

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CO₂ EMISSION EVALUATION METHOD

15th of May, 2012

Masao Kuwahara

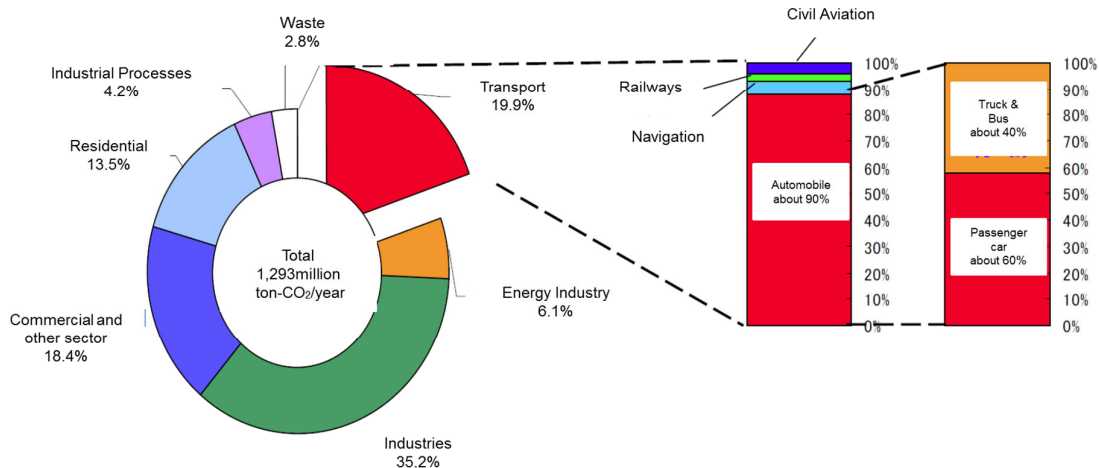
*Graduate School of Information Sciences, Tohoku University
Institute of Industrial Science, the University of Tokyo*



CO₂ EMISSION FROM THE TRANSPORT <Japan>

Around **20%** of CO₂ emissions.

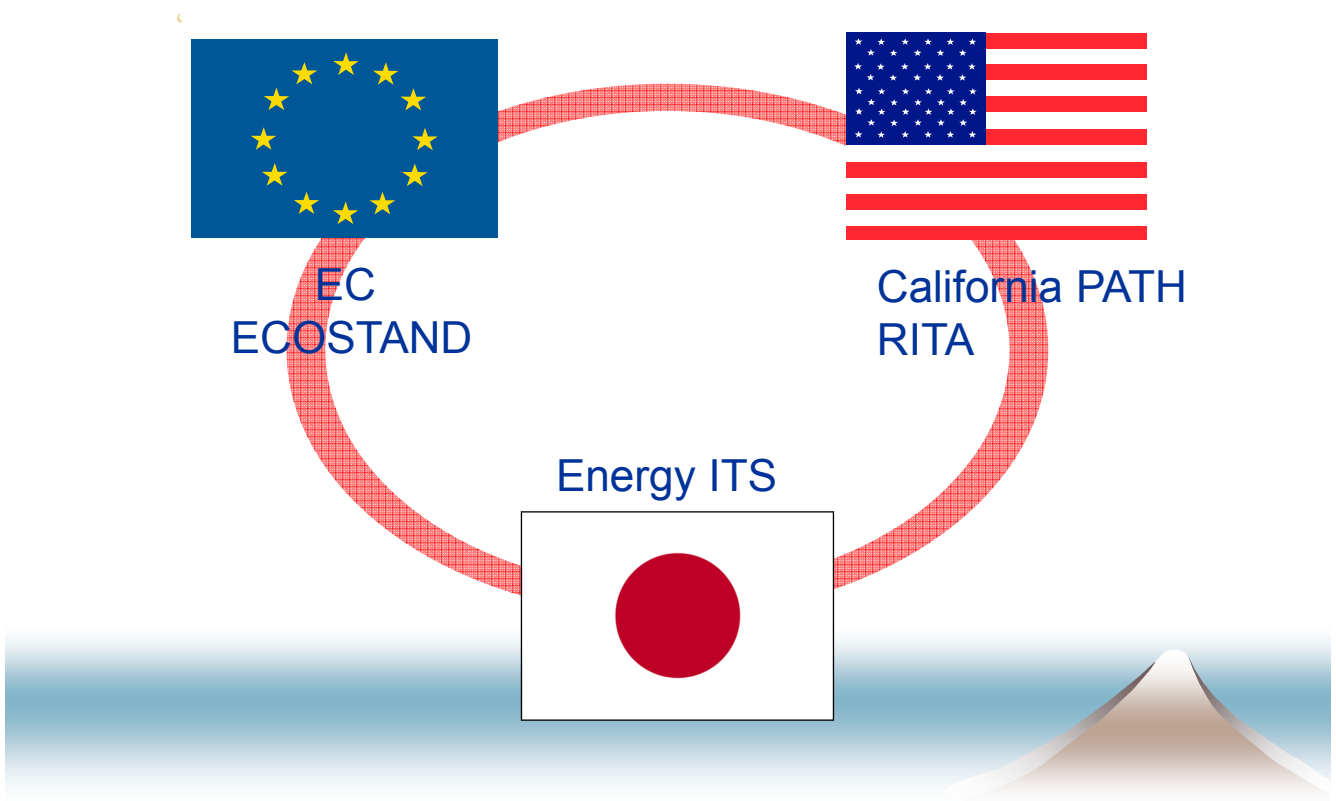
Automobiles account for around **90%** of the transport sector.



