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LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT OF THE RAIL CONNECTIONS USING GRAPH THEORY: THE CASE OF A PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY ON THE EXAMPLE OF KOLEJE DOLNOŚLĄSKIE S.A.

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose of the paper was the structural analysis of the connections network used by a railway carrier Koleje Dolnośląskie S.A. operating in southern Poland. The analysis used simulation methods. The analysis and simulation were based on graph theory, which is successfully used in analysing a wide variety of networks (social, biological, computer, virtual and transportation networks). The paper presents indicators which allow judging the analysed connections network according to an appropriate level of transport services. Simulation results allowed proposing some modifications for the improvement of the analysed connections network. The paper also demonstrates that graph theory and network simulations should be used as tools by transportation companies during the stage of planning a connections network.

KEY WORDS

Koleje Dolnośląskie, railway transport, structural analysis of networks, transport company management, transport networks

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INTRODUCTION

According to the information provided in the literature (Sołtysik, 2000), logistics management is a sequence of activities constituting a component within the process for the creation of a company's logistics concept and the implementation of logistics activities using appropriate control and control systems. Logistics management should use a number of

tools (Bukowski, 2014) to ensure the effectiveness of actions taken in the supply chain (including the provision of transport services), considering both efficiency and resilience to possible threats. Among other things, logistics management consists of appropriate transport or, specifically, transport services implemented following the principles of logistics (Kerap et al., 2017).

Transport is an important branch of the economy that affects urban and rural residents and businesses (Mesjasz-Lech, 2014). Consequently, it is important to create efficient and effective transport systems in cities and regions. Such systems should enable the acquisition and maintenance of their users (customers).

Customer acquisition and service require an appropriate level of performance (transport services included) to ensure customer maintenance, which is one of the main tasks in the management of a company for the managerial staff and employees (Witkowski, 1995). Transport companies must meet several requirements to acquire and retain customers. These requirements are mainly related to the level of services, which mainly concerns the quality encompassing:

- travel comfort,
- operating frequency,
- number of connections,
- travel time,
- the cost of travel,
- intermodality.

It is important to note that nowadays, transport companies operate according to free-market principles. Consequently, on the one hand, they have to compete in the services market and, on the other hand, they must cooperate with other service providers operating at the same scope (including the same branch and substitute branches in the industry of the company's operation). The above conditions and difficulties apply to the area of transport services in general and the area of public transport in particular.

As an element of the modern economy, public transport has commercial and social importance. Congestion is a major challenge for urban and metropolitan areas (Badura, 2017). Not only does congestion raise air pollution concerns but also gives rise to social pressure to improve the quality of life. Consequently, efficient transport systems currently play an even more significant role than in previous decades. Also, congestion generates enormous costs and wastes travel time as well as fuel. The United States, for instance, lose 11 billion hours and incur the increase of 11 billion litres in fuel consumption (Szołtysek, 2014).

Since the beginning of the 1990s, private transport has played an increasingly important role in Poland. However, pursuant to some studies of and situations in Western European cities, such as London or Kraków and Katowice in Poland, this type of transport will no longer guarantee efficiency and,

most importantly, will not be considered environmentally friendly. The aggravating factor is an especially unfavourable vehicle occupancy rate of a passenger car, averaging at 1.3 people per vehicle. The solution has been proposed in the EU's sustainable transport policy: to improve transport in urban and agglomeration areas by means of efficient and effective public transport.

Poland as well as Europe, take measures to increase the share of public transport at the expense of private transport. These measures include legislative and organisational solutions as well as social actions.

Attractiveness to passengers is a crucial factor in increasing the share of public transport. In this respect, several factors are important, including travel comfort, availability, travel time, and cost. The total effort related to these factors must result in the attractiveness of the public transport superseding the appeal of personal cars. It must be underlined that changing habits is not an easy task to achieve. Thus, public transport services should ensure maximum benefits with minimum costs and time losses (Krykawska et al., 2015).

The above problem is not only particular to cities but also agglomerations, such as Wrocław, and some regions, such as the province of Lower Silesia. Additionally, the movement of people from urban to suburban or rural areas has become a growing phenomenon. More and more people choose life or leisure outside cities, especially city centres. However, greater occupational or educational opportunities make the people take trips to large urban centres.

This situation requires an efficient and effective transport system to and from the city as well as inside it. Also, an efficient transport system has a significant impact on the development of a region in economic terms. If a transport system encourages residents to live in a certain area, including a suburb, by facilitating efficient and quick access to the workplace, the attractiveness of such an area significantly increases and brings investments.

Currently, a bus is the most popular mode of public transport in Poland. It has several advantages, including high flexibility and availability, but also many disadvantages, such as the environmental unfriendliness and operating on the same roads as cars. These issues are mitigated using appropriate legislative measures, e.g. the prohibition for personal cars to enter a city, and organisational solutions, such as purchasing buses powered by hydrogen or electricity and introducing bus lanes. However, these actions

are inadequate to ensure efficient traffic management, especially in city centres and suburban and rural areas.

Rail transport is considered an effective and frequent solution used for linking a city with suburban/rural areas. Some of the advantages of this mode of transport are high transport capacity, punctuality and safety. Nowadays, regional rail carriers offer high travel comfort using modern rolling stock, which, as mentioned before, is also very important. Besides, it is an important element of the logistics strategy as part of business management.

Several decades after the collapse, the rail system of Poland, including agglomeration and urban areas, is undergoing a revival. Agglomeration or urban networks are being built or rebuilt in every major Polish agglomeration or metropolis.

One network is available in Lower Silesian Voivodeship. One of its main goals is to ensure efficient transport between cities and suburban or rural areas. This network is operated by the railway carrier Koleje Dolnośląskie S.A. Appropriate modelling, optimisation and assessment of connections in the carrier network have a significant impact on ensuring the required level and quality of transport services. Consequently, it is an important element of business management. Furthermore, it is significant in terms of ensuring an adequate level of security and responsiveness to disturbances and risks, many of which are currently very difficult to detect, such as black swan events (Bukowski, 2015). Graph theory, among other things, can be used to evaluate the connection network.

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CARRIER KOLEJE DOLNOŚLĄSKIE

According to available information (Koleje Dolnośląskie, 2016), Koleje Dolnośląskie was established by the Authorities of Lower Silesian Voivodeship on 28 December 2007. The company is owned by

Tab. 1. List of railway vehicles owned by Koleje Dolnośląskie

DIESEL TRACTION UNITS	
VEHICLE TYPE	NO. OF ITEMS
SA106	1
SA109	2
SA132	1
SA134	8
SA135	9
SA139	4
Sum:	25
ELECTRIC MULTIPLE UNITS	
VEHICLE TYPE	NO. OF ITEMS
31WE	10
36WEa	6
EN57	4
Sum:	20

Source: (Koleje Dolnośląskie, 2016).

the Regional Government of Lower Silesian Voivodeship. The company is tasked to provide passenger rail services with the objective to ensure an efficient regional rail system. The current carrier's rolling stock consists of two groups of vehicles, namely, diesel traction units and electric multiple units. Detailed information is presented in Tab. 1.

