



SMARTIES - Scheduling Methods for
Automated Railway Timetabling Improving
the Efficiency of Smart Rail

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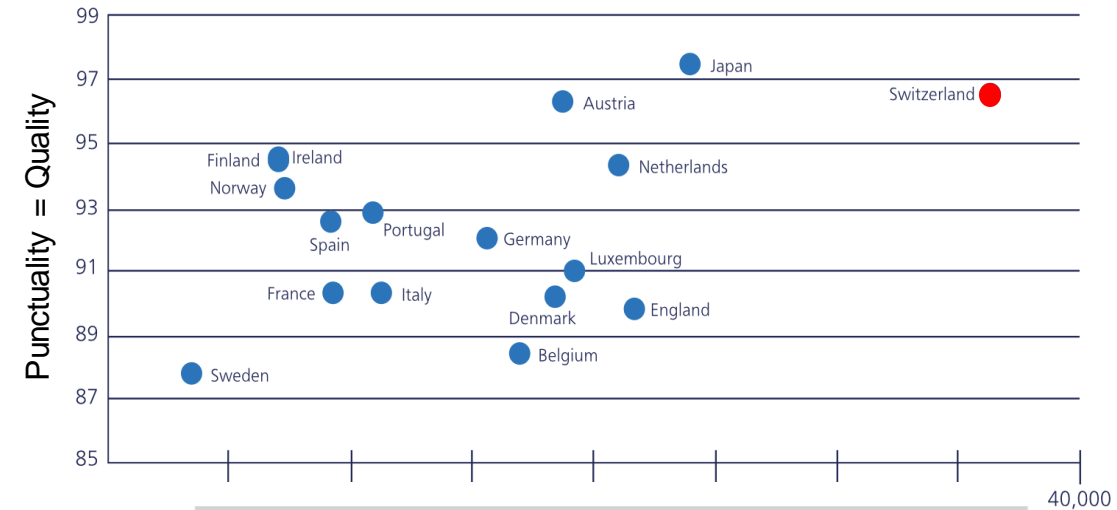


In mobility problems, Public Transport is part of the solution

Extremely effective in terms of space, energy, costs
UN SDG 11:affordable and sustainable transport systems

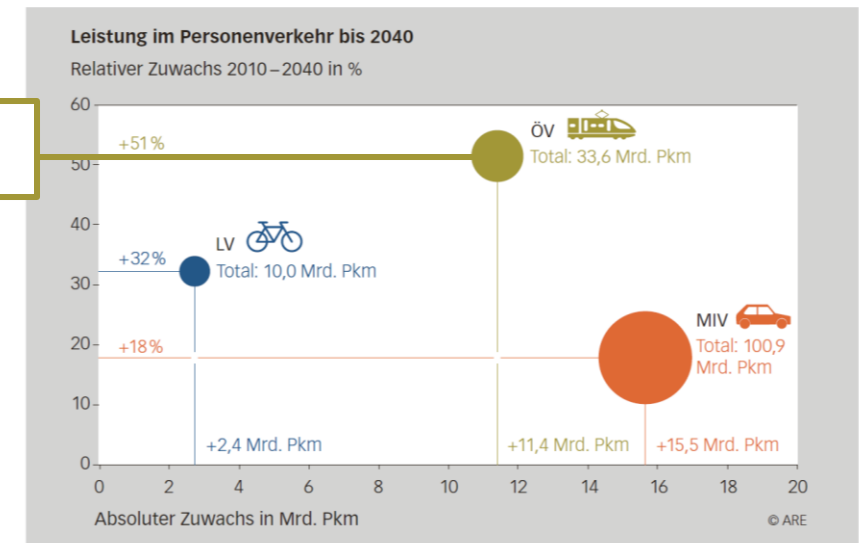
Limited and slow to upgrade infrastructure capacity

Established societal relevance, large growth expected



Public Transport/Railway
 51% growth 2010→2040

Referenzszenario: relativer und absoluter Zuwachs der Leistung im Personenverkehr in % und in Pkm, differenziert nach Modi, 2010 bis 2040. Die Größe der Punkte entspricht der Leistung im Jahr 2040.



Railway planning and control: running more traffic more on time

About 30% of transport capacity is now used in buffers against uncertainty, at multiple levels

Controlling traffic (interaction of vehicles) is much more effective than controlling vehicles (kinematics)

Plan carefully resource allocation to ensure smooth operations

Control operations in realtime when deviations occur

Control replaces infrastructure.



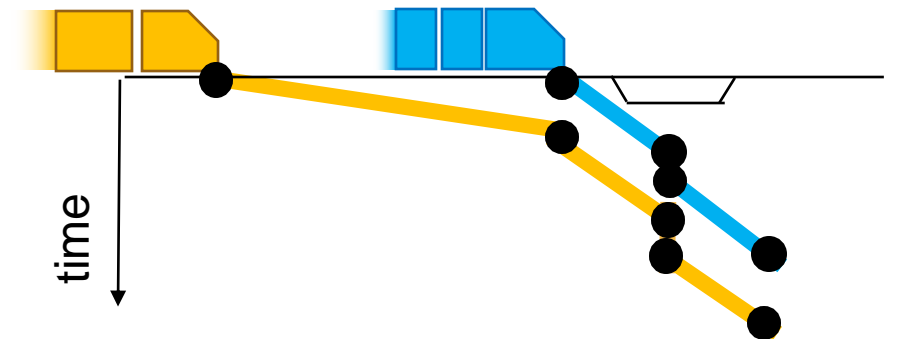
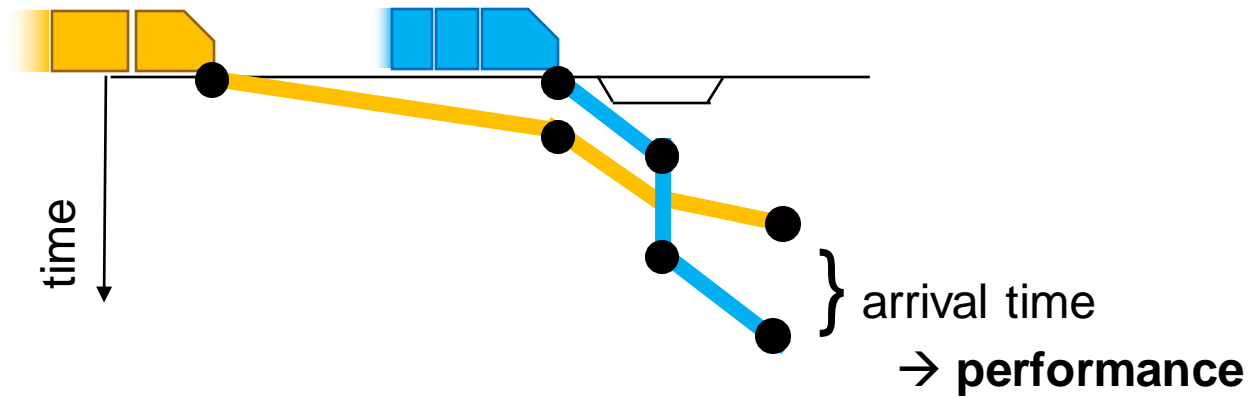
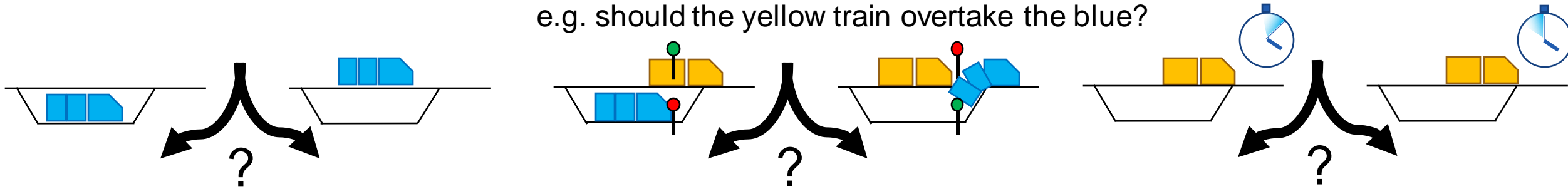
RhB; SmartRail4.0; Swissinfo.ch

