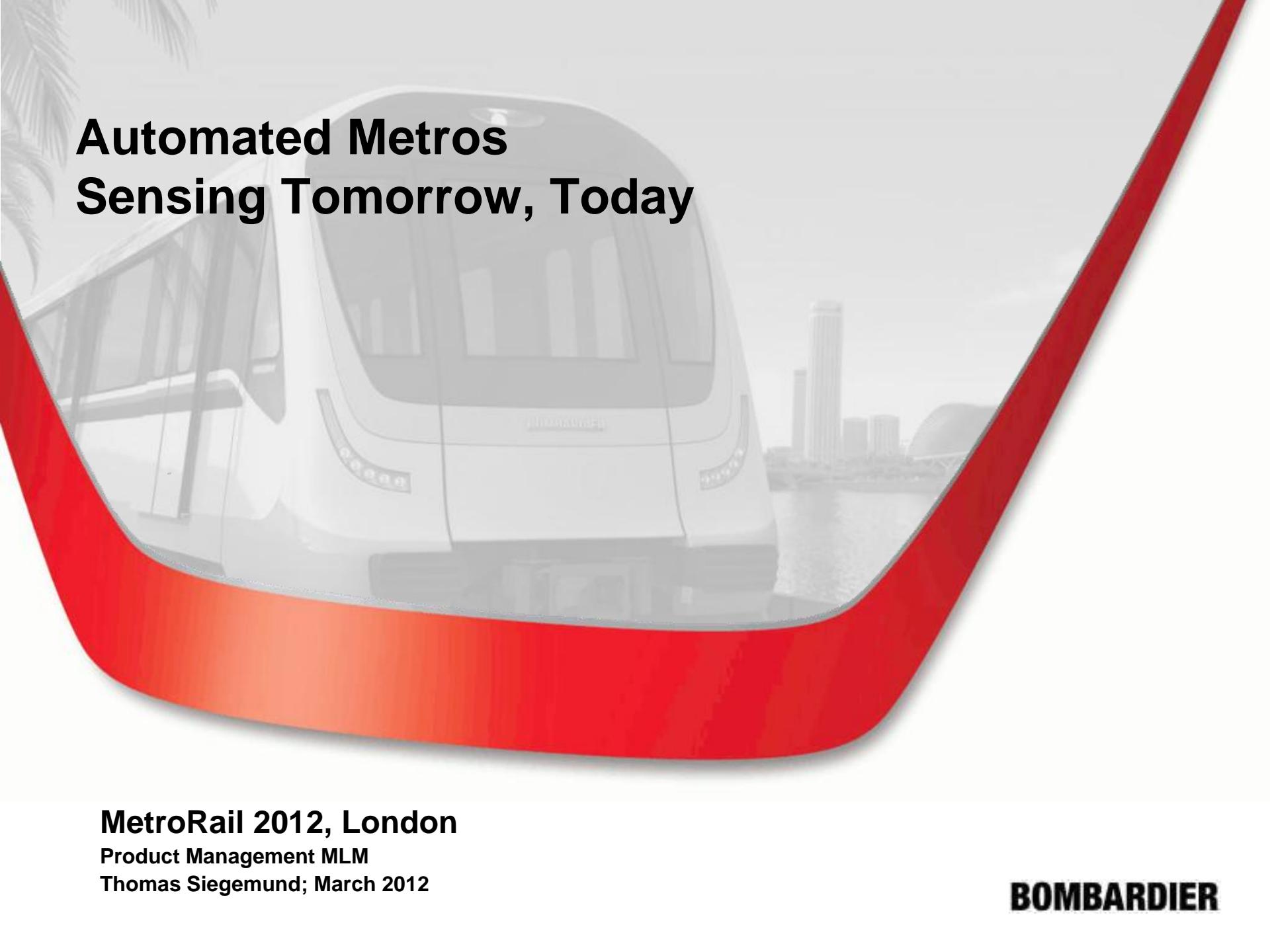


# Automated Metros Sensing Tomorrow, Today



**MetroRail 2012, London**

Product Management MLM

Thomas Siegemund; March 2012

**BOMBARDIER**

# Bombardier Metros

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We help cities breathe.

