

ANALYSING IMPACT OF USING CURRENT OSRM AND INSIGHTS ON NON-EFFICIENT TRIPS

April 2024



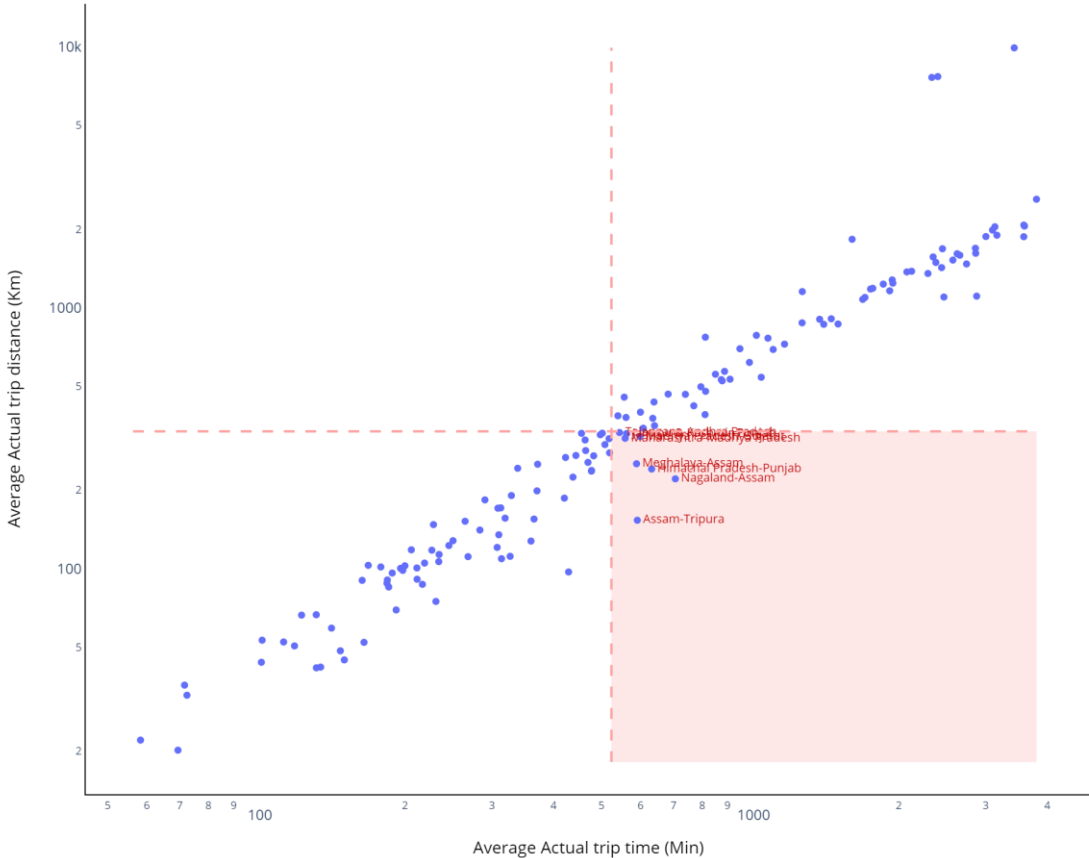
TRIPS THAT ARE NOT EFFICIENT

Non-Efficient trips are those where deliveries cover a relatively small distance but take significantly longer time compared to others, as indicated by the shaded region in the plot (Average trip time>8.3 hrs and Average trip distance<300 Km)

Following are the triggered areas:

| Source-Destination States | Total Routes | Average Stops per Route |
|----------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| Madhya Pradesh-Gujarat | 1 | 13 |
| Jammu & Kashmir-Punjab | 1 | 13 |
| Maharashtra-Madhya Pradesh | 4 | 11 |
| Telangana-Andhra Pradesh | 12 | 11 |
| Meghalaya-Assam | 2 | 7 |
| Nagaland-Assam | 1 | 7 |
| Himachal Pradesh-Punjab | 6 | 5 |
| Assam-Tripura | 1 | 4 |

Distribution of trips (based on Source-Destination States) across distance and time



Triggered Areas:

- Non-Efficient trips are prevalent in specific regions, particularly from North and East India and trips through hilly, forested or underdeveloped roads and they happen to have frequent stops
- This trend raises questions about the efficiency of OSRM used by drivers to estimate the best routes, as actual trip times are approximately double the estimated OSRM times for the specified trips

Optimization Strategies:

- Route optimization strategies - strategically planning transit/service stops(reducing number of stops,etc) on less congested routes/better roads can lead to time savings.



