

Level Boarding: Decisions

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Why level boarding? Faster

- It speeds up service
- Consider a weekday all-stops local running from San Francisco to San Jose:
 - Diesel, no level-boarding: 1 hour 31 minutes
 - Electric, no level-boarding: 1 hour 21 minutes **(-10')**
 - Electric, with level-boarding: 1 hour 16 minutes **(-5')**

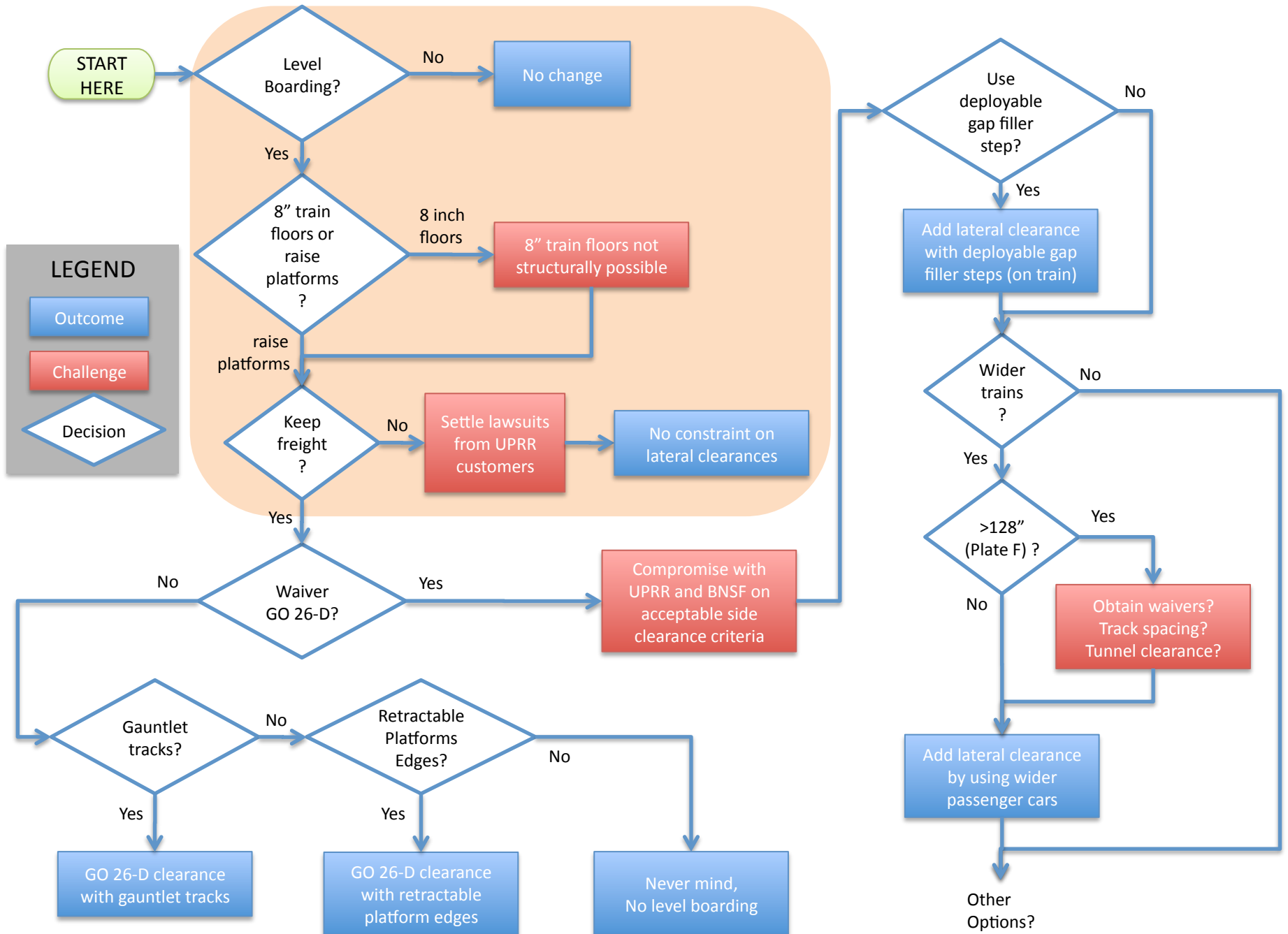
Level boarding is 50% as effective as electrification

Why level boarding? More reliable

- Predictable station dwell times make service more reliable
 - Transfers to BART, VTA, HSR are more robust (closely timed and reliable)
 - Capital-intensive infrastructure such as passing tracks for the blended system can be shorter (and cheaper to build) because tighter overtake timing is possible without risking delays
 - Less timetable padding → even faster service

