



LiRA project: impact of connected vehicles and IoTs on pavement management system

PhD, Matteo Pettinari, map@vd.dk Special Consultant at DRD

Vejdirektorate





Background

Roads make a crucial contribution to economic development and growth and bring **important** social benefits.



The Road conditions change over the life time





Background

Worldwide more than **100 billion Euro are spent yearly on road pavement maintenance**. DRD spends <u>every year 30 million Euro in re-surfacing – approx 5 % due late maintance operation</u> (3800 km of roads)

Damage



Background

Worldwide more than **100 billion Euro are spent yearly on road pavement maintenance**. DRD spends <u>every year 30 million Euro in re-surfacing – approx 5 % due late maintance operation</u> (3800 km of roads)

Standard road measures have been developed to guarantee proper road conditions and to optimize maintenance strategies focusing on (DRD operational costs 700.000 Euro per year) :

- Safety
- Comfort
- Durability
- Environmental Emissions (noise and Rolling Resistance)



Limitations

- 1) Costs
- 2) Weather
- 3) Road Geometry
- 4) Not always objective



Project idea

Can we find a more efficent way to monitor and mange the road network?



Modern cars are equipped with many sensors and can also provide further data including energy consumption.

Can in-vehicle car sensors be used to measure road conditions?







What is LiRA?

LiRA project (Live Road Assessment) is a collaborative effort between







Project Goal

Develop and demonstrate a new method for performing live road condition surveys based on data collected by a connected fleet of vehicles.

- create additional value for car sensors data
- deliver a prototype system demonstrated in Copenhagen







Project Goal

LiRA focused on delivering condition information at NETWORK LEVEL related to four different categories:

- (i) Comfort IRI and Profile Unevenness
- (ii) Safety Friction

(iii)Durability – Damage Index (DI) and Key Performance Index (KPI) (iv)Emissions – Energy Consumption





Innovation Fund Denmark

Project Structure (2019 to 2022)









Data Collection

Main tasks

- 1. Selection of representative road sections
- 2. Data collection with Standard Vehicles and Cars
- 3. Car data: hardware and software

4. Data Infrastructure







Representative sections

SECTIONS and ROUTESSelected sections



Section Type	Number or Direction	Length
Trial 1 – DTU*	1 loop	4 km
Trial 2 – M13	2 – North and South	22 km
Motorways DRD	7 – North and South	179.6 km
Copenhagen Mun.	7 routes - both Direct.	190.0 km







Representative sections

SECTIONS and ROUTESSelected sections



TARGET VARIETY

- Road type
- Defects and Distresses
- Driver behavior



Innovation Fund Denmark



Data collection

Data collection with Standard Vehicles

- P79 Profilometer
- ViaFrik
- ARAN9000 LCMS 2.0
- · CPX

· VISUAL INSPECTIONS







P79 - Profilometer







Innovation Fund Denmark



Data collection with Standard Vehicles

ViaFrik

- electrically braked test wheel driven on a wet surface
- Both wheel paths
- 20% slip
- vertical and horizontal forces are monitored
- Data collected at constant speed when possible







ARAN9000

Laser Cracking Measurement System (LCMS, 2Gen)

Defect Types detected by this technology

- Cracks
- Potholes and Delaminations
- Sealing and repairs
- Patches











ARAN9000

Laser Cracking Measurement System (LCMS, 2Gen)

Defect Types detected by this technology

- Cracks
- Pothole and Delamination
- Sealing and repairs
- · Patches



Example about Cracks

- Longitudinal (m)
- Transversal (m)
- Alligator (m²)

Each type of Crack

- Small
- · Medium
- Large

According to the crack width





ARAN9000

Laser Cracking Measurement System (LCMS, 2Gen)

Defect Types detected by this technology

- Cracks
- Pothole and Delamination
- Sealing and repairs
- Patches

Key Performance Index (KPI) and Damage Index (DI)

We calibrated two Indexes to quantify the overall degree of damage and estimated remaining lifetime

DI = CracksSum + AlligatorCracksSum + PotholesSum KPI = (CracksSum + AlligatorCracksSum + PotholesSum + RuttingMean) · IRIMean

CrackingSum =	$(LCS^2 + LCM^3 + LCL^4 + LCSe^2 + 3TCS$	
	$+4TCM+5TCL+2TCSe)^{0.1}$	
AlligatorSum=	$(3ACS+4ACM+5ACL)^{0.3}$	
PotholesSum =	$(5PAS + 7PAM + 10PAL + 5PAD)^{0.1}$	
RuttingMean =	$((RDL + RDR)/2)^{0.5}$	
IRIMean =	$((IRL + IRR)/2)^{0.2}$	



↓ LiRA

Data collection

Car data: hardware and software



OBD data such as:

- Tire pressure and rotation
- Steering Wheel position and accel
- Traction Instant consumption
- Accel x, y and z
- Breaking applied (both driver and electric)
- Total Potential Resistive Wheels Torque
- And more





https://lira-project.dk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/LiRA-Webinar-Rasmus-Ostergaard-9th-Dec-2020_S1.pdf



