

103<sup>rd</sup> Annual Meeting of Transportation Research Board  
ACP50 – Traffic Flow Theory and Characteristics Committee  
3002 – Network Modeling and Control

# A Bi-level Method for Link Speed Estimation Based on Macroscopic Fundamental Diagram Using Deep Learning

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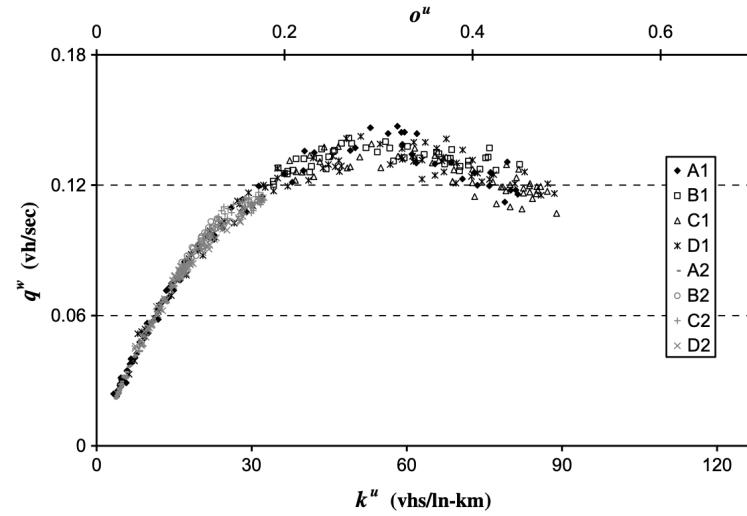
<sup>2</sup> École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL), Urban Transport Systems Laboratory, Switzerland

09.01.2023

# Introduction

## Background

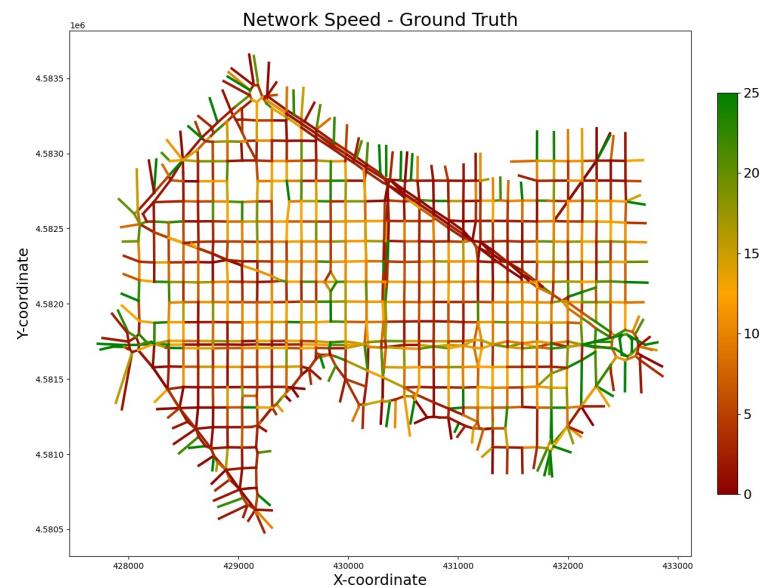
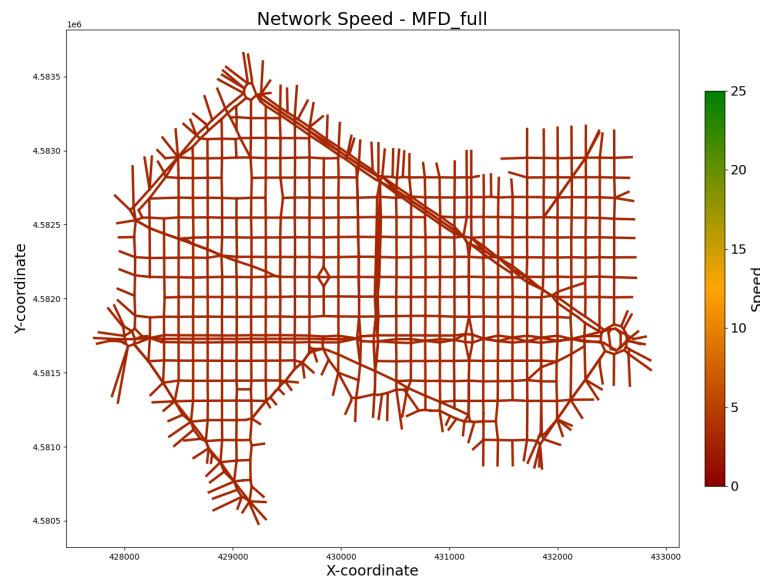
- **Urban Traffic Challenges:** Rapid urbanization and increasing vehicular usage exacerbate traffic congestion in cities.
- **Large-Scale Optimization:** Macroscopic Fundamental Diagram (MFD)<sup>[1,2]</sup> offers a holistic perspective and efficient approach for optimizing traffic across urban networks.
  - Fast for large-scale optimization<sup>[3,4]</sup>



# Introduction

## Limitation of MFD-based simulator

- **Aggregated Data:** MFD uses aggregated traffic data, which ignores the unique conditions of individual road links
- **Limited Spatial Diversity**
  - Can't reflect the spatial diversity of road networks
  - A comprehensive traffic management approach may require integrating MFDs with more granular levels.



# Problem Definition

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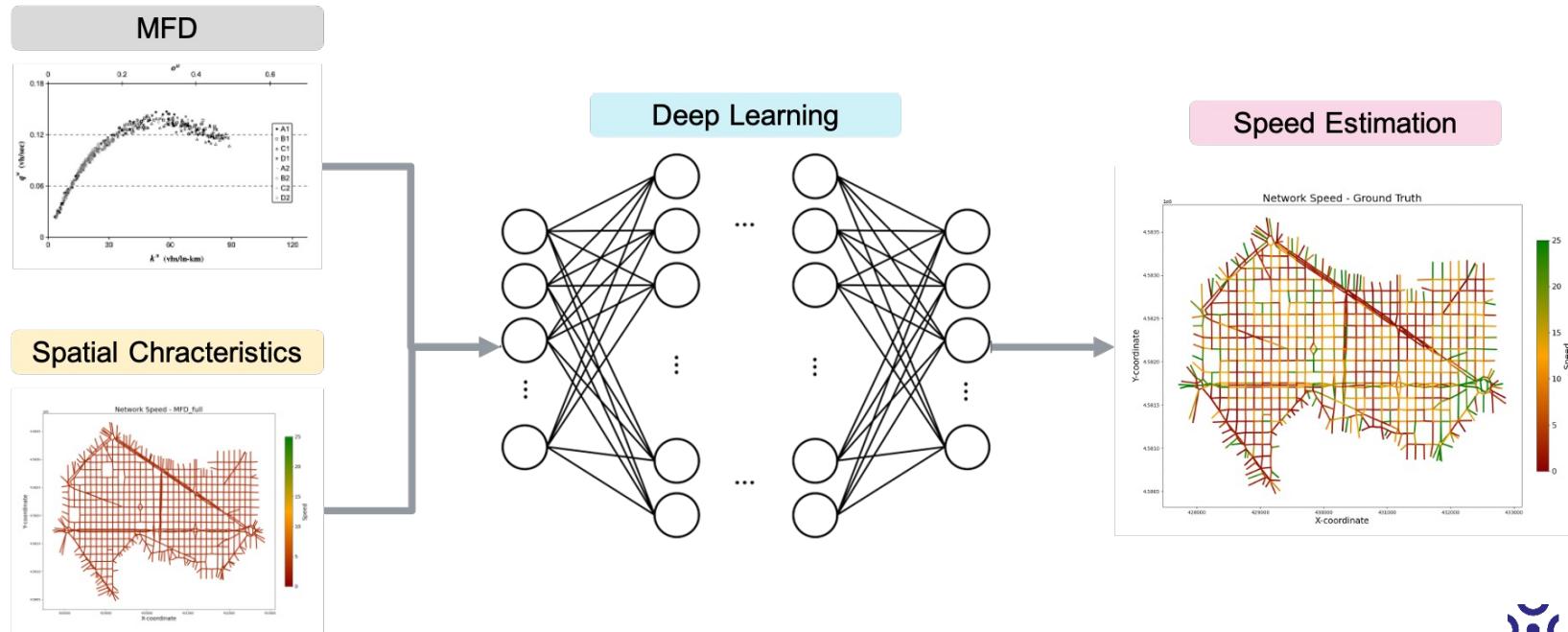
## Research Objective

