

Energy Efficient Timetabling

Brussels, 20th February 2018

Applications to verify and improve the robustness of timetables

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LUKS®

Agenda

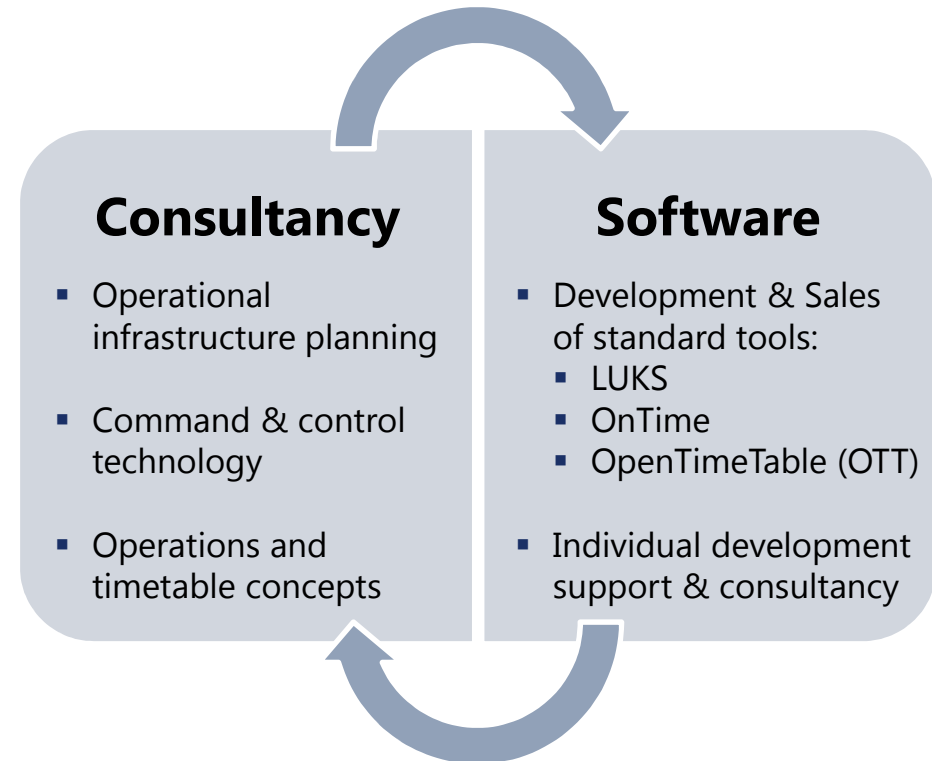
1. Introduction
 - Who we are and what we do
2. Basics of LUKS®
 - Different approaches merged into one tool
3. LUKS-K module
 - Conflict detection and timetabling
4. LUKS-S module
 - Stochastic simulation of operation
5. OptDis module
 - Mathematical optimization of timetables

VIA Consulting & Development GmbH

Key figures

One-stop consulting and software

- Founded in August 2008
- Spin-off from RWTH Aachen University in private ownership
- 28 employees, thereof 15 full-time and 19 with university degree:
 - Civil & traffic engineers
 - Developers
- Customers in eleven countries:
 - Infrastructure Managers
 - Authorities
 - Institutions & Universities
- ~2,35 Mill. Euro turnover (in 2017)
- DIN EN ISO 9001:2008 certified



