

## Galileo for Security and Safety of Railway Transport

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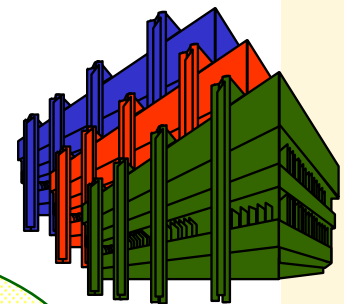
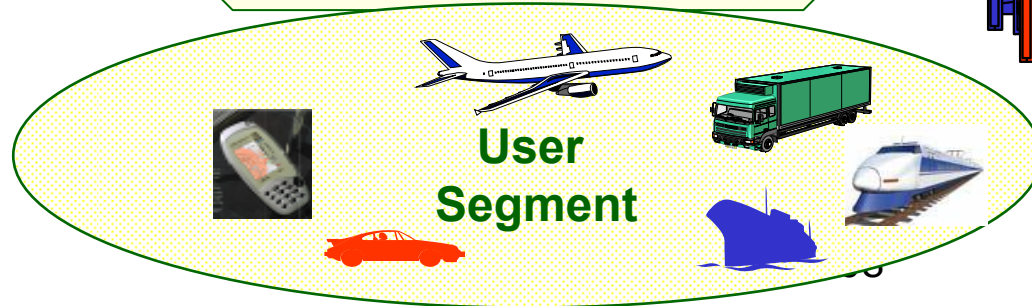
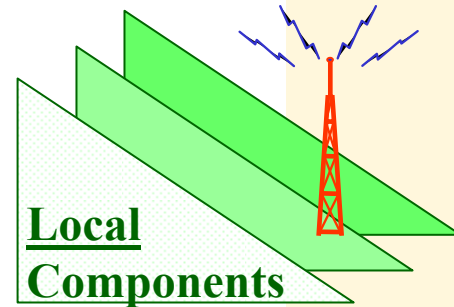
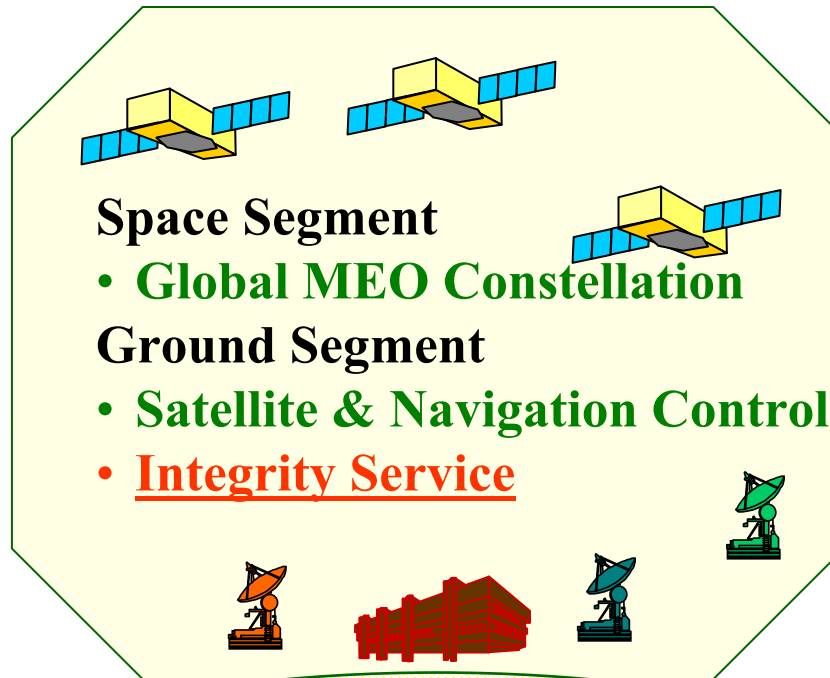
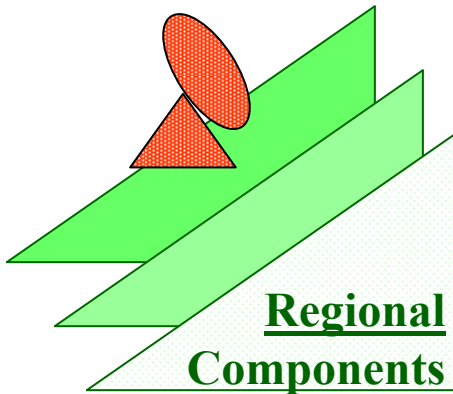
+420 267 287 613

■ 06.10.2008, AŽD Praha s.r.o.

- 1. Motivation for safe and secure satellite navigation system**
2. Galileo navigation system properties from safety and security point of view
3. Advantages of safe satellite navigation for railways
4. Introduction of new safety – related products in railways
5. Example of application in Czech Republic (AZD Praha s.r.o.)

# Motivation for safe and secure satellite navigation system

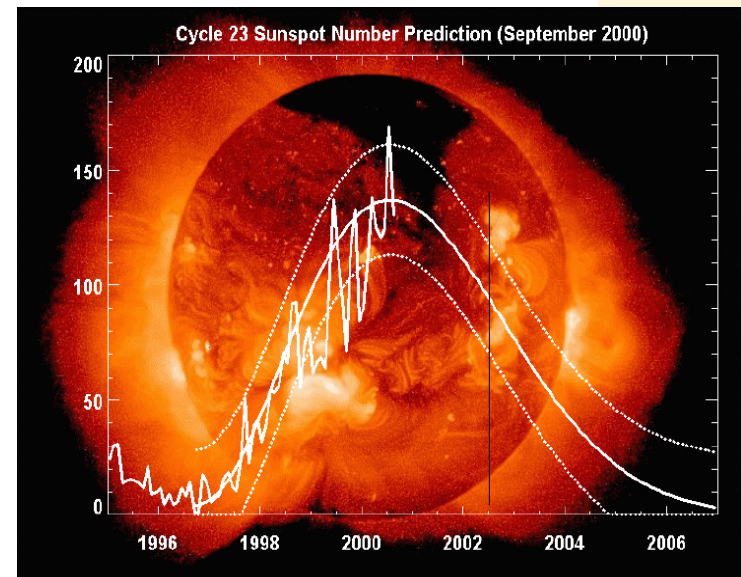
## Galileo system



# Motivation for safe and secure satellite navigation system

## Satellite navigation system threats

- Atmospheric anomalies
  - Two atmospheric layers have a significant influence on violation of constant signal speed precondition: ionosphere, troposphere
- Influence of ionosphere
  - The ionosphere, consists of gases that have been ionized by solar radiation that produces clouds of free electrons that act as a dispersive medium for GPS signals.
  - Worst-case influence: 45m (on 1 measurement)



