

### Spatial uncertainty propagation in ICT data analysis

Maxime Lenormand, Thomas Louail, Marc Barthélemy, J.J. Ramasco

#### ▶ To cite this version:

Maxime Lenormand, Thomas Louail, Marc Barthélemy, J.J. Ramasco. Spatial uncertainty propagation in ICT data analysis. Urban Net 2016, Sep 2016, Amsterdam, Netherlands. pp.18. hal-02605894

### HAL Id: hal-02605894 https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-02605894

Submitted on 6 Jul2020

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers. L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

# Spatial uncertainty propagation in ICT data analysis

Maxime Lenormand | Irstea, France Thomas Louail | IFISC, Spain Marc Barthelemy | CEA, France Ramasco JJ | IFISC, Spain

#### UrbanNet 2016 | Amsterdam

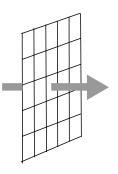
21 September 2016



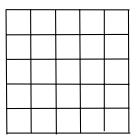
# **Motivation**

# "Reality"





Data



# Sampling framework

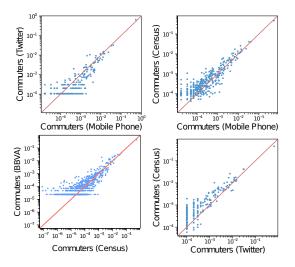
# (Spatial) Uncertainty Propagation

- Example: population size of Netherlands. We may estimate it as 16,800,000 milion. Perhaps in reality it is 16,967,234; hence error of -1%
- Error is usually not know because reality is not know

# (Spatial) Uncertainty Propagation

- Example: population size of Netherlands. We may estimate it as 16,800,000 milion. Perhaps in reality it is 16,967,234; hence error of -1%
- Error is usually not know because reality is not know
- Crosschecking information

# **Crosschecking mobility information**



**Lenormand** et al. (2014) Cross-checking different sources of mobility information. *PlosOne*, 9(8):e105407.

# (Spatial) Uncertainty Propagation

- Example: population size of Netherlands. We may estimate it as 16,800,000 milion. Perhaps in reality it is 16,967,234; hence error of -1%
- Error is usually not know because reality is not know
- Crosschecking information

### Uncertainty propagation analysis

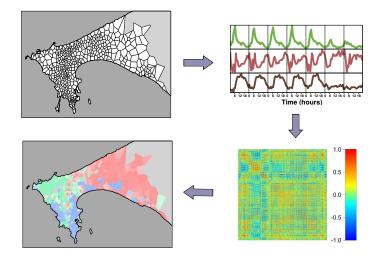
**Lenormand et al.** (2016) Is spatial information in ICT data reliable? arXiv preprint arxiv: 1609.03375.

# ICT Data uncertainty analysis

300,000 mobile phone users' trajectories x 25 two-week periods

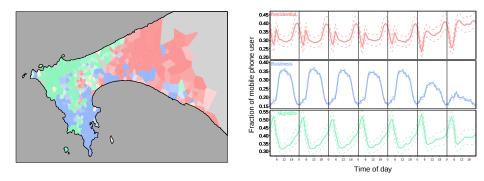


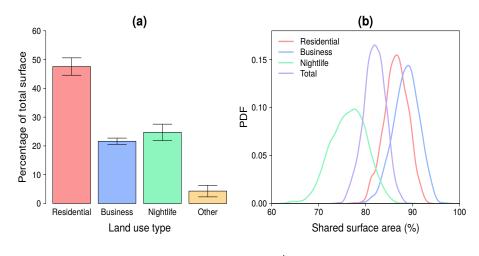
Inferring **land use** and identifying **home-work locations** from mobile phone activity



**Lenormand et al.** (2015) Comparing and modeling land use organization in cities. Royal Society Open Science 2, 15052015.

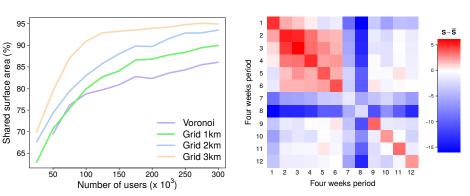
# Extraction of 50 independent samples based on 150,000 users activity during on week



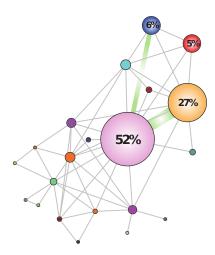


$$SSA(S_l, S'_l) = 2\frac{A_{S_l \cap S'_l}}{A_{S_l} + A_{S'_l}}$$

### Size & Scale



Time



**Song et al.** (2010) Limits of predictability in human mobility. *Science* 327, 1018-1021.

#### Home

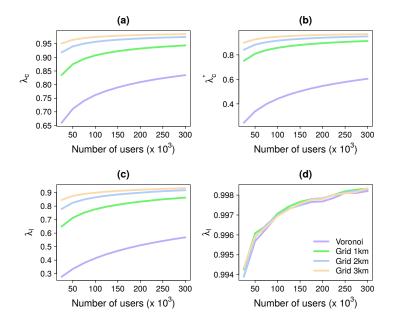
Most frequented location between 7pm and 7am

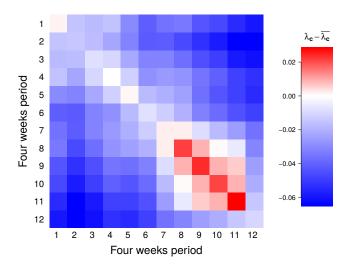
### Work

Most frequented location between 8am and 5pm on weekdays

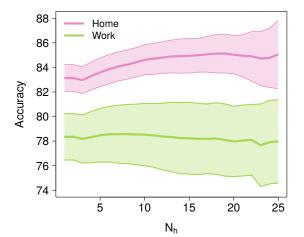
### **Origin-Destination Matrix**

Tij: number of individuals living in cell **i** and working in cell **j** 





Robustness of home-work locations identified for each user



### Take home messages...

- Good agreement between land uses identified from 100,000 users activity signals, with an average of 75% of shared surface area.
- Uncertainty on the journey-to-work commuting network is highly dependent of the spatial resolution.
- More studies in this spirit need to be done to assess the biases and uncertainty associated with this new data sources.

**Lenormand et al.** (2016) Is spatial information in ICT data reliable? arXiv preprint arxiv:1609.03375.

### **Self-promotion**

### ictdataccuracy.github.io