

Communication Solutions

Final Event

Brussels 25th February 2020

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Outline

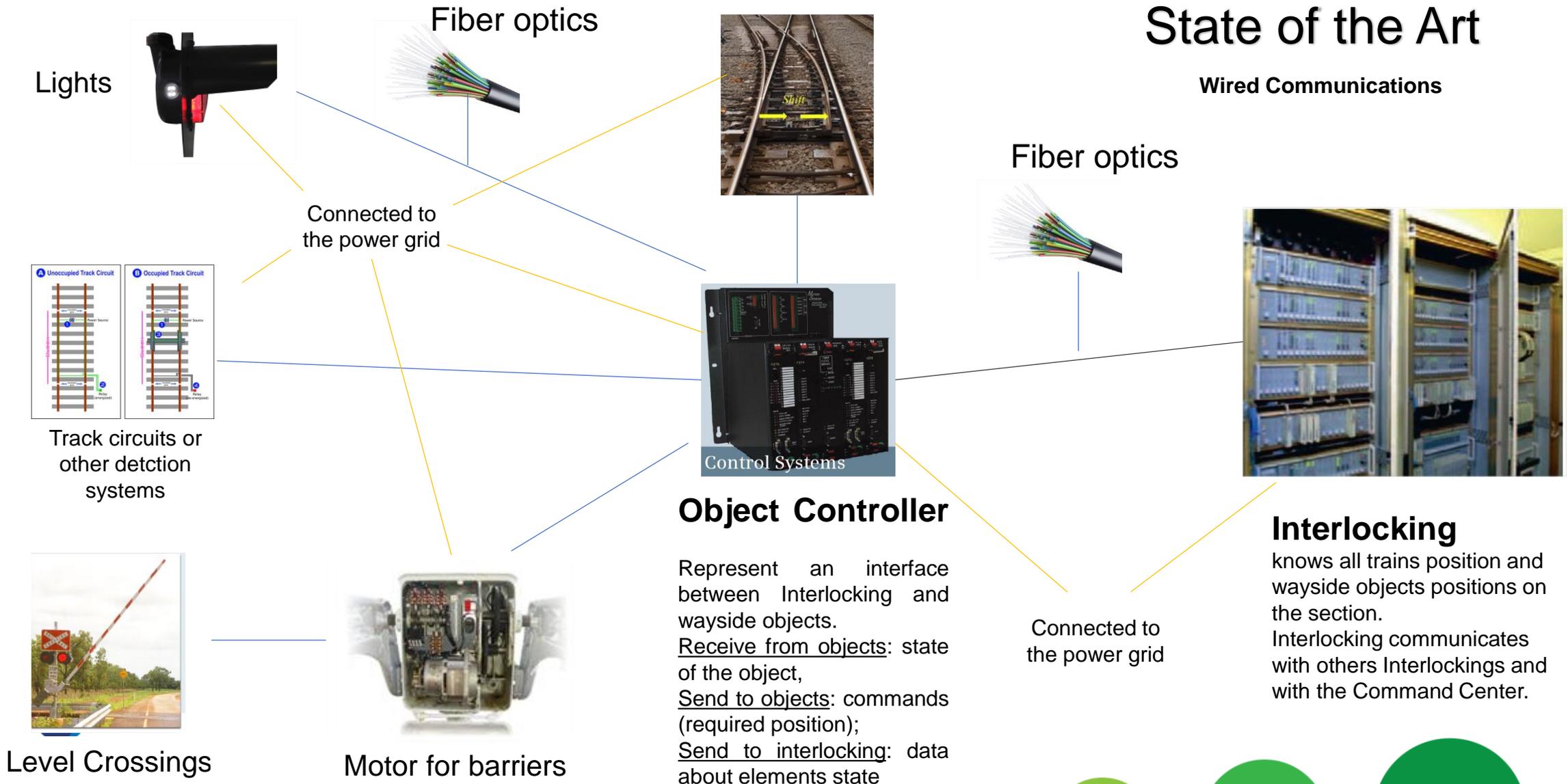
- Track-Side Communication Solution
- On-board Train Integrity (OTI) Communication Solution
 - OTI Communication Protocol
 - OTI System Prototype and Human Machine Interface (HMI)
 - OTI Power Consumption Analysis
- Conclusions



Track-Side Communication Solution

State of the Art

Wired Communications



Track-Side Communication Solution

Forecasting

- ✓ Less cost
- ✓ Less maintenance
- ✓ Less infrastructure to deploy



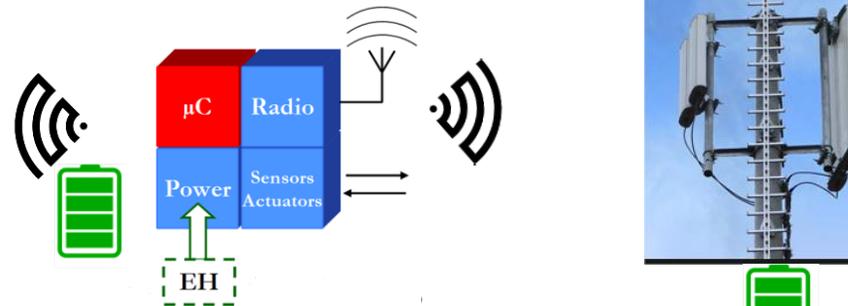
All the communications are Wireless and harvested from the environment. Protocols employed are energy aware. Nevertheless, **wayside objects are still feed from electrical network.**



Connected to the power grid



Connected to the power grid



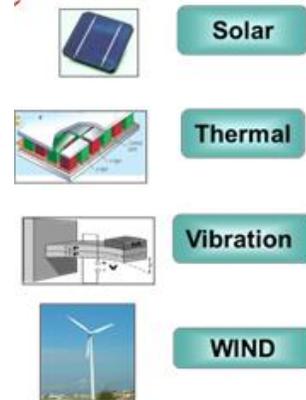
Object Controller

Represent an interface between Interlocking and wayside objects.

