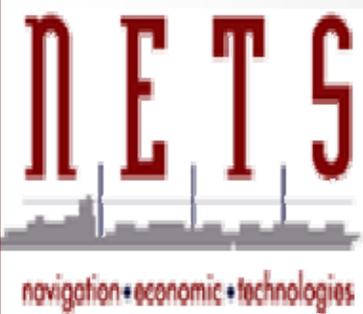


USACE Navigation System Simulation



NaSS

Inland Navigation CoP Workshop

September 19 & 20

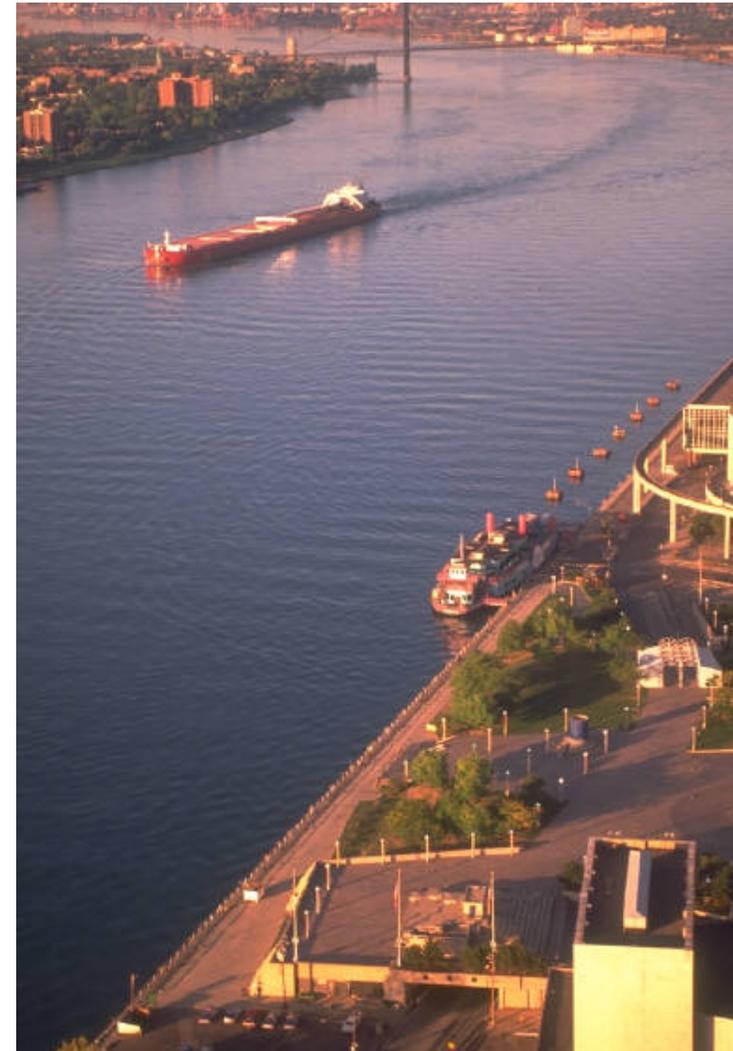
Louisville, Ky

NaSS Vision

- Develop a next-generation simulation model and associated tool suite for inland navigation analysis
 - Data Driven
 - Risk and Uncertainty
- Incorporate the experience gained in previous works
 - Waterway Analysis Model (WAM), NavSym, LCLM, LockSym
- Generate and move vessels through a multi-lock network of waterways with incorporation of scheduled/unscheduled outages and associated shipper response

NaSS PDT

- IWR
 - Mark Lisney, Keith Hofseth
- LRH
 - Buddy Langdon
- University of Maryland
 - Dr. Paul Schonfeld
 - Dr. Shiaaulir Wang
- RMM Technical Services
 - Dr. Richard Males
- CDM



