

Integrated crew management for rail freight

Héloïse Gachet,^{1,2} Frédéric Meunier,¹ and Juliette Pouzet²

¹ CERMICS, ENPC, Institut Polytechnique de Paris

² SNCF DTIPG



ID : 193

Context

Rail freight in France:

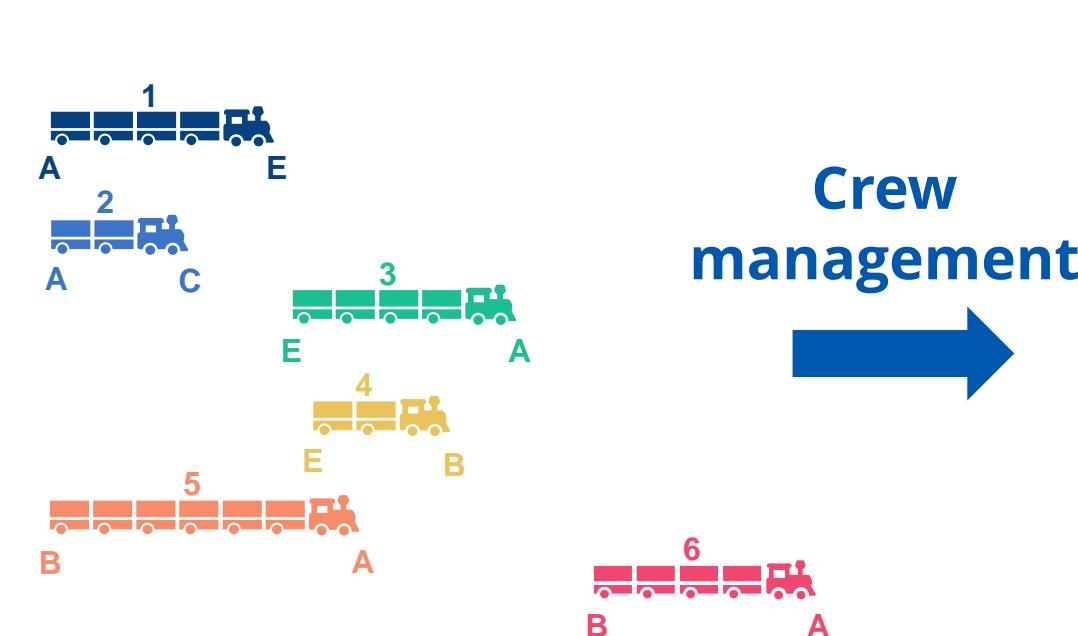
- 10% of overall freight: 1,800 to 2,000 trains per week
- Passenger traffic has priority over freight: trains mostly at night

Problem statement

Crew management problem

Input: Trains on a typical week

Output: Covering of trains by “rosters” with minimum cost, each roster assigned to a team



Team A:

mon	tue	wed	thu	fri	sat	sun
shift 1					shift 5	shift 6
12h-21h	d	R	R	R	11h-17h	5h-16h
A - A					A - E	E - A
shift 2	shift 3					shift 7
12h-19h	5h-11h	R	R	R		10h-17h
A - B	B - A					A - A

Team B:

mon	tue	wed	thu	fri	sat	sun
shift 4	shift 8	shift 9				
12h-20h	11h-17h	5h-12h	R	R	R	R

cost = 10

Standard decomposition^{1,2} (sub-optimal):