Planning Operations

Based on some **desired** traffic,



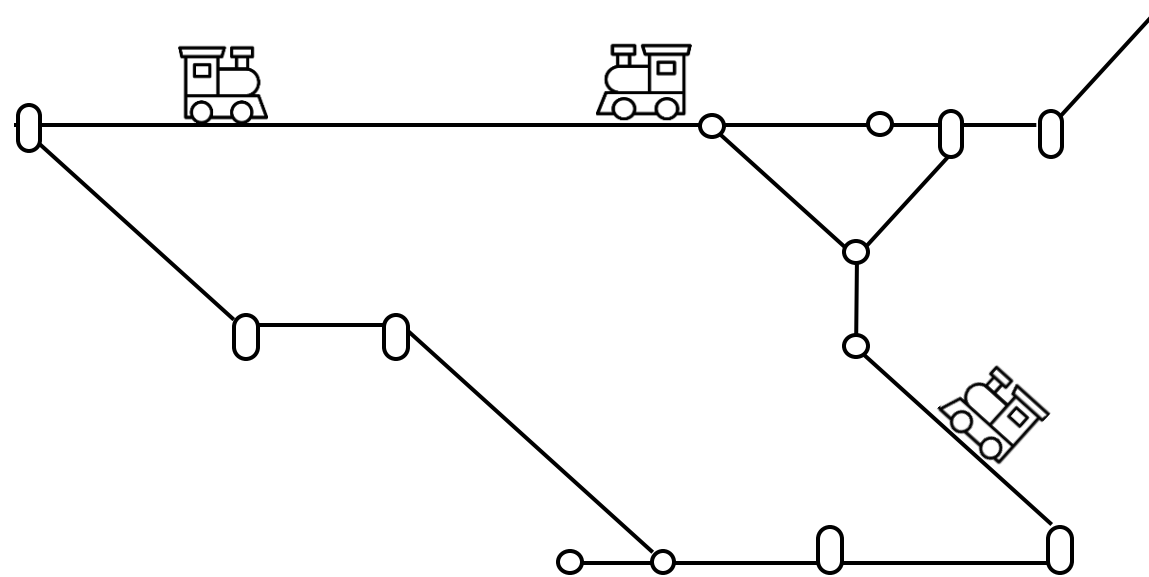
determine traffic **plan** (time; order, route, cancelling,...)
e.g. should the yellow train overtake the blue?



which reduces travel time, runs as much trains as possible, avoids delays

Mathematics to optimize railway traffic control in real time

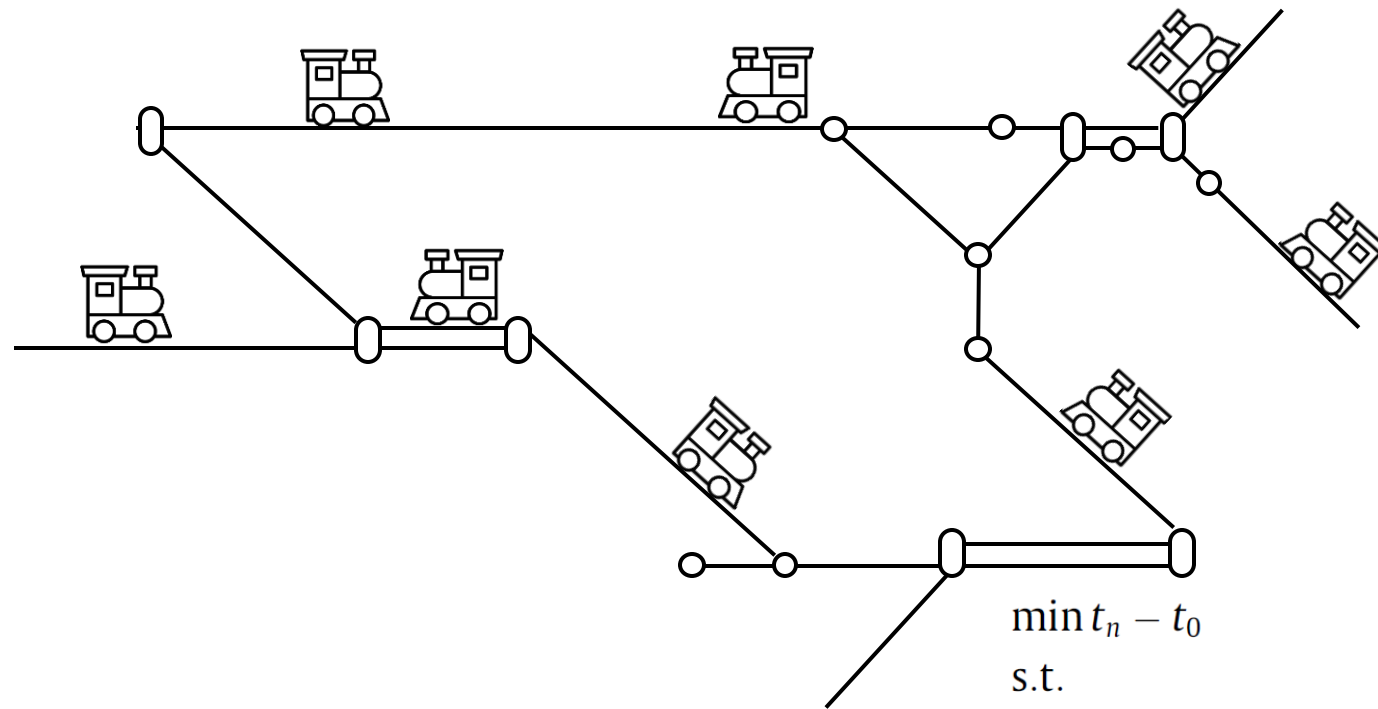
Strongly combinatorial problem; scales very badly with size



Mathematics to optimize railway traffic control in real time

Strongly combinatorial problem; scales very badly with size

Fast solutions with **realistic** constraints require very sophisticated algorithms: scheduling



$$\min t_n - t_0$$

s.t.

