



# Spatio-Temporal Traffic Anomaly Detection Methods on the Urban Road Network: A Literature Review

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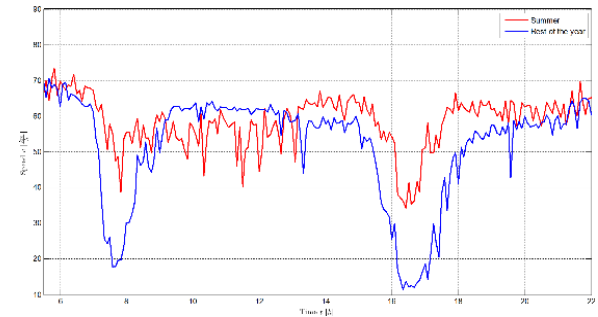
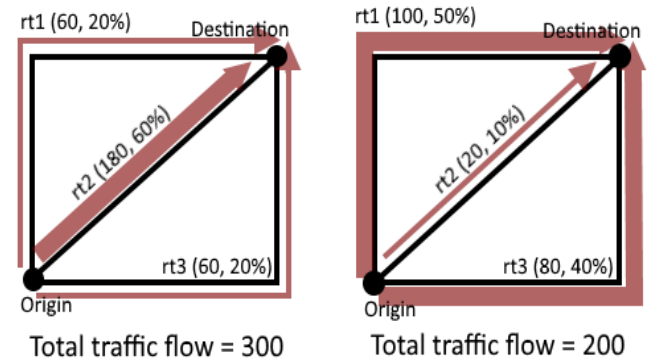
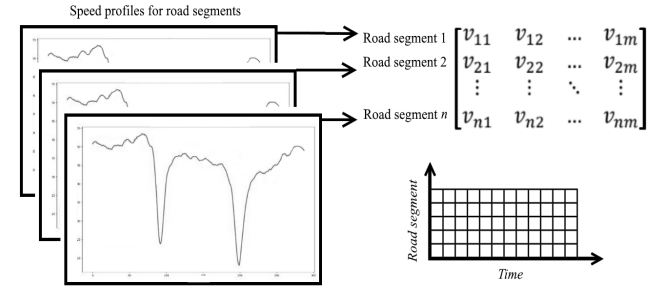
Kvalifikacijski doktorski ispit

**Pristupnik:** Leo Tišljarić, mag. ing. traff.  
Fakultet prometnih znanosti

**Mentor:** Prof. dr. sc. Tonči Carić

Rujan, 2019.

1. Uvod
2. Prostorno-vremenski podaci
3. Prostorno-vremenske anomalije
4. Metode detekcije anomalija
5. Zaključak



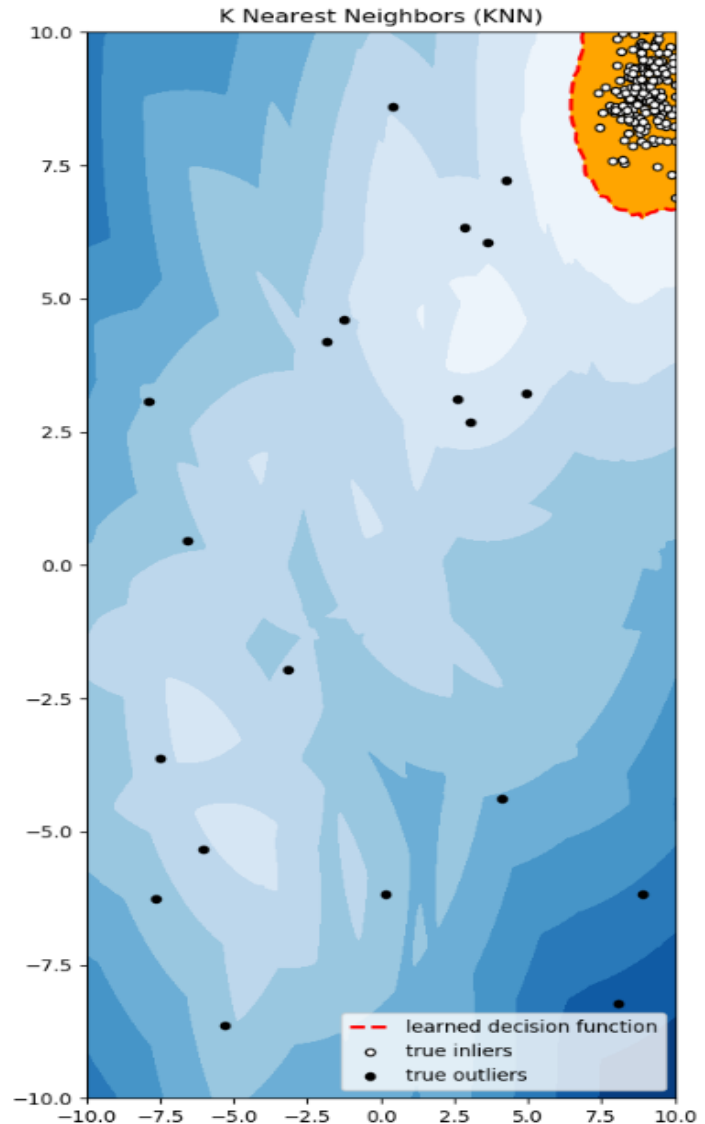
# UVOD - ANOMALIJE

## DETEKCIJA ANOMALIJA

problem pronalaska neočekivanog “ponašanja” podataka

## JEDNA OD PRVIH DEFINICIJA

anomalija je podatak koji se toliko razlikuje od ostalih podataka, da postoji opravdana sumnja da je generiran iz nekog drugog izvora [1]



# UVOD – MOTIVACIJA

**SUSTAVI ZA DETEKCIJU ANOMALIJA SU VAŽAN DIO INTELIGENTNIH TRANSPORTNIH SUSTAVA (ITS)**

aplikacije definirane nekim od jedanaest funkcionalnih područja ITS-a zahtijevaju neku vrstu sustava za detekciju anomalija [2]



