

# ML applications in transportation system analysis and decision making

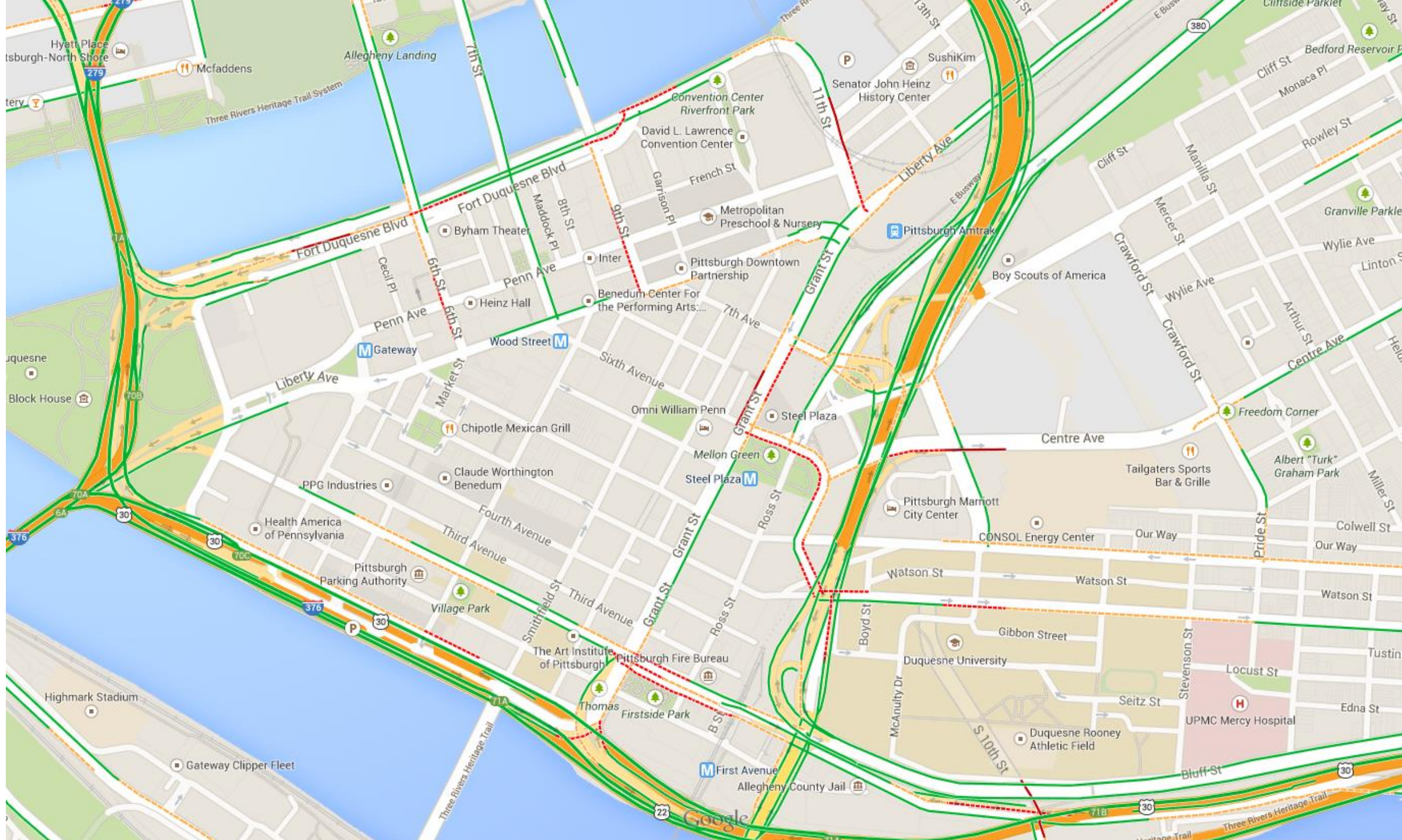
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# Decisions

- Smart decision making
  - How to reduce crash frequency on streets?
  - When, how and where to retrofit a road segment?
  - Traffic impact of “complete streets” ?
  - How to reduce bus bunching?
  - What are the optimal parking prices?
  - How to regulate Uber?
  - Design first/last mile mobility services?
  - ....

# What to sense?

- Supply – Infrastructure
  - E.g., infrastructure performance using structural health monitoring, incidents, signage inventory
- Demand – Travelers' behavior
  - E.g., Traffic flow using traffic cameras

# How to sense?

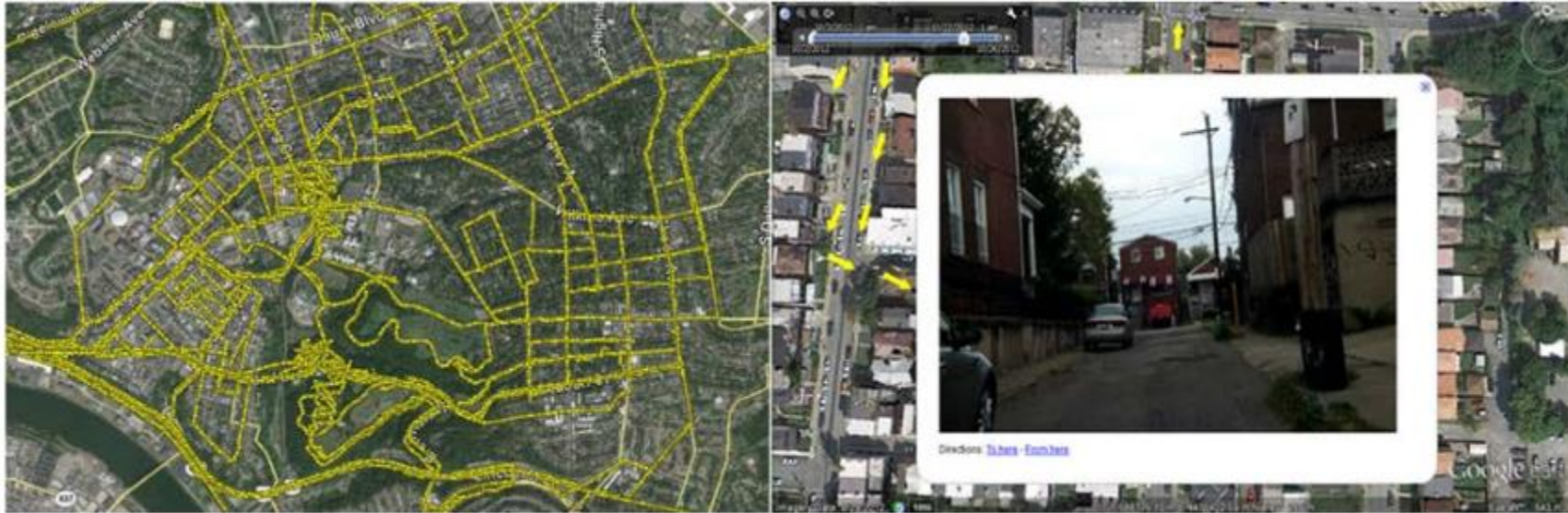
- Supply
- Demand

# Infrastructure monitoring using smartphones

- Mertz Navlab CMU



# Infrastructure monitoring using smartphones







# How to sense?

- Supply
- Demand

# Network flow

- Road segment

## Highways/Arterial roads

FLOW (veh/hour)  
DENSITY (veh/mile)  
SPEED (miles/hour)  
Travel time (min)

## Intersections

Turning flow (veh/sec)  
Pedestrians  
Bicyclists

## □ Others?

- Parking
- Vehicle class
- Vehicle occupancy
- Transit ridership by stops
- ...

Spatio-temporal flow

# Fundamental diagrams

- Flow rate  $Q$  – density  $D$  – speed  $U$ 
  - Two regimes



$$Q = U * K$$

# How do we measure traffic flow?

- Inductive loop detectors
- Video image processing
- Magnetometers
- Pneumatic tubes
- Acoustic/Ultrasonic sensors
- Cell tower
- GPS
- ...

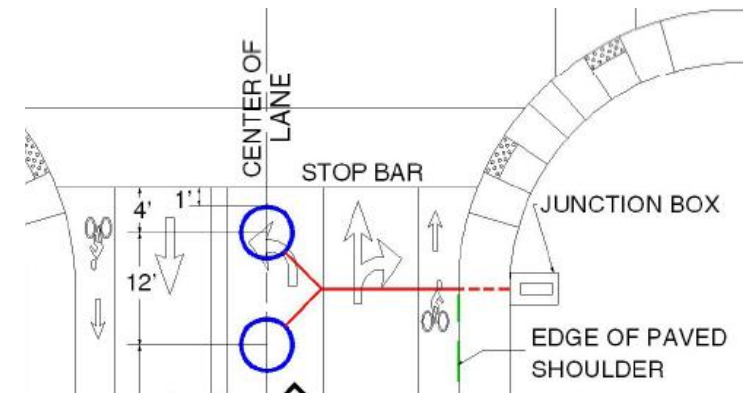


# Smart sensing

- Traditional sensors used in a smarter way
- New sensors: traditional measurements are made more reliable and accurate
- New sensors: new measurements

# Inductive loop detectors

- Intersections with traffic-actuated signals
- Freeway entrance with ramp metering
- Freeway and arterials segment
- Gated parking facilities



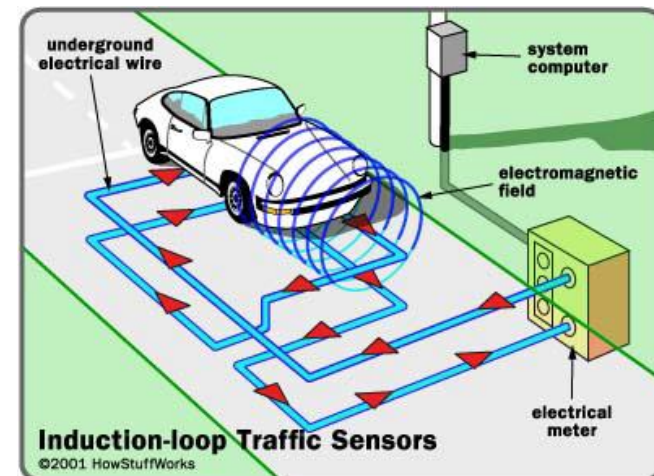
(a) Schematic design of loop detector design



