

# Optimal ITS Infrastructure Deployment using Cellular Network and GPS Probes

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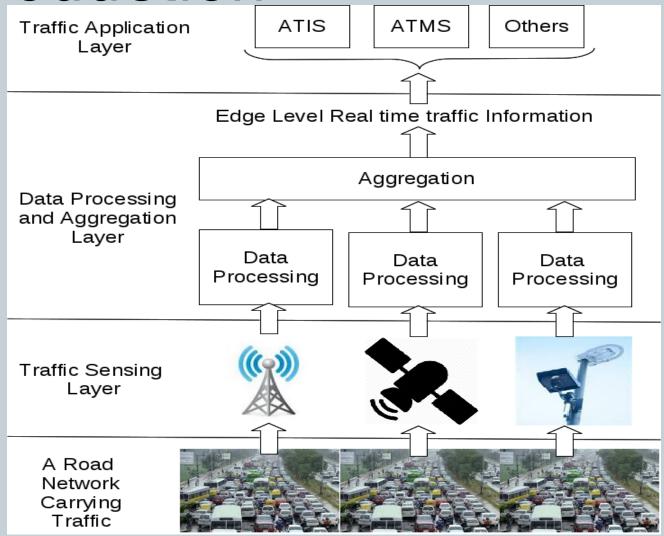




#### Some Numbers

- The Number of registered vehicles are increasing at the rate of 9.9% in India (2011)
- Road network expansion at the rate of 3.4%
- Efficient use of Road Network is required
- Intelligent Transportation Systems





**Intelligent Transportation System** 



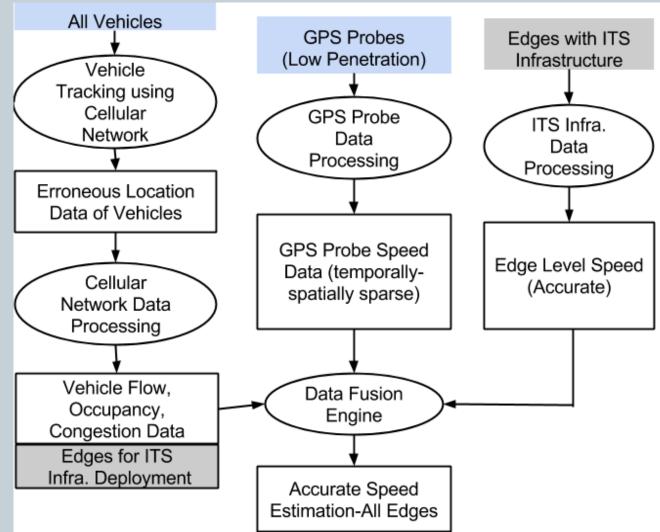
 Deployment and maintenance cost of dedicated ITS infrastructure is high

#### Solution

 Exploit availability of Cellular Network and GPS probes



# System Model



## Cellular Data Processing

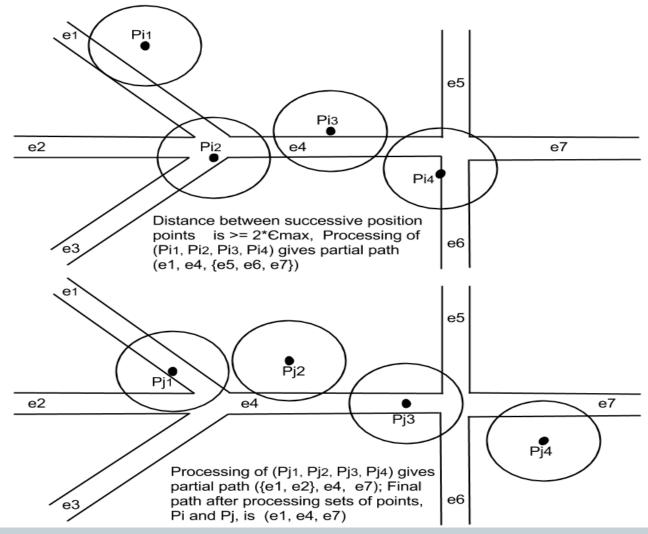
#### Localization Experiment Results

- mean location error of less than 50 meters in the regions with very dense cell tower deployment (6-7 neighbor cells with good signal strength of approximately -80 dbm).
- In the regions with relatively sparse cell deployment (2-3 neighbor cells), the mean location error of less than 200 meters is observed.



