

Tactical Design of Electric Bus Network Using Optimization Tools

Tomáš Robenek Jianghang Chen
Bilge Atasoy Michel Bierlaire



July 1, 2013

Motivation



Figure : BNP Paribas Building in Geneva¹

Agenda

- 1 Motivation
- 2 The Project
- 3 Problem Definition
- 4 Case Study in Geneva
- 5 Conclusions
- 6 Future Work

- 1 Motivation
- 2 The Project
- 3 Problem Definition
- 4 Case Study in Geneva
- 5 Conclusions
- 6 Future Work

Overview

▶ [video link](#)

No Good Deed Goes Unpunished



Diesel Bus

- Direct CO2 Emissions
- Initial Cost - 5.5 MUSD
- Annual Cost - 8.8 MUSD
- Noise Pollution

Trolley Bus

- No Direct CO2 Emissions
- Initial Cost - 25 MUSD
- Annual Cost - 9.8 MUSD
- Overhead Wires



Tosa Bus

- No Direct CO2 Emissions
- Initial Cost - 25 MUSD
- Annual Cost - 9.6 MUSD

Tram

- No Direct CO2 Emissions
- Initial Cost - ? MUSD
- Annual Cost - ? MUSD
- Overhead Wires + Rail



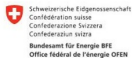
Mode Overview of Operating Line 5 in Geneva

Parties Involved

LES PARTENAIRES



CE PROJET EST POSSIBLE GRACE AU SOUTIEN DE



AVEC LA COLLABORATION DE



- 1 Motivation
- 2 The Project
- 3 Problem Definition**
- 4 Case Study in Geneva
- 5 Conclusions
- 6 Future Work

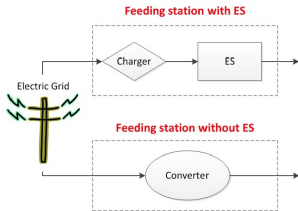
Assumptions/Hard Constraints

- all buses fully charged overnight at depot(s)
- after visiting a terminal, bus will be fully recharged (cycles are identical)
- the energy storage has to be able to recharge between 2 consecutive buses
- every bus has to have enough energy to go back to depot at any point of its route
- the battery is never replenished (can't go below certain threshold, e.g. 60%)
- the power of on-board-charger is superior to the power of any other elements

Primary Decisions I



- x_i $\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if station } i \text{ has FFS,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$
- z_i $\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if station } i \text{ has ES,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$



- $p_i^{Converter}$ – the converter power (kW)
- p_i^{ES} – the ES charger power (kW)
- r_i – the ES capacity (kWh)

Primary Decisions II



- buses are homogenous (for easier maintenance)
- $r^{Battery}$ – the battery size on the bus (kWh)
- p^{OBC} – the power of on-board-charger (kW)

Secondary Decisions



- y_i – the amount of energy of a bus, when it leaves station i (kWh)
- q_i – the amount of energy, that is drawn by a bus at station i (kWh)
- w – the total amount of energy, that is drawn from the grid (kWh)
- u – the amount of energy, that is drawn from the grid and exceeds the peak threshold (kWh)

Objective

$$\begin{aligned}
 \min : & N \cdot (A^{OBC} + V) \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor P/Q_v \rfloor} (1+R)^{-iQ_v} + \\
 & N \cdot A^{Battery} r^{Battery} \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor P/Q_b \rfloor} (1+R)^{-iQ_b} + \\
 & \bar{N} (A^{Converter} p_0^{Converter} + F_0) + \\
 & \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} [(A^{ESC} + C_i) p_i^{ESC} + (A^{Converter} + C_i) p_i^{Converter}] + \\
 & A^{ES} r_i \sum_{i=0}^{\lfloor P/Q_b \rfloor} (1+R)^{-iQ_b} + F_i x_i + \\
 & N \cdot O \sum_{i=0}^{12P} (1+R/12)^{-i} + \\
 & (A^{Electricity} w + A^{Tax} u) \sum_{i=0}^{365P} (1+R/365)^{-i}
 \end{aligned}$$