In addition to information about the current state of the rolling stock, the dynamics of the carrier's development is also very important. Tab. 2 presents the number of passengers transported by the carrier and transport work performed in 2011–2017. The data presented in Tab. 2 is shown graphically in Fig. 1 and 2.

As shown in Fig. 1, the number of passengers in the period from 2011 grew almost exponentially, while transport performance increased linearly. This indicates an intensive development of the carrier and high popularity of transport services. Significantly, according to the data of the Central Statistical Office, the population of Dolnośląskie Voivodeship was 2 903 710, which ranks it 5th in Poland in terms of the population and 3th in terms of population density.

In addition to modern rolling stock, an adequate level of service requires a well-organised structure of services provided, with the network of connections as one of its main elements. The structure of connections

Tab. 2. Number of transported passengers and transport work performed by the Koleje Dolnośląskie in 2011–2017

	YEAR						
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
The number of transported passengers [mln]	0.900559	1.840128	2.421163	3.603254	5.222432	7.312884	9.380451
Transport work [mln paskm]	30.128947	87.057838	115.158880	204.665963	316.994350	391.213509	508.047568

Source: (UTK statistical data).

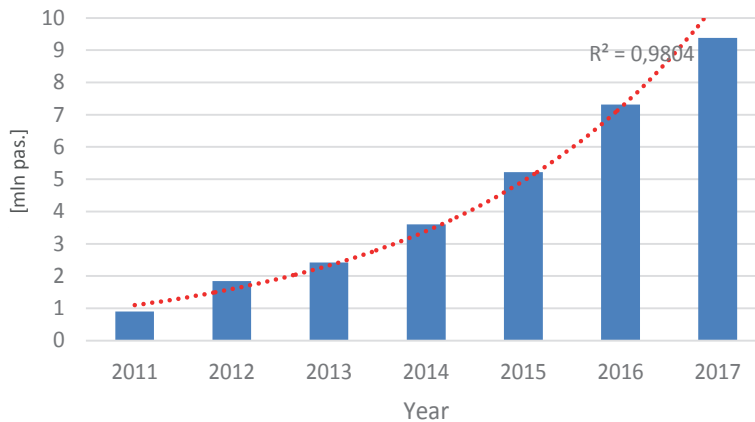


Fig. 1. Number of transported passengers in 2011–2017

Source: own study based on (UTK statistical data).

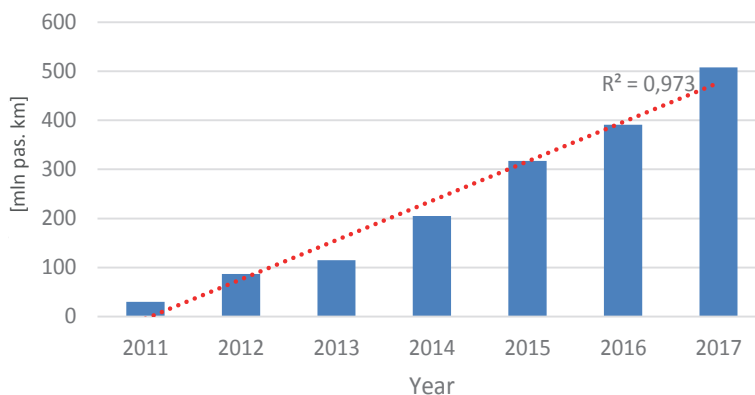


Fig. 2. Transport work in 2011–2017

Source: own study based on (UTK statistical data).

(communication network) of the Koleje Dolnośląskie is shown in Fig. 3.

According to the information provided in Fig. 3, the connections network of Koleje Dolnośląskie is divided into 17 lines that allow connections between the capital of the voivodeship and virtually all larger towns located in the Lower Silesia. Naturally, the service is also available in many smaller towns. It should be stressed that the carrier also offers connections to neighbouring countries (Germany and the Czech Republic) sharing a border with the voivodeship.

In contrast, Fig. 4 shows the existing railway network in the Lower Silesian Voivodeship. Comparison of Fig. 3 and 4 reveals that the carrier's connections network does not utilise all possible existing railway connections in the analysed area. The existing railway network allows making some changes and modifications to the currently used connections network, which may contribute to the further development of the company through increased accessibility of the carrier services. Thanks to the existing network,

this availability can be increased without costly infrastructure investments. Certainly, the choice of new connections or the modification of the connections network is not an easy task. Decision taking can be made easier by using graph theory.

2. GRAPH THEORY IN NETWORK ANALYSIS INCLUDING TRANSPORT NETWORKS

Transport networks are one of the most important elements of the national and regional economy. Their main task is to ensure a smooth movement from point A to point B. Therefore, they must be resistant to any interference and ensure an adequate level of security (Dunn & Wilkinson, 2017).

Current transport systems (just as electric, telecommunications or IT systems) constitute a network of complex connections and links (Eusgeld et al.,

