ДНІПРОВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ЗАЛІЗНИЧНОГО ТРАНСПОРТУ ІМЕНІ АКАДЕМІКА В. ЛАЗАРЯНА

ІНСТИТУТ ЗАЛІЗНИЧНОГО ТРАНСПОРТУ (ВАРШАВА)

ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ТРАНСПОРТУ ВАРШАВСЬКОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ ГРОМАДСЬКА ОРГАНІЗАЦІЯ "ЛІНІЯ102.ЮА"

ЗАХІДНИЙ ЦЕНТР УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ВІДДІЛЕННЯ «МІЖНАРОДНОГО ЦЕНТРУ НАУКОВОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ – ВСЕСВІТНЯ ЛАБОРАТОРІЯ»



МАТЕРІАЛИ

2-ї Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції

"ЕНЕРГООПТИМАЛЬНІ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ, ЛОГІСТИКА ТА БЕЗПЕКА НА ТРАНСПОРТІ"

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Збірник призначений для науково-технічних працівників залізниць, підприємств транспорту, викладачів вищих навчальних закладів, докторантів, аспірантів та студентів.

Тези доповідей друкуються мовою оригіналу у редакції авторів.

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TÜV Rheinland Polska - провідний сертифікаційний орган, що діє на ринку сертифікаційних та дослідницьких послуг у Польщі. Компанія входить до міжнародної групи TÜV Rheinland Group,

провідного постачальника послуг для галузі.

Наша основна сфера діяльності - сертифікація продукції, технологій, систем управління та персоналу, аудит, перевірки, рецензування. Грунтуючись на багаторічному досвіді групи TÜV Rheinland, польська філія пропонує широкий спектр послуг для компаній з різних галузей економіки. Основа наших відносин з діловими партнерами – довіра, надійність та традиції.

TÜV Rheinland - компанія з більш ніж 140-річною історією, яка працює майже на всіх континентах. Свою діяльність у Польщі вона розпочала у 1997 році як TÜV Rheinland Polska Sp. z o.o.

За кілька років діяльності TÜV Rheinland Polska зайняли позицію експертів в галузі сертифікації на внутрішньому ринку.





Клієнтами компанії у даний час ϵ найбільші підприємства у транспортній, харчовій, будівельній, енергетичній та медичній галузях.



На території Польщі функціонуютьдві сучасні лабораторії - у м. Величка та м. Познань. Наші фахівці займаються тестуванням продуктів та технологій на предмет

якості та безпеки у різних галузях - від важкої промисловості до харчової. Наразі в TÜV Rheinland Polska працює понад 200 фахівців.

Поєднуючи традиції, висококваліфікований персонал та постійний розвиток технологій, TÜV Rheinland Polska є лідером на ринку сертифікаційних та дослідницьких послуг. Сертифікати нашої компанії як незалежного сертифікаційного органу визнаються та цінуються в цілому світі.

Наша візія - це об'єднання відданих та принципових людей, які створюють галузеві стандарти, ϵ авторитетом та лідером у вибраних сферах. Компанія, де люди хочуть працювати.

Наша мета - збереження та вдосконалення стандартів поведінки в бізнесі на основі цінностей, серед яких найважливішими ϵ : чесність, повага, відповідальність, відкритість, співпраця та оптимізм.

Високі стандарти та надійність нашої роботи означає надійність та визнання сертифікатів, які ми видаємо. Ми переконані, що соціальний та промисловий розвиток повинні гармонійно поєднуватись з безпечним впровадженням нових технологій, пристроїв та продуктів. Перевіряючи якість систем управління або продукції, виробленої нашими клієнтами, ми покладаємось на незаперечну наукову експертизу. Надійність наших методів дослідження є нашим пріоритетом.



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року. У Польщі функціонують декілька філій. Напрацьована протягом десятків років позиція у промисловості доводить, що Petrosoft.pl ϵ досвідченим впровадником нових інформаційних технологій. Фірма виробником програмного забезпечення для багатьох напрямків, серед паливне яких господарство, виробництво продукції, залізичний транспорт. Petrosoft.pl впроваджує на ринку програмні рішення, які спираються як на власні проргамні продукти, так і на програмні продукти

фірм Microsoft, SAP, Comarch.

Родзинкою нашої компанії ϵ унікальна для Польщі система *RAILSoft Business Solutions*, яка розроблена та постійно розвивається протягом більше ніж 10 років у співпраці з нашими клієнтами відповідно до законодавчих вимог, що діють у Польщі. *RAILSoft Business Solutions* - це інтегрована ІТ-система для обслуговування залізничних компаній, доступна також у міжнародній версії. Це точна система класів SMS / MMS з аналізом RAMS для управління сертифікатами безпеки залізничних операторів, виданими відповідними органами контролю. Ряд функцій цієї системи доступні на мобільних пристроях.

RAILSoft - це сучасний IT-інструмент для управління транспортними процесами,

загальною метою якого ϵ забезпечення роботи залізничної системи при забезпеченні максимальної безпеки для всіх учасників перевезень.

Компанія успішно впровадила понад десяток програмно-апаратних комплексів RAILSoft, які відповідають вимогам залізничних компаній у галузі безпеки, управління та планування залізничного транспорту, а також необхідній документації на залізничному транспорті.





Приватне акціонерне товариство "Київ-Дніпровське міжгалузеве підприємство промислового залізничного транспорту"

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ПрАТ «Київ-Дніпровське міжгалузеве підприємство промислового залізничного транспорту» веде свою історію з 1971 року як Київ-Дніпровське об'єднане господарство залізничного транспорту. Метою створення підприємства було забезпечення єдиного технологічного процесу перевезень вантажів на залізничному транспорті, звільнення виробника від невластивих йому функцій по маневровій роботі, навантаженню-розвантаженню вагонів та виконанню експедиційних операцій.

У теперішній час ПрАТ «Київ-Дніпровське міжгалузеве підприємство промислового залізничного транспорту» — приватне акціонерне товариство, 100 % акцій якого належать державі в особі Міністерства інфраструктури України. Підприємство здійснює взаємозв'язок із магістральним залізничним транспортом загального користування та забезпечує перевезення вантажів від залізничних станцій примикання до фронтів вивантаження і навантаження — примикає по 64 станціям Укрзалізниці. До складу Товариства входить 30 відокремлених структурних підрозділів (філій), розташованих у 17 областях України.

Серед підприємств, що обслуговуються філіями Товариства — більш ніж 1000 підприємств, організацій та установ різних форм власності, що розміщені по території України: теплові та атомні електростанції, підприємства нафтопереробної та хімічної промисловості, цементні заводи, заводи по виготовленню залізобетонних виробів, домобудівельні комбінати, гранітні кар'єри, комбінати хлібопродуктів, елеватори, цукрові заводи та інші.

ПрАТ «Київ — Дніпровське МППЗТ» надає транспортні послуги з перевезення вантажів від залізничних станцій примикання до фронтів вивантаження і навантаження, з маневрової роботи, з навантажувально-розвантажувальних робіт, послуги з будівництва та модернізації колійного господарства, метрологічні послуги та інші послуги, пов'язані з перевезенням вантажів залізничним транспортом. Займає друге місце після Укрзалізниці в сегменті ринку транспортування промислових вантажів з часткою в 10 відсотків.



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Лінгвістична Вища школа у Варшаві - єдиний приватний лінгвістичний університет Мазовецького воєводства і один з небагатьох у Польщі. У рамках спеціальності «Філологія» університет здійснює підготовку перекладачів та викладачів мови, які мають попит на ринку праці. Добре продумана навчальна програма та кваліфікований викладацький склад забезпечують реалізацію запланованих результатів навчання для практичної діяльності. Освітні програми, що впроваджуються університетом, враховують мінливу ситуацію на ринку праці та новітні досягнення лінгвістичних наук.

Ми проводимо навчання на першому (бакалаврському) та другому (магістерському) рівні по денній та заочній форм навчання, а також в аспірантурі. Серед співробітників університету ϵ видатні та досвідчені педагоги, які мають значні наукові та професійні досягнення. Колектив складають як досвідчені академічні викладачі так і молодь яка віддано ділиться своїми знаннями та вміннями зі студентами.

У теперішній час в університеті розпочато підготовку бакалаврів зі спеціальності «Національна безпека» з наступних спеціалізацій: аналітик безпеки; діяльність воєнізованих служб; кризове управління в адмініструванні; управління системами безпеки та безпека повітряного транспорту.

Аналітик безпеки

Спеціалізація спрямована на набуття знань у сфері безпеки державних установ, органів місцевого самоврядування та приватних компаній. Випускник

даної спеціалізації отримує знання з сучасних систем безпеки, основ терористичних загроз та захисту персональних Сфера даних. спеціалізації також включає шивільний захист, від захист стихійних надзвичайних ЛИХ та ситуацій.



Співробітник воєнізованої служби.

Спеціалізація скерована на підготовку до роботи в охоронних компаніях, воєнізованих службах та інспеціях. Студент отримує знання в галузі: політичної

та військової безпеки держави, системи державної безпеки, економічного та соціального забезпечення населення, правових основ системи безпеки, системи державної оборони, збройних сил держави.



Управління кризовими ситуаціями в адміністрації

Спеціалізація скервана на підготовку до сучасних загроз у світовій та державній безпеці. Загрози розподіляються на локальні та глобальні і можуть

бути політичними, економічними, військовими чи екологічними. Важливою особливістю випускника буде вмілий аналіз існуючих загроз та коригування відповідних ресурсів реакції на загрозу.



Управління системами безпеки

Спеціалізація направлена на підготовку працівників з оперативно-розвідувальних робіт, способів забезпечення безпеки та громадського порядку в

країні. Вивчається структура системи безпеки держави та неурядових організацій. Випускник також необхідні отримає знання, ДЛЯ пілготовки безпеки, аудиту здійснення контролю та за виконаною процедурою.



Авіаційна безпека

Метою навчання на даній спеціалізації ϵ отримання професійної та наукової кваліфікації (теоретичної та практичної) у галузі безпеки авіаційних

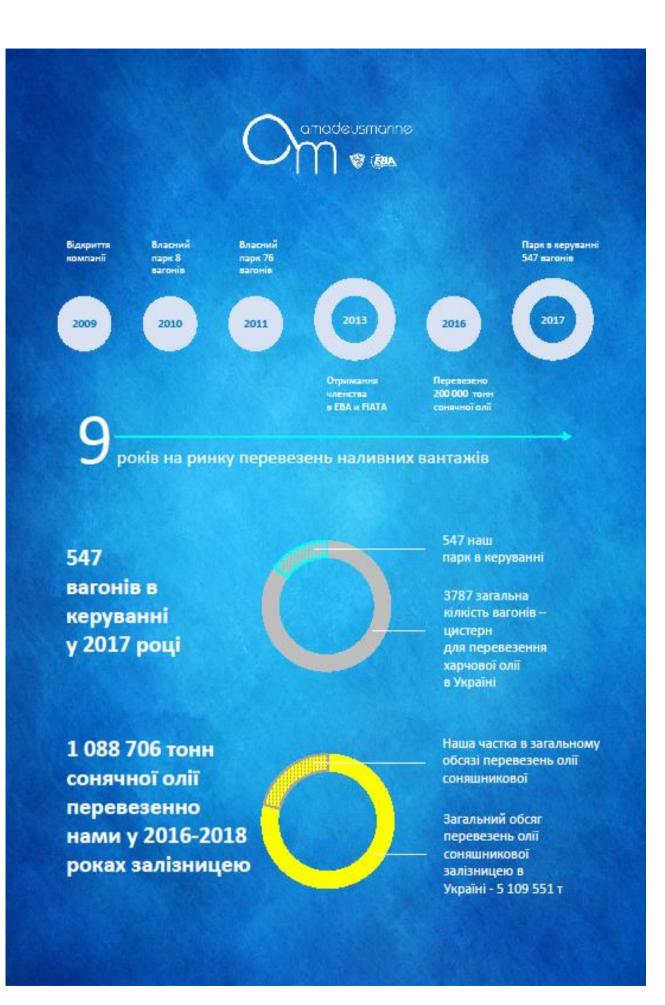
компаній. Невеликі навчальні групи гарантують прямий контакт з експертом.

Ми докладаємо усіх зусиль для того, щоб студенти були підготовлені до змін, що випливають із сучасного



ринку праці, і саме тому ми вирішили значну увагу приділяти практичній освіті, яка передбачає організацію занять у малих групах та їхній практикичний характер. Завдяки цьому ми можемо гарантувати нашим студентам комфортне навчання та його високу якість.

Для всіх, хто зацікавлений у здобутті надійної та сучасної лінгвістичної освіти, навчання в нашому університеті - це, безумовно, правильний вибір.



ТЕЗИ

доповідей учасників

2-ї міжнародної науково-практичної конференції

"ЕНЕРГООПТИМАЛЬНІ ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ, ЛОГІСТИКА ТА БЕЗПЕКА НА ТРАНСПОРТІ"

19-20 вересня 2019

Особливості врахування теплового стану ковзного контакту при визначенні енергетичних показників системи струмознімання електрорухомого складу залізниць

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Abstract. The parameters of thermal processes occurring indirectly in a power sliding contact can serve as an identifier of its state, and can also be used to increase the energy efficiency of current collection systems and their resource. A generalized thermal indicator of the operation of the power sliding contact is proposed, which is able to relate the power loss in the contact, its temperature and the wear value of the contact elements.

На даний час системи контактного струмознімання знайшли широке застосування в якості пристроїв передачі енергії на борт електрорухомого складу. Контактні підвіски використовуються для рухомого складу магістральних електрифікованих залізниць. На сьогодні характерне підвищення швидкості руху, значне зростання струмових навантажень, поява нових типів електрорухомого складу, умови експлуатації якого потребують вдосконалення існуючих і створення нових пристроїв, що забезпечуватимуть надійну та економічну передачу електричної енергії на борт транспортних засобів.

Контактний провід, що приймає участь у струмозніманні електричної енергії, представляє собою один з компонентів сильнострумового ковзного контакту. Експлуатація сильнострумового ковзного контакту на відміну від широко поширених на практиці вузлів тертя супроводжується дією електричного струму на процеси зовнішнього тертя. Поряд з цим слід пам'ятати, що працездатність ковзних контактів, пов'язана з їх зносом, в основному визначається тими процесами, які протікають в поверхневих шарах пар тертя в звичайних трибологічних системах.

В парі з контактним дротом працюють різного роду струмознімальні елементи. На змінному струмі струмознімання від контактного дроту здійснюється вугільними вставками як на коксовій так і на графітовій основі. На постійному струмі для тих же цілей вугільні вставки використовуються на малопотужному електрорухомому складі. Для зняття електроенергії на потужному електрорухомому складі постійного струму використовують порошкові контактні пластини як на залізній, так і на мідній основі. Також на постійному струмі струмознімання здійснюється з використанням металовуглецевих вставок.

Одним з основних енергетичних показників системи струмознімання можна вважати втрати

потужності в силовому ковзному контакті. Величина цих втрат залежить від багатьох факторів але може бути оцінена на основі аналізу теплового стану ковзного контакту.

Визначення фактичної площі контакту необхідно при аналізі будь-якої пари тертя. Найбільш широко використовуються наступні підходи до визначення фактичної площі і опору контакту: метод опорних кривих (автори Н.В. Демкин і И.В. Крагельский) і метод випадкових полів (Н.Ф. Семенюк і Г.А. Сиренко).

Відомо, що фактична площа електричного контакту дуже мала по відношенню до номінальної площини. Тверді тіла контактують не всією номінальною поверхнею, а окремими плямами через поверхонь. Наслідком шорсткість реальних описаного явища є один з законів тертя, який говорить, що сила тертя не залежить від форми і розміру номінальної площини контакту, тобто площини, по якій дотикались би тіла, якби вони були ідеально гладенькими. Звідси випливає, що і повний контактний електричний опір найбільше залежить від опору стягування, величина якого обумовлена фактичною, а не номінальною площиною контакту. Виходячи з цього, можна зробити наступний висновок, що опір ковзного сильнострумового контакту визначається не стільки його розмірами і скільки особливостями формою, контактних процесів.

Існують різні пояснення процесів, що протікають в зоні ковзного електричного контакту засновані на експериментах Е. Арнольда [1], Р. Мейера [2], Р. Хольма [3], І. Нейкірхена [4]. Це пов'язано з тим, що процеси механічного тертя i зношування представляють собою складну сукупність явищ, в яких приймають участь пружні і пластичні сили зчеплення між частинками деформації, продуктів зношування, структурні зміни,

термоелектричні і електрохімічні процеси, різного роду процеси сорбції та інше.

При контакті контактного проводу з металокерамічною вставкою відбувається зчеплення нерівностей поверхонь, що контактують, в умовах руху це призводить до високих питомих натисків і як результат, до мікрозварювань і виривів на поверхні контактного проводу.

Якщо в матеріал контактних вставок ввести тверді мастильні матеріали, то на поверхні контактного проводу утворюється плівка мастильного матеріалу, яку часто називають політурною. Вона має вид суцільної оболонки, яка вкриває всю контактну поверхню. Тверді мастильні матеріали, на відміну від рідких, забезпечують граничне тертя [6]. Граничний шар мастила товщиною 0,1 мкм має властивості, що різко відрізняються від об'ємних властивостей рідкого мастила: він має виразно орієнтовану молекулярну будову, володіє пружністю форми і високим значенням граничної напруги здвигу [5]. До граничного тертя відносять тертя при наявності плівки твердих мастил графіту, дисульфіду нітриду молібдену, талька, бору, політетрафторетилену і т. д. Численні дослідження показують, що найкращим результатом з точки зору зниження зносу контактної пари володіє дисульфід молібдену.

В процесі струмознімання відбувається нагрівання як контактного проводу, так і контактних вставок пантографу. Максимальні значення температури пари тертя «струмоприймач — контактний провід» регламентується відповідними нормами. Розрахунок загальної температури в зоні контакту визначається за методикою [7] наступним чином:

$$\Theta_{_{3\mathrm{B}\Gamma}} = \Theta_{_{V}} + \Theta_{_{\mathrm{HOB}}} + \Theta_{_{\mathrm{CH}}}, \tag{1}$$

де Θ_V – об'ємна температура (від джоулевої теплоти):

 $\Theta_{\text{пов}}$ — температура номінальної поверхні від тертя і контактного опору;

 Θ_{cn} – температура спалаху.

Для оцінки коефіцієнта тертя і інтенсивності зносу контактних пар пристроїв струмознімання необхідно враховувати максимальну температуру.

В залежності від тривалості і температури нагріву мідного контактного проводу його міцність знижується. Так нагрів проводу вище 270°С (температура рекристалізації міді), наприклад 300°С, на протязі 1 год. знижує міцність на 40%, тобто призводить до повної втрати міцності, а такий нагрів на протязі 1 секунди — 15%. Ефект втрати міцності при багатократних нагріваннях і охолодженнях протікає так, начебто тривалість нагрівань підсумовувалась.

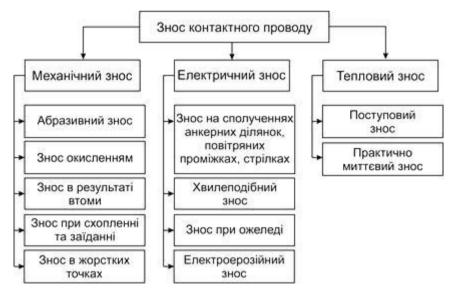


Рис. 1. Класифікація видів зношування контактного проводу

Знос при передачі електричної енергії відбувається через статичні або розривні контакти і найбільш складний з них - ковзний з відривами, коли електроіскрові та електродугові процеси поєднуються з процесами зовнішнього тертя. Аналіз раніше проведених досліджень дозволя€ запропонувати стосовно контактного проводу класифікацію видів зносу показану на рис. 1.

Під зносом розуміють процес руйнування і відділення матеріалу з поверхні твердого тіла і (або) накопичення його остаточної деформації при терті,

що проявляється в поступовій зміні розмірів і форми тіла (ГОСТ27674-88).

Безумовно теплові процеси в ковзному контакті є складними і формуються різними факторами. Врахування дії окремої складової на тепловий стан ковзного контакту є непростою задачею, а оскільки кінцевий ефект є сумою дій усіх факторів, то пропонується, з метою виконання порівняльного аналізу енергетичної ефективності ковзних контактів з різними типами струмознімальних вставок, використовувати узагальнений тепловий показник.

Впровадження такого показника дасть можливість оцінювати контактну пару з точки зору її енергетичної ефективності, стійкості до зносу контактного проводу та вставки.

Узагальнений тепловий показник роботи силового ковзного контакту представляє собою відношення:

$$K_T = \frac{T_{\rm N}}{T_{\rm p}},\tag{2}$$

де $T_{\rm N}$ — найбільша усталена температура контактної вставки, що досліджується, °C;

 $T_{\rm B}$ — температура контактної вставки, яка з усіх досліджуваних є найменшою, °С.

Галузевою науково дослідною лабораторією «Надійність і уніфікація електрообладнання рухомого складу» Дніпровського національного університету залізничного транспорту імені академіка В. Лазаряна проводилися стендові випробування стійкості до зношування контактних накладок полозів струмоприймачів, виготовлених з різних матеріалів [8, 9]. В рамках цих випробувань визначалась температура контактної вставки, результати замірів наведено в табл. 1.

Таблиця 1. Максимальні усталені значення температури різних типів контактних вставок отримані в ході стендових випробувань

№ п/п	Тип контактної вставки	Усталена температура $T_{\rm yer}$, ${}^{\circ}{ m C}$
1	ВЖ-3П	75
2	Романіт-УВЛШ виробництва ТОВ «КІН»	45
3	Тип А виробництва ТОВ «Глорія»	360
4	Тип А	230
5	Тип Б	160
6	ПКД-4-2	72
7	Вугільно-графітова Hyundai Rotem HRCS2	145
8	НМГ-1200	62

Якщо теплові втрати в зоні ковзного контакту не виконують корисної роботи, а лише нагрівають контактний провід та накладку, тобто ці втрати безповоротні та знижують енергоефективність системи, то найбільш ефективною, з цієї точки зору, буде контактна пара утворена контактним проводом та композитною вставкою типу Романіт-УВЛШ виробництва ТОВ «КІН», яка характеризується найнижчою температурою.

Накладки типу Романіт-УВЛІШ ϵ універсальними і можуть експлуатуватися на лініях як постійного, так і змінного струму. При їх виробництві в матеріал контактної вставки вводиться природний мінерал,

що містить до 60% фулеренів вуглецю C_{60} . Завдяки тому, що фулерени вуглецю C_{60} мають більш високу симетрію і найбільшу стабільність це дозволило створити матеріал з поліпшеними електричними, трибологічних і механічними властивостями. Приєднання до фулерену вуглецю металовмісного радикала міді, зміцненого хромистим чавуном, з'єднань чотиривалентного молібдену, ультрадисперсних алмазів дозволяє отримати новий клас струмознімальних композиційних накладок пантографів з параметрами, які можуть зміняться в широких межах.

Приєднання до фулерену вуглецю металовмісних радикалів міді, зміцнених хромистим чавуном, з'єднань чотиривалентного молібдену, ультрадисперсних алмазів утворює ланцюжки. Утворення таких ланцюжків забезпечує високу електропровідність матеріалу і дуже низький коефіцієнт тертя, а також міцно утримує плаковані міддю гранули графіту, які утворюють в процесі тертя на контактних поверхнях міцну плівку твердого змащення.

Таким чином $T_{\rm B}$ =45 °C, а результати розрахунку узагальнено теплового показника за виразом (2) наведено у табл. 2.

Таблиця 2. Значення K_T для різних типів вставок

№ п/п	Тип контактної вставки	K_T
1	ВЖ-3П	1,67
2	Романіт-УВЛШ виробництва ТОВ «КІН»	1
3	Тип А виробництва ТОВ «Глорія»	8
4	Тип А	5,1
5	Тип Б	3,56
6	ПКД-4-2	1,6
7	Вугільно-графітова Hyundai Rotem HRCS2	3,22
8	НМГ-1200	1,38

Аналізуючи дані табл. 2 можна дійти наступного висновку — чим більше значення K_T досліджуваної контактної вставки в порівнянні з найбільше енергоефективною ($K_T=1$), тим більше потужності втрачається в ковзному контакті. Надлишкова теплота, що виділяється в ковзному контакті негативно впливає на його характеристики і сприяє більш інтенсивному його зношуванню.

Наступною задачею в рамках цієї роботи ε встановлення кількісних зав'язків між значенням узагальненого теплового показника та величиною зносу елементів ковзного контакту.

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Factors affecting the capacity of high-speed mainlines at different speeds for passenger and freight trains

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Abstract. Increasing the share of non-state-owned carriers in the railway sector and the emergence of railway high-speed mainlines (HSM) and infrastructure operator/manager; - greatly alter the structure of the transport market. That is why the challenge is to assess the availability and planning of the capacity of the future HSM lines. In order to solve this problem, the purpose of this study is to develop a mathematical model for the rational distribution of the HSM capacity between freight and passenger traffic on the criteria of maximum profitability with reasonable parameters of axle load and speed. The model takes into account four constraints. To get the necessary data, an analysis of the technical parameters of axle loads was carried out on the example of high-speed passenger trains with serial production from 2010 to 2017 from 8 countries to substantiate the axle loads of future high-speed container flat-cars. According to the results of calculating the dependence of the average train speed versus the maximum speed with the train acceleration / deceleration time of more than 3 minutes and the distance between stations less than 15 km, it was proved that with increasing the maximum speed, the average speed of trains does not increase, but decreases. These results are particularly important for justifying the balance of combined freight and passenger traffic on the HSMs on the criteria of minimizing the freight traffic revenue loss and minimizing the need for additional state subsidies for passenger service.

1 Introduction and problem statement

To use high-speed lines only for passenger transportation in Ukraine is inefficient and unprofitable, since even in China [1], with its high passenger traffic, not all lines of high-speed railways are profitable, therefore, they also carry high-speed freight requiring urgent delivery [2]. The study of the balance of freight and passenger traffic in the HSM on criteria of maximum profitability for the infrastructure operator, taking into account the interests of other market participants, is an important scientific and applied problem and a prerequisite for the development of high-speed multimodal transport in Ukraine.

2 The aim of the study

The purpose of the study is to construct a mathematical model for the rational distribution of the throughput capacity of the HSM lines, taking into account the transport of passengers and freight by them with justified parameters of axial loads and speed.

3 Presentation of the main research material

An important factor to be taken away from is the fact that the speed of passenger trains should be maximally possible. While for freight trains this condition is not so unambiguous, and this is why:

Firstly, according to the HSM, not all goods from the traditional nomenclature of transport of ordinary railways will be transported, but only those that provide axial loads not higher than passenger trains (so-called "lightweight" goods); it is obvious that there will be a relatively small proportion of such goods in total, and, above all, there will be goods that really need fast delivery and are fairly "high-value" (so-called "high margin" goods or "high value-added goods"). Practice shows that such goods are transported by rail in most cases in containers that are the best way to ensure the safety of such goods.