Level boarding is important for blended operation

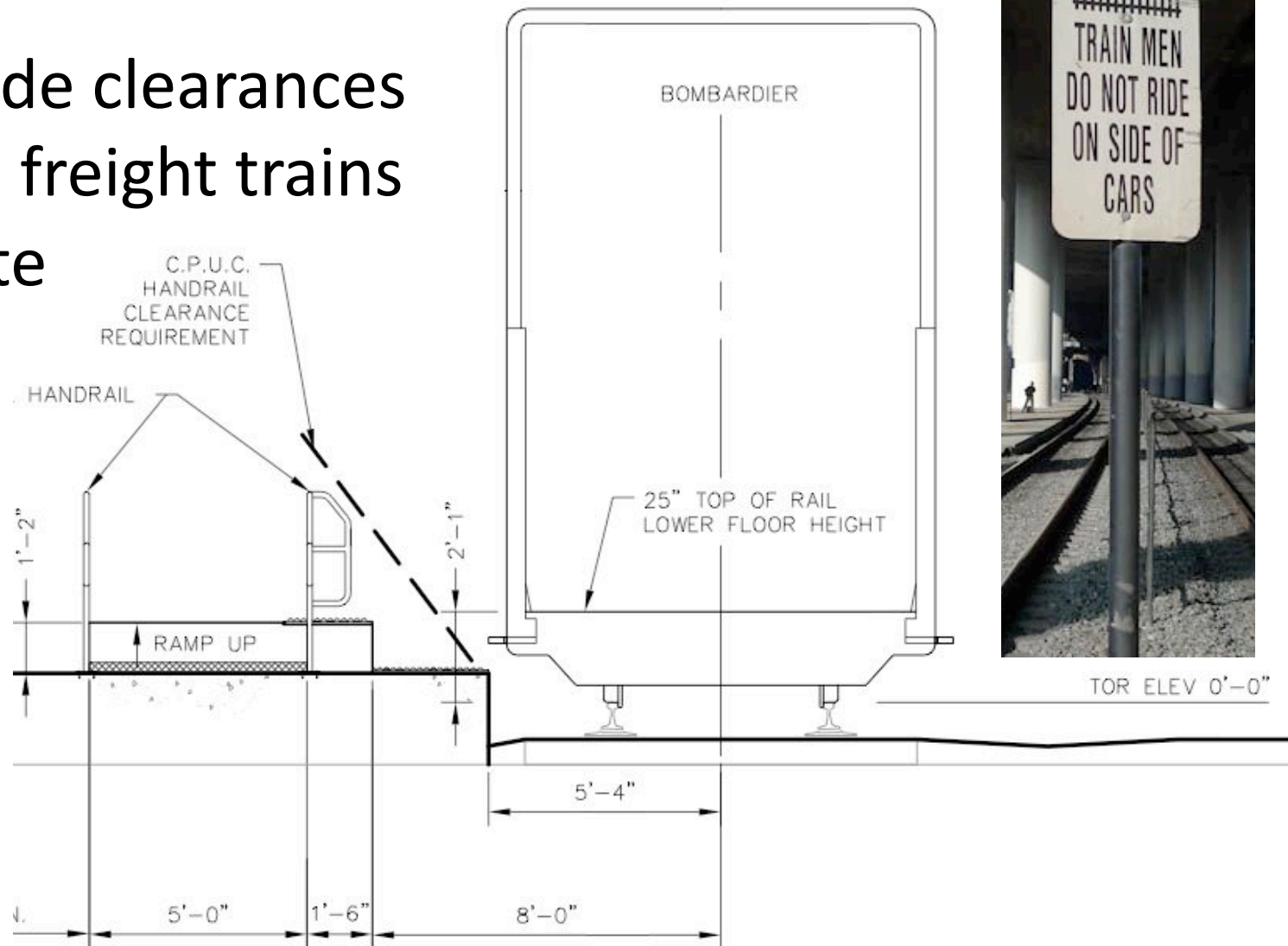
DECISIONS REGARDING INTEROPERATION WITH FREIGHT



CPUC General Order 26-D

CPUC = California Public Utilities Commission

- Sets side clearances where freight trains operate

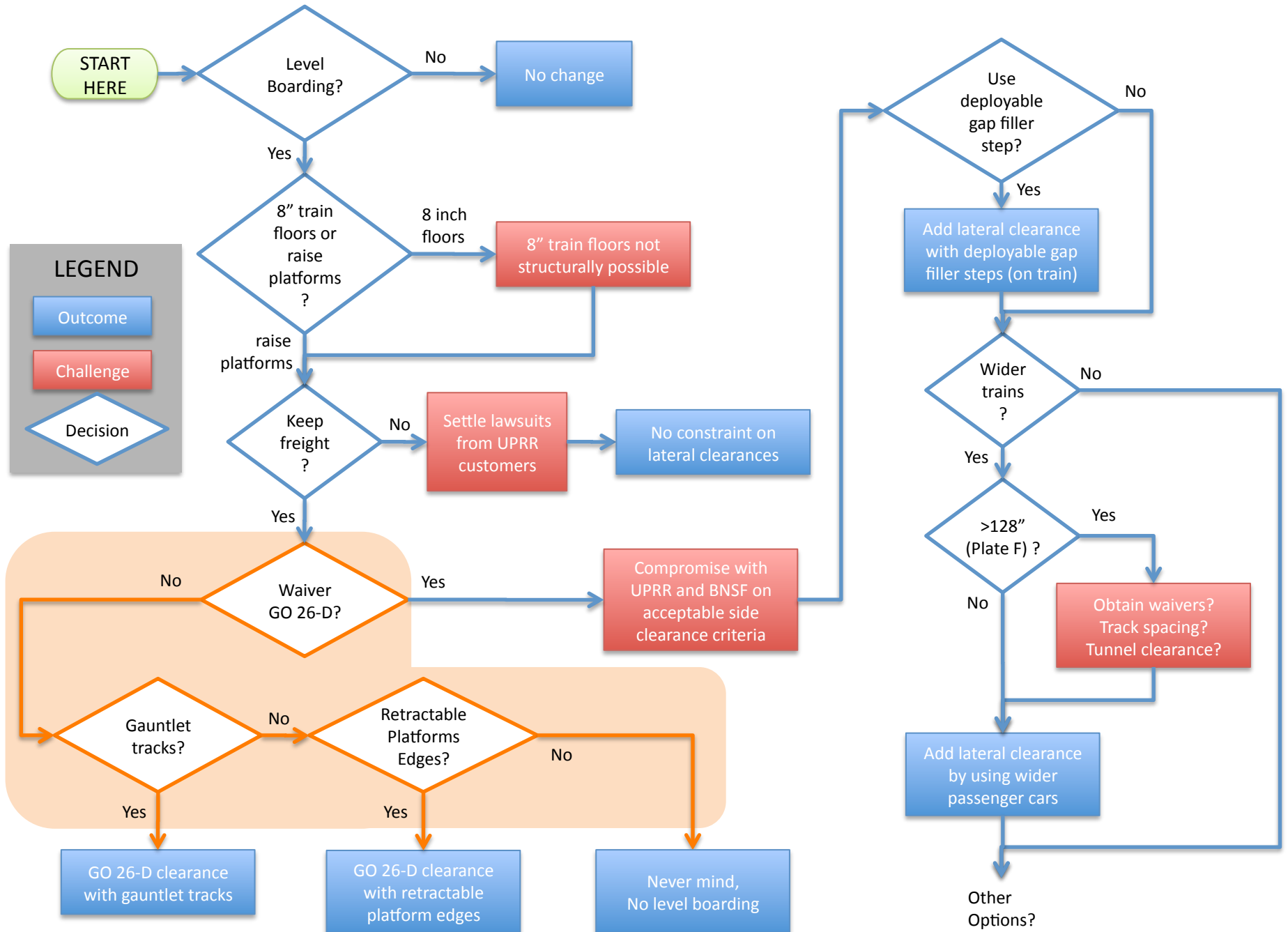


What 26-D is intended for



All of this is irrelevant to the SF peninsula

DECISIONS REGARDING INTEROPERATION WITH FREIGHT



Gauntlet tracks

- Required at every platform
- Capital cost: \$\$\$
- O & M cost: \$\$
 - O & M = Operating & Maintenance
- Service impact: **negative**
 - Train must slow to a crawl entering and leaving each station



Expensive, slow and unreliable

Retractable platforms

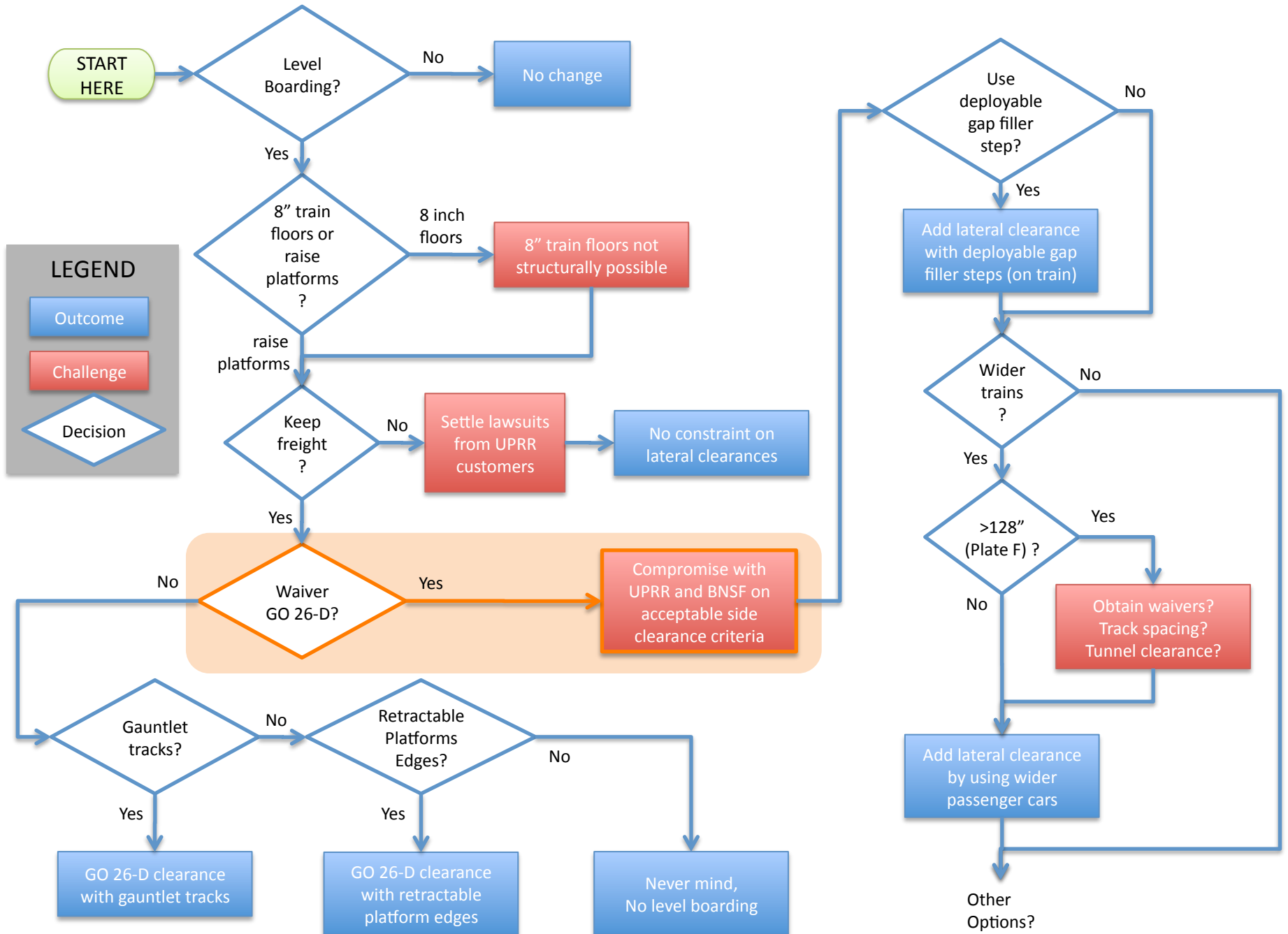
- Required at every platform
- Capital cost: \$\$\$
- O & M cost: \$\$
- Service impact: none



Folded up for freight

Expensive and unreliable

DECISIONS REGARDING INTEROPERATION WITH FREIGHT



What compromise might look like

- 26-D side clearance: 2' 8" of clearance beyond standard freight car width
- Could we compromise with platforms at...
 - 6 inches of clearance beyond standard car width?
 - 9 inches? A foot?
 - Compromise may also involve liability for "platform strikes"
- ADA allows only 3 inches from car to platform

Any compromise still leaves a gap > 3 inches

Waiver of General Order 26-D

- NOT AVOIDABLE if we are seeking an effective and affordable level-boarding solution



California
Public Utilities
Commission



The time to initiate the waiver process is now

LEGEND

- Outcome (Blue box)
- Challenge (Red box)
- Decision (Diamond)

