

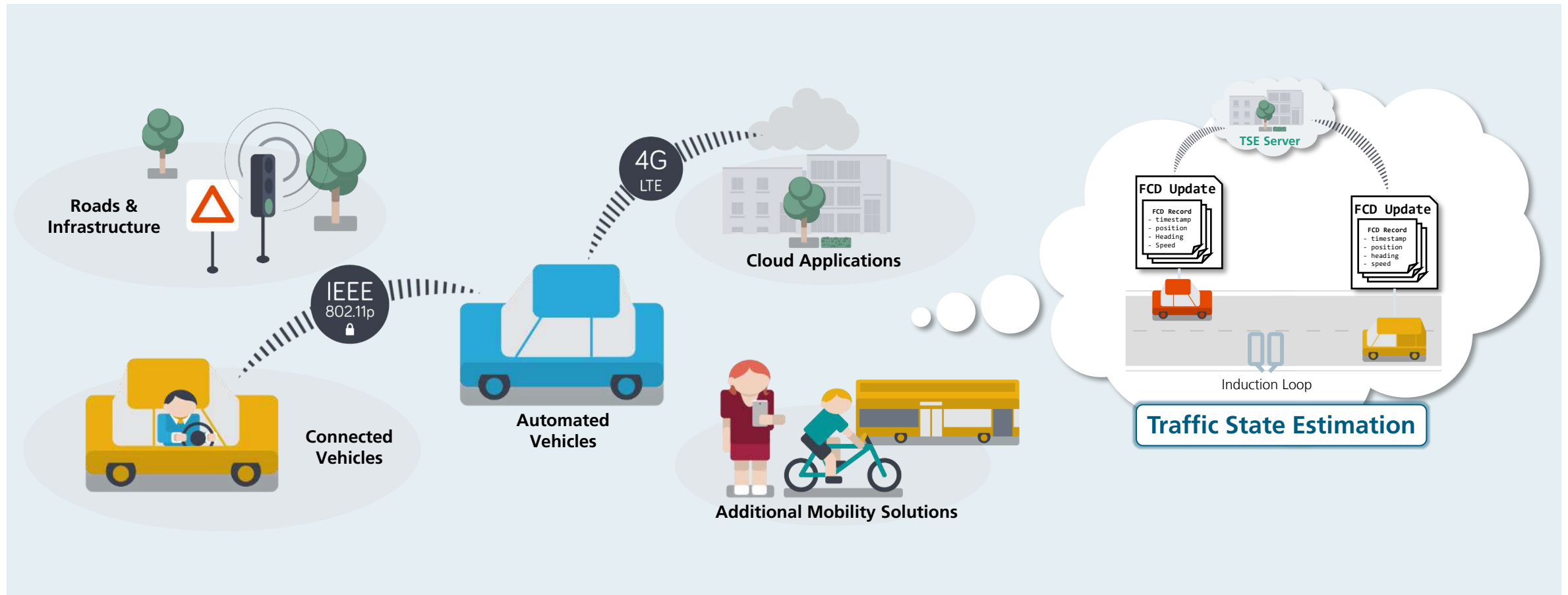
EAI SimuTools 2023

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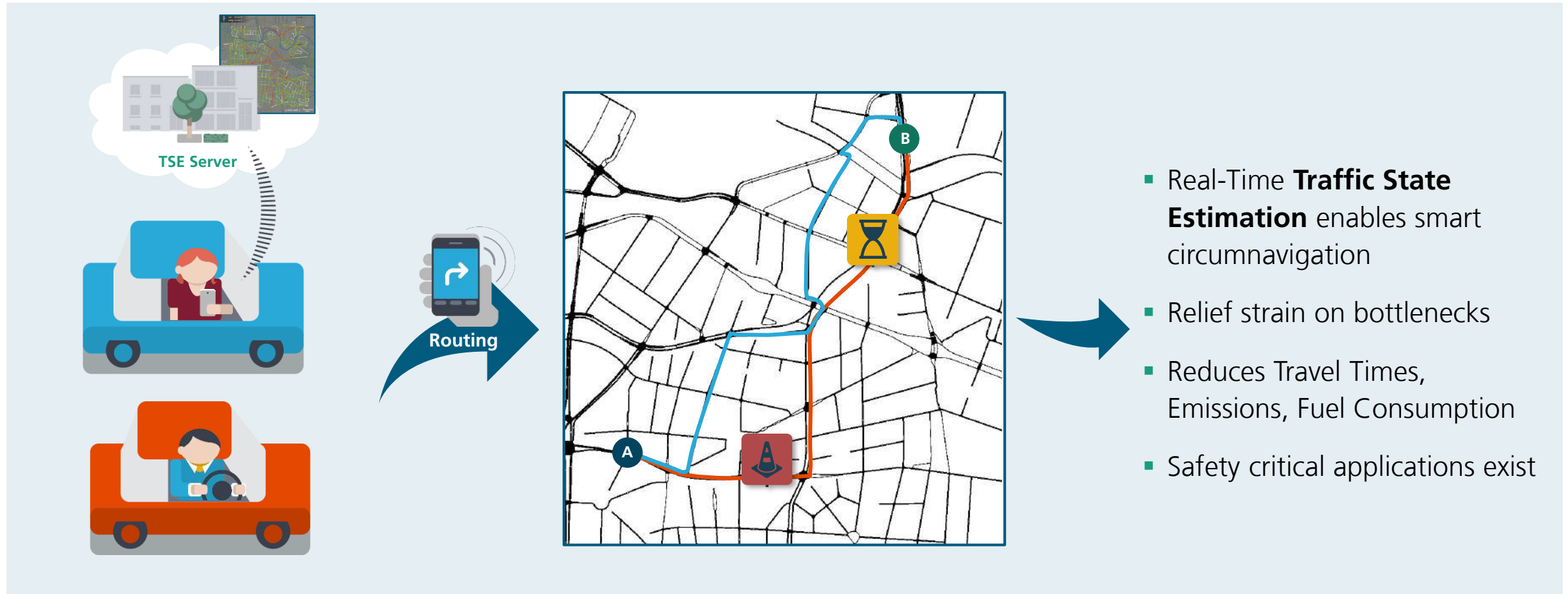
# Spatio-Temporal Speed Metrics for Traffic State Estimation on Complex Urban Roads

