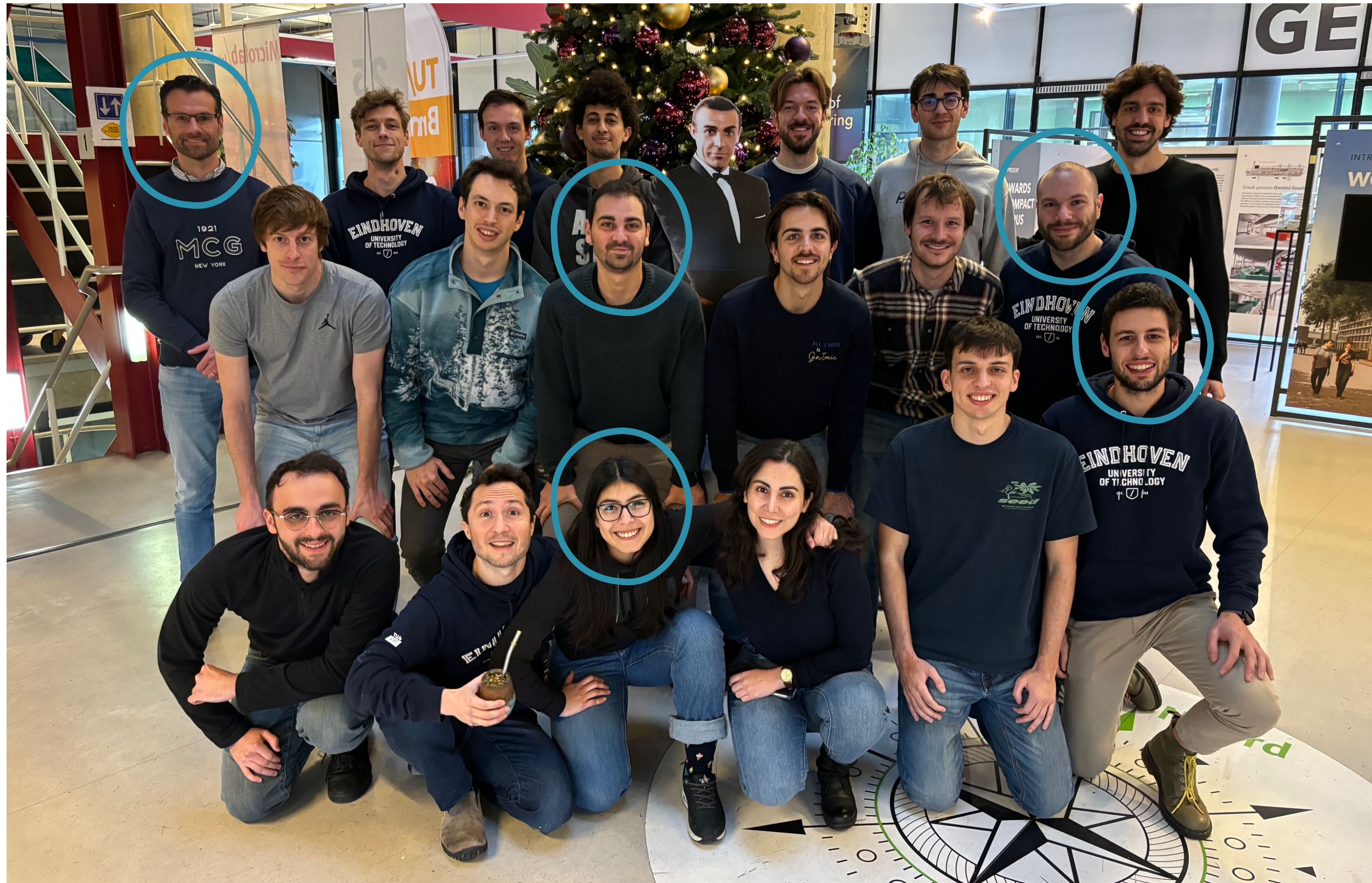


Disruptive Technologies or Disrupting the Narratives? Transdisciplinary Challenges and Opportunities from ACE+ Technologies in Mobility

Mauro Salazar
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Modeling and Optimization for Vehicle Electrification, Mobility, Energy and Novel Topics (MOVEMENT) Research Group



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Prof. Maurice Heemels
Prof. Karel Martens



Christmas 2024 with my colleague Prof. T. Hofman (left)



Facts about Mobility

Challenges

People unhappy with mobility choices

Environmental pollution

Increasing congestion

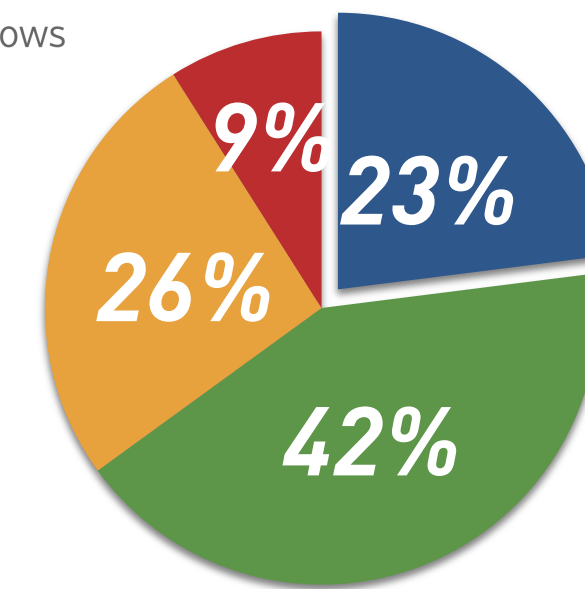
Social injustice

WSJ

TRANSIT

MTA Blames Uber for Decline in New York City Subway, Bus Ridership

Usage dips for mass transit coincided with taxi and ride-hailing trips, data shows



Transport

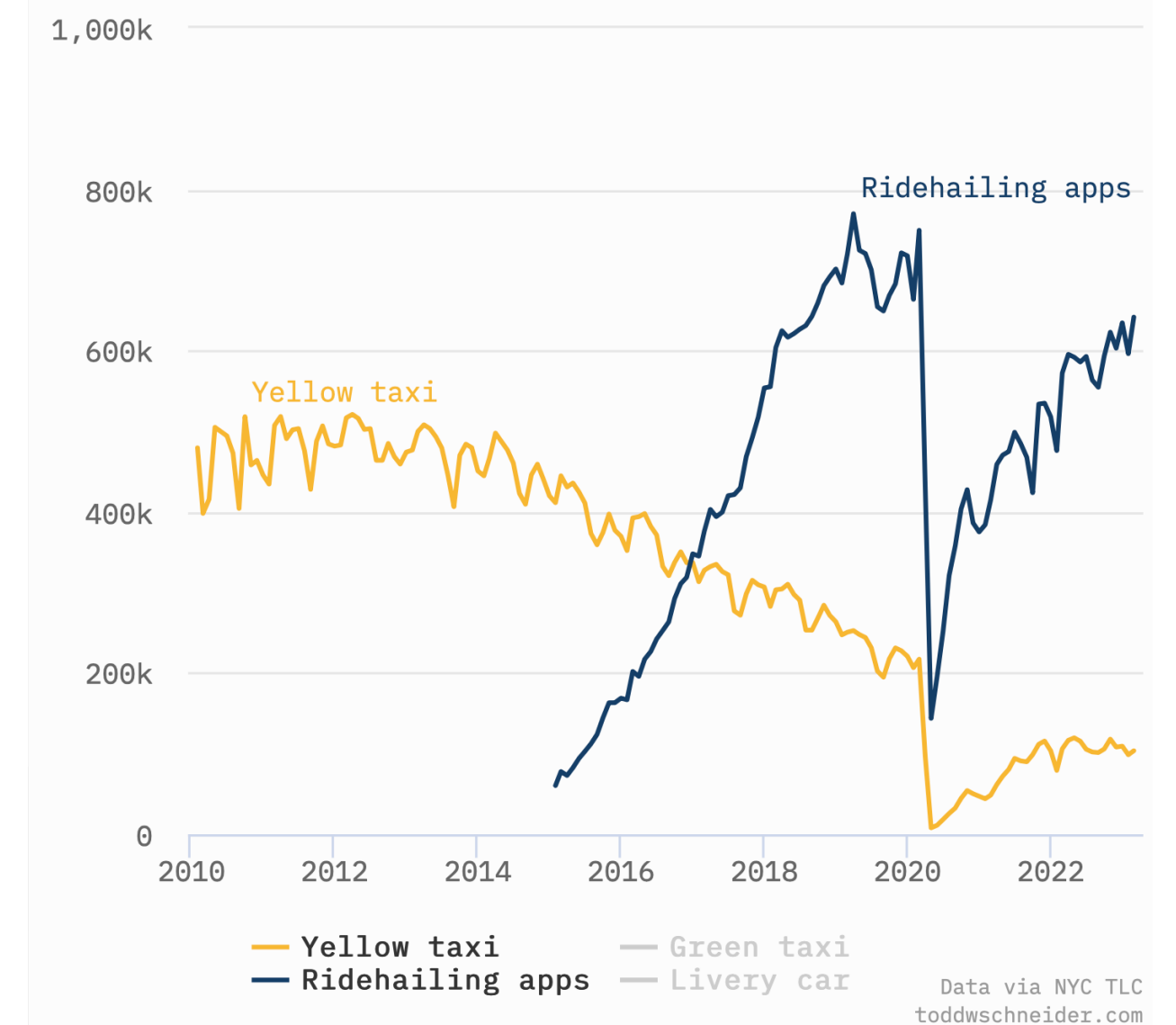
Electricity and Heat

Industry

Buildings

GHG Emissions in the World 2022
IEA via The World Bank

Trips per day

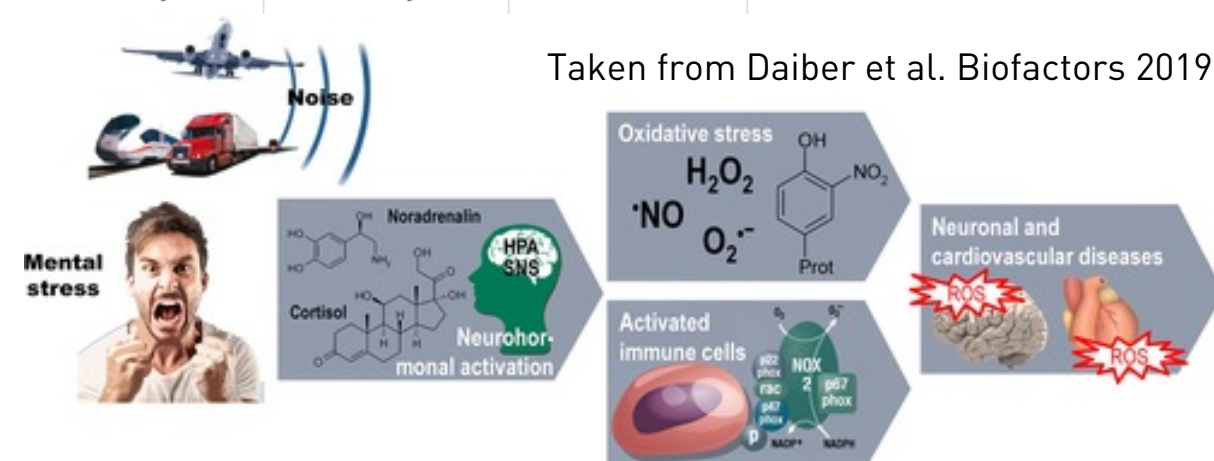


Traffic jams cost Dutch industry €1.4bn last year, says transport lobby group

Business November 19, 2019

Noise Pollution Isn't Just Annoying — It's Bad for Your Health

Published 27 Jun 2018 | Reviewed 27 Jun 2018 | Author: Krivul Sheikh | Source: BrainFacts/SfN



Transport and mobility justice: Evolving discussions

Ersilia Verlinghieri*, Tim Schwanen

Transport Studies Unit, School of Geography and the Environment University of Oxford, UK



Facts about Mobility

Challenges

People unhappy with mobility choices

Environmental pollution

Increasing congestion

Social injustice

Opportunities

**Sharing
Economies**

**Powertrain
Electrification**

**Autonomous
Driving**

**Special
Purpose
Design**

**Internet
of
Things**

**Wireless
Communications**



Facts about Mobility

Opportunities

Sharing
Economies

Powertrain
Electrification

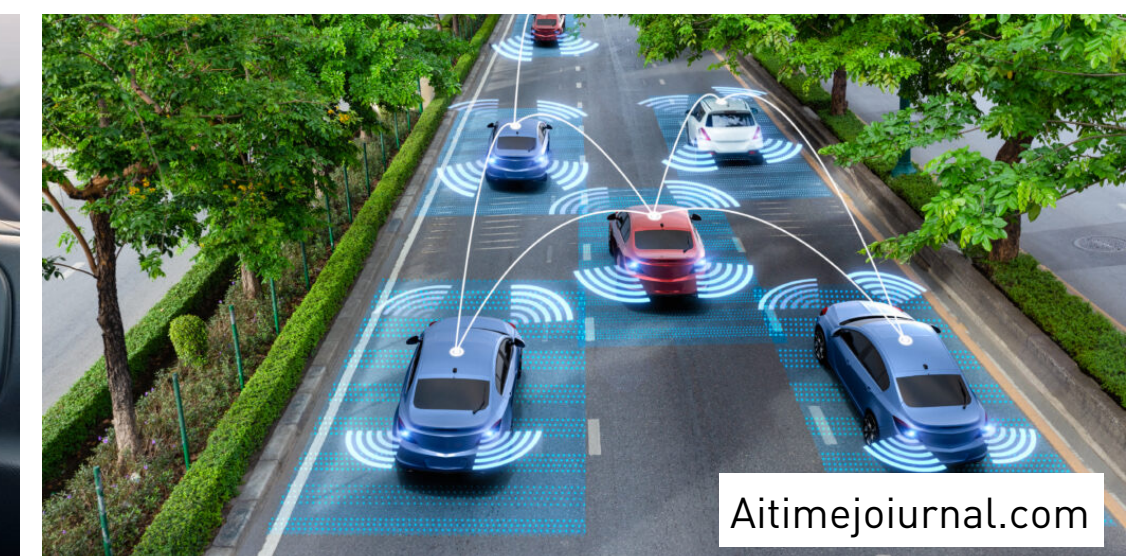
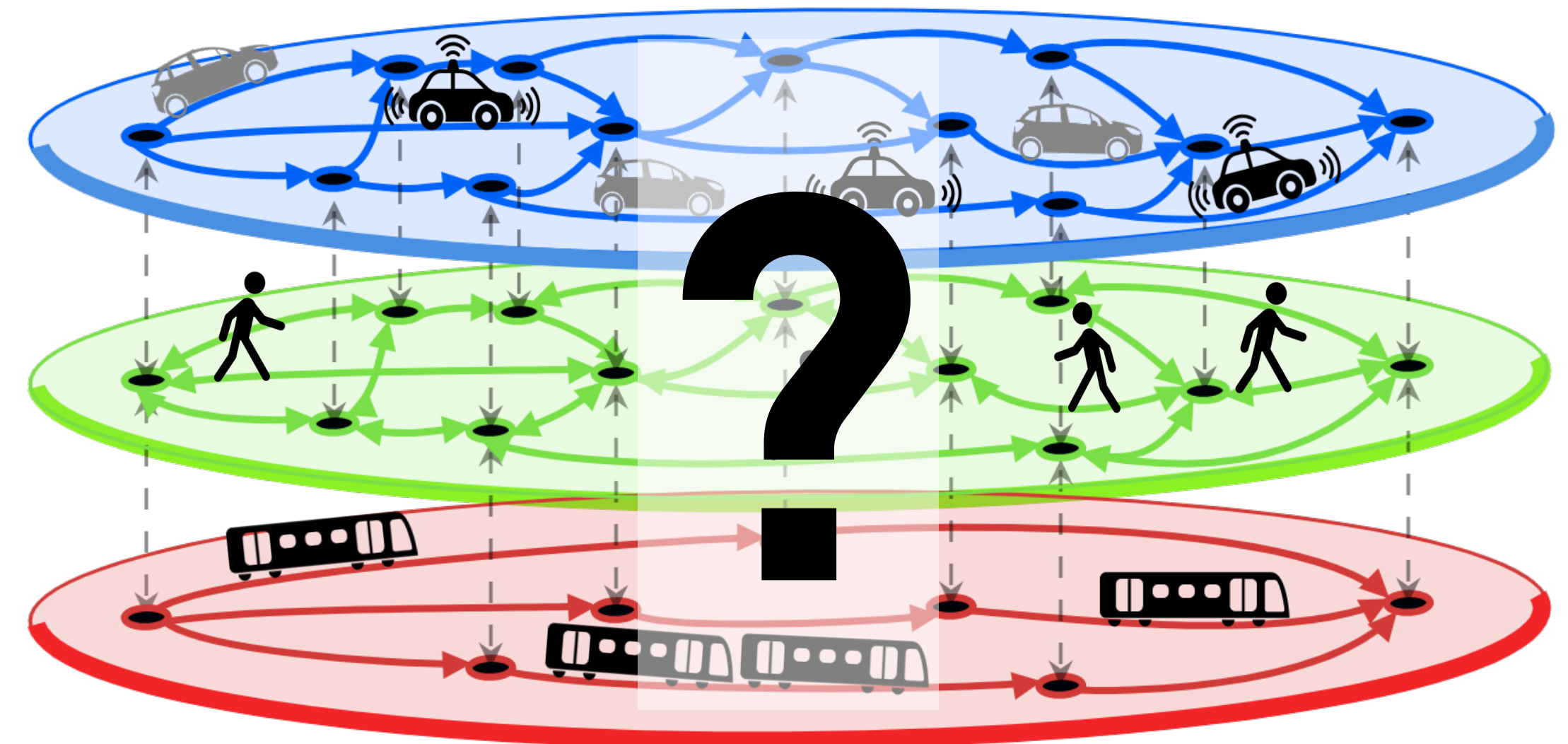
Autonomous
Driving

Special
Purpose
Design

Internet
of
Things

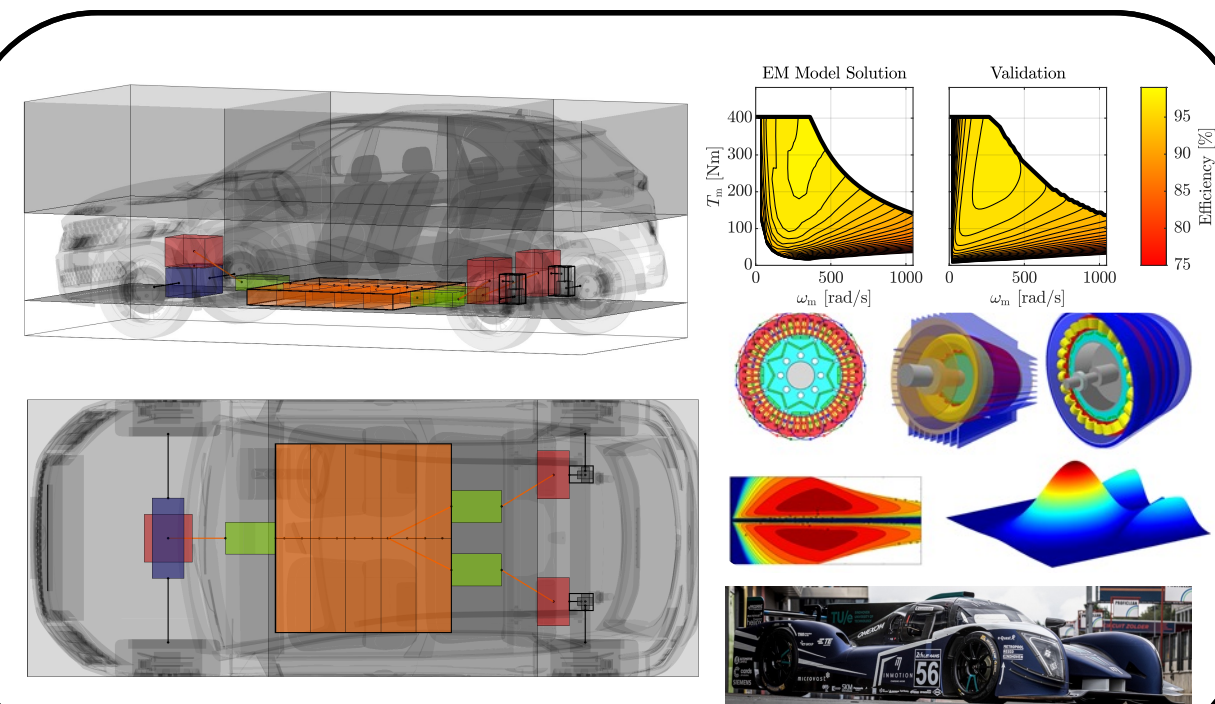
Wireless
Communications

How can we combine all these opportunities to design and operate mobility eco-systems?



Optimization Models to Design and Operate Mobility Systems

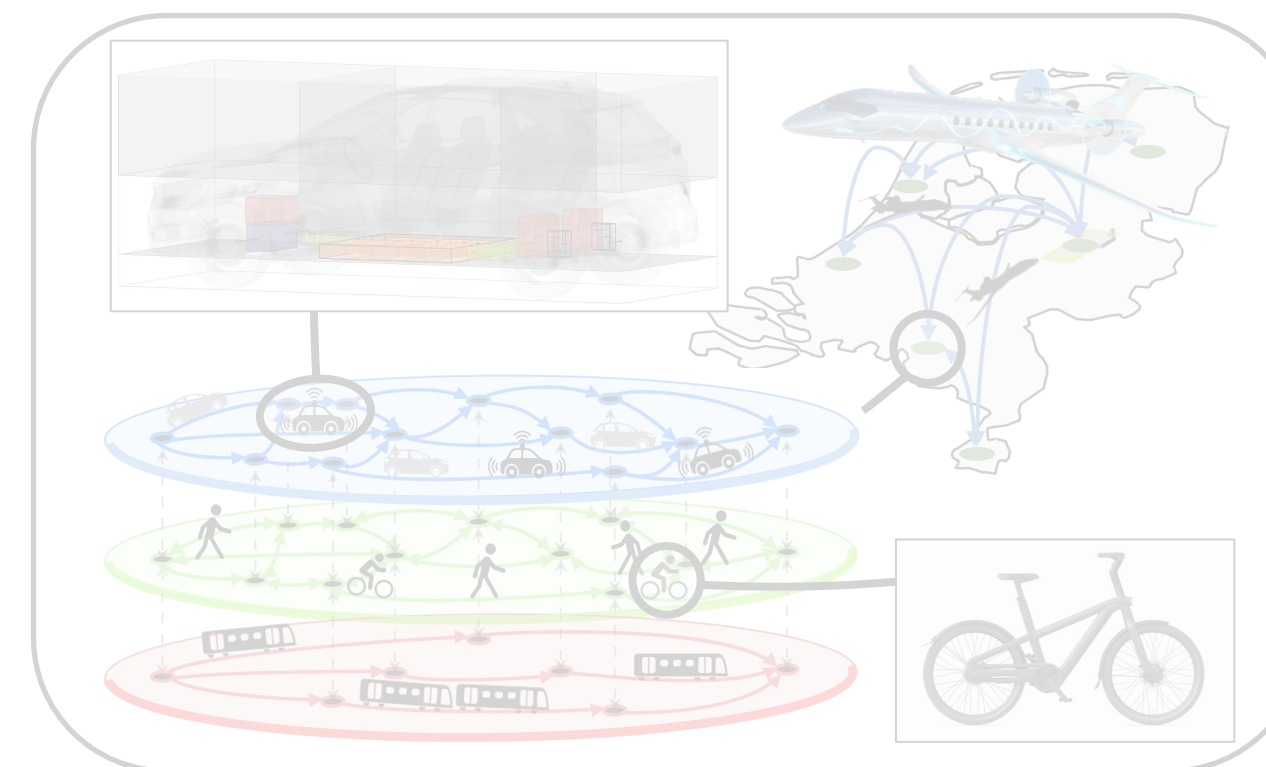
Single Vehicle Optimization



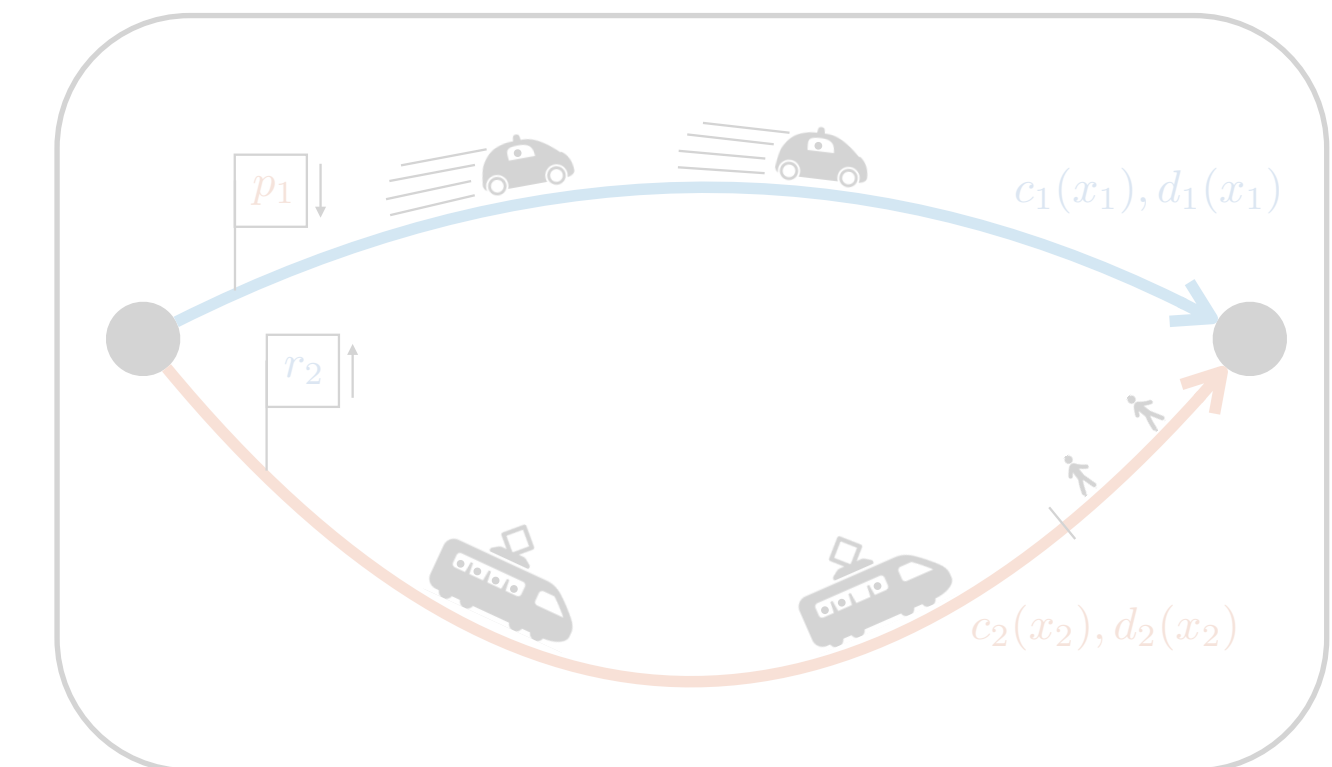
Mobility System Optimization



Multi-level Design of Mobility Systems



Humans in the Loop



Electrification of Vehicle Propulsion Systems



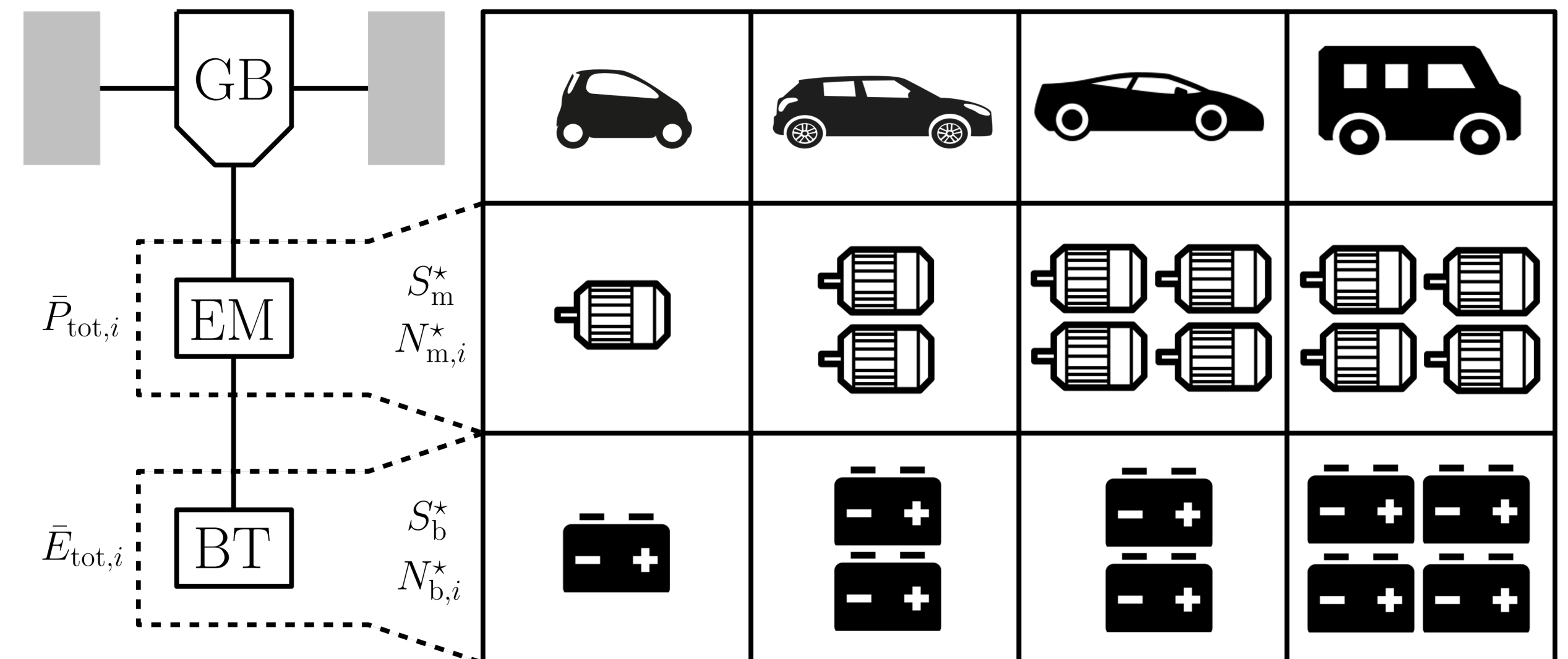
10%-80% SOC Charging



Yet EVs (also non-racing) are still quite expensive...

