Strategic timetabling

Gert-Jaap Polinder, Marie Schmidt, Dennis Huisman

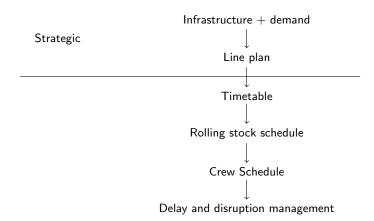
Erasmus University Rotterdam Netherlands Railways

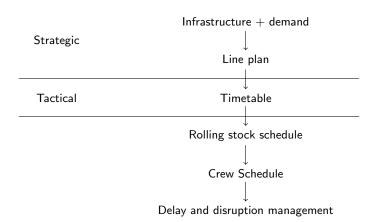
October 22, 2019

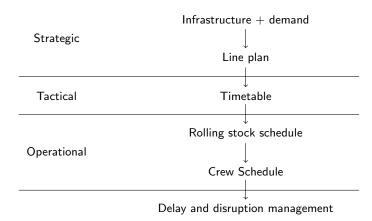
 ${\sf Infrastructure} + {\sf demand}$

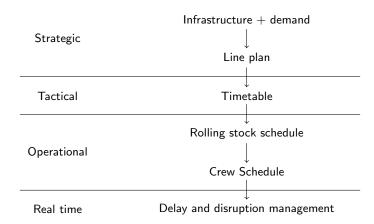
Infrastructure + demand \downarrow Line plan \downarrow Timetable







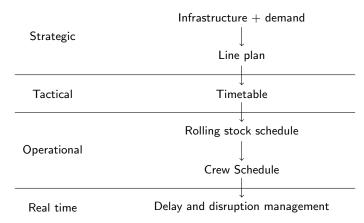




Public transport planning - In Practice

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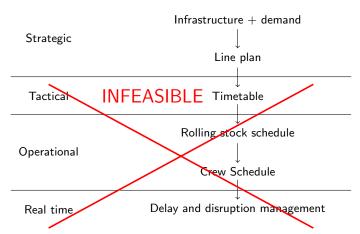
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Public transport planning - In Practice

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In theory there is no difference between theory and practice, however..



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 - Compute (sketch of) timetable for line plan.
 - Leave out as many details as possible
 - Why assume infrastructure to be fixed?: discard this (big but important assumption)
 - Optimize timetable for passengers
- Result:
 - Passenger-oriented timetable
 - Indication of important transfers
 - Indication of good pattern
 - Point on horizon to aim for



• Passengers arrive according to uniform distribution

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 - Adaption time
- Depending on demand, good 'patterns' arise

Stations A,B,C

C _____

В —

Α —

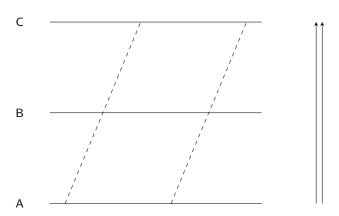
Stations A,B,C, 2 trains.

C _____

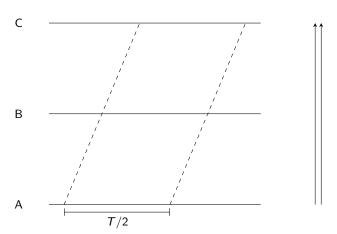
В _____

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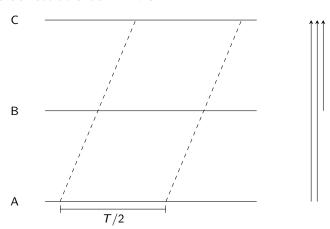
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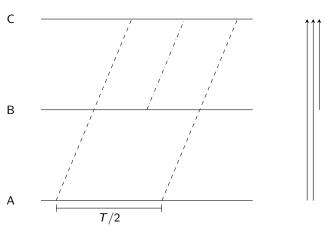
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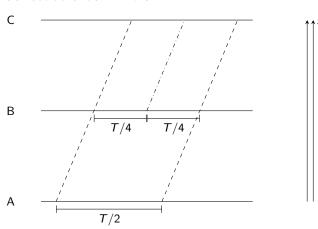
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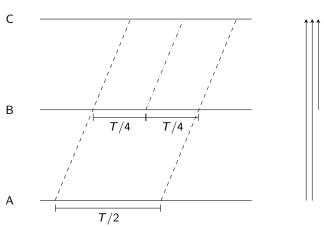


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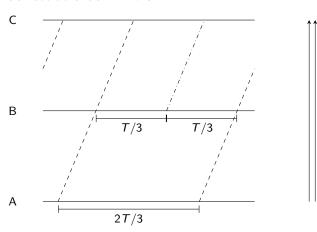
What if there is an additional train $B \rightarrow C$?