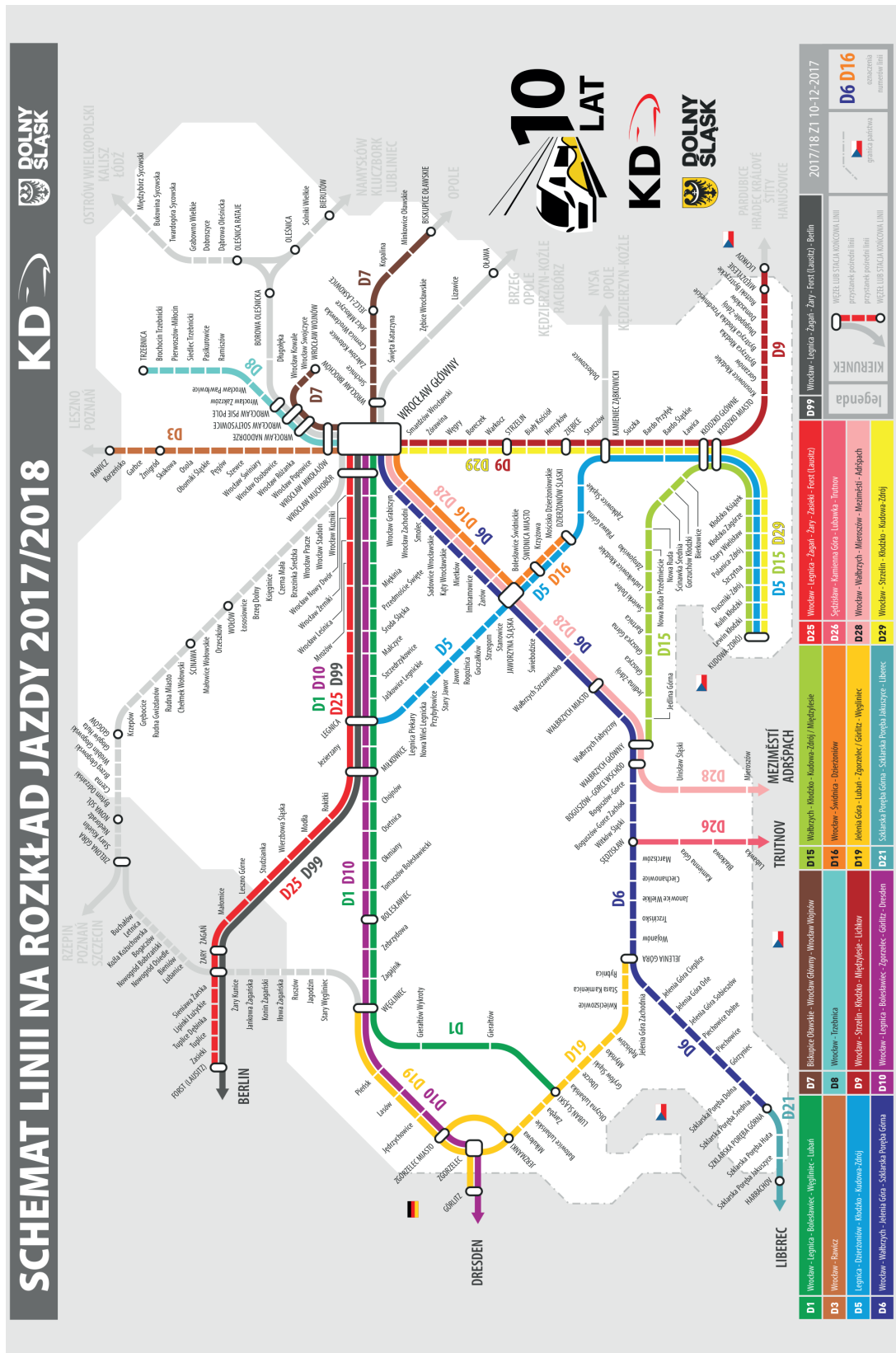


Fig. 3. Diagram of the connections network of Koleje Dolnośląskie
 Source: (https://www.kolejedolnoslaskie.eu).



Fig. 4. Railway network in the Lower Silesia Voivodeship

Source: (<http://www.bazakolejowa.pl>).

2009; La Rovere & Vestrucci, 2012). This important feature hinders the analysis both from the organisational viewpoint as well as in terms of the resistance to possible disruptions (Infrastructure engineering..., 2011).

Network analysis methods are widely used for the analysis of social networks (Amaral et al., 2000; Arenas et al., 2003; Butts, 2008; Newman et al., 2002; Otte & Rousseau, 2002; Popp et al., 2018), but also biological networks (Rual et al., 2005), neural networks (Bullmore & Sporns, 2009; Sporns, 2002; Stam & Reijneveld, 2007) and computer networks (Valverde & Solé, 2003).

According to some authors (Dunn & Wilkinson, 2017; Li et al., 2014; Newman, 2002; Ouyang et al., 2015; Tarapata, 2015; Wilkinso et al., 2012), the methods and coefficients used to analyse social networks can also be effectively applied in the analysis of transport networks.

With the help of graph theory, the article analyses the structural transport network of connections used by the regional rail carrier Koleje Dolnośląskie. According to the information provided in the literature (Amara et al., 2000; Bullmore & Sporns, 2009; Dunn

& Wilkinson, 2017; Li et al., 2014; Newman, 2010; Ouyang et al., 2015; Rual et al., 2005; Sporns, 2002; Stam & Reijneveld, 2007; Tarapata, 2015; Valverde & Solé, 2003; Wilkinson et al., 2012) transport networks can be analysed using a group of meters that allow obtaining information regarding the characteristics of the analysed network. The meters used to calculate the parameters of individual network nodes and the entire network are also described in publications by other authors (Stawiarska & Sobczak, 2018; Newman, 2010; Sobczak, 2017; Tarapata, 2015).

The factor allows obtaining information about the role of individual nodes in the network and determining its parameters.

Each network can be described as a collection of nodes and their links:

$$G = \langle V, E \rangle \quad (1)$$

where:

V – collection of nodes,

E – collection of their interrelations.

Of course, the following relationship applies to every analysed network:

$$|V| = N, |E| = M \quad (2)$$

The most popular measures are described below.
Normalised degree (dc_i) for an i -th node:

$$dc_i = \frac{k_i}{N-1} \quad (3)$$

where:

k_i – degree of this i -th node in the network (the number of node connections with other nodes),

N – number of nodes in the network.

The higher is the dc_i coefficient value for this i -th node, the more important role this node has in the network, or the closer the node is situated to the centre.

Eccentricity (ec_i) of an i -th node in the network:

$$ec_i = \max_{j \in V} d_{ij} \quad (4)$$

where:

d_{ij} – number of links among the nodes, wherein a link is understood as the shortest distance between node i and node j .

Eccentricity is defined as a maximum distance between two nodes (<http://www.geeksforgeeks.org>). The lower is the ec_i coefficient value for this i -th node, the more important role this node has in the network, or the closer the node is situated to the centre.

Radius (rc_i) of this i -th node in the network:

$$rc_i = \frac{1}{\max_{j \in V} d_{ij}} = \frac{1}{ec_i} \quad (5)$$

where:

d_{ij} – number of links among the nodes, where a link is understood as the shortest distance between node i and node j ,

ec_i – eccentricity of this i -th node in the network.

The higher is the rc_i coefficient value for this i -th node, the more important role this node has in the network, or the closer the node is situated to the centre.

Closeness (cc_i) for an i -th node in the network:

$$cc_i = \frac{N-1}{\sum_{j \in V} d_{ij}} \quad (6)$$

where:

N – number of nodes in the network,

d_{ij} – number of links among the nodes, wherein a link is understood as the shortest distance between node i and node j .

Closeness measures the average distance from a given node to all other nodes in the network (<https://github.com>).

Betweenness (bc_i) for an i -th node in the network:

$$bc_i = \sum_{l \in V} \sum_{k \neq l \in V} \frac{p_{l,i,k}}{p_{l,k}} \quad (7)$$

where:

$p_{l,i,k}$ – number of connections with the lowest number of nodes between nodes l and k (containing node i),

$p_{l,k}$ – number of connections with the lowest number of nodes between nodes l and k (which do not contain node i).

Betweenness measures how often a node appears on shortest paths between nodes in the network (<https://github.com>). The higher is the bc_i coefficient value for this i -th node, the more important role this node has in the network, or the closer the node is situated to the centre.

