

University of Trieste

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Dept. of Engineering and Architecture



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“ Coupling OpenTrack with
external Optimization Tools

An example in energy-efficient
timetabling ”

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Introduction



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- Professor in Transport Planning and Railway Operations, involved in research projects since 1996
- OpenTrack user since 2004
- Founder of the Railway and Traffic Laboratory (Liftlab) in 2007
 - ✓ Spin-off of the University of Trieste
 - ✓ Analysis and simulation of railway operations
 - ✓ Italy and 28 Countries in 5 Continents
 - ✓ Strategic co-operation with ESTECO S.p.A. in 2016
- API Academic license in 2017



References in Italy



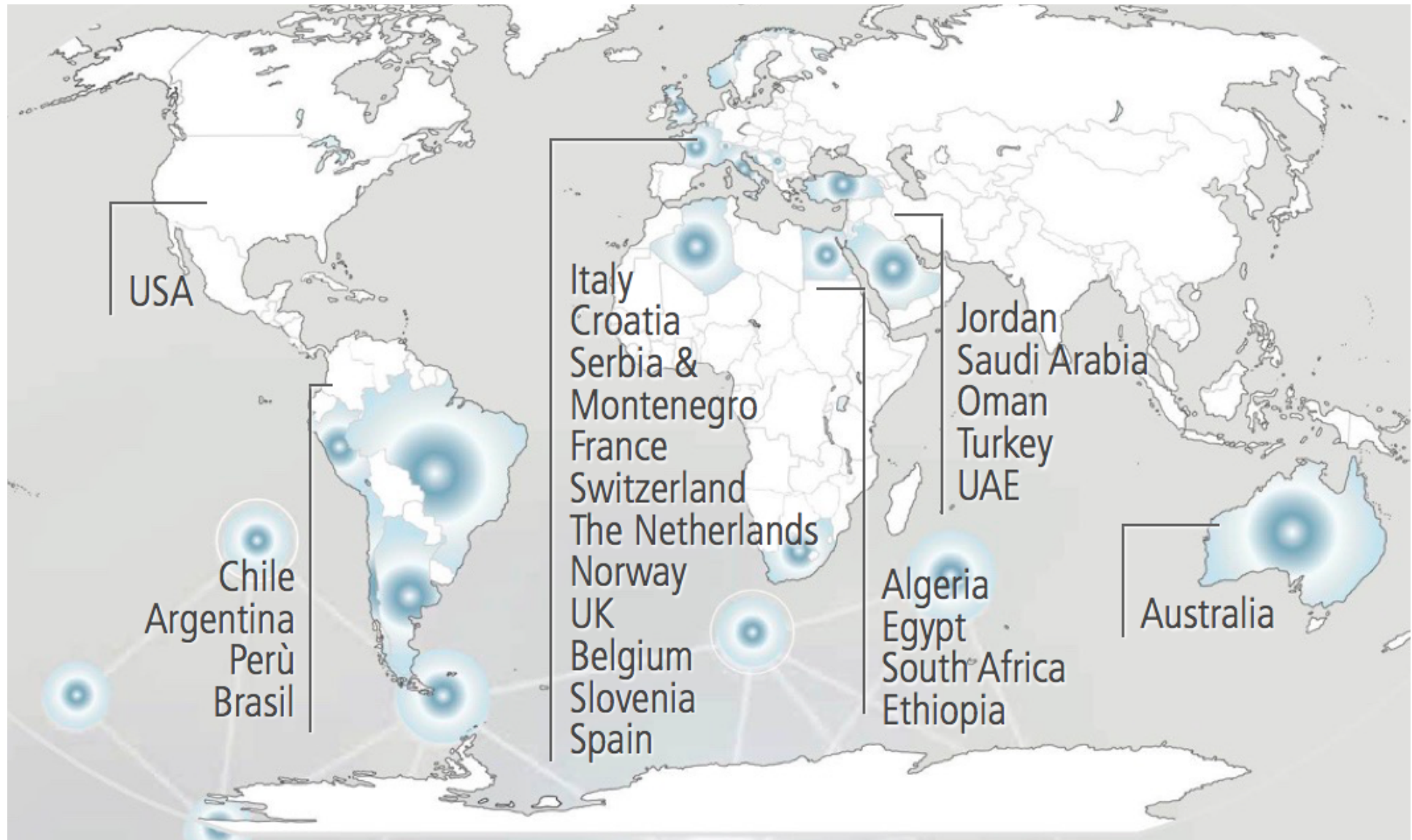
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- Main network (Turin-Trieste, Brenner-Neaples)
- Main junctions (Turin, Milan, Venice, Bologna, Florence, Rome, Neaples, Bari, Palermo)



References abroad



Introduction

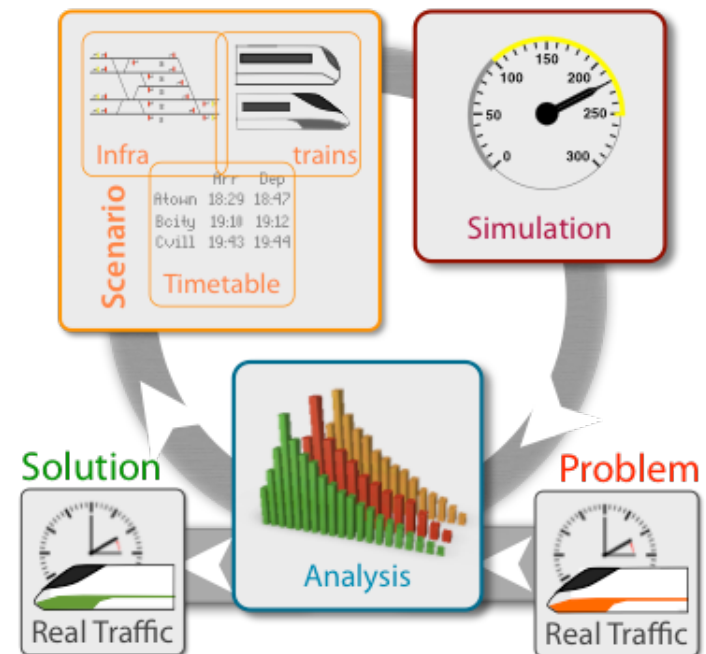


- Wide range of situations
 - ✓ **different levels** (from strategic planning to day by day operations)
 - ✓ **different problems** (from national networks to Metro and tram lines)
 - ✓ **different dimensions** (from 1 train to hundreds of trains)
 - ✓ Passenger, freight, mixed traffic
 - ✓ **different types of customers** (Infrastructure Managers, Train Operating Companies, Regions, Port Authorities, Consulting and Engineering companies,...)

Methodology



- OpenTrack as simulation engine
- Planning loop
- Few number of selected scenarios
 - ✓ Time consuming
 - ✓ Complex modeling
- Optimization?