- **Objective:** Estimate the speed of each link in the road network for the MFD-based simulator
  - Local correction factor ( $f_{LCF}$ )
  - Input:
    - ✓ Spatial characteristic of each link ( $S_{spatial}$ )
    - ✓ Average speed information of network from speed MFD ( $V_{S-MFD}$ )
  - Output:
    - Speed of each link in the network ( $V_{link}$ )
  - $V_{link} = f_{LCF}(S_{spatial} + V_{S-MFD})$

# Methodology

## Deep learning approach

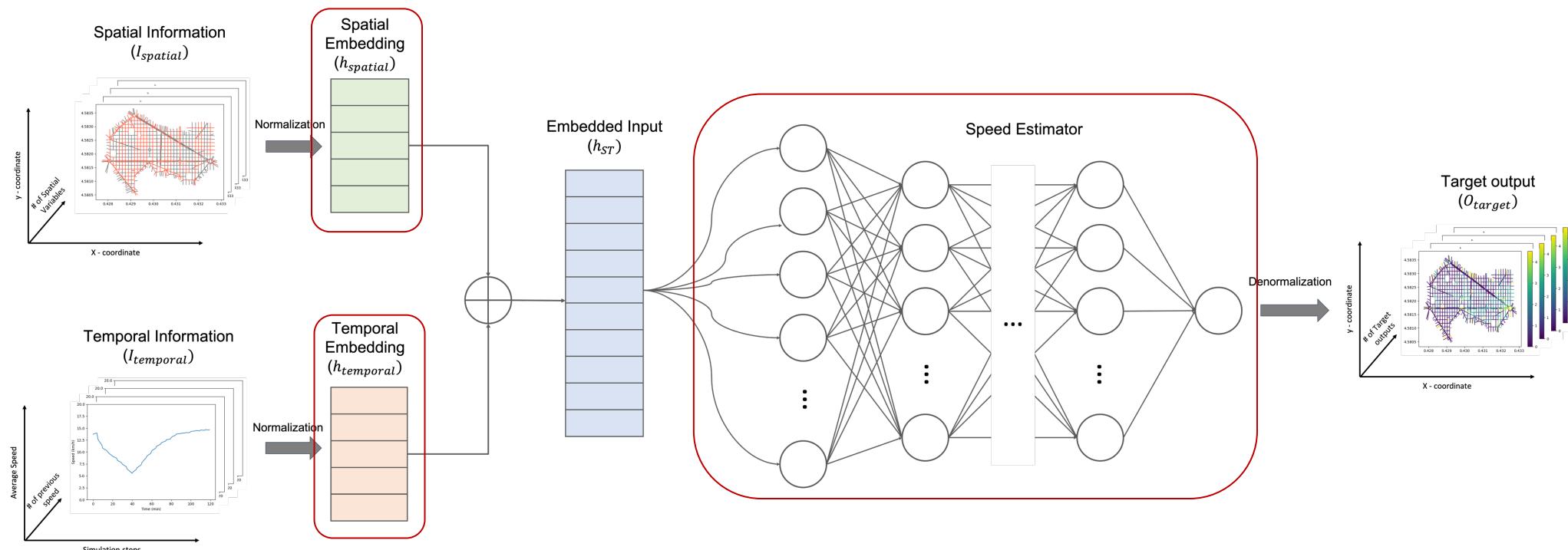
- Deep learning approach in speed estimation
  - Powerful techniques to solve complex non-linear problem
  - Popular approach in speed prediction[5,6,7,8]
    - Multilayer-Perceptron (MLP), Recurrent Neural Network (RNN), Graph Neural Network (GNN) ...
- Leverage information from aggregated data (MFD) and spatial characteristics to estimate the speed of the network.



# Methodology

## Model framework – STGNN (Spatio-Temporal Graph Neural Network)

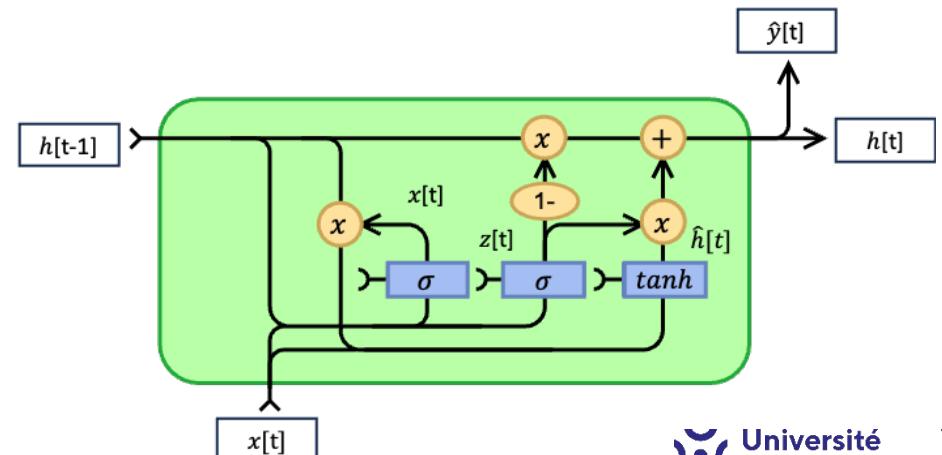
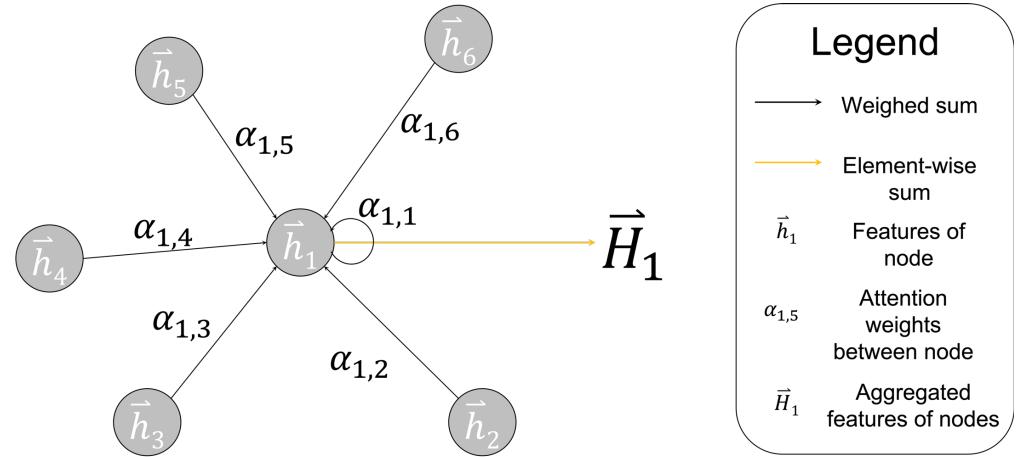
- Use three deep neural network models to estimate the speed of each link
  - Spatial Embedding: Graph Attention network (GAT)
  - Temporal Embedding: Gated Recurrent Unit (GRU)
  - Speed Estimator: Multi-layer Perceptrons (MLP)



