

## Introduction

- In 2016, the World Health Organization evidenced that 4.2 millions of deaths were caused by air pollution. [1]
- A typical driving cycle is a graphical representation of velocity as a function of the time that describes in average the behavior of driving patterns in a specific region. [2]
- Standard driving cycles do not represent the behavior of cars in a specific region. [3]
- Construction methods of Typical driving cycles are primarily statistical and methods of artificial intelligence specifically machine learning [3-4]

## Conclusions

- There is no significant difference of the algorithms used over the average medium error of the typical driving cycles
- In general, the genetic algorithm presents longer calculation time for typical driving cycle construction, in comparison ILS - FORGY algorithm, which has a stable behavior in time development.
- Standard typical driving cycles (FTP75, WLTC and UC/LA 92) do not represent the behavior of vehicles for El Paso, San Antonio and Houston/Galveston.
- It is important to develop local typical driving cycles in order to develop accurate emission inventories and develop local regulation for vehicles.

## Results

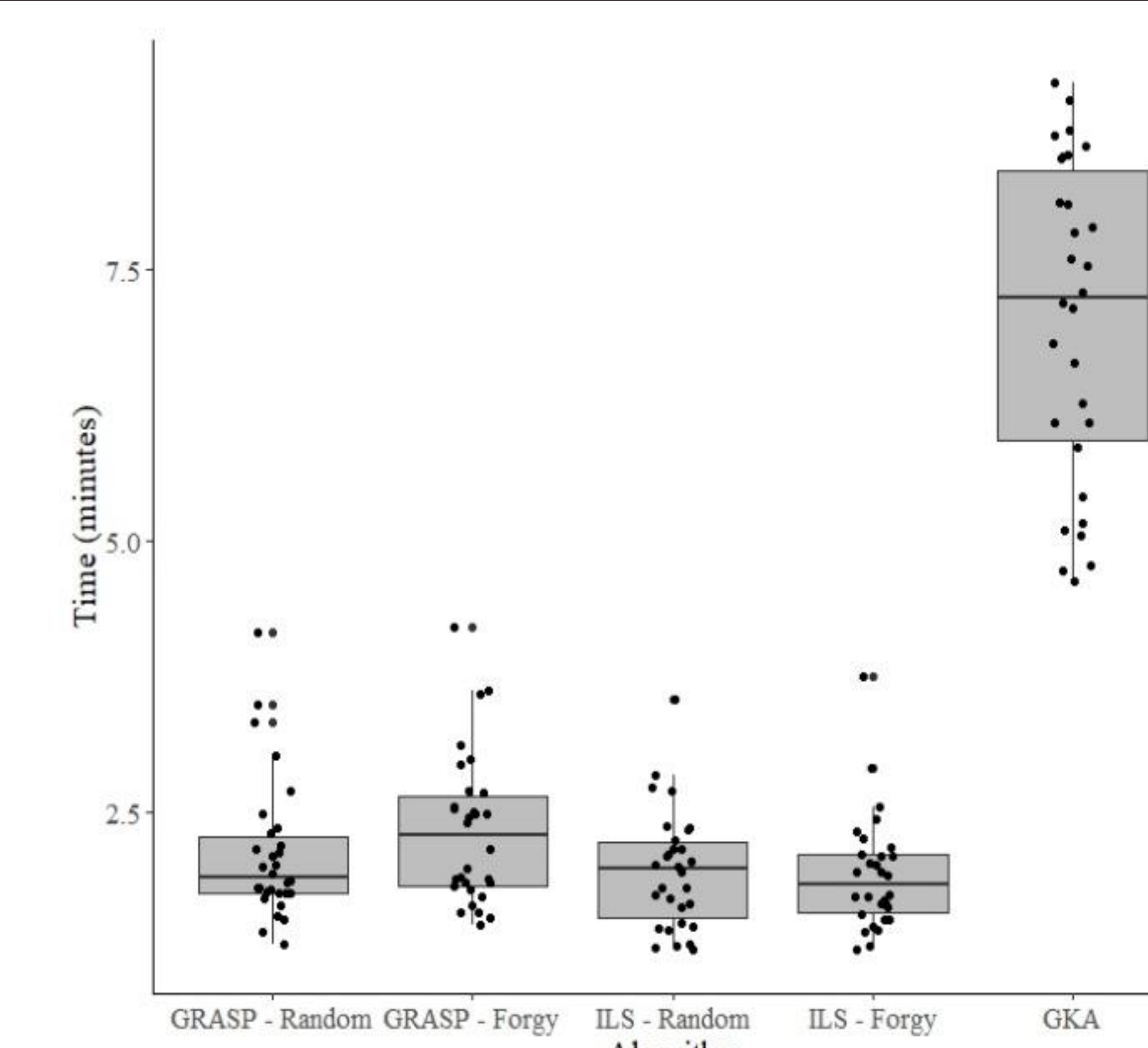


Figure 1. Time Results – El Paso

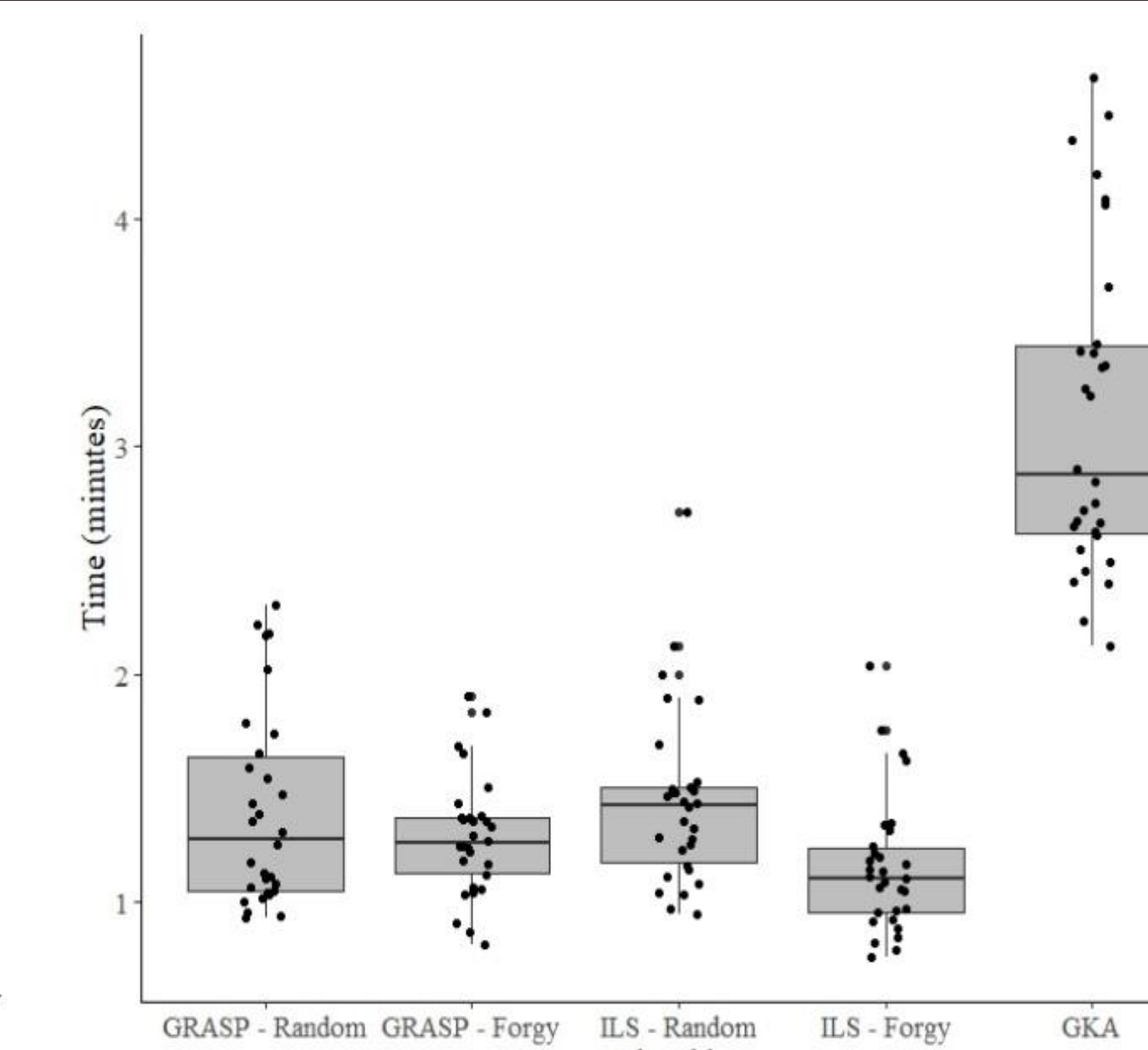


Figure 2. Time Results – San Antonio

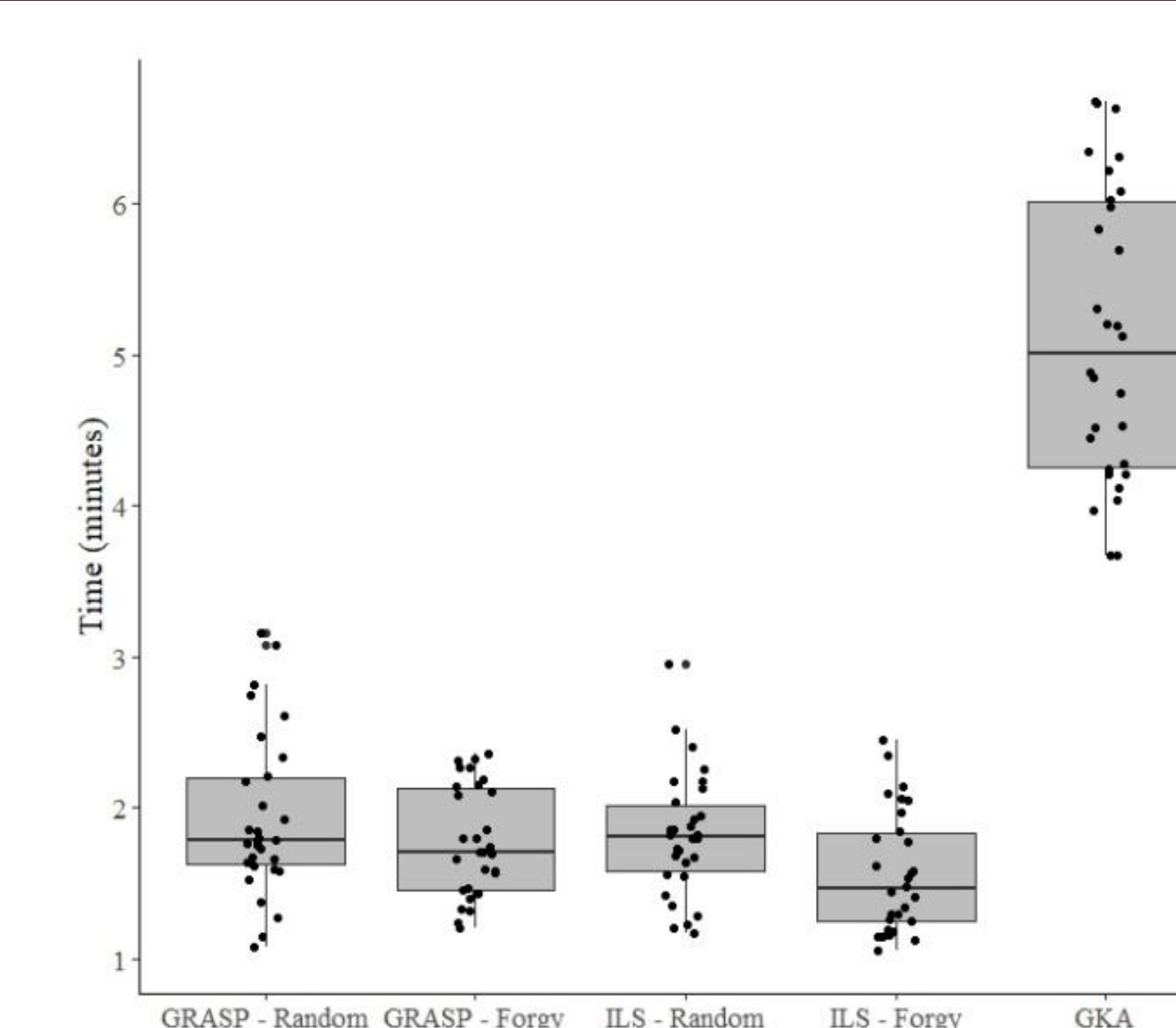


