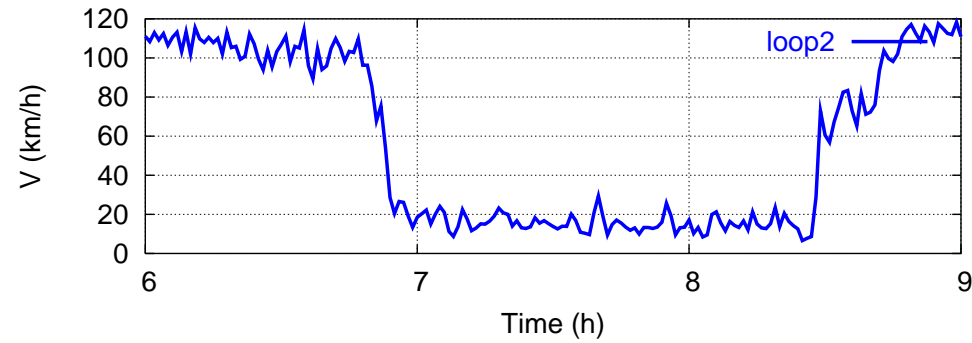
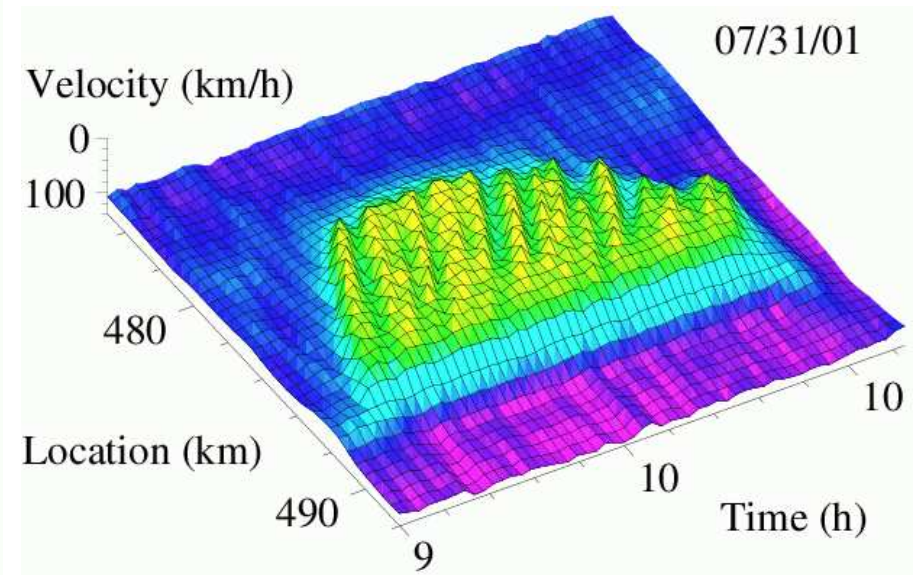
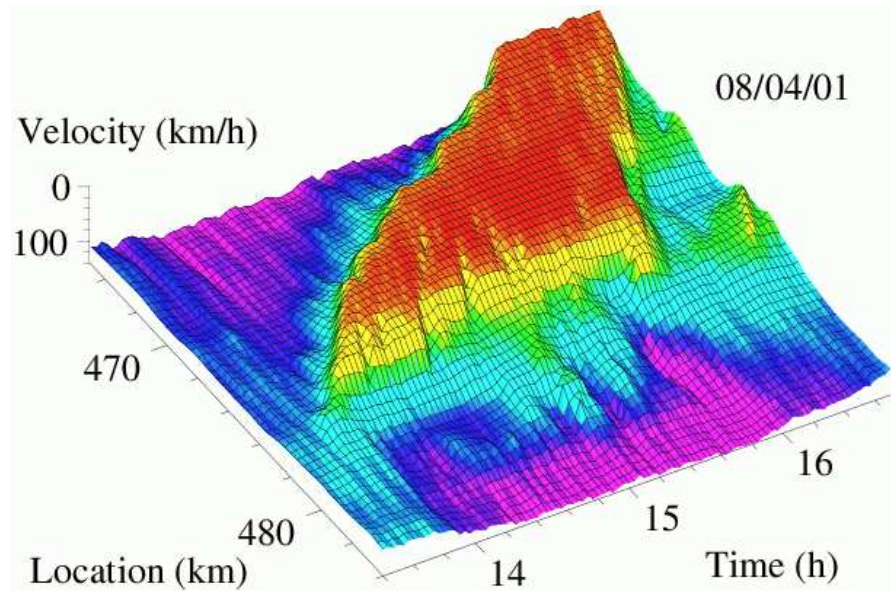