(b) Physical representation of loop detectors

# Inductive loop detectors

- A coil of wire embedded in concrete
- When a vehicle enters the loop, the metal body provide a conductive path for the magnetic field.
- Loading effect causes the loop inductance to decrease
- Resonant frequency exceeds a threshold, switch to 'ON'



# Inductive loop detectors

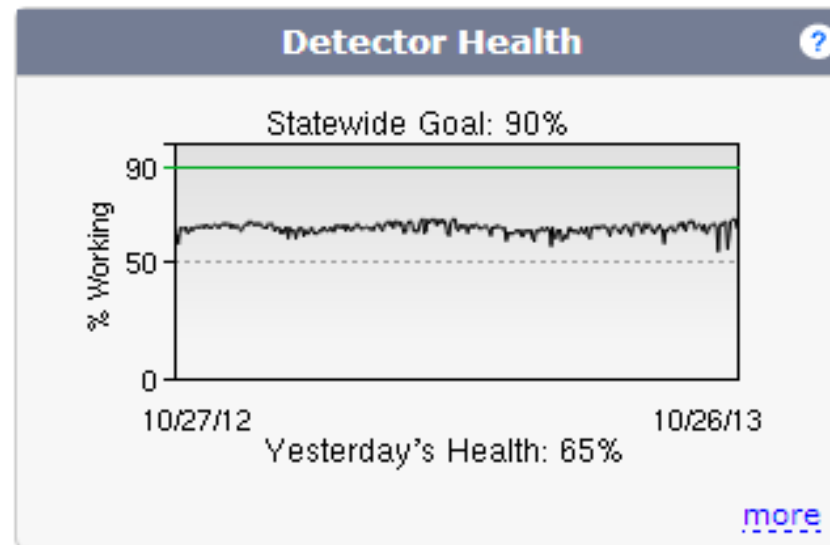
- Time-varying 0-1 indicating 'non-occupied or occupied'.
- (Classified) traffic counts, instantaneous speed, headway (~density)
- Speed measurement is very rough, but can be enhanced by coupled loop detectors
- Reliable under all weather and lighting conditions
- Moderately expensive to maintain, fixed cost~ \$800
- A lifetime of 5-10 years
- Can fail due to snow and ice





# Inductive loop detectors

- 38,000 loops in California freeways/highways
- In California PeMS system, on average 40% are unhealthy



# PeMS

Current Location



Maps: [Real-Time](#) | [Performance](#) | [Inventory](#)

US50-E @ CA PM L1.35 (Abs PM 4.5)  
 District 3, Sacramento County, City of Sacramento

Station Details

Aliases	MS ID TA-102
LDS	<a href="#">311905</a>
Owner	<a href="#">Caltrans</a>
Assoc. Traffic Census Station	None
Comm Type (LDS)	Wireless
Speeds	Estimated
Max Cap.	190.2 Veh/Min (07/30/2010)
Vehicle Classification	N/A

Lane Detection

Lane	Slot	Sensor Tech	Type
1	1	Dual Loop	Mainline
2	2	Dual Loop	Mainline
3	3	Dual Loop	Mainline
4	4	Dual Loop	Mainline
5	5	Dual Loop	Mainline

Diagnostics

Threshold Set	Urban
<a href="#">Flow = 0, Occ &gt; 0 (Intermittent)</a>	2%
<a href="#">High Flow Threshold</a>	20
<a href="#">High Occ Threshold</a>	.7
<a href="#">High Occupancy (High Val)</a>	20%
<a href="#">Occ = 0; Flow &gt; 0 (Intermittent)</a>	50%
<a href="#">Repeat Occupancy (Constant)</a>	50
<a href="#">Occupancy = 0 (Card Off)</a>	59%

Change Log | Performance | Data Quality | Events

Performance > Aggregates > Time Series

From: Oct 21 2013 0 To: Oct 28 2013 17  
 Max Range: 3 months

Time of Day:  All  00:00 to 00:59

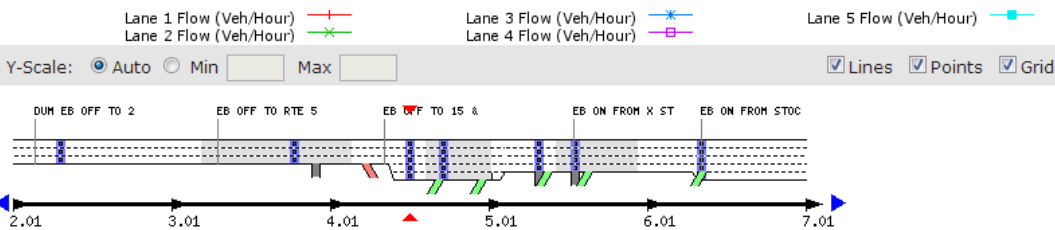
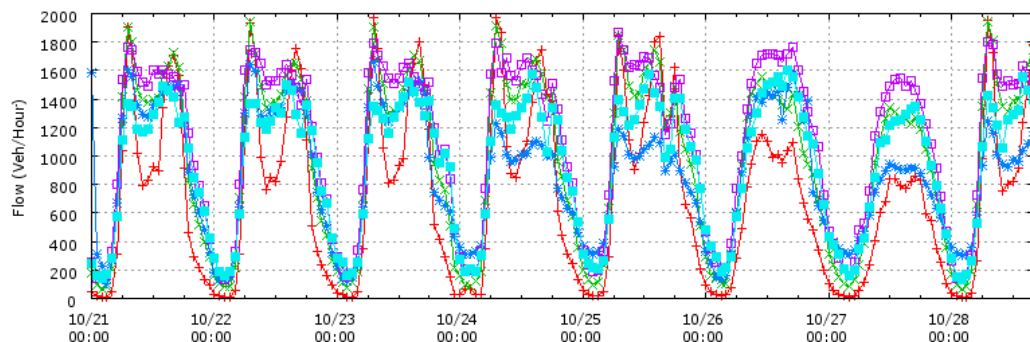
Include Days:  Su  Mo  Tu  We  Th  Fr  Sa  Holidays

Quantity: Flow Granularity: Hour Lanes:  Agg  1  2  3  4  5

Second Quantity: -- None --










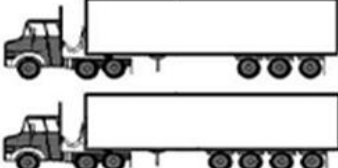





[DRAW PLOT](#) [VIEW TABLE](#) [EXPORT TEXT](#) [EXPORT to XLS](#)

Flow (Veh/Hour)  
 11,100 Lane Points (89% Observed)  
 Mainline VDS 311974 - 15th St. - US50-E  
 Mon 10/21/2013 00:00:00 to Mon 10/28/2013 17:59:59



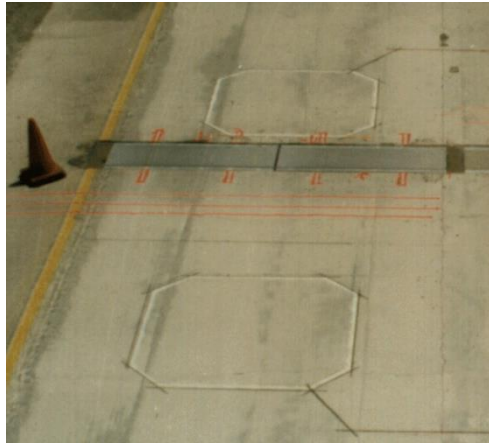
# Vehicle classification

- Data used for traffic and pavement management

(1) Motorcycle 	(2) Passenger Car 	(3) Two Axle, 4-Tire Unit 	(4) Buses 	
(5) Two Axle, 6-Tire Unit 	(6) Three Axle Single Unit 	(7) Four or More Axles Unit 	(8) Three or four Axles Trailer 	
(9) Five Axle Single Trailer 		(10) Six or More Axles, Single Trailer 		
(11) Five or Less Axles, Multi-Trailer 		(12) Six Axles, Multi-Trailer 		
(13) Seven or More Axles, Multi-Trailer 				