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graph TD
    Start([START HERE]) --> D1{Level Boarding?}
    D1 -- No --> O1[No change]
    D1 -- Yes --> D2{8" train floors or raise platforms?}
    D2 -- 8 inch floors --> C1[8" train floors not structurally possible]
    D2 -- raise platforms --> D3{Keep freight?}
    D3 -- No --> C2[Settle lawsuits from UPRR customers]
    C2 --> O2[No constraint on lateral clearances]
    D3 -- Yes --> D4{Waiver GO 26-D?}
    D4 -- No --> D5{Gauntlet tracks?}
    D5 -- Yes --> O3[GO 26-D clearance with gauntlet tracks]
    D5 -- No --> D6{Retractable Platforms Edges?}
    D6 -- Yes --> O4[GO 26-D clearance with retractable platform edges]
    D6 -- No --> O5[Never mind, No level boarding]
    D4 -- Yes --> C3[Compromise with UPRR and BNSF on acceptable side clearance criteria]
    C3 --> D7{Use deployable gap filler step?}
    D7 -- Yes --> O6[Add lateral clearance with deployable gap filler steps (on train)]
    D7 -- No --> D8{Wider trains?}
    D8 -- No --> O7[Add lateral clearance by using wider passenger cars]
    D8 -- Yes --> D9{>128" (Plate F)?}
    D9 -- Yes --> C4[Obtain waivers? Track spacing? Tunnel clearance?]
    C4 --> O7
    D9 -- No --> O8[Other Options?]
