

A wide-angle photograph of a large railway yard at sunset. The sky is filled with dramatic, orange and yellow clouds. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm glow over the scene. In the foreground, several long freight trains are parked on parallel tracks. The tracks recede into the distance, creating a strong sense of perspective. In the background, there are some buildings and industrial structures, including a tall chimney. The overall atmosphere is one of quiet activity in a busy industrial setting.

The wait for ERTMS

Keeping conventional systems safe

The wait for ERTMS – Keeping conventional systems safe

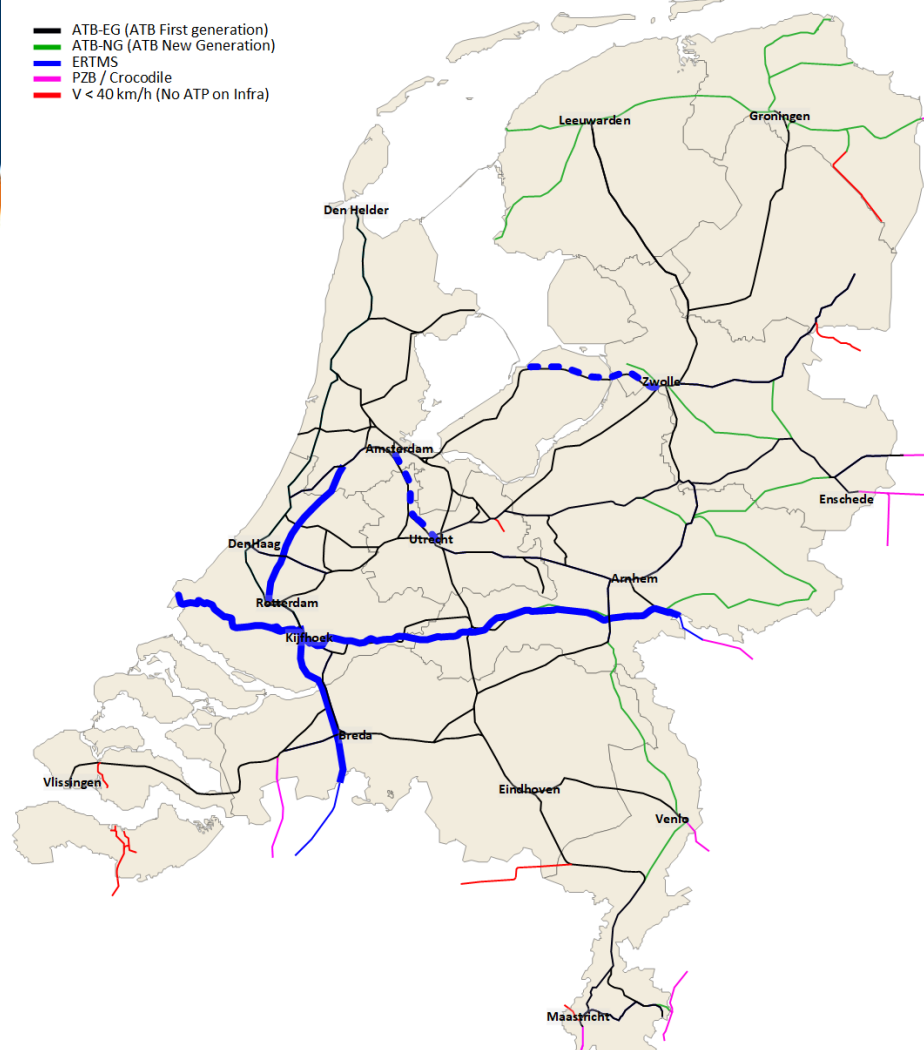
Summary

- ERTMS in the Netherlands is expected to be the nationwide system
- Conventional systems will be replaced
- Implementation takes many years

- Is the safety performance of the conventional system at risk, now or in the future ?
- Can a conventional system efficiently be improved?

- The development of the Electronic Track Relay – too little, too late?

