

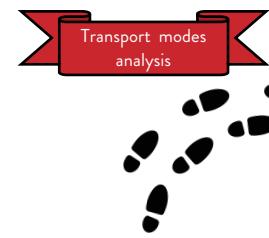


*ANDREA BOSELLI, LEONARDO PERELLI,  
VALENTINA SGARBOSSA & RANDEEP SINGH  
are proud to present*

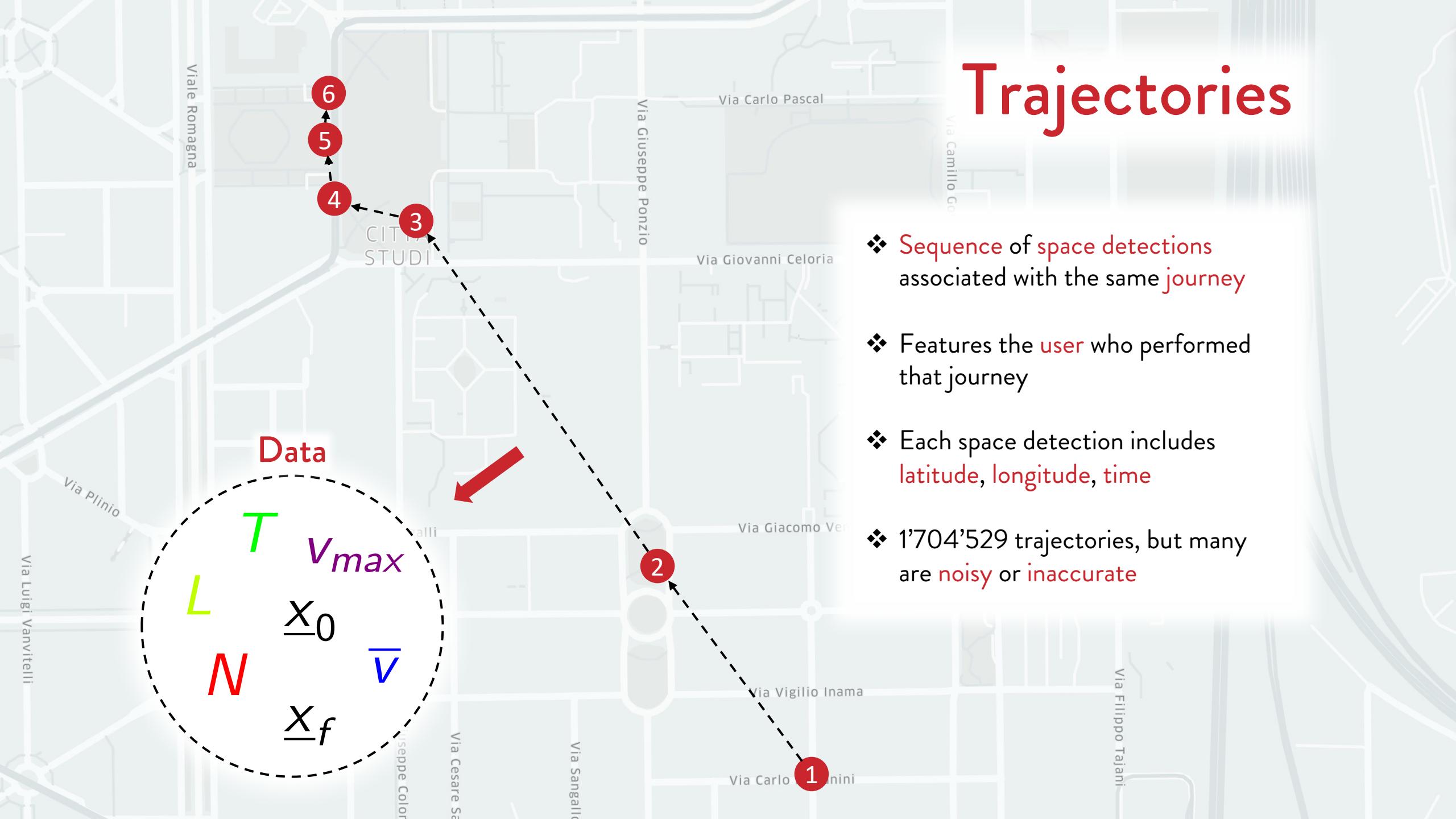


# Safari Njema 2.0

*How Covid changed our movements*

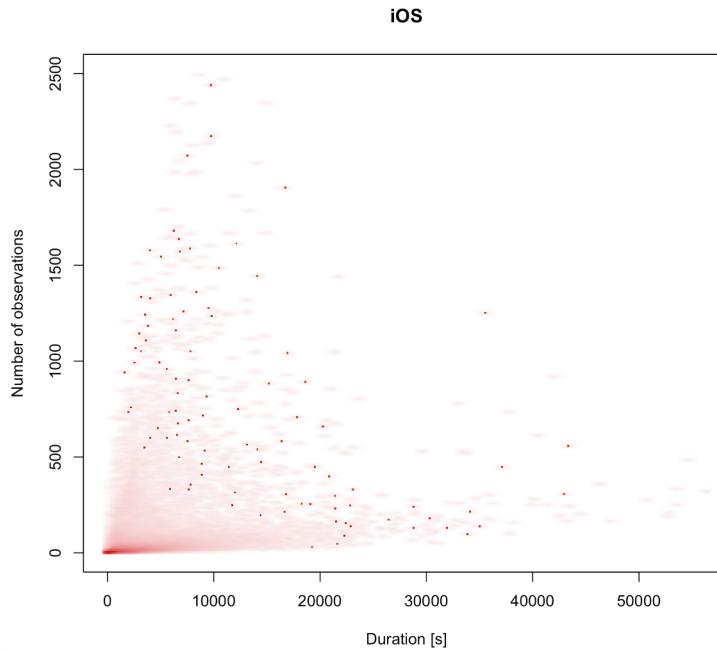


# Trajectories

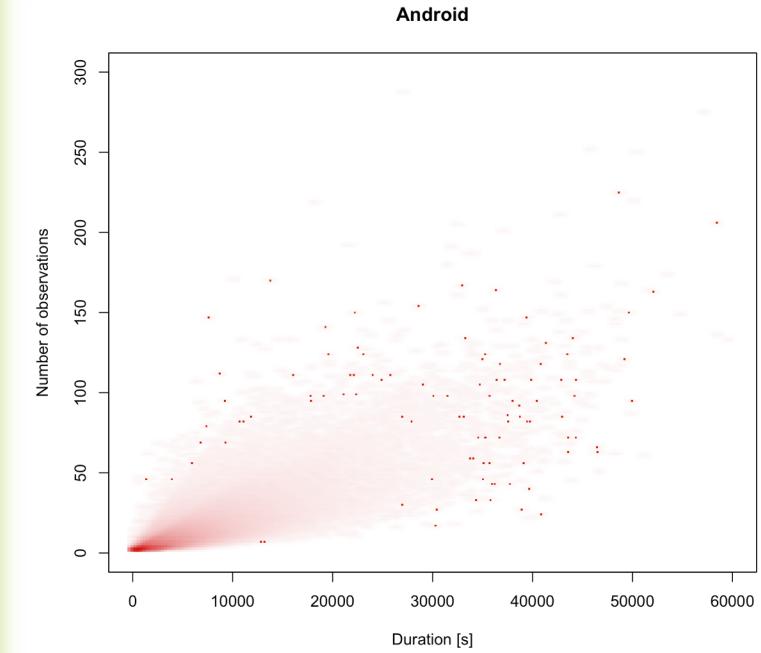
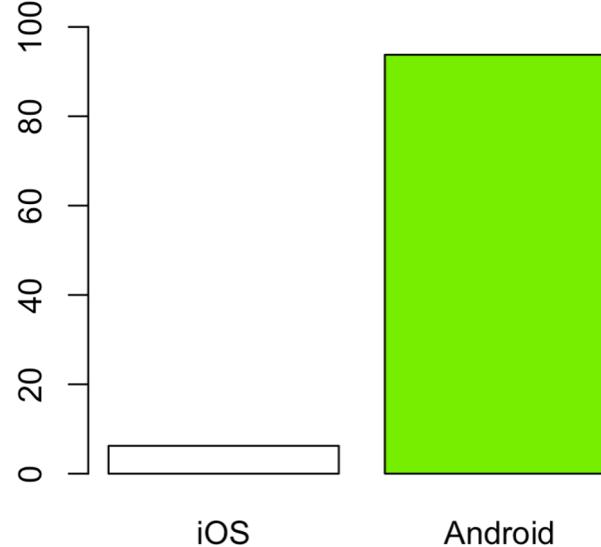




