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THALES

Building a future we can all trust

Implementation of LX protection in ERTMS L2 baseline 3

Finding a balance between blocking road traffic and train traffic

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2022/04/28

Danish ERTMS deployment

2100 km of mixed operation railway, 3 existing national borders and one future border

Renewal of all signalling assets

- Traffic management and new Traffic Control Centres
- Train control and Train radio
- Interlocking, Point machines, train detection, Level crossing protection, Passenger warning and staff crossing systems
- Updated fibre backbone and renewed active network

Functional requirements – two different trackside solutions

- Thales
- Alstom

Approx. 400 level crossings with LX protection systems on the national network



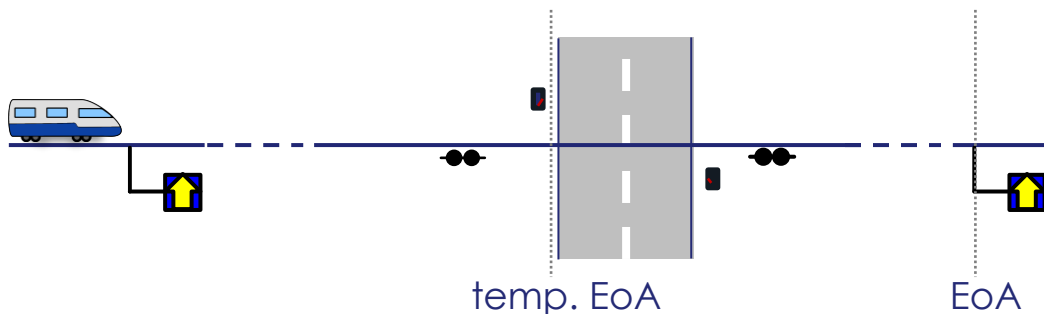
■ On main lines and some secondary lines the LX protection systems are covered by national ATP protection

- LX protection systems normal max line speed 120 km/h
- With special provisions up to 140 km/h

■ Functional and performance requirements for LX optimisation (activation and deactivation)

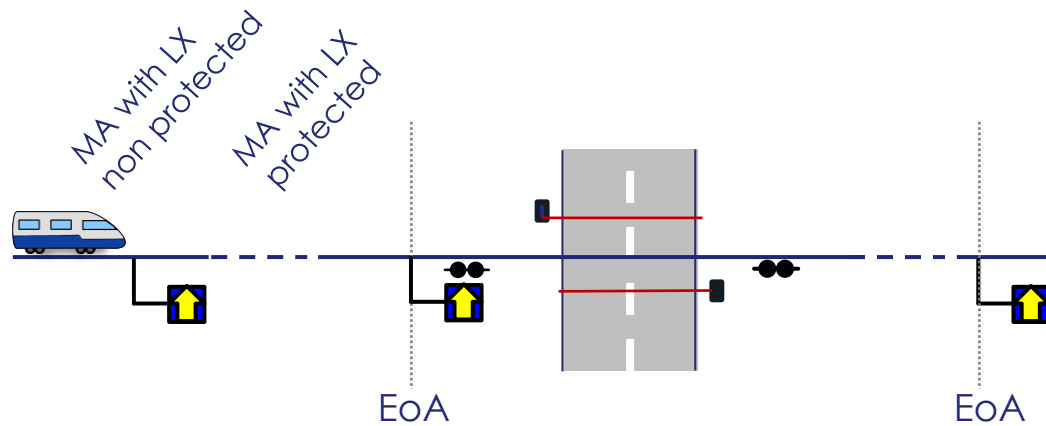
- Optimisation towards route setting to avoid braking and showing LX icon on DMI
- Attempts at using speed dependent(MRSP) activation based in trains MA-request. The choice of activation is done by BDK at the TMS level.
- E.g. some LX are equipped with road clearance sensors which could stay occupied and delay the LX protection
- Speed over non protected LX will be restricted to 10 km/h to allow to approach, with a strict stopping requirement the train would not be able to approach the LX effectively

- Connect LX to interlocking
- Rely on MA request for temporary EoA



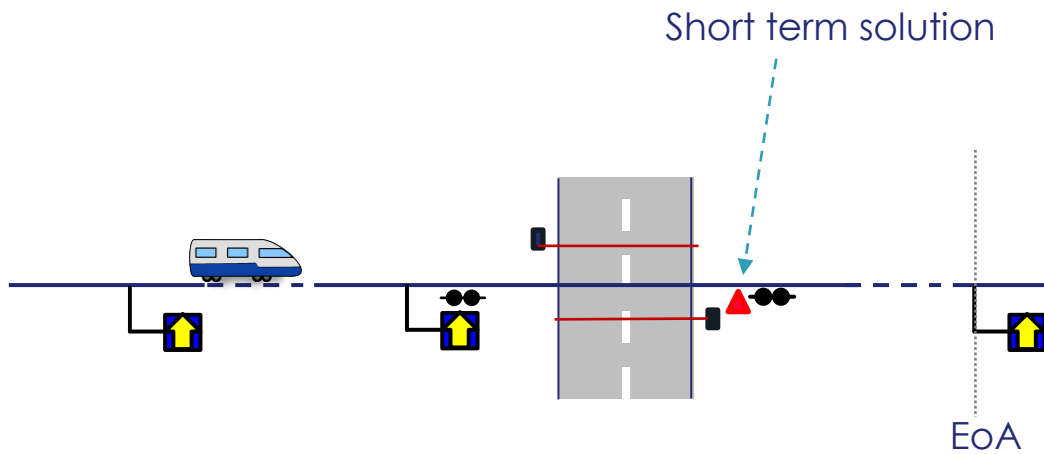
Withdrawn due to the fact that it was not 100% crystal clear that an MA Request is sent for the temp. EoA in SV2.0

- Place Marker Board in approach of LX



- Additionally optimise closing trigger via information in the system
 - Specific delay after route setting based on topology, time table, LX type, ...
 - Rules depending on traffic pattern, train type, max train speed, distance between LXs... configurable in our TMS

➤ What happened next



- Clearance of LX led to non protected state of LX since system detected that this was done by the train → no reaction
- With next MA extension, MA with current LX state was sent to train and was considered instantly as new temp. EoA → tripped

General LX blocking time performance:

- Open line 60-70 secs
- Stations 90-120 sec

- Finetuning of triggers by operator in TMS to ensure that typical traffic works well

Future developments:

- Possible upgrade to SV2.1 – small improvement due to the introduction of the perturbation point. MA-request more well-defined in SV2.1
- Introduction of ATO, use of the journey profile estimation for activation of LX

Questions or still non protected level crossings?

