



# Evaluating and Forecasting the Operational Performance of Road Intersections

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# Motivation

# Traffic Congestion Consequences



Slow Speeds



Long Trips



Vehicle Queues



Environmental Costs



Anxiety



Car Wear

# Road Intersection Effect on Traffic Management



Complex Configurations

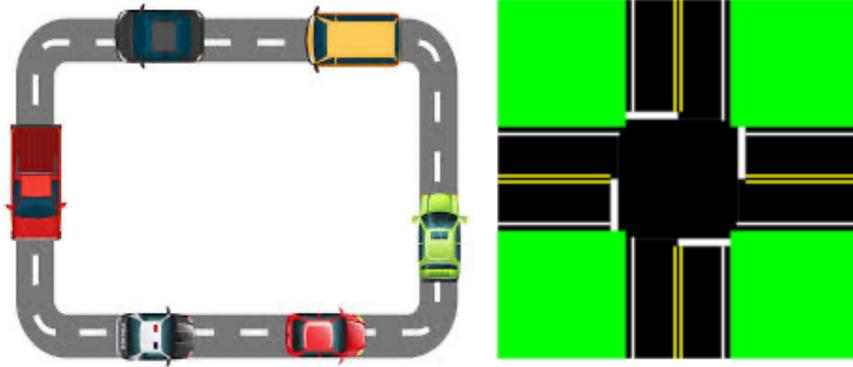


Great Part of Travel Times



High Percentage of Accidents

# Limitations of Current Approaches



Limited Focus on Road Intersection  
Performance

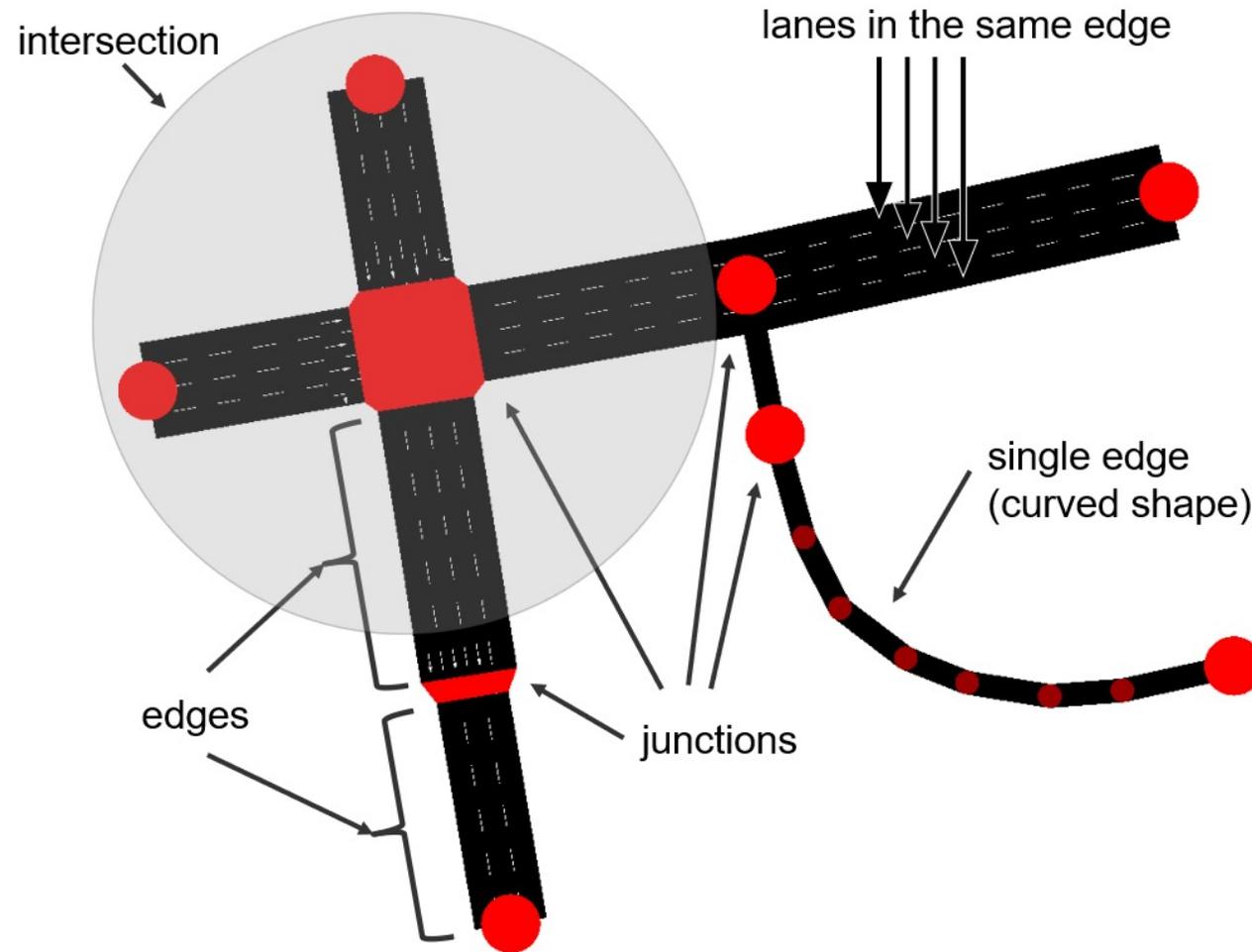


Industry Standards  
Measures of Effectiveness (MOEs)

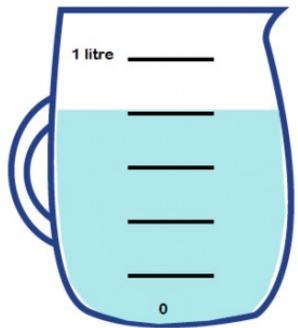
How can we compute the road operational performance using the MOEs?