TIME OF DAY THAT IS NOT EFFICIENT

Considering **Full Truck Load** trips, Day Type as:

- Weekend(Saturday/Sunday)
- Weekday

and Time of day as:

- Morning: 5 am till 12 pm
- Afternoon: 12 pm till 5 pm
- Evening: 5 pm till 11 pm
- Late Night: 11 pm till 5am

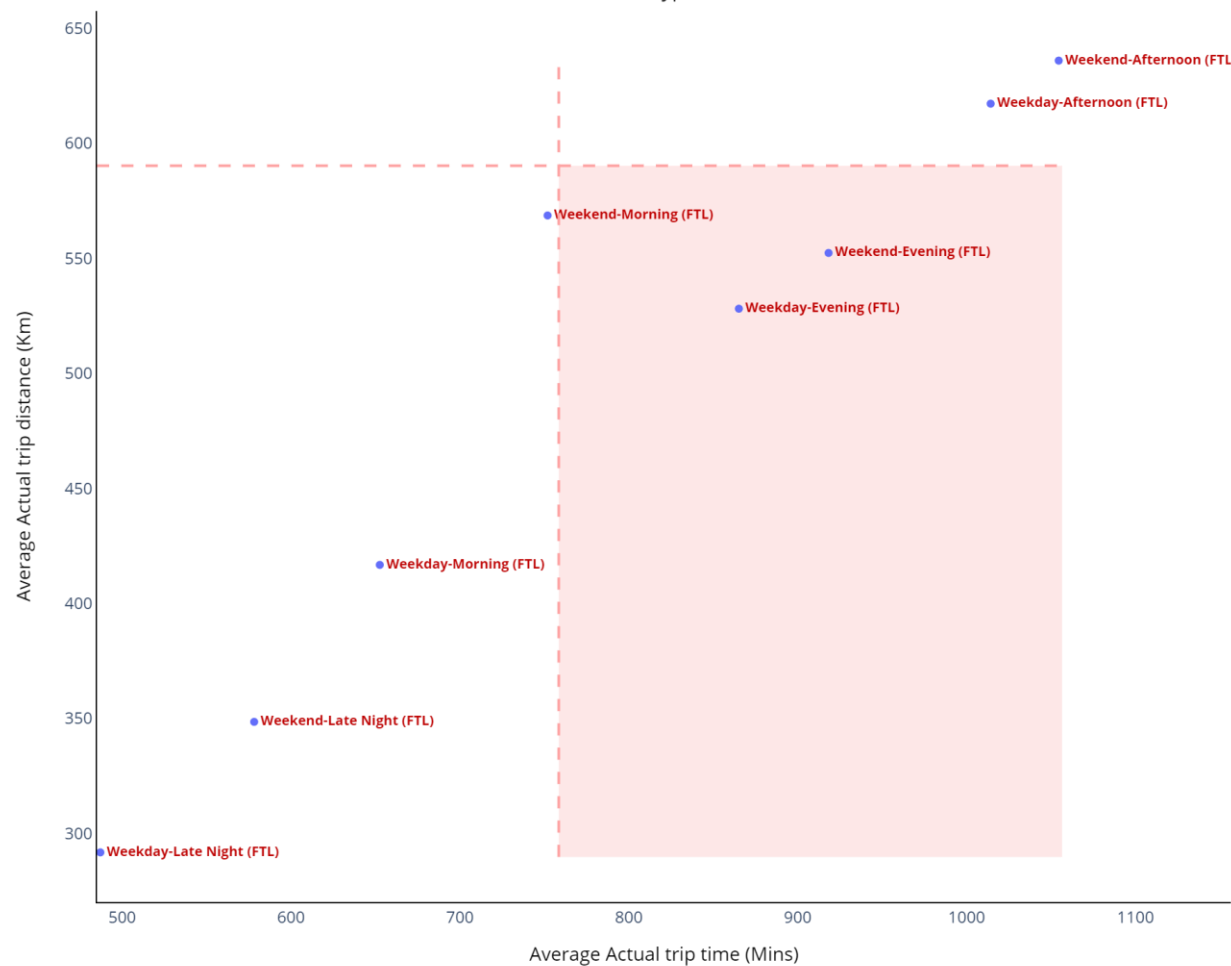
Insights:

- Evening Trips are the least efficient, averaging 6 stops per route.
- Optimizing routes and reducing service/transit stops during evenings, especially when traffic is heaviest, can lead to significant improvement in efficiency
- Using more accurate OSRM estimates, particularly during peak traffic times, is crucial as current estimates are overly optimistic (half the actual time) and donot adequately account for traffic conditions.

Please note: The analysis is based on training data post-missing value and outlier treatment. Also, assuming no waiting time per stop.

Distribution of trips (based on Time of Day and Day Type) across distance and time

Route Type: FTL



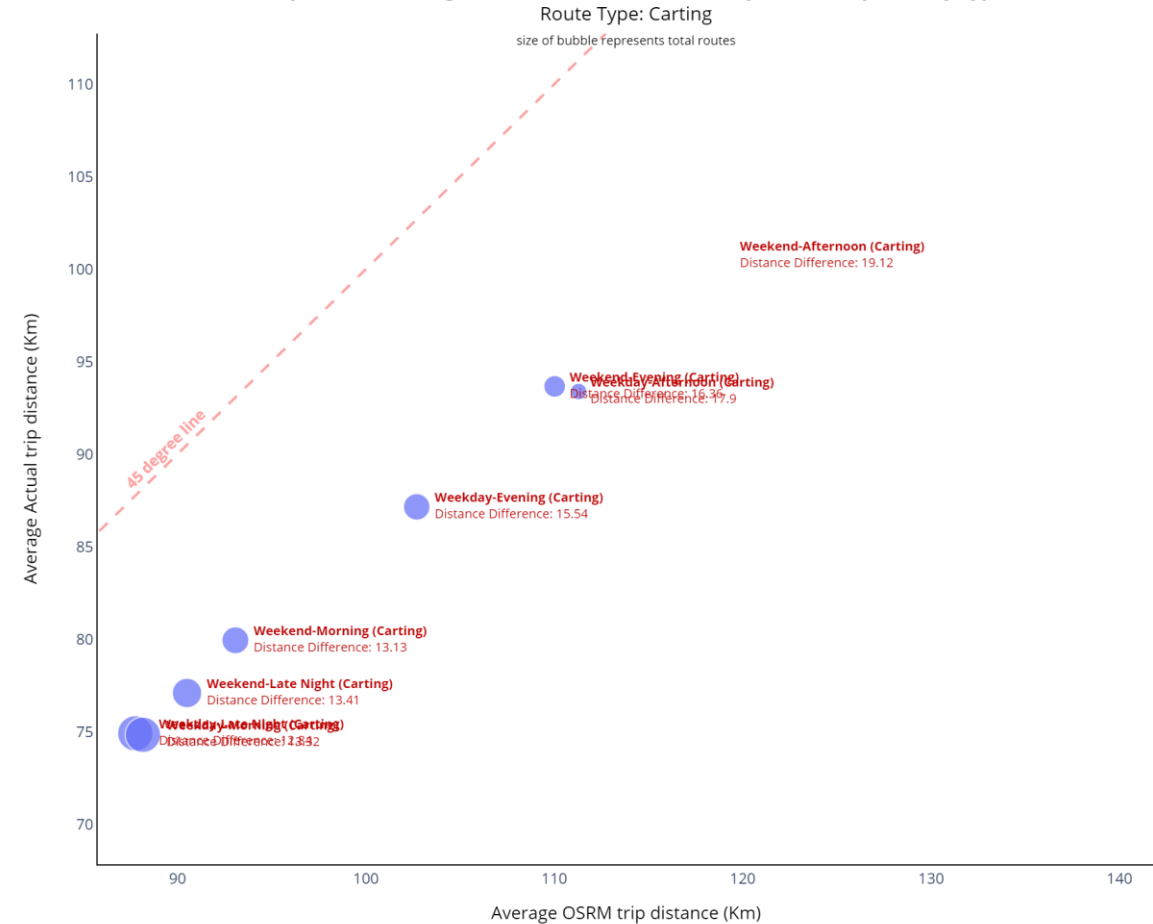


HOW GOOD IS THE OSRM

REFERENCE: APPENDIX A

OSRM often estimates a greater distance than the actual distance travelled. To improve accuracy, selecting an OSRM version that considers stops along the route is recommended. This would result in more optimized route estimations.