Figure 3. Time Results – Houston/Galveston

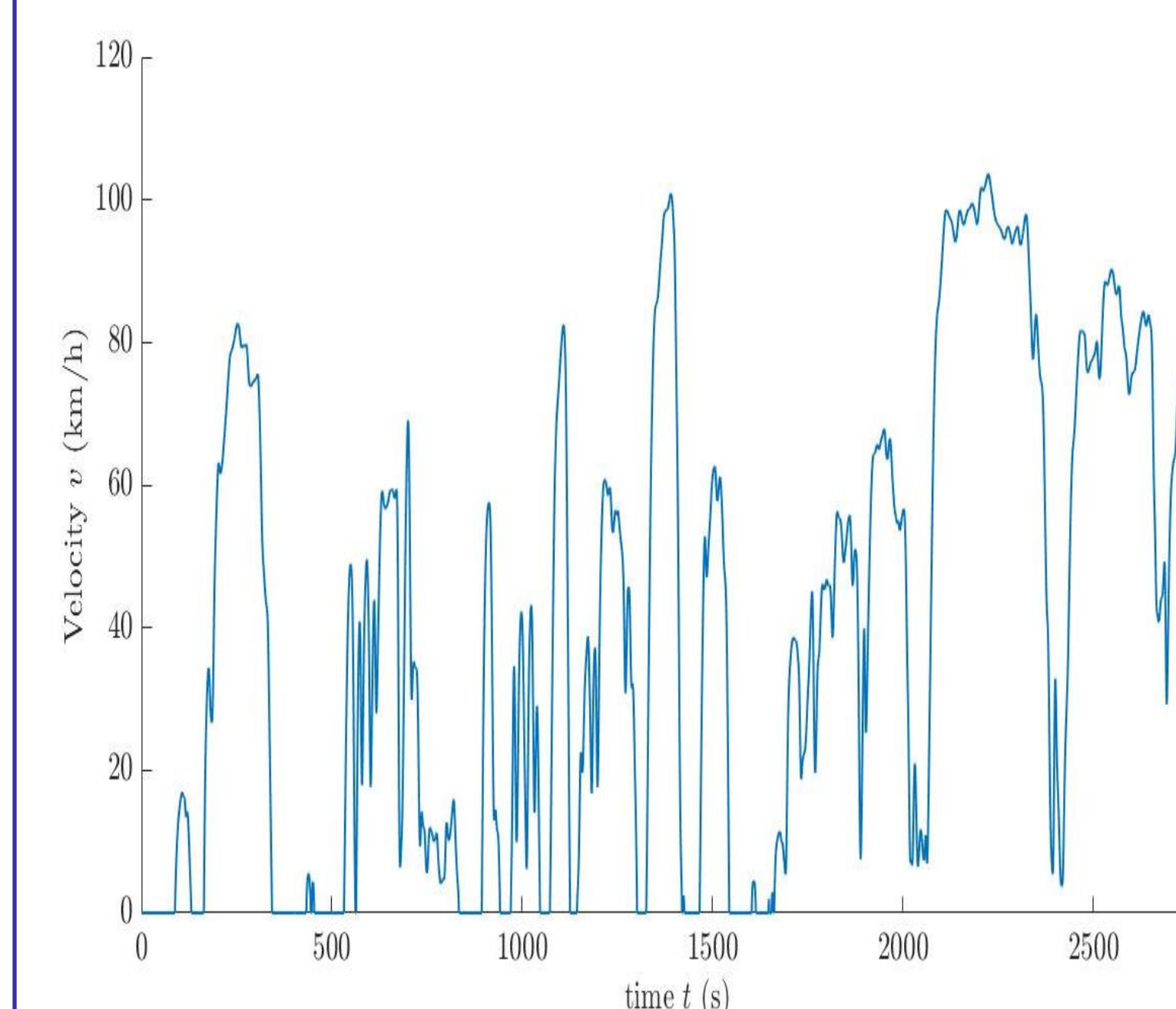


Figure 4. Typical Driving Cycle – El Paso

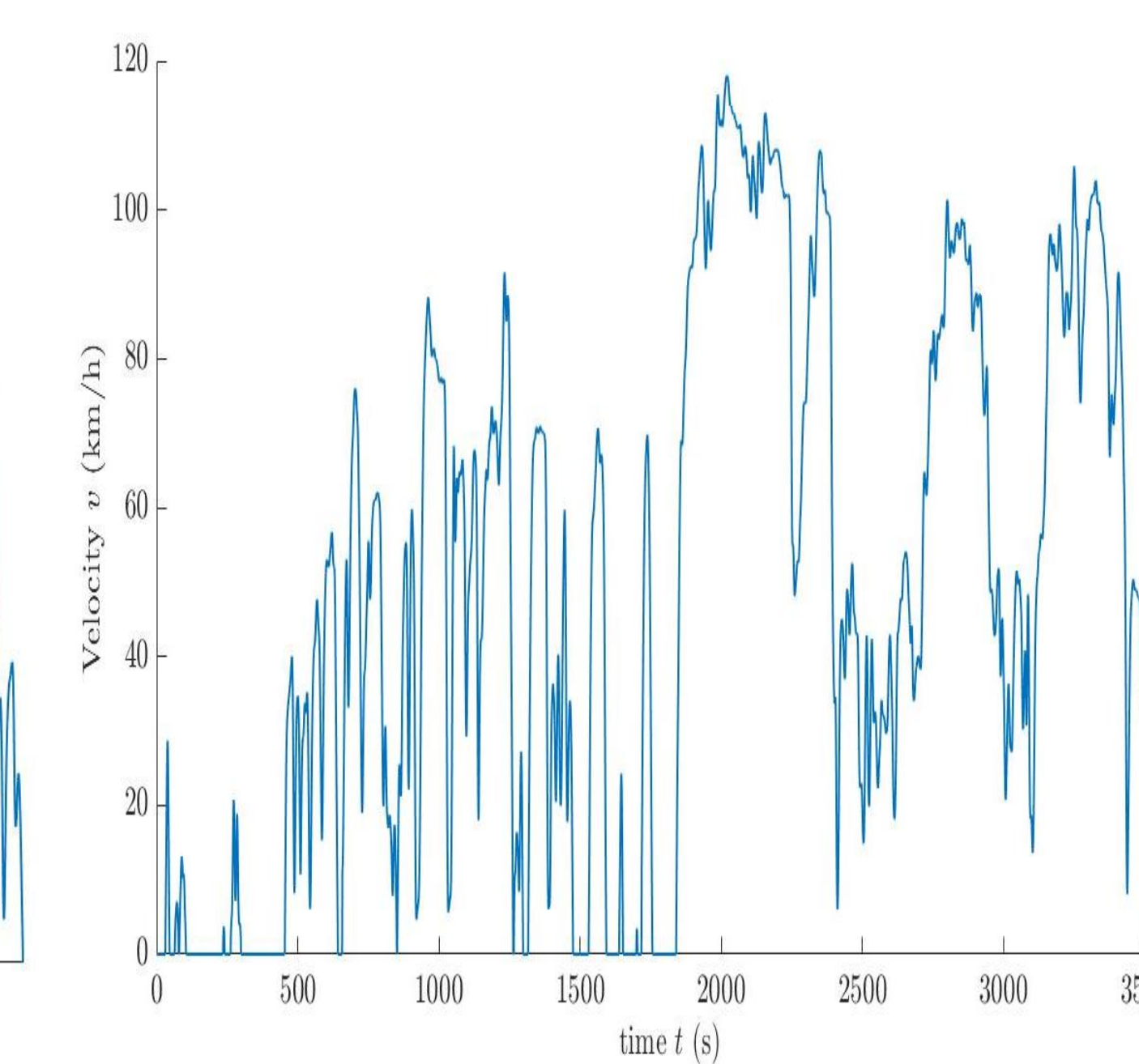


Figure 5. Typical Driving Cycle – San Antonio

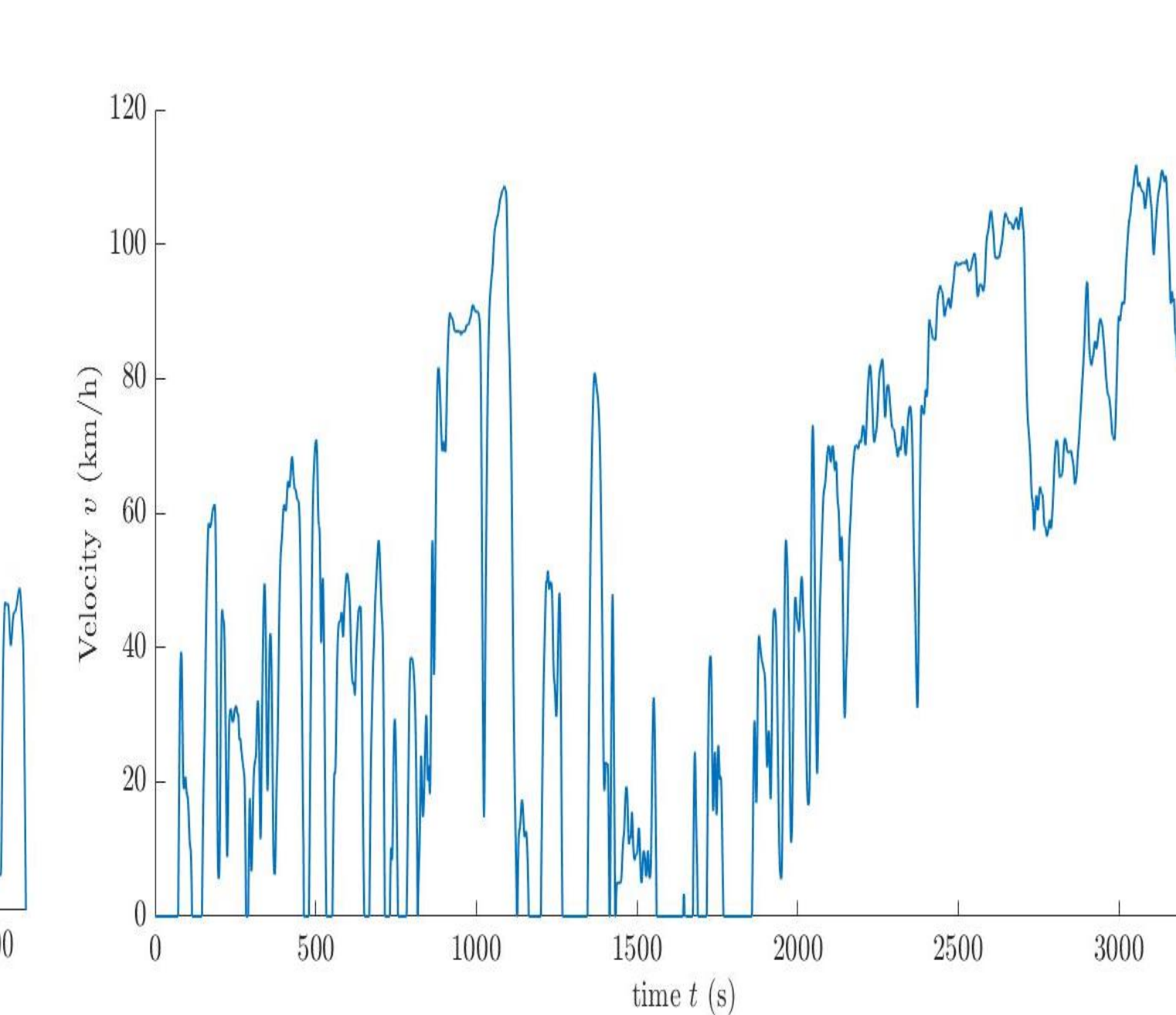
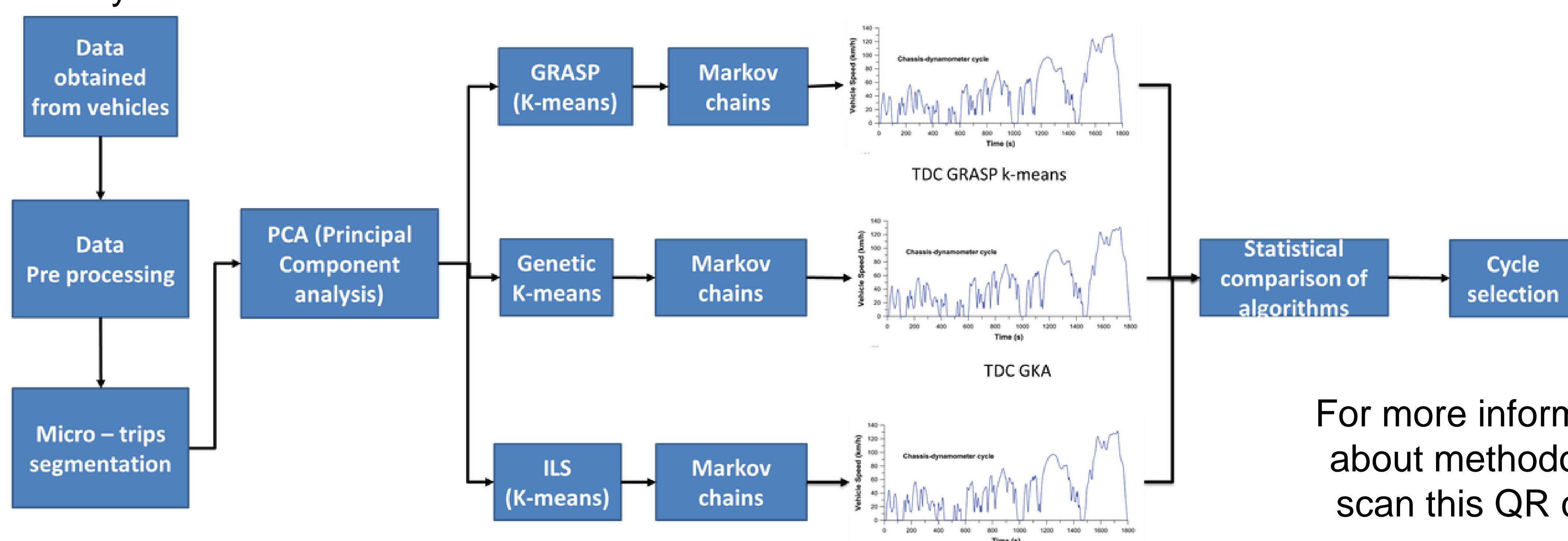