# Vehicle classification

- Intrusive



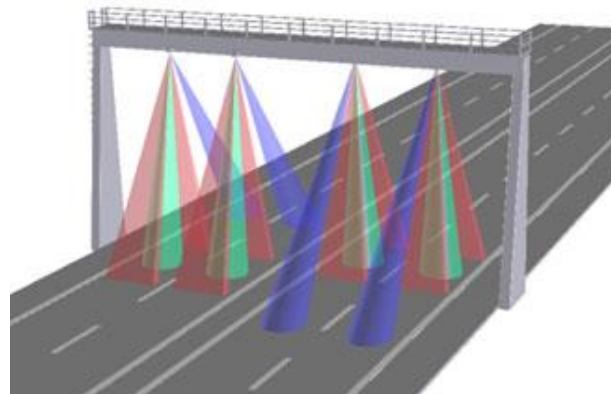
- Non-intrusive  
*load cells*



WIM Platform

WIM Controller Enclosure

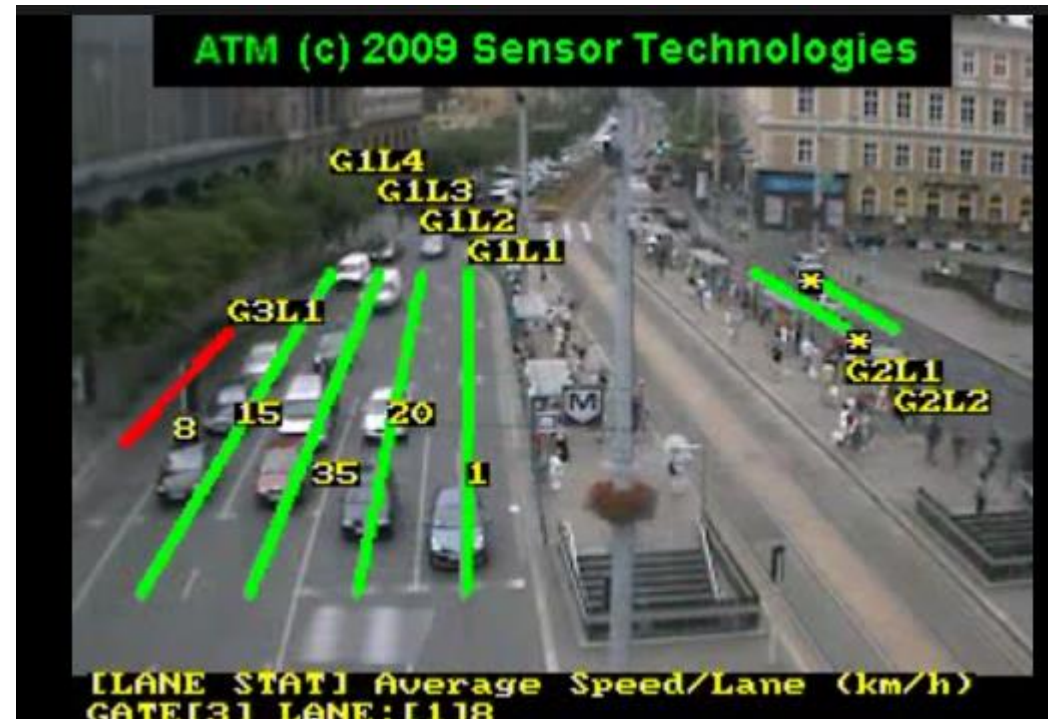
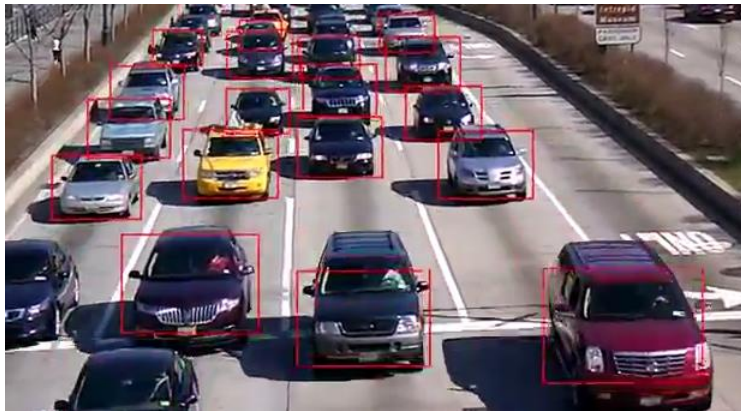
*Weigh-in-motion*



*Imaging based*

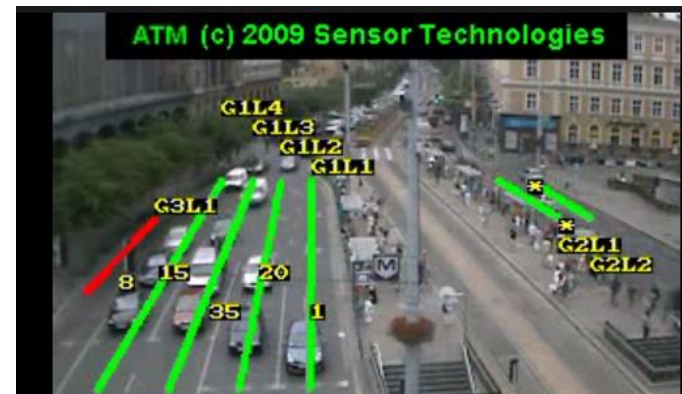
# Video image processing

- Traffic camera
- Monitoring camera



# Video image processing

- Traffic camera
  - Mounted overhead above the roadway
  - A cable to transmit streams to the image processing system
  - Process frames of a video clip to extract traffic data
- Low resolution, still, requires calibrations



# Video image processing

- Monitoring camera
  - One for each intersection or freeway segment
  - Surveillance footage can be transmitted to TMC
- High resolution, can remotely control the extent/scope
- Detect incidents/accidents

# Video image processing

- (Classified) traffic counts, instantaneous speed, headway (~density)
- Speed measurement could be accurate under labor-intensive calibration
- Data + monitoring
- Flexible in setting up detection zones
- Very expensive to install and to maintain, fixed cost~ \$5,000
- Vulnerable to visual obstruction, e.g., weather, shadows, poor-lighting conditions, strong winds, etc.



# Pneumatic tubes

- A rubber tube with a diameter of about 1 cm
- When a vehicle passes, the wheel presses the tube, and the air inside is pushed away.
- The air pressure moves the membrane and engages the switch

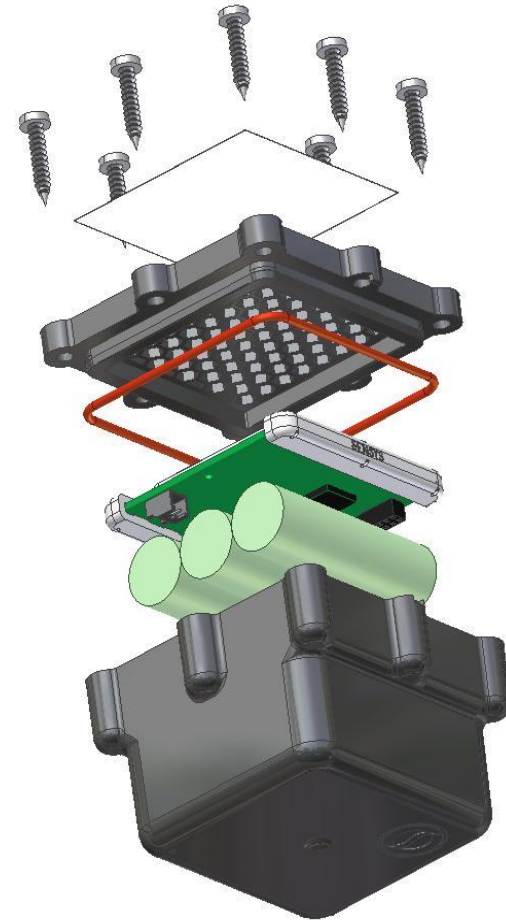


# Pneumatic tubes

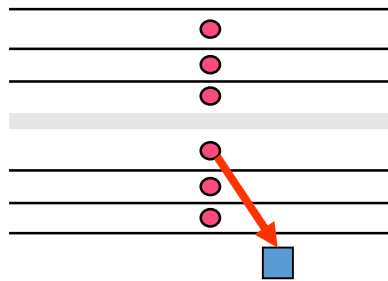
- (Classified) counts, instantaneous speed, flow direction
- Very portable, ideal for short-term studies
- System can be reused at other locations
- Fast installation
- Moderately expensive
- Limited lane coverage, not intended for long-term

# New inventions: Magnetometers

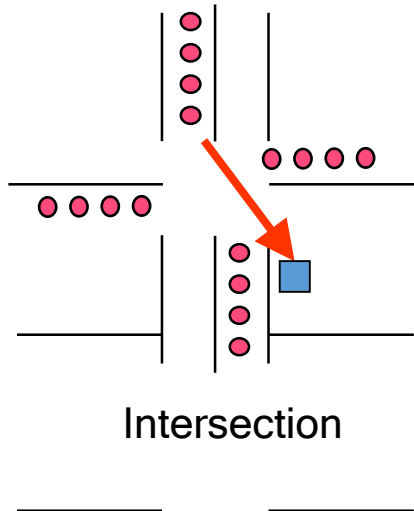
- Developed by Sensysnetworks
- 5 min installation
- 10 years battery life
- Reliable measurements
- Water proof
- Under test



# Magnetometers



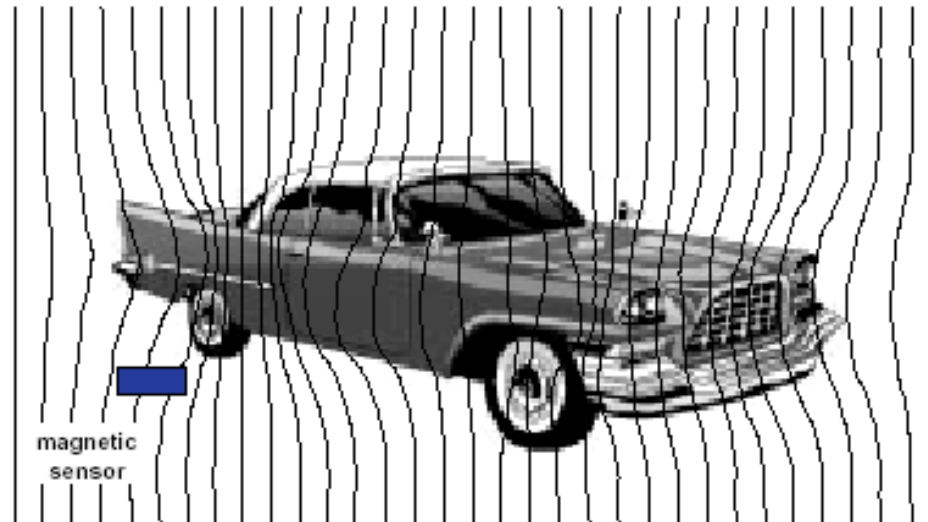
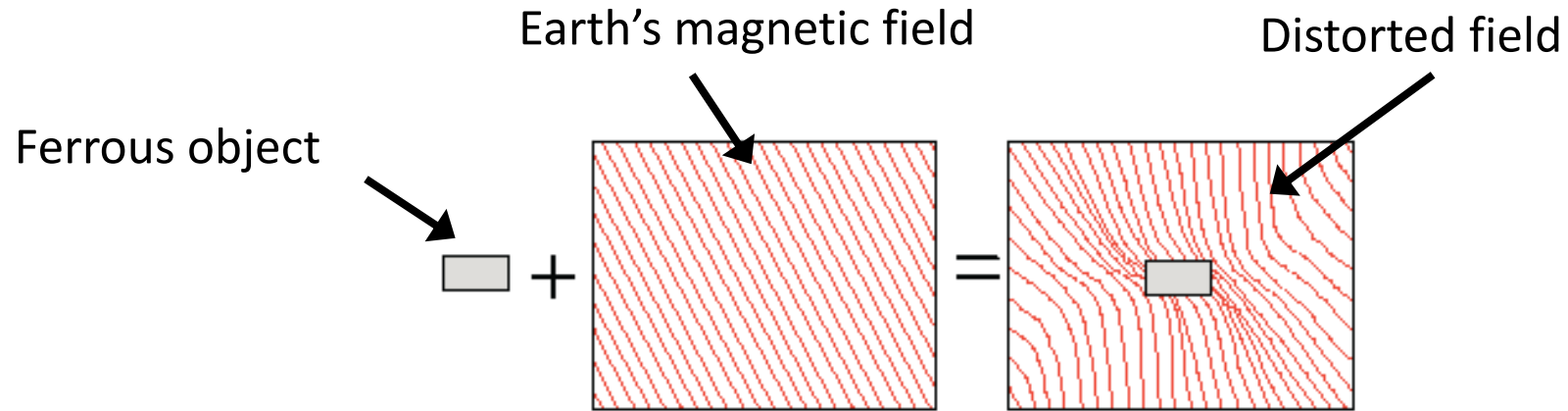
Freeway



