





G7 Transport Academic Workshop

Resilience, robustness and redundancy – principles for developing future infrastructures

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Wednesday, 10th April 2024 - Aula Magna "Carassa e Dadda" Politecnico di Milano, Bovisa Campus, Milan (Italy)

Agenda

- Notions and concepts
- Case studies
 - Road Infrastructures
 - Railways
 - Public transport networks
 - World wide waterways and logistics
- Special purpose infrastructures?
- Network topology measures?
- Summary





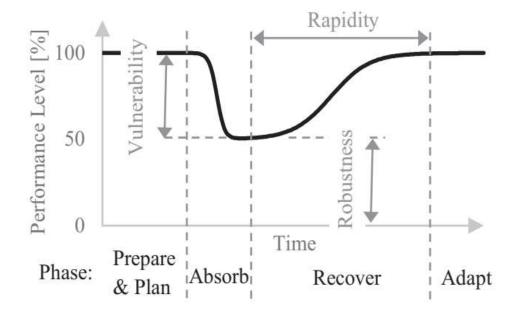
Notions and concepts

Robustness:

How much performance is left after an incident?

Resilience:

How quick can a system recover??



Demmer et. al. (2022) based on Bruneau et. al. (2003)





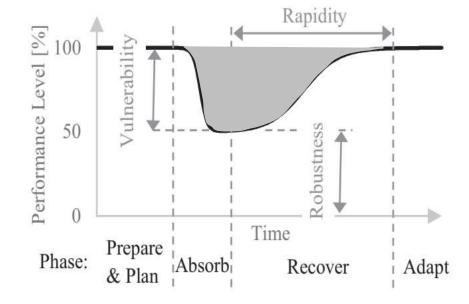
Notions and concepts

$$Damage = \int_{Absorb+Pacover} Performance Level (Time) dTime$$

 $Risk = Probability \cdot Damage$

Why do we need the concept of resilence?

- It is not possible to be 100% robust
- Perception of different risks changes
- Unpredicability (robust against what?)



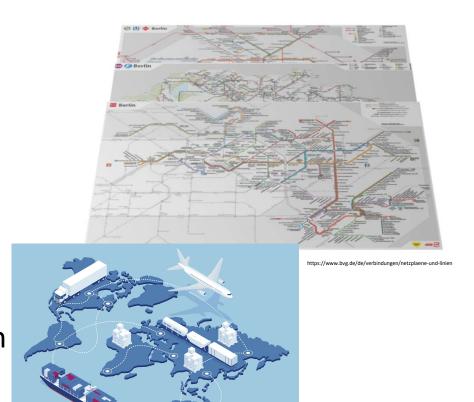
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Super/hyper/logical/infrastructure.... networks

- Infrastructure is only the foundation on which the actual traffic is based
- Different types of networks intertwine
 - Trip chains in public transport
 - Supply chains in freight transport
- Errors in the single networks could propagate in the other
- Networks can also substitute each other
- Sparse nodes and links with high utilization are the most critical ones







Critical nodes and links

 There are critical nodes and links in logistics, value added, public transport, infrastructure networks



• Hypothesis: If each actor minimized its maximum critical network components, the overall network becomes more robust and resilient





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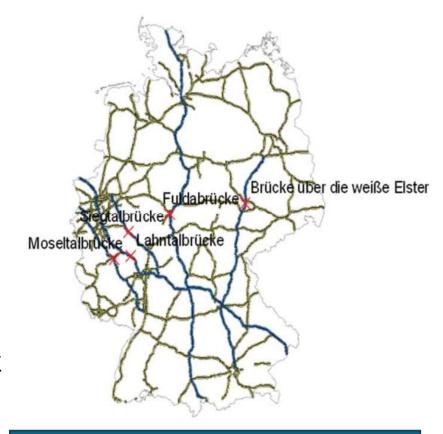
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Road Networks

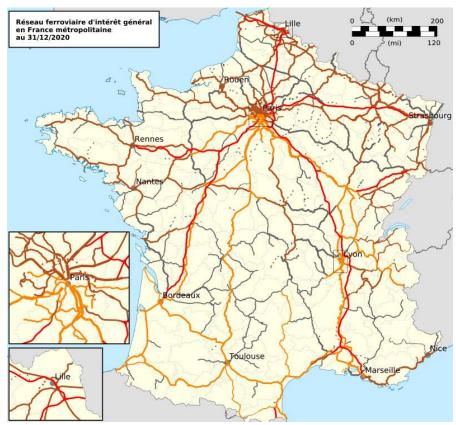
- Highly redundant
- Self- organized
- Very transparent
- Example: Blocking of almost all major north-south connections in the German federal highway network
 - Only 4% increase in overall travel time
 - Initial chaos has to be overcome



Infrastructure: not the critical resource







Par Le dessin des frontières, des côtes et de l'hydrographie utilise des données issues des bases Geofia 2016 et EGM 2020, publiées par l'Institut géographique national sous la licence Licence ouverte / Open license d'Etalab. —

