

INTERMODALISM IN URBAN LOGISTICS: AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF CARGO TRICYCLE USED FOR BEVERAGE DISTRIBUTION IN RIO DE JANEIRO CITY



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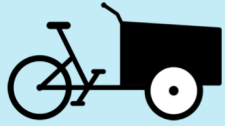


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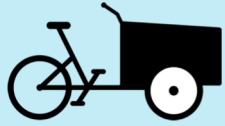


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Brazil and Rio de Janeiro

- Brazilian population living in urban areas:
 - 85.8% (2015);
 - 90% (2035);
 - 96.7% (↑ Rio de Janeiro State);
- Rio de Janeiro is one of the 31 world **Megacities** (12,200,000 inhabitants).



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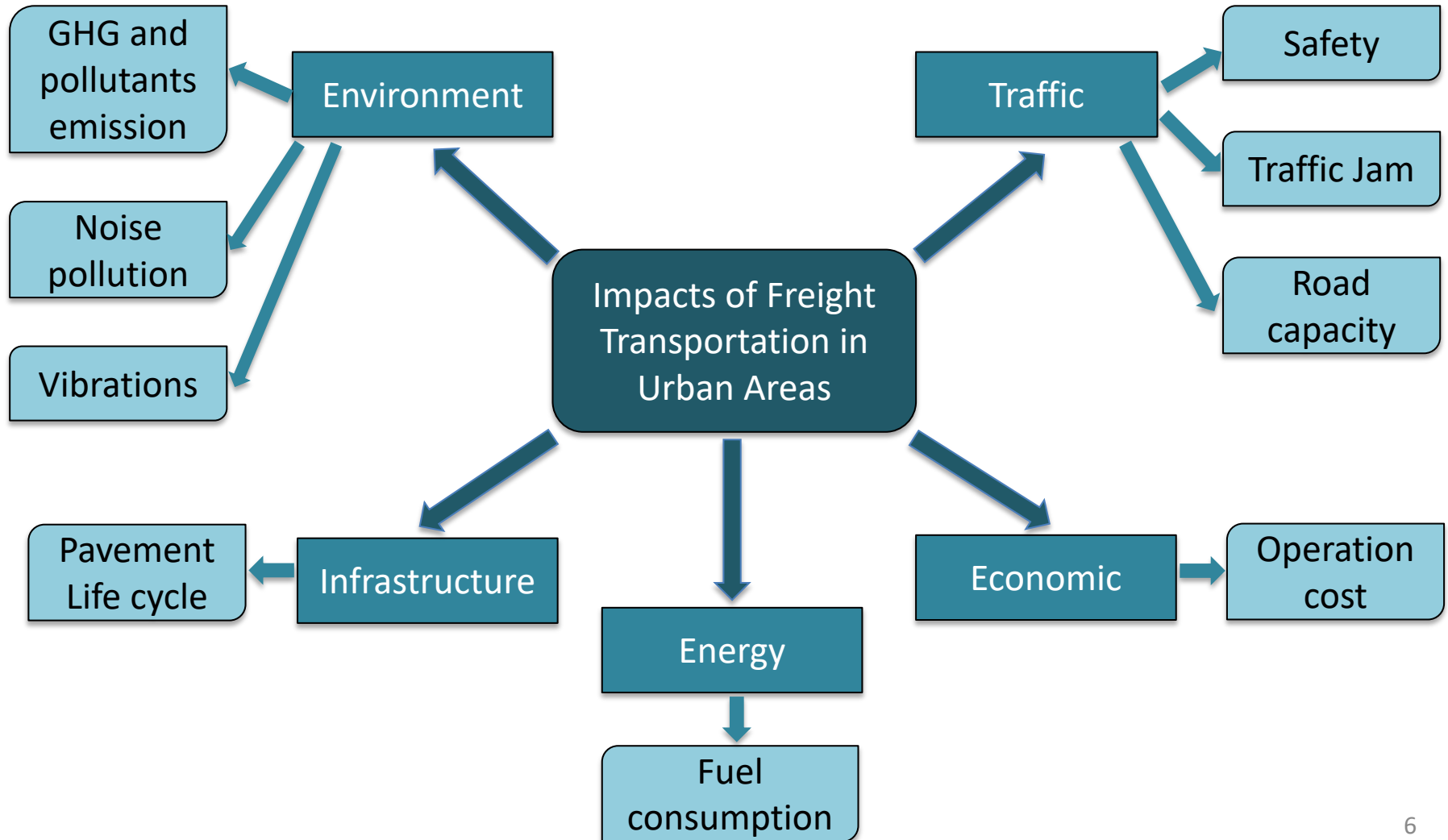
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Freight Transportation impact





