

**ESTIMATING TRAVEL-TIME**

**IITM Technology Available for Licensing**

**Problem Statement**

- Obtaining accurate travel-time information for a transportation route is essential for various applications in transportation systems where travel-time is influenced by a complex interplay of multiple traffic variables that affect the route's capacity and demand within the transportation network.
- This estimation is crucial for tasks such as vehicle routing, urban planning, traffic management, and more.
- However, the challenge lies in acquiring reliable traffic data that corresponds to the relevant traffic variables to enable accurate estimation of planned travel-time for the given route.

**Key Features / Value Proposition**

❖ **Technical Perspective**

- ❑ The invention discloses approaches for estimating travel-time for vehicles travelling across routes with heterogeneous traffic streams that involves a method and a server to execute the same
- ❑ The server assign a confidence score to the travel-time interval **based on error in the travel-time interval and modifies a model for determination of the travel-time interval.**

❖ **User Perspective**

- ❑ The travel-time is determined using confidence intervals **based on statistical models that enhances the accuracy** of travel-time estimates.
- ❑ Vehicle information collected by the receiver module includes parameters like between the module and the vehicle, angle of **detection, lane, direction, depth, lateral distance, vehicle class, and space headway within the traffic stream.**
- ❑ Historical data provides information about past traffic conditions, which can be **used to improve travel-time estimation accuracy**

**Technology**

The present invention discloses **a server for travel-time estimation capable of:**

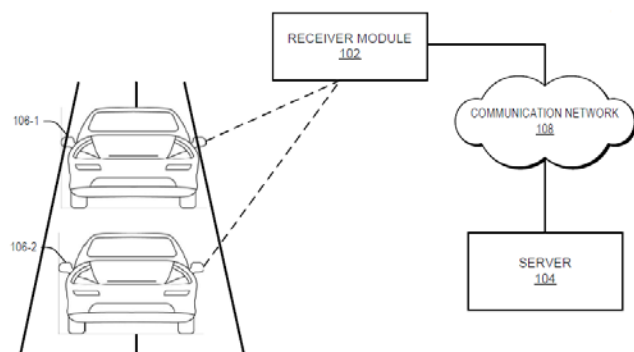
**Receiving Travel Information:** received from a user device specifies a particular route for which travel time needs to be estimated.

**Receiving Traffic Data:** Server receives traffic data multiple receiver modules distributed along the route.

**Classify and re-identify the vehicles:** Based on the traffic data the vehicles are classified and re-identified

**Determine a travel-time interval for the route:** Using the traffic data and the travel information, the server calculates a travel-time interval for the specified route

**Communicating the travel time:** The server then communicates this calculated travel-time interval to the user device, which requested the travel-time estimation



**Fig. 1** illustrates an exemplary environment in which the system for travel-time estimation is implemented

**CONTACT US**

**Dr. Dara Ajay, Head**  
Technology Transfer Office,  
IPM Cell- IC&SR, IIT Madras

**IITM TTO Website:**  
<https://ipm.icsr.in/ipm/>

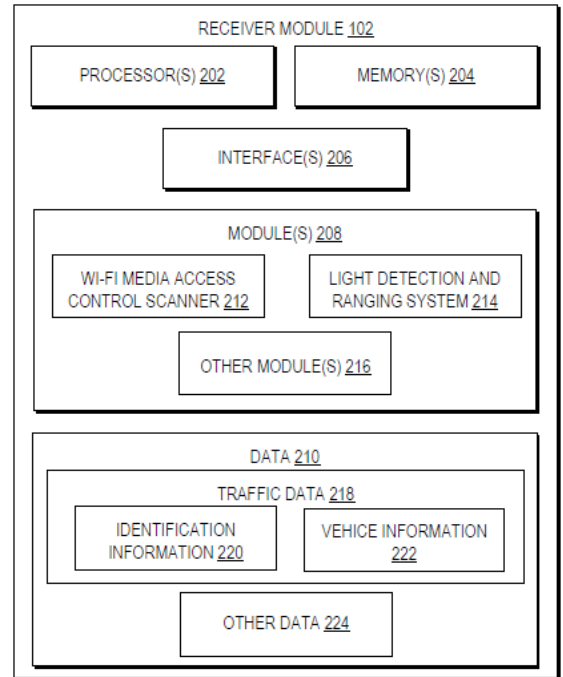
**Email:** [smipm-icsr@icsrpis.iitm.ac.in](mailto:smipm-icsr@icsrpis.iitm.ac.in)

