

A photograph of a modern, two-story brick building with a covered walkway on the ground floor. The building has a red brick facade and large windows. In front of the building is a green lawn with several young trees and a tall, thin cypress tree. The sky is clear and blue.

Intelligent Transportation Systems: The @CRUISE Project

Margarida C. Coelho
University of Aveiro
Dept. Mechanical Engineering

<http://transportes-tema.web.ua.pt>

“Transportation Technology” Research Group - Research Lines

1. Impacts of transportation systems

2. Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)

3. LCA of alternative energy vectors for road vehicles

4. Active modes (cycling & walking)

On-going Projects:

- @CRUISE
- MobiWise
- CISMOB

BACKGROUND



Motivation

- Europe: $\sim 33\%$ of energy consumption from transportation sector
- $\sim 73\%$ of transportation-related GHG are from road transport
- Vehicle emissions \rightarrow important source for air pollution (NO_x, PM)
- Conventional fuels are expected to remain predominant over the next decades

\Rightarrow There is the need to optimize the use of the road infrastructure



Research Challenges & Opportunities

Where are the traffic congestion and emissions hotspots?

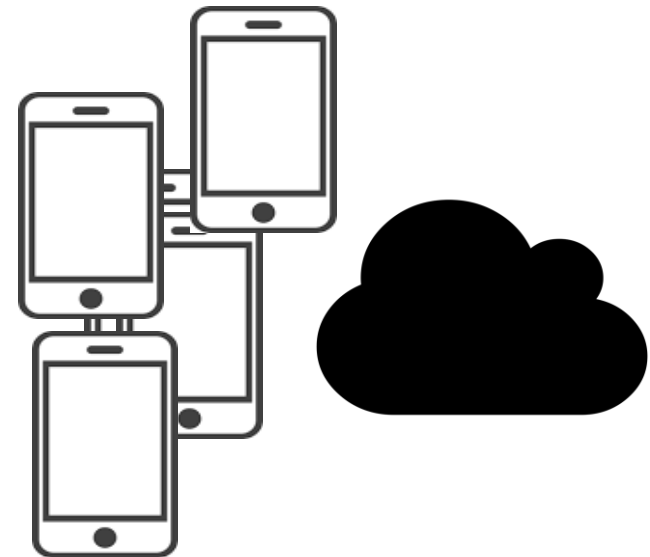
What are the most critical links in terms of congestion?

Where should we reduce pollution?

What are the most vulnerable areas?

Increasing availability of sensor technology to record large amounts of data

- ✓ Smartphone location data
- ✓ GPS (probe vehicle data)
- ✓ Cell phone density
- ✓ Traditional traffic road monitoring network



THE @CRUISE PROJECT:

Advanced Impact Integration Platform for Cooperative Road Use

FCT

Fundação para a Ciência e a Tecnologia
MINISTÉRIO DA CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA E ENSINO SUPERIOR



CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA
E ENSINO SUPERIOR



UNIÃO EUROPEIA

Fundo Europeu
de Desenvolvimento Regional

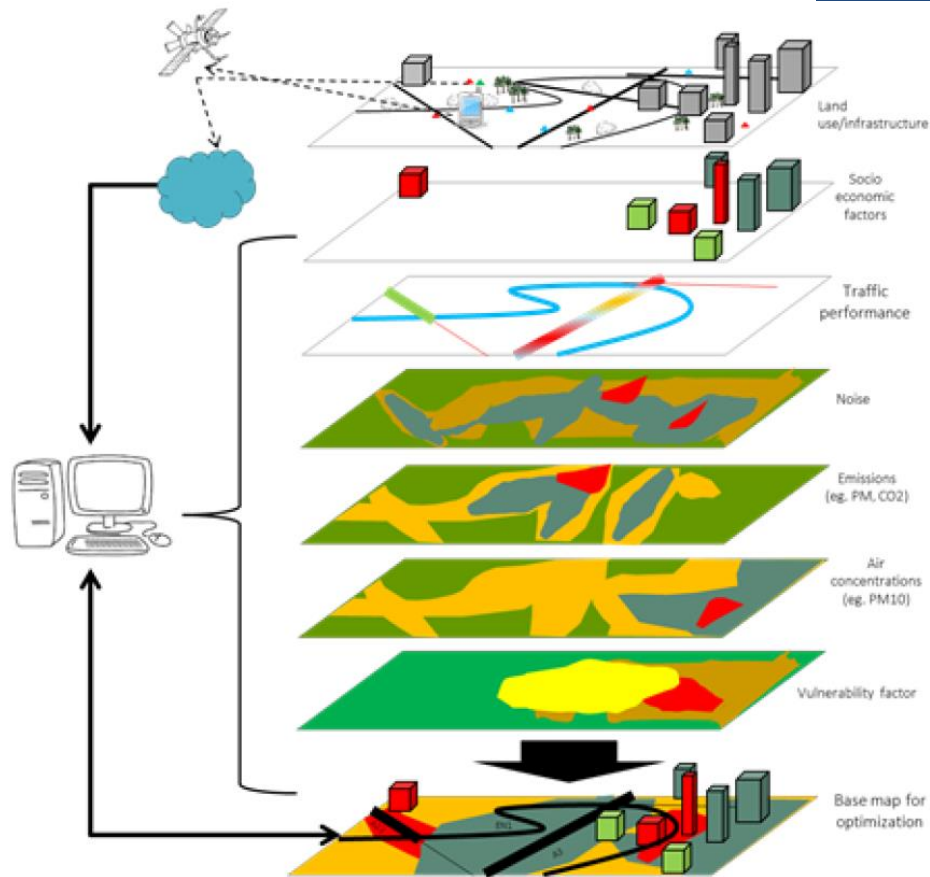


Objectives of @CRUISE

Goal: To integrate road traffic impacts into a single analytical framework for use in advanced traffic management systems (ATMS).

3 main pillars:

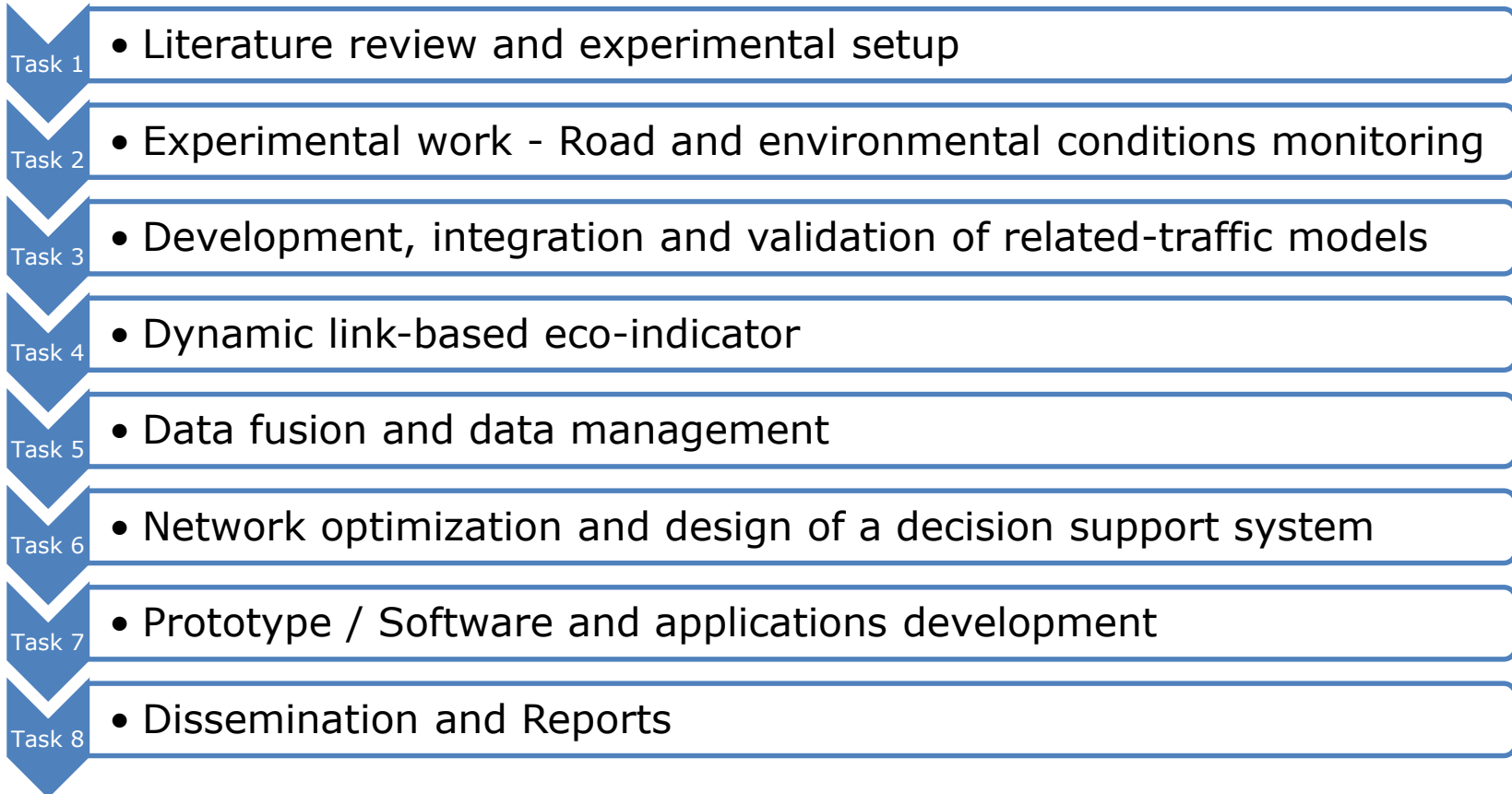
- Designing a conceptual methodology for assigning a **link-based indicator** that can evaluate **different traffic-related externalities**, adjusted to **local contexts of vulnerability**;
- Improving the interoperability between traffic-related models and new sources of traffic information;
- Optimizing the network operations by means of a decision support system.



<http://project-cruise.weebly.com/>

Consortium: TEMA (leader), CESAM, IT
International expertise: North Carolina State University; University of Salerno





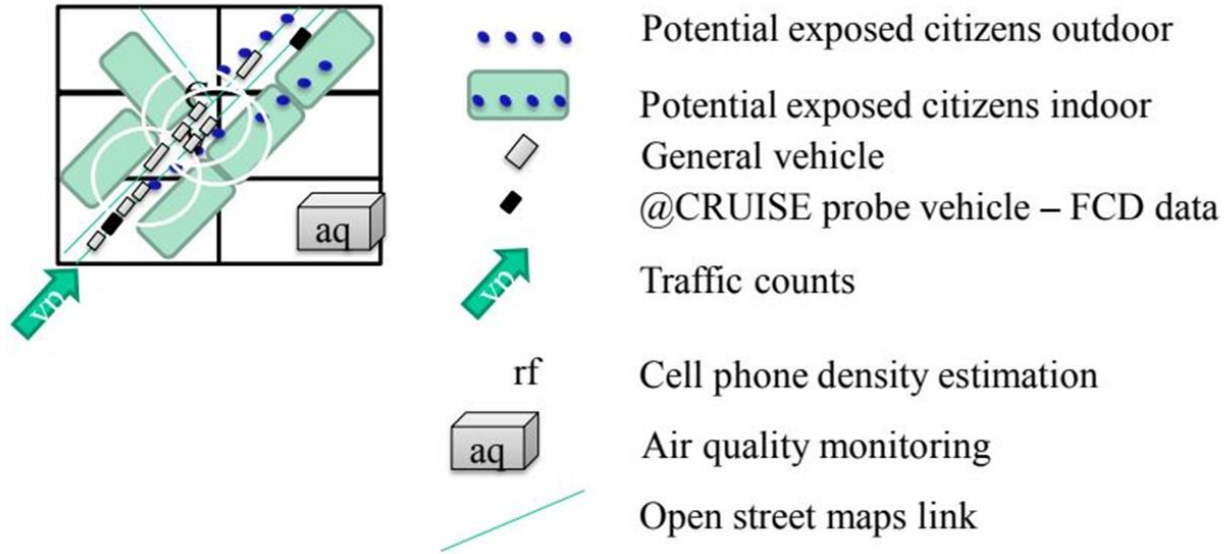
Main deliverable: Prototype of an integrated decision support system for selecting the appropriate traffic management measures.



METHODOLOGY



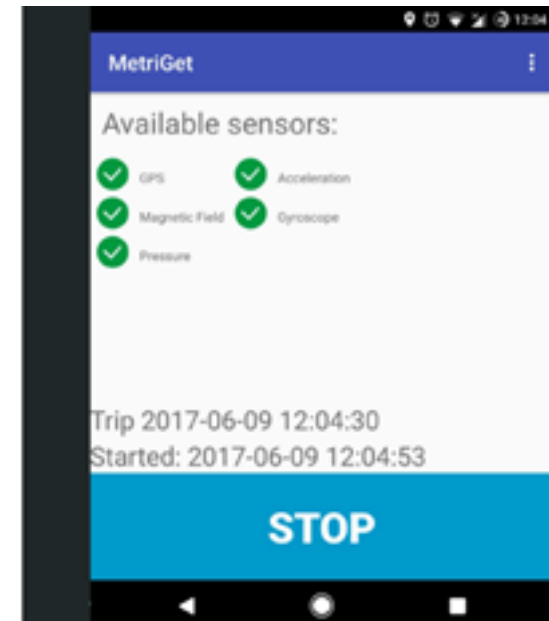
Experimental measurements



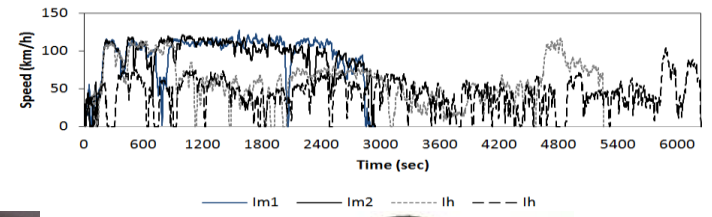
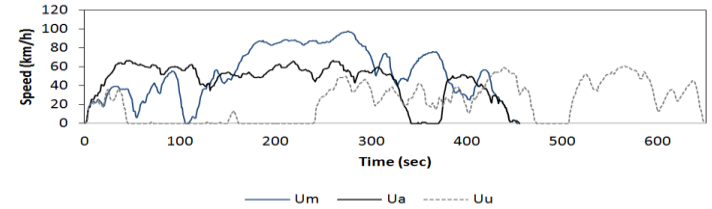
Mobile application
developed to
collect data from
sensors and send
to a server