Secondly, as far as we know, there are no special theoretical and experimental studies on aerodynamics and resistance to the movement of high-speed trains with containers, for HSM lines with a combined traffic of passenger and freight trains. However, in studies on, for example, resistance to train movement in a tunnel, with strong lateral wind, rain, and sandy storm - established nonlinear (in particular, quadratic) dependencies of accelerated growth of aerodynamic resistance and dynamic forces acting on elements of rolling stock and tracks [3], [4] with increasing train speed. It is logical to assume that when moving high-speed trains with containers that have the shape of a parallelepiped with spaces between them, there will be adverse aerodynamic effects that will lead to a sharp increase in propulsion,

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energy costs, and, consequently, the cost of transportation. Therefore, there may be a need to limit the speed of freight trains in the HSM compared with passenger trains. And from the theory and practice of the organization of train movements, it is known that different speeds of trains on one line lead to the "removal" of trains at one speed by trains at different speeds (so-called "slow-moving" and "high-speed" trains). It should be noted that the balance of cargo and passenger transportation to the HSM is possible taking into account two constraints arising from the need to meet the demand for transportation:

- Need for transportation of all wishing passengers;
- The need to transport as much cargo as possible within the available capacity.

Given these constraints, we analyze the dependence of the average train speed from the maximum at different acceleration / deceleration times and distance between stations:

$$V = V^{\text{max}} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{V^{\text{max}}}{2 \cdot l} \cdot t_{ab}\right), \qquad (1)$$

where V – average speed of the train, km / h.;

l – distance between stations, km;

 V^{max} – maximum train speed, km / h .;

 t_{ab} – Average time of acceleration / deceleration of train, h.

The average time of acceleration / deceleration of the train t_{ab} depends on many factors, but we will assume that most of all - from the mass and speed of the train, its traction characteristics and efficiency of the braking system, that is, the technical perfection of its design. In addition, the profile and line plan are influenced by this time. Investigate the influence of factors.

As can be seen from Table 1, the average speed is only 6-8% less than the maximum at the greatest distance between stations (35 km); this difference is less that the less time for acceleration / deceleration of the train. At a short distance between stations (10 km), the average speed is as much as 42-58% less than the maximum.

			stance between stations.
f	Average time of	Distance between	Maximum train speed

Table 1 Dependence of average train speed from maximum at different times

Average time of acceleration /	Average time of acceleration /	Distance between	Maximum train speed V^{max} , km / h.				
deceleration of train t_{ab} , h.	deceleration of train t_{ab} , min.	stations l, km	250	275	300	325	350
0,0167	1	15	215,3	233,0	250,0	266,3	281,9
0,0333	2	15	180,6	191,0	200,0	207,6	213,9
0,0500	3	15	145,8	149,0	150,0	149,0	145,8
0,0167	1	25	229,2	249,8	270,0	289,8	309,2
0,0333	2	25	208,3	224,6	240,0	254,6	268,3
0,0500	3	25	187,5	199,4	210,0	219,4	227,5
0,0167	1	35	235,1	257,0	278,6	299,9	320,8
0,0333	2	35	220,2	239,0	257,1	274,7	291,7
0,0500	3	35	205,4	221,0	235,7	249,6	262,5

Table 2. Number of freight trains that can be skipped on the basis of the mandatory passage of a different number of N_0 passenger trains.

Number of trains per day of another	Distance between	Maximum train speed $\mathit{V^{max}}$, km / h.				
category of speed N_0 , trains per day	stations l, km	250	250	250	250	250
2	30	102	102	102	102	102
10	30	91	92	92	92	92
18	30	80	81	81	82	82
2	50	102	102	102	102	102
10	50	88	89	90	90	90
18	50	75	76	77	78	79
2	70	101	101	101	102	102
10	70	86	87	87	88	88
18	70	70	72	73	74	75

The results obtained in Table 2 are very expressive. For example, with an increase in the number of passenger trains per day from 2 to 18 (16 trains), the number of freight trains may decrease from 102 to 75, that is 27 trains per day (depending on the values of parameters \boldsymbol{l} and $\boldsymbol{t_{ab}}$ - with the corresponding loss of income from freight traffic and the need to subsidize an additional number of passenger trains.

The results of the empirical study show that at acceleration / deceleration times of more than 3 minutes and distances between stations less than 15 km with increasing maximum speed, the average speed of trains does not increase, but decreases. At the same time, the calculation of the overall capacity of the lines of the HSM showed that the greater the difference in the speed of trains, the greater the loss of bandwidth of the line. With an increase in the number of passenger trains per day by 16 units, the number of freight trains per day is reduced by 27 units.

The results obtained are particularly important for justifying the balance of the use of the lines of the HSM and the availability of the HSM for freight and passenger

transportation, based on the criteria for maximizing revenues from freight transport and minimizing the need for additional state subsidies for passenger transportation.

A mathematical model can be used to study different scenarios of planning and as a help in making decisions on planning a rational distribution of the capacity of lines of the HSM taking into account passenger and freight traffic on long-distance railway lines.

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Причини відмов пристроїв автоматичної локомотивної сигналізації

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Abstract. The smooth operation of the railway depends mainly on the smooth running of the railway automation and communication facilities. The safe and uninterrupted operation of the railways is ensured by signalling, centralization and interlocking systems, as well as automatic locomotive signalling in combination with driver's vigilance and hitchhiking systems. To determine the major factors that affect the performance of the last two of these systems, the failure statistics of all railway automation devices that have a direct or indirect effect on them are analyzed. The origin of deviations in the normal operation of devices and systems, which can lead to malfunctions in their operation, is established. The most important objects are identified, the parameters of which must be constantly monitored. This will greatly improve the performance of the system and the overall reliability of the system. The analysis of the statistics has revealed the causes that lead to device and system malfunctions. It is confirmed that deterioration of the equipment remains the main cause of malfunctions among the most common failures of decoders, amplifiers and locomotive filters. In addition, the human factor has a great impact on the quality of the operation of the devices and systems of railway automation, namely the violation of the technology of work performance, non-compliance with the requirements of technological charts and operating instructions, poor quality repair and inspection of devices in repair and technological sites. Important remains the question of developing and implementing the latest technologies in the automation of the process of checking and servicing rail systems, which are the most important issue for carriers around the world at all times – the safety of transportation.

Залізничний транспорт найбезпечніший та один з найпопулярніших видів транспорту в усьому світі. Зокрема, в Україні залізниця є головною транспортною артерією країни, яка забезпечує перевезення тисяч пасажирів і мільйони тон вантажів щодня. Безпечна цілодобова безперебійна робота залізничного транспорту в будь-яку пору року значно залежить від надійності роботи засобів залізничної автоматики та зв'язку. Необхідно відмітити, що особливу роль у забезпеченні ефективної та безпечної роботи залізниць належить системам інтервального регулювання руху поїздів, а автоматичній локомотивній сигналізації (АЛС) у поєднанні з системами контролю пильності машиніста та автостопу. Кожен збій, відмова, пошкодження, відхилення в роботі чи транспортна подія, що відбулися на залізниці, стають причиною або збільшують ризик появи загрози життю чи здоров'ю людей, які користуються або працюють на залізниці, або тягнуть за собою мільйонні збитки від втрати вантажів та заходів з усунення наслідків надзвичайних ситуацій. При цьому потрібно враховувати, що в роботі залізниці втрачається корисний час, який необхідний на відновлення руху. Щоб зменшити вірогідність появи нештатних випадків, необхідно постійно підвищувати роботи надійність пристроїв та систем, впроваджувати новітні розробки та технології,

підвищувати кваліфікацію та заохочення робітників, покращувати методи обслуговування залізничних пристроїв, шляхом усунення або мінімізації людського впливу завдяки автоматизації технологічного процесу обслуговування.

Витрати коштів, направлені на вдосконалення процесу перевірки та усунення недоліків, під час планових заходів щодо обстеження об'єктів інфраструктури та рухомого складу, мають в кінцевому результаті привести до зменшення загальних втрат, які залізниця зазнає від порушень нормального режиму функціонування. Вирішення цих задач потребує максимально ефективних рішень, але спочатку необхідно проаналізувати статистику відмов всіх пристроїв залізничної автоматики, приділивши особливу увагу причинам відмов та збоїв у роботі АЛС, що, в свою чергу, надасть змогу виділити ті пристрої, контроль яких значно вплине на працездатність системи та підвищить надійність роботи в цілому.

Визначимо причини транспортних подій:

- порушення технології виконання робіт (неоперативна організація усунення відмов, недотримання вимог технологічних карт та керівництв з експлуатації). Ця причина становить біля 60% від загальної кількості;
- невиконання робіт, передбачених планами технічного обслуговування пристроїв сигналізації,

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централізації та блокування (СЦБ), інструкціями та керівними вказівками. Через цю причину відбувається біля 40% випадків;

- інші причини (вплив грозових та комутаційних перенапруг, ожеледиця, повінь та інші). З цієї причини інциденти залишаються зазвичай не визначеними.

Розглянемо відмови пристроїв СЦБ, віднесених за господарством сигналізації та зв'язку. Основними об'єктами даних відмов ϵ :

- вихід з ладу реле, блоків, трансформаторів, трансмітерів, конденсаторів та конденсаторних блоків, випрямлячів, безконтактної апаратури, пристроїв захисту. Основними причинами відмов апаратури є обрив обмоток та монтажних проводів в приладах, коротке замикання проводів, втрата ємності конденсаторів;
- порушення роботи рейкових кіл. Основні причини відмов в рейкових колах обрив або відсутність рейкових з'єднувачів;
- порушення роботи кабельних ліній. Основні причини відмов кабельних ліній – внутрішній обрив жил в кабелі, обрив жил на клемах, заниження опору ізоляції;
- несправність в релейних шафах, на стативах, в колійних коробках. Основні причини відмов несправність штепсельних плат, клем, роз'ємів, колодок, монтажу;
- несправність світлофорів Основні причини відмов несправність ламп, роз'ємів, колодок, монтажу;
- несправність стрілочних електроприводів, гарнітури, замків Мелентьєва Основними причинами цих відмов на залізницях є несправність електродвигунів, втрата контакту в автоперемикачі та несправність монтажу в електроприводі.

Серед основних експлуатаційних причин відмов пристроїв СЦБ ϵ :

- порушення технології виконання робіт (недотримання вимог технологічних карт та керівництв з експлуатації) при технічному обслуговуванні та ремонті пристроїв СЦБ;
- вихід з ладу приладів та пристроїв через фізичне старіння;
- неякісний ремонт та перевірка приладів в ремонтно-технологічних дільницях СЦБ;
 - причина не виявлена;
- інші (вплив грозових та комутаційних перенапруг, конструктивно-заводський недолік).

Виділимо основні об'єкти та причини з великою кількістю відмов, що призводять до вимкнення сигналізації АЛС під час прямування поїздів:

- дешифратор (злам контактних пружин реле, втрата контакту та підгоряння контактів реле);
- підсилювач (відмова конденсатора, транзистора);
- локомотивний фільтр (котушка дроселя, механічні пошкодження, відмова конденсатора);

- загальний ящик (відсутність контакту на клемах або контактних пружинах).

Зауважимо, що основною причиною відмов локомотивних пристроїв АЛС все ж таки і надалі залишається зношеність апаратури.

статистичними показниками Укрзалізниці можна зробити висновок, що більша частина транспортних подій, а саме 60-80%, інцидентів, які відбуваються щороку на всіх залізницях України, відбуваються з вини дистанцій сигналізації та зв'язку. Встановлено, що головною причиною цього залишається порушення технології виконання робіт. Провівши аналіз кількості відмов пристроїв СЦБ окремо, чітко спостерігається тенденція до їх зростання. Основними об'єктами відмов найчастіше, а це у майже 40% випадків стає елементна база систем СЦБ (реле, трансмітери, конденсатори і т.і.). При цьому треба зауважити, що серед головних причин відмов так само виділяються експлуатаційні, до яких відноситься біля 85% випадків: неякісне виконання робіт при технічному обслуговуванні та зношеність апаратури.

Аналізуючи роботу систем АЛС на залізницях України окремо, можна відмітити, що кількість порушень дії пристроїв, що призвели до вимкнення АЛС під час прямування поїздів, залишається стабільно високою. Якщо основними об'єктами, що призвели до цього, є несправність дешифраторів, підсилювачів і локомотивних фільтрів, то основною причиною залишається зношеність апаратури. При цьому кількість збоїв у роботі АЛС впродовж останніх років значно збільшилася. Це обумовлено наявністю великої кількості завад, що впливають на передавальну та приймальну апаратуру АЛС.

Незважаючи на велику кількість науководослідних робіт по зменшенню впливу завад на роботу системи АЛС, збої в системі відбуваються і надалі, а тому проблема залишається актуальною.

Для пілвишення ефективності та надійності роботи залізничних пристроїв виконується багато Впроваджуються результати наукових дослідів та багаторічного досвіду в експлуатаційну роботу, тим самим автоматизуючи велику кількість технологічних процесів, скорочуючи час обслуговування пристроїв та підвищуючи вірогідність безвідмовної роботи апаратури. Проте, незважаючи на це, аналіз роботи залізничних пристроїв показав, що людський фактор, а саме порушення технології виконання робіт, недотримання вимог технологічних керівництв з експлуатації, неякісний ремонт та перевірка приладів в ремонтно-технологічних дільницях, залишається суттєво високим визначенні надійності роботи залізничної апаратури в цілому і в системах локомотивної сигналізації зокрема. Тому і надалі не втрачають своєї актуальності розробки в сфері автоматизації процесів перевірки та обслуговування безпеки на залізничному транспорті.

Екологічне оцінювання стану території прилеглої до швидкісної ділянки залізниці

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Abstract. The purpose of the study is to find ways to create an information system for monitoring the high-speed section of a railway locomotive turnover with the use of environmental assessment for the safe passage of trains. The object of study is a distributed information system for monitoring the environmental status of the railway section. The objective of the study is to develop a technical proposal for the creation of a distributed information system for monitoring the high-speed section of the railway, taking into account the environmental status. The novelty of the study is based on the estimation of the ecological status of the railway section (locomotive rotation areas). The research is aimed at increasing the amount of data on technical parameters affecting railway safety; the development of methodological support for the construction of an information system for forecasting emergency situations in relation to rail transport. Studies have no inconsistencies with existing data. The use of such systems at high-speed sections of locomotive rotation will allow to solve the problem of ensuring environmental safety on railway transport. The research is of interest to organizations engaged in the development of environmental protection measures for transport

1 Вступ

В даний час відсутні рішення для створення інформаційної системи в транспортній галузі що враховують екологічний стан прилеглих територій. Формування інформаційної системи екологічного оцінювання швидкісних ділянок залізниці цілком обгрунтовано для ефективного управління руху поїздів. Створення такої системи з використанням сучасної технології геоінформаційних дозволить об'єднати в єдиній базі даних описову інформацію про об'єкти. Інформаційна система необхідна для вироблення рекомендацій при коригуванні режимних карт з урахуванням зміни швидкісного режиму на ділянці обертання локомотивів в залежності від екологічних оцінок ділянок залізниці.

2 Результати дослідження

Оцінка впливу природних і техногенних об'єктів на стан рейкової колії здійснюється в результаті аналізу рівня небезпеки тих чи інших об'єктів і їх віддаленості від залізничного полотна. Рівень небезпеки зазвичай призначається експертами в результаті періодичних перевірок.

На сьогоднішній день питанням оцінки стану прилеглих до залізниці територій не приділяється належної уваги, особливо це стосується інформаційних систем що розробляються, за

допомогою яких можливо було б оцінювати стан прилеглих територій.

Техногенні об'єкти, такі, наприклад, як підприємства, які розташовуються не на самій залізниці, а на деякій відстані від неї. Для того щоб врахувати їх вплив і можливий вплив на елементи і системи швидкісної залізниці (ШЗ) пропонується будувати «буферні» зони визначеного радіусу. Всі об'єкти, що потрапили в «буферну» зону і характеризуються показником впливу, впливають на швидкісний режим ділянки залізниці.

Зона найменшого радіуса вважається найнебезпечнішою і має максимальний показник впливу, встановлений експертами. Наступна по радіусу зона менш небезпечна, але в залежності від виду підприємства може бути значущою при оцінці. І третя зона - найбільшого радіуса вважається практично безпечною, але при аналізі впливу різного роду хімічних і нафтопереробних, а також підприємства, що використовують атомну енергію, третю зону необхідно вводити і враховувати ступінь впливу підприємства в даній зоні.

Для характеристики того чи іншого фактору що впливає на IIIЗ вдаються до допомоги експертів, які на основі апріорних знань про розглянуті фактори кожному показнику привласнюють значення, яке відповідає ступені впливу. Для таких техногенних об'єктів як підприємства і заводи, що розташовані поблизу IIIЗ, оцінка впливу може здійснюватися на основі наступних отриманих знань про:

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- діяльність підприємства (оцінка шкідливого впливу діяльності підприємства на навколишнє середовище);
 - час створення підприємства;
 - віддаленість підприємства від залізниці;
 - частота виникнення аварій на підприємстві;
 - використання очисних споруд на підприємстві;
- застосування нових, в тому числі і очисних технологій, на підприємстві.

Склад знань для природних об'єктів, на прикладі надзвичайних ситуацій (НС), які можуть мати місце в районі розглянутої ділянки залізниці, може бути представлено в наступному вигляді:

- вид НС;
- протяжність НС;
- віддаленість НС від залізниці;
- частота появи НС в даному районі (за статистичними даними);
 - ступінь ризику НС.

Кожен тип НС оцінюється деяким ступенем ризику (наприклад від 1-3, де 1- найбільш небезпечна НС, а 3- менш небезпечна для навколишнього середовища і людини) та інші.

Підсумкова оцінка впливу природних та техногенних об'єктів будуватися на основі таких параметрів як кількість і показники впливу природних і техногенних об'єктів, зафіксованих в «буферній» зоні швидкісного підучастка залізниці.

На основі аналізу отриманих знань кожної надзвичайної ситуації присвоюється показник впливу на залізницю. Полігональний шар створюється на основі статистичних даних по різних літературних та інтернет-джерел про надзвичайні ситуації, які мали місце за останні кілька років в районі розглянутої ділянки ШЗ.

Оцінки ступеня стану рейкової колії формуються на основі даних моніторингу ділянок колії, бічного зносу рейок, здвигів рейкової колії.

Дані про відхилення вносяться в базу даних інформаційної системи, що дозволяє наочно уявити поточну ситуацію і реалізувати функції оперативного управління інфраструктурою залізниці для запобігання можливих надзвичайних ситуацій.

Результатом оцінювання стану рейкового шляху ϵ :

- оцінка шляху по дистанцій;
- видача попереджень про обмеження швидкості;
- графік зміни стану колії в залежності від часу;
- бальна оцінка колії.

Стан споруд залізниці формується на основі оцінок стану об'єктів залізниці: стрілочних переводів, залізничних переїздів, мостів та інших технічних споруд. Формування оцінки стану

здійснюється на основі інформації, одержуваної в результаті оглядів і перевірок транспортних споруд і колійних пристроїв залізничної колії. Розміри відступів від норм і правил утримання колії і виявлені дефекти зіставляються з розмірами допусків і встановленими вимогами, що висуваються до забезпечення безпеки руху поїздів в залежності від встановлених швидкостей.

Данні про територію, що прилягає до залізниці, організовуються в набори класів об'єктів. Розподілена інформаційна система про стан території має наступну структуру:

- дані про залізницю:
- координати колії;
- математична модель колії;
- транспортні споруди;
- споруди залізниці;
- стрілки, семафори та інше;
- географічні та геодезичні дані:
- дороги,
- ліси, лісопосадки;
- водні об'єкти;
- землекористування;
- споруди;
- залізниця;
- адміністративні кордони;
- дані території:
- надзвичайні ситуації;
- техногенні об'єкти;
- дані оцінювання зон:
- дефекти;
- статистика;
- нормативні дані.

Коригування швидкісного режиму руху локомотива здійснюється по ділянках швидкісної моделі режимів руху локомотива відповідно до оцінки стану рейкової колії, оцінки об'єктів залізниці та оцінки впливу прилеглої території. Кожна оцінка має бальне подання за обраною шкалою.

3 Висновки

Підсумкову оцінку впливу природних і техногенних об'єктів необхідно здійснювати на основі таких параметрів, як показники гранично допустимих концентрацій (ГДК) шкідливих викидів техногенних і природних об'єктів, зафіксованих в «буферній» зоні ІІІЗ

В результаті виконання досліджень повинен бути сформований перелік заходів щодо підвищення рівня безпеки руху поїздів.

Analysis of electromagnetic interference from rolling stock with induction traction motor

Vadim Shcheka, Anton Zhuravlyov and Andrii Zubko¹

Abstract. The analysis of electromagnetic interference from new types of electric rolling stock with an induction traction motor to determine statistical estimates of the distribution parameters of the probability of interference appear in the frequency bands of track circuits signal currents is carried out. The statistical material, needed for the study, of time dependencies and the harmonic composition of the traction current was collected based on the measurements results of on an electric rolling stock with an induction motor of three different manufacturers, which is currently operated on the Ukrainian railways. The recordings have been made for the basic modes of driving a locomotive: traction, running, braking, when driving on sections with alternating current and direct current with different steepness of the track profile. As a result of the statistical data analysis on electromagnetic interference generated in reverse traction current by an electric rolling stock with an induction motor, the probability distribution law of the generated noise interference in this or that band of track circuits signal currents is found out, as well as signal currents bands which are most prone to electromagnetic influence are revealed.

1 Relevance research

The high-speed traffic implementation and rolling stock fleet modernization in Ukraine is closely linked to the introduction of a rolling stock with an induction traction motor, the operation of which requires constant monitoring of the electromagnetic compatibility with train control systems, and in particular with the track circuits, which are the primary track sensors and the most unreliable elements of railway automation, but which in turn affect the safety of train traffic. Traffic safety in high-speed areas is largely dependent on the functional safety of the track circuits and their basic operation modes performing.

The recorded facts of electromagnetic interference, generated by power converters of electric rolling stock with induction traction motor into the bands of track circuits signal currents confirms the need to develop the new methods and means for ensuring electromagnetic compatibility of track circuits with new types of rolling stock. In developing and implementing technical solutions to improve the functional safety of track circuits, the issue of identifying the problem railroad areas and the track circuits signal currents frequency ranges, where the failure rate is greatest, is raised.

That is, one of the urgent problems is the study of the probability of dangerous levels and duration electromagnetic disturbance from an electric rolling stock with an induction traction motor in the band of a particular track circuits signal frequency. Thus, the purpose of the work is to conduct an analysis of electromagnetic interference from new types of electric

rolling stock with an induction traction motor to determine statistical estimates of the distribution parameters of the probability of interference appear in the frequency bands of track circuits signal currents.

Such interferences can affect the main track circuits operation modes, which will affect the overall operation of the railway automation system at the area. It is desirable to note that track circuits operation modes failure can lead to a serious accident.

2 Data collection and processing

In order to prevent the occurrence of track circuits failure due to the action of electromagnetic interference from rolling stock with induction traction motors, a considerable amount of data obtained from real rolling stock and sections has been analyzed.

The statistical material, needed for the study, of time dependencies and the harmonic composition of the traction current was collected based on the measurements results of on an electric rolling stock with an induction motor of three different manufacturers, which is currently operated on the Ukrainian railways. The recordings have been made for the basic modes of driving a locomotive: traction, running, braking, when driving on sections with alternating current and direct current with different steepness of the track profile.

During the measurements, the obtained data were recorded using a mobile PC, ADC and contactless current sensor. Express data analysis was performed directly during measurements. The analysis used the software included in the ADC, as well as software

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developed in the National Instruments LabVIEW package. In-depth analysis of the results was performed using MathWorks MATLAB. In MATLAB environment the FFT algorithm is implemented and the most informative fragments of recorded currents are analyzed. In addition to the FFT method, the obtained traction current records were passed through digital bandwidth filters in the signaling frequency range of the track circuits created in the Signal Processing Toolbox. The obtained filtered interference currents directly enter the track circuits receiving devices through the track filters and are the most dangerous for their operation. Such interference current will only affect the of track circuits operation if its amplitude exceeds 0.35 A for third generation tonal track circuits; 0.2 A for fourth generation tonal track circuits and 1 A (1.3 A) for numerical code track circuits powered by 25 Hz (50 Hz) current. In order to take these parameters into account. the interference current obtained after digital filtering have been further processed.

3 Results and conclusions

As a result of the statistical data analysis on electromagnetic interference from rolling stock with induction traction motor, generated in reverse traction current by an electric rolling stock with an induction motor, the probability distribution law of the generated noise interference in this or that band of track circuits signal currents is found out, as well as signal currents bands which are most prone to electromagnetic influence are revealed.

Obtained statistics and of distribution parameters estimates can be used in the design, equipment of sections and maintaining of track circuits in order to ensure their electromagnetic compatibility with an electric rolling stock with an induction motor, which is especially relevant in sections with high-speed motion. The data obtained will also be useful in the development of track circuits methods and means protecting from electromagnetic interference by an induction traction motor or in the design of fundamentally new train control systems based on automation elements that use the frequency bands with least probability occurrence disturbances from electric rolling stock.

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Впровадження сучасних технологій в організацію залізничних туристичних перевезень

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Анотація Розглянуто проблему впровадження сучасних технологій в транспортну галузь України, визначені основні пріоритети перспективного розвитку економіки країни. Окреслені стратегічні напрями розвитку транспортної галузі відповідно Директивам ЕС у питаннях енергозбереженності та енергоефективності на транспорті. Розкрита роль туристичного сектора в формуванні стратегічного курсу розвитку економіки, його основні проблеми при впровадженні цифрових технологій.

Abstract The problem of introduction of modern technologies in the transport sector of Ukraine is considered, the main priorities of perspective development of the country's economy are determined. Strategic directions for the development of the transport industry are outlined in accordance with the EU Directives on energy efficiency and energy efficiency in transport. Role of the tourism sector in shaping the strategic course of economic development, as well as the main problems of the industry in the introduction of digital technologies are revealed.

Розвиток інформаційного суспільства в Україні та впровадження новітніх інформаційних технологій у всі сфери суспільного життя сьогодні є одним із пріоритетів держави. У контексті реалізації державної політики і стратегії побудови сучасного інформаційного суспільства здійснюється інформатизація практично всіх галузей виробничого комплексу країни. На державному рівні, з метою активного впровадження інформаційних технологій визначено пріоритетом розвитку економіки. Значні зусилля спрямовано на створення системи надання послуг, орієнтованих на використання сучасних ІТ у формуванні висококваліфікованих фахівців.

В умовах сьогодення головними факторами успішного соціально-економічного розвитку держави, метою забезпечення конкурентоздатності на світовому ринку, стають наукоємності виробництва, підвищення інтенсифікація інноваційної діяльності підприємств та інформатизація всіх сфер людської діяльності, це стосується транспортної сфери. Запровадження цифрових технологій дозволить використовувати транспорт за більш ефективним та раціональним сценарієм розвитку.

Транспортна система України характеризується значним ступенем розгалуженості, а також активністю всіх основних видів транспорту, що є значною перевагою країни і ключовим пріоритетом серед інших країн Європи. Територією України проходять Міжнародні транспортні коридори, що дозволяє формувати, проектувати та планувати

маршрути пасажирських та вантажних потоків, використовуючи комбіновані перевезення, у яких основну роль відіграє залізничний транспорт. Країни Європи зацікавлені в розвитку загального транзитного транспортного сполучення з Україною, в якому були б задіяні всі види транспорту. Основна мета даного співробітництва - активний розвиток транспортної інфраструктури в рамках міжнародного співробітництва. [1,6]

Основним пріоритетом транспортної політики України сьогодні визнано процес інтеграції української транспортної системи в Європейську транспортну мережу. Ця стратегія розширить можливості нашої країни в сфері торгівлі між країнами, обміну технологіями та інноваціями.