# Problem Definition

# Road Network and Intersection Definition



# Measures of Effectiveness (MOEs)



Capacity  
(#vehicle)



Throughput  
(#Vehicle/sec)



Delay  
(sec)



Mean System Speed  
(meters/sec)



Travel Time Index (TTI)

# Problem

## Definitions:

- Road network  $G := (V, E, s, t)$
- Observation time period  $[0, T]$
- Set of trajectories  $\tau = \{C_i\}$
- Registry of vehicles  $C_i = \{(t_i, e)\}$

## Problem 1 (Real time analysis)

Given a road intersection  $v \in V$  of the road network  $G$  and  $\tau$ , **we want to compute the TTI of the intersection during  $[0, T]$**

## Problem 2 (Time series forecasting)

Given a road intersection  $v \in V$  of the road network  $G$  and  $\tau$ , **we want to forecast the TTI of the intersection for the period  $[T, T + \Delta]$ , where  $\Delta > 0$**

# Methodology

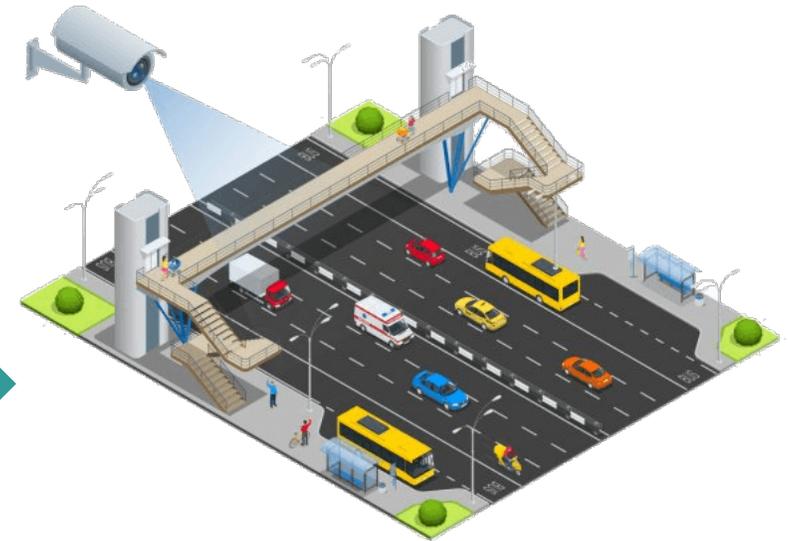
# Data Representation



Road Network



Traffic Data



Traffic Flow

# Graph Representation of a Road Network

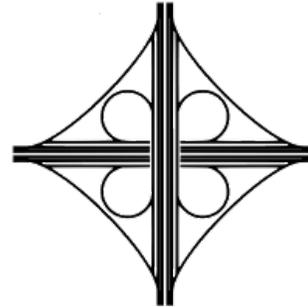


# Problem 1

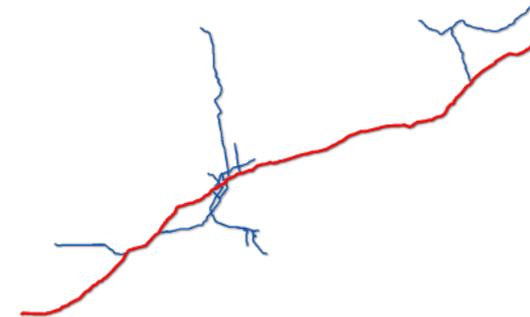
# System Abstractions



micro-level



meso-level



macro-level

# Road Network MOEs Evaluation

## › RoadNetworkModel

- Junctions
- Edges
- Edge systems

## › EdgeSystem

- Vehicles
- Distance gone
- Total ideal time
- Update entered ()
- Update left ()
- Compute metrics ()

# Maintaining Hierarchies of MOEs

- RoadNetworkModel
  - Multi edge systems
- Multi Edge System
  - Edge systems
  - Overwritten update entered vehicle

# Problem 2

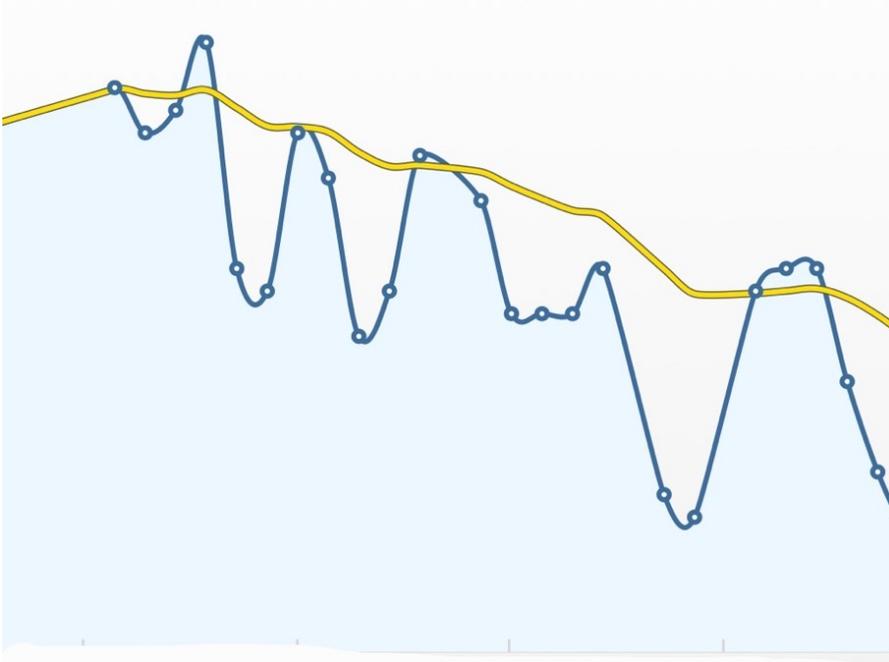
# Time Series Forecasting

- What is a time series forecasting problem?
  - Scientific predictions based on historical time stamped data.
- What is structural time series?
  - Exhibiting some periodic patterns

