

# Macroscopic Fundamental Diagrams from two different data sources: A case of Brisbane, Australia

Takahiro Tsubota Ehime University

#### Short CV

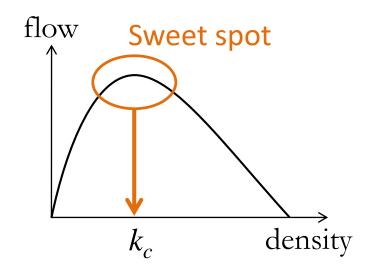
#### Takahiro Tsubota

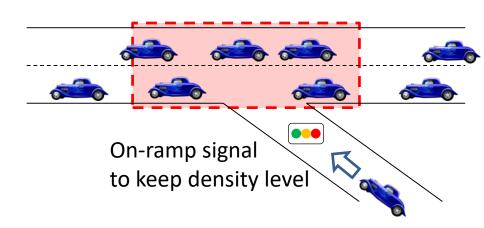
- 2006.3 BEng, The University of Tokyo
- 2008.3 MEng, The University of Tokyo
- 2008.4 2010.6 Pacific Consultants, Co., Ltd.
- 2010.7 2015.2 PhD/Postdoc researcher, Queensland University of Technology
- 2016.4 Assistant Professor, Ehime University



# Congestion monitoring and control

- Traffic control and "ideal" traffic states
  - $\succ$  Traffic states (Flow(q), Speed(v), Density(k))
  - Fundamental diagram
  - Control strategy (e.g., local ramp metering)
    - ✓ Inflow control to merging section



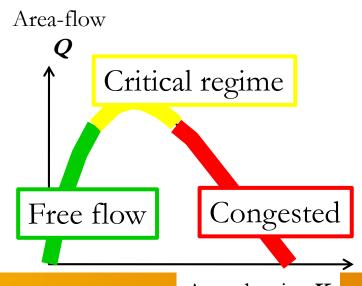


# Network-wide traffic monitoring

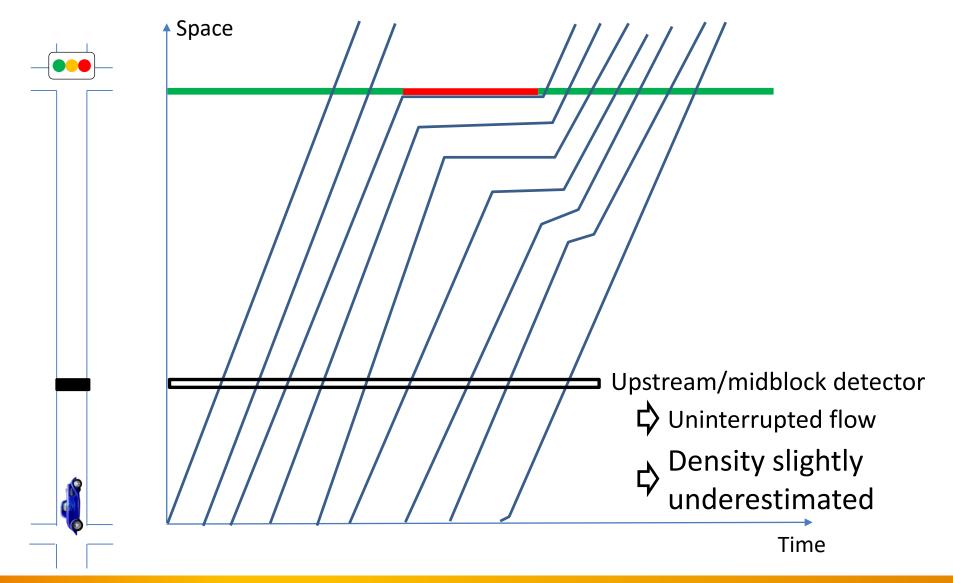
- Macroscopic Fundamental Diagram (MFD)
  - Network-wide aggregated traffic states
  - Well-defined shape in homogeneously congested area
  - Useful for network-wide flow control
    - Inflow control to CBD

