

# Integrated crew management for rail freight

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ID : 193

## Context

Rail freight in France:

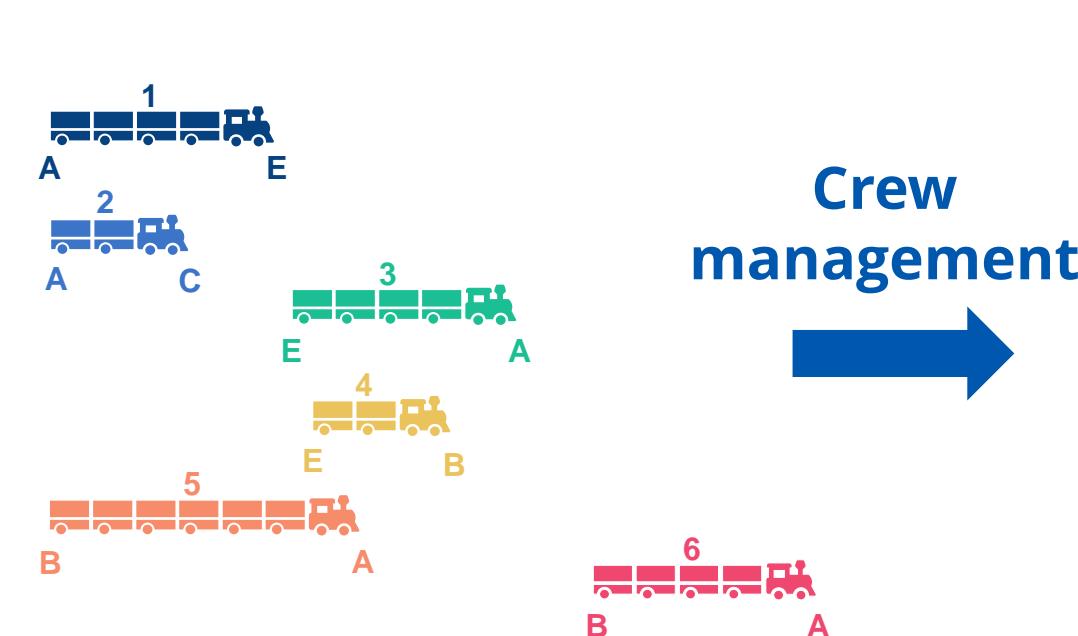
- 10% of overall freight: 1,800 to 2,000 trains per week
- Passenger traffic has priority over freight: trains mostly at night

## 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	d	R	R	R	shift 5	shift 6
12h-21h					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
B - B	B - B	E - B				

cost = 10

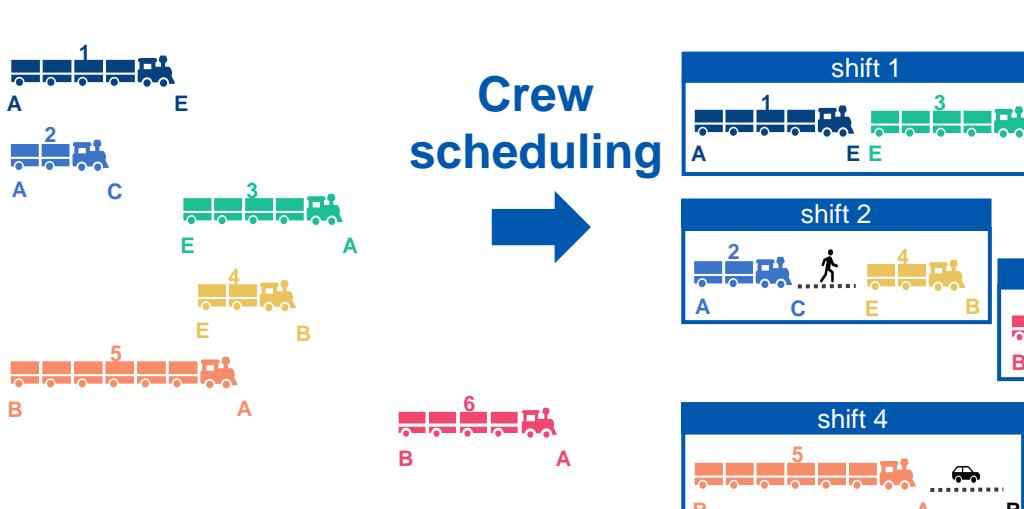
Standard decomposition<sup>1,2</sup> (sub-optimal):

### 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



Team A:						
mon	tue	wed	thu	fri	sat	sun
shift 1	d	R	R	R	shift 5	shift 6
12h-21h					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
B - B	B - B	E - B				

cost = 11

## Contributions

Optimal decomposition:

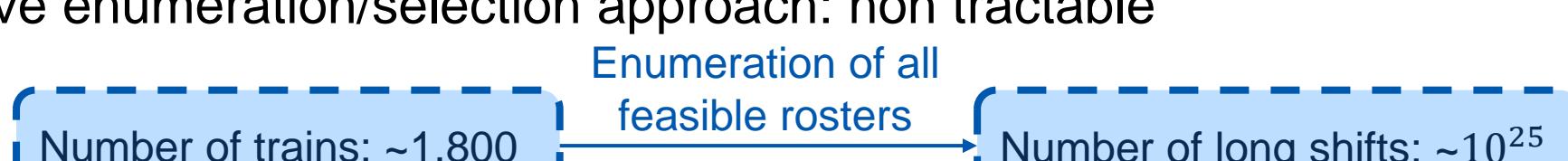
- Covering of trains by “long shifts” with minimum cost, each assigned to a team (“long shifts” = working period between two days off)
- Construction of rosters with these long shifts

### Trains’ covering problem:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Min} & \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{\ell \in L_i} c_\ell x_{\ell,i} \\ \text{s.t.} & \sum_{i \in I} \sum_{\ell \in L_i} x_{\ell,i} \geq 1 \quad \forall t \in T \\ & x_{\ell,i} \in \{0, 1\} \quad \forall i \in I, \forall \ell \in L_i \end{array}$$

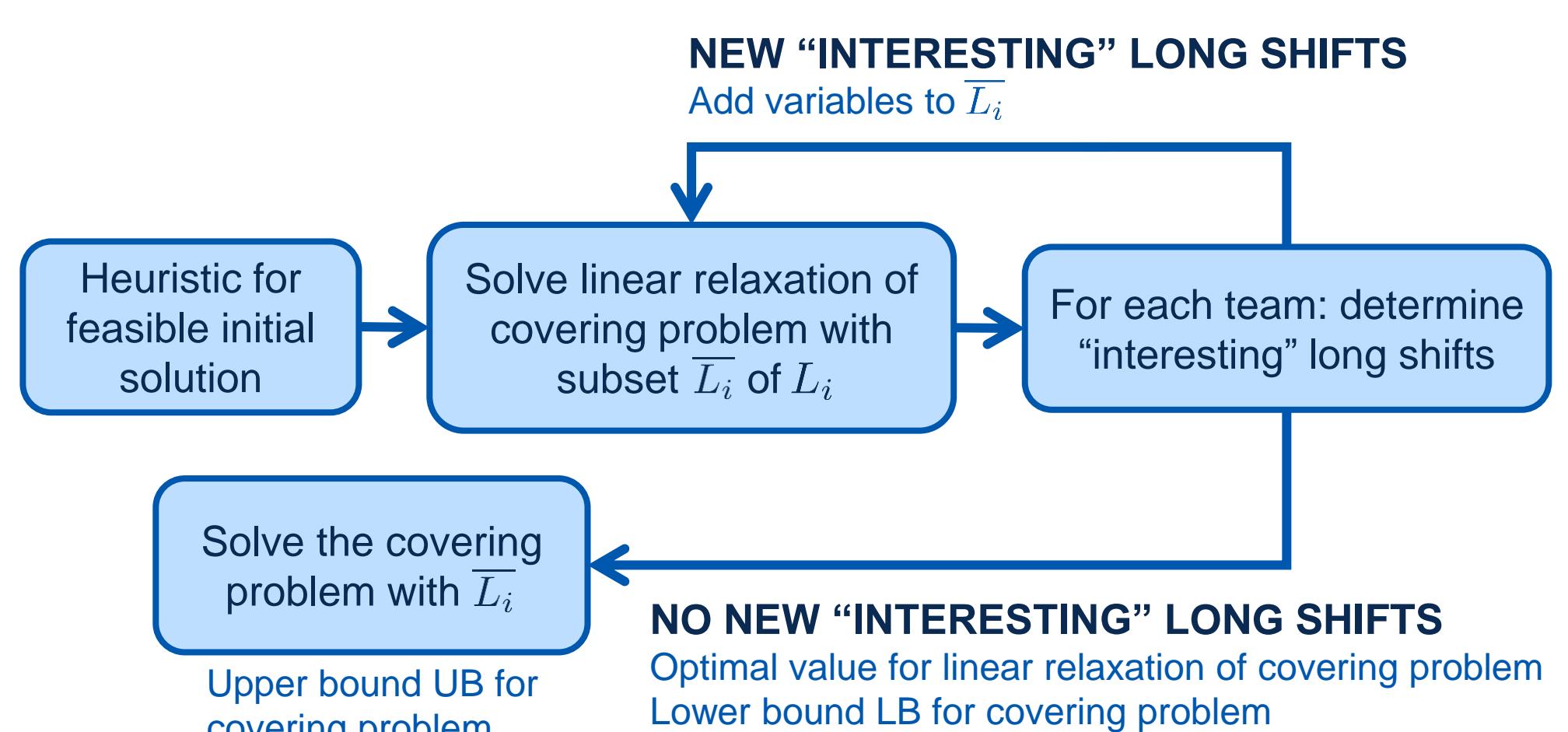
$t \in T$ : train  
 $x_{\ell,i}$ : the long shift  $\ell \in L_i$  is selected for team  $i \in I$   
 $L_i$ : set of all feasible long shifts for team  $i \in I$

