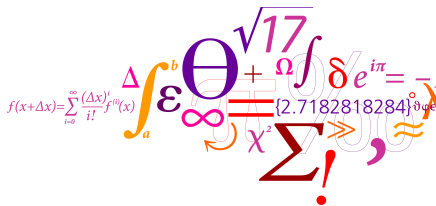


# Simultaneously Recovering Rolling Stock Schedules and Depot Plans Under Disruption

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- 1 Introduction
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- Part of a larger interdisciplinary project **RobustRailS**
- Improve the robustness and recoverability of the Danish rail system
- Focus of this project is on rolling stock disruption management
- Combine **Rolling Stock Scheduling & Depot Planning**
- Provide fast and reliable decision support systems
- Suburban Railway Network Operator in Copenhagen (DSB S-tog)



# What is Rolling Stock Scheduling?

- Unit types

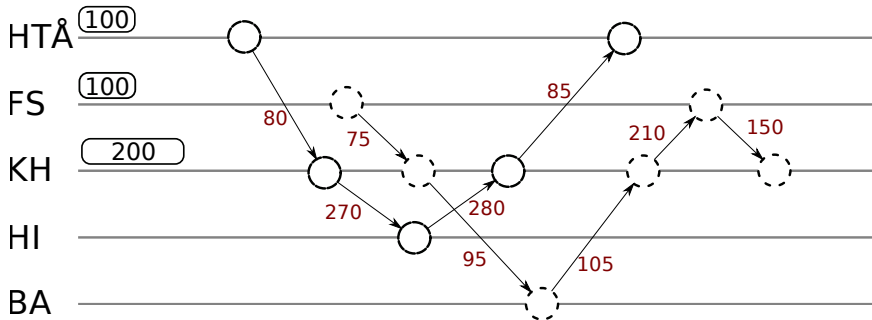


- Can be combined in different compositions

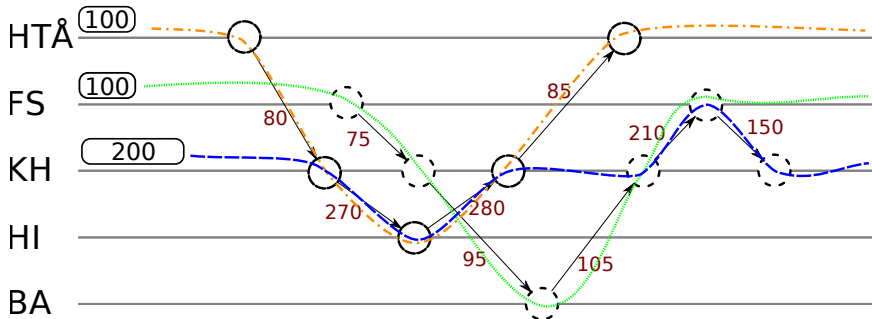


- Given a physical network and a set of timetabled **trips**, minimize the operational cost incurred in allocating enough units (in the form of compositions) to **trips** while ensuring various operational requirements are satisfied (unit flow, depot capacity, train length, etc.).

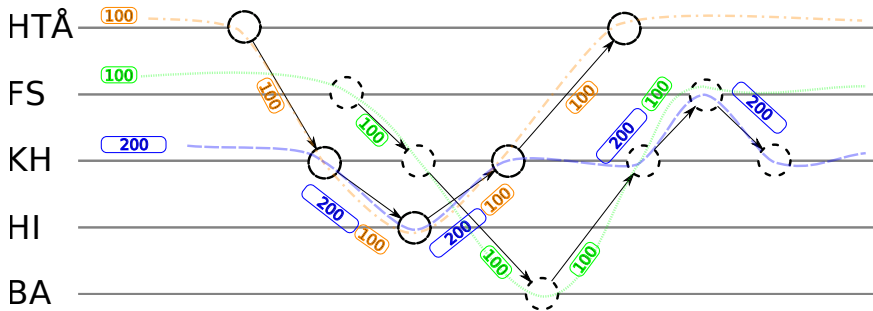
# Rolling Stock Problem Example



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# Rolling Stock Problem Example





- Also known as the **Train Unit Shunting Problem** (TUSP)
- A shunting movement is induced whenever a composition changes
- Each depot typically consists of multiple parallel tracks
- Ordering restrictions on unit retrieval
  - ▶ Last-In-First-Out (LIFO)
  - ▶ Unit must be accessible
- Park units in a conflict-free manner
- Objectives
  - ▶ Feasibility
  - ▶ Routing costs
  - ▶ Split compositions
- Closely related to rolling stock scheduling

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  - ▶ **Feasibility**
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- Both problems have been studied independently
- Individual depots shouldn't be considered in isolation
  - ▶ Infeasibilities can propagate through the network
  - ▶ Exception if depot capacity is abundant
- Aim is to better coordinate rolling stock and depot planning
- Simultaneously solve both problems
- Focus on operational planning (→ fast run times)
  - ▶ Equally applicable at earlier planning levels

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- Generate shunting feasible rolling stock schedules
- Embed depot(s) as separation routines in rolling stock routing framework
- **Idea:** Cut on (or repair) depot infeasible solutions when routing
- Large Branch-and-Price-and-Cut algorithm

