

The ATKINS logo is displayed in a bold, dark teal, sans-serif font in the top right corner of the slide. The background of the slide features a large, abstract graphic composed of several overlapping triangles in shades of yellow, teal, and grey, creating a dynamic, geometric composition.

SATURN UGM 2014

New data sources & data fusion

Andrew Merrall

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Plan Design Enable



Objectives, background

- Assess efficacy of new data sources in enhancing a model's 'prior matrix'
- RSI too difficult
- New [Big] data – mobile, GPS, wifi, Bluetooth

Overall process

- Old model & new data
- Data processing
- Testing



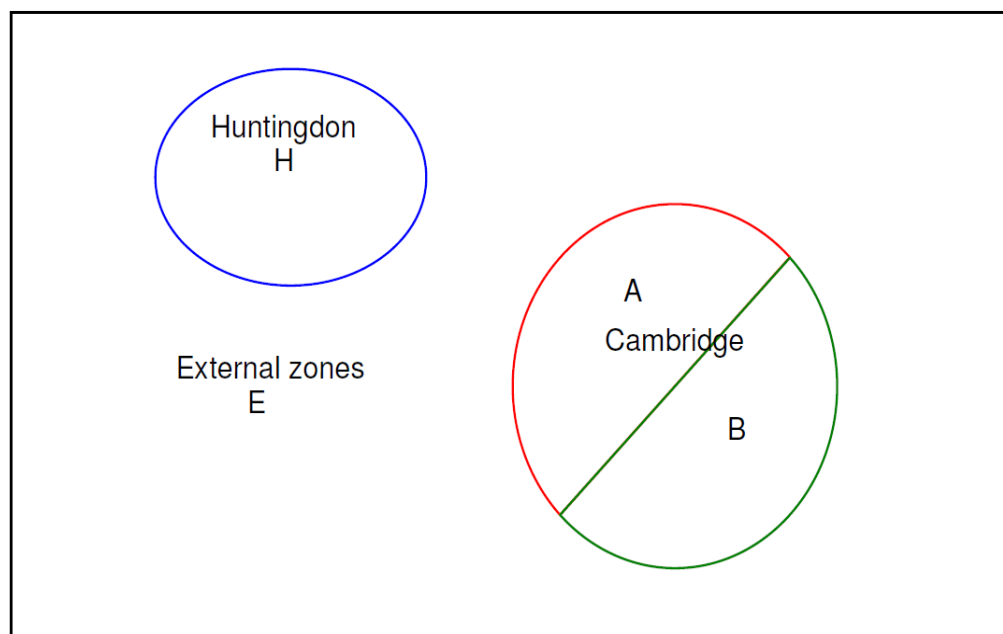
Model test bed

- Partial & synthetic matrices in line with good practice
- Combined matrices allow for statistical reliability
- Screenlines for matrix validation
- ME has impacted on prior
- ME applied at mini-screenlines or cordons
- Acceptable to new data source



CSRM

- Multi mode model, 325 zones
- Base year 2006, 10 user class, 2 vehicle types, 3 purposes, 3 incomes



N.B. Zones outside the study area are defined as Area 'X'



Data processing

- Only AM processed
- Develop 29 sectors
- Sector cells aggregated into 184 'fusion blocks' for statistical significance:
 - for observed RSI [sample N_{ij} =50-100]
 - $\text{var}(N_{ij}) = N_{ij} \cdot (1 - N_{ij}/N)$
 - for unobserved [expanded T_{ij} =300-400]



29 sectors, 184 fusion blocks

(Sample sizes for *observed areas*)



