

TRAFFIC FLOW ESTIMATION FROM CELLULAR NETWORK DATA

MASTER'S THESIS PRESENTATION

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WHY ARE LINKFLOWS OF INTEREST?

Linkflow

number of vehicles or people using a link during a certain time

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Usage

- Traffic planning
- Traffic control

DATASOURCES



Travel surveys



Link counts

DATASOURCES



Travel surveys



Link counts

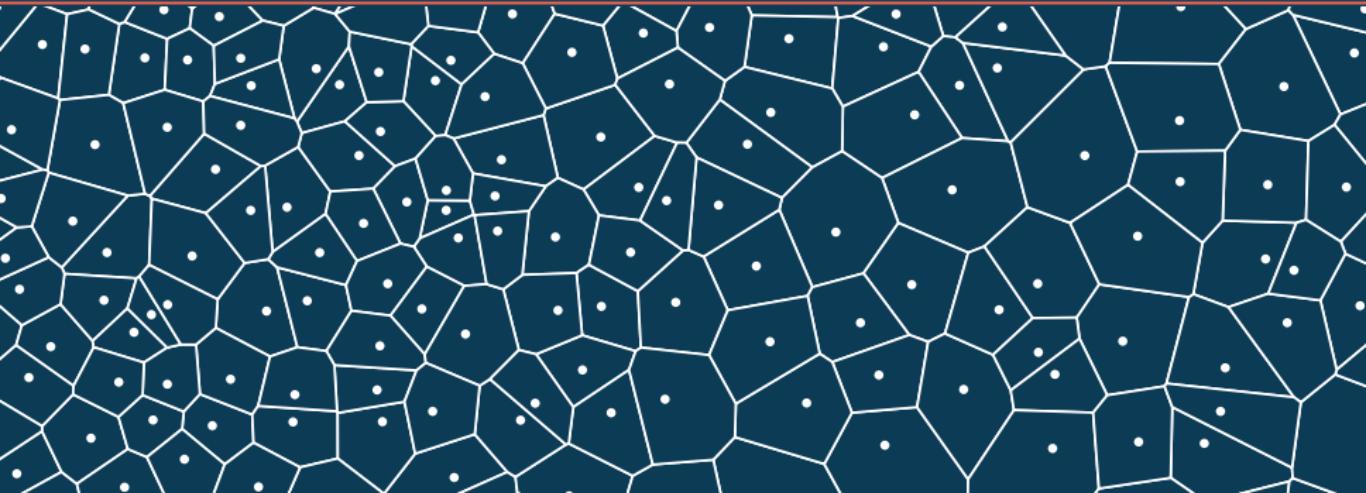


Cellular networks

OUTLINE

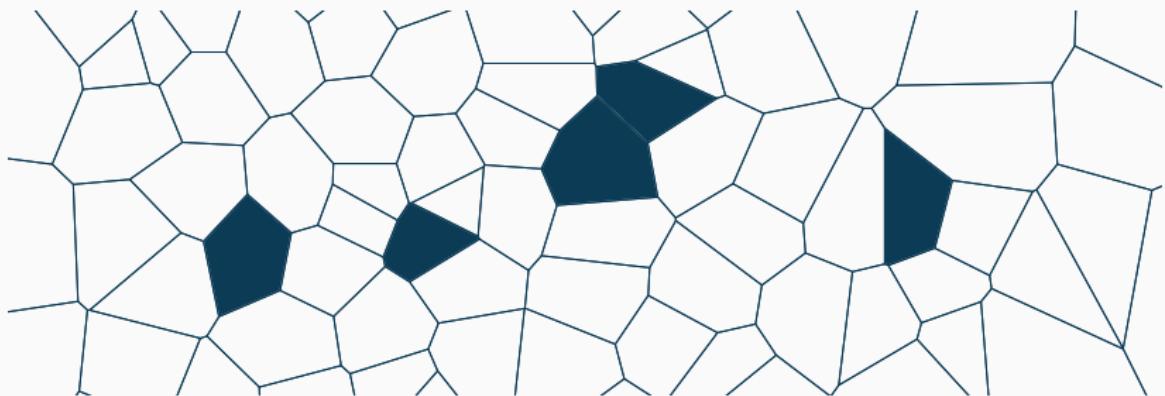
- Overview of the model
- Trip extraction and travel demand estimation
- Cellpath routing
- Network loading
- Results & validation

OVERVIEW OF THE MODEL



Cellpath

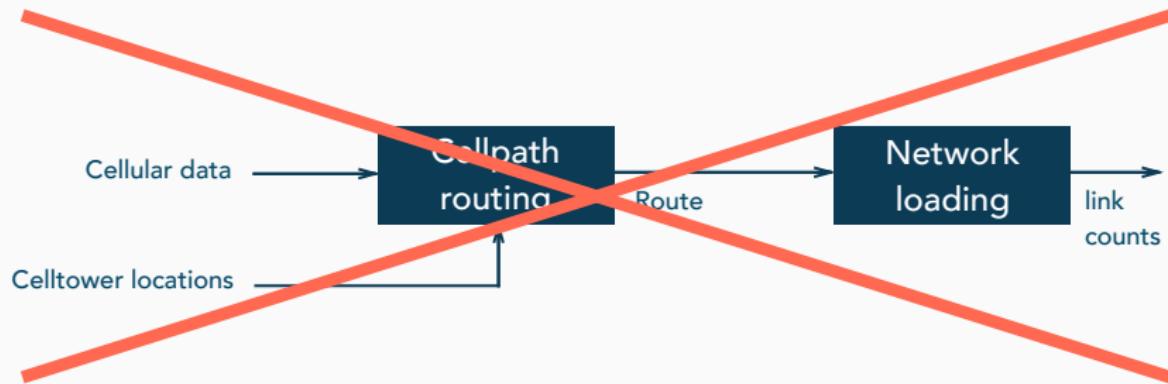
a sequence of cells that a user connected to along a trip



