

The New Dutch Timetable: The OR Revolution

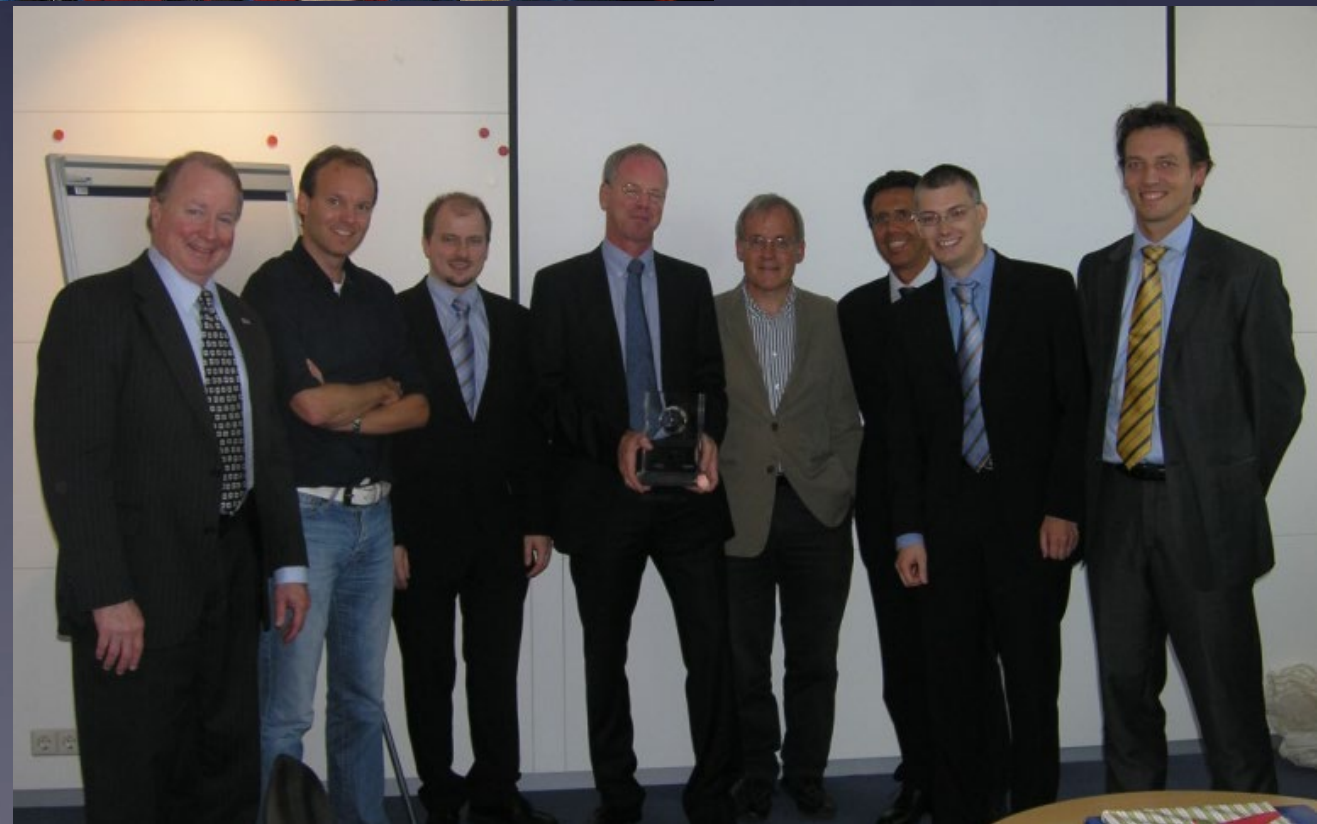


Netherlands Railways

Winner 2008



Franz Edelman Award 2008



- Last timetable changed before 2007 was in 1970
- Number of passengers doubled
- Significant increase in freight transport
- Infrastructure remained nearly the same

How can we transport many more passengers, and at the same time offer a more reliable service?

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Solution:

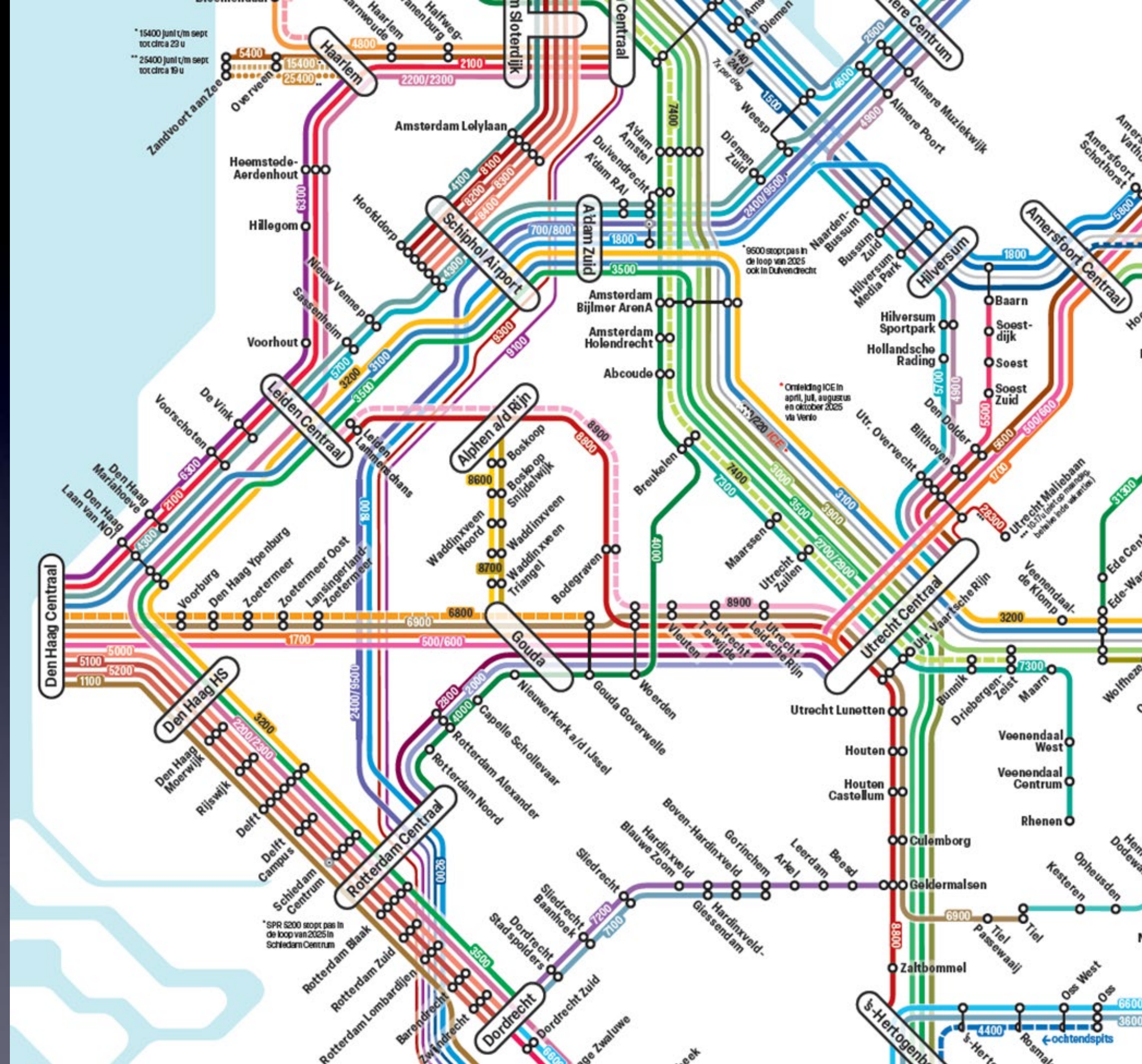
Develop a new timetable from scratch
based on Operations Research