- ATB-EG (ATB First generation)
- ATB-NG (ATB New Generation)
- ERTMS
- PZB / Crocodile
- V < 40 km/h (No ATP on Infra)



ERTMS scope

Current Status

All blue lines are ERTMS
 Dotted: dual signalling

All lines have ATP
 Black lines: ATP with
 Track Circuits

Track Circuits and ATP do they have a future?

Track circuits:

- a) Rely on good shunting of the rails by train axles
- b) Impose a maximum on interference by traction system
- c) Require insulated joints

Developments in trains and infrastructure:

- Lighter trains
- Smoother riding, improved traction and braking control
- Increase in electrical power





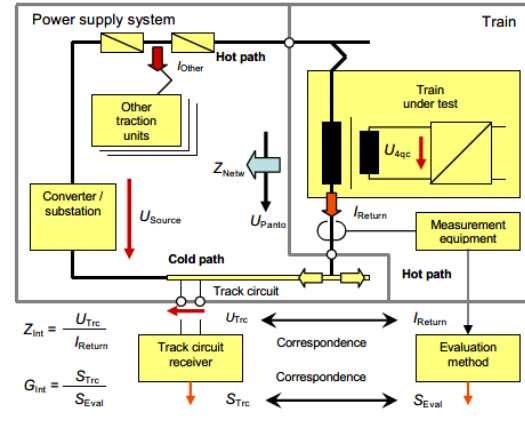
Leaves on line (with frequent traffic!)



Small running areas



Burned insulated joint



Traction compatibility case ??