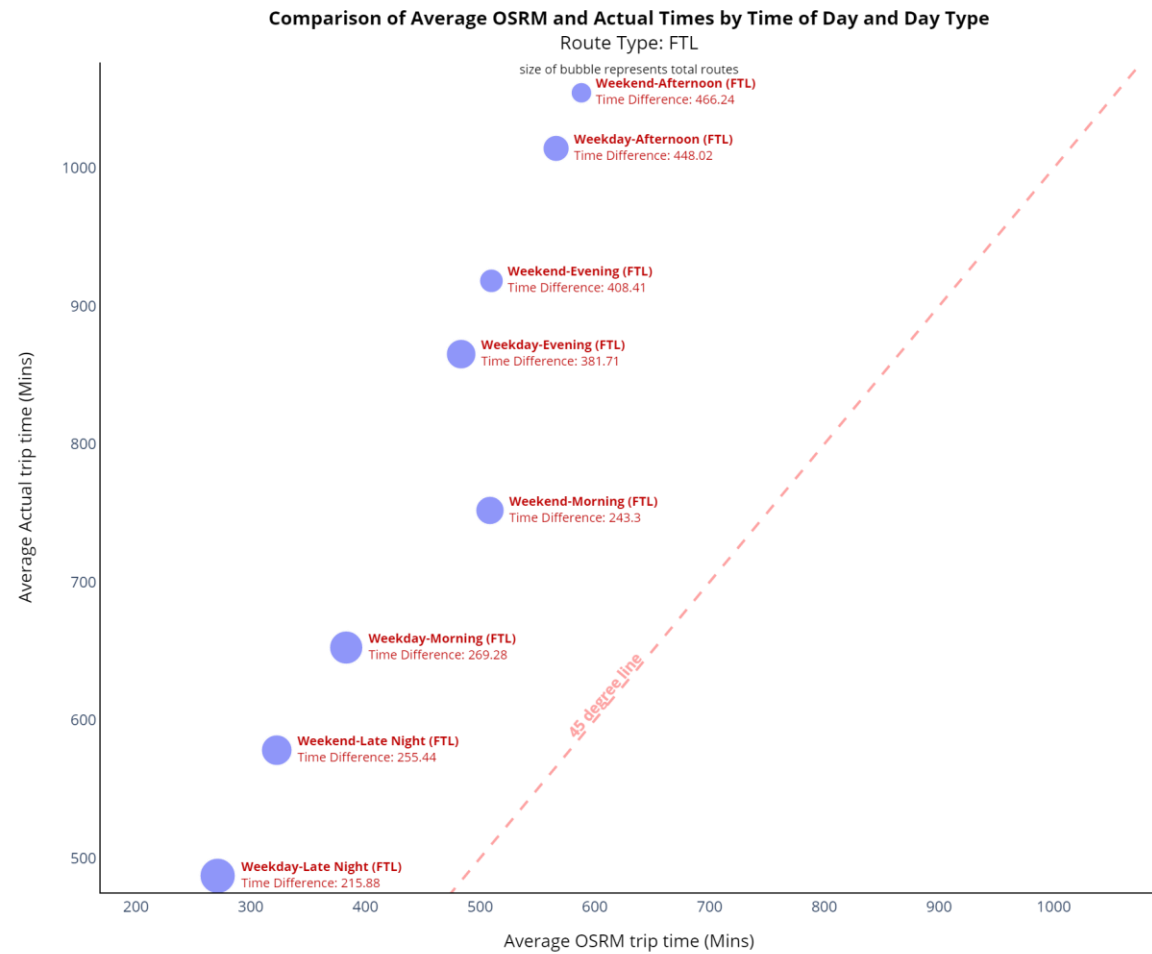
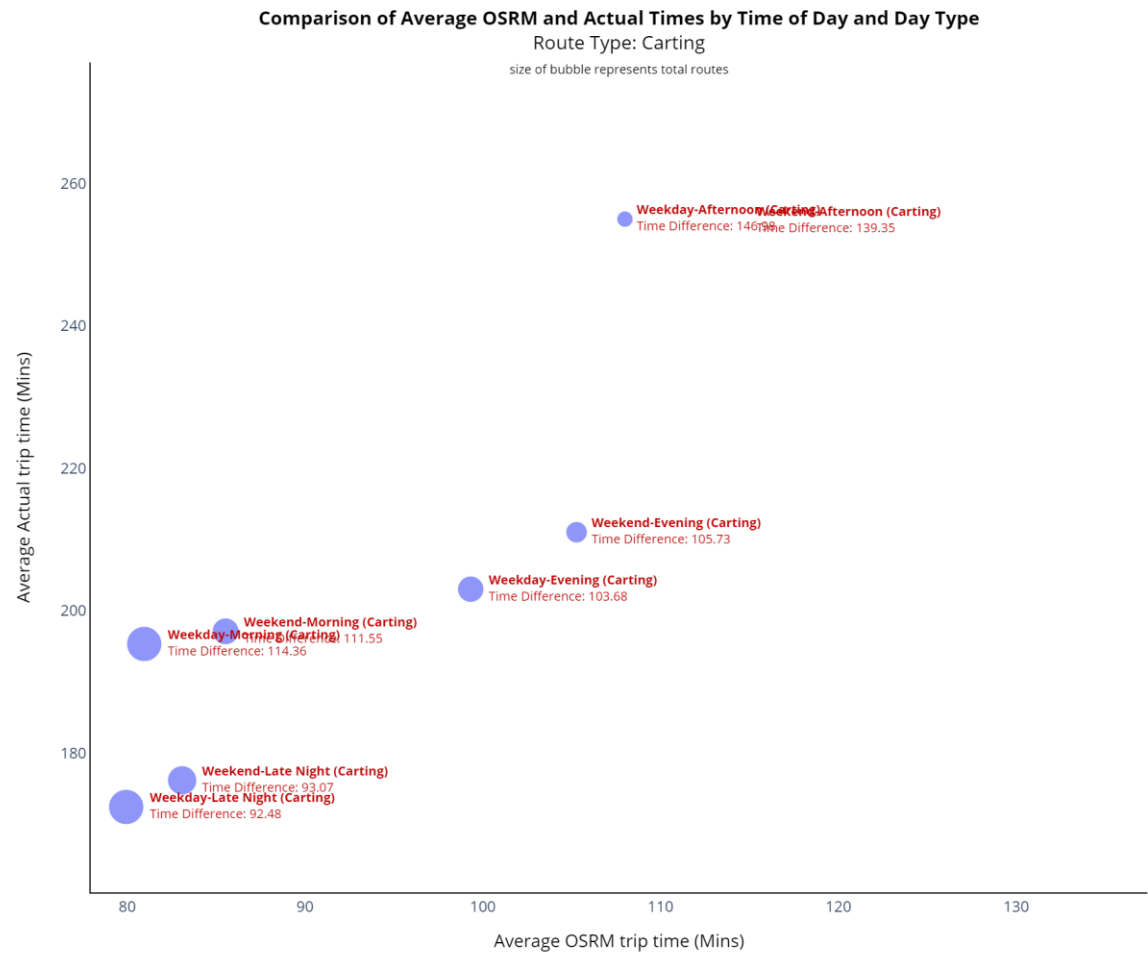
Comparison of Average OSRM and Actual Distances by Time of Day and Day Type