## Cellular Data Processing

#### Map Matching Process





## Cellular Data Processing

- Map-matching permits vehicle trajectory computation
- Edge level vehicle counting is feasible
- Vehicle flow, occupancy, and congestion estimation
- Temporal Extrapolation to remove time-lag in generated information



- ITS infrastructure Deployment
  - COngestion COverage MOdel (COCOMO)
  - Edge COverage MOdel (ECOMO)
- Both the models use Congestion
   Profile of edges



- COCOMO aims to cover all six congestion levels using infrastructure
- An edge that spends sufficient time
   (>25%) under given congestion level is a candidate for having infrastructure
- Infrastructure deployment is done to K-cover every congestion level
- Infrastructure requirement is independent of road network size

- ECOMO aims to cover all the edges in a road network using infrastructure
- An edge e<sub>j</sub> is said to be covered by an infrastructure edge e<sub>i</sub> if e<sub>i</sub> and e<sub>j</sub> have similar congestion profile
- Chi-square test is used to measure similarity



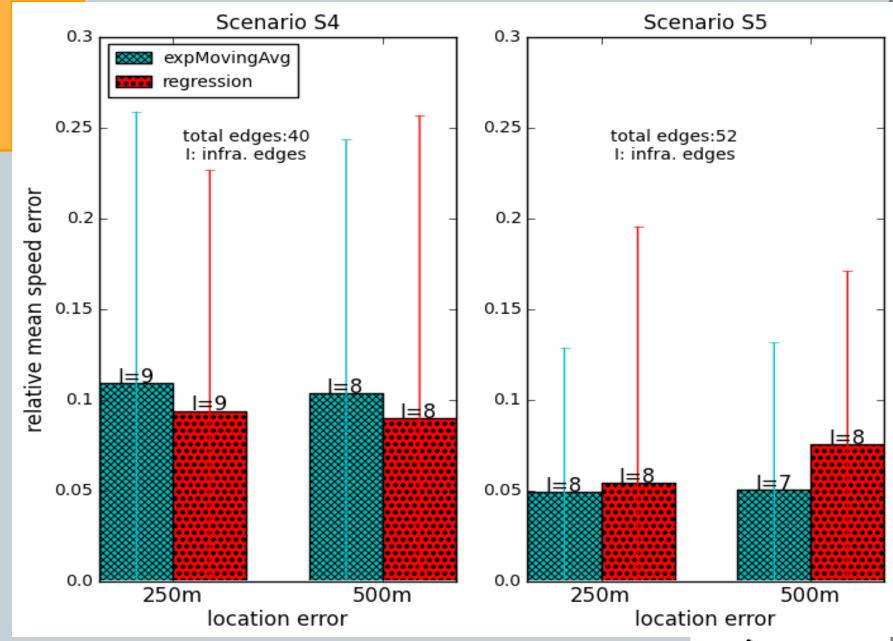
- For every edge e<sub>i</sub>, the set of similar edges is recorded
- Infrastructure deployment is done to Kcover all the edges
- Greedy approximation algorithm is used
- Infrastructure requirement depends upon the traffic profile of edges
- Incremental infrastructure deployment is feasible



Get Occupancy ρ,
Congestion level c
Get infra. edge e<sub>i</sub> that
covers c (COCOMO)
or is similar to e<sub>i</sub>
(ECOMO)

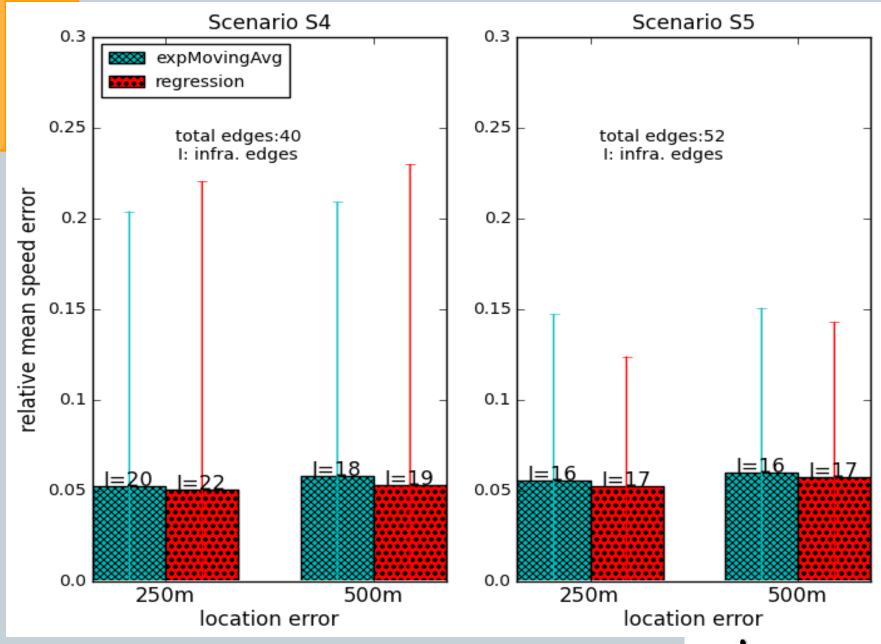
Occupancy p, Congestion level c Speed S

Get Speed Estimation:  $S = a_0 + (a_1 \times \rho) + a_2 \times \rho^2 + \epsilon$ <u>Update Speed Estimation</u>  $S = S + (S_j^{\&c} - S_i^{\&c})$ , where  $S_j^{\&c}$  is the average GPS probe speed for congestion level c on edge j



