

Model 1

Variables:

- n_e : number of e-buses in a certain city or area
- n_b : number of ICE buses in a certain city or area
- L_e : the mileage of an e-bus (in a specific time period)
- L_b : the mileage of an ICE bus (in a specific time period)
- ω_i : weight of the i th gas emission assessing its harmfulness
- g_i : emission of the i th harmful gas
- η_e : energy efficiency coefficient of e-buses
- η_b : energy efficiency coefficient of ICE buses
- P : pollution index produced by e-buses or ICE buses
- E : measurement of ecological consequence in the short run

第一题参数说明:

- $n_e = 4200$ $n_b = 5800$ 已经计算得出
- CO, CxHy, NOx, PM 的对应系数为图中 w 中的数字

```
lambda_max = 4.133202989872226
w = [0.0625611 0.24786161 0.2516496 0.43792769]
CI = 2.7998696565388927
RI = 0.9
CR = 3.1109662850432143
```

- 四种气体在两种车的排放如下:

| D | ICE | E-bus |
|------|------|-------|
| CO | 1.5 | / |
| CxHy | 0.46 | / |
| NOx | 2 | 0.94 |
| PM | 0.02 | 0.04 |

- $P = \omega_i g_i$
- $E = \sum_{i \in \{e, b\}} (1 - \eta_i) n_i P_i$

- $\eta_e = 0.92, \eta_b = 0.55$
- $n_e + n_b = 4200$ 简单的来说就是一个一次函数图像, 横轴是 ebus 占 4200 的百分比, 纵轴是 Ecological Index E
- 第一题还要做长期的, 也是一个一次的东西, 我马上修改完几个参数发

Model 2 Measuring Financial Implication B

- $\frac{dp}{dt} = -C + \theta bt$
- p 是 profit (我们通过 profit 来 measure financial consequences), C 是 initial input cost, θ : utilization rate of resources (平均一天生产多少量 ebus), b : financial benefit brought by the use of a single ebus

$$C = C_e + C_s$$

$$C_e = n_e S_e, S_e = \$400,000 \quad n_e = 4200$$

$$C_s = \frac{n_e}{\beta} S_c$$

$$b = R_d \left(\frac{1}{n_e} - \frac{1}{n_b} \right) - (M_e - M_b) L_e$$

$$\theta = 1.1$$

- 具体要求在下面的图里

C:

1. Charging station estimation β = car-pile ratio
2. $C_e = n_e S_e \rightarrow S_e = \$400,000$
3. $C = C_e + C_s$

$b = R_d \left(\frac{1}{n_e} - \frac{1}{n_b} \right) - (M_e - M_b) L_e$

1. $R_d = \frac{55.14 \times 10^6}{365} = \151062.5 (每天 revenue)

2. $n_e = 4200, n_b = 5800$

3. $M_e = \frac{1.53}{1.61}, M_b = \frac{0.55}{1.61}, L_e = 560$

4. $\theta = 1.1$ - 天 1.1 辆

需要的图:

1. $\theta = 1.1, \beta = 6$ 时的 $P(t)$, $P_A(t)$

2. $\theta = 1.0, 1.3, 1.5, \beta = 6$

$\theta = 1.1, \beta = 4.58$ } 共 6 张

时刻 profit (relative)

图数: $P(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\theta b}{2} t^2 - C t, & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{n_e}{\theta} \\ P(\frac{n_e}{\theta}), & t > \frac{n_e}{\theta} \end{cases}$

accumulated profit: 对 $P(t)$ 积分

$P_A(t) = \begin{cases} \int_0^t P(t) dt = \frac{\theta b}{6} t^3 - \frac{C}{2} t^2, & 0 \leq t \leq \frac{n_e}{\theta} \\ P_A(\frac{n_e}{\theta}) + P_A(\frac{n_e}{\theta}) (t - \frac{n_e}{\theta}), & t > \frac{n_e}{\theta} \end{cases}$

电动车辆的个数 $n_e = 4200$

SA 参数 车桩比 typically 6:1 (4:1 ~ 8:1)

建一个充电桩的 cost $S_c = \$82760$

Model C Technology Diffusion

前面我们假设电动汽车 diffuse 的效率是一个常数 θ , 现在引入政府的两种决策来加速它的 implementation, 两种 policy 分别为 awareness creation and carbon tax

具体要求我重新在图里面写了