# Wie verläuft der Stau?

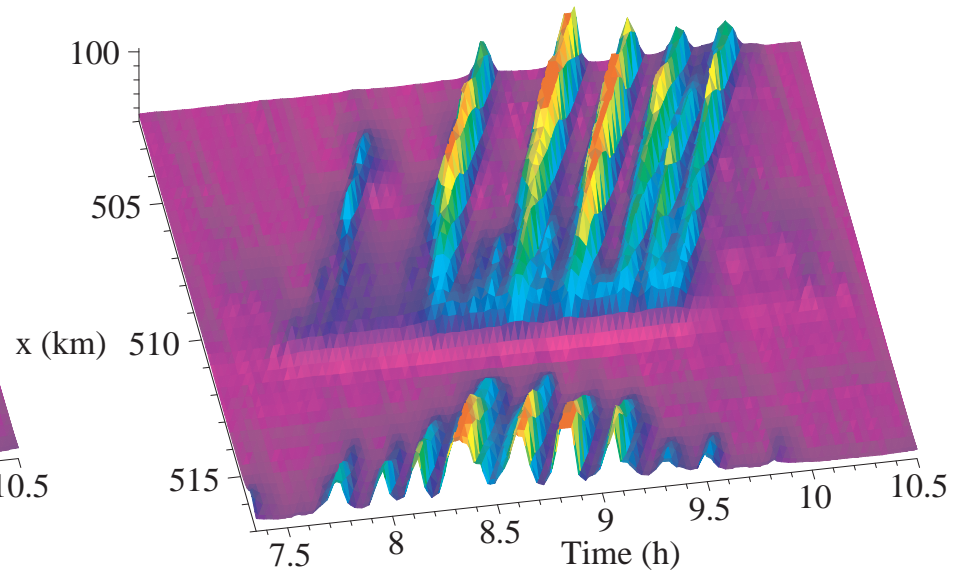
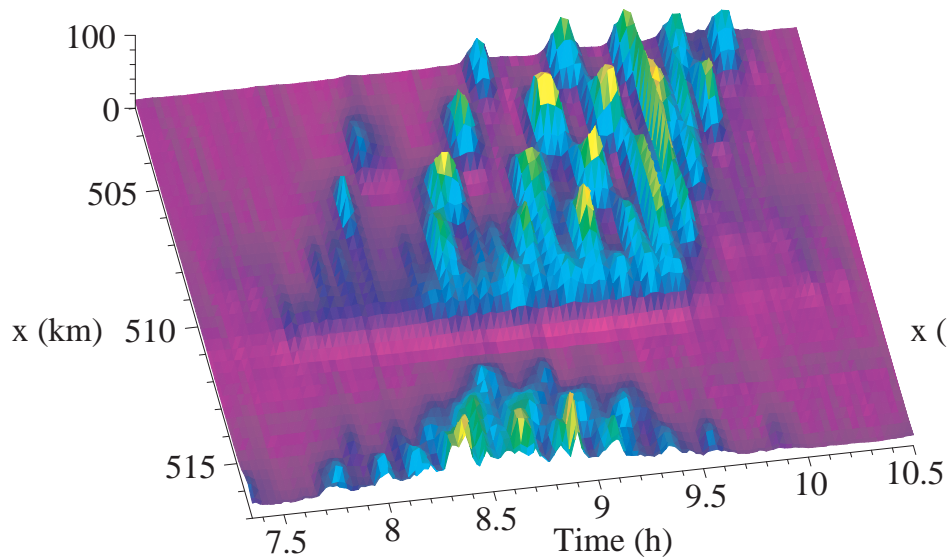
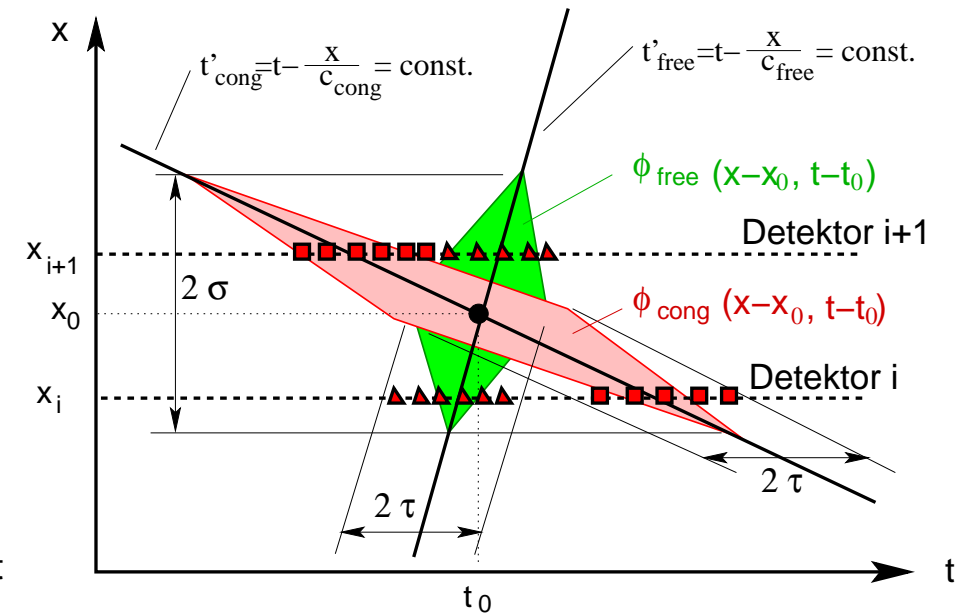
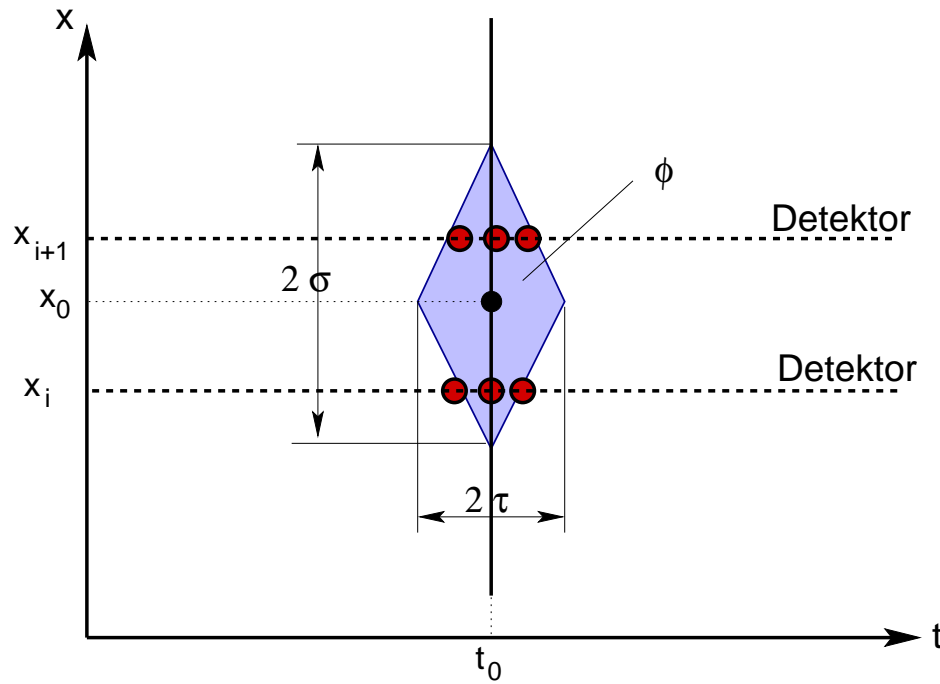
Zeitreihe:



Mögliche Stauformen:

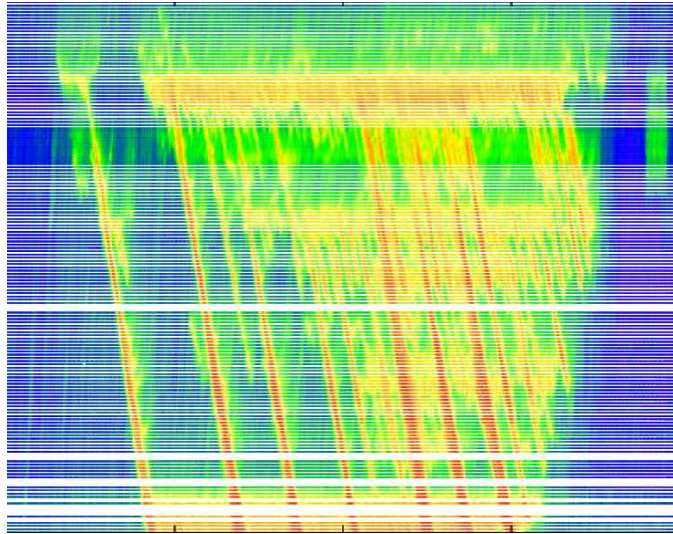


# Verkehrslagerekonstruktion mit der Adaptive Smoothing Method

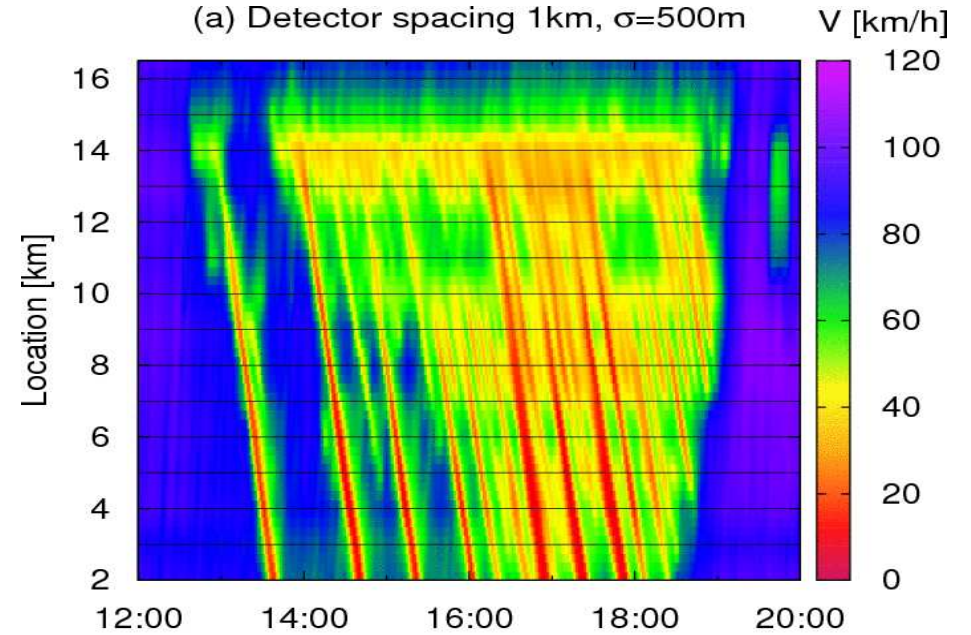


# Validierung der Adaptive Smoothing Method

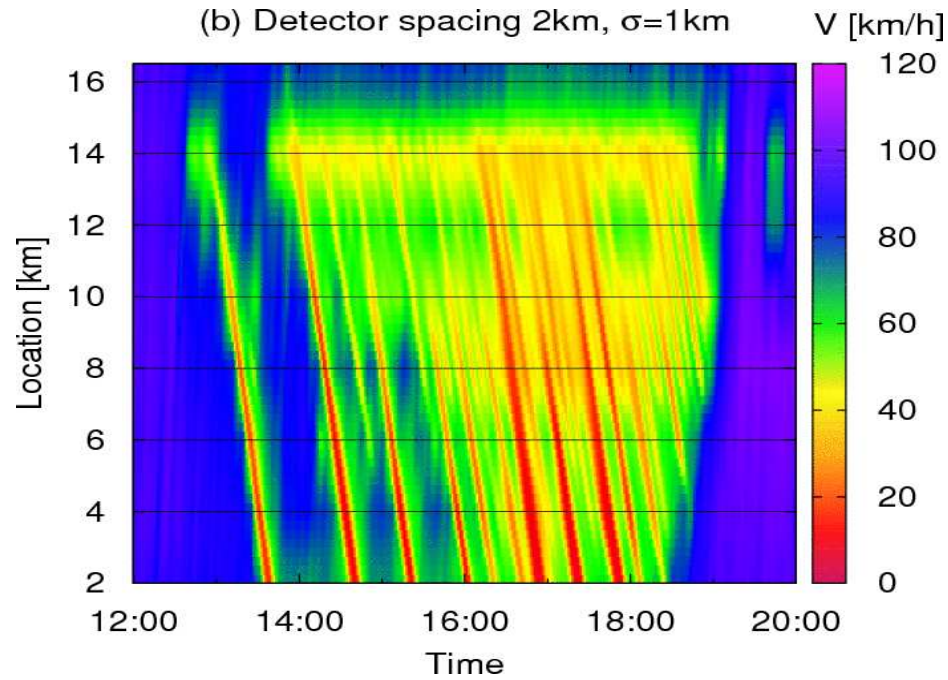
Ground Truth



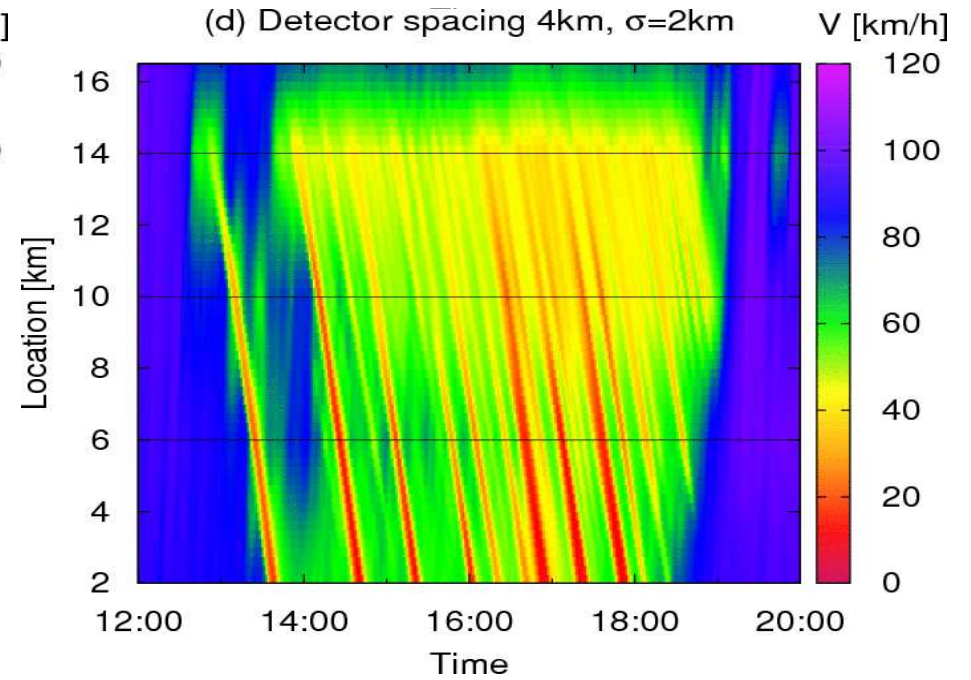
(a) Detector spacing 1km,  $\sigma=500\text{m}$