#### **Challenge in real-world application**

- How to estimate the MFD?
- Variables: Flow & Density

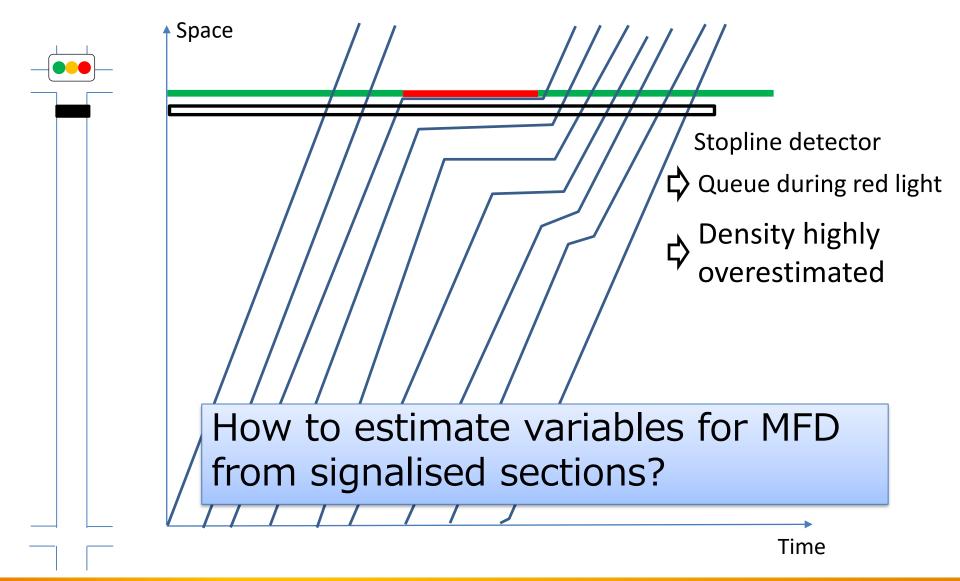


#### Biased measurements from detectors





#### Biased measurements from detectors



## Table of contents

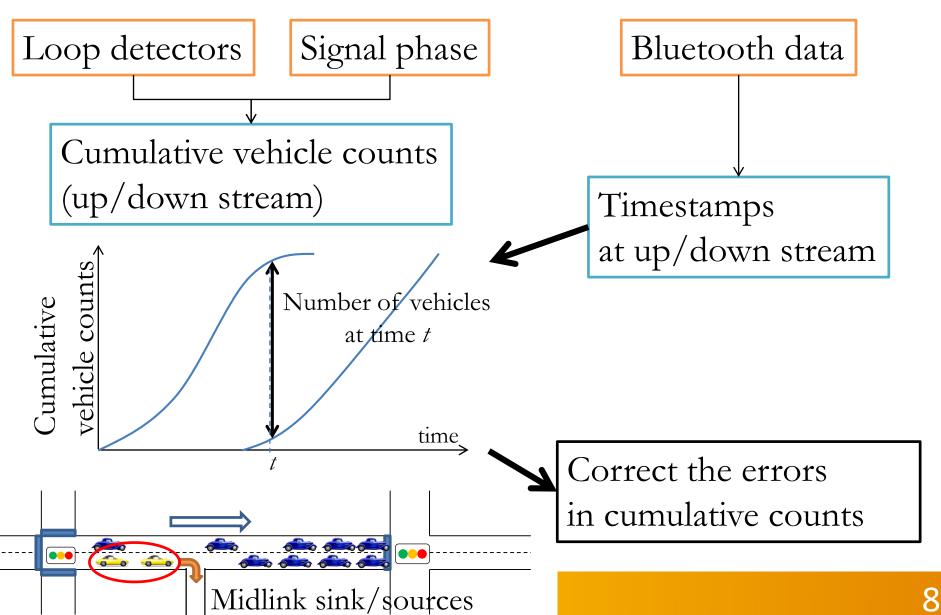
1. Cumulative counts-based method

2. Trajectory-based method

3. Comparison of two methods and discussion

#### Traffic density estimation

- Cumulative counts-based method



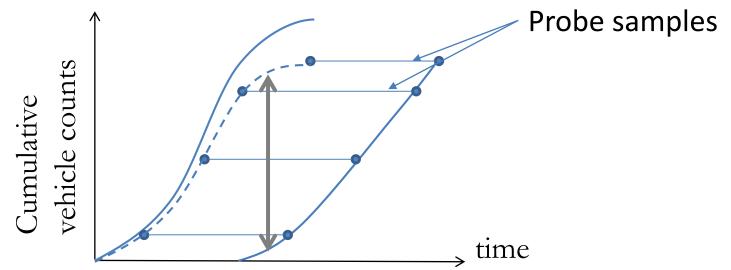
## Correction of the cumulative curves

Probe samples that traverse the whole section The section travel time of individual vehicles



