



Probe Data Analytics and Processing for Traffic Information, Traffic Planning and Traffic Management

#### Ralf-Peter Schäfer

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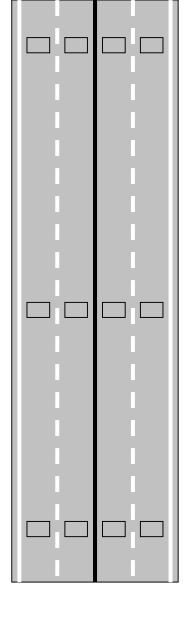






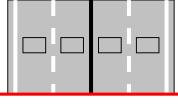






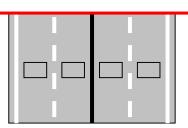






Huge investment and maintenance costs to detect traffic information Typically every 2 km a loop required to get precise real-time traffic infos

Can we do better?





# Change





# Change



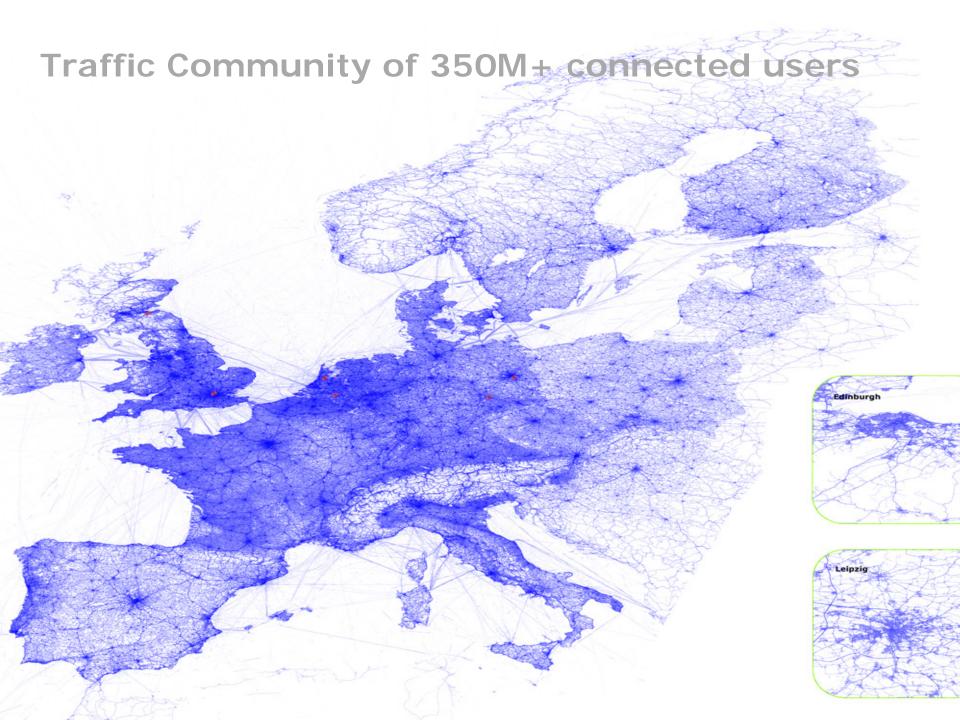


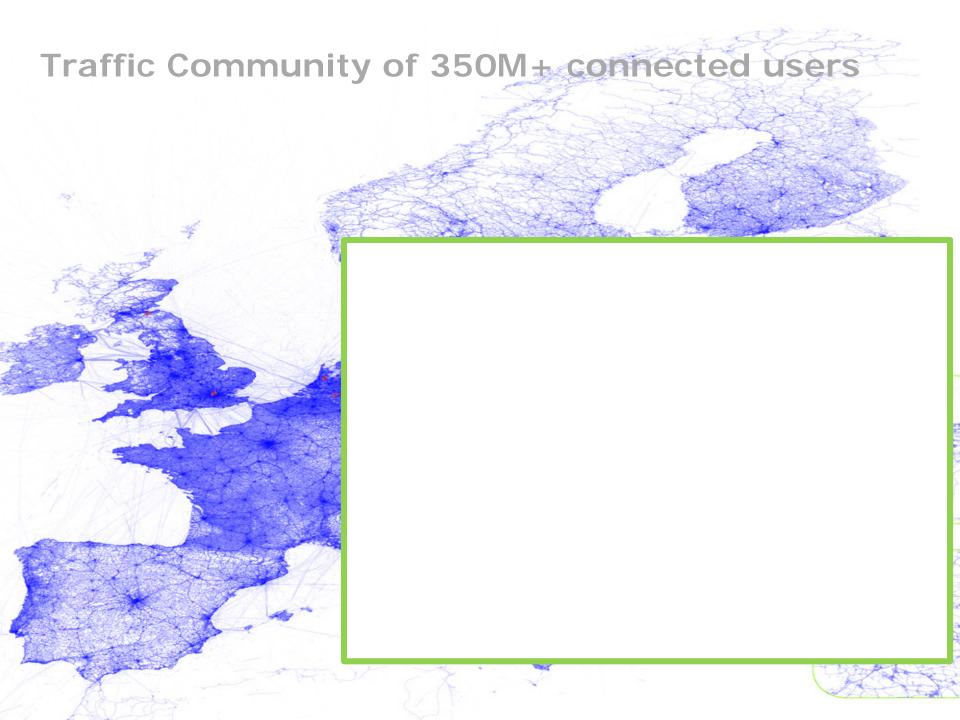


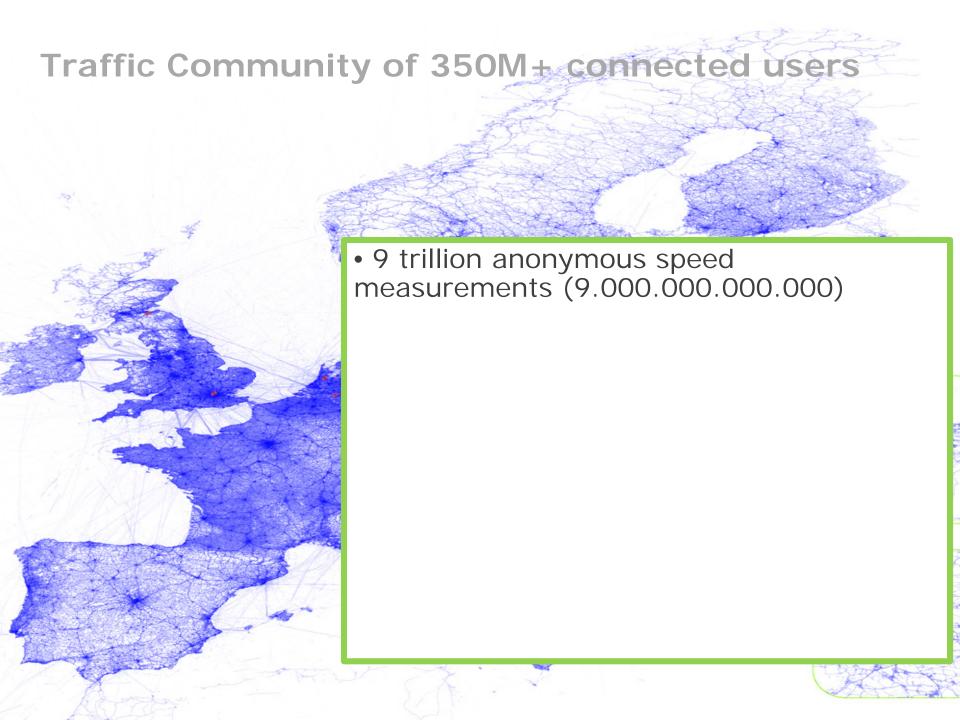
# Facebook Social Activity Graph (friend interactions)