Moritz Schweppenhäuser, Karl Schrab, Robert Protzmann, Ilja Radusch

# Fraunhofer FOKUS ASCT (Smart Mobility) and DCAITI

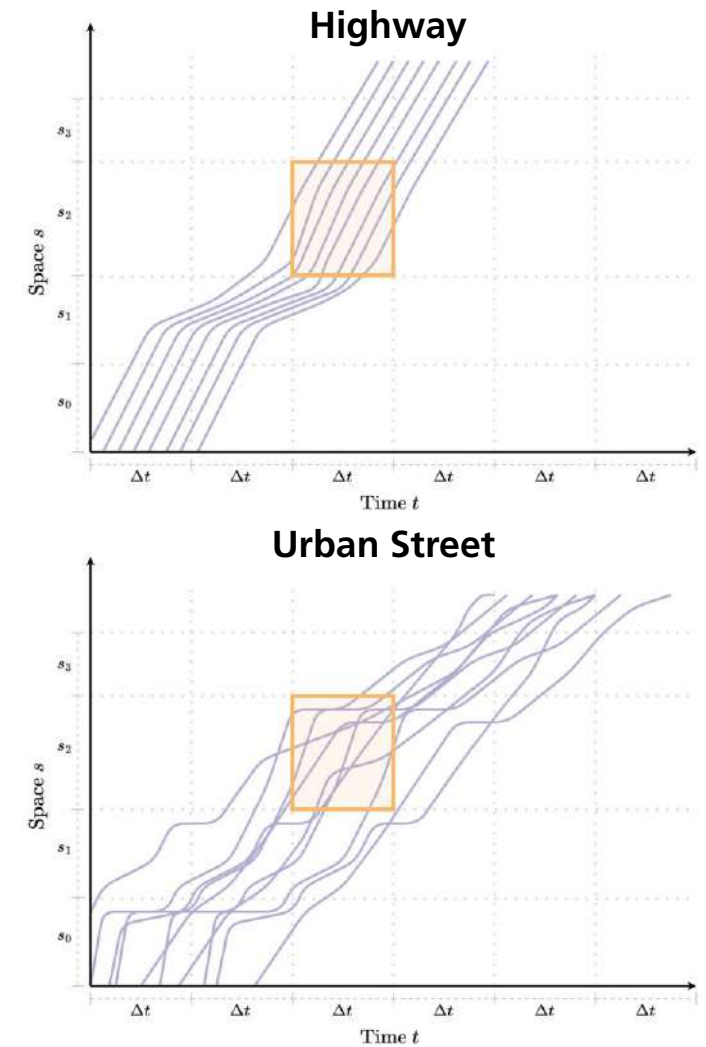


# Motivation: Traffic State Estimation



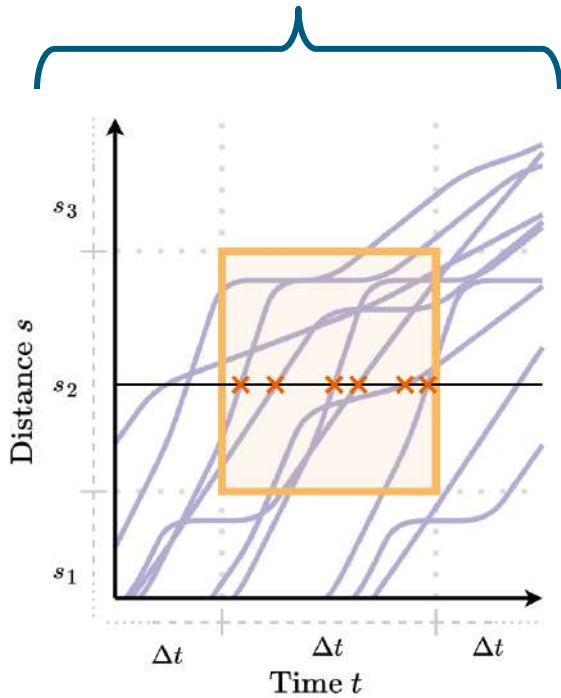
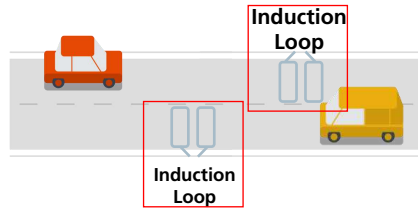
# Traffic Dynamics (Mean Speed Estimation)

