

# Metro Math



This presentation at:  
[kwkelly.com/pres/metro-pres/](http://kwkelly.com/pres/metro-pres/)

Keith Kelly

🖱 [kwkelly.com](http://kwkelly.com)

✉ [mail@kwkelly.com](mailto:mail@kwkelly.com)

🐦 @KeithKelly

🐙 kwkelly



# A Typical Day

You're on your way to work, heading home, or going to meet some friends...

... and you walk into the station and see this:



# Waiting for WMATA

## Fact:

- Riders hate waiting for trains; waiting time is regarded as wasted time.

## Question:

- How long do Metrorail riders typically wait for their trains?



# Analysis Map

Train Positions → Train Headways → Passenger Waiting Times



# Train Positions

- Old rail predictions API 👎
  - Tough to reliably determine if it's a new train at a station
- Newer train positions API 👍
  - CircuitId ← Standard Routes API to determine if circuit is at a station
  - DestinationStationCode
  - DirectionNum
  - LineCode
  - TrainId





# Getting Headways

Position data + route data + query time → headways

- Keep data in chronological order
- Simply ignore all position data where a train is not at a station
- Then for a given station, line, and direction, compute the time difference between each row of data

```
# df = all data
df = df[df['StationCode'] == station]
df = df[df['LineCode'] == line_code]
df = df[df['DirectionNum'] == dir_num]
head = np.diff(df['DateTime'])
```



# Getting Headways

BL

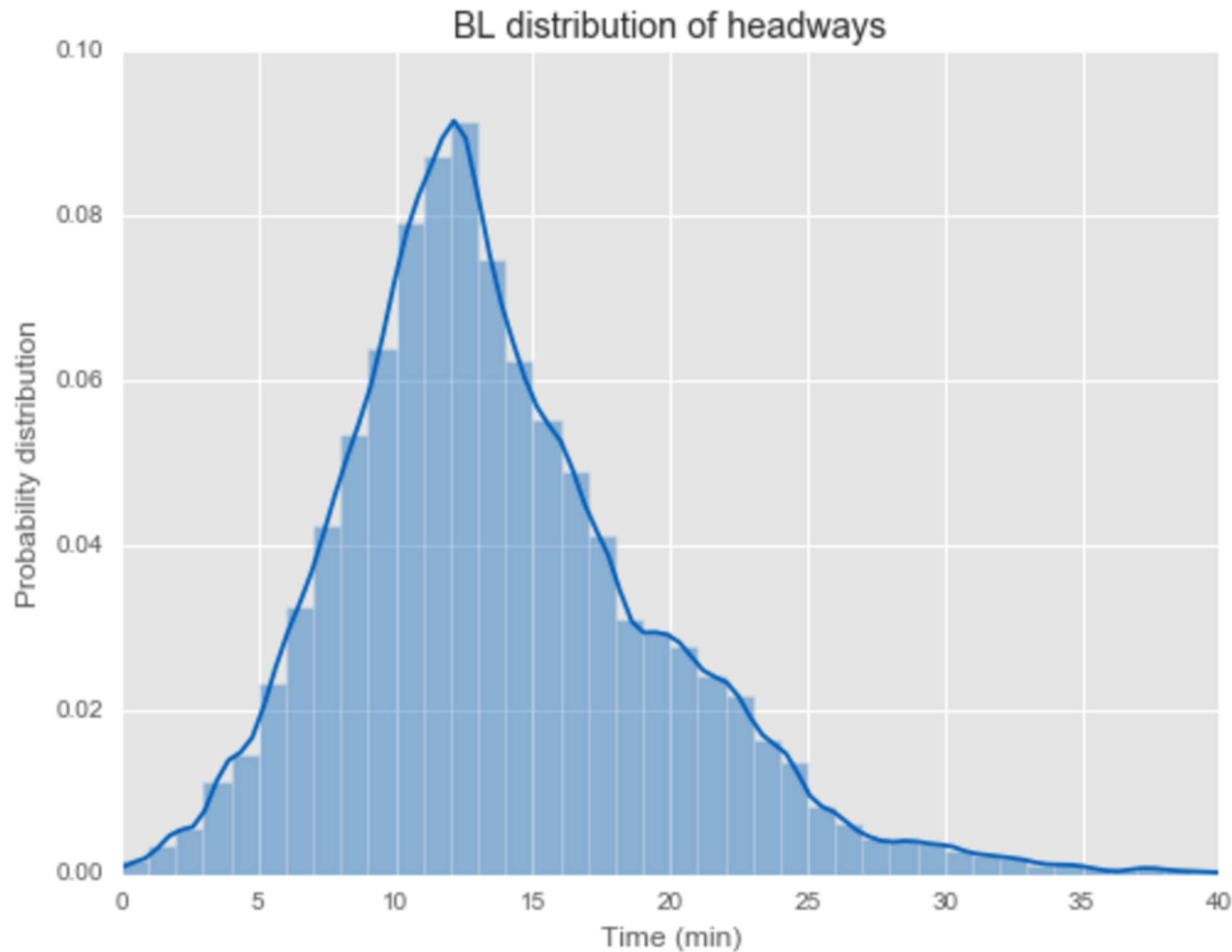
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# Getting Headways

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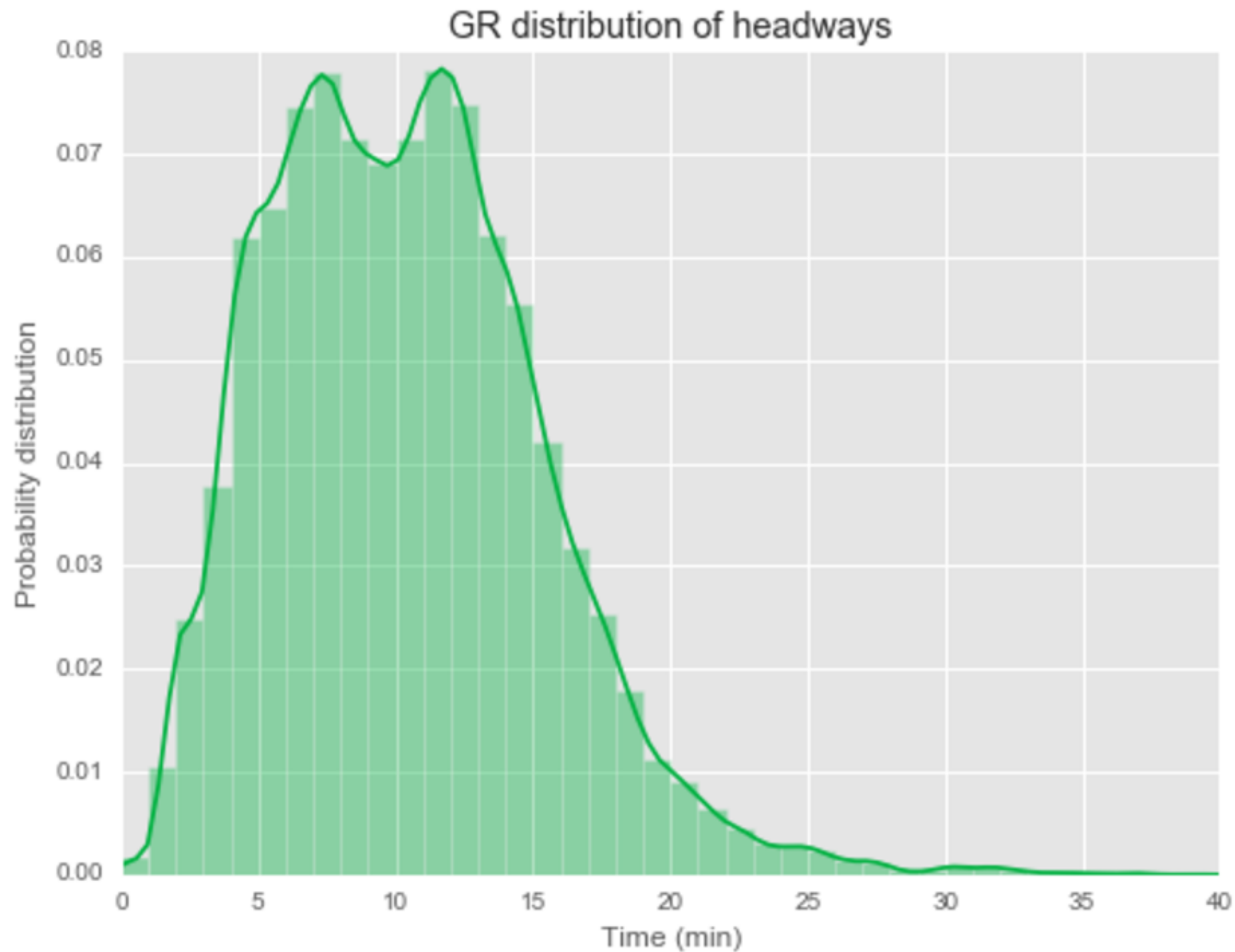
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# Getting Headways

