

## Driving Pattern in Metro Manila

Dr. Ricardo G. Sigua  
Director, National Center for Transportation Studies  
Associate Professor, College of Engineering  
University of the Philippines, Diliman, Quezon City  
Tel./Fax 632-929-56-64

**Abstract:** The Department of Energy(DOE) implemented a DOST-funded research project entitled '*Performance Testing of Selected Road Vehicles Using the Chassis Dynamometer Under Simulated Urban and Highway Traffic Conditions*' from 1994 to 1995. One of the target outputs under the subject project was a transport drive cycle which would simulate urban traffic conditions and would be used in the performance testing of passenger vehicles. The motivation behind the development of drive cycle is to provide a means of comparing fuel consumption of different vehicles and to measure exhaust emissions of vehicles in a fixed location. It would be based on collection of speed versus time data using a fully instrumented test car. The author was tasked to develop the said drive cycle for Metro Manila. A computer program package was developed to perform processing, statistical analysis, and evaluation of the drive cycle.

### 1. Introduction

A drive cycle is a speed-time history which forms the basis of reproducible measurements of vehicle performance and characteristics such as fuel consumption and exhaust emissions. Vehicle performance varies in different conditions of temperature, altitude, road and traffic. A localized drive cycle can be used as a basis for improving vehicle fuel utilization by changing driving patterns through traffic engineering and management including road alterations and computer control of traffic signals to minimize stops and thereby improving travel time.

Drive cycles have existed for several decades as a means of assessing fuel consumption. The growing concern on exhaust emissions has led to a proliferation of drive cycle emission measurement in the US, Europe, and Japan. The range of existing drive cycle reflects a variety of perceived needs:

- a. The planning analyst would like to be able to devise statistically meaningful combinations of vehicles and driving patterns at various levels of aggregation to describe fuel use and population sources for particular geographic regions.
- b. Vehicle manufacturers need cycles which are fixed and provide a long term basis for design, testing and marketing.

The problem in Los Angeles and San Francisco and later in Tokyo of increased smog levels made it imperative to test vehicles in a fixed location since it was impracticable to install a pollution measuring instrument in a vehicle tested on the track without altering its performance. Thus drive cycles which could be driven on a chassis dynamometer were developed.

## 2. Data Collection

Several possibilities exist for measuring driving patterns representative of a particular region. An ideal method would be the measurement of a range of patterns along selected routes of a population representative samples of drivers in a population representative set of vehicles. Such procedure is beyond our resources. Instead, the 'chase car' technique can be adopted (Figure 1). This technique involves random selection of a car in the traffic stream which is followed by the instrumented car along a particular route, and another vehicle selected when the vehicle being followed turns, behaves suspiciously, or following becomes too dangerous.

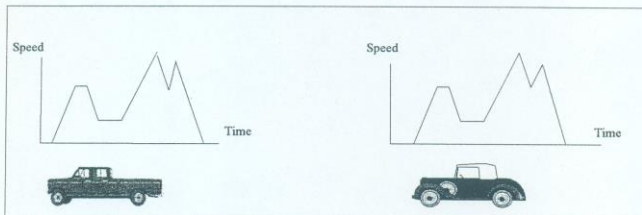


Figure 1. Chase Car Technique

In the survey of a city driving pattern, it is plainly not possible to consider every route. A rational approach is to survey routes in proportion to their usage. Based on the annual average daily traffic (AADT) flow map, routes to be included in the survey were selected (See Appendix 1).

The test car to be used has a fully automated on-board instrumentation. The system includes the following:

- On-board monitoring and data acquisition computer equipped with a 20 channel CF I/O board and disk drive for mass storage.
- Max series 210 positive displacement type flowmeter and transmitter for fuel flow measurement.
- Thermocouples for monitoring engine oil, gear box and final drive temperatures.
- Airpax magnetic pickup installed in the test car wheel to monitor vehicle speed, distance traveled, acceleration, and deceleration.

Data collection started on July 10 to August 16, 1996. Due to severe congestion during the morning peak period, data were collected between 9 A.M. and 11 A.M. From time to time, malfunctioning of the on-board monitoring instruments (particularly the sensitive magnetic sensors) occurred due to excessive shock and vibration attributed to bad road condition in some parts of Metro Manila. Because of time constraint, only one run(or pass) per selected route was conducted. The data gathered using the on-board data logging/acquisition system consisted of velocity measured every 1 second. These were lumped into a single data file with a name 'CUMM.BIN'. The total number of data points is about 23,000 representing roughly 6.4 hours of travel along the major thoroughfares of Metro Manila. Careful scanning of the data had to be done to eliminate erratic/noisy entries.