- Space-Time Diagrams to understand spatio-temporal relations on road segments<sup>[12]</sup>
  - Average speed for single vehicle:
    - $\bar{v} = \frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t}$
  - Aggregation over space and time required:
    - $V = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n \bar{v}_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{\Delta s_i}{\Delta t_i}$
  - In real-world no access to complete vehicle trajectories
- Estimations on Highways simpler than on Urban Streets

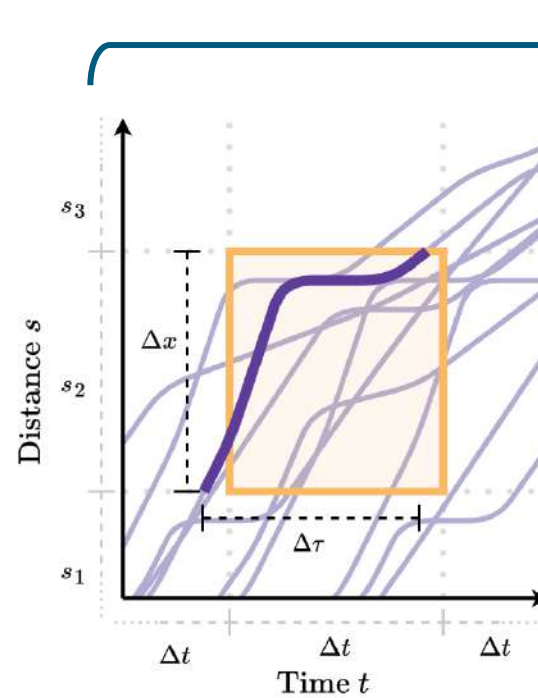
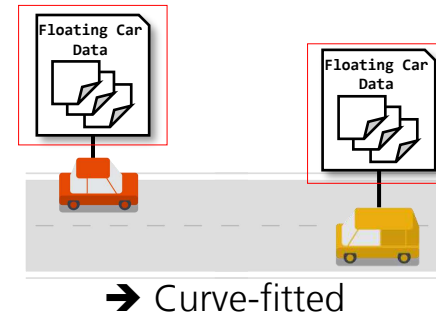


[12] Treiber, M., Kesting, A.: Traffic flow dynamics. Traffic Flow Dynamics: Data, Models and Simulation, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg pp. 983–1000 (2013)

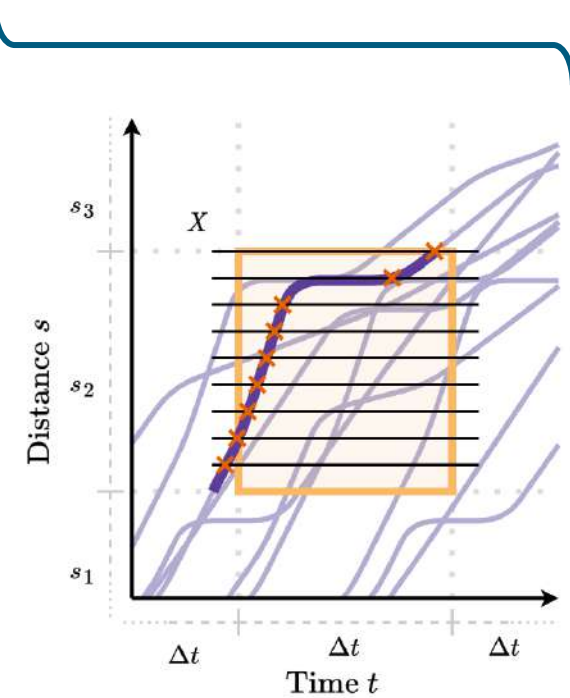
# Sensor Technologies



Time Mean Speed & Space Mean Speed



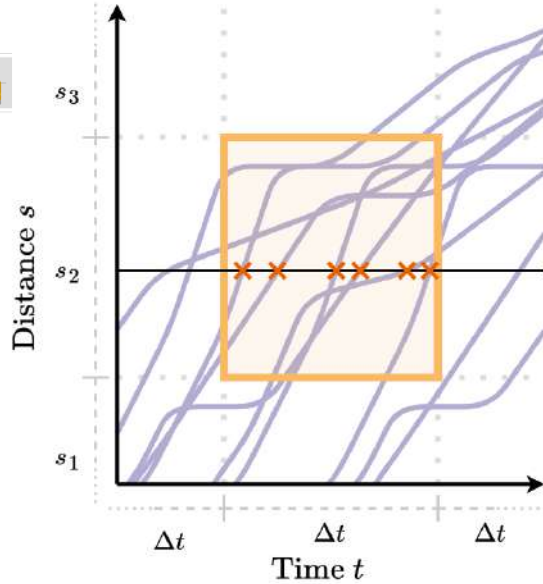
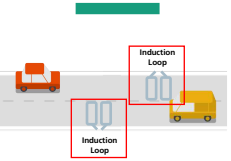
Temporal Mean Speed<sup>[14]</sup>



Spatial Mean Speed<sup>[14]</sup>

[14] Yoon, J., Noble, B., Liu, M.: Surface street traffic estimation. In: Proceedings of the 5th international conference on Mobile systems, applications and services. pp.220-232 (2007)