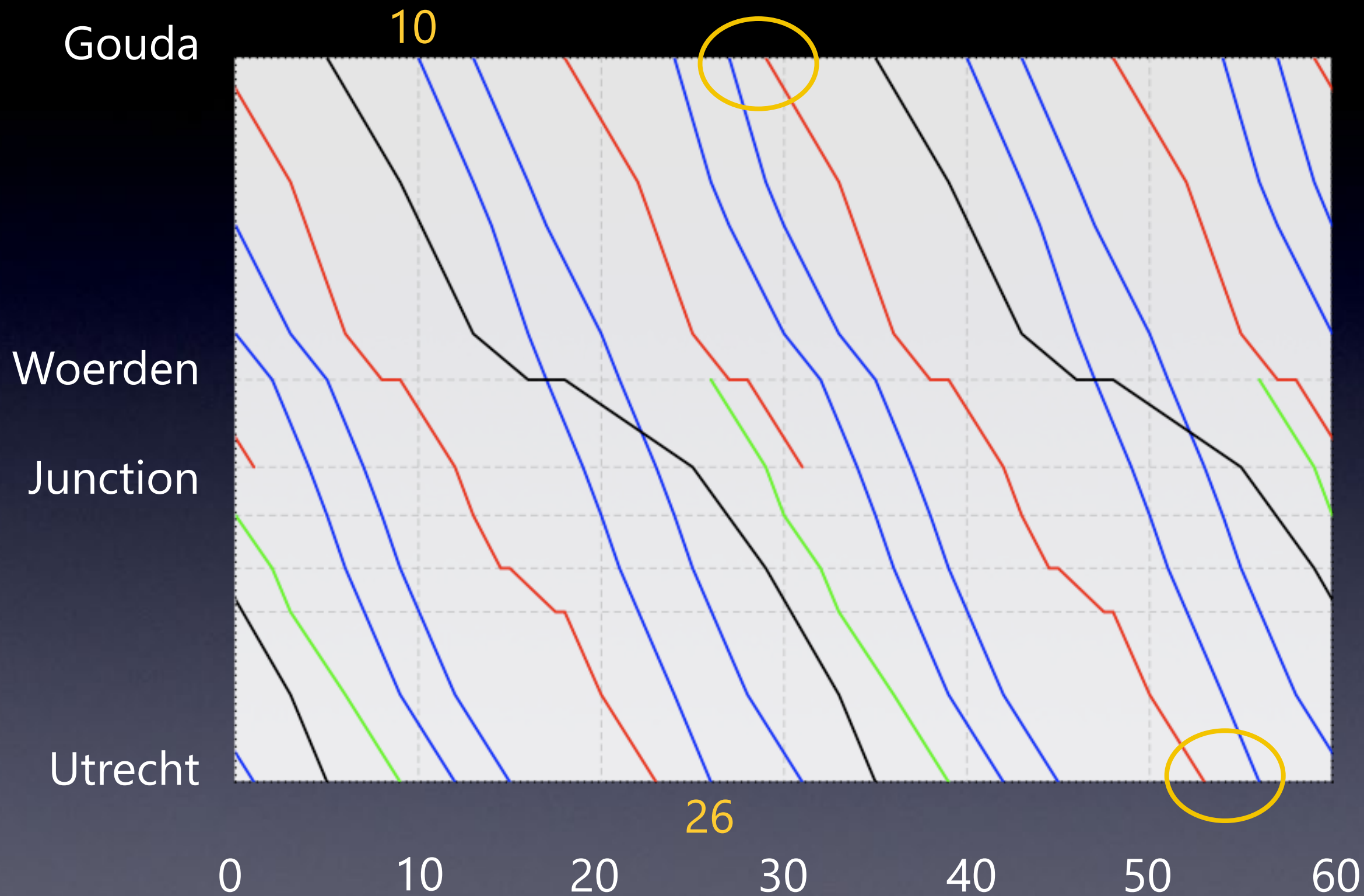
- One timetable for all operators
- New timetable in operation December 2006
Reason: Infrastructure projects finished
- Given amount of rolling stock and crew
- Cyclic property of the timetable must stay intact

