

Supplementary Material:

Metropolitan Segment Traffic Speeds from Massive Floating Car Data in 10 Cities

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SUPPLEMENT A

COMPLEMENTS ON INPUT DATA AND DATA PIPELINE

A. Input Data

Here, we describe the two input data sources in terms of their data model, collection, provisioning, and license.

1) Traffic Map Movies:

a) *Dataset presentation*: Raw GPS data face privacy issues if individual users' behavior can be deduced from the data [1]–[3]. There are methods to preserve privacy by transforming the data, such as obfuscation, aggregation, privacy thresholds or snipping [4]–[6]. HERE Traffic Map Movies use spatio-temporal aggregation and privacy thresholding – we use the term *spot binning* for this aggregation method. Another motivation for framing a geo-spatial time series forecasting as a video prediction task [7] is to leverage state-of-the-art deep-learning methodologies in image and video processing [8]. The data was made available for the *Traffic4cast* competition series [7], [9], [10] at NeurIPS, an annual machine learning conference. A third motivation for bringing up GPS data in a map-free form is that spatio-temporal binning of GPS probes is computationally cheap in contrast to map-matching, and that it is also applicable in situations where no appropriate maps are available or not accurate enough [11].

Traffic Map Movies Data are provisioned in HDF5 (.h5), a format for typed multidimensional arrays [12], [13]. It can be downloaded for free from the HERE sample data website [14]. The data must be used solely for academic and non-commercial purposes and under standard HERE terms & conditions [15], which in particular explicitly forbid redistribution of HERE materials or derivatives thereof in combination with any open source or open data licenses.

b) *Dataset generation*: GPS probes are binned spatially for each heading direction quadrant of North–East (heading 0° – 90°), North–West (heading 270° – 0°), South–East (heading 90° – 180°), and South–West (heading 180° – 270°) into an 8-channel encoding (see Figure 2), where two features are calculated :

- Volume: The number of probe points recorded from the collection of HERE sources capped both above and below and normalized and discretized to an integer number between 0 and 255 (\mathbb{Z}_{256}).
- Mean speed: The average speed from the collected probe points. The values are capped at a maximum level and then discretized to $\{1, 2, \dots, 255\}$, by linearly scaling the capping speed to 255 and rounding the resulting values to the nearest integer. If no probes were collected (*i.e.* the volume is 0), the speed value is 0. This has to be taken into account when averaging speeds.

More formally, a GPS probe $(t, x, y, \alpha, v) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times [0, 360] \times \mathbb{R}^+$ consists of a timestamp t , a position (x, y) , an angle α and a speed v . A spatio-temporal binning is a projection π to bins $(day, t, row, col, heading) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{Z}_{288} \times \mathbb{Z}_{495} \times \mathbb{Z}_{436} \times \{\text{NE, NW, SE, SW}\}$. The aggregation of a set P of GPS probes produces

$$vol_{d,t,r,c,h} = \lceil \left(\left| \left\{ \substack{(tt,x,y,\alpha,v) \in P: \\ \pi(tt,x,y,\alpha,v) = (d,t,r,c)} \right\} \right| - \theta \right) \frac{\kappa}{co} \rceil \quad (1)$$

and

$$speed_{d,t,r,c,h} = \begin{cases} \lceil \left(\left\{ v_{\perp 0}^{120} : \substack{(tt,x,y,\alpha,v) \in P, \\ \pi(tt,x,y,\alpha,v) = (d,t,r,c)} \right\} \right) \frac{255}{120} \rceil & \text{if } vol_{d,t,r,c,h} > 0 \\ 0 & \text{if } vol_{d,t,r,c,h} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

where clipping below is denoted by $x_{\perp b} = \max(x, b)$, clipping above by $x^{\top a} = \min(x, a)$, integer rounding as $\lceil \cdot \rceil$, and where θ is a privacy volume threshold and κ a volume cutoff. This means volume is set to 0 if the probe volume does not reach the privacy threshold.

Intuitively, this *spot binning* favors lower speeds as slower cars stay longer in the same spatio-temporal bin and are counted multiple times. Under idealized conditions (see Supplement B), the spatio-temporally aggregated speed $speed_B$ represents the total distance divided by the total travel time (see Eq. (4)), which is the harmonic sum of the speeds of Eq. (3), *i.e.*

$$speed_B = \frac{\sum_k 1}{\sum_k v_k^{-1}} \quad (3)$$

$$= \frac{s \cdot \sum_k 1}{\sum_k t_k} \quad (4)$$

for a bin B covering a road segment of length s and for virtual vehicles indexed by k at speeds v_k taking time t_k . In particular, this requires controlling the probe rate of vehicles and depends on traffic volume and homogeneity. Future work could establish bounds to control these factors, *e.g.* through simulations.

2) *OpenStreetMap*: OpenStreetMap (OSM) is a database of GIS data built by an open community of contributors [16]. Its data model [17] has three main elements: *nodes* represent a specific point on the earth's surface (id number and a pair of coordinates), *ways* define polylines (ordered list of nodes), and *relations* between two or more data elements (nodes, ways, and/or other relations), optionally with different *roles*. Hence, the OSM data model does not directly describe a road graph, a traversable graph needs to be derived from the OSM elements. OSM data comes under the Open Database License (ODbL) [18], requiring attribution of public use, share-alike (under the same license) and open redistribution. We use the Overpass API [19] to download OSM data.

B. Data Pipeline

Referring to Figure 1, we now describe the steps of our data pipeline in more detail. Each step is prefixed by `dp<N>` and corresponds to a standalone Python script in our public GitHub repo (see *Data and Code Availability* below). Our code is released under Apache License 2.0 [20]. This allows our method and code to be used and improved permissively in research and even in commercial use cases. The GitHub repo also contains a more technical data specification of all the (intermediate) data formats.

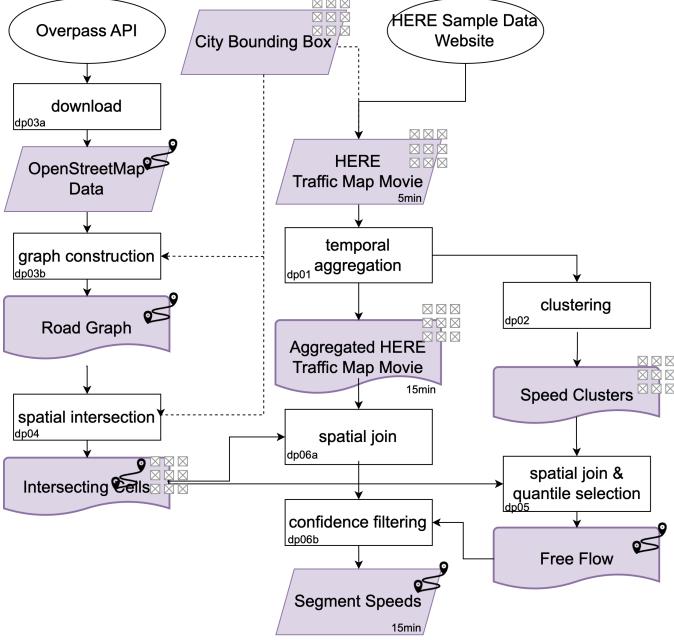


Fig. 1: Methods and data flowchart. Rectangles represent processing steps; ovals represent data repositories; rhomboids represent input and output; rectangles with wavy base represent data artifacts. There are two reference schemes (top-right of rectangles): spatial grid and road graph; both are georeferenced to allow for spatial joining. The temporal resolution is marked bottom-right on rectangles. Arrows represent data flow. Processing steps are labeled by $dp<N>$ bottom left referring to the prefix of the corresponding Python script of the data pipeline (some processing steps are implemented in the same script, indicated by suffixes a/b).

1) *OpenStreetMap Data Download and Road Graph Construction (dp03)*: The resulting graph is a primal (road junctions are vertices and road links are edges), non-planar, weighted multidigraph with self-loops and preserves one-way directionality [21], [22]. Formally, an edge is uniquely identified by a triplet (u, v, g) where u, v are node ids and where g is a road geometry; we use OSM node IDs for u, v and an integer hash of the road geometry for g .

In addition, we add the legal speed limit as an edge attribute. The source is the OSM maxspeed tag. Due to graph simplification, multiple such maxspeed values can be present per edge or can be missing. By default, we use the OSMnx implementation which assigns the mean of multiple values. In some cases (e.g. in Madrid) the OSMnx implementation sees parsing errors. Therefore, we also provide an alternative implementation that takes the max if multiple values are present. In the presence of missing values, the OSMnx implementation imputes the mean of the corresponding OSM highway type in the data, whereas our implementation uses hard-coded defaults for different OSM highway types.

Note that any other road graph present in this form could be used instead of a road graph downloaded from OSM.

2) *Spatial Intersection of Road Graph and City Cells (dp04)*: This step generates lists of intersecting cells for

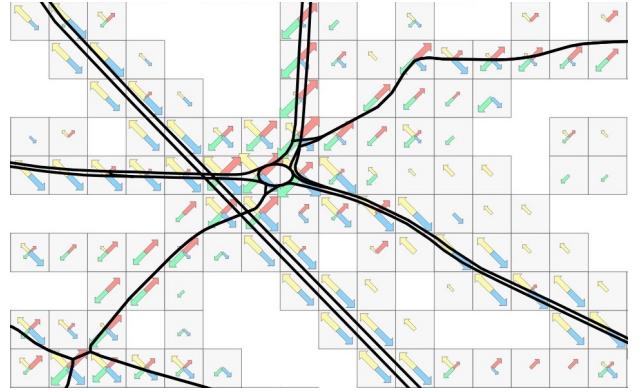


Fig. 2: Probe data and road network example from London. Black lines are the road centerline segments, grey boxes show grid cells with probe data, the sizes of the arrows correspond to the summed volumes of a sample day along the 4 headings, each heading with a different color. Only the data aligned with the road are mapped to the edge. There are some cells with data but without a road graph intersecting.

each road segment in the corresponding Traffic Movie Grid. By interpolation over the edge geometries with a constant step size, we get a list of $(row, column, heading, fraction)$ where $(row, column, heading)$ denotes a directed cell and *fraction* is the percentage of the length of the segment overlapping with this cell. The fraction can be zero as we add data from neighboring cells (up to a margin of $0.0005^\circ \sim 5$ m by default), and the sum of fractions in the intersecting cells can be larger than one as we add data from neighboring headings (margin of 10° by default); for edges going over the city boundary, the sum of fractions can also be smaller than one, obviously. See illustration in Figures 2–3. These fractions are currently not used in our pipeline, but they could be used for a weighting the contributions of different intersecting cells.

3) *Temporal Aggregation of HERE Traffic Map Movies (dp01)*: By default, we aggregate 3 consecutive 5-minute movie time bins into 15-minute bins by summing volumes and taking the mean of speeds after invalidating speeds with zero volume.

4) *Confidence Filtering of Segment Speeds (dp06b)* : The confidence-based filtering $conf$ is given by

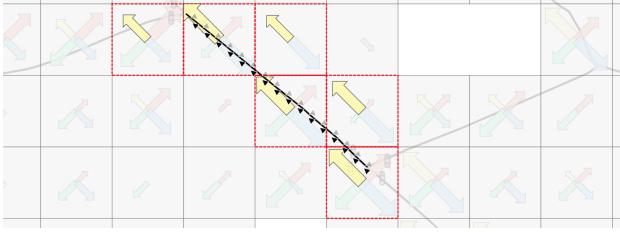
$$conf(ssp, vol, ff) = \begin{cases} \text{nan} & \text{if } vol < 5 \text{ or } cf < 0.4 \\ \text{nan} & \text{elif } vol < 3 \text{ or } cf < 0.8 \\ \text{nan} & \text{elif } vol < 1 \\ ssp & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

for median segment speed ssp , probe volume vol , free flow ff (opt. normalized) and congestion factor

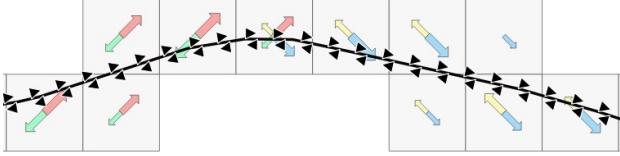
$$cf = \frac{ssp}{ff}. \quad (6)$$

In order not to need to keep the intermediate results, confidence filtering is implemented in the same script dp06 as the derivation of median speeds.

5) *Speed Clustering (dp02) and Free Flow speeds from Spatial Join and Quantile Selection (dp05)*: Here, we describe



(a) Intersecting cells for one road segment in only one direction (bottom right to top left as indicated by the black arrow heads). The red boxes and yellow arrows in the foreground show the intersecting cells of this road segment. The data from non-intersecting cells of this road segment are greyed out – only the data along the NW heading are mapped on this road segment as the road segment is well aligned with the NW heading.



(b) Intersecting cells of both the two road segments going from left to right and from right to left (as indicated by the arrow heads in both directions). When the road is close to horizontal, data from NE and SE are used for the direction left to right while both NW and SW are used for right to left. When the road is close to the diagonal, there is only data from the corresponding headings. On the upper right, there is also one cell not intersecting with the road segment but within the 5m margin, so its data is mapped onto the corresponding direction of the edge as well. In this example, all data shown are mapped to either one of the two road segments.

Fig. 3: Intersecting cells example from London illustrating the mapping for individual roads.

the derivation of free flow speeds from the data. This step derives free-flow speeds for each road segment using the speeds clusters in the Traffic4cast Movie Grid data.

We compute the 5 most dominant speeds clusters for every cell and heading from the aggregated 15 minute traffic map movies. By default, all speed values from 20 days of data are clustered using the K-means clustering algorithm for every cell/heading combination ($495 \times 436 \times 4 \approx 860K$). Hence, this process is computationally expensive and can easily take 2–3 hours per city on a standard consumer laptop. We then take the cluster median as the center representation of the speed clusters. More formally, for each directed cell, the output is a list of 5 pairs consisting of $(center, size)$, i.e. a $(495, 436, 4, 5, 2)$ tensor per city.

For each road segment, we start by merging the speed clusters from the intersecting cells by collecting all speed cluster medians from all the intersecting cells and sorting them. We then take as free flow the 80% percentile of these cluster medians based on the corresponding volumes; we default to 20 if there is no data; and we clip above to the signalized speed limit from OSM. More formally, for an edge with intersecting cells $intersecting_cells$, speed limit sl and for $cl(r, ch)$ denoting the 5 clusters (structures with attributes center and size) computed above, we derive its free flow speed

as

$$center \left(q_{0.8, 20} \left(\bigcup_{(r, c, h) \in intersecting_cells} cl(r, c, h), size \right) \right)^{\top sl} \quad (7)$$

where $q_{v,d}(X, a)$ is the v quantile of the set X based on attribute a defaulting to d if $X = \emptyset$ and $(X)^{\top b} = \{ \min(x, b) : x \in X \}$.

Optionally, we normalize free flow speed before computing the congestion factor. In normalization, we first use the signalized speed limit to make sure the free flow speed ff is not below the signalized limit sl from OSM and not above 60% of that speed limit:

$$\begin{cases} \max(\text{clip}(ff)_{20}^{sl}, 0.6 \cdot sl) & \text{if } sl \geq 5 \\ \max(\text{clip}(ff)_{20}, 0.6 \cdot sl) & \text{else} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

where $\text{clip}(x)_l^u = \min(\max(x, l), u)$.

SUPPLEMENT B ANALYSIS OF SPOT BINNING UNDER IDEALIZED CONDITIONS

Here, we give details on Spot Binning as introduced in Section IV-A1 of the main text. Consider the following idealized conditions. For vehicles i in a bin B and r_i the number of their readings within B ,

- (i) all vehicles travel the same distance $s = s_i$
- (ii) constant speed $v_{ij} = v_i$ for all readings ij of vehicle i
- (iii) vehicles not fully covering the distance negligible, i.e. for every vehicle not traveling the full distance s_i within the temporal extension of B , there is another vehicle compensating with the same speed (not having left is compensated by another vehicle leaving). Technically, we have classes of vehicles $[i]$ merged together, so we can re-index vehicles i (possibly partially covering the full distance within the temporal extension of B) to virtual vehicles k going the full distance during the temporal extension of B , $v_k = v_{[i]} = v_i$ and $r_k = \sum_{ij:[i]=k} 1$.
- (iv) same probe rate R , i.e. a vehicle with speed v will have $r = c \cdot v^{-1}$ readings

Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
 speed_B &= \frac{\sum_{ij} v_{ij}}{\sum_{ij} 1} & (9) \\
 &\stackrel{(ii)}{=} \frac{\sum_i r_i v_i}{\sum_i r_i} & (10) \\
 &\stackrel{(iii)}{\approx} \frac{\sum_k r_k v_k}{\sum_k r_k} & (11) \\
 &\stackrel{(iv)}{=} \frac{\sum_k \frac{c}{v_k} v_k}{\sum_k \frac{c}{v_k}} & (12) \\
 &= \frac{\sum_k 1}{\sum_k v_k^{-1}} & (13) \\
 &\stackrel{(i)}{=} \frac{\sum_k 1}{\sum_k \frac{t_k}{s}} & (14) \\
 &= \frac{s \cdot \sum_k 1}{\sum_k t_k} & (15)
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence, under these assumptions, the spatio-temporally aggregated speed $speed_B$ represents the total distance divided by the total travel time as per Eq. (15), which is the harmonic sum of the speeds of Eq. (13). Assumption (iii) depends on the temporal and spatial extension of bins and on the probe rate. Assumption (i) of the same distance is satisfied if the binning comes from the same underlying road segment. The assumption (ii) of constant speed can be relaxed as long as the probe rate represents the speed changes well and as long as the number of vehicles not fully counted in a bin is negligible (implying a trivial variant of (iii)). Condition (iv) is hard to control in many settings; if vehicles do not have the same probe rate (iv) or even a correlation between speed and probe rate, then this can have a substantial impact in low-flow situations. This analysis shows the importance to control homogeneity of probe rates, the probe frequency and the bin extensions in time and space, especially under low-flow conditions.

SUPPLEMENT C COMPLEMENTS ON VALIDATION

A. Comparison with Uber Movement Speeds

1) *Historic Road Graph:* Uber matches their data to the OSM data of the time of collection [23], only storing the OSM node and way IDs of the segments without feature attributes like position. Therefore, we download the historic OSM data closest to the collection period and take OSM start node ID, end node ID, and OSM way ID from the Uber data and match it with the OSM data to construct the same structure as issuing from dp03 above. We then run our pipeline on this road graph. Notice that this road graph is potentially incomplete due to divergences between the OSM IDs in Uber and the OSM data snapshot; in addition, as this approach does not use the OSMnx road graph simplification, its segments are shorter in general. We refer to the Supplementary Material [24] for the key figures of the road graph properties and the *MeTS-10* speeds.

2) *Spatial and Temporal Coverage:* Figure 4 shows the difference in spatial temporal coverage between the Uber and *MeTS-10* datasets for London (color coded). Spatially, we see

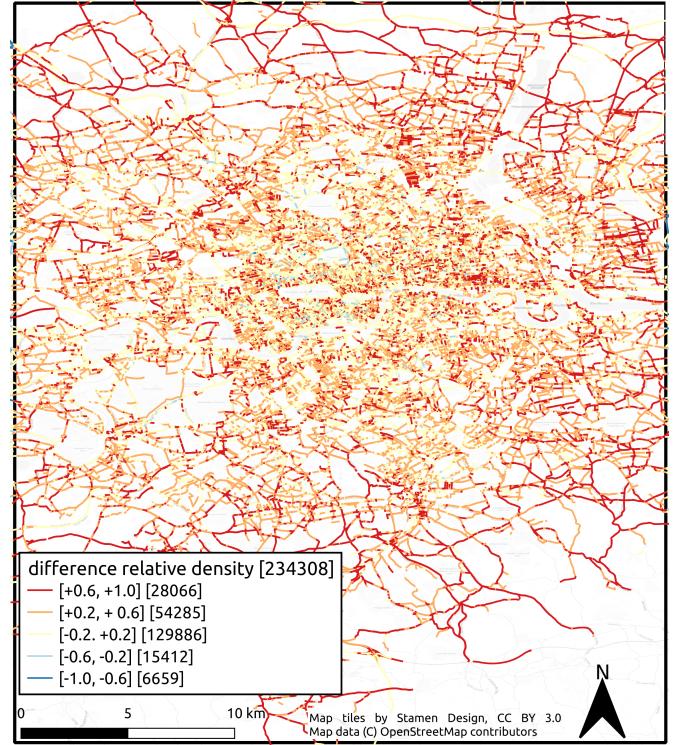


Fig. 4: Segment density differences of Uber and *MeTS-10* on the historic road graph London (8am–6pm). The color encoding shows the edge density difference, higher values mean higher temporal coverage of *MeTS-10*. In particular, the negative values outside of the bounding box are due only Uber having data there. The numbers of edges are shown in brackets.

that Uber has data outside of the *MeTS-10* bounding box, mainly including roads that lead to the airports outside of the city. Roughly speaking, we see similar temporal coverage in the city center (light yellow and light green colors), higher coverage of *MeTS-10* in the outer city areas, and negative values outside of the *Traffic4cast* bounding box.

Figure 5 shows a comparison of the temporal coverage of all three cities. It shows that temporal coverage in Barcelona and Berlin is in general higher in *MeTS-10* than in Uber. *MeTS-10* has high coverage for many segments in Berlin and low coverage for Uber. For London, many segments have similar temporal coverage, but also a considerable amount of segments with differences – slightly more segments with better coverage in *MeTS-10*. We refer to the Supplementary Material [24] for additional figures.

3) *Speed Differences:* We match the 1h Uber and *MeTS-10* segment speeds for one week of data in London, achieving a high number of samples that overlap spatio-temporally, namely 3.1 M data points. This corresponds to 77% of the 4.67 M data points for Uber within the bounding box, and to 47% of 6.63 M data points for *MeTS-10*; the higher absolute number of data points and the lower matching rate for *MeTS-10* is plausible in light of the previous paragraph. See Figure 6.

a) *Speed Differences: Qualitative Analysis:* Figure 7 shows the concentration of Uber and *MeTS-10* speeds along the diagonal. There are few cases with much higher *MeTS-10*

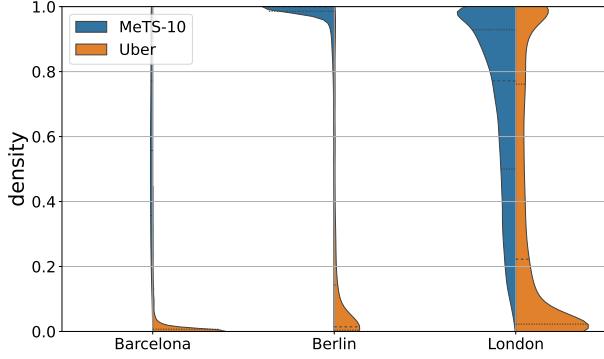


Fig. 5: Distribution of segment-wise temporal coverage of Uber and *MeTS-10* data for the 3 cities Barcelona, Berlin and London, bounding box only.

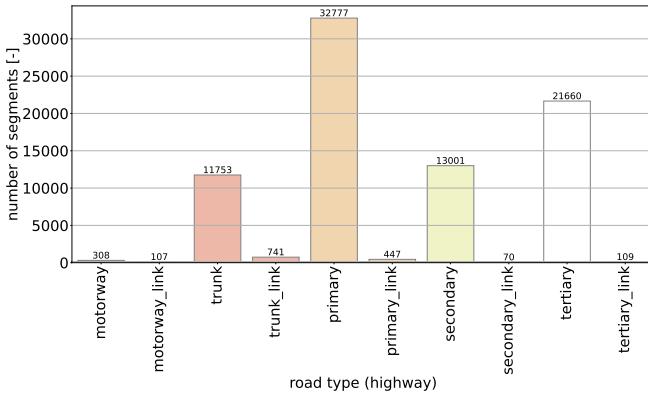


Fig. 6: Segment counts *MeTS-10* – Uber matched data.

speeds (bumps lower right) – inspection of examples shows that these tend to be due to high-speed GPS outliers above the signalized speed in low-flow situations which are not smoothed out by our median approach. On the other hand, there are many cases with *MeTS-10* close to zero and higher Uber speeds (bumps on the left) – here, an inspection of examples shows these tend to happen in junction situations, where spot binning of GPS probes from standing vehicles leads to much lower aggregated speed values compared to the per-vehicle mean speeds on the segment.

b) Speed Differences: Quantitative Analysis: The qualitative interpretation is confirmed by the quantitative analysis of Figure 8 and Figure 9: longer and non-link segments tend to have lower absolute percentage error comparing *MeTS-10* to Uber. We use absolute percentage error as used in the traffic simulation calibration literature [25]: in this context, a rule of thumbs asks for 85% of the counts measured in the simulation should deviate less than 15%.

c) Speed Differences: Effect of Segment Length: In order to also quantitatively assert the effect of segment length on APE, we further distinguish three ad-hoc sizes in Figure 9: S for segments up to 100 m, M for segments between 100 m and 500 m, and L for segments longer than 500 m. Apart from the link road types (with higher variance as discussed in Section V and low number of segments as per Figure 6), we see that longer segments tend to be better aligned with Uber

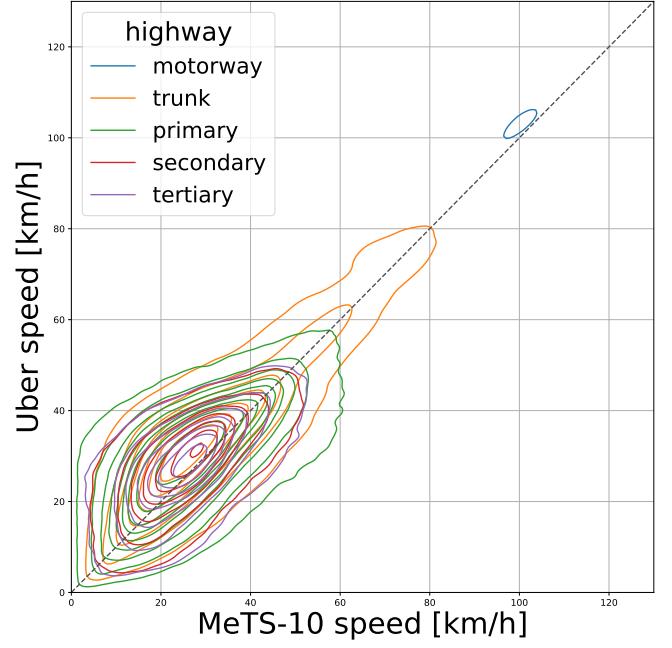


Fig. 7: Kernel density estimation of speeds of *MeTS-10* and Uber on the historic road graph London daytime (8am–6pm) on the matching data, *i.e.* within *MeTS-10* bounding box only and where data is available at the same time and segment, for the most important road types.

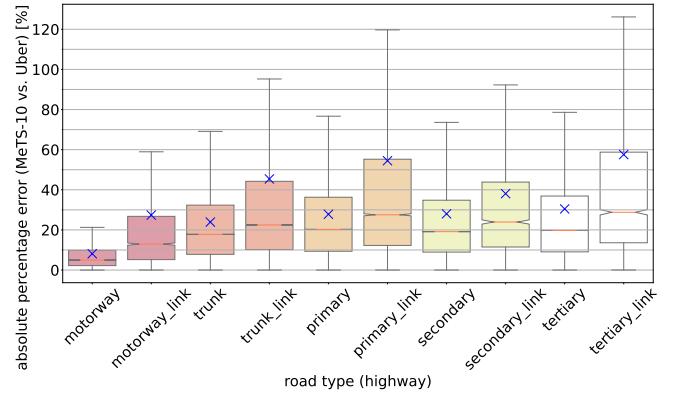


Fig. 8: London absolute percentage error *MeTS-10* vs. Uber by road type. Blue crosses indicate the mean per road type.

than shorter ones.

d) Speed Differences: Effect of Road Segment Complexity: In order to quantitatively assert the sensitivity to complex road situations, we differentiate between complex and non-complex road segments: we consider those road segments as complex which have at least one intersecting cell shared by at least 4 further road segments. The case of sharing with 1 further segment is trivial as this happens for every node not exactly at a cell border. See Figure 10 and Figure 11.

B. Comparison with Stationary Vehicle Detector Data

The sensor locations were matched to the *MeTS-10* road graph in order to find the corresponding road segment. The

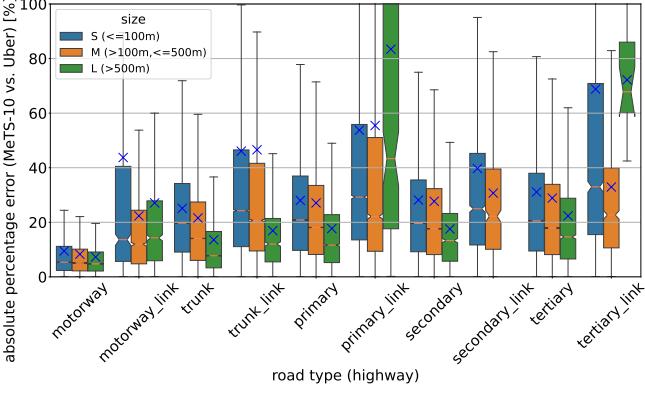


Fig. 9: London absolute percentage error *MeTS-10* vs. Uber by road type and segment length. Blue crosses indicate the mean per road type.

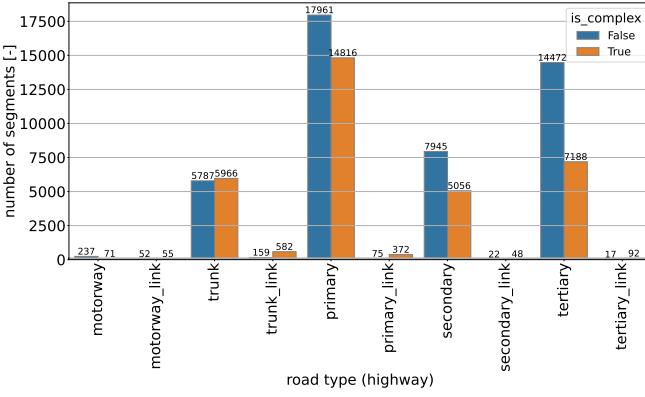


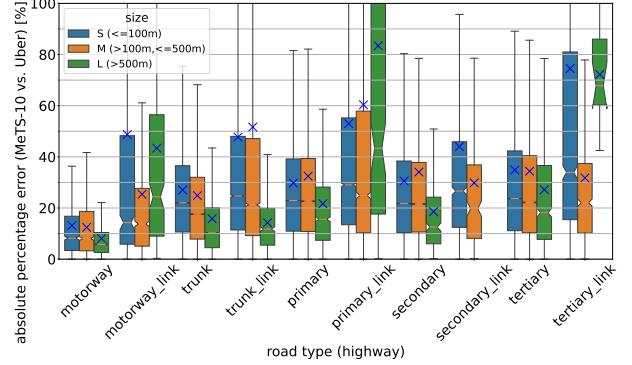
Fig. 10: Segment counts *MeTS-10* – Uber matched data.

TABLE I: Percentage and absolute count of matched stationary vehicle detector with *MeTS-10* speed measurements by OpenStreetMap highway type [26].

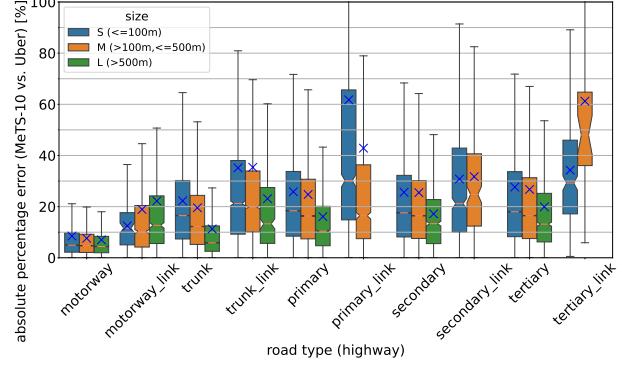
	Berlin	London	Madrid
motorway	1 %	4	95 %
trunk	1 %	6	5 %
primary	41 %	218	12
secondary	52 %	280	4 %
tertiary	4 %	22	16
other	1 %	8	4
			18

matching logic uses the distance as well as, if provided, the heading angle and/or the name of the segment for determining the best match.

The spatial distribution of the speed sensors can be seen in Figure 12. These different distributions are also clearly visible in the differences in covered highway types in Table I. In Berlin, sensors cover the whole city with the majority of them located on primary and secondary roads. In contrast, in London and Madrid, speed sensors are mostly located on motorways and trunks. In London, these motorways are only located on the outskirts of the city where roads have fewer tunnels and overall higher speeds. In Madrid, the available speed counter data is mostly for motorways of the inner-city ring road, where we see more significant speed limits and other



(a) complex road segments



(b) non-complex road segments

Fig. 11: London absolute percentage error *MeTS-10* vs. Uber by road type and segment length. Blue crosses indicate the mean per road type.

effects of traffic control. We consider sensors on motorways that are not disturbed by traffic lights or other effects to be close to real ground truth values. This ignores the quality of the sensor, malfunctioning sensors, and potential temporal aggregation effects.

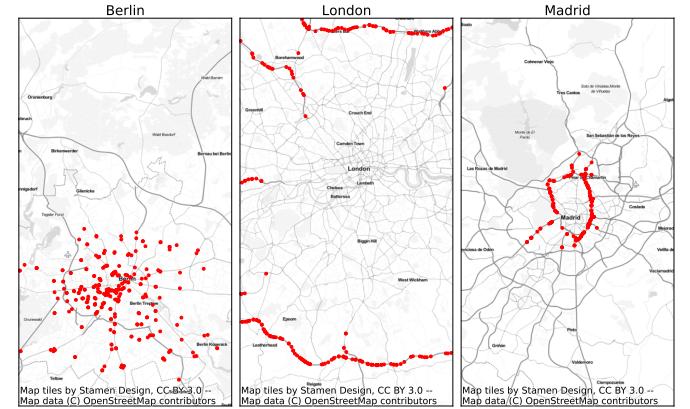


Fig. 12: Distribution of Vehicle Detectors with speed measurement in the corresponding *MeTS-10* bounding boxes.

Erroneous sensor readings were filtered before comparing the speed measurements. There were two main sources of erroneous readings: a) values at night due to maintenance

TABLE II: Percentage and absolute count (matched/total) of stationary vehicle detector with Uber Movement Speeds by OpenStreetMap highway type [26]).

	Berlin		London	
motorway	1 %	4	95 %	210/237
trunk		0/6	5 %	11/12
primary	41 %	192/218		
secondary	53 %	249/280		
tertiary	4 %	19/22		
other	1 %	3		

or impaired averaging when no speed was detected in the measurement interval. Hence, we only looked at readings between 6 am and 11 pm. b) readings in situations where GPS signals are disturbed, such as tunnels. Hence, sensors in tunnels were filtered out as well. For more details on the pre-processing, see our code base referenced in *Data and Code Availability* below.

C. Baseline comparison of Uber Movement Speeds with Stationary Vehicle Detector Data

As a baseline of the used validation datasets we compare here the Uber Movement Speeds with the speed readings from the Stationary Vehicle Detectors. This was done for Berlin and London where we had overlapping time ranges for the comparison.

The same matching procedure was used as for the comparison of the *Mets-10* speeds with the stationary vehicle detectors. Table II shows the statistics of the used vehicle detectors with matching Uber speeds. Uber coverage is lower, hence compared to *Mets-10* (see also Table I) less counters did have a corresponding Uber speed on the associated street segment.

Figure 13 shows the Binned Kernel Distribution Estimation (KDE) Plots of Uber and the detectors as well as box plots of the speed differences between Uber Movement Speeds and vehicle detector speeds.

In both cities we see a good alignment with the majority of the points along the diagonals in the KDE plots. The shapes of the plots are very similar to the KDE plots in the comparison between *Mets-10* and the detectors. Hence, also here we see the differences in sensor placement on predominantly inner city roads (Berlin) vs mostly motorways (London) as shown in Table II. In the box plots by highway type we can see a very good alignment for this higher class highway types in London as well as for the lower class highway types in Berlin.

SUPPLEMENT D COMPLEMENTS ON DISCUSSION

A. Complements Spatial Intersection (*dp04*)

In Table III, we contrast edges whose geometry is along the N/E/S/W axis (horizontal/diagonal $\pm 10^\circ$) or along the NE/SE/SW/NE (diagonal $\pm 10^\circ$). We sample 10 days of speed data. We see that the coverage along the diagonal is slightly lower. This is plausible in light of the horizontal/diagonal edges getting values from two headings.

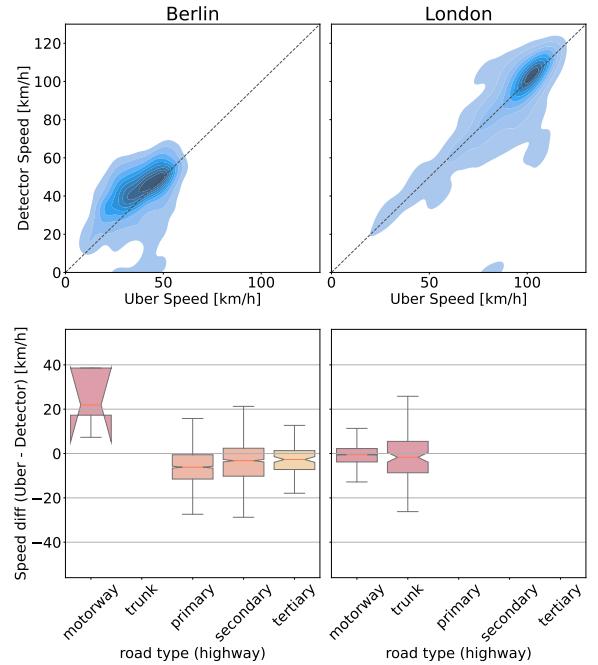


Fig. 13: Comparisons of Uber Movement Speeds and vehicle detector speeds. Top: Binned Kernel Distribution Estimation Plots of speeds; Bottom: Box plots of speed differences by highway type (OSM carto color scheme)

SUPPLEMENT E EXTENDED DATASET OVERVIEW

Referring to Table IV, the dataset comprises 10 cities with data from 108 up to 361 days publicly available: **t4c year** is the competition year which was published for by HERE (relevant for download); **days** is the number of full days of data (288 5 minute bins of full bounding box each); **date ranges** are the corresponding date ranges – in the 2022 competition, every second week in the date range was held back for tests in the competition, so there is not a consecutive range of dates available; **Traffic4cast** bounding box is given by **lat_min, lat_max, lon_min, lon_max**; number of **nodes** and **edges** in the road graph; **total segment length** is the sum of all lengths of all directed edges; **ratio covered edges** is the ratio of edges in the road graph with at least one speed value (from 20 sampled days); **mapped ratio** is the ratio of GPS probes mapped to the road graph; **daily fcd volume** is the daily GPS probe volume sum (from 20 sampled days); **8–18 coverage** is the ratio of edges with speed values between 8am and 6pm (from 20 sampled days); **mean segment volume** is mean volume sum of all intersecting cells for segments with speed value (from 20 sample days).

TABLE III: Coverage for segments along the diagonals vs. segments along the horizontal/vertical axes.

city (year)	#edges	#N/E/S/W	#NE/SE/SW/NW	coverage	coverage N/E/S/W	coverage NE/SE/SW/NW	difference
Antwerp (2021)	81667	17349 (21.2%)	21443 (26.3%)	0.13	0.16	0.11	+0.03
Bangkok (2021)	694818	201316 (29.0%)	91609 (13.2%)	0.03	0.04	0.03	+0.00
Barcelona (2021)	118813	22003 (18.5%)	34724 (29.2%)	0.06	0.07	0.06	+0.01
Berlin (2021)	88882	20875 (23.5%)	19940 (22.4%)	0.29	0.37	0.29	+0.08
Chicago (2021)	187570	118970 (63.4%)	9399 (5.0%)	0.07	0.07	0.10	-0.00
Istanbul (2021)	270109	61255 (22.7%)	61564 (22.8%)	0.52	0.61	0.48	+0.09
Melbourne (2021)	230654	103833 (45.0%)	31915 (13.8%)	0.05	0.05	0.04	+0.00
Moscow (2021)	47877	10177 (21.3%)	13259 (27.7%)	0.69	0.71	0.67	+0.03
London (2022)	271075	59654 (22.0%)	65380 (24.1%)	0.15	0.19	0.15	+0.04
Madrid (2022)	143402	32018 (22.3%)	35551 (24.8%)	0.33	0.39	0.32	+0.06
Melbourne (2022)	230654	103833 (45.0%)	31915 (13.8%)	0.05	0.06	0.04	+0.01

TABLE IV: Extended dataset overview.

city (t4c year)	days	date ranges	lat_min, lat_max, lon_min, lon_max	nodes	edges	total segment length [m]	mean segment length [m]	ratio covered edges	mapped ratio	daily fcd data	8–18 coverage	mean segment volume
Antwerp (2021)	361	2019-01–2019-06, 2020-01–2020-06	(51.001, 51.437, 4.153, 4.648)	34722	81667	13833313.7	169.4	0.99	0.89	3.247e+06	0.17	7.10
Bangkok (2021)	361	2019-01–2019-06, 2020-01–2020-06	(13.554, 14.049, 100.308, 100.744)	317797	694818	58792833.8	84.6	0.76	0.91	4.576e+06	0.05	7.50
Barcelona (2021)	361	2019-01–2019-06, 2020-01–2020-06	(41.253, 41.748, 1.925, 2.361)	58106	118813	14081313.2	118.5	0.97	0.81	1.811e+06	0.09	6.24
Berlin (2021)	180	2019-01–2019-06	(52.359, 52.854, 13.189, 13.625)	34308	88882	14045121.9	158.0	1.00	0.94	6.270e+07	0.36	57.31
Chicago (2021)	180	2019-01–2019-06	(41.601, 42.096, -87.945, -87.509)	68430	187570	27117716.0	144.6	0.98	0.93	4.684e+06	0.11	9.82
Istanbul (2021)	180	2019-01–2019-06	(40.81, 41.305, 28.794, 29.23)	102754	270109	22126616.3	81.9	1.00	0.96	7.065e+07	0.63	24.53
Melbourne (2021)	180	2019-01–2019-06	(-38.106, -37.611, 144.757, 145.193)	103062	230654	24277388.0	105.3	0.95	0.93	2.519e+06	0.08	5.56
Moscow (2021)	361	2019-01–2019-06, 2020-01–2020-06	(55.506, 55.942, 37.358, 37.853)	22627	47877	10906823.2	227.8	1.00	0.81	7.292e+07	0.71	46.88
London (2022)	110	2019-07–2019-12, 2020-01	(51.205, 51.7, -0.369, 0.067)	116304	271075	26738400.4	98.6	0.99	0.95	1.119e+07	0.24	8.15
Madrid (2022)	109	2021-06–2021-12	(40.177, 40.672, -3.927, -3.491)	71757	143402	15799502.4	110.2	0.99	0.93	2.977e+07	0.36	22.05
Melbourne (2022)	108	2020-06–2020-12	(-38.106, -37.611, 144.757, 145.193)	103062	230654	24277388.0	105.3	0.95	0.90	2.086e+06	0.08	4.52

SUPPLEMENT F
KEY FIGURES

When a city has appeared in multiple competition years, we add the competition year for data download. The code to reproduce the figures, as well as additional figures can be found in our code repository.

A. Key Figures Antwerp (2021)

1) Road graph map Antwerp (2021):

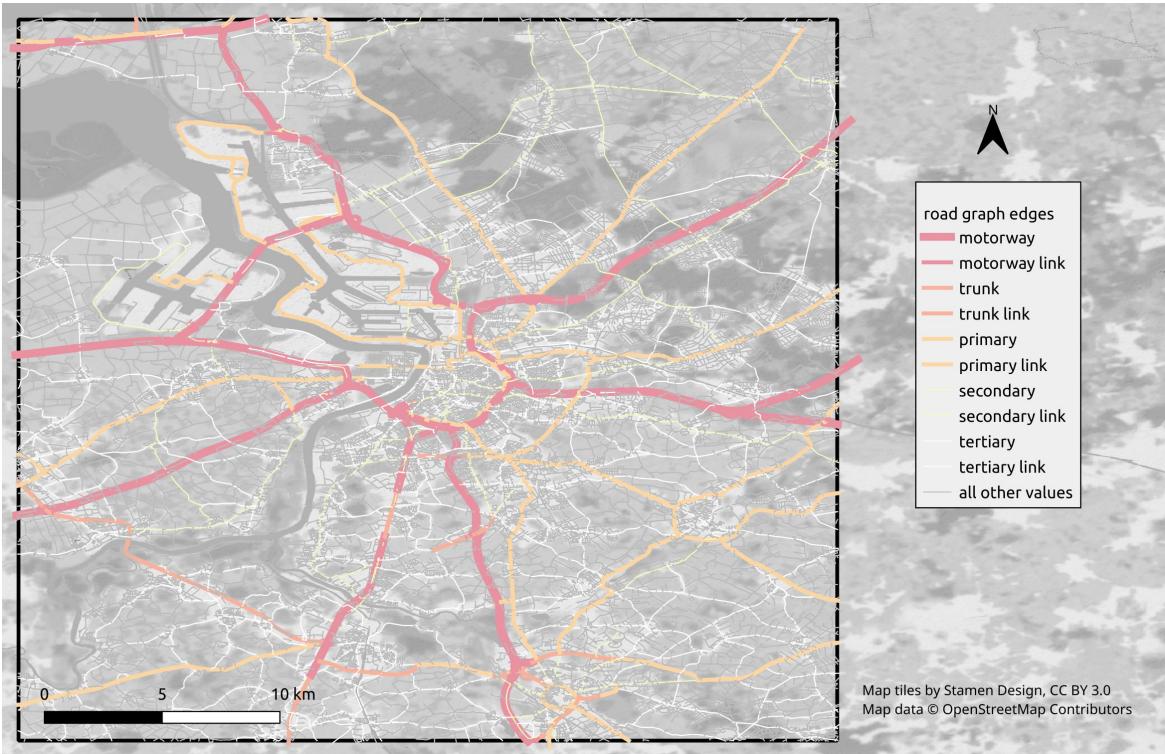


Fig. 14: Road graph Antwerp, OSM color scheme (2021).