Crew scheduling problem

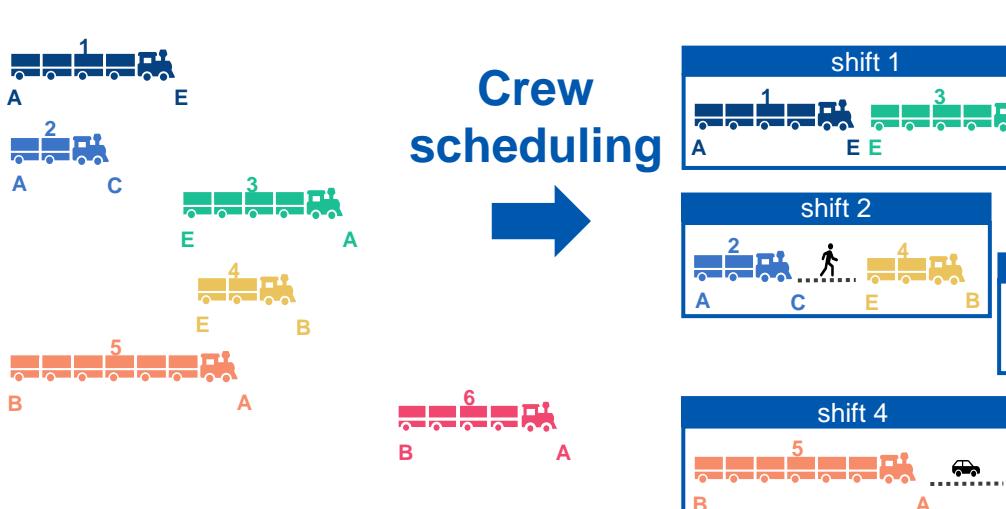
Input: Trains on a typical week

Output: Covering of trains by daily shifts with minimum cost, each shift assigned to a team

Crew rostering problem

Input: Shifts, each assigned to a team

Output: Covering of trains by “rosters” with minimum cost, each roster assigned to a team



mon	tue	wed	thu	fri	sat	sun
shift 1					shift 6	
12h-21h	d	R	R	R	11h-17h	5h-16h
A - A					A - E	E - A
shift 2	shift 3					shift 7
12h-19h	5h-11h	R	R	R		10h-17h
A - B	B - A					A - A

cost = 11

Contributions

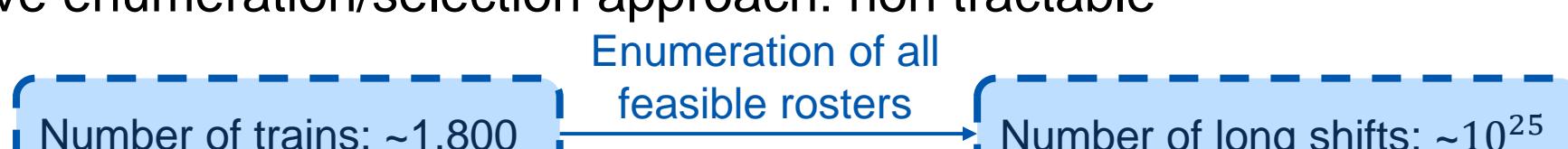
Optimal decomposition:

- Covering of trains by “long shifts” with minimum cost, each assigned to a team (“long shifts” = working period between two days off)
- Construction of rosters with these long shifts

Trains’ covering problem:

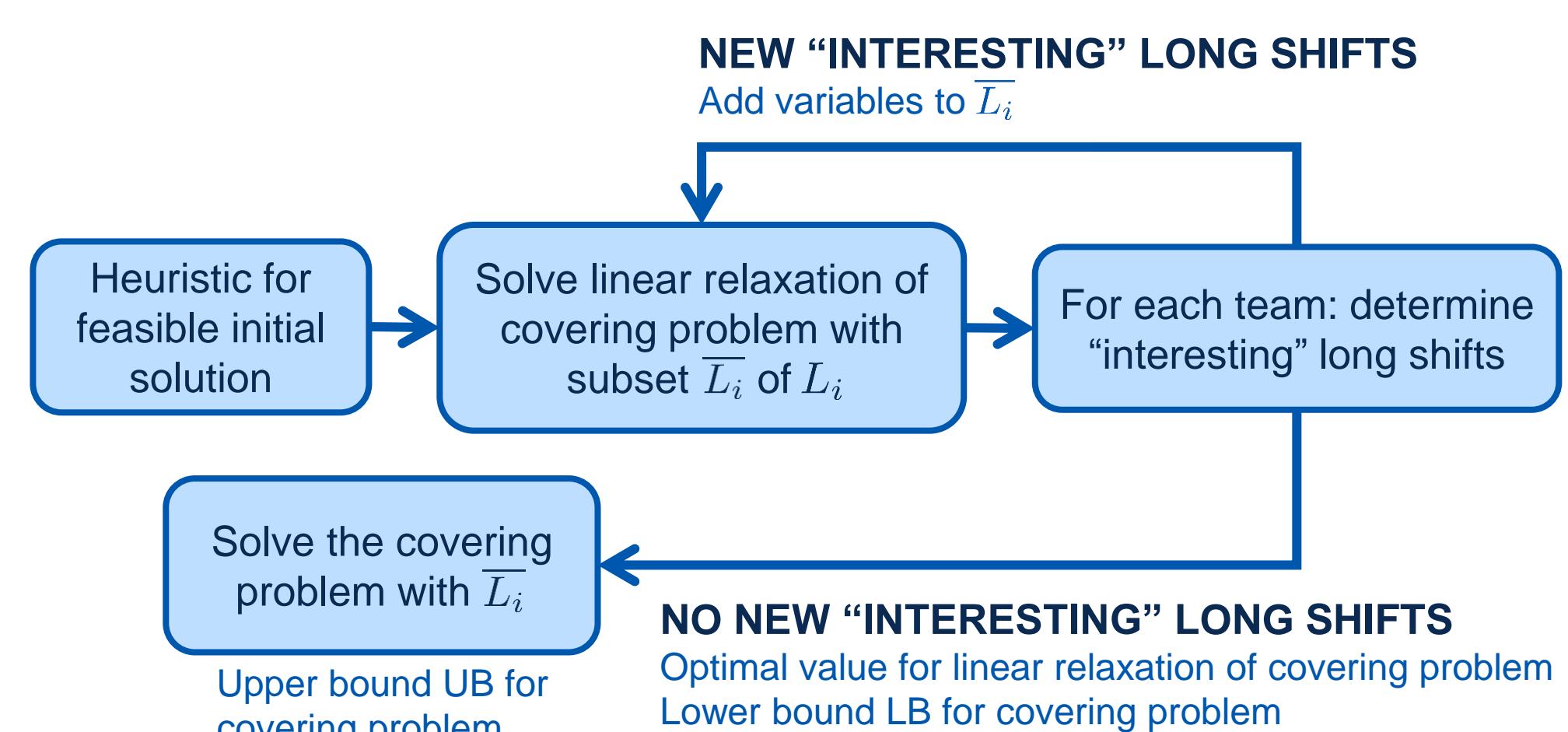
$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Min} & \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{\ell \in L_i} c_{\ell} x_{\ell, i} \\ \text{s.t.} & \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{\ell \in L_i} x_{\ell, i} \geq 1 \quad \forall t \in T \\ & x_{\ell, i} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall i \in I, \forall \ell \in L_i \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} t \in T: \text{train} \\ x_{\ell, i}: \text{the long shift } \ell \in L_i \text{ is selected for team } i \in I \\ L_i: \text{set of all feasible long shifts for team } i \in I \end{array}$$

Naïve enumeration/selection approach: non tractable



Resolution of the relaxation of the covering problem using **column generation**

- Determining “interesting” long shifts = solving the pricing sub-problem
- Pricing sub-problem = optimization problem with
 - Objective = “reduced costs”
 - Shift feasibility constraints
 - Long shift feasibility constraints



Solving the pricing sub-problem: contribution = modeling as Shortest Path with Constraints Problem

