



Evolving School Transportation: A Comprehensive Approach to Bus Electrification with Dynamic Route Optimization and Partial Charging for Mixed Fleets

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Rationale and Justification

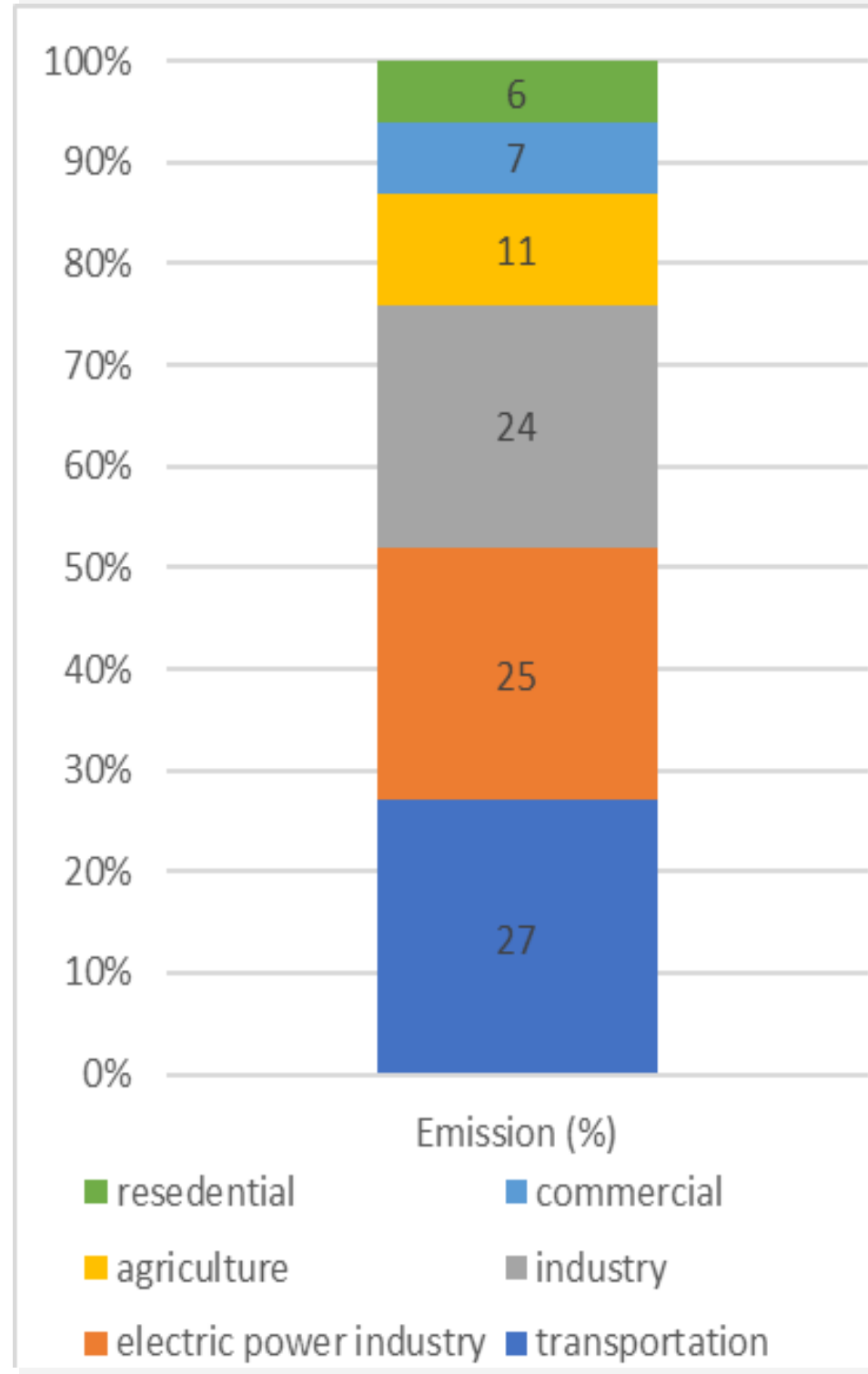


Fig 1: sector wise Emission, USEPA 2022

Scenarios

- 5 Mn Tons annually
- Effect on student's health & academic performance
- Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill

Motivation

- ESB (Electric School Bus) costs twice of its CBD
- No or limited research in ESBP
- SB has tight time, on-route full charging disrupts the bell schedule
- Rapid electrification through cost optimization under practical constraints



Fig 2: Diesel bus emission

Objectives

- Simultaneous solution for dynamic bus route optimization, school bell schedule and bus stop time tabling by considering fleet mixes
- Student ride time minimization including on-route bus charging time and charging cost optimization
- On-route partial charge amount & optimal charging location selection

Constraints

⇒ Routing Constraints

- bus stop visit
- charging station visit

⇒ Schedule Constraints

- school bell time (SBT)
- maximum riding time (MRT)
- stop time window (STW)