Залізничний транспорт, як основний перевізник, виконує роль ключового фактора забезпечення економічного зростання виробничого комплексу країни, сприяє підвищенню рівня конкурентоздатності національної економіки, покращенню соціально-економічного стану населення. На частку залізничного транспорту припадає близько 34% пасажирообороту всіх видів транспорту [2].

Залізничний транспорт вирізняється з інших транспортних складових рядом суттєвих переваг: він найбільш економічний через енергоефективність, а також, завдяки найвищому рівню безпеки як для пасажирів, так і для перевезення вантажів; є зручним та безпечним для більшої частини потенційних пасажирів.

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Угодою про асоціацію між Україною та ЄС передбачена імплементація В українське законодавство ряду положень Директив, у тому числі щодо енергоефективності та енергозбереження в галузі транспорту, згідно якій основними напрямами розвитку (адаптації) державної політики у сфері у довгостроковій перспективі урахуванням цільового розвитку енергетики пріоритетним визнано питання енергоефективності та енергозбереження на транспорті. [1,5] Ці два поняття взаємопов'язані, оскільки енергозбереження є головним фактором підвищення рівня ефективності конкурентоздатного середовища сфери послуг. Основним фактором формування енергоефективності підприємств залізничного транспорту є створення ефективно діючої системи менеджменту 3 енергозбереження розширення транспортних послуг, які користуються попитом.

Особливу увагу сьогодні привертає до себе туристичний сектор, так як дана галузь розвивається швидкими темпами і має всі шанси стати однією із галузей економіки провідних країни. забезпечує приблизно десяту частину ВВП і ε надзвичайно перспективною. Туристична галузь може стати більш прибутковою при умові активного використання транспортної складової, яка відіграє важливу роль в стимулюванні політичного, соціально-культурного, i фізичного розвитку регіонів, сприя€ підвищенню економічного добробуту громадян своєї країни.

Одним із ключових етапів при розгляді даного питання необхідним ϵ виділення ресурсів на залучення і активний розвиток різних сегментів туристичного ринку згідно вимогам сучасного світового транспортного ринку. Глобалістичні процеси, які відбуваються сьогодні в економіці країни та світу, вимагають розширення туристичних можливостей. ефективності використання ресурсного потенціалу регіонів та відповідних реформ, що повинні проводитись виключно у правовому полі під контролем законодавчих структур.

Розвинена туристична інфраструктура здатна приносити в бюджет країни значні кошти, які будуть сприяти розвитку нових туристичних маршрутів, напрямків, дозволять впроваджувати досягнення науки і сучасних технологій, а так само розробляти нові способи надання туристичних послуг. Сьогодні в Україні туристичний бізнес, з багатьох причин, не досяг такого активного розвитку, як за кордоном, а вивчення економічних та управлінських засад в сучасних умовах ϵ недостатнім. Також недостатнім ϵ залучення використання інформаційнота комунікаційних технологій, а саме впровадження цифрових розробок та технологій у керування процесами перевезень.[2,9]

Ця проблема надзвичайно актуальна при вирішенні питання впровадження транспортного туризму в нашій країні: відсутність сучасних цифрових розробок, слабий розвиток цифрового маркетингу значно знижує ступінь

конкурентоздатності залізничної галузі. Насамперед, ця проблема стосується недостатнього рівня застосування реклами транспортних послуг, поширення інформації про повноту транспортних послуг. З метою інформування потенційних клієнтів, в світі використовують різні методи та технології, які прискорюють процес обробки, аналізу та оцінки результатів. Сьогодні в Україні (за цільовим сценарієм розвитку цифрової економіки) вже покладено початок запровадження 4-G та 5-G покриття території України [3,4], цифрового маркетингу, цифрового банкінгу та інші.

Цифрові технології почали вводити в організацію туристичного перевізного процесу на початку 2005 року, визначаючи стратегію розвитку транспортного туризму. На нашу думку, дана стратегія повинна включати у себе: процес формування нових транспортних потоків, тісну взаємодію підприємств транспортної та туристичної галузей, а також продуману тарифну політику, вигідну потенційним клієнтам. Україна за рівнем розвитку інформаційних технологій у світі посідає 56 місце. Єдина конкурентна перевага, яку має Україна в цьому аспекті, це традиційно сильні ІТ-кадри: тобто в високий рівень підготовки дуже програмістів.[1,3,7]

Ринкові механізми істотно змінюють вимоги до ринку транспорту - зростає роль економічних критеріїв і посилюється динаміка економічних зв'язків. По суті, змінюються і функції транспорту. Замість властивої командній економіці функція перевезень формується нова функція - забезпечення економічних зв'язків з відповідними транспортними зв'язками на основі цифрових технологій, згідно розвитку Концепції цифрових технологій Україні.[2,7-8] Жорстка конкуренція європейському ринку транспортних послуг ставить нові вимоги до організації технологій туристичних перевезень, які вимагають запровадження цифрового підходу в організацію та управління пасажирськими потоками.

Окремим завданням перед транспортною галуззю стоїть питання формування попиту на транспортні використовуючи інструментарій маркетингово-логістичного підходу та цифрового маркетингу, а також хмарних технологій, допомогою яких прискорюється процес обробки даних, в яких комп'ютерні ресурси надаються Інтернет-користувачеві як он-лайн сервіс. З метою впровадження даної стратегії обов'язковим ϵ вдосконалення каналів прийому інформації, їх розповсюдження на більш широкі аудиторії, а також модернізація транспортної інфраструктури відносно технічного оснащення з метою активного розвитку інформаційних технологій та систем залізничного та інших видів транспорту. Важливим є також відповідна кваліфікація та підготовка залізничної галузі. Дана стратегія особливо важлива формуванні та плануванні туристичних перевезень. [5,6]

На нашу думку, в умовах розвитку сучасних цифрових технологій, значна увага повинна

приділятись проблемі територіального розташування підприємств туристичного комплексу, які потрібно розглядати як сукупність розміщення об'єктів туристичного сектора в просторово-часовому та інформаційно-комунікативному просторі отримання максимально ефективного економічного результату та підвищення мотивації. Розташування туристичного комплексу в інформаційному просторі транспортної галузі сприяє плідній роботі даних складових ринку. Також значна увага повинна приділятись підготовці або можливостям перепідготовки кадрів для роботи з новими методами роботи, умінню аналізувати інформацію за допомогою цифрових технологій.[6-9]

Дана тематика ϵ сьогодні актуальною і вимагає більш детального та повного дослідження у подальшій роботі.

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Розробка та дослідження методу визначення механічних дефектів нейтрального реле залізничної автоматики

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Abstract. The problem considered in the work is concerned to the automatic detecting and identifying defects in a neutral relay. A new method for the automatic detection of defects based on epy wavelet analysis of relay transient current and artificial neural network classifier is proposed. The effectiveness of this method was confirmed during testing of the neutral relays with various defects.

Більшість систем залізничної сигналізації, що знаходяться у експлуатації, була побудовані понад півстоліття тому і базується на використанні електромеханічних контактних компонентів. останні десятиліття появилися нові комп'ютерні системи управління рухом поїздів, але частка електромеханічних систем сигналізації на залізницях України все ще перевищує 90%. Функціональна безпека залізничних електромеханічних систем сигналізації ґрунтується на використанні так званих нейтральних реле (НР), які мають специфічну конструкцію, що забезпечує асиметрію їх вихідного сигналу при виникненні будь яких можливих несприятливих для безпечної роботи системи факторів.

Для забезпечення безпечної роботи релейних систем сигналізації HP мають піддаватися періодичному обслуговуванню, під час якого вимірюються їх основні параметри, а також провадять регулювання реле відповідно до технічних регламентів. Оскільки ці вимірювання, як правило, проводяться вручну, вони вимагають багато часу (до чотирьох годин на одно реле), є коштовними, і їх суб'єктивний мають Автоматизація вимірювань електричних параметрів реле, а саме напруги спрацьовування, напруги відпускання якоря, опору котушки, контактів тощо, може бути легко реалізовано на основі сучасних комп'ютерних технологій. Але автоматизація вимірювання механічних параметрів НР стикається з серйозними труднощами. Механічні та електричні сили, що діють на арматуру НР при її перемиканні, визначають час спрацьовування і відпускання якоря, одночасність або неодночасність перемикання контактів, контактний тиск тощо. Технічний стан релейної арматури, контактних пружин, магнітної системи, а також конструктивні параметри реле, такі як висота антимагнітного штифта, міжконтактний повітряний проміжок, парамагнітний зазор між ярмом та сердечником сильно впливають на механічні параметри реле. У попередніх роботах

було показано, що електричний перехідний струм, який протікає в котушці реле при вмиканні і вимиканні НР, суттєво залежіть від механічних процесів, що відбуваються під час руху якоря і контактів, і, отже, може використовуватися для контролю технічного стану арматури та магнітної системи реле.

Метою цієї роботи є розробка методу автоматизованого визначення та ідентифікації механічних дефектів нейтрального реле залізничної автоматики та дослідження ефективності розробленого методу.

Для досягнення цієї мети проведено оглял літератури та наведено математичний електромеханічних процесів, що відбуваються в реле при його вмиканні та вимиканні. Запропоновано формулу для механічної сили, що діє на якір реле при його перемиканні, в залежності від напруги на реле, струму в обмотці та зазору між якорем та осереддям магнітної системи. Таким чином, дефекти рухомої частини реле, а саме дефекти якоря, деформація контактів та контактних пружин, дефекти магнітної системи реле, парамагнітного зазору між якорем реле та ярмом, зміна висоти антимагнітного штифту, замикання витків обмотки приводять до зміни механічних та електричних сил, що діють на рухому частину реле при його переключенні, внаслідок чого на певній ділянці часової залежності перехідного струму, що відповідає переміщенню якоря, з'являються особливості у вигляді опуклостей і провалів, які можна використовувати як діагностичні ознаки дефектів реле. Але ці особливості є незначними за амплітудою, що ускладнює проведення діагностики.

Для визначення діагностичних ознак в роботі запропоновано використовувати метод вейвлет пакетного розкладання часової залежності перехідного струму реле при його переключенні, який довів свою ефективність у багатьох практичних застосуваннях. На основі проведених досліджень коефіцієнтів вейвлет пакетного перетворення струму

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реле з різними механічними дефектами були визначені діагностичні ознаки дефектів.

Експрес-визначення наявності механічних дефектів нейтральних реле запропоновано провадити за допомогою вейвлет-пекетної ентропії Шеннона для перехідного струму реле, значення якої є чутливим до появи різного роду порушень і збурень у струмі.

B результаті проведеного дослідження запропоновано новий метод автоматичного виявлення дефектів у нейтральних реле. Метод заснований на вимірювані та аналізі часові залежності перехідного струму при перемиканні реле. Залежність перехідного струму від часу при включенні реле можна розділити на три характерні сегменти. У першому сегменті реле арматури не рухається, оскільки магнітна сила недостатня. Струм реле у першому сегменті зростає в часі за експоненціальним законом. У другому сегменті арматура починає рухатися, і частина загальної енергії, що запасена на першому етапі в магнітному електричному полях магнітної системи, перетворюється на механічну роботу руху арматури, що приводить до певного зниженням струму реле, У третьому сегменті реле арматури повністю притягується до осереддя і струм знову зростає з часом за експоненціальним законом. Константи часу експоненціального збільшення перехідного струму реле в першому та третьому сегментах можуть бути використані для виявлення дефектів магнітної системи реле. Особливості перехідного струму у другому сегменті можна використати для виявлення дефектів арматури реле.

Запропонований метод складається з двох етапів. На першому етапі вимірюють часові залежності перехідного струму реле при його вмиканні. Отримана залежність аналізується за допомогою вейвлет-перетворення та ентропії енергії Шеннона для виявлення основних дефектів арматури та магнітної системи нейтральних реле. На другому етапі виявляють та ідентифікують конкретні типи дефектів за допомогою класифікатора на основі штучних нейронних мереж (ШНМ), який був попередньо навчений на основі отриманих при дослідженні ознак дефектів реле. Загальний обсяг підготовлених для тренувань ШНМ, складався з 900 векторів, які містять 100 векторів для реле в справному стані і 800 векторів для реле з різними типами дефектів. Частина підготовлених даних (60%) була використана для навчання ШНМ, 20% даних для перевірки та 20% даних для тестування ШНМ. Для тренування ШНМ був використаний алгоритм зворотного розповсюдження помилок з методом оптимізації Левенберга-Маркарда. Початкові значення ваги та зміщень в ШНМ створювалися програмою автоматично. Середня квадратична помилка, досягнута під час тренування ШНМ, становить 0,0027. Після показники ШНМ оцінювалися тренувань допомогою 180 тестових даних. Навчена ШНМ правильно класифікувала 179 даних із 180, що вказує на загальний показник виявлення дефектів на рівні 99,4%. Криві тестування та валідації ШНМ мають схожі характеристики, що свідчить про ефективність навчання.

Пропозиції реконструкції та розбудови Львівського залізничного вузла з врахуванням середньо та довготривалого плану розвитку міста Львова та західного регіону

Борис Ганайлюк ^{1,} та *Ростислав* Білинський ²

Abstract. Based on the analysis of the development of the city of Lviv and the region, a plan for a comprehensive reconstruction of the work of the Lviv junction is proposed, taking into account the implementation of promising infrastructure projects - connection of the junction to the network of 1435 mm tracks, to the LHS line and construction of the 1520 mm. track from Kosice to Vienna (breitspur planungsgesellschaft).

1 Передумови

Зміна структури транспортних та пасажирських потоків радикально змінила та продовжує змінювати структуру роботи Львівського залізничного вузла.

Водночає місто Львів та околиці радикально змінилась — перестали функціонувати або змінили локацію підприємства промисловості, місто активно розбудується, змінилась структура занятості, істотну роль відіграє туристична галузь, проведення виставок, фестивалів то що, що вимагає істотних змін в обслуговуванні пасажирів у тому числі міського та приміського сполучення..

Найбільший на західному кордоні залізничний вузол у складі двох ключових для мережі сортувальних станцій та вузлової пасажирської станції, розміщених на стику струму які були побудовані на дальній околиці міста на даний час знаходиться в історичні частині і можливості розвитку та модернізації обмежені.

2 Запропоновані авторами рішення

Проведено огляд земельних ділянок для будівництва нових сортувальних станцій. Проведене попереднє моделювання, та оцінка вартості інвестиції і її окупності. З огляду на те що в недалекому майбутньому питання виносу сортувальних станцій за межі міста може постати більш гостро, пропонується Уряду та органам місцевому врядування міста Львова прийняти відповідні рішення для вибору земельної ділянки та її резервування у державні власності (землі резерву).

У зв'язку із планами будівництва колії стандарту 1435мм, до ближніх околиць міста розглянуто можливість пропуску цих колій до головного залізничного вокзалу та до кількох вантажних

станцій та отримано технічні рішення які дозволяють вирішити це завдання невеликим коштом.

Досліджено тенденції по зміні місцевої роботи та визначено перелік вантажних станцій в межах міста які підлягають активному розвитку та які можуть бути закриті та/або переорієнтовано на пасажирські перевезення.

Досліджено колійний розвиток сортувальних станцій та напрацьовані технічні рішення що дозволяють збільшити парки приймання та відправлення та кількістть сортувальних колій в існуючих межах станцій.

Узагальнюючи результати проведених окремих досліджень пропонується наступна концепція комплексної перебудови організації руху в межах вузла.

Максимально можливе виокремлення (сепарація) колій вантажних та пасажирських перевезень.

Пасажирські перевезення:

- 1) Переніс функції вузлової пасажирської станції із ст. Львів на ст. Скнилів. Запровадження системи трьох пасажирських станцій Підзамче, Львів та Скнилів для зупинки усіх потягів дальнього та місцевого руху.
- 2) Розбудова станцій Підземче, Львів та Скнилів у пересадкові вузли та торгово-сервісні центри інтегровані в міське середовище. Розвиток станції Підзамче для перехоплення туристичного потоку, а станції Скнилів у пересадковий вузол: потяг, міська електричка, літка, автобус, тролейбус
- 3) Запуск міської електрички як в межах міста та агломерації шляхом інтеграції приміських маршрутів до складу міської електрички.

Вантажні перевезення

1) Розбудова північного обходу м. Львів для пропуску вантажних потягів. Припинення руху

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вантажних потягів на ділянці Підзамче- Львів-Центральний

- 2) Розвиток північних та західних залізничних станцій Рясне -2, Рудно у тому числі для обслуговування вантажних потягів стандарту колії 1435мм.. Мінімізація роботи станції Персенківка у зв'язку із майбутнім перенесенням промислових об'єктів у нові промзони (Сигнівка, Рясне-2).
- 3) Будівництво нового контейнерного терміналу у тому числі перевантаження контейнерів із вагонів двох систем колії.
- 4) Реконструкція сортувальних станцій Львів та Клепарів зі збільшенням кількості сортувальновідправних колій.
- Впровадження цих змін, які частково можуть здійснюватися за рахунок спільного фінансування залізниці, міста та приватних інвесторів (концесія залізничних вокзалів) дозволить оптимізувати роботу вузла до теперішніх потреб та потреб міста у середньо та довготерміновій перспективі та залучити для користування колією нових кліентів.

Нове життя забутих колій – інвестиційна пропозиція реконструкції Рава-Руського залізничного вузла та прилеглих ділянок колій для відновлення наскрізного пропуску потягів двох стандартів колій 1520/1435 мм та її експлуатація на умовах державно приватного партнерства

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Abstract. The problems of restoration of the activity of the little used tracks are considered, for example, the tracks Sokal (Ukraine) –Yaroslav (Poland) and Lviv (Ukraine) – Zwierzyniec (Poland) at the junction of 1520 / 1435mm track systems. A sketch project of reconstruction of the track economy has been completed, which allows to restore the through passage of freight and passenger trains with a track width of 1435 mm on all sections and a width of 1520 on the sections Lviv-Zwierzyniec and Rava-Ruska - Sokal. A preliminary survey of volumes of freight traffic by tracks as transit cargoes has been carried out centers of formation / receipt of which are outside the region of the track and the flows generated by the companies of the track. A simulation of the organization of motion by a node is carried out, as a result of which the need for traction and the type of traction are determined. The amount of investments in the reconstruction of the track economy of electrification and traffic automation, the purchase of traction and the creation of associated engineering infrastructure has been determined. Based on the estimated volume of transportation, it is proved that the project can be cost-effective and can be implemented under public-private partnership.

1 Передумови

Залізничні колії Львів-Белжец та Сокаль-Ярослав були збудовані на умовах концесії в 1880-90 рр. роках. Наскрізний рух коліями був припинений як наслідок встановлення нового кордону між СРСР та ПНР і перешивкою колійної решітки в межах СРСР на колію шириною 1520 мм.

Відсутність наскрізного руху призвела до того що ділянки колій по обидві сторони кордонів мало задіяні, а ділянка Рава-Руска - Червоноград по факту майже не використовується.

Опрацьовується варіант будівництва суміщеної колії на ділянці— Рава-Руська— Брюховичі для пропуску пасажирських потягів стандарту колії 1435мм Брюховичі Варшава.

Реалізація проекту відновлення наскрізного руху на частині дороги не може бути економічно оправданим та може бути реалізованим виключно на умовах отримання відповідного гранту. Також під сумнівом залишається можливість влаштування зручної пересадки по станції Брюховичі.

2 Запропоновані авторами технічні рішення



Рис. 1. Схема залізничних ліній.

2.1 Технічне рішення пропуску потягів стандарту 1435мм до основних станцій львівського вузла

На підставі детального аналізу колійного господарства Львівського вузлу запропоновані технічні рішення продовження суміщеної колії від станції Брюховичі до станції Львів— Скнилів для пасажирьских перевезень та Рясне 2, Рудно для вантажних перевезень.

2.2. Продовження суміщеної колії до станції Звержинець (РП) та приєднання до лінії ЛХС

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Автором (Ростислав Білинський) запропонована ідея доповнити проект будівництва суміщеної колії Брюховичі — Рава-Руська до станції Звержинець. (65 км) що дозволить поєднати лінію ЛХС із станцією Львів - найбільшою сортувальною станцією на західному кордоні. Таке рішення кардинально доповнює структуру потенційних вантажовідправників — стає економічно доцільно формувати призначення ЛЬВІВ - СЛАВКУВ та залучати дрібних вантажовідправників.

3 Реалізації інвестиційних проектів в зоні дії колій Львів - Рава-Руська та Рава-Руська Червоноград.

В різних стадіях реалізації знаходяться проекти освоєння вугільних родовищ (шахти Любельске і Тяглівське) які мають генерувати 13-18 млн. тон вугілля на рік.

Відкриття наскрізного руху до м. Червоноград потягами стандарту 1435мм дозволить підвищити привабливість інвестицій в підприємства регіону, що має достатню кількість кваліфікованих кадрів і ділова активність якого падає через вичерпність запасів вугілля.

3.1. Транзитні перевезення

Таблиця 1. Відправники та об'єми перевезень.

D:	Вид вантажу					
Відправник	Пропілен	Олія	Шрот	Цемент	Зерно	
ТОВ "Карпат-	0,061					
нафтохім"	млн. т.					
ПП "Оліяр"		0,088	0,18		0,12	
тит Олир		млн. т.	млн. т		млн. т.	
ПАТ "Івано-				0,036		
Франківськ-				млн. т.		
цемент"				MJIH. 1.		
Зернотрейдери					0,169	
(південні						
регіони)					млн.т.	

3.2. Перевезення вантажів згенерованих відправниками в зоні дії колії

Таблиця 2. Відправники та об'єми перевезень.

	Вид вантажу			
Відправник	Вугілля	Синтетичне		
	Буплля	моторне масло		
Шахти Любельські 1,2,3	11 млн. т.	-		
Тяглівські шахти 1,2	4,5 млн. т.	1		
Завод моторного масла	-	0,9 млн. т.		

4 Об'єми робіт та розмір інвестицій

На підставі ескізного проекту визначено об'єми та вартість робіт

4.1. Роботи по реконструкції колії

Таблиця 3. Перелік робіт об'єми та вартість

Дільниця	Вид робіт / Вартість реконструкції
Львів – Рава- Руська	Реконструкція колії з влаштуванням суміщеної колії 1520/1435 мм, електрифікація, автоблокування, штучні споруди/ - 113,15 млн. євро
Рава-Руська - Звержинець	Реконструкція колії з влаштуванням суміщеної колії 1435/1520 мм, електрифікація, автоблокування / - 110,5 млн. євро
Рава-Руська - Сокаль	Реконструкція колії з влаштуванням суміщеної колії 1435/1520 мм, напівавт. блокування / - 60,5 млн. євро
Рава-Руська – Муніна (Ярослав)	Капітальний ремонт, автоматичне блокування / - 41,0 млн. євро

4.2. Потреба в тязі

Таблиця 4. Перелік локомотивів.

	Необхідна пропускна	Магістр	Магістра	
Ділянка	спроможність поїздів	альні	льні	
Ділипка	на добу (вантажні +	електро	тепловоз	
	пасажирські)	вози	И	
Львів — Рава-Руська	25 пар	5-6	-	
Рава-Руська				
-	15 пар	4-5	-	
Звєржинець				
Рава-Руська - Сокаль	8 пар	1	2-3	
Рава-Руська				
– Муніна	10 пар	-	3-4	
(Ярослав)				

5 Оцінка об'ємів перевезень та виручки

Виходячи із попередньої оцінки визначено об'єми вантажних та пасажирських перевезень. Доходи від пасажирських перевезень не враховувались, і брались до уваги при визначені пропускної здатності ліній та видатків на їх пропуск.

Окупність проекту залежить від розміру концесійних платежів та розміру плати за користування земельною ділянкою.

Попередні розрахунки (підлягають перевірці за наслідками ґрунтовних досліджень) підтверджують гіпотезу окупності проекту, а отже можливість його реалізації на умовах державно приватного партнерства.

Road traffic: atmosphere pollution simulation

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Abstract. Road traffic is a source of different chemicals emissions which influence people's health. At present time, in Ukraine, to predict atmosphere pollution from road traffic OND-86 model is used. This model has different disadvantages and can't predict atmosphere pollution in streets because it does not take into account the buildings influence on contamination zones formation. The authors present new numerical models to predict air pollution in streets from road traffic. The wind flow in streets is simulated using two fluid dynamics models. The first model is based on 2-D Euler's equations. The second model is based on 3-D equation of potential flow. To predict level of air contamination from road traffic 2-D and 3-D equations of pollutant transfer were used. To solve governing equations difference schemes of splitting were used. The developed numerical models allow to take into account NO_x chemical transformations in atmosphere. Results of numerical experiments are presented. The authors also present results of laboratory experiments which were carried out to estimate the efficiency of suction system application near the road to reduce air pollution from road traffic.

1 Introduction

The main sources of air pollution are emissions from motor vehicles, the number of which is constantly growing both in Ukraine and around the world, and they are the most difficult to regulate. There is a general tendency in the world to reduce the amount of rail freight transport, which carries significantly less emissions to the atmosphere compared to road transport. Road transport, unlike rail, allows to deliver cargo directly to the object, with the result that the intensity of road transport is constantly increasing.

Most gas emissions from automobile engines are heavier than air, so they all accumulate on the ground and pose a significant threat to the population at highways. In this regard, there is a need for rapid assessment of the level of pollution concentration that enter the atmosphere while the operation of vehicles.

Currently, several classes of mathematical models are used to solve this class of problems: empirical models and analytical models [1-5]. This models do not allow to take into account hydrodynamic processes in flowing around buildings of various shapes and sizes, as well as numerical models based on the equations of Navier-Stoks [6-9, 12], which consider these processes, but take a large amount of time. Today the number of vehicles in each city is increasing, thus it is necessary to develop new mathematical models for carrying out operational numerical calculations to determine the concentration of air pollution caused by vehicle emissions.

2 3D mathematical model

To assess the impact of the road for air pollution, it is necessary to solve the mass transfer equation for a particular pollutant, in conditions of the air flow velocity field deformation caused by the presence of buildings.

A 3-D CFD simulation of this process is considered. Numerical simulation is carried out on a rectangular difference grid, with which the computational domain is divided into control volumes. Each building, the barrier is modeled by a set of control volumes — a set of parallelepipeds, of different height and width. A no-flow condition is set on the boundaries of such parallelepipeds for the modeling equations (Neumann condition).

The solution of this problem at the first stage begins with the solution of the three-dimensional equation for the velocity potential (1).

$$\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial z^2} = 0, \qquad (1)$$

The value of the velocity potential is determined in the center of the control volumes, the value of the velocity vector components of the air medium is on the edges of the control volumes. The components of the air velocity vector are related to the velocity potential by the following relations (2).

$$u = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x}, \quad v = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}, \quad w = \frac{\partial P}{\partial z}$$
 (2)

For the numerical solution of equation (1), the conditional approximation method is used [11]. The

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preliminary equation for the velocity potential (1) is reduced to the evolutionary form (3).