# Sensor Technologies

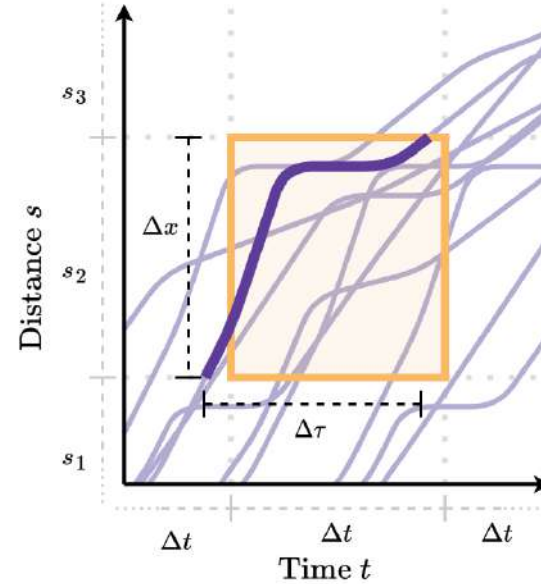
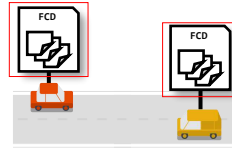


## Time Mean Speed

$$V_{TMS} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{\alpha=1}^n v_{\alpha}$$

## Space Mean Speed

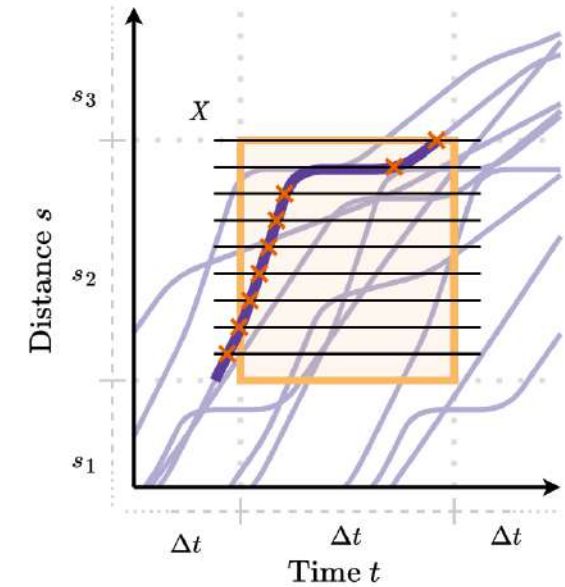
$$V_{SMS} = \frac{n}{\sum_{\alpha=1}^n v_{\alpha}}$$



## Temporal Mean Speed

$$v_{\text{temporal}} = \bar{v} = \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta \tau}$$

$$\rightarrow V_{\text{temporal}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{\alpha=1}^n v_{\text{temporal}}(\alpha)$$



## Spatial Mean Speed

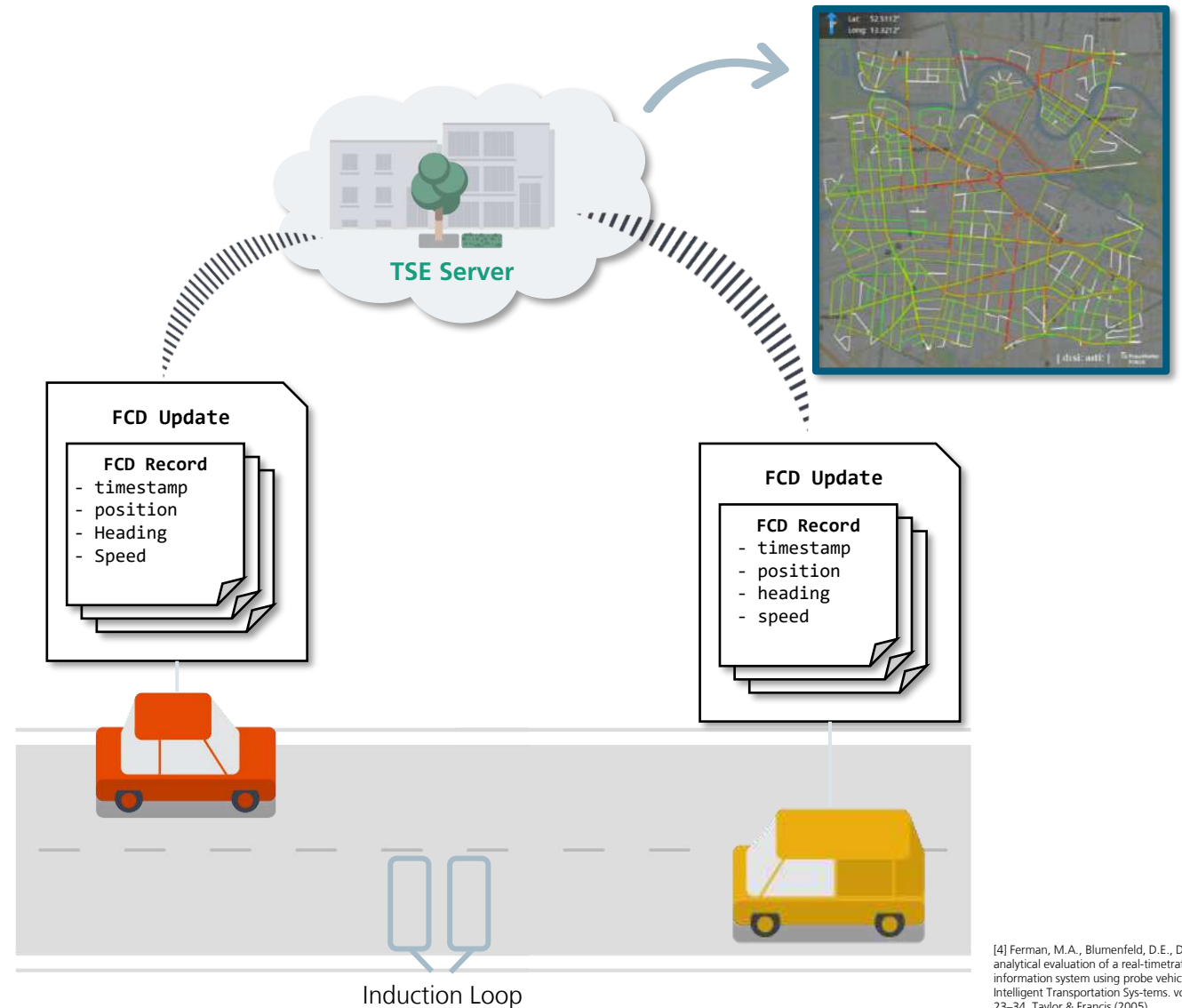
$$v_{\text{spatial}} = \frac{1}{X} \sum_{x=1}^X v(x)$$