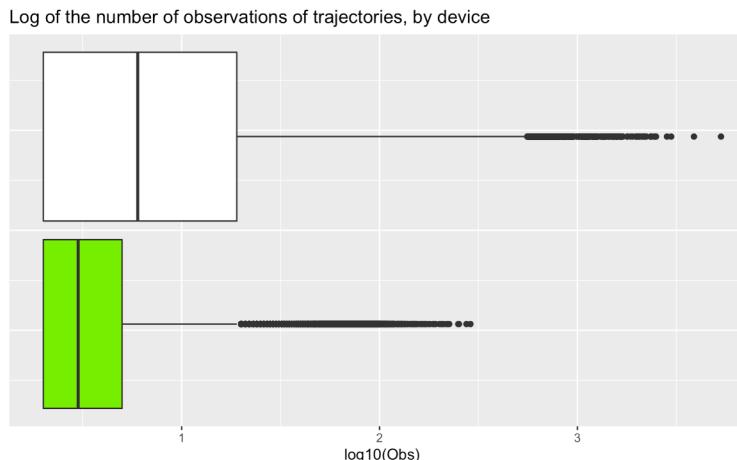
# Data Detection



% of trajectories

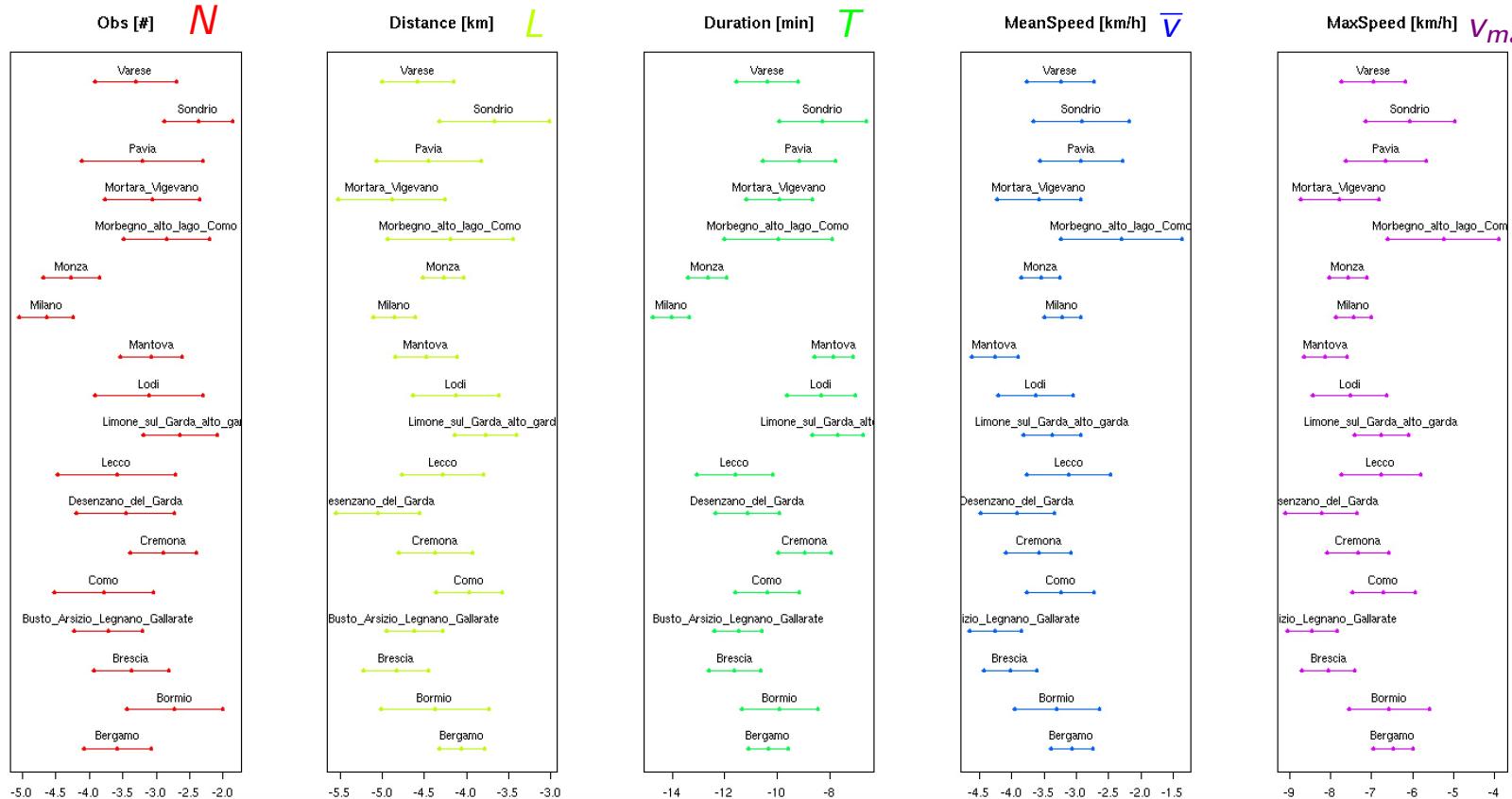


- ❖ iOS performs **more** space detections per trajectory than Android: **23.54** on average
- ❖ Represents only **15.5%** of the devices, and **6.23%** of the trajectories



- ❖ Android performs its detections at **regular time intervals**
- ❖ On average **4.88** detections per trajectory: **coarse estimate**

