

Learning Surrogates for Diverse Vehicle Emission Models

Edgar Ramirez Sanchez
Catherine Tang
Vindula Jayawardana
Prof. Cathy Wu



Motivation

- Emission modeling for transportation is crucial
- MOVES as the industry standard
 - Provided and enforced by EPA
 - Used by transportation offices and policy makers across the US.
 - Very comprehensive
- Emerging transportation strategies from advances in interconnectivity, decision-making systems, ML



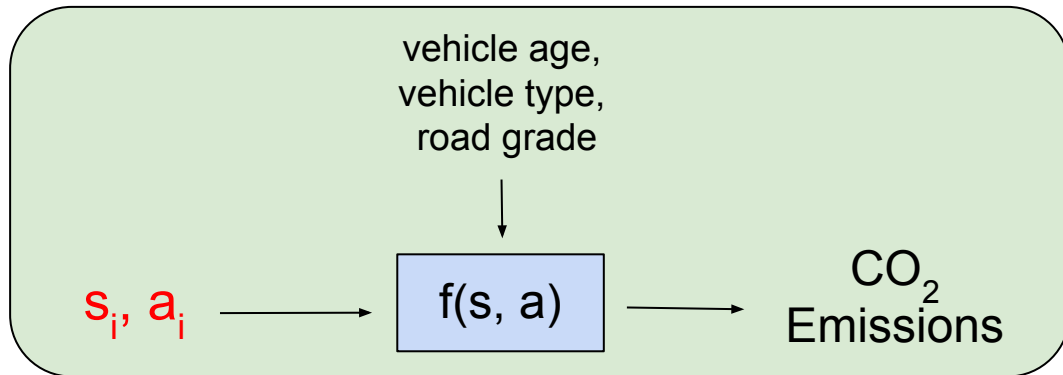
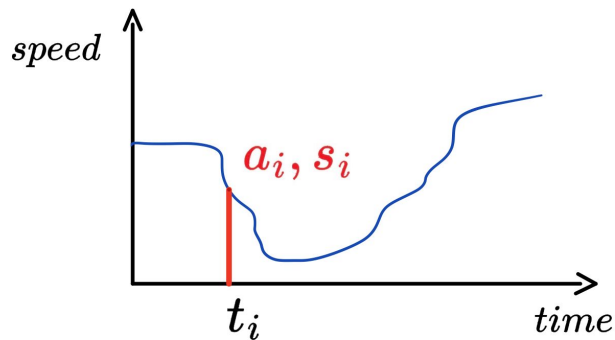
What is the issue with current models?

Lack of a model that is:

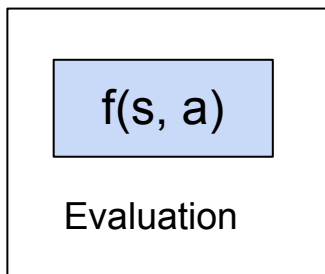
1. Diverse (breadth of inputs)
2. Instantaneous (second by second emissions)
3. Programmatic (ease of use and running time)

Features Models	Fuel Variety	Road Grade	Vehicle Type	Vehicle Age	Instantaneous	Programmatic
MOVES [16]	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	x
FastSIM [3]	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓
HBEFA [8]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
PHEM [4]	*	✓	*	x	x	x
MOVESTAR [18]	x	x	*	x	✓	✓
Ours	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

