

Design and Construction of Riyadh Metro Project – a Case Study

Veera V. N. Duggirala

Lead Signaling Engineer, Riyadh Metro Line 3, KSA
Parsons Corporation,

Dr. Ade Oguniola

Vice President, Rail Systems, Fellow
Abu Dhabi, UAE, Parsons Corporation,



RAIL CONFERENCE

PARSONS



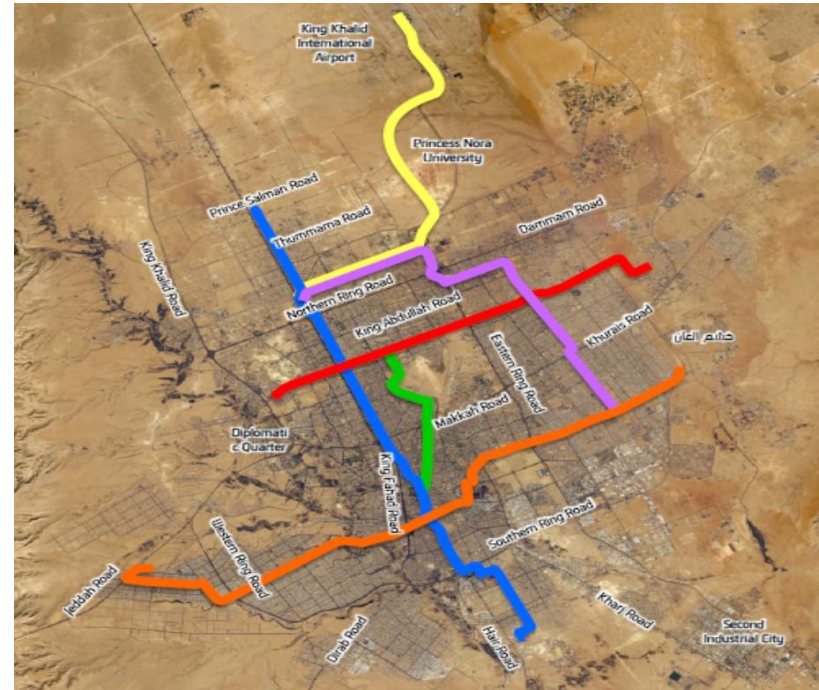
Contents

- Overview of Riyadh Metro Mega Project
- Challenges of Project Delivery
- Application of Concurrent Engineering to Design Phase
- Systems Engineering Practices
- Best practices and Take-Aways to other Greenfield Projects



Overview

- Largest Metro Project under construction in the world (USD 22bn)
- Total 6 lines, 175 km length, 85 stations
- Total 202 trains, 260 passengers/train
- 4 iconic stations, 5 transfer stations, 25 Park & Ride locations
- 7 depots and 12 power grid stations



Technology

- Fully automated driverless CBTC GoA4 based UTO operation
- Advanced Operation Control Centers (OCC)
- Integration of all OCC with Transportation Control Center (TCC)
- Modern Rolling Stock with unified design of trains



Project Delivery Organization

Line	Package	Design & Build Contractor	Engineer	Client
Line 1	1	BACS	RMTC P1	<u>Riyadh Development Authority (RDA)</u>
Line 2				
Line 3	2	ANM	RMTC P2	
Line 4				
Line 5	3	FAST	RAMPED	
Line 6				

- Bechtel, Almagani, CCC and Siemens - BACS
- Salini Impregilo, Larsen & Toubro, Nesma, Ansaldo STS (now Hitachi), Bombardier, Idom and Worley Parsons - ANM;
- FCC, Samsung C&T, Alstom, Strukton, Freyssinet, Atkins, Typsa and Setec - FAST



