

# Monitoring urban accessibility for freight delivery services from vehicles traces and network modelling

Miriam Pirra<sup>1</sup>, Angela Carboni<sup>1</sup>, Francesco Deflorio<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>DIATI, Politecnico di Torino, Duca degli Abruzzi 24, 10129 Torino, Italy



## PURPOSE

The aim of this paper is to develop a method to measure the **city accessibility** for freight distribution by the use of vans **GPS traces**. The accessibility was investigated through the **travel time** estimated along the most frequently used paths and the average speed to connect relevant zones in the city. The use of GPS data (as Floating Car Data) could improve the knowledge of the **road network** performances to help different **stakeholders** providing them reliable feedbacks according to their specific needs and interests.

## A PRIORI NETWORK

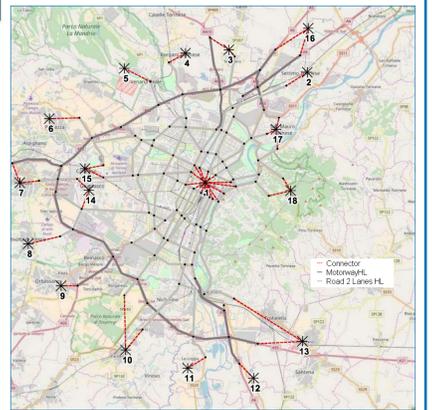
### DATASET

The method is applied to a dataset collecting more than **360,000 GPS** positions in **Turin** related to vehicles (**light vans**) of logistics fleets delivering goods all around the city. Data are collected for 28 different vans in a period going from 29th April to 29th May 2017. Each **recording** includes time and day, latitude and longitude, instantaneous speed and bearing. Only GPS traces collected in **working days** are included in this analysis.

Centroid	Name
1	Turin City Center
2	Settimo Torinese
3	Mappano
4	Borgaro Torinese
5	Venaria Reale
6	Pianezza
7	Rivoli
8	Rivalta di Torino
9	Orbassano-Sito
10	Candiolo
11	La Loggia
12	Highway South (A6)
13	Santena-Trofarello-Cambiano-Moncalieri Chieri
14	Grugliasco
15	Collegno
16	Highway North (A5-A4)
17	San Mauro-Pescarito
18	Chieri

A priori network characteristics		Road_Type	Speed [km/h]
Links (two-way)	arcs	324	Motorway 80
	connectors	84	Road2lanes 30
Nodes	nodes	110	
	centroids	18	

A *a priori* network is a **sketch network** model with principal nodes and links built using a traffic modeling tool (Omnitras) for a high-level representation.



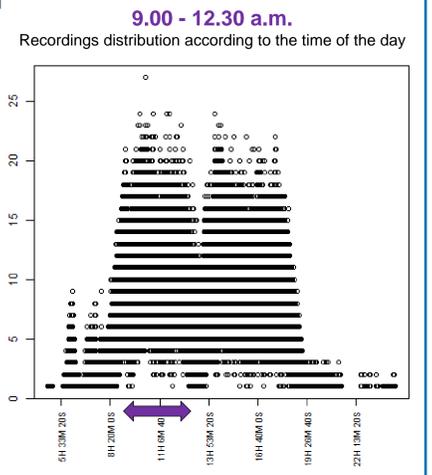
## DATA ELABORATION

Each node of the *a priori* network is used to detect the vehicle passage timestamp and the **time** necessary to travel along the selected links is computed.

To increase the chance of **vehicle detection**, these nodes are set with different diameter options depending on the link type:

- Intersection of two motorways →  $r = 200$  m
- Intersection of two road2lanes →  $r = 100$  m
- Mixed intersection →  $r = 200$  m.

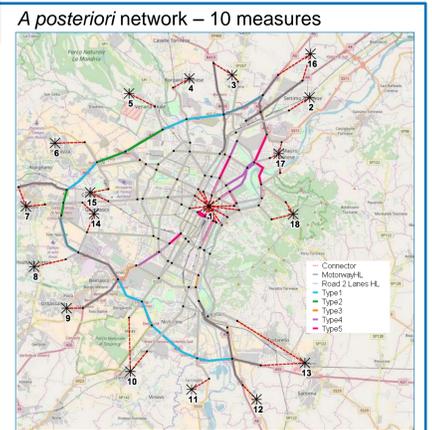
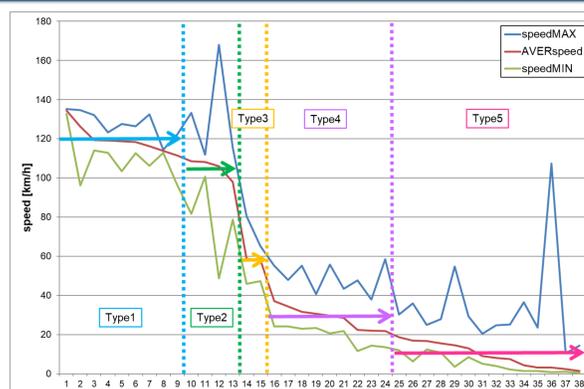
These first analysis concentrate on the traces registered in the **time range** 9.00 - 12.30 a.m. to capture a larger number of vehicles circulating.