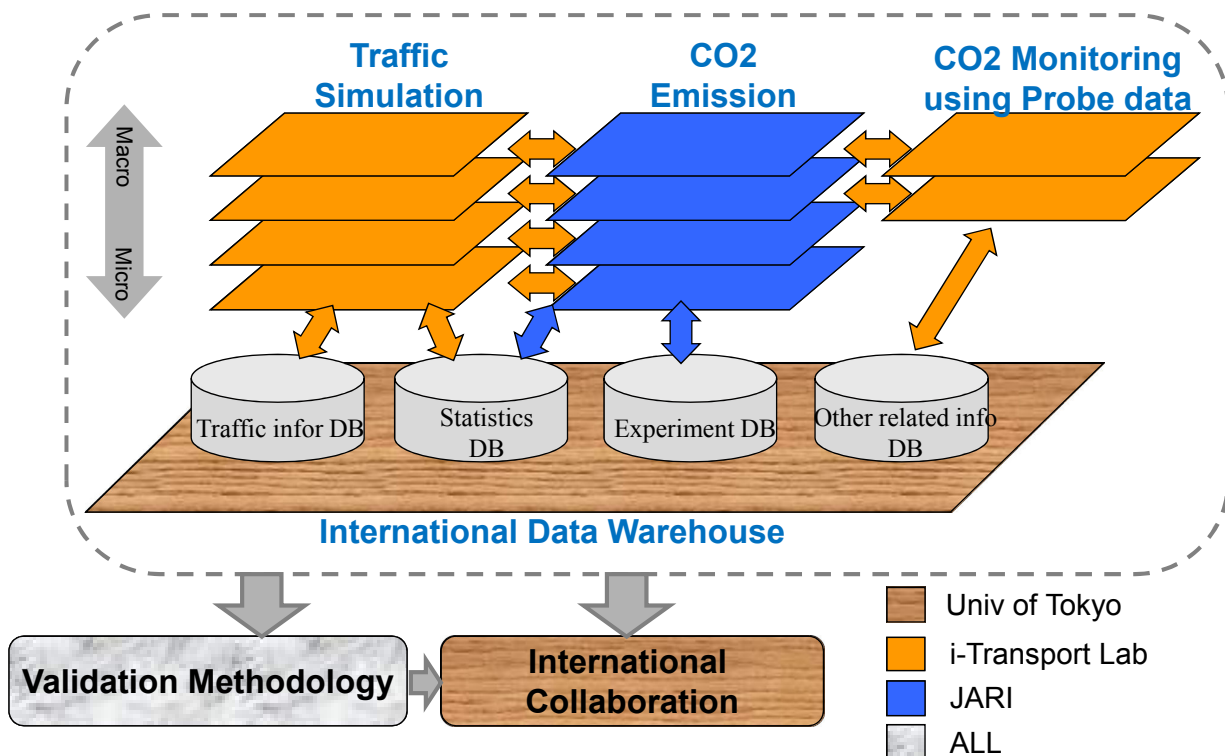
Details of CO₂ emission
in each sector (FY2005)