    O7 --> O8
  
```

The flowchart details the decision process for level boarding. It starts with a 'START HERE' node leading to a decision 'Level Boarding?'. If 'No', the outcome is 'No change'. If 'Yes', it proceeds to '8" train floors or raise platforms?'. If '8 inch floors' are not structurally possible, it leads to 'Settle lawsuits from UPRR customers', resulting in 'No constraint on lateral clearances'. If 'raise platforms' is chosen, it asks 'Keep freight?'. If 'No', it leads to the same lawsuit settlement. If 'Yes', it asks 'Waiver GO 26-D?'. If 'No', it checks for 'Gauntlet tracks'. If 'Yes', it results in 'GO 26-D clearance with gauntlet tracks'. If 'No', it checks for 'Retractable Platforms Edges'. If 'Yes', it results in 'GO 26-D clearance with retractable platform edges'. If 'No', the outcome is 'Never mind, No level boarding'. If 'Waiver GO 26-D?' is 'Yes', it leads to a challenge 'Compromise with UPRR and BNSF on acceptable side clearance criteria', which then leads to a decision 'Use deployable gap filler step?'. If 'Yes', it results in 'Add lateral clearance with deployable gap filler steps (on train)'. If 'No', it checks 'Wider trains?'. If 'No', it results in 'Add lateral clearance by using wider passenger cars'. If 'Yes', it checks '>128" (Plate F)?'