⇒ Range Constraints

- battery state of charge (SoC)
- upper & lower battery bound

⇒ Capacity Constraint

- maximum bus capacity
- Fast Charging Constraints
- location & charging time

Problem Setting

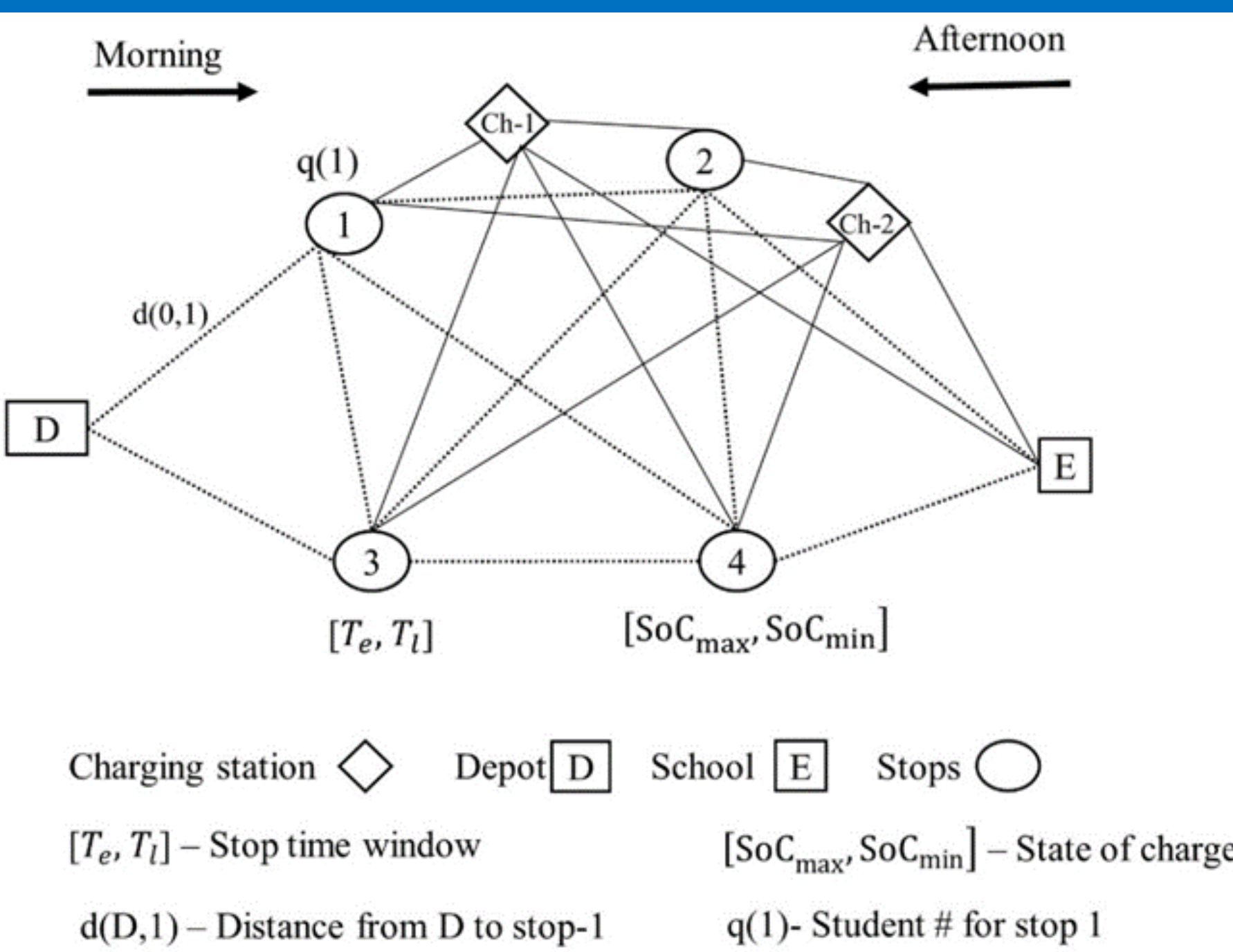
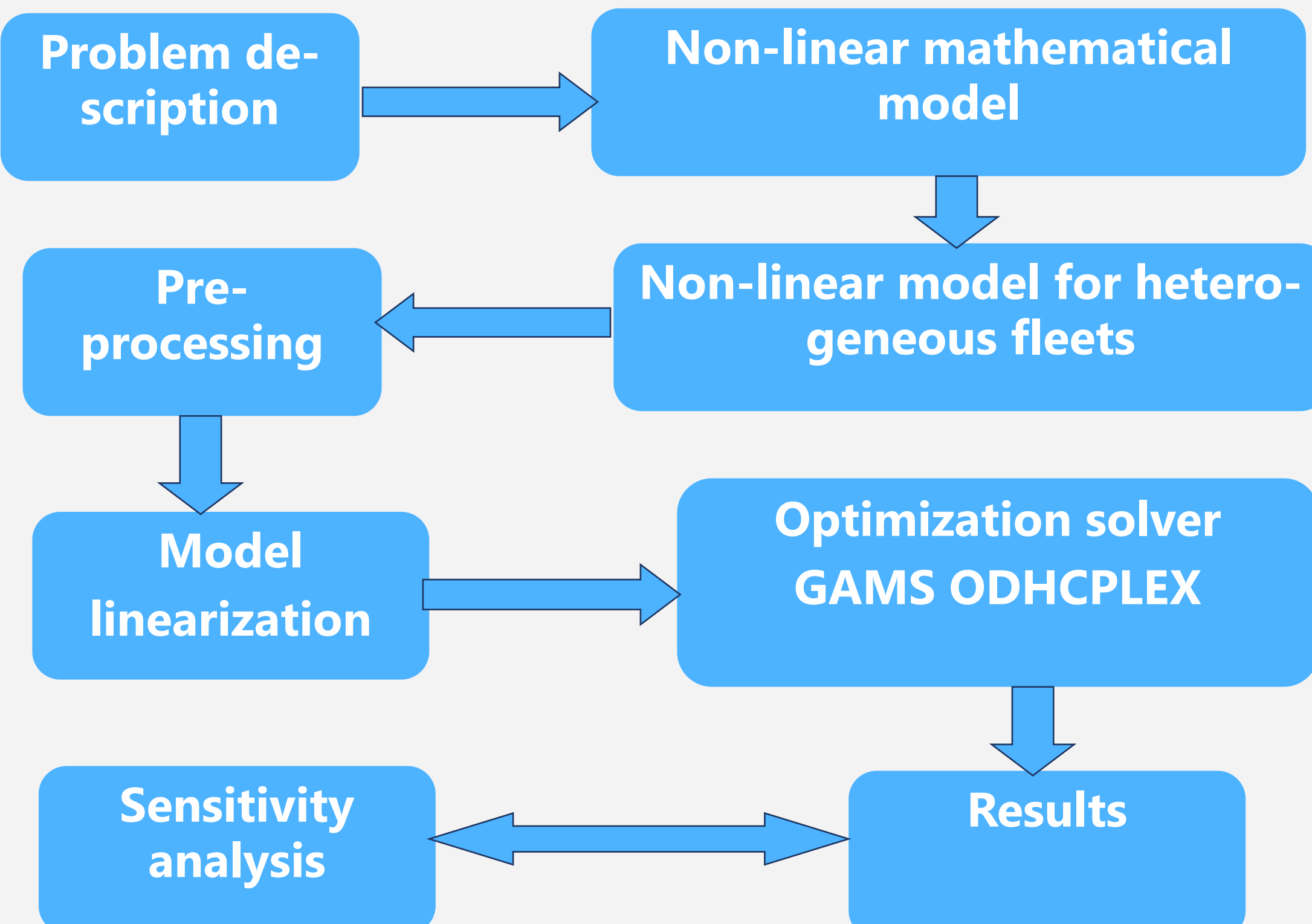