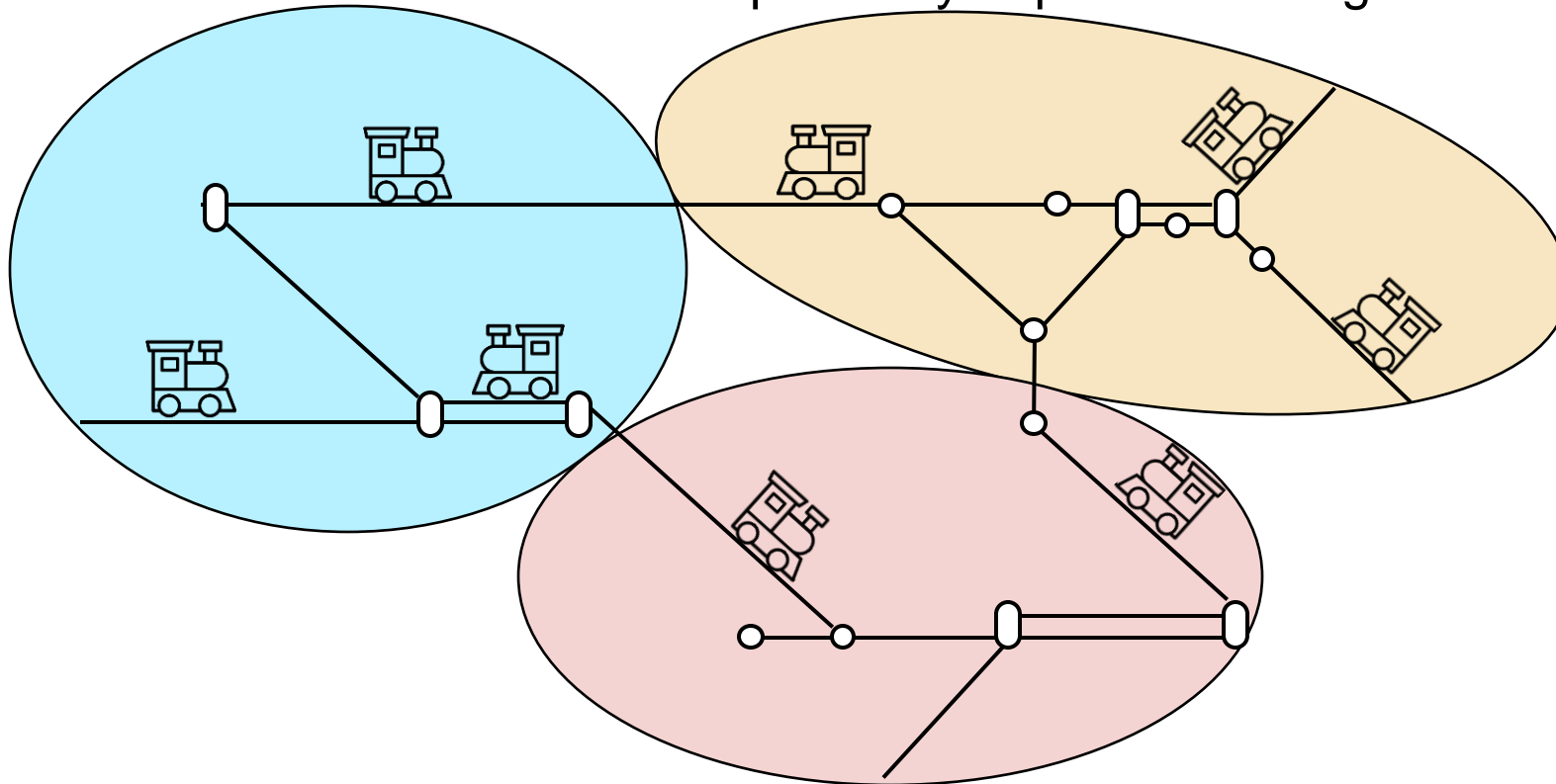
$$t_j - t_i \geq w_{ij} \quad (i, j) \in F$$

$$(t_j - t_k \geq w_{kj}) \vee (t_i - t_h \geq w_{hi}) \quad ((k, j), (h, i)) \in A$$

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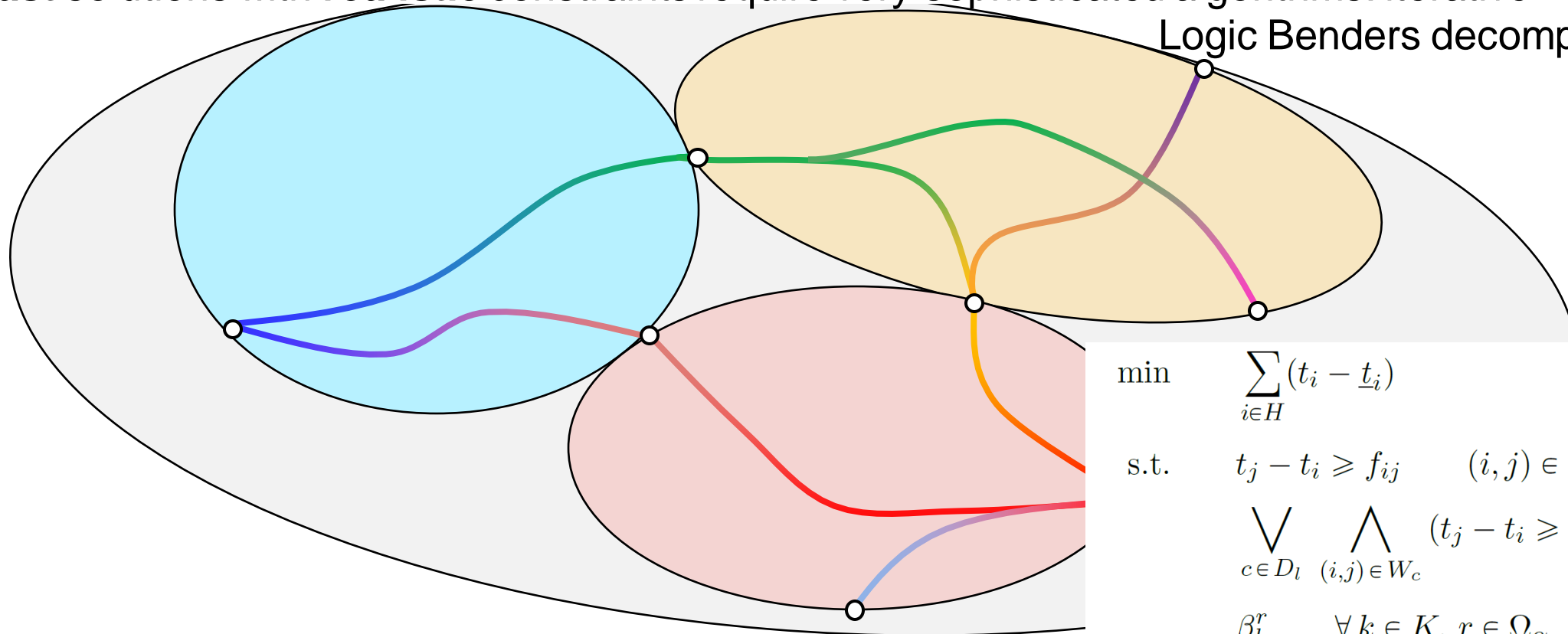