2) Static data Antwerp (2021) :

Attribute	mean	std	median	q01	q99	data points	sum
bounding_box					4.153–4.648 / 51.001–51.437		
num_edges					81'667		
motorway					232		
motorway_link					483		
trunk					274		
trunk_link					67		
primary					2798		
primary_link					152		
secondary					3348		
secondary_link					69		
tertiary					10929		
tertiary_link					42		
unclassified					11700		
residential					51573		
num_nodes					34722		
num_edges_per_cell	1.0	0.2	1.0	1.0	2.0	385'170	
num_intersecting_cells	4.9	5.1	4.0	1.0	25.0	81'667	
node_degree	2.7	0.9	3.0	1.0	4.0	34'722	
length_meters	169.4	240.4	100.8	6.6	1'113.6	81'667	1.4e+07
motorway	1'496.8	1'426.3	954.9	93.1	6'717.8	232	3.5e+05
motorway_link	313.5	330.0	218.0	11.0	1'684.1	483	1.5e+05
trunk	370.6	468.1	184.0	7.6	2'112.0	274	1.0e+05
trunk_link	162.4	156.1	121.7	15.4	646.1	67	1.1e+04
primary	201.6	273.3	106.4	5.4	1'393.4	2'798	5.6e+05
primary_link	49.6	66.0	24.4	4.1	288.3	152	7.5e+03
secondary	171.1	246.4	95.5	5.5	1'142.0	3'348	5.7e+05
secondary_link	63.1	69.7	42.6	6.7	300.2	69	4.4e+03
tertiary	176.7	237.1	103.4	5.4	1'116.8	10'929	1.9e+06
tertiary_link	52.2	42.7	39.7	15.8	207.5	42	2.2e+03
unclassified	299.4	348.2	184.3	7.2	1'541.1	11'700	3.5e+06

residential	128.7	137.1	92.4	6.9	650.5	51'573	6.6e+06
speed_kph	42.0	12.0	36.3	30.0	80.0	81'667	
motorway	109.2	15.9	120.0	50.0	120.0	232	
motorway_link	82.6	16.6	81.4	50.0	120.0	483	
trunk	77.9	14.4	70.0	50.0	120.0	274	
trunk_link	61.5	9.0	61.2	50.0	90.0	67	
primary	61.7	11.0	66.5	30.0	80.0	2'798	
primary_link	55.5	5.7	55.5	50.0	70.0	152	
secondary	56.0	9.4	50.0	30.0	70.0	3'348	
secondary_link	58.4	7.9	59.2	43.6	76.4	69	
tertiary	49.6	9.7	50.0	30.0	70.0	10'929	
tertiary_link	49.7	7.0	48.9	30.0	70.0	42	
unclassified	48.1	6.6	48.2	30.0	70.0	11'700	
residential	36.1	6.8	36.3	30.0	50.0	51'573	
free_flow_kph	38.9	18.0	35.8	5.6	116.7	77'109	
motorway	109.6	12.9	117.1	71.5	120.0	232	
motorway_link	87.4	28.5	93.9	26.3	120.0	483	
trunk	66.5	22.9	65.2	23.3	120.0	272	
trunk_link	74.1	25.1	74.6	27.1	120.0	67	
primary	52.2	16.3	50.5	24.0	95.8	2'798	
primary_link	41.4	23.1	36.8	7.4	92.0	148	
secondary	49.4	16.8	46.6	20.7	108.8	3'344	
secondary_link	53.8	31.4	41.8	13.6	118.4	68	
tertiary	46.0	15.5	43.8	19.8	104.0	10'915	
tertiary_link	43.9	18.6	41.2	21.1	95.0	42	
unclassified	44.1	21.7	41.9	3.5	119.5	10'392	
residential	33.6	13.9	32.0	3.3	80.0	48'348	
free_flow_kph-speed_kph	-3.3	15.8	-3.9	-36.6	53.6	77'109	
motorway	0.4	11.9	-1.4	-25.2	42.8	232	
motorway_link	4.9	28.8	6.8	-55.6	62.1	483	
trunk	-11.5	19.8	-7.2	-57.4	30.5	272	
trunk_link	12.6	24.8	10.8	-34.1	70.0	67	
primary	-9.5	14.5	-7.9	-44.3	23.9	2'798	
primary_link	-14.1	23.7	-15.5	-55.7	38.9	148	
secondary	-6.7	16.1	-7.2	-39.3	48.9	3'344	
secondary_link	-4.6	30.2	-17.6	-45.6	58.4	68	
tertiary	-3.6	14.2	-3.9	-32.4	48.6	10'915	
tertiary_link	-5.9	20.2	-7.7	-37.1	46.1	42	
unclassified	-4.0	21.6	-6.1	-45.4	71.1	10'392	
residential	-2.5	14.1	-3.2	-33.1	42.3	48'348	

TABLE V: Key figures Antwerp for the generated data from 20 randomly sampled days. **num_edges** number of edges in the street network graph; **num_nodes** number of nodes in the street network graph; **num_edges_per_cell** number of edges a cell (row,col,heading) has in its intersecting cells; **num_intersecting_cells** number of cells (row,col,heading) in an edge's intersecting cells; **node_degree** number of (unique) neighbor nodes per node; **length_meters** free flow speed derived from data; **speed_kph** signalled speed; **free_flow_kph** free flow speed derived from data; **free_flow_kph-speed_kph** difference

3) Segment density map Antwerp (2021):

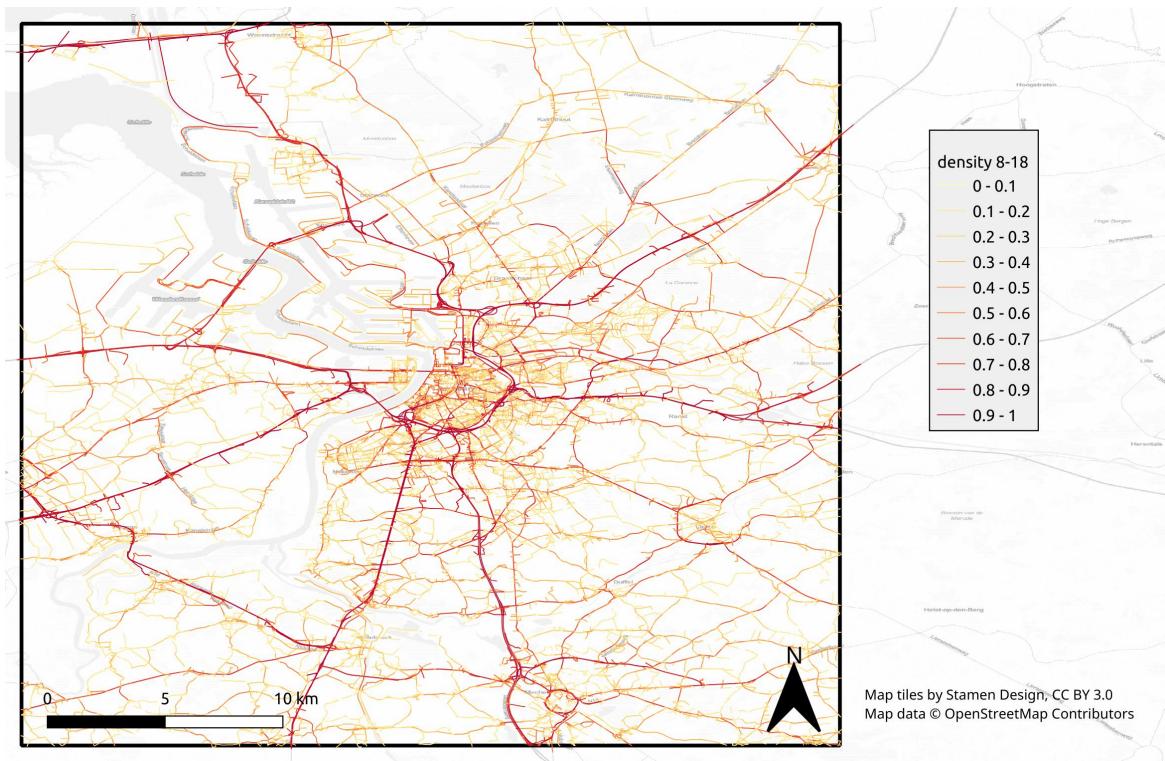


Fig. 15: Segment-wise density 8am–6pm Antwerp from 20 randomly sampled days.

4) Daily density profile Antwerp (2021) :

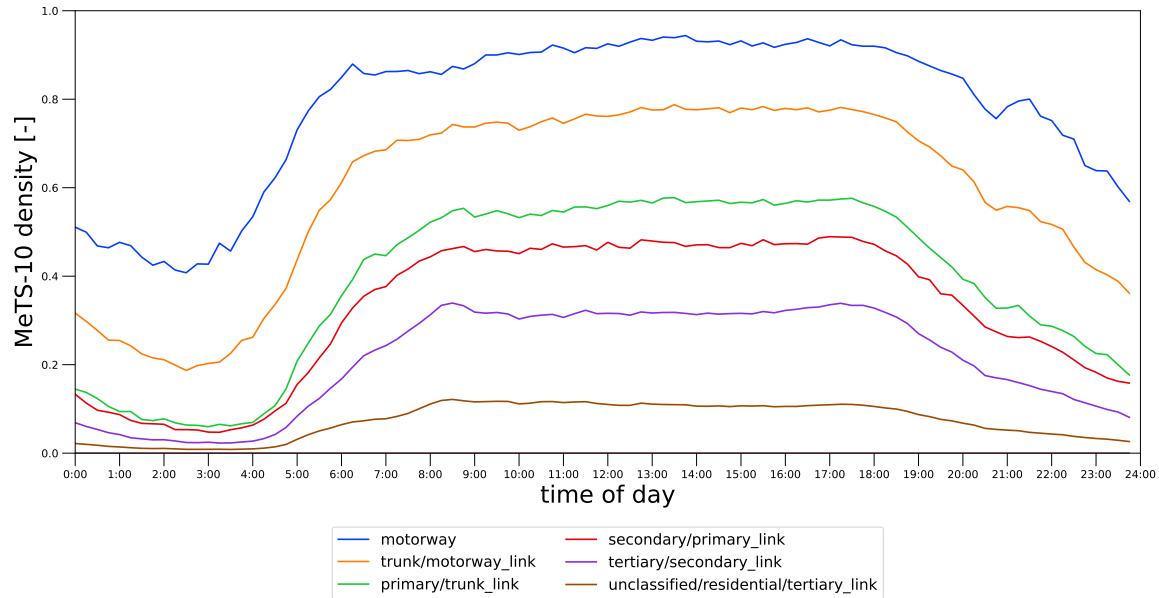


Fig. 16: Daily density profile for different road types for Antwerp . Data from 20 randomly sampled days.

5) Daily speed profile Antwerp (2021) :

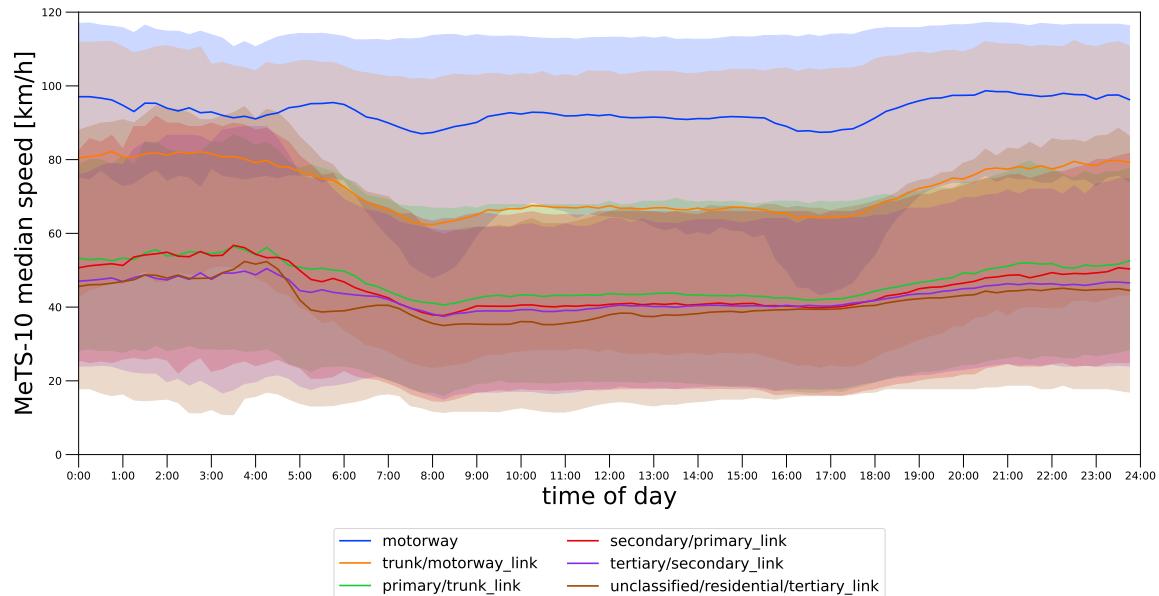


Fig. 17: Daily median 15 min speeds of all intersecting cells profile for different road types for Antwerp . The error hull is the 80% data interval [10.0–90.0 percentiles] of daily means from 20 randomly sampled days.

B. Key Figures Bangkok (2021)

1) Road graph map Bangkok (2021):

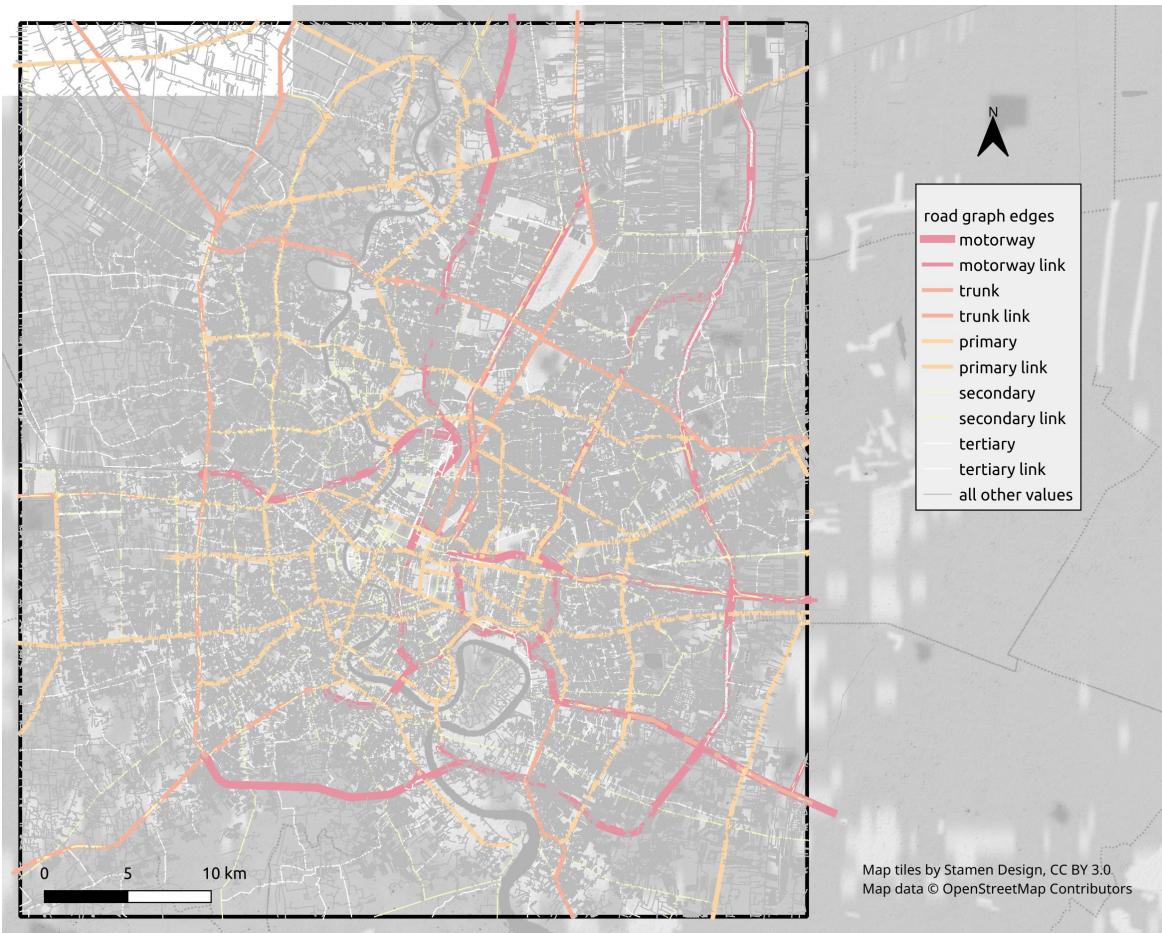


Fig. 18: Road graph Bangkok, OSM color scheme (2021).

2) Static data Bangkok (2021) :

Attribute	mean	std	median	q01	q99	data points	sum
bounding_box						100.308–100.744 / 13.554–14.049	
num_edges						694'818	
motorway						378	
motorway_link						878	
trunk						1579	
trunk_link						682	
primary						7160	
primary_link						1974	
secondary						15319	
secondary_link						1510	
tertiary						25096	
tertiary_link						342	
unclassified						16290	
residential						623610	
num_nodes						317797	
num_edges_per_cell	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	5.0	1'827'614	
num_intersecting_cells	3.1	2.5	2.0	1.0	12.0	694'818	
node_degree	2.3	1.1	3.0	1.0	4.0	317'797	
length_meters	84.6	118.3	49.6	5.2	538.4	694'818	5.9e+07
motorway	1'443.2	1'511.9	961.7	36.7	7'006.2	378	5.5e+05
motorway_link	366.4	357.8	297.5	9.2	1'518.2	878	3.2e+05
trunk	299.6	439.6	115.9	6.4	2'025.4	1'579	4.7e+05
trunk_link	138.9	189.5	76.1	11.1	914.0	682	9.5e+04

primary	159.8	263.3	78.3	5.1	1'190.7	7'160	1.1e+06
primary_link	112.9	202.2	52.6	6.6	864.2	1'974	2.2e+05
secondary	107.7	148.3	59.3	4.0	773.0	15'319	1.6e+06
secondary_link	111.4	178.4	45.2	6.5	837.9	1'510	1.7e+05
tertiary	87.9	125.2	49.5	3.5	635.1	25'096	2.2e+06
tertiary_link	57.2	121.8	14.8	4.9	752.7	342	2.0e+04
unclassified	124.7	175.4	63.6	3.7	877.5	16'290	2.0e+06
residential	80.0	95.0	49.0	5.5	463.3	623'610	5.0e+07
speed_kph	31.8	7.5	29.7	29.7	67.0	694'818	
motorway	108.3	10.6	109.0	40.6	120.0	378	
motorway_link	40.6	0.0	40.6	40.6	40.6	878	
trunk	54.9	1.4	54.9	54.9	54.9	1'579	
trunk_link	54.9	0.0	54.9	54.9	54.9	682	
primary	62.8	2.3	62.9	50.0	62.9	7'160	
primary_link	43.8	1.4	43.8	43.8	43.8	1'974	
secondary	67.0	2.1	67.0	67.0	67.0	15'319	
secondary_link	54.9	0.8	54.9	54.9	54.9	1'510	
tertiary	36.4	1.9	36.4	30.0	36.4	25'096	
tertiary_link	54.9	0.0	54.9	54.9	54.9	342	
unclassified	49.7	1.6	49.7	49.7	49.7	16'290	
residential	29.7	0.6	29.7	29.7	29.7	623'610	
free_flow_kph	34.9	24.3	29.6	0.0	120.0	350'957	
motorway	83.3	17.3	81.5	37.8	120.0	378	
motorway_link	74.4	21.3	77.4	16.9	120.0	877	
trunk	57.1	16.0	53.6	28.5	91.3	1'579	
trunk_link	63.6	19.9	68.7	9.3	93.6	682	
primary	54.5	17.6	51.8	19.8	89.9	7'156	
primary_link	58.5	22.3	60.2	8.5	93.3	1'965	
secondary	54.1	20.1	50.8	18.8	100.6	15'314	
secondary_link	59.0	22.4	60.7	8.5	96.9	1'507	
tertiary	44.3	19.9	40.0	15.6	120.0	24'594	
tertiary_link	50.9	21.8	49.2	10.7	96.9	327	
unclassified	41.8	20.9	37.6	5.6	120.0	13'506	
residential	31.5	23.7	26.4	0.0	119.1	283'072	
free_flow_kph-speed_kph	1.2	23.5	-3.3	-34.1	83.6	350'957	
motorway	-25.0	20.7	-28.1	-71.2	37.4	378	
motorway_link	33.8	21.3	36.8	-23.7	79.4	877	
trunk	2.2	16.1	-1.3	-26.5	36.4	1'579	
trunk_link	8.7	19.9	13.8	-45.6	38.7	682	
primary	-8.3	17.4	-11.1	-43.1	27.0	7'156	
primary_link	14.7	22.3	16.4	-35.3	49.5	1'965	
secondary	-12.9	20.2	-16.4	-48.2	40.0	15'314	
secondary_link	4.0	22.4	5.8	-46.4	42.0	1'507	
tertiary	7.9	19.8	3.6	-20.9	83.6	24'594	
tertiary_link	-4.0	21.8	-5.7	-44.2	42.0	327	
unclassified	-7.9	20.9	-12.1	-44.1	70.3	13'506	
residential	1.8	23.7	-3.3	-29.7	89.4	283'072	

TABLE VI: Key figures Bangkok for the generated data from 20 randomly sampled days. **num_edges** number of edges in the street network graph; **num_nodes** number of nodes in the street network graph; **num_edges_per_cell** number of edges a cell (row,col,heading) has in its intersecting cells; **num_intersecting_cells** number of cells (row,col,heading) in an edge's intersecting cells; **node_degree** number of (unique) neighbor nodes per node; **length_meters** free flow speed derived from data; **speed_kph** signalled speed; **free_flow_kph** free flow speed derived from data; **free_flow_kph-speed_kph** difference

3) Segment density map Bangkok (2021):

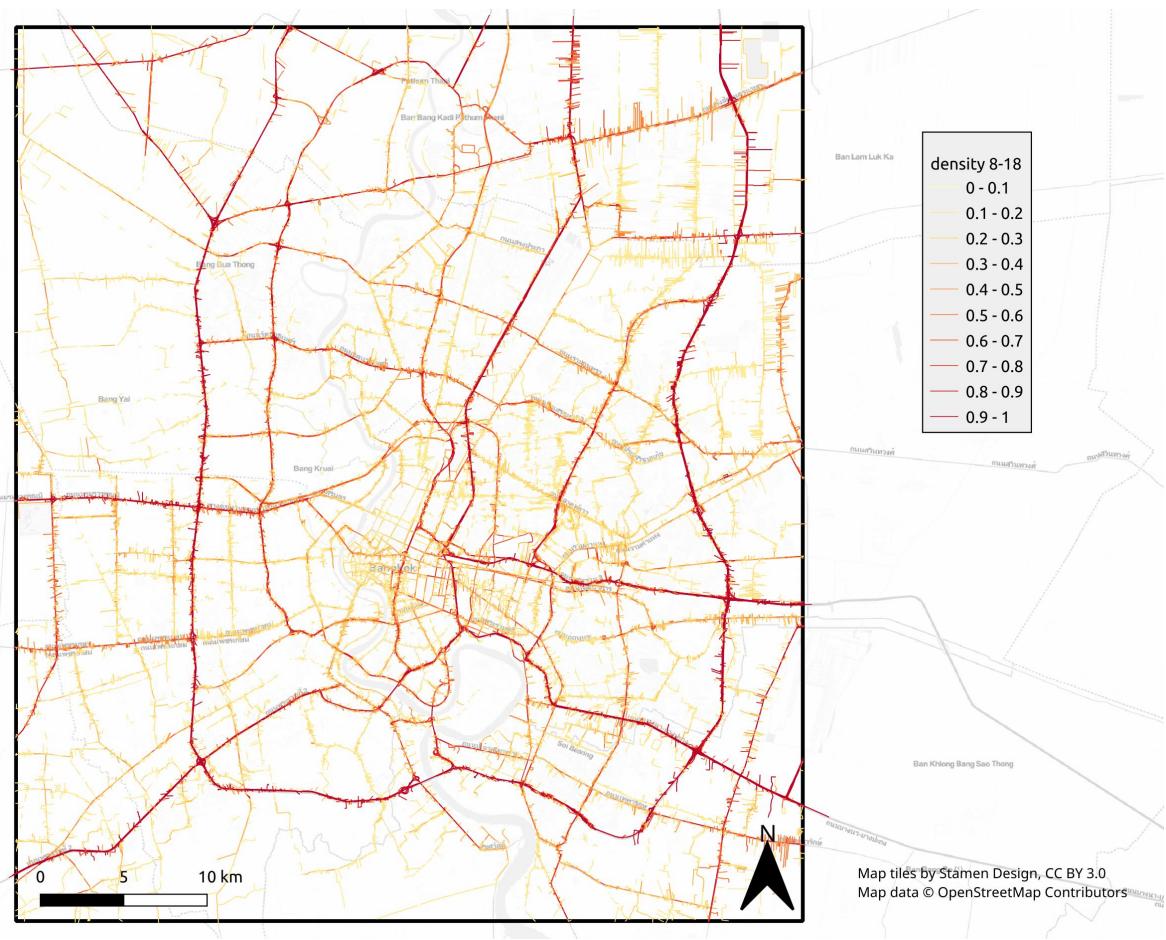


Fig. 19: Segment-wise density 8am–6pm Bangkok from 20 randomly sampled days.

4) Daily density profile Bangkok (2021) :

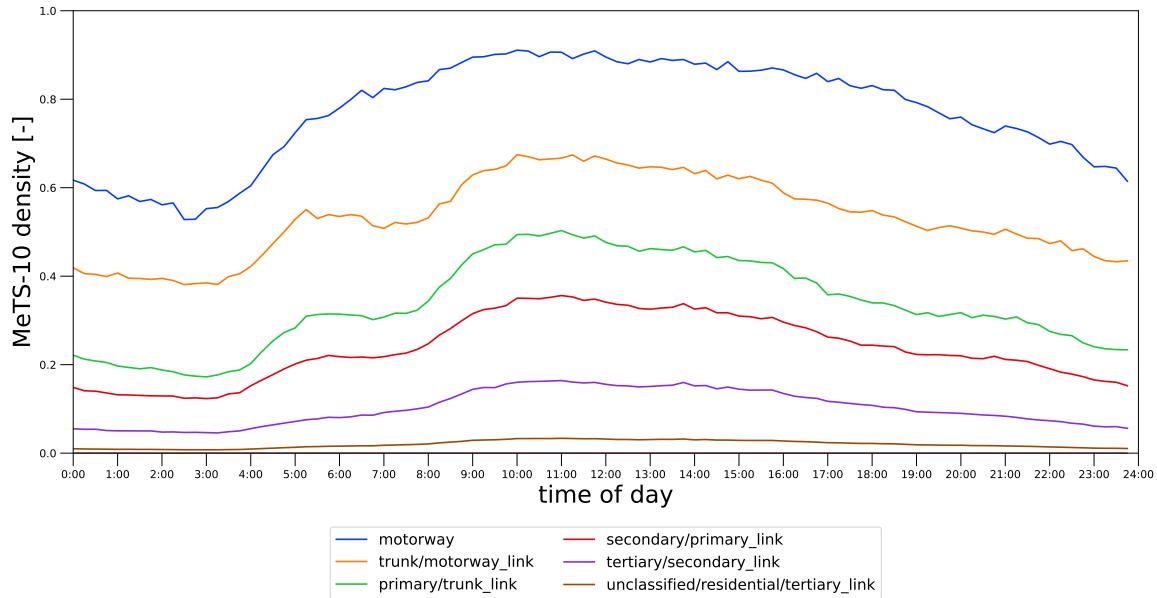


Fig. 20: Daily density profile for different road types for Bangkok . Data from 20 randomly sampled days.

5) Daily speed profile Bangkok (2021) :

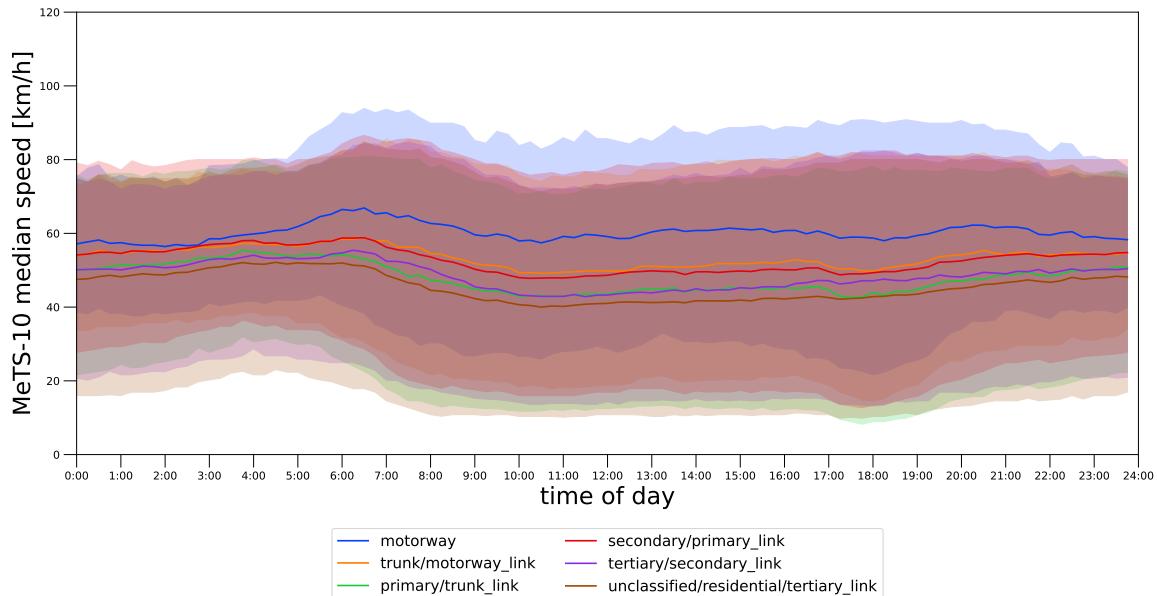


Fig. 21: Daily median 15 min speeds of all intersecting cells profile for different road types for Bangkok . The error hull is the 80% data interval [10.0–90.0 percentiles] of daily means from 20 randomly sampled days.

C. Key Figures Barcelona (2021)

1) Road graph map Barcelona (2021):

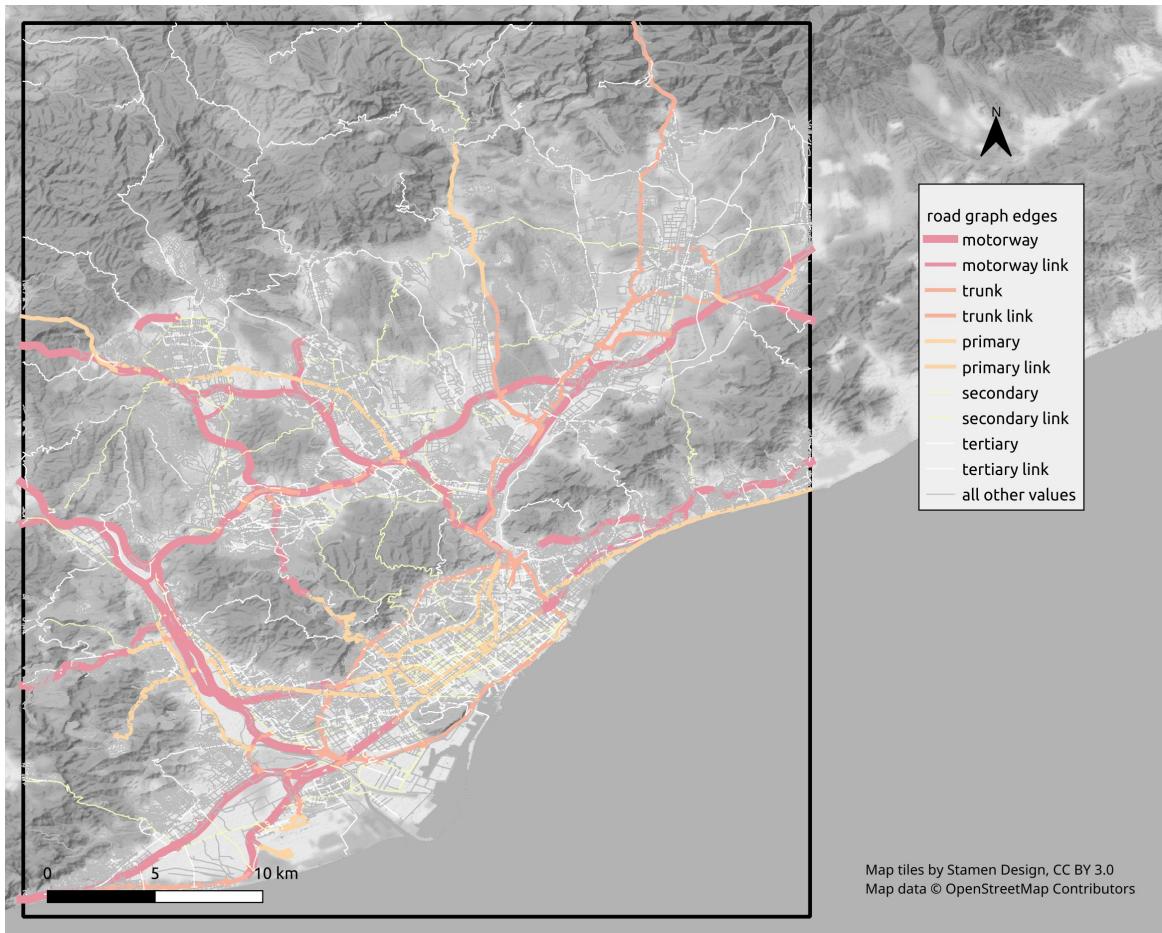


Fig. 22: Road graph Barcelona, OSM color scheme (2021).

2) Static data Barcelona (2021) :

Attribute	mean	std	median	q01	q99	data points	sum
bounding_box					1.925–2.361 / 41.253–41.748		
num_edges						118'813	
motorway						442	
motorway_link						700	
trunk						613	
trunk_link						860	
primary						2126	
primary_link						690	
secondary						5525	
secondary_link						879	
tertiary						14875	
tertiary_link						1250	
unclassified						3840	
residential						87013	
num_nodes						58106	
num_edges_per_cell	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.0	3.0		410'314
num_intersecting_cells	3.7	4.6	3.0	1.0	18.0		118'813
node_degree	3.0	0.8	3.0	1.0	4.0		58'106
length_meters	118.5	215.0	74.0	4.5	808.4	118'813	1.4e+07
motorway	987.6	954.8	708.9	38.7	5'246.0		442
motorway_link	315.6	295.8	262.0	12.6	1'313.0		700
trunk	456.4	428.8	355.4	13.5	2'071.3		613
trunk_link	199.6	163.0	165.8	9.5	734.7		860

primary	122.2	227.6	63.1	3.4	1'054.5	2'126	2.6e+05
primary_link	81.5	106.4	45.4	4.4	450.3	690	5.6e+04
secondary	122.6	268.5	52.9	3.7	1'083.5	5'525	6.8e+05
secondary_link	54.9	80.4	29.9	3.1	365.3	879	4.8e+04
tertiary	122.3	361.2	55.2	3.1	1'192.1	14'875	1.8e+06
tertiary_link	46.2	60.3	27.8	3.4	301.6	1'250	5.8e+04
unclassified	238.8	458.7	101.7	5.1	2'086.6	3'840	9.2e+05
residential	105.0	112.4	76.6	5.2	550.9	87'013	9.1e+06
speed_kph	37.2	9.4	33.9	30.0	80.0	118'813	
motorway	100.0	19.9	100.0	40.0	120.0	442	
motorway_link	63.7	13.6	63.3	40.0	120.0	700	
trunk	81.5	15.5	80.0	40.0	100.0	613	
trunk_link	58.5	10.9	58.6	30.0	100.0	860	
primary	48.0	9.6	50.0	20.0	80.0	2'126	
primary_link	46.8	7.0	50.0	20.0	60.0	690	
secondary	49.5	10.7	50.0	30.0	90.0	5'525	
secondary_link	46.2	6.5	46.7	30.0	60.0	879	
tertiary	43.3	8.1	44.2	30.0	60.0	14'875	
tertiary_link	38.7	6.9	38.5	30.0	50.0	1'250	
unclassified	40.9	5.1	41.0	30.0	50.0	3'840	
residential	33.7	3.7	33.9	30.0	50.0	87'013	
free_flow_kph	34.5	21.6	29.6	0.0	117.4	103'177	
motorway	105.3	12.3	104.0	71.4	120.0	442	
motorway_link	94.3	22.7	99.8	35.3	120.0	699	
trunk	87.4	16.0	89.9	39.9	118.6	613	
trunk_link	81.6	20.2	86.6	24.1	119.3	858	
primary	47.1	18.6	42.8	18.5	100.7	2'126	
primary_link	52.9	21.9	49.9	14.5	109.1	686	
secondary	43.6	17.3	39.5	17.9	102.3	5'519	
secondary_link	44.4	19.4	40.9	14.0	102.8	865	
tertiary	39.0	18.4	34.8	12.7	104.9	14'706	
tertiary_link	42.9	22.7	36.7	10.9	120.0	1'215	
unclassified	42.1	26.0	35.3	0.0	120.0	3'228	
residential	29.7	18.6	26.4	0.0	104.9	72'220	
free_flow_kph-speed_kph	-3.1	19.4	-6.6	-33.9	70.0	103'177	
motorway	5.3	15.7	0.0	-24.0	40.0	442	
motorway_link	30.6	22.6	35.1	-27.5	70.0	699	
trunk	5.9	13.1	4.0	-25.0	43.2	613	
trunk_link	23.1	21.1	28.0	-34.5	61.4	858	
primary	-0.9	17.5	-3.9	-30.7	53.6	2'126	
primary_link	6.0	22.3	0.9	-33.1	58.8	686	
secondary	-5.9	17.3	-8.4	-42.2	53.4	5'519	
secondary_link	-1.7	19.1	-4.4	-35.9	59.2	865	
tertiary	-4.3	18.8	-7.8	-34.0	64.9	14'706	
tertiary_link	4.1	23.0	-1.8	-30.7	80.0	1'215	
unclassified	1.0	26.5	-5.7	-41.0	79.0	3'228	
residential	-3.9	18.7	-7.1	-33.9	71.0	72'220	

TABLE VII: Key figures Barcelona for the generated data from 20 randomly sampled days. **num_edges** number of edges in the street network graph; **num_nodes** number of nodes in the street network graph; **num_edges_per_cell** number of edges a cell (row,col,heading) has in its intersecting cells; **num_intersecting_cells** number of cells (row,col,heading) in an edge's intersecting cells; **node_degree** number of (unique) neighbor nodes per node; **length_meters** free flow speed derived from data; **speed_kph** signalled speed; **free_flow_kph** free flow speed derived from data; **free_flow_kph-speed_kph** difference

3) Segment density map Barcelona (2021):

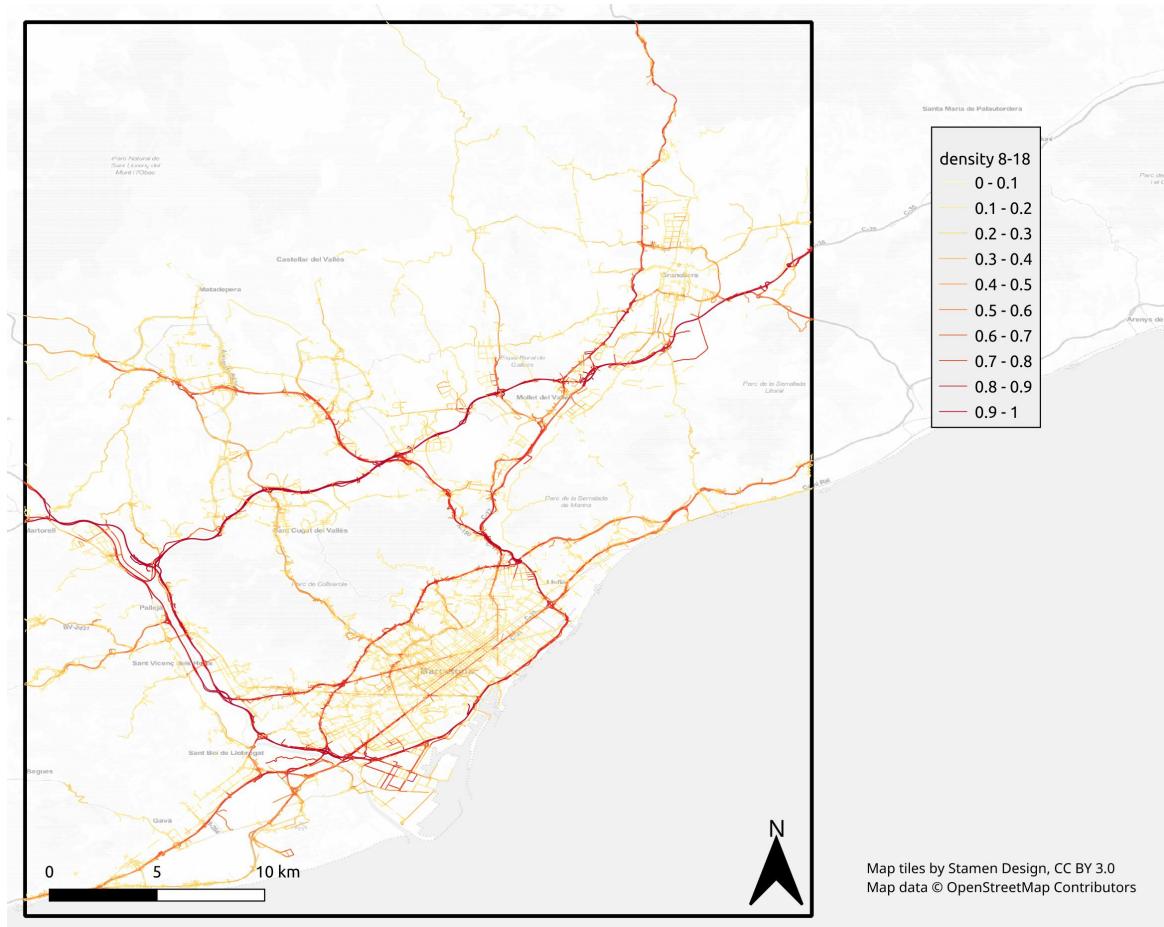


Fig. 23: Segment-wise density 8am–6pm Barcelona from 20 randomly sampled days.

4) Daily density profile Barcelona (2021) :

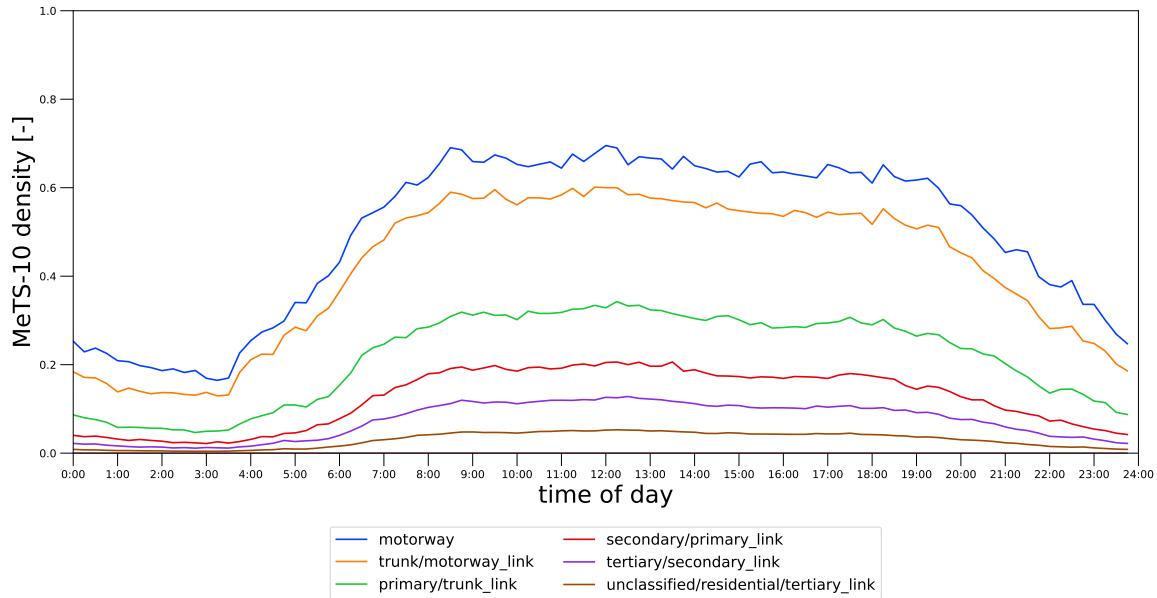


Fig. 24: Daily density profile for different road types for Barcelona . Data from 20 randomly sampled days.

5) Daily speed profile Barcelona (2021) :

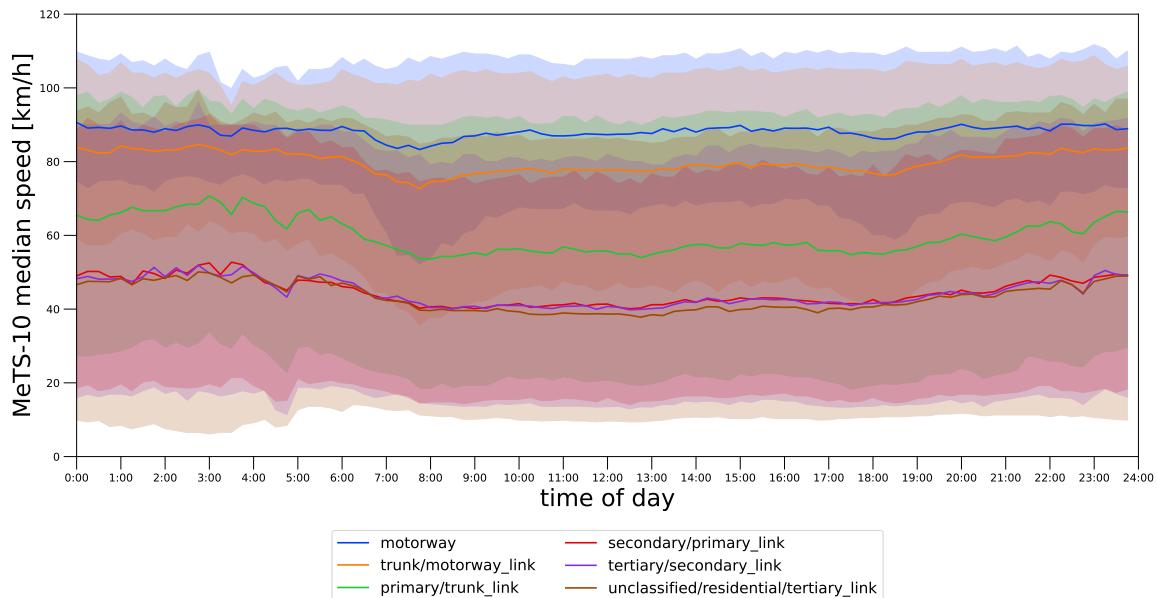


Fig. 25: Daily median 15 min speeds of all intersecting cells profile for different road types for Barcelona . The error hull is the 80% data interval [10.0–90.0 percentiles] of daily means from 20 randomly sampled days.