source: E.D.Kaplan: Understanding GPS principles and applications

# Motivation for safe and secure satellite navigation system

## Satellite navigation system threats - 2

### ■ Troposphere

- Lower part of the atmosphere composed of dry gases and water vapor, which lengthen the propagation path due to refraction.
- Worst-case influence: 25m

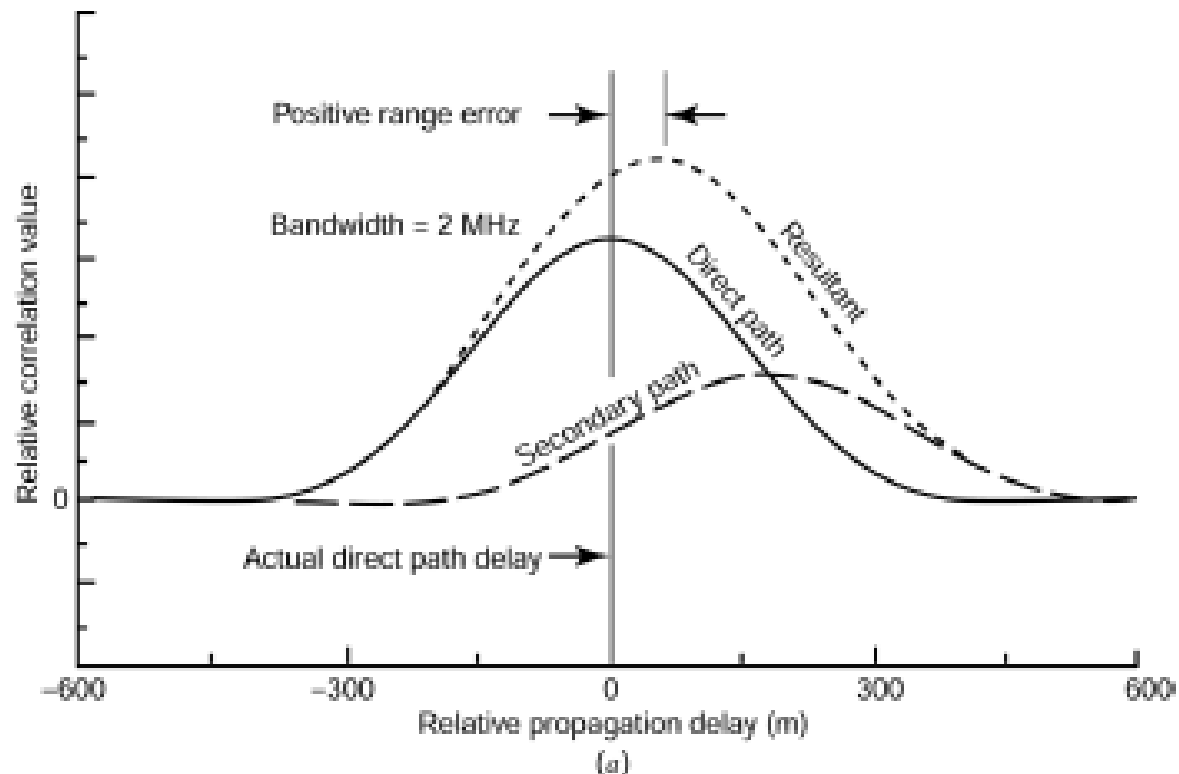
### ■ Multipath problem

- Objects in the vicinity of a receiver antenna can easily reflect GPS signals, resulting in one or more secondary propagation paths. Secondary-path signals, which are superimposed on the desired direct-path signal, always have a longer propagation time and can significantly distort the amplitude and phase of the direct-path signal.
- Worst-case influence on position error: 100m

source: E.D.Kaplan: Understanding GPS principles and applications

# Motivation for safe and secure satellite navigation system

## Satellite navigation system threats - 3



source: M.S.Grewal, L.R. Weill, A.P.Andrews:Global Positioning Systems, Inertial Navigation, and Integration

