

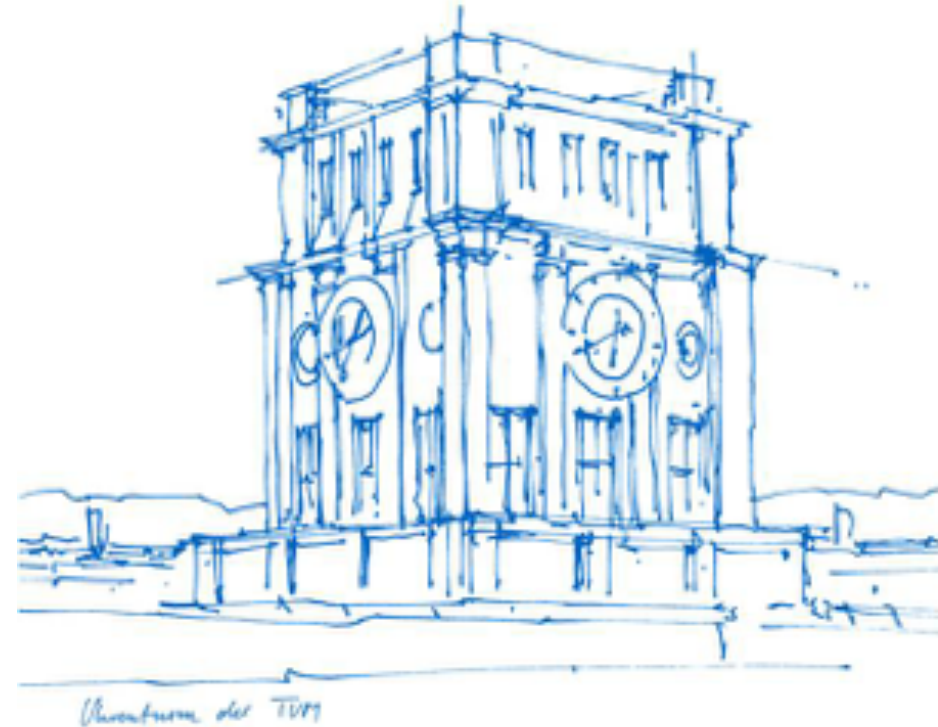
# ENERGETIC MAP DATA IMPUTATION: A MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH

Master Thesis - Final Presentation  
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Garching, 14.01.2020



# CONTENT

**Motivation**

**Problem Statement & Objectives**

**Methodology**

**Results**

**Conclusions & Outlook**

# 1

## MOTIVATION

# ELECTRO-MOBILITY CONTEXT

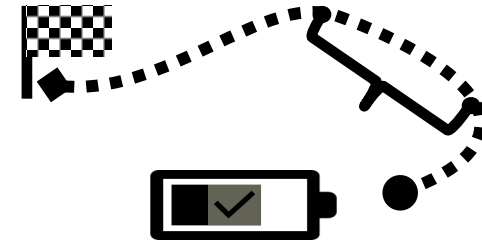
VDI nachrichten “E-mobilität: Deutsche haben Angst vor zu wenig Reichweite”, 31.11.2019