D. Key Figures Berlin (2021)

1) Road graph map Berlin (2021):

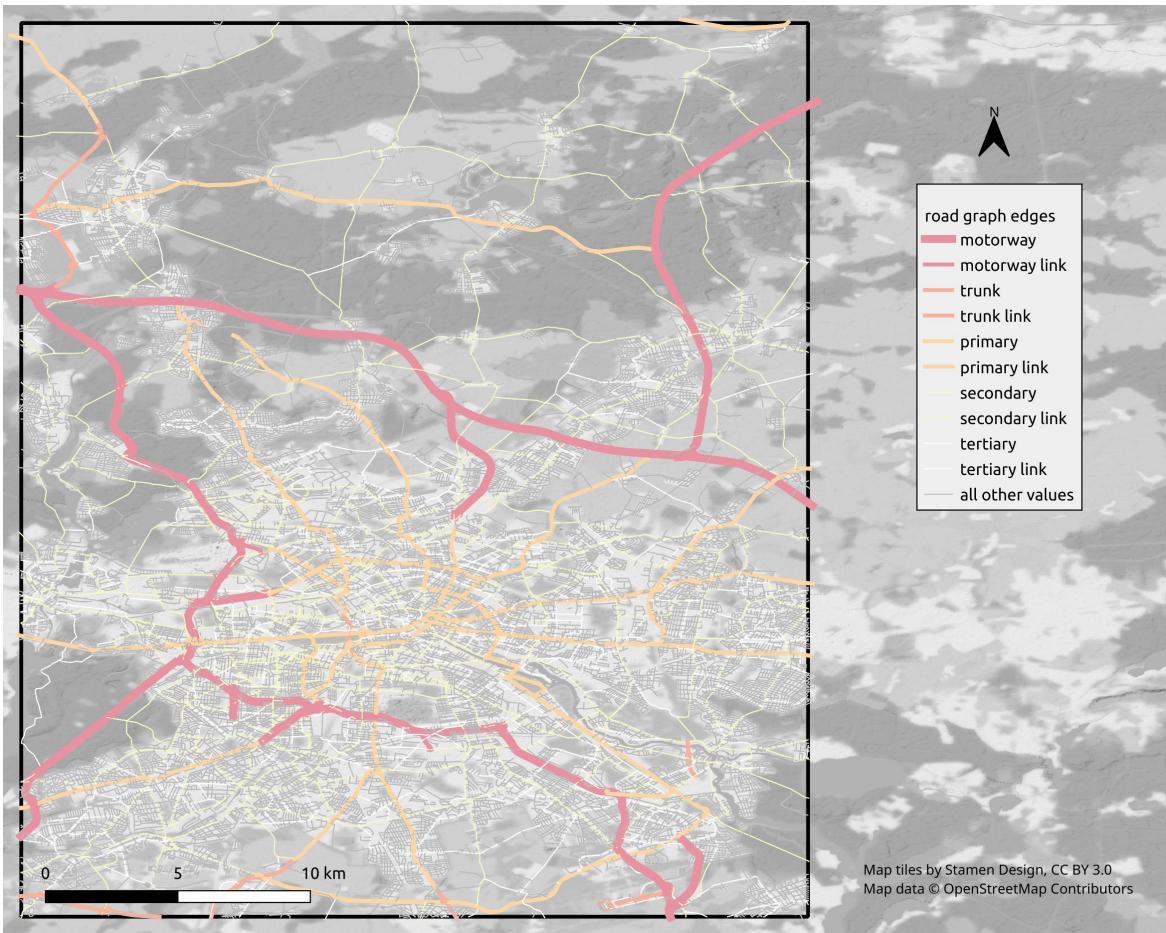


Fig. 26: Road graph Berlin, OSM color scheme (2021).

2) Static data Berlin (2021) :

Attribute	mean	std	median	q01	q99	data points	sum
bounding_box						13.189–13.625 / 52.359–52.854	
num_edges						88'882	
motorway						279	
motorway_link						469	
trunk						75	
trunk_link						77	
primary						2754	
primary_link						150	
secondary						10292	
secondary_link						280	
tertiary						8486	
tertiary_link						61	
unclassified						1766	
residential						64193	
num_nodes						34308	
num_edges_per_cell	1.0	0.2	1.0	1.0	2.0	405'500	
num_intersecting_cells	4.7	4.3	4.0	1.0	20.0	88'882	
node_degree	2.9	0.9	3.0	1.0	4.0	34'308	
length_meters	158.0	202.0	119.3	8.5	784.2	88'882	1.4e+07
motorway	1'058.1	1'232.4	585.3	88.1	5'875.6	279	3.0e+05
motorway_link	256.9	257.1	216.8	14.3	1'456.1	469	1.2e+05
trunk	846.4	959.8	516.8	44.1	5'038.1	75	6.3e+04
trunk_link	214.3	117.7	220.9	13.5	532.3	77	1.6e+04

primary	191.6	292.9	119.1	7.7	1'583.0	2'754	5.3e+05
primary_link	52.6	73.4	18.0	7.2	302.2	150	7.9e+03
secondary	174.3	300.9	111.5	7.6	1'554.5	10'292	1.8e+06
secondary_link	25.5	31.5	14.6	7.0	149.6	280	7.1e+03
tertiary	155.1	216.5	113.0	7.3	951.6	8'486	1.3e+06
tertiary_link	23.3	34.8	12.9	7.2	160.2	61	1.4e+03
unclassified	310.2	439.8	171.5	9.5	2'386.5	1'766	5.5e+05
residential	145.6	116.1	120.1	9.0	547.1	64'193	9.3e+06
speed_kph	35.7	10.1	30.0	30.0	60.0	88'882	
motorway	85.4	17.1	80.0	60.0	120.0	279	
motorway_link	61.7	14.7	60.0	40.0	120.0	469	
trunk	87.5	32.5	100.0	30.0	120.0	75	
trunk_link	52.6	8.5	52.5	30.0	72.4	77	
primary	49.5	8.3	50.0	30.0	80.0	2'754	
primary_link	48.9	7.8	50.0	30.0	70.0	150	
secondary	48.7	6.5	50.0	30.0	70.0	10'292	
secondary_link	48.2	5.2	50.0	30.0	60.0	280	
tertiary	46.4	8.5	50.0	30.0	60.0	8'486	
tertiary_link	46.4	8.3	50.0	22.0	54.0	61	
unclassified	42.6	10.0	43.1	10.0	70.0	1'766	
residential	30.8	4.4	30.0	20.0	50.0	64'193	
free_flow_kph	37.4	14.1	35.3	12.0	87.5	85'074	
motorway	92.2	15.7	87.8	68.4	119.5	279	
motorway_link	78.4	20.0	80.6	31.4	119.0	469	
trunk	90.5	25.2	99.1	47.4	118.6	75	
trunk_link	83.7	26.8	82.4	18.6	118.3	77	
primary	48.8	12.1	48.5	24.0	89.8	2'754	
primary_link	44.8	18.5	41.9	13.2	96.4	150	
secondary	46.9	11.3	47.5	21.5	84.7	10'283	
secondary_link	34.8	16.7	33.6	11.8	80.9	280	
tertiary	44.2	10.7	43.8	21.6	83.0	8'484	
tertiary_link	32.8	15.1	33.4	11.3	61.8	59	
unclassified	43.9	17.0	42.8	16.0	105.4	1'689	
residential	33.4	11.8	32.0	10.4	73.5	60'475	
free_flow_kph-speed_kph	1.5	12.6	0.6	-28.4	42.2	85'074	
motorway	6.9	16.6	6.6	-48.4	37.0	279	
motorway_link	16.7	20.9	19.2	-29.0	59.1	469	
trunk	3.0	13.4	-0.1	-35.2	34.3	75	
trunk_link	31.1	26.1	29.8	-33.9	65.8	77	
primary	-0.7	10.8	-0.5	-26.2	31.8	2'754	
primary_link	-4.1	19.6	-7.2	-52.1	39.7	150	
secondary	-1.8	11.5	-1.1	-29.3	33.2	10'283	
secondary_link	-13.4	17.9	-15.3	-42.1	30.9	280	
tertiary	-2.2	11.4	-2.2	-28.4	31.9	8'484	
tertiary_link	-13.5	19.6	-14.6	-37.8	40.4	59	
unclassified	1.3	18.1	-0.3	-32.1	59.7	1'689	
residential	2.5	12.3	1.3	-27.2	42.9	60'475	

TABLE VIII: Key figures Berlin for the generated data from 20 randomly sampled days. **num_edges** number of edges in the street network graph; **num_nodes** number of nodes in the street network graph; **num_edges_per_cell** number of edges a cell (row,col,heading) has in its intersecting cells; **num_intersecting_cells** number of cells (row,col,heading) in an edge's intersecting cells; **node_degree** number of (unique) neighbor nodes per node; **length_meters** free flow speed derived from data; **speed_kph** signalled speed; **free_flow_kph** free flow speed derived from data; **free_flow_kph-speed_kph** difference

3) Segment density map Berlin (2021):

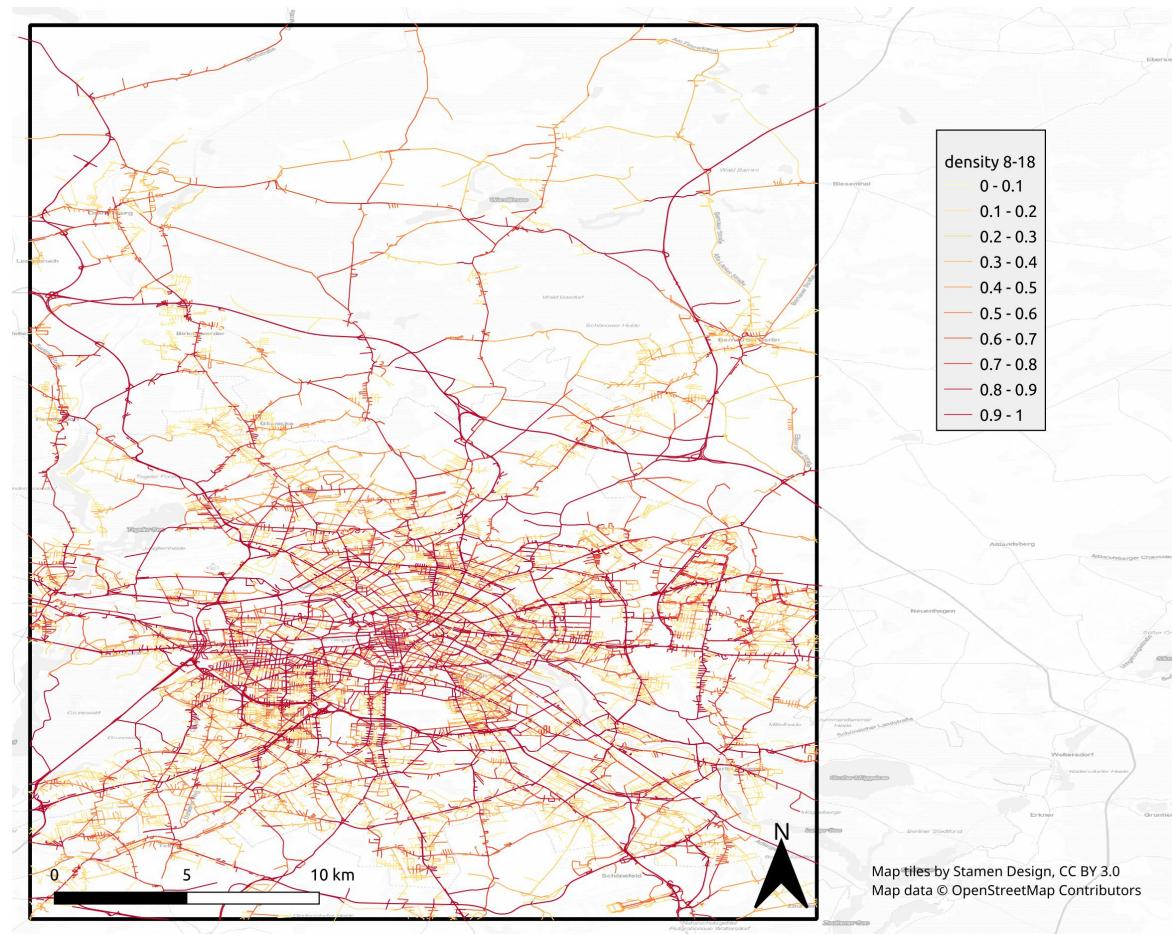


Fig. 27: Segment-wise density 8am–6pm Berlin from 20 randomly sampled days.

4) Daily density profile Berlin (2021) :

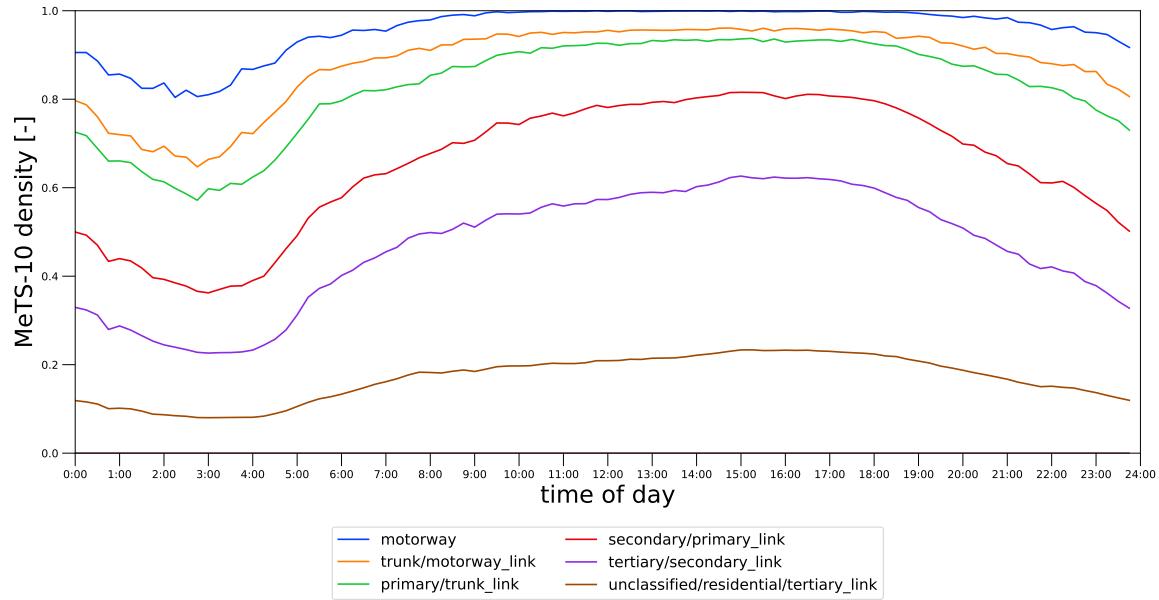


Fig. 28: Daily density profile for different road types for Berlin . Data from 20 randomly sampled days.

5) Daily speed profile Berlin (2021) :

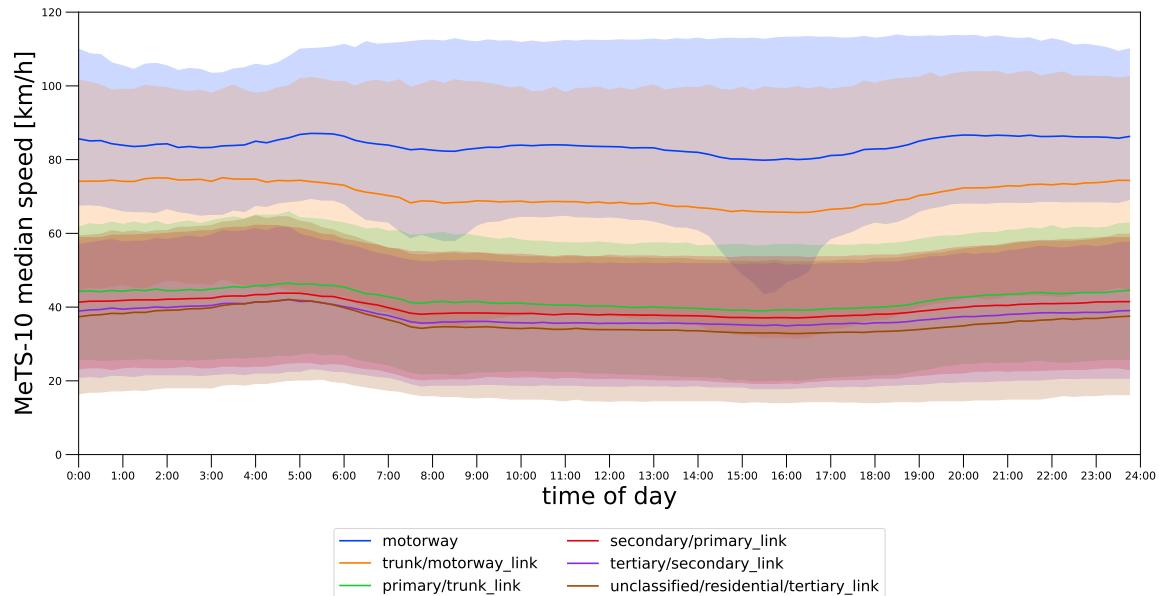


Fig. 29: Daily median 15 min speeds of all intersecting cells profile for different road types for Berlin . The error hull is the 80% data interval [10.0–90.0 percentiles] of daily means from 20 randomly sampled days.

E. Key Figures Chicago (2021)

1) Road graph map Chicago (2021):

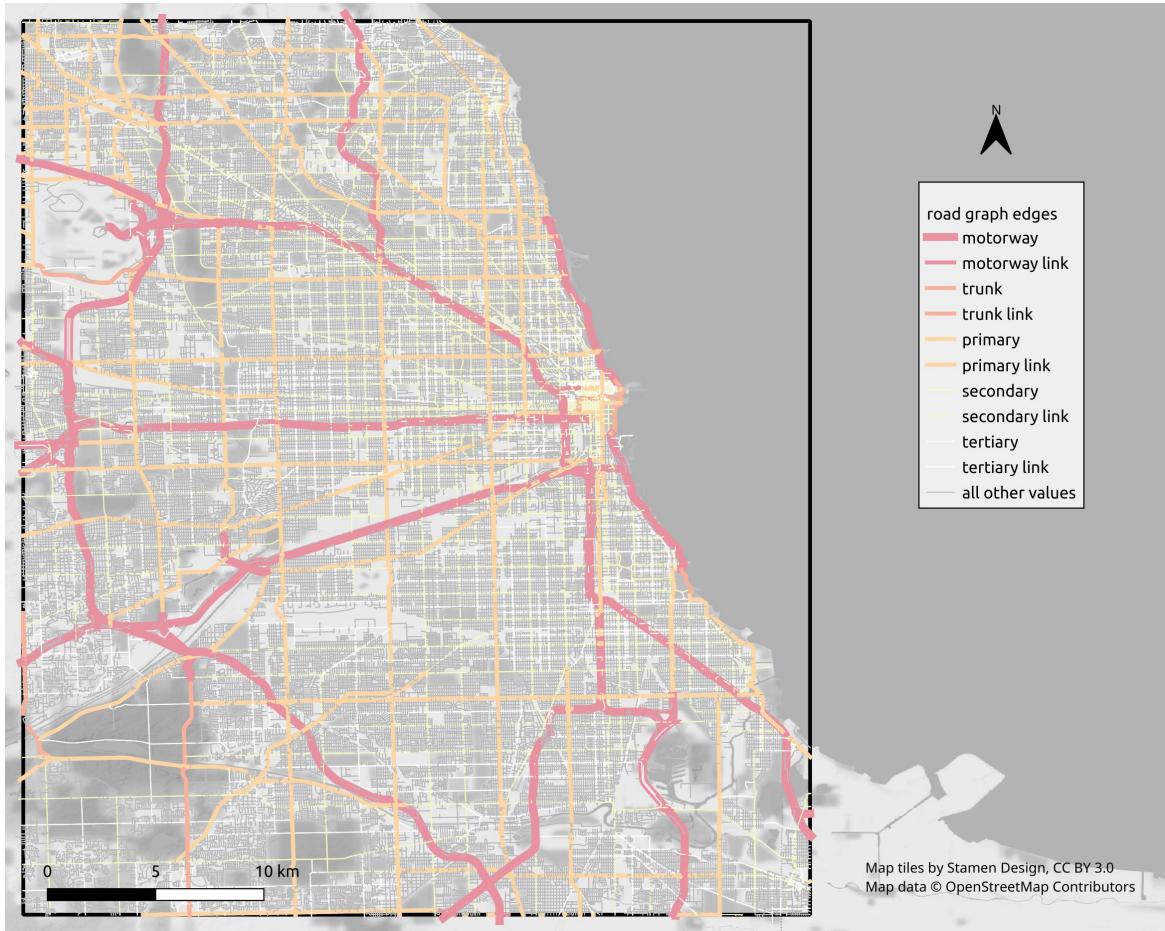


Fig. 30: Road graph Chicago, OSM color scheme (2021).

2) Static data Chicago (2021) :

Attribute	mean	std	median	q01	q99	data points	sum
bounding_box					-87.945—87.509 / 41.601—42.096		
num_edges						187'570	
motorway						822	
motorway_link						1178	
trunk						207	
trunk_link						73	
primary						10439	
primary_link						387	
secondary						22812	
secondary_link						208	
tertiary						16603	
tertiary_link						71	
unclassified						1069	
residential						133701	
num_nodes						68430	
num_edges_per_cell	1.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	3.0	966'289	
num_intersecting_cells	5.5	3.3	4.0	1.0	16.0	187'570	
node_degree	3.2	0.9	3.0	1.0	4.0	68'430	
length_meters	144.6	134.2	103.9	9.7	583.7	187'570	2.7e+07
motorway	778.1	872.2	559.2	22.6	4'295.7	822	6.4e+05
motorway_link	329.9	265.3	301.3	10.2	1'229.2	1'178	3.9e+05
trunk	370.4	431.5	262.0	7.6	1'872.6	207	7.7e+04
trunk_link	106.8	102.1	59.3	4.6	371.3	73	7.8e+03

primary	141.9	158.8	102.1	6.9	797.0	10'439	1.5e+06
primary_link	70.4	72.8	52.5	10.2	404.8	387	2.7e+04
secondary	128.0	111.6	101.5	7.2	588.6	22'812	2.9e+06
secondary_link	61.2	66.2	43.8	8.7	346.1	208	1.3e+04
tertiary	140.2	148.4	102.3	8.2	674.1	16'603	2.3e+06
tertiary_link	40.3	31.5	30.6	6.4	131.5	71	2.9e+03
unclassified	229.4	297.9	126.5	4.8	1'519.1	1'069	2.5e+05
residential	142.0	95.5	106.8	10.3	452.4	133'701	1.9e+07
speed_kph	41.0	8.0	36.8	36.8	83.8	187'570	
motorway	87.7	6.9	88.5	72.4	112.7		822
motorway_link	83.7	3.0	83.8	83.8	83.8		1'178
trunk	75.1	8.8	74.4	48.3	88.5		207
trunk_link	57.1	0.0	57.1	57.1	57.1		73
primary	55.6	3.4	55.8	48.3	64.4		10'439
primary_link	57.1	0.0	57.1	57.1	57.1		387
secondary	50.9	1.9	50.9	48.3	56.3		22'812
secondary_link	32.2	0.0	32.2	32.2	32.2		208
tertiary	44.7	2.5	44.7	32.2	56.3		16'603
tertiary_link	48.3	0.0	48.3	48.3	48.3		71
unclassified	56.3	2.7	56.3	56.3	56.3		1'069
residential	36.8	0.6	36.8	36.8	36.8		133'701
free_flow_kph	45.1	19.0	42.8	4.2	111.2		162'191
motorway	99.4	12.9	98.1	52.3	118.6		822
motorway_link	91.4	20.9	95.5	29.6	118.9		1'178
trunk	68.8	17.9	70.6	32.1	98.8		207
trunk_link	67.4	17.8	76.7	26.4	91.4		73
primary	55.2	13.6	54.1	30.1	98.4		10'427
primary_link	52.4	17.2	51.8	12.7	96.4		384
secondary	49.6	14.6	46.6	25.9	99.8		22'787
secondary_link	51.7	21.0	48.5	13.7	110.0		208
tertiary	48.9	16.7	45.6	21.2	111.1		16'538
tertiary_link	48.4	20.2	46.6	19.4	110.9		69
unclassified	47.6	24.9	46.5	3.3	118.0		988
residential	41.5	18.5	39.2	2.7	107.3		108'510
free_flow_kph-speed_kph	3.4	17.7	0.9	-33.5	64.5		162'191
motorway	11.8	12.8	10.6	-35.5	40.4		822
motorway_link	7.7	21.0	11.7	-54.2	36.2		1'178
trunk	-6.3	14.9	-3.7	-44.6	18.3		207
trunk_link	10.3	17.8	19.6	-30.7	34.3		73
primary	-0.4	13.3	-1.2	-26.2	42.1		10'427
primary_link	-4.7	17.2	-5.3	-44.4	39.3		384
secondary	-1.2	14.6	-4.1	-25.0	48.9		22'787
secondary_link	19.5	21.0	16.3	-18.5	77.8		208
tertiary	4.2	16.7	1.2	-23.5	66.4		16'538
tertiary_link	0.1	20.2	-1.7	-28.9	62.6		69
unclassified	-8.7	24.8	-9.7	-53.0	61.7		988
residential	4.7	18.5	2.3	-34.0	70.6		108'510

TABLE IX: Key figures Chicago for the generated data from 20 randomly sampled days. **num_edges** number of edges in the street network graph; **num_nodes** number of nodes in the street network graph; **num_edges_per_cell** number of edges a cell (row,col,heading) has in its intersecting cells; **num_intersecting_cells** number of cells (row,col,heading) in an edge's intersecting cells; **node_degree** number of (unique) neighbor nodes per node; **length_meters** free flow speed derived from data; **speed_kph** signalled speed; **free_flow_kph** free flow speed derived from data; **free_flow_kph-speed_kph** difference

3) Segment density map Chicago (2021):

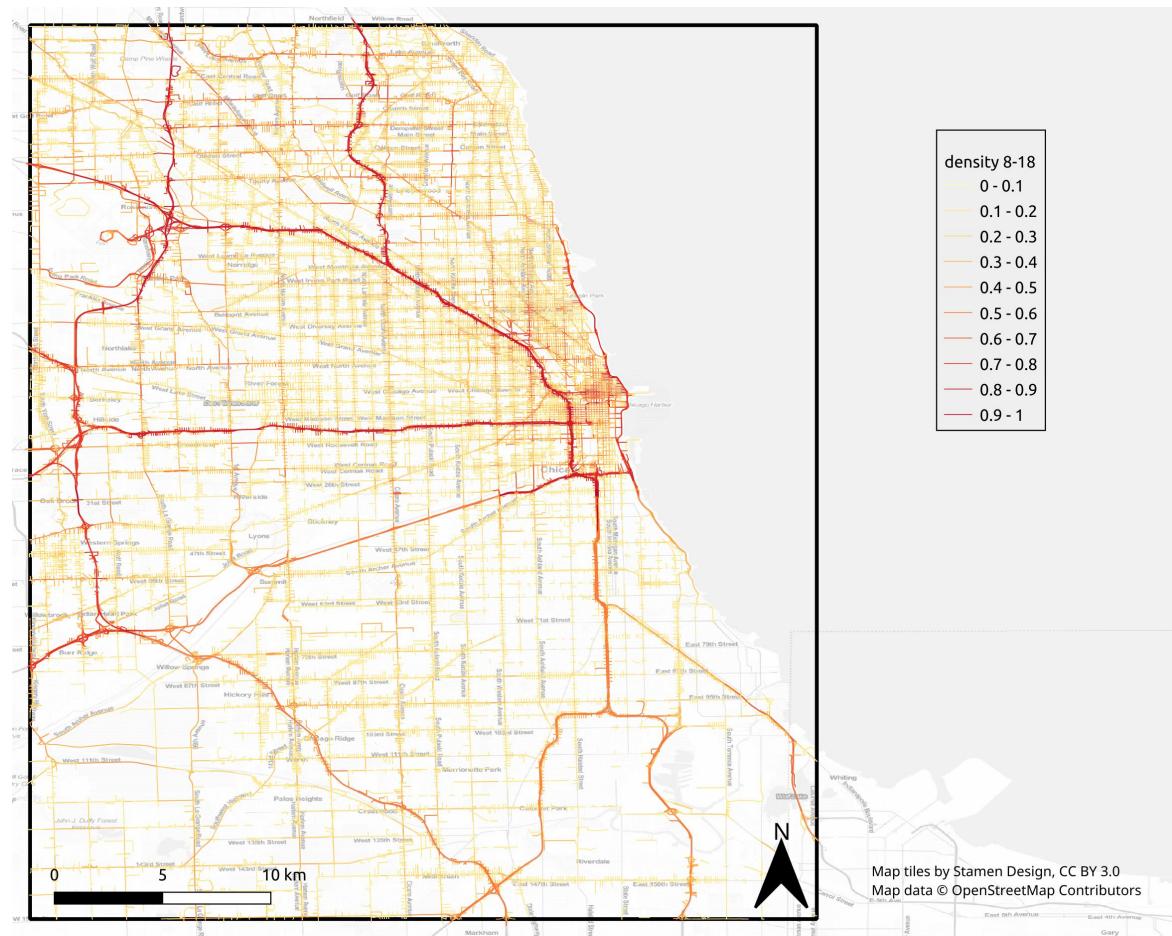


Fig. 31: Segment-wise density 8am–6pm Chicago from 20 randomly sampled days.

4) Daily density profile Chicago (2021) :

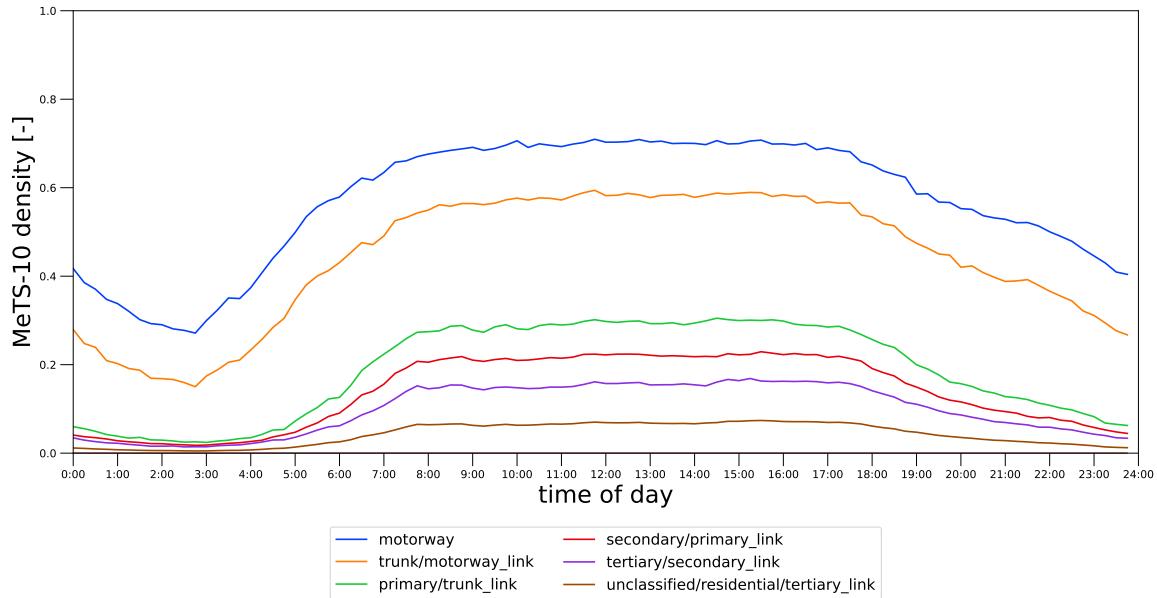


Fig. 32: Daily density profile for different road types for Chicago . Data from 20 randomly sampled days.

5) Daily speed profile Chicago (2021) :

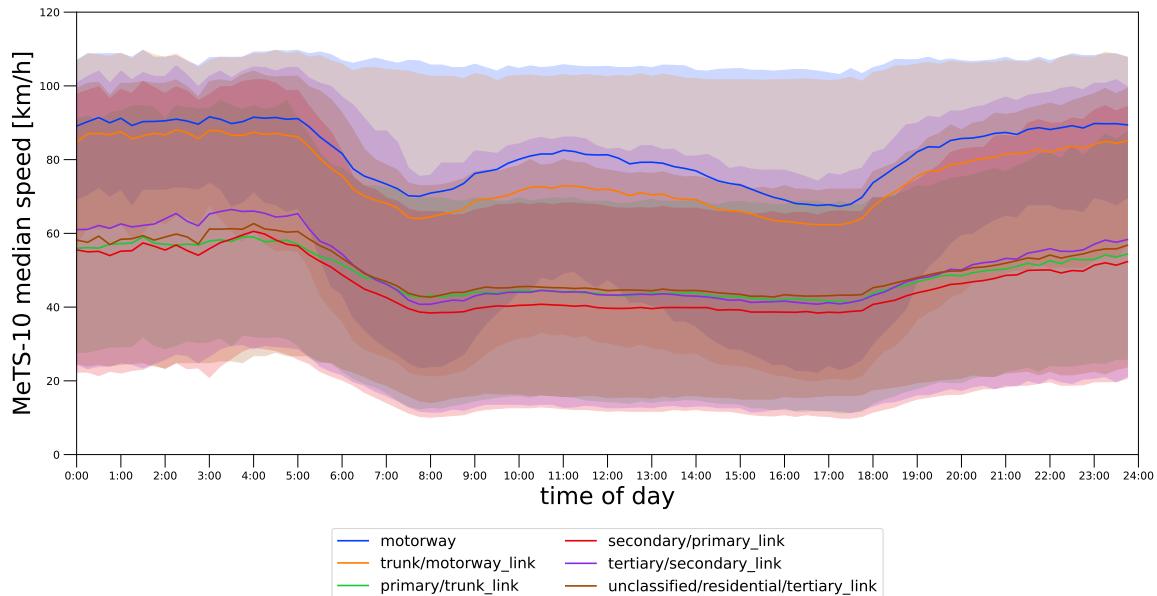


Fig. 33: Daily median 15 min speeds of all intersecting cells profile for different road types for Chicago . The error hull is the 80% data interval [10.0–90.0 percentiles] of daily means from 20 randomly sampled days.

F. Key Figures Istanbul (2021)

1) Road graph map Istanbul (2021):

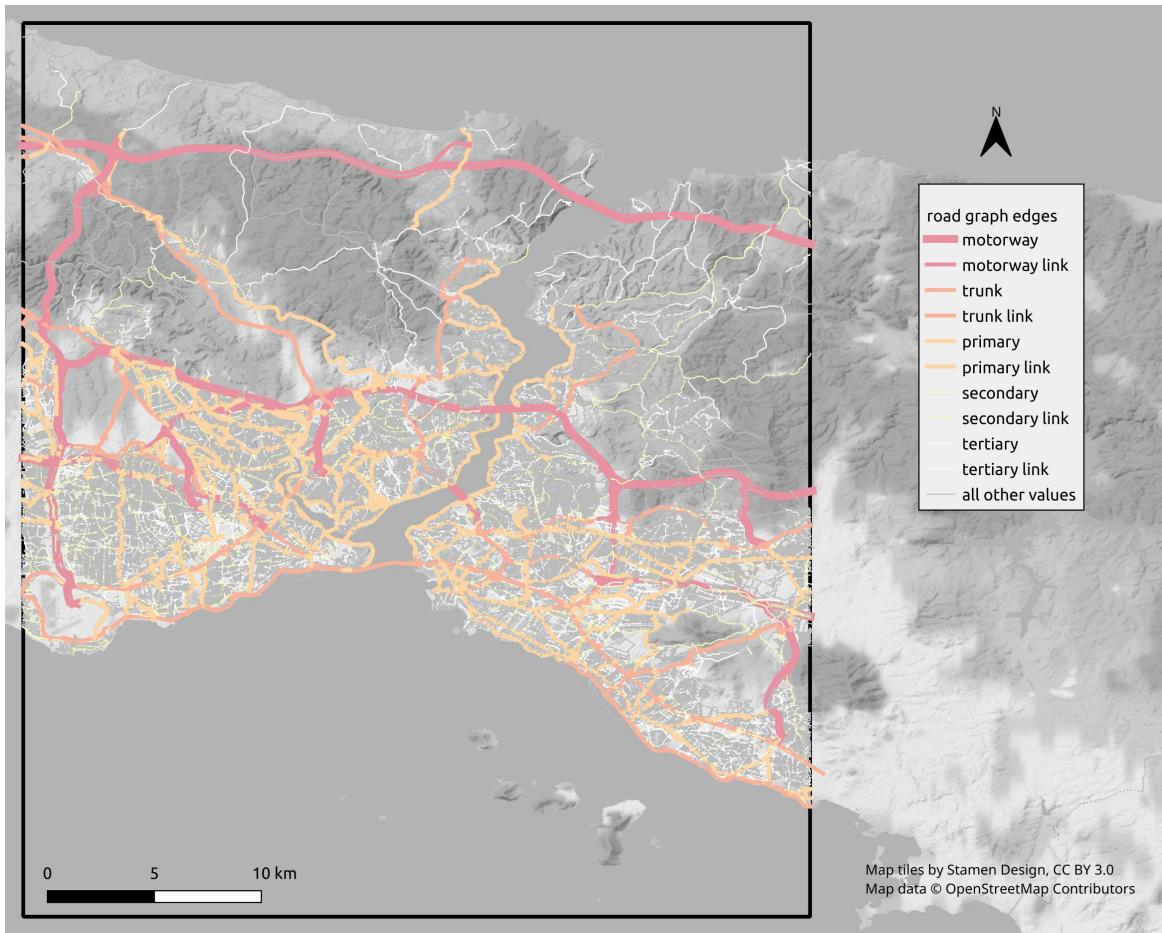


Fig. 34: Road graph Istanbul, OSM color scheme (2021).

2) *Static data Istanbul (2021) :*

Attribute	mean	std	median	q01	q99	data points	sum
bounding_box					28.794–29.23 / 40.81–41.305		
num_edges					270’109		
motorway					338		
motorway_link					699		
trunk					1156		
trunk_link					1529		
primary					9242		
primary_link					2430		
secondary					17014		
secondary_link					1403		
tertiary					30221		
tertiary_link					625		
unclassified					5422		
residential					200030		
num_nodes					102754		
num_edges_per_cell	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.0	4.0	734’722	
num_intersecting_cells	3.1	2.9	2.0	1.0	12.0	270’109	
node_degree	3.0	0.8	3.0	1.0	4.0	102’754	
length_meters	81.9	135.0	53.3	5.9	479.4	270’109	2.2e+07
motorway	1’066.1	1’693.6	647.9	42.4	8’557.5	338	3.6e+05
motorway_link	361.1	312.1	277.1	11.8	1’505.5	699	2.5e+05
trunk	394.2	522.6	216.3	9.5	2’387.7	1’156	4.6e+05
trunk_link	162.4	148.9	126.8	7.7	677.8	1’529	2.5e+05

primary	104.8	160.3	57.2	5.6	723.8	9'242	9.7e+05
primary_link	65.0	78.0	37.4	5.7	378.0	2'430	1.6e+05
secondary	74.6	128.1	42.2	5.0	507.6	17'014	1.3e+06
secondary_link	48.6	75.7	28.1	4.6	308.9	1'403	6.8e+04
tertiary	73.5	153.4	43.8	4.8	515.8	30'221	2.2e+06
tertiary_link	30.4	32.4	20.1	3.9	170.2	625	1.9e+04
unclassified	217.9	370.2	104.7	7.1	1'861.4	5'422	1.2e+06
residential	74.6	67.7	55.0	6.5	317.6	200'030	1.5e+07
speed_kph	35.4	6.2	33.2	22.3	50.0	270'109	
motorway	107.1	9.9	107.3	80.0	120.0		338
motorway_link	47.5	8.8	46.6	30.0	90.0		699
trunk	75.3	10.8	76.4	30.0	100.0		1'156
trunk_link	42.3	4.8	42.4	30.0	50.0		1'529
primary	44.9	4.5	44.9	30.0	50.0		9'242
primary_link	32.4	2.8	32.4	30.0	32.4		2'430
secondary	38.1	2.9	38.1	30.0	50.0		17'014
secondary_link	30.5	1.8	30.6	20.0	30.6		1'403
tertiary	45.1	2.2	45.2	33.2	50.0		30'221
tertiary_link	31.6	1.4	31.6	30.0	31.6		625
unclassified	22.4	1.2	22.3	22.3	33.2		5'422
residential	33.2	1.1	33.2	33.2	33.2		200'030
free_flow_kph	24.7	12.4	20.9	10.4	75.8		268'548
motorway	81.4	14.2	83.9	18.9	106.3		338
motorway_link	69.4	16.7	71.7	24.4	98.1		698
trunk	61.7	14.7	64.5	19.6	91.1		1'156
trunk_link	53.9	18.2	56.5	10.8	87.4		1'529
primary	36.4	12.4	34.4	16.5	75.9		9'242
primary_link	33.6	13.9	31.5	11.3	77.1		2'430
secondary	31.2	14.4	26.8	14.3	82.3		17'014
secondary_link	32.0	16.9	26.8	10.7	82.5		1'403
tertiary	26.1	10.2	24.0	12.7	67.8		30'195
tertiary_link	24.7	10.7	22.0	10.1	76.5		625
unclassified	29.7	16.4	25.6	8.0	89.1		4'735
residential	22.5	10.4	19.8	9.9	68.2		199'183
free_flow_kph-speed_kph	-10.7	12.1	-13.7	-29.5	37.7		268'548
motorway	-25.8	15.6	-23.3	-88.4	2.1		338
motorway_link	21.9	17.6	24.5	-26.7	53.6		698
trunk	-13.6	15.8	-11.4	-57.6	25.1		1'156
trunk_link	11.6	18.0	14.5	-31.6	44.6		1'529
primary	-8.5	12.6	-10.3	-30.3	29.7		9'242
primary_link	1.2	14.1	-0.6	-22.2	43.6		2'430
secondary	-6.9	14.6	-11.3	-25.2	44.4		17'014
secondary_link	1.5	16.9	-3.5	-19.9	51.9		1'403
tertiary	-18.9	10.4	-21.0	-33.0	22.1		30'195
tertiary_link	-6.9	10.8	-9.6	-22.5	44.9		625
unclassified	7.3	16.5	3.3	-15.9	66.8		4'735
residential	-10.8	10.4	-13.4	-23.3	35.0		199'183

TABLE X: Key figures Istanbul for the generated data from 20 randomly sampled days. **num_edges** number of edges in the street network graph; **num_nodes** number of nodes in the street network graph; **num_edges_per_cell** number of edges a cell (row,col,heading) has in its intersecting cells; **num_intersecting_cells** number of cells (row,col,heading) in an edge's intersecting cells; **node_degree** number of (unique) neighbor nodes per node; **length_meters** free flow speed derived from data; **speed_kph** signalled speed; **free_flow_kph** free flow speed derived from data; **free_flow_kph-speed_kph** difference

3) Segment density map Istanbul (2021):

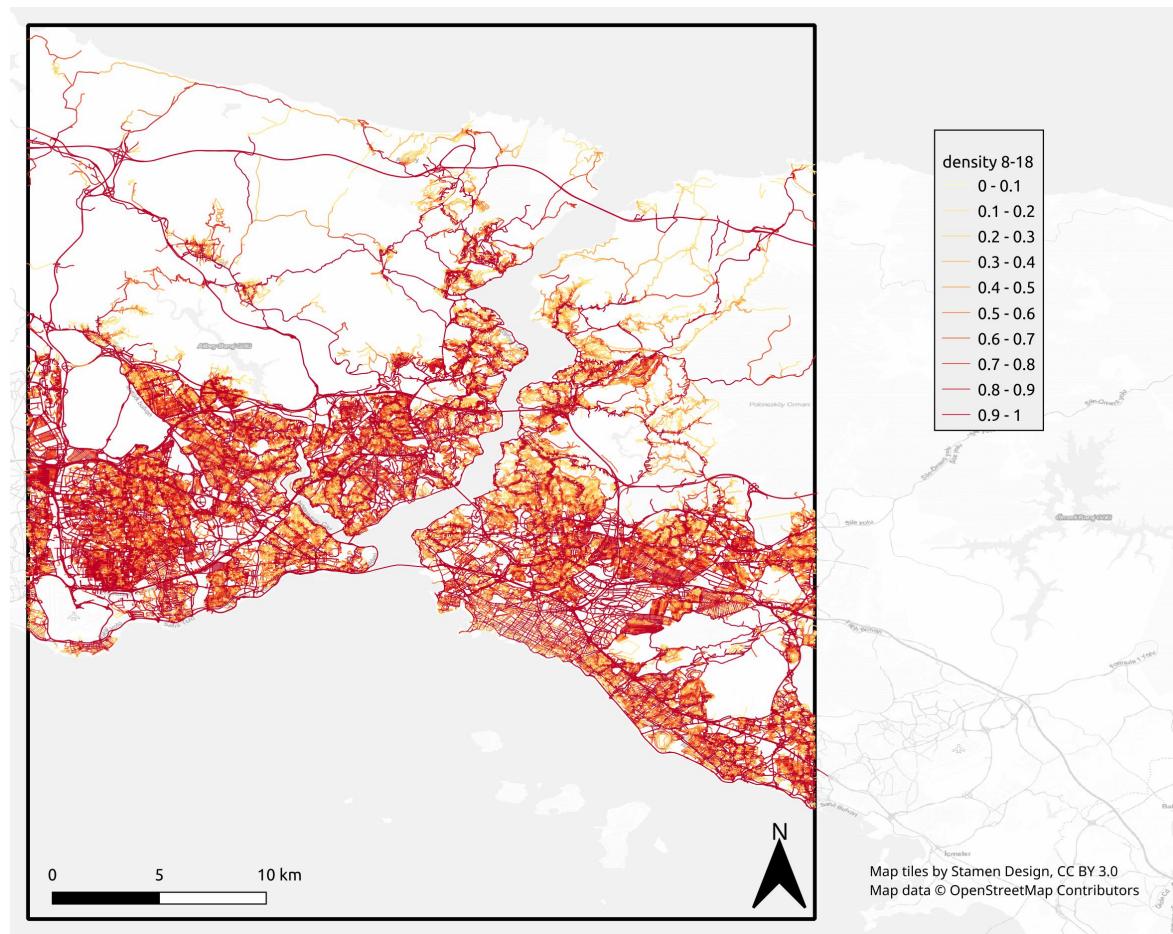


Fig. 35: Segment-wise density 8am–6pm Istanbul from 20 randomly sampled days.

