

Suburban Commuter Rail System

S-Bahn

Chongqing - Tongliang Testline

Beijing in September 2015



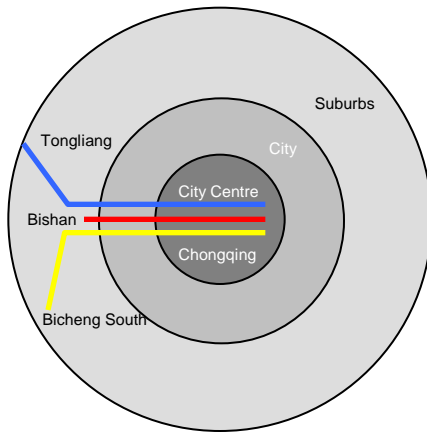
- Aim of the Feasibility Study
- Historical Background
- Special Features of German S-Bahn
- Tongliang Testline
 - Line Schemes
 - Passenger forecast and operation concept
 - Civil works and stations
 - Technical issues
 - Vehicles and equipment
 - Vehicle marshalling, workshop and depot
 - Construction planning, investment costs
- Economical evaluation and suggestions

- Introduce the concept of the German S-Bahn in China
- Verify the feasibility of the Chongqing-Tongliang Testline (S-Bahn)
- Advise CRT on the most suitable S-Bahn concept (technical, operational, financial) for the introduction of such an S-Bahn
- Apply the advantages of the German S-Bahn system to the Tongliang Testline, addressing the local particularities and requirements for the most efficient project implementation
- Lay the foundation of the Chongqing S-Bahn network system with the Tongliang Testline
- Facilitate the implementation of the project
- Prepare & support a nationwide promotion of the S-Bahn concept introduced by CRT



- About 100 years ago, cities were looking for electrically powered railways with high capacity but more reasonable investment costs than the metro
- S-Bahn stands for Schnell-Bahn (German for „fast-railway“), which is supposed to link suburban areas and city centers with a direct access
- The trains should not necessarily comply with the mainline railway standard but be able to share tracks and stations with the railway when running outside of town
- Most of urban public transport systems are DC-traction powered. Since energy efficiency of AC-Systems for traction is now a requirement, dual-traction power systems were introduced within the last 20 years. Particularly, the Hamburg S-Bahn system has the greatest similarity with the case of Chongqing today





- S-Bahn connects suburban areas with city center
- Run-through operation, sharing infrastructure with other mass transit and main railway lines
- Limited investment, limited operation cost, starts with moderate passenger demand in suburban areas with the potential to deal with increasing demands later on
- S-Bahn can cope with high demand in city center similar to mass rapid transit system (metro)

S-Bahn Systems in Germany

Sharing Tracks with metro and mainline railway



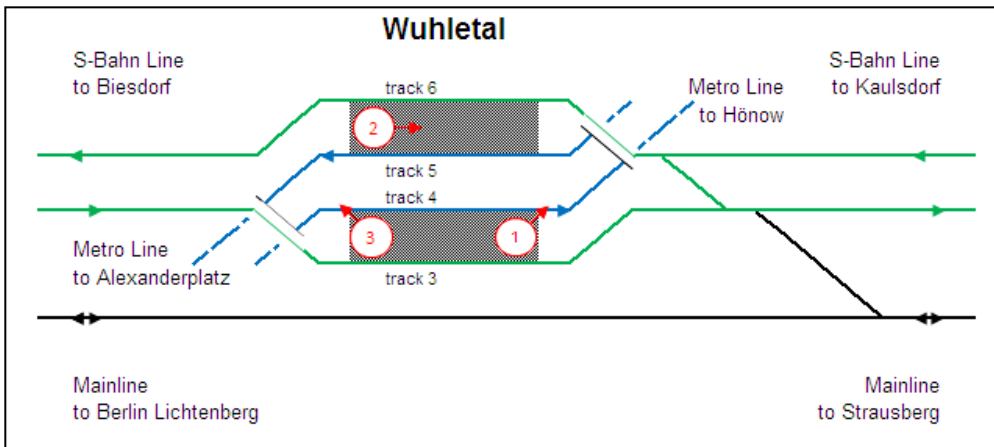
Germany's S-Bahn trains

- share tracks with mainline passenger trains, freight and private passenger trains
- use the same signalling and operation control system