RSI	A				B				H			E										X								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
A	1	0			57		79		74			94					98					41								
	2	0			57		79					94					98					41								
	3	0			57		79					94					98					41								
	4	0			57		79					94					98					41								
B	5	73		58	60	86	0			74			87				109		108		131		108							
	6	73		58	60	86							87				109		108		131									
	7	73		58	60	86							87				109		108		131									
	8	73		58	60	86							87				109		108		131									
	9	73		58	60	86							87				109		108		131									
H	10	49								0			95					51					32							
	11	49											95					51					32							
	12	49											95					51					32							
E	13	68		69		75			75	195	70	0																0		
	14	68		69		75			80	104																				
	15	68		69		75			80	160																				
	16	68		69		55		50	84	71																				
	17	66		80		87	64	70		73																				
	18	66		80		87	70		73																					
	19	66		80		87	70		73																					
	20	81		86		65	74		57		97																			80
	21	68		82		82		76		69																				57
	22	68		82		97		87		72																				102
	23	68		82		97		87		62																				128
	24	60		103		84		73		81																				
	25	86		103		76		84		57																				50
26	86		103		76		84		57		74	177																		
X	27	84			50		70		49			0																0		
	28	95			53		97																							
	29	68			56		55																							92

GPS or mobile for OD ?

GPS (Trafficmaster TM)

- ✓ **Spatial accuracy**
- ✓ Can track routes
- ✓ Availability / cost (TM is free for simple ODs)
- ✓ **Car, LGV, HGV**
- ❑ Only fixed units useful
- ❑ Bias dangers
- ❑ Low sample [c 0.5%] though easy to extend over time

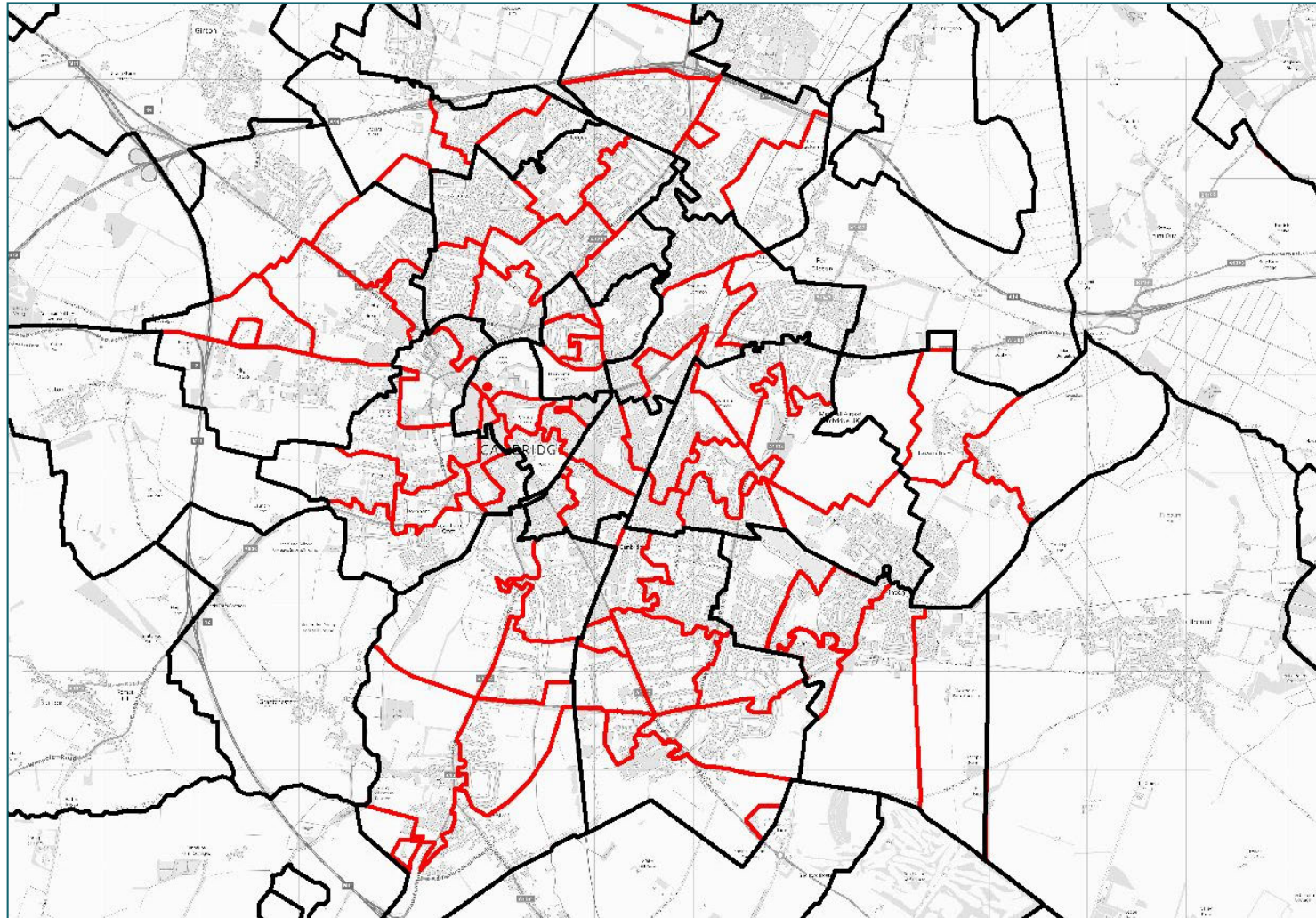
Mobile (O2 thru INRIX)