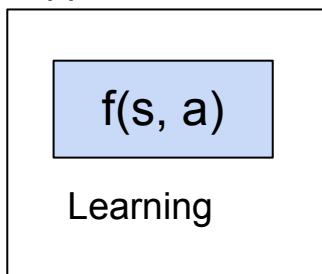
Goal



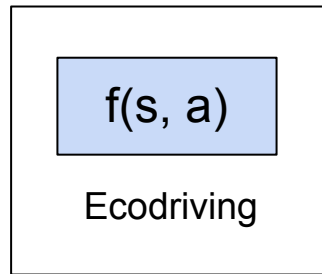
Application #1



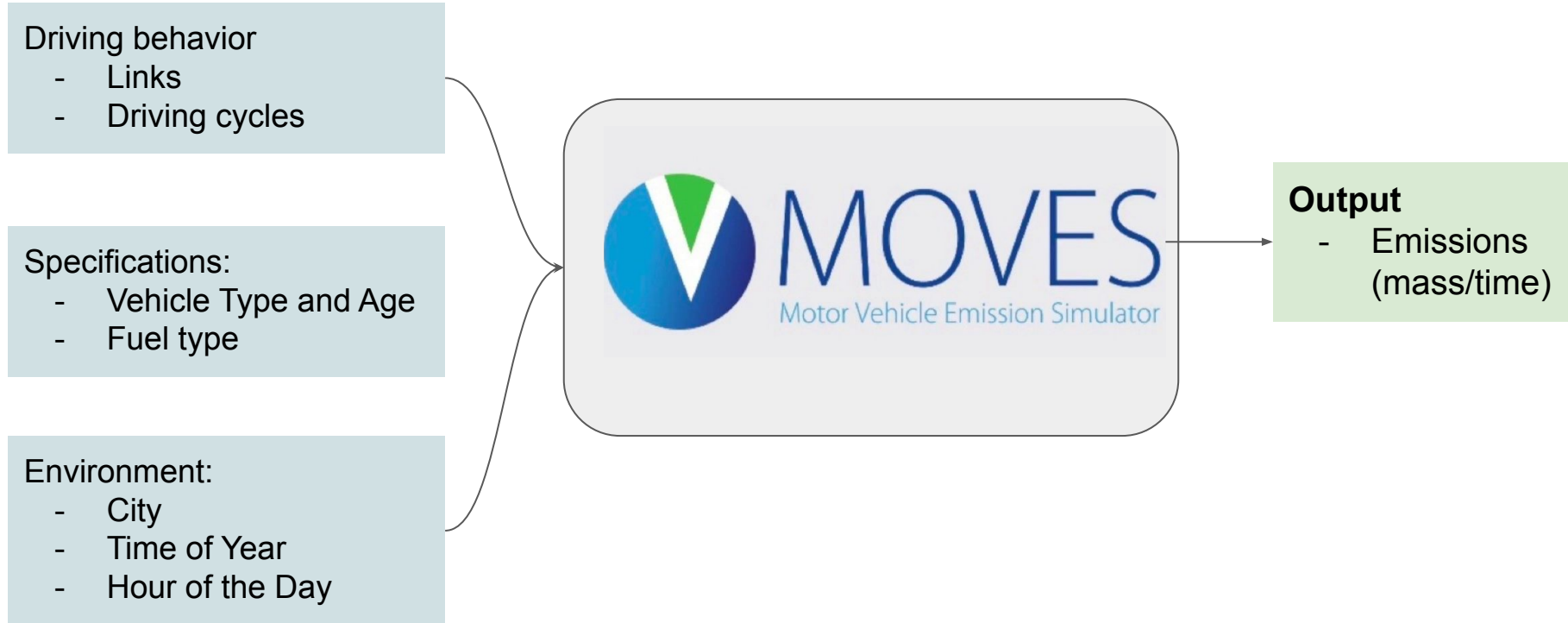
Application #2



Application #3



Objective: Calculate CO2 Emission of a given trajectory



MOVES is not suitable for some analyses

Roadway interventions
[strategies/technologies]

Impact Assessment tools

Infrastructure,
technology, etc.

EV adoption



Industry Standard



Emerging
Behavioral-based

Eco Driving

Lagrangian
Congestion
mitigation



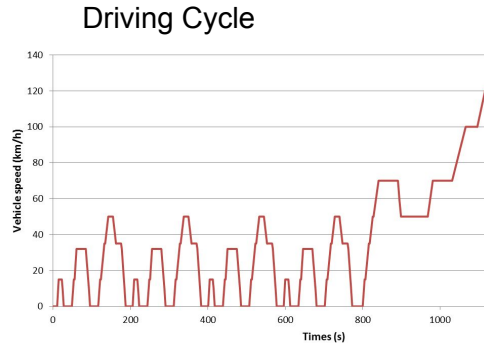
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Why - Extend and improve MOVES-model use

1) MOVES hard to use
for behavioral
analyses: Default
driving cycle,
cumbersome program

2) Retrospective approach

3) Other instantaneous and programmatic approaches lack diversity



Contribution:

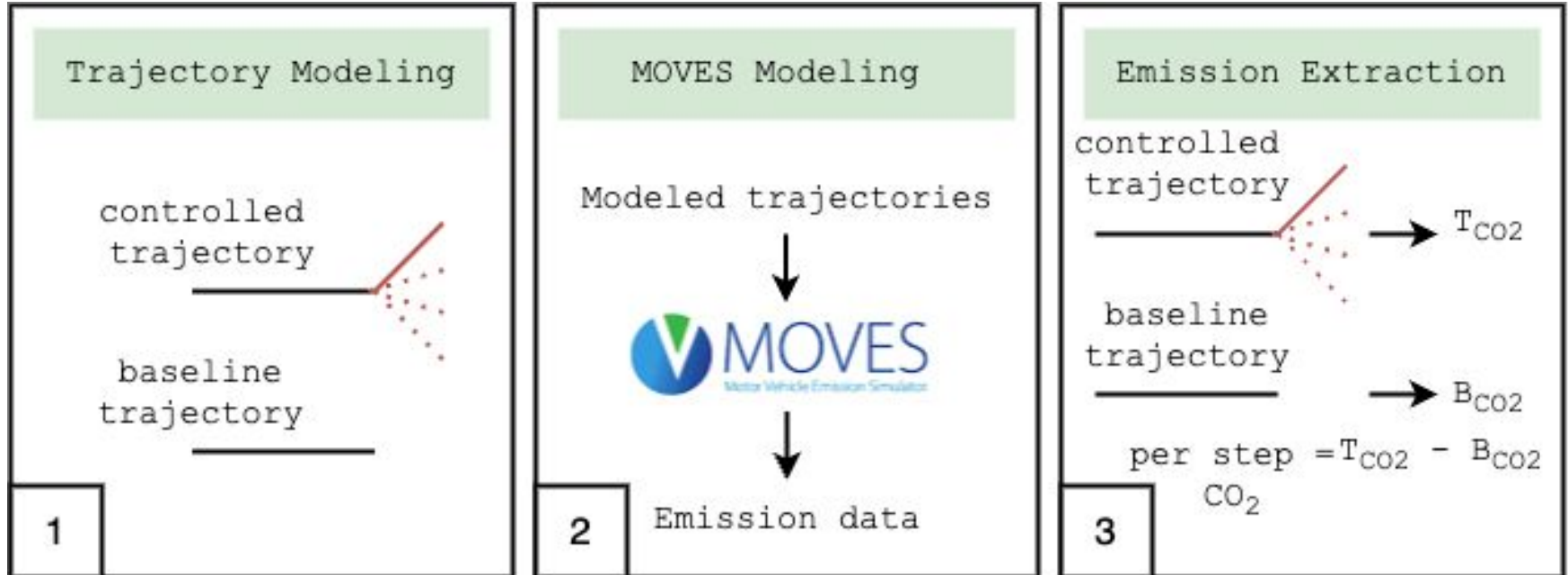
Diverse: fuel types,
vehicle types, road
grades, vehicle ages, and
cities of interest.

Instantaneous: able to
calculate the emissions
for an action taken within
a single time step

Lightway-programmatic:
have an API or
scripted-based queries and
results can be returned
quickly

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HBEFA [8]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
PHM [4]	*	✓	*	x	x	x
MOVESTAR [18]	x	x	*	x	✓	✓
Ours	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Methodology: Reverse engineer MOVES



Fitting

- Fit a third order two-variable polynomial
- Utilized sklearn LinearRegression
- Also considered higher order polynomials and a neural network

Emission Model (Passenger Car of Age 2 on 30% grade road)		
Speed (m/s)	Accel (m/s^2)	Emissions (g CO ₂)
10	-4	1000.6
10	-2.5	1203.5
⋮		
30	3.5	1788.2

$$F(v, a) = \max\{I, c_0 + c_1v + c_2a + c_3v^2 + c_4va + c_5a^2 + c_6v^3 + c_7(v^2)a + c_8v(a^2) + c_9a^3\}$$