### 3. Driving Cycle Development Technique

A variety of techniques are available to translate, compile and analyze traffic data into representative cycles. Some of which are:

- a. ACIDI(Acceleration, Cruise, Deceleration, and Idle) - this is a cycle comprised of constant acceleration, cruise, constant deceleration, and idle. This cycle is not designed to represent an actual road route but rather to portray a representative mode involving constant or 'straight line' rates of vehicle movement. This cycle could be repeated a number of times to form any required length of test cycle.
- b. Step-wise Mode Form - this is another cycle that involves 'straight line' rates of vehicle movements but these modes vary in number to represent the input data. Construction of such a cycle involves reviewing the basic summary statistical information such as percentage of time in various speed bands, percentages of idle time, acceleration rates and trip length. With these data on hand, one could arbitrarily construct a cycle having the same average statistical characteristics as the input data.
- c. Microtrip Accumulation - this technique involves the following steps:
  - Collected data from all runs are added together to form one file.
  - A joint velocity-acceleration probability density function matrix is produced for the overall data.
  - This matrix is normalized, i.e., each cell is divided by the number of samples.
  - The total data file is divided into a number of driving segments that start and end with zero velocity and are of over 2 minutes each duration (i.e., microtrips).
  - A number of microtrips are selected at random to form the required length of prospective cycle. A normalized joint velocity-acceleration probability density function matrix is produced for that record.



- Candidate cycles having similar characteristics with that of the overall data are saved for final selection.

The above steps can be done easily using microcomputers.

Other techniques used to develop and/or smoothen drive cycle are the following:

- Fourier series
- Time series analysis
- Curve fitting techniques using polynomial functions

The microtrip technique produces a representative cycle in a constrained form, i.e., the vehicle must be at a specific speed during the test. This results in a very precise and repeatable test on a fixed chassis dynamometer but has the drawback that it requires a strip chart recorder and possibly two operators (one steering and the other accelerating) if the cycle is to be driven on the test track in order to precisely follow the pattern.

#### 4. The Drive Cycle Analysis Package

A computer program package based on the microtrip accumulation technique was developed in order to perform all the tasks necessary to produce a drive cycle. The package consists of the following modules: a)processing of the target cycle, b)microtrip generation, c)generation of candidate drive cycles, and d)processing/evaluation of candidate drive cycles.

##### 4.1. Processing of the Target Cycle

The time-velocity data contained in the file 'CUMM.BIN' represents the target cycle. The following statistics are computed: a)percentage distribution (joint velocity-acceleration probability density function), b)percentage idle, c)maximum and minimum speeds, d)maximum and minimum acceleration, e)average travel speed, f)average acceleration, and g)average running speed.

##### 4.2. Microtrip Generation

From the file 'CUMM.BIN', 137 microtrips (small trips of at least 2 minutes in duration which have to start and end at zero velocity) were generated.

##### 4.3. Generation of Candidate Drive Cycles

Candidate drive cycles were generated by combining the microtrips at random. It was decided to produce a 20 minute drive cycle. This duration is reasonable enough to be performed for dynamometer testing. (It was initially thought to base the duration of the drive cycle on the average trip time of more than 40 minutes but this will be impractically too long for testing on the chassis dynamometer.) More than 20,000 candidate cycles were generated.

#### 4.4. Processing/Evaluation of Candidate Drive Cycles

Screening was performed using the joint velocity-acceleration probability density function as the initial criterion. The absolute difference between the probability density functions of the candidate and the target cycles was computed. This difference should be kept as small as possible for the candidate to be considered acceptable. (A difference of not more than 20% is generally acceptable.) The eight candidate cycles with the least absolute difference are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Characteristics of Some Candidate Cycles

Criteria	Target	c1113	c1500	c3011	c3532	c3638	c5949	c6607	c8594
Absolute Difference	0.00	12.39	12.59	12.42	12.91	11.93	12.81	12.51	12.42
Idle, %	33.33	30.00	33.10	34.10	33.10	33.72	32.60	33.90	32.50
Max. speed, kph.	76.40	66.00	60.80	66.00	57.90	66.00	56.40	56.40	71.20
Min. speed, kph.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Max. acceleration, m/s2.	2.10	1.90	1.70	1.90	2.10	1.90	1.70	1.90	1.70
Min. acceleration, m/s2.	-2.70	-2.10	-2.10	-2.50	-2.10	-2.10	-1.90	-2.10	-2.50
Ave. travel speed, kph.	14.60	14.20	14.30	14.60	13.30	14.30	13.60	12.70	14.80
Ave. acceleration, m/s2.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ave. running speed, kph.	22.49	21.90	21.99	22.93	20.36	22.14	20.74	19.83	22.83