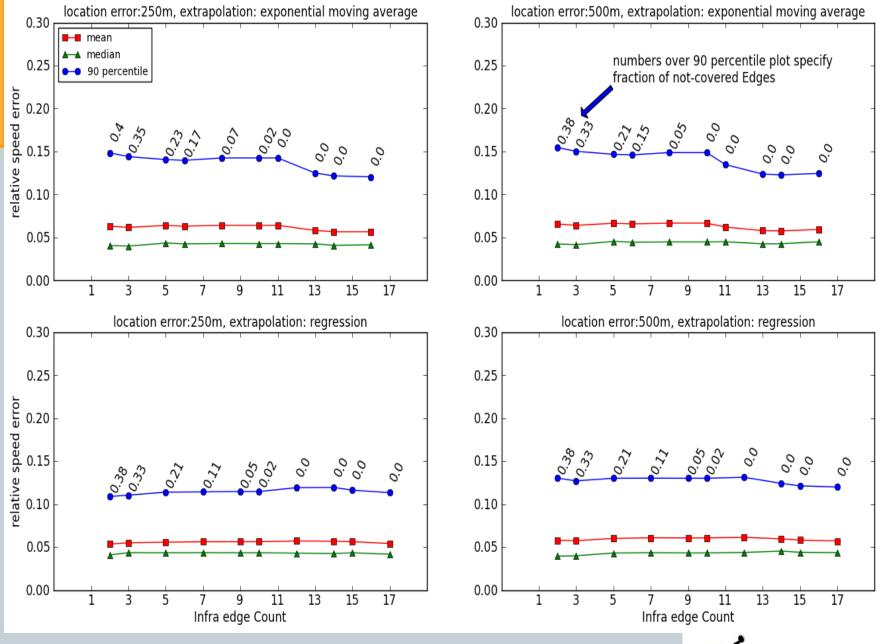
COCOMO: Speed Estimation





**ECOMO**: Speed Estimation





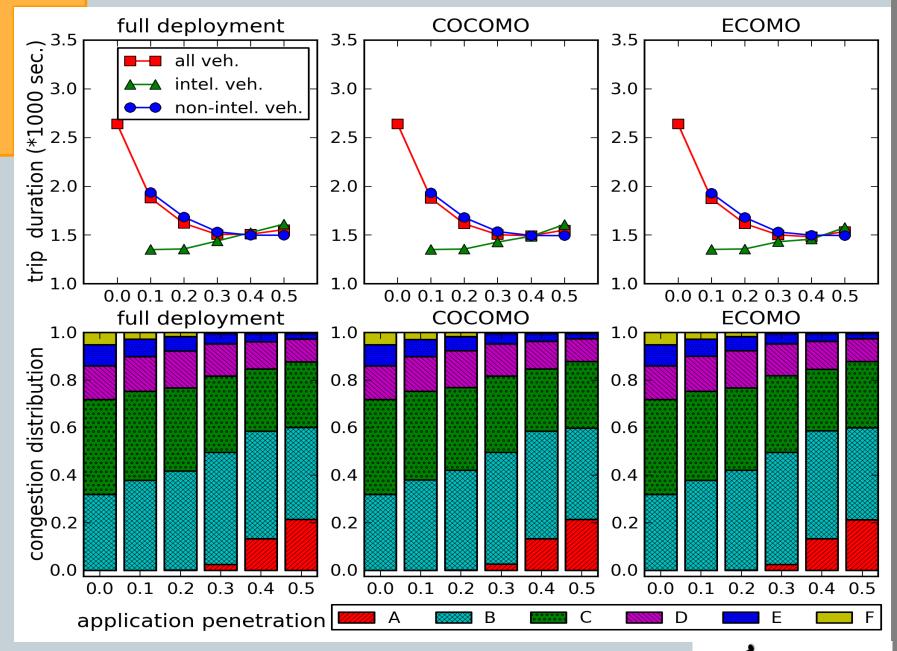
ECOMO: Effect of Limited Infrastructure Deployment



## Application

- Advanced Traveler Information System (ATIS)
   Suggest trip route and enroute changes to the commuters
- Advanced Traffic Management System
   Suggest diversions
   Adapt Traffic light schedules







## Summary

- A novel design of an Intelligent
   Transportation System (ITS) is
   proposed that utilizes cellular network
   data and GPS probes to minimize the
   ITS infrastructure requirement
- A methodology for generating edge level traffic information is demonstrated



## **Thank You**

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