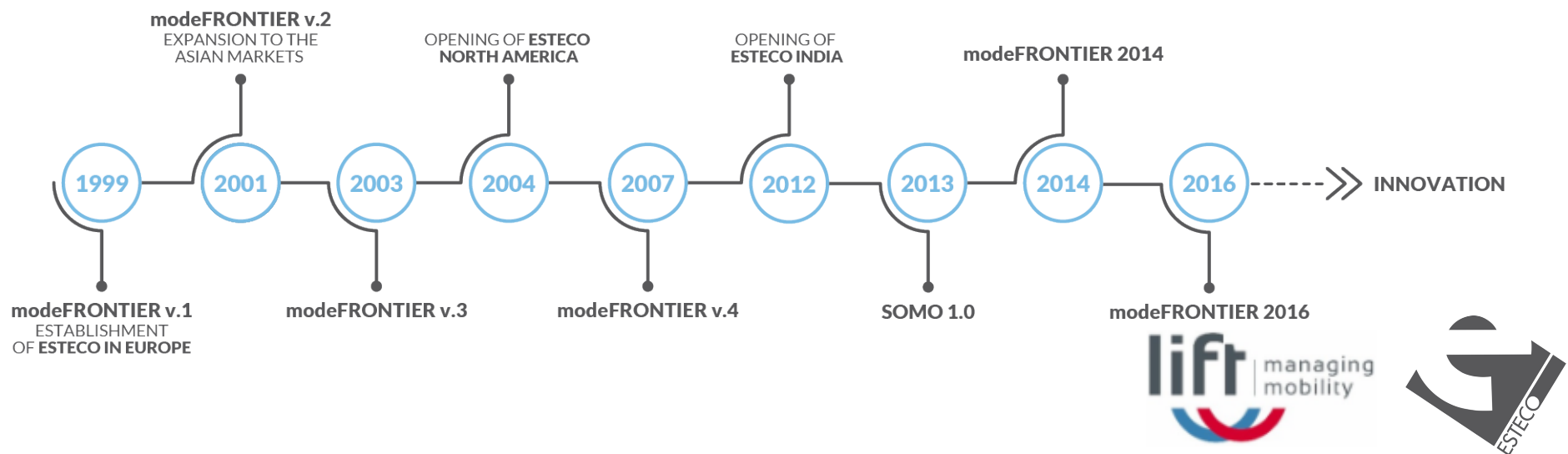
ESTECO



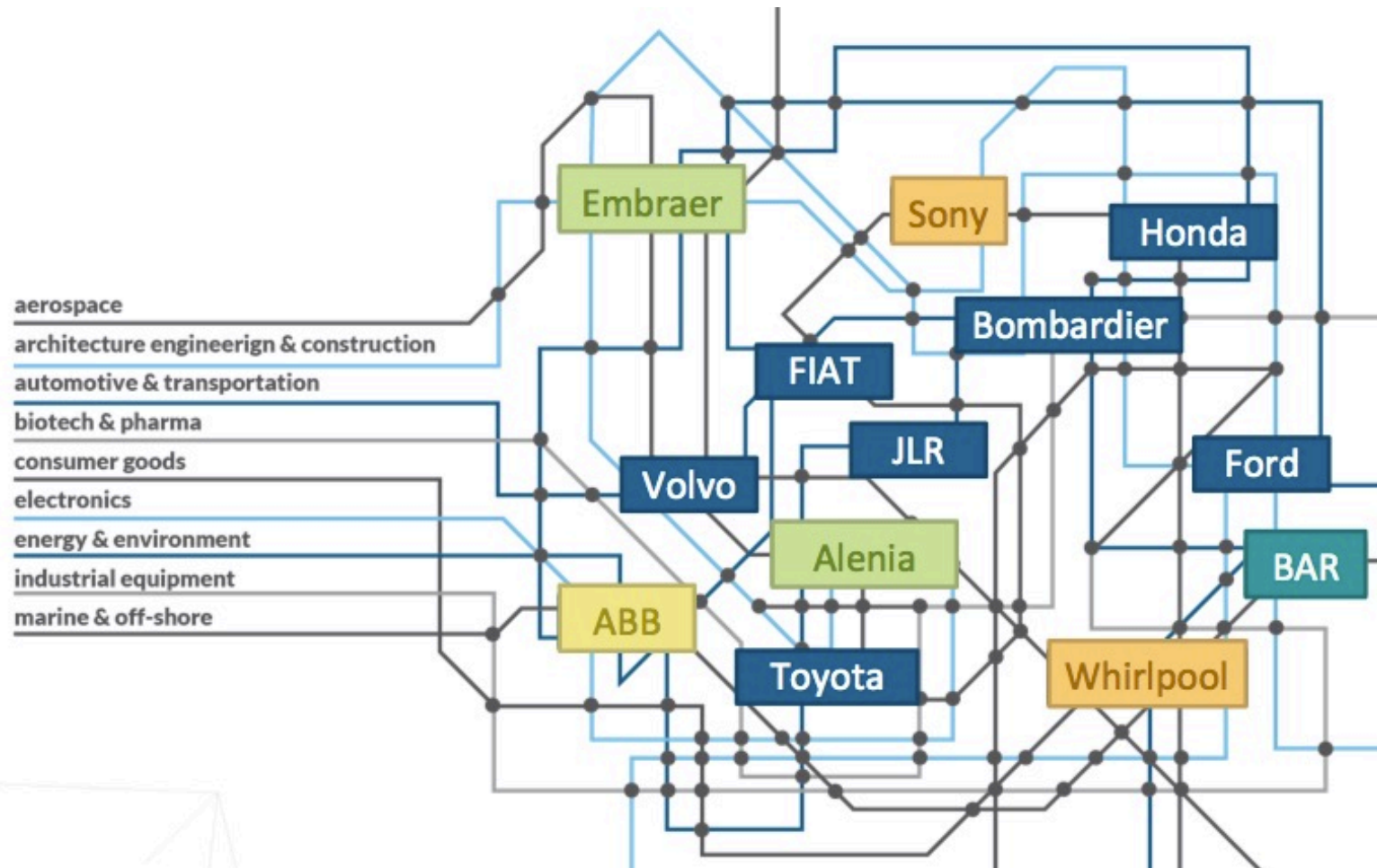
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- ESTECO was founded as **spin-off company** of the University of Trieste in the **late 1990's**, by three Italian Engineers, Carlo Poloni, Luka Onesti and Enrico Nobile.
- Now ESTECO is an independent technology provider of customer-focused software solutions for numerical optimization.



ESTECO clients



Over 300 international clients have relied on ESTECO software to design better and more efficient products across a wide spectrum of industrial sectors.

Research project



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Research coordination



Real life railway experience
OpenTrack power user



Optimization experience and
tools



Aims and outline of the presentation



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- Present mainly the “architecture” of the approach
 - ✓ OpenTrack as micro-simulation engine
 - ✓ API to communicate between OpenTrack and the ESTECO Software (third party)
- Discuss a simple but interesting case study (Energy-efficient timetabling)
- Present first results and possible further developments





Problem: Introduction

- Green transportation is becoming more and more important from environmental perspectives
- Optimal energy-efficient driving strategies can reduce operating costs significantly and contribute to a further increase of the sustainability of railway transportation.
- A number of models and algorithms exist to compute the optimal train trajectories
- Still, finding the optimal sequence and switching points of the optimal driving regimes is a not trivial task
- **Energy-Efficient Train Timetabling Problem (EETTP)**: consists in energy-efficient timetable calculation considering the trade-off between energy efficiency and travel times
- Regeneration

Problem: Literature Review



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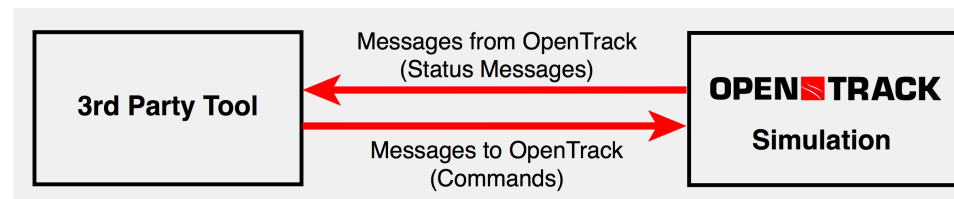
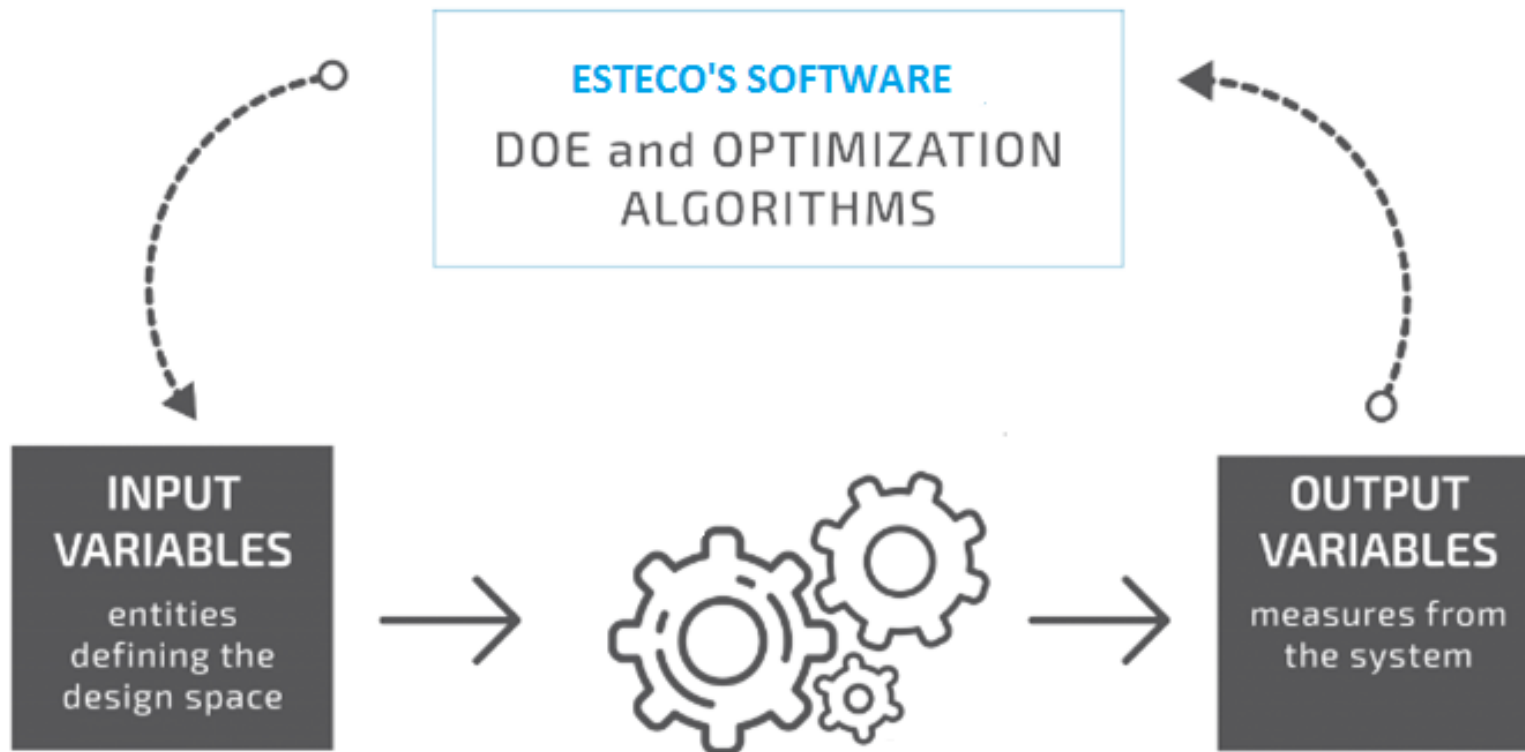
- A wide range of models and algorithms exist (see Scheepmaker, Goverde and Kroon paper on European Journal of Operational Research (2017) for a complete review of energy-efficient train control and timetabling)
 - ✓ Dynamic Programming
 - ✓ Mixed Integer Linear Programming
 - ✓ Heuristics
 - ✓ Fuzzy Logic
 - ✓
- Let's try to deal with this problem using OpenTrack



Approach based on ESTECO SOFTWARE and OPENTRACK

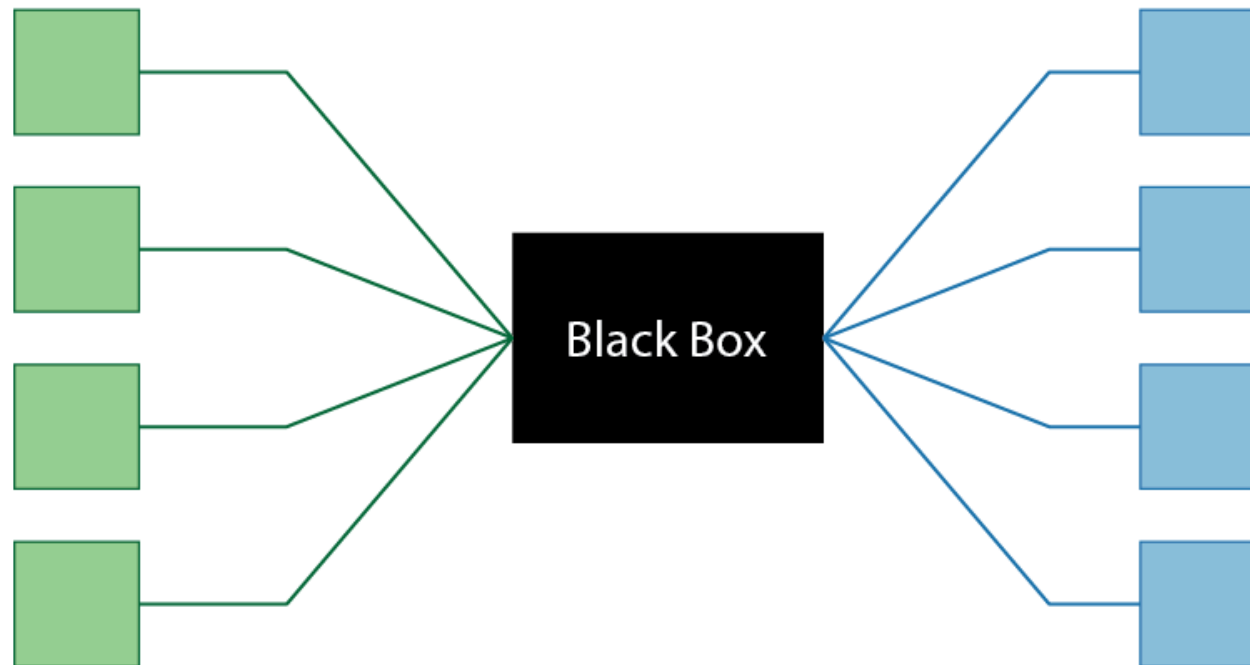


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Integration with ESTECO's Software



