



Applying Traffic Assignment to a railway network

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Fletcher Collis

Project Motivation



Understanding

Explore the various challenges of a railway network and learn to model one

Comparison

Uncover the fundamental differences in a road vs rail networks

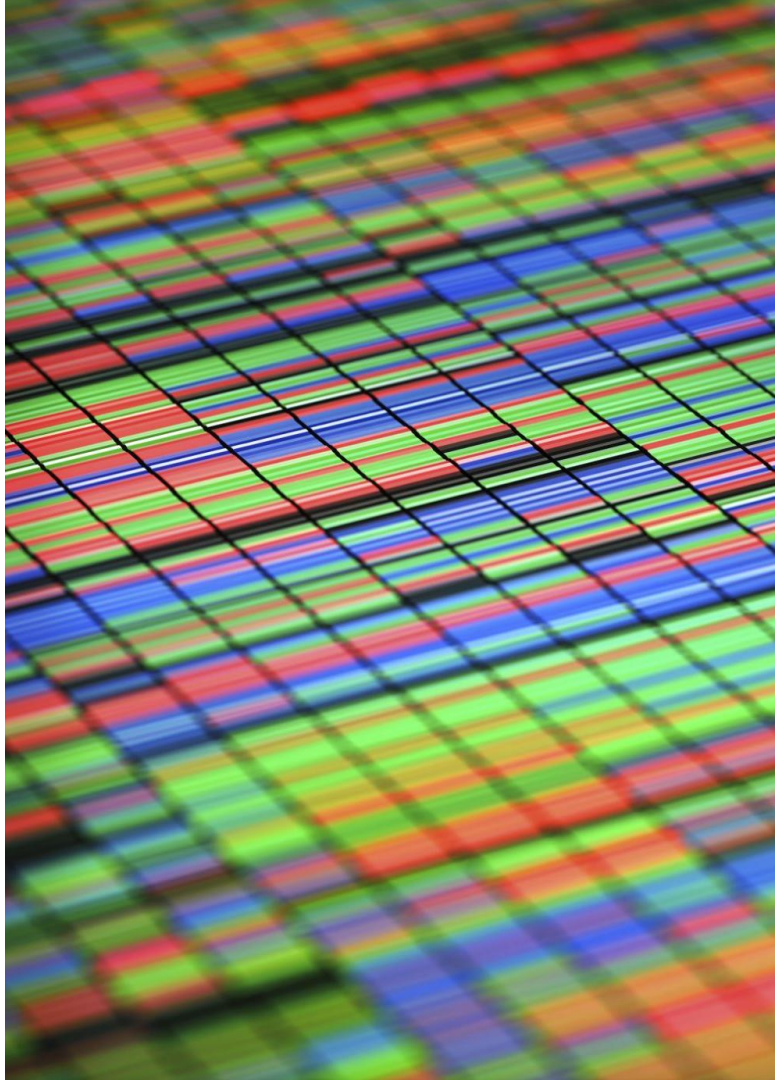
Feasibility

See if it is possible to create framework to easily apply traffic assignment to any real railway network

Flexibility

Make the approach very flexible and modular to be able to use for different use cases





