

**ECEA**  
**2019**

# 5th International Electronic Conference on Entropy and Its Applications

18–30 November 2019

Chaired by Prof. Geert Verdoolaege

Sponsored by:



entropy



MDPI

## On the Relationship between City Mobility and Blocks Uniformity

Eric K. Tokuda <sup>1</sup>, Cesar H. Comin <sup>2</sup>, Roberto M. Cesar-Jr. <sup>1</sup>  
and Luciano da F. Costa <sup>1</sup>

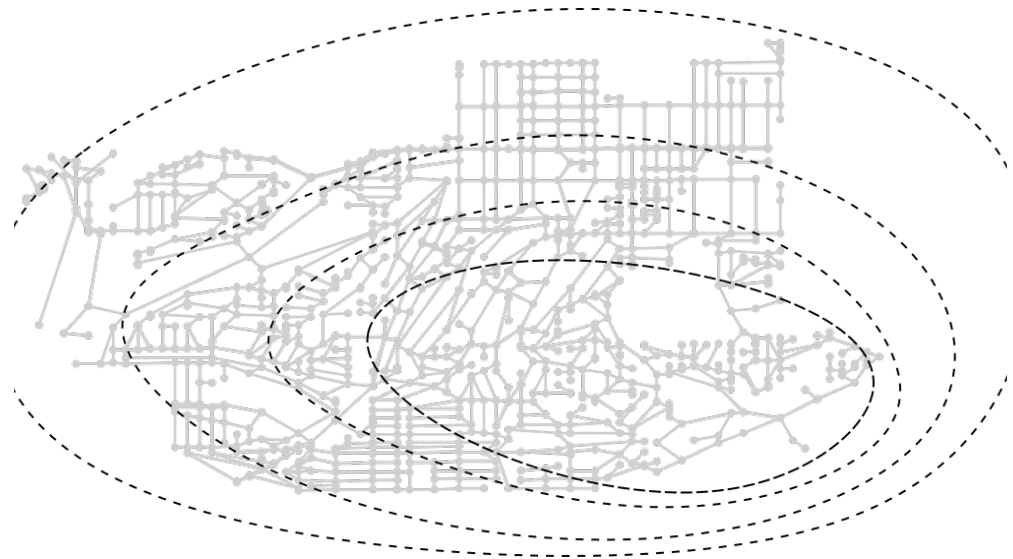
<sup>1</sup> University of São Paulo, USP;

<sup>2</sup> Federal University of São Carlos, UFSCAR.



# Motivation

- Cities have different physical organizations (geometry and topology);
- People need to move effectively around the city;
- Does the city physical organization influence urban mobility?