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial z^2},\tag{3}$$

where t – fictitious time. When $t \to \infty$ the solution of equation (3) tends to the solution of equation (1).

The splitting scheme for equation (3) is [11]:

- in the first fractional step

$$\frac{P_{i,j,k}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} - P_{i,j,k}^{n}}{\Delta t} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{n+\frac{1}{2} & n+\frac{1}{2} \\ -P_{i,j,k}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + P_{i-1,j,k}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} \\ \Delta x^2 \end{bmatrix} +$$

$$+ \left[\frac{-P_{i,j,k}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + P_{i,j-1,k}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta y^2} \right] + \left[\frac{-P_{i,j,k}^{n+\frac{1}{2}} + P_{i,j,k-1}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta z^2} \right],$$

- in the second fractional step

$$\frac{P_{i,j,k}^{n+1} - P_{i,j,k}^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}{\Delta t} = \left[\frac{P_{i+1,j,k}^{n+1} - P_{i,j,k}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^2} \right] + \left[\frac{P_{i,j+1,k}^{n+1} - P_{i,j,k}^{n+1}}{\Delta y^2} \right] + \left[\frac{P_{i,j,k+1}^{n+1} - P_{i,j,k}^{n+1}}{\Delta z^2} \right].$$

Before the beginning of the numerical integration of equation (3), the velocity potential field is specified for the "initial" moment of the fictitious time. The process of calculating the potential velocity field ends when the condition $\left|P_{i,j,k}^{n+1} - P_{i,j,k}^{n}\right| \le \varepsilon$ is carried out, where $P_{i,j,k}^{n+1}$ – new approximation of the velocity potential;

 $P_{i,j,k}^n$ - previous value of velocity potential; ε - calculation accuracy.

After calculating the velocity potential field, the components of the airflow velocity vector are calculated on the faces of the control volumes:

$$\begin{split} u_{ijk} &= \frac{P_{i,\,j,k} - P_{i-1,\,j,k}}{\Delta x} \,, \ v_{ijk} = \frac{P_{i,\,j,k} - P_{i,\,j-1,k}}{\Delta y} \,, \\ w_{ijk} &= \frac{P_{i,\,j,k} - P_{i,\,j,k-1}}{\Delta z} \,. \end{split}$$

During the movement of vehicles and when it is idling, pollutants enter the air, which undergo a transformation because of the influence of sunlight. The main three chemical reactions that occur in the air between nitrogen oxide NO_2 and ozone O_3 (4) – (6) are considered, since it is necessary to know the rates of their chemical reactions, which are determined experimentally.

$$NO_2 + h_V \xrightarrow{J} NO + O$$
, (4)

$$O + O_2 + M \rightarrow O_3 + M , \qquad (5)$$

$$NO + O_3 \xrightarrow{k_1} NO_2 + O_2, \qquad (6)$$

After determining the air flow velocity field, the problem of mass transfer of pollutants from the highway in conditions of building for each considered impurity is solved (7) - (9).

$$\frac{\partial[NO]}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u[NO]}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v[NO]}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w[NO]}{\partial z} =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\mu_{x} \frac{\partial[NO]}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\mu_{y} \frac{\partial[NO]}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\mu_{z} \frac{\partial[NO]}{\partial z}) +$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{NO_{i}}(t)\delta(x - x_{i}(t))\delta(y - y_{i}(t))\delta(z - z_{i}(t)), \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\partial[NO_{2}]}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u[NO_{2}]}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v[NO_{2}]}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w[NO_{2}]}{\partial z} =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\mu_{x} \frac{\partial[NO_{2}]}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\mu_{y} \frac{\partial[NO_{2}]}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\mu_{z} \frac{\partial[NO_{2}]}{\partial z}) +$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{n} Q_{NO_{2}} (t)\delta(x - x_{i}(t))\delta(y - y_{i}(t))\delta(z - z_{i}(t)), \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{\partial[O_{3}]}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u[O_{3}]}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v[O_{3}]}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w[O_{3}]}{\partial z} =$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\mu_{x} \frac{\partial[O_{3}]}{\partial x}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\mu_{y} \frac{\partial[O_{3}]}{\partial y}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\mu_{z} \frac{\partial[O_{3}]}{\partial z}) \quad (9)$$

where [NO], [NO₂], [O₃] – concentrations of nitrogen oxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, which are determined in the centers of control volumes; Q_{NOi} – intensity NO from motor transport, $Q_{NO_{2}i}$ – intensity NO₂ polution from motor transport; u, v, w – wind velocity vector components; $\mu = (\mu_x, \mu_y, \mu_z)$ – turbulent diffusion coefficient; $\delta(x - x_i(t))\delta(y - y_i(t))\delta(z - z_i(t))$ – Dirac's delta function, which is used to simulate the emission of a car, $x_i(t), y_i(t), z_i(t)$ – vehicle location coordinates.

Physical splitting of each equation is performed (10).

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial uC}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial vC}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (w - w_S)C}{\partial z} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\mu_X \frac{\partial C}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\mu_Y \frac{\partial C}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\mu_Z \frac{\partial C}{\partial z} \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = \sum Q_i(t) \delta(x - x_i(t)) \delta(y - y_i(t)) \delta(z - z_i), (10)$$

where C – concentration of [NO], $[NO_2]$ and $[O_3]$.

Equations (10) are solved sequentially using finite-difference methods for each considered impurity NO, NO_2 and O_3 [8].

To solve the problem of assessing the impact of vehicle emissions on air pollution, the chemical transformation of substances in the atmosphere is calculated, the equations are calculated for each difference cell (11) - (13) [8].

$$\frac{d[NO]}{dt} = -k_1[NO][O_3] + J[NO_2], \tag{11}$$

$$\frac{d[NO_2]}{dt} = k_1[NO[O_3] - J[NO_2], \qquad (12)$$

$$\frac{d[O_3]}{dt} = -k_1[NO[O_3] + J[NO_2]. \qquad (13)$$

$$\frac{d[O_3]}{dt} = -k_1[NO][O_3] + J[NO_2]. \tag{13}$$

Parameters J, k1 are taken from references [8]. For the numerical integration of these equations, the Euler method was used. Based on the finite-difference methods, a numerical calculation program «ROAD-3D» has been developed. In the figure 1 the calculation of the pollution zone of the residential zone adjacent to the motorway is shown.

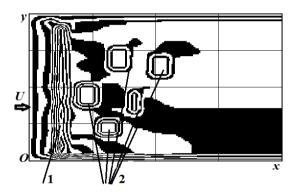


Fig. 1. The zone of nitrogen dioxide pollution in the residential zone at the level of z=3 m: 1 - highway; 2 - complex ofbuildings

As can be seen from the presented figure (Figure 1), a complex pollution zone is formed near the road.

3 Experiment

At the first stage of the study, a physical experiment was conducted to assess the effectiveness of reducing the contaminated area when the anthropogenic source was apparent through the use of a two-level suction (Figure 2). The position of the lower and upper holes, the distance between the holes may vary within the size of the crosssectional diameter of the hole. The scale of the experimental setup is 1:10.



Fig. 2. Experimental installation for gas extraction (suction): 1 – emission source; 2, 3 – holes for the selection of gases; 4 – device for measuring the concentration of CO; 5 – dynamometer for measuring the speed of the incident flow; 6 – pressure fan; 7 – exhaust fan

Figure 2 shows the situation when the pressure fan does not work, the air flow rate V=0 m/s, the emission source is at the height h=3 cm from the base plane and at the distance ss=13 cm from the axis of the pressure fan. The centers of the cross sections of the gas extraction holes are located at the distance of $ss_1=17$ cm from the emission source and at the height from the plane of the installation base $h_1=3$ cm – the lower hole, $h_2=6$ cm – the upper hole, the distance between the centers of the holes is 3 cm.

To improve the gas extraction system, a horizontal plate with a length of l=6 cm was installed on top of the upper suction opening, and a plate with a length of l=3 cm was installed on the lower opening. Then the exhaust fan began to work. The gas extraction velocity was Vn=3.3 m/s for the lower opening, Ve=2.25 m/s for the upper opening (Figure 3).



Fig. 3. The zone of carbon monoxide contamination in the presence of two horizontal plates, the upper of which is longer

It is clearly seen that whirlwinds descend from the upper and lower plates, which ensure the finite speed at the sharp edge according to the Chaplygin-Zhukovsky postulate. Despite this effect, the CO concentration decreases: at t=4 c, C=28-30 ppm; t=8 c, C=18-26 ppm; t=14 c, C=8-10 ppm. In this case, the upper, longer plate directs the flow to the hole location zone, thereby "forcing" the upper suction opening to work more actively. In contrast to the situations considered earlier: horizontal plates were absent - the top hole was practically unable to select contamination; the horizontal plates were of the same length – the process of selecting the contamination by the upper opening was not very active.

In continuation of the studies, a vertical plate (screen) with a length of l=3 cm was installed on the upper plate. Figures 4-5 show the results of a laboratory experiment, which allow evaluating the effectiveness of using twolevel suction with regard to the changes that have been made to reduce the level of air pollution near the motorway.

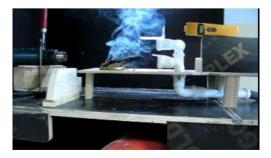


Fig. 4. The zone of carbon monoxide contamination in the presence of two horizontal plates, the upper of which is longer and the vertical screen (suction does not work)

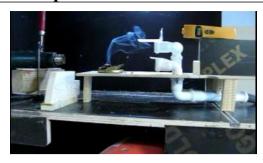


Fig. 5. The zone of carbon monoxide contamination in the presence of two horizontal plates, the upper of which is longer and the vertical screen (suction works)

As can be seen from figure 5, the contaminated area decreased sharply when two-level suction was operating, taking into account the proposed design changes.

4 2D mathematical model

For express calculations, 2D mathematical models were developed.

First hydrodynamic model. The main equations are Euler equations, written in variables ω , ψ : vorticity transport equation (14) and Poisson's equation (15) for calculating the stream function.

$$\frac{\partial \omega}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u\omega}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v\omega}{\partial y} = 0, \qquad (14)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial y^2} = -\omega, \tag{15}$$

where $\omega = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ - vorticity; ψ - stream function;

$$u = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}, \ v = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}.$$

The methodology for the numerical solution of this mathematical model, the formulation of boundary conditions and the numerical integration of equations (14–15) is considered in the research [9].

Second hydrodynamic model. The simulation equation is the Laplace equation for the velocity potential P of gas flow (16).

$$\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} = 0. \tag{16}$$

Corresponding boundary and initial conditions are set: on solid walls – the condition is non-flowing $\frac{\partial P}{\partial \bar{\mathbf{n}}} = 0$, where \bar{n} – unit outward normal vector to a solid wall; at the boundary of the gas flow inlet to the exhaust gas fittings (figure 2, number 2, 3) $\frac{\partial P}{\partial \bar{\mathbf{n}}} = -V_n$, where V_n – the known value of the gas flow rate, which is taken by the fan (figure 2, number 7); at the border where the gas flow exits the calculated area $P = P_0 + const$, where P_0 – set value (Dirichlet condition).

For numerical integration of the Laplace equation (16), the Liebman method is used [11].

The approximate equation is:

$$\frac{P_{i+1,j} - 2P_{i,j} + P_{i-1,j}}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{P_{i,j+1} - 2P_{i,j} + P_{i,j-1}}{\Delta y^2} = 0 \; .$$

The following relation determines the unknown value of the speed potential:

$$P_{i,j} = \frac{\frac{P_{i+1,j} - P_{i-1,j}}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{P_{i,j+1} - P_{i,j-1}}{\Delta y^2}}{\frac{2}{\Delta x^2} + \frac{2}{\Delta y^2}}.$$

To start the calculation using the Liebman method, the "initial" value of the velocity potential is given in the computation domain P^0 . The calculation is terminated

when the following condition is carried out: $\left| P_{i,j}^{n+1} - P_{i,j}^{n} \right| \le \varepsilon, \text{ where } \varepsilon = 0.001, \ n - \text{ iteration number.}$

The values of the velocity potential allow us to calculate the components of the velocity vector on the edges of the difference cells according to the relations:

$$u_{i,j} = \frac{P_{i,j} - P_{i-1,j}}{\Delta x}, v_{i,j} = \frac{P_{i,j} - P_{i,j-1}}{\Delta y}.$$

The process of carbon monoxide propagation in atmospheric air is modeled based on the mass transfer equation (17).

$$\frac{\partial [CO]}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u[CO]}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v[CO]}{\partial y} = div(\mu grad[CO]) + \sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_{i}(t)\delta(x - x_{i})\delta(y - y_{i}),$$
(17)

where [CO] – carbon monoxide concentration; u, v – velocity vector components; $\mu = (\mu_X, \mu_Y)$ – turbulent diffusion coefficient; Q_i – carbon oxide emission intensity; $\delta(x-x_i)\delta(y-y_i)$ – Dirac delta-function; (x_i, y_i) – coordinates of the carbon monoxide emission source; t – time.

To solve equation (17) the following boundary conditions are set: in the area of carbon monoxide entry into the computational domain, the boundary condition $[CO]_{i=0, j=0} = [CO]_{ex}$, when t=0; At the end of the computational domain, the "soft" boundary condition $[CO]_{i+1, j} = [CO]_{i, j}$ is satisfied in the numerical model; no-flow condition is realized on solid walls.

In the developed numerical model, the integration of equation (17) is carried out on a rectangular difference grid using a five-step splitting scheme [10, 12].

The time derivative is approximated by the divided difference «back»:

$$\frac{\partial [CO]}{\partial t} \approx \frac{[CO]_{ij}^{n+1} - [CO]_{ij}^{n}}{\Delta t}.$$

Convective derivatives are written as:

$$\frac{\partial u[CO]}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u^{+}[CO]}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u^{-}[CO]}{\partial x};$$

$$\frac{\partial v[CO]}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v^{+}[CO]}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v^{-}[CO]}{\partial y} \ .$$

Taking into account the expressions written above, convective derivatives are approximated by divided upwind differences:

$$\frac{\partial u^{+}[CO]}{\partial x} \approx \frac{u_{i+1,j}^{+}[CO]_{i,j}^{n+1} - u_{i,j}^{+}[CO]_{i-1,j}^{n+1}}{\Delta x} = L_{x}^{+}[CO]^{n+1}, \qquad = \frac{1}{4} (M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{k} + M_{xx}^{+}[CO]^{c} + M_{yy}^{-}[CO]^{k} + M_{yy}^{+}[CO]^{c});$$

$$\frac{\partial u^{-}[CO]}{\partial x} \approx \frac{u_{i+1,j}^{-}[CO]_{i+1,j}^{n+1} - u_{i,j}^{-}[CO]_{i,j}^{n+1}}{\Delta x} = L_{x}^{-}[CO]^{n+1},$$

$$\frac{\partial v^{+}[CO]}{\partial y} \approx \frac{v_{i,j+1}^{+}[CO]_{i,j}^{n+1} - v_{i,j}^{+}[CO]_{i,j-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta y} = L_{y}^{+}[CO]^{n+1},$$

$$\frac{\partial v^{-}[CO]}{\partial y} \approx \frac{v_{i,j+1}^{-}[CO]_{i,j+1}^{n+1} - v_{i,j}^{-}[CO]_{i,j}^{n+1}}{\Delta y} = L_{y}^{-}[CO]^{n+1}.$$
- in the third step of splitting $k = n + \frac{3}{4}$, $c = n + \frac{1}{2}$,
$$\frac{[CO]_{i,j}^{k} - [CO]_{i,j}^{c}}{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{2} (L_{x}^{+}[CO]^{k} + L_{y}^{-}[CO]^{k}) + \frac{\sigma}{4} [CO]_{i,j}^{k}}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{4} (M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{c} + M_{xx}^{+}[CO]^{c} + M_{yy}^{-}[CO]^{k}) + \frac{\sigma}{4} [CO]_{i,j}^{k}}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{4} (M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{c} + M_{xx}^{+}[CO]^{c} + M_{yy}^{-}[CO]^{k}) + \frac{\sigma}{4} [CO]_{i,j}^{k}}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{4} (M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{c} + M_{xx}^{+}[CO]^{c} + M_{yy}^{-}[CO]^{k} + M_{yy}^{+}[CO]^{c}) + \frac{\sigma}{4} [CO]_{i,j}^{k}}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{4} (M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{c} + M_{xx}^{+}[CO]^{c} + M_{yy}^{-}[CO]^{k} + M_{yy}^{+}[CO]^{c}) + \frac{\sigma}{4} [CO]_{i,j}^{k}}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{4} (M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{c} + M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{k} + M_{yy}^{-}[CO]^{k} + M_{yy}^{-}[CO]^{k}) + \frac{\sigma}{4} [CO]_{i,j}^{k}}{\Delta t} = \frac{1}{4} (M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{c} + M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{k} + M_{yy}^{-}[CO]^{k} + M_{yy}^{-}[CO]^{k}) + \frac{\sigma}{4} [CO]_{i,j}^{k} = \frac{1}{4} (M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{c} + M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{k} + M_{yy}^{-}[CO]^{k}) + \frac{\sigma}{4} [CO]_{i,j}^{k} = \frac{1}{4} (M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{c} + M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{k} + M_{yy}^{-}[CO]^{k}) + \frac{\sigma}{4} [CO]_{i,j}^{k} = \frac{\sigma}{4} (M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{c} + M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{k} + M_{yy}^{-}[CO]^{k}) + \frac{\sigma}{4} [CO]_{i,j}^{k} = \frac{\sigma}{4} (M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{c} + M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{k} + M_{xy}^{-}[CO]^{k}) + \frac{\sigma}{4} [CO]_{i,j}^{k} = \frac{\sigma}{4} (M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{c} + M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{c} + M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{k} + M_{xy}^{-}[CO]^{k} + M_{xy}^{-}[CO]^{k}) + \frac{\sigma}{4} [CO]_{i,j}^{k} = \frac{\sigma}{4} (M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{c} + M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{c} +$$

The second derivatives are approximated as follows:

The second derivatives are approximated as follows:
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}(\mu_{x}\frac{\partial[CO]}{\partial x}) \approx \mu_{x}\frac{[CO]_{i+1,j}^{n+1} - [CO]_{i,j}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^{2}} - \\ -\mu_{x}\frac{[CO]_{i,j}^{n+1} - [CO]_{i-1,j}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^{2}} = M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{n+1} + M_{xx}^{+}[CO]^{n+1};$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\mu_{y}\frac{\partial[CO]}{\partial y}) \approx \mu_{y}\frac{[CO]_{i,j+1}^{n+1} - [CO]_{i,j}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^{2}} - \\ -\mu_{y}\frac{[CO]_{i,j}^{n+1} - [CO]_{i,j-1}^{n+1}}{\Delta x^{2}} = M_{yy}^{-}[CO]^{n+1} + M_{yy}^{+}[CO]^{n+1},$$

 $L_{x}^{+}, L_{x}^{-}, L_{y}^{+}, L_{y}^{-}, M_{xx}^{+}, M_{xx}^{-}, M_{yy}^{+}, M_{yy}^{-}$ notation for difference operators. Taking into account above notation, the difference analogue of the transport equation (17) is written:

$$\frac{[CO]_{i,j}^{n+1} - [CO]_{i,j}^{n}}{\Delta t} + L_{x}^{+}[CO]^{n+1} + L_{x}^{-}[CO]^{n+1} + L_{y}^{+}[CO]^{n+1} + L_{y}^{+}[CO]^{n+1} + L_{y}^{-}[CO]^{n+1} + \sigma[CO]_{ij}^{n+1} = (M_{xx}^{+}[CO]^{n+1} + L_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{n+1} + L_{yy}^{+}[CO]^{n+1} + L_{yy}^{-}[CO]^{n+1}) + q_{ij}\delta_{ij}.$$
(18)

Value $q_{ij} = Q_i(t)/(\Delta x \Delta y)$, where $Q_i(t)$ – the intensity of the corresponding i-th source located in the differential cell «*ij*», $\Delta x \Delta y$ – area of this cell.

Equation (18) splits into five difference equations so that at each step only one direction of the perturbation transfer is taken into account, which is determined by the sign of the convective derivative. In this case, the difference equations have the following form:

- in the first step of splitting
$$k = \frac{1}{4}$$
,
$$\frac{[CO]_{ij}^{n+k} - [CO]_{ij}^{n}}{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{2} (L_{x}^{+}[CO]^{k} + L_{y}^{+}[CO]^{k}) + \frac{\sigma}{4} [CO]_{ij}^{k} = \frac{1}{4} (M_{xx}^{+}[CO]^{k} + M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{n} + M_{yy}^{+}[CO]^{k} + M_{yy}^{-}[CO]^{n});$$

- in the second step of splitting $k = n + \frac{1}{2}$, $c = n + \frac{1}{4}$

$$\frac{[CO]_{ij}^{k} - [CO]_{ij}^{c}}{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{2} (L_{x}^{-}[CO]^{k} + L_{y}^{-}[CO]^{k}) + \frac{\sigma}{4} [CO]_{ij}^{k} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{k} + M_{xx}^{+}[CO]^{c} + M_{yy}^{-}[CO]^{k} + M_{yy}^{+}[CO]^{c});$$

- in the third step of splitting $k = n + \frac{3}{4}$, $c = n + \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\frac{[CO]_{ij}^{k} - [CO]_{ij}^{c}}{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{2} (L_{x}^{+}[CO]^{k} + L_{y}^{-}[CO]^{k}) + \frac{\sigma}{4} [CO]_{ij}^{k} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{c} + M_{xx}^{+}[CO]^{k} + M_{yy}^{-}[CO]^{k} + M_{yy}^{+}[CO]^{c});$$
3

- in the fourth step of splitting k = n+1, $c = n + \frac{3}{4}$,

$$\frac{[CO]_{ij}^{k} - [CO]_{ij}^{c}}{\Delta t} + \frac{1}{2} (L_{x}^{-}[CO]^{k} + L_{y}^{+}[CO]^{k}) + \frac{\sigma}{4} [CO]_{ij}^{k} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} (M_{xx}^{-}[CO]^{k} + M_{xx}^{+}[CO]^{c} + M_{yy}^{-}[CO]^{c} + M_{yy}^{+}[CO]^{k}).$$

- in the fifth step of splitting the source of contamination is taken into account:

$$\frac{C_{ij}^{n+1} - C_{ij}^n}{\Delta t} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{Q_i(t^{n+1/2})\delta(x - x_i)\delta(y - y_i)}{\Delta x \Delta y}.$$

Based on the considered difference equations, the package «Gases Purifier» was developed, which allows for a series of numerical experiments.

5 Results

The results of numerical calculations are presented in figures 6-9.

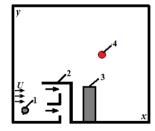


Fig. 6. The scheme of the mathematical model and calculation area: 1 – source of pollution (motor transport), 2 – suction with two guide plates of different lengths, 3 – zone of pedestrians, 4 – arrangement of respiratory organs of pedestrians

The simulation results based on the constructed numerical model showed that the use of horizontal plates, the upper one of which is twice as long as the lower one, makes it possible to reduce the level of CO to 16% relative to the maximum value (figures 7).

Calculations of the CO concentration field were carried out in the case of an improvement of the previous model, when a vertical plate (screen) along the length of the upper guide plate was equal to the bottom plate of figures 8-9.

The level of pollution is significantly reduced and is 10% relative to the maximum value.

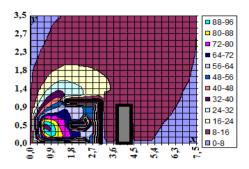


Fig. 7. The distribution of the concentration of carbon monoxide in the area of the location of the suction with two plates of different lengths, C_{max} =6,74 mg/m³

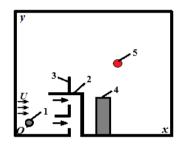


Fig. 8. The scheme of the mathematical model and calculation area: 1 – source of pollution (motor transport), 2 – suction with two guide plates of different lengths and vertical screen, 3 – zone of pedestrians, 4 – arrangement of respiratory organs of pedestrians

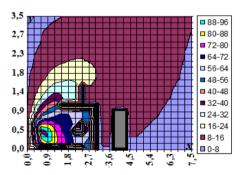


Fig. 9. The distribution of the concentration of carbon monoxide in the area of the location of the suction with two plates of different lengths and vertical screen, $C_{\rm max}$ =6,32 mg/m³

It should be noted that the numerical solution of the problem requires 5 seconds of computer time.

6 Conclusions

A 3-D CFD model has been developed for estimating the level of air pollution by motor vehicle emissions, taking into account the time variation of the airflow velocity field caused by the development of the residential zone. The solution of the 3-D mass transfer equation is performed by finite-difference methods taking into account the chemical transformation of NO_x in atmospheric air. On the basis of the experimental studies, the main regularities of the behavior of the air flow depending on the geometry of the suction were revealed, namely, through the use of two gas extraction holes. It has

been established that in the presence of horizontal and vertical plates on the gas extraction holes, the level of pollution decreases. Since the vertical screen retains dirt, and the upper more elongated plate directs it to the holes. This confirms the feasibility of using the second extraction holes. A numerical calculation method has been developed for the gas selection process, taking into account the number of extraction holes, their size and relative position. Computational studies were carried out, which allowed us to obtain a carbon monoxide concentration field. The results of calculations showed that the use of a two-level suction can reduce the intensity of air pollution near the highway. The use of this protection system can be recommended near traffic lights, on those sections of the highway where a large amount of pollutants enter the atmosphere during parking at idle.

The development of this area of research has shown that the presence of guide plates and a screen at the gas extraction ports change the aerodynamics of the air flow and reduce the concentration of the pollutant.

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Risk in the control-command and signaling subsystem certification processes

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Abstract. In the era of dynamic changes in the field of railways characterized by an increase in investment in the railway market, the problem of investment risk is becoming essential. The publication presents selected problems of risk analysis and how to identify investments risks from the design phase to the implementation process. The paper aims to outline the importance of the certification process, mainly presenting threats and risks that can and often occur in the process of certification. The certification process of subsystems, signaling subsystem including, is required by the national and EU law. The necessity to meet interoperability requirements results, among others, from conditions of the investment financing. European funds finance investments only if interoperability requirements are met, and the proof of this is to obtain an EC certificate of verification, which is issued by independent bodies. In terms of safety on railway lines the most important role is played by the control-command and signaling subsystem. Hence, the paper presents a certification process of control-command and signaling subsystem.

1 Introduction

Currently, the railway business is experiencing dynamic growth. In the coming years, a series of infrastructural railway investments is planned in line with strategies for railway transport growth in Poland. A fundamental factor related to the investment process is certification. Without a certification process, investment will not be given placed-in-service authorization. Taking into consideration the safety of railway investment, the certification of the control subsystem and/or its components, which are responsible directly for control command safety, is crucial.

The duty of pursuing European Commission (EC) certification processes is, among others, the result of acceptance of a directive on the interoperability of the rail system within the EU (2008/57/EC) [6]. In the foregoing directive, subsystems for the creation of a railway system are defined, as well as fundamental requirements, which are described in Attachment III to the directive [6]. Detailed requirements for individual subsystems have been defined in the so-called Technical Interoperability (TSI). Specifications for documents set out the requirements regarding individual subsystems, as well as requirements related to cooperating subsystems' interfaces and interoperability component requirements. This article is dedicated to control subsystems.