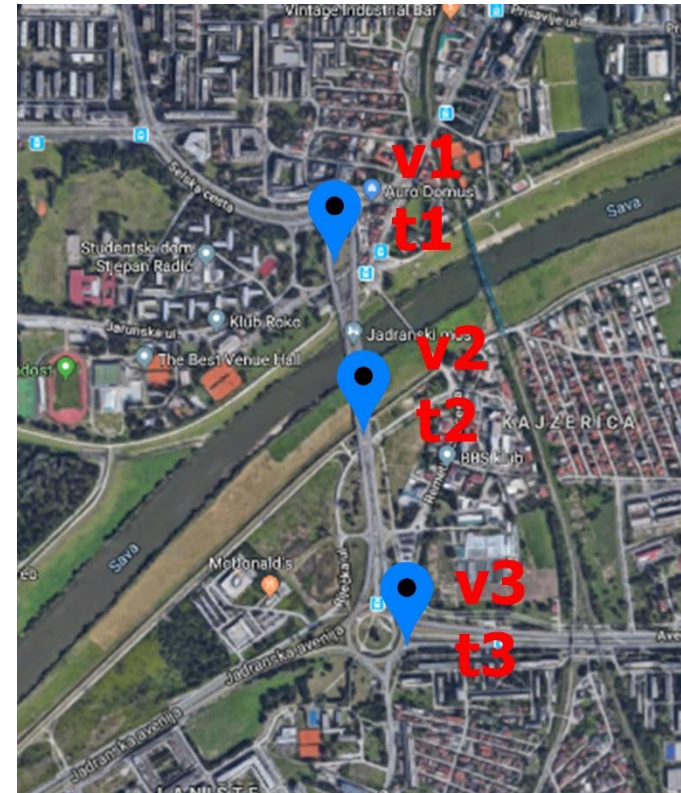
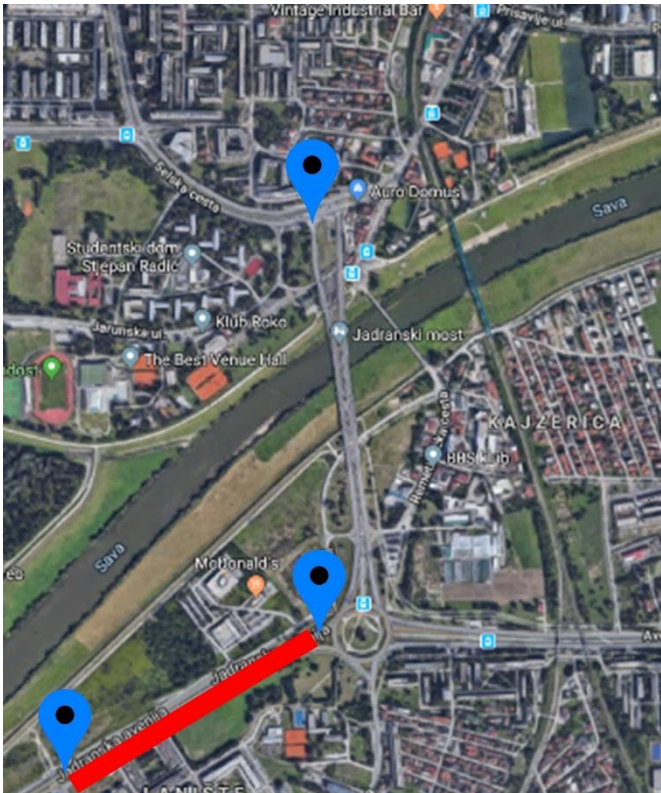
# PROSTORNO-VREMENSKI PODACI

## KOMBINACIJA

PROSTORNIH

I

VREMENSKIH



# PROSTORNO-VREMENSKI PODACI

## IZVORI PODATAKA

Globalni Navigacijski Satelitski Sustavi (GNSS) – privatne osobe, javni gradski prijevoz, taxi

*id\_korisnika, x\_korisnika, y\_korisnika, timestamp, ...*

Mobilne mreže

*id\_korisnika, timestamp, x\_stanice, y\_stanice, ...*

Senzori na prometnicama

*br\_vozila, brzina, timestamp, ...*

Društvene mreže

[3] X. Kong, X. Song, F. Xia, H. Guo, J. Wang, and A. Tolba, "LoTAD : Long-Term Traffic Anomaly Detection Based on Crowdsourced Bus Trajectory Data," *World Wide Web*, vol. 21, no. 2018, pp. 825–847, 2018.

[4] F. Lipan and A. Groza, "Mining Traffic Patterns from Public Transportation GPS Data," in *Proceedings of the 2010 IEEE 6th International Conference on Intelligent Computer Communication and Processing*, 2010.



## UZ DETEKCIJU ANOMALIJA, PROSTORNO-VREMENSKI PODACI NALAZE SVOJU PRIMJENU U RAZNIM PODRUČJIMA VEZANIM ZA TRANSPORT

- Predviđanje stanja prometne mreže [5]
- Detekcija propagacije zagušenja [6]
- Pronalazak uzroka zagušenja [7]
- ...

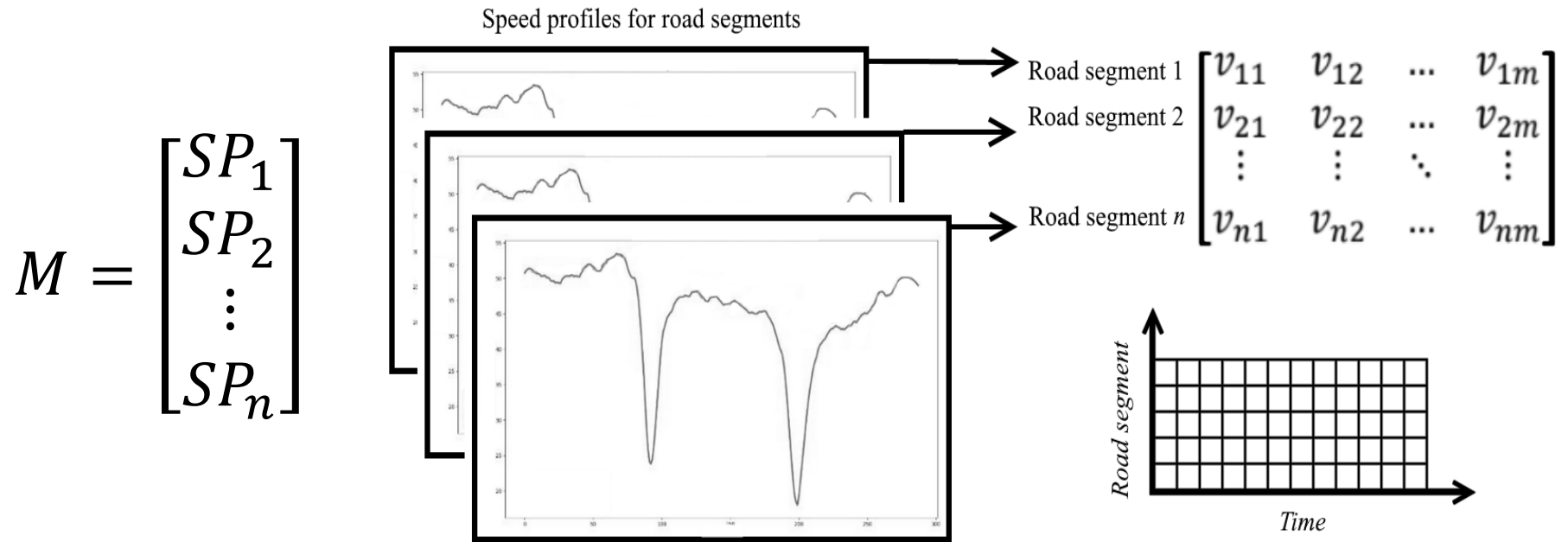
[5] X. Ma, Z. Dai, Z. He, J. Ma, Y. Wang, and Y. Wang, "Learning traffic as images: A deep convolutional neural network for large-scale transportation network speed prediction," *Sensors*, vol. 17, no. 4, pp. 1–16, 2017.

