

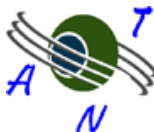


TRIP/STOP Detection in GPS Traces to Feed Prompted Recall Survey

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Overview

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Stop Detector
- 3 Threshold Values Determination
- 4 Conclusion

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Overview

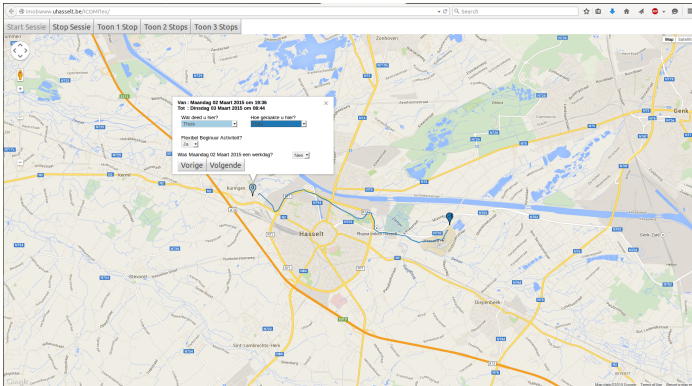
- 1 Introduction
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Introduction

- 1 Determine stops from *person traces* (as opposed to vehicle traces)
- 2 To use in a *prompted recall* study
- 3 Sensitivity analysis to find the best values for parameters



Introduction: Prompted Recall





Overview

1 Introduction

2 Stop Detector

- Working
- Terminology
- Example
- Extra Checks

3 Threshold Values Determination

4 Conclusion



Working: Brief

- ① Find *stop clusters*
 - Points that are close together in time and space
- ② Every point between two stops might be part of a *trip*
- ③ Some validity checks for both trips and stops



Terminology: Concepts & Variables

1 Concept

- *Cluster center*: the center of the stop cluster
 - Shifts when a point falls out the radius of the stop cluster
- *Potential stop points*: points that might be part of a stop
- *Potential trip points*: points that might be part of a trip

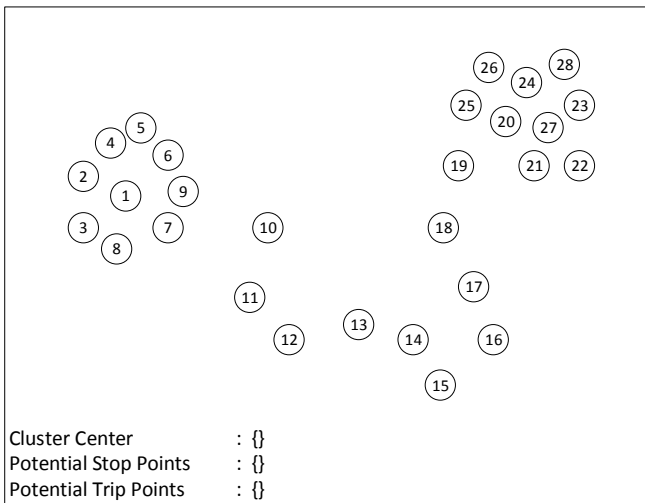
2 Variable

- *Stop Duration threshold*: minimum duration a person needs to stay in a specific area in order to qualify the area as a stop
- *Stop Distance threshold*: size of the area where a person needs to stay in order to qualify the area as a stop

- 3 → A person stops when (s)he stays within the *Distance threshold* for the *Duration threshold* amount of time