Restrictions



Freight vehicles access restrictions

Polygon 1 (north and west zone)

Working days: 6am - 11am and 5pm - 9 pm.

Saturdays: 6am - 2 pm.

Polygon 2 (center and south zone)

Working days: 6am – 9pm.

Saturdays: 6am - 2pm.

Brazil avenue

Working days: 6am – 10am and 5pm - 9 pm.

Yellow line

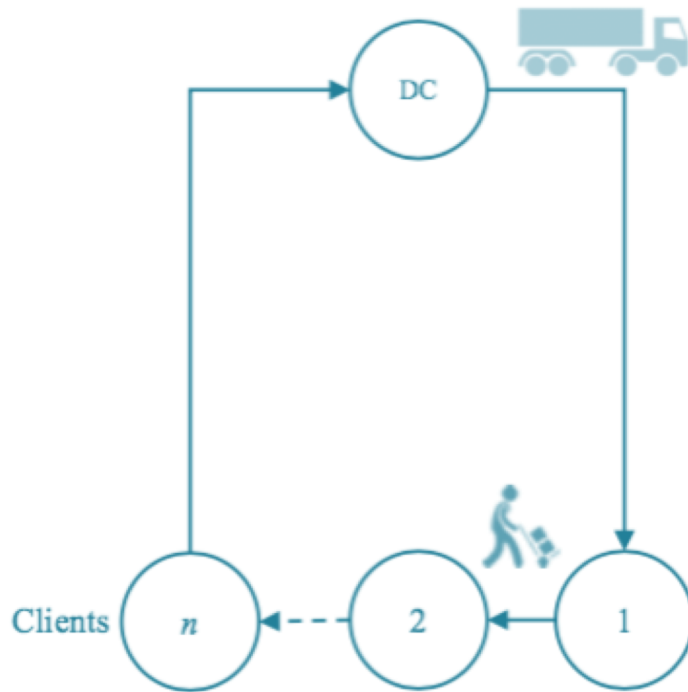
All days: 6am – 11am and 5pm - 9 pm.

Red line

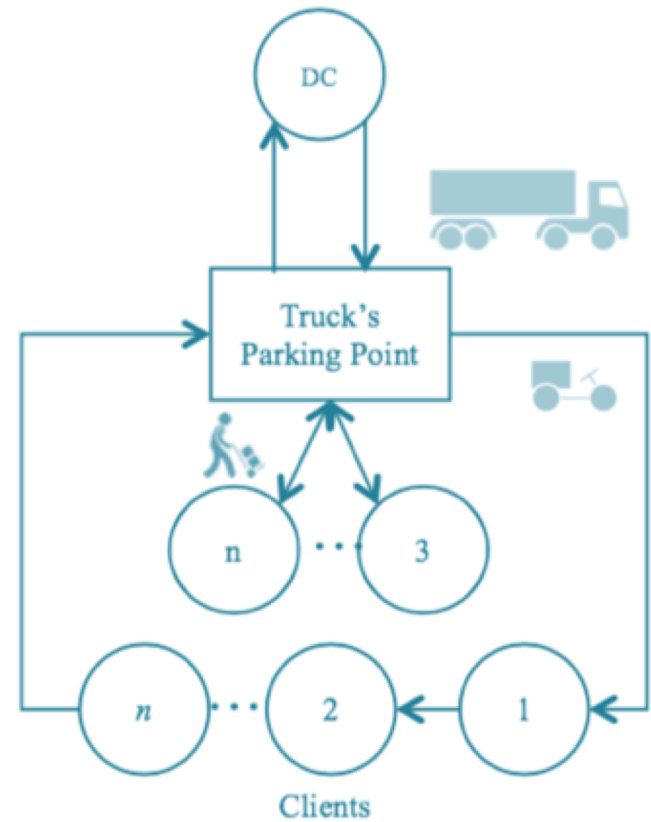
24 hours per day.



