# **Homogenic Vehicle Schedule**

# Work-flow to Use Homogenic Vehicle Schedule

- Use Add Preference to obtain a baseline dialog that sets a Homogenic Vehicle Schedule for a single criterion only
- » Repeat **Add Preference** for additional instances of the baseline dialog
- » Use **Load Template** modify the preference for a wide variety of conditions
- » Repeat **Load Template** for additional instances of any template

## **Preference Overview**

There may be economic advantages in keeping each vehicle on one route, or geographically close routes. The Homogenic baseline preference provides these basic criteria. The Homogenic templates add advanced additional filtering to the basic criteria.

# Add Preference Dialog

#### **Purpose:**

The baseline dialog provides the simplest form of homogeneity by any one of the criteria, Sign, Route, Region and Route Group.

### **Prerequisites:**

- » To apply Regions, they must be defined as user data in your initial Schedule.
- You should have already defined your route groups. See Miscellaneous Preferences, Route Groups.

### **Opening Dialog:**

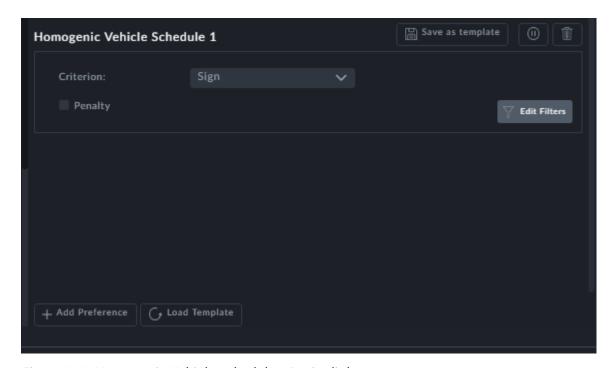


Figure 1-1: Homogenic Vehicle Schedule - Basic dialog

#### Points to note:

The Criterion field opens a pick list:



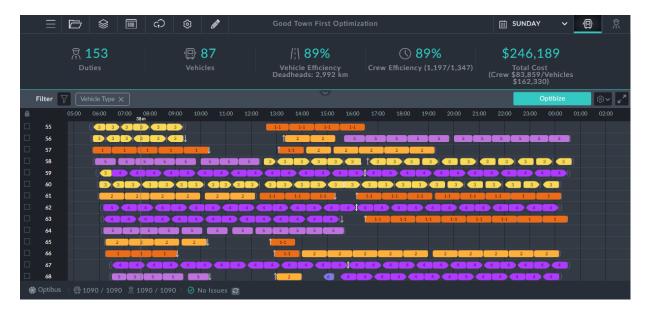
Figure 1-2: Criterion selection

- This preference may be strict or flexible by assigning a penalty
- » Using **Edit Filters** you can restrict the Homogenic Vehicle Schedule to a time interval
- Using Edit Filters you can restrict it to one or more vehicle types
- Use Add Preference to create additional instances with different Homogenic Vehicle Schedules
- Criterion: The Custom item is similar to Expert Mode, primarily intended for use by Optibus Professional Services to create customized criteria

## Example 1.

#### Scenario:

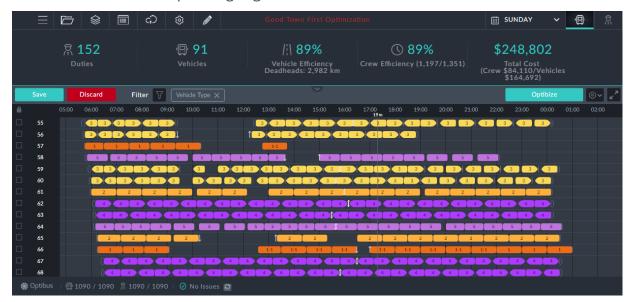
We will create homogeneous routes by Sign for Urban vehicles. Here is a segment of the Vehicles Gantt filtered for Urban vehicles. (The schedule used here has undergone first optimization for Vehicles and Drivers.)



In the preference, choose Sign and then choose Urban vehicles in Edit Filter. Save and optimize.

#### Outcome:

First, here i is the corresponding segment of the Vehicles Gantt:



The effect on the Gantt is very noticeable: All of the Urban trips are Signs homogeneous.