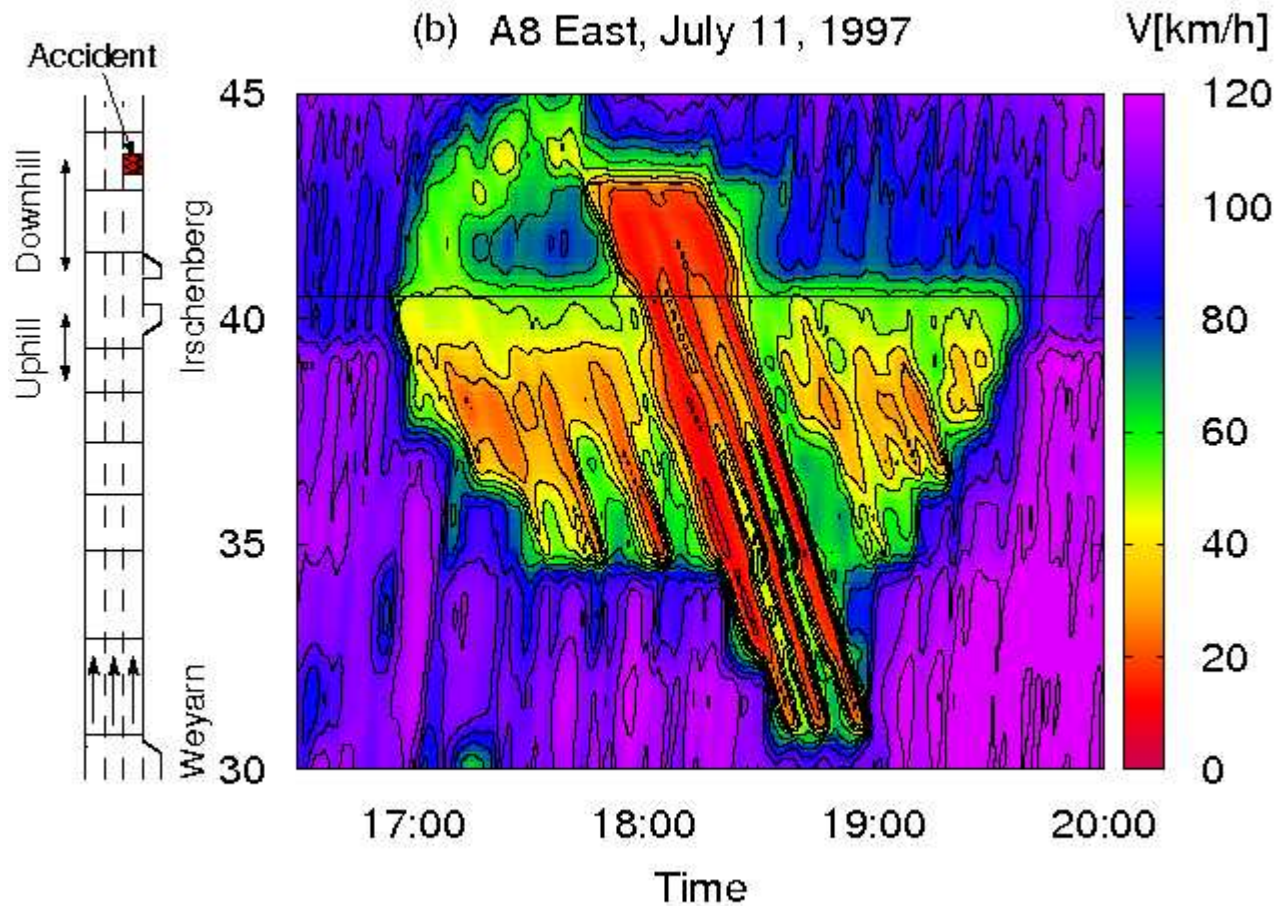
(b) Detector spacing 2km,  $\sigma=1\text{km}$