Leveraging Product Family Design Optimization

- Exploiting **product family design** strategies to **reduce production cost**.^{3,4,5}
- Trading **powertrain efficiency** for **modularity** and **standardization**: Different vehicle products are equipped with the **same components**
- **Joint optimization** of **EM** and **Battery** modules **size and multiplicity** for a family of Electric Vehicles.



³ J. Jiao, T. W. Simpson, and Z. Siddique, "Product family design and platform-based product development: a state-of-the-art review," *Journal of Intelligent Manufacturing*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 5–29, 2007.

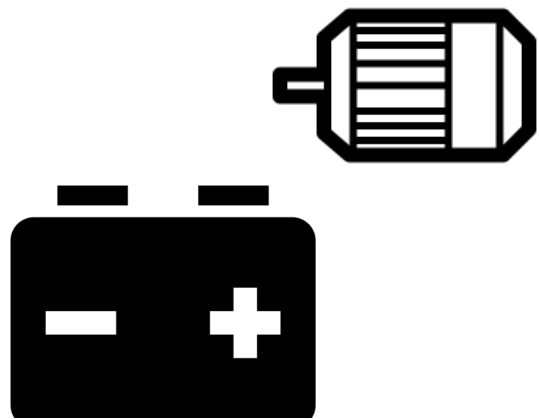
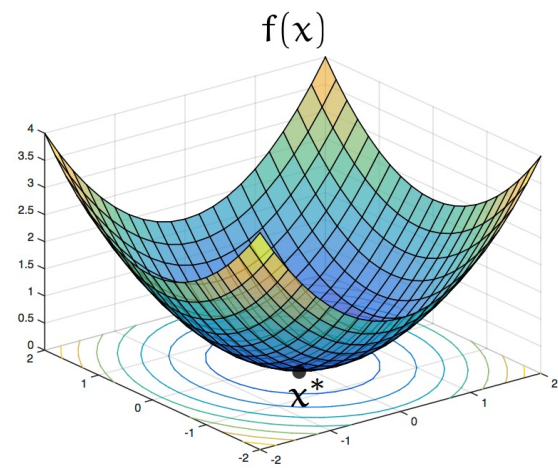
⁴ K. Otto, K. Holtta-Otto, T. W. Simpson, D. Krause, S. Ripperda, and S. K. Moon, "Global views on modular design research: Linking alternative methods to support modular product family structure design," *ASME Journal of Mechanical Design*, vol. 138, no. 7, p. 071101, 2016.

⁵ T. W. Simpson, Z. Siddique, and J. Jiao, *Product Platform and Product Family Design Methods and Applications*, 1st ed. Springer US, 2006.

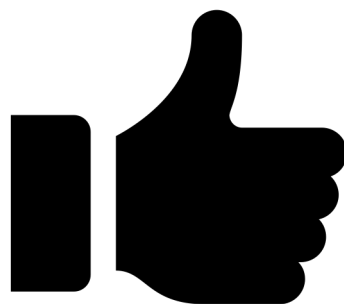
Trade-off efficiency (**individually designed**) VS production cost (**"one size fits all"**)

How can we **optimize** the **components** for the **family** in a **concurrent** fashion?

Convex Optimization

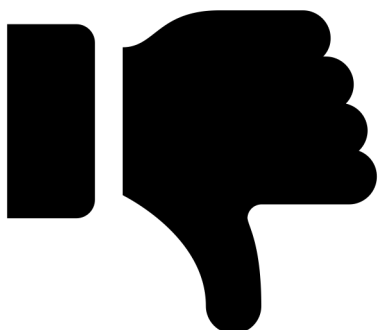


Pros



- Global Optimal Solutions
- Solved in Polynomial Time (Fast)

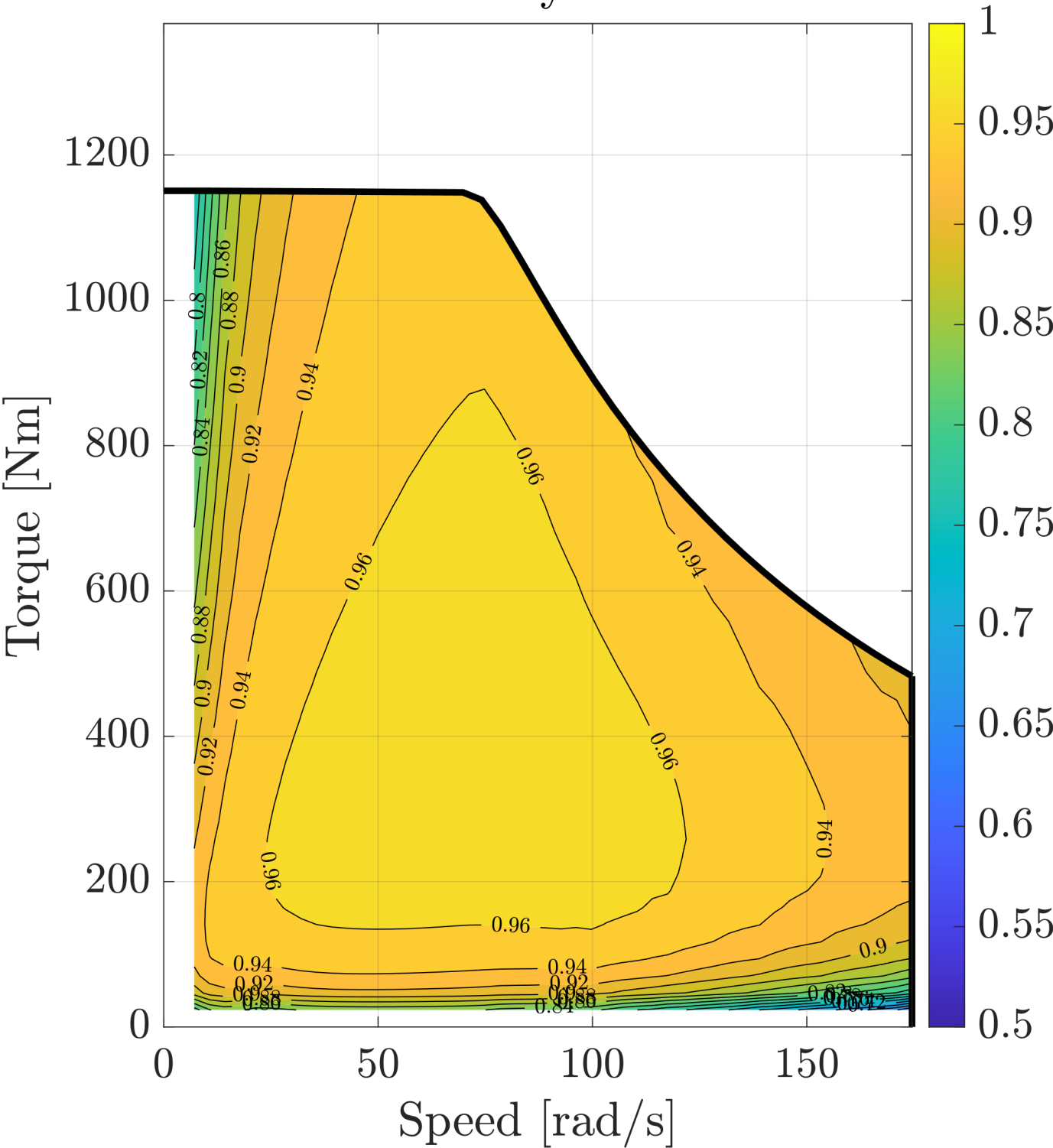
Cons



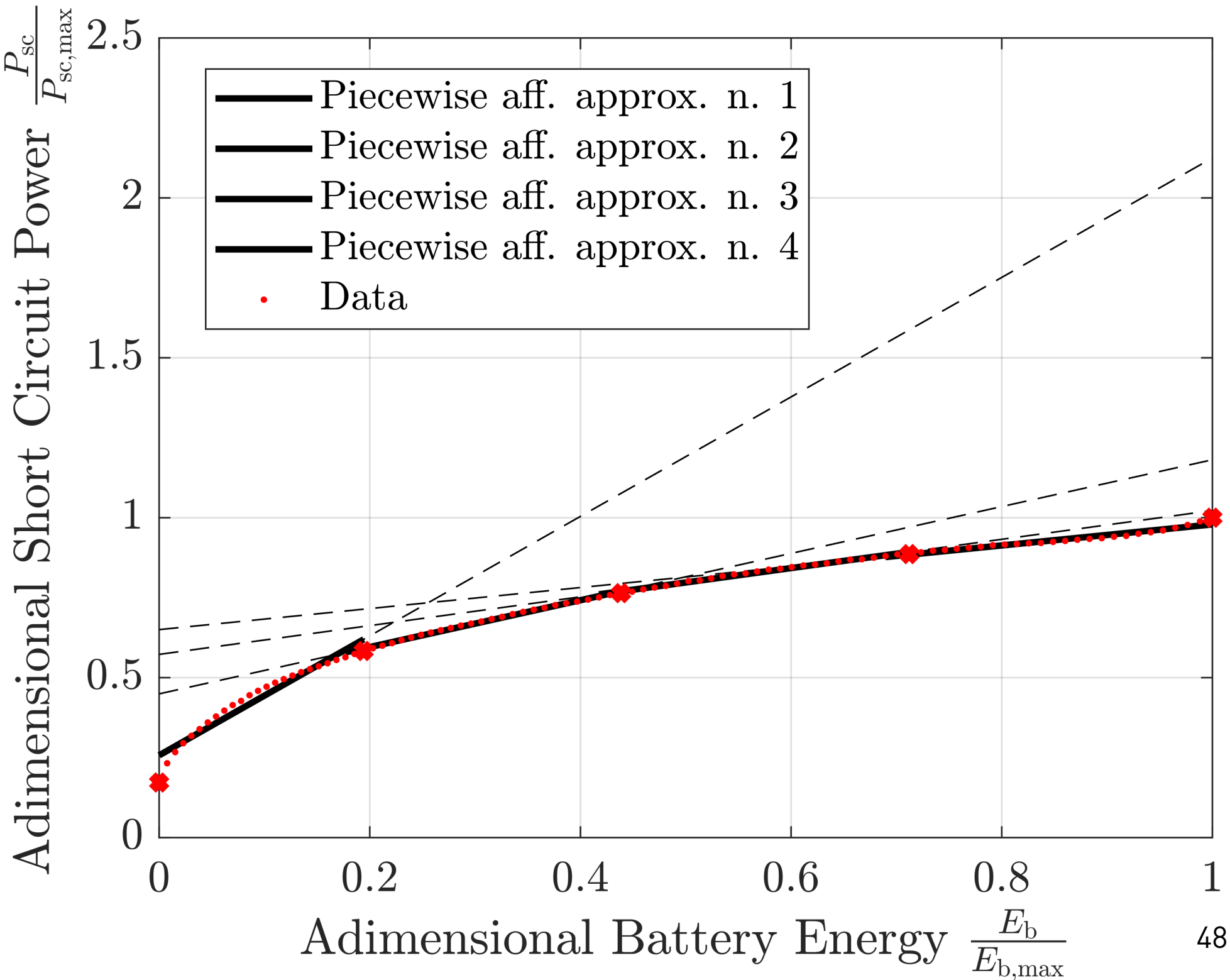
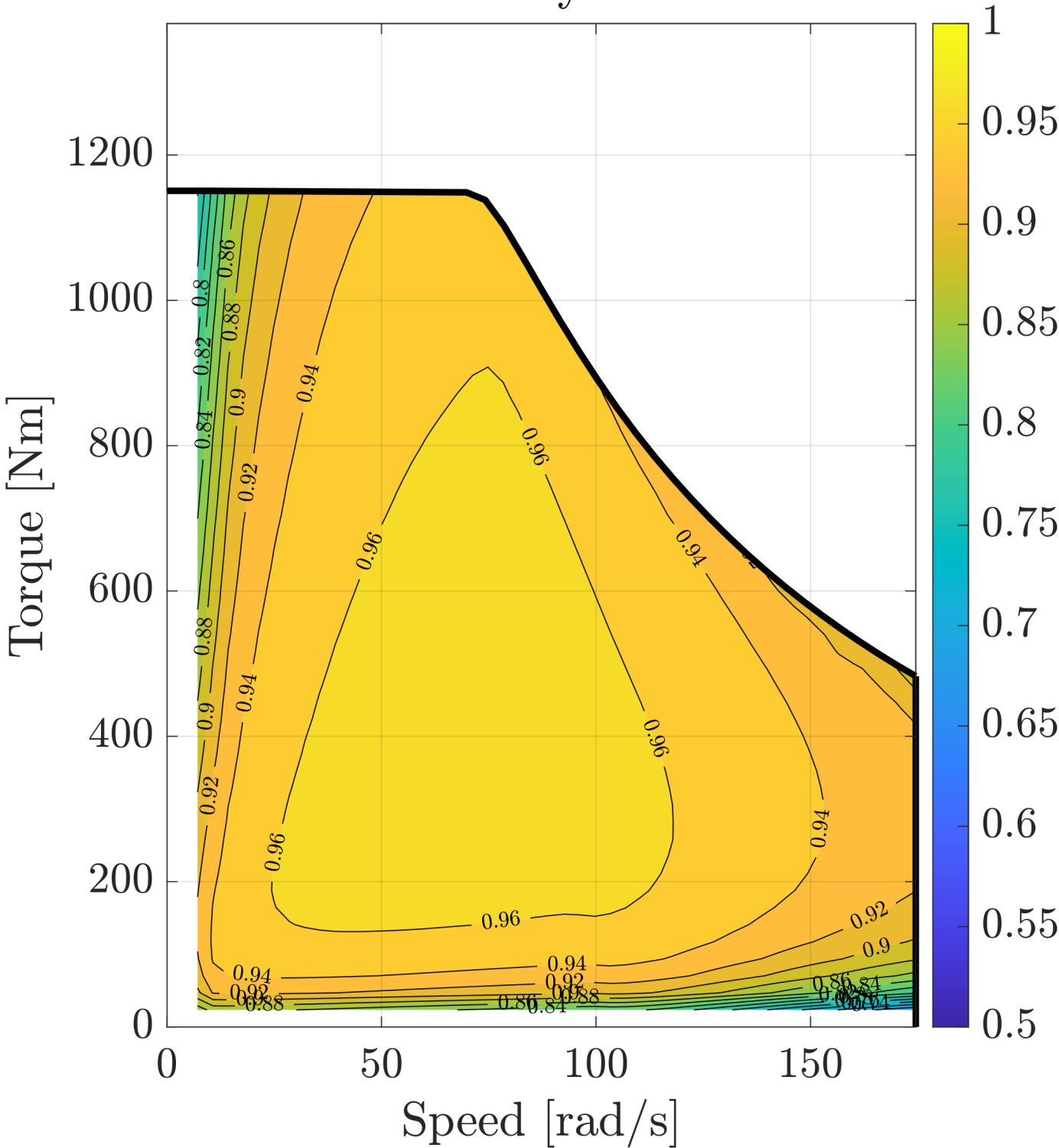
- Approximated Models
- Needs tractable formulation

Second-Order Conic Programming (SOCP)

Efficiency Model



Efficiency Data



Total Cost of Ownership Model

Operation cost

Acquisition price

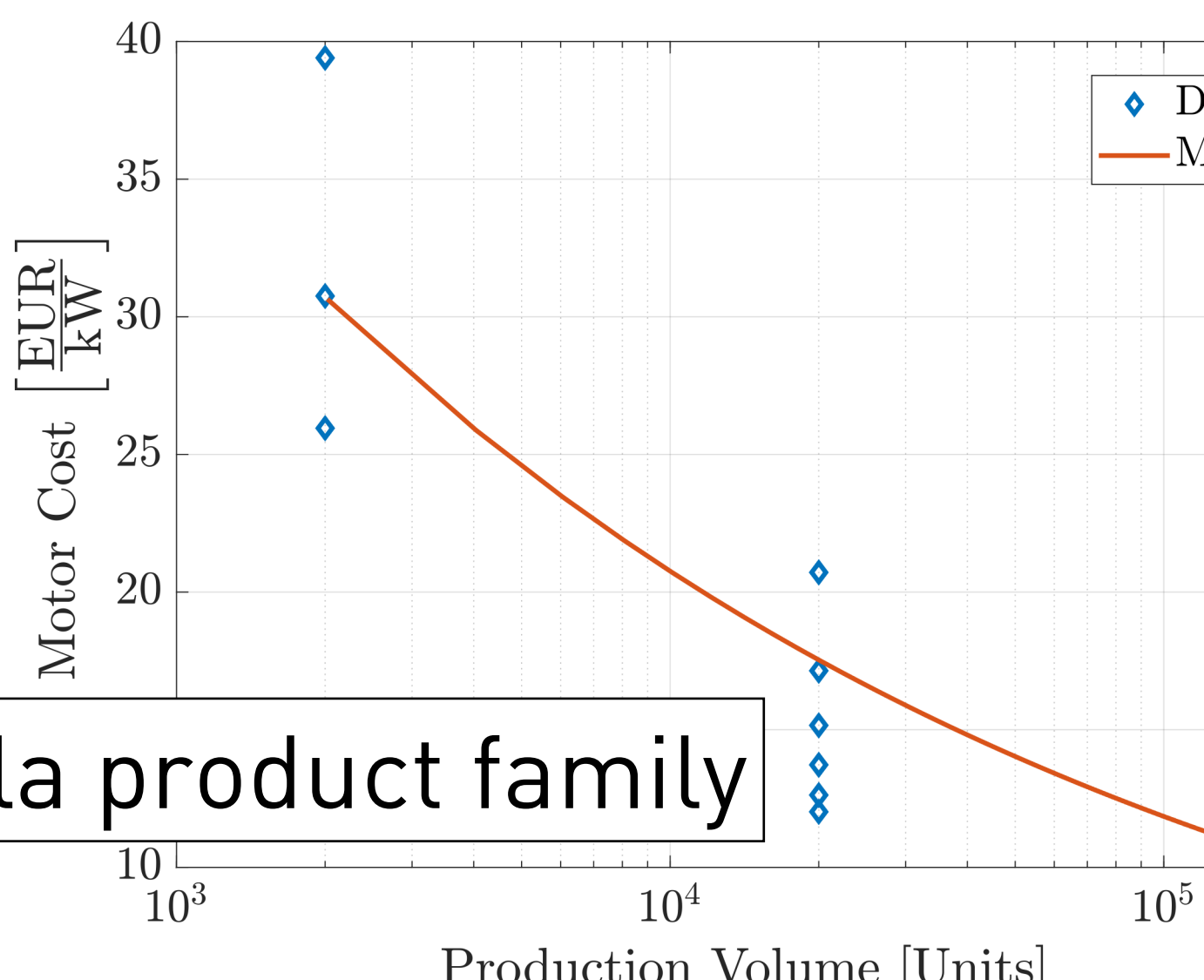
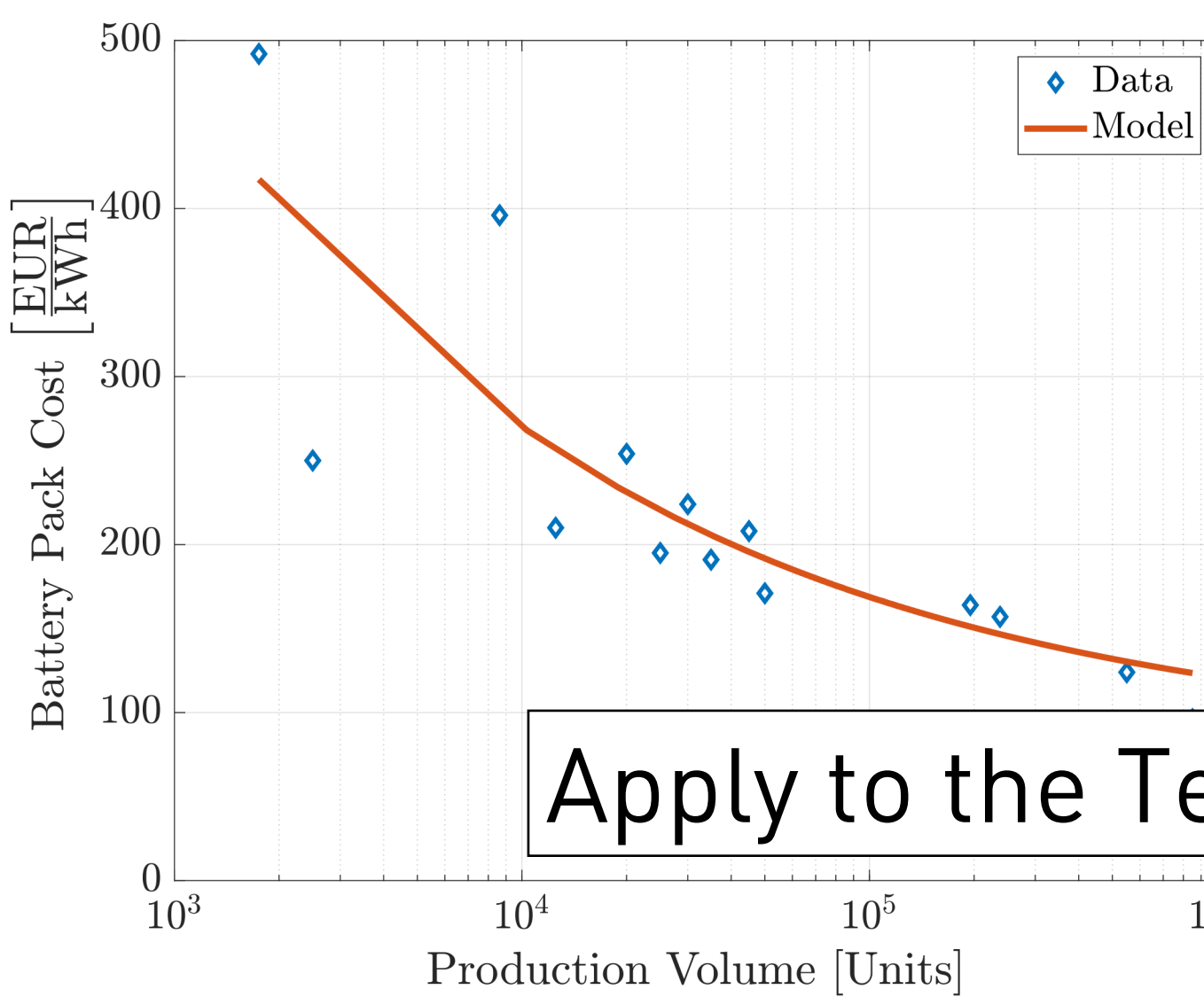
Glider cost

