

Modern Data Analytics: A Case Study

Mapping and Mitigating Noise Levels in Leuven

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Overview

The City of Leuven wants to tackle the noise problem in the Naamsestraat neighborhood.

Aim: To find a balance between vibrant nightlife and ensuring residents can enjoy a peaceful night's sleep.

Methodology: mapping of night-time noise levels Via sound monitors and implementing behavioral interventions; promotion of noise reduction strategies.





Problem Statement

ANALYSIS

Which factors contribute to the noise level of Leuven?

ANALYSIS

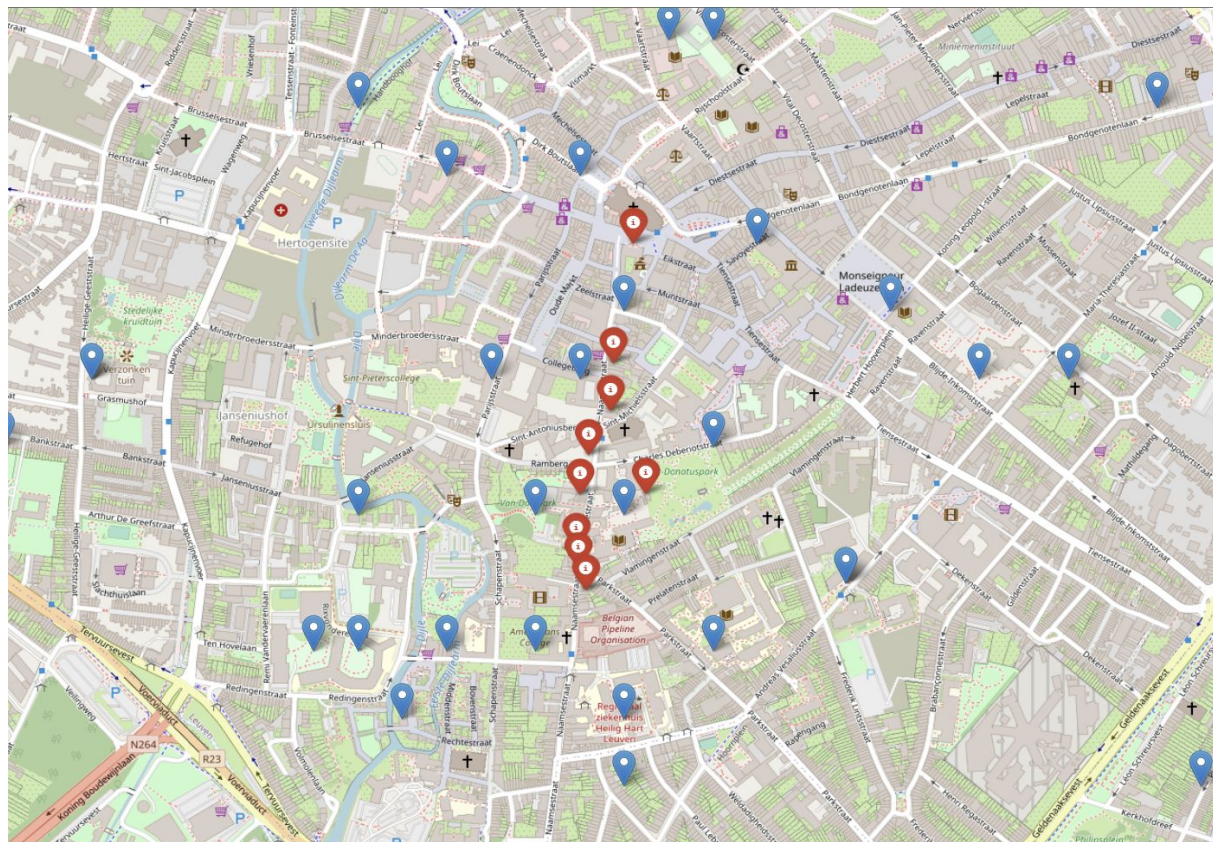
How can we identify patterns, trends, and potential correlations with various factors, such as weather conditions

APPLICATION

How to design transportation networks, impose restrictions in certain populated locations, coordinate event dates/locations, construction of the new properties/streets, etc.

