



# Simulation of the Iron Ore Line



#### [Optimal Networks for Train Integration Management across Europe] Collaborative Project 7th Framework Programme

Uppsala University, Borlänge, October 2014





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# **Objectives**

- The objectives of the study are to:
  - Simulate normal traffic on the Iron Ore Line (IOL)
  - Evaluate the Hermes simulator for the IOL
  - Generate a number of relevant perturbation scenarios
  - Perform simulations for these scenarios
    - Using only the Hermes simulator
    - Using the perturbation management module (PMM) developed in WP4
  - Evaluate the performance of the PMM
    - Qualitatively
    - Quantitatively





# The Iron Ore Line

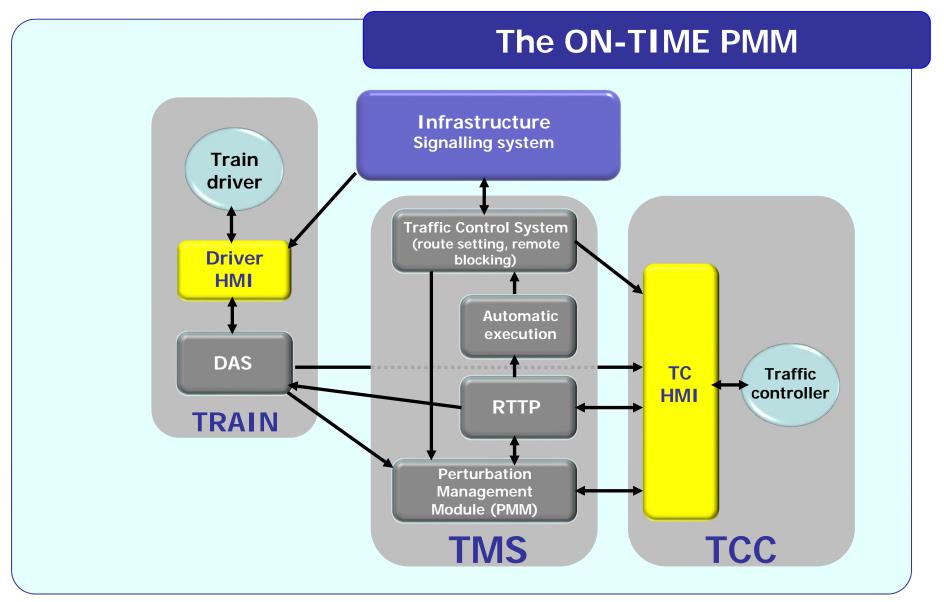
- Kiruna (Sweden) to Narvik (Norway)
- Single track, 165 km long
- Heavy trains, 8600 tons, 750 m long
- Mixed traffic
- High capacity utilization















#### **Scenarios**

- The following scenarios have been specified
  - 0. Baseline simulation, no perturbations
  - 1. One Iron Ore Train delayed at departure
  - 2. Extra train added
  - 3. Long distance freight train delayed
  - 4. Speed restriction between stations
  - 5. Point out of order at one location
    - Meetings not possible





# **Output from simulations**

- Hermes simulator output
- The Matlab tool, developed by UoB
  - Uses log-files generated by Hermes
  - Calculates quantitative measures for specified key performance indicators (i.e. journey time, resilience, punctuality, energy consumption, resource usage....).
  - Calculates and presents time-distance graphs for qualitative evaluation of PMM re-planning.





