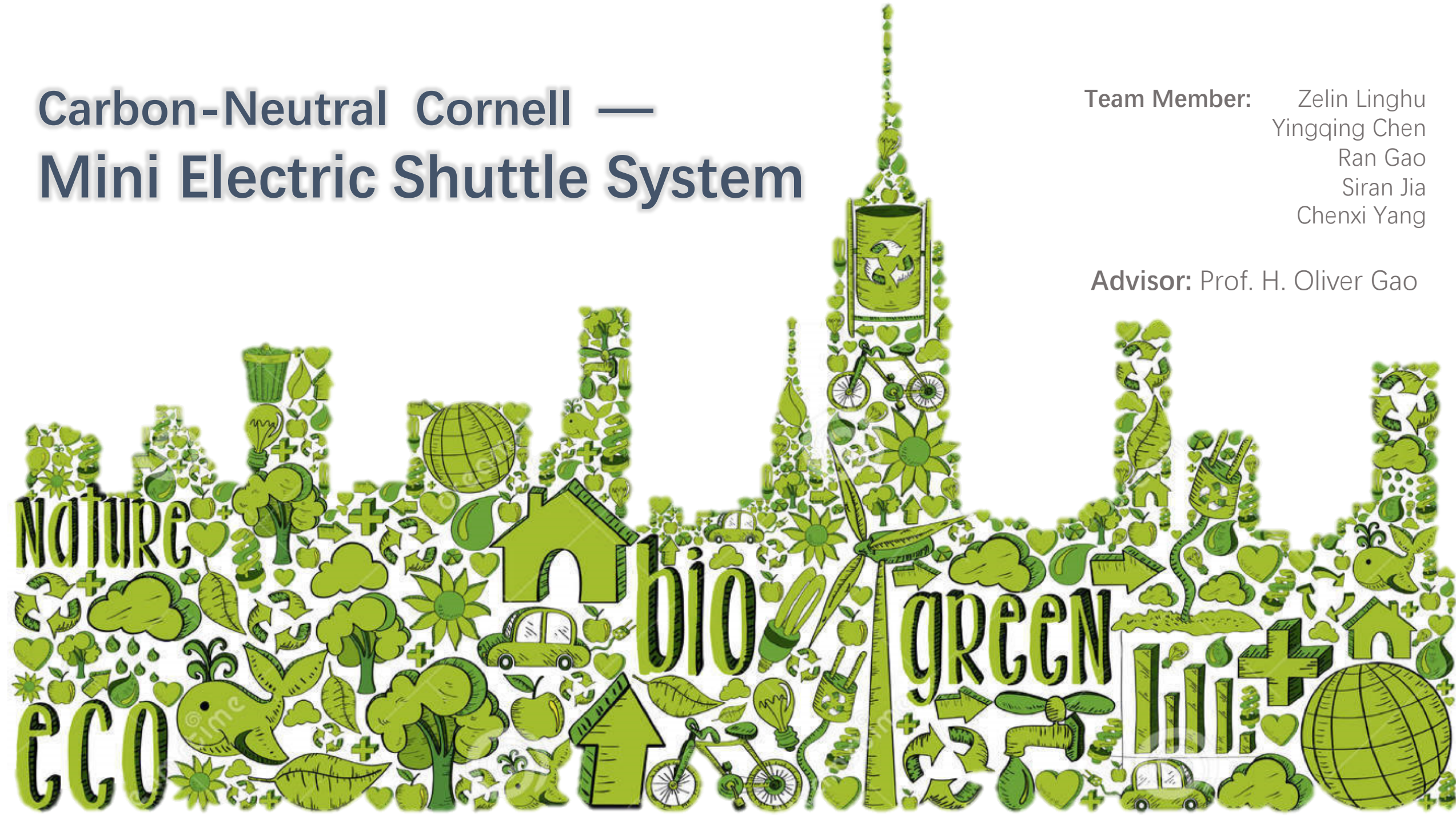


# Carbon-Neutral Cornell — Mini Electric Shuttle System

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# Feasible Solutions



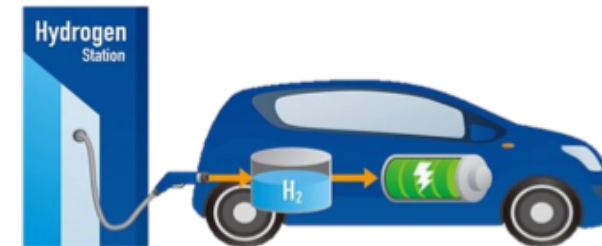
Electric Shuttle



Mini Electric Shuttle



Shared Electric Bike



Fuel-Cell Vehicle

# Feasible Solutions

Measurement	Normalized Score				User Dependencies		Final Score			
	ES	MES	SEB	FCV	Min	Weight	ES	MES	SEB	FCV
Range	5	4	4	4	3	3	15	12	12	12
Price	1	3	5	1	1	5	5	15	25	5
Maintenance	2	4	2	1	1	4	8	16	8	4
Safety	5	3	2	5	2	5	25	15	10	25
Flexibility	2	5	5	4	2	3	6	10	10	8
Legality	4	3	0	3	1	2	8	6	0	6
Final							67	74	65	60



# Literature Review

## Optimization

- Vehicle Routing Problem
- Minimize Total Cost satisfying certain demand level
- Constraints: Charging capacity, Environmental Factors, Service Radius of EV Stations, etc.

## Simulation

- Simio - Object oriented discrete event simulation
- Graphic modeling enables user to rebuild and present the scenario

## Existing Instances

- Drive Electric Northern Colorado (DENC)
- University Charging Stations (Columbia, Stanford, Yale)

# Methodology

## Collect Information

- **Knowledge**  
Literature  
Database  
Project Docs

## Define solution MES

- **Field Work**  
Observation  
Immersion  
Engagement

## Mathematical Modeling

- **Optimization**  
Mixed Integer  
Linear Programming  
Input feasibility check  
for scenario analysis

## Flow Simulation

- **Transportation Flow Simulation – Simio**
- Bus route modeling  
Vehicle and passenger transportation

## Optimal Plan Evaluation

# Mathematical Model

## Set/Indices

$N$	set of nodes in the campus;