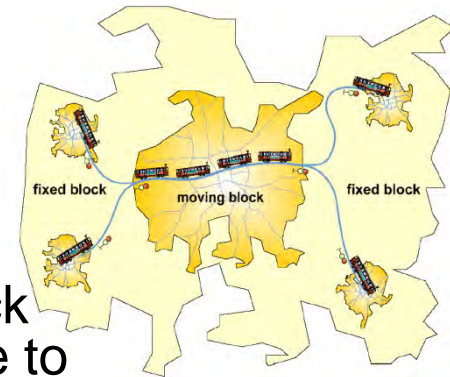
S-Bahn Systems in Germany

Sharing Infrastructure with metro and mainline railway



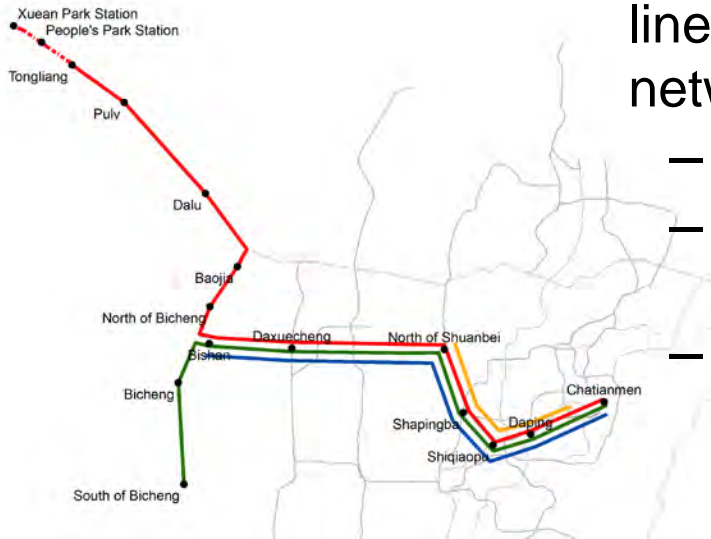
Low Investment, Low Operation Costs

- More energy efficiency due to change from DC to AC traction power
- Low investment due to signalling system extension (change from moving block to fixed block system)
- Alignment at grade
- Flexible operation mode due to dual power rolling stock (some trains terminate in Bishan, some trains continue to Tongliang)
- It is recommended to extend the existing Metro line 1 OCC to integrate the Tongliang Testline (S-Bahn) from Bishan to Tongliang
- The OCC shall integrate all features currently installed within the SCADA-system as well as within the environmental control system



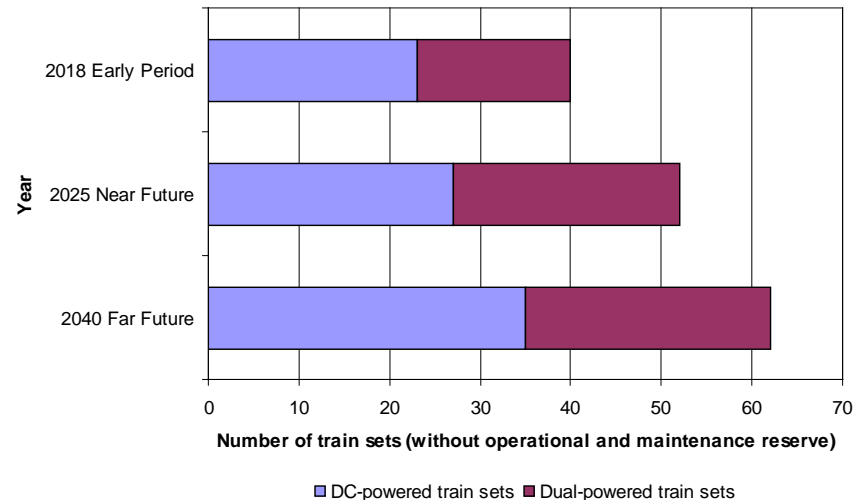
- Run-through operation and overlay of 3 lines will create the basis of the new S-Bahn network:

- Bishan – Chaotianmen (DC-only, Metro 1)
- Tongliang – Xiaoshenzi (Dual-powered, Tongliang Test Line S-Bahn)
- Bicheng South – Chaotianmen (DC-only, Chengnan Branch)