(d) Detector spacing 4km,  $\sigma=2\text{km}$

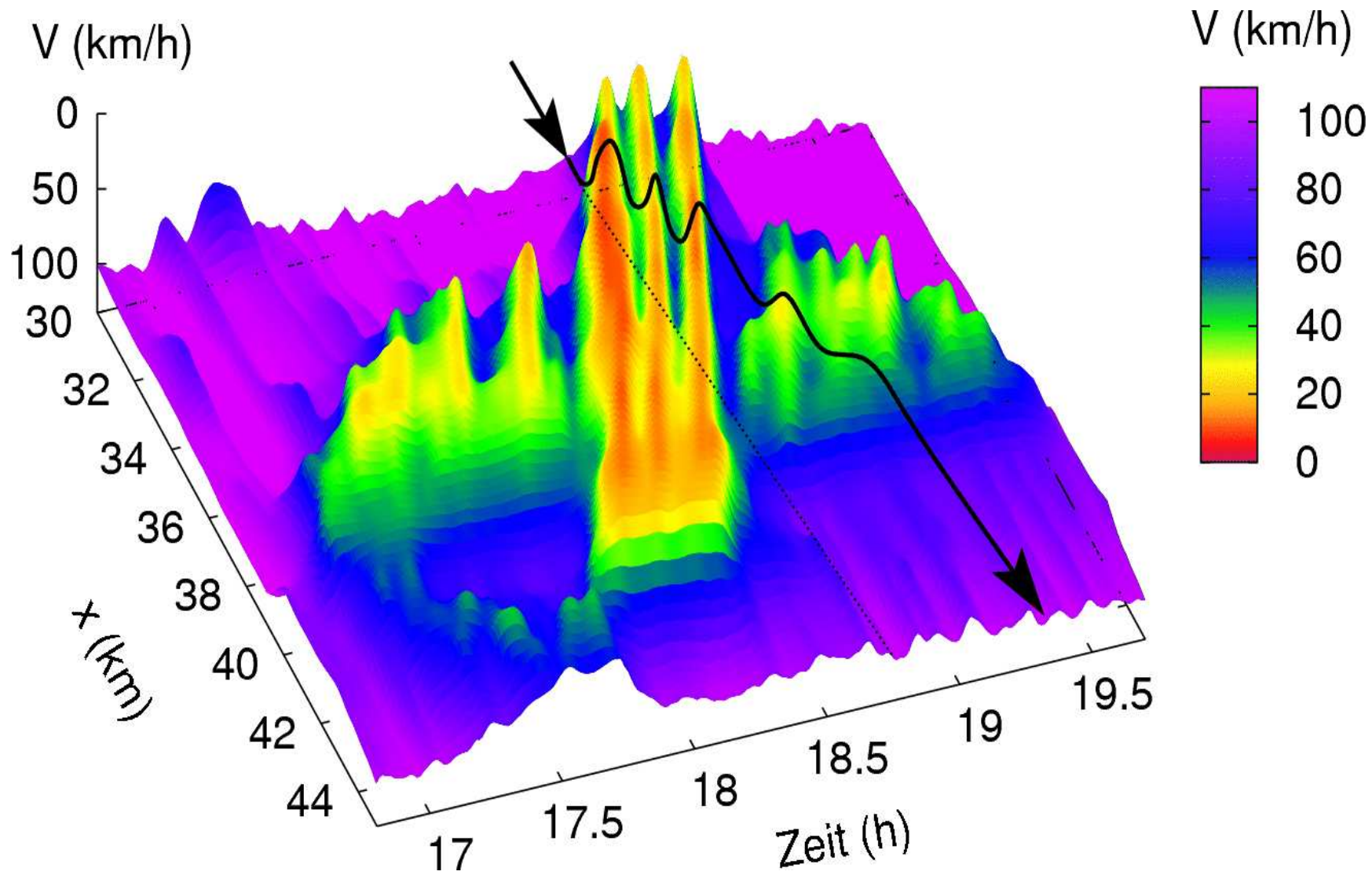


# Anwendung der Adaptive Smoothing Method