Data Exploration

Locations



Noise data



Weather data

Data Overview 2022

EXISTING DATA

Meteorological

- Wind strength
- Wind direction
- Rain
- Green coverage

Noise events

EXTRA DATA

Local events

- World Cup 2022
- Concerts
- Festivals

Nearby facilities

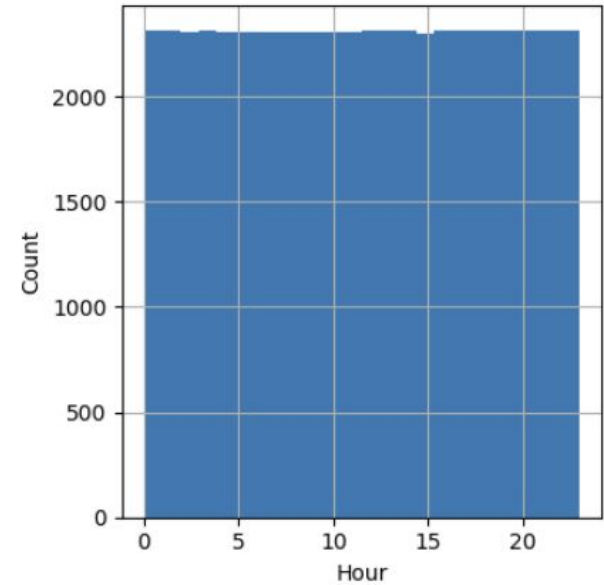
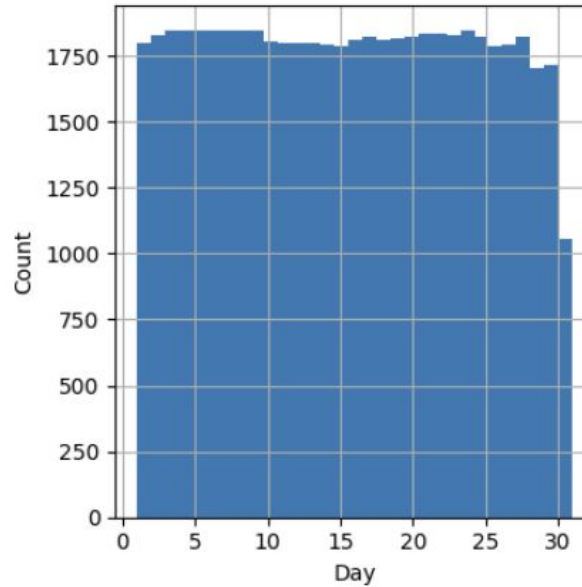
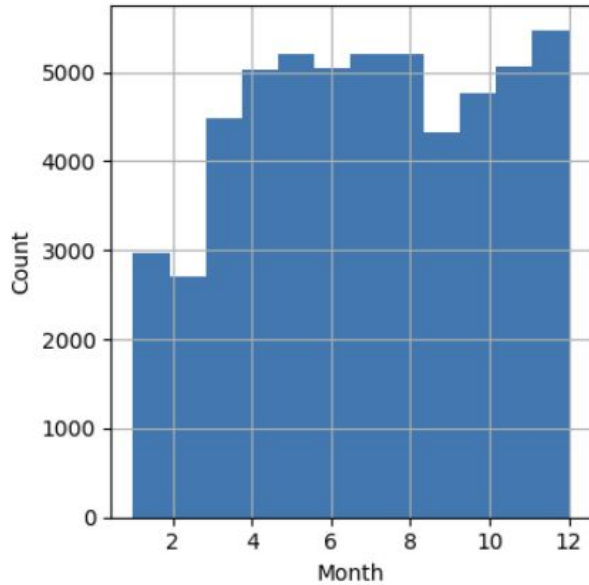
- Restaurants/Cafes
- Bars
- Churches
- Bus stops
- Theaters