# Motivation for safe and secure satellite navigation system

## Satellite navigation system threats - 4

### ■ Navigation system anomalies

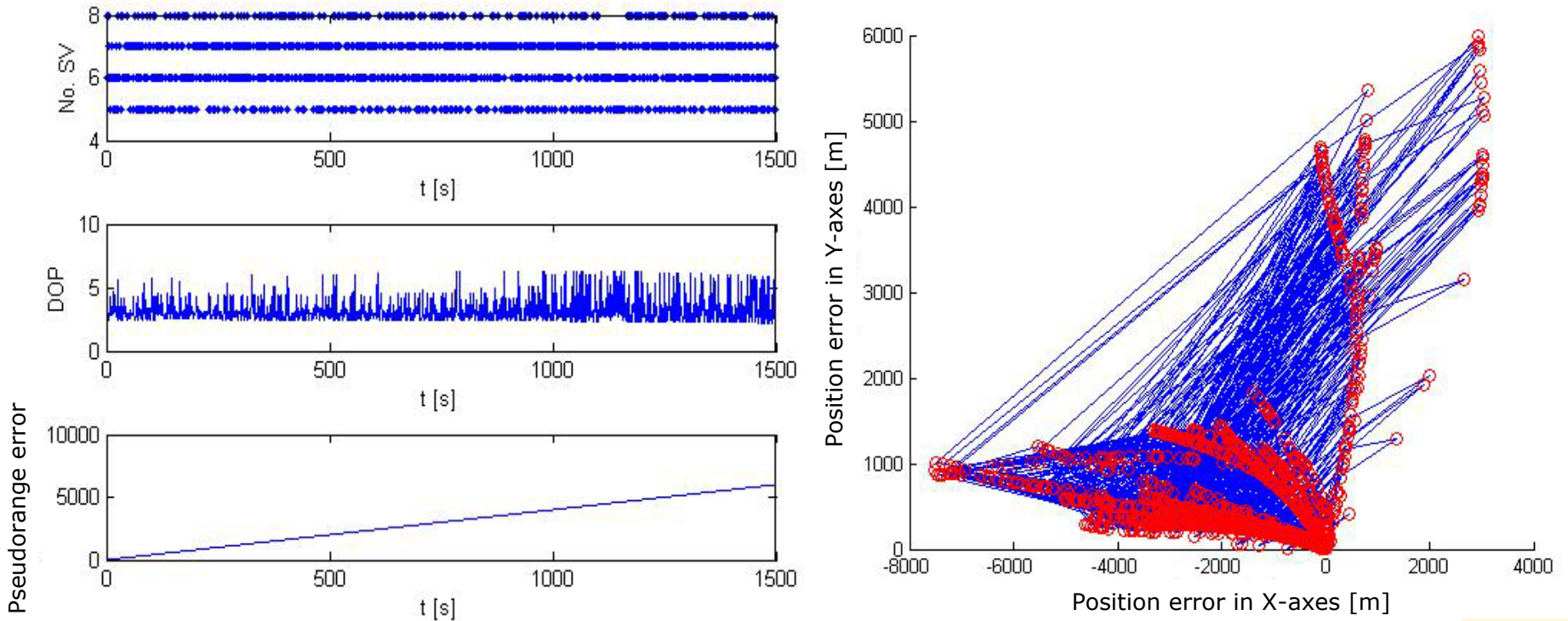
- en.wiktionary.org: An irregularity or disproportion; Something that is strange or unusual; Any event, big or small, out of the ordinary
- Most dangerous for any safety system, position error could be unbounded

Time of occurrence	Duration [s]	Description
28.07.01 22:07	6660	Drift of pseudo range of satellite PRN22
11.06.03 19:31	2890	Linear growth of satellite PRN5 clock error of satellite
26.05.03 16:00	5669	Linear growth of satellite PRN27 clock error
01.01.04 18:00	7200	Satellite PRN23 clock error exponentially dropped
08.03.04 13:24	90	Unstable measure of Doppler frequency on satellite PRN11
29.08.04 00:41	3052	Increase of pseudo range error of, 50 minutes before planned satellite PRN27 maintenance

# Motivation for safe and secure satellite navigation system

## Satellite navigation system threats - 5

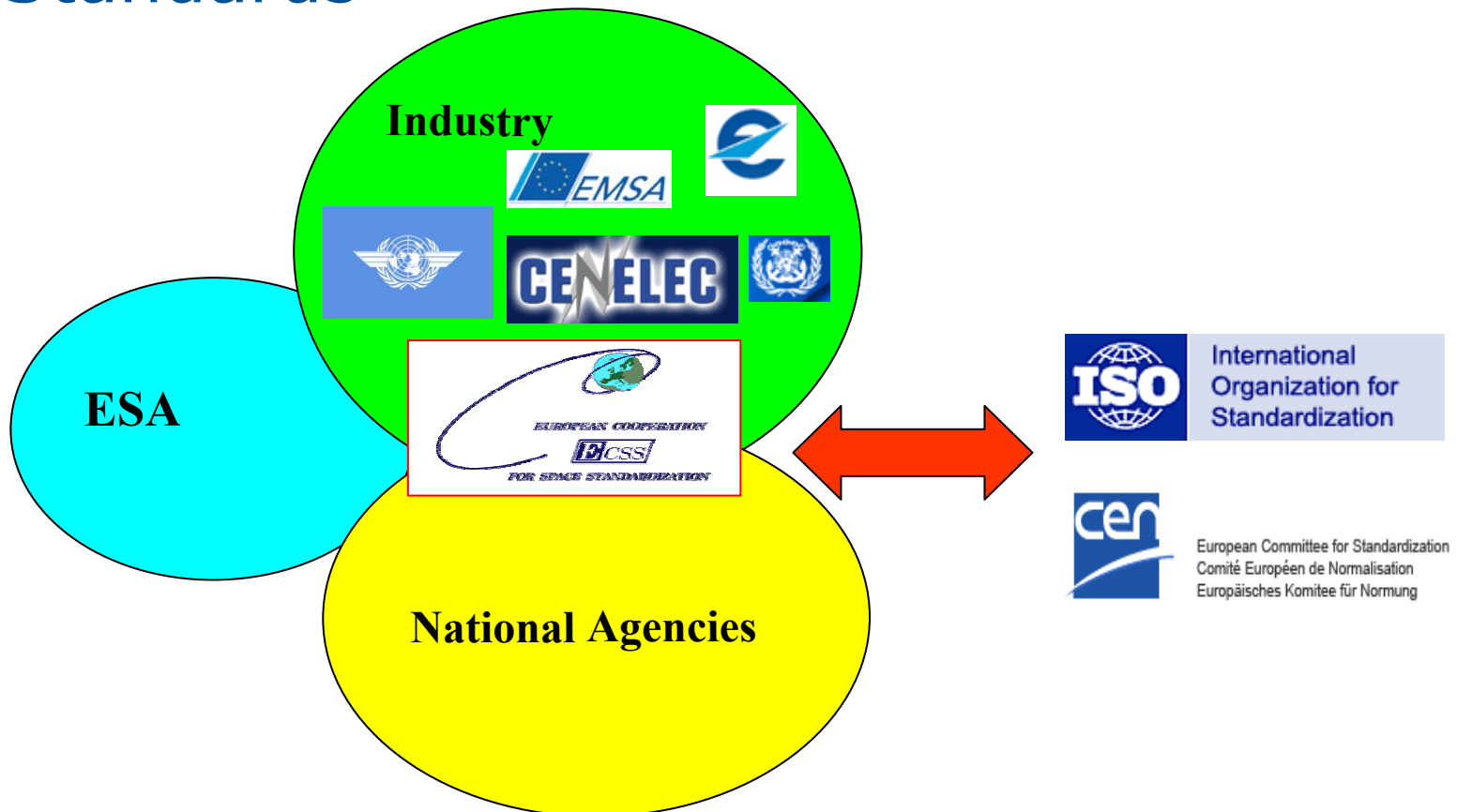
### ■ Anomaly consequence simulation





# Motivation for safe and secure satellite navigation system

## Standards



# Motivation for safe and secure satellite navigation system

## Standards

Year:

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
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Reference:

**Galileo  
Life Cycle Phases**  
(ESA-APPNG-REQ/00510;  
based on ECSS-M-30A)

<b>I</b> Concept / System Definition	<b>II</b> Design & Development; Initial Operational Validation (IOV)	<b>III</b> Deployment; Full Operational Capability (FOC)
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**ESA  
Life Cycle Phases**  
(ECSS-M-30A)

Phase 0 Mission Analysis / Needs Identification	Phase A / B Feasibility / Preliminary Definition	Phase C / D Detailed Definition / Production/ Ground Qualification Testing	Phase E1 Utilisation
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**CENELEC  
Life Cycle Phases**  
(EN 50126 / EN 50129)

1 Concept	2 System Definition and Application Conditions	3 Risk Analysis	4 System Requirements	5 Apportionment of System Requirements	6 Design and Implementation	7 Manufacturing	8 Installation	9 System Validation (including Safety Acceptance and Commissioning)	10 System Acceptance
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**Eurocontrol  
SAM System Life  
Cycle Phases**  
(SAF.ET1.STO3-  
1000-MAN-01)

Phase 1 System Definition	Phase 2 System Design	Phase 3A System Implementation, Integration	Phase 3B Transfer to Operation
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source: GALCERT project

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1. Motivation for safe and secure satellite navigation system
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# Galileo navigation system properties

## Safety Of Life service

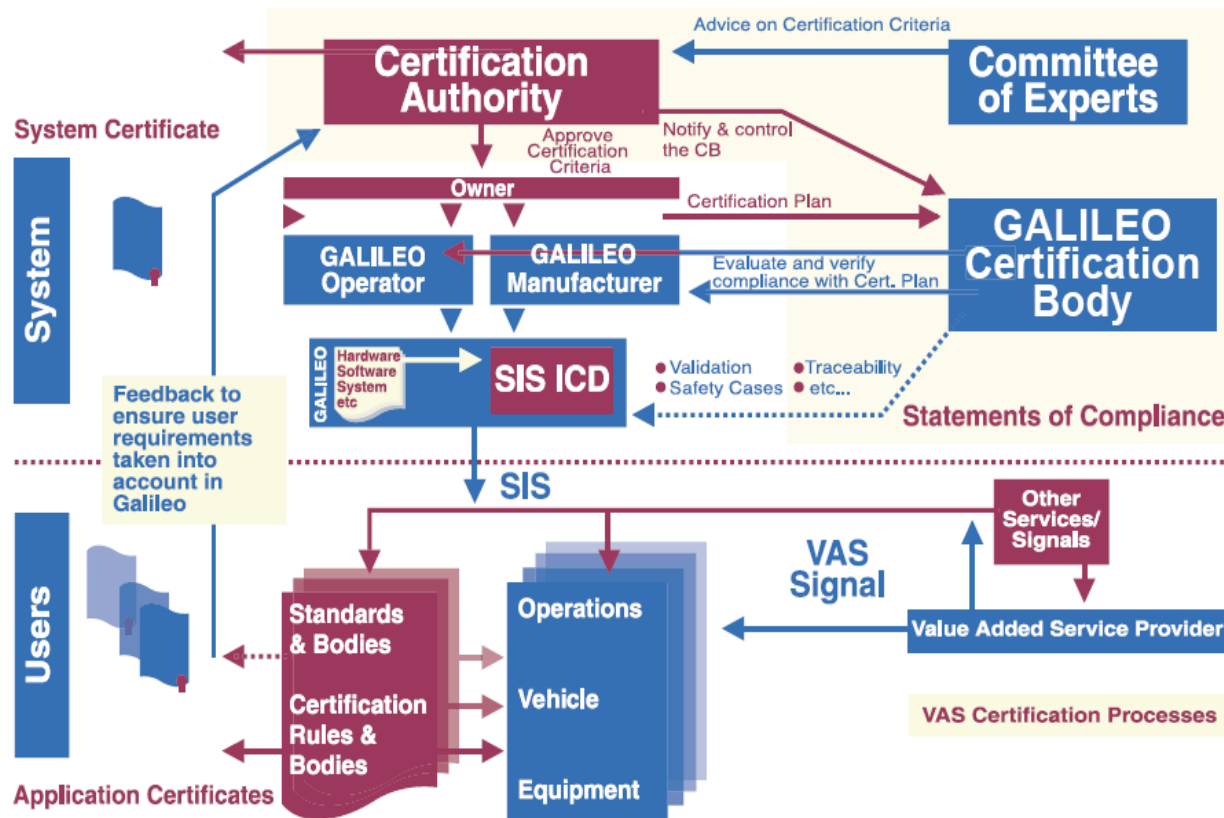
- Service guarantee (still is an issue?)
- integrity information at global level (EGNOS support)
- separated in frequency to improve robustness to interference
- permit correction of errors induced by ionospheric effects by differentiation of the ranging measurements made at each frequency