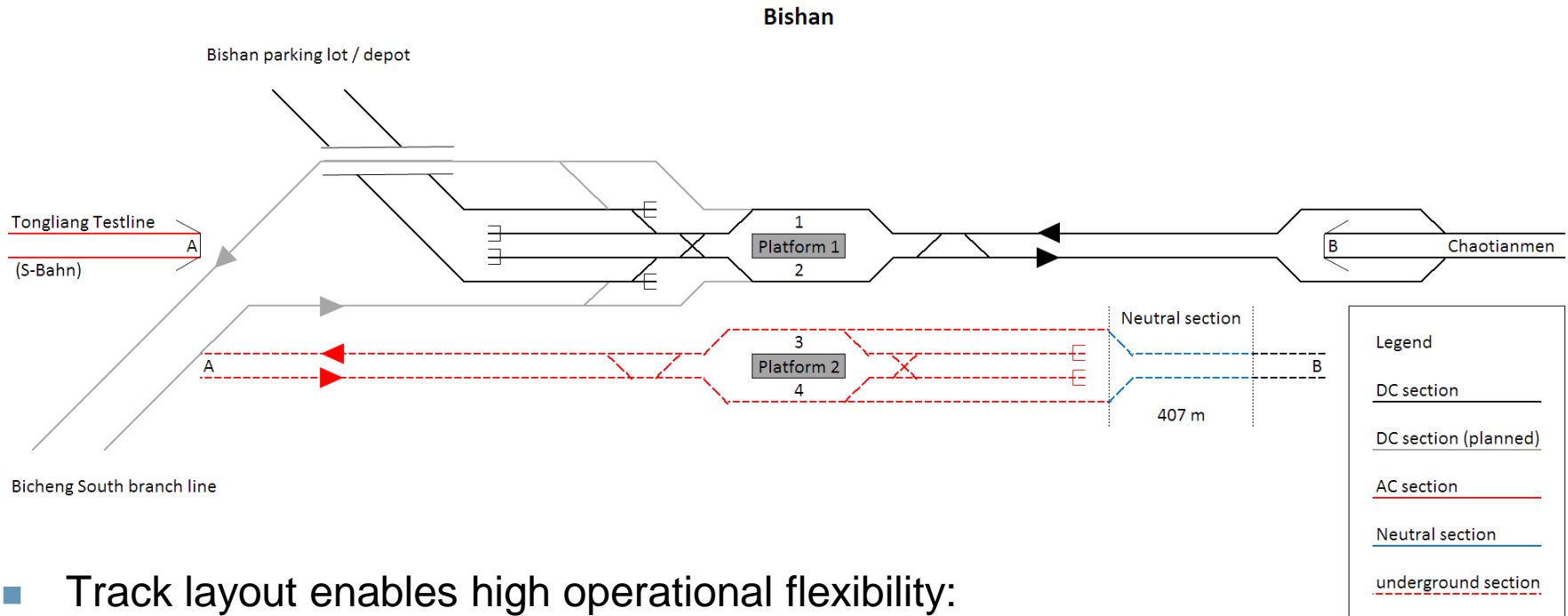


The run-through operation starts with 17 train sets equipped with the DC/AC dual-power traction package.

In far future 27 dual-powered train sets will be required.