Energy per distance

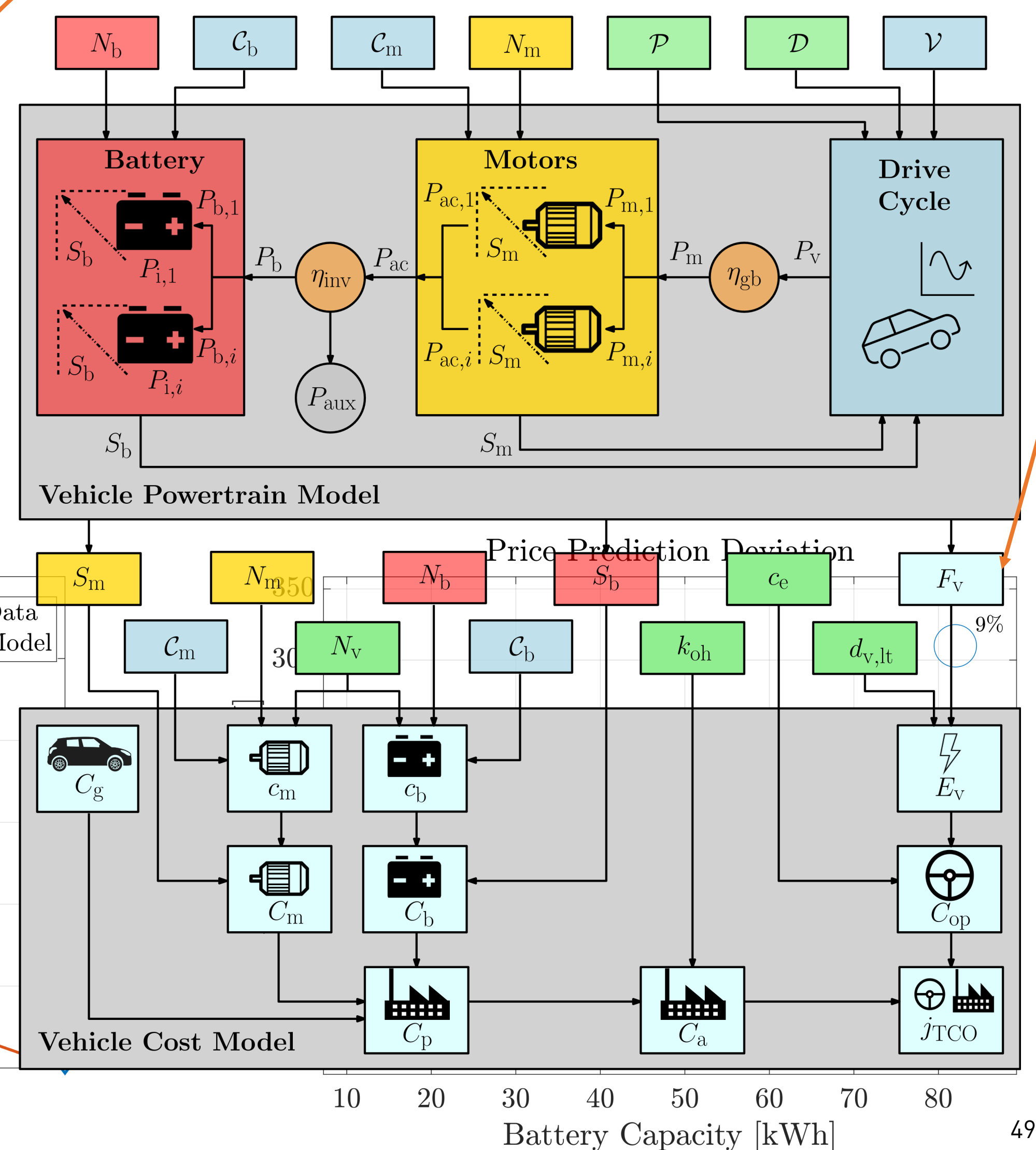
$$J_{\text{TCO}} = C_a + C_{\text{op}} = C_p + C_{\text{op}} = C_g + c_b E_c + c_m P_m + c_e F_v d_{\text{life}}$$

$$c_b = c_{b,0} + \frac{\lambda_{1,b}}{(n-1)^{\lambda_{2,b}}}$$

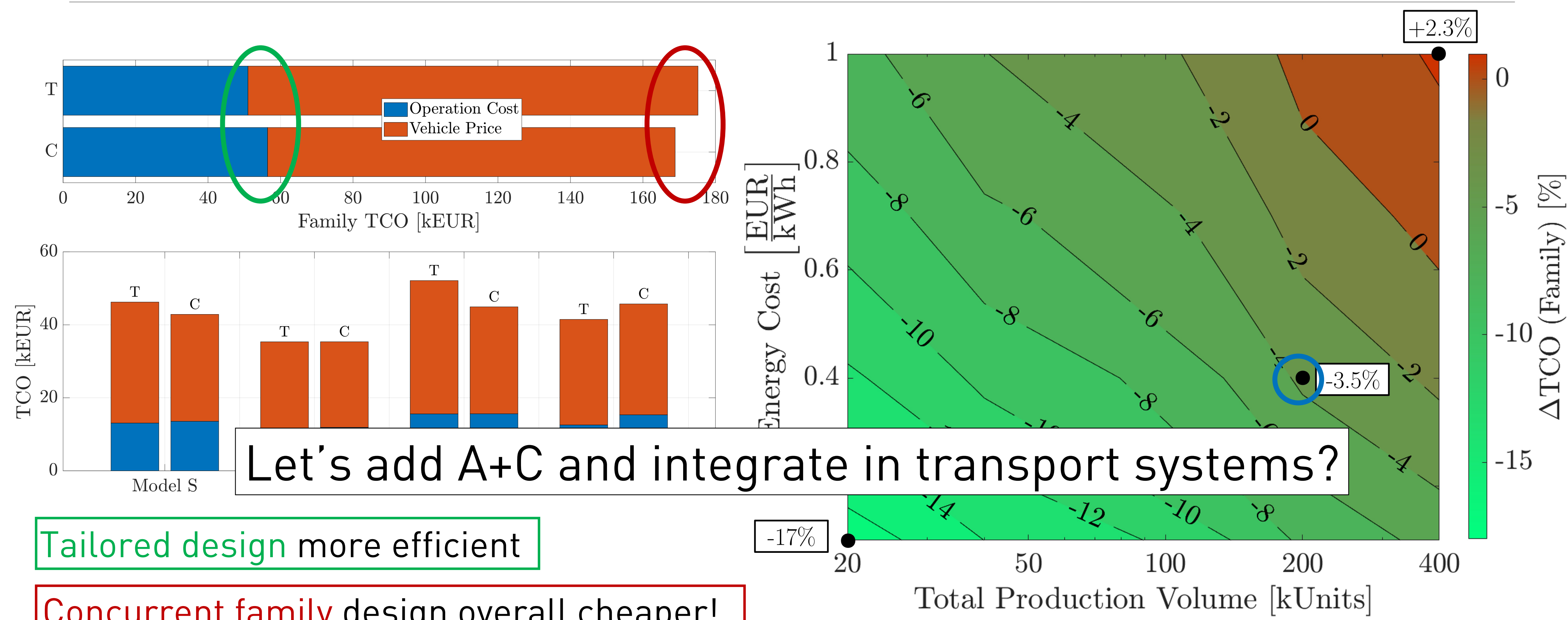
$$c_m = c_{m,0} + \frac{\lambda_{1,m}}{(n-1)^{\lambda_{2,m}}}$$



Apply to the Tesla product family



Concurrent Design Optimization Can Significantly Reduce TCO

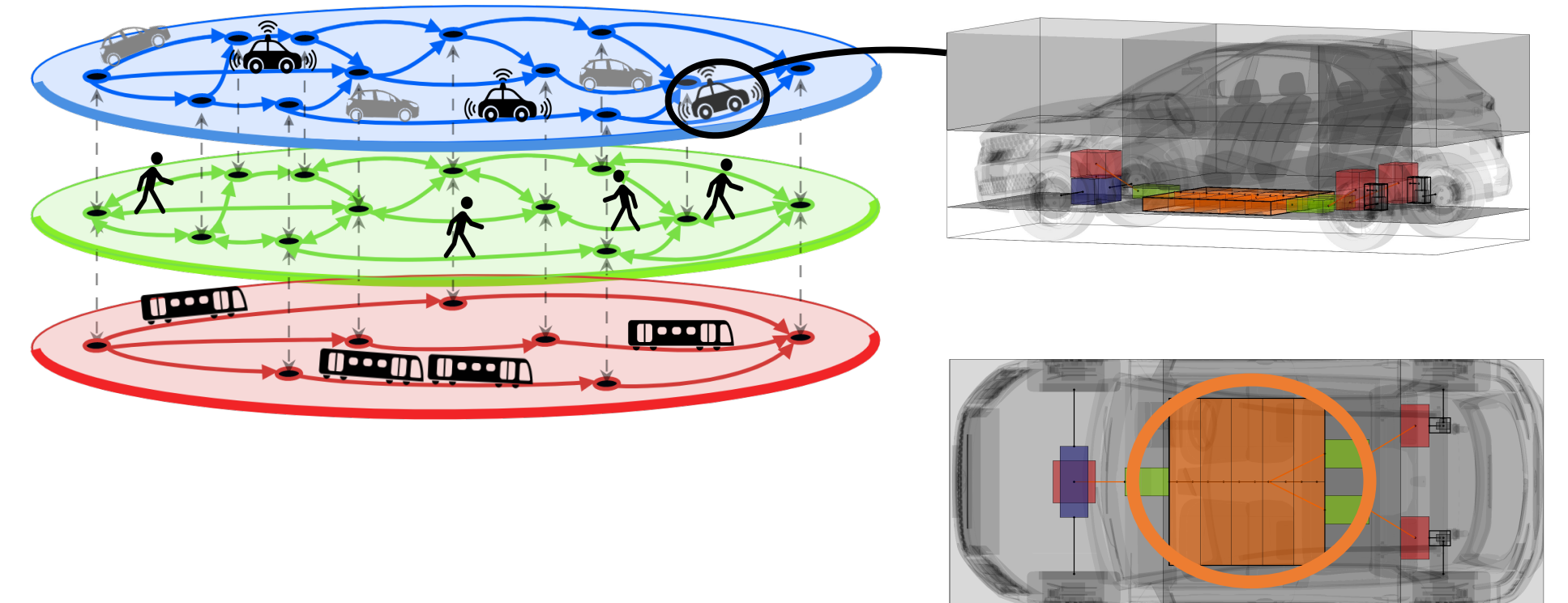


Opportunities from Autonomous Mobility-on-Demand (AMoD)

Vehicle Autonomy



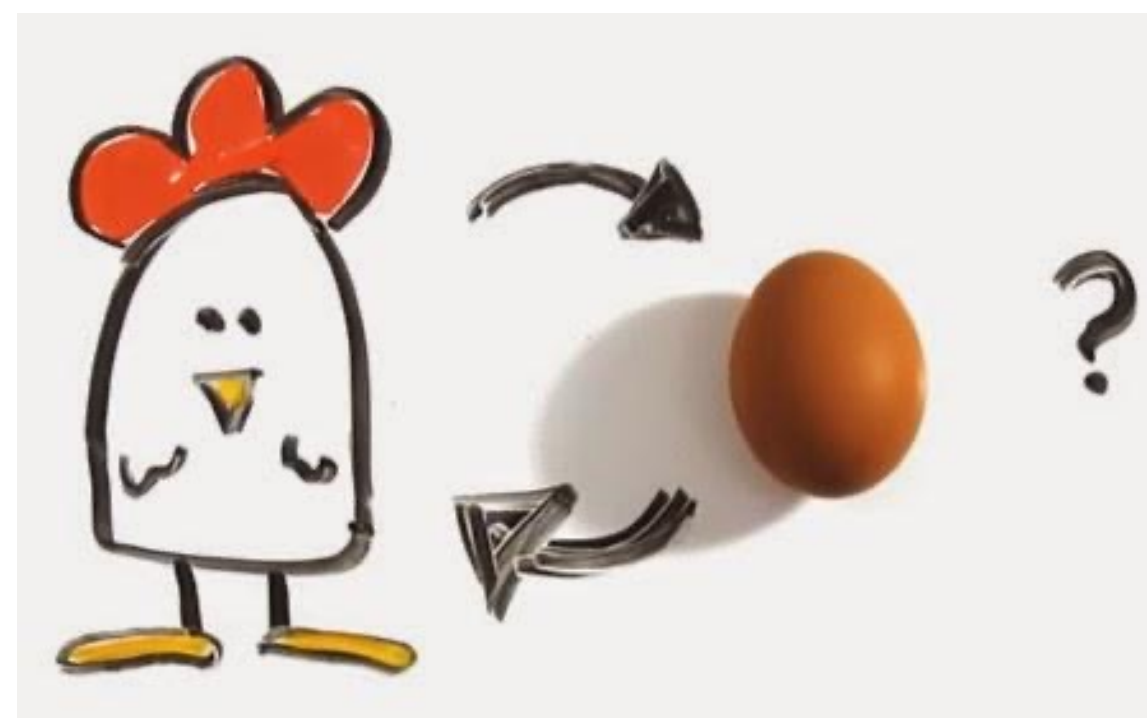
Car Sharing



Combine **autonomy**, **connectivity** and **electrification**:
Fleets of **electric robotaxis** providing mobility.

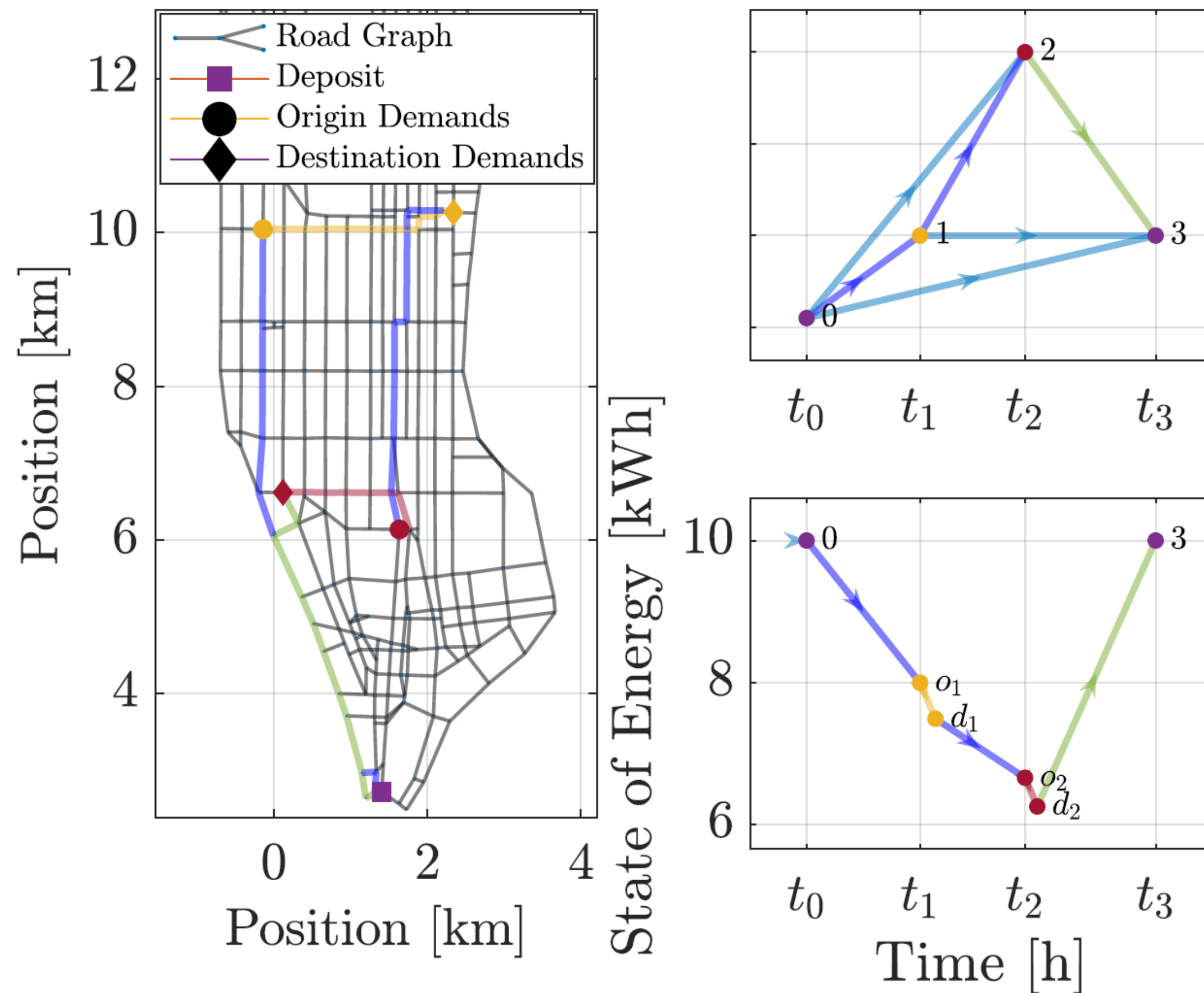
Challenge:

1. **Design** the **individual vehicles** for the intended fleet **operations**
2. **Operate** the fleet accounting for the individual vehicles' **design**



How to jointly optimize fleet and
battery sizing, and fleet operations?
Multi-scale problem!

Represent Trips on an Electric Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)



- Pre-compute the fastest paths
- Pre-compute **all the possible transitions** between travel requests to create a DAG
- **Include detours** to a charging station to charge the vehicle
- Jointly optimize **number of vehicles**, their **individual battery size** and the **operation of the fleet**

Objective Function: Total Cost of Ownership

$$J = \left(\sum_k p_0^k + p_{\text{el}} \sum_k \sum_{i,j,c} c_{ijc}^k \right) - \sum_i p_i b_r^i$$

Electricity
price

Energy
charged

Revenue generated by
serving requests

Vehicle initial cost (amortized)

$$p_0^k = \frac{(p_v b_v^k + p_b E_b^k)}{\tau_v} \quad [\text{€/day}]$$

Vehicle's consumption

$$\Delta e^k = \Delta e_0 + \Delta e_b E_b^k \quad [\text{kWh/km}]$$

Mixed-integer Linear Program: Can solve it with global optimality guarantees...

Case-study for Manhattan



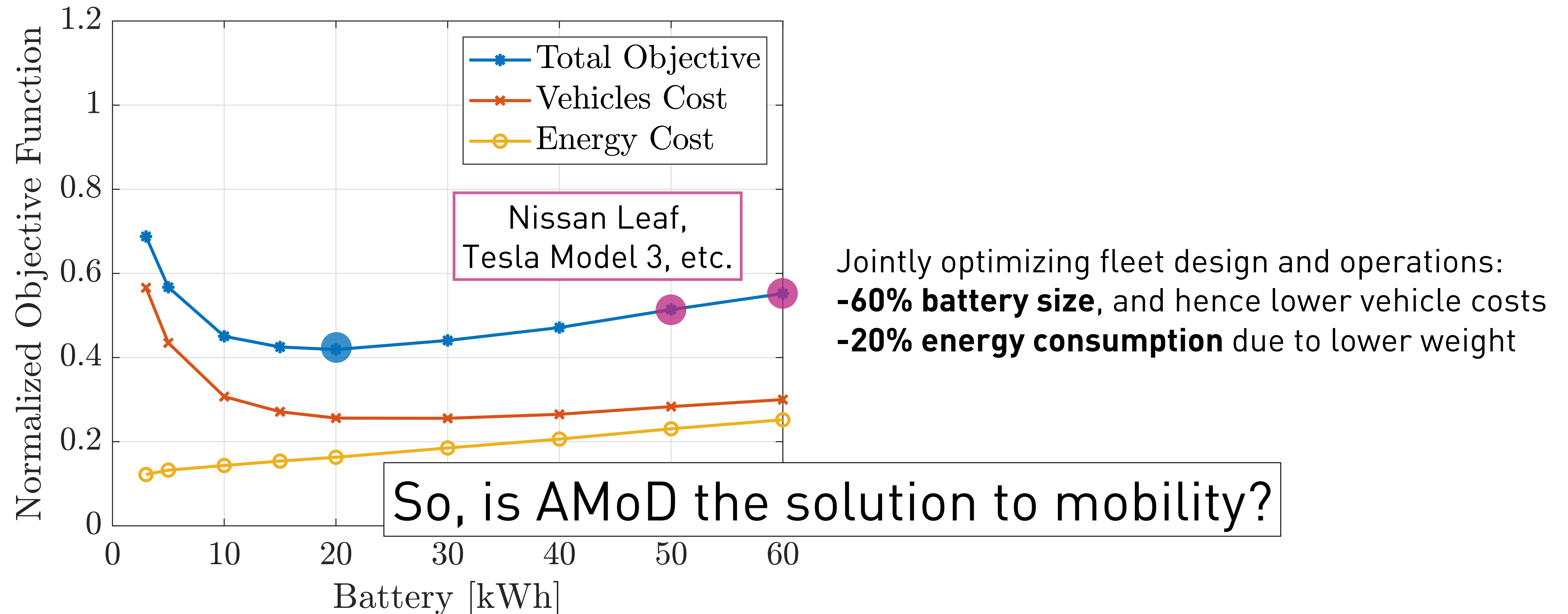
- Yellow Taxi Cab Data
- Simulation over 7 days in March 2018
- 2400 requests per day
- Private chargers spread in the area

Solve **multiple smaller scenarios** and use the solutions to approximate a **distribution** of the solution for the whole problem



What if we use the same battery size for each vehicle?

Results for a Unique Battery Size



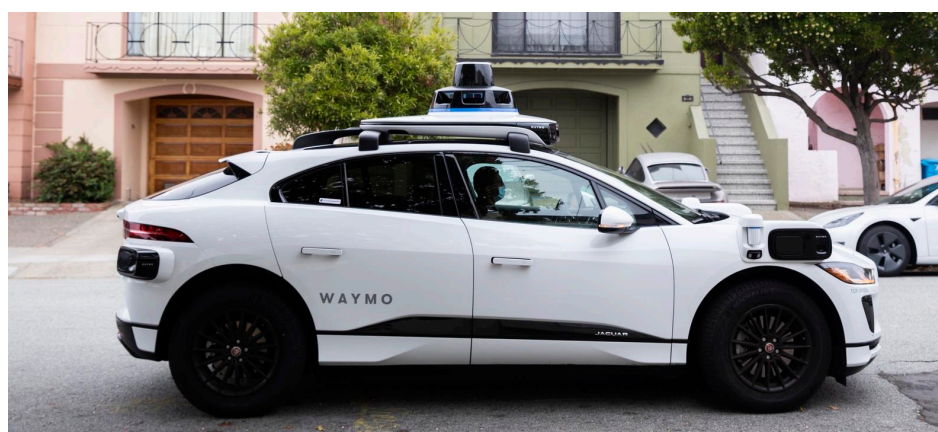


The Engineer Trap

Autonomy

Connectivity

Electrification



Disruptive technologies = societal solutions?

E.g., a decade ago, TNCs (E.g., Uber and Lyft) promised to address congestion, emissions and justice issues.

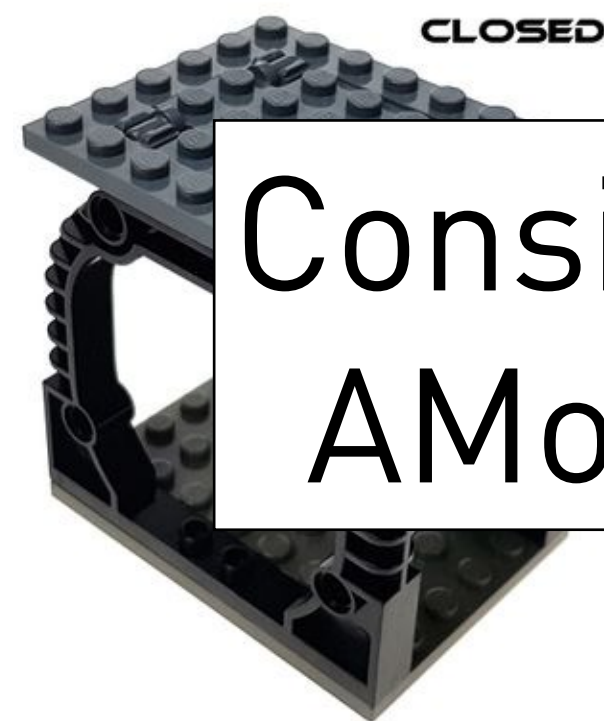
Instead, they ended up making the situation worse...

Erhardt et al. Science Advances 2019

Diao et al. Nature Sustainability 2021

Turón Entrepreneurship and Sustainability Issues 2021

Now, we are risking to fall into another **engineer trap**, engineering **disruptive answers** to the **wrong question**...



Consider the smartest
AMoD system ever...



WSJ

TRANSIT

MTA Blames Uber for Decline in New York City Subway, Bus Ridership

Usage dips for mass transit coincided with taxi and ride-hailing trips, data shows



Road Traffic Efficiency



Road Traffic Efficiency



Why Public Transit?



Why Public Transit?



Why Public Transit?



The Magic of the Bicycle

Energy
efficiency in
transport

“In case of doubt, use the bike...”?

Cycling LCA

96kgCO₂ to produce bike with
20000km life-time

Walking LCA

8kgCO₂ to produce sneakers for
800km life-time

w.l.o.g., Combine the best of all worlds in an intermodal manner?