Initial Raw Data Overview

Data sources and Challenges

■ Passenger data

Data found on the SBB data portal : *anzahl-sbb-bahnhofbenutzer.csv*

→ Average passenger counts / year / day for the biggest stations in Switzerland

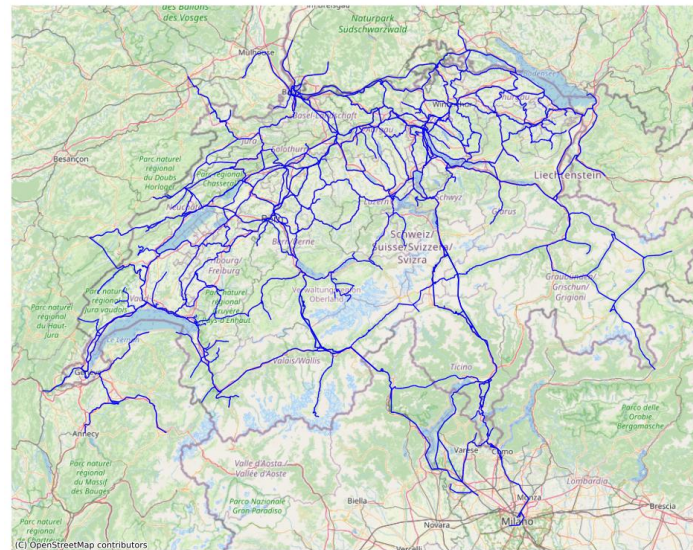
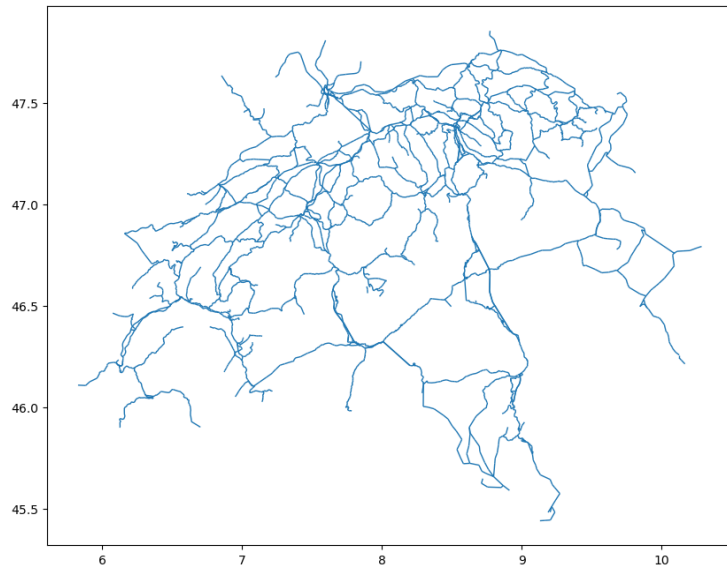
Bahnhof_Gare_Stazione	Unité	Jahr	Anzahl Bahnhofbenutzer
Bern	DP/jour ouvré	2016	318000
Bern	DP/jour ouvré	2020	227600
Bern	DP/jour ouvré	2021	228800
Bern	DP/jour ouvré	2023	296500
Bern	DP/jour	2013	
Bern	DP/jour	2015	
Bern	DP/jour	2020	211000
Bern	DP/jour	2022	261500
Bern	DP/jour	2024	281900
Basel SBB	DP/jour ouvré	2013	134000
Basel SBB	DP/jour ouvré	2014	135000
Basel SBB	DP/jour ouvré	2021	95700
Basel SBB	DP/jour	2015	126400
Basel SBB	DP/jour	2016	126400
Basel SBB	DP/jour	2019	128400

NO INFORMATION ON ORIGIN OR DESTINATION

→ Complete Swiss rail infrastructure as polylines (strings of coordinates)

Geo point	Geo shape		TRACK GAUGE	KM START	KM END	START_OP	START_OP	END_OP	END_OP	Line	Line
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47.511648289068, 9.3604442732796242	["coordinates": [8.36955833296533, 47.5111278033042], [8.3693338985851348, 47.5112007641406], [8.369229826738243, 47.5112807634102], [8.369119574259665, 47.5	N	25185.864	25388.995	NW	Nederweningen	NWGE	Nederweningen (Gleisdre)	161	Obertall - Langensiefen (Gleisdre)	
46.980134078491794, 6.82783953032453	["coordinates": [6.813550934223624, 46.968421983300804], [6.813621891995827, 46.96849678087256], [6.813686775990433, 46.96857490911224], [6.813748149105447, 46.96865452204868], [6.8138080790122, 46.96	N	10584.9	14060.0	CHNN	Chambrelen Nord (bif)	MMIL	Montmolin-Montezion	224	Chambrelen Nord - Le Locle frontale	
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NO INFORMATION ON IC LINES AND WHICH TRACKS THEY USE



How do we go from messy geographic and marginal data to something we can plug into a traffic assignment model?



Constructing the OD matrix

Attraction and Gravity model

- **Generate synthetic destination:**

- The number of passengers is considered as the production of each station
- Compute weight based on population and production

$$\omega_i = \frac{Population_i + Production_i}{Total\ Population + Total\ Production}$$

$$Attraction_i = \omega_i \times Total\ Production$$

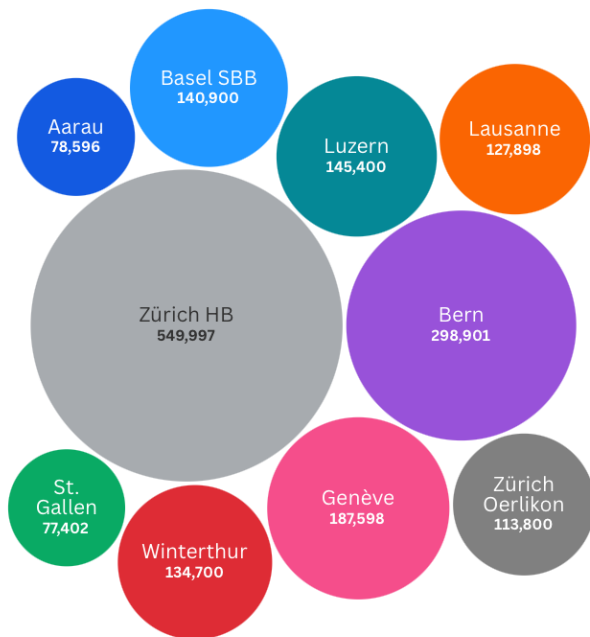
- **Gravity Model:**

- Doubly constrained
- Cost function only based on the distance between cities
- Internal trips: zero demand