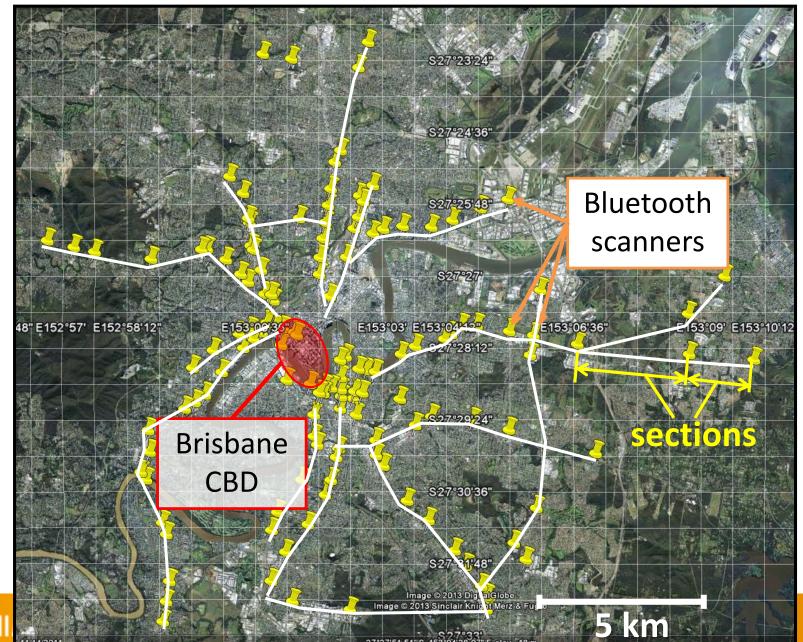
#### Point to pass

Cumulative plots is modified and the counting inconsistencies are cancelled





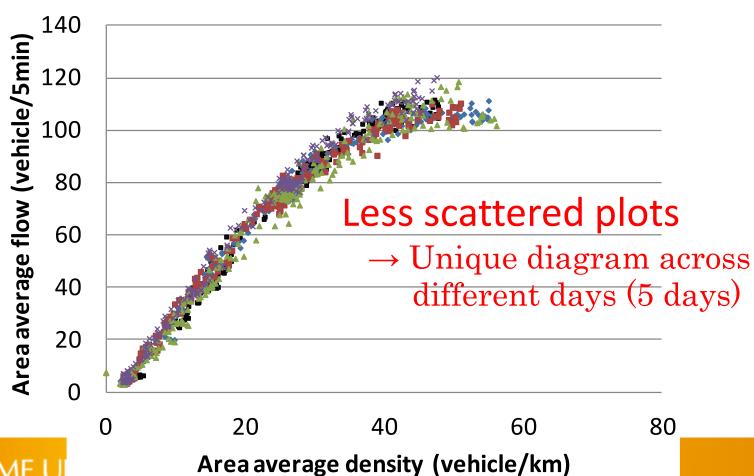
# Study site – Brisbane network



# Brisbane MFD for 5 days

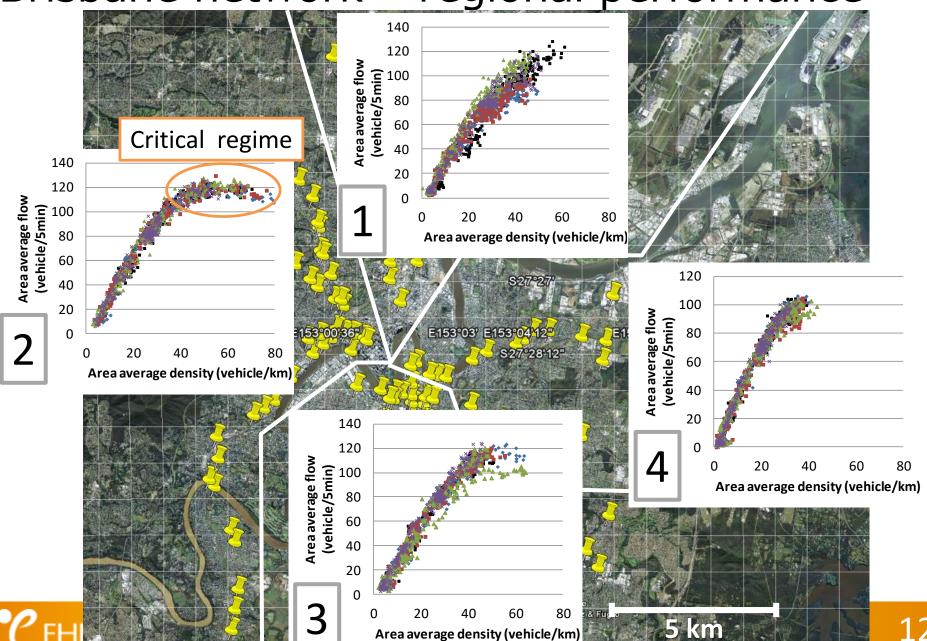
