# **Carnegie Mellon University**

AutoMerge

A Transportation Alternative for NYC

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Fonseca Mesner **Problem** 

Problem

Alternatives

Costs

Uncertainty

Results

Pilot Study

Sensitivity

Conclusion

References

#### Overview

- ▶ NYC to become a leader in *smart city* infrastructure
- ► One piece: Evaluate autononous vehicles
- ▶ By 2020, NYC expects its fleet to be autonomous.
- ▶ We will evaluate AutoMerge (AM) Inc as an alternative.

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#### Description

Alternative 1 Do Not Implement AM.

This are the costs that would be incurred if the status quo continues so there is little uncertainty for this alternative.

Alternative 2 Implement AM.

Implementing AM comes with uncertainty with respect to AM performance.

Alternative 3 Perform a pilot study.

We decide size of pilot study. A larger the study reduces more uncertainty than a smaller one but costs more.

### Some Costs, Calculations, and Assumptions

Congestions, Capital, and Human costs

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	Variable	Value	Notes
(a)	# buses with age < 5 years	2313	Source: [3]
(b)	# buses with age 5-9 years	1296	Source: [3]
(c)	# buses with age 10-20 years	1437	Source: [3]
(d)	Capital Cost per bus age < 5 years	\$ 5000	Source: [3]
(e)	Capital Cost per bus age 5-9 years	\$ 6500	Source: [3]
(f)	Capital Cost per bus age 10-20 years	\$ 8500	Source: [3]
(g)	Total Capital Cost(*)	\$ 45.7 Million	=(a)*(d)+(b)*(e)+(c)*(f)
(h)	Annual O&M Cost per Bus	\$ 1500	Source: [3]
(i)	Total Annual O&M Cost (**)	\$ 7.6 Million	=[(a)+(b)+(c)]*(h)
(j)	Annual Cost per Commuter	\$ 1739	Source: [5]
(k)	Annual hours in congestion per commuter	74 hours	Source: [5]
(1)	Cost per minute	\$ 0.39	(h)/[(i)*60]
(m)	Total person trip per day	1.52 million	Source: [4]
(n)	Average time in daily person trip	49 minutes	Source: [4]
(o)	Total annual congestion cost	\$ 10.5 Billion	=360*I*(k)*(j)
(p)	VSL (2015 \$)	\$ 8.7 Million	Source: [1]
(q)	Number of fatalities per year	16	Source: [4]
(r)	Total annual mortality cost	\$ 150 Million	=(p)*(q)
(s)	Average Cost of Injury	\$ 179,000	Source: [2]
(t)	Number of injuries per year	1740	Source: [4]
(u)	Total annual injury cost	\$ 311 Million	=(s)*(t)

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## Uncertainty

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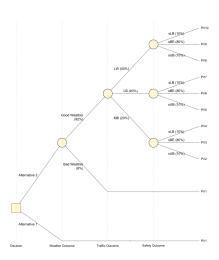
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- We account for uncertainty using decision trees.
- Source of uncertainty:
   Performance, Safety, and Weather
- We calculated Expected NPV for each outcome to evaluate.



#### Results

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- ► Alternative 2 outperforms 1 in total cost.
- ► Congestion costs are based on total travel time.

#### Expected Cost in Billions (\$)

	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
Capital Costs	0	0.05
O&M	0	0.06
Mortality	1.45	1.39
Injury	3.23	3.11
Congestion*	109.12	107.16
Air Pollution	10.55	10.55
GHG	0.8	0.8
Total	125.15	123.12

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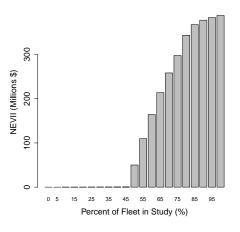
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## Pilot

- ► Uses EVII and Bayes Theorem to compute
- Figure shows value study after associated cost.
- ► Value optimized at 100% of fleet



## Sensitivity Analyses

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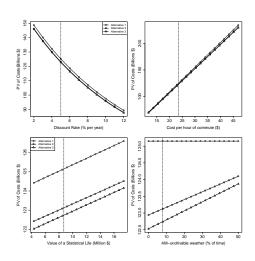
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► Input values varied between 50 and 200% or more.

- Discount rate, VSL, and per person cost of commute time all greatly affect net expected cost but similarly for all.
- ► Weather affects alternatives 2 and 3 more then 1 but alternative 1 remained more expensive.



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#### Conclusion

- Given uncertainty, investing in AM reduces cost over not investing.
- ► Using a risk-neutral metric, performing any pilot study with at least 50% of fleet adds value.
- ► Using 100% of fleet maximized value
- ▶ This recommendation is robust to necessary assumptions.

#### References

Questions?

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