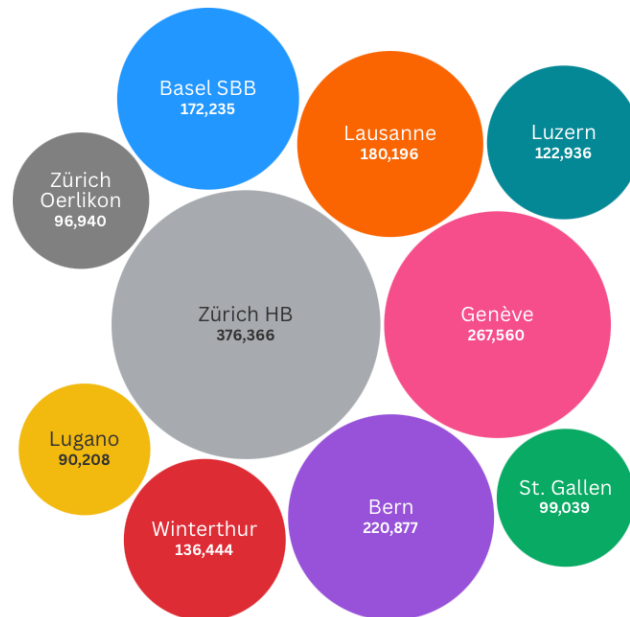
- **Comments**

- simple and quick to implement
- does not consider attractive features of a city (e.g. jobs, activities, services)

Top 10 Producers



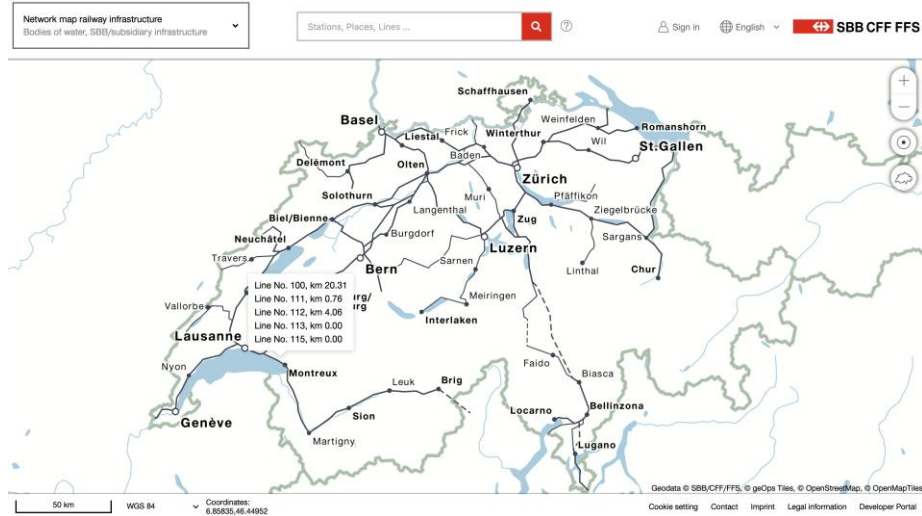
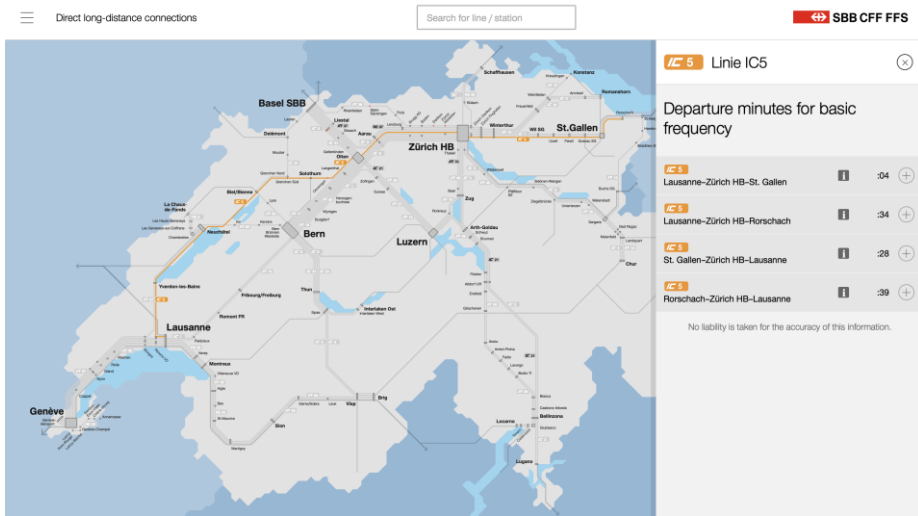
Top 10 Attractors