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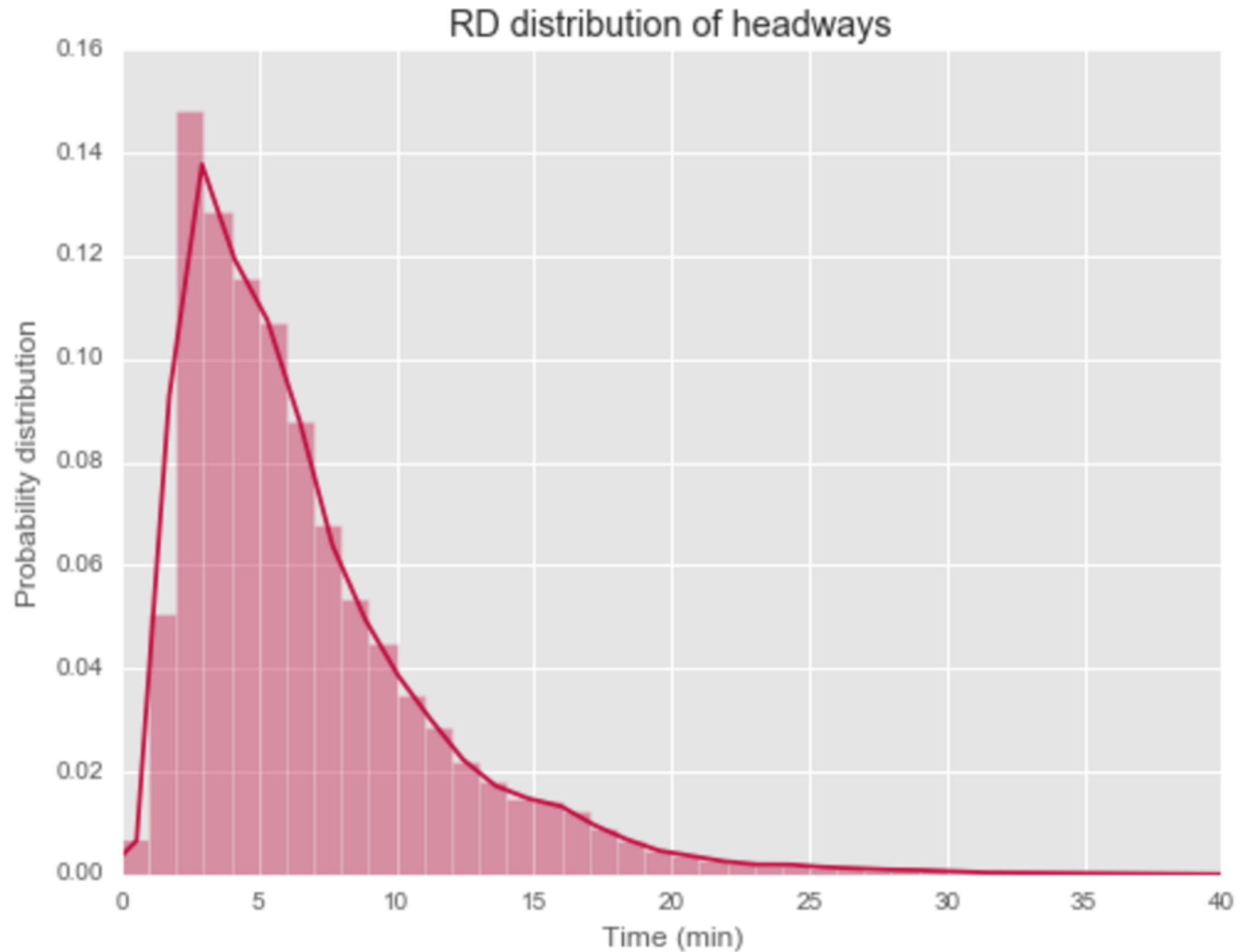
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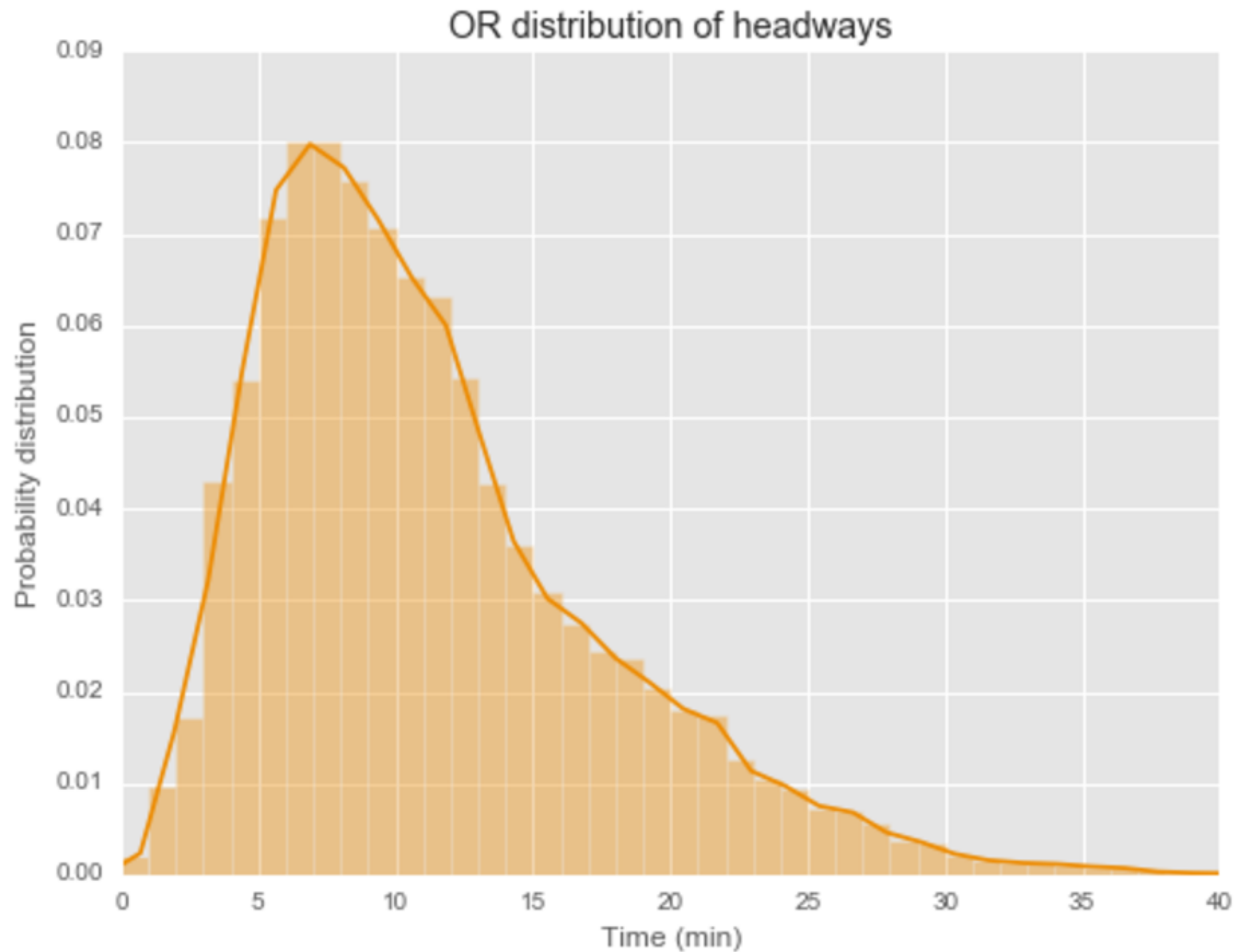
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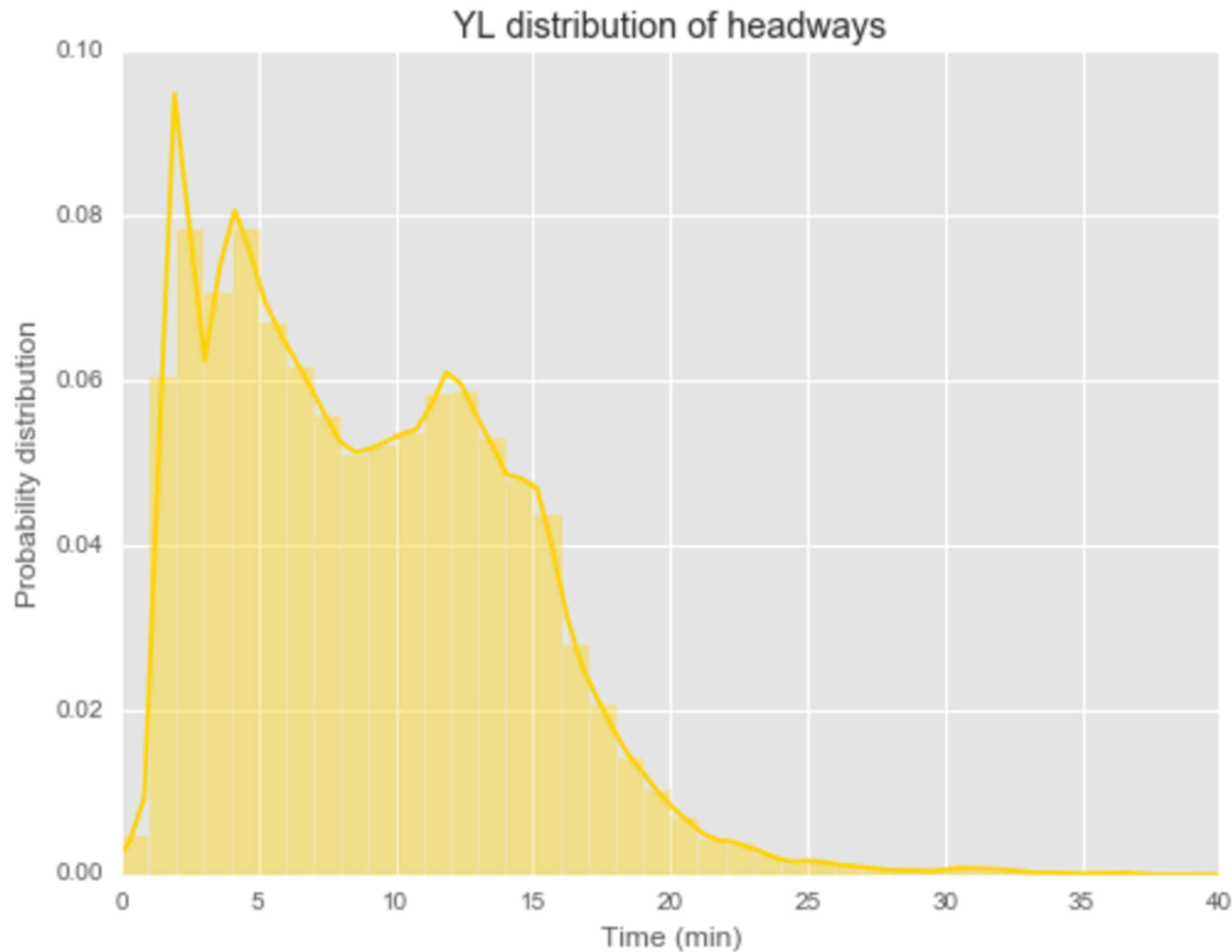
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# Getting Headways