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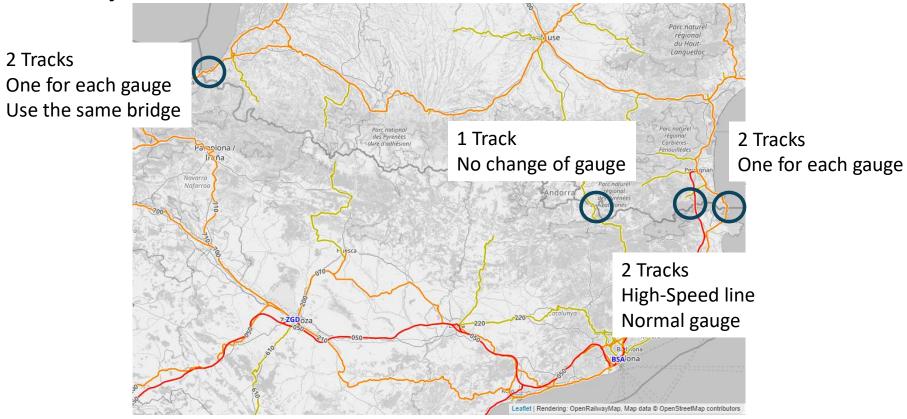
Railways

- Critical links: natural barriers (mountain chains)
- Capped lines
- Disregard of freight in high-speed projects
- Train control/tension/frequency.... Still an issue?





Railways

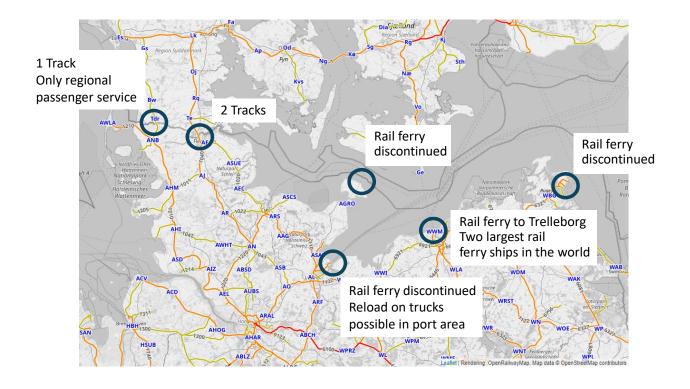






Railways

Need of the road system as a backup





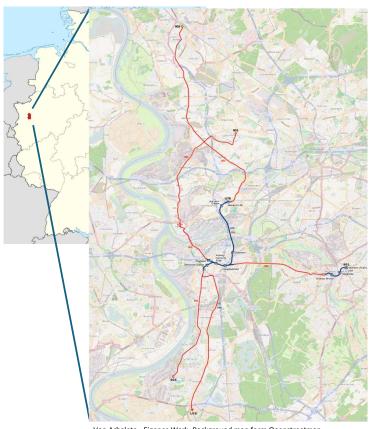


- Robustness and resilience depend on
 - Infrastructure design
 - Design of lines on the infrastructure networks
- Examples: Public transport networks in Duisburg and Dresden





- Example Duisburg
- Public transport concentrated on two tramway lines and a light rail line
- All lines share a tunnel (partly two-story)
- Many routes are linked over these lines
- Only few cross-connections

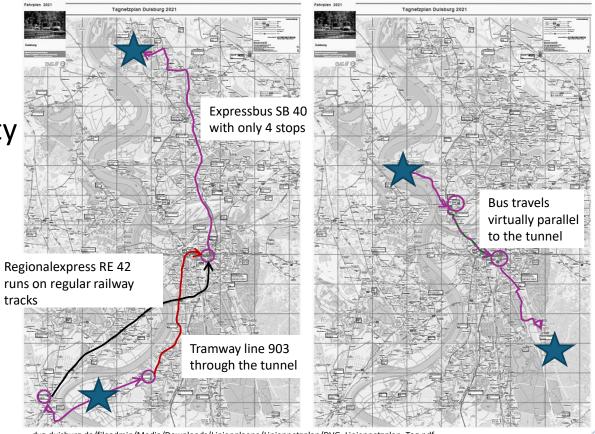


Von Arbalete - Eigenes Werk, Background map form Openstreetmal (http://www.openstreetmap.org/)., CC BY-SA 3.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=29171662





- Itineraries that avoid the tunnel are possible
- They have a lower capacity
- Parallel lines instead of cross-connections



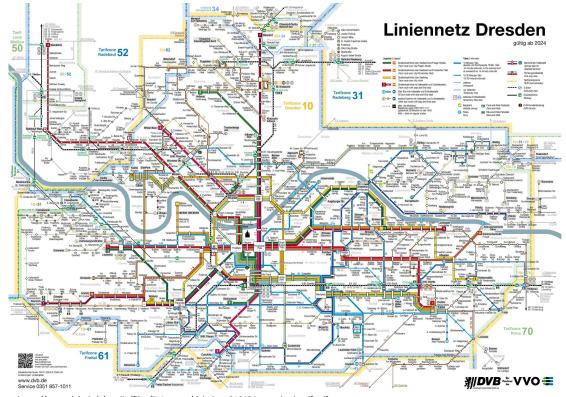






- Example Dresden
- Based on area-covering tram network
- Supplemented by bus lines and suburban trains on the regular rail network

