

How Topographical Data Can Be Leveraged to Reduce Carbon Emissions and Fuel Consumption in Transportation

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Luxembourg Centre for Logistics and Supply Chain Management (LCL)
MIT Center for Transportation and Logistics (CTL)

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Two Reason to Think About Fuel Cut: Climate Change

- “Human activities (primarily the burning of fossil fuels)” causes “concentration of GHG in Earth’s atmosphere and warming the planet.” (NASA)
- IPCC reports major “IRREVERSIBLE” effects of climate change so far, and in future, including Changes in Precipitation Patterns, Droughts, Heat Waves, Stronger Hurricanes, Rise of the Sea Level.
- By the Paris agreement countries agrees to hold “the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.”



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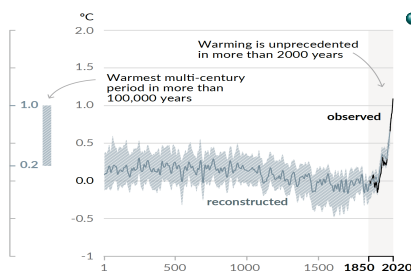
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Figure: Change in global temperature

Two Reason to Think About Fuel Cut: Climate Change

Figure 2.1 Sectoral trends and progress towards achieving the 2020 and 2030 targets in the EU-27

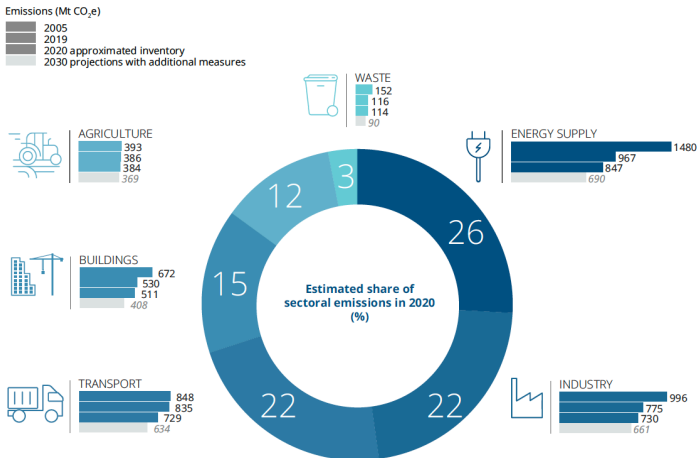


Figure: Source: European Environment Agency



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Two Reason to Think About Fuel Cut: Fuel Price Surge



Figure: WTI Oil Price Over the Last Year.



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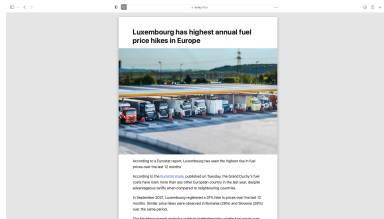
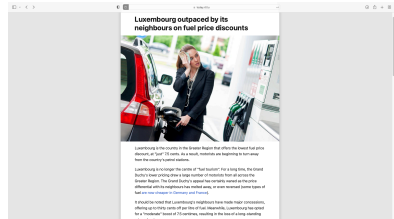
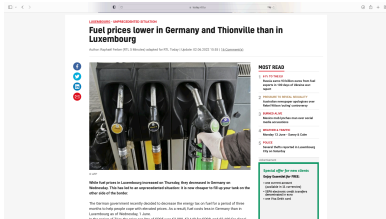


Figure: Unprecedented Fuel Price Increase in Luxembourg



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Transportation Emissions Reduction

- Sustainability and profitability entail the fuel consumption reduction.
- Interest in green transportation has been growing over the past two decades.
- Many models have been proposed for emissions in macro and micro levels.
- The effect of several parameters including load/weight, speed, distance, and acceleration have been studied extensively.
- To the best of our knowledge no extensive study has been done to demonstrate the gain as to inclusion of the topographical data in emissions models.



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Illustrative Example

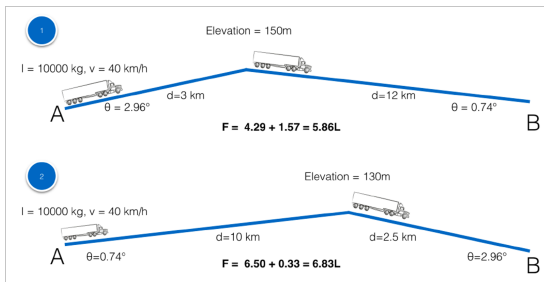


Figure: SP is not Always the LPP

- Consider a class 8 HDD truck.
- Arc 1 is 20% longer.
- Arc 1 reduces fuel consumption by 14%.