Mathematics to optimize railway traffic control in real time

Strongly combinatorial problem; scales very badly with size

Fast solutions with **realistic** constraints require very sophisticated algorithms: iterative

Logic Benders decomposition



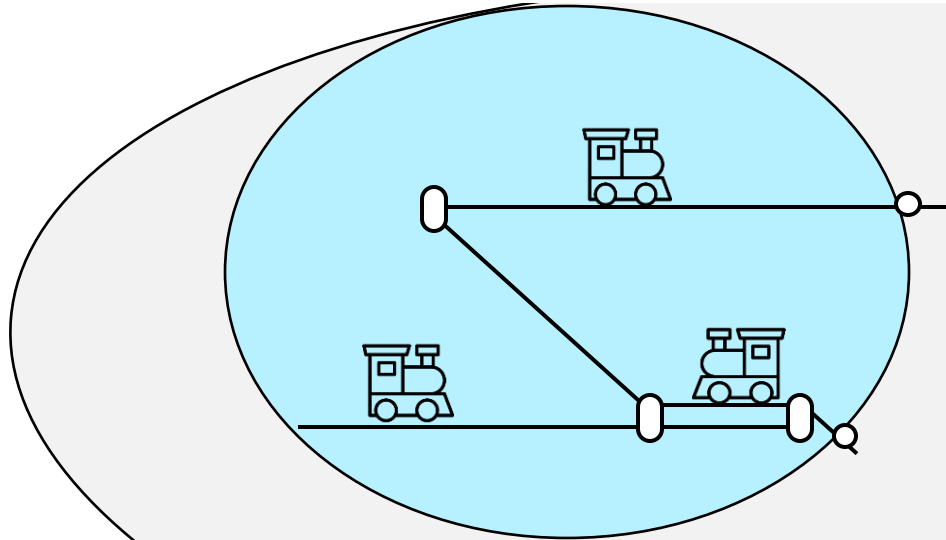
$$\begin{aligned}
 \min \quad & \sum_{i \in H} (t_i - \underline{t}_i) \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & t_j - t_i \geq f_{ij} \quad (i, j) \in F_M \\
 & \bigvee_{c \in D_l} \bigwedge_{(i, j) \in W_c} (t_j - t_i \geq f_{ij}) \quad l \in L_M. \\
 & \beta_k^r \quad \forall k \in K, r \in \Omega_\alpha \\
 & t_i \in \mathbb{R}_+ \quad \forall t_i \in M
 \end{aligned}$$

Mathematics to optimize railway traffic control in real time

Strongly combinatorial problem; scales very badly with size

Fast solutions with **realistic** constraints require very sophisticated algorithms: iterative

Logic Benders decomposition



$$\begin{aligned}
 \min \quad & 0 \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & t_j - t_i \geq f_{ij} && (i, j) \in F_k^\alpha \\
 & \bigvee_{c \in D_l} \bigwedge_{(i, j) \in W_c} (t_j - t_i \geq f_{ij}) && l \in L_k
 \end{aligned}$$

$t_i \in \mathbb{R}_+, \forall t_i \in S_k \cup M_k,$

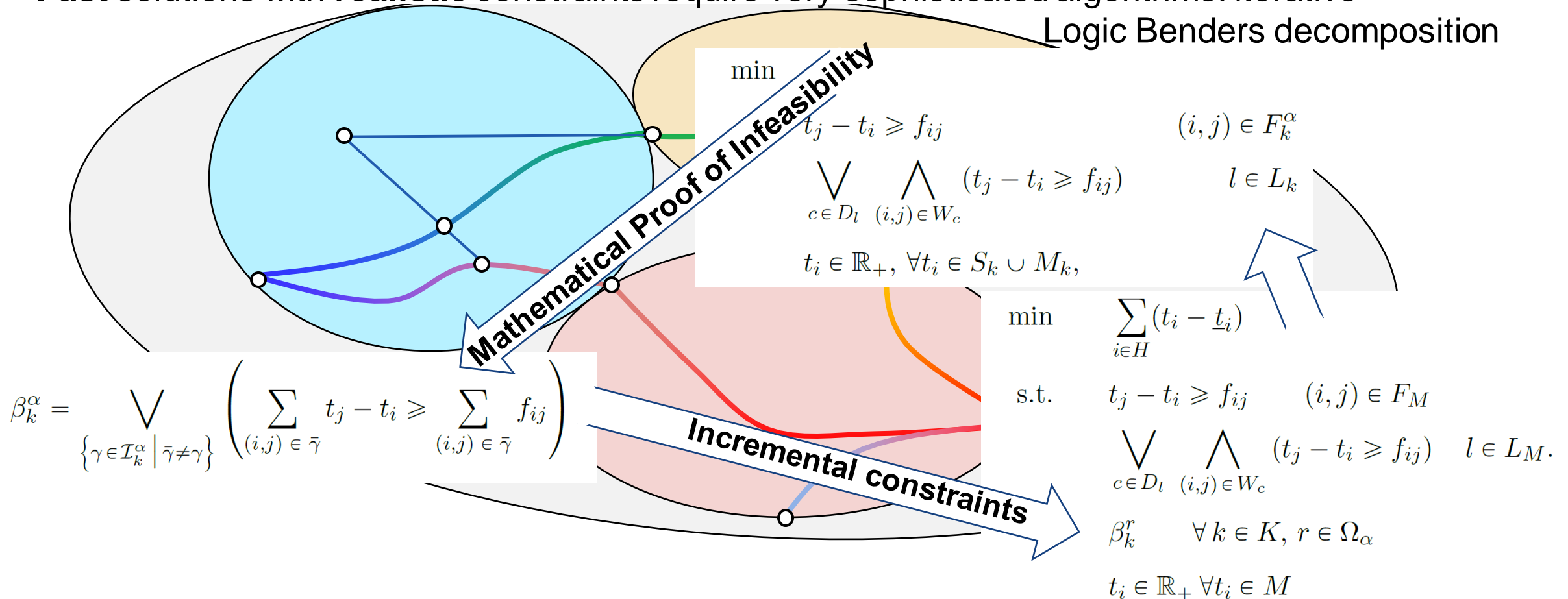
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Mathematics to optimize railway traffic control in real time