. If 'Yes', it leads to 'Obtain waivers? Track spacing? Tunnel clearance?', which then results in 'Add lateral clearance by using wider passenger cars'. If 'No', it leads to 'Other Options?'. The 'Add lateral clearance by using wider passenger cars' outcome also leads to 'Other Options?'.



Gap-filler steps

Capital costs: \$

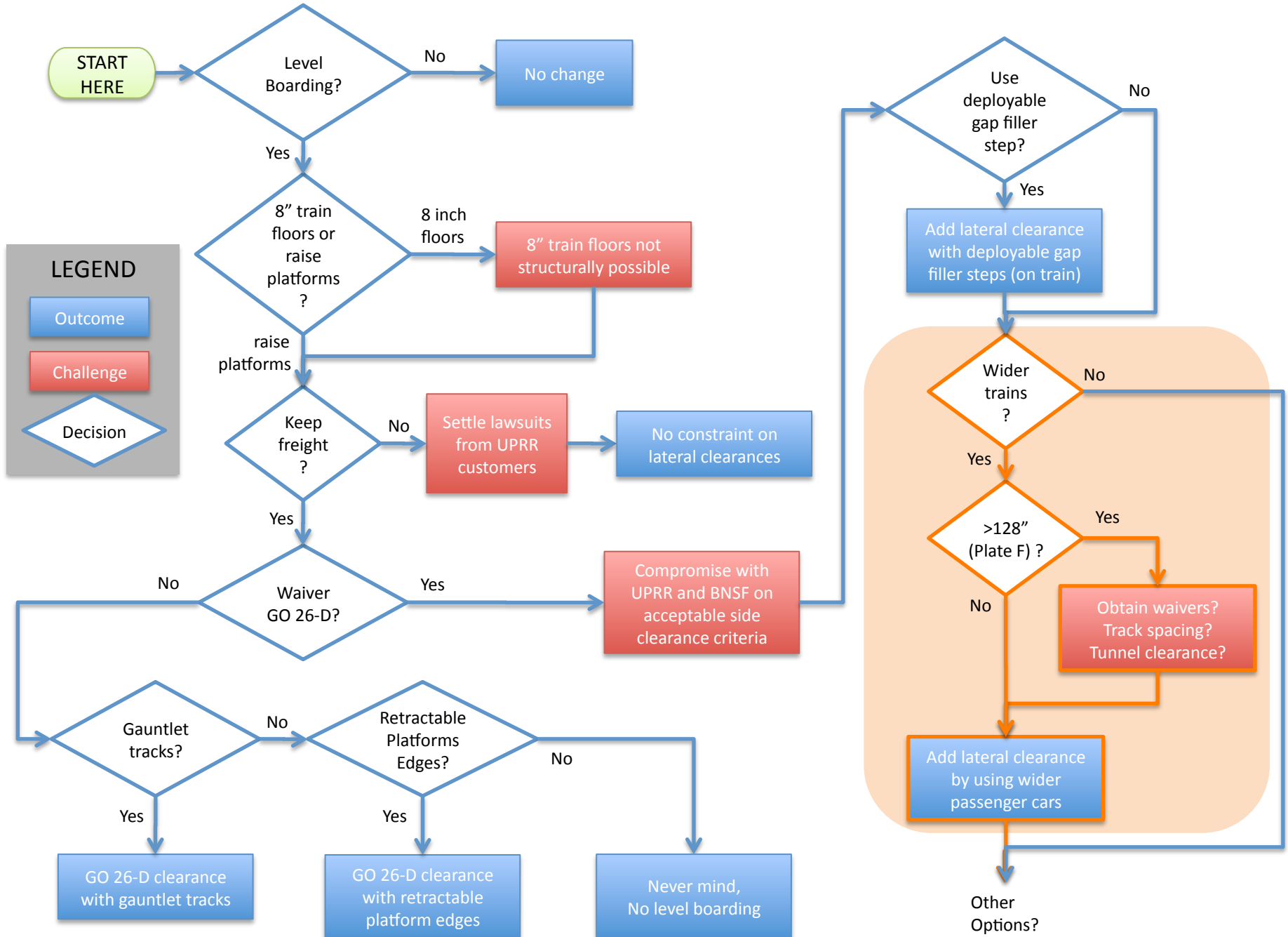
O&M costs: \$

- Deploy automatically from train, filling platform gap



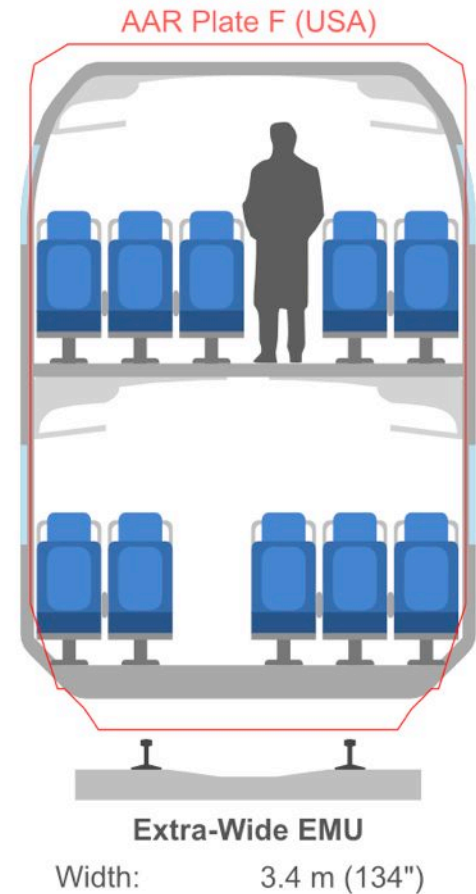
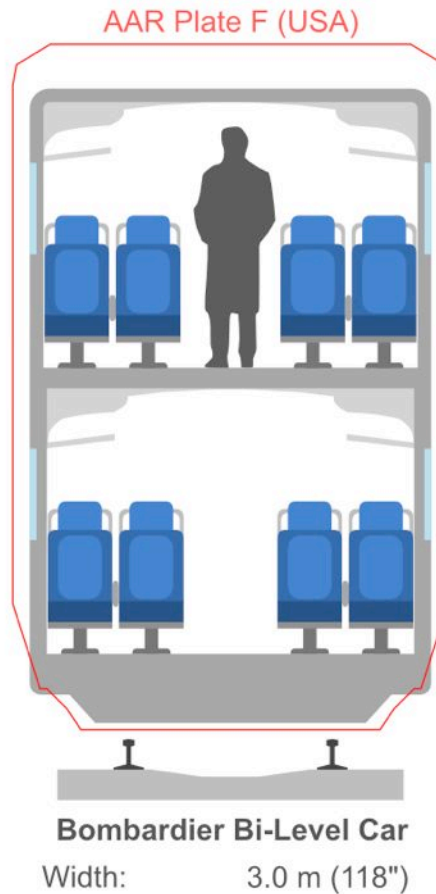
Common in Europe

DECISIONS REGARDING INTEROPERATION WITH FREIGHT



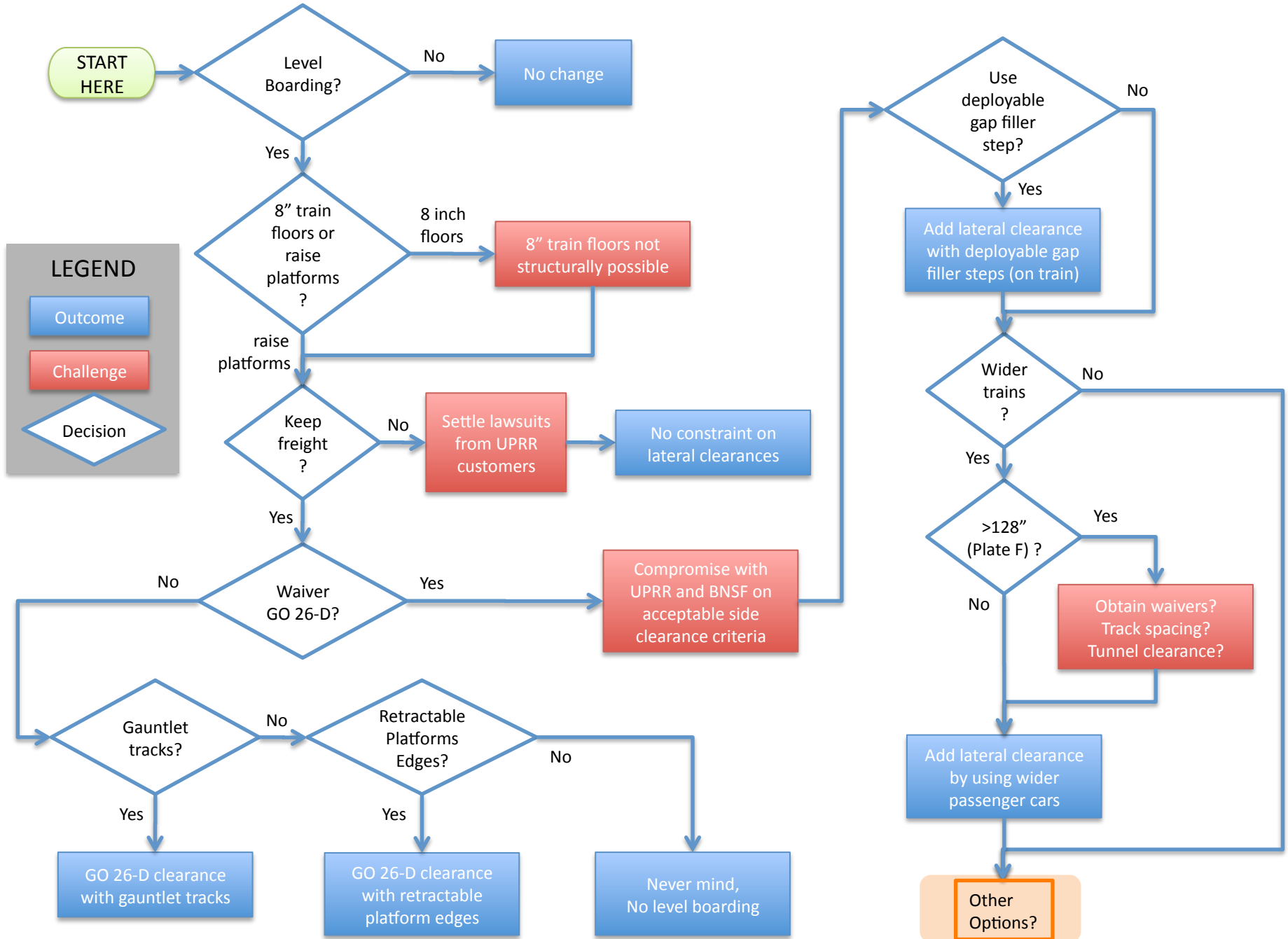
Extra wide trains

- Wider vehicle → narrower gap
 - Capital cost: \$
 - O & M cost: zero
 - Service impact:
 - More space
 - More seats
 - More passengers



An attractive option when traffic is maxed out

DECISIONS REGARDING INTEROPERATION WITH FREIGHT



Level boarding conclusions

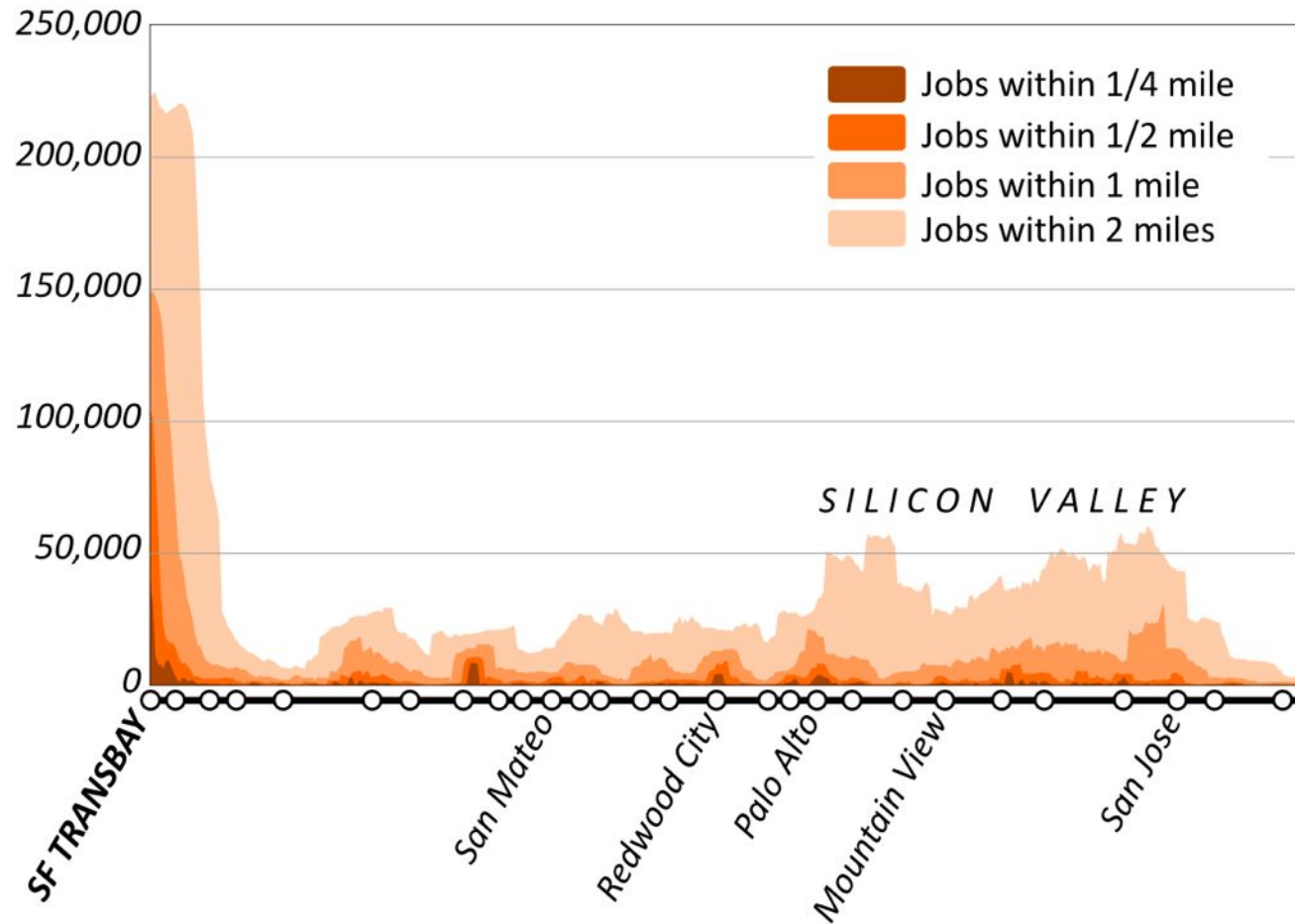
- Level boarding is valuable
 - Cost-effective for reducing trip times and creating a reliable blended system
 - A waiver of General Order 26-D is the first step
 - Even with a waiver, it will take time and money

