



Interoperable ATO over ETCS Level 2

Early Implementation - Mexico-Toluca Interurban Line



Manuel Villalba
villalba@cafsignalling.com



Summary



1. Background
 - Key elements for Automation
 - Grades of Automation
 - Benefits of ATO
 - Metro VS Mainline
 - Operational Interoperability
2. UNISIG approach
 - Proposed Architecture
 - AoE: the road to maturity
3. AoE early implementation
 - Mexico-Toluca Interurban Line
 - Requirements
 - Architecture

1. Background: Key elements for Automation

- **Automatic Train Operation (ATO)**

- Provides the Automation functions

- **Automatic Train Protection (ATP)**

- Provides the Safety functions

1. Background: Grades of Automation

Grades of Automation	Type of train operation	Setting train in motion	Stopping train	Door closure	Operation in event of disruption
GoA 1	ATP with driver	Driver	Driver	Driver	Driver
GoA 2	ATP and ATO with driver	Automatic	Automatic	Driver	Driver
GoA 3	Driverless	Automatic	Automatic	Train Attendant	Train Attendant
GoA 4	Unattended Train Operation	Automatic	Automatic	Automatic	Automatic

1. Background: Benefits of ATO

- **Punctuality:** More regular and predictable run times between stations, eliminating the variations inherent with manual driving.
- **Capacity:** achieved by decreasing the operational headway
- **Energy consumption:** trains are driven according to optimum speed profile that minimizes the energy consumption.
- **Passenger Comfort:** smother and homogeneous driving, providing more uniform ride quality.
- **Wearing:** reduces the wear-and-tear on train propulsion and braking systems and required less maintenance operations.

1. Background: Metro vs Mainline Conditions

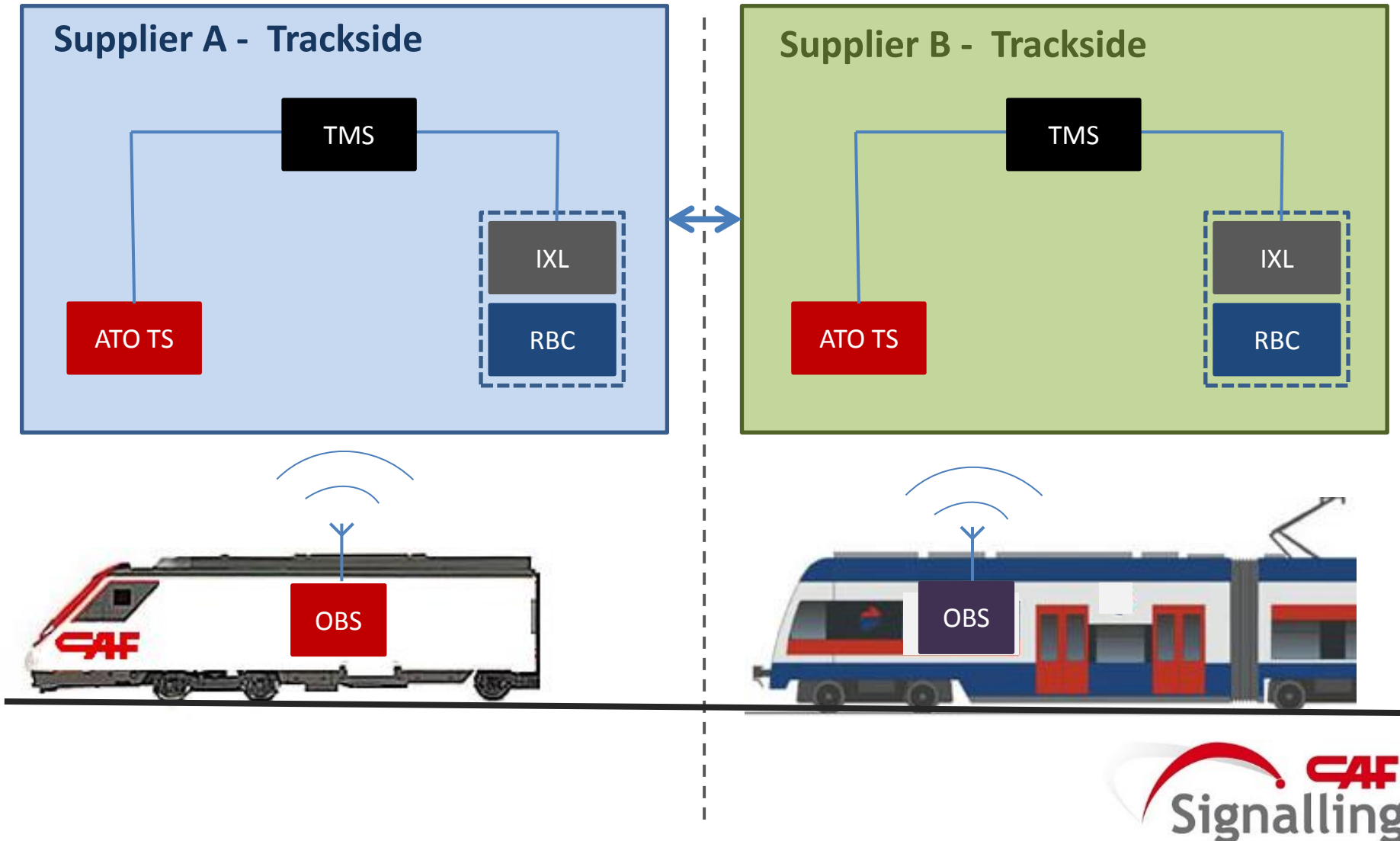
METRO	MAINLINE
Single Operator	Multiple Undertakings
Limited types of train	Different types of train “Interoperable” trains needed
Closed Infrastructure	Open infrastructure
Single vendor for Signalling (trackside / onboard)	Multiple vendors for Signalling