Figure 3: Typical school layout depot, the student stops, and school with a possible charging location

Methodology



Mathematical Model Formulation

$$\text{Min } \sum_{k \in K} f^k \sum_{j \in V'} x_{0j}^k + \sum_{k \in K} c_t^k \sum_{i \in V_0', j \in V_0', E} t_{ij} x_{ij}^k + \sum_{k \in K} (c_r + g c_t^k) \sum_{i \in F, j \in V_0', E} (Y_i^k - v_i^k) z_i^k \quad (1)$$

Subject to,

$$\sum_{k \in K} \sum_{j \in V_0', E} x_{ij}^k = 1 \quad \forall i \in V \quad (2)$$

$$\sum_{k \in K} z_i^k \leq 1 \quad \forall i \in F \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{i \in V_0', E} x_{ip}^k = \sum_{j \in V_0', E} x_{pj}^k \quad \forall k \in K, \forall p \in V' \quad (4)$$

$$t_i^k + (t_{ij} + s_i) x_{ij}^k \leq t_j^k + M(1 - x_{ij}^k) \quad \forall k \in K, \forall i \in V_0, \forall j \in V_0' \quad (5)$$

$$t_i^k + t_{ij} x_{ij}^k + g(Y_i^k - v_i^k) z_i^k \leq t_j^k + M(1 - x_{ij}^k) \quad \forall k \in K, \forall i \in F, \forall j \in V_0' \quad (6)$$

$$T_j^c \sum_{i \in V_0', E} x_{ij}^k \leq T_j^f \sum_{i \in V_0', E} x_{ij}^k \quad \forall k \in K, \forall j \in V_0' \quad (7)$$

$$\sum_{i \in S} q_i \sum_{j \in V_0', E} x_{ij}^k \leq C^k \quad \forall k \in K \quad (8)$$

$$v_j^k \leq v_i^k - r^k d_{ij} x_{ij}^k + B^k(1 - x_{ij}^k) \quad \forall k \in K, \forall i \in V, \forall j \in V_0' \quad (9)$$

$$v_j^k \leq Y_i^k - r^k d_{ij} x_{ij}^k + B^k(1 - x_{ij}^k) \quad \forall k \in K, \forall i \in F, \forall j \in V_0' \quad (10)$$

$$v_i^k \leq Y_i^k \leq B^k \quad \forall k \in K, \forall i \in F \quad (11)$$

$$x_{ij}^k \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall i \in V_0, \forall j \in V_0', \forall k \in K, i \neq j \quad (12)$$

$$z_i^k \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall i \in F, \forall k \in K \quad (13)$$

$$z_i^k = \sum_{j \in V_0', E} x_{ij}^k \quad \forall i \in F, \forall k \in K \quad (14)$$

