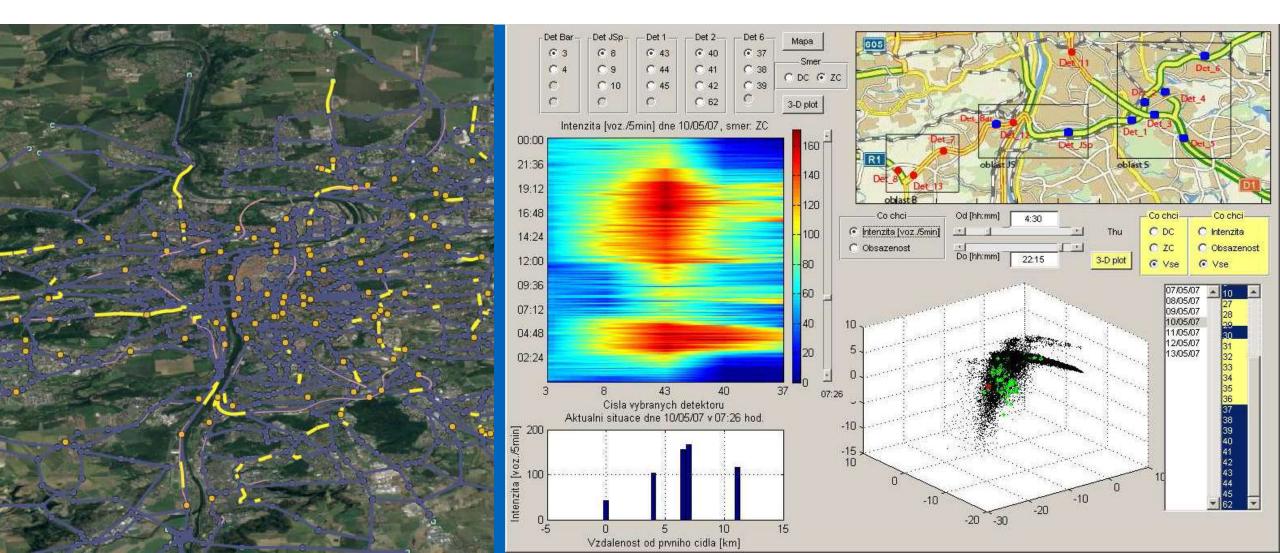
SW TOOLS?

Programming + GIS + dynamic visualization





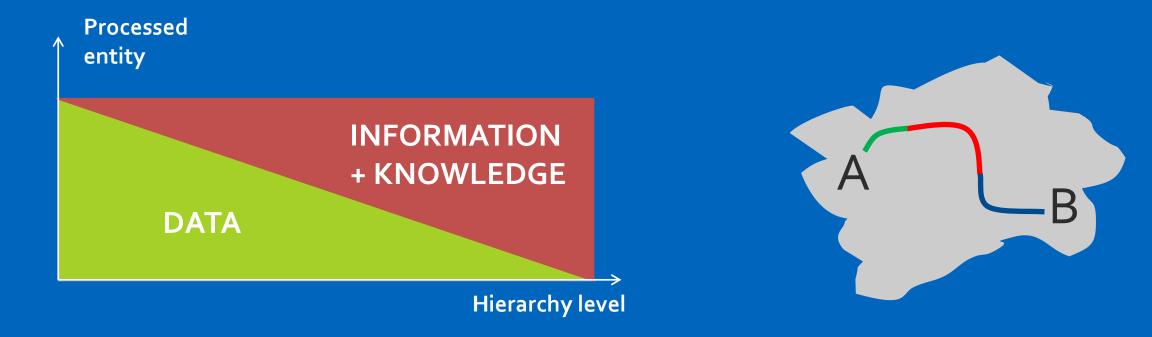
INTEGRATED TRAFFIC VIEWERS





ON-LINE DATA PROCESSING

- MAAS necessity
- Dealing with unexpected errors
- Towards higher levels, data must be transformed into information and knowledge



THANK YOU ...

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