Receive from objects: state of the object,

Send to objects: commands (required position);

Send to interlocking: data about elements state



Energy Source



Interlocking

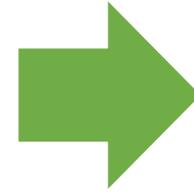
knows all trains position and wayside objects position on the section.

Interlocking communicates with others Interlockings and with the Command center.

Track-Side Communication Solution

➤ Trade-off analysis (D3.1)

Energy consumption, reliability, availability, security, fault tolerance and fault recovery.

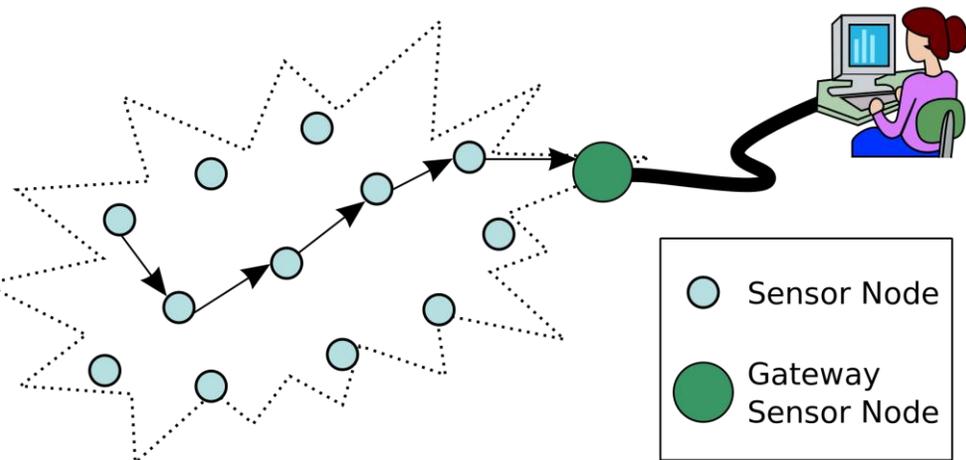


Wireless Technology

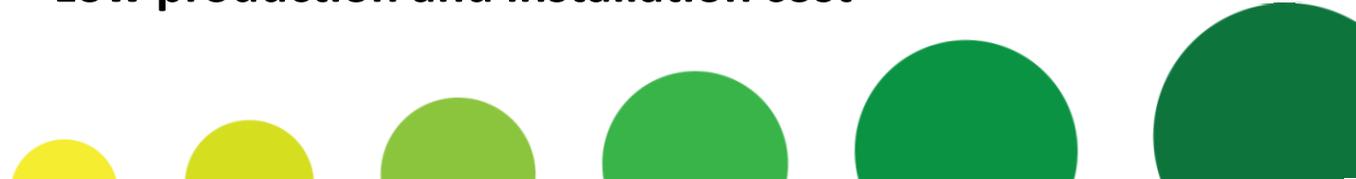


- ✓ Lower cost & maintenance
- ✓ Quick real-time status & performance monitoring

➤ Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) - RF communication



- ✓ Dynamic network topology
- ✓ Channel variability
- ✓ Security robustness
- ✓ **No need of network infrastructure**
- ✓ High fault tolerance
- ✓ **Low energy consumption**
- ✓ Simple Hardware architecture
- ✓ **Low production and installation cost**



Track-Side Communication Solution

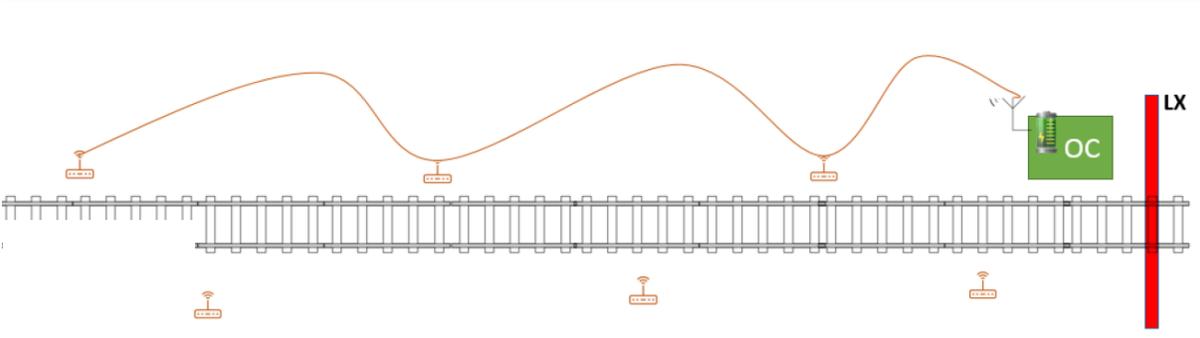
Communication Systems and Wireless Components for Track-side