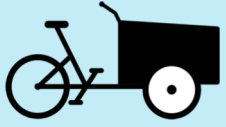
Alternative operation



Operational scheme of truck route for direct delivery



Operational scheme tricycle + truck route



Alternative operation



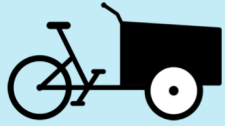


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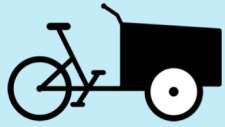
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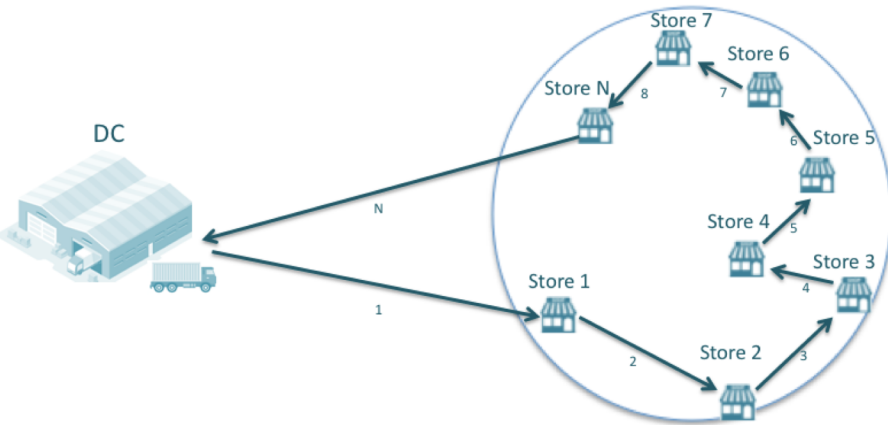


