

Breakthrough Satellite Technologies for Automated Rail Transport and Driver-less cars applications

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Ansaldo STS

A Hitachi Group Company

Imperia, 5 July 2017

Numerous Applications of GPS/GNSS Today

How Many Are/Will Be Automated ?



Satellite Operations



TeleComm



Surveying & Mapping



Power Grids



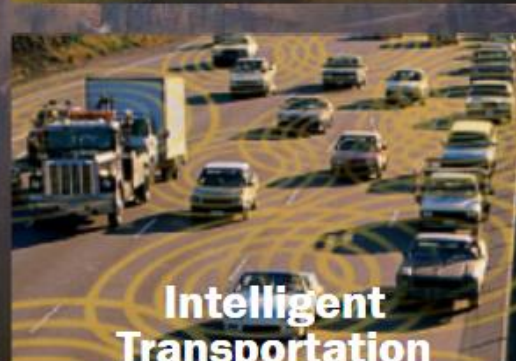
Precision Agriculture



NextGen



Trucking & Shipping



Intelligent Transportation Systems



Transit Operations



Personal Navigation



Disease Control



Maritime



Oil Exploration



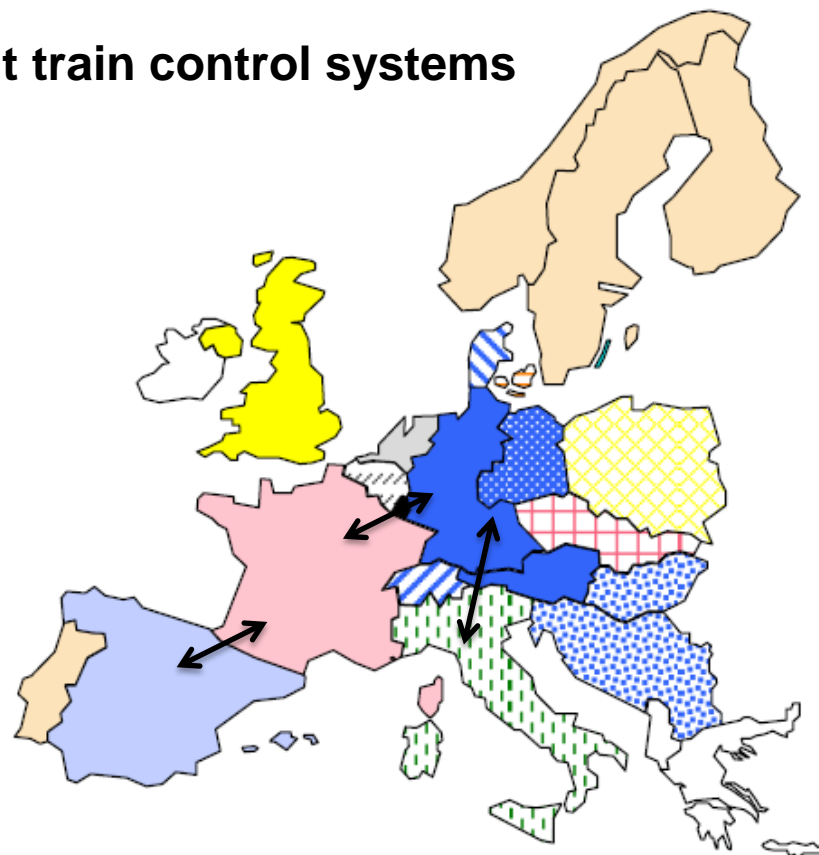
High Speed Rail

Rail Transport systems are already highly automated



Legacy railway control-command systems in Europe

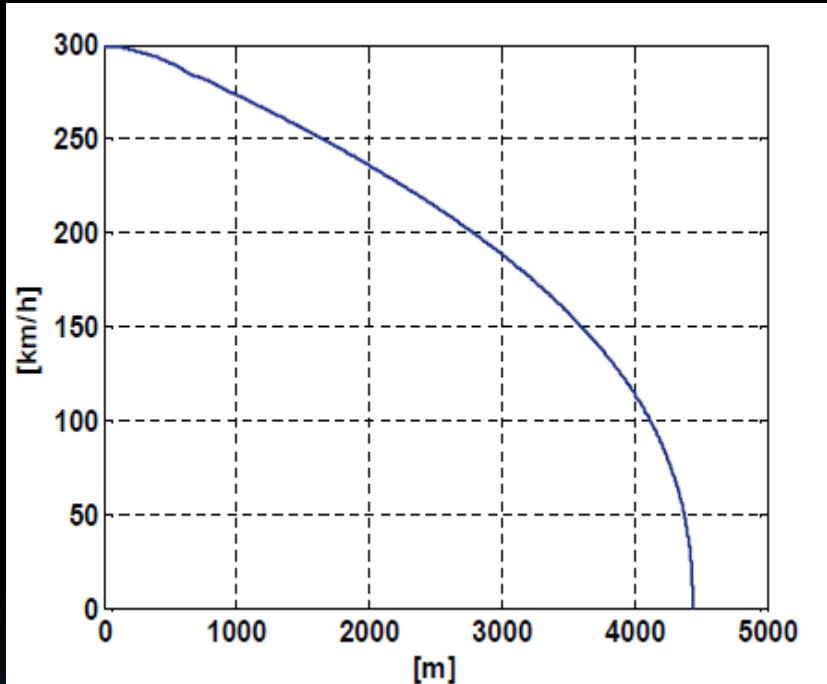
different train control systems



- ASFA / LZB 80
- ATB / TBL
- AWS / (SELCAB / TBL)
- „Crocodile“
- „Crocodile“ / KVB / TVM
- „Crocodile“ / TBL
- EBICAB
- INDUSI / (ZUB) / LZB 80
- PZB 80 / LZB 80
- SIGNUM / ZUB 121
- ZUB 123
- BACC
- INDUSI
- AWS similar
- BACC similar

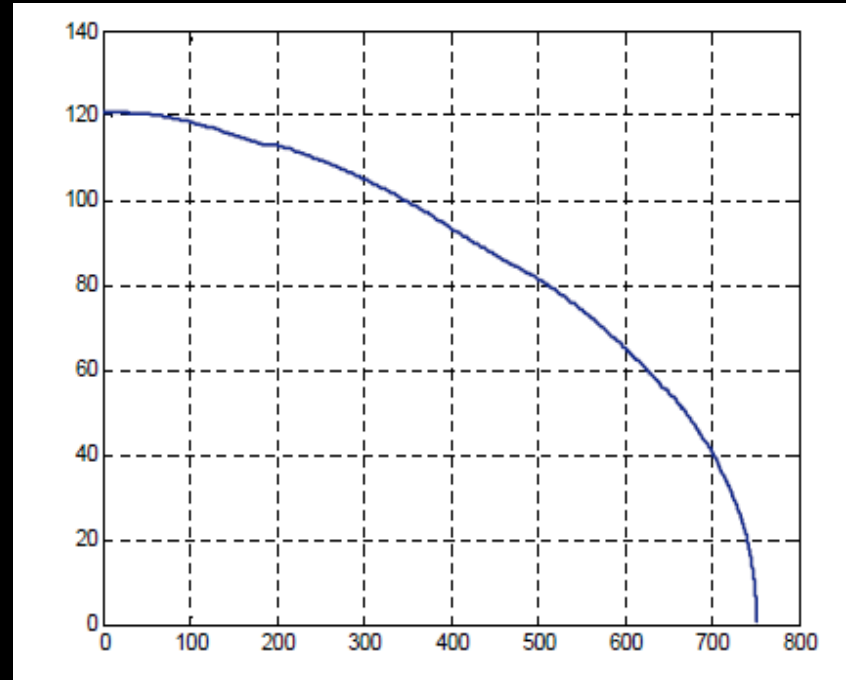
To stop the train in emergency

300 km/h



4500 m

120 km/h

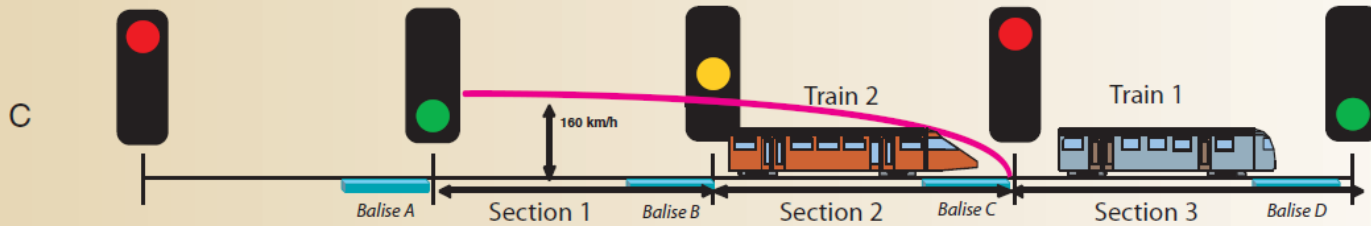


750 m

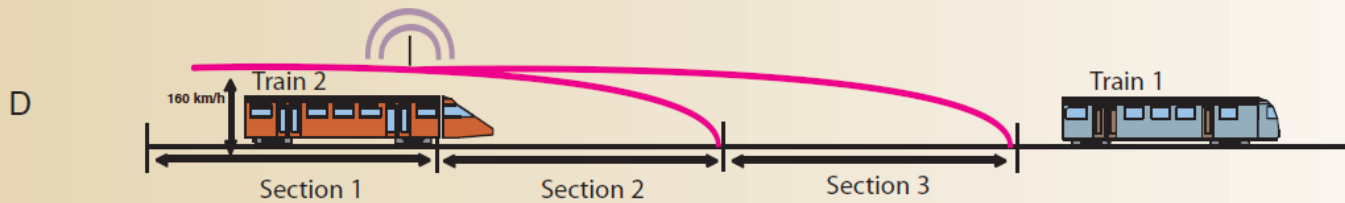
ETCS principle of operation



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Fixed block

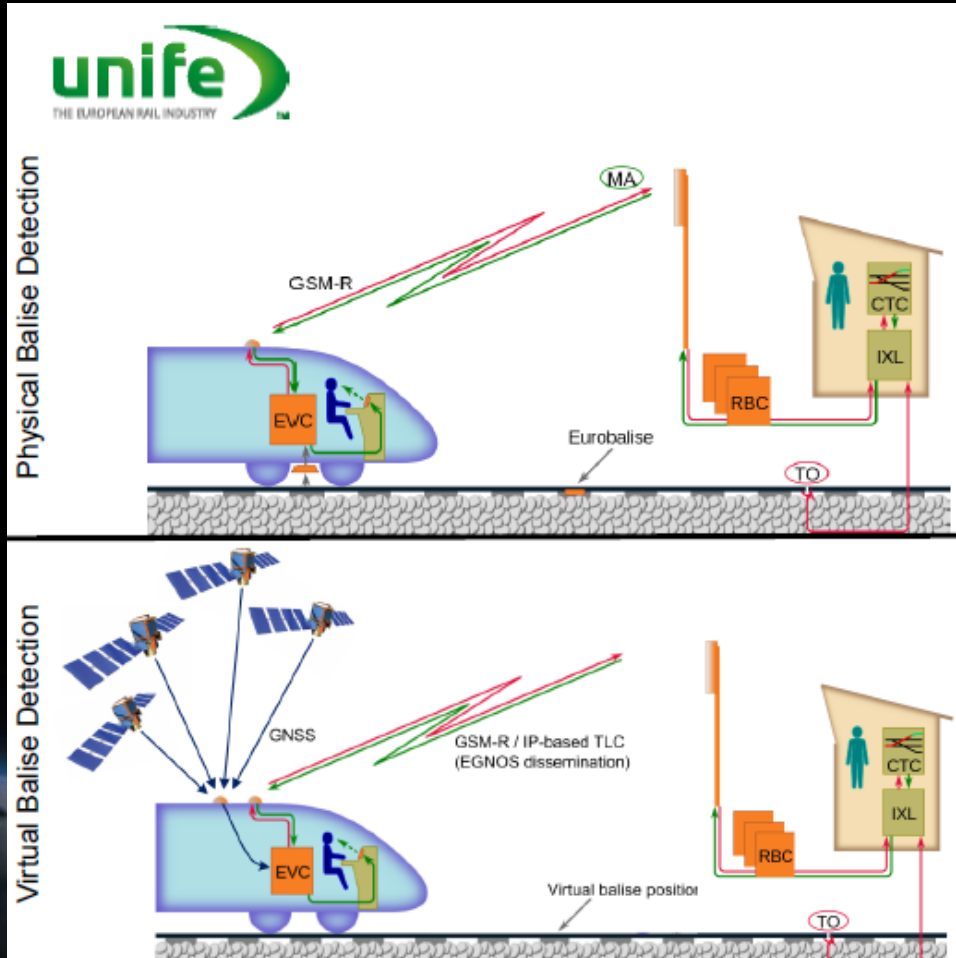


Radio Block Centre

Moving block



ETCS: European Train Control System



“Virtual Balise Concept”

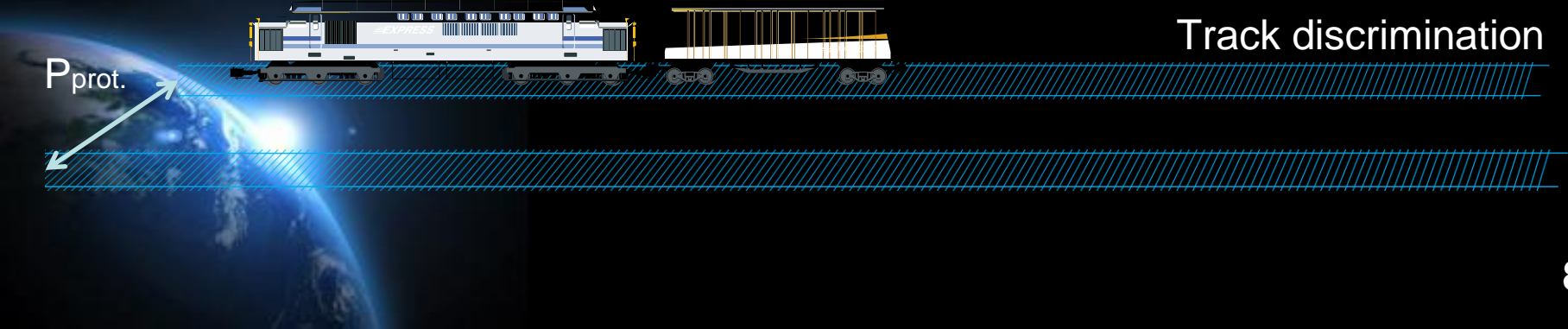
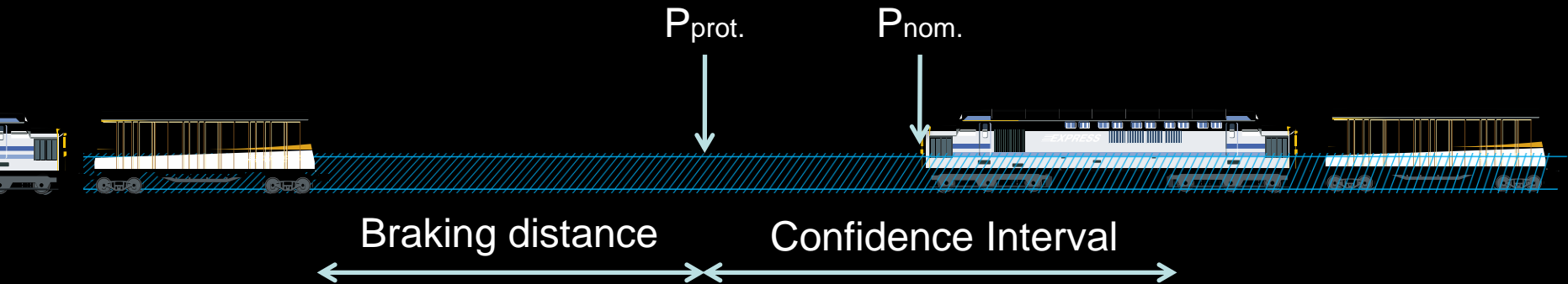