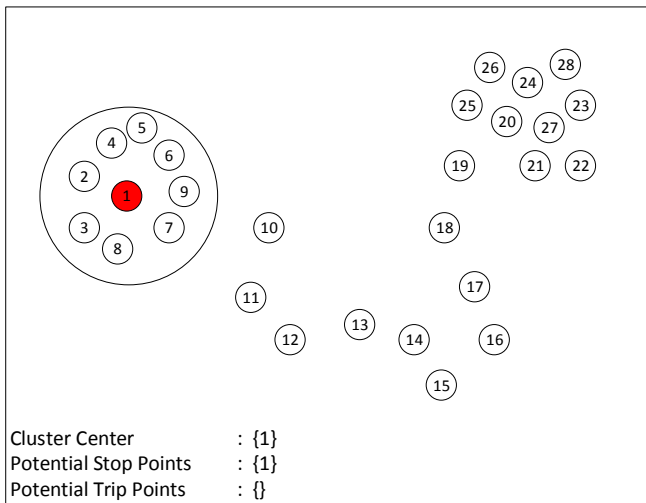


Example: Stop Detector



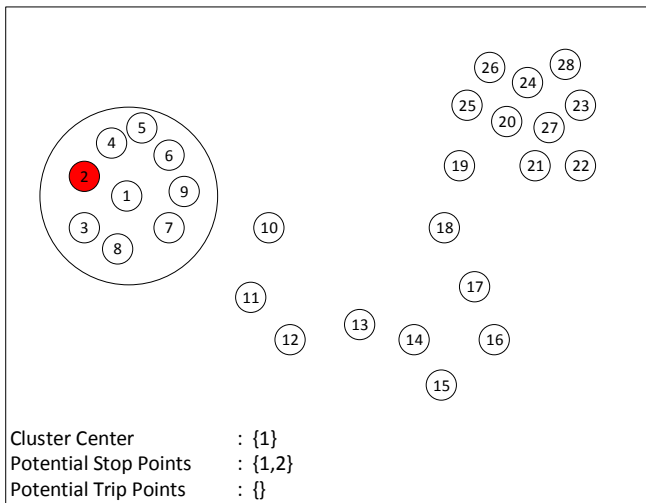


Example: Stop Detector



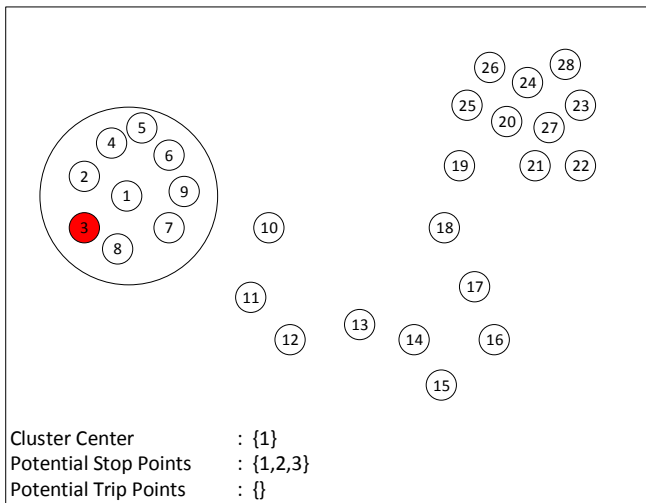


Example: Stop Detector



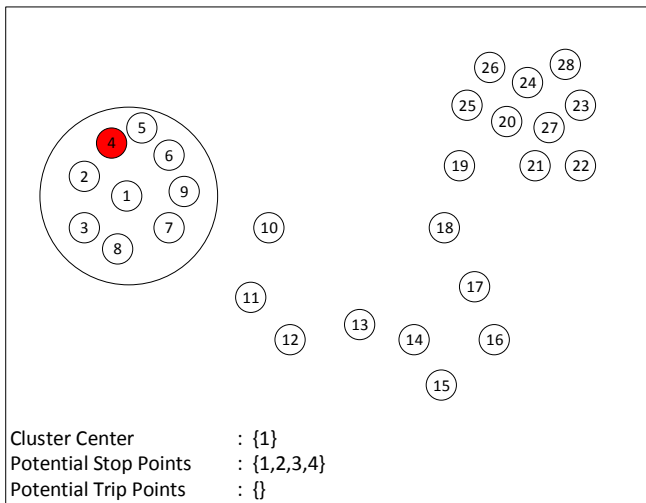


Example: Stop Detector



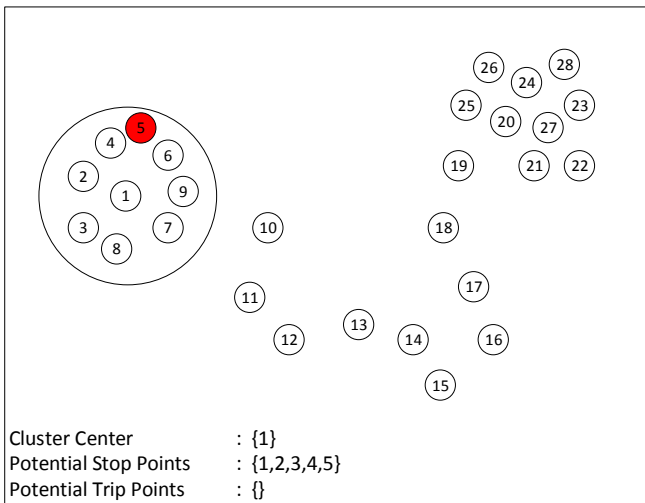


Example: Stop Detector



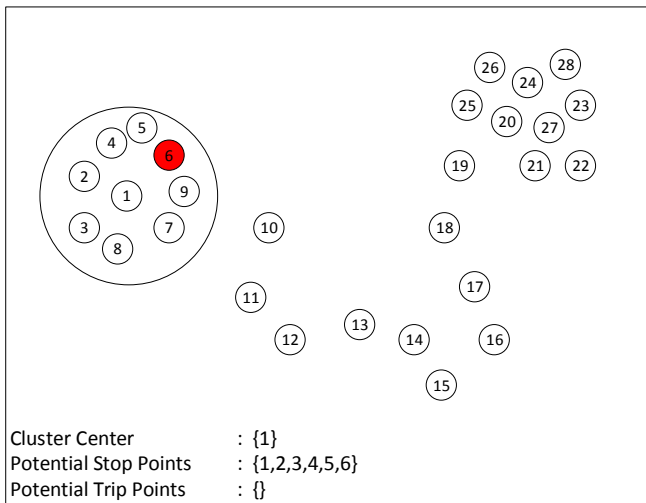


Example: Stop Detector



