Statistical Analysis of a Bike Sharing Transportation System

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Outline

Introduction

2 Data collection

Statistical analysis

Bike-sharing systems

- New flexible and ecological transportation system ([DeMaio, 2009])? Complementarity to other urban transportation modes ([Midgley, 2009])
- Understanding the mechanisms is necessary for its good management (ex optimizing redistribution process) but also has intrinsic value (urban life patterns)
- Many top-down approaches: statistical models
 ([Borgnat et al., 2009b,
 Borgnat et al., 2009a],[Michau et al., 2011]) or data-mining
 analysis ([O'Brien et al., 2013],[Vogel et al., 2011,
 Kaltenbrunner et al., 2010])

Objectives of the project

• Study of Paris' system (Vlib) [Nair et al., 2013]

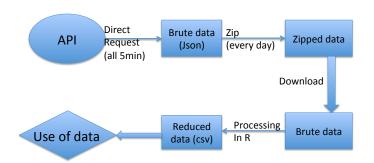
 Statistical analysis of a large set of real data, general and with specific purposes (e. g. parametrisation of an ABM), using existing or new methods

• At the beginning, apply TE evaluation to relocation system but many issues.

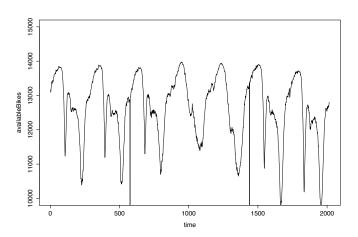
Type and origin of data

- Public data provided by the operator in real time. Problem: need a constantly running collection data process, and only docking station status (limited information).
- Why not ask full travel data to operator? Independent and open research ([Banos, 2013]), reporting bias (in [Nair et al., 2013] results are not presented complete because company did not want for commercial reasons). We do a compromise, and see if we can however have good results.
- Also risk of inconscious spin in the description of results [Boutron et al., 2010]

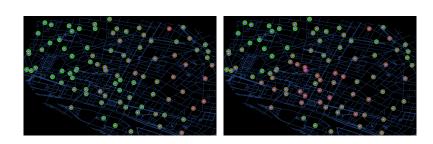
Data collection process



Visualisation: mobility patterns



Visualisation: heatmaps



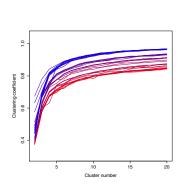
Extraction of patterns: clustering time-series

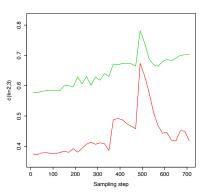
 Aim: extract typical use patterns (more characteristic: difference week/weekends)

 First sampling of time series, then kmeans ([Warren Liao, 2005]) on sampled series of all stations for a day: gives a reduced representation of each day

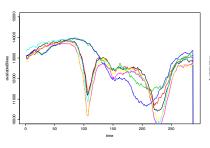
• Clustering on days to isolate patterns

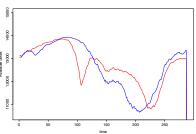
Clustering process: role of sampling





Clustering: results





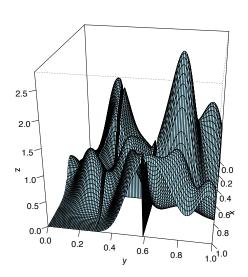
Inference of Origin/destinations in urban mobility

 Core of the parametrisation of the ABM, but also problem with its intrinsic value ([Leurent, 2006])

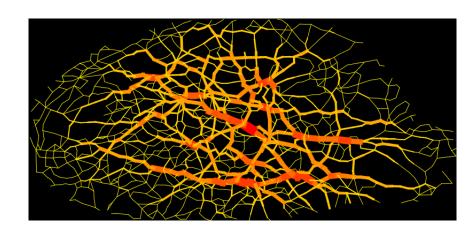
• Gaussian kernels non-parametric estimation ([Tsybakov, 2004]) with package kernlab ([Karatzoglou et al., 2004]). With $(d_i(t))$ real arrivals at $(\vec{x}_i(t))$, D(t) spatial field is given by

$$[D(t)](\vec{x}) = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{i} d_i(t) \cdot exp(\frac{\|\vec{x} - \vec{x}_i\|}{2\sigma^2})$$

Example



Mapping cumulated flows



Use of TE methods?

• Idea: evaluate effect of redistribution procedure

 Docking stations are individuals, a treatment is a given area (day with redistribution gives treated, without redistribution is control (but for a similar day; use of clustering?)). Then do a meta-analysis on all areas.

 Problem: not even implementable; problem of finding redistributed area, size of areas, etc

Conclusion

• Unfortunately did not go so far as expected. However good results and powerful parametrisation for the ABM

 We can argue that these data were "enough" but still claim for a broader opening (since yesterday: www.data.gouv.fr!)

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Questions

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