

Converting Cellular GPS Data into Trips Using R

Gillian Riches^{a,*}, Gregory Macfarlane^{a,**}

^a*Civil and Environmental Engineering Department, 232 Engineering Building, Provo, Utah 84602*

Abstract

This is where the abstract should go.

Keywords: GPS Data, Trips, Clusters

1. Question

Global Positioning System (GPS) surveys have become a more accurate and reputable alternative to previous travel survey methods that collect activity-travel patterns. Despite GPS devices' ability to record time and positional characteristics, they still require two steps, cleaning and processing, in order to convert the positional characteristics into trip purposes and activities.

Currently, many researchers use time and speed rule-based algorithms to define when and where activities occur (Shen and Stopher, 2014). Due to their subjective nature, these rules are not ideal. For example, people walk at different speeds, so the speed threshold at which someone is considered stagnant would require manual changing from person to person. If not changed, the number of activities for each person could be misleading and inaccurate. These issues may explain why rule-based algorithms' accuracies typically range from 43% to 61% (Shen and Stopher, 2014). While these processing results (Step 2) are not ideal, the data-cleaning method (Step 1) still serves as a reputable guide regardless of the processing method.

Therefore, once the data is cleaned with accordance to rule-based algorithm methods, a DBSCAN and entropy based algorithm should be applied for the processing step. In this type of algorithm, four parameters are needed to determine an activity: minimum number of points (minpts) within a predefined radius (eps) with a minimum amount of entropy (entr_t) (Gong L., 2018), and after a certain period of time from the previous activity (delta_t). When selected properly, these parameters will not need to change from person to person and therefore often lead to more accurate activity counts. In fact, one experiment (Luo et al., 2017) using just a DBSCAN cluster-based algorithms proved to be 92% precise.

One way to select the minPoints and radius (eps) thresholds is to arbitrarily pick the minPoints based on how large the data set is (with a minimum of three) and then set $k = \text{minPts}$ in a k-distance plot (Kas-sambara, 2018). Good values of the radius value is where the k-distance plot shows a strong bend. Another method involves calculating the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of a synthetic GPS trajectory, and subject those values to a Gaussian curve equation to solve for eps given an arbitrary minPts (Xiu-Li and Wei-Xiang, 2009). Unfortunately, these methods only work in a pure DBSCAN algorithm where only minpts and eps are accounted for, not entr_t and delta_t.

Hence, the purpose of this paper is to explore a method of how to simultaneously select all four parameters as accurately as possible in a DBSCAN entropy based algorithm after the GPS data has been cleaned.

*Corresponding Author

**Present affiliation: Committee Chair

Email addresses: martingillian4@gmail.com (Gillian Riches), gregmacfarlane@byu.edu (Gregory Macfarlane)

2. Methods

2.1. Data

The GPS data used to determine the four most accurate parameters come from 60 volunteers in the Utah County area and were taken over a period of six or more months depending on the person. An example of what the raw GPS data looked like is shown in Figure 2.1.

Table 1: Raw GPS Data

accuracy	timestamp	speed	lat	lon	time
16	2021-03-17 22:59:36	-1	40.25293	-111.6602	1.616044e+12
16	2021-03-17 22:59:37	-1	40.25293	-111.6602	1.616044e+12
16	2021-03-17 22:59:38	-1	40.25293	-111.6602	1.616044e+12
16	2021-03-17 22:59:39	-1	40.25293	-111.6602	1.616044e+12
16	2021-03-17 22:59:40	-1	40.25293	-111.6602	1.616044e+12
16	2021-03-17 22:59:41	-1	40.25293	-111.6602	1.616044e+12

Before the GPS data can be processed, it had to be cleaned and reformatted. Since a DBSCAN algorithm is being used, the speed variable was removed completely. From there, the dates and times had to be reformatted using functions from the **lubridate** package in R and by writing a “Yesterday” function with output “ActivityDay” that defines activity days as being from 3 AM to 3 AM instead of 12 AM to 12 AM. This was done because many respondents are college students, so they are likely to make trips after midnight. Table 2.2 shows what the cleaned data looked like.

Table 2: Cleaned GPS Data

lat	lon	timestamp	date	time	activityDay
40.25293	-111.6602	2021-03-17 22:59:36	2021-03-17	22:59:36	17-3
40.25293	-111.6602	2021-03-17 22:59:37	2021-03-17	22:59:37	17-3
40.25293	-111.6602	2021-03-17 22:59:38	2021-03-17	22:59:38	17-3
40.25293	-111.6602	2021-03-17 22:59:39	2021-03-17	22:59:39	17-3
40.25293	-111.6602	2021-03-17 22:59:40	2021-03-17	22:59:40	17-3
40.25293	-111.6602	2021-03-17 22:59:41	2021-03-17	22:59:41	17-3

2.2. Models

Once the data is cleaned and properly formatted, it is run through a DBSCAN-entropy hybrid algorithm largely based on the method created by Gong et al. in 2018 (Gong L., 2018). After the DBSCAN algorithm determines how many total clusters there are based on the eps and minpts parameters, they get further split based on the delta_t parameter if necessary. If the time difference between points at the same place is greater than delta_t, then the points will be split into two separate clusters or activities.

Finally, there is an entropy calculation step where entropy is determined by the change in departure angle between consecutive points. The equation for this entropy is shown in the equation below (Gong L., 2018). If the points are in a line, the entropy is very low. In this algorithm, the entr_t parameter determines at which entropy someone is actually likely to be moving and not just at a stoplight, etc.

$$EI_q = - \sum_{d=1}^D ((\frac{n_d}{N}) \ln(\frac{n_d}{N})) \quad (1)$$

For this experiment, I will look at a map of the unprocessed, cleaned data and determine with my eyes how many clusters there are. Then, the hybrid algorithm will calculate the number of clusters using

randomized values for the four parameters. Based on all the previous research that has been discussed, the ranges for the possible parameters are as follows:

minpts: (3,10) eps: (1,50) delta_t: (300, 1500) seconds entr_t: (0.5,3)

Then, I will compare the amount of clusters I saw to the number of clusters the hybrid algorithm calculated. This process was repeated 5 times over 10 different days in order to determine which parameters are the most accurate.

3. Findings

This section might be called “Results” instead of “Applications,” depending on what it is that you are working on. But you’ll probably say something like “The initial model estimation results are given in Table ??.” That table is created with the `modelsummary()` package and function.

With those results presented, you can go into a discussion of what they mean. first, discuss the actual results that are shown in the table, and then any interesting or unintuitive observations.

3.1. Additional Analysis

Usually, it is good to use your model for something.

- Hypothetical policy analysis
- Statistical validation effort
- Equity or impact analysis

If the analysis is substantial, it might become its own top-level section.

Acknowledgements

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