General characteristics of LUKS®

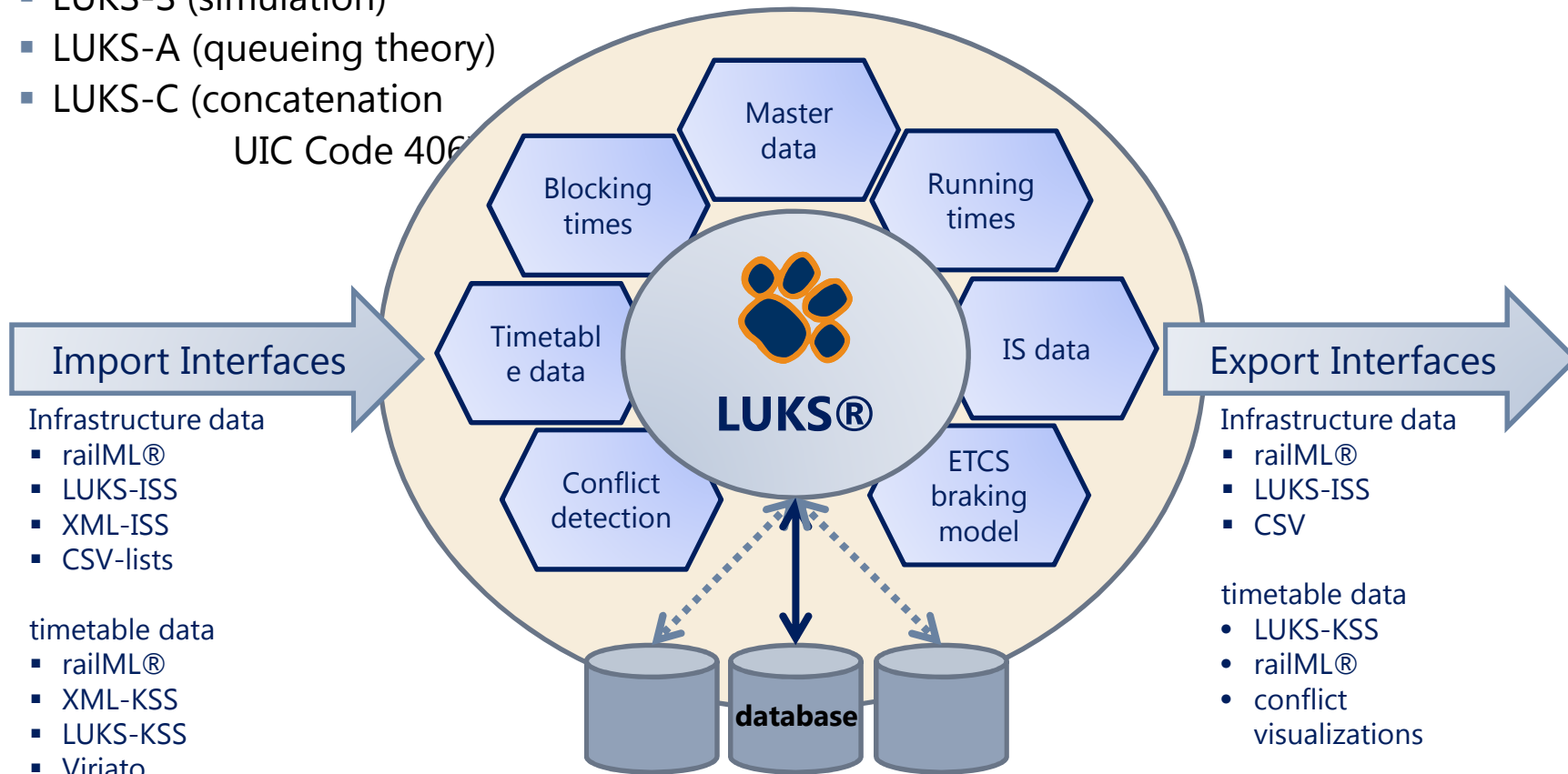
Functional modules

- LUKS-K (construction)
- LUKS-S (simulation)
- LUKS-A (queueing theory)
- LUKS-C (concatenation

UIC Code 406

Common data structures for all modules

→ sustainable data management



Infrastructure is modelled as a microscopic graph

Project data | Infrastructure | Itineraries | Train runnings | Construction | Node analytics | Line analytics | Simulation

graphics

current station: RM (Roermond)

current inter-switch section:

0-0	BS	- [9874]	EW, main track
0-0	BS	- s84	KM
0-0	BS	- w13b	EW, main track
0-0	BS	- w19b	EW, Abzw. rechts
b8	KM	- [9884]	EW, main track
ds18	GE	- [9996]	EW, start
einde	GE	- w13b	EW, Abzw. rechts
las	EW, start	- [10237]	EW, start
las	EW, start	- [9861]	EW, start
las	EW, start	- w81	EW, main track
las	GE	- w67	EW, main track
las	GE	- w71	EW, Abzw. rechts
s20	GE	- w27b	EW, Abzw. rechts
s84	KM	- tunnel	KM
SDblok	GE	- w73	EW, Abzw. rechts
tunnel	KM	- b8	KM
w13b	EW, start	- w19b	EW, main track
w19b	EW, start	- [9972]	EW, start
w27b	EW, start	- [9837]	EW, start
w51a	EW, Abzw. rechts	- w51b	EW, Abzw. rechts
w51a	EW, main track	- w53b	EW, main track