- Why is this a time series forecasting problem?
  - TTI time series for each intersection
- Is my time series structural?
  - Hourly and daily patterns

# Structural Time Series (STS)

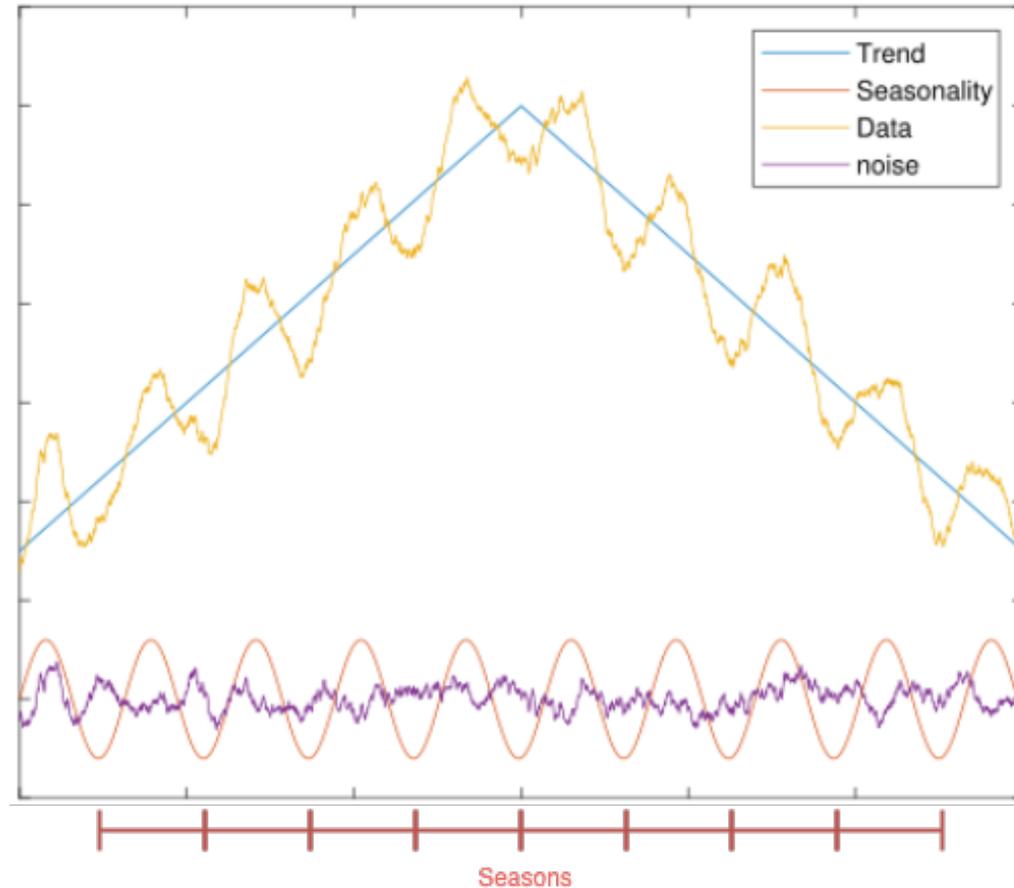
# Smoothing



- › Reason: short-term fluctuations
- › Solution: smoothing the time series

$$\bar{y}_t = \frac{y_t + y_{t-1} + \dots + y_{t-w-1}}{w}$$

# STS Components



$$f(t) = f_1(t) + f_2(t) + \dots + f_n(t) + \varepsilon; \varepsilon \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

# STS Components

- › Trend: Local linear trend component
- › Seasonality: Fourier component
- › External data: Regressor component
- › Noise: Auto regressive component

# Bayesian Forecasting

The diagram illustrates the Bayesian forecasting equation with the following components and labels:

- Posterior**: parameters given the observed data
- Likelihood**: observed data given parameters
- Prior**: Parameters independently
- Evidence**: observed data independently

$$P(z|y) = \frac{P(y|z) \cdot P(z)}{\int p(y|z)p(z) dz}$$

Arrows in the diagram indicate the following relationships:

- An arrow points from the **Posterior** label to the left side of the equation.
- An arrow points from the **Likelihood** label to the numerator term  $P(y|z)$ .
- An arrow points from the **Prior** label to the numerator term  $P(z)$ .
- An arrow points from the denominator of the equation to the **Evidence** label.

# Approximations

- › **Prior:** Independence assumption, and distribution assumption
- › **Likelihood:** Production rule, analytical form computed
- › **Evidence (marginal likelihood):** Complex to solve, becoming constant after observations
- › **Posterior:** Has to be approximated numerically using variational inference and ELBO

# Predictions

$$p(x_T | y_{1:T}, z) \rightarrow p(x_{T+1} | y_{1:T}, z) \rightarrow p(x_{T+2} | y_{1:T}, z) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow p(x_{T+i} | y_{1:T}, z)$$

↓

↓

↓

$$p(y_{T+1} | y_{1:T}, z) \rightarrow p(y_{T+2} | y_{1:T}, z) \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow p(y_{T+i} | y_{1:T}, z)$$

