

## Slot-Catalogue based Performance Enhancement



# Slot Catalogue-based Performance Enhancement

## Background & Introduction

The major Class I railroads in the United States are privately-owned businesses that almost exclusively focus on freight transport services based on market conditions. This led to the abonnement of fixed pre-defined, by-the-minute schedules almost half a century ago and to a sole focus on operational flexibility. This system of manual train-by-train dispatching became the single way of operation claiming to be the most efficient one. Increasing traffic demands and higher reliability parameters, however, allow for a re-thinking of this current system, and instead introduce a slot catalogue-based approach on dense corridors. This approach is verified on a real case: the BNSF San Joaquin Rail Corridor in California, United States.

On this corridor, BNSF runs high priority transcontinental intermodal services (Z-train), a large variety of freight trains (F-train), and also hosts twelve daily Amtrak passenger services. All train movements between August 1st, 2014 and July 31st, 2015 are taken as an extensive data source for quantitative analyses.

## Methodology & Results

First the corridor is divided into seven sections, comprised of on-line and terminal sections. This is necessary in order to extract delays that result from on-line, as opposed to terminal, operation. This poster illustrates the results for the 100-mile long on-line section between the two terminals: Riverbank and Fresno/Calwa. The study consists of two parts:

- Evaluate the current system of manual dispatching
- Create a slot catalogue for the same trains, and compare the two operational systems.

The running times and their distribution are calculated for each train-type category. This is used as the basis for the comparison studies (Figure 1). It reveals considerable variations in running times for F-trains, but also for the high-priority Z-trains. Different slots are created for each of these three train-type categories and merged into one slot catalogue. Next all trains from the dataset are assigned to these slots.

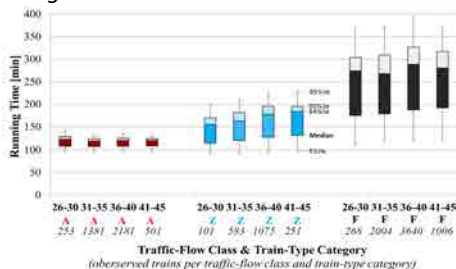


Figure 1: Running times of each train-type category

Each assigned Z- or F-train from the slot catalogue-based system is compared to the current system of operation. Amtrak services are not assigned, as these trains run on the slots according to their pre-defined schedule. Three measures for comparison are applied for each traffic-flow class. The formulas are exemplary for Z-trains:

$$\bullet Z-act_{TrafficFlowClass} = \frac{1}{m \cdot n} \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n (TravelTime-Slot_{i,j} - RunningTime-act_{i,j})$$

$$\bullet Z-84_{TrafficFlowClass} = \frac{1}{m \cdot n} \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n (TravelTime-Slot_{i,j} - P_{84}(RunningTime-act_{i,j}))$$

$$\bullet Z-90_{TrafficFlowClass} = \frac{1}{m \cdot n} \sum_{j=1}^m \sum_{i=1}^n (TravelTime-Slot_{i,j} - P_{90}(RunningTime-act_{i,j}))$$

Figure 3 illustrates that independent of the traffic-flow classes, both Z- and F-trains perform worse compared to their actual running times. Compared to either the 84th or 90th percentile of their actual running times, however, performance improves.

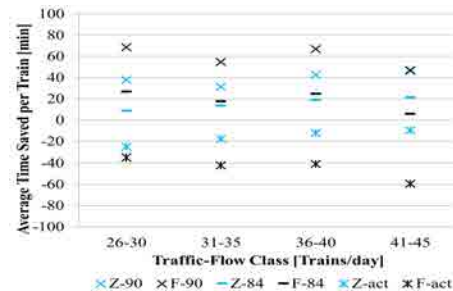


Figure 2: Results of comparison studies, Riverbank-Fresno

## Summary

Today's operation on the BNSF San Joaquin Rail Corridor is designed for highest flexibility. Current running times are shorter if compared directly to the travel times of slot catalogue-based operation. Compared to expected running times, however, the designed slot catalogue outperforms existing operations, independent of traffic flow. It also increases predictability and capacity.

## Client

Institute for Transport Planning and Systems, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich

## Applied Methods

Statistics, running time calculations, train assignment

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