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## From Yesterday to the Present; Looking into the Future

### Driverless Technology

### One Large Step or Several Small Steps?

### Bombardier's Competence in Automated Train Technology

### Conclusion

# Driverless Metro Systems

## The future

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**“We estimate that in 2020 :**

- 75 % of new metros lines will be driverless**
- 40 % of refurbished conventional metro lines will become driverless”**

**UITP 82th Metro Assembly**

**Santiago de Chile**

**23 Nov 2006**

# Driverless Metro Systems

## The First 30 years

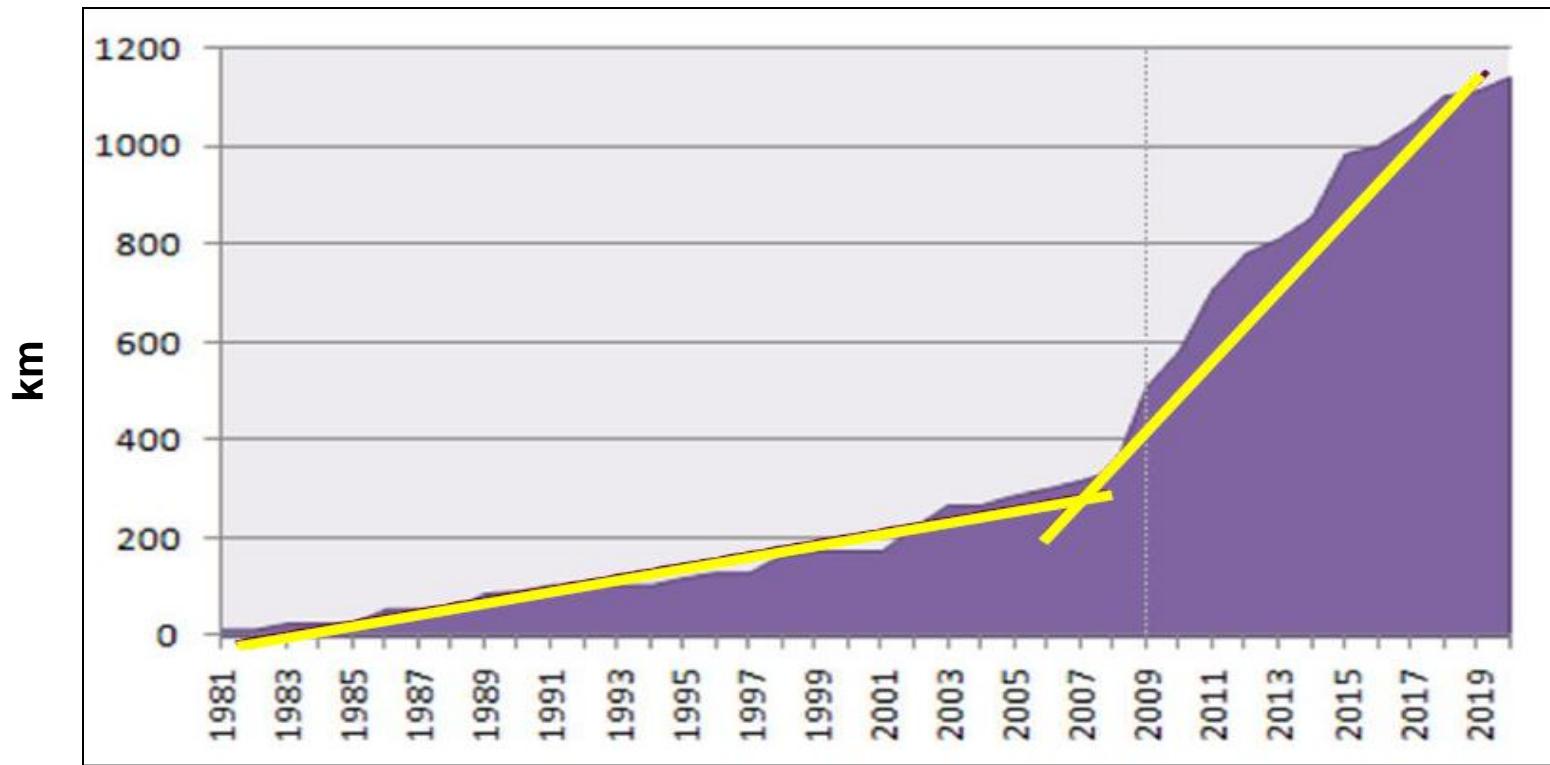
As one of the first driverless steel-wheeled transit systems in the world, the Vancouver Sky Train was ordered in 1981



Source: UITP, Atlas of Automaten Metros; Status October 2011

# Driverless Metro Systems

## Clear global trend to automated metros



- Slow but Constant Growth During the first 25 years
- Trend change from the late 2000 years onwards

Source: UITP, Atlas of Automated Metros; Status October 2011

# Driverless Metro Systems

## Megatrends – Overview



- Climate change
- Urbanization and population Growth
- Congestion
- Oil scarcity and price of energy
- Ageing of societies

- *The Climate is Right for Trains* is a trademark of Bombardier Inc. or its subsidiaries.