Conclusions

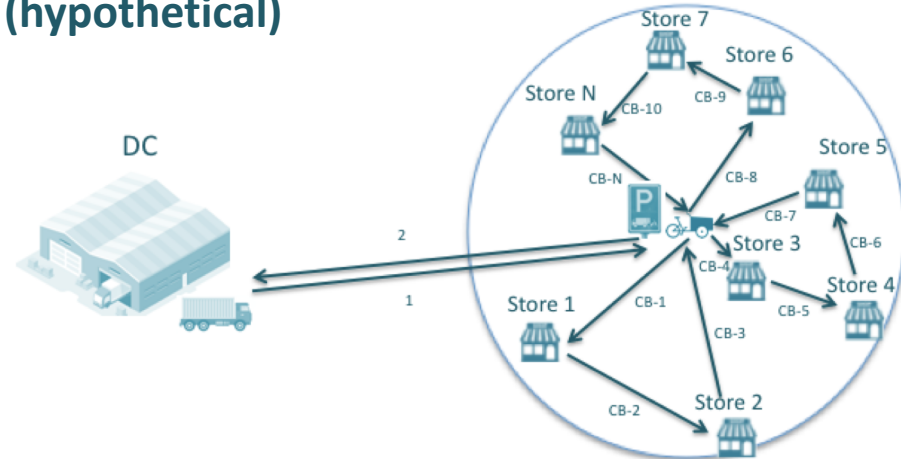


Environmental and economic performance

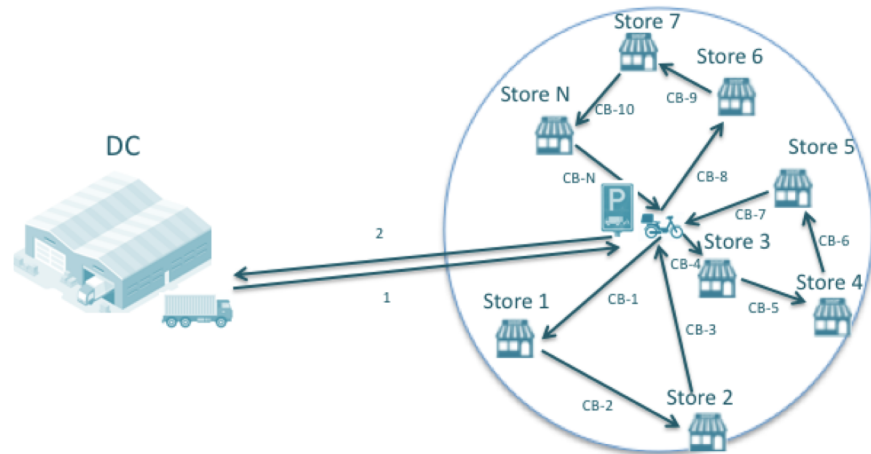
Traditional Truck-based delivery

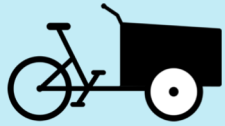


Truck as a mobile depot + Pedal cargo tricycle (hypothetical)






