



# Clockface Timetable Elements

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#### Overview



- What is Clockface timetabling?
  - Reliability on Single lines
- Infrastructure to match
  - Capacity of line
  - Setting the interval
  - Reliability
- European practice
  - Connectivity
  - Information





#### What is Clockface timetabling?



- Same time each hour
  - For suburban network trains depart at equal intervals on an hourly cycle
    - From Macaulay 3 train cycle gives train departing xx:08, xx:28 and xx:48 each hour
    - From Glen Waverley 4 train cycle gives trains departing at xx:02, xx:17, xx:32, xx:47
    - Easy to work out next train
  - For regional network 1 and 2 train patterns are also common
    - Connectivity is key
  - Not always exact same interval between trains





# Reliability of Single lines



- Swiss experience
  - Last year Swiss Railway performance:
    - 89% reliability
    - To 3 minutes
  - Single line infrastructure common in Alps
  - Alba tunnels remains single line after upgrade
    - Provides target capacity
    - Supports reliability

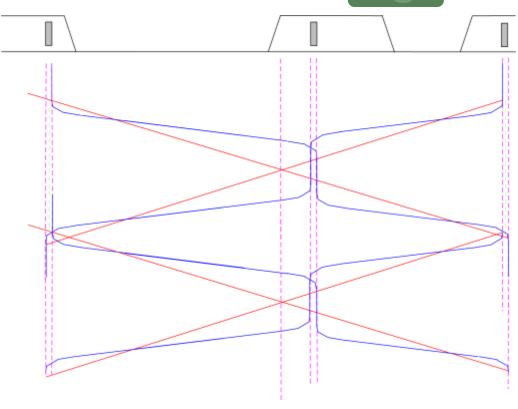




## Single line capacity basics



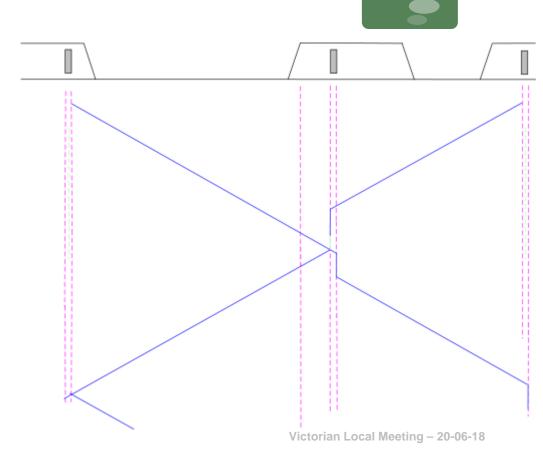
- Single Line bi-directional interval
  - Alternate up and down trains run
  - Running time between loops calculated
  - Equal running time needed between loops
  - Train follows at interval twice running time
  - Governed by longest section
  - 8min -> 16 min interval





# Setting of interval

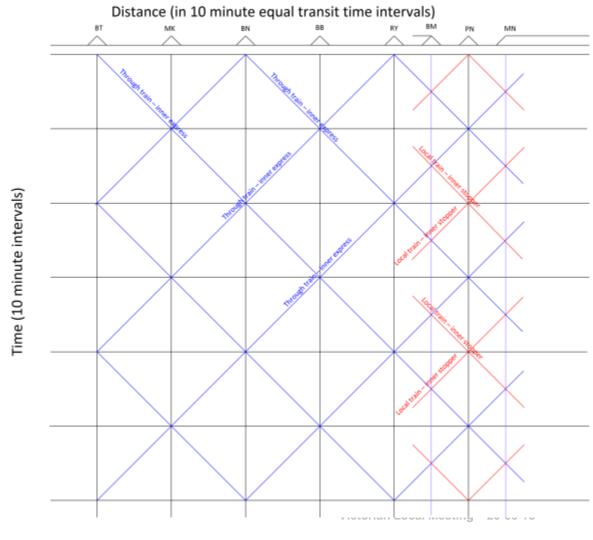
- Capacity is governed by longest section:
  - Eg Long section train running time = 8 minutes
  - Short section compensates by including extra station stop time
- Interval between trains 16 min?
  - Not useful for clockface
  - Interval of 15 min or 20 min allowed
- Need to add time or improve infrastructure