Details of CO₂ emission
in transport sector (FY2005)

International Collaboration

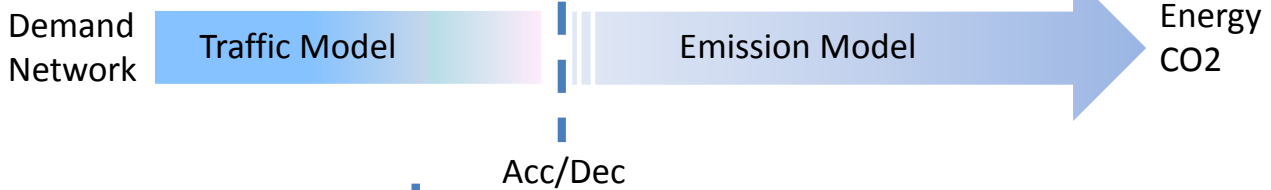


Energy ITS Projects (2008-2012)

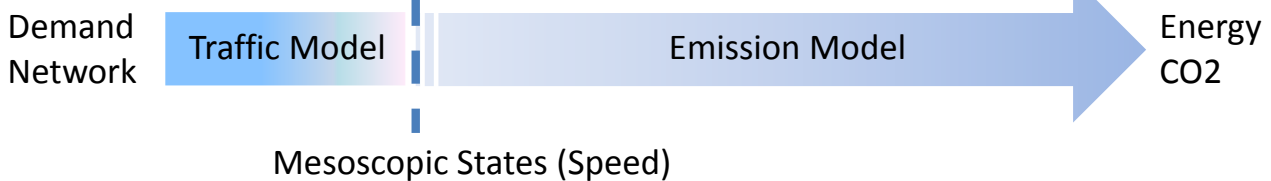


Harmonization of Traffic and Emission Models

Microscopic



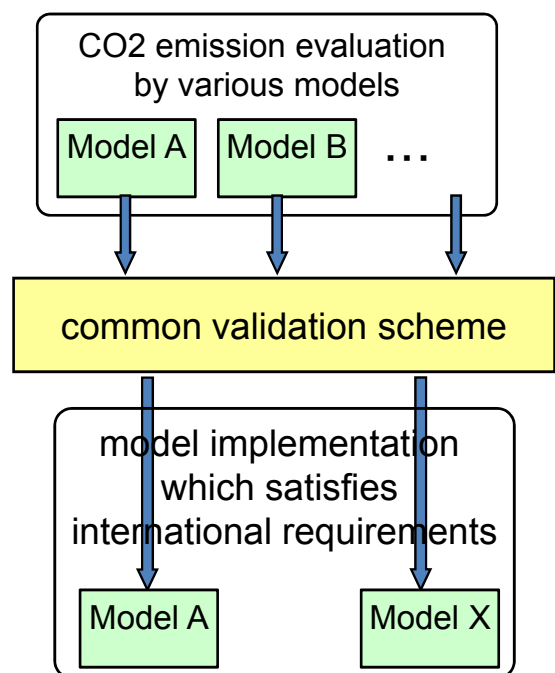
Mesoscopic



EM is basically the conversion from traffic state to the amount of emission. You may input various different level of traffic state such as quite microscopic level like acc/dec or more macroscopic level like speed.