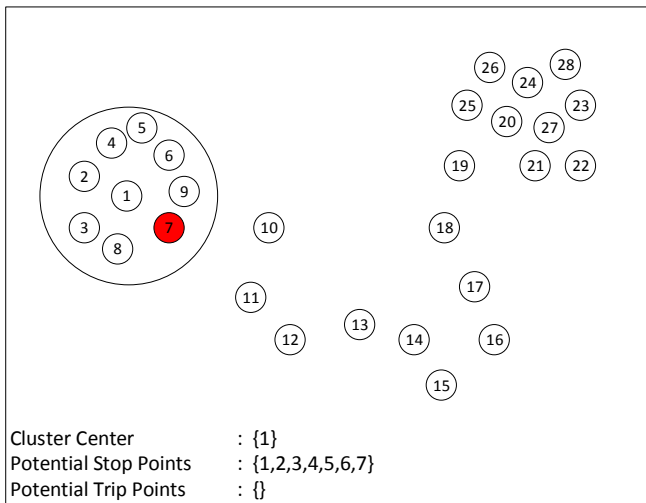


Example: Stop Detector



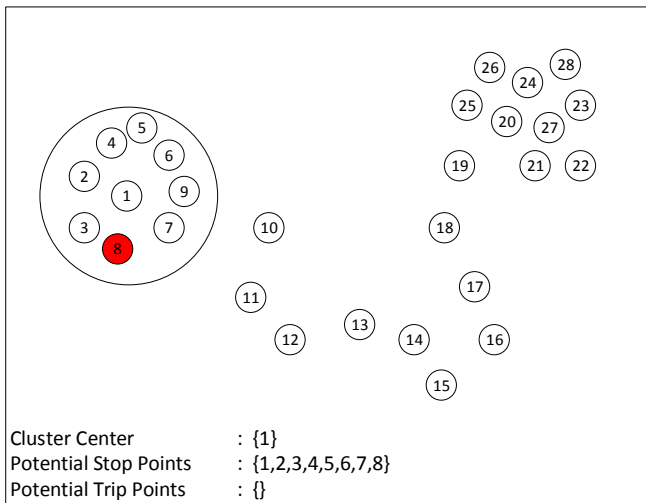


Example: Stop Detector



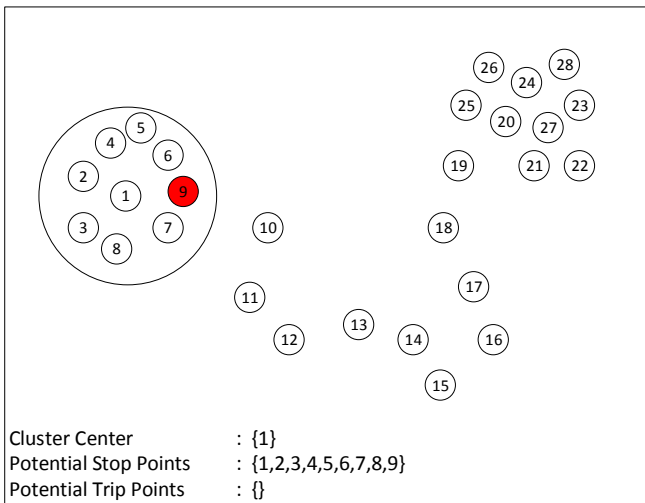


Example: Stop Detector





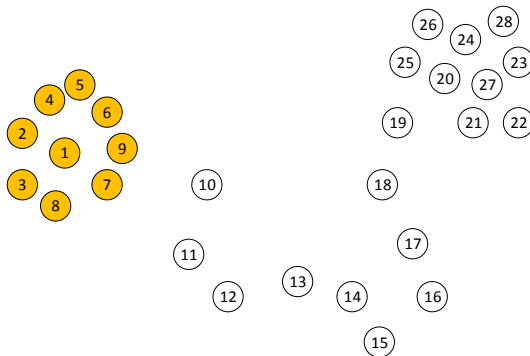
Example: Stop Detector





Example: Stop Detector

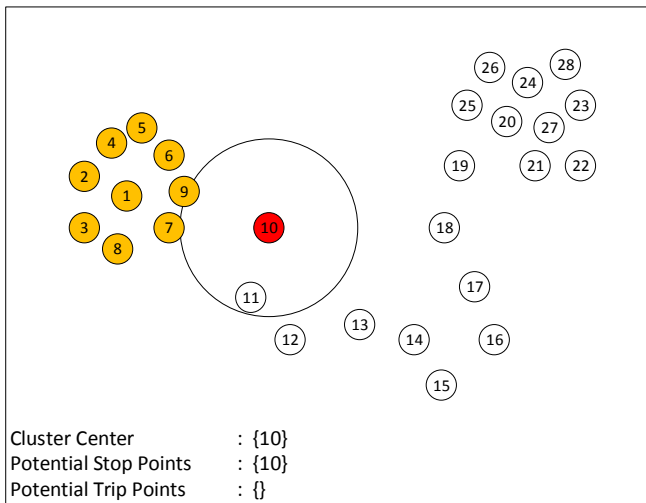
Stop is finished: 270 seconds in a radius of 100 meters