Aside from European law requirements, there are also national ones, which are included in the "List of National Technical Specification and Normalization Documents, Which Enable Meeting the Fundamental Requirements Regarding the Interoperability of the Railway System" [10], published by the President of the Office of Railway Transport (UTK).

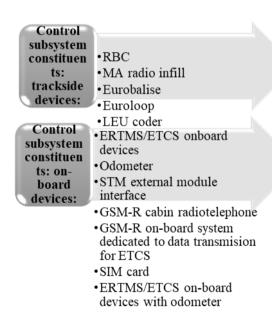


Fig 1. List of control subsystem constituents (own elaboration based on [4]).

Currently, there are many crucial and complicated infrastructural investments being pursued, which require compliance on the part of contractors with a great deal of European and national legislation. The certification process is aimed at confirming that specific investment is pursued according to the law. When the evaluation is positive, a contractor seeking to invest will receive EC validation certificates, and, the in following stage, will be able to receive placed-in-service authorization. Due to the PKP PLK pursuing many tenders, it is more common that new projects or even whole investments are pursued by newly established companies, which do not have

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sufficient knowledge about railway investment implementation or the certification process.

Certification process implementation, as well as attaining European certificates, is both complicated and time-consuming. However, it is a necessity that ensures transport network integrity in Europe [9]. This article is aimed at underlining the importance of certification and bringing its meaning closer to investment processes.

2 Control subsystem certification process

The certification process is mainly based on European law requirements, which have been stated in the relevant directive [6] and the TSI. In addition, some national law requirements are in effect. They need to be applied when issues not included in the TSI (indicated them as open points or not specified at all) are under evaluation. One of the main areas outside the scope of the TSI is the Control Command and Signalling (CSS) System [12].

The CCS system is trifold [12] and comprises: CCS system interlocking, the trackside part of automatic train protection (ATP) and the on-board side of ATP. Interlocking is defined as the control of track and turnout vacancies, systems using them as well as equipment protecting railway crossings. Interlocking is evaluated according to national law. The requirements are included in an EC implementing regulation [3], which refers to the UTK President's list [9] as an applying document. The ATP is based on safe digital data transfer. The data are uploaded from the interlocking and passed to the vehicles. In the EU, ATP has been presented as an interoperative solution fully defined under European law. The solution is labelled as the European Rail Transport Management System (ERTMS).

The EC certification process is carried out by notified bodies in reference to the Railway Directive [6]. There are several units in Poland, which can be found on the New Approach Notified and Designated Organisations (NANDO) [11] database, including information about their accreditation area. The notified body should be engaged in pursuing an investment process from the very start, i.e., project evaluation. The certification process is presented in Figure 2. The EC verification of "control: device" and "control: on-board device" trackside subsystems is pursued separately. In the case of on-board devices. EC verification applies ERTMS/ETCS and ERTMS/GSM-R devices. In Poland, on-board devices related to control is limited to the SHP system, as well as 1,500-MHz radio including a RADIOSTOP function. Those systems are evaluated separately from ETCS and GSMR verification.

Regarding trackside devices, interlocking [12] is crucial. Essential, safe data, based on which movement authorities (MAs) are generated, are uploaded from the interlocking. Control subsystem compliance verification does not have to include the whole subsystem as defined by the law. For example, a railway line might be equipped with a GMS-R system and not equipped with ETCS, or vice versa [14]. In such a situation, intermediate certification is issued. The EC certification

process is pursued according to the chosen conformity assessment module. Conformity assessment modules are defined in Commission Decision 2010/713/EU [1]. There are modules specified in the TSI, the use of which is authorized in the certification process for the respective subsystem or interoperability constituent. Conformity assessment modules, which are permitted in the control subsystem certification process, are presented below. The main ones used are in bold.

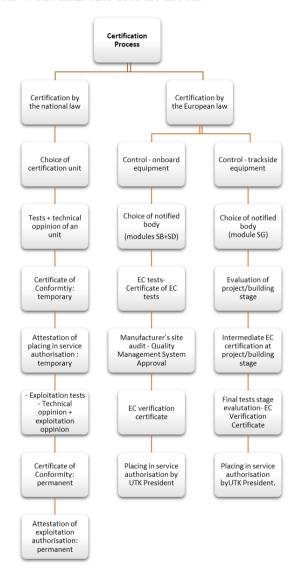


Fig. 2. Certification process (own elaboration) (the meaning of each module will be explained in Figure 3).

Interoperability constituents, as described in Figure 3, have been separated from the control subsystem in accordance with the relevant EC regulation [4].

The EC certification process depends on the specific assessment module, while each certification process needs to confirm that the respective system or device is compliant with relevant TSI requirements. Based on what is chosen by the notified body for EC certificates, the subsystem or interoperability constituent producer is able to issue an EC certificate of conformity, and, subsequently, with appropriate documentation, apply for placed-in-service authorization of the subsystem or

interoperability constituent at the office of the UTK President.

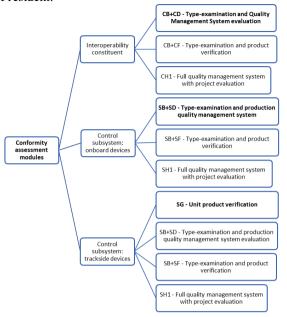


Fig. 3. Interoperability constituent and control subsystem assessment modules (own elaboration based on [4])

The certification process may have indirect or direct effects on the whole railway investment, but it mostly affects safety. That is why the certification stage is significant for any investment process. Therefore, it is very important that the certification process is carried out by a complete notified body.

3 Investment process and its effect on CCS system safety

Over the past few years, the growth in the number of railway investments has become noticeable. The size of the projects in such a short period is connected to strong growth in the level of railway investment risks.

Among the main factors responsible for railway transport's safety are CCS systems, which have developed considerably over the past few years. New CCS systems made by various producers have appeared on the market, while there has also been an increase in the level of railway investment risks. In the CCS sector itself, more and more investments linked to the introduction of new, interoperable systems have appeared.

In the course of railway investments that include CCS systems, contractors are obliged to comply with many legal documents, such as norms, Commission regulations and the TSI. All the requirements are indirectly or directly aimed at increasing system safety levels in relation to the investment. The investment process itself can affect the safety of a CCS system, causing a potential risk.

Another significant conclusion is that an investment process cannot be managed without a certain organization of cooperation between the ordering institution and the contractor (contractors). This

undoubtedly requires the selection of adequate, qualified staff and infrastructure resources.

In Table 1 is a list of other risks that might occur during an investment process, which affect safety levels and the certification process itself.

Table 1. Investment process risks (own elaboration).

	Risk category	Risk factor
1.	Risks related to projects	 Insufficient on-site verification and stocktaking. Project cost underestimation Mistakes in projects
2.	Operation risks	Increase in assumed operation costs,Climate risks (frosts, floods, etc.)
3.	Administra tive/legal risks	 Delays in receiving investment realisation authorisation (e.g. construction), Delays in receiving environmental approval, Law ambiguity (e.g. mistakes in TSI translation), Changes in law and requirements during investment process, Ignoring certification obligation in investment processes.
4.	Risks related to constructio n/ technical risks	 Capital expenditure budget exceeding, Geological risks (unexpected detrimental land conditions, landslides, etc.) Climate risks (frosts, floods, etc.) Archeological risks (excavation) Risks related to constructor (bancrupcy, lack of sufficient resources, etc.) Choice of inappropriate control systems, Failure to comply with high safety level, Necesity to create interfaces between various systems, Systems/application errors, New technologies (lack of experience).
5.	Financial risks	National funds availability for capital expenditure financing, Increase of installation and maintenance financing costs, Investment financing, e.g. financing withdrawal, Necessity of maintenance of two systems during transition period, Investment delays, frequent lack of timeliness, Iterfaces between systems costs are not considered, it frequently exceeds system's cost.
6.	Human factor risks	 Contractor's lack of knowledge and experience, External pressure/ lack of neutrality, Lack of risk awareness, Lack of CCS specialists, Fatigue / labour in stress

4 The meaning of certification in investment processes

According to the requirements specified in tender documentation, the contractor involved in an investment is responsible for obtaining control subsystem EC verification certificates. The contractor choses both the notified body and the assessment modules, according to which the whole certification process is realized. Moreover, the EC certified contractor issues an EC verification declaration, when simultaneously taking over responsibility for the specified subsystem.

Based on the above-presented safety hazard situation, the importance of pursuing the right investment process, as well as carrying out the certification process, has been shown. While pursuing the certification process, several errors may occur: during the project, the construction stage or even final inspection. Such a situation,

ultimately, has an effect on whether the certification process is extended. It leads to delays in agreement implementation as well as resulting in the imposition of additional costs, which have not been included in the investment estimated budget. In a railway investment process, which is aimed at creating a safe subsystem, the certification process is essential and often confirms compliance with mandatory document requirements, as well as safety requirements. During the certification process itself, noticing potential system faults or errors is not always possible. Defects are detectable only during subsystem exploitation. Moreover, it is important that such a certification process is carried out by qualified notified bodies, which increases the probability of detecting potential errors that might threaten subsystem safetv.

In the course of the investment process, the contractor, independent of the evaluation conducted by the notified body, is responsible for seeking specific investment, in particular, in subsystem safety.

5 Selected certification process issues and risks

During investment processes, the certification process is not treated by the contractors with adequate seriousness. The meaning of certification in an investment process is beyond question. There are some investment contractors that have come across certification many times; nevertheless, the lack of sufficient knowledge on legal requirements and certification itself still occurs. One of the most common mistakes made by investment contractors is a late application to the notified body, which causes the construction stage to start without the certificate at the project stage having been issued. It significantly impedes the implementation of changes detected by the notified body at the project evaluation stage. Such situations may result in non-certification and the need for project implementation changes, and, worse still, changes to the already constructed subsystem, which will also affect investment costs.

In the railway sector, specialists need to know both technical and legal requirements, which, unfortunately, change frequently. In recent times, many norms and EC regulations have been modified, resulting in common issues related to changes in approach or in the production process. Frequent changes in legal documents are associated with legal ambiguities or mistakes in document translation, which ultimately leads to issues in the interpretation of requirements. Currently, work is taking place on issuing new CSS TSI, with an announcement planned for the second half of 2019. The new specifications will introduce a few essential changes; among other, a train detection system is going to be a new interoperability constituent of the control subsystem. The changes are crucial and will introduce additional "confusion" in terms of investment.

Another issue frequently occurring the during certification process is the incorrect definition of subsystem borders, which is especially difficult in the case of the control subsystem. The control subsystem not

only contains devices subject to the investment, but also interfaces with the existing infrastructure. Even ordering units themselves forget about interface construction and the necessity of evaluation, instead preferring to "pin" these issues on investment contractors; meanwhile, the costs of the interface exceed the costs of the system. That is why it is important that the ordering unit cooperates with the contractor from an early stage, which is increasing less common nowadays. During the certification process, the lack of awareness on the part of the contractor about used interoperability constituents can be encountered. During subsystem evaluation, it may transpire that used interoperability constituents have not obtained appropriate certification and EC certificates of conformity. In such situations, subsystems cannot be evaluated positively, which in turn causes investment realization delays as well as financial loses.

An additional issue related to the evaluation of "control: trackside device" and "control: on-board device" subsystems is the system version update. ERTMS/ETCS and ERTMS/GSM-R systems are programmable by electronic means [13]. Those systems are subject to technical development; hence, software updates are created, but maintaining consistency in terms of the solutions applied to the railway system scale, in respect of the railway network and the rolling stock, remains an issue. In order to supervise system version changes, so-called version management (of collected versions, which are specified as standards) is used. In the case of the ETCS system, Baseline 2 and Baseline 3 are currently used. They are defined in Appendix A of the CCS TSI [4]. Each railway line is equipped with one specified system version. On the Polish railway, Baseline 2 (Version 2.3.0d) is commonly used, with traction units in Poland are currently equipped or being equipped according to Baseline 2. However, vehicles to be released into exploitation after 1 January 2019 will need to comply with Baseline 3 (Version 3.4.0). Onboard devices that are compliant with Baseline 3 will need to demonstrate complete compliance with Baseline 2 as well.

For new projects regarding "control: on-board device" subsystems, assumptions regarding the choice of the baseline according to Subset 026 are made. Under EU 2014-2020, the finance-specific System Requirement Specification (SRS) 2.3.0d will be used, followed by SRS 3.4.0 after 2020.

Other threats and risks that may occur in certification processes are:

- lack of knowledge among applicants
- wrong assessment module
- ignorance of the requirements of the relevant TSIs
- external pressure
- late notification of the certification process to a notified body
- no declaration of conformity for interoperability constituents
- exceeding the contractual dates
- poorly defined certification area (initial and final mileage) - mainly in projects involving the GSM-R system

- choosing an incompetent certification body
- separately conducted investment and certification tasks covering the development of the ETCS system, and separate ones covering the GSM-R system
- lack of knowledge of the tender documentation
- change of regulations and legal requirements during the investment process.

Threats and risks that have been mentioned are one of the few that can be encountered in certification processes. Therefore, an important role of the certification body is to define these risks at the beginning of the certification process and to introduce preventive actions to possible threats. In order to reduce the probability of occurrence of risks and threats in certification processes, the following actions can be implemented:

- change of certification procedures tightening of requirements
- employee training
- cyclical risk analysis
- hazard identification in the first stage of the assessment process
- monitoring of risks and threats
- raising awareness among technical experts
- training of investment contractors.

In order to compensate for the foregoing situations, risk analysis strategies, which should be pursued at every stage of an investment [7,8,13], might be helpful. Such approaches are required under the pertinent directive [5] and EC regulation (402/2013) [2]; nevertheless, these documents do not specify the methods that should be used to carry out risk analysis. Therefore, it is necessary that any analysis is carried out by qualified and experienced specialists. Often we can meet application of the following risk analysis methods:

- Event tree analysis
- FMEA (Failure Mode and Effects Analysis types and effects of possible defects analysis)
- HAZOP (Hazard and Operability Study Analysis of Hazard and Operability)
- Fault tree analysis
- Human reliability analysis
- Simulation Monte-Carlo and other simulation methods
- Delphi method
- RAMS
- Multi-criteria assessment

In terms of control subsystem certification, risk-generating issues will occur during an investment process. The most important risks have already been presented above. However, it cannot be ignored that the CCS construction process might only be initiated after finishing other subsystems, thus frequent infrastructure construction delays affect the timeline of control subsystem construction. Such a situation, ultimately, results in work being rushed and a lack of labour accuracy, which increases the risk level.

Referring to issues and risks connected to the CCS system investment certification process, as presented

above, it is necessary to increase the level of awareness and qualifications amongst contractors. Investments pursued nowadays, as well as the frequency of delays, indicate that the railway industry needs time to increase the level of qualifications and adaptation to legal requirements.

6 Conclusion

Certification has long been an important element in investment processes, but in recent years, this topic is increasingly being discussed, which, among other things, is due to the development of railway transport in Poland. As regards safety on the railway, the control-command and signaling subsystem in the superior as well as the basic part plays the most important role. Also because of this reason, the evaluation of control-command and signaling subsystem is more complicated and requires more work and time than the evaluation of other structural subsystems. In order to conduct such an assessment, it is necessary to find qualified and experienced professionals, who are often not plentiful in companies pursuing investments. Lack of competence among the investment contractors translates, among others, into problems during the certification process of the subsystem, and thus lengthening the duration of the investment and financial losses.

The subsystem or interoperability constituent certification process is unavoidable. However, many contractors are aware of that fact it can be still neglected or that the process can be treated as unnecessary, in turn delaying the investment. The certification process is practically the last stage at which project documentation is verified and its compliance is confirmed. That is why the certification stage is highly important during any investment process and should be carried out by reliable, qualified bodies. Additionally, subsystem verification is an essential component in the assurance of conformity with basic parameters and essential requirements, which provide the interoperability of railway systems in the EU.

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Innovative concept of loading bimodal trailers with the organization of a loading terminal

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Abstract. The article presents an innovative concept of horizontal transverse loading of bimodal semi-trailers by means of a transshipment terminal equipped with special the transshipment stands. An innovative switching station and a working principle improving the loading of bimodal trailers were described. The concept of the transshipment terminal equipped with several loading posts for bimodal semi-trailers is also presented. Various variants of organization of the terminal with horizontal transverse loading of bimodal semi-trailers are indicated. A preliminary computer simulation was carried out and the results compared with the existing Polish system Tabor 1 and Tabor 2.

1 Introduction

Increasing traffic density is observed, due to the continuous development and growth of road transport. In result, more and more pollutants, coming from exhaust fumes from combustion engines, are emitted [1,2]. To reduce environment pollution, the European Union's postulates presented in the White Paper encourage to look for new solutions that meet the "Vision of a competitive and sustainable transport system". One of the most important component of road transport is freight transport with the use of semi-trailers. Especially for this type of transportation an alternative solution will be presented. One of the possible solutions is the transport of semi-trailers by railway. It is of course possible to transport standard semi-trailers or containers on specially designed platforms. However, we must remember that the ratio of dead weight to the weight of transported goods, as well as the length of the train, does not put this type of transport at the top of the economic ladder.

And what about BIMODAL transport?

Bimodal transport is a type of transport where an adapted semi-trailer, fixed with suitable adapters, is transported on railway bogies. Bimodal semi-trailer differs from the standard one and should be designed from scratch, according to the current road and railway requirements [3].

The main components of a bimodal semi-trailer are shown in Figure 2.

These are:

- road axles with wheels (1),
- load-bearing bellows (2),
- semi-trailer frame (3),
- supporting leg (4),
- built-in body (5),
- tilting buffer (6).



Fig. 1. Bimodal unit

We should remember, that in Poland there is a continuous increase of amount of semi-trailers, with important number of new semi-trailers. The increase in the number of semi-trailers is shown in Figure 3, referring to the data from the Central Register of Vehicles [4]. In new semi-trailers it is possible to introduce structural changes, which will allow us to constantly introduce semi-trailers that could be used both, in road and rail transport.

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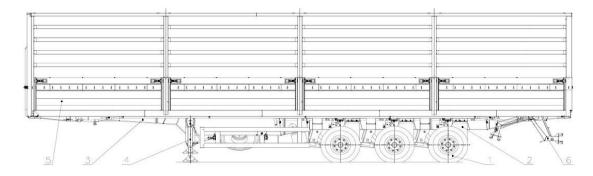


Fig. 2. Bimodal semi-trailer

2 Bimodal fleet

- Figure 4 shows a fragment of the bimodal train composition which consists of two end bogies, one middle bogie and two loading units [5]:
- end adapters (2)
- central adapters (3)
- bimodal semi-trailers (4)

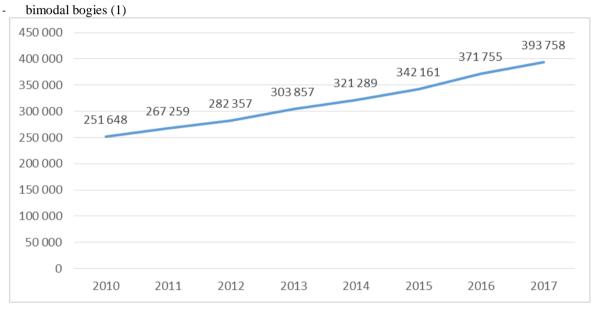


Fig. 3. The number of semi-trailers in road transport in Poland in the years 2010-2017

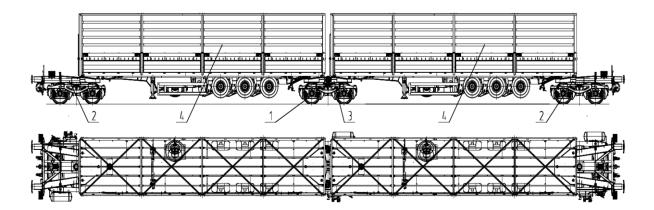


Fig. 4. Bimodal train unit

3 Innovative loading concept for semitrailers

Loading post for horizontal transverse loading of bimodal semi-trailers is shown in Figure 5 and consists of the following components:

- ramps (1):
- central movable segment with guide rollers (2)
- guide rails (3)

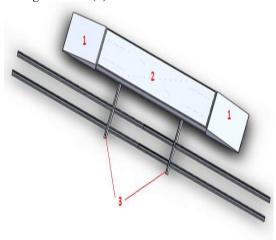


Fig. 5. Loading post for horizontal transverse loading of bimodal semi-trailers

At the transshipment terminal, equipped with loading posts for horizontal transverse loading of bimodal semitrailers, a tractor unit with a bimodal semi-trailer drives the semi-trailer into the middle segment of the semi-trailer loading post using a loading ramp. When the trailer is in the right place on the middle segment, the trailer supports are lowered and the trailer and tractor are disconnected. The tractor unit is than leaving a post by a ramp on the other side of the middle segment. The bimodal semi-trailer is transported to the central axis of the railway track, where railway bogies equipped with semi-trailer adapters are placed, with the appropriate distance, as illustrated in Figure 6.

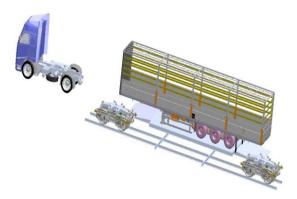


Fig. 6. Transport of a semi-trailer to the railway axis

Figure 7 shows a semi-trailer in the axis of the railway track before lowering onto the adaptors on the railway bogies.

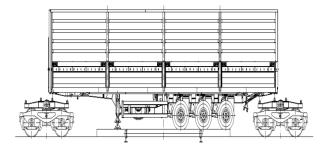


Fig. 7. Semi-trailer in the axis of the railway track

The next stage of unit forming is to lift on and block the road axles and semi-trailer supporting legs. In result, semi-trailer is placed on the adaptors of railway bogies. The view of the trailer mounted on the adaptors is shown in Figure 8.

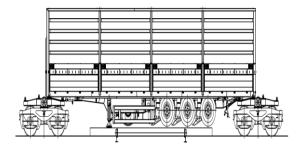


Fig. 8. Semi-trailer in the axis of the railway track mounted on adapters

The middle segment returns to its original position and, after locking the pins on the adapter, the trailer is ready for transport by railway.

4 Terminal organization

In the design of the arrangement of posts for horizontal transverse loading of bimodal semi-trailers, the only constraint that should be taken into account is the size of the loading terminal: the area where the rail head is at the same level as the maneuvering place.

The first variant shown in Figure 9 is that the posts are located in series on one side of the track. With such an arrangement of post, only small space of the terminal is occupied.

The second variant is shown in Figure 10. In this variant, loading posts are arranged alternately on both sides of the railway track. This variant facilitates the maneuverability of the tractor with semi-trailer.

Figure 11 shows the third variant, where the loading posts are arranged alternately on both sides of the railway track and offset by the width of the semi-trailer. This arrangement eliminates the need to maneuvering the tractor and trailer, which results in the easiest way to bring semi-trailers into loading posts.

As mentioned above, the only limitation is of loading post arrangement is the size of the transshipment terminal. So, several more examples may be presented of organization of loading posts and transshipment terminal can be organized to operate simultaneously on two railway tracks.

The variants shown in Figs. 12, 13, 14 show two railway tracks with different arrangement of stations which are served by one central segment of the switching station for loading bimodal trailers. Each of the presented solutions for the arrangement of switching

stations on the terminal eliminates various restrictions. Starting from the size of the terminal, through the ease of introducing the semi-trailer to the conversion station and ending with the skills of the operator of the truck tractor introducing the semi-trailer.

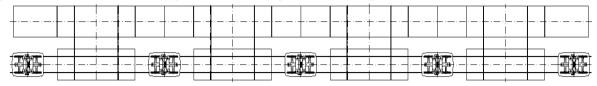


Fig. 9. Variant 1

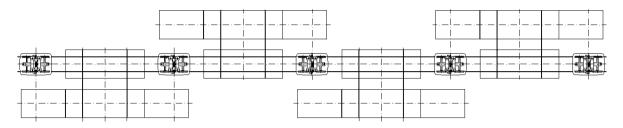


Fig 10. Variant 2

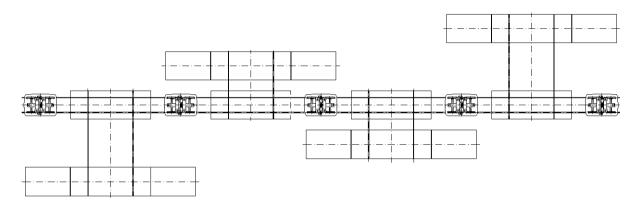


Fig. 11. Variant 3

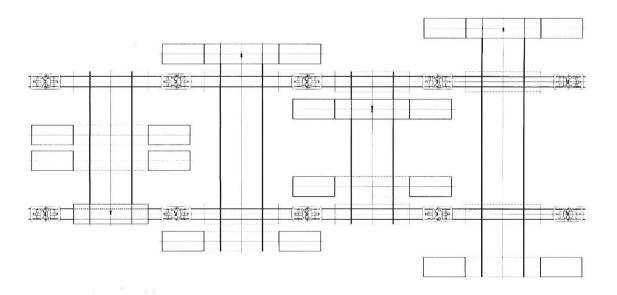


Fig. 12. Variant for 2 tracks operation

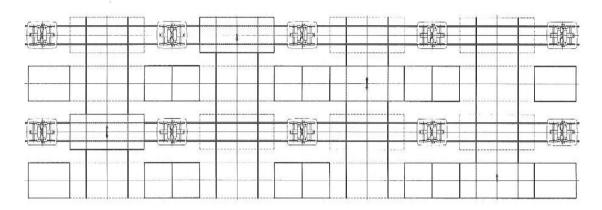


Fig. 13. Variant for 3 tracks operation

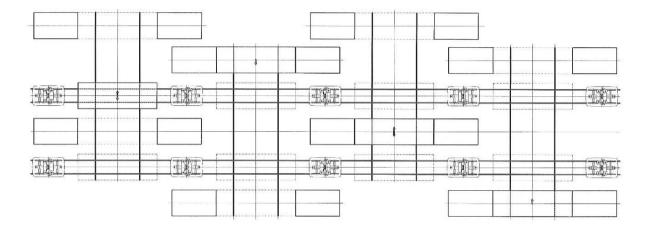


Fig. 14. Variant for 2 tracks operation

5 Computer simulation

A preliminary general computer simulation was carried out using the BUILDER C ++ program, introducing semi-trailers to switching stations and loading semi-trailers on railway bogies for three variants servicing one railway track.

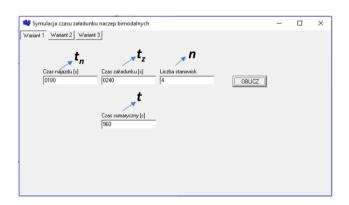


Fig. 15. View of the program window for simulating the loading time of bimodal trailers for Variant 1

After calculating, the estimated time for loading four semi-trailers in Variant 1 will be

$$t = t_n \cdot t_{\tau} + n, \tag{1}$$

where:

t - total time

 t_n - invasion time

 t_{τ} - inroad time

n - number of positions

The calculation results for the three variants are summarized in tables 1-3.

