

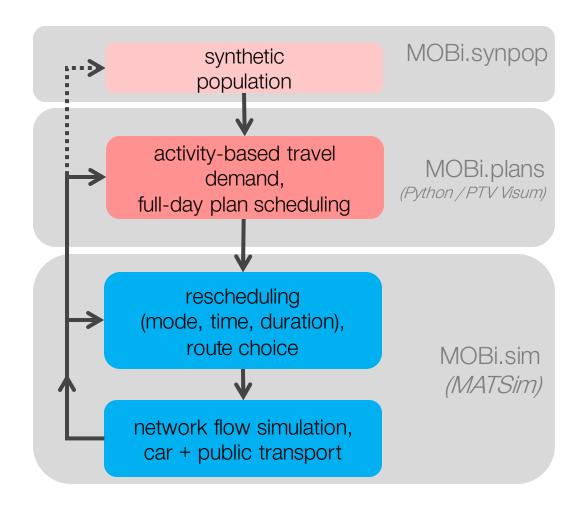
#### Contents

# Introduction Applications

- Access and Egress at Stations
- Dimensioning of New Railway stations
- Post-Covid Rail Demand forecast

#### Conclusion

# SIMBA MOBi: Agent based modelling at SBB.



- Established Modelling Environment for SBB internal case studies
- Focus on multimodal and intermodal planning
- Easy, internal assessment of new supply concepts
- Model exists for 2017, 2030, 2040 & 2050



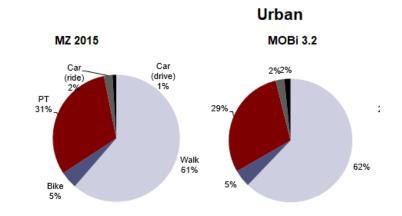
## Access and Egress at Stations

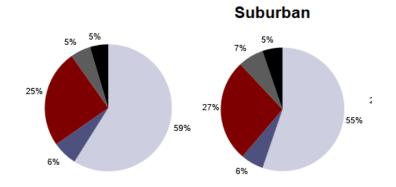
Access and egress travel at stations is important for station design and planning but depends heavily on local circumstances.

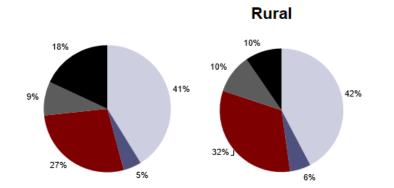
- → Model output is used as one source in station planning and re-designing.
- → Detailed report can be generated for any station in Switzerland

#### Advantages of using MATSim:

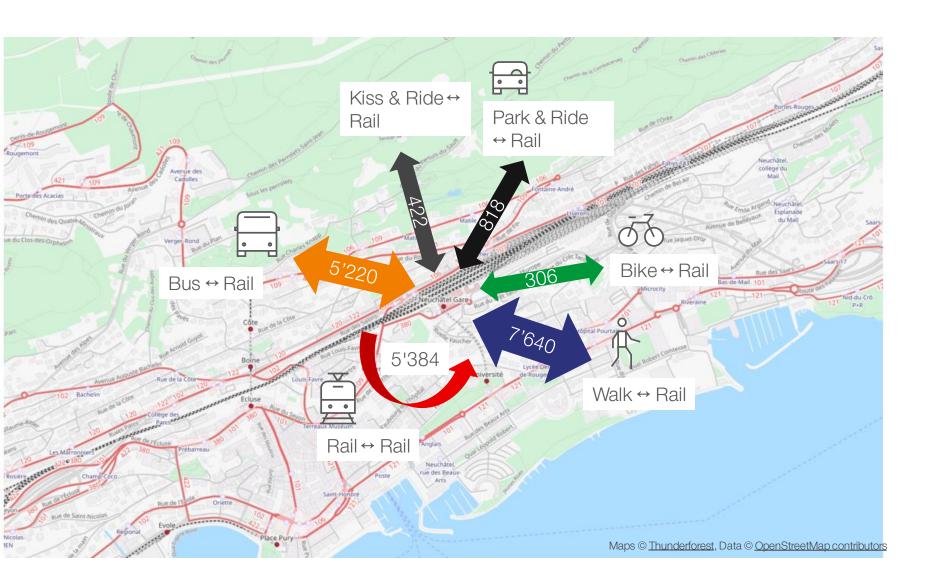
- Behavior for intermodal travel highly depends on vehicle availability and personal circumstances
- Intermodal Routing can be highly customized with SwissRailRaptor







