Map Matching and Real World Integrated Sensor Data Warehousing

www.nrel.gov/tsdc
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Evan Burton – Data Engineer (Presenter)
Jeff Gonder – Vehicle System Analysis Team Lead
Adam Duran – Engineer/Analyst
Eric Wood – Engineer/Analyst

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Map matching sensor data appends additional variables at second-by-second increments:

- Allows for scalability of analysis
- Incorporates route choice and geography into results

Uses a significant sample group of both personal and commercial vehicles to provide a resource for engineers and researchers focusing on:

- Regional vehicle emissions modeling
- Alternative vehicle application identification
- Vehicle-to-grid electrification
- Regional transportation demand modeling
- Green routing
- Intelligent route-based control strategies for hybrid electric vehicles
- Long-term battery degradation analysis

Quantifies otherwise overlooked variables in vehicle analysis.
The Data – Location/Speed/Time
Location and Time

Spatial Reference Data:
- 2010 Census
- 2011 ACS
- USGS 1/3 DEM
- NAVTEQ Streets

- All data sets are linked using an XY coordinate system (Earth)
- Links established by passing primary keys through records
  - Trip 1 ended at tract 3
- Time provides the final link for moving objects
  - Vehicle 1 enters road 1 at time A and exits at time B
Vehicle Processing – End Product

- Second-by-second data are summarized at the trip level
  - Trips are also categorized by end and start type (home/work/school)
- Vehicle processing of the second-by-second data includes:
  - Filtering the recorded data
  - Appending data from additional data layers to second-by-second data
- Summary statistics are generated at the vehicle, day, and trip levels
- Trip classifiers are grouped to vehicle and day levels

Vehicle Processing (Next Slide)
1. Speed – Filtered
2. Location – Filtered
3. Elevation – Appended
4. Grade – Appended
5. Street ID – Appended
6. Street Functional Class – Appended
7. Street Speed Category – Appended
Vehicle Processing – End Product

- Speed – Filtered
- Location – Filtered
- Elevation – Appended
- Grade – Appended
- Street ID – Appended
- Street Functional Class – Appended
- Street Speed Category – Appended
Speed & Location Filters

Severe outlier filter
- Removes points falling outside a data defined buffer
- Radius = Hours of travel day × 70 mph

Mean Center
- The mean latitude and longitude independently

Speed Filtration
- Flags unrealistic speed
- Backfills missing points
- Interpolates missing and flagged data

GPS Jumps Filter
- Calculates a rough speed value from distance and time
- Points where the calculated speed is > 100 mph are flagged until calculated speed falls under 100 mph

Typically less than 2% of GPS points require these processing adjustments
Map Matching: Dynamic Node Selection

1. GPS Points
2. Line Buffer Street Select
3. Unique Node Options
4.
Map Matching: Solve

Point-to-node links are established using time

- Each point is linked to the nearest node within 500 feet of a road
- Link is established by appending the node identifier to the point data (time)
- Points are down sampled to a discrete time at which the vehicle passed the node
- **Vehicle x passed this node at this second**

Solving connections logically (topology)

- The segments connected to the node and the possible exit node options for each entry node are identified independent of previous or next known results
- Options are then tested logically in order using multi-step decision tree
  - Identifies and removes latent links
  - Fill gaps in connection of consecutive segment links
- **Appends attributes from the linked street segment to the data points falling within the entry and exit time of the matched segment**
Map Matching: Accuracy

Complex overpasses
- Connectivity can become ambiguous when so many options are available
- 95% of distance matched across all data sets
- Cleaned up post processing during road based analysis
Elevation/Grade

USGS DEM
- The elevation for each location recorded is looked up from the USGS Digital Elevation Model (DEM)
- The elevation profile returned is smoothed
- Down sampled to normalize for distance to calculate grade
- The processing accuracy has been validated against roads with available ADAS grade measurements
Integrated Sensor Data Warehousing
NREL - Real World Vehicle Data Warehousing

- **Fleet DNA – DOE**
  - Warehouses medium- and heavy-duty fleet vehicle operational data across vocations, drivetrains, fuel type, and vehicle types
    - Has the ability to crowd source data collection, allowing for large-scale comparative analysis
  - Removes identifying information and provides data to public for vehicle performance comparisons

- **Transportation Secure Data Center (TSDC) – DOT and DOE**
  - Securely archives and provides public access to detailed regional transportation survey data
  - Speed/time/location data for personal vehicle samples

- **Reporting is specific to project using the same source data, but different ways of looking at it**
  - TSDC – Trip starts and ends are classified relative to the **home, work, school location**
  - Fleet DNA – Trip starts and ends are classified relative to the **depot location**
Geography: Sample Groupings

Fleet DNA categorizations (vehicle specs):
- Make/Model/Year
- Class
- Vocation
- Type
- Drivetrain
- Fuel Type
- City
- State