# Driverless Metro Systems

## Ageing of Societies – where to get the drivers?



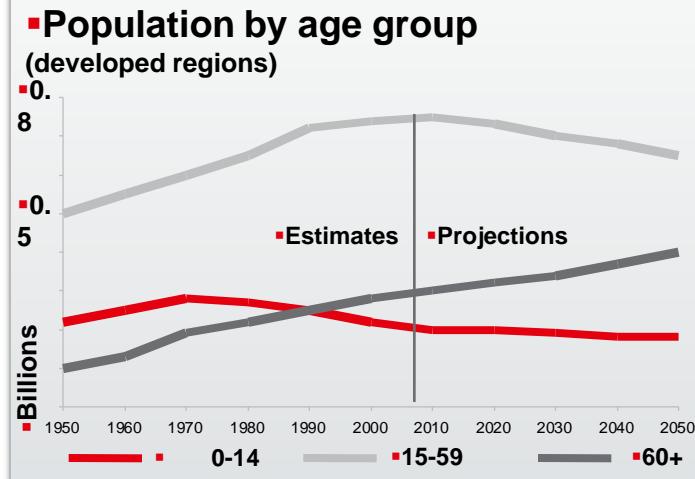
### Challenge

Ageing of population (esp. in developed countries)

Will we find enough drivers in 2020?

### Solution

Automated Metros help to provide relief



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Population Division:  
"World Population Prospects: The 2006 Revision", 7 March 2007

# Content

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From Yesterday to the Present; Looking into the Future

Driverless Technology

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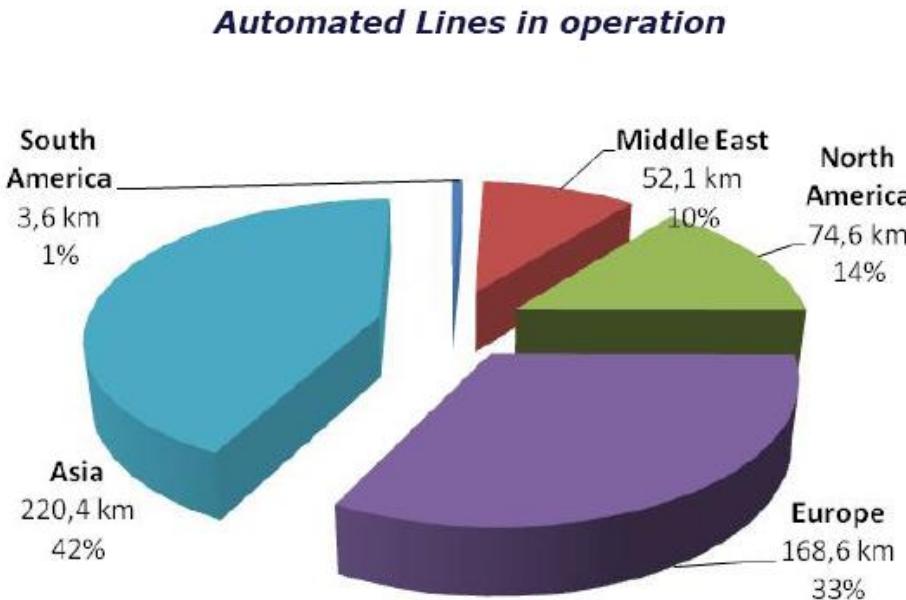
Conclusion

# Driverless Metro Systems

## Driverless Technology

- High maturity level reached
- Increasing Growth rate confirms the confidence in this technology
- The safety record confirms the high level of maturity
- Essential element for sustainable future public rail transport

- 519 km
- 535 stations
- 24 cities
- 35 lines



Source: UITP, Atlas of Automated Metros; Status October 2011

# Driverless Metro Systems

## Definition of modes of automatic operation

### ■ **Semi-Automatic Train Operation – STO**

- Driver in the cab
- Driver initiates door closure
- Communication from driver to passengers
- Train automatically drives between stations
- Precise stopping for PSD's