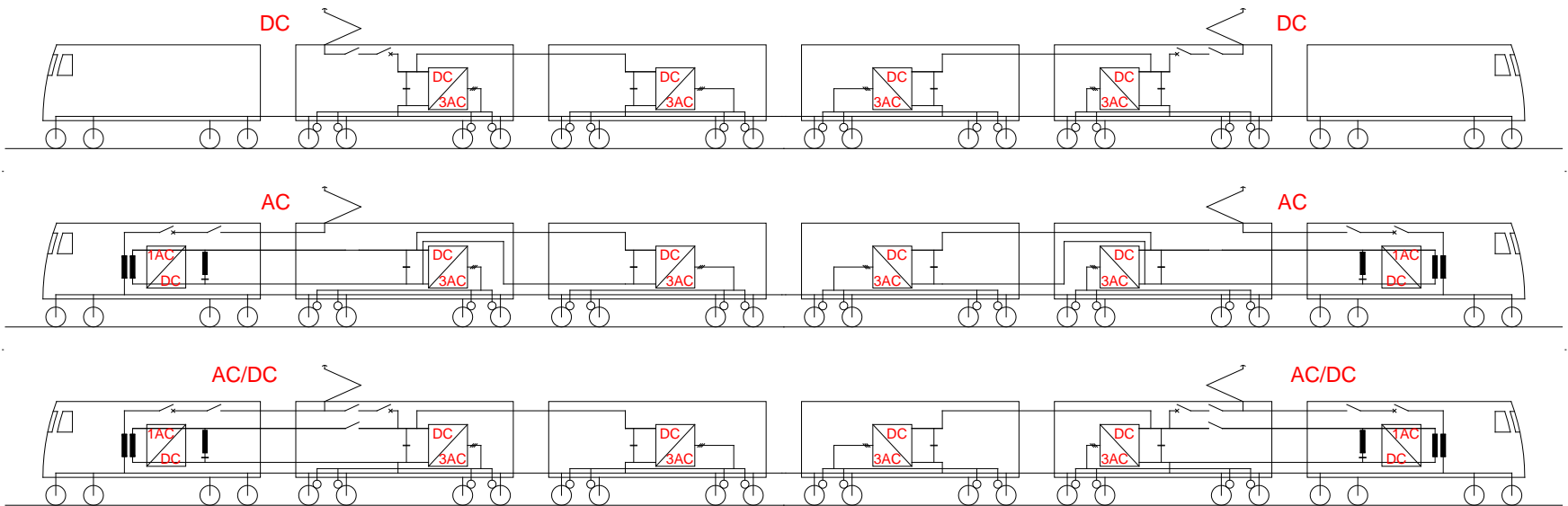


Station Design Track Layout (two levels)

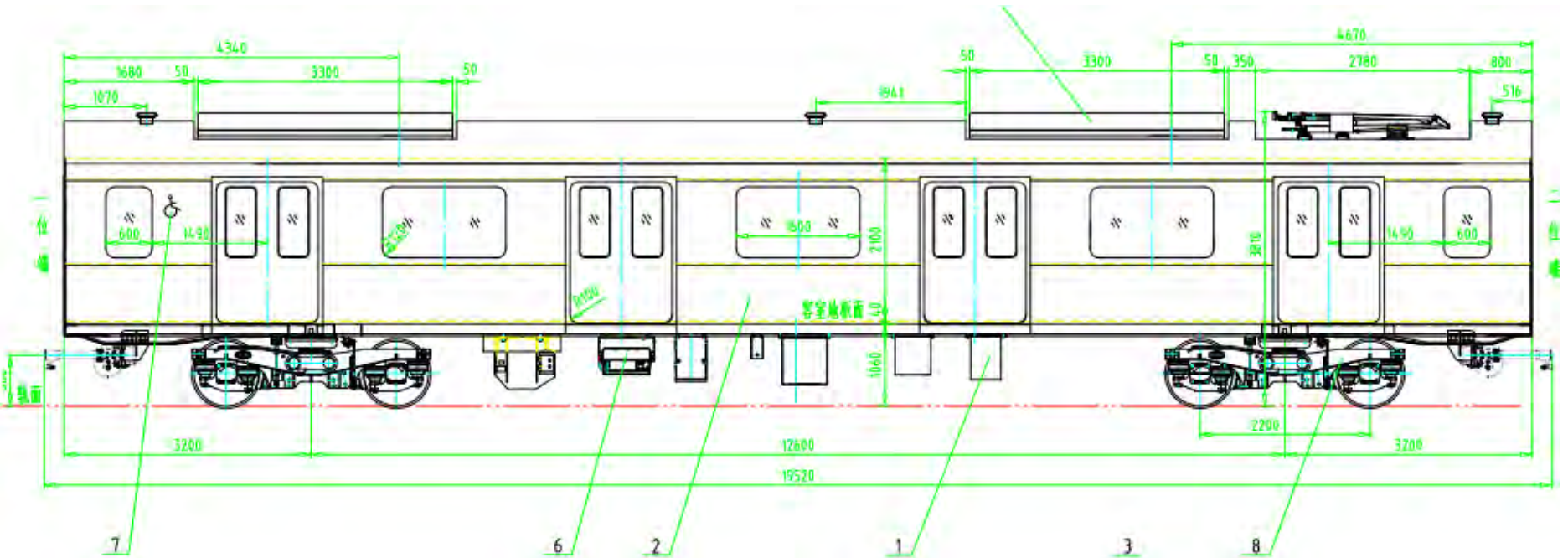


- Track layout enables high operational flexibility:
- Separate operation and reversing of 1,500 V DC and 25 kV AC trains
- Run-through operation from the Metro Line 1 section to Tongliang
- Reversing on platform in case of operational disturbances by using track connections in front of the platforms
- Independent operation of trains in the depot area (depot access tracks separated from reverse and stabling tracks)