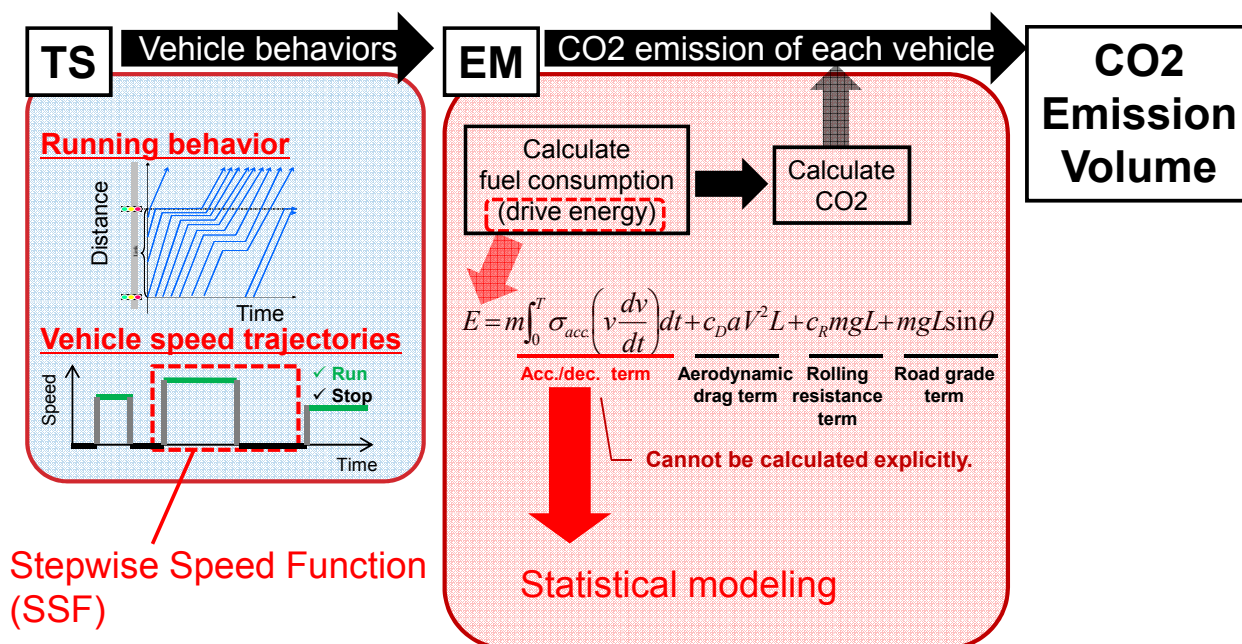
Model Validation - Philosophy

- A lot of different models exist.
 - Preferences to use own models
- ↓
- Models themselves can be different.
 - Validation scheme should be common.
 - Models should be checked by the common validation process and disclose the results.



Any kinds of models can be used as long as well validated!

CO₂ EMISSION MODEL (MESOSCOPIC)



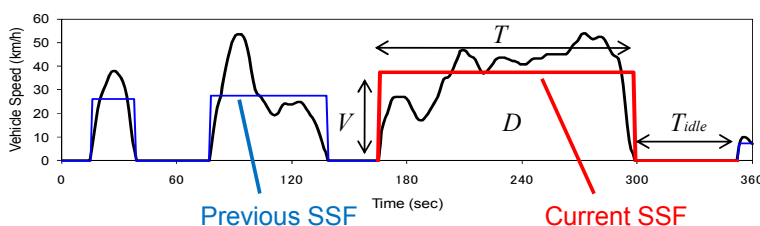
CO₂ EMISSION MODEL (MESOSCOPIC)

Vehicle drive energy: E

$$E = m \int_0^T \left\{ \delta_{acc.} \left(v \frac{dv}{dt} \right) \right\} dt + \underbrace{c_D a V^2 D}_{\text{Aerodynamic drag term}} + \underbrace{c_R mgD}_{\text{Rolling resistance term}} + \underbrace{mgD \sin \theta}_{\text{Road grade term}}$$

Statistical modeling

$$\begin{cases} \delta_{acc.} = 1, & \text{when } dv/dt \geq 0 \\ \delta_{acc.} = 0, & \text{when } dv/dt < 0 \end{cases}$$



Short trip (ST)

- v : Vehicle speed
- t : Time
- V : Vehicle mean speed
- D : Running distance
- T : Running duration
- θ : Mean road grade

Short stop (SS)

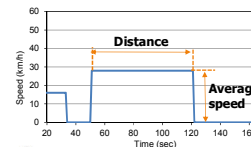
T_{idle} : Idling duration

Constants

- m : Vehicle mass
- g : Gravity acceleration
- c_D : Aerodynamic drag coefficient
- a : Vehicle frontal area
- c_R : Rolling resistance coefficient

CO₂ EMISSION MODEL (MESOSCOPIC)

Acceleration term modeling



$$E = m \int_0^T \left\{ \delta_{acc.} \left(v \frac{dv}{dt} \right) \right\} dt + \underbrace{c_D a V^2 D}_{E_{aero}} + \underbrace{c_R mgD}_{E_{rolling}} + \underbrace{mgD \sin \theta}_{E_{grade}}$$