**With great power
comes huge
electricity bill.**

POSITIVITY.COM

Constraints I

- s. t.
- $$x_0 = 1, x_1 = 1, x_{k^*} = 1, x_{k+1} = 1 \quad (1)$$
- $$z_0 = 0, z_1 = 0, z_{k^*} = 0, z_{k+1} = 0 \quad (2)$$
- $$x_i \geq z_i, \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^\Omega \quad (3)$$
- $$p^{OBC} \geq p_i^{Converter}, \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^\Omega \quad (4)$$
- $$Mx_i \geq q_i, \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^\Omega \quad (5)$$
- $$q_0 \leq r^{Battery} \quad (6)$$
- $$q_i \leq r^{Battery} - [y_{i-1} - E \cdot D_{i-1,i}], \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^\Omega - \{0\} \quad (7)$$
- $$q_i \leq p^{OBC} T_i, \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^\Omega \quad (8)$$
- $$q_i \leq r_i + M(2 - x_i - z_i), \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^\Omega \quad (9)$$
- $$q_i \leq p_i^{Converter} T_i + Mz_i, \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^\Omega \quad (10)$$
- $$q_0 = y_0 \quad (11)$$
- $$y_i \leq r^{Battery}, \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^\Omega \quad (12)$$

Constraints II

$$y_i = y_{i-1} + q_i - E \cdot D_{i-1,i}, \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^\Omega - \{0\} \quad (13)$$

$$y_i \geq E \cdot D_{i,i+1}, \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^\Omega - \{K+1\} \quad (14)$$

$$y_i \geq E^d \cdot D_{i,0}, i \in \mathcal{I}^\Omega - \{0\} \quad (15)$$

$$y_1 = r^{\text{Battery}}, y_{k^*} = r^{\text{Battery}}, y_{K+1} = r^{\text{Battery}} \quad (16)$$

$$r^{\text{Battery}} - E \cdot D_{0,1} \geq S_t \cdot r^{\text{Battery}} \quad (17)$$

$$y_{k^*-1} - E \cdot D_{k^*-1,k^*} \geq S_t \cdot r^{\text{Battery}} \quad (18)$$

$$y_K - E \cdot D_{K,K+1} \geq S_t \cdot r^{\text{Battery}} \quad (19)$$

$$r^{\text{Battery}} - E^d \cdot D_{1,0} \geq S_d \cdot r^{\text{Battery}} \quad (20)$$

$$H p_i^{\text{ESC}} \geq r_i, \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^\Omega \quad (21)$$

$$p_1^{\text{Converter}} = p_{K+1}^{\text{Converter}} \quad (22)$$

$$w = N \cdot q_0 + G \cdot N \left(\sum_{i=1}^{K+1} q_i \right) + \sum_{i \in \mathcal{I}} r_i \quad (23)$$

Constraints III

$$u \geq w - B \quad (24)$$

$$L^{ESC} z_i \leq p_i^{ESC} \leq U^{ESC} z_i, \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^\Omega \quad (25)$$

$$L_{TF}^{Converter} (x_i - z_i) \leq p_i^{Converter} \leq U_{TF}^{Converter} (x_i - z_i), \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^\Omega - \{0\} \quad (26)$$

$$L_D^{Converter} \leq p_0^{Converter} \leq U_D^{Converter} \quad (27)$$

$$L^{ES} z_i \leq r_i \leq U^{ES} z_i, \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^\Omega \quad (28)$$

$$L^{Battery} \leq r^{Battery} \leq U^{Battery} \quad (29)$$

$$p^{OBC} \leq U^{OBC} \quad (30)$$

$$x_i, z_i \in \{0, 1\}, q_i, y_i \geq 0, \forall i \in \mathcal{I}^\Omega, w, u \geq 0 \quad (31)$$

- 1 Motivation
- 2 The Project
- 3 Problem Definition
- 4 Case Study in Geneva
- 5 Conclusions
- 6 Future Work

Bus #5

5 Thônex-Vallard - Aéroport

Sens inverse

Pour visualiser un horaire :

- cliquez sur l'arrêt qui vous intéresse dans la direction souhaitée;
- votre horaire apparaît à l'écran.

Vertical list of bus stops for line 5, from Thônex-Vallard at the top to Aéroport at the bottom. A blue box highlights the segment from Hôtel to Aéroport.