#### Intermodal connections at Neuchâtel

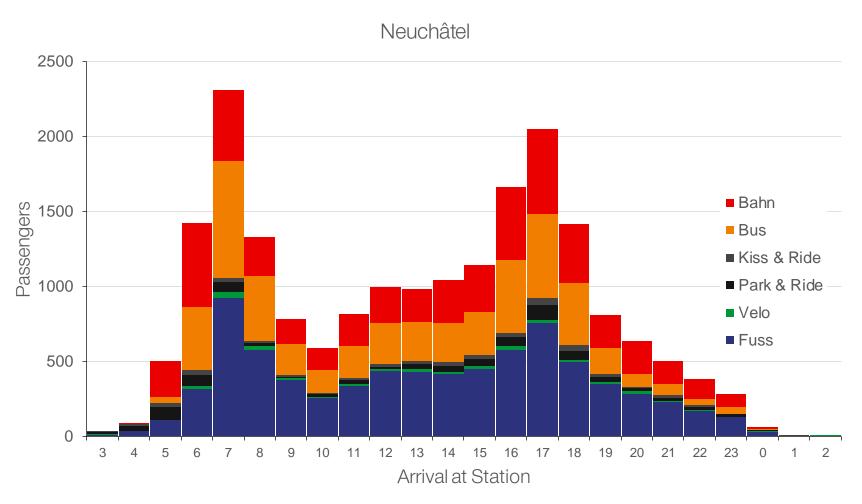


#### Neuchâtel Stations:

19'808 Passengers boarding or alightning.

9'186 (46 %) use other modes than walk to connect to or from the station

#### **Diurnal Variation**



#### Neuchâtel Station:

Total passengers morning peak: (06:00-09:00): 5'052 Rail passengers

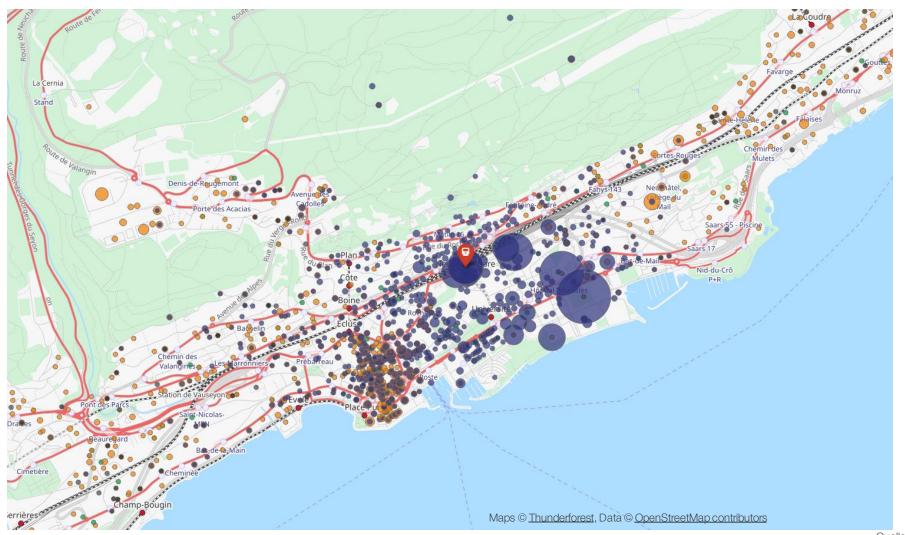
Total passengers afternoon peak: (16:00-19:00): 5126 Rail passengers

Die Grafik enthält alle Reisen, welche im Bahnhof in einen Zug ein-, oder aussteigen oder zwischen zwei Zügen umsteigen (einfach gezählt).