Forbes

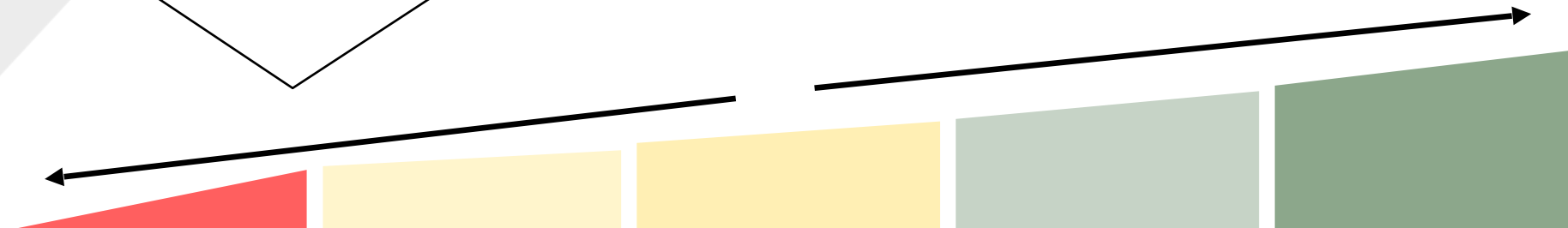
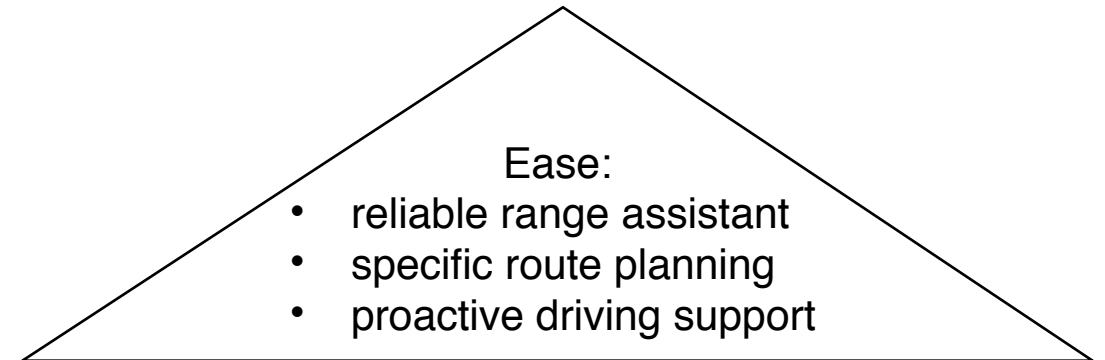
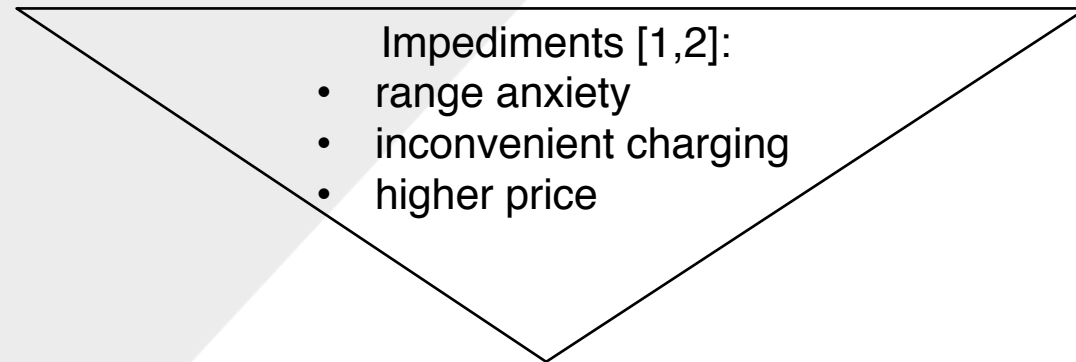
“Here’s Why Car Shoppers Are Still Avoiding Evs”, 19.09.2019

The Atlantic

“Why electric vehicles make drivers anxious?”, 27.06.2019



reliable energy demand prediction model



Electric vehicle acceptance level among customers

[1] Yan, Q.; Qin, G.; Zhang, M.; Xiao, B. Research on Real Purchasing Behavior Analysis of Electric Cars in Beijing Based on Structural Equation Modeling and Multinomial Logit Model. Sustainability 2019, 11, 5870.

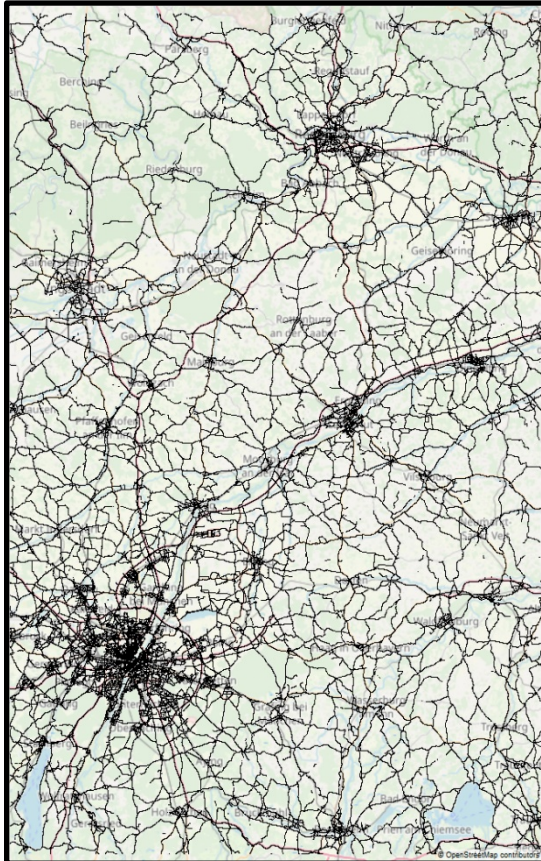
[2] Hübner, Y.; Blythe, P.T.; Higgins, C.A.; Hill, G.A.; Neaimh, M., Eds. Use of its to overcome barriers to the introduction of electric vehicles in the North East of England, 2012.