Mobile
application

MetriGet

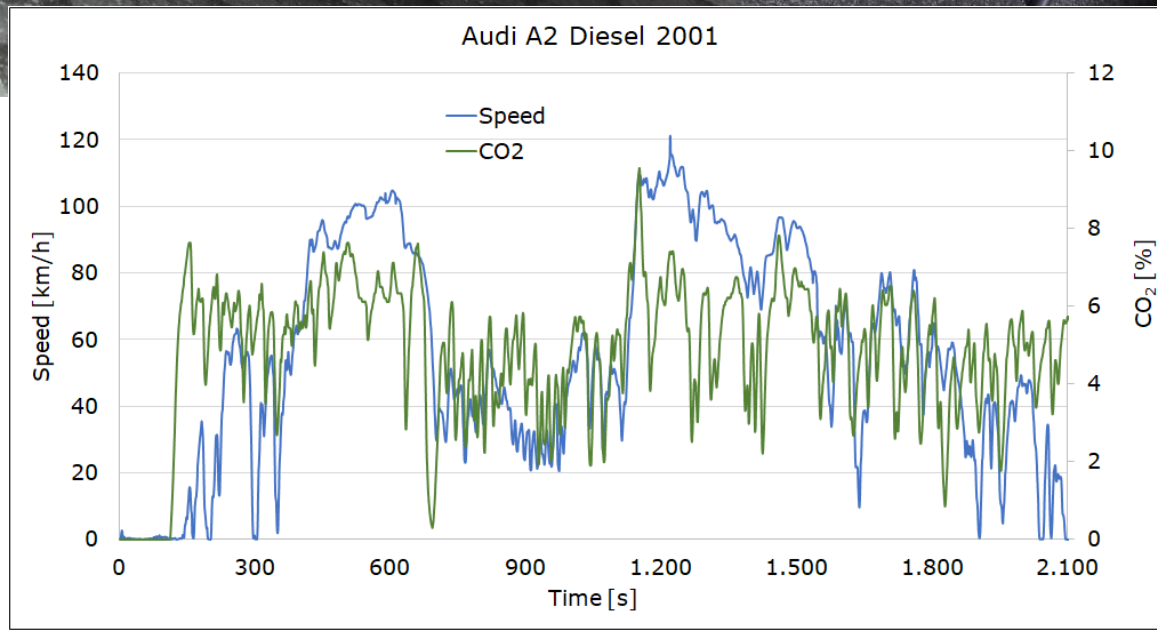
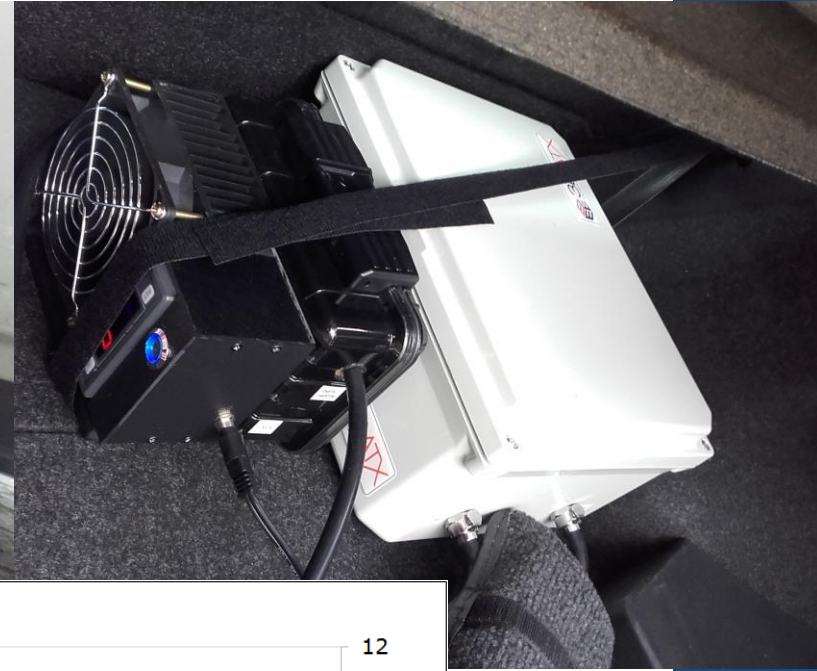
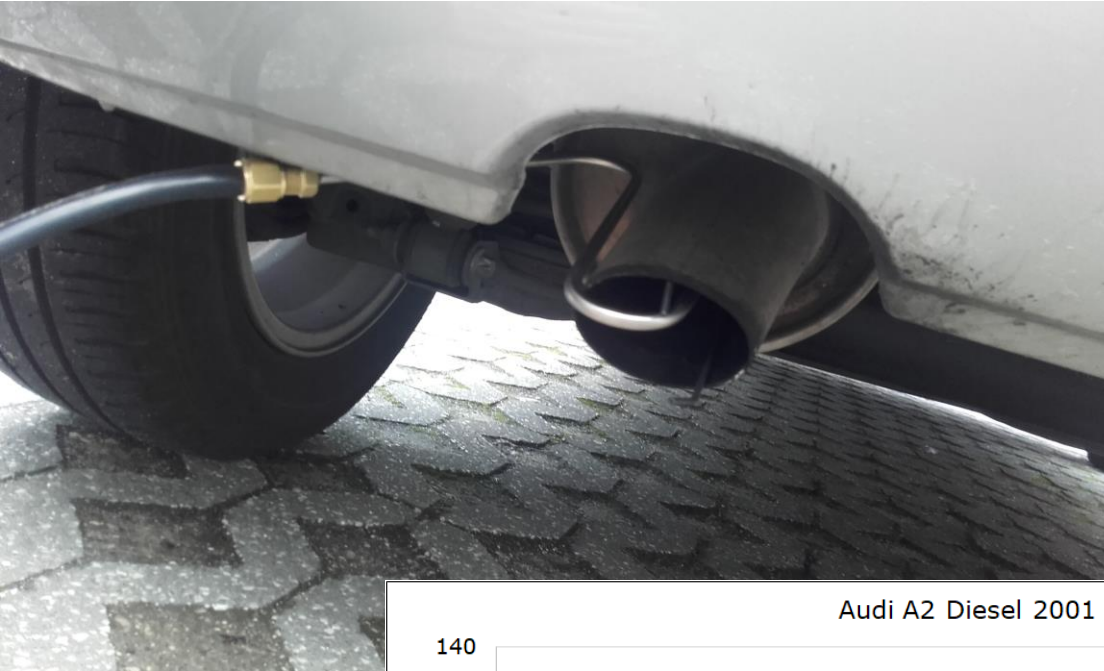