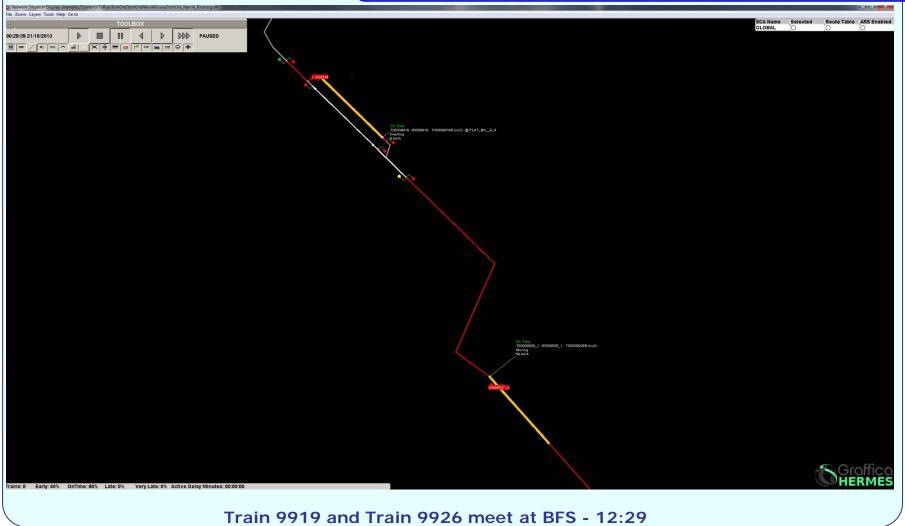
# Hermes – Iron Ore Line







# Meeting at station







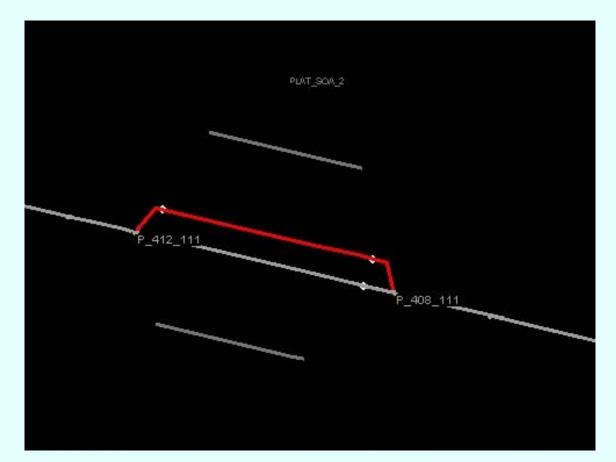
# **Hermes - Speed Restrictions**







# Side Track Disrupted

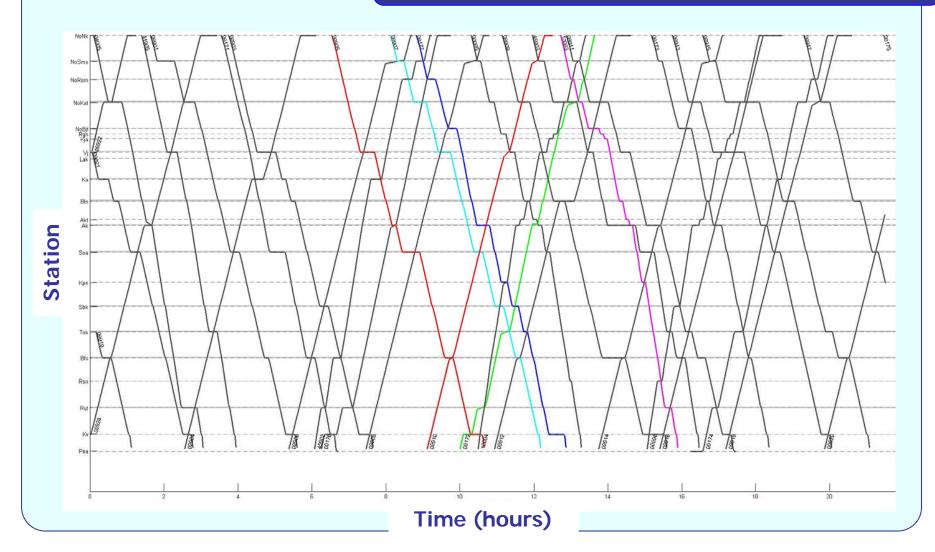


### Side track at SOA is disrupted





#### **Time-distance graph**



FP7 - ON-TIME Collaborative Project





# Simulations

# Simulations performed

- Baseline simulations, with original timetable, no perturbations, to validate the model
- Simulations with perturbations for the different scenarios, no PMM
  - Scenario 1: One iron ore train delayed
  - Scenario 2: Speed restrictions between two stations
- Simulations with perturbations for the different scenarios, with PMM
  - ROMA algorithms
  - RECIFE algorithms