The community and elected officials should provide the support needed for Caltrain to achieve level boarding

Beyond Level Boarding: Platform Sharing

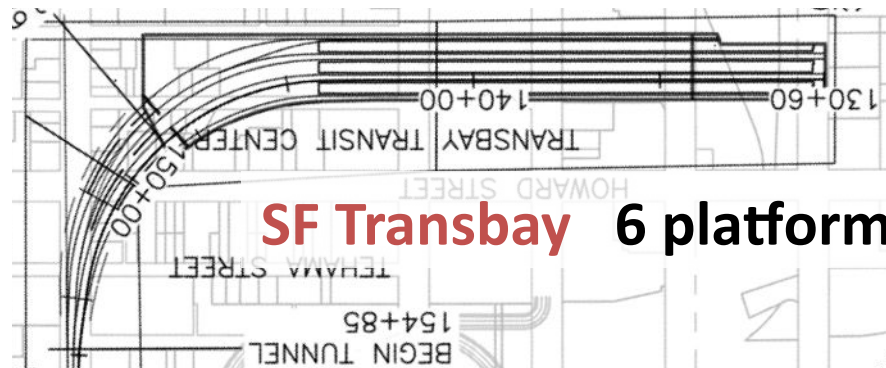
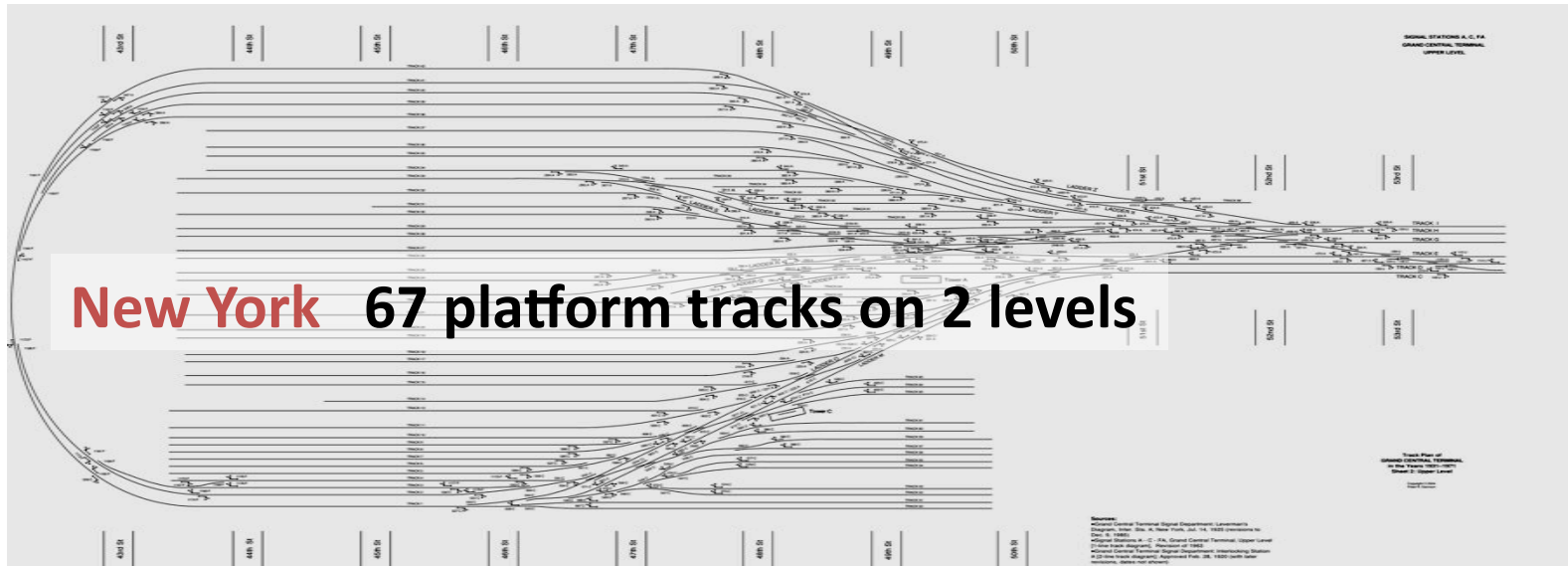
Jobs, jobs, jobs at Transbay

There are more jobs within ½ mile of Transbay than within ½ mile of all Caltrain stations combined !



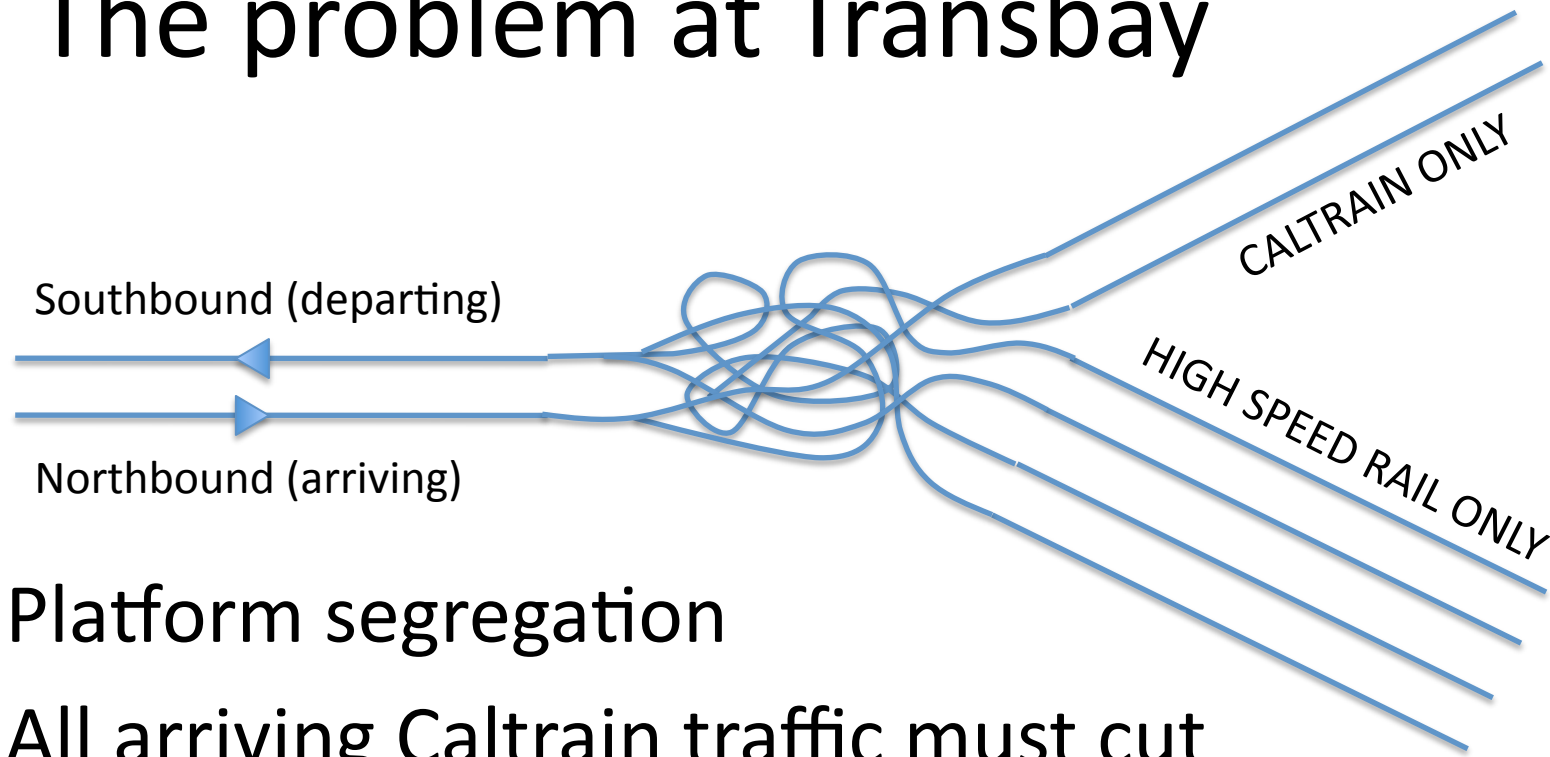
All Caltrain and HSR should serve SF Transbay

Grand Central of the West?



SF Transbay is a very small and cramped terminal

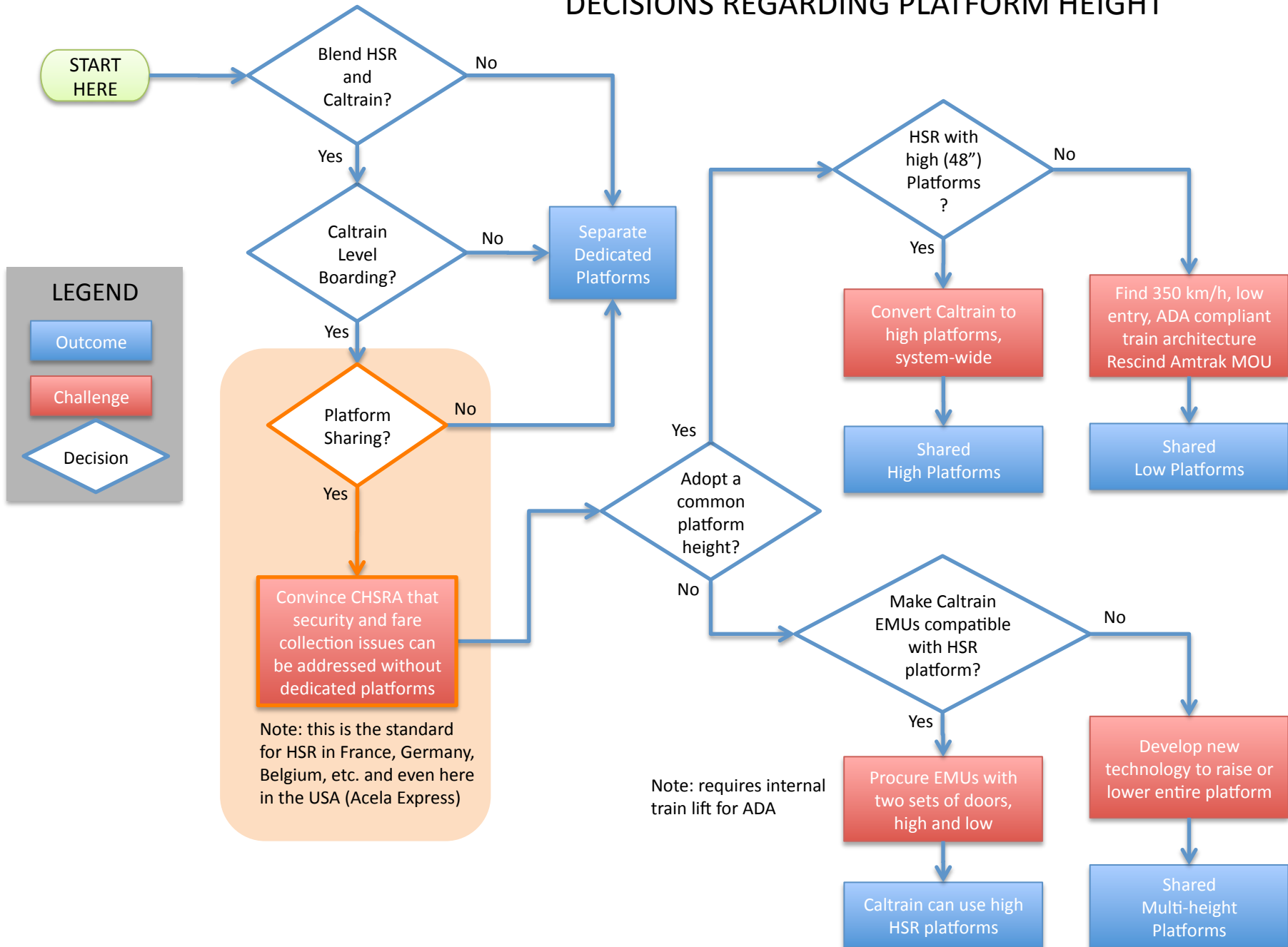
The problem at Transbay



- Platform segregation
- All arriving Caltrain traffic must cut across (and delay) all departing HSR traffic, and vice versa

Two separate mini-terminals are even worse!

DECISIONS REGARDING PLATFORM HEIGHT



Platform sharing



- Practiced everywhere in the world where track gauge does not preclude it

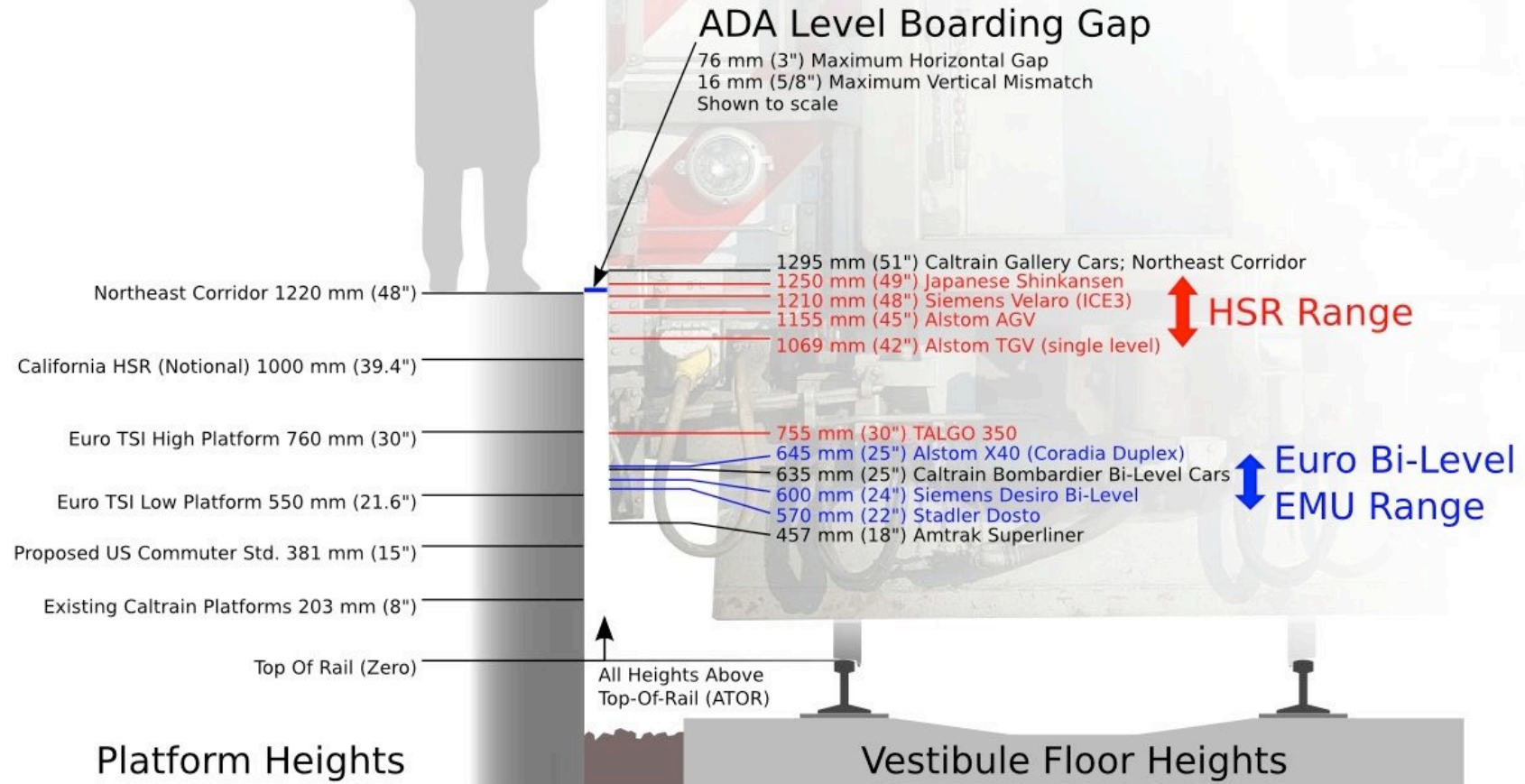
Platform sharing is common

Platform sharing for Transbay

- Reduces the number and frequency of conflicts (i.e. delays) in the station approach tracks
- Increases the overall throughput of the terminal, which sets the limit for all of California HSR