Infrastructure elements:

chainage	name	type	details
46.335	tunnel	km jump	end ==> 47.211 tunnel km jump
46.335	O[11797]	stopping po...	passenger train/freight train, l=3...
46.335	tunnel	running time...	both directions
46.335	tunnel	picture elem...	<316,2 20,8>
46.335	Otunnel	stopping po...	passenger train/freight train, l=3...
46.505	b8	km jump	start ==> 46.165 b8 km jump

current IS element:

station: Roermond
 type: stopping position
 name: Otunnel

chainage: 46.335
 basis: value betw. 46.335 and 46.505
 over-length: 0.000

direction: desc.

train type: passenger train, freight train

track side: left

oper. length [m]: 325

cf'd exit entry:

information | lines | consistency | insert

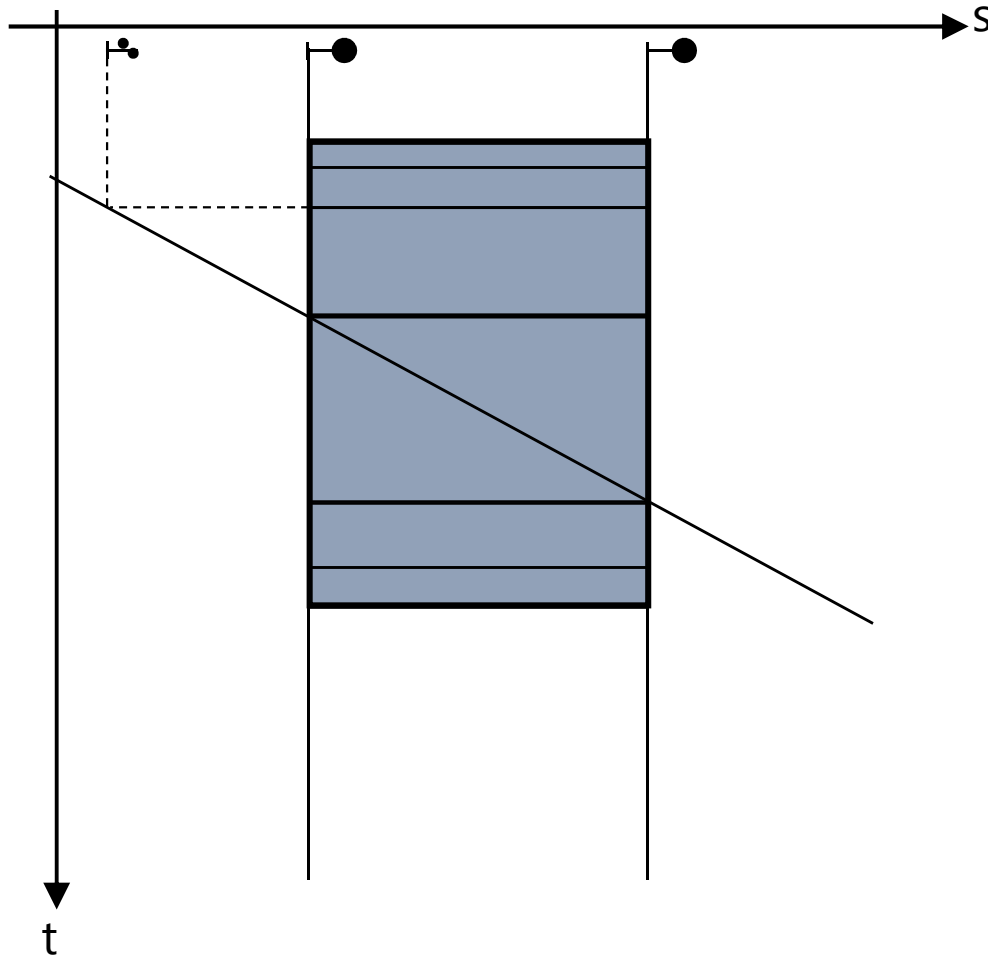
selected elements:

name	type	chainage
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Otunnel	stopping position	46.335

