

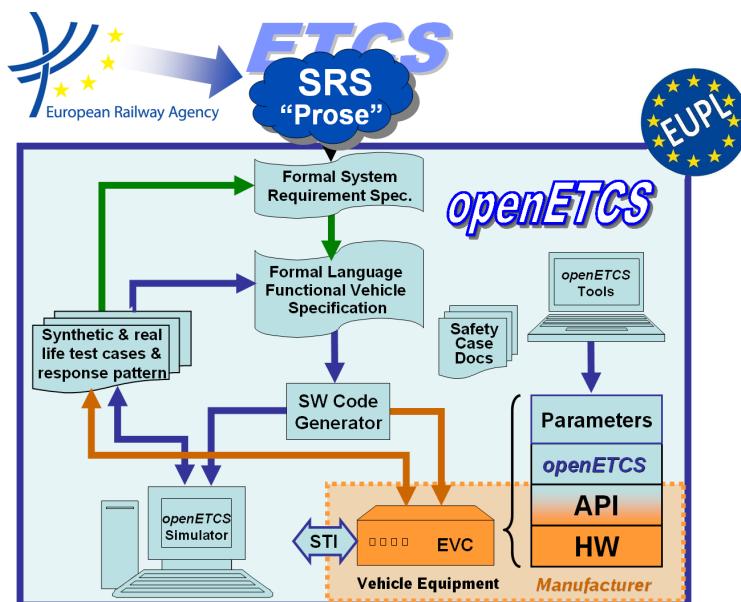
Work-Package 3: "Modeling"

openETCS System Architecture and Design Specification

Third iteration: Scope of openETCS ITEA2 Functions

Baseliyos Jacob, Bernd Hekele, Peyman Farhangi, Stefan Karg, Valerio D'Angelo, Uwe Steinke, Christian Stahl, Jakob Gärtner, Jos Holtzer, Jan Welvaarts, Vincent Nuhaan and Benjamin Beichler, Thorsten Schulz

November 2014



Funded by:



Federal Ministry
of Education
and Research



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OETCS TK-01-01
November 2014

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Third iteration: Scope of openETCS ITEA2 Functions

Document approbation

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Architecture and Functional Specification

Prepared for openETCS@ITEA2 Project

Abstract: This document gives an introduction to the architecture of openETCS. The functional scope is tailored to cover the functionality required for the openETCS demonstration as a objective of the ITEA2 project. The goal is to demonstrate the proof of concept on the ETCS Level 2 Utrecht Amsterdam track with real scenarios. It has to be read as an add-on to the models in SysML, Scade and to additional reading referenced from the document.

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Modification History

Version	Section	Modification / Description	Author
0.1	Document	Initial document providing the structure	Baseliyos Jacob
0.2	Document	Workshop Results included and some pretty-printing	Bernd Hekele
0.3	Document	Update of Design work, introduction and architecture	Baseliyos Jacob and WP 3 Team

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1 Introduction

1.1 Motivation

The openETCS work package 3 (WP3) aims to provide – amongst others - the software architecture for the openETCS kernel in order to eventually build the software itself. WP3 partner has put great effort in the openETCS software design, thus far without making definite choices on the software architecture itself respective of functional breakdown and data structures of the openETCS kernel. Since the project planning foresees in the production of a reference software to be used as a demonstrator by June 2015, it is of paramount importance that a first design deliverable of the openETCS kernel architecture be finalized shortly but no later than November 2014.

In compliance with the agreements made during the last WP 3 meeting at the 10.09.2014 in Brussels, DB has taken the initiative to design the aforesaid architecture including of functional breakdown and data structures in order to safeguard a timely delivery of these products. Furthermore, DB has ensured that these developments are focused on including end user requirements so as to develop a design in conformity with the needs and requirements of the operators. Specialists of DB and NS have cooperated together with other partners in WP3 to produce this document.

As referred to above, the architecture description has to be finalized in the month of November 2014. This version of the document is a draft version, demonstrating the general directions and philosophy of the architectural design, the functional breakdown of the software and the data structures. The design is focused on maximum efficiency in order to maximize on RAMS performance of the end product.

1.2 Objectives

The prime objective of WP3 is to produce a fully formal prototype for the openETCS reference system that can function as a demonstrator in collaboration with WP 4 and WP 5 for the openETCS approach and will be used as such in the final phase of the project. That phase is the first half of 2015. This objective is defined as ...

High level Objectives of this work: «any further general statements on the ITEA2 objectives, like...»

- Work on a model bases approach and process for effective collaborative work within an international ETCS developer team as stated above, the project needs a definite architecture design by the end of 2014.

This document targets:

- Defining the general design and conditions of the openETCS architecture, functional breakdown and data structures

- Providing the guidelines for discussion during the workshops that are planned in October and November 2014 that will result in the final and decisive version of this document
- Being the ‘platform’ for finalization i.e. whatever be the products or results of the workshops shall be integrated in this document.

Apart from these general objectives, the document means to provide for the materials that will enable WP3 partners to improve the efficiency of the Work Package activities:

- The comprehensive architecture design shall enable splitting the work load according to the building blocks defined by the architecture and allocate strictly compartmented work parcels or activities to WP3 partners.
- Doing so will enable WP3 to avoid any double work
- Compartmenting the work load according to the functional building blocks as defined by the architecture will enable efficient planning of activities, be it individually or the integrated WP3 planning for the coming period, aiming at a just in time delivery of all results and products
- Compartment the work load according to the functional building blocks as defined by the architecture will enable efficient planning of activities, be it individually or the integrated WP3 planning for the coming period, aiming at a just in time delivery of all results and products

1.3 Roles, responsibilities and tasks

In this section, the roles and responsibilities of the WP3 partners are confirmed, especially where they divert from what has been agreed upon at the start of WP3:

- **Responsibilities** First of all, in the last WP 3 meeting in Brussels on 10.09.2014 DB proposed to take over the lead of the architecture design and functional breakdown. At the subsequent weekly scrum meeting on 12.09.2014, it was agreed upon by all participants that DB will take over the lead (see Appendix ...);
- **Planning:** Alstom as WP 3 leader will remain to be responsible for the planning and the allocation of the defined tasks to the different partners
- **Roles:** Alstom will also coordinate the work and safeguard that the defined results will be delivered according to the quality requirements that are agreed within the ITEA2 project and the schedule and the milestones that will be agreed upon during the coming workshops;
- All WP3 partners will deliver the results or products according to planning as will be agreed upon during the said workshops.

In the interest of a swift production of the critical documentation of which this version is a draft, specific tasks will be defined in terms of concrete results to be delivered, the timeframes in which these results must be produced and the partner who shall be responsible for that specific result and the planning. This is to safeguard the timely delivery. The process will be described in the next sections.

1.4 Process

- Alstom as WP 3 leader will be responsible for planning
- Time and quality aspects should be respected
- openETCS tools and methodology must be respected

Most of the operational requirements to WP3 in the last phases of the ITEA2 project have been described in the former paragraphs. This section will describe the process which has to lead to the final result: the reference software to be used in the demonstrator next year, more specifically the final description of the openETCS architecture including the data structures and its functional decomposition. The process will run as follows:

- DB will supervise the development of the first ‘firm’ draft of the specified products, ‘firm’ meaning that changes can only be made within the framework of these products and not to the fundamentals of these products as described in this document
- DB will supervise the preparation of the two workshops that are proposed by Alstom and aim at defining the final and definite architecture, data structures and functional decomposition. It will make proposals for a planning of the critical tasks that remain to be done
- Alstom will lead the two workshops following the preparations and the instructions of DB. Since all participants are intrinsically involved in the development work and tend to immerse themselves in technical discussions, for productivity purposes it is proposed to make use of a (non-technical) moderator that will be made responsible for coordinating the meeting, the discussions and the team efforts according to the agenda.
- Also for productivity reasons, introductory presentations will be restricted to the contents and setup of this document since all prior efforts have to be merged with this document and not the other way around. Following a general introduction into the work that has been so far, the other contributions will be scrutinized on their consistency with this document and any useful sections will be merged with this document.
- During the workshops, there will be ample room reserved for enhancing this document, using other documents pertaining to the same field of work that have been delivered by other partners. Only material that is aligned with the general philosophy and structures proposed by this document, will be integrated;
- In case conflicting views emerge over the benefits and value of certain contributions, at the very moment that parties conclude that they have conflicting views, these will be listed in an inventory for later discussion. The moderator shall note any such conflicts on the said inventory. Conflicting views will be treated at the end of each workshop whenever there is sufficient time or will be treated in a separate meeting that will be chaired by DB as coordinator of the ITEA2 project.
- The workshop shall be attended by a secretary provided for by DB who is responsible for making the workshop minutes. Within a week after each workshop these minutes shall be distributed among the partners that have cooperated in the workshop and be reviewed by those.

- The main objective of the workshops shall be the finalization of this document. In order to reach the specified result, the remaining tasks shall be identified and split into separate tasks or work parcels. Every task or work parcel will be allotted to one single responsible partner. Responsibility relates to the timely delivery of the defined result and according to quality requirements;
- Alstom, as WP3 leader, will be responsible for the planning, allocation of tasks or work parcels to partners and will ensure timely delivery of results;
- In case there will be tasks or work packages that cannot be finalized during the workshops or will be identified during the workshops and do not fit in the actual planning, these will be allotted in such a way that deadlines are perfectly clear and acknowledged by the party that is responsible for the results, fit within the general requirements of the project and are agreed upon in writing and executed by the responsible partners according to agreement;
- DB as partner that has integral responsibility for both the ITEA2 project and responsible as well for the architecture etc., is entitled to interfere take over the role as leader / coordinator in case the workshops prove to be insufficiently productive;
- All output will be such, that it can be integrated in this document. It is the responsibility of DB to integrate the results and to deliver the final and definite version of this document.
- The document concept will follow the openETCS process and tools (LaTex and Git-hub).

The figure below should demonstrate the process and workflow between the ERTMS and Modeling Experts within the openETCS Team.

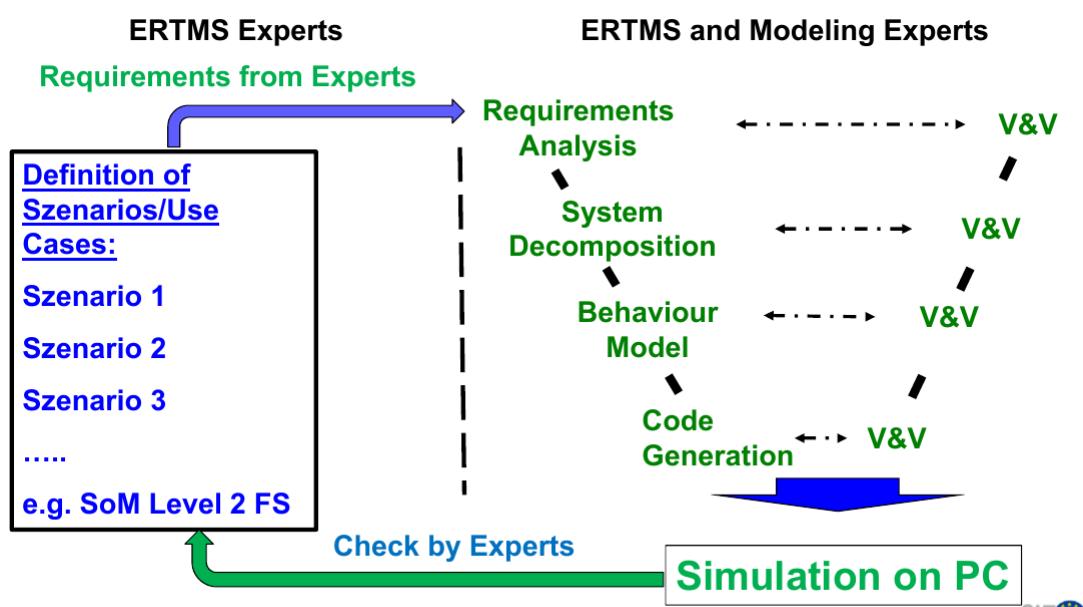


Figure 1. Process within the openETCS Process

1.5 Assumptions and preconditions

- All future contributions shall be fully aligned and compliant the finalized and approved document
- All documents produced by the partners are requested to be compliant and merge to this document; other contributions will be discarded **The workshops are all about working as swift, as efficient and as productive as possible and make full use of the potential made available for these workshops by the partners. It is expected that the partners in the workshops will have the express intention to:**
 - Contribute to the workshops with the intention to finalize the openETCS architecture;
 - Provide resources according to the agreements made prior to the Workshops;
 - Focus primarily on getting concrete results regardless of methodological issues that might arise. Where necessary or opportune, classical project management methodology will be applied;
 - Provide full transparency with respect to experience, knowledge base and information touching the subjects to be treated in the workshops;
 - Document on paper or electronically all output of the workshops and integrate these with the underlying document;
 - Restrict discussions only to topics that have an immediate impact on the content or the quality of the end product: the improved version of this document.

1.6 openETCS history and iterations

The openETCS Architecture and Design will be implemented in iterations. The current step (third iteration) is based on a step to implement the kernel functions of the ETCS system. For a better understanding of the scope the Iteration is described in the following.

Third Iteration Functional Scope: The OBU functions for Scenarios defined in chapter 3

The openETCS third iteration architecture and the design of the openETCS OBU software as mainly specified in [1] UNISIG Subset_026 version_3.3.0.

The appropriate functionality has been divided into a list of functions of different complexity to make it more manageable by the different designer.

All these functions are object of the openETCS project and have to be analysed from their requirements and subsequently modelled and implemented. With the given manpower in WP 3, a reasonable selection and order of these functions is required for the practical work that allows the distribution of the workload, more openETCS participants to join and leads to an executable—limited—kernel function as soon as possible.

The first objective of this third iteration are:

- “Make the train run as soon as possible, on the scenarios defined in third iteration (see chapter 3), and in the form of a rapid prototype”. This does not contradict the openETCS goal to conform to EN50128.
- After a phase of prototyping, the openETCS software shall be implemented in compliance to EN50128 for SIL4 systems.

Glossary

Notation	Description
application programming interface	an abstraction that is defined by the description of an interface and the behaviour of the interface.
balise group	One or more balises which are treated as having the same reference location on the track.
balise group message	
balise telegram	A telegram contains one header and an identified and coherent set of packets. A message maybe comprised of one or several telegrams.
Balise Transmission Module	On board equipment for intermittent transmission between track and train. It shall be able to receive telegrams from a balise.
Driver Machine Interface	ERTMS train-borne device to enable communication between ETCS and/or GSM-R and the train driver.
European Vital Computer	Computer device for the onboard ETCS.
EURORADIO	The functions required of a radio network coupled with the message protocols that provide an acceptably safe communications channel between track side and train borne equipment's
Juridical Recording Unit	Device to record all actions and exchanges relating to the movement of trains sufficient for off line analysis of all events leading to an incident.
Last Relevant Balise Group	It is the first balise group met and correctly read, when the linking information is not known by the train borne equipment. It is the last linked balise group found at the expected location and correctly read when the linking information is known by the train borne equipment. The LRBG is used as a common reference between the train borne and track side equipments in levels 2 and 3
linking information	Data defining the distance between groups of balises and the action to be taken if a balise group is not detected within given limits.

Notation	Description
location	Location describes a position in terms of topographical relations.
Loop Transmission Module	Train borne equipment that reads the track mounted loop data.
odometry	The process of measuring the train's movement along the track. Used for speed measurement and distance measurement.
on-board unit	on-board equipment for ETCS and the ETCS-related GSM-R.
orientation	
radio message	The Radio Block Centre (RBC) sends electronic messages to, and receives electronic messages from, ETCS onboard equipment on trains within the area which the RBC is controlling. These messages are transmitted via GSM-R data radio
service brake	Train stopping, from a given speed, at such a deceleration that the passengers do not suffer discomfort or alarm or at an equivalent deceleration in the case of non-passenger trains.
Specific Transmission Module	The train borne equipment of the ERTMS / ETCS must be able to be interfaced with the train borne equipment of an existing train supervision system. The Specific Transmission Module shall perform a translation function between these systems and the ERTMS / ETCS.
system requirement specification	Specification describing the technical properties of a piece of equipment based on a corresponding functional requirement specification.
Systems Modeling Language	The Systems Modeling Language (SysML) is general purpose visual modeling language for systems engineering applications. SysML is defined as a dialect of the Unified Modeling Language (UML) standard, and supports the specification, analysis, design, verification and validation of a broad range of systems and systems-of-systems. These systems may include hardware, software, information, processes, personnel, and facilities.
Train Interface Unit	The unit that provides the interface between the train borne equipment and the train. It is likely to be unique to a class of train.

Notation	Description
train position	information related to the position of a train on the railway infrastructure.

2 Input documents

This paragraphs gives an overview about the input documents used for the:

- Analysis of the OBU Functions
- Functional decomposition and allocation of macro- and microfunctions
- Design of the OBU Functions
- Determination of "Use Cases" and Scenarios for the different iteration of the Architecture and Design Document

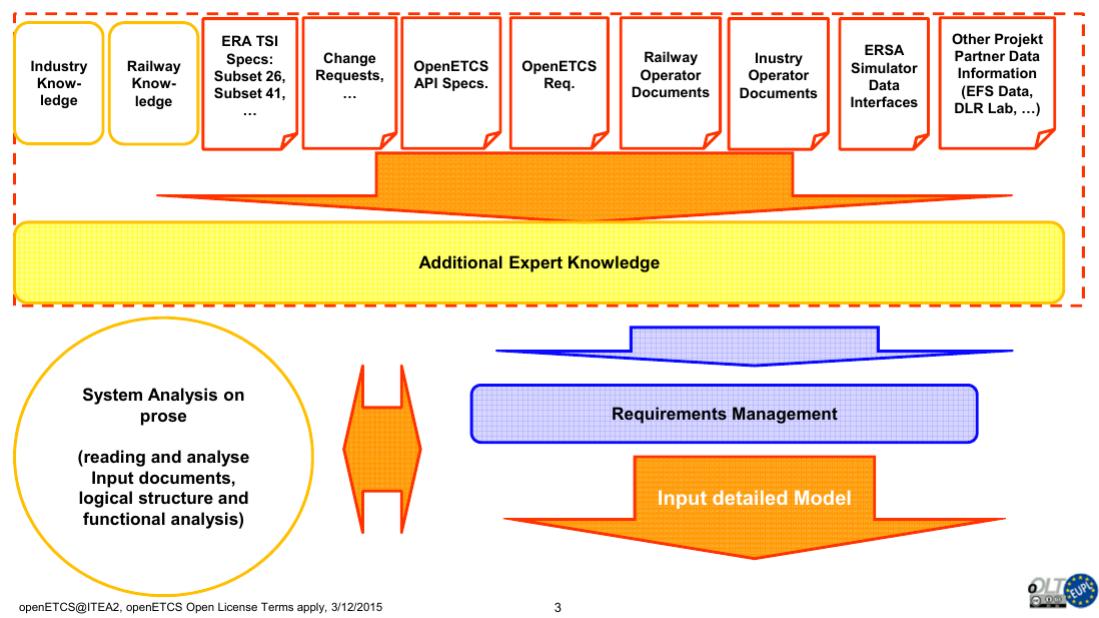
The listed kind of documents will be used for the design:

- ERA TSI CCS Documents
- openETCS API Spec
- openETCS Requirements WP 2
- Railway Operator Documents
- Industry Documents
- ERSA Simulator Documents
- Other Project Partner Data information and documents
- Utrecht - Amsterdam Track Documents

Furthermore relevant ETCS Know How from Industry and Operator is used for the design and the analysis

The list and links to the relevant documents will be maintained and can be downloaded on to following link: <https://github.com/openETCS/modeling/wiki/Input-Documents-Repository> and the link to the documents used in the standard <https://github.com/openETCS/SSRS/wiki/SSRS-Documents>

The figure below will demonstrate the use, filtering and proceeding of the input documents for the analysis



3 Use case description - proof of concept Utrecht - Amsterdam

3.1 Proof of concept on the Track Utrecht Amsterdam User Stories 1 - 4

The goal of the openETCS@ITEA2 project is to deliver at the end a proof of concept in a lab on a real ETCS Track. Since the Level 2 Utrecht - Amsterdam track was evaluated as the most appropriate reference track for this concept due to the maturity and representativeness of the track, it will be used for the mentioned simulation.

