

Side-walk robots as mobile parcel lockers – Helsingbotica project

Aim: A pilot in a suburb with robots replacing vans the last part of the trip

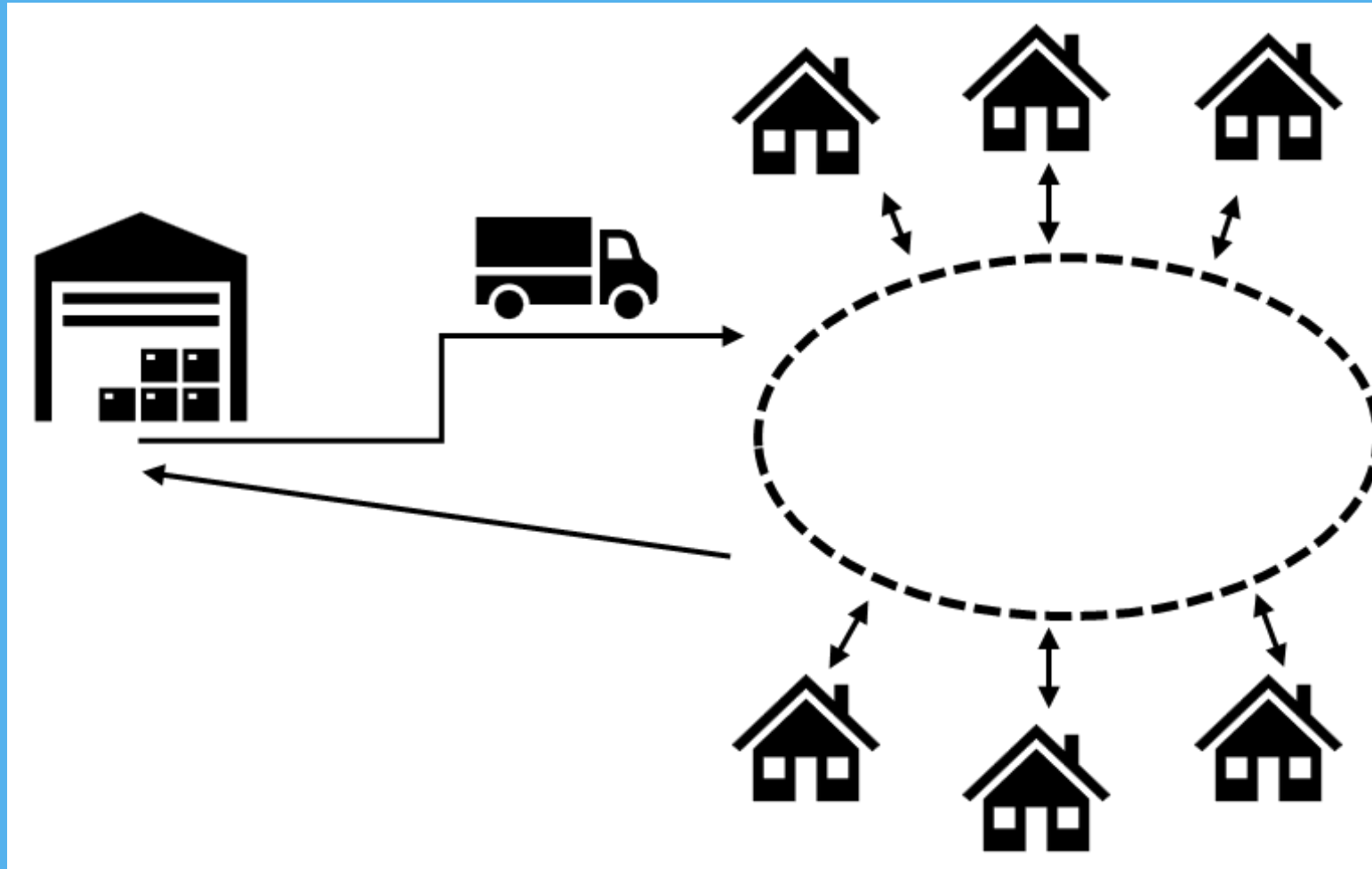
Partners:

- Hugo Delivery AB
- Helsingborgs Stad
- Apotea AB
- BEST Transport AB

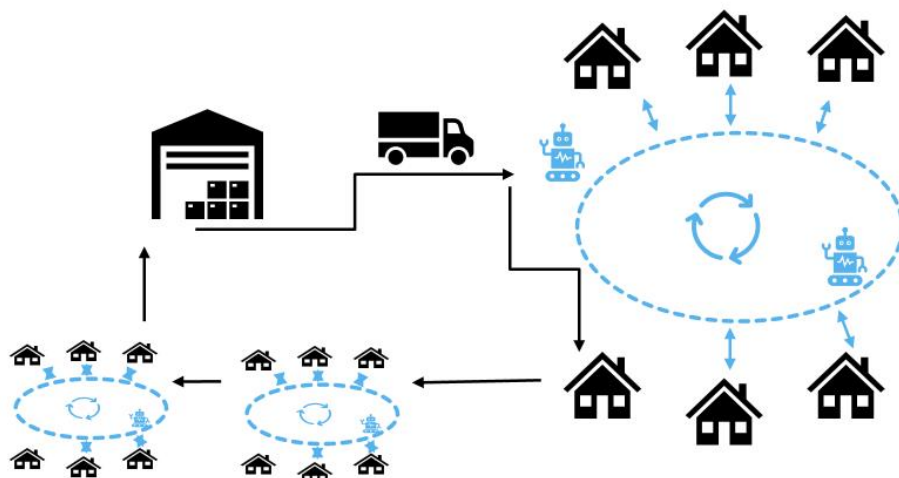
Koordinator: VTI



Current situation for package deliveries the last (kilo)meter: the “Milk run”



Robots for package deliveries the last (kilo)meter tomorrow: Community Robots



----- Robots operating
———— Van operating



Examples of robots in descending order:
Hugo, LMAD, Starship

Problem formulation

$$\text{Minimize } Z: \sum_{p \in P} \left(c^T \cdot x_p^T + \sum_{z \in Z} \sum_{r \in R_z} c_r \cdot x_{p,z,r}^R \right) + f c^T \cdot y^T + \sum_{z \in Z} \sum_{r \in R_z} (f c^R \cdot z_{z,r}^R + c^T \cdot z_{z,r}^R) \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{r \in R_{z,p}} x_{p,z,r}^R + x_p^T = 1, \quad \forall p \in P \quad (2)$$

$$x_p^T = 1, \quad \forall p \in P \text{ where } w_p > m^W \text{ or } m_p > m^M \quad (3)$$

$$\sum_{p \in P: z_p = z} x_{p,z,r}^R \leq m c^R \cdot z_{z,r}^R, \quad \forall z \in Z, \forall r \in R_z \quad (4)$$

$$\sum_{p \in P} x_p^T + \sum_{z \in Z} \sum_{r \in R_z} z_{z,r}^R \leq y^T \cdot m c^T \quad (5)$$

$$x_{p_1,z,r}^R + x_{p_2,z,r}^R \leq 1, \quad \forall z \in Z, \forall r \in R_z, \forall (p_1, p_2) \in P \times P, \text{ if } d_{p_1, p_2} > m^D \quad (6)$$

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$$x_p^T \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \forall p \in P \quad (7)$$

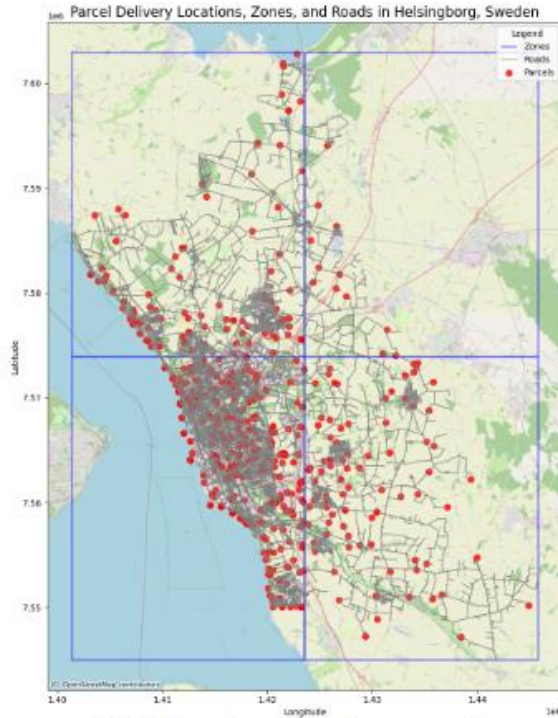
$$x_{p,z,r}^R \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \forall p \in P, \forall z \in Z, \forall r \in R_z \quad (8)$$

$$z_{z,r}^R \in \{0, 1\}, \quad \forall z \in Z, \forall r \in R_z \quad (9)$$

$$y^T \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \quad (\text{non-negative integer}) \quad (10)$$