E_{acc}



Multiple regression analysis

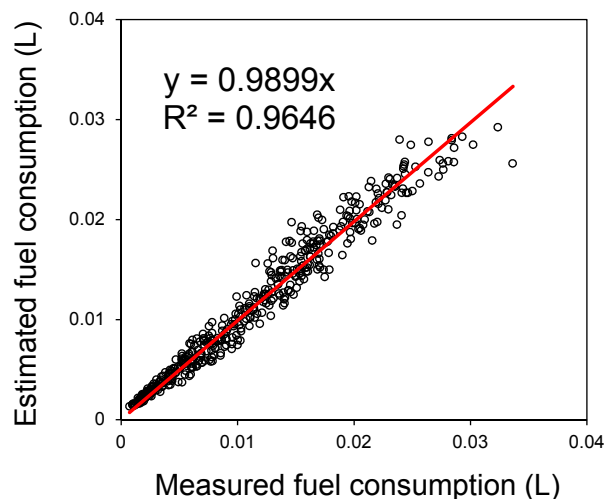
D_n : Current SSF distance
 V_n : Current SSF speed
 V_{n-1} : Previous SSF speed
 θ_n : Mean road grade of current SSF

$$E_{acc.} \approx C_{dist} \cdot D_n + C_{V_n^2} \cdot V_n^2 + C_{V_n} \cdot V_n + C_{V_{n-1}} \cdot V_{n-1} + C_{grade} \cdot \sin \theta_n + C_{const}$$

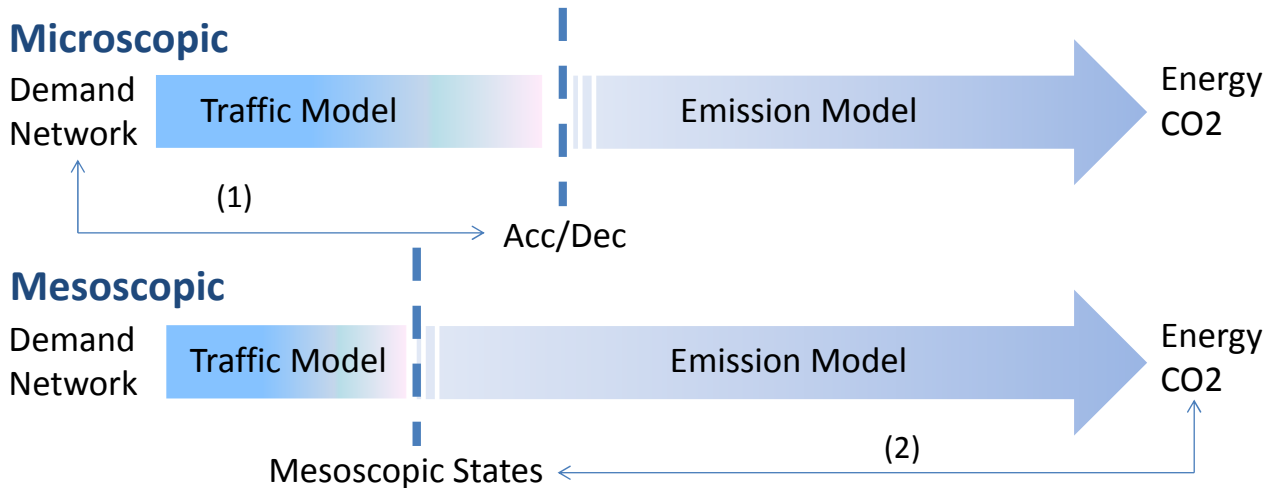
Constants	C_{dist}	$C_{V_n^2}$	C_{V_n}	$C_{V_{n-1}}$	C_{grade}	C_{const}
Variables	Current SSF distance (m)	Current SSF speed squared (km ² /h ²)	Current SSF speed (km/h)	Previous SSF speed (km/h)	Mean road grade of current SSF (deg.)	Constant
Contribution	Large	[REDACTED]			Small	—
Standardized coefficients	0.462	0.269	0.251	0.049	-0.044	—