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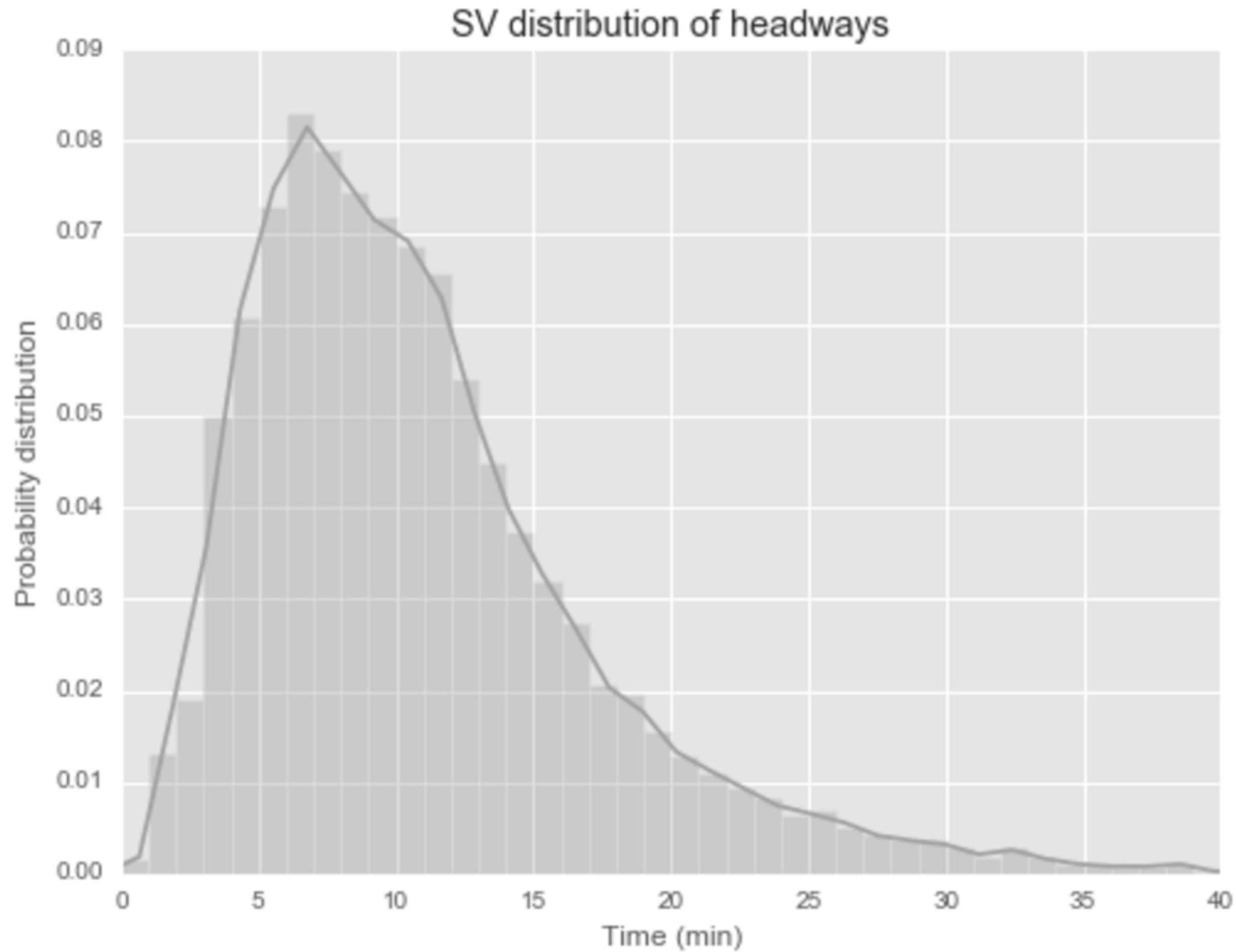
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# Estimating Wait Times