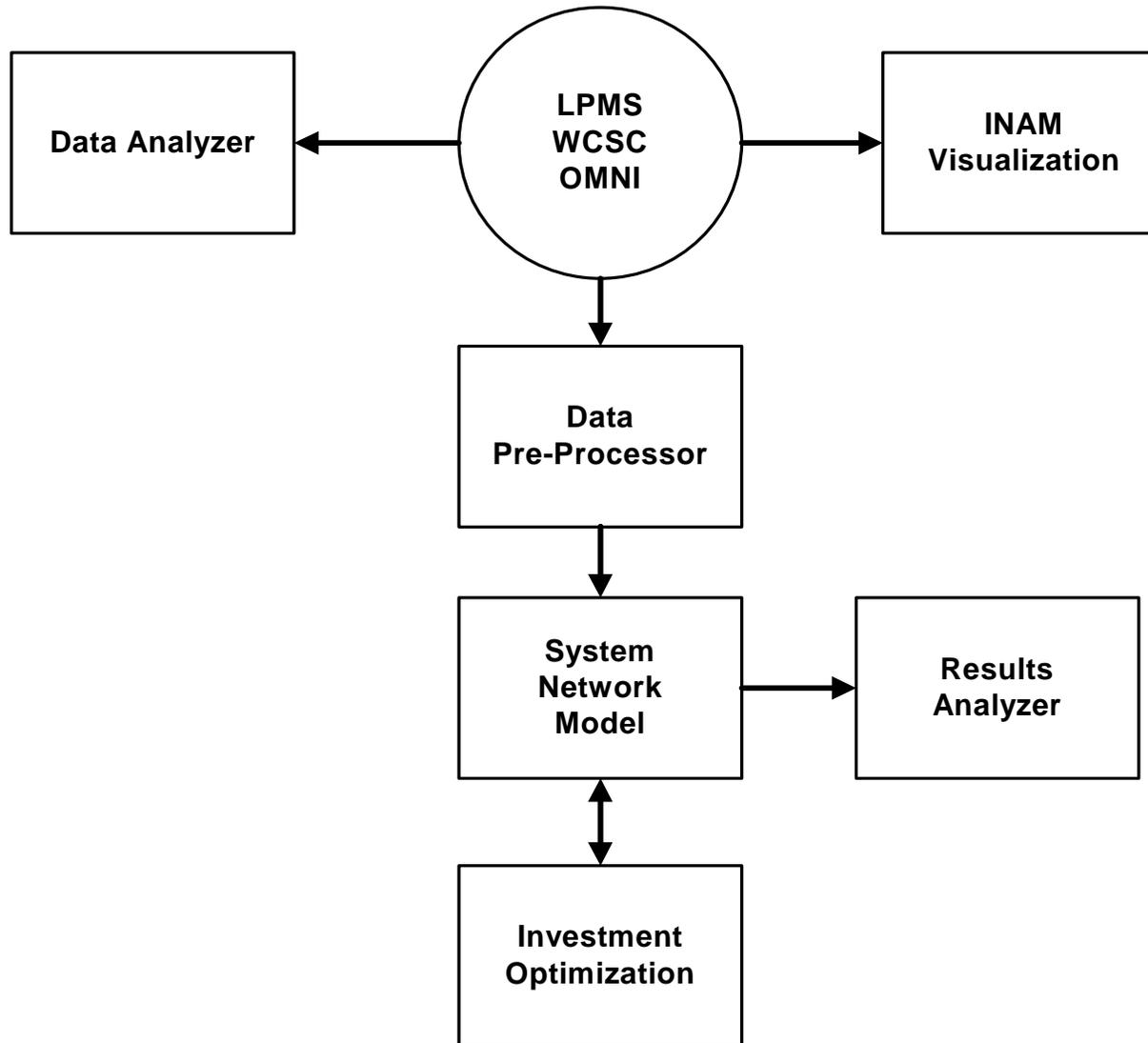
Potential Questions of a System Model

- What is the overall system performance of a waterway network under different operating, demand load and reliability conditions?
- How effective are alternative lockage policies at reducing delays and delay costs?
- How does any single lock improvement project affect delays at other locks?
- What is the proper scheduling and choice of investment decisions on a waterway system?