4) Daily density profile Istanbul (2021) :

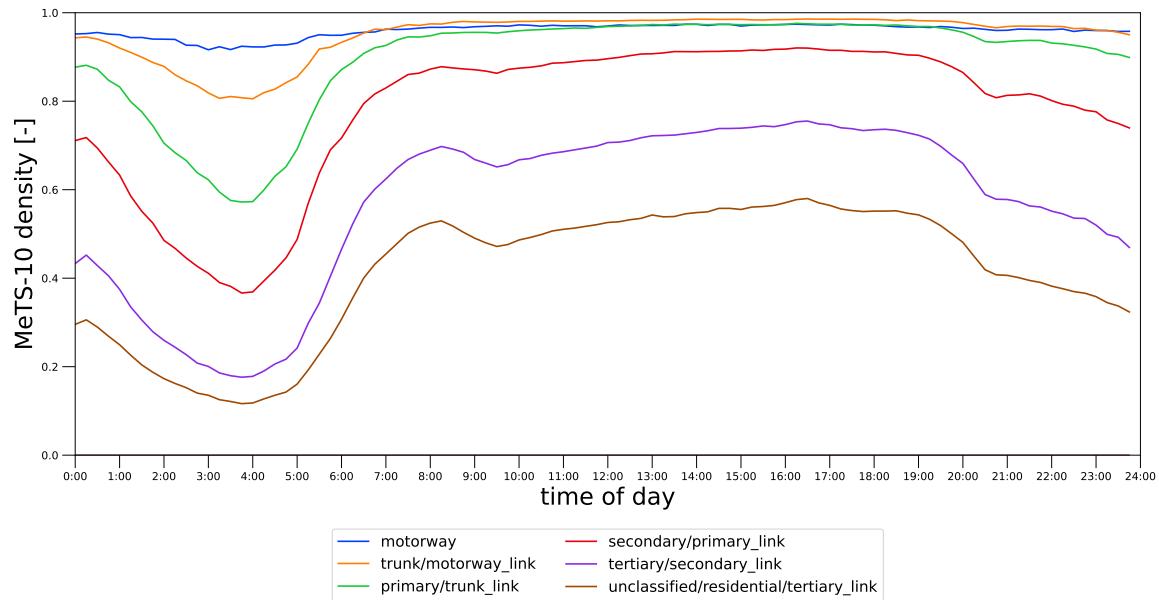


Fig. 36: Daily density profile for different road types for Istanbul . Data from 20 randomly sampled days.

5) Daily speed profile Istanbul (2021) :

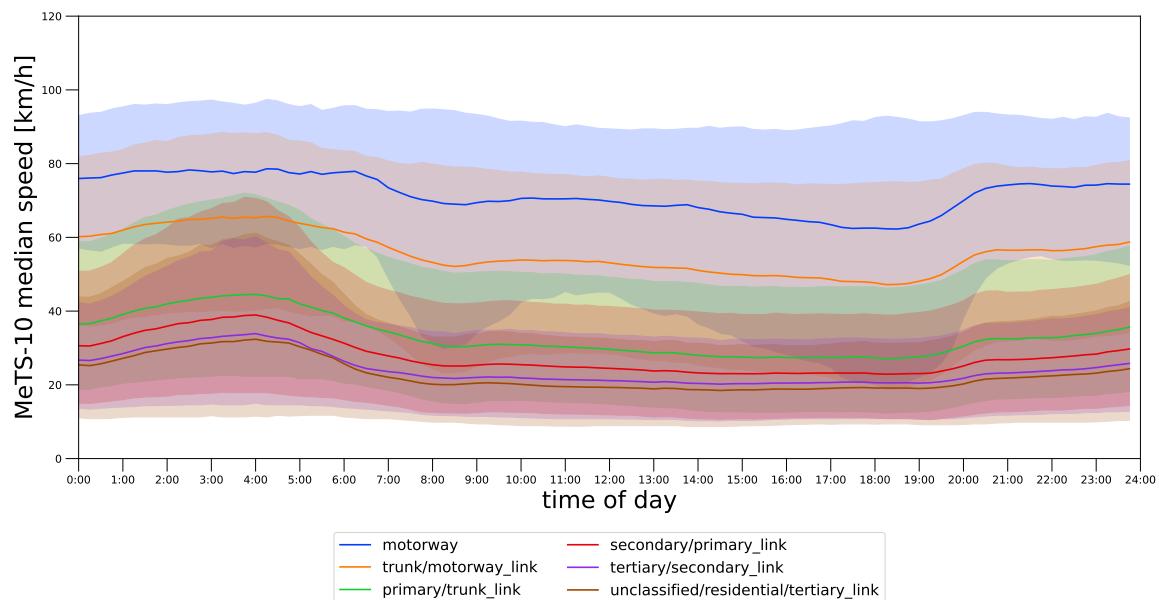


Fig. 37: Daily median 15 min speeds of all intersecting cells profile for different road types for Istanbul . The error hull is the 80% data interval [10.0–90.0 percentiles] of daily means from 20 randomly sampled days.

G. Key Figures Melbourne (2021)

1) Road graph map Melbourne (2021):

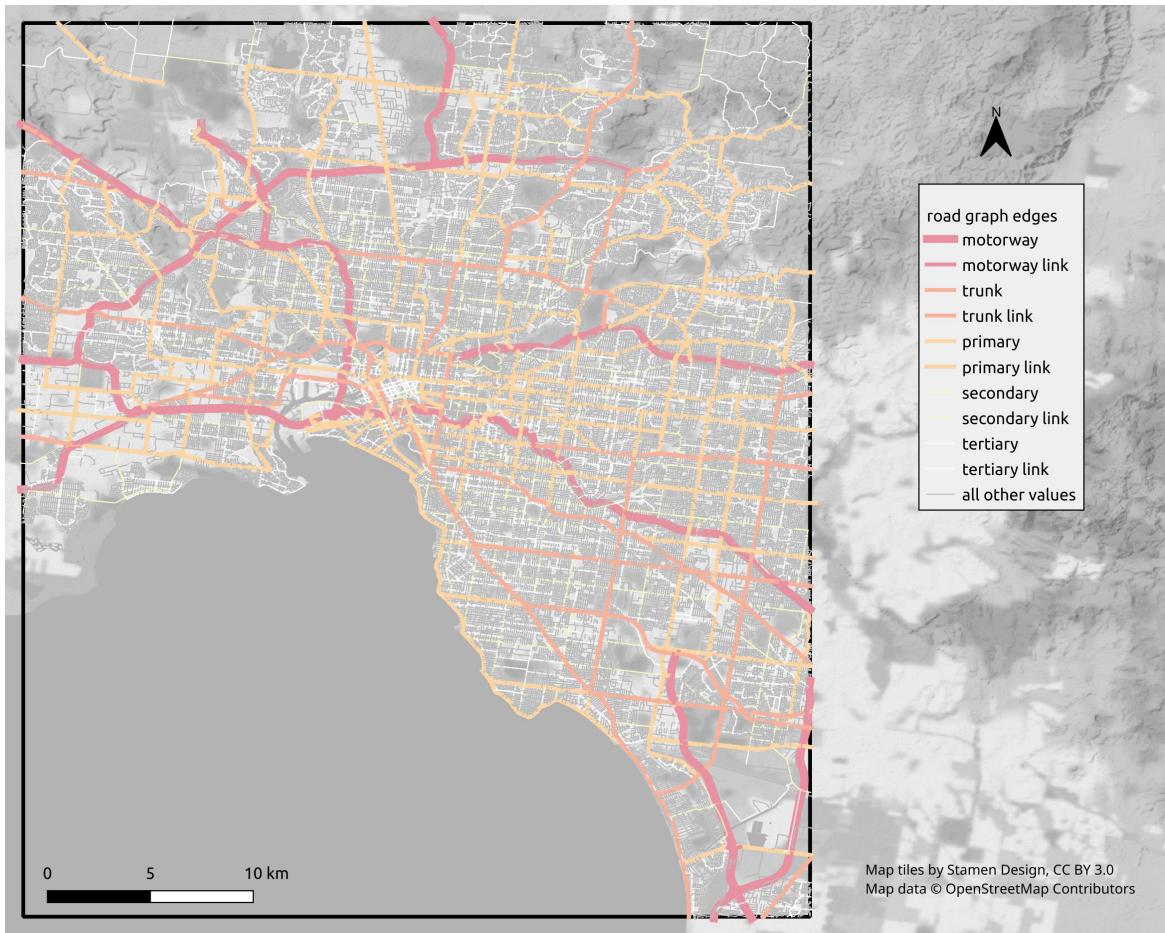


Fig. 38: Road graph Melbourne, OSM color scheme (2021).

2) Static data Melbourne (2021) :

Attribute	mean	std	median	q01	q99	data points	sum
bounding_box					144.757–145.193 / -38.106–37.611		
num_edges						230'654	
motorway						354	
motorway_link						891	
trunk						5383	
trunk_link						766	
primary						13917	
primary_link						1574	
secondary						10342	
secondary_link						394	
tertiary						30552	
tertiary_link						1007	
unclassified						7301	
residential						158173	
num_nodes						103062	
num_edges_per_cell	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.0	3.0	891'475	
num_intersecting_cells	4.2	3.1	4.0	1.0	14.0	230'654	
node_degree	2.8	0.8	3.0	1.0	4.0	103'062	
length_meters	105.3	123.1	81.5	2.7	497.8	230'654	2.4e+07
motorway	1'102.6	774.5	976.5	26.1	4'090.9	354	3.9e+05
motorway_link	261.5	319.2	102.2	10.1	1'525.0	891	2.3e+05
trunk	105.4	139.8	68.1	3.9	657.1	5'383	5.7e+05
trunk_link	36.2	39.8	22.9	7.8	182.2	766	2.8e+04

primary	99.4	115.9	69.4	3.0	565.5	13'917	1.4e+06
primary_link	30.5	34.3	17.0	6.2	146.5	1'574	4.8e+04
secondary	86.5	104.6	64.2	2.3	457.6	10'342	9.0e+05
secondary_link	40.3	28.6	37.1	5.1	124.3	394	1.6e+04
tertiary	78.5	111.2	54.4	1.6	421.8	30'552	2.4e+06
tertiary_link	23.2	25.0	12.7	2.0	117.5	1'007	2.3e+04
unclassified	153.4	235.0	89.3	3.7	1'066.3	7'301	1.1e+06
residential	108.6	99.5	87.7	3.1	444.9	158'173	1.7e+07
speed_kph	51.1	6.8	48.7	40.0	80.0	230'654	
motorway	93.6	9.5	100.0	80.0	100.0		354
motorway_link	77.2	11.0	78.9	50.0	100.0		891
trunk	68.6	9.5	70.0	40.0	80.0		5'383
trunk_link	65.2	5.0	65.4	50.0	80.0		766
primary	62.5	8.3	60.0	40.0	80.0		13'917
primary_link	57.1	3.3	57.0	40.0	70.0		1'574
secondary	58.8	5.9	60.0	40.0	80.0		10'342
secondary_link	59.4	2.5	59.6	50.0	70.0		394
tertiary	51.4	5.8	51.4	40.0	70.0		30'552
tertiary_link	54.4	3.0	54.6	40.0	60.0		1'007
unclassified	49.1	4.8	49.0	20.0	60.0		7'301
residential	48.7	2.4	48.7	40.0	50.0		158'173
free_flow_kph	40.6	18.7	39.5	0.0	96.7		187'487
motorway	91.4	10.0	96.0	65.0	100.7		348
motorway_link	76.9	22.7	82.6	24.2	99.8		879
trunk	56.4	13.4	56.9	26.8	80.8		5'380
trunk_link	47.2	19.8	49.9	4.3	85.6		747
primary	51.0	13.1	52.7	23.1	82.8		13'913
primary_link	46.4	19.6	47.4	3.8	94.4		1'516
secondary	49.5	13.3	51.1	20.8	94.6		10'301
secondary_link	43.1	15.7	41.2	7.7	93.9		387
tertiary	42.1	13.0	41.6	16.9	84.7		29'619
tertiary_link	39.8	16.4	38.6	6.6	76.2		941
unclassified	37.9	18.5	33.9	3.3	94.6		6'868
residential	37.1	19.4	35.8	0.0	96.9		116'588
free_flow_kph-speed_kph	-11.0	17.6	-11.2	-48.7	44.5		187'487
motorway	-2.1	9.0	-2.1	-30.0	17.2		348
motorway_link	-0.3	22.8	0.4	-54.7	38.8		879
trunk	-12.3	12.2	-9.2	-45.6	12.7		5'380
trunk_link	-18.0	20.0	-15.4	-61.1	19.7		747
primary	-11.5	12.5	-8.5	-44.0	19.5		13'913
primary_link	-10.7	19.8	-9.1	-53.2	36.5		1'516
secondary	-9.3	13.1	-7.8	-38.6	36.9		10'301
secondary_link	-16.4	16.0	-18.7	-51.9	34.3		387
tertiary	-9.3	12.7	-9.5	-35.4	32.8		29'619
tertiary_link	-14.6	16.4	-15.8	-50.0	21.6		941
unclassified	-11.2	18.8	-15.1	-47.1	44.6		6'868
residential	-11.5	19.5	-12.8	-48.7	47.8		116'588

TABLE XI: Key figures Melbourne for the generated data from 20 randomly sampled days. **num_edges** number of edges in the street network graph; **num_nodes** number of nodes in the street network graph; **num_edges_per_cell** number of edges a cell (row,col,heading) has in its intersecting cells; **num_intersecting_cells** number of cells (row,col,heading) in an edge's intersecting cells; **node_degree** number of (unique) neighbor nodes per node; **length_meters** free flow speed derived from data; **speed_kph** signalled speed; **free_flow_kph** free flow speed derived from data; **free_flow_kph-speed_kph** difference

3) Segment density map Melbourne (2021):

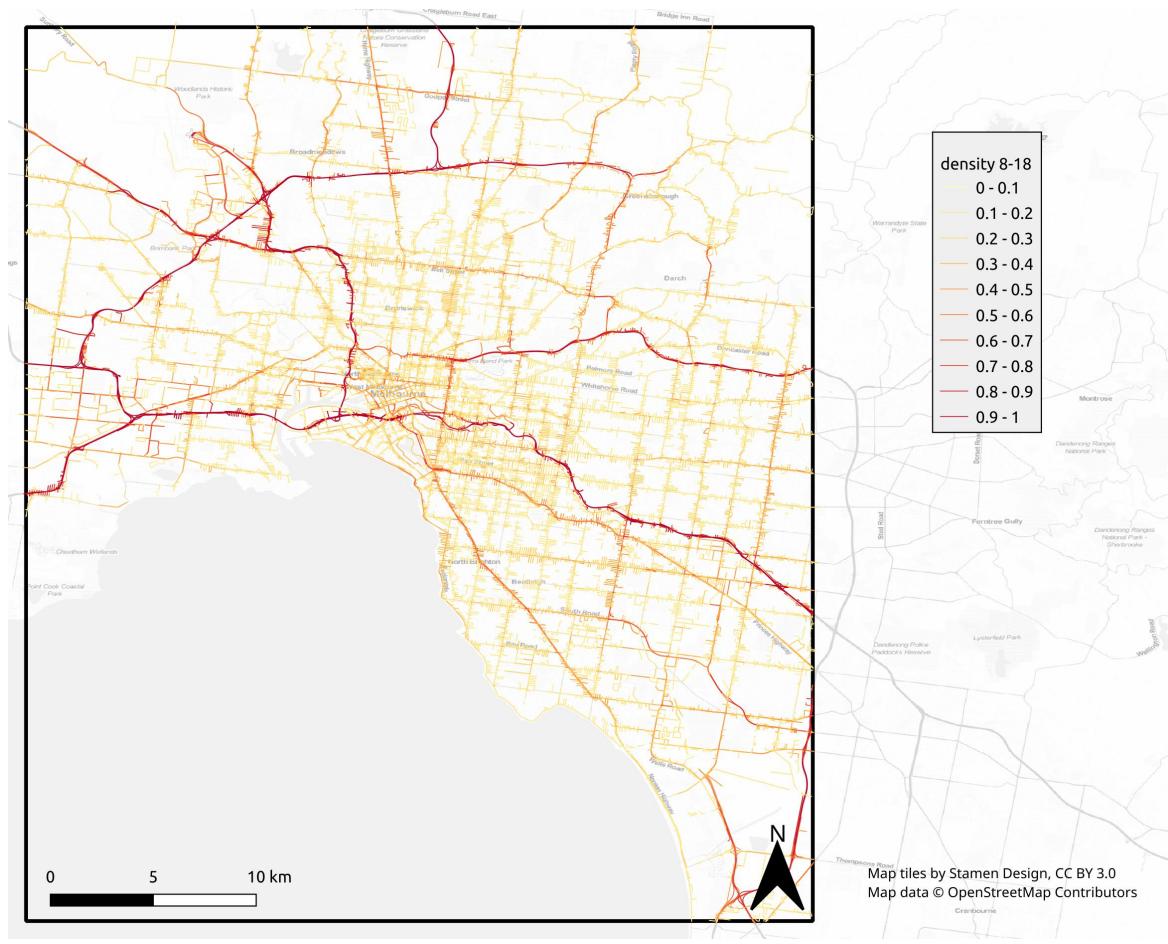


Fig. 39: Segment-wise density 8am–6pm Melbourne from 20 randomly sampled days.

4) Daily density profile Melbourne (2021) :

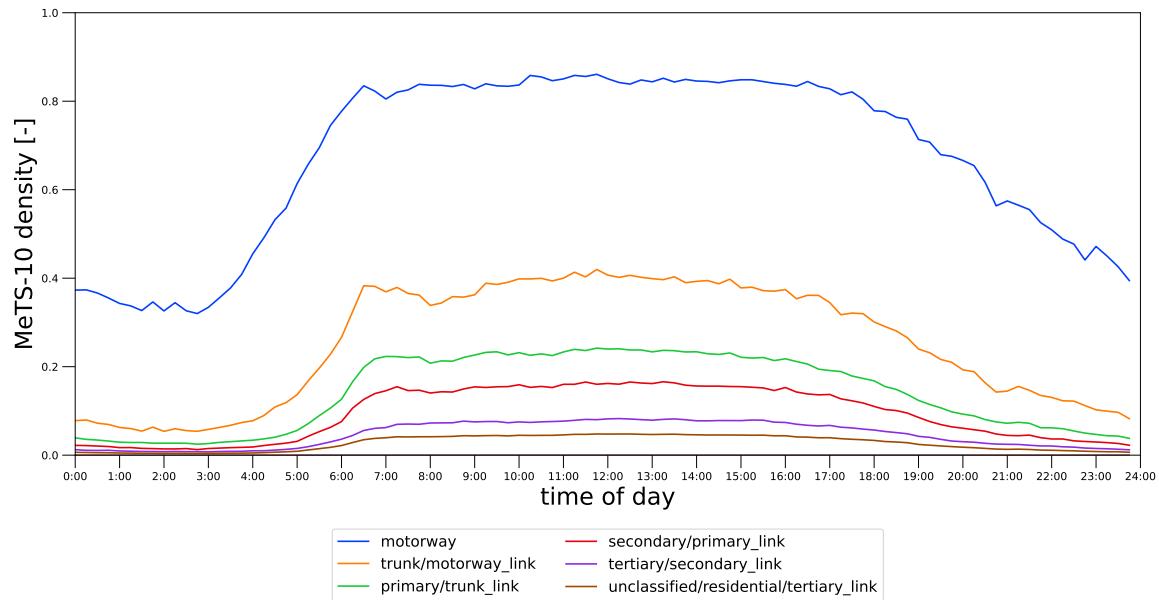


Fig. 40: Daily density profile for different road types for Melbourne . Data from 20 randomly sampled days.

5) Daily speed profile Melbourne (2021) :

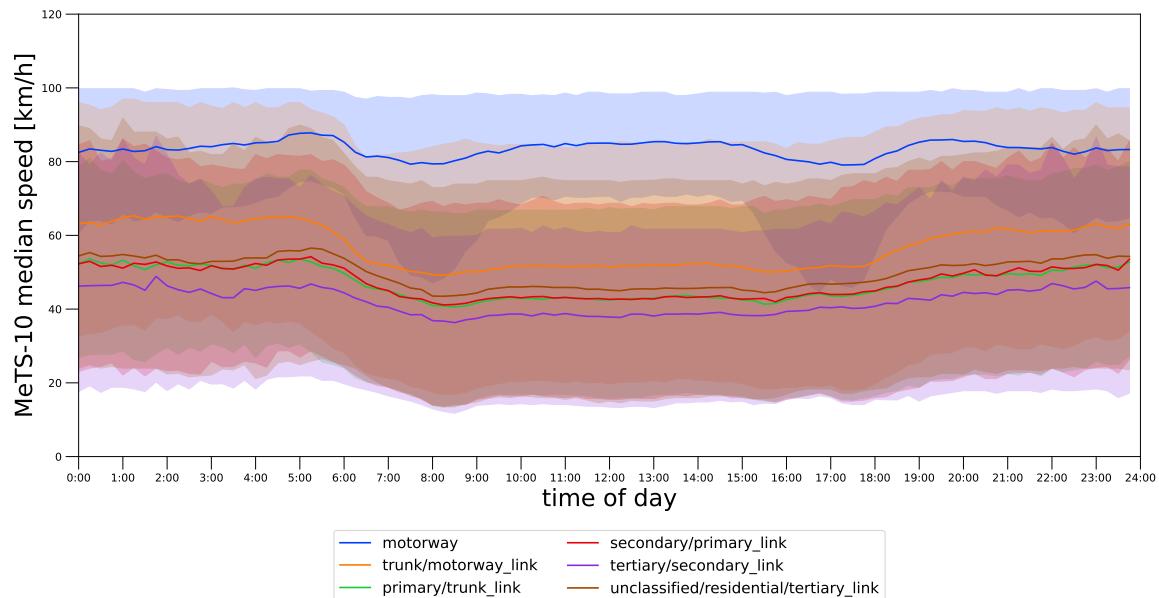


Fig. 41: Daily median 15 min speeds of all intersecting cells profile for different road types for Melbourne . The error hull is the 80% data interval [10.0–90.0 percentiles] of daily means from 20 randomly sampled days.

H. Key Figures Moscow (2021)

1) Road graph map Moscow (2021):

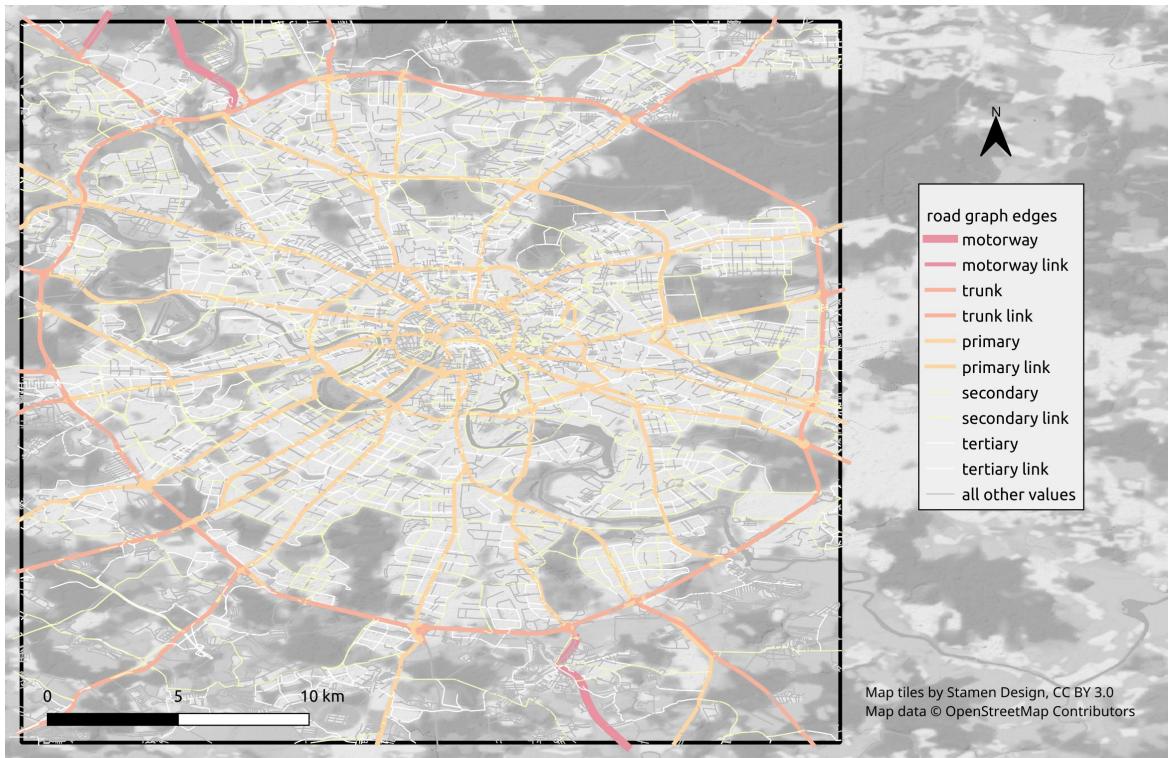


Fig. 42: Road graph Moscow, OSM color scheme (2021).

2) Static data Moscow (2021) :

Attribute	mean	std	median	q01	q99	data points	sum
bounding_box					37.358–37.853 / 55.506–55.942		
num_edges						47'877	
motorway						14	
trunk						653	
trunk_link						150	
primary						2766	
primary_link						575	
secondary						9406	
secondary_link						1461	
tertiary						11198	
tertiary_link						806	
unclassified						6407	
residential						14441	
num_nodes						22627	
num_edges_per_cell	1.0	0.2	1.0	1.0	2.0	293'771	
num_intersecting_cells	6.3	6.2	4.0	1.0	30.0	47'877	
node_degree	2.9	0.8	3.0	1.0	4.0	22'627	
length_meters	227.8	280.2	140.5	7.6	1'272.5	47'877	1.1e+07
motorway	1'970.2	1'889.5	869.5	175.3	4'800.2	14	2.8e+04
trunk	561.1	840.2	293.3	18.5	3'519.5	653	3.7e+05
trunk_link	363.9	332.4	268.5	15.6	1'560.7	150	5.5e+04
primary	294.2	371.6	174.6	8.3	1'723.0	2'766	8.1e+05
primary_link	238.1	242.6	164.0	9.4	1'165.3	575	1.4e+05
secondary	209.8	255.6	115.8	6.2	1'204.2	9'406	2.0e+06
secondary_link	138.4	165.0	75.8	9.2	810.4	1'461	2.0e+05
tertiary	231.5	270.7	134.7	7.8	1'276.1	11'198	2.6e+06
tertiary_link	97.5	123.9	54.8	8.5	619.4	806	7.9e+04
unclassified	220.6	277.7	131.1	6.5	1'348.2	6'407	1.4e+06
residential	224.9	217.1	161.8	8.8	1'070.7	14'441	3.2e+06
speed_kph	48.6	11.3	49.0	20.0	94.7	47'877	

motorway	71.1	16.4	73.2	40.0	105.2	14
trunk	94.1	12.0	100.0	50.0	110.0	653
trunk_link	54.1	5.6	54.5	30.0	60.0	150
primary	73.8	6.5	74.1	50.0	90.0	2'766
primary_link	45.2	4.7	45.1	27.4	60.0	575
secondary	53.5	5.5	53.5	30.0	60.0	9'406
secondary_link	50.6	3.8	50.4	40.0	60.0	1'461
tertiary	49.6	5.3	49.0	30.0	60.0	11'198
tertiary_link	52.6	3.2	52.4	40.0	60.0	806
unclassified	36.9	5.3	36.6	20.0	60.0	6'407
residential	42.5	4.5	42.6	20.0	60.0	14'441
free_flow_kph	35.4	15.8	32.5	8.9	79.8	47'501
motorway	93.0	9.7	92.0	76.9	105.9	14
trunk	73.8	10.7	76.5	43.5	92.4	653
trunk_link	63.0	11.7	62.4	37.2	85.0	150
primary	51.6	12.5	51.8	23.4	77.2	2'766
primary_link	53.4	13.3	53.9	22.1	82.1	575
secondary	41.5	12.5	40.5	19.6	72.9	9'406
secondary_link	47.1	15.3	47.4	14.6	81.8	1'461
tertiary	35.9	11.9	34.0	16.5	73.2	11'198
tertiary_link	44.3	18.0	42.8	11.8	83.3	806
unclassified	29.4	14.1	26.4	7.1	73.8	6'363
residential	25.7	12.3	23.3	6.6	68.2	14'109
free_flow_kph-speed_kph	-13.3	14.2	-15.6	-40.4	28.8	47'501
motorway	21.9	22.0	18.6	-12.9	65.9	14
trunk	-20.3	12.1	-20.9	-47.6	11.5	653
trunk_link	8.9	12.9	7.7	-19.7	37.0	150
primary	-22.2	12.1	-21.0	-50.8	1.8	2'766
primary_link	8.2	14.0	8.7	-25.1	37.2	575
secondary	-12.0	13.2	-13.0	-36.3	20.9	9'406
secondary_link	-3.5	15.5	-3.3	-35.8	33.8	1'461
tertiary	-13.7	12.6	-15.4	-36.7	24.4	11'198
tertiary_link	-8.4	18.0	-9.6	-40.6	31.0	806
unclassified	-7.5	14.5	-10.2	-35.1	36.8	6'363
residential	-16.8	13.0	-19.5	-38.3	26.3	14'109

TABLE XII: Key figures Moscow for the generated data from 20 randomly sampled days. **num_edges** number of edges in the street network graph; **num_nodes** number of nodes in the street network graph; **num_edges_per_cell** number of edges a cell (row,col,heading) has in its intersecting cells; **num_intersecting_cells** number of cells (row,col,heading) in an edge's intersecting cells; **node_degree** number of (unique) neighbor nodes per node; **length_meters** free flow speed derived from data; **speed_kph** signalled speed; **free_flow_kph** free flow speed derived from data; **free_flow_kph-speed_kph** difference

3) Segment density map Moscow (2021):



Fig. 43: Segment-wise density 8am–6pm Moscow from 20 randomly sampled days.

4) Daily density profile Moscow (2021) :

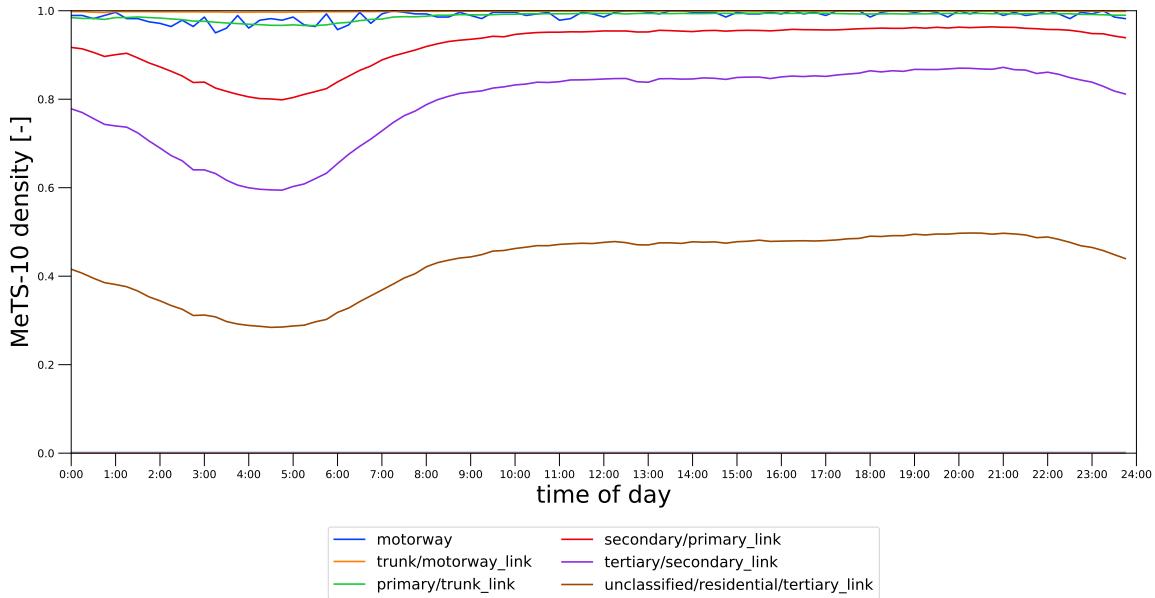


Fig. 44: Daily density profile for different road types for Moscow . Data from 20 randomly sampled days.

5) Daily speed profile Moscow (2021) :

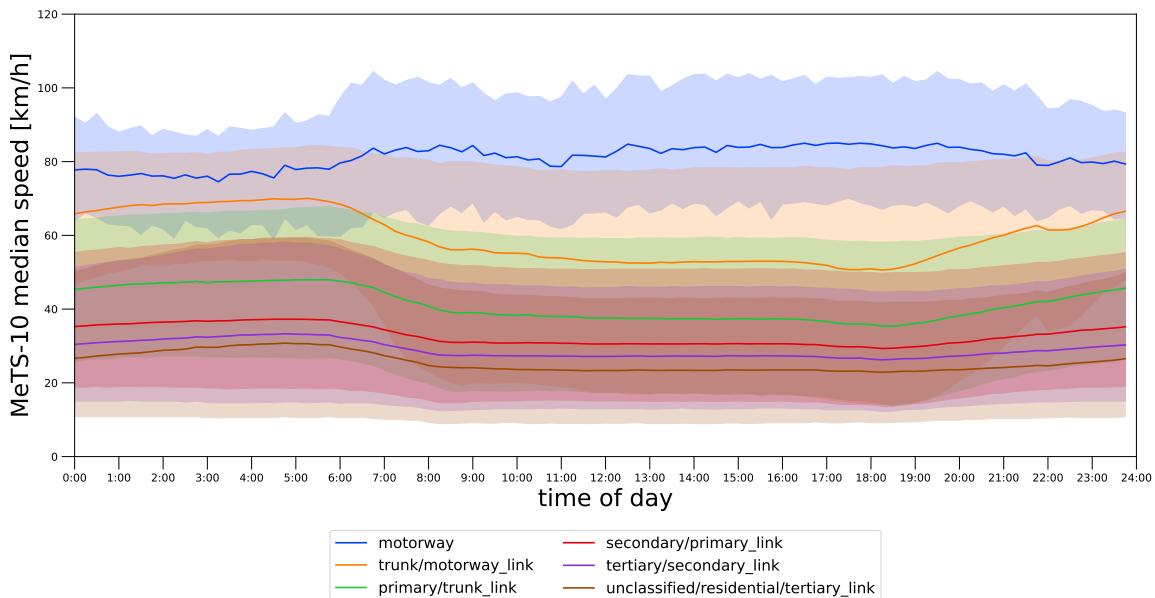


Fig. 45: Daily median 15 min speeds of all intersecting cells profile for different road types for Moscow . The error hull is the 80% data interval [10.0–90.0 percentiles] of daily means from 20 randomly sampled days.

I. Key Figures London (2022)

1) Road graph map London (2022):

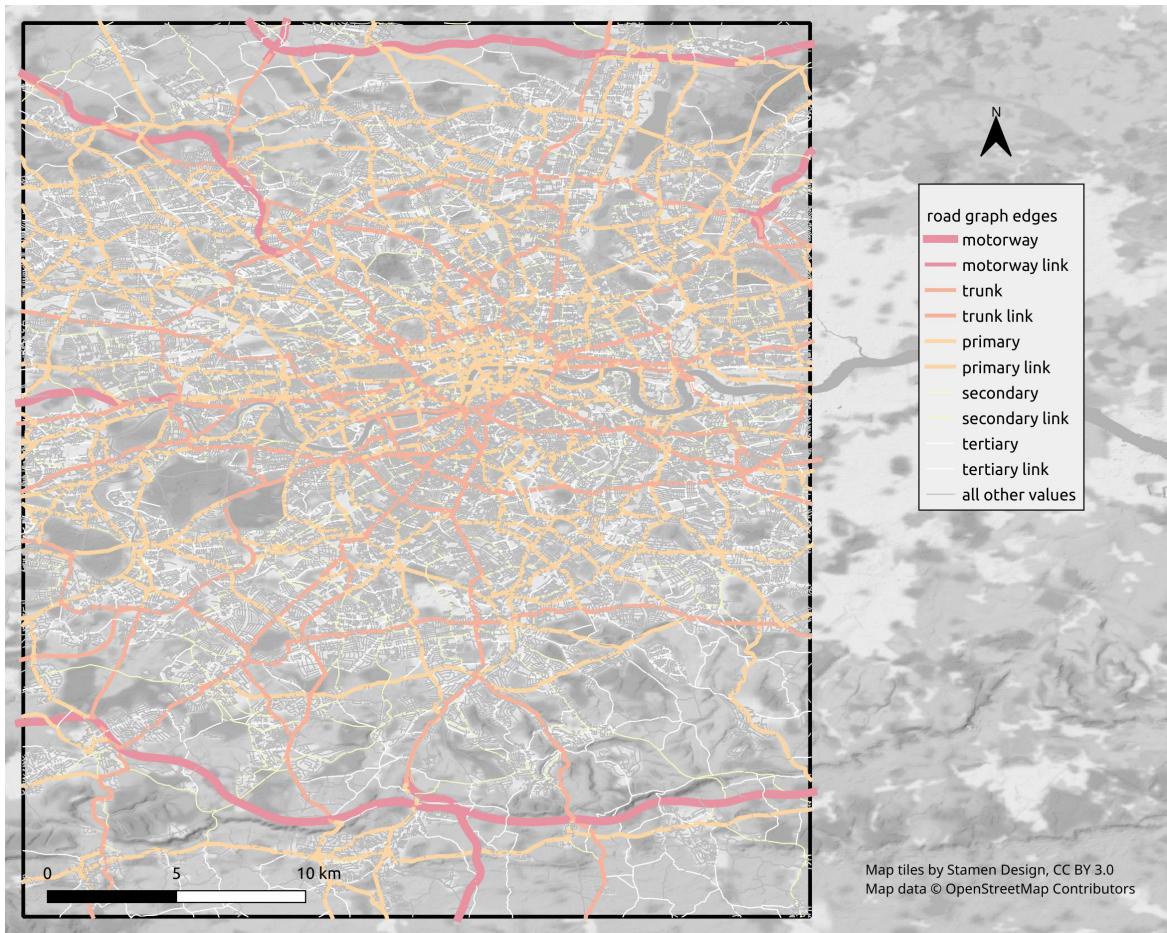


Fig. 46: Road graph London, OSM color scheme (2022).

2) Static data London (2022) :

Attribute	mean	std	median	q01	q99	data points	sum
bounding_box					-0.369–0.067 / 51.205–51.7		
num_edges					271'075		
motorway					79		
motorway_link					82		
trunk					8629		
trunk_link					686		
primary					25189		
primary_link					411		
secondary					11275		
secondary_link					110		
tertiary					23878		
tertiary_link					124		
unclassified					16513		
residential					184099		
num_nodes					116304		
num_edges_per_cell	1.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	3.0	912'914	
num_intersecting_cells	3.6	3.0	3.0	1.0	13.0	271'075	
node_degree	2.5	0.9	3.0	1.0	4.0	116'304	
length_meters	98.6	127.4	69.4	5.2	496.3	271'075	2.7e+07
motorway	2'516.4	2'181.2	1'699.3	332.5	10'264.8	79	2.0e+05
motorway_link	520.9	373.5	463.0	28.6	1'615.7	82	4.3e+04
trunk	114.3	205.3	57.4	3.7	1'001.6	8'629	9.9e+05
trunk_link	124.8	135.0	56.8	6.6	521.9	686	8.6e+04

primary	83.2	116.4	56.4	3.6	505.1	25'189	2.1e+06
primary_link	40.8	48.2	28.1	6.2	242.2	411	1.7e+04
secondary	96.8	131.4	66.5	3.9	597.7	11'275	1.1e+06
secondary_link	28.3	21.2	24.9	7.2	119.8	110	3.1e+03
tertiary	112.9	166.6	73.2	5.0	835.6	23'878	2.7e+06
tertiary_link	40.4	34.5	29.9	8.1	189.0	124	5.0e+03
unclassified	117.2	188.0	68.2	5.1	943.9	16'513	1.9e+06
residential	95.5	85.8	71.6	6.1	402.9	184'099	1.8e+07
speed_kph	36.8	7.9	32.2	32.2	64.4	271'075	
motorway	106.2	15.6	112.7	60.9	112.7	79	
motorway_link	104.4	16.6	112.7	48.3	112.7	82	
trunk	51.1	12.4	48.3	32.2	96.6	8'629	
trunk_link	57.0	14.3	48.3	32.2	112.7	686	
primary	42.0	9.6	48.3	32.2	64.4	25'189	
primary_link	44.2	8.1	48.3	32.2	64.4	411	
secondary	38.9	8.5	32.2	32.2	64.4	11'275	
secondary_link	39.4	8.5	40.0	32.2	64.4	110	
tertiary	38.5	8.4	32.2	32.2	64.4	23'878	
tertiary_link	46.1	11.9	47.0	32.2	96.6	124	
unclassified	35.4	6.9	32.2	24.1	64.4	16'513	
residential	35.1	5.5	32.2	32.2	48.3	184'099	
free_flow_kph	30.0	11.8	28.7	6.8	68.7	263'309	
motorway	104.3	14.4	110.4	60.6	118.3	79	
motorway_link	92.3	20.2	99.0	36.6	117.6	82	
trunk	39.5	12.9	36.2	19.2	81.8	8'629	
trunk_link	53.5	20.7	57.9	13.6	85.9	682	
primary	35.3	9.6	32.9	17.9	64.9	25'189	
primary_link	31.6	14.3	28.7	8.9	76.6	411	
secondary	34.9	9.7	32.9	17.9	65.9	11'275	
secondary_link	27.4	9.4	26.8	4.7	50.3	110	
tertiary	35.0	10.2	32.9	17.9	67.3	23'872	
tertiary_link	34.7	14.0	30.2	18.0	76.7	124	
unclassified	28.0	13.0	26.4	6.1	72.0	16'213	
residential	27.8	11.1	26.8	5.6	63.1	176'643	
free_flow_kph-speed_kph	-6.9	11.5	-6.4	-33.7	27.5	263'309	
motorway	-1.9	12.5	-1.6	-33.7	35.9	79	
motorway_link	-12.1	17.4	-11.1	-68.8	13.2	82	
trunk	-11.6	10.6	-11.4	-45.7	10.9	8'629	
trunk_link	-3.5	18.8	-3.6	-45.6	32.6	682	
primary	-6.7	10.0	-5.5	-30.5	16.5	25'189	
primary_link	-12.5	14.2	-15.6	-36.0	28.4	411	
secondary	-4.0	9.5	-3.5	-27.6	20.4	11'275	
secondary_link	-12.1	10.5	-11.0	-35.3	10.6	110	
tertiary	-3.5	9.6	-3.5	-26.7	23.8	23'872	
tertiary_link	-11.4	16.8	-12.3	-69.8	28.5	124	
unclassified	-7.3	12.8	-8.2	-33.7	33.0	16'213	
residential	-7.2	11.7	-7.3	-33.7	28.5	176'643	

TABLE XIII: Key figures London for the generated data from 20 randomly sampled days. **num_edges** number of edges in the street network graph; **num_nodes** number of nodes in the street network graph; **num_edges_per_cell** number of edges a cell (row,col,heading) has in its intersecting cells; **num_intersecting_cells** number of cells (row,col,heading) in an edge's intersecting cells; **node_degree** number of (unique) neighbor nodes per node; **length_meters** free flow speed derived from data; **speed_kph** signalled speed; **free_flow_kph** free flow speed derived from data; **free_flow_kph-speed_kph** difference

3) Segment density map London (2022):

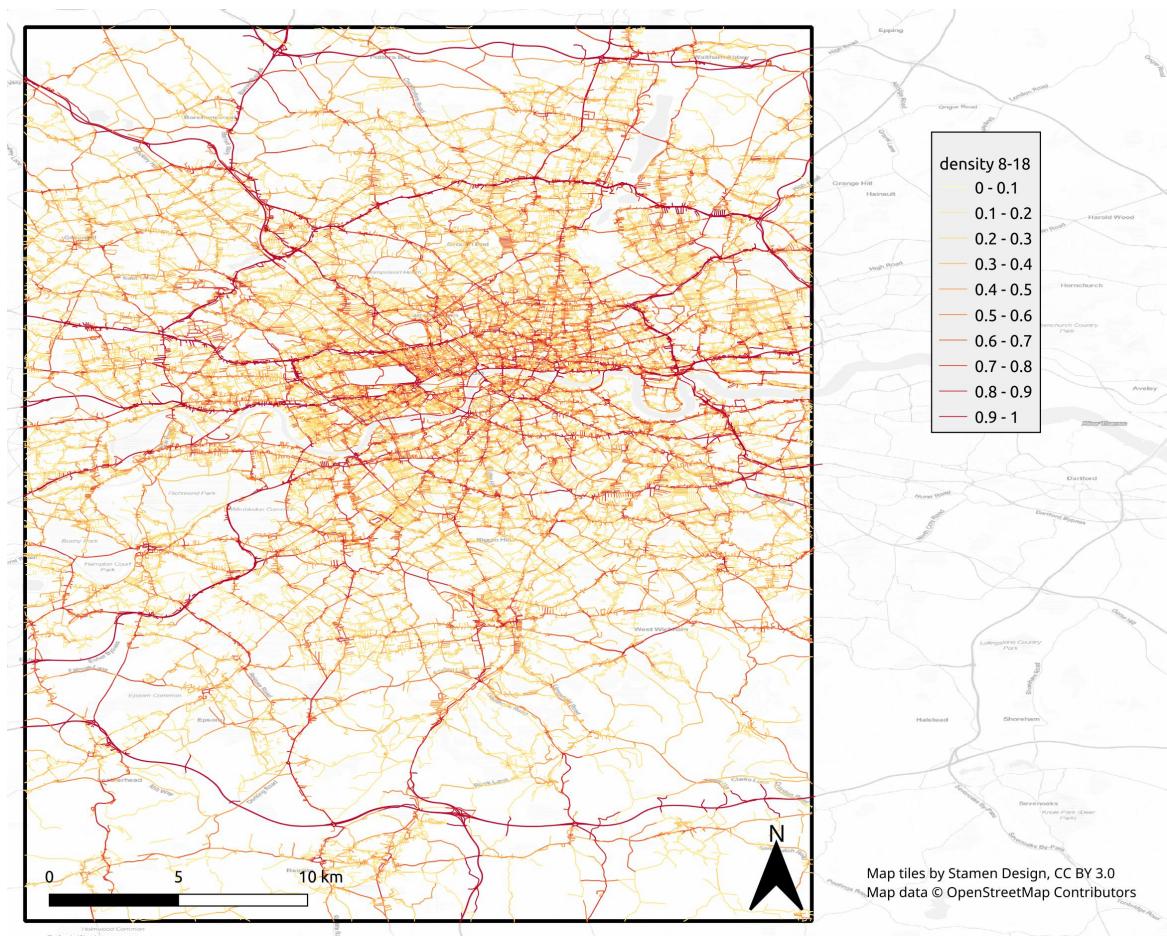


Fig. 47: Segment-wise density 8am–6pm London from 20 randomly sampled days.