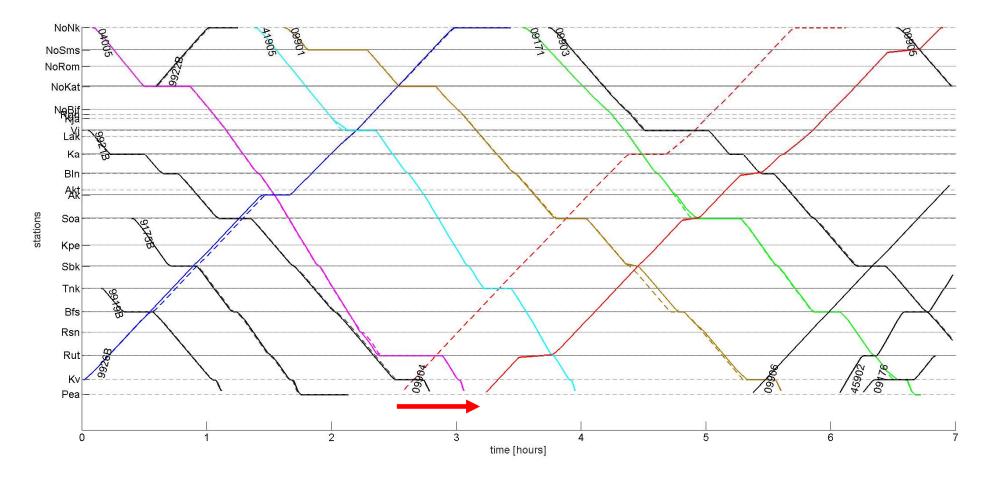
#### Conclusions

- The Hermes simulator can simulate the IOL, with some limitations.
- The PMM algorithms can perform operational re-planning in the tested scenarios.
- To be fully relevant for the IOL, additional requirements must be fulfilled. Some limitations today are:
  - Headways are sometimes too small
  - Unnecessary stops for meetings are not eliminated
  - Priorities between trains are not specified
  - The interactive connection to human control is not developed
  - The integration of the PMM into the HMI of the traffic controller is not developed





