



TOMORROW'S ENGINEER TODAY

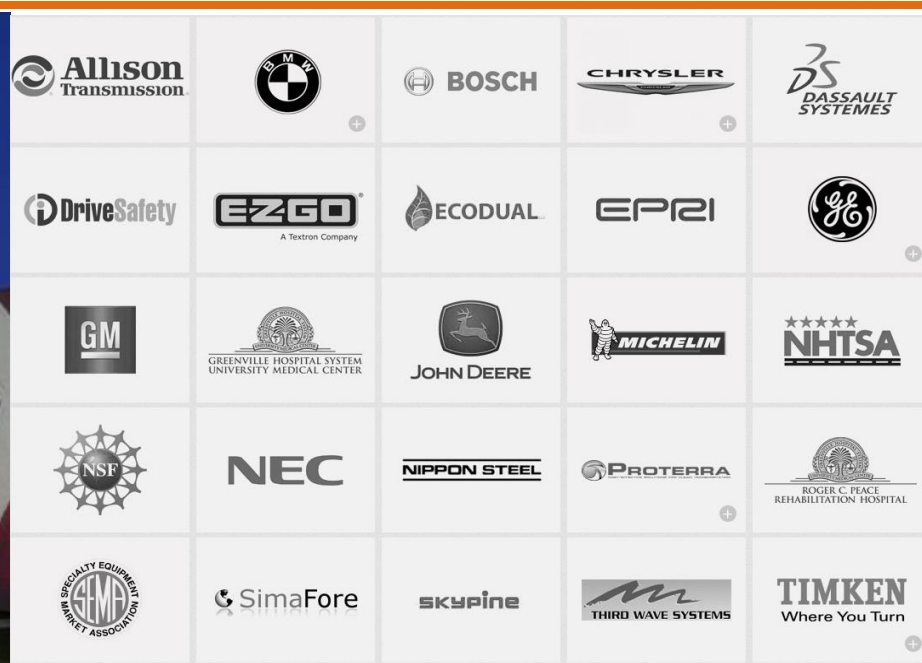
Open. For Business.

**Naturalistic Drive Cycles Analysis and  
Synthesis for Pick-up Trucks**

**CLEMSON**<sup>®</sup>  
UNIVERSITY

 **VirginiaTech**  
Transportation Institute

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*Dr. Zoran Filipi*

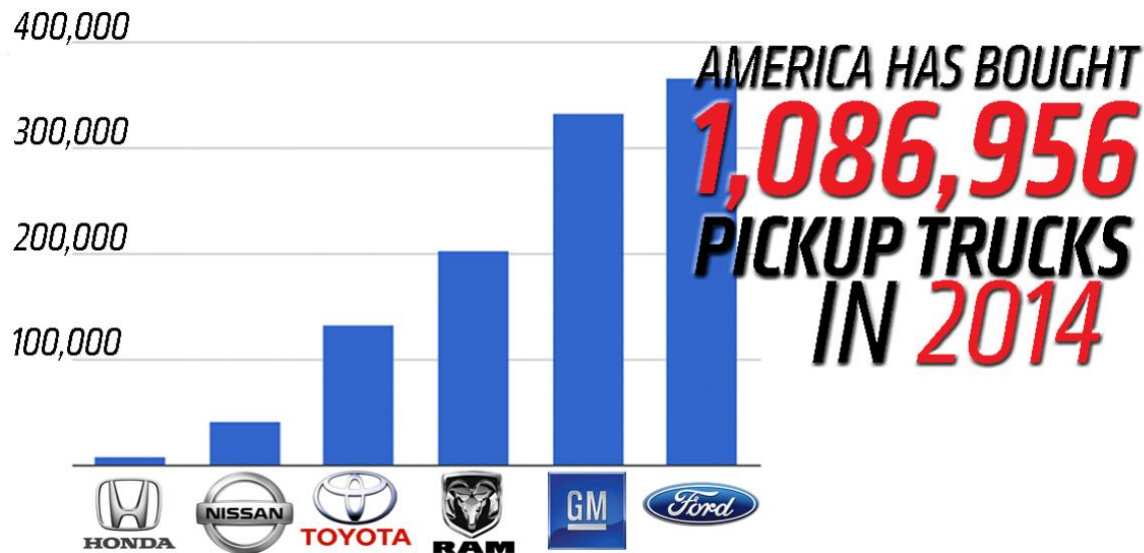


- **Greenville, South Carolina**
- **95%** of students gainfully employed in the Automotive Industry
- **Global** student representing **17** countries
- **183** total M.S. and PhD degrees awarded
- **7** Strategic Research Areas
- **4** Endowed Chairs in **4** key research areas

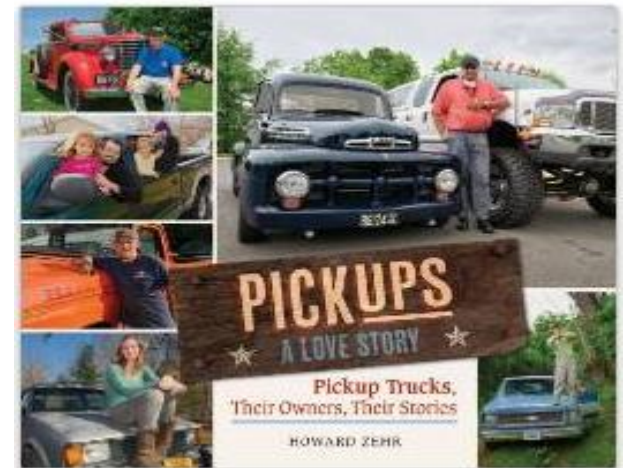
- **Top 2 best-selling light-duty vehicles in America in 2013:**  
**Ford F-series and Chevrolet Silverado**, combined sales over 1.2 million

**A1:** *“90% of truck owners I have met have second jobs ..... they may not do all of those things year round but you will be hard pressed to find someone that owns a truck and doesn’t use it for it’s utility .....”*

**A2:** *“It is just a sense of patriotism: Americanization”*



Source: <http://truckyeah.jalopnik.com/>



You might like this book:  
**Zehr, Howard. *Pickups A Love Story*. Good Books, 2013. Print**

## ❖ Real world fuel economy

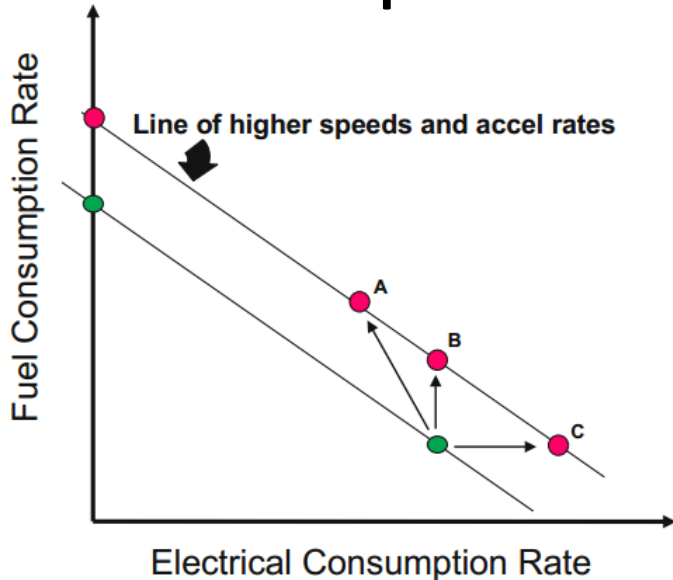


**Los Angeles Times**

Ford to pay C-Max owners after overstating hybrid's MPG rating  
**August 15, 2013**

Hyundai, Kia reach \$400-million settlement over inflated MPG claims  
**December 23, 2013**

## ❖ Power requirements and component sizing



- Consumers judge based on real world usage
- Benefits of technology depend on naturalistic cycles.
- Certification cycles are not realistic.
- **Pick-up trucks need to be designed based on how people actually drive in real-life**