#### ▪ Example:

- Metro Shanghai L7 & L9

### ■ **Driverless Train Operation - DTO**

- Driver replaced with attendant on vehicle
- Attendant initiates door closure
- Communication from attendant to passenger
- Train automatically drives between stations

#### ▪ Example:

- London Docklands

### ■ **Unattended Train Operation - UTO**

- No staff on train
- Automatic door closure
- All communication from control centre to passengers
- Train automatically drives between stations

#### ▪ Example:

- Singapore DTL

# Driverless Metro Systems

## Motivations for Introduction of Driverless Metro operation

| Objectives                                       | Driverless operation enables:   |
|--|---|
| Increasing transport capacity                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Short headways down to 60 sec</li><li>▪ No cab space needed</li></ul>   |
| Response on changing traffic demands by the hour | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Immediate and automatic increasing or decreasing of fleet in service</li><li>▪ No drivers on stand-by required</li></ul>  |
| Reduced operating costs                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ No drivers required</li><li>▪ Overall less staff required</li><li>▪ Energy efficient operation of the system</li><li>▪ Traffic on demand</li></ul>                          |
| Energy efficiency                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Eliminating of driver's behaviour</li><li>▪ Line wide energy optimisation enabled</li></ul>   |
| Enhanced safety                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Minimised risk of human error</li></ul>   |
| Increase security                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Platform screen doors</li><li>▪ Utilization of staff for passenger service</li><li>▪ Automatic supervision</li><li>▪ Automated or remote response on incidents</li></ul>    |
| Demographic development                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Finding qualified and motivated drivers</li><li>▪ Driving in a tunnel is not really an attractive job</li></ul>   |
| Efficient usage of staff                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ No issues with recruiting drivers</li><li>▪ Reduced problems with staff fluctuation</li><li>▪ Better passenger care enabled</li><li>▪ No driver training required</li></ul> |

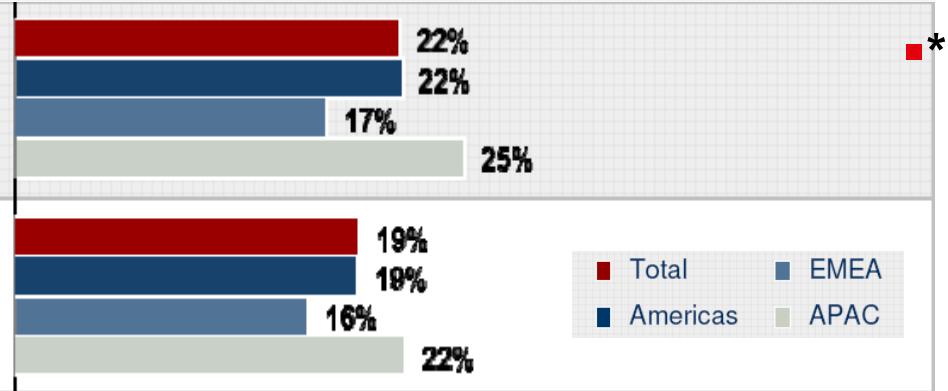
# Driverless Metro Systems

## Motivations for Introduction of Driverless Metro operation

- Asking passengers:
- „What percentage more would you be prepared to pay if your travel was....?“

### Speed

(Faster or more efficient, reach your destination 50% faster)



### Comfort

(more comfortable – such as guaranteed seating or better seating)

▪ Speed is the most important feature in public transport.

▪ Passengers are prepared to pay up to 25% more for the ticket, if travelling time is significantly reduced!

▪ By reducing headways (more trains per hour) automation shortens the journey time of the passengers!

▪ Speed sells !

▪ \* Source: Study by Frost & Sullivan

# Driverless Metro Systems

## What will the passengers say?

### Will the passengers accept such a system?

- Experience shows that a well managed familiarisation period of the public will quickly lead to full acceptance of passengers and public.
- Good customer care ensures the feeling of confidence in the driverless system.
- There is a nice indicator that passengers like Driverless operation:

Where is the most  
popular place in a  
Driverless train ?