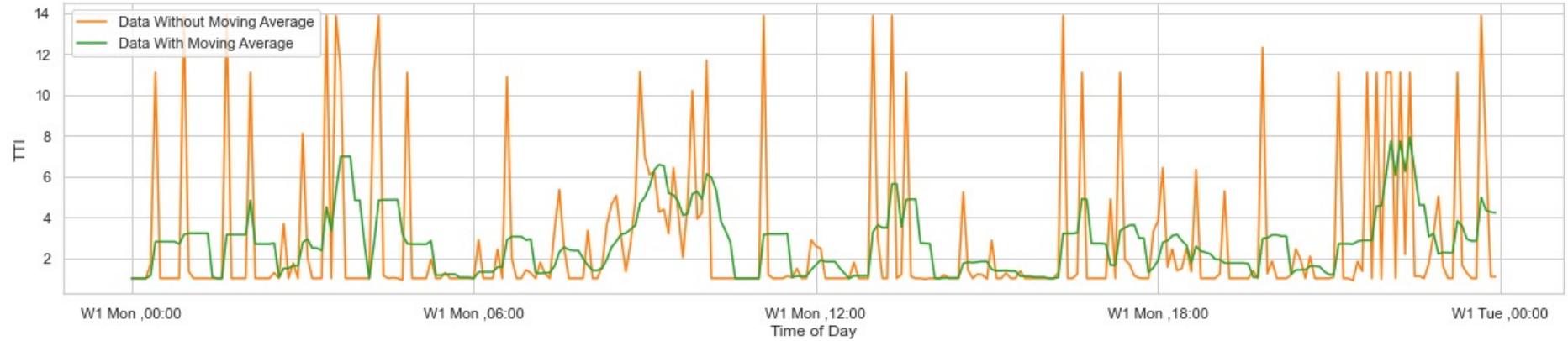
# Experimental Evaluation

# Data Description

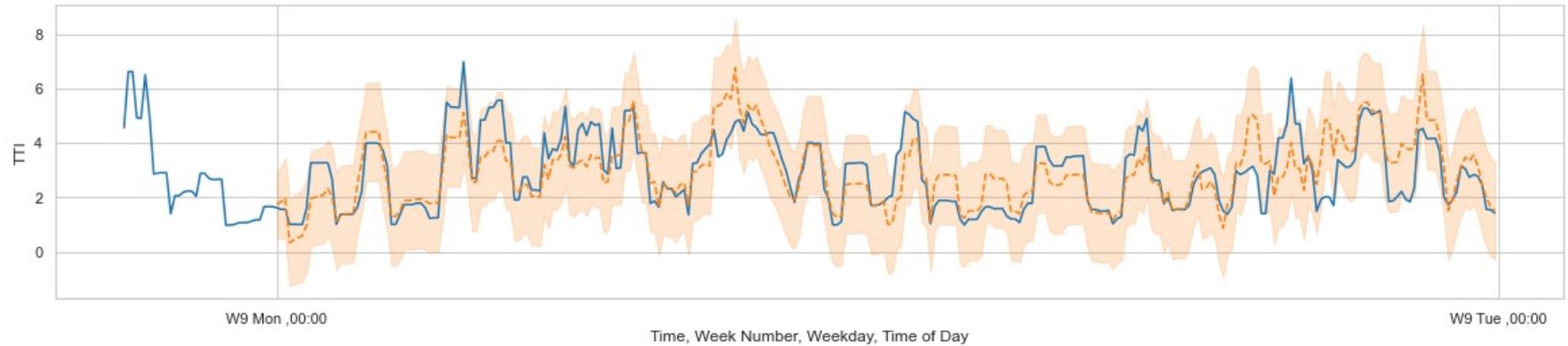
- › Network data: map of York University area between Keele st, Jane st, Steeles ave, and Finch ave.
- › Traffic flow data: Synthetic traffic flow dataset using the generator described in the next section.
- › Duration: 9 weeks
- › Training set: 8 weeks
- › Test set: 1 week
- › Total population residing in the network: 10,000
- › Number of intersection in map: 28
- › Observation rate: 5 minutes