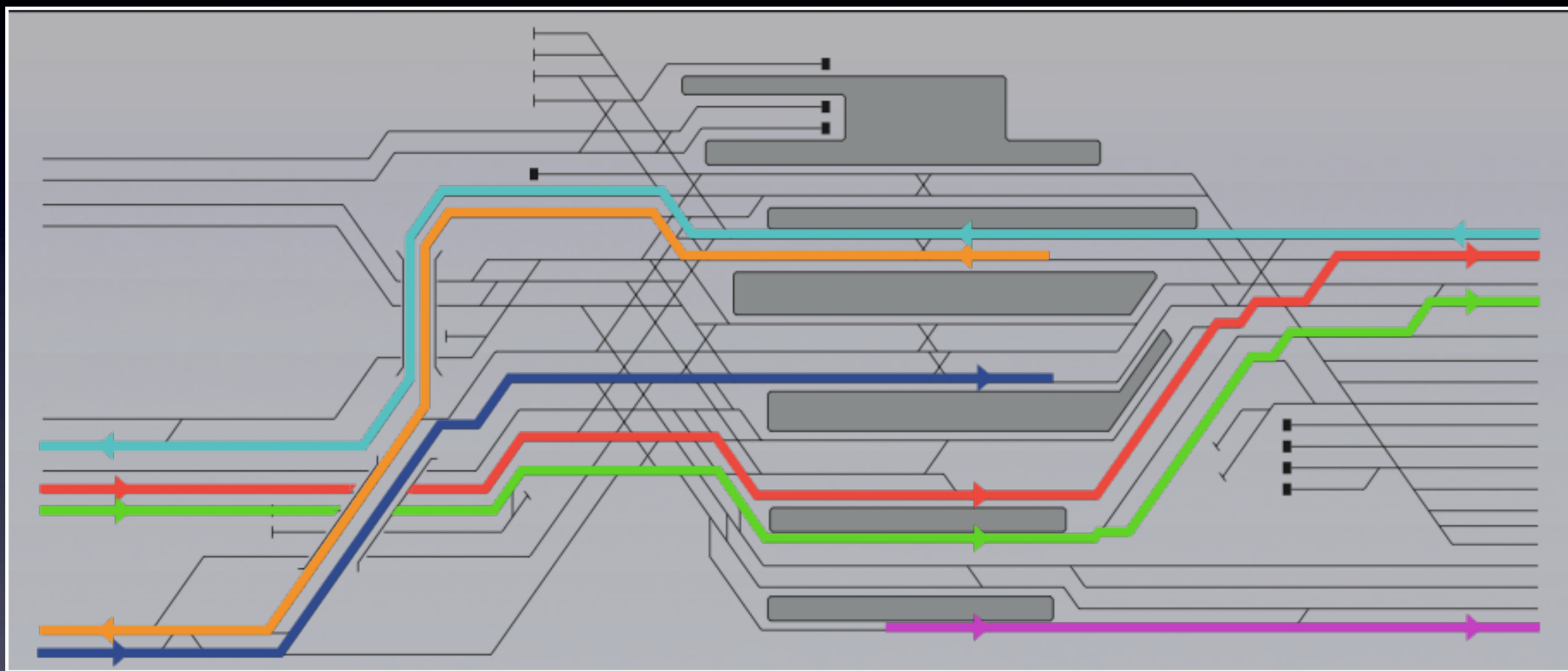
Cyclic timetables

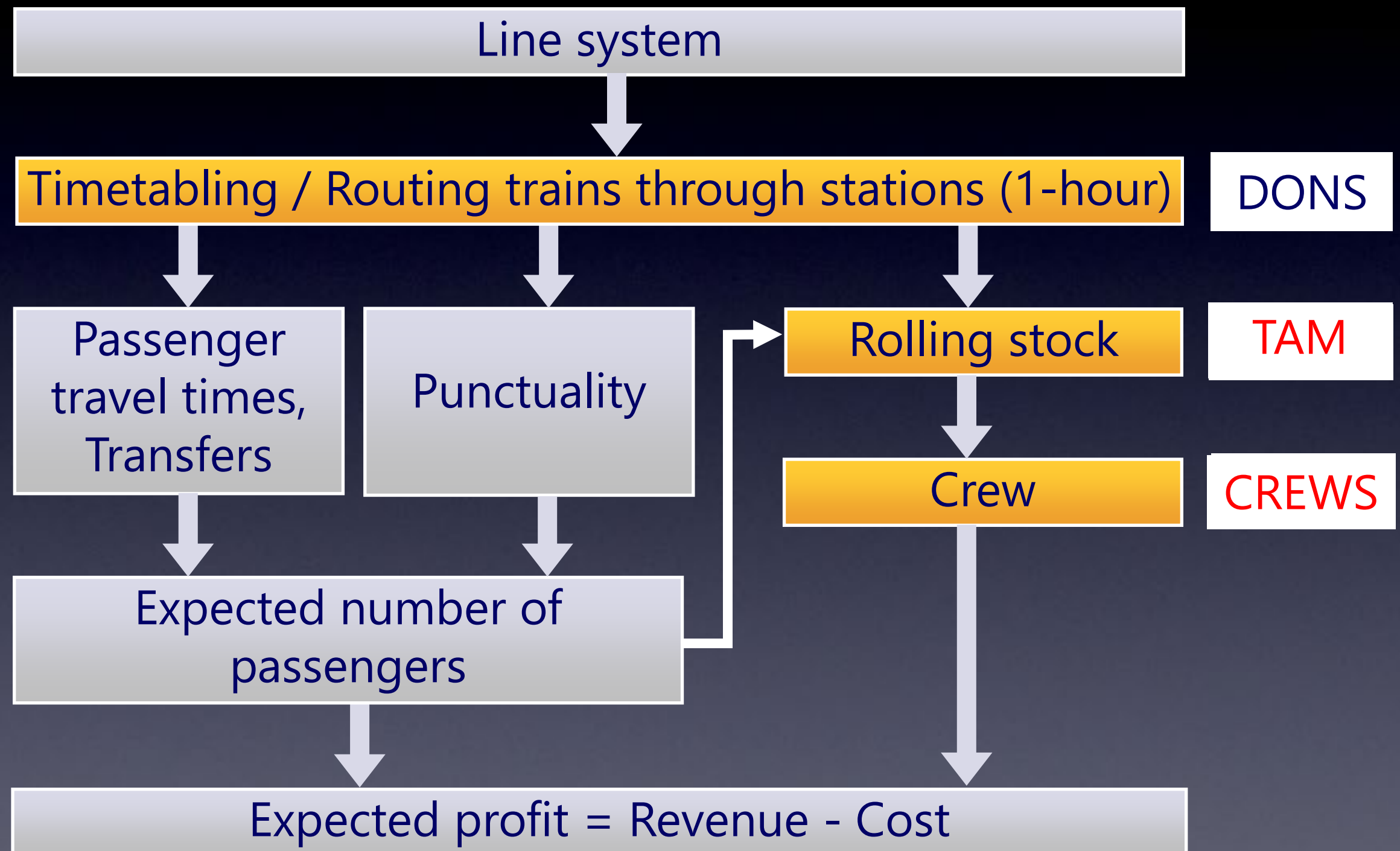
- Common in many European countries
- Cycle time in the Netherlands: 1 hour





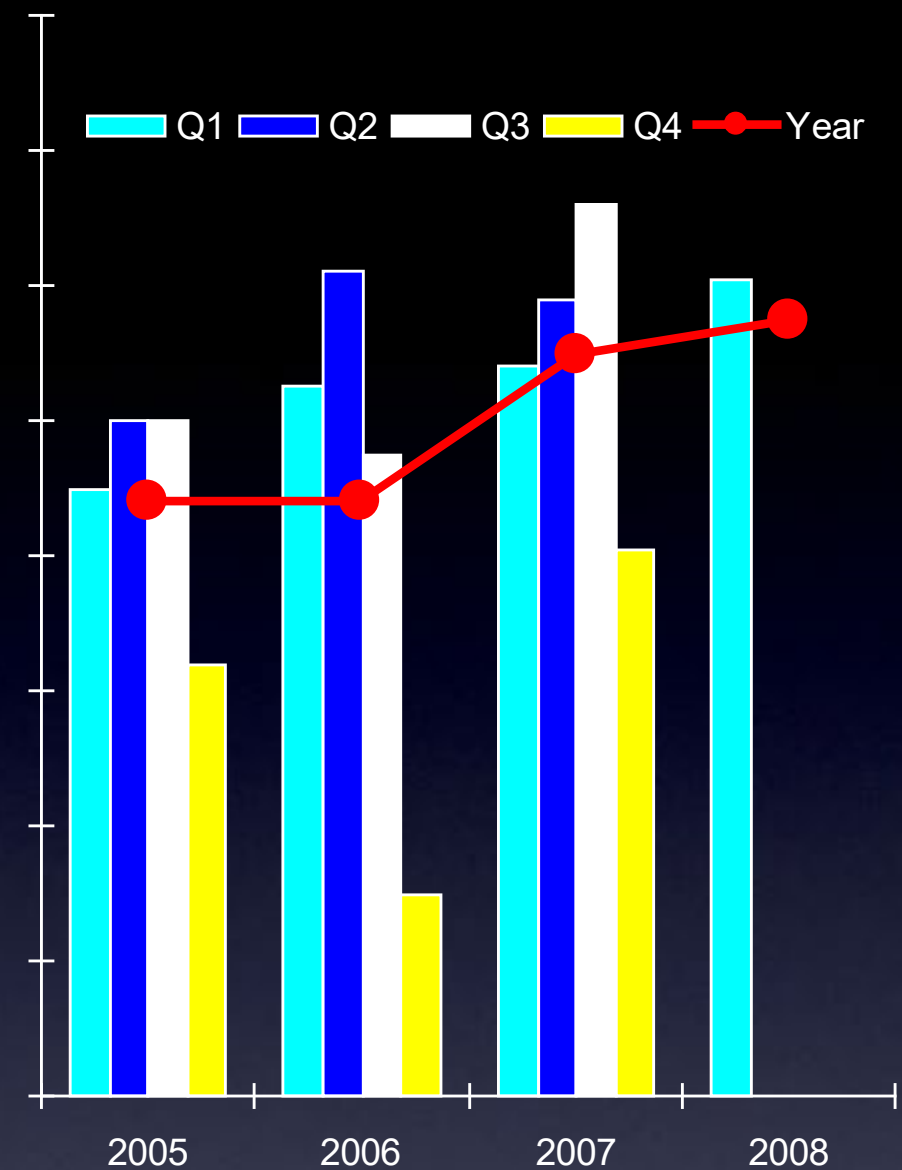






Results

- More passengers than ever before
- All-time high punctuality
- OR led to more efficient resource schedules
 - 4% in crew duties
 - 6% in rolling stock kilometers
- Annual benefit for NS: \$ 105 Million
- Future: More growth with limited infrastructure extensions
- Crucial for Dutch economy and environment





Netherlands Railways



Operations Research Applied

Determine **departure** and **arrival** times

- Running times
- Dwell times
- Headway times
- Transfer times

Cyclic timetable



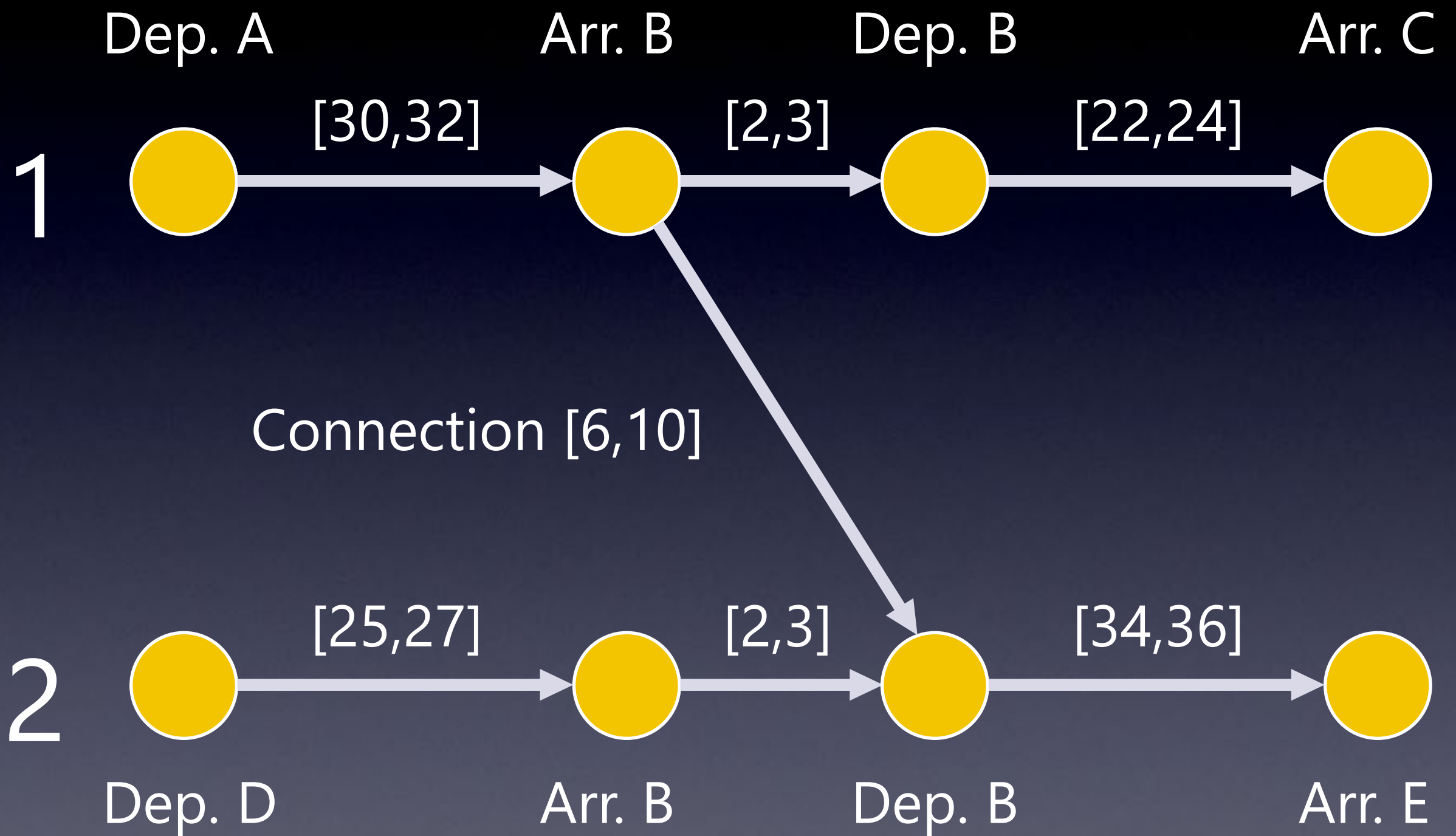
$$10 \leq t_j - t_i \leq 60 \leq U_{ij}$$