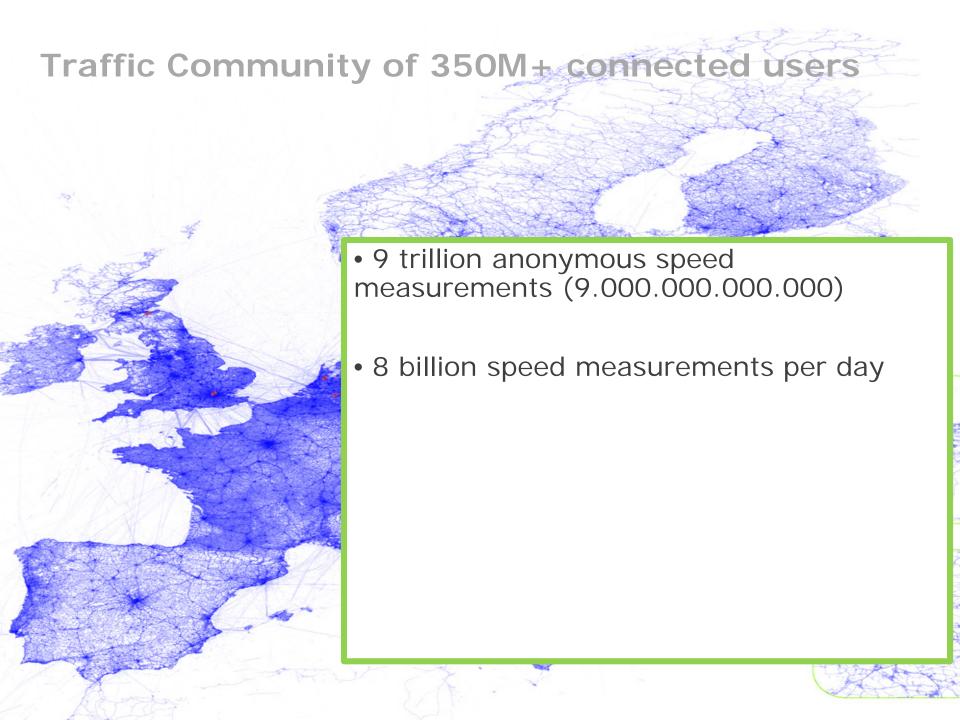


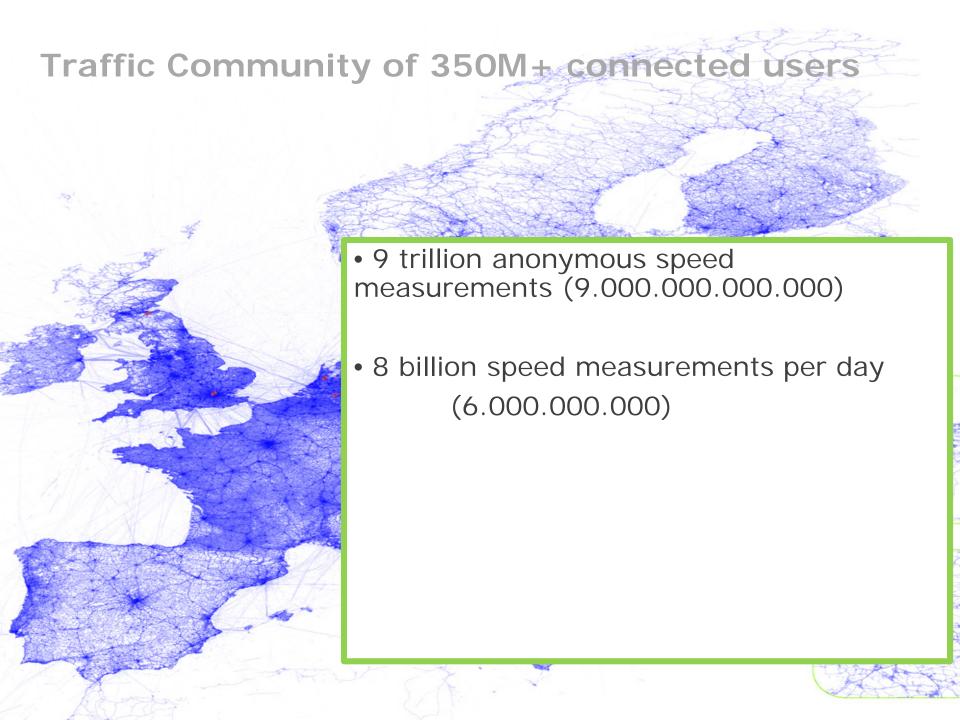


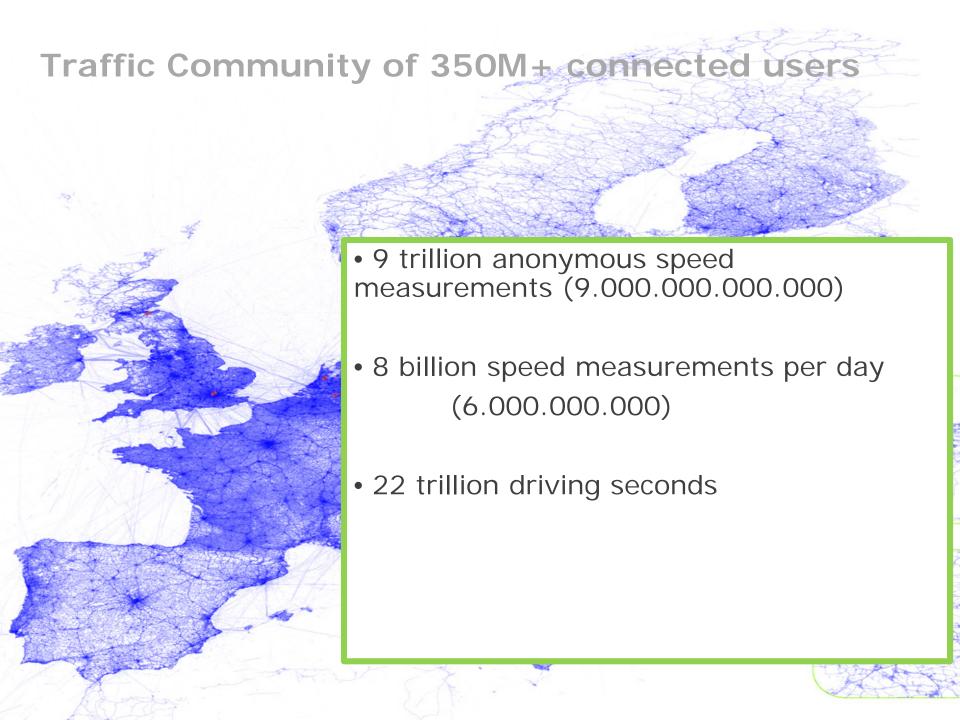


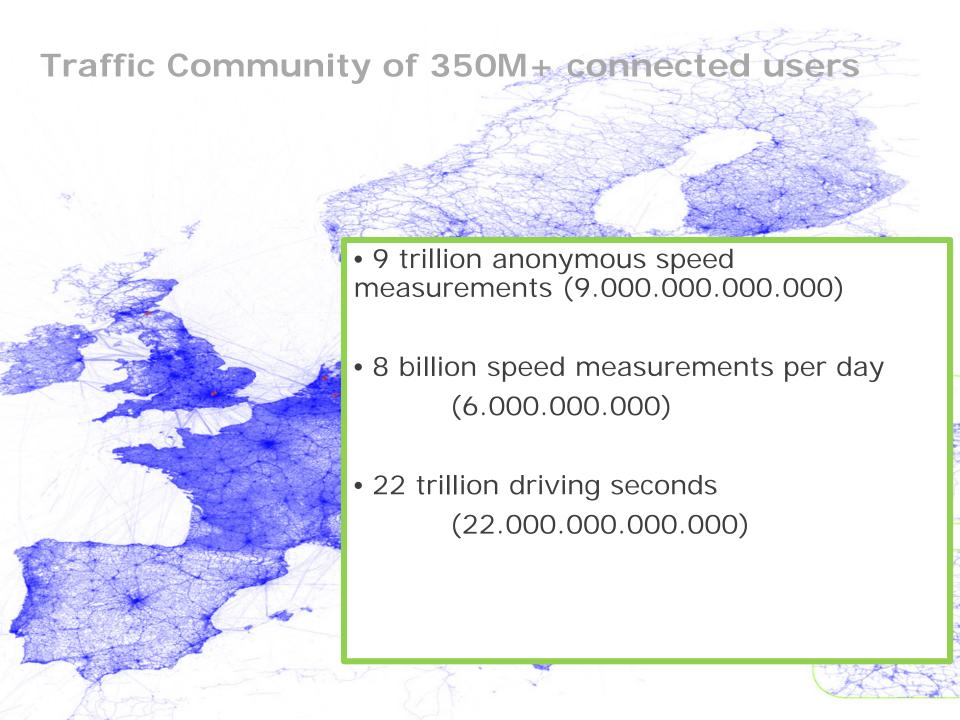










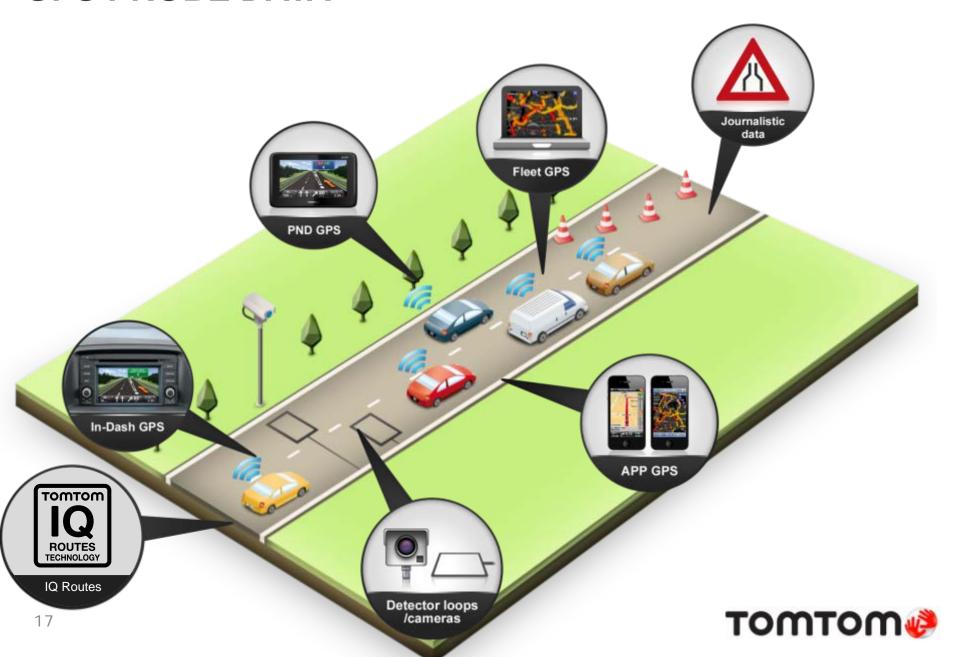


