Time Geography for Activity Modeling with GPS Tracking Data

GPS Tracking and Time-Geography Applications for Activity Modeling and Microsimulation —

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Activity Modeling and GPS Tracking Data:

- GPS tracking data provide useful information of where and when people or vehicles are located.
- GPS data per se do not indicate who, what and why
 people and vehicles are at particular locations at certain
 times.
- In other words, GPS helps collect data of movements rather than activities.

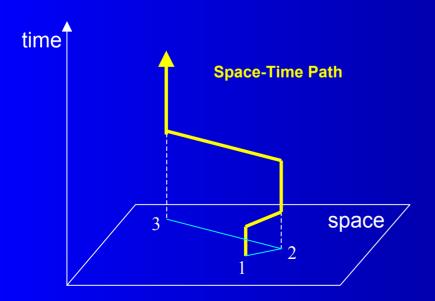
- For activity modeling, it is also important to collect and/or derive additional information such as:
 - individual/household characteristics
 - activities and opportunities
 - constraints/interdependency of scheduling/performing activities, among others
- Furthermore, information and communications technologies (ICT) have permitted people to expand their activities from physical space (e.g., shopping trips) to virtual space (e-shopping).
 - Research has speculated that ICT could lead to important changes in human activity/travel patterns.

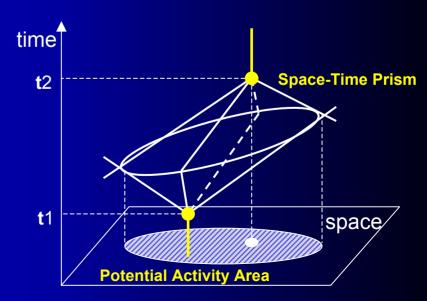


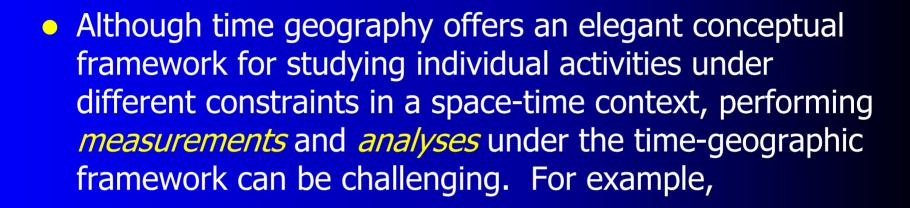
- What GPS data can and cannot tell us?
- What kinds of information can we derive from the raw GPS tracking data using other technologies such as geographic information systems (GIS)?

Time Geography, GPS Tracking Data & GIS:

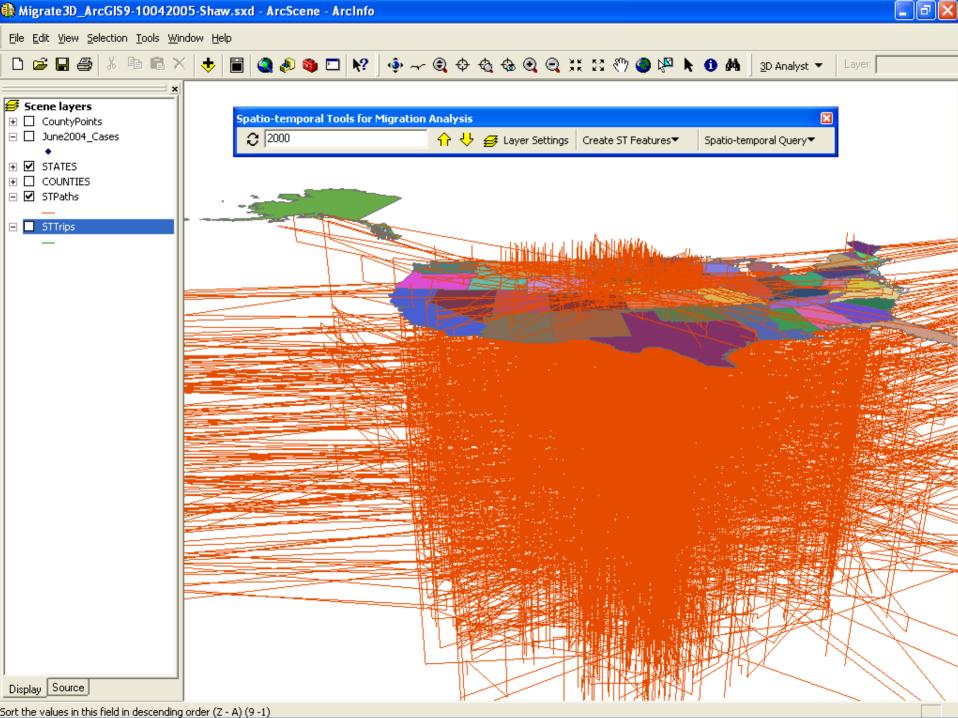
- Time geography is suggested as one of the origins of activity-based approaches (McNally 2000, Jones 2003).
- With dense GPS tracking data, time-geographic concepts such as space-time path and space-time prism can be examined at finer spatial and temporal resolution levels.





