2016 FRA Rail Program Delivery Meeting

Lessons Learned: Railroad Operations

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Types of Railroad Trains

Freight Trains
Passenger Trains

Freight Train Types

- Local Freights have the lowest priority, but consume massive amounts of time on the main line.
- ▶ Tonnage Trains can carry the most weight. Because of this, braking can be the most difficult of any train type.
- Manifest Trains are the most varied in cargo and weight, and therefore braking distance.
- Intermodal Trains carry lighter weight, high value cargo, and travel longest distances. They adhere to tight schedules.

Passenger Train Types

- Commuter Trains' average speed is low because they make frequent passenger station stops.
 - ► Local Commuter
 - ► Zone Express Commuter
- Intercity Passenger Rail Trains by definition connect two or more large metropolitan areas.
 - ►Long-Haul, Short-Haul
 - ► Higher-Speed, High-Speed

Train prioritization on the Railroad . . .

- Intercity Passenger Rail
- Commuter Rail Trains
- 3. Intermodal Hotshots
- Manifest Trains
- Tonnage Trains
- Local Freight Trains

How are priorities set?

- ▶ Train time-sensitivity
- ► Length of Route
- ▶ Train speed
- Crew-time limits and distances to crew change
- Contracts with the RR for on-time performance

Freight Train Summary

Types	Train Length	Range in Miles	Ave. Speed MPH
Local Freight Trains Local Switchers	< 35 cars	0 – 60 -150	5 – 10
Tonnage Trains Bulk Commodity Freight Unit Trains	100 – 120 cars	Up to 2000	20 – 30
Manifest Trains Mixed Freight Trains	Can be very long	60 – 2000	30 – 40
Intermodal Hotshots	80 – 120 cars	700 - 3000	40 – 50

Passenger Rail Train Summary

Types	Train Length	Range in Miles	Ave. Speed MPH
Commuter Trains	4 – 12 cars	20 – 100	30 – 45
Intercity Passenger Trains			
Long-Haul	10 – 16 cars	800 -2000	50 -60
Short-Haul	5 – 8 cars	300 – 700	45 – 55
Higher-Speed	5 – 10 cars	200 – 700	60 – 85
High-Speed	10 – 12 cars	300 – 700	100 – 130

Managing Capacity

Trains – Expected speeds with different freight densities

Freight on Co		Give priority in design of track and signals to:	Expected Average Speeds
40-60/day	Heavy	Freight	50 mph freight 60 mph passenger
10-20/day	Medium	Equally to Freight and Passenger	50 mph freight 60 mph passenger
1-4/day	Light	Passenger	30-40 mph freight 70 mph passenger

Braking Systems Summary Table

Freight Trains			
All freight trains	Conventional Air Brakes		
Some, esp. Intermodal	Dynamic Brakes		
Intermodal and some Tonnage	Electro-Pneumatic Brakes		
Passenger Trains			
All passenger trains	Conventional Air Brakes		
Some, esp. Amtrak	Blended (Conventional & Dynamic)		

Railroad Operations

Operations on Single and Double Track Railroads

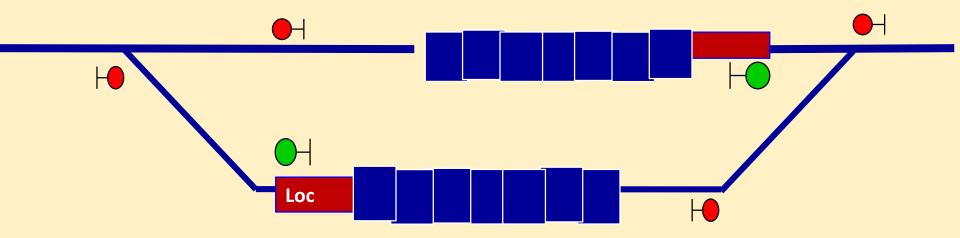
Single Track Railroads

Of 100,000 route miles of Class 1 Railroads, 80-90% single track.

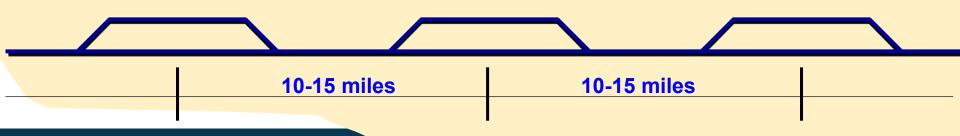
All regionals and short lines are single track.