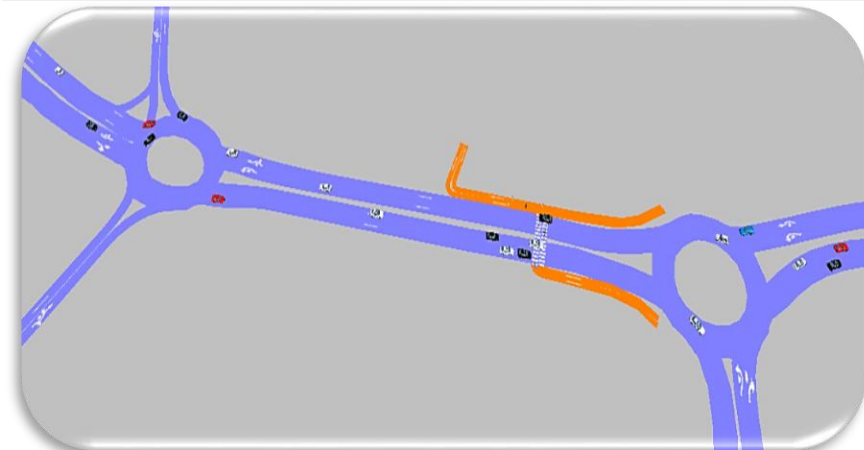
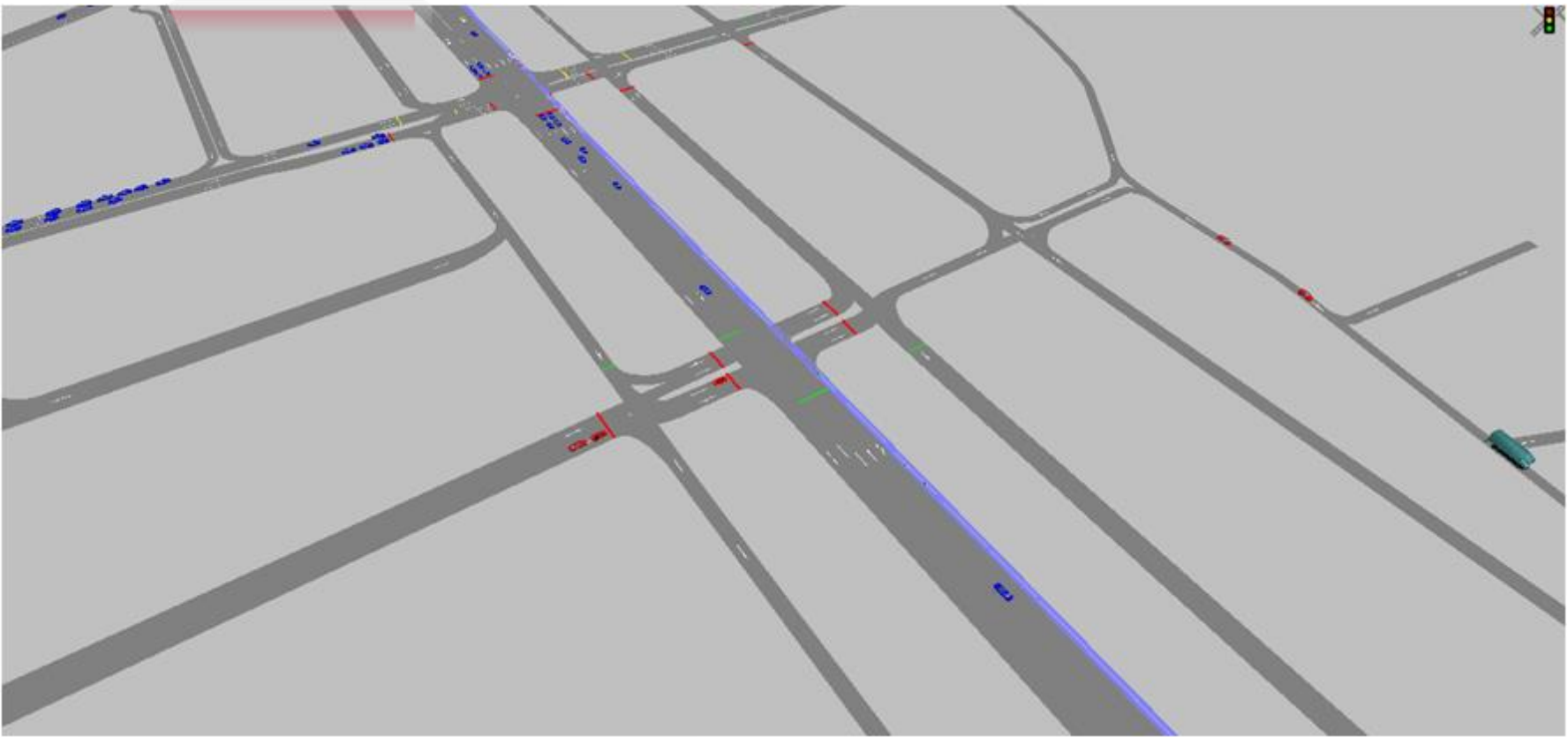
Experimental measurements



Experimental measurements

Portable Emissions Monitoring System (PEMS)





Emissions, air quality, noise and safety modeling

Emissions → Vehicle Specific Power (VSP)

$$VSP = v \times \left[1.1 \times a + 9.81 \times \sin(\arctan(\text{grade})) + 0.132 \right] + 0.000302 \times v^3$$

Noise → Semi-dynamic Model

Quartieri, Guarnaccia et al.



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI SALERNO

Air quality

VADIS

Safety

SSAM model

Multi-objective criteria

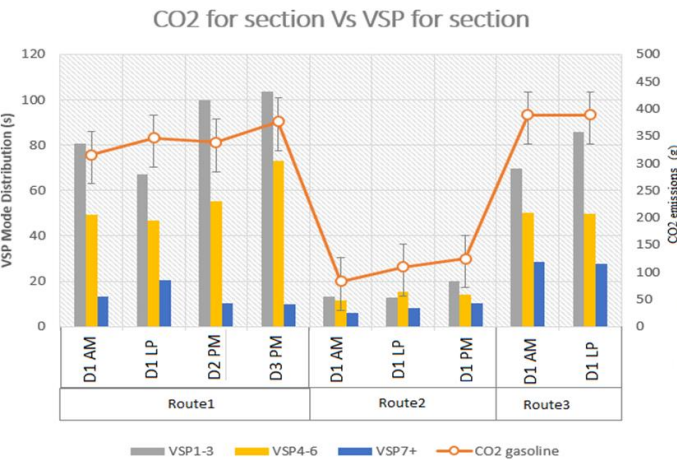
Fast Non-Dominated Sorting Genetic Algorithm – NSGA-II



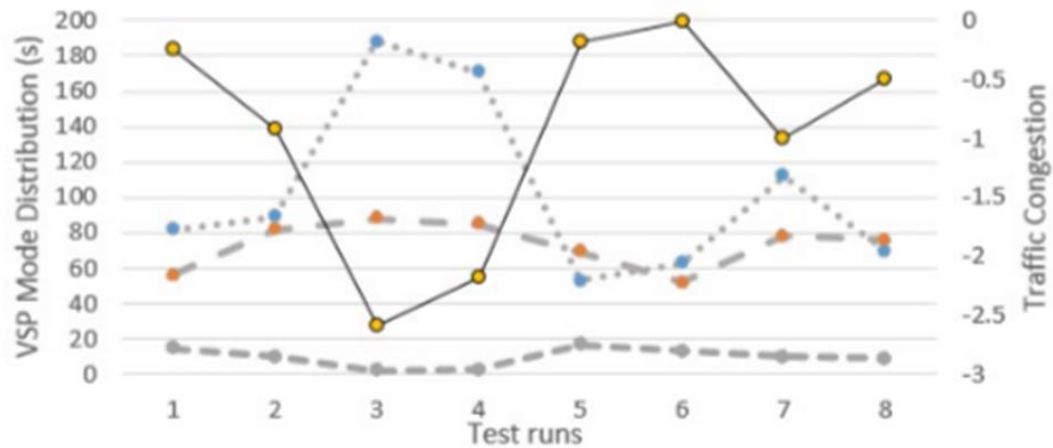
RESULTS



Correlation between traffic variables and emissions



Subtitle:



- **Urban links:** knowledge on **travel time** helps to **anticipate emissions**
- Correlation of aggregated VSP Modes with congestion algorithms + CO₂ emissions, enables the understanding of driving behavior and emissions impacts
- **Driving behavior:** the most important factor on characterizing arterial routes

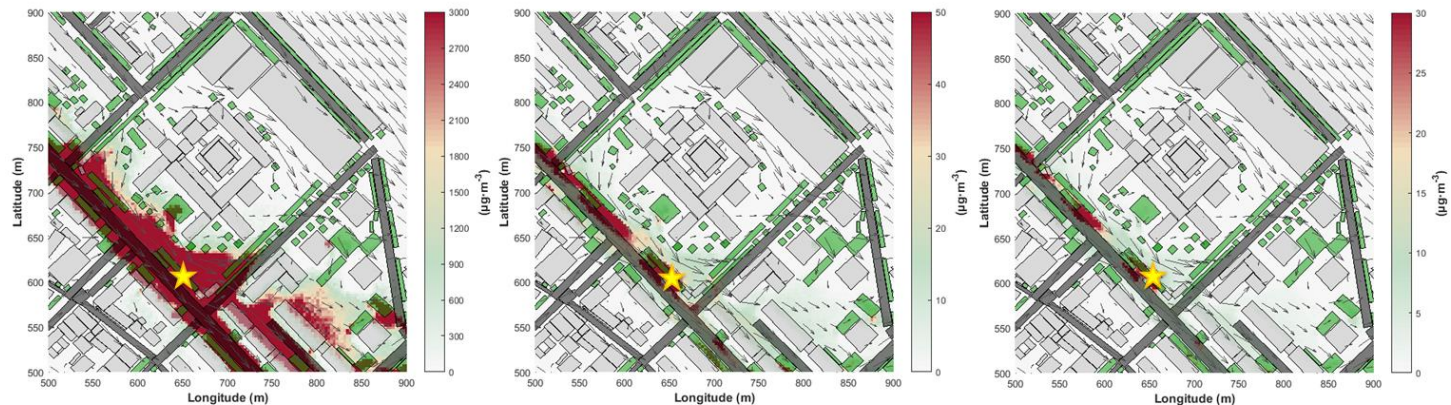


Impacts Modeling

GIS-based modelling structure with data on noise levels, CO₂ emission factors and costs

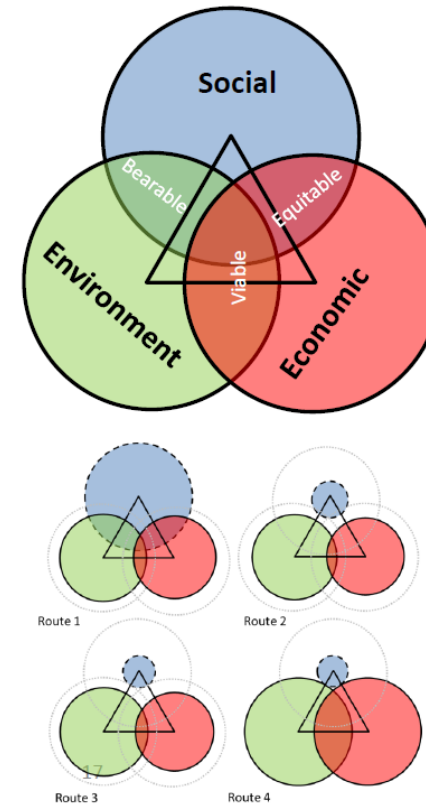


Concentrations fields ($\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$)



Route choice impacts on pedestrians/residents

| | | R1 | R2 | R3 | R4 | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Individual (driver) | Indicator | Unit | | | | |
| | Distance | (m) | 1.00 | 0.98 | 0.65 | 0.69 |
| | Travel time costs | (EUR) | 0.88 | 0.99 | 1.00 | 0.69 |
| | Fuel Use costs | (EUR) | 1.00 | 0.98 | 0.92 | 0.76 |
| | Travel costs | (EUR) | 0.94 | 1.00 | 0.99 | 0.72 |
| | Conflicts | number | 0.25 | 0.89 | 0.12 | 1.00 |
| | CO | (g) | 1.00 | 0.52 | 0.47 | 0.72 |
| | NOX | (g) | 0.87 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.87 |
| | HC | (g) | 0.97 | 1.00 | 0.95 | 0.72 |
| | CO2 | (g) | 1.00 | 0.98 | 0.92 | 0.76 |
| | Noise | (db) | 1.00 | 0.96 | 0.92 | 0.96 |
| | Local Env. costs | (EUR) | 0.91 | 1.00 | 0.98 | 0.81 |
| | Global Env. Costs | (EUR) | 1.00 | 0.98 | 0.92 | 0.76 |
| | Total Env. Costs | (EUR) | 0.97 | 1.00 | 0.96 | 0.79 |
| Other-road users | CO | (%) | 0.65 | 0.54 | 1.00 | 0.51 |
| | NOX | (%) | 0.58 | 0.40 | 1.00 | 0.43 |
| | HC | (%) | 0.87 | 0.35 | 1.00 | 0.48 |
| | CO2 | (%) | 0.61 | 0.37 | 1.00 | 0.43 |
| | Travel time | (%) | 1.00 | 0.28 | 0.96 | 0.52 |
| NRU | Pedestrians | number | 0.10 | 0.26 | 1.00 | 0.49 |
| | Exposed Façade | (ha) | 0.20 | 0.67 | 1.00 | 0.52 |