In the KPIs, the number of vehicles has risen significantly, by 4 also reflected in the increased Total Cost.

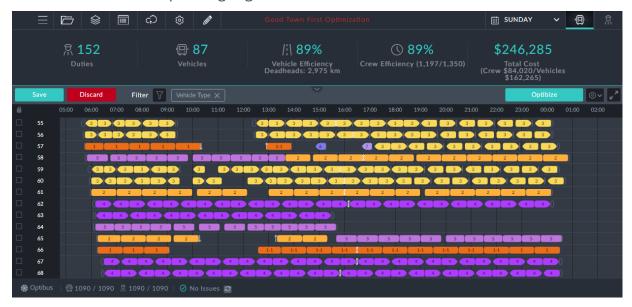
## Example 2.

### Scenario:

Same as Example 1 but set a penalty of 20.

#### Outcome:

First, here is the corresponding segment of the Vehicles Gantt:



The effect on the Gantt is still very noticeable, but not all of the Urban trips are Signs homogeneous.

In the KPIs, the number of vehicles has not changed. The Total Cost has increased by a small amount.

This suggests that there is no real loss in making the schedule sign homogeneous. It also suggests that our penalty may be too low to make a difference. If we set the penalty to 50, there is some further relaxation of sign homogeneity. There is a very small increase in Total Cost.

# Templates Available from Optibus

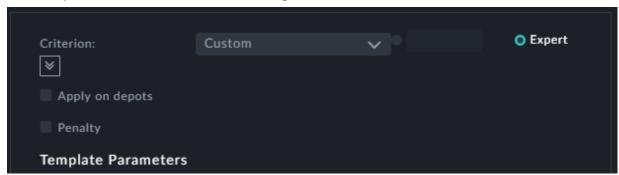
*Table 1-1: Templates Summary* 

Template Name	Purpose	Reference
Override minimum trip duration	This preference extends the minimum trip duration to the time specified for a single route or the whole schedule. It does not change the trip duration as shown in the vehicle information boxes. It simply adds time to the end of trips delaying the trip following.	Override minimum trip duration
Duration dependent recovery	This preference extends the minimum trip duration by a fixed "layover" percentage for a single route or the whole schedule. It does not change the trip duration as shown in the vehicle information boxes. It simply adds time to the end of trips delaying the trip following.	Duration dependent recovery

Template Name	Purpose	Reference
Duration dependent recovery - By route group	This preference extends the minimum trip duration by a fixed percentage for a route group. It does not change the trip duration as shown in the vehicle information boxes. It simply adds time to the end of trips delaying the trip following.	Duration dependent recovery - By route group
Prefer inbound\out- bound scheduling - By route sign	This provides for homogeneity where trips are followed by reverse trips.	Prefer inbound\out- bound scheduling - By route sign
Route group schedul- ing	Apply homogeneity to a specific route group.	Route group scheduling
Prefer interline between routes	This preference is the opposite of homogeneity by any one of the criteria, Sign, Route, Region and Route Group.	Prefer interline between routes
Single route scheduling	This preference applies homogeneity for a single sign or a comma separated list of signs.	Single route scheduling
Prefer geographic round trip	This preference sets outbound and inbound trips together with the following relaxation: A trip will still be considered to be "inbound" for this purpose if its destination is within a given distance of the actual start location. A simple example of this is a vehicle leaving from Platform 1 of a large shopping center, but returning to Platform 20, 500 meters from its start location.	Prefer geographic round trip
Adjust deadheads to regulation	Create vehicles schedule so that deadheads conform with driver work regulations (see the <b>Work Limitation</b> preference).	Adjust deadheads to regulation
Keep vehicle in area	This preference is similar to <b>Minimize Vehicle Cruise Preference</b> . Here deadhead distance is minimized to prevent vehicles from doing trips that would take them too far from their "home" depot. Maximum deadhead distance from a depot is used as the homogeneity criterion.	Keep vehicle in area
Adjust depot pull in/out to regulation	This preference is similar to Adjust deadheads to regulation. Recall that Pull in and Pull out are special deadheads.	Adjust depot pull in/out to regulation