Model Linearization

$$p_i^k \leq B z_i^k \quad \forall i \in F \quad (16)$$

$$p_i^k \leq (Y_i^k - v_i^k) \quad \forall i \in F \quad (17)$$

$$p_i^k \geq (Y_i^k - v_i^k) - (1 - z_i^k) B^k \quad \forall i \in F \quad (18)$$

$$p_i^k \geq 0 \quad \forall i \in F \quad (19)$$

Revised objective function

$$\sum_{k \in K} f^k \sum_{j \in V'} x_{0j}^k + \sum_{k \in K} c_t \sum_{i \in V_0', j \in V_0', E} t_{ij} x_{ij}^k + \sum_{k \in K} (c_r + g c_t^k) \sum_{i \in F, j \in V_0', E} p_i^k \quad (20)$$

Constraint (6)

$$t_i^k + t_{ij} x_{ij}^k + g p_i^k \leq t_j^k + M(1 - x_{ij}^k) \quad \forall k \in K, \forall i \in F, \forall j \in V_0' \quad (21)$$

Results for Small & medium-sized Networks

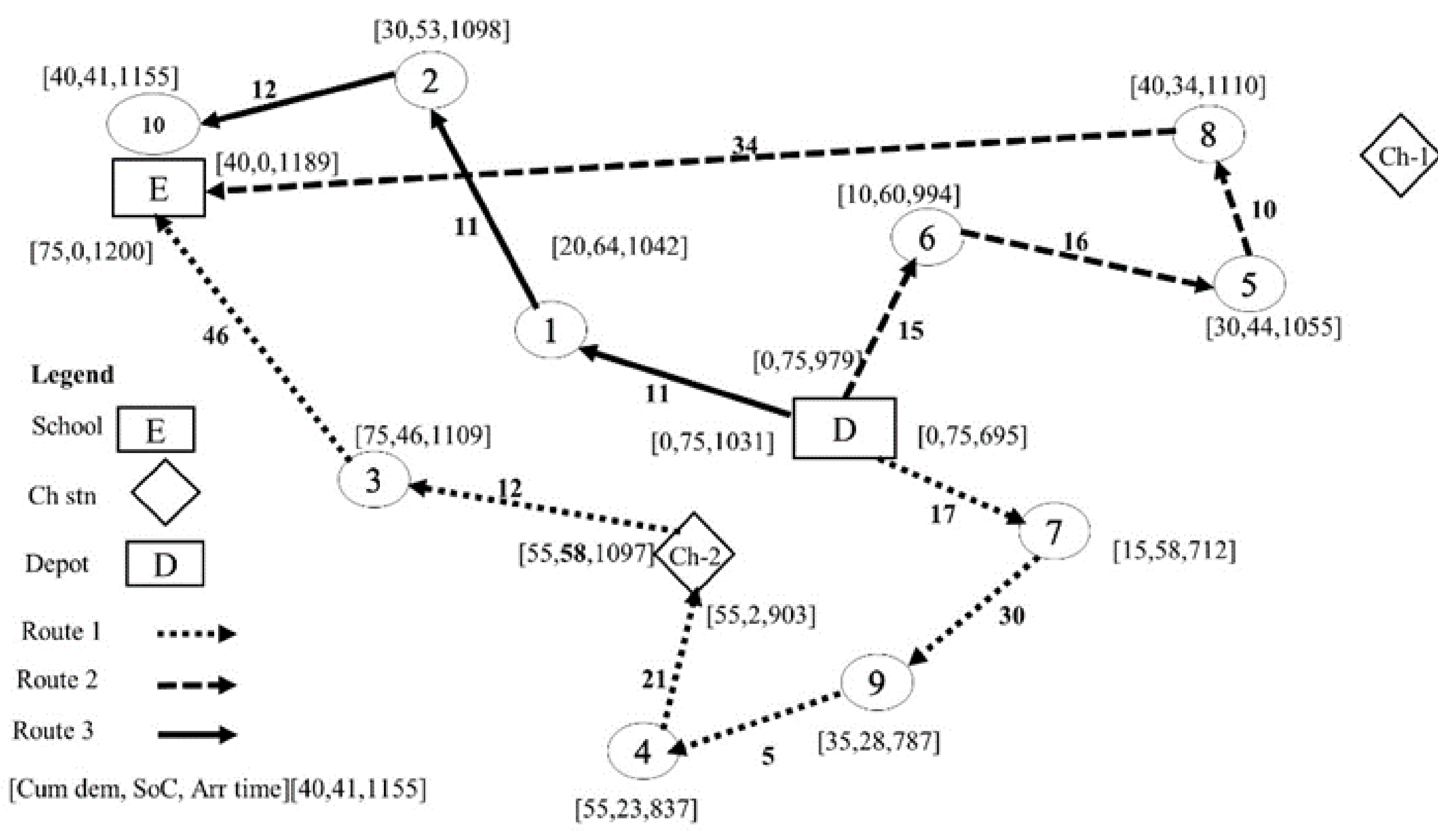


Figure 4:ESBRP for 14 nodes test network: route optimization with partial charging