$$\rightarrow V_{\text{spatial}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{\alpha=1}^n v_{\text{spatial}}(\alpha)$$



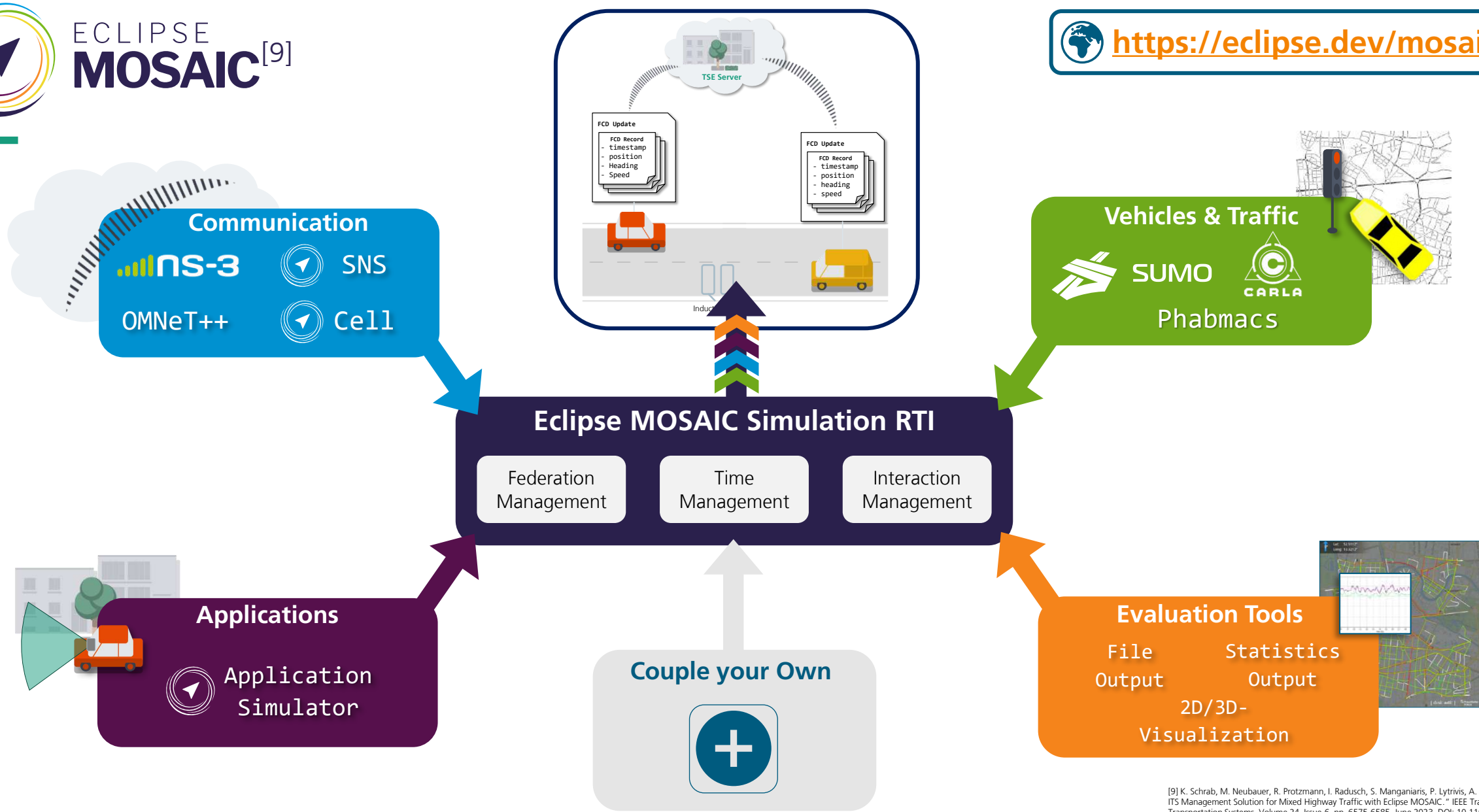
# Traffic State Estimation System

- Reconstruction of the traffic state ( $\triangleq$  *realizable* mean speed) based on incomplete **sensor data**
  - **Induction Loops**
    - precise measurements
    - costly, limited observation
  - **Floating Car Data (FCD)**
    - commonly used and complete insight
    - require 5-15% market penetration on highways<sup>[4]</sup>
- Different sensor modalities imply different ways of metric calculation