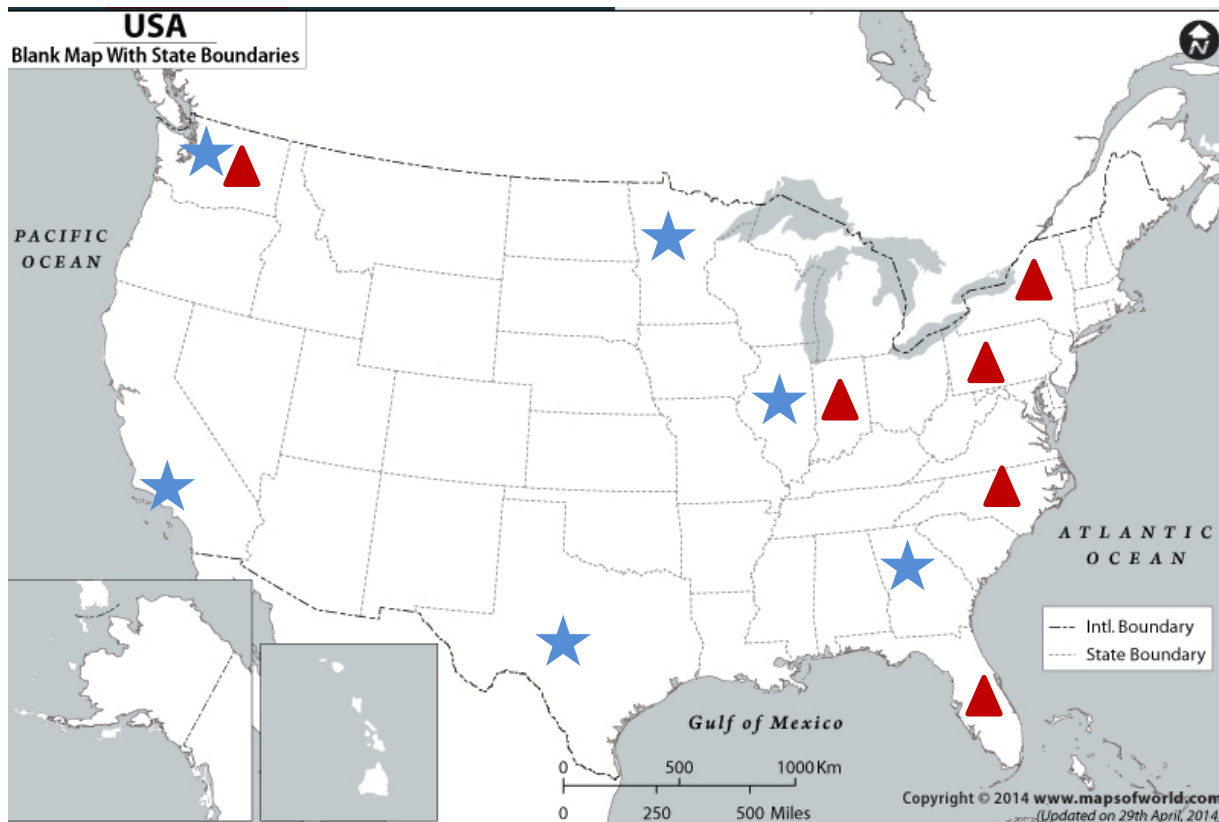
- **Analyze the naturalistic driving data to generate insights about real-world driving.**
- **Implement methodologies for synthesis of representative drive cycles based on large amount of naturalistic drive cycles.**

# Naturalistic Drive Cycle **Analysis** for Pick-up Trucks



❖ Free, web-based access to detailed second-by-second speed traces across the nation

❖ Free, web-based access to summarized transportation data across the nation; detailed data upon request.



**NREL data collection sites:**

- California
- Atlanta
- Texas
- Minneapolis/St. Paul
- Chicago
- Puget Sound Regional



**SHRP2 data collection sites:**

- Buffalo, NY
- State College, PA
- Durham, NC
- Bloomington, IN
- Tampa, FL
- Seattle, WA