#### Example 1

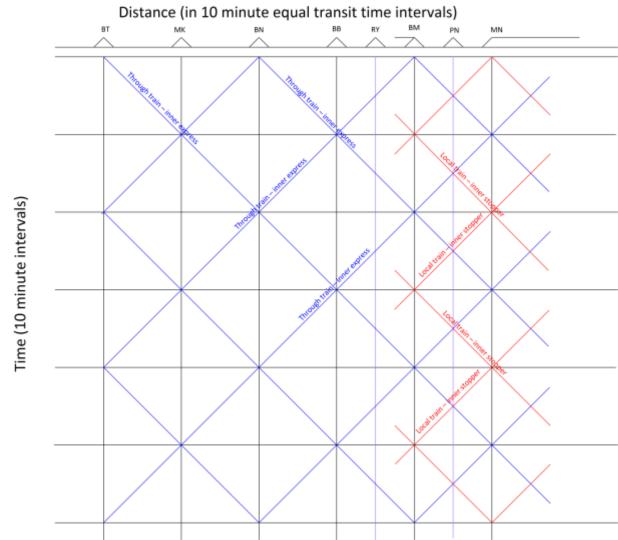
- Line with multiple passing loops
  - 10 minute running time between loops (3 train clockface)
  - 5 minute running time section in inner zone (eg 6 train clockface)
  - Reliability improved by recovery time
  - 6 minutes transit lost





### Example 2

- Different options available for loops used
  - Interchange at BM supported here
  - Requires extra platform capacity compared with example 1
  - Project to improve long run time by 1 min can give 9 min better transit time









# European Practice - Group Running



- Group Running in Heidelberg:
  - An operational concept
  - Not an infrastructure concept
- "Saturating the nodes"
  - 42 platforms at Zurich main station
  - Focus on connectivity





# Regionales Schienennetz VRN

Fahrplanauskunft und Infos im Internet unter: www.vrn.de



Clockf

Fahrplan Hotline: 0621.1077077 (rund um die Uhr)



## European Practice – Group Running



- Hourly schedules dominate:
  - S5 at xx:19 each hour
  - S2 at xx:27 each hour
  - S1 at xx:47 M-F
  - S1 at xx:57 each hour





## **European Practice - Connectivity**



Pontresina – Resort town - World heritage railway:

4 platforms and junction of single lines

■ Clockface timetable – 1 train each hour each

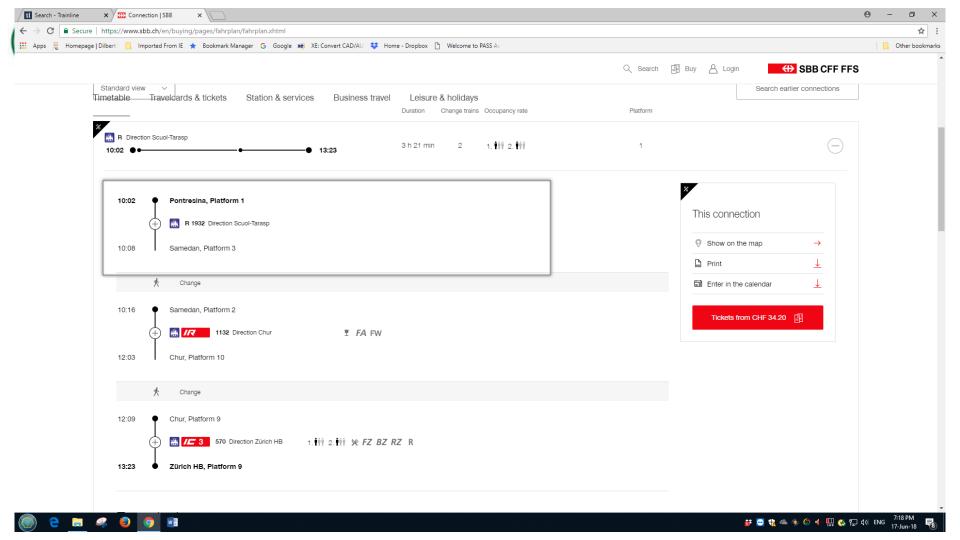
line













### **European Practice - Connectivity**



- Interchange was across island platforms both times. 6 min allowances
- Same trip available every hour all day
- Trip is 211 km
  - Train Trip 3hrs 21 mins
  - Road Trip 3 hrs
  - Nowhere to put a car
- Moving people, not trains





#### Conclusion



- Clockface timetabling under the bonnet
  - A mix of operational and infrastructure measures
  - Does not happen by itself
  - Uses the resonances found in all rail networks
- Simple, low cost initiatives are core
  - Design connectivity for humans
  - Provide information
- Trade journey time for reliability and connectivity at the margin





#### Questions?





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