[6] H. Nguyen, W. Liu, and F. Chen, "Discovering Congestion Propagation Patterns in Spatio-Temporal Traffic Data," *IEEE Trans. Big Data*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 169–180, 2017.

[7] F. Sun, A. Dubey, and J. White, "DxNAT - Deep neural networks for explaining non-recurring traffic congestion," in *Proceedings - 2017 IEEE International Conference on Big Data, Big Data 2017, 2018*, vol. 2018-January

# PROSTORNO-VREMENSKI PODACI

## NAČIN PRIKAZA PODATAKA - PROFILI BRZINA

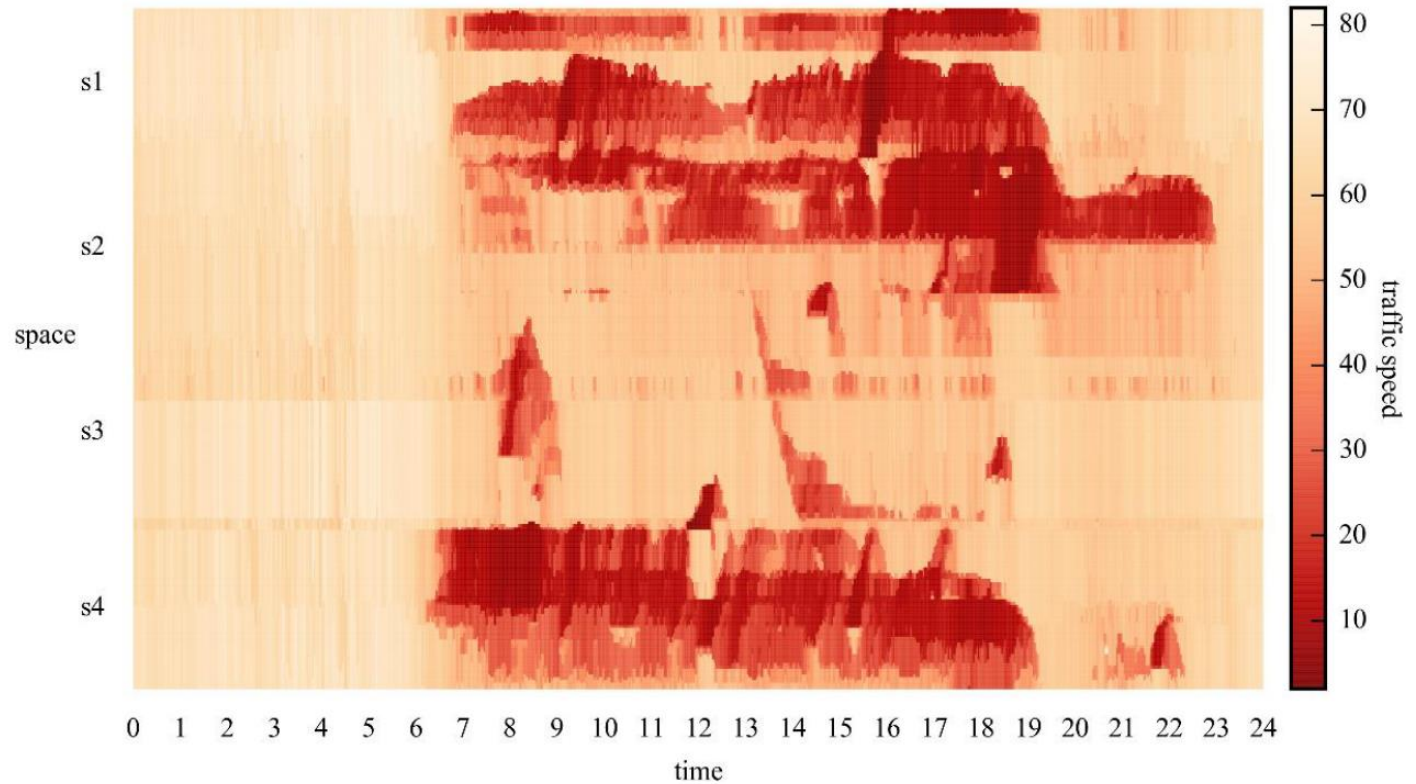




# PROSTORNO-VREMENSKI PODACI

## NAČIN PRIKAZA PODATAKA - PROFILI BRZINA

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} SP_1 \\ SP_2 \\ \vdots \\ SP_n \end{bmatrix}$$



## NAČIN PRIKAZA PODATAKA

Profili prometnog toka [8]

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} v_{11} & v_{12} & \dots & v_{1m} \\ v_{21} & v_{22} & \dots & v_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ v_{n1} & v_{n2} & \dots & v_{nm} \end{bmatrix}$$

Proizvoljna struktura [3]

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & \dots & a_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & a_{n2} & \dots & a_{nm} \end{bmatrix}$$