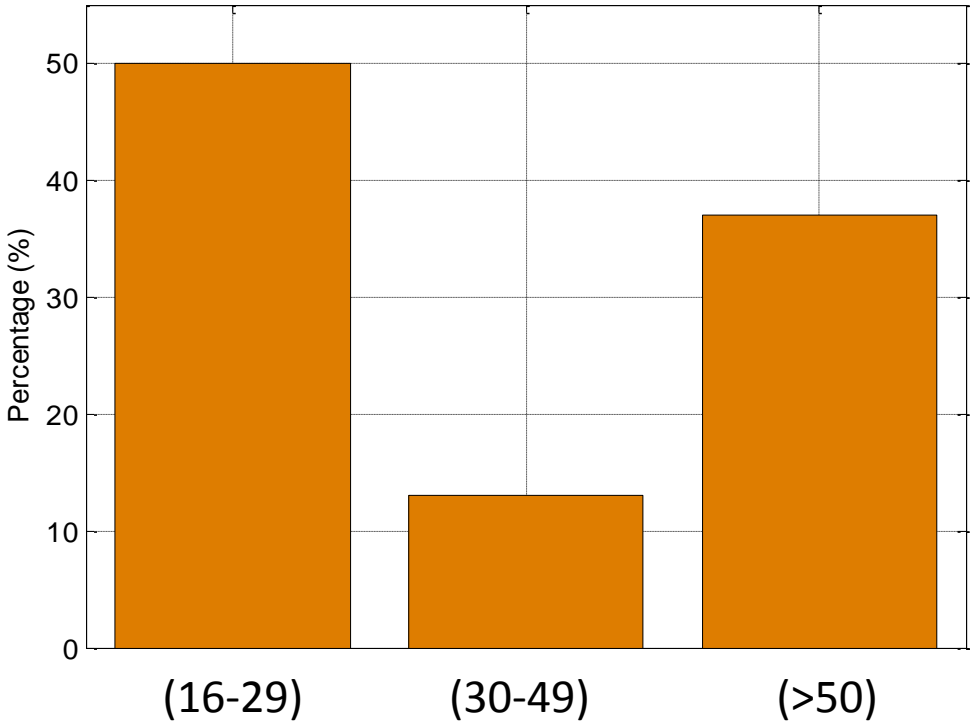
**165 Drivers,  
167 Pickups**

**136 Drivers,  
130 Vans**

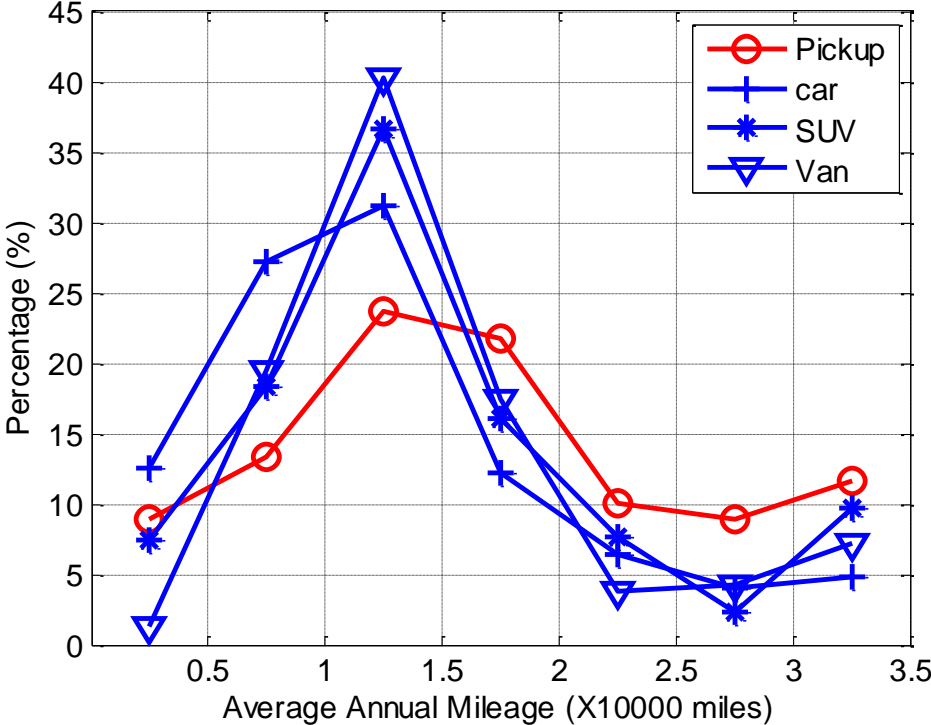
**667 Drivers,  
650 SUVs**

**2387 Drivers,  
2387 cars**

Distribution of Age Group

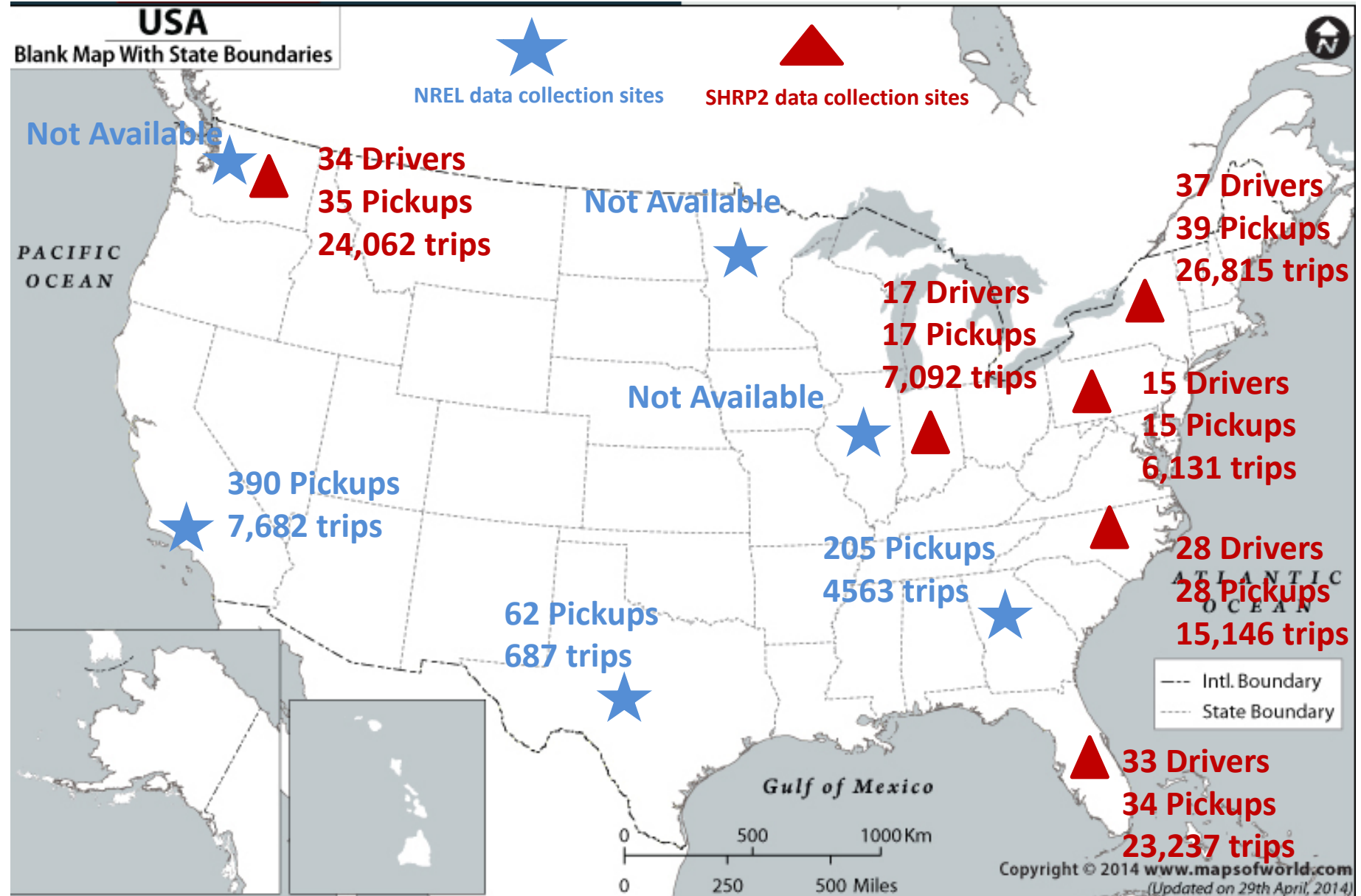


Annual Mileage

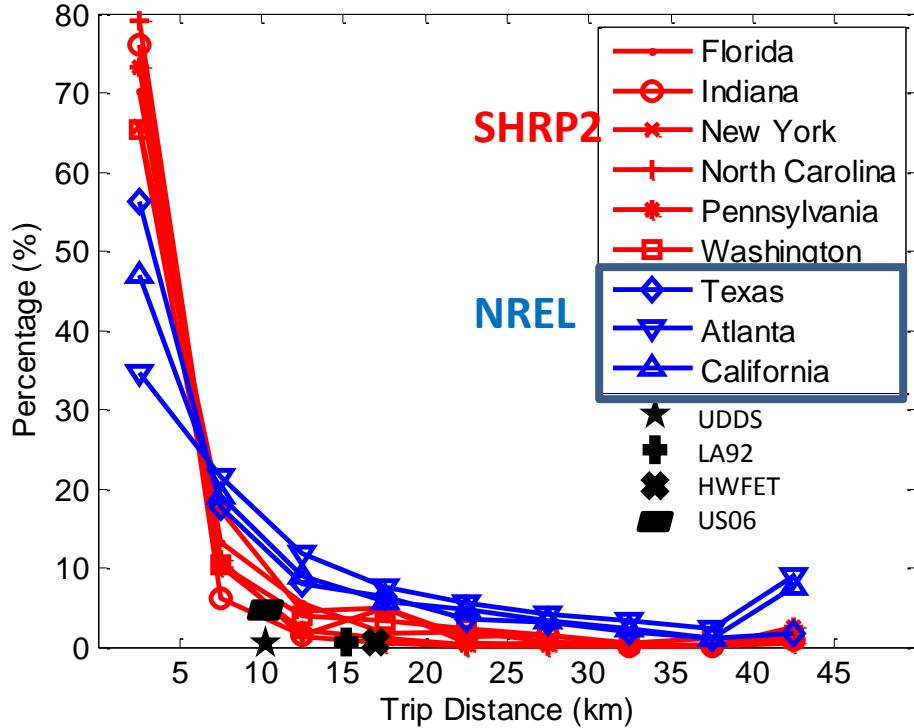




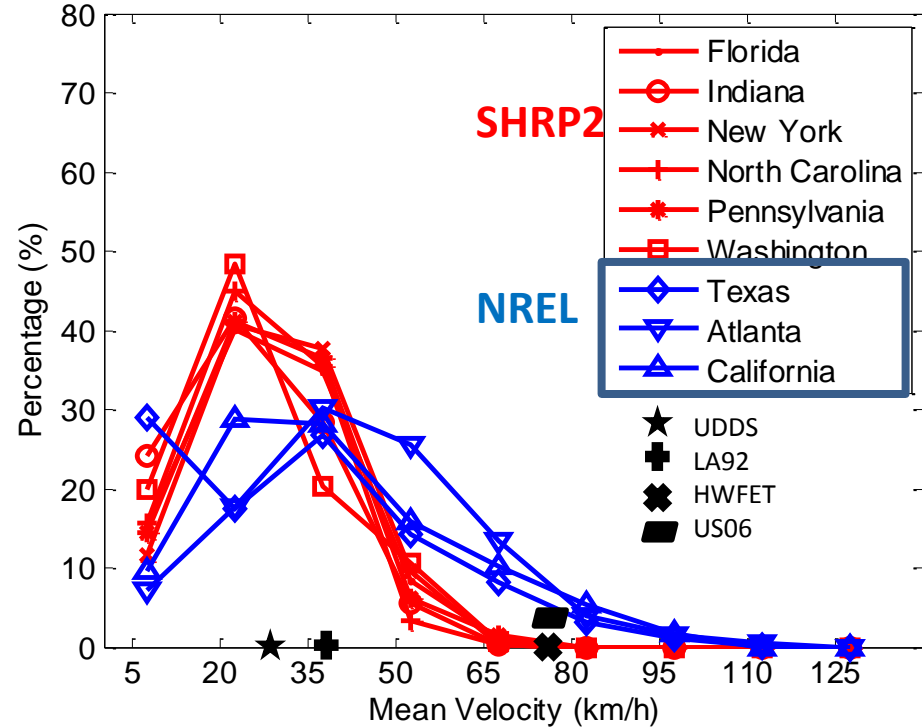
# Naturalistic Driving for Pickup Trucks