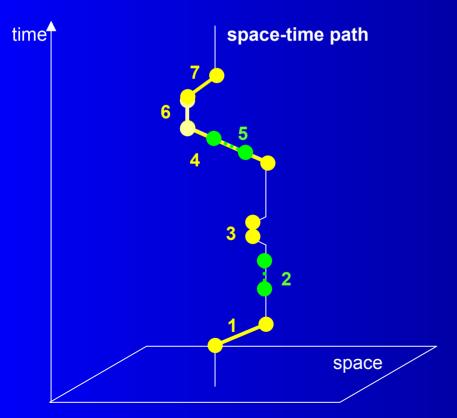


- how can we analyze interactions among numerous spacetime paths derived from GPS tracking data?
- How can we measure and identify spatiotemporal clusters among the space-time paths?



Representation of Individual Activities in GIS:

- Create 3D spatio-temporal features (x, y, t)
- Represent individual activities on a space-time path using spatio-temporal dynamic segmentation



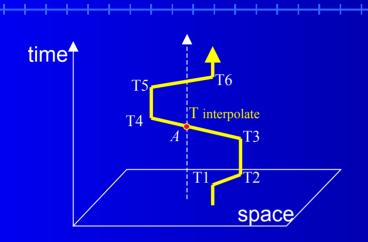
Physical activities:

- 1. Drive to work
- 3. Have lunch
- 4. Drive back home
- 6. Grocery shopping
- 7. Return home

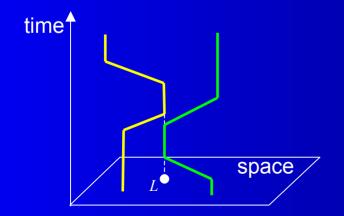
Virtual activities:

- 2. Instant messaging with colleagues
- Receive a cell phone call from spouse to do grocery shopping

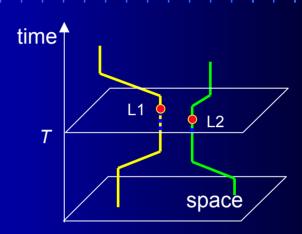
Exploratory Analysis of ST Relationships:



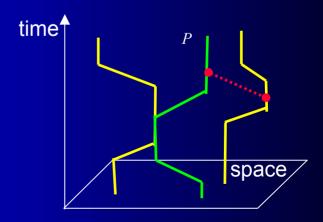
Locate time for point A on the ST path



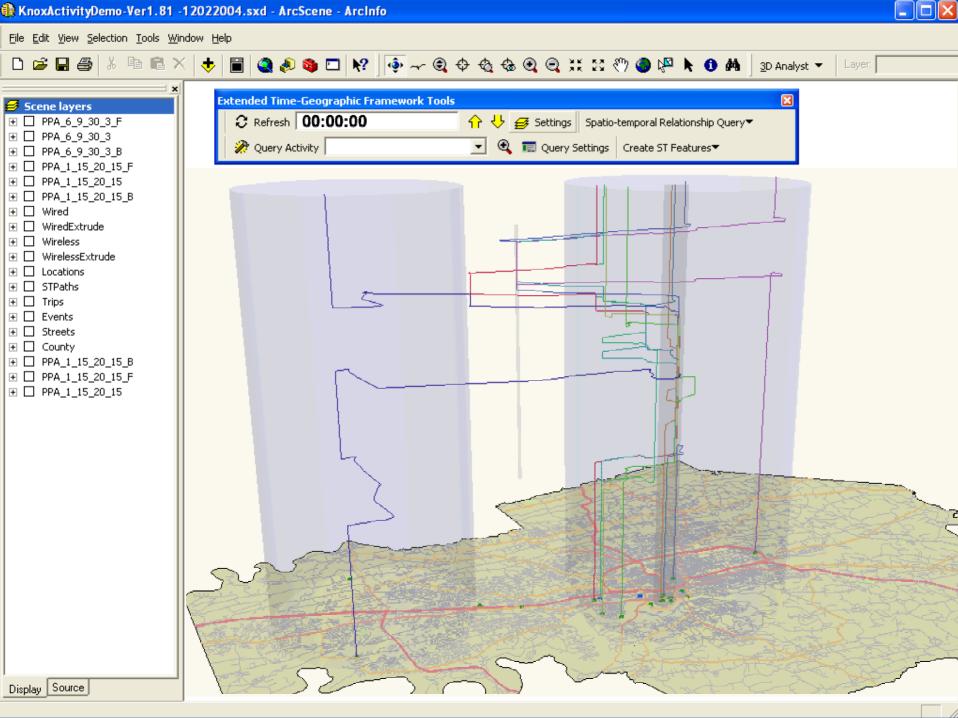
Find ST paths visiting location L