Figure 6. Typical Driving Cycle – Houston/Galveston

## Methodology

For the development of Typical driving cycles, three databases were selected from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)[5], specifically for Houston/Galveston, El Paso, and San Antonio. Three different variations of the k-means algorithm applying metaheuristics such as GRASP, ILS with two types of initialization and a Genetic algorithm were developed. The results obtained with these algorithms were analyzed and compared statistically.



For more information about methodology scan this QR code



## Ongoing Work

- Development of typical driving cycles with the algorithms presented based on data from Bogotá's Metropolitan area, for the analysis of vehicle emissions factors and the design of local regulation

## Bibliography

1. World Health Organization, "Ambient (outdoor) air pollution," 6–8, [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-\(outdoor\)-air-quality-and-health](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-(outdoor)-air-quality-and-health), 2018.
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3. Yang, Y., Li, T., Hu, H., Zhang, T., Cai, X., Chen, S., and Qiao, F., "Development and emissions performance analysis of local driving cycle for small-sized passenger cars in Nanjing, China," Atmos Pollut Res 10(5):1514–1523, 2019, doi:10.1016/j.apr.2019.04.009.
4. Yuan, M., Kan, X., Chi, C.H., Cao, L., Shu, H., Fan, Y., and Yao, W., "Study of Driving Cycle of City Tour Bus Based on Coupled GA-K-Means and HMM Algorithms: A Case Study in Beijing," IEEE Access 9:20331–20345, 2021, doi:10.1109/ACCESS.2021.3054118.
5. The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), "Transportation Secure Data Center - NREL," <https://www.nrel.gov/transportation/secure-transportation-data/tsdc-drive-cycle-data.html>, May 2022.