Intersection

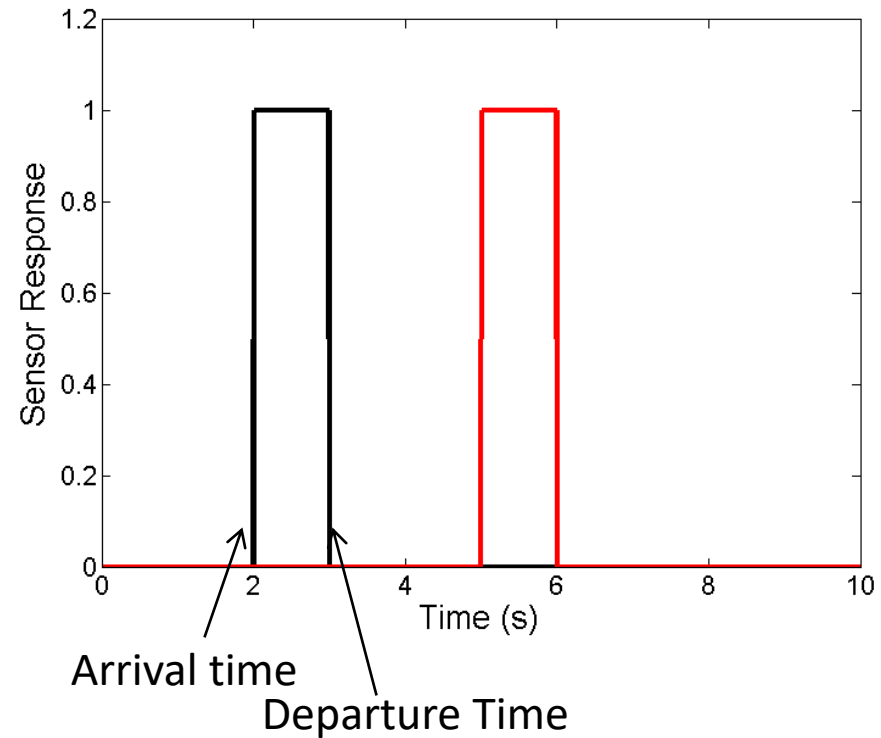
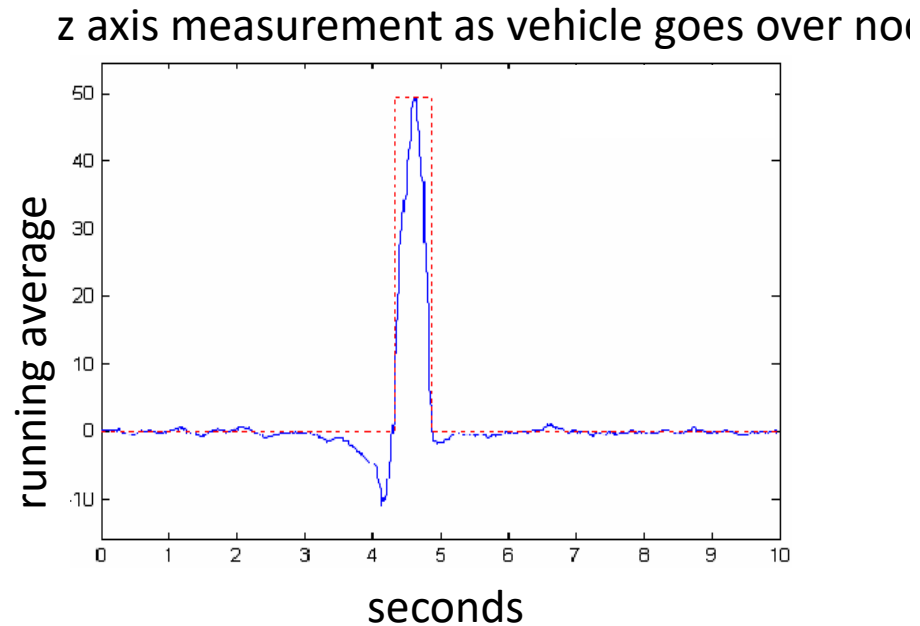


# Magnetometers



# Magnetometers

$$v = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t}$$



- One sensor measures flow, density, counts
- Two sensors separated by fixed distance can measure speed and travel time

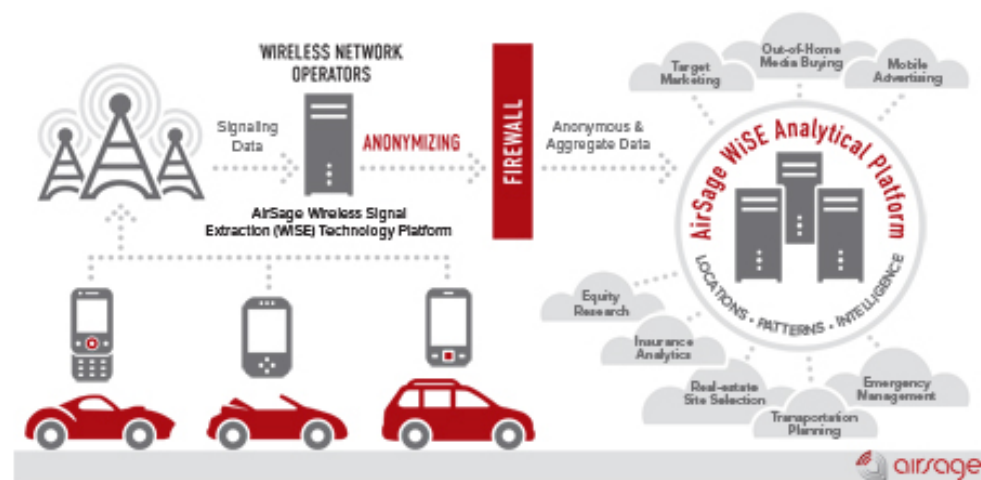
# GPS/Cell tower

- Trajectories of individuals
- New measurements
  - Origin, destination, spatial info by time of day
- Translating GPS data into activities remains a big challenge

# GPS/Cell tower

- AirSage

**AS LONG AS A MOBILE PHONE IS ACTIVE** on the cellular network, AirSage receives wireless signals and uses them to anonymously determine location. With AirSage's carrier and partner relationships, we have nationwide coverage – more than any other location-based services (LBS) provider.