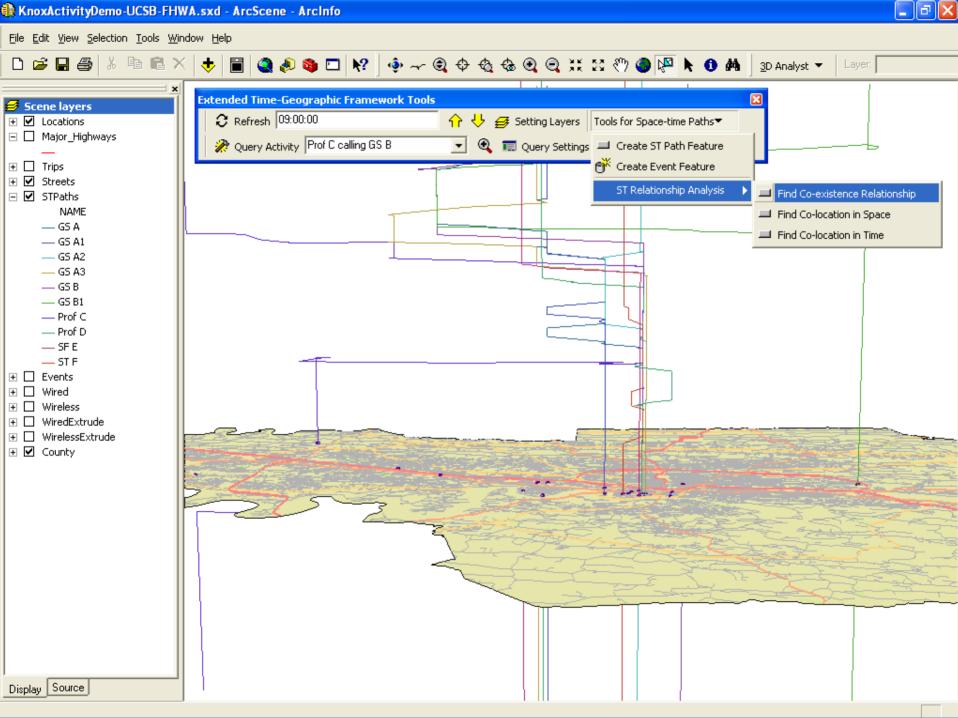


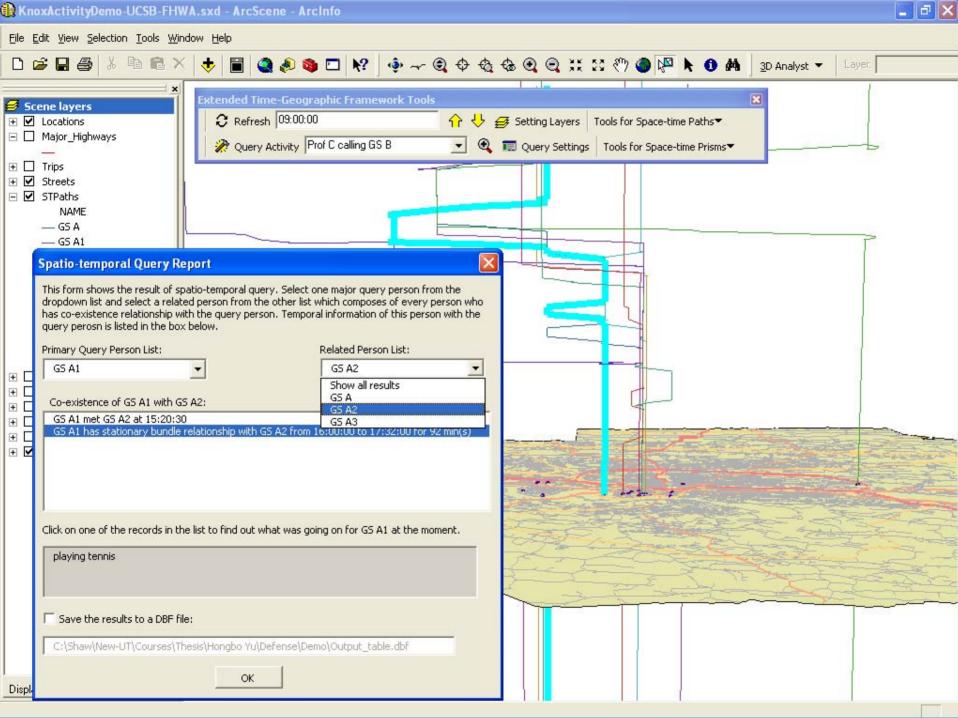
Find locations of ST paths at time T

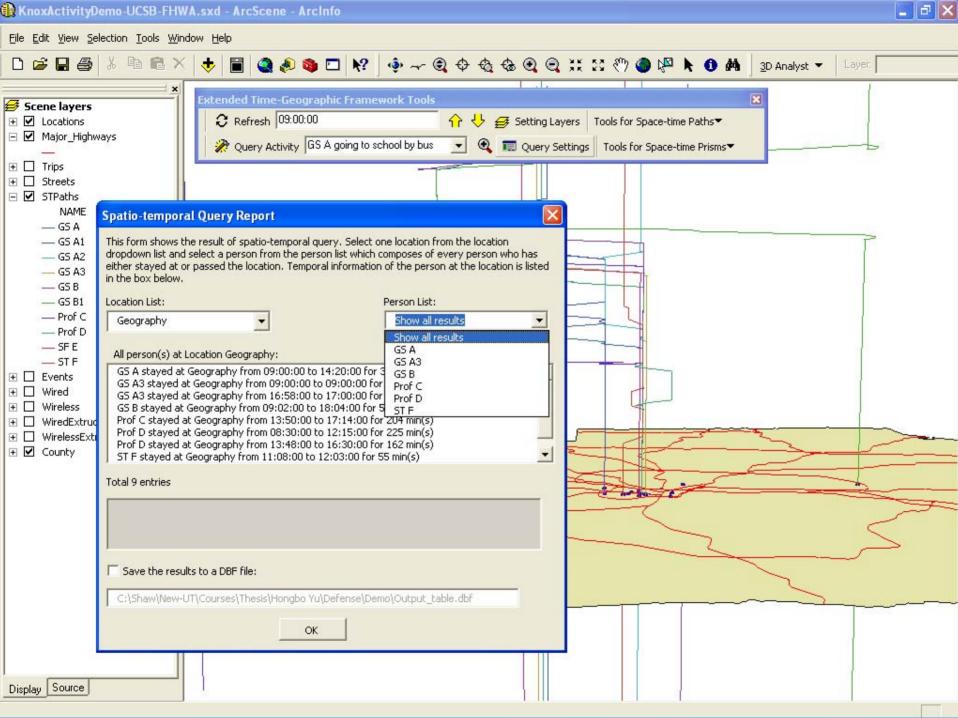