- ✓ **Large sample** – up to c 28%
- ✓ Can track routes – at significant cost
- ✓ Little bias
- ❑ Spatial detail to *approx XXX X* postcode ***over a defined region***
- ❑ **Mode unknown !**

All big data lacks segmentation



Mobile phone granularity

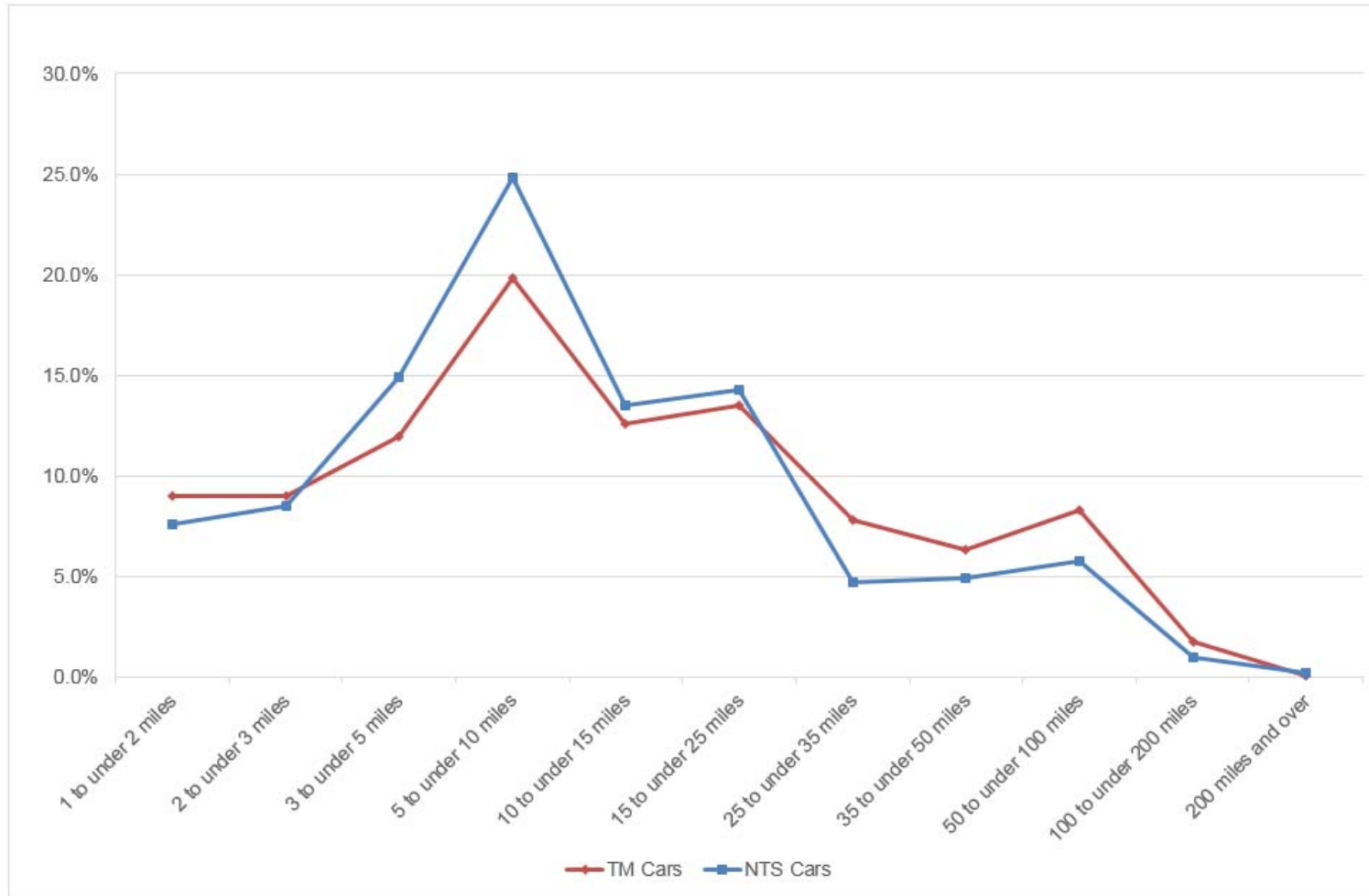


TM Data processing

- OD symmetry correlation R^2 0.99
- For car ownership R^2 0.94
- Correct for TLD