4) Daily density profile London (2022) :

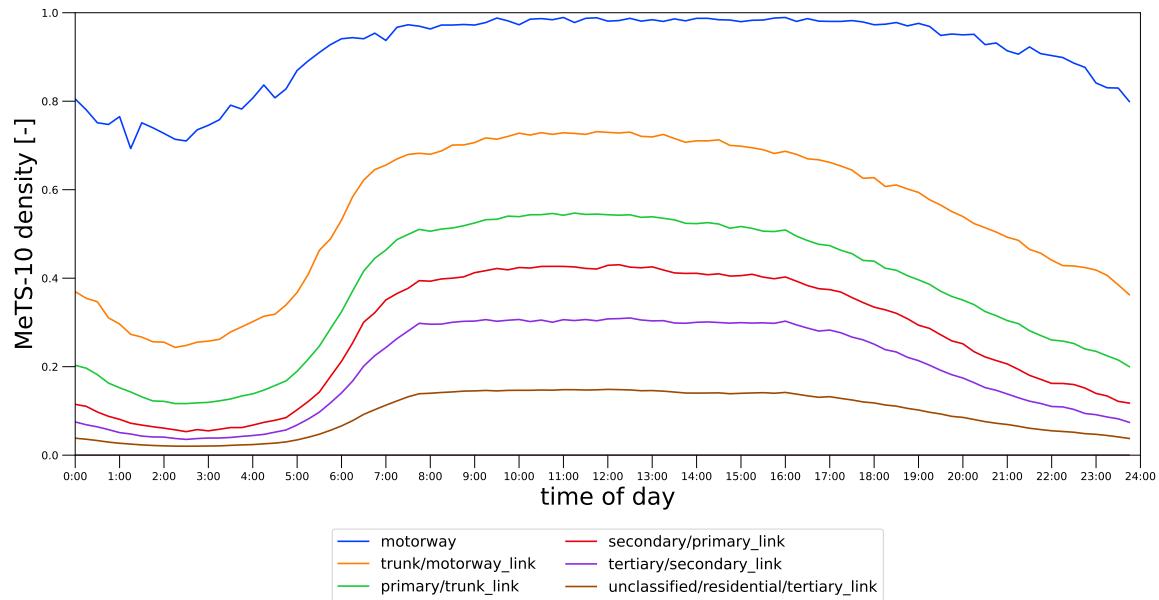


Fig. 48: Daily density profile for different road types for London . Data from 20 randomly sampled days.

5) Daily speed profile London (2022) :

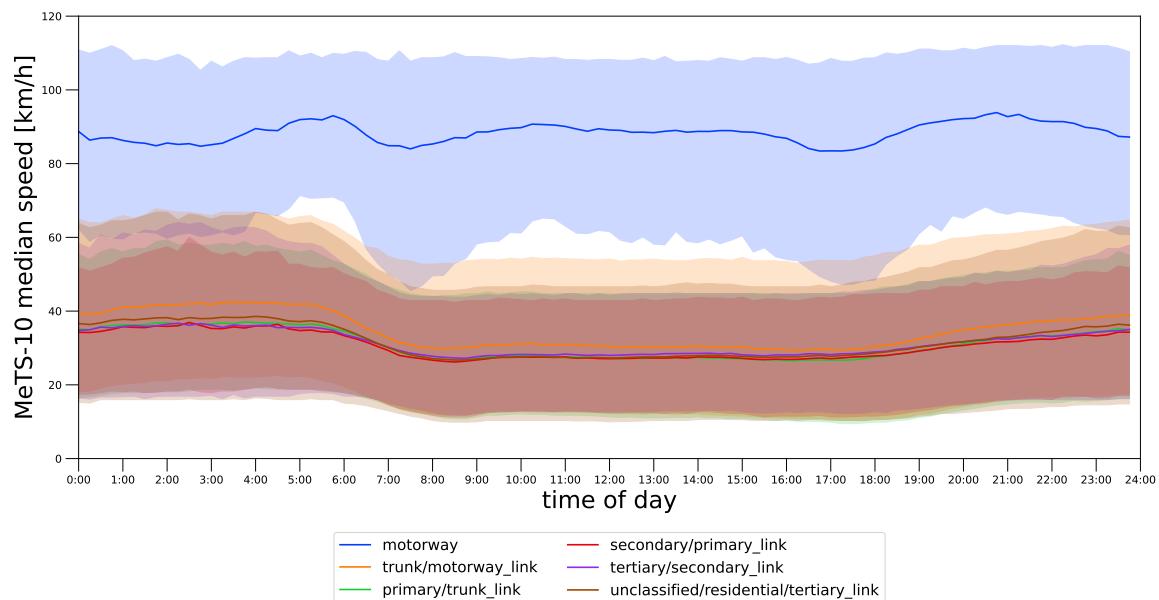


Fig. 49: Daily median 15 min speeds of all intersecting cells profile for different road types for London . The error hull is the 80% data interval [10.0–90.0 percentiles] of daily means from 20 randomly sampled days.

J. Key Figures Madrid (2022)

1) Road graph map Madrid (2022):

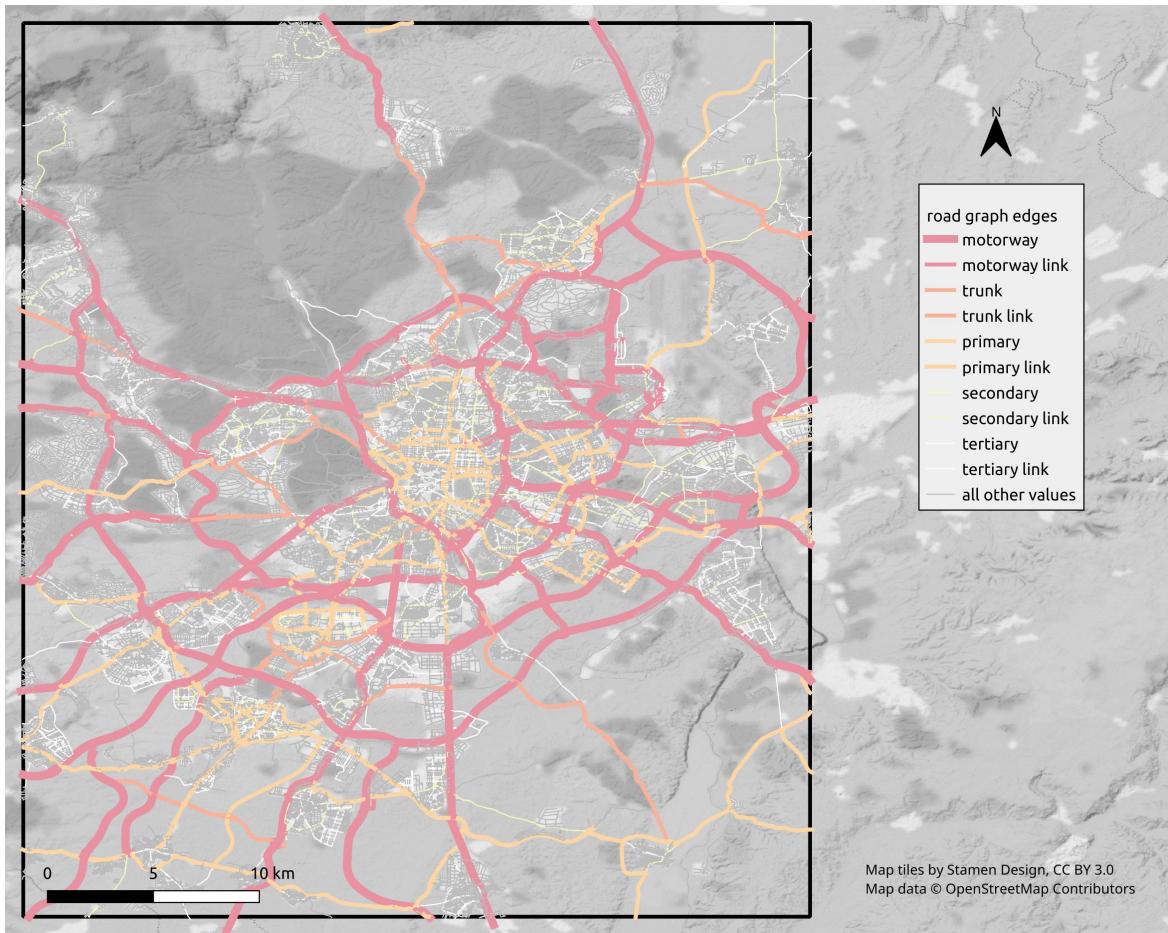


Fig. 50: Road graph Madrid, OSM color scheme (2022).

2) Static data Madrid (2022) :

Attribute	mean	std	median	q01	q99	data points	sum
bounding_box				-3.927	-3.491	/ 40.177	-40.672
num_edges				143'402			
motorway				1277			
motorway_link				2647			
trunk				1017			
trunk_link				373			
primary				6265			
primary_link				475			
secondary				6855			
secondary_link				276			
tertiary				16147			
tertiary_link				310			
unclassified				5669			
residential				102091			
num_nodes				71757			
num_edges_per_cell	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.0	3.0	467'013	
num_intersecting_cells	3.5	3.7	3.0	1.0	16.0	143'402	
node_degree	3.0	0.7	3.0	1.0	4.0	71'757	
length_meters	110.2	193.2	66.0	4.7	776.8	143'402	1.6e+07
motorway	878.7	842.8	660.3	13.2	4'440.7	1'277	1.1e+06
motorway_link	343.5	287.4	286.5	15.6	1'344.9	2'647	9.1e+05
trunk	254.4	483.3	60.4	4.9	2'285.9	1'017	2.6e+05
trunk_link	227.4	235.6	175.3	12.4	923.6	373	8.5e+04

primary	130.1	335.0	44.6	3.3	1'346.9	6'265	8.1e+05
primary_link	132.5	135.1	85.7	8.1	654.7	475	6.3e+04
secondary	94.2	247.8	41.0	3.2	686.8	6'855	6.5e+05
secondary_link	73.9	94.8	38.2	6.0	420.4	276	2.0e+04
tertiary	88.6	147.2	45.6	3.2	602.5	16'147	1.4e+06
tertiary_link	77.3	112.8	35.7	6.5	581.5	310	2.4e+04
unclassified	169.9	331.4	76.3	5.6	1'687.0	5'669	9.6e+05
residential	92.7	92.4	68.0	5.2	452.5	102'091	9.5e+06
speed_kph	68.6	1'334.2	76.6	20.0	151.3	143'402	
motorway	98.1	15.5	100.0	50.0	120.0	1'277	
motorway_link	60.4	13.0	59.2	40.0	100.0	2'647	
trunk	63.8	19.1	71.2	30.0	100.0	1'017	
trunk_link	52.8	9.2	52.1	40.0	82.8	373	
primary	87.7	50.7	50.0	30.0	151.3	6'265	
primary_link	48.9	6.8	49.0	40.0	90.0	475	
secondary	56.5	120.6	61.3	30.0	70.0	6'855	
secondary_link	45.1	4.7	45.3	30.0	60.0	276	
tertiary	44.6	5.8	44.8	20.0	50.0	16'147	
tertiary_link	41.7	5.7	41.8	20.0	60.0	310	
unclassified	40.6	4.2	40.5	20.0	60.0	5'669	
residential	73.8	1'580.9	76.6	20.0	76.6	102'091	
free_flow_kph	34.8	17.9	30.6	9.9	101.2	141'365	
motorway	93.3	15.4	95.2	51.2	120.0	1'277	
motorway_link	86.7	18.0	90.4	32.1	120.0	2'645	
trunk	57.1	24.0	49.4	24.0	102.7	1'017	
trunk_link	76.8	18.3	81.4	28.7	105.7	373	
primary	42.2	15.9	38.6	17.9	95.2	6'261	
primary_link	61.4	24.2	61.6	10.7	101.0	474	
secondary	37.9	13.3	35.3	18.4	88.8	6'855	
secondary_link	49.6	20.1	46.6	9.1	87.9	272	
tertiary	36.2	13.6	33.9	16.9	91.9	16'144	
tertiary_link	47.3	22.0	41.9	11.7	101.6	307	
unclassified	43.9	25.0	34.8	8.9	107.0	5'448	
residential	30.8	13.5	28.7	8.9	89.9	100'292	
free_flow_kph-speed_kph	-33.7	1'343.9	-36.6	-108.0	46.4	141'365	
motorway	-4.8	14.1	-4.6	-46.5	26.0	1'277	
motorway_link	26.3	19.5	29.3	-26.3	60.8	2'645	
trunk	-6.7	20.4	-3.3	-44.4	40.5	1'017	
trunk_link	24.1	19.3	27.2	-30.5	60.7	373	
primary	-45.5	50.0	-18.0	-129.7	23.6	6'261	
primary_link	12.6	24.7	12.6	-41.7	53.0	474	
secondary	-18.6	120.7	-17.5	-41.9	28.3	6'855	
secondary_link	4.5	20.0	2.3	-36.8	42.4	272	
tertiary	-8.3	14.5	-10.9	-31.2	48.1	16'144	
tertiary_link	5.6	22.3	-0.6	-31.2	59.8	307	
unclassified	3.2	24.7	-5.7	-31.6	67.3	5'448	
residential	-43.0	1'595.0	-44.6	-67.0	22.7	100'292	

TABLE XIV: Key figures Madrid for the generated data from 20 randomly sampled days. **num_edges** number of edges in the street network graph; **num_nodes** number of nodes in the street network graph; **num_edges_per_cell** number of edges a cell (row,col,heading) has in its intersecting cells; **num_intersecting_cells** number of cells (row,col,heading) in an edge's intersecting cells; **node_degree** number of (unique) neighbor nodes per node; **length_meters** free flow speed derived from data; **speed_kph** signalled speed; **free_flow_kph** free flow speed derived from data; **free_flow_kph-speed_kph** difference

3) Segment density map Madrid (2022):



Fig. 51: Segment-wise density 8am–6pm Madrid from 20 randomly sampled days.

4) Daily density profile Madrid (2022) :

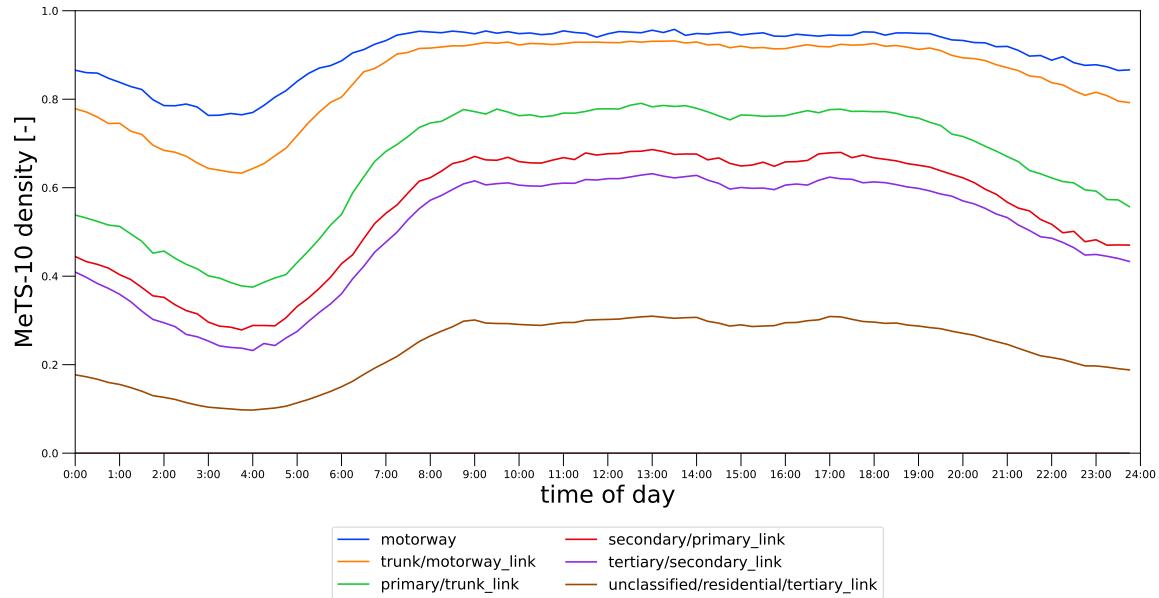


Fig. 52: Daily density profile for different road types for Madrid . Data from 20 randomly sampled days.

5) Daily speed profile Madrid (2022) :

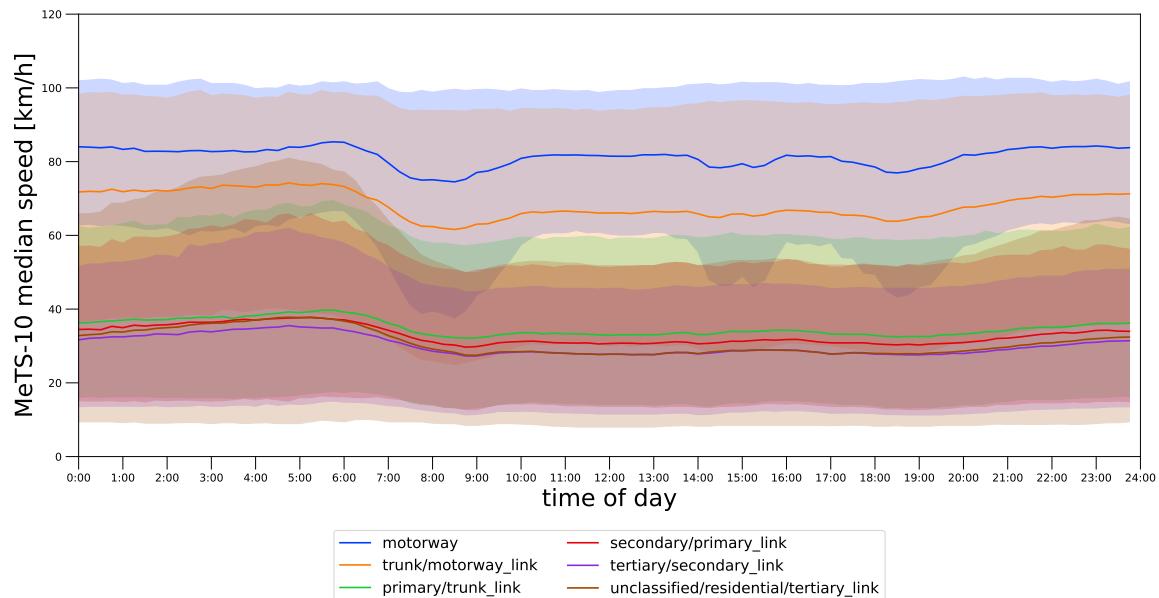


Fig. 53: Daily median 15 min speeds of all intersecting cells profile for different road types for Madrid . The error hull is the 80% data interval [10.0–90.0 percentiles] of daily means from 20 randomly sampled days.

K. Key Figures Melbourne (2022)

1) Road graph map Melbourne (2022):

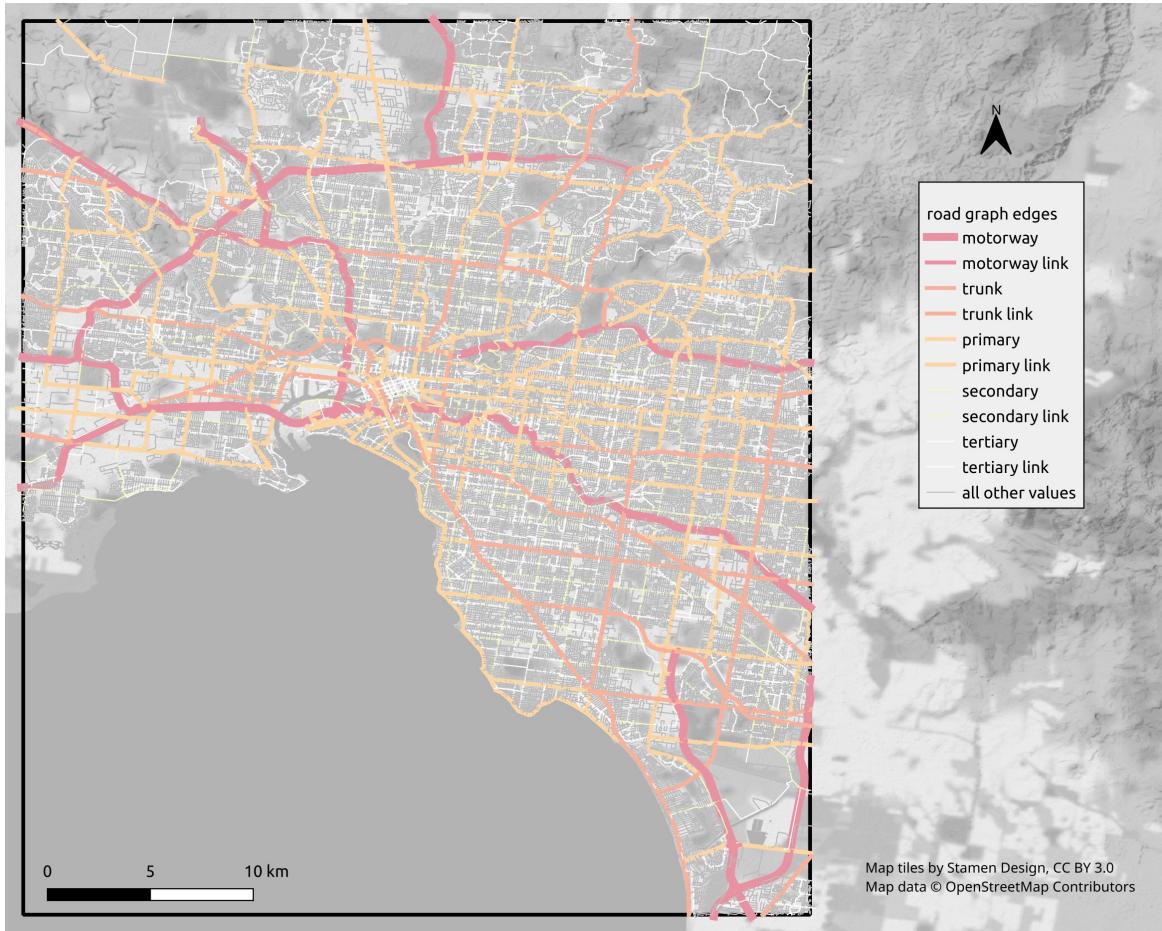


Fig. 54: Road graph Melbourne, OSM color scheme (2022).

2) Static data Melbourne (2022) :

Attribute	mean	std	median	q01	q99	data points	sum
bounding_box						144.757–145.193 / -38.106–37.611	
num_edges						230'654	
motorway						354	
motorway_link						896	
trunk						5382	
trunk_link						762	
primary						13913	
primary_link						1574	
secondary						10342	
secondary_link						394	
tertiary						30557	
tertiary_link						1001	
unclassified						7381	
residential						158098	
num_nodes						103062	
num_edges_per_cell	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.0	3.0	891'475	
num_intersecting_cells	4.2	3.1	4.0	1.0	14.0	230'654	
node_degree	2.8	0.8	3.0	1.0	4.0	103'062	
length_meters	105.3	123.1	81.5	2.7	497.8	230'654	2.4e+07
motorway	1'102.6	774.5	976.5	26.1	4'090.9	354	3.9e+05
motorway_link	260.7	318.6	102.0	10.2	1'524.8	896	2.3e+05
trunk	105.4	139.8	68.1	3.9	657.1	5'382	5.7e+05
trunk_link	36.0	39.8	22.8	7.8	182.3	762	2.7e+04

primary	99.3	115.6	69.4	3.0	564.1	13'913	1.4e+06
primary_link	30.5	34.3	17.0	6.2	146.5	1'574	4.8e+04
secondary	86.5	104.6	64.2	2.3	457.6	10'342	9.0e+05
secondary_link	40.3	28.6	37.1	5.1	124.3	394	1.6e+04
tertiary	78.5	111.2	54.4	1.6	421.8	30'557	2.4e+06
tertiary_link	22.9	24.5	12.7	2.0	105.6	1'001	2.3e+04
unclassified	155.5	235.7	91.0	3.7	1'068.5	7'381	1.1e+06
residential	108.5	99.3	87.6	3.1	443.9	158'098	1.7e+07
speed_kph	51.1	6.8	48.7	40.0	80.0	230'654	
motorway	93.6	9.5	100.0	80.0	100.0		354
motorway_link	77.2	11.0	78.9	50.0	100.0		896
trunk	68.6	9.5	70.0	40.0	80.0		5'382
trunk_link	65.2	5.0	65.4	50.0	80.0		762
primary	62.5	8.3	60.0	40.0	80.0		13'913
primary_link	57.1	3.3	57.0	40.0	70.0		1'574
secondary	58.8	5.9	60.0	40.0	80.0		10'342
secondary_link	59.4	2.5	59.6	50.0	70.0		394
tertiary	51.4	5.8	51.4	40.0	70.0		30'557
tertiary_link	54.4	3.0	54.6	40.0	60.0		1'001
unclassified	49.1	4.8	49.0	20.0	60.0		7'381
residential	48.7	2.4	48.7	40.0	50.0		158'098
free_flow_kph	37.7	18.3	37.2	0.0	82.8		190'471
motorway	87.6	15.0	94.0	16.7	99.8		354
motorway_link	73.0	23.1	80.0	16.9	98.8		894
trunk	54.9	13.1	56.0	25.3	77.9		5'381
trunk_link	44.8	20.3	46.2	0.0	80.5		748
primary	49.8	12.9	51.8	24.0	80.0		13'906
primary_link	45.2	19.1	44.7	1.1	92.5		1'527
secondary	47.6	12.6	49.9	19.6	85.6		10'326
secondary_link	41.7	14.5	40.9	12.3	82.6		385
tertiary	39.5	12.2	39.1	10.1	73.9		29'809
tertiary_link	37.6	15.4	36.7	0.0	74.6		930
unclassified	36.0	18.6	32.2	0.0	92.2		7'035
residential	33.7	18.6	32.9	0.0	80.0		119'176
free_flow_kph-speed_kph	-13.9	17.0	-13.8	-50.0	29.9		190'471
motorway	-6.0	14.9	-2.1	-80.1	17.1		354
motorway_link	-4.1	23.3	-1.2	-62.0	37.9		894
trunk	-13.7	12.1	-10.4	-47.4	6.4		5'381
trunk_link	-20.4	20.5	-18.8	-65.4	22.9		748
primary	-12.6	12.3	-9.6	-43.9	18.6		13'906
primary_link	-11.9	19.1	-11.5	-55.9	31.3		1'527
secondary	-11.2	12.4	-9.2	-39.5	30.6		10'326
secondary_link	-17.8	14.8	-18.7	-49.4	23.0		385
tertiary	-11.9	11.7	-11.9	-42.5	19.2		29'809
tertiary_link	-16.8	15.3	-17.5	-54.6	20.2		930
unclassified	-13.1	18.9	-16.5	-49.0	42.7		7'035
residential	-14.8	18.7	-15.5	-50.0	31.9		119'176

TABLE XV: Key figures Melbourne for the generated data from 20 randomly sampled days. **num_edges** number of edges in the street network graph; **num_nodes** number of nodes in the street network graph; **num_edges_per_cell** number of edges a cell (row,col,heading) has in its intersecting cells; **num_intersecting_cells** number of cells (row,col,heading) in an edge's intersecting cells; **node_degree** number of (unique) neighbor nodes per node; **length_meters** free flow speed derived from data; **speed_kph** signalled speed; **free_flow_kph** free flow speed derived from data; **free_flow_kph-speed_kph** difference

3) Segment density map Melbourne (2022):

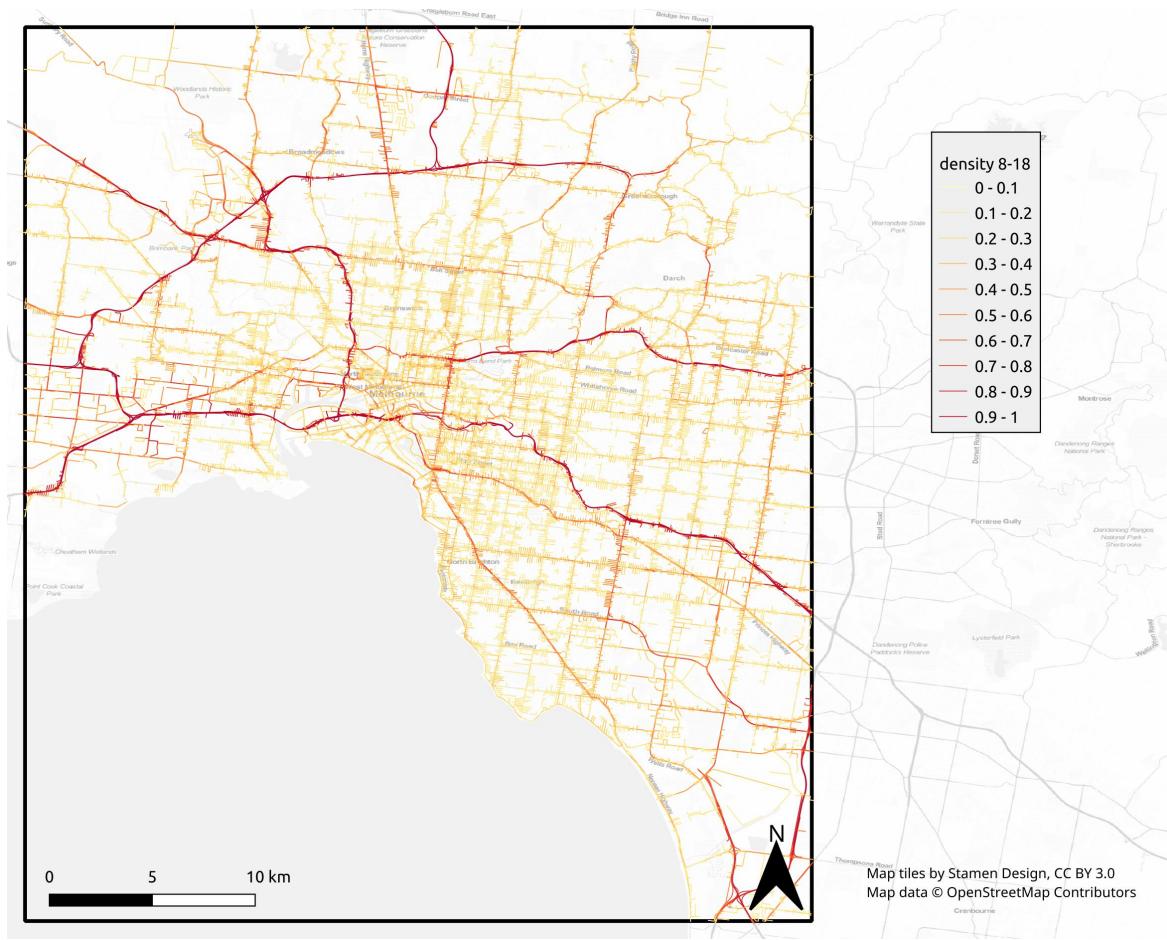


Fig. 55: Segment-wise density 8am–6pm Melbourne from 20 randomly sampled days.

4) Daily density profile Melbourne (2022) :

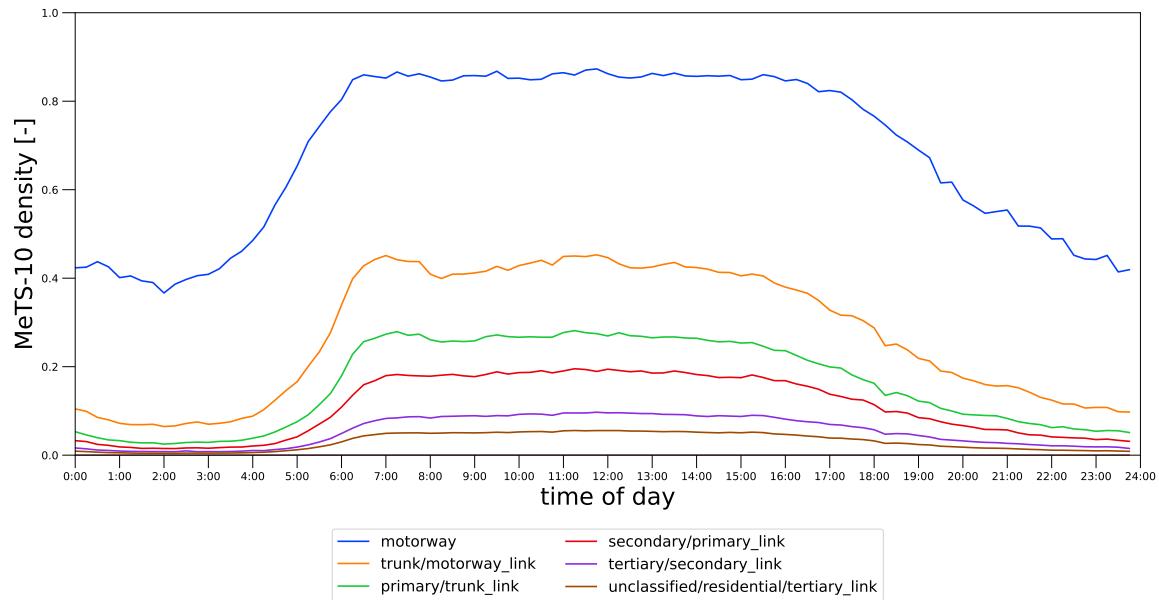


Fig. 56: Daily density profile for different road types for Melbourne . Data from 20 randomly sampled days.

5) Daily speed profile Melbourne (2022) :

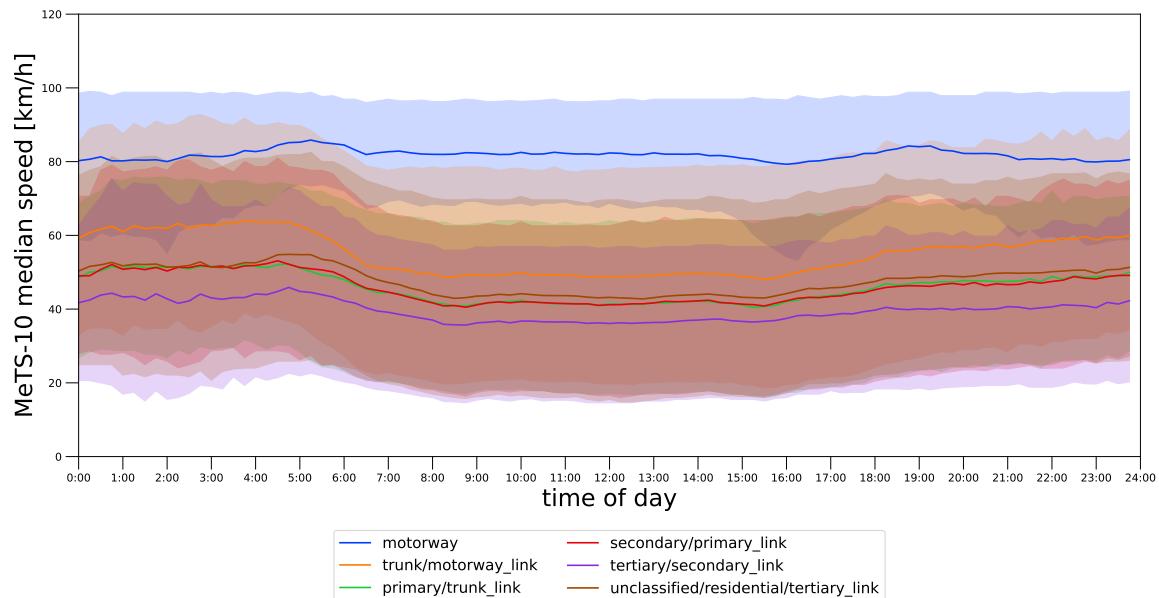


Fig. 57: Daily median 15 min speeds of all intersecting cells profile for different road types for Melbourne . The error hull is the 80% data interval [10.0–90.0 percentiles] of daily means from 20 randomly sampled days.

SUPPLEMENT G
KEY FIGURES UBER VALIDATION HISTORIC ROAD GRAPH

A. Key Figures London

1) Road graph map London:

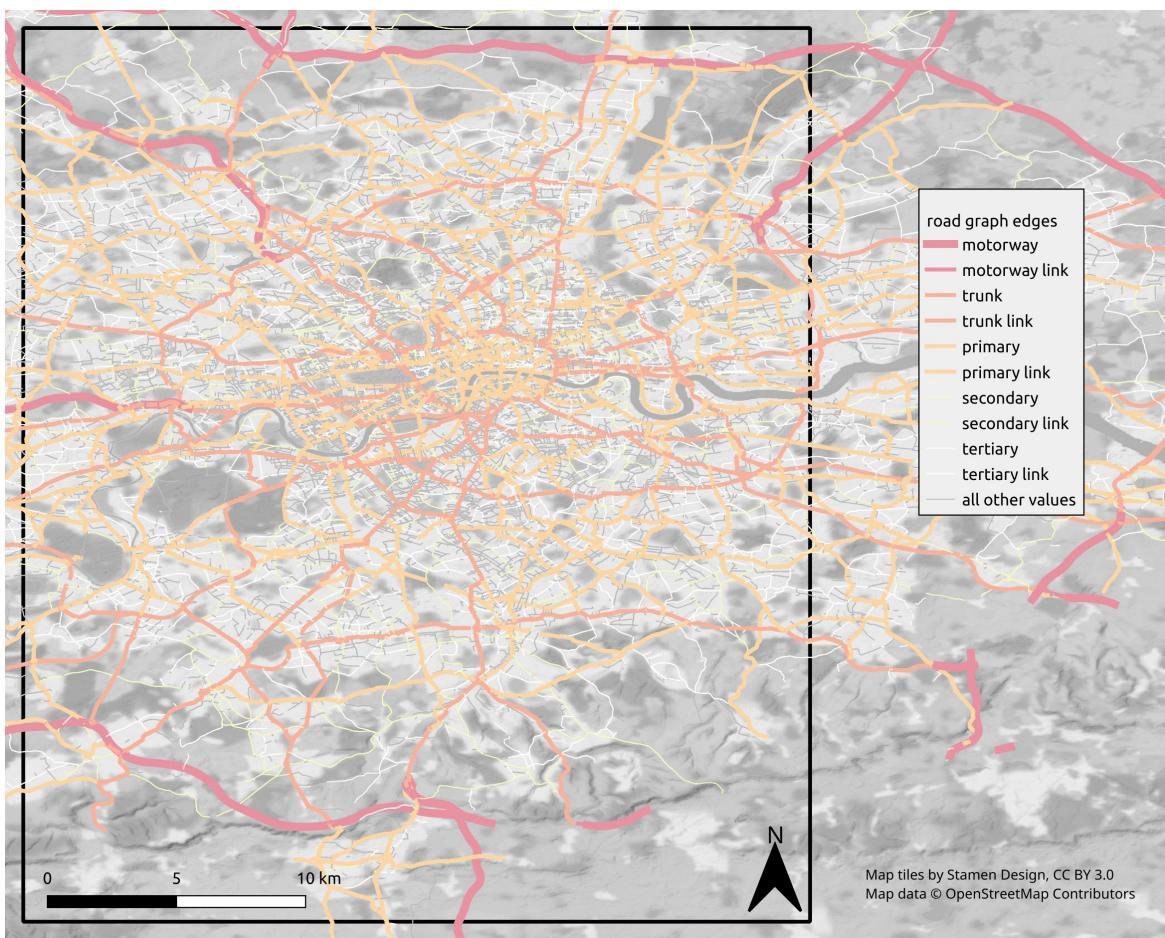


Fig. 58: Road graph London, OSM color scheme.