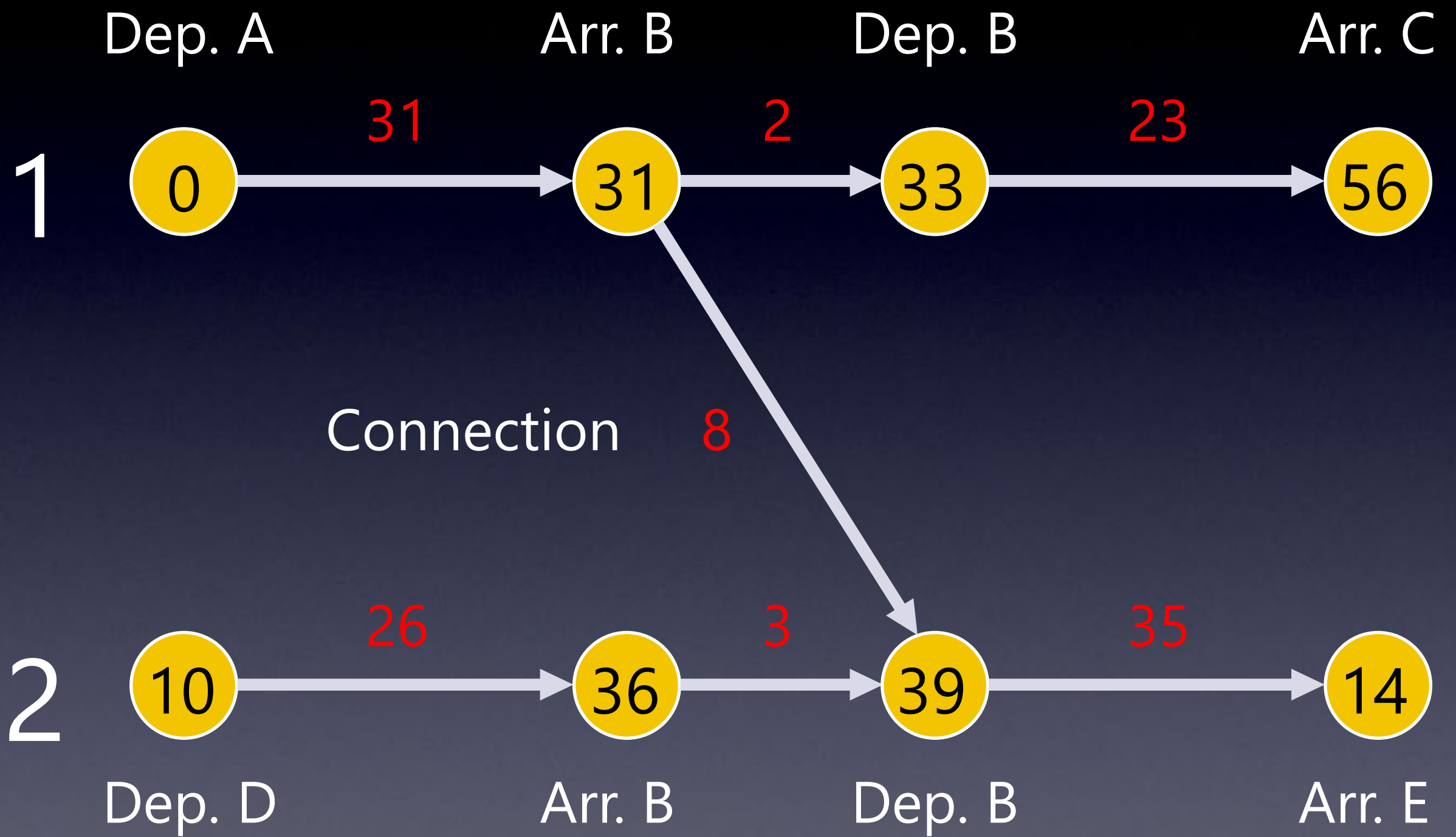
Periodic Event Scheduling Problem (PESP)