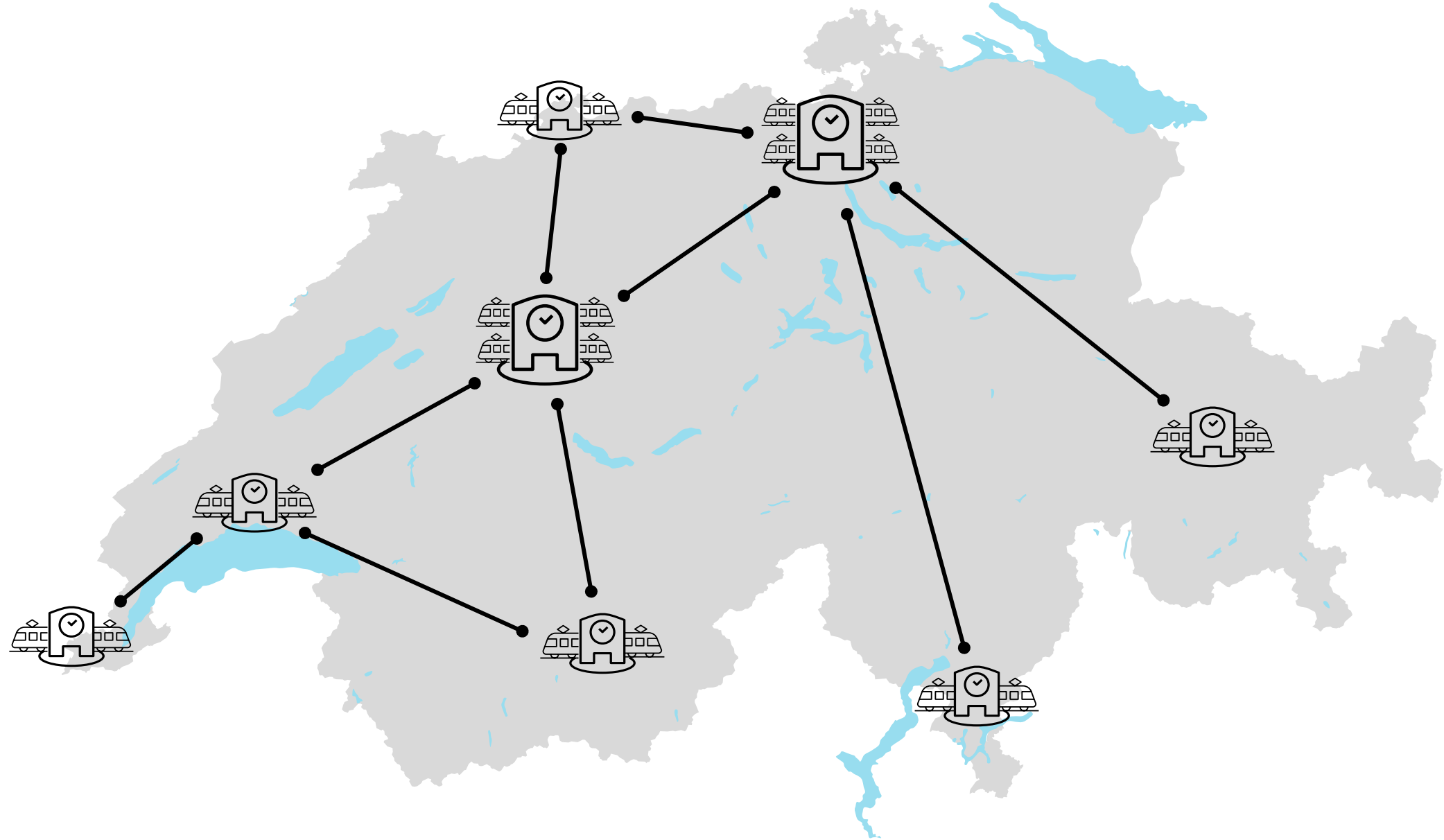
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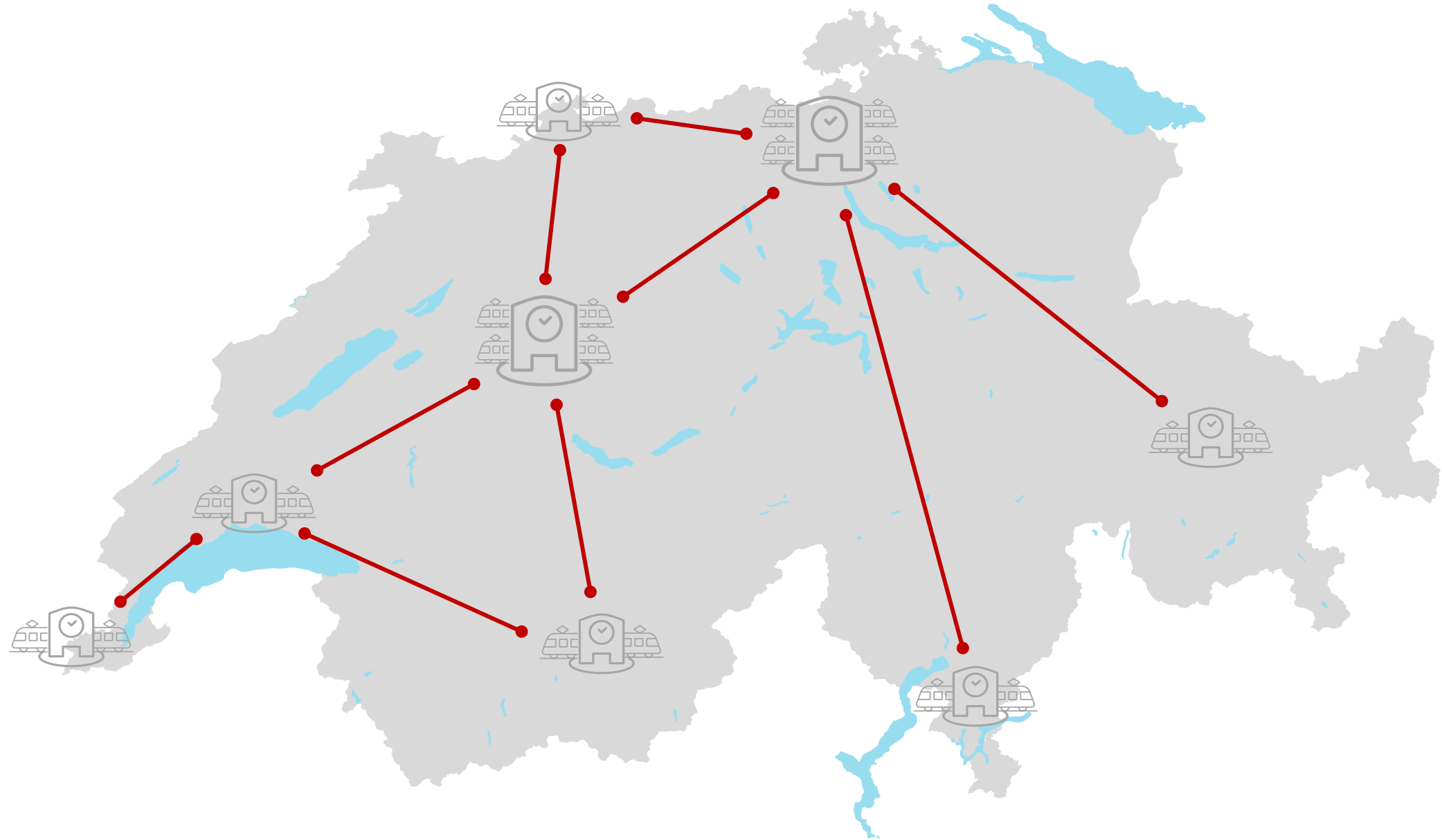
Logic Benders decomposition