To start with the realization of the concept in an iterative way in the same pattern the industry is proceeding and as regarding the "classical" state of the art of system analysis we started in this third iteration with the following Use Cases and Scenarios:

3.1.1 Use Case and Scenario 1

Start of Mission - Activation of the Train: This use case according to the procedure in chapter 5 will demonstrate the start of a train from a no power mode to the state that the train will be ready for level and mode change according to the chapter 5.

Link on GitHub <https://github.com/openETCS/modeling/issues/66>

The following Subsystems need to be realized for Scenario 1:

- Procedure
- TIU Management
- DMI Management and Controller
- Position Report
- Management of Radio Communication
- Manage Track Data
- Manage Mode and Level
- Train Supervision

3.1.2 Use Case and Scenario 2

Start of Mission - Start in Level 2 Mode FS: This use case according to the procedure in chapter 5 will demonstrate the start of a train from the activation of the train in mode stand by to the state that the train will receive a movement authority in level 2 and change into the mode full

supervision to start running under real supervision according to the chapter 5.
link on Git-Hub <https://github.com/openETCS/modeling/issues/67>

The following Subsystems needs to be realized for Scenario 2:

- Procedure
- TIU Management
- DMI Management and Controller
- Position Report
- Management of Radio Communication
- Manage Track Data
- Manage Mode and Level
- Train Supervision

3.1.3 Use Case and Scenario 3

Brake intervention - Revokation of a Movement Authority and Overrun Permitted Speed:

This use case according to the subset 26 chapter 3 principles will demonstrate the brake intervention that will cause by a revokation of a movement authority due to a occupied section or track an due simple overrun of a permitted speed according to the chapter 3.

Link on Git-Hub <https://github.com/openETCS/modeling/issues/68>

The following Subsystems needs to be realized for Scenario 3:

- Procedure
- TIU Management
- DMI Management and Controller
- Position Report
- Management of Radio Communication
- Manage Track Data
- Manage Mode and Level
- Train Supervision

3.1.4 Use Case and Scenario 4

ETCS Onboard Unit is reading and sending track information: This use case according to the subset 26 chapter 3 principles will demonstrate the full completeness and checking the reading and sending of track information in interaction with the ETCS Onboard Unit and the track that will be separated in radio and balise messages. Messages and packages are defined in chapter 7 and 8 of the subset 26.

Link on Git-Hub <https://github.com/openETCS/modeling/issues/69>

The following Subsystems needs to be realized for Scenario 4:

- Procedure
- TIU Management
- DMI Management and Controller
- Position Report
- Management of Radio Communication
- Manage Track Data
- Manage Mode and Level
- Train Supervision
- Building of coordinate system

4 Architecture Description

4.1 System Architecture view in ERA TSI Subset 25 Chapter 2 "Basic System Description"

The system architecture is an outcome on the functional decomposition according to the analysis of the document in § 2 Input documents. A starting point for the first analysis is the System Structure in ERA TSI Subset 26 chapter 2 the subchapter 2.5 and 2.4.

Since we decided in the openETCS project not to consider all subsystem due to our using scope for the proof of concept on the ETCS Level 2 Utrecht - Amsterdam line, we analysed the necessary subsystem as seen here:

4.1.1 System Structure from the subchapter 2.4. of ERA TSI Subset 26 chapter 2

- 2.4.1.1 Due to the nature of the required functions, the ERTMS/ETCS system will have to be partly on the trackside and partly on board the trains.
- 2.4.1.2 This defines two sub-systems, the on-board sub-system and the trackside sub-system.
 - 2.4.1.3 The environment of ERTMS/ETCS system is composed of:
 - a) the train, which will then be considered in the train interface specification;
 - b) the driver, which will then be considered via the driver interface specification;
 - c) other onboard interfaces (see architecture drawing in 2.5.3),
 - d) external trackside systems (interlockings, control centres, etc.), for which no interoperability requirement will be established.

4.1.2 Sub System from the subchapter 2.5. of ERA TSI Subset 26 chapter 2

4.1.2.1 2.5.1 Trackside subsystem

§ 2.5.1.1 Depending of the application level (see further sections), the trackside sub-system can be composed of:

- a) balise
- b) lineside electronic unit - *not in the scope of this project*
- c) the radio communication network (GSM-R)
- d) the Radio Block Centre (RBC)
- e) Euroloop - *not in the scope of this project*

- f) Radio infill unit - *not in the scope of this project*
- g) Key Management Centre (KMC) - *not in the scope of this project*

2.5.1.2 Balise

- 2.5.1.2.1 The balise is a transmission device that can send telegrams to the on-board sub-system.
- 2.5.1.2.2 The balise is based on the existing Eurobalise specifications. These documents are included in the frame of the ERTMS/ETCS specifications.
- 2.5.1.2.3 The balises provides the up-link, i. e. the possibility to send messages from trackside to the on-board sub-system.
- 2.5.1.2.4 The balises can provide fixed messages or, when connected to a lineside electronic unit, messages that can be changed.
- 2.5.1.2.5 The balises will be organised in groups, each balise transmitting a telegram and the combination of all telegrams defining the message sent by the balise group.

2.5.1.3 Lineside electronic unit - *not in the scope of this project*

- 2.5.1.3.1 The lineside electronic units are electronic devices, that generate telegrams to be sent by balises, on basis of information received from external trackside systems.

2.5.1.4 Trackside radio communication network (GSM-R)

- 2.5.1.4.1 The GSM-R radio communication network is used for the bi-directional exchange of messages between on-board sub-systems and RBC or radio infill units.
- 2.5.1.4.2 Intentionally deleted

2.5.1.5 RBC

- 2.5.1.5.1 The RBC is a computer-based system that elaborates messages to be sent to the train on basis of information received from external trackside systems and on basis of information exchanged with the on-board sub-systems.
- 2.5.1.5.2 The main objective of these messages is to provide movement authorities to allow the safe movement of trains on the Railway infrastructure area under the responsibility of the RBC.
- 2.5.1.5.3 The interoperability requirements for the RBC are mainly related to the data exchange between the RBC and the on-board sub-system.

2.5.1.6 Euroloop - *not in the scope of this project*

- 2.5.1.6.1 The Euroloop subsystem operates on Level 1 lines, providing signalling information in advance as regard to the next main signal in the train running direction.
- 2.5.1.6.2 The Euroloop subsystem is composed of an on-board functionality and by one or more trackside parts.

2.5.1.7 Radio infill Unit - *not in the scope of this project*

- 2.5.1.7.1 The RADIO INFILL subsystem operates on Level 1 lines, providing signalling information in advance as regard to the next main signal in the train running direction.
- 2.5.1.7.2 The RADIO INFILL subsystem is composed of an on-board functionality and by one or more trackside parts (named RADIO INFILL Unit).

2.5.1.8 KMC - *not in the scope of this project*

- 2.5.1.8.1 The role of the KMC is to manage the cryptographic keys, which are used to secure the EURORADIO communications between the ERTMS/ETCS entities (ERTMS/ETCS on-board equipments, RBCs and RIUs).

2.5.2 On-board sub-system *kernel part of the project*

2.5.2.1 Depending of the application level (see further sections), the on-board sub-system can be composed of:

- a) the ERTMS/ETCS on-board equipment;
- b) the on-board part of the GSM-R radio system;

2.5.2.2 ERTMS/ETCS on-board equipment

- 2.5.2.2.1 The ERTMS/ETCS on-board equipment is a computer-based system that supervises the movement of the train to which it belongs, on basis of information exchanged with the trackside sub-system.
- 2.5.2.2.2 The interoperability requirements for the ERTMS/ETCS on-board equipment are related to the functionality and the data exchange between the trackside sub-systems and the on-board sub-system and to the functional data exchange between the on-board sub-system and:
 - a) the driver;
 - b) the train;
 - c) the onboard part of the existing national train control system(s).

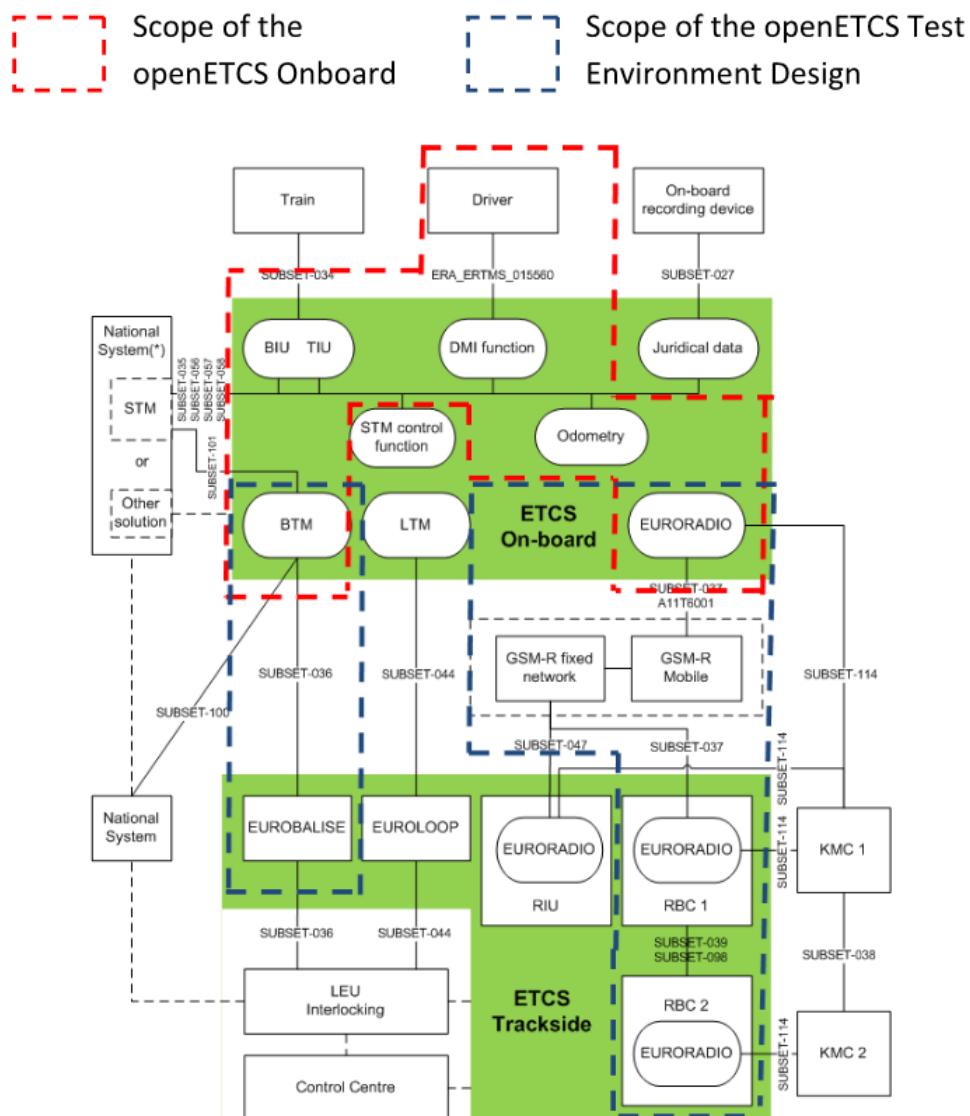
2.5.2.3 Onboard radio communication system (GSM-R)

- 2.5.2.3.1 The GSM-R on-board radio system is used for the bi-directional exchange of messages between on-board sub-system and RBC or radio infill unit.
- 2.5.2.3.2 Intentionally deleted.

2.5.3. ERTMS/ETCS Reference Architecture

The figure below shows the system scope for design of the ETCS Subsystem regarding the openETCS Onboard Unit and the Test Environment within the scope of the openETCS project proof of concept on ETCS Level 2 Utrecht - Amsterdam.

4.1.3 System Structure from the subchapter 2.4. of ERA TSI Subset 26 chapter 2



(*) Depending on its functionality and the desired configuration, the national system can be addressed either via an STM using the standard interface or via another national solution

Figure 3. Scope of System according to ERA TSI Chapter 2

4.2 System Architecture SysML View

The SysML System view of the architecture will reflect the scope according to 4.1 and is a top down breakdown to the design layer. The functional breakdown has been done in Scade System and is part of the design model. Furthermore it will reflect all the external and internal interface that will be described in 4.3. Another goal of the System Architecture SysML view is to explain and set the boundaries for the ETCS Kernel development "F2 Kernel" as the main design part of the openETCS@ITEA2 project.

4.2.1 1st level System Architecture view

All subsystem of the ETCS/ERTMS Basic System according in the scope of the openETCS@ITEA2 project will be reflected in this 1st level view. Furthermore the interlocking as part of a full Rail Signalling System, but not part of the openETCS scope, will be highlighted in this view.

Interlocking = interlocking is an arrangement of signal apparatus that prevents conflicting movements through an arrangement of tracks such as junctions or crossings. The signalling appliances and tracks are sometimes collectively referred to as an interlocking plant. An interlocking is designed so that it is impossible to display a signal to proceed unless the route to be used is proven safe.

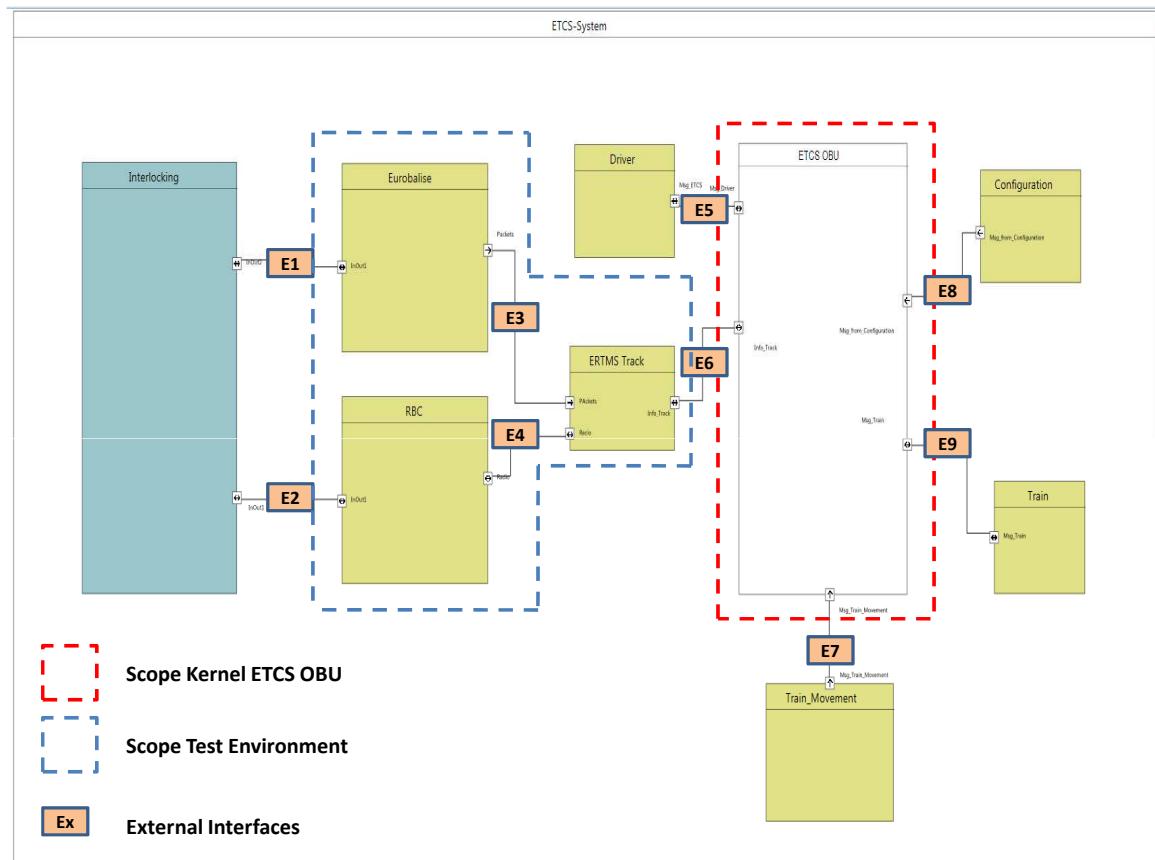


Figure 4. 1st level System Architecture view

4.2.2 2st level System Architecture view

The 2nd level system view will provide a decomposition of the ETCS Onboard Unit systems and the Kernel of the ETCS. The Kernel is the main part of the ETCS Onboard Unit system and reflects the functions specified in the ERA TSI Subset 26. Therefore the boundaries and interfaces to the other subsystems of the ETCS Onboard Unit needs to be fully described and formal. At least the formalisation kernel functions and boundaries should be realized in the openETCS project.