5 gCO₂/km
21 gCO₂/km =
26 gCO₂/km

35 gCO₂/km =
45 gCO₂/km

What is the question?



these are
kilocalories
of energy
used per km
travelled

Figure 1. Mechanism of increased catchment areas

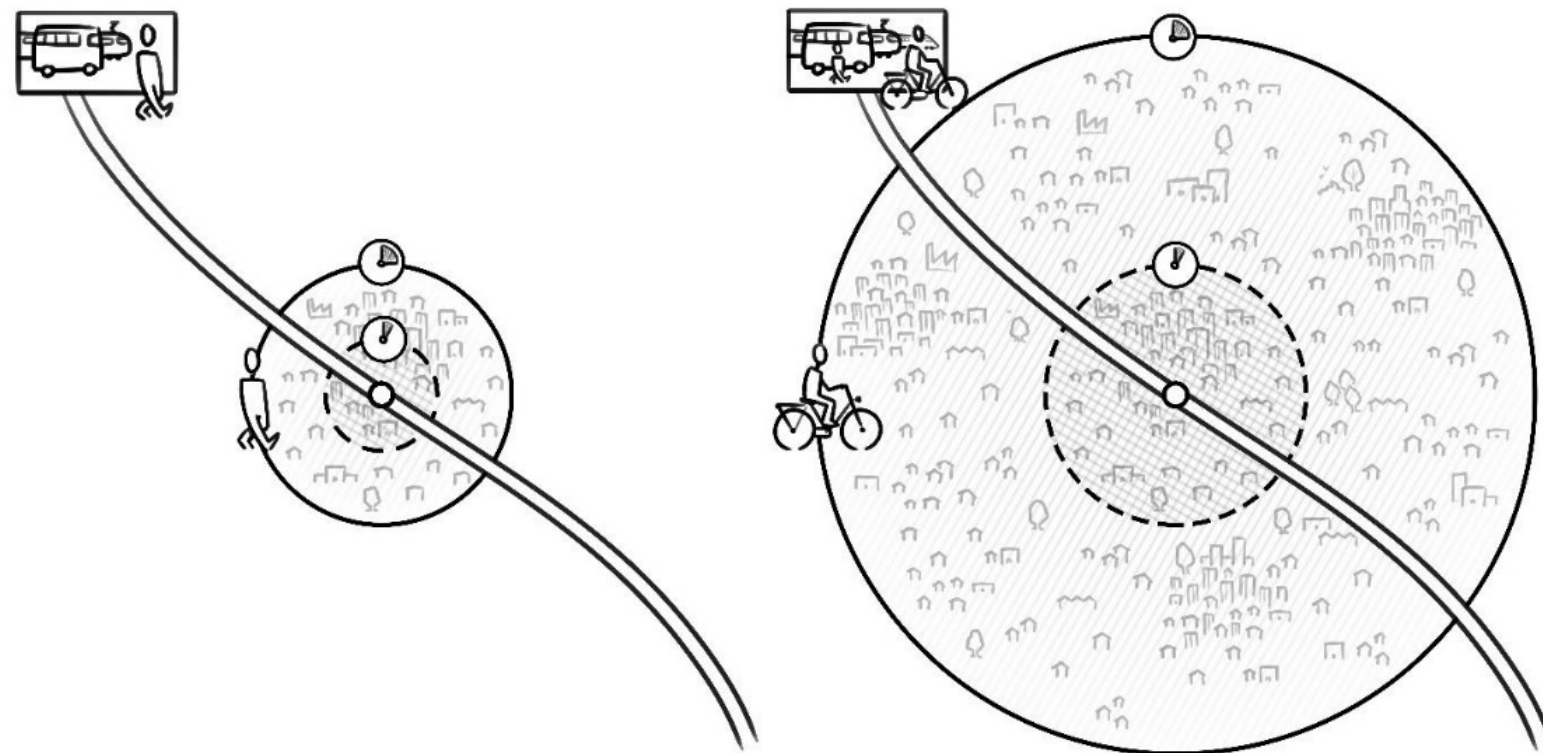
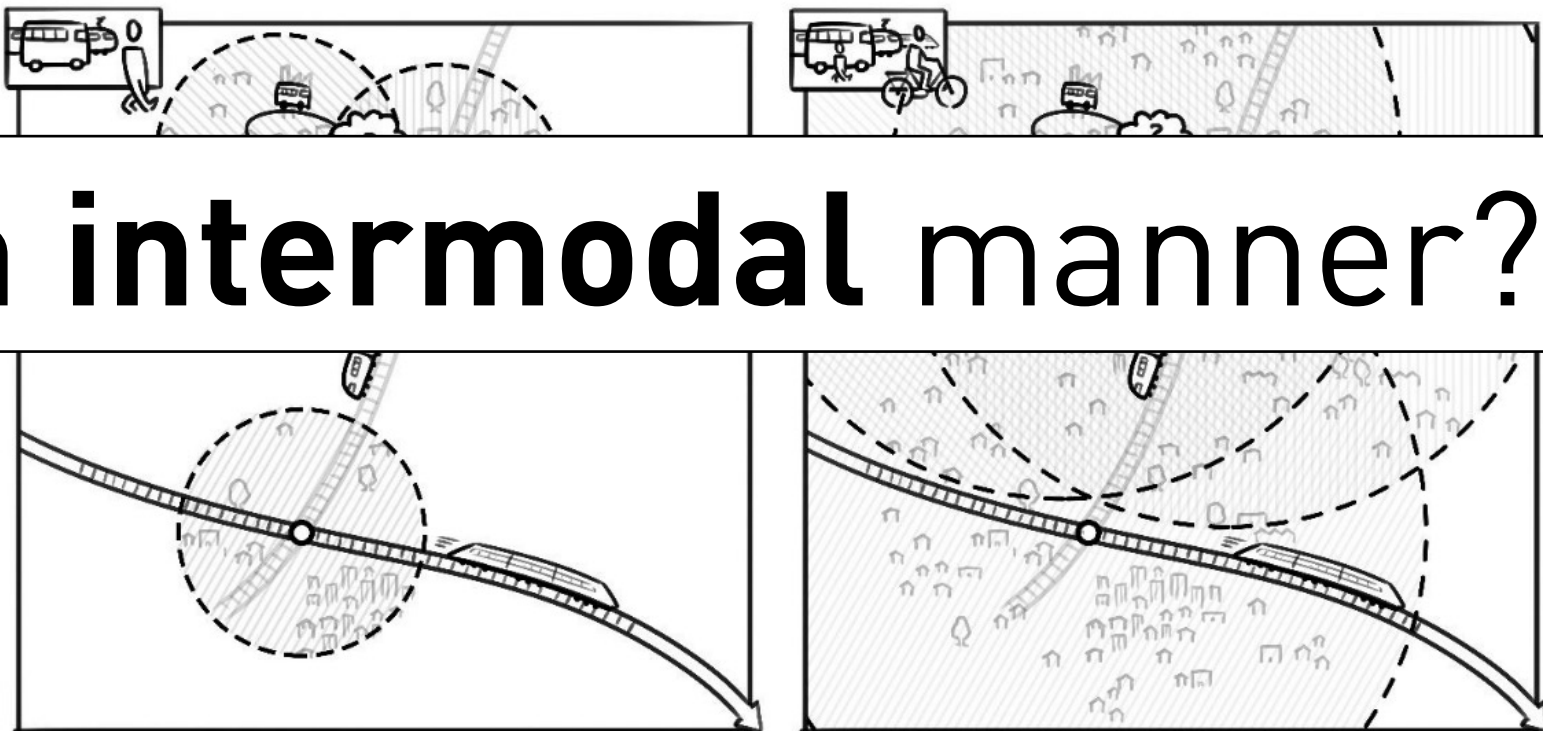


Figure 2. Mechanism of increased choice



How can we combine all these opportunities to design and operate mobility eco-systems?



Cycling



?

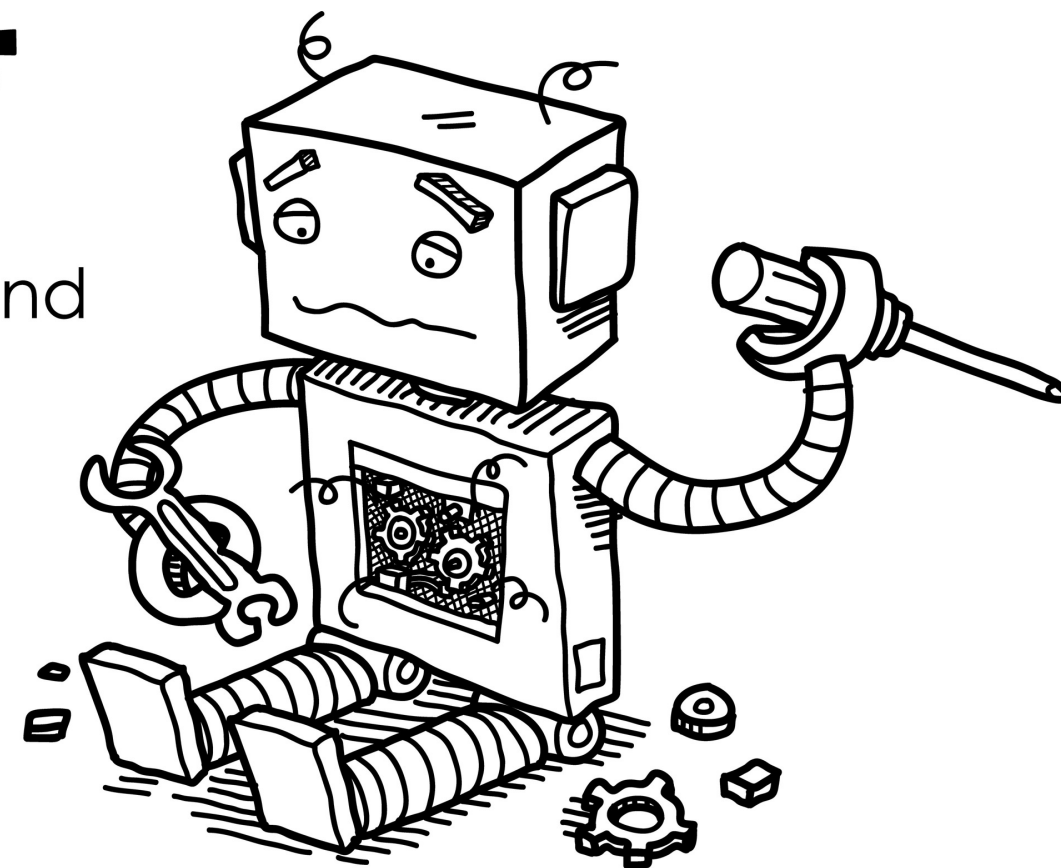


A Double **How**

How can we combine all these opportunities to design and operate mobility eco-systems?

1. In line with which principles?

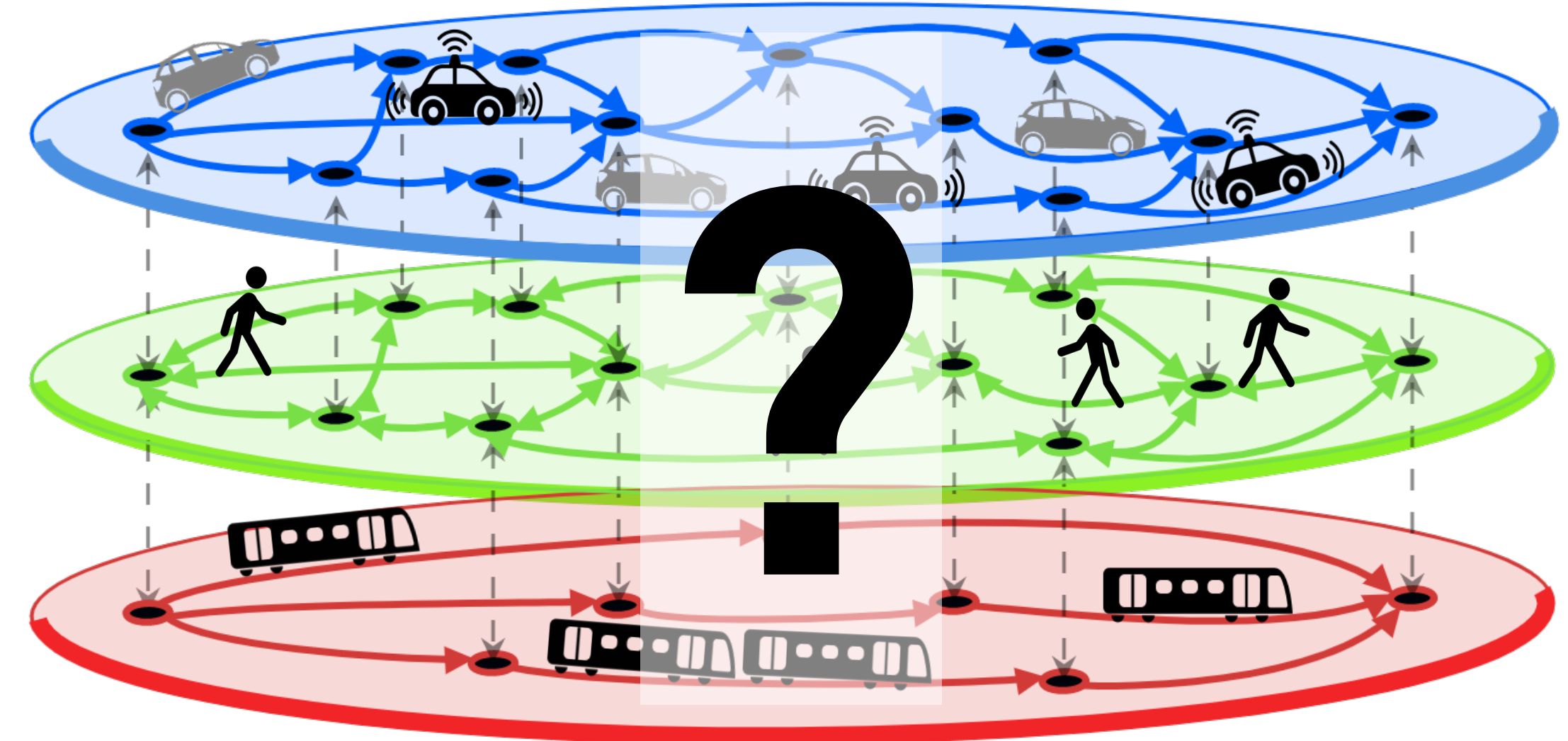
404
oops...
page not found



Justice?

Wellbeing?

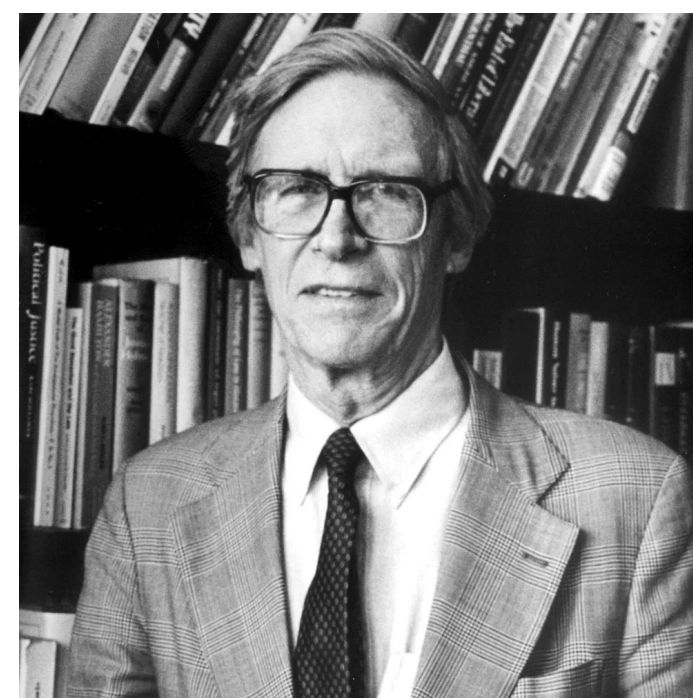
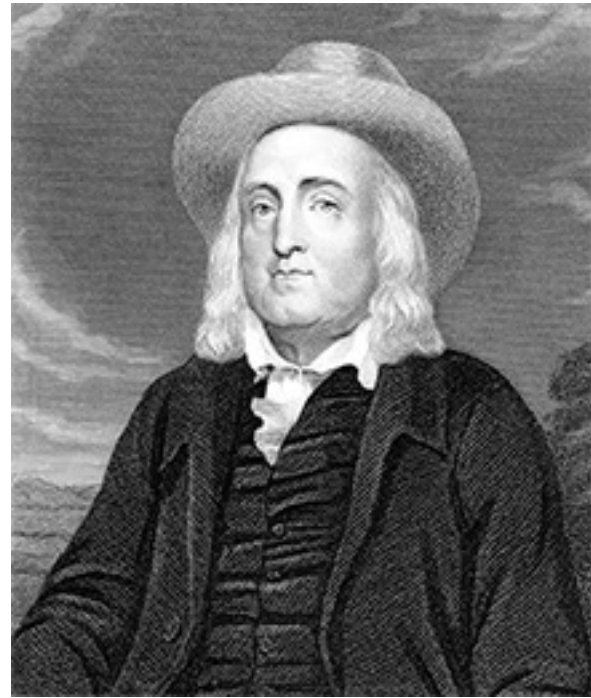
2. What are potential implementable solutions?



State of the art?

Conceptual Principles

Theories of Justice (incomplete)

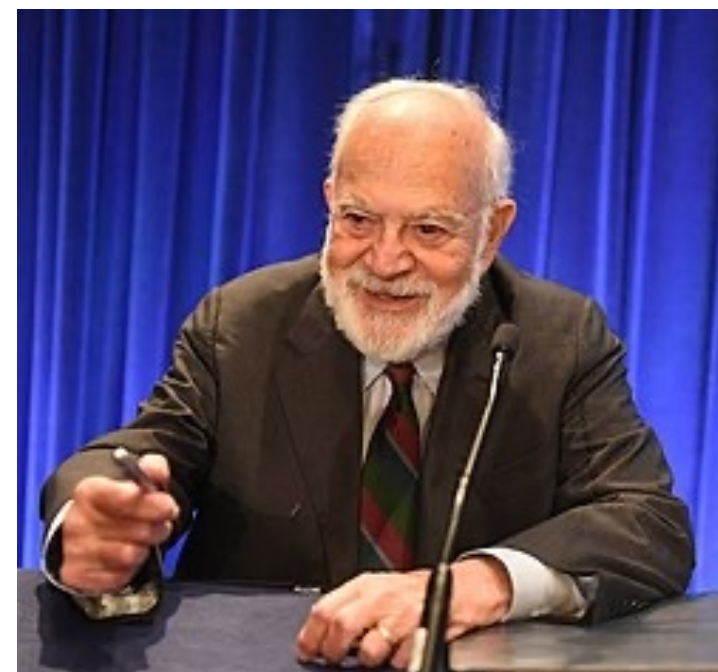


Utilitarianism

J. Bentham (1748-1832) and
J. Stuart Mill (1806-1873)

(Luck) Egalitarianism

J. Rawls (1921-2002) and
R. Dworkin (1931-2013)



Sufficientarianism

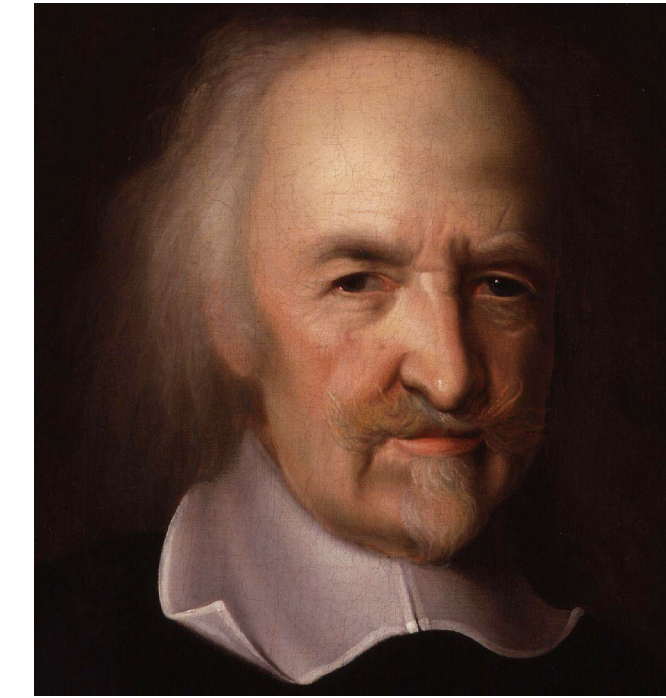
H. Frankfurt (1921-2002)



Limitarianism

I. Robeyns (1972-)

Theories of Wellbeing (incomplete)



Hedonism

T. Hobbes (1588-1679)



Eudaimonia

Aristotle (384-322 BC)



Capabilities Approach

A. Sen (1933-) and M. Nussbaum (1947-)





State of the Art and Contribution

How can we combine all these opportunities to design and operate mobility eco-systems?

1. In line with which conceptual principles?

Theories of Justice:

Utilitarianism (Bentham and Stuart Mill, 1800s)

Egalitarianism (Rawls 1971, Dworkin 2002)

Sufficientarianism (Crisp 2003, Frankfurt 2018)

...

Theories of Wellbeing:

Hedonism (Mill 1963, Griffin 1986)

Capabilities Approach (Sen 1999, Nussbaum 2011)

...

Application

Transport

Vecchio and

Mobility Jus

Mobility Experience (Ingvardson et al. 2020, te

Brömmelstroet et al. 2021, Łukavska et al. 2023,...)

2. What are potential implementable solutions?

Network Design Problems (design):

(Bi-level) design problems ({R} Farahani et al. 2013, Jiang et al. 2023, Cianfanelli et al. 2023, ...)

Autonomous Mobility-on-Demand (planning):

Queueing models (Zhang et al. 2014, Iglesias et al. 2017, ...)

Agent-based models (Fagnant et al. 2014, Adnan et al. 2016, ...)

Today's contribution: a Conceptual, Modeling and Optimization Framework for (Design and) Planning of **Transport** Systems in line with Principles of **Justice**

Application to **Intermodal AMoD** System with **Network Flow Models**

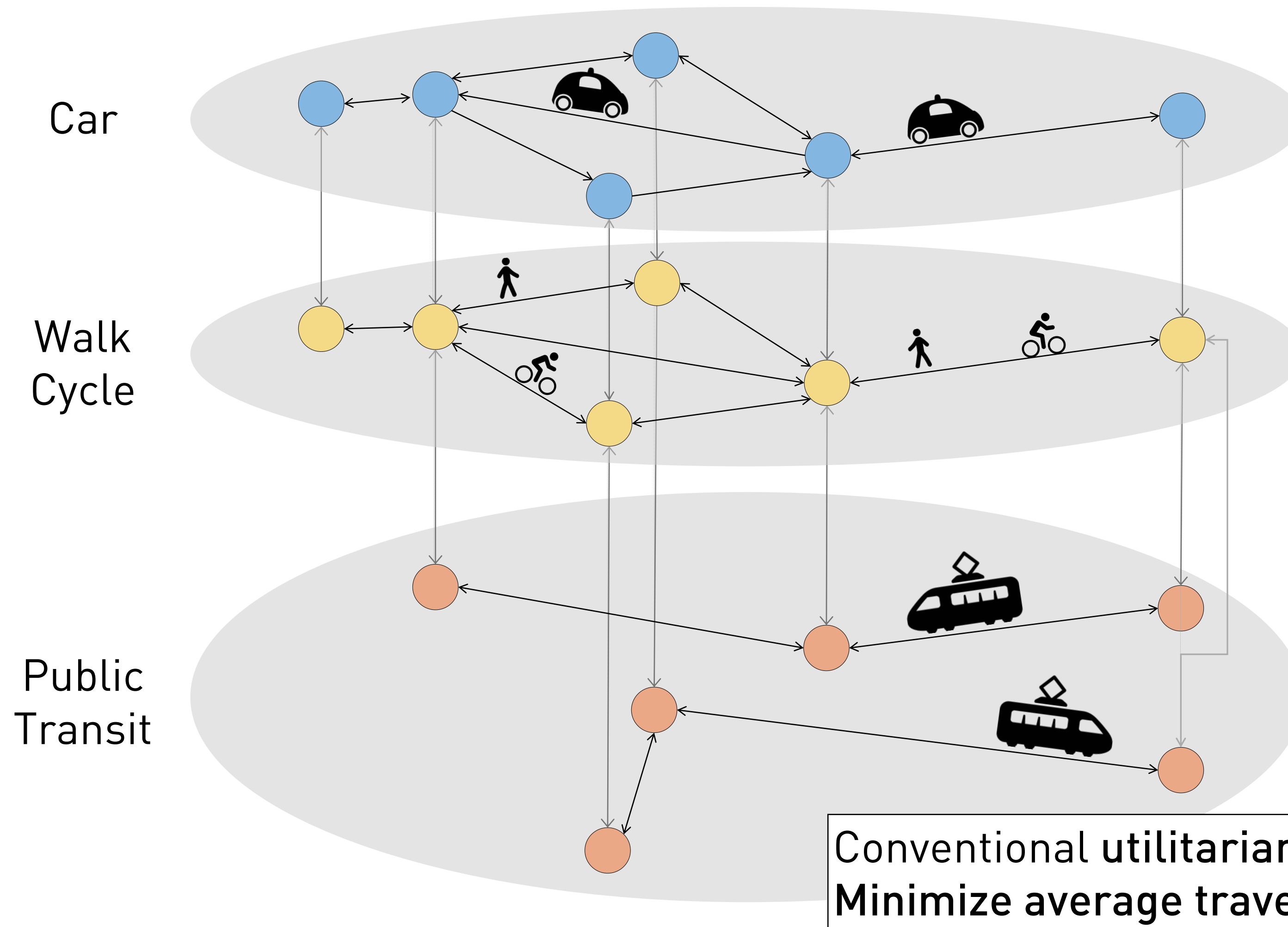
with EV charging (Luke et al. 2021, Paparella et al. 2024,...)