# Trends of change wrt lockdown



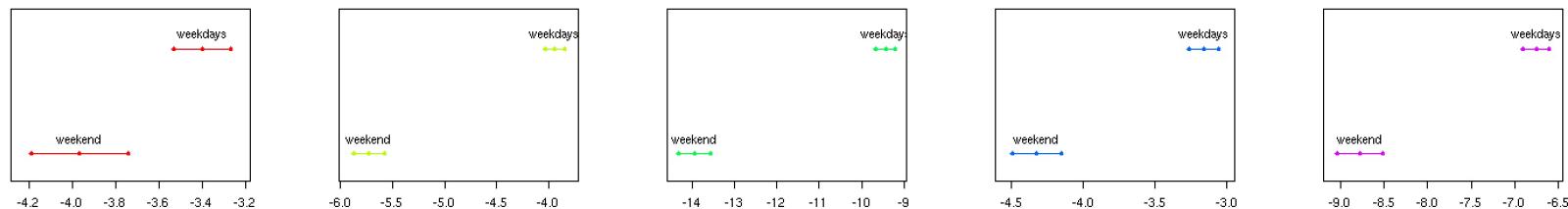
Within each group (e.g. zone, time of the week) we computed Cls for the change of mean due to lockdown:

$$\bar{X}_i \sim N_5(\underline{\mu}_i, \frac{\Sigma_i}{n_i}) \quad \bar{X}_f \sim N_5(\underline{\mu}_f, \frac{\Sigma_f}{n_f})$$

$$\rightarrow D := \bar{X}_f - \bar{X}_i \sim N_5(\delta, \Sigma)$$

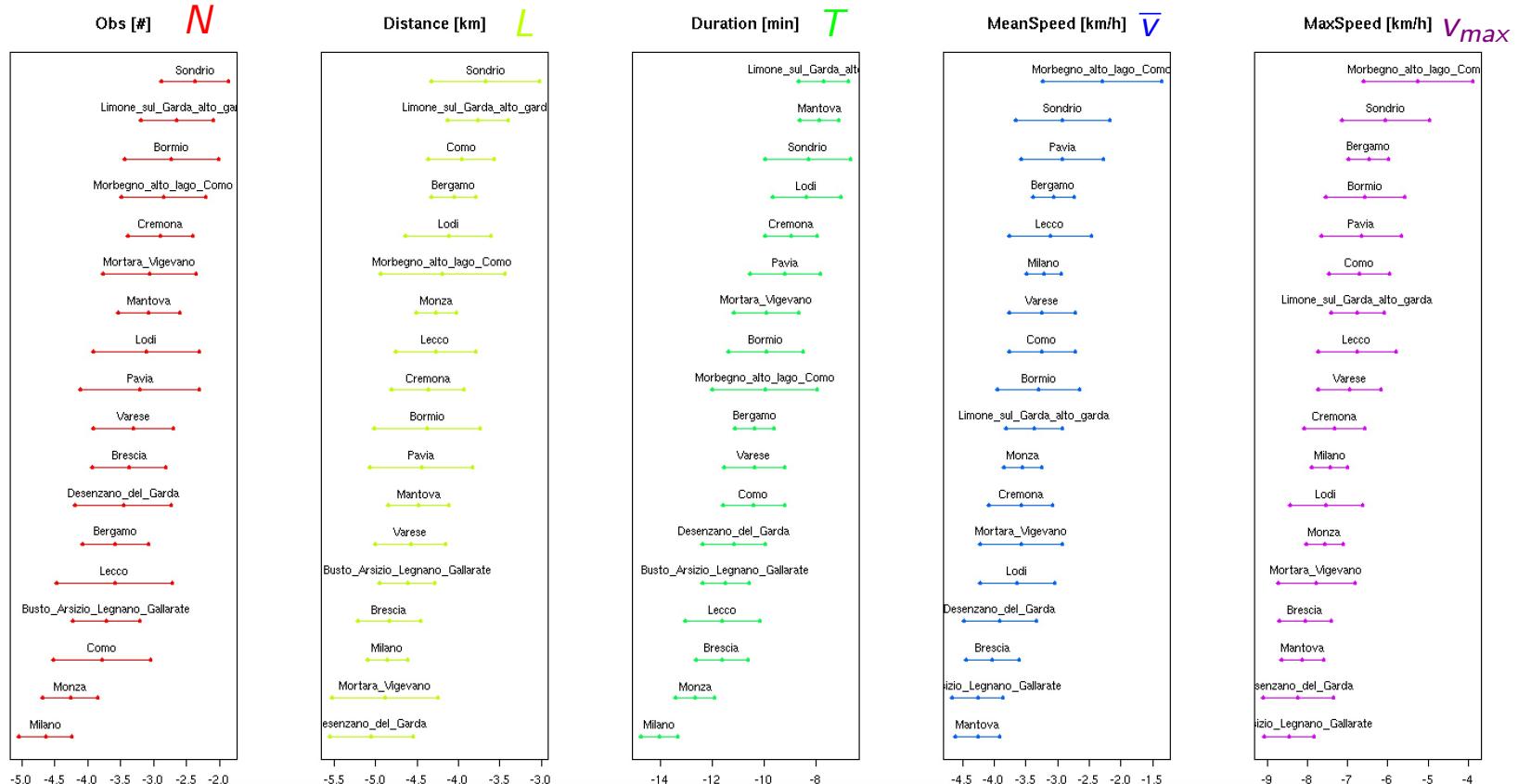
$$\delta = \underline{\mu}_f - \underline{\mu}_i \quad \Sigma = \frac{\Sigma_f}{n_f} + \frac{\Sigma_i}{n_i}$$

$$\rightarrow CI_{1-\alpha}(a'\delta) = [a'D \pm \sqrt{a'S_p a} z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2k}}]$$



At level 95%, lockdown decreased the means within each of the considered groups. There seems to be a relation between changes in mean and zone: population, area

# Trends of change wrt lockdown



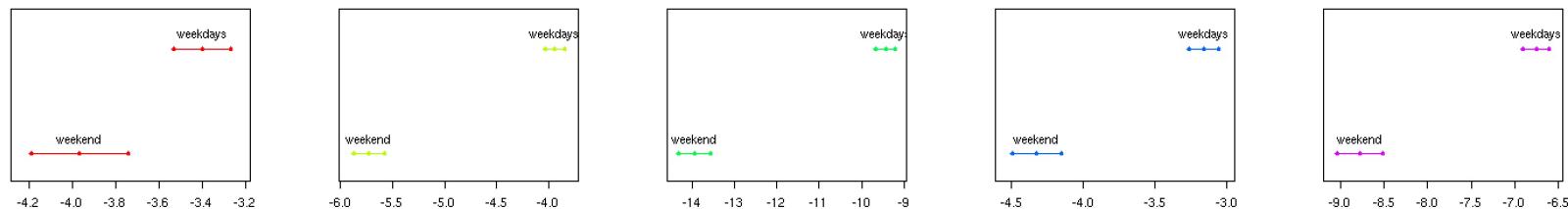
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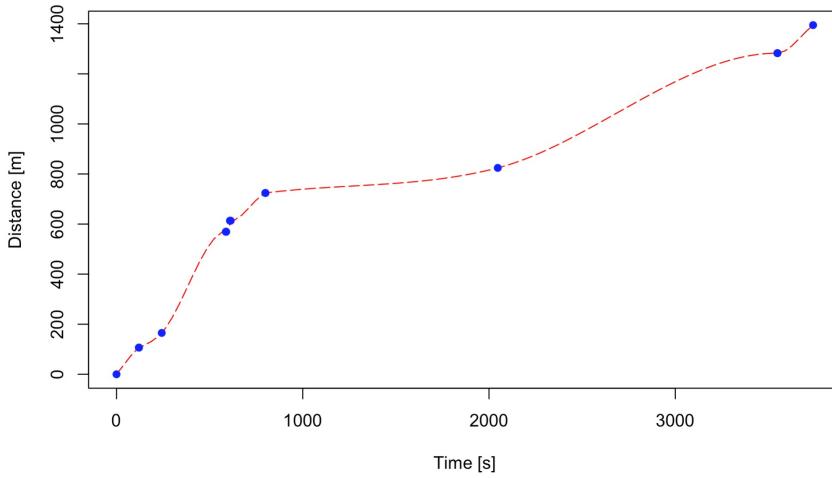
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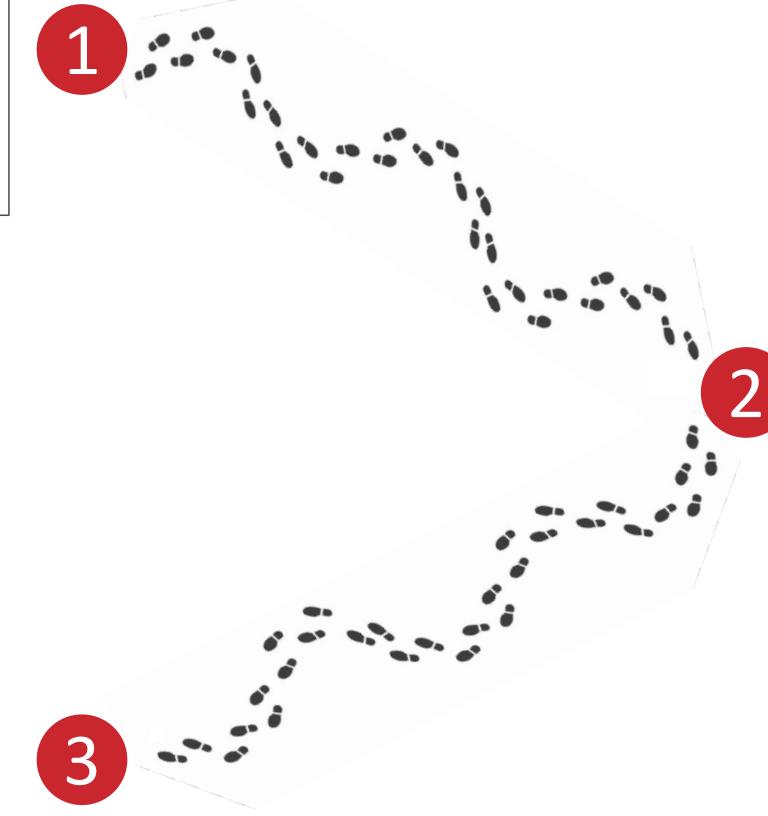
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# Transport Mode Detection