CO₂ EMISSION MODEL (MESOSCOPIC)

$$E = m \int_0^T \left\{ \delta_{acc.} \left(v \frac{dv}{dt} \right) \right\} dt + \underbrace{c_D a V^2 D}_{E_{aero}} + \underbrace{c_R mgD}_{E_{rolling}} + \underbrace{mgD \sin \theta}_{E_{grade}}$$



Model Validation - Key Points



(1) Traffic Model Validation

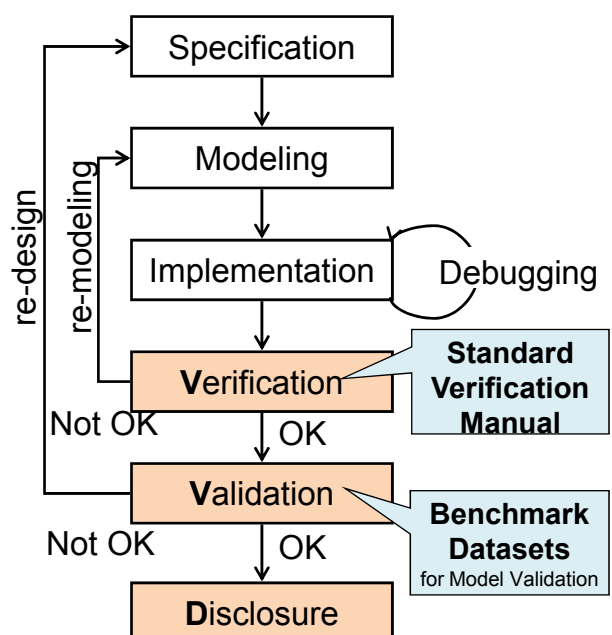
Relationship between Demand+Network and Acc/Dec is one issue to be validated.

(2) Emission Model validation

The reproducibility of emission from more macroscopic traffic condition is another validation point.

Model Validation - Process

- **Verification**
 - qualify tests with virtual & ideal data
 - to confirm the fundamental model functions.
- **Validation**
 - evaluation of validity using real world data
 - to evaluate practical applicability of the model.
- **Disclosure**
 - disclose the result of verification & validation on the Clearing House.



Model Validation – Benchmark Dataset

Observation at Komazawa Street, Tokyo

- Date: 1 Dec, 2010
- Time: 6:30 ~ 10:30 am
- Survey area: (1.7km)



- probe vehicles



- observation



- Measured data
 - by video
 - traffic volume, queue length, signal parameters, etc.
 - by probe vehicle
 - vehicle position, speed, fuel consumption, etc.

Model Validation - Items

TS

EM

Verification

- (proposed in JSTE manual)
- vehicle generation
- bottleneck capacity etc.

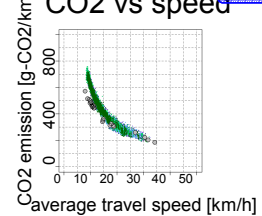
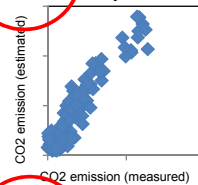
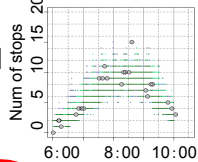
- model structure
- vehicle type setting

