

# Proposing an Optimal Formula 1 Race Schedule with Minimal Emissions and Maximal Total Attendance

Guillaume BONHEURE and Rodrigo OLIVARES-LOPEZ

## Problem Statement

Formula 1 is a sport with **very complex logistics**:

- Teams and equipment need to **travel the globe** in very **short timeframes** over a 24-race calendar.
- Teams cannot sustain many repeated races and need to **return home often**, with a **maximum number of consecutive races** allowed.
- Many races close to each other **decreases overall attendance** because of saturation in that area

➔ **How to optimize the 2023 race schedule for minimal emissions and maximal attendance?**

## Model Formulation

**Objective:** Minimize emissions and attendance loss

### Vehicle Routing

(the teams that return home, determines consecutive races):

- Every race is visited exactly once
- At most 2 triple consecutive races (triple header)
- At most 6 double consecutive races
- Never have more than 3 consecutive races

### Travelling Salesman

(logistics between races, determines overall race schedule):

- Triple and double headers from VRP are fixed

## Emissions and Attendance Trade-Off

Emissions as a function of distance  $D_{i,j}$ :

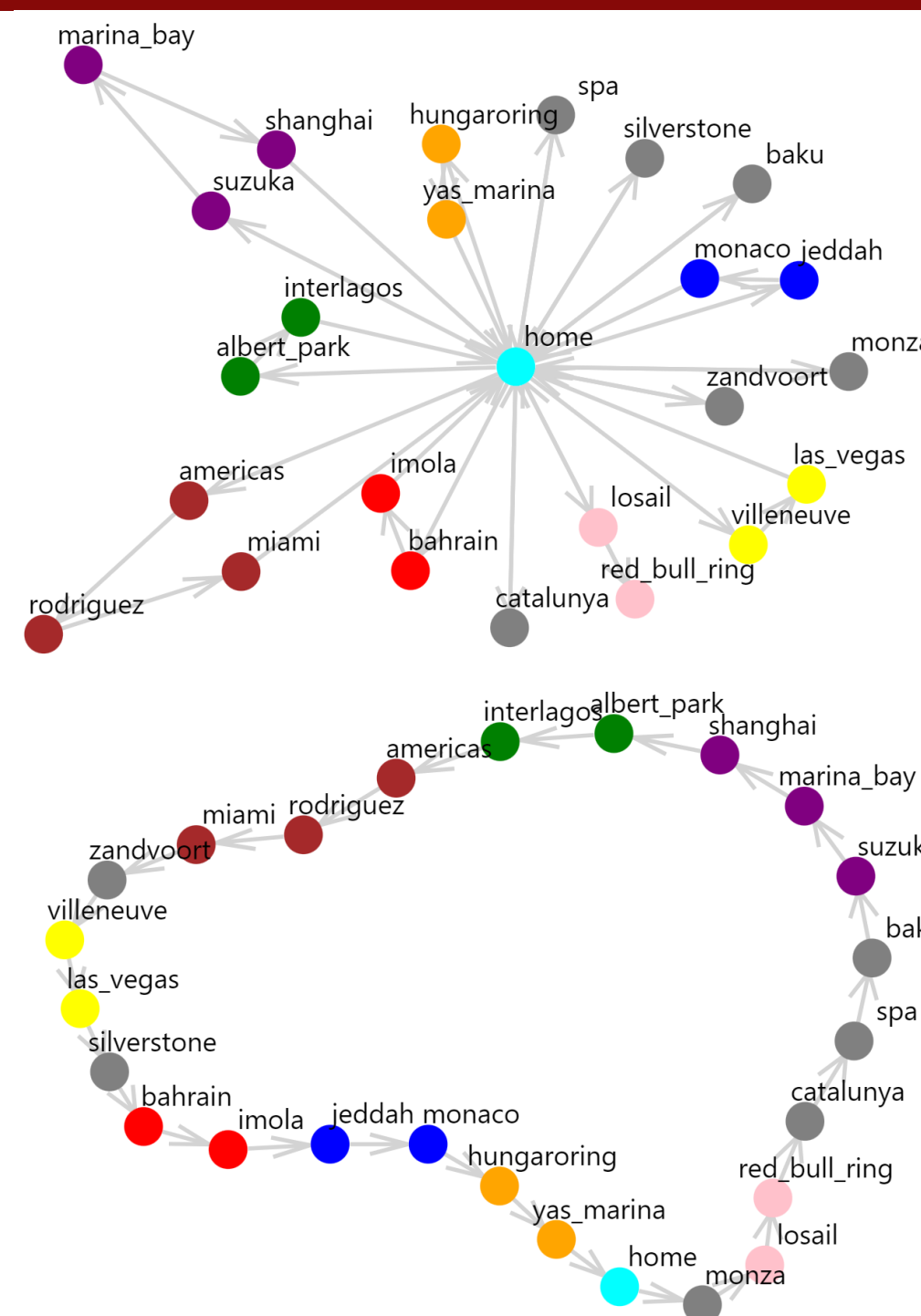
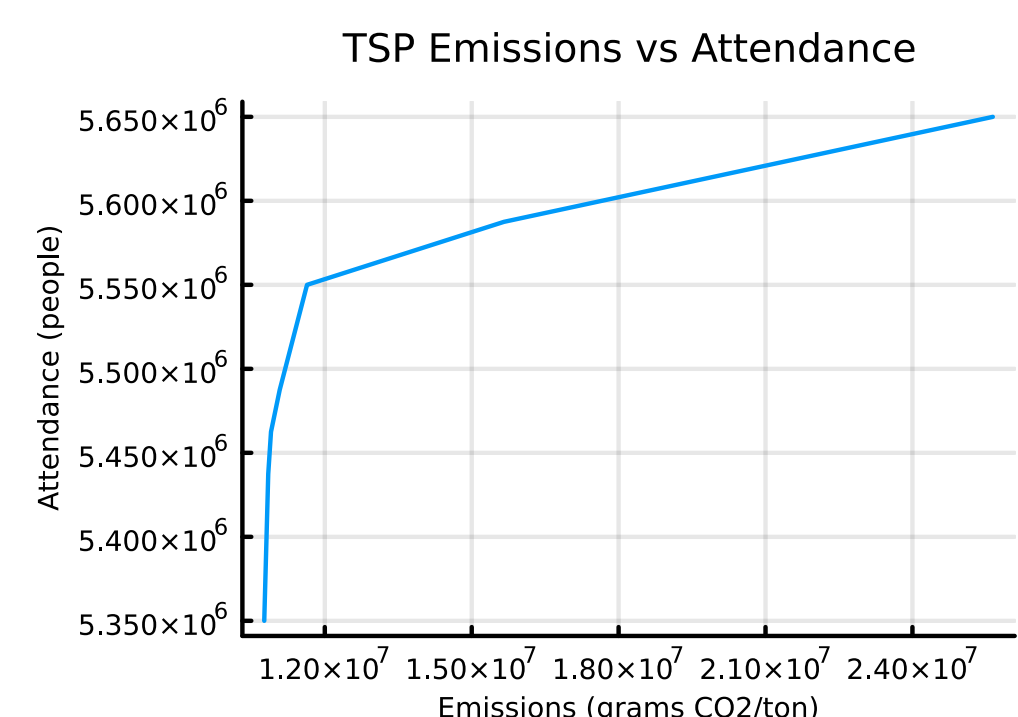
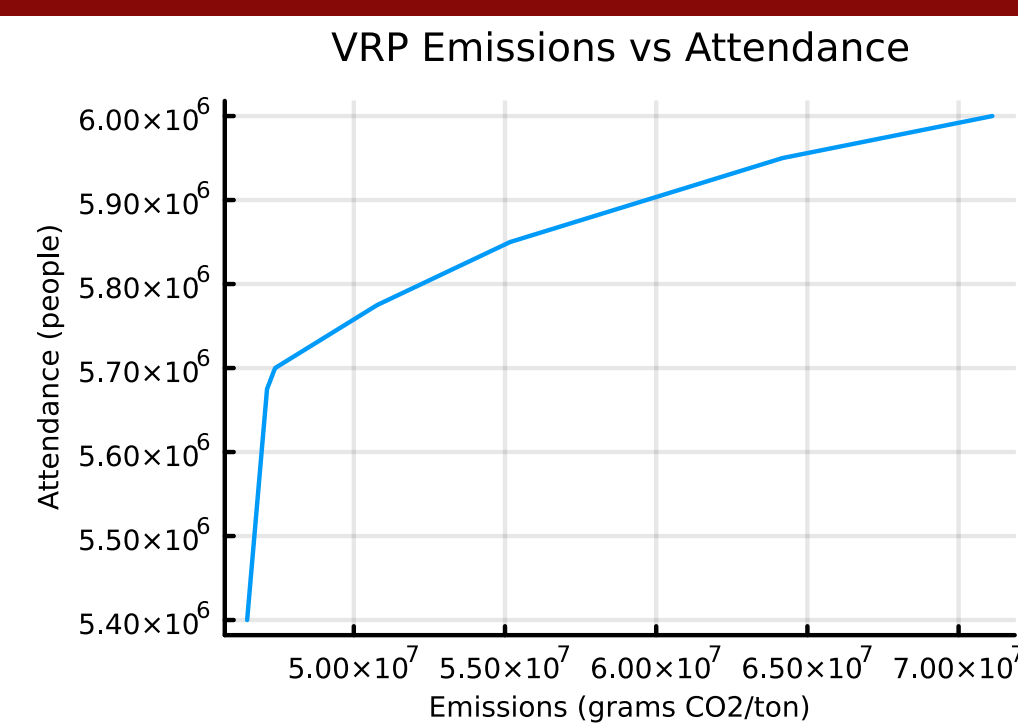
$$E_{i,j} = \begin{cases} D_{i,j} * 62 & \text{if } D_{i,j} \leq 5000 \text{ km} \\ D_{i,j} * 500 & \text{if } D_{i,j} > 5000 \text{ km} \end{cases} \quad \left( \text{grams} \frac{\text{CO}_2}{\text{ton}} \right)$$