1. Background: Metro vs Mainline Conditions

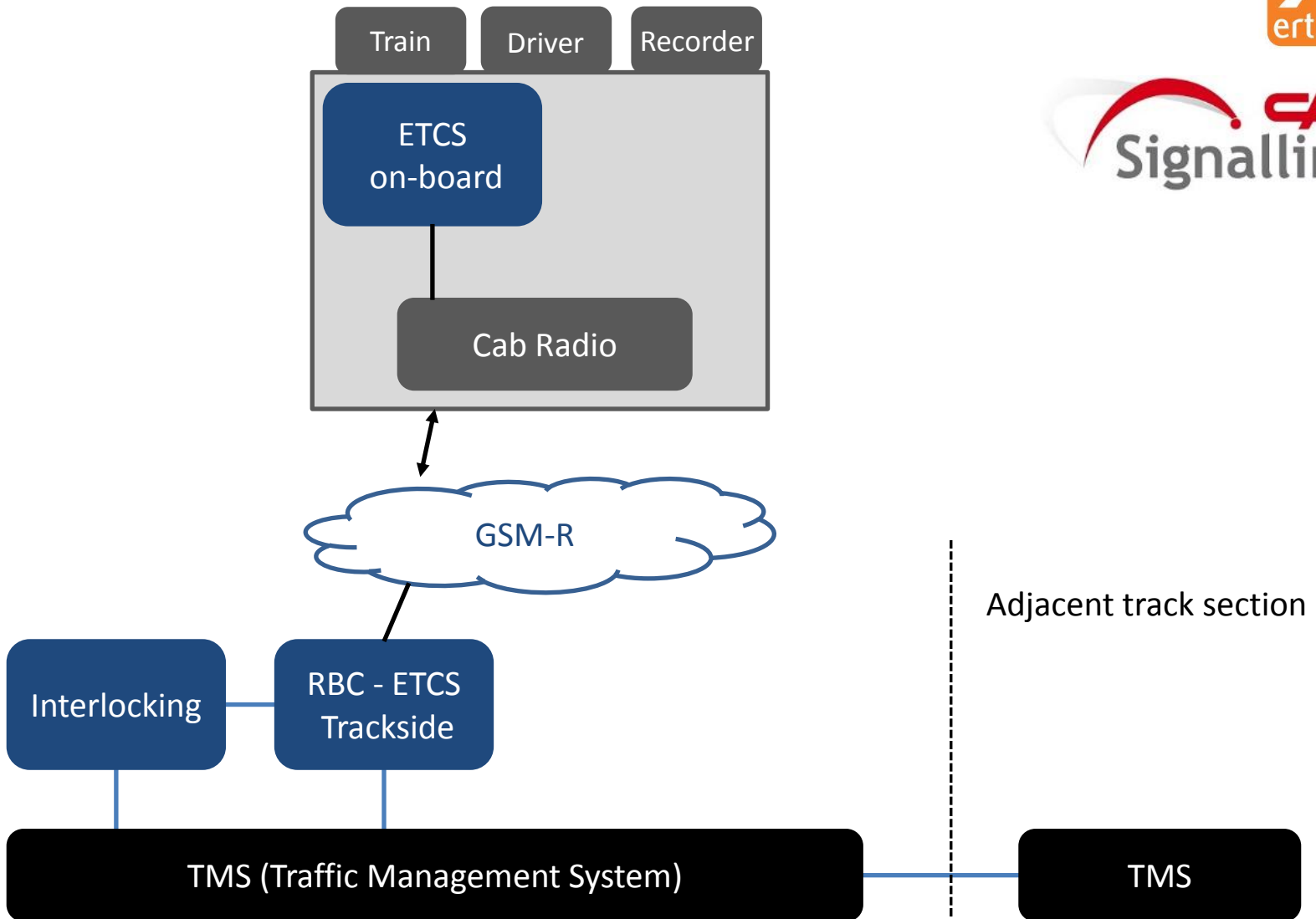
METRO	MAINLINE
Single Operator	Multiple Undertakings
Limited types of train	Different types of train "Interoperable" trains needed
Closed Infrastructure	Open infrastructure
Single vendor for Signalling (trackside / onboard)	Multiple vendors for Signalling