Cluster Center : {}
 Potential Stop Points : {}
 Potential Trip Points : {}

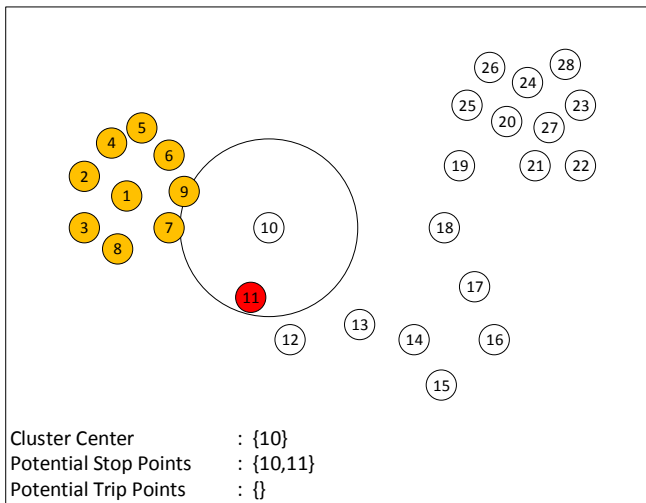


Example: Stop Detector



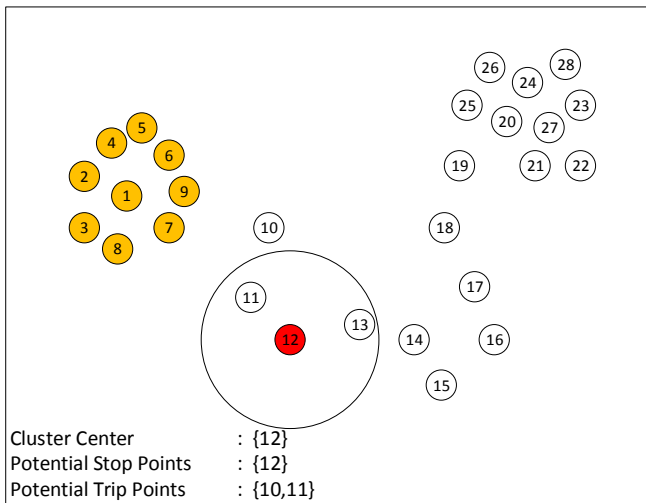


Example: Stop Detector



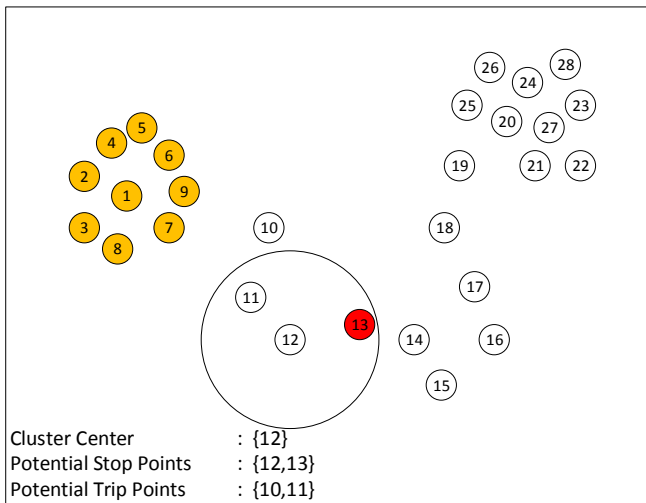


Example: Stop Detector



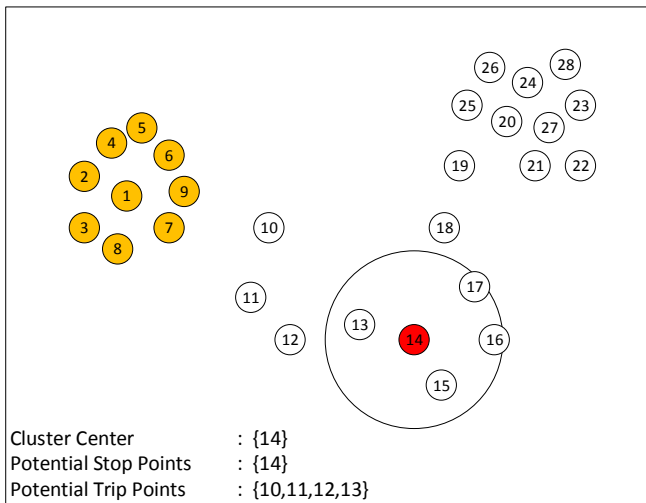


Example: Stop Detector



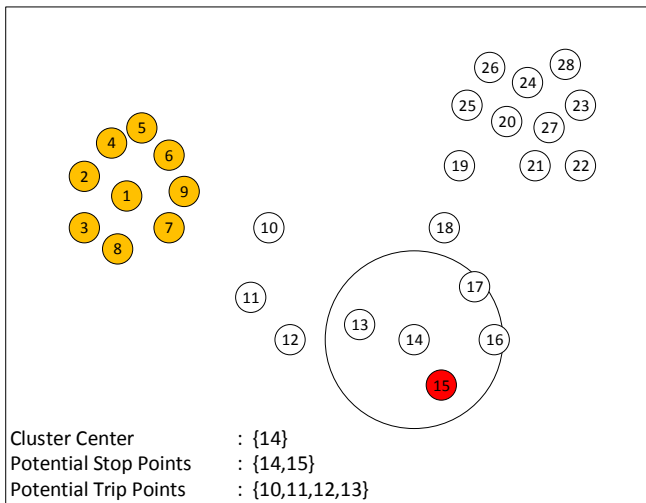


Example: Stop Detector