[sm-marketing@imail.iitm.ac.in](mailto:sm-marketing@imail.iitm.ac.in)

**Phone:** +91-44-2257 9756/ 9719

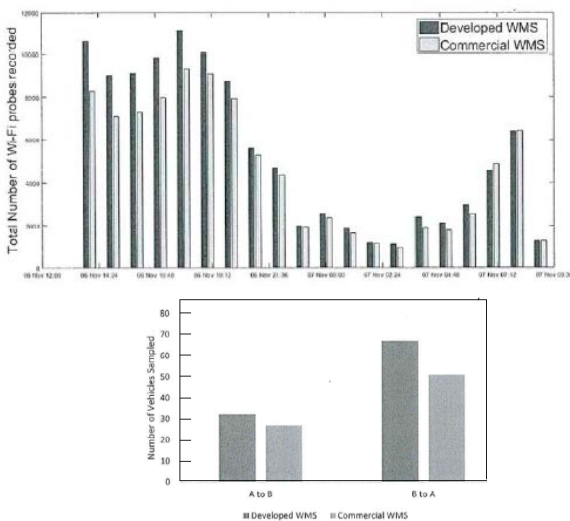
### Industrial Consultancy & Sponsored Research (IC&SR)

- ❑ The traffic data received from the server includes two types of information:
  - *identification information associated with computing devices in the traffic streams*
  - *vehicle information associated with the vehicles in those streams*
- ❑ The said receiver module comprises:
  - ✓ **a Wi-Fi Media Access Control Scanner (WMS)** for determining identification information associated with computing devices in the traffic stream; and
  - ✓ **a Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) system** for determining vehicle information associated with vehicles in the traffic stream.
- ❑ The travel time interval determined both an upper bound and a lower bound, providing a range of estimated travel times.
- ❑ The server further obtain historical data associated with the route, wherein the historical data indicates past traffic information for one of the route and a transportation network; and determine the travel-time interval for the route, based on the historical data, the travel information and the traffic data from the at least one receiver module.



**FIG. 3** illustrates a block diagram of a receiver module for determining traffic data

### Images



**FIG. 2** provides illustrative graphs pertaining to output of the receiver module

### Technology Category/ Market

**Category –Automotive**

**Applications** – Transport systems, Automation, Automobiles

**Industry –Automotive/ Transportation Systems**

**Market** -The global intelligent transportation system market is projected to grow from \$22.91 billion in 2021 to \$42.80 billion in 2028, at a CAGR of 9.34%

### Intellectual Property

- IITM IDF Ref. 1935
- IN202041028930

### TRL (Technology Readiness Level)

**TRL- 4-5,Technology validated in relevant environment**

### Research Lab

**Prof. Lelitha Devi V**

Dept. of Civil Engineering, IIT Madras

### CONTACT US

**Dr. Dara Ajay, Head**  
Technology Transfer Office,  
IPM Cell- IC&SR, IIT Madras

**IITM TTO Website:**  
<https://ipm.icsr.in/ipm/>

**Email:** [smipm-icsr@icsrpis.iitm.ac.in](mailto:smipm-icsr@icsrpis.iitm.ac.in)

[sm-marketing@imail.iitm.ac.in](mailto:sm-marketing@imail.iitm.ac.in)

**Phone:** +91-44-2257 9756/ 9719