2) Static data London (full historic road graph):

Attribute	mean	std	median	q01	q99	data points	sum
bounding_box (full historic road graph)					-0.369–0.067 / 51.205–51.7		
num_edges (full historic road graph)						234'308	
motorway						1520	
motorway_link						894	
trunk						17347	
trunk_link						1600	
primary						62005	
primary_link						907	
secondary						28003	
secondary_link						135	
tertiary						59977	
tertiary_link						257	
unclassified						12447	
residential						49110	
living_street						58	
service						44	
cycleway						1	
road						2	

construction						1
num_nodes (full historic road graph)						140412
num_edges_per_cell (full historic road graph)	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.0	3.0	355'950
num_intersecting_cells (full historic road graph)	1.7	2.2	1.0	0.0	9.0	234'308
node_degree (full historic road graph)	2.2	0.6	2.0	1.0	4.0	140'412
length_meters (full historic road graph)	108.2	172.9	65.6	4.7	748.0	234'308
motorway	691.1	1'030.4	286.2	19.1	4'846.2	1'520
motorway_link	293.3	308.7	182.6	14.3	1'437.8	894
trunk	144.1	271.7	63.2	5.0	1'332.8	17'347
trunk_link	178.8	198.2	97.1	8.9	834.9	1'600
primary	91.0	129.0	55.0	4.3	620.1	62'005
primary_link	84.0	104.8	48.8	5.2	572.8	907
secondary	104.5	143.8	63.2	4.6	721.5	28'003
secondary_link	54.7	60.9	33.6	6.3	294.2	135
tertiary	104.9	129.4	68.5	4.8	628.2	59'977
tertiary_link	77.3	91.4	47.6	4.1	426.4	257
unclassified	104.1	152.4	60.9	4.4	776.5	12'447
residential	101.6	94.8	76.6	5.0	469.3	49'110
living_street	68.2	52.7	49.7	4.8	207.9	58
service	66.6	83.8	30.0	4.7	337.7	44
cycleway	31.0	nan	31.0	31.0	31.0	1
road	45.8	1.8	45.8	44.6	47.1	2
construction	14.8	nan	14.8	14.8	14.8	1
speed_kph (full historic road graph)	47.3	16.1	48.3	32.2	112.7	234'308
motorway	110.6	8.3	112.7	64.4	112.7	1'520
motorway_link	106.0	14.2	112.7	64.4	112.7	894
trunk	62.1	21.5	48.3	32.2	112.7	17'347
trunk_link	72.9	21.6	72.8	32.2	112.7	1'600
primary	50.4	13.5	48.3	32.2	96.6	62'005
primary_link	54.2	13.9	48.3	32.2	96.6	907
secondary	48.5	14.2	48.3	32.2	96.6	28'003
secondary_link	47.9	14.2	48.3	32.2	91.1	135
tertiary	46.2	12.9	46.2	32.2	96.6	59'977
tertiary_link	52.2	12.7	52.0	32.2	96.6	257
unclassified	40.4	10.3	40.4	32.2	96.6	12'447
residential	36.3	6.1	32.2	32.2	48.3	49'110
living_street	33.1	3.6	32.2	32.2	48.3	58
service	33.8	3.3	33.6	32.2	48.3	44
cycleway	32.2	nan	32.2	32.2	32.2	1
road	52.8	0.0	52.8	52.8	52.8	2
construction	32.2	nan	32.2	32.2	32.2	1
free_flow_kph (full historic road graph)	34.0	11.8	32.0	15.3	77.2	136'149
motorway	103.2	14.4	109.2	59.8	117.6	311
motorway_link	89.0	21.2	94.8	41.5	117.5	125
trunk	41.2	14.2	38.1	20.2	85.6	11'928
trunk_link	54.7	19.7	57.9	18.7	102.0	779
primary	35.8	10.0	32.9	18.4	67.4	33'921
primary_link	44.0	19.0	38.6	17.9	80.4	511
secondary	35.1	10.0	32.9	17.9	67.8	14'742
secondary_link	32.2	14.7	28.7	17.8	78.1	88
tertiary	34.6	10.2	32.5	17.9	67.8	28'749
tertiary_link	48.9	20.0	46.6	19.8	78.6	134
unclassified	28.9	11.7	27.1	11.8	75.8	7'505
residential	28.8	8.4	27.8	12.7	54.6	37'281
living_street	23.1	4.3	24.9	12.9	28.6	53
service	28.0	18.2	19.8	13.4	76.8	19
road	26.4	0.7	26.4	25.9	26.8	2
construction	14.1	nan	14.1	14.1	14.1	1
free_flow_kph-speed_kph (full historic road graph)	-7.6	10.1	-6.3	-31.4	18.6	136'149
motorway	-4.4	12.0	-2.6	-46.4	23.9	311
motorway_link	-12.9	19.1	-7.8	-64.9	12.7	125

trunk	-11.5	9.9	-11.3	-39.2	10.0	11'928
trunk_link	-6.4	18.2	-5.5	-48.2	32.5	779
primary	-9.2	10.1	-7.8	-30.9	13.6	33'921
primary_link	-5.8	16.7	-5.8	-37.6	29.8	511
secondary	-7.1	10.1	-5.4	-31.5	14.4	14'742
secondary_link	-10.2	14.5	-10.3	-30.4	29.5	88
tertiary	-6.0	10.2	-4.5	-29.5	20.9	28'749
tertiary_link	-0.3	19.6	-3.5	-31.1	36.8	134
unclassified	-7.9	11.5	-8.2	-32.8	31.5	7'505
residential	-6.3	8.8	-5.8	-29.7	17.5	37'281
living_street	-10.1	5.2	-8.0	-21.9	-3.6	53
service	-4.5	18.1	-12.4	-19.6	44.6	19
road	-26.4	0.7	-26.4	-26.9	-26.0	2
construction	-18.1	nan	-18.1	-18.1	-18.1	1

TABLE XVI: Key figures London for the generated data from 20 randomly sampled days (full historic road graph). **num_edges** number of edges in the street network graph; **num_nodes** number of nodes in the street network graph; **num_edges_per_cell** number of edges a cell (row,col,heading) has in its intersecting cells; **num_intersecting_cells** number of cells (row,col,heading) in an edge's intersecting cells; **node_degree** number of (unique) neighbor nodes per node; **length_meters** free flow speed derived from data; **speed_kph** signalled speed; **free_flow_kph** free flow speed derived from data; **free_flow_kph-speed_kph** difference

3) Static data London (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box)):

Attribute	mean	std	median	q01	q99	data points	sum
bounding box (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))						-0.369–0.067 / 51.205–51.7	
num_edges (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))						136'138	
motorway						311	
motorway_link						125	
trunk						11928	
trunk_link						779	
primary						33917	
primary_link						511	
secondary						14738	
secondary_link						88	
tertiary						28749	
tertiary_link						134	
unclassified						7506	
residential						37277	
living_street						53	
service						19	
road						2	
construction						1	
num_nodes (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))						77427	
num_edges_per_cell (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.0	3.0	355'931	
num_intersecting_cells (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.0	10.0	136'138	
node_degree (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	2.2	0.6	2.0	1.0	4.0	77'427	
length_meters (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	92.4	124.6	62.4	4.6	521.7	136'138	1.3e+07
motorway	829.7	1'142.2	358.1	39.0	5'045.8	311	2.6e+05
motorway_link	429.7	421.9	343.9	30.6	1'768.6	125	5.4e+04
trunk	102.9	162.1	57.2	4.8	764.9	11'928	1.2e+06
trunk_link	112.9	132.8	57.8	6.9	628.9	779	8.8e+04
primary	74.2	88.6	50.7	4.2	435.2	33'917	2.5e+06
primary_link	71.0	86.0	42.9	7.1	408.4	511	3.6e+04
secondary	86.7	104.9	58.8	4.5	473.7	14'738	1.3e+06
secondary_link	44.3	49.9	29.6	5.9	244.1	88	3.9e+03
tertiary	95.4	105.3	66.8	5.1	515.2	28'749	2.7e+06
tertiary_link	75.5	89.4	46.0	4.6	443.7	134	1.0e+04
unclassified	85.6	110.3	56.2	4.2	540.6	7'506	6.4e+05

residential	99.7	92.2	75.2	4.9	461.4	37'277	3.7e+06
living_street	69.9	54.1	51.9	4.8	209.1	53	3.7e+03
service	46.9	62.2	19.6	5.1	210.4	19	8.9e+02
road	45.8	1.8	45.8	44.6	47.1	2	9.2e+01
construction	14.8	nan	14.8	14.8	14.8	1	1.5e+01
speed_kph (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	41.6	10.9	40.4	32.2	80.5	136'138	
motorway	107.6	13.2	112.7	64.4	112.7	311	
motorway_link	101.9	18.0	112.7	48.3	112.7	125	
trunk	52.7	12.4	48.3	32.2	96.6	11'928	
trunk_link	61.1	14.9	64.4	32.2	112.7	779	
primary	45.0	9.2	48.3	32.2	64.4	33'917	
primary_link	49.8	11.4	48.3	32.2	80.5	511	
secondary	42.1	9.8	48.3	32.2	64.4	14'738	
secondary_link	42.4	9.5	48.1	32.2	66.5	88	
tertiary	40.6	9.2	46.2	32.2	64.4	28'749	
tertiary_link	49.1	11.5	48.3	32.2	80.5	134	
unclassified	36.8	7.3	32.2	24.1	48.3	7'506	
residential	35.2	5.3	32.2	32.2	48.3	37'277	
living_street	33.2	3.7	32.2	32.2	48.3	53	
service	32.6	0.6	32.2	32.2	33.6	19	
road	52.8	0.0	52.8	52.8	52.8	2	
construction	32.2	nan	32.2	32.2	32.2	1	
free_flow_kph (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	34.0	11.8	32.0	15.3	77.2	136'137	
motorway	103.2	14.4	109.2	59.8	117.6	311	
motorway_link	89.0	21.2	94.8	41.5	117.5	125	
trunk	41.2	14.2	38.1	20.2	85.6	11'928	
trunk_link	54.7	19.7	57.9	18.7	102.0	779	
primary	35.8	10.0	32.9	18.4	67.4	33'917	
primary_link	44.0	19.0	38.6	17.9	80.4	511	
secondary	35.1	10.0	32.9	17.9	67.8	14'738	
secondary_link	32.2	14.7	28.7	17.8	78.1	88	
tertiary	34.6	10.2	32.5	17.9	67.8	28'749	
tertiary_link	48.9	20.0	46.6	19.8	78.6	134	
unclassified	28.9	11.7	27.1	11.8	75.8	7'505	
residential	28.8	8.4	27.8	12.7	54.6	37'277	
living_street	23.1	4.3	24.9	12.9	28.6	53	
service	28.0	18.2	19.8	13.4	76.8	19	
road	26.4	0.7	26.4	25.9	26.8	2	
construction	14.1	nan	14.1	14.1	14.1	1	
free_flow_kph-speed_kph (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	-7.6	10.1	-6.3	-31.4	18.6	136'137	
motorway	-4.4	12.0	-2.6	-46.4	23.9	311	
motorway_link	-12.9	19.1	-7.8	-64.9	12.7	125	
trunk	-11.5	9.9	-11.3	-39.2	10.0	11'928	
trunk_link	-6.4	18.2	-5.5	-48.2	32.5	779	
primary	-9.2	10.1	-7.8	-30.9	13.6	33'917	
primary_link	-5.8	16.7	-5.8	-37.6	29.8	511	
secondary	-7.1	10.1	-5.4	-31.4	14.4	14'738	
secondary_link	-10.2	14.5	-10.3	-30.4	29.5	88	
tertiary	-6.0	10.2	-4.5	-29.5	20.9	28'749	
tertiary_link	-0.3	19.6	-3.5	-31.1	36.8	134	
unclassified	-7.9	11.5	-8.2	-32.8	31.5	7'505	
residential	-6.3	8.8	-5.8	-29.7	17.5	37'277	
living_street	-10.1	5.2	-8.0	-21.9	-3.6	53	
service	-4.5	18.1	-12.4	-19.6	44.6	19	
road	-26.4	0.7	-26.4	-26.9	-26.0	2	
construction	-18.1	nan	-18.1	-18.1	-18.1	1	

TABLE XVII: Key figures London for the generated data from 20 randomly sampled days (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box)). **num_edges** number of edges in the street network graph; **num_nodes** number of nodes in the street network graph; **num_edges_per_cell** number of edges a cell (row,col,heading) has in its intersecting cells; **num_intersecting_cells** number of cells (row,col,heading) in an edge's intersecting cells; **node_degree** number of (unique) neighbor nodes per node; **length_meters** free flow speed derived from data; **speed_kph** signalled speed; **free_flow_kph** free flow speed derived from data; **free_flow_kph-speed_kph** difference

4) Segment density map London:

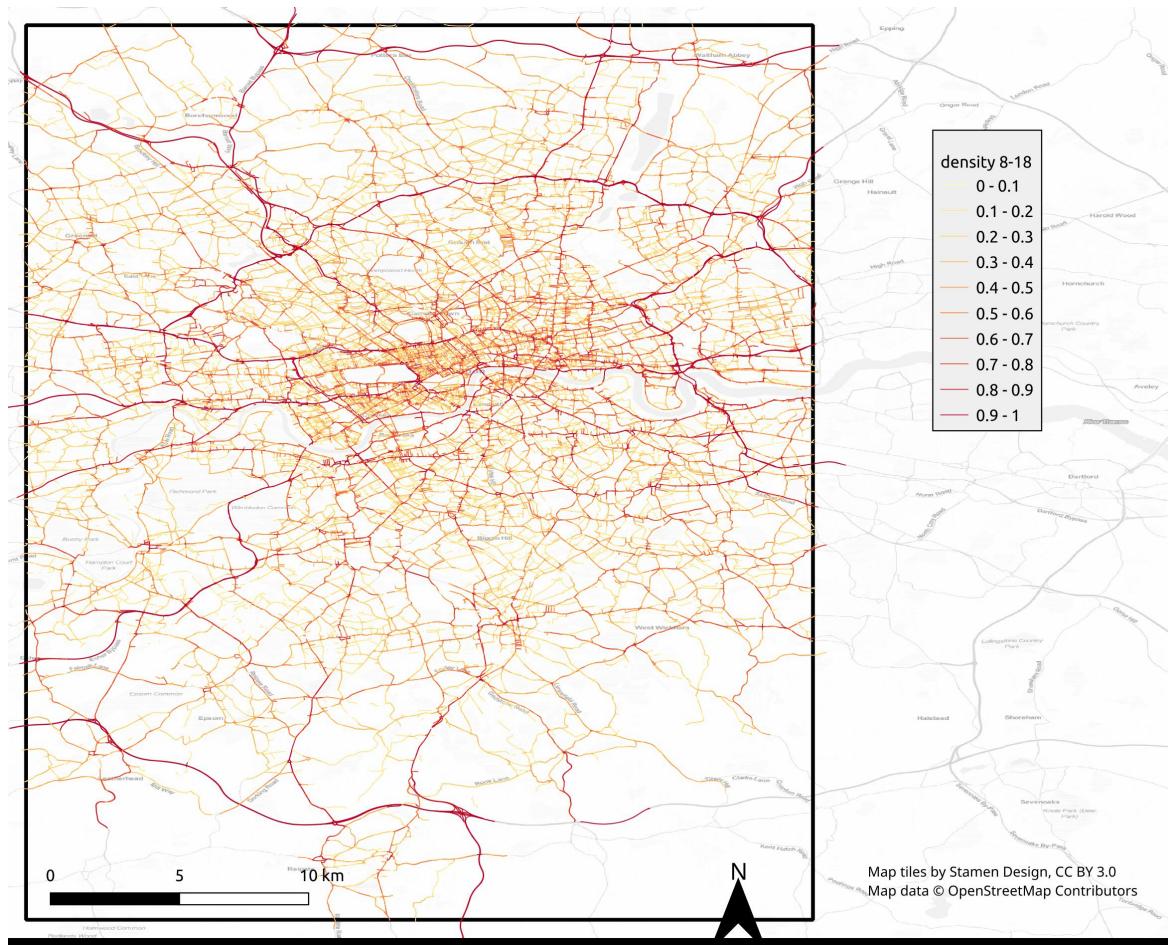


Fig. 59: Segment-wise density 8am–6pm London from 20 randomly sampled days.

5) Daily density profile London (full historic road graph):

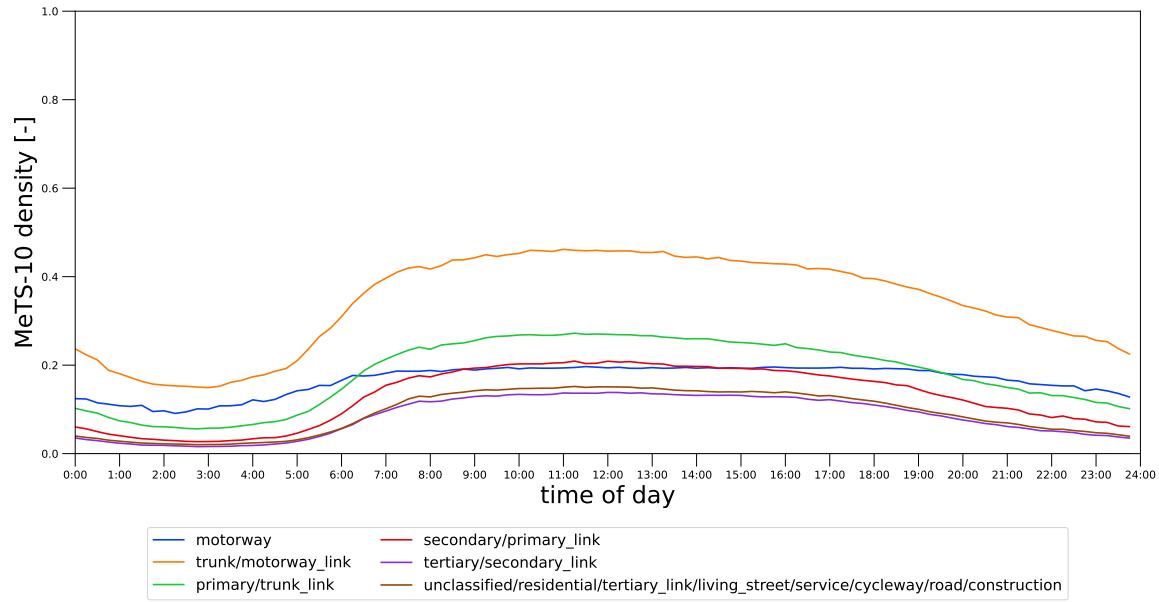


Fig. 60: Daily density profile for different road types for London (full historic road graph). Data from 20 randomly sampled days.

6) Daily speed profile London (full historic road graph):

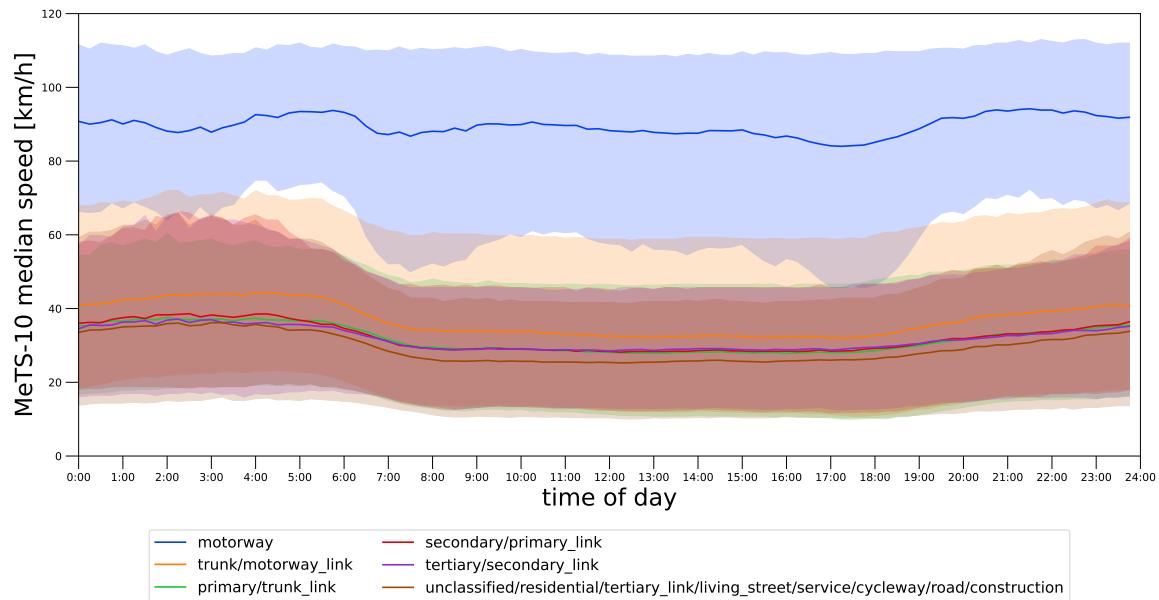


Fig. 61: Daily median 15 min speeds of all intersecting cells profile for different road types for London (full historic road graph). The error hull is the 80% data interval [10.0–90.0 percentiles] of daily means from 20 randomly sampled days.

7) Daily density profile London (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box)):

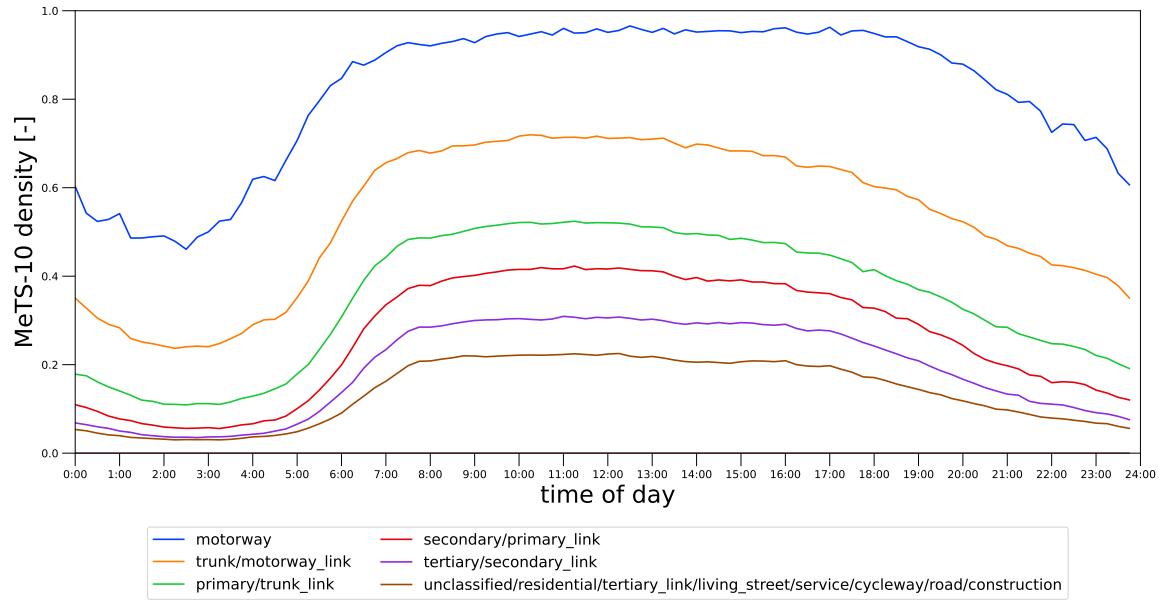


Fig. 62: Daily density profile for different road types for London (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box)). Data from 20 randomly sampled days.

8) Daily speed profile London (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box)):

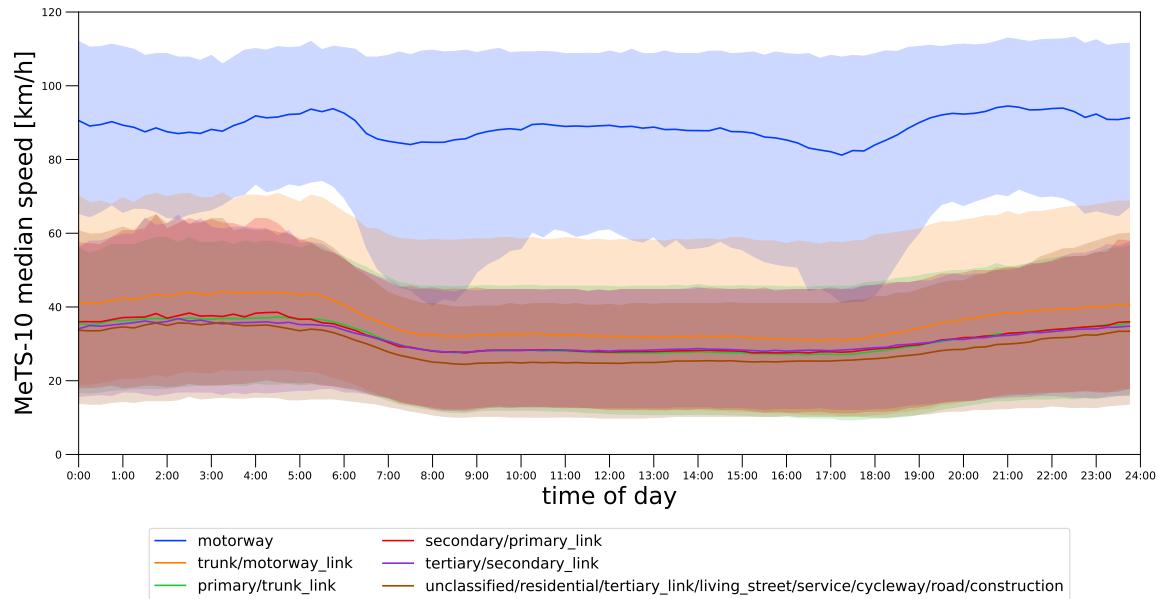


Fig. 63: Daily median 15 min speeds of all intersecting cells profile for different road types for London (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box)). The error hull is the 80% data interval [10.0–90.0 percentiles] of daily means from 20 randomly sampled days.

B. Key Figures Berlin

1) Road graph map Berlin:

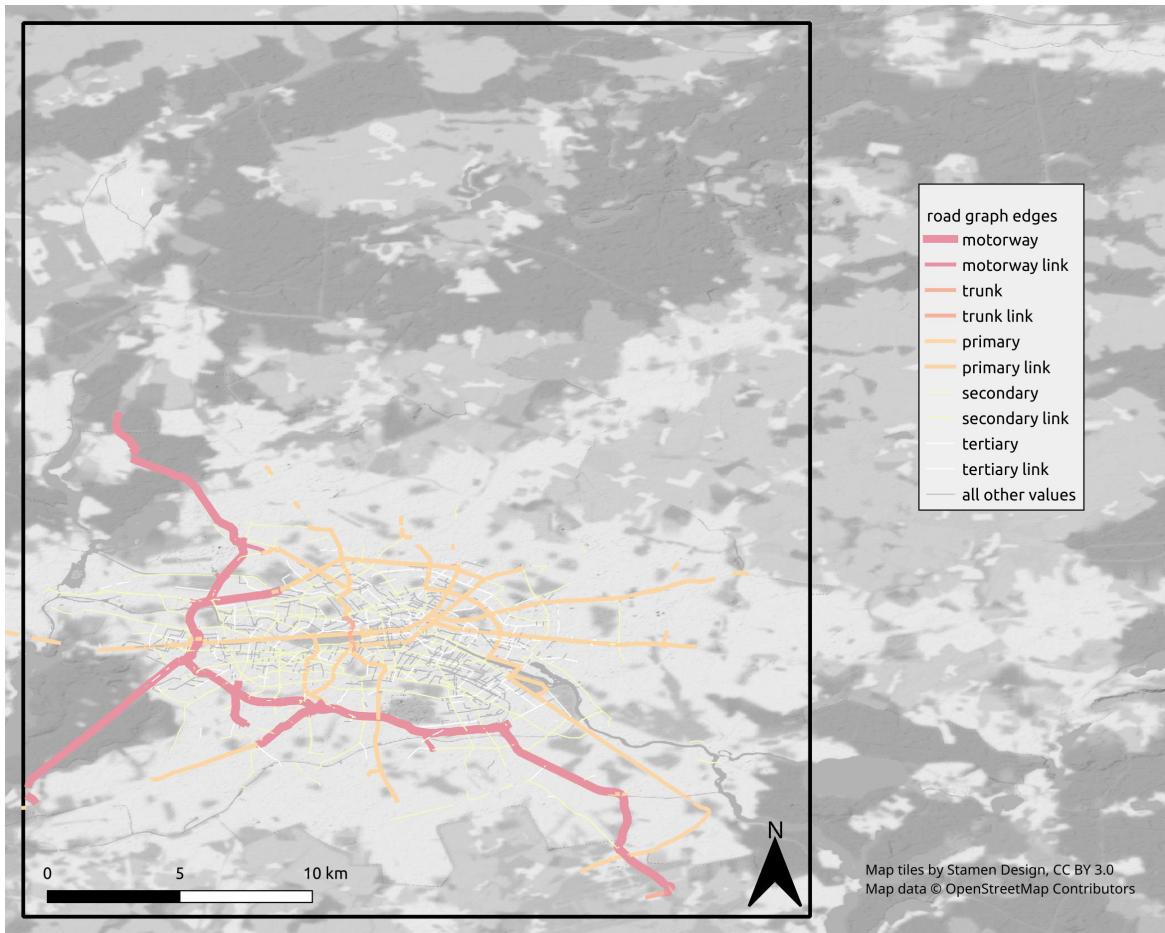


Fig. 64: Road graph Berlin, OSM color scheme.

2) Static data Berlin (full historic road graph):

Attribute	mean	std	median	q01	q99	data points	sum
bounding_box (full historic road graph)					13.189–13.625 / 52.359–52.854		
num_edges (full historic road graph)						16'279	
motorway						515	
motorway_link						384	
trunk						72	
trunk_link						4	
primary						2937	
primary_link						15	
secondary						6464	
secondary_link						21	
tertiary						2782	
tertiary_link						2	
unclassified						56	
residential						2934	
living_street						91	
construction						2	
num_nodes (full historic road graph)						12655	
num_edges_per_cell (full historic road graph)	1.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	3.0		46'509

num_intersecting_cells (full historic road graph)	3.1	2.2	2.0	1.0	12.0	16'279
node_degree (full historic road graph)	2.2	0.7	2.0	1.0	4.0	12'655
length_meters (full historic road graph)	103.4	120.9	71.8	5.2	536.7	16'279
motorway	269.5	322.6	166.2	13.9	1'670.6	515
motorway_link	144.0	118.0	116.4	13.2	531.2	384
trunk	337.4	572.4	162.9	3.7	2'542.3	72
trunk_link	87.3	97.4	54.2	12.1	224.5	4
primary	105.3	116.2	72.0	5.6	603.9	2'937
primary_link	36.3	32.9	23.3	10.7	122.0	15
secondary	91.4	89.8	66.2	5.5	413.8	6'464
secondary_link	50.7	47.3	27.3	15.4	148.3	21
tertiary	90.2	85.8	65.8	4.9	378.2	2'782
tertiary_link	19.2	0.0	19.2	19.2	19.2	2
unclassified	75.9	80.8	46.1	4.3	351.9	56
residential	101.2	86.4	77.1	4.2	373.4	2'934
living_street	111.4	96.5	88.3	6.9	369.8	91
construction	36.7	0.0	36.7	36.7	36.7	2
speed_kph (full historic road graph)	46.6	11.2	50.0	30.0	80.0	16'279
motorway	77.3	11.8	80.0	40.0	120.0	515
motorway_link	60.1	10.0	60.0	40.0	80.0	384
trunk	70.6	22.0	65.0	50.0	100.0	72
trunk_link	30.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	4
primary	48.8	6.0	50.0	30.0	60.0	2'937
primary_link	48.0	7.7	50.0	30.0	58.6	15
secondary	48.8	5.3	50.0	30.0	60.0	6'464
secondary_link	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	21
tertiary	45.7	8.1	50.0	30.0	50.0	2'782
tertiary_link	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	2
unclassified	37.7	10.3	30.0	20.0	50.0	56
residential	32.5	7.7	30.0	10.0	50.0	2'934
living_street	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	91
construction	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	2
free_flow_kph (full historic road graph)	45.1	13.5	43.5	22.1	89.9	16'229
motorway	84.3	10.5	85.2	56.8	115.1	515
motorway_link	77.6	14.2	81.5	36.7	114.7	384
trunk	59.5	19.6	52.9	33.2	96.0	46
primary	47.1	8.8	47.1	28.7	70.8	2'919
primary_link	42.9	11.7	41.1	25.9	64.8	15
secondary	45.9	9.2	45.6	26.5	80.3	6'464
secondary_link	41.6	14.0	39.8	20.2	77.2	21
tertiary	41.4	8.8	40.9	23.4	75.6	2'780
tertiary_link	38.8	0.0	38.8	38.8	38.8	2
unclassified	44.8	7.8	46.1	21.8	54.3	56
residential	34.2	7.7	33.9	18.8	55.9	2'934
living_street	26.0	6.1	24.9	16.5	37.9	91
construction	42.4	0.0	42.4	42.4	42.4	2
free_flow_kph-speed_kph (full historic road graph)	-1.4	10.8	-1.3	-26.0	30.2	16'229
motorway	7.0	7.5	6.9	-9.6	29.0	515
motorway_link	17.5	13.1	20.6	-15.5	38.7	384
trunk	2.9	10.1	2.9	-16.8	26.0	46
primary	-1.6	8.2	-1.1	-20.5	19.2	2'919
primary_link	-5.1	16.7	-8.9	-24.1	34.2	15
secondary	-2.9	9.9	-3.4	-23.4	31.5	6'464
secondary_link	-8.4	14.0	-10.2	-29.8	27.2	21
tertiary	-4.4	10.8	-5.3	-26.0	25.6	2'780
tertiary_link	-11.2	0.0	-11.2	-11.2	-11.2	2
unclassified	7.1	13.6	12.4	-28.2	23.3	56
residential	1.6	10.6	2.5	-29.6	26.2	2'934
living_street	-24.0	6.1	-25.1	-33.5	-12.1	91
construction	-7.6	0.0	-7.6	-7.6	-7.6	2

TABLE XVIII: Key figures Berlin for the generated data from 20 randomly sampled days (full historic road graph). **num_edges** number of edges in the street network graph; **num_nodes** number of nodes in the street network graph; **num_edges_per_cell** number of edges a cell (row,col,heading) has in its intersecting cells; **num_intersecting_cells** number of cells (row,col,heading) in an edge's intersecting cells; **node_degree** number of (unique) neighbor nodes per node; **length_meters** free flow speed derived from data; **speed_kph** signalled speed; **free_flow_kph** free flow speed derived from data; **free_flow_kph-speed_kph** difference

3) *Static data Berlin (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box)):*

Attribute	mean	std	median	q01	q99	data points	sum
bounding box (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))						13.189–13.625 / 52.359–52.854	
num_edges (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))						16'229	
motorway						515	
motorway_link						384	
trunk						46	
primary						2919	
primary_link						15	
secondary						6464	
secondary_link						21	
tertiary						2780	
tertiary_link						2	
unclassified						56	
residential						2934	
living_street						91	
construction						2	
num_nodes (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))						12603	
num_edges_per_cell (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	1.1	0.3	1.0	1.0	3.0	46'509	
num_intersecting_cells (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	3.1	2.2	2.0	1.0	12.0	16'229	
node_degree (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	2.2	0.7	2.0	1.0	4.0	12'603	
length_meters (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	102.6	114.6	71.7	5.2	531.4	16'229	1.7e+06
motorway	269.5	322.6	166.2	13.9	1'670.6	515	1.4e+05
motorway_link	144.0	118.0	116.4	13.2	531.2	384	5.5e+04
trunk	191.8	209.7	114.0	3.6	835.0	46	8.8e+03
primary	105.4	116.5	72.0	5.6	605.4	2'919	3.1e+05
primary_link	36.3	32.9	23.3	10.7	122.0	15	5.4e+02
secondary	91.4	89.8	66.2	5.5	413.8	6'464	5.9e+05
secondary_link	50.7	47.3	27.3	15.4	148.3	21	1.1e+03
tertiary	90.2	85.8	65.8	4.9	378.3	2'780	2.5e+05
tertiary_link	19.2	0.0	19.2	19.2	19.2	2	3.8e+01
unclassified	75.9	80.8	46.1	4.3	351.9	56	4.2e+03
residential	101.2	86.4	77.1	4.2	373.4	2'934	3.0e+05
living_street	111.4	96.5	88.3	6.9	369.8	91	1.0e+04
construction	36.7	0.0	36.7	36.7	36.7	2	7.3e+01
speed_kph (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	46.5	11.0	50.0	30.0	80.0	16'229	
motorway	77.3	11.8	80.0	40.0	120.0	515	
motorway_link	60.1	10.0	60.0	40.0	80.0	384	
trunk	56.5	11.4	50.0	50.0	80.0	46	
primary	48.8	6.0	50.0	30.0	60.0	2'919	
primary_link	48.0	7.7	50.0	30.0	58.6	15	
secondary	48.8	5.3	50.0	30.0	60.0	6'464	
secondary_link	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	21	
tertiary	45.7	8.1	50.0	30.0	50.0	2'780	
tertiary_link	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	2	
unclassified	37.7	10.3	30.0	20.0	50.0	56	
residential	32.5	7.7	30.0	10.0	50.0	2'934	
living_street	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	91	
construction	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	2	

free_flow_kph (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	45.1	13.5	43.5	22.1	89.9	16'229
motorway	84.3	10.5	85.2	56.8	115.1	515
motorway_link	77.6	14.2	81.5	36.7	114.7	384
trunk	59.5	19.6	52.9	33.2	96.0	46
primary	47.1	8.8	47.1	28.7	70.8	2'919
primary_link	42.9	11.7	41.1	25.9	64.8	15
secondary	45.9	9.2	45.6	26.5	80.3	6'464
secondary_link	41.6	14.0	39.8	20.2	77.2	21
tertiary	41.4	8.8	40.9	23.4	75.6	2'780
tertiary_link	38.8	0.0	38.8	38.8	38.8	2
unclassified	44.8	7.8	46.1	21.8	54.3	56
residential	34.2	7.7	33.9	18.8	55.9	2'934
living_street	26.0	6.1	24.9	16.5	37.9	91
construction	42.4	0.0	42.4	42.4	42.4	2
free_flow_kph-speed_kph	-1.4	10.8	-1.3	-26.0	30.2	16'229
(MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))						
motorway	7.0	7.5	6.9	-9.6	29.0	515
motorway_link	17.5	13.1	20.6	-15.5	38.7	384
trunk	2.9	10.1	2.9	-16.8	26.0	46
primary	-1.6	8.2	-1.1	-20.5	19.2	2'919
primary_link	-5.1	16.7	-8.9	-24.1	34.2	15
secondary	-2.9	9.9	-3.4	-23.4	31.5	6'464
secondary_link	-8.4	14.0	-10.2	-29.8	27.2	21
tertiary	-4.4	10.8	-5.3	-26.0	25.6	2'780
tertiary_link	-11.2	0.0	-11.2	-11.2	-11.2	2
unclassified	7.1	13.6	12.4	-28.2	23.3	56
residential	1.6	10.6	2.5	-29.6	26.2	2'934
living_street	-24.0	6.1	-25.1	-33.5	-12.1	91
construction	-7.6	0.0	-7.6	-7.6	-7.6	2

TABLE XIX: Key figures Berlin for the generated data from 20 randomly sampled days (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box)). **num_edges** number of edges in the street network graph; **num_nodes** number of nodes in the street network graph; **num_edges_per_cell** number of edges a cell (row,col,heading) has in its intersecting cells; **num_intersecting_cells** number of cells (row,col,heading) in an edge's intersecting cells; **node_degree** number of (unique) neighbor nodes per node; **length_meters** free flow speed derived from data; **speed_kph** signalled speed; **free_flow_kph** free flow speed derived from data; **free_flow_kph-speed_kph** difference

4) Segment density map Berlin:



Fig. 65: Segment-wise density 8am–6pm Berlin from 20 randomly sampled days.

5) Daily density profile Berlin (full historic road graph):

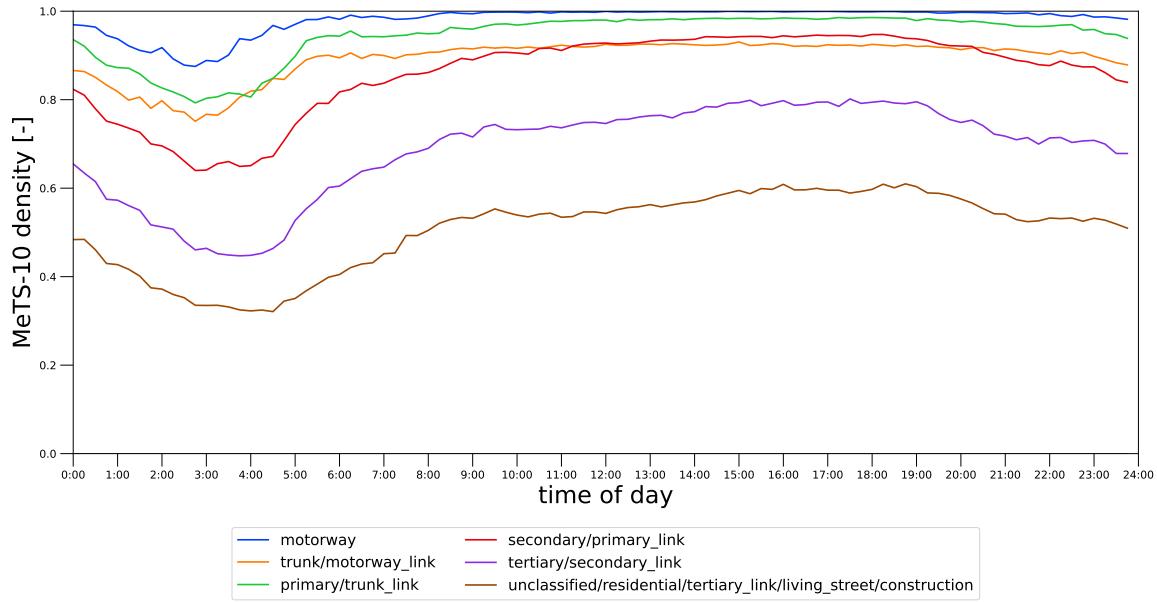


Fig. 66: Daily density profile for different road types for Berlin (full historic road graph). Data from 20 randomly sampled days.

6) Daily speed profile Berlin (full historic road graph):

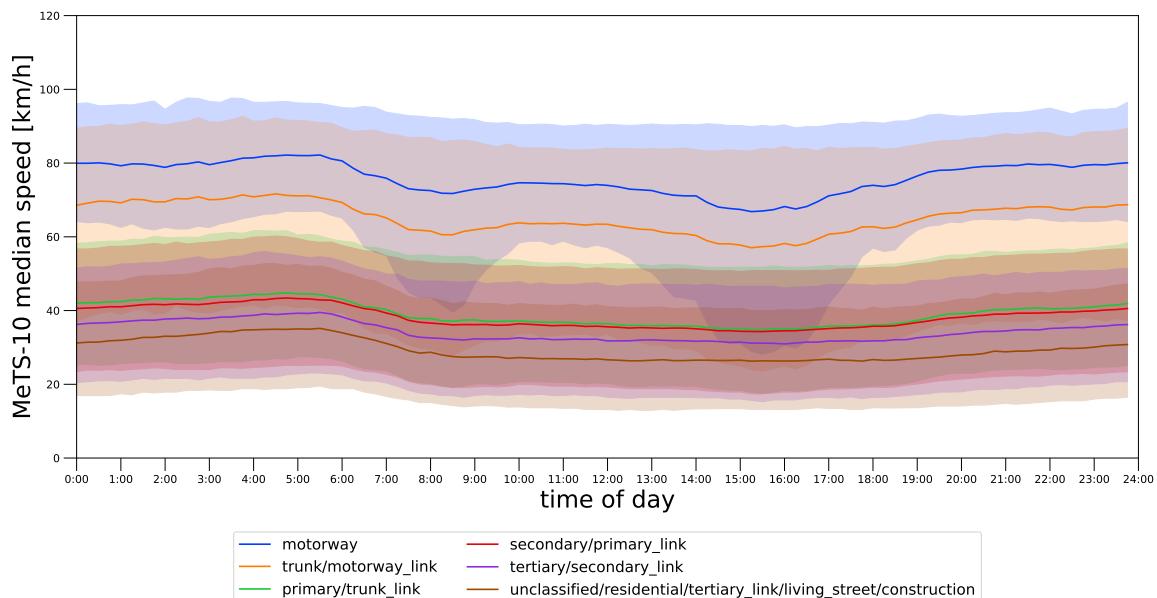


Fig. 67: Daily median 15 min speeds of all intersecting cells profile for different road types for Berlin (full historic road graph). The error hull is the 80% data interval [10.0–90.0 percentiles] of daily means from 20 randomly sampled days.

7) Daily density profile Berlin (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box)):

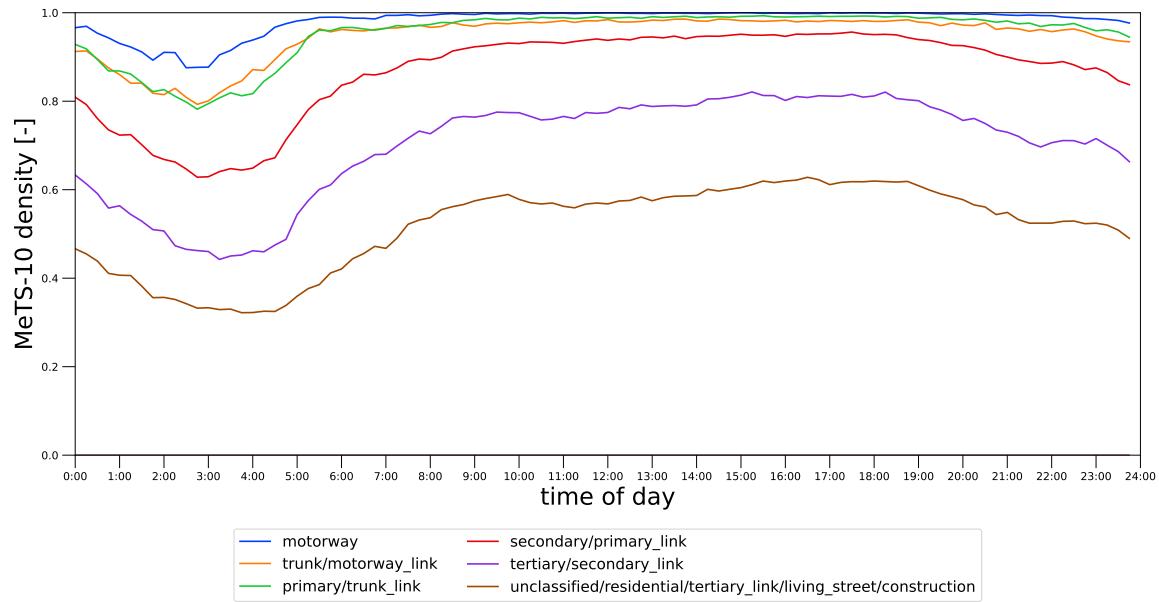


Fig. 68: Daily density profile for different road types for Berlin (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box)). Data from 20 randomly sampled days.

8) Daily speed profile Berlin (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box)):

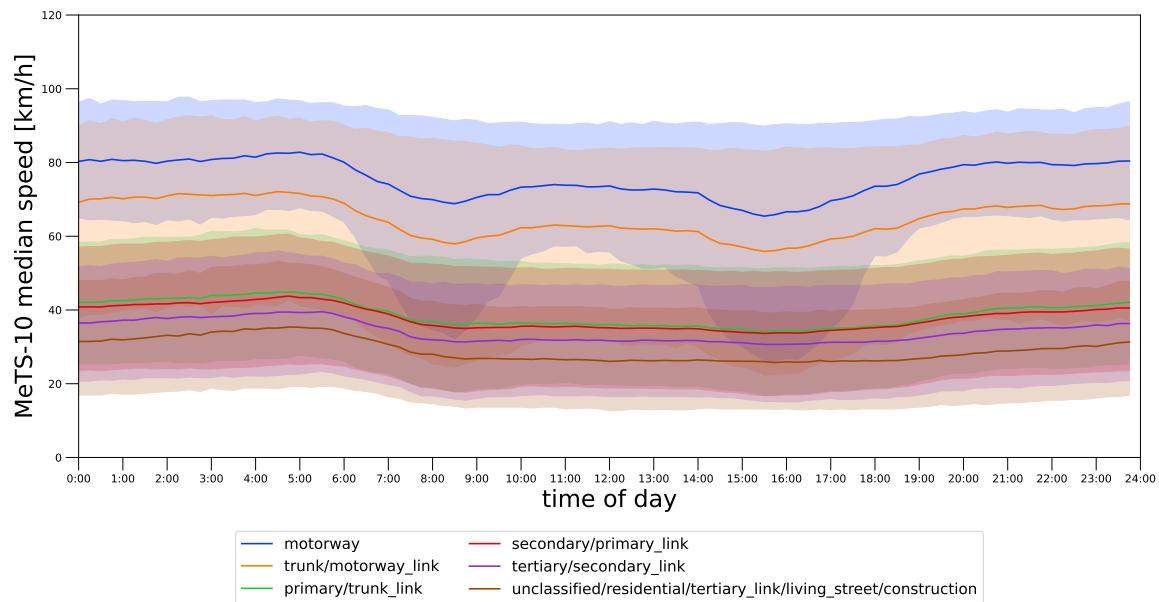


Fig. 69: Daily median 15 min speeds of all intersecting cells profile for different road types for Berlin (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box)). The error hull is the 80% data interval [10.0–90.0 percentiles] of daily means from 20 randomly sampled days.

C. Key Figures Barcelona

1) Road graph map Barcelona:

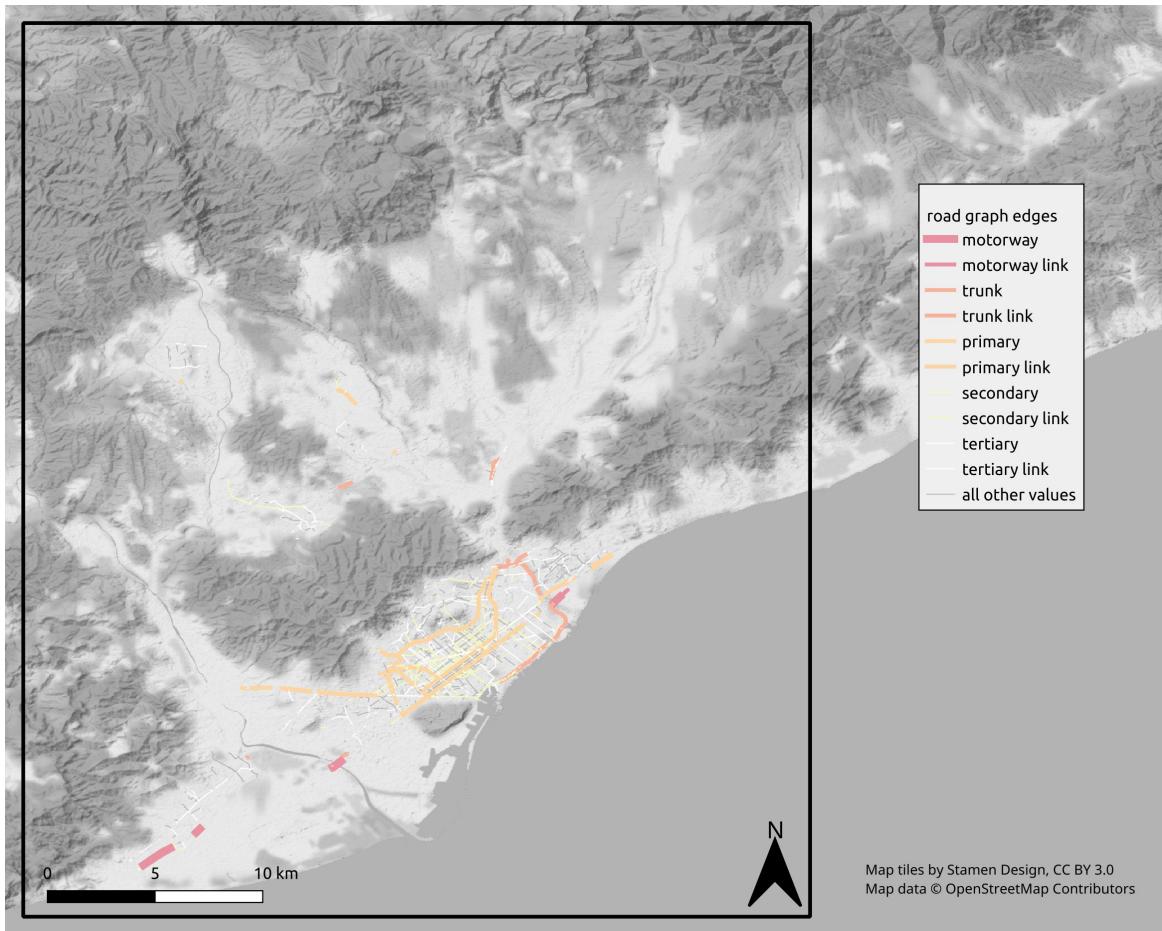


Fig. 70: Road graph Barcelona, OSM color scheme.