Identify most suitable communication solution for track-side object controller

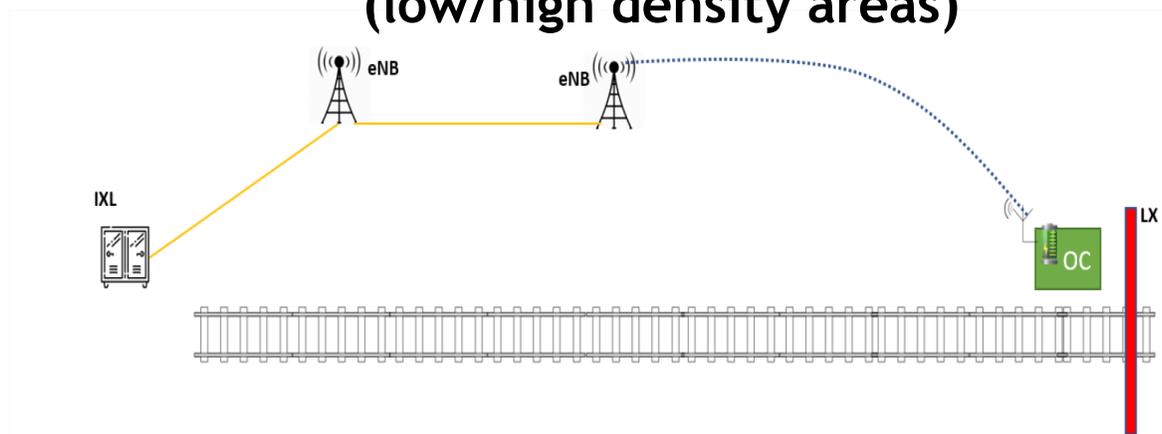


2 main scenarios

WSN based architecture (low/high density areas)

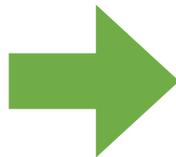


LTE based architecture (low/high density areas)