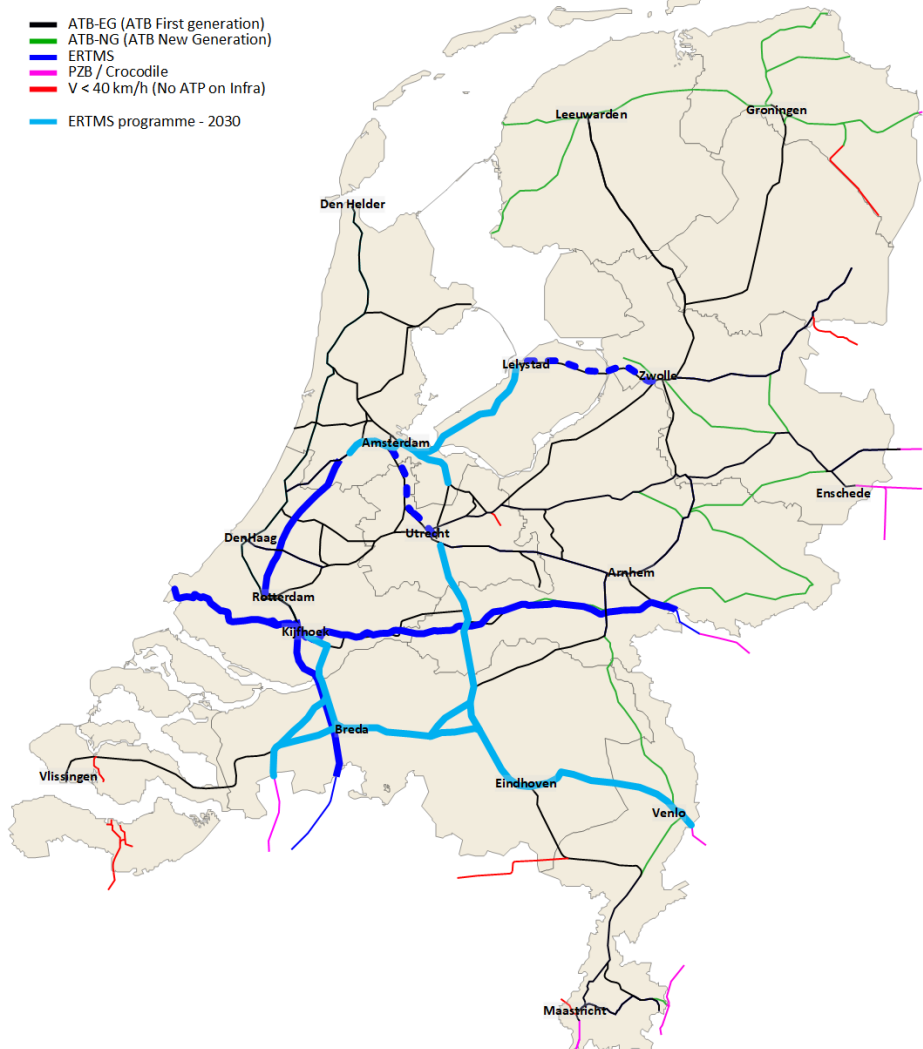
ERTMS in the Netherlands

track circuits have no future

- In the Netherlands, ERTMS policy is level 2
- Train detection is required, but conventional ATP not
- Without conventional ATP, track circuits are unnecessary
- Axle counters to be the main detection system

So.... problems solved?

- ATB-EG (ATB First generation)
- ATB-NG (ATB New Generation)
- ERTMS
- PZB / Crocodile
- V < 40 km/h (No ATP on Infra)
- ERTMS programme - 2030



ERTMS scope

Expected status in 2030

All blue lines are ERTMS
 Light Blue lines are
 planned to be ready in
 2030

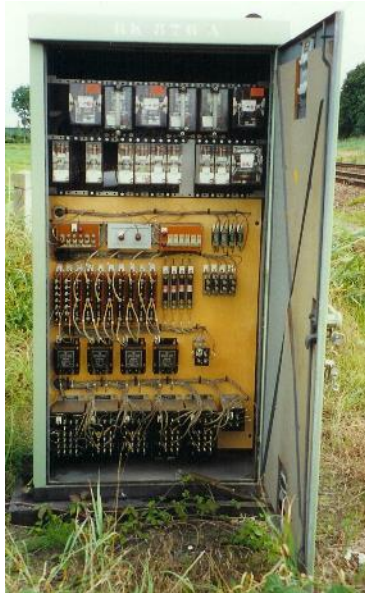
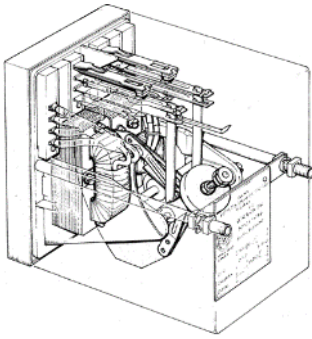
The rest is not ERTMS

Improve the conventional system

A case for track circuits

- ETR – Electronic Track Relay
 - Improved behavior with bad shunts
 - Improved immunity to transients
 - Remote monitoring and fault finding
- Ideas for an intelligent TR have been posed since the '90s.
- 2012: proposal by Movares and Wabtec Mors Smitt
- Business case: improve availability by monitoring and fault finding
- 2014: start of development => specification and prototype

Concept of the ETR

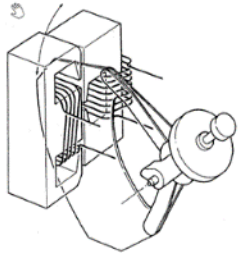


- Objective: maintain safety while ERTMS is not yet implemented, preventing expensive other safety measures
- One-on-one replacement of the track circuit relay
- No modifications in track side cabinets
- Sufficiently improve behavior with bad train shunts
- Remote Monitoring and Diagnostics with remote updates to improve availability and reduce maintenance costs