desc. from | desc. | asc. | asc. from

Accept

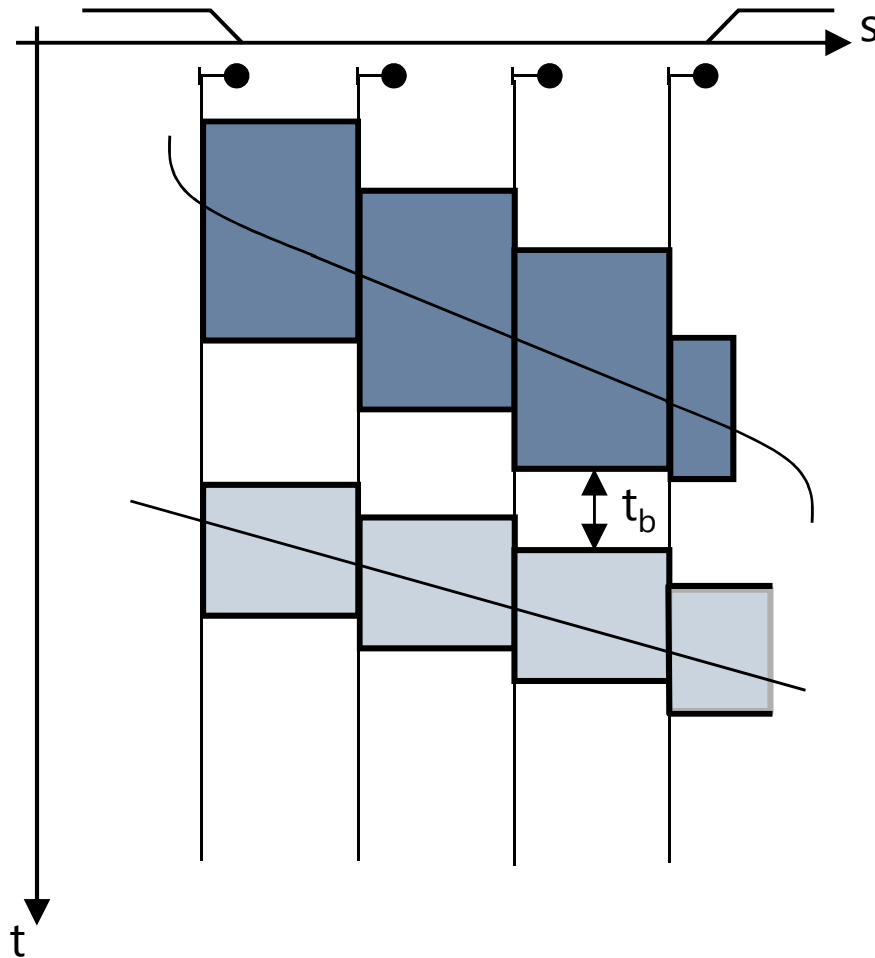
Basis of conflict detection: the blocking time model



- Physical occupation
- + clearing time
- + approach time
- + switching times
- + response time

