

## Identification and Analysis of Composite Travel Time Distributions in a Traffic Stream Utilizing Probe Vehicle Data

Angshuman Guin, PhD<br>Michael Hunter, PhD<br>Michael Rodgers, PhD<br>James Anderson

Georgialnstitute of Technology ${ }^{\circ}$

## Overview

Objective: Identify multiple distributions in travel time datasets

- Purpose
- Identify heterogeneity in the dataset (different subgroups of traffic which may experience different service quality along the same roadway)
- Improve accuracy of before-after analysis (impact of roadway improvements on different road user subgroups)
- Separate lanes biases in dataset


## Data Collection Sites (Full Extent)



## Routes

4 to 2 and 1 to 3


4 to 5 and 1 to 8


Image Source: Google Maps

4 to 8 and 1 to 5


Georgia

## Routes (Cont.)



## Supplementary Data Collection (ALPR)

- Automated License Plate Recognition (ALPR) Cameras \& HD Video Cameras
- Deployed at 8 locations
- Collected data from 7AM to 6PM
- November 21, 2014 (Thursday)


Images Courtesy: James Anderson and Edward Hightower

## Travel-times on Through Movement Routes



Route 1-3 [AM Peak]



Route 4-2 [PM Peak]


Route 1-3 [PM Peak]



## Travel-times on Right Turn Movement Routes



Route 1-8 [AM Peak]


## Travel-times on Left Turn Movement (to On Ramp) Routes




Route 1-5 [AM Peak]


## Travel-times on Right Turn Movement (Off-Ramp) Routes




Route 7-3 [AM Peak]


## Travel-times on Left Turn Movement Routes (Off-Ramp)




## Variability Controls

- Split dataset by signal plan
- Split dataset by day of week
- Outlier filter (upper and lower bounds)



## Identifying Patterns Over Multiple Days

Combined Travel Times by Day Tuesday SB 15:00-19:00
 Implied Speed (MPH)

## Density Histogram

Density Histogram SB Tuesday 15:00-19:00


Density Histogram NB Tuesday 15:00-19:00


## Methodology (1 of 2)

- Curve fitting
- Choice of distribution: Gamma
- Expectation Maximization algorithm for multiple curve fitting
- Tools : R statisitcal software's mixtools package
- The EM process enhanced with Monte Carlo style method
- EM process was run 100 times with different random starting values
- Best fit according to R-squared value
- Number of underlying distributions was determined by fitting 1 to 5 distributions and using the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC $=-2 *$ $\log (L)+2 * k$ ) to determine which number of fits maximized the information content of the fitted function


## Methodology (2 of 2)



- Visualization of fit
- Data points assigned to each distribution based on a posteriori probabilities and random uniform numbers
- Random uniform number compared to a data point's a posteriori probability to determine its assignment to a distribution


## Composite Travel Time Separation (All Data, Tuesday AM)

All Travel Times - Route SB 08:00-09:00


## Composite Travel Time Separation (All Data, Tuesday)



## Composite Travel Time Separation (Mode 1, Tuesday AM)

All Travel Times - Route SB 08:00-09:00


Mode 1 Travel Times - Route SB 08:00-09:00


All Travel Times Histogram SB 08:00-09:00



## Composite Travel Time Separation (Mode 2, Tuesday AM)

All Travel Times - Route SB 08:00-09:00


All Travel Times Histogram SB 08:00-09:00


Mode 2 Travel Times - Route SB 08:00-09:00
Mode 2-TT Histogram and Distribution SB 08:00-09:00



## Composite Travel Time Separation (Mode 3, Tuesday AM)

All Travel Times - Route SB 08:00-09:00


All Travel Times Histogram SB 08:00-09:00


Mode 3 Travel Times - Route SB 08:00-09:00


Mode 3-TT Histogram and Distribution SB 08:00-09:00


## Composite Separation for Different Time of Day Periods

(Best Friend Road to l-85NB on ramp)

## Density Histogram 6 Curve Tuesday 06:00-07:45



Density Histogram 2 Curve Tuesday 07:45-08:45


Density Histogram 3 Curve Tuesday 08:45-09:30


Density Histogram 6 Curve Tuesday 09:30-15:00


Density Histogram 4 Curve Tuesday 15:00-17:00


Density Histogram 1 Curve Tuesday 17:00-18:30


Density Histogram 3 Curve Tuesday 18:30-19:00


## $R^{2}$ and AIC values for maximized $R^{2}$ output

(Best Friend Rd to l-85NB on ramp)