Truck as a mobile depot + Motorized tricycle



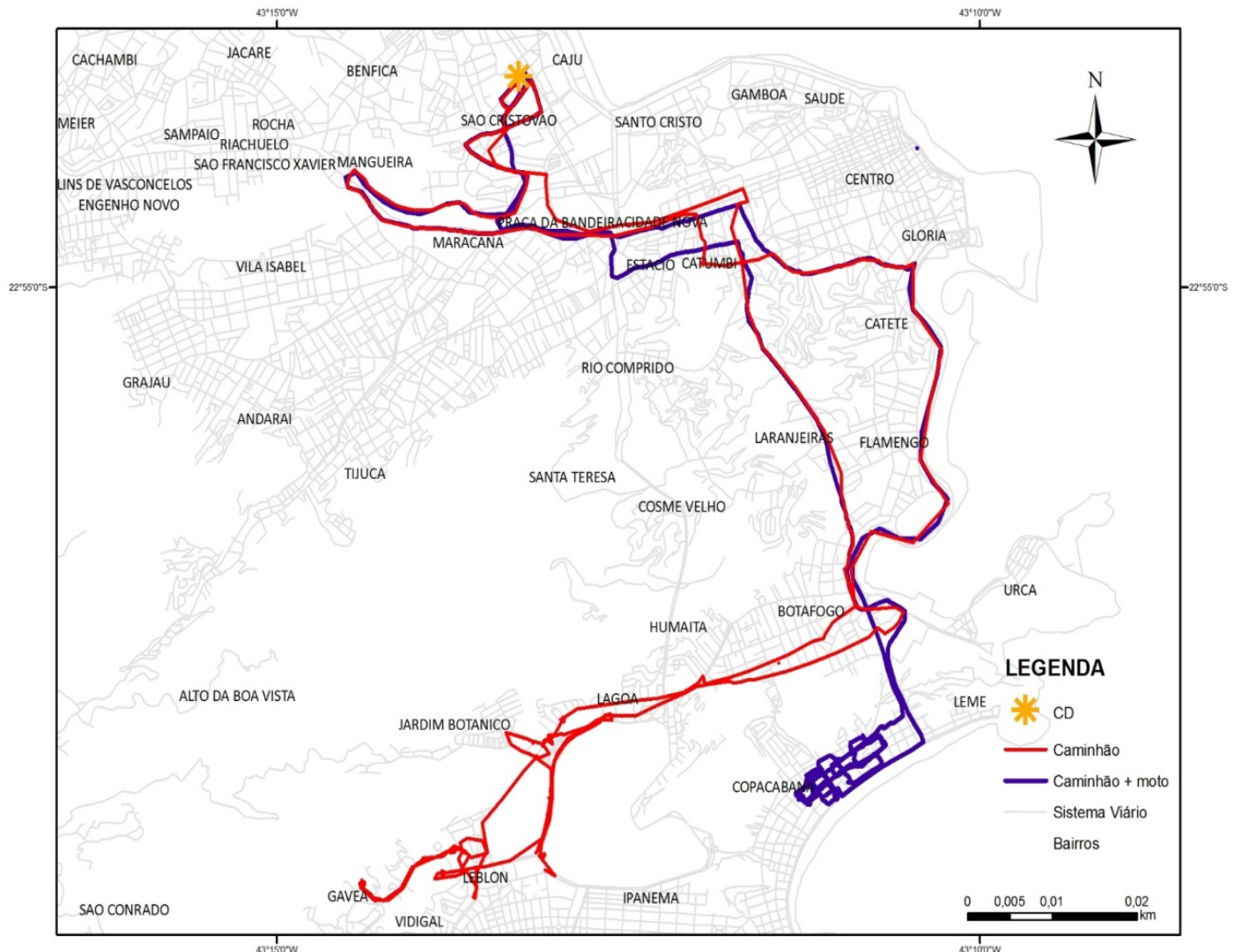


Environmental and economic performance

Scenarios			
Load and unload time.	50 min	13 min	13 min
Average time between two clientes (truck) or between departure from and return to transshipment point (truck + tricycle).	11 min	49 min	49 min
Average distance between two clientes (truck) or between departure from and return to transshipment point (truck + tricycle).	2,21 km	3,80 km	3,80 km
Average speed between two clientes (truck) or between departure from and return to transshipment point (truck + tricycle).	12 km/h	4.65 km/h	4.65 km/h
Average number of stops per day.	9	5	5
Total time traveled (departure until return to DC).	11h 36 min	11h 8 min	11h 8 min
Total distance traveled	59.7 km	127 km	127 km
Workforce per vehicle	Driver + 2 helpers	Driver + 2 helpers + tricycle driver	Driver + 2 helpers + tricycle driver



Routes





Emission Factors

EMISSION FACTORS	CO2 (kg/km)	Atmospheric pollutants (g/km)				Fuel Consumption (km/l)
		CO	NOx	NMHC	PM	
Vehicle	CO2	CO	NOx	NMHC	PM	
Medium truck	0.85	1.11	2.40	0.21	0.02	3.2 km/l
Motorcycle (after 2010)	0.11	0.73	0.07	0.14	0.0035	19 km/l
Bicycle or tricycle (electric or not)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	No fuel needed



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Emission results



CO₂ = ↓ 20%

NMHC = ↓ 20%

CO = ↓ 19%

PM = ↓ 20%

NO_x = ↓ 20%

% kg/day
% g/day



CO₂ = ↓ 16%

NMHC = ↓ 50%

CO = ↓ 49%

PM = ↓ 20%

NO_x = ↓ 4%



CO₂ = ↓ 60%

NMHC = ↓ 60%

CO = ↓ 59%

PM = ↓ 60%

NO_x = ↓ 58%

% kg/km
% g/km



CO₂ = ↓ 16%

NMHC = ↓ 50%

CO = ↓ 49%

PM = ↓ 21%

NO_x = ↓ 1%



Costs results

Costs	Truck	Truck + motorized tricycle	Truck + pedal tricycle
Fixed cost (vehicle) USD/month	\$411	Truck = \$411 Tricycle = \$39 Total = \$450	Truck = \$411 Tricycle = \$17 Total = \$428
Variable cost (fuel)	\$14/day \$420/month	Truck = \$11/day Tricycle = \$3/day Total = \$14/day – \$420/month	Truck = \$11/day Tricycle = \$0/day Total = \$11/day – \$330/month
Total USD/month	\$831	\$870	<u>\$758</u>



- Maintenance costs;
- Governmental tax costs;
- Insurances cost;

- Fluctuations in fuel cost;
- Etc.

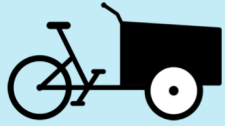


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- **60%↓** emission (kg/km) {truck};
- Service level and logistic operation **unaffected**;
- Significant **reduction** in environmental impact (all emission and both scenarios);
- **9% to 13%↓** analyzed costs.
- **High potential** to reduce total cost of operation.



Thanks for listening!