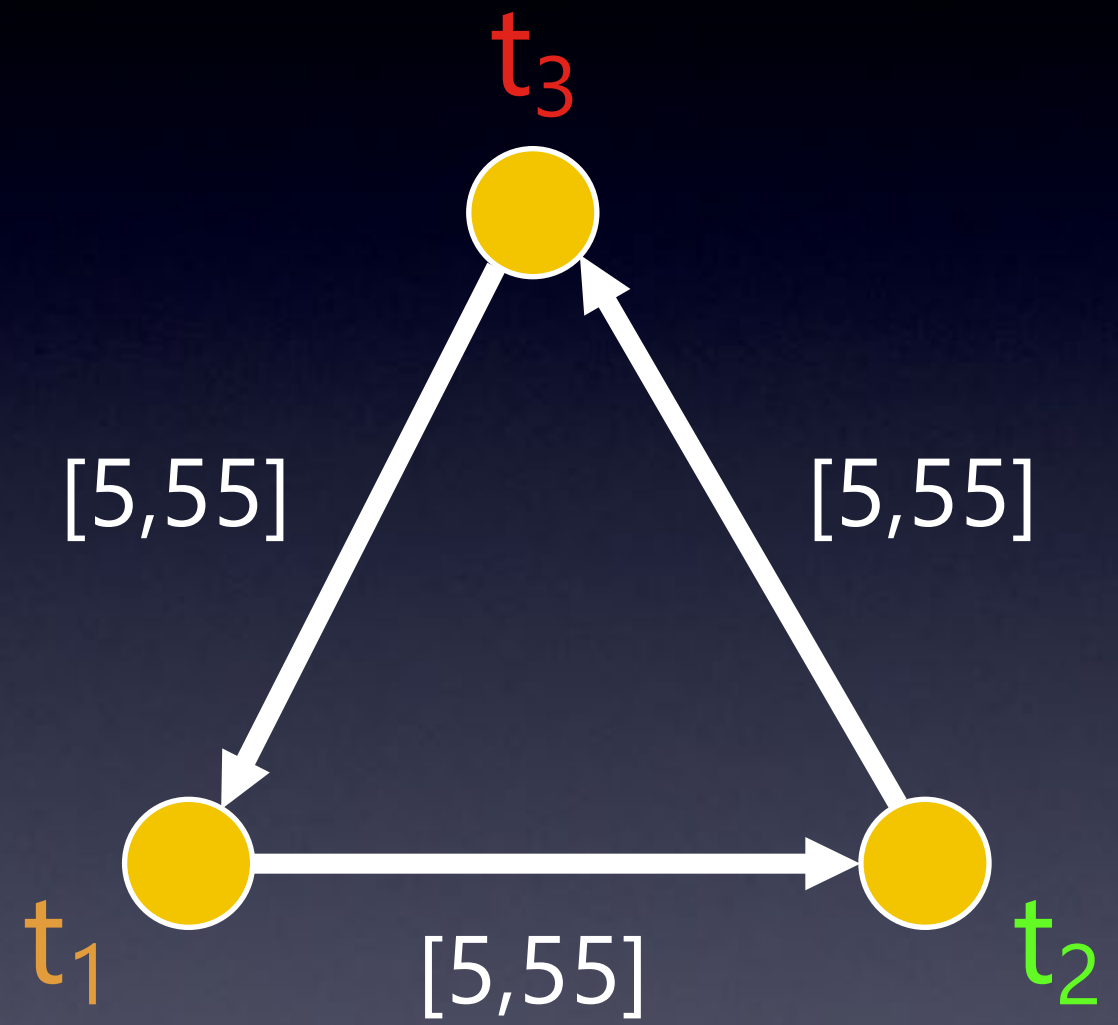
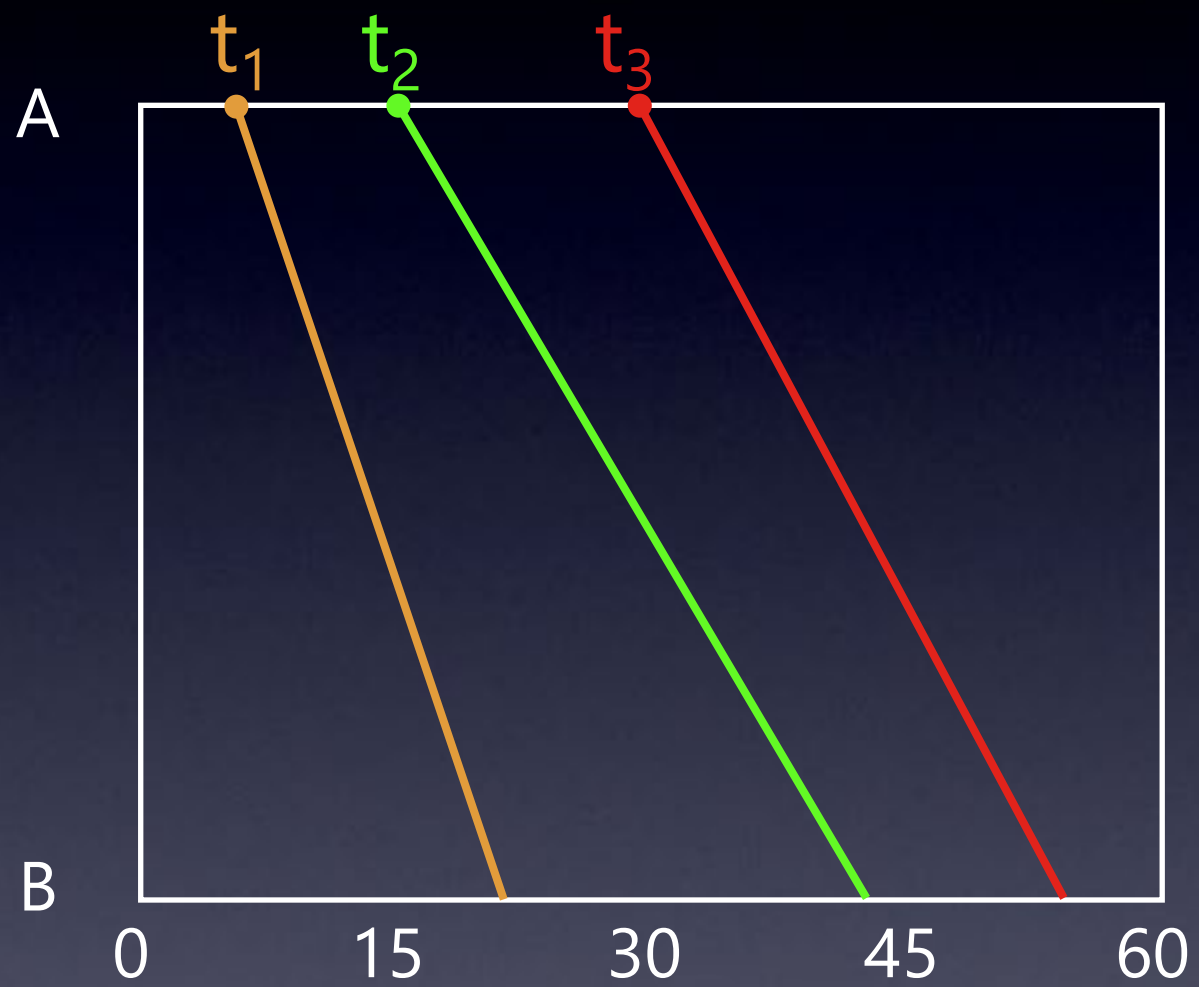
$$L_{i,j} \leq t_j - t_i + 60 \times Q_{i,j} \leq U_{i,j}$$

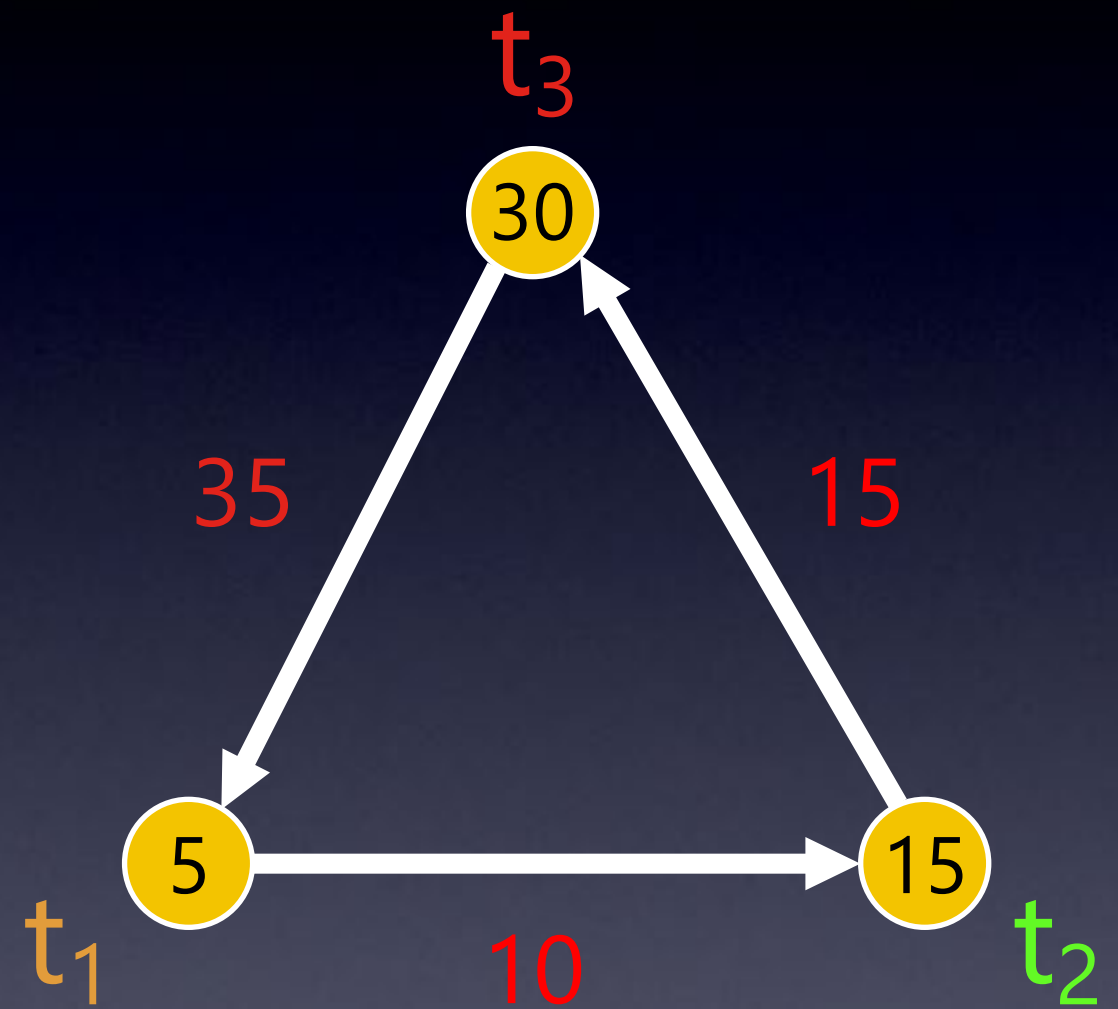
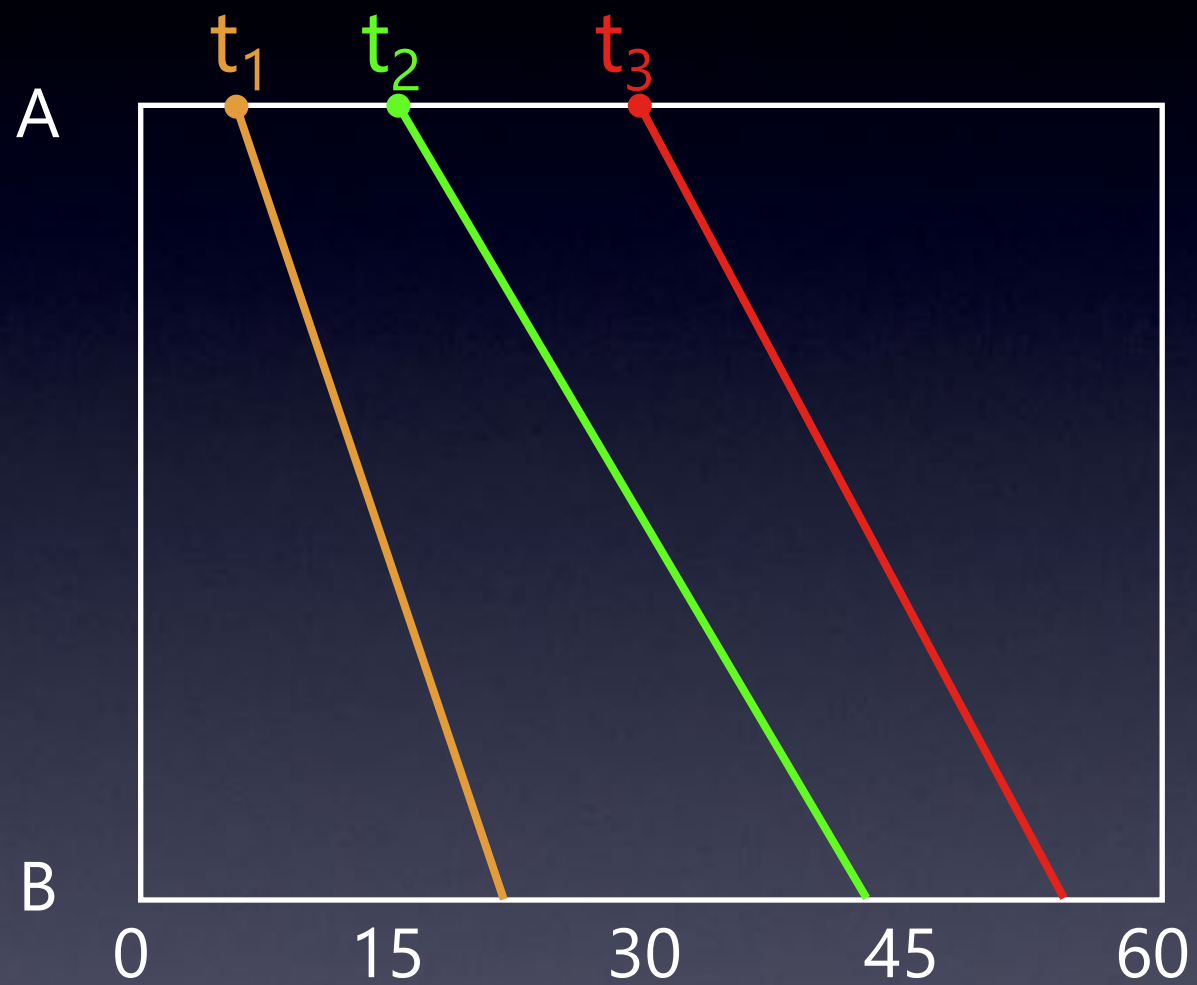
Constraint Graph