NaSS Components

- NaSS Schema
- DAPP – Data Analyzer Pre-Processor
- System Network Model
- Detailed Lock Model
- Investment Optimization Model
- Agent-Based prototype of shipper response
- Visualization Capability

NaSS Architecture

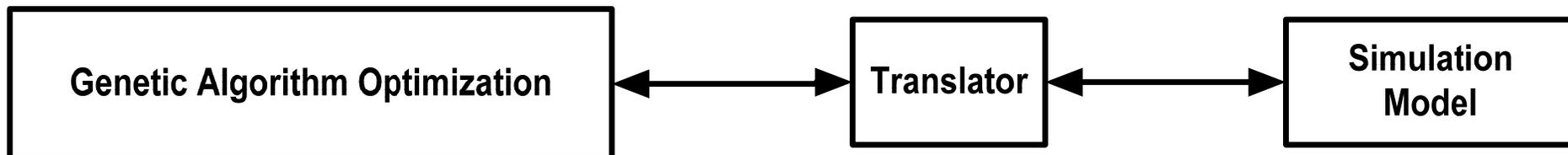


Investment Optimization Model

- Optimization of system performance on alternative investment plans
 - Project choice
 - Project scheduling
- Investment Types
 - O&M Investments that can change reliability
 - Project investments that can change reliability and project capacity (new chambers, larger chambers, etc..)
- Combination of optimization and simulation
 - Genetic Algorithm (GA) optimization search
 - Simulation model evaluates “fitness” of given plan

Simulation Combined with Optimization

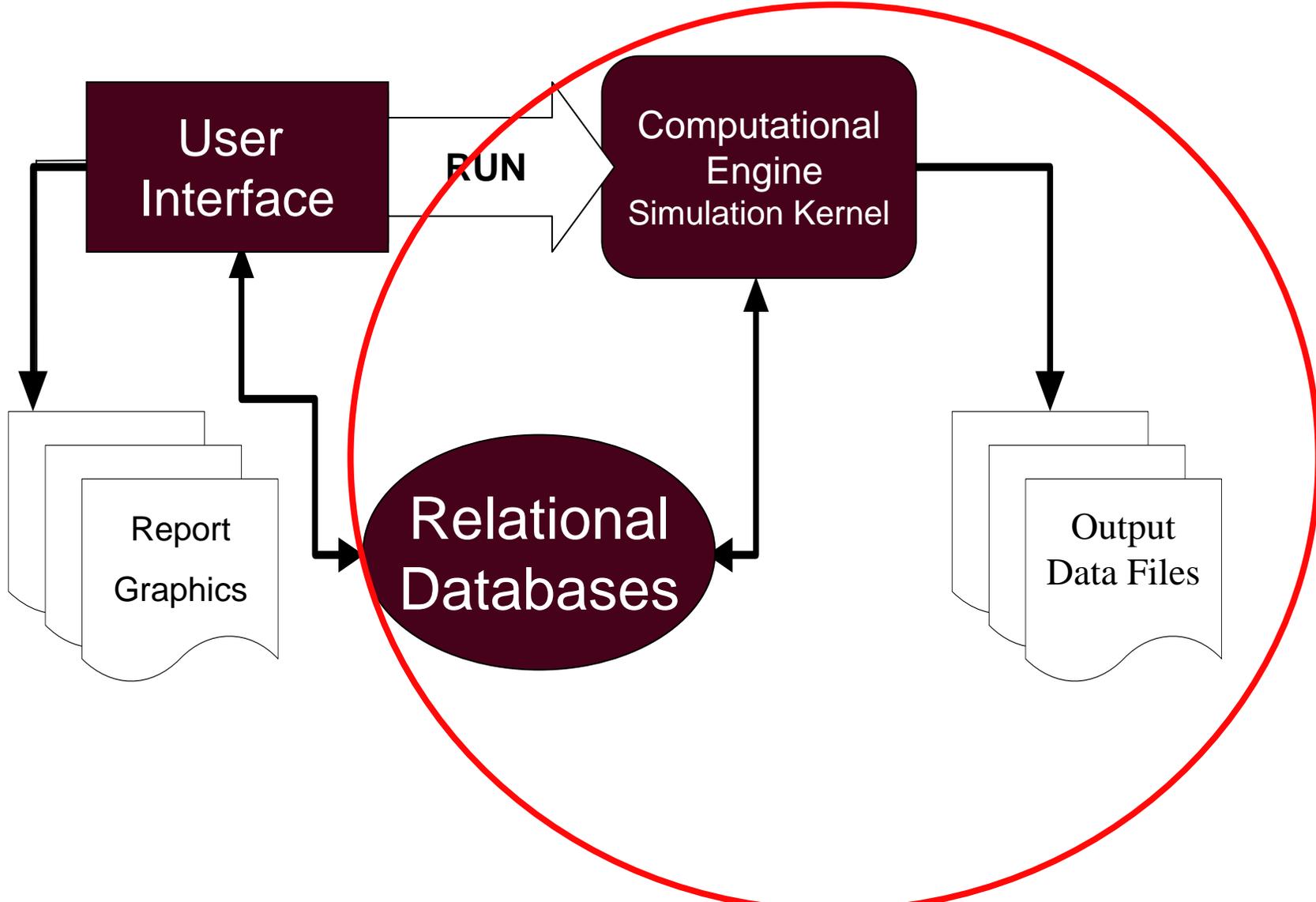
- Develop 1st generation chromosomes (solutions) randomly
- Evaluate fitness of each through simulation model
- Select best solutions for genetic refinement
- Modify “fittest” chromosomes to develop 2nd generation
- *Process continues until termination rule is true*
 - Max number of iterations or evaluated solutions
 - Search results unchanged for n generations
 - Search results improved by less than $x\%$ over previous n generations