Table 1. Variant 1

Lp.	List of activities	Summary time [s]
1.	Approach of the tractor with the semitrailer to the switching station	180
2.	 The semi-trailer moves into the track axis and is loaded onto railway bogies 	240
Total Time		960

For the existing Rolling Stock 1 and Rolling Stock 2 systems in Poland [6], it was calculated that the parallel forming time of bimodal semi-trailers, whose equivalent is variant 1 in this article, is 850 seconds for one semi-trailer. To compare the Tabor 1 and Tabor 2 systems with the system equipped with loading stations, multiply the result by 4, because the proposed system has 4 loading stations. The obtained result of 3400 seconds is

over 4 times longer than the innovative method of loading bimodal semi-trailers.

Table 2. Variant 2

Lp.	List of activities	Summary time [s]
1.	Approach of the tractor with the semitrailer to the switching station 1	90
2.	Approach of the tractor with the semitrailer to the switching station 2	280
3	The semi-trailer moves into the track axis and is loaded onto railway bogies	240
Total Time		520

Table 3. Variant 3

Lp.	List of activities	Summary time [s]
1.	Approach of the tractor with the semitrailer to the switching station	90
2.	The semi-trailer moves into the track axis and is loaded onto railway bogies 1	240
3	The semi-trailer moves into the track axis and is loaded onto railway bogies 2	320
Total Time		410

After comparing the three proposed variants, the obtained times clearly indicate that Variant 3, which was designed in such a way as to facilitate the operation of the truck tractor operator to introduce the semi-trailer to the switching station, obtained the shortest time to connect four semi-trailers. Detailed computational research with a breakdown into individual stages of bimodal formation will be carried out at a later stage of research.

6 Summary

In the 90s of the last century the bimodal system in Poland and in the world began to develop. In Poland the bimodal system called TABOR 1 and TABOR 2 was introduced. The Tabor 1 and Tabor 2 systems did not require additional loading devices at the loading terminal. The main disadvantage of this system was the time-consuming joining of the bimodal train, as well as the need to store semi-trailers in the parking lot. The long train preparation time resulted mainly from the

complicated serial connection of the train unit. The article presents an innovative system for loading bimodal semi-trailers and the organization of a terminal equipped with positions for horizontal transverse loading of bimodal trailers. Train formation and de-formation with use of transverse semi-trailer loading posts should significantly shorten the time of connecting a bimodal train. A transshipment terminal with several loading posts enables simultaneous loading of several trailers at the same time. Equipping the terminal with loading posts allows also the direct loading of semi-trailers, without the need of storing them in the parking lot. The proposed method of loading semi-trailers makes possible total or partial automatization of semi-trailers loading process. Creating the train composition with the help of transverse loading horizontal of semi-trailers significantly reduces the time of connecting the bimodal train as shown by the results of the simulation. The loading terminal with several switching stations enables simultaneous loading of several trailers. Equipping the loading terminal with switching stations also allows for efficient direct loading without having to store the semitrailers in the parking lot first. The proposed method of semi-trailers reloading allows for full or partial automation of the semi-trailers reloading process.

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Selected aspects of designing platform shed

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Abstract. The paper presents considerations regarding design and use of platform sheds in passenger rail transport. Two types of platform roofing systems were presented, their advantages and disadvantages were pointed out and discussed. Then, composition and parking placement of train was considered for the shed supported on the edge of platform. The problem was mathematically formalized and built-in the optimization model of train composition and placement minimising number of potential collisions of car doors (gates) with shed carrying pillars on the platform edge.

1 The area of research

Designing platform roofing is an element of shaping cargo and passenger space at the front of service points for rail transport. The following research problems can be specified for both, passenger and freight rail transport: 1) specification of loading front type (type of ramp for servicing freight transport and passenger cars); 2) specification of additional equipment (like platform shed); 3) specification of geometrical parameters of the loading front elements. Space shaping has an iterative character in the area of above-mentioned research problems.

Length of the ramp (platform) is usually determined by the length of trains to which this ramp is designed [1]. On the other hand, in case of train compiled with locomotive and cars, it is required that the length of the ramp is less than useful length of the track (the distance between semaphores) for at least two lengths of the locomotive. Similar restrictions apply to traction units.

The platform roofing is an example of engineering building subjected to restrictions resulting from construction standards and from technology of transport. This is due to the fact that roofing carrying pillars can be located in the space of loading front and cause conflicts in working space of means of transport, difficulties with unloading and passenger flow [2], [3]. The platform shed for passenger traffic is in most cases installed as: a) roofing supported in the platform axis (Fig. 1a); b) roofing supported on the platform edges (Fig. 1b). The solution shown in Fig. 1a is usually more expensive, whether construction details decide about the necessity of using an extended rainwater drainage system from the roof of the shed. The solution shown in Fig. 1b is usually cheaper. Its main disadvantage is the possibility of setting railway cars at the platform that the position of the supporting pillars will hinder loading / unloading process and movement of passengers getting on and off the cars by reducing the space in car doors (gates) (Fig. 2).

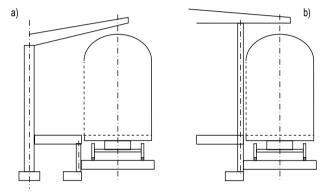


Fig. 1. Platform roofing: a) with supporting pillars in the platform axis; b) with supporting pillars in the platform edge.

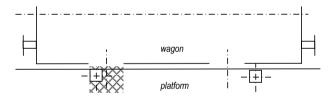


Fig. 2. Illustration of a railway car placement that reduces space of the gate opening

The aim of this work is the solution of the research problem of using platform shed presented in Fig. 1b in a way avoiding conflict situation illustrated in Fig. 2, with the following assumptions: 1) carrying pillars are identical; 2) the distance between consecutive roof pillars is the same; 3) train is composed of cars of identical geometrical parameters; 4) the respective dimensions of all door openings in railway car are identical; 5) the pillar's width is smaller than the width of the gate opening. It should be noted that, according to the authors' knowledge, the research problem formulated in this way has not been described in the literature in the area of space design in logistics facilities (e.g. [2]). Also available literature in the field of rail transport technology (e.g. [4]), rail traffic control (e.g. [5]) and railway infrastructure (e.g. [6]) bypasses the problem

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described here. This fact determines the scientific and utilitarian originality of the studied problem.

searched. For the presented parameter values, the right part of the inequality (4) assumes the value of 100 cm.

2 Mathematical formulation

2.1 System of markings

The following markings have been introduced and illustrated in Fig. 3:

S – number of carrying pillars of platform roofing;

s – numbers of carrying pillar; s = 1, 2, ..., S;

z – width of carrying pillar of platform roofing;

m - spacing of shed supporting pillars (in axes);

W – number of railway cars in train;

w – numbers of cars in a train, w = 1, 2, ..., W;

 l_w - length of w-th car;

 B_{w} - number of gates in w-th car;

 b_w - numbers of gates in w-th car, $b_w = 1, 2, ..., B_w$;

 z^* – width of gate;

 r_{bw} – distance from the beginning of w–th car to the axis of the b–th gate;

 distance from the beginning of the first car to the first carrying pillar of the platform shed;

 r_{sbw}^* – distance from the symmetry axis of s-th carrying pillar of the shed to the symmetry axis of the b-th gate in w-th railway car;

Then the coordinate y_{bw} in the symmetry axis of the b-th gate located in w-th railway car can be for each b and each w expressed as follows:

$$y_{bw} = r + (w - 1) l_w + r_{bw}$$
 (1)

The y_s coordinate of the symmetry axis of s-th carrying pillar for each s will have the form:

$$y_s = m(s-1) \tag{2}$$

Then

$$\forall s, b, w \qquad r^*_{sbw} = y_s - y_{bw} \tag{3}$$

As can be seen from Fig. 2, none of carrying pillars of roofing can be located in space of gates. This can be formulated with a certain excess in the following way:

$$\forall s, b, w \qquad |r^*_{sbw}| \ge z + z^*/2 \tag{4}$$

2.2 Numerical example

To further illustrate the research problem, an example of a train consisting of 5 Bwixt type 120A railway cars, shown in Fig. 4, was used.

Numerical case is determined by the following values of markings listed in chapter 2.1 of the parameters: m = 600 cm; S = 22; z = 30 cm; W = 5; $l_1 = l_2 = ... = l_5 = 2450$ cm; $B_1 = B_2 = ... = B_5 = 2$; $z^* = 140$ cm. Additionally, for each w, $r_{1w} = 723$ cm; $r_{2w} = 1727$ cm. The structure of train described by parameter r, satisfying condition (4) is

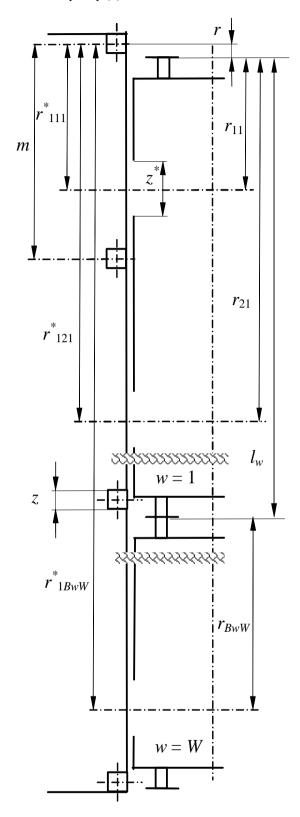
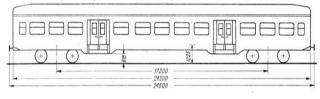


Fig. 3. System of markings.

Solutions of numerical example can be found by the method of spatial presentation. Calculations of the permissible value of r can be done by complete review of the position of axis of gates and axis of carrying pillars, supported by a simple spreadsheet. Finding the

feasible value of r may be time-consuming. For example, for r = 0, a spatial representation shows the collision between carrying pillar and the gate (coordinate difference less than 100 cm) in the case of:

- fourth pillar and a second gate of the first railway car ($y_4 = 1800 \text{ cm}$; $y_{21} = 1727 \text{ cm}$);
- eighth pillar and the second gate of the second railway car ($y_8 = 4200 \text{ cm}$; $y_{22} = 4177 \text{ cm}$);
- twelfth column and second gate of the third railway car ($y_{12} = 6600$ cm; $y_{23} = 6627$ cm);
- sixteenth column and second gate of the fourth railway car ($y_4 = 9000 \text{ cm}$; $y_{24} = 9077 \text{ cm}$).



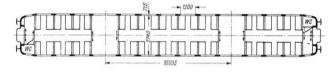


Fig. 4. Bwixt type 120A railway car.

The results show the need to use more advanced techniques and tools to solve the numerical example – mathematical modelling tools.

2.3 Mathematical model

Mathematical model presented below is a formal notation of the following optimization task: to find the location of train stop point, expressed by the parameter r maximizing the distance from the symmetry axis of each gate of each car to the nearest carrying pillar. The objective function as follows:

$$\min_{s \in S, b \in B, w \in W} \left\{ \left| r_{sbw}^* \right| \right\} \to \max \tag{5}$$

with the following constrains:

$$\bigvee_{s \in S} \bigvee_{b \in Bw} \bigvee_{w \in W} \left| r_{sbw}^* \right| \ge \frac{z^*}{2} + z \tag{6}$$

$$r_{1B\dots W}^* \le m \cdot S \tag{7}$$

$$r$$
 – non-negative integer (8)

The interpretation of constrain (6) is as follows: the distance from the symmetry axis of the gate to the symmetry axis of the carrying pillar cannot be less than the sum of half the width of this gate and the pillar's width. Interpretation of constrain (7) is as follows: all gates of each car must be within the contour of the platform space. The mathematical model presented here should be classified as parametric, static, deterministic and non-linear.

3 Optimization task solution

The mathematical model to optimize train stopping point at the platform shed was verified on numerous calculation examples using the LINGO optimization tool. Due to the specific requirements set by this tool, constrain (6) had to be transformed into the following form:

$$[m(s-1) - (r + (w-1) l_w + r_{bw})] \cdot \operatorname{sgn} [m(s-1) - (r + (w-1) l_w + r_{bw})] \ge z + z^*/2 \quad \forall s, b, w (8)$$

Solving time was usually close to 1 second. The main problem of this model is a large number and a complexity of constrains. For example, for the case shown in chapter 2.2, the number of constrains is 222, including 220 non-linear. The constraints (6), noted in LINGO syntax, for 12-th pillar look as follows:

$$(-r + 5877) *@sign(-r + 5877) > 100$$
 for $b = 1$, $w = 1$;
 $(-r + 4873) *@sign(-r + 4873) > 100$ for $b = 2$, $w = 1$;
 $(-r + 3427) *@sign(-r + 3427) > 100$ for $b = 1$, $w = 2$;
 $(-r + 2423) *@sign(-r + 2423) > 100$ for $b = 2$, $w = 2$;
 $(-r + 977) *@sign(-r + 977) > 100$ for $b = 1$, $w = 3$;
 $(-r - 27) *@sign(-r - 27) > 100$ for $b = 2$, $w = 3$;
 $(-r - 1473) *@sign(-r - 1473) > 100$ for $b = 2$, $w = 4$;
 $(-r - 2477) *@sign(-r - 2477) > 100$ for $b = 2$, $w = 4$;
 $(-r - 3923) *@sign(-r - 3923) > 100$ for $b = 1$, $w = 5$;
 $(-r - 4927) *@sign(-r - 4927) > 100$ for $b = 2$, $w = 5$;

After applying the model described in chapter 2.3 to solve the numerical example presented in chapter 2.2, it was found that the set of feasible solutions is in the range <173, 177>, whereby the expression (5) orders the r=175 value as a solution. The minimum distances from the symmetry axes of the carrying pillars to the symmetry axis of the gate for r=175 are shown in Table 1.

Further analysis of the presented problem points to the possibility of extending the set of feasible solutions by accepting the parameter r to take negative values. This can be achieved by abolishing non-negativity requirement recorded in constrain (8) and, as is apparent from Fig. 3, by introducing an additional constrain:

$$\forall s, b, w \ r \ge -r^*_{sbw} + (z + z^*/2)$$
 (9)

For the example presented in chapter 2.2 mentioned modification of the constrain (8) and the introduction of the constrain (9) did not result in extension of the set of feasible solutions.

Table 1. Values min $|r^*_{sbw}|$

Carrying pillar	$Min \mid r^*_{sbw} \mid [cm]$
1	898
2	298
3	302
4	102
5	498
6	348
7	252
8	152
9	448
10	398
11	202
12	202
13	398
14	448
15	152
16	252
17	348
18	498
19	102
20	302
21	298
22	898

4. Conclusions

The main effect of the considerations contained in this study is to indicate the possibility of including the optimization trend in the issues of space design with specific technological constraints. (REMARK 6)

As part of further research on the area presented in this study, the following research topics can be introduced:

- 1. Stopping the train compose of railway cars of different types and dimensions and of different placement of gates at the platform shed with known parameters.
- 2. Searching for the order of assembly of non-homogeneous railway cars in terms of the position of their gates, to enable them to be operated at the platform with known parameters.

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Scientific direction "Energy-optimized technologies, energy efficiency and energy management on transport"

Науковий напрямок "Енергооптимальні технології, енергоефективність та енергетичний менеджмент на транспорті"

Kierunek naukowy
"Technologie Energooszczędne pod względem
energetycznym, efektywność energetyczna i zarządzanie
energią w transporcie "

Analysis of the electric energy consumption components for mine train traction

Serhii Arpul¹, Viktor Artemchuk¹, Mykola Babyak², Viacheslav Vasilyev¹, Hennadii Hetman¹, and Serhii Marikutsa¹

Abstract. The paper considers the issues of reducing the energy intensity of transportation at opencast mining enterprises, the relevance of which has now increased due to the rise in the cost of fuel and energy resources. It presents the study results concerning the cost structure of the electricity consumed by electric mine transport, which form the basis for the development of technical and operational measures to reduce the energy intensity of the transportation process. It is shown that the work to reduce the electricity consumption for mined rock transportation should be aimed at: reduction of losses in the power circuits of the traction rolling stock due to the use of more advanced electric rolling stock and regulation of the degree of utilization of the installed traction power; introduction of new contact materials for electrical circuits with the lowest possible resistivity, including for current collector plates; introduction of measures to reduce energy consumption for power supply of auxiliary circuits; development and implementation of rational train control techniques. The introduction of energy-saving measures should include the development and application of effective methods for calculating individual norms of energy consumption and incentives for energy saving of the employees involved in the organization of the transportation process.

Comparing hydraulic and electromechanical drives by electric motor's power

Otto Grigorov¹, Galyna Anishchenko¹, Evhen Druzhynin¹, Vsevolod Strizhak¹, Mariana Strizhak¹, and Volodymyr Malashchenko²

Abstract. The authors have made the analysis of energy consumption by positive-displacement hydraulic drive and asynchronous motor with phase rotor in the course of crane mechanisms operation at all stages of motion: acceleration, movement at nominal or intermediate speed, and deceleration. There have been determined and compared equivalent capacities per work cycle for electric and hydraulic drives of crane mechanisms depending on operating conditions group and operation time. There has been justified the

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decrease of rated capacity of electric motor of crane mechanisms' hydraulic drive as compared with the case of applying asynchronous motor with phased rotor for the same mechanisms.

Conceptual-innovative and energy-resource management on motor transport

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Abstract. This paper discusses elements of the theory of conceptual-innovation and energy-resource management based on the system concept of technologically innovative providing of resource synergistic transport integration of a discontinuous terminal infrastructure of a transport system (TS) in accordance with transport demand and the systemic requirement of an innovative increase in the energy-resource quality of transportation services (ERQTS). It has been established that for the system enhancement of ERQTS are actual the development of innovation management theory and the implementation of conceptual improvement strategies for a number of subsystem and system factors: transport resources and technical properties, transport technologies, as well as innovative reproduction functions of the motor transport subsystem (MT) and integrative-equifinal functions of the motor transport system (MTS). The existing theory of service commercial management in MT is based on a simplified non-production and empirically conservative paradigm of knowledge about MT as a sphere of transport services (without product description), therefore it does not fundamentally correspond to the above-mentioned concept of development of MTS and MT. This theory uses computational schemes for virtual transportation and service past costs, so it is noninnovative and technologically degenerate. A theory of conceptual and technologically innovative improvement of EROTS, as well as the functions of MT and MTS, has been developed. A comprehensive model of the target function of the system-conceptual management of ERQTS is proposed, taking into account the improvement of the MTS and MT functions according to the principle of energy-resource synergy in the transport services life cycle. It takes into account: ways to eliminate the paradoxical fragmentation of types of knowledge about transport operations and processes, improving the properties of a car as a resource- technical means of transport production and reproduction, the essence of transport operations and technologies, as well as dysfunctions of subsystems of MTS.

Energy-efficient and cost-effective methods of driving trains under the conditions of development of the electricity market

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Abstract. The article for the first time considers the possibilities for the organization of cost-effective rail transportation on electrified section in terms of the functioning of the Ukrainian balancing electricity market. It is formulated the complex task of choosing effective mechanisms of purchase and sale on the electricity market on the basis of contracts for the implementation of markets "for the day ahead", as well as for the appointment of parameters and tariffs of the intraday market. The authors presented the models and results of calculations of optimum modes of trains' driving, which are calculated for various criteria of efficiency taking into account the cost of the consumed active and reactive electric energy. The technique of tariff formation for purchase of electricity on the balancing market was proposed.

Experimental investigation of actual situation of using and accounting of recovered energy of regenerative braking mode at the DC traction system

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Energy-optimized technologies, energy efficiency and energy management on transport

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Abstract. This paper deals with the problems of enhancement of registration and distribution of electric energy which can be obtained from DC electric locomotives by the regenerative braking. According to theoretical researches, it is possible to return approximately 8 - 12% of electric energy which is consumed for electric traction by using of a regenerative braking mode. However in recent years for electric traction networks of JSC "Ukrainian Railways", this index doesn't exceed 2.6%. So we consider that the regenerative braking is one of the most prospective ways for energy saving in electric railway transport. Results of the experimental researches which were executed on DC traction substations and VL11M6 electric locomotives are described in this paper. Instantaneous values of voltage and current in different modes have been obtained. The electric energy balance for experimental zone has been performed. Also the ways of distribution and consumption of energy of regenerative braking mode have been analyzed. On this basis of the executed investigations, recommendations about providing of supercapacitor energy storage system for Ukrainian railways are proposed.

Fryze reactive power of trams in effective stochastic recuperation processes

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Abstract. Urban electric transport system, particularly tram systems, is not a direct current system not only in traction mode but in regenerative modes as both voltage on a collector and regenerative current are stochastic abruptly variable processes. The above-mentioned facts determine availability of Fryze's reactive power in this system that flows from a railway substation to trams, leads to incidental losses of energy and significantly reduces its quality. So evaluation of power effectiveness of the system in electrical trams operation is impossible without determining the level of reactive power in this system. We have analytical expression of reactive power by Fryze. Numerical calculations for trams type T3D and T4D in regenerative braking modes are done. Probabilistic statistical data processing operation of reactive power expressions is done. It is determined that reactive power changes in the limit of 10...100 kilo-volt ampere reactive with mathematical expectation – 37,0 kilo-volt ampere reactive. Statistical allocation of random power values are different. Numerical calculations of incidental losses, energy of recuperation are done and they range supplementary – 20% from total losses. It is stated that coefficient of reactive power of system route of trams is exceeding permissible value 0,25.

Improvement of energy indicators of conventional electric driving asynchronous motors of non-standard technological equipment at the enterprises for repair of railway rolling stock through the use of energy-saving motors

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Abstract. The purpose of this work is to study the utilization efficiency of electric driving energy-saving motors of non-standard technological equipment meant for repair of railway rolling stock, in terms of improvement of energy performance, i.e. improvement of efficiency factors and power factors, and decrease of power losses as compared with the most commonly used "conventional" asynchronous motors. There are two options for improvement of the energy performance of electric drives of non-standard technological equipment: replacement of a conventional motor with an energy-saving one similar in terms of nominal voltage, rotational speed, power, etc.; changeover of stator winding from "delta" to "star". A special technique has been proposed to determine the effectiveness of this changeover in terms of improvement of energy indicators. Comparison of the real values of the energy indicators of conventional motors and energy-saving motors in the case under consideration is required to perform the technical and economic calculations when solving the problem of the expediency of replacement of conventional asynchronous motors with energy-saving motors in the abovementioned equipment.

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Improving the energy efficiency of operation of elements of the structures of the rolling stock by means of surface engineering

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Abstract. The manufacture of rolling stock components with a given life cycle based on the computerization of all design and production stages is the most promising way to increase the energy efficiency of its operation. The implementation of this approach requires the expansion of the use of technologies that provide parts with a high level of mechanical and operational properties. The state of the surface layers is important in the formation of the reliability parameters of high-loaded parts. The principles of using system approaches for the physical justification of the choice of the optimal modes of engineering grain boundaries depending on the operating conditions of products are presented. New approaches and algorithms have been created that allow quantitative and qualitative studies of the effect of technological treatments and the chemical composition of polycrystals on the strength of grain boundaries and the processes of softening of the boundary zones. Using the developed techniques, the ways to control the energy state of the internal interfaces by doping, microalloying and heat treatment were determined to increase the resistance to brittle fracture and wear of the steels used in the manufacture and repair of rolling stock.

Increasing the efficiency of highly concentrated coal-water fuel based on the simulation of non-Newtonian fluid flow

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Abstract. The analysis of further prospects for increasing the efficiency of transportation of coal-water fuel in hydro-transport systems of industrial enterprises is carried out. The mathematical model of the spatial three-dimensional flow of coal-water fuel was developed on the basis of SST turbulence model based on the solution of Navier-Stokes equation. As a result of the calculation, the values of pressure loss, flow rate and velocity distribution over the cross section of the pipeline in the straight section and in the turn were determined, which allowed determining the energy consumption during coal-water fuel transportation in the industrial hydro-transport system. The performed studies allowed us to refine the mathematical model of water-coal suspension flow and, thus, improve the patterns of influence of hydro-transportation scheme and parameters of coal-water fuel on energy consumption for its supply to enterprise consumers. By means of mathematical model of non-Newtonian fluids flow, the patterns of influence of hydro-transport system parameters and transportation modes of coal-water fuel on its energy indicators in industrial hydro-transport systems are determined. The obtained results are related to reduction of energy consumption, optimization of enterprise transport network configuration and increase of efficiency of coal-water fuel transportation to enterprise energy facilities.

Model for building traction information of suburban rolling stock on hydrogen fuel

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Abstract. The materials consider the possibility of using hydrogen as a fuel for suburban rolling stock in Ukraine. The analysis of the use of hydrogen fuel in transport in various countries of the world is carried out. One of the main stages of calculating the rolling stock is the construction of its traction characteristic, which largely depends on the type of power plant. Therefore, a model has been developed for constructing traction characteristics of a suburban rolling stock when it is converted to hydrogen fuel. For this purpose, an analysis of power equipment with an energy source from a polymer of an exchange membrane fuel cell and methods of connecting their batteries to blocks is done. The scheme of power transmission for the rolling stock is proposed and its efficiency coefficient is preliminarily calculated. The main technical indicators of suburban rolling stock in Ukraine at the moment and using proton-exchange membrane fuel cells on it are considered. Preliminary consideration is given to the operation parameters of the electric circuit of the rolling stock under various modes of its motion. The traction characteristic of a suburban mobile suction on hydrogen fuel is constructed. The proposed model is implemented in the software product MathLab.

Resource-Saving Method of Forming Information Infrastructure of Sorting Stations

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Abstract. The paper proposes a resource-saving method of conceptual design of the information infrastructure of railway objects on the example of a distributed computer control system of a marshalling yard. This method allows determining the economically optimal degree of decentralization of the technical structure of the management system.

Risk-regulatory increase of trajectory safety, productivity and energy efficiency of motor transport operations in conditions of uncertainty

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Abstract. The proposed method of complex increase of trajectory safety, productivity and energy efficiency of motor transport operations taking into account the laws of vehicle algorithmic control in difficult traffic conditions. Proceeding from the provisions of the theory of energy efficiency of a generalized type car and the laws of its adaptively-discrete energy of motion, the processes of functioning of the transport-ergatic systems "Driver-Vehicle" (TESDV) and control of the car using adaptive driving procedures (productive, safe, energy-efficient) in the conditions of information uncertainty of locally trajectory situations (LTS). In this work presents logic-procedural and mathematical models for the analysis of risk-regulatory algorithms for control of vehicle, taking into account the functioning of TESDV and quantitative assessment of operator-interface complexity of road sections. The basis of the method of estimating the information complexity of the operator-road interface in relation to any element of the road is the mathematical model of the entropy of the object (as a measure of disorder), which is used in technical cybernetics. For each section of the road, the total indicator of information complexity is determined, which takes into account three levels of uncertainty: low, medium and high. At medium and high levels of complexity of the road section, TESDV implements a risk-regulating automobile control algorithm. Proceeding from the essence of the regulatory labor procedures of driving, as well as their role in the formation of the modes of the TESDV, proposed results of operational simulation of algorithms regulation of locally-trajectory driving risks (LTR): counterproductive, sensory-tempo, incidental and anergic.