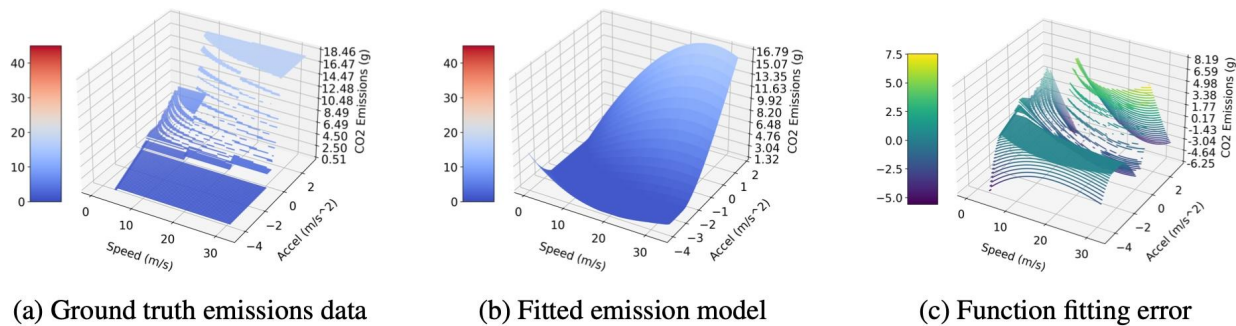


Figure 3: An emission model with low error: 10 year-old Light Commercial Trucks on 0% road grade.

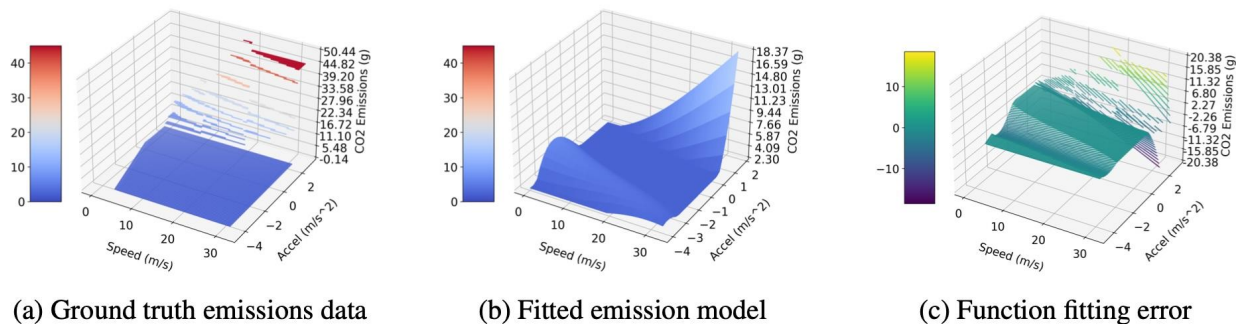
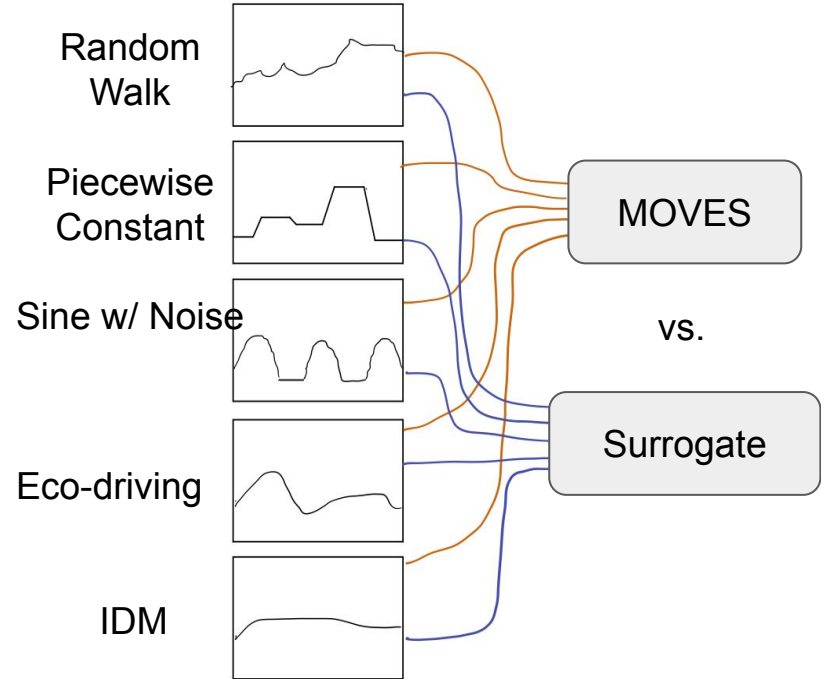