BasinSym Overview

- Simulation of waterway system activities to determine transportation costs under a variety of conditions
- Discrete-Event Monte Carlo simulation
- Generation and movement of tows through the locks and reaches of a system-wide waterway network

Architecture

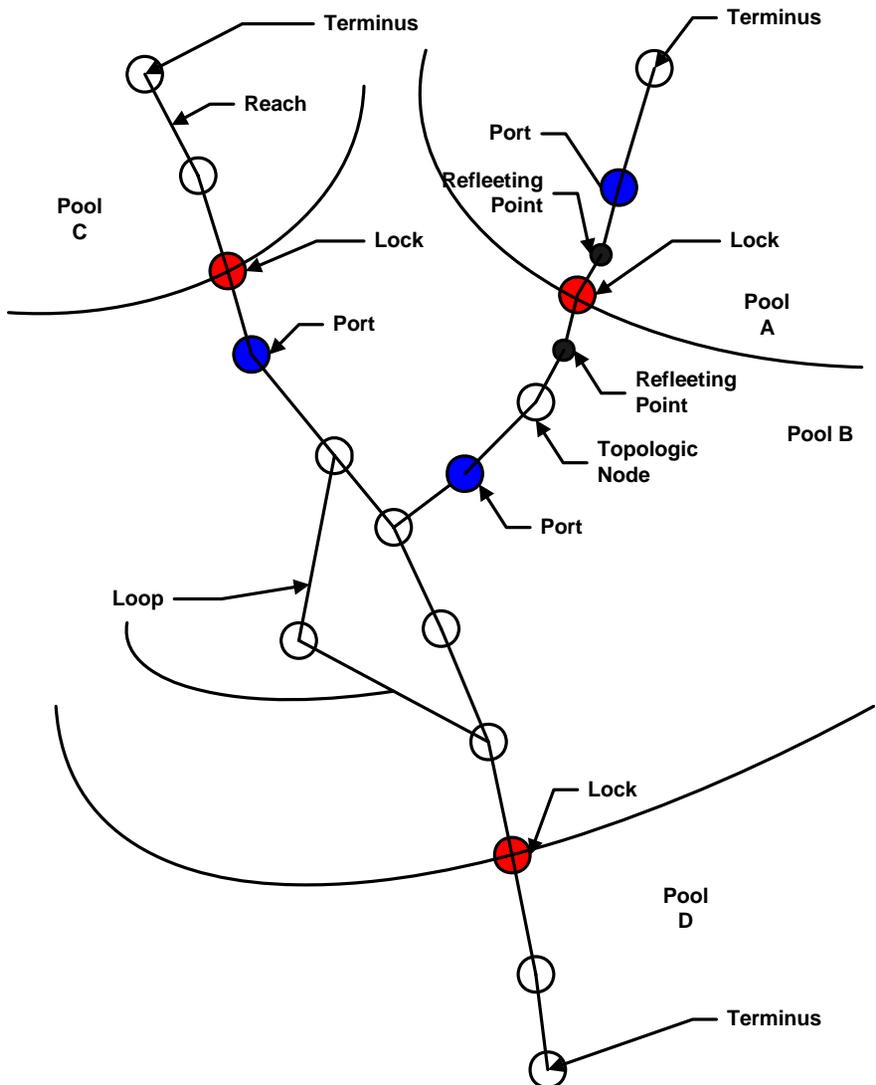


BasinSym Network

- Navigation network
 - Linked Node Network of waterways / locks
 - Nodes
 - ID, name, latitude, longitude
 - Type – Dock, Topographic, Terminus
 - Collection of “Equipment”
 - In Use
 - » On Movement (cargo ops)
 - » Awaiting Movement
 - Available
 - Reaches
 - Normal / Lock