$C$	set of interchanges in the campus
$i, j$	indices of nodes;
$n$	route number;

## Parameters

$s$	average time for stopping at a node;
$d_{ij}$	travel demand from node $i$ to node $j$ ;
$R_{max}$	maximum number of routes on the network, i.e., 5;
$L_{ij}$	bus travel distance between node $i$ and node $j$ ;
$l_{ij}$	walking distance between node $i$ and node $j$ ;
$v$	average bus travelling speed;
$v'$	average walking speed;
$t$	rush hour duration per day;
$T$	bus service life;
$P$	power of bus battery;
$r_p$	rate of power;
$H$	hourly wage for drivers;
$I$	infrastructure investment for each stop;
$I_c$	investment for each electrical bus;

## Objective Functions

$$\text{Min } c = C_{driver} + C_{infra} + C_{power} + C_{bus}, \quad (1)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \sum_{j \in N} X_{0jn} = 1 \text{ for } n = 1 \text{ to } R_{max}, \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{i \in N} X_{i0n} = 1 \text{ for } n = 1 \text{ to } R_{max}, \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{i \in N, i \neq j} X_{ijn} - \sum_{i \in N, i \neq j} X_{jin} = 0 \text{ for } j \in N, n = 1 \text{ to } R_{max}, \quad (4)$$

$$\sum_{i \in N} X_{ijn} \leq 1 \text{ for } j \in N, n = 1 \text{ to } R_{max}, \quad (5)$$

$$\sum_{i \in N} X_{jin} \leq 1 \text{ for } j \in N, n = 1 \text{ to } R_{max}, \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{l_{ij}}{v'} \geq \frac{L_{ij}}{v} \text{ for } i, j \in N, i \neq j \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i, j \in N, i \neq j} f_n * X_{ijn} * L_{ij} * W}{v} \geq \sum_{i, j \in N, i \neq j} X_{ijn} * d_{ij} \text{ for } n=1 \text{ to } R_{max}, \quad (8)$$

