Controlling the Normal, not the Exception

Ashby's Law of Requisite Variety in Traffic Management

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NEXT
GENERATION
INFRASTRUCTURES
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1

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Time is central in service offer

- Quality of service:
 - make attractive offer
 - produce what has been advertised

2009

	Tijd	Station / Halte	Spoor	Richting	Reisdetails	
	06:22	Amsterdam Centraal	4b	Utrecht Centraal	Intercity (NS)	
	06:29	Amsterdam Amstel				191
	06:49	Utrecht Centraal	61 (Amsterdam Centraal-Nijmegen) Amsterdam Centraal V 06:15			
	07:14	Veenendaal-De Klomp	Amersfoort		A 06:	54
	07:21	Ede-Wageningen	Kes	Kesteren	V 06: A 07:	
	07:32	Arnhem			V 07:	23
	07:51	Nijmegen	Nijm	negen	A 07:	46



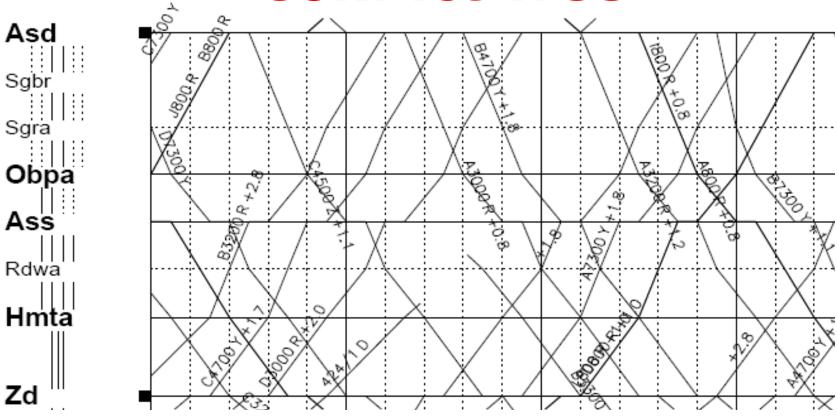




Time is central in planning services



Conflict-free









Time is central to control process



SBB CFF FFS

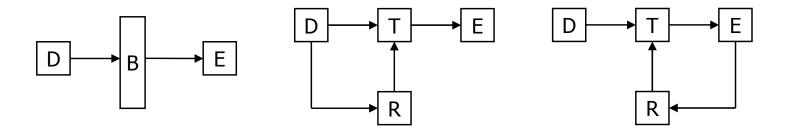
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February 12, 2009

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Control in times of chaos: Ashby's Law of Requisite Variety

- Timing of services is influenced by disturbances
- Buffers and regulation can reduce effect of disturbances



- "only variety in R can force down the variety due to D. Variety can destroy variety"
- Without regulation, buffers must be as large as the deviations.
- Regulator needs information about disturbance and/or result; this information must have sufficient detail







Driver information today

		3449
100		-
Hn	V	11:51
Hna	_	11:52
Obd	A	11:59
0bd	V	12:00
130		
Hwd	+	12:06
Amrn	+	12:11

Time; not up to date



Up to date; no time Indicates timing error







Poor control:Time and event are in conflict

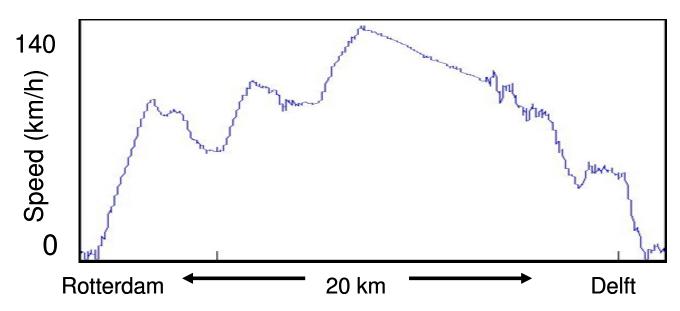
- Driver has no information about path adherence
- Relying on signalling results in feedback control, and only on position. Leads to bouncing, stop signal approaches
- Requires buffers between train paths; but driver does not know these
- Signalling systems are a safety backup system, not a control system (currently this is also the case for ETCS)