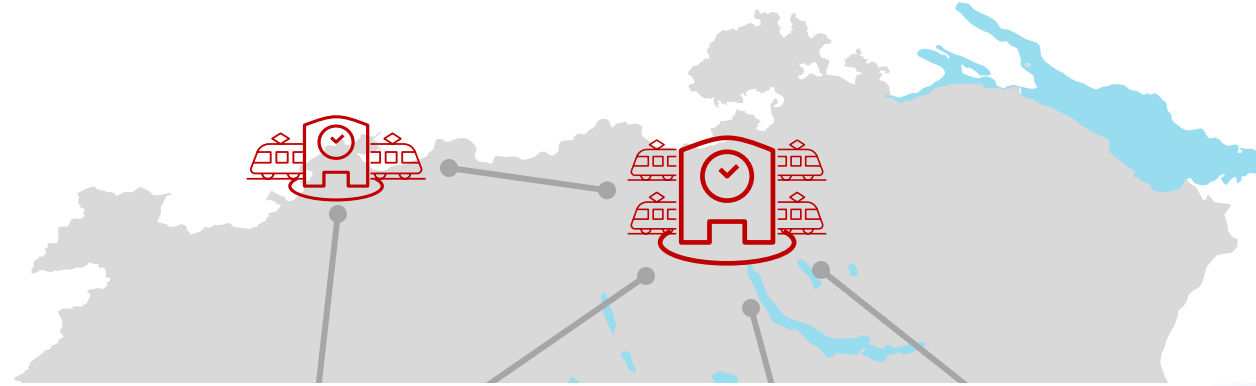
Decomposition – Lines & Stations



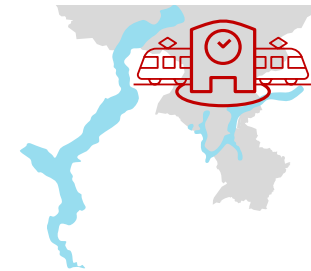
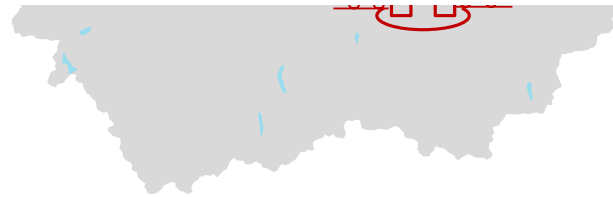
Decomposition – Lines & Stations



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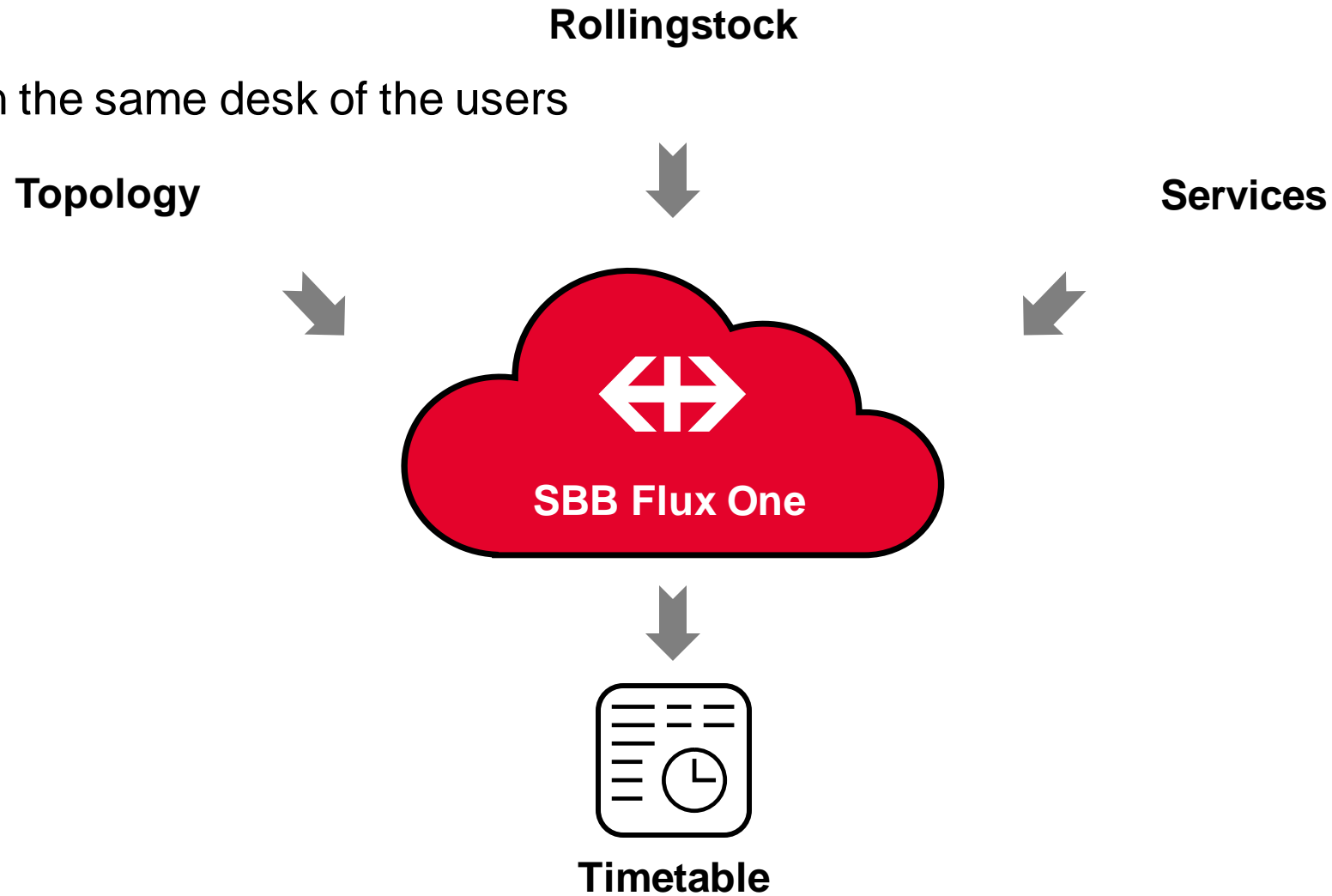


With decomposition we can compute problems **2x larger** and up to **40x times faster**.