2) Static data Barcelona (full historic road graph):

Attribute	mean	std	median	q01	q99	data points	sum
bounding_box (full historic road graph)					1.925–2.361 / 41.253–41.748		
num_edges (full historic road graph)						5'943	
motorway						16	
motorway_link						3	
trunk						56	
trunk_link						44	
primary						709	
primary_link						216	
secondary						1278	
secondary_link						92	
tertiary						2014	
tertiary_link						130	
unclassified						20	
residential						1341	
living_street						24	
num_nodes (full historic road graph)						5530	
num_edges_per_cell (full historic road graph)	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.0	3.0		13'823
num_intersecting_cells (full historic road graph)	2.5	1.5	2.0	1.0	8.0		5'943

node_degree (full historic road graph)	2.0	0.7	2.0	1.0	4.0		5'530
length_meters (full historic road graph)	80.0	74.0	61.9	3.9	327.3		5'943 4.8e+05
motorway	225.8	223.5	133.2	25.4	651.4	16	3.6e+03
motorway_link	202.8	130.0	196.9	78.3	333.0	3	6.1e+02
trunk	212.8	202.4	130.6	7.9	880.2	56	1.2e+04
trunk_link	122.5	102.9	90.1	18.7	439.1	44	5.4e+03
primary	83.5	78.4	69.0	4.3	350.4	709	5.9e+04
primary_link	71.6	65.1	44.5	4.6	274.5	216	1.5e+04
secondary	86.8	80.8	68.0	4.4	365.5	1'278	1.1e+05
secondary_link	52.3	70.4	32.1	2.7	279.8	92	4.8e+03
tertiary	73.1	62.2	56.0	3.6	275.8	2'014	1.5e+05
tertiary_link	67.6	70.3	33.4	3.6	258.8	130	8.8e+03
unclassified	89.9	99.5	48.1	7.1	366.2	20	1.8e+03
residential	77.8	58.6	65.5	4.0	266.4	1'341	1.0e+05
living_street	68.6	42.6	63.2	6.2	153.9	24	1.6e+03
speed_kph (full historic road graph)	47.3	7.3	49.7	30.0	80.0		5'943
motorway	90.0	11.0	90.0	80.0	117.0	16	
motorway_link	56.7	5.8	60.0	50.2	60.0	3	
trunk	78.5	6.4	80.0	60.0	89.0	56	
trunk_link	57.3	9.9	57.4	40.0	80.0	44	
primary	49.7	2.5	50.0	30.8	50.0	709	
primary_link	47.2	7.3	50.0	20.0	58.5	216	
secondary	49.7	1.5	50.0	40.0	50.0	1'278	
secondary_link	49.1	3.2	50.0	30.0	50.0	92	
tertiary	49.5	2.6	50.0	31.3	50.0	2'014	
tertiary_link	49.3	3.0	50.0	30.0	50.0	130	
unclassified	41.4	6.0	41.4	30.0	50.0	20	
residential	38.6	5.4	38.6	30.0	50.0	1'341	
living_street	16.6	7.8	16.3	10.0	30.0	24	
free_flow_kph (full historic road graph)	37.1	14.8	35.3	14.4	91.4		5'943
motorway	103.7	13.4	93.6	90.8	119.8	16	
motorway_link	85.4	17.2	94.7	66.2	96.0	3	
trunk	80.8	8.6	82.1	63.5	99.8	56	
trunk_link	74.9	12.9	76.7	39.9	92.7	44	
primary	41.6	11.4	42.1	20.9	90.2	709	
primary_link	46.2	13.2	47.5	18.9	81.7	216	
secondary	38.8	11.5	37.6	17.8	80.9	1'278	
secondary_link	39.0	14.8	35.3	18.4	85.0	92	
tertiary	35.7	13.6	32.9	15.1	88.5	2'014	
tertiary_link	35.9	11.5	34.1	14.3	78.8	130	
unclassified	47.4	29.2	36.7	19.2	117.1	20	
residential	30.0	12.2	28.7	11.5	83.0	1'341	
living_street	25.0	10.4	20.5	9.1	43.8	24	
free_flow_kph-speed_kph (full historic road graph)	-10.2	13.7	-11.9	-33.5	38.5		5'943
motorway	13.7	13.5	11.9	-6.4	29.8	16	
motorway_link	28.8	11.4	34.7	16.0	36.0	3	
trunk	2.3	7.6	3.2	-13.3	19.8	56	
trunk_link	17.6	15.1	16.7	-14.2	52.7	44	
primary	-8.1	11.4	-7.3	-29.1	40.2	709	
primary_link	-1.0	15.8	-1.1	-31.0	50.0	216	
secondary	-10.9	11.8	-12.1	-32.0	31.2	1'278	
secondary_link	-10.1	15.5	-14.7	-29.0	45.0	92	
tertiary	-13.9	13.5	-16.1	-34.9	36.3	2'014	
tertiary_link	-13.4	12.2	-15.2	-35.0	29.7	130	
unclassified	6.0	29.9	-3.8	-22.2	75.7	20	
residential	-8.6	12.9	-9.4	-33.1	44.4	1'341	
living_street	8.4	17.0	5.0	-20.9	33.8	24	

TABLE XX: Key figures Barcelona for the generated data from 20 randomly sampled days (full historic road graph). **num_edges** number of edges in the street network graph; **num_nodes** number of nodes in the street network graph; **num_edges_per_cell** number of edges a cell (row,col,heading) has in its intersecting cells; **num_intersecting_cells** number of cells (row,col,heading) in an edge's intersecting cells; **node_degree** number of (unique) neighbor nodes per node; **length_meters** free flow speed derived from data; **speed_kph** signalled speed; **free_flow_kph** free flow speed derived from data; **free_flow_kph-speed_kph** difference

3) *Static data Barcelona (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box)):*

Attribute	mean	std	median	q01	q99	data points	sum
bounding box (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))						1.925–2.361 / 41.253–41.748	
num_edges (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))						5'943	
motorway						16	
motorway_link						3	
trunk						56	
trunk_link						44	
primary						709	
primary_link						216	
secondary						1278	
secondary_link						92	
tertiary						2014	
tertiary_link						130	
unclassified						20	
residential						1341	
living_street						24	
num_nodes (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))						5530	
num_edges_per_cell (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.0	3.0	13'823	
num_intersecting_cells (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	2.5	1.5	2.0	1.0	8.0	5'943	
node_degree (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	2.0	0.7	2.0	1.0	4.0	5'530	
length_meters (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	80.0	74.0	61.9	3.9	327.3	5'943	4.8e+05
motorway	225.8	223.5	133.2	25.4	651.4	16	3.6e+03
motorway_link	202.8	130.0	196.9	78.3	333.0	3	6.1e+02
trunk	212.8	202.4	130.6	7.9	880.2	56	1.2e+04
trunk_link	122.5	102.9	90.1	18.7	439.1	44	5.4e+03
primary	83.5	78.4	69.0	4.3	350.4	709	5.9e+04
primary_link	71.6	65.1	44.5	4.6	274.5	216	1.5e+04
secondary	86.8	80.8	68.0	4.4	365.5	1'278	1.1e+05
secondary_link	52.3	70.4	32.1	2.7	279.8	92	4.8e+03
tertiary	73.1	62.2	56.0	3.6	275.8	2'014	1.5e+05
tertiary_link	67.6	70.3	33.4	3.6	258.8	130	8.8e+03
unclassified	89.9	99.5	48.1	7.1	366.2	20	1.8e+03
residential	77.8	58.6	65.5	4.0	266.4	1'341	1.0e+05
living_street	68.6	42.6	63.2	6.2	153.9	24	1.6e+03
speed_kph (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	47.3	7.3	49.7	30.0	80.0	5'943	
motorway	90.0	11.0	90.0	80.0	117.0	16	
motorway_link	56.7	5.8	60.0	50.2	60.0	3	
trunk	78.5	6.4	80.0	60.0	89.0	56	
trunk_link	57.3	9.9	57.4	40.0	80.0	44	
primary	49.7	2.5	50.0	30.8	50.0	709	
primary_link	47.2	7.3	50.0	20.0	58.5	216	
secondary	49.7	1.5	50.0	40.0	50.0	1'278	
secondary_link	49.1	3.2	50.0	30.0	50.0	92	
tertiary	49.5	2.6	50.0	31.3	50.0	2'014	
tertiary_link	49.3	3.0	50.0	30.0	50.0	130	
unclassified	41.4	6.0	41.4	30.0	50.0	20	
residential	38.6	5.4	38.6	30.0	50.0	1'341	
living_street	16.6	7.8	16.3	10.0	30.0	24	

free_flow_kph (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	37.1	14.8	35.3	14.4	91.4	5'943
motorway	103.7	13.4	93.6	90.8	119.8	16
motorway_link	85.4	17.2	94.7	66.2	96.0	3
trunk	80.8	8.6	82.1	63.5	99.8	56
trunk_link	74.9	12.9	76.7	39.9	92.7	44
primary	41.6	11.4	42.1	20.9	90.2	709
primary_link	46.2	13.2	47.5	18.9	81.7	216
secondary	38.8	11.5	37.6	17.8	80.9	1'278
secondary_link	39.0	14.8	35.3	18.4	85.0	92
tertiary	35.7	13.6	32.9	15.1	88.5	2'014
tertiary_link	35.9	11.5	34.1	14.3	78.8	130
unclassified	47.4	29.2	36.7	19.2	117.1	20
residential	30.0	12.2	28.7	11.5	83.0	1'341
living_street	25.0	10.4	20.5	9.1	43.8	24
free_flow_kph-speed_kph (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box))	-10.2	13.7	-11.9	-33.5	38.5	5'943
motorway	13.7	13.5	11.9	-6.4	29.8	16
motorway_link	28.8	11.4	34.7	16.0	36.0	3
trunk	2.3	7.6	3.2	-13.3	19.8	56
trunk_link	17.6	15.1	16.7	-14.2	52.7	44
primary	-8.1	11.4	-7.3	-29.1	40.2	709
primary_link	-1.0	15.8	-1.1	-31.0	50.0	216
secondary	-10.9	11.8	-12.1	-32.0	31.2	1'278
secondary_link	-10.1	15.5	-14.7	-29.0	45.0	92
tertiary	-13.9	13.5	-16.1	-34.9	36.3	2'014
tertiary_link	-13.4	12.2	-15.2	-35.0	29.7	130
unclassified	6.0	29.9	-3.8	-22.2	75.7	20
residential	-8.6	12.9	-9.4	-33.1	44.4	1'341
living_street	8.4	17.0	5.0	-20.9	33.8	24

TABLE XXI: Key figures Barcelona for the generated data from 20 randomly sampled days (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box)). **num_edges** number of edges in the street network graph; **num_nodes** number of nodes in the street network graph; **num_edges_per_cell** number of edges a cell (row,col,heading) has in its intersecting cells; **num_intersecting_cells** number of cells (row,col,heading) in an edge's intersecting cells; **node_degree** number of (unique) neighbor nodes per node; **length_meters** free flow speed derived from data; **speed_kph** signalled speed; **free_flow_kph** free flow speed derived from data; **free_flow_kph-speed_kph** difference

4) Segment density map Barcelona:

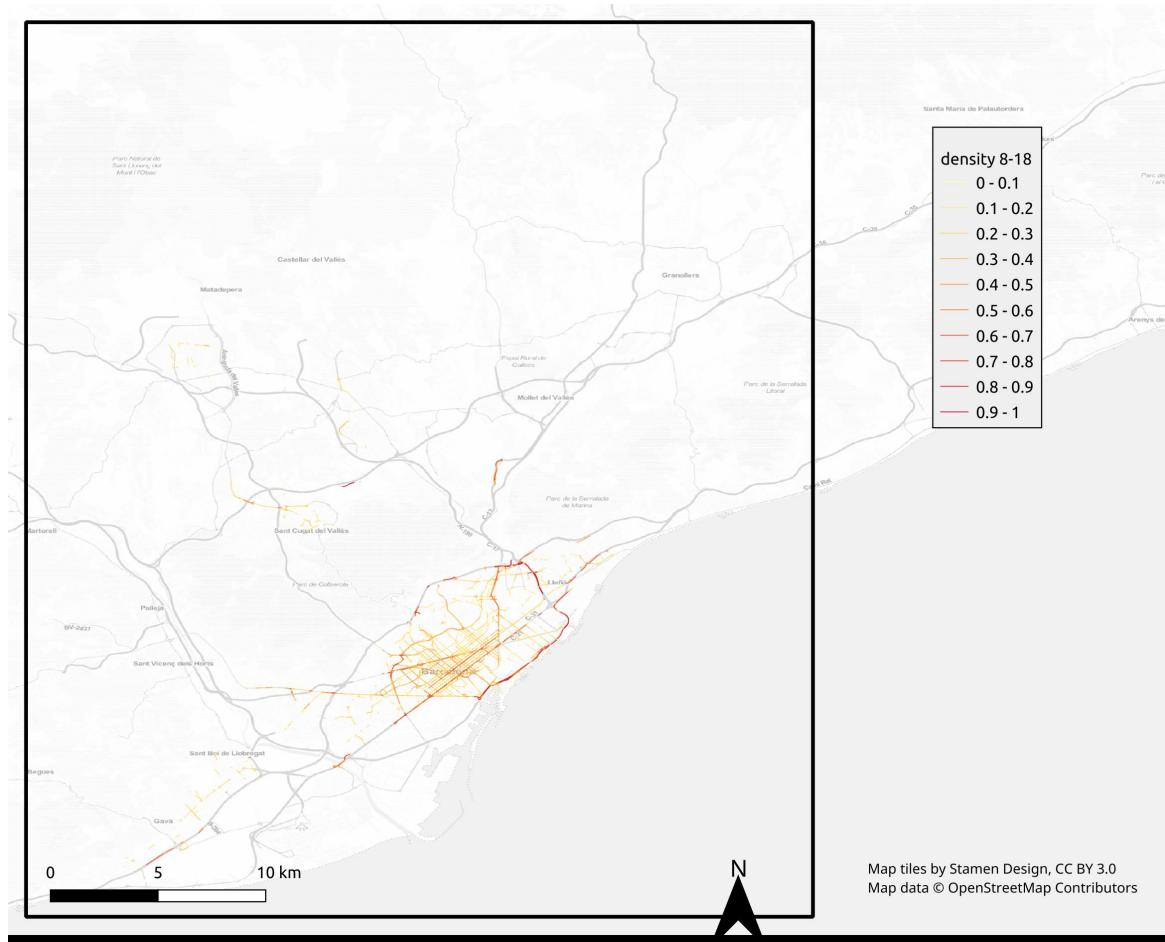


Fig. 71: Segment-wise density 8am–6pm Barcelona from 20 randomly sampled days.

5) Daily density profile Barcelona (full historic road graph):

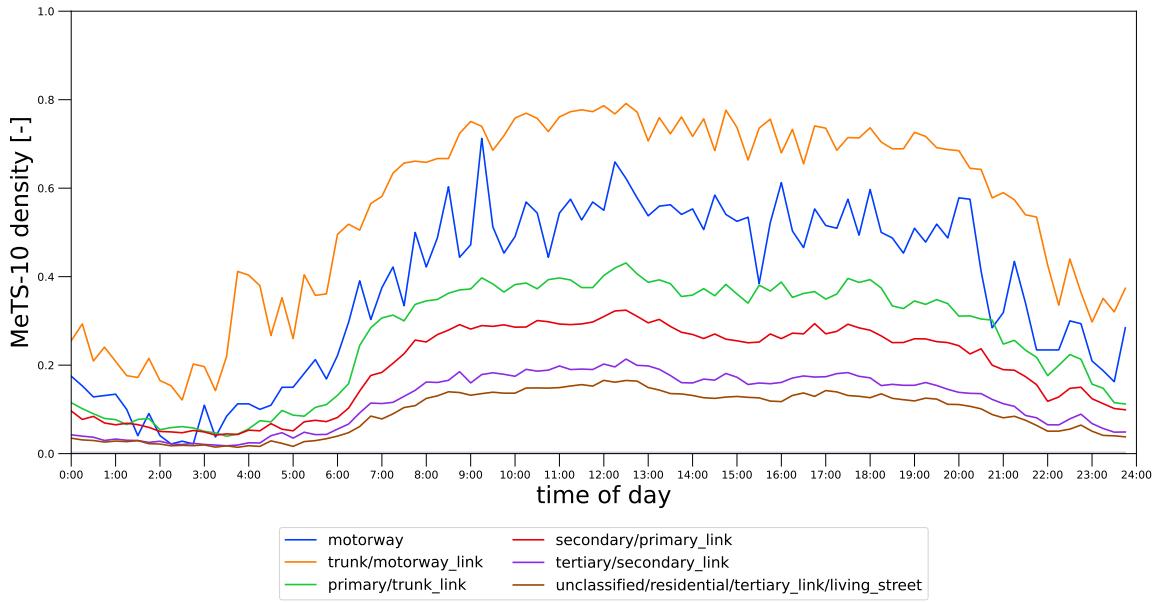


Fig. 72: Daily density profile for different road types for Barcelona (full historic road graph). Data from 20 randomly sampled days.

6) Daily speed profile Barcelona (full historic road graph):

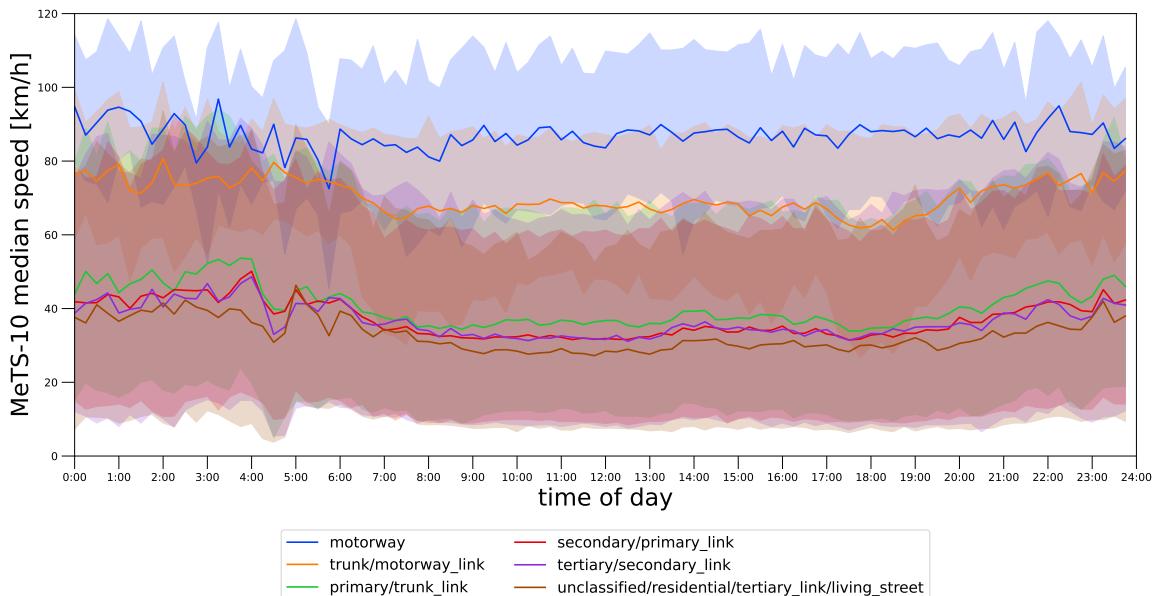


Fig. 73: Daily median 15 min speeds of all intersecting cells profile for different road types for Barcelona (full historic road graph). The error hull is the 80% data interval [10.0–90.0 percentiles] of daily means from 20 randomly sampled days.

7) Daily density profile Barcelona (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box)):

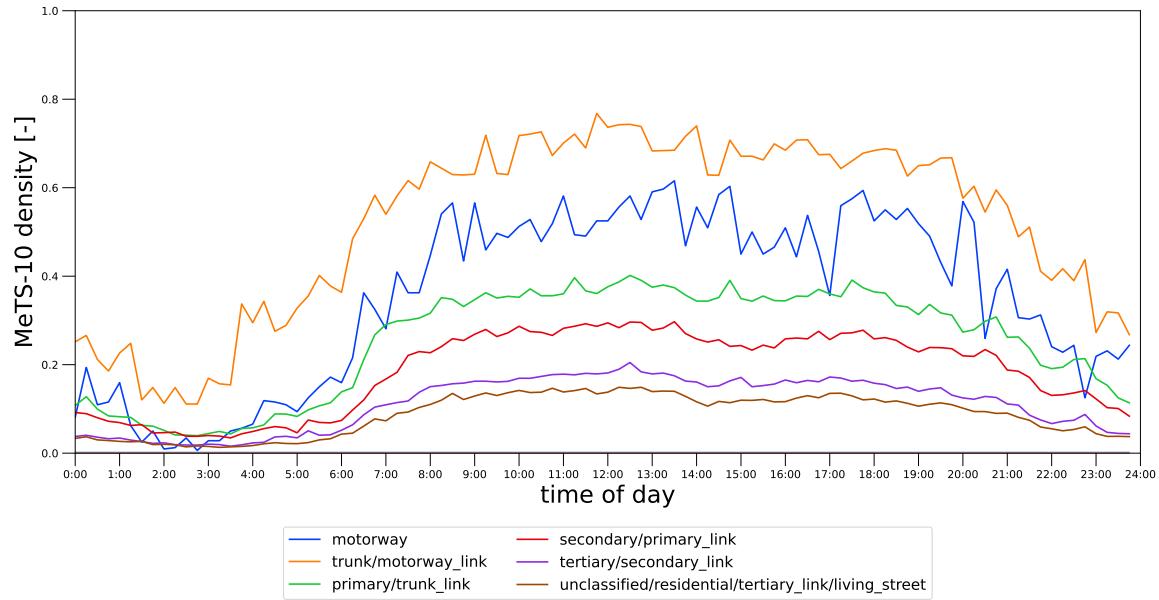


Fig. 74: Daily density profile for different road types for Barcelona (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box)). Data from 20 randomly sampled days.

8) Daily speed profile Barcelona (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box)):

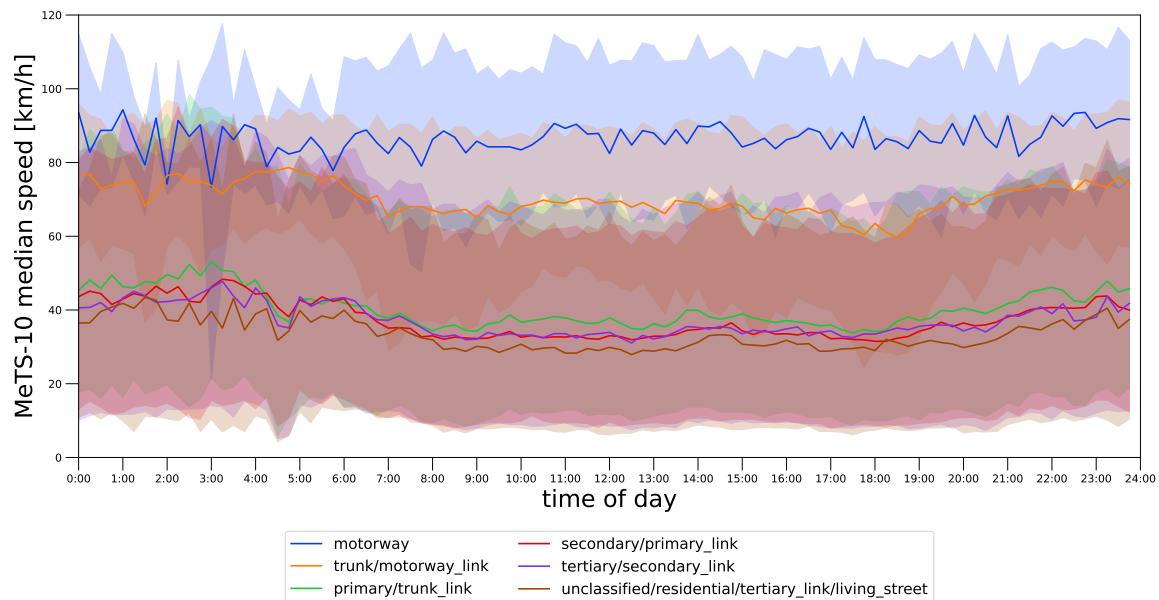
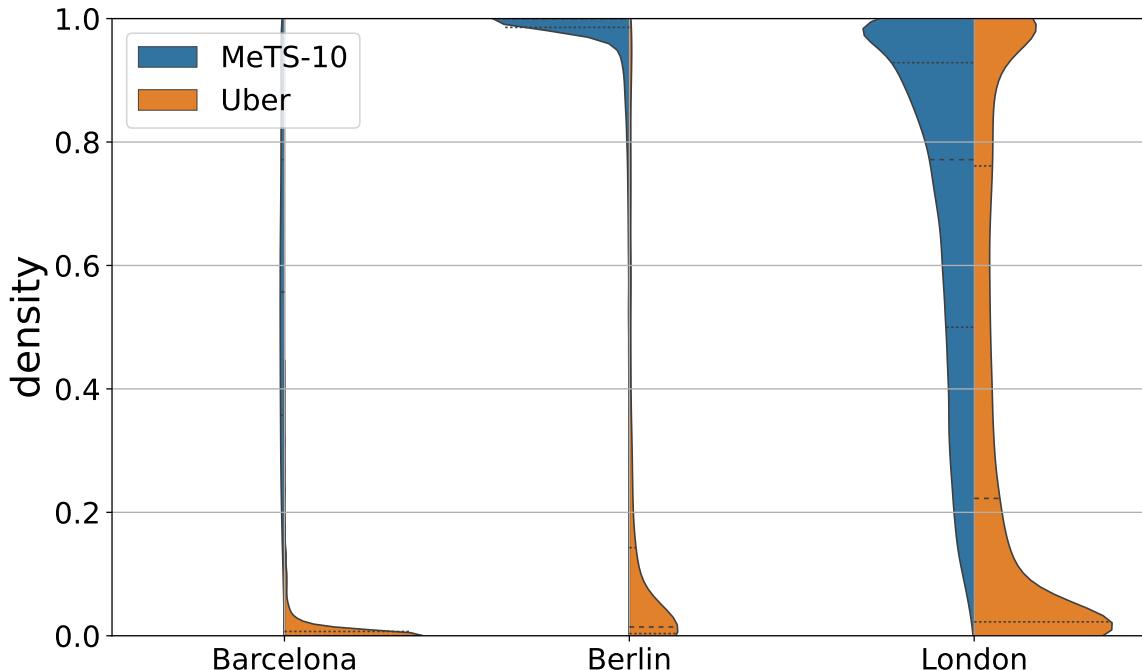


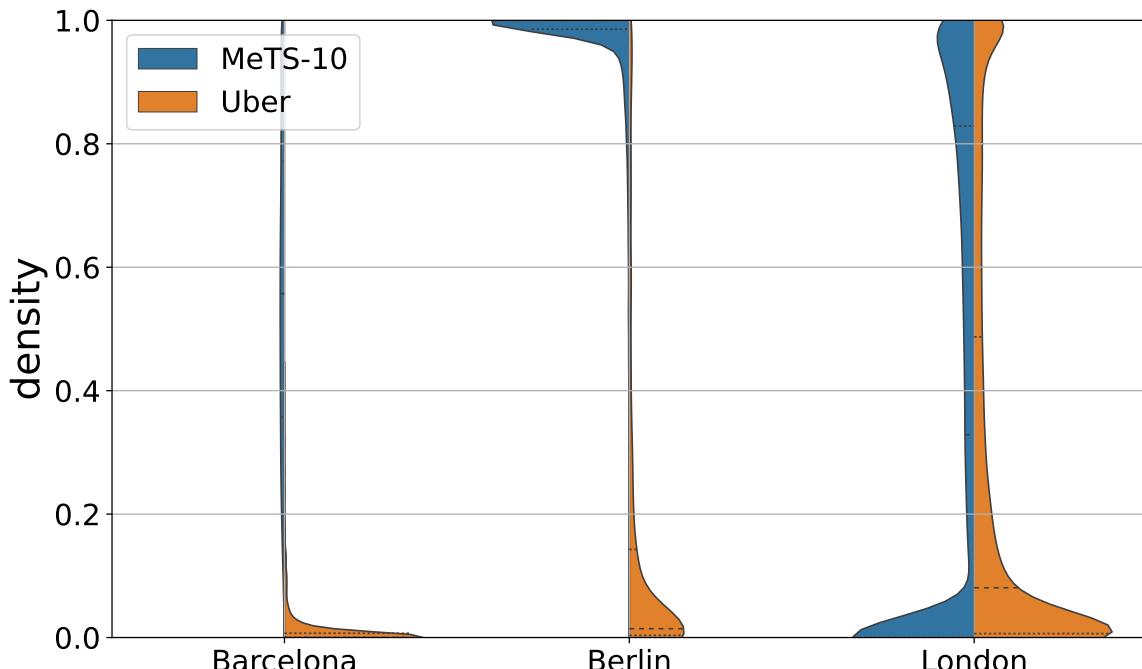
Fig. 75: Daily median 15 min speeds of all intersecting cells profile for different road types for Barcelona (MeTS-10 extent (bounding box)). The error hull is the 80% data interval [10.0–90.0 percentiles] of daily means from 20 randomly sampled days.

SUPPLEMENT H
KEY FIGURES UBER COMPARISON

A. Temporal coverage all 3 cities



(a) Uber segments in *Traffic4cast* bounding box only



(b) full historic road graph (all Uber segments)

Fig. 76: Violin plot of segment-wise temporal coverage for *MeTS-10* and Uber on the historic road graph for the 3 cities Barcelona, Berlin and London.

B. Barcelona

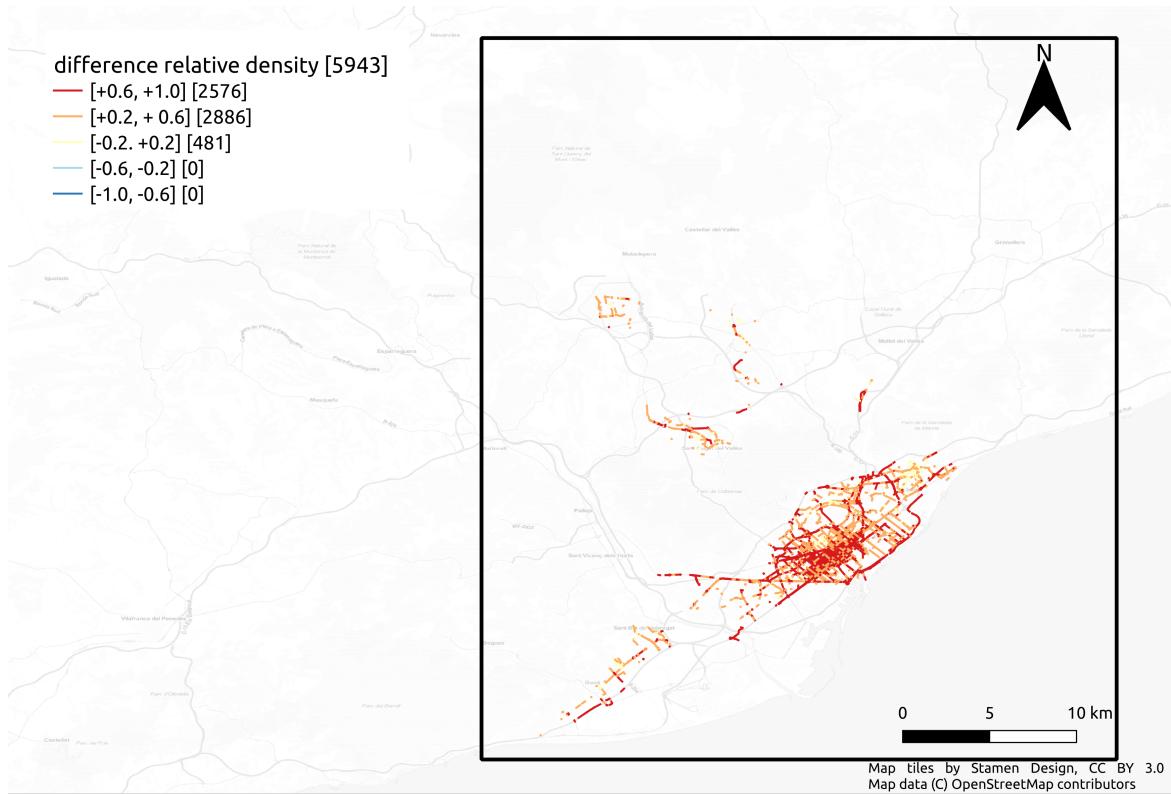


Fig. 77: Segment density differences of Uber and *MeTS-10* on the historic road graph Barcelona (8am–6pm). The color encoding shows the edge density difference, negative means higher temporal coverage of *MeTS-10* and positive values mean higher temporal coverage..

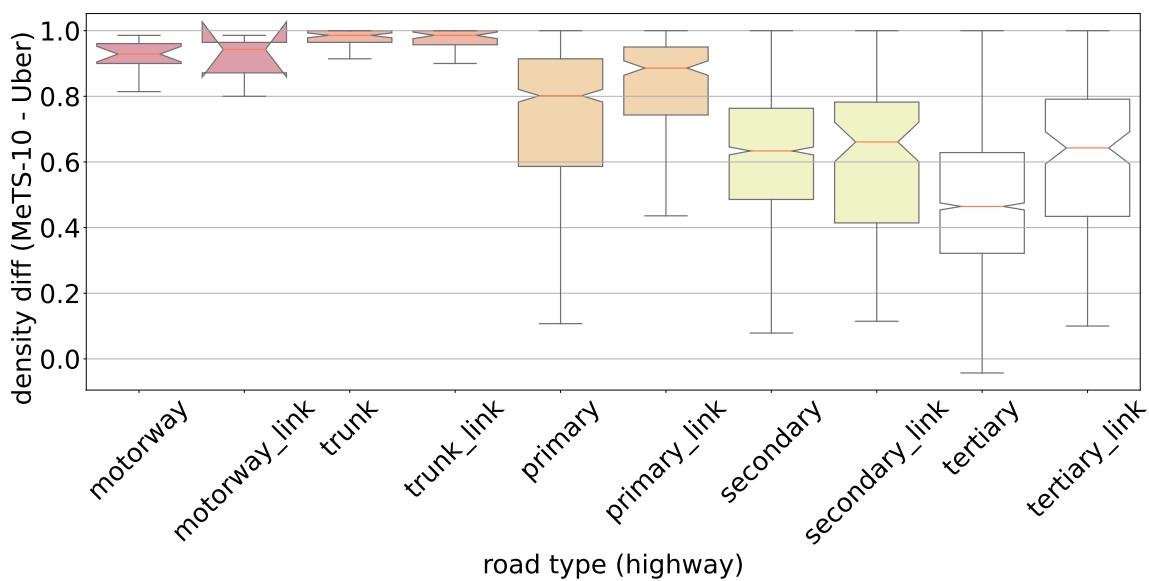


Fig. 78: Segment density differences Uber and *MeTS-10* on the historic road graph Barcelona daytime (8am–6pm, segments within 4c bounding box only). Mean density difference by road type (*i.e.* OSM highway attribute); positive density difference means higher temporal coverage of *MeTS-10* and negative mean higher temporal coverage.

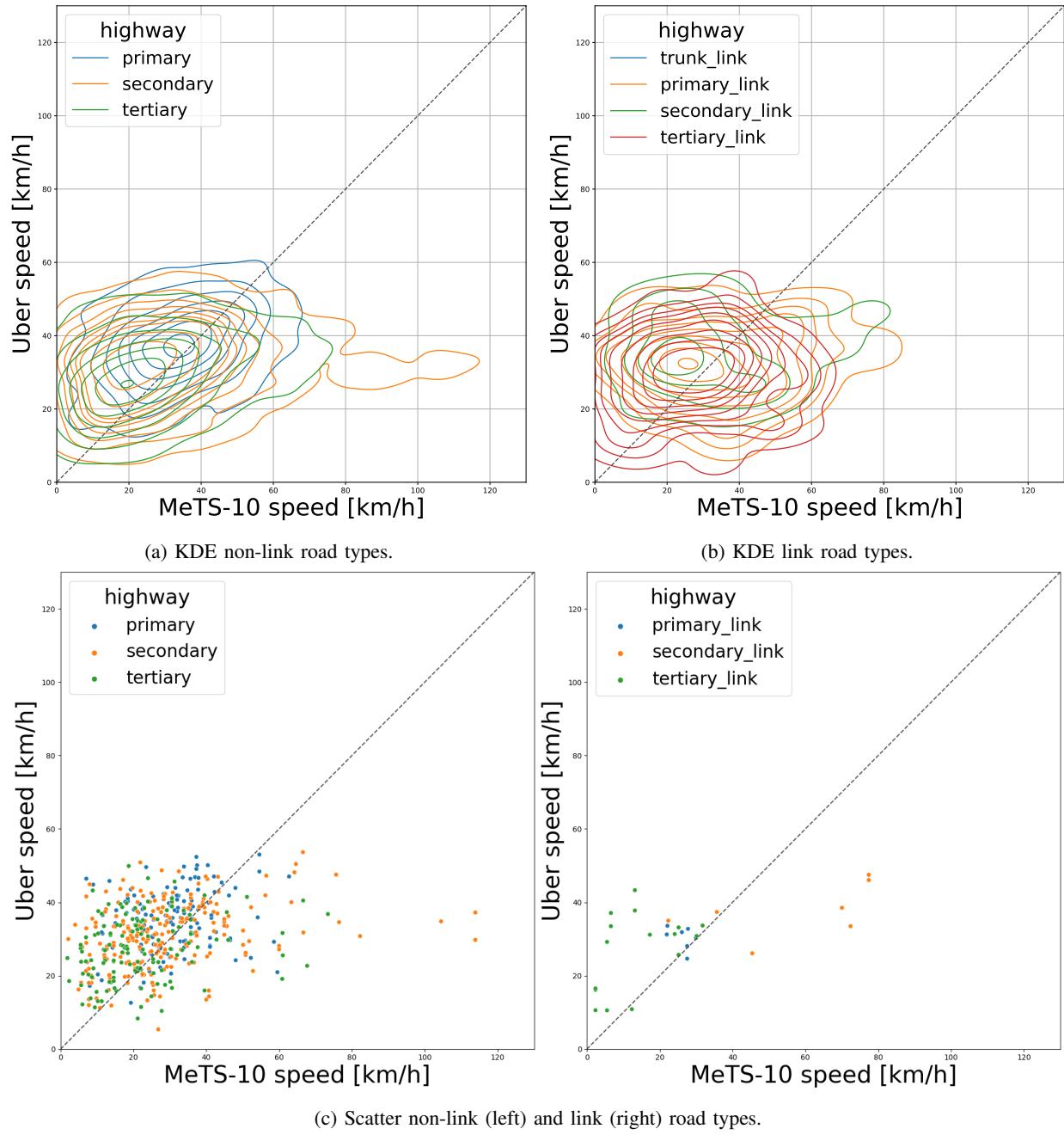


Fig. 79: Kernel Distribution Estimation and Scatter Plots of speeds of *MeTS-10* (x-axis, `median_speed_kph`) and Uber (y-axis, `speed_kph_mean`) on the historic road graph Barcelona daytime (8am–6pm) on the matching data, *i.e.* within *MeTS-10* bounding box only and where data is available at the same time and segment, for the most important road types.

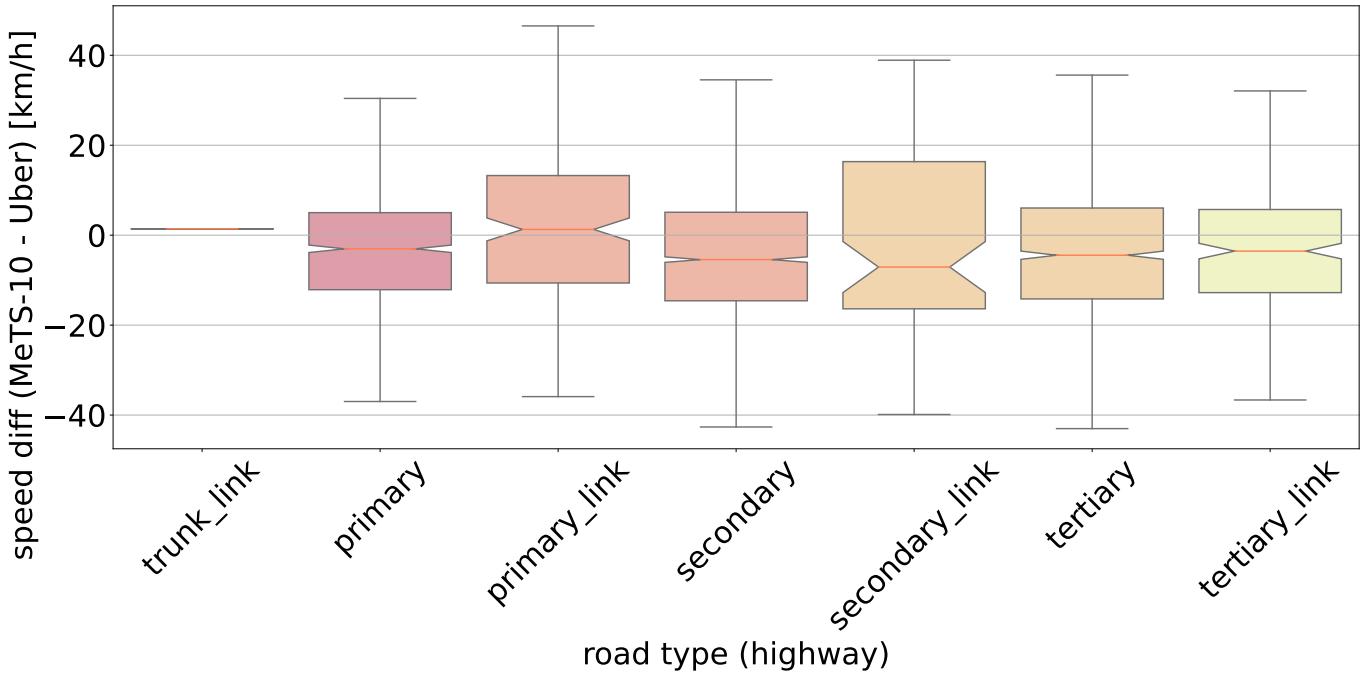


Fig. 80: Speed differences Uber and *MeTS-10* on the historic road graph Barcelona daytime (8am–6pm) on the matching data, *i.e.* within *MeTS-10* bounding box only and where data is available at the same time and segment. Mean difference by road class (OSM highway attribute). Positive speed difference means higher values in *MeTS-10*.

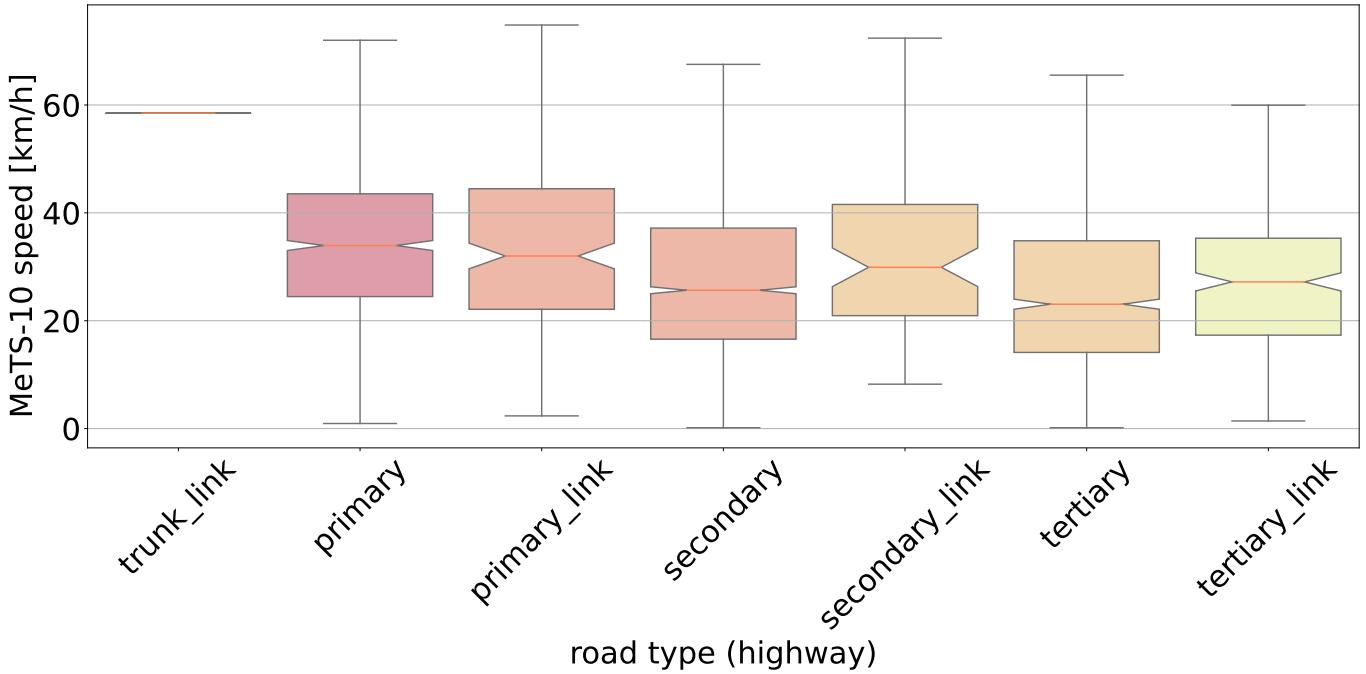


Fig. 81: *MeTS-10* speeds on the historic road graph Barcelona daytime (8am–6pm) on the matching data, *i.e.* within *MeTS-10* bounding box only and where data is available at the same time and segment. By road class (OSM highway attribute).

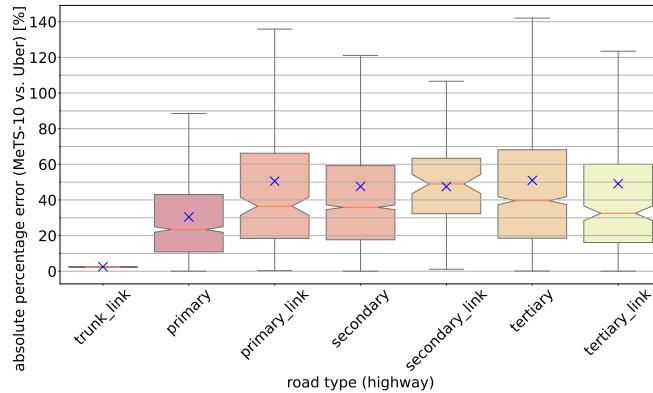


Fig. 82: Barcelona absolute percentage error *MetTS-10* vs. Uber by road type. Blue crosses indicate the mean per road type.