Mobility Equity Metrics (Bang et al. 2024, Bang et al 2024b)

For evaluation: Cannot systematically provide implementable solutions

Not considering principles of justice, if not utilitarianism or pure economics metrics

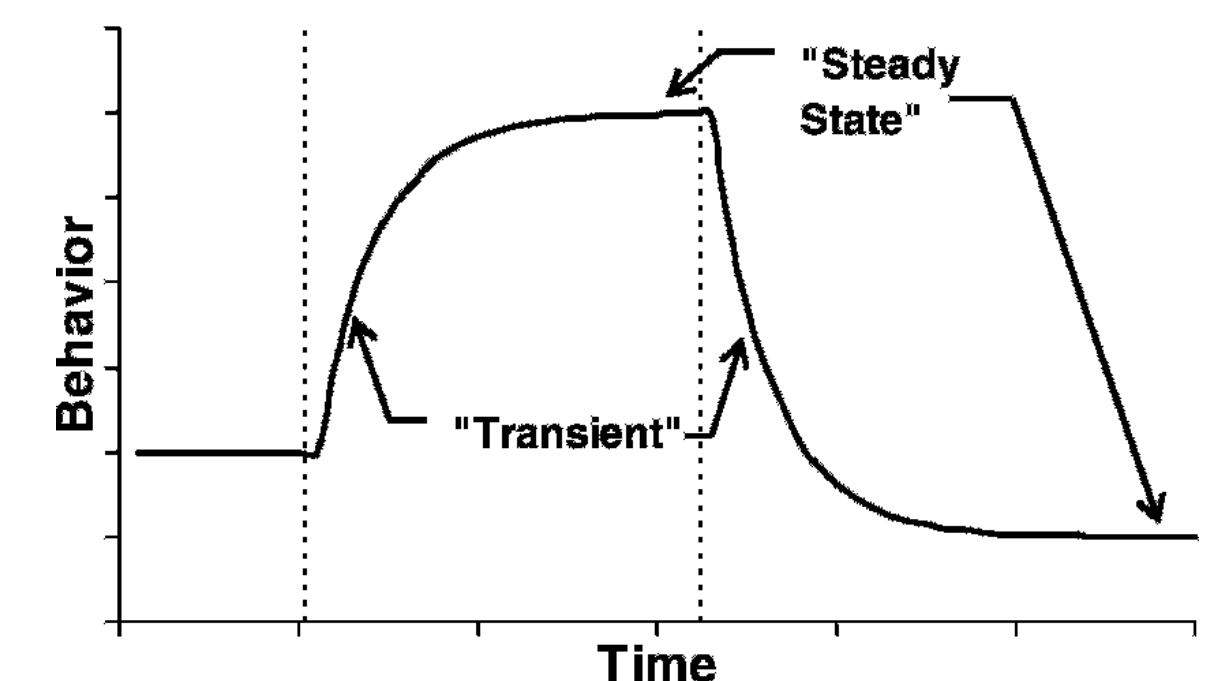
Intermodal Autonomous Mobility-on-Demand



Network Flow Model for Mesoscopic Analysis and Optimization
Represent customers and vehicles as **flows** and use **time-invariant** demand



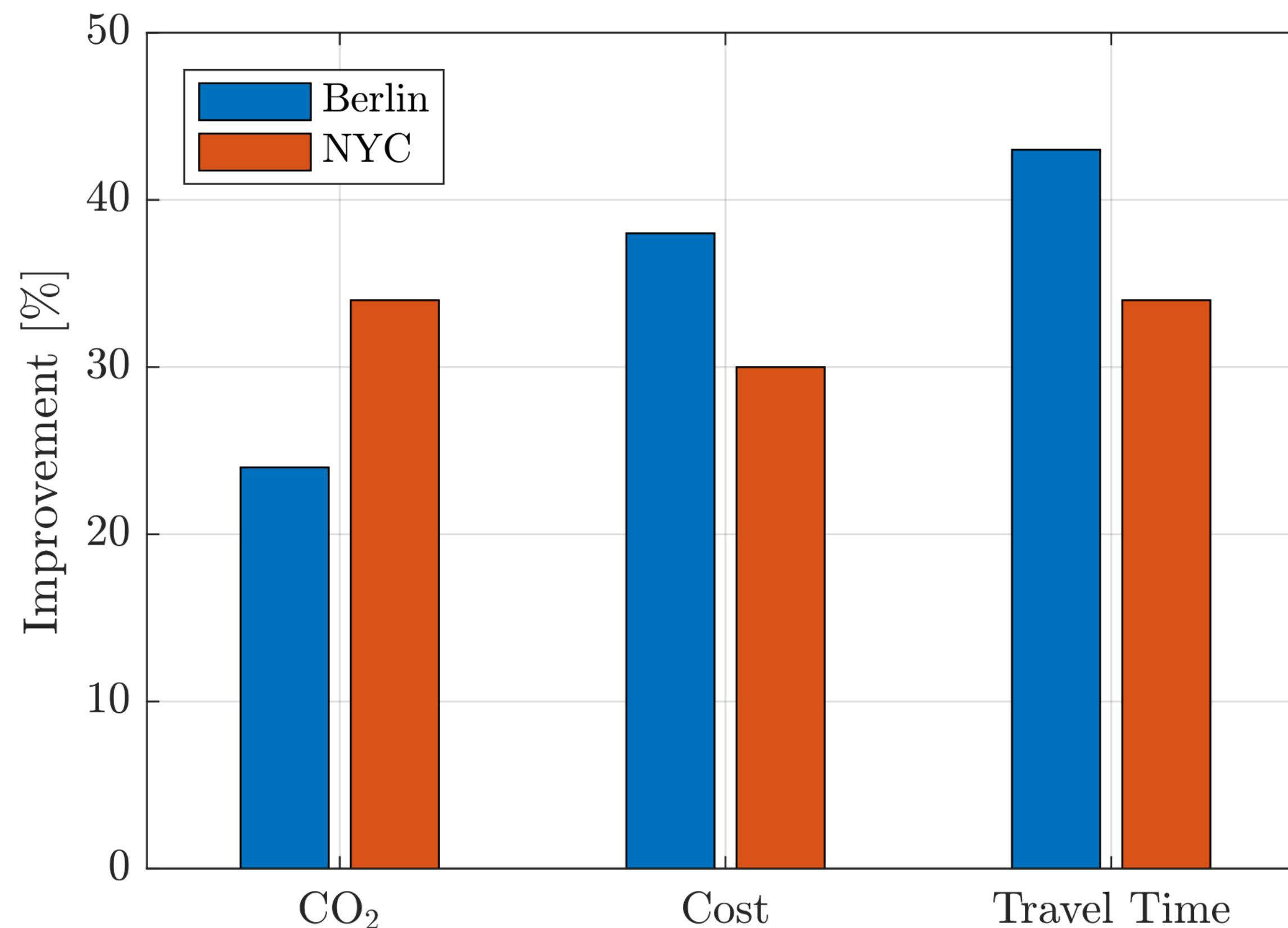
Transient vs. Equilibrium



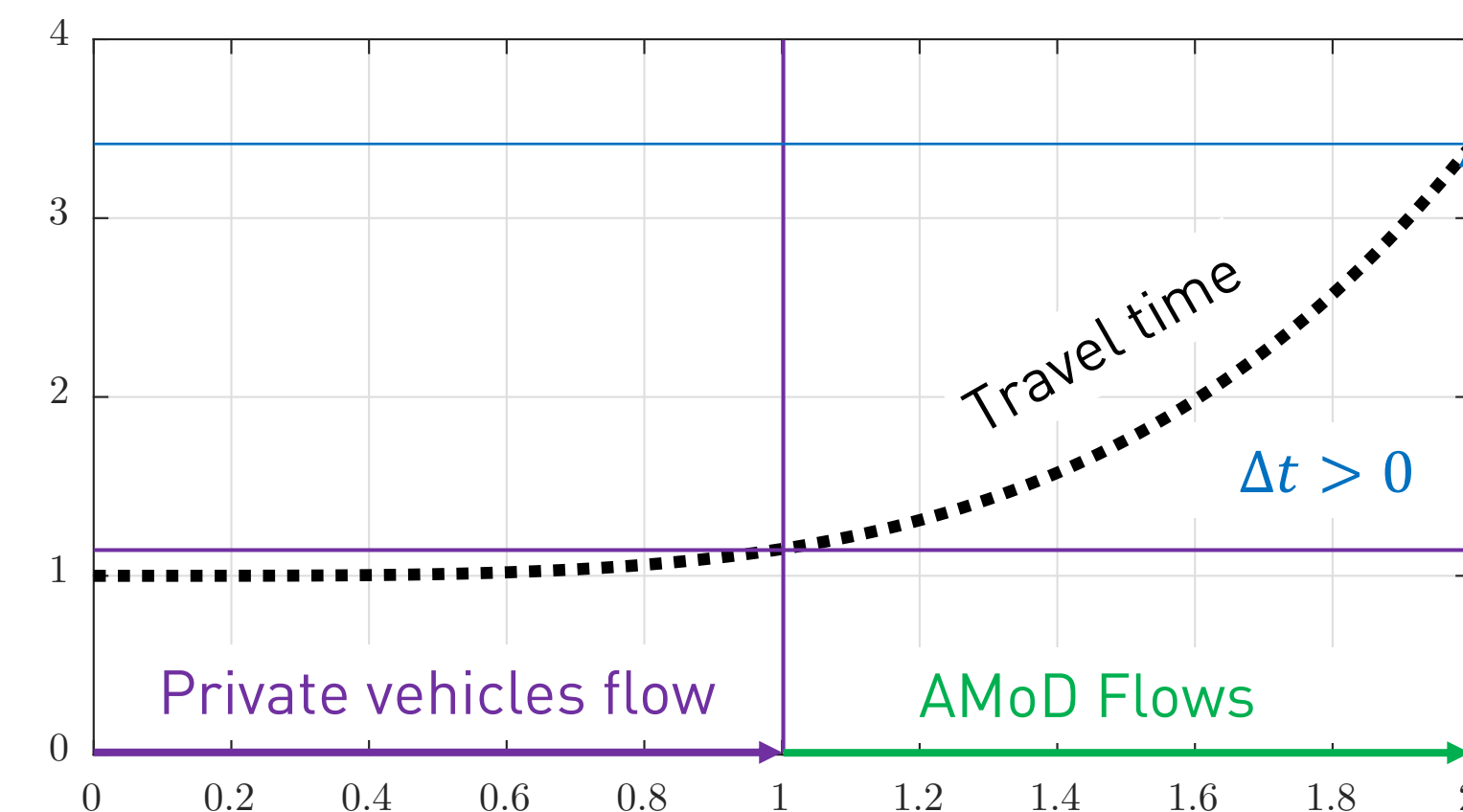
Salazar, Rossi, Schiffer, Onder, Pavone, "On the Interaction between AMoD and Public Transportation Systems", ITSC, 2018, **Best Student Paper**

Salazar, Lanzetti, Rossi, Schiffer, Pavone, "Intermodal AMoD", *IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Transportation Systems*, 2019

Pure AMoD VS Intermodal AMoD: Achievable Benefits

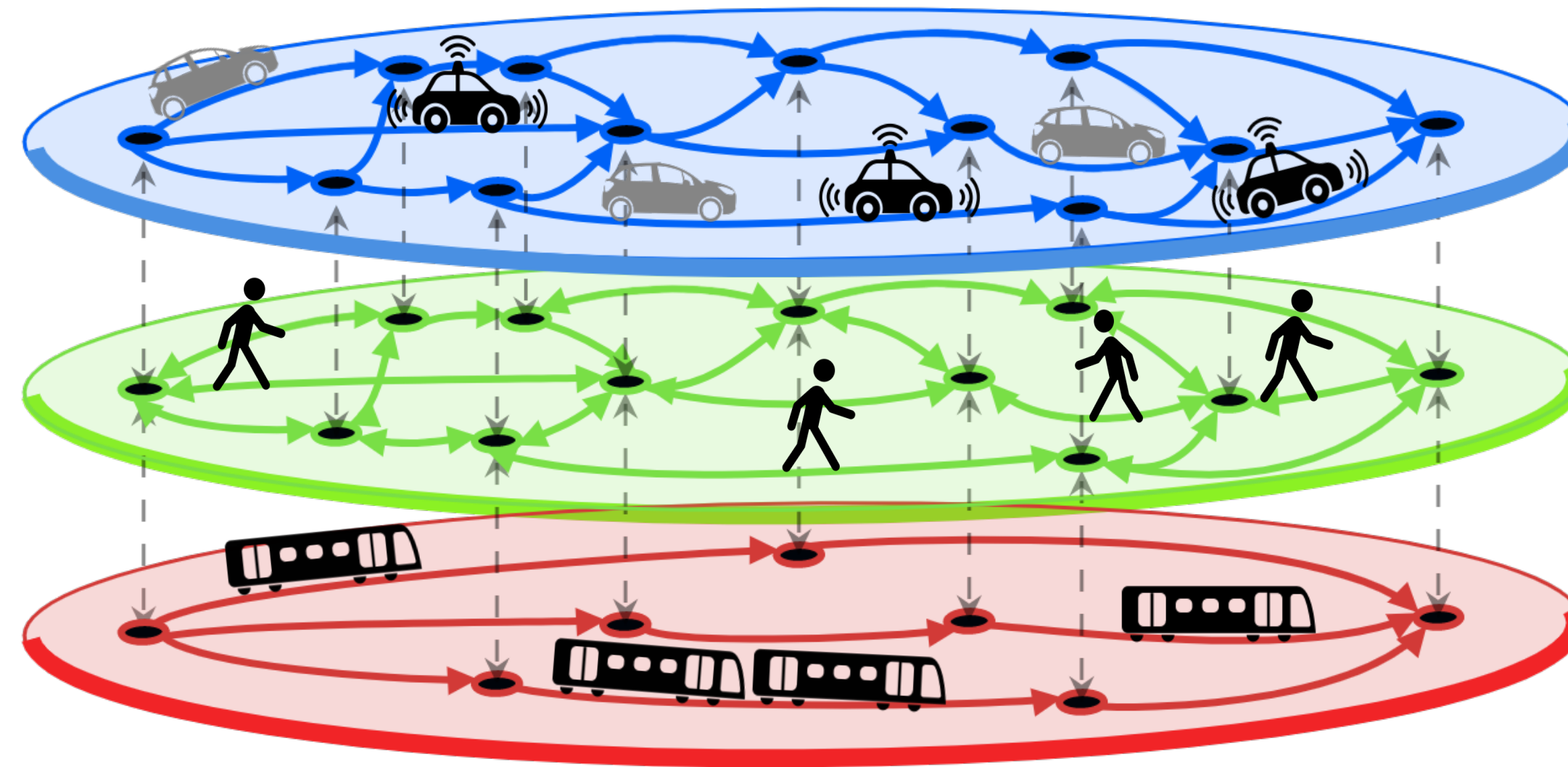


Intermodality significantly reduces travel times, number of vehicles, emissions and cost!



What if we have a **mix** between **private** and **intermodal shared** mobility?

Routing and Rebalancing I-AMoD Systems in **Mixed Traffic**



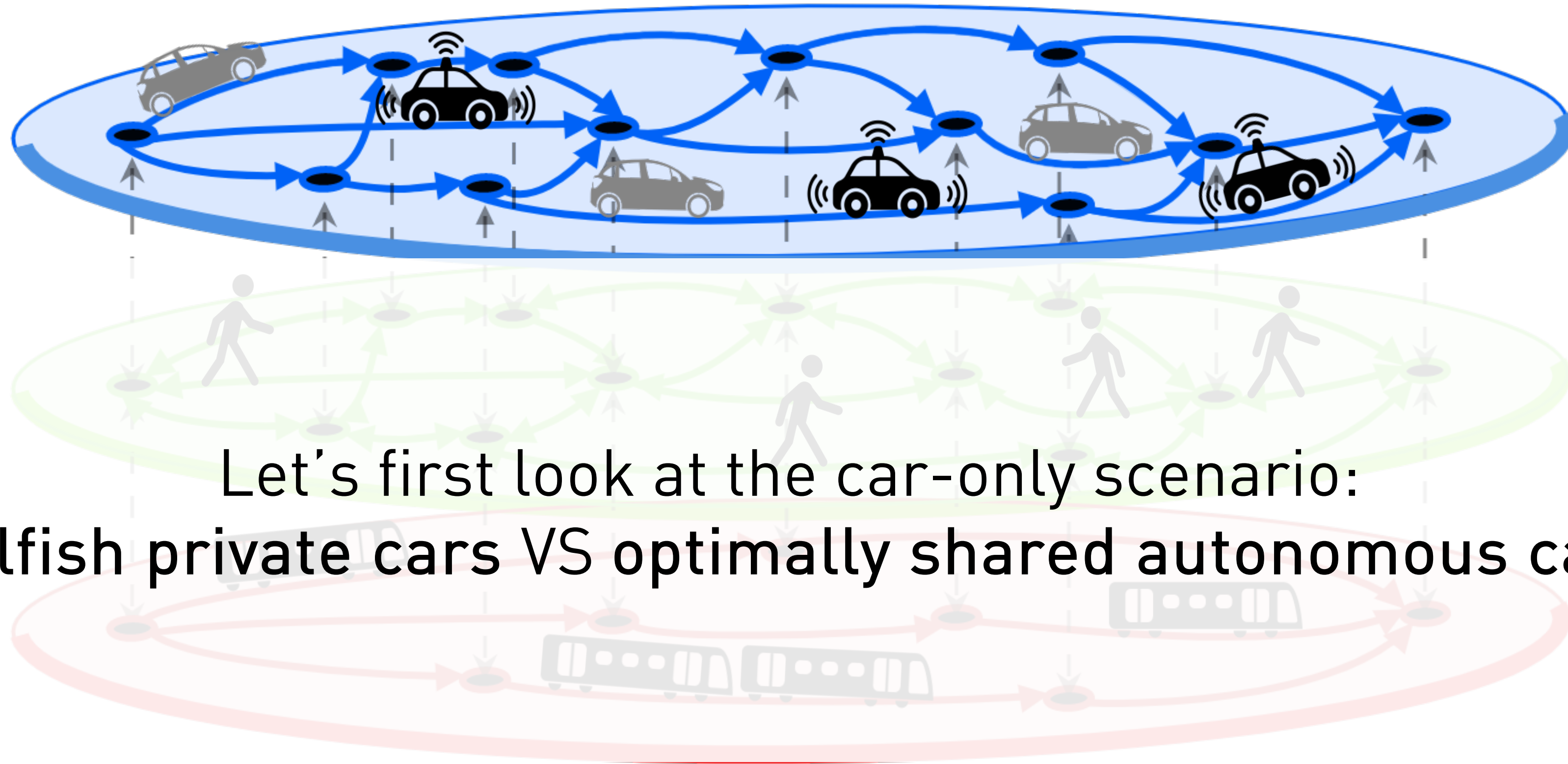
I-AMoD + Private Vehicles Problem

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \min_{x^u, x^r, x^p} J(x) \\
 & \text{s.t. } \dots \\
 & x^p \in \text{TAP}(x^u, x^r)
 \end{aligned}
 \quad
 \begin{aligned}
 & x^p: \text{Private vehicles} \\
 & x^u: \text{Users' intermodal flows} \\
 & x^r: \text{Rebalancing empty vehicles}
 \end{aligned}$$

Equilibrium Problem:

Solve iteratively for different I-AMoD penetration levels

Routing and Rebalancing I-AMoD Systems in **Mixed Traffic**

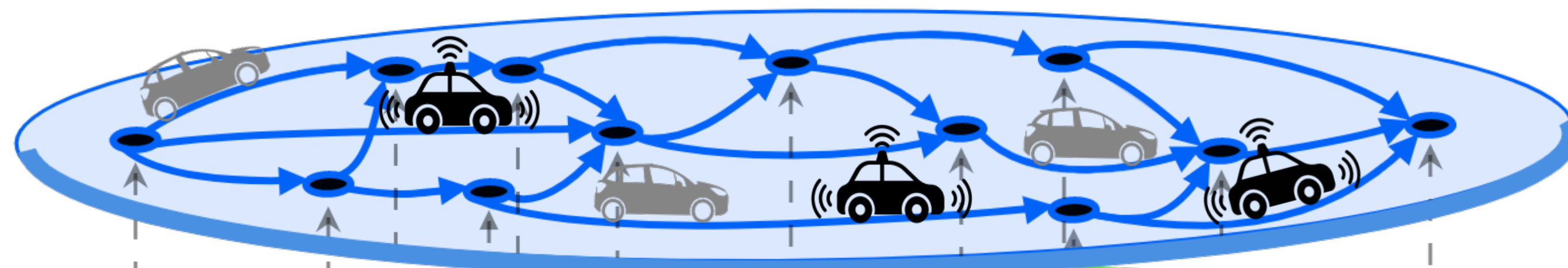


Let's first look at the car-only scenario:
Selfish private cars VS optimally shared autonomous cars

Optimize travel time for **intermodal system (black)** routes knowing that **private vehicles (grey)** are selfishly optimizing their travel time

What is the impact of the fraction of shared and private users?

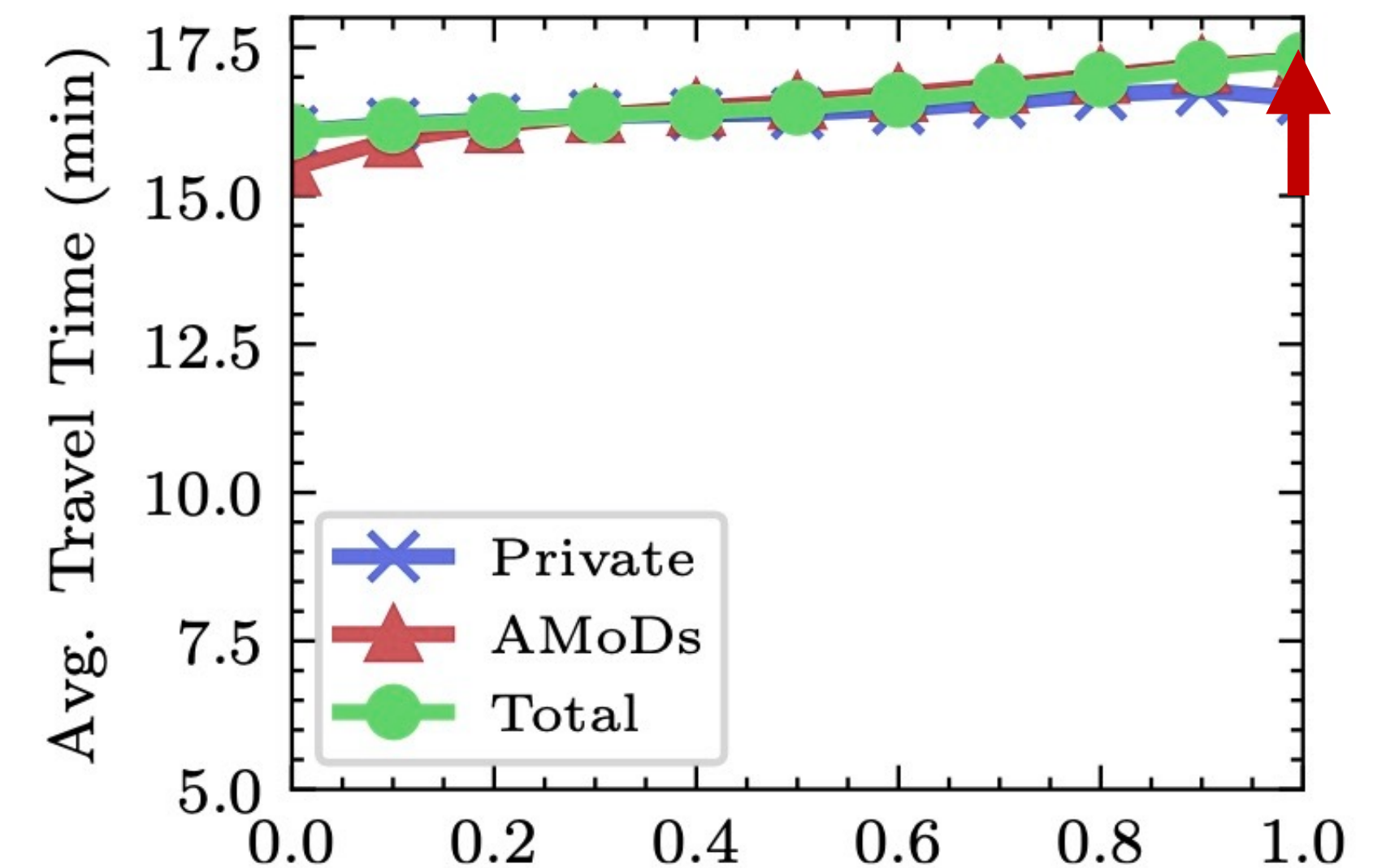
Routing and Rebalancing Pure AMoD Systems in Mixed Traffic



0 = all private cars, 1 = all shared mobility

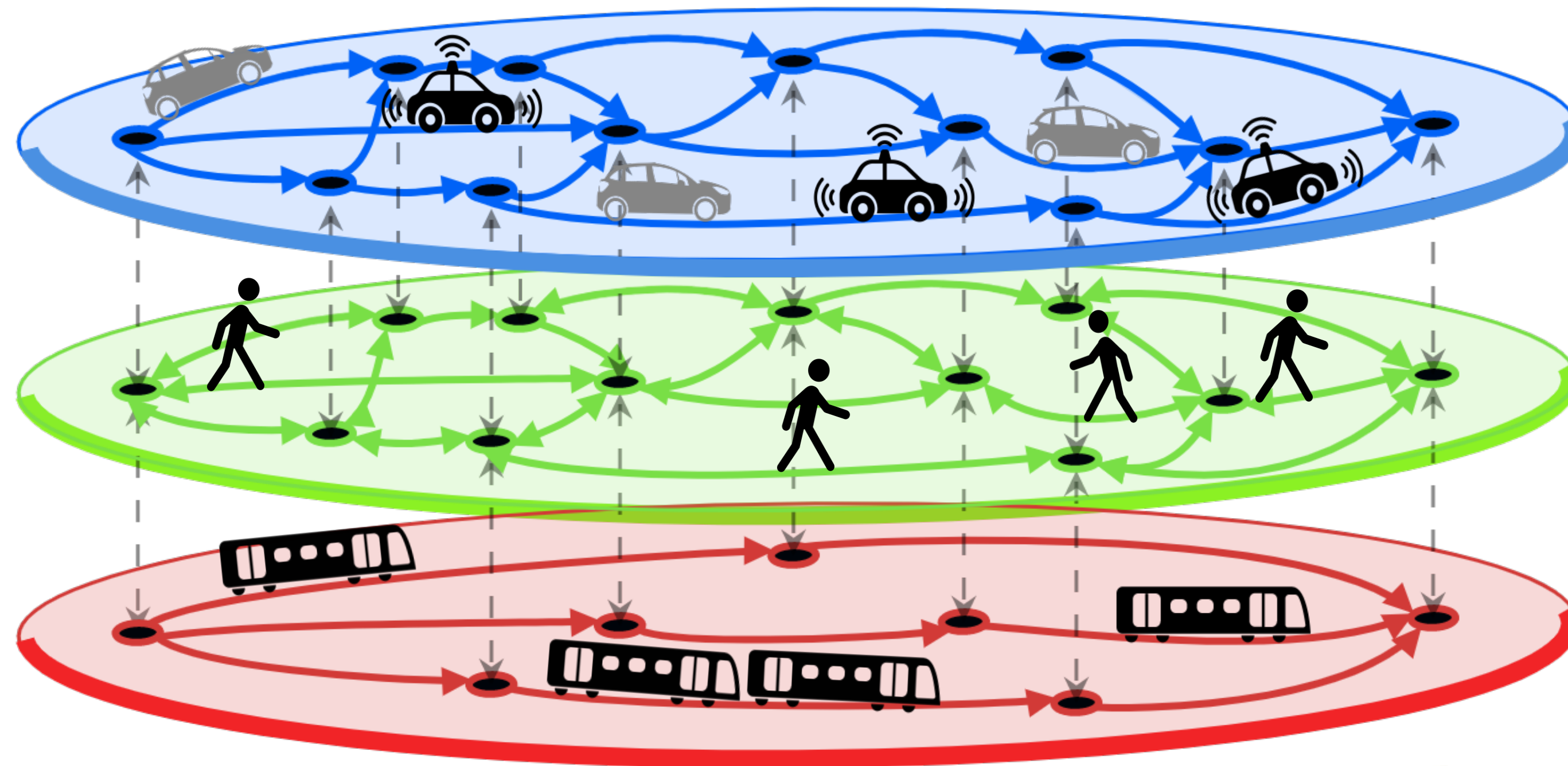


What is the impact of **intermodality**?

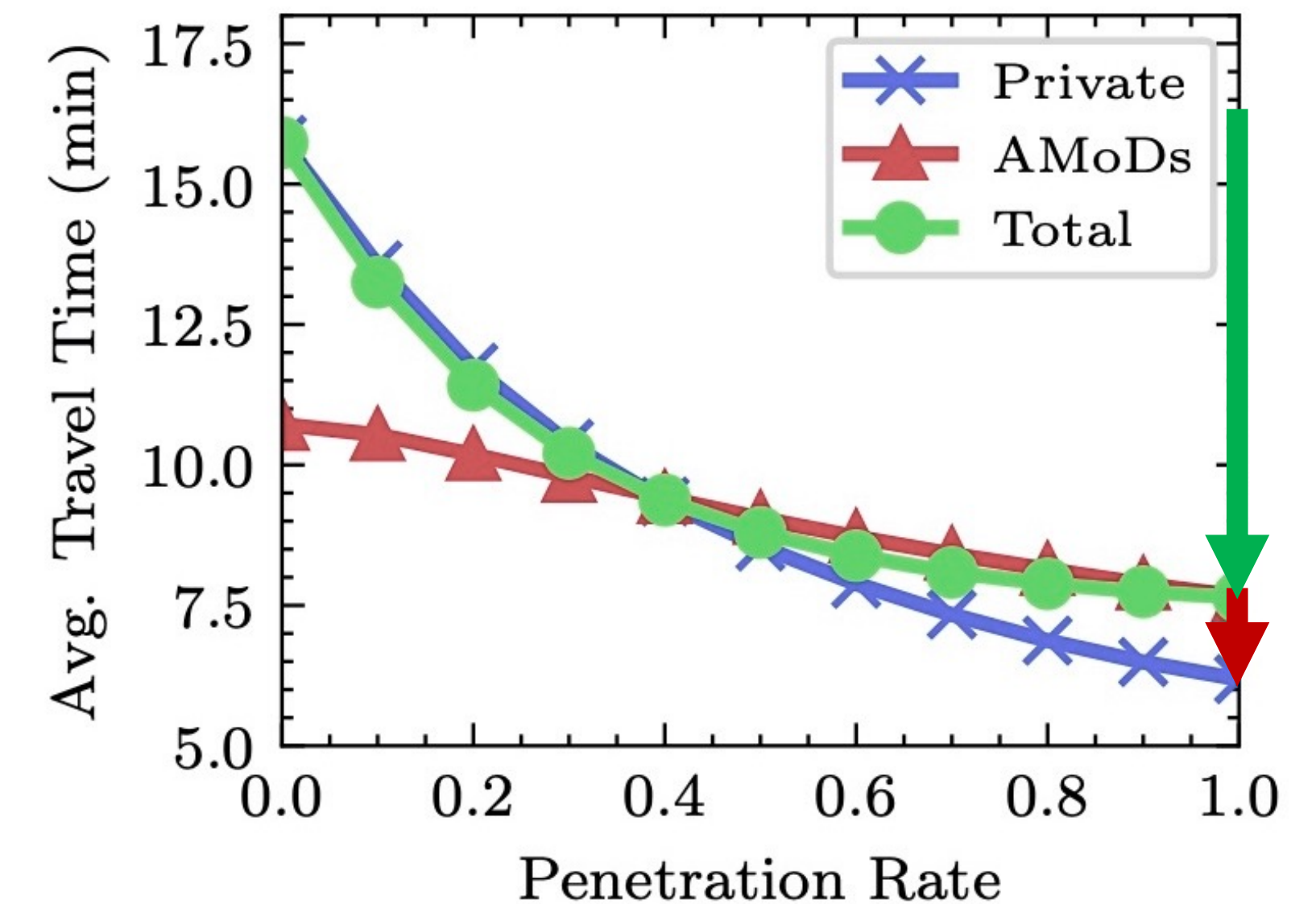


Even if **optimally** routed, autonomous vehicles cause **more traffic** because of **empty miles**!