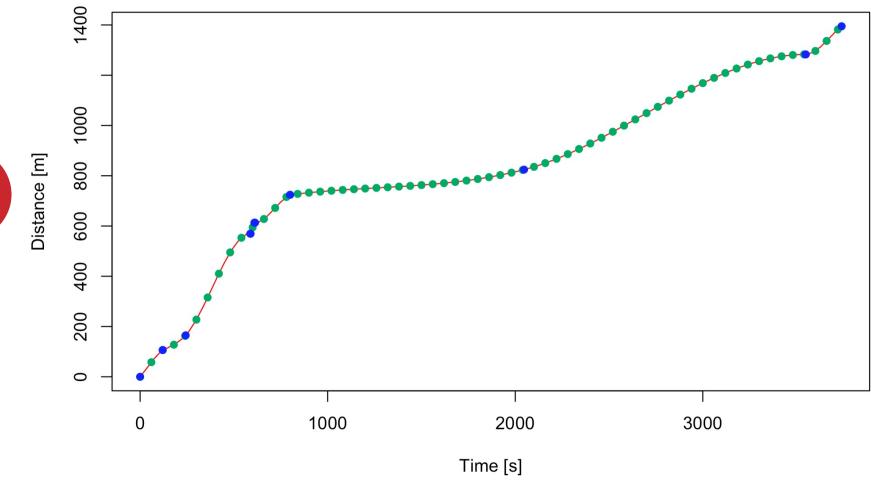
## Interpolation

Interpolate the cumulative distance with respect to time of each trajectory with a monotone function



## Features extraction

Exploit the refined information about each trajectory to extract further relevant quantities: percentiles for velocity and acceleration



## Sampling

- ❖ Sample many time-distance couples from each monotone function
- ❖ Where necessary, split the trajectory in homogeneous subtravels

# Clustering



## Cluster 1



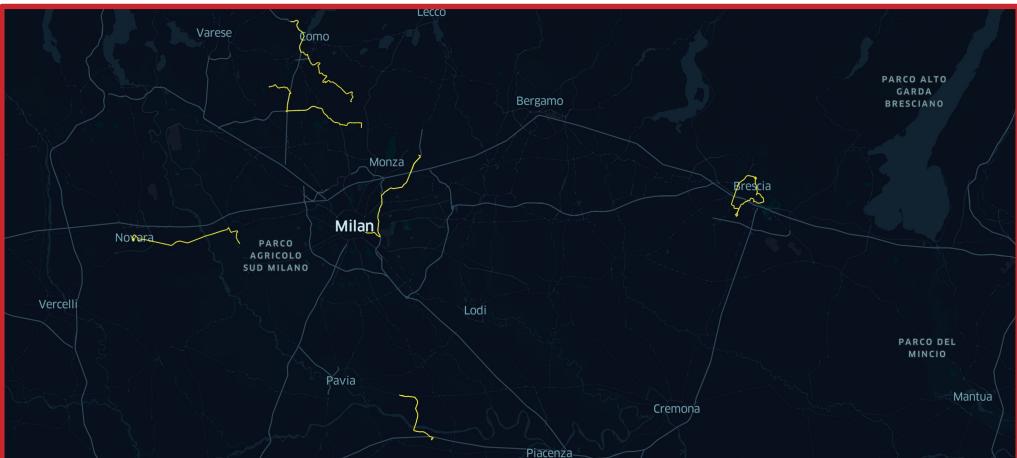
Short or slow travels, mostly done **on foot**



## Cluster 2



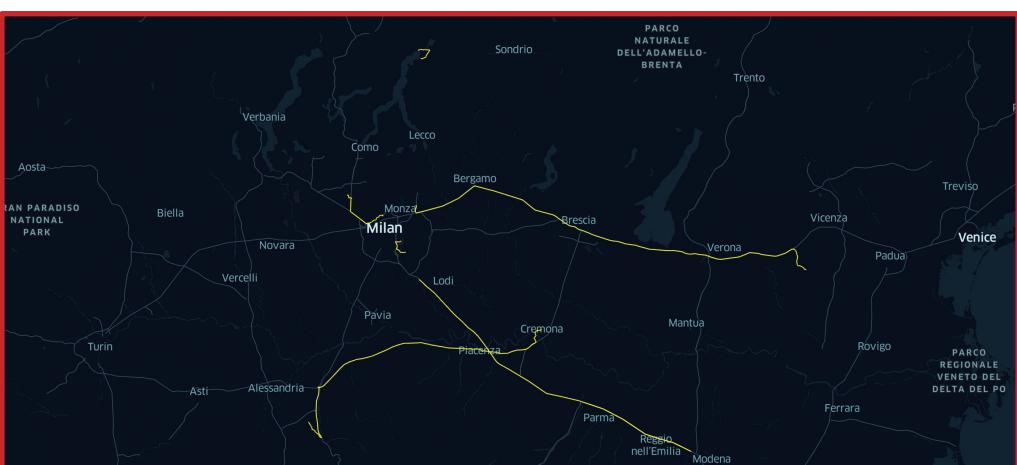
Intermediate travels; they are very frequent **outside towns**



## Cluster 3



Long and fast travels; many of them are between **different towns** or provinces



# Some specifics

## Data selection

To hold the most accurate trajectories, we performed a strong data filtering:

- ❖  $N_{det} > 15$
- ❖  $10\text{min} < T < 10h$
- ❖  $\bar{v} < 150 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$
- ❖  $v_{max} < 220 \frac{\text{km}}{\text{h}}$
- ❖ Only trajectories non containable in a  $200\text{m} \times 200\text{m}$  square