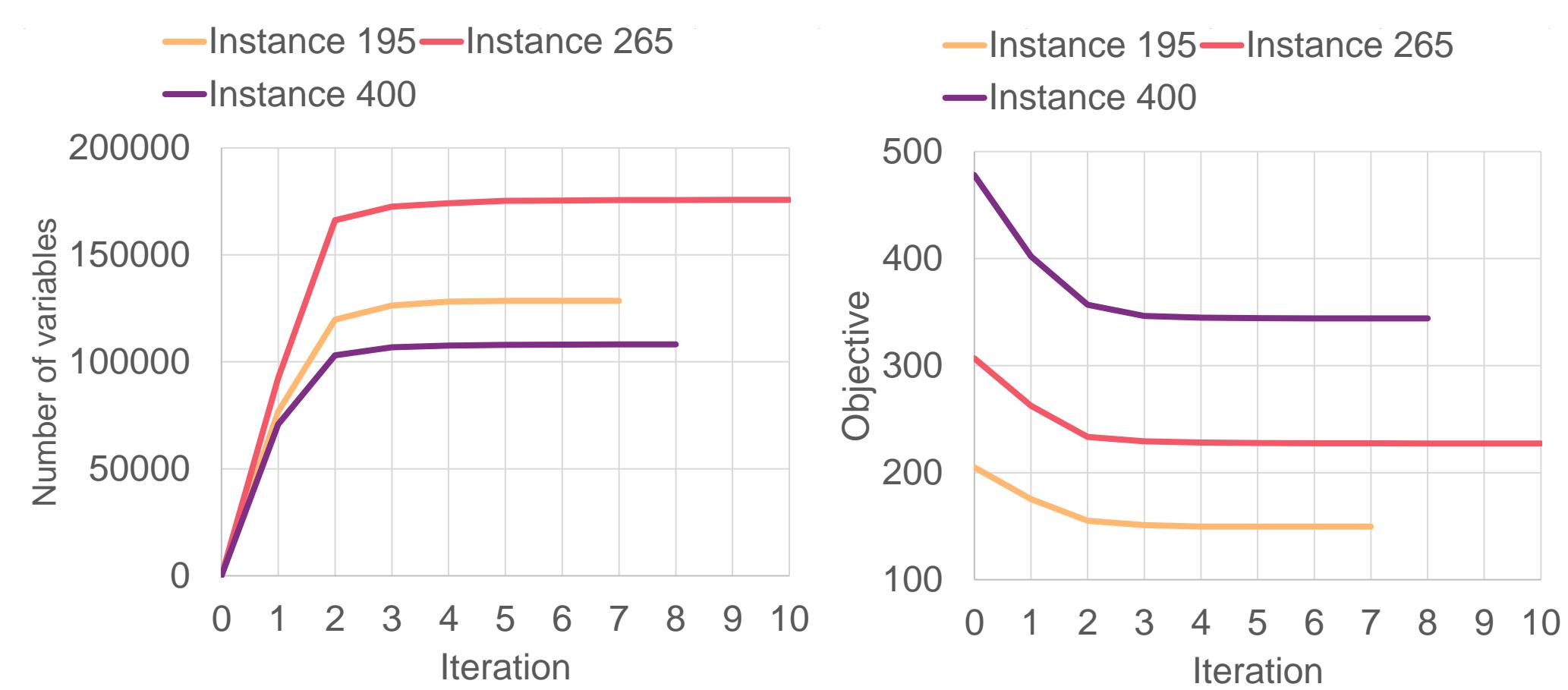
- Shortest Path with Constraints
 - NP-hard, bound-discarding enumeration algorithms³

Results

Results obtained on 3 instances:

- 195 trains, 265 trains: extracted from a national dataset with 1,805 trains
- 400 trains: regional dataset

	Crew scheduling + Crew rostering decomposition		Integrated Crew management			
	Objective	Total time	LB	UB	Total time	Number variables
Instance 195 trains	176	2s	149.9	151 (-14%)	15min31	8 128,527
Instance 265 trains	261	3s	227.3	229 (-12%)	28min13	11 175,719
Instance 400 trains	402	5s	344.2	347 (-13%)	32min46	9 108,150



Convergence of column generation with:

- Average gain of 13%
- Increased computation time
- Quality lower bound
- Tractable number of variables

Perspectives

- Speeding up the total computation time:
 - Analysis of the parameters in the column generation
 - Number of variables added at each iteration
 - Stopping sub-problem resolution before finding best path
 - Implicit description of graph in Shortest Path with Constraints for pricing sub-problem
- Running the algorithm on a full national dataset

Bibliography

1. Caprara, A., Fischetti, M., Toth, P., Vigo, D., and Guida, P. (1997). Algorithms for Railway Crew Management. *Mathematical Programming*, 79, pp. 125–141.
2. Lin, D.-Y., Tsai, M.-T. (2019). Integrated Crew Scheduling and Roster Problem for Trainmasters of Passenger Railway Transportation. *IEEE Access*, 7, pp. 27362–27375.
3. Parmentier, A. (2019). Algorithms for non-linear and stochastic resource constrained shortest path, *Mathematical Methods of Operations Research*, 89, pp. 281–317.