■ ETCS - based Train Positioning :

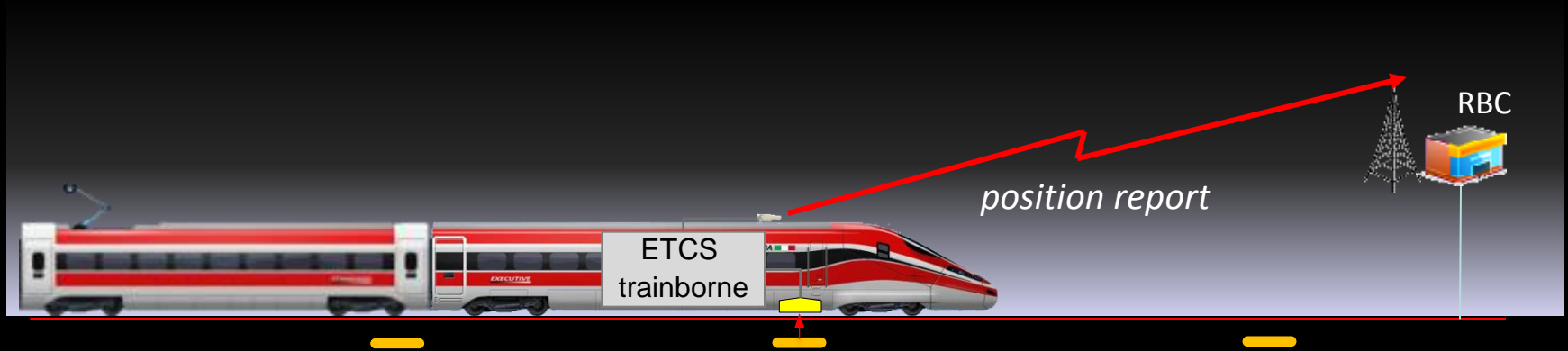
- ETCS Balise provides an absolute location reference to ETCS on-board
- Balise information is used by train for locating itself within a “Moving Authority” section
- Balise-based positioning information allows the trackside (RBC) to position a train, including the track
- Physical balise is used as well to transmit static data to ETCS on-board (e.g. announcement of ETCS border)

ETCS Safety Requirements

ETCS target Level of Safety: $2.0E-9/\text{hours} \times \text{train}$
train ~ 1 event each 6 years assuming
10,000 circulating trains



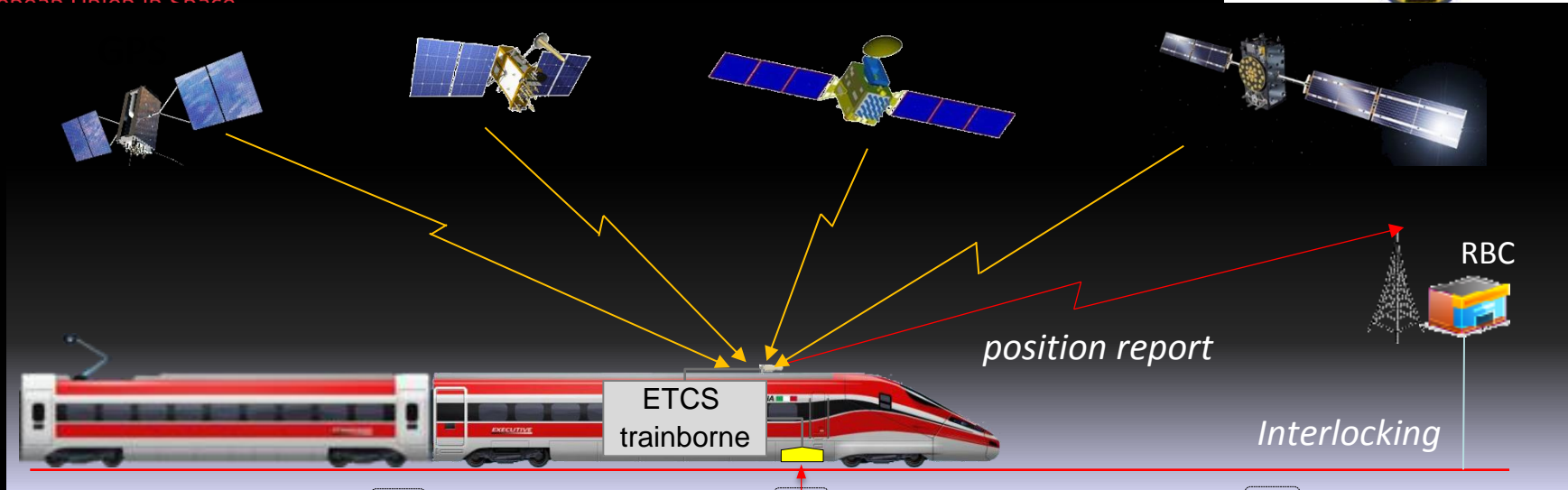
ETCS Train Localization



- In ERTMS/ETCS Train location is determined by means of **BALISES** and **ODOMETRY**
- The Balises are transponders deployed at georeferenced points
- The odometer provides the **relative positioning** w.r.t. the last balise
- When the Balise Reader energizes a balise, it receives a message with the balise Id
- The on board computer (EVC) sends a **POSITION REPORT** to the Radio Block Center



Virtual Balise Concept



- The GNSS based **VIRTUAL BALISE READER** generates the same information produced by a Balise Reader detecting a physical Balise, through the same logical and physical interface, then emulating the Balise reader behavior with respect to the train equipment.
- In this way the On Board ERTMS/ETCS location determination functions do not need to be changed.

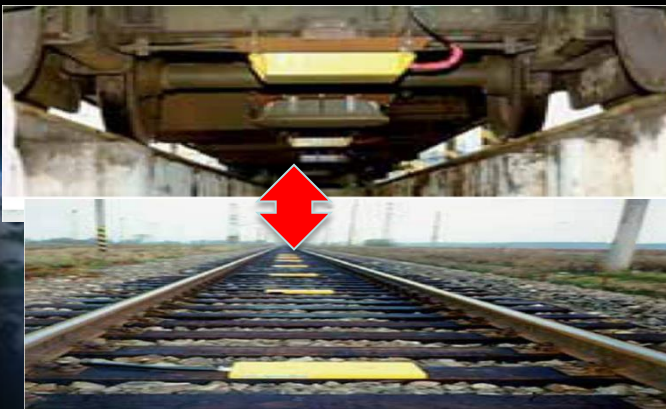
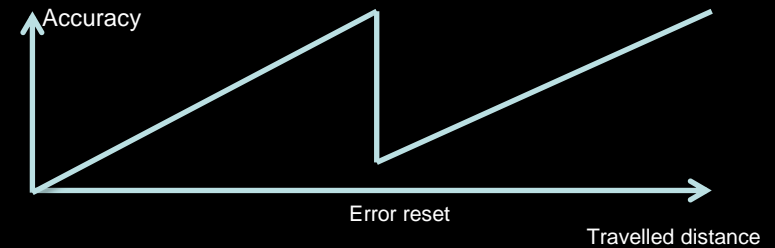


ETCS Odometric function



balise

Accuracy: $5\text{m} + 5\%$ travelled distance
(SIL 4)



VBR Accuracy Requirements



Supervised Location

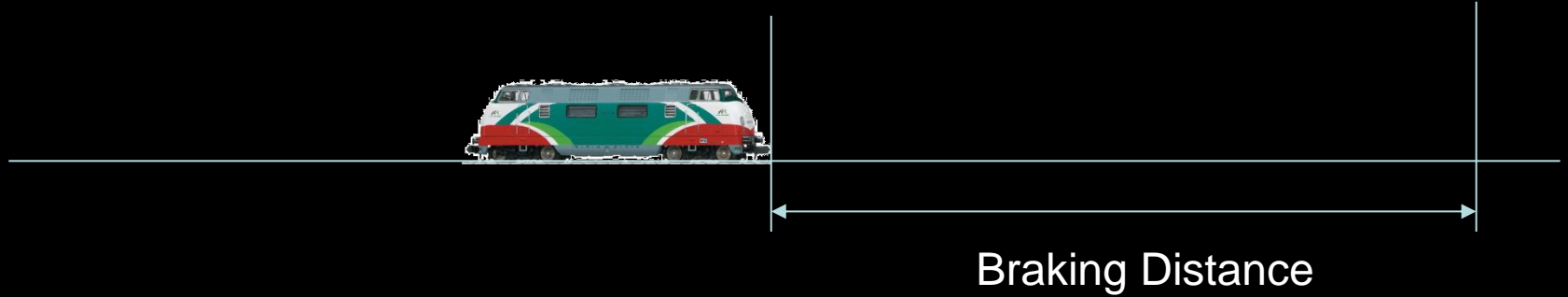


The train shall not trespass the Supervised Location without specific Moving Authority

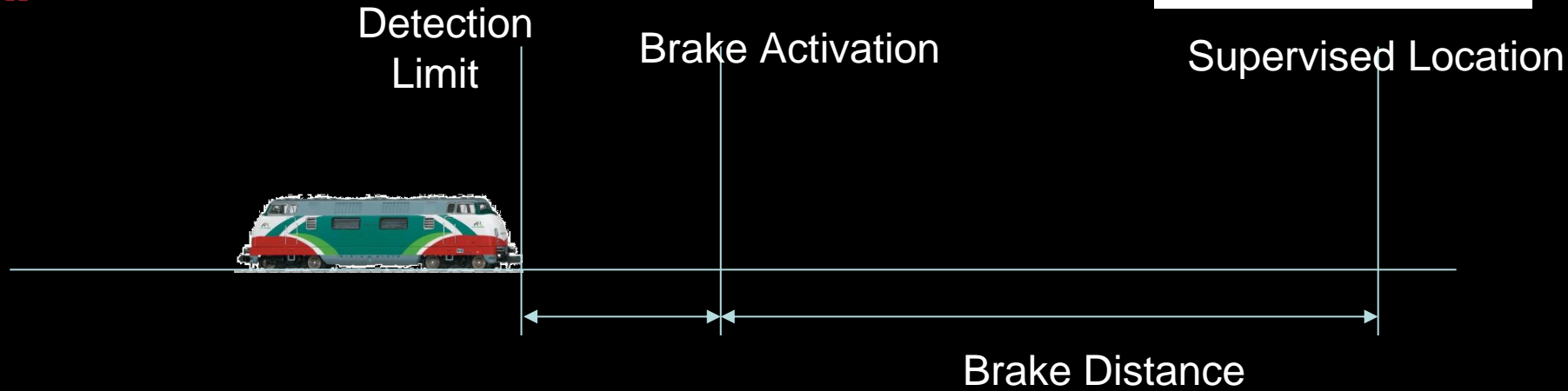
VBR Accuracy Requirements

Brake Activation
Location

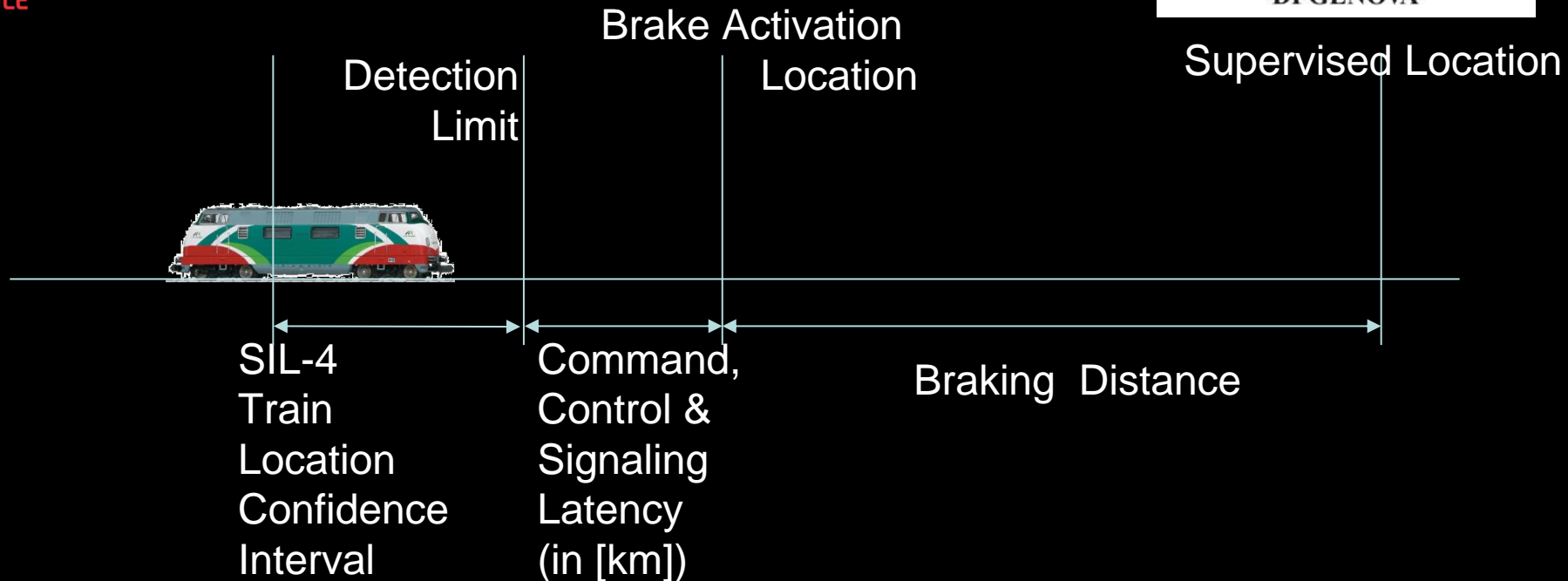
Supervised Location



VBR Accuracy Requirements



VBR Accuracy Requirements



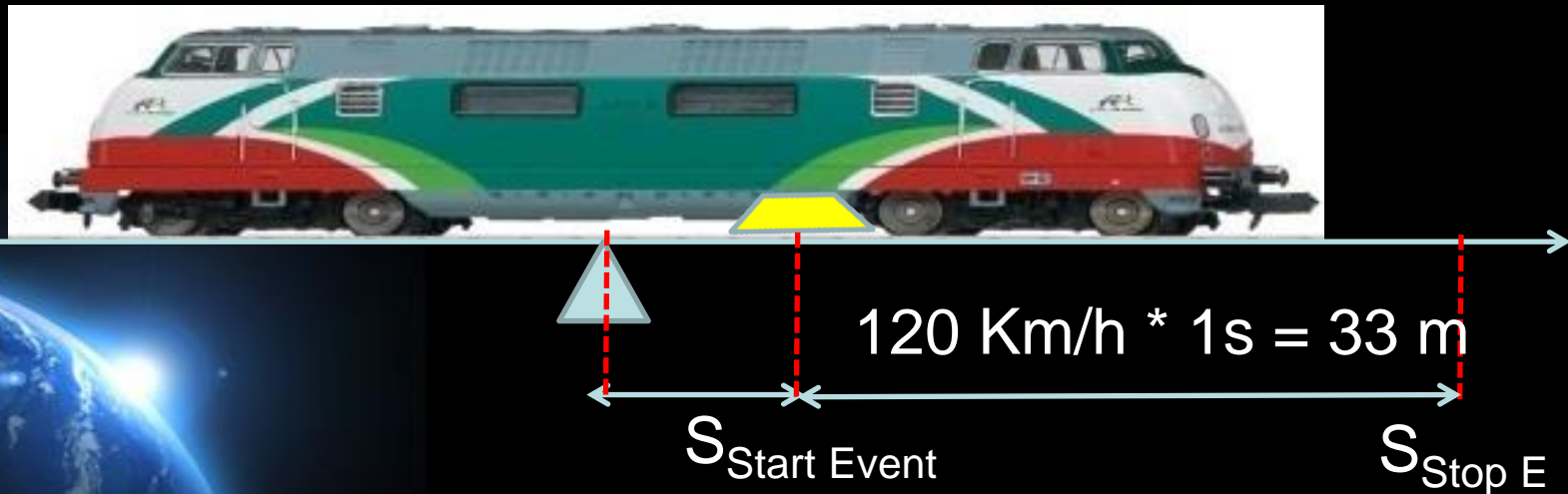
Req.: To support **INTEROPERABILITY** Infrastructure Managers require that the same engineering rules are employed to deploy physical and virtual balises, In this way heterogeneous traffic consisting of trains equipped with physical BTM and trains equipped with Virtual BR can be handle by a a Radio Block Center, without modifications.