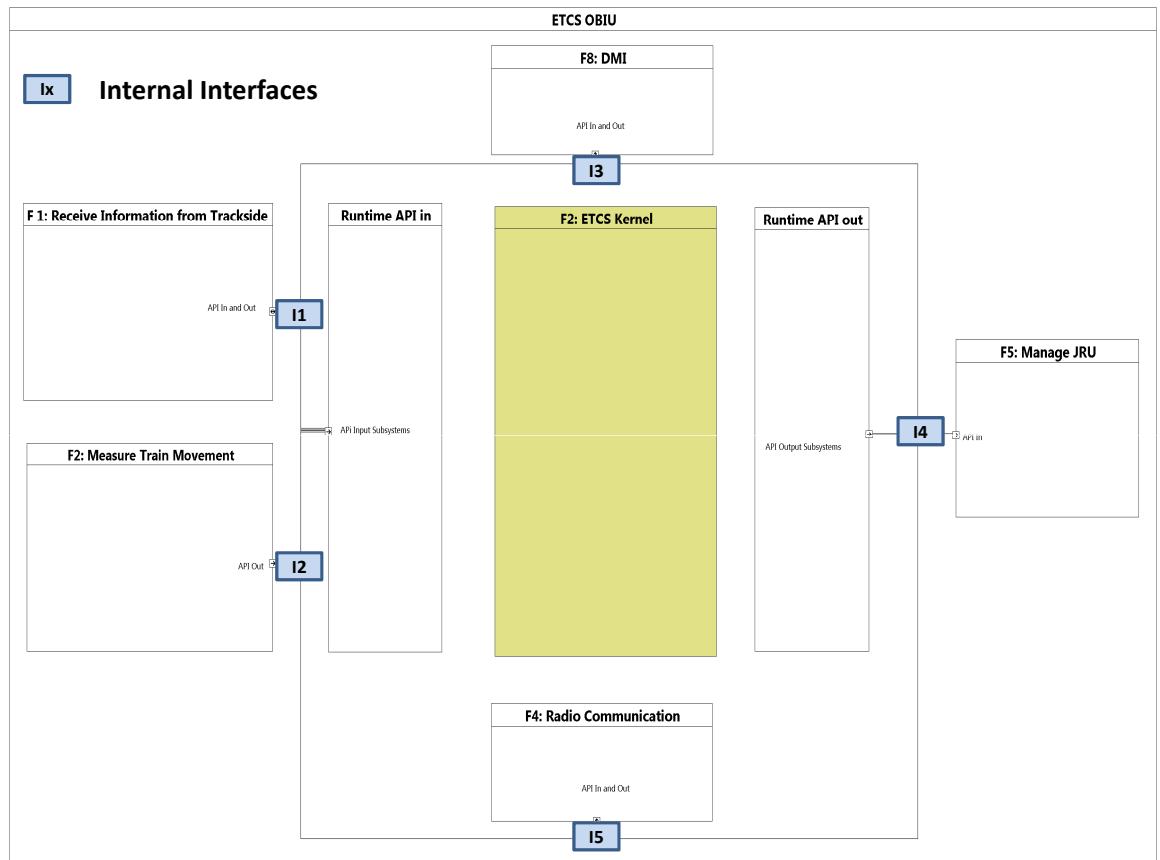


Figure 5. 2nd level System Architecture view

4.2.3 3rd level System Architecture view

The 3rd level system view will provide a decomposition of the ETCS Kernel of the ETCS Onboard Unit Systems. The decomposition and further design of the subfunctions of the kernel are part of the chapter 6 in this document. In chapter 6 we will consider the design description that will be completed by every designer itself. The designer can decided in this layer about the decomposition and boundaries of his subsystem, but need to describe the design choices.

4.3 Interfaces

This section will consider the External and Internal interfaces as described in the system decomposition figures in 4.2.1 and 4.2.2

4.3.1 External Interfaces

External interfaces will describe the data flow between systems outside of the scope of the openETCS Project

E1: In- and Out flow between the Interlocking an Eurobalise. There will be 2 kind of balises

- Fixed Balise: no interaction to the interlocking
- Balise Controlled: interaction to the interlocking through LEU

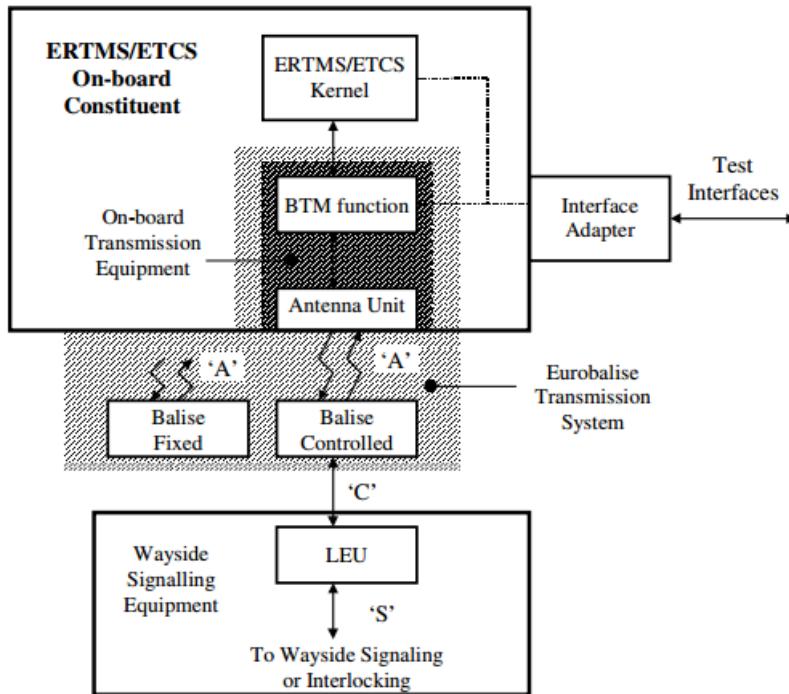


Figure 1: Eurobalise Transmission System, Interfaces

Figure 6. Eurobalise

E2: In- and Out flow between the Interlocking and Radio Block Control.

This External interface will ensure the states or logics directly to the Radio Block Control and the other way back from the train to the interlocking.

E3:

E4:

E5:

E6:

E7:

E8:

E9:

4.3.2 Internal Interfaces

I1:

I2:

I3:

I4:

I5:

5 Runtime API

5.1 Interfaces

5.2 Header - service functions

6 Design Description

6.1 F1: Receive information from Trackside

6.2 F2: ETCS Kernel

6.2.1 Manage_TrackSideInformation_Integration

The block “Manage_TrackSideInformation_Integration” is responsible for receiving Eurobalise-telegrams and Euroradio-messages from the API and perform several consistency checks on the input.

The block collects the telegrams of balises in order to build balise group messages. Euroradio messages are always delivered as a whole message.

On each message, a consistency check is performed, before the data is validated according to the driving direction of the train. In general, messages not designated for the current driving direction of the train are not forwarded to the further processing.

After applying consistency checks, the data direction is validated.

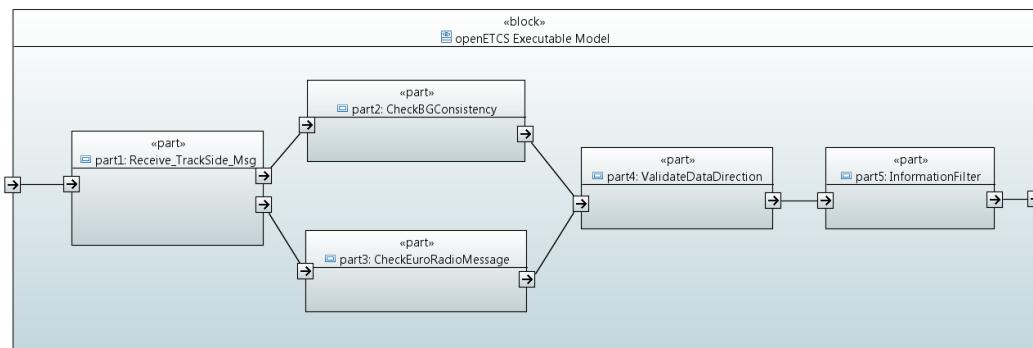


Figure 7. Structure of the Receive message and check consistency module

6.2.1.1 Input

For providing the output, the module needs different input data flows. An overview is provided in table 2

Index	Input name	Input type	Source
0	fullChecks	bool	Configuration
1	API_trackSide_Message	API_Msg_Pkg::API_TrackSideInput_T	API
2	ActualOdometry	Obu_BasicTypes_Pkg::odometry_T	Odometer
3	reset	bool	Environment
4	trainPosition	TrainPosition_Types_Pck::trainPosition_T	Calculate Train Position
5	modeAndLevel	BG_Types_Pkg::ModeAndLevelStatus_T	Mode and Level
6	tNvContact	Obu_BasicTypes_Pkg::T_internal_Type	Database
7	lastRelevantEventTimestamp	Obu_BasicTypes_Pkg::T_internal_Type	Database
8	connectionStatus	Radio_Types_Pkg::sessionStatus_Type	Manage Radio Communication
9	inSupervisingRbcId	int	Database
10	inAnnouncedBGs	TrainPosition_Types_Pck::positionedBGs_T	Calculate Train Position
11	q_nvlocacc	Q_NVLOCACC	Database

Table 2. Overview over input**Input 0: fullChecks**

The boolean indicates, if all checks on the message should be performed. The possible values are given in table 3.

Value	Interpretation
true	All checks are performed.
false	The module Information Filter is deactivated.

Table 3. Possible values for the input fullChecks**Input 1: API_trackSide_Message**

The **API_trackSide_Message** is the message received from the API. The API performs pre-processing of RTM and BTM messages and deliveres a maximum of a single message per cycle to the SCADE model.

Input 2: ActualOdometry

The input **ActualOdometry** is provided by the external odometry module of the train. It contains location information with inaccuracies.

Input 3: reset

To delete all data stored in the module (e.g. collected balise-telegrams, which do not yet form a complete message), a reset input can be used. If the input is set to **true**, all data kept in the module is deleted and no input is accepted.

Value	Interpretation
true	All data kept in the module is deleted and no input is accepted.
false	No action. Data at input is accepted.

Table 4. Possible values for the input reset

Input 4: trainPosition

The input **trainPosition** is generated by the “Calculate Train Position” module and contains the current position of the train.

Input 5: modeAndLevel

The input is generated by the “Mode and level management” module. It provides the current level and mode of the EVC.

Input 6: tNvContact

For monitoring the safe radio connection, the national value **T_NVCONTACT** is needed as an input.

Input 7: lastRelevantEventTimestamp

For monitoring the safe radio connection, it's necessary, that the time between two packets is less than the value of **T_NVCONTACT**.

In situations like level-changes or announced radioholes, not the timestamp of the last message is relevant for comparison, but the timestamp of the last relevant event. This can be e.g. the timestamp of the level change or the timestamp of the timestamp of the moment, when the train was passing the end of the radiohole.

For performing this check, the timestamp of the last relevant event is provided to the model as an **T_internal_Type**-type.

Input 8: connectionStatus

The input **connectionStatus** will give information about the radio connection. This input is delivered by the session management module, not from the API. The information is needed to perform the timing check, which is depending on the connection state.

Value	Interpretation
DISCONNECTED	The OBU is currently not connected to a RBC.
CONNECTING	The OBU is currently connecting to the RBC. Received messages belong to the process of establishing a connection.
CONNECTION_ESTABLISHED	The connection to RBC is established.

Table 5. Possible values for the input **connectionStatus**

Input 9: inSupervisingRbcId

For the submodule “Information Filter”, the information is needed, which radio messages are sent by the supervising RBC. To recognize these messages, the identifier of the supervising RBC is needed.

Input 10: inAnnouncedBGs

This input provides information about balise groups which will be passed by the train soon. This information is generated by “Calculate Train Position” based on the linking information received from trackside.

Input 11: q_nvlocacc

The national value determines the location accuracy and is delivered by the database.

6.2.1.2 Output

The output of the module provides the received and processed Euroradio and Eurobalise messages. The module combines messages both from Eurobalises and from Euroradio to one common dataflow.

An overview over the output dataflows is provided in table 6.

Index	Output name	Output type
0	outputMessage	Common_Types_Pkg::ReceivedMessage_T
1	ApplyServiceBrake	bool
2	BadBALiseMessageToDMI	bool
3	errorLinkedBG	bool
4	errorUnlinkedBG	bool
5	passedBG	BG_Types_Pkg::passedBG_T
6	outPositionParams	Common_Types_Pkg::PositionReportParameter_T
7	outRadioManagement	Common_Types_Pkg::radioManagementMessage_T
8	radioSequenceError	bool
9	radioMessageConsistencyError	bool

Table 6. Dataflow at output

Output 0: outputMessage The element **outputMessage** consists of the type **ReceivedMessage_T** combines both balise and radio messages to one common datatype. This datatype contains all variables and packets, which are possible for the given scenario.

Name	Datatype	Description
valid	bool	true, if no consistency errors were detected.
source	Common_Types_Pkg::MsgSource_T	Defines, if this is a Euroradio or Eurobalise message.
packetMetadata	Common_Types_Pkg::Metadata_T	contains the metadata of the packets
radioMetadata	Common_Types_Pkg::RadioMetadata_T	contains the metadata of the radio specific header variables
BG_Common_Header	BG_Types_Pkg::BG_Header_T	Header of Eurobalise message
Radio_Common_Header	Radio_Types_Pkg::Radio_TrackTrain_Header_T	Header of Euroradio message
packets	Common_Types_Pkg::Packets_T	Structure of packets in messages

Table 7. Structure of ReceivedMessage_T

The Eurobalise-common-header **BG_Header_T** consists of the fields visible in the SCADE-declaration. The structure corresponds to the structure defined in the SRS chapter 8.4.2.1. Some fields were removed since they are not needed anymore for further processing after building messages from separate telegrams.

The Euroradio-common-header `Radio_TrackTrain_Header_T` consists of the fields visible in the SCADE declaration. The structure corresponds to the structure defined in the SRS chapter 8.4.4.6.1. The structure contains all variables required by possible `NID_MESSAGE` values for the given scenario. Which values are valid is defined in the field `radioMetadata`.

Output 1: ApplyServiceBreak The flag indicates the balise group the train just passed could not be processed correctly. The check results in the request for a service break.

Output 2: BadBaliseMessageToDMI Information to be passed to the DMI to indicate the reception of a “bad balise” to the driver.

Value	Interpretation
true	A error in a linked balise group was detected.
false	No error in a linked balise group was detected.

Table 8. Possible values for the input `errorLinkedBG`

Output 3: errorLinkedBG

Value	Interpretation
true	A error in an unlinked balise group was detected.
false	No error in an unlinked balise group was detected.

Table 9. Possible values for the input `errorUnlinkedBG`

Output 4: errorUnlinkedBG

Output 5: passedBG The output `passedBG` provides the received balise group message in a special format needed by the module “Calculate train position”.

Output 6: outPositionParams The output `outPositionParams` provides the parameters for the position report in a special format needed by the module “Provide Position Report”.

Output 7: outRadioManagement The output `outRadioManagement` provides the messages for radio session management in a special format needed by the module “Management of Radio Communication”.

Value	Interpretation
true	A sequence error or a timeout has been detected in the radio message.
false	No error in the radio message sequence was detected.

Table 10. Possible values for the input radioSequenceError

Output 8: radioSequenceError

Value	Interpretation
true	A consistency error has been detected in the radio message.
false	No consistency error in the radio message was detected.

Table 11. Possible values for the input radioMessageConsistencyError

Output 9: radioMessageConsistencyError 6.2.1.3 Receive_TrackSide_Msg in Manage_TrackSideInformation_Integration**Reference to the SRS (or other requirements)**

- Definition of the Balise Telegram: subset 26 section 7 and 8
- Interface to the BTM: Subset 36, section 4.2.2, 4.2.4, 4.2.9
- Handling of Balise Telegrams: Subset 26, sections 3.4.1 - 3.4.3, 3.16.2
- Check of the balise group Subset 26, section 3.16.2
- Determining the Orientation: 3.4.2
- Active Functions Table: 4.5.2
- Rules for Euroradio messages: Subset 26, chapter 8.4.4

Short description of the functionality

This function defines the interface of the OBU model to the openETCS generic API for Eurobalise and Euroradio messages. On the interface, either a valid telegram/message is provided or a telegram/message is indicated which could not be received correct when passing the balise or receiving the radio message. The function passes a balise telegram without major changes of the information to the next entity for collecting the balise group information. This entity collects telegrams received via the interface into Balise Group Information. In case of a radio message, the message is converted to an internal format for further processing and passed without changing the information contained.

Interface

Functional Design Description

Design Constraints and Choices

1. The decoding of balises is done at the API. Also, packets received via the interface are already transformed into a usable shape.
2. Only packets used inside the current model are passed via the interface.
3. Treatment of Packet 5: Linking Information.
Linking Information is added to the linking array starting from index 0 without gaps. Used elements are marked as valid. Elements are sorted according to the order given by the telegram sequence.
4. Telegrams received as invalid are passed to the “Check-Function” to process errors in communication with the track side according to the requirements and in a single place. Telegrams are added to the telegram array starting from index 0 without gaps. Used elements are marked as valid. Elements are stored according to the order given by the telegram sequence.
5. This function does not process information from the packets. The information is passed to the check without further processing of the values.

Reference to the Scade Model

The SCADE model can be found on github under the following path:

https://github.com/openETCS/modeling/tree/master/model/Scade/System/ObuFunctions/ManageLocationRelatedInformation/BaliseGroup/Receive_TrackSide_Msg

6.2.1.4 CheckBGConsistency in Manage_TrackSideInformation_Integration

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

- Definition of the Balise Telegram: subset 26 section 7 and 8
- Handling of Balise Telegrams: Subset 26, sections 3.4.1 - 3.4.3, 3.16.2
- Check of the balise group Subset 26, section 3.16.2
- Active Functions Table: 4.5.2

Short description of the functionality

This function has the task to verify the completeness and correctness of the received messages from balise groups.

A message consists of at least a telegram and a maximum of 8 telegrams.

- A message is still complete and correct, if a telegram is missing (or not decoded or incomplete decoded), and this telegram is duplicated within the balise group and the duplicating one is correctly read.

- By more than one telegram, the order of the telegrams must be either ascending (nominal) or descending(reverse).
- A message is correct, if all message counters (M MCUNT) do not equal 254 (that means: The telegram never fits any message of the group).
A message counter can be equal 255 (that means: The telegram fits with all telegrams of the same balise group) and all other values must be the same.

Interface

Functional Design Description

This function is active in certain modes and the output and reactions are dependent on if the linking information is used.

The orientation of the BG will also be calculated in this block. The check, if the message has been received in due time and the right at the right expected location, will be performed in "Calculate Train Position".

The checks on the validity of the data in the packets and the validity with respect to the direction of motion will be performed in other modules, e.g. "Validate Data Direction".

Reference to the Scade Model

The SCADE model can be found on github under the following path:

<https://github.com/openETCS/modeling/tree/master/model/Scade/System/ObuFunctions/ManageLocationRelatedInformation/BaliseGroup/CheckBGConsistency>

6.2.1.5 CheckEuroradioMessage in Manage_TrackSideInformation_Integration

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

- SRS subset 26, chapter 8.4.4: Rules for Euroradio messages
- SRS subset 26, chapter 3.16: Data consistency

Short description of the functionality

The function “CheckEuroradioMessage” has to perform several checks on the received radio message. These checks include checking of the message sequence, completeness of messages. Invalid messages are marked as invalid in the header.

The bitwalker is responsible for checking the validity of the values in fields. If a consistency error is detected by the bitwalker, it is signalled to the model. If the bitwalker marks a packet as valid, all variables are expected to contain a valid value.

Interface

Functional Design Description

- Content checks
 - The whole message must be complete and contains all necessary fields. (SRS 3.16.1.1)
 - The message must respect the ETCS language. (SRS 3.16.1.1)
 - The variables of the message does not contain invalid values. (SRS 3.16.1.1)
 - Check if the specified priority of message is equal to the priority with which the message was received. (SRS 3.16.3.1.3.1)
- Timing checks
 - Check if the timestamp of a message is greater than the timestamp of the former message (SRS 3.16.3.3.3)
 - If a message contains the timestamp “Unknown”, check if this message is part of the initiation of the communication session. (SRS 3.16.3.3.4)
 - Perform the check with the current packet n : $T_TRAIN_n \leq T_TRAIN_{n-1} + T_NVCONTACT$ (SRS 3.16.1.1). This ensures, that the packet was received in due time.