Track-Side Communication Solution

Network simulator - SW OMNeT++

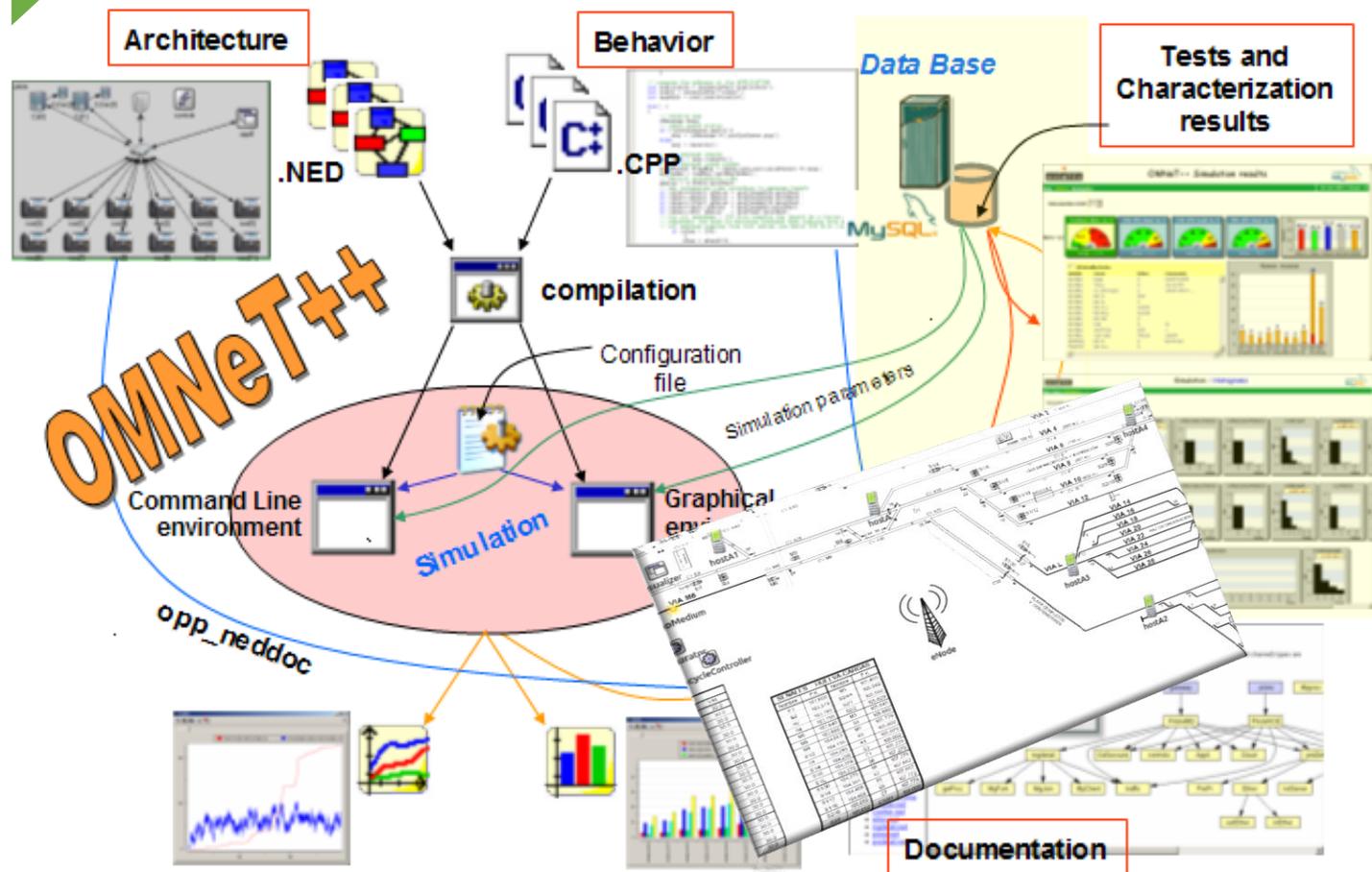


Identify power consumptions and QoS parameters

Two main technologies: WSN & LTE



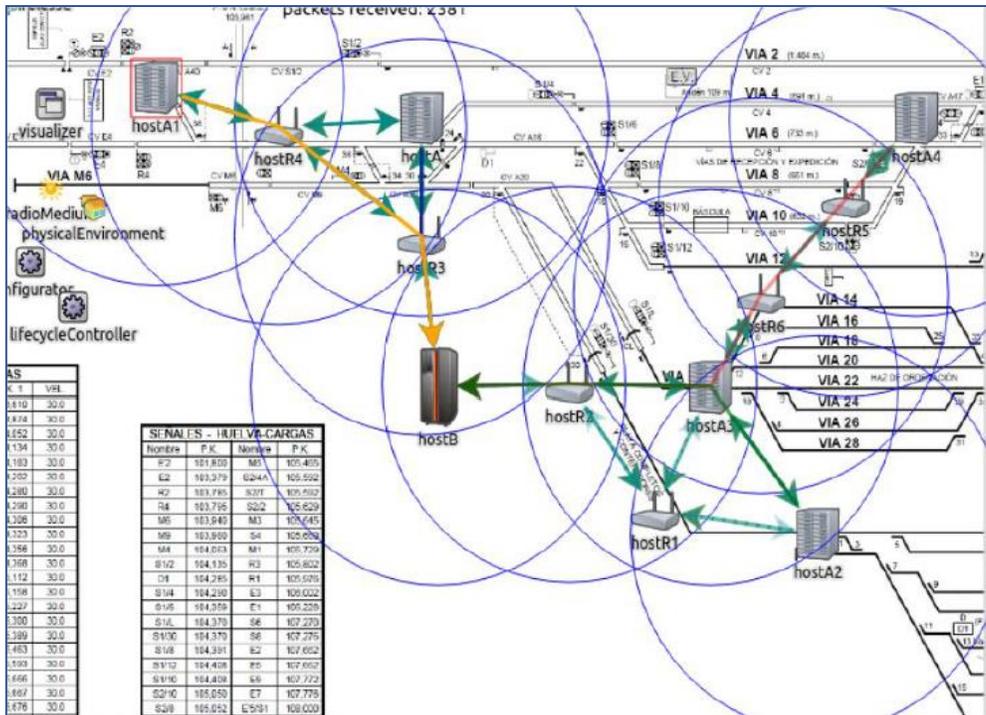
- Distance
- Sensivity
- Noise power
- Transmitted power
- SNR threshold



Track-Side Communication Solution

Conclusions

- Scenario 1: WSN-based technology deployed in railway low/high density areas
- Scenario 2: LTE-based technology deployed in railway low/high density areas



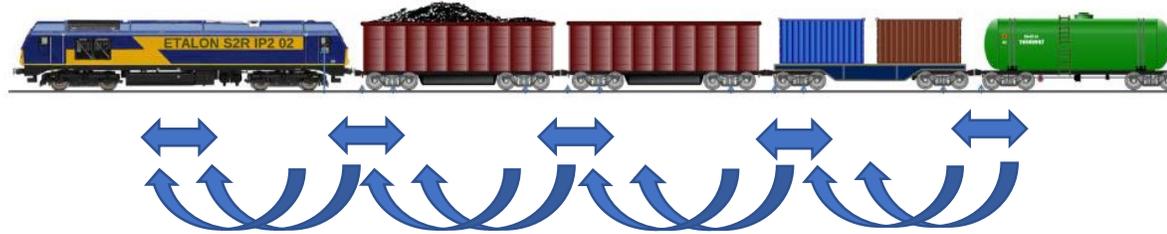
- WSN-based devices consume 50% less than LTE based devices
- LTE-based technology: higher consumption but more suitable for safety-critical railway applications



On-board Train Integrity (OTI) Communication Solution



Introduction to the OTI System



Functionalities:

- Able to discover/identify all the wagons composing the train (**Network Discovery Procedure**)
- Able to assess the Train Integrity at a configurable period of time (**Train Integrity Procedure**)

OTI System:

- Multi-hop Communication based on a WSN (@868 MHz)
- Wagon-to-wagon distance sensor based on UWB technology (@6.5 GHz)



OTI Communication System Scheme

The OTI System is composed of:

- One Control Module (CM) located on the locomotive
- Four Sensor Nodes (SNs) in each wagon and two in the locomotive



Legend

↔ COM (SubGHz)