# DRIVING PROFILE

vehicle sensory data

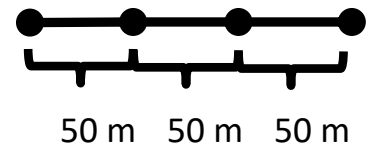
spatio-temporal segmentation

Driving Profile Map Attribute Distributions (DPMADs)



all weekdays →

every 30 min →



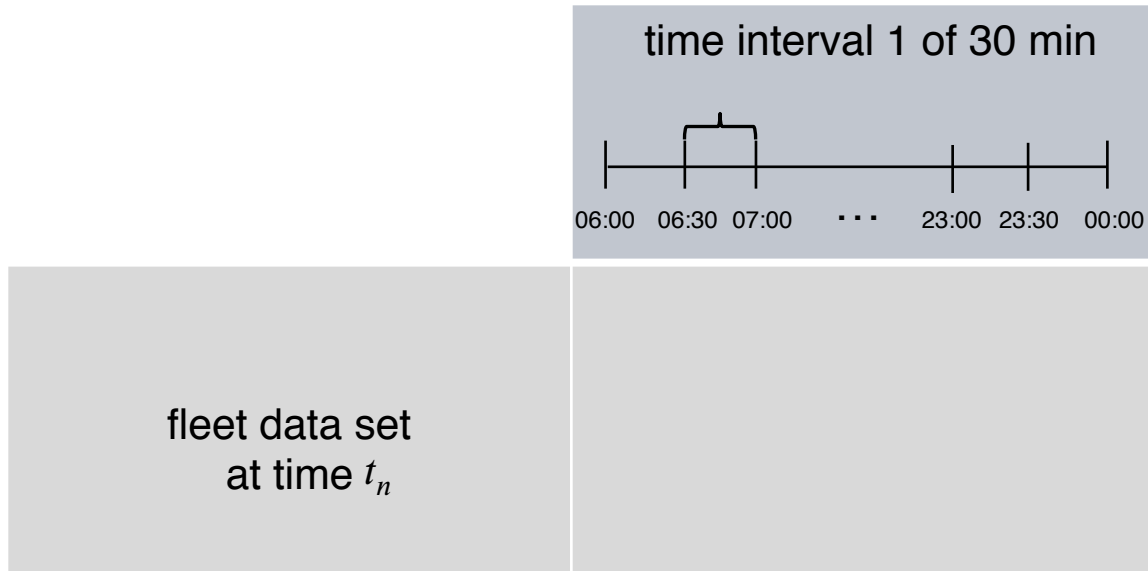
$$E_{Route, \text{ an Batterieklemme}} = \sum_{Start}^{Ziel} \frac{1}{\eta^{sgn(F_{Rad})}} \cdot \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{a}(s) \\ v^2(s) \\ \cos(\alpha(s)) \\ \sin(\alpha(s)) \end{pmatrix}^T \begin{pmatrix} \frac{m \cdot e}{\rho \cdot c_x \cdot A} \\ \frac{f_R \cdot m \cdot g}{m \cdot g} \end{pmatrix} ds + \frac{\Delta t_n}{\bar{v}_n} \cdot P_{NV,n} \Big]_n$$

	Integral acceleration $\left(\frac{m}{s^2} \cdot \frac{m}{m}\right)$	Integral squared velocity $\left(\sqrt{\frac{km^2}{h^2}} \cdot \frac{m}{m}\right)$	Average velocity $\left(\frac{km}{h}\right)$
recuperation			
propulsion			

