

Tutorial XII - Passenger Flow Control in Urban Rail

Applied Optimization with Julia

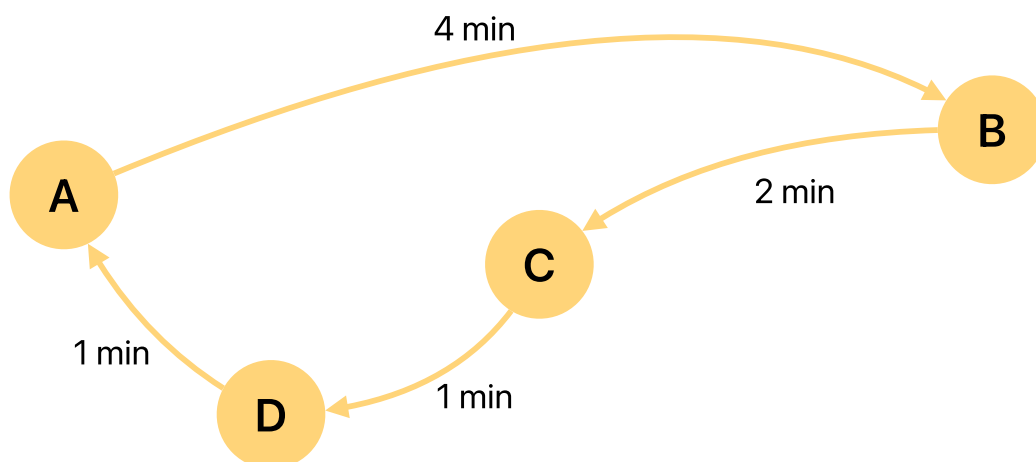
Introduction

Solutions

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Consider the depicted 'Golden Line' on the left with 4 different stations A, B, C, D. For an upcoming timeframe of 10 minutes divided into 10 periods, the transportation demand is going to exceed the available capacity of the network and each origin-destination

pair will be requested by at least 1 passenger. To handle the inflow, queues will be put in place at each metro station.

The Challenge

Your task is to minimize the queues without exceeding the available transport capacity of max. 100 passengers per minute of each arc. A safety buffer per arc is not needed. Each station layout is excellent, with sufficient stairs and escalators. Thus, the station itself is fully capable of handling any inflow that may result from the optimized restricted inflow. Nonetheless, queues are still necessary as the arcs cannot handle each input.

1. Flow Analysis

Suppose we are in minute 7 at the arc of (D,A). Which inflows from which stations are going to impact the flow into the arc in this minute?

Write out the set $\mathcal{R}_{(D,A),7}$ and shortly explain your answer. You can write out the set in a comment, for example like this:

```
#=
{ (A,B,1), (B,C,1), (C,D,1) }
=#
```

Tip

To solve this task, it might be helpful to work with paper and pen to sketch the problem.

```
#=
YOUR ANSWER BELOW
=#
```