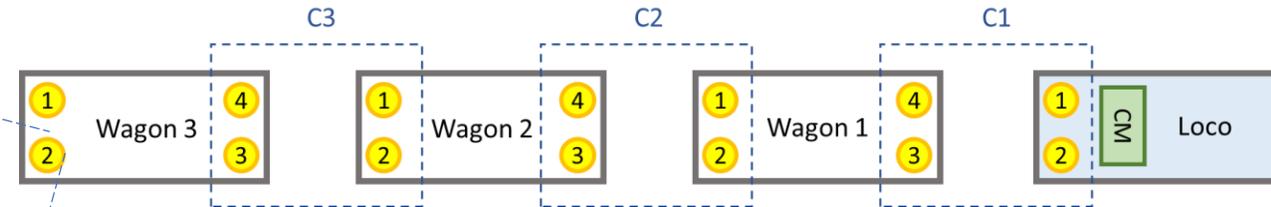
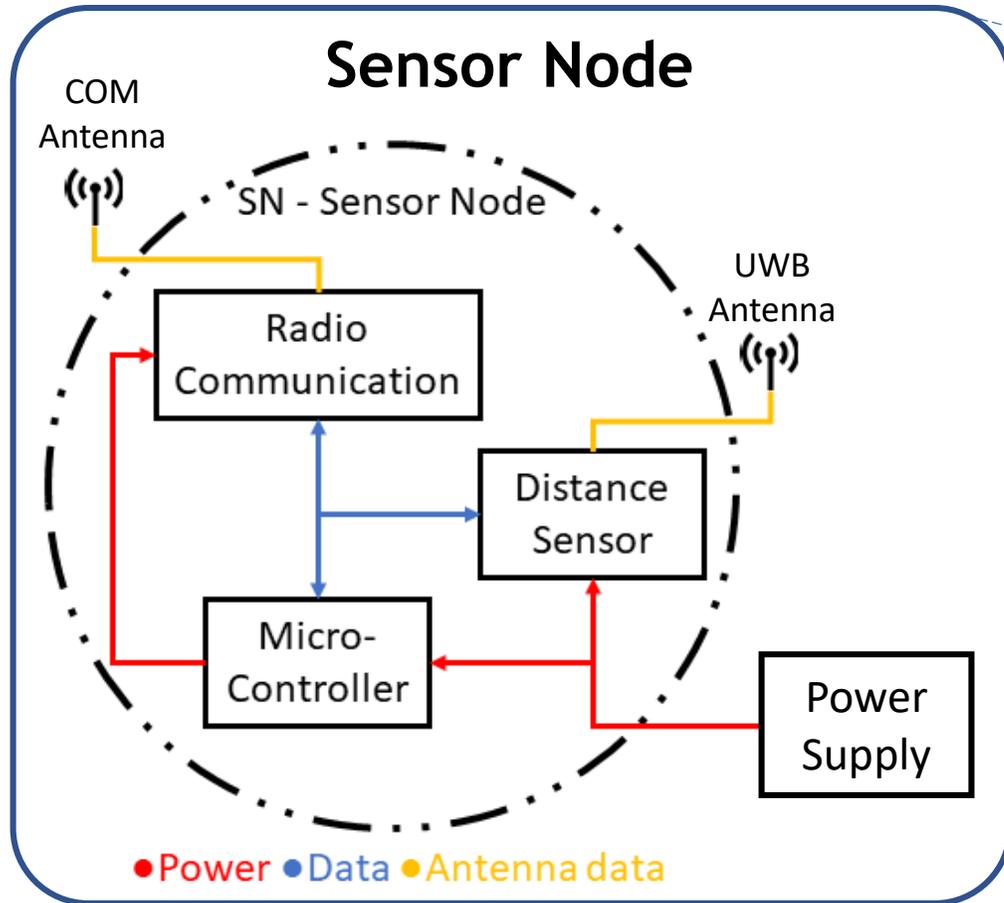
↔ UWB

● Sensor Node

CM Control Module



OTI Node Architecture



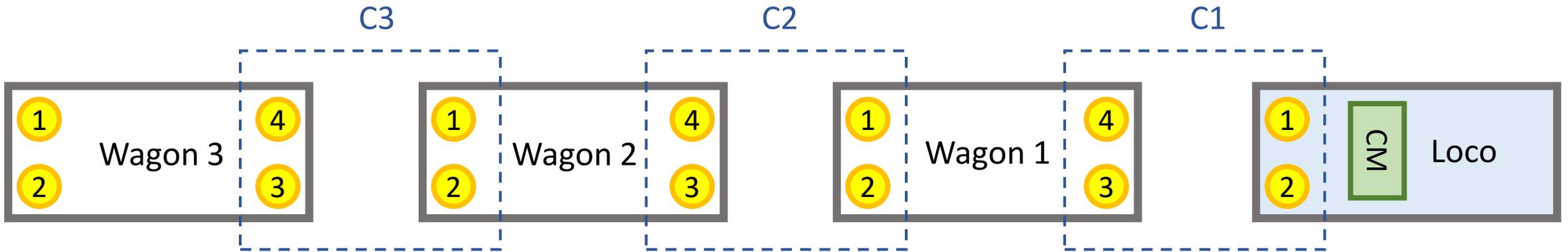
- **Radio Communication** module
 - based on a 868MHz radio chip.
 - implements the node-to-node communication link
- **Distance Sensors (DS)**
 - based on UWB (6.5 GHz)
 - implements inter-node distance measurement
- **Micro-Controller**
 - implements the WSN communication protocol
 - interacts with the DS module for performing distance measurements
- **Power Supply**
 - EH module