Comparison of Average OSRM and Actual Distances by Time of Day and Day Type



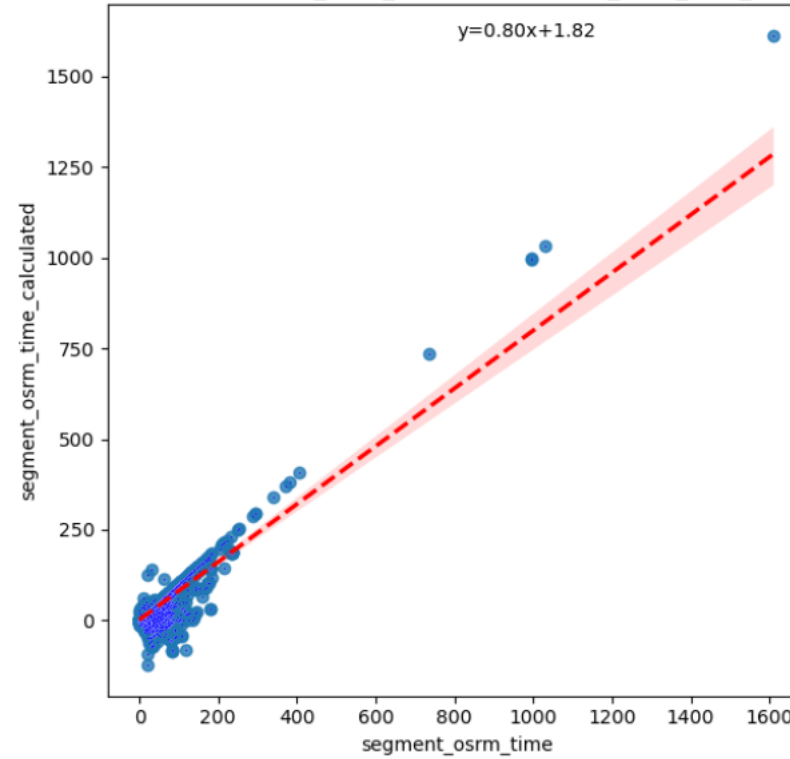
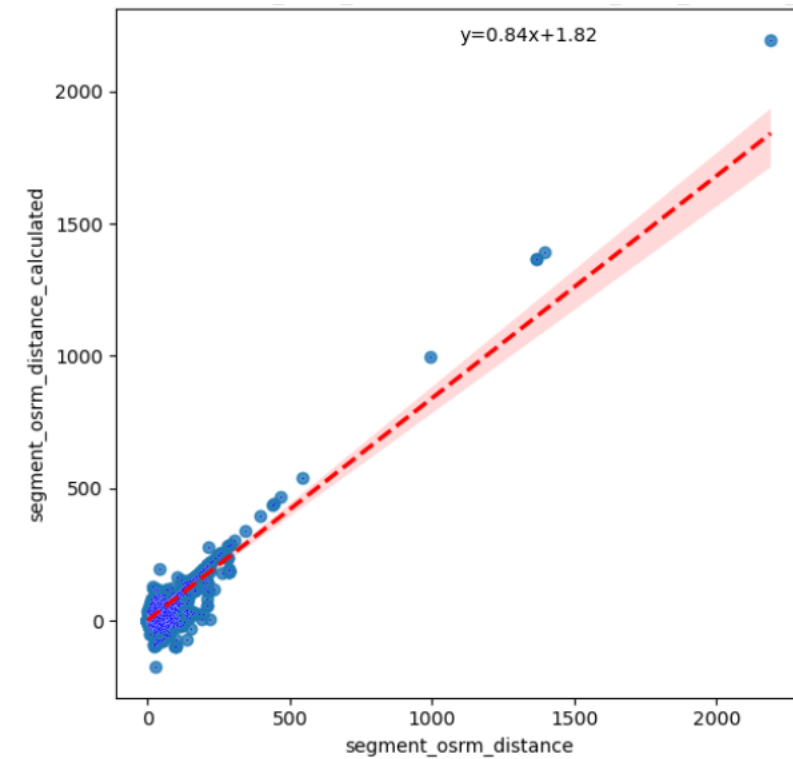
OSRM tend to underestimate trip times compared to actual trip durations. This discrepancy indicates that OSRM’s estimation algorithm may not accurately factor in Indian traffic, road conditions and stops.



END

APPENDIX A

DISTRIBUTION PLOT BETWEEN SEGMENT OSRM METRICS AND SEGMENT METRICS AGGREGATED FROM CUMULATIVE OSRM



Anomalies were observed in data where segment_osrm_distance exceeds segment_osrm_distance_calculated (aggregated from cumulative OSRM distances).

This discrepancy is logical as cumulative OSRM distance are not taking into consideration the stops along the route, leading to underestimated distance and time calculations.