OpenTrack and API are used as Black Box: it generates objective and constraint values (OUTPUT VARIABLES) according to the input (INPUT VARIABLES)



Classification of optimizers

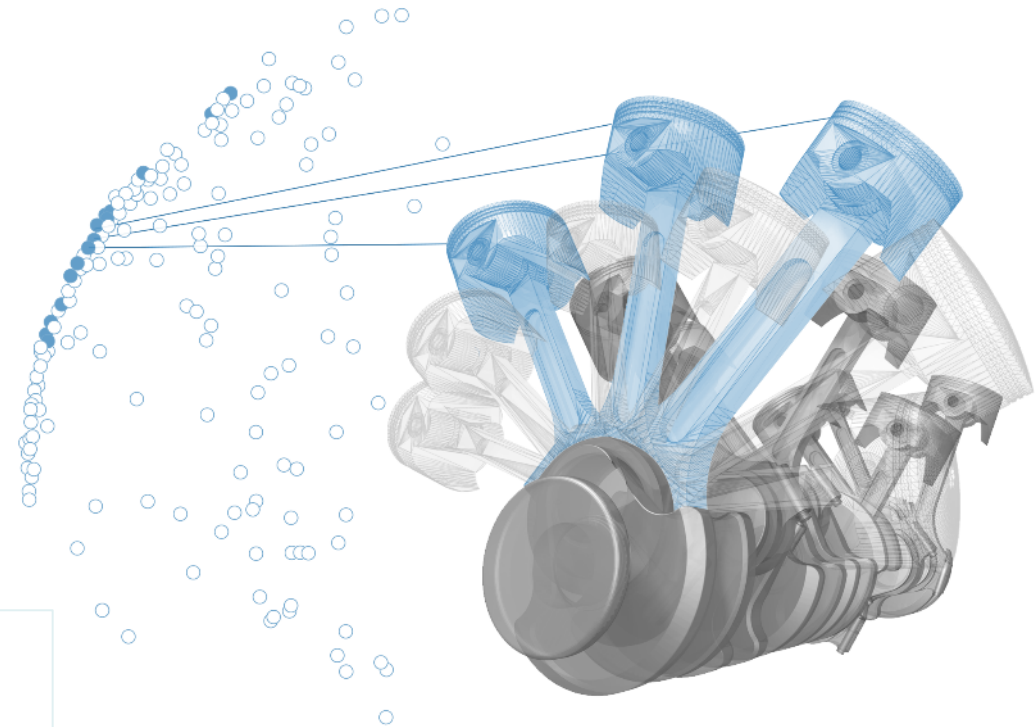
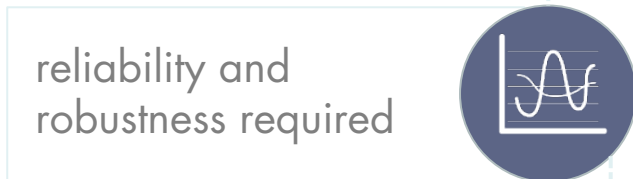
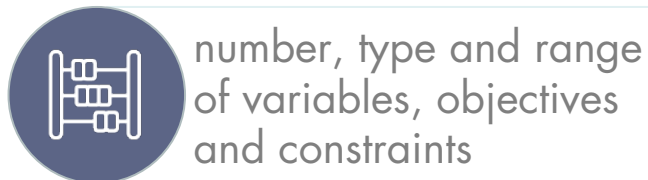
Gradient-based		Global Search		
Single objective	Multi objective	Single objective	Multi objective	
			Rapid	Robust
B-BFGS NLPQLP MIPSQP AFilterSQP Levenberg-Marquardt	NBI-NLPQLP NBI-AFSQP	SIMPLEX	MOGT FAST	MOGA-II NSGA-II ARMOGA MOPSO ES MOSA HYBRID SAnGeA



Multi Objective Optimization with ESTECO Software

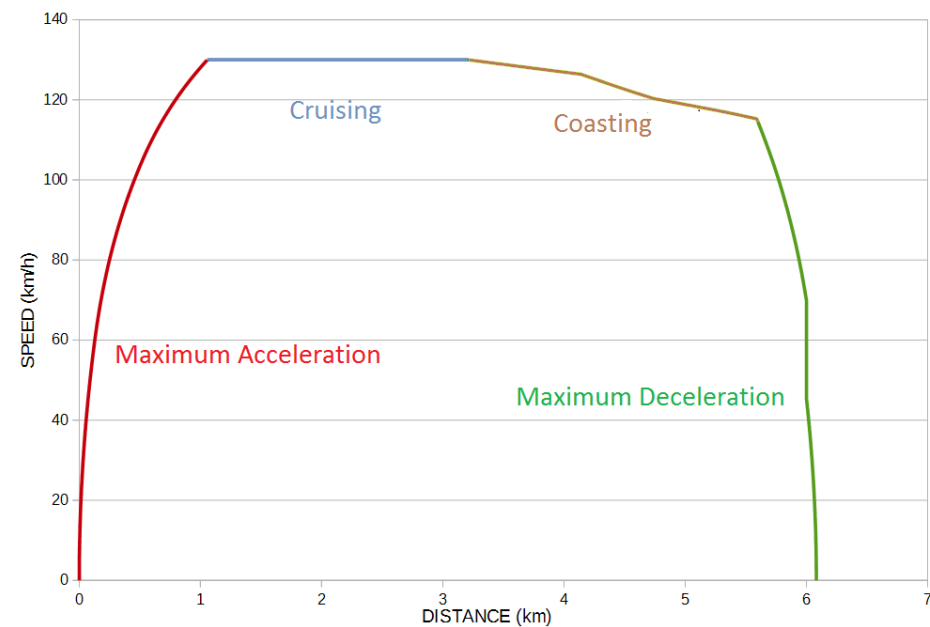
Multi-objective problems are solved using **sophisticated optimization algorithms**, which identify a set of **Pareto designs** (a set of solutions for which it is not possible to improve one goal without worsening the other).

With **ESTECO Software** you can define **the most suitable optimization strategy** according to:



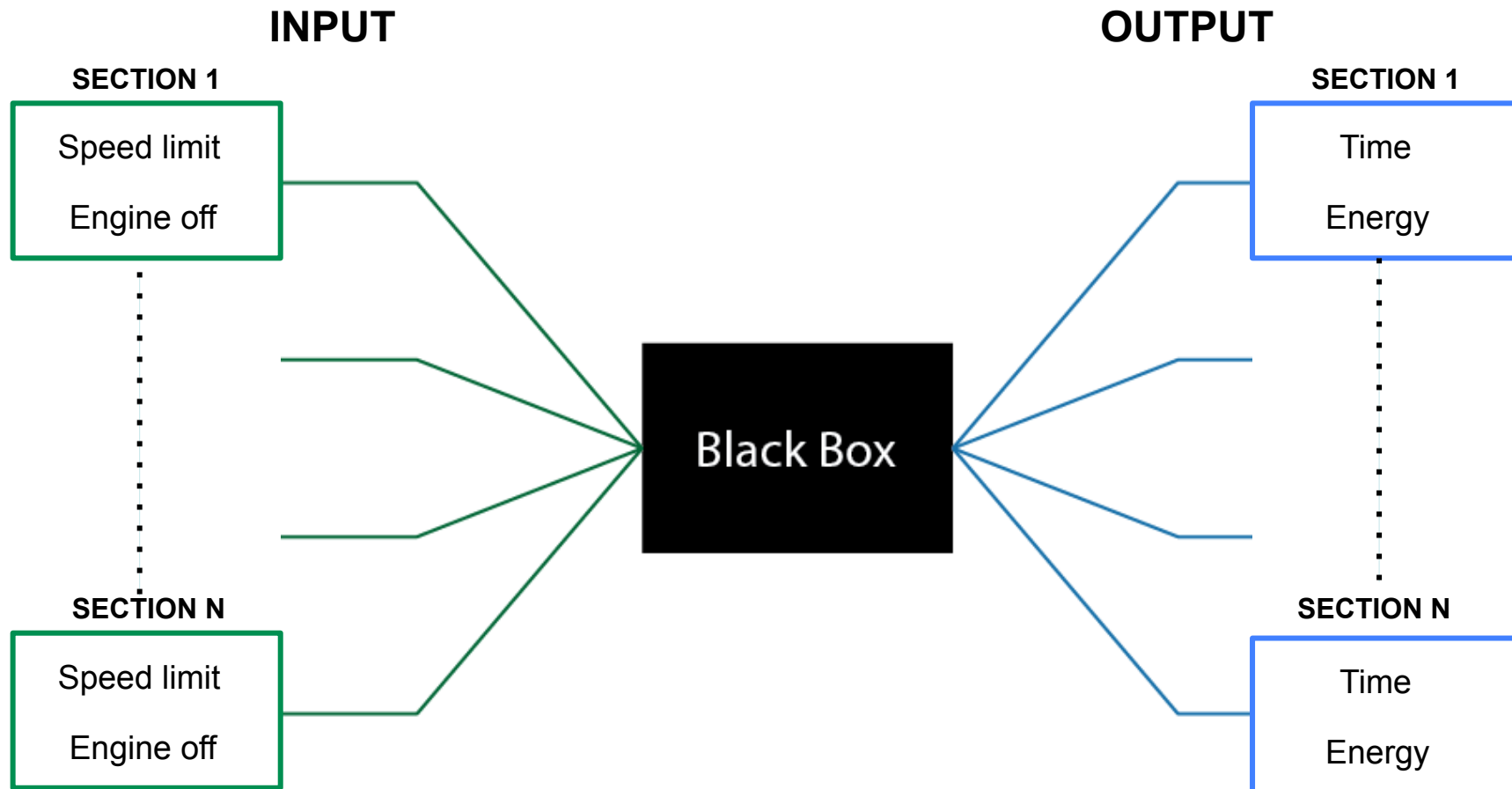
The specific problem

- Problem finds **train speed profile** in train's itinerary to minimize
 - ✓ Energy Consumption
 - ✓ Total Travel Time
- The train speed profile is composed by *train driving regime* sequence and possible variables are:
 - ✓ Target Speed
 - ✓ Length of Cruising regime
- Complete the itinerary