Technological aspects of energy optimization during operating vehicles and increase their environmental safety

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Kharkiv Petro Vasylenko National Technical University of Agriculture

Energy-optimized technologies, energy efficiency and energy management on transport

Abstract. The paper discusses an actual scientific and practical problem of expanding the fuel base of the transport means by using biodiesel fuel in the form of ethyl esters made of rapeseed, sunflower and soybean oils. The choice of the optimal blend composition of diesel and biodiesel in appropriate operating conditions helps to provide the energy independence of transport companies on mineral hydrocarbons, reduce the anthropogenic influence on the environment and improve the environmental safety of transport. The research offers a new technological model for the production of biodiesel, which improves the quality and reduces the cost of biodiesel, reduces its negative impact on the elements of the vehicle fuel system. Reliability of fuel system elements is calculated. Mathematical expressions were obtained to determine the probability of failure-free operation of the fuel system and the probability of failure of its elements during operation at various fuel mixes. The assessment of the economic efficiency of the use of biodiesel as a fuel for vehicles was made.

The concept of a hybrid traction power supply system

Viktor Sychenko¹, Valeriy Kuznetsov², Yevheniy Kosarev¹, Petro. Beh¹., Yuriy Sayenko³, Bohdan Styslo⁴, Mihail Pavlichenko⁵, Ihor Vasilev⁶, and Mykola Pulin⁷

Abstract. The growing shortage of energy resources to provide heavy traffic and high-speed traffic necessitates the development of a new power supply scheme for a traction network using sources of distributed generation of electric energy. Application of asymmetric distributed traction power system with the use of distributed generation allows to increase electric energy efficiency of the feed system of rolling stock, reduce its material capacity and increase the reliability of the functioning of the railway system as a whole. The proposed of the hybrid electric traction system involves the creation of a new paradigm aimed at ensuring high demands on the voltage and specific power in the traction network, which will allow to improve the quality and safety of the transportation process when increasing the energy performance indicators. This paradigm will allow to form a new philosophy of building traction power systems. The key elements of this philosophy are decentralization of generation and consumption of electric energy, the use of intelligent electric equipment, distributed power supply management in a single information space of the energy process during transportation. The peculiarity of the proposed work is the optimal combination of technological processes of transmission, consumption of electric energy and transportation, taking into account the specific conditions of functioning of the electrified section: points of connection of power sources and their type, profile of the track, schedule of trains, types of rolling stock and equipment. Conceptually, the hybrid traction power system is an electric hub, in which the inputs are generating points, and the output is the power supply system of the rolling stock. The internal structure of the electric power objects of the hub is determined by the type of transformation and accumulation of electric energy and ways of managing these objects in real time.

The increasing of energy efficiency of international freight truck trains under the concept of energy innovative technologies development motor transport

Tatiana Kostiuk¹, and Ramasan Habutdinov²

Abstract. At the motor transport (MT) the concept of technological and innovative energy saving is actual. However, the existing method of increasing the cost-effective efficiency of motor transport does not correspond to this concept because the basis of the theory of the motor transport process consists of the axioms, which neglected: a) the fragmenting effect of existing technological paradoxes on the integrity of knowledge about motor transport as a sphere of material production; b) the resource, production and technological essence of this process; c) innovative variability of parameters of new cars and transport technologies. In addition, the basis of the fundamental designed scheme of the transport operation is based on simplified mathematical description of the virtual transposition operations. These methodological shortcomings do not allow to analyze and substantiate innovative technical and technological projects of motor transport. For the possibility of realization of the actual concept of technological and innovative energy saving on MT, in NTU the theory and methods of a comprehensive increase of energy efficiency of a car (EREC) of a general type, as well as methods of simulation and test formation of energy saving of motor transport technologies were designed.

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Scientific direction "Ecology of rolling stock and objects of transport infrastructure"

Науковий напрямок "Екологічність рухомого складу та об'єктів транспортної інфраструктури"

Kierunek naukowy
"Ekologia taboru i obiektów infrastruktury transportowej

Analysis of emission tests of electromagnetic disturbances in diesel-electric locomotives

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Abstract. This paper discussed the measurement of radiated emissions of electromagnetic disturbances generated by diesel - electric locomotive system. The measurement methodology, permissible values of a magnetic and electric field according to EN 50121-3-1 standard during driving and standstill for electric -diesel locomotive are presented. The article presents examples of test results and an assessment of the obtained measurement results in the electric and diesel traction according to the applicable requirements.

Analysis of the exhaust emissions from hybrid vehicle during RDE test

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Abstract. The introduction of the Euro 6c emission norm in 2017 resulted in a change of the type approval procedures. The most important of these was the replacement of the NEDC test with WLTC test with different procedures. In addition, the research was extended to include emission tests in real operating conditions (RDE). Such tests are enforced for heavy vehicles since 2014. PEMS apparatus was used for the measurements, which has been used by many research and development centers to carry out exhaust emissions measurements long before the applicable procedures were introduced. The article presents the methodology of conducting RDE measurements in accordance with the requirements defined by the Euro 6c norm. The focus in this case was primarily on the selection of the test route in the Poznań agglomeration. After determining its course, RDE measurements were made for a vehicle with a hybrid drive. The test route parameters have complied with the applicable requirements. All requirements were met and it was possible to analyze the exhaust emissions. The main focus being the determination of exhaust emissions from the entire test and in accordance with the EMROAD method. The CF (Comformity Factor) coefficients were also determined for both methods and compared with the applicable legal values. An analysis of the hybrid drive system operation was carried out, defining the degree of hybridization, which is the portion of the vehicle travel using only the electric motor of the drive system throughout the whole test. All analyzes were carried out in individual sections of the test: urban, rural and motorway.

Atmosphere pollution modeling in the case of accident during rocket propellant transportation by trains

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Abstract. At present time, in Ukraine the intensive development of solid-propellant missiles takes place. These missiles are called «Grim», «Grim-2», etc. Transportation of rocket propellant very often is carried out by trains. In the case of accident during such transportation great amount of toxic chemicals may be emitted into atmosphere. It is very important to predict the atmosphere pollution level near railways transport corridors to obtain the realistic information about the size of possible zones of hitting. To forecast the atmosphere pollution in the case of rocket propellant burning in railway wagon numerical models have been developed. These models are developed to predict the atmosphere pollution in two scales. The first scale is the simulation of the atmosphere pollution on the territory which is adjacent to the railway tracks («urban scale»). The forecast is based on the Lagrangian model of toxic chemical dispersion. The models allow also to predict acid rain formation in the case of solid propellant burning products dispersion into atmosphere. To solve the governing equations we used difference schemes of splitting. The results of numerical experiments are presented.

Comparison of motor coach exhaust emissions in real operating conditions for different testing procedures

Dawid Gallas¹, Jerzy Merkisz², Maciej Andrzejewski¹, Sylwin Tomaszewski¹, Jan Strzemkowski¹ and Stepan Kinter³

Abstract. The article discusses the results of applying real driving emissions (RDE) testing methods in measuring the exhaust emissions of a passenger rail vehicle. Portable Emissions Measuring Systems (PEMS) were used to measure the exhaust emissions from a motor coach in real operation, performed on a test track for selected drive cycle parameters. The road emission values of exhaust components have been calculated and compared to road vehicles and road exhaust emission limits based on the legal norms. The assessment was concluded with a comparison of the environmental cost, in terms of exhaust emissions, of transporting passengers using the tested rail vehicle relative to alternative road transport, based on measurements in real operating conditions.

Diagnostics of the structural risk level in the sphere of waste management at Ukrainian railways

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Abstract. The article focuses on the problem of the structural risk level diagnostics in the sphere of waste management at the railway transport objects. The specifics of the railway enterprises activity are the multi-vector business processes executed, which determines a significant nomenclature and volumes of formation, accumulation of wastes of different danger classes. A retrospective analysis of this problem on Ukrainian railways for 2007 – 2018 showed significant structural fluctuations both in terms of volume formation and in the costs and ecological payments for environmental protection in sphere of waste management. The method of sensitivity analysis, the peculiarity of which is to calculate the elasticity coefficients for determining the degree of environmental

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Ecology of rolling stock and objects of transport infrastructure

costs interaction in the field of waste management with the change of their components (capital investment, current costs, environmental tax and environmental services), is implemented. The corresponding elasticities for 2008 – 2018 showed a considerable variation of the most significant risk factors that were atypical for JSC "Ukrzaliznytsia" and 6 railways. The existing structure needs to be better diagnosed with a purpose of ensuring stability and predictability of environmental costs in order to reduce structural risk, rational environmental management and to ensure the ecology of rolling stock and objects of railway transport infrastructure.

Disposal of technological sludge of railway infrastructure enterprises

Yuliia Zelenko¹, Maryna Bezovska¹, Anna Leshchynska¹, and Alexandr Shnaiderman¹

Abstract. The problem of improving environmental safety in the handling of oily waste and sludge is relevant for most industries. Significant amounts of waste oil adversely affect virtually all components of the environment. However, it is also a valuable hydrocarbon feedstock. Thus, a rational approach to the processing of sludge can have a significant environmental and economic effect. The shortcomings of traditional thermal technologies for the disposal of technological sludge and suggests using much cheaper mechanical methods were discussed in this article. For example, install decanters of various designs in a depot depending on the overall composition of the sludge and the composition of each of its main parts: the carbon-containing part, water and mechanical impurities. A modern scheme for the disposal of technological sludge from railway infrastructure enterprises has been proposed. Such a scheme allows to reduce the man-made load associated with their accumulation, circulation and minimization. The most promising example of the use of the proposed technology of utilization of oil sludge is its implementation at the local sewage treatment plants of locomotive and wagon depots.

Modeling of the atmosphere pollution from coal trains

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Abstract. Coal trains have an intensive impact on environment pollution. It is very important to predict adequately this impact during coal transportation. In Ukraine to predict atmosphere pollution from coal trains the regulatory model «OND-86» is used. This model does not take into account some important factors and coal train movement. We present numerical models to solve two problems:1) prediction of atmosphere pollution in the case of moving coal train; 2) prediction of atmosphere pollution in the case of additional special boards installation on the coal wagon. To solve these problems equation of coal duct convective-diffusive dispersion (Lagrange model of admixture dispersion) and equation of potential flow were used. Governing equations were numerically integrated using implicit difference schemes. For coding difference equations we used FORTRAN language. We present results of numerical experiments and laboratory experiments which illustrate the efficiency of the special additional boards installation on the coal wagon. These boards have «internal wing» and «external wing». The obtained results illustrate that installation of additional boards allows to minimize the atmosphere pollution near transport corridor.

Risk assessment in case of toxic chemical emission at railway transport

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Ecology of rolling stock and objects of transport infrastructure

Abstract. Risk assessment during emission of toxic chemicals at railway transport is the problem of great scientific interest. To make such assessment we need special computer models. At present, in Ukraine, we have lack of such models. The authors present numerical models for territorial risk assessment in case of organized emissionsat railway transport (for example, emissions during locomotive movement) and in case of accident emissions (accident spills of dangerous cargo, emissions of NH3 from railway tank, etc.). The basis of the developed numerical models is the system of fundamental equations of fluid dynamics. These equations are solved numerically using implicit schemes of splitting. The developed models allow to take into account some important factors which influence the territorial risk value: probability of atmosphere conditions, train route, transport infrastructure at railway stations, probability of emission site. Also the process of pollutant chemical transformation in the atmosphere is taken into account in the developed models. The developed models allow to predict territorial risk in case of moving source of emission (moving damaged railway tank). The results of numerical experiments are presented. These results illustrate territorial risk maps for different sites near Prydniprovska railway.

Test guidelines for evaluation real driving emission two-way vehicles

Michalina Kamińska¹, Łukasz Rymaniak¹, Paweł Daszkiewicz¹ and Piotr Lijewski¹

Abstract. The article discusses the results of tests carried out under real operating conditions, based on which a custom test for road-rail vehicles was developed. The proposed test reflects the working conditions in which road-rail vehicles are used. The measurements were performed for a vehicle equipped with an internal combustion engine during five stages of operation. Measuring cycles included driving on a paved road, rolling on tracks and running on a track without load, with a load of 90 tons and with a load of 140 tons. The article compares the legislative guidelines with actual operation, thanks to which guidelines for the road-rail test for assessing the exhaust emission of harmful gases were developed. Based on the recorded data, a test proposal was described, taking into account the operating time share during the test, the average speed of travel and the duration of the test cycle. In addition, guidelines on the test procedure in the proposed test are discussed

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"Interoperacyjność, bezpieczeństwo i certyfikacja w
transporcie"

Artificial neural network based detection of neutral relay defects

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Abstract. The problem considered in the work is concerned to the automatic detecting and identifying defects in a neutral relay. The special design of electromechanical neutral relays is responsible for the strong asymmetry of its output signal for all possible safety-critical influences, and therefore neutral relays have negligible values of dangerous failures rate. To ensure the safe operation of relay-based train control systems, electromechanical relays should be periodically subjected to routine maintenance, during which their main operating parameters are measured, and the relays are set up in accordance with technical regulations. These measurements are mainly done manually, so they take a lot of time (up to four hours per relay), are expensive, and the results are subjective. In recent years, fault diagnosis methods based on artificial neural networks (ANN) have received considerable attention. The ANN-based classification of relay defects using the time dependence of the transient current in the relay coil during its switching is very promising for practical utilization, but for efficient use of ANN a lot of data is required to train the artificial neural network. To reduce the ANN training time, a pre-processing of the time dependence of relay transient current was proposed using wavelet transform and wavelet energy entropy, which makes it possible to reveal the features of the main defects of the relay armature, contact springs, and magnetic system. The effectiveness of the proposed approach for automatic detecting and identifying of the neutral relays defects was confirmed during testing of the relays with various artificially created defects.

Classification of quality conditions of a traction motor frame insulation of locomotives

Michail Kapitsa¹, Vasiliy Laguta², and Yuriy Kozik³

Abstract. The objective of the article is to determine the quality conditions of a locomotive traction motor frame insulation based on observations over the recovery voltage and classification of a tested insulation wear degree as well as to determine estimates of operating time until the insulation restoration or replacement with a new one. To classify the insulation quality conditions and to

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forecast its residual life until the restoration, a cluster analysis and discriminant analysis are used based on indicators reflecting the properties of an insulation recovery voltage curve. The study defines an information content received from frame insulation recovery voltage readings as compared with its resistance from the perspective of testing the insulation condition and predicting its residual life. Statistical characteristics of clusters corresponding to the insulation condition stages allow determining the limit values of predicting parameters and estimating the residual insulation life prior the restoration. To classify the insulation condition, an integrated evaluation of the insulation condition quality is proposed. Integrated evaluation is performed according to the recovery voltage curve and is used as an indicator during clustering. An experimental study of the proposed method practically confirmed its effectiveness.

Concept of the railway safety, security and cybersecurity functional integrity levels

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Abstract. Observed growing changes in the character and severity of the risks in rail traffic safety and rail transport security are associated with present development of utilized technical solutions. New hazards are coming out, besides known ones, including hazards associated with cyber-crime. As a result it is fully justified to undertake works dedicated to collect and settle all risks associated with technical solutions using modern technologies for acquisition, computing and transfer of the data, which are vital from the rail traffic safety and rail transport security point of view. Article defines rail transport systems safety, security and cybersecurity functional integrity levels thanks to knock-out and differentiating questions regarding identified key safety related functionalities. Proposed methodology was used for safety and security verification of a chosen homogenous rail transport system separated from the overall Polish railway system. Results have shown discrepancies in utilized protection measures. Proposed methodology can be used for assessment of existing systems as well as for specifying scopes of investments both for infrastructure and rolling stock modernizations. Applicability range covers railway transport, light rail services, metro, urban rail transport systems as well as rail based transport systems using autonomous vehicles.

Determining the causes of rolling stock derailment from the track using modern research methods

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Abstract. The analysis of cases of rolling stock derailment from the track at PJSC «Ukrzaliznytsia» over the past 5 years has been carried out and their main types are given. It is noted that the rapid development and improvement of computer technology allows the use of computer and mathematical modelling in the study of cases of rolling stock derailment from the rail track, which makes it possible to take into account a combination of factors that have the main influence on the behavior of rolling stock when moving along the track. It has been established that the first step is the construction of a mathematical model of an object using a selected type of mathematical description: algebraic, differential, integral equations, discrete mathematics, set theory, and others. And the second step is the choice of a method for solving these models. The simulation methods are given, which, depending on the programming style, are divided into: procedural-oriented, object-oriented, logical-oriented, rule-oriented, and oriented to constraints. An object-oriented programming of a freight car has been developed, which will make it possible to evaluate its main dynamic indicators, in particular, indicators of stability from derailment. This in turn will facilitate the establishment of the main causes of rolling stock derailment from the rail track.

Development of an algorithm for investigation of technical state of wagons' running gears during their derailment

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Abstract. A freight wagon is a collection of a large number of parts and assemblies that form a single structure. During wagon operation, there are gradual changes in the characteristics and parameters of its structural elements. That is, the parameters of its constituent elements change – their numerical values increase or decrease that result in a change of the unit's technical state, and, in turn, affects the totality of its performance. Gradually accumulating, the changes in the parameters of the structural elements of a wagon reach such a level that radical, sometimes abrupt qualitative change occurs. A malfunction that has not been repaired timely may lead to a failure of a wagon structural element, which, in turn, may result in rolling stock derailment. It has been established that the loss of stability of freight wagons during their movement is most often due to their unsatisfactory dynamic properties, which can be explained by design features and technical state of running gears. In this regard, the authors of the article have developed an algorithm for investigation technical state of running gears of freight wagons and determined the effect of their parameters' deviation on rolling stock operation with possible further derailment.

Improving the safety of railway subgrade when it is strengthened using soil-cement elements

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Abstract. The article identifies the main parameters of the drilling-mixing technology, which is the most effective in fixing weak soil bases during the construction and restoration of transport, industrial and civil structures. The difference of the technology developed by the authors is that the strengthening process is carried out at low pressure (0.15 ... 0.25 MPa). The relevance of the research is that the proposed technology requires less cost with high rates of restoring the strength of soil foundations. To prove the high quality of the technology, laboratory studies were carried out to determine the optimal characteristics of the soil-cement element, as well as the proportions and composition of the fixing solution. The dependences of the strength of soil-cement elements in the air-dry condition with cement content from 7% to 23% with water-cement ratio in solution 1 / 0.3 and with cement content from 13% to 37.5% with water-cement ratio in solution 1/0,6. During the experimental-industrial studies of the author's technology, the embankment was constructed with the soil-cement-reinforced elements for the access road approaches at one of the facilities in Kirovograd region, which ensured safety in the operation of a complex transport structure.

Investigation of train shunt problem in track circuits of signalling and interlocking devices

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Abstract. The problems of electric track circuits calculating were investigated in the works of various authors, it is noted that there is no complete clarity on the definition of shunt resistance. The value of the calculated train shunt resistance in many respects affects the area of signaling systems rail channel stable operation and train traffic safety. It is relevant to study the possibilities of changing the standard value of and the conditions for the execution of track circuits shunt mode, especially for sections of railway with low resistance insulation of the rail line. The surface area of the "wheel-rail" skating, taking into account the different conditions of interaction dynamics and wear of rails and wheel elements were obtained in article. It is shown that the reduction of the normative value of the resistance of the train shunt is appropriate for signaling systems, especially for sections of railway with low resistance insulation of the rail line. An approximate estimate of the geometric parameters of the membrane that forms on the "wheel-rail" surface is obtained; proposed a more complete electrical replacing scheme for the train shunt circuit, which allows analyzing the influence of the circuit elements parameters values and the frequency of the signal current. A method for calculating the correlation dependence of the train shunt resistance from wheel-rail surface membrane parameters is proposed.

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Justification of parameters of wheelset axle fatigue strength test-bench for railway rolling stock

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Abstract. The operation safety of the railway rolling stock depends directly on the strength of the base part of the wheelset – its axle. Therefore, in recent years numerous studies of theoretical and experimental nature, both for means of rail transport, and for machines containing rail track equipment are carried out. This paper substantiates the main parameters of the fatigue test bench for axles for wheelsets of railway rolling stock. We performed an analysis of the load schema for bench tests, determined the dependence of the bench work force on the parameters of the wheelset axle. In addition, we substantiated the design and parameters of vibrator. For the research, we adopted the following criteria of rationality: work force, energy consumption and longitudinal dimension of the test bench. The design is considered the best, if these criteria acquire the smallest values. The results of the research indicate that the load scheme "cantilever beam" is rational for the fatigue bench tests of the axles for wheelsets of railway rolling stock. The best design of the vibrator have to provide the test bench work force by rotating the unbalanced mass around the stationary wheelset axle. The rational vibrator contains a sectoral eccentric mass rotating at an angular velocity of about 150 s-1. In this case, the eccentric mass value is about 80 kg, and its eccentricity is 135 mm.

Mathematical modelling of the communication channel between the rail circuit and the inputs devices of automatic locomotive signalization

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Abstract. In modern practice of operating under traffic safety conditions, the traffic light signal must be transmitted to the locomotive that moves to it, and duplicate in the driver's cab. However, this communication channel is not protected from external interference. In order to prevent the occurrence of code failure, it is necessary to create conditions under which the automatic locomotive signalling system will distinguish between signals with useful information, from signals with false information. The best way to solve this problem at the first stage is to model the devices. Using the simulation tools of graphical environment of simulation modelling Simulink from Matlab software environment, the software model of the communication channel between the railroad and the input devices of automatic locomotive signalling system was constructed. The created mathematical model with the actual parameters allows us to obtain diagnostic signs of a proper condition, on the basis of which the research is aimed at the identification, recognition and definition of various types of malfunctions, failure, damages and defects in the work of the constituent elements of the system and the signal transmission channel of the automatic locomotive signalling system.

Method of railway line audit in terms of the condition of railway infrastructure

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Abstract. The most important problems concerning the organization of railway traffic is continuous provision and systematic improvement the level of safety of services provided by railway transport enterprises. This safety results from many factors –

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including condition of the infrastructure, state of superstructure or the way of conducting railway traffic. This article covers railway infrastructure within its scope. In this regard include, among others take appropriate actions to monitor its condition. One of the methods may be the audit of the railway line in terms of infrastructure condition. The purpose of the article is to present the method of railway line audit in the area of infrastructure. The concept of railway line audit from the point of view of infrastructure status was defined in the paper. The audit method was presented along with the identification of problems that may occur as a result of the audit and suggestions for solutions to these problems. The presented method was verified for a selected railway line in Poland - railway line No. 12 Skierniewice – Łuków. The possibilities of improving the condition of this line were proposed together with the estimation of the amount of expenditures necessary to make therefore and time gains achieved through improvement.

Methodology of risk assessment and forms of environmental safety management for the transport of dangerous goods by railway transport

Yuliia Zelenko¹, Oleh Dzhus², Volodymyr Dzhus³, Dmytro Yanchenko¹

Abstract. The authors examined the scientific basis for managing environmental and economic risks in the transport of dangerous goods by rail. The importance of optimizing the monitoring of environmental safety and the organization of environmental risk management was noted. The paper presents the interrelation of the functional strategy of ensuring the reliability of the transportation process with other strategies. A new functional strategy and a schematic diagram of the environmental management system for making management decisions to optimize environmental management in railway transport have been proposed. A conceptual apparatus has been developed to identify and determine environmental risks and the principle of their management during the transport of dangerous goods by railway transport.

Non-destructive control data analysis of railroad foundation constructions

Alexander Trofimov¹, Albina Kuzmenko¹, Halyna Nesterenko², Svitlana Avramenko³, Mykhailo Muzykin³, Nikolaj Mormul⁴, and Anatoliy Sokhatsky⁵

Abstract. The evaluation of the parameters of multi-layered foundations (railroad basis, foundations of railway structures, etc.) plays an important role in ensuring the safe movement of trains. The method of estimating the mechanical and geometric parameters of such foundations based on the solutions of inverse problems for multi-layered elastic packets is proposed. As input data for such problems the measured displacements of certain points on the package surface are used. The method allows estimating the parameters of the a priori distribution of unknown variable parameters, identifying and excluding outliers of the measured data from the created model, and constructing a posteriori estimation of the unknown parameters probability density with acceptable resolution. Proposed method can be used to create a new generation of equipment intended for non-destructive monitoring and estimating of the condition of the railroad basis and the foundations of artificial structures. The appropriate software of such vehicles based on the developed methods of data processing can be developed. The use of such equipment allows to operatively analyzing the state of individual areas of the railroad to decide on the need of repairing or replacing the railroad base or foundation of other elements of railroad infrastructure.

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Optimization of the design of relay valves for rail vehicles braking systems in the context of train traffic safety

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Abstract. The article presents the functions of the relay valve and its place in brake systems of rail vehicles. The relay valve were divided according to their type, the structure and principle of their operation were discussed, and examples of rail vehicles and modules in which relay valves are installed are presented. Because of their function in braking systems the relay valves should be characterized by high reliability and correct carrying out the tasks in the braking system of rail vehicles. The article describes selected structural factors affecting the operation of the relay valve and which are important for ensuring the safety of train traffic. Such factors are the lubricants used in the relay valves and the way of controlling it simultaneously with two signals with the function of an alternative that eliminates unreliable elements of the braking system. The analysis of the test results of the lubricant parameters and the testing of the relay valves on the test bench showed that the correctness of the relay valves depends essentially on the properties of the lubricant used, especially at low temperatures. On the basis of the tests carried out, a grease was selected that at low temperatures meets the criteria for correct and reliable operation of relay valves in rail vehicles. In terms of the control method, a comparison of two control signal delivery systems to the relay valve has been made, a new design solution is presented that ensures greater operational reliability and thus greater safety of the train traffic.

Railway transportation of dangerous goods: a bibliometric aspect

Tetiana Kolesnykova^{1,*}, Olena Matveyeva¹, Lev Manashkin², and Maxym Mishchenko³

Abstract. The purpose of this paper is to research and define the promising worldwide scientific trends in the field of railway transportation of various dangerous goods. To obtain relevant empirical data, the authors reviewed the world literature on paper topic using Scopus and Web of Science citation bases. We determined that this research was focused on several major thematic areas: 1) automation and telematics systems; 2) navigation systems; 3) logistics; 4) energy; 5) locomotives; 6) freight cars; 7) materials; 8) rails; 9) impact on the environment and people. The article used mapping, ensuring a visual perspective for researchers and helping to understand general situations in specific subject areas of the research. This study provides useful information concerning the development of the field of research for the railway transportation of dangerous goods, identifying those academics (authors, countries and institutions) that have made the greatest contribution to its development and defining the priority research directions.

Reducing noise influence on an audio frequency track circuit

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Abstract. In connection with electromagnetic interference influence on the track circuits, the purpose of the research is finding the means to increase the noise immunity of an audio frequency track circuit. The authors propose a new engineering solution, which

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enables reducing the effect of noises on the input of the track receiver in the intervals between signal current pulses. The proposed noise-immune audio frequency track circuit is based on inserting a delay line, an adjustable single-pulse generator and a controlled electronic switch into the existing audio frequency track circuit equipment. To analyze its efficiency, the operation of the audio frequency track circuit was simulated under conditions of traction current disturbances, impulse and fluctuation interferences with the known parameters. The results show that proposed device for railway transport allows to increase a signal-to-noise ratio on the track receiver input from 8% to 30%, depending on the interference parameters and the level of the useful signal.