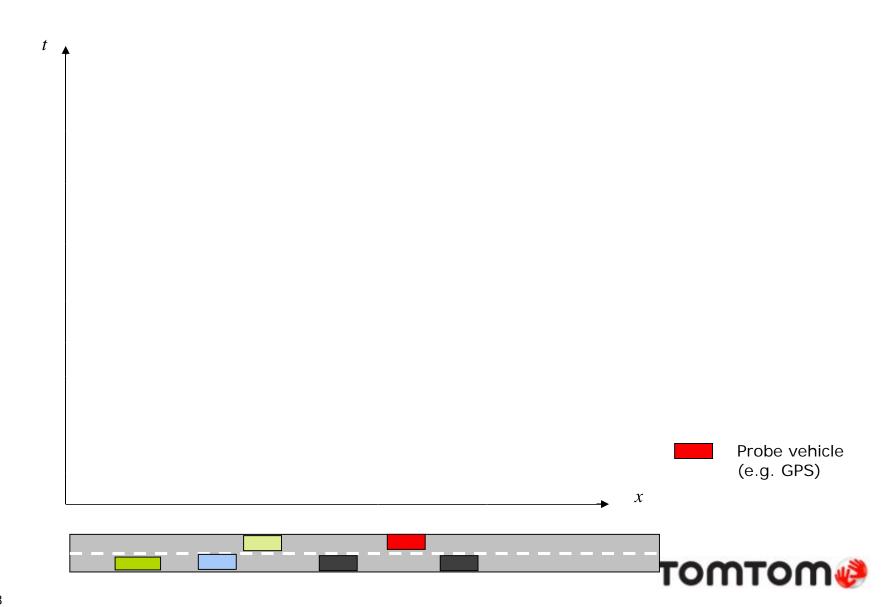




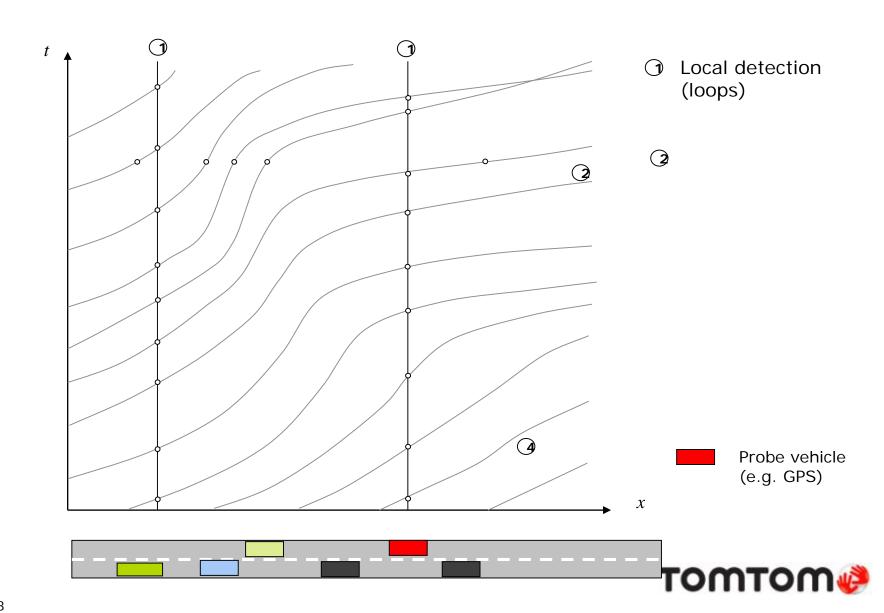
- 8 billion speed measurements per day (6.000.000.000)
- 22 trillion driving seconds
   (22.000.000.000.000)
- Speed estimation via map matching and data analytics