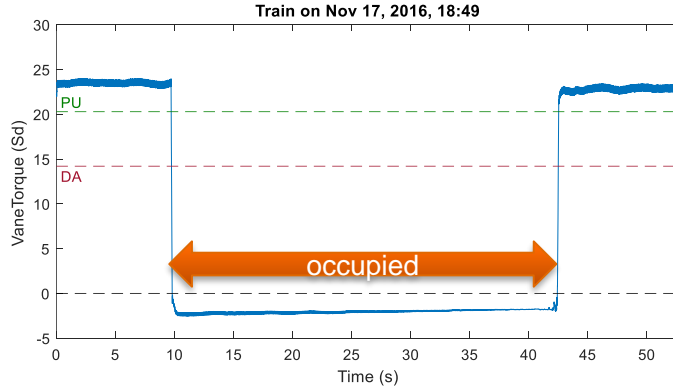
Improving behavior with loss of shunt

Same type of train, same track, same day, **15 minutes time diff...**

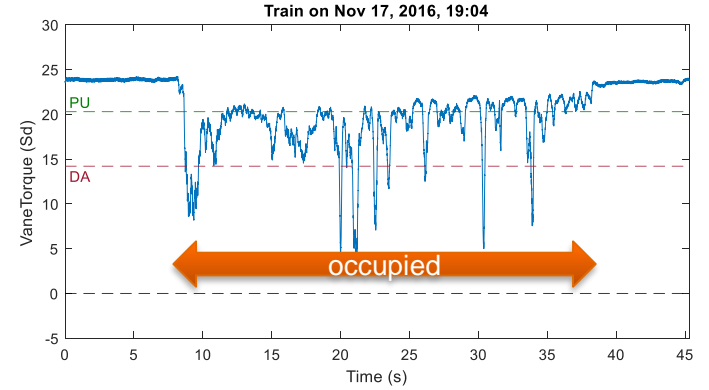
Relay torque



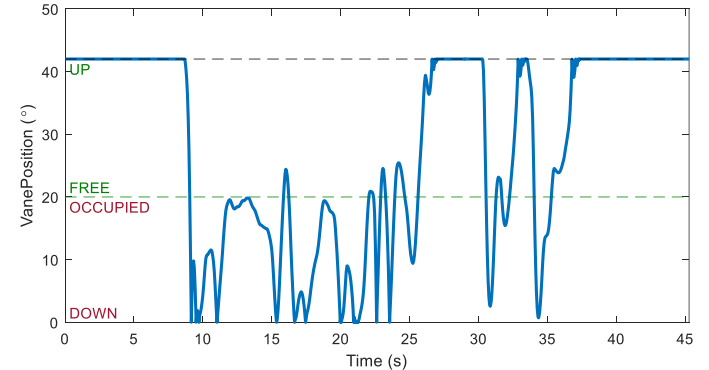
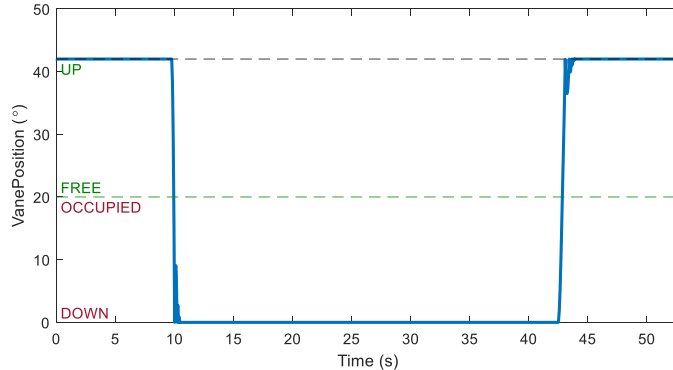
Vane position