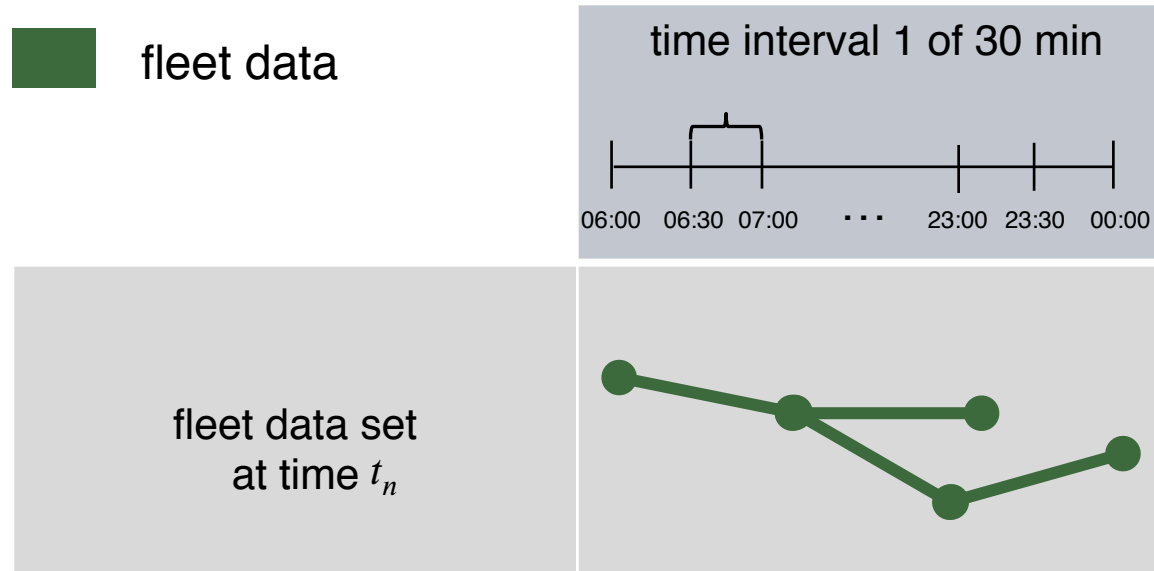
# 2

## PROBLEM STATEMENT & OBJECTIVES

# PROBLEM STATEMENT

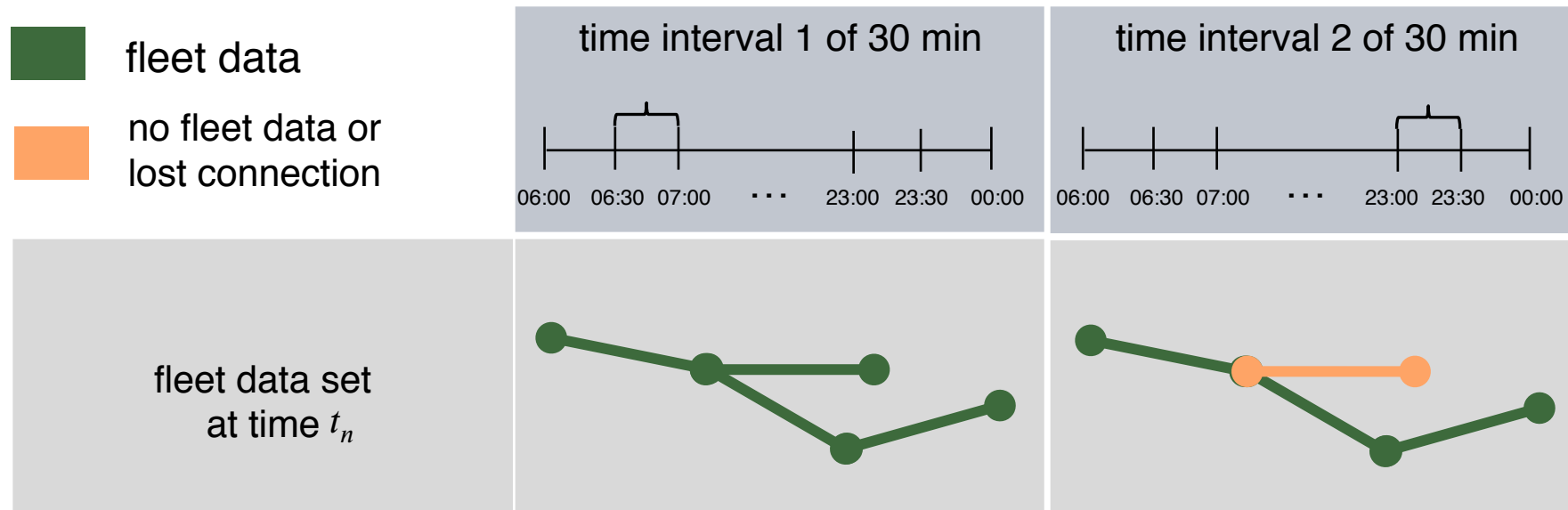


# PROBLEM STATEMENT





# PROBLEM STATEMENT



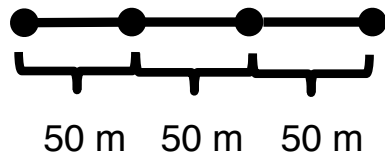
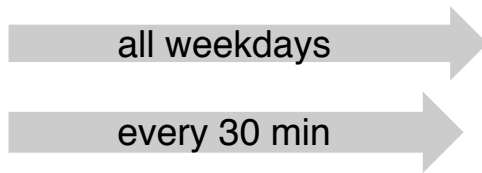
Problem scenarios:

- Missing sensory data for spatio-temporal buckets
- Lost connection to the backend

# PROBLEM STATEMENT

## Input

- fleet data



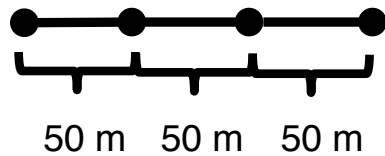
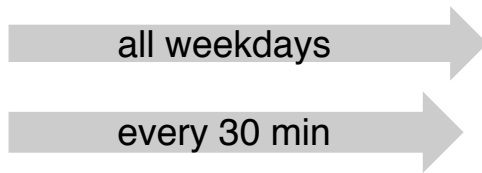
fleet data