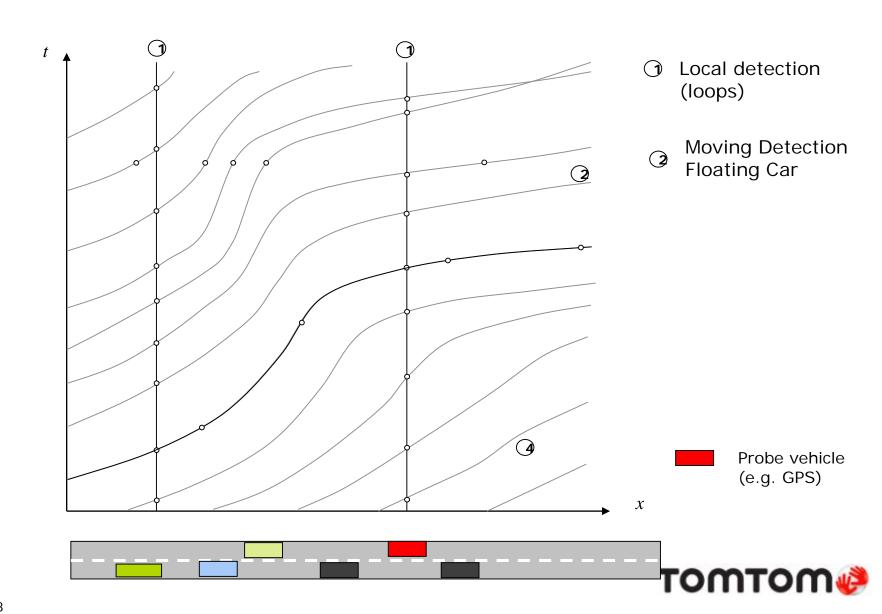
#### **GPS PROBE DATA**

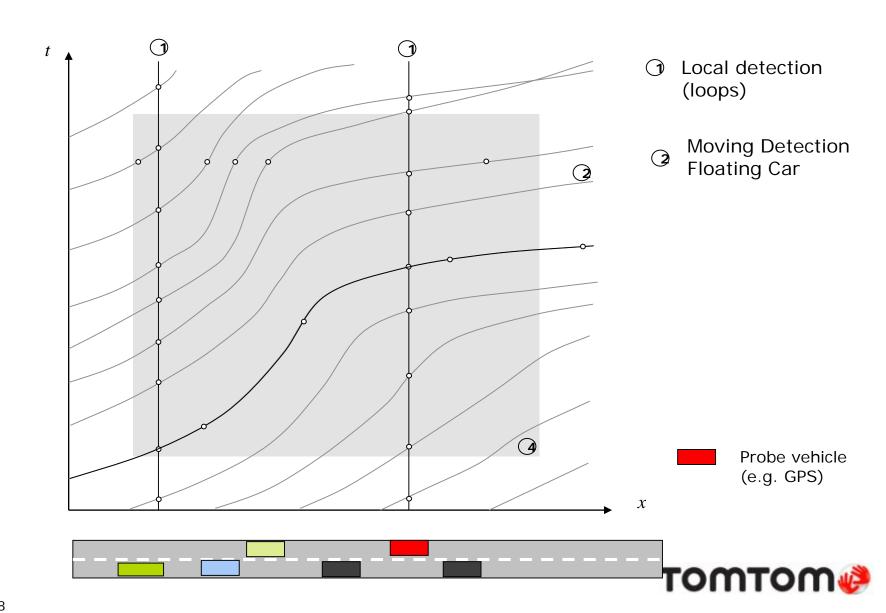


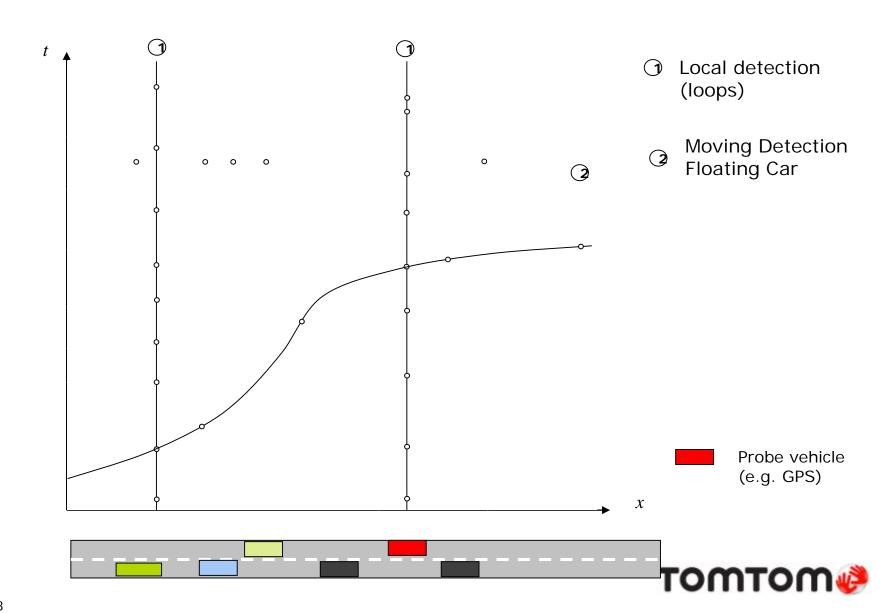








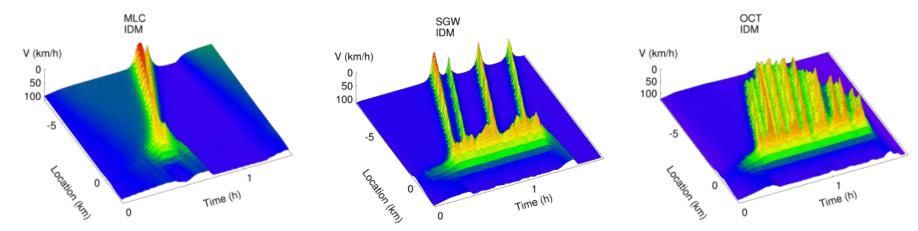




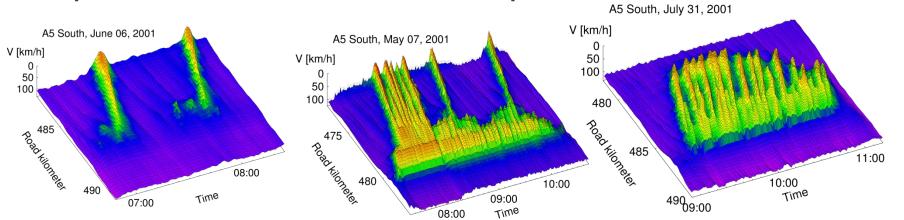
#### From Modeling to Measuring

Classical tools for observing traffic flow: Simulation and Data from Loop-Detectors

#### Simulated elementary traffic jam patterns:



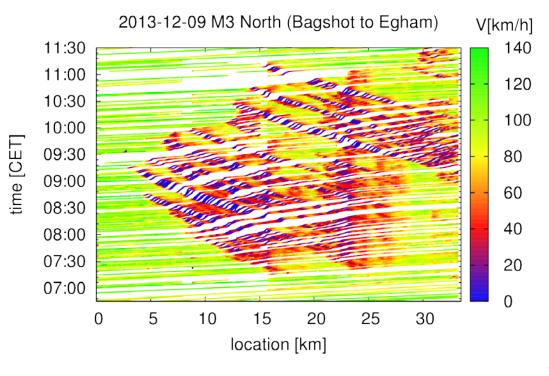
#### Interpolated and smoothed data from loop detectors:



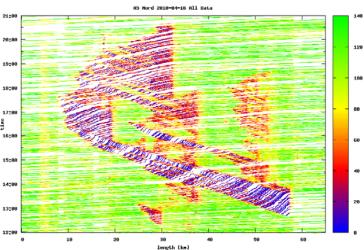


#### From Modeling to Measuring

Direct speeds observations with GPS probe data



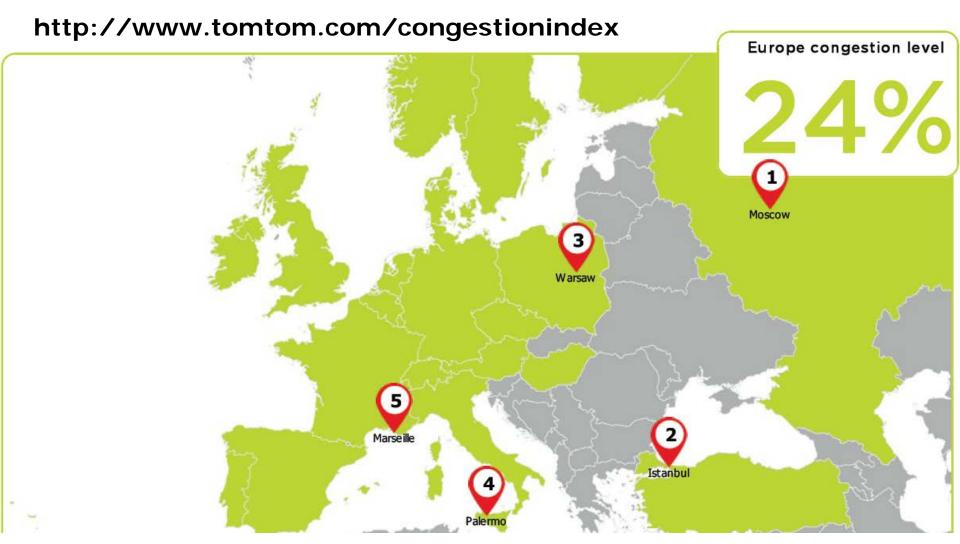
- GPS data allows traffic observation everywhere
- Independent from stationary devices
- Sampling rate sufficient for real-time traffic information