Modular concept for DC (Metro), AC, and AC/DC trains

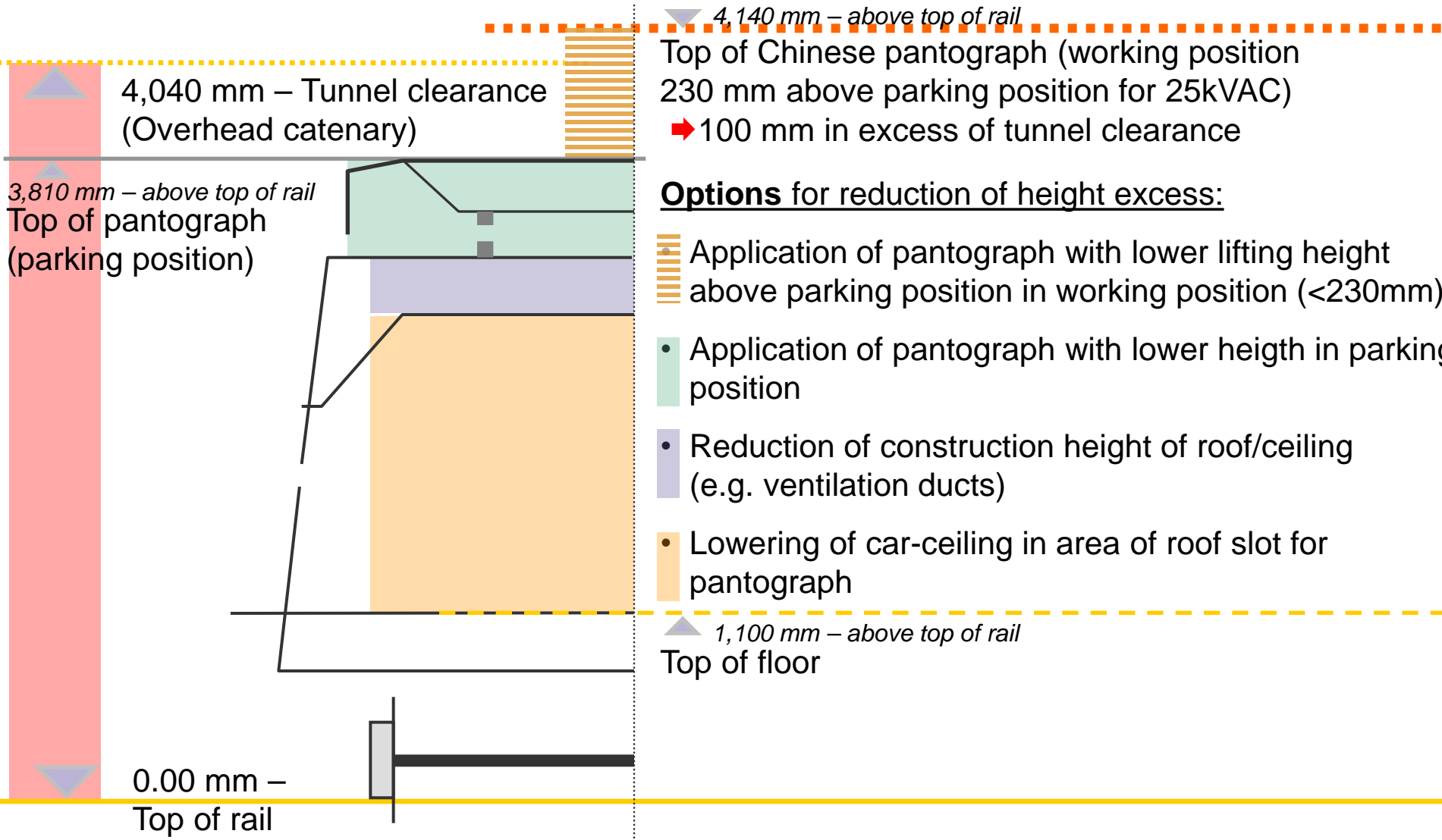


Metro type „B“ car Chongqing Line 1



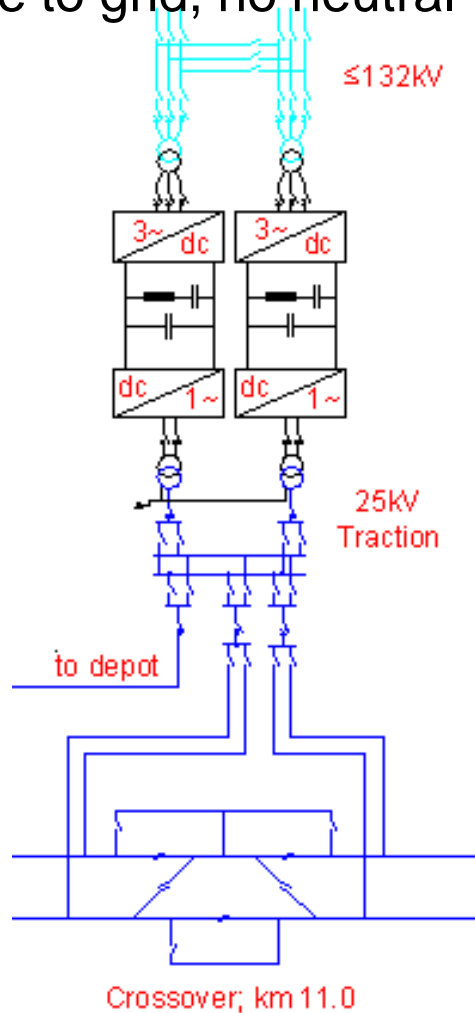
Status quo situation of Motor car with Pantograph (1.5kV DC)