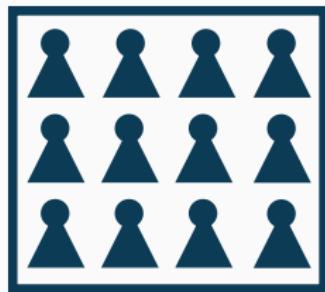
OVERVIEW OF THE MODEL



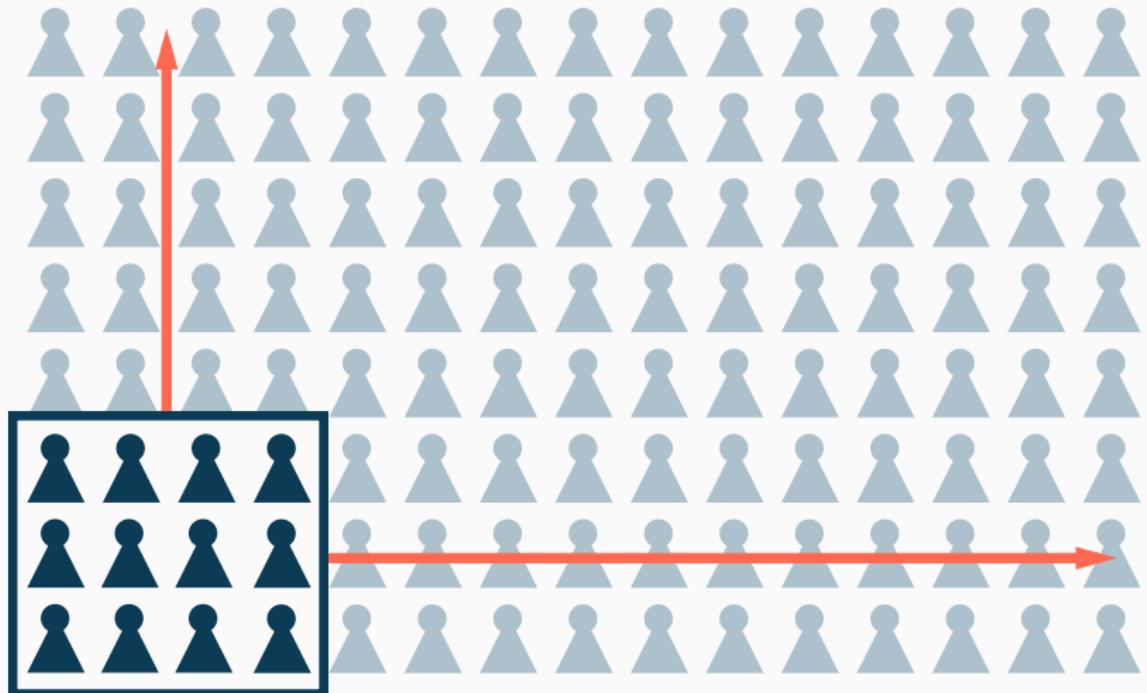
OVERVIEW OF THE MODEL



PROBLEM: DATA ONLY FOR A SAMPLE



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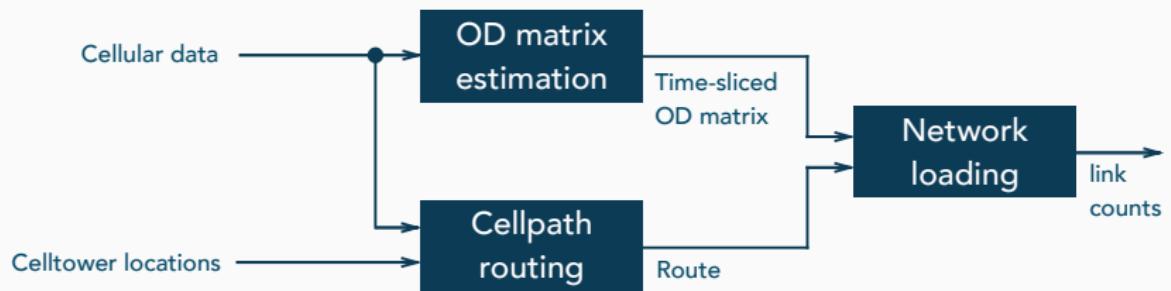