# Methodology

## Description of Spatial and Temporal Embedding

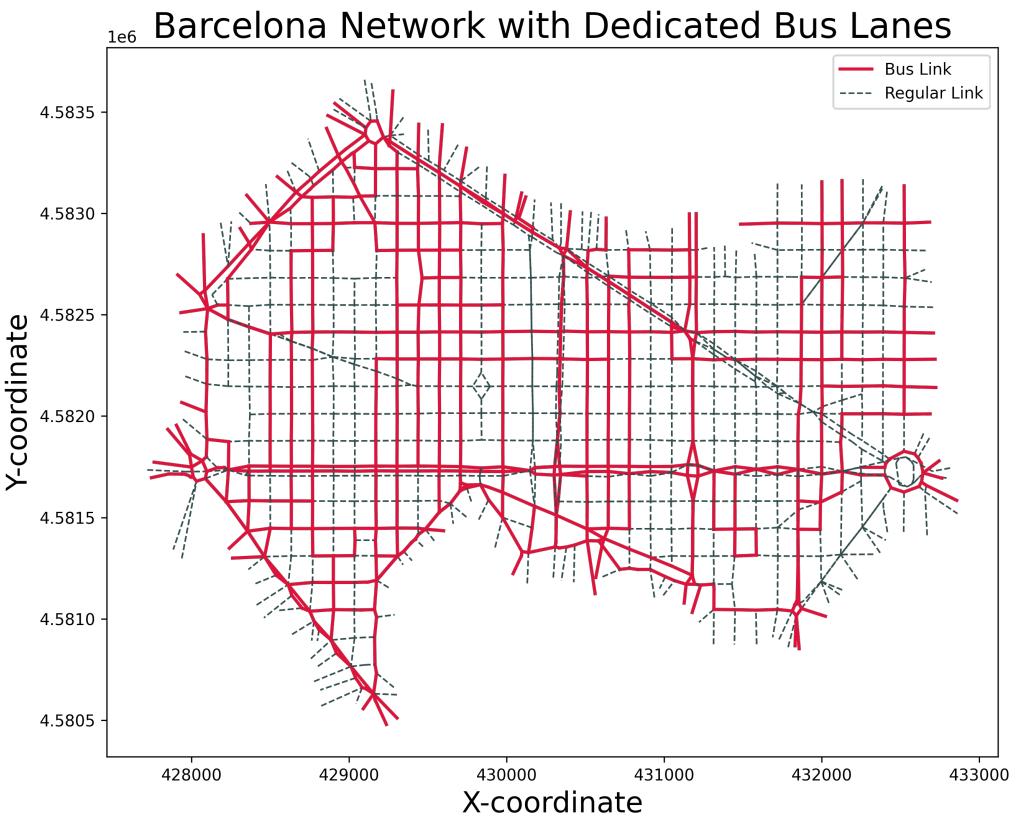
- GAT: dynamically weigh the influence of different nodes in a network
  - Spatial features: (10 features)
    - ✓ Length of link, number of lanes, number of upstream/downstream links, number of virtual links in upstream/downstream, ratio of lane reduction, number of bus lanes at upstream/downstream, label of partitioned sub-network
- GRU: efficiently captures temporal dependencies by using gates to regulate the flow of information
  - Average speed of speed MFD
  - Temporal features: average speed of each sub-network at previous time steps (4 steps)



# Performance Evaluation

## Target area – Barcelona Network

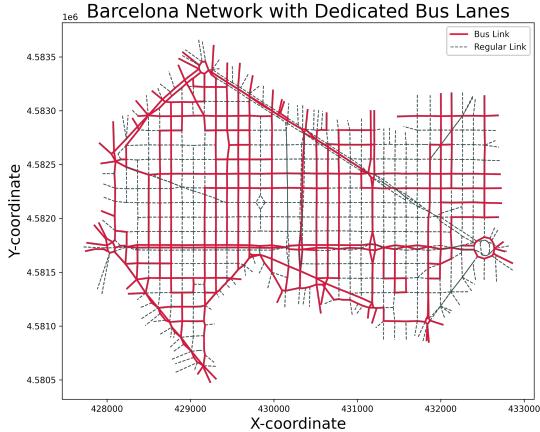
- Number of links: 1570
- Number of nodes: 933
- Number of lanes: 1 to 5
- Number of dedicated bus lanes: 818
  - At least 2 lanes included in the link
  - **Adjust the existence of bus lanes to change the road configuration**
- Number of signalized junctions: 565



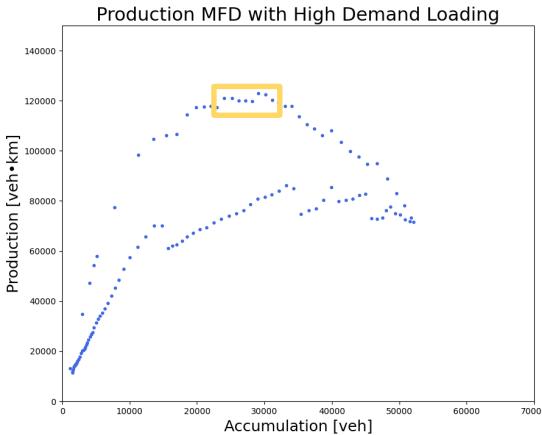
# Performance Evaluation

## Network partitioning

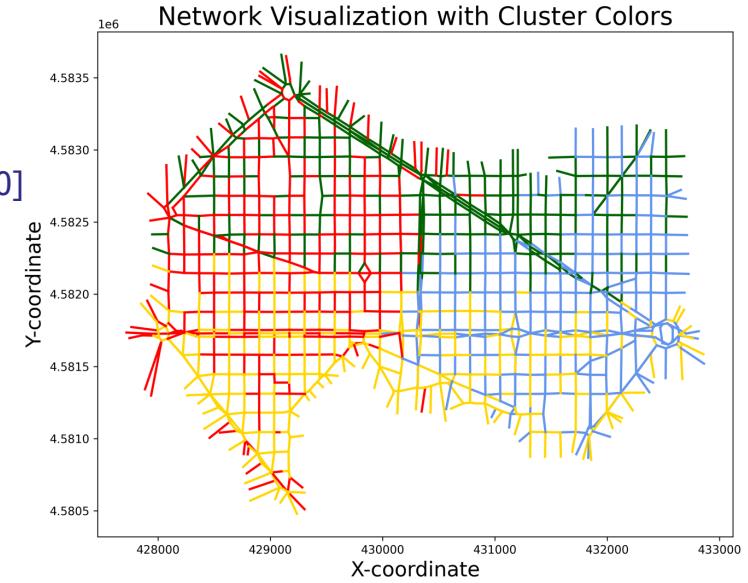
Link coordination  
( $x_{link}$ ,  $y_{link}$ )



Average speed  
at maximum  
production  
( $V_{avg}$ )