Vehicle Gauge vs. Tunnel Clearance

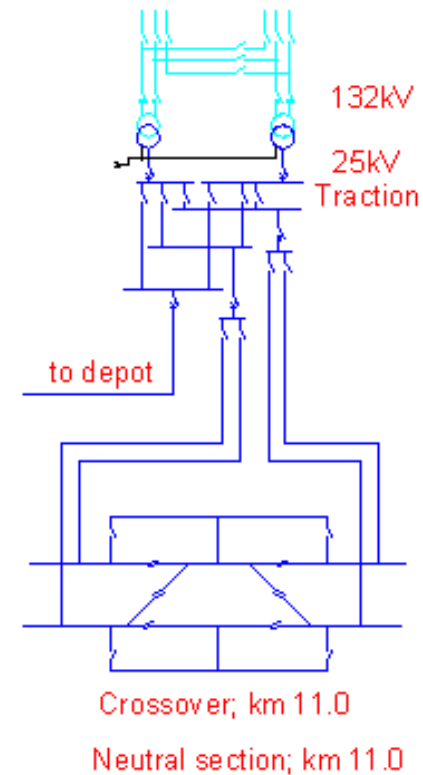


Traction Power Supply

Innovative 3AC -1AC inverter traction power substation (low interference to grid, no neutral sections)