Network Discovery (ND) Procedure

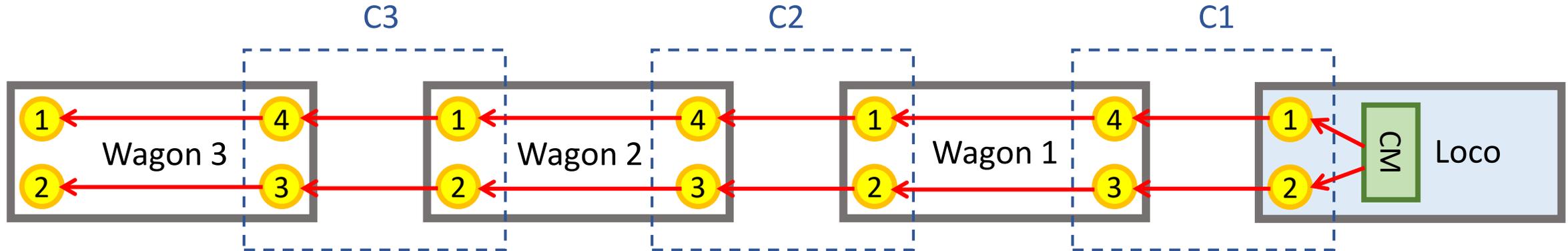


Network Discovery (ND) Procedure



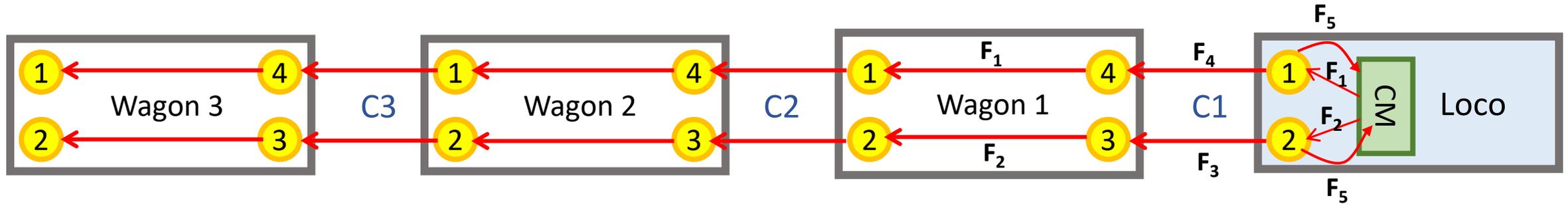
1. Discovery of all SNs and couplings belonging to the train.
2. Assign network short IDs to all SNs.
3. Configure of SNs for proper operation in the network.

Network Discovery (ND): Message Propagation



1. The CM sends a **ND request** to SNs 1 and 2 of the Loco.
2. SNs 1 and 2 send an Acknowledge (**ACK**) message back to the CM.
3. SNs 1 and 2 use their **Distance Sensor to discover the closest SNs** and configure them.
4. SNs 3 and 4 **propagate the ND request** to the SNs 1 and 2 of the same wagon.
5. The **ND process is iterated** till the end of train.

Multi-Channel Hop Optimization



To reduce the number of messages in the radio channel and **minimize interference**:

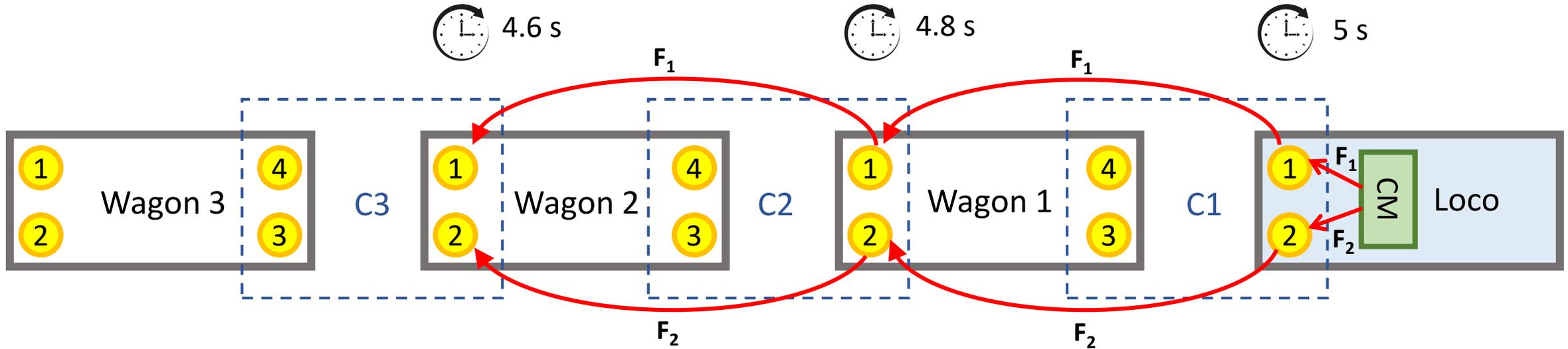
- The OTI System uses **5 different frequency channels**
- Each SN receives on its own channel and switches to the receiver's channel to send a msg
- All messages are sent using "**Robust MAC Communication**" using "N" repetitions



Train Integrity (TI) Procedure

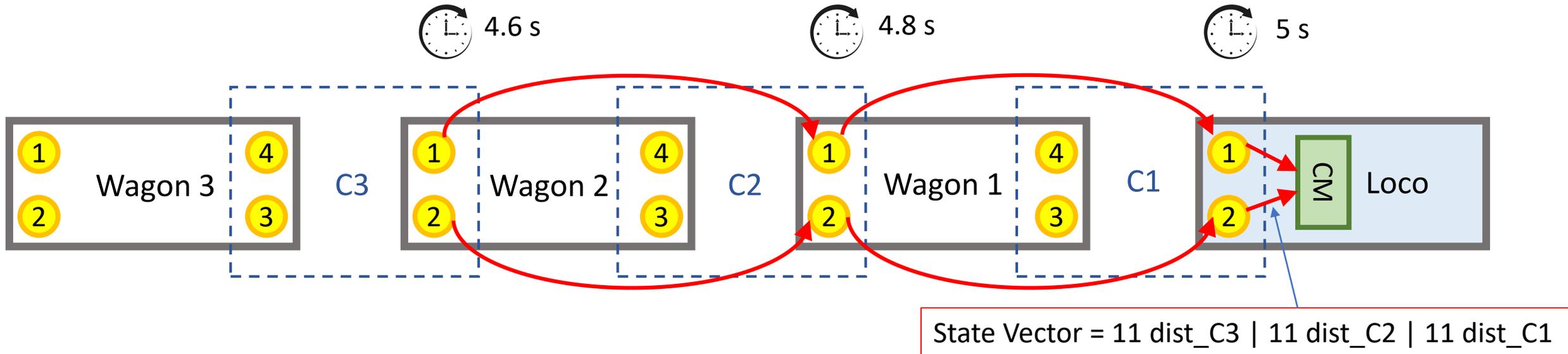


Train Integrity (TI) Procedure (1/2)