# PROBLEM STATEMENT

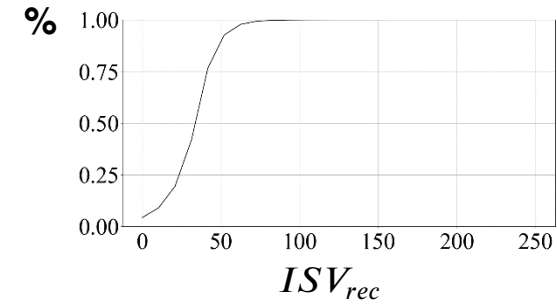
## Input

- fleet data



## Output

- 5 DPMADs
- a natural number  $n$  of a cluster representative (e.g. cluster #2)



fleet data



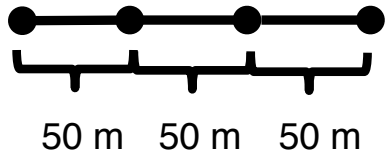
# PROBLEM STATEMENT

Input

?

all weekdays

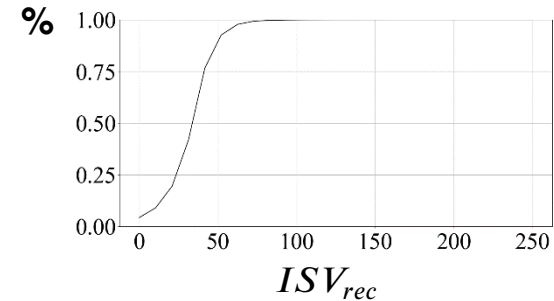
every 30 min



?

Output

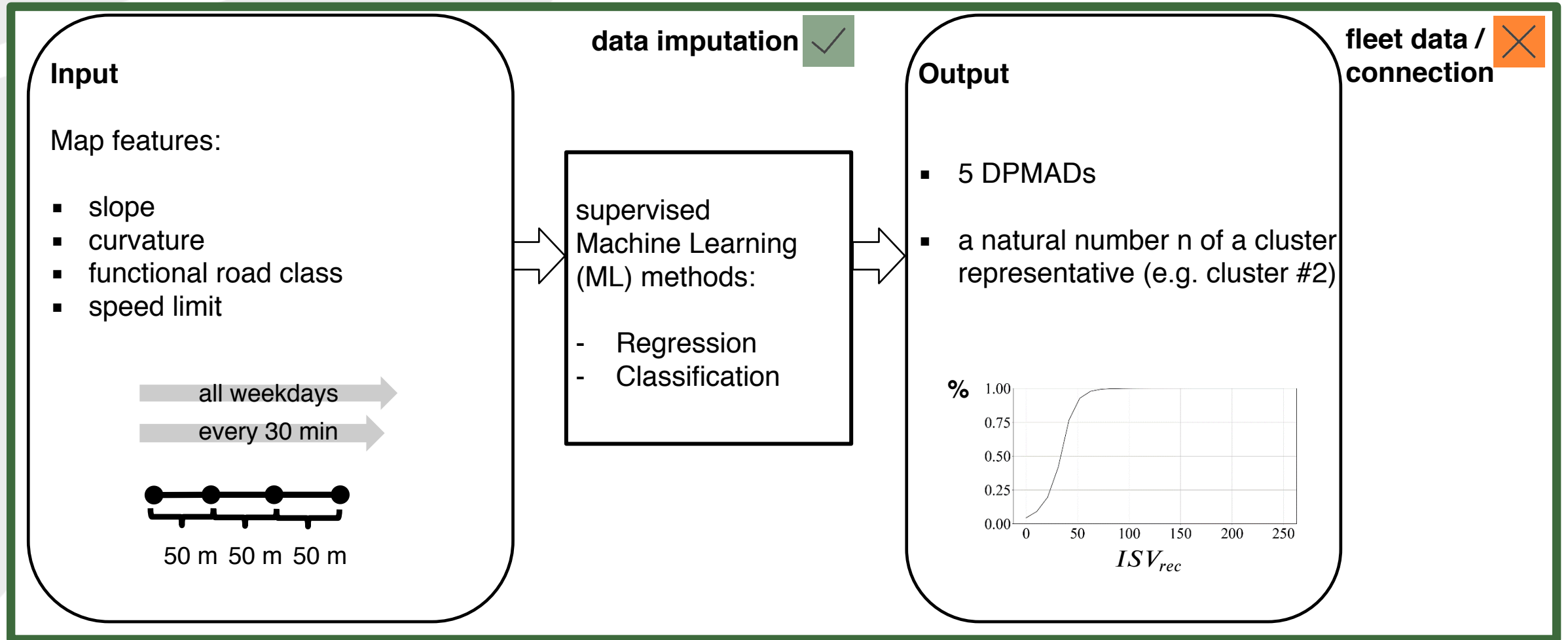
- 5 DPMADs
- a natural number  $n$  of a cluster representative (e.g. cluster #2)