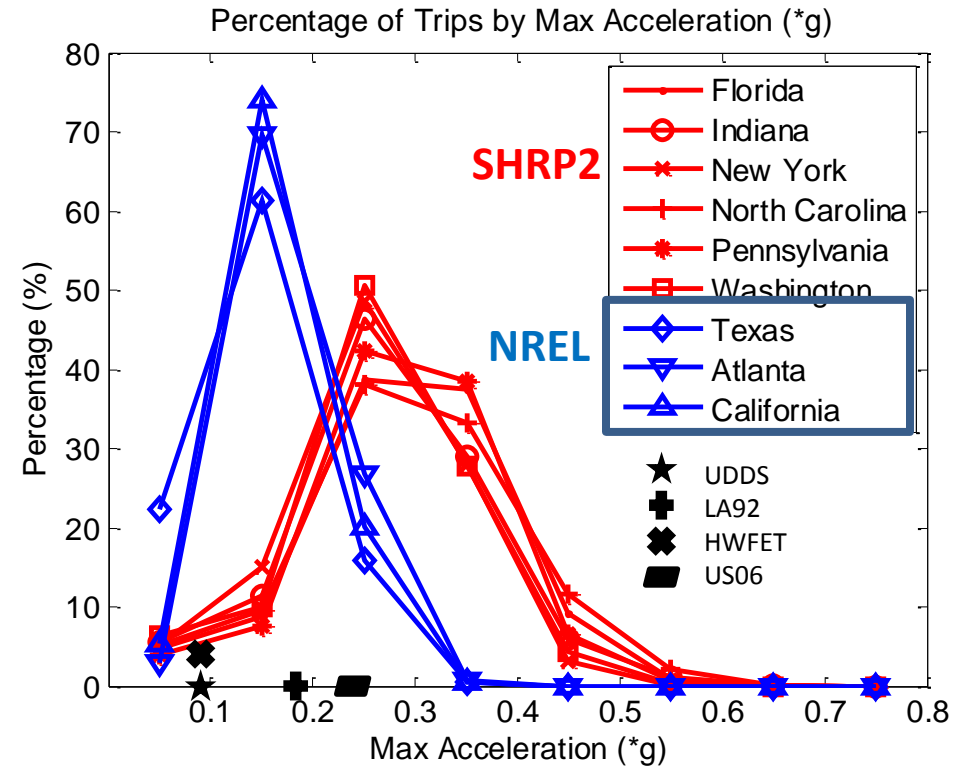
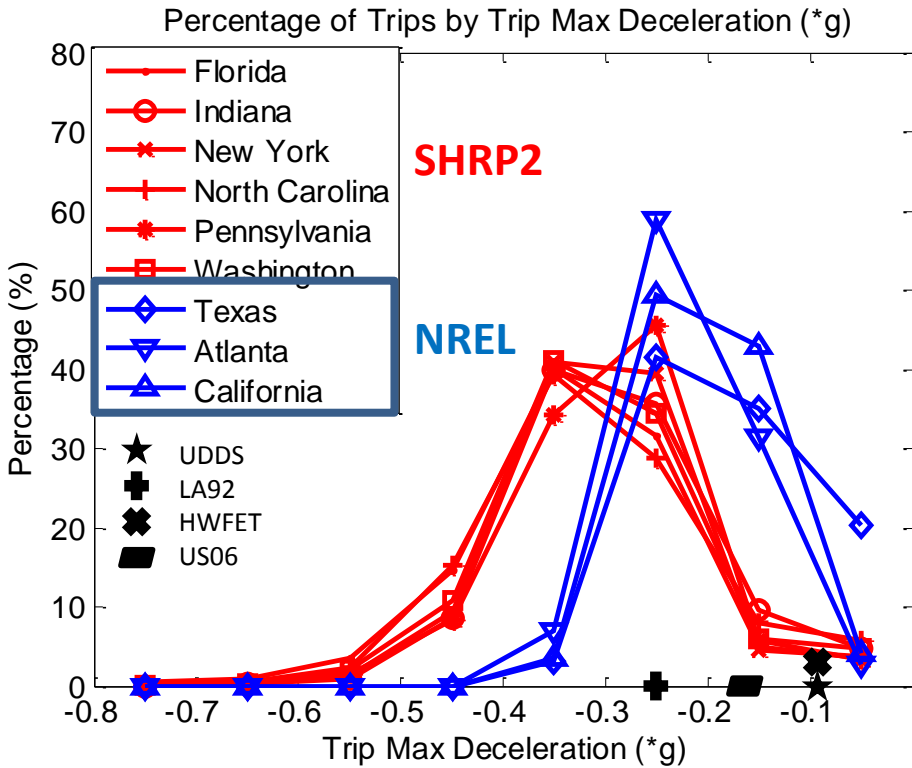
Percentage of Trips by Trip Distance (km)



Percentage of Trips by Mean Velocity (km/h)



- Trips from SHRP2 are more consistent.
- Trips from NREL have more variations between locations.
- Fewer pickups yet higher trip-per-truck in SHRP2, enhanced personal pattern?
- Different from certification cycles



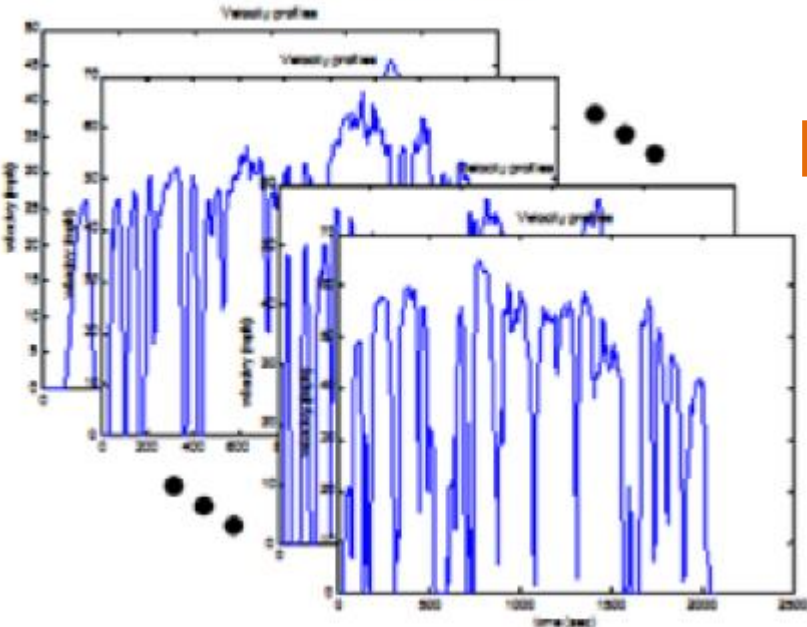
- Trends are similar in nature.
- Actual distributions of peak values are different.
- Different drivers or different data pre-processing techniques?

## Naturalistic Drive Cycle **Synthesis** for Pick-up Trucks

- Reduce the amount of data to enable efficiency in vehicle design and control development

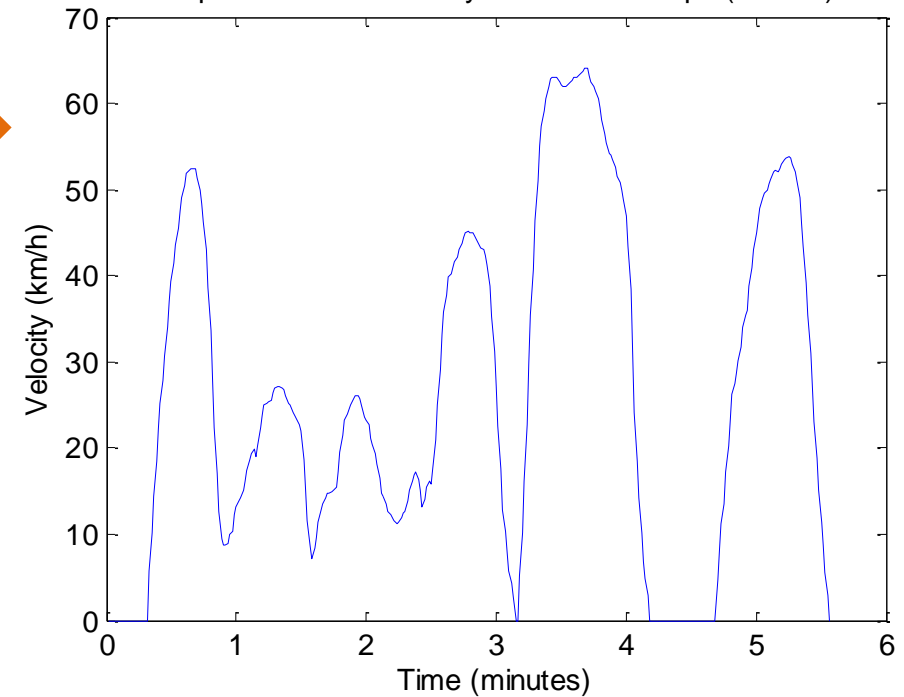
## Basic Philosophy:

### Velocity Data



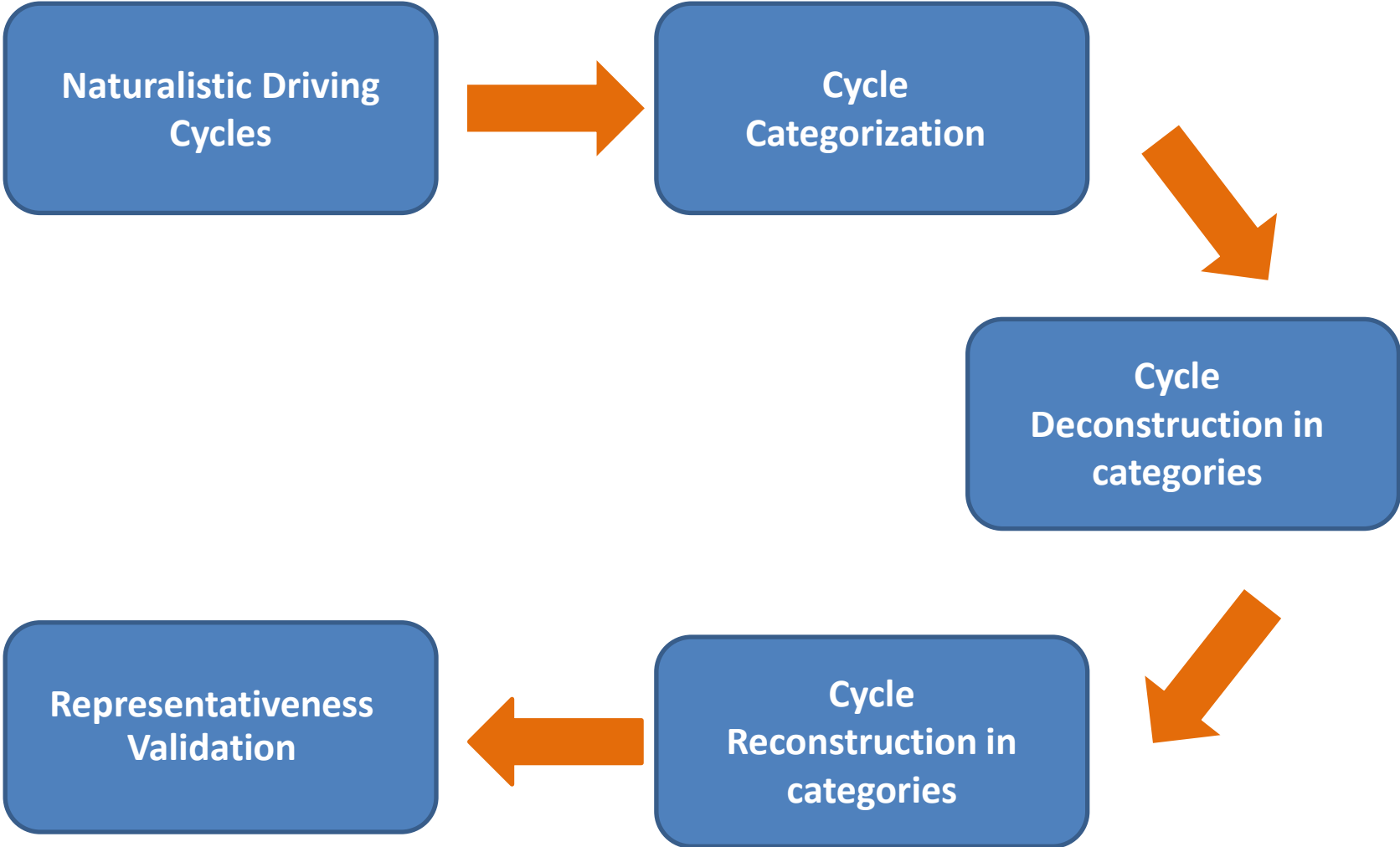
### One Representative Drive Cycle

Representative Drive Cycle for Short Trips (1~4km)