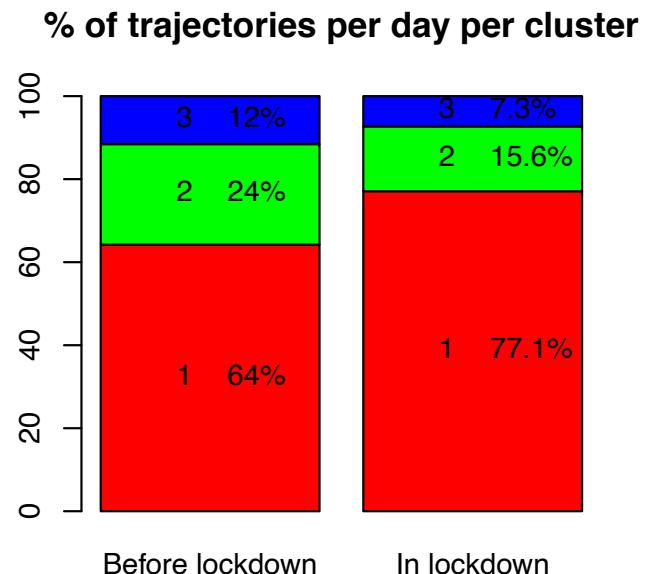
1'704'529 traj. → 7'888 traj.

## Relevant features for clustering (K-means)

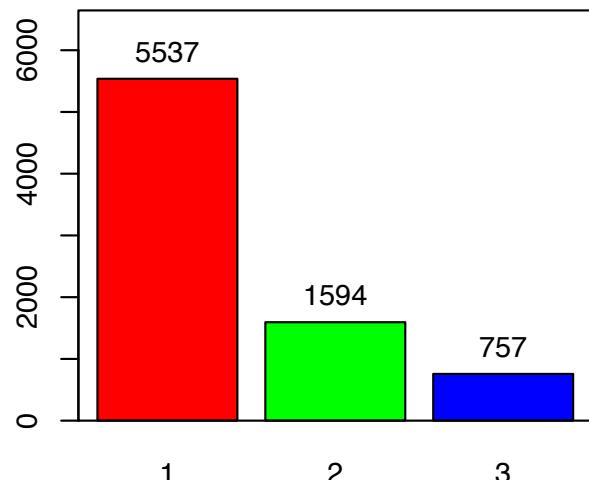


# Results

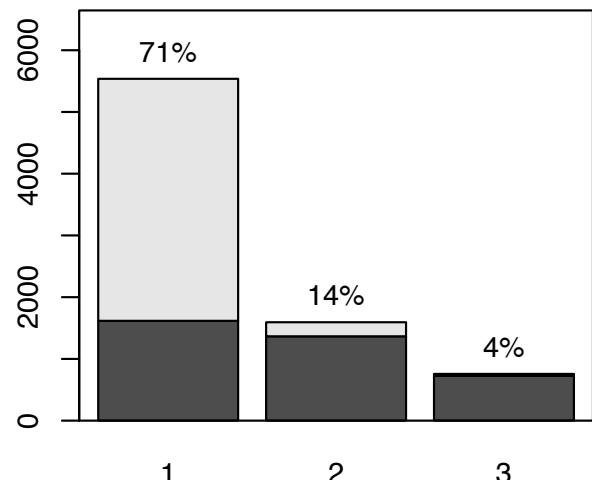
- ❖ Cluster 1 is dominated by loops: trajectories that start and end roughly in the same place. This is clear signal of walking



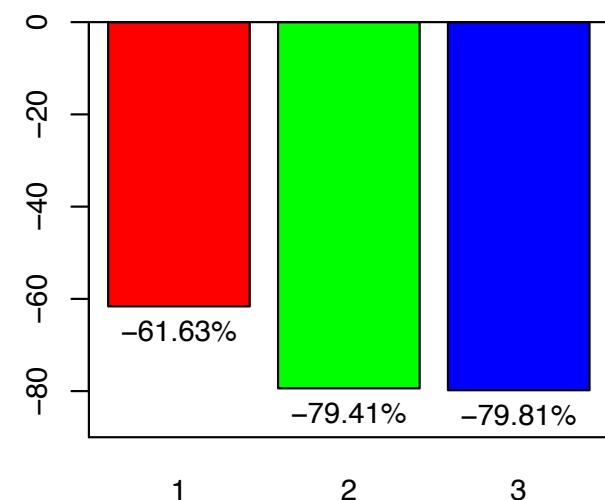
Number of trajectories per cluster



Trajectories and loops



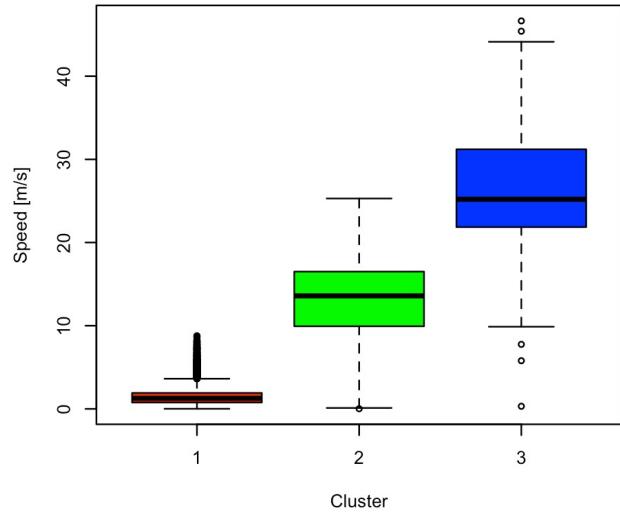
Variation in %



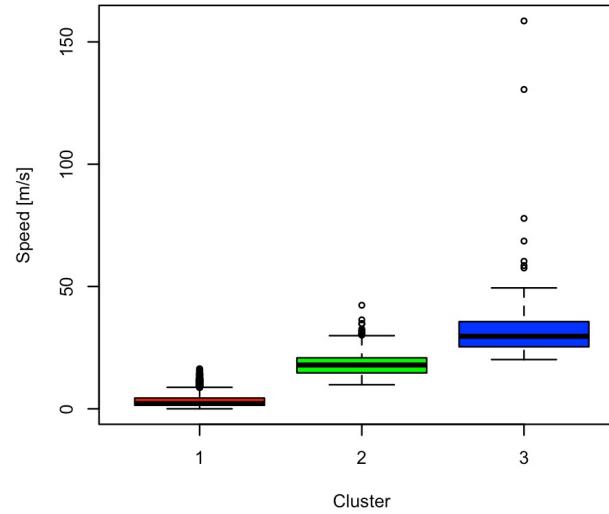
- ❖ All types of transport decrease during lockdown. However, the remaining trajectories change composition.
- ❖ Walking becomes more frequent during lockdown, while cars and long travels face a stronger decrease.