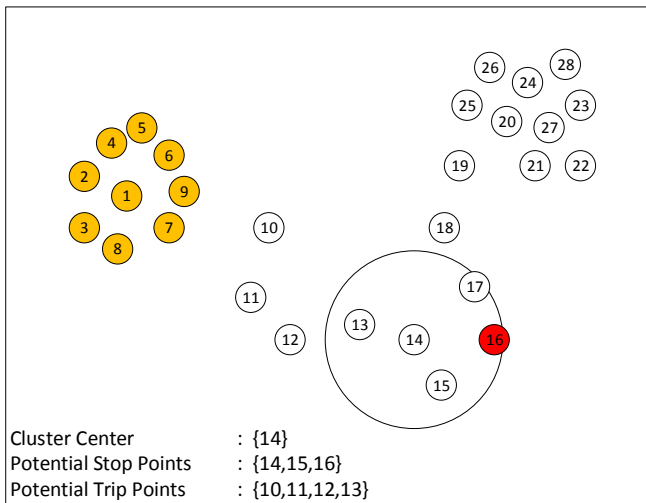


Example: Stop Detector



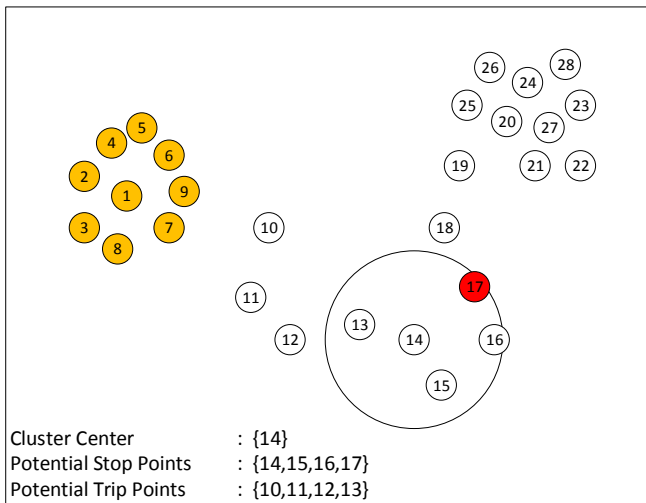


Example: Stop Detector



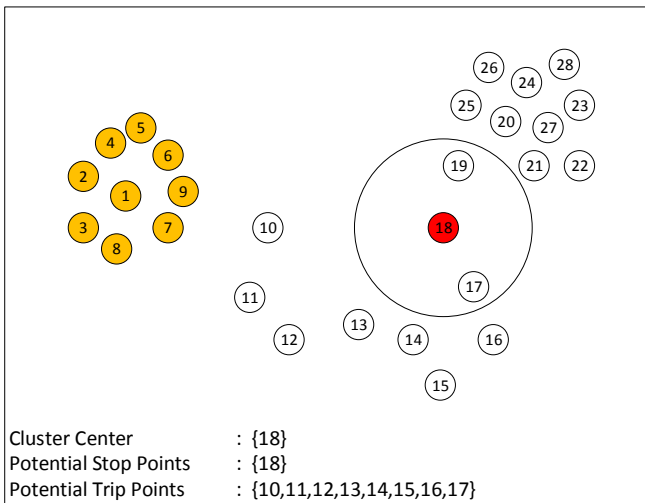


Example: Stop Detector



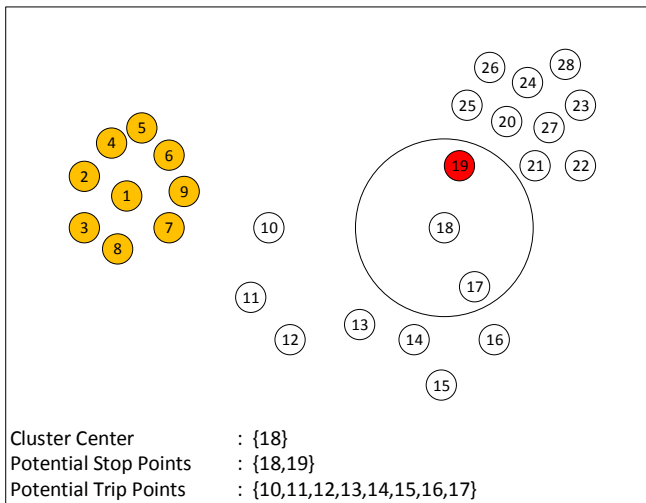


Example: Stop Detector



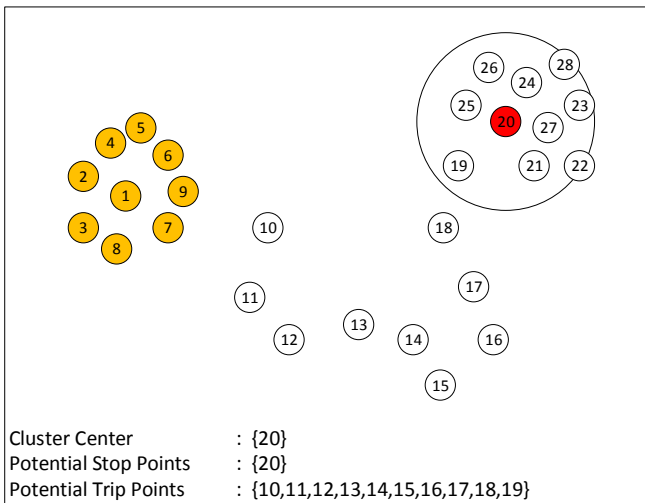


Example: Stop Detector



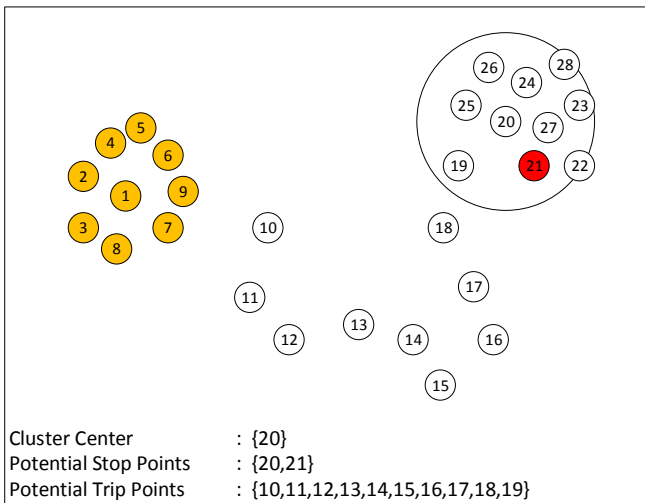


Example: Stop Detector



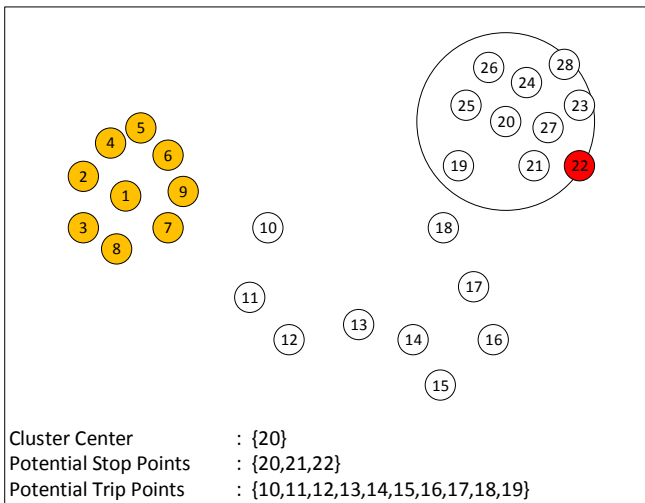


