

# Can Road Traffic Volume Information Improve Partitioning for Distributed SUMO?

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Liam Murphy



# Ulrich Dangel

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# TRAFFIC

- Software Engineering issues within Intelligent Transportation Systems
  - VANET (NS3 & SUMO)
  - Global Route balancing (SUMO)
  - Distributed Simulation (SUMO)

# Why SUMO?

- TAPAS, rl-world scenario, not 100x100 grid
- dSUMO
- TraCI



# Objective

- Use traffic information to improve map partitioning
- Unbalanced partitions cause delay/waiting time

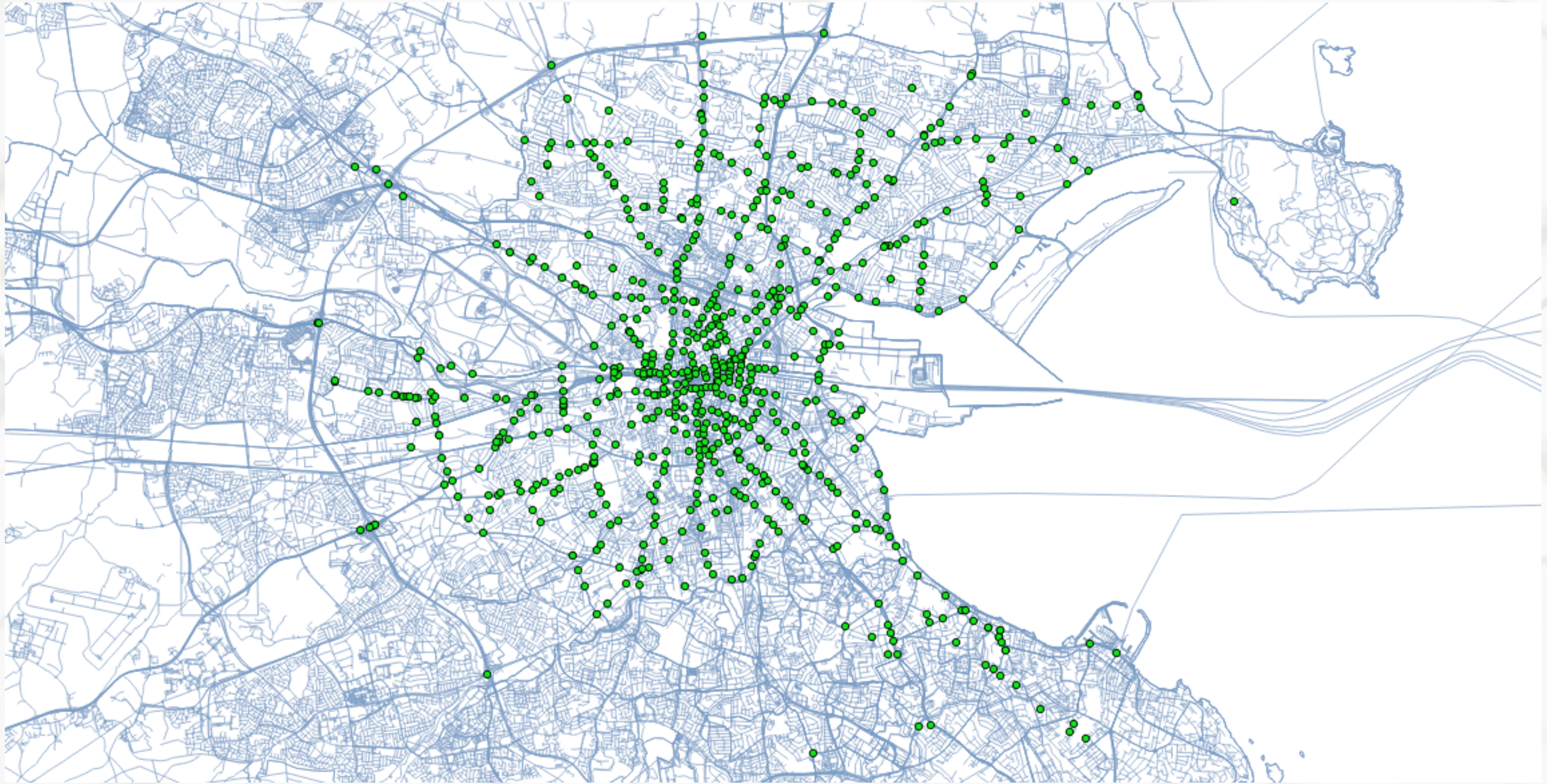


# Datasets / Open Data

- Dublin - SCATS & TRIPS via dublinked
  - SCATS preliminary data
  - TRIPS - realtime

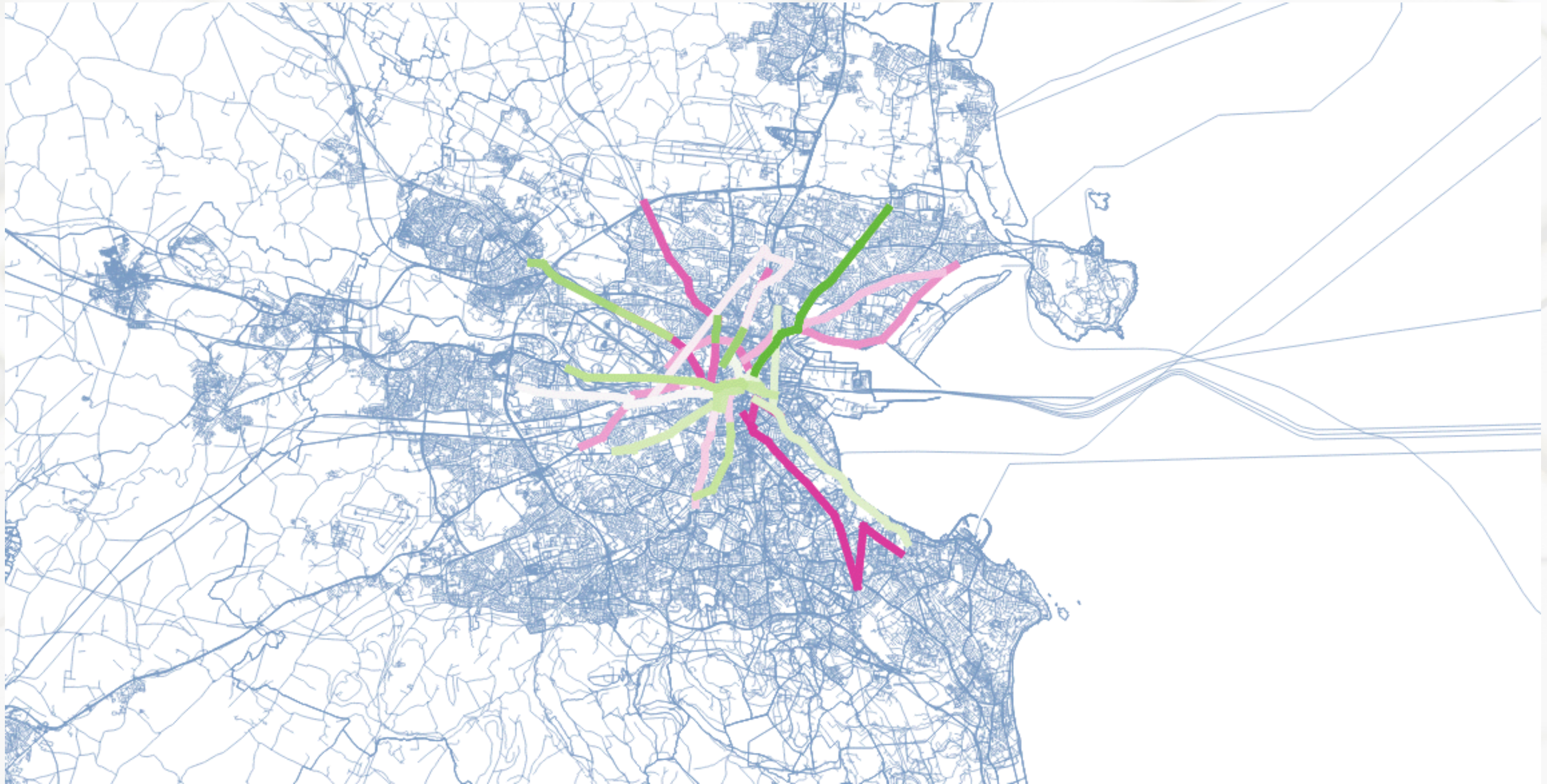


# Dublin SCATS



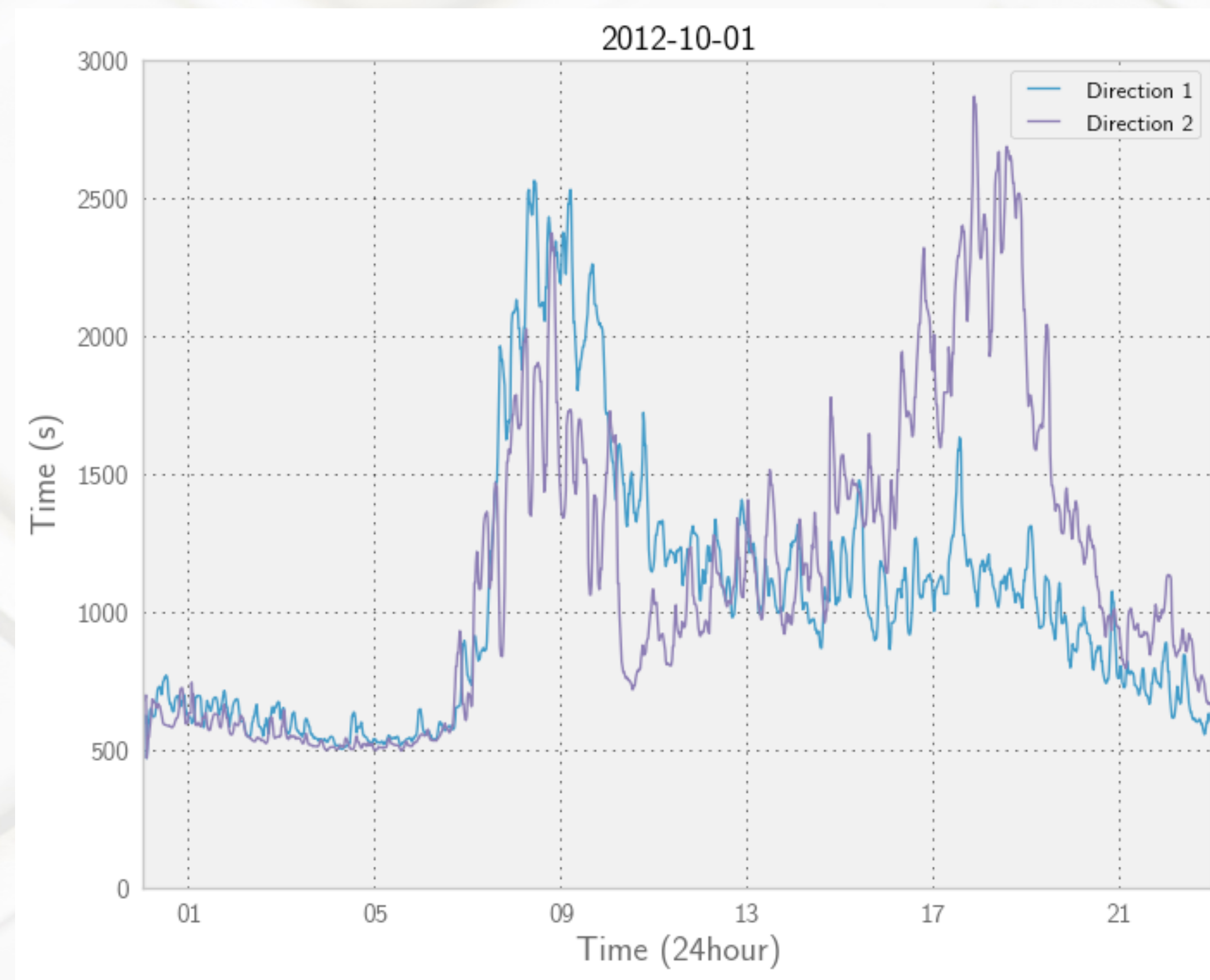
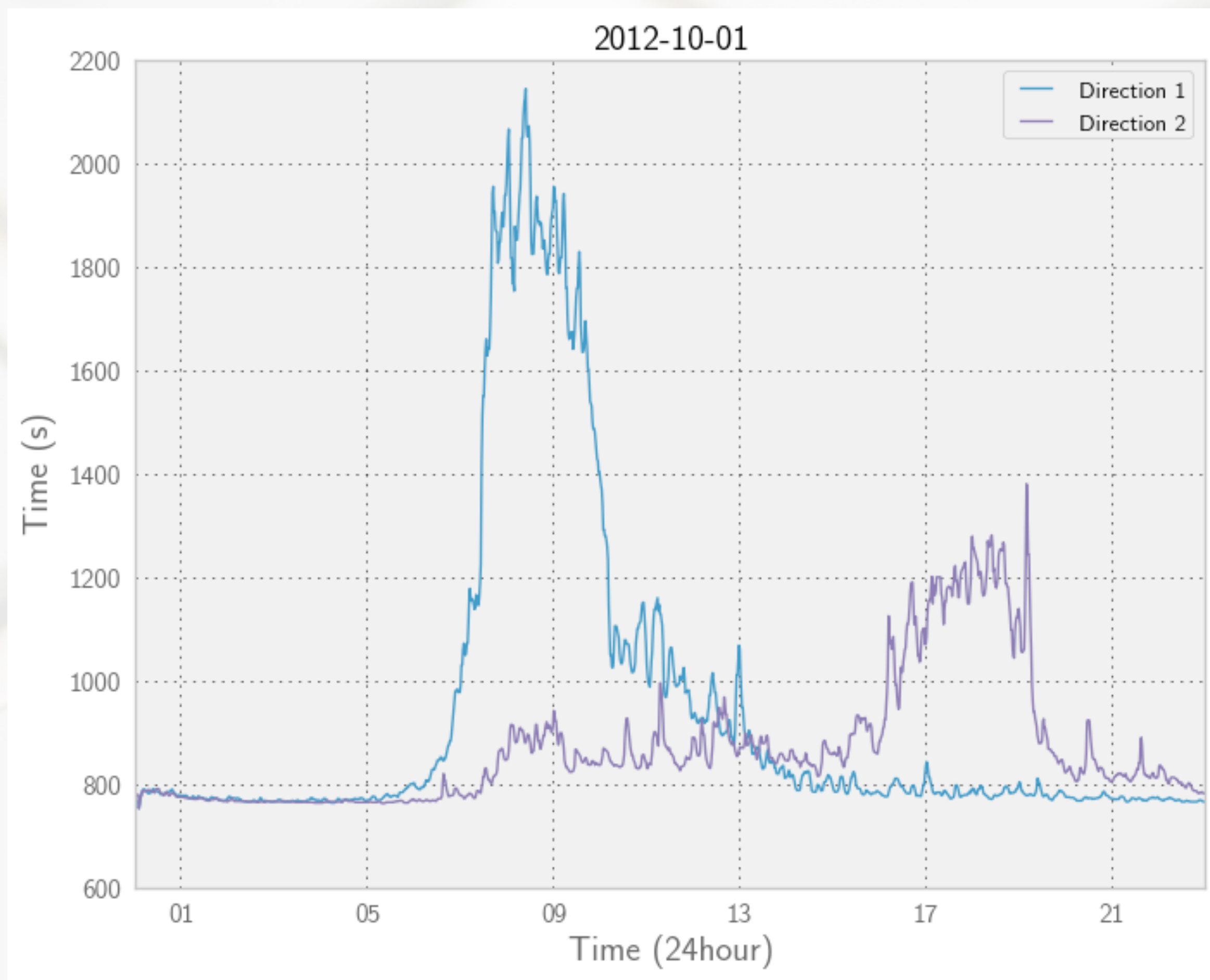