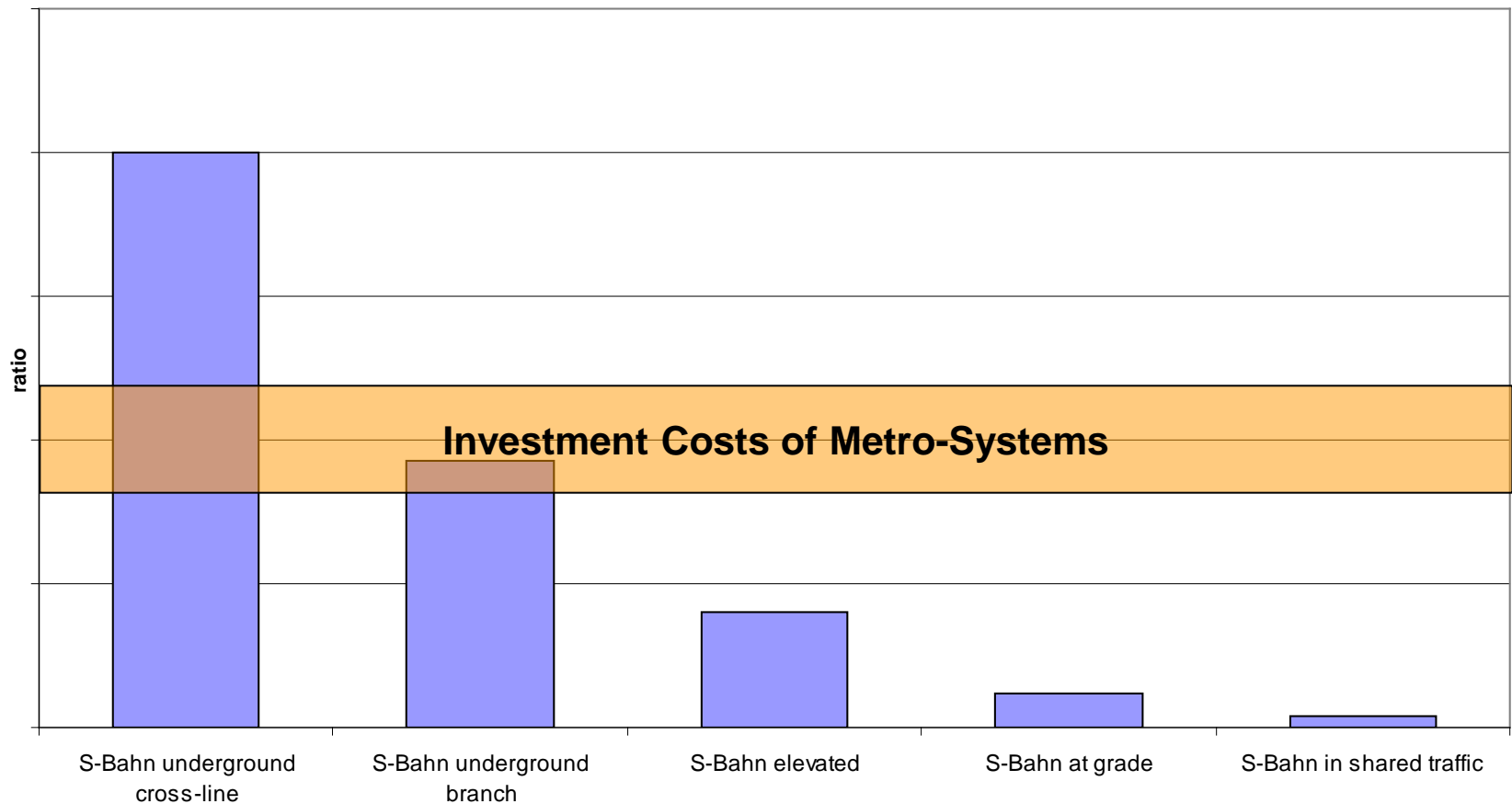


Standard transformer traction power substation in V-connection (low cost)



Comparison of investment costs (per km):

- S-Bahn infrastructure (double track line) vs. Metro infrastructure



- The operator shall build & operate parking facilities at the stations
- Providing car parking facilities for Park and Ride (P+R) services
 - increases the catchment area of the S-Bahn system
 - will help to limit cars entering the CBD
- Land adjacent to stations shall be linked to CRT
- The distribution and pricing of the parking facilities should be integrated into the S-Bahn fare system



- The total investment is 4.154 billion RMB (500 million Euro)
- The benchmark figure for Tongliang Testline is around 129 million RMB per km
- Even if one assumes a cost increase of 20%, the total cost are more reasonable than those of LRT (300 million RMB per km) or Metro (500 million RMB per km) systems
- The estimation does not consider cost for civil structures and land acquisition:
 - Bishan station accounted to Metro line 1.
 - The government of Tongliang and Bishan county has declared to finance the civil structure cost for the stations of Tongliang, Polv, Dalu, Baojia and cost for the land

- Calculation of Net Present Value (NPV) and Internal Rate of Return (IRR) from the viewpoint of the operator CRT
- Using cost and revenue cash flow streams
 - Tongliang Testline (S-Bahn) investment costs (CAPEX)
 - Tongliang Testline (S-Bahn) operating and maintenance costs (OPEX)
 - Fare box revenues are derived from the travel demand forecast
- Discount rate: 4.6%
 - Represents terms and conditions of promotional loans granted by KfW Bank.
- The NPV is 353.9 mn RMB, the IRR is 5.37%.
 - CAPEX may increase up to 9.3% to achieve a positive NPV.
 - Even if the ridership is 8.6% less than the forecasted patronage, the financial viability remains ascertained.
- The major portion of the revenues must be used to repay the loans

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