fleet data /  
connection



# SOLUTION APPROACH



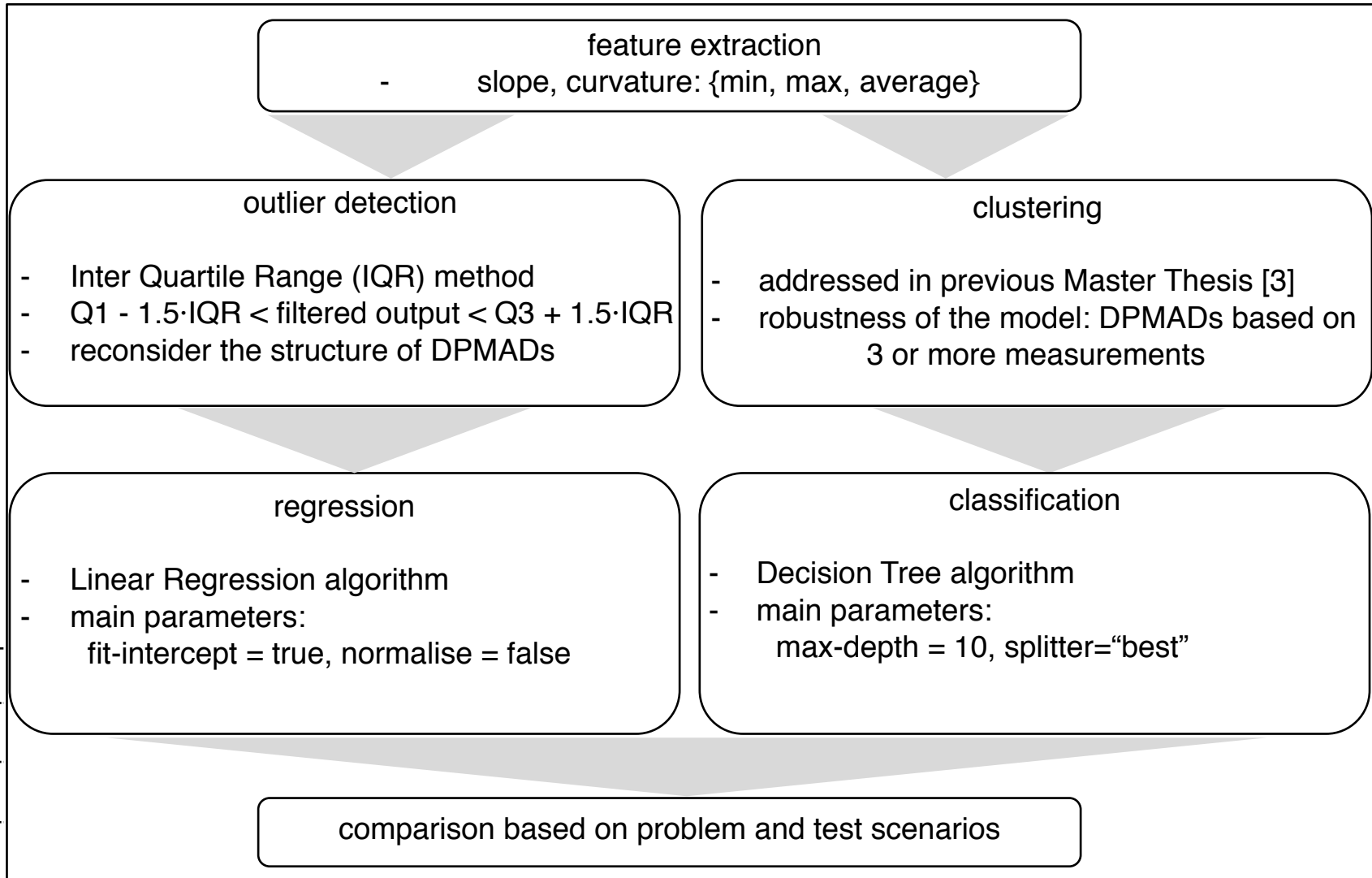
# 3

## METHODOLOGY

# EXPERIMENTAL SETUP



Data Set	Traces(km)	Traces (count)
training	3.503.958	95% of Munich
test (Munich)	556.135	5% of Munich
test (Leipzig)	554.366	similar to Munich