Additional Requirements

Delay between receiving of a balise message and applying the required action

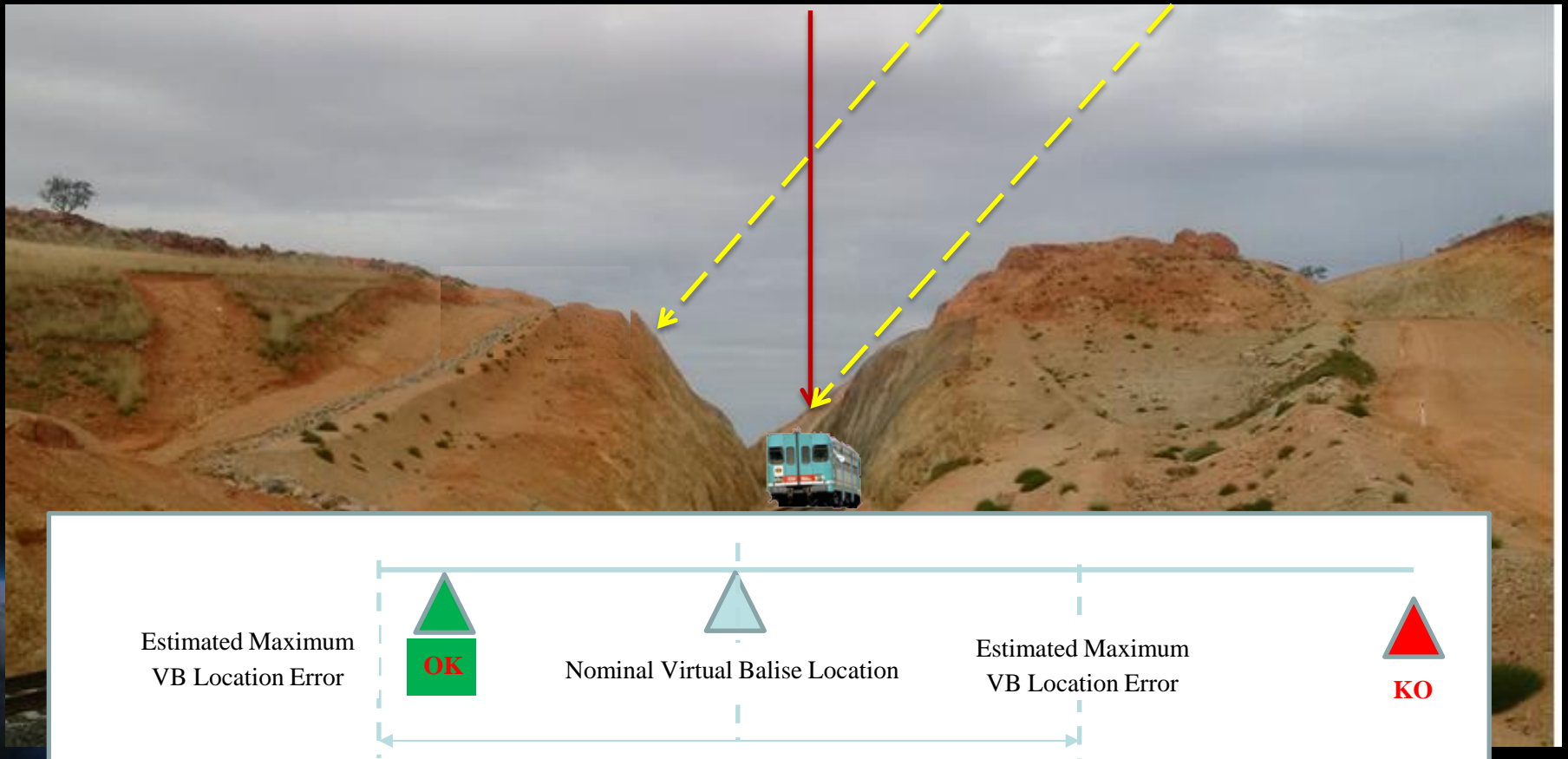
The reference mark of the on-board antenna leaving the “side lobe zone” of the last balise in the group (1.3 m from the reference mark of the balise)