Delivery Schedule

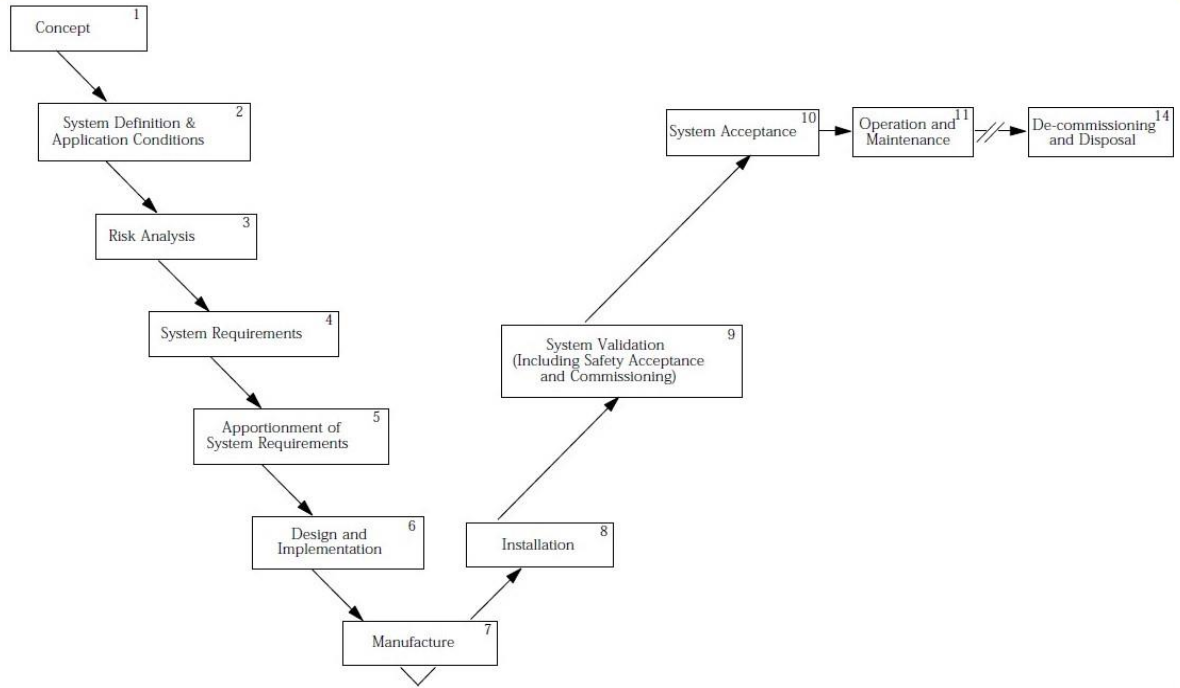


- Mega infrastructure project to be delivered over a short period of time
- Delivery challenge to complete all 6 lines within an old and historic city
 - Interface issues with third parties (e.g. Wet and dry utilities, roads etc.,)



Sequential Development Cycle

- To deliver the Project as per Systems Engineering 'V' cycle as per EN 50126
- Strictly speaking construction only starts once design is finalized
- Schedule and cost impact