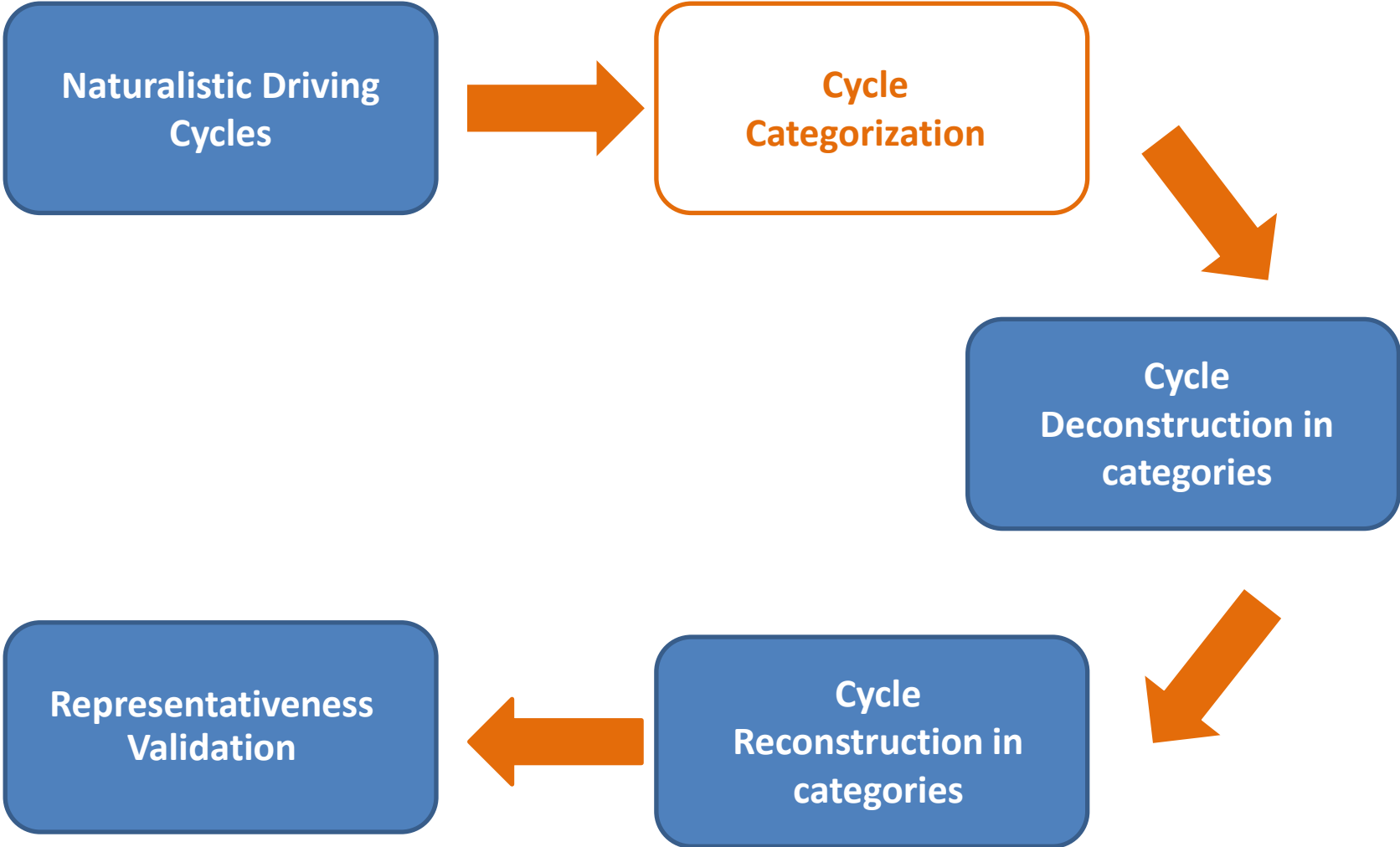


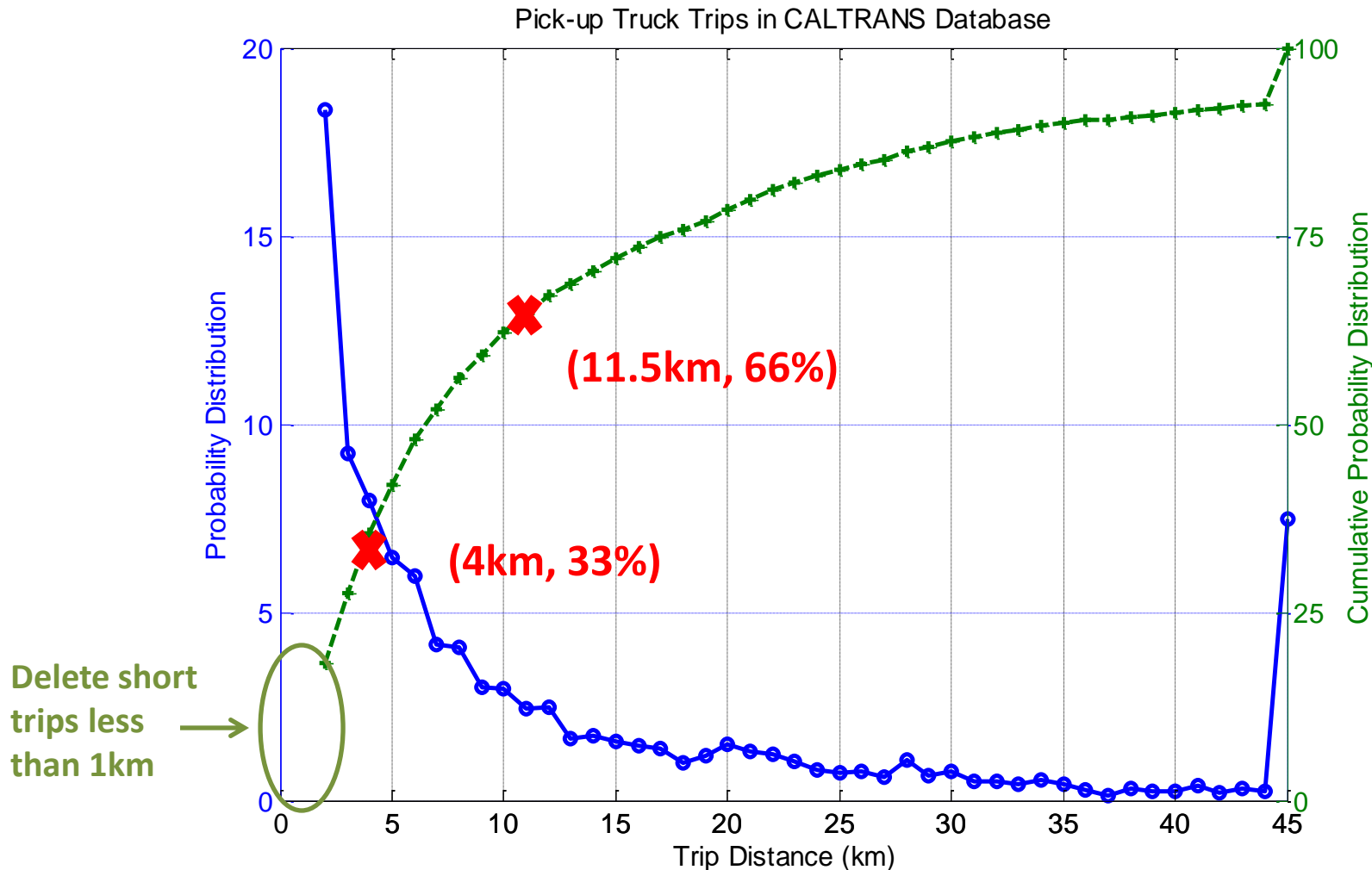
- Use the Pick-up truck trips from the **NREL's California Database: 2010–2012 California Household Travel Survey**.

# Naturalistic Drive Cycle Synthesis Flow Chart



# Naturalistic Drive Cycle Synthesis Flow Chart

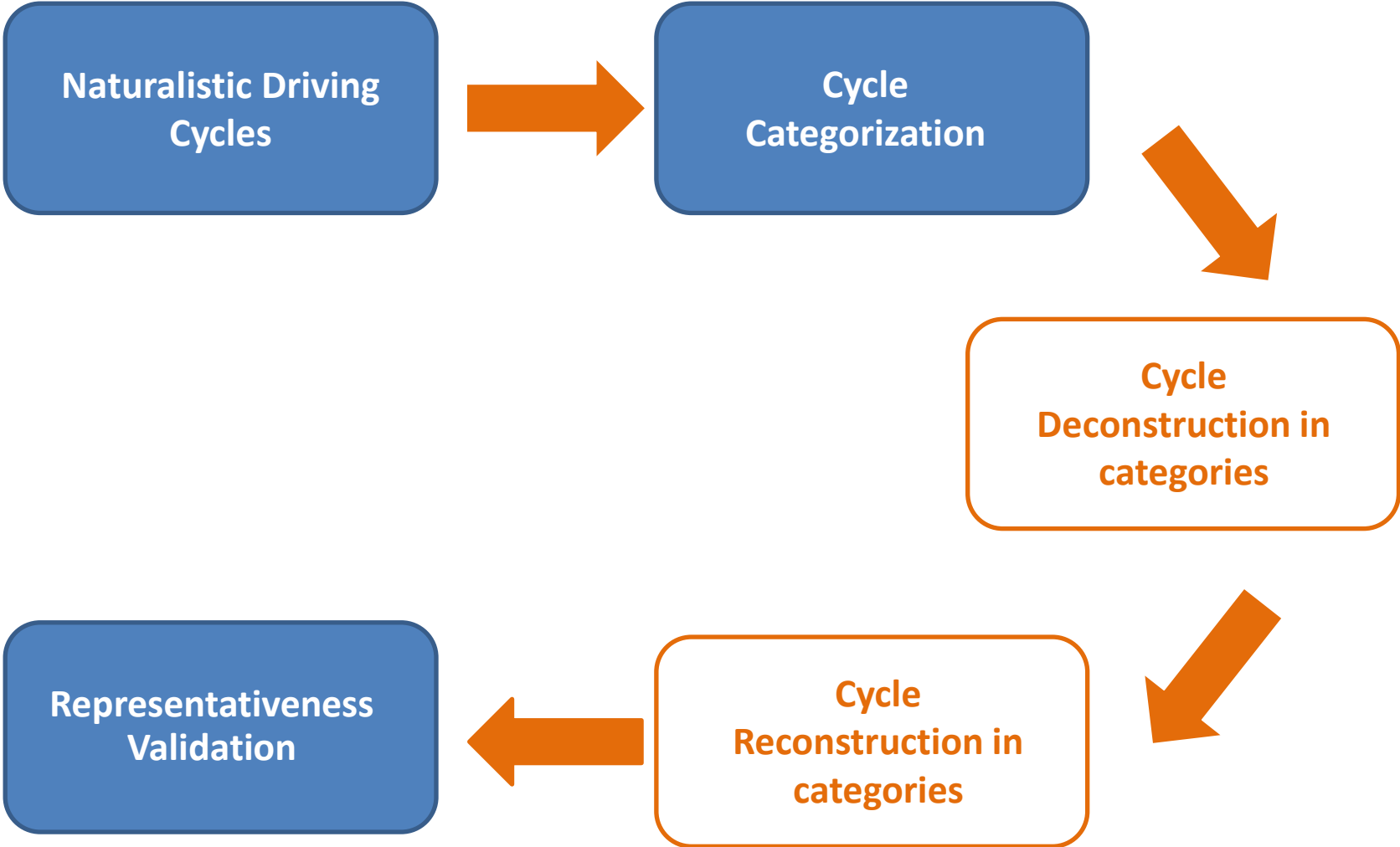




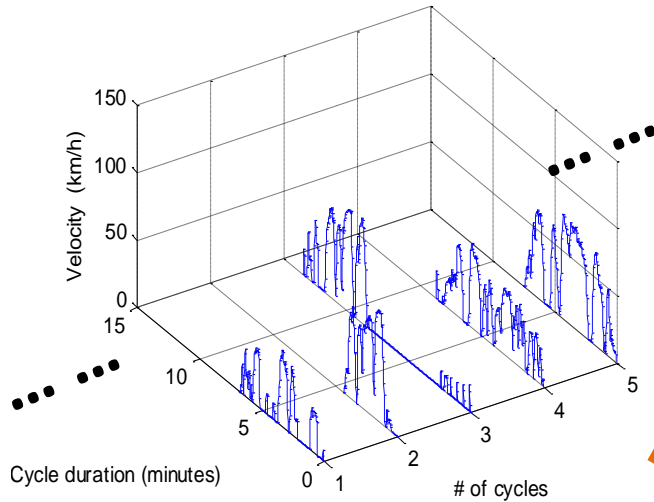
- Categorization by trip distance, in equal probability interval of trip distance distribution (1~4 km), (4~11.5 km), (>11.5 km) with mean values of 2.4 km, 7km, 35 km respectively.