Beginning of applying the required action



Multipath effects

Areas as Suitable or Not Suitable for Locating Virtual Balises



GNSS & 5G: the new Technologies breakthroughs

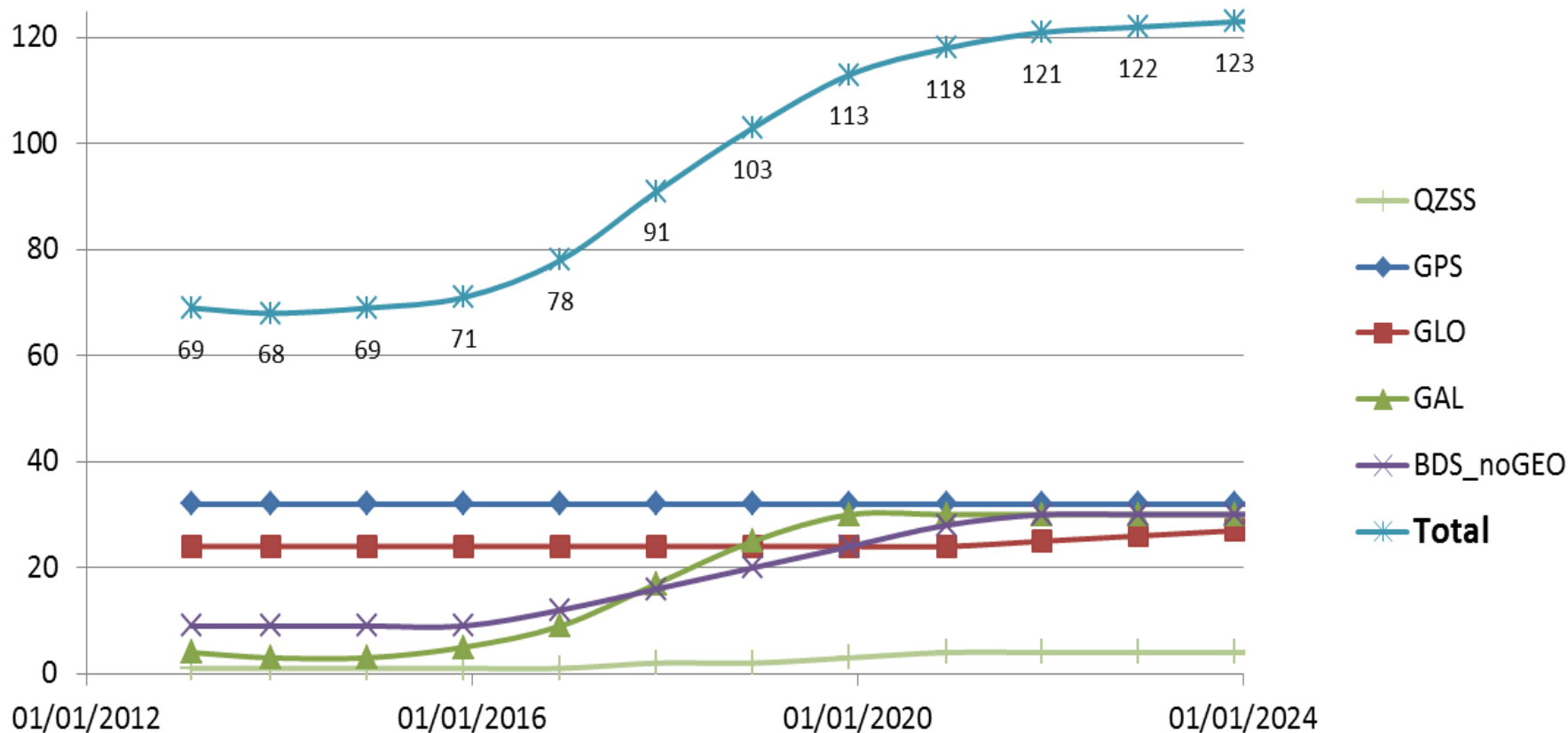


GNSS evolution



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Numbers of Satellites



GPS Accuracy



Standalone GPS: 5-10m

RTK: 1-2cm

Basic dGPS: 0.8-3m

High Quality dGPS: 20-80cm

Our 5G vision: a unifying connectivity fabric

5G

Enhanced mobile broadband

- Multi-Gbps data rates
- Uniformity
- Extreme capacity
- Deep awareness



Mobile devices



Networking

Mission-critical services

- Ultra-low latency
- High availability
- High reliability
- Strong security



Automotive



Robotics



Health

Massive Internet of Things

- Low cost
- Deep coverage
- Ultra-low energy
- High density



Wearables



Smart cities

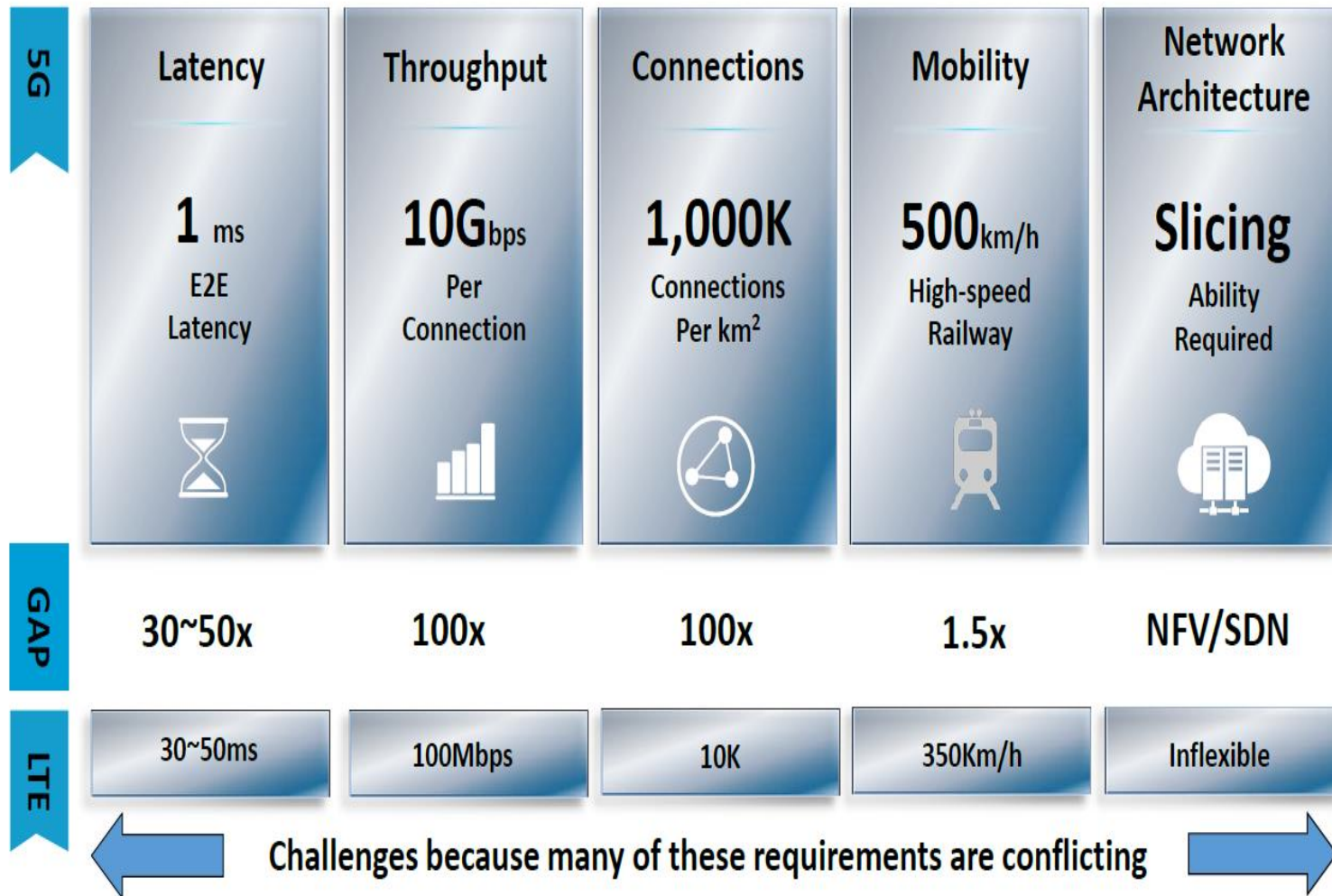


Smart homes

Unified design for all spectrum types and bands from below 1GHz to mmWave

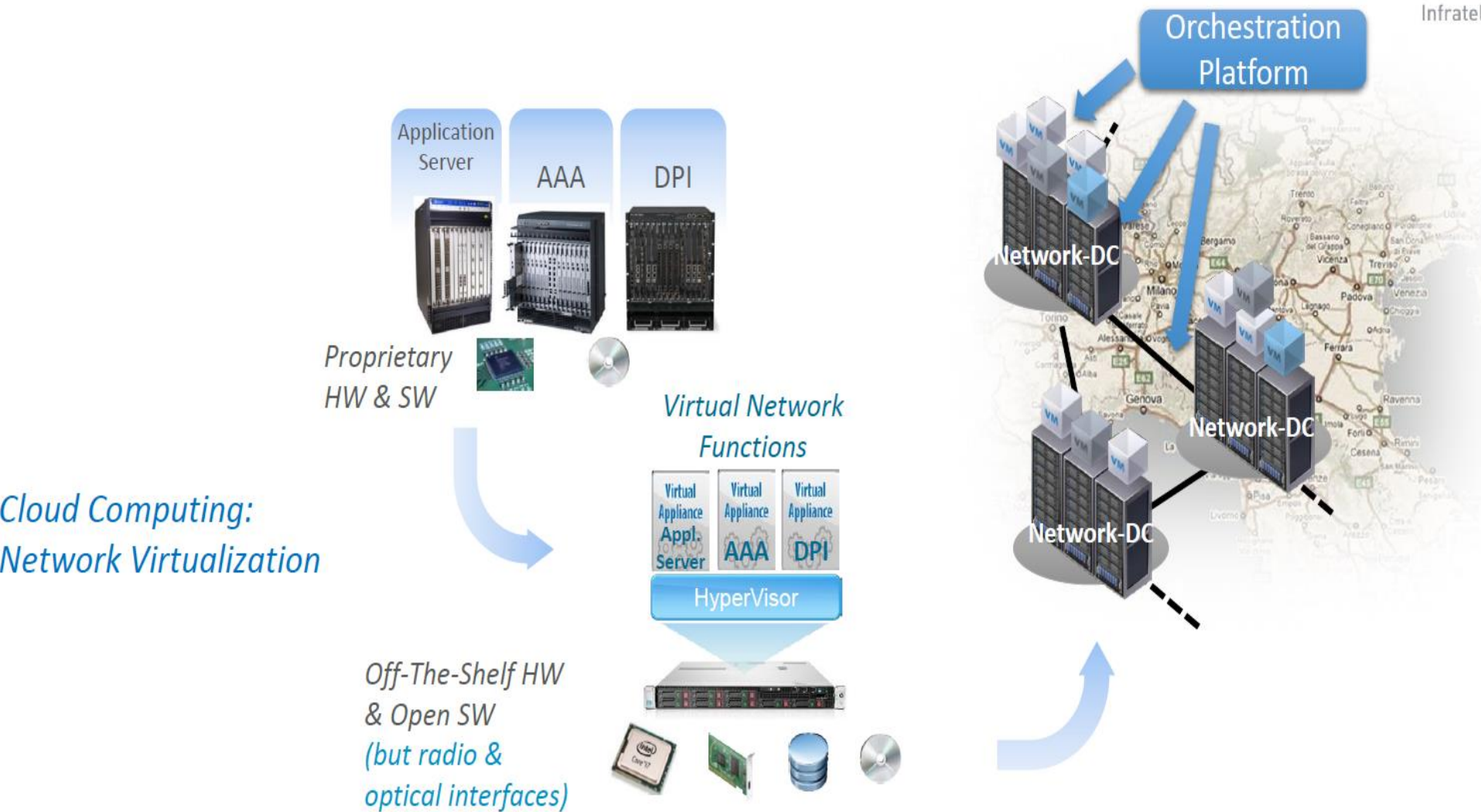
Ref. Qualcomm

Diversified Challenges and Gaps to Reach 5G



Source: Huawei, 2016

Network Virtualization

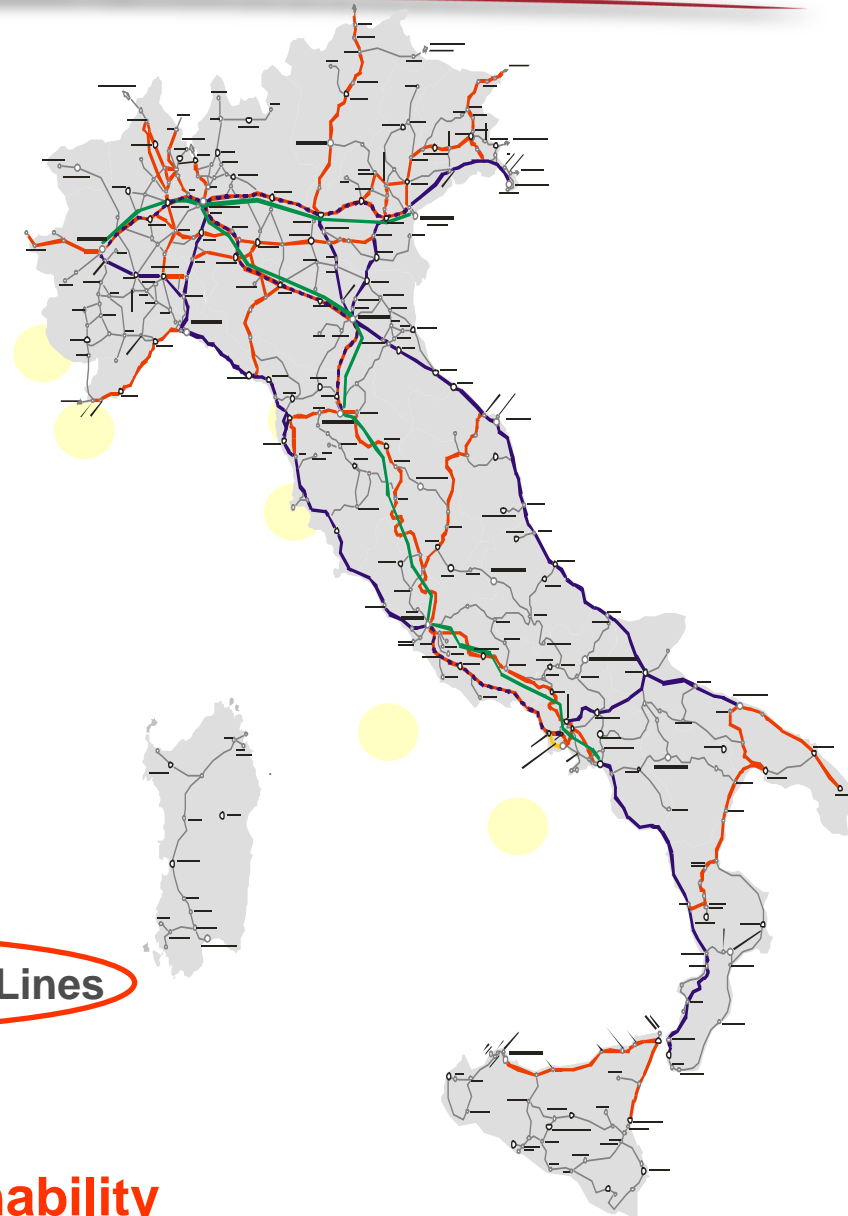
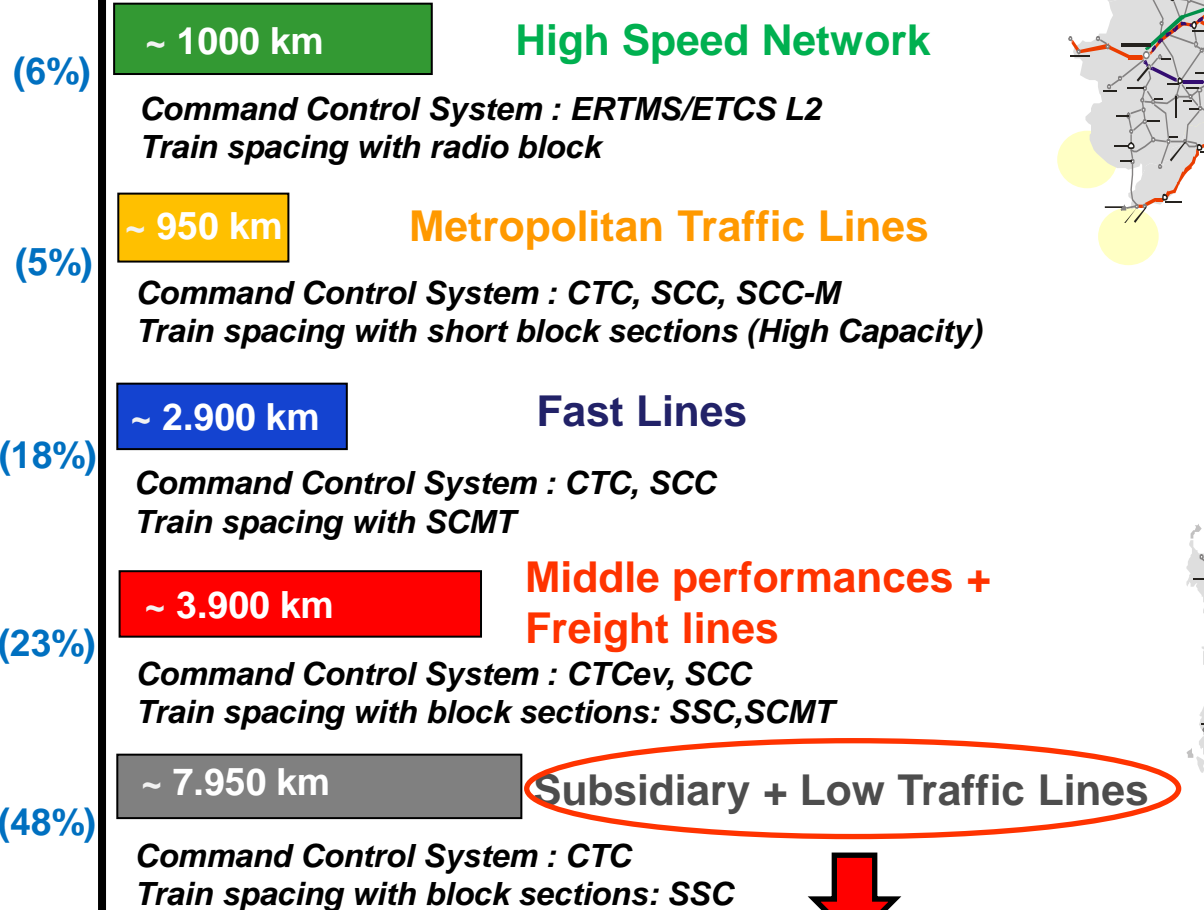