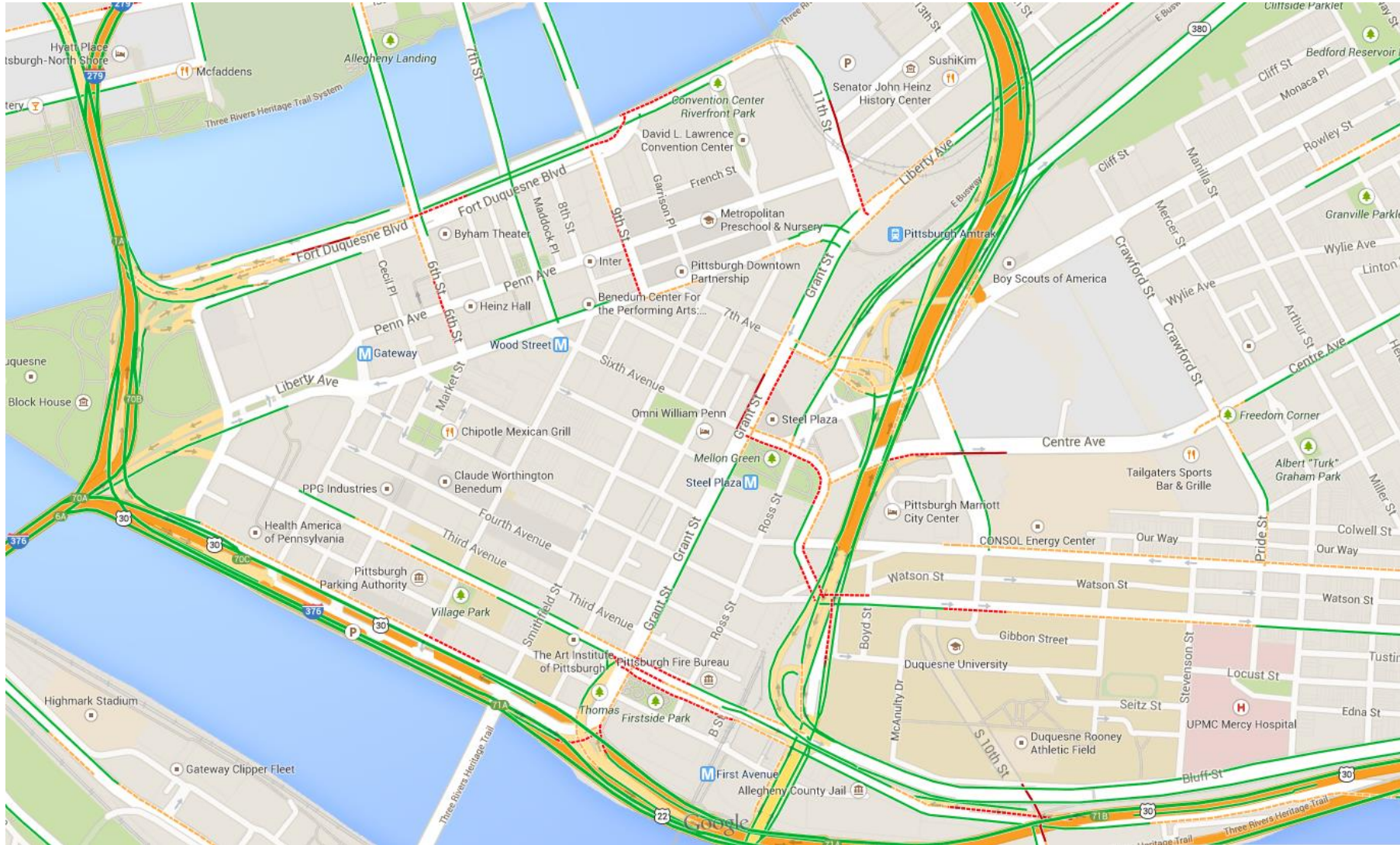


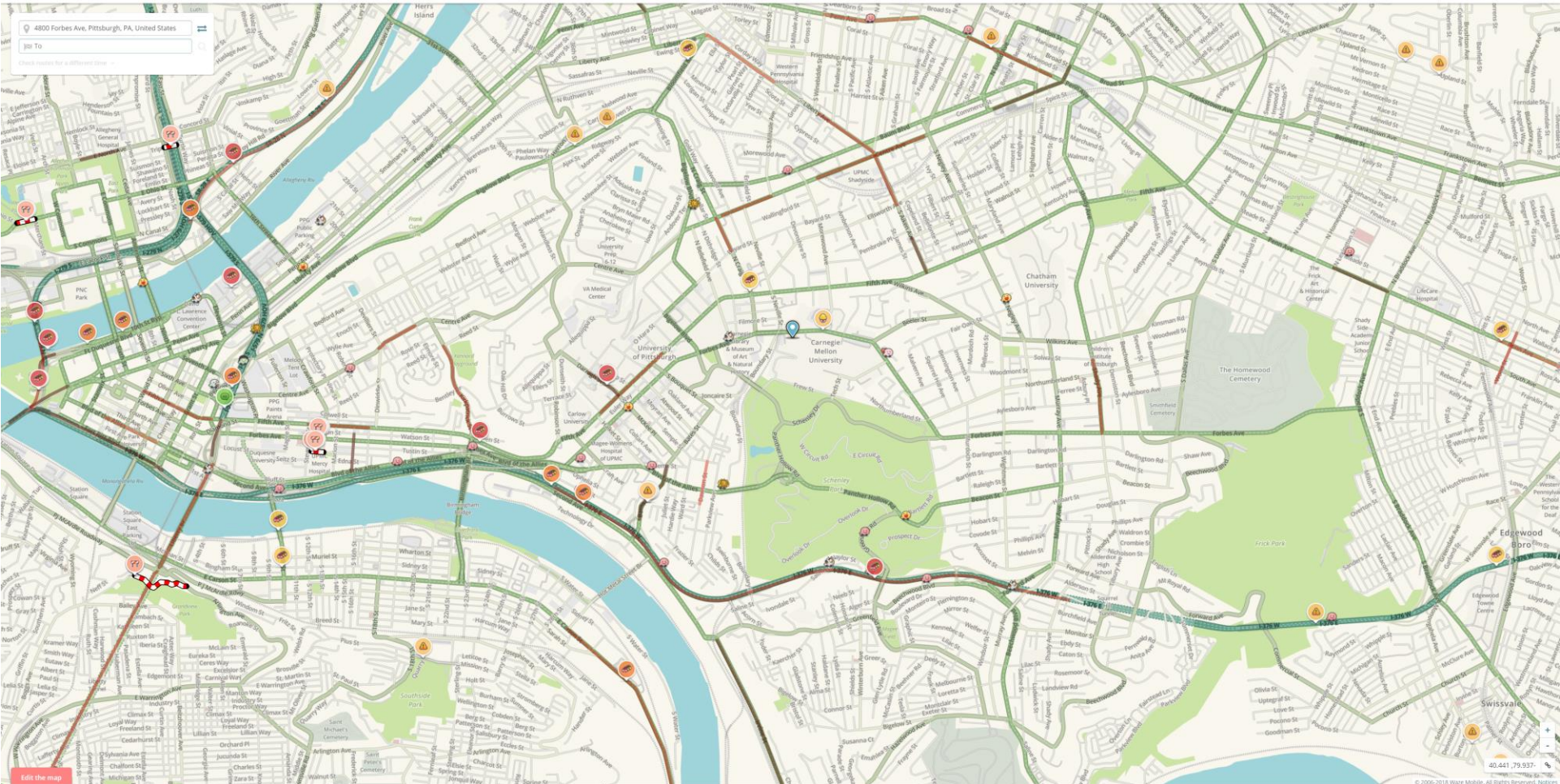
Click image to enlarge

AirSage anonymously collects and analyzes wireless signaling data – processing **more than 15 billion phone locations every day** – and turns it into meaningful and actionable information, conveniently time- and date-stamped. Businesses, government agencies and other organizations can use this aggregated information to **model, evaluate and analyze the movement and flow** of commuters and consumers.



# Google map/ INRIX / Uber





Edit the map

40.441, 79.937  
© 2006-2018 Mapbox, All Rights Reserved. Mapbox

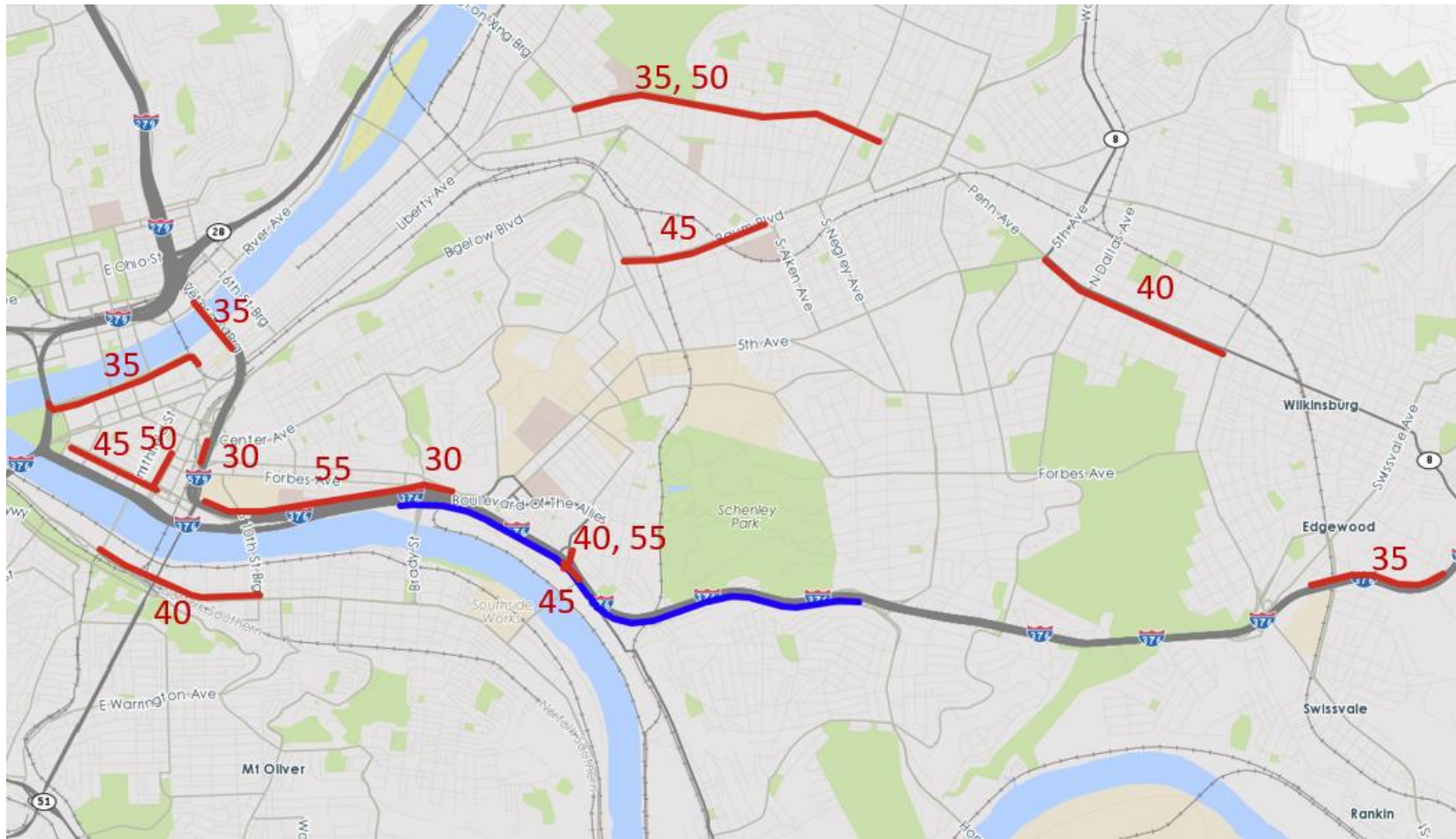
Now what? Some use cases

# Travel time prediction and reliability analysis

- What causes/relates to day-to-day and within-day travel time variation?
  - INRIX/HERE
  - Counts
  - Weather
  - Incidents
  - Events
  - All in high spatial and temporal resolutions (5-min, lat/log)