Routing and Rebalancing I-AMoD Systems in Mixed Traffic



System-optimal I-AMoD improves the performance w.r.t. to selfish vehicles!



0 = all private cars, 1 = all shared mobility



Dilemma: it is better to be

But wait, are we optimizing for the right **objective**? or not!

What is the main purpose of transportation?

Is minimizing average travel time the right way?

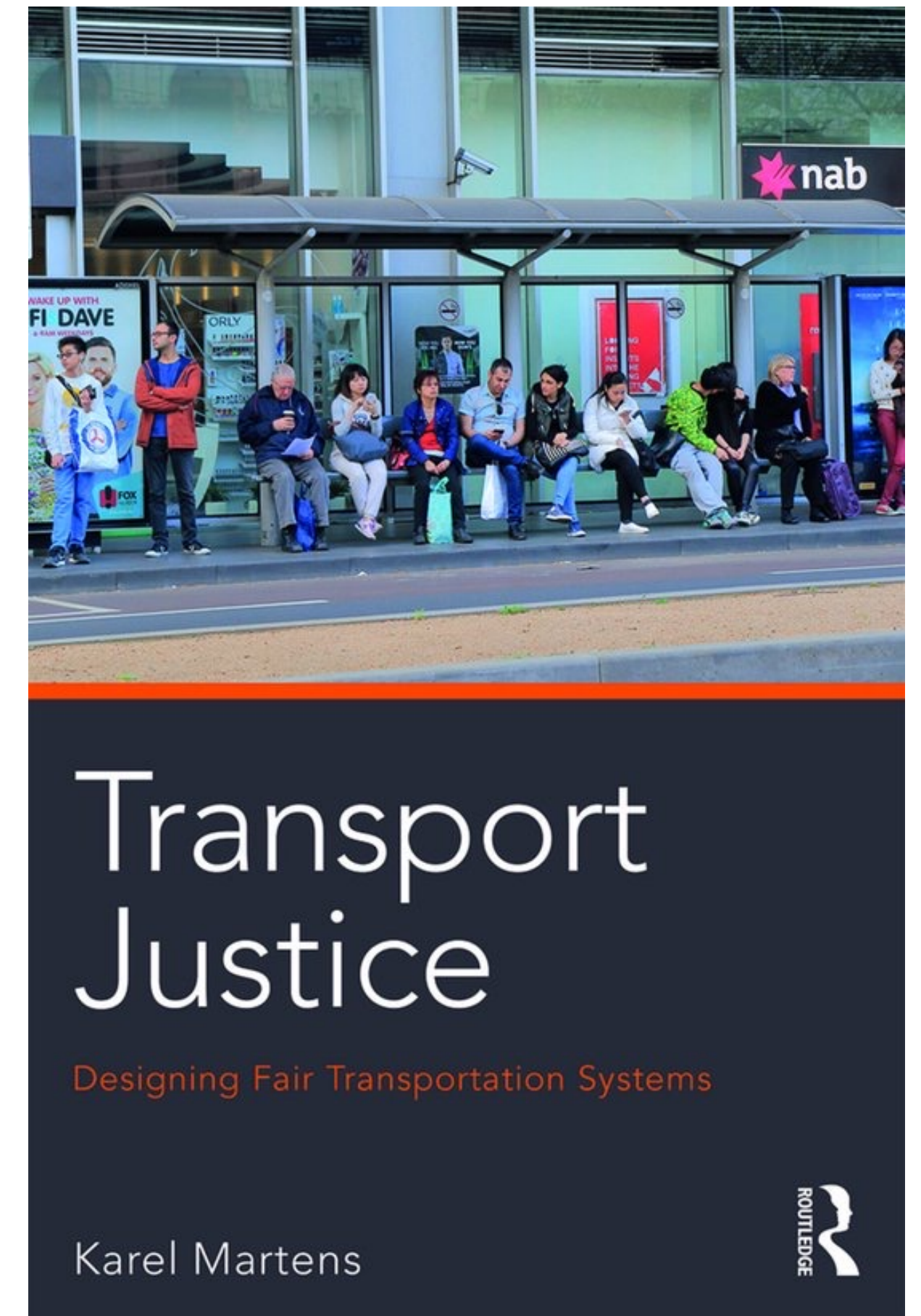
The purpose of transportation is to provide **accessibility**

What is **accessibility**? Measure of **freedom** to get to places

For instance, destinations reachable within a **reasonable** time (e.g., 20min)...

How should we distribute it?

We need a **distributive principle of justice!**

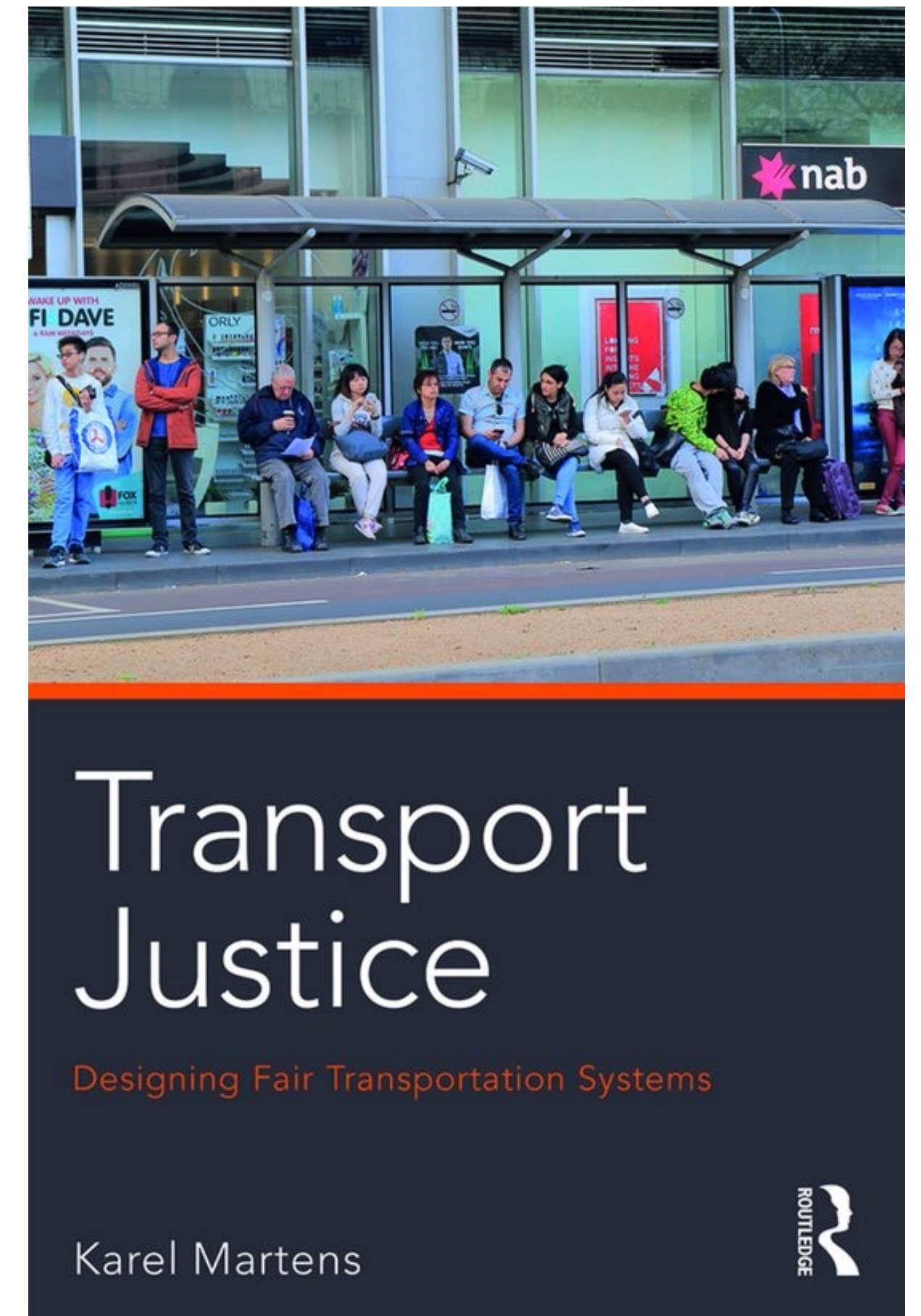


Which principle of justice?

Utilitarianism: “*greatest good for the greatest number*”, Bentham and Stuart Mill 1800s:
Maximize good / Minimize bad on average

But what about the **worse off**?

Sufficientarianism: “*make sure everyone has enough*”,
Walzer 1971, Crisp 2003 and Martens 2017:
*Minimize **deficit** to a **sufficiency** threshold*



Which principle of justice?

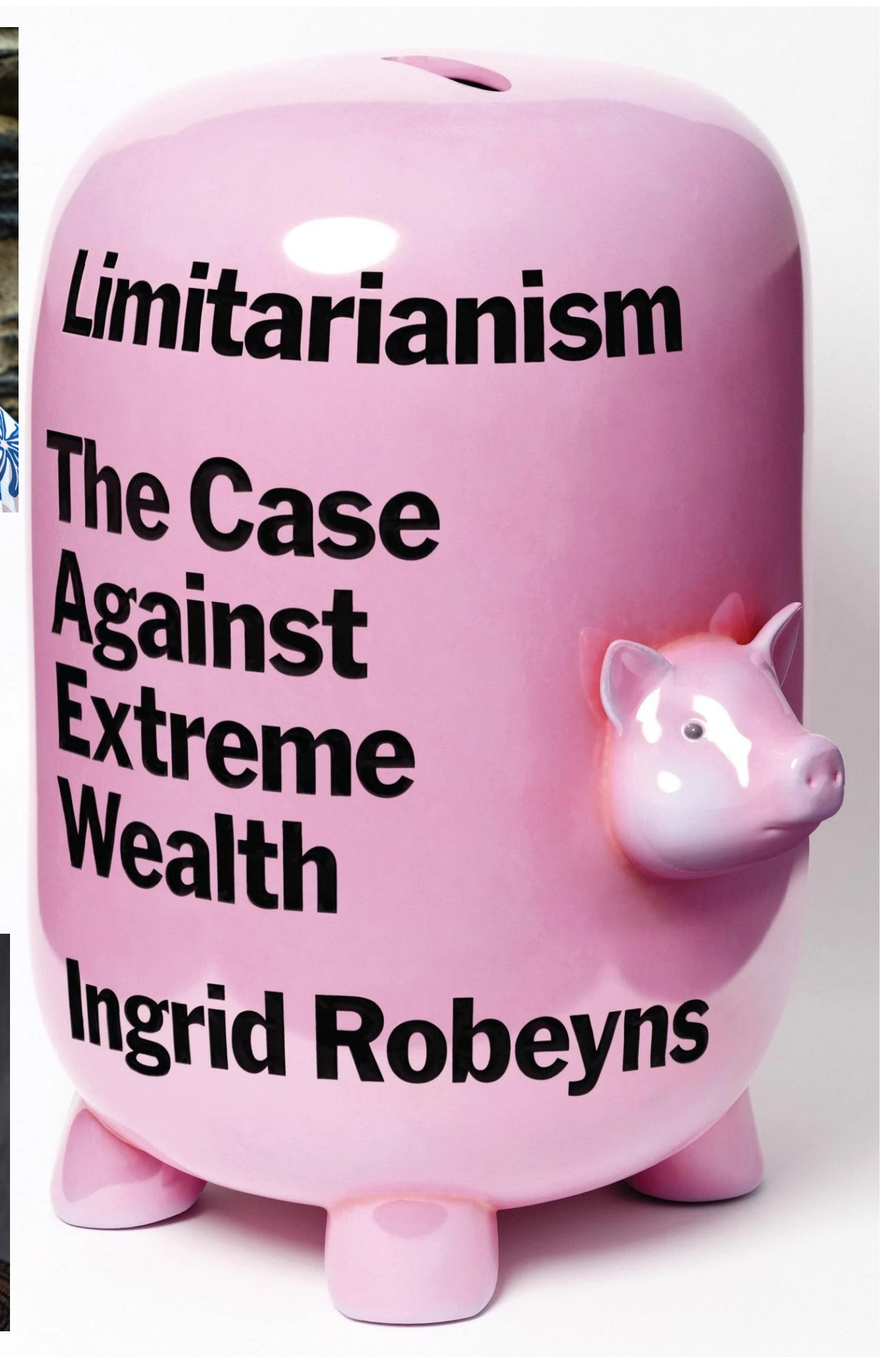
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But what about the **worse off**?

Sufficientarianism: *“make sure everyone has enough”,
Walzer 1971, Crisp 2003 and Martens 2017:
Minimize **deficit** to a **sufficiency** threshold*

Limitarianism: *“It is **morally impermissible** for
people to have **excessive wealth** as long as there are
people with their basic needs unmet and as long as
political systems are not impermeable to money”,
Robeyns 2024*



L. Winner 1980: “Artifacts have Politics”: can be mechanism for setting the affairs of a community!

Which principle of justice?

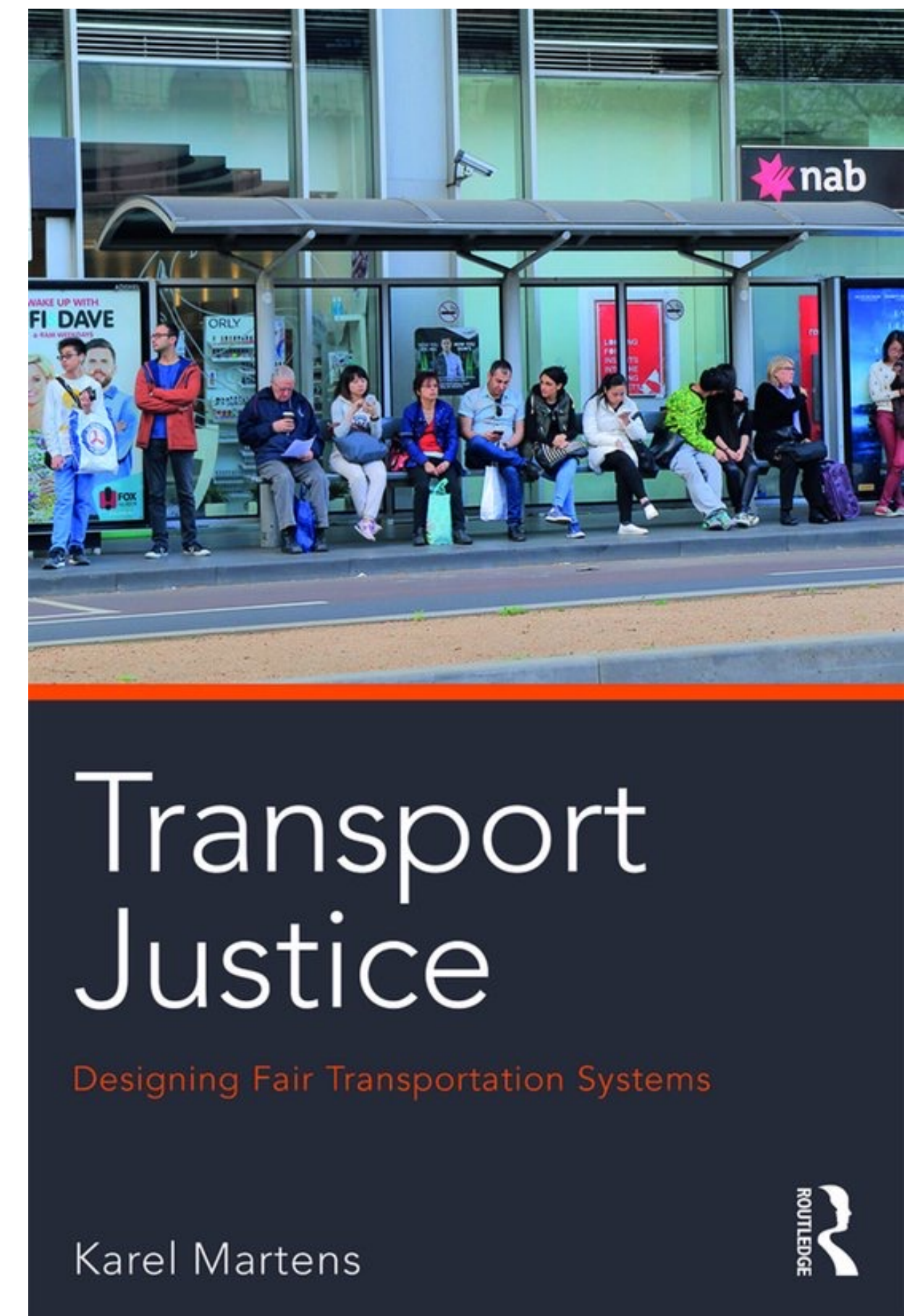
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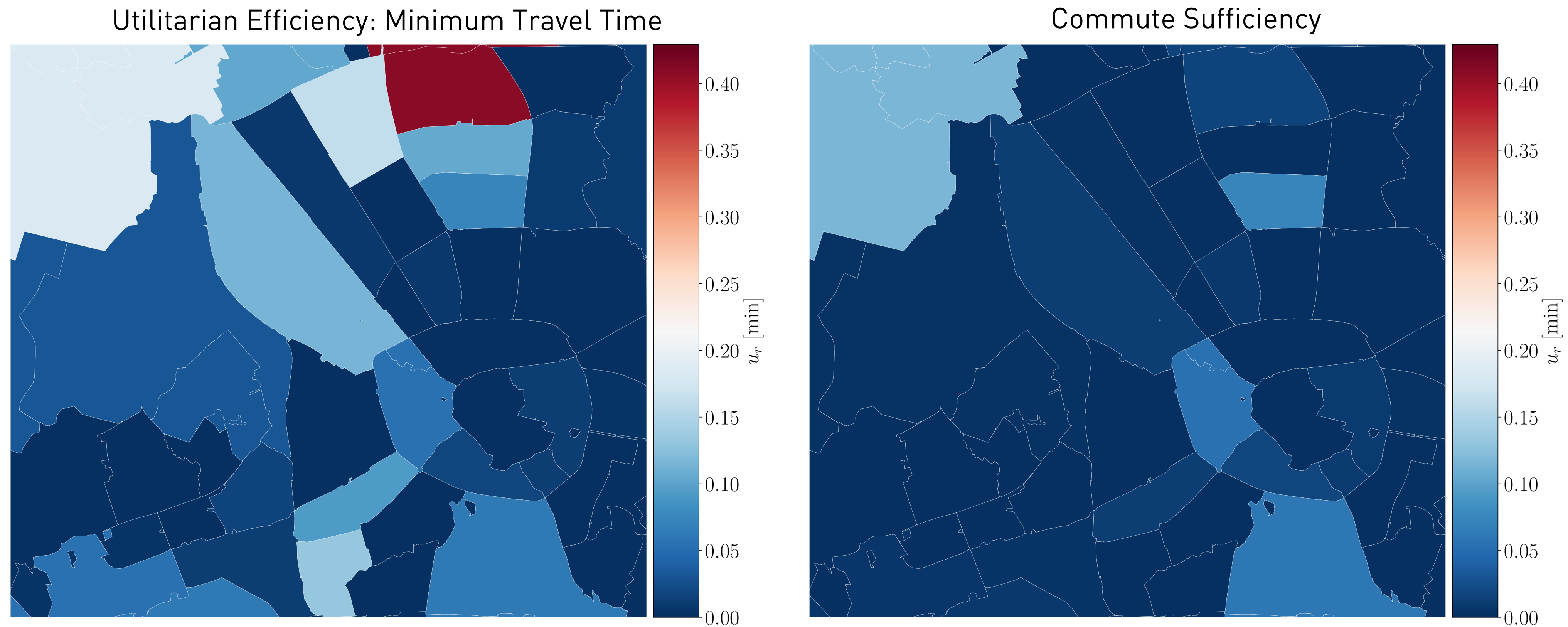
Beyond **utilitarian efficiency**: **sufficientarian** perspective on
travel time, minimizing **unreachability** of given destinations

Min **commute insufficiency** = **extra travel time above 20min**



Case Study: Eindhoven – Commute Sufficiency

Utilitarian Efficiency vs. Commute Sufficiency



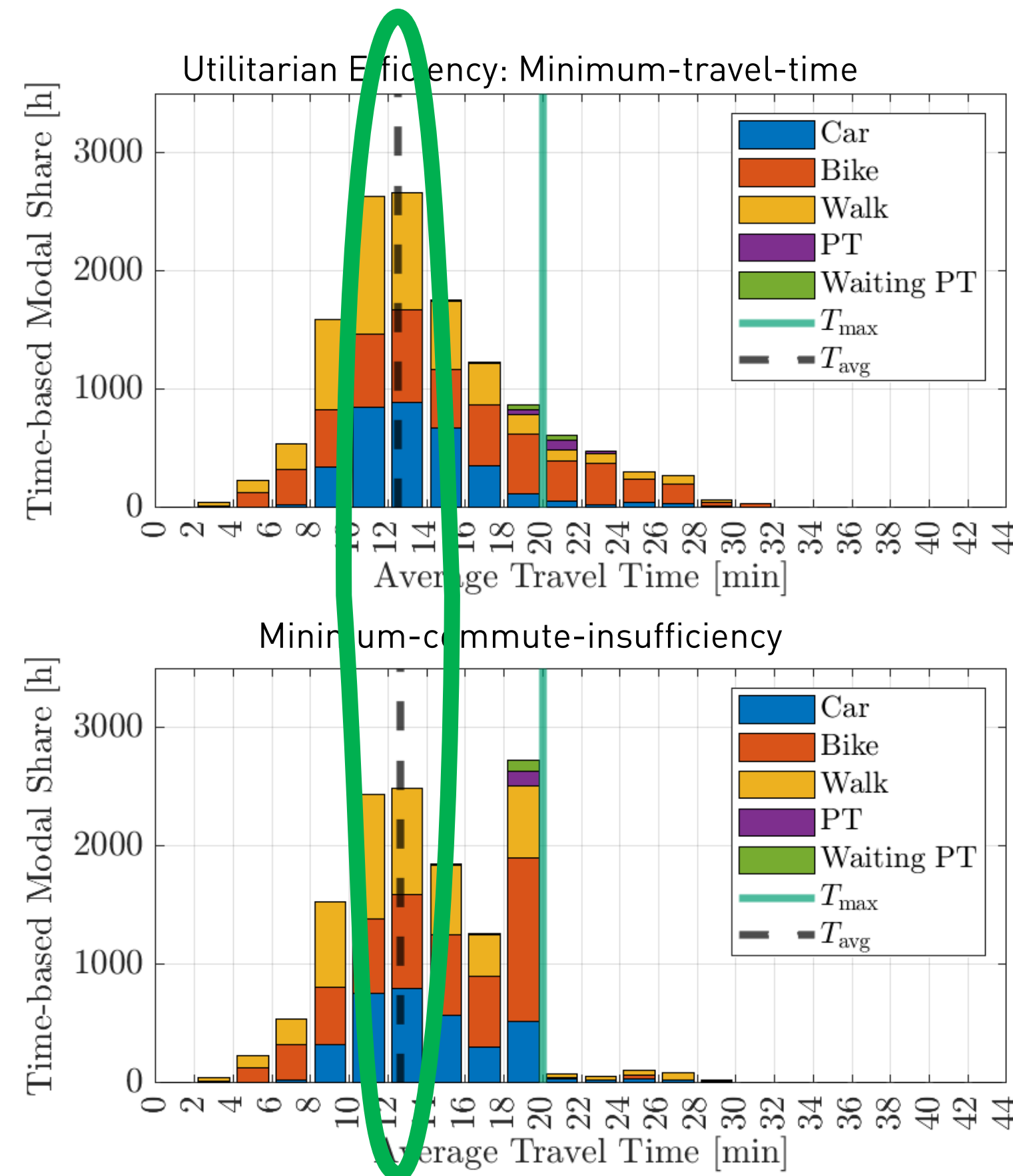
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[1] Arentze, Timmermans, "A Learning-based Transportation Oriented Simulation System", TRPB, 2004

[2] Rasouli, Kim, Yang, "Albatross IV: from Single Day to Multi Time Horizon Travel Demand Forecast", TRB, 2018