Clusterisation (gc_i) of this i -th node in the network:

$$gc_i = \frac{2E_i}{k_i(k_i-1)}, k_i > 1 \quad (8)$$

where:

E_i – number of links among nodes which are situated closest (neighbours) to the i -th node,

k_i – degree of this i -th node in the network (number of node connections to other nodes).

The higher is the gc_i coefficient value for this i -th node, the more important role this node has in the network, or the closer the node is situated to the centre.

Formulas (2)–(8) describe the parameters of particular nodes in a network. However, coefficients used to determine the parameters of an entire network are also applied. These are (Newman, 2010; Tarapata, 2015).

Average shortest paths length (L):

$$L = \frac{1}{N(N-1)} \sum_{i \neq j \in V} d_{ij} \quad (9)$$

where:

N – number of nodes in the network,

d_{ij} – number of links among the nodes, where a link is understood as the shortest distance between node i and node j .

The lower is the value of the average shortest path length, the better is the analysed network.

Clusterisation coefficient (C):

$$C = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i \in V} gc_i \quad (10)$$

where:

N – number of nodes in the network,

gc_i – clusterisation coefficient.

The higher is the value of the clusterisation coefficient, the better is the analysed network.

Diameter (D):

$$D = \max_{i \in V} ec_i \quad (11)$$

where:

ec_i – eccentricity of the i -th node in the network.

The smaller is the diameter, the better is the network.

Radius of a network (R):

$$R = \min_{i \in V} ec_i \quad (12)$$

where:

ec_i – eccentricity of the i -th node in the network.

The smaller is the radius of the network, the better is the network.

Average nodes degree (\bar{k}):

$$\bar{k} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i \in V} k_i \quad (13)$$

where:

N – number of nodes in the network,

k_i – degree of this i -th node in the network (number of node connections to other nodes).

The higher is the average node degree in the network, the better is the network.

The analysis of coefficients relating to individual network nodes as well as to the network as a whole allows assessing its current status, optimising, and proposing changes and modifications that may contribute to the improvement of network parameters.

The analyses presented below were made using freeware Gephi, which allows analysing the network and its parameters. Gephi is used by researchers for analyses related to networks (Popp et al., 2018;

Zirkelbach et al., 2015), which confirms the effectiveness and, most importantly, the reliability of analysis results obtained with the use of the software (parameters of nodes and networks). The advantage of using the software, in addition to its availability, is also the opportunity to learn about the algorithms used and suggestions for their improvement on websites and the software forum (<https://github.com>; forum-gephi.org).

3. RESEARCH RESULTS

As part of the research, the connections network used by Koleje Dolnośląskie was simulated using Gephi. The simulated network is shown in Fig. 5. It presents the analysed network considering the network node degree (a train stop).

Fig. 5 shows the current connections network of the carrier between particular nodes (train stations) that are operated by the carrier. However, the lines between nodes mean the existing connection between the given stations. The size of individual nodes means the size of a given parameter (in Fig. 5, it is the degree of nodes) calculated for each node (train station), i.e. the larger is the size of a given parameter, the greater is the value.

Next, basic network parameters were calculated using Gephi in accordance with formulas described by other authors (Newman, 2010; Sobczak, 2017;

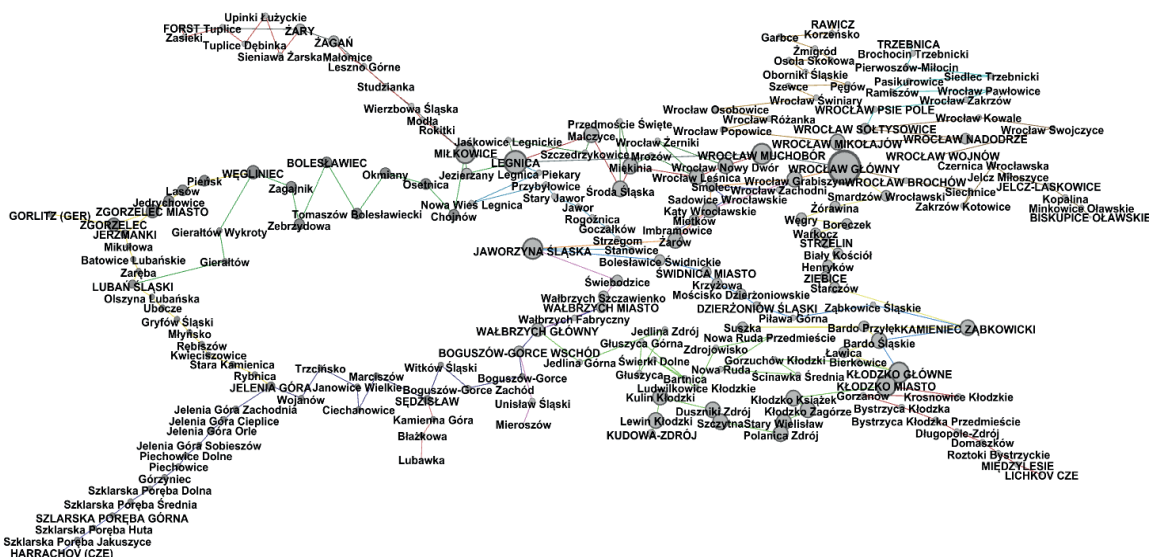


Fig. 5. Connections network used by Koleje Dolnośląskie on the degree of nodes

Source: own elaboration based on (<https://www.kolejedolnoslaskie.eu>) made using Gephi software.

Stawiarska & Sobczak, 2018; Tarapata, 2015). Due to a large volume of calculated data (202 nodes/stops) in Tab. 3, indicators are presented only for selected stops, regarded as main by the carrier (these are mainly node and terminal stations).

The calculated ratios are presented in Tab. 3. For illustrative indicators, their values are presented in a graphical form in Figures 6–8.

As shown in Table 3 and Figures 6–8, the key nodes of the analysed network are the main stops (stations) located in the main cities of the voivodeship. The stations Wrocław, Wrocław Muchobór,

Miłkowice, Legnica, Wałbrzych, Kłodzko (Main and the City) and Jaworzyna Śląska deserve particular attention. It is clearly visible that the centre of the network is concentrated around the main city of the province – Wrocław.

Then, the coefficients determining the state of the network as a whole were calculated. The obtained values of coefficients are presented in Tab. 4.

The resulting network indicators show that it has a rather good performance, but that can be improved by making some modifications to the connections network.