# Bottlenecks



# Real-Time Traffic Monitoring and Prediction for Cranberry Township

## Contingency traffic plans

**Current time:**

2019-01-21 22:59:03

**Last update:**

2019-01-21 19:30:20

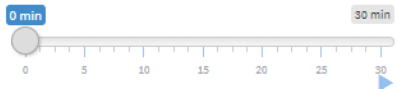
No signal plan is recommended (free-flow on I79/76 highways)

### Map control

**Map scale**

Cranberry Township  Pittsburgh

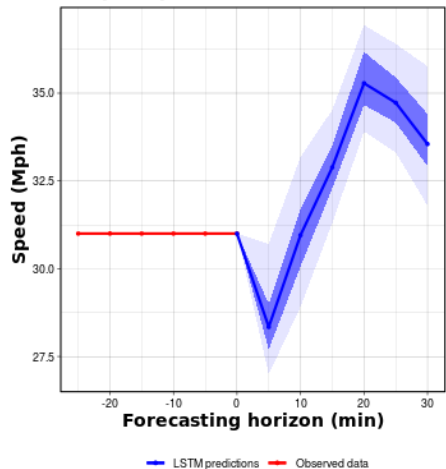
**Forecasting horizon**



## Traffic predictions

Speed  Congestion rate

### Speed prediction for 104-06224



## Cranberry Township traffic map



## RCRS incidents

Show 2 entries

Search:

	Reported time	Road name	Direction	Cause	Lane status
1	2019/01/21 19:29:09	PA - 153	both directions	crash	traffic disruption
2	2019/01/21 19:12:42	WHISKEY RD / HUNTERS RD / CHRISTIAN CAMP RD	both directions	disabled vehicle	closed

Showing 1 to 2 of 199 entries

Previous  2 3 4 5 ... 100 Next

## Waze alerts

Show 2 entries

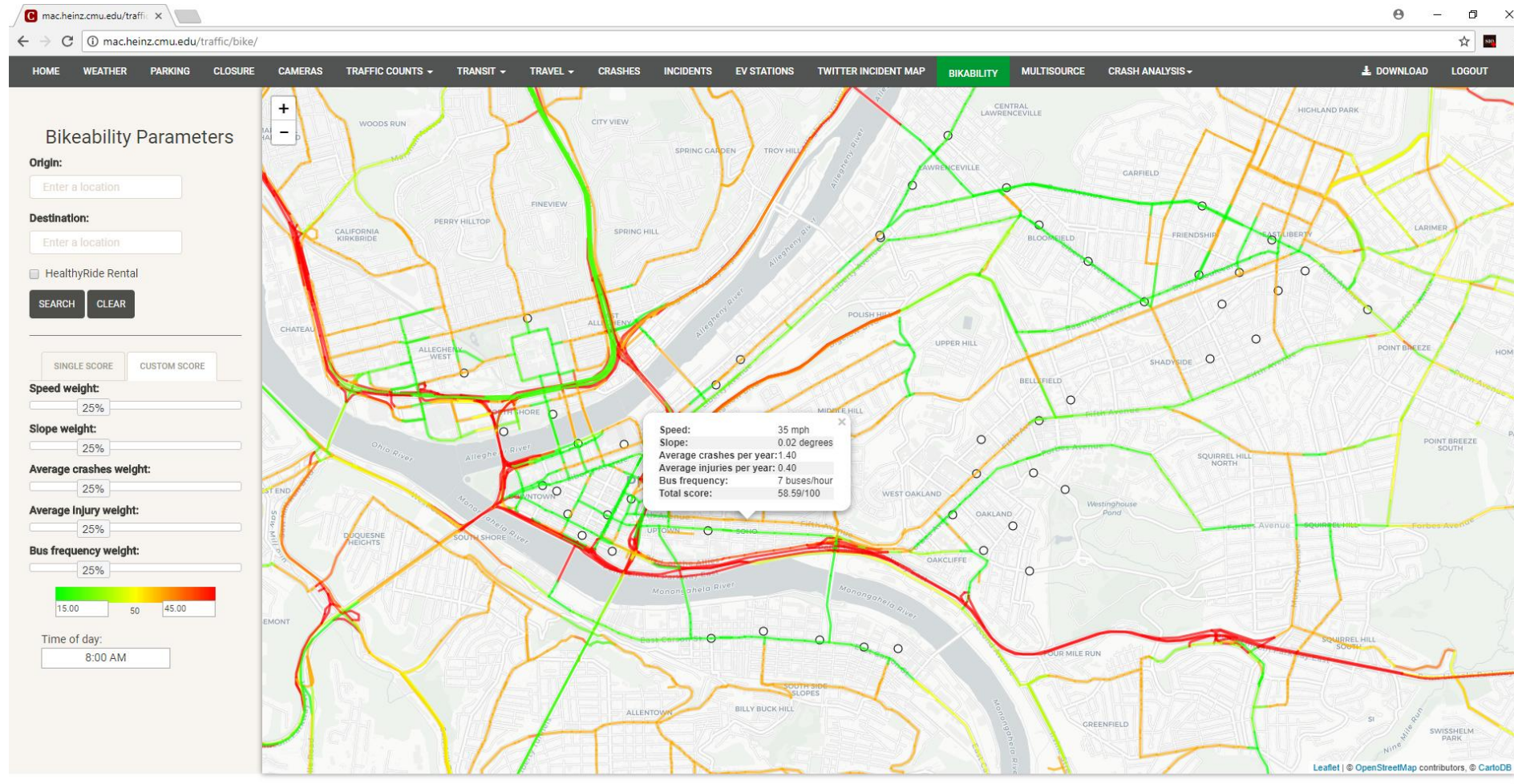
Search:

	Road name	City	Type	Subtype	Reliability
1	Plum Run Rd		ROAD_CLOSED	ROAD_CLOSED_EVENT	6
2	Shuman Hill Rd		ROAD_CLOSED	ROAD_CLOSED_EVENT	6