# Clusters comparison

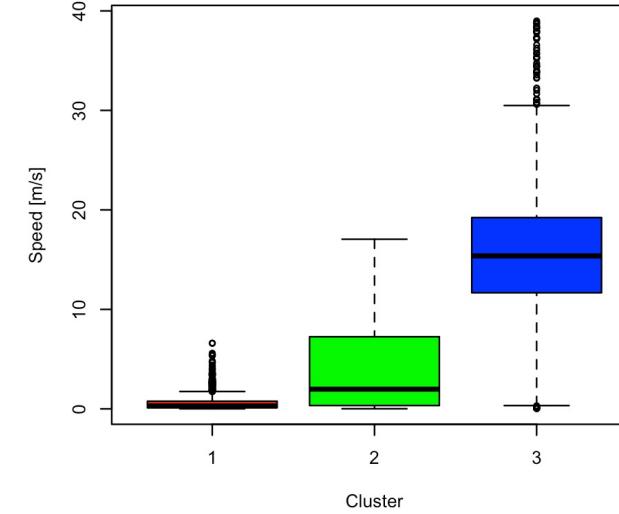
Boxplot of Speed percentile 85%



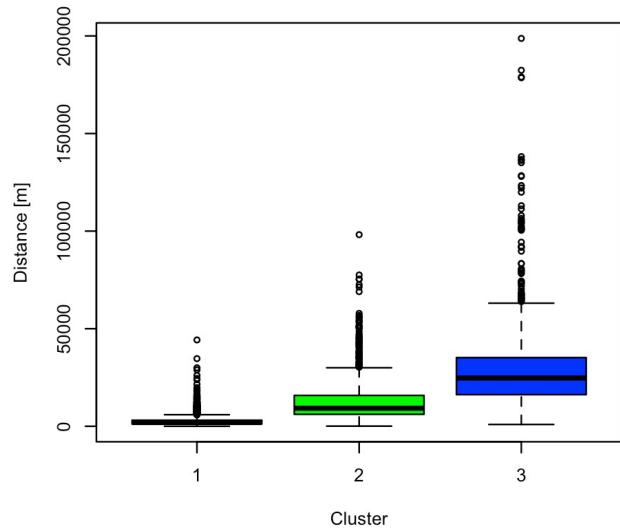
Boxplot of Speed percentile 95%



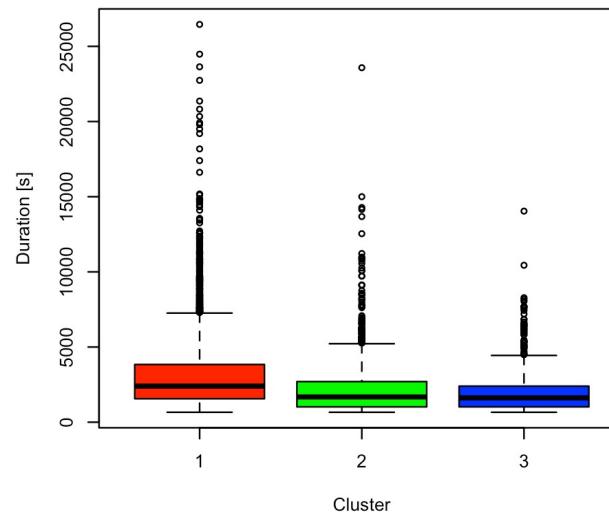
Boxplot of Speed percentile 50%



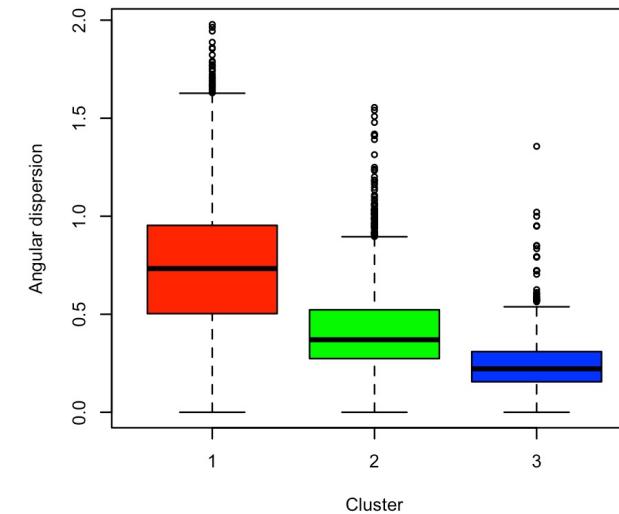
Boxplot of Distance



Boxplot of Duration



Boxplot of Angular dispersion

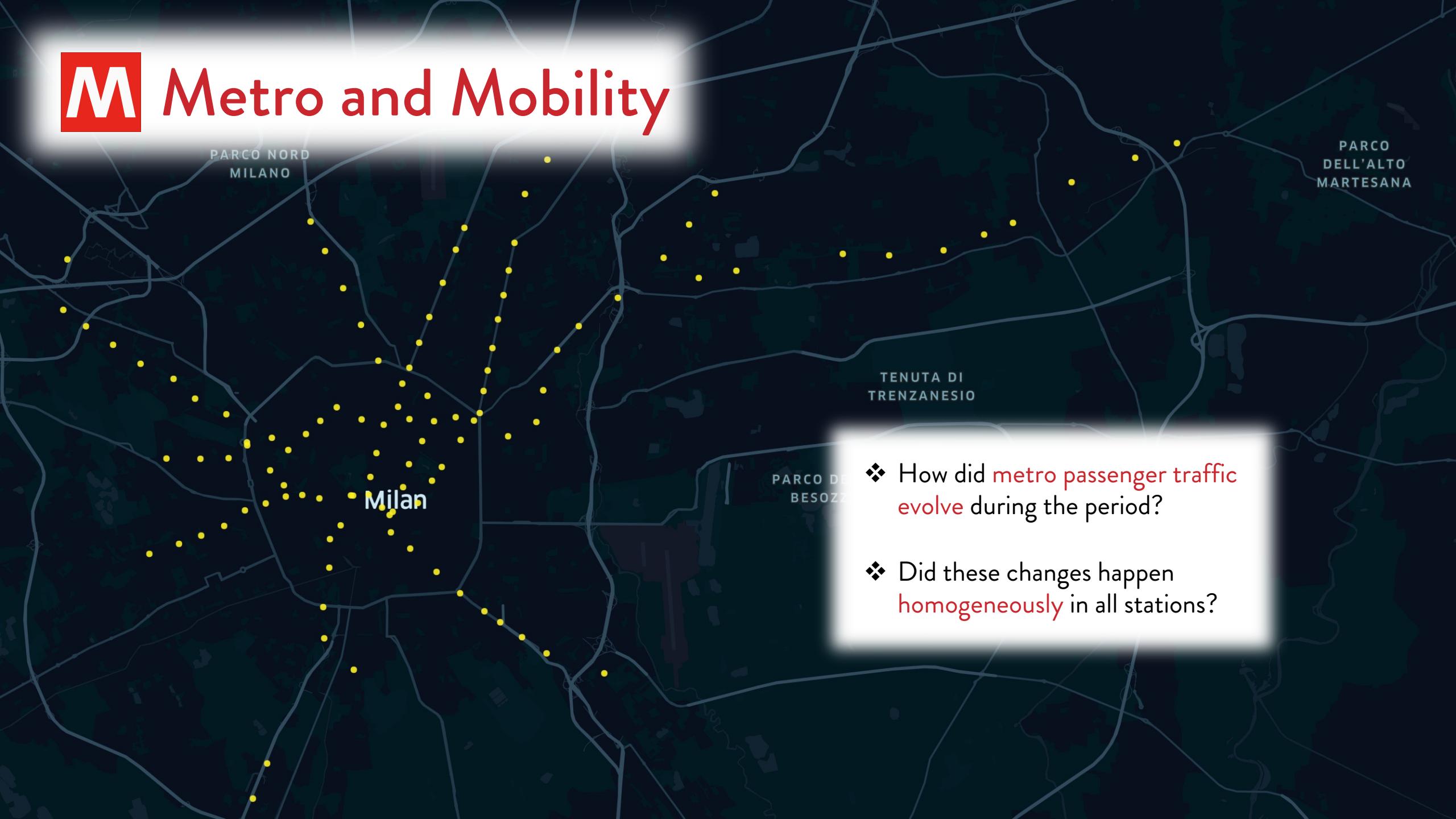


- ❖ **Angular dispersion:** mean of the angular variations between consecutive detections