OD-MATRIX

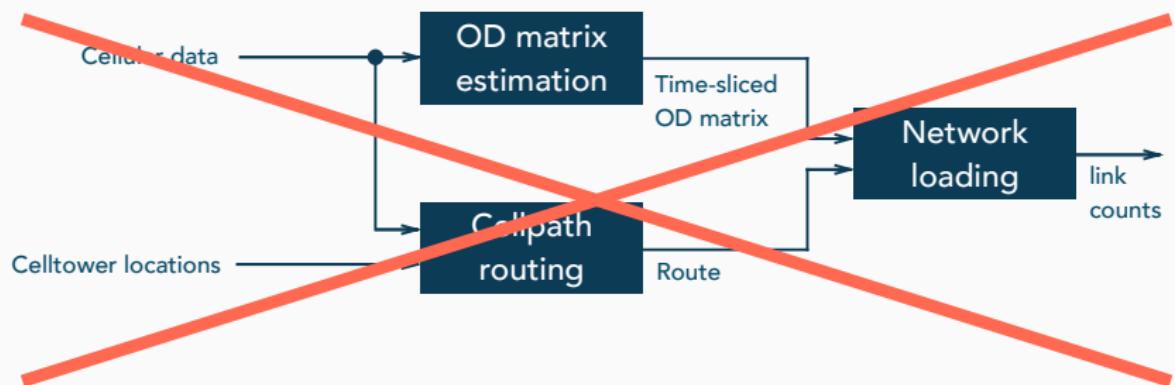
OD-matrix

A matrix containing the traffic demand between pairs of origin and destination zones

OVERVIEW OF THE MODEL



OVERVIEW OF THE MODEL



PROBLEM: DATA CONTAINS NOT ONLY MOVEMENTS

User ID	Timestamp	Cell ID
1	2013-10-01 06:50:00	1
1	2013-10-01 08:10:00	1
1	2013-10-01 08:10:00	3
2	2013-10-01 08:20:00	2

Table 1: An example of a cellular network dataset

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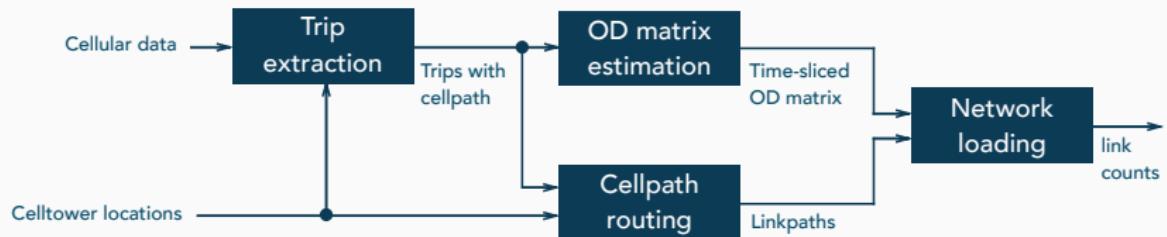
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Table 1: An example of a cellular network dataset

Datatypes

- Call detail records (CDR)
- Handover data

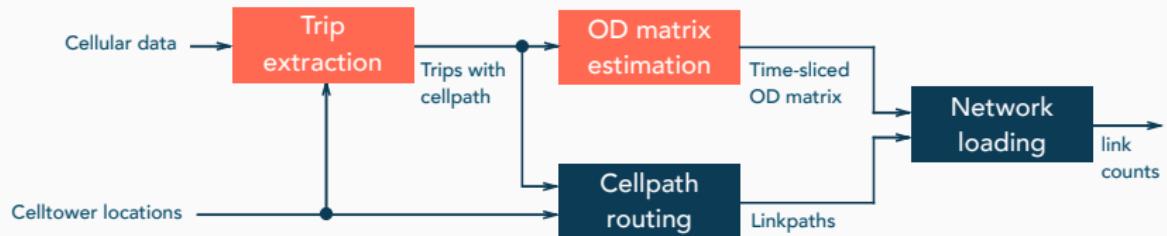
OVERVIEW OF THE MODEL



TRIP EXTRACTION & TRAVEL DEMAND ESTIMATION



OVERVIEW OF THE MODEL



TRIP EXTRACTION

Challenges

- Depends on the datasource
- Cell-switching due to network balancing
- Low resolution in time (CDR)

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Solutions

- algorithmic approach (CDR)
- movement efficiency metric (handover data)

Challenges

- Additional data necessary
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- Vehicles \neq people

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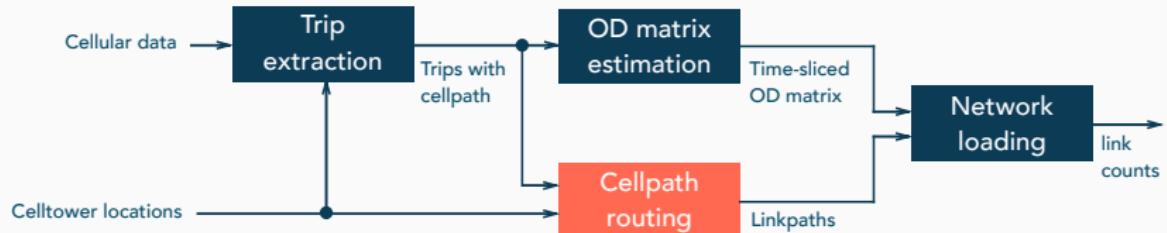
Solutions