# Dublin TRIPS





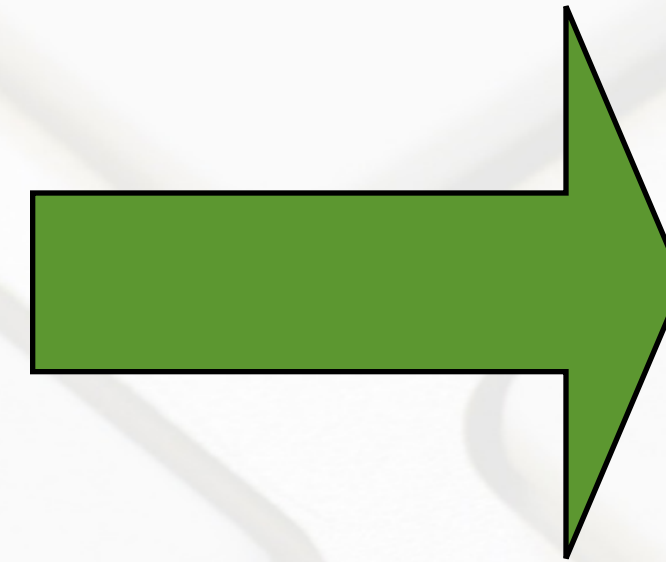
# Dublin TRIPS





# Datasets / Open Data

- Dublin - SCATS & Trips via dublinked
- SCATS preliminary data
- TRIPS - realtime
- Census data
- Manual vehicle count

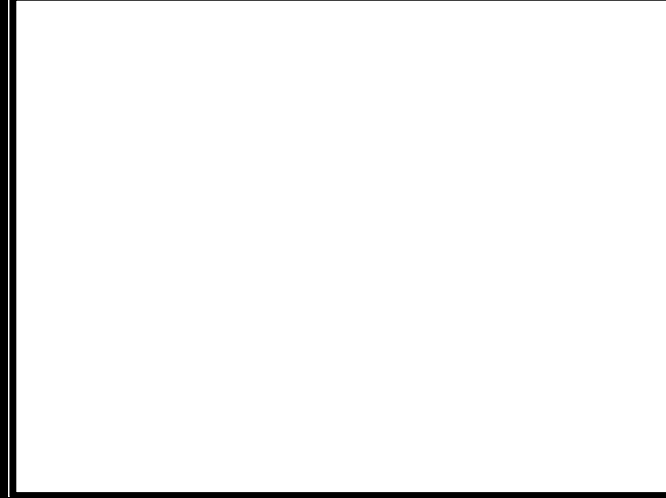
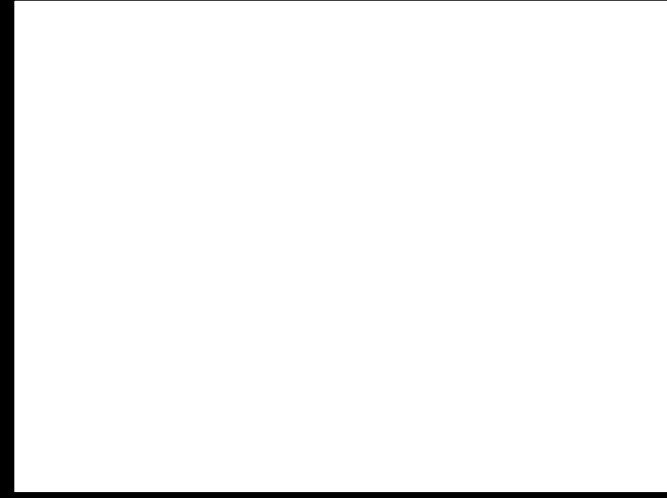
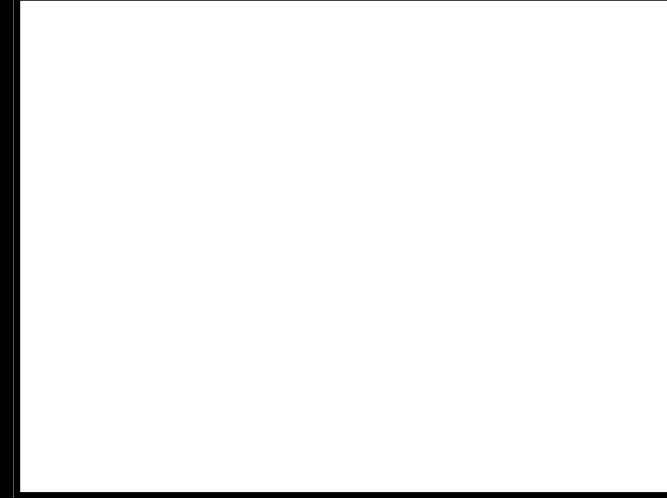


Scenario for inner city Dublin  
by Ronan Doolan

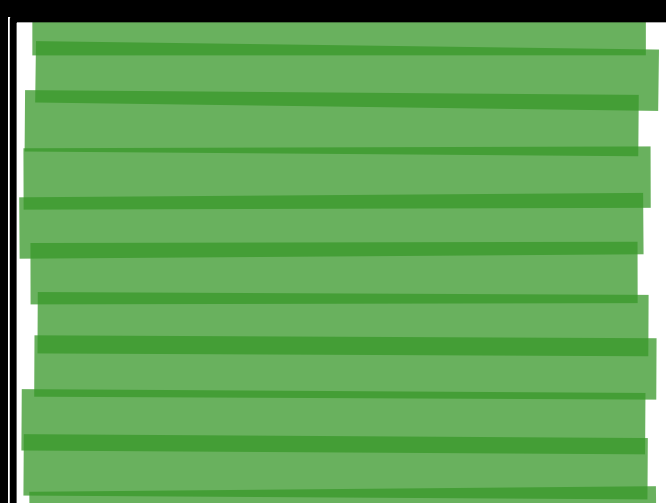
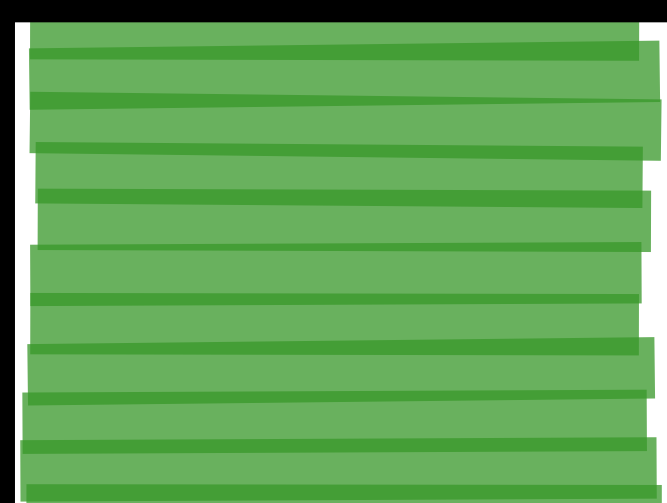
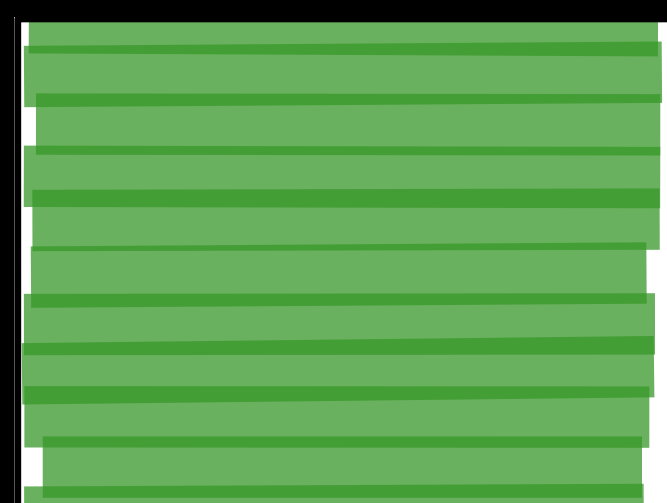
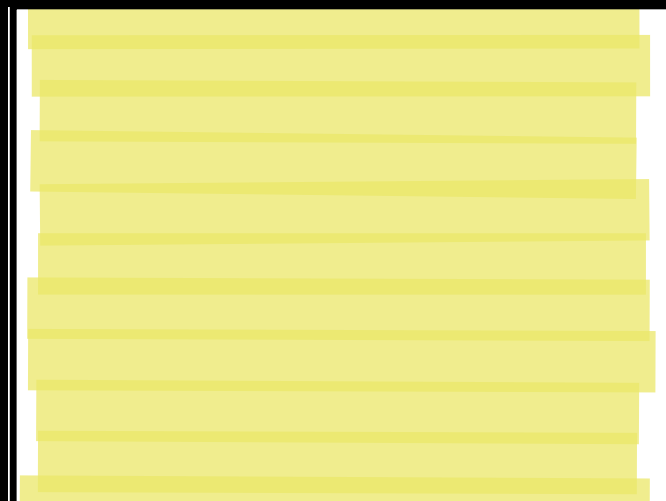
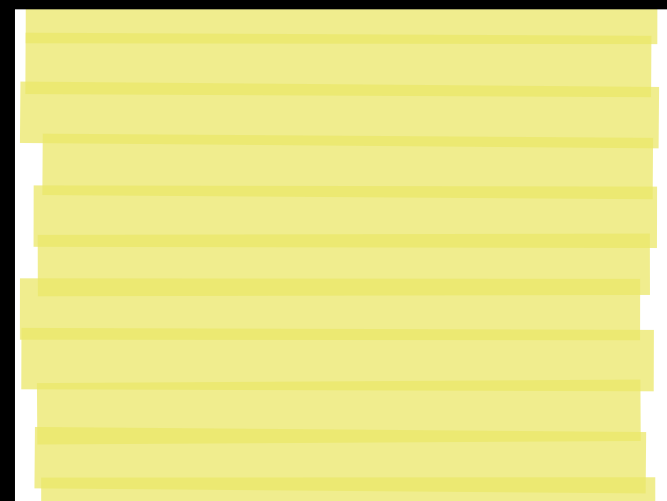
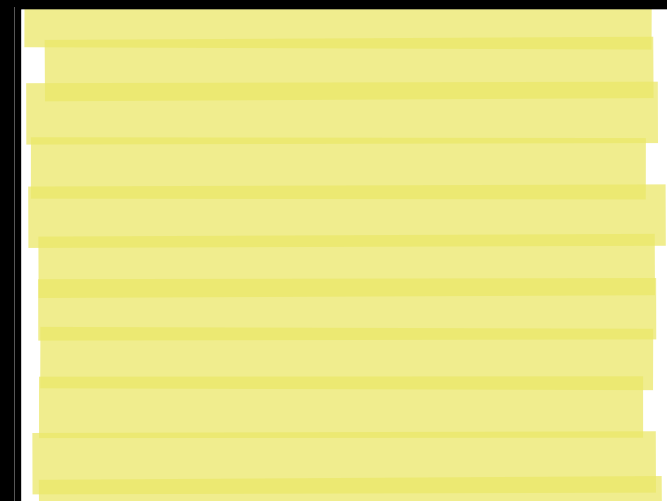
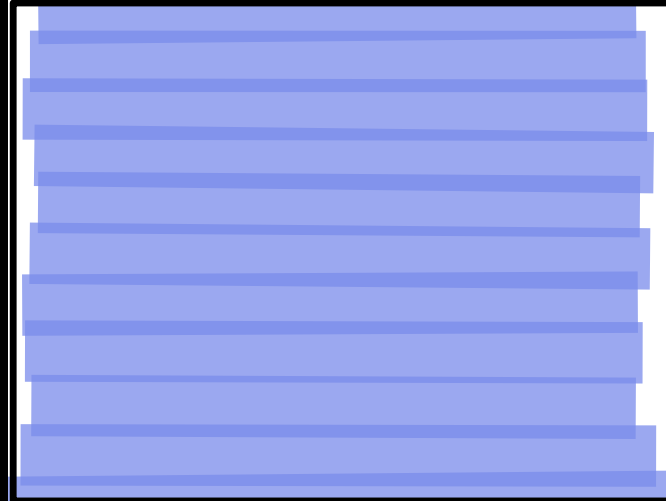
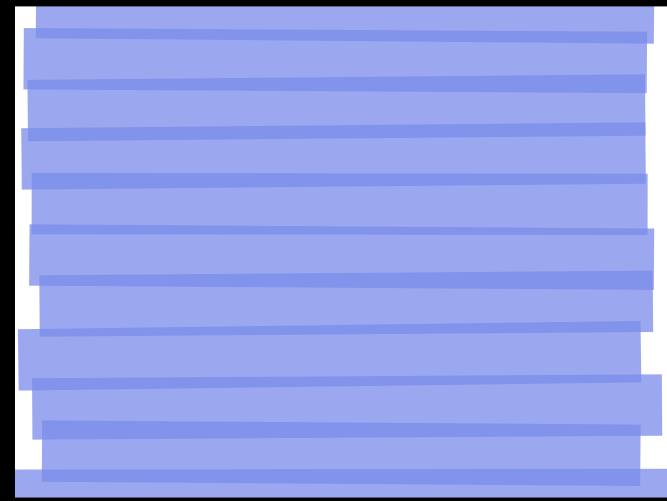
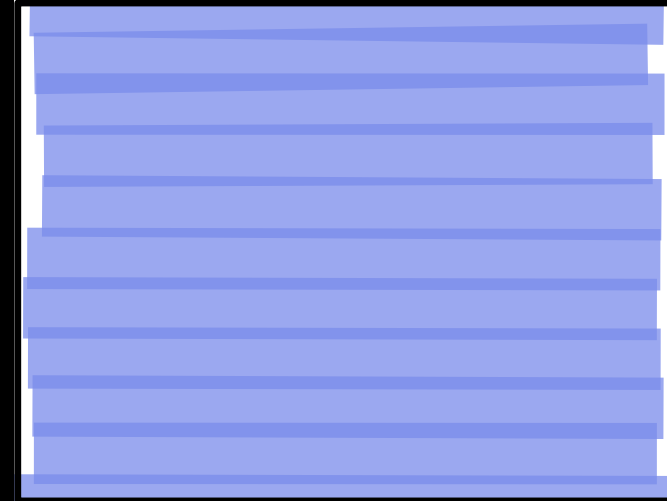