#### TomTom Congestion Index Europe (Q3 2013)

Traveltime delays compared to free flow situation at night hours





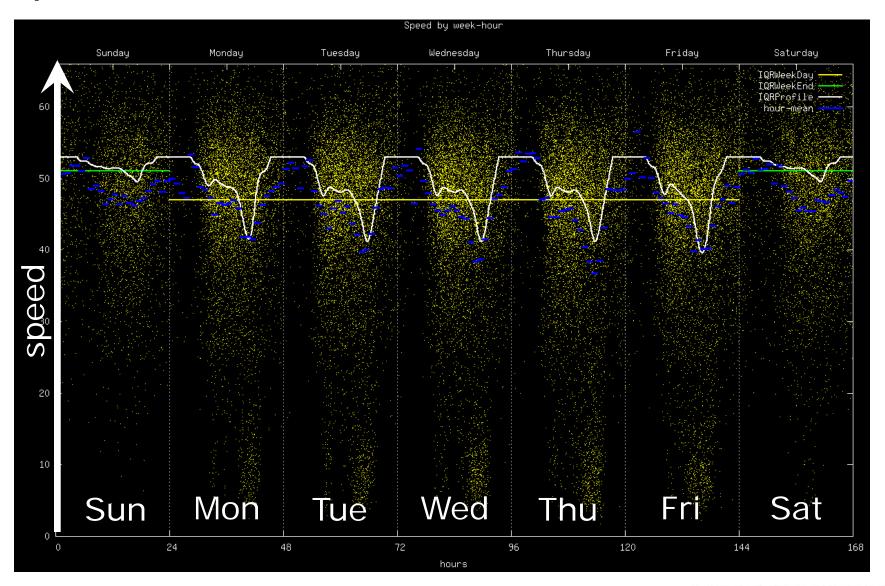
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Traveltime delays compared to free flow situation at night hours

#### http://www.tomtom.com/congestionindex

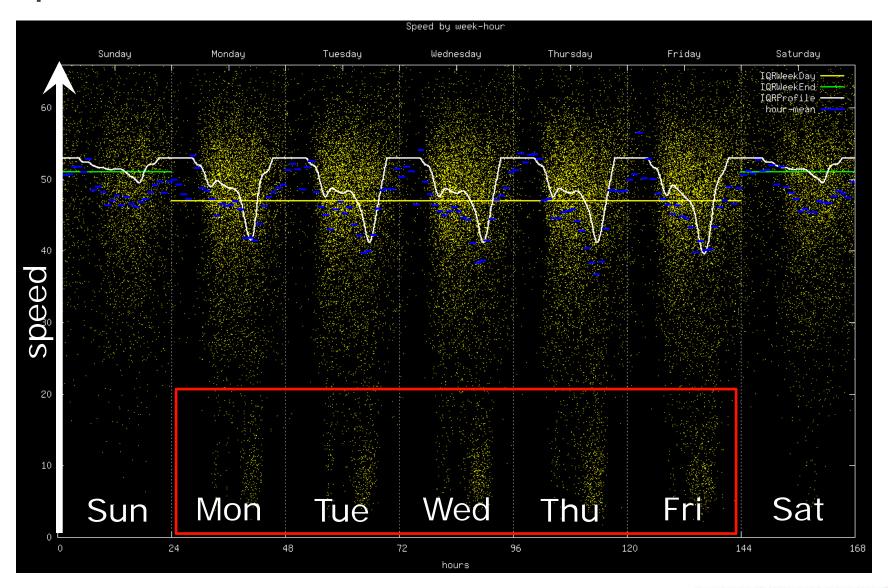
		www.tomtom.com/congestionmacx				Europe congestion leve		
Rank	CI change	City	Country	Congestion	Morning peak	Evening peak	Highways	Non-Highways
1	<b>Y</b>	Moscow	Russia	65%	114%	133%	63%	66%
2		Istanbul	Turkey	57%	81%	127%	59%	55%
3	<b>Y</b>	Warsaw	Poland	44%	89%	95%	40%	49%
4		Palermo	Italy	40%	65%	67%	32%	47%
5	<b>Y</b>	Marseille	France	40%	74%	81%	25%	50%
6	<b>A</b>	Rome	Italy	36%	84%	67%	28%	40%
7	<b>A</b>	Paris	France	36%	77%	72%	35%	36%
8	<b>A</b>	Stockholm	Sweden	36%	75%	85%	34%	38%
9	<b>A</b>	Brussels	Belgium	34%	71%	92%	30%	37%
10	<b>A</b>	Lyon	France	31%	66%	66%	27%	38%
11	<b>A</b>	Nice	France	31%	49%	65%	21%	37%
12	$\forall$	Stuttgart	Germany	30%	54%	67%	28%	34%
13	<b>Y</b>	Hamburg	Germany	29%	50%	56%	22%	36%
14	<b>A</b>	London	United Kingdom	29%	57%	60%	19%	36%
15	<b>A</b>	Berlin	Germany	28%	44%	53%	23%	33%
16	Y	Vienna	Austria	27%	49%	57%	19%	34%
17	<b>A</b>	Budapest	Hungary	27%	57%	49%	6%	38%
18	<b>A</b>	Oslo	Norway	27%	70%	90%	23%	32%
19	<b>A</b>	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	26%	56%	66%	19%	39%
20		Prague	Czech Republic	26%	68%	44%	21%	31%
21		Toulouse	France	26%	69%	63%	21%	34%
22	Y	Leeds-Bradford	United Kingdom	26%	48%	56%	22%	30%
23	Y	Dublin	Ireland	25%	61%	58%	18%	37%
24	<b>Y</b>	Milan	Italy	25%	73%	56%	20%	29%
25	À	Strasbourg	France	24%	44%	76%	20%	32%
26		Munich	Germany	24%	53%	46%	17%	34%
27	~	Naples	Italy	23%	42%	42%	12%	36%