Noise level at 6 locations in Leuven

Shape of data
XX

Data Exploration

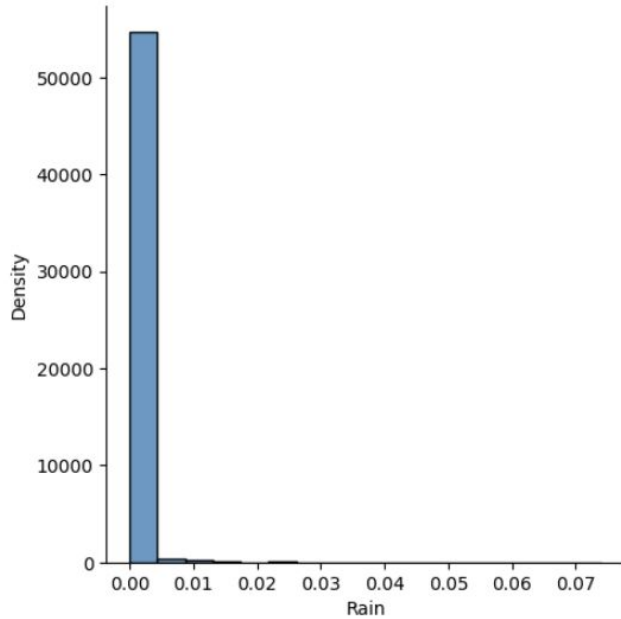
Distribution of noise data over month, day and hour