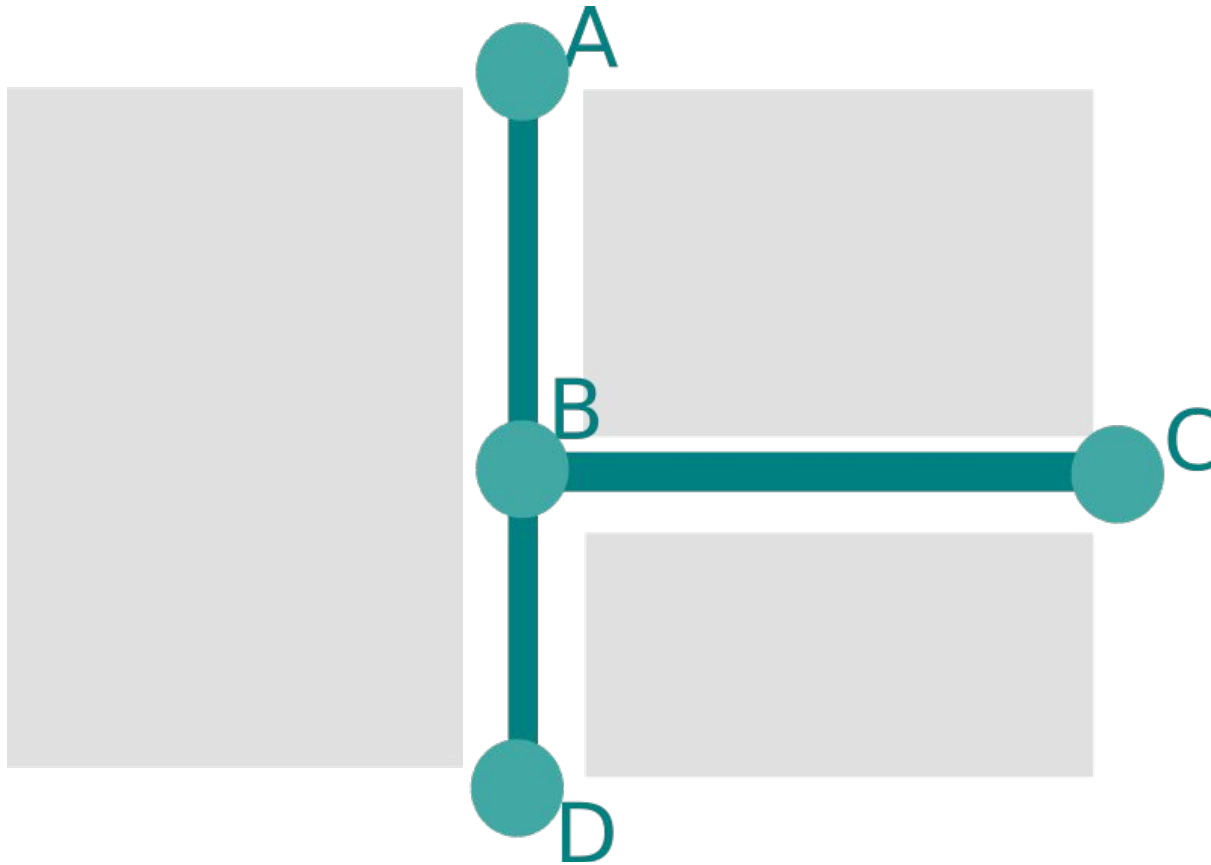


City contour lines may drastically differ from one another.