For inconsistent messages, the following actions need to be performed by the module:

- If a message is not consistent, it shall be rejected (SRS 3.16.3.1.1.1). For this purpose, the message is marked as invalid.
- The RBC shall be informed, when a message was rejected (SRS 3.16.3.1.1.2). Therefore the necessary information for creating an error report is provided as an output.
- This module will not trigger the reaction for an interrupted radio connection to the RBC. The reaction sepcified by `M_NVCONTACT` will be triggered by the RBC session management module.

The check by the Euroradio-protocol (SRS 3.16.3.1.1) will not be performed by the model, but on a lower level (RTM or openETCS-API).

Safe connection supervision is not in the scope of this module. This functionality will be implemented by the “Manage Radio communication” module.

Reference to the Scade Model

The SCADe model can be found on github under the following path:

<https://github.com/openETCS/modeling/tree/master/model/Scade/System/ObuFunctions/ManageLocationRelatedInformation/BaliseGroup/CheckEuroRadioMessage>

6.2.1.6 ValidateDataDirection in Manage_TrackSideInformation_Integration

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

- The functionality is mainly described in [1, Chapter 3.6.3].

Short description of the functionality

This function determines for direction information of the LRBG, an (ordinary) balise group or a radio message, whether this information is valid or not. The function takes as an input the LRBG, the balise groups passed and the train position and outputs the input extended with validity information.

Interface

Functional Design Description

- The module contains two processing paths for either a radio message or for a balise message.

Reference to the Scade Model

The SCADE model can be found on github under the following path:

<https://github.com/openETCS/modeling/tree/master/model/Scade/System/ObuFunctions/ManageLocationRelatedInformation/BaliseGroup/ValidateDataDirection>

6.2.1.7 InformationFilter in Manage_TrackSideInformation_Integration

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

- The functionality of Select Usable Info is described in Chapter 4.8 of subset-026 [1]. The following list gives an overview of the most important sections for each of the blocks in the model.
- § 4.8.2, § 4.8.2, § 4.8.3, § 4.8.4

Short description of the functionality

The function Select Usable Info filters information received from balises that have been passed, radio messages, and EUROLOOP messages. Filtering is done depending on the mode of the train, the current ETCS level, the type/content of the information, and the transition media of the information. As neither radio messages nor EUROLOOP are part of the first iteration of work, not all functionality of the filter described in the specification is currently implemented.

Interface

Input from: Receive MSG Check Consistency/Coordinate System - track messages and package Level and Mode Management - Mode and Level State

Output to: Build Data structure and Location Based/ Build Data Structures Drivers- forwarded packages, messages and variables

6.2.1.8 SysML Model

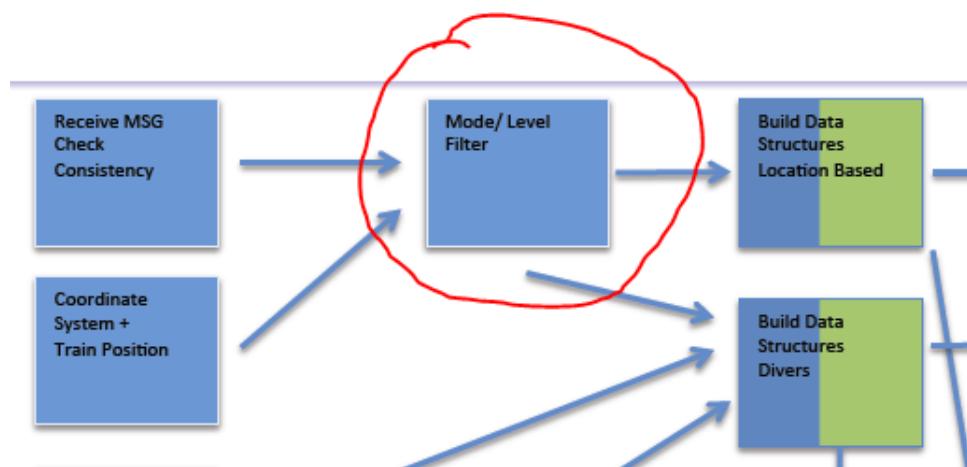


Figure 8. Filter In and out

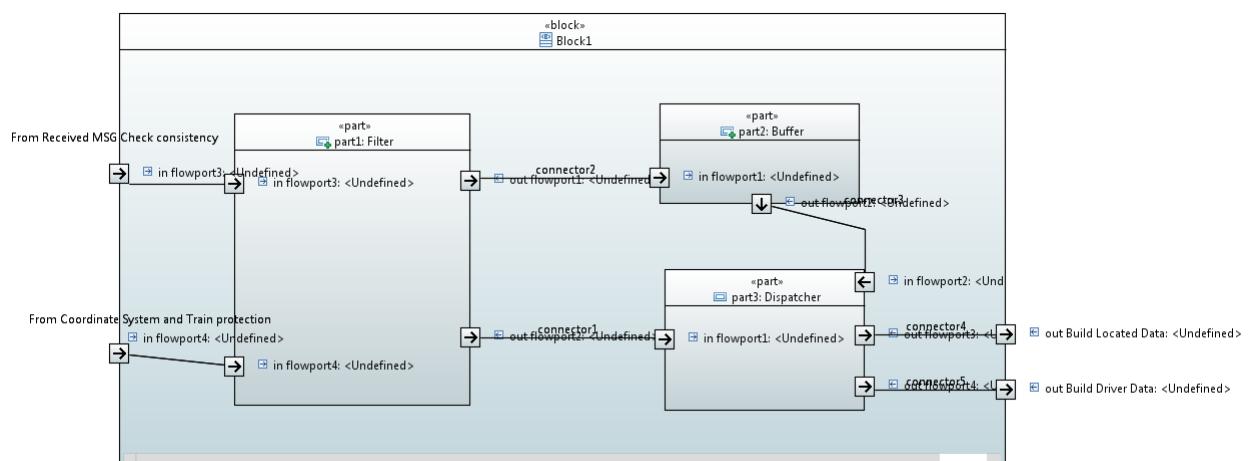


Figure 9. SysML Filter

Functional Design Description

The filter receives track information (balise or radio) and will filter them in dependency of the mode and level. Therefore the filter needs the input from level and mode management. The filtered information will be forwarded to the data structure.

First filter The first filter, i.e. the filter on the level, is described in [1, Chapter 4.8.3].

Second filter The second filter, i.e. the filter on the transition media, is described in [1, Chapter 4.8.3].

Third filter The third filter, i.e. the filter on the modes, is described in [1, Chapter 4.8.4].

Transition buffers Details on the handling of the transition buffers used in the first and the second filter are described in [1, Chapter 4.8.5].

Documentation of design From § 4.8.1.2 The following sections have to be interpreted by applying the filters and the assigned packets/messages as shown in Figure 1 and 2. The first filter is detailed in section § 4.8.3 (figure 1) “Accepted information depending on the level and transmission media”, the third filter in section § 4.8.4 (figure 2) “Accepted information depending on the modes”.

From § 4.8.1.3 If a message contains level transition information, any other information in that message shall be evaluated considering the level transition information. Explanation: If a message contains level transition information, all other information in that message shall be buffered and level transition shall be read first. Then the remained balise information shall be read from the buffer in the level that was announced to the balise.

From § 4.8.1.3.1 Information received in the same message as an immediate level transition order or a conditional level transition order that causes a level transition shall be evaluated first considering the on-board currently operated level, as if a level transition order for further location had been received (i.e. conditions [1], [2] or [6] of Figure 1, if applied, shall be automatically fulfilled). Then, if relevant, it shall be immediately extracted from the buffer and re-evaluated according to the new selected level.

Explanation: As described in Explanation of § 4.8.1.3 and figure 1 – First Filter conditions [1], [2] and [6])

From § 4.8.1.4 Note: As shown in Figure 1, information stored following an announcement of a change of level, is re-checked for acceptance when the level has changed. This implies that, when the level changes, the mode is - for a short moment – still unchanged, until the stored information has been processed. The consequence for the Third Filter is that information needs to be accepted for this short period also in modes in which this information is otherwise useless.

Explanation: when a level announced the level the mode change will be unchanged until the buffered information has been processed. The mode change is the third filter (§ 4.8.3 figure 3).

table for the filter rules Assumptions from § 4.8.2 need to be considered

Explanation: See figure 1 and 2 – announced packets/messages/variables to the filter. Exception and explanation of the meaning of R and A please read § 4.8.3.

Filter rules: Filter will filter messages, packages and variables. Therefore a rule must be defined to cover all these inputs.

Explanation figure 1: will filtering the different inputs in dependency of the level

Explanation figure 2: will filtering the different inputs in dependency of the mode

Package/Variables	Information	From RBC	Onboard operating level				
			0	NTC	1	2	3
Packet 3	National Values	No	A	A	A	A	A
		Yes	R [2]	R [2]	R [2]	A	A
Packet 5	Linking	No	R [1]	R [1]	A	R [1]	R [1]
		Yes	R [2]	R [2]	R [2]	A [3]	A [3]
V_Main Packet 12	Signalling Related Speed Restriction	No	R [1]	R [1]	A	R [1]	R [1]
		Yes					
Packet 12, 15	Movement Authority + (optional) Mode Profile + (optional) List of Balises for SH area	No	R [1]	R [1]	A [4]	R [1]	R [1]
Packet 80		Yes	R [2]	R [2]	R [2]	A [3] [4] [5]	A [3] [4] [5]
Packet 49		No	R	R	A	R	R
Packet 16		Yes					
Packet 21	Repositioning Information	No	R [1]	R [1]	A	R [1]	R [1]
Packet 27		Yes	R [2]	R [2]	R [2]	A [3]	A [3]
Packet 51	Axle Load speed profile	No	R [1]	R [1]	A	R [1]	R [1]
Packet 41		Yes	R [2]	R [2]	R [2]	A [3]	A [3]
Packet 46	Level Transition Order	No	A	A	A	A	A
Packet 42		Yes	A	A	A	A	A
Packet 45	Conditional Level Transition Order	No	A [11]	A [11]	A [11]	A [11]	A [11]
Packet 57		Yes					
Packet 58	Session Management	No	A	A	A	A	A
Packet 58		Yes	A	A	A	A	A
Packet 45	Radio Network registration	No	A	A	A	A	A
Packet 58		Yes	A	A	A	A	A
Packet 57	MA Request Parameters	No					
Packet 58		Yes	A	A	A	A	A
Packet 58	Position Report parameters	No					
Packet 58		Yes	A	A	A	A	A
Package 63 + Message Radio 2 + (optional) Packet 49	SR Authorisation + (optional) List of Balises in SR mode	No					
Packet 137		Yes	R	R	R	A [3]	A [3]
Packet 137	Stop if in SR mode	No	R	R	A	A	A
Packet 137		Yes					
D_SR in Packet 13	SR distance information from loop	No	R	R	A	R	R
D_SR in Packet 13		Yes					

Packet 65	Temporary Speed Restriction	No	A	R [1] [2]	A	A [8]	A [8]
		Yes	R [2]	R [2]	R [2]	A [3]	A [3]
Packet 66	Temporary Speed Restriction Revocation	No	A	R [1] [2]	A	A	A
		Yes	R [2]	R [2]	R [2]	A [3]	A [3]
Package 64	Inhibition of revocable TSRs from balises in L2/3	No					
		Yes	R [2]	R [2]	R [2]	A	A
Packet 141	Default Gradient for TSR	No	A	R [1] [2]	A	A	A
		Yes					
Packet 70	Route Suitability Data	No	R [1]	R [1]	A	R [1]	R [1]
		Yes	R [2]	R [2]	R [2]	A [3]	A [3]
Packet 71	Adhesion Factor	No	R [1]	R [1]	A	R	R
		Yes	R [2]	R [2]	R [2]	A	A
Packet 72	Plain Text Information	No	A	R [1] [2]	A	A	A
		Yes	R [2]	R [2]	R [2]	A [12]	A [12]
Packet 76	Fixed Text Information	No	A	R [1] [2]	A	A	A
		Yes	R [2]	R [2]	R [2]	A [12]	A [12]
Packet 79	Geographical Position	No	A	R [1] [2]	A	A	A
		Yes	R [2]	R [2]	R [2]	A	A
Packet 131	RBC Transition Order	No	R	R	R	A	A
		Yes	R	R	R	A [3]	A [3]
Packet 132	Danger for SH information	No	A [13]	A [13]	A	A	A
		Yes					
Package 135	Stop Shunting on desk opening	No	A	A	A	A	A
		Yes					
Packet 133	Radio Infill Area information	No	R	R	A	R [1]	R [1]
		Yes					
Package 42	Session Management with neighbouring RIU	No	R	R	A	R	R
		Yes					
Packet 134	EOLM information	No	A	A	A	A	A
		Yes					
Messenger 45	Assignment of Co-ordinate system	No					
		Yes	A [10]	A [10]	A [10]	A [10]	A [10]
Packet 136	Infill Location Reference	No	R	R	A	R [1]	R [1]
		Yes					
Packet 39, Packet 68	Track Conditions excluding big metal masses	No	R [1]	R [1]	A	R [1]	R [1]
		Yes	R [2]	R [2]	R [2]	A [3]	A [3]
Packet 67	Track condition big metal masses	No	A	A	A	A	A
		Yes					

Header Balise	Location Identity (NID_C + NID_BG transmitted in the balise telegram)	No	A	A	A	A	A
		Yes					
Radio Message 6	Recognition of exit from TRIP mode	No					
		Yes	R	R	R	A	A
Message Radio 8	Acknowledgement of Train Data	No					
		Yes	A	A	A	A	A
Message 9	Co-operative shortening of MA + (optional) Mode Profile + (optional) List of Balises for SH area	No					
Packet 80		Yes	R	R	R	A [3] [4] [5]	A [3] [4] [5]
Packet 49		No					
Message Radio 16	Unconditional Emergency Stop	No					
	Conditional Emergency Stop	Yes	R [2]	R [2]	R [2]	A	A
Message Radio 15		No					
Message Radio 18	Revocation of Emergency Stop (Conditional or Unconditional)	No					
Message Radio 27		Yes	R	R	R	A	A
		No					
Message Radio 28 + (optional) Packet 49	SH authorised + (optional) List of Balises for SH area	No					
		Yes	R	R	R	A [3]	A [3]
??		No					
Packet 2	Trackside constituent System Version	No	A	A	A	A	A
		Yes	A	A	A	A	A
Message Radio 34	Track Ahead Free Request	No					
Packet 140 Track to train, Packet 40 Train to track		Yes	R	R	R	A [3]	A [3]
Train Running Number	Initiation of session	No					
		Yes	R	R	R	A	A
Message Radio 38	Acknowledgement of session termination	No	A	A	A	A	A
Message 39		Yes	A	A	A	A	A

Message 40	Train Rejected	No					
		Yes	R	R	R	A	A
Message 41	Train Accepted	No					
		Yes	R	R	R	A	A
Message Radio 43	SoM Position Report Confirmed by RBC	No					
		Yes	R	R	R	A	A
Packet 138	Reversing Area Information	No	R [1]	R [1]	A	R [1]	R [1]
		Yes	R [2]	R [2]	R [2]	A [3]	A [3]
Packet 139	Reversing Supervision Information	No	R [1]	R [1]	A	R [1]	R [1]
		Yes	R [2]	R [2]	R [2]	A [3]	A [3]
Packet 254	Default Balise/Loop/RIU Information	No	A	A	A	A	A
		Yes					
Packet 90	Track Ahead Free up to level 2/3 transition location	No	A [9]	A [9]	A [9]	R	R
		Yes					
Package 52	Permitted Braking Distance Information	No	R [1]	R [1]	A	R [1]	R [1]
		Yes	R [2]	R [2]	R [2]	A [3]	A [3]
Package 88	Level Crossing information	No	R [1] [2]	R [1] [2]	A	A	A
		Yes	R [2]	R [2]	R [2]	A [3]	A [3]
Package 6(0)	Virtual Balise Cover order	No	A	A	A	A	A
		Yes					
Package 44	Data to be used by applications outside ERTMS/ETCS	No	A	A	A	A	A
		Yes	A	A	A	A	A
		Onboard operating level					
	Information from National System X through STM interface	0	NTC X	NTC Y	1	2	3
??	STM max speed	A [7]	R	R [6]	A [7]	A [7]	A [7]
??	STM system speed/distance	A [7]	R	R	A [7]	A [7]	A [7]

Figure 10. Level Filter

Filter on Level

Filter on Modes

40	Packet 39, 68	Track conditions sound horn, non stopping areas, turn signal stopping areas	NR	A[2][4]	R	R	A	A	A	R	R	A	R	A[1]	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	A	R
41	Packet 67	Track condition flag metal masses	NR	A[2][4]	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	NR	A	R
42	Header 68	Location identity (NID_C + NID_BG)	NR	A[2]	A	A	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	A	A	A	A	NR	A	A
43	Message Radio 6	Recognition of exit from TRIP mode	NR	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	NR	R	R
44	Message Radio 8	Acknowledgement of Train Data	NR	A[2]	R	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	NR	NR	A
45	Message 9	Coo-operative shortening of WA + (optional) list of Balises for SH area	NR	R	R	R	A	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	NR	NR	A
46	Packet 80	+ (optional) Mode Profile	NR	R	R	R	A	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	NR	NR	R
47	Packet 49	+ (optional) list of Balises for SH area	NR	A[2]	R	R	A	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	NR	NR	R
48	Message Radio 16	Unconditional Emergency Stop	NR	A[2]	R	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	NR	NR	A
49	Message Radio 15	Conditional Emergency Stop	NR	R	R	R	A	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	NR	NR	A
50	Message Radio 18	Revocation of Emergency Stop (Conditional or Unconditional)	NR	R	R	R	A	A	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	NR	NR	R
51	Message Radio 27	ShuttleRelease	NR	A[2]	R	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	NR	NR	R
52	Message Radio 28, 1 (optional)	ShuttleAssigned (Optional List of Balises in SH area)	NR	A[2]	R	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	NR	NR	R
53	Packet 49	TrainSafe condition System	NR	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	NR	NR	R
54	77	System Version order	NR	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	NR	NR	A
55	Packet 2	TrackAhead Free Request	NR	A[2]	R	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	NR	NR	A
56	Message Radio 34	TrackAhead Free Request	NR	A[2]	R	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	NR	NR	R
57	Packet 140 Track to Train, Packet 140 Train to Track	Train Running Number	NR	A[2]	R	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	A	A	A	A	NR	NR	A
58	Message Radio 38	Initiation of session	NR	A	R	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	A	A	A	A	NR	NR	A
59	Message 39	Acknowledgement of session termination	NR	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	R	R	R	R	NR	NR	A
60	Message 40	Train Rejected	NR	A[2]	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	NR	NR	R
61	Message 41	Train Accepted	NR	A[2]	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	NR	NR	R
62	Message Radio 43	Soln Position Report Confirmed by REC	NR	A[2]	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	NR	NR	R
63	Packet 138	Reversing Area information	NR	A[2][4]	R	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	R	A	R	A	NR	NR	A
64	Packet 139	Reversing Supervision Information	NR	A[2][4]	R	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	R	A	R	A	NR	NR	A
65	Packet 254	Default BasedLocPDU Information	NR	A[2]	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	NR	NR	A
66	Packet 90	TrackAhead Free up to level 2/3	NR	A[2]	R	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	R	A	A	A	NR	NR	R
67	Packet 52	Permit/Disallow instance	NR	A[2][4]	R	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	R	A	R	A	NR	NR	R
68	Packet 88	Level Crossing Information	NR	A[2][4]	R	R	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	R	R	A	R	A	NR	NR	R
69	Packet 60	Virtual Balise Cover order	NR	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	NR	NR	A
70	Packet 44	Data to be used by applications outside ETHERNETS	NR	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	NR	NR	A