INTEROPERABILITY NEEDED

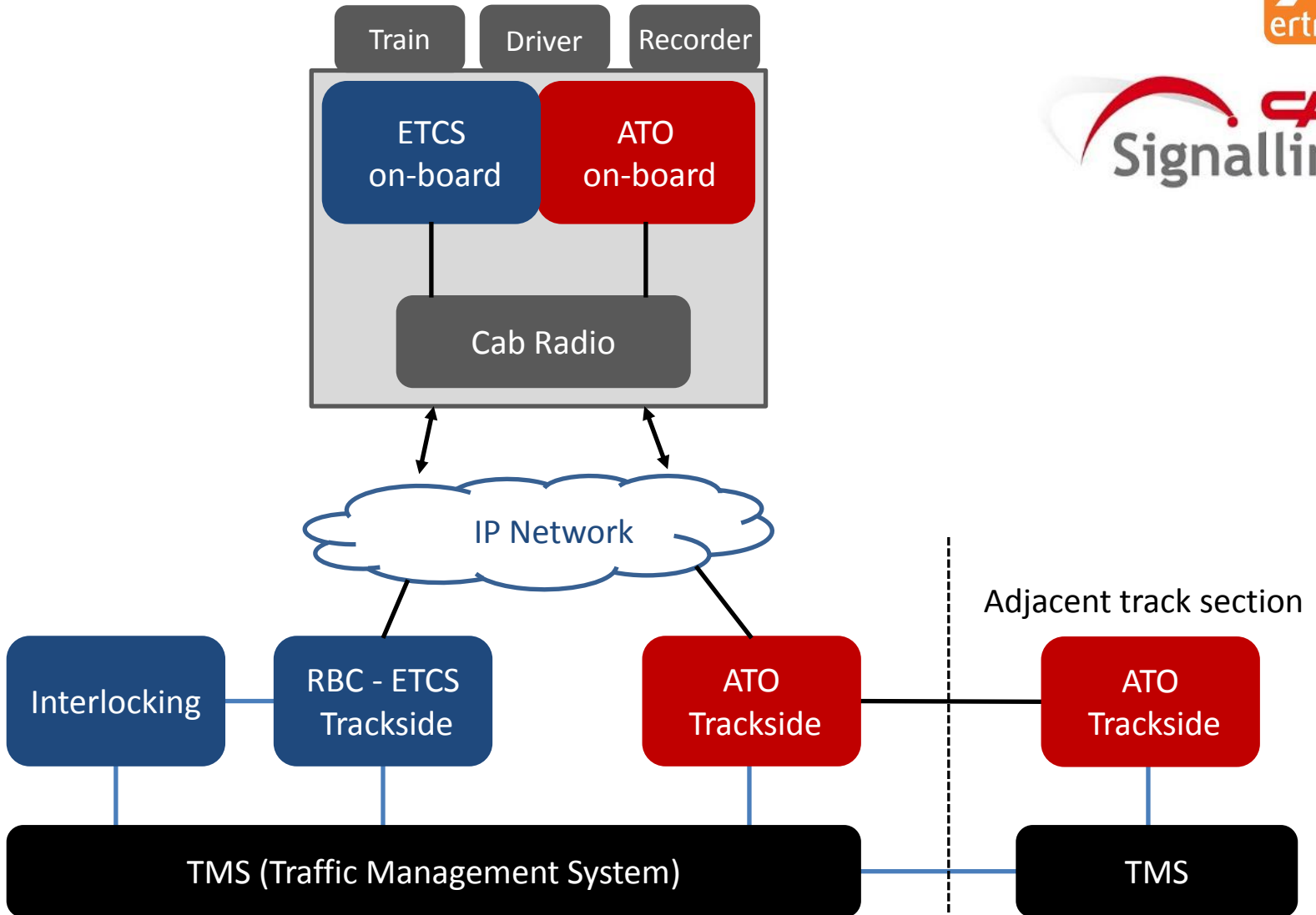
1. Background: Operational Interoperability