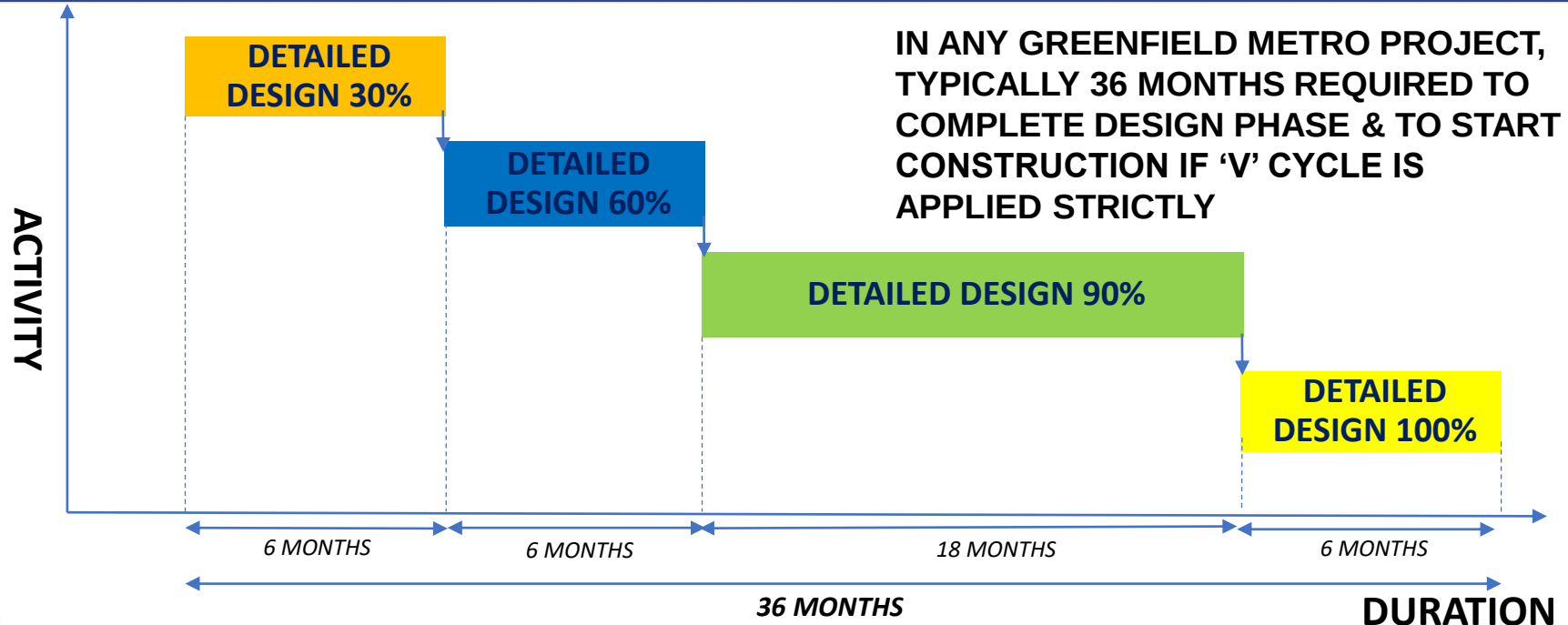


Railway Systems Engineering

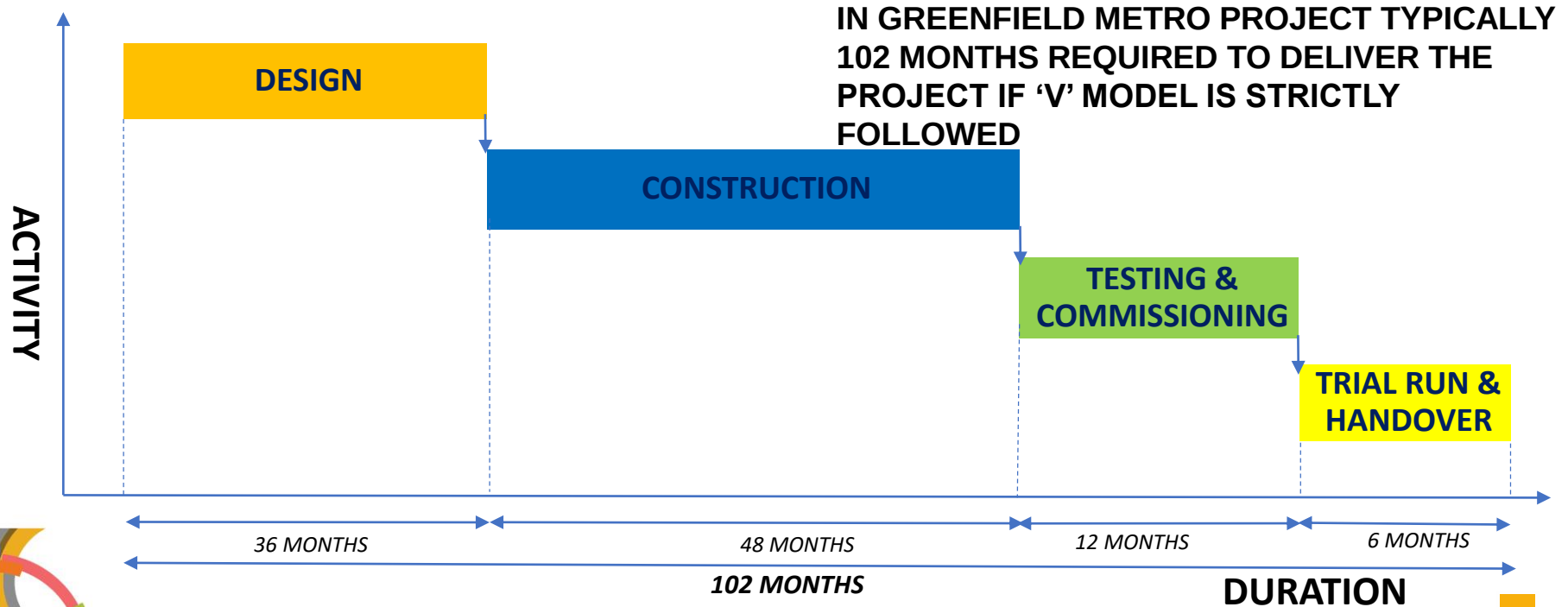
- Railway is a complex distributed engineering systems
- Split between civil and system design
- Design development tends to be globally distributed
- Sequential design development, as implied by the V life cycle, consist of 4 fundamental consecutive steps:
 - Requirements and Specifications;
 - Design;
 - Implementation; and
 - Testing.