# A General Note About Homogenic Templates

» The templates share a common "heading" section that looks like this:



- » You should ignore the **Custom** and the **Apply on depots** fields.
- » The **Penalty** field will sometimes be set with a default value. Consider leaving it as is.
- » The baseline dialog and templates are cumulative conditions

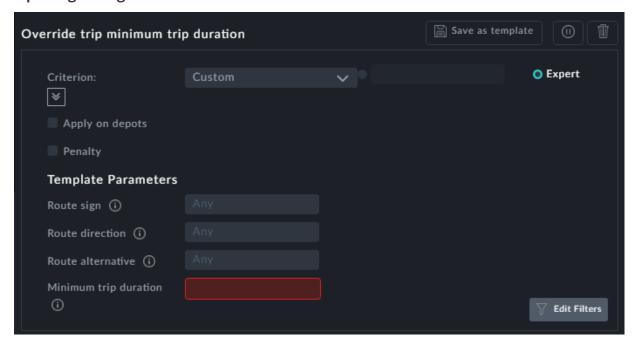
## Override minimum trip duration

## **Purpose:**

This preference extends the minimum trip duration to the time specified for a single route or the whole schedule. It does not change the trip duration as shown in the vehicle information boxes. It simply adds time to the end of trips delaying the trip following.

Prerequisites: None.

### **Opening Dialog:**



- **Minimum trip duration**: This field is mandatory, in minutes.
- This preference defaults to all routes. You may select several routes by using additional instances of this template
- » This preference may be strict or may be made flexible by assigning a penalty
- You may create multiple instances of this template for additional routes

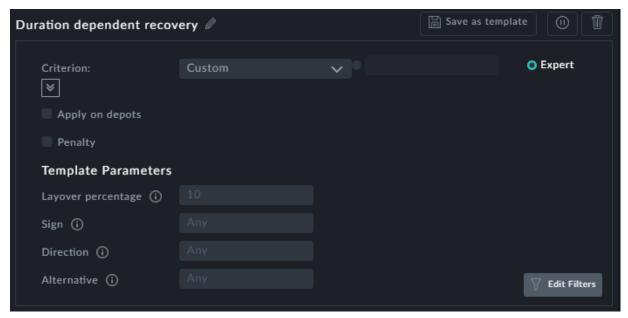
## **Duration dependent recovery**

### **Purpose:**

This preference extends the minimum trip duration by a fixed "layover" percentage for a single route or the whole schedule. It does not change the trip duration as shown in the vehicle information boxes. It simply adds time to the end of trips delaying the trip following.

Prerequisites: None.

## **Opening Dialog:**



#### Points to note:

- » Layover percentage: Note the default value.
- This preference defaults to all routes. You may select several routes by using additional instances of this template



To use several routes, place them in a Route Group (see **Route Groups**) and then use **Duration dependent recovery - By route group**.

» This preference may be strict or may be made flexible by assigning a penalty

## Duration dependent recovery - By route group

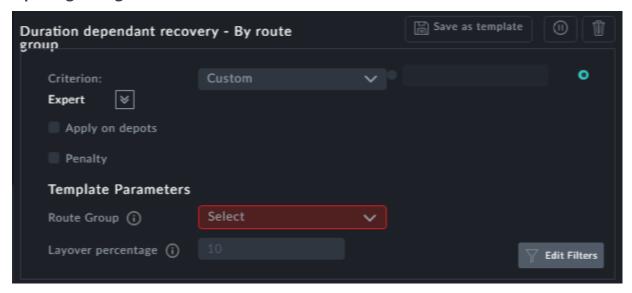
## **Purpose:**

This preference extends the minimum trip duration by a fixed percentage for a route group. It does not change the trip duration as shown in the vehicle information boxes. It simply adds time to the end of trips delaying the trip following.

## **Prerequisites:**

You should have already defined your route groups. See Miscellaneous Preferences, **Route Groups**.