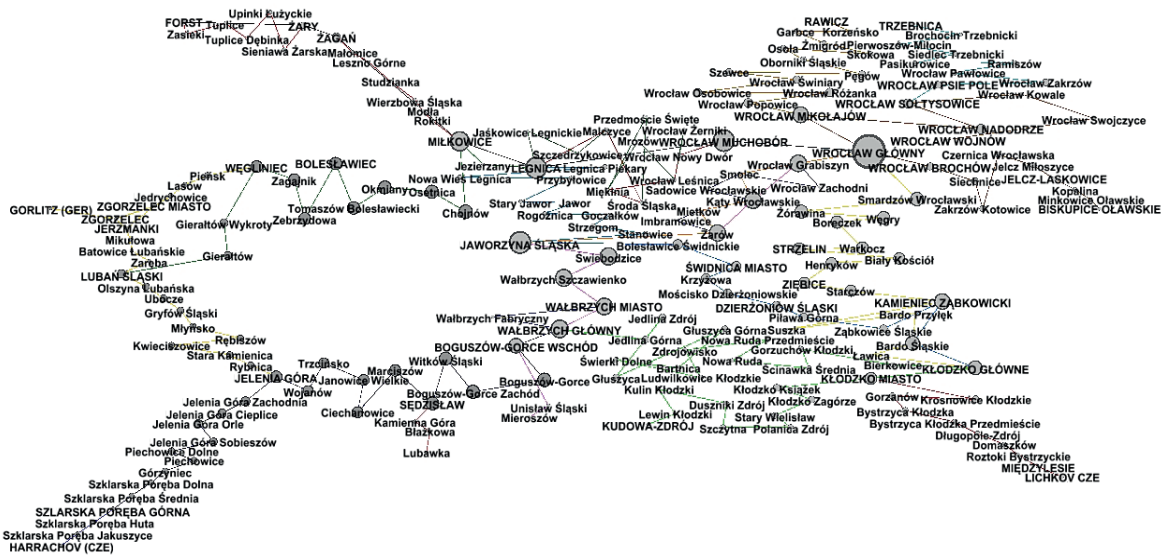


Fig. 6. Betweenness coefficient for the analysed network
Source: own study using Gephi software.

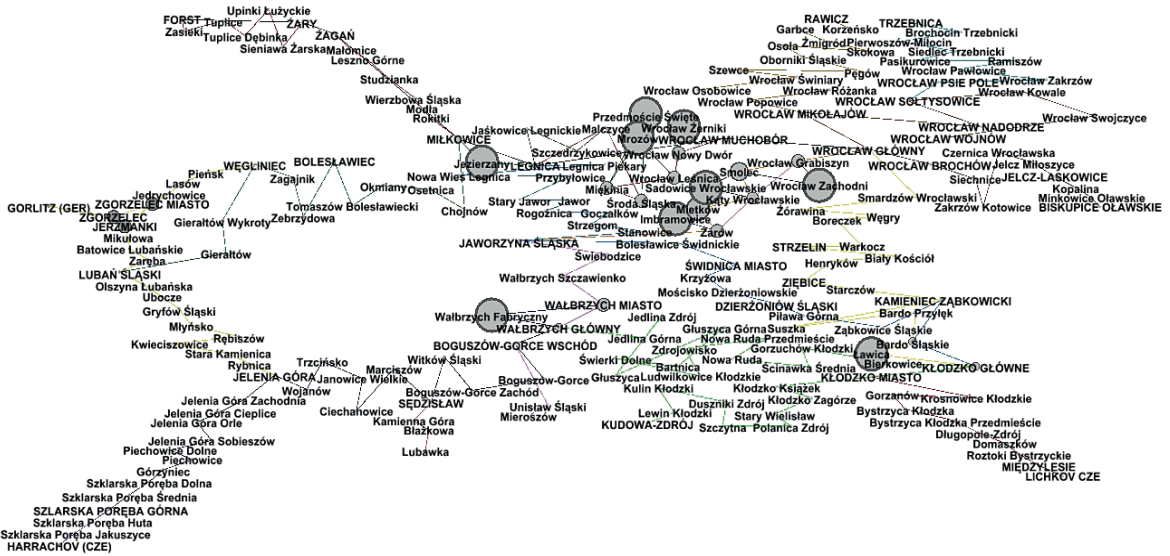


Fig. 7. Clusterisation coefficient for the analysed network
Source: own study using Gephi software.

Tab. 3. Indicators calculated for selected stops (nodes) of the Koleje Dolnośląskie network

CITY (NODE)	NORMALISED DEGREE	ECCENTRICITY	RADIUS	CLOSENESS CENTRALITY	BETWEENNESS CENTRALITY	CLUSTERING	EIGENCENTRALITY
Wrocław Główny	0.064676617	32	0.03125	0.093358105	0.559471814	0	1
Wrocław Brochów	0.009950249	33	0.03030303	0.086007702	0.07681592	0	0.147281398
Jelcz-Laskowice	0.009950249	38	0.02631579	0.061149985	0.029552239	0	0.009281612
Biskupice Oławskie	0.004975124	41	0.02439024	0.051790776	0	0	0.004272244
Wrocław Mikołajów	0.029850746	33	0.03030303	0.087429317	0.24278607	0	0.490023117
Rawicz	0.004975124	46	0.02173913	0.042378242	0	0	0.004272244
Wrocław Nadodrze	0.019900498	34	0.02941176	0.0812778	0.12159204	0	0.16955391
Wrocław Sołtysowice	0.019900498	35	0.02857143	0.07587769	0.114179104	0	0.067583692
Wrocław Psie Pole	0.009950249	36	0.02777778	0.070949523	0.07681592	0	0.019328113
Trzebnica	0.004975124	44	0.02272727	0.045921864	0	0	0.004272244
Wrocław Wojnów	0.004975124	38	0.02631579	0.061979648	0	0	0.004483397
Smardzów Wrocławski	0.019900498	33	0.03030303	0.088351648	0.193225376	0	0.325712893
Strzelin	0.019900498	38	0.02631579	0.070402802	0.164369655	0	0.059340589
Kamieniec Żąbkowicki	0.029850746	36	0.02777778	0.065387118	0.233827914	0	0.11909069
Kłodzko Główne	0.039800995	38	0.02631579	0.060161628	0.202862693	0.166666667	0.386658822
Kłodzko Miasto	0.039800995	39	0.02564103	0.057346648	0.167910448	0	0.429333981
Międzylesie	0.009950249	47	0.0212766	0.03993642	0.009950249	0	0.007580234
Lichkov (CZE)	0.004975124	48	0.02083333	0.03841009	0	0	0.004272244
Kudowa-Zdrój	0.014925373	48	0.02083333	0.03841009	0	0	0.097813175
Jaworzyna Śląska	0.039800995	28	0.03571429	0.089852481	0.346612407	0	0.208516098
Świdnica Miasto	0.019900498	30	0.03333333	0.081015719	0.119181586	0	0.075408434
Dzierżoniów Śląski	0.014925373	33	0.03030303	0.070974576	0.101587174	0	0.031920644
Wałbrzych Główny	0.024875622	25	0.04	0.076484018	0.271342836	0.166666667	0.052877195
Wałbrzych Miasto	0.019900498	25	0.04	0.079227434	0.254739462	0.333333333	0.0561526
Boguszów-Gorce Wschód	0.019900498	25	0.04	0.073304158	0.217688124	0	0.041094005
Legnica	0.044776119	34	0.02941176	0.086787565	0.334128359	0.066666667	0.402312847
Wrocław Muchobór	0.039800995	33	0.03030303	0.090094128	0.342473322	0	0.816298021
Miłkowice	0.039800995	33	0.03030303	0.083715119	0.302567076	0.1	0.284505544
Żagań	0.019900498	34	0.02941176	0.077876792	0.091044776	0	0.080547097
Żary	0.019900498	35	0.02857143	0.072589382	0.058358209	0	0.046911533
Bolesławiec	0.019900498	31	0.03225806	0.067653989	0.172709835	0	0.060080128
Lubań Śląski	0.014925373	37	0.02702703	0.055509528	0.09962796	0	0.015623384
Zgorzelec Miasto	0.024875622	38	0.02631579	0.050616973	0.030537606	0.333333333	0.077011692
Zgorzelec	0.024875622	39	0.02564103	0.048715463	0.009950249	0.333333333	0.066127548
Jerzmani	0.014925373	39	0.02564103	0.049204406	0.013329529	0.333333333	0.041069654
Gorlitz (GER)	0.009950249	40	0.025	0.046463245	0	0	0.033285248
Sędziszów	0.014925373	29	0.03448276	0.063207547	0.186295141	0	0.015236981
Jelenia Góra	0.014925373	35	0.02857143	0.052411995	0.161410508	0	0.015282294
Szklarska Poręba Górna	0.009950249	45	0.02222222	0.035356201	0.029552239	0	0.009280346
Szklarska Poręba Huta	0.009950249	46	0.02173913	0.034177861	0.019800995	0	0.008938041
Szklarska Poręba Jakuszyce	0.009950249	47	0.0212766	0.033064649	0.009950249	0	0.007580231
Harrachov (CZE)	0.004975124	48	0.02083333	0.032011467	0	0	0.004272244