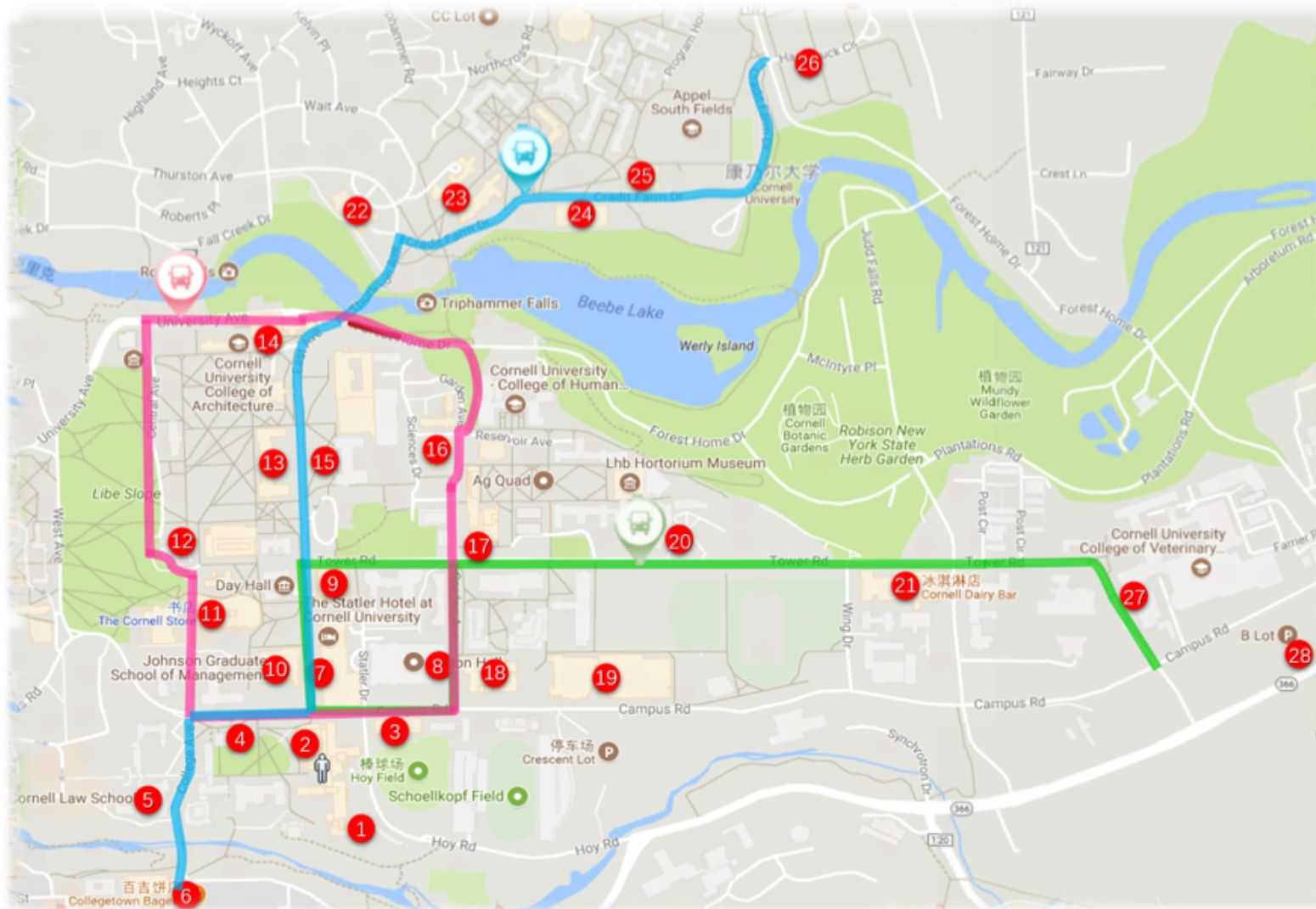
$$C_{driver} = \sum_{n=1}^{R_{max}} f_n * h * t * T, \quad (9)$$

$$C_{infra} = \left( \sum_{i, j \in N, n=1}^{R_{max}} X_{ijn} + R_{max} \right) * I, \quad (10)$$

$$C_{power} = \sum_{n=1}^{R_{max}} f_n * t * T * P * r_p, \quad (11)$$

$$C_{bus} = \left( \sum_{n=1}^{R_{max}} f_n * t + R_{max} \right) * I_c, \quad (12)$$