(Mon 22nd Oct – Fri 26th Oct, 2012)

Different colours represent different day's plots



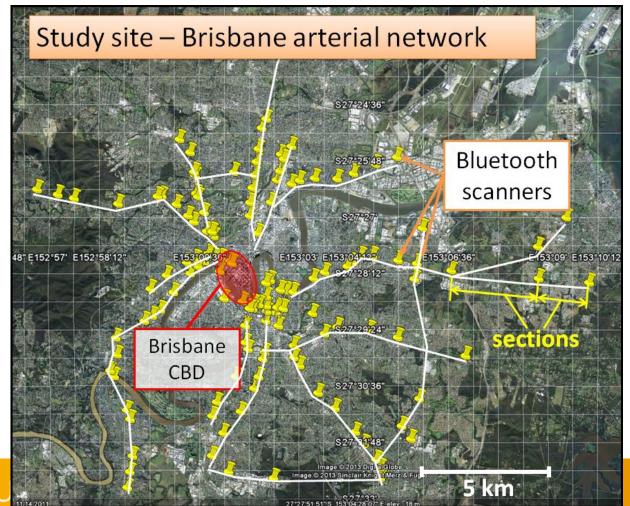


Brisbane network – regional performance



## Limitation of Stop-line loop & Bluetooth

- Spatial coverage of Bluetooth scanners
- Estimated MFD represents only a subset of network