# Partitioning

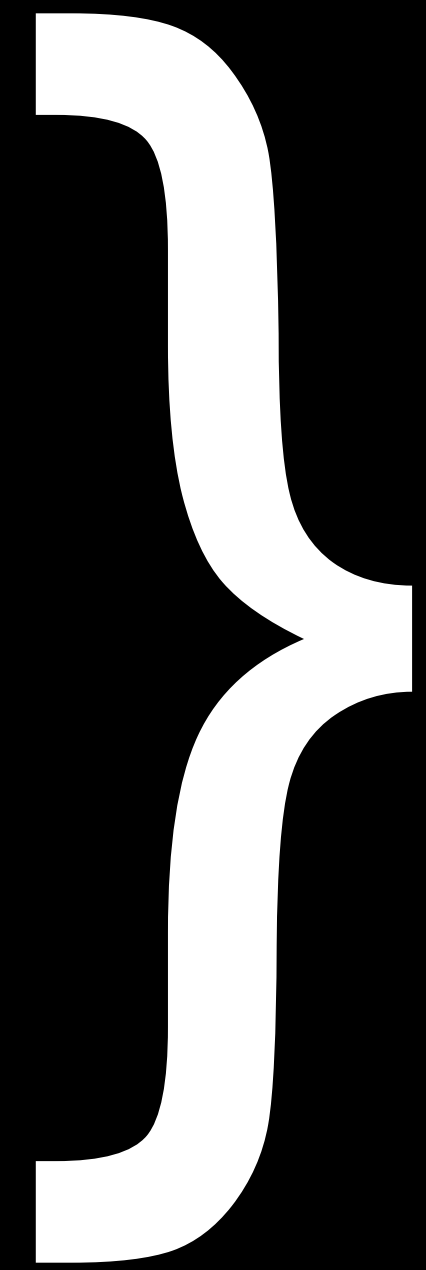
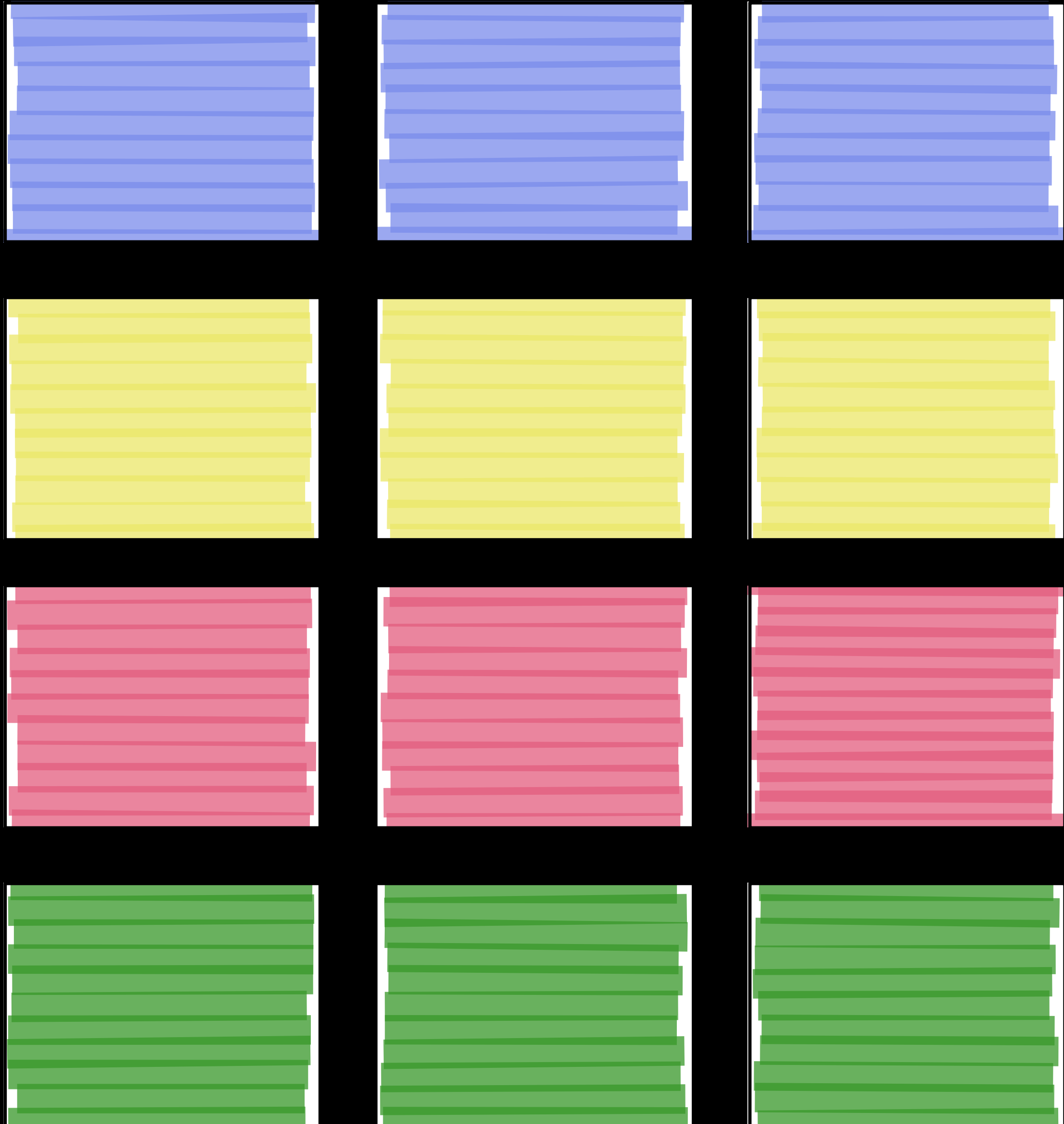