# EVALUATION SCENARIOS

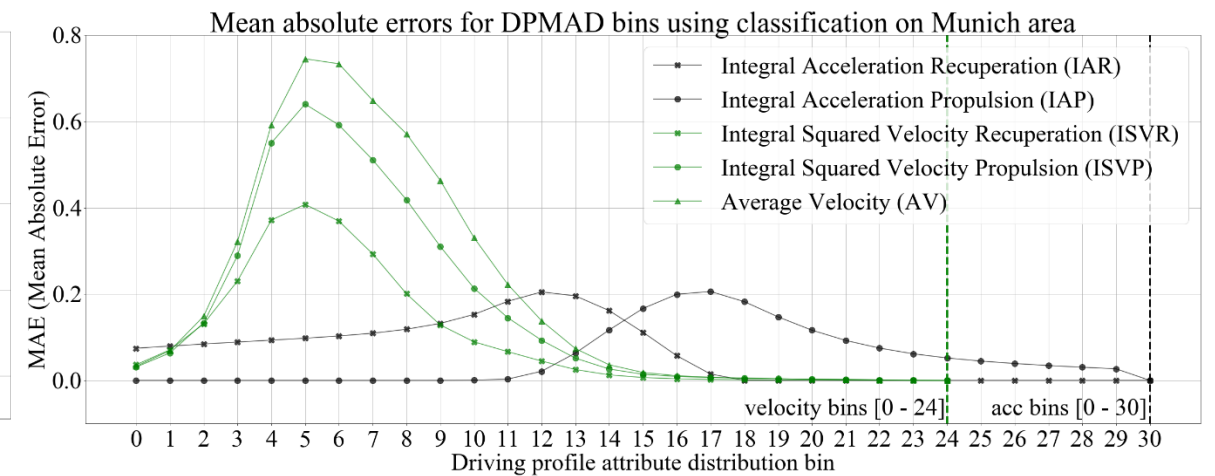
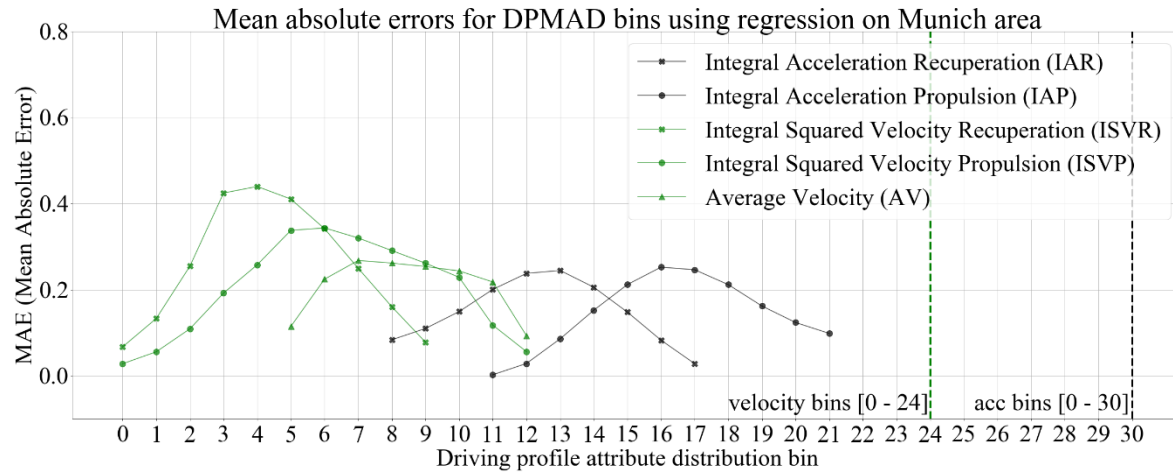


test scenario \ problem scenario	Lost Backend Connection	Missing Data
Leipzig area	regression ↔ classification	
Munich area	regression ↔ classification	regression ↔ classification