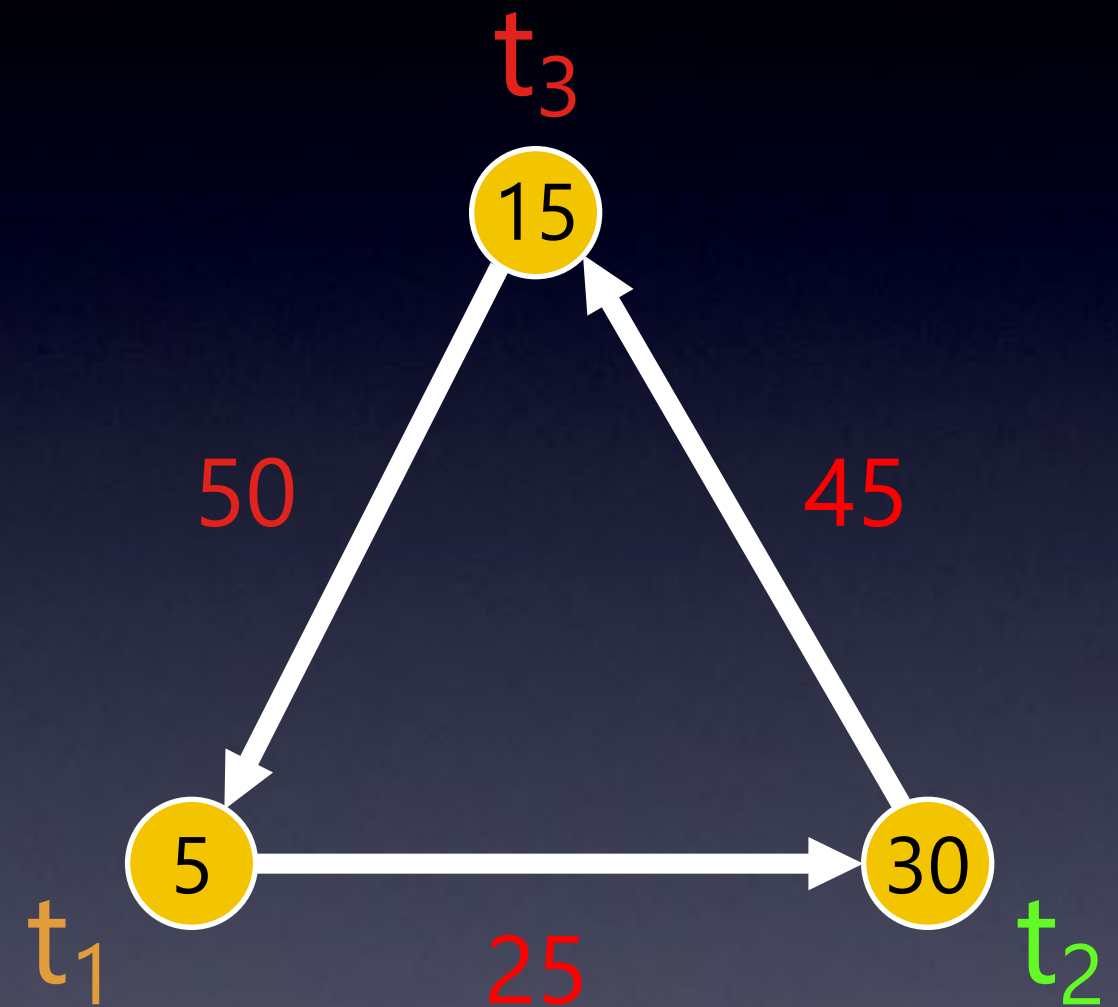
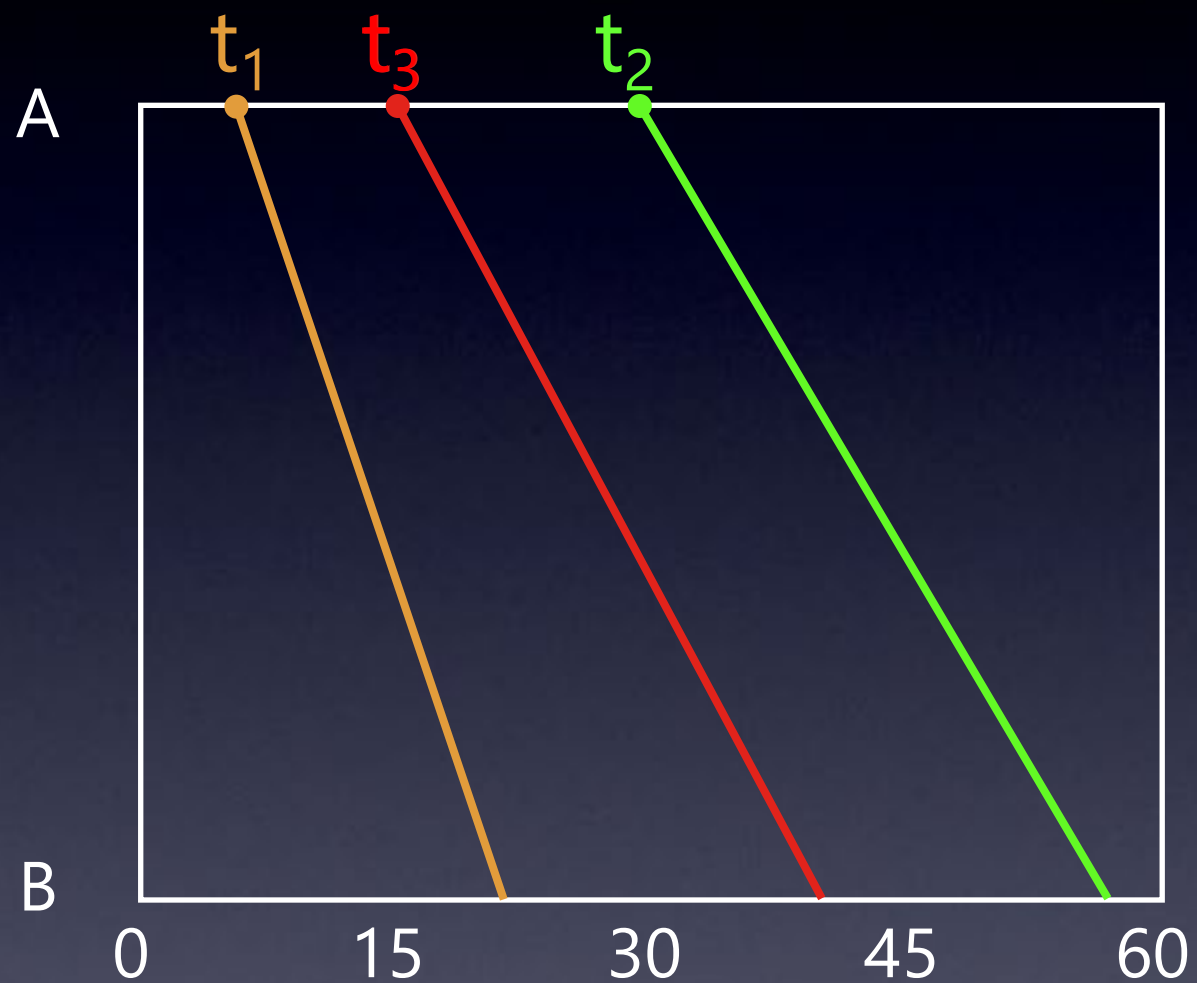