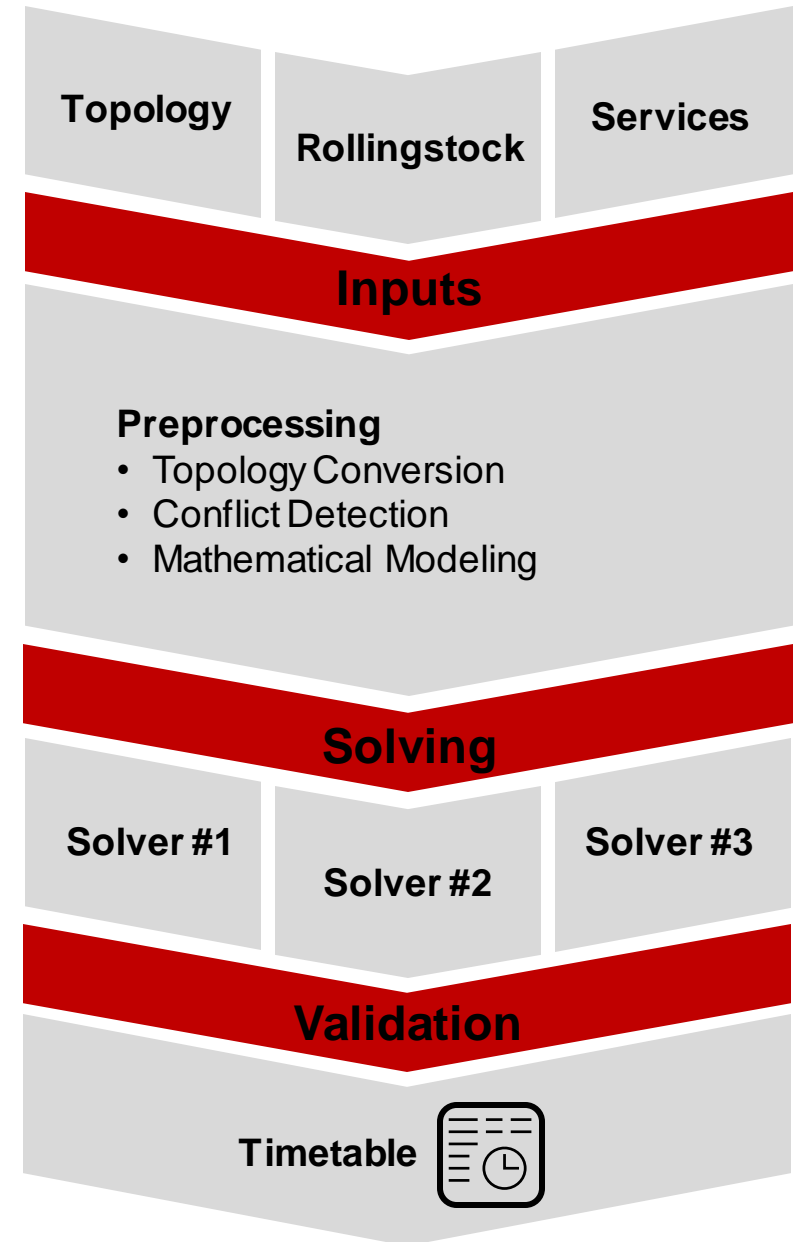
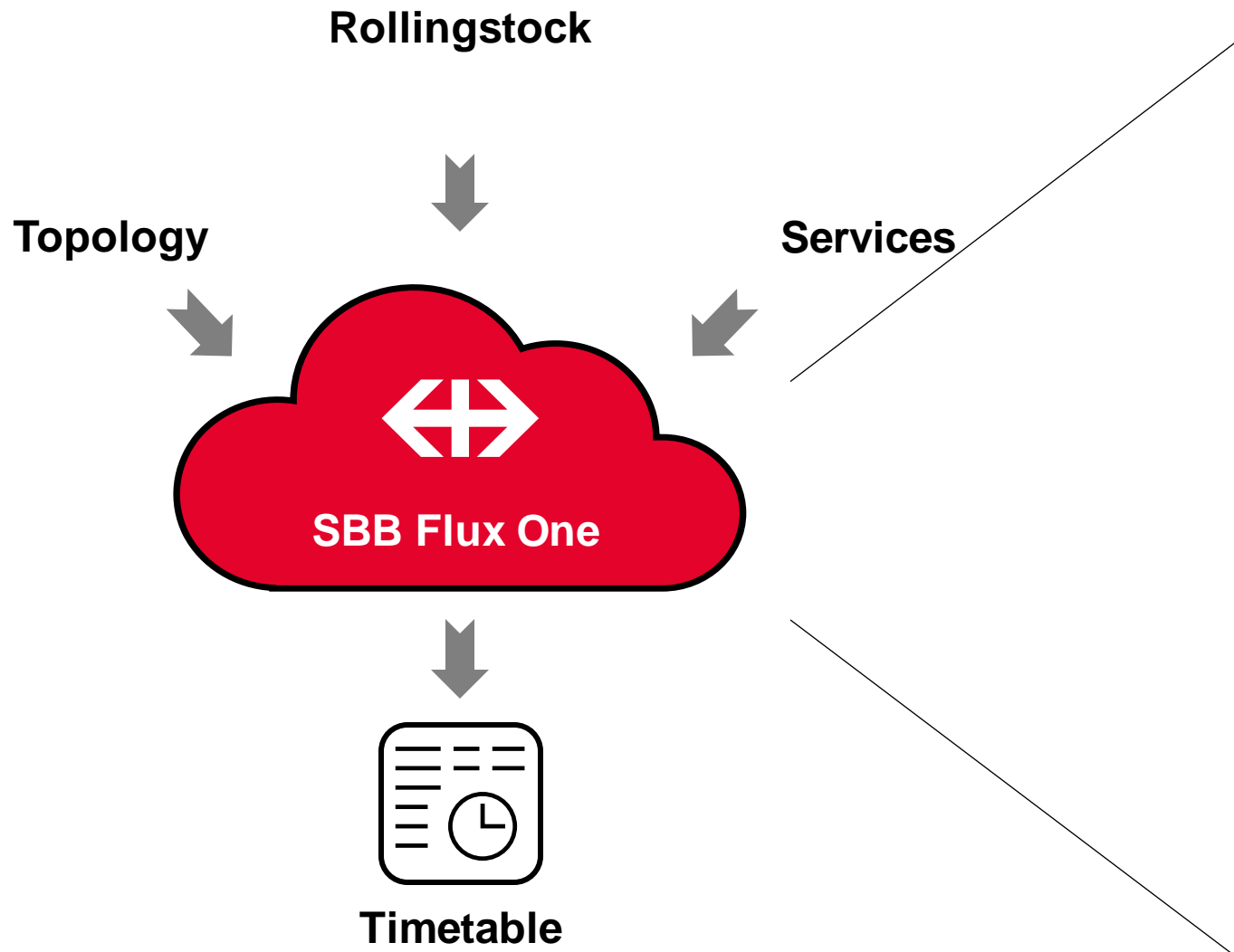