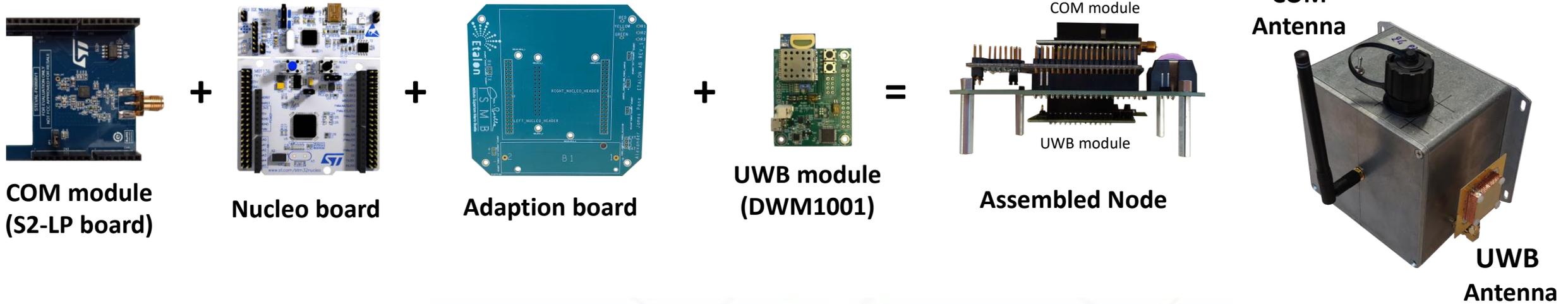
- The CM starts the propagation of a **TI Request** toward the last coupling
- Once reached the last coupling, a **TI ACK** message is sent backwards to the CM
- During the backward propagation of the **TI ACK**, “**timers**” are set on each SN.

Train Integrity (TI) Procedure (2/2)

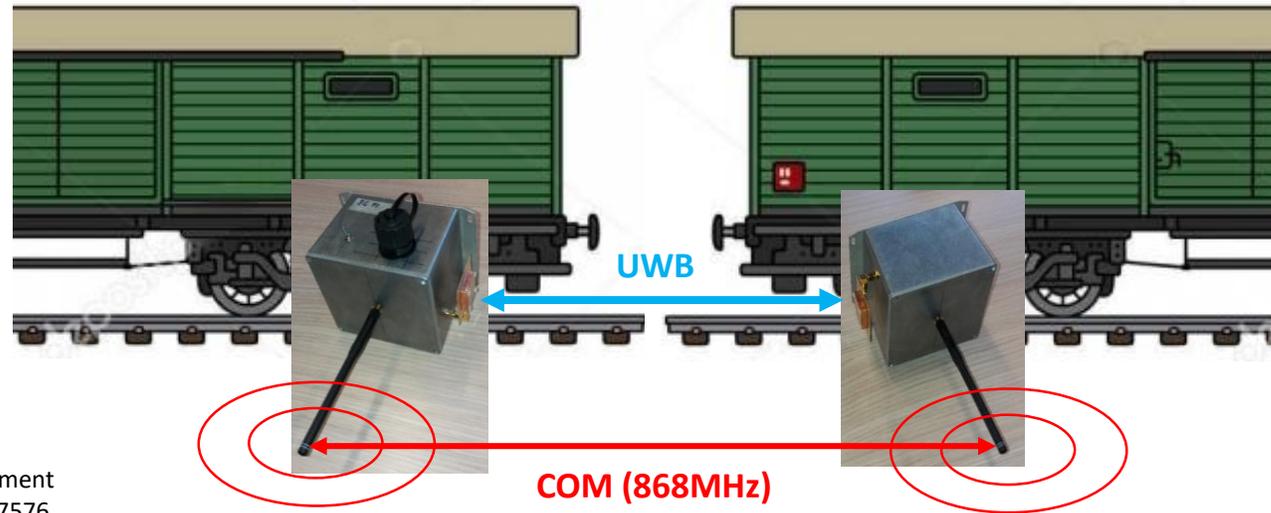


- Both nodes of the last coupling start a **TI Backward Propagation**
- The receiving nodes **update the TI message** with their state and propagate back to the CM.
- The **TI is confirmed** if the measured **distances are below a threshold** (which is set during the ND procedure)

Sensor Nodes Prototype and Deployment



Example of OTI System Deployment



Control Module

The **Control Module** is able to send requests to the WSN. Type of requests are:

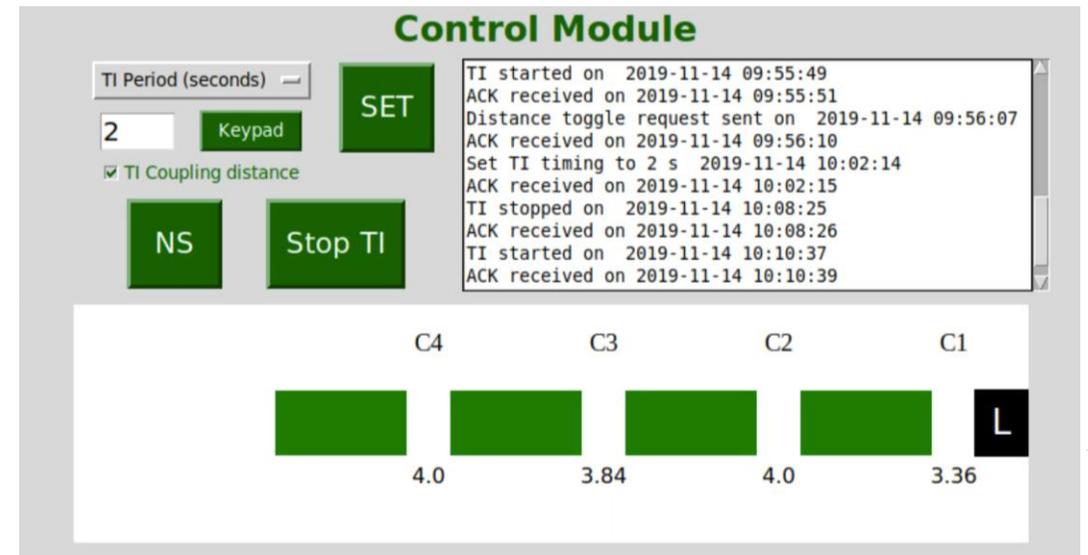
1. Network Discovery
2. Train Integrity

The HMI provides a basic interface for the user to manage the network.

The Control Module



HMI



The HMI interface for the Control Module includes the following elements:

- TI Period (seconds)**: A dropdown menu showing '2' and a 'Keypad' button.
- SET**: A green button to confirm the TI period.
- TI Coupling distance**: A checkbox that is checked.
- NS**: A green button.
- Stop TI**: A green button.
- Log**: A text area displaying the following log entries:

```
TI started on 2019-11-14 09:55:49
ACK received on 2019-11-14 09:55:51
Distance toggle request sent on 2019-11-14 09:56:07
ACK received on 2019-11-14 09:56:10
Set TI timing to 2 s 2019-11-14 10:02:14
ACK received on 2019-11-14 10:02:15
TI stopped on 2019-11-14 10:08:25
ACK received on 2019-11-14 10:08:26
TI started on 2019-11-14 10:10:37
ACK received on 2019-11-14 10:10:39
```
- Network Status**: A diagram showing four nodes (C4, C3, C2, C1) with their respective coupling distances and a 'L' node. The distances are 4.0, 3.84, 4.0, and 3.36 respectively.

Video of the OTI Communication System

Control Module

TI Period (seconds)

TI Coupling distance

NS **Stop TI**

SET

TI st
ACK r
Dista
ACK r
Set T
ACK r
TI st
ACK r
TI st
ACK r



56:07

	C4	C3	C2	C1
				
	4.08	3.84	3.88	3.4

OTI Power Requirements Analysis

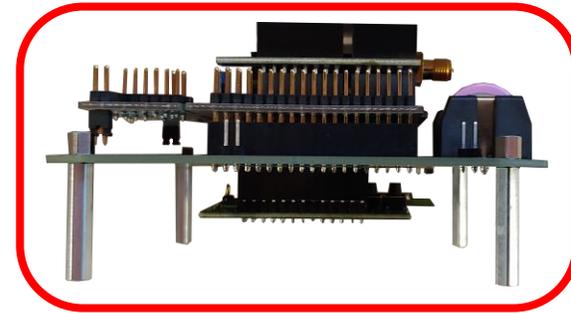
Consumer Component	OTI Average Power TI@5s [mW]	OTI Average Power TI@10s [mW]	Source
Microcontroller	0.30	0.30	D3.2 sec 3.1.1
Radio	0.43	0.22	D3.2 Table 3
Distance Sensor	0.30	0.17	D3.2 Table 6
Total	1.03	0.69	

Note: all the power figures have been taken from datasheets of the selected components

The total power consumption is fully compatible with the one generated by EH module (56mW)

OTI Power Consumption Measurements - TI@5s

Consumer Component	OTI Average Power Southampton tests [mW]	OTI Average Power (Not energy optimised) [mW]
Microcontroller	3	
Radio	25	
Distance Sensor	12	
Total	37	353



Obtained by

- Isolating HW modules
- no DC-DC, no USB included



Obtained by considering the whole prototype

- COTS boards (no HW optimization)
- includes consumption of not useful HW modules
- no sleep mode mechanisms activated



Conclusions

- **Trackside Communication** solution based on **WSN** architecture **consumes less** than **LTE** one (tested via simulations)
- The defined **OTI architecture** is based on **WSN** and **Distance Sensors** that use the UWB radio technology
- The defined **Network Discovery** and **Train Integrity (TI)** procedures have been made robust and ready for the tests in the “relevant environments” (WP5)
- The developed OTI system demonstrated to be a very good solution for a **detailed TI monitoring** (in fact it provides the status of each coupling)
- This **OTI communication system** could be **enhanced** to deliver also monitoring data from other systems such as condition monitoring systems, tracking and tracing, etc.
- The **power consumption** of the OTI **could be optimized** in further development activities for a commercial product



Thank you for your attention!