- ❖ As a further confirmation of our hypotheses, angular dispersion tends to be lower as the cluster increases in velocity

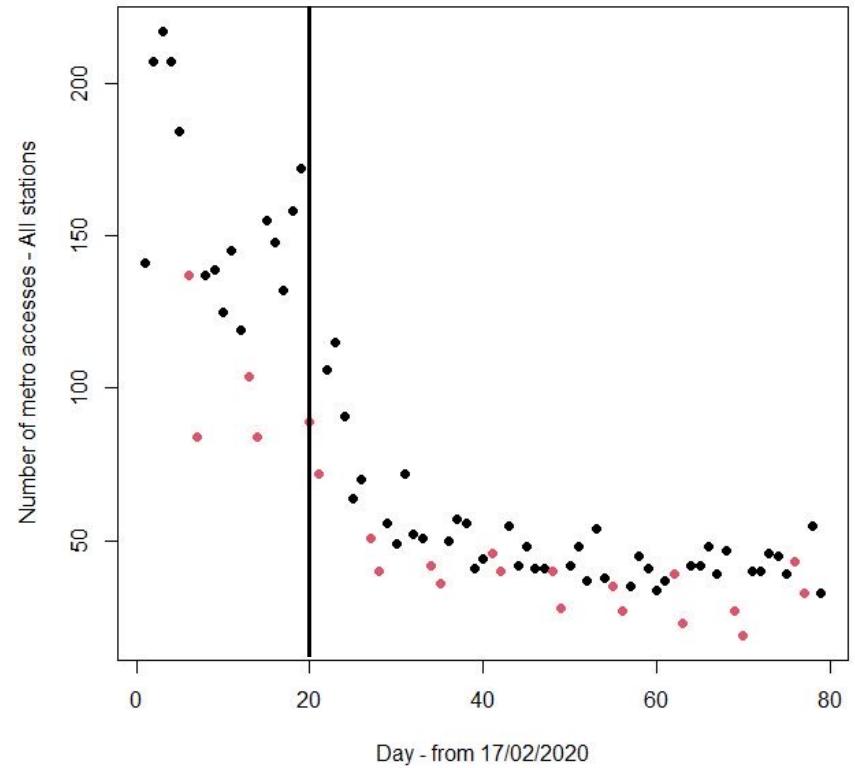
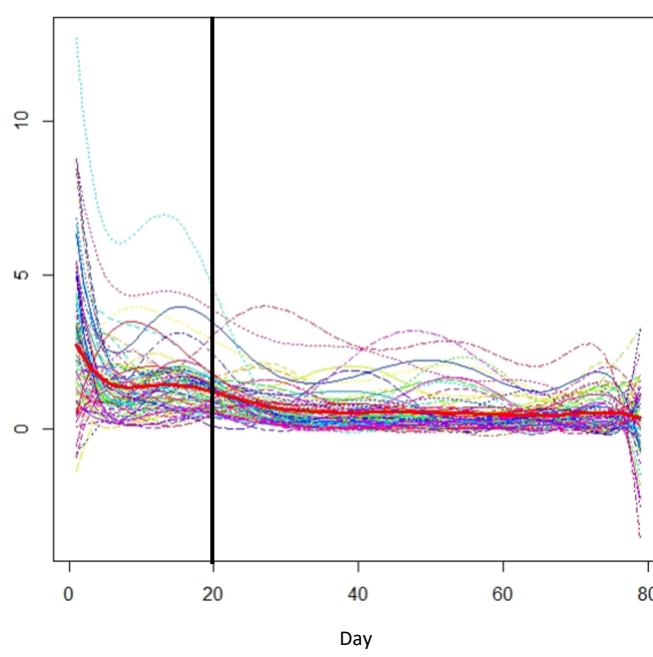
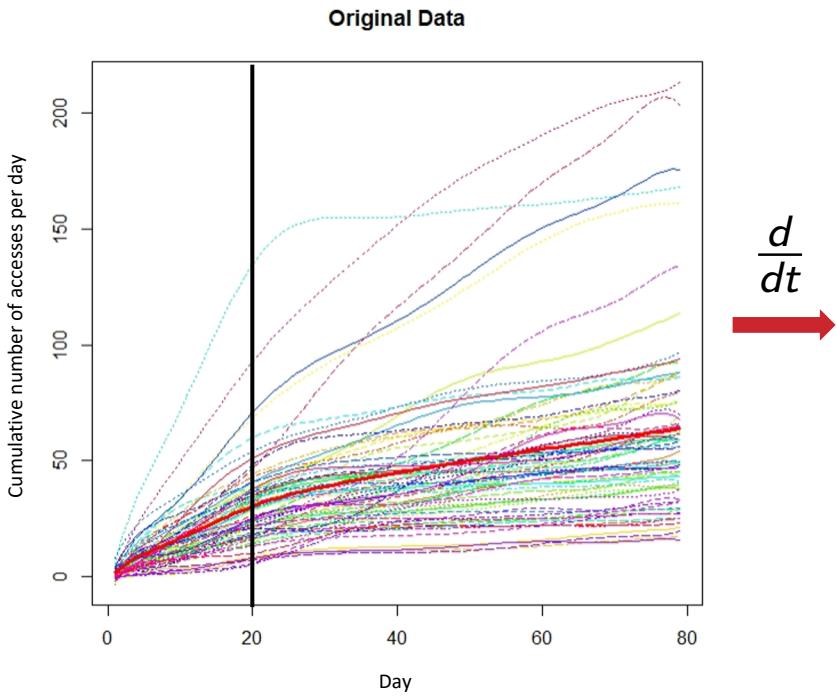


# Metro and Mobility



# Smoothing of cumulative arrivals

- ❖ Prominent **decrease** at day 20, corresponding to the beginning of **lockdown**
- ❖ Weekends (**red points**) always record a decrease: **work commuting** has a major impact on the number of passengers



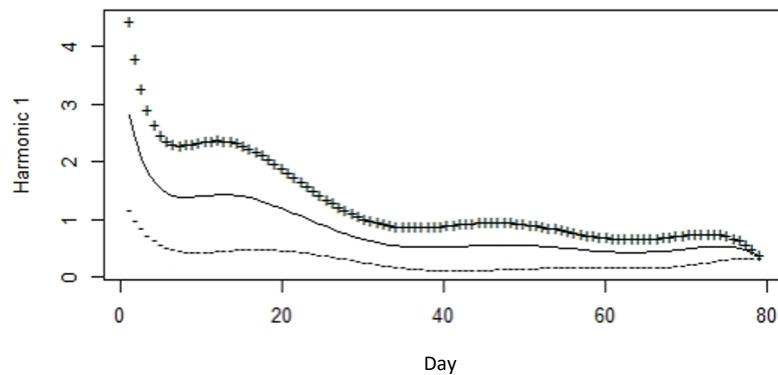
- ❖ We investigate **differences in density** of metro use between stations
- ❖ Focus on **first derivative**

# Functional PCA

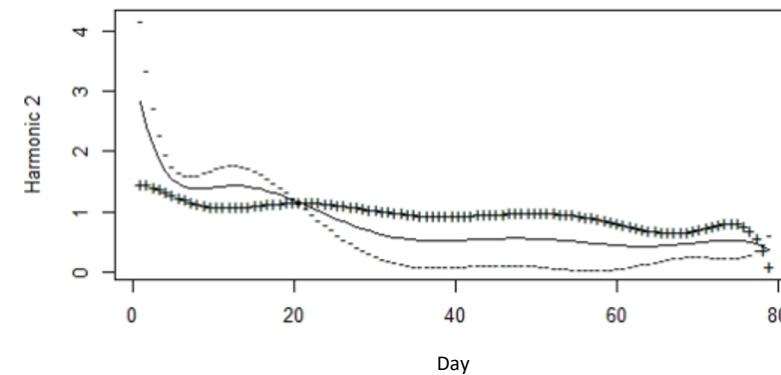


Which are the main reasons of variability?