- Headways are about trains, waiting is about people
- We have data about trains, but not people

## Assumptions

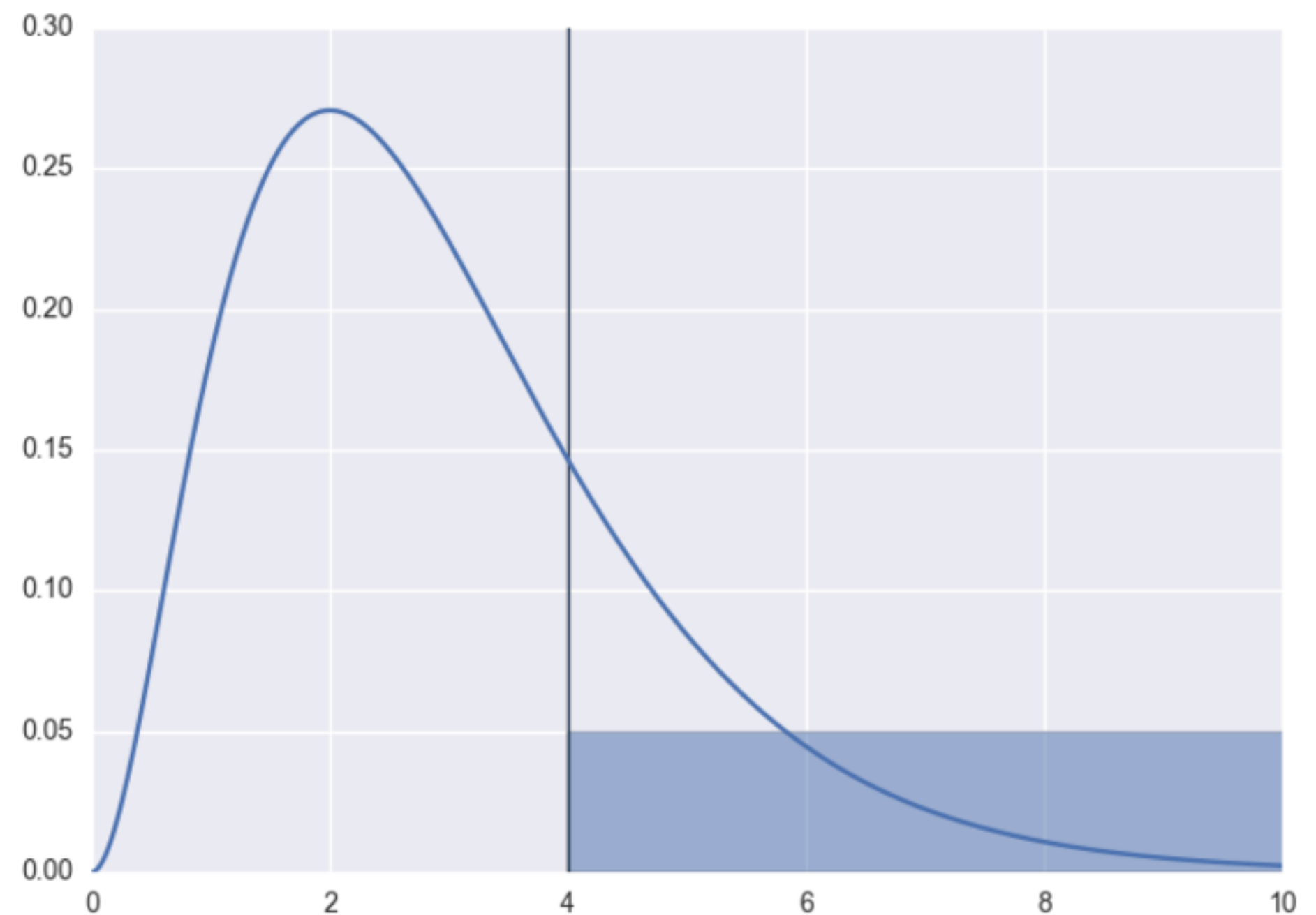
- No strategic behavior of passengers w.r.t. common lines
- No congestion phenomena
- Passenger arrivals are uniformly distributed





# Estimating Wait Times

Since passenger arrivals are assumed to be uniformly distributed, the probability of waiting an amount of time  $t$  is proportional to the probability of a headway greater than  $t$ .



# Estimating Wait Times

Let  $h(t)$  be the distribution of headways. Then wait times  $w(t)$  can be computed as

$$w(t) \propto \int_t^\infty h(s) ds = \bar{H}(t)$$

Finding the constant of proportionality is of course just normalizing the distribution, so that

$$w(t) = \frac{\int_t^\infty h(s) ds}{\int_0^\infty \bar{H}(s) ds} = \frac{\int_t^\infty h(s) ds}{\int_0^\infty s h(s) ds}$$

But we really don't care about the constant, just the proportion because we are using a computer and can normalize after the fact.