Data Pipeline components



²¹ https://lira-project.dk/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/LiRA-Webinar-Shahrzad-M.Pour-9th-Dec-2020.pdf

/nnovation Fund Denmark

Innovation Fund Denmark



Data Analytics: preprocessing

1) Cleaning and data alignment









Innovation Fund Denmark



Data Analytics: preprocessing

1) Cleaning and data alignment



ejdirektoratet





Predictions of significant road properties

1) IRI 2) Long. Profile unevenness 3) Friction 4) Damage Index 5) Key Performance Index 6) Energy Consumption

FUTURE 8) Noise







International Roughness Index (IRI)

Standard Collection: *GreenMobility car driving on selected route*

DTU CPU (Milena B. and Tommy A.) developed a machine learning model to predict IRI



? Vejdirektoratet





International Roughness Index (IRI)

Standard Collection: GreenMobility car driving on selected route DTU CPU (Milena B. and Tommy A.) developed a machine learning model to predict IRI

- 1. Vertical acceleration and speed sensors
- 2. 3D acceleration and speed sensors
- 3. 3D acceleration, speed sensors and

additional sensors

	-
Feature	
0	GM.obd.whl_prs_fl.value-0_Signal distance
1	GM.obd.strg_acc.value-0_Mean
2	GM.obd.spd_veh.value-0_Negative turning points
3	GM.obd.whl_prs_rr.value-0_Max
4	GM.obd.trac_cons.value-0_Skewness
5	GM.acc.xyz.y-0_Total energy
6	GM.obd.whl_prs_fr.value-0_Variance
7	GM.acc.xyz.z-0_Standard deviation
8	GM.acc.xyz.x-0_Slope
9	GM.obd.acc_yaw.value-0_Positive turning points
10	GM.obd.strg_acc.value-0_Slope
11	GM.obd.strg_acc.value-0_Interquartile range
12	GM.obd.whl_prs_fl.value-0_Standard deviation
13	GM.obd.whl_prs_rl.value-0_Peak to peak distance
14	GM.obd.whl_prs_rl.value-0_Autocorrelation
15	GM.obd.whl_prs_rl.value-0_Skewness
16	GM.obd.whl_prs_fr.value-0_Entropy
17	GM.obd.acc_yaw.value-0_Skewness
18	GM.obd.strg_acc.value-0_Root mean square
19	GM.acc.xyz.z-0_Mean absolute deviation
20	GM.obd.strg_ang.value-0_Centroid

jdirektoratet





Longitudinal profile unevenness

Platoon Collection: GreenMobility car driving behind P79

DTU Civil (Asmus S. and Eyal L.) *developed a physical model to predict longitudinal profile*



Calibrated by optimization



500

125

60

[mm]

Elevation





Longitudinal profile unevenness

Platoon Collection: GreenMobility car driving behind P79

DTU Civil (Asmus S. and Eyal L.) developed a physical model to predict longitudinal profile









Friction – Method based on Toe Angle

Platoon Collection: GreenMobility car driving behind the Friction Vehicle DTU Civil (Eyal Lev.) *developed a physical model to predict friction* using car sensors.









Friction – Method based on Toe Angle

Platoon Collection: GreenMobility car driving behind the Friction Vehicle DTU Civil (Eyal Lev.) *developed a physical model to predict friction* using car sensors.





CHALLENGE: test was done at constant speed behind the VIAFRIK vehicle and sampling rate of accelerometer at 250 Hz





Friction – Skid resistance based on wheel rotations

RPM measurements of each wheel from the vehicle CAN bus. It is based on the fact that the *front wheels are the driven wheels*, while the *rear wheels are dragged behind and do not slip*.



Modelling

Model development

Friction – Skid resistance based on wheel rotations

Modelling

Damage Index (DI) and Key Performance Index (KPI)

When I am driving on a road in GOOD conditions

Modelling

Damage Index (DI) and Key Performance Index (KPI)

When I am driving on a road in **BAD conditions**

Energy Expenditure

LiRA vision is to use Energy Consumption data and Inverted Road profile to *label the energy efficiency of the infrastructure*.

Energy Expenditure

Measured Energy consumption vs Calculated, it is possible to find a Residual Energy (E normalized)

37

Conclusion – General

In the recent years, the *interest in using data from connected vehicles has increased* with the technological development of car sensors.

- *New opportunities* for road administrators
- *New business* for car industry and fleet operators
- New challenges

LiRA project explores this new scenario trying to suggest benchmarks and directions for the industry

COPENHAGEN JANUARY 16TH LIRA END-SEMINAR

- Keynote: Jens Jørgen Holmboe, CEO of the Danish Road Directorate
- How big data will save resources for road management
- Collecting and using veheicle data for innovative road assessment
- Applying machine learning on vehicle data for predictive modelling
- Networking

Venue: Danish Road Directorate HQ, central CPH

A program with specific sessions and presentation will follow in December

REGISTER VIA DMH@VD.DK DEADLINE FOR REGISTRATION JANUARY 5TH

GreenMobility

SWECO 🖄

Technical University of Denmark