TLD for TM

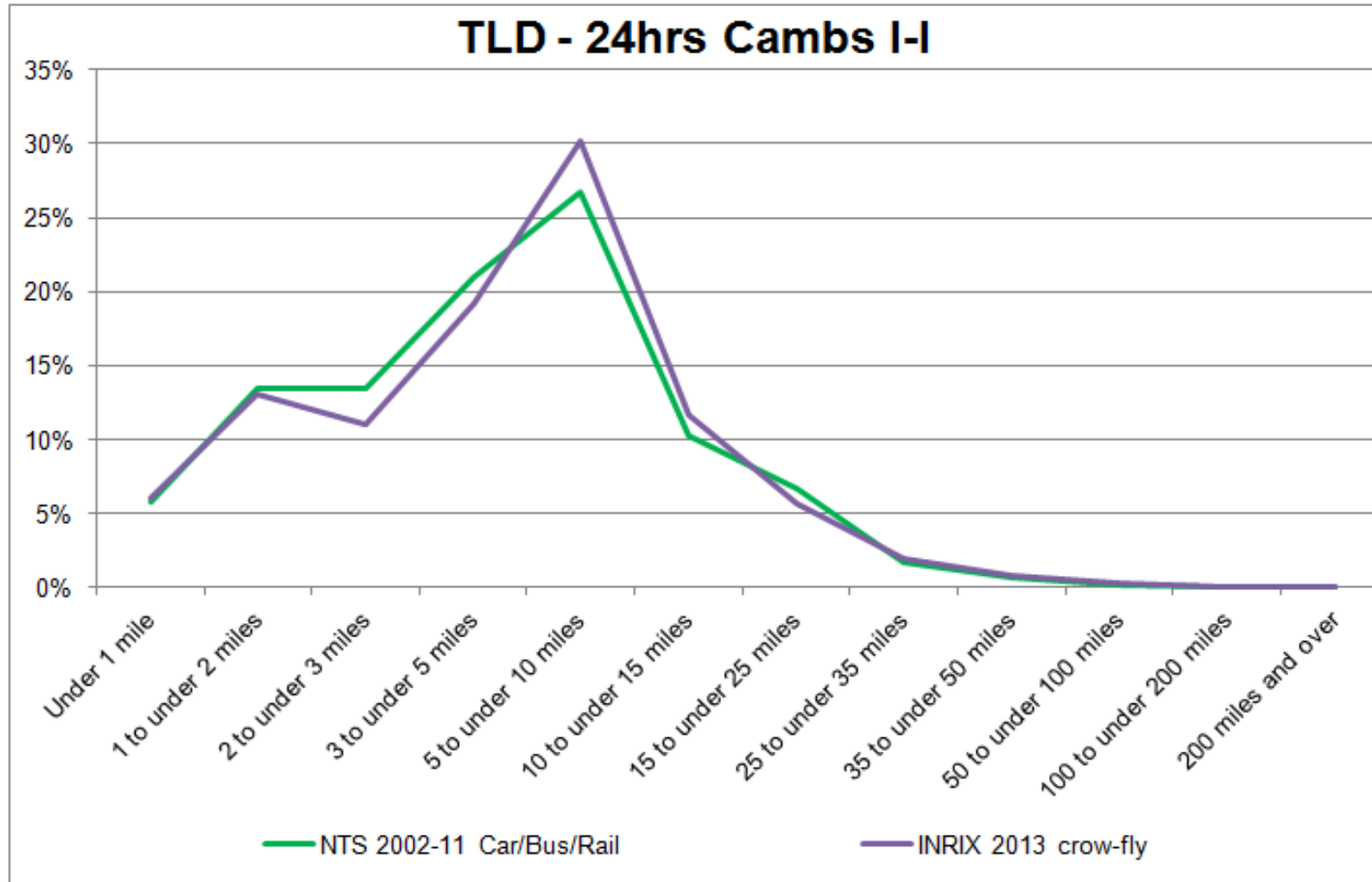


INRIX Data processing

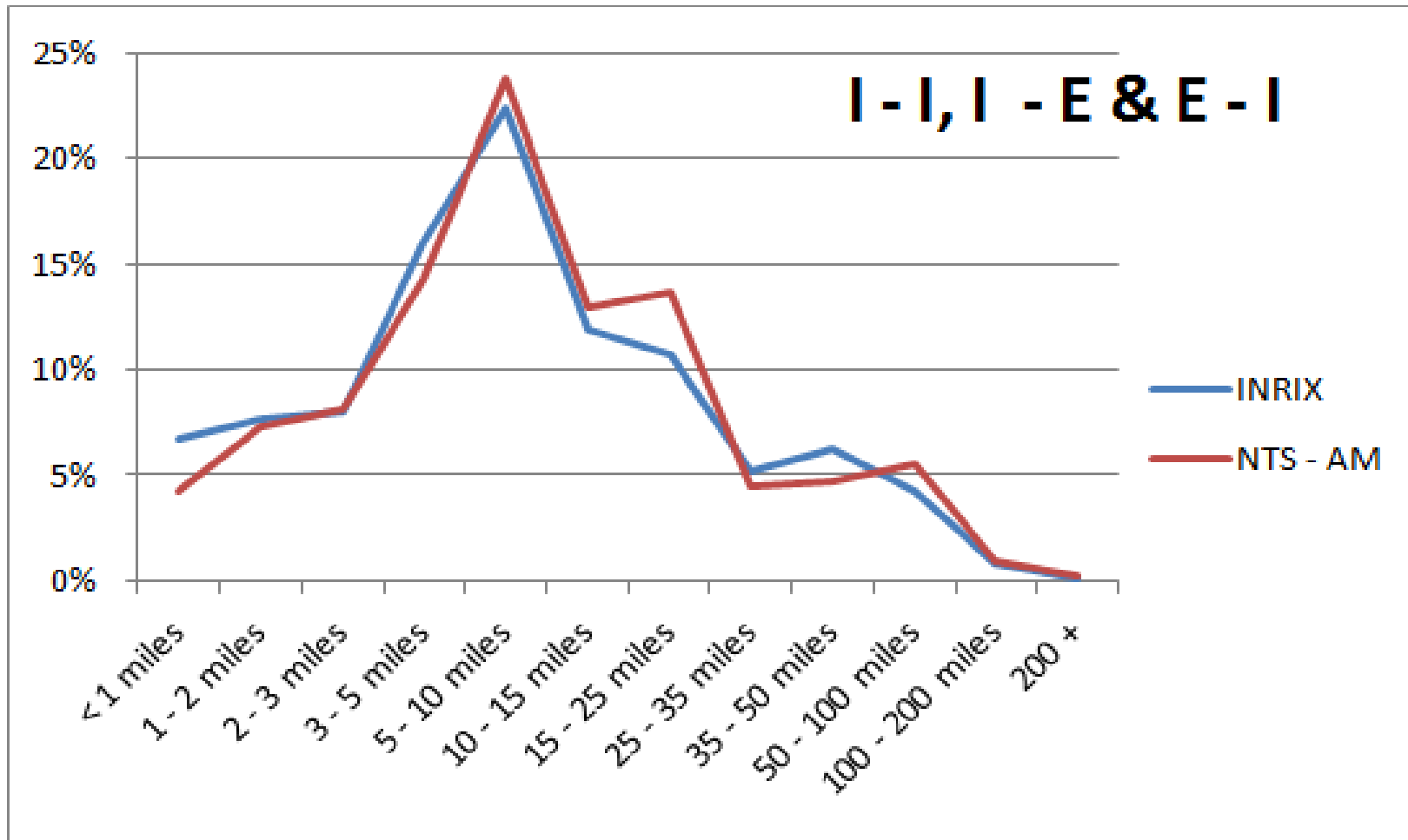
- Pedestrian and cycle on speed criteria
- Symmetry test R 0.99
- Correction in several stages:
 - Check all-modes TLD
 - Correct for public transport at 29 sector level
 - Remove HGV using CSRMM
 - Check & correct light veh. TLD