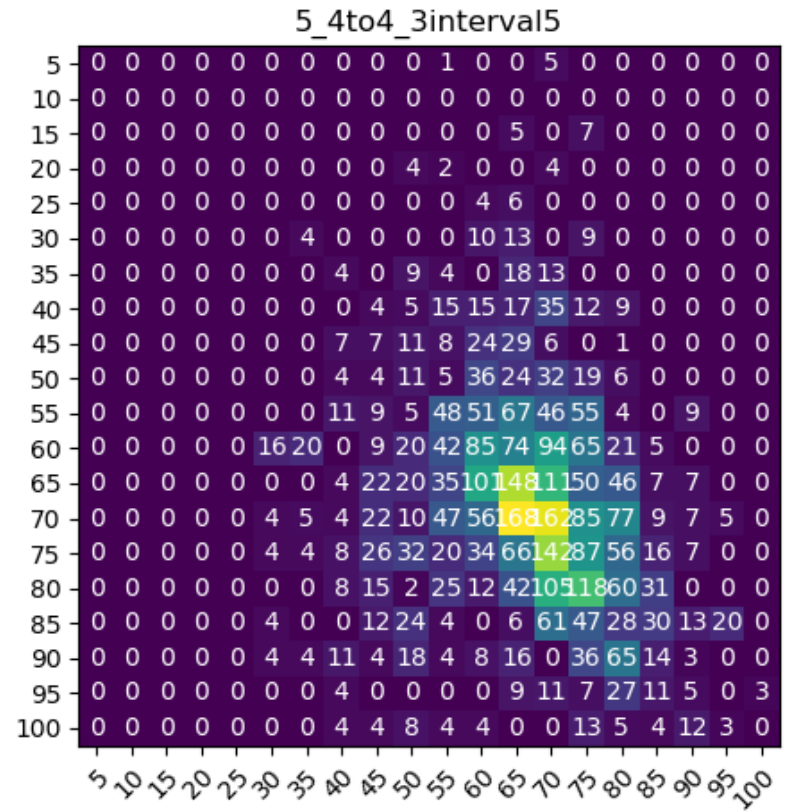
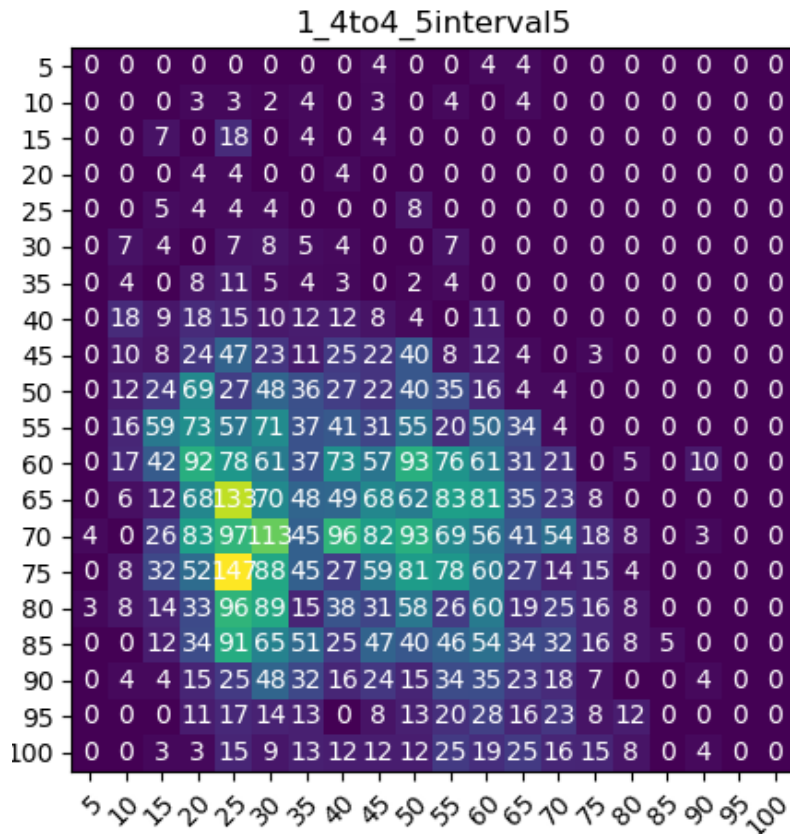
$$a_{ij} = (\bar{v}, \bar{t}_{stop})$$