| Day | Distribution Number | Hour | R-square | AIC | Day | Distribution Number | Hour | R-square | AIC |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tuesday | 1 | 6:00AM - 7:45AM | 0.000 | 16552.960 | Tuesday | 1 | 9:30AM - 3:00PM | 0.000 | 7329.777 |
| Tuesday | 2 | 6:00AM - 7:45AM | 0.433 | 15614.032 | Tuesday | 2 | 9:30AM - 3:00PM | 0.542 | 6339.120 |
| Tuesday | 3 | 6:00AM - 7:45AM | 0.759 | 15438.391 | Tuesday | 3 | 9:30AM - 3:00PM | 0.835 | 6277.088 |
| Tuesday | 4 | 6:00AM - 7:45AM | 0.813 | 15460.899 | Tuesday | 4 | 9:30AM - 3:00PM | 0.903 | 6267.500 |
| Tuesday | 5 | 6:00AM - 7:45AM | 0.906 | 15413.701 | Tuesday | 5 | 9:30AM - 3:00PM | 0.910 | 6262.446 |
| Tuesday | 6 | 6:00AM - 7:45AM | 0.928 | 15372.831 | Tuesday | 6 | 9:30AM - 3:00PM | 0.952 | 6235.012 |
| Tuesday | 1 | 7:45AM - 8:45AM | 0.000 | 1360.425 | Tuesday | 1 | 3:00PM - 5:00PM | 0.000 | 2466.909 |
| Tuesday | 2 | 7:45AM - 8:45AM | 0.659 | 1314.288 | Tuesday | 2 | 3:00PM - 5:00PM | 0.737 | 2129.767 |
| Tuesday | 3 | 7:45AM - 8:45AM | 0.703 | 1319.822 | Tuesday | 3 | 3:00PM - 5:00PM | 0.853 | 2119.773 |
| Tuesday | 4 | 7:45AM - 8:45AM | 0.860 | 1315.657 | Tuesday | 4 | 3:00PM - 5:00PM | 0.896 | 2098.818 |
| Tuesday | 5 | 7:45AM - 8:45AM | 0.907 | 1354.268 | Tuesday | 5 | 3:00PM - 5:00PM | 0.919 | 2126.566 |
| Tuesday | 6 | 7:45AM - 8:45AM | 0.923 | 1325.615 | Tuesday | 6 | 3:00PM - 5:00PM | 0.941 | 2121.627 |
| Tuesday | 1 | 8:45AM - 9:30AM | 0.000 | 1076.436 | Tuesday | 1 | 5:00PM - 6:30PM | 0.000 | 1581.146 |
| Tuesday | 2 | 8:45AM - 9:30AM | 0.632 | 1061.144 | Tuesday | 2 | 5:00PM - 6:30PM | 0.358 | 1583.649 |
| Tuesday | 3 | 8:45AM - 9:30AM | 0.745 | 1058.056 | Tuesday | 3 | 5:00PM - 6:30PM | 0.609 | 1618.694 |
| Tuesday | 4 | 8:45AM - 9:30AM | 0.799 | 1059.836 | Tuesday | 4 | 5:00PM - 6:30PM | 0.806 | 1627.521 |
| Tuesday | 5 | 8:45AM - 9:30AM | 0.897 | 1104.814 | Tuesday | 5 | 5:00PM - 6:30PM | 0.882 | 1653.734 |
| Tuesday | 6 | 8:45AM - 9:30AM | 0.926 | 1065.787 | Tuesday | 6 | 5:00PM - 6:30PM | 0.918 | 1625.616 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Tuesday | 1 | 6:30PM - 7:00PM | 0.000 | 447.467 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Tuesday | 2 | 6:30PM - 7:00PM | 0.731 | 434.064 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Tuesday | 3 | 6:30PM - 7:00PM | 0.896 | 430.496 |
|  |  |  |  |  | Tuesday | 4 | 6:30PM - 7:00PM | 0.939 | 433.985 |
| 23 |  |  |  |  | Tuesday | 5 | 6:30PM - 7:00PM | 0.952 | 438.389 |

## Application: Multiple LOS Analysis

- Mean speeds of each distribution calculated
- Assigned an LOS based on the HCM percentile speed of base free flow speed method

| Travel Speed as a | LOS by Critical Volume-to- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percentage of |  |  |
| Base Free Flow |  |  |
| Speed (\%) | Capacity Ratio |  |
|  | $\leq 1.0$ | $\geq 1.0$ |
| 85 | A | F |
| $>67-85$ | B | F |
| $>50-67$ | C | F |
| $>40-50$ | D | F |
| $>30-40$ | E | F |
| $\leq 30$ | F | F |

## Multiple LOS Results Table (AM Peak Hour)

| Direction | Day | Time | Mean Speed 1 | Mean Speed 2 | Mean Speed 3 | LOS 1 | LOS 2 | LOS 3 | Average Speed | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Average } \\ \text { LOS } \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Southbound | Monday | 8AM-9AM | 22.3 | 18.5 | 12.7 | C | D | F | 19.4 | D |
| Southbound | Tuesday | 8AM-9AM | 26.1 | 18.9 | 14.8 | C | D | E | 17.4 | D |
| Southbound | Wednesday | 8AM-9AM | 22.7 | 18.2 | 12.2 | C | D | F | 17.5 | D |
| Southbound | Thursday | 7AM-8AM | 19.5 | 14.3 | 10.4 | D | E | F | 17.3 | D |
| Southbound | Friday | 8AM-9AM | 23.6 | 15.1 | 12.3 | C | E | F | 17.3 | D |
| Northbound | Monday | 7AM-8AM | 31.7 | 24.2 | 16.1 | B | C | E | 20.1 | D |
| Northbound | Tuesday | 7AM-8AM | 36.0 | 22.9 | 14.1 | B | C | E | 18.0 | D |
| Northbound | Wednesday | 7AM-8AM | 25.1 | 17.2 | 13.8 | C | D | E | 17.0 | E |
| Northbound | Thursday | 7AM-8AM | 22.8 | 16.6 | 15.1 | C | E | E | 17.5 | D |
| Northbound | Friday | 7AM-8AM | 35.5 | 23.6 | 15.4 | B | C | E | 19.5 | D |

## Limitations

- Uniformity of sampling rates
- Different probe technologies have well documented inherent limitations on sampling bias
- Vehicle Speed
- Distance from detector
- Proportions of vehicles experiencing different levels of service are unknown
- Use separated data sets as individual distributions and run robust statistical tests to determine if changes in the distributions are statistically significant



## Questions?

Contact: guin@gatech.edu

Georgialnstifute of Technology $y^{\circ}$