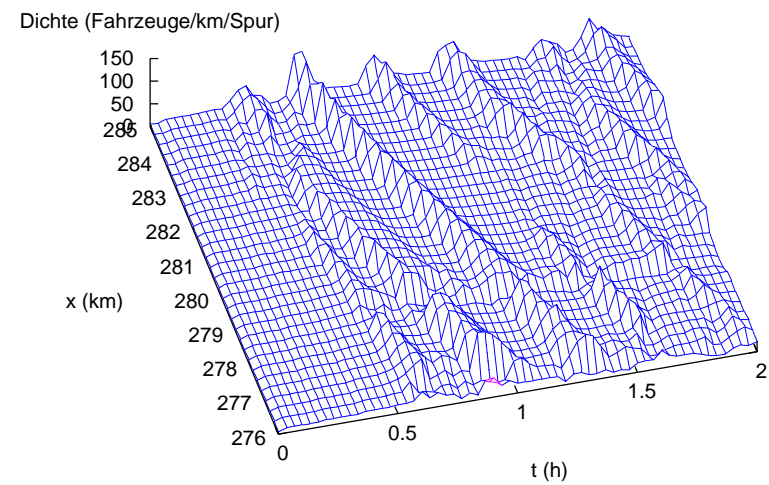
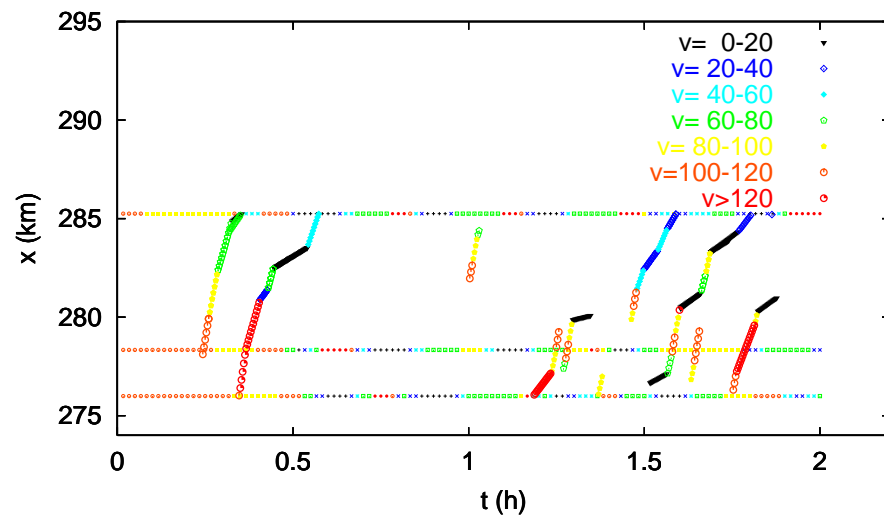
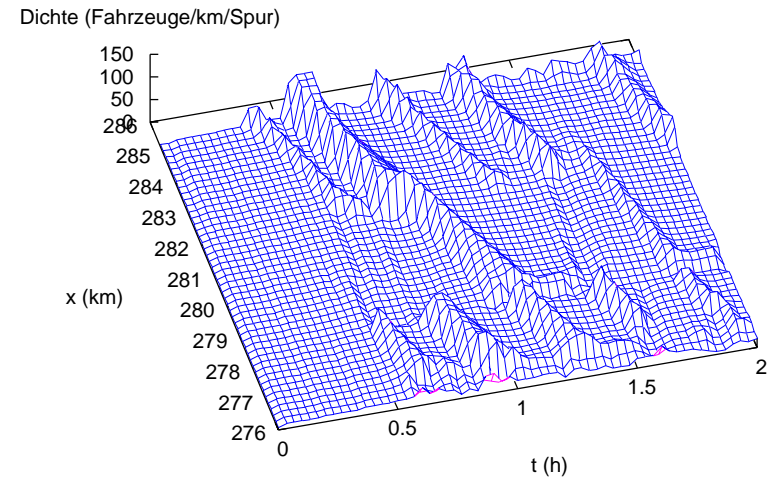
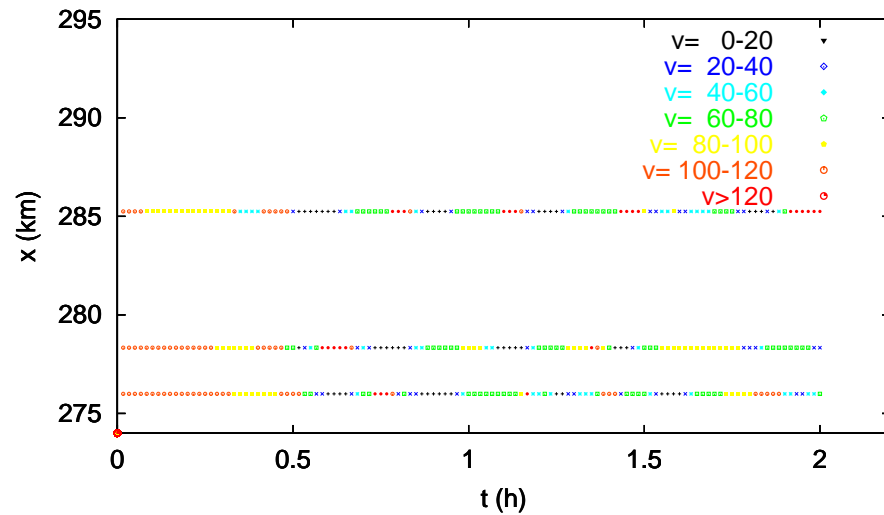