$i \in 1, 2, \dots, n$  Cestovni segmenti

$j \in 1, 2, \dots, m$  Vremenski intervali

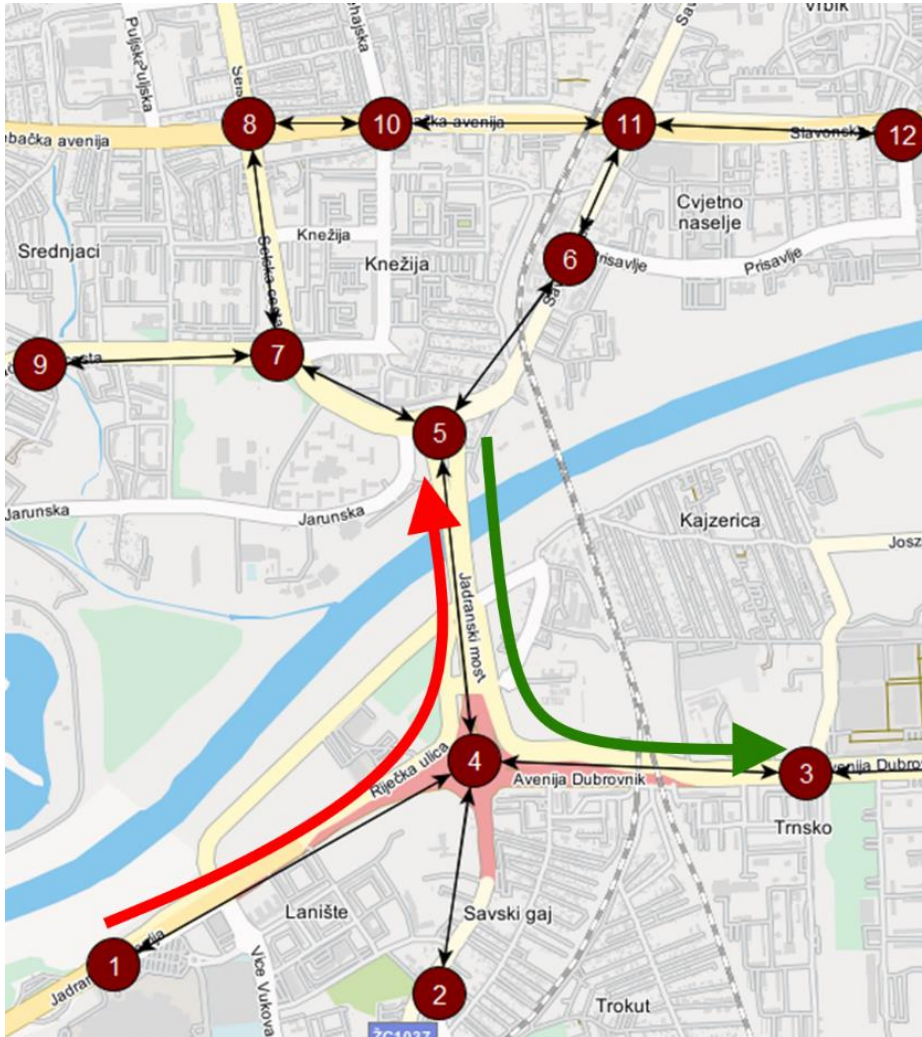
# PROSTORNO-VREMENSKI PODACI

## NAČIN PRIKAZA PODATAKA (PRIJELAZNE MATRICE)



# PROSTORNO-VREMENSKI PODACI

## NAČIN PRIKAZA PODATAKA (PRIJELAZNE MATRICE)

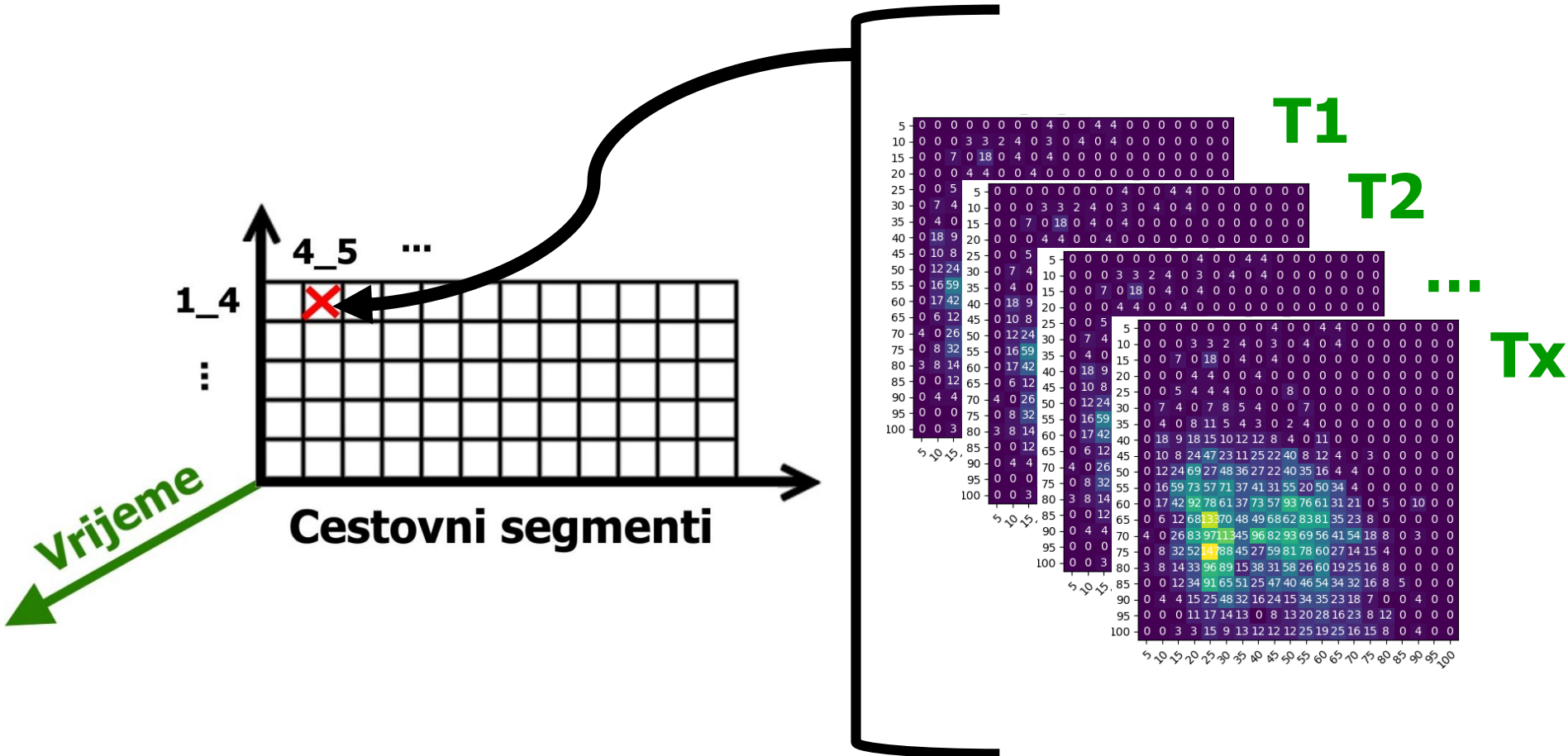


**1\_4 → 4\_5**

**5\_4 → 4\_3**

# PROSTORNO-VREMENSKI PODACI

## NAČIN PRIKAZA PODATAKA (PRIJELAZNE MATRICE)



# PODJELA PRISTUPA

## GENERALNA PODJELA

Anomalije u trajektorijama  
*(engl. Trajectory anomaly)*

Anomalije u prometnom  
toku  
*(engl. Traffic anomaly)*

## PREMA METODAMA

Zasnovane na  
modelu  
*(engl. Model  
based)*

Zasnovane na  
udaljenosti  
*(engl. Proximity  
based)*

Zasnovane na  
gustoći  
*(engl. Density  
based)*

## PREMA IMPLEMENTACIJI

Uzorak  
usmjeravanja  
*(engl. Routing  
patterns)*

Razina anomalije  
*(engl. Anomaly  
scoring)*

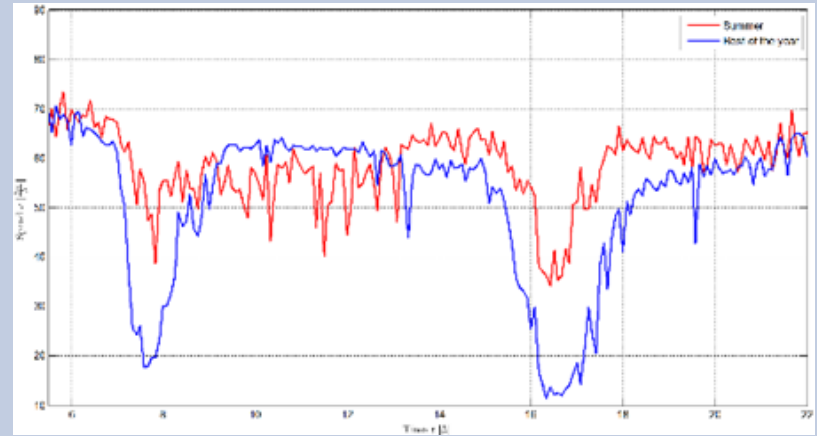
Podjela na regije  
*(engl. Region-  
based methods)*



# PODJELA PRISTUPA



Anomalije u trajektorijama



Anomalije u prometnom toku



## ANOMALIJE U TRAJEKTORIJI

odnose se na detekciju anomalija koje su vezane za trajektoriju jednog vozila

Primjeri:

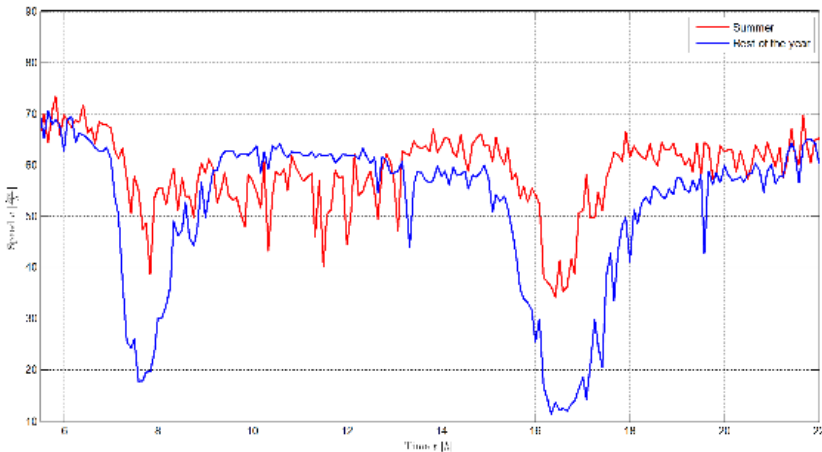
- Detekcija prevare prilikom vožnje taksijem [10]
- Detekcija opasnih vozača [11]

[10] C. Chen, D. Zhang, P. S. Castro, N. Li, L. Sun, and S. Li, "Real-Time Detection of Anomalous Taxi Trajectories from GPS Traces," in *Mobile and Ubiquitous Systems: Computing, Networking, and Services*, 2012, pp. 63–64.