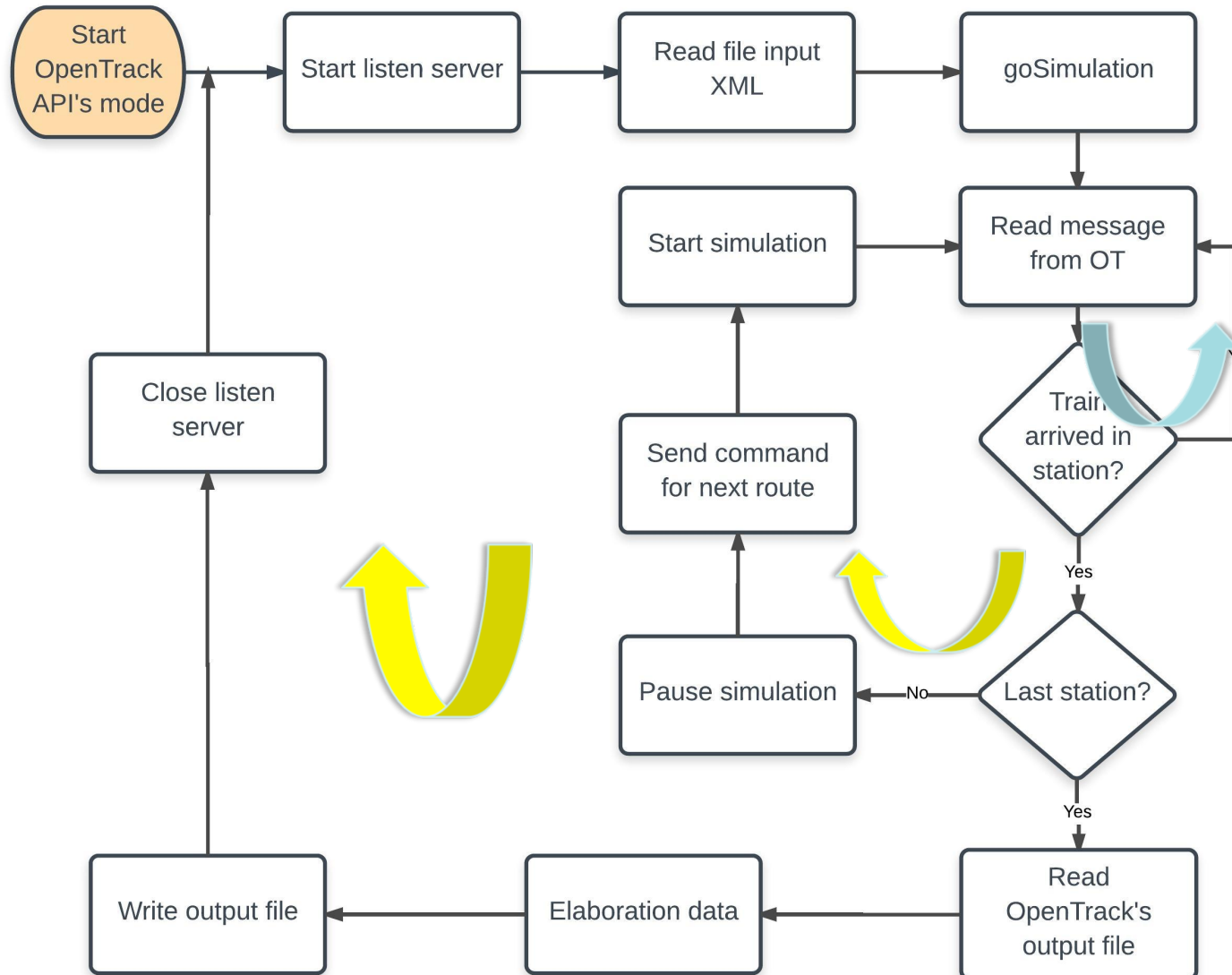


Integration with ESTECO's Software



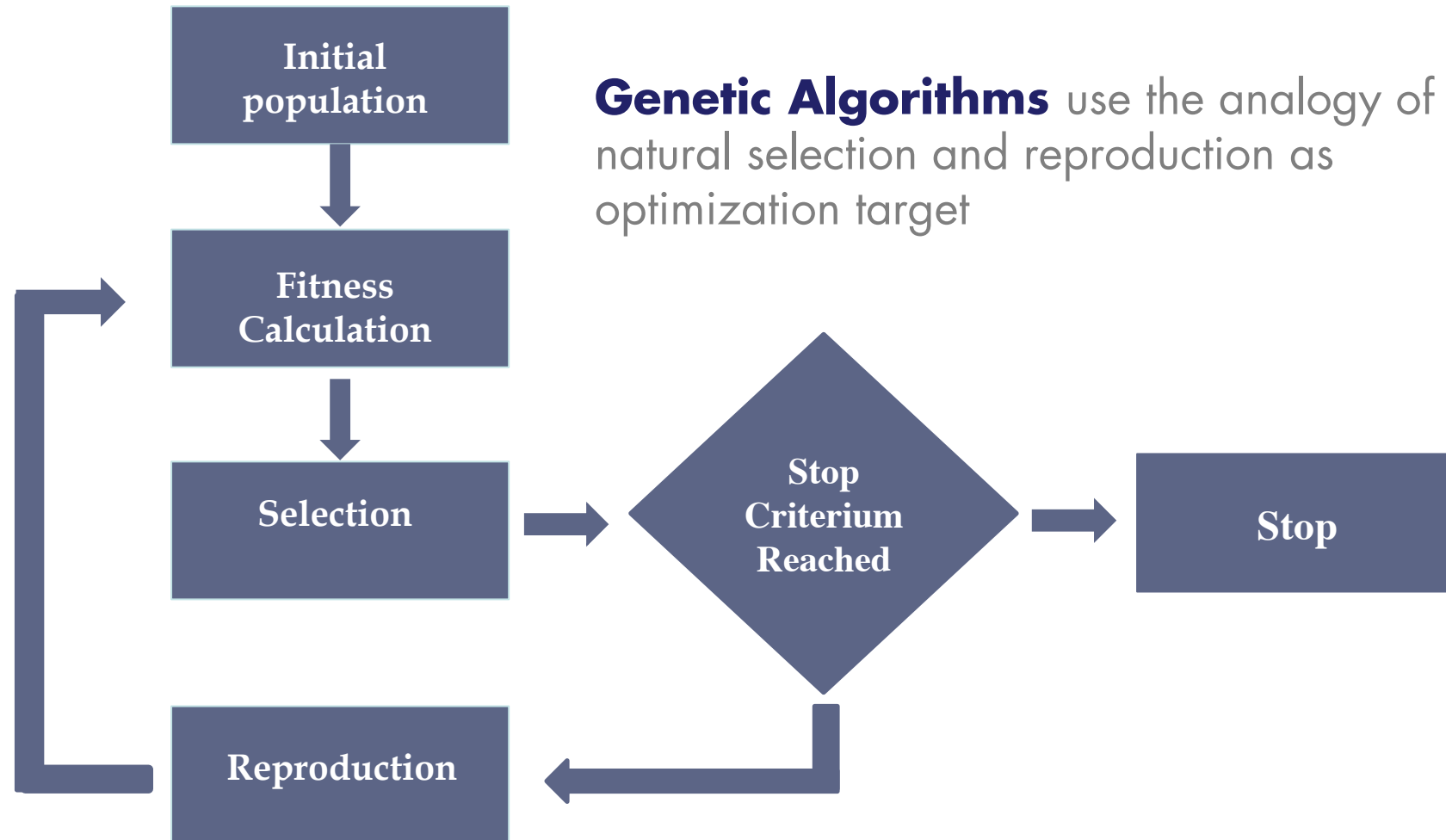


Open Track Api





Solution Strategy: Genetic algorithms



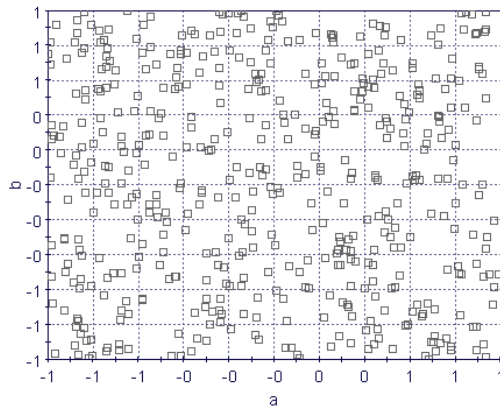
Genetic Algorithms use the analogy of natural selection and reproduction as optimization target

Design of Experiments (DOE)

An important preliminary step of an optimisation process is the **initial (population) sampling of the design space**

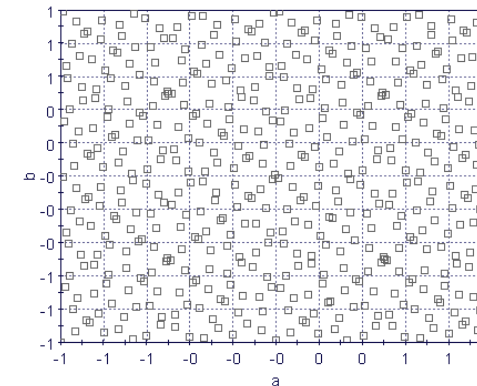
The initial population for Genetic Algorithm is given by Design of Experiments (DOE) Algorithms

Different algorithms (Random, Sobol, ULH,...) exist which covers the space in a different way