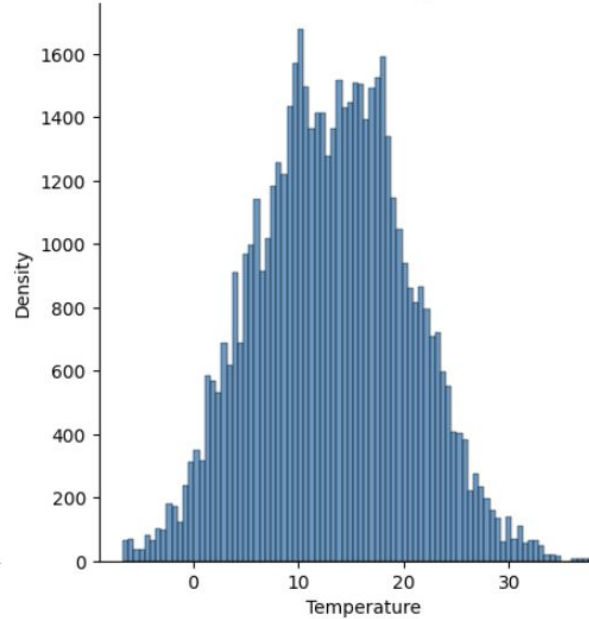
Data Exploration

Distribution of Rain, Temperature, and Maximum Sound Level

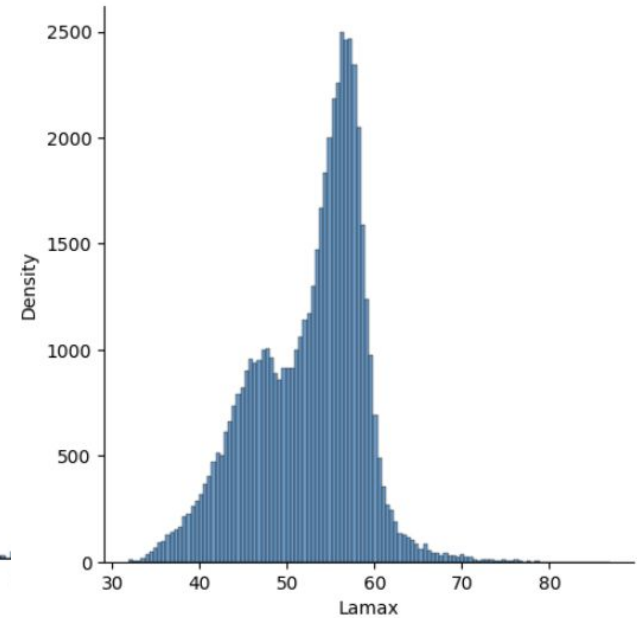
Distribution of Rain



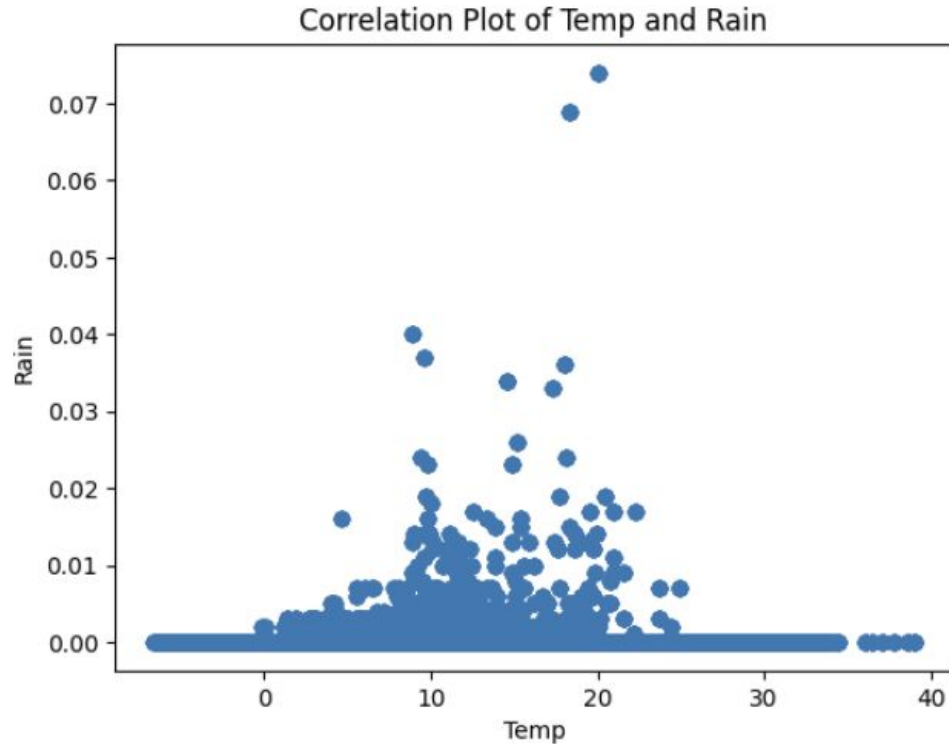
Distribution of Temperature



Distribution of Lamax

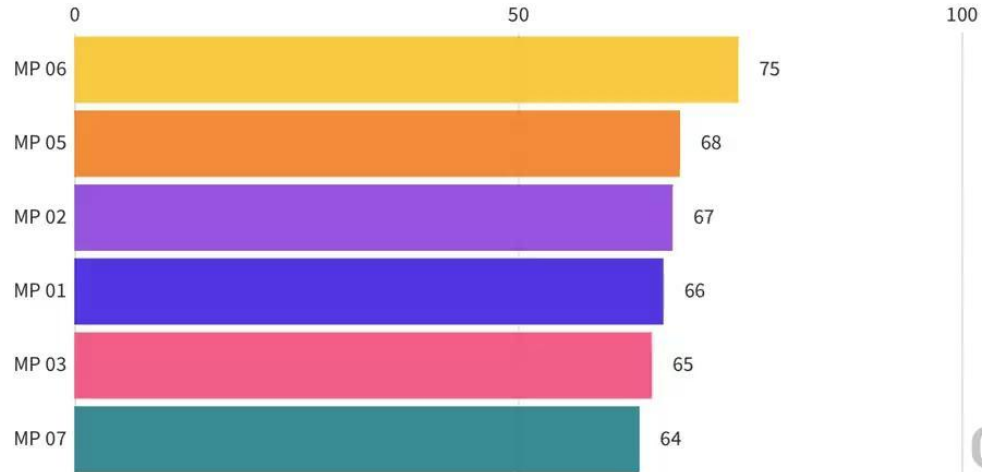


Data Exploration

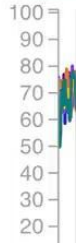


Data Visualization

Max noise by date



01/04 22



Data Preprocessing

- The weather data was combined with noise using relative distance
- Noise aggregated on hour-date basis
- Two locations with almost no data were removed

Modelling

Random Forest Regression Model

Model description

Random Forest Regression: a supervised learning algorithm and bagging technique that uses an ensemble learning method for regression in machine learning.