- Upscaling using total population
- Data fusion with census data

CELLPATH ROUTING



OVERVIEW OF THE MODEL



CELLPATH ROUTING PROBLEM

Input

Cellpath $p = (b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)$

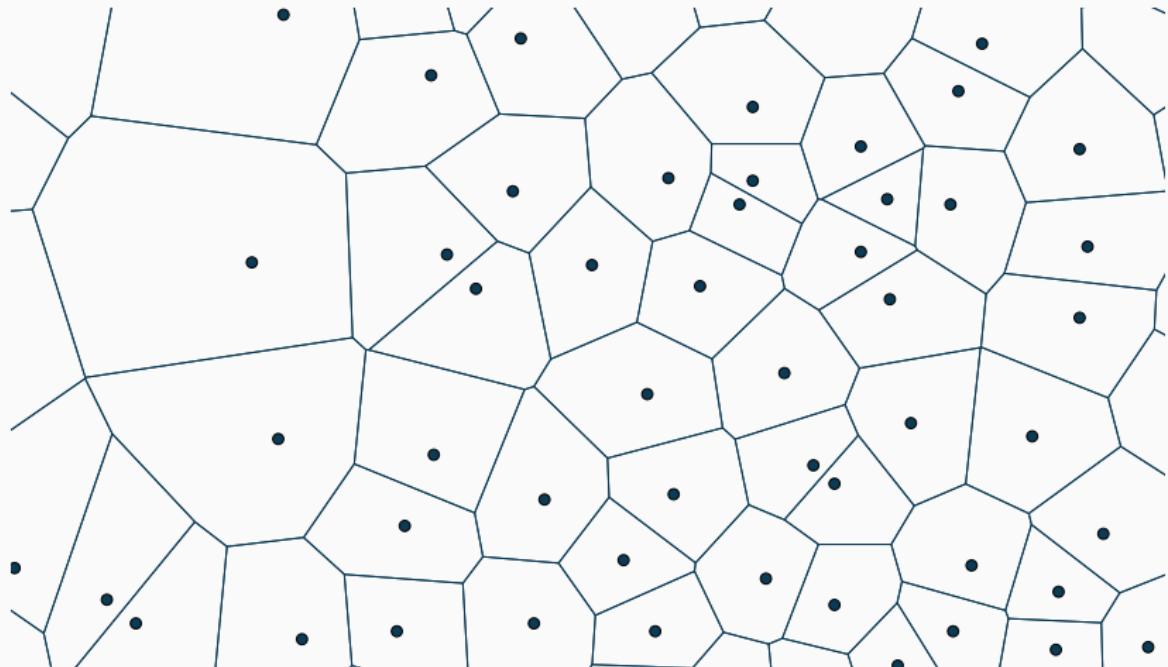
Output

A route consisting of connected links on the road network

Goal

Recover the original route that the user took

VORONOI DIAGRAM



CELLPATH ROUTING ALGORITHMS

Shortest-path Routing

shortest path between first and last cell in cellpath

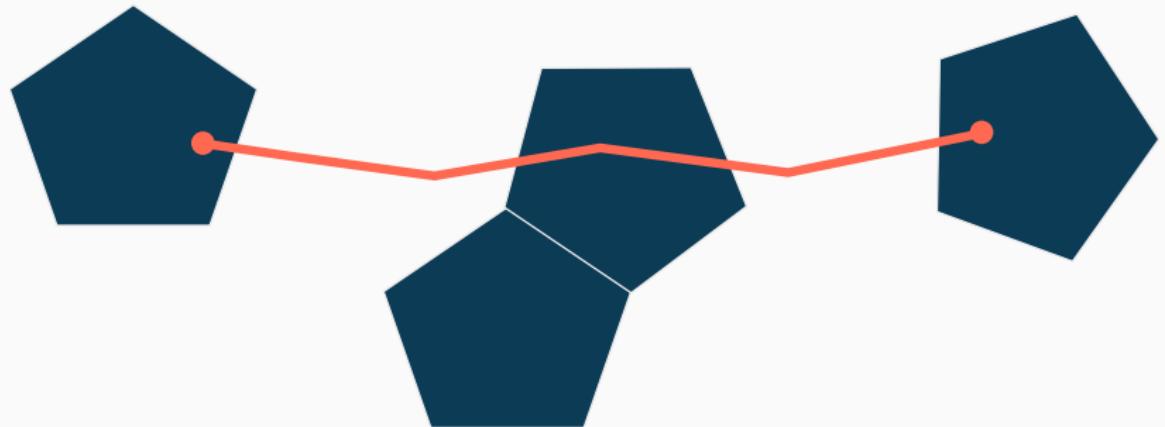
Strict Voronoi Routing

route must go through every cell in the cellpath

Lazy Voronoi Routing

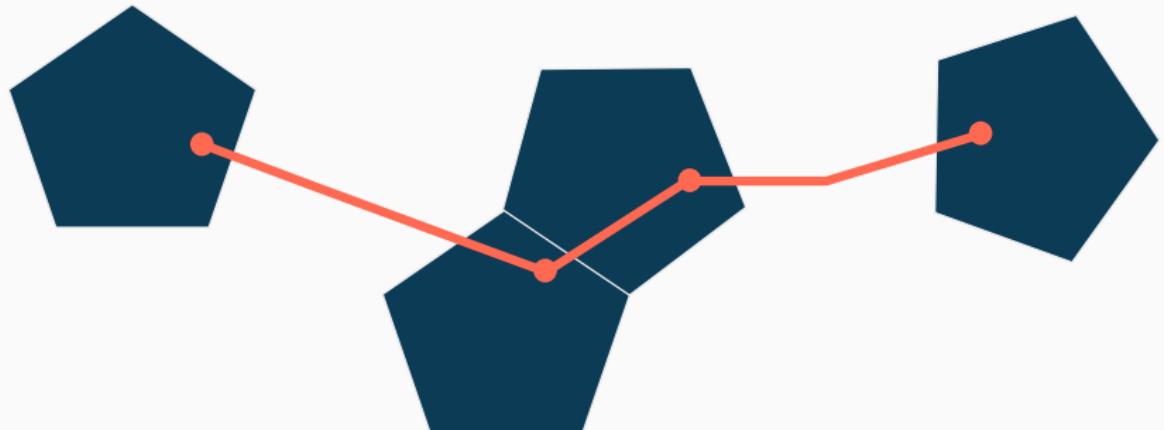
route is encouraged to go through cells in the cellpath

SHORTEST-PATH ROUTING



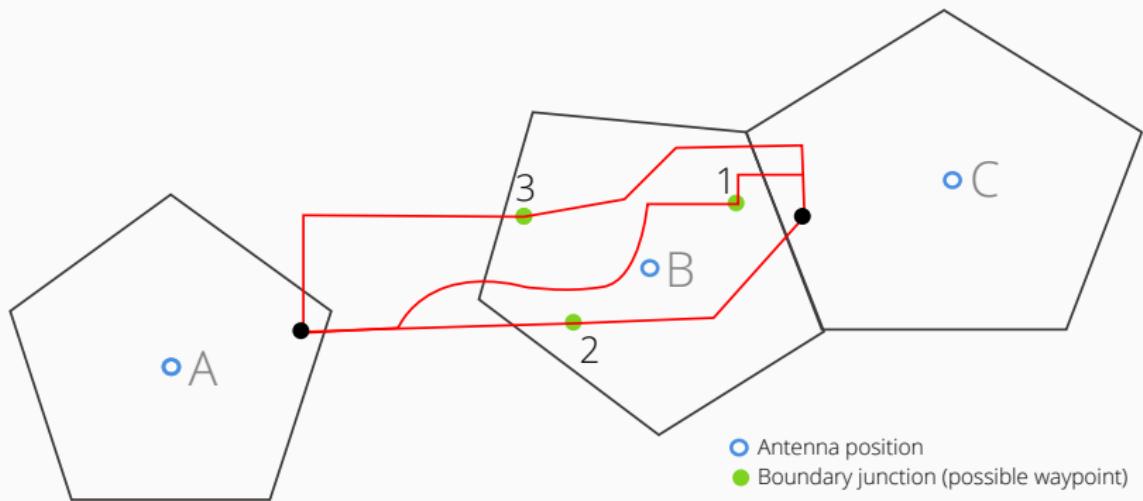
shortest path between first and last cell in cellpath

