



Effective Map-matching on the Most Simplified Road Network

Kuien Liu Yaguang Li Fengcheng He Jiajie Xu Zhiming Ding



Institute of Software, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing China



Map-matching on the Simplified Road Network: Why?

Motivation

- Some maps are simplified naturally.
- Some terminals have limited memory.

Result

- Map size:
- Speed up
 - ✓ Indexing: 3s→0.48s
 - ✓ Matching: 1.2s→0.58s
- Accuracy
 - Ihz GPS: 95.629%

Table 1: Original road edge vs. most simplified one.

Type	Attributes
Original	id, name, type, length, speed limit, width,
	$start, p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n, end, etc.$
Simplified	id, start, end





Proposed Method: *Passby* (1/2)

Example

- ✤ An object o moving on road e₁, with sampled positions P_{i-1}, P_i, P_{i+1},...
- Should P_i be matched to road e₁ or road e₂?



Basic idea

We can reduce the uncertainty of map-matching by considering both intersections which object o has passed and will pass by next.



Unfortunately, it applies to high-sampling-rate trajectories only.³



Proposed Method: *Passby* (2/2)

Challenges

- Low sampling rate trajectories
- Other problems, e.g., Y-junction,
 Parallel pathways, tunnel

Improved approach

- Search Space
 - Topological constrains
 - 2. Spatial constrains
 - 3. Temporal constrains
- Ranking with weighted sum strategies



Passby shoots more than 60% (15s). Now, much better!



Some supplementary mechanisms & tools

Fast Angle Calculation

Hash tables: arctan, cosine and sine

Parallelized Matching Process

✤ Matching(1hz) with OpenMP: 0.58s→0.3s

Outlier Identification

Topology connectivity and path reversibility

Visualization Tools





(b) Error debugging

(a) Matching result



(c) Log analyzers (1hz)



On-going works

Passby under extending

siven a simplified map, how to improve the matching accuracy as much as possible.



CellularMap under construction

* given an acceptable tolerance, how to compress/simplify the underlying road network as much as possible.



Your Comments are Welcome!



The picture is borrowed from Prof. T.H. Tse's slides