SHapley Additive exPlanations (SHAP): an explanation technique used to predict noise levels for a single location, based on the available features

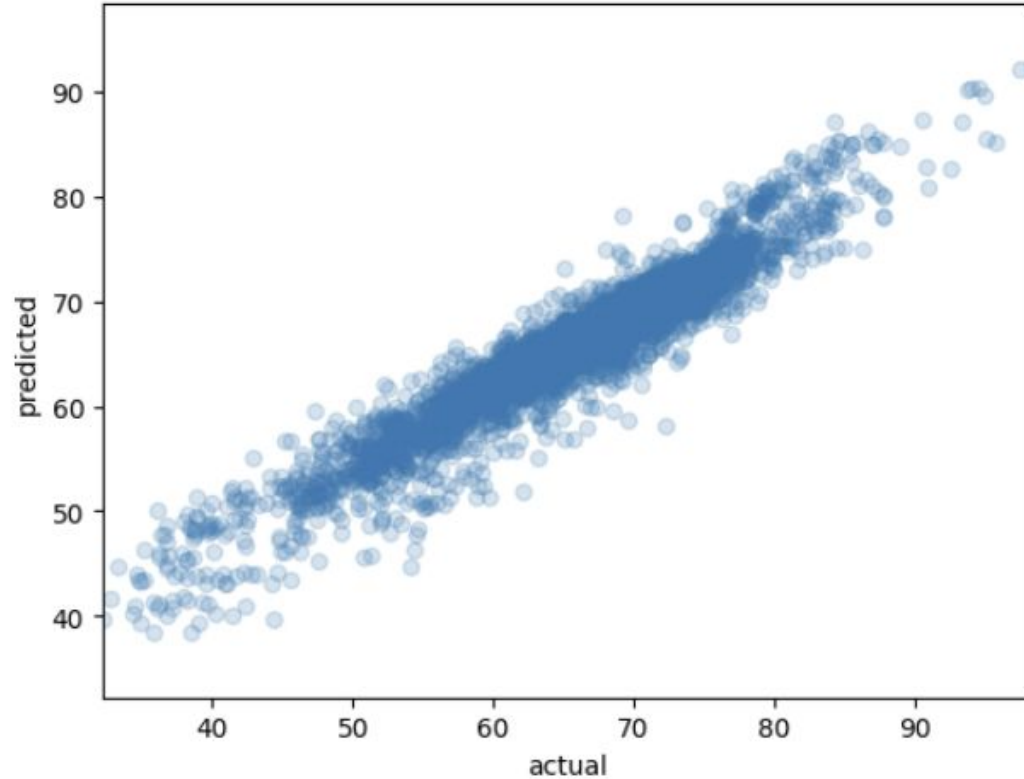
Features taken into account:

- Location
- Time
- Noise Level
- Weather Factors
- Events

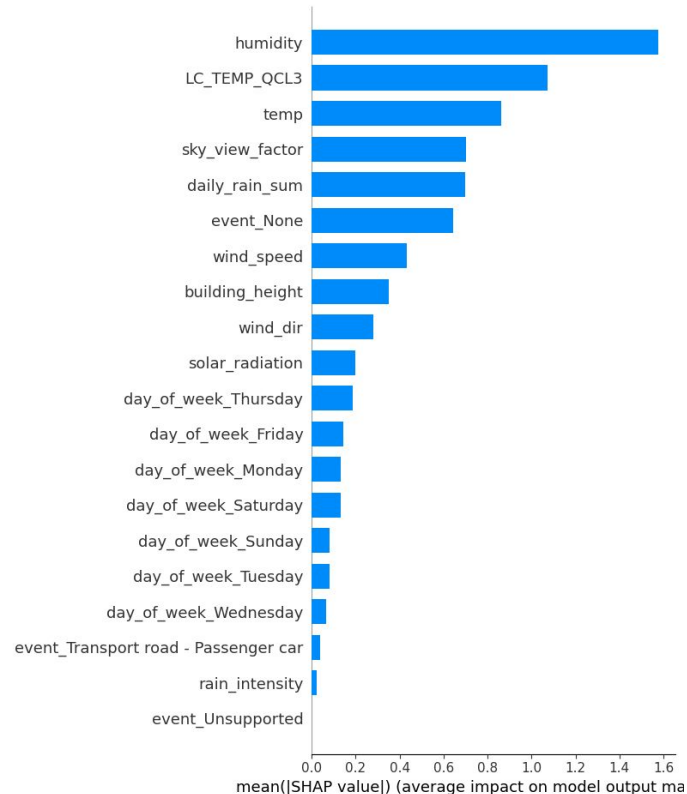
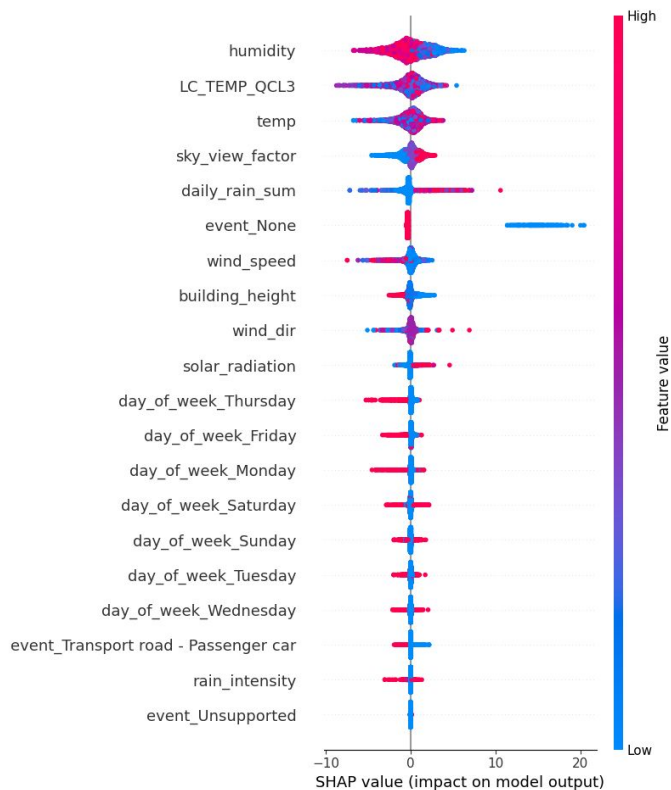
Model MSE: 49.32860170698673

R-squared: 0.34605321763918784

Model performance



SHAP value



Results

- The model provides a good prediction input considering all the data
- R-squared is fairly low
- Traffic and public transport surprisingly unimportant
- Most important features in the prediction:
 - Humidity, location, temperature, time
 - Higher level of humidity lead to higher noise levels
 - Higher levels of temperature lead to higher noise level