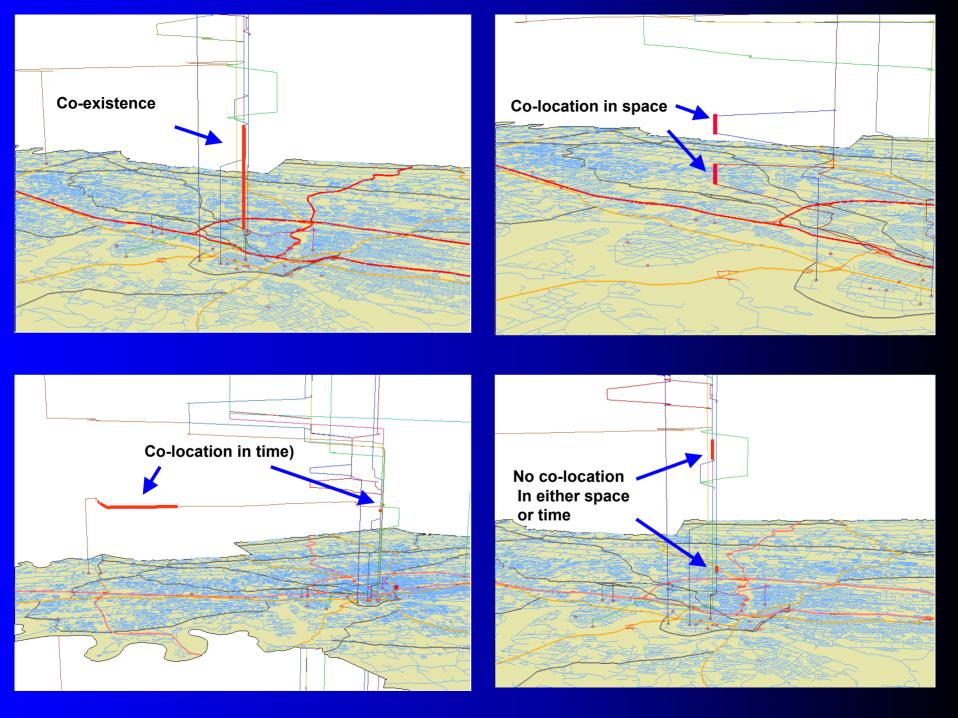
Find ST paths interacting with person P

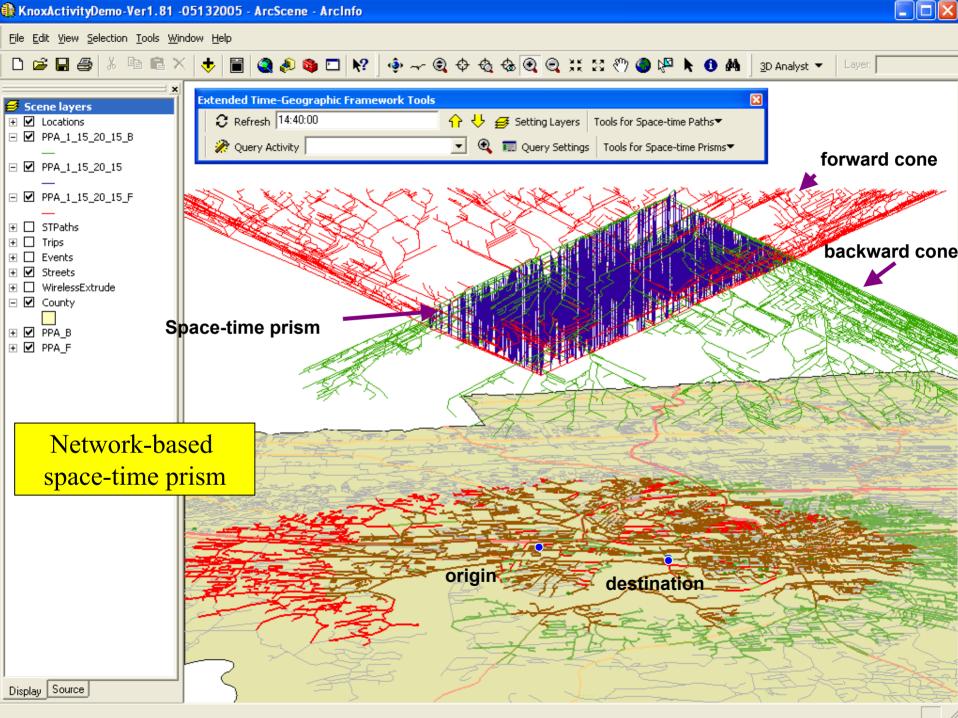












Thank You! Comments & Questions ...