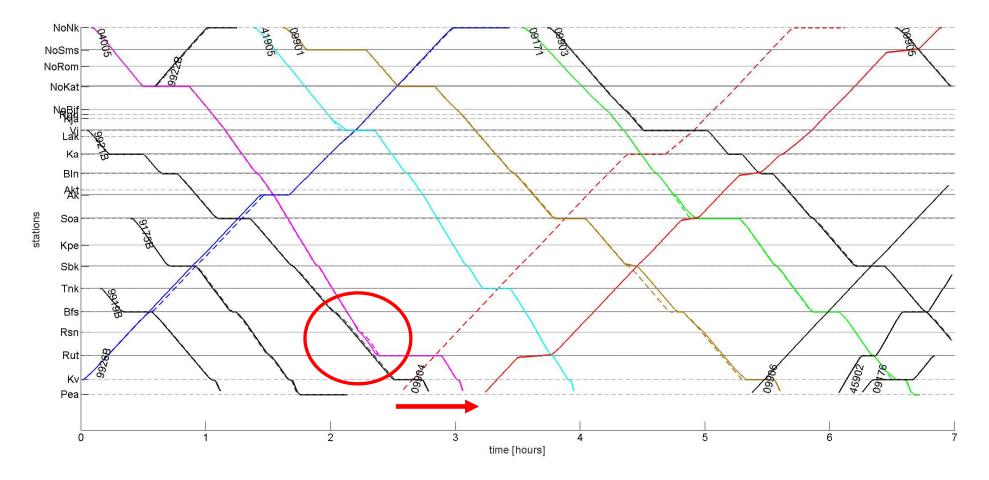






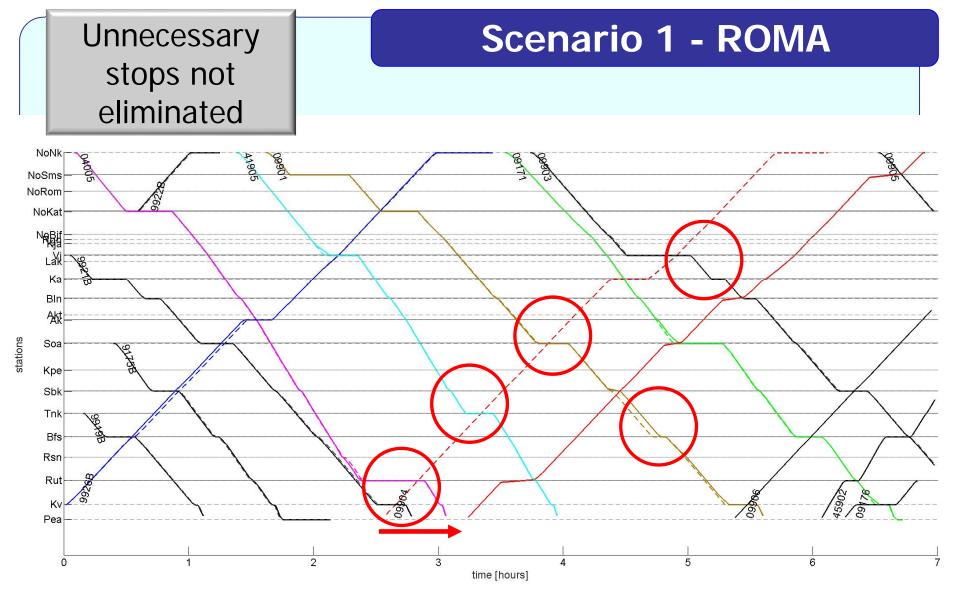






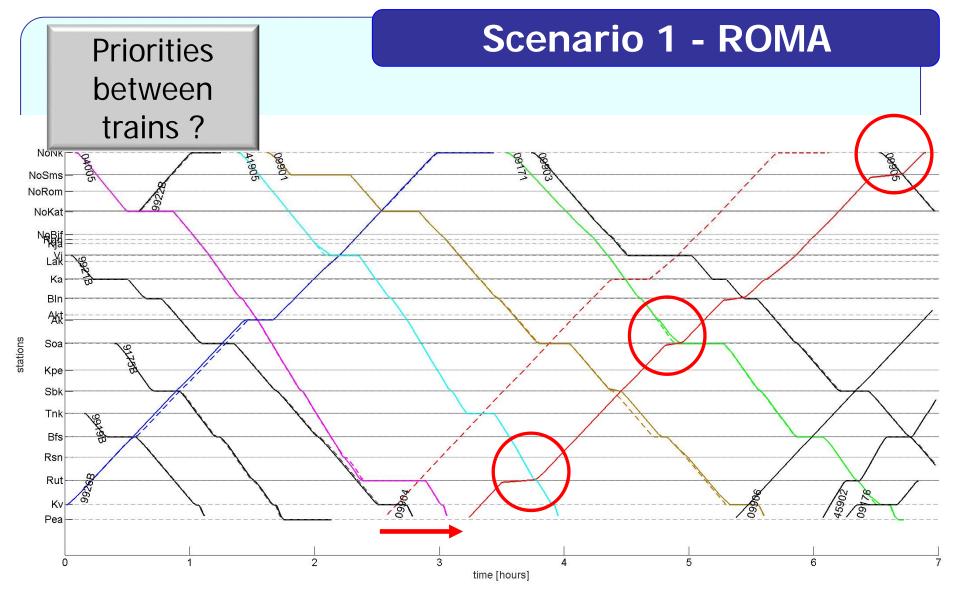








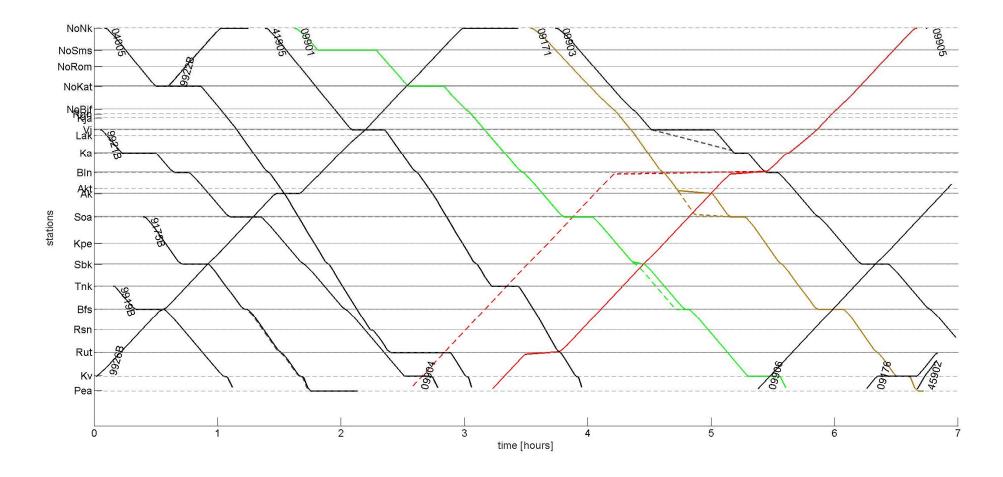






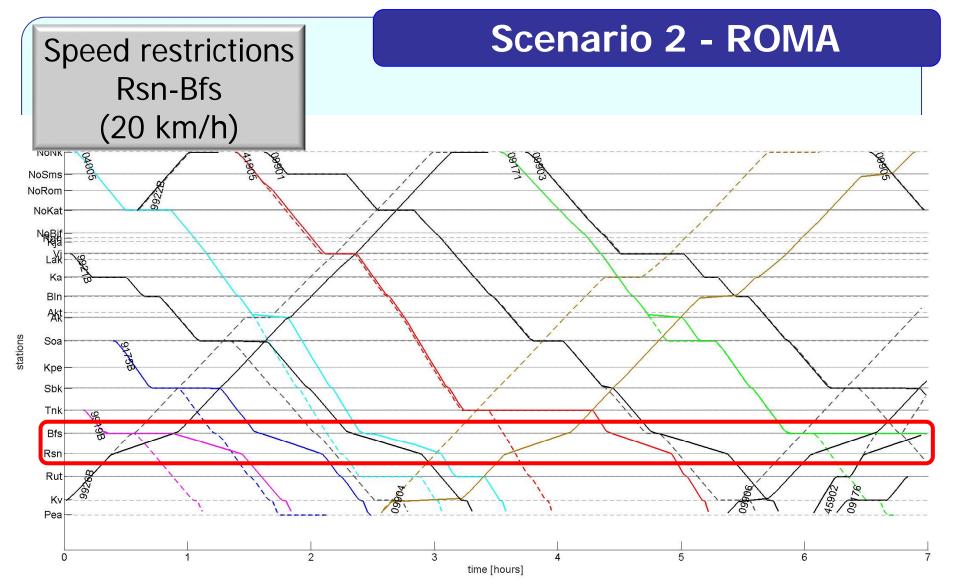


# Scenario 1 - RECIFE





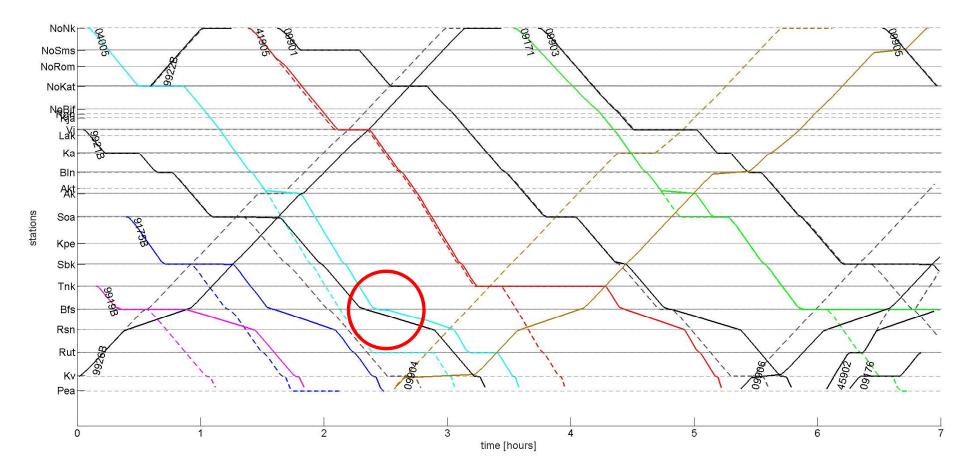