TSDC categorizations (geographic):
- Regions for data collection
- Make/Model/Year

Deployment (Caltrans)

Region of Deployment (Atlanta)  Region of Deployment (Chicago)
Privacy & Data Security

- Both TSDC and Fleet DNA data sets contain extreme detail regarding the travel of the vehicles
  - Vehicles equipped with GPS sensors require certain precautions to be taken to ensure privacy and data security
- Each public distribution portal has specific controls in place
Data Center Infrastructure

Data Center Servers

TSDC Website

TSDC Virtual Machines

Fleet DNA Website

- Cleansed TSDC data
- NREL Firewall

Processing Server

Visualization and Reporting Server

Data Server

Secure Connection

- File sharing over secure network
- Secure file transfer

Virtual Desktop User’s PC
Analysis Examples
Vehicle Drive Cycle Characterization

Analysis Level: Vehicle

Drive Cycle Visualization

- Generate graphs of speed vs. time to observe vehicle operation
- Display histograms of useful statistics such as acceleration for analysis of performance envelopes
- Output latitude and longitude data for route visualization and mapping to ensure route/data consistency
Fleet Drive Cycle Characterization

Analysis Level: Deployment

Delivery Van Vocational Database:
- Class 3–6 delivery van vehicles
  - Parcel, Linen, Food and Product vocations
- 92 unique vehicles-
  - Two conventional fuels (diesel/gas)
  - Four hybrid configurations (PHEV, GHEV, HEV, HHV)
  - ~600 EVs to be added
- 1,282 individual operating days
- Over a dozen unique geographic operating locations

Common performance threshold

Wide range of operating speeds depending on location

Strong exponential relationship between speed and intensity
Charger Utilization: PHEV

**Analysis Level:** Vehicle relative to population

- Vehicle statistics
- Vehicle state profile (% time by hour of week)
- Vehicle statistics relative to population

**Vehicle statistics**
- Vehicle ID: 484
- Charge Count: 382
- Weeks: 35
- Charges Home Charge: 80%
- MPG: 97
- Trip Distance: 15.27
- SOC: 11.34
- Delta SOC: 2.18

**Vehicle state profile**
- Trip Count: 1013
- Trips w/Home Charge: 38%
- Home Locations: 1

**State of operation by day of operation**
- Driving
- Home Parked Not Plugged In
- Home Parked Plugged In
- Away Parked Not Plugged In
- Away Parked Plugged In

**Graphs:**
- Average MPG
- Percent of Trips With Charge
- Average VMT per Trip
- Average Dwell Time
- Average DSOC
- Average SOC
Regional Road Usage

Analysis Level: Regional Infrastructure Utilization

Atlanta

100% of Roads Sampled Account for 100% Distance Traveled

1% of Roads Sampled Account for 17% Distance Traveled
5% of Roads Sampled Account for 38% Distance Traveled
10% of Roads Sampled Account for 52% Distance Traveled
15% of Roads Sampled Account for 57% Distance Traveled
20% of Roads Sampled Account for 73% Distance Traveled
25% of Roads Sampled Account for 78% Distance Traveled

Frequency of Road Use
Rocks By Functional Class
Interstates
Cumulative Daily distance vs. Distance on Functional Class

- X axis is cumulative distance
- Y axis is cumulative distance functional class 1

Vehicle Sub-sample Road Use

- A small sample of vehicle days where the daily distance traveled exceeds 50 miles
Drive Cycle Prediction

Analysis Level: Vehicles and infrastructure interaction

- High speed cruising
- Hard acceleration
- Near exclusive existence of data at positive acceleration

Low-speed data on FC1 assumed to be symptomatic of real-time road conditions (congestion, weather, etc.)
Road Use by Lane

Analysis Level: High resolution infrastructure utilization by time of day (5 a.m. to 10 a.m.)

Street Segments Driver Profiles

• All point data collected for a grouping of roads ordered by trip visualized where speed is the z axis (left)

Road Grid Segments

Lane Summary

• Road segment is divided into grid cells by lane
• Speed data are summarized by grid cell
• STDDEV of speed of travel by grid cell is visualized (right)
Conclusion

• By organizing sensitive, high-resolution data appropriately and linking the data to additional data sets using location and time, the quality and quantity of data available for researchers can be greatly improved while still maintaining restrictions placed upon the data

• Benefits
  o Results in an infinite number of ways to group and sort the data for reporting
  o Increases the number of applications for the data, and the amount of data distributed without violating restrictions

• Why never before?
  o Location data are very restricted and have a high value, so very little data of this kind are available publicly
    – In-vehicle navigation systems utilize similar approach to analysis, but do not provide it publicly
  o Programming languages and databases now incorporate spatial analysis capability, providing free and open source tools with which to perform analysis