Source: own study using Gephi software.

Tab. 4. Values of factors determining network parameters

AVERAGE CLUSTERING COEFFICIENT	AVERAGE PATH LENGTH	DIAMETER	RADIUS OF A NETWORK	AVERAGE NODES DEGREE
0.071617162	16.704694350032018	48	25	3.03960396

Source: own study using Gephi software and on the basis of (Tab. 3).

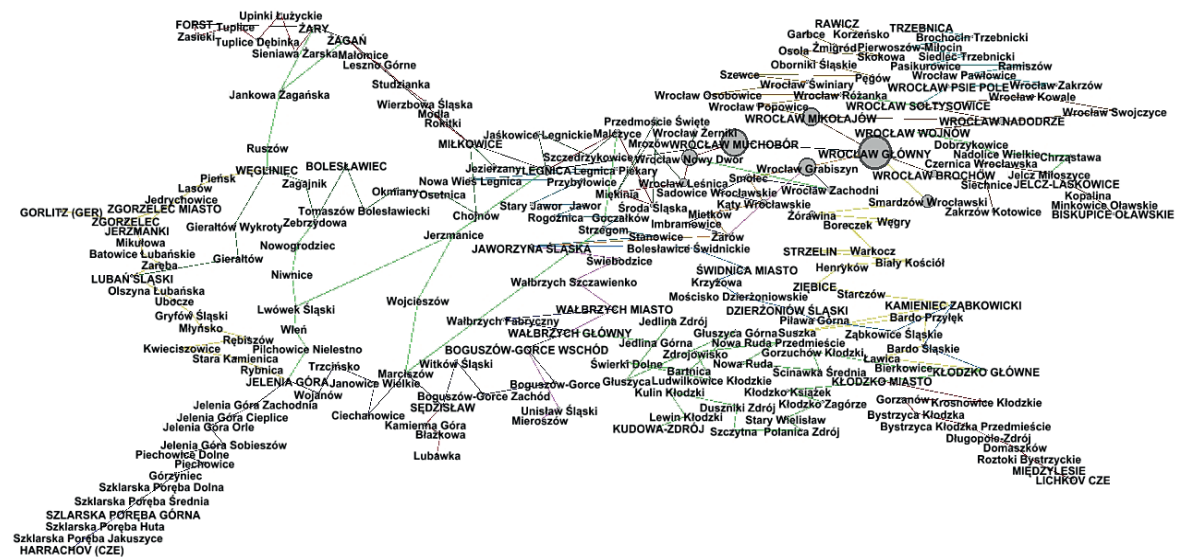


Fig. 9. Connections network used by Koleje Dolnośląskie with additional proposed connections

Source: own elaboration based on (Fig. 3 and 4).

Tab. 5. Indicators calculated for particular stops (nodes) of the Koleje Dolnośląskie network with the modification

CITY (NODE)	NORMALIZED DEGREE	ECCENTRICITY	RADIUS	CLOSENESS CENTRALITY	BETWEENNESS CENTRALITY	CLUSTERING	EIGENCENTRALITY
Wrocław Główny	0.061032864	23	0.04347826	0.11576087	0.391290999	0	1
Wrocław Brochów	0.009389671	24	0.04166667	0.104874446	0.083255824	0	0.145903823
Jelcz Miłoszyce	0.014084507	28	0.03571429	0.076453697	0.053315174	0	0.015025101
Jelcz-Laskowice	0.009389671	29	0.03448276	0.07118984	0.027903269	0	0.010996589
Biskupice Oławskie	0.004694836	32	0.03125	0.058807289	0	0	0.004213444
Wrocław Mikołajów	0.028169014	24	0.04166667	0.106766917	0.222816458	0	0.487666755
Wrocław Różanka	0.014084507	26	0.03846154	0.091612903	0.099089822	0	0.035827756
Rawicz	0.004694836	37	0.02702703	0.046844073	0	0	0.004205025
Wrocław Nadodrze	0.018779343	25	0.04	0.098428835	0.110594384	0	0.172788688
Wrocław Soltyśowice	0.023474178	26	0.03846154	0.091968912	0.117514837	0	0.078817379
Wrocław Psie Pole	0.009389671	27	0.03703704	0.084792994	0.07263708	0	0.021852225
Trzebnica	0.004694836	35	0.02857143	0.051300578	0	0	0.004205025
Wrocław Wojnów	0.009389671	29	0.03448276	0.073727934	0.014671362	0	0.009491183
Strzelin	0.018779343	26	0.03846154	0.081484315	0.091327451	0	0.057918505
Ziębice	0.018779343	29	0.03448276	0.072745902	0.077433962	0	0.064799391
Kamieniec Żąbkowicki	0.028169014	29	0.03448276	0.072572402	0.22369535	0	0.115888142
Kłodzko Główne	0.037558685	31	0.03225806	0.066026038	0.196072395	0.166666667	0.374518125
Kłodzko Miasto	0.037558685	32	0.03125	0.062610229	0.159048631	0	0.415725032
Międzylesie	0.009389671	40	0.025	0.042379626	0.009389671	0	0.00746195
Lichkov (CZE)	0.004694836	41	0.02439024	0.040664376	0	0	0.004205025
Kudowa-Zdrój	0.014084507	41	0.02439024	0.040664376	0	0	0.094983554
Jaworzyna Śląska	0.037558685	21	0.04761905	0.109118852	0.290992003	0	0.205175045
Wrocław Zachodni	0.014084507	24	0.04166667	0.103700097	0.005569894	0.333333333	0.162088441
Świdnica Miasto	0.018779343	23	0.04347826	0.095945946	0.184653459	0	0.073568432
Dzierżoniów Śląski	0.014084507	26	0.03846154	0.081703107	0.167395611	0	0.03120762