Italy on the forefront of innovation in rail

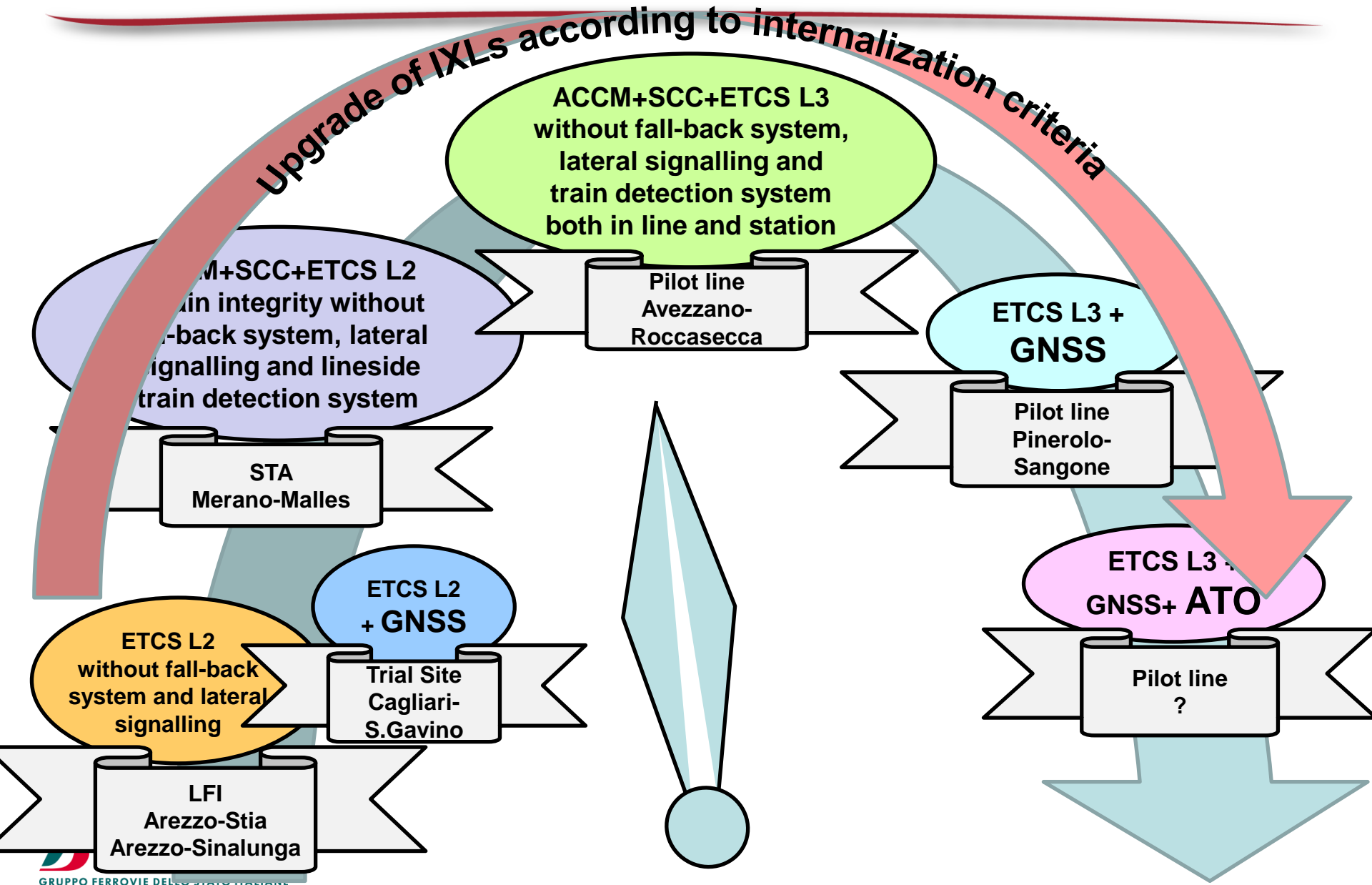


The Italian Rail Network

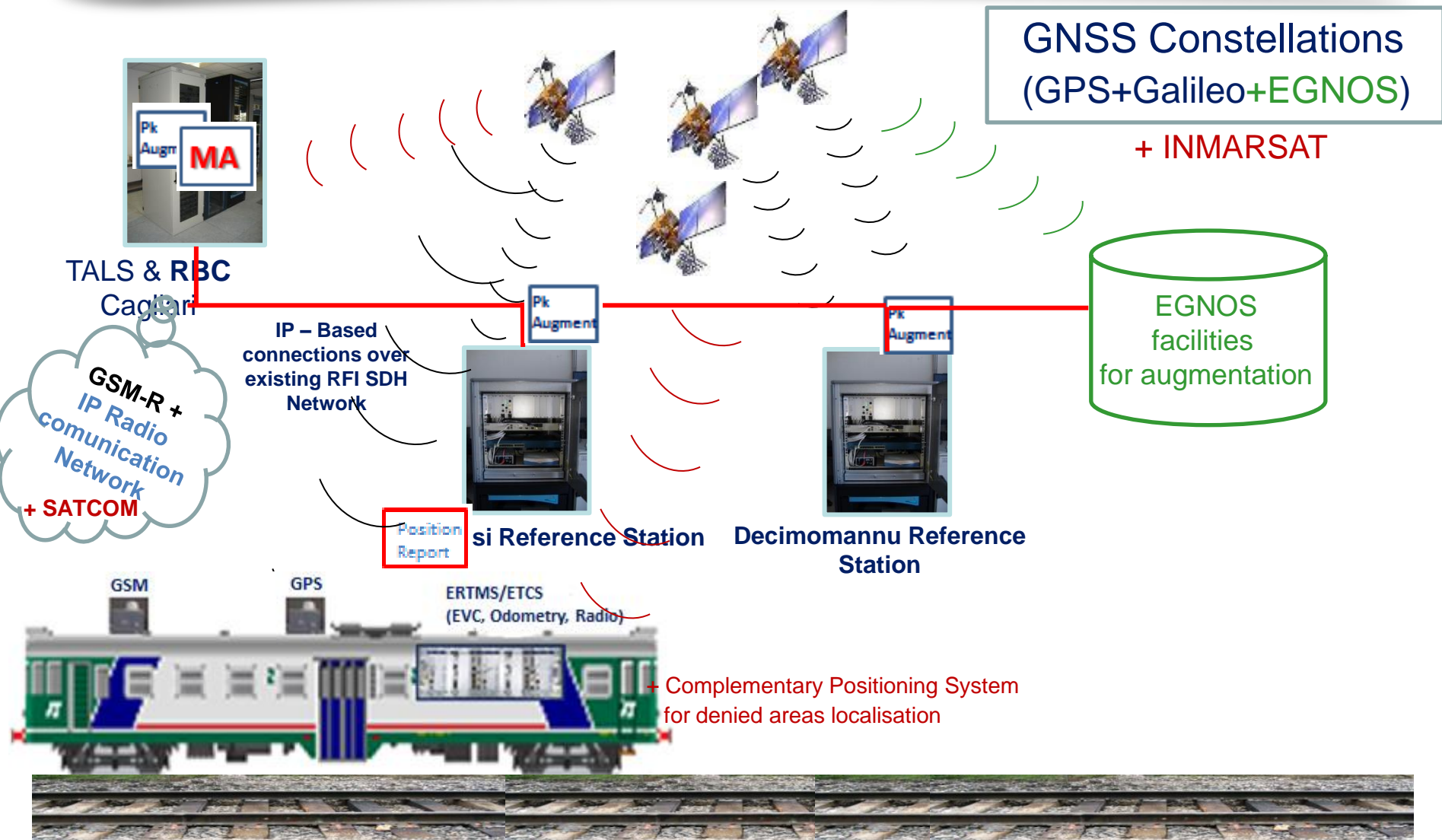
Lines classification related to the traffic development



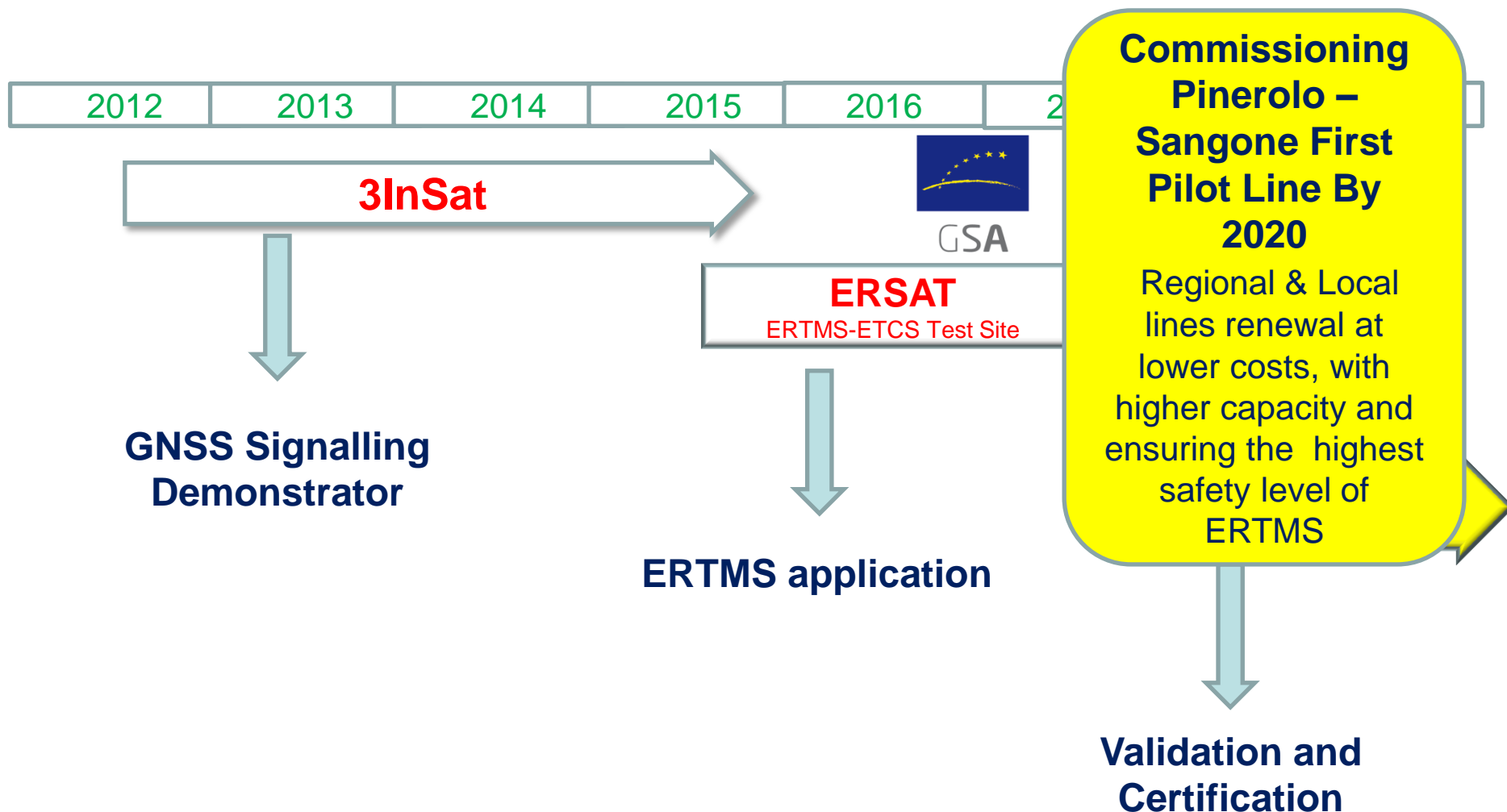
Main steps of an incremental strategical way



Functionality of ERSAT Trial Site



Satellite Application Development Plan



From Rail to Automotive

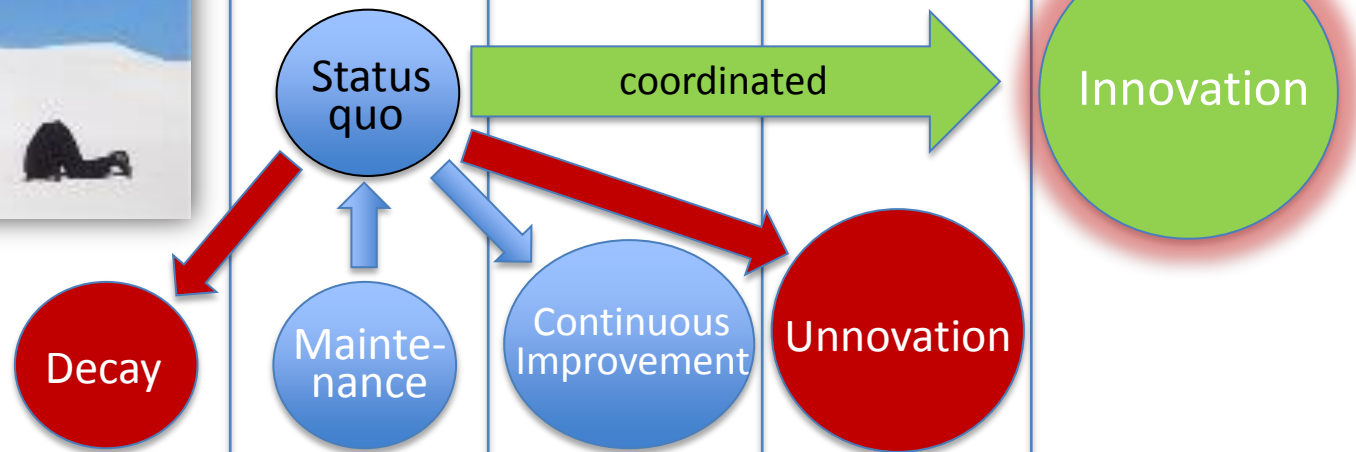
<http://www.radiolabs.it>

The European Railway System Needs to Innovate!

Outside World (Automotive, Digital, ...)



European Rail



Aspect				
Novelty	-		+++	+++
Scalability	-		-	+++
Better	-		+	+++
Faster	-		+	+++
Cheaper	-		+	+++
More customised	-		+	++

Road Transport landscape



Europe on the Move



Sector mobility: **5%**

The Mobility sector employs more than 11 million people, accounting for 5% of total employment.

Almost **50%**
of freight transport



Road transport accounts for almost half of the total freight transport activity

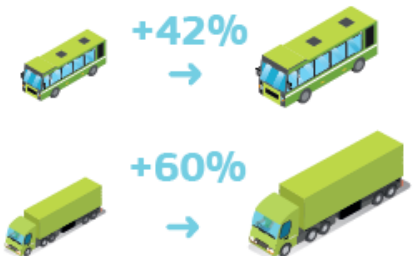


13%
of household
expenditure

Transport accounts for 13% of the total household expenditure

2010

2050



From 2010 to 2050, it is estimated that passenger transport will grow by about 42 per cent. Freight transport is expected to grow by 60 per cent

From Connected to Autonomous Vehicle

Autonomous Vehicle

Operates in isolation from other vehicles using internal sensors

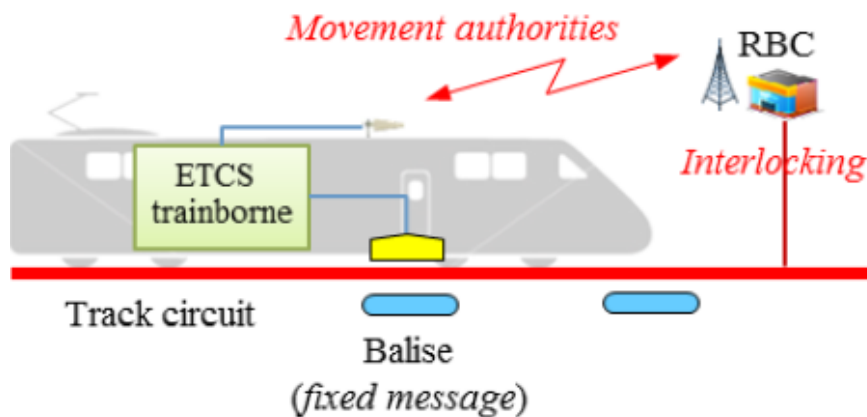
Connected Vehicle

Communicates with nearby vehicles and infrastructure
V2V V2I

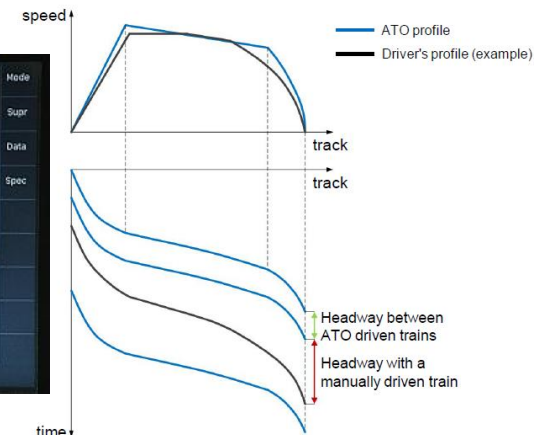
Connected Automated Vehicle

Leverages autonomous automated and connected vehicles

Source: US DoT



DMI – with «safe» commands



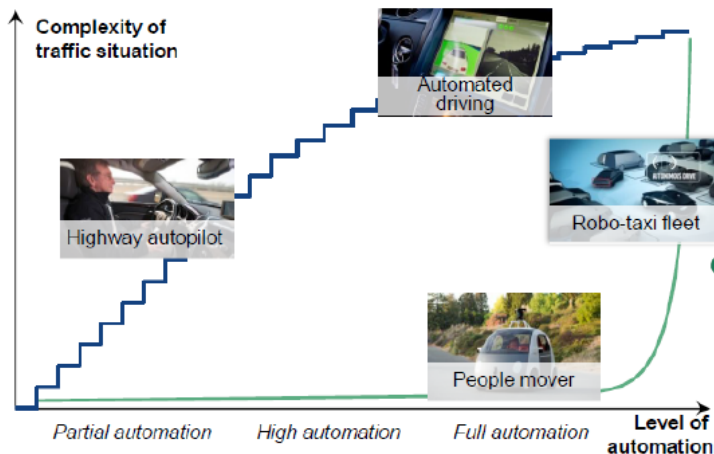
Speed control

ERTMS Level 2 architecture

Autonomous vehicle landscapes

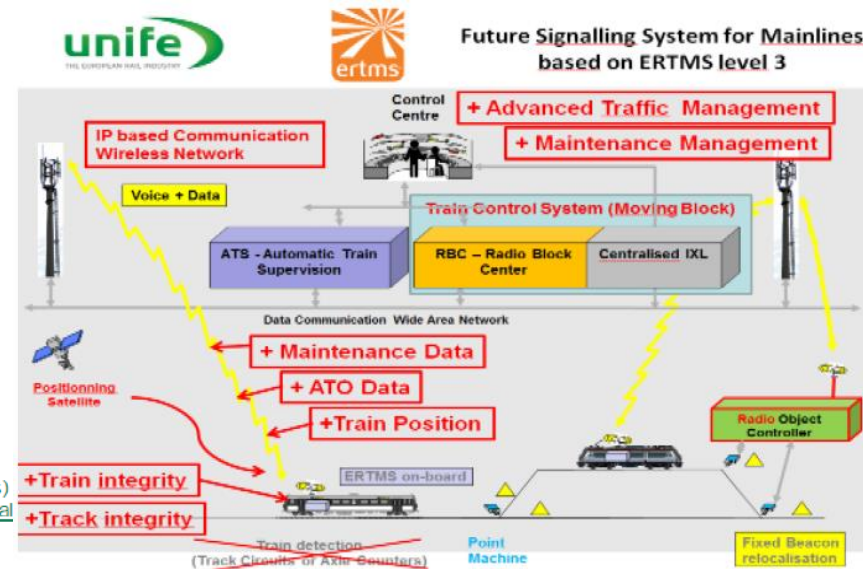
A Traditional approach

- Led by incumbent OEMs
- Mass market launch starting with luxury models



B Leapfrog approach

- Led by tech players (established companies, startups)
- Start with commercial customers (e.g. campuses, taxis)