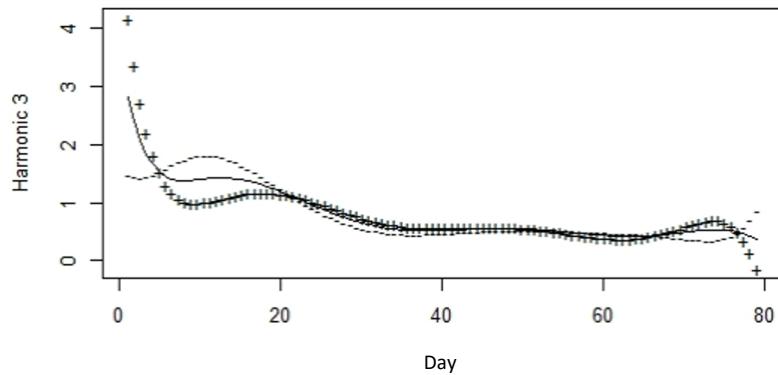
PCA function 1 (Percentage of variability 54.6 )



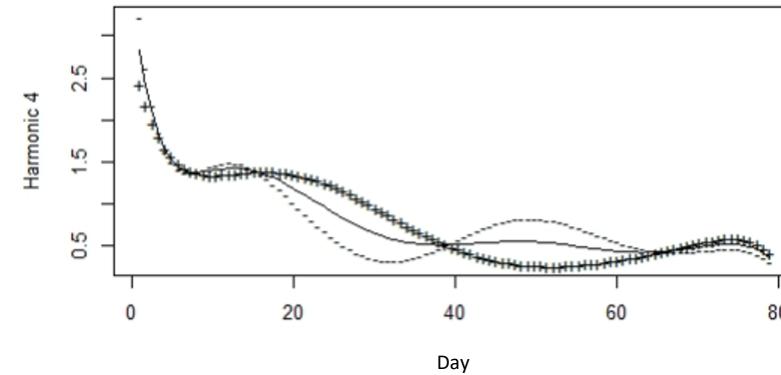
PCA function 2 (Percentage of variability 21.7 )



PCA function 3 (Percentage of variability 7.3 )



PCA function 4 (Percentage of variability 5 )



# Functional K-means

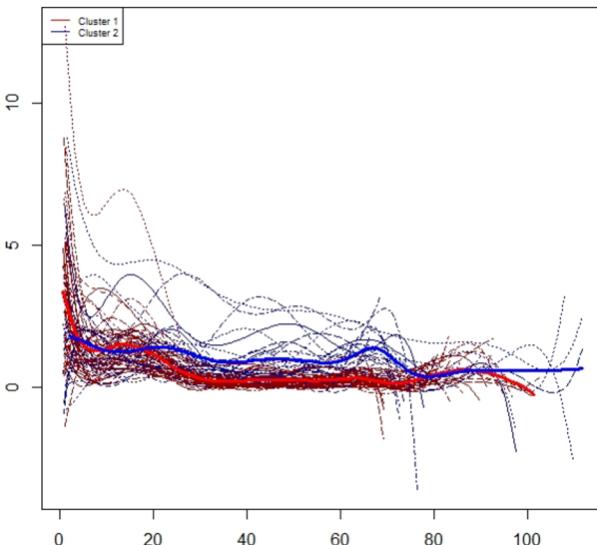
Can we identify groups of similar metro use profiles across stations?

We perform K-means with 2 clusters, and dilation

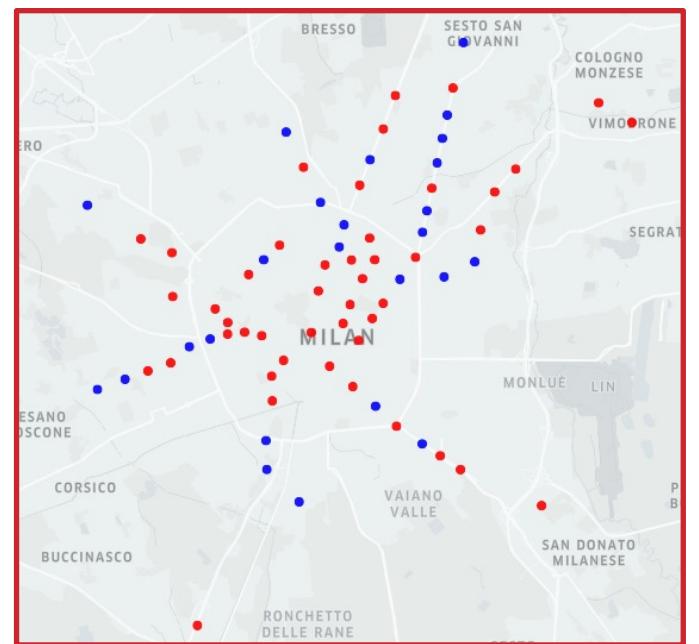
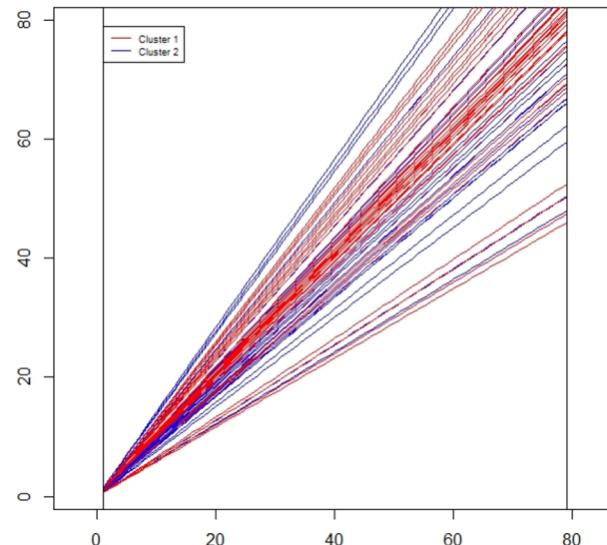
- ❖ Heavy decrease, late recovery
- ❖ Less relevant decrease, earlier recovery

- ❖ Stations in the **city center** are definitely in the **red group**: offices can easily switch to **remote working**
- ❖ Outer stations are mixed: this may be due to the difference in residential or industrial area and income
- ❖ **Blue stations** probably feature **smaller businesses**, that returned to work earlier

Registration: dilation  
Aligned Derivative



Registration: dilation  
Warping Functions



# References

- ❖ Safari Njema. <https://www.safari-njema.polimi.it/>
- ❖ Kepler. <https://kepler.gl/>
- ❖ Ugarov, Artem. 2019. *Automatic transport mode detection based on Global Positioning System data - Analysis of informal mobility in the city of Maputo*. Master thesis, Department of Mathematics, Politecnico di Milano.