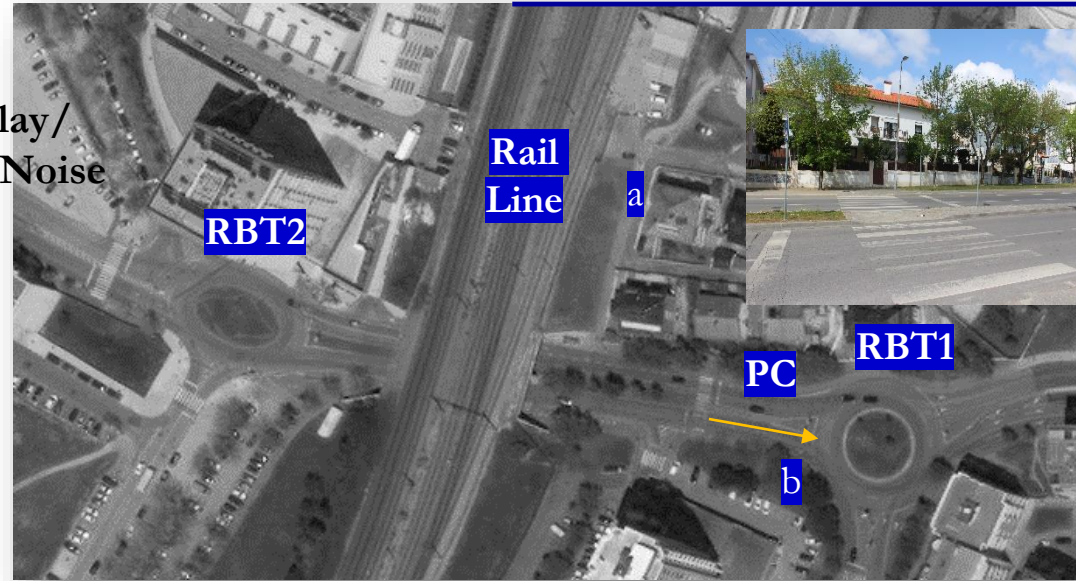
- Trade-offs identified in the minimization of environmental indicators
- The most obvious conflict: between the minimization of environmental costs and the exposed population to local traffic externalities



Multi-Criteria Assessment on a Corridor with Roundabouts



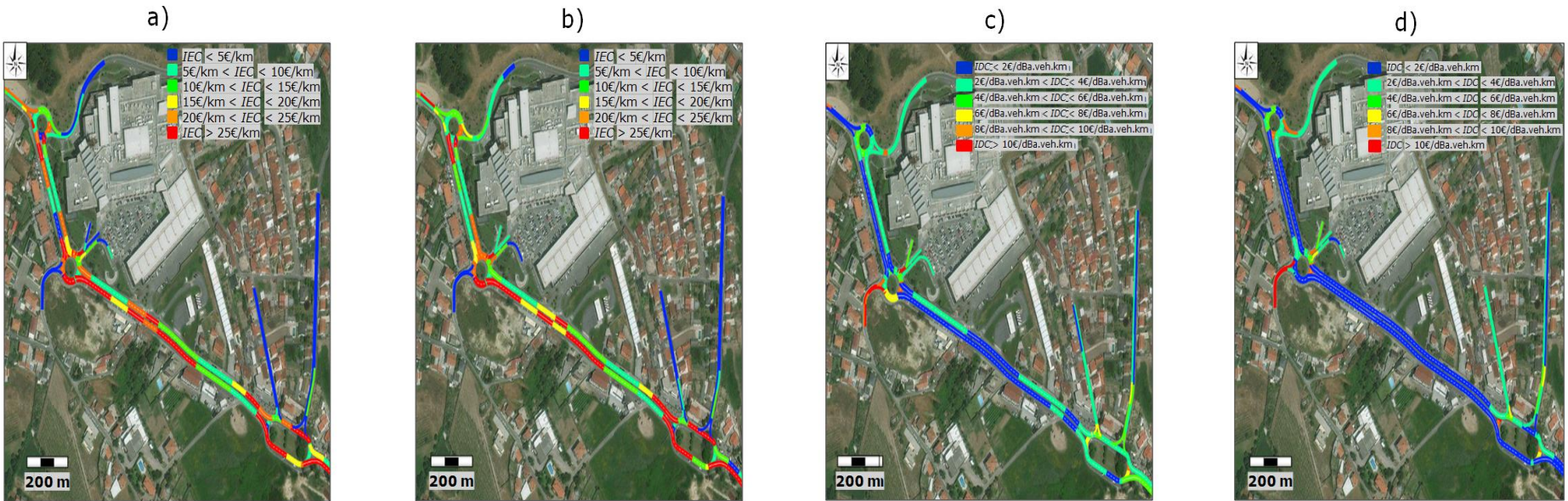
Crosswalk location assessment



- Crosswalk near the present location (PC = 33 m) achieved a good balance among traffic and pedestrian performances, CO₂ and NO_x emissions, and noise
- Noise criteria dictated some optimal locations near roundabout exit section (between 13-23 m)



Multi-Criteria Assessment on a Corridor with Roundabouts



- Specific objectives:

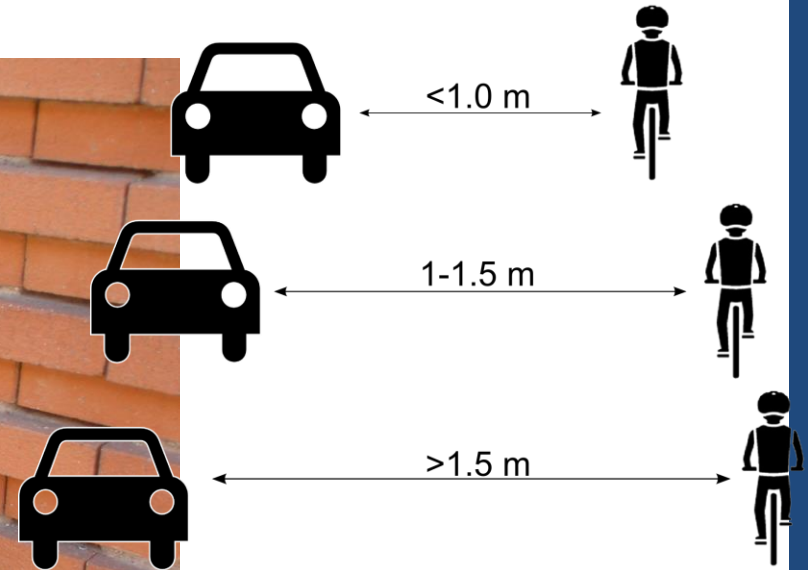
- To evaluate corridor operations in an **integrated** way: link-specific travel time, fuel use, CO₂, NO_x, and noise costs.

- To propose an optimization model for partial metering based-strategy.

- Using the metering system, overall costs could decrease up to 11% compared to the unmetered condition.



VRUs Safety: On-Board Platform of Sensors on Bicycles



| MENU 1 | | MENU 2 | |
|--------|--|--------|--|
|--------|--|--------|--|

| | | | |
|-------|----------|----------|--|
| Speed | Time | Hours | |
| 0.476 | 00:00:29 | 19:54:47 | |