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

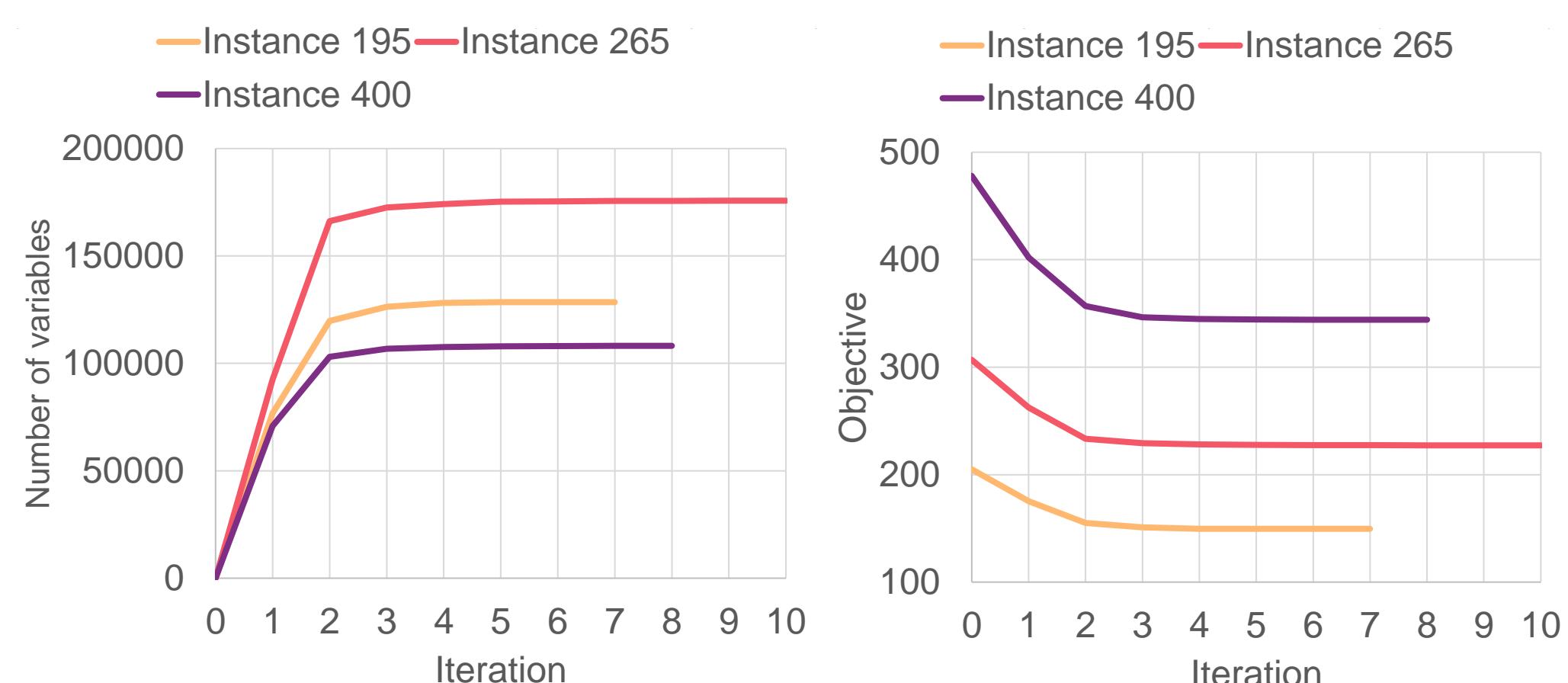
- Shortest Path with Constraints
  - NP-hard, bound-discriminating enumeration algorithms<sup>3</sup>

## 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

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- Parmentier, A. (2019). Algorithms for non-linear and stochastic resource constrained shortest path, Mathematical Methods of Operations Research, 89, pp. 281–317.