- ► Capacity:
 - ▶ 15 25 trains per day
 - ▶8-12 in each direction

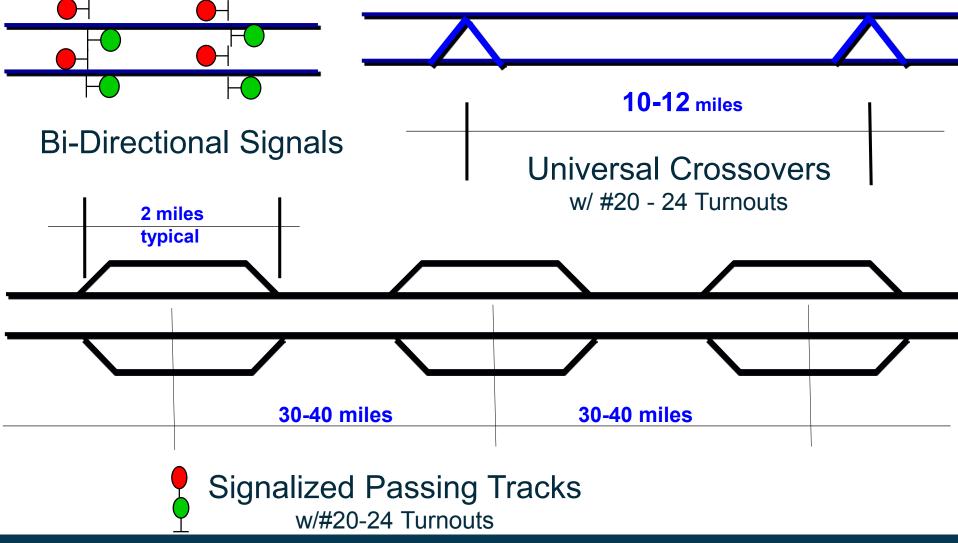
Single Track Capacity Builders



Signalized passing tracks for meets and overtakes



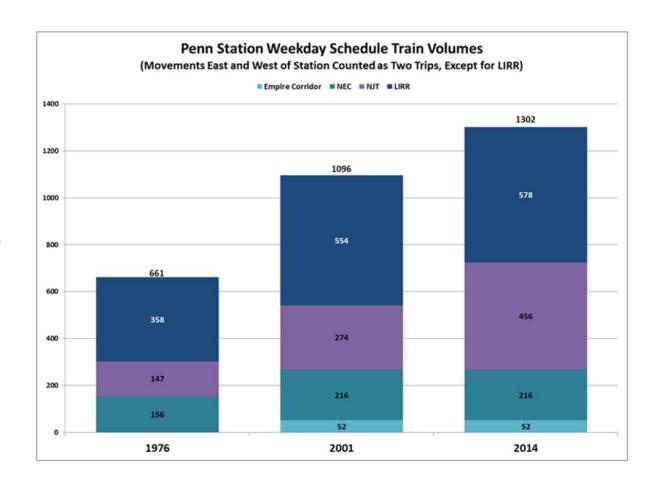
Double Track Capacity Builders



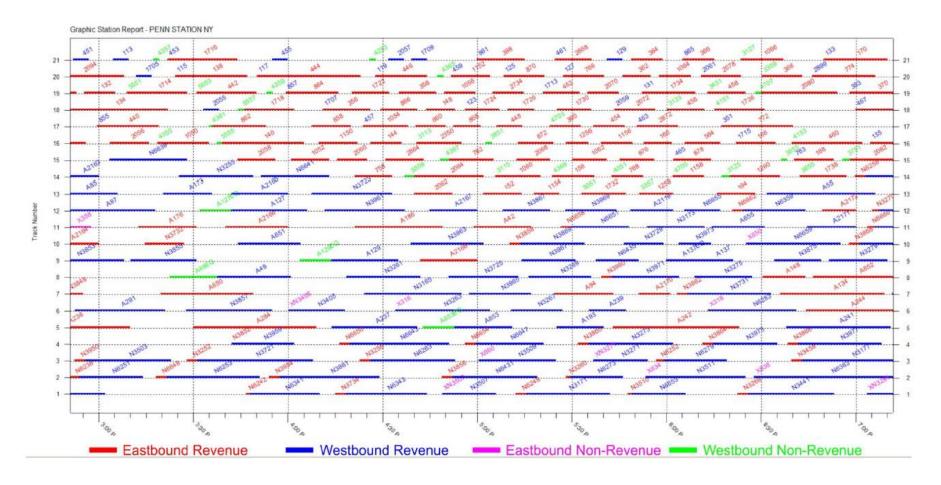
Volume & Density Effects - Growth

Penn Station

- >7 Tunnels
- ►21Station Tracks
- ► 1300 Train Movements
- ►400,000 passengers
- ►2 Minute Headways (Min.)



Volume & Density Effects – Evening Peak



Volume & Density Effects - Principles

Scheduling

- ► Every Train Movement Scheduled
 - Revenue all three operators
 - ▶ Non-Revenue over main tracks and yards

Infrastructure

- Designed for the operation (where feasible)
- ▶ Station platforms, vertical access, communications
- Railroad parallel routes, signal sectionalization

Coordination Essential

- Joint terminal operations
- Joint planning of schedules / initiatives

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Thank you!

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