Not optimal for $B \rightarrow C$ passengers



Stations A,B,C, 2 trains.



Model formulation

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- We take the time between the departures into account, to minimize travel time
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- Extension of RailNorrkoping presentation:
 - Passengers do not have to board the first departing train
 - Heuristic
 - Larger instances
 - Transfers included

IP Model formulation (TTwPR)

$$\text{Minimize } \sum_{k \in \mathcal{OD}} d_k \sum_{v \in V^k} \frac{A_v^k}{T} \cdot \left(\gamma_w \cdot W_v^k + \hat{Y}_v^k \right)$$

Such that
$$y_{ij} = \pi_j - \pi_i + Tp_{ij}$$

 $\ell_{ii} < y_{ii} < u_{ii}$

$$Y_r = \sum y_a + \gamma_t \cdot 1_t(a)$$

$$a \in r$$
 $y_a + \gamma_t \cdot \mathbf{1}_t(a)$

$$\begin{split} \hat{Y}_{v}^{k} &= \min_{v' \in V^{k}} \min_{r \in \mathcal{R}_{V'}^{k}} \left\{ Y_{r} + \gamma_{w} \cdot \left(\pi_{v'} - \pi_{v} + T \alpha_{v,v'} \right) \right\} \quad \forall \, k \in \mathcal{OD}, \, v \in V^{k} \\ A_{v}^{k} &= \min_{v' \in V^{k} \setminus \{v\}} \left\{ \pi_{v} - \pi_{v'} + T \alpha_{v',v} \right\} \qquad \qquad \forall \, k \in \mathcal{OD}, \, v \in V^{k} \end{split}$$

$$\alpha_{\mathbf{v},\mathbf{v}'} + \alpha_{\mathbf{v}',\mathbf{v}} = 1$$

$$W_{v}^{k} = \frac{1}{2} A_{v}^{k}$$

$$A_v^k \in [0, T], W_v^k \in [0, T/2]$$

$$\textit{p}_{ij} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$$

$$Y_r, \hat{Y}_v^k \in [0, \infty)$$

$$\pi_v \in \{0,\ldots,T-1\}$$

$$\alpha_{v,v'} \in \{0,1\}$$

$$\forall (i,j) \in A$$

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 $\forall k \in \mathcal{OD}, r \in \mathcal{R}^k$

$$\forall k \in \mathcal{OD}, v \in V^k$$

$$\forall k \in \mathcal{OD}, v \in V^k, v' \in V^k \setminus \{v\}$$

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$$\forall (i,j) \in A$$

$$\forall r \in \mathcal{R}, k \in \mathcal{OD}, v \in V^k$$

$$\forall v \in V$$

 $\forall k \in \mathcal{OD}, v \in V^k, v' \in V^k \setminus \{v\}.$





Results •000

A2-corridor

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A2-corridor



Dutch intercity network

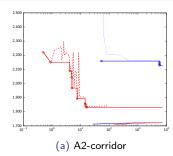
A2-corridor



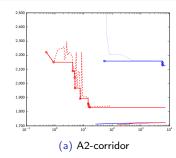
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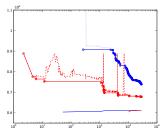
Results •000





y strategic timetabling? Passenger oriented timetabling Mathematical model **Results**OO OO OO

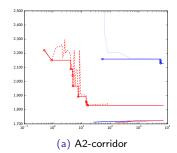


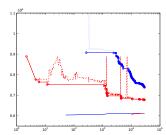


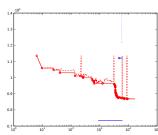




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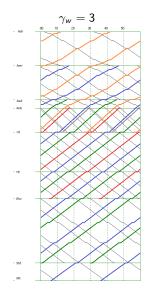
(b) IC network, only direct passengers



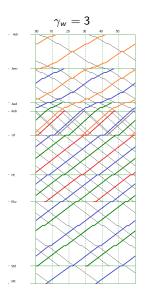


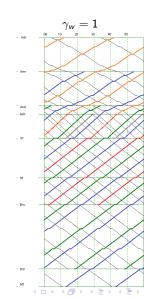
$$\gamma_w = 3$$

$$\gamma_w = 1$$



$$\gamma_{\sf w}=1$$





Summary

- Method to generate strategic timetables
- Provides point on horizon to aim for
- Provides decision support on regularity of trains
- Work in progress: Find a feasible timetable (wrt infrastructure) that is close to computed timetable (with Valentina Cacchiani)