## A POSTERIORI NETWORK

The final network, called a *posteriori*, is derived from the **refinement** of a *a priori* one thanks to the GPS traces dataset that allow a better definition of the links characteristics previously defined.

Road_Type	Criteria [km/h]	Average [km/h]	# arcs 10 meas	# arcs 5 meas
Type1	$s > 110$	120	9	12
Type2	$110 \leq s < 80$	105	4	5
Type3	$80 \leq s < 40$	58	2	3
Type4	$40 \leq s < 20$	29	9	13
Type5	$s \leq 20$	10	14	44



## RESULTS

Time difference between the *a posteriori* (> 10 measures) and the *a priori* network

Centroids	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	-1	-3	-3	-2	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	-1	-4	-4	-3	-3	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	-1	-4	-4	-3	-3	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	-5	-5	-4	-3	-3	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	-1	-6	-6	-5	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	-7	-7	-6	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	-7	-7	-6	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	-3	-3	-2	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Time difference between the *a posteriori* (> 5 measures) and the *a priori* network

Centroids	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	0	0	0	0	-1	1	1	-2	-1	3	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	6
2	8	0	0	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	18
3	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	8
4	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
5	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
6	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
7	-1	-3	-3	-2	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
8	0	-4	-4	-3	-3	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
9	0	-5	-5	-4	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
10	1	-6	-6	-5	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
11	0	-7	-7	-6	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
12	1	-8	-8	-7	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
13	1	-8	-8	-7	-7	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
14	0	-3	-3	-2	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
15	0	-2	-2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
16	0	-1	-1	-1	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	8
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
18	0	6	6	5	5	5	5	3	0	7	3	3	3	5	5	11	0	0

Centroids	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	0	29	22	25	28	32	31	33	27	37	33	32	39	26	23	27	16	25
2	38	0	25	42	44	48	47	54	52	66	61	61	68	47	46	43	39	54
3	23	25	0	21	24	28	27	33	32	45	41	40	47	26	25	23	19	38
4	26	34	21	0	23	28	27	33	32	45	40	40	47	26	25	22	22	41
5	28	36	23	23	0	28	27	33	32	45	41	40	47	26	26	28	24	43
6	31	40	27	27	27	0	23	30	28	41	37	36	44	22	22	31	27	46
7	29	38	25	25	25	22	0	23	21	35	30	30	37	16	20	29	25	45
8	34	43	30	30	31	28	22	0	21	35	30	30	37	20	25	34	31	50
9	28	41	28	28	28	25	19	21	0	28	23	23	30	18	23	32	28	48
10	35	53	40	40	41	38	32	33	27	0	33	32	39	31	36	45	41	55
11	32	48	35	35	35	32	26	27	21	31	0	19	26	25	30	39	35	53
12	28	46	33	33	34	31	25	26	20	30	18	0	22	24	29	38	34	48
13	35	53	41	41	41	38	32	33	27	37	25	22	0	31	36	45	41	55
14	26	37	24	24	24	21	16	20	19	32	28	27	34	0	14	28	25	44
15	23	37	24	24	25	22	21	27	25	39	34	34	41	14	0	29	25	44
16	27	36	23	26	28	32	31	37	36	49	45	44	51	30	30	0	18	37
17	17	30	23	26	28	32	31	37	36	49	45	44	51	30	30	24	0	17
18	19	43	36	39	41	45	44	49	43	53	47	43	50	43	43	40	17	0

The main results underline the influence of FCD integration on the travel time matrices. The third matrix represents a possible accessibility matrix in terms of travel time between main zones of the city (the shortest path is selected on the basis of the travel time).

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CONTACTS  
 miriam.pirra@polito.it  
 angela.carboni@polito.it  
 francesco.deflorio@polito.it