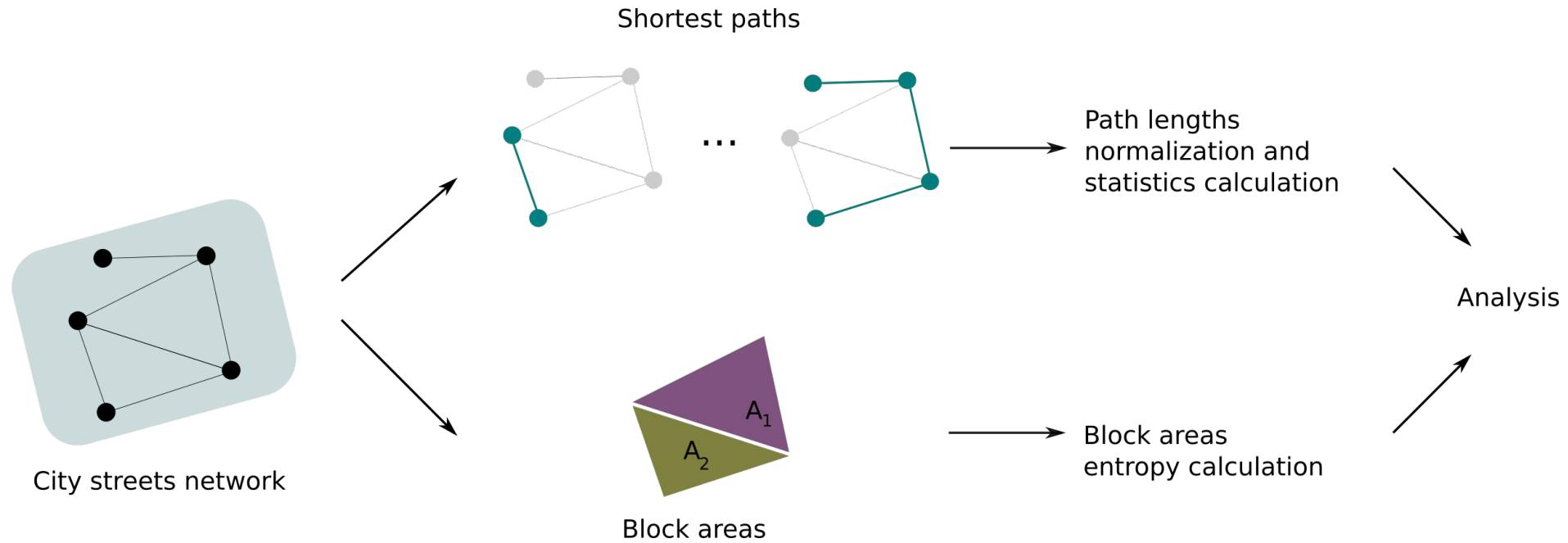
# Objective

Analyze the relationship between city mobility and blocks uniformity.

# Streets network



# Method overview



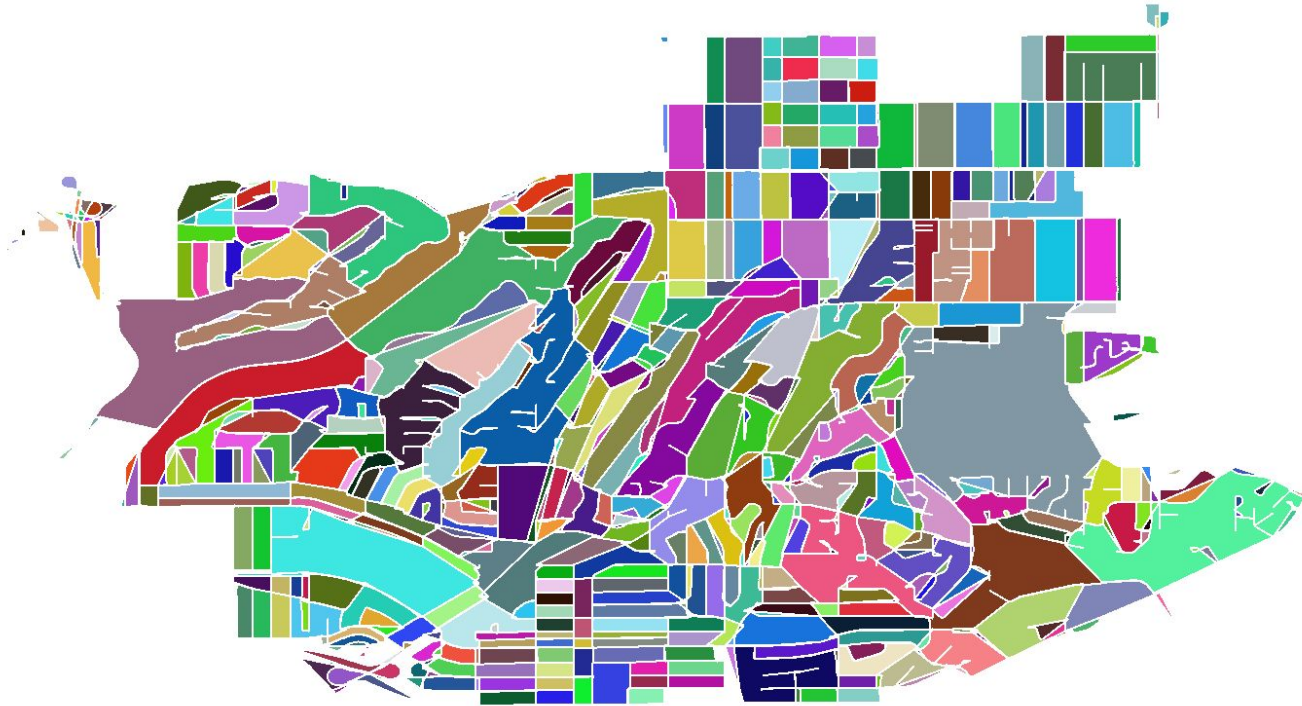
# Graph extraction



# Shortest paths calculation



# Blocks area calculation





## Relative area

Given a region composed of  $n$  blocks,  $A_i$  is defined as the *area of the block relative to the sum of areas* and