Example: Stop Detector

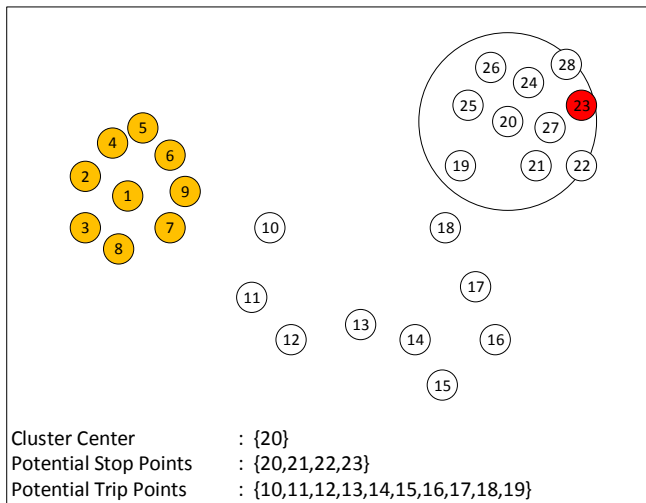




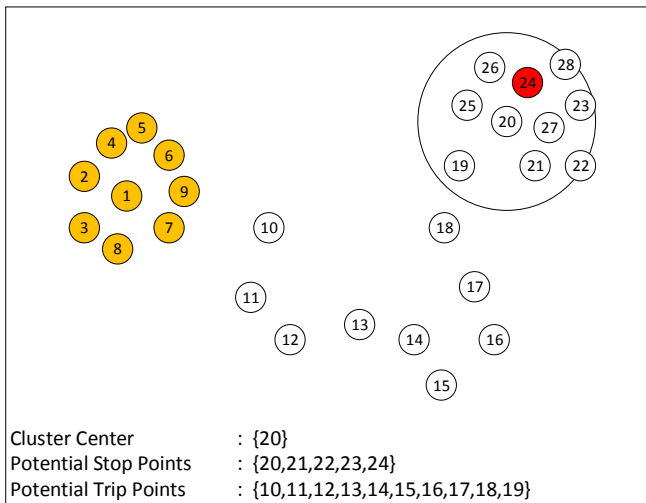
Example: Stop Detector



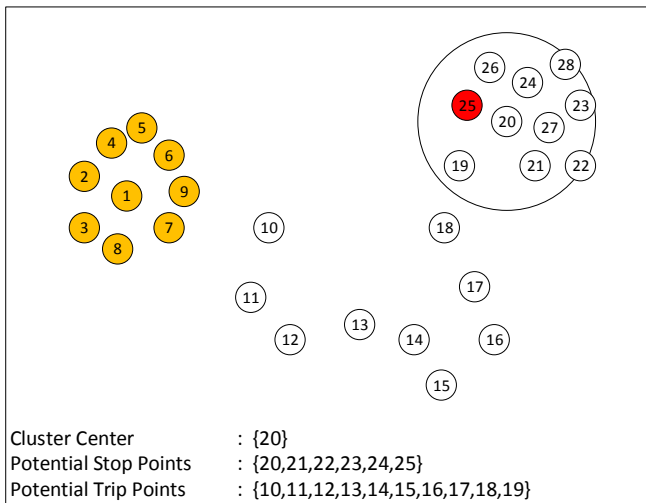
Example: Stop Detector



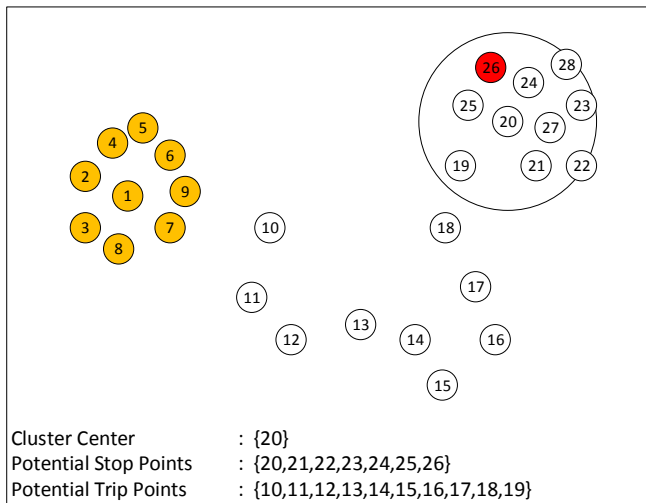
Example: Stop Detector



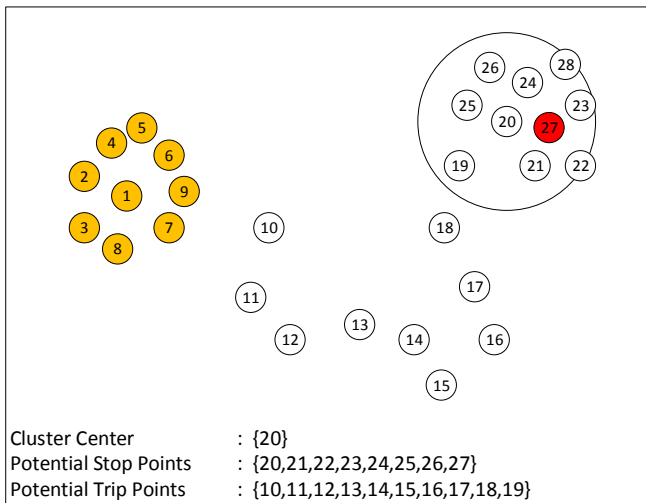
Example: Stop Detector



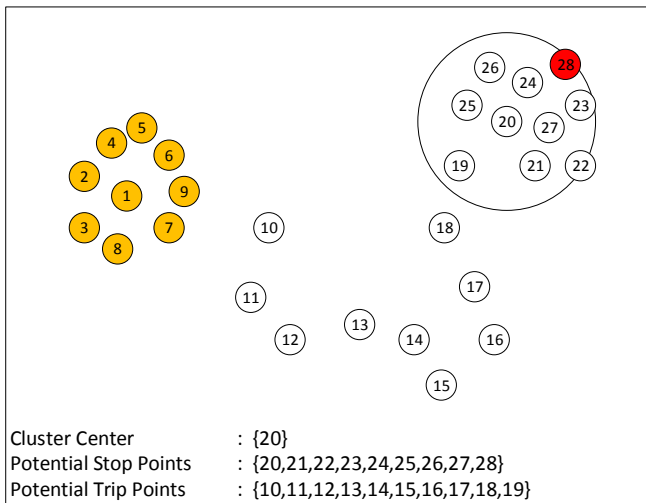
Example: Stop Detector



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Example: Stop Detector