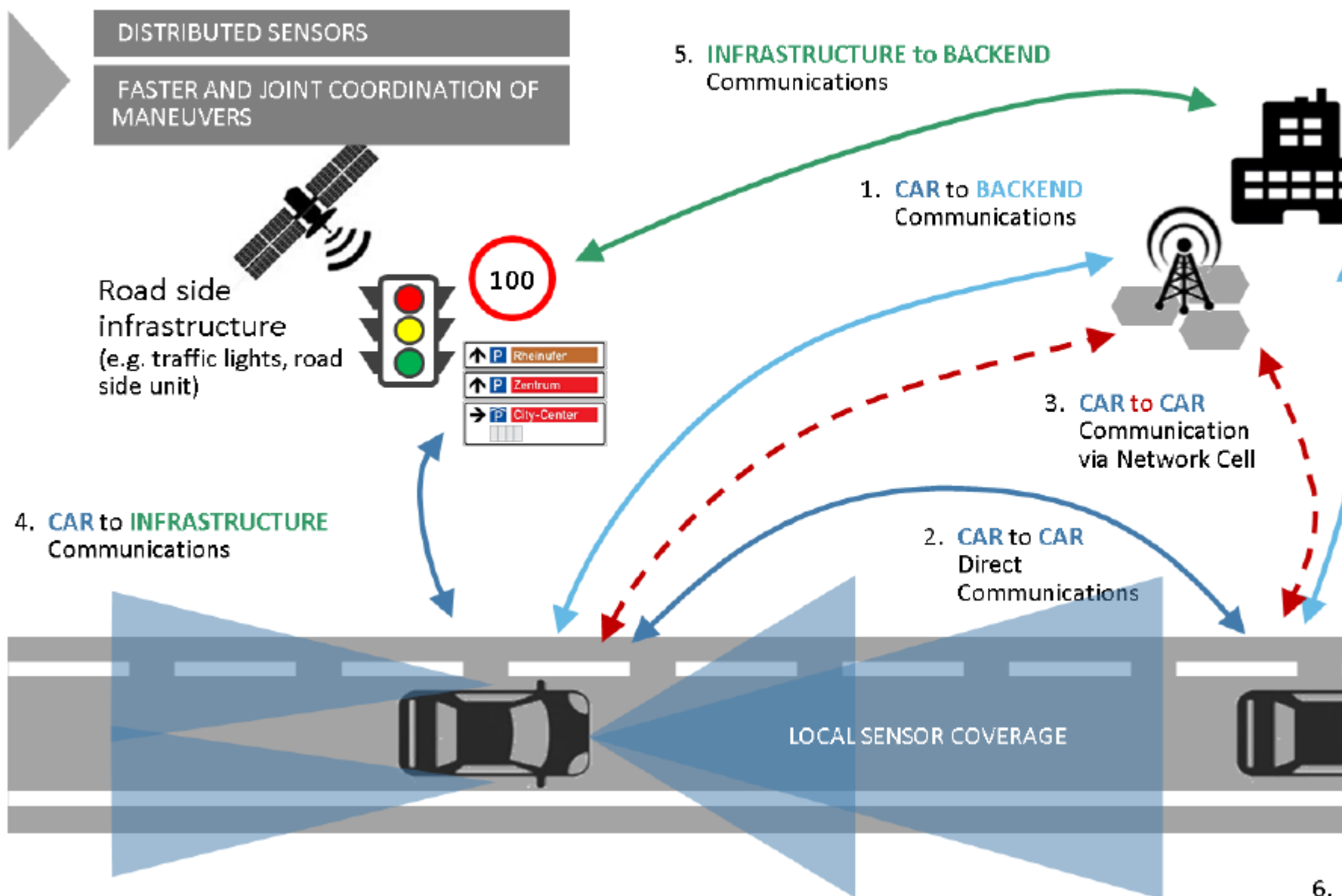
Connected car

Local maps with electronic & cooperative horizon
Cybersecurity
Cooperative navigation function
Safety margin for vehicles

From ERTMS L2 to L3

Local maps of railways environment
IP-based communications
Autonomous vehicle positioning
Train integrity monitoring

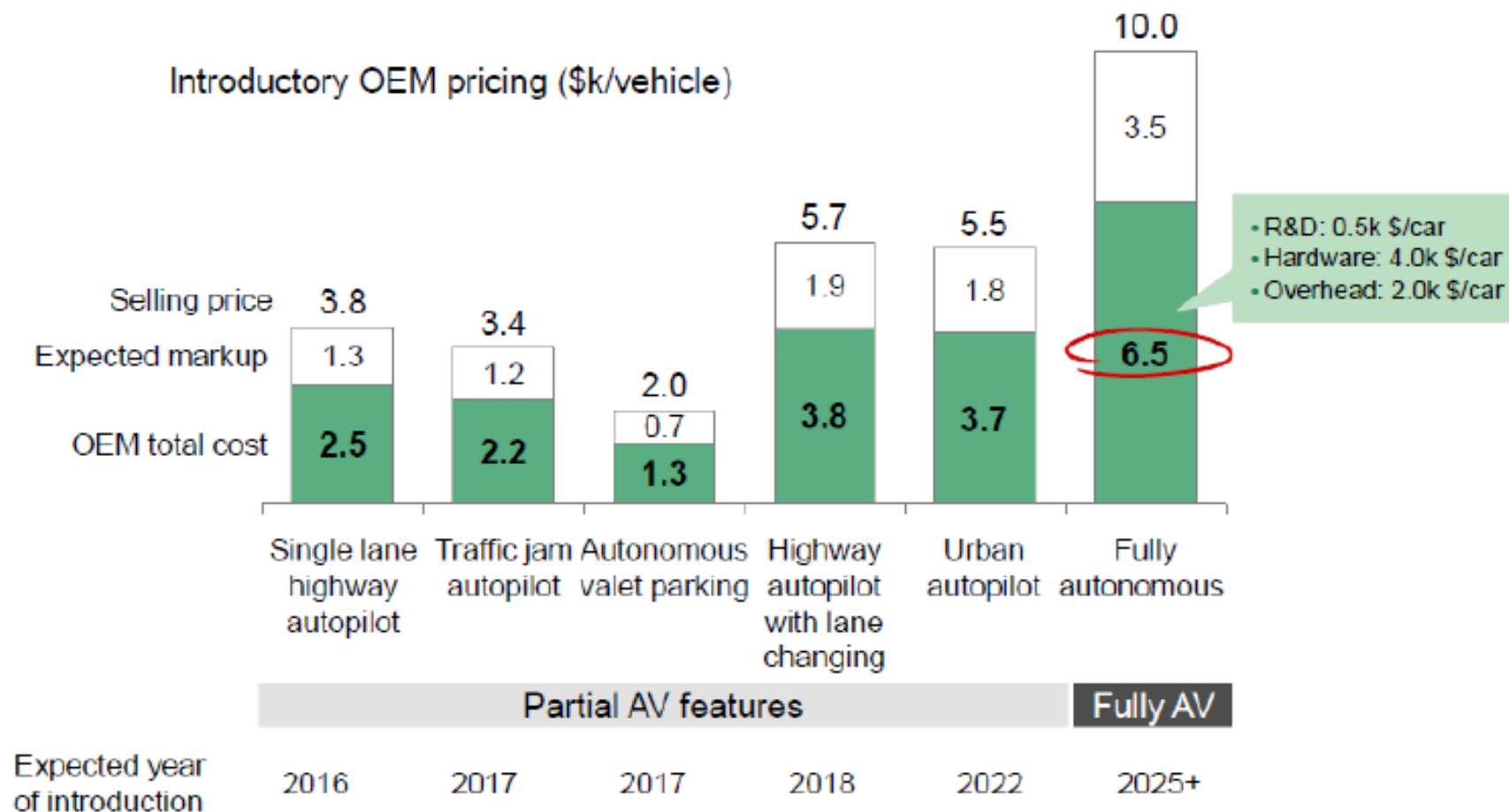
Communications in the Future



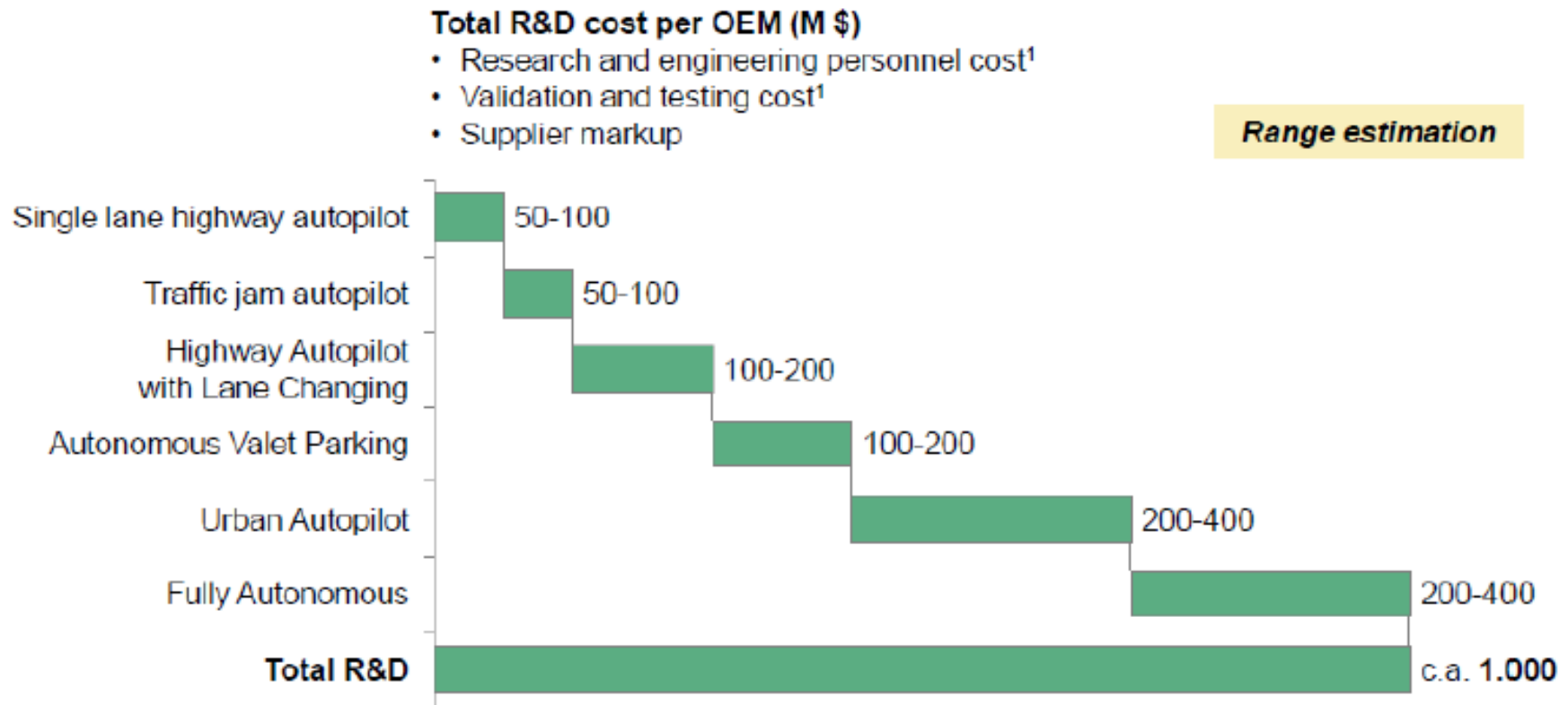
Levels of Automation according to SAE

SAE level	Name	Narrative Definition	Execution of Steering and Acceleration/Deceleration	Monitoring of Driving Environment	Fallback Performance of Dynamic Driving Task	System Capability (Driving Modes)
Human driver monitors the driving environment						
0	No Automation	the full-time performance by the <i>human driver</i> of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> , even when enhanced by warning or intervention systems	Human driver	Human driver	Human driver	n/a
1	Driver Assistance	the <i>driving mode</i> -specific execution by a driver assistance system of either steering or acceleration/deceleration using information about the driving environment and with the expectation that the <i>human driver</i> perform all remaining aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i>	Human driver and system	Human driver	Human driver	Some driving modes
2	Partial Automation	the <i>driving mode</i> -specific execution by one or more driver assistance systems of both steering and acceleration/deceleration using information about the driving environment and with the expectation that the <i>human driver</i> perform all remaining aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i>	System	Human driver	Human driver	Some driving modes
Automated driving system ("system") monitors the driving environment						
3	Conditional Automation	the <i>driving mode</i> -specific performance by an <i>automated driving system</i> of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> with the expectation that the <i>human driver</i> will respond appropriately to a <i>request to intervene</i>	System	System	Human driver	Some driving modes
4	High Automation	the <i>driving mode</i> -specific performance by an automated driving system of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> , even if a <i>human driver</i> does not respond appropriately to a <i>request to intervene</i>	System	System	System	Some driving modes
5	Full Automation	the full-time performance by an <i>automated driving system</i> of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> under all roadway and environmental conditions that can be managed by a <i>human driver</i>	System	System	System	All driving modes