		<i>Safety-Of-Life Service</i>	
<i>Type of Receiver</i>	<i>Carriers</i>	<i>Three Frequencies<sup>12</sup></i>	
	<i>Computes Integrity</i>	<i>Yes</i>	
	<i>Ionospheric correction</i>	<i>Based on dual-frequency measurements</i>	
<i>Coverage</i>		<i>Global</i>	
		<b>Critical level</b>	<b>Non-critical level</b>
<i>Accuracy (95%)</i>		<i>H: 4 m V: 8 m</i>	<i>H: 220 m</i>
<i>Integrity</i>	<i>Alarm Limit</i>	<i>H: 12 V 20 m</i>	<i>H: 556 m</i>
	<i>Time-To-Alarm</i>	<i>6 seconds<sup>13</sup></i>	<i>10 seconds</i>
	<i>Integrity risk</i>	<i>3.5x10<sup>-7</sup> / 150 s</i>	<i>10<sup>-7</sup>/hour</i>
<i>Continuity Risk</i>		<i>10<sup>-5</sup>/15 s</i>	<i>10<sup>-4</sup>/hour – 10<sup>-8</sup>/hour</i>
<i>Certification/Liability</i>		<i>Yes</i>	
<i>Availability of integrity</i>		<i>99.5%</i>	
<i>Availability of accuracy</i>		<i>99.8 %</i>	