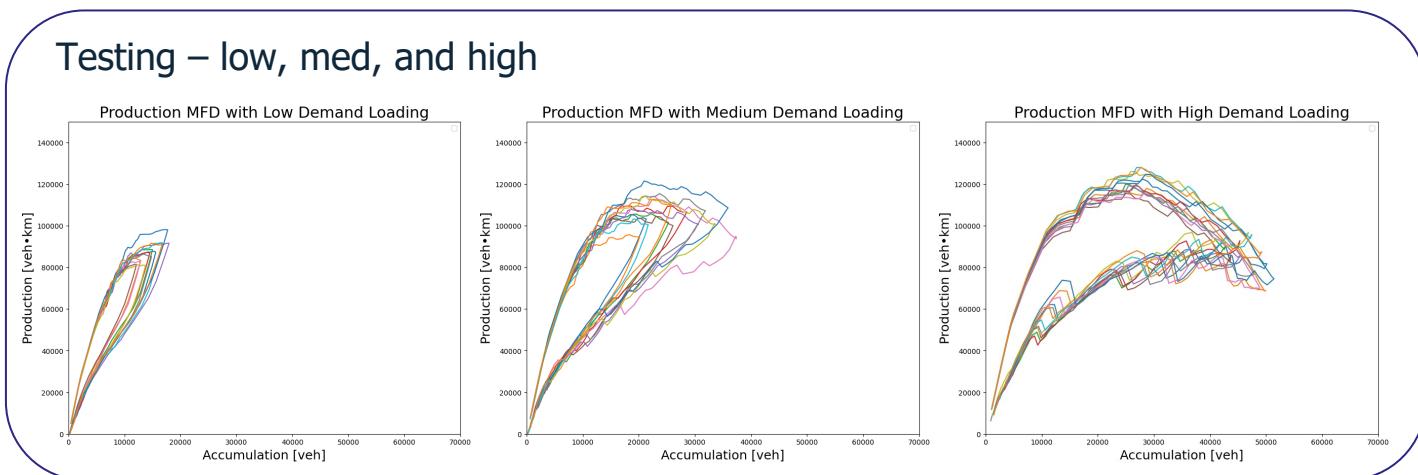
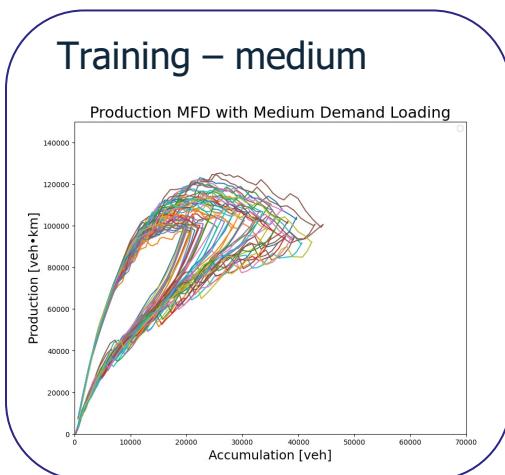
Clustering[9,10]



# Performance Evaluation

## Data generation - Simulation

- Macroscopic, Queue-based Store-and-Forward (SaF) paradigm with enhanced structural properties derived by S-Model<sup>[11]</sup>
- Various scenario
  - Different OD, demand, road configuration
  - 6h simulation, 120 time steps, 3min aggregated/step
  - **Estimate the speed of the link at each time step**
- Three types of demand cases
  - Training: Medium demand, general scenarios (50 scenarios, 6000 steps)
  - Testing: 1. Normal: Medium demand, 2. Extreme: low and high demand (12 scenarios, 1440 steps)



# Performance Evaluation

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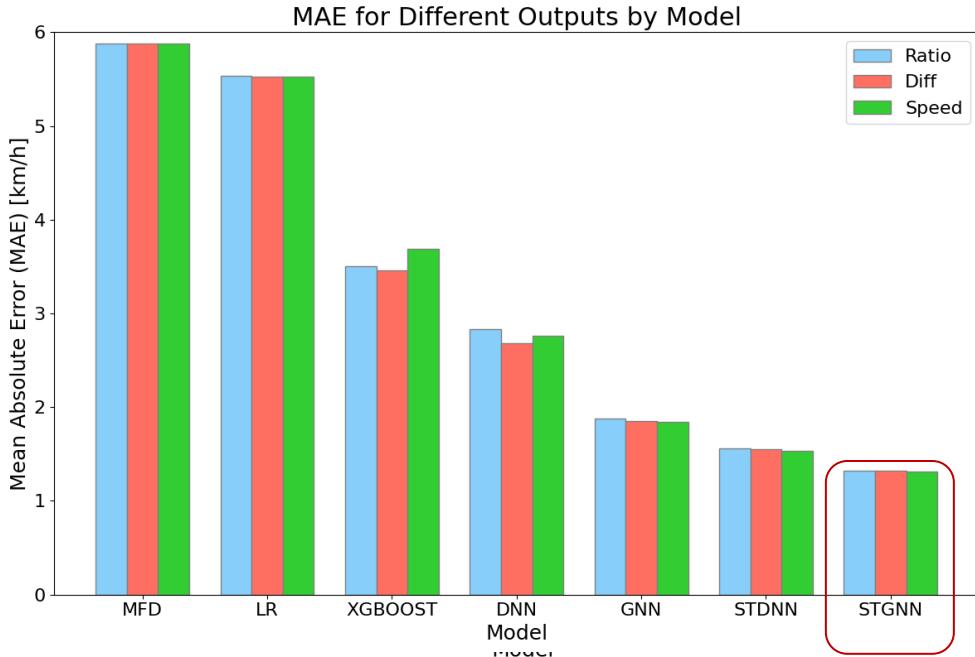
## Data generation – Baseline models & Metrics

- Baseline models
  - Linear Regression, XGBoost,
  - Deep Neural Network (DNN), Graph Neural Network (GNN), Spatio-Temporal Deep Neural Network (ST-DNN), and Spatio-Temporal Graph Neural Network (ST-GNN)
- Evaluation metrics
  - **Mean Absolute Error (MAE)**, Mean Squared Error (MSE) and Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)
- Output format
  - Ratio: Actual speed / average speed
  - Diff: Actual speed - average speed
  - Speed: Actual speed

# Performance Evaluation

## Result (1) – Test in normal scenario (median demand loading)

- Deep learning-based model → high performance
  - STGNN: 1.3131 km/h error
- Temporal information → improve performance
  - DNN vs STDNN, GNN vs STGNN
- Different output → small performance differences



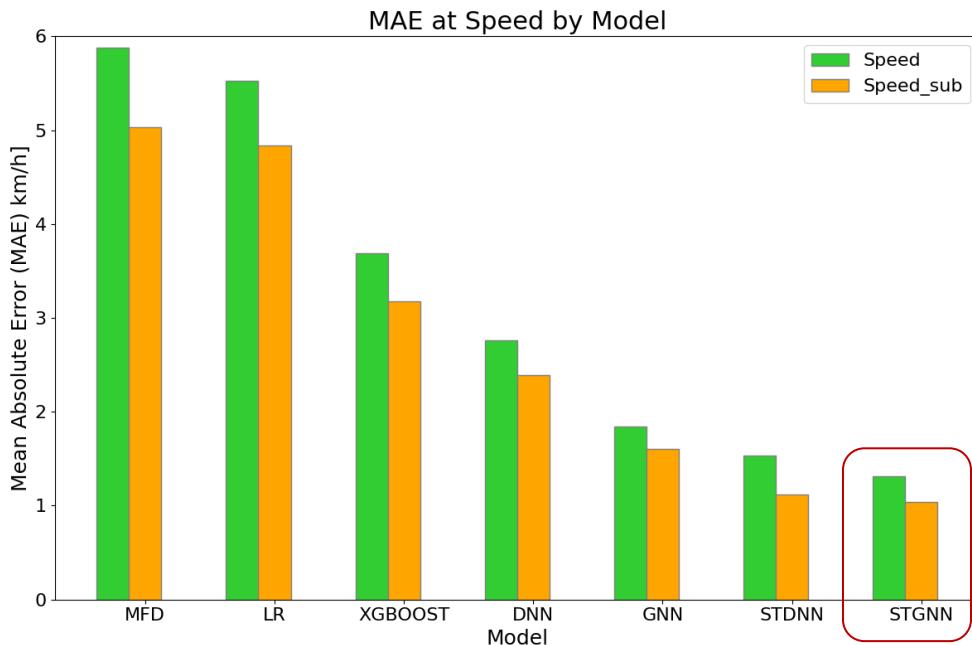
Tab 1: Performance evaluation with medium demand [km/h]