= blocking time

Each train move is represented by its blocking-time series



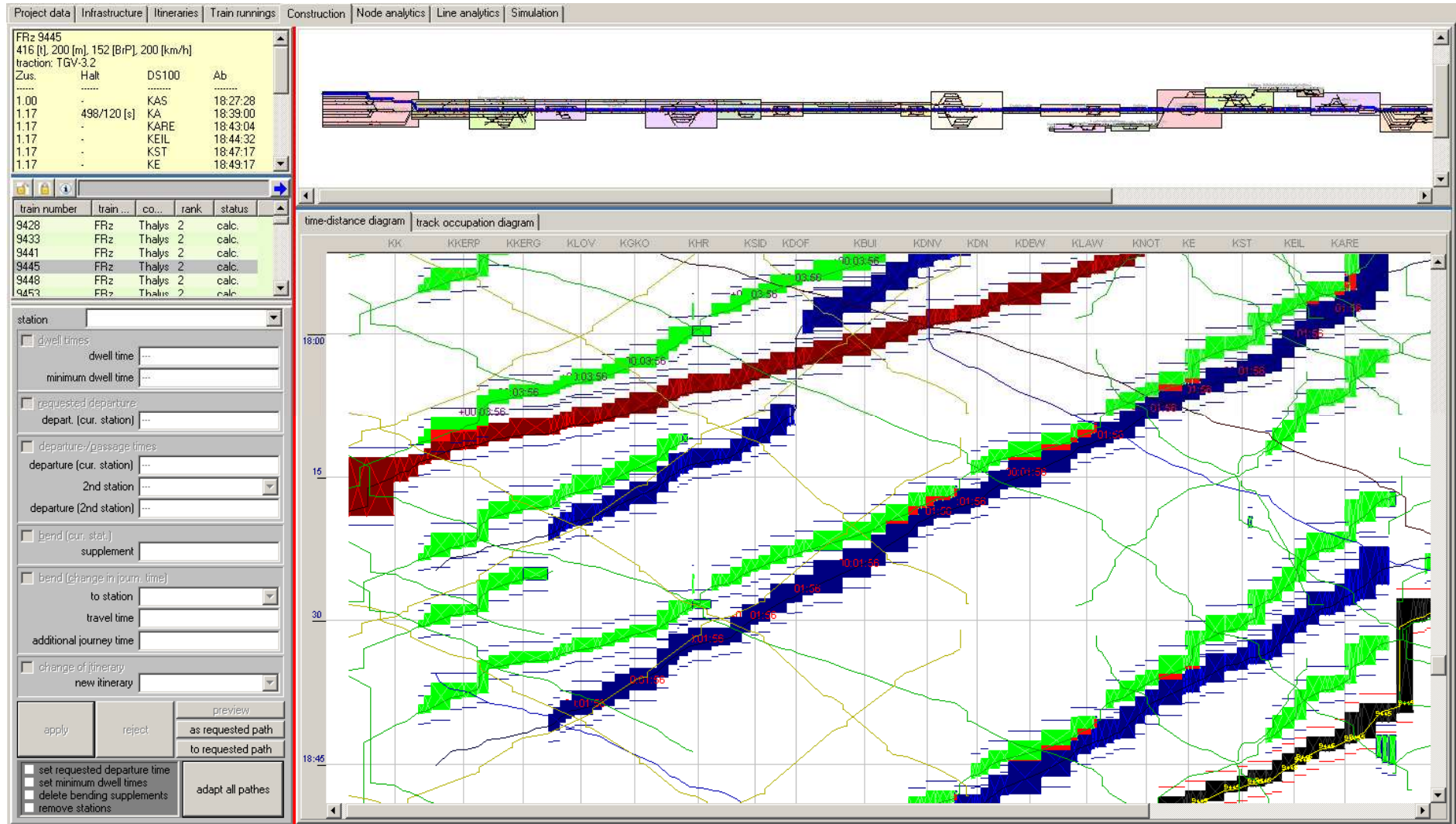
Application of blocking time series

- Exact representation of capacity occupation
- Guarantee of conflict-free timetabling
- Easy determination of actually available buffer times