	Packet, Message	Information	Modes
1	Packet 3	National Values	NP
2	Packet 5	Linking	NR A[2] A[2][4]
3	V_Main in Packet 12	Signalling Related Speed Restriction	NR
4	Packet 12..15	Movement Authority	R
5	(optional) Packet 80	+ (optional) Mode Profile	R
6	(optional) Packet 49	+ (optional) List of Balises for SH area	R
7	Packet 16	Reporting Information	R
8	Packet 21	Gradient Profile	R
9	Packet 27	International SSP	R
10	Packet 51	Aisle load speed profile	R
11	??	STM(max speed)	R
12	??	STM(system speed/distance)	R
13	Packet 41	Level Transition Order and Conditional Level Transition Order	R
14	Packet 42	Session Management	A[2] A[2][4]
15	Packet 49	Radio Network registration	A[2]
16	Packet 57	MAC Request Parameters	R
17	Packet 58	Position Report Parameters	R
18	Packet Radio 63 + Message	SS Administration*	R
19	Radio 2 + (optional) Packet 49	+ (optional) List of Balises in SR mode	R
20	Packet 137	Stop in SR mode	R
21	□_SR in Packet 13	SR distance information form stop	R
22	Packet 65	Temporary Speed Restriction	R
23	Packet 66	Temporary Speed Restriction Revocation	R
24	Package 64	Inhibition of several TSFs from balises in [2..3]	R
25	Packet 141	Default Gradient for TSR	R
26	Packet 70	Route Suitability Data	R
27	Packet 71	Adhesion Factor	R
28	Packet 72	Plan Test Information	R
29	Packet 76	Fixed Text Information	R
30	Packet 79	Geographical Position	R
31	Packet 131	RBC Transition Order	A[2] A[2][4] A[8]
32	Packet 132	Danger for SH information	R
33	Packet 135	Stop Shunting on track opening	R
34	Packet 133	Radio Infill Area information	R
35	Package 42	Session Management with neighbouring RBC	R
36	Package 134	ECU/M Information	R
37	Message Radio 45	Assignment/Co-ordination system	R
38	Packet 136	Infill Location Reference	R
39	Packet 39..68	Track Conditions excluding sound insulation, noise reduction, sleepers, areas with metal masses	NR

Figure 11. Mode Filter

Filtering (Mode/Level) - One packet per type ISSUE: HOW MANY PKT 44, 65 AND 66 PER MESSAGE ARE MAXIMALLY SUPPORTED? (BH: who made this comment??)

- Check on announced and immediate level transition orders in the messages to be filtered (needed for further criteria for filtering, to decide if the data shall be stored in the transition buffer).
- Filter data stored in the transition buffer according to the current level (what to do if similar information is available in the new message??). Data can be rejected, accepted or kept in the transition buffer. (Filtering according to new level will be done directly afterwards in the next cycle)
- Filter new received messages according to the current level (new level will be done in the next cycle as according to system requirement specification (SRS) data first has to be filtered according to old level and afterwards to new level). Data can be rejected, accepted or stored in the transition buffer.
- Filter (level) accepted data according to originating RBC (supervising or other). Information from balise group (BG)'s, loops or RIU is not filtered with this filter.
- Filter (level and RBC) accepted data according to the current mode (only reject or accept)

Reference to the Scade Model

The SCADE model can be found on github under the following path:

<https://github.com/openETCS/modeling/tree/master/model/Scade/System/ObuFunctions/ManageLocationRelatedInformation/BaliseGroup/InformationFilter>

6.2.2 Train Supervision

The task of block “Train Supervision” is to monitor the speed of the train and the train location and as such to ensure that the speed remains within the given speed and distance limits. This block is mainly based on [1, Chapt. 3.13].

The block “Train Supervision” takes as input (1) movement related information such as train speed, train position and acceleration, (2) train related information such as brake information and train length, and (3) track related information such as speed and distance limits and national values.

Based on this information a speed profile is calculated. Speed restrictions create target speeds (targets) that have to be followed. For each such target braking curves are generated to supervise at which location of the track the train must perform the brake. In case of no target restrictions the train may accelerate to the supervised maximum speed of the speed profile. These calculations lead to commands being sent to the driver and the brake system.

The functionality is modeled using four operators, as shown in Figure 12, which are explained below.

The current status of the analysis of “Train Supervision” and a functional breakdown can be found in a separate document, *SpeedSupervision_analysis.pdf*.

6.2.2.1 Input

For providing the output, the module needs different input data flows. Table 12 gives an overview.

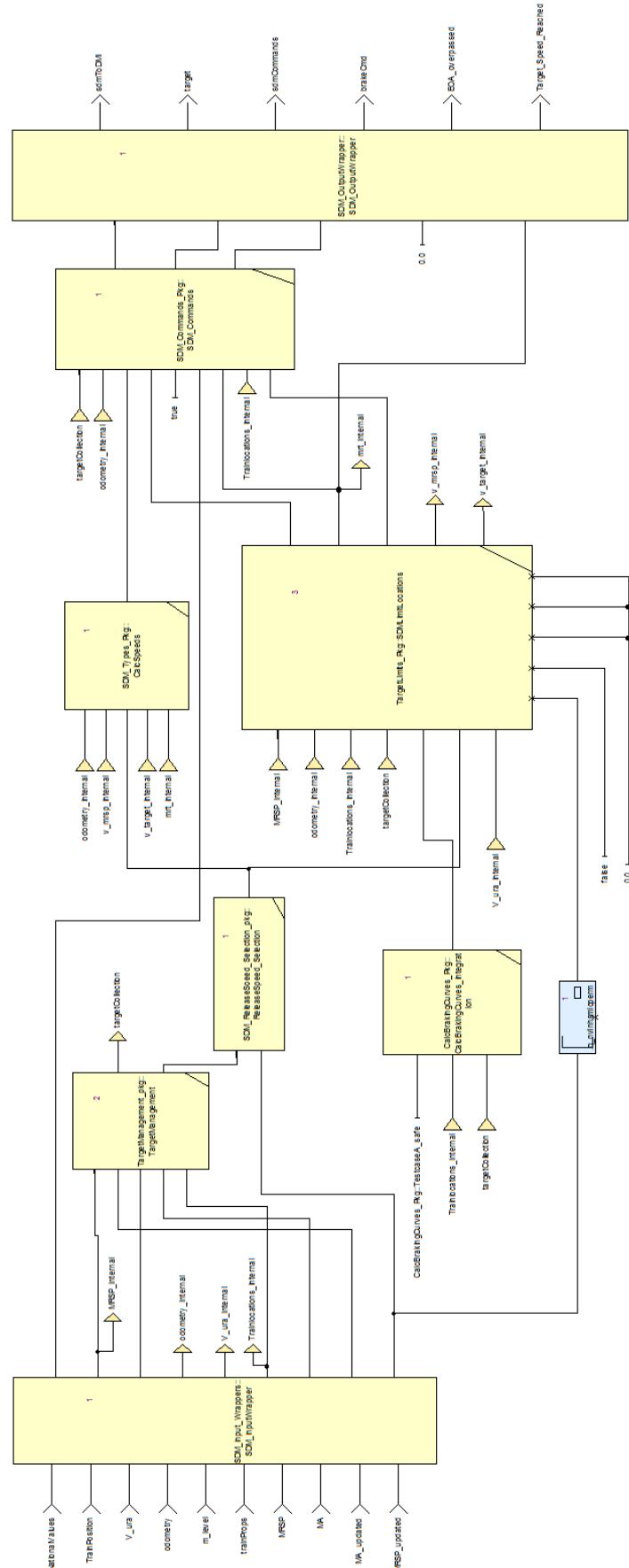


Figure 12. Structure of component ProvidePositionReport

Index	Input name	Input type	Source
0	MRSP	MRSP_Profile_t	??
1	MA	MA_s_t	??
2	NationalValues	P3_NationalValues_T	???
3	TrainPosition	trainPosition_T	Manage Track Data
4	odometry	odometry_T	Odometry
5	m_level	M_LEVEL	Mode and Level
6	trainProps	trainProperties_T	Database
7	MA_updated	bool	internal
8	MRSP_updated	bool	internal

Table 12. Overview of input

Input 0: MRSP

This input is the most restrictive speed profile.

Input 1: MA

This input is a movement authority.

Input 2: NationalValues

This input is packet 3 of [1, Chapt. 8], describing the national values.

Input 3: TrainPosition

This input is the current train position.

Input 4: odometry

This input is the odometry data.

Input 5: m_level

This input is the current level of the train.

Input 6: trainProps

This input is a set of train related properties.

Input 7: MA_updated

This flag is true if the movement authority has been updated in this clock cycle and false otherwise.

Input 8: MRSP_updated

This flag is true if the most restrictive speed profile has been updated in this clock cycle and false otherwise.

6.2.2.2 Output

Based on the input the block produces the following output. Table 13 gives an overview.

Index	Output name	Output type
0	sdmToDMI	speedSupervisionForDMI_T
1	target	Target_T
2	sdmCommands	SDM_Commands_T
3	brakeCmd	Brake_command_T
4	EOA_overpassed	bool
5	Target_Speed_Reached	bool

Table 13. Overview of output

Output 0: sdmToDMI

This output contains information about different speeds and positions, on the one hand and the current supervision status, on the other hand. This information shall be displayed to the driver.

Output 1: target

This output is the most restrictive displayed target (MRDT).

Output 2: sdmCommands

This output gives some intermediate results of operator SDM_Commands. It is currently used for test purposes only.

Output 3: brakeCmd

This output is the brake command, indicating whether performing the service brake or the emergency brake have been commanded.

Output 4: EOA_overpassed

This output is true if the end of authority has been overpassed and false otherwise.

Output 5: Target_Speed_Reached

This output is true if the current speed is greater than or equal the target speed and false otherwise.

6.2.2.3 SDM_InputWrapper in Train Supervision

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

- [1, Chapt. 3.13]: Speed and distance monitoring

Short description of the functionality

The motivation for this operator is to convert all inputs of block “Speed Supervision” that contain information about length, speed, distance, and acceleration defined as integer into **real** to allow automatically the highest precision in the calculations by the meaning of floating point operations. In addition, to ease the modeling, inside block “Speed Supervision” only units meters ([m]), seconds([s]), meters per second([$\frac{m}{s}$]), and meters per square second([$\frac{m}{s^2}$]) are used.

Interface

Functional Design Description

This operator forwards input messages, takes data from complex data types or transforms inputs messages into an internal type thereby converting int to real.

Reference to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.2.4 TargetManagement in Train Supervision

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

- [1, Chapt. 3.13.8.2]: Determination of the supervised targets

Short description of the functionality

This operator calculates/updates the list of targets to be supervised by the block “Train Supervision”. Taking the current movement authority and the most restrictive speed profile as an input, the operator outputs a list of locations corresponding to the most restrictive speed profile, a list of locations corresponding to a limit of authority, the location of an end of authority, or the location of supervised location.

The operator takes as Inputs the Movement Authority, Most Restrictive Speed Profile and the current maximum safe front end position.

The Output is a single End of Authority Target, a list of all MRSP-Targets and a list of all LoA-Targets.

Interface

Functional Design Description

Derivation of Targets from Movement Authority Sections The sections of the *Movement Authority* could cause 2 types of Targets:

- End Of Authority(EoA) - only one could exist and this is only in the *end section* of the *MA*
- Limit of Authority (LoA) - is possibly in every section of the *MA* except the end section

In every Cycle the MA is updated, the operator iterates over the whole MA and put all speed limitations by *LoAs* into a list of targets. The end section is used to derived the *EoA*-Target. All LoA targets are sorted by location.

Derivation of Targets from MRSP As the [1, Chapt. 3.13.8.2] says, every speed decrease of the MRSP is used to derive a target. Therefore in every cycle the MRSP is updated, the whole MRSP is iterated to search for all MRSP Targets. For this purpose, every element of the MRSP is compared with its successor. When the calculation arrives the last valid element, the calculation is exited.

Updating of Targets In every cycle the operator monitors all targets, whether they are already passed by iterating over the list of targets comparing the current max safe front end position with the target position.

Reference to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.2.5 CalcBrakingCurves_Integration in Train Supervision

Ben

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

- [1, Chapt. 3.13.8.3]: Emergency Brake Deceleration curves (EBD)
- [1, Chapt. 3.13.8.4]: Service Brake Deceleration curves (SBD)
- [1, Chapt. 3.13.8.5]: Guidance curves (GUI)

Short description of the functionality

For each type of target a certain braking curve has to be calculated. This curve enables us, to proactively monitor the speed of the train. From this braking curve could be derived, where the train has to start braking for a given actual speed. The braking curve is not depended on actual train status, as a consequence the braking curve stay constant over a certain time. Only to stop the calculation of the braking curve the estimated front end position is used, but this is only to have an always valid exit condition.

Interface

Functional Design Description

The braking curve calculation takes the complex input function A_{safe} , which describes the overall braking performance of the train in a speed and position depended meaning. This two dimensional function needs to be simplified for every target to get an function of position to speed. The individual target has a position and a speed (a point in the distance speed plain) and is the starting point of the braking curve. The initial step is to getting the deceleration of the train at the target point from the A_{safe} -function. Afterwards the calculation iterates through the A_{safe} -function until the current estimated front end position is reached. While this two cases could appear:

- a new distance step of A_{safe} is reached
- a new speed step of A_{safe} is reached

Both cases are checked and the applicable one is used to calculate a new Arc. Every Arc of the braking curve consists of:

- distance where the arc begins
- speed at the point, where the arc begins
- deceleration for the whole arc

An abstract overview of the calculation could be seen in picture 13.

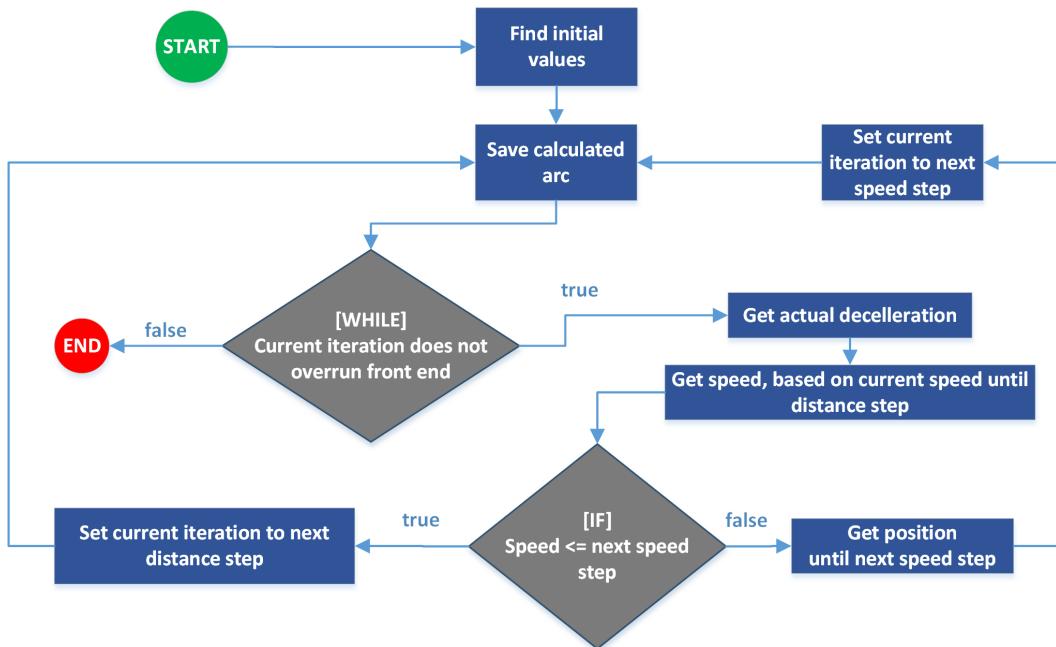


Figure 13. Calculation of Braking Curves

Currently, the model supports the calculation of the following braking curves:

- the Emergency Brake Deceleration curve for the most restrictive speed profile,
- the Emergency Brake Deceleration curve for the limit of authority,
- the Emergency Brake Deceleration curve for the end of authority, and

Reference to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.2.6 SDMLimitLocations in Train Supervision

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

- [1, Chapt. 3.13.9]: Supervision Limits
- [2, Chapt. 5.3.1.2]: f_{41} – accuracy of speed known on-board
- [1, Chapt. 3.13.10]: Monitoring Commands as reference for required outputs of this module

Short description of the functionality

This operator calculates the various locations needed to determine the speed and distance monitoring commands. The current implementation of functionality is stateless and requires a complete recalculation each cycle.

Interface

Input

1. **MRSPProfile** Speed profile related to current track under train.
2. **odometry, trainLocations** External state of train provided by odometry.
3. **targetCollection** The different target (list) types wrapped in a structure.
4. **curveCollection** The related braking curves correlated to above targets.
5. $v_{release}$ Release speed as defined by external sources.
6. v_{ura} Speed under reading amount.
7. **inhibitUnderReadingCompensation** A flag defined by National Value, relating to above item.
8. T_{bs} , T_{be} , $T_{tractionCutOff}$ Time constants defined externally or in other modules.

Output

1. **locations** Internal type to wrap the locations calculated herein and pass it on directly to SDM-Commands-Operator.
2. **MostRestrictiveTarget** An internal structure to contain the information the target based locations are linked to.
3. **FLOIisSBI1** Flag is true if First Line of Intervention uses the service brake curve (SBI1) or false if it uses deceleration values based on the emergency brake curve (SBI2).
4. v_{target} The designated speed of the Most Restrictive Target. This is a convenience reference into the above data structure.
5. v_{MRS_P} The current Most Restrictive Speed at the Max Save Frontend of the train.

Functional Design Description

This operator gathers all necessary input values and computes some frequently used intermediate values in the suboperators `surplusTractionDeltas` and v_{bec} . The other input preparation operator is the `TargetSelector` whose main task is to dissect the list of targets to find the Most Restrictive Target. The accompanying braking curves are extracted and promoted to trailing location calculations. Also the special values of the EOA are exposed.

The other half of the operator creates the requested values for the commands package. These are in particular the preindication locations for EBD and SBD based targets, the release speed monitoring start locations, the locations for target speed monitoring of the I-, W-, P- and FLOI-curve, the related FLOI speed and the location of the permitted speed supervision limit. Included in the output are also certain flags for the validity of linked values.