Source: Galileo HLD v3.23

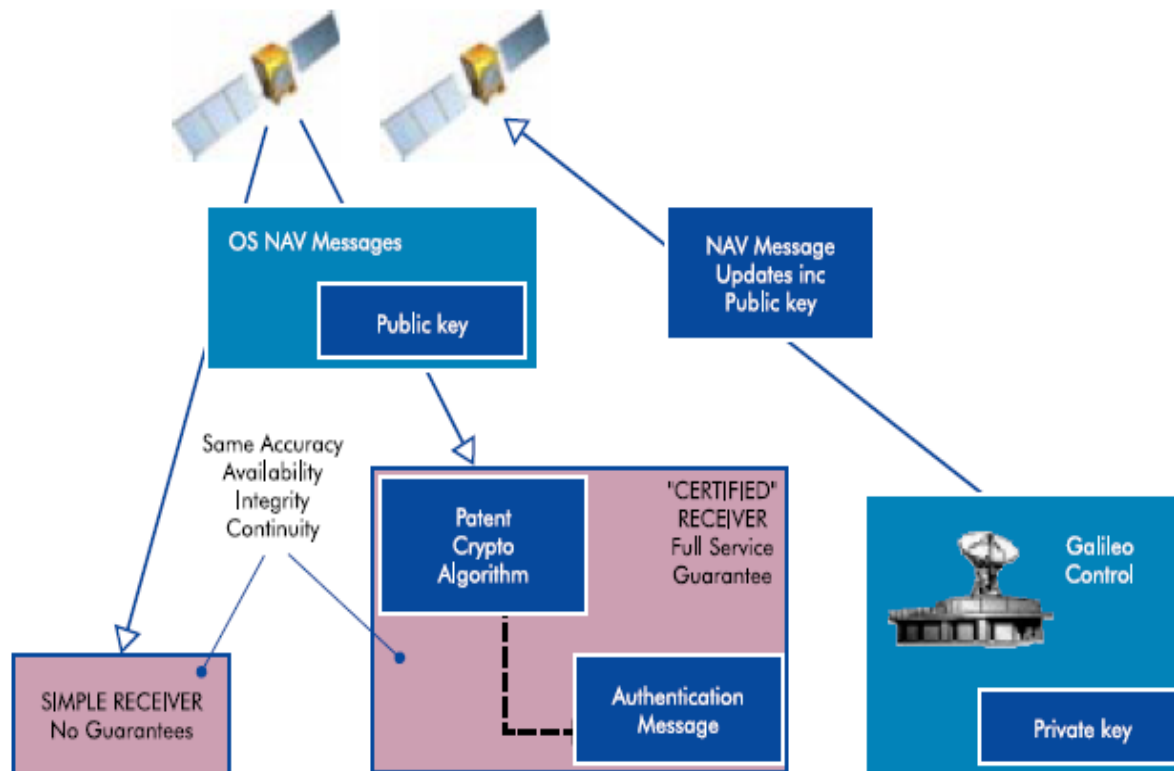
# Galileo navigation system properties

## Galileo safety architecture - authentication



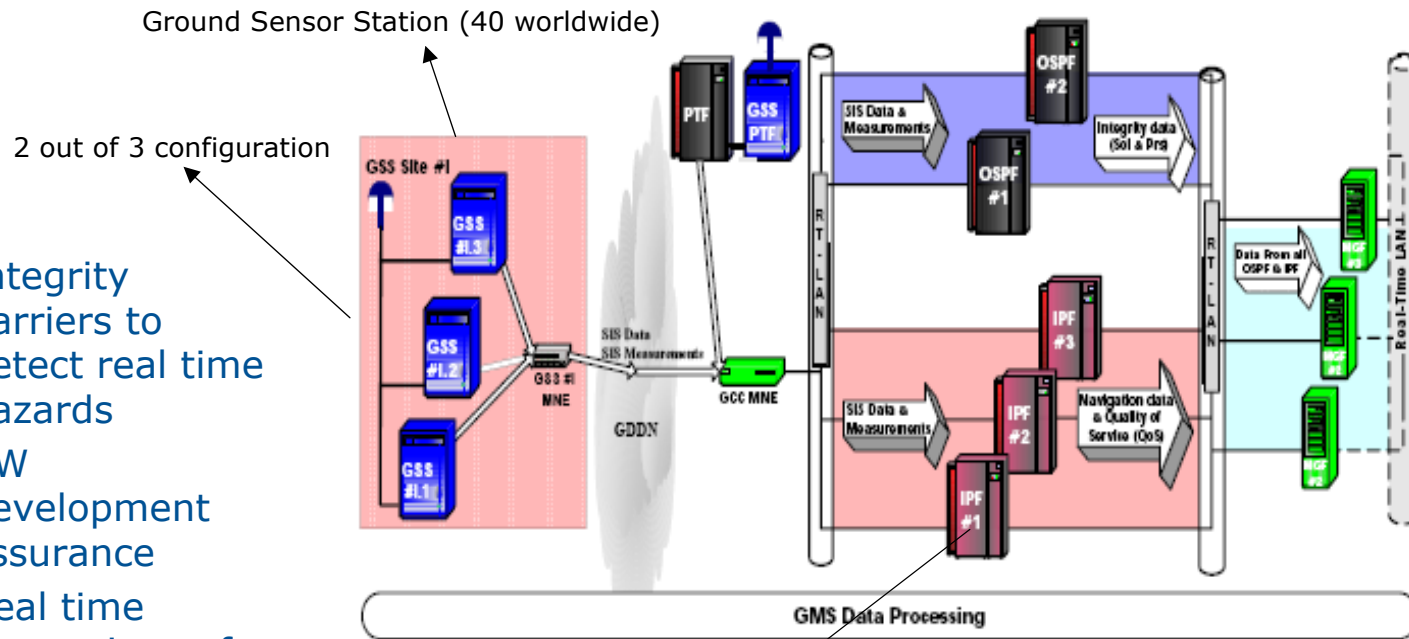
# Galileo navigation system properties

## Galileo safety architecture - authentication



# Galileo navigation system properties

## Galileo safety architecture – ground segment



Redundant architecture of Integrity Processing Facility  
 • Integrity flags & SIS Monitoring accuracy computed 1HZ

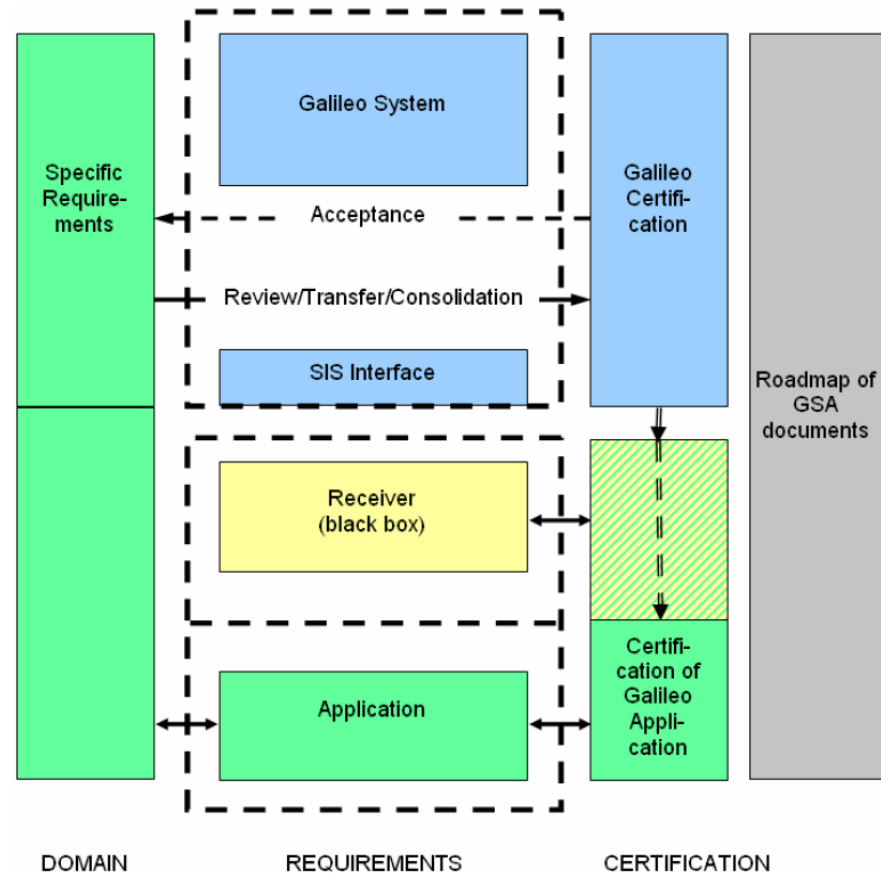
- Integrity barriers to detect real time hazards
- SW development assurance
- Real time comparison of SISA and SISE parameters

Source: European Space Agency, Thales Alenia Space

# Galileo navigation system properties

## Certification

- “Certification is a process by which a mandated body will independently assess the compliance of the system with standards identified by a regulating authority”
- Certification **will not overlap traditional certification schemes** used by different user communities to certify specific applications
- The whole life cycle of the system will be covered, including system design, implementation and operation phases during which quality assurance shall be provided



source: GALCERT project; funded by GSA, managed by GZVB

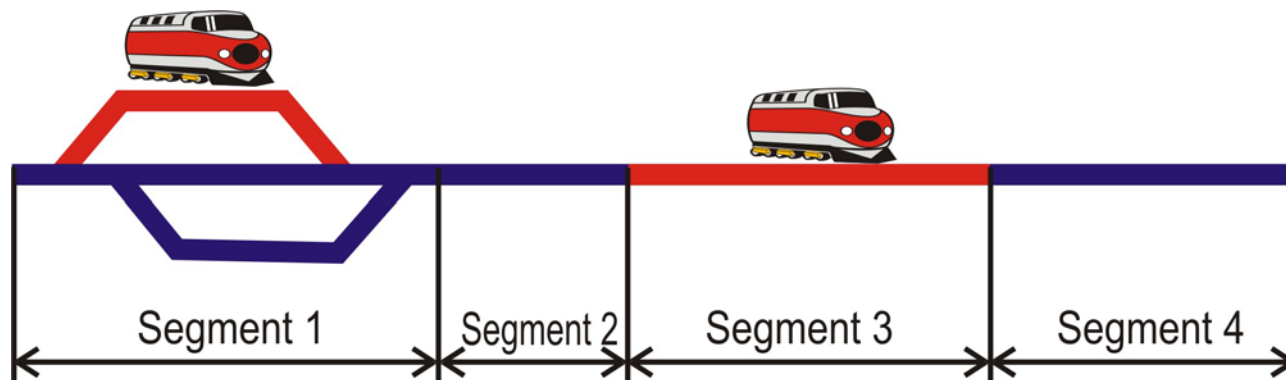


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# Advantages of safe satellite navigation for railways