Noise Mapping App

App

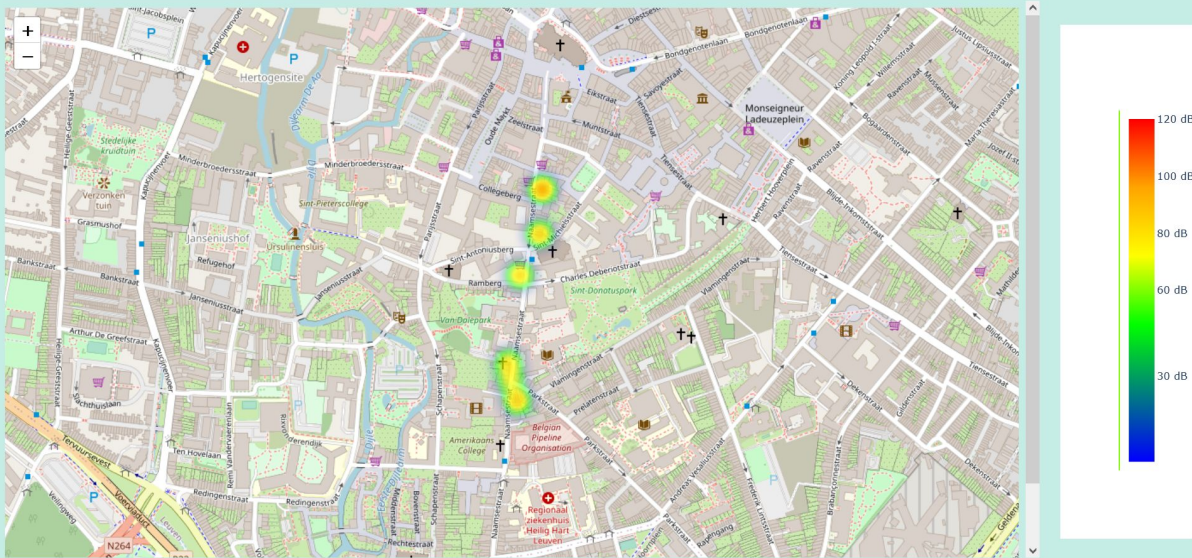
Noise Heatmap of Leuven

Select date:

12/12/2022

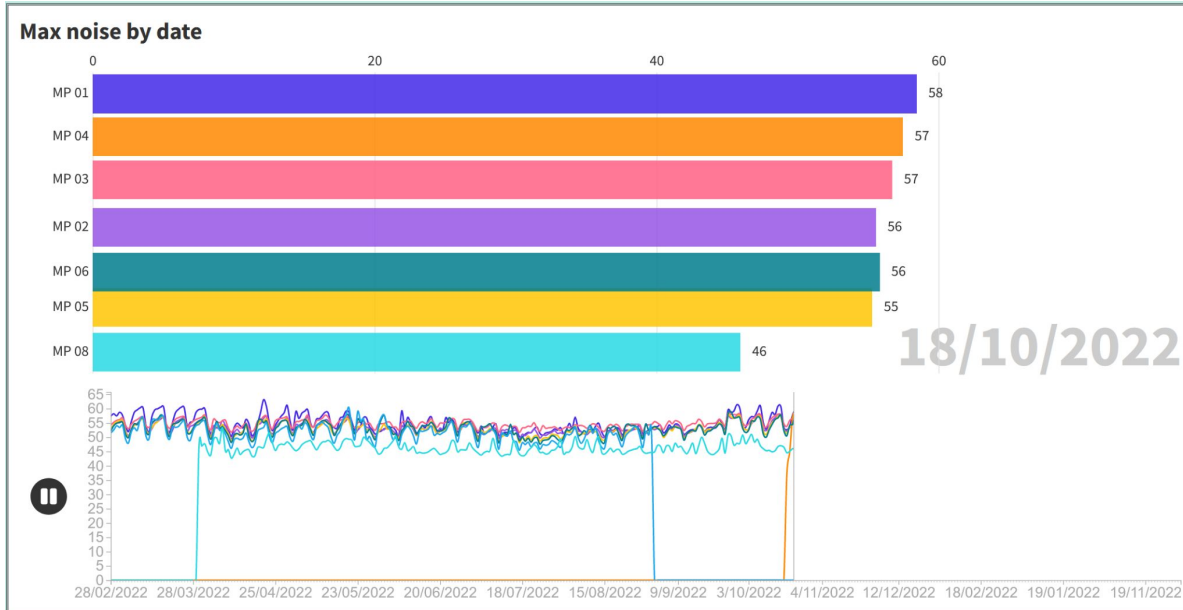
Select Time:

00:00



The app displays a heatmap of max noise levels in the locations. It accepts user input and displays the heatmap according to that input.

App



A changing bar plot allows to visualize how the max noise levels change with the days.

The app has been deployed with AWS Elastic Beanstalk:

<http://mydashapp-env.eba-egq3ihi2.eu-north-1.elasticbeanstalk.com/>