Typical Sequential logic – Design Phase



Sequential logic – Project completion



Application of Concurrent Engineering

- Concurrent Engineering (CE) – the parallelization of design activities with a view to commence construction activities early
- Implementation within a Systems Engineering (SE) framework
 - Intent of SE is to encourage co-operative work among the various design specialist concurrently
 - At civil design level
 - At systems design level
 - At civil and systems design level
- CE defines a network of activities rather than a sequence of events
 - Each activity on network exists simultaneously with other activities

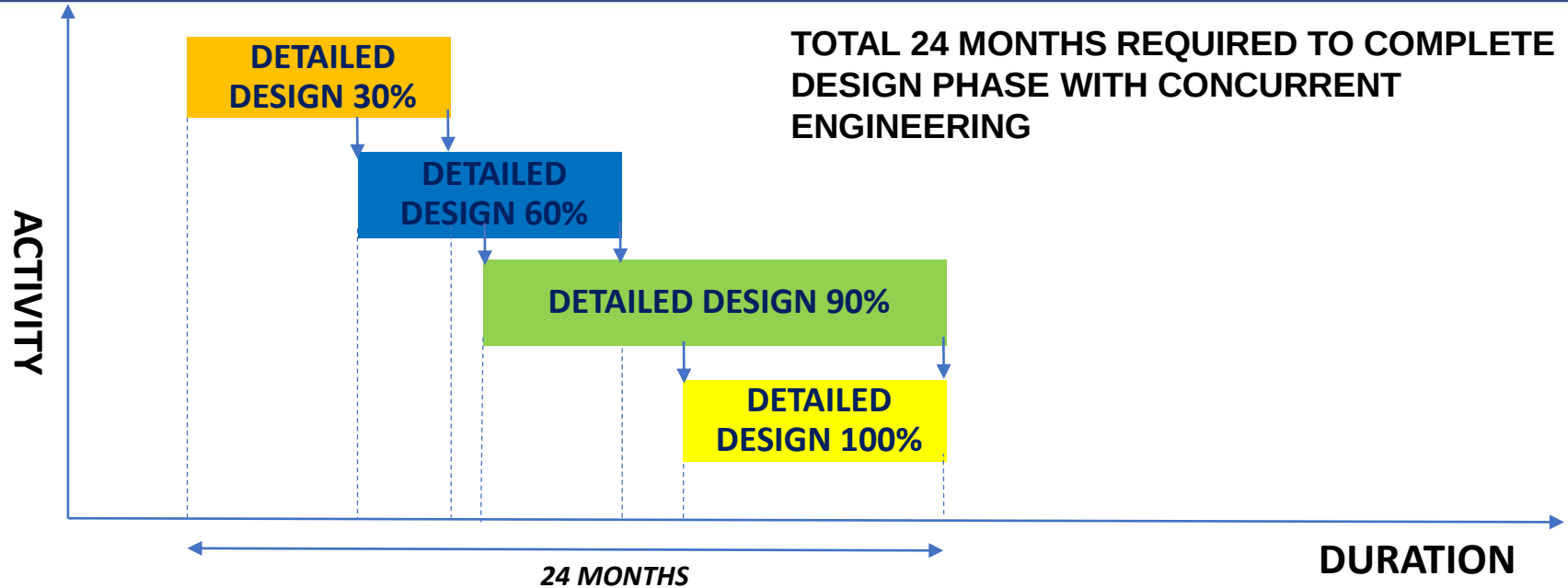


Concurrent Engineering - benefits

- Concurrent Engineering:
 - involves mobilization of construction experts during design phase
 - Provides designs that meets all functional and performance requirements
 - Facilitates early commencement of downstream activities
 - Enables early procurement of long lead items
 - Reduces the risk of rework – if implemented properly
 - Considers life cycle components, influences from the onset of project
 - Reduces 'waste' in design life cycle
 - Achieves continuous improvement in the design flow and output

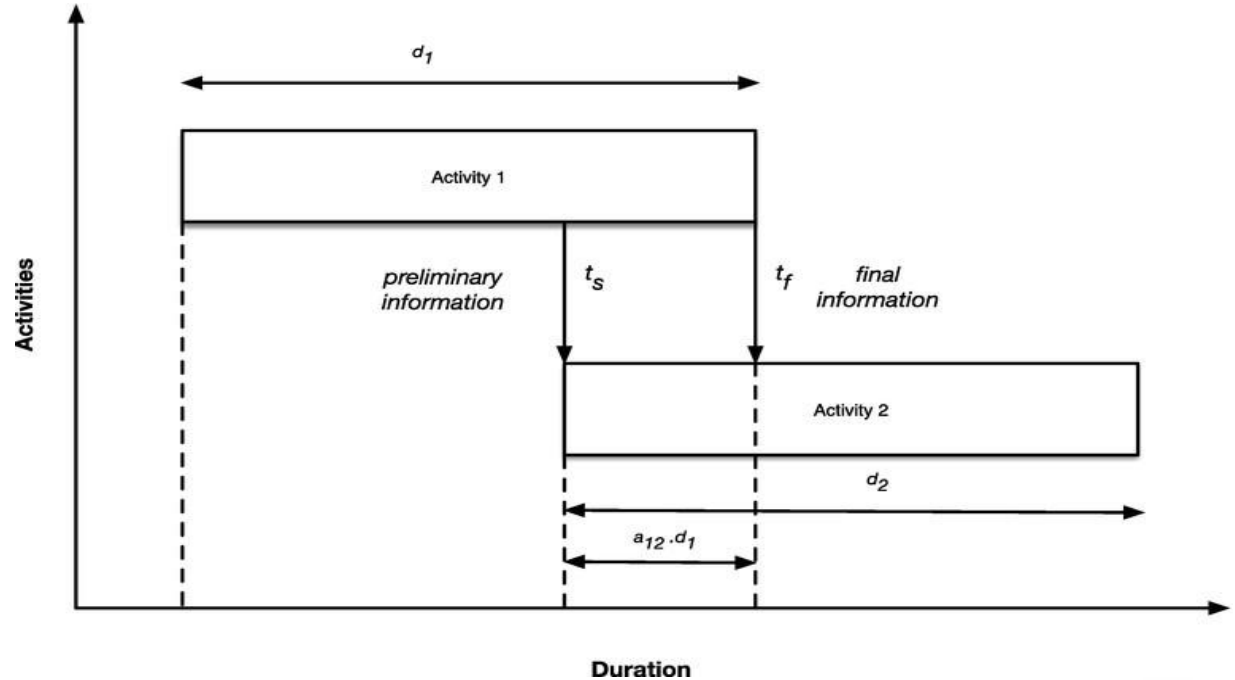


Concurrent logic – Design Phase



Concurrent Design logic

- Each independent design elements progressed concurrently
- Dependent design elements progressed with an overlap
- Continuous V&V undertaken