map & reduce



# Map Partitioning



# Quadtree



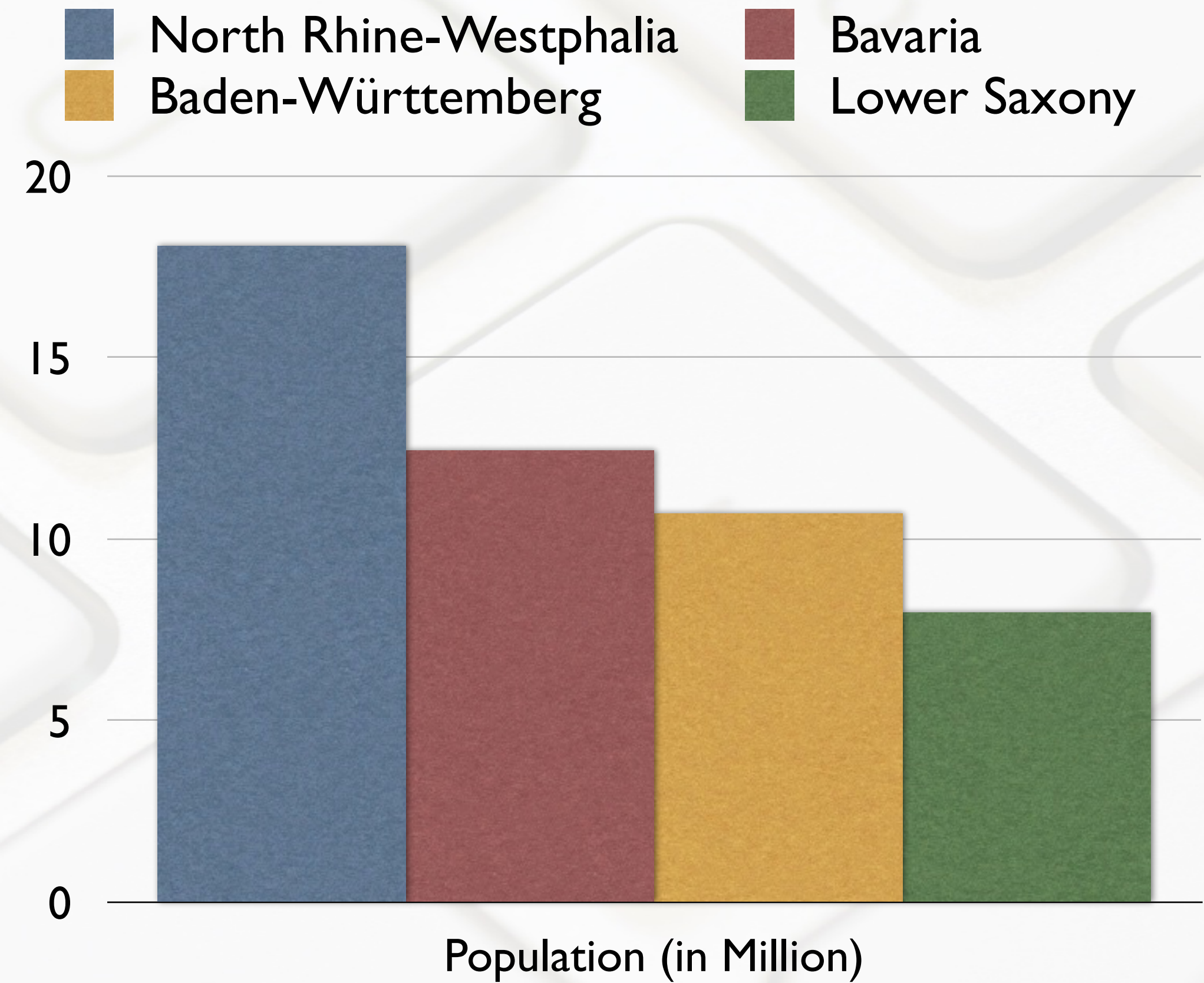


# Quadtree





# Quadtree





# Region Growing





# Region Growing



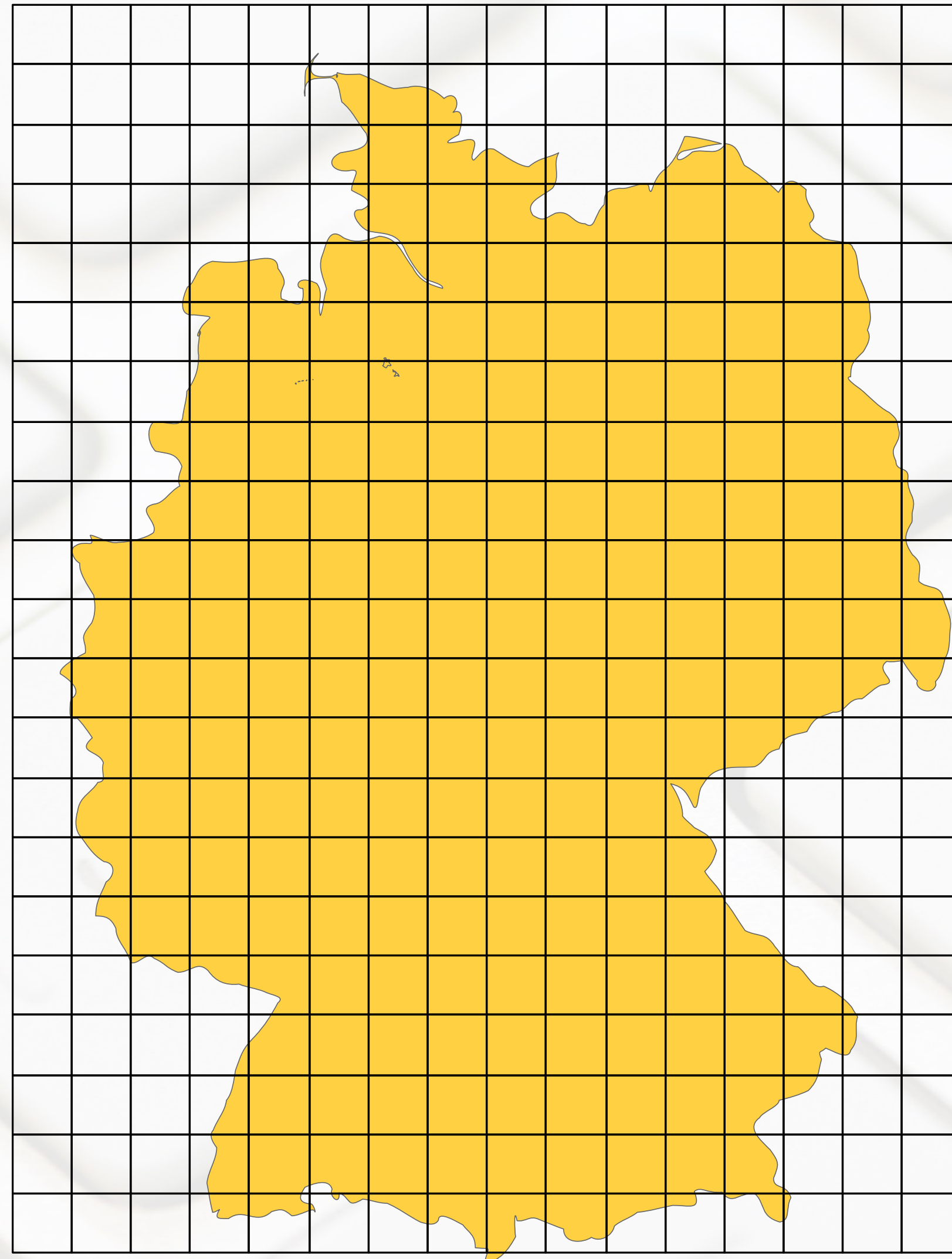


# Region Growing



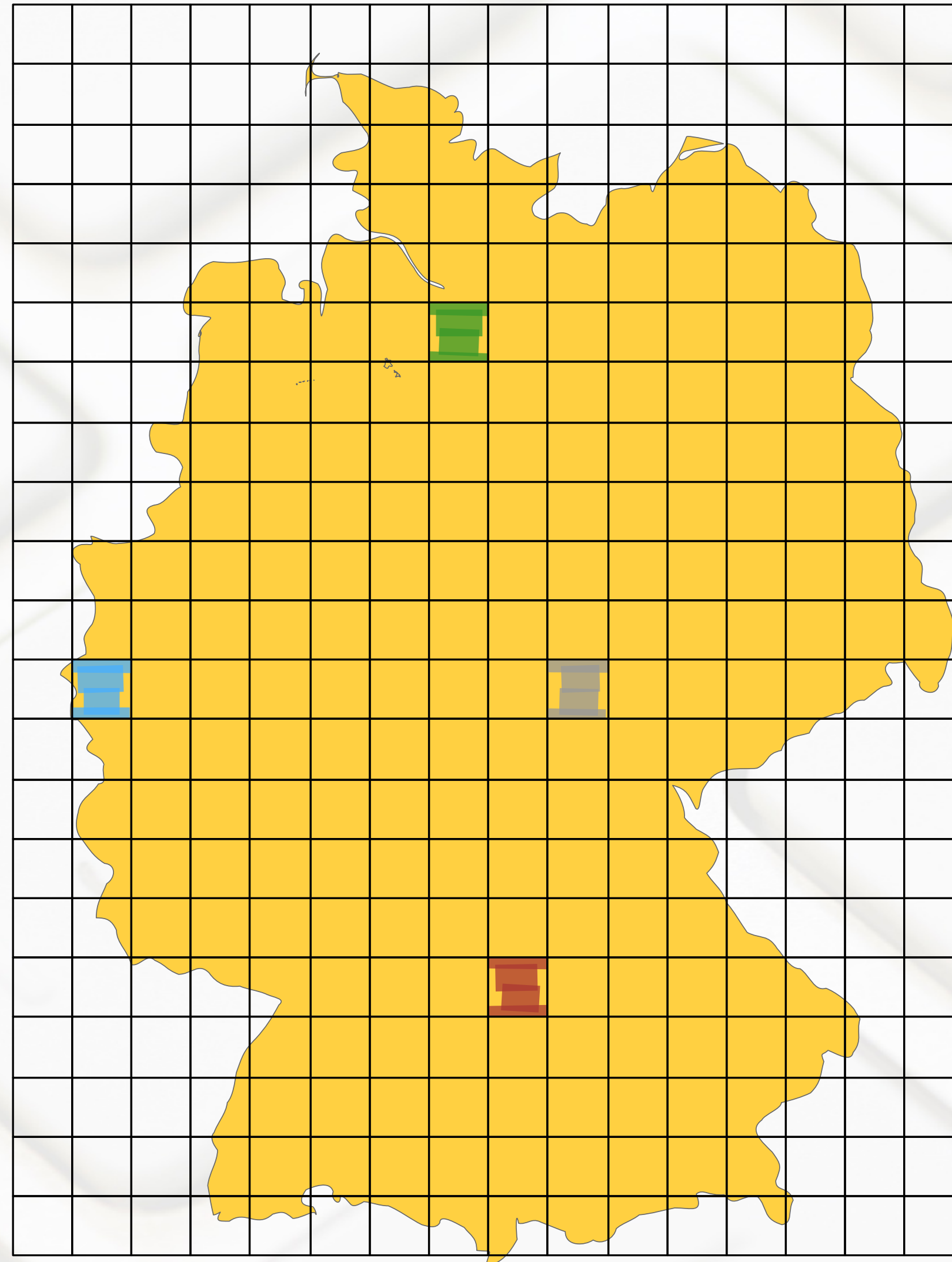


# Smart Quadtree



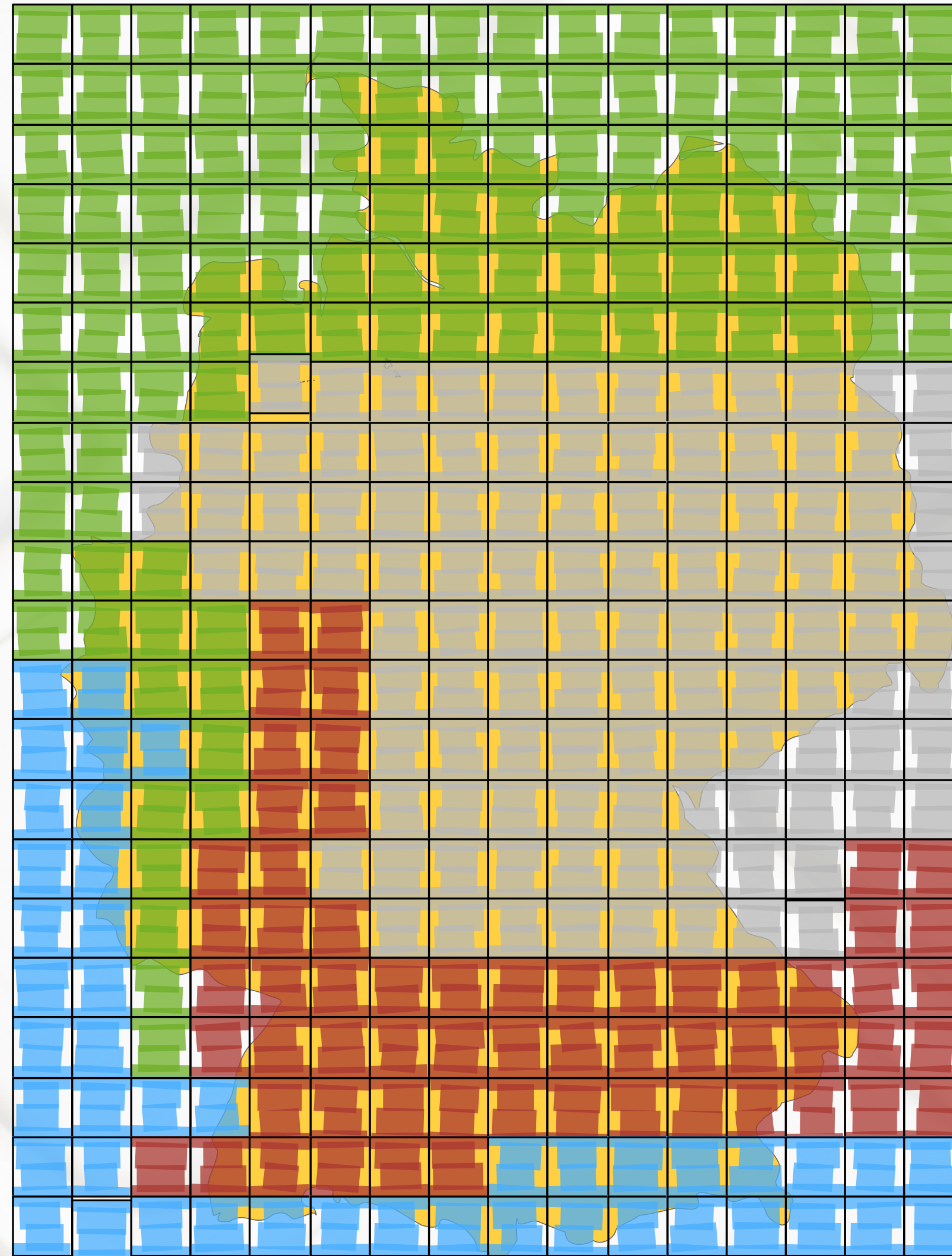


# Smart Quadtree



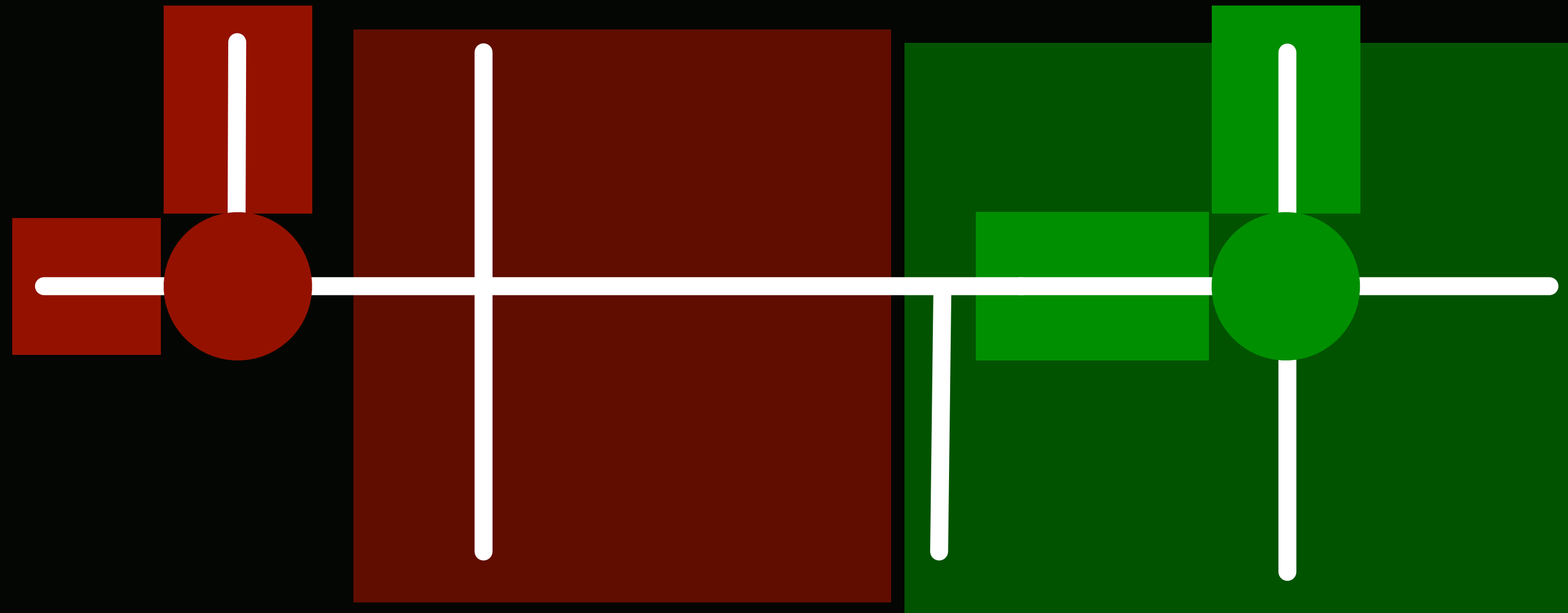


# Smart Quadtree





# Region Growing

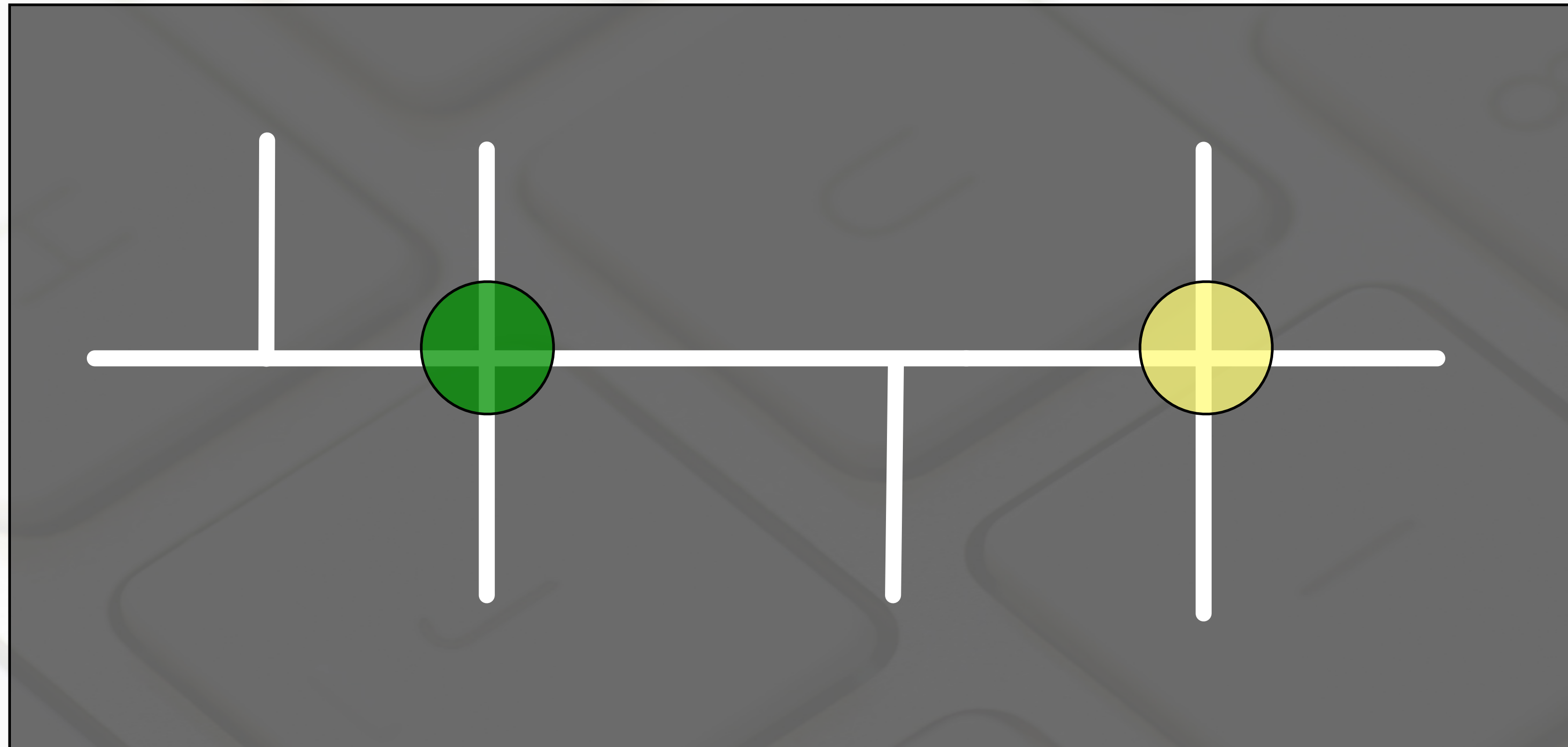


# SParTSim

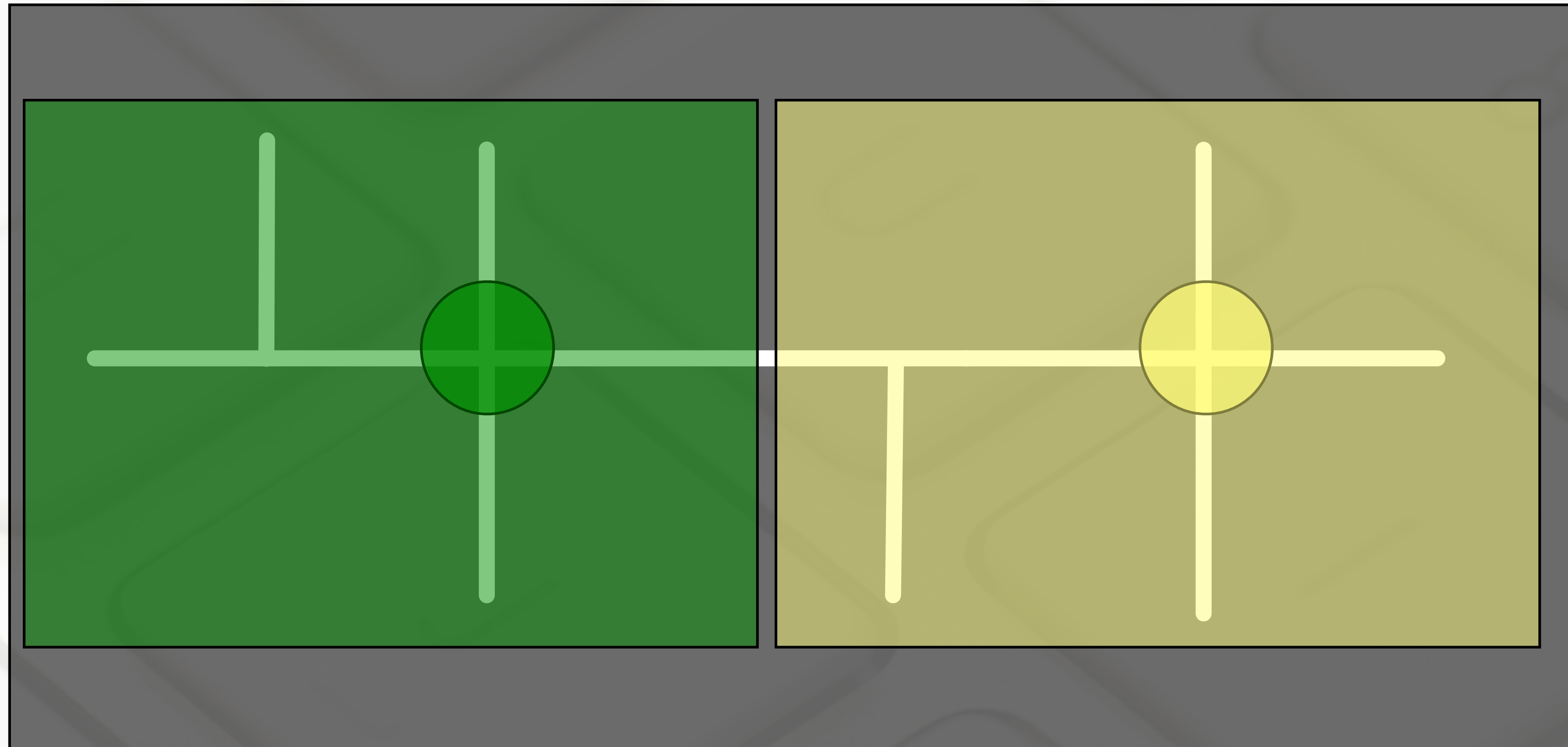




# SParTSim

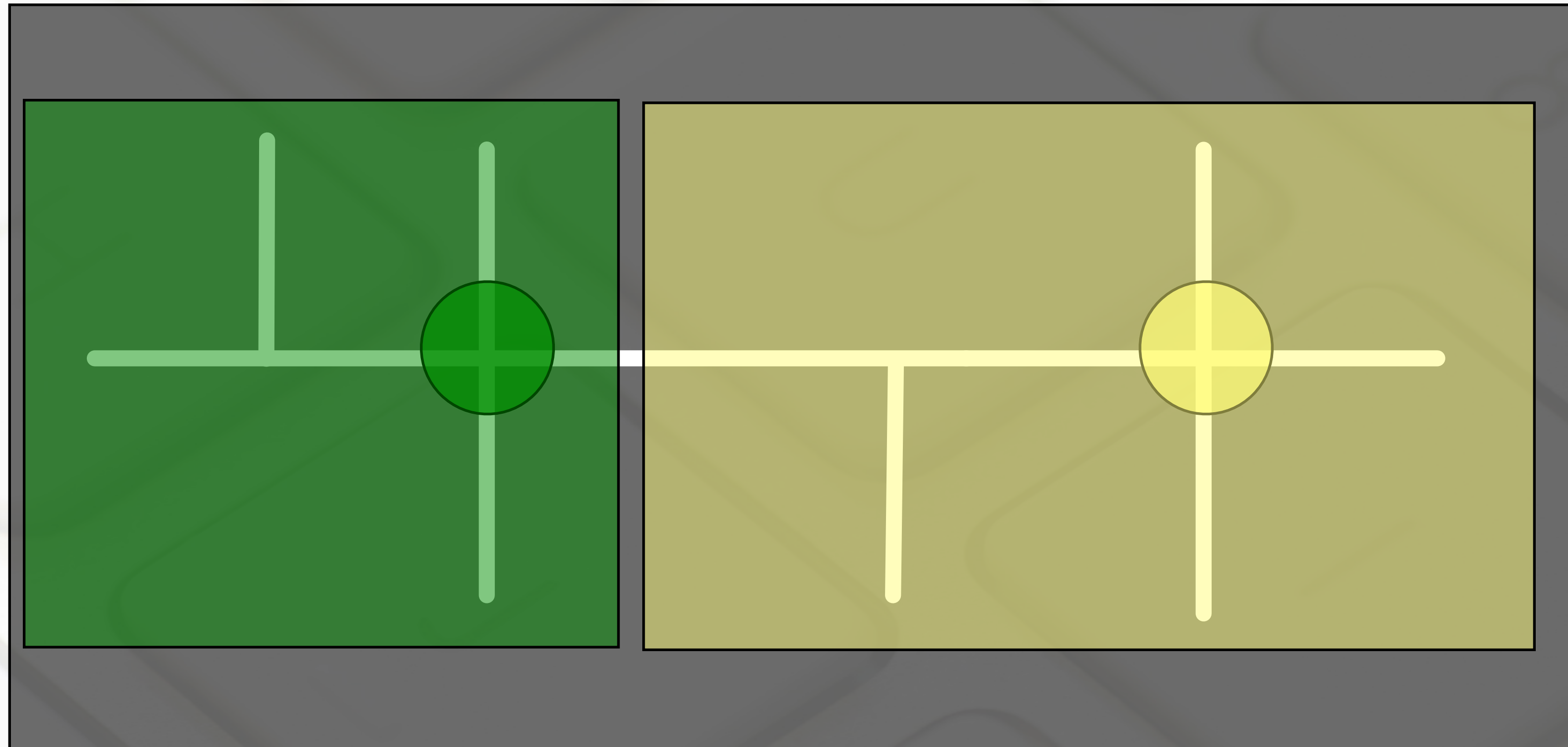


