## Survey on Basic Knowledge of Train Station Capacity

Currently there is a debate going on in Germany if a new passenger train station will be an improvement for railway traffic, especially if it increases the capacity of the node. Simulations were made in order to reduce public doubts, but questions about its parameters violating national or international standards have remained. In preparation of a publication describing the capacity calculations in the approval process the following questions were identified to have been sources for misinterpretation. Therefore it is asked for your help as an expert in the field.

The survey will take about 3 minutes. All respondents will receive the (anonymized) results. If you do not reply, it will be classified as „feeling not qualified/willing/able to answer". Please answer by June 14 ${ }^{\text {th }}$, 2013, at the latest!

Answers and response rates will be compared by region. To fill-in this form you may use fillanypdf.com (type "X" to check an answer) or Microsoft Word. Save the filled-in form and return it by email to survey@wikireal.org.

| Statement |  | true | false | do not know | remarks (optional) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Railway station capacity is most suitably measured by trains per peak hour not by trains per day. |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| Without changes in user behavior, overall traffic growth causes similar growth at peak hour. |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| When aiming for strong growth it is wrong to reduce peak hour capacity far below current demand. |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| For a metropolitan station in Germany it is not expected that the traffic shifts mainly into night hours. |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| In midterm forecast (10 $y$ ) one would expect that directionality of commuter traffic basically remains. |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| Minimum dwell times, to which a delayed stop may be reduced to, must enable passenger exchange. |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| Additionally, scheduled dwell times have to incorporate buffer times for delay reduction. |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| A big node with highest passenger exchange rates, connecting many lines, would need significantly more than the country-wide average dwell-time. |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| An operating program designed to provide significant growth is not suitably described to be "sufficient", it needs to be characterized by its peak performance and should be compared with the existing timetable. |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| If a simulation demands a distribution of delays of up to 11 min . reducing higher values to 5 m is distorting. |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| An unforeseen departure-delay cannot be offset by trying to leave early at the same stop in anticipation. |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| Allowing a mean delay-increase in the node of up to 1 min . per train does not result in a good or economic quality of service. |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| A planned level of occupation for the platform tracks above $80 \%$ indicates a dysfunctional train station. |  | $\square$ | $\square$ | $\square$ |  |
| Person, who filled-in this form |  |  |  |  |  |
| name and degree | affiliation and position |  |  |  | university $\square$ industry \& consulting |
| country | address \& phone |  |  |  |  |

(optional) your experience in the field (publications, tools for capacity calculation, national/international standards)