STRICT VORONOI ROUTING

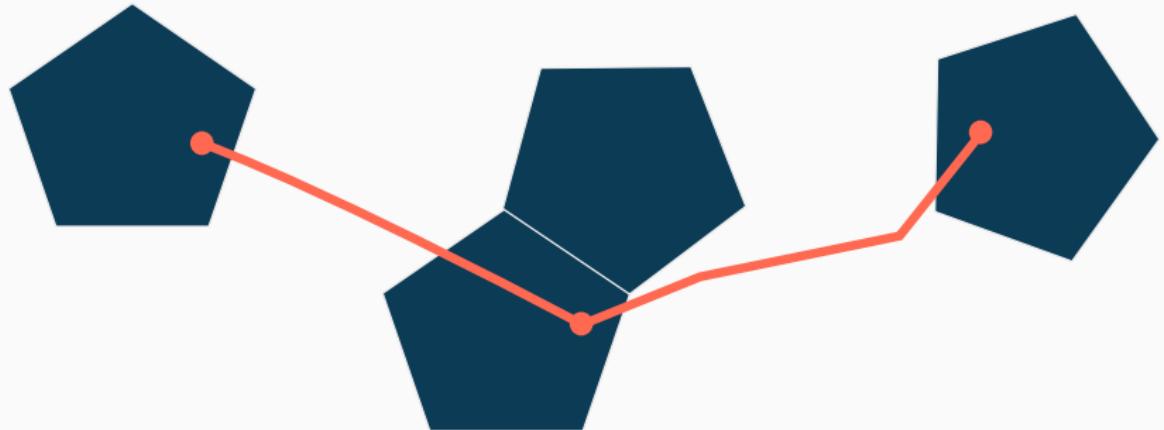


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WAYPOINT SEARCH



LAZY VORONOI ROUTING

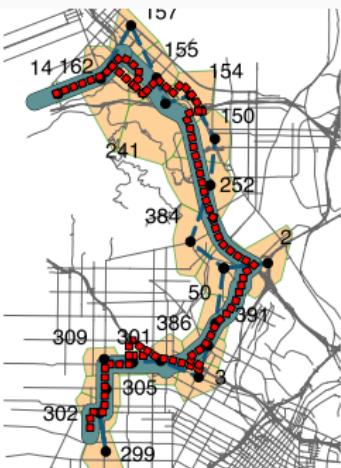


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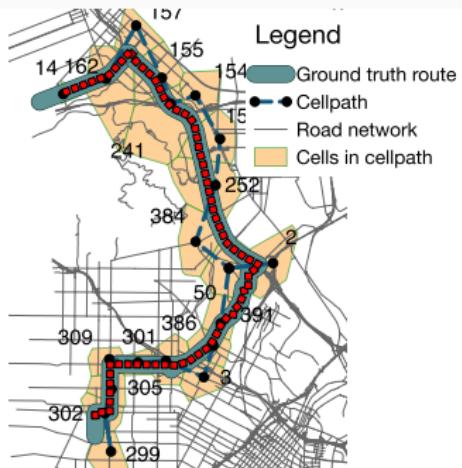
COMPARISON BETWEEN ALGORITHMS