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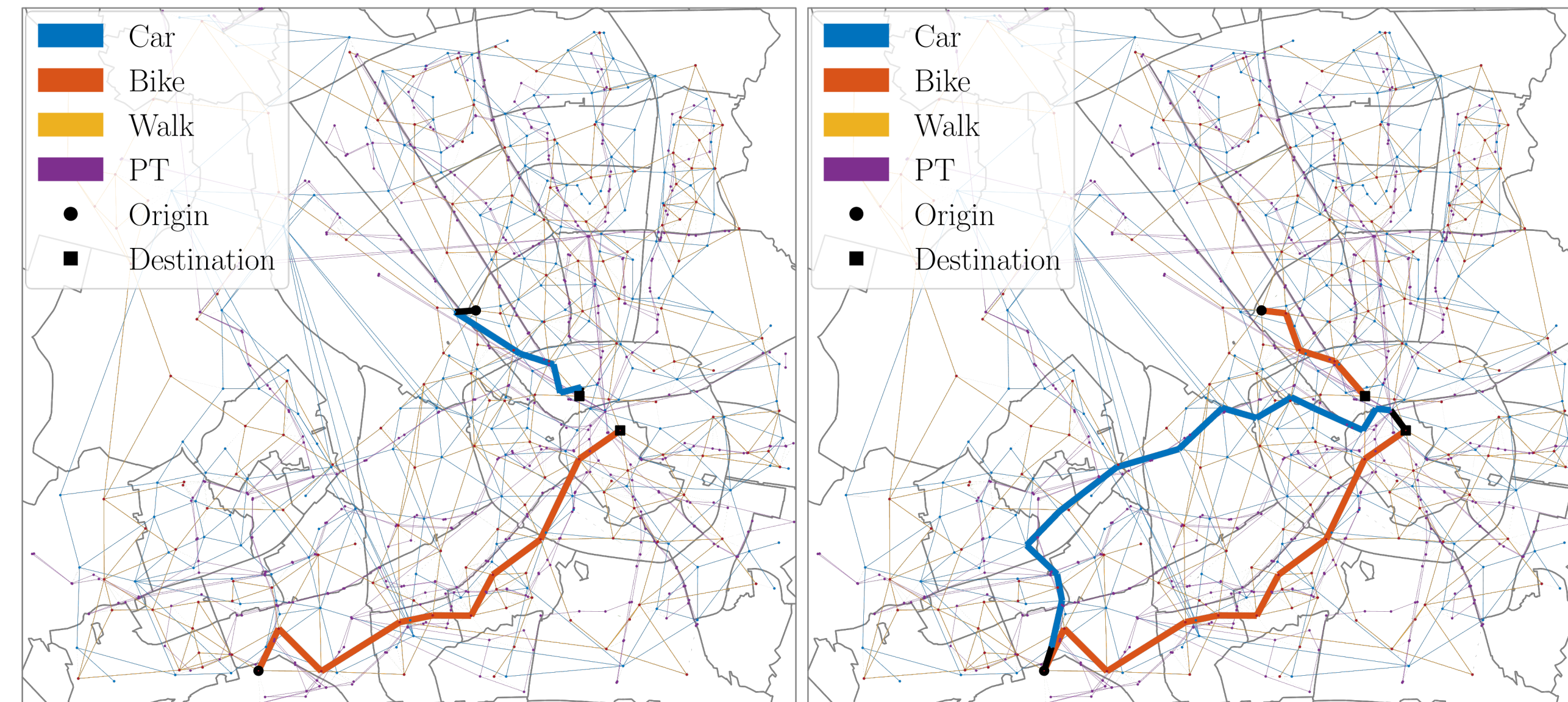
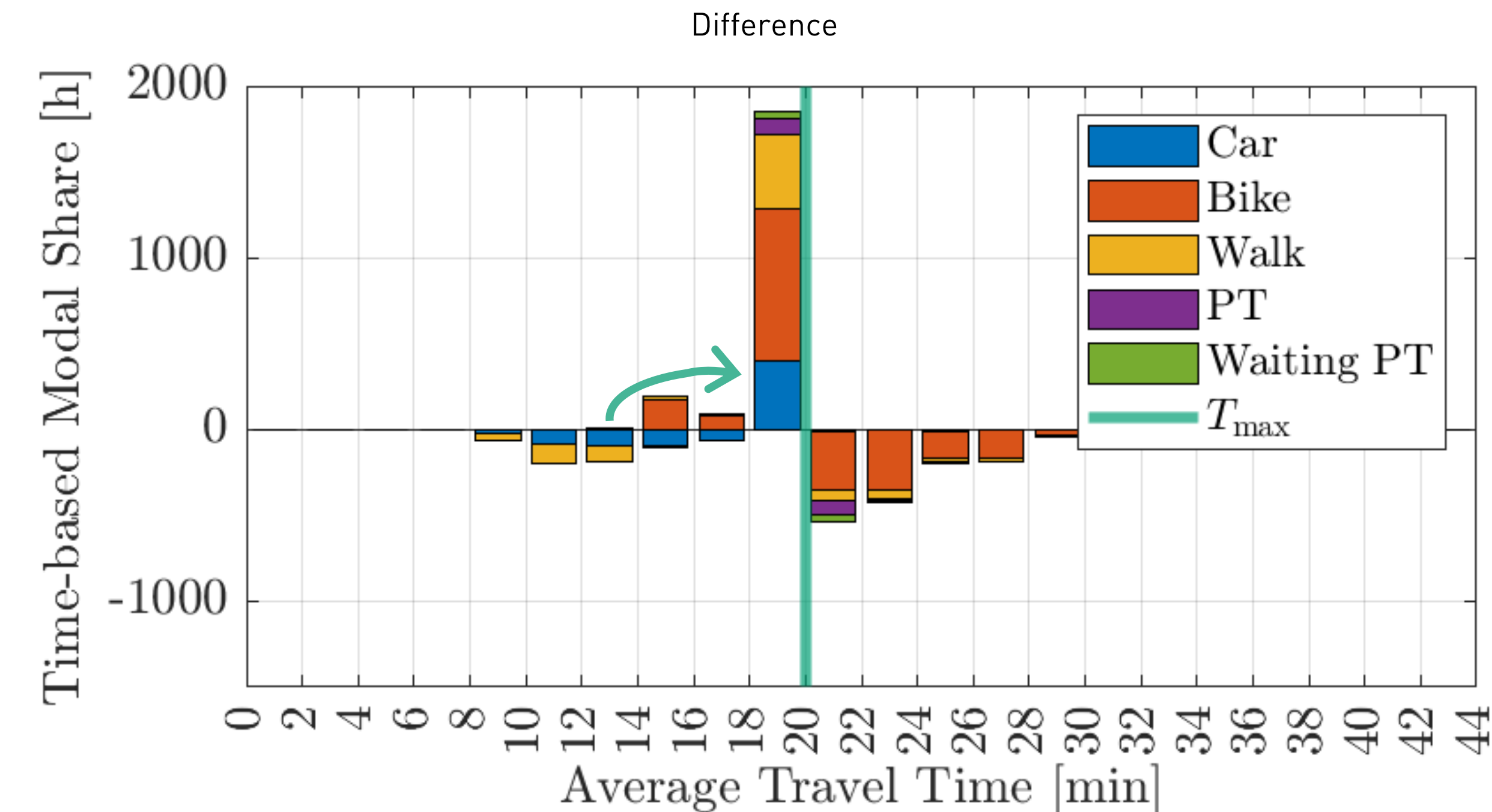


We can achieve almost **no commute insufficiency** with the **same average travel time!**

We can be **FAIR** without sacrificing **PERFORMANCE**

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But wait, this bike-path may not be accessible...

In practice, we could **realize** maximum **commute sufficiency** with **turn-taking** mechanisms...

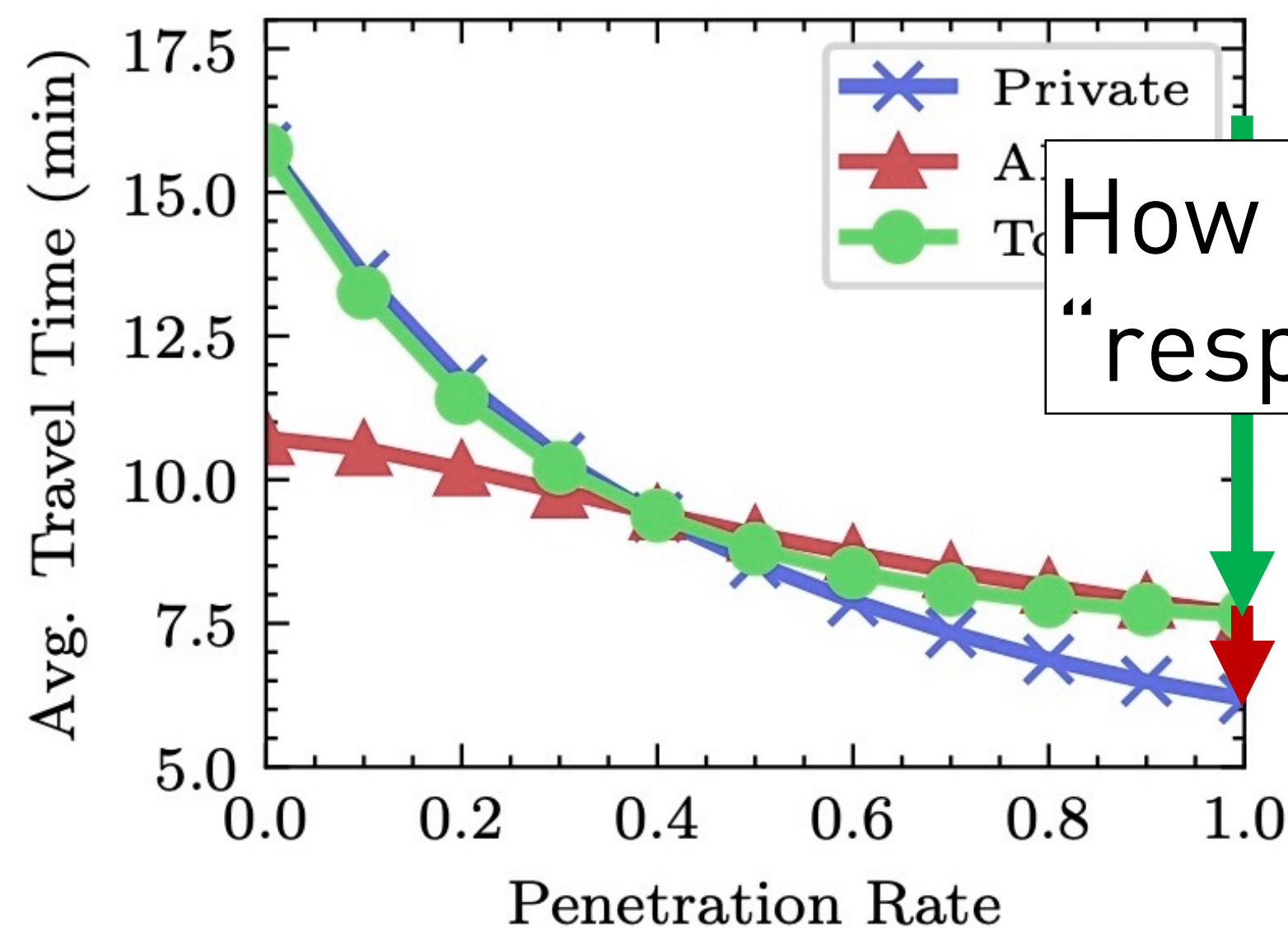
Need some kind of turn taking mechanism...

When on a rush, go **faster**

And when less on a rush go **slower**

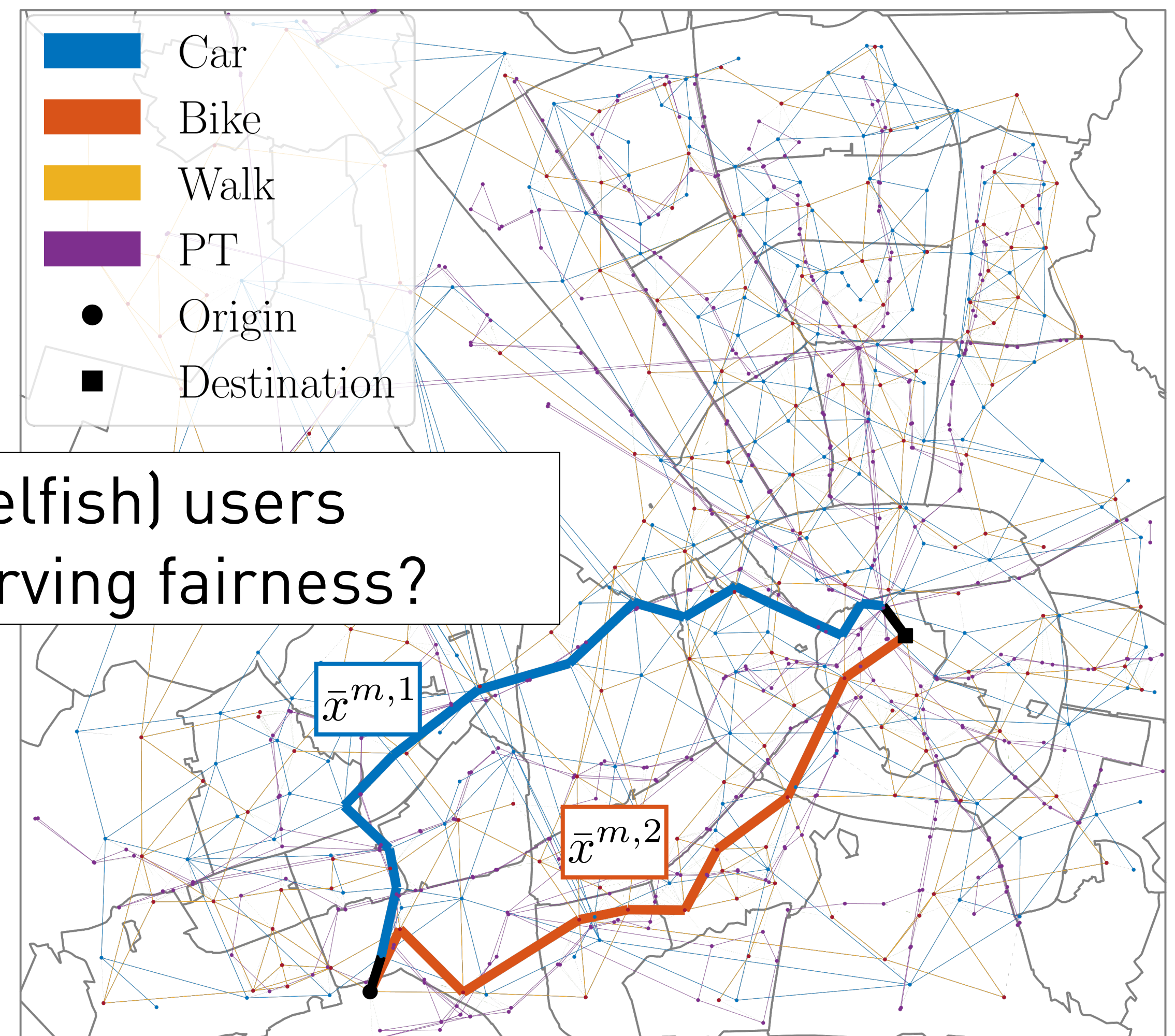
On average achieve accessible travel time...

Wait, we had a similar problem with the previous I-AMoD problem as well!



How to ensure that (selfish) users “respect turns” preserving fairness?

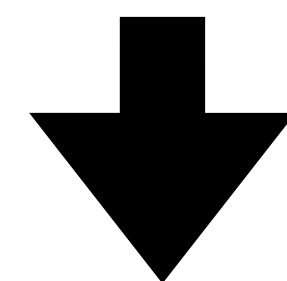
Dilemma: it is better to be selfish if others are not!



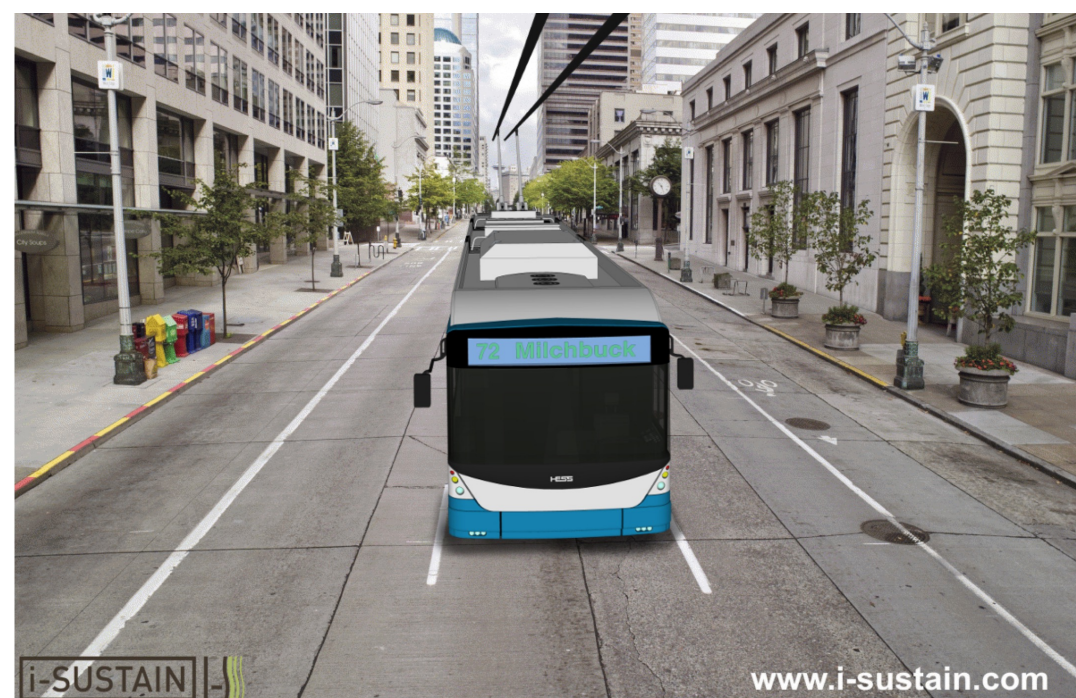
Incentive Schemes for Sustainable Mobility



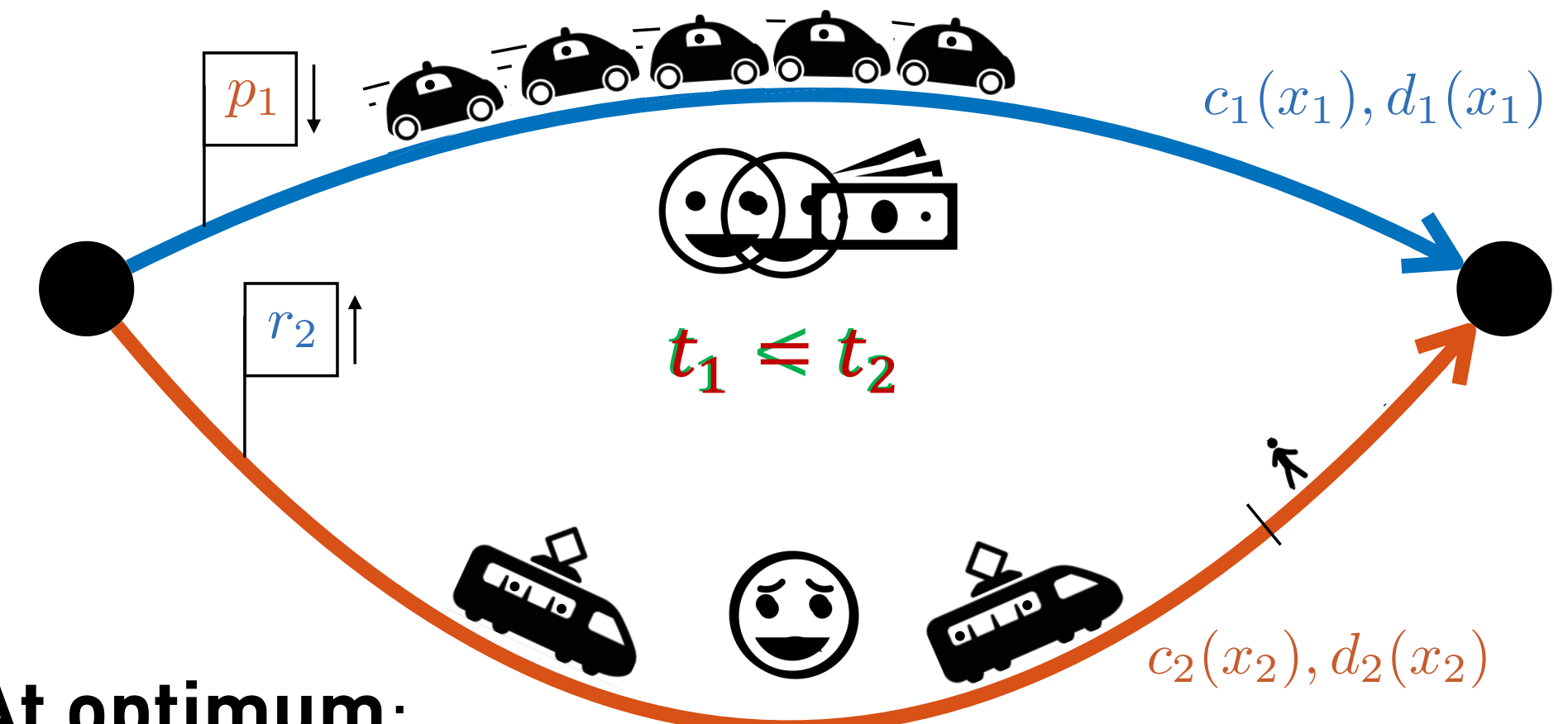
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Sacrifice?



=



At optimum:

some users **fast** (arc 1) and some **slow** (arc 2)

So more users use **arc 1**, which gets congested and as slow as **arc 2**

One solution: **monetary tolls** on **arc 1**

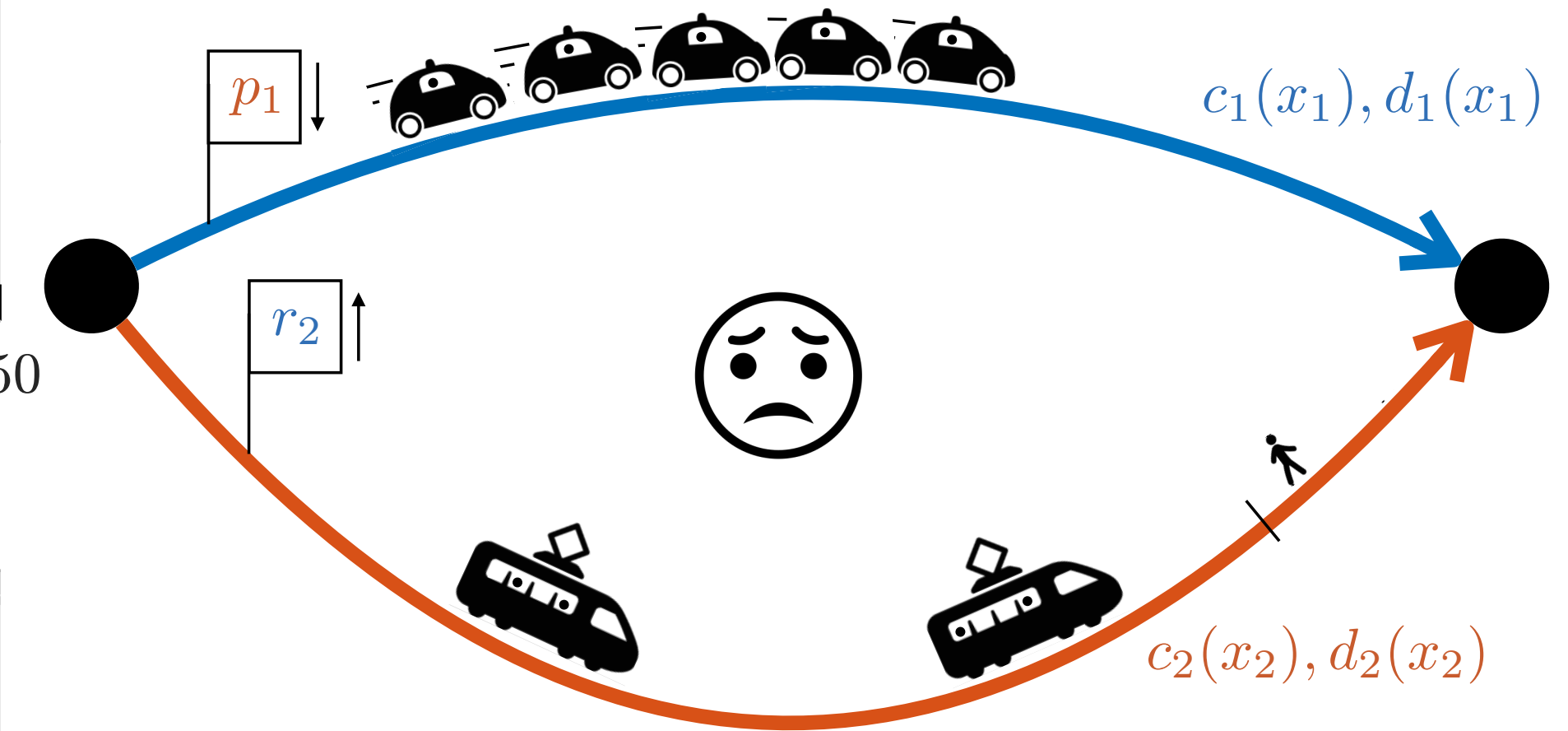
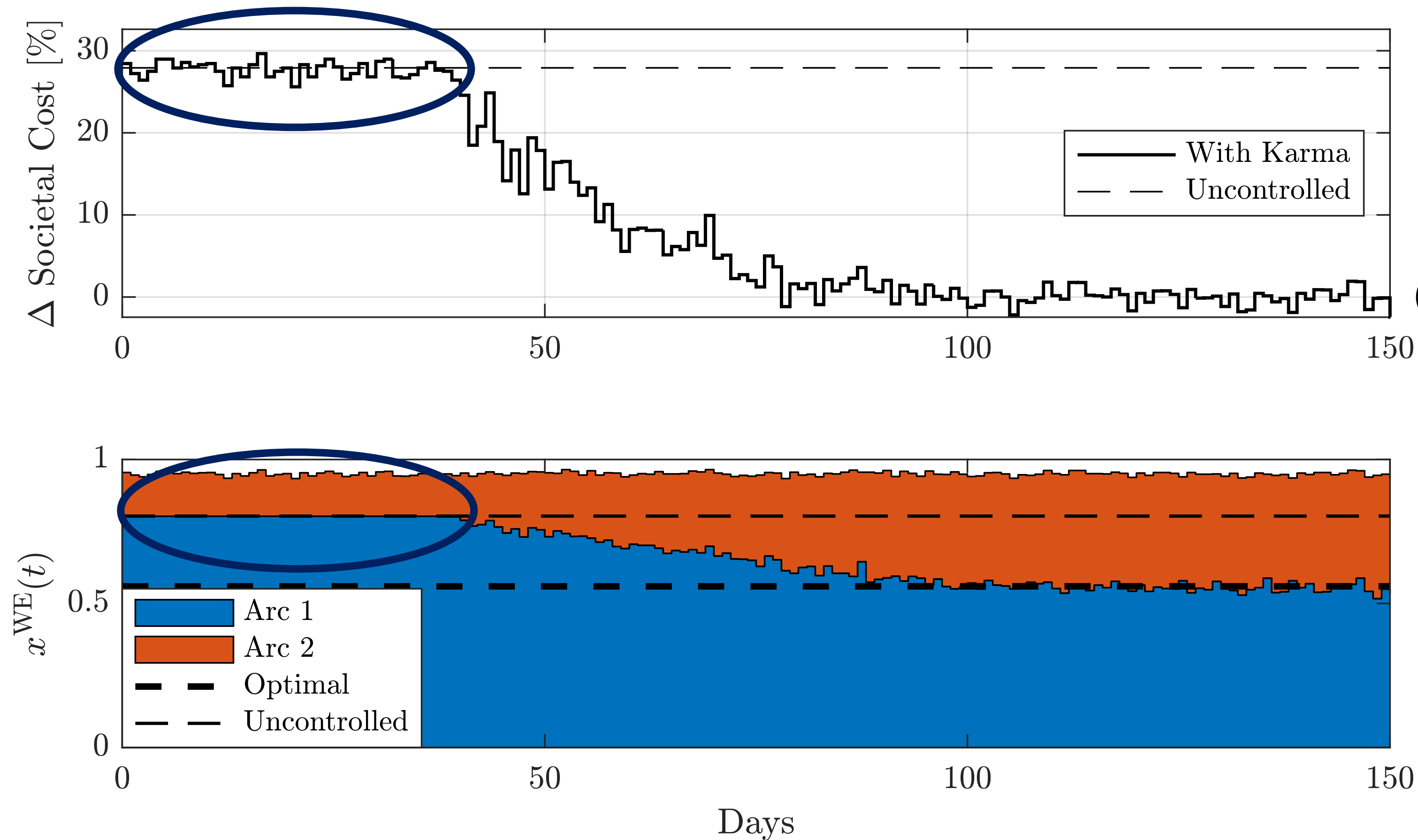
Yet they **discriminate** w.r.t. income: unfair!