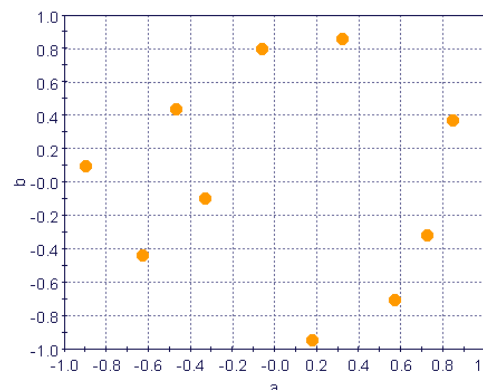


Random

Sobol

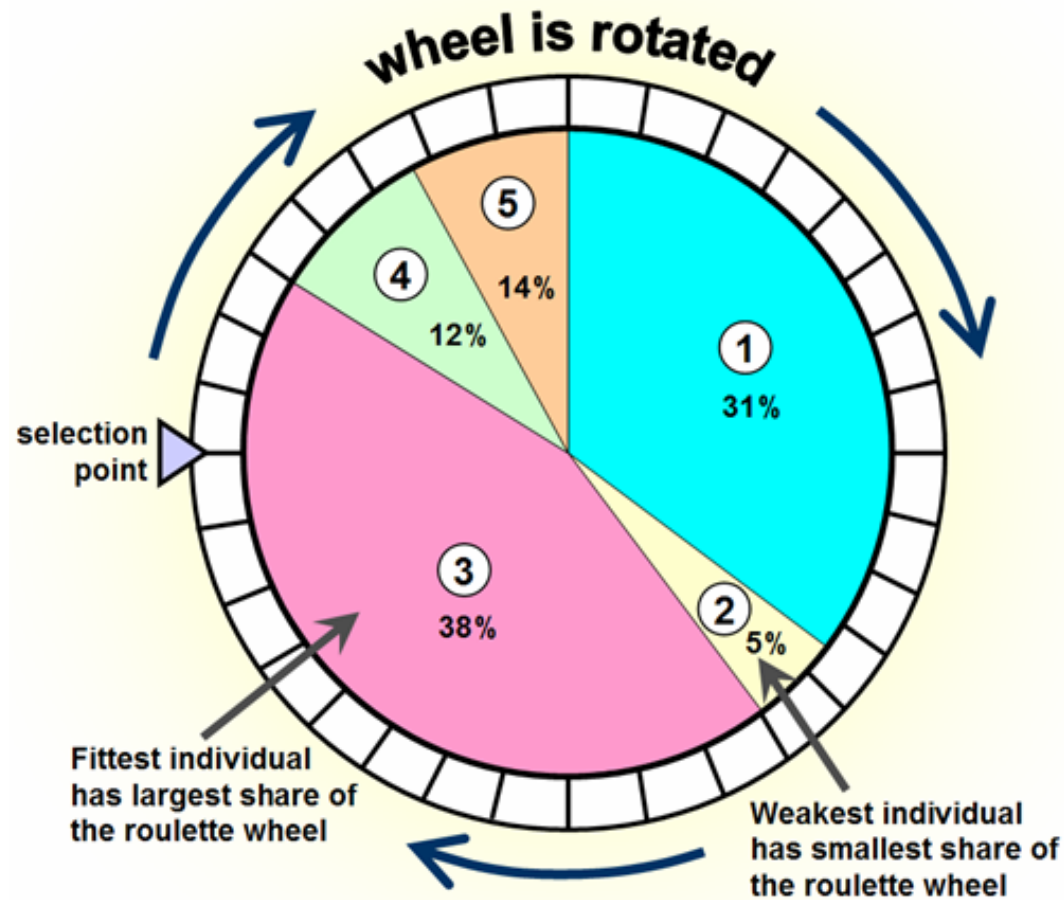


Uniform Latin Hypercube (ULH)



Genetic algorithms: Selection

Best individuals are selected (by fitness or dominance criteria)





Genetic algorithms: Reproduction

Each individual is coded by a binary string

1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Different operators are applied to generate a new population

Crossover

Initial Population

1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Parent 1

1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Parent 2

New Individuals

1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Child 1

1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Child 2

Genetic algorithms: Reproduction



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Mutation

1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Parent



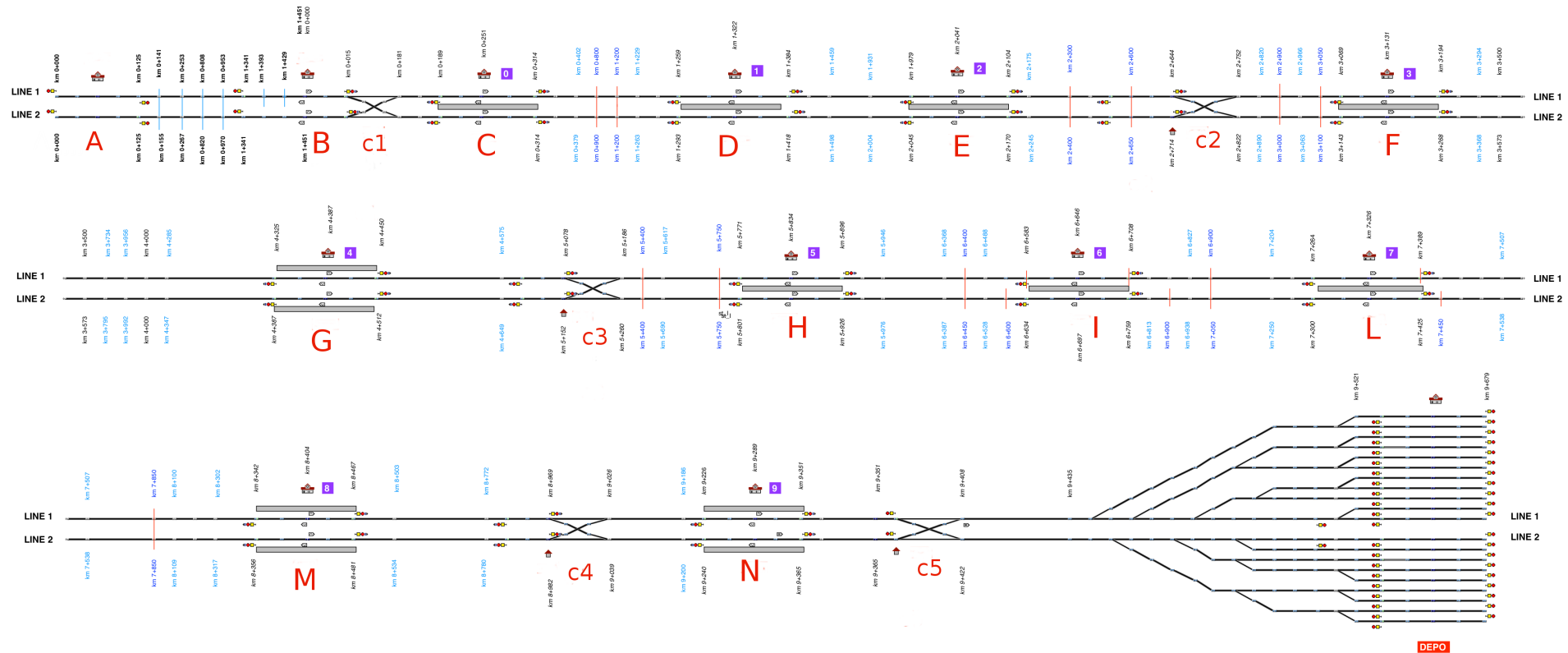
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Child



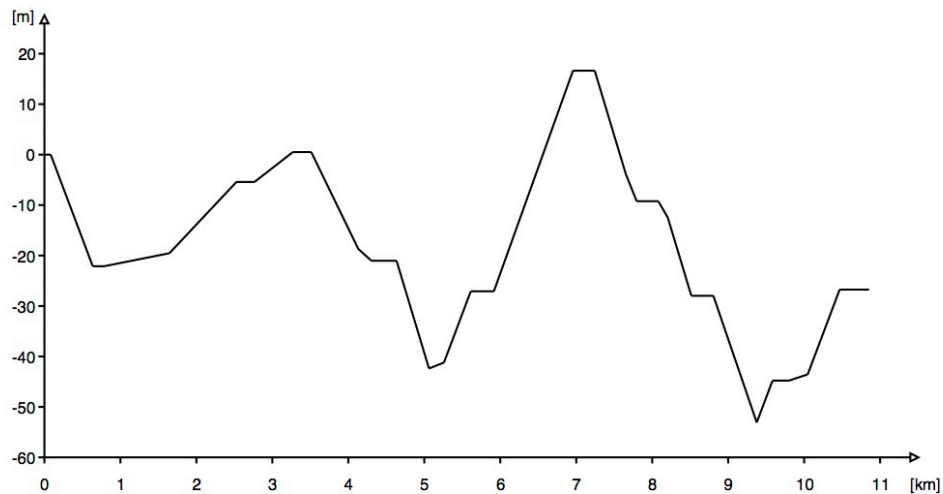
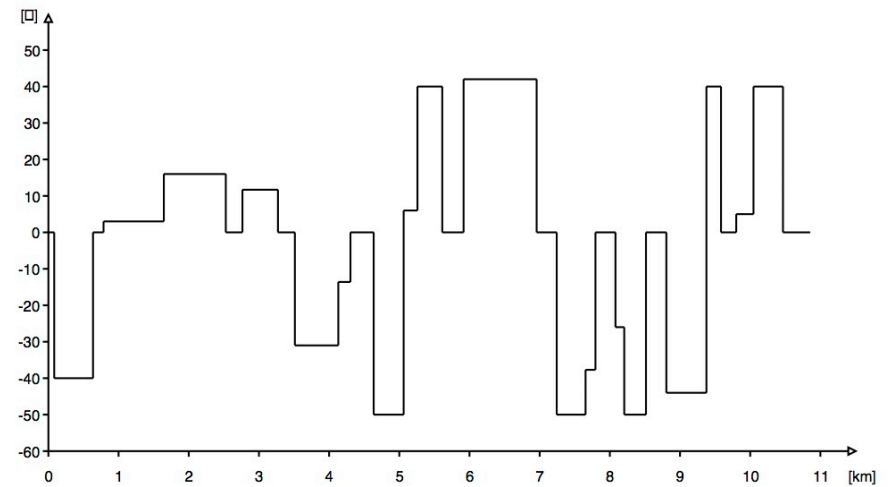
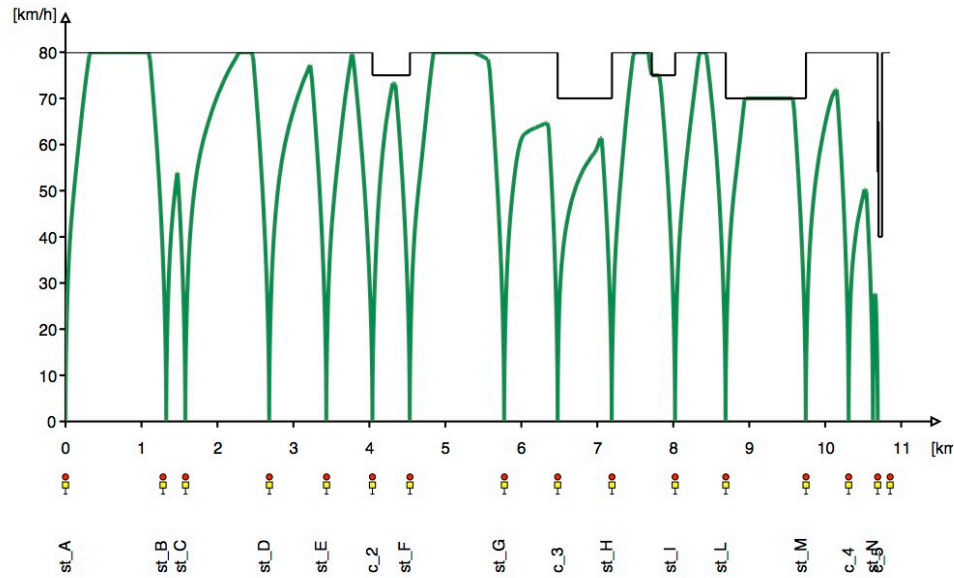