# Estimating Wait Times

In practice though, we just sample from the headway distribution.

```
# diffs = all headways for a single line  
waits = itertools.chain(*[np.arange(0, diff, 0.5).tolist() for diff in diffs])
```



## Headway



# Estimating Wait Times

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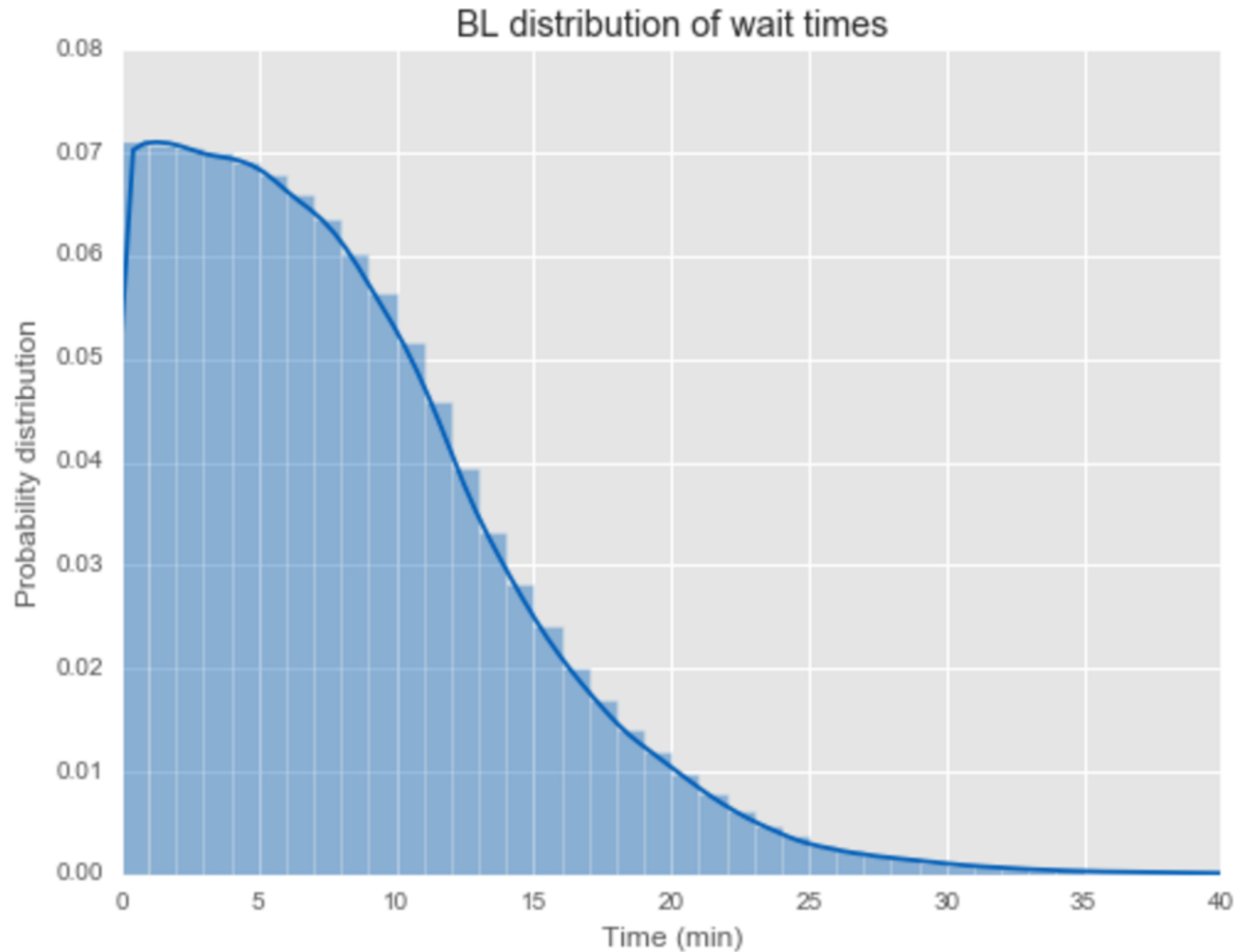