Modeling the railway network

Decision : Concentrate on InterCity (IC) lines



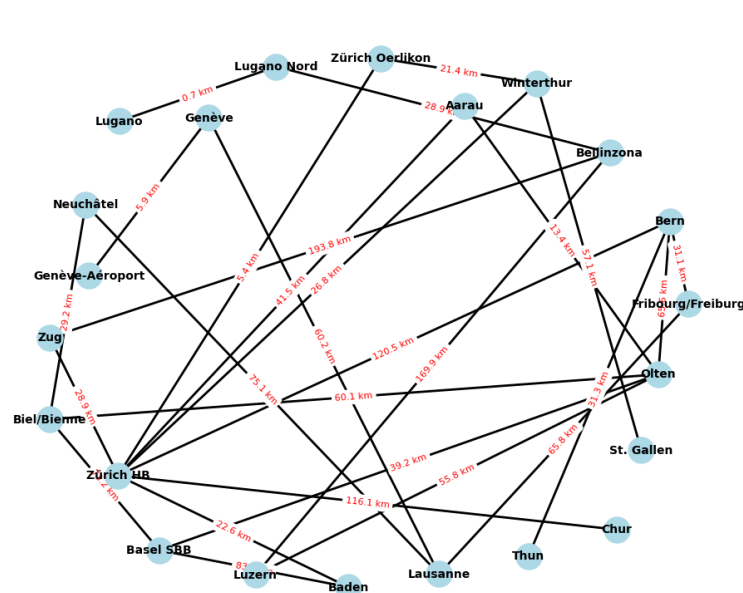
- Get the IC network info
- Get the IC line headways

- Manually map SBB “lines” to the ones used by the IC network

Swiss Rail Segments Connecting Major Stations



IC Direct Connections Between Important Stations



General Modeling Approach

	start_node	end_node	distance [m]	IC_lines
0	Fribourg/Freiburg	Bern	31109.895	IC1
1	Fribourg/Freiburg	Lausanne	65778.350	IC1
2	Chur	Zürich HB	116075.402	IC3
3	St. Gallen	Winterthur	57139.042	IC1, IC5
4	Neuchâtel	Lausanne	75087.957	IC5
5	Neuchâtel	Biel/Bienne	29200.120	IC5
6	Lugano	Lugano Nord	659.934	IC2, IC21
7	Lugano Nord	Bellinzona	28895.062	IC2, IC21
8	Basel SBB	Baden	83614.363	IC3
9	Basel SBB	Olten	39172.397	IC21, IC6, IC61
10	Basel SBB	Biel/Bienne	73186.658	IC51
11	Winterthur	Zürich Oerlikon	21418.950	IC1
12	Winterthur	Zürich HB	26787.367	IC5, IC81
13	Bellinzona	Luzern	169866.354	IC21
14	Bellinzona	Zug	193790.225	IC2
15	Zürich Oerlikon	Zürich HB	5368.417	IC1
16	Aarau	Olten	13373.404	IC5
17	Aarau	Zürich HB	41492.905	IC5
18	Genève	Genève-Aéroport	5918.188	IC1
19	Genève	Lausanne	60226.630	IC1
20	Baden	Zürich HB	22587.175	IC3
21	Luzern	Olten	55768.093	IC21
22	Olten	Bern	65626.280	IC6, IC61
23	Olten	Biel/Bienne	60070.608	IC5
24	Thun	Bern	31264.012	IC6, IC61, IC8, IC81
25	Bern	Zürich HB	120492.589	IC1, IC8, IC81
26	Zug	Zürich HB	28929.698	IC2