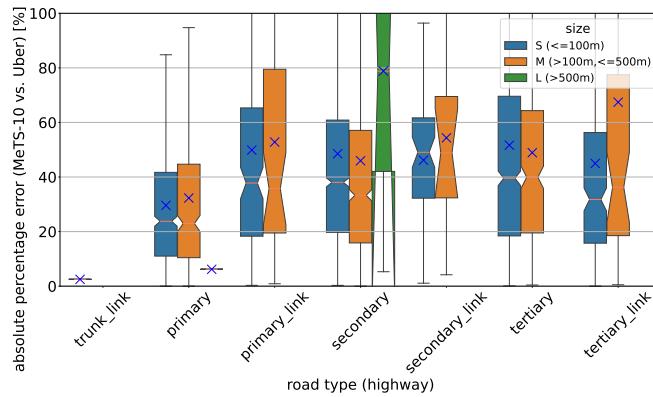


Fig. 83: Barcelona absolute percentage error *MetTS-10* vs. Uber by road type and segment length. Blue crosses indicate the mean per road type.

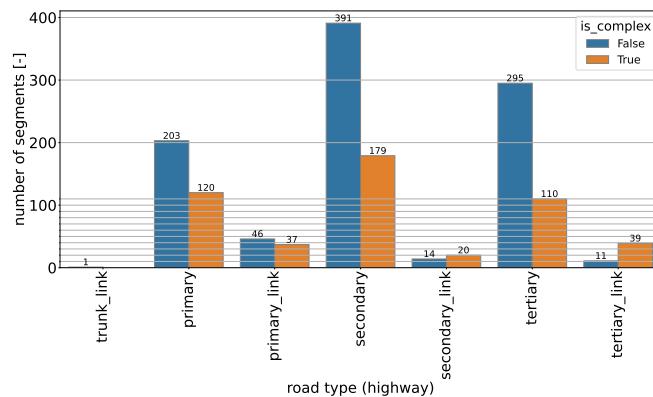


Fig. 84: Segment counts *MetTS-10* – Uber matched data.

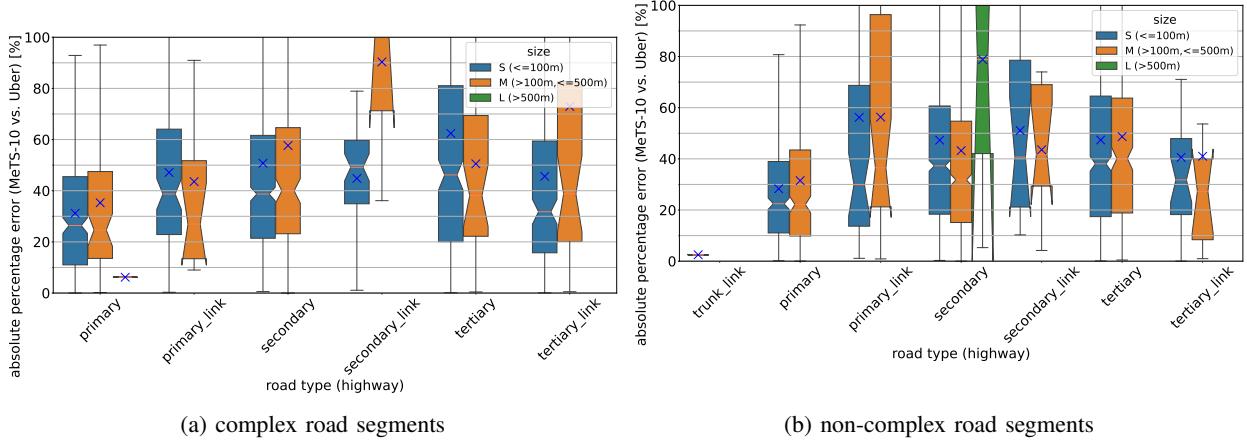


Fig. 85: Barcelona absolute percentage error *MeTS-10* vs. Uber by road type and segment length. Blue crosses indicate the mean per road type.

C. Berlin

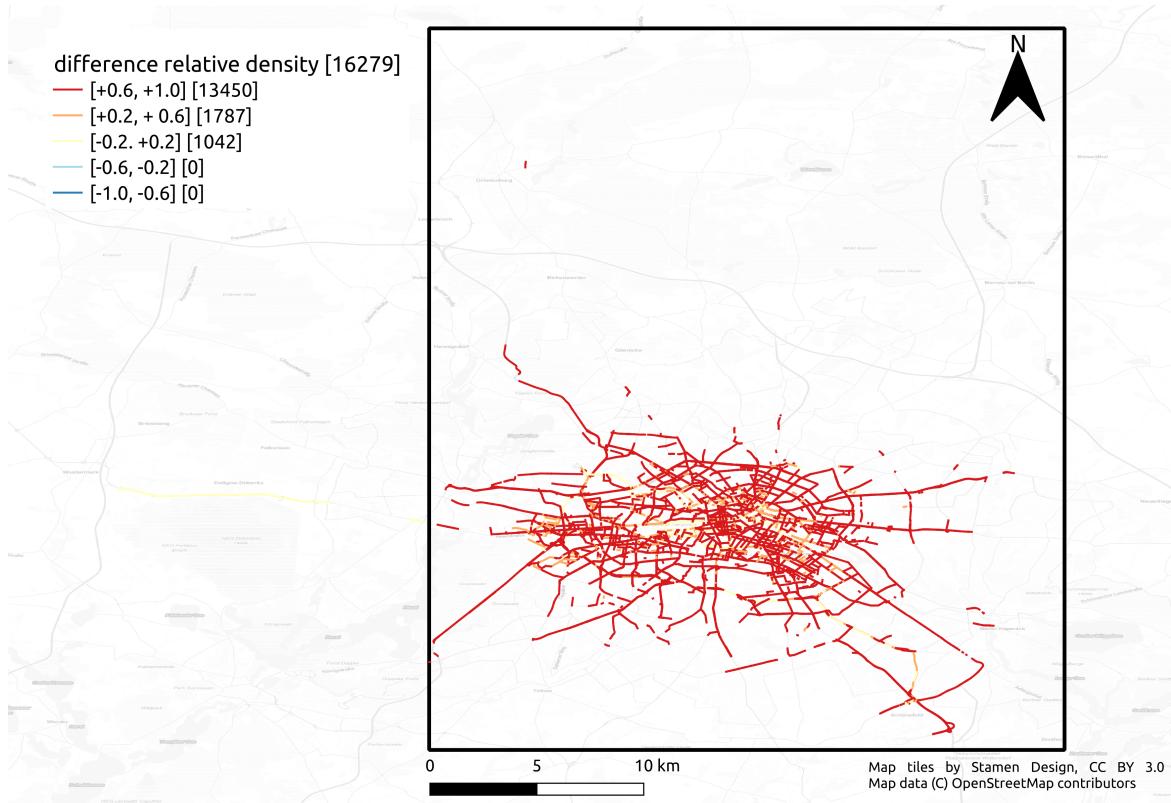


Fig. 86: Segment density differences of Uber and *MeTS-10* on the historic road graph Berlin (8am–6pm). The color encoding shows the edge density difference, negative means higher temporal coverage of *MeTS-10* and positive values mean higher temporal coverage..

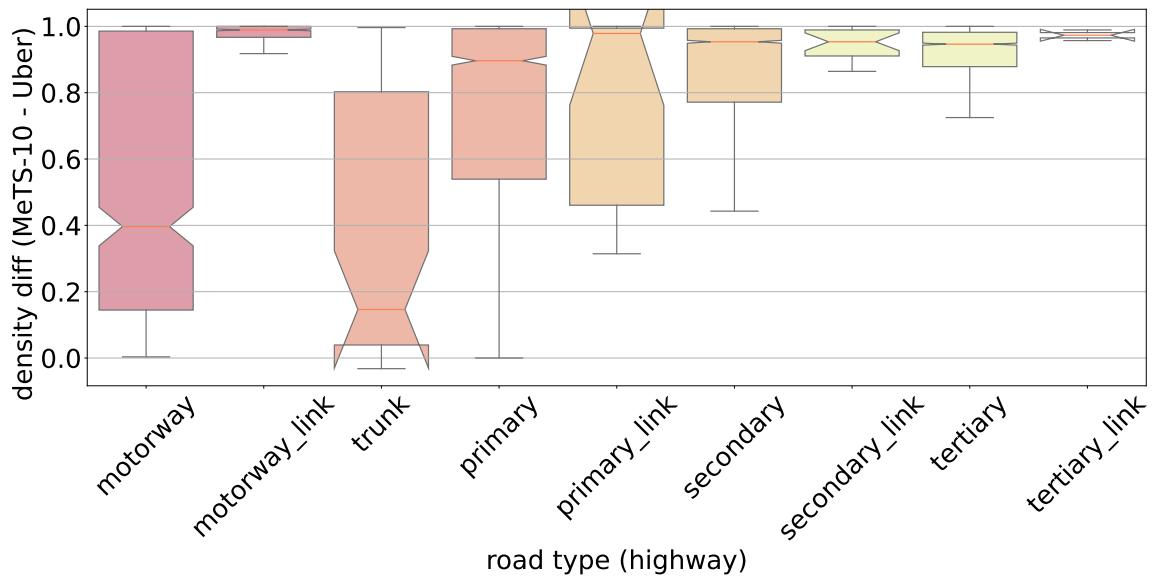


Fig. 87: Segment density differences Uber and *MeTS-10* on the historic road graph Berlin daytime (8am–6pm, segments within 4c bounding box only). Mean density difference by road class (*i.e.* OSM highway attribute); positive density difference means higher temporal coverage of *MeTS-10* and negative mean higher temporal coverage.

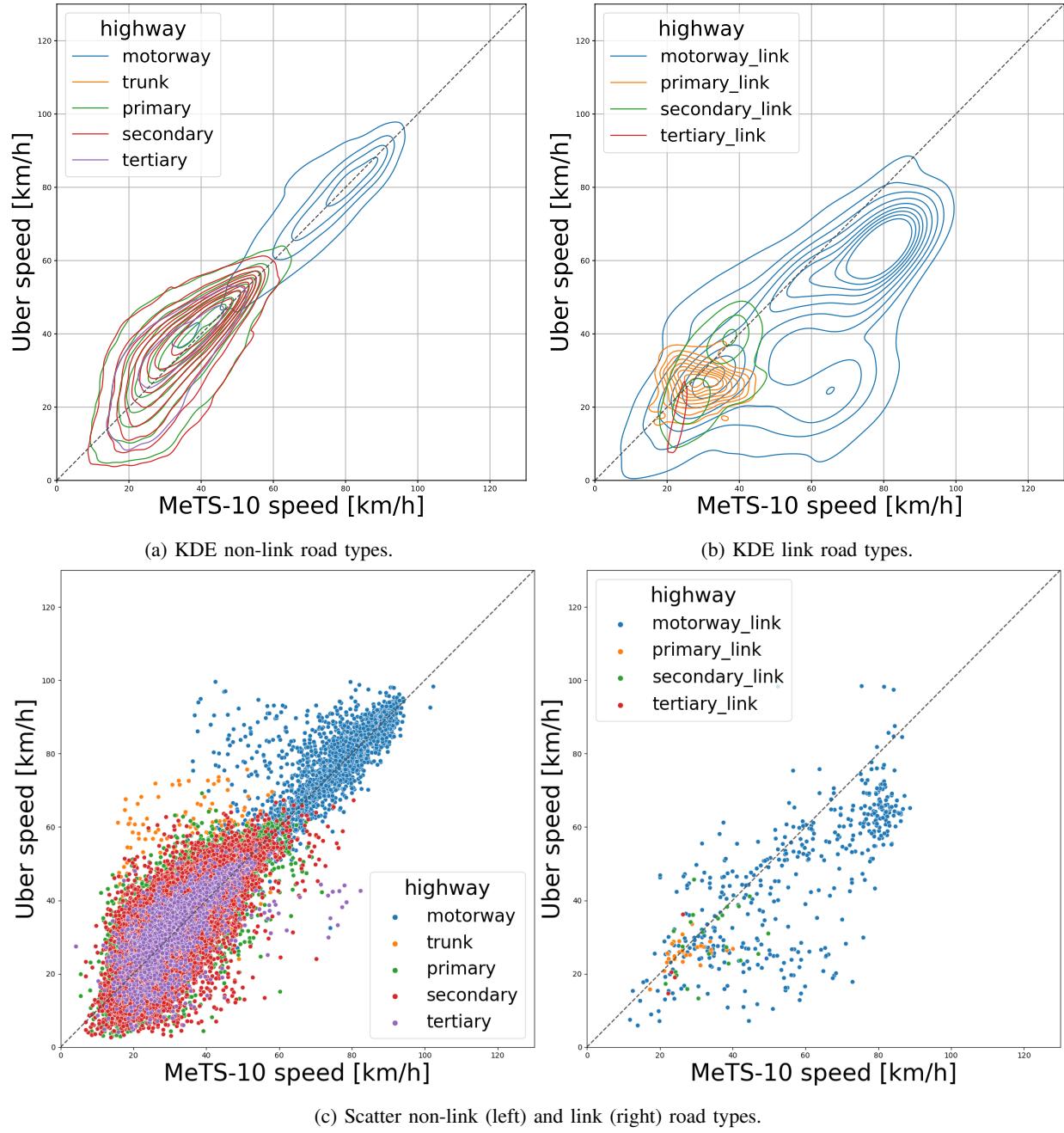


Fig. 88: Kernel Distribution Estimation and Scatter Plots of speeds of *MeTS-10* (x-axis, `median_speed_kph`) and Uber (y-axis, `speed_kph_mean`) on the historic road graph Berlin daytime (8am–6pm) on the matching data, *i.e.* within *MeTS-10* bounding box only and where data is available at the same time and segment, for the most important road types.

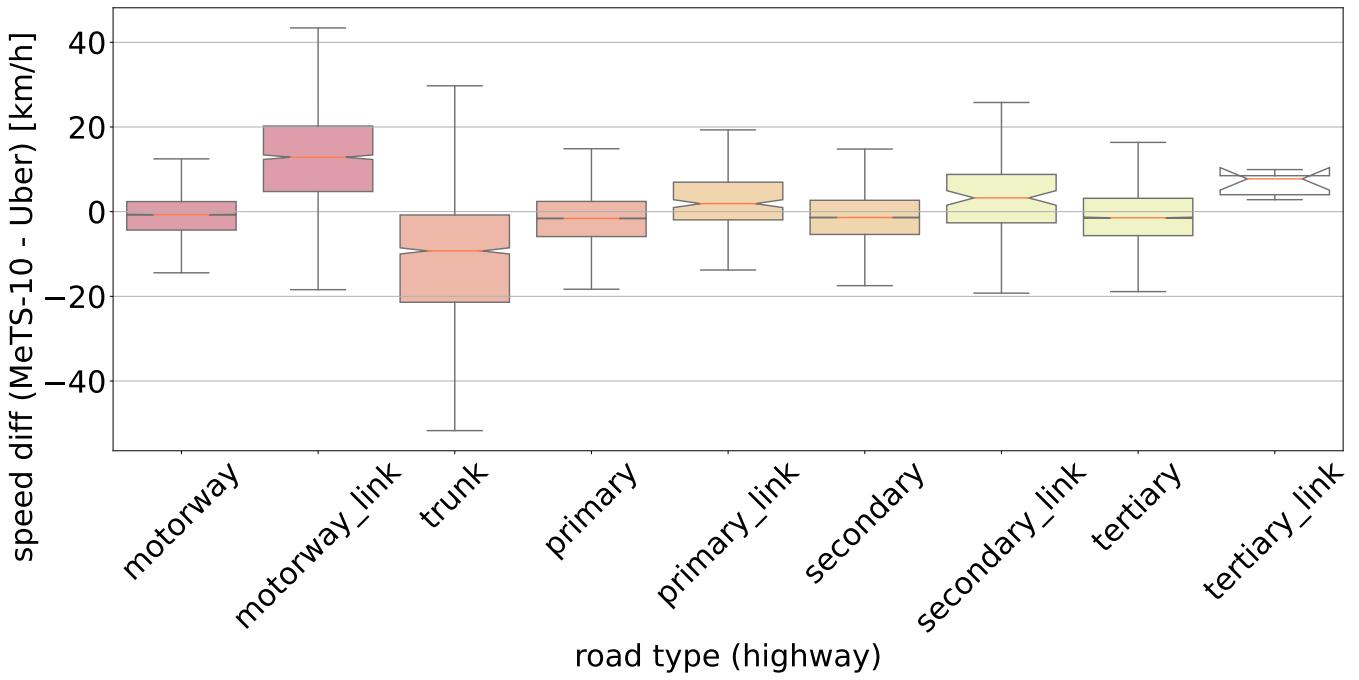


Fig. 89: Speed differences Uber and *MeTS-10* on the historic road graph Berlin daytime (8am–6pm) on the matching data, *i.e.* within *MeTS-10* bounding box only and where data is available at the same time and segment. Mean difference by road class (OSM highway attribute). Positive speed difference means higher values in *MeTS-10*.

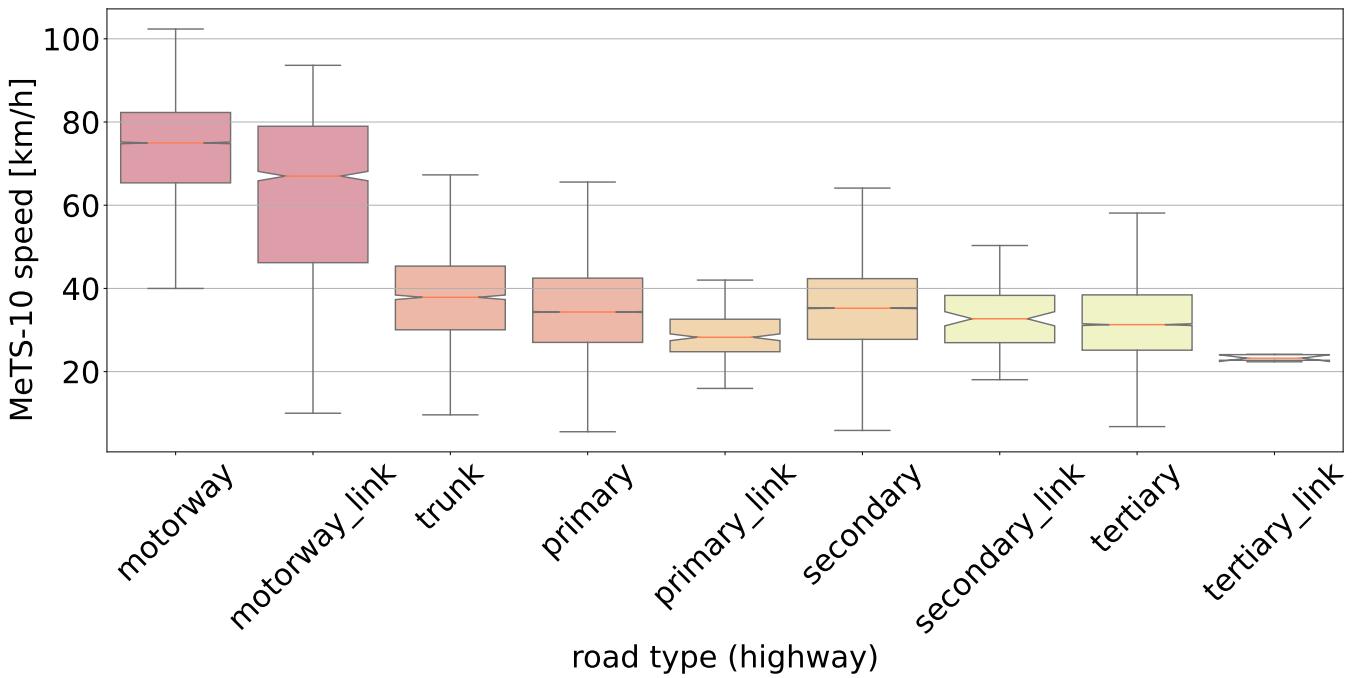


Fig. 90: *MeTS-10* speeds on the historic road graph Berlin daytime (8am–6pm) on the matching data, *i.e.* within *MeTS-10* bounding box only and where data is available at the same time and segment. By road class (OSM highway attribute).

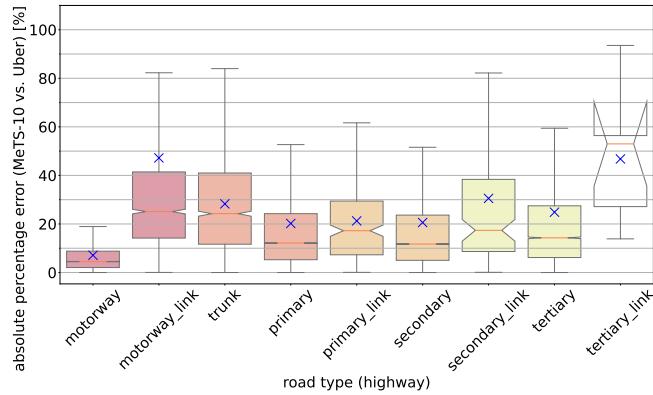


Fig. 91: Berlin absolute percentage error *MeTS-10* vs. Uber by road type. Blue crosses indicate the mean per road type.

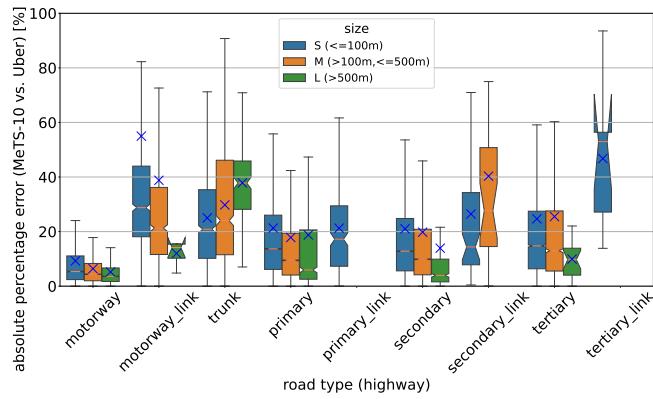


Fig. 92: Berlin absolute percentage error *MeTS-10* vs. Uber by road type and segment length. Blue crosses indicate the mean per road type.

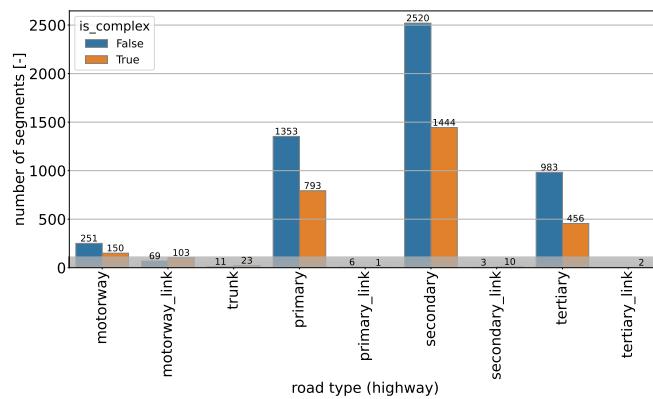


Fig. 93: Segment counts *MeTS-10* – Uber matched data.

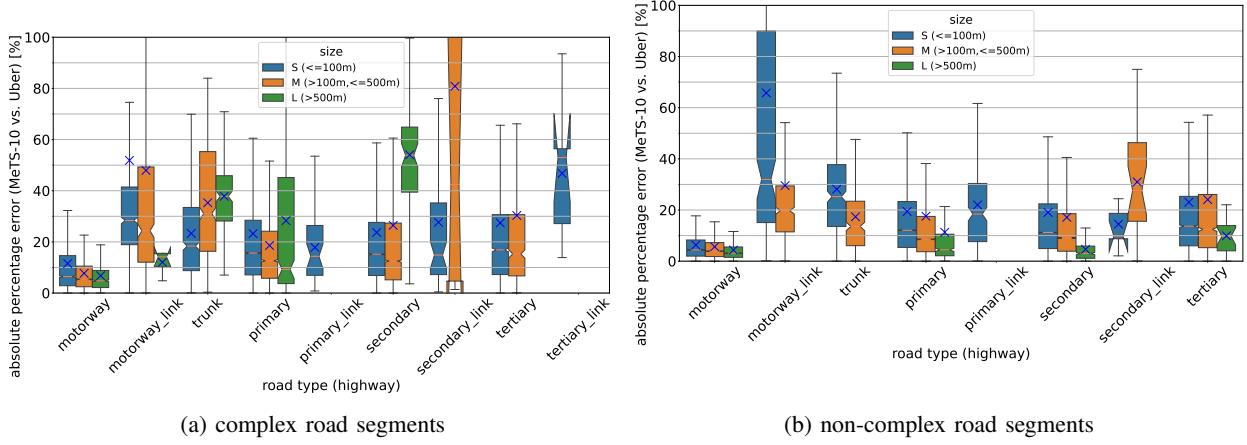


Fig. 94: Berlin absolute percentage error *MetS-10* vs. *Uber* by road type and segment length. Blue crosses indicate the mean per road type.

D. London

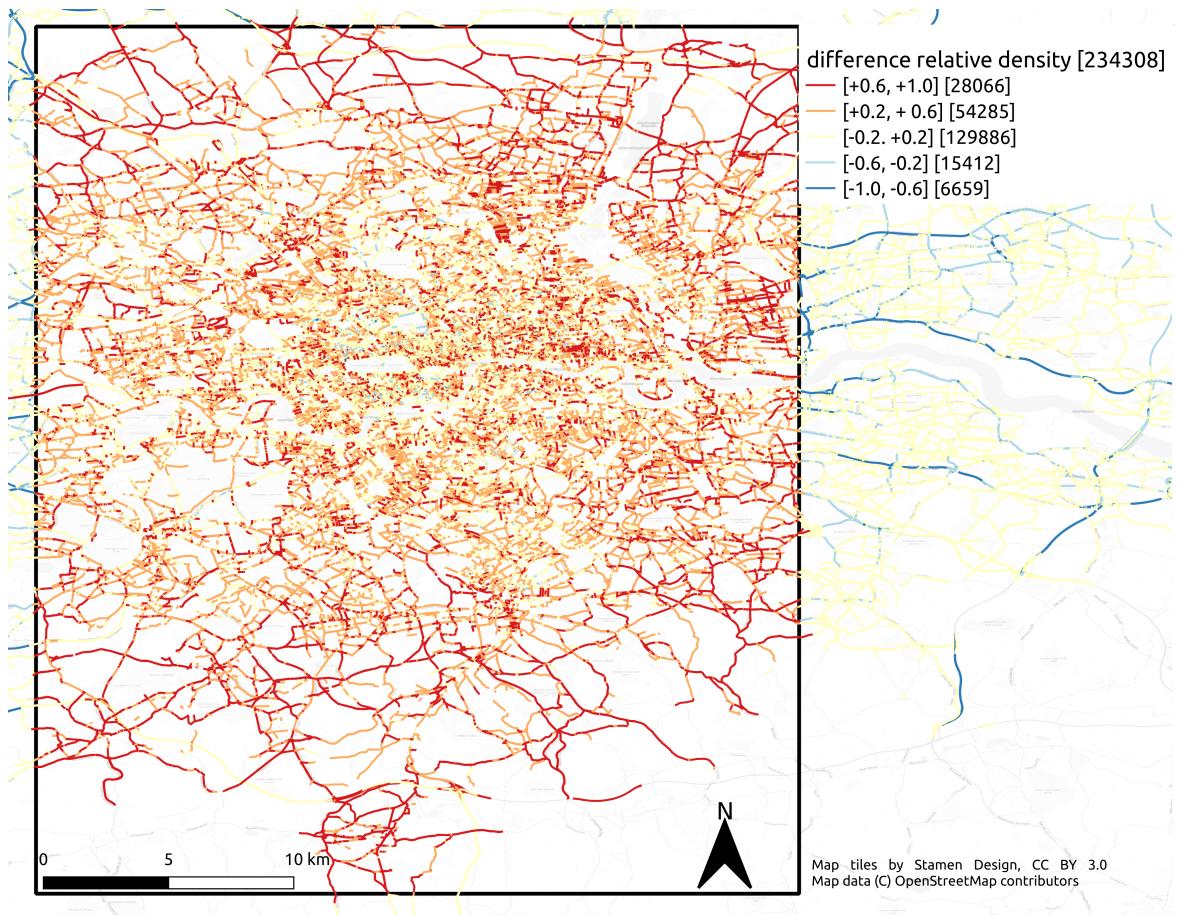


Fig. 95: Segment density differences of Uber and *MetS-10* on the historic road graph London (8am–6pm). The color encoding shows the edge density difference, negative means higher temporal coverage of *MetS-10* and positive values mean higher temporal coverage..

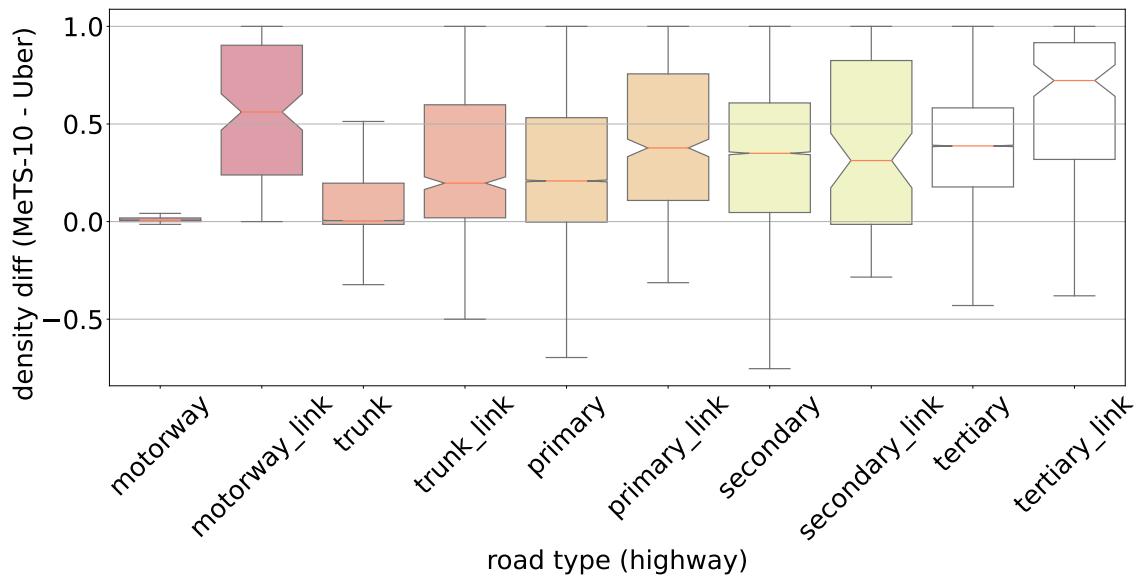


Fig. 96: Segment density differences Uber and *MeTS-10* on the historic road graph London daytime (8am–6pm, segments within 4c bounding box only). Mean density difference by road class (*i.e.* OSM highway attribute); positive density difference means higher temporal coverage of *MeTS-10* and negative mean higher temporal coverage.

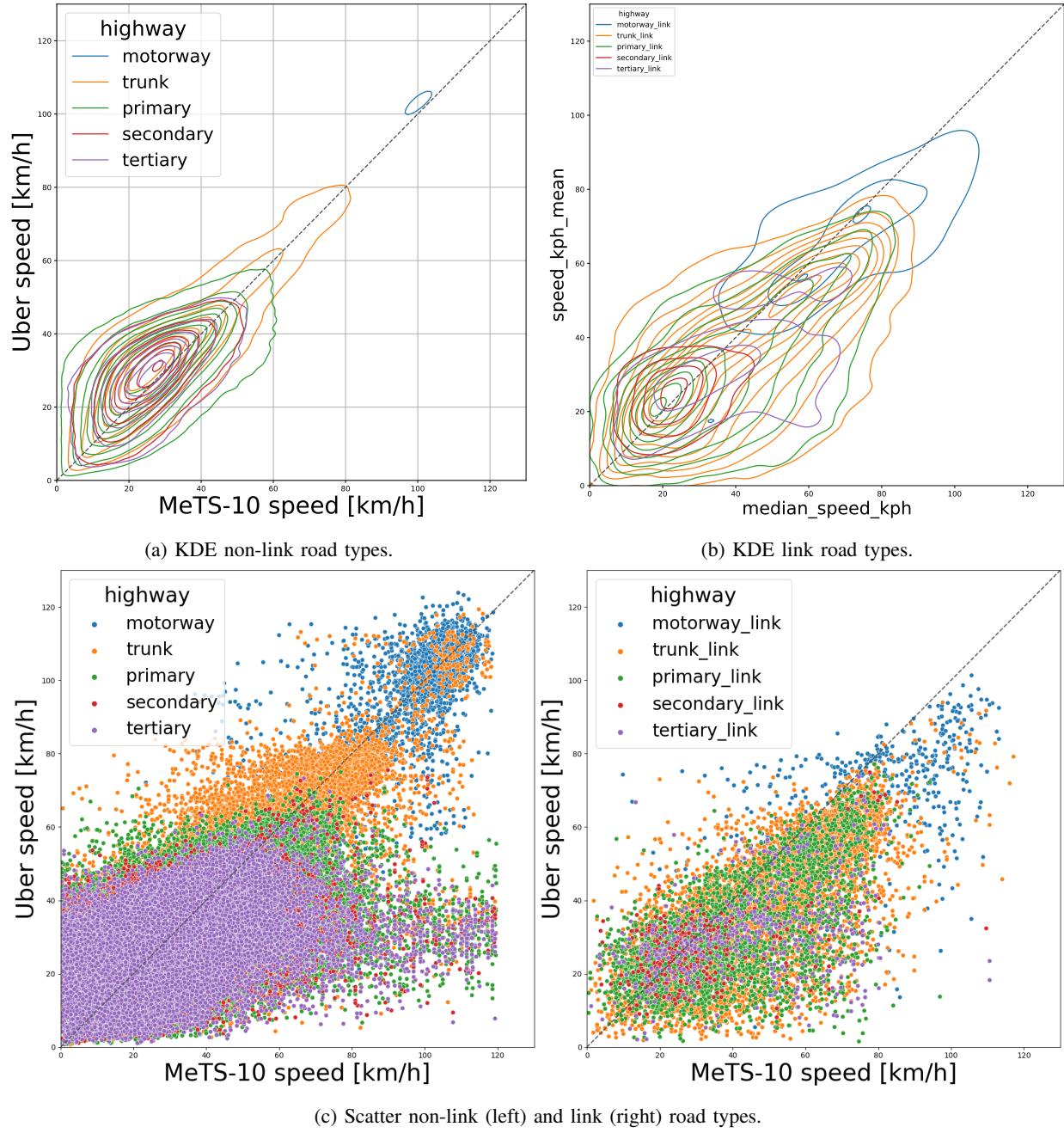


Fig. 97: Kernel Distribution Estimation and Scatter Plots of speeds of *MeTS-10* (x-axis, *median_speed_kph*) and *Uber* (y-axis, *speed_kph_mean*) on the historic road graph London daytime (8am–6pm) on the matching data, i.e. within *MeTS-10* bounding box only and where data is available at the same time and segment, for the most important road types.

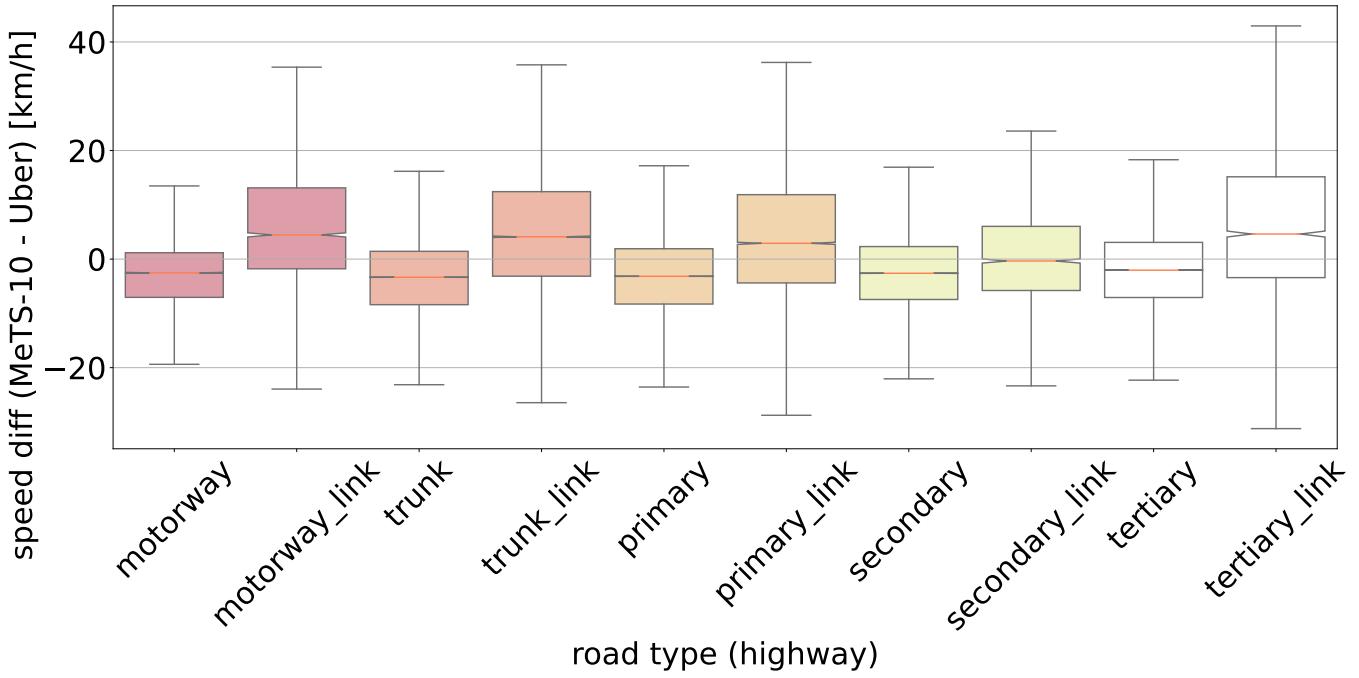


Fig. 98: Speed differences Uber and *MeTS-10* on the historic road graph London daytime (8am–6pm) on the matching data, *i.e.* within *MeTS-10* bounding box only and where data is available at the same time and segment. Mean difference by road class (OSM highway attribute). Positive speed difference means higher values in *MeTS-10*.

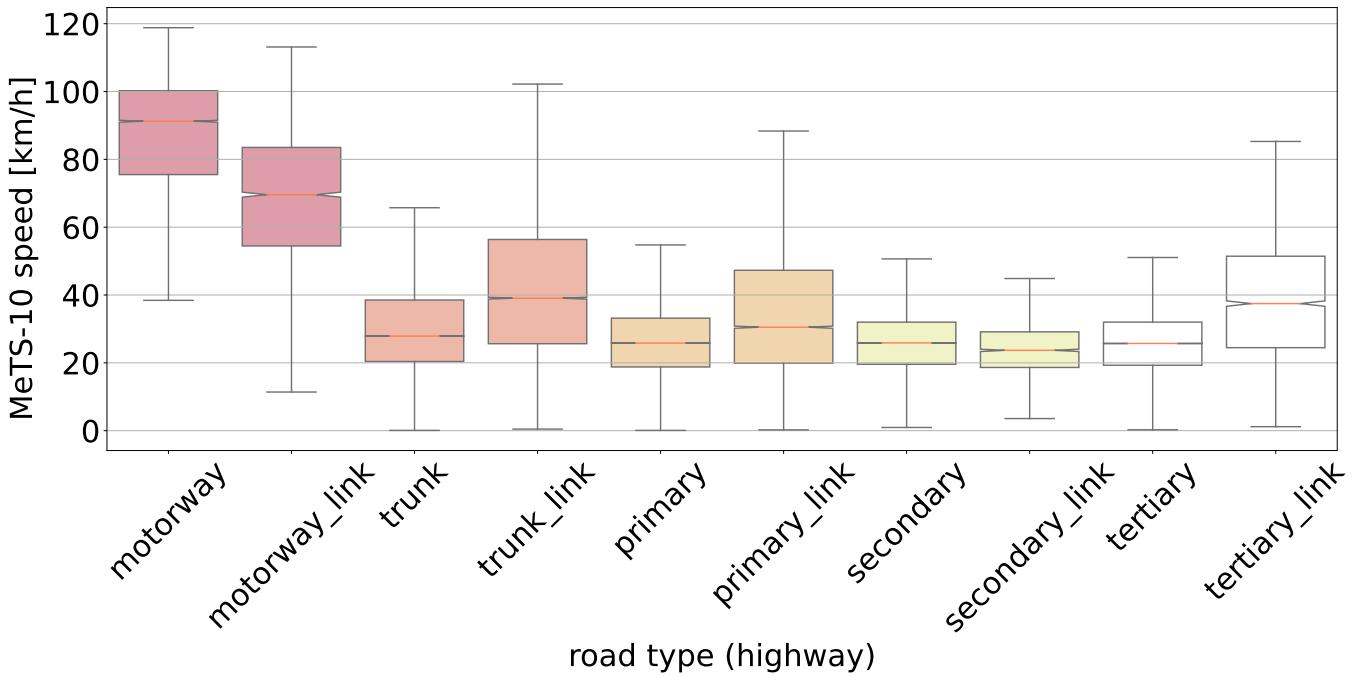


Fig. 99: *MeTS-10* speeds on the historic road graph London daytime (8am–6pm) on the matching data, *i.e.* within *MeTS-10* bounding box only and where data is available at the same time and segment. By road class (OSM highway attribute).

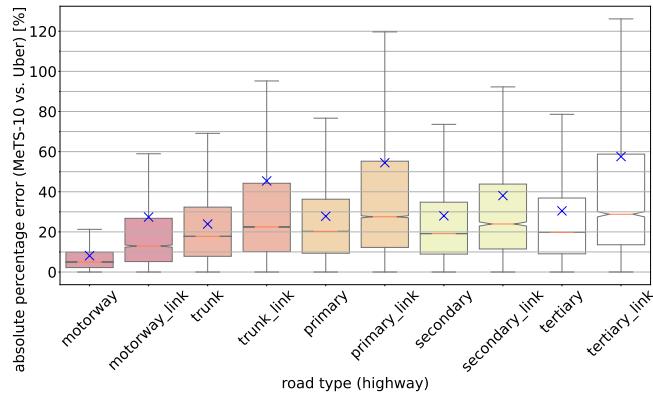


Fig. 100: London absolute percentage error *MetS-10* vs. Uber by road type. Blue crosses indicate the mean per road type.

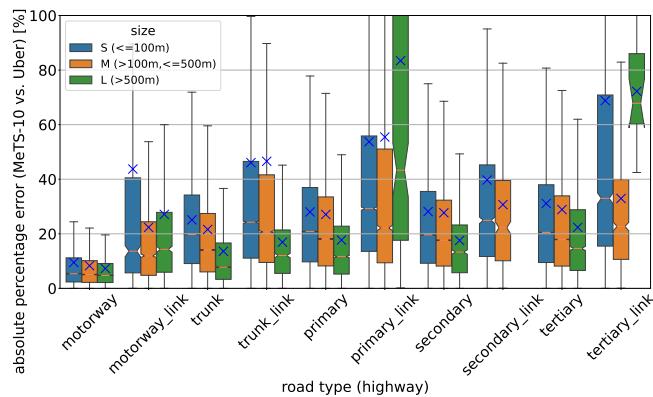


Fig. 101: London absolute percentage error *MetS-10* vs. Uber by road type and segment length. Blue crosses indicate the mean per road type.

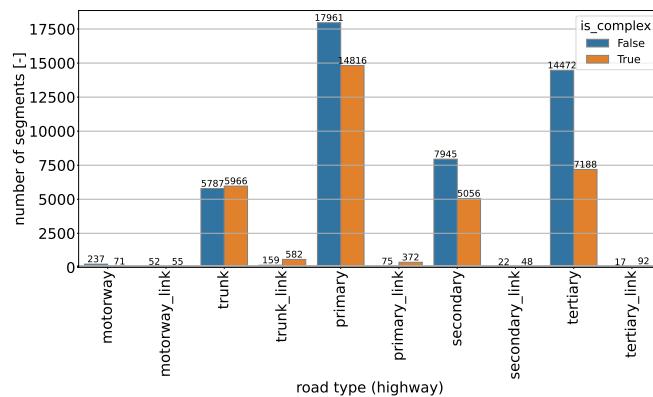


Fig. 102: Segment counts *MetS-10* – Uber matched data.

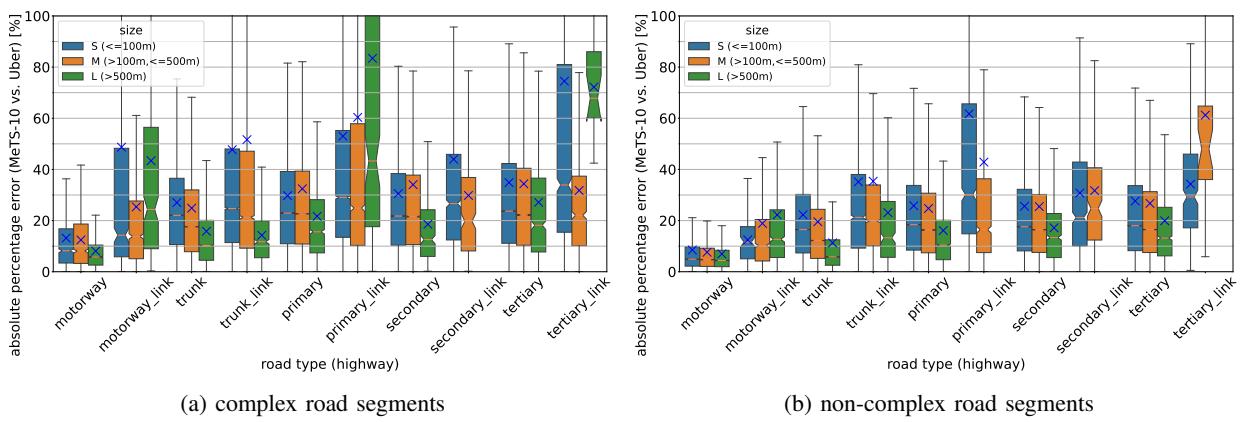


Fig. 103: London absolute percentage error *MeTS-10* vs. Uber by road type and segment length. Blue crosses indicate the mean per road type.

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