6.2.2.7 CalcSpeeds in Train Supervision

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

- [1, Chapt. 3.13.9]: Supervision Limits

Short description of the functionality

This operator calculates the various speeds needed to determine the speed and distance monitoring commands.

Interface

Functional Design Description

This operator will be integrated into other operators in the next iteration.

Reference to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.2.8 SDM_Commands in Train Supervision

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

- [1, Chapt. 3.13.10]: Speed and distance monitoring commands

Short description of the functionality

This operator models the speed and distance monitoring commands. More precisely, it triggers the service or emergency brake and outputs the current supervision status of the OBU together with information on speeds and locations to the driver.

Interface

Functional Design Description

The OBU can be in any of three types of speed and distance monitoring modes: ceiling speed monitoring, release speed monitoring and target speed monitoring. We use a state machine to model the switching between the three modes: each state models a mode and a transition between states is enabled if the condition two switch between the two corresponding modes is evaluated to true. In each mode, the OBU can be in up to five different supervision states. The behavior of changing from one status to another is also modeled as a state machine. As a result, the model is a hierarchical state machine.

Reference to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.2.9 SDM_OutputWrapper in Train Supervision

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

- [1, Chapt. 3.13]: Speed and distance monitoring

Short description of the functionality

This operator is the counterpart to operator SDM_OutputWrapper—that is, it converts all internal outputs of block “Speed Supervision” that contain information about length, speed, distance, and acceleration defined as real into int, such that all other blocks can stick to their types and also performs the calculation into units used by the environment.

Interface

Functional Design Description

This operator forwards input messages and transforms inputs messages into an internal type thereby converting real to int.

Reference to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.3 Manage ETCS Procedures

6.2.3.1 Start of Mission - Awakness of Train

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

Short descriptoion of the functionality

Interface

Functional Design Description

Refernce to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.3.2 Start of Mission Level 2 Level 1 Mode SR FS OS LS SH

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

Short descriptoion of the functionality

Interface

Functional Design Description

Refernce to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.3.3 Macrofunction x in Manage ETCS Procedures

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

Short descriptoion of the functionality

Interface

Functional Design Description

Refernce to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.3.4 Macrofunction x in Manage ETCS Procedures

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

Short descriptoion of the functionality

Interface

Functional Design Description

Refernce to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.4 Manage Track Data**6.2.4.1 F.2.2 Calculate Train Position**

Short Description of Functionality

The main purpose of the function is to calculate the locations of linked and unlinked balise groups (BGs) and the current train position while the train is running along the track.

In detail, the calculateTrainPosition function provides a couple of essential subfunctions for the onboard unit. These are mainly

- creating and maintaining an obu internal coordinate system for all types of location based data
- storing all linked and unlinked balise groups resulting from over passing or from announcements (linking information) from the track
- calculating and maintaining the locations of all stored balise groups during the train trip, based on odometry and linking information
- permanently calculating the current train position based on odometry and passed balise group information
- providing the last recently passed linked balise group as the LRBG
- providing additional position attribute information
- deleting stored balise groups, when appropriate
- detecting linking consistency errors
- determining, if linking is used on board

The calculation algorithms for locations and positions are implemented as specified in https://github.com/openETCS/SRS-Analysis/blob/master/System%20Analysis/WorkingRepository/Group4/SUBSET_26_3-6/DetermineTrainLocationProcedures.pdf.

Functional Structure in Stages

calculateTrainPositions receives its input information via its passedBG entry as an event. The first decision to be made is, if an input event is available and if it originates from a balise group just over passed or from the RBC via radio.

If the passedBG input events is caused by over passing a balise group, the balise group gets an OBU coordinate system location assigned ("calculateBGLocations") and is stored internally. If the just passed balise group announces more balise groups ahead via linking, they are stored with their locations calculated.

If the passedBG input event originates from RBC data received ("addAnnouncedBGs"), it only announces balise groups ahead. These announced balise groups get their locations calculated with reference to the LRBG and are stored as well.

"calculateBGLocations" and "addAnnouncedBGs" produce a list of known balise groups ("BGs").

The following stages "calculateTrainPositionInfo" and "calculateTrainpositionAttributes" all the time calculate the current train position by using the list of known balise groups (including the LRBG) and the current odometry information and determine additional position attributes.

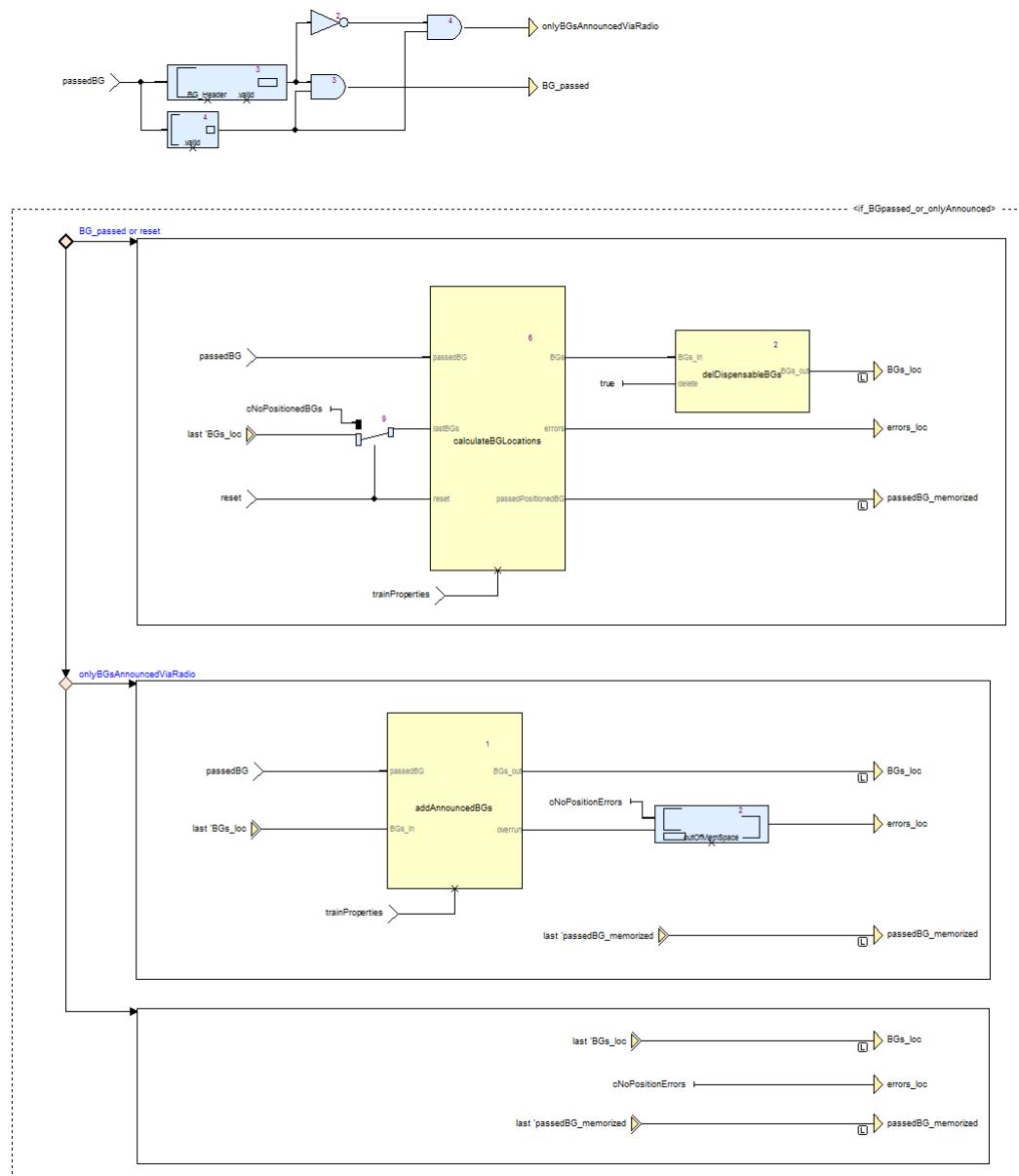


Figure 14. Calculating the balise group locations

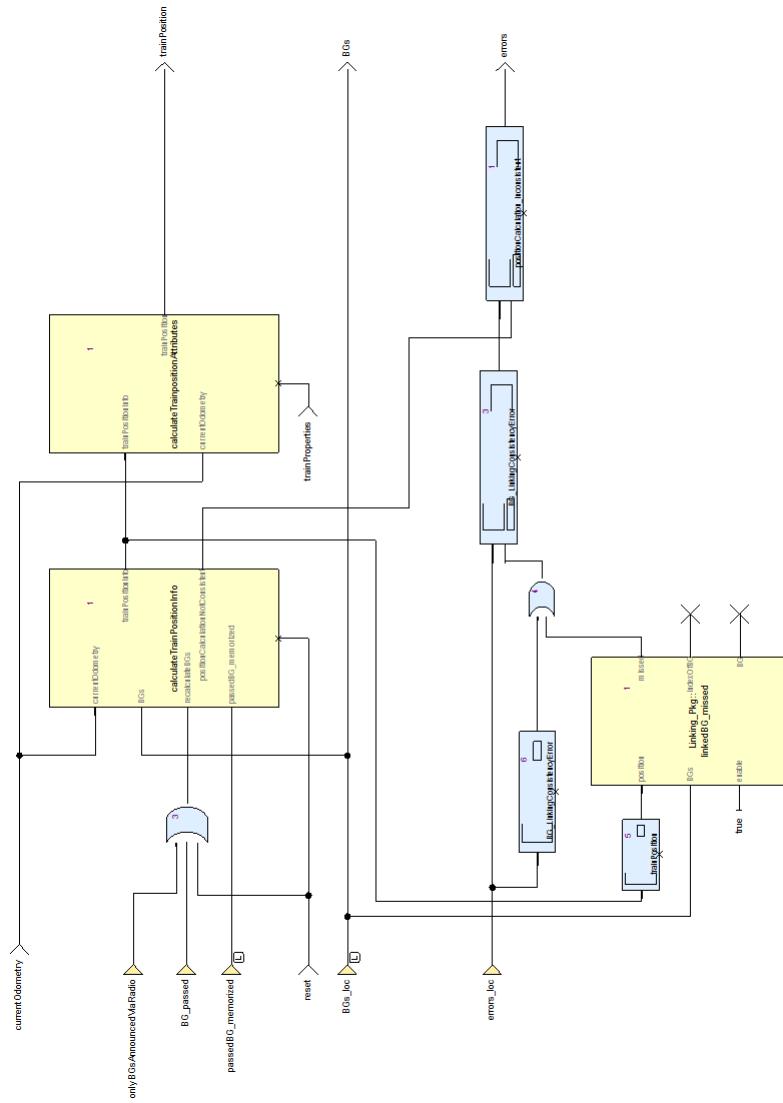


Figure 15. Calculating the current train position and attributes

In parallel "linkedBG_missed" is part of linking consistency supervision. It detects, when an announced balise group is not found within its expectation window.

In more detail, "calculateTrainPosition" is divided into a data flow of different stages, which are being performed sequentially:

1. ***calculateBGLocations***: Calculate the balise group locations

The stage is triggered each time the train passes a balise group (input *passedBG*). It takes the balise group header with the BG identification, the linking information (Subset 26, packet 5) and the current odometry values as inputs and calculates the location of the passed balise group. If the passed BG has been announced via linking information previously, it takes into account the linking as well as the odometry information. If the passed BG does not meet the expectation window announced by linking, an error flag is set. If the passed BG is an unlinked BG, its location is determined by odometry only, but related to the next previously passed linked BG (LRBG), if there is one.

Then, if the passed BG is a linked BG comprising linking information for BGs ahead, the linking information is evaluated by creating the announced BGs and computing their locations from the linking distances.

The passed and the announced BGs are stored in a list *BGs* in the order they are passed and by their announced nominal location on the track.

Afterwards the locations of all BGs are further improved by re-adjusting their locations with reference to the just passed BG. This optimizes the BG location inaccuracies around the current train position (= location of the passed BG).

2. ***delDisposableBGs***: Delete dispensable balise groups

The function removes balise groups supposed not to be needed any longer from the list of *BGs*.

If the number of stored passed linked BGs exceeds the maximum number as specified in [1, Chapter 3.6.2.2.2 c], all BGs astern are deleted. If only (passed) unlinked BGs are in the list and exceed the number of *cNoOfAtLeast_x_unlinkedBGs*, all passed BGs astern to those are removed from the list.

3. ***addAnnouncedBGs***: This function is executed once each time balise groups ahead are announced by the RBC. The locations of the announced *BGs* are calculated with reference to the LRBG reported by the RBC.

4. ***calculateTrainPositionInfo***: Calculate train position information.

This stage takes the list of stored BGs and the current odometry values as inputs and steadily provides the current train position. Additionally, it watches the list of announced *BGs* and provides the "Linking information is used" information as specified in chapt. 3.4.4.2.1.1 of the SRS.

5. ***calculateTrainpositionAttributes***: Calculate train position attribute information.

This stage provides several additional position related attributes that might conveniently be used by subsequent consumers in the architecture. It in addition provides the current LRBG and the previous LRBG from the list *BGs*.

6. ***linkedBG_missed***: This function observes the list of *BGs* and the current train position. If an announced balise group is not found within its expectation window, an error flag will be raised.

Reference to the SRS (or other requirements)

The component calculateTrainPosition determines the location of linked and unlinked balise groups and the current train position during the train trip as specified mainly in [1, Chapter 3.6].

Design Constraints and Choices

The following constraints and prerequisites apply:

1. The input data received from the balises groups or via radio must have been checked and filtered for validity, consistency and the appropriate train orientation before delivering them to calculateTrainPosition.
2. The storage capacity for balise groups is finite. calculateTrainPosition will raise an error flag when a balise group cannot be stored due to capacity limitations.
3. calculateTrainPosition will raise an error flag if a just passed balise group is not found where announced by linking information or if an announced balise group is missed when the end of its expectation window is reached. It does not yet implement all conditions of linking consistency.
4. calculateTrainPosition is not yet prepared for train movement direction changes.
5. calculateTrainPosition does not yet consider repositioning information.

6.2.4.2 Provide Position Report

Short Description of Functionality

This function takes the current train position and generates a position report which is sent to the RBC. The point in time when such a report is sent is determined by events, on the one hand, and position report parameters—which are basically triggers—provided by the RBC or a balise group passed, on the other hand. The functionality is modeled using four operators, as shown in Figure 16, which are explained below.

CalculateSafeTrainLength Calculates the the safeTrainLength and the MinSafeRearEnd according to [1, Chapter 3.6.5.2.4/5].

$\text{safeTrainLength} = \text{absolute}(\text{EstimatedFrontEndPosition} - \text{MinSafeRearEnd})$,
where $\text{MinSafeRearEnd} = \text{minSafeFrontEndPosition} - L_{TRAIN}$.

EvaluateTriggerAndEvents Returns a Boolean modelling whether the sending of the next position report is triggered or not. This value is the conjunction of the evaluation of all triggers (PositionReportParameters, i.e., Packet 58) and events (see [1, Chapter 3.6.5.1.4]).

ErrorManager Takes a boolean flag for each possible error that has been occurred and outputs the respective error using type M_ERROR

CollectData This operation aggregates data of Packet 0, ..., Packet 5 and the header to a position report.

Reference to the SRS (or other requirements)

Most of the functionality is described in [1, Chapter 3.6.5].

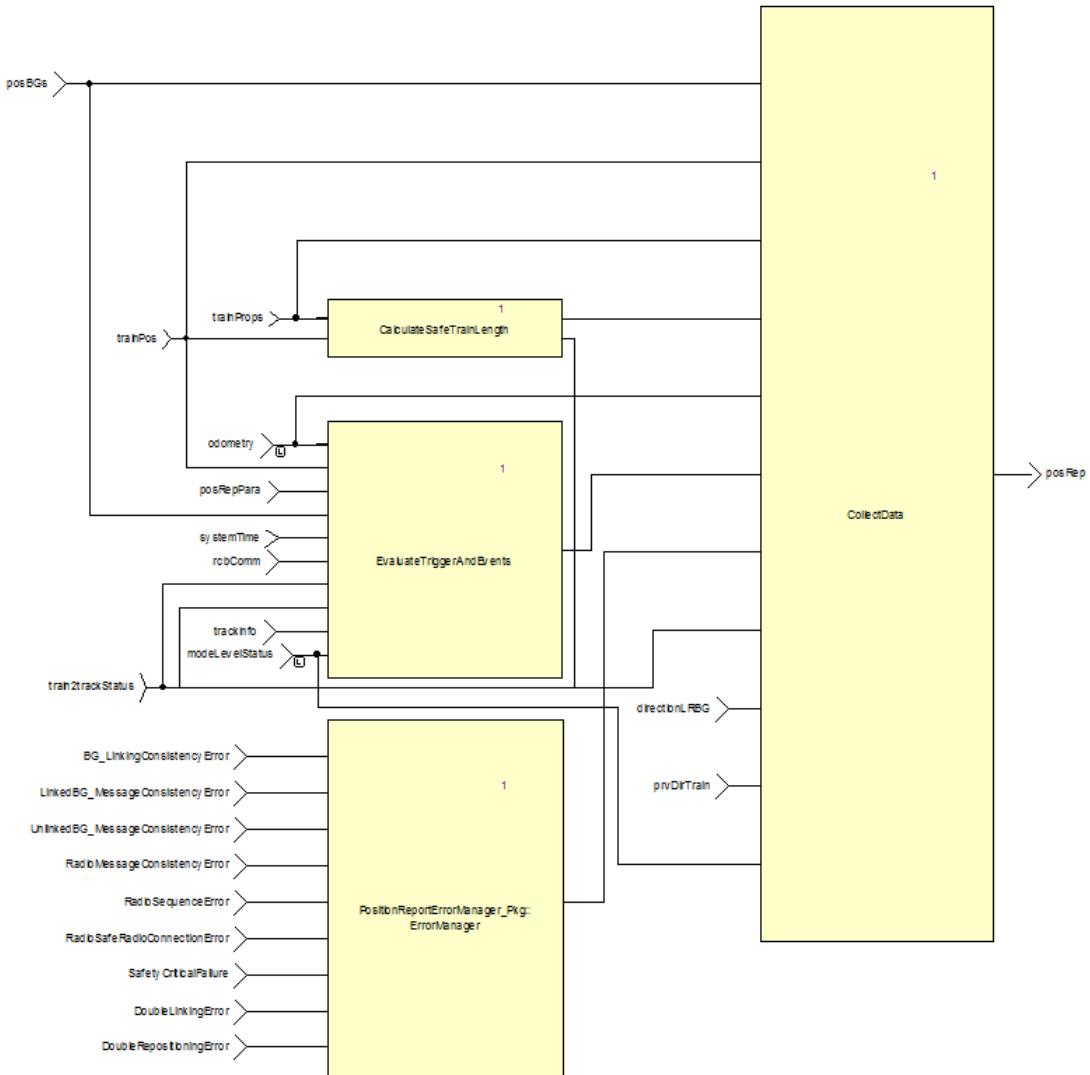


Figure 16. Structure of component ProvidePositionReport

Design Constraints and Choices

1. The message length (i.e., attribute L_MESSAGE) is by default set to 0; the actual value will be set by the Bitwalker/API.
 2. The attribute Q_SCALE is assumed to be constant; that is, all operations using this attribute do not convert between different values of that attribute.
 3. *PositionReportHeader*: The time stamp (i.e., attribute T_TRAIN) is not set; this should be done once the message is being sent by the API.
 4. *Packet 4*: When aggregating data for this packet, an error message might be overwritten by a succeeding error message. Because the specification allows only to sent one error in one position report, errors are not being stored in a queue, for instance.
 5. *Packet 44*: This packet is currently not contained in a position report as it is not part of the kernel functions.
 6. The usage of attributes D_CYCLOC and T_CYCLOC as part of the triggers specified by the position report parameters (i.e., Packet 58 sent by the RBC) may lead to unexpected results if

a big clock cycle together with small values for the attributes is used. The cause is that at every clock cycle the current model increments the reference value for the distance and time by at most D_CYCLOC and T_CYCLOC, respectively and not a factor of it.