Model	Output	MAE	MSE	Error Mean	Error STD
MFD	-	5.8808	48.7415	0.0000	6.9815
	Ratio	5.5348	44.1518	0.0119	6.6447
	Diff	5.5225	43.8645	0.0058	6.6230
LR	Speed	5.5226	43.8645	0.0066	6.6230
	Ratio	3.5032	25.0235	0.0934	5.0015
	Diff	3.4632	24.7820	0.0661	4.9777
XGBOOST	Speed	3.6887	27.2620	0.1501	5.2191
	Ratio	3.5032	25.0235	0.0934	5.0015
	Diff	3.4632	24.7820	0.0661	4.9777
DNN	Speed	3.6887	27.2620	0.1501	5.2191
	Ratio	2.8330	20.7619	0.2742	4.5483
	Diff	2.6806	19.7136	0.1808	4.4363
GNN	Speed	2.7575	20.5260	0.2339	4.5245
	Ratio	1.8784	12.8576	0.0471	3.5854
	Diff	1.8540	12.6814	0.0673	3.5605
STDNN	Speed	1.8466	12.8286	0.0954	3.5804
	Ratio	1.5591	8.8222	0.0806	2.9691
	Diff	1.5492	8.8086	0.0628	2.9587
STGNN	Speed	1.5338	8.7474	0.0538	2.9571
	Ratio	1.3250	7.6582	0.0649	2.7683
	Diff	1.3251	7.3392	0.0649	2.7083
STGNN	Speed	<b>1.3131</b>	<b>7.3091</b>	<b>-0.0124</b>	<b>2.7073</b>

# Performance Evaluation

## Result (2) – Effect of network partitioning (median demand loading)

- Add network partitioned information → improve overall performances
  - STGNN: 1.0404 km/h error → 0.3km/h improvement
  - Efficient in model performance



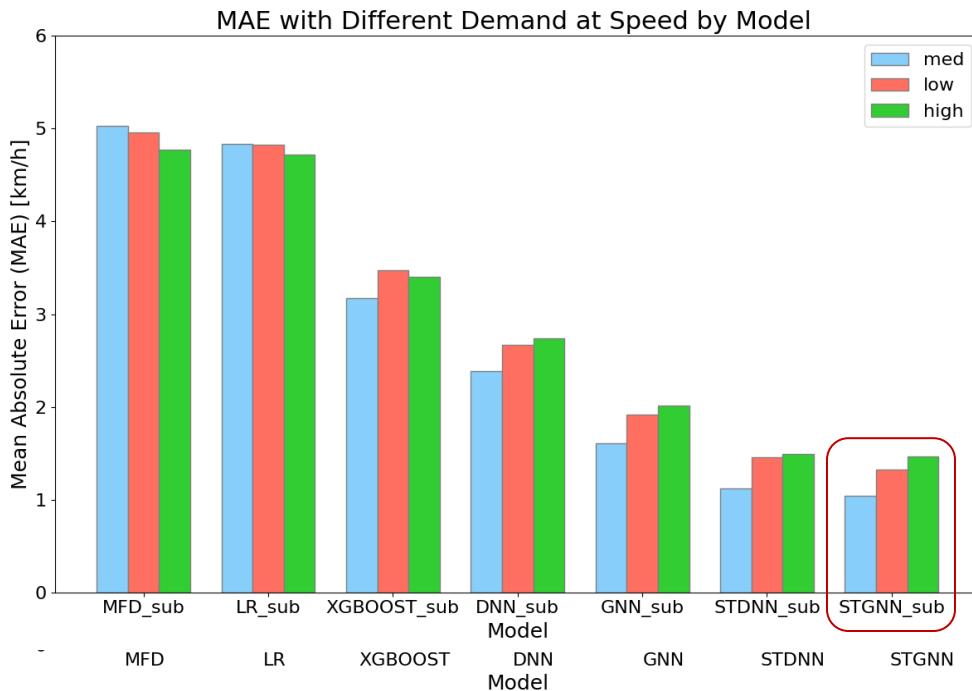
Tab 2: Performance evaluation with medium demand [km/h]

Type	Model	MAE	Improve	Error Mean	Error STD
Origin	MFD	5.8808	-	0.0000	6.9815
Origin + sub	MFD_sub	5.0319	14.44%	0.0000	6.1299
Origin	LR	5.5226	-	0.0066	6.6230
Origin + sub	LR_sub	4.8373	12.41%	0.0048	5.9290
Origin	XGBOOST	3.6887	-	0.1501	5.2191
Origin + sub	XGBOOST_sub	3.1742	13.94%	0.1341	4.7334
Origin	DNN	2.7575	-	0.2339	4.5245
Origin + sub	DNN_sub	2.3885	13.40%	0.1513	4.1213
Origin	GNN	1.8466	-	0.0954	3.5804
Origin + sub	GNN_sub	1.6075	12.95%	0.0895	3.1966
Origin	STDNN	1.5338	-	0.0538	2.9571
Origin + sub	STDNN_sub	1.1184	27.08%	0.0321	2.3836
Origin	STGNN	1.3131	-	-0.0124	2.7073
Origin + sub	STGNN_sub	<b>1.0404</b>	23.84%	<b>-0.0265</b>	<b>2.3160</b>

# Performance Evaluation

## Result (3) – Test in extreme scenarios (low and high demand loading)

- Performance slightly decreases
  - STGNN - Low: 1.3206 km/h error, high: 1.4678 km/h error
  - Robustness of model in different scenarios (demand + OD distribution+ road configuration)