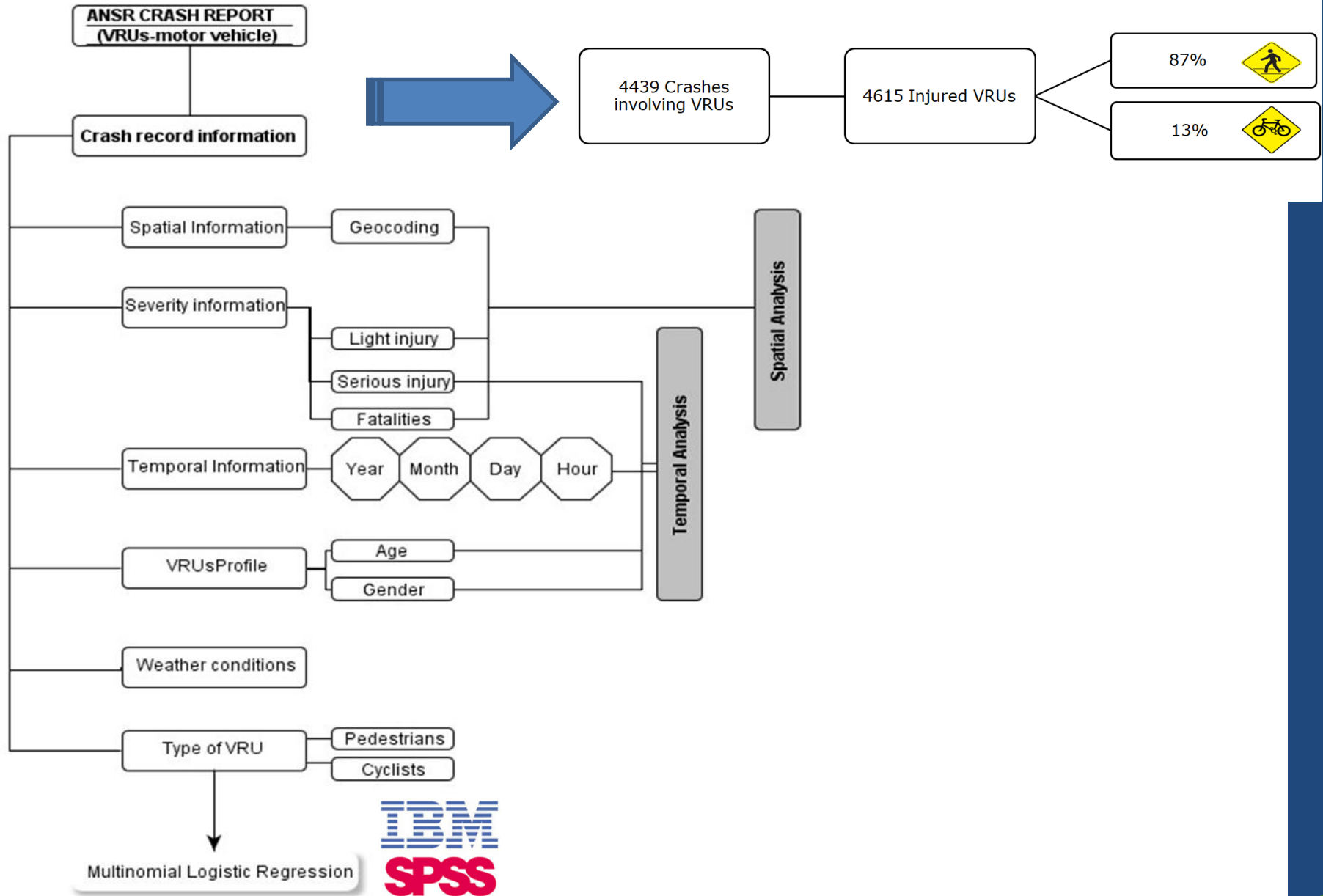


30.48

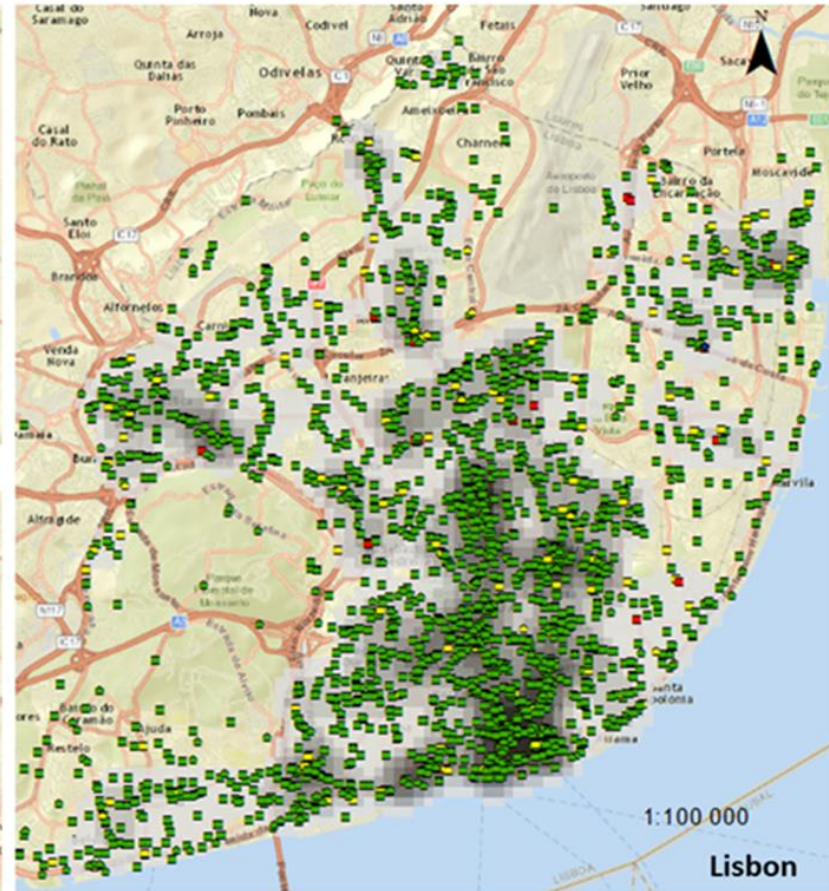
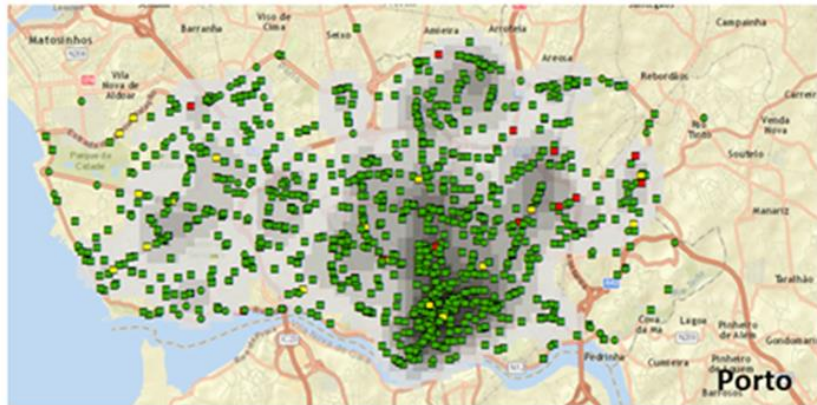
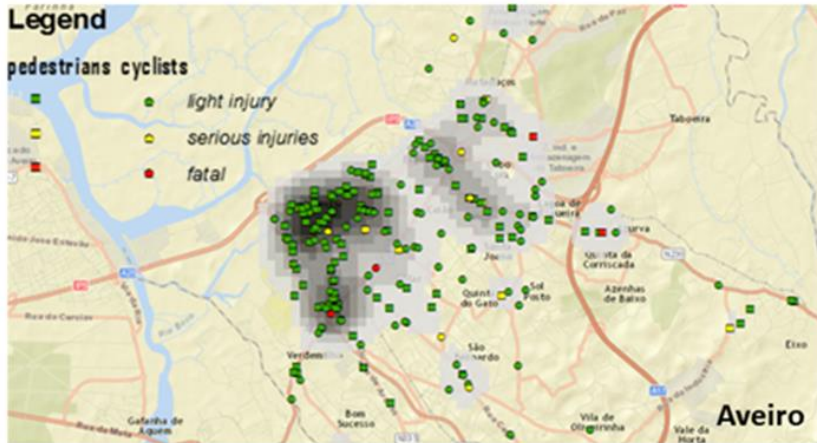
Ref: José Fajardo, José Paulo Santos, Margarida C. Coelho, An On-Board Platform of Sensors for Enhancing Safety of Cyclists, Scientists for Cycling, UA, 2016.