<https://github.com/mosaic-addons/traffic-state-estimation>

[4] Ferman, M.A., Blumenfeld, D.E., Dai, X.: An analytical evaluation of a real-time traffic information system using probe vehicles. In: Intelligent Transportation Systems, vol. 9, pp. 23–34. Taylor & Francis (2005)



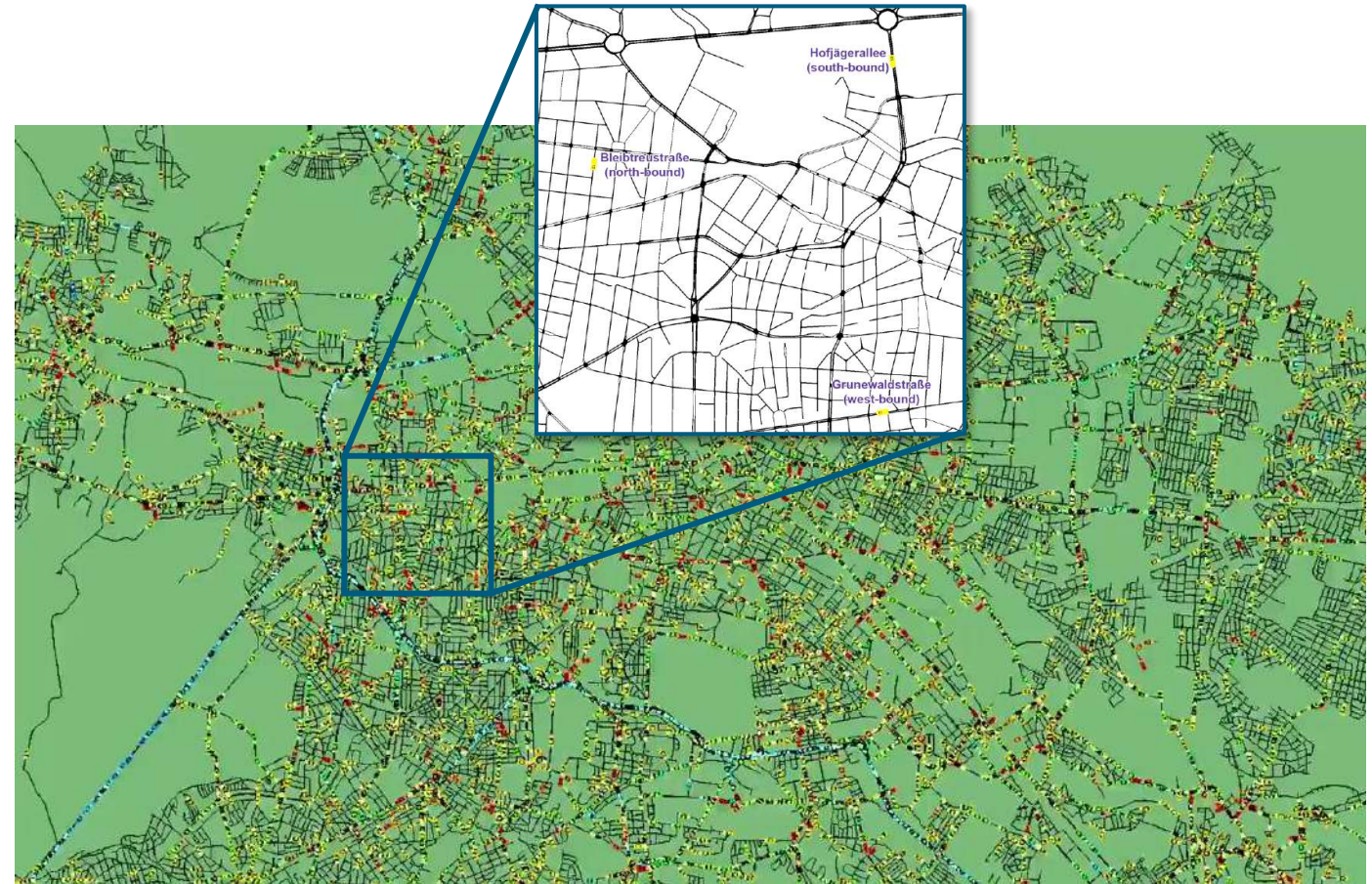
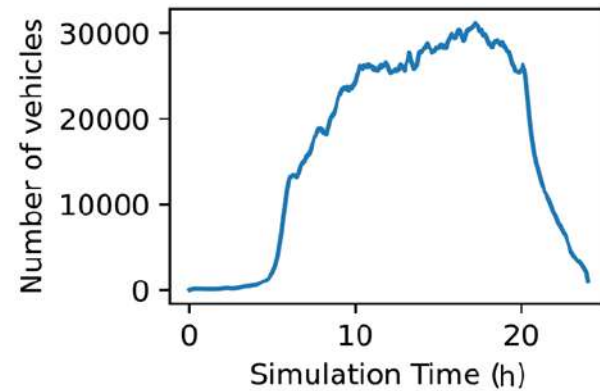
[9] K. Schrab, M. Neubauer, R. Protzmann, I. Radusch, S. Manganiaris, P. Lytrivis, A. J. Arditis: "Modeling an ITS Management Solution for Mixed Highway Traffic with Eclipse MOSAIC." IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems, Volume 24, Issue 6, pp. 6575-6585, June 2023. DOI: 10.1109/TITS.2022.3204174