## **Opening Dialog:**



- » Route Group: This field is mandatory
- » Layover percentage: Note the default value.
- This preference may be strict or may be made flexible by assigning a penalty

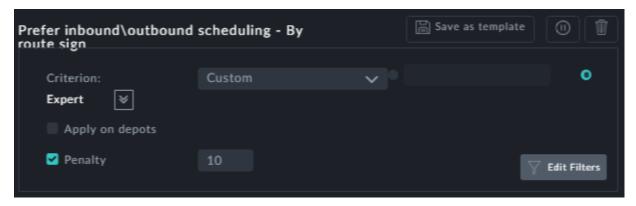
# Prefer inbound\outbound scheduling - By route sign

## **Purpose:**

This provides for homogeneity where trips are followed by reverse trips.

Prerequisites: None.

## **Opening Dialog:**



- » This preference sets a default penalty
- » The only variations possible are through **Edit Filters**

# Route group scheduling

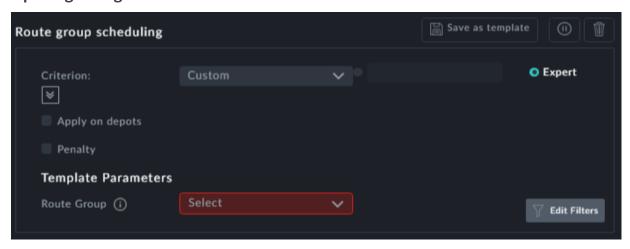
## **Purpose:**

Apply homogeneity to a specific route group.

## **Prerequisites:**

You should have already defined your route groups. See Miscellaneous Preferences, **Route Groups**.

## **Opening Dialog:**



- » Route Group: This is a mandatory field
- » This preference may be strict or may be made flexible by assigning a penalty

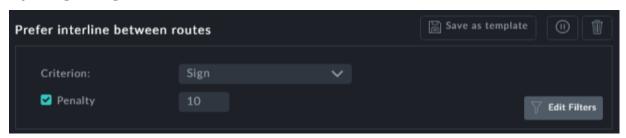
# **Prefer interline between routes**

## **Purpose:**

This preference is the opposite of homogeneity by any one of the criteria, Sign, Route, Region and Route Group.

Prerequisites: None.

## **Opening Dialog:**



### Points to note:

» **Criterion**: The **Criterion** field opens a pick list:



» This preference sets a default penalty

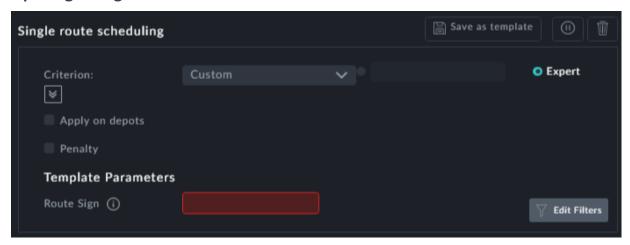
# Single route scheduling

## **Purpose:**

This preference applies homogeneity for a single sign or a comma separated list of signs.

Prerequisites: None.

## **Opening Dialog:**



- Route Sign: This filed is mandatory. It may bee a single sign or a comma separated list of signs
- This preference may be strict or may be made flexible by assigning a penalty

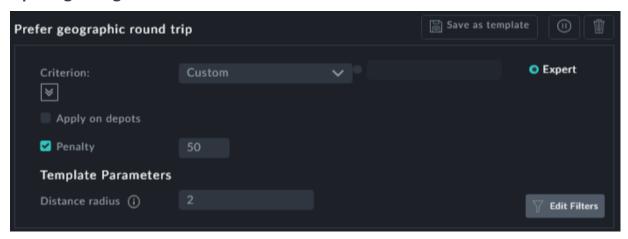
## Prefer geographic round trip

### **Purpose:**

This preference sets outbound and inbound trips together with the following relaxation: A trip will still be considered to be "inbound" for this purpose if its destination is within a given distance of the actual start location. A simple example of this is a vehicle leaving from Platform 1 of a large shopping center, but returning to Platform 20, 500 meters from its start location.

**Prerequisites:** Geographic data (GPS coordinates) for start-trip and end-trip locations must be stored in the schedule Dataset.

## **Opening Dialog:**



#### Points to note:

- **Penalty**: The Penalty field is set to a default value.
- **Distance radius**: This is the maximum distance within which we consider the trip start location and trip end locations to be "the same". In our example above, the actual distance was 0.5 km, considerably less than the 2km default shown.