# 4 RESULTS

# MACHINE LEARNING PERSPECTIVE



## Evaluation region

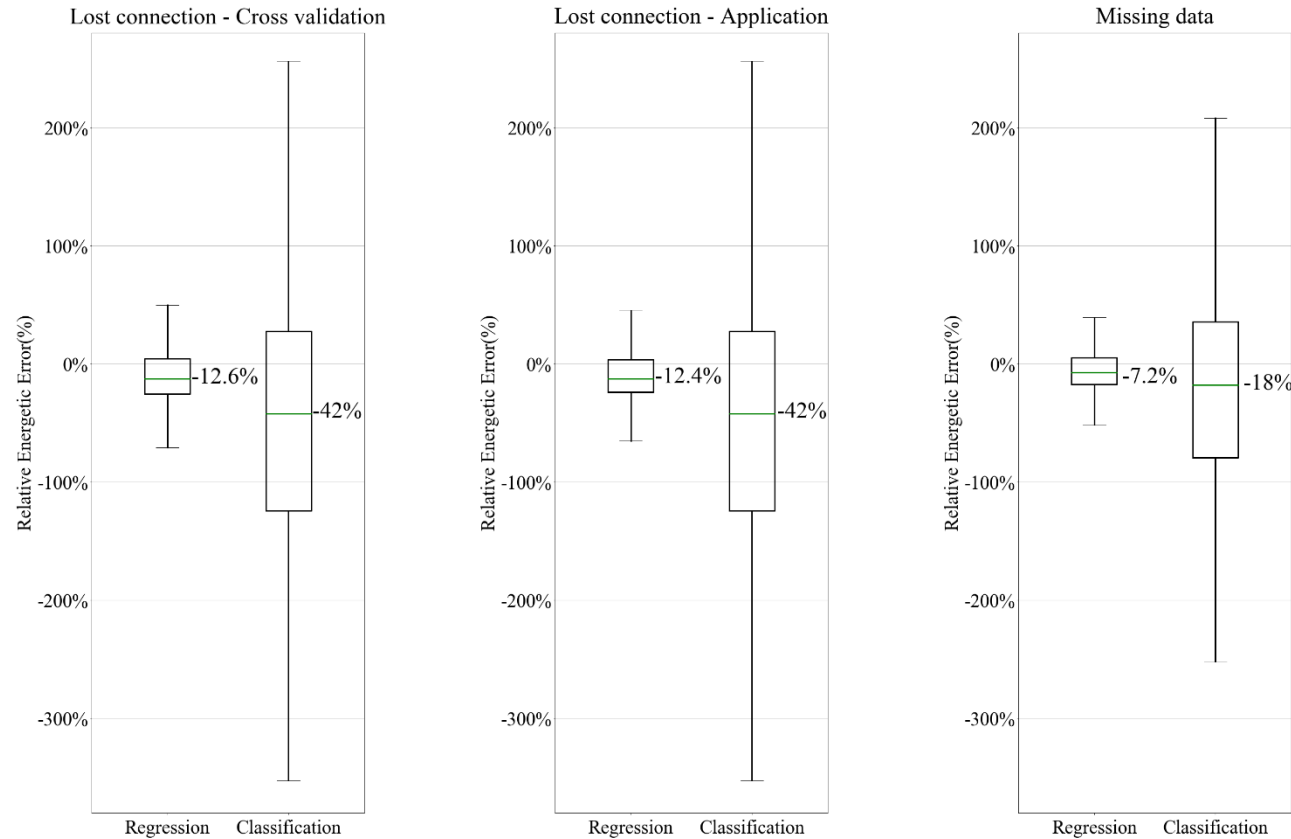
## Munich area

## Leipzig area

	recuperation	propulsion	recuperation	propulsion
Integral Acceleration (IA)	Clsf (-1.5%)	Clsf (-2.3%)	similar (0.0%)	Clsf (-2.1%)
Integral Squared Velocity (ISV)	Clsf (-3.2%)	Regr (-10.7%)	Clsf (-1.3%)	Regr (-12.4%)
Average Velocity (AV)	Regr (-27.2%)		Regr (-28.9%)	

- Classification model: perform better in most cases
  - Regression model: bigger performance advantages
- } need problem-specific interpretability

# ENERGETIC PERSPECTIVE



training region	Munich area	Munich area	Munich area
testing region	Leipzig area	Munich area	Munich area
data imputed	100%	100%	30%

## Problem scenarios

- Lost connection:
  - the regression model better for both cross validation and application testing sets
  - no relevant overfitting
- Missing data:
  - closest to real world situation
  - regression model outcomes within the values in literature (4-8%) [4,5]

[4] Masikos, M.; Demestichas, K.; Adamopoulou, E.; Theologou, M. Mesoscopic forecasting of vehicular consumption using neural networks. *Soft Computing* 2015, 19, 145–156.

[5] Sarrafan, K.; Muttaqi, K.M.; Sutanto, D.; Town, G.E. A Real-Time Range Indicator for Evs Using Web-Based Environmental Data and Sensorless Estimation of Regenerative Braking Power. *IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology* 2018, 67, 4743–4756.

# 5

## CONCLUSIONS & OUTLOOK

# 5 CONCLUSIONS & OUTLOOK

System Parameter	Outlook
input features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- include further available map features</li><li>- real time features, e.g weather, traffic</li></ul>
feature engineering	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- cross correlations</li><li>- higher polynomial degree</li></ul>
machine learning algorithms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- more sophisticated algorithms, e.g Neural Networks, Support Vector Machines</li><li>- further parametric optimization</li></ul>

## Conclusions

- regression model can be deployed in the vehicle given the achieved performances:
  - ✓ lost connection scenario (worst case): 12.6% error
  - ✓ missing data scenario: 7.2% error comparable to related works
- reliable and precise energy prediction
- raise BEVs acceptance level



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**