2. Inflow Control

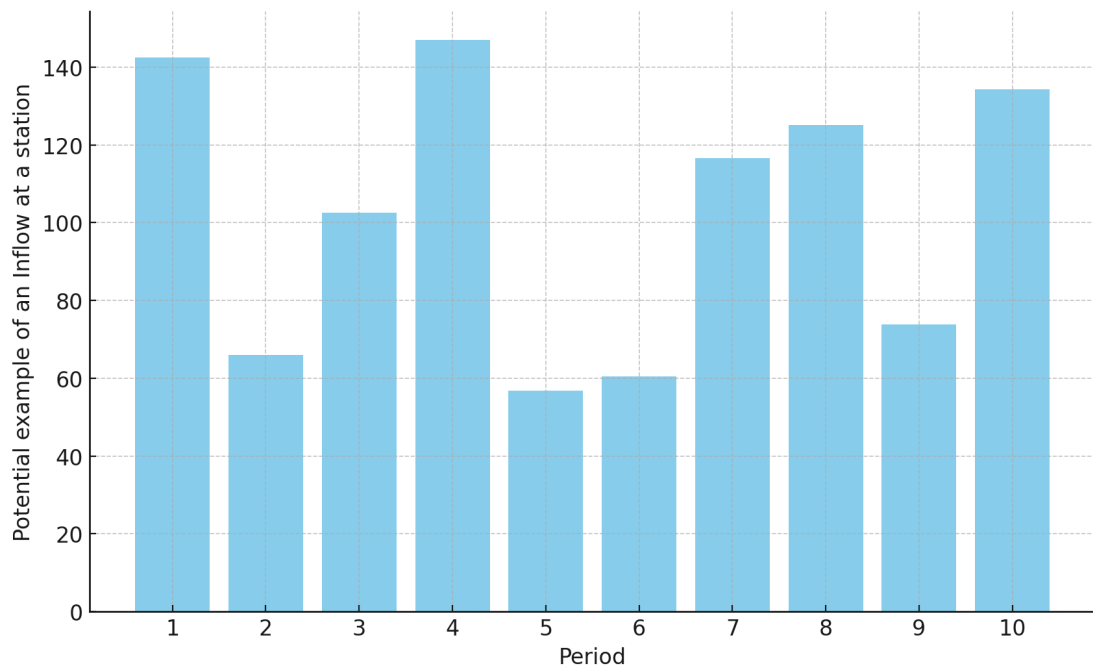


Figure 1: Example: Fluctuations

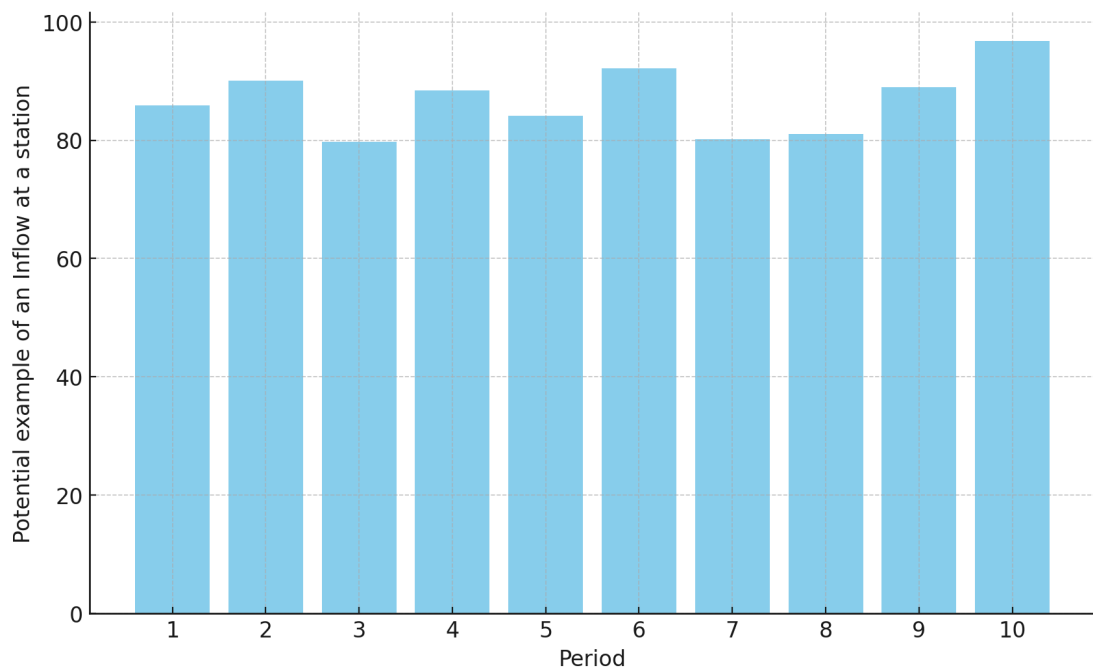


Figure 2: Example: Smoothed

As there is a rather large fluctuation of allowed inflow between periods, you are asked to introduce new constraints for the model. In the first period, the inflow at each station is supposed to be unrestricted. Thereafter, it is maximally allowed to change by 20 persons in both directions per period at each station.

Can you write out the decision variables and the additional constraints for the model as JuMP constraints?

💡 Tip

You don't need to solve the model or define the objective function. You just need to constraint the fluctuations and add the appropriate variables.

```
using JuMP
metro_model = Model()

# YOUR CODE BELOW
```

3. Bidirectional Flow

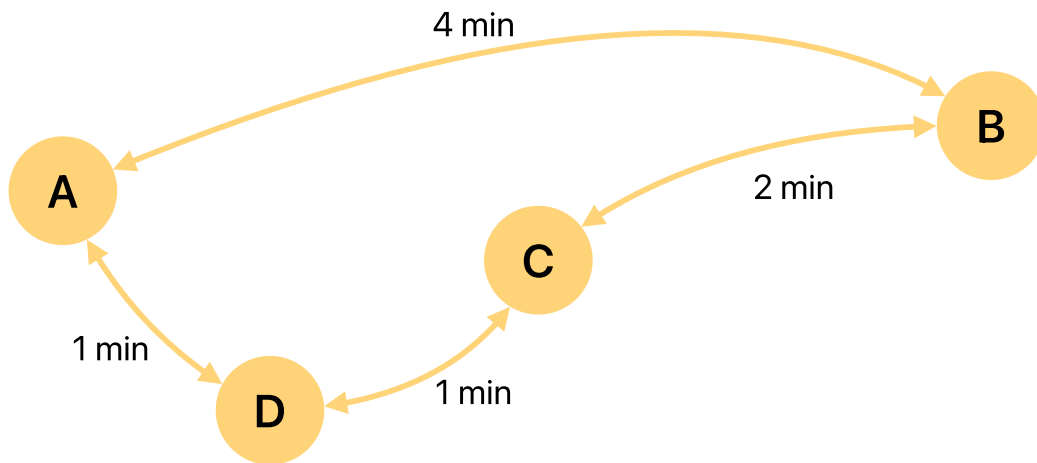


Figure 3: Bidirectional Metro Network

The metro was improved and there is now the possibility to travel in both directions. How would this change the set $\mathcal{R}_{(MD,MA),7}$ from 1.?

Write out the new set $\mathcal{R}_{(D,A),7}$ manually and shortly explain your answer.

```
#=
# YOUR ANSWER BELOW
=#
```

4. Capacity Analysis

Although the system is two-directional now, the overall number of trains of the metro provider has not changed. Would the change from a one-directional metro system to a two-directional metro system decrease the likelihood of crowd-accidents due to insufficient arc-capacities?

Please explain your answer in a few sentences.

```
#=
# YOUR ANSWER BELOW

=#
```

5. Computing the Set $\mathcal{R}_{e,t}$

Can you compute the set $\mathcal{R}_{e,t}$ for the one-directional flow? Generate a dictionary R that contains $e \times t$ entries. Each entry $r_{e,t}$ should contain a vector with all origin-destination pairs and the corresponding time period saved as a tuple. Use the results to check your answer from the first task.

i Note

This task can be a bit tricky, as it is a bit of a challenge. But as it is the last tutorial, I figured a small challenge is fine.

```
# YOUR CODE BELOW
```

If you encounter any difficulties and cannot solve the problem, please document your issues here:

```
#=

=#
```

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Bibliography