Validation

- traffic flow
- travel time
- travel speed

- CO₂ from EM and from probe

- relationship of CO₂ vs speed optional



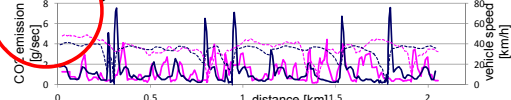
<for MicroTS>

- driving modes

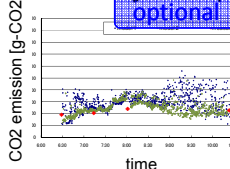
- speed vs acceleration map



- CO₂ by one vehicle

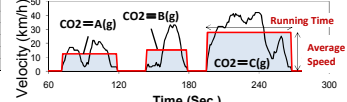


- CO₂ by all trips optional

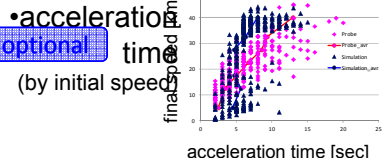


<for MesoEM>

- SSF check



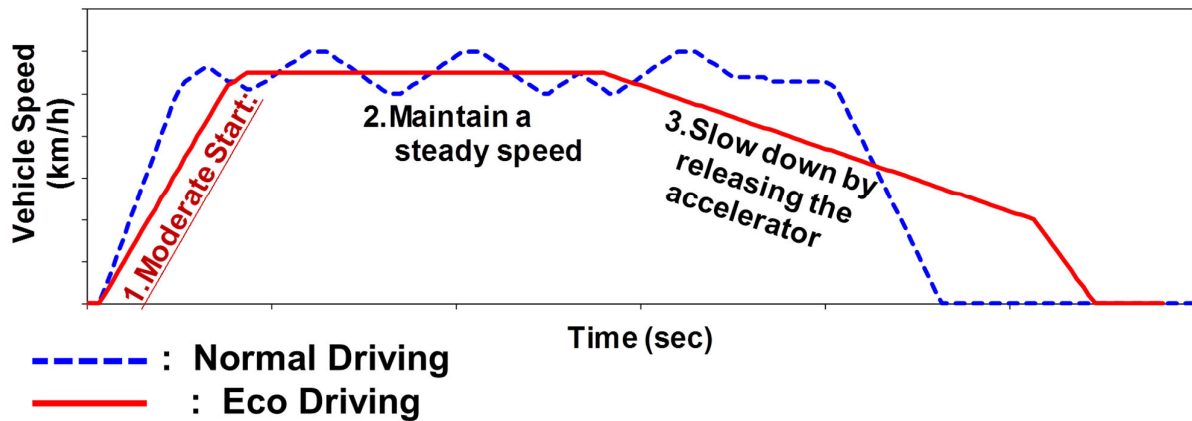
- VSP distribution



Applications

In the promotion of Eco-driving in Japan,
Eco-driving by changing "driving behavior":

1. Moderate start
2. Maintain a steady speed
3. Slow down by releasing the accelerator



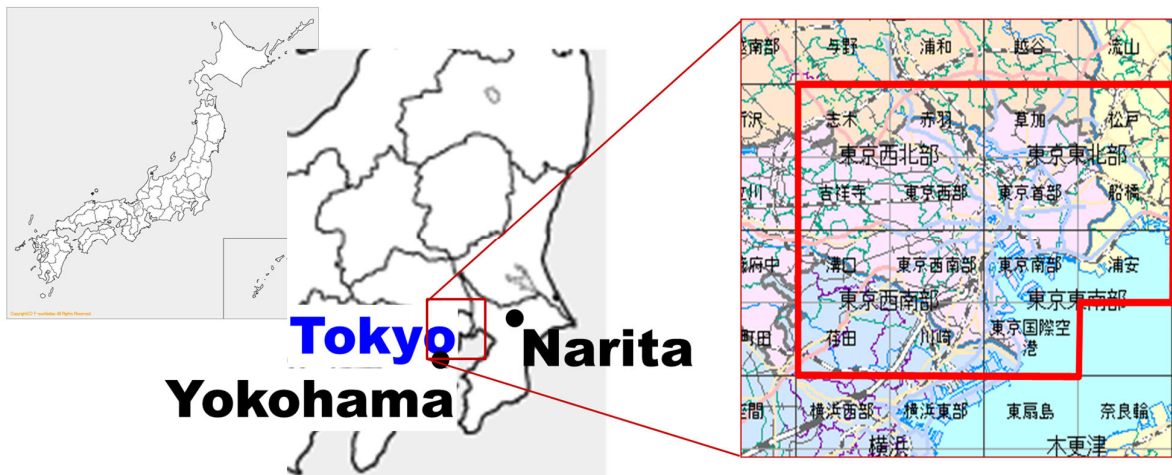
Applications

■ Target Area: Tokyo Met. 23 Wards (40km x 40km)

<Note> Vehicle speed in congestion:

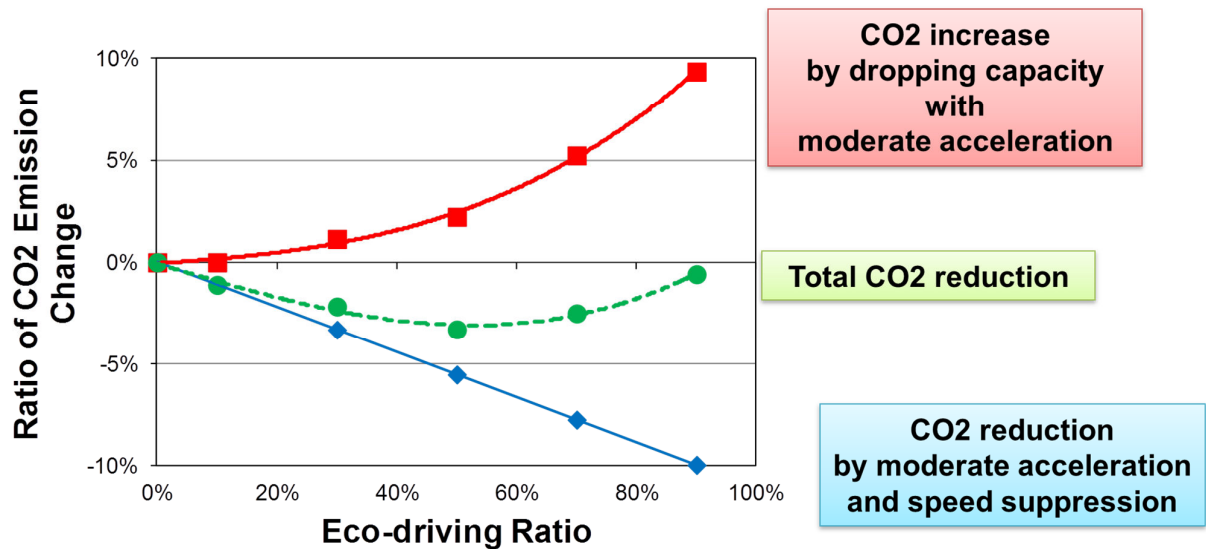
21 km/h in Tokyo vs. 35km/h as Japanese average

■ Estimation for 22 hours on weekdays

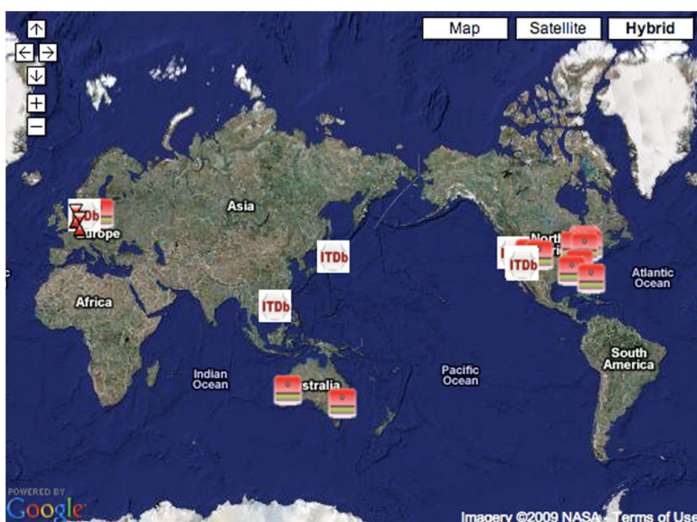


Applications

- Too many eco-driving vehicles may **cause additional congestion.**



International Traffic Database (ITDb)



Sources:

Detector Data
Video Image Data
Signal Parameters
Network Data
Project Information
Environmental Data
Accident Data
etc.

Storage:

ITDb data: Meta information and actual data stored on ITDb server
External data: Meta information stored on ITDb server, while actual data is accessed via an external database

International Collaboration

Contents of the International technical report agreed by EU, US, and Japan

- 1 Introduction
 - 1.1 Philosophy of the Report
 - 1.2 Key points
- 2 Modeling of CO₂ Reduction Effects
 - 2.1 Target ITS applications
 - 2.2 Description of the CO₂ reduction mechanism
 - 2.3 Modeling requirements
 - 2.4 State-of-the-art evaluation tools
 - 2.5 Possible approaches to the modeling
 - 2.6 Reference models
- 3 Validation and Verification Processes
 - 3.1 Philosophy of the verification and the validation
 - 3.2 Verification process
 - 3.3 Validation process
 - 3.4 Benchmark dataset for validation
- 4 Evaluation Process of CO₂ Reduction Effects
- 5 Example applications
 - 5.1 Japan
 - 5.2 EU
 - 5.3 US



1st International symposium (October, 2010)



7th International workshop (January, 2012)