1. Download

**Step 1:** Download the file here:

**Step 2:** Unzipp the folder.

1. Install

**Step 1:** Create a new environment with the requirements described in "requirements.txt" file.

For example, in Python (Windows) write in the terminal (command prompt) and in the folder download:

    cd FOLDER PATH

Python -m venv schedule

    schedule\Scripts\activate

    pip install -r requirements.txt

For example, in python (macOS / Linux) write in the terminal (command prompt) in the folder download:

    Python -m venv schedule

    source schedule/bin/activate

    pip install -r requirements.txt

**Step two:** Open the notebook,

**Step three:** Define the environment (left where says Select kernel)

1. Configuration

The **Schedule Generator Configuration** defines the parameters required to generate the travel and charging patterns of each vehicle in the LCV fleet. The user defines the temporal scope of the schedule generation process, with a default value set between January 1, 2023, and January 31, 2023, at an hourly resolution. Additional parameters include the number of electric vehicles in the fleet, as well as a seed for random number generation to ensure reproducibility.

The only required input file is the Energy Consumption Factor, which adjusts vehicle energy consumption based on ambient temperature, accounting for environmental influences. In the current configuration example, this adjustment is informed by hourly temperature data collected at the Stockholm weather station[10].

In the **Fleet Parameters Configurations**, users can define the characteristics of the fleet used for schedule generation. These characteristics include the number of vehicles, the schedule type (either continuous or with breaks), and the vehicle model and company type. For the vehicle model, by default it includes vehicles from Renault and Peugeot (most sold in Europe), but this data can be changed to other types of vehicles. The company type, determining the operational pattern, can be selected from predefined categories such as Distribution, Line Haul, and Craft and Service (with or without goods), or defined via a custom configuration. The categories predefined are defined based on the findings of a 2022 survey on light goods vehicles in Sweden conducted by Transport Analysis[11] and consider the primary use of the LCV. In the case of a custom company profile, users need to define parameters such as average weekday and weekend distances, their standard deviations, minimum and maximum hourly travel distances, and the average number of stops. This flexible structure allows the user to model a wide range of real-world logistics profiles and driving behaviours.