# SParTSim





# SParTSim





# Heuristic



# Heuristic

$$H(e) = \text{dist}(e) \text{lanes}(e)$$



# Usage Data





# Change Heuristic

- Use real-data / runtime data to improve partitioning
- Use volume data - TAPASCologne
- Can be calculated offline

# Usage Data

$$N_w = \sum w_t \frac{C_{tn}}{C_t}$$

$N_w$  Node weight

$$w_t = \frac{C_{tn}}{C_{max}}$$

$C_{tn}$  cars at node

$C_t$  total number of cars





# Extensions

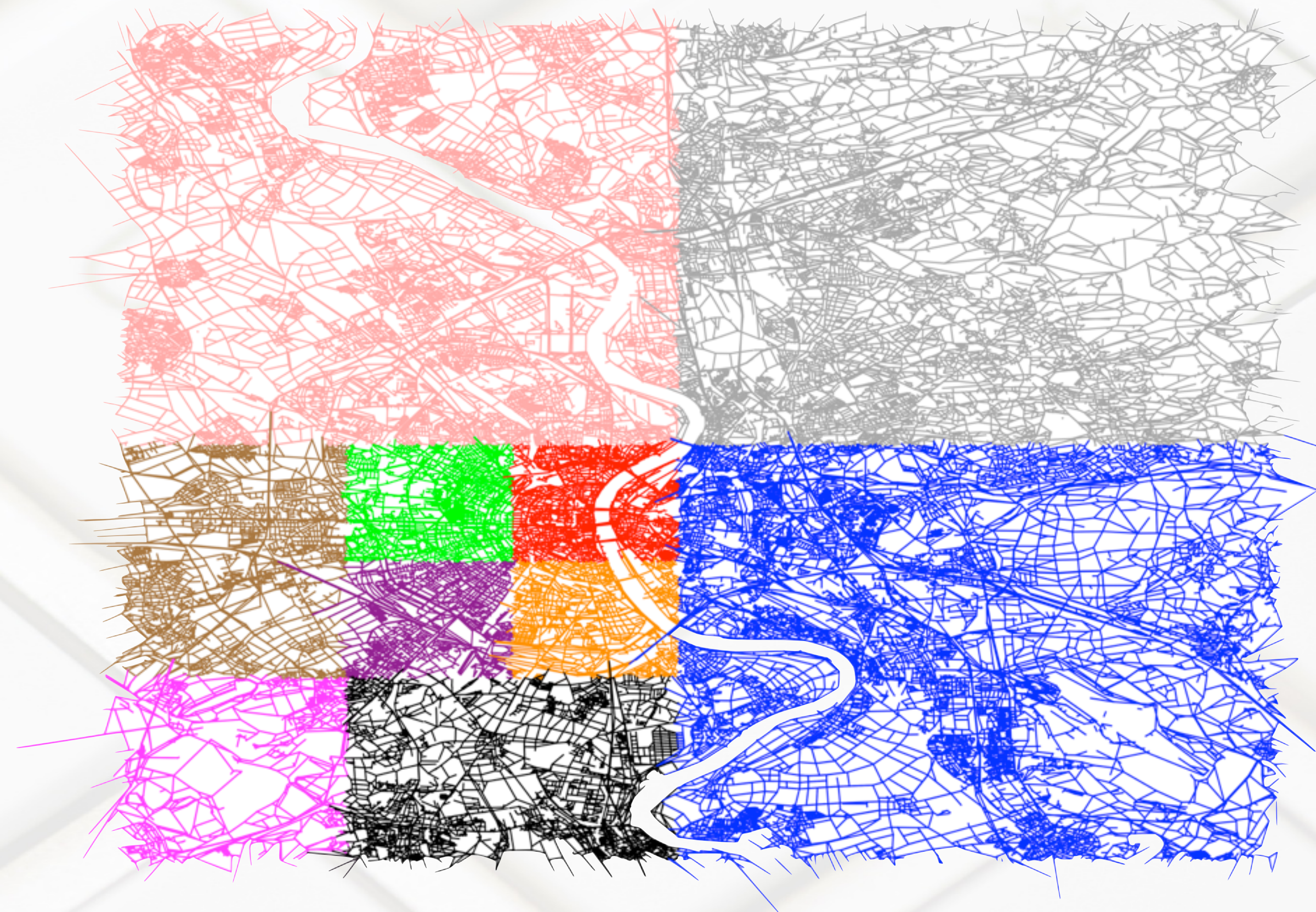
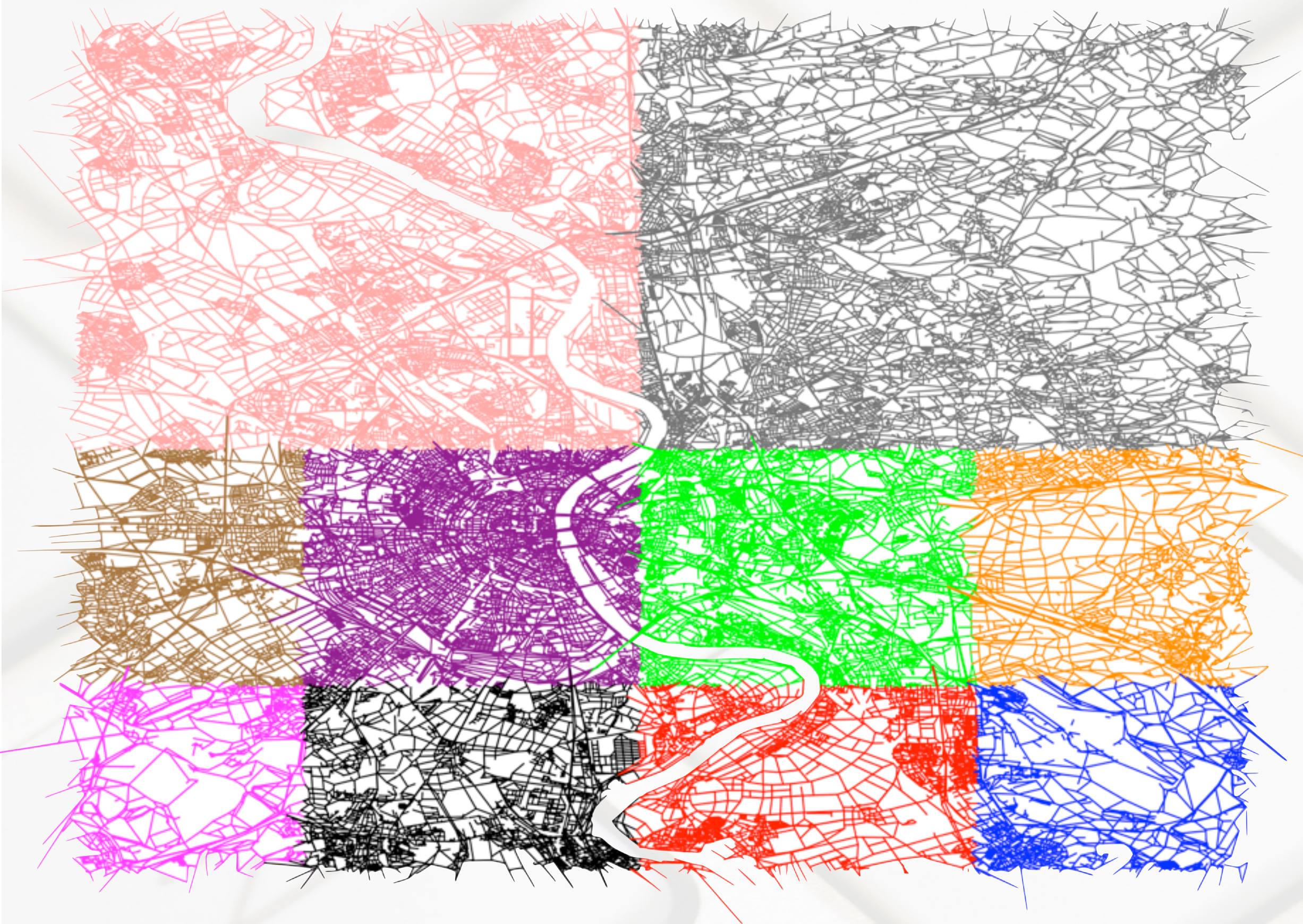
# Extension Quadtree