# Data Preparation

Smoothing

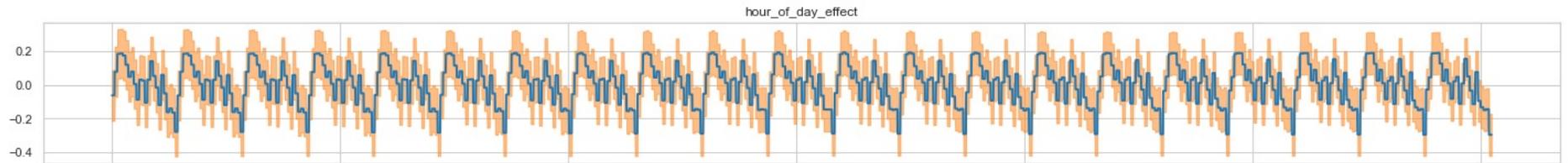


Forecasting

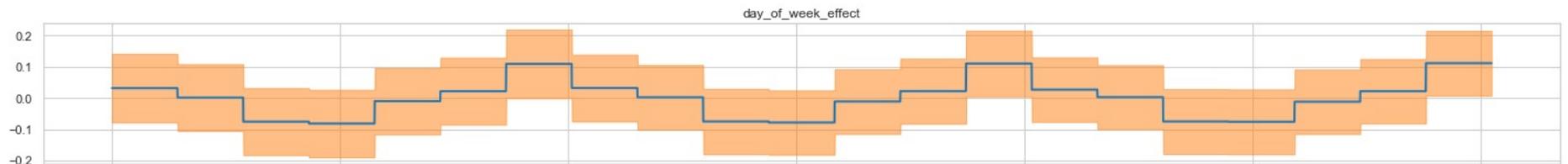


# STS Decompositions

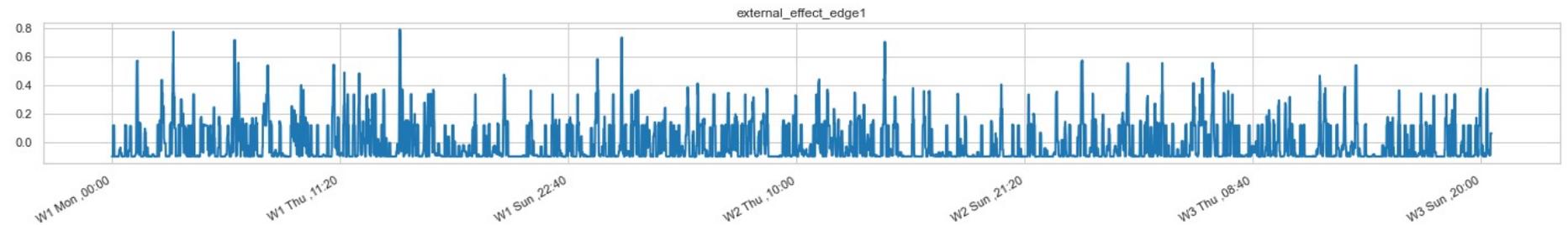
Hour of day



Day of week



External data



# Results

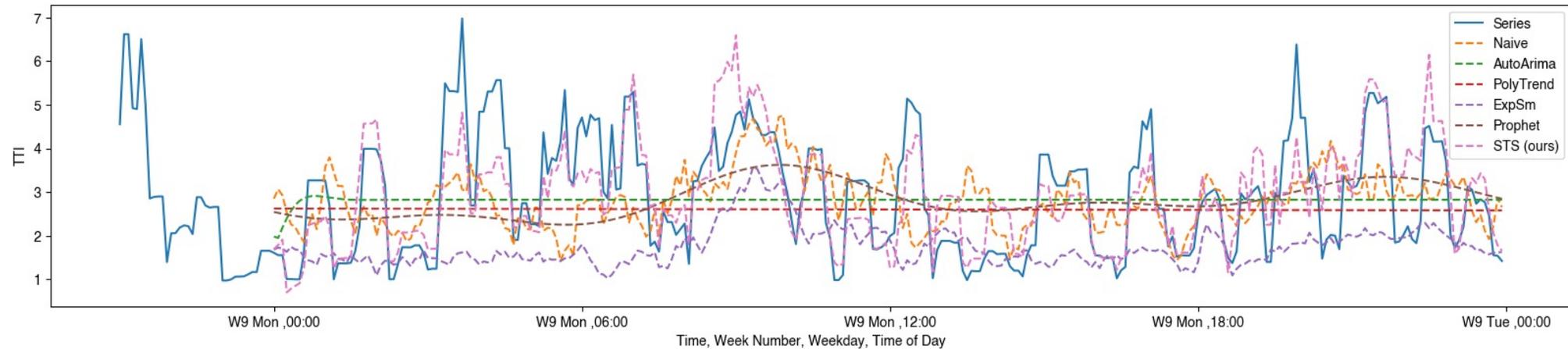
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NAIVE	AUTOARIMA	POLYTREND	EXPSM	PROPHET	STS (OURS)
1.24	1.22	1.25	2.25	1.19	<b>0.66</b>

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Accuracy performance of the forecasting models