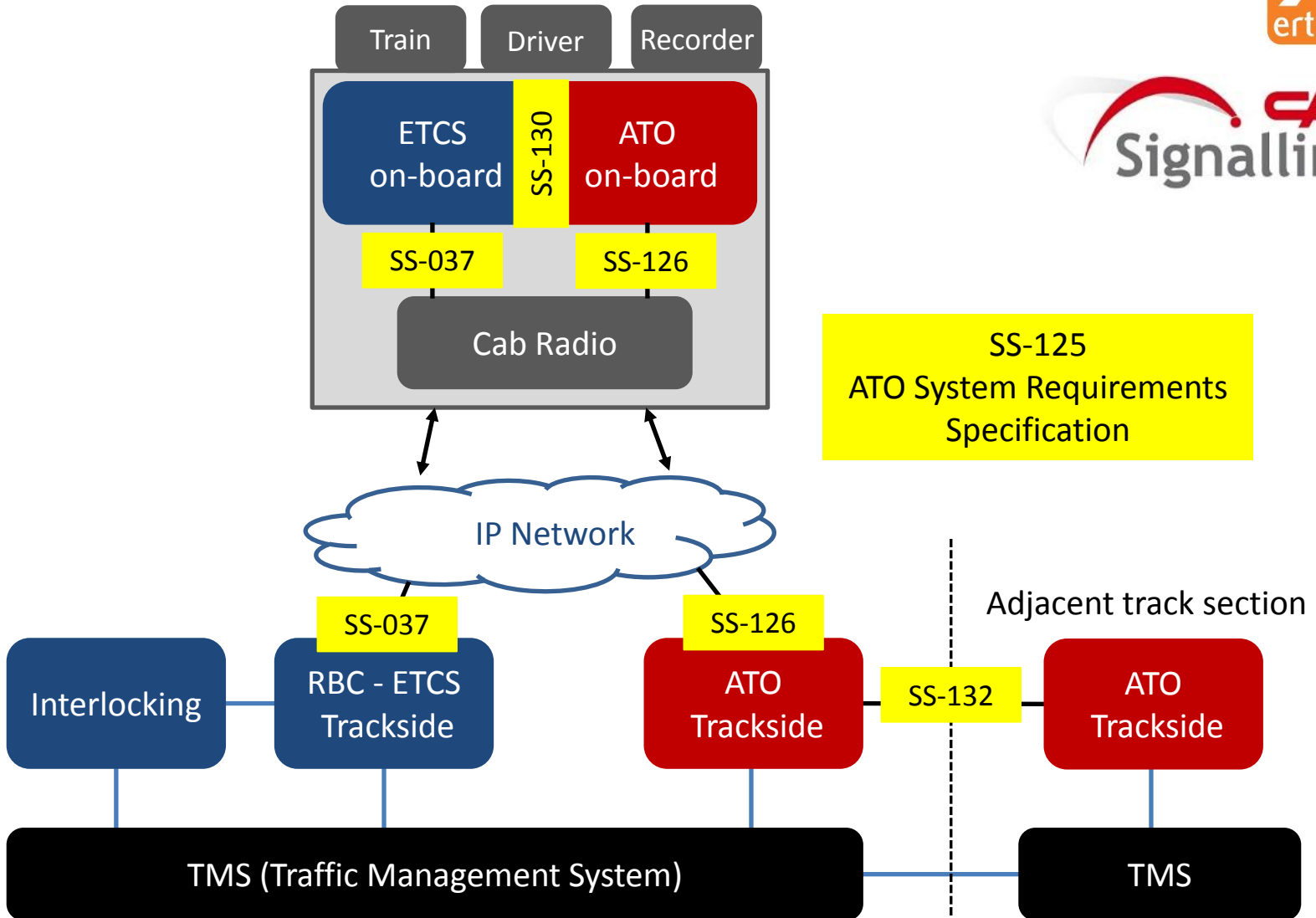
2. UNISIG approach: Proposed Architecture