Test Case





Test Case



- Slope

- Altitude



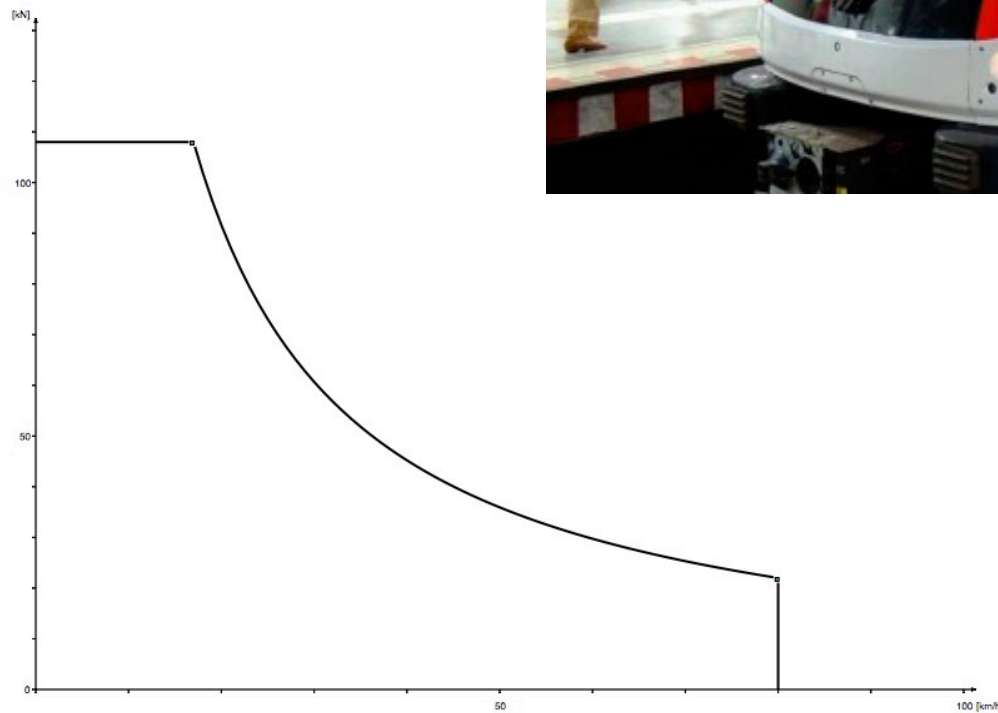
Test Case: Details



Station	Speed Limit
A	80 km/h
B	80 km/h
C	80 km/h
D	80 km/h
E	80 km/h
c_2	75 km/h
G	80 km/h
c_3	80 km/h
h	70 km/h
I	80 km/h
L	70 km/h
M	80 km/h
c_4	80 km/h
N	80 km/h
c_5	



Test Case



Engine: Rotem_ 4 / 25

Engine Name: Rotem

Load [t]:	54	Resistance Factor:	3.30
Adh. Load [t]:	54	Rot. mass Factor:	1.06
Length [m]:	24	Balise Telegram:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Speed max. [km/h]:	80	Loop Telegram:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tractive Effort max. [kN]:	108	Radio Telegram:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Rack Traction:	<input type="checkbox"/>

Z/V-Diagrams: No

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Diagram 1	1
---	---

System: Universal Electric, Thermic, Thermolectric, AC 15 kV 16 2/3 Hz

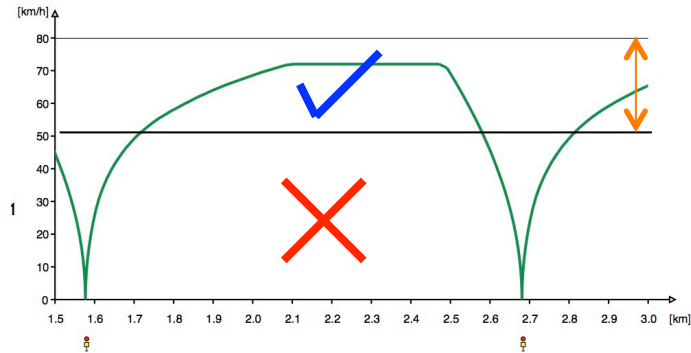
Export Import Dupl. Del. Add

Diagram Color: Adhesion [%] bad: 80 normal: 125 good: 150

Loss function: Edit

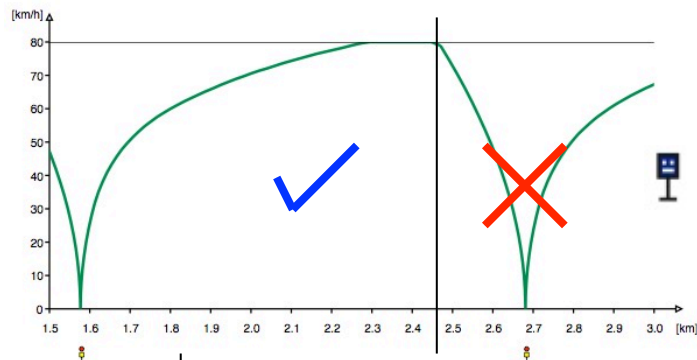


Open Track Api

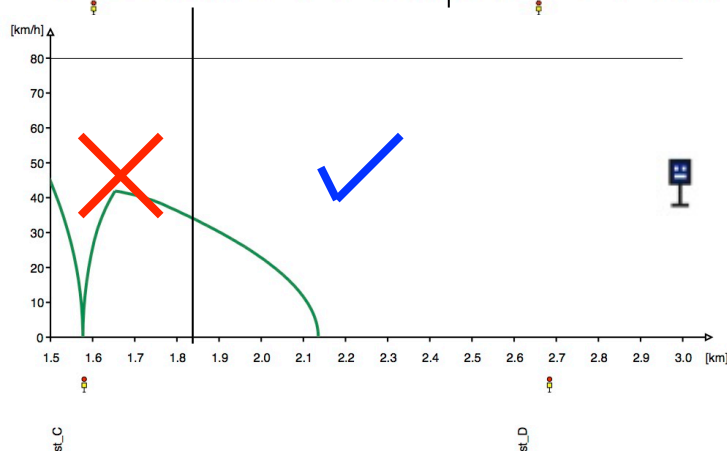


80 km/h
50 km/h

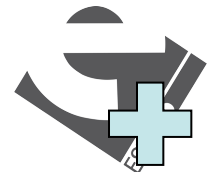
Speed limit range



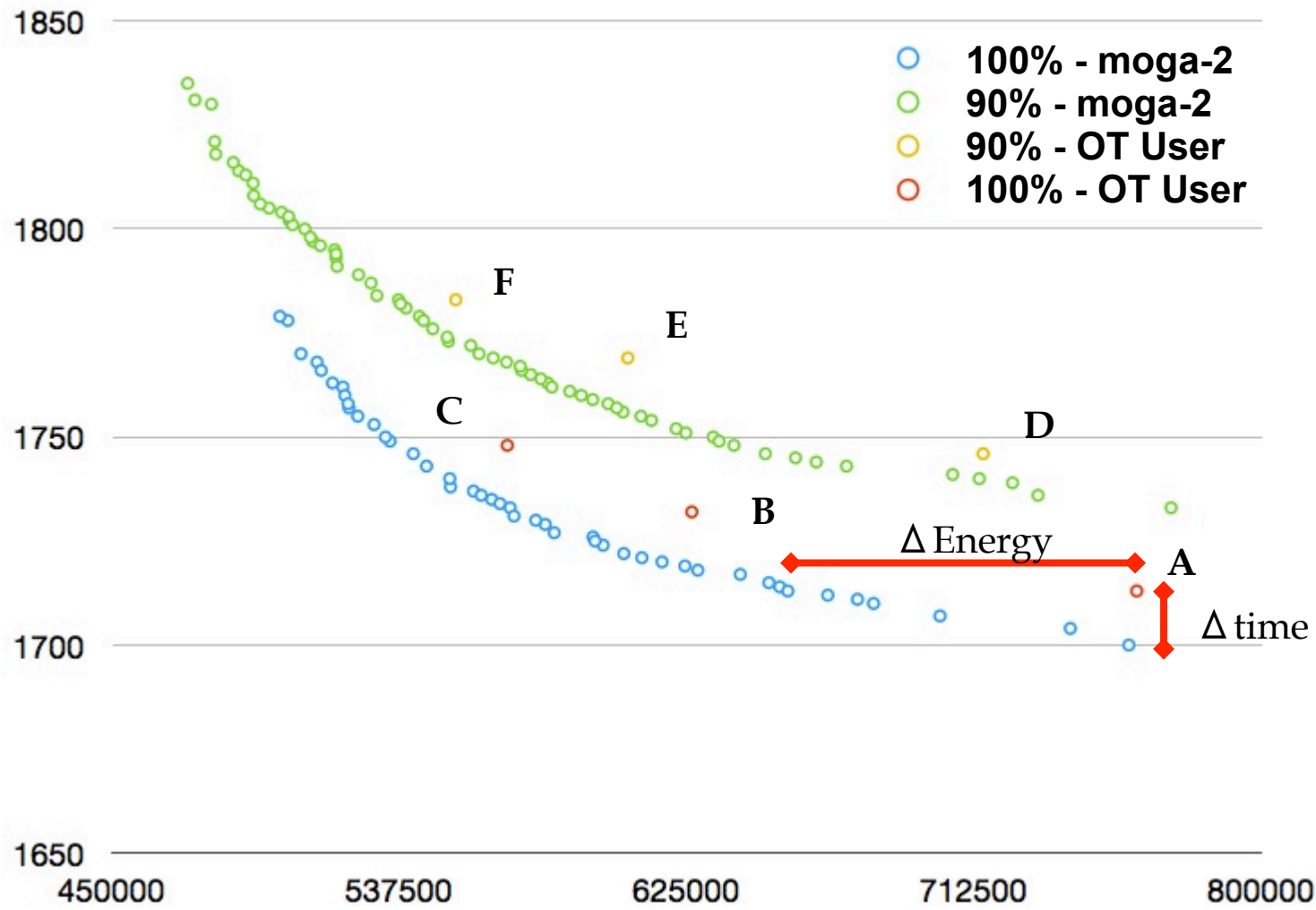
Maximum time to engine off
(before breaking)



Minimum time to engine off
(to reach the following
station)



Results



Comparison



Performance 100%								
	User OT		moga-2					
Point	Energy	Time	Energy	Time	Δ Time %	Energy	Time	Δ Energy %
A	762028	1713	759631	1700	0.76	655783	1713	13.94
B	626552	1732	624460	1719	0.75	572404	1731	8.64
C	570388	1748	568163	1734	0.80	534674	1749	6.26

Performance 90%								
	User OT		moga-2					
Point	Energy	Time	Energy	Time	Δ Time %	Energy	Time	Δ Energy %
D	715276	1746	714079	1740	0.34	648951	1746	9.27
E	607052	1769	605612	1756	0.73	566103	1769	6.75
F	554677	1783	552414	1773	0.56	537253	1783	3.14