# Driverless Metro Systems

## Capacity on demand

**Just a „normal metro operation day“  
capacity demand changes are caused by.....**



- Job-, school-, shopping-, leisure traffic
- Uneven capacity demand along the line
- Sports events, ....
- Theatre, concert, cultural events, ....
- Exhibitions, fairs, city events, .....
- Weather conditions, e.g. snow, rain, storms, .....
- Disruptions of e.g. road congestion, road closures, accidents, .....

■ An Automated driverless metro system would be able to instantly

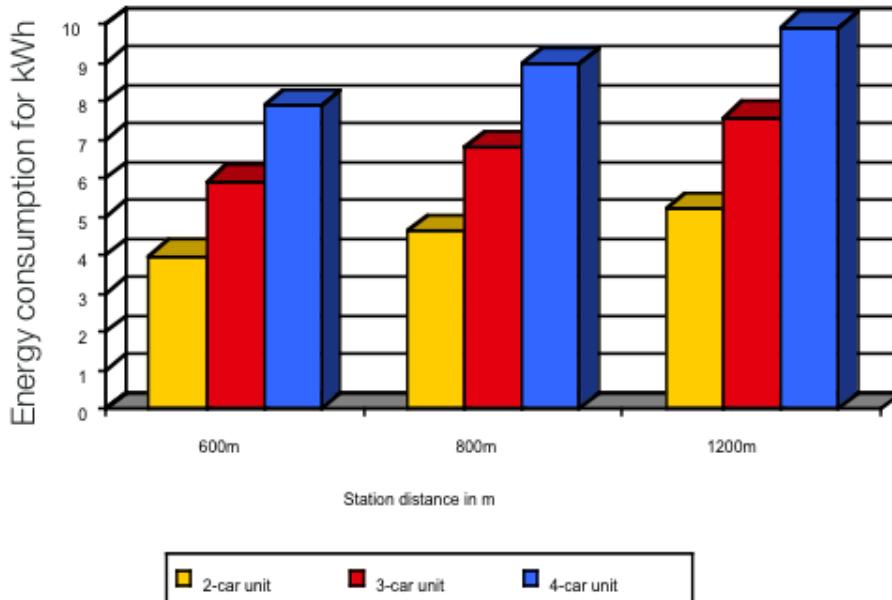
- insert and remove trains from service
- to lengthen and shorten trains in service

# Driverless Metro Systems

## Capacity on demand, energy consumption aspect

### Flexible Vehicle Train Concept

Energy consumption for different vehicles configurations



*"I don't want to transport warm air"*

(customer quote)

Calculation based on following assumptions:

- Car weight 25 t each
- Acceleration 1,2m/s<sub>2</sub>
- Deceleration 1,1 m/s<sub>2</sub>
- Max. speed 80km/h
- No further auxiliaries considered, only driving
- No recuperation considered

The flexible train concept can reduce the energy consumption up to 50% for the considered configurations if no dead space needs to be transported.