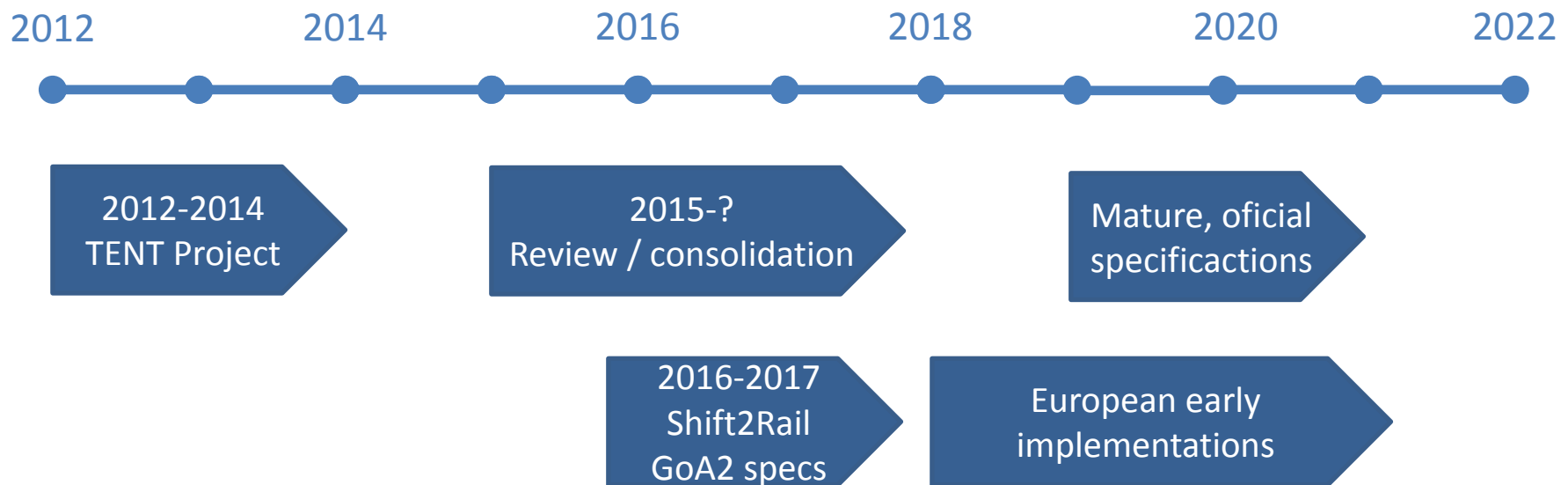
2. UNISIG approach: Proposed Architecture