7. The *ErrorHandler* is currently restricted to deal with a single error. As a consequence, as for each error reported a report has to be sent to the RBC, the number of reports is limited to one.

Open Issues

1. The specification requires to store the last eight balise groups for which a position report has been sent (see [1, Chapter 3.6.2.2.c]).
2. For all reports that contain Packet 1 (i.e., report based on two balise groups), the RBC sends a coordinate system. It is unclear where this has to be stored (i.e., somehow the balise groups have to be stored in a database which has then to be updated), see [1, Chapter 3.4.2.3.3.6]. Moreover, such a coordination system can be invalid and then has to be rejected (see [1, Chapter 3.4.2.3.3.7-8]). On a more abstract level, we need to think about the interface between the RBC and the OBU or a proper abstraction thereof.

6.2.4.3 Macrofunction x in Manage Track Data

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

Short descriptoion of the functionality

Interface

Functional Design Description

Refernce to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.4.4 Macrofunction x in Manage Track Data

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

Short descriptoion of the functionality

Interface

Functional Design Description

Refernce to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.4.5 Macrofunction x in Manage Track Data

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

Short descriptoii of the functionality

Interface

Functional Design Description

Refernce to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.4.6 Macrofunction x in Manage Track Data

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

Short descriptoii of the functionality

Interface

Functional Design Description

Refernce to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.5 Manage Data

6.2.5.1 Macrofunction x in Manage Data

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

Short descriptoii of the functionality

Interface

Functional Design Description

Refernce to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.5.2 Macrofunction x in Manage Data

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

Short descriptoii of the functionality

Interface

Functional Design Description

Refernce to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.5.3 Macrofunction x in Manage Data

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

Short descriptoion of the functionality

Interface

Functional Design Description

Refernce to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.5.4 Macrofunction x in Manage Data

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

Short descriptoion of the functionality

Interface

Functional Design Description

Refernce to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.6 Manage Outputs

6.2.6.1 Macrofunction x in Manage Outputs

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

Short descriptoion of the functionality

Interface

Functional Design Description

Refernce to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.6.2 Macrofunction x in Manage Outputs

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

Short descriptoion of the functionality

Interface**Functional Design Description****Refernce to the Scade Model**

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.6.3 Macrofunction x in Manage Outputs**Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)****Short descriptoiiin of the functionality****Interface****Functional Design Description****Refernce to the Scade Model**

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.6.4 Macrofunction x in Manage Outputs**Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)****Short descriptoiiin of the functionality****Interface****Functional Design Description****Refernce to the Scade Model**

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.7 Mode and Level

The "Management of Modes and Levels" function is mainly described in chapter 4 and 5 of [1]. Modes and levels define the status of the ETCS regarding on-board functional status and track infrastructure.

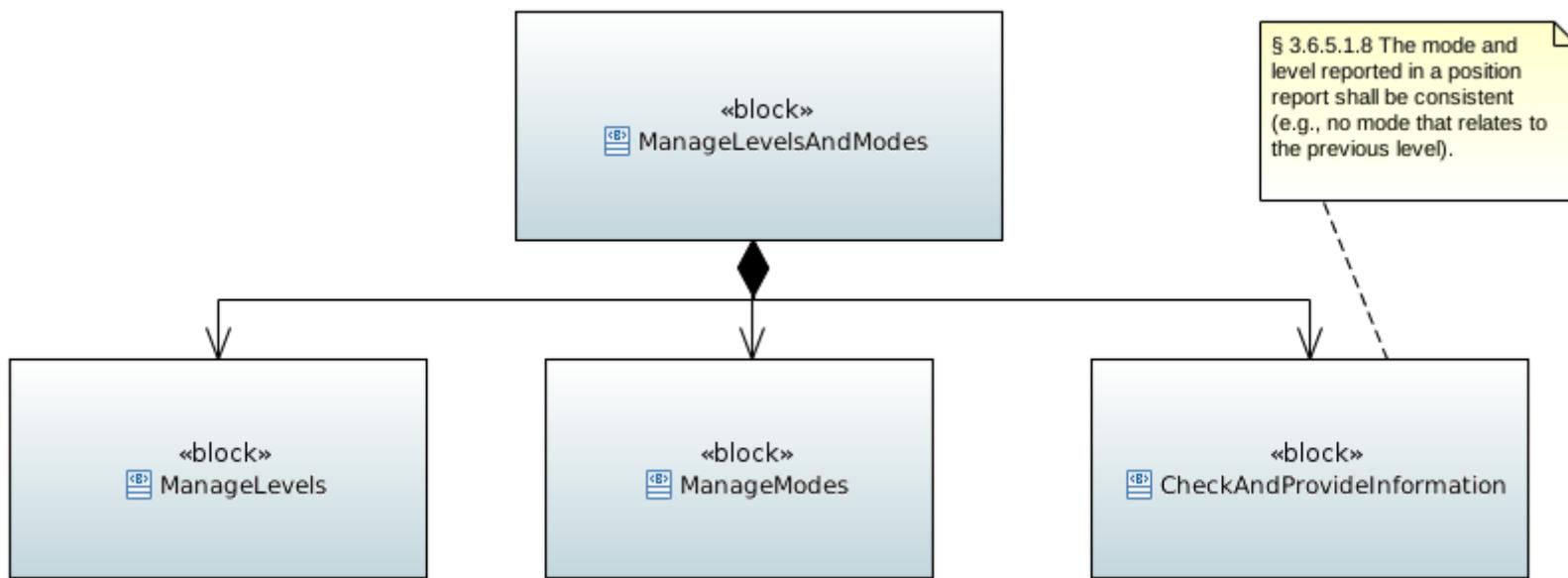


Figure 17. High level Architecture

6.2.7.1 Function Level Management

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements

see [1] section 5.10

Short description of the functionality

The level management subsystem receives level transition order tables and selects the order with the highest probability. It stores the information about the selected transition order and transits to the requested level once the train passes the location of the level transition.

If required, the driver is asked to acknowledge the transition, in case of no acknowledge or if conditions for the level transition are not fulfilled, the train gets tripped.

Interface

The interface consists of the following inputs:

- *conditional transitions*: a priority table containing the conditional level transition orders (from paquet 46)
- *level transition priority table*: a priority table containing the (non-conditional) level transition orders (from paquet 41)
- *train standstill*: a Boolean value indicating whether the train is at standstill (from odometry)
- *driver level transition*: a level transition order selected by the driver (from DMI)
- *ERTMS capabilities*: the ERTMS capabilities of the track
- *getAck*: Boolean input that signals the acknowledgment of the driver (from DMI)
- *resetIdle*: Boolean input to reset without acknowledge
- *currentDistance*: the current position of the train given with the same reference as the position of the level transition order (train position , from localisation)
- *ackDistance*: the maximal distance for driver acknowledge after the level transition (from paquet 41)
- *immediateAck*: a Boolean that signals that an immediate acknowledge is required
- *received L2 L3 MA*: a Boolean that indicates that a level 2 or level 3 movement authority for the track behind the level transition has been received (from paquet 15)
- *received L1 MA*: a Boolean that indicates that a level 1 movement authority for the track behind the level transition has been received (from paquet 12)
- *received target speed*: a Boolean indicating that a target speed for the track behind the level transition has been received (from paquet 27) ?

and the following outputs:

- *next level*: the next level after this computation cycle
- *Trip train*: a Boolean indicating whether the train should be tripped
- *previous level*: the previous level before this computation cycle
- *needsAckFromDriver*: a Boolean that indicates whether an acknowledgment from the driver is necessary

Functional Design Description

On the most abstract level the design consists of the *manage_priorities* function which takes the level transition order priority tables as inputs and computes the highest priority transition.

This transition order is fed to the *computeLevelTransitions* operator. This operator consists of three main parts. The *ComputeTransitionConditions* operator that emits the fulfilled conditions to change from a given level to a new level, the *LevelStateMachine* that stores the current level and takes the computed change conditions as input for possible level transitions and finally the *driverAck* operator which contains a state machine that stores the information whether the system is currently waiting for a driver acknowledgement and emits the train trip information if necessary.

Reference to the Scade Model

The Scade model is available on github: <https://github.com/openETCS/modeling/tree/master/openETCSArchitectureAndDesign/WorkGroups/Group3/SCADE/LevelManagement/>

6.2.7.2 Function Mode Management

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements

see [1] sections 4.4, 4.6, 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9, 5.11, 5.12, 5.13, 5.19

Short description of the functionality

This function is in charge of the computation of new mode to apply according to conditions from inputs (track information, driver interactions, train data,...) and other functions.

Interface

The inputs are the following:

- *Cab* identification of the current cabin (A or B)
- *Continue_shunting_Function_Active*: boolean to describe the activation state of the shunting function
- *Current_Level*: outputs of the Level management function
- *Data_From_DMI*: set of data received from the driver via the DMI interface, indeed:
 - *Ack_LS* : bool Driver acknowledges LS mode
 - *Ack_OS* : bool

- *Ack_RV : bool*
 - *Ack_SH : bool*
 - *Ack_SN : bool*
 - *Ack_SR : bool*
 - *Ack_TR : bool*
 - *Ack_UN : bool*
 - *Req_Exit_SH : bool* driver selects exit of shunting
 - *Req_NL : bool* Driver requests NL mode
 - *Req_Override : bool* Driver requests override function
 - *Req_SH : bool* driver requests SH mode
 - *Req_Start : bool* Driver requests start of mission
 - *ETCS_Isolated: bool*: isolation status of the ETCS
- *Data_From_Localisation*: set of data received from the function in charge of localisation of the train, indeed:
 - *BG_In_List_Expected_BG_In_SR : bool*: the identity of the overpass balise group is in the list of expected balises related to SR mode (from SR to trip mode condition 36)
 - *BG_In_List_Expected_BG_In_SH : bool*: the identity of the overpass balise group is in the list of expected balises related to SH mode (from SH to trip mode condition 52)
 - *Linked_BG_In_Wrong_Direction : bool* balise group contained in the linking information is passed in the unexpected direction (from FS, LS, OS to trip mode condition 66)
Localisation function ?
 - *Train_Position*: output provided by function in charge of computation of train position (type TrainPosition_Types_Pck::trainPosition_T)
 - *Train_Speed : Obu_BasicTypes_Pkg::Speed_T* provided by odometry function
 - *Train_Standstill : bool* provided by odometry function
 - *Data_From_Speed_and_Supervision*: set of data received from the function in charge of speed and supervision management, indeed:
 - *Estim_front_End_overpass_SR_Dist : bool*: the train overpass the SR distance with its estimated front end (from SR to trip mode condition 42)
 - *Estim_Front_End_Rear_SSP : bool*: estimated front end is rear of the start location of either SSP or gradient profile stored on-board (from FS, LS, OS to trip mode condition 69)
 - *Override_Function_Active*: boolean to indicate the state of the activation function
 - *EOA_Antenna_Overpass : bool*: the train overpasses the EOA with min safe antenna position Level 1 (from FS, LS, OS to trip mode condition 12)
 - *EOA_Front_End : bool* the train overpasses the EOA with min safe front end, Level 2 or 3 (from FS, LS, OS to trip mode condition 16)
 - *Train_Speed_Under_Override_Limit : bool* supervision when override function is active (to SR mode condition 37)
 - *Data_From_TIU : TIU_Types_Pkg::Message_Train_Interface_to_EVC_T*: message provided by TIU interface
 - *Data_From_Track*: set of data received from track side (via RBC or Balises telegram), indeed:

- *MA_SSP_Gradient_Available : bool* MA, SSP and gradient have been received, checked and stored on-board from paquet 12, 15, 21 and 27 or message 3 or 33
- *Mode_Profile_On_Board : Level_And_Mode_Types_Pkg::T_Mode_Profile* from packet 80
- *Shunting_granted_By_RBC : bool* from message 27 and 28
- *Trip_Order_Given_By_Balise : bool*
- *List_Bg_Related_To_SR_Empty : bool* from packet 63
- *Stop_If_In_shunting : bool* from packet 135
- *Stop_If_In_SR : bool* from packet 137
- *Error_BG_System_Version : bool*
- *Linking_Reaction_To_Trip : bool*
- *RBC_Ack_TR_EB_Revoked : bool* from message 6
- *RBC_Authorized_SR : bool* from message 2
- *Reversing_Data : Level_And_Mode_Types_Pkg::T_Reversing_Data* from packet 138/139
- *T_NVCONTACT_Overpass : bool* Maximal time without new safe message overpass
- *Emergency_Stop_Message_Received*: boolean to describe the reception of Emergency Stop message from message 15 or 16
- *Failure_Occured*: boolean to indicate safety failure occurence
- *Interface_To_National_System*: boolean to indicate existance of an interface to a national system
- *National_Trip_Order*: boolean to indicate reception of a trip order from a national system
- *OnBoard_Powered*: boolean to indicate the poxering state of the system
- *Stop_Shunting_Stored*: boolean to store the information in regards of shunting function
- *Valid_Train_Data_Stored*: boolean to indication train data are available and valid.

The outputs are the following:

- *currentMode* the new computed mode (typeis *Level_And_Mode_Types_Pkg::T_Mode*, default value is *Level_And_Mode_Types_Pkg::SB*)
- *EB_Request* boolean to request triggering of emergency brake
- *Service_Brake_Command* boolean to request command of service brake
- *Data_To_DMI*: set of data provided to the DMI *Level_And_Mode_Types_Pkg::T_Data_To_DMI* :
 - *Ack_LS : bool* Driver acknoledges LS mode
 - *Ack_OS : bool*
 - *Ack_RV : bool*
 - *Ack_SH : bool*
 - *Ack_SN : bool*

- *Ack_SR : bool*
- *Ack_TR : bool*
- *Ack_UN : bool*
- *Req_Exit_SH : bool* driver selects exit of shunting
- *Req_NL : bool* Driver requests NL mode
- *Req_Override : bool* Driver requests override function
- *Req_SH : bool* driver requests SH mode
- *Req_Start : bool* Driver requests start of mission
- *ETCS_Isolated: bool*: isolation status of the ETCS
- *Data_To_BG_Management*: set of date to trackside Level_And_Mode_Types_Pkg::T_Data_To_BG_Management :

 - *EoM_Procedure_req : bool* request of end of mission procedure indeed end of the communication session for message 150
 - *Clean_BG_List_SH_Area : bool* request to clean the BG list when entering an SH area §5.6.2
 - *MA_Req : bool* for message 132
 - *Req_for_SH_from_driver : bool* for message 130

Functional Design Description

Three subfunctions are defined:

Inputs proceeds to inputs check and preparation.

ComputeModesCondition performs all specific procedure linked to mode management and defined in [1] sections 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, 5.8, 5.9, 5.11, 5.12, 5.13, 5.19 and specifies the conditions to define a mode transition according condition table of section 4.6.3 of [1]

SwitchModes performs the mode selection according the conditions and priorities defined in transition table section 4.6.2 of [1]

Outputs prepares paquet of outputs.

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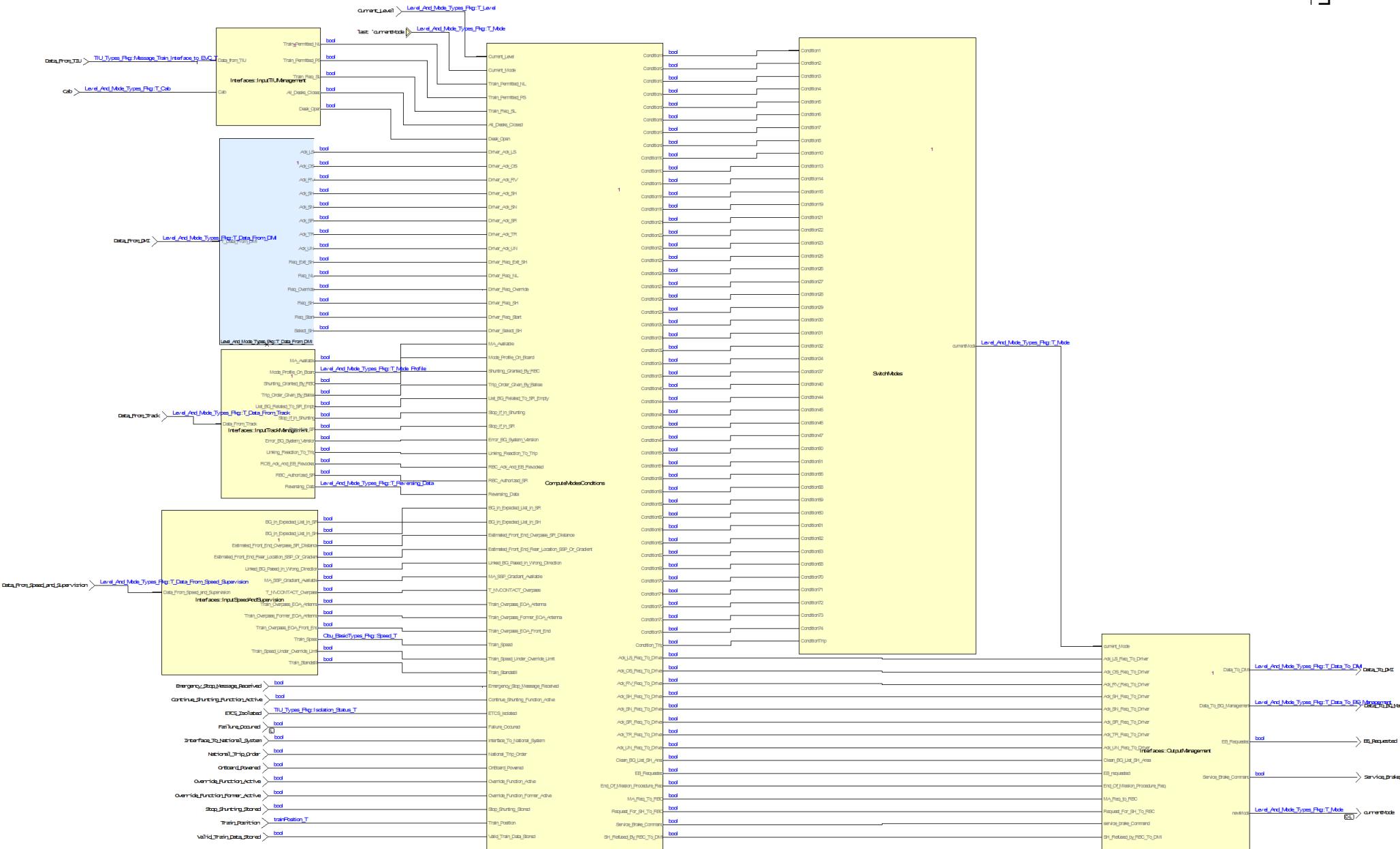