## From Yesterday to the Present; Looking into the Future

### Driverless Technology

### One Large Step or Several Small Steps?

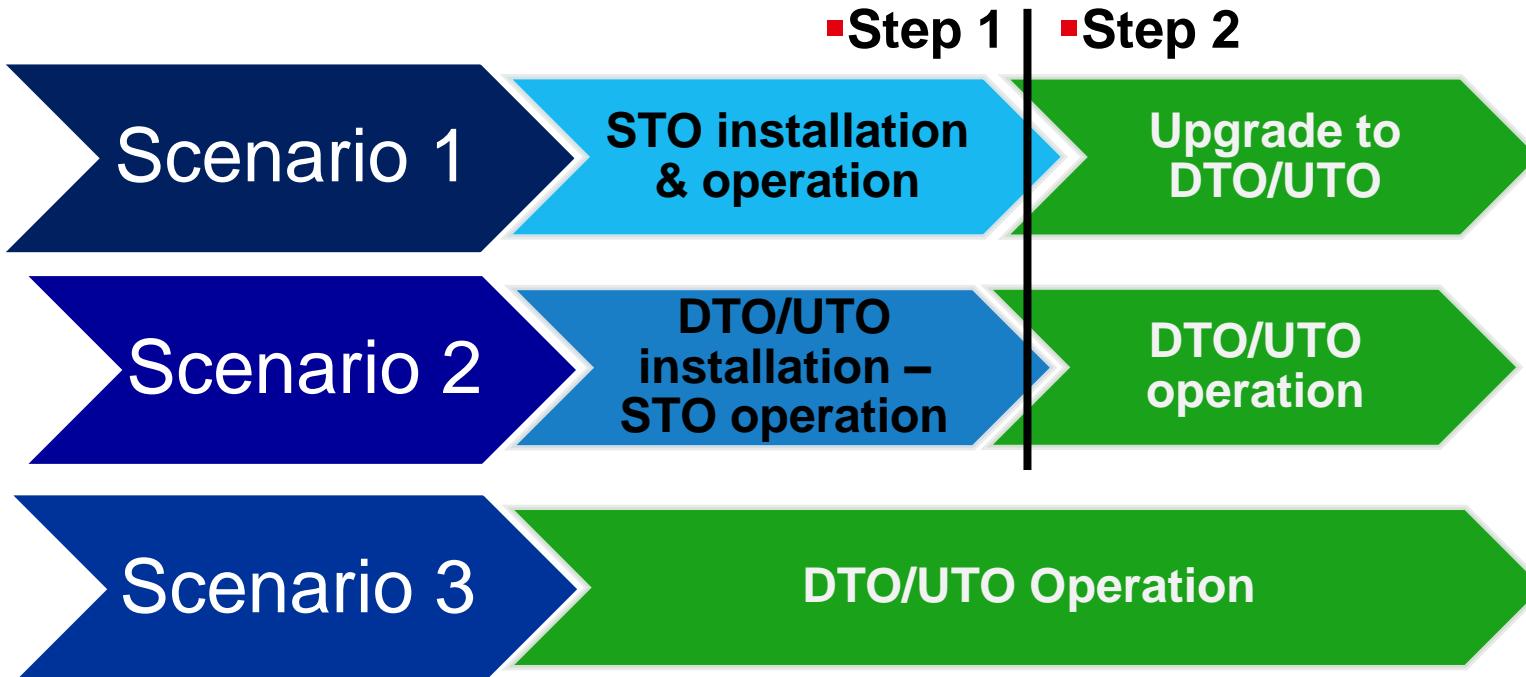
### Bombardier's Competence in Automated Train Technology

### Conclusion

# Driverless Metro Systems

## How to introduce Driverless operation

### One large step or several small steps?



\* It is assumed that the time between 1st and 2nd step is within 3 to 10 years from start of operation!

### ***STO installation & operation and later upgrade to DTO / UTO operation***

#### **Advantages**

- Lower initial investment
- Less complex homologation procedure initially
- Probably shorter initial project implementation time

#### **Disadvantages / Risk**

- Mechanical modifications of cab area
- Complex, costly and time consuming modification of hardware, software and wiring
- New Homologation procedure, cost and time
- Risk of changed rules and regulations over the time, may impact other equipment
- Time factor introduces an obsolescence risk on electronic components
- Considerable out-of service trains for modifications
- Overall higher investment costs
- Changing of operation procedures mandatory
- 2<sup>nd</sup> staff training on modified equipment and operation procedures
- Making staff redundant; social-political issues

### ***Trains and Signalling ready for DTO/UTO, but initial STO operation***

#### **Advantages**

- Lower total investment costs, but higher initial investment costs
- One complex homologation procedure only
- No or little obsolescence risk at later operation mode change
- No complex and costly modification as already ready for DTO/UTO
- Shorter downtime of trains for modifications
- Infrastructure upgrades, for DTO/UTO, can be done while using the vehicles in STO operation

#### **Disadvantages / Risk**

- Mechanical conversion of cab area into passenger area (if needed)
- Risk of changed rules and regulations over the time
- Re-testing of some functionality likely required
- Overall total higher investment costs
- Changing of operation procedures mandatory
- 2<sup>nd</sup> staff training on modified equipment and operation procedures
- Making staff redundant; social-political issues

### *DTO / UTO operation from day one*

#### Advantages

- Lowest total investment costs
- One homologation procedure only
- No obsolescence risk due to later upgrade
- No modifications of trains or systems at any point in time
- One operation procedure to be implemented
- Recruitment of staff according to operational needs
- One training program only
- No impact of operation due to upgrade or modification programs
- Enjoying the benefits of DTO/UTO operation from day one

#### Disadvantages / Risk

- Higher initial investment budget required
- Longer implementation time likely
- The infrastructure, if existing, needs to be updated before vehicle introduction

## From Yesterday to the Present; Looking into the Future

### Driverless Technology

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### Bombardier's Competence in Automated Train Technology