 - Maximum tow speed
 - Characteristics
 - Length, width, depth, current, cross-sectional area
 - User specified pools with re-fleeting

BasinSym Network Representation

System Network Representation



Vessel Classification

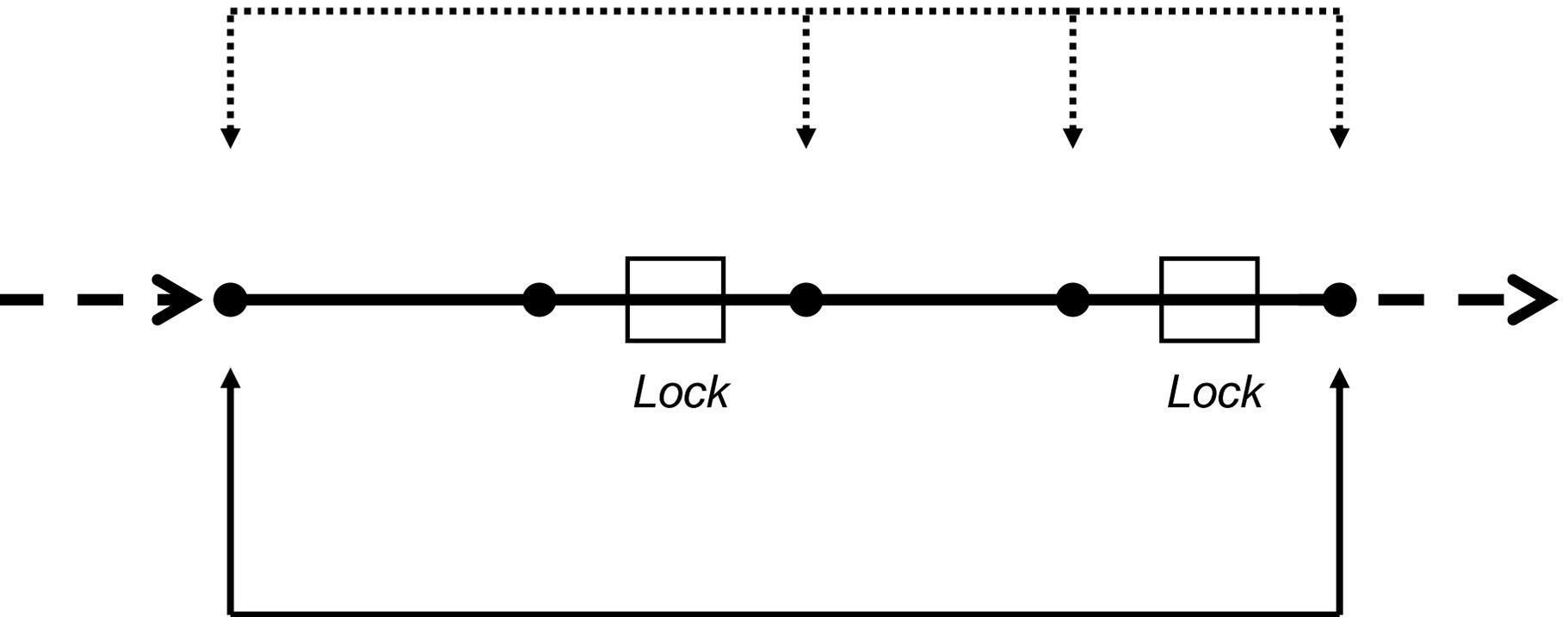
- Powered vessel fleet – a list of unique power vessels available for use in simulation
- Barge class / sub-class hierarchy
 - Class: Hopper | Sub-Class: Jumbo
- Vessel Attributes
 - Default vessel attributes
 - Horsepower (if a powered class)
 - LOA, Beam, Draft, Capacity
 - Commodities carried
 - Cost to operate staffed and moored