18:49



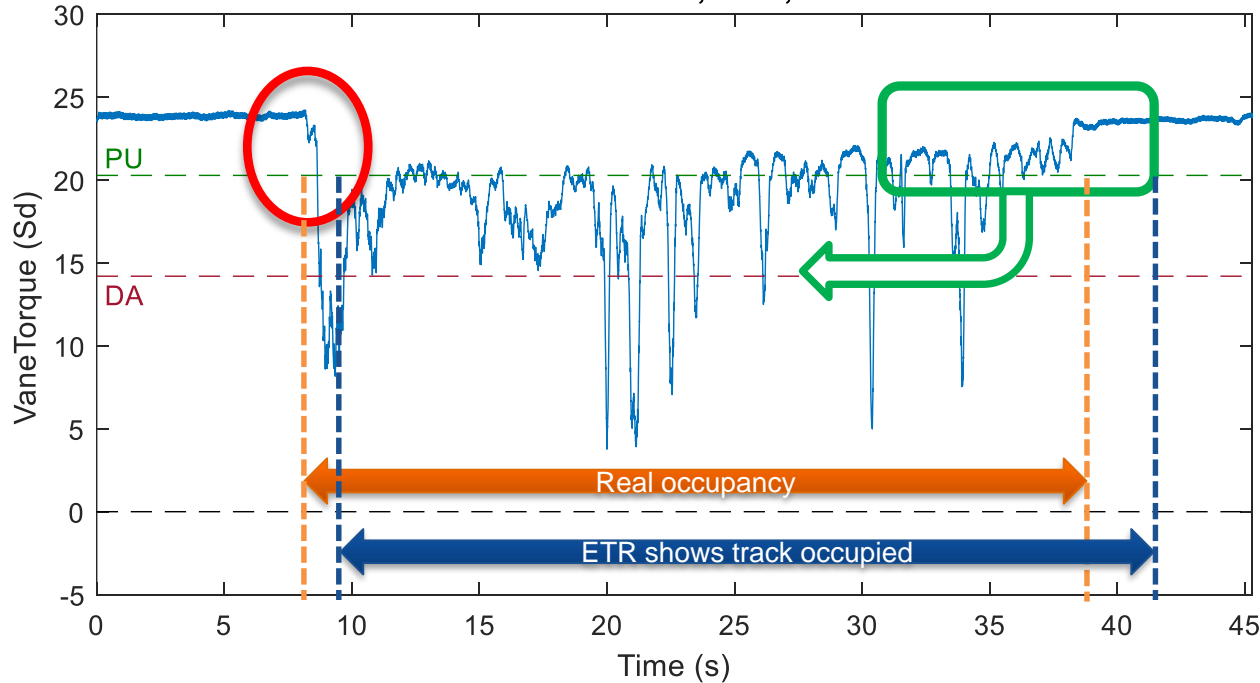
19:04



Improving behavior with loss of shunt

Basic solution

Train on Nov 17, 2016, 19:04

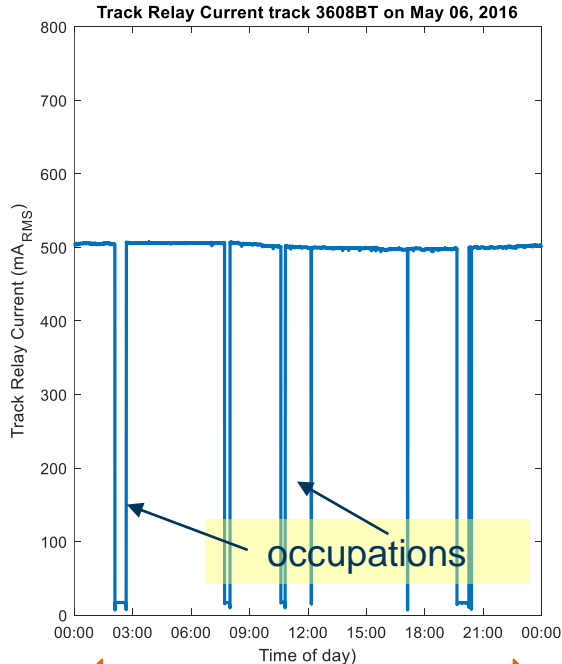


1. Calculated torque
2. Relative change
3. Slower release when the past data shows bad shunt

Improving behavior with loss of shunt

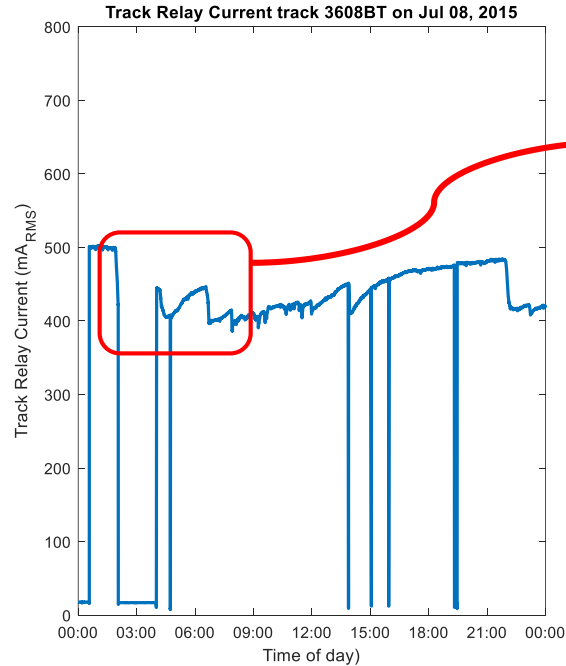
Variation of torque

dry day

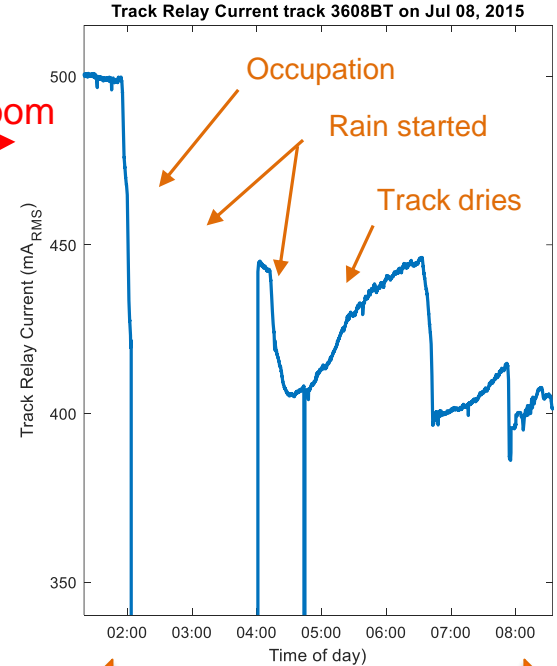


24 hours

rainy day



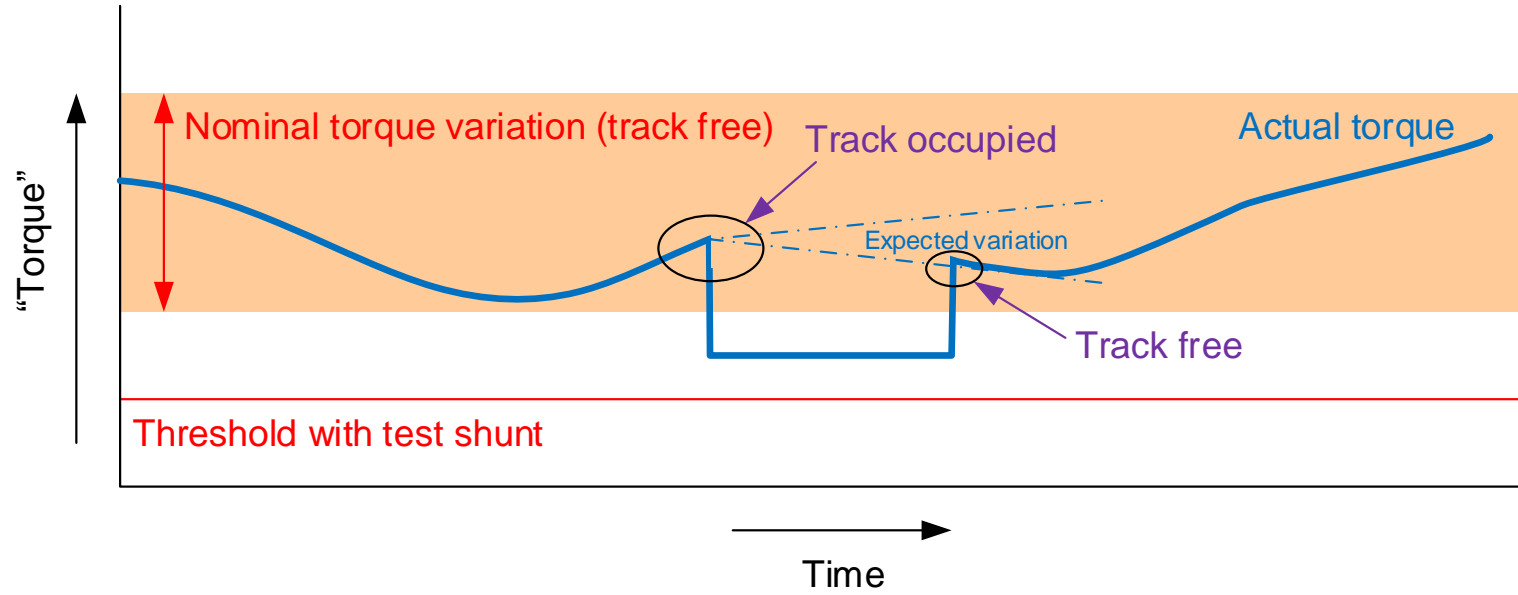
zoomed in



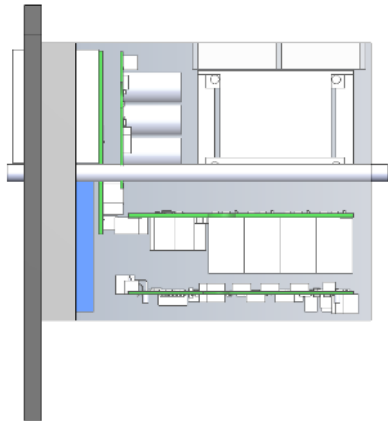
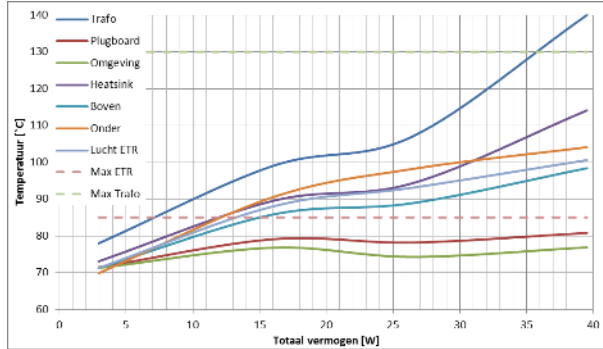
7 hours

Improving behavior with loss of shunt

Taking into account of torque variation



- Correct behavior in case of loss of shunt is hard to prove