Shortest-path



Strict Voronoi



Lazy Voronoi

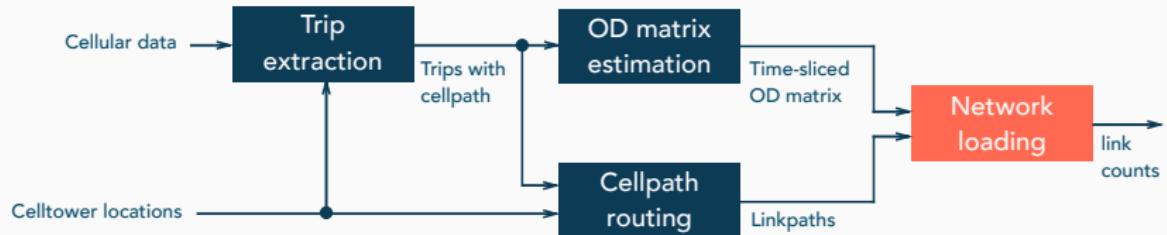
Legend

- Ground truth route
- Cellpath
- Road network
- Cells in cellpath

NETWORK LOADING



OVERVIEW OF THE MODEL



SINGLE OD-PAIR



Shortest-path

SINGLE OD-PAIR



Shortest-path



Strict Voronoi

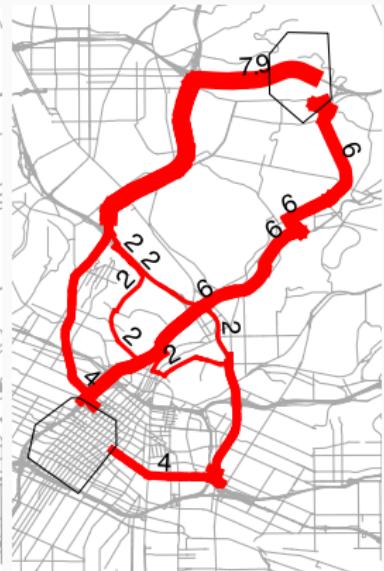
SINGLE OD-PAIR



Shortest-path

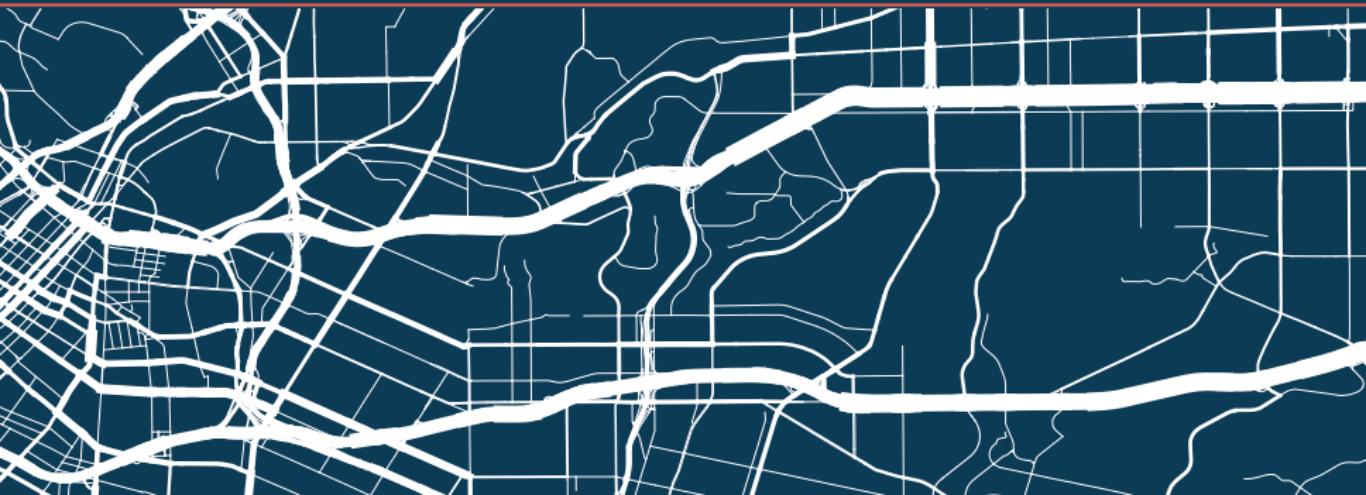


Strict Voronoi



Lazy Voronoi

RESULTS & VALIDATION



LOS ANGELES DATASET