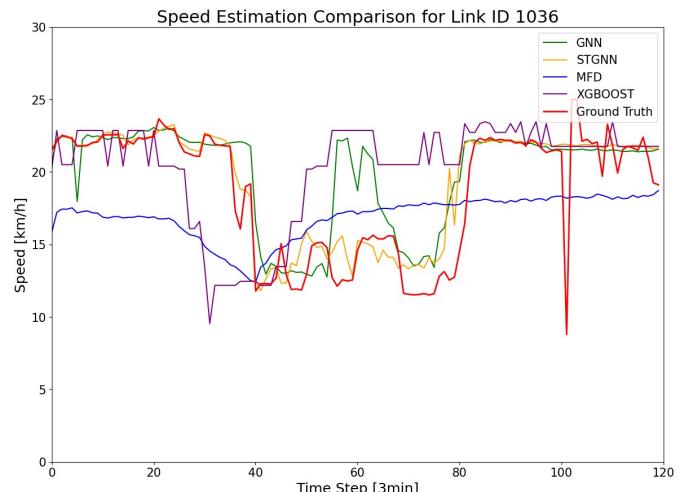
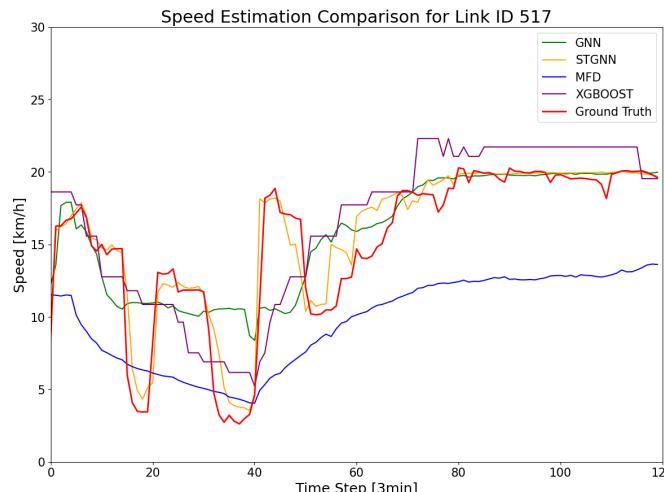
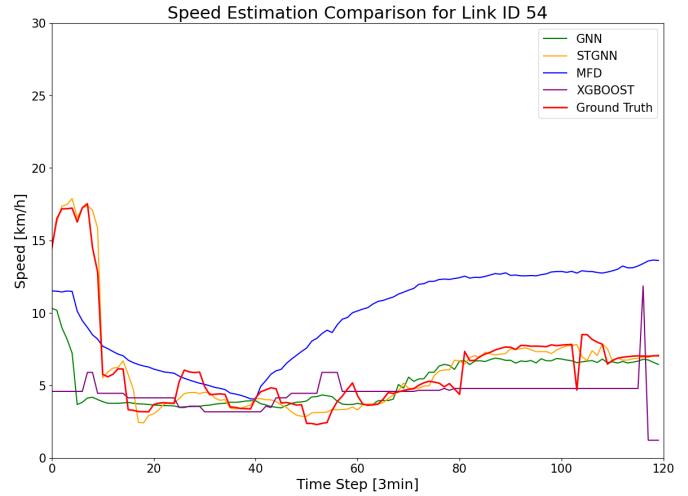
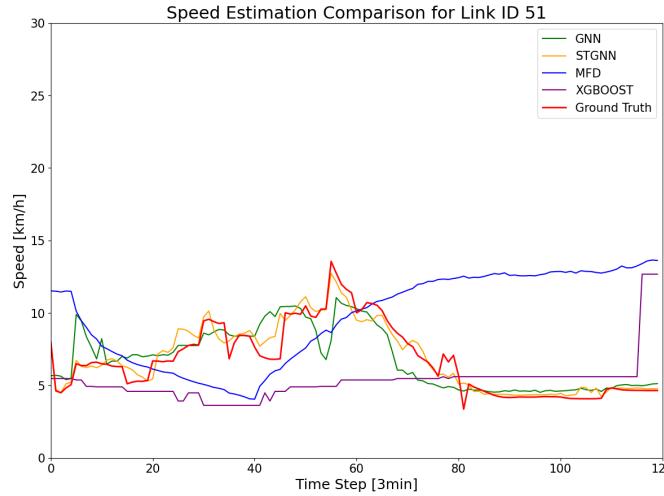


Tab 3: Performance evaluation with various demand [km/h]

Model	Demand	MAE	Improve	Error Mean	Error STD
MFD_sub	med	5.0319	-	0.0000	6.1299
	low	5.5052	-9.41%	0.0000	6.7059
	high	5.8304	-15.87%	0.0000	6.9921
LR_sub	med	4.8373	-	0.0048	5.9290
	low	4.8244	-0.27%	0.1385	5.9418
	high	4.7180	-2.47%	-0.1045	5.8952
XGBOOST_sub	med	3.1742	-	0.1341	4.7334
	low	3.4769	-9.54%	0.0459	5.1713
	high	3.3997	-7.10%	0.0894	5.0446
DNN_sub	med	2.3885	-	0.1513	4.1213
	low	2.6696	-11.77%	0.1226	4.6639
	high	2.7350	-14.51%	0.0771	4.5994
GNN_sub	med	1.6075	-	0.0895	3.1966
	low	1.9137	-19.05%	0.0833	3.8190
	high	2.0134	-25.25%	0.1276	3.8436
STDNN_sub	med	1.1184	-	0.0321	2.3836
	low	1.4564	-30.22%	0.0625	3.1447
	high	1.4951	-33.68%	-0.0689	3.1206
STGNN_sub	med	<b>1.0404</b>	-	<b>-0.0265</b>	<b>2.3160</b>
	low	<b>1.3206</b>	<b>-26.93%</b>	<b>0.1021</b>	<b>2.6330</b>
	high	<b>1.4678</b>	<b>-41.08%</b>	<b>-0.0034</b>	<b>2.9863</b>

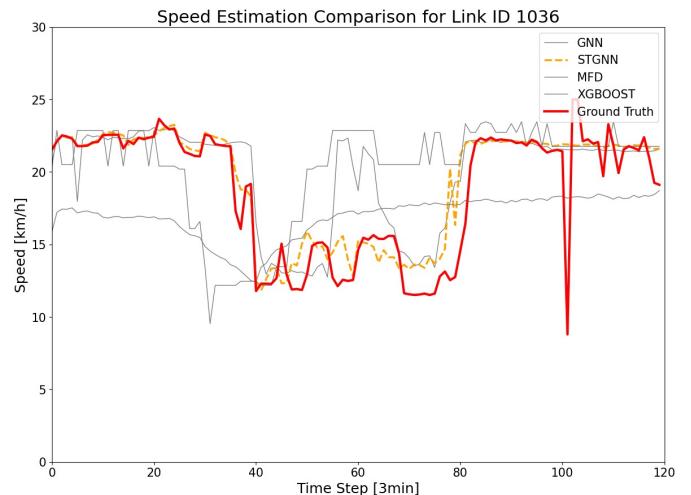
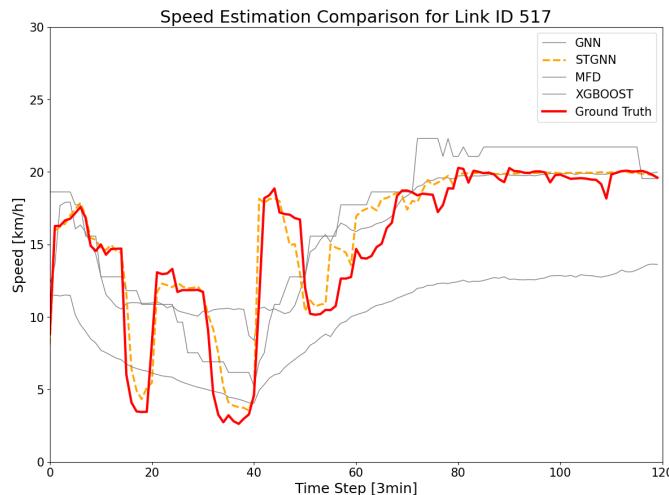
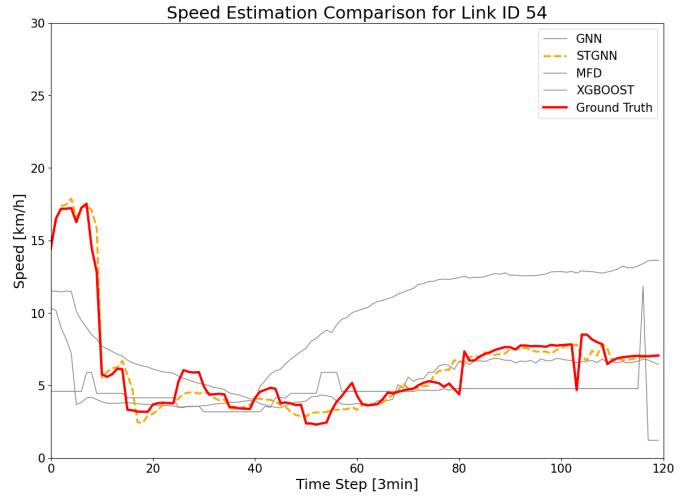
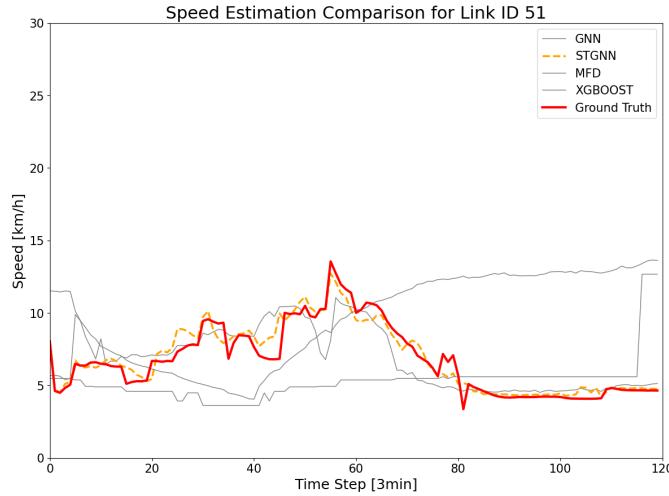
# Performance Evaluation