TLD – INRIX for All-Modes



TLD - INRIX Light Veh.s



Data expansion

- Data fused on proportions
- Expansion options:
 1. Global factor
 2. As 1, adjusted by observed to assigned
 3. Factor at 5 super sector
 4. As 3, constrain external to prior
 5. As 3, adjusted by observed to assigned



(Un)reliability of Inputs

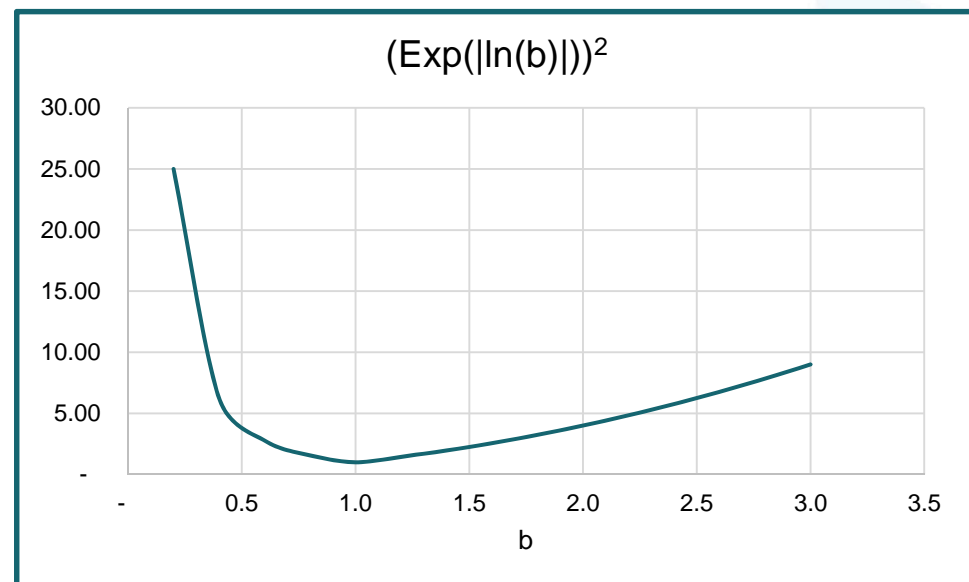
- Variance Prior Matrix RSI

$$V = p (1-p)/N$$

- Variance Prior Matrix un-observed

$$\text{Ln } V = a + b \text{ Ln } T$$

- Variance TM data
- INRIX additional factor



Covariances

$$\Omega_{IJ,RS} = \rho_{IJ,RS} \cdot \sqrt{\Omega_{IJ,IJ} \cdot \Omega_{RS,RS}}$$

$$\rho_{IJ,RS} = \frac{-p_{IJ} \cdot p_{RS}}{\sqrt{p_{IJ} \cdot p_{RS} (1 - p_{IJ}) \cdot (1 - p_{RS})}}$$