Shipment List

- Direct shipment list
 - Trips: A powered vessel movement
 - Date/time of trip start
 - Origin and ultimate destination
 - Visits: Nodes along a trip at which transactions occur
 - Node ID to visit
 - Order within trip
 - Transactions: Changes to the tow
 - Power vessel changes
 - Barge additions or removals
 - Cargo loads or unloads

Composite Trips

Barge Transactions



Total Trip for Power Vessel

Routing

- Optimal routes are found using the A-Star technique of artificial intelligence graph searches
- Cost based routing with time as the metric
- Congestion reflective cost modification
- Network changes over time such as lock closures trigger route regeneration

Transit Rules

- Rule system that governs tow traffic within a reach
- Rules employed
 - No passing
 - No overtaking
 - No meeting
 - Exclusive reach usage
 - Minimum inter-tow distance
- Rule outcomes
 - No conflict – tow may proceed without limitations
 - Tow is delayed by a period of time
 - Tow may proceed but with speed limitations

Lock Representation I

- Simplified and detailed versions of locks
- Choose from 3 levels of simplified locks, a detailed lock model or any combination within the modeled basin
- Multiple levels of simplification
 - *Level 1*
 - Tow based locking
 - Upbound and downbound tow processing time distributions
 - Upbound and downbound non-tow processing time distributions
 - Chamber turnback processing distribution for filling and emptying
 - Constant Value For Additional Lockage Time per Vessel in Chamber
 - *Level 2*
 - Implements cut based locking
 - Capabilities and data requirements – same as level 1 but implemented at the cut level

Lock Representation II

- Currently under development
 - *Level 3* - Cut based locking with vessel interactions
 - Detailed Lock Model
 - Internal lock geometry
 - Micro-level chamber components
 - Micro-level lockage processing

Outages

- Scheduled outages
 - Chamber based
 - Date/time and duration specified
- Unscheduled (in development)
 - Component based Markhov chain failure state system
 - Age and Cycle based failure
 - Repair/Rehab based on failure state
 - Cost to repair
 - Fixed or stochastic failure duration

Incorporating Uncertainty

- Tow Reconfiguration
- Commodity Transfer Operations
- Vessel Speed in Reach
- Lockage Processing
- Component Based Reliability
 - Probability of Failure
 - Duration of Outage
- User selectable distribution types
 - Uniform, normal, triangular
- User definable functions
 - Cumulative distributions

Simulation User Interface

- User Specified duration, iterations, seed
- Optional variable-speed animation
- Start, Stop, Resume functions
- Reach and Node identification labels
- User selected .csv output files
- Geospatial element placing
- Basic geospatial data layers with pan/zoom
- Dynamic internet based layers (MS TerraServer)
 - Aerial photography
 - Topo maps
- Tow query capability

Simulation User Interface

The screenshot displays the BasinSym simulation user interface. The main window features a map of a river network with a simulated path highlighted in red and green. The path starts at a blue node on the left and moves through various nodes and reaches, ending at a blue node on the right. The path is composed of red circles with black crosses, and green circles with black crosses. The interface includes several control panels on the left side:

- Duration:** 720
- Iterations:** 1
- Start** button
- Stop** button
- Resume** button
- Pan** button
- Zoom** button
- Animation Speed:** 0.01
- External Imagery:** None, Topo Maps, Aerial Photo
- Node Labels:** None, Short Label, Long Label
- Reach Labels:** None, Short Label, Long Label