#### 5. Findings

Candidate #c3638 was found to be the most likely choice for the drive cycle to represent city driving in Metro Manila during morning peak. It has the least absolute difference of 11.93% (See Appendix 2 for details of computation). Except for the maximum velocity of 66kph. (which underestimates the target by 10kph.), almost all other parameters are similar to the target cycle. The maximum velocity is exceeded by a mere 0.72% of the data points in the target cycle. The time-velocity table for drive cycle #c3638 is given in Appendix 3. The graph of this drive cycle is illustrated in Figure 2.

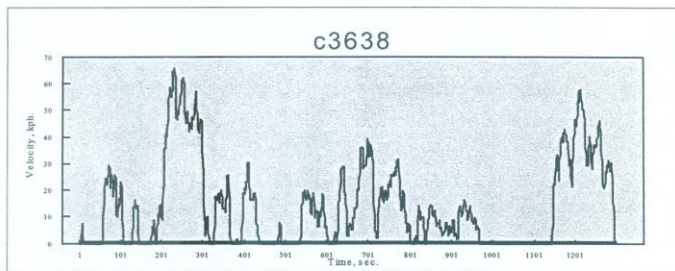


Figure 2. Candidate Drive Cycle #c3638

The similarity of this with the target cycle can be seen from their respective 3-dimensional graphs of the joint velocity and acceleration probability density function(Figures 3 & 4).

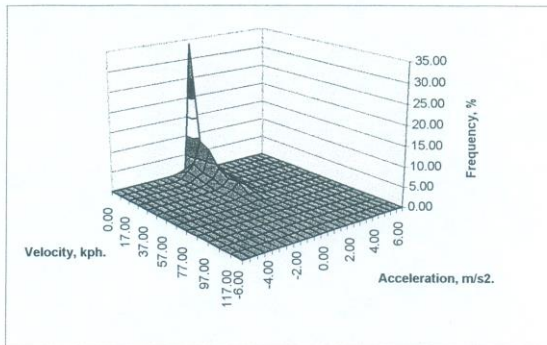


Figure 3. Joint Velocity and Acceleration Probability Density Function (Candidate Cycle #c3638)

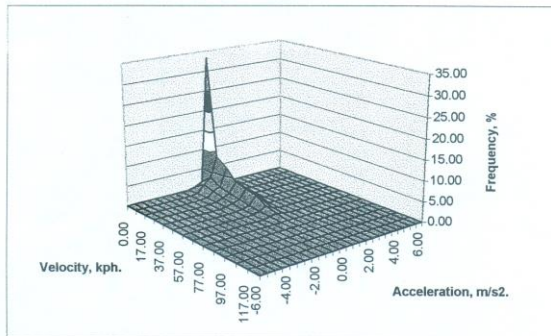


Figure 4. Joint Velocity and Acceleration Probability Density Function (Target Cycle)

## 6. Further Works

- a. It is recommended that the pilot drive cycle model be demonstrated using the chassis dynamometer to find out how well the driver can trace the speed-time curve before making any revisions or simplifications.
- b. It is suggested to conduct another round of data gathering activity, this time, increasing the number of test runs on each selected road depending on its relative traffic load. This will also enable to conduct a before and after study of the effects of the newly introduced unified vehicular volume reduction scheme within Metro Manila.
- c. Continuous data gathering on speed, idle time, fuel consumption, etc. must be done on a regular basis for road segments in order to provide valuable information to properly assess and evaluate the impact of other traffic schemes and road improvement projects planned and/or being implemented.

## 7. References

Watson, H.C. The Development of the Melbourne Peak Cycle, University of Melbourne, Australia, 1985.

Khatib, E.T. Rigid Trucks Urban Driving Cycle, Report T75/85, Dept. of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, University of Melbourne, Australia, 1985.

Appendix 1. Metro Manila Area Traffic Flow Map  
1992 Average Annual Daily Traffic  
(Source: TEC, DPWH)