Thônex-Vallard

Zone 10

Mercredi 26 Jun 2013

Suivant

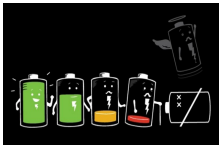
04h	57								
05h	12	27	42	57					
06h	12	27	41	51	59				
07h	06	13	22	30	37	45	52		
08h	00	07	15	22	30	38	45	52	
09h	00	07	14	23	33	43	53		
10h	03	13	23	33	43	53			
11h	03	13	23	33	43	53			
12h	03	13	23	33	43	53			
13h	03	13	23	33	43	53			
14h	03	13	23	33	43	52			
15h	02	12	22	32	42	52			
16h	02	11	19	26	34	41	49	56	
17h	04	13	20	27	36	43	52	59	
18h	07	15	23	31	38	46	53		
19h	01	08	15	21	29	36	44	51	59
20h	08	19	30	42	54				
21h	06	22	40						
22h	00	20	40						
23h	00	20	40						
00h	00	19b	39b	59b					
01h	19b	39b	59b						

ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE
FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE

18 / 26

Technical Details

Battery Size -- 68.6 kWh



On-board-power -- 200 kW

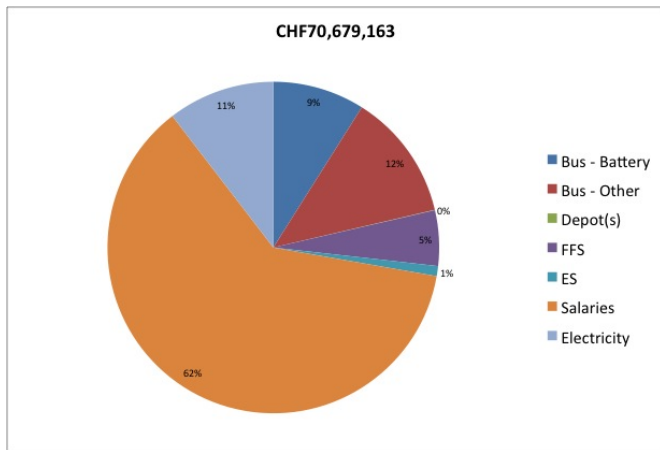


- 9 x FFS
- 5 with ES
 - power - 200 or 115 kW

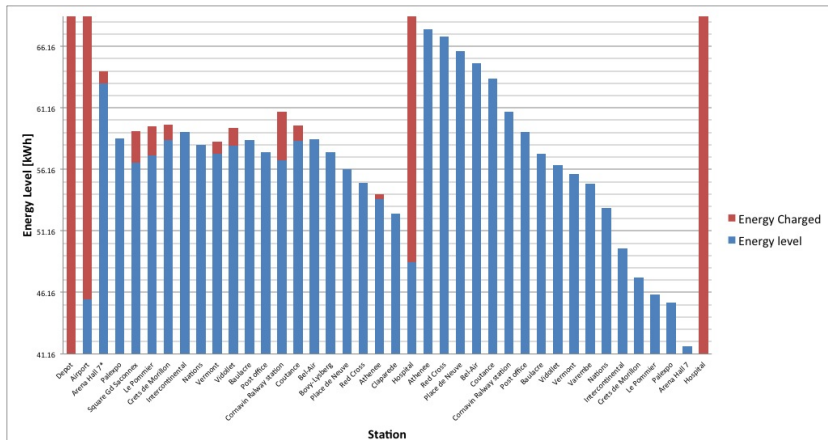


- ES
- power - 50 kW
 - capacity - 1 or 1.2 kWh

Costs (30 Years Lifetime)



Charging Scheme



- 1 Motivation
- 2 The Project
- 3 Problem Definition
- 4 Case Study in Geneva
- 5 Conclusions**
- 6 Future Work

Conclusions

- Expected cost vs. reality **+2M CHF** (+ 20 years)
- Multiple solutions (degrees of freedom for decision makers)
- FFS only in the first part of the route (the energy consumption in the first part is +14 kWh, the dwelling time at the hospital terminal is lower than at the airport)

- 1 Motivation
- 2 The Project
- 3 Problem Definition
- 4 Case Study in Geneva
- 5 Conclusions
- 6 Future Work

Future Work

- Warnings (some power settings are not possible)
- Network level (preprocessed conflicts)
- Robustness



Thank you for your attention.