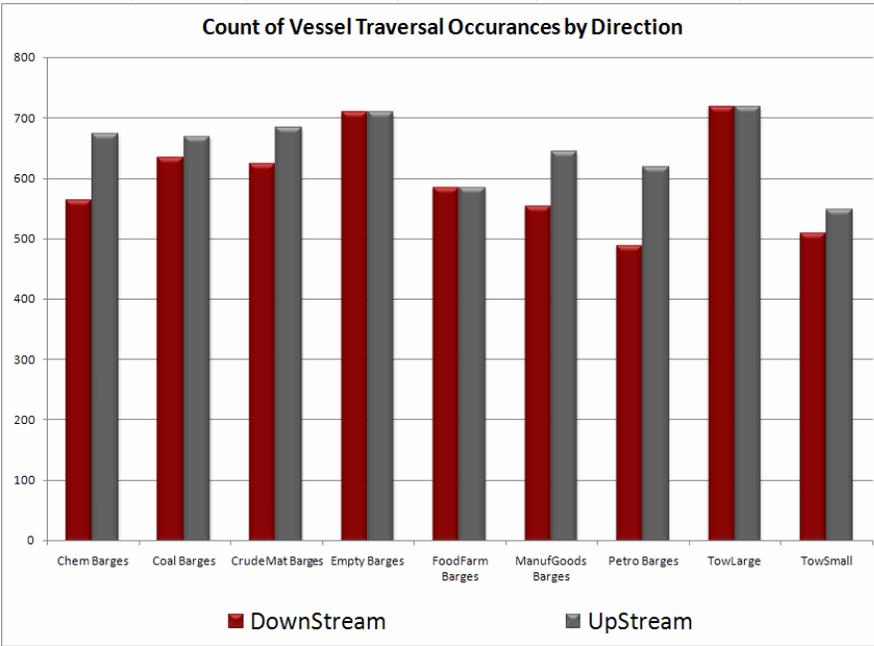
At the bottom left, the interface shows the **Time: 3.37** and **Version 1.0.0.0**.

Outputs

- Detailed Event Log
- Summary Output Statistics
 - By Vessel Class
 - Time in Reach
 - Time in Lock
 - Processing and Queuing Time
 - Time in System

Iteration	Reach ID	UpStream DownStream	Vessel Class ID	Vessel Class	Total Traversal Time	Vessel Traversal Occurances	Total Cost to Traverse
1	120	UpStream	2	TowLarge	1364.275201	191	27285.50402
1	120	UpStream	12	CrudeMat Barges	4961.334303	688	0
1	120						
1	120						
1	120						
1	211						
1	211						
1	147						
1	147						
1	147						

Count of Vessel Traversal Occurances by Direction



Vessel Class	DownStream	UpStream
Chem Barges	~560	~670
Coal Barges	~630	~660
CrudeMat Barges	~620	~680
Empty Barges	~710	~710
FoodFarm Barges	~580	~580
ManufGoods Barges	~550	~640
Petro Barges	~490	~610
TowLarge	~720	~720
TowSmall	~510	~540

Vessel Class ID	Vessel Class	Total Queue Time	Total Processing Time	Vessel Lockage Occurances	Cost in Queue	Cost During Processing
2	TowLarge	0.685759095	61.39270921	201	13.71518189	1227.854184
12	CrudeMat Barges	0.062047275	172.2487239	627	0	0
9	ManufGoods Barges	0.12409455	45.5997114	219	0	0
1	TowSmall	0	5.149695447	3	0	51.49695447
6	Empty Barges	8.365727006	256.8466633	694	0	0

Current Status

- Prototype development
 - NaSS database schema developed
 - DAPP – working prototype developed
 - BasinSym (system network model) prototype developed
 - SimOPT – simulation combined with optimization for large scale investment planning
 - Agent-Based prototype of shipper response
 - Inland Navigation Animation Module (INAM) prototyped

Next Steps

- Component-based reliability
- Integration of basic Detailed Lock Model
- Generation of trips (statistically and demand-driven)
- Incorporation of long-term shipper response (mode choice)
- User Interface
- Integration of GA optimization model

BasinSym Preview

The screenshot displays the BasinSym software interface. The main window features a 3D aerial view of a river with a lock system. The interface includes several control panels on the left side:

- Duration:** 720
- Iterations:** 1
- Start** button
- Stop** button
- Pause** button
- Pan** button
- Zoom** button
- Animation Speed:** 0.01
- External Imagery:**
 - None
 - Topo Maps
 - Aerial Photo
- Node Labels:**
 - None
 - Short Label
 - Long Label
- Reach Labels:**
 - None
 - Short Label
 - Long Label

At the bottom left, there are labels for **Status** and **Version**.

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