The digitalisation of Europe’s rail signalling is a long-term challenge making patchy progress. European Railway Review’s Ian Hall looks down the tracks for signs of optimism.

Europe’s rail industry has a grand vision to make its signalling – one of the most crucial parts of any railway, albeit little considered by passengers – digital.

Tracing the route-map – past, present and future – from old, analogue signals to the prospective bright new digital future requires penetrating a highly technical orbit packed with acronyms and initialisms.

At its heart is the European Rail Traffic Management System (ERTMS), a classic European Union-backed initiative becoming the lodestar for signalling in Europe and, increasingly, worldwide.

The aim is to boost international interoperability and the procurement of signalling equipment by creating a pan-European standard for train control systems, with many benefits to users (whether passenger or freight) including creating greater railway capacity. Core elements are the European Train Control System (ETCS) and GSM-R, the mobile communications standard for railways.

ERTMS across Europe

The creation of a pan-European system was first discussed in the late-1980s. Southern European states were initially in the driving-seat for the first roll-outs: a high-speed line in Spain opened with ERTMS Level 1 in 2004 and a year later the high-speed Rome–Naples line in Italy was operating with ERTMS Level 2.

But progress, when viewed at a pan-European level, has in the subsequent decade been patchy. Switzerland is relatively well progressed and countries such as Denmark, Norway and Belgium have roll-out programmes; but, other than on Europe’s new high-speed lines, deployment has frequently stalled with the retro-fitting of complex (and busy) urban routes being particularly challenging. UNIFE estimates that more than 40,000 track/km are ERTMS-fitted or contracted in Europe.

Amid pleas for greater co-ordination and a stable vision, recent years have even seen senior European rail industry figures making headlines by describing ‘now or never’ moments for ERTMS.

The past few months, though, have witnessed potential breakthroughs.

The European Union Agency for Railways (formerly known as ERA) delivered its ‘ERTMS Longer Term Perspective’ strategy document just over six months ago.

More recently the European Commission and the European Union Agency for Railways launched Baseline 3 Release 2 (B3R2), the latest...
Spain has an ongoing commitment to invest heavily in their Alta Velocidad Española (AVE) rail network.

**Fixed-line trackside communications system**
Both fixed-line and mobile communications are essential to the safe and efficient operation of the entire rail network. The network deployments for mobile and fixed telephony operators have included engineering and installation into communications centres, as well as trackside, stations and rolling stock.

This equipment is installed along the lines; allowing communication between the track side and the control centre.

**Critical requirement for uninterrupted power**
The project had a critical need for extremely high availability in a challenging environment. The energy management system provided this by means of several key features:

- The 2+1 redundant configuration means that the load will remain fully supported even in the event of a single module’s failure
- The modules’ hot swap capability minimises or eliminates repair time, therefore maximising power availability
- Distributed Static Transfer Switch Function, which eliminates single points of failure
- Rugged construction with specified ratings for ingress protection, vibration, altitude, temperature and relative humidity.

Overall, the solution provides a very high MTBF with an AC output availability of 99.999996%.

The inverters can operate from a 48 VDC power source, such as a battery, providing back-up power during a mains failure.

The section within the Pajares tunnel integrated CE+T Power’s 1.5 kVA MEDIA modular inverters into the fixed line communication systems. Unlike other inverters, MEDIA also offers AC/AC conversion during normal mains availability. Its design and TSI technology deliver massive power density from compact packages, with up to 6 kVA available from a 2U subrack.

**ERTMS at InnoTrans 2016**

UNIFE and VDB (Germany’s rail industry association) will organise a two-hour speaker session on ERTMS at the InnoTrans ‘Dialogue Forum’ which will be dedicated to ‘Managing the long-term technical evolution and continued deployment of ERTMS’

- Specifics on the agenda include: ETCS Level 3, Automatic Train Operation (ATO), ‘next generation communications’ and satellite positioning

Keep tabs on www.unife.org & www.ertms.net for session updates (including speakers)

Britain’s first ETCS-fitted route was the little-known Cambrian line, which is between Shrewsbury in western England and the Welsh coast. This was selected as its signalling equipment was outmoded and, given its low capacity, was ideal to act as a guinea-pig in 2011.

Roll-out is now reaching main lines and stations receiving ETCS signalling upgrades recently include Ashford International.

However, scepticism lingers in the UK about the likely pace of deployment. Mick Cash, General Secretary of the National Union of Rail, Maritime and Transport Workers (RMT), told the Parliamentary inquiry on 13 June 2016, when asked for his view on ‘experience across Europe’: “It seems very up in the air and blue-sky thinking. We seem to be having a lot of technical debate about what can or cannot be achieved.”

**Barriers to development**
Ian Brown CBE, currently Director of Policy at the UK-based campaign organisation Railfuture, was formerly MD of London Rail at Transport for London (TfL) until 2011 and has an interesting perspective on ERTMS in the UK context.

He is sceptical that ERTMS roll-out should be unilaterally mandated, telling European Railway Review: “ERTMS has been pushed by the EU as a standard platform for railways, not always against a background of need. In the UK the need for what is called the ‘digital railway’ is very high because growth has pushed the network to the limits of capacity and, increasingly, resilience.”

Ian continues: “The barrier to the successful roll-out of ERTMS is the EU itself in wanting to apply it as standard and as quickly as possible. Investment in ERTMS is constrained by the speed of technical