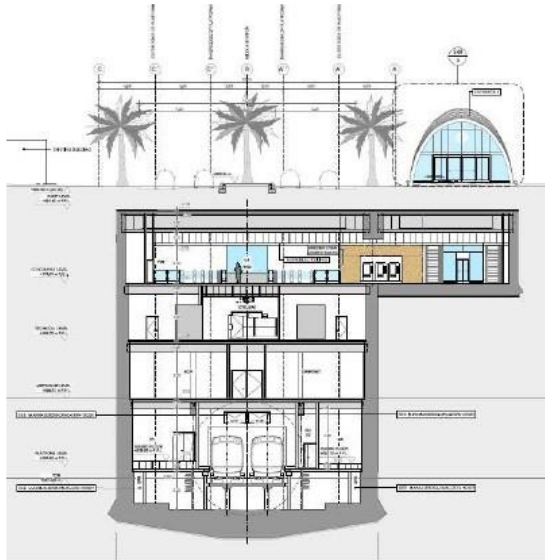
Application of Systems Engineering

- Integrated design team established
 - At PMC level and at Contractor level
- Three station archetypes subjected to an integrated design approach
 - One Elevated
 - One At Grade
 - One Underground

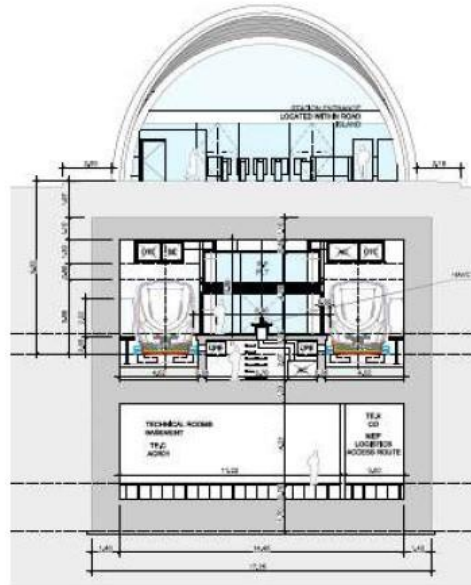


Types of Stations

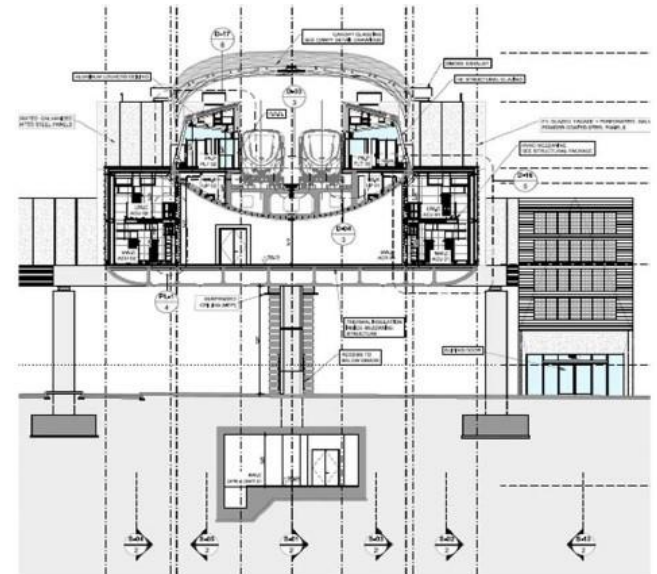
Deep Stations



Shallow Underground Stations



Elevated Stations

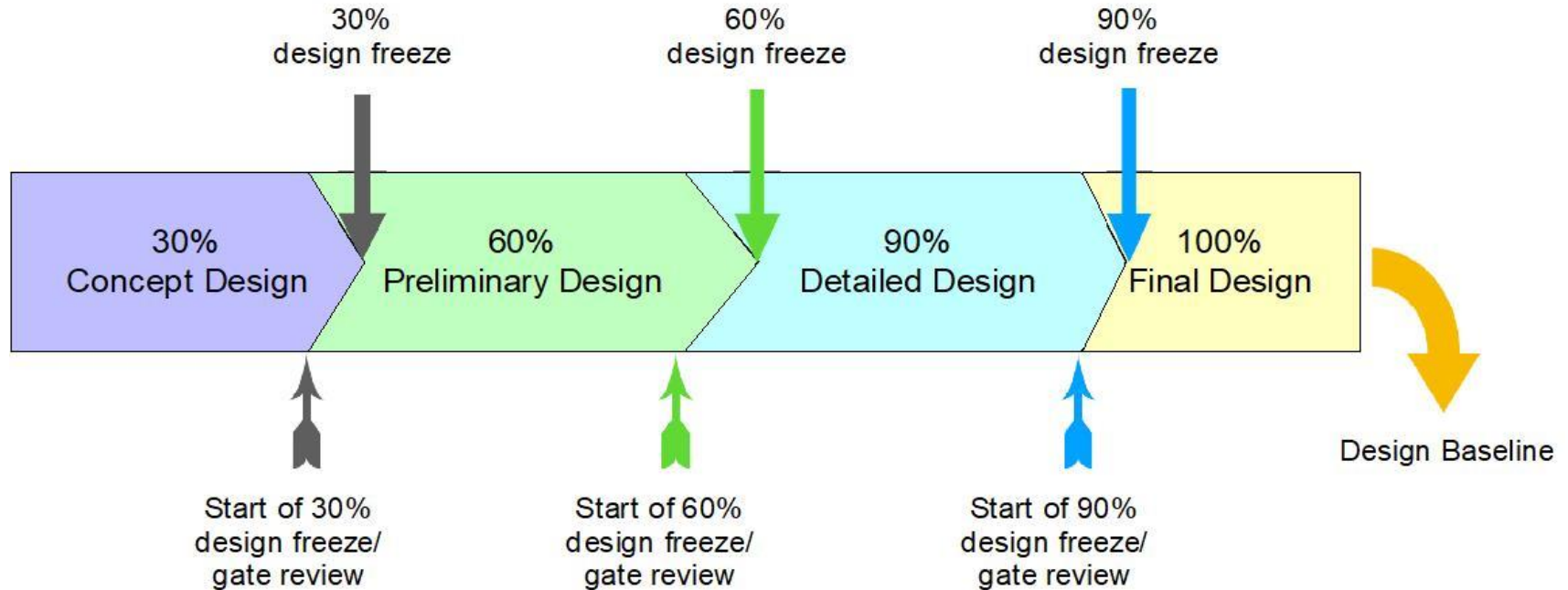


Design Gate Reviews

- Confirming traceability of customer requirements at each design phase
- Ascertain the status of each subsystem design of metro
- Identify main issues with the design and drive the current design progress
- Ensure requirements traceability in DOORS is as mature as the design
- Identify the gaps, review DCRs/RFIs/HLs and summarizing results
- Issue of design closure certificate to the contractor & informing the results to customer



Design Gate Reviews



Best Practices and Take-Aways

- Minimize 'waste' in design phase by implementing CE principles
- Engage subject matter experts in the project as early as possible
- Conduct Design Gate Reviews at different design phases
- Conduct Safety Review for all key safety critical milestones
- Establish a 'collaborative' work place and 'One Team' approach
- Creating a 'can-do' attitude at every level of the Organization



Best Practices and Take-Aways

- Strong leadership to decision making and motivate the work force
- Seeing the big picture while keeping eye on the important details
- Being firm and flexible as per the need with the contractor to get job done
- Robust Systems Engineering and Integration processes
- Safe, timely, de-risked and cost-effective delivery with high quality
- Progressive assurance, early and regular involvement of O&M
- Testing integration between Rolling Stock and Signaling well in advance on a Test Track facility



THANK YOU

Dr. Ade Ogunsola PhD CEng CPhys FInstP FIET

Vice President – Rail Systems, Fellow

ade.ogunsola@parsons.com

Veera V N Duggirala CEng MIRSE MIET PMP PMI-ACP PMI-RMP

Lead Signaling Engineer – Riyadh Metro Line 3

veeravenkata.duggirala@saudiparsons.com