1) Lines to Stations

Manually map which lines pass through which stations

2) Node-Line Duplication

Each station becomes **multiple nodes**, one for each line that stops there

Why? To separate different train line paths at shared stations

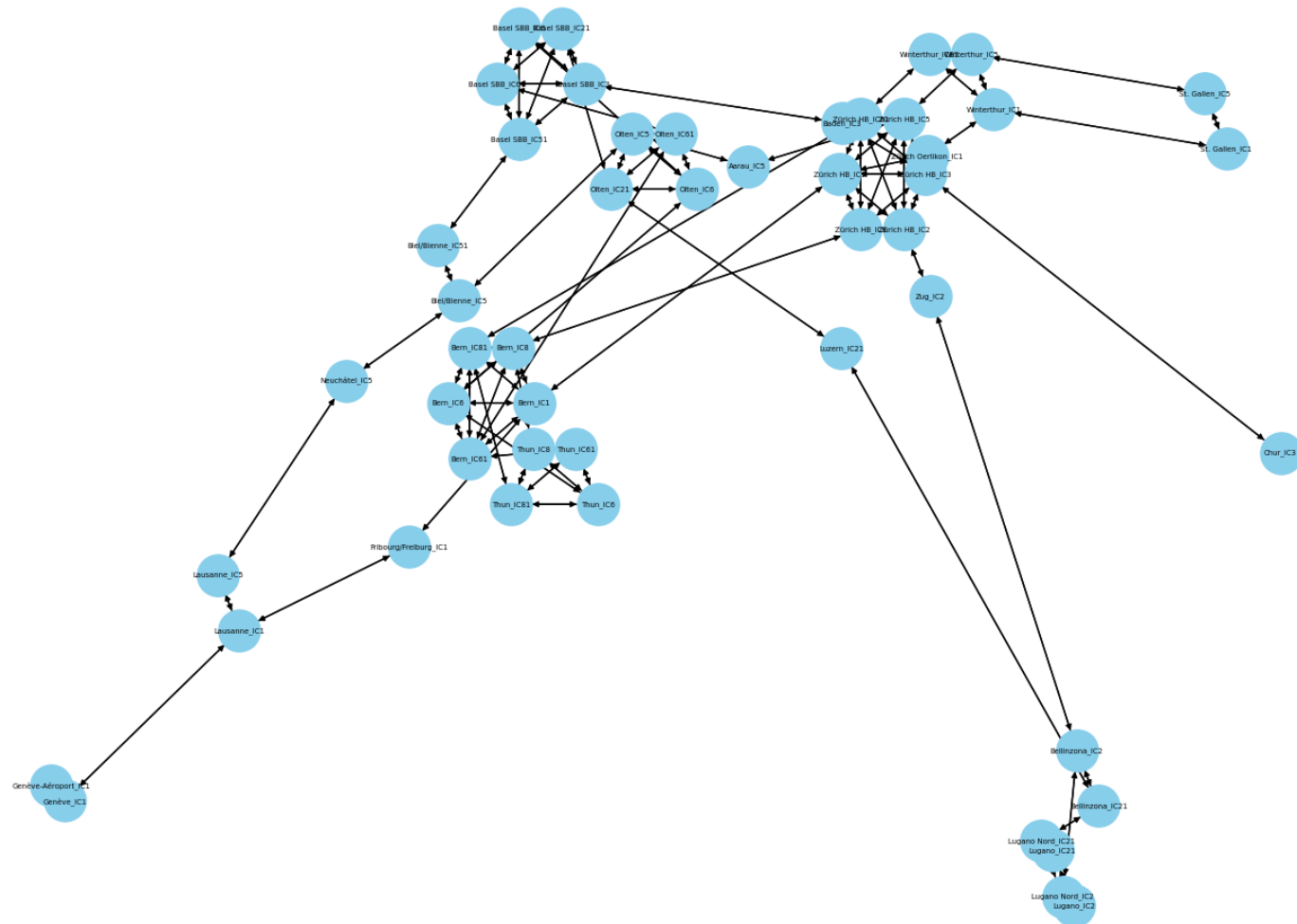
3) Transfer Modeling

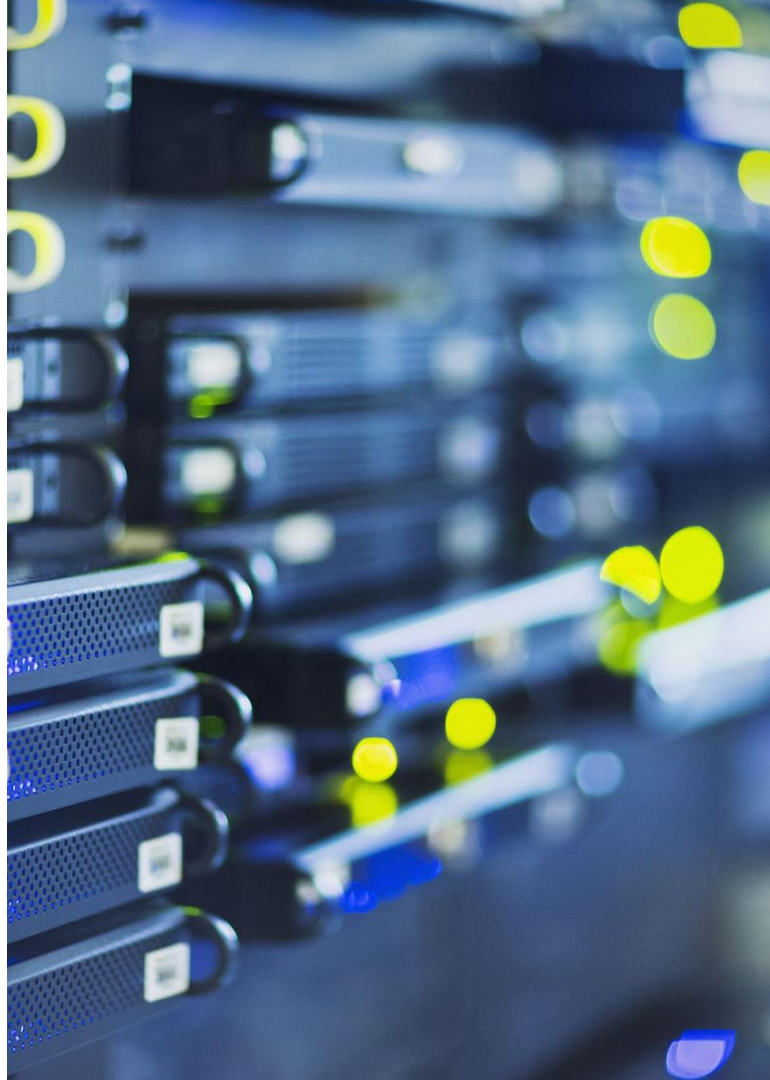
At each station: connect the duplicated node-line pairs using **transfer links**

Transfer arcs only exist **within the same station**

Add fixed transfer penalty (5 minutes + $\frac{1}{2}$ headway)

This modeling choice made transfers explicit and penalizable in shortest path calculations





The Model

- Link Cost Function – BPR function

$$t_a = (TT + \tau) \left[1 + 0.15 \left(\frac{x}{C} \right)^4 \right]$$

Where:

- TT : Travel Time [min]
 - τ : transfer time [min]
 - x : link flow [pax]
 - C : line capacity [pax]
- Crowding amplifies travel time perception
 - Each transfer results in a travel time penalty

Traffic Assignment Model

- Used the standard **Frank-Wolfe** algorithm seen in class
- Static assignment solved under **UE** condition

- At iteration k ,
 - Step 1: Find descent direction $\mathbf{d}^k = \mathbf{y}^k - \mathbf{x}^k$
 - Solve auxiliary problem with linear approximated objective
 - **All-or-nothing assignment**: assign all demand to shortest paths to get \mathbf{y}^k
 - Step 2: Find optimal step size α
 - Solve line search problem
 - **Bisection search**: reduce half of search space per iteration
 - Step 3: Update link flow $\mathbf{x}^{k+1} = \mathbf{x}^k + \alpha \mathbf{d}^k$
 - Step 4: Check convergence
 - Compute gap $g = \langle \mathbf{t}^k, -\mathbf{d}^k \rangle$
 - If $g \leq \varepsilon$ for some gap threshold ε , terminate and return $\mathbf{x}^* = \mathbf{x}^k$

Objective – Beckmann's Formulation

$$\int_0^{x_a} t_a(u) du = x(TT + \tau) \left[1 + 0.03 \left(\frac{x}{C} \right)^4 \right]$$

Where:

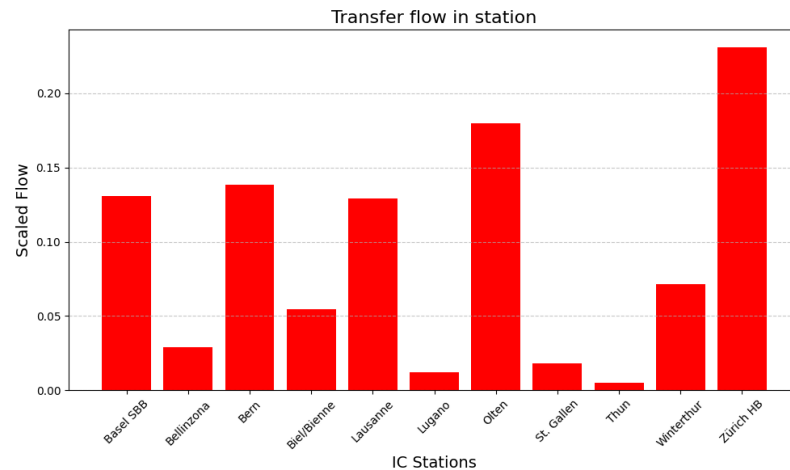
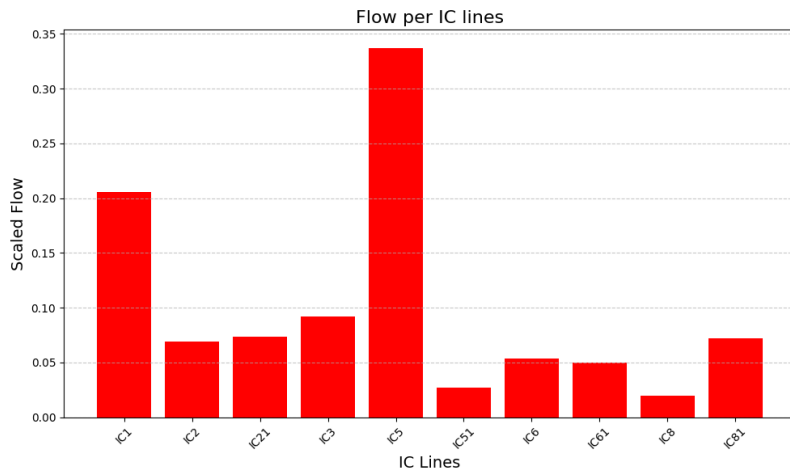
- δ : crowding multiplier
- TT : Travel Time [min]
- τ : transfer time [min]
- x : link flow [pax]
- C : line capacity [pax]

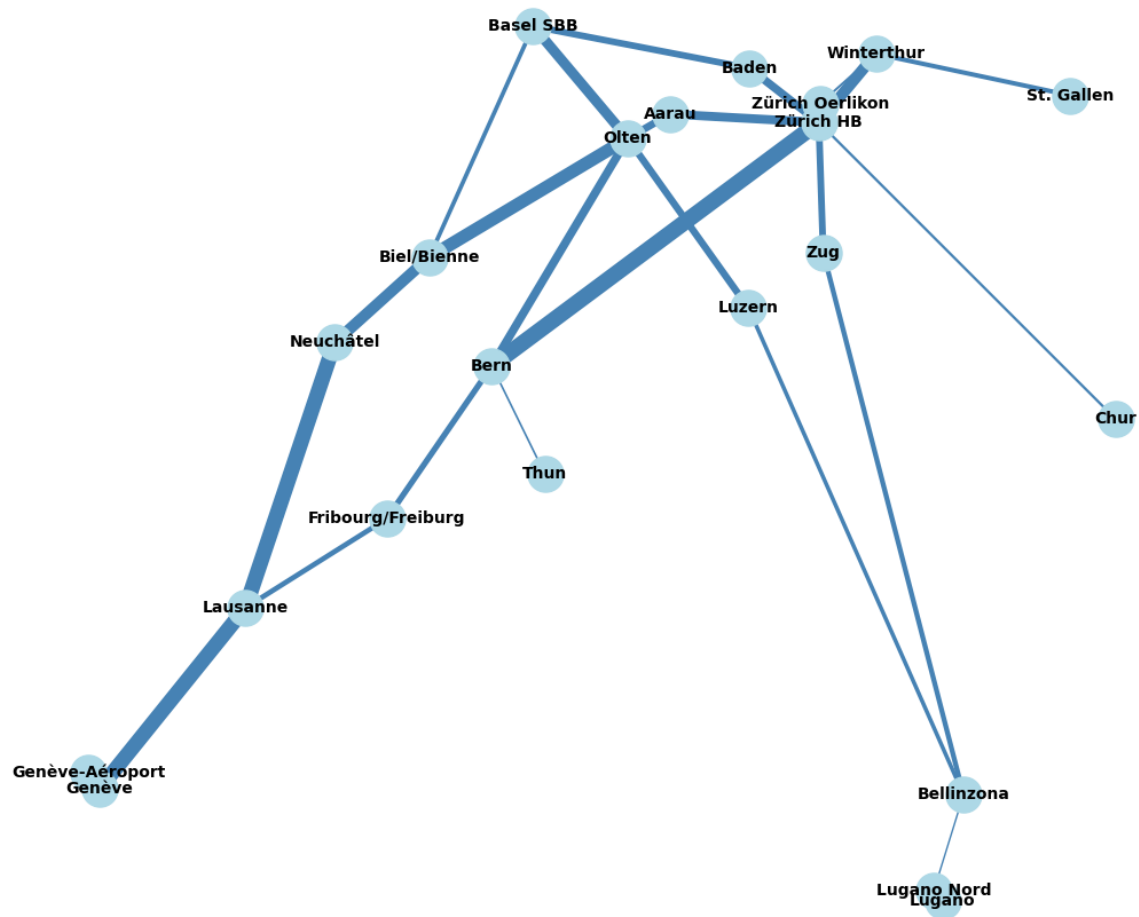


Results Overview

What kind of results we can obtain

- The stations where most transfers take place
- Which lines have the most passengers
- The most used links
- The generalised cost of each line





How can the model be used?