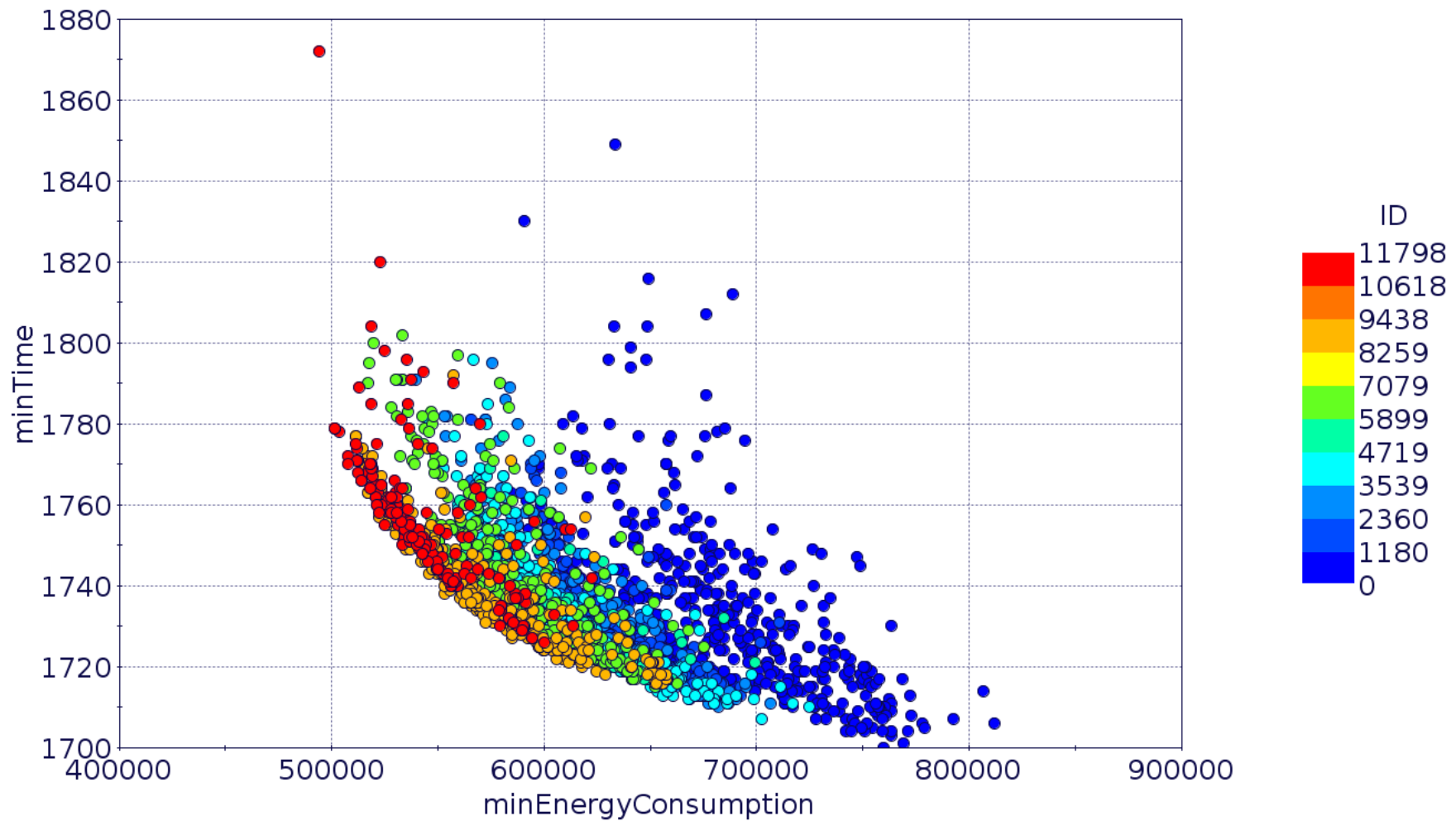
Open Track Api



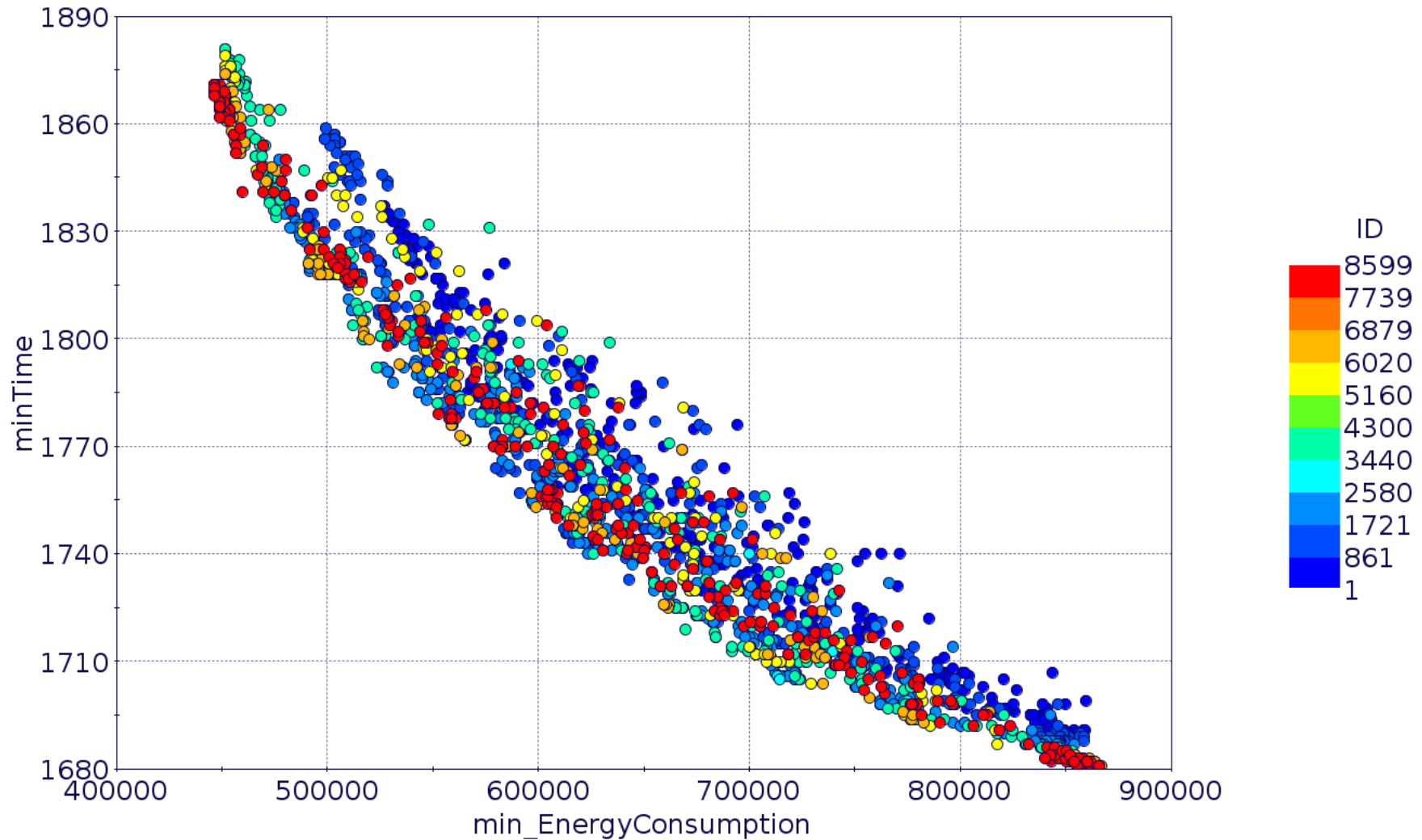
	Performances 100%			Example Solution Moga-2			
STATION	Time			Time		Margins	ΔTime %
A		01:00:00			01:00:00		
B	01:01:22	01:02:22		01:01:27	01:02:27	00:00:05	5.81%
C	01:02:54	01:03:54		01:03:00	01:04:00	00:00:01	1.16%
D	01:05:09	01:06:09		01:05:28	01:06:28	00:00:13	15.12%
E	01:07:08	01:08:08		01:07:43	01:08:43	00:00:16	18.60%
C2	01:09:00	01:10:00		01:09:40	01:10:40	00:00:05	5.81%
F	01:10:44	01:11:44		01:11:26	01:12:26	00:00:02	2.33%
G	01:13:03	01:14:03		01:13:55	01:14:55	00:00:10	11.63%
C3	01:15:00	01:16:00		01:15:54	01:16:54	00:00:02	2.33%
H	01:17:04	01:18:04		01:18:00	01:19:00	00:00:02	2.33%
I	01:19:05	01:20:05		01:20:08	01:21:08	00:00:07	8.14%
L	01:20:58	01:21:58		01:22:09	01:23:09	00:00:08	9.30%
M	01:23:12	01:24:12		01:24:29	01:25:29	00:00:06	6.98%
C4	01:25:00	01:26:00		01:26:24	01:27:24	00:00:07	8.14%
N	01:26:38	01:27:38		01:28:04	01:29:04	00:00:02	2.33%
C5	01:27:54			01:29:20		00:00:00	0.00%
TOTAL	00:27:54			00:29:20		00:01:26	