$$\sum_1^n A_i = 1$$

## Divisional entropy and Evenness

The *divisional entropy* thus is defined as:

$$E_A(A) = - \sum_i^n A_i \log A_i$$

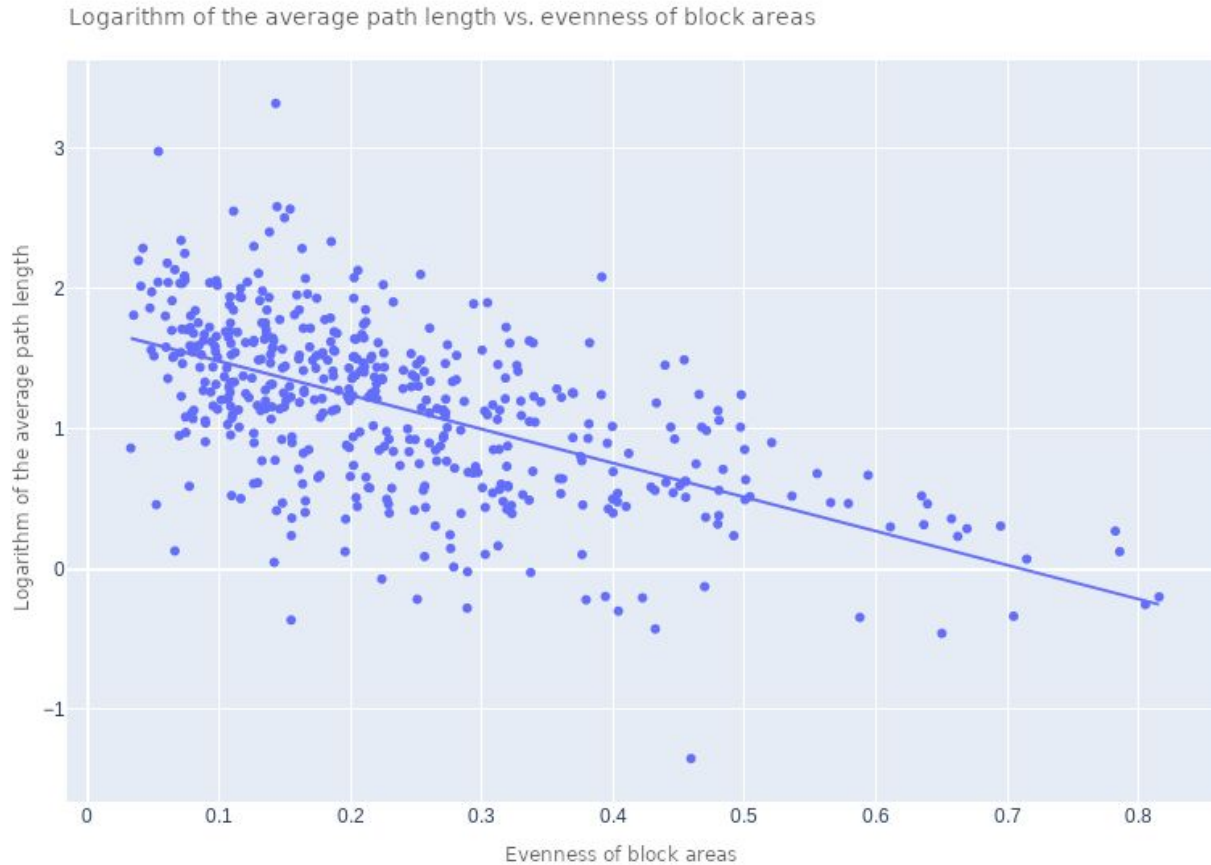
And the *evenness* is defined as the exponential of the divisional entropy.