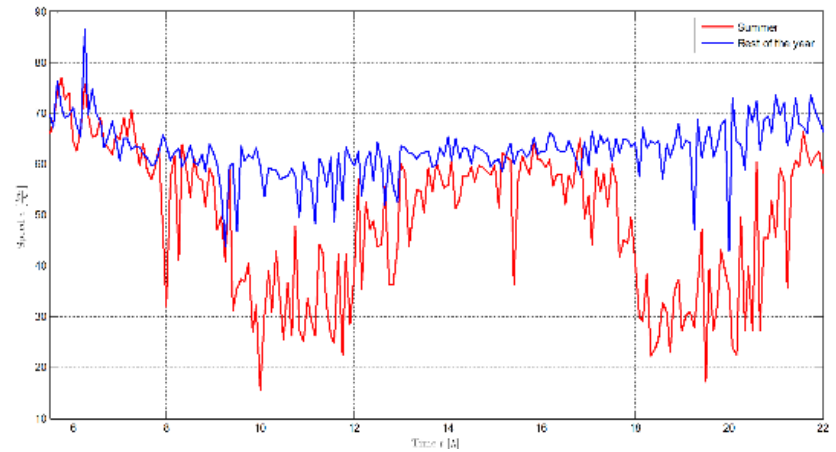
[11] Y. U. Zheng, "Trajectory Data Mining : An Overview," *ACM Trans. Intell. Syst. Technol.*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 1–41, 2015.

## PROMETNE ANOMALIJE

vezane za anomalije nekog od prometnih parametara (npr. brzina, volumen...) [6][12]

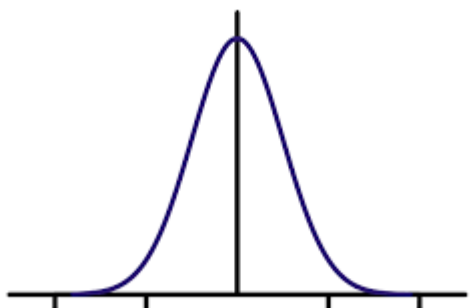


a) Speed profiles for the City of Zagreb

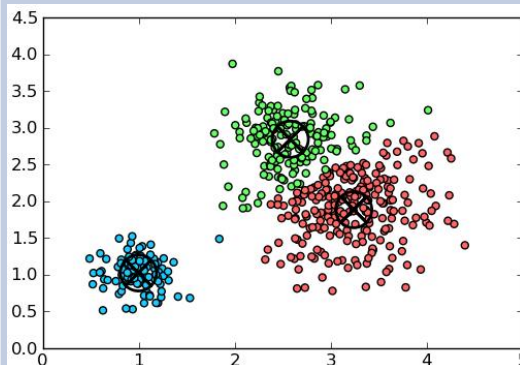


b) Speed profiles for the City of Zadar

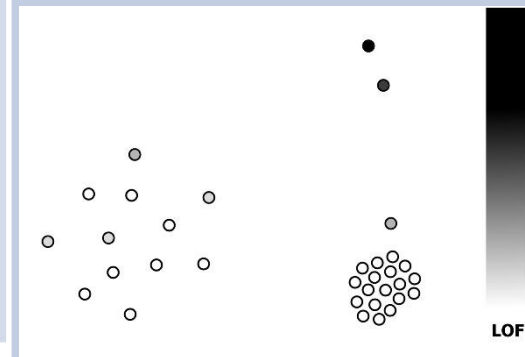
# PODJELA PRISTUPA - METODE



Zasnovane na modelu



Zasnovane na udaljenosti



Zasnovane na gustoći

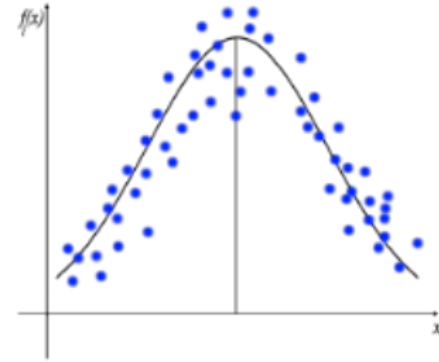
# PODJELA PRISTUPA - METODE

## ZASNOVANE NA MODELU

opisivanje podataka nekom od distribucija (npr. normalna)

Novi set podataka se uspoređuje s modelom.

Najčešća upotreba je u svrhu klasifikacije



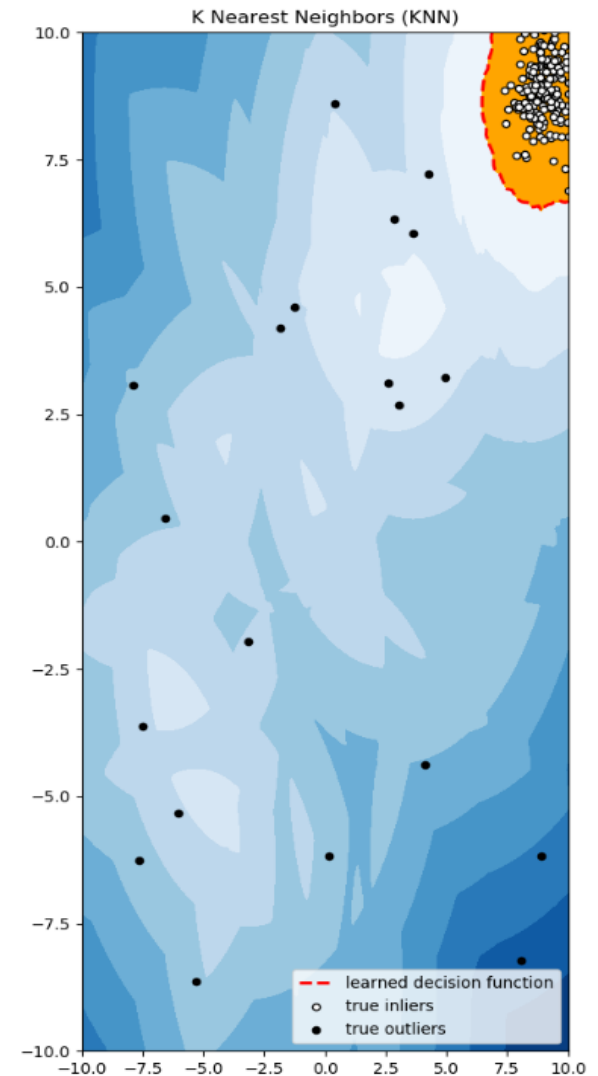
# PODJELA PRISTUPA - METODE

## ZASNOVANE NA UDALJENOSTI

anomalije su one vrijednosti koje su najudaljenije od vrijednosti koje se smatraju očekivanimima