- Allows a scarce resource (platforms) to be dynamically allocated to actual (as opposed to predicted) demand patterns as they develop

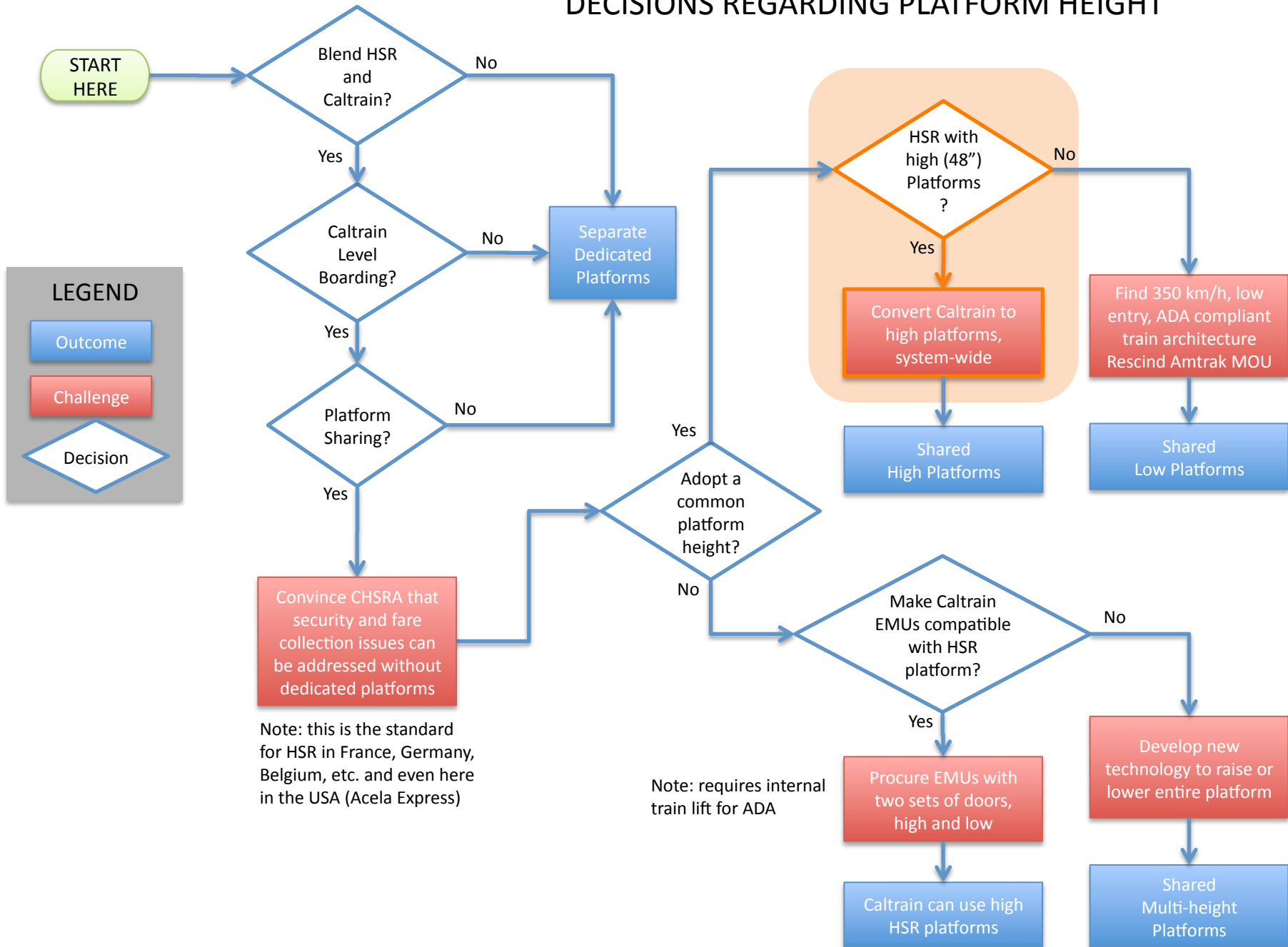
Platform sharing can make Transbay “bigger”

Floor heights tend to be different



For shared platforms, *someone* must compromise

DECISIONS REGARDING PLATFORM HEIGHT



Bi-level, high-platform EMU



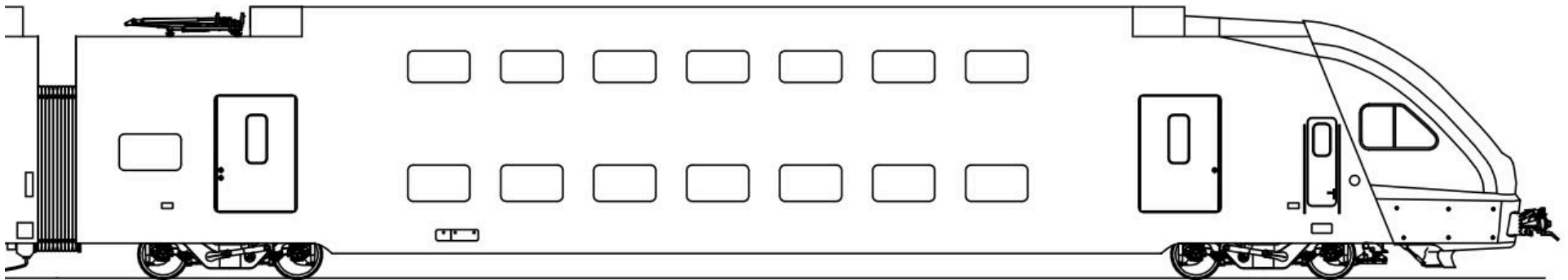
Sydney



Paris



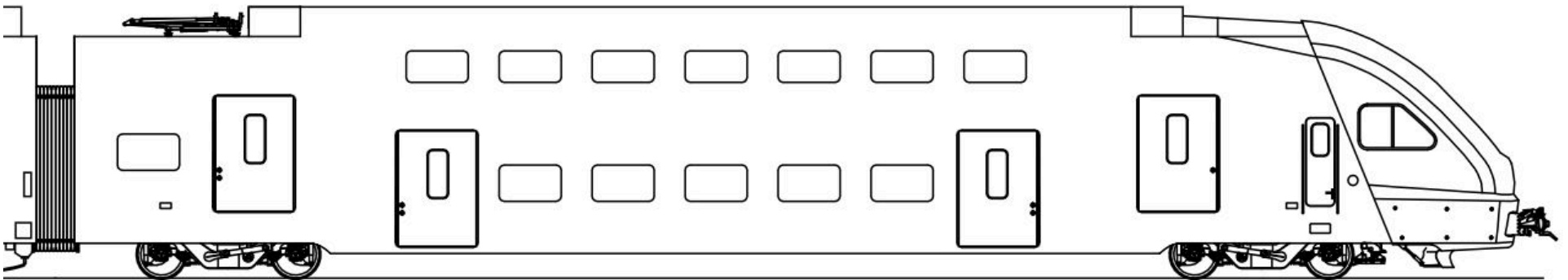
Moscow



They do exist!

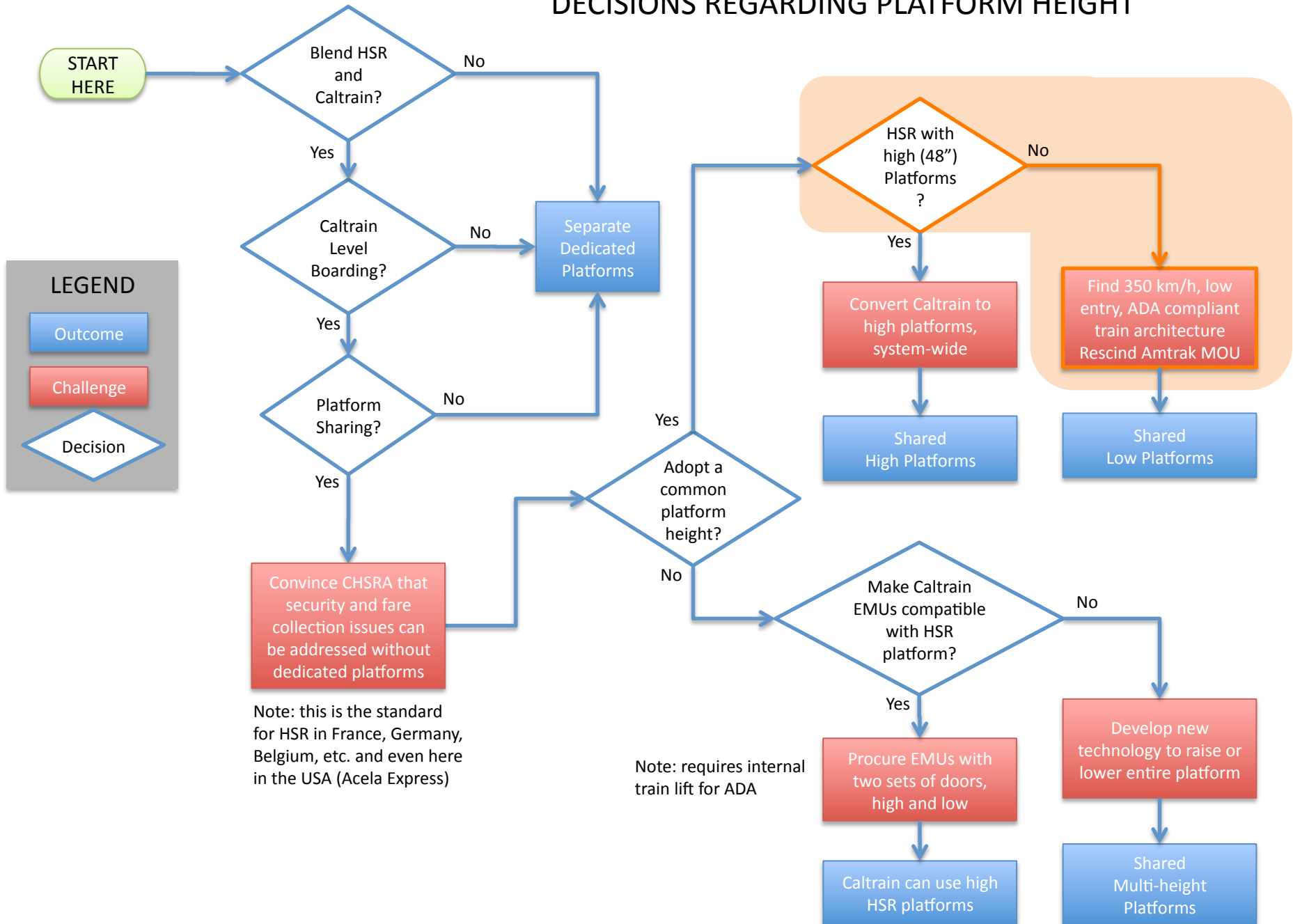
Transition to high boarding

- Need to keep operating through transition
- Trains serve both high and low platforms
- Replace low doors with seats when done

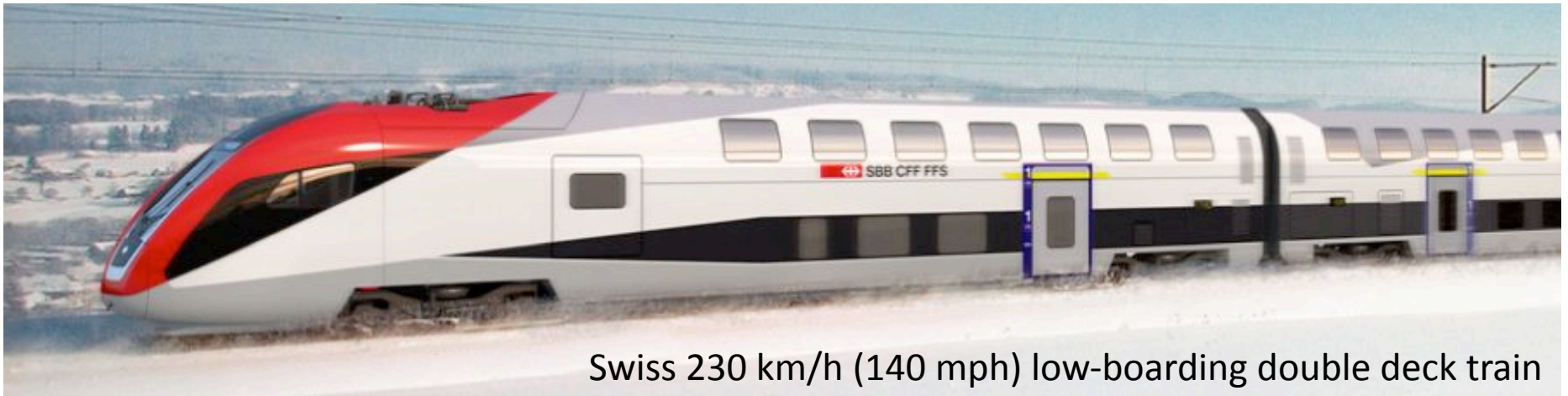


Use EMU fleet to enable height transition

DECISIONS REGARDING PLATFORM HEIGHT



HSR for low platforms

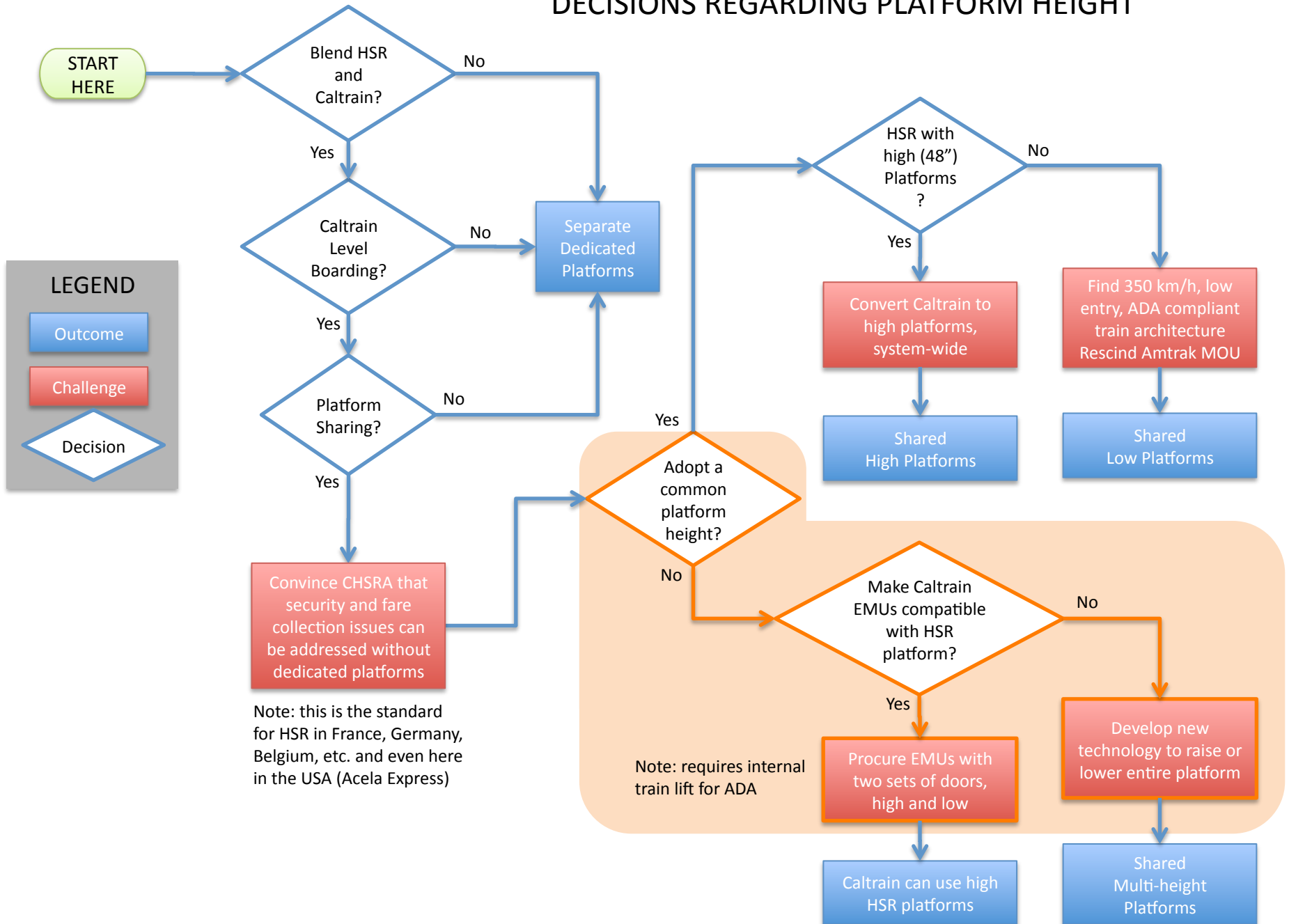


Swiss 230 km/h (140 mph) low-boarding double deck train

- Doesn't exist (yet... since nobody asked for it)
- Could enable bi-level, higher capacity trains
- Diverges from Amtrak joint procurement

If CHSRA requests info, builders will answer the call

DECISIONS REGARDING PLATFORM HEIGHT



Shared platform benefits for San Francisco

- More train traffic
- More ridership
- More economic activity
- More commercial success at Transbay

Shared platforms are great for San Francisco

Shared platform benefits for the Bay Area

- Lower capital costs in Millbrae
 - No need for underground facilities
- Lower capital costs in San Jose
 - No need for a massive double-deck HSR station (ACE and Amtrak need only 2 tracks)
- Easy to add a mid-peninsula stop... just make the Caltrain platform long enough (400 m)

Shared platforms are great for the Bay Area

What matters

- What matters:
 - Transbay capacity – sets statewide HSR throughput
 - Schedule reliability – key to blending Caltrain and HSR
 - Cutting capital costs – Millbrae, SJ and mid-peninsula
 - Multi-vendor solutions – no vendor lock-in
- What matters less:
 - The height of shared platforms – provided they're shared
 - Designing around the current Caltrain fleet (25 inches)
 - Compatibility with Amtrak and ACE – segregate in SC/SJ
 - Compatibility with Amtrak's Northeast Corridor HSR

Shared platforms will be controversial and difficult

Compatibility... can we do it?

- Higher passenger capacity
- Lower costs
- A better passenger experience



Caltrain HSR Compatibility Blog: <http://caltrain-hsr.blogspot.com>

BACKUP

DECISIONS REGARDING ADA COMPLIANCE