Cost forecast vs level of automation

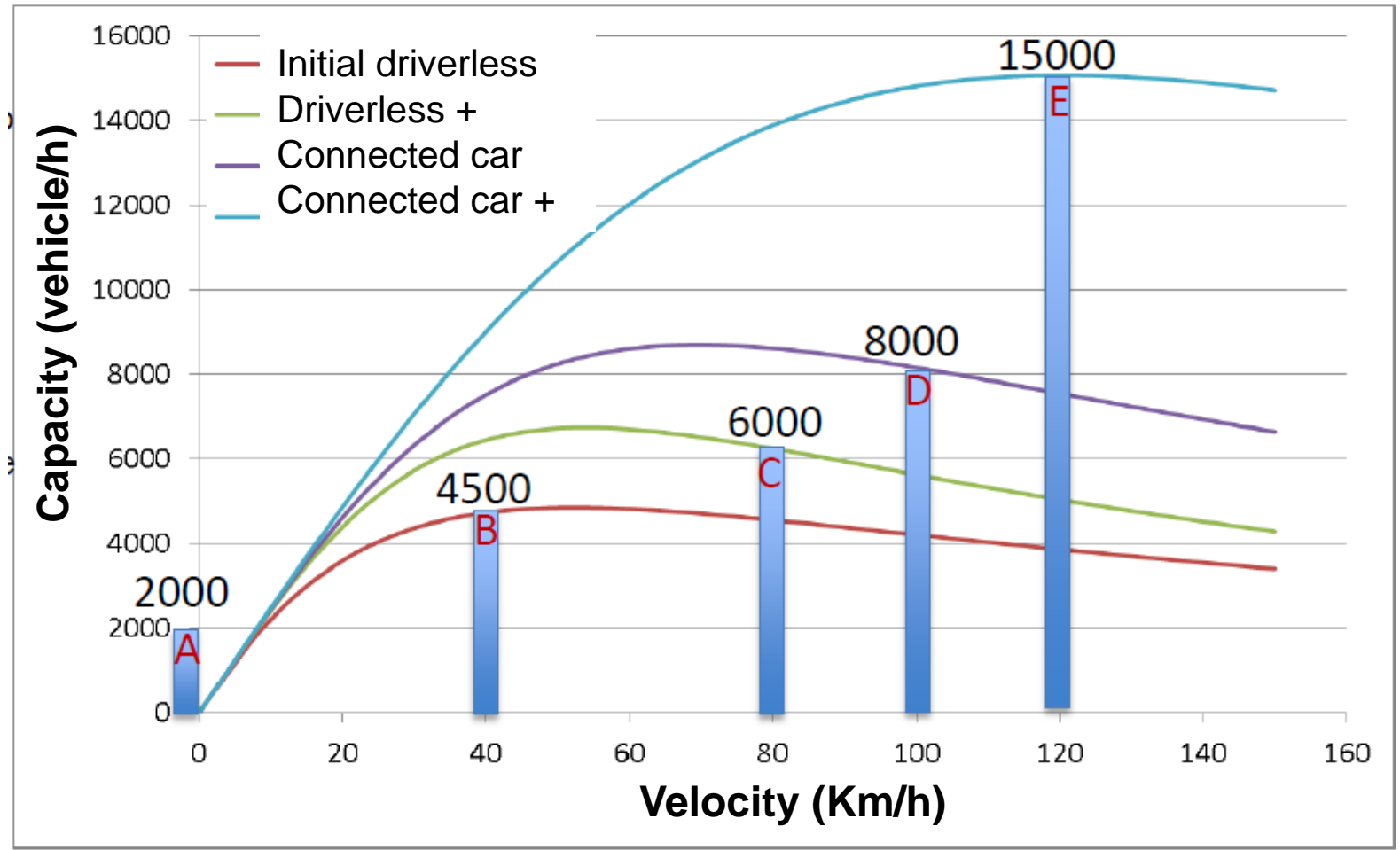


Forecast R&D cost for car manufacturers

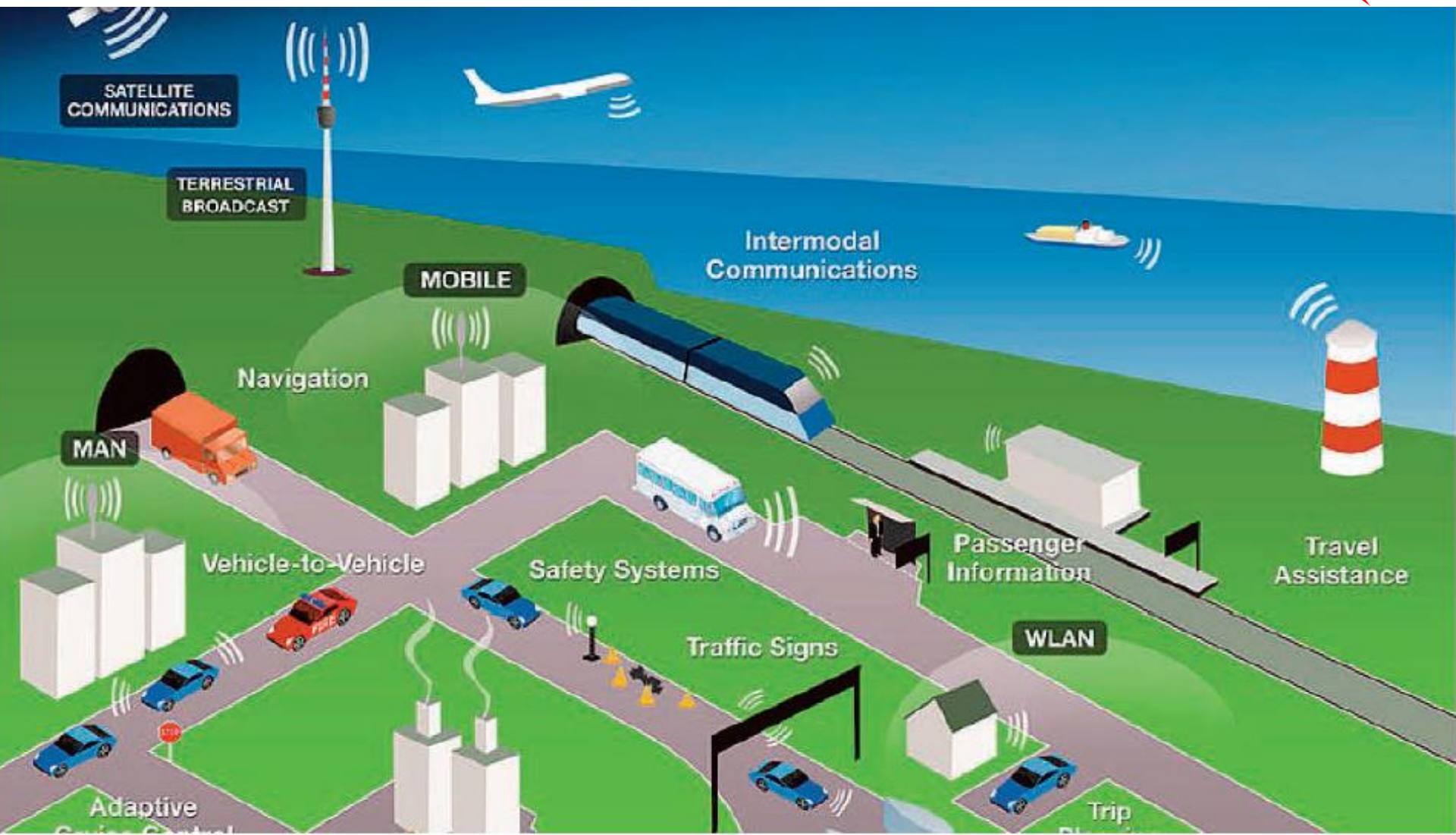


**Cost expected to be amortized
over total sales volumes in ~3-7 years**

Traffic capacity vs automation levels



A Converging landscape



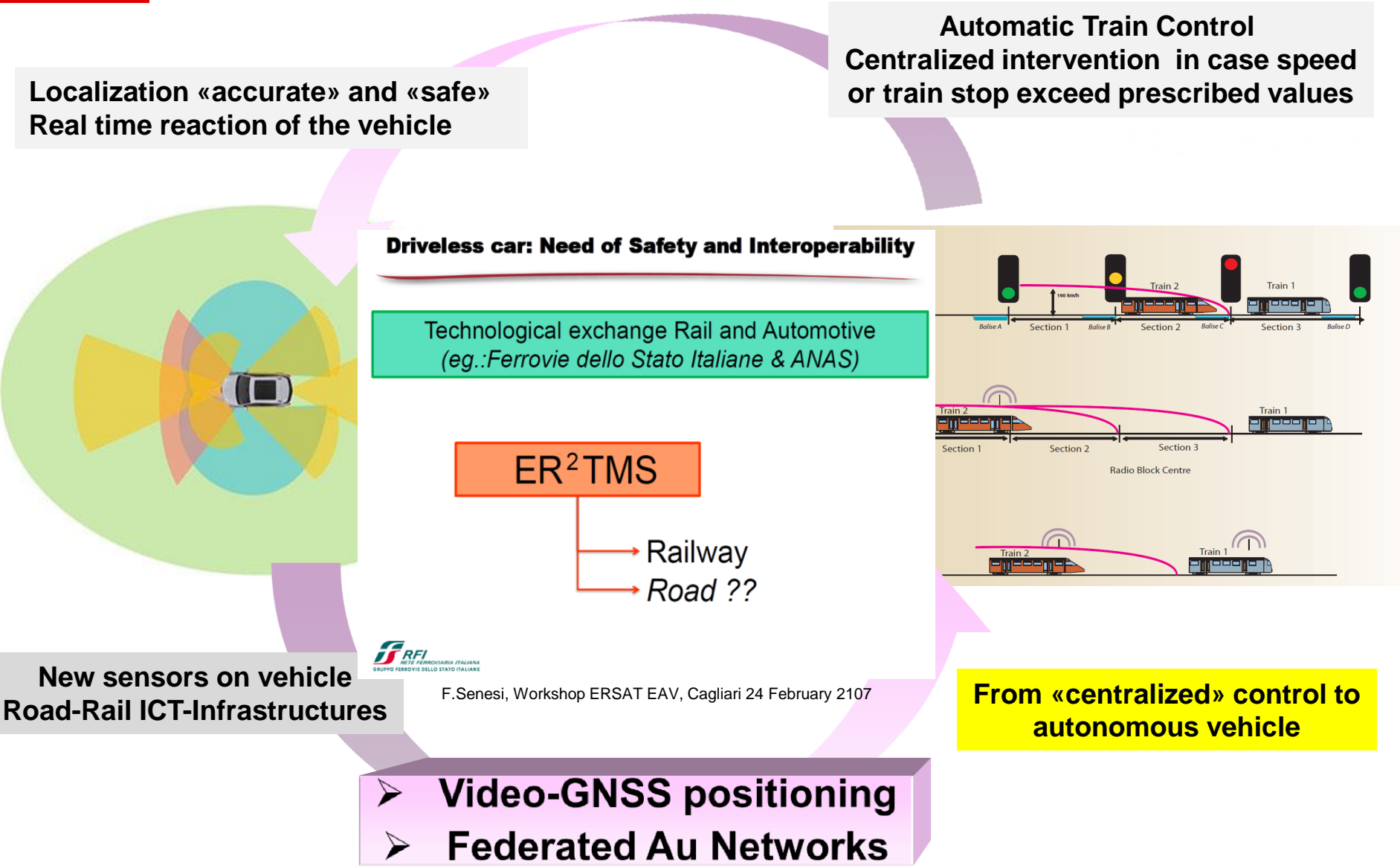
Rio Tinto AutoHaul: 1st driverless train



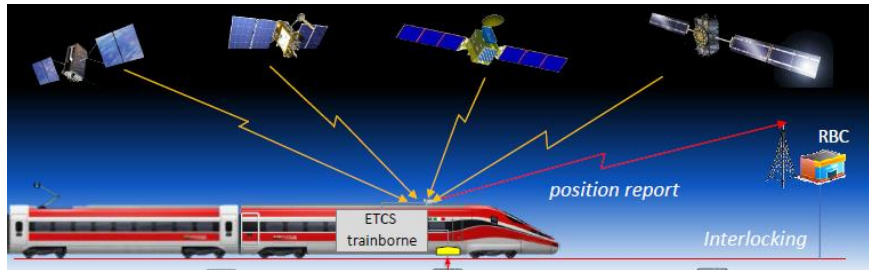
180 Trains monitored and controlled via satellite links, less manpower on site

- More productivity because driver changeover times are eliminated avoiding workers to travel more than 43,000 miles each week to get train drivers to where they start or end shifts, with a train trip from a mine to a port lasting 40 hours.
- Trains would also not have to stop to switch drivers twice a day, as they currently have to do to relieve workers (20 to 30 minutes to undertake a controlled stop of locomotives each time a shift changeover is required and further 20 minutes to restart).

Sinergy Car-Trains towards autonomous vehicle

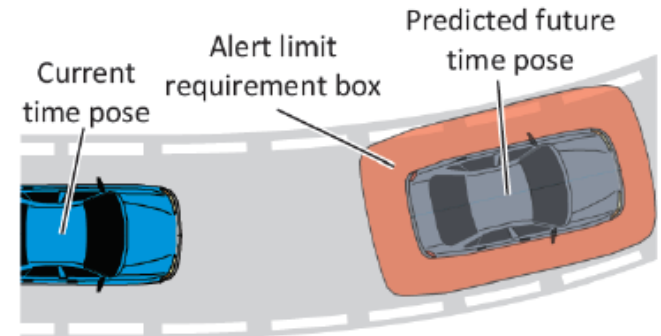


Car & train operate on similar «environment»



Tolerable Hazard Rate for VB
detection: $THR_{VB} < 10^{-9}$ per hour

SIL 4



A purely experimental approach
is not sufficient

In the U.S., car accidents cause over 30,000 deaths/year,
90% of which are due to human error [NHTSA '14]

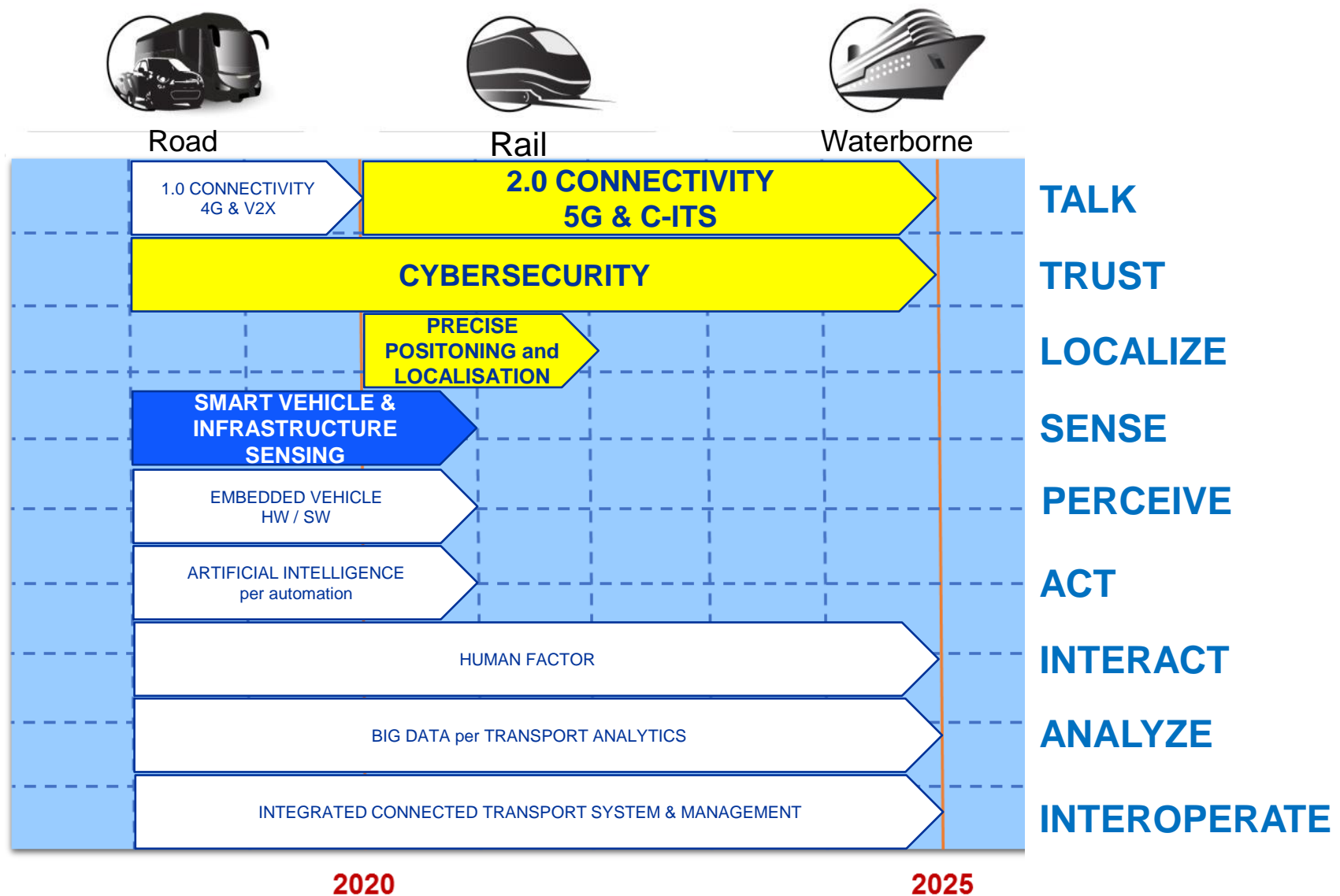
- 3 trillion miles driven per year

- 1 fatality per 100 million mile driven (MMD)

