
Algorithm 1 Driving cycle construction

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1: Input:  $\Omega$  ▷ Real Driving Cycle Data
2: Output:  $B$  ▷ Constructed Driving Cycle
3: Load Real driving cycle data  $\Omega = \{\omega_i\}$ 
4: for each driving cycle  $\omega_i$  do ▷ Dynamic segmentation and Segment grouping
5:   Partition into  $K$  segments and represent it as  $\omega_i = s_{i,1}, s_{i,2}, \dots, s_{i,K}$ 
6:   Define segment group  $G_j$  as the set of  $j^{th}$  segments from all driving cycles,  $G_j = s_{1,j}, s_{2,j}, \dots, s_{N,j}$ 
7: end for
8: for each segment group  $G_j$  do
9:   Form a distance matrix using (4), (5), and (6)
10:  Find the index of the reference segment using (7) and (8)
11:  To create state space  $X_j$ , build S-A grid map and assign states
12:  procedure MARKOV CHAIN( $G_j, X_j$ ) ▷ Markov chain modeling
13:    Compute transition probabilities for  $G_j$ 
14:    Set-up Markov chain transition probability matrix  $\mathbf{P}$  using (3)
15:    for  $m \leftarrow 1, M$  do ▷ Monte Carlo simulation
16:       $C \leftarrow \{c_m\}$  ▷ Generate  $M$  new segments according to  $\mathbf{P}$ 
17:    end for
18:  end procedure
19:  Compute the DTW distance between  $c_m$  and  $R_j$  using (9)
20:  Select the best driving segment  $b_j$  using (10)
21: end for
22: Construct best representative driving cycle by  $B = \text{concat}(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_K)$ 
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