# Scenario Designs



## PROS

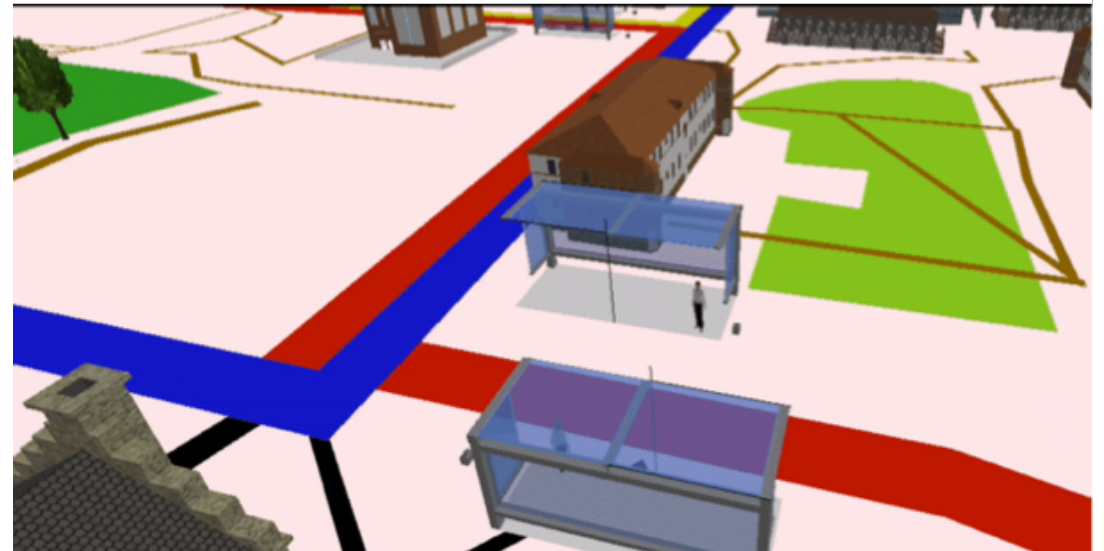
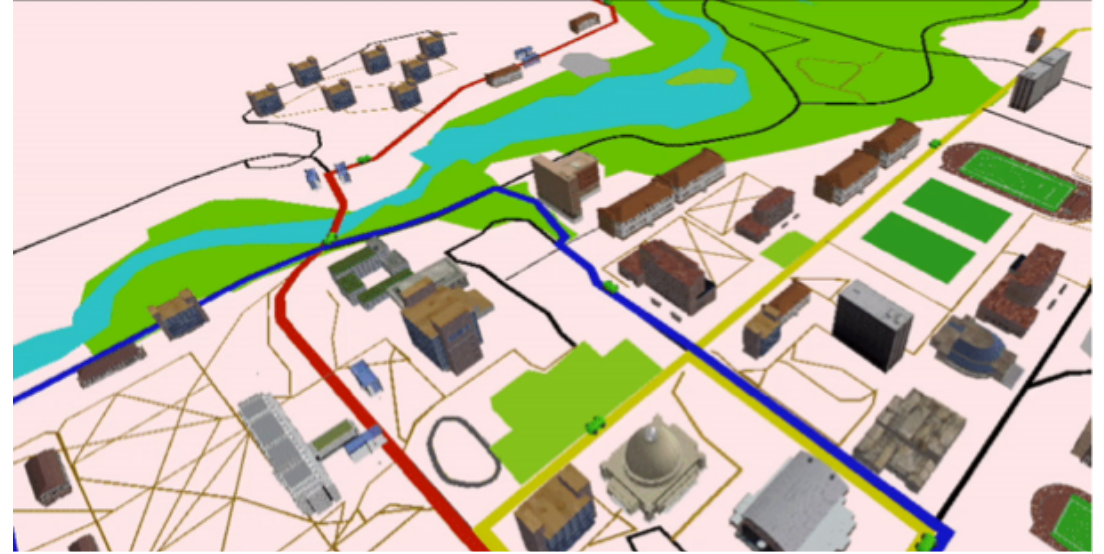
- Covers more buildings on Campus
- Covers both central area and surrounding area
- Drives through walkways

## CONS

- Inconvenient for transfer
- May need extra walking
- No parking lots near originating stations