## Table of contents

1. Cumulative counts-based method

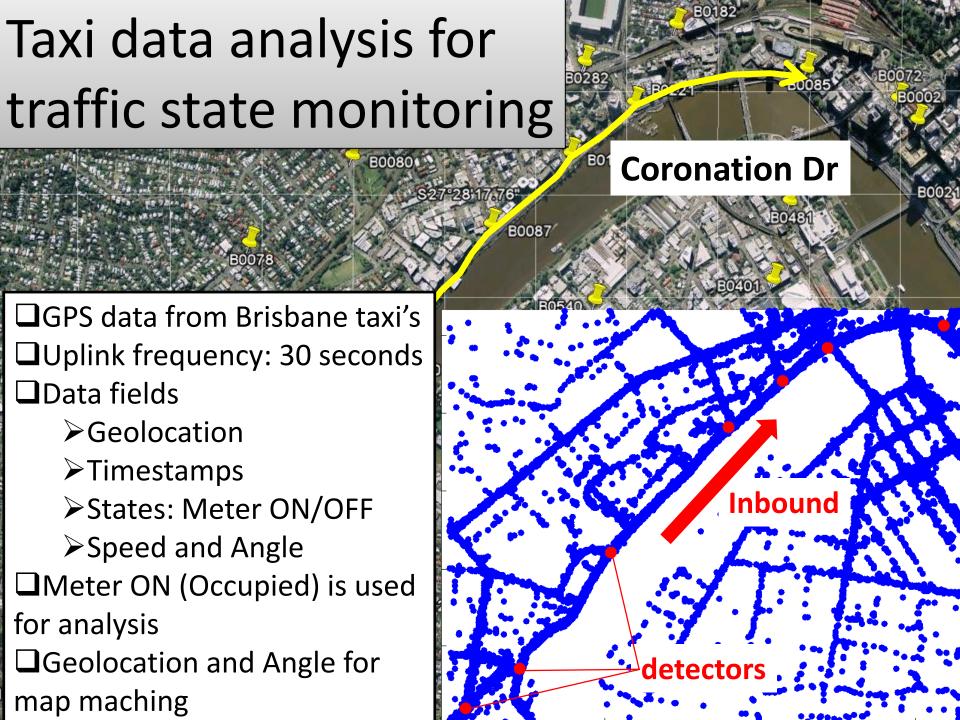
2. Trajectory-based method

3. Comparison of two methods and discussion

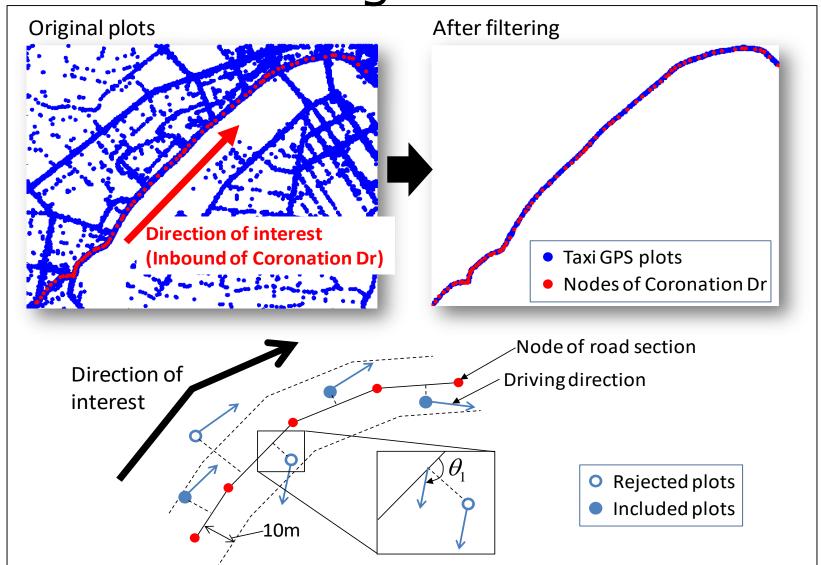
# MFD from GPS probe data

- Vehicles equipped with GPS works as moving sensors
- High spatial coverage
- Detailed trajectory data within sections
  - GPS tells its location every uplink interval (i.e., every 30 seconds)
- Any limitations/problems in GPS data?