Illustrative Example

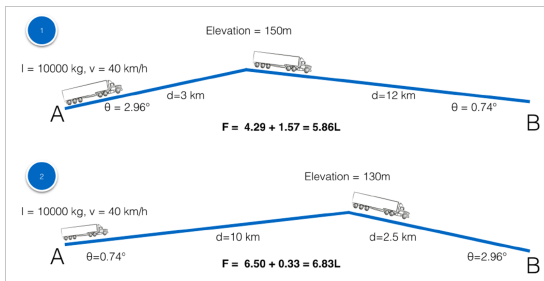


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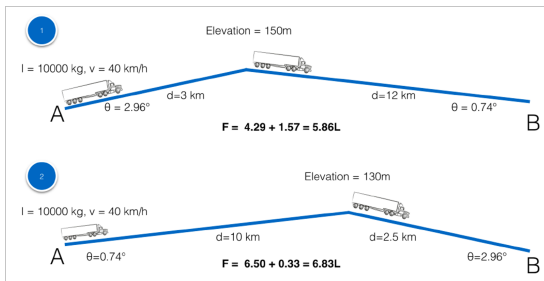


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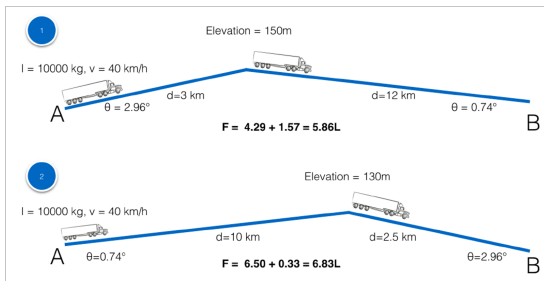


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Large Scale Numerical Experiment Setup

- We consider 24 mostly hilly cities in 5 continents.
- We utilize the Open Street Map data base to form the road network of the cities. Our networks cover 20km around the center of each city.
- We use the SRTM 1 Arc-Second Global data sets from the Earth Explorer data base (U.S. Geological Survey). The Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) 1 Arc-Second Global “elevation data offer worldwide coverage of void filled data at a resolution of 1 arc-second (30 meters) and provide open distribution of this high-resolution global data set.”
- We build a 3D road network model for each city and only consider the arcs with the slope between $(-10\%, 10\%)$ (meaning $(-5.71^\circ, 5.71^\circ)$).



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- We consider 3 types of trucks including heavy duty diesel (HDD), medium duty diesel (MDD), and light duty diesel (LDD).
- For each city we Randomly select more than 150,000 source and target pairs of nodes and compute for each pair: LPP with DSO, LPP with SSO, and SP. Then we compute the CO_2 emissions (fuel consumption) for each path.
- Due to the size of each dataset (several GB) and the required computation power we make use of the high performance server of the LCL's Chair in Digital Procurement.



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Results for Luxembourg - Combined Effect of Topography and Dynamic Speed Optimization

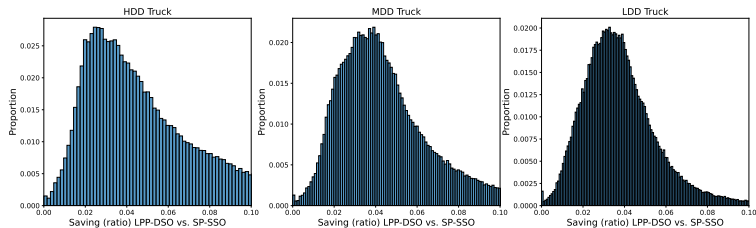


Figure: Saving (%) Through Considering Both Topography and Dynamic Speed Optimization

- Mean saving with 95% confidence: $5.61\% \pm 0.03\%$ for HDD, $4.77\% \pm 0.01\%$ for MDD, and $3.89\% \pm 0.007\%$ for LDD trucks.
- In 25% of cases the saving is greater than: 7.30% for HDD, 6.84% for MDD, and 4.75% for LDD trucks.
- Maximum saving: 73.89% for HDD, 58.37% for MDD, and 52.01% for LDD trucks.