# Speeds Over Time (City, e.g. Berlin)



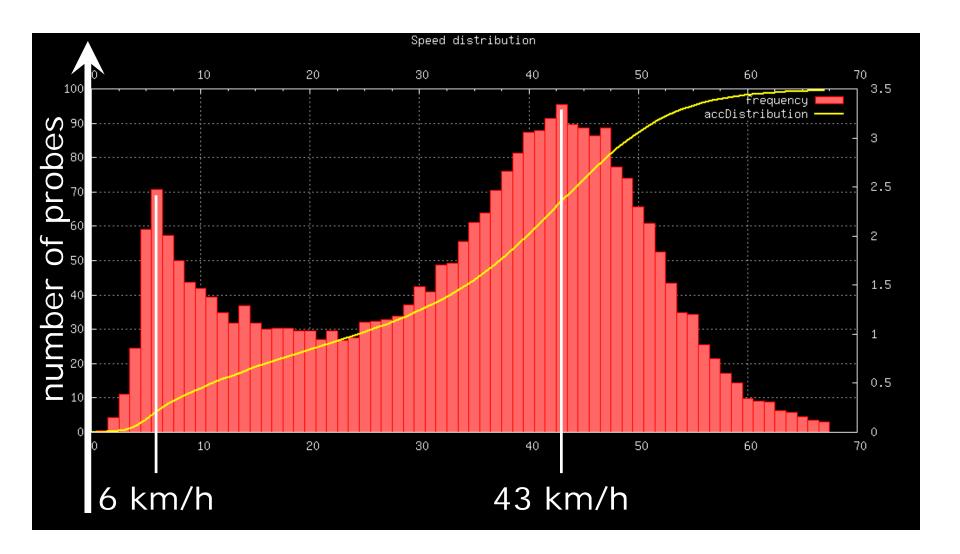


## Speeds Over Time (City, e.g. Berlin)



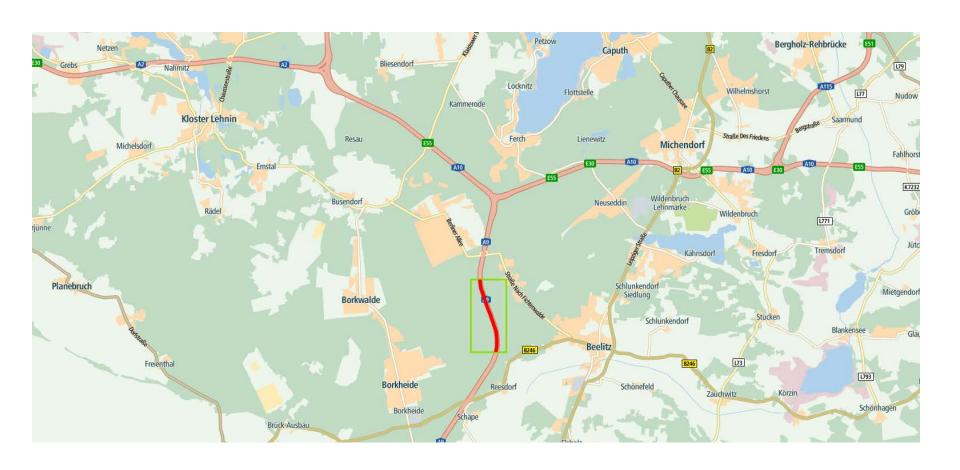


# Speed Frequencies Weekdays (City e.g. Berlin)



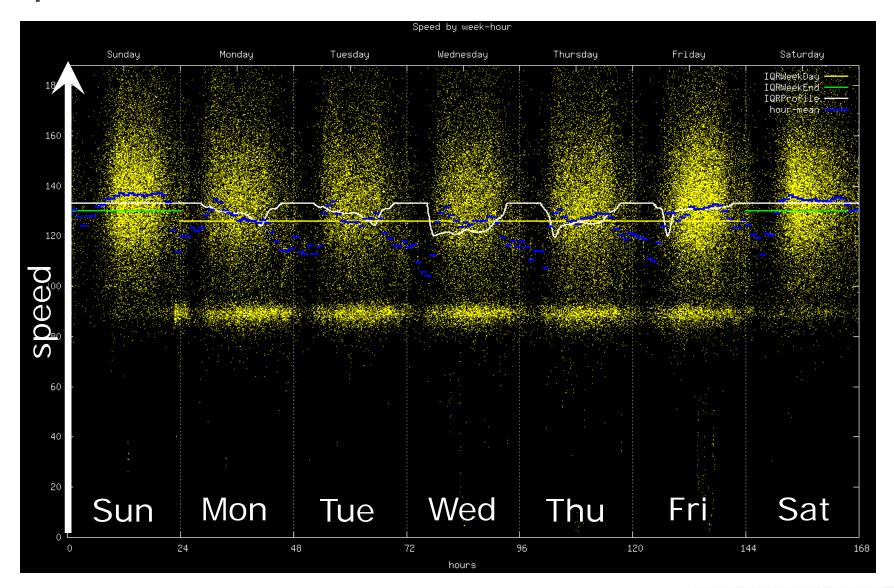


# Speed Probe Data (Freeway, e.g. A9 south of Berlin)



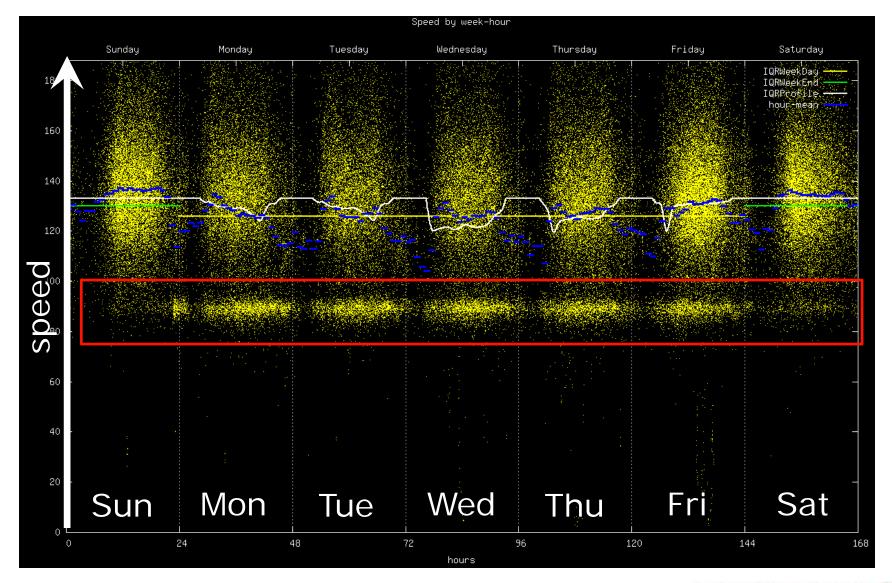


#### Speeds Over Time (Freeway, e.g. A9 south of Berlin)





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#### ORIGIN-DESTINATION ZONE ANALYSIS

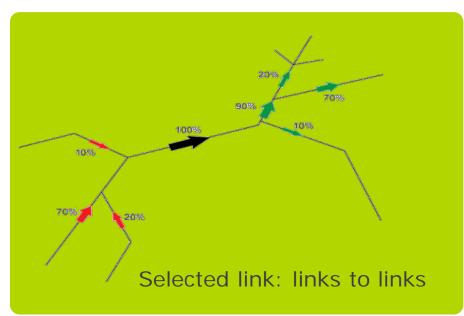


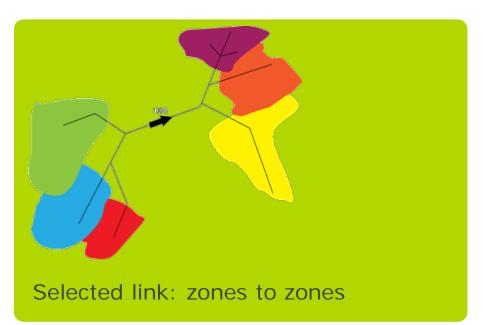
Data collection of origin-destination data is difficult

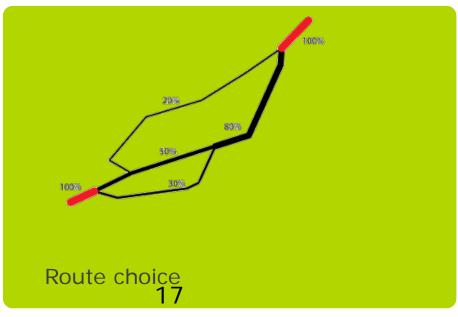
Current techniques include

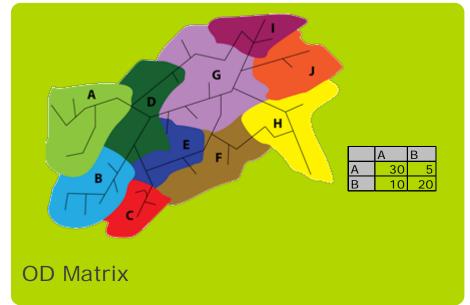
- **Stop cars:** road side interviews
- Get address from license plate and send survey
- **Telephone** interview
- Panel fills in a diary of their movements
- Point to point tracking: license plates (full) or bluetooth (sample)