- Assessing future projects and scenarios:
 - consider new OD pairs
 - new major projects (e.g. alptransit, Lemman 2030)
 - new types of trains (speed, capacity, comfort)
 - new stations in the intercity network (e.g. Renens in 12.24)

Infrastructure ferroviaire

La nouvelle ligne Lausanne-Genève fait

carton plein à Berne

Tunnels of the world

2016



A world record at the Gotthard
The Gotthard Base Tunnel is long - pos
sibly a world record. Yet it is surely only
Aggron (Gotthard Ltd)

Nouvel horaire CFF

12'000 voyageurs de plus par jour en gare de Renens

Dès le 15 décembre, les trains «grandes lignes» s'arrêteront dans le chef-lieu de l'Ouest lausannois. Décryptage d'une nouvelle très attendue.



Chloé Din

Publié: 27.11.2024, 07h30

CFF News Vidéos **Portail médias** Info trafic ferroviaire

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Communications Horaire 2025: plus de trains le jour, la nuit et lors de nombreux événements

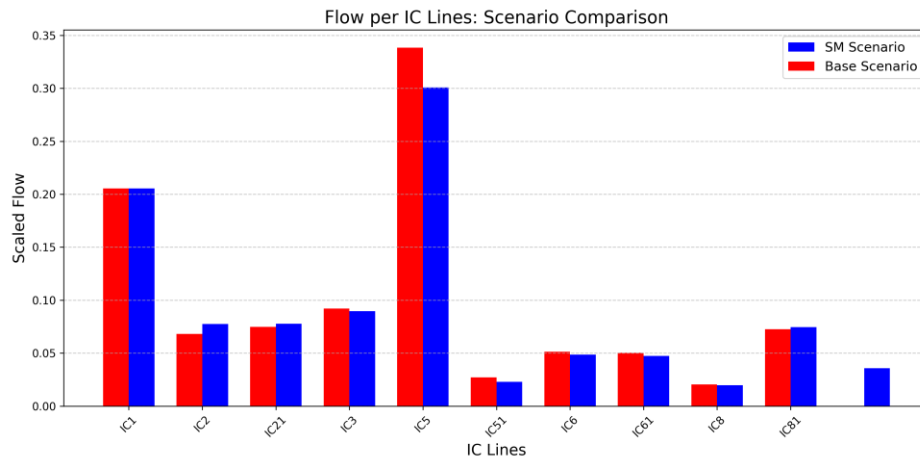
Horaire 2025: plus de trains le jour, la nuit et lors de nombreux événements

Il s'agit du plus grand changement d'horaire en Suisse romande depuis plus de 20 ans, de nouveaux trains à record en termes d'événements dans toute la Suisse. Avec près de 1600 trains spéciaux, les voyageurs pourront se rendre facilement à des événements majeurs comme le Concours Eurovision de la Women's EURO 2025.

SBB/CFF/FFS

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- Analysis of the impact of a new line
 - Inspired by an actual project «SwissMetro»
 - Additional high speed link between Lausanne and Zürich



The new line reduces total system costs by around 14%.

A hand is shown placing a white puzzle piece into a larger assembly of white puzzle pieces. The background is a solid blue color. The puzzle pieces are interlocking, and the hand is positioned on the left side, with the thumb and index finger visible, holding the piece in place.

Limitations & Takeaways

- Lack of data

- Very limited network data (only IC lines and not all stations)

- Very little passenger data (fixed demand not taking into account time also)

- Simplifying assumptions

- Links are modeled in a simple way (example same speed everywhere)

- Simplistic generalised cost (no cost of the ticket, no period of the day, no purpose of the trip, ...)

Takeaways

- Modular approach

- All assumptions can be easily modified if more data were available

- Depending on use case highly modifyable approach

- **Overall goal reached**



References

- <https://www.alptransit-portal.ch/en/overview/society/events/ereignis/tunnels-of-the-world/true>
- <https://www.24heures.ch/cff-50-de-voyageurs-de-plus-chaque-jour-en-gare-de-renens-474690053133>
- <https://www.rts.ch/info/sciences-tech/1087756-le-projet-swissmetro-abandonne-faute-dargent.html>
- Images : CFF website