# Experiments

- 482 cities from California\*, from OpenStreetMaps
- Shortest path calculation (Dijkstra)
- Block areas calculation (computer vision)
- Pearson's correlation coefficient

\*<https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/CUWWYJ>

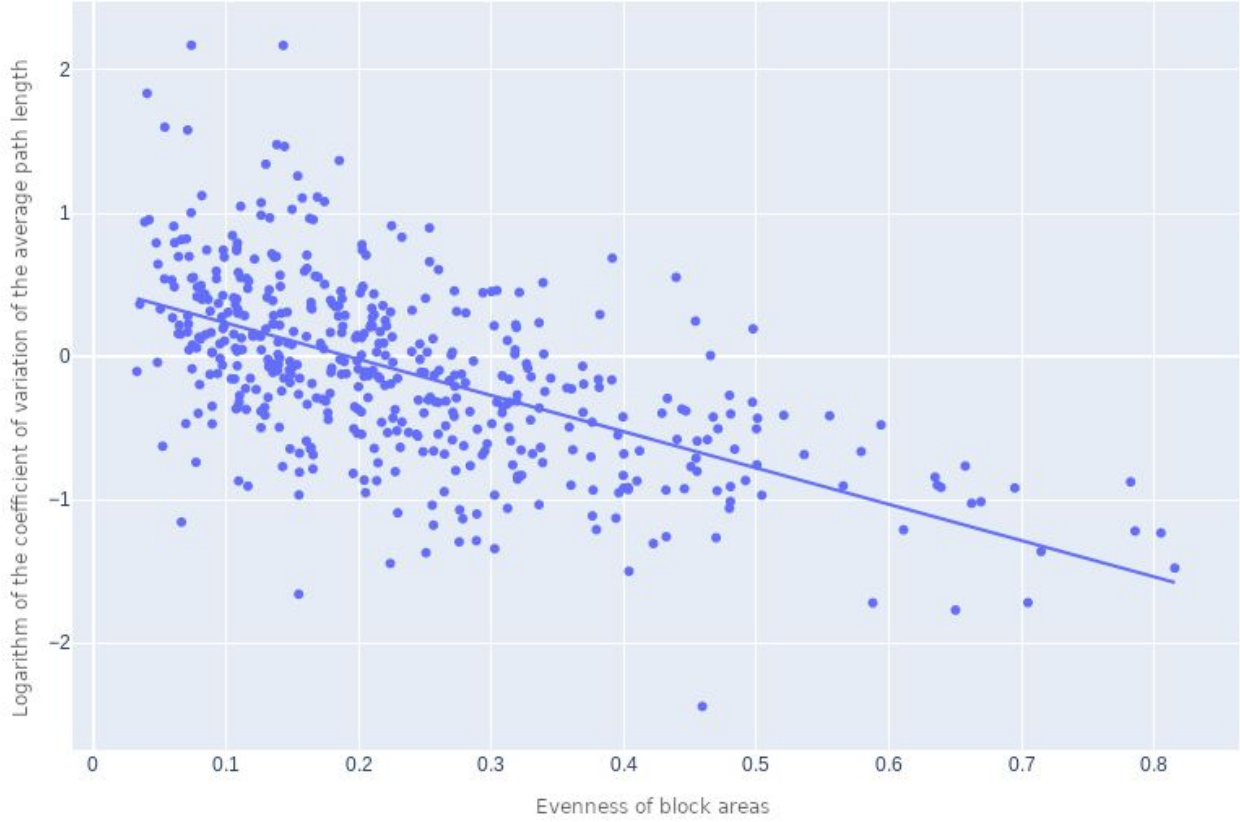
# Entropy of areas vs. mean path length



Pearson's correlation coefficient: -0.581

# Entropy of areas vs. coeff. of variation of the mean path length

Logarithm of the coefficient of variation of the average path length vs. evenness of block areas



Pearson's correlation coefficient: -0.583

## Final remarks

- *Evenness* is an effective method for analyzing city block areas uniformity;
- Block areas uniformity is negatively correlated to the average shortest path length;
- The more uniform the block sizes, the smaller the shortest paths value;
- Urban mobility is associated with blocks uniformity

# Acknowledgments

The authors thank FAPESP (grants 2019/01077-3 and 2015/22308-2), CNPq (grant 307085/2018-0) and CAPES.