Use **artificial currencies** (points) instead:

Pay points on arc 1 and **receive points on arc 2**

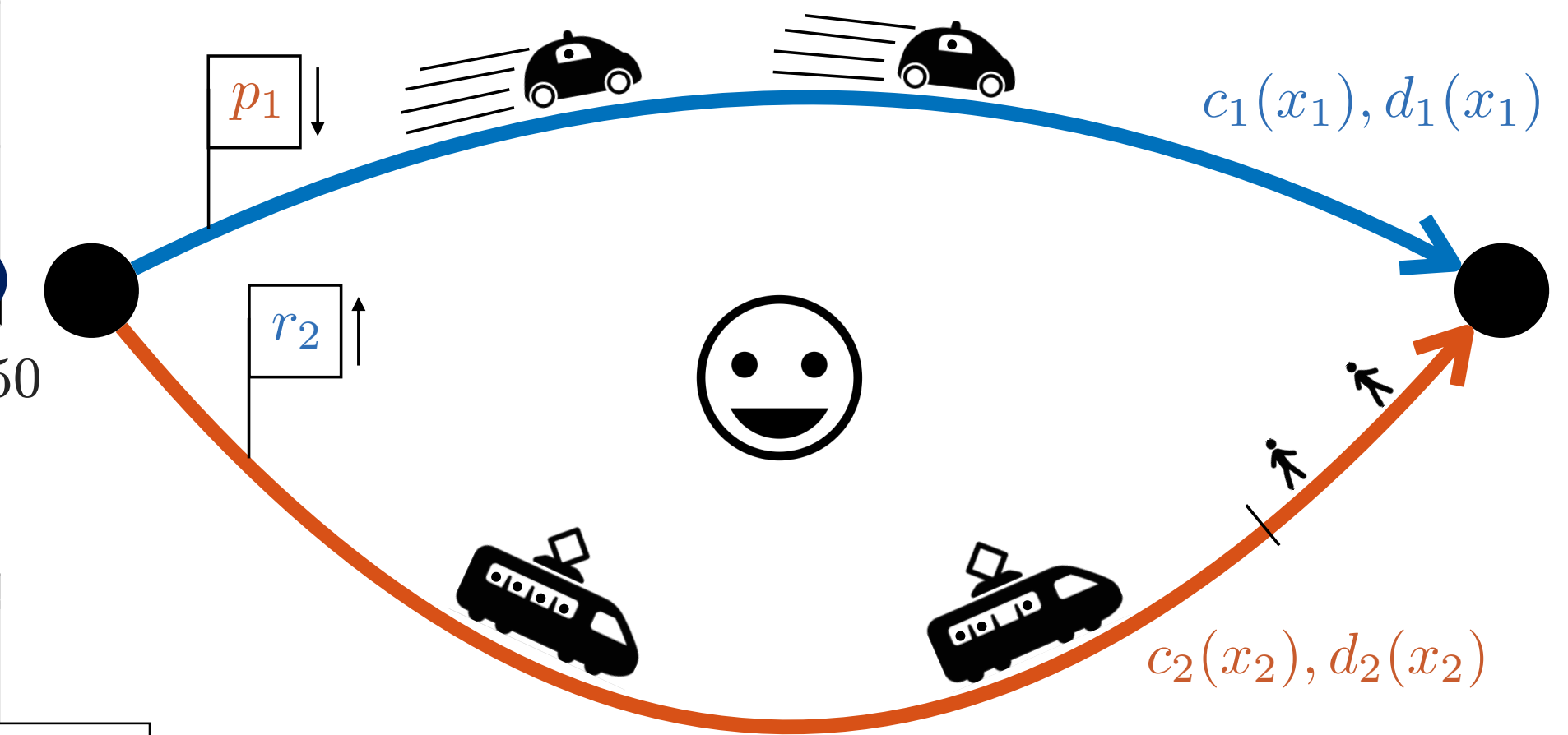
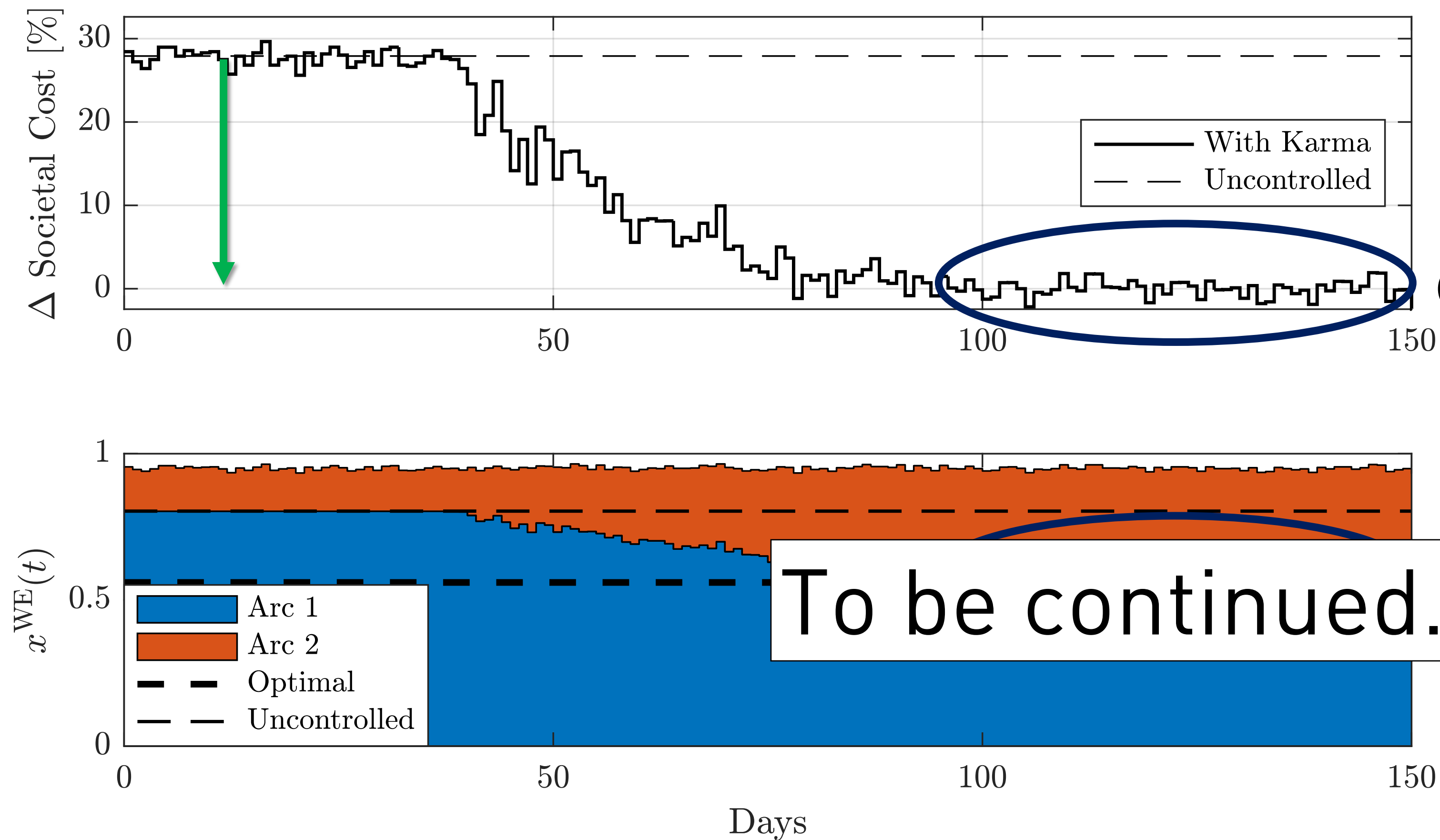
It works!

Theorem V.1: $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} x^{\text{WE}}(t) = x^*$



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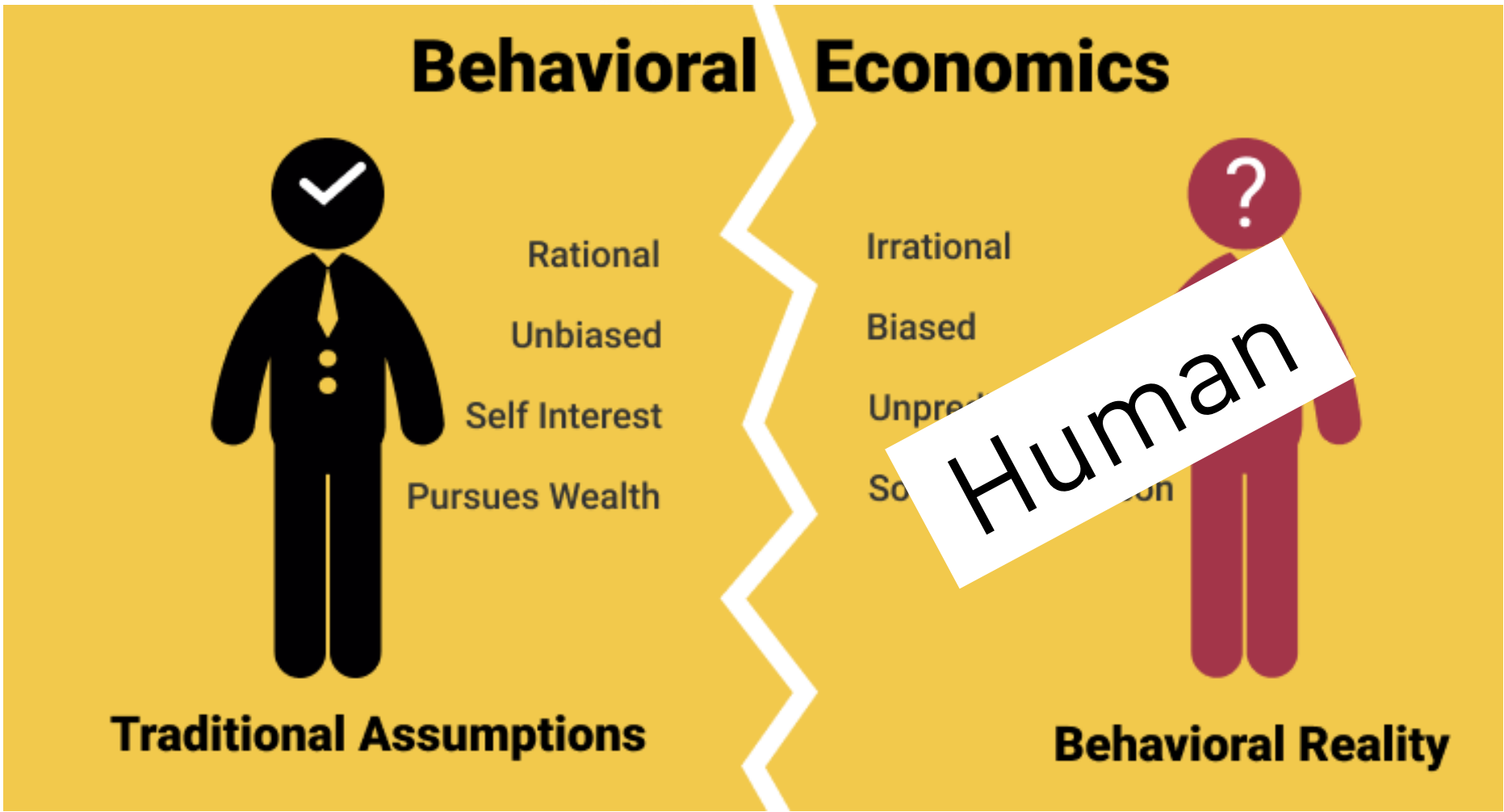
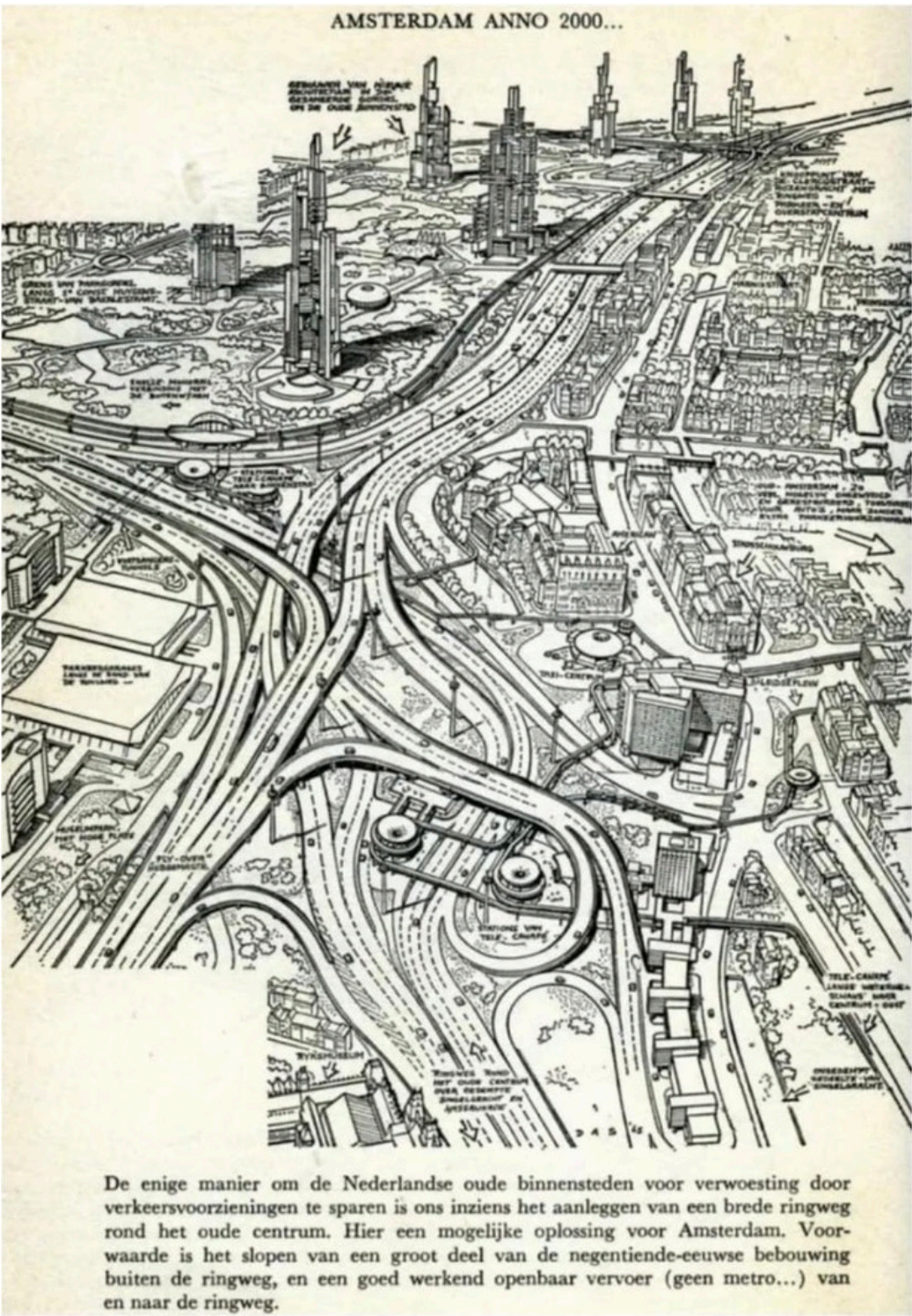


Crucially, everyone is still **free** to **choose** when to go fast and when to go slow!

A Change of Perspective? Question the Questions?



Flows of selfish, disconnected particles to be optimized...



From technology-driven to needs-driven future?

LEARNING FROM THEIR MISTAKES



A project by @sustainableAMS & @schlijper

LEARNING FROM THEIR MISTAKES

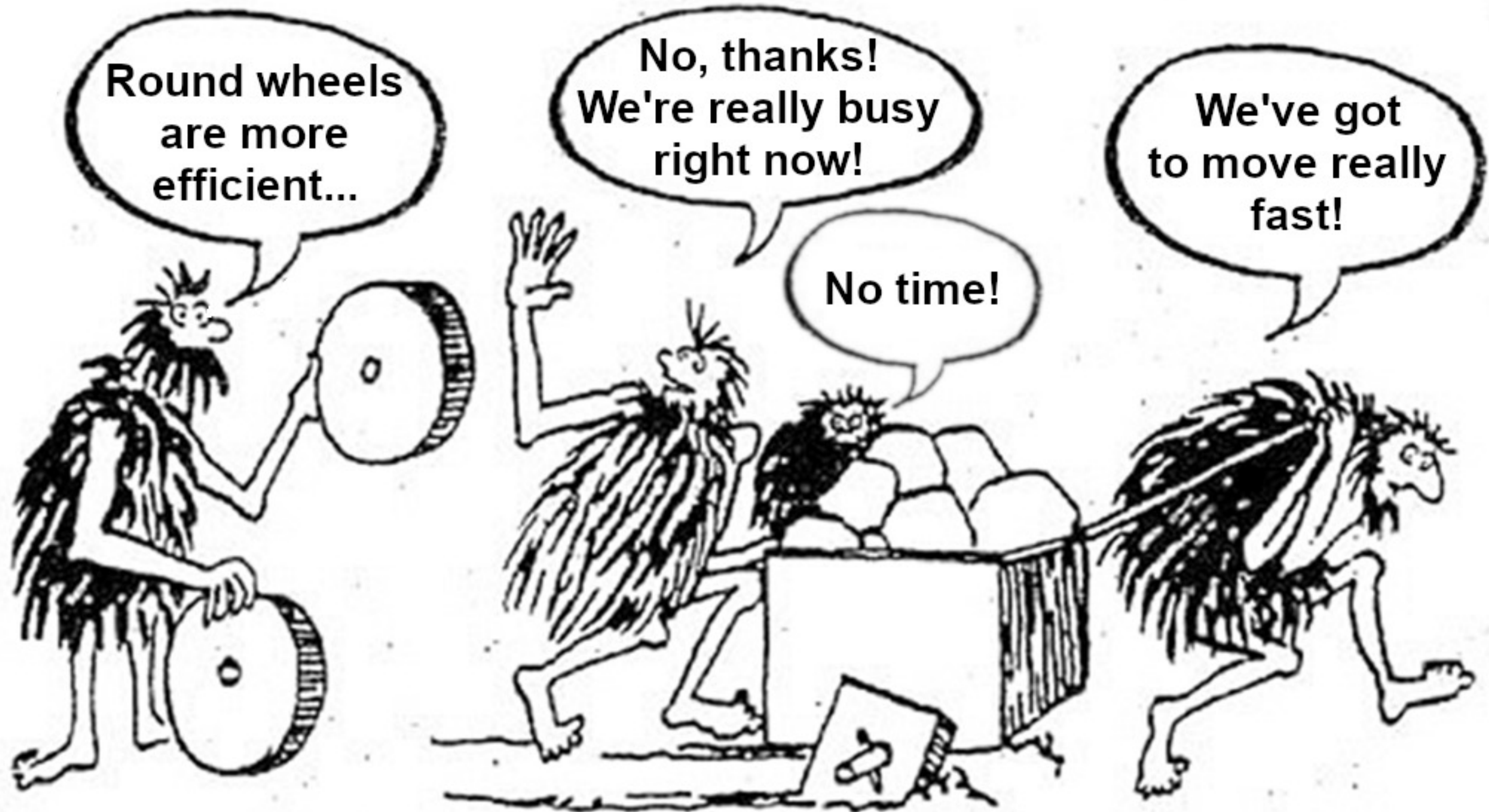


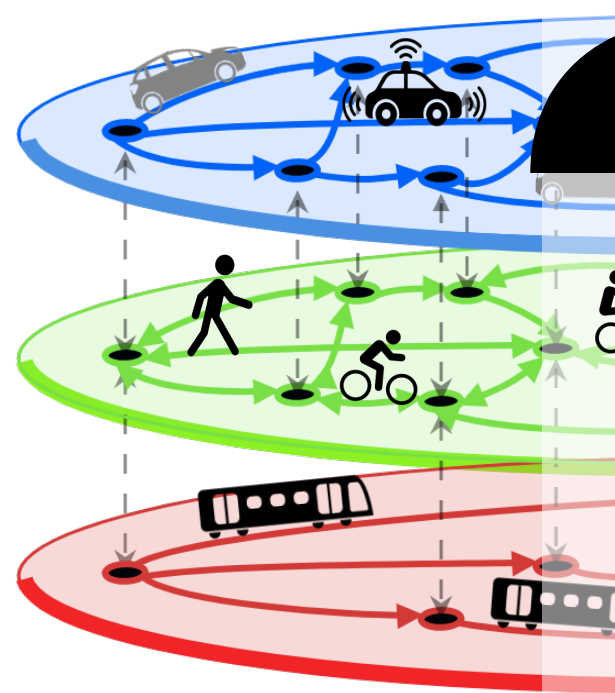












FRANCESCO DE SANCTIS
28.III.1817 – 29.XII.1883
ESULE IN LIBERA TERRA
DAL 1856 AL FINESTO 1860

LE
RIVE
LA BELL
E DE
PRE
FRA SVIZZERIE E STRANIERI AMMIRANTI
LA SUA GLORIOSA
STORIA DELLA LETTERATURA ITALIANA
"PRIMA DI ESSERE INGEGNERI VOI SIETE UOMINI."



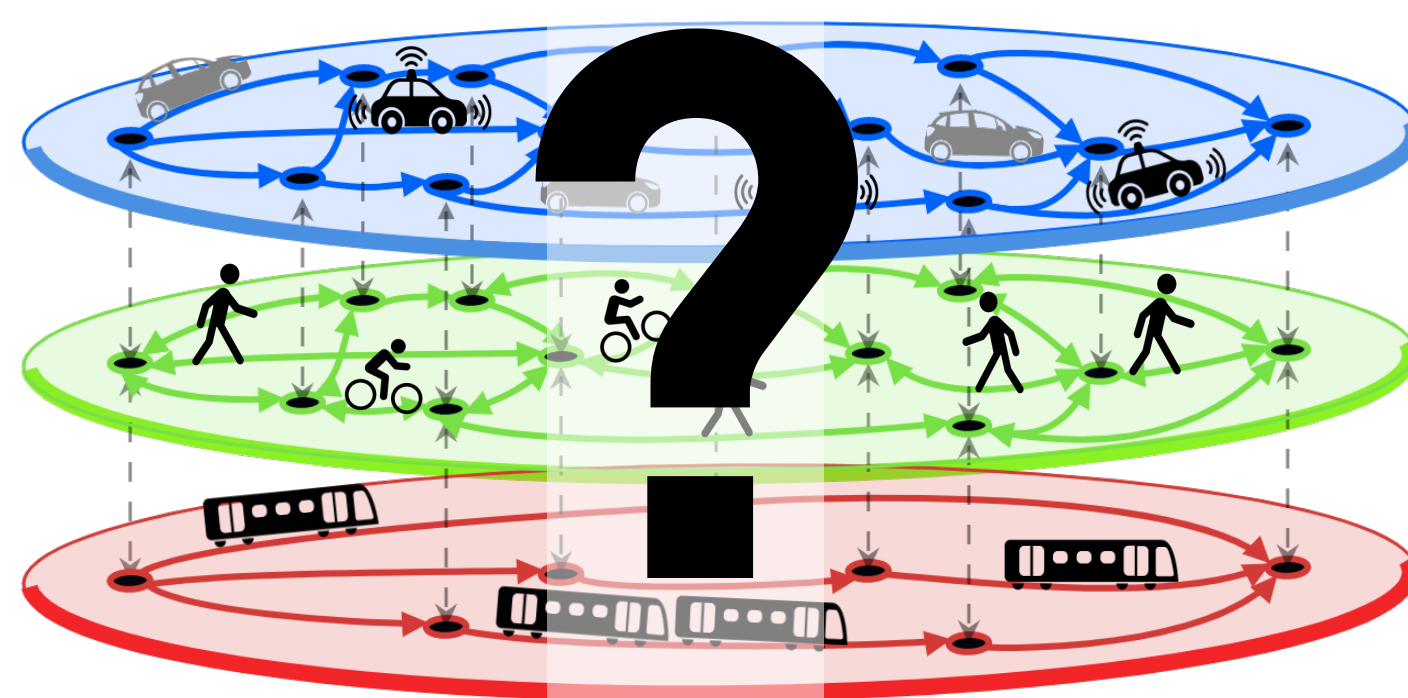
Acknowledgements: colleagues and students, and sponsors



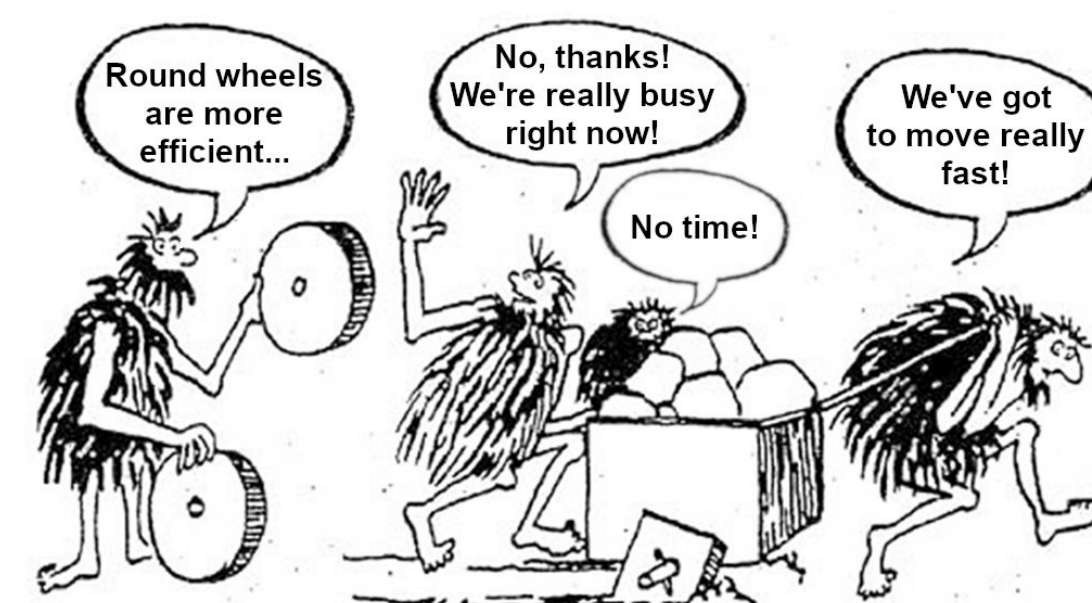
“Before being engineers, you are first and foremost humans”

us as a **visitor!**





Acknowledgements: colleagues and students, and sponsors



Welcome to join us as a **visitor!**