# Taxi data filtering



## Flow and Density estimation from Taxi

Total Distance Travelled (TDT) and Flow (q) of Taxi samples

$$TDT = \sum_{i} d_{i}$$
  $q = TDT/DT$ 

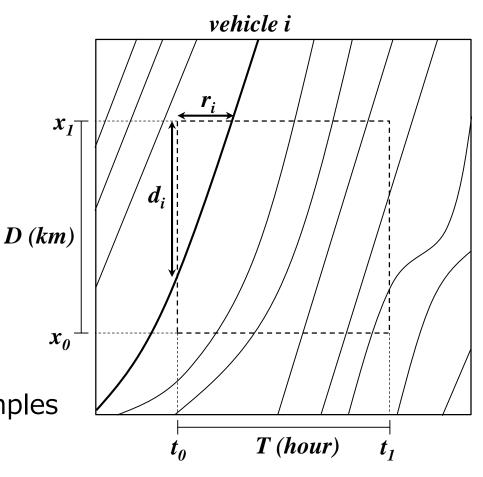
Total Time Spent (TTS) and Density (k) of Taxi samples

$$TTS = \sum_{i} r_{i}$$
  $k = TTS/DT$ 

Expansion to full traffic (Q, K)

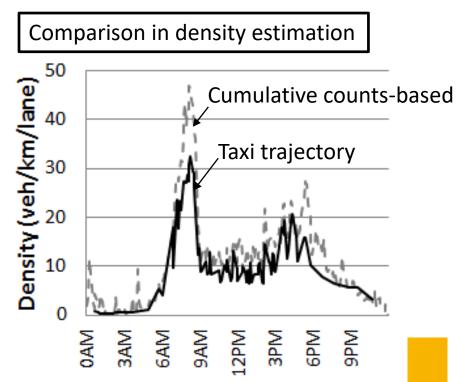
Given the proportion of taxi samples to full traffic (*P*)

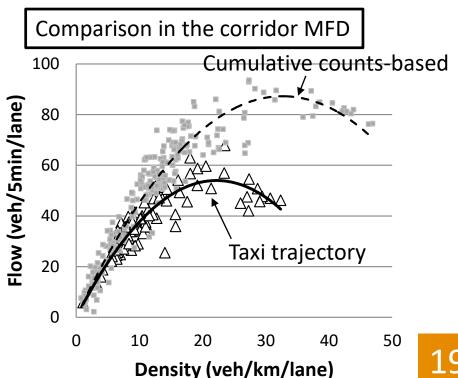
$$Q = q/P$$
  $K = k/P$ 



#### Results

- comparison of trajectory-based and cumulative counts-based methods
- Trajectory based method captures peak/offpeak
- However, trajectory based method always underestimates the variables



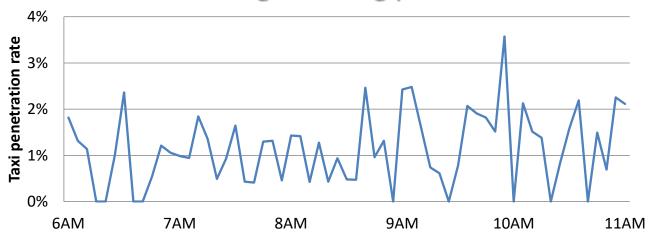


## Quality and Quantity of trajectory data

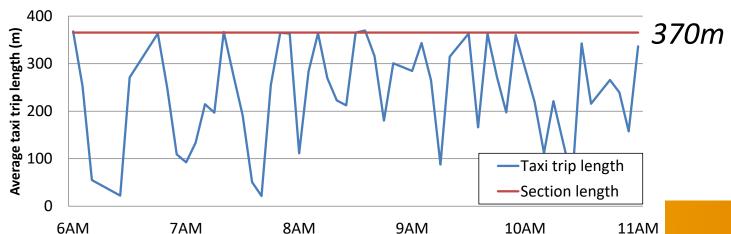


## Quality and Quantity of trajectory data

Penetration rate: < 3% during morning peak hours



Average trip length vs section length: many incomplete trip data





# Summary

- Brisbane MFD is estimated using cumulative counts-based method
  - The MFD with an unique shape exists in Brisbane arterial network

- Trajectory based method is successful in estimating peak/offpeak of traffic congestion
- Trajectory data has problems both in quality and quantity
  - Causes underestimation of the variables
  - May cause challenges in practical use



# Thank you

Data provided by
Brisbane City Council
Department of Transport and Main Roads, Queensland
Black & White Cabs