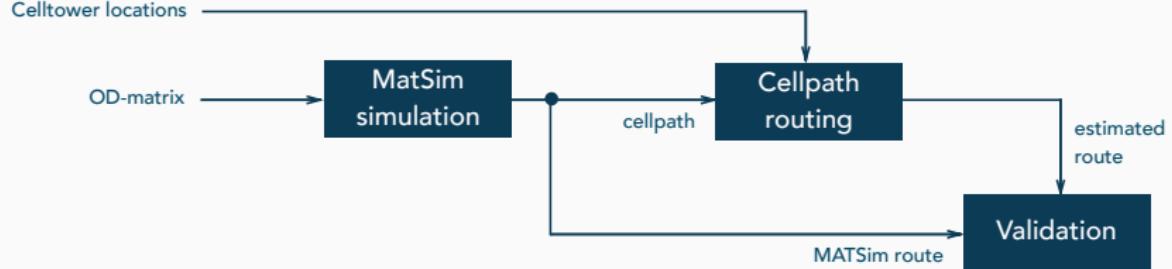
Coverage

I-210 corridor in Los Angeles, USA

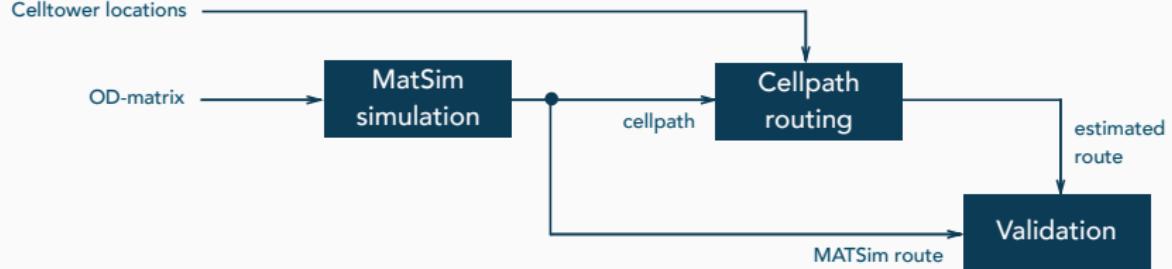
Input data

- Antenna positions
- OD-matrix estimated from real cellular data (UC Berkeley)
- Simulated cellpaths (UC Berkeley)
- OpenStreetMap road network

ROUTE VALIDATION



ROUTE VALIDATION

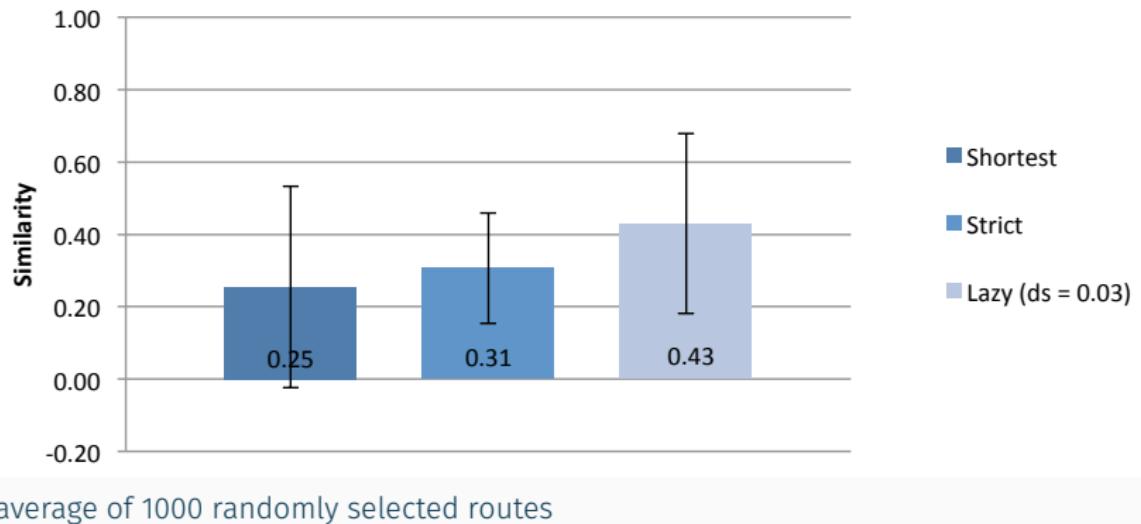


Definition: Route similarity metric

Two routes $r_a = (V_a, E_a)$ and $r_b = (V_b, E_b)$ have a *route similarity* of:

$$s(a, b) := \frac{|V_a \cap V_b|}{|V_a \cup V_b|}$$

ROUTE VALIDATION

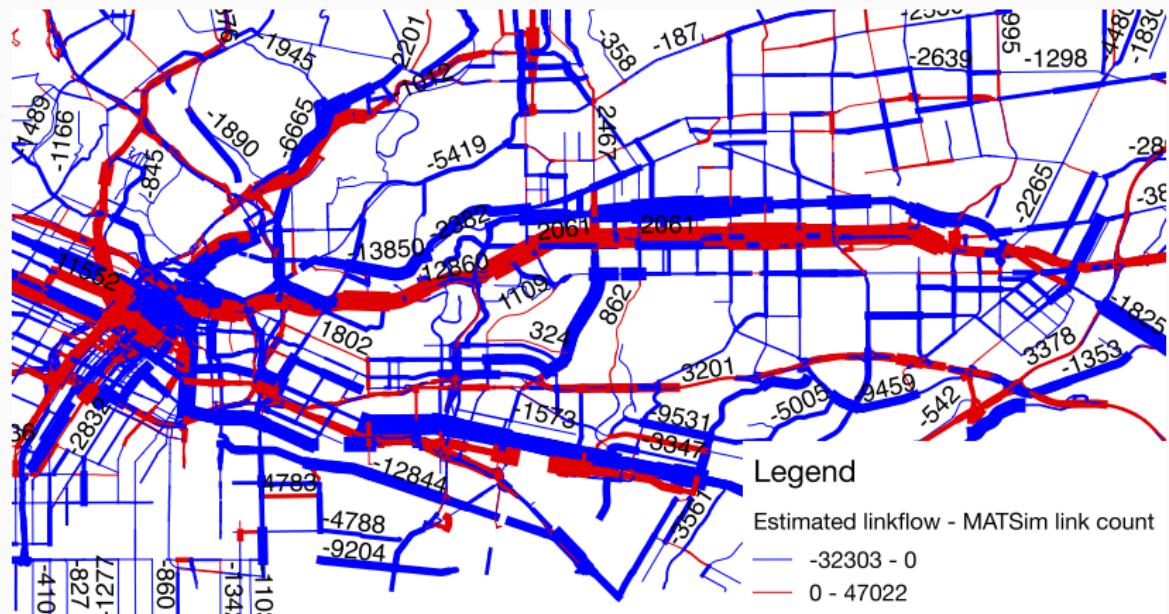


NETWORK LOADING RESULT



using Lazy Voronoi routing

NETWORK LOADING VALIDATION



CONCLUSIONS

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1. Lazy Voronoi improves route recoverage over Shortest-path and Strict Voronoi routing
2. Route similarity not enough for a precise network loading
3. Data fusion with traffic counts could improve the result

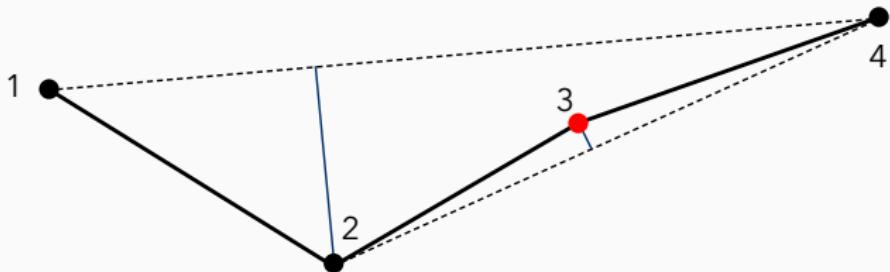
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4-STAGE MODEL

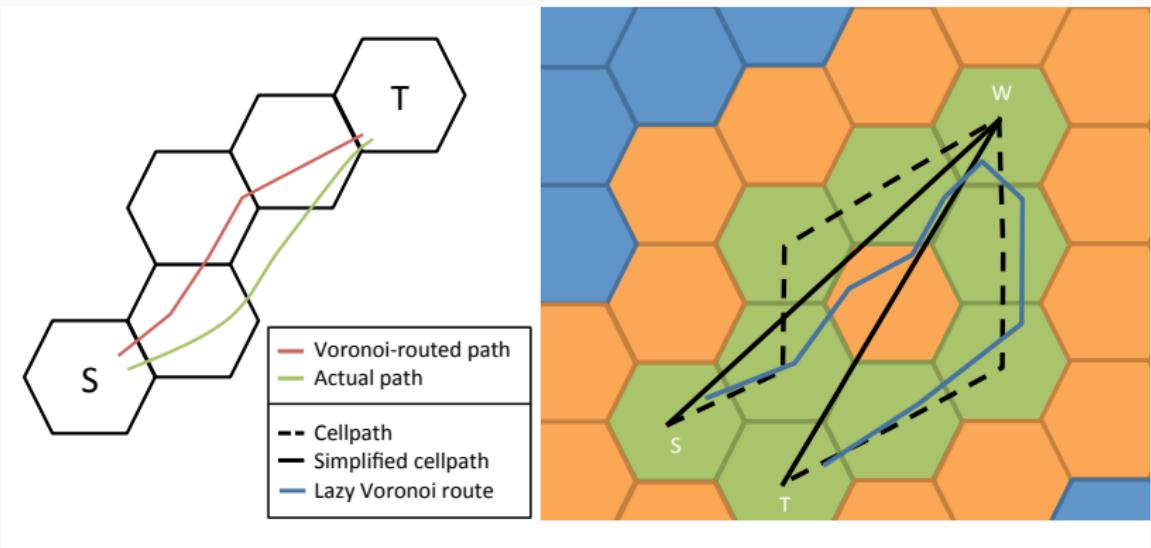


LINE SIMPLIFICATION



Ramer-Douglas Peuker algorithm

LAZY VORONOI ROUTING DETAILS



LA NETWORK LOADING GEH