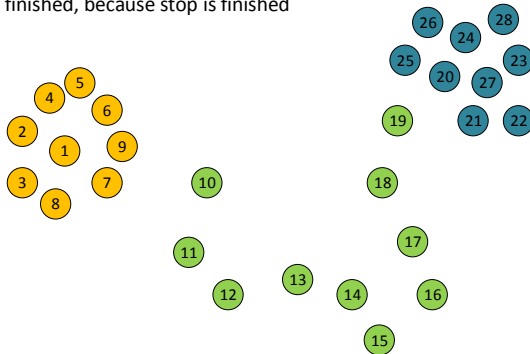




Example: Stop Detector

Stop is finished: 270 seconds in a radius of 100 meters

Trip is finished, because stop is finished



Cluster Center : {}

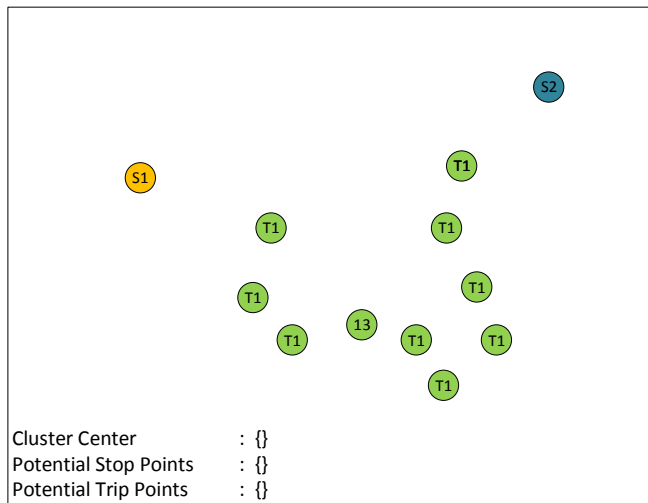
Potential Stop Points : {}

Potential Trip Points : {}

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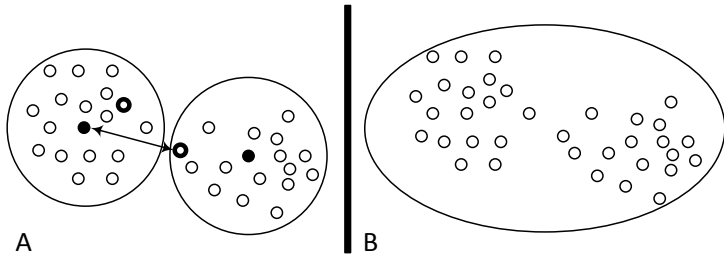
Example: Stop Detector