Quelle: SIMBA MOBi (DWV) Bevölkerungsdaten: 2017 öV-Angebot: 2020

# Origins and destinations of railway passengers

#### Neuchâtel Station



Quelle: SIMBA MOBi (DWV) Bevölkerungsdaten: 2017 öV-Angebot: 2020

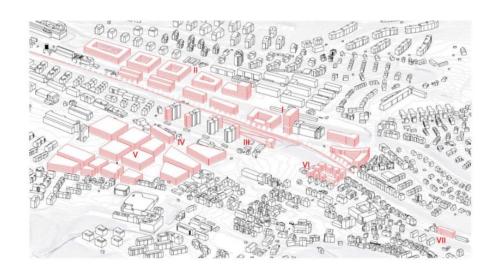


## Dimensioning of new Railway Stations

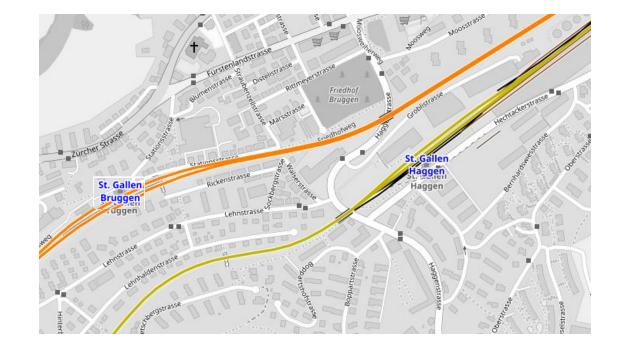
- Over the next decades, several dozens of new stations are expected to be opened in Switzerland
- Mostly along existing lines
- In many cases, stations are built to better connect newly developed areas with thousands of new workplaces or houses
- SIMBA MOBi allows adding these new locations and estimate the impact on the overall transport system



# Moving and re-dimensioning St. Gallen Bruggen Station



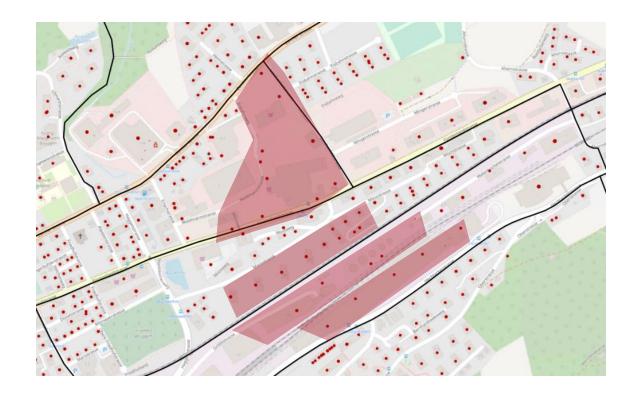
	Einwohner/Arbeitsplätze neu	
Einwohner [EW]	Arbeitsplätze [AP]	
1'350	540	
1'500	300	
175	0	
118	377	
716	2'101	
200	0	
63	0	
4'059	3'318	
	[EW] 1°350 1°500 175 118 716 200 63	





### New developments in the area

- 4000 new inhabitants are placed in the area around the new station
- They receive a daily plan that fits to their demografics and home location
- 3000 new work places are allocated in the area to agents