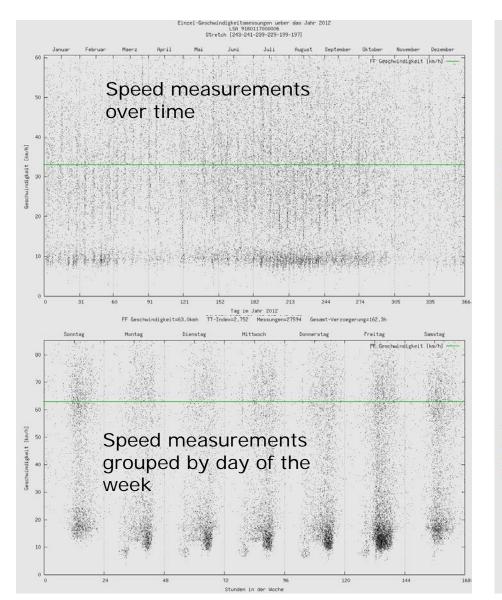


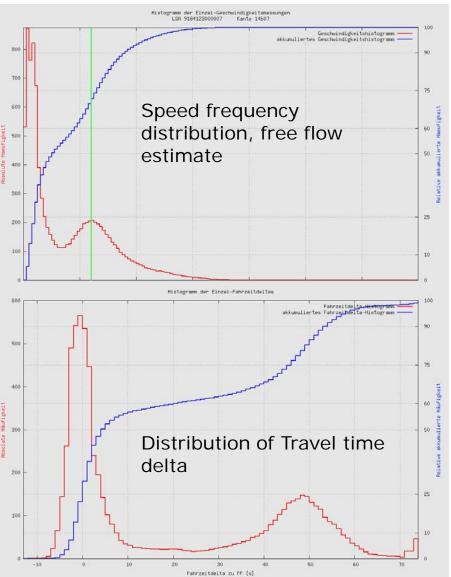






#### Detailed junction analysis per path





# Junction Stop Characteristics



Number of average stops per traversal Average stop time per traversal



### REAL-TIME TRAFFIC INFO FROM USERS TO USERS

Data fusion Various input sources Send to users **GPS** Probe Data Historic Traffic GSM Probe Data Map Data Journalistic info 600

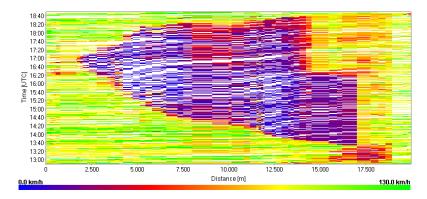


- Example from Dec 13, 2011
- Near Stuttgart, Germany





- GPS data from floating cars
- Speed data matched to road elements

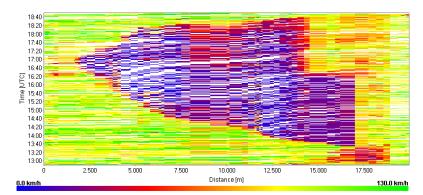


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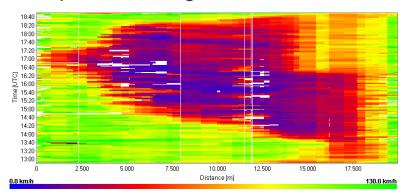




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- Speed data matched to road elements



- GSM data from mobile phone calls
- Sophisticated algorithm

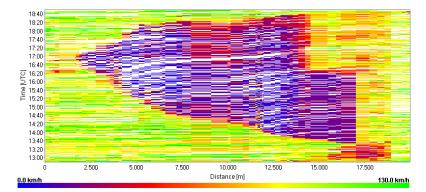


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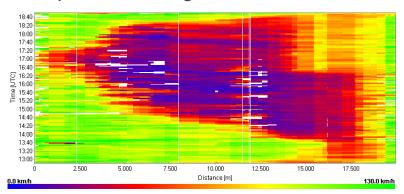




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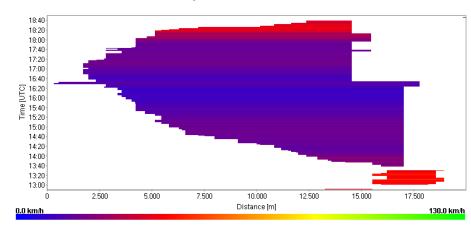
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- Sophisticated algorithm



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- After fusion and incident detection
- Live incident output to PND



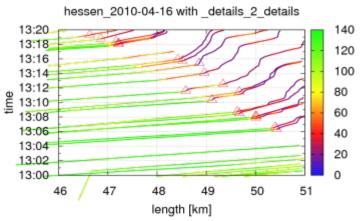


#### JAM TAIL WARNINGS

Detection of jam tails for a safety warning in the navigation unit







- Over 35% of drivers have admitted to experiencing an accident caused by sudden or unexpected traffic holdups
- Jam ahead warning messages in traffic output can be used to create these safety messages with great accuracy



### **TOMTOM TRAFFIC**

Real-time road speed data

Enable traffic information and traffic management

- Measured speed on each road segment
- On all important roads
- Without the need of road-side equipment
- By using Floating Car Data
- Updated every minute

#### **Traffic Flow**



Flow conditions (speed) on all roads





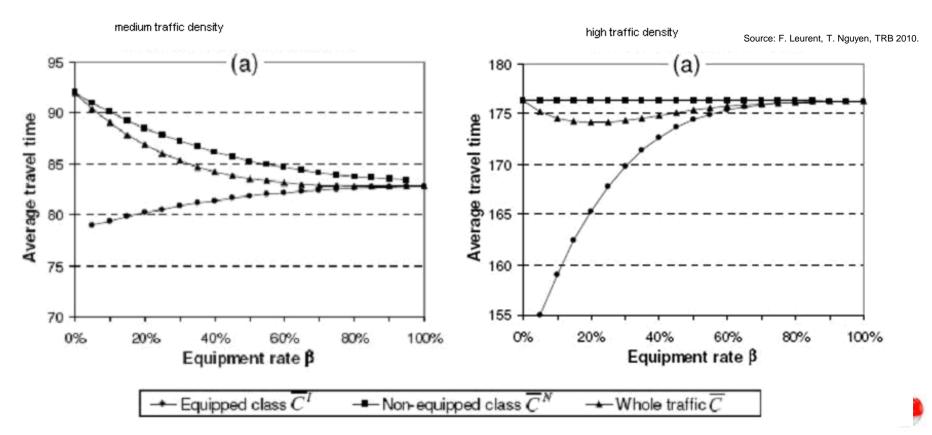
### **The TomTom Traffic Manifesto**

http://www.tomtom.com/trafficmanifesto



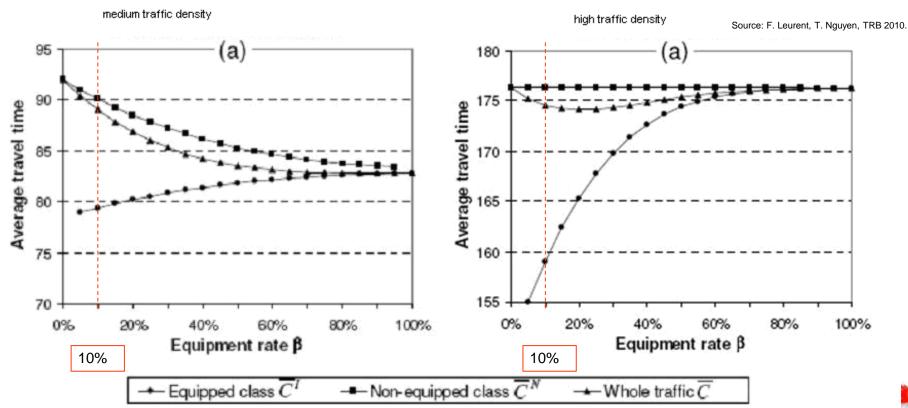
# How to estimate the journey time reduction claims in the TomTom Manifesto?

Use of traffic modelling and simulation in a simplified road network Assume a share of equipped navigation users (e.g. traffic guided drivers) Assume high acceptance rate for detour choices when approaching a traffic jam! Results from simulation below for medium and high traffic flow

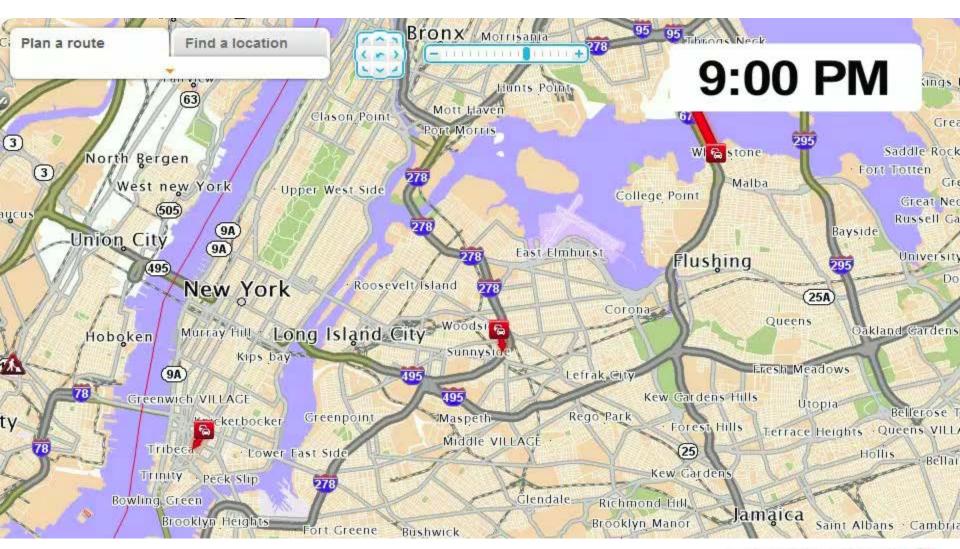


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### Dynamic Navigation for personal and collective benefits 24 Hour Time Lapse – NYC