- Train location is key information for rail transport control
- Track circuits – classical concept
  - Train position within track segment
  - Trackside wires needed – not cost effective
  - Fixed block – low efficiency of using line
  - ATO is hardly applicable without additional technology



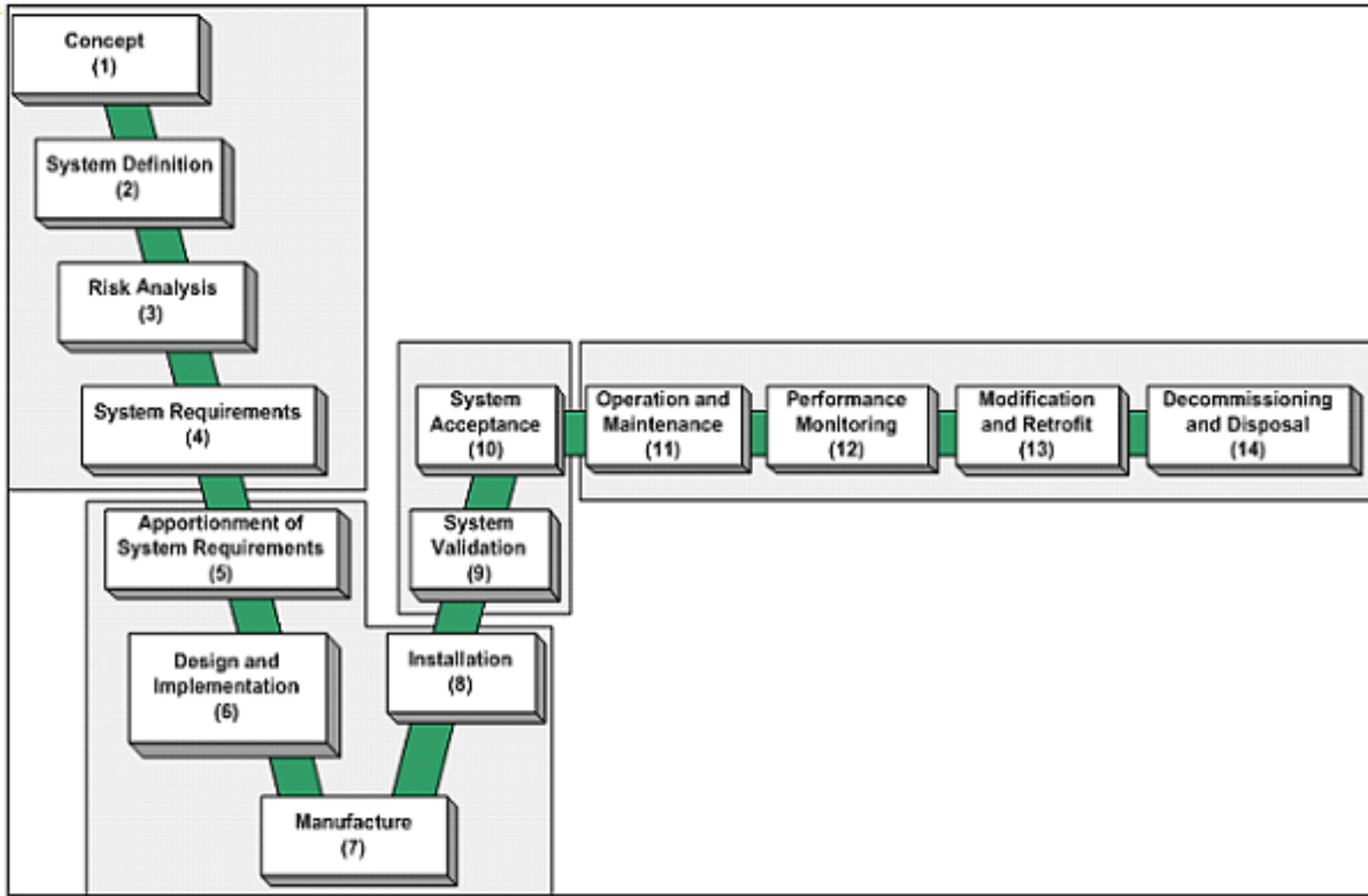
# Advantages of safe satellite navigation for railways

- New concept – employing satellite navigation to the safety systems
  - Track – independent mean of absolute train positioning (allowing centralized maintenance and service operations)
  - More flexible system of train positioning
    - Radio-based train control system
  - Low density lines
    - Cost effective solution
    - Effort in improving safety
    - Position information can be also used for telematic applications such as ATO systems

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# Introduction of new safety – related products in railways