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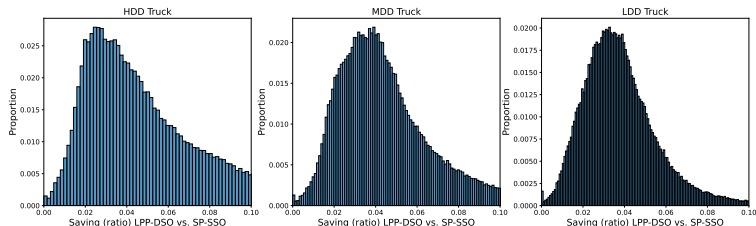


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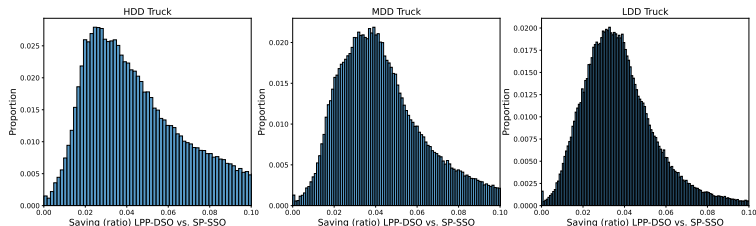


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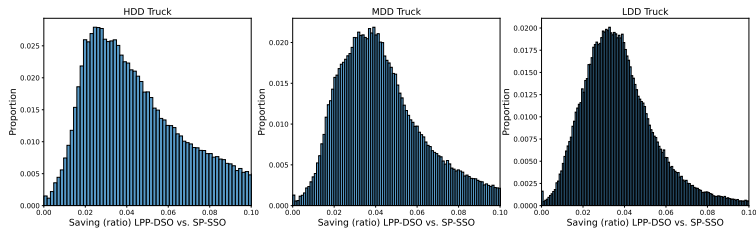


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Case 1: Luxembourg, HDD Truck, LPP 14% Longer, 30%-37% Less Polluting

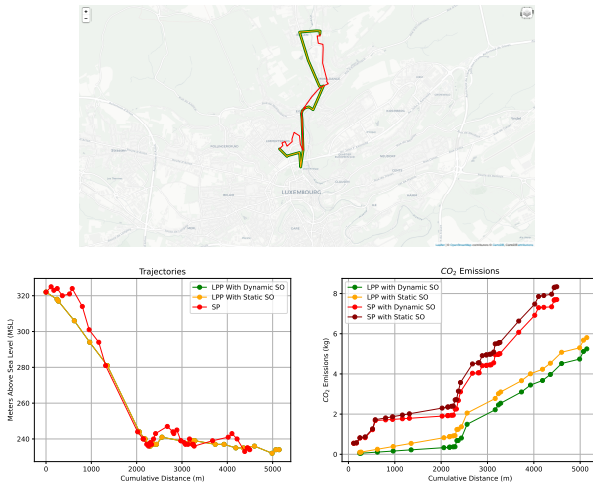


Figure: Red (Thin): Shortest Path, Green (Thick): LP Path with Dynamic SO, Orange (Medium): LP Path with Static SO

Case 2: Luxembourg, MDD Truck, LPP 6% Longer, 45%-46% Less Polluting

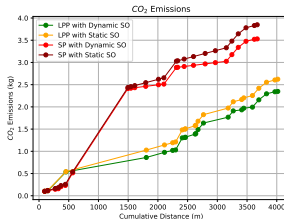
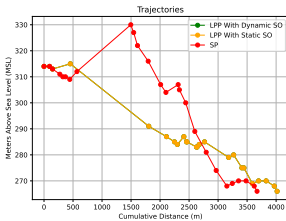
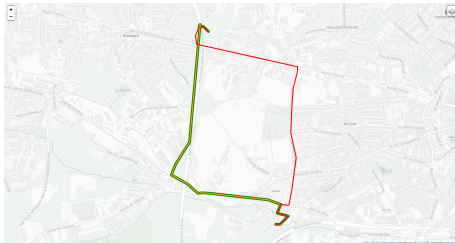


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Key Take-Away

- Consider LPP instead of SP or fastest path.
- Using topographical data can improve the CO_2 emissions typically more than speed optimization.
- Computing the LPP requires better digitization and data-driven decision making, yet NO investment in fleet or infrastructures.
- Higher level of digitization and integration of data across companies can help to build more precise emission models to compute the LPP.



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Thank You for Your Attention!

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