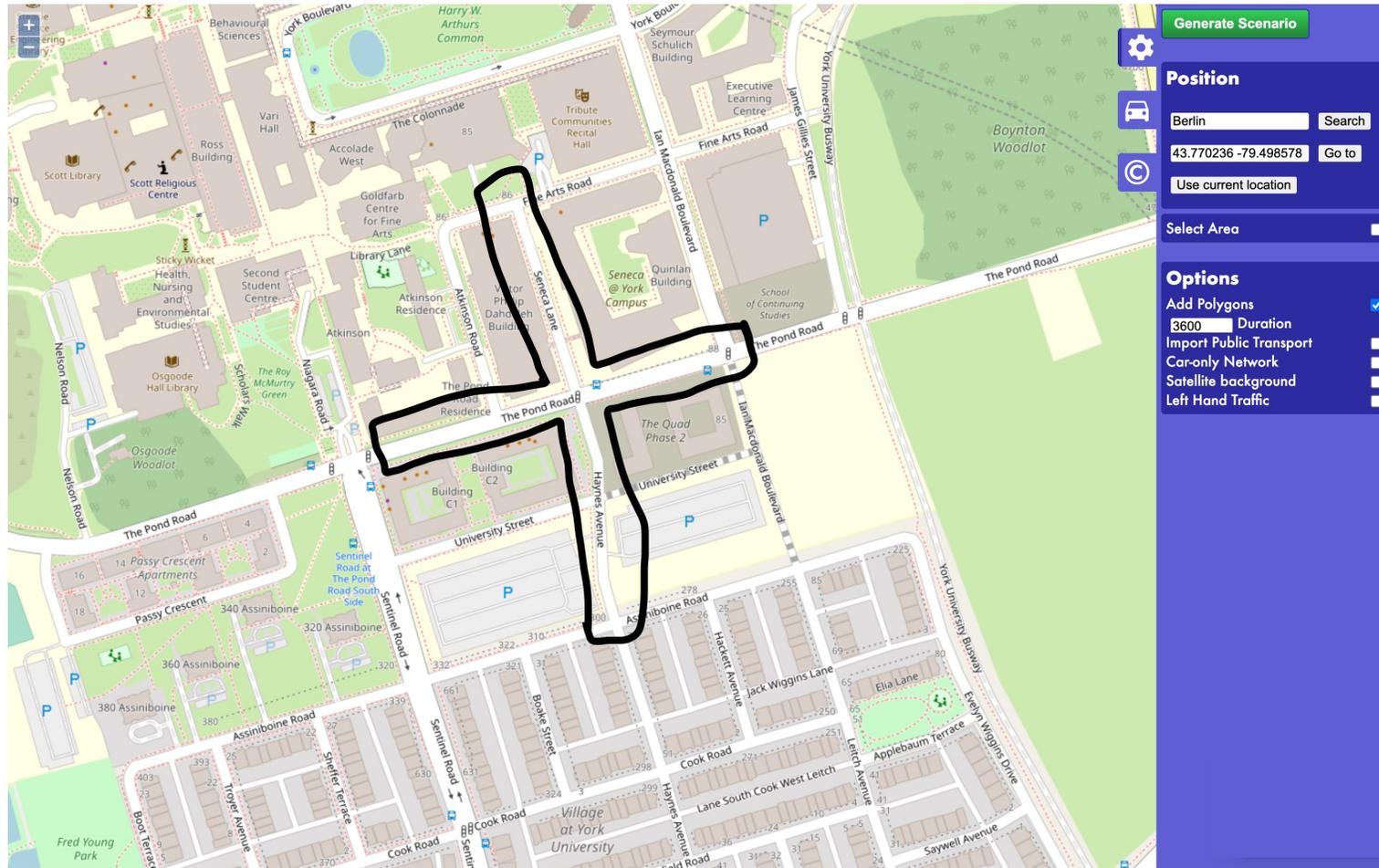
# Behavior of Methods



Accuracy performance of the forecasting models (visualization)