- Based on the work of Haahr et al. (2014)
- Unit based path model
- Solved using delayed column generation
- Complete Branch-and-Price framework enforces integrality
- Assigns physical units (and compositions) to trips
  - ▶ Individual unit restrictions can be included when routing
- Includes aggregated depot constraint
- Efficient algorithm for rolling stock rescheduling
- Slightly different perspective to the approach of Neilsen et al. (2012)
  - ▶ Anonymous unit types assigned to trips

- Not overly studied
- Effectively consists of two smaller problems
  - ▶ Train Unit Matching Problem
  - ▶ Track Assignment Problem/ Train Unit Parking (TUP)
  - ▶ Stems from anonymous compositions at routing phase
- Proposed approach circumvents the matching phase
  - ▶ Only the TUP is needed
- Compare different approaches for the (TUP)
  - ▶ Column Generation approach of Freling et al. (2005)
  - ▶ Extend this method with a constraint branching routine
  - ▶ Two Branch-and-Cut Algorithms
- Need to be able to prove/disprove feasibility quickly

- Conflicting shunting movements
- Multiple unit routes could yield the same composition assignment
- Shunting movements could actually be feasible for a different routing
- Heuristically identify potential unit swaps
  - ▶ Iterative procedure that attempts to insert unparked units
  - ▶ Unparked units are considered in order of “flexibility”
  - ▶ At most one swap per track considered at any iteration
- Shouldn't be seen as general remedy for infeasibility
- If still infeasible, combination of train compositions starting/ending at the infeasible depot is prohibited



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Instance	Events	Tracks	$L_{max}$	Horizon (s)	Types	Unit Lengths
data0	66	6	300.0	17113	2	[35,70]
data1	69	6	500.0	17785	2	[35,70]
data2	62	5	850.0	21103	2	[42,84]
data3	75	5	850.0	24837	3	[30,60,90]
data4	72	5	700.0	21602	2	[42,84]
data5	59	5	740.0	21602	3	[30,60,90]
data6	79	5	800.0	25202	2	[35,70]
data7	79	6	790.0	25202	3	[35,50,75]
data8	78	7	900.0	24897	1	[42]
data9	101	8	1000.0	24964	2	[42,84]
data10	109	8	400.0	28529	2	[42,84]

Instance	$Z^*$	<i>BAP Framework</i>				$BAC_1$	$BAC_2$	
		<i>cols</i>	$n$	$l$	$t$ (s)	$t$ (s)	$t$ (s)	%
data0	8	1030	37	18	1.33	3.21	*	12.50
data1	6	1317	41	20	1.74	0.36	*	16.67
data2	7	727	13	6	0.75	0.12	5.05	0.00
data3	8	1181	23	11	1.71	0.11	7.63	0.00
data4	11	834	25	12	1.05	0.14	*	9.09
data5	4	754	29	14	0.98	0.05	1.09	0.00
data6	11	841	17	8	1.18	1.99	*	36.36
data7	8	1740	41	20	2.18	1.76	*	12.50
data8	1	3236	99	49	4.86	0.05	0.36	0.00
data9	3	5125	87	43	17.33	0.42	*	66.67
data10	0	2413	147	73	6.14	0.23	1.29	0.00

**Machine:** Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU X5550 @ 2.67GHz with 24GB ram

**System:** Ubuntu 14.04 , GCC 4.8.1, Coin-OR BCP 1.3.8, Cplex 12.5

# Swapping Heuristic - Results

Instance	$Z^*$	<i>BAP Framework</i>			$BAC_1$		
		$Z$	<i>Swaps</i>	$t$ (s)	$Z$	<i>Swaps</i>	$t$ (s)
data0	8	0	12	7.383	0	19	3.39
data1	6	0	10	20.35	0	11	4.31
data2	7	0	11	5.50	0	16	1.33
data3	8	0	12	15.08	3	15	2.90
data4	11	1	21	126.10	1	16	5.12
data5	4	0	4	3.04	0	5	0.21
data6	11	0	22	18.748	1	18	15.58
data7	8	1	16	145.32	0	18	44.17
data8	1	0	1	8.70	0	1	0.14
data9	3	0	4	42.27	0	4	1.23

# S-tog Network



Name	Stops	Trips	Trips*	Weekday	Lines
Fri	28 719	4 558	886	Friday	A,B,Bx,C,E,F&H
Sat	20 474	1 916	590	Saturday	A,B,C&F
Sun	19 919	1 871	574	Sunday	A,B,C&F
Mon	28 017	4 468	868	Monday	A,B,Bx,C,E,F&H

Up to 13 active depots on any given day

Instance	Cost	Couplings	$t$ (s)	RS	Solutions	Depot	
						Feasible	Infeasible
Fri	600	48	128	82%	1	1	0
	700	41	154	78%	1	1	0
	800	34	80	83%	1	1	0
	900	30	94	77%	1	1	0
	1 000	27	79	76%	4	4	0
Sat	600	29	23	71%	1	1	0
	700	25	18	68%	1	1	0
	800	23	23	67%	1	1	0
	900	21	13	64%	1	1	0
	1 000	17	11	61%	7	7	0

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- Proposed an approach to simultaneously consider rolling stock and depot planning
- Includes a heuristic swapping routine to repair infeasible depots
- Further testing is needed
- Cutting routine is unused at this stage
- Column generation does not seem to be a viable approach (TUP)

Thanks!