Bouncing train



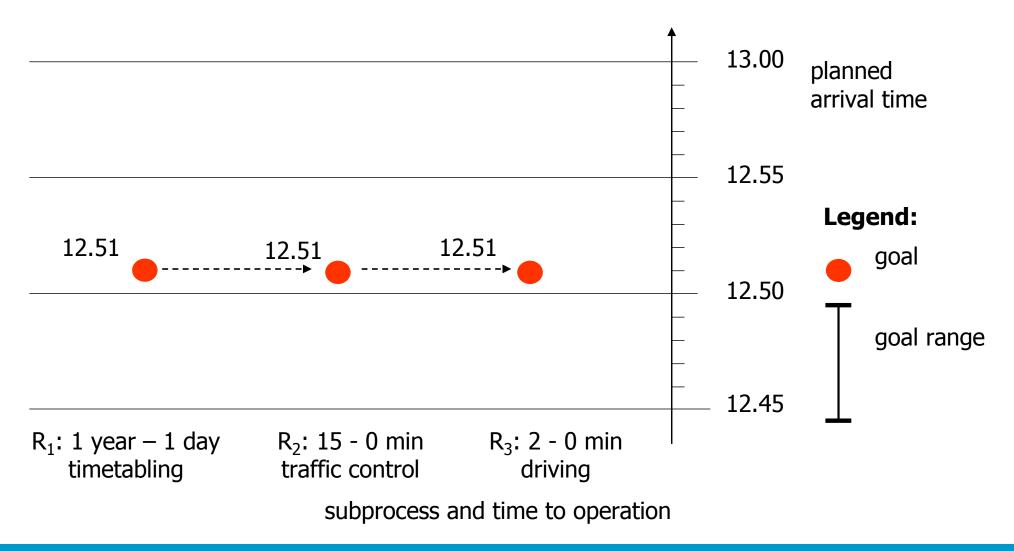








Current information flow

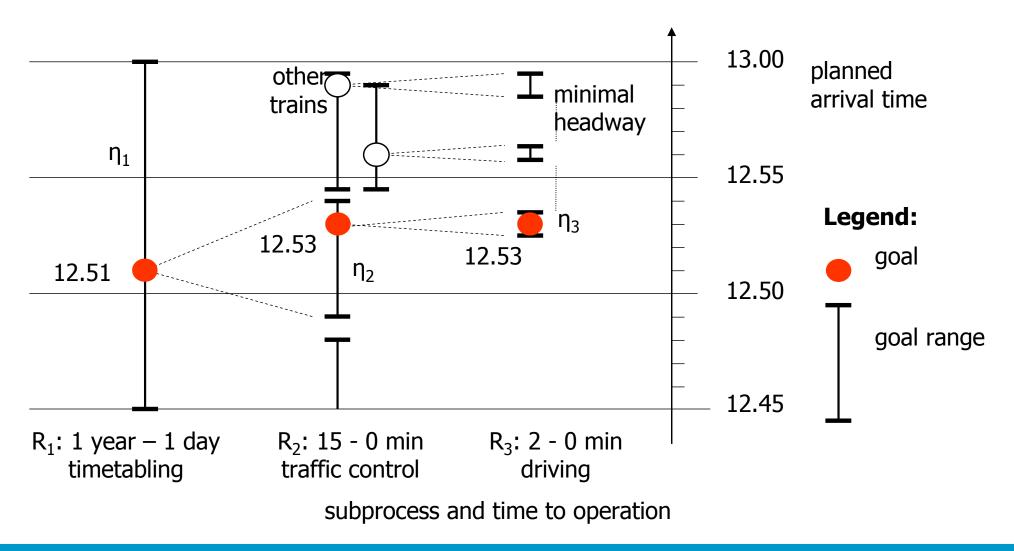








Coherent information flows









RouteLint

- Decentral logic
- •Informs about disturbance (feed forward control)
- Relative and implicit timing

train ahead with 6 min delay ———

own train — → train behind — →

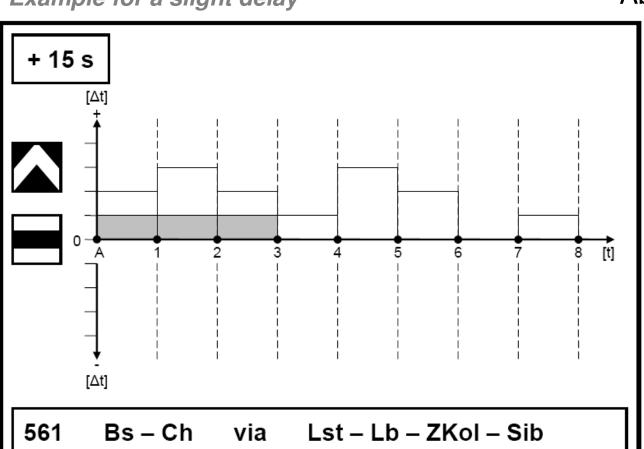






Co-Production

Example for a slight delay



- Central logic
- •Information about desired path to be followed (feedback control)
- Absolute timing

<u>Legend</u>	
[t]	Next 8 minutes trip time ahead
[∆t]	running time deviation in seconds
+ 15 s	Total time deviation with regard to schedule
	Maximal recoverable delay in corresponding time window
	Recommended correction in corresponding time window
561	Indication field for train number, origin, destination and intermediate station
	Driving mode: example for intermediate fast running







Discussion

- Time windows are the key
 - Agreement of tolerance between IM and TOC
- ETCS (Level 2) and implementation?
 - Supplies technical components (DMI, GSM-R)
 - National traffic management systems threaten interoperability
 - European traffic management functions not yet developed
- Safety effects
 - Distraction or steering towards a conflict-free path?







Time control is possible: we should do it

- Uncontrolled trains mean unnecessary conflicts
- Railways currently overcome this by placing buffers
- A good communication structure is the basis for cooperation in railways
- Implementation of traffic management information systems is independent of progress with signalling
- Someone is implicitly paying for the lack of control







Time control: Yes we can!

- Routelint and Co-Production are ready for roll-out
- They provide multiple benefits
- Their successful introduction requires less money than leadership







Questions?

Thank you for your attention

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