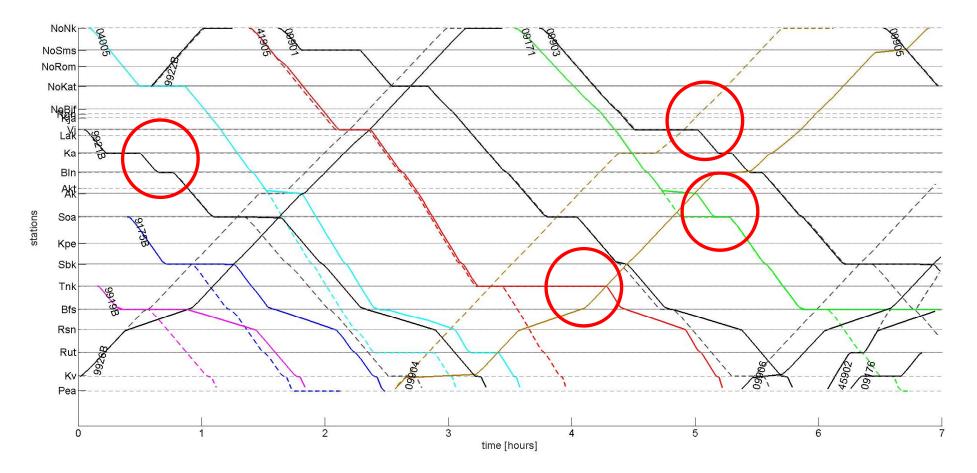








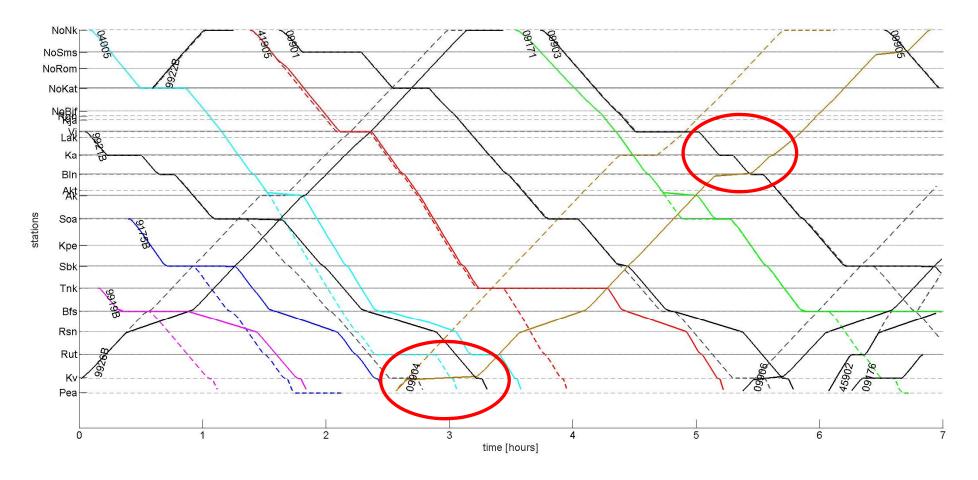








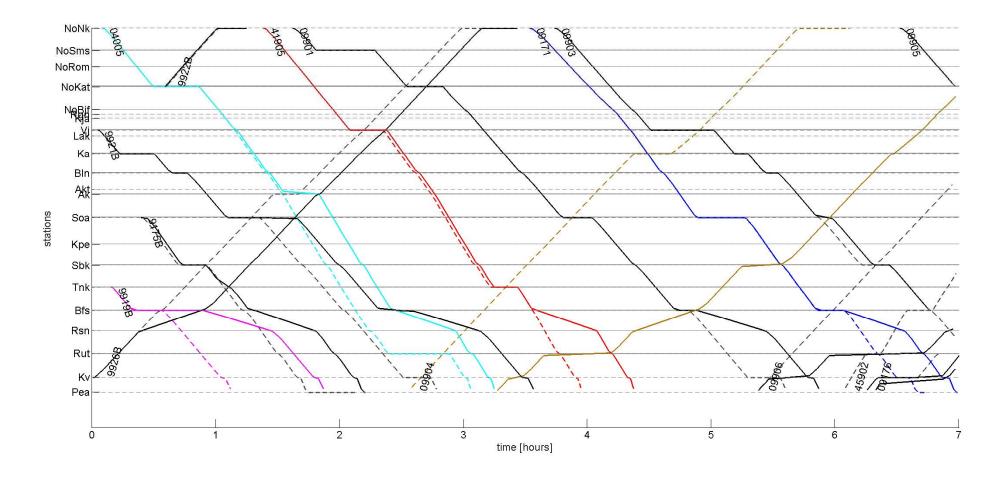








# Scenario 2 - RECIFE







### **Final Conclusions**

- Further evaluation of the simulations are needed
- The quality of the RTTP generated by the PMM will be further evaluated
- Additional elements must be included in the model and in the PMM, e.g.:
  - Different types of stops/meetings (fixed, dynamic..)
  - Priorities
- Interactivity must be developed, together with HMI for the traffic controllers