## Result (4) – Speed Visualization



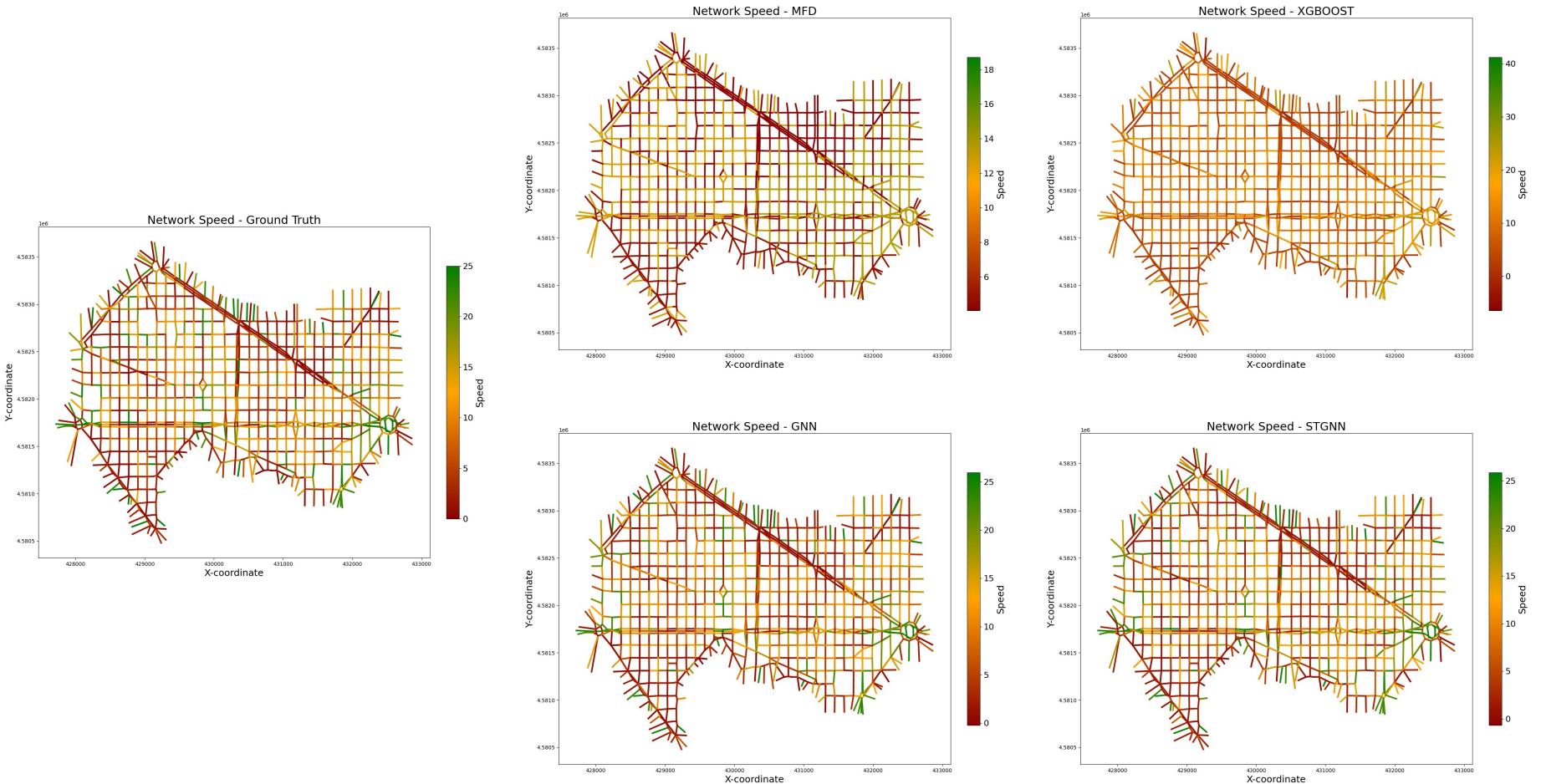
# Performance Evaluation

## Result (4) – Speed Visualization



# Performance Evaluation

## Result (5) – Network Visualization



# Conclusion

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## Summary & Future study

- Propose a deep learning method to estimate link speed based on spatial characteristics of the network and Macroscopic Fundamental Diagram (MFD)
  - **Local correction factor**
  - STGNN shows high performance among various baseline models
  - Apply network partitioning to improve model performance
  - Robust in various scenarios (demand + OD distribution + road configuration)
- Application in future study
  - Different city networks
  - Solve traffic optimization problems



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# Thank you for your attention

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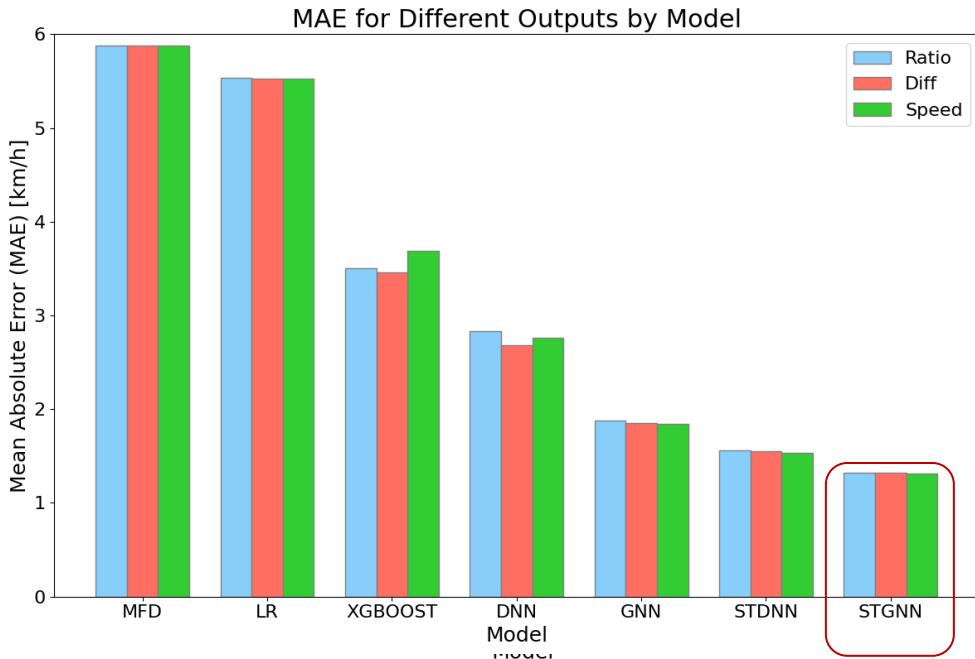
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# Performance Evaluation