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# Estimating Wait Times

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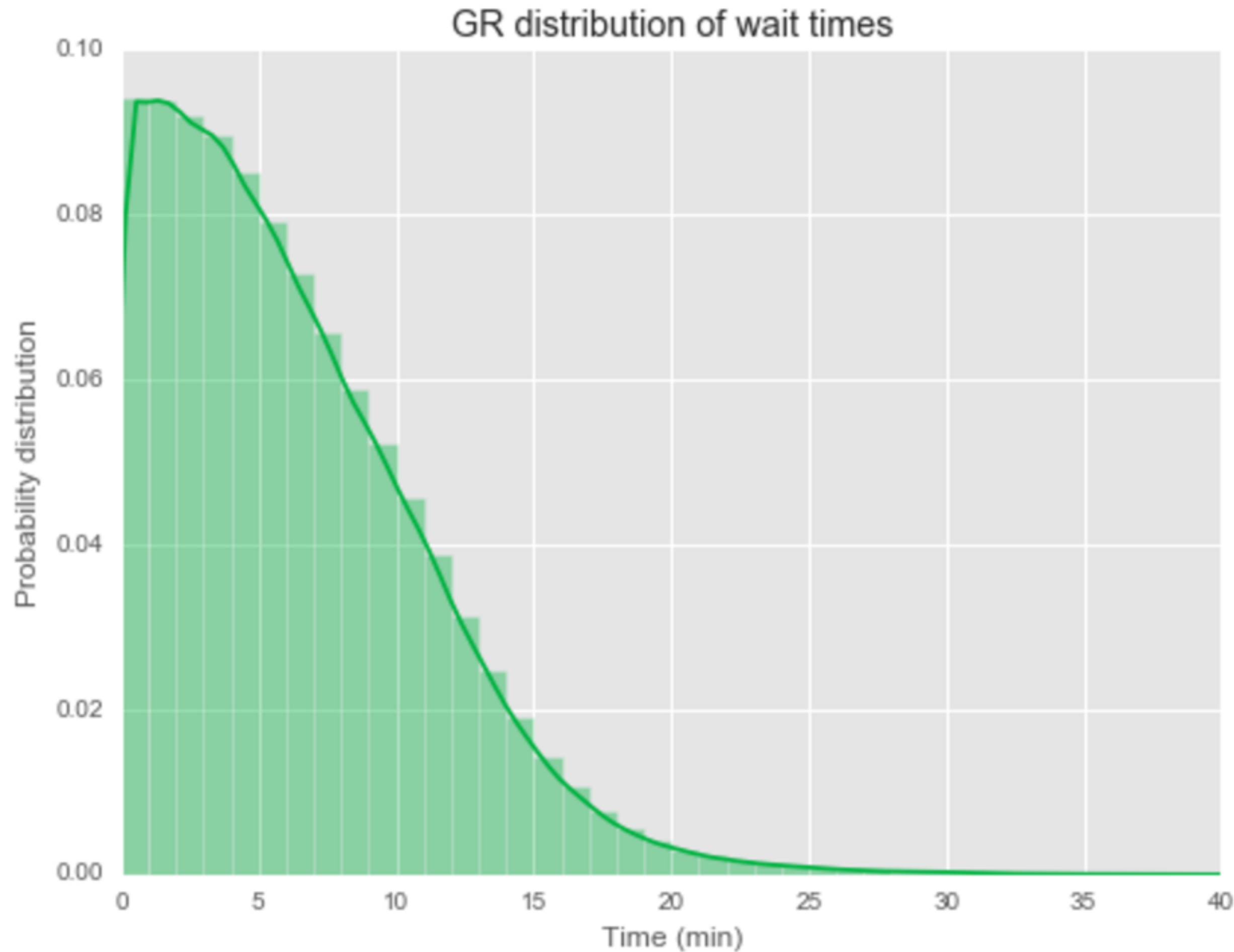
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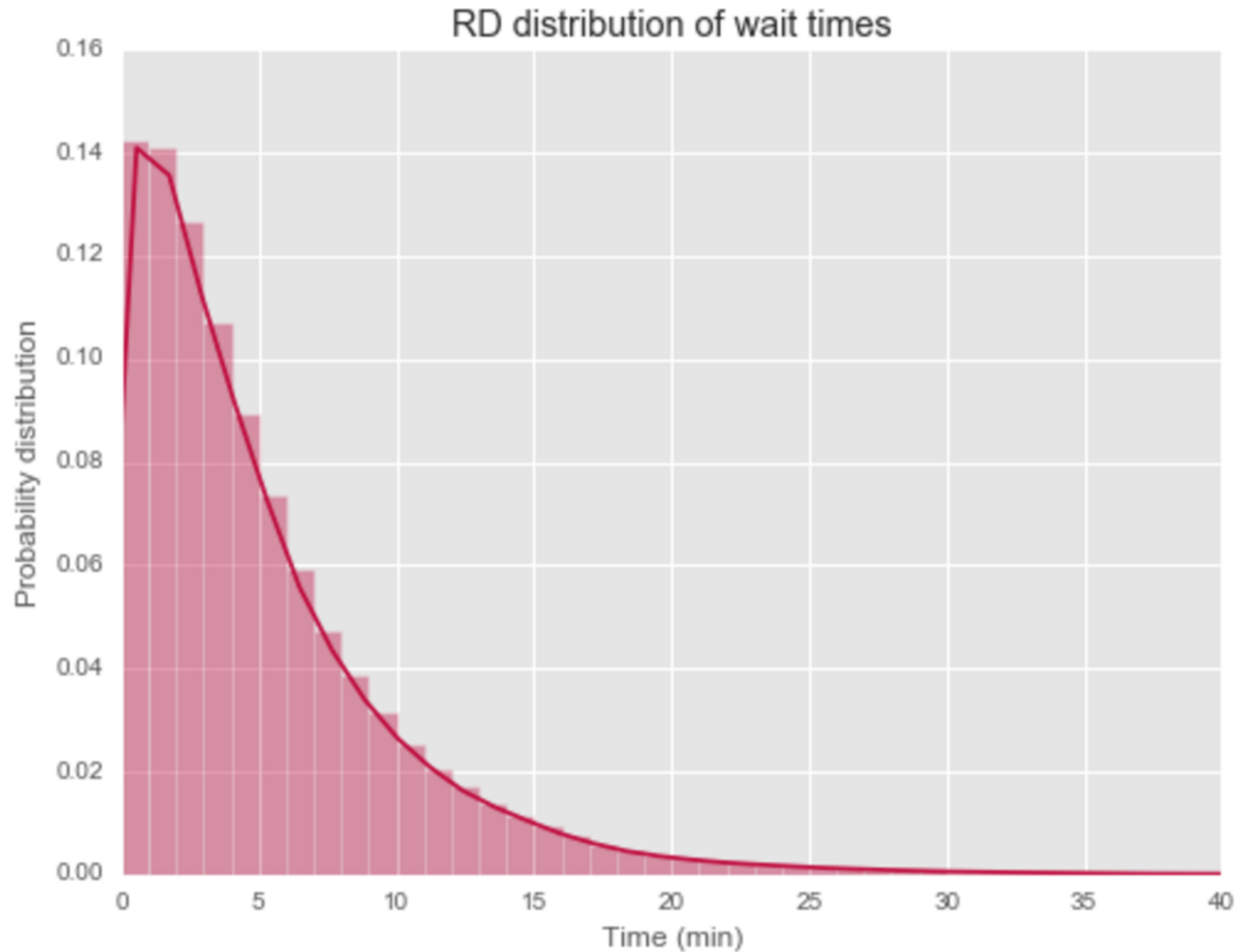
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# Estimating Wait Times

