



Projection of road sensors to the Dutch road network

Martijn Tennekes, Marco Puts



Road sensors

- 60,000 road sensors in the Netherlands
- Vehicle counts every minute



Aim: production of traffic statistics



Output: **vehicle-kilometres** (= # passing vehicles * trip length) per highway per direction per NUTS₃ region.



Dutch highways





Dutch highways with road sensors





A closer look...



A closer look...



Sensor data

Data from a single sensor:



Weighting method

Survey statistics

Traffic statistics

Frame

Target population (unit=person) Roads (unit=km)





Selection

Sample of respondents



Measurements Questionnaire



Weights

Based on demographics

Road sensors



Based on location



The plots were created with the R-package **tmap** (recently published on CRAN).

- Dutch Highways
- Main routes (no interchange, entrance and exit ramps)



Metadata input

– ESRI shape file of Dutch roads



Road sensor metadata

Road	Direction	Туре	Lat	Long
A79	West	Main	50.8779	5.7502
A79	West	Main	50.8772	5.7625
A79	West	Main	50.8768	5.7737
A79	West	Main	50.8747	5.8082
A79	West	Main	50.8828	5.8650



Map projection



- Dutch National Grid (Rijksdriehoekstelsel)
- Preserves real-world distances



Main routes





Metadata inconsistencies



Solutions:

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Possible causes:

- Shape is leading:
- Cut off empty part Sensors are leading: •

Impute empty part

Remove loose road sensors Extrapolate main route



Projections

ramps

Project road sensors on main routes



Determine points of bifurcation for all entrance and exit





Road segments



Weighting



5*3000 + 5*3000 + 10*2000 + 20*2000 + 7*2500 = **107,500 vehicle-km**

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Conclusion remarks

- A **proper frame** is often required for big data driven statistics.
- For traffic statistics, the road segment lengths are used as weights; vehicle counts are weighted to the road network.
- Further development at Statistics Netherlands:
 - Embedding into regular production
 - Extension with provincial roads.