$$W_p = \sum \sum N_{wp}$$

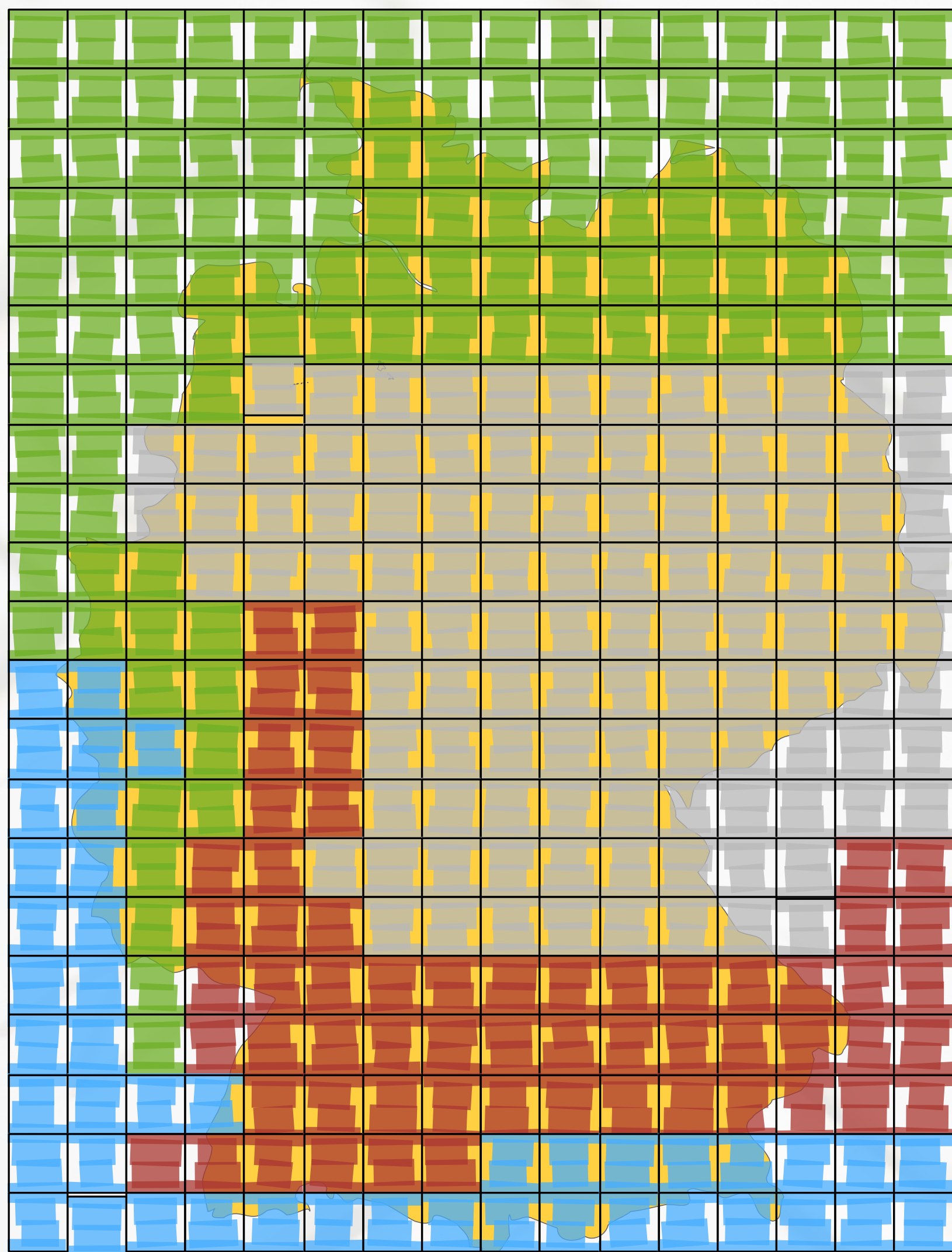


# Extension Quadtree





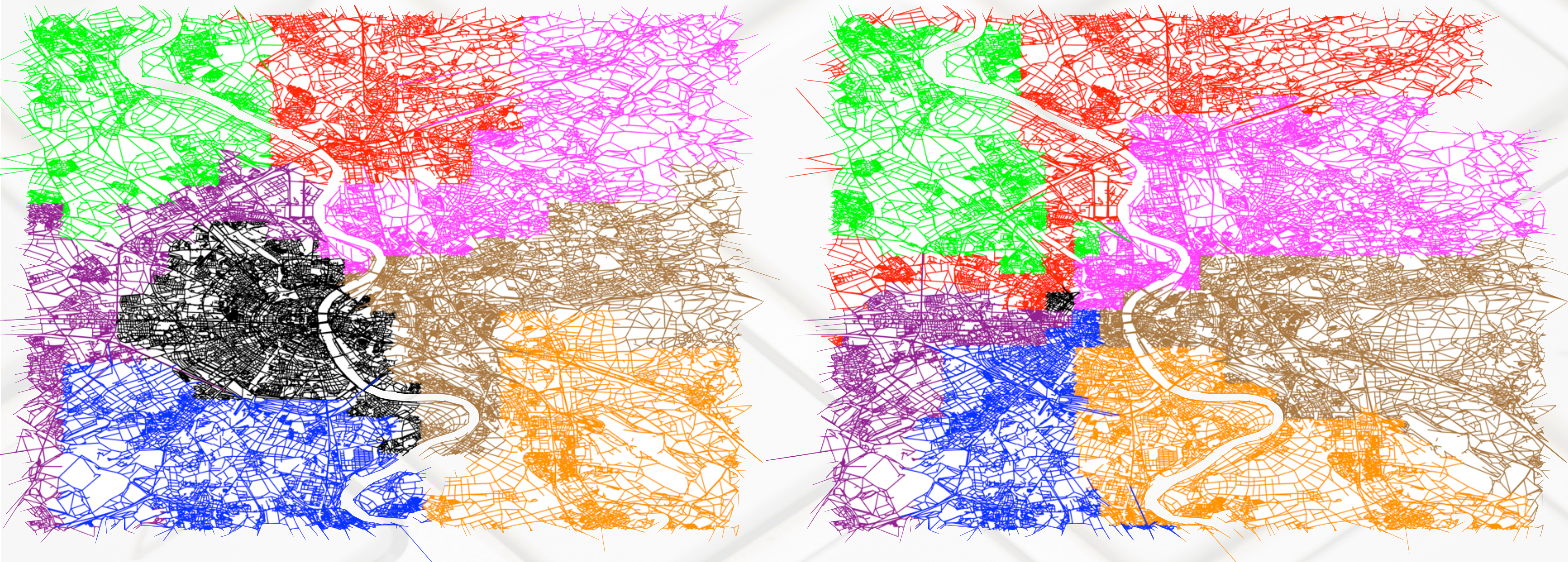
# Extension Smart Quadtree



partition to join =  $\sum N_{wp}$



# Extension Smart Quadtree



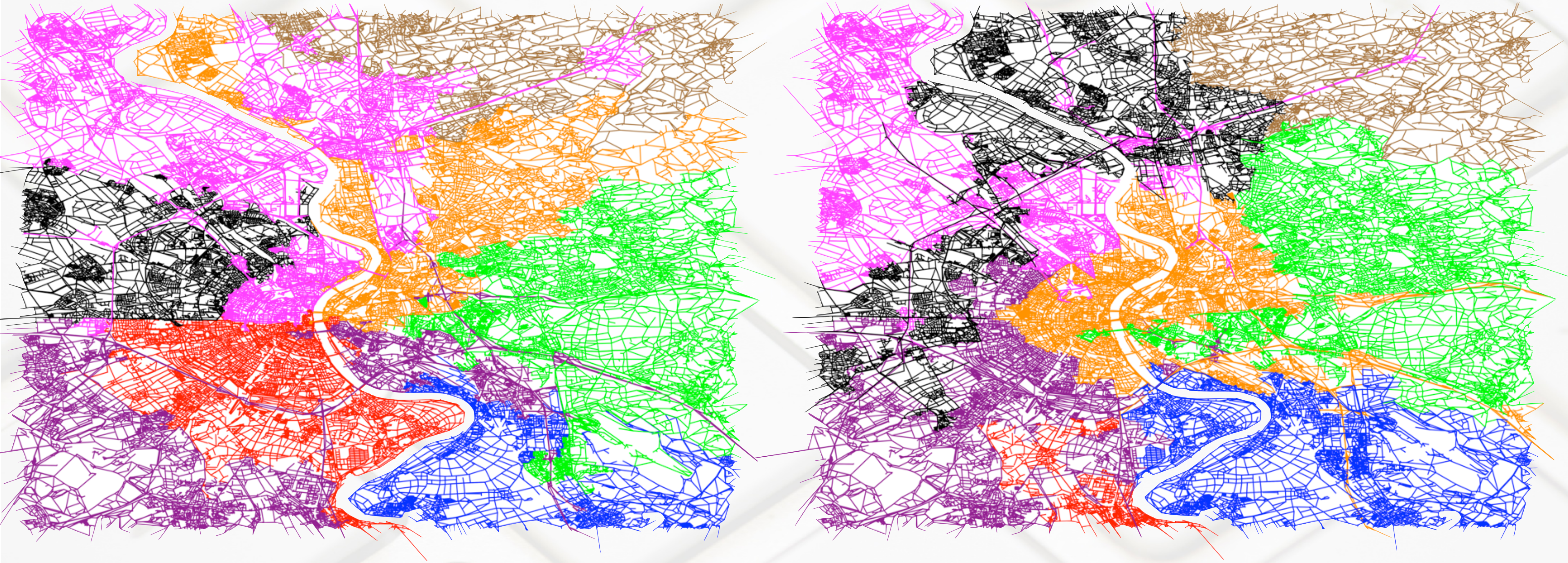


# Extension SParTSim

- Only start node selection was modified
- Trading phase uses the existing, established method
- Identify impact of starting node