Spatial and mode diversity increase quality: every day and in cases of disruptions









- Example: Single track line in the northern black forest
- Maximum travel time between passing sidings ~15 Min
- With timetable cycle of one hour:
 - Trains have normally only to wait in every second station
 - Delay per train: 3 min or 15 or 30 min
 - Delay needs to be accounted for at the terminus

Stable against small delays 0...4 min Stability not given against mid-size delays



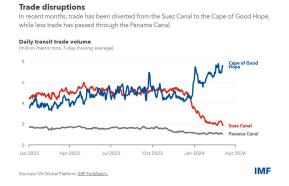
Leaflet | Rendering: OpenRailwayMap, Map data @ OpenStreetMap contributors

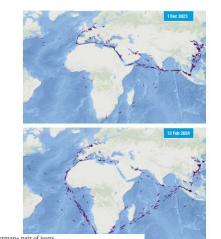




World wide waterways and logistics

• Suez and Panama canal







• Security paradox Production pathways for a typical »German« pair of jeans





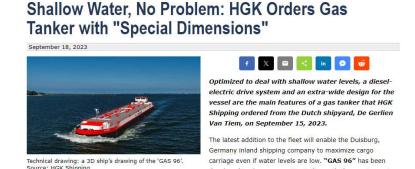


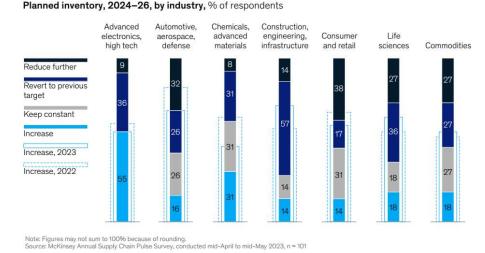
World wide waterways and logistics

- Companies already reacted to transport problems

 - Stocks are going to increase
 Other ways or modes of transport are considered

https://www.marinelink.com/news/shallow-water-problem-hgk-orders-gas-508120





• The big events have (finally) achieved a rethink in inventory policy and supply chain diversification

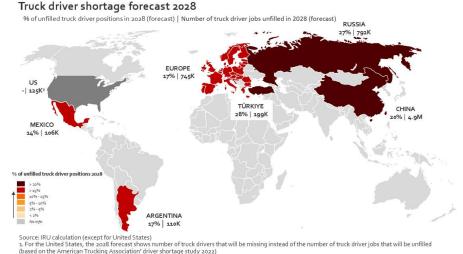




World wide waterways and logistics

- Systemic view is needed
 - Quick changes of mode and/or way are not feasible in larger scales
 - Infrastructure is not the only bottleneck
 - Rolling stock
 - Drivers

The private sector has to contribute to resilience



Commodities

Germany to give energy essentials priority by rail if Rhine disruption worsens

By Reuters
August 14, 2022 3:07 PM GMT+2 · Updated 2 years ago

https://www.reuters.com/markets/commodities/germany-give-energy-essentials-priority-by-rail-if-rhine-disruption-worsens-2022-08-14/





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Rationale of special purpose infrastructures

- Something that is not really needed now is built
- Large infrastructure projects of economic or military importance
 - Always came too late
 - Have a maintenance cost problem
- Threads are always different than anticipated
 - They are quick and infrastructure expansion is slow

It does often make no sense to build infrastructures against a particular challenge...



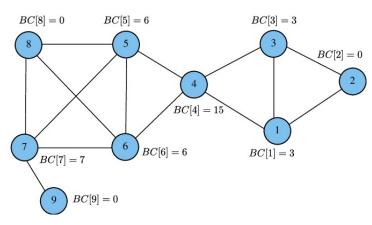








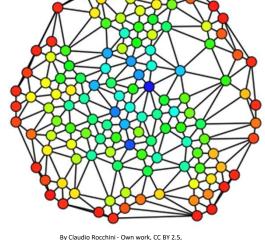
Network topology measures



 $Scalable \ and \ High \ Performance \ Betweenness \ Centrality \ on the \ GPU-Scientific \ Figure \ on \ Research Gate.$ $Available \ from: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Example-Betweenness-Centrality-scores-for-a-small-graph_fig1_282990849$



- Critical Element High traffic volume, difficult to evade
- Critical Network state: small fluctuations in operations tend to increase!



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Summary

- Resilience and over-capacity are linked
- Over-capacity in infrastructure and other resources (vehicles) needed
- Over-capacities can have other benefits: accessibility
- Trancparency and interoperability increase resilience
- Implications for planning
 - Resilience is not only a task for planning
 - Governance and sector organisation (contracting transport services)
 - Cross-network standardisation for backup operations
 - Each notwork should conduct stress-tests