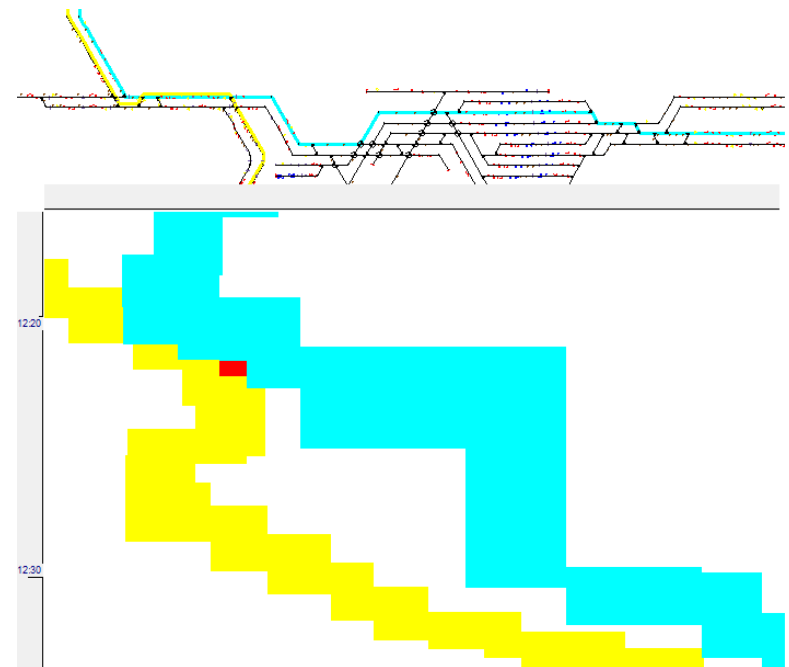
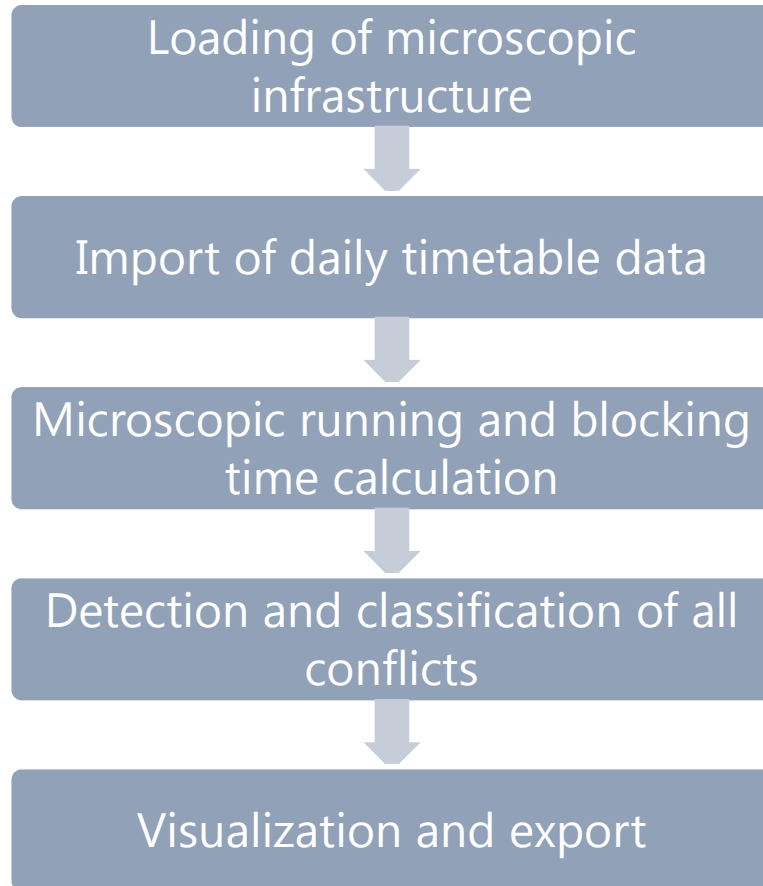
Realistic model of capacity occupation

- Occupation from an operational POV
- Takes into account all operational aspects
- Easy detection of bottlenecks

LUKS-K: Visual conflict detection and timetable construction



Conflict detection batch mode is available



Stochastic simulation of railway operations

Operational simulation models the interaction between a centralized traffic management, the trains and the interlocking system

- The conflict-free timetable is disrupted by randomly generated primary delays.
- Delays can occur before a train enters the simulation area or while it is running through the area.
- Each train has its own assumed probability distribution for delays.
- Ensuing conflicts are detected and solved by the traffic management.
- Different primary delays are generated for each simulation run. This model different traffic situations or days.