Leverage analytical methods used for train safety

0 fatality on
~ 360 M km year on RFI network

No collisions since 2007 on the RFI network thanks to the Automatic Train Control systems which protect about 100% of railways traffic (ANSF, April 2017)



Sinergy rail-roads key to «optimize» ITC infrastructures



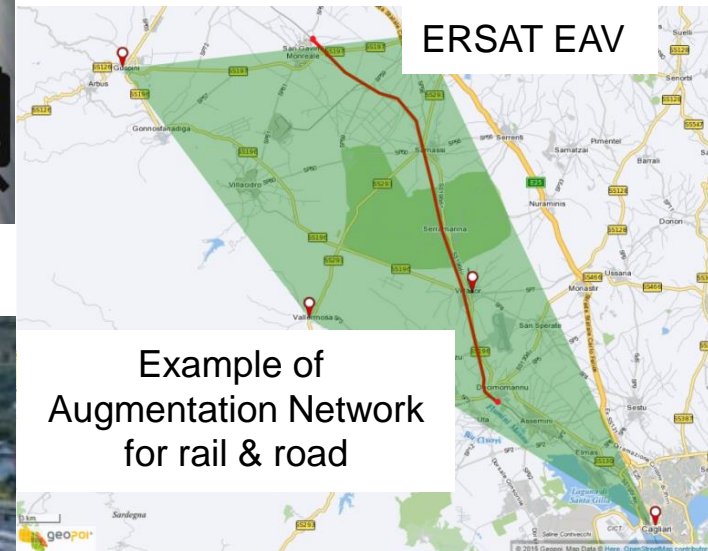
Rete ferroviaria italiana

RFI & Ansaldo First Mover in Europe for the certification of the system based on satellite technologies

16,700 KM
64 Mtons of goods
600 M passengers
8000 trains/day



«Italian Rails are a technological benchmark on international level
The Signalling system conceived by FS has been adopted in all Europe»*

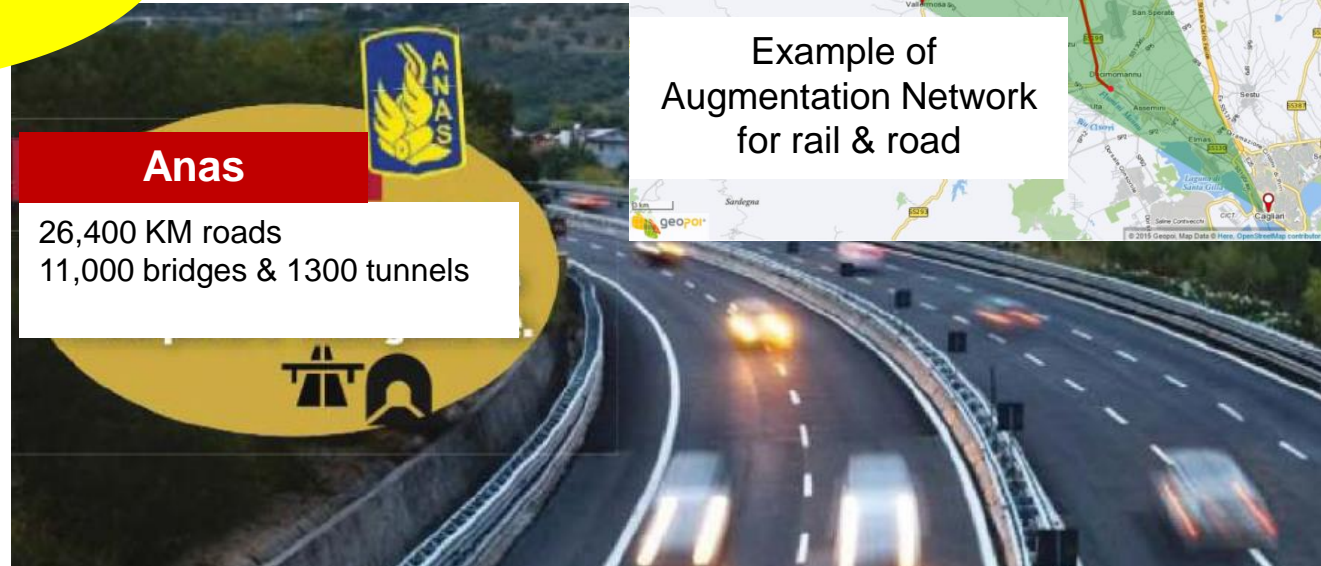


Example of Augmentation Network for rail & road

«Digitalization that made possible our Rails to distinguish at international level should be implemented also on the roads»*

Anas

26,400 KM roads
11,000 bridges & 1300 tunnels



... and let's not forget the benefits of Galileo dual frequency



Advantages of dual frequency

Better accuracy

- Ionosphere error correction
- Faster and more reliable carrier phase ambiguity resolution



Increased robustness

- Reduce vulnerability risks of GNSS signals to jamming and/or spoofing



Why L5/E5 is the best solution for a second frequency?

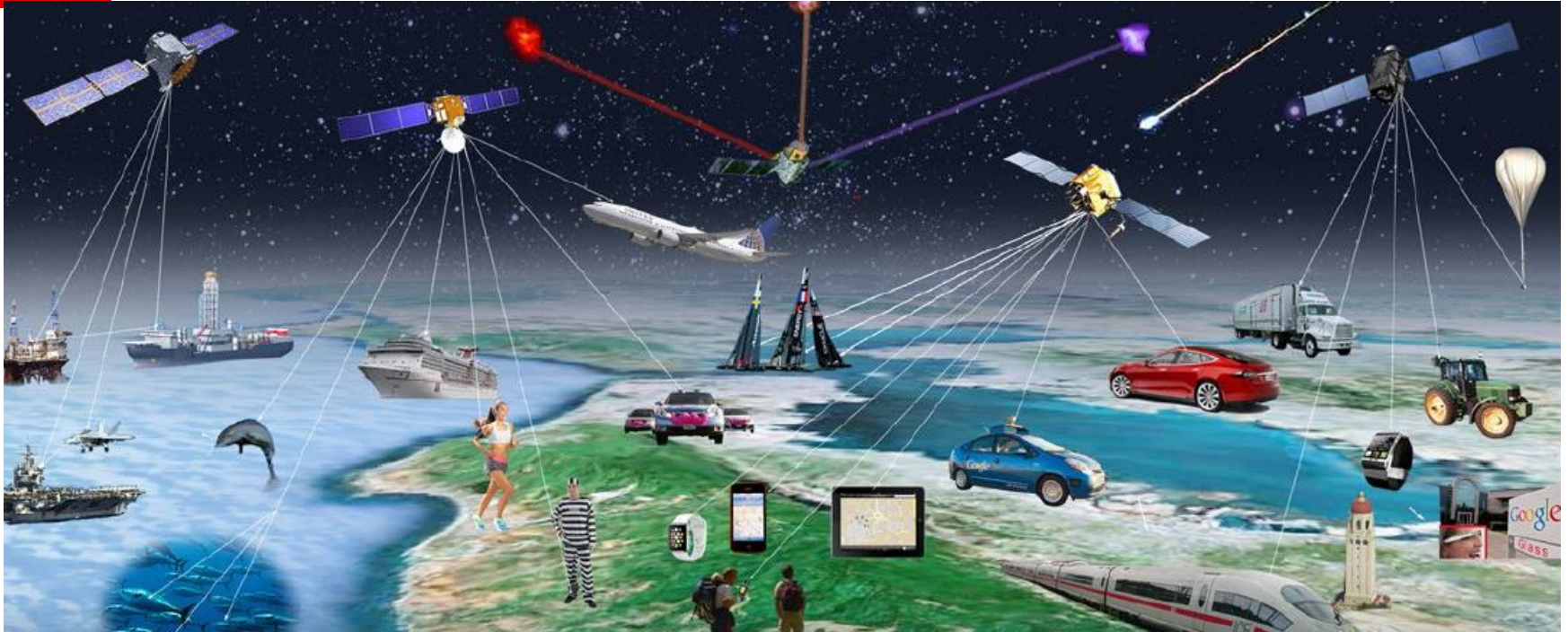
- A protected frequency
- There will be soon more L5/E5 satellites than L2C satellites
- Shared by all GNSS and all SBAS
- More widely separated from L1, thus minimising the iono-free linear combination errors



Specific key advantages of L5/E5 signal

- Better multipath mitigation and better accuracy using L5/E5 signals vs using L2C
- Higher received power for L5/E5 vs L2C

One step ahead: safe as rail, affordable as for automotive

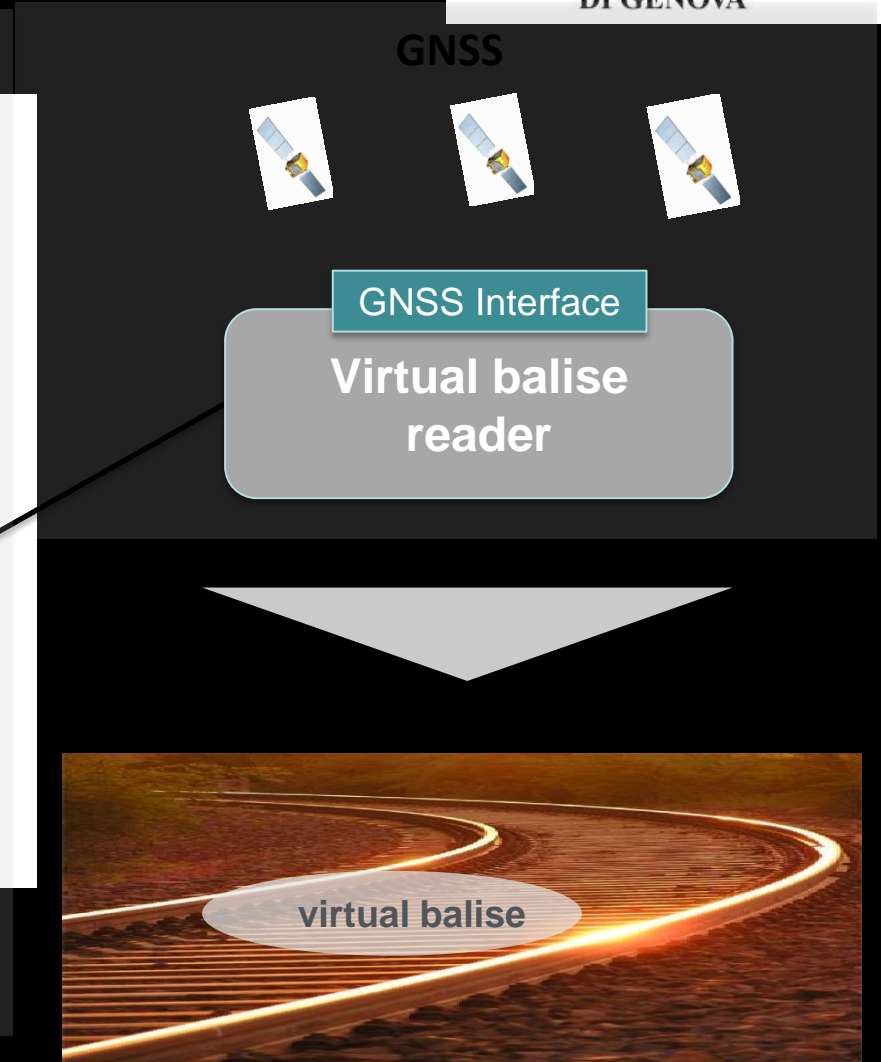
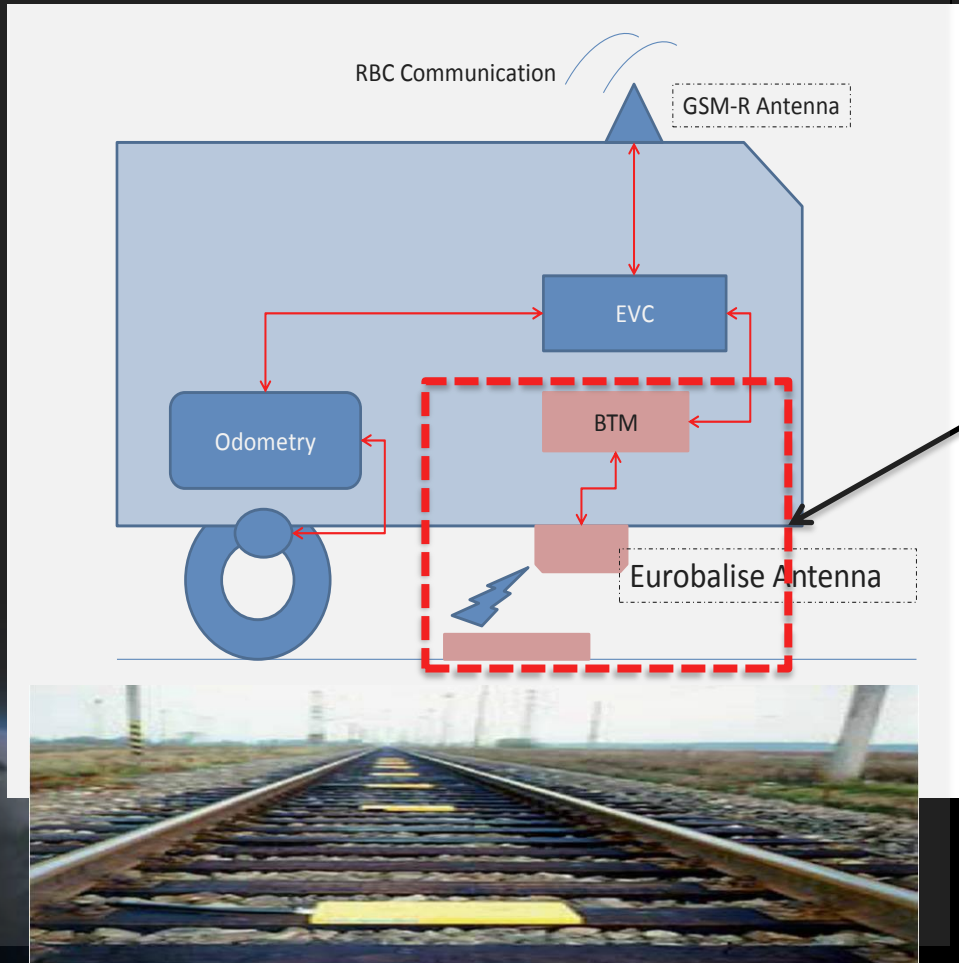


HIGHWAY OF THE FUTURE

Rail & Road → a «*Give & Take*» paradigm

Standard – Certifiable - Interoperable

Next challenge: GNSS Liability



RadioLabs

Research Consortium Universities - Industries

Connectivity

*Bearer-independent applications
3/4/5G – Satellite
Software Defined Networks*

GEO Localization

*High Integrity applications
Multi-constellation, dual frequency
Multi sensors*

Security

*Network security protocols
Resilient GNSS signal processing*



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