Results

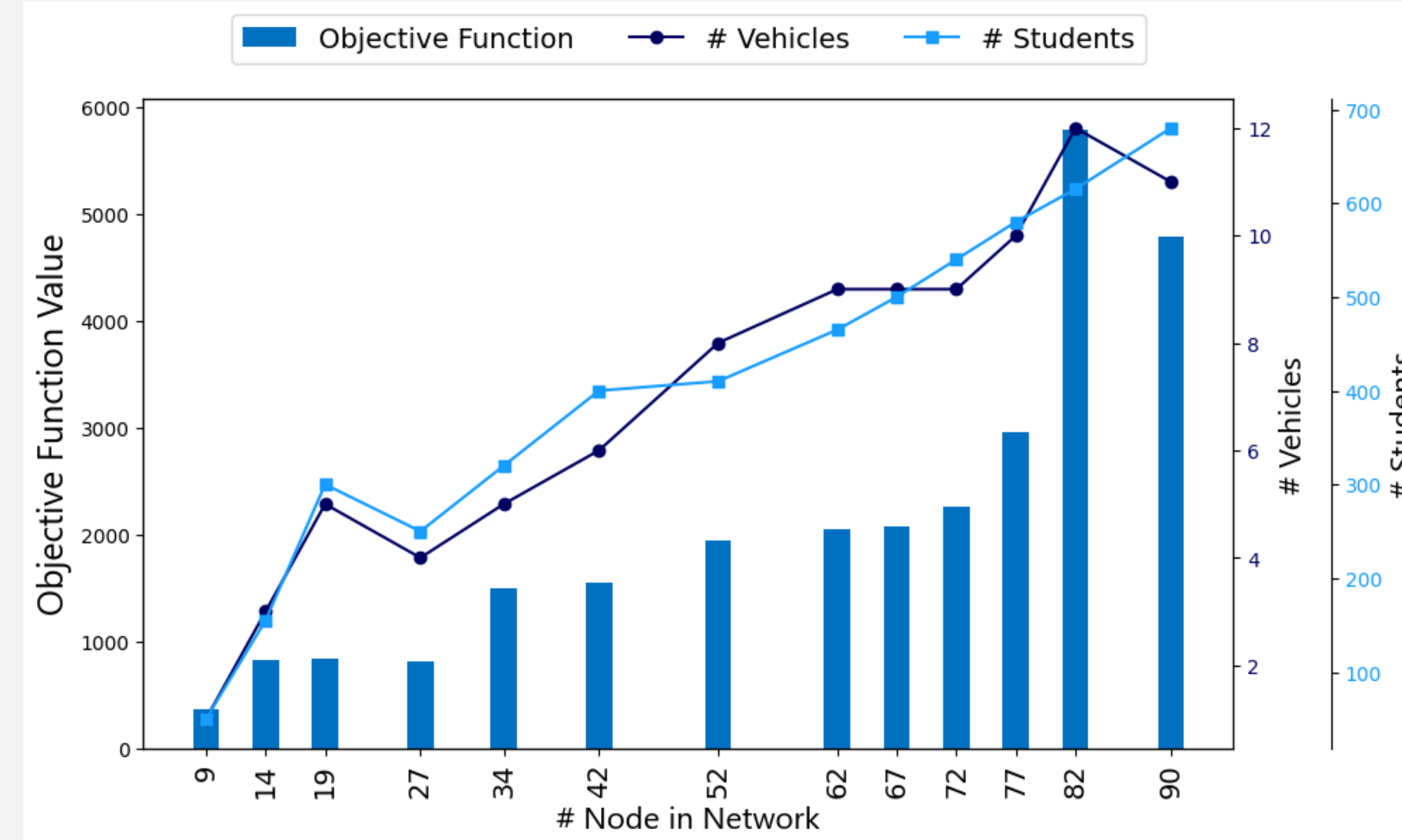
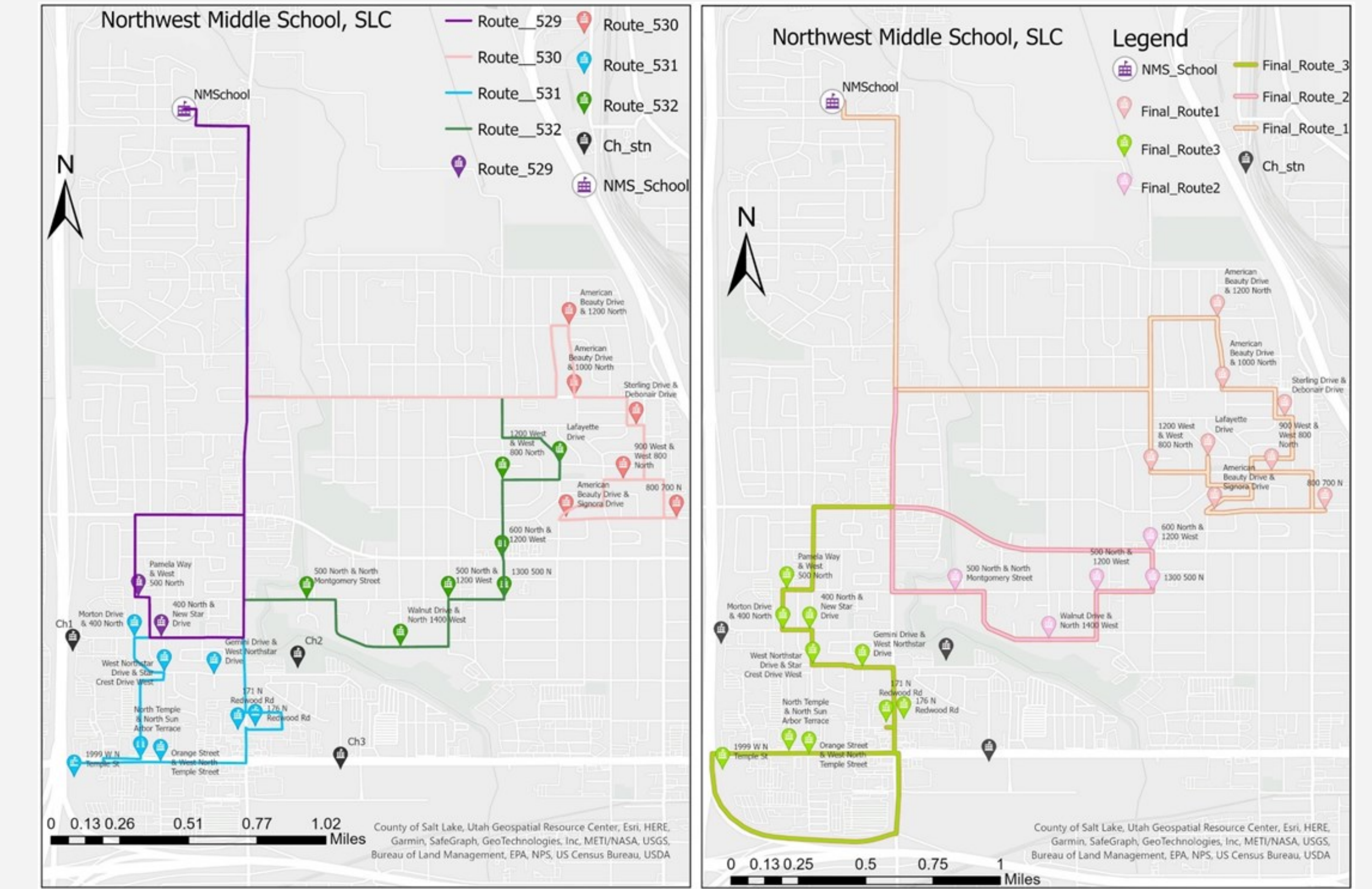