LUKS simulation is an interaction between two levels

Operational Field Level

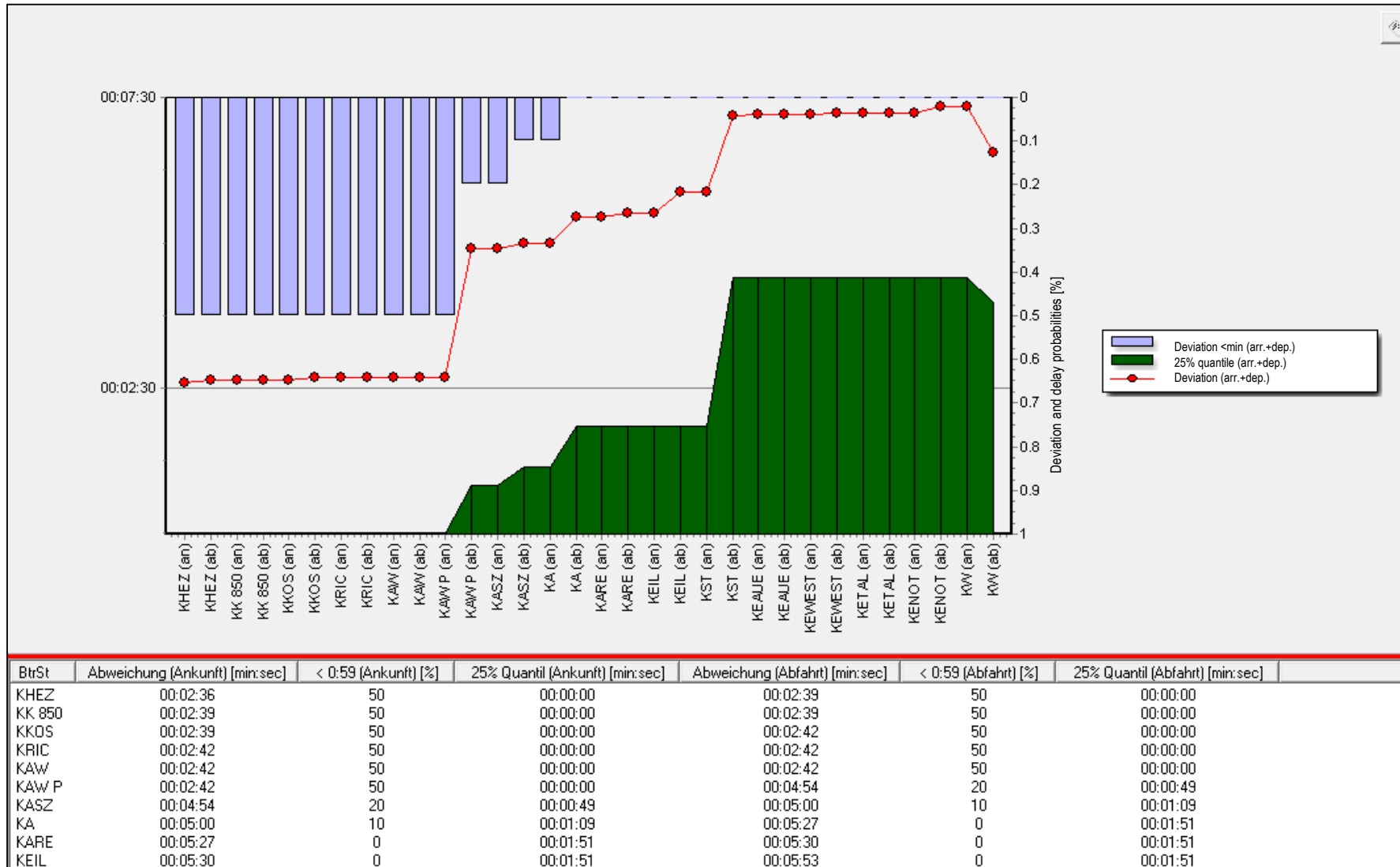
- Trains run simultaneously
- Dynamic speed profiles
- Simulation based on timetable and decisions from the traffic management
- Disturbances occur randomly, causing primary delays
- Existing reserve times used to reduce delays
- Unsolved conflicts are solved by the interlocking system (first-come-first-served)