## Result (1) – Test in normal scenario (median demand loading)

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- Different output → small performance differences
- Temporal information → improve performance
  - DNN vs STDNN, GNN vs STGNN



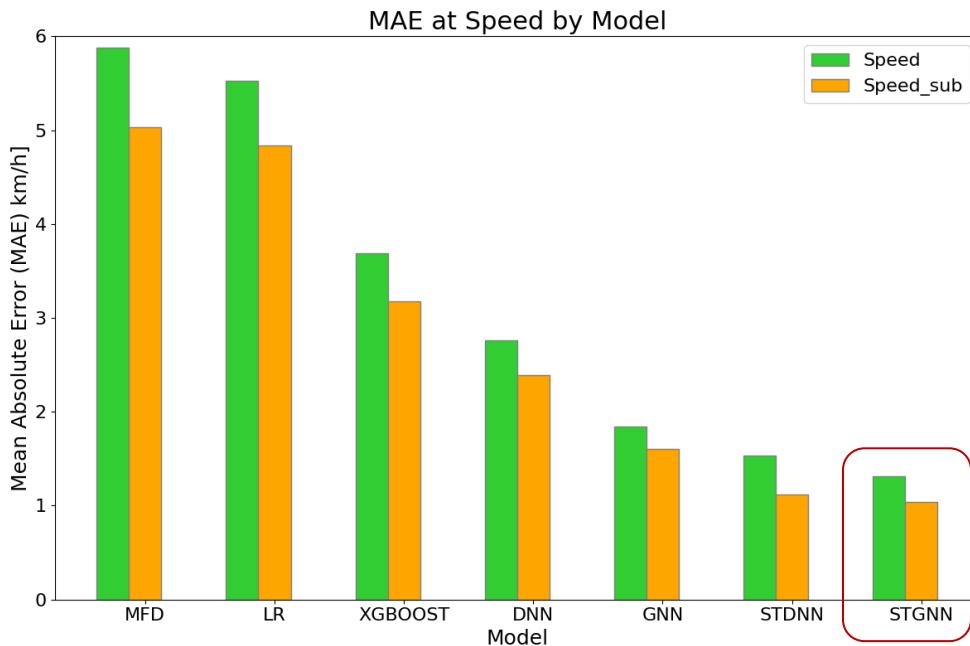
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	Diff	1.3251	7.3392	0.0649	2.7083
STGNN	Speed	<b>1.3131</b>	<b>7.3091</b>	<b>-0.0124</b>	<b>2.7073</b>

# Performance Evaluation

## Result (2) – Test in normal scenario (median demand loading)

- Add network partitioned information → improve overall performances
  - STGNN: 1.0404 km/h error → 0.3km/h improvement
  - Efficient in model performance



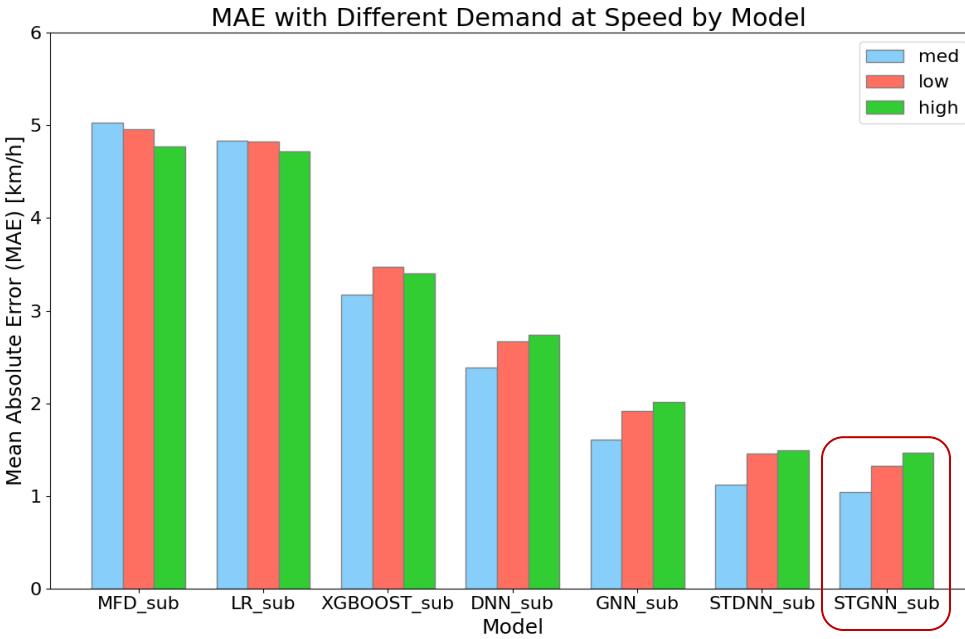
Tab 2: Performance evaluation with medium demand [km/h]

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MFD_sub	5.0319	37.5756	0.0000	6.1299
LR	5.5226	43.8645	0.0066	6.6230
LR_sub	4.8373	35.1528	0.0048	5.9290
XGBOOST	3.6887	27.2620	0.1501	5.2191
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STDNN_sub	1.1184	5.6825	0.0321	2.3836
STGNN	1.3131	7.3392	-0.0124	2.7073
<b>STGNN_sub</b>	<b>1.0404</b>	<b>5.3646</b>	<b>-0.0265</b>	<b>2.3160</b>

# Performance Evaluation

## Result (3) – Test in extreme scenarios (low and high demand loading)

- Performance slightly decreases
  - STGNN - Low: 1.3206 km/h error, high: 1.4678 km/h error
  - Robustness of model in different scenarios (demand + OD + road configuration)



Tab 3: Performance evaluation with various demand [km/h]

Model	Demand	MAE	MSE	RMSE	Error Mean	Error STD
MFD_sub	med	5.0319	37.5756	6.1299	0.0000	6.1299
	low	5.5052	44.9693	6.7059	0.0000	6.7059
	high	5.8304	48.8893	6.9921	0.0000	6.9921
LR_sub	med	4.8373	35.1528	5.9290	0.0048	5.9290
	low	4.8244	35.3243	5.9434	0.1385	5.9418
	high	4.7180	34.7639	5.8961	-0.1045	5.8952
XGBOOST_sub	med	3.1742	22.4228	4.7353	0.1341	4.7334
	low	3.4769	26.7450	5.1716	0.0459	5.1713
	high	3.3997	25.4555	5.0453	0.0894	5.0446
DNN_sub	med	2.3885	17.0077	4.1240	0.1513	4.1213
	low	2.6696	21.7672	4.6655	0.1226	4.6639
	high	2.7350	21.1608	4.6001	0.0771	4.5994
GNN_sub	med	1.6075	10.2265	3.1979	0.0895	3.1966
	low	1.9137	14.5917	3.8199	0.0833	3.8190
	high	2.0134	14.7896	3.8457	0.1276	3.8436
STDNN_sub	med	1.1184	5.6825	2.3838	0.0321	2.3836
	low	1.4564	9.8931	3.1453	0.0625	3.1447
	high	1.4951	9.7429	3.1214	-0.0689	3.1206
STGNN_sub	med	1.0404	5.3646	2.3162	-0.0265	2.3160
	low	1.3206	6.9429	2.6349	0.1021	2.6330
	high	1.4678	8.9182	2.9863	-0.0034	2.9863