### Monday



31 minutes

#### Monday



31 minutes

Monday

Tuesday



31 minutes

16 minutes

Monday

Tuesday



31 minutes

16 minutes

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday



31 minutes 16 minutes 9 minutes

Monday Tuesday Wednesday



31 minutes

16 minutes

9 minutes

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday



31 minutes

16 minutes

9 minutes

18 minutes

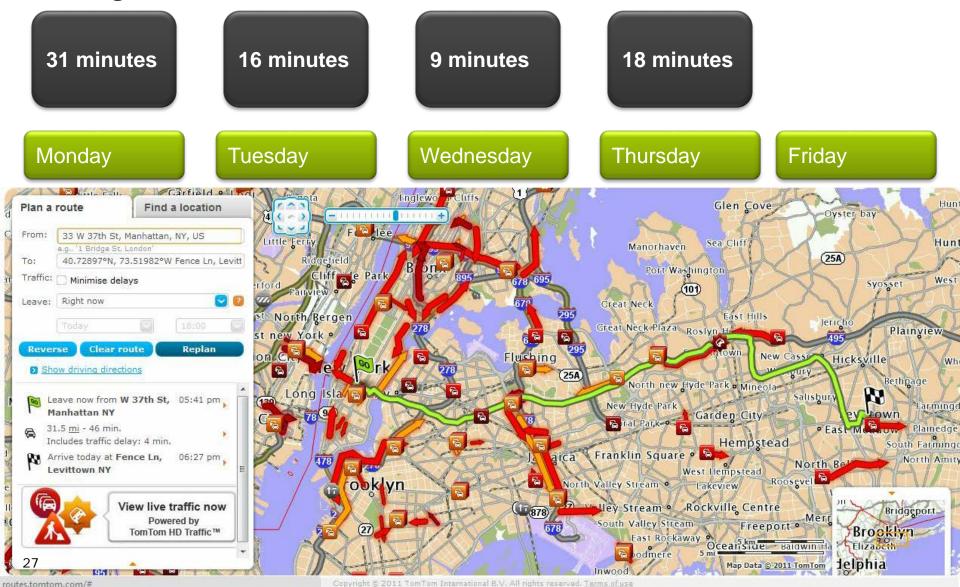
Monday

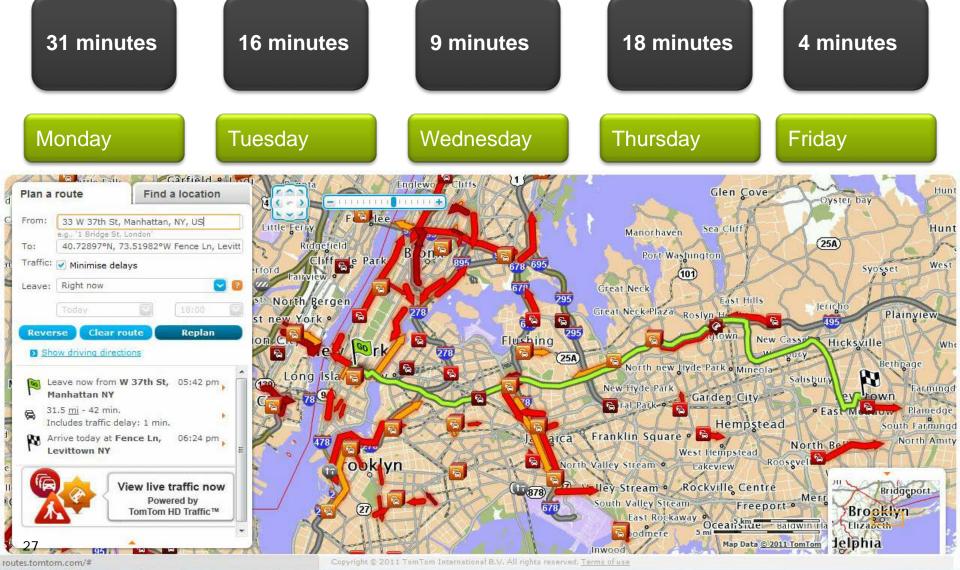
Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday



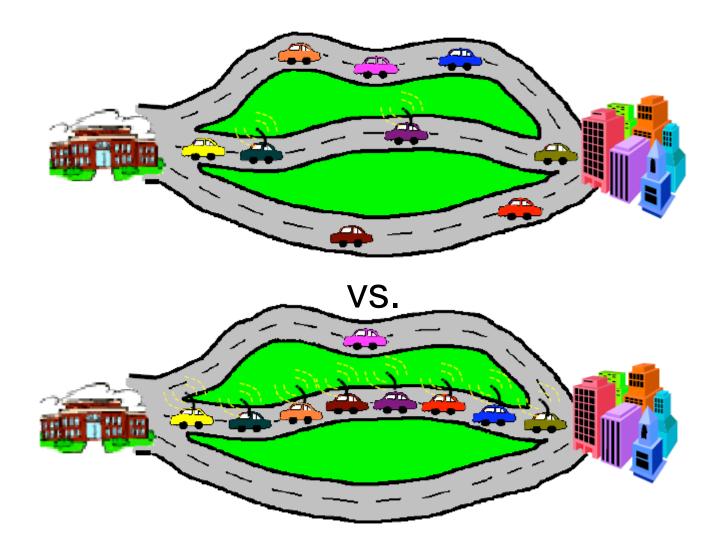




# Time Saved: 1 Hour, 18 Minutes

### The (future) Traffic Management Challenge

Load balanced vs unbalanced routing system using dynamic route guidance





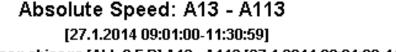
## Educated Guess – Probe Data Source?



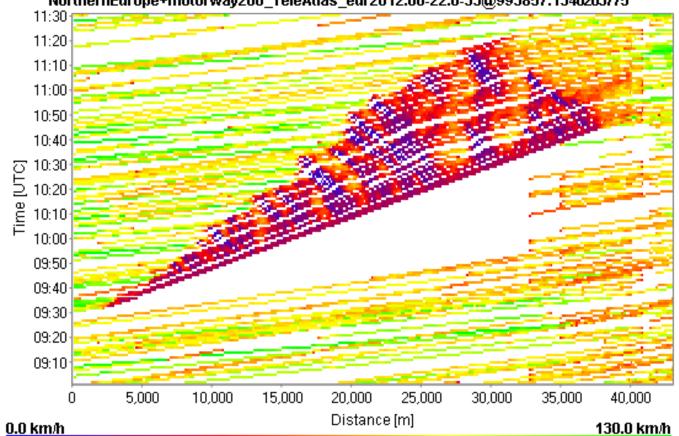
### Educated Guess – Probe Data Source?



### Educated Guess 2nd – Probe Data Source?

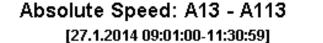


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### Educated Guess 2nd – Probe Data Source?



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NorthernEurope+motorway200\_TeleAtlas\_eur2012.06-22.0-33@993857.1340263775 11:30-11:20 11:10 11:00 10:50 10:40 10:30 10:20 mi 10:10 10:00 10:00 09:50 09:40 09:30 09:20 09:10 5,000 10,000 15,000 20,000 25,000 30,000 35,000 40,000 Distance [m] 0.0 km/h 130.0 km/h