Research on measurement of electromagnetic fields generated by electric and combustion powered rolling stock

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Abstract. Axle counters are more and more often applied in train detection systems. The wheel sensor is a main part of each axle counter system. In parallel, more and more complex railway vehicles, especially traction ones, are a potential source of interferences influencing the operation of these train detection systems. It is the reason to verify the electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) between the signalling equipment, particularly train detection systems and new vehicles in the process of obtaining the permission for their exploitation. The measurement of interfering magnetic fields generated by vehicles is one of tests to be carried out. For the simplification and unification purpose of the applied interference test methods the EN 50238 standard and TS 50238-3 technical specification were developed. The specification defines unified testing procedures. However, it is necessary to verify if it may replace different testing methods used in particular European states. It is the goal of the European research project financed from the TEN-T network resources.

Stability of the Railway Subgrade under Condition of Its Elements Damage and Severe Environment

Vitalii Kovalchuk¹, Mykola Sysyn², Olga Nabochenko¹, Andrii Pentsak³, Oleg Voznyak¹ and Stepan Kinter¹

Abstract. Investigation of damages of the subgrade slope in combination with its overwetting and rolling stock loading, which significantly affects safety traffic of the railway transport, has been carried out. The complex method of slope stability estimation of the subgrade is developed, which includes calculation of loads and vibration action of rolling stock on the main site of the subgrade, as well as the dynamic model of vibrations propagation in the body of the subgrade embankment and the model of plastic deformations accumulation. Dynamic and nonlinear plastic models are based on a finite-element model of the cross section of the subgrade. The plastic model takes into account the characteristics of soil strength of the subgrade, depending on the area of the vibration load impact. The developed method allows to carry out the estimation of external and internal factors impact on occurrence of subgrade destruction, which is of practical value for safety state estimation of the railway transport.

Stress-strain state analysis of the leading car body of DPKr-2 diesel train under action of design and operational loads

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Abstract. Purpose. Provision of strength and durability of the main structural element of DPKr-2 diesel train - the leading car body. **Methodology**. A spatial solid-state 3-D model of the body is built and durability calculations are carried out concerning action of loads stipulated by regulatory documents operating in Ukraine. In particular, the following main estimated modes are considered: mode 1 – a notional safety mode which takes into account the possibility of considerable longitudinal forces arising during shunting movements, transportation and accidental collision; mode 2 – an operational mode which takes into account forces acting on a train during acceleration to constructional speed, coasting or braking from this speed while passing a curve. **Results**. Based on the results of theoretical and experimental studies a conclusion has been made that the leading car body construction of DPKr-2 diesel train meets the requirements of regulatory documents regarding strength and durability. **Practical relevance**. A complex of calculation and experimental work concerning assessment of stress-strain state of the leading car body of DPKr-2 diesel train under action of design and operational loads allowed the creation of construction which meets not only operational requirements but also strength and durability ones.

Study of rail vehicles movement characteristics improvement in curves using fuzzy logic mechatronic systems

Mikhail Kapitsa¹, Evgen Mikhailov², Sergii Kliuiev², Stanislav Semenov², and Maksim Kovtanets³

Abstract. The article deals with the effectiveness of reducing the level of force interaction of the rail vehicle wheels with rails in curved sections of the track through the use of mechatronic position control systems for wheel pairs in the rail gauge in the horizontal plane. The approaches to the creation of such a mechatronic system operating on the principles of fuzzy logic are described. To determine the angles of attack of wheels on the rails, it was proposed to use the acoustic emission indicators of the contact of the wheel with the rail. To determine the direction of curvature of the rail track, it is advisable to use data from navigation systems. The study of the dynamics of the rail vehicle during the passage of a curved section of the track in real time was carried out using the Matlab/Simulink software package. The proposed mechatronic control system for the position of the wheel sets in the horizontal plane allows to ensure their optimal installation under various driving conditions in the rail gauge. This makes it possible to minimize the angles of attack of the wheels and reduce the forces of the horizontal interaction of the wheels with the rails.

The intensity of rail failure flow

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Abstract. The article reveals the quantitative changes in the intensity of failure accumulations in areas with gradual introduction of high axial loads. To obtain the actual values, the authors received three-dimensional array of intensity of rail failure flow. According to the results of the research, it was discovered that the main cause of failure of the rails are the defects in the main contact-fatigue origin. The main factor that impacts the intensity of the rail failure flow is the number of transmitted tonnage. The size of the axial load and curvature of the line pours weight on this process. The proposed rail failure model is a model that can be used to optimize the track maintenance system. The authors conducted a study on the identification of quantitative changes in the intensity of accumulation of track failures in areas with high axial loads and evaluated their influence on the planning of repair and road works. On the basis of the obtained results it is possible to estimate the effect of the axial load on the intensity of changes in the state of the flow rail failure flows.

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Scientific direction "Modern technologies of organization of international transportations and logistics"

Науковий напрямок
"Сучасні технології організації міжнародних перевезень та логістика"

Kierunek naukowy
"Nowoczesne technologie organizacji międzynarodowych
przewozów i logistyki"

Actual utilisation of maximum line speed - Polish and Ukrainian experience

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Abstract. The overall condition of the Polish railway infrastructure has been recently improved. The condition of railway infrastructure and the level of its technical equipment are reflected in the maximum train speeds allowed on particular sections of railway lines. The analysis covers the utilisation of the maximum line speed by the long-distance trains in Poland in the 2018/2019 timetable. The database has been prepared, covering start-to-stop runs of Express Intercity Premium (EIP) trains). The analysis shows that typical value of speed utilisation ratio for EIP trains operated with ED250 EMU is approximately 0.82-0.83. The correlation ratio between the average maximum line speed and the train commercial (start-to-stop) speed is rather good. The data from the Polish railways have been compared with Ukrainian ones. The results of the research show clearly, that the selection of passenger rolling stock for particular route can have significant impact on its day-to-day operation.

Algorithm of rescue units logistic support planning in the process of regional life safety systems development

Oleksandr Prydatko¹, Vasyl Popovych¹, Igor Malets¹, Valentyn Prydatko² and Ivan Solotvinskyi¹

Abstract. The problem of resource support planning in the process of reforming and developing rescue units of regional life safety systems is highlighted in this research. The absence of methods that allow optimizing the required amount of rescue equipment of the region in accordance with the optimal safety criterion is emphasized. Formulated the task of optimizing the safety criterion with the parameter of the number of rescue equipment and limitation in the form of logistical support capability. According to the results of previous studies, the algorithm and its software were developed for implementation in relation to planning of logistic support of rescue units (in the context of providing rescue equipment), which allows to determine the index of the optimal number of rescue units. The developed algorithm was tested on the example of administrative-territorial units of Lviv region, which showed its effectiveness.

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Capital investments in the context of sustainable development of railways

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Abstract. Ukraine, due to its geographical position and developed transport infrastructure, has significant potential as a transit country, primarily in the supply chain of trade between Asia and Europe. According to the estimates of the British Institute for Transport Rendell Ukraine, the transit coefficient of Ukraine is 3,75 (with a maximum of 5); This is the best indicator among the countries of Europe (for comparison, in Poland, which occupies the second place, this indicator is 2,92).

Nowadays, Ukraine uses its transit potential extremely insufficiently and inefficiently; over the past 10 years, the volume of transit traffic through the territory of Ukraine has declined by more than 2,5 times, primarily due to the fall in transit traffic by rail. One of the reasons for this situation is, of course, the general political and economic situation in the country. However, there are a number of other negative factors that prevent Ukraine from fully and effectively using its transit potential. These problems lie both in the purely technical plane (deterioration of transport infrastructure and rolling stock, lack of capacity of the main transport routes, underdevelopment of logistics terminals in the country and at land borders, difference in width with the European railway system) and the legislato-thick (high level of port dues, bureaucratization and regulation of customs procedures, lack of flexible tariff policy for carriers, etc.).

Constructing a database structure in the problem of the assignment of air transport operators to commissioned tasks

Ilona Jacyna-Gołda¹, Mariusz Izdebski², Piotr Klimek³, Rostislav Vašek⁴

Abstract. The article defines the database structure used in the issue of the assignment of air transport operators to commissioned transport tasks. The purpose of the work is to develop a database structure that fulfills the function of recording information, presenting results and processing calculated data. Presenting the database in a modular manner is a new concept of data flow management in the problem of the assignment of air transport operators to tasks. The issue of the assignment of air service operators to tasks is a complex optimization problem. The complexity of the database architecture used in the assignment of operators to tasks depends on the number of modules responsible for individual functions implemented in the process of determining the assignment of operators to tasks. In addition, the paper presents a mathematical model of the assignment of operators to tasks, includes basic data entered into the model and collected in the database, describes the assignment restrictions and the criterion function. In order to solve the problem, an optimization algorithm concept has been proposed to solve the analyzed problem. The problem of the assignment has been presented in the multi-criteria aspect.

Decision-making problems of designing database in the aspect of planning transport of cargoes by intermodal transport

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Abstract. The article presents issues related to database design for problems of planning transport of cargoes by intermodal transport using road and air transport. The main aim of this paper is to develop the structure of the database used in the problems of planning transport of cargoes by intermodal transport. The issue of intermodal transport is a complex decision problem which requires taking into account many technical, economic and qualitative aspects of various modes of transport. The multitude of these aspects contributes to the processing of a large amount of input data used by advanced calculation algorithms developed to determine the optimal routes of cargo transportation. Designing database architecture depends on the number of modules responsible for the final determination of transport plans. It is assumed that the database is responsible not only for collecting input data about air, road infrastructure, processing of information necessary for transport but also for saving results generated by calculation modules. In the article, to understand the problem of the issue, a mathematical model of transporting loads by intermodal transport was included, and for its solution an ant algorithm was proposed. The developed structure of the database with the presented modules is a newly approach in problems of planning transport of cargoes by intermodal transport.

Designing of transshipment terminals in the aspect of selected intermodal transport systems

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Abstract. The article deals with the problem of intermodal terminal designing for selected intermodal transport systems, determined by the type of intermodal transport unit. The purpose of the article is to present a comprehensive methodology for designing intermodal terminals, enabling the assessment of developed design solutions. Specificity of intermodal terminals due to the tasks carried out and their role in the integration of various modes of transport in freight transport was presented. In the following, the general principles and methodology of intermodal terminal design were characterized. Based on that, the conceptual project of the terminal was presented as a case study.

Distribution of information flows in the advanced network of MPLS of railway transport by means of a neural model

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Abstract. Ensuring interoperability of railway transport is possible only due to the developed information structure. Today, Ukraine uses the information-telecommunication system (ITS) of railway transport, which is based on a data communication network. The effectiveness of its work is largely determined by the routing system. The current algorithm for choosing the shortest route, which is used in the existing routing protocol (OSPF), does not always lead to an effective result. However, there is MPLS technology, which could improve the quality of the ITS network by creating virtual channels between its nodes. The authors proposed a scheme for selecting tunnels for the flows in the MPLS network, which is based on the neural model of a multilayer perceptron of configuration 18-3-3-10 with the activation function Softmax in hidden layers and a linear activation function in the input layer. To simulate the network operation, flow data is needed: class of service (CoS), sender and recipient identifiers, average flow rate vector and tunnel data (their initial load). The final load of the tunnels is taken as the resulting output of the neural network, on the basis of which the tunnel is selected for the flow of the k-th class of service.

Estimation of the interaction level between urban passenger transport and city train

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Abstract. In the article the estimation of the interaction level between urban passenger transport and city train was made using the systems approach through application of modern methods of developing adequate easy-to-use mathematical models. Applying the systems approach, the transport node was considered as a comprehensive object, which is a single entity. It was identified that the transport node efficiency depends on the interaction level of the structure and its technology with the passenger traffic that requires designing a rational structure of the node and providing the technological interaction setting. The flow chart of determination the indicators of urban passenger transport modes' operation was proposed in order to improve the passenger service quality by increasing the level of interaction of urban passenger transport modes with each other, also the system of efficient use of urban transport means was developed. The system of criteria for assessing the level of interaction between urban passenger transport and city train was implemented, which consists of criteria for the individual assessment of urban passenger transport and city train and criteria for their system interoperability, including consideration of the system quality from the passenger's point of view.

Implementation of road charging in the city of Žilina – a tool for reducing negative externalities

Alica Kalašová¹, Veronika Harantová¹, Simona Kubíková¹, and Jerzy Mikulski²

Abstract. It has been proven on several implementations worldwide, that introducing of road charging scheme in urban area is very simple and efficient way to reduce traffic volumes, lower congestions and shorten travel time. Herewith, there is a possibility of utilization of charged money, e.g. for financing of public transportation. In our paper, based on analysis of traffic intensities and results of social survey, we describe a proposal of charging schema for the central part of the city of Žilina in Slovakia.

Improvement of international rail transportation of benzene between Ukraine and the European Union countries

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Abstract. It is considered the possibility of improvement of the international railway transportation of benzene and other related cargoes between Ukraine and the European Union countries for the carriage of these cargoes in tank containers. The volume of chemical cargo transportation to the EU countries to the rolling stock types for 2018 has been analyzed. The research of the effectiveness of organization of international transportation according to the criterion of the total hours of downtime by wagons under accumulation. The mathematical model of chemical cargoes transportation by wagons, wagon groups and container trains with the accumulation to the technical standards on the cargo diversions was elaborated. The models take into account the unevenness of the wagon arrivals to the accumulation points and observance of the number of wagons to the established norm. A comparison of the effectiveness of the two models of the organization of the chemical cargo delivery and it was defined a more effective version of transportation. It has been established that for more efficient using of the rolling stock and for the rolling stock circulation decreasing is the cargo transportation by trains which consist of cisterns or/and tank container carriages. The influence of the components of the rolling stock circulation and its value are analyzed. The research of the cost of benzene transportation in cisterns and tank containers for the individual diversions was studied. According to the research results the cost of benzene transportation by platforms of the railways ownership is less than twice in comparison to private cisterns and tank-containers of the Ukrainian Railways fleet. These recommendations will improve the process of transportation and increase of volumes of international cargo by railroads between Ukraine and the EU countries.

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Improvement of the analysis methods of the working hours` distribution of locomotive crews by the types of train operation in freight traffic

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Abstract. The work is aimed to increase the efficiency of cargo transportation by railway transport by improving the work organization of locomotive crews. The research is based on the methods of organization of operational work of railways and the methods of mathematical statistics. The problem of increasing the use efficiency of working hours of locomotive crews in freight traffic is considered in the article. Based on the statistical data processing of drivers' routes, the working hours` distribution of locomotive crews for different types of train operation in freight traffic for four locomotive depots was performed. During the research, a conditional division of the working time of locomotive crew by the type of work was performed, if the crew worked with trains of various categories. The algorithm for assigning the idle time and empty running of locomotive to certain types of train operation was also developed. The work originality lies in the fact that it improves the methods of analysis of the working hours` distribution of locomotive crews for certain types of train operation in freight traffic. The developed methods give an opportunity to evaluate the work specifics of individual locomotive depots and provide the initial data for planning the use of locomotives and the work and rest schedule of locomotive crews.

Innovative concept of loading bimodal trailers with the organization of a loading terminal

Jan Strzemkowski¹, Agnieszka Merkisz – Guranowska², Maciej Andrzejewski¹, Hanna Stawecka¹, Michalina Kamińska², and Mariusz Far¹

Abstract. The article presents an innovative concept of horizontal transverse loading of bimodal semi-trailers by means of a transshipment terminal equipped with special the transshipment stands. An innovative switching station and a working principle improving the loading of bimodal trailers were described. The concept of the transshipment terminal equipped with several loading stands for bimodal semi-trailers is also presented. Various variants of organization of the terminal with horizontal transverse loading of bimodal semi-trailers are indicated. A preliminary computer simulation was carried out and the results are compared with the existing Polish system Tabor 1 and Tabor 2.

Intellectualization of logistic supply chains on the basis of forecasting volumes of cargo transportation

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Abstract. Research shows that the accelerated economic movement towards a more intelligent model of development and rapid dissemination of knowledge contributes to the emergence of new modern logistics technologies and approaches to managing global supply chains. The dominant feature of the sustainable development of transport services is the invariant concept of management, the basis of which is the socio-ecological and economic model. Indicators of the transport sector show a decline in volumes of transportation, but the positive dynamics of growth is demonstrated by the agrarian sector, which produces half of all export volumes and provides one third of the currency revenues of the state. Factors that inhibit the effective functioning of the logistics chain are revealed. In particular, the technological orientation of railways, mainly on route transportation, highlighted the problem of uneven

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development of ports at ports and railway ports, as well as inconsistencies in grain volumes in Stevedoring companies' deals with real port facilities. In fact, there is a schedule of seasonal fluctuations in the transportation of cereals, in particular, their absence for 3-4 months per year. The rational model of management and intellectualization of grain supply logistic chain, which takes into account the indicators of artificial neural network forecasting and seasonal grain transportation parameter, is proposed.

Methodical foundations of cargo owners' transport services logistics management

Petro Yanovsky¹, Viktoriia Yanovska², Sergiy Lytvynenko³, Larysa Lytvynenko⁴, and Oleksandr Vodchic¹

Abstract. In the article methodical foundations of transport services logistics management of cargo owners were realized, on the basis of integrated estimation of economic efficiency of holistic progressive logistic chain operation of cargo delivery. In the making of the study, the authors have identified the provision of logistic management conditions by production and mainline rail transport in carrying out transportations. In the successful implementation of finished product loading and arriving cargo processing plans, clear interaction of all logistics chain elements is an important factor, achieved on the basis of introduction of a stable cargo train schedule at sections and the submission of local operation organization in nodes, at sections and stations. On the basis of modelling possible variants of different parameters ratios of the logistic interaction process of production with mainline rail transport, it was determined that at different parameters ratios results can be obtained that will vary by waiting time of carrying out loading in railway cars and waiting time of removal of finished products from manufacturer's warehouse, required car fleet and loading of material handling vehicles. In this case, the most economical option should be taken as the main condition for ensuring a rational interaction of industrial and mainline rail transport.

Multi-criteria method of selection the way of conducting railway traffic on the open line for modernized and revitalized railway lines

Piotr Gołębiowski¹, Marianna Jacyna¹, and Jolanta Żak¹,

Abstract. Nowadays, thanks to funds coming from various sources - including the European Union, intensive modernization and revitalization works regarding railway transport infrastructure are carried out. These works include both the railway surface and the change in the way of conducting railway traffic on both open lines and operating control posts. During modernization and revitalization, efforts are being made to introduce more and more new solutions in both mentioned areas. However, there is no multicriteria method that would allow to assess which method seems to be the most advantageous. The aim of this article is to present a multicriteria method of choosing the method of conducting railway traffic on the open line for modernized and revitalized railway lines. It should be noted that the basic group of criteria in the method applies to the organization of railway traffic. The article discusses the basic issues regarding the modernization and revitalization of railway lines, ways of conducting railway traffic on open lines and multi-criteria assessment methods. A multicriteria method for selecting the method of conducting trains was presented and it was verified for a selected railway line in Poland.

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The Economic Guarantee of Logistic Connections Optimization at Railway Transport

Vasyl Kopytko¹, Sergei Dziuba², Maxym Mishchenko³, and Tetyana Shargun¹

Abstract. The efficiency increasing of railway transport functioning is a main factor in the economic growth of the national economy. Material reserves are the main factor that defines the strategy of the enterprise and influences on the economic optimization level of logistic connections in general. Waste on deficiency and expense of storing the taken out from the main turnover material reserves redouble the economic situation. In this research the sources of the arising an uncertainty by taking a decision about economic optimization of logistic connections and working out methods of need determination in conditions of a certain uncertainty that will be led to improvement of the economic effectiveness of activity are determined. The best methods that may be used for this purpose are analysis of temporary series, multiple regression and correlation analysis, pattern recognition. The paper presents the results of research that allow, based on the built neuro-fuzzy model, to evaluate the dependence of macroeconomic indicators of the national economy of Ukraine on the indicators characterizing its economic situation in order to improve the control efficiency of logistics systems. The built neuro-fuzzy model, unlike existing models, allows reproducing the complex nonlinear dependences.

The hybrid trains in international logistics transportation

Zoia Kaira¹, Liudmila Golovkova², Ivan Rekun², and Yurii Trubai²

Abstract. Analytical information for the market players concerning to the overall future hybrid train market and the subsegments is considered. The forecast of the volume railway transportation in Ukraine is represented in the paper. The aim of the paper is to examine the role of hybrid trains in logistics transportation segment under escalating importance of international logistics where transport segment is influenced in largely degree of political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal changes. The paper is targeted the stakeholders to provide with information on key market drivers, restraints, challenges, and opportunities.

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Scientific direction "Transport design"

Науковий напрямок "Транспортний дизайн"

Kierunek naukowy "Design w transporcie"

Analysis of thermodynamic parameters in spark ignition VCR engine

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Abstract. 3D models of Szymkowiak and conventional engines were created in the Solidworks program. During the motion analysis, the characteristics of the piston path were analyzed for the two considered engine units. The imported file with the generated piston routes was used in the AVL Fire program, which simulated combustion processes in the two engines with identical initial conditions. The configurations for two different compression ratios were taken into account. The basic thermodynamic parameters occurring during the combustion process in internal combustion engines were analyzed.

Contact arc time – important parameter of DC high-speed circuit-breakers

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Abstract. The parameters of DC high-speed circuit-breakers (HSCB) and test methods are specified in the standards. These standards define requirements of the circuit breakers opening time and the total breaking time. During the direct current (DC) breaking after opening the contacts, the arc ignites, the voltage of which is so low that it does not limit the switched off current. The time in which this phenomenon occurs is defined as the contact arc time.

The contact arc time has a significant influence on the breaking process. It can take up to over 40% of arcing time. Therefore, tests were carried out, which were to answer the questions about what and to a what extent affects the contact arc time.

Since the standards for high-speed circuit-breakers do not refer to the contact arc time, definitions of this parameter are proposed in the article. Using this definition numerous tests of various factors have been carried out on contact arc time.

The conducted research shows that shortening the DC breaking time through high-speed breakers is possible by limiting the contact arc time, which can be obtained by modifying the circuit breaker's construction.

Identification of the railway reconstruction parameters at imposition of high speed traffic on the existing lines

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Transport design

Abstract. The problems of railroad design technical reconstruction aimed at ensuring train protection in introduction of high-speed traffic on the rail lines have been addressed. The description of railroad technical system with certain specific features has been proposed. The pair of mutually dual problems regarding the optimal reconstruction of railway curves for raising train speeds at minimal capital investments has been addressed. The problem of determining the optimal speeds of trains of each category under optimum outer rail cant, increase of the unbalanced acceleration value, compliance with the condition of uniform load on rail tracks, comfortable carriage of passengers, in which reduced costs on increased speeds in curved tracks will be minimal has been formulated. To achieve the goals of the study, mathematical optimization techniques and algorithms of analysis of the rail lines of different nature are used. This, by finding and value engineering optimization, allows to minimize high-value and lengthy procedures of physical simulation. As a problem-solving technique, Lagrange multiplier method and its applicability have been proposed. Numeral solution to the problem of selection of certain stretches for increasing rolling stock speeds on operating lines without reconstruction or with minimum expenses on reconstruction of contour of track has been reviewed.

Improving the performance parameters of railway wheels with the help of optimal design technologies of their electric pulse processing

Igor Vakulenko¹, Nickolay Kuzin², Leonid Vakulenko³, Sergey Raksha¹, and Svetlana Proidak¹

Abstract. The processing by pulses of electric current (PEC) of a fragment of the rim of a railway wheel was carried out on the DS10D equipment. When the density of the electric current is from 3 to 17 A/mm2, the processing cycle consisted of the action of a pulse with a duration of 2.5-3 s and a pause between pulses of 4 s. After 150 cycles of PEC, the hardness of cold-formed metal was reduced from 10 to 20%. Studies of the parameters of the metal structure of the wheels have determined that the processing of PEC leads to a decrease in the number of defects in the internal structure, which are accumulated as a result of cold deformation of the rim along the rolling surface of the railway wheel. It has been established that, according to the nature of the influence on the hardness distribution of carbon steel, the PEC treatment corresponds to changes during tempering in the average temperature range and allows to significantly increase the operating parameters of the wheels of railway equipment.

Mathematical model of pantograph cooperation with two degrees of freedom with a catenary system

Marek Kaniewski 1, and Michał Cichoński 2

Abstract. The authors present a method of modeling pantograph cooperation with a catenary system by means of a computer program based on a pantograph discrete model with two degrees of freedom and a catenary system model as a focused mass that in the dynamic state has variable stiffness along the span. After performing the appropriate tests, the validation was carried out according to the proposed method in the PN EN 50318:2019-02 standard required in the Technical Specifications for the interoperability of the subsystem "Energy" and "Rolling stock - locomotives and passenger rolling stock" of the trans-European rail system in Europe.

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Modelling of the electric locomotion DS3 working

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Abstract. The purpose of the work is to evaluate the spatial distribution of the rigidity of the carrier frame and the body of the Ukrainian electric locomotive DC3 as a single system during operation and repair. The research was carried out on the basis of the finite element method with the application of design and computing complex SCAD for Windows. The numerical model of the electric locomotive was built, tested and then used to identify the causes and providing guidance on solving some specific operational questions. They are included, for example, the possibility of eliminating the body skew when jacking up on jacks and jamming the door as a result. The researches showed that the structure of the electric locomotive DS3 in general has a rather high spatial rigidity, both in transverse and longitudinal directions, and on torsion. However, for some practical repair tasks there is not enough for that rigidity. It was recommended to increase the thickness of the shell of its body up to 4 mm or the roof up to 8 mm, which leads to an increasing in the total mass of the machine by about 2,5 and 3,5 tons, respectively.

Rationing of the number of signals and interlockings in the operational stock of railway stations

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Abstract. The operational stock of signals and interlockings is necessary to ensure the uninterrupted operation of the electric interlocking systems in the event of their component failure. The existing standards for the composition and number of signals and interlockings available in the operational stock of railway stations are not mathematically based. It is considered the task of justifying the number of signals and interlockings in the operational stock of railway stations, and the factors affecting its quantity are indicated. It is proposed the mathematical model for rationing the amount of equipment necessary to ensure the uninterrupted operation of station signals and interlocking systems with a specified probability. The process of using and replenishment of reserve equipment is described using the the single-channel Markov queuing system model with a limited queue. The proposed probabilistic methodology approbation for the rationing of the amount of reserve equipment was carried out at the stations of the two Belarusian Railway divisions totaling to 58 stations equipped with relay and computer-based electric interlocking. It is shown the efficiency of the calculated amount of equipment in comparison with the existing values.

Selected aspects of proper integration between ERTMS/ETCS on-board and trackside devices

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Abstract. Achieving the interoperability of the European rail system requires many measures to unify technical solutions as well as regulations in each Member State. However, there is a possibility of some incompatibilities between individual subsystems despite generating them in accordance with unified applicable requirements. It is possible that the interoperable rolling stock will not be able to move freely over the interoperable railway line due to some incompatibilities and differences in the versions of the installed

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Transport design

firmware in the ERTMS/ETCS system devices. In connection with the above the correct integration of rail vehicles with track-side equipment should be examined by means of tests under operating conditions. The article presents compliance tests of the correct integration of the on-board subsystem with the track-side subsystem which are carried out by the Railway Research Institute.

Systems mutual loadings of traction asynchronous cars

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Abstract. The review of methods of post-repair tests of traction asynchronous motors under