

## Modelling the Evolution of Road Networks

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Great London Area 1786-2010 (Masucci, Stanilov, & Batty, 2013)





Groane, Italy 1833-2007 (Strano, Nicosia, Latora, Porta, & Barthélemy, 2012)





Paris 1789-2010 (Barthelemy, Bordin, Berestycki, & Gribaudi, 2013)





Kerman Iran 1902-2006 (Mohajeri & Gudmundsson, 2014)





Sheffield 1736 – 2010 (Mohajeri & Gudmundsson, 2014)





Khorramabad Iran 1955-2006 (Mohajeri & Gudmundsson, 2014)





Cumulative link length distributions of link of different ages (Strano et al., 2012) UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS



Correlation between links' age and their centrality (Strano et al., 2012)





**Densification and Exploration (Strano et al., 2012)** 





## Leaf venation pattern with cycles (Runions et al., 2005)









Local optimality(Barthélemy & Flammini, 2008)





City graph(Courtat, Gloaguen, & Douady, 2011)





Local optimal with node competition (Rui, Ban, Wang, & Haas, 2013)

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While time steps <= N:

Position new node; Connect new node to the network.



Fig. 2. Search region for RNG.

Relative Neighbours in Relative Neighbourhood Graph (Watanabe, 2008)









After 500 time steps, a network with 900 nodes and 1068 links







Process of road network evolution





Node degree composition's change during the simulation process





Link Intersection Angles Distribution during simulation process





Link Betweenness Centrality Cumulative Distribution during simulation process





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Fig. 2. Search region for RNG.



Relative neighbours in Gabriel Graph (Osaragi & Hiraga, 2010)

Fig. 1. Proximity graphs on same random points.

The family of Proximity Graphs (Watanabe, 2008)







To wrap up:

- Goal: Understand the evolution of road networks
  - Importance of understanding changes in road networks
  - Necessity of models and simulation
  - Understand the result from simulation
  - Proximity's role in road network generation
- Future plan



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