# Extension SParTSim



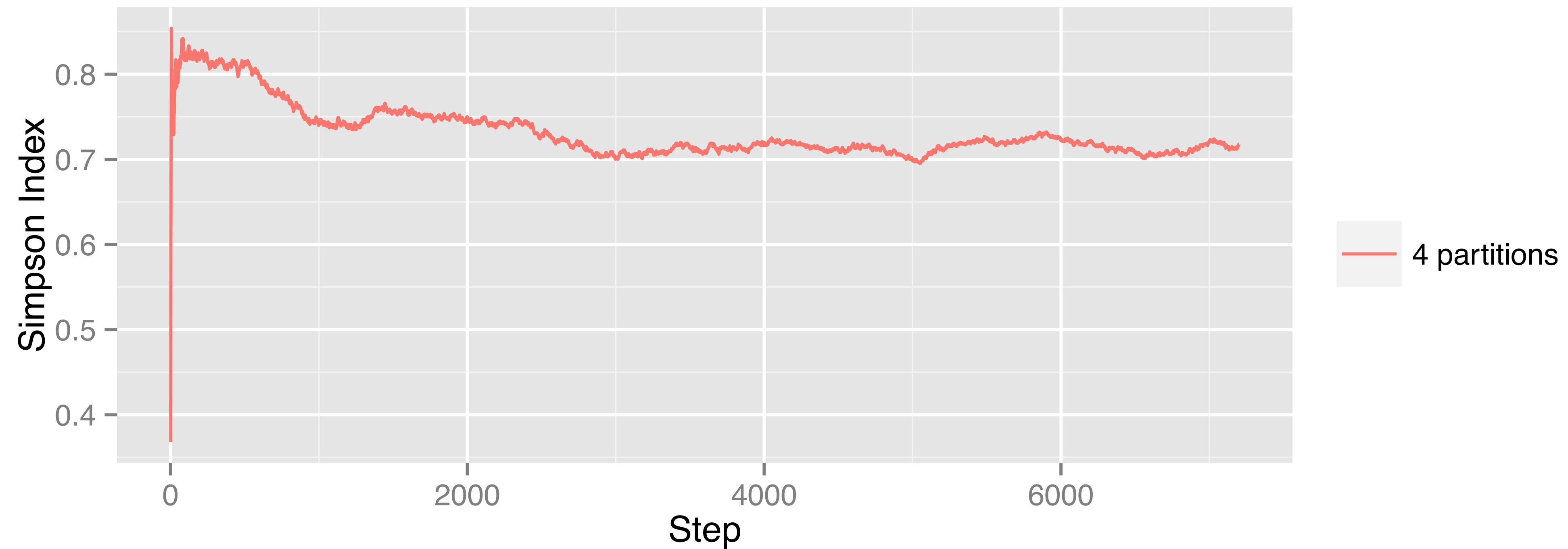


# Equality



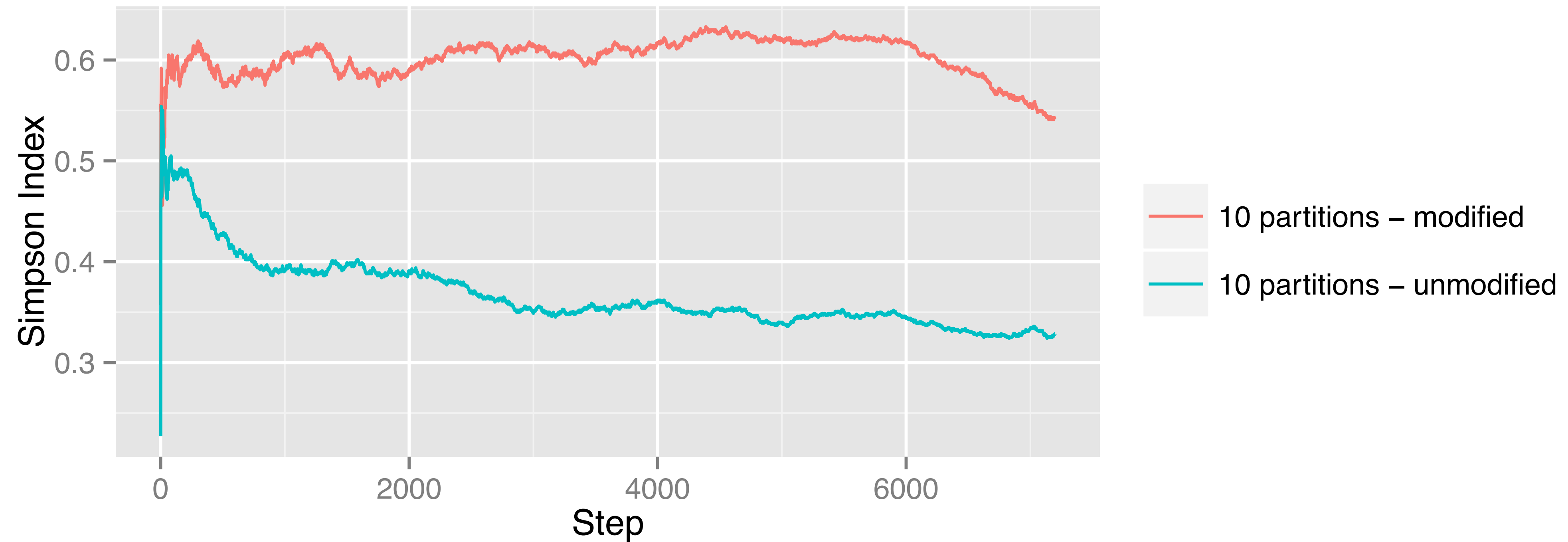


# Equality QuadTree - 4



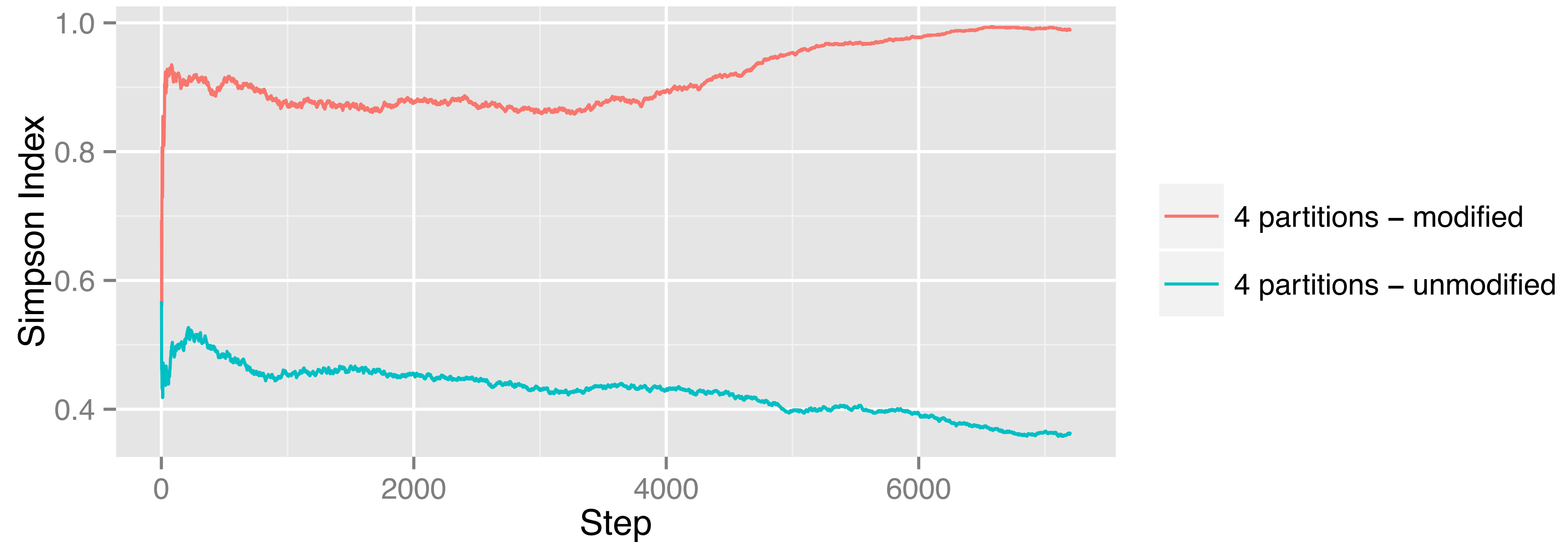


# Equality QuadTree - 10



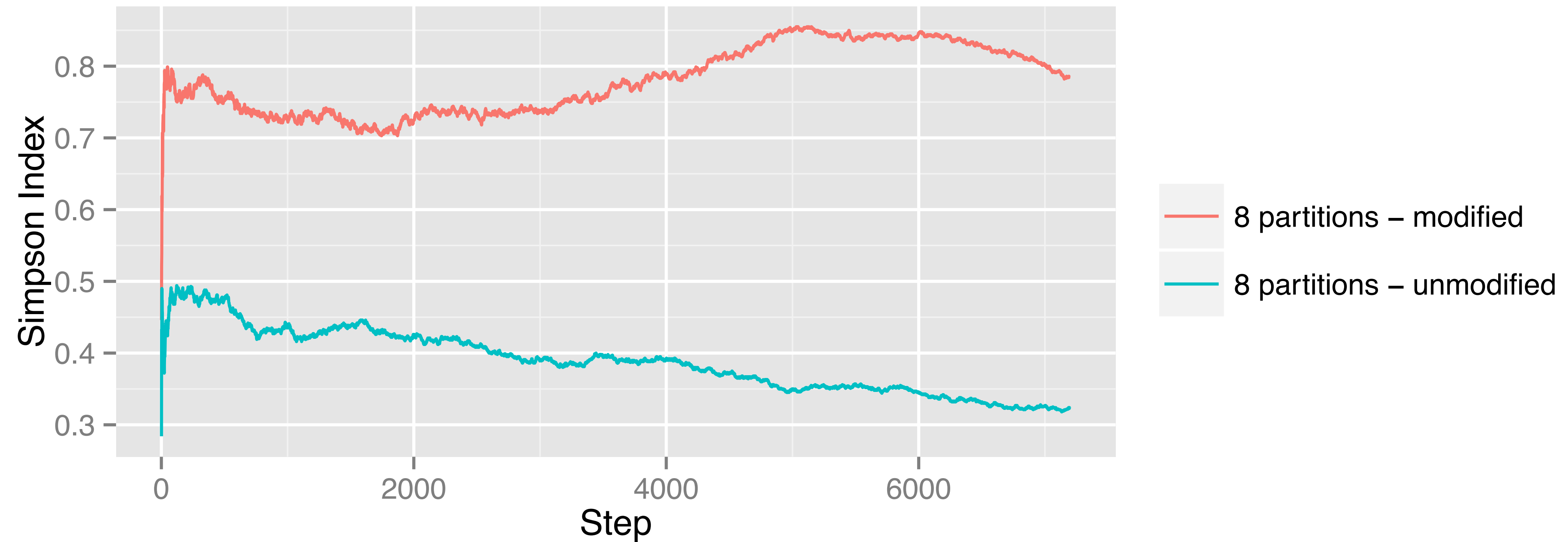


# Equality - Smart QT - 4



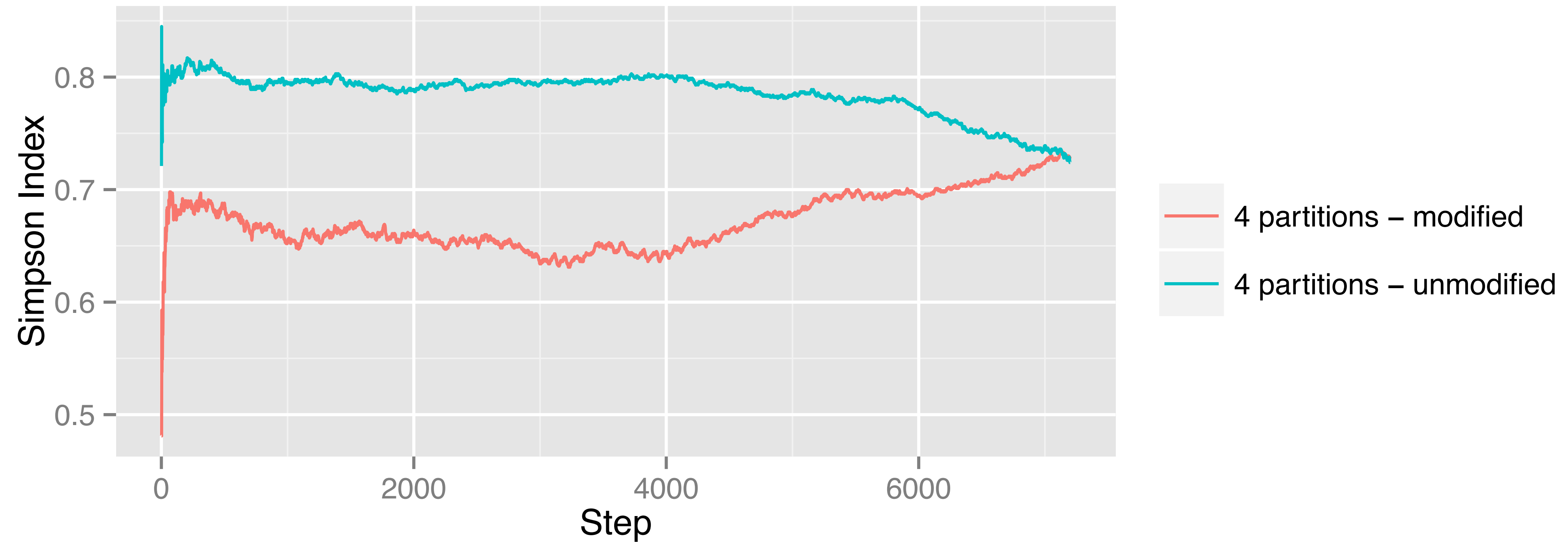


# Equality - Smart QT 8



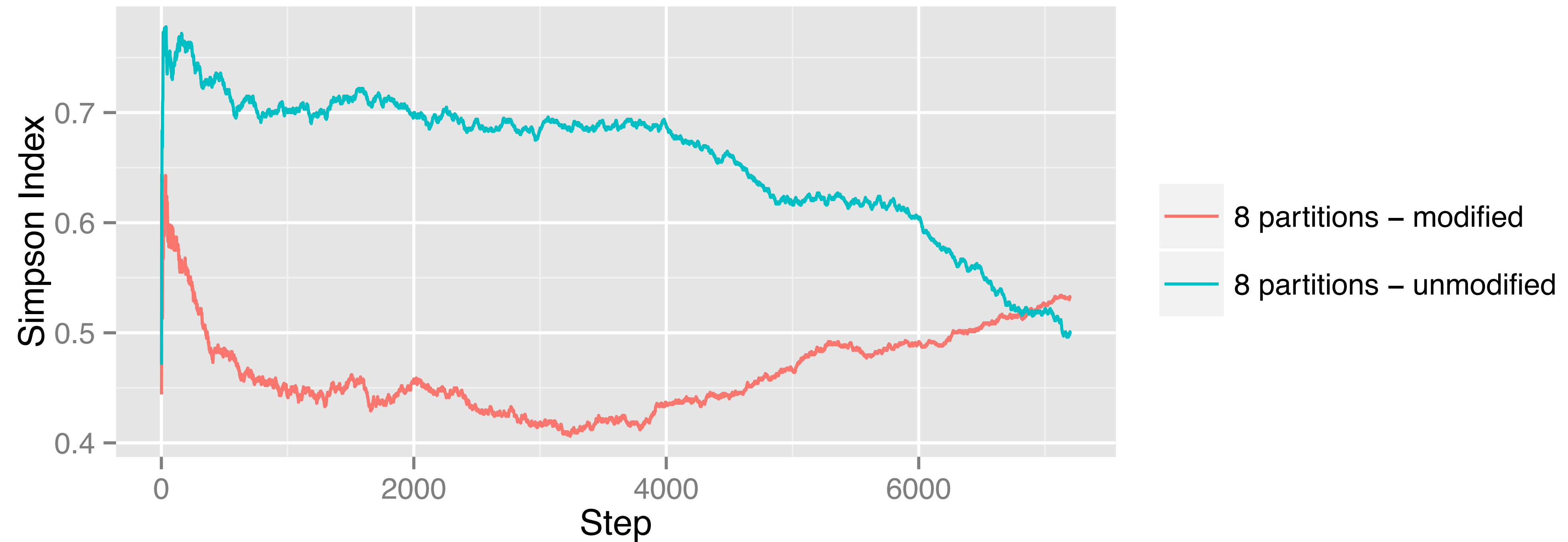


# Equality - SParTSim - 4





# Equality - SParTSim 8





# Conclusion

- Using volume data can improve partitioning
- Smart Quadtree (modified) can achieve better results than SParTSim