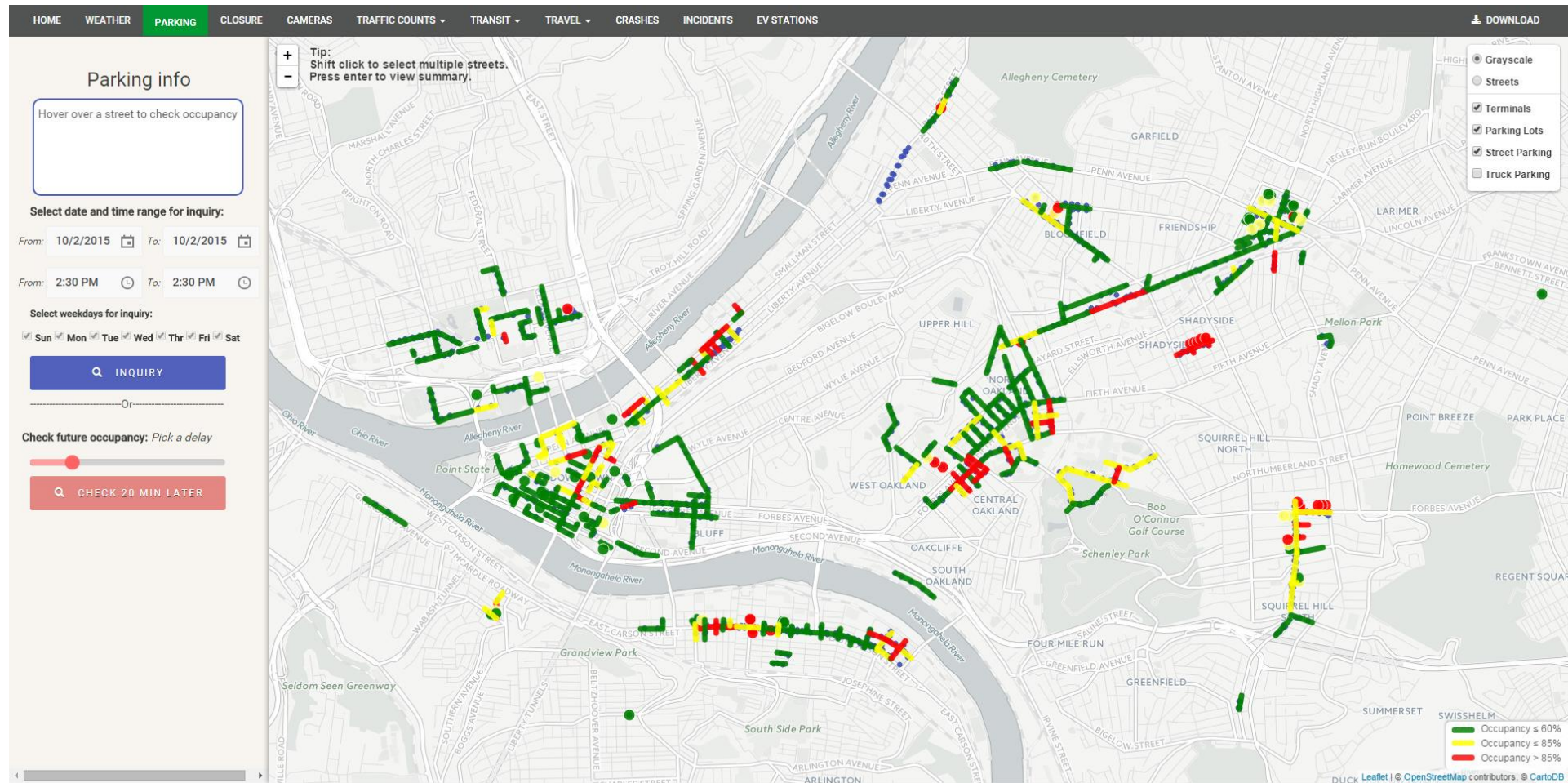
Showing 1 to 2 of 884 entries

Previous  2 3 4 5 ... 442 Next

# Bikability score

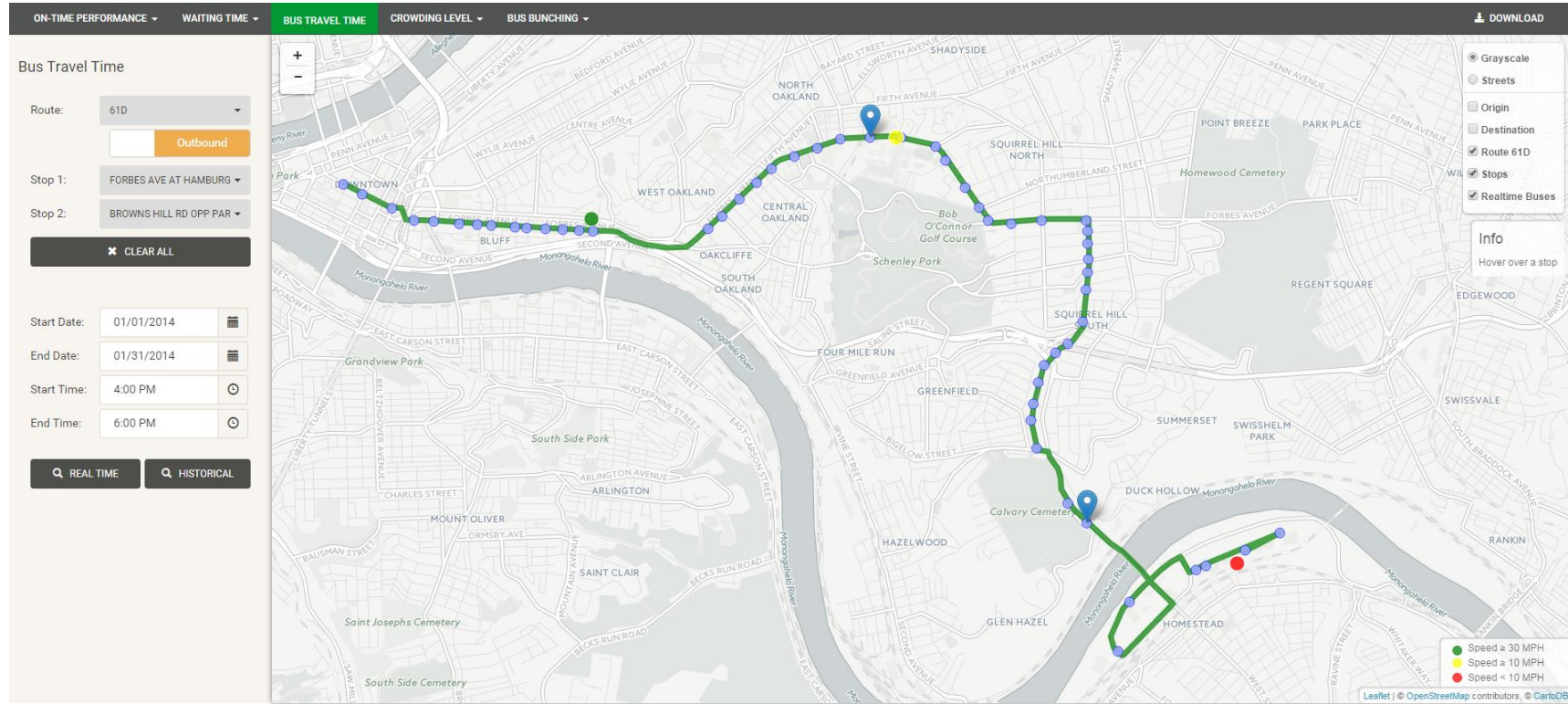


# Pittsburgh Public Parking



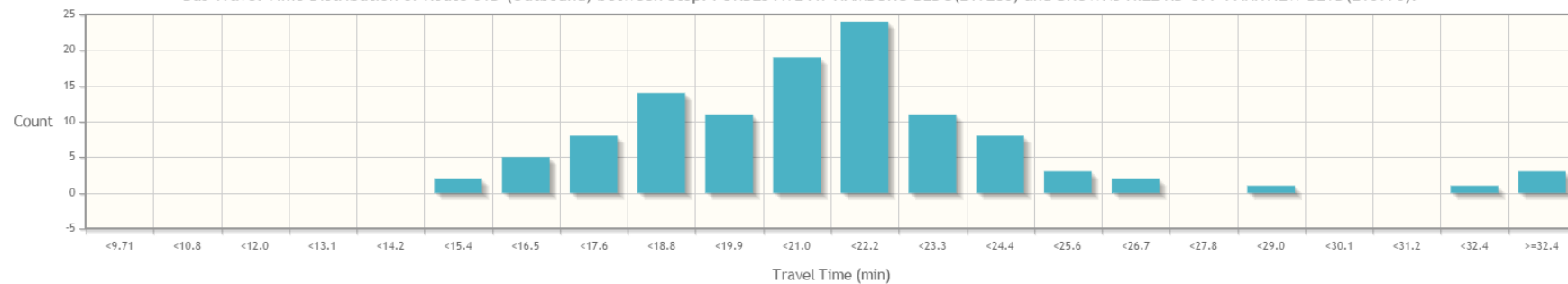


# Pittsburgh transit system



Bus Travel Time Distribution of Route 61D (Outbound) between Stop: FORBES AVE AT HAMBURG BLDG(E19280) and BROWNS HILL RD OPP PARKVIEW BLVD(E10970).

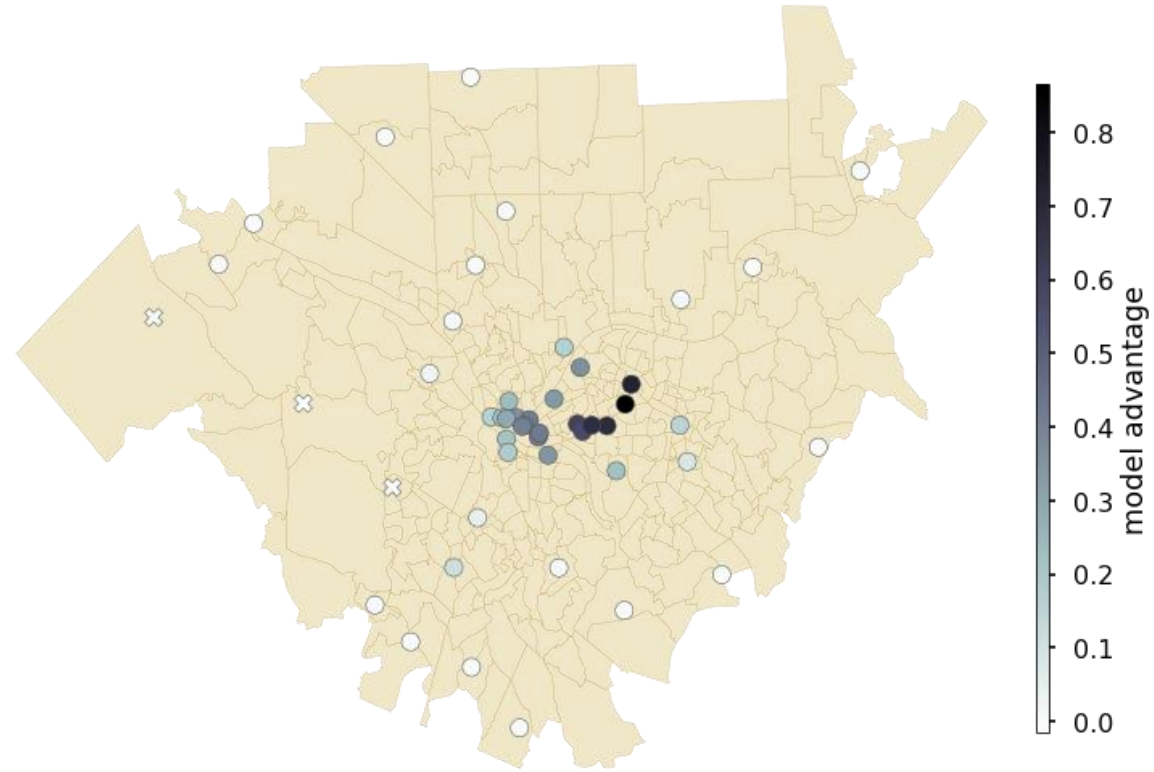
Bus Travel Time Distribution of Route 61D (Outbound) between Stop: FORBES AVE AT HAMBURG BLDG(E19280) and BROWNS HILL RD OPP PARKVIEW BLVD(E10970).