Komplexer Stau auf der Autobahn A8-Ost in der Nähe des Irschenbergs

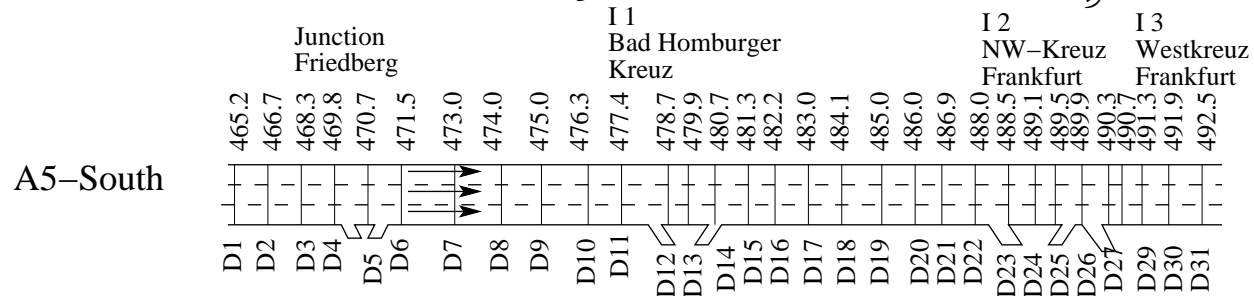
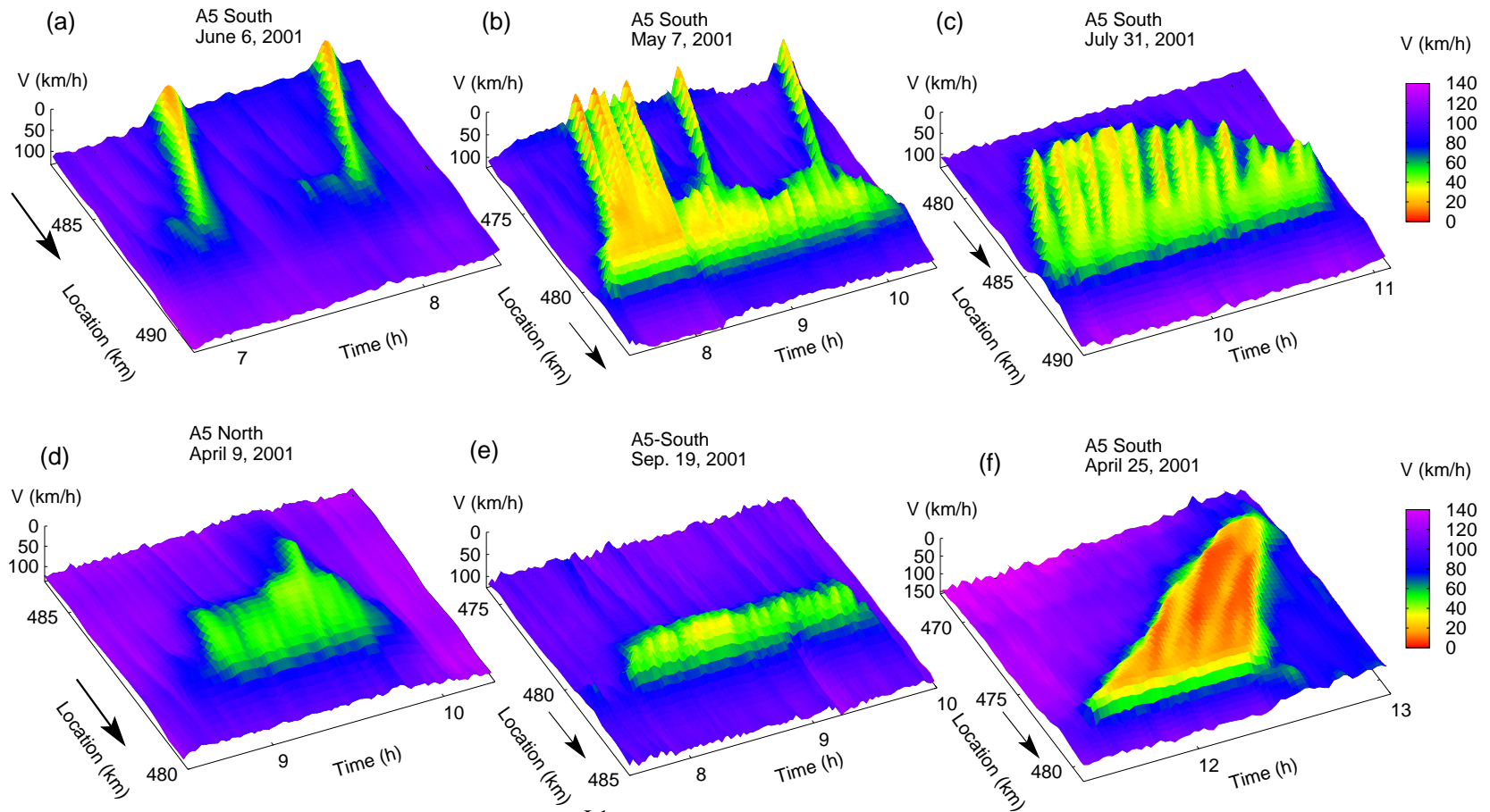
# Der "Ritt" durch die Syauwellen