Integration – SBB Cloud Service

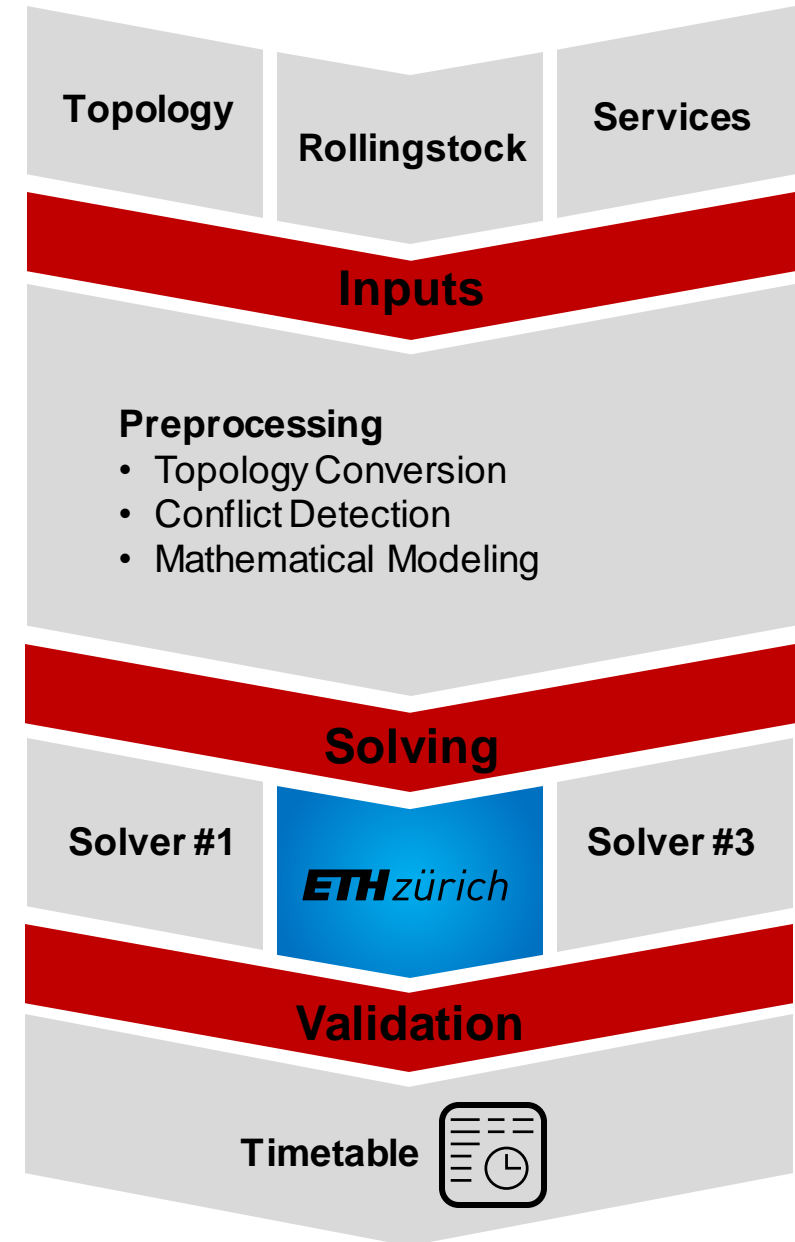
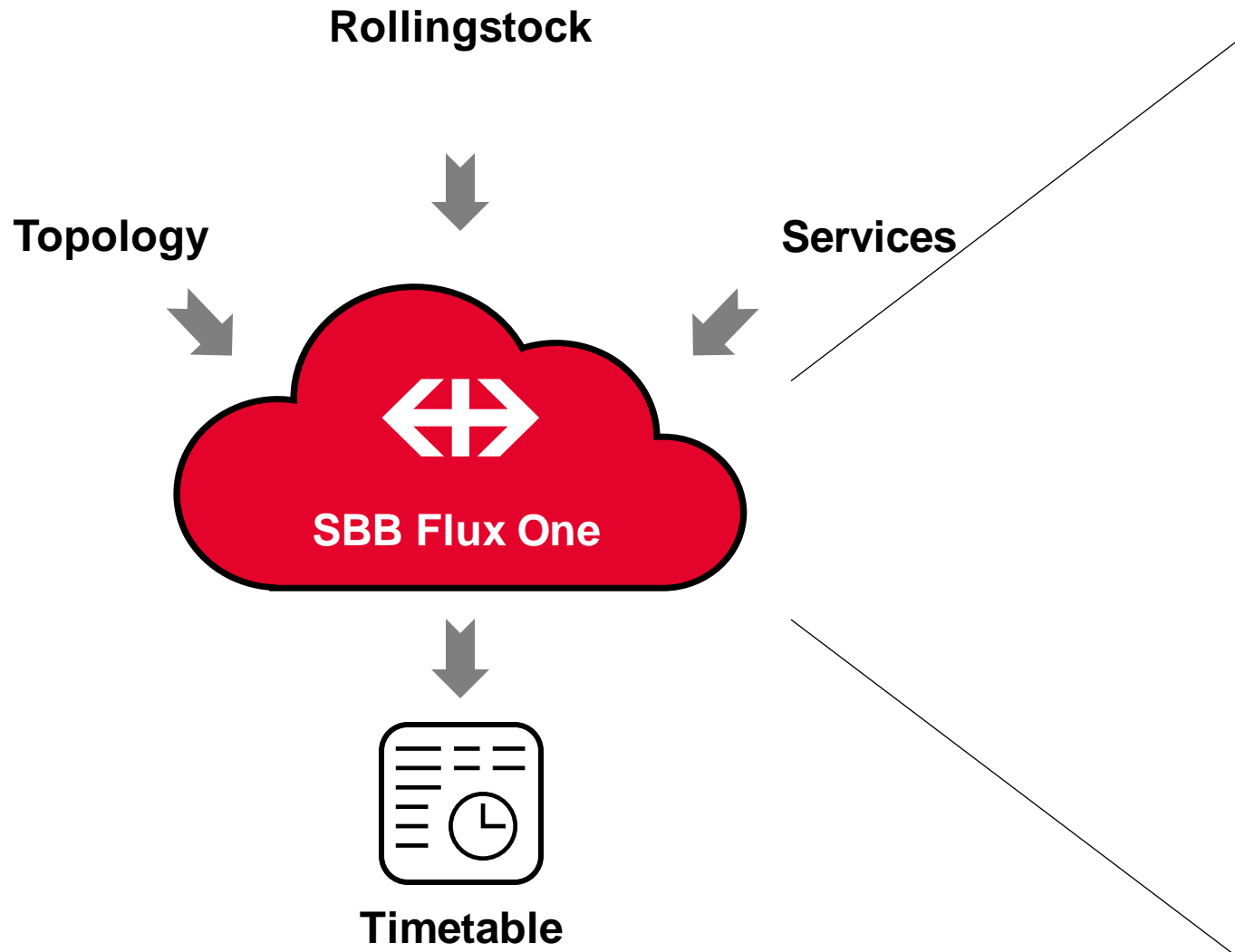
Embedding:
Researcher on the same desk of the users



Integration – SBB Cloud Service



Integration – SBB Cloud Service



Embedding in current research, Future Research

Enabler and synergy with other projects:

- multiple objectives & Passenger delay (SBB Forschungsfonds, NWO, NCCR Automation)
- energy saving (SCCER)
- data driven approaches (SNF Eccellenza)

- Automated Decomposition, balancing global and local computation efforts
- Focus on real time Rescheduling (exploiting delays statistics)
- Heuristic solving for faster solution
- Inclusions of line planning; resilience; demand changes



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