(i.e., do we go by truck or by plane?)

Attendance loss as a function of distance  $D_{i,j}$ :

$$A_{i,j} = \begin{cases} 150\,000 & \text{if } D_{i,j} \leq 250 \text{ km} \\ 125\,000 & \text{if } D_{i,j} \leq 500 \text{ km} \\ 100\,000 & \text{if } D_{i,j} \leq 1000 \text{ km} \quad (\text{less people}) \\ 50\,000 & \text{if } D_{i,j} \leq 3500 \text{ km} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

## Trade-Off Results



## Improvement Over Actual Schedule

Under our assumptions, the optimal trade-off VRP solution leads to the teams having **37% less emissions** compared to the actual schedule.

Based on this optimal VRP, our optimal trade-off TSP solution leads to the race supporting logistics having **69% less emissions** than in the actual schedule.

Overall race attendance is given by the TSP, and in our optimal solution **attendance increases by 5.7%** compared to the actual 2023 race schedule.

## Potential Next Steps

### 1) Improve efficiency

VRP model consists of 17M+ constraints and 14K+ variables, not tractable for consumer hardware

➔ Explore ways to make problem **more computationally tractable**

### 2) What about the weather?

A Formula 1 race can only be held if the weather is clear or if there is a limited amount of rain

➔ Add time dimension and weather data to the TSP to **minimize chances of races being cancelled** due to bad weather