Npr. k-means algoritam

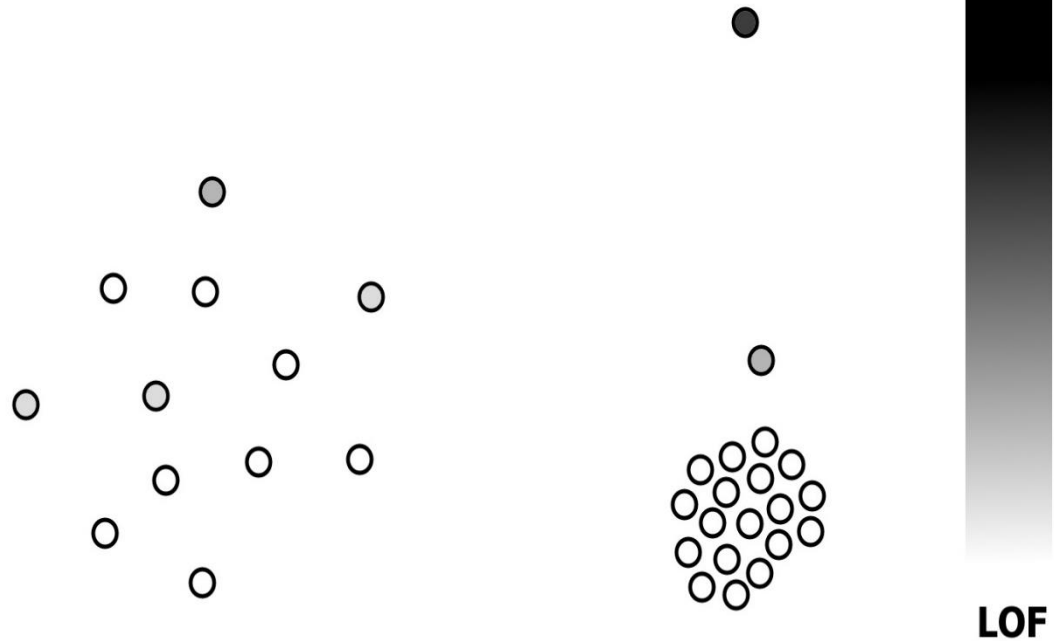
$$J = \sum_{j=1}^k \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i^{(j)} - c_j\|^2$$



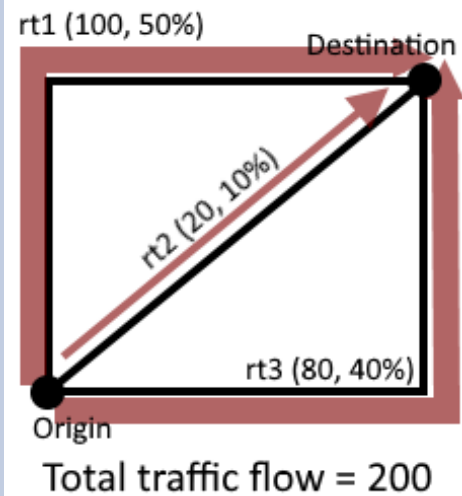
# PODJELA PRISTUPA - METODE

## ZASNOVANE NA GUSTOĆI

anomalije su one  
vrijednosti koje su  
najraspršenije u  
odnosu na  
vrijednosti koje se  
smatraju  
očekivanim



# PODJELA PRISTUPA - IMPLEMENTACIJA



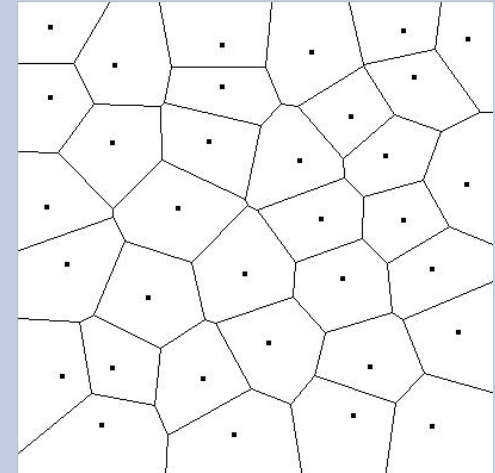
Uzorak  
usmjeravanja (engl.  
*Routing patterns*)

$$O = [o_1, o_2, \dots, o_n]$$

$$S(o_i) > S(o_j)$$

for every  $o_j \in O$

Razina anomalije  
(engl. *Anomaly  
scoring*)



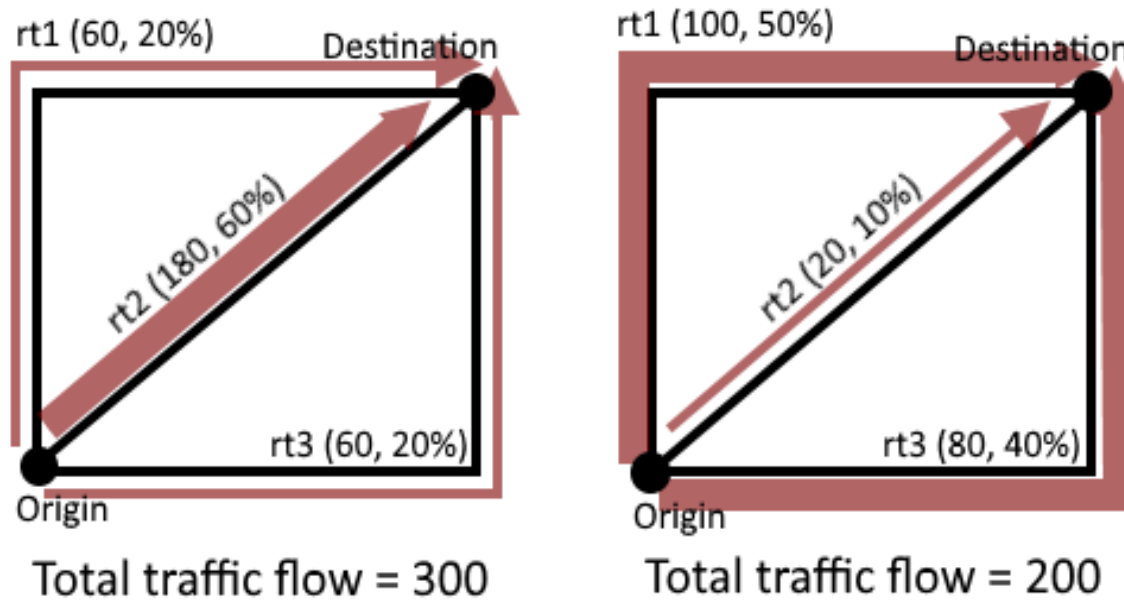
Podjela na regije  
(engl. *Region-  
based methods*)