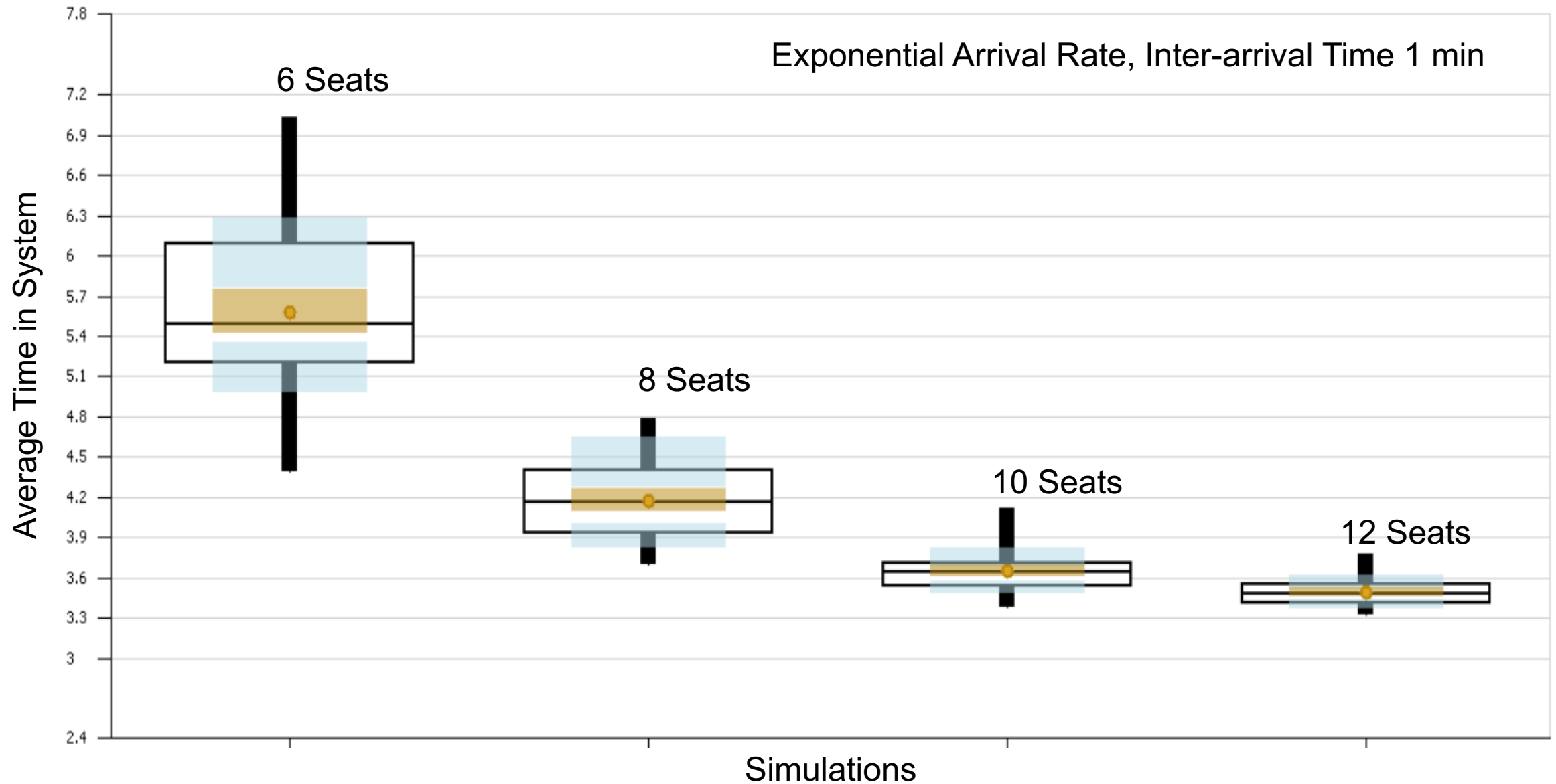


# Models & Results





# Models & Results



# Conclusion

## Mini Electric Shuttle System

- ✓ **Idea**
- ✓ **Flexibility**
  - Reach the walkway, stop nearer to the building entrance
  - High frequency and less waiting time
  - Dynamic scheduling and routing based on time-dependent demand
  - Special dispatches for visitor and events
  - Dismountable battery
- ✓ **Feasibility**
  - Lower transporter and infrastructure investment
  - Based on existing network, stations and parking lots
  - A variety of vehicle selections
  - Long operation time per charging

An Olli autonomous vehicle is shown from a side-front perspective. It is a small, white, two-wheeled vehicle with a large black windshield. A sign on the roof reads "Log IBM Watson IoT". A semi-transparent green rectangular overlay is positioned on the left side of the vehicle, containing the title "Future Work" and a bulleted list. The vehicle is parked on a paved surface with trees and a building in the background.

## Future Work

- More transportation flow data for scenario evaluation
- More routes for special demands (tour, festival, sports event)
- Vehicle selection (Autonomous EV: Olli)
- Integration of optimization and simulation tools