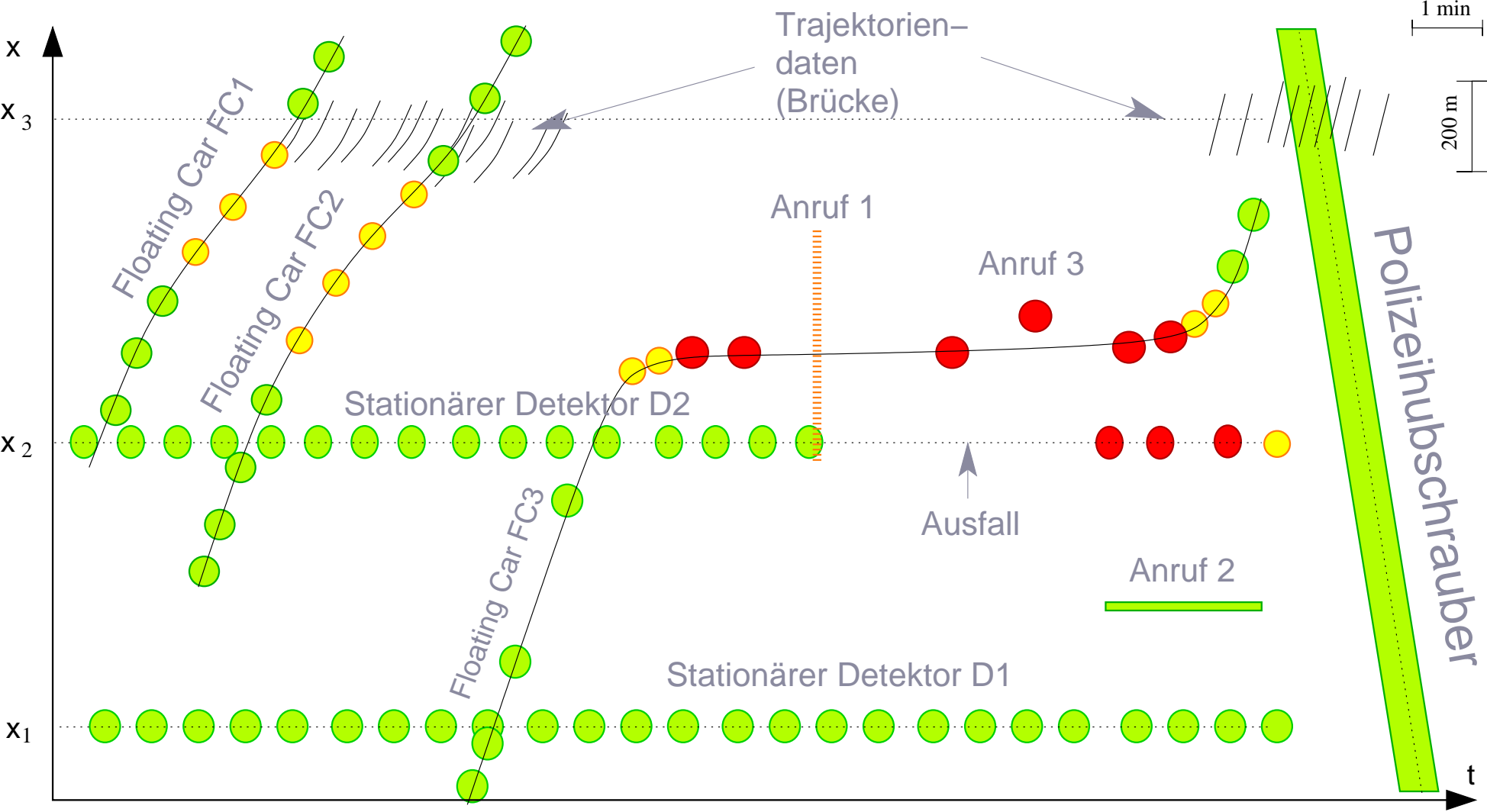
# Datenfusion von stationären Detektordaten (SDD) und Floating-Car Daten (FCD)



# Typische Beispiele der raumzeitlichen Dynamik von Staus



# Heterogene Datenquellen





# Heterogene Datenquellen: Wo ist der Unfall?