# Evaluation Scenario

## Berlin SUMO Traffic (BeST) Scenario<sup>[10]</sup>

- 800 km<sup>2</sup> area
- 24h time frame
- **2 248 952** individual trips

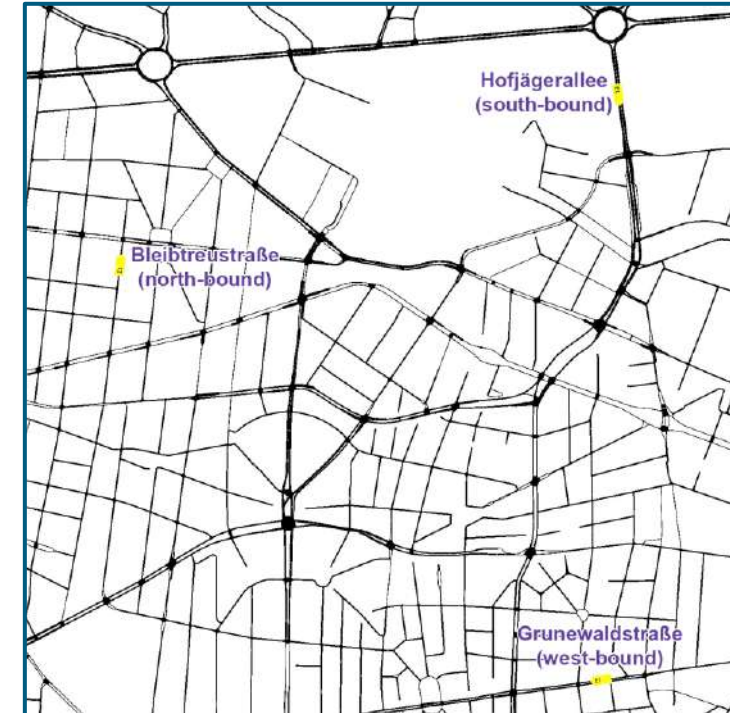


<https://github.com/mosaic-addons/best-scenario>

[10] Schrab, K., Protzmann, R., & Radusch, I. (2022, August). A Large-Scale Traffic Scenario of Berlin for Evaluating Smart Mobility Applications. In Conference on Sustainable Urban Mobility (pp. 276-287). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland.

# Evaluation Setup

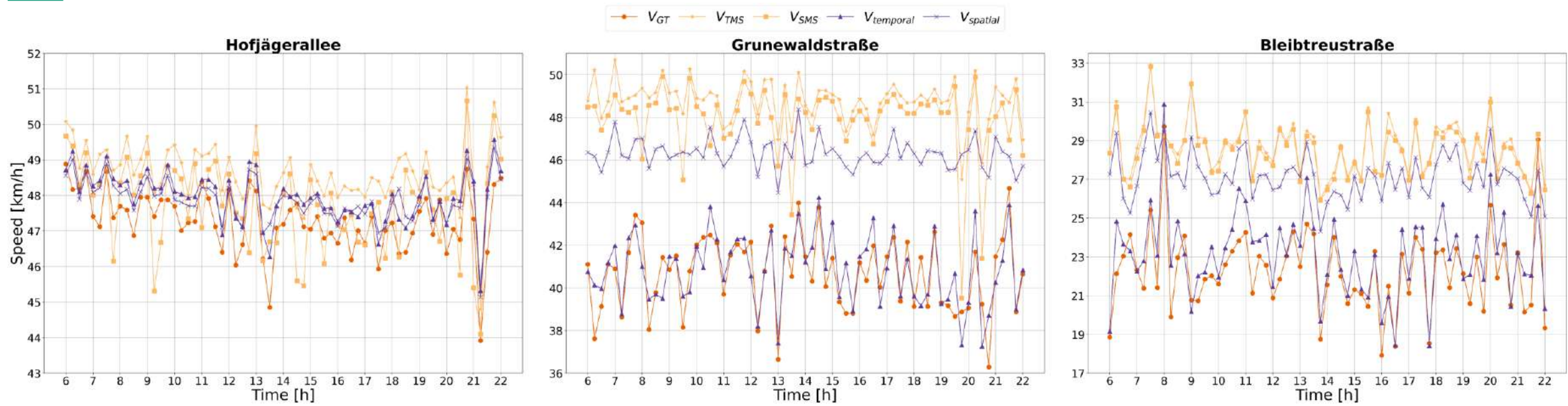
- Coupled Simulators:
  - **Traffic:** Eclipse SUMO
  - **Applications:** MOSAIC Application & Mapping
  - **Communication:** MOSAIC Cell Simulator
- Charlottenburg Configuration for BeST Scenario
  - 24h of extracted traffic
  - Separate demand configuration with ~200.000 individual trips
- Measurements:
  - Setup Induction Loops on all lanes at marked road segments
  - Equip all vehicles with FCD Applications
  - Measure ground truth using SUMO



Street	Length	#Lanes	Speed Limit	Signalized End
Hofjägerallee	399.96m	3	50 $\frac{km}{h}$	no
Grunewaldstraße	185.37m	2	50 $\frac{km}{h}$	yes
Bleibtreustraße	182.34m	1	30 $\frac{km}{h}$	yes