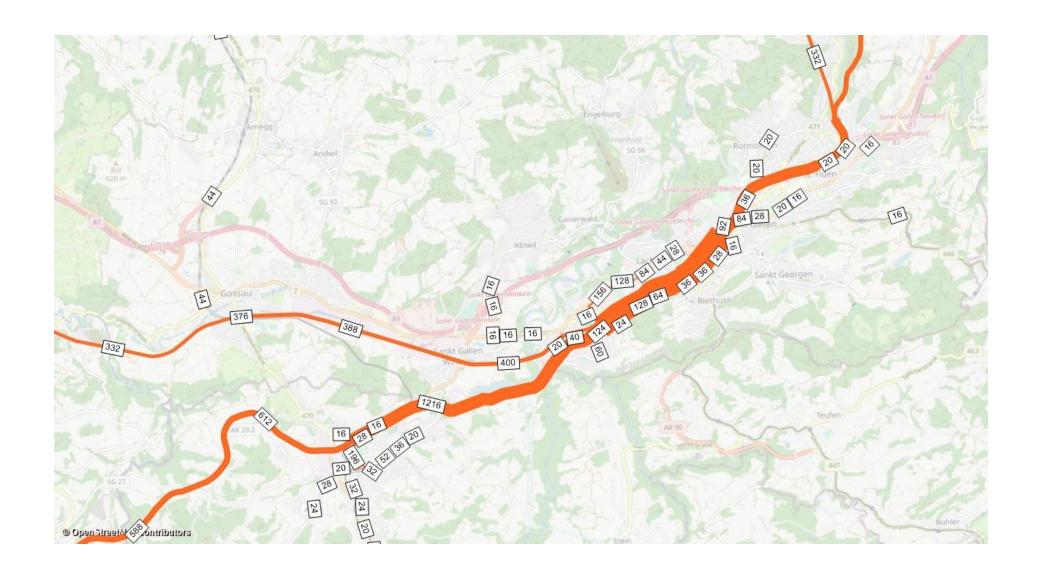


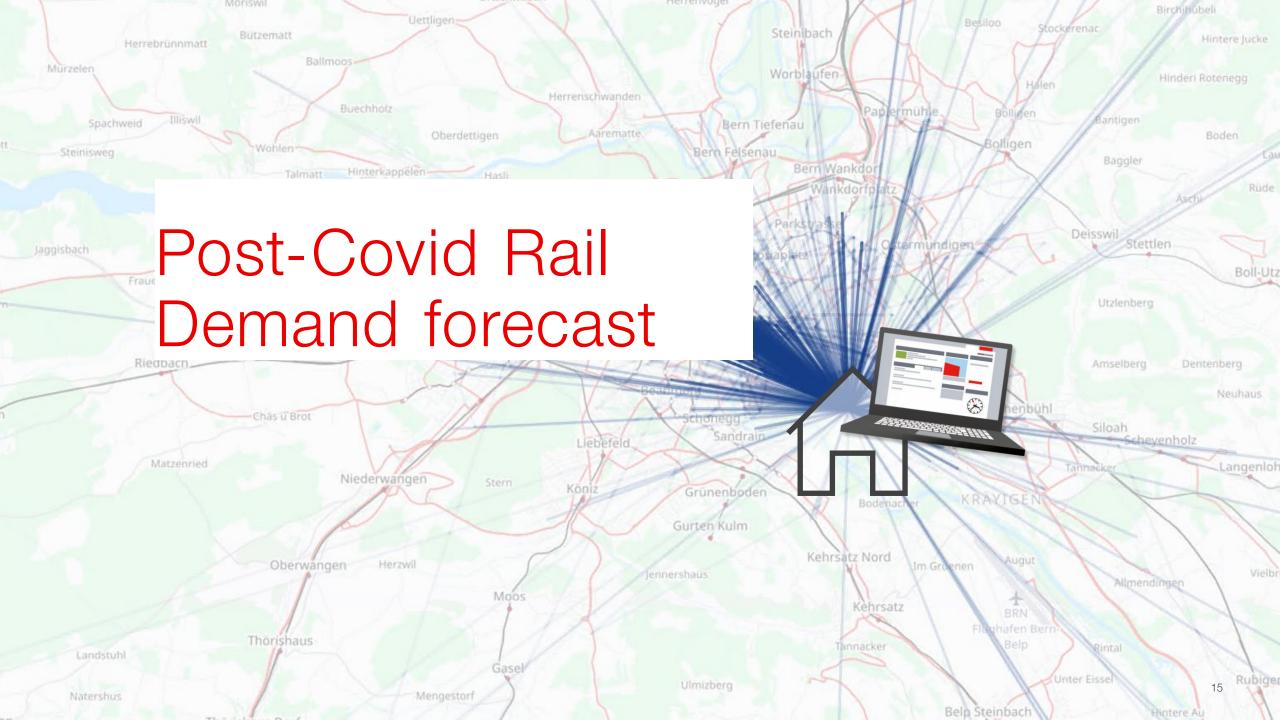
# Passenger Development

	Bruggen	Haggen	Total
Basecase	1'500	2'800	4'300
New Station & New Developments	2'400	3'400	5'800



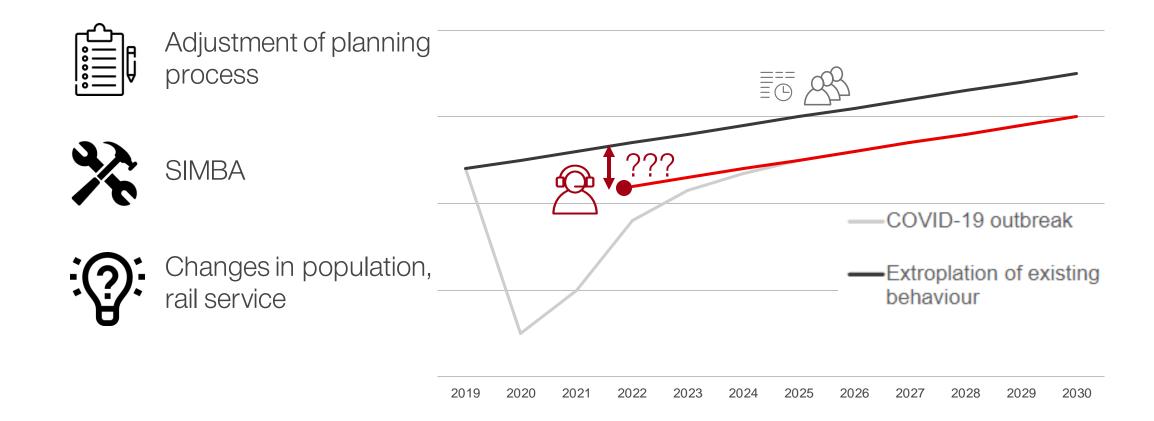
## Where do people travel to from the new stations?