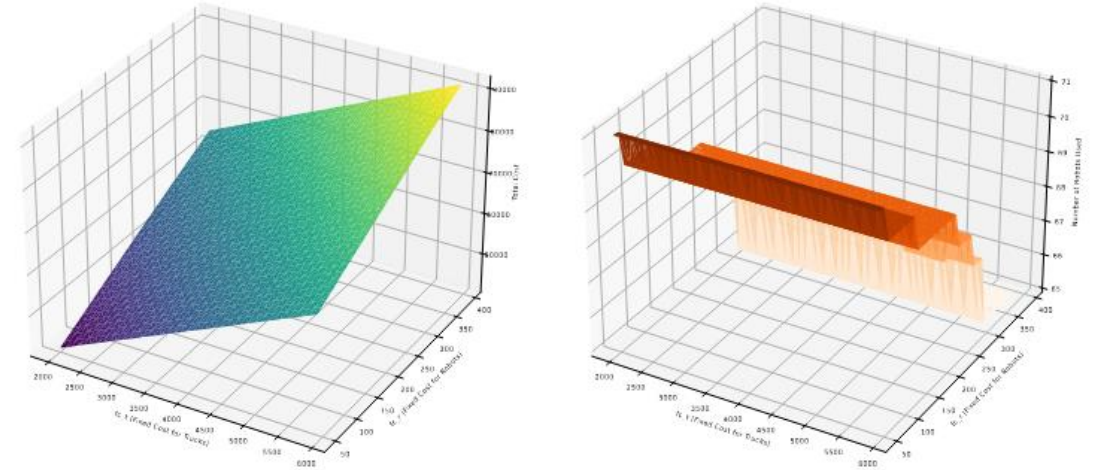
	Notation	Explanation
Parameters	P	Set of parcels.
	Z	Set of zones.
	R_z	Set of robots in zone z .
	mc^T	Maximum capacity of a truck (in parcels).
	mc^R	Maximum capacity of a robot (in parcels).
	c^T	Cost of delivering a parcel using a truck.
	c^R	Cost of delivering a parcel using a robot.
	f_c^T	Fixed cost of using a truck.
	f_c^R	Fixed cost of using a robot.
	d_{p_1,p_2}	Distance between parcels p_1 and p_2 .
	m^D	Maximum distance between two parcels a robot can cover.
	m^W	Maximum weight a robot can carry.
	m^M	Maximum size of a parcel suitable for robot delivery.
	w_p	Weight of parcel p .
m_p	Size (measurement) of parcel p .	
z_p	Zone of parcel p .	
Indices	p	Parcel index, $p \in P$
	z	Zone index, $z \in Z$
	r	Robot index, $r \in R_z$
Variables	x_p^T	$\begin{cases} 1, & \text{if parcel } p \text{ is delivered by truck} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
	$x_{p,z,r}^R$	$\begin{cases} 1, & \text{if parcel } p \text{ is delivered by robot } r \text{ in zone } z \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
	$z_{z,r}^R$	$\begin{cases} 1, & \text{if robot } r \text{ in zone } z \text{ is used} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$
	y^T	Number of trucks used

(a) Notation list.

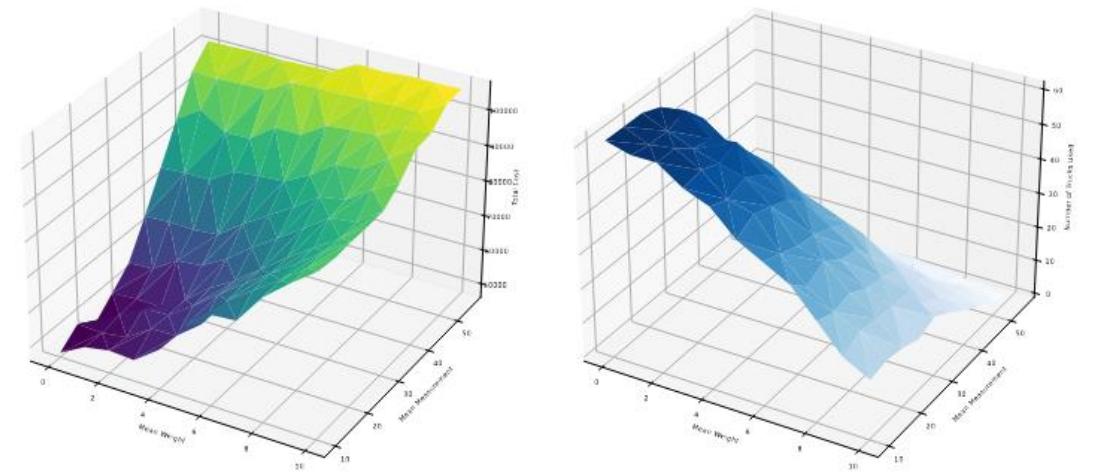


(b) Map showing the parcels.

Figure 2. Overview of the notation list and of the study area showing a potential partial distribution to be optimized.



(a) Objective function as a function of f_{c_t} and f_{c_r} (b) Number of robots as a function of f_{c_t} and f_{c_r}



(c) Impact of parcel characteristics on total costs (d) Parcel characteristics and robots applied

Figure 3. Initial results of our sensitivity analysis.