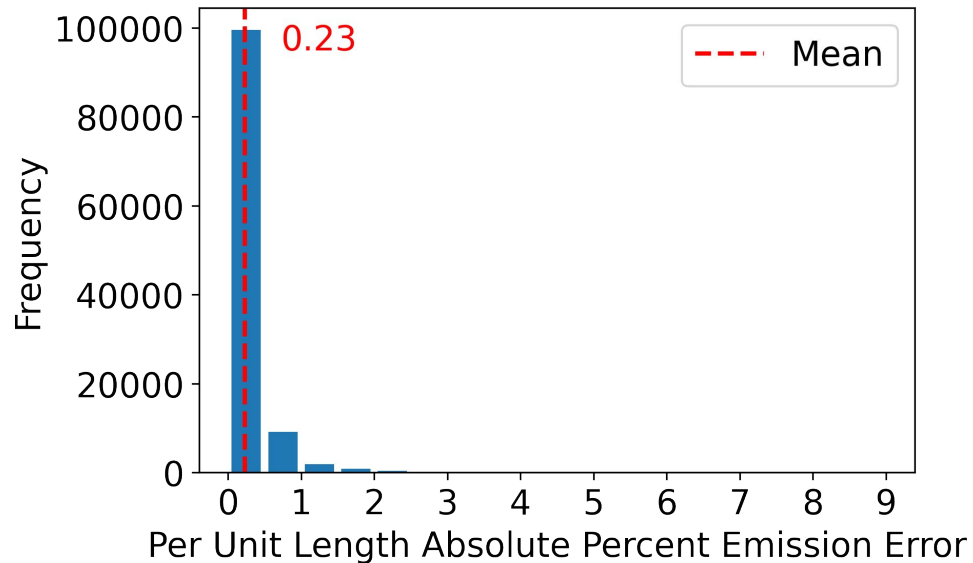
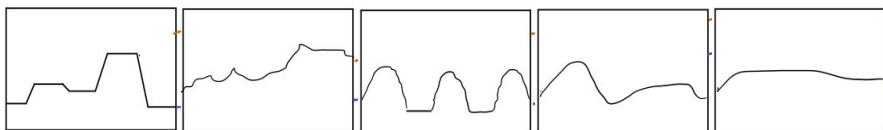
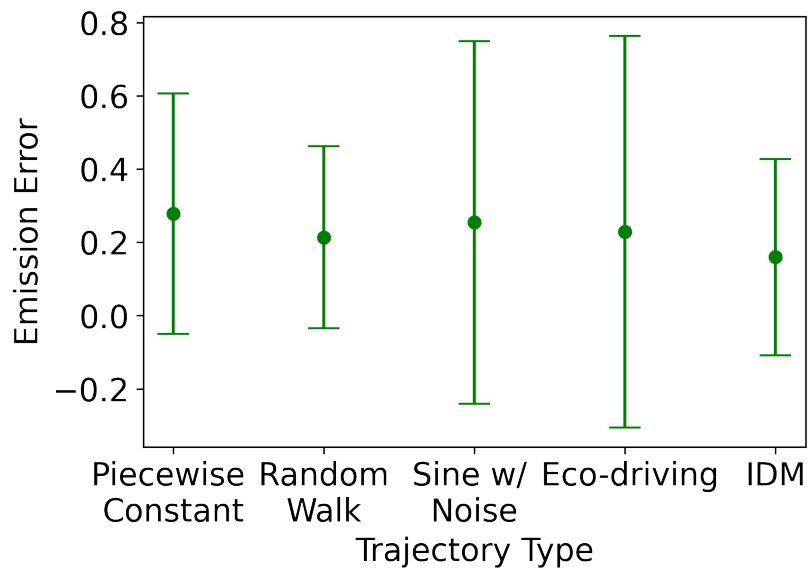
Figure 4: An emission model with high error: 6 year-old transit buses on -25% road grade

Validation

1. Created ~1000 drive cycles
2. Calculated emissions of all 1000 drive cycles using MOVES (ground truth)
3. For each drive cycle, ran each inst. model on the drive cycle and summed up the second by second instantaneous emissions



Validation: Error



Outcomes

- Created a set of 1100 models encompassing:
 - 5 vehicle types
 - 20 vehicle ages
 - 11 road grades
- Models with second-by-second emission output:
 $f(s,a)$
- API - Programmatic format
 - A python script: choosing model + passing in a speed and acceleration value

Diverse

Instantaneous

Programmatic