This field is in Km (or miles, depending on your location) and is set to a default value.

## Adjust deadheads to regulation

### **Purpose:**

Create vehicles schedule so that deadheads conform with driver work regulations (see the **Work Limitation** preference).

Prerequisites: None.

### **Opening Dialog:**

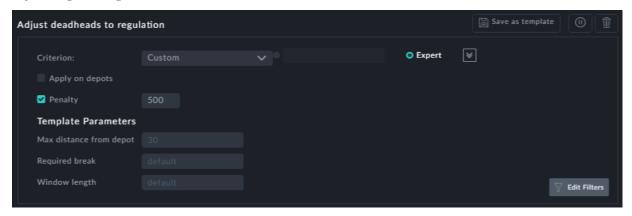


Figure 1-3: Adjusting deadheads to regulation

#### Points to note:

- Max distance from depot: This is the maximum distance allowed for a deadhead back to the depot
- The last two items relate to Drivers: Work Limitations as follows:
  Recall the BREAKS section, which opens the following dialog:

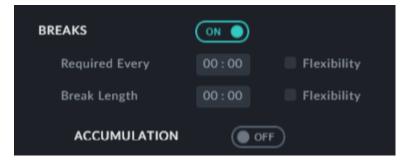


Figure 1-4: Extract from Work limitations

### From Figure 1-3:

- » Required break defaults to the Break length in the Extract. You may make it longer.
- Window length defaults to Required Every in the Extract. Leave it at default.
- » This preference may be strict or may be made flexible by assigning a penalty. It is best left as flexible with a high penalty as shown.

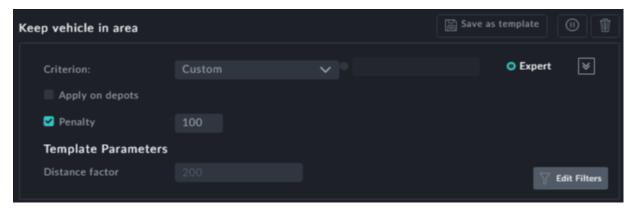
## Keep vehicle in area

## **Purpose:**

This preference is similar to **Minimize Vehicle Cruise Preference**. Here deadhead distance is minimized to prevent vehicles from doing trips that would take them too far from their "home" depot. Maximum deadhead distance from a depot is used as the homogeneity criterion.

Prerequisites: None.

## **Opening Dialog:**



- **Distance factor**: The distance from the vehicle's "home" depot should be realistically large enough, but the penalty for violation should also be realistically large.
- This preference may be strict or may be made flexible by assigning a penalty as shown

## Adjust depot pull in/out to regulation

## **Purpose:**

This preference is similar to **Adjust deadheads to regulation**. Recall that Pull in and Pull out are special deadheads.

Prerequisites: None.

## **Opening Dialog:**

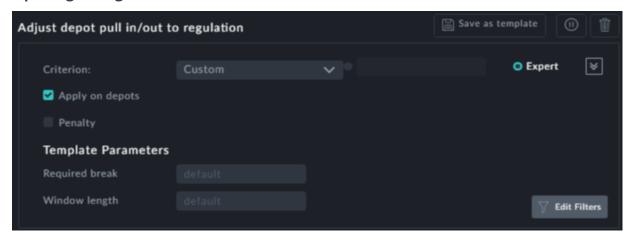


Figure 1-5: Adjusting pull in/pull out

#### Points to note:

» Required break and Windows length relate to Drivers: Work Limitations as follows: Recall the BREAKS section, which opens the following dialog:

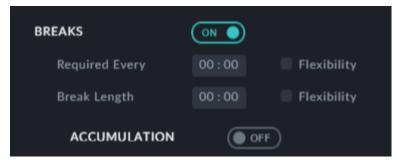


Figure 1-6: Extract from Work limitations

### From Figure 1-5:

- » Required break defaults to the Break length in the Extract. You may make it longer.
- Window length defaults to Required Every in the Extract. Leave it at default.
- This preference may be strict or may be made flexible by assigning a penalty