# Naturalistic Drive Cycle Synthesis Flow Chart



## Short trip Category (1~4 km)



- Counting the number of occurrences of  $V_{k+1}$  with previous velocities as  $V_k$  and  $V_{k-1}$ .
- Fill the number into the Transition Probability Matrix
- From start to complete stop, numerous drive cycles are generated stochastically in-between.
- **How to choose the most representative?**

### ❖ Markov Chain:

$$\Pr \{x_{k+1} \mid x_k, x_{k-1}, x_{k-2} \dots x_1\} = \Pr \{x_{k+1} \mid x_k\}$$

### ❖ By vehicle dynamics,

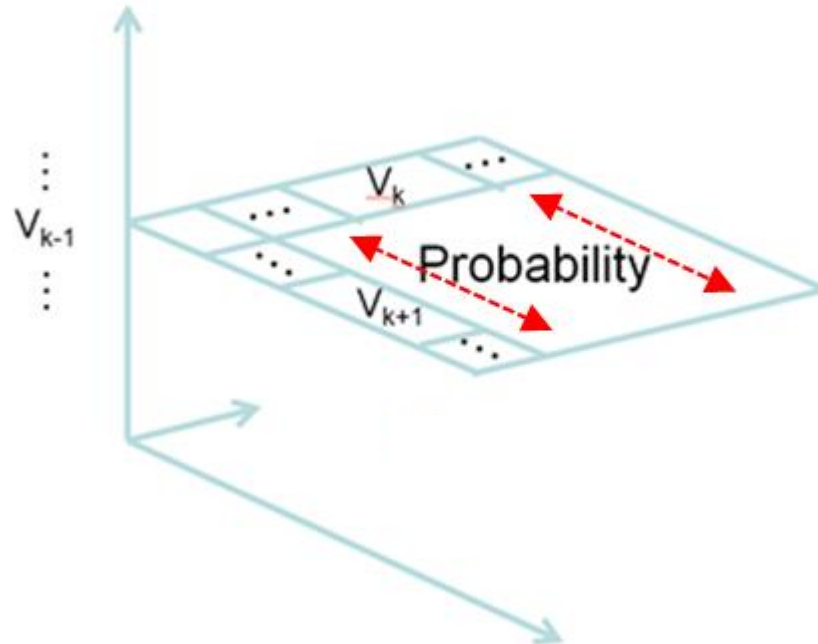
$$X_k = (a_k, V_k),$$

$a$  is the acceleration,  $V$  is the velocity

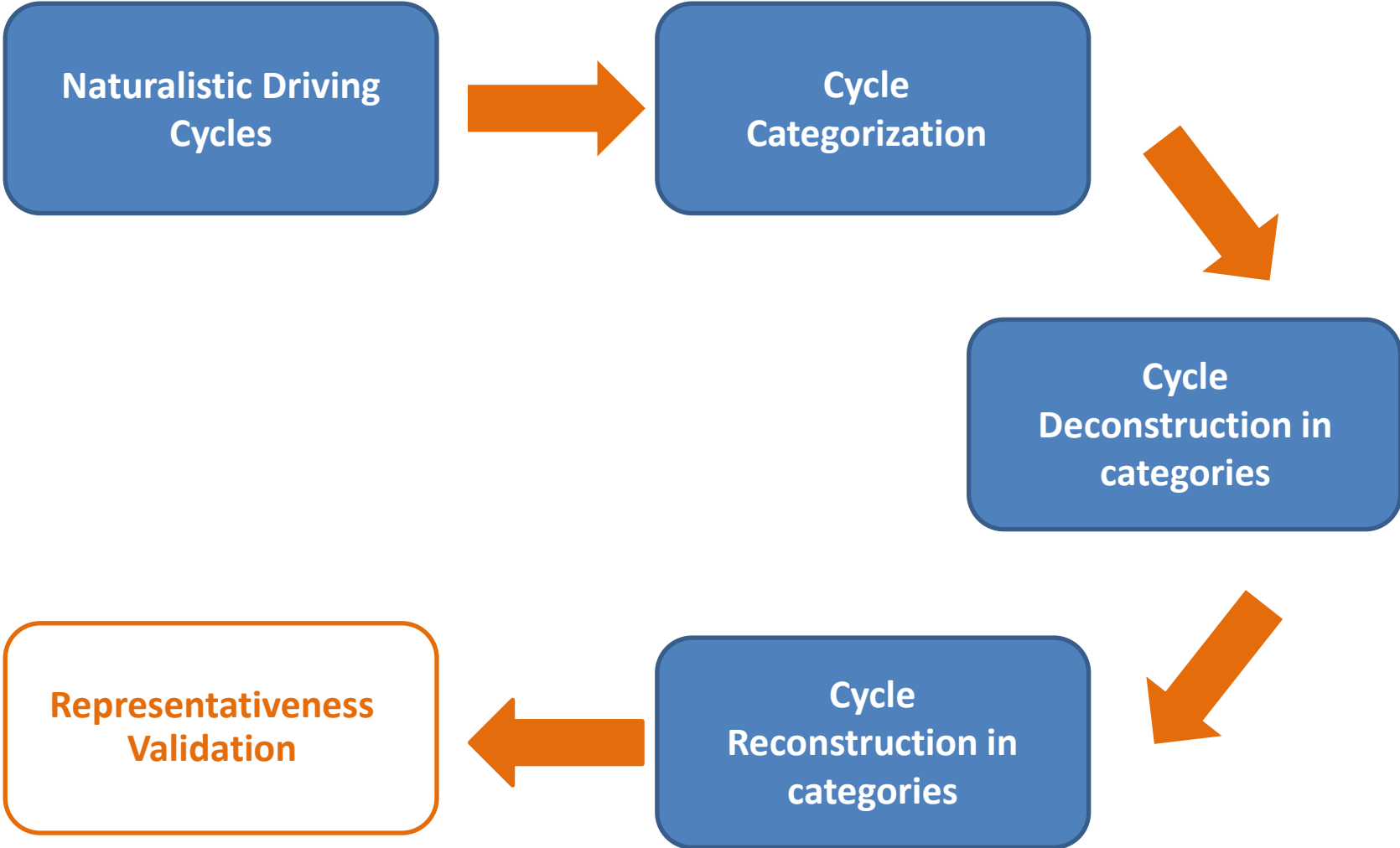
### ❖ For speed traces, $a_k = V_k - V_{k-1}$ ,

$$X_k = (V_k, V_{k-1}),$$

$$\Pr\{V_{k+1} \mid V_k, V_{k-1}, \dots V_1\} = \Pr\{V_{k+1} \mid V_k, V_{k-1}\}$$



# Naturalistic Drive Cycle Synthesis Flow Chart

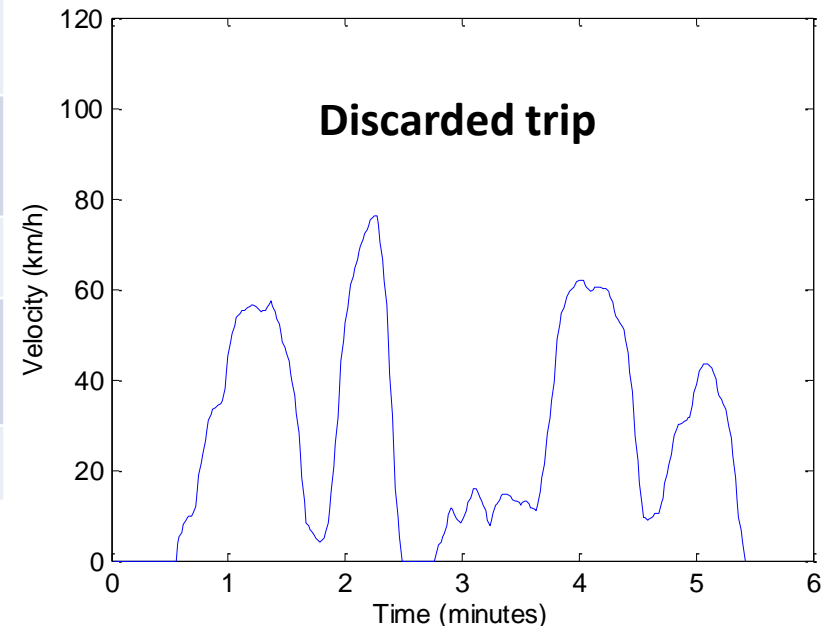
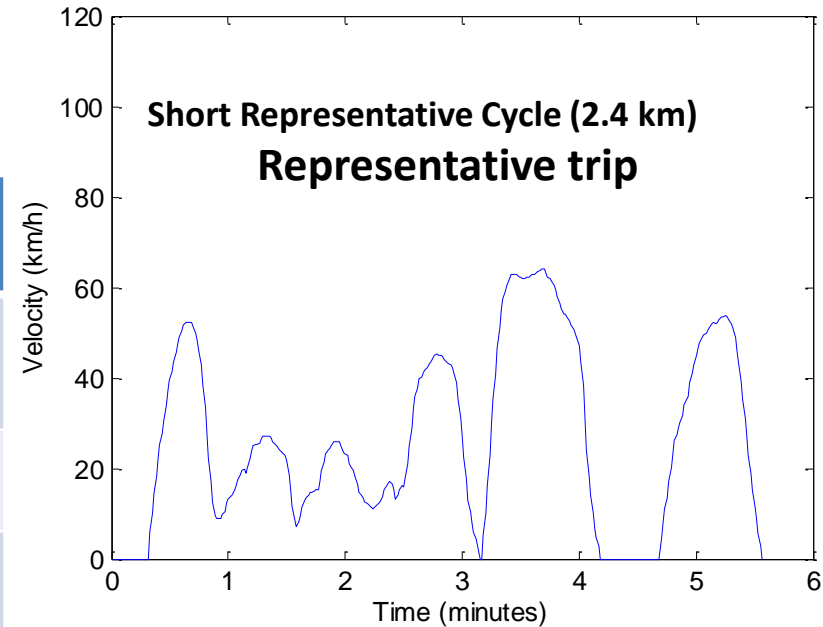