Fig 5: Model Results for small and Medium-sized School Networks

Real-world case Study Result: Before & After



Sensitivity Analysis

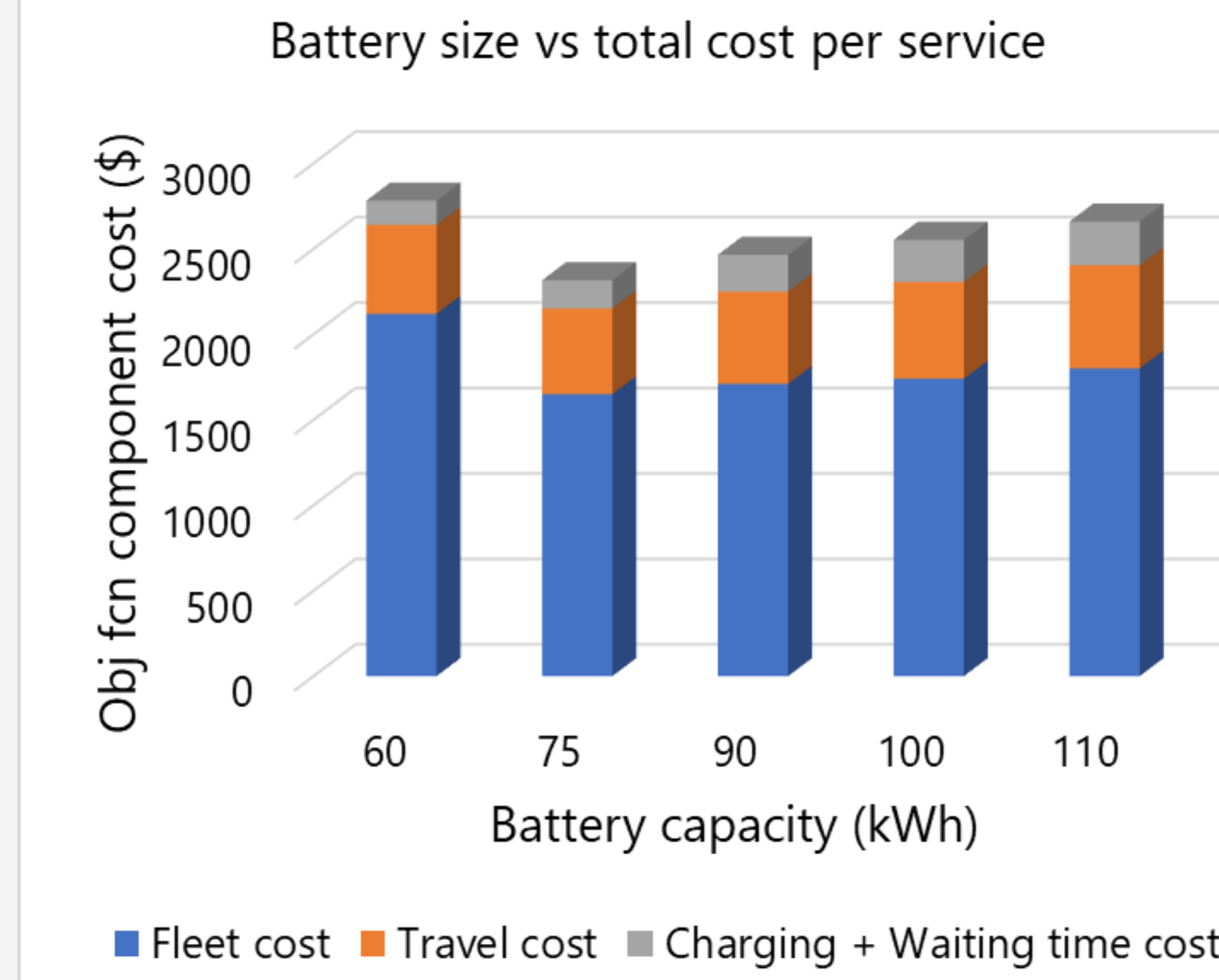


Fig 6: Sensitivity for Battery Sizes to Cost per Service

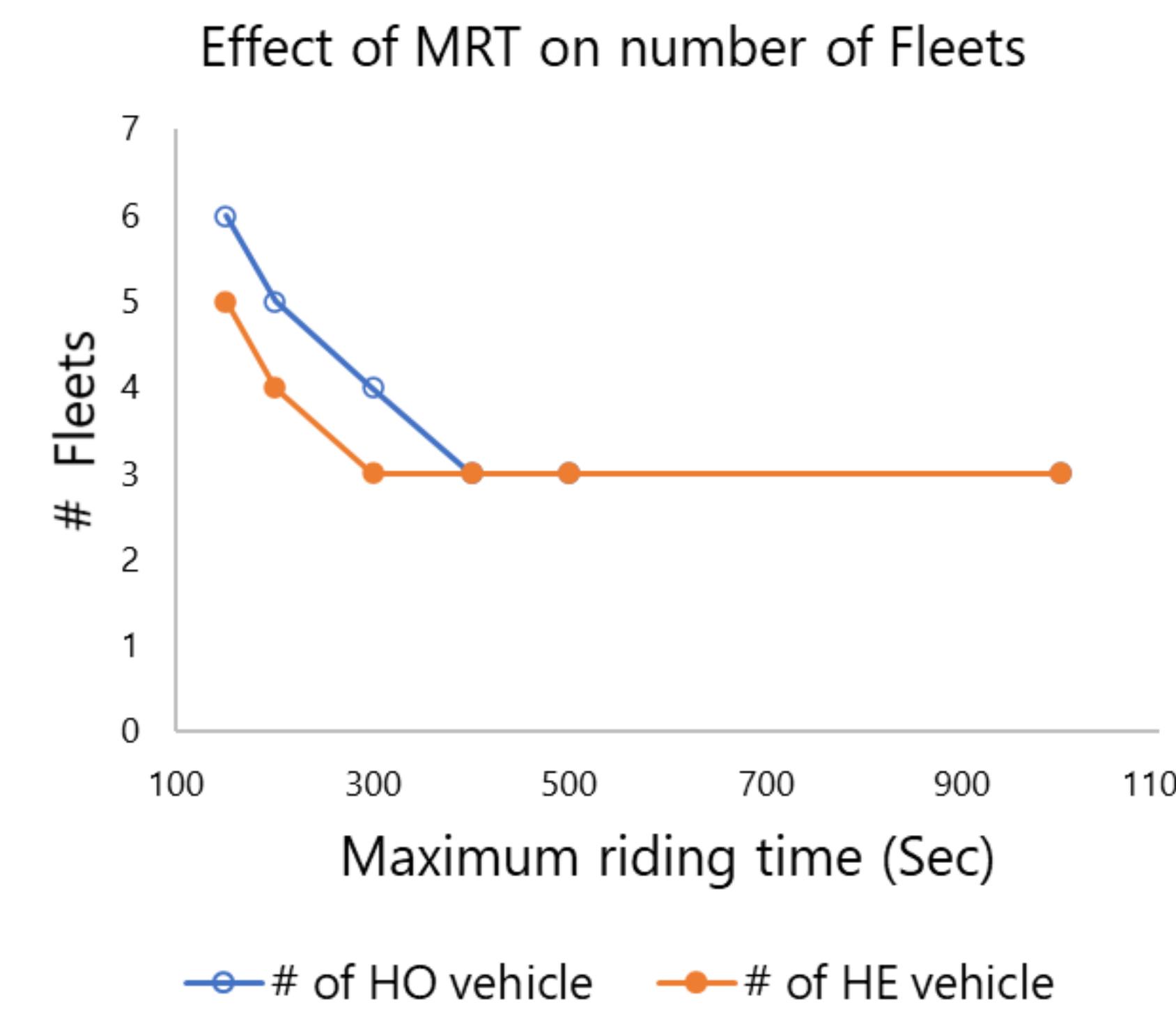


Fig 7: Effect of MRT on # Fleets for HO & HE Combination

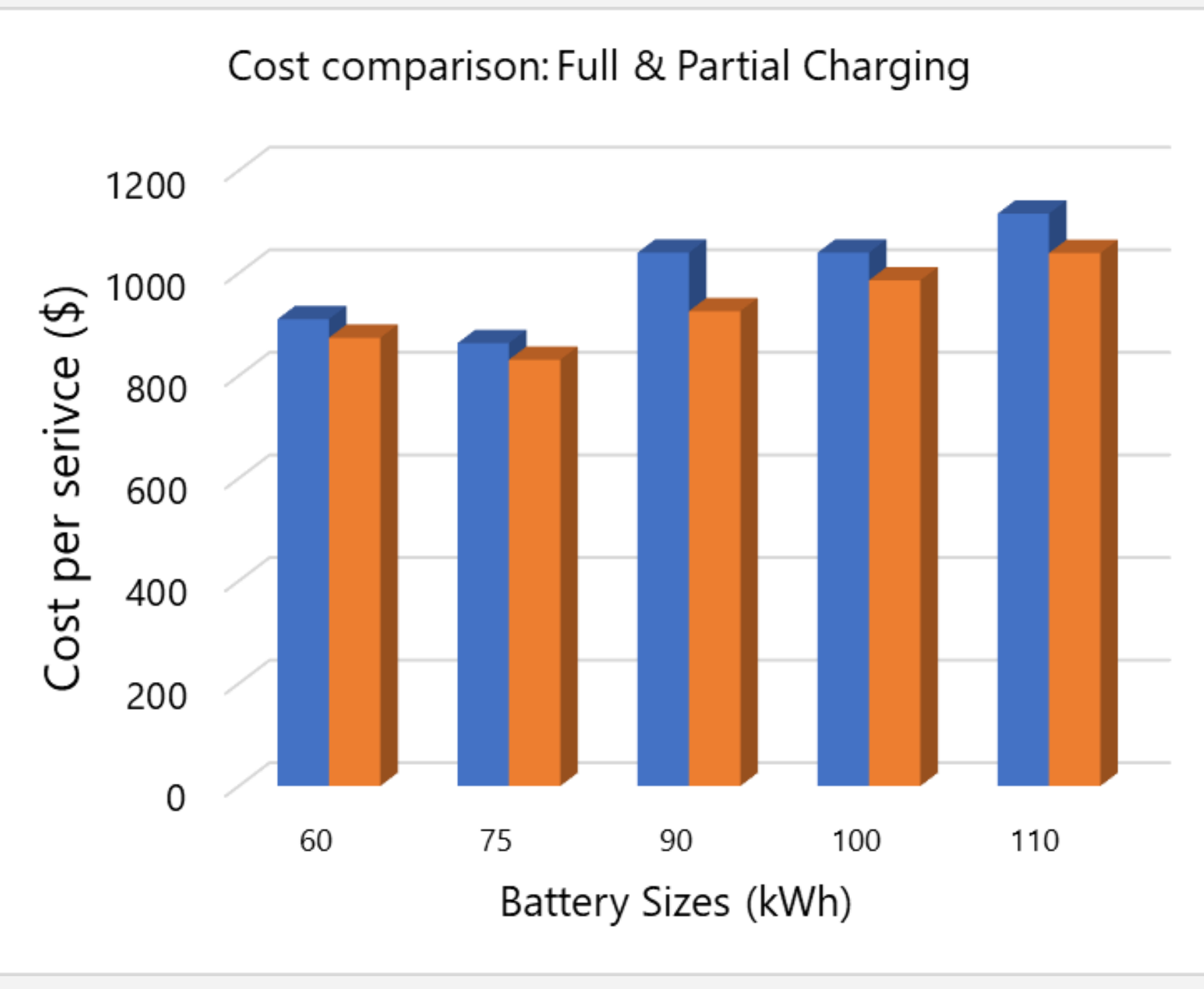


Fig 8: Benefits of Partial Charging over Full Charging

Real-world case Study Result

# node	Obj fcn value	# of vehicle	# of students	TD (mile s)	# of Ch stn used	Partial charge	Re-mark
28	978.36	5	195	16.65	0	(50)	HO
28	923.14	4	195	14.75	1	28 (60)	
28	806.46	3	195	10.89	0	(75)	
28	874.41	3	195	11.05	1	31 (90)	
28	911.22	2	195	10.74	2	12,18(100)	
28	888.84	2	195	8.63	0	(110)	HE
28	778.12	3	195	10.89	0	(50,75,90)	

Conclusion & Way Forward

- A new shift toward school bus electrification ESBP was solved through simultaneous routing, scheduling, and partial charging
- Solved more than 90 node networks in a reasonable time
- Use of heterogenous bus combination proves to be economical
- 3.51% operation cost saving, 5.7% student travel time saving and 56% shorter travel time is promising result towards school bus electrification

⇒The development of heuristic & meta-heuristic methods for large-scale network optimization could be the direct extension

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