Sum of the headway times = 60



Sum of the headway times = 120

Sum of the process times along any directed cycle is a multiple of 60



Many passenger connections

300+ trains per hour

8400+ event times t_i

70000+ PESP constraints

70000+ binary variables $Q_{i,j}$

Huge number of directed cycles

- Mixed Integer Programming failed
- Constraint Programming successful:
 - Feasible solution, if one exists
 - Indication of infeasibility, otherwise
- Post-optimization model



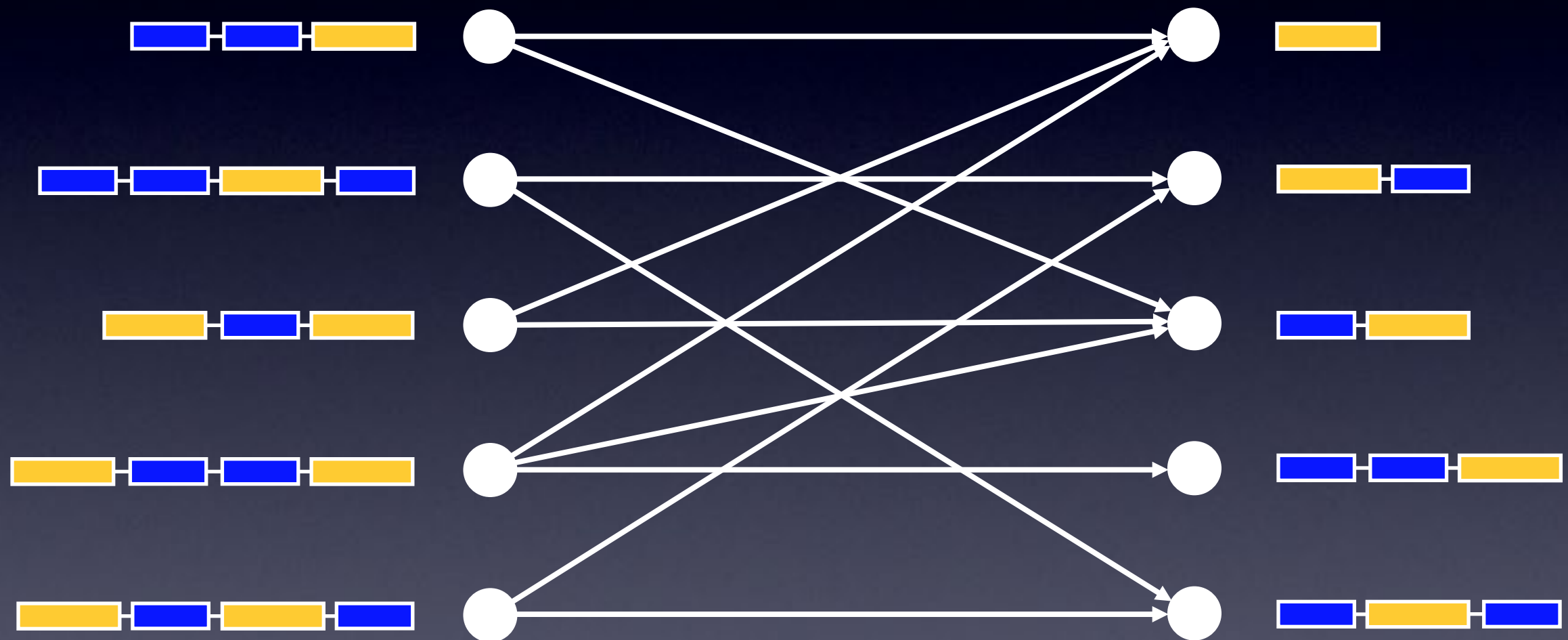
Determine for each train an **appropriate composition**

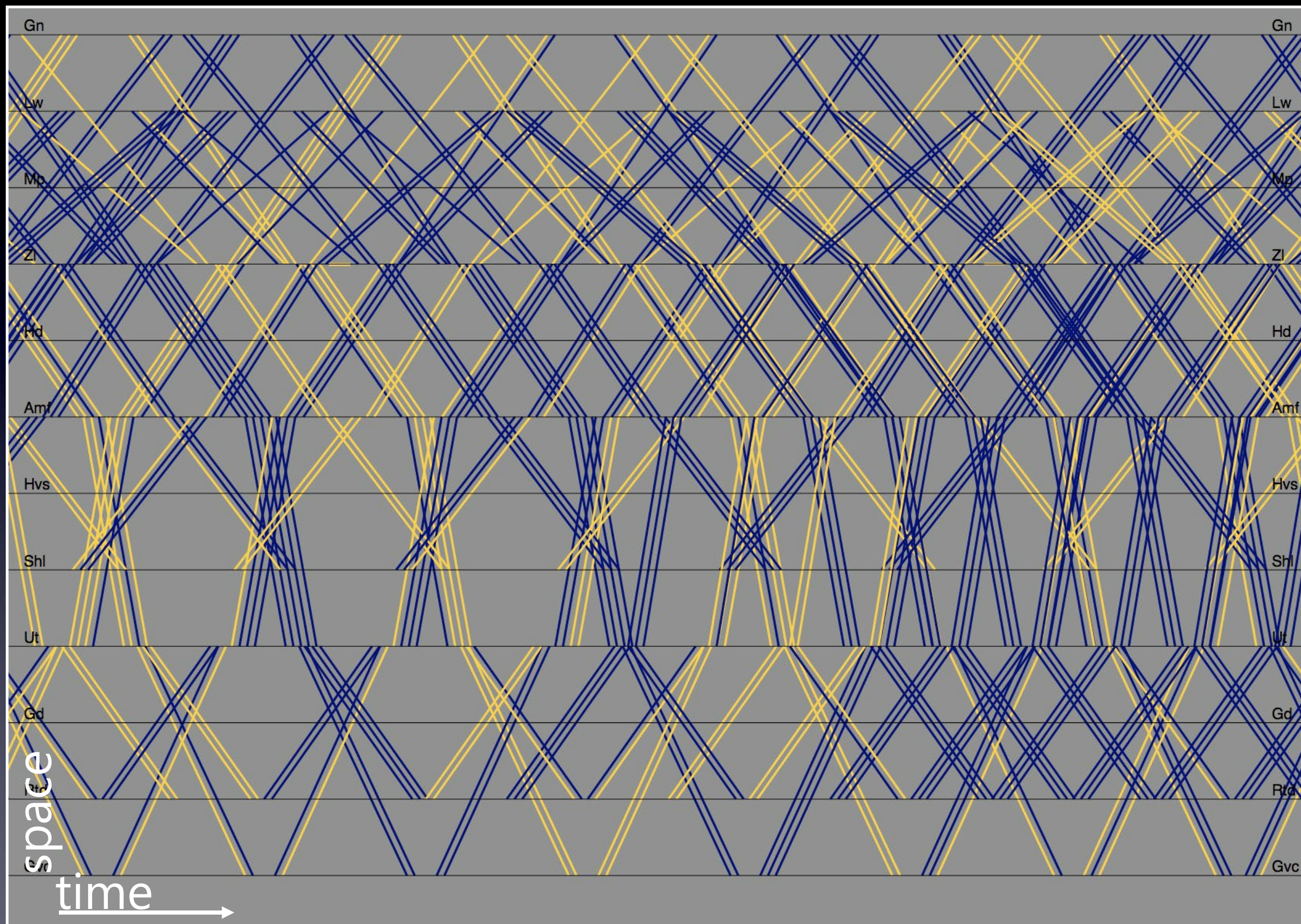
- Passenger demand
- Operational costs
- Total amount of rolling stock