# Evaluation

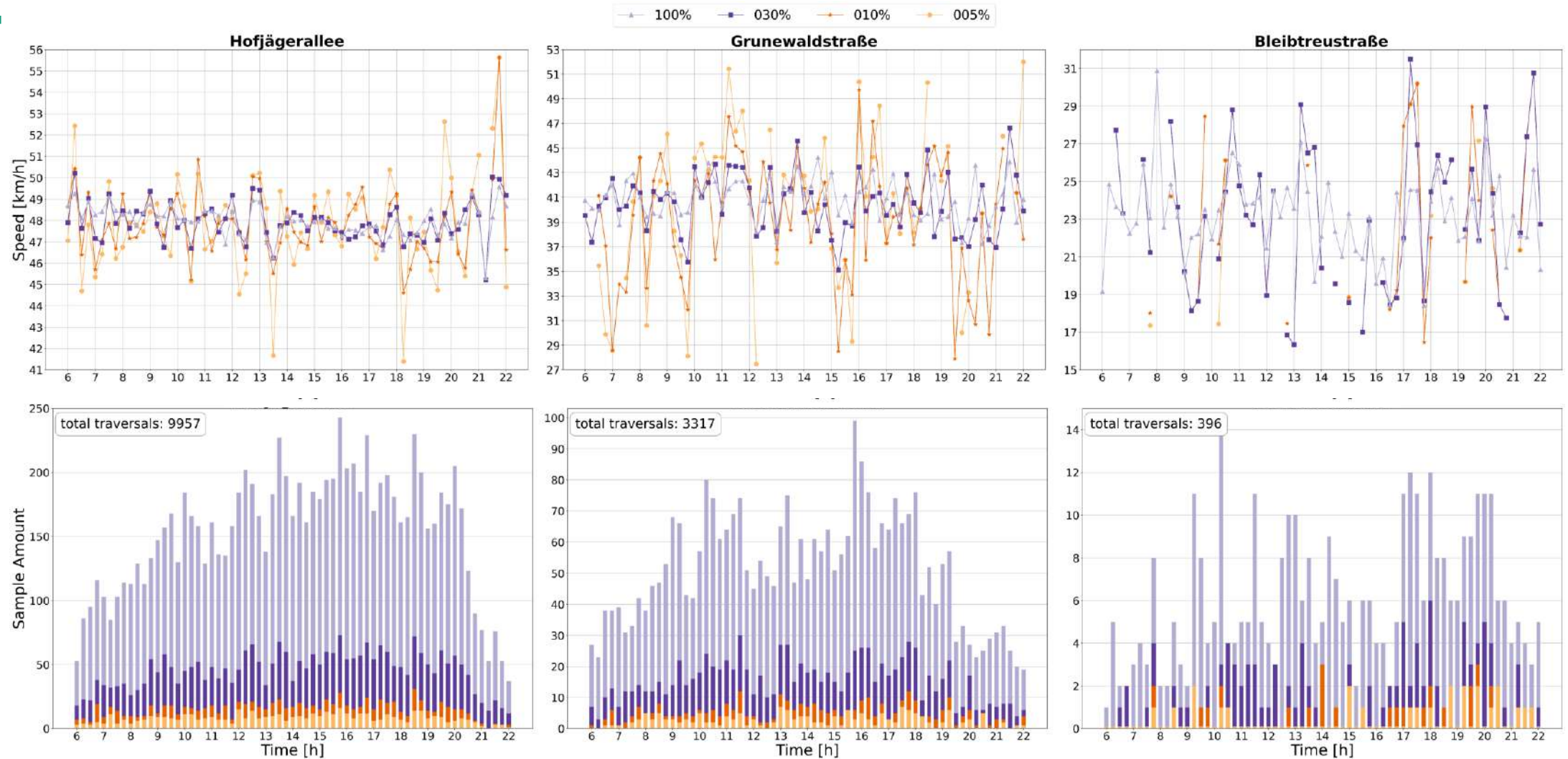


► All Mean Speeds reflect ground truth well due to highway-like characteristics

- Time and Space Mean Speed fail to capture the ground truth properly due to single point of inspection
- Spatial Mean Speed overestimates ground truth due to only small build-ups at the end of the road
- Temporal Mean Speed properly captures the ground truth

Street	$\bar{V}_{GT}$	$\bar{V}_{TMS}$	$\bar{V}_{SMS}$	$\bar{V}_{temporal}$	$\bar{V}_{spatial}$
Hofjägerallee	$47.3 \frac{km}{h}$	$48.73 \frac{km}{h}$	$47.7 \frac{km}{h}$	$48.0 \frac{km}{h}$	$47.9 \frac{km}{h}$
Grunewaldstraße	$40.9 \frac{km}{h}$	$49.0 \frac{km}{h}$	$48.0 \frac{km}{h}$	$40.9 \frac{km}{h}$	$46.3 \frac{km}{h}$
Bleibtreustraße	$22.4 \frac{km}{h}$	$28.6 \frac{km}{h}$	$28.4 \frac{km}{h}$	$23.2 \frac{km}{h}$	$27.2 \frac{km}{h}$

# Evaluation (Market Penetration)



# Conclusion & Outlook

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- ✓ Introduction into different measures and sensor modalities for speed estimation on urban roads
  - ✓ Presented an open-source toolkit for implementing, testing, and validating TSE methods
  - ✓ Comparative study for mean speed measurements and definition of thresholds for effective FCD-based measurements on different road types
- 
- Test system against disruptive traffic patterns
  - Enrich Floating Car Data with additional sensor data (i.e., perception data)
  - Large scale evaluation metrics to rank TSE quality for the entirety of a city



<https://eclipse.dev/mosaic/>



<https://github.com/mosaic-addons/traffic-state-estimation>

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