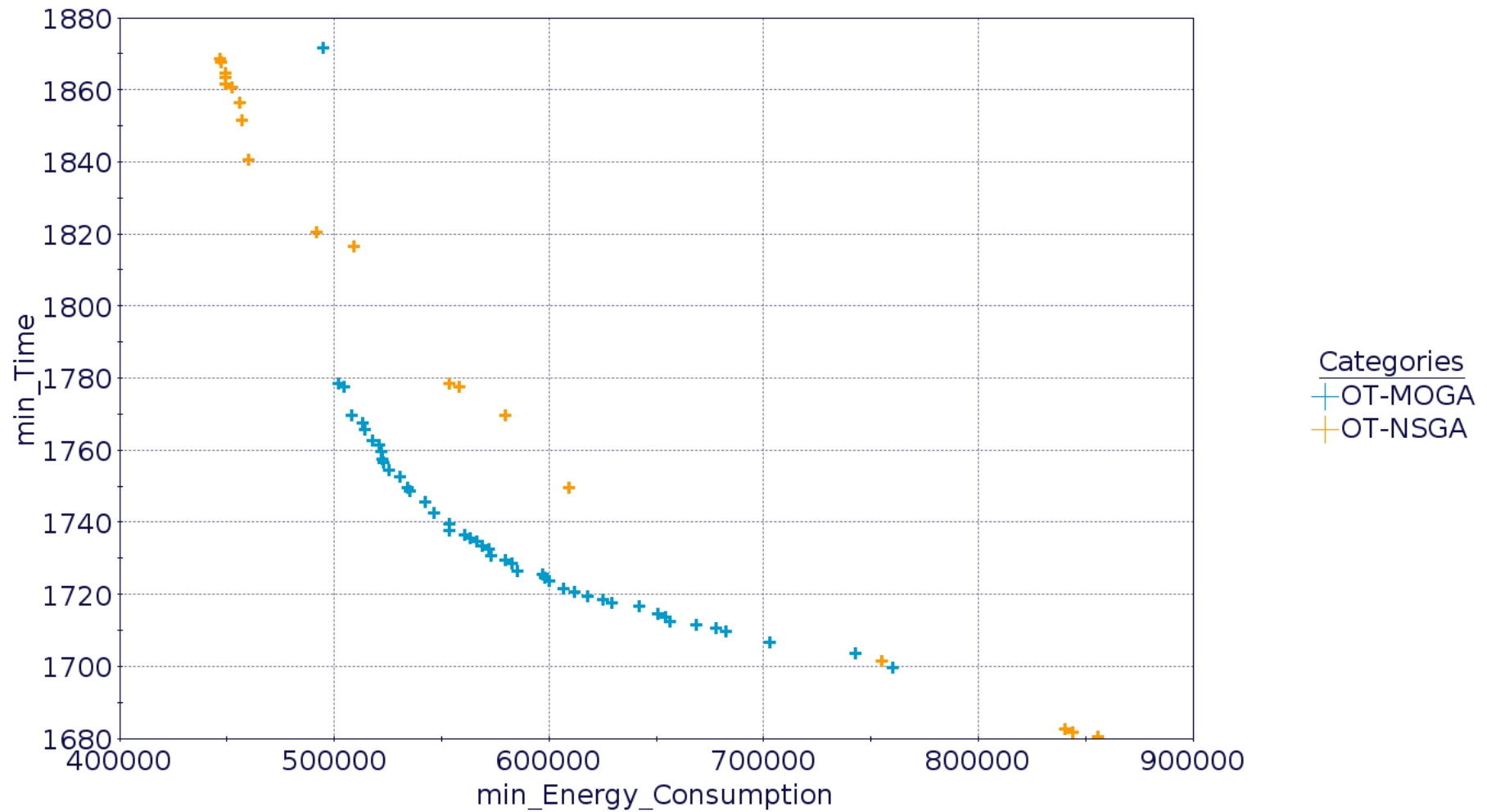
MOGA-II Results



NSGA-II Results



MOGA-2 and NSGA-2 Comparison



Regeneration



File *.tsvP

```
public void mecPower() throws IOException {
    for (int a = 0; a < 25; a++)
        if (this.tsvp.readLine() == null)
            System.out.println("File bad format!!!");
    String lastline = null;
    while ((line=tsvp.readLine()) != null) {
        String[] dati = line.split("\\t", 8);
        calcMacPower(valueOf(dati[7]));
    }
}

public void calcMacPower(double value) {
    consumi = consumi + value;
}
```

Power In

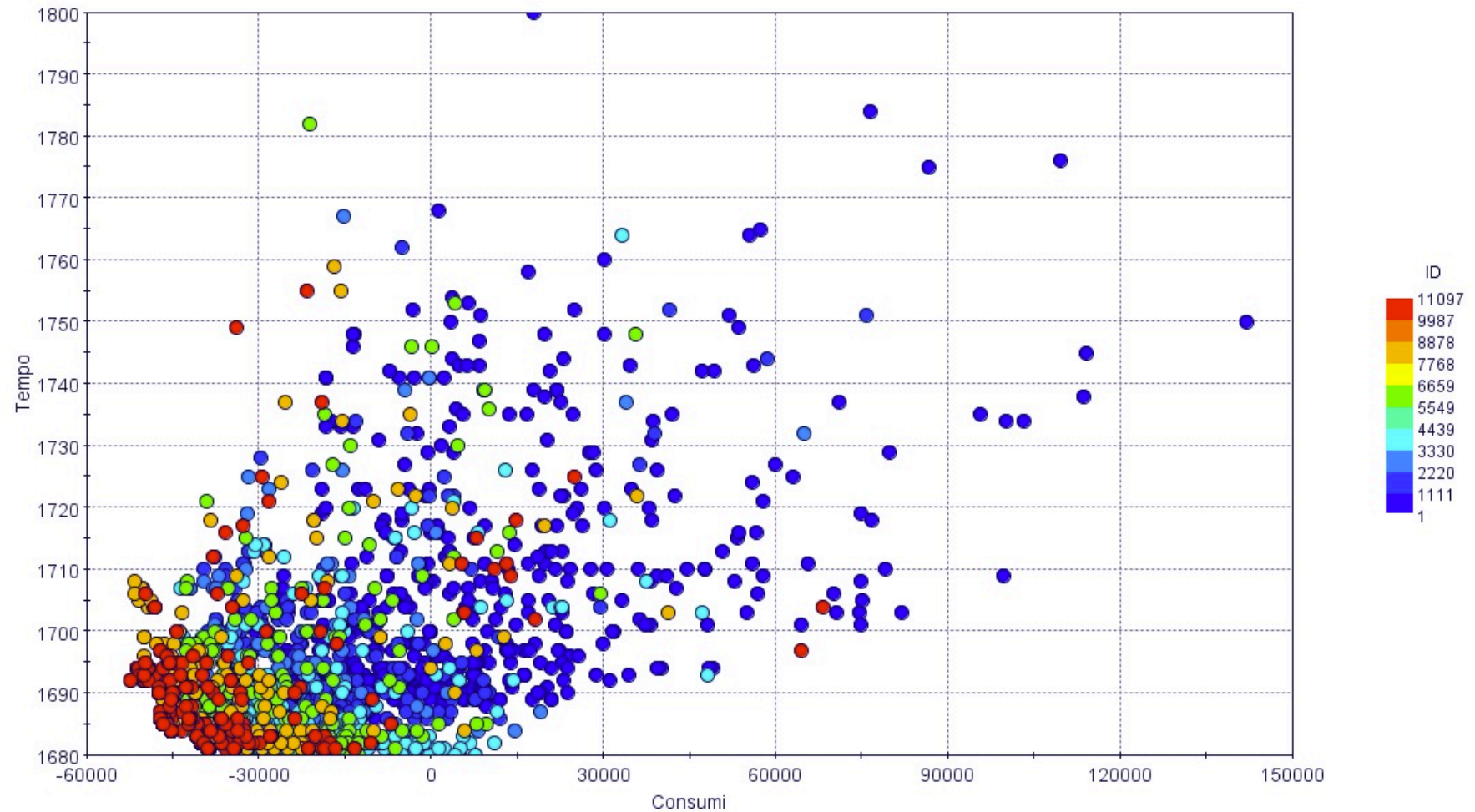
Mech. Power

```
public void mecPower() throws IOException {
    for (int a = 0; a < 25; a++)
        if (this.tsvp.readLine() == null)
            System.out.println("File bad format!!!");
    String lastline = null;
    while ((line=tsvp.readLine()) != null) {
        String[] dati = line.split("\\t", 8);
        calcMacPower(valueOf(dati[6]));
    }
}

public void calcMacPower(double value) {
    consumi = consumi + value;
}
```



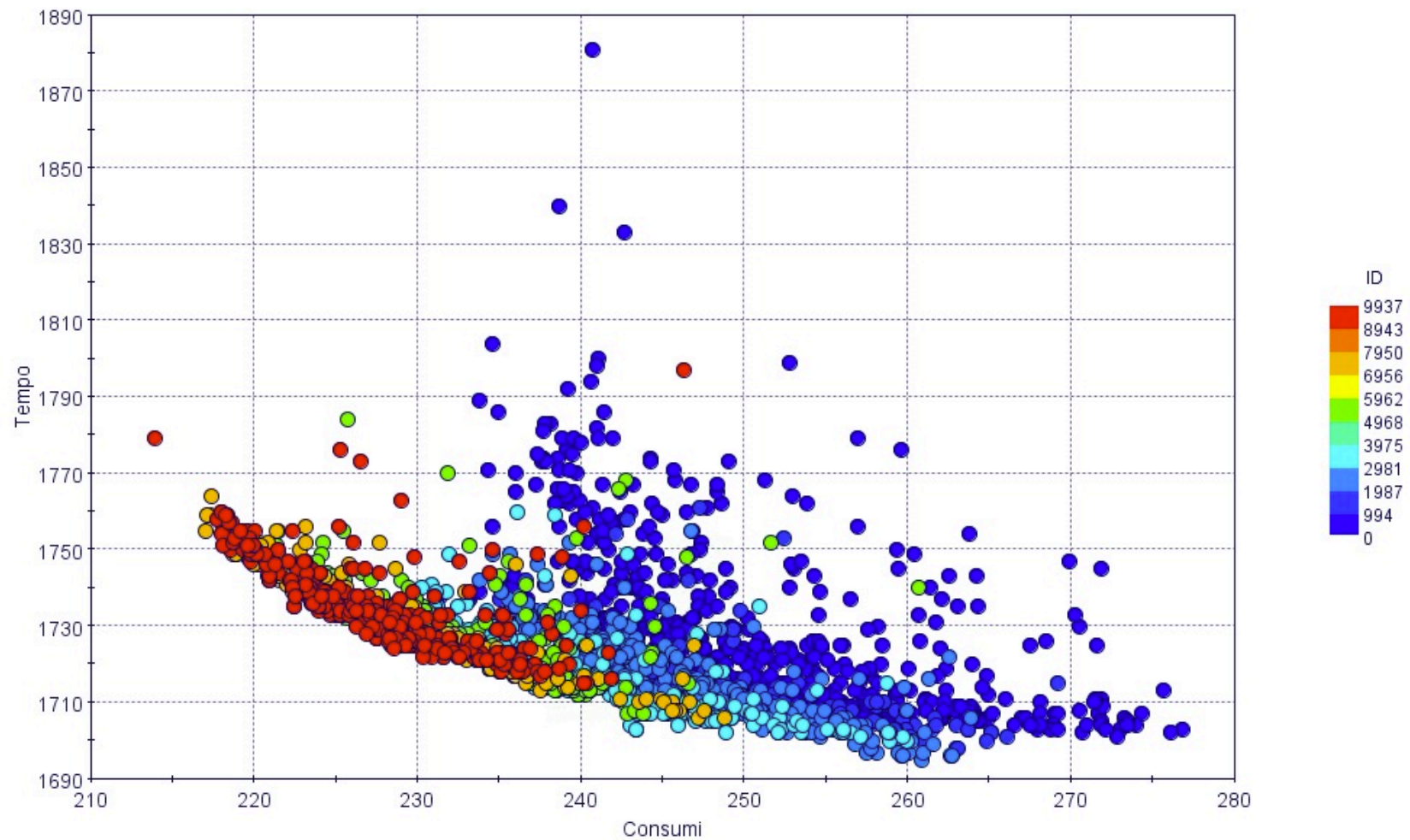
Results



Rigenerazione pura



Results



Conclusions



- API makes it possible to create a connection to a third party optimization tool
- This may allow to use OpenTrack as micro-simulation engine and increase its potentials
 - ✓ OpenTrack model with API license
 - ✓ Identify exactly Input and Output variables and what is fixed
 - ✓ Optimization tool license
- Increase the number of simulated scenarios (thousands instead of few)
- Increase the quality of results
- First tests are promising

Further developments



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- Extend the application to real life problems by using existing API commands
- Suggest the development of specific new commands within API
- Analyze the performances of existing optimization algorithms for railway specific applications
- Development of possible improved algorithms



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Thank you for your attention

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