# Representativeness Validation

- Use the significant cycle metrics to choose the most representative drive cycle.

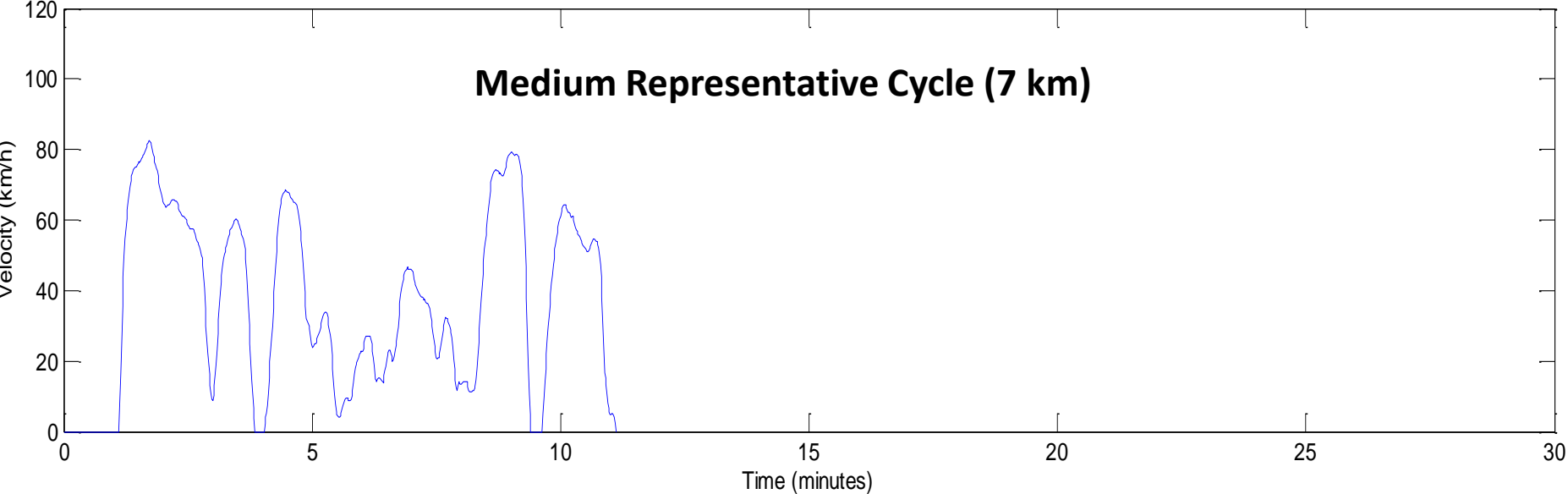
Significant Cycle Metrics*	Mean Values for Trips (< 4 km)	Representative Trip	Discarded Trip
Standard deviation of velocity (km/h)	26.07	<b>22.01</b>	<b>22.79</b>
Mean positive velocity (km/h)	31.92	<b>31.70</b>	<b>33.07</b>
Standard deviation of acceleration (m/s <sup>2</sup> )	0.60	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.64</b>
Mean positive acceleration (m/s <sup>2</sup> )	0.47	<b>0.47</b>	<b>0.46</b>
Percentage of driving time under negative acceleration (%)	40.61	<b>37.31</b>	<b>33.85</b>
Percentage of idle time (%)	15.10	<b>15.87</b>	<b>16.00</b>
Percentage of driving time under positive acceleration (%)	44.94	<b>44.31</b>	<b>45.23</b>
Number of stops/km (1/km)	0.99	<b>1.20</b>	<b>0.84</b>

\*Source: Lee, T.-K. and Z. S. Filipi (2011). "Synthesis of real-world driving cycles using stochastic process and statistical methodology." International Journal of Vehicle Design 57(1): 17-36.

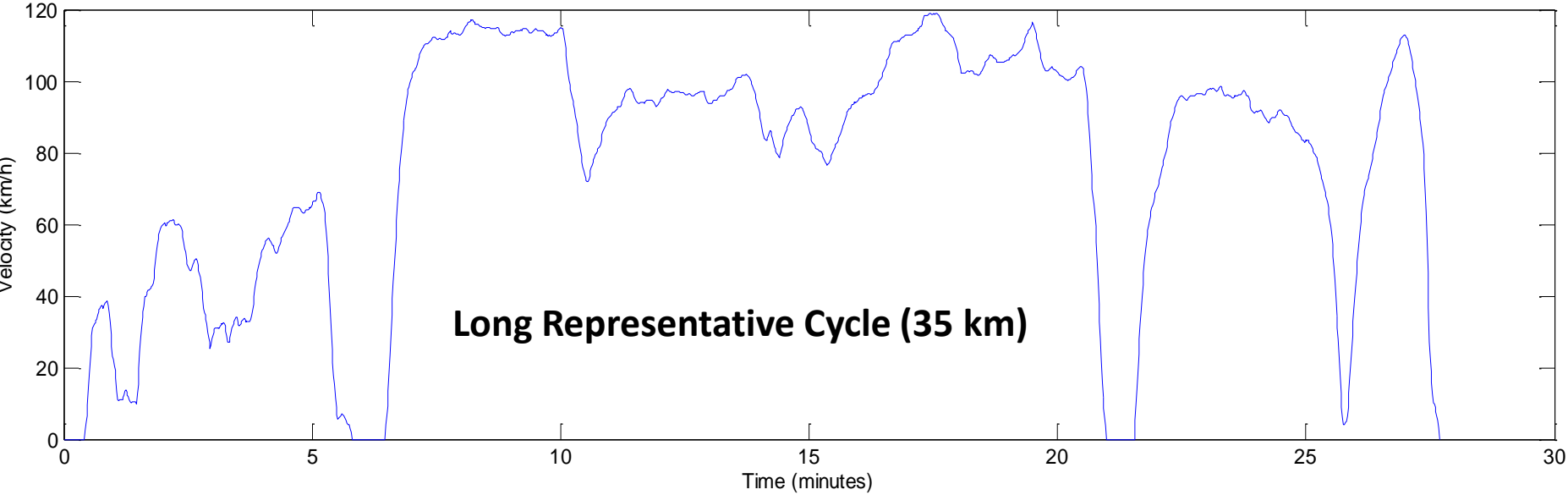


# Examples of Representative Drive Cycles

Representative Drive Cycles for Medium Trips (4~11.5km)



Representative Drive Cycle for Long Trips (>11.5km)



## Pick-up truck cycle Analysis:

- Pick-up trucks are driven more than other types of vehicles.
- Real-world driving patterns are different from certification cycles.
- Trips from SHRP2 database and NREL database show differences.

## Pick-up truck cycle Synthesis:

1. Categorized naturalistic trips by distance
2. Reconstructed discrete naturalistic driving data using Markov Chain.
3. Chose the representative cycle whose significant cycle metrics approximate the averages of bulk data.

## Future Work:

1. Apply above methods to SHRP2's detailed naturalistic cycles; including the valuable road grade profiles.
2. Other cycle analysis, such as driver aggressiveness, with car-following distance, acceleration recordings,...

**Thank you !**