Mean:  
21.04 Minutes

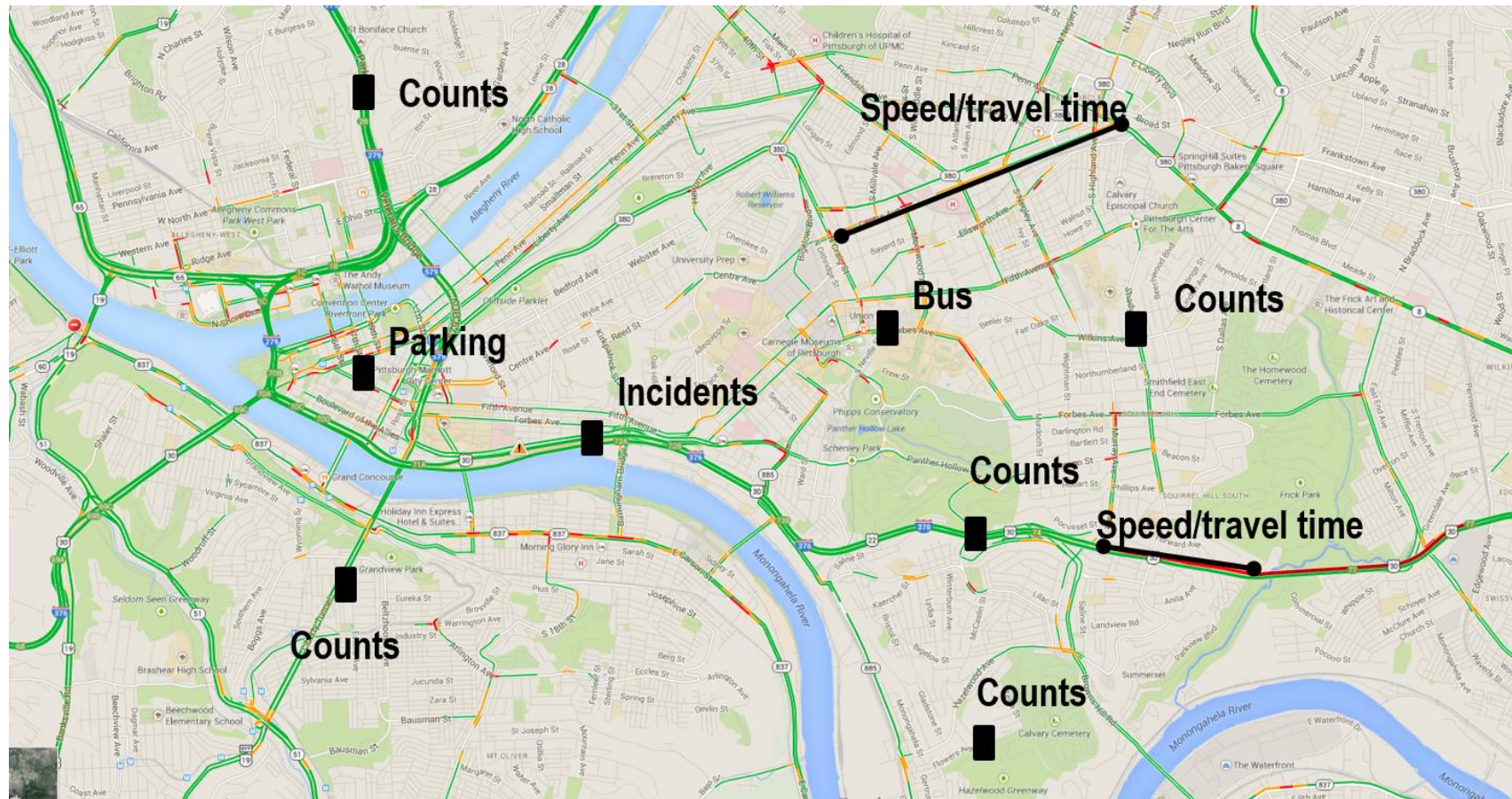
Standard Deviation:  
3.78 Minutes

# Surge pricing prediction

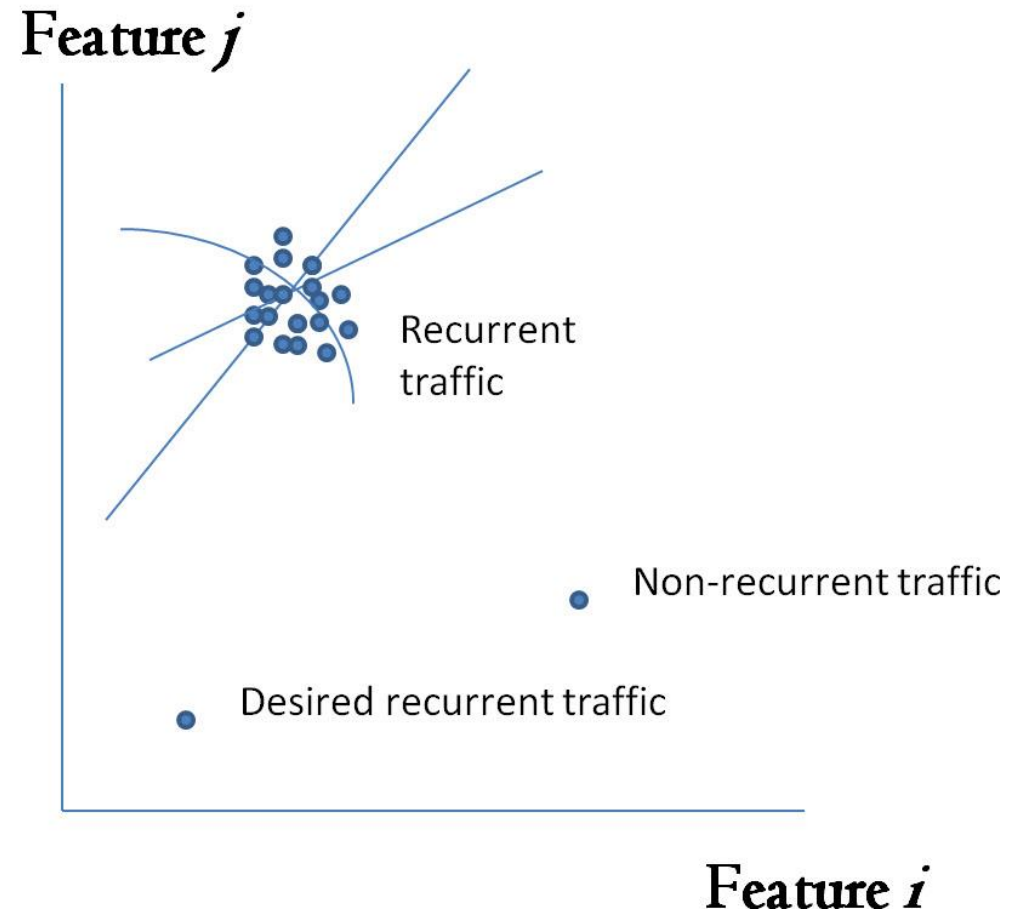


# Issues of ML applications in transportation

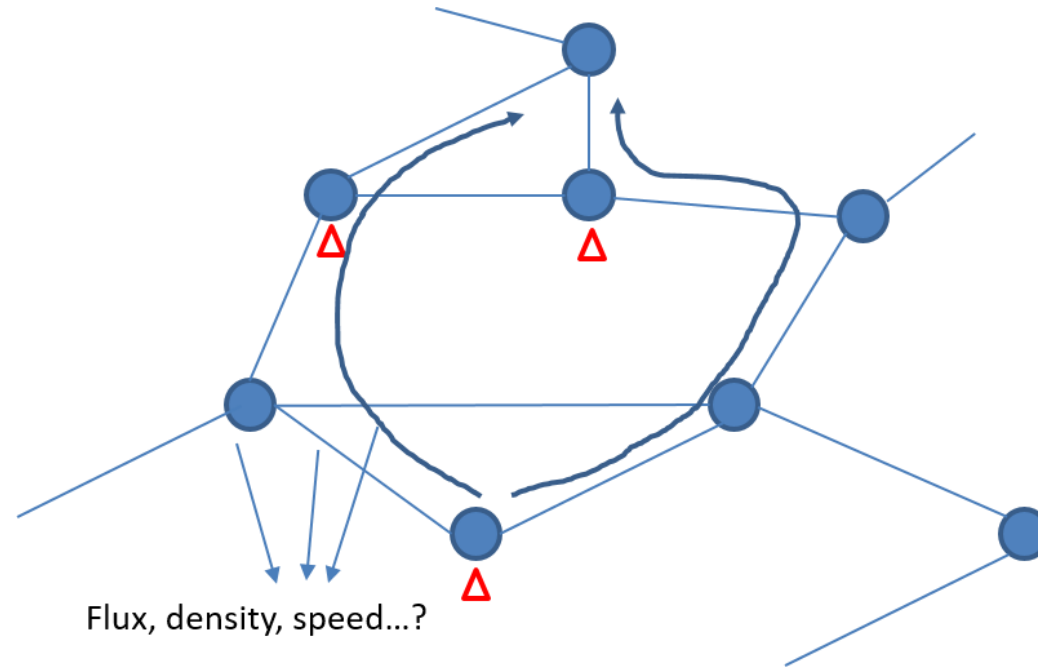
- Fusion. Bias. Sparsity. Computation. Unexplored space.



# Unexplored space



# A possible solution: data + physics



- $x$ : link flow (flux, density, speed...)
- $f$ : path flow (flux, density, speed...)
- $c$ : system states (cost, time, emissions...)

Given  $x^o, f^o, c^o$  and supply, learn  $(x, f, c) = G(\text{supply, demand})$

# A machine of $G$

- Use OD demand  $q$  to approximate demand
- Define user behavior  $G$

$$G : (\text{supply}; q) \mapsto (x, f, c)$$

- Given  $x^o, f^o, c^o$  and supply, estimate  $q$
- Calibrate  $G$ , estimate/predict  $(x, f, c)$



	Statewide mainlines	City streets	Multi-modal	Data sharing	Data learning and forecast	Transportation system management
PeMS	x			x		x
RITIS	x	x		x		x
DriveNet	x			x		x
511PA	x					x
Google Map	x	x	x			
MAC	x	x	x	x	x	x

# MAC data sets

- GIS, demographics, economics, weather
- Traffic counts
  - Highways, major arterials
- Travel time/speed
  - INRIX, HERE, TomTom, AVI, BT
- Transit
  - APC-AVL, Park-n-ride, incidents
- Parking
  - Transactions of on-street meters and occupancy of garage
- Incidents
  - RCRS/PD/911/311/PTC/PennDOT Crash/Road closures
- Social media (Twitter)



# Ultimate goal