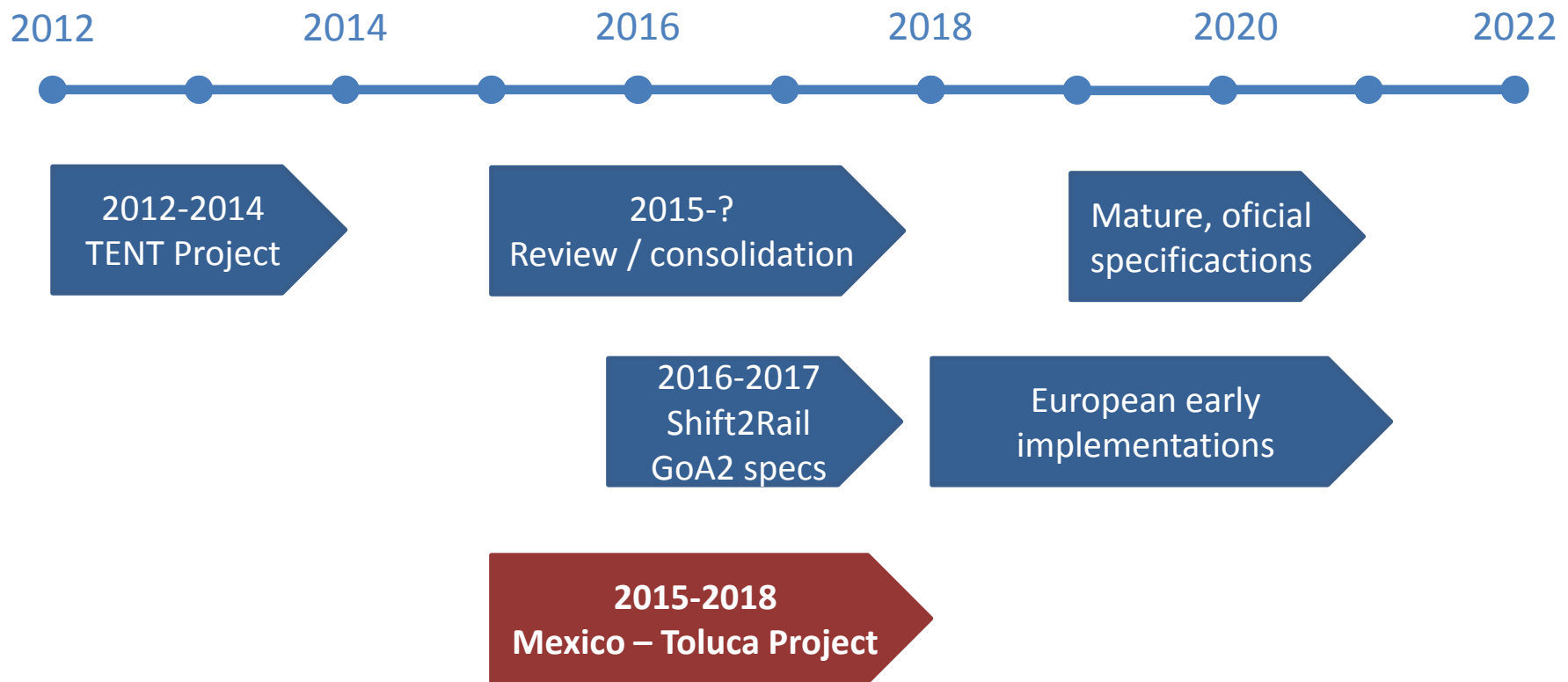
2. UNISIG approach: Proposed Architecture



2. UNISIG approach: AoE: the road to maturity



2. UNISIG approach: AoE: the road to maturity



3. AoE early Implementation

MEXICO – TOLUCA INTERURBAN LINE

- Type: passenger / interurban
- Electrification: 25 kV electrified
- Length: 57.7 km
- Stations: 5
- Trains: 30 x Civia (CAF)
- Contract Date: 2014
- Commissioning date: 2018



