Modularity-Based Clustering for Network-Constrained Trajectories

Mohamed K. El Mahrsi, Télécom ParisTech – Département Informatique et Réseaux Fabrice Rossi, Équipe SAMM EA 4543, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne

Context and Motivations

- Recent explosion in location-aware devices (GPS, smartphones, etc.).
- Eventually, trajectories of vehicles travelling along the road network can be collected at a large scale.
- An opportunity to have a better understanding of the traffic flow and dynamics.
- Useful knowledge for many applications (traffic monitoring, road planning, carpooling, etc.).

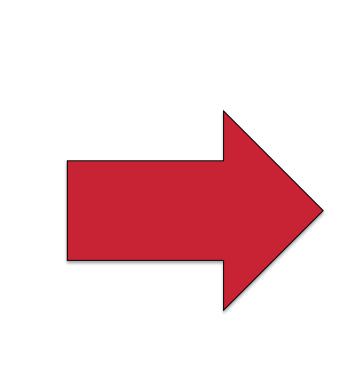
Problem and Data Model

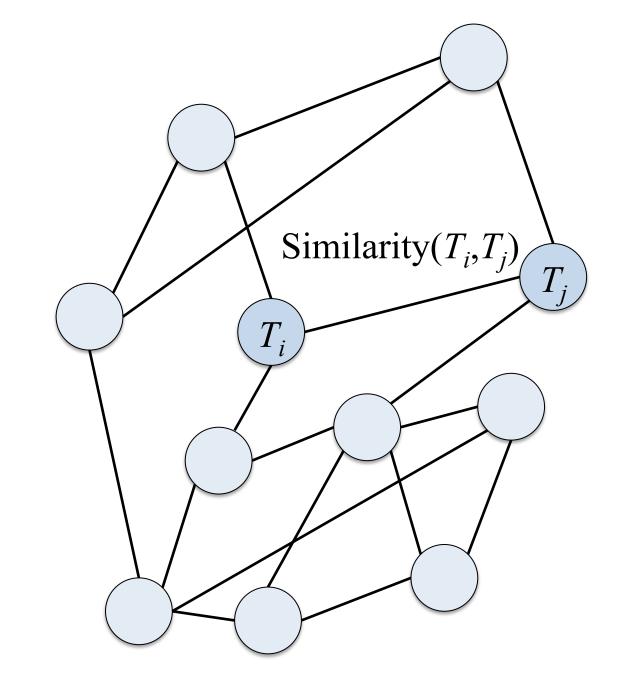
- Our aim is to regroup trajectories into clusters that moved along the same part of the road network.
- The road network is an oriented graph G=(V, E) where:
 - Nodes are road intersections
 - Edges are road segments
- A trajectory T is a sequence of travelled segments (eventually timestamped with the date of entry on the segment)

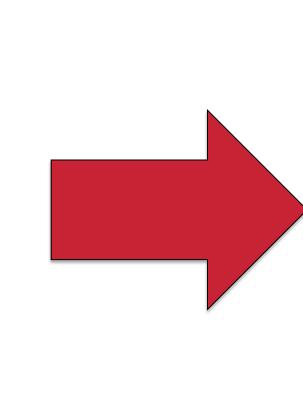
$$T = \{(t_1, e_1), ..., (t_i, e_i), ..., (t_n, e_n)\}$$

Approach











Step 1

Transform the trajectories dataset ${m {\mathcal T}}$ into a similarity graph

 Use a cosine similarity with spatial weighting

Similarity
$$(T_i, T_j) = \frac{\sum_{e \in E} \omega_{e, T_i} \cdot \omega_{e, T_j}}{\sqrt{\sum_{e \in E} \omega_{e, T_i}^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{e \in E} \omega_{e, T_j}^2}} \qquad \omega_{e, T} = \frac{\text{length}(e)}{\sum_{e' \in T} \text{length}(e')} \cdot \log \frac{|\mathcal{T}|}{|\{T' : e \in T'\}|}$$

 Weights indicate relevance of road segments

$$\omega_{e,T} = \frac{\operatorname{length}(e)}{\sum_{e' \in T} \operatorname{length}(e')} \cdot \log \frac{|\mathcal{T}|}{|\{T' : e \in T'\}|}$$

Step 2

Apply modularity optimization clustering to discover a hierarchy of meaningful clusters

$$Q = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{i,j \in C_k} \left(\omega_{ij} - \frac{d_i d_j}{2m} \right)$$

Conclusions

- Tested on synthetic datasets.
- Parameter-free, unlike existing approaches which are very sensitive to threshold values.
- Multi-level hierarchy of nested clusters, suitable for exploring large trajectory datasets on various levels of detail.



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