Variables tested

- New data added
- Expansion method
- Variance of unobserved cells
- Inter-fusion block constraints
- Intra-fusion block constraints



Matrix Fusion Calculation

$$t' = (\Omega_{t_1}^{-1} + \Omega_{t_2}^{-1})^{-1} (\Omega_{t_1}^{-1} t_1 + \Omega_{t_2}^{-1} t_2)$$

t_1 and t_2 – input demand datasets

Ω_1 and Ω_2 – associated covariance matrices

Computationally very difficult

Can be simplified considerably!



Define success

- Statistical uncertainty of fused proportions
- Assignment validation of updated prior

- Scale of change by ME
- Assignment validation of updated post ME
- Ease of use by practitioner



Test programme

ID		Prior Matrix Variance Assumptions for Fusion Blocks		Processing Assumptions		
Run ID	Data to be fused with CSRM Prior	Variance of EERM-sourced prior data	Variance of other unobserved prior data	Source of constraints for inter-fusion block unobserved movements	Source of Intra-Fusion Block Distribution for use in output matrix	Expansion method for 184 Fusion Block proportions from MATLAB
18	TM	2*RSI-Eq.'	2*RSI-Eq.'	Matrix Fusion	Prior	3
19	TM	2*RSI-Eq.'	2*RSI-Eq.'	Matrix Fusion	Prior	4
22	INRIX	2*RSI-Eq.'	2*RSI-Eq.'	Matrix Fusion	Prior	3
23	INRIX	2*RSI-Eq.'	2*RSI-Eq.'	Matrix Fusion	Prior	4
24	TM & INRIX	2*RSI-Eq.'	2*RSI-Eq.'	Matrix Fusion	Prior	3
25	TM & INRIX	2*RSI-Eq.'	2*RSI-Eq.'	Matrix Fusion	Prior	4
26	TM	2*RSI-Eq.'	2*RSI-Eq.'	Matrix Fusion	TM	1
27	TM	2*RSI-Eq.'	2*RSI-Eq.'	Matrix Fusion	TM	2
28	TM	2*RSI-Eq.'	2*RSI-Eq.'	Matrix Fusion	TM	5
29	INRIX	2*RSI-Eq.'	2*RSI-Eq.'	Matrix Fusion	TM	1
30	INRIX	2*RSI-Eq.'	2*RSI-Eq.'	Matrix Fusion	TM	5
31	TM & INRIX	2*RSI-Eq.'	2*RSI-Eq.'	Matrix Fusion	TM	1
33	INRIX	2*RSI-Eq.'	2*RSI-Eq.'	Matrix Fusion	INRIX	1
34	INRIX	2*RSI-Eq.'	2*RSI-Eq.'	Matrix Fusion	INRIX	5
35	TM	4*RSI-Eq.'	4*RSI-Eq.'	Matrix Fusion	TM	5
36	TM	2*RSI-Eq.'	½*RSI-Eq.'	Matrix Fusion	TM	5
39	TM	N/A	N/A	TM	TM	5
40	TM	N/A	N/A	Prior	TM	5
41	TM	N/A	N/A	(TM+Prior)/2	TM	5
42	INRIX	N/A	N/A	Prior	INRIX	5
43	INRIX	N/A	N/A	(INRIX+Prior)/2	INRIX	5
44	TM	2*RSI-Eq.'	2*RSI-Eq.'	Matrix Fusion	Prior	5

Test results

- New data sources certainly improve prior
- Simple inverse variance weighting preferable
- Expand at 5 super sector level, adjusted by observed to assigned
- Best results from adding INRIX data using TM distribution
- Fusion of un-observed cells not justified, take mean of prior and new data



Q&A