Tab. 5. Continued: Indicators calculated for particular stops (nodes) of the Koleje Dolnośląskie network with the modification

CITY (NODE)	NORMALIZED DEGREE	ECCENTRICITY	RADIUS	CLOSENESS CENTRALITY	BETWEENNESS CENTRALITY	CLUSTERING	EIGEN-CENTRALITY
Wałbrzych Główny	0.023474178	24	0.04166667	0.081986143	0.086967146	0.166666667	0.05170528
Wałbrzych Miasto	0.018779343	24	0.04166667	0.0863047	0.078660525	0.333333333	0.054814794
Boguszów-Gorce Wschód	0.018779343	25	0.04	0.079924953	0.042734651	0	0.040209956
Malczyce	0.03286385	23	0.04347826	0.115384615	0.197801665	0	0.287913585
Wrocław Nowy Dwór	0.03286385	25	0.04	0.105654762	0.029781542	0.166666667	0.464967642
Wrocław Muchobór	0.037558685	24	0.04166667	0.11525974	0.263636556	0	0.830075071
Strzegom	0.018779343	22	0.04545455	0.113297872	0.261755671	0	0.07783938
Żagań	0.023474178	26	0.03846154	0.102749638	0.20248157	0.166666667	0.103484379
Żary	0.023474178	27	0.03703704	0.09475089	0.055142174	0.166666667	0.068336354
Forst	0.009389671	28	0.03571429	0.086761711	0.018469306	0	0.021419112
Bolesławiec	0.018779343	30	0.03333333	0.079477612	0.004637393	0	0.065067299
Zebrzydowa	0.023474178	29	0.03448276	0.085714286	0.028441881	0	0.073554421
Węglińiec	0.028169014	29	0.03448276	0.08489438	0.135313643	0	0.084645059
Lubań Śląski	0.014084507	32	0.03125	0.07029703	0.042896173	0	0.015429683
Zgorzelec Miasto	0.023474178	33	0.03030303	0.06480073	0.033885909	0.333333333	0.075333652
Zgorzelec	0.023474178	34	0.02941176	0.061154177	0.009389671	0.333333333	0.064591327
Jerzmanki	0.014084507	34	0.02941176	0.061365601	0.009365544	0.333333333	0.040125841
Gorlitz (GER)	0.009389671	35	0.02857143	0.057645467	0	0	0.032498012
Sędziszów	0.014084507	24	0.04166667	0.098611111	0.080241258	0	0.021015194
Marciszów	0.018779343	23	0.04347826	0.106927711	0.157245796	0	0.037049332
Jelenia Góra	0.018779343	28	0.03571429	0.087474333	0.164932364	0	0.021818036
Szlarska Poręba Górna	0.009389671	38	0.02631579	0.048354143	0.027903269	0	0.009127539
Harrachov (CZE)	0.004694836	41	0.02439024	0.042303873	0	0	0.004205025
Dobrzykowice	0.009389671	30	0.03333333	0.069155844	0.006211799	0	0.009294607
Nadolice Wielkie	0.009389671	30	0.03333333	0.068754035	0.005414563	0	0.009614059
Chrzóstawa	0.009389671	29	0.03448276	0.072375127	0.012312871	0	0.011062289
Pilchowice Nielestno	0.009389671	28	0.03571429	0.090638298	0.098845473	0	0.013683839
Wleń	0.009389671	27	0.03703704	0.097304705	0.105984525	0	0.013572447
Lwówek Śląski	0.014084507	26	0.03846154	0.105133268	0.14252879	0	0.027273728
Niwnice	0.009389671	27	0.03703704	0.097171533	0.037159916	0	0.014993587
Nowogrodziec	0.009389671	28	0.03571429	0.090754154	0.030441971	0	0.023155518
Jerzmanice	0.014084507	25	0.04	0.111811024	0.152985494	0	0.08618425
Wojcieszów	0.009389671	24	0.04166667	0.108121827	0.033682055	0	0.027143182
Ruszków	0.009389671	28	0.03571429	0.089121339	0.120640242	0	0.031666199
Jankowa Żagańska	0.014084507	27	0.03703704	0.095515695	0.127165136	0.333333333	0.04663749

Source: own study using Gephi software.

Tab. 6. Values of coefficients defining network parameters after modification

AVERAGE CLUSTERING COEFFICIENT	AVERAGE PATH LENGTH	DIAMETER	RADIUS OF A NETWORK	AVERAGE NODES DEGREE
0.066733422	13.63279365	41	21	3.074766355

Source: own study using Gephi software and based on (Tab. 5).

Tab. 7. Values of coefficients determining network parameters before and after the modification

	AVERAGE CLUSTERING COEFFICIENT	AVERAGE PATH LENGTH	DIAMETER	RADIUS OF A NETWORK	AVERAGE NODES DEGREE
Original network	0.071617162	16.704694350032018	48	25	3.03960396
Network after modification	0.066733422	13.63279365	41	21	3.074766355
The effect of modification	Deterioration of the parameter	Improvement of the parameter	Improvement of the parameter	Improvement of the parameter	Improvement of the parameter

Source: own study using Gephi software and based on (Tab. 3 and 5).