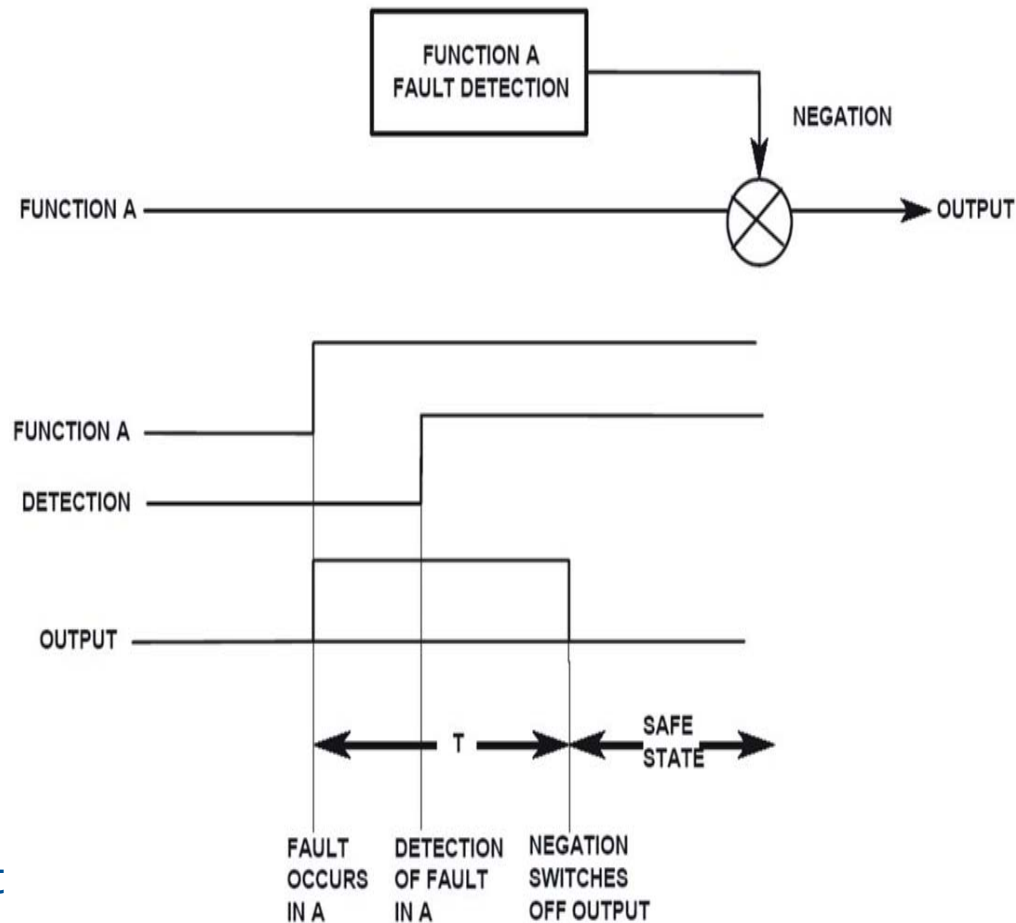
# Introduction of new safety – related products in railways

- “V” lifecycle
  - It’s a cyclic process without sharp borders from the phase start/stop point of view
  - Responsibility is divided equally among Suppliers (Galileo), Operators, Contractors and Approval authorities
- GALILEO certification without its safety approval according to CENELEC 5012x standards
  - Quantification of the system parameters does not mean its compliance with any safety integrity level (SIL)



# Introduction of new safety – related products in railways

- CENELEC standards requirements (some of)
  - “It is necessary to ensure that SIL 3 and SIL 4 systems remain safe in the event of any kind of single random hardware fault which is recognized as possible.”
  - For the purposes of safety approval it is needed to detect all failures in the time interval that is shorter than possibility of next failure appearance.
- Role of the SILO devices
  - The device reaches the SIL according to weakest part of the whole system



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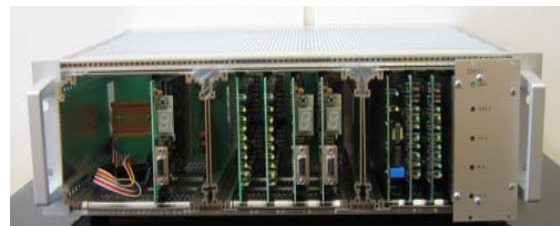


# First applications

## Project of the Ministry of Transport of the Czech Republic, "Czech Republic participation in the project Galileo" – AZD Praha s.r.o. contribution



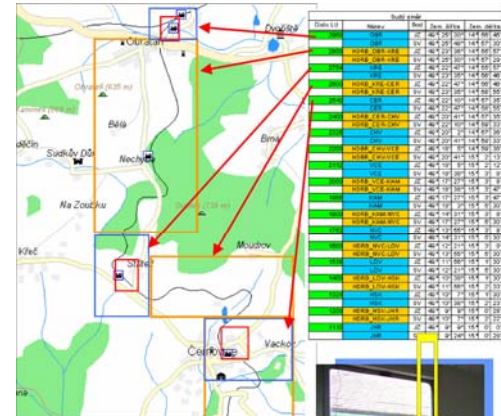
**Simulation of usage GNSS as a part of complex safety related control system for low density line**



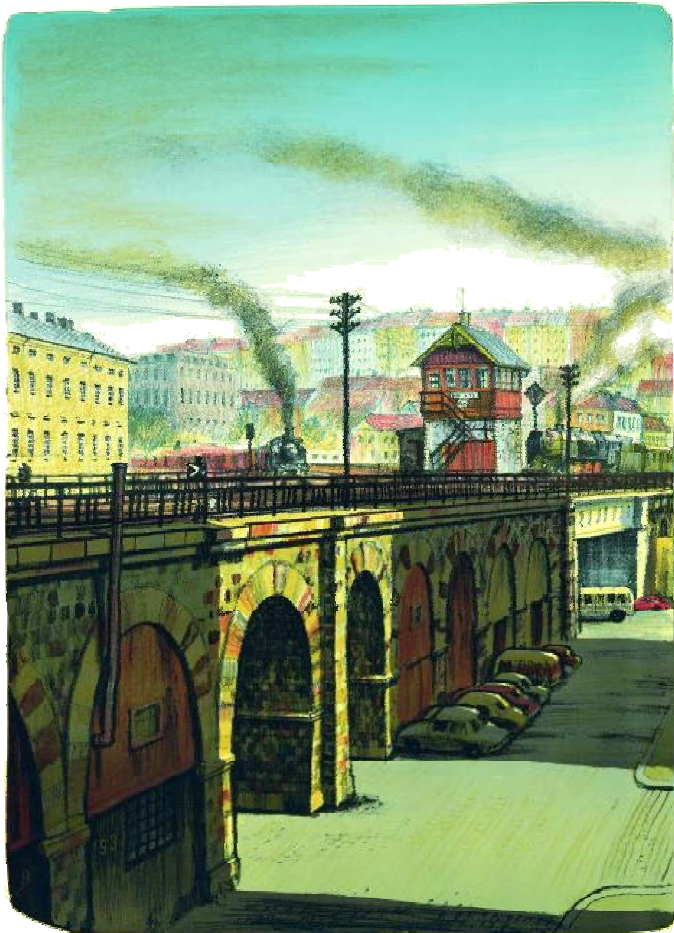
**Developed prototype with new DMI**



**Testbed held in JHMD lines**



# Discussion



Thank you for your  
attention