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# Driverless Metro Systems

## Bombardier's competence in automated train technology

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- Over a long period of time, Bombardier has a large, worldwide fleet of Mass Transit trains which are operating in daily service in ATO mode.
- A number of these operations have platform screen doors, where a precision stopping is mandatory.
- Bombardier has a proven track record in integrating complex signalling systems in the rail industry.
- Bombardier has the competences in vehicle design, signalling as well as system integration under one roof

# Bombardier's References on Driverless Systems

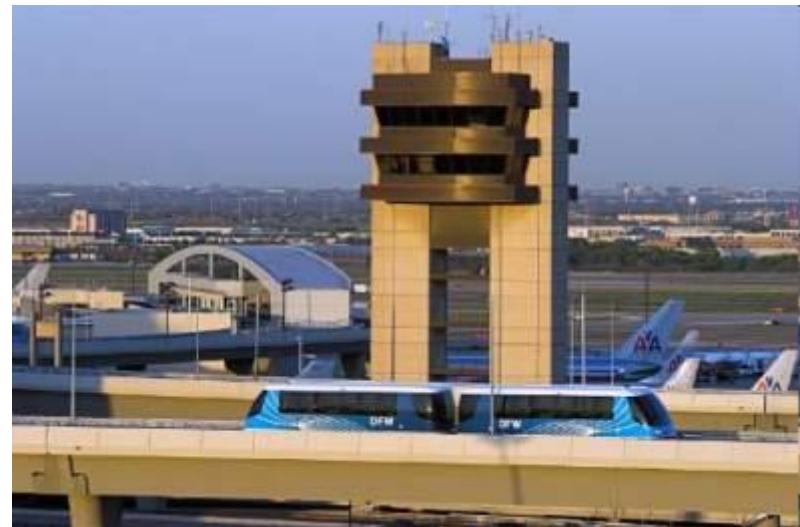
## Automated People Mover (APM)

- **A blend of experience and innovation**

- Our rubber-tired BOMBARDIER CX-100 series and BOMBARDIER INNOVIA people mover systems operate on a dedicated guideway - at grade, in tunnels, completely elevated or in any combination - to satisfy a variety of applications. First introduced at Tampa International Airport in 1971, these people movers continue to maintain an unprecedented track record for reliability and dependability.

### Reference projects

- Dallas Fort-Worth, USA
- Frankfurt, Germany
- Beijing, China
- London, UK
- Miami, USA
- Madrid, Spain
- San Francisco, USA
- Singapore



# Bombardier's References on Driverless Systems

## INNOVIA Metro System and MOVIA Metro

### ■ Top Performer in Driverless Automation

- INNOVIA Metro System solutions with LIM propulsion fills the gap between LRV (low capacity) and heavy rail metros (high capacity). It excels as a medium capacity transit system on dedicated guideways, whether at-grade, elevated or underground.

### ■ Driverless into the future

- The high capacity MOVIA metro vehicles for the Singapore Downtown line are able to operate under a fully automated mode, developed from a standardised platform, ensuring a high degree of reliability, safety and low life-cycle cost.

#### Reference projects

- Beijing, China
- Detroit, USA
- Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
- London, UK
- New York, USA
- Singapore
- Taipei, Taiwan
- Toronto, Canada
- Vancouver, Canada
- Seoul, Korea



# ■ Driverless Metro Systems

## Bombardier's competence in automated train technology

**In November 2008, Singapore's Land Transport Authority (LTA) awarded Bombardier a contract worth 298 million Euros to deliver 219 driverless MOVIA metro vehicles.**

**Deliveries are scheduled to begin in the last quarter of 2012 and to be completed in mid 2016.**

The 40-km long line will transport almost half a million passengers every day in Singapore.



- The train operates under a fully automated mode
- High capacity aluminium car bodies developed from a standardised platform, ensuring a high degree of reliability, safety and low life-cycle cost.
- 3- car consists with a capacity of approximately up to 900 passengers
- Environmentally-friendly, up to 90% recyclable

■ **Singapore's Land Transport Authority (LTA)**

## From Yesterday to the Present; Looking into the Future

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# Driverless Metro Systems

## Conclusion

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- High maturity level reached
- Increasing growth rate confirms the confidence in this technology
- The safety records confirm the high level of maturity
- Essential element for sustainable future public rail transport
- Introduce Driverless Technology in one step





Thank you for your kind attention