VRUs Crashes Predictive Modeling



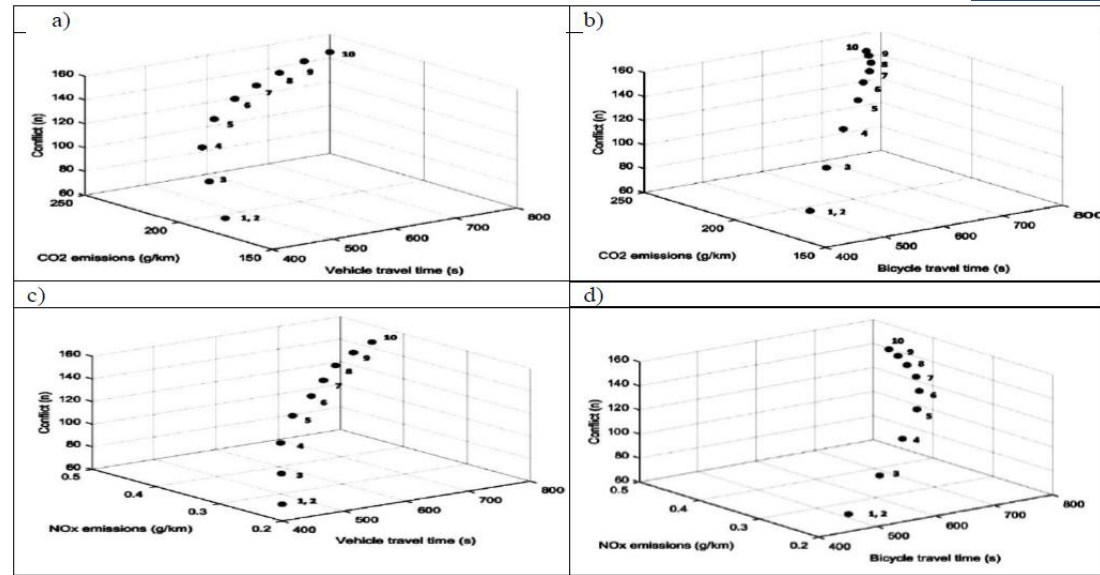
VRUs Crashes Spatial and Temporal Analysis



- Most crashes occur near high attraction places, with speed limits under 50km/h
- VRU gender and age, weather conditions \Rightarrow statistically significant predictor variables



VRUs: Impacts Modeling on Different Routes



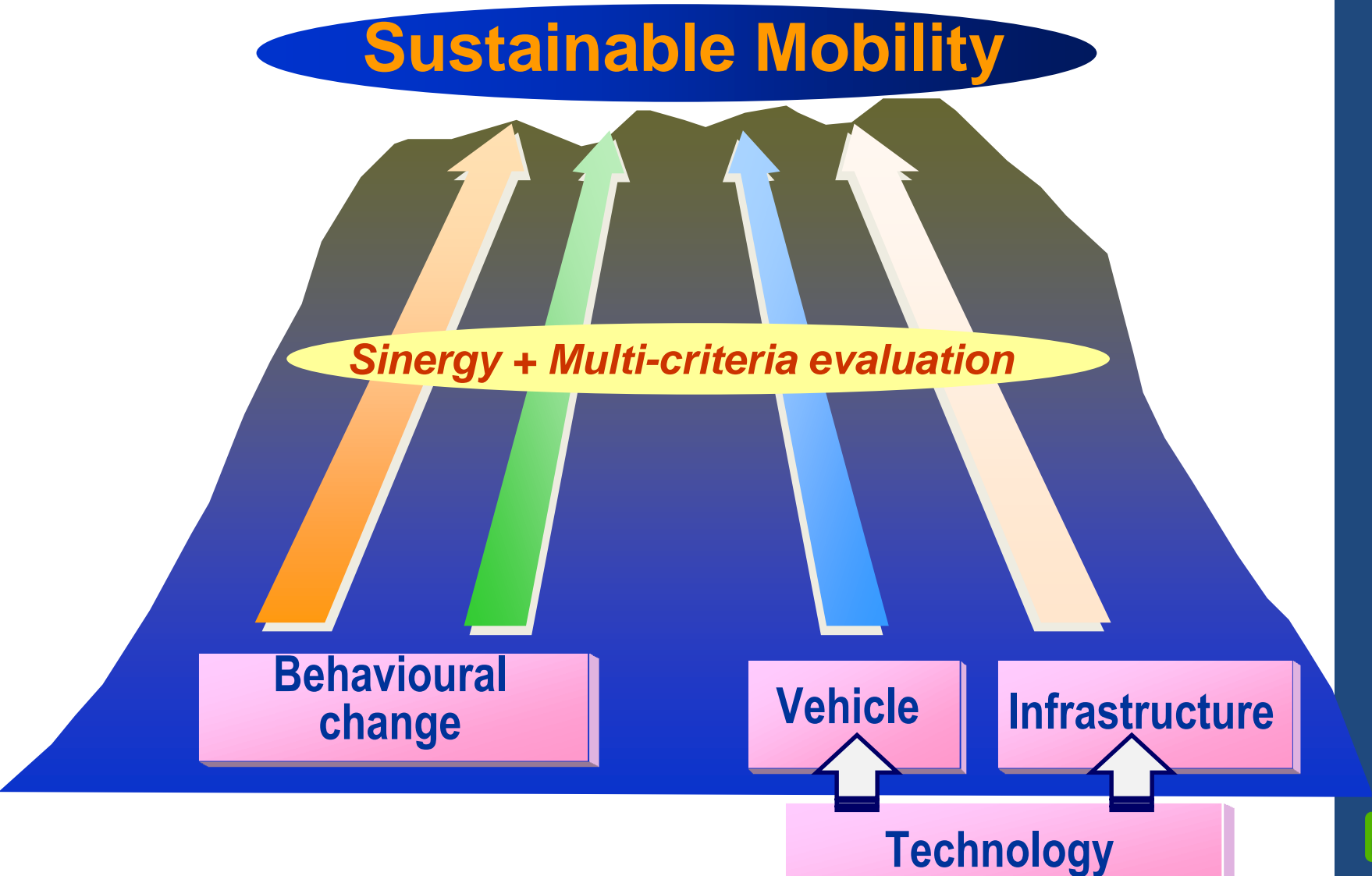
- Multi-objective model based on user's criteria
- Pareto fronts: Travel time, CO₂ and Conflicts for motor vehicle and bicycle users; Travel time, NO_x and Conflicts for motor vehicle and bicycle users



CONCLUSIONS



ITS as a strategical choice to help decarbonising the transportation sector



Thank you for your attention!



<http://project-cruise.weebly.com/>

<http://transportes-tema.web.ua.pt>

margarida.coelho@ua.pt