# PODJELA PRISTUPA - IMPLEMENTACIJA

## PREMA UZORKU USMJERAVANJA

### Primjer 1 [13]



$$[f_1, p_1, f_2, p_2, \dots, f_n, p_n, ]$$

## PREMA UZORKU USMJERAVANJA

### Primjer 1 [13]

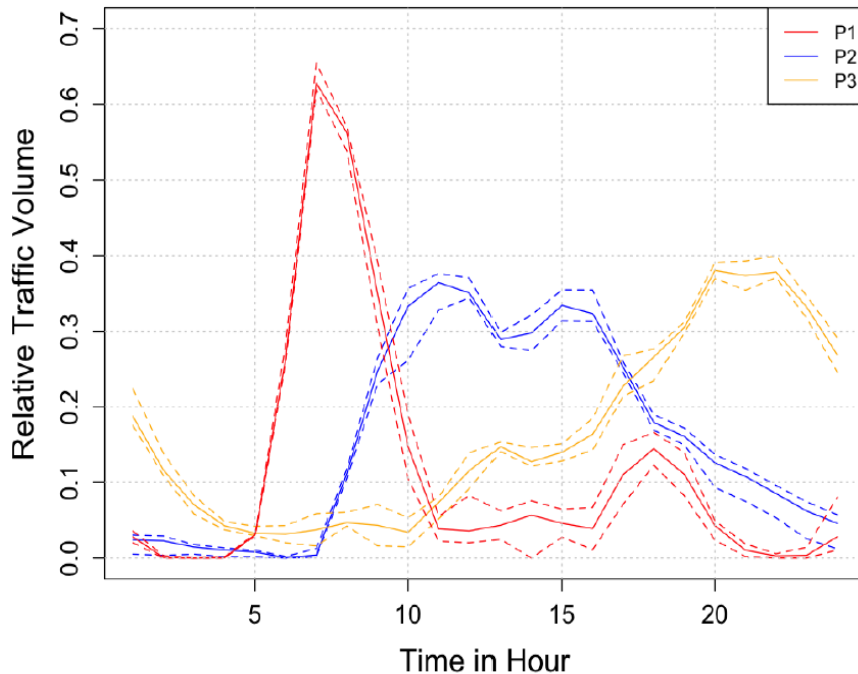
Anomalija je detektirana ako je udaljenost između uzorka usmjeravanja i srednjeg uzorka usmjeravanja veća za 3 standardne devijacije:

$$d_M(RP_{t_1}, \mu_{[t_0, t_1]}) \geq 3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{t \in [t_0, t_1]} (RP_t - \mu_{[t_0, t_1]})^2}$$

# PODJELA PRISTUPA - IMPLEMENTACIJA

## PREMA UZORKU USMJERAVANJA

### Primjer 2 [8]



## Nonnegative Matrix Factorization (NMF)

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} v_{11} & v_{12} & \dots & v_{1m} \\ v_{21} & v_{22} & \dots & v_{2m} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ v_{n1} & v_{n2} & \dots & v_{nm} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$V \approx CP$$

$C \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times r}$  Matrica koeficijenata

$P \in \mathbb{R}^{r \times m}$  Matrica uzoraka

$r$  Broj uzoraka

# PODJELA PRISTUPA - IMPLEMENTACIJA

## RAZINA ANOMALIJE

ne postoji jednoznačna definicija anomalije, stoga postoji mnogo načina određivanja razine anomalije

$$S_{it}^d = \beta P_a^T(v_{it}^d) + (1 - \beta)P_r(v_{it}^d) \quad [8]$$

$$AI_i = \frac{\sum_{j \in M} \frac{\text{density}_i}{\text{density}_j}}{\text{size}(M)} \quad [3]$$

$$d_M(RP_{t_1}, \mu_{[t_0, t_1]}) \geq 3 \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{t \in [t_0, t_1]} (RP_t - \mu_{[t_0, t_1]})^2} \quad [13]$$

# PODJELA PRISTUPA - IMPLEMENTACIJA

## PODJELA NA REGIJE

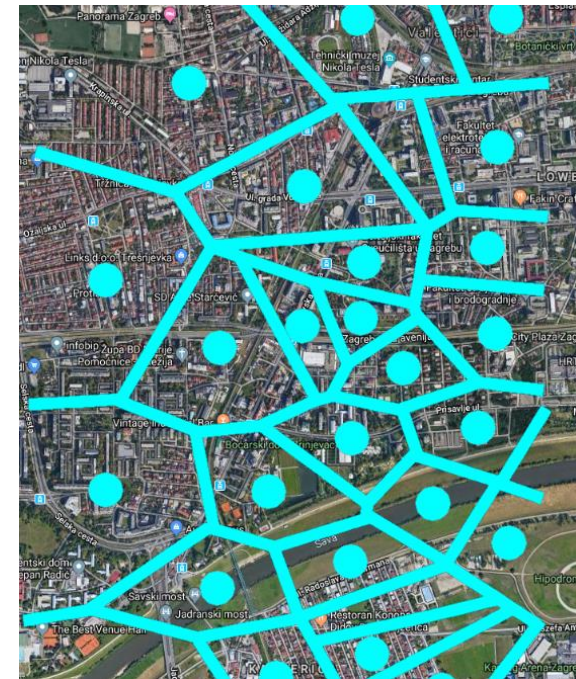
najčešće se određuje razina anomalije za geografski definirano područje



Heksagonalne ćelije



Raster polja



Voronoejeve ćelije

Detekcija anomalija vrlo je važan dio mnogih ITS aplikacija (putno informiranje, upravljanje prometom, ...)

Buduća istraživanja:

- 1) NOVA STRUKTURA PROSTORNO VREMENSKIH PODATAKA I ALGORITMI ZA DETEKCIJU ANOMALIJA**
- 2) OPISIVANJE UZROKA NASTANKA ANOMALIJA**
- 3) RAZVOJ METODA ZA DETEKCIJU ANOMALIJA KORIŠTENJEM METODA DUBOKOG UČENJA**



**HVALA VAM NA PAŽNJI!**





# LITERATURA

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- [2] ISO 14813-1:2015 - Intelligent transport systems - Reference model architecture(s) for the ITS sector - Part 1 2015. [Online]. Available: <https://www.iso.org/standard/57393.html>.
- [3] X. Kong, X. Song, F. Xia, H. Guo, J. Wang, and A. Tolba, "LoTAD: Long-Term Traffic Anomaly Detection Based on Crowdsourced Bus Trajectory Data," *World Wide Web*, vol. 21, no. 2018, pp. 825–847, 2018.
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- [8] X. Liu, X. Liu, Y. Wang, J. Pu, and X. Zhang, "Detecting Anomaly in Traffic Flow from Road Similarity Analysis," *Lect. Notes Comput. Sci.*, pp. 92–104, 2016.
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- [12] W. Liu, Z. Yu, S. Chwala, J. Yuan, and X. Xie, "Discovering Spatio-Temporal Causal Interactions in Traffic Data Streams," in *Proceedings of the 17th ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining*, 2011, pp. 1010–1018.
- [13] B. Pan, D. Wilkie, and C. Shahabi, "Crowd Sensing of Traffic Anomalies based on Human Mobility and Social Media Categories and Subject Descriptors," *ACM International Symposium on Advances in Geographic Information Systems*, 2013, pp. 344–353.
- [14] L. Tišljarić, M. Erdelić, T. Erdelić, T. Carić, "Traffic State Estimation Using Speed Profiles and Convolutional Neural Networks," *MIPRO 2019, Opatija*, 2019.