Figure 18. Modes subfunction architecture

Reference to the Scade Model

The Scade model is available on github: <https://github.com/openETCS/modeling/tree/master/model/Scade/System/ObuFunctions/ManageLevelsAndModes/Modes>

6.2.7.3 Function Check and Provide Level and Mode

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements

see [1] section 3.6.5

Short description of the functionality

checks compatibility between mode and level and provides outputs

Interface

To design

Functional Design Description

To design

Reference to the Scade Model

To design

6.2.8 Manage RBC Procedure

6.2.8.1 Macrofunction x in Manage RBC Procedure

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

Short descriptoion of the functionality

Interface

Functional Design Description

Refernce to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.8.2 Macrofunction x in Manage RBC Procedure

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

Short descriptoion of the functionality

Interface

Functional Design Description**Refernce to the Scade Model**

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.8.3 Macrofunction x in Manage RBC Procedure

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

Short descriptoion of the functionality

Interface

Functional Design Description**Refernce to the Scade Model**

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.8.4 Macrofunction x in Manage RBC Procedure

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

Short descriptoion of the functionality

Interface

Functional Design Description**Refernce to the Scade Model**

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.9 Manage DMI Procedure**6.2.9.1 Macrofunction x in Manage DMI Procedure**

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

Short descriptoion of the functionality

Interface

Functional Design Description**Refernce to the Scade Model**

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.2.9.2 Macrofunction x in Manage DMI Procedure

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)**Short descriptoion of the functionality****Interface****Functional Design Description****Refernce to the Scade Model****only in special case or link to the Scade model****6.2.9.3 Macrofunction x in Manage DMI Procedure****Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)****Short descriptoion of the functionality****Interface****Functional Design Description****Refernce to the Scade Model****only in special case or link to the Scade model****6.2.9.4 Macrofunction x in Manage DMI Procedure****Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)****Short descriptoion of the functionality****Interface****Functional Design Description****Refernce to the Scade Model****only in special case or link to the Scade model****6.3 F3: Measure Train Movement****6.4 F4: Manage Radio Communication****6.4.1 Manage Radio Communication****6.4.1.1 Management of Radio Communication (*MoRC*)****Reference to the SRS**

The management of radio communication is specified in Subset-026, chap. 3.5.

Short description of the functionality

The management of radio communication *MoRC* implements the on board management part of a single communication session with the track, i.e. a single RBC. It controls the establishing, maintaining and termination process of a radio communication session and steers the underlying communication safety layer and the mobile device. Those and the data transfer itself are not part of the function.

Interface

Inputs The MoRC function takes as inputs datagrams received from track, OBU internal phases and status information and configuration data:

- Datagrams received from track (*inMessage*):
 - Packet 42 (session management) received from balise group or RBC
 - Packet 45 (radio network registration) received from balise group or RBC
 - Message 32 (RBC/RIU System Version) received from RBC: *MoRC* only needs to know if the system version received from track side is supported by the OBU.
 - Message 38 (initiation of a communication session) received from RBC
 - Message 39 (acknowledgement of termination of a communication session)
- *obuEventsAndPhases*: information about OBU internal events and OBU internal phases:
 - *atPowerDown*
 - *atPowerUp*
 - *atStartOfMission*
 - *startOfMissionProcedureIsGoingOn*
 - *startOfMissionProcedureCompleted*
 - *trainIsRejectedByRBC_duringStartOfMission*
 - *endOfMissionIsExecuted*
 - *driverClosesTheDeskduringStartOfMission*
 - *driverHasManuallyChangedLevel*
 - *afterDriverEntryOfANewRadioNetworkID*
 - *triggerDecisionThatNoRadioNetworkIDAvailable*
 - *isPartOfAnOngoingStartOfMissionProcedure*
 - *trainPassesALevelTransitionBorder*
 - *trainPassesA_RBC_RBC_border_WithItsFrontEnd*
 - *trainExitedFromAnRBCArea*
 - *modeChangeHasToBeReportedToRBC*
 - *trainFrontInsideInAnAnnouncedRadioHole*
 - *trainFrontReachesEndOfAnnouncedRadioHole*
 - *OBUs_hasToEstablishANewSession*
 - *isInCommunicationSessionWithAnRIU*

- *errorConditionRequiringTerminationDetected*
- Current OBU internal states:
 - *currentTime*: current OBU system time
 - *t_train*: current trainborne clock (T_TRAIN) as specified in Subset-026, chap. 7
 - *mode*: current OBU mode
 - *level*: current OBU level
- *statusOfMobile*: status of the associated mobile device
- configuration parameters:
 - *onboardPhoneNumbers* (NID_RADIO)
 - *radioNetworkIDs*: Identities of radio networks (NID_MN): default, memorized or from driver
 - *nid_engine*: Onboard ETCS identity (NID_ENGINE)
 - *connectionStatusTimerInterval*: Connection status timer period

Outputs MoRC generates a couple of outputs:

- *MessageToRBC*: messages to be sent to the RBC:
 - Message 155 (initiation of a communication session)
 - Message 156 (termination of a communication session)
 - Message 159 (session established)
 - Message 154 (no compatible version supported)
- Action triggers:
 - *sendAPositionReport*: triggers a position report to be sent to the RBC
 - *memorizeTheLastRadioNetworkID*: triggers to store the last radio network ID for later use
 - *orderTheRegistrationOfItsConnectedMobiles*
 - *rejectOrderToContactRBC_or_RIU*
 - *InformTheDriverThatNoConnectionWasSetup*
 - *requestTheSetupOfASafeRadioConnection*: initiate the setup of a safe radio connection
 - *requestReleaseOfSafeRadioConnectionWithTrackside*: initiate the release of a safe radio connection
 - *ignoreMessagesFromRBC_except_m39_AckOfTerminationOfCommunicationSession*
 - *sessionSuccessfullyEstablished*
- *cmdsToMobile*: control commands to the mobile device
- Status information:
 - *sessionStatus*: current session status
 - *mobileSWStatus*: connection status
 - *currentRadioNetworkID*: current radio network ID

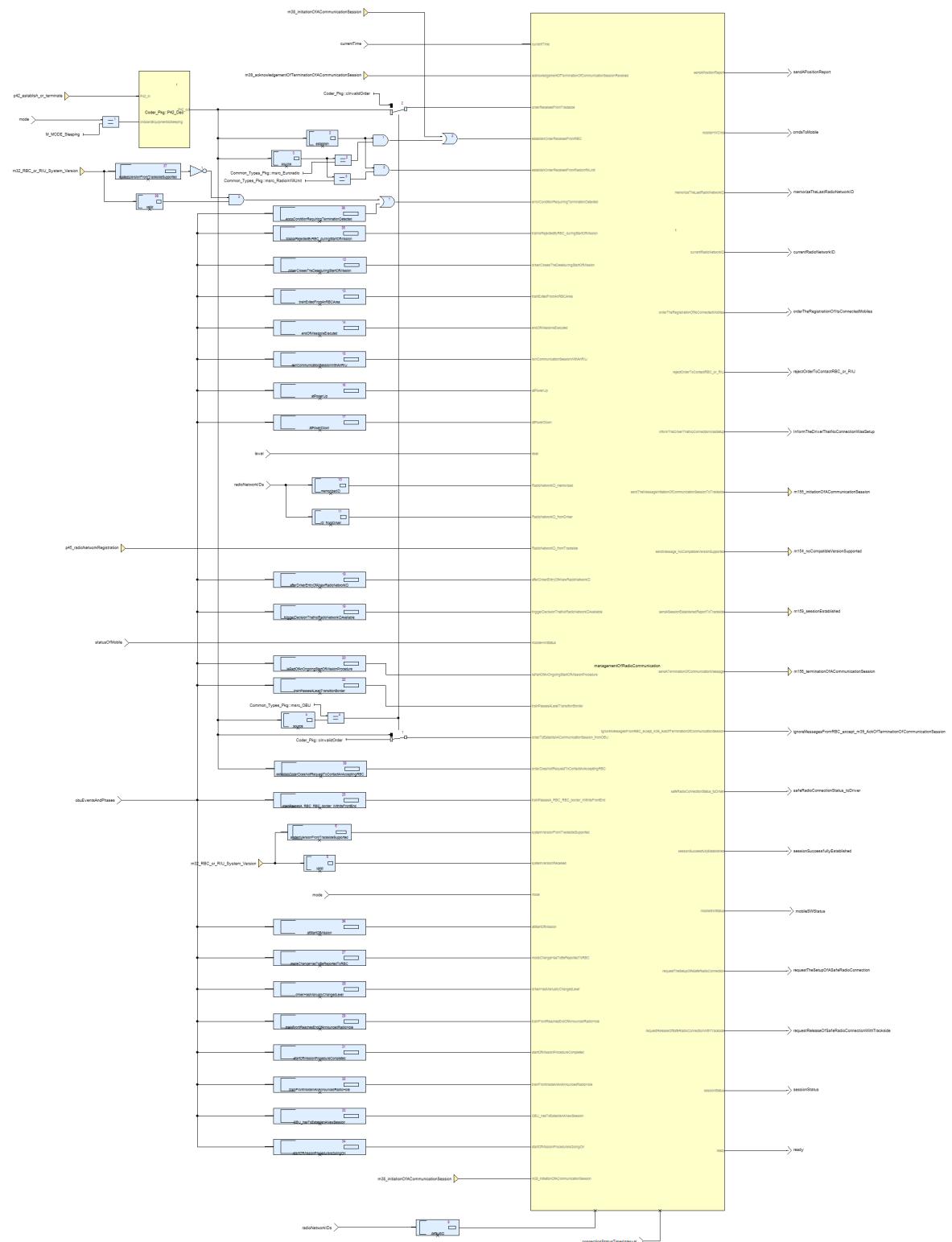


Figure 19. Main function of *MoRC*

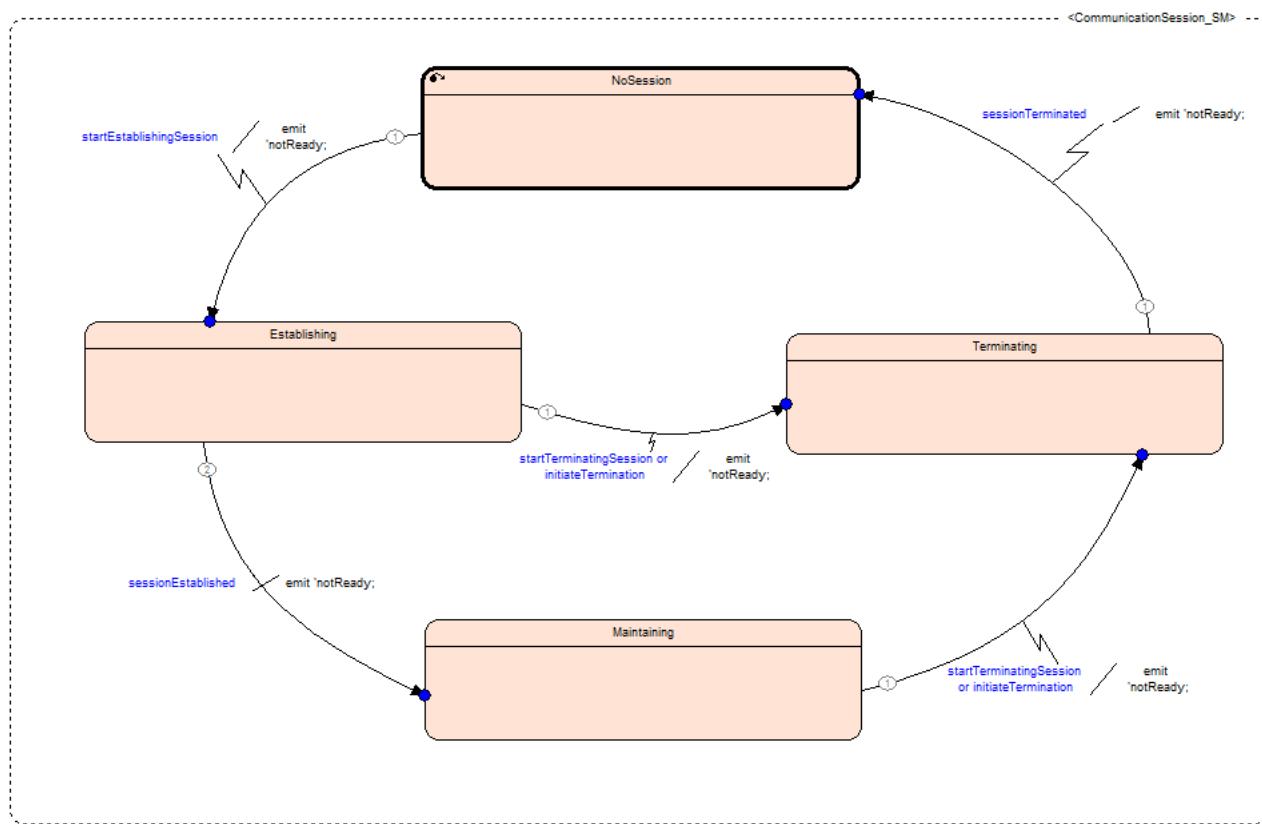


Figure 20. Implementation of session states

Functional Design Description

The kernel function of the *MoRC* component is *managementOfRadioCommunication* (figure ???). The implementation is kept close to the prose of Subset-026, chap. 3.5. Since chap. 3.5 rarely refers to terms, variable types, packets and messages of the ETCS language as specified in Subset-026, chap. 7 and 8, *managementOfRadioCommunication* does neither.

To be capable of being integrated with other OBU software components, *MoRC* had to be wrapped with a transformer between the ETCS and the "chap. 3.5" language. This is the purpose of the main function of *MoRC*, *MoRC_Main*.

The function *managementOfRadioCommunication* implements the session states establishing, maintaining and termination as described in Subset-026, chap. 3.5. A SCADE state machine reflects this state model (figure ???) accurately. Within each of the states, the activities needed as long as the state is active, are performed. When there is no communication session (state *NoSession*) currently, the state machine waits for events that initiate a session (subfunction *initiate_a_Session*). When the appropriate conditions are fulfilled, the state machine moves to the *Establishing* state. Here in, it runs through the sequence required for establishing a session (subfunction *establish_a_Session*). Dependent on the results, the state machine changes over to the *Maintaining* or *Terminating* state. While in *Maintaining*, the communication connection is monitored. When an event triggering the session termination occurs, the state machine switches to the state *Terminating* with the subfunction *terminating_a_CommunicationSession* and performs the session termination sequence.

In parallel to the main state machine, *managementOfRadioCommunication* monitors all the time whether the session has to be terminated (subfunction *initiateTerminatingASession*) or if the session has been terminated and subsequently established (subfunction *terminateAndEstablishSession*). *registeringToTheRadioNetwork* is responsible for connection to the radio network. *safeRadioConnectionIndication* controls the radio connection indication for the driver.

Reference to the Scade Model

The MoRC SCADE model resides at <https://github.com/openETCS/modeling/tree/master/model/Scade/System/ObuFunctions/Radio/MoRC> .

only in special case or link to the Scade model

6.5 F5: Manage JRU

6.6 F6: DMI Controller

6.6.1 DMI Controller

Reference to the SRS or other Requirements (or other requirements)

§ 4.7, § 5.4, § 3.12.3

§ F I1: Packet 72: this packet will include the information received from the track for the entered section with the display and display conditions depending from:
- train status Level ETCS

- train status modus ETCS
- distance
- timeperiod
- acknowledgement from the driver on the DMI display

The displaying of this information can be ordinary or multiple (combination of several conditions).

§ F I2: Missing acknowledgement: for the case that a acknowledgement from the driver in combination with another condition is expected at the end, and the acknowledge is missing, the ETCS on-board unit will trigger the service brake.(missing acknowledgement).

§ F I3: Packet 76: this package contains information for sending fixed messages.

Short descriptoion of the functionality

The DMI controller interact with the DMI display and is responsible for alls procedures between the DMI display and Driver. Furthermore the DMI controller will interact with the DMI Management to compute the receive information (e.g. driver number request, ...) and send, if necessary, data or reports of the DMI Management (acknowledge, text messages, ..).

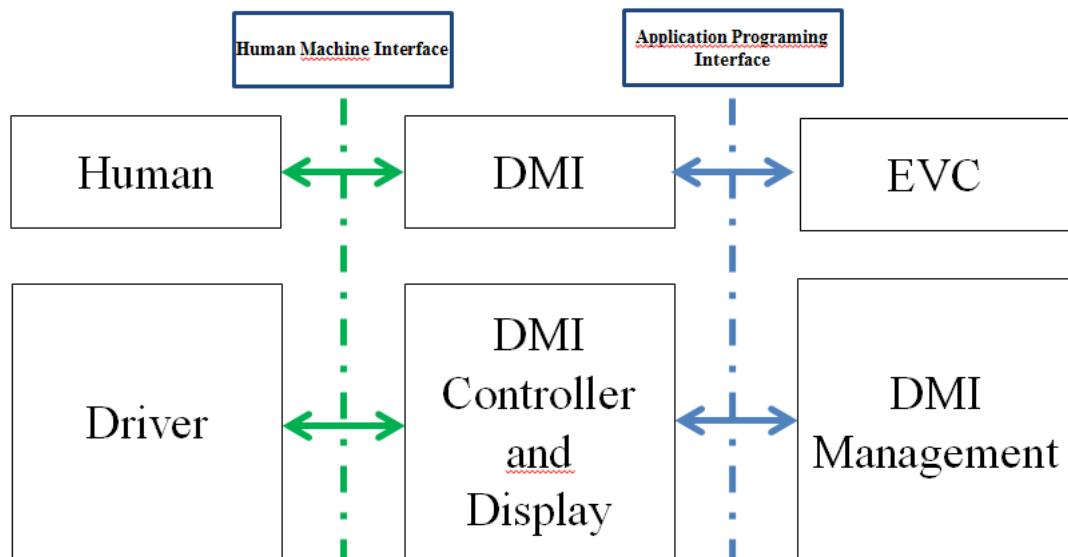


Figure 21. DMI Interfaces

Interface

Functional Design Description

Refernce to the Scade Model

only in special case or link to the Scade model

References

- [1] ERA. *System Requirements Specification, SUBSET-026*, v3.3.0 edition, March 2012.
- [2] ERA. *Performance Requirements for Interoperability, SUBSET-041*, v3.1.0 edition, March 2012.