# Questions?





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# Outlook

- Update dSUMO to support latest SUMO
- Switch to embedded Python
- Evaluate repartitioning strategies

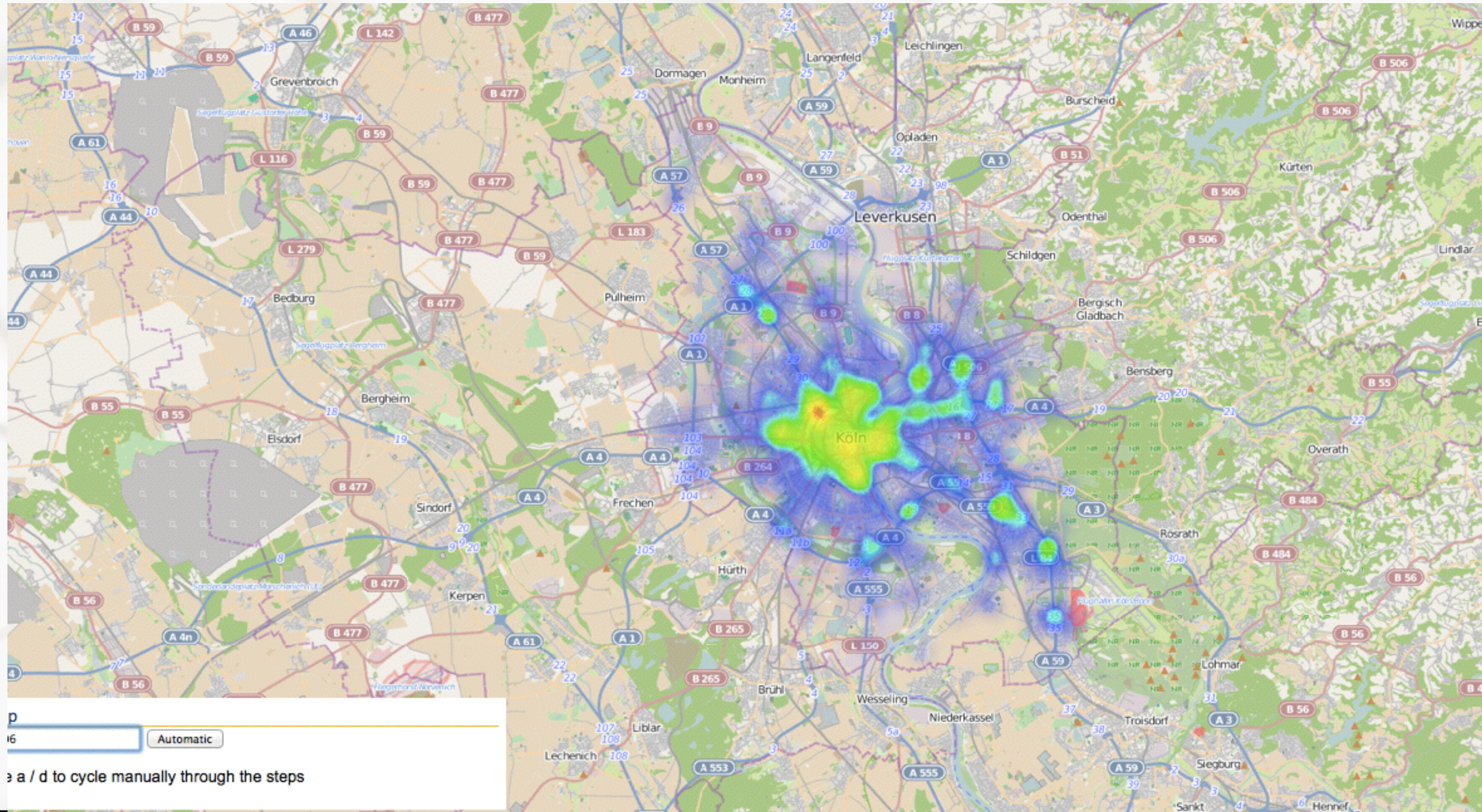


# Wishlist ;)

- Speed up TRaCI
- Maybe luas scripting interface?



# Visualisation



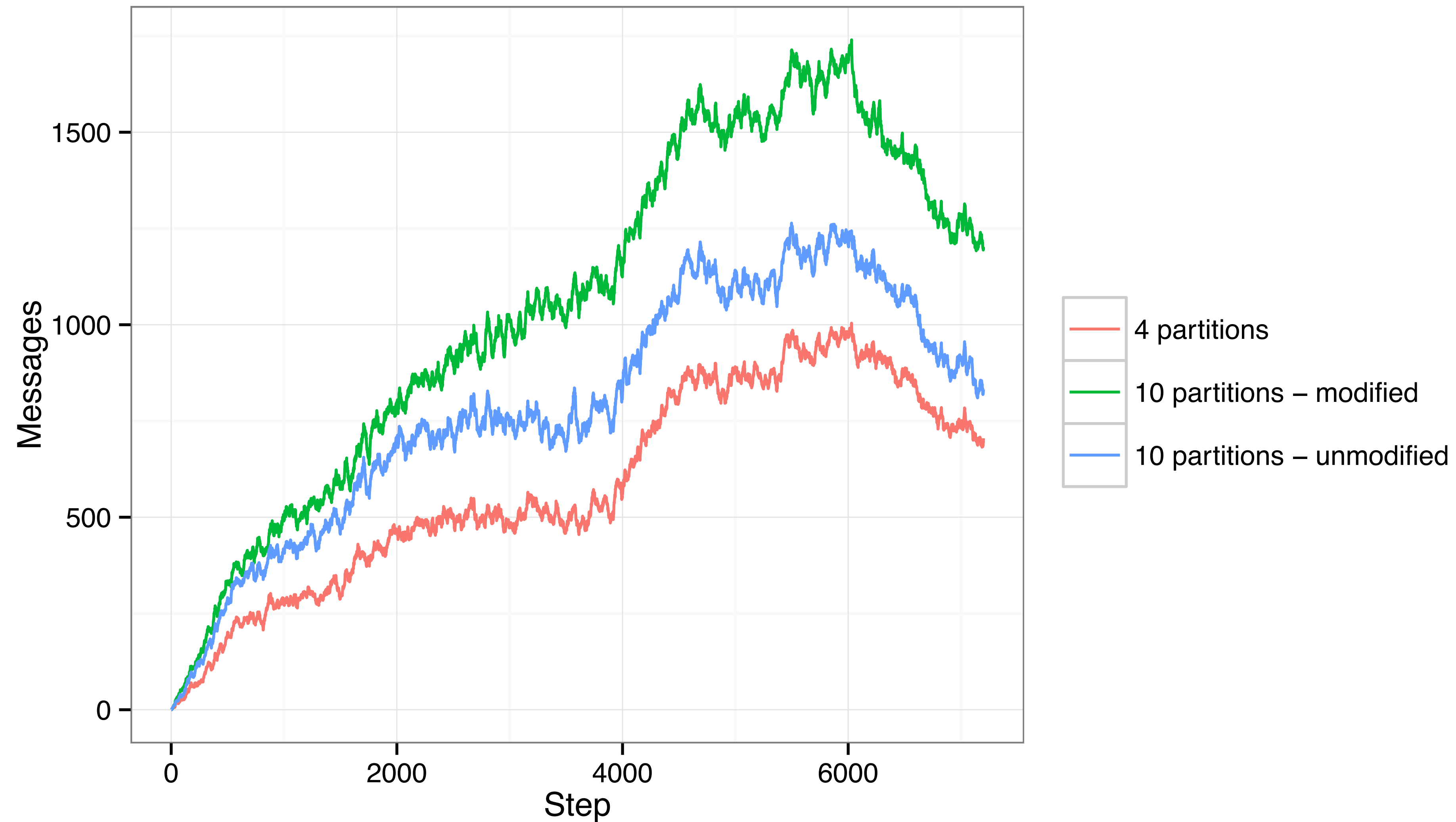


# Simpson Diversity Index

$$D_t = \frac{1}{\sum_{p=0} (C_p / C_t)^2 p}$$

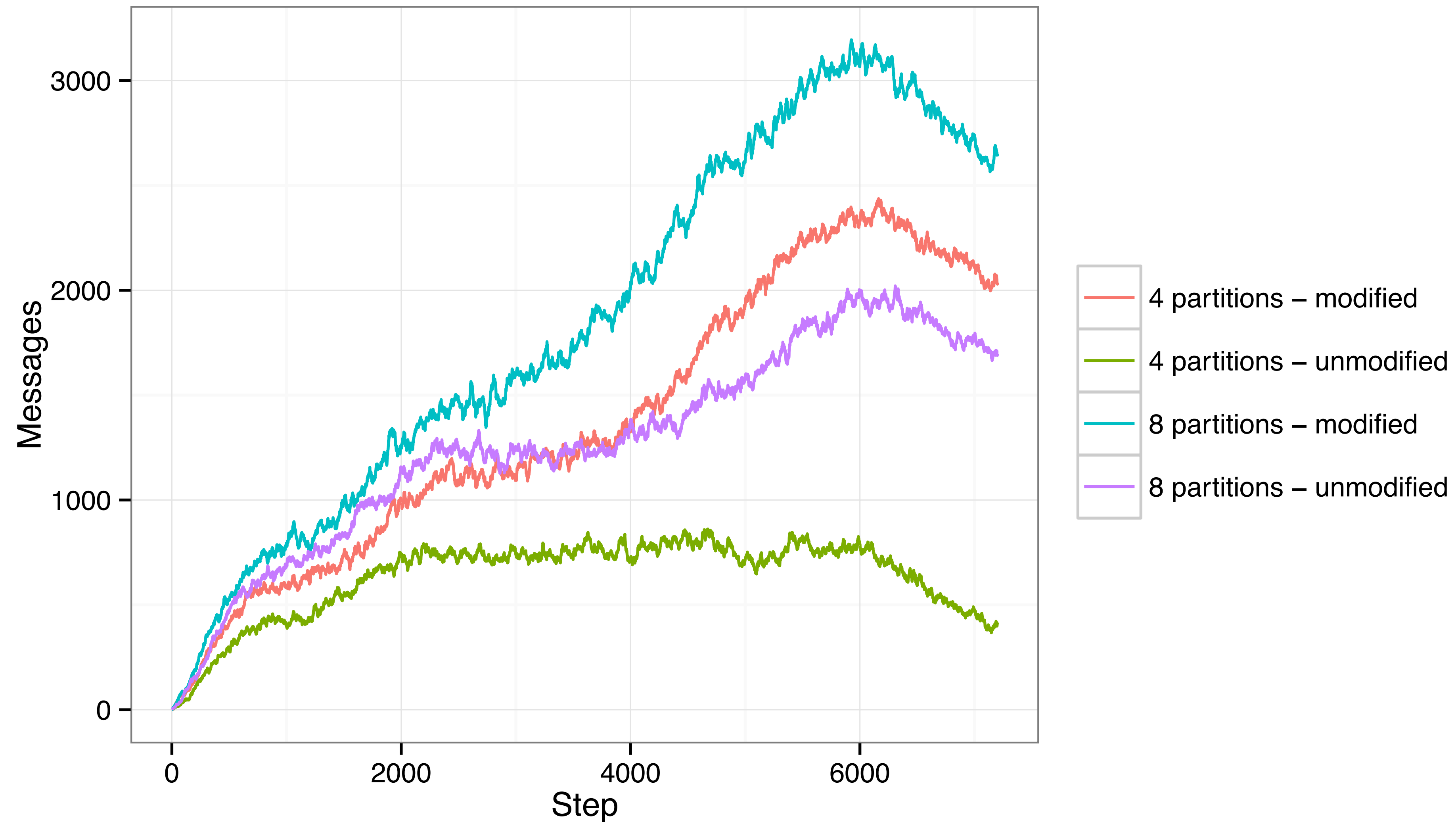


# Communication - QT





# Communication - Smart QT





# Communication