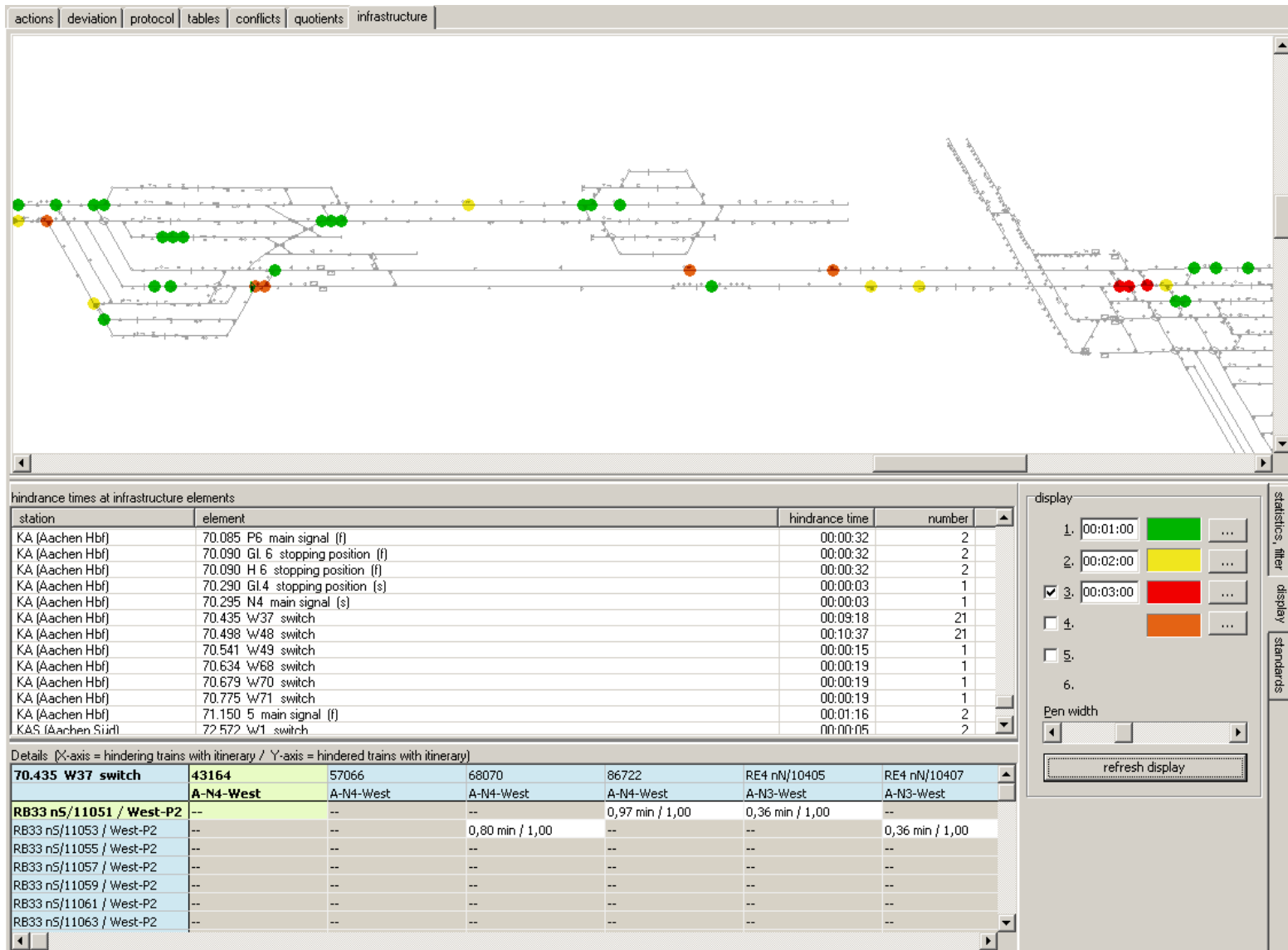
Traffic management Level

- Incoming position telegrams are turned into a prognosis.
- Conflicts in the near future (e.g. 30 min) are solved
- Wide-area and anticipatory conflict solution
- Considers temporal and other non-functional constraints when solving conflicts
- Models knowledge of traffic managers

Delay evolution and quotients can be analyzed and evaluated in detail



Bottlenecks are also represented in graphical form



OptDis – Automatic timetable optimization

Key features

- Global optimization of all trains inside the considered area
- Application of state-of-the-art optimization techniques (MIP)
- Complete integration of leading solvers (Gurobi and CPLEX)
- Highly configurable objective function

OptDis automatically optimizes a roughly planned timetable

- Solves all occupation conflicts (intersection of blocking times)
- Supports all common timetabling approaches
- Respects turnarounds and regular intervals
- Minimization of deviation from roughly planned trajectories
- Maximization of robustness (buffer times and running time reserves)

LUKS: Application to verify the robustness of timetables

LUKS offers several approaches based on a common database

- Microscopic infrastructure graph and train data
- Advanced blocking time calculation

Conflict detection based on blocking times

- Essentially deterministic timetable simulation
- Visualization of all occupation conflicts and buffer times (interactive and batch)

Stochastic simulation of operations

- Models the interaction between a traffic management, trains and interlocking system
- Determines the robustness in case of disturbances
- Train- and infrastructure based

Automatic timetable optimization

- Automatically optimizes a roughly planned timetable
- Maximizes the timetable robustness (buffer times and running time reserves)