- Testcases with different kinds of LOS, based on measurements, extrapolation and synthetically prepared signals
- Pass/fail criterion per testcase
- Algorithm can be tested in software. Output can also be compared to behavior of the conventional relay, much faster than real time.
- Set of test cases (2653) agreed by ProRail
- Process accepted by ISA



No modifications to the track circuit allowed:

- No galvanic isolation and high voltages
- Interface to B-style (very high inductance!) relays
- Relay impedance with high losses and thus heat dissipation

Relay cabinets can become hot in summer (up to 70 °C). This leaves just a 15 degrees increase for electronics.

Opted solution: forced ventilation to the cabinet



- Specification of requirements
- Detection Algorithm proved
- Technical Solutions “in control”
- Proof of concept

- Ready for next step ...

- Potentially ETR is a success.
- A full one-on-one replacement is a lot more difficult than expected given the development boundaries

- The next step is still a big one
- Development Risk and Cost
- ETR will be too late to be beneficial
- ProRail policy: more quickly phasing out of track circuits
- Other (proven) measures to mitigate risk of loss of shunt

Thank you



Spare sheets for questions

Just in case ...

- Plaatje spoorstroomloop
- Plaatje TR
- Plaatje ATB
- Plaatjes trafo
- Plaatje relaisinterface
- Plaatje core
- Plaatje UI