Objectives: efficiency

Utrecht - Zwolle

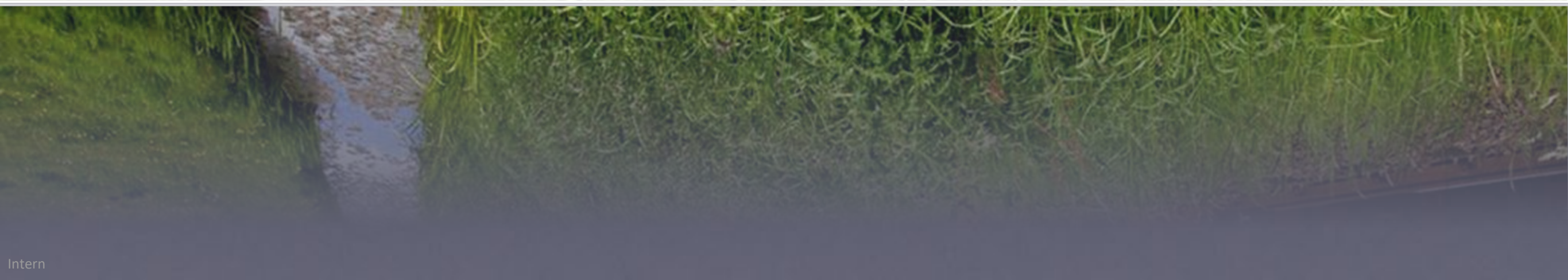
Zwolle - Groningen







Netherlands Railways



Developments since 2008

- New OR algorithms in operation for rolling stock scheduling (TAM), crew scheduling and dispatching (CREWS)
- We are now able to reschedule the timetable, rolling stock and crew within 24 hours in case of heavy disruptions (weather, strike)
- Most of these methods were developed in joint PhD projects with universities, e.g.:
 - John van de Broek (2009), Daniel Potthoff (2010), Lars Nielsen (2011), Twan Dollevoet (2013), Luuk Veelenturf (2014), Erwin Abbink (2014), Evelien van der Hurk (2015), Joris Wagenaar (2016), Paul Bouman (2017), Denise Toenissen (2018), Thomas Breugem (2020), Gert-Jaap Polinder (2020), Johann Hartleb (2021), Rowan Hoogervorst (2021), Gerben Scheepmaker (2022), Rolf van Lieshout (2022), Roel van den Broek (2022)

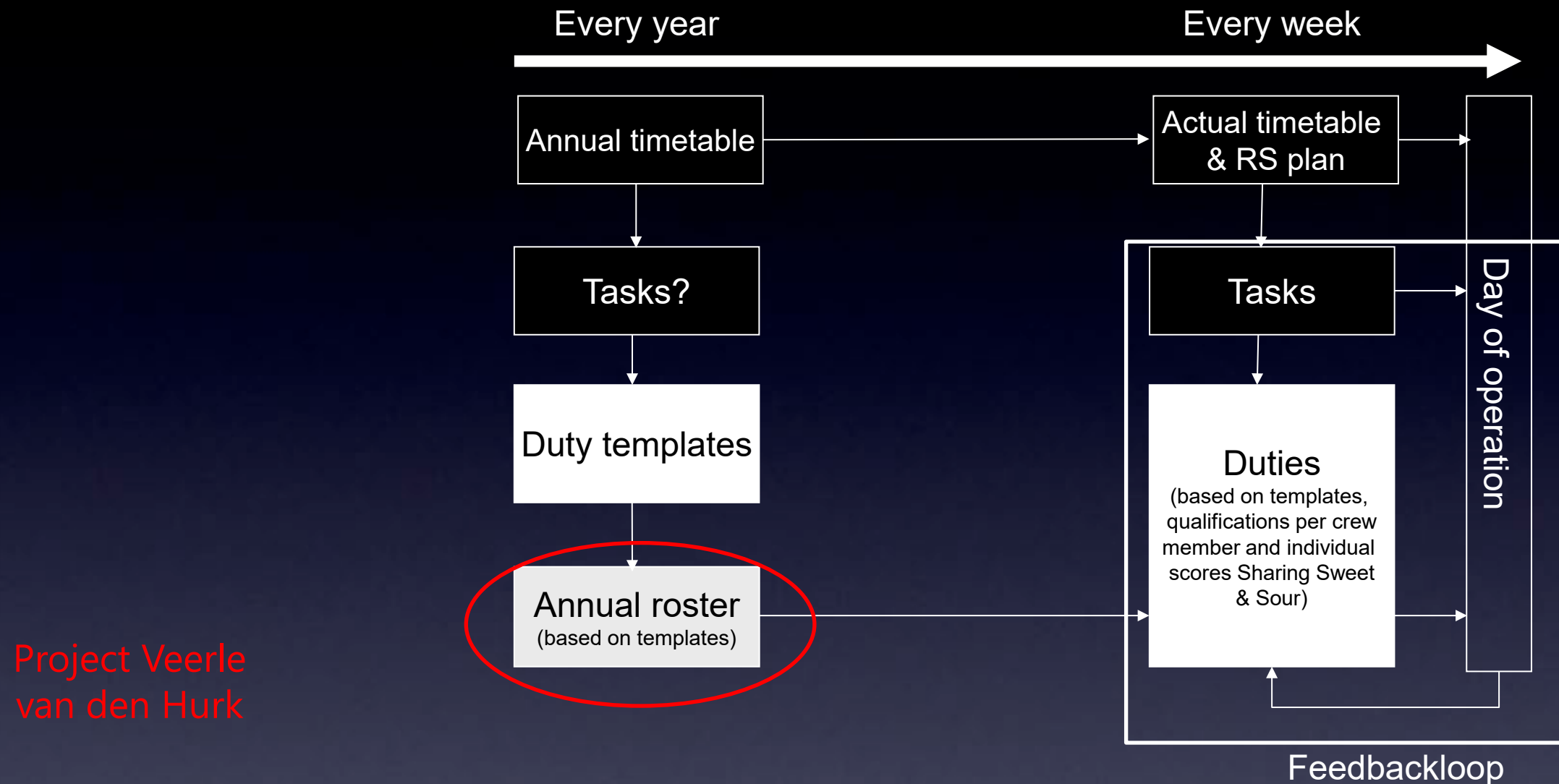
Current research projects

- In house research
- EU Rail Motional
- 13 PhD projects (Erasmus Univ. Rotterdam, TU Delft, Univ. Utrecht)

PhD projects:

- Strategic Timetabling / Short-Term Timetabling
- Rolling Stock Dispatching
- Shunting
- New Concepts in Crew Planning

Example PhD project Bart van Rossum



Project Veerle
van den Hurk

Our goal is to iteratively construct a feasible crew plan that covers the timetable, matches the rosters, and satisfies individual SS&S rules at the end of the planning period.

Solution techniques: column generation, Bender's decomposition



Netherlands Railways



Operations Research Impact

Impact since 2008

- New timetable in 2017
(updated in 2025 with more services than ever)
- Successful mid-term review in 2019 with all-time high punctuality and more efficient rolling stock and crew plan (30 Million/year)
- Quicker response to unforeseen events and disruptions
(e.g. within 1 week a new timetable during the first months of the pandemic in 2020)

“When you just missed your train,
you are always in time for the next one”.



Johan Cruijff

Johan Cruijff