### Goal: prediction of future rail demand.



## Methodology: prediction of working from home.

#### Basis: Synthetic population.

- Persons with household loction and sociodemographic attributes.
- Workplace for all employed persons.



# Methodology: prediction of working from home.

#### Basis: Synthetic population.

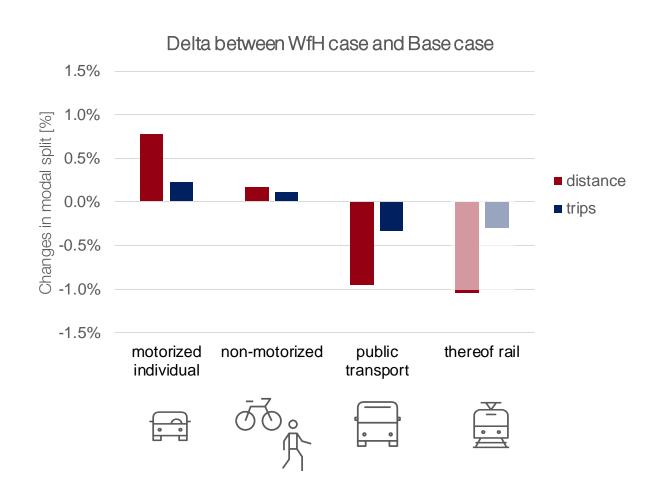
- Persons with household loction and sociodemographic attributes.
- Workplace for all employed persons.

#### Challenges.

- Which persons?
- How many persons?
- Re-scheduling of daily mobility choices
- Network simulation



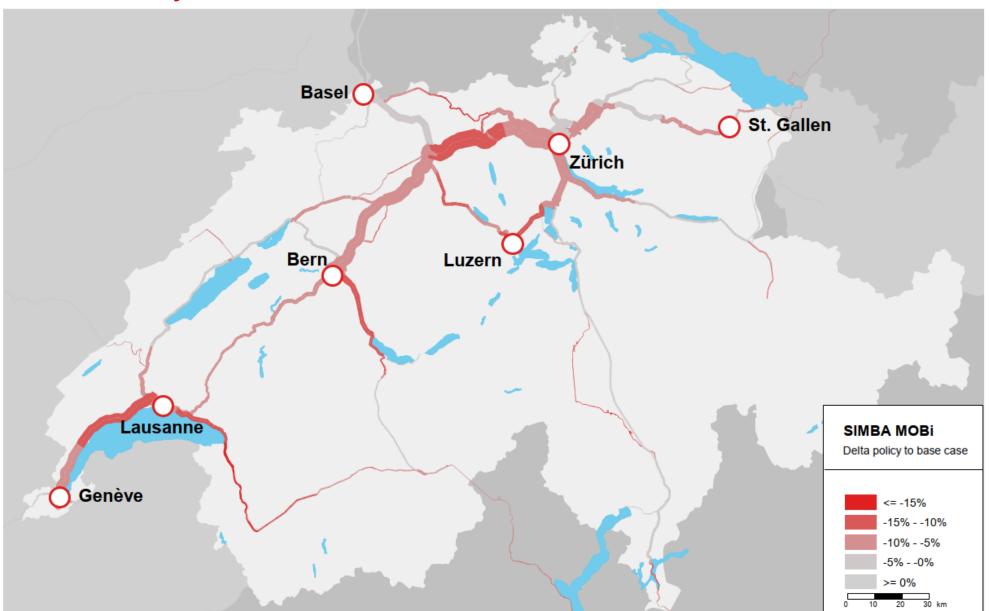
## Case study - modal split



Small modal split changes with a big impact:

Total distance travelled in trains drops by 8.3%

# Case study – rail demand





#### Conclusion

- SIMBA MOBi offers fast answers to many different planning questions
- The model allows us to evaluate mobility from a holistic perspective
- Most applications are and will always remain public transport related