# System Proof of Concept

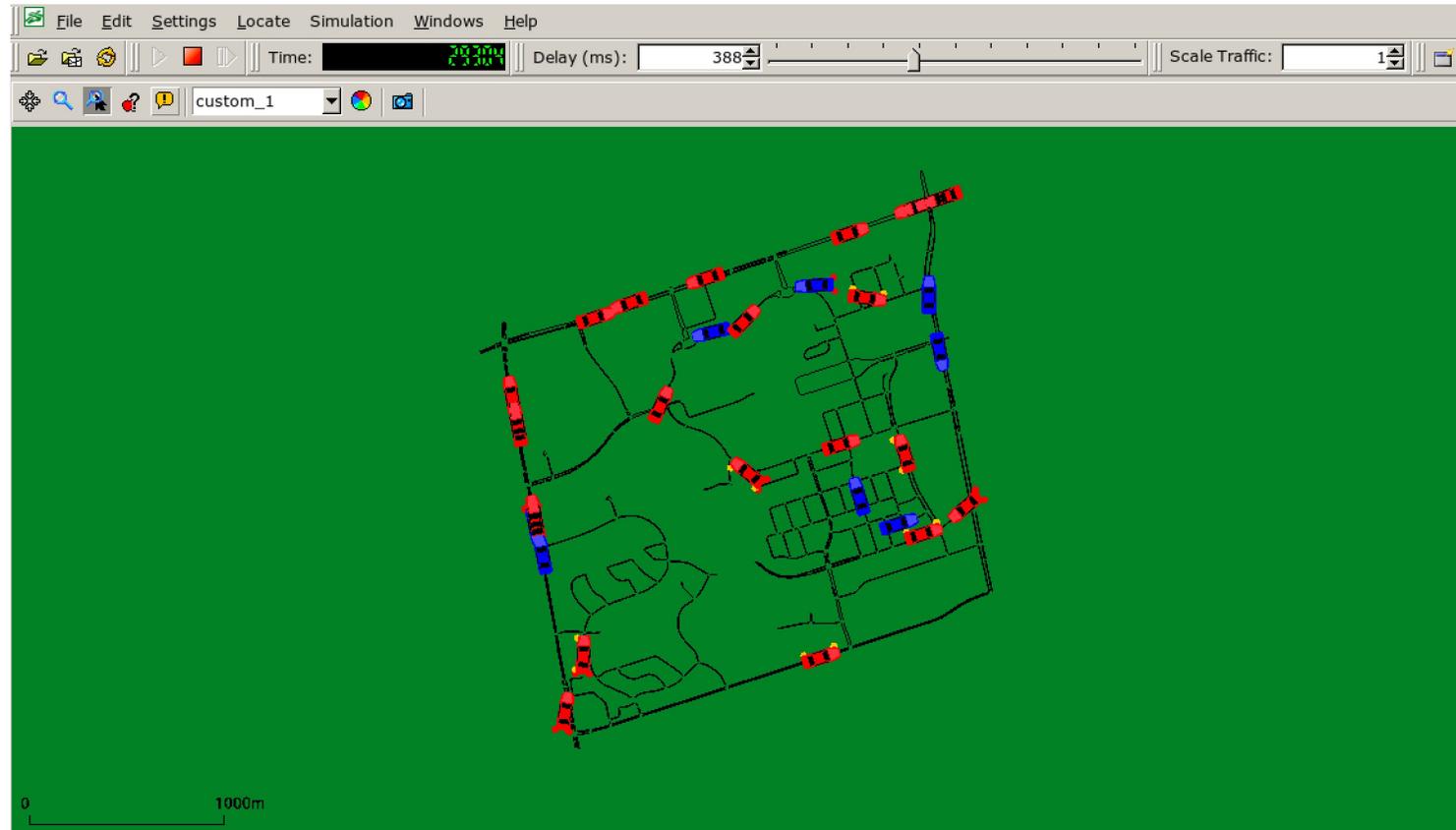
# Road Network Extraction



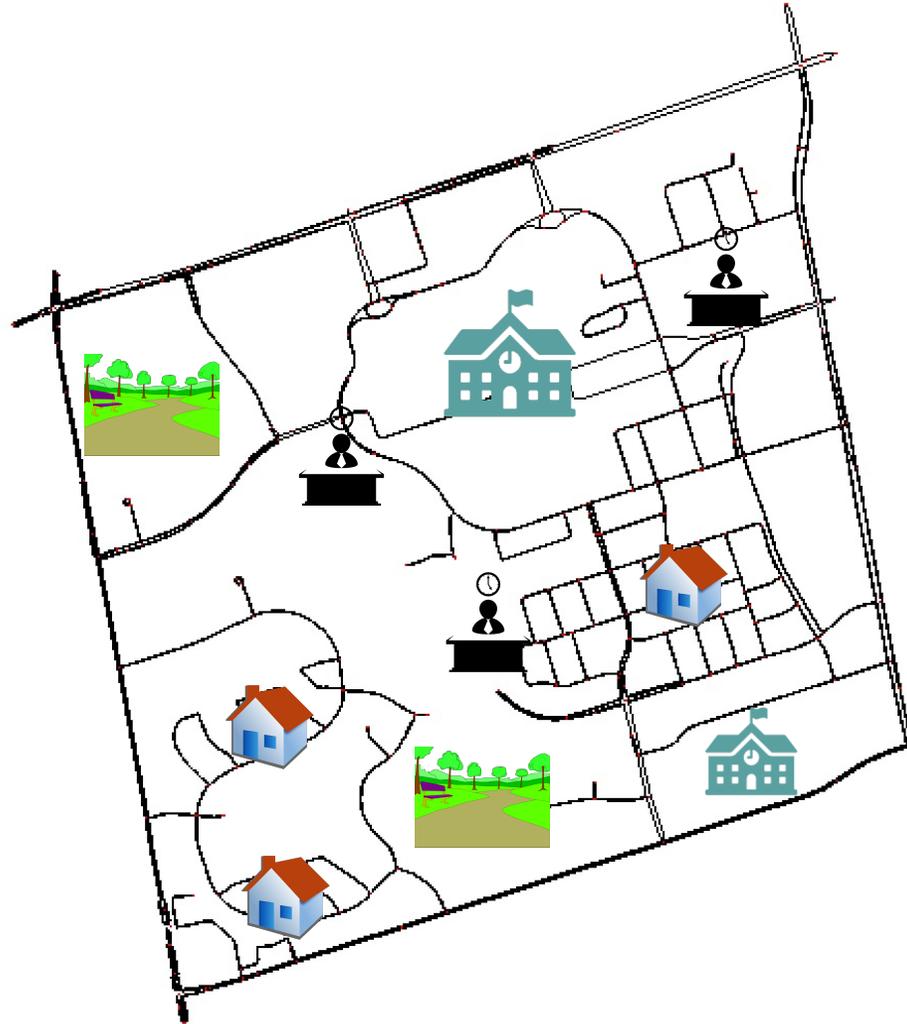
The image displays a map of a road network with a highlighted polygon. The map shows various streets, buildings, and green spaces. A black polygon is drawn over a central area of the map, encompassing several buildings and streets. The control panel on the right side of the map includes the following elements:

- Generate Scenario** button
- Position** section:
  - Location: Berlin
  - Coordinates: 43.770236 -79.498578
  - Buttons: Search, Go to
  - Use current location button
- Select Area** dropdown menu
- Options** section:
  - Add Polygons:
  - Duration: 3600
  - Import Public Transport:
  - Car-only Network:
  - Satellite background:
  - Left Hand Traffic:

# Traffic Flow Generation



# Activitygen



# Dashboard

## System Configuration

Network:

Edges: 3215  
 Junctions: 626  
 Paths: 740  
 Length: 90.842 km

Shortest paths only:   
 Hide internal edges:

Simulation:

Obsrv. rate:  s

Passenger Car Equivalent:

Passenger   
 Motorcycle   
 Truck   
 Bus   
 Taxi   
 Other

Analyze

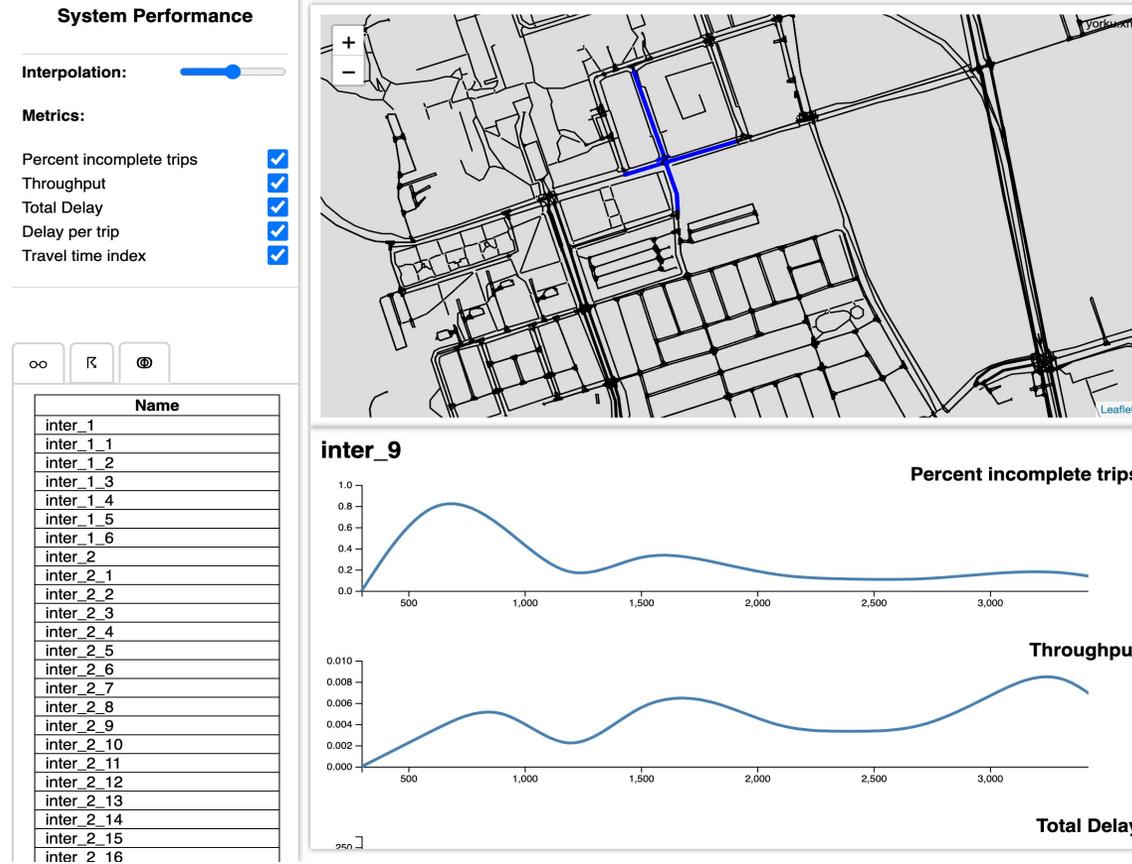


Edges  Paths  Intersections

Create group

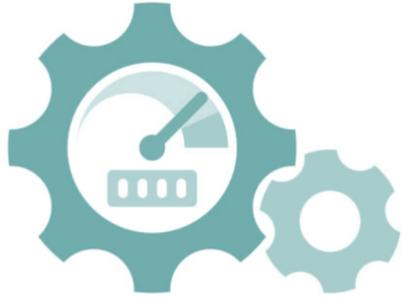
ID	Type	Lanes	Speed	Length
35981828#0	railway.subway	1	100 km/h	4519.11 m
8630756#1	railway.subway	1	100 km/h	4519.44 m
-219267291#0	highway.unclassified	1	30 km/h	393.61 m
219267291#0	highway.unclassified	1	30 km/h	398.07 m
839208338#2	highway.footway	1	10 km/h	941.29 m
-8068384#0	highway.tertiary	1	40 km/h	431.96 m
8068384#0	highway.tertiary	1	40 km/h	432.67 m
751431965#0	highway.footway	1	10 km/h	290.41 m
839208338#1	highway.footway	1	10 km/h	104.06 m
839208339#0	highway.footway	1	10 km/h	157.95 m
868470361#3	highway.footway	1	10 km/h	150.27 m
868470361#0	highway.footway	1	10 km/h	0.2 m
868470361#1	highway.footway	1	10 km/h	23.33 m
839208338#0	highway.footway	1	10 km/h	2.78 m
185940540#0	highway.footway	1	10 km/h	1.98 m
868470361#2	highway.footway	1	10 km/h	44.56 m

# Dashboard

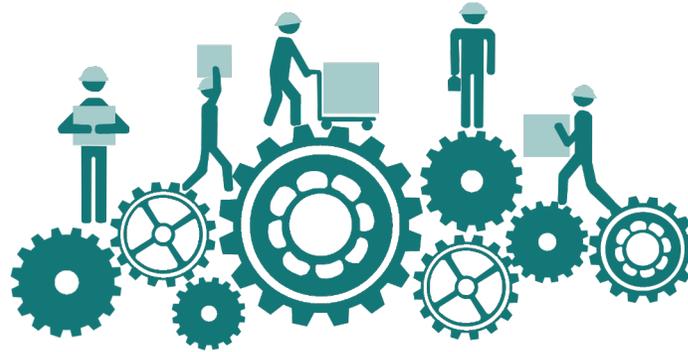


# Contributions and Future Work

# Contributions



Operational Performance



Industry Standards



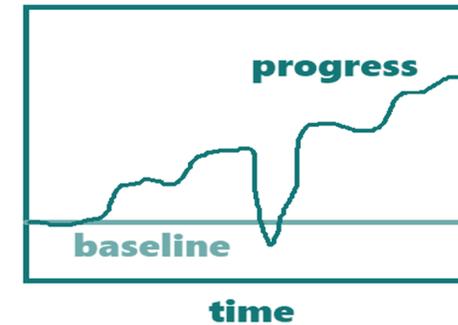
Real-time MOE Calculation



Congestion Forecasting



Safety and Efficiency

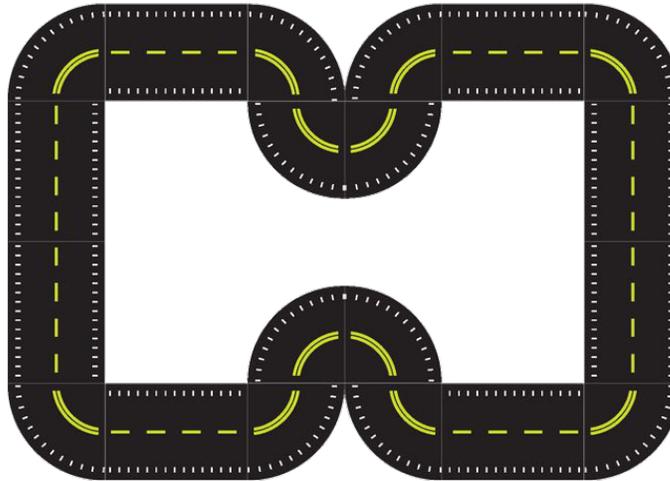


Realistic Empirical Study

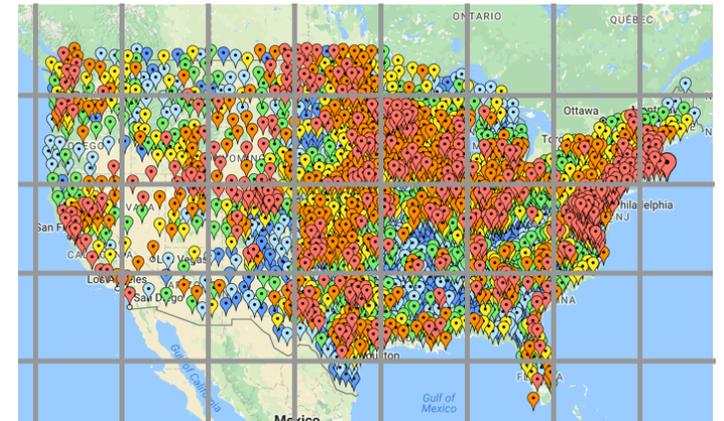
# Future Work



Real World Data



Travel Time Estimation



Network Summarization

Thank you

Questions?