Extra Checks: Merging of stops

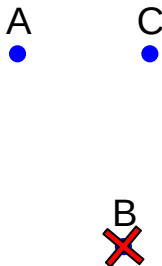
- 1 When two *stop clusters* are close together in both
 - time and
 - space





Extra Checks: Validity of a stop

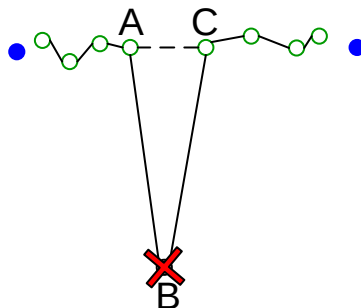
- 1 $\forall A, B \in \text{Stops} \mid B \text{ DirectSuccessorOf } A : \text{Speed}(A, B) > \text{threshold} :$
delete stop B





Extra Checks: Validity of a trip

- 1 $\forall A, B \in \text{Trips} \mid B \text{ DirectSuccessorOf } A : \text{Speed}(A, B) > \text{threshold} :$
delete trip point B



Overview

1 Introduction

2 Stop Detector

3 Threshold Values Determination

- Data
- Techniques
- Results
- Remarks

4 Conclusion



Data: Input & Threshold Parameters

1 Input

- Person traces of a certain amount of persons
- Manually aligned data
- Interactively corrected by our researchers
- = Base truth

2 Threshold Parameters

- Stop Duration threshold[sec] = {60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 210, 240, 300, 360, 420}
- Stop Distance threshold[m] = {25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400}



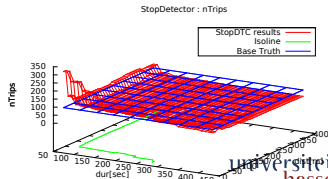
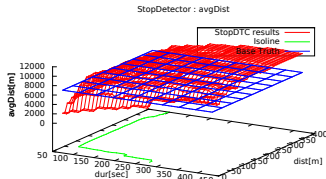
Techniques: Computations

- 1 Find the combination of Stop Duration threshold and Stop distance threshold that gives the best results
- 2 Quality indicators:
 - Averages
 - Trip speed
 - Trip duration
 - Trip distance
 - Number of trips
 - Temporal trip matching indicator in [0,1]: measure for overlap between reported and detected trip intervals
 - $Temporal_Indicator = \frac{sum(all\ period\ intersections)}{sum(all\ period\ unions)}$
 - 0.0 : no overlap
 - 1.0 : exact overlap
- 3 Ranked Squared Error



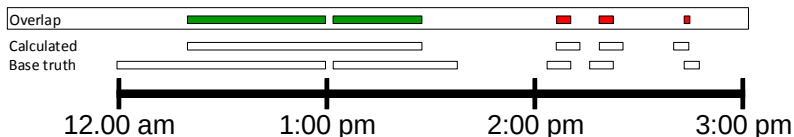
Techniques: Plots

- ➊ (Stop distance, stop duration) combination [nTrip, avgDistance, avgSpeed, avgDuration]
- ➋ Red plane: result of the stop detector
- ➌ Blue plane: base truth
- ➍ Green line: isoline $\rightarrow$ intersection between base truth and result of stop detector
- ➎ Nice indicator, but not accurate



Techniques: Temporal Trip Indicator

- 1 Small trips give misleading results
- 2 Sensitive to overlap measures





Techniques: Ranked Squared Error

- ➊ Used to decide the best combination of *Stop Duration Threshold* and *Stop distance Threshold*
- ➋ Calculate squared error for
 - number of trips and
 - temporal indicator
- ➌ Calculation of squared error:
 - Deviation between detected and base truth results
 - Deviations are squared and summed (for every threshold parameter combination per person)
- ➍ Results in two lists (for numberOfTrips and for temporalIndicator)
 - Ranks per combination are summed
 - Combination having the lowest rank is the winner



Results: Ranked Squared Error

- ① Takes into account the most important indicators (for this research)
 - Amount of trips
 - Temporal indicator
- ② Final result:
 - Stop Duration of 180 seconds (3 minutes)
 - Stop Distance of 100 meters



Remarks: Variability in results

- ① Observed variability in the results
- ② Due to usage of person traces
 - Slow movement
 - Limited trip lengths
 - Entering buildings
- ③ This “optimal result” does not give the best result for every person
 - Some problems when persons perform a lot of short trips

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Conclusion

- 1 Stop Detector
- 2 Find best values for the combination of stop duration and stop distance
- 3 Hard to find an optimal values for the thresholds due to the variability of the results

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Questions?