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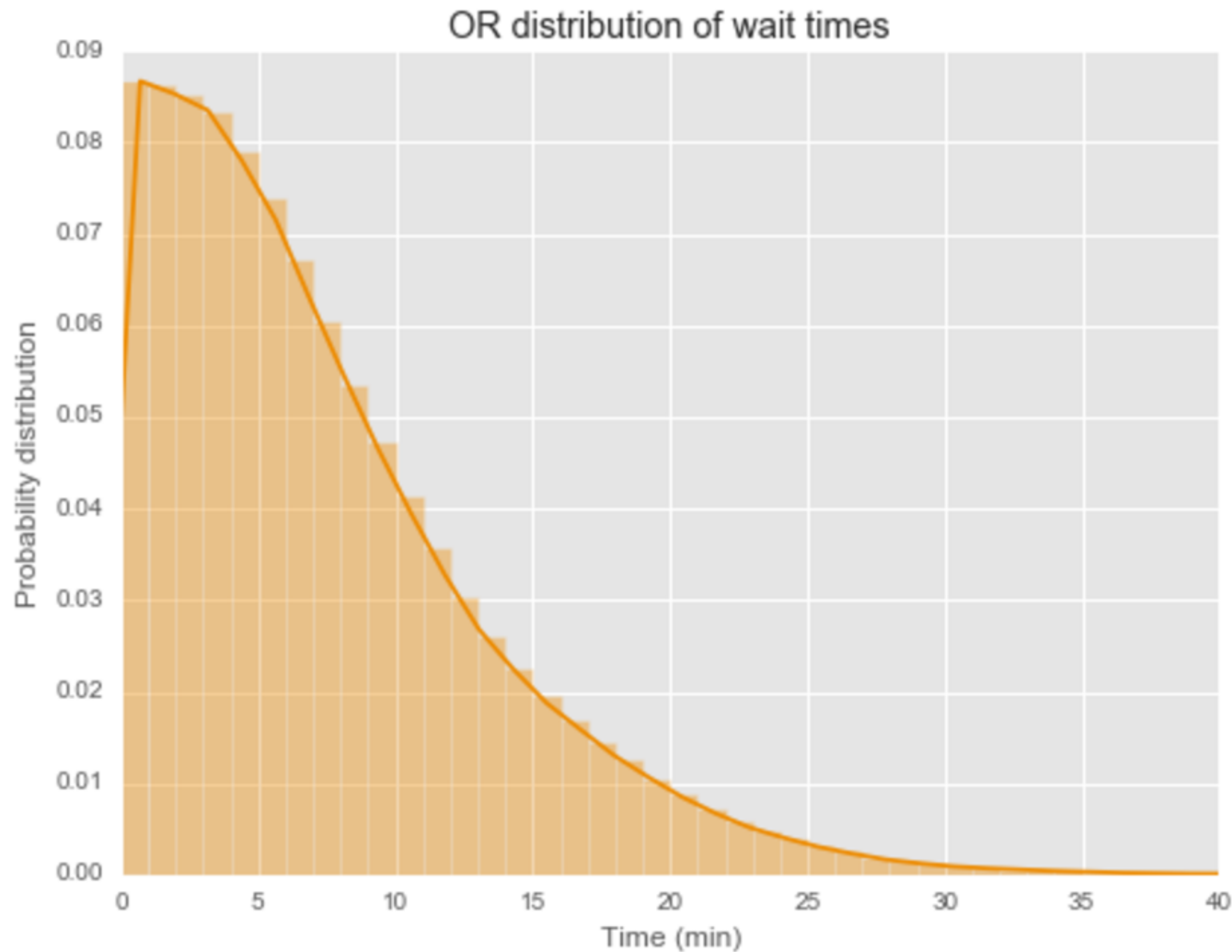
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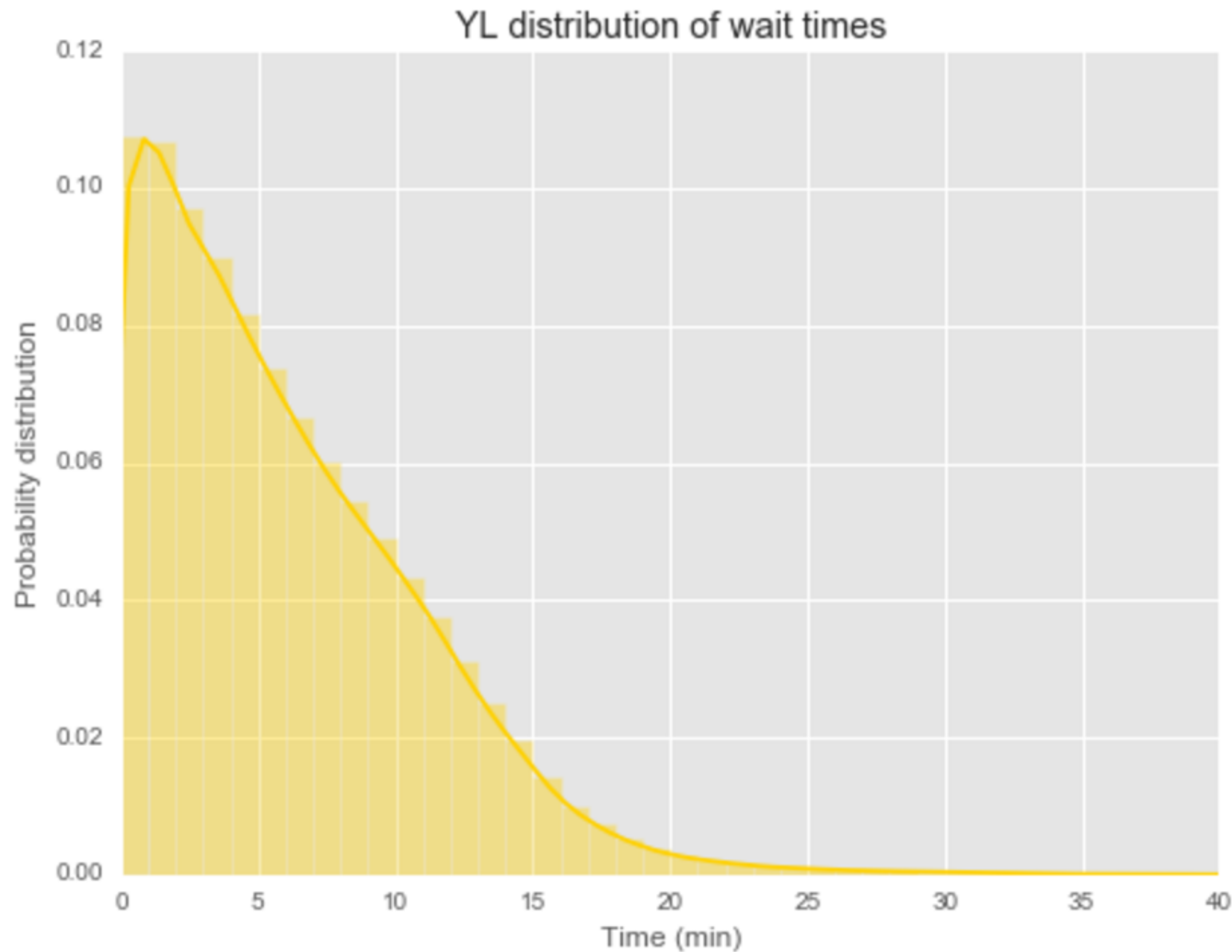
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# Estimating Wait Times

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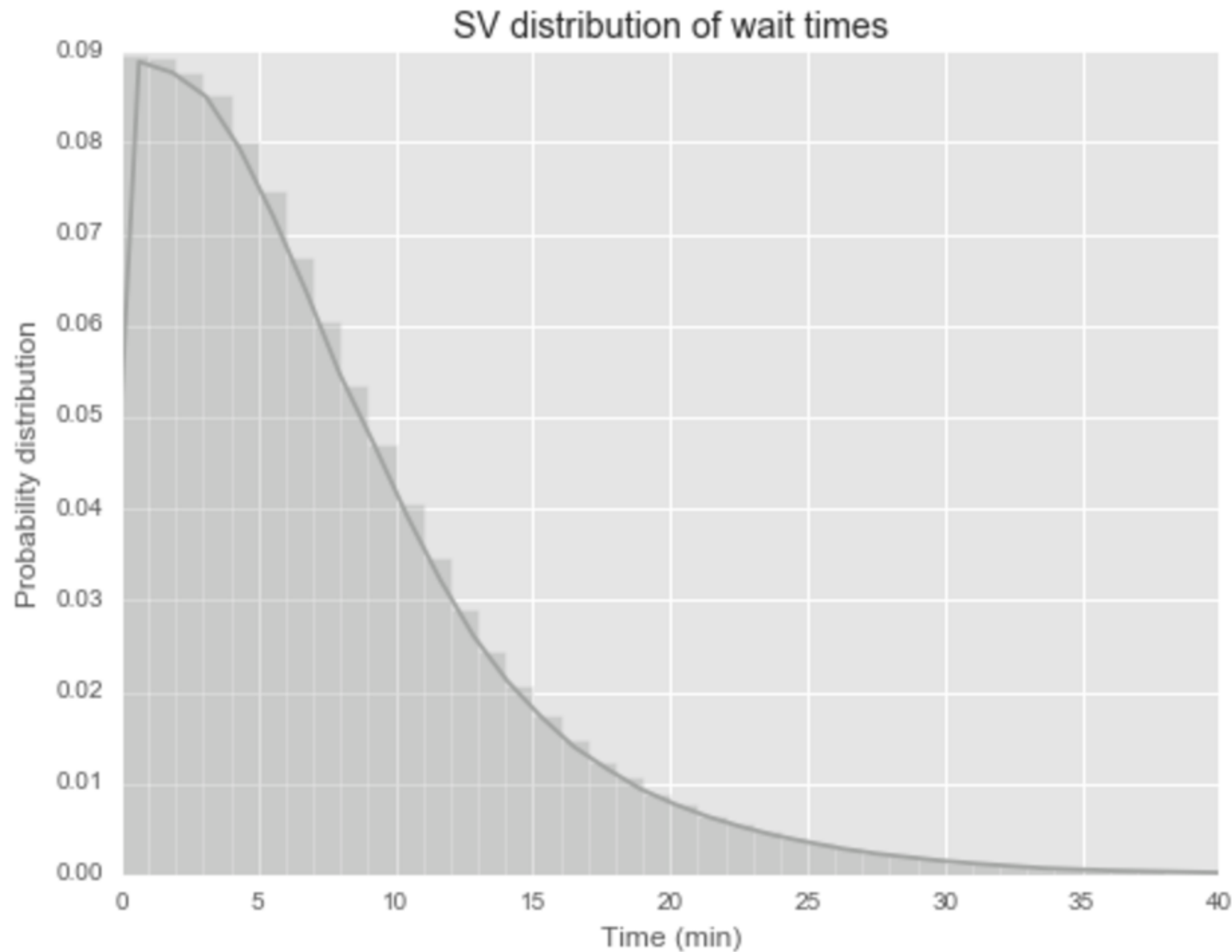
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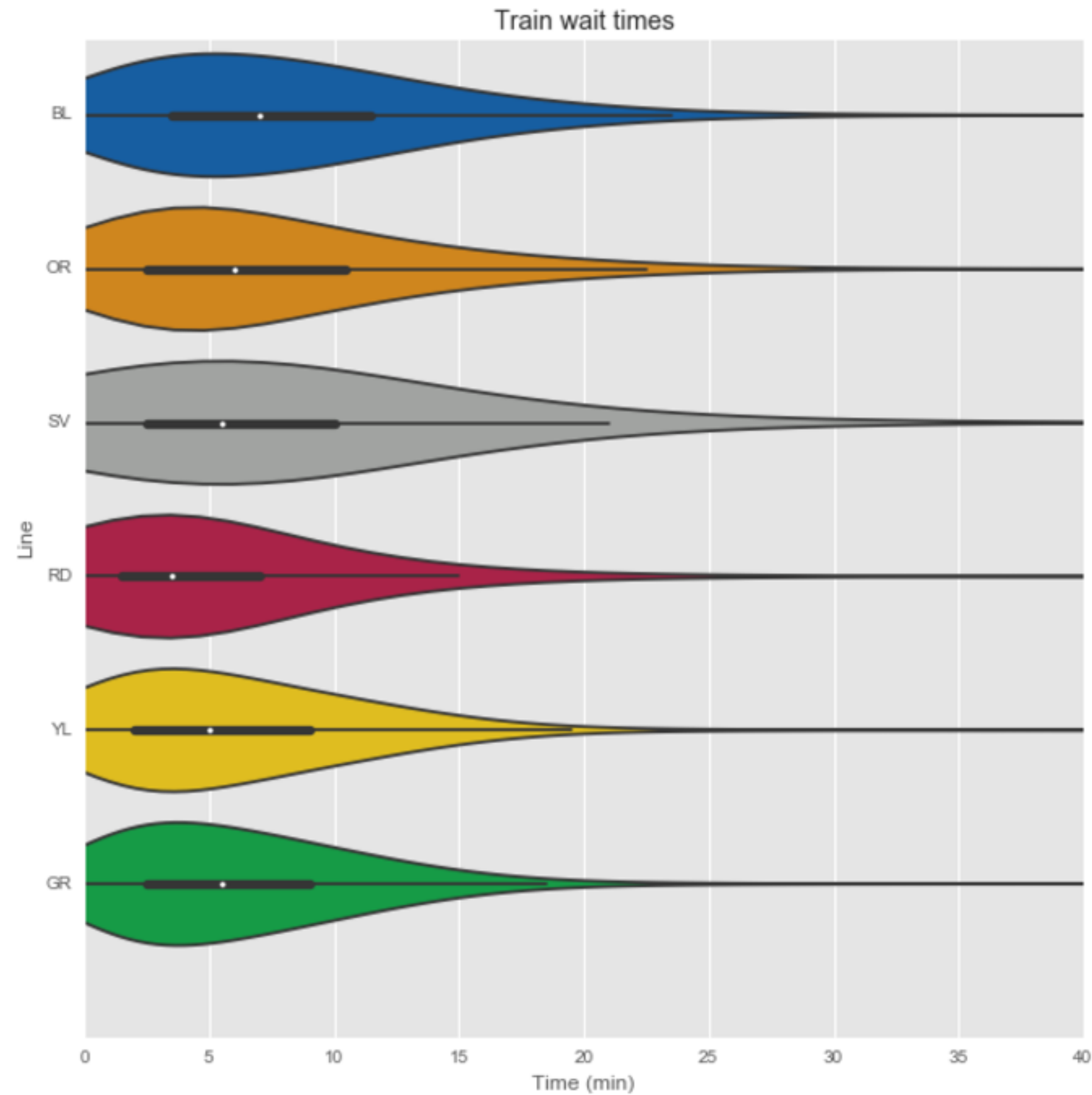
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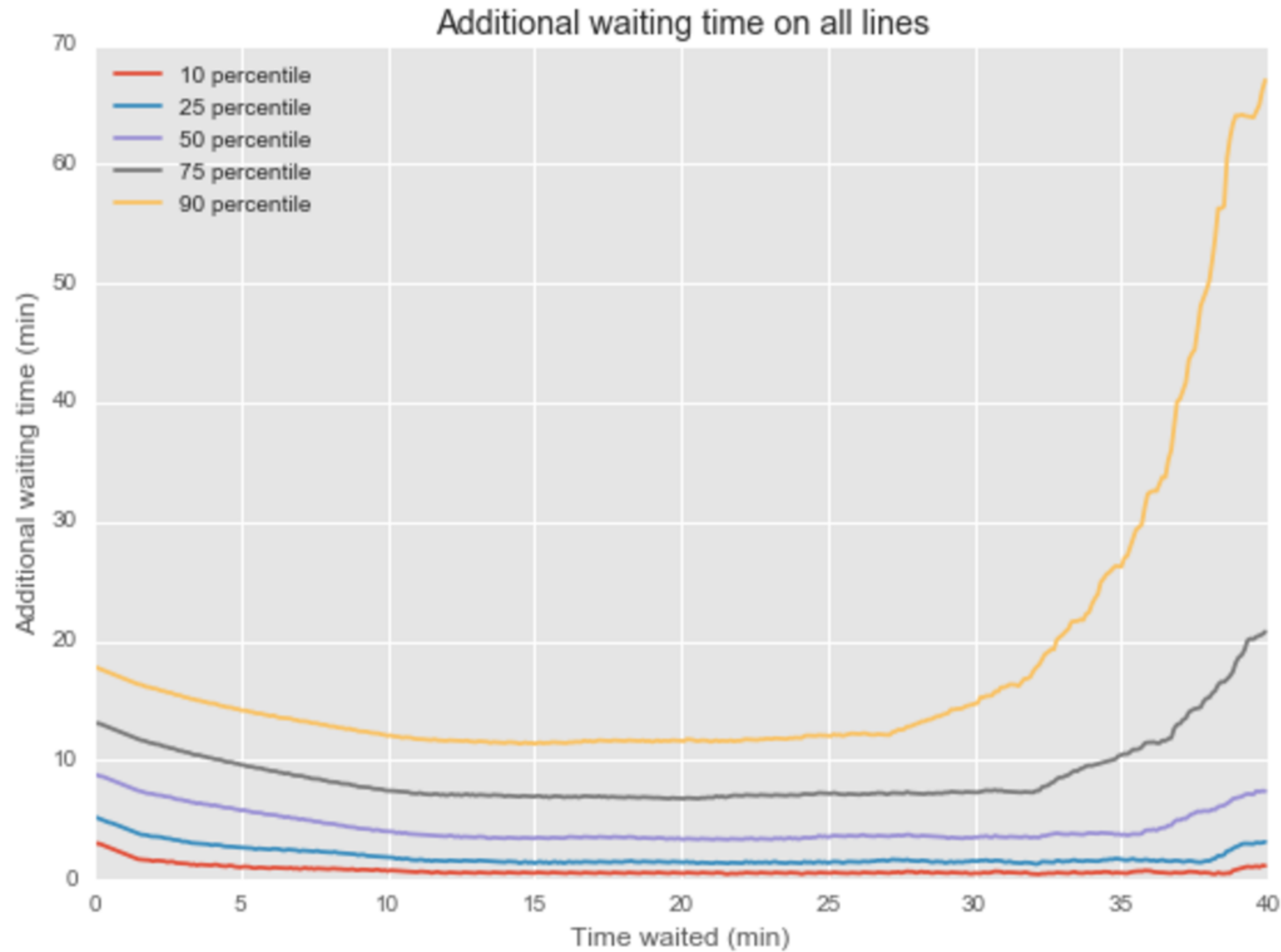


# Estimating Wait Times





# Additional Wait Times



# Thanks!