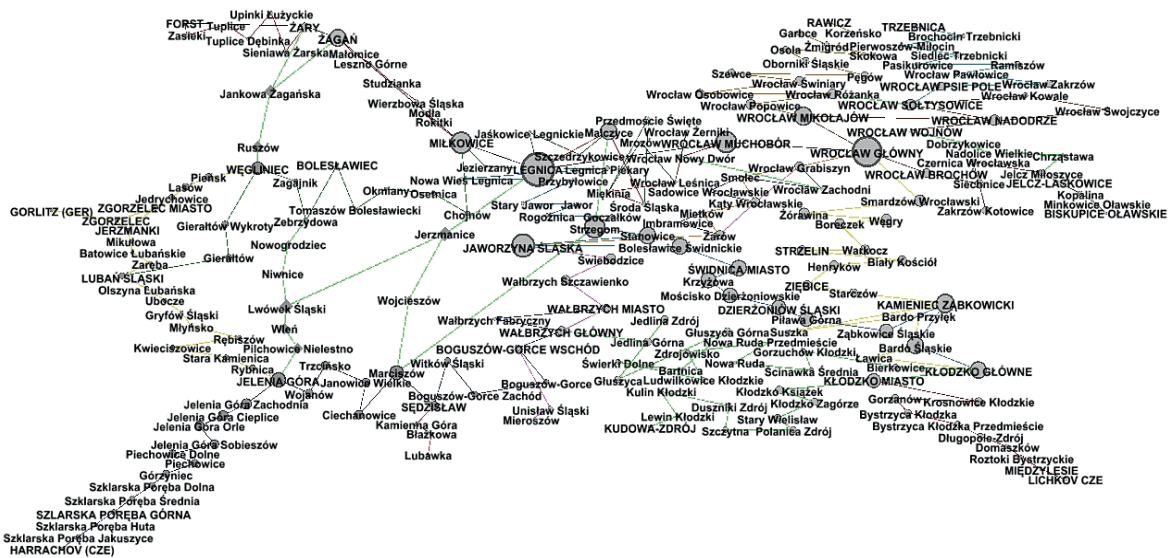


Fig. 10. Connections network used by Koleje Dolnośląskie with additional proposed connections

Source: own study using Gephi software.

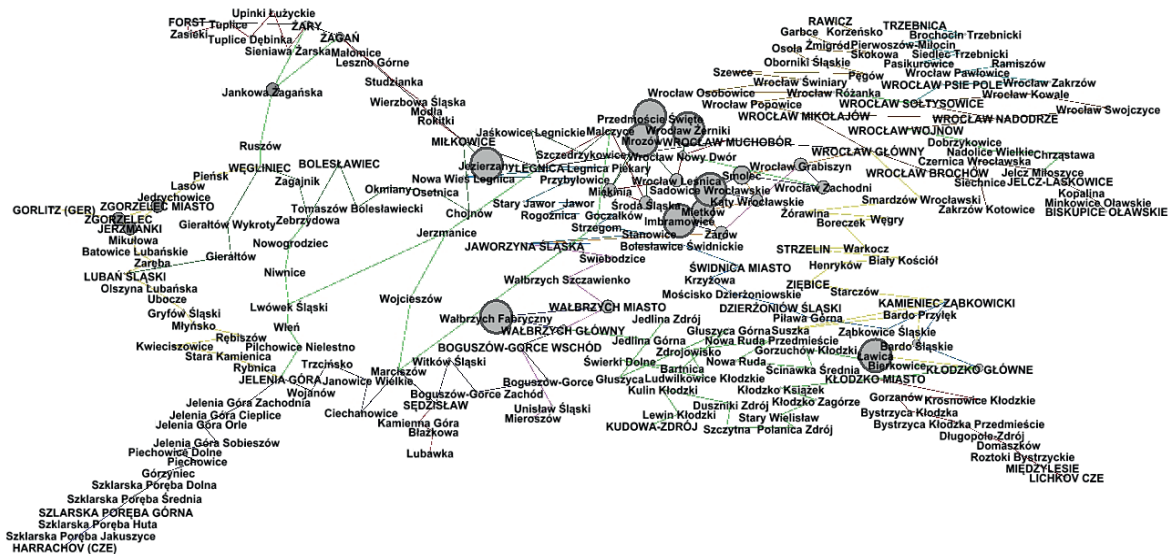


Fig. 11. Clusterisation coefficient for the analysed network after the modification

Source: own study using Gephi software.

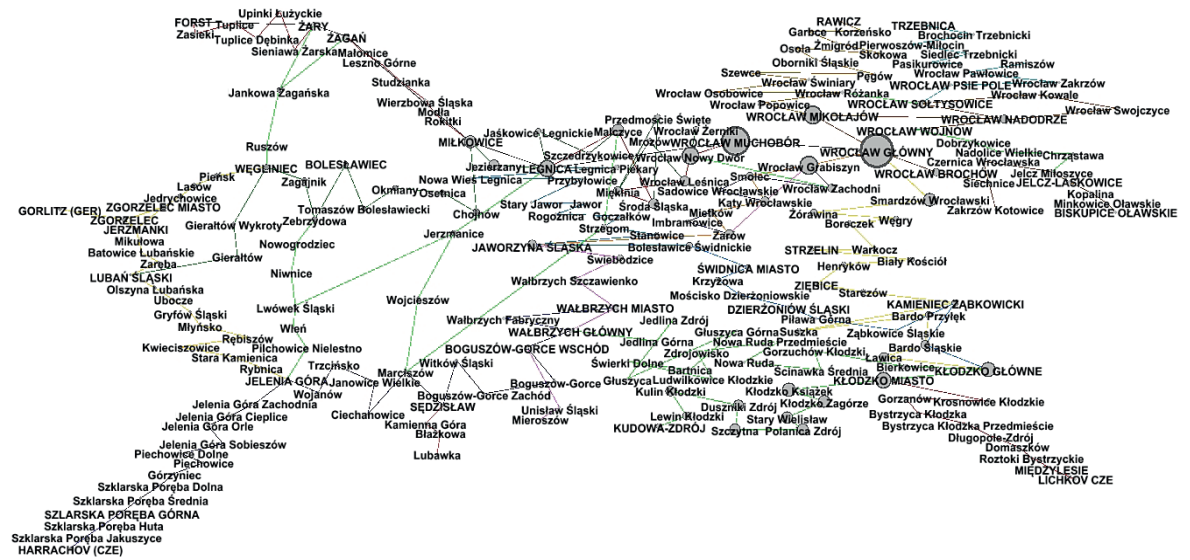


Fig. 12. Eigenvector coefficient for the analysed network after the modification

Source: own study using Gephi software.

value as a smaller number of stations need to be passed on the way from point A to point B. The obtained average nodes degree also indicates the improvement of the network parameters, showing an increase in the average number of nodes to which the node is connected, which means the network of connections has grown and accessibility of the network has increased.

CONCLUSIONS

Transport networks are essential elements of the modern economy. Competition in the field of transport services in connection with traveller preferences of transport branches means that maintaining existing customers and acquiring new ones requires carriers to continuously improve their services. One of the elements of competitive advantage may be to improve the structure of the connections network to increase service availability. The analysed carrier Kolejy Dolnośląskie has considerably increased the number of passengers carried in recent years; however, efforts should still be made to attract new customers (passengers).

The article proposed to introduce additional connections based on calculation results. They would contribute to the increase in the cross-linking of the connections structure, and this could, in turn, contribute to an increase in the number of travellers. Naturally, before making changes to the connections structure, it is required to analyse and forecasts

the real interest of travellers in using the proposed new connections. The analysis can be made using Gephi software, which was used for analyses presented in this article.

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