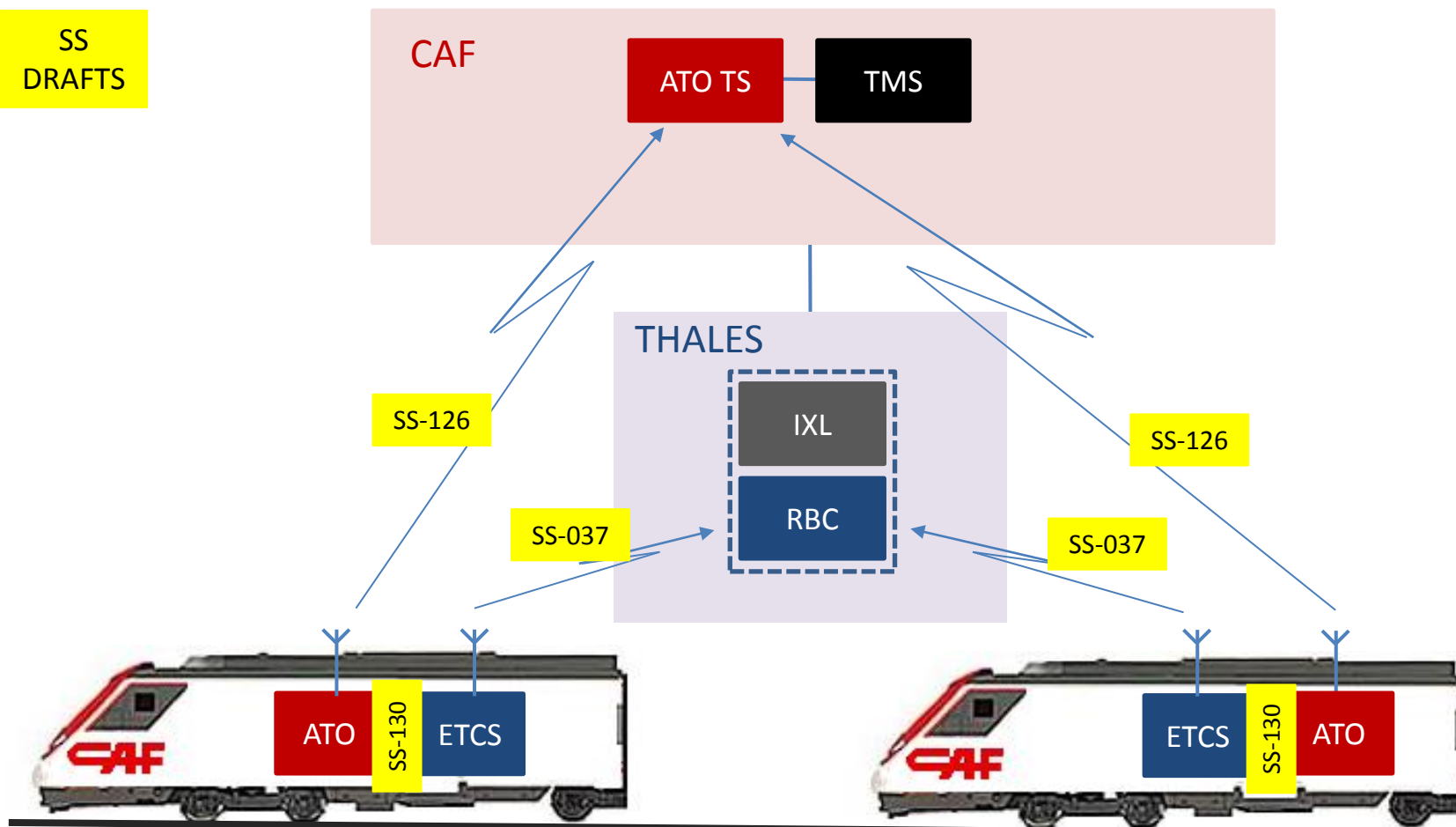
3. AoE early Implementation

MEXICO – TOLUCA REQUIREMENTS

- Max. Speed: 160 km/h
- ETCS Specification: Baseline 2 (2.3.0.d)
- ETCS Level: L2 (OBS prepared for L1)
- Headway 2.5 min.
- GoA: Semi-automatic train operation (GoA-2)
- Subsystems
 - CAF Signalling: ATO-OB, ERTMS-OB, ATO-TS
Integrated Control Centre
 - Thales: ERTMS-TS, Interlocking



3. AoE early Implementation

SS
DRAFTS


Conclusions

- ATO will deliver valuable benefits to mainline and commuter lines
- Interoperability is required to widely deploy ATO on Mainlines
- The concept of ATO over ETCS is already developed accordingly
- ATO specs require further technical work under Shift2Rail
- An early implementation project in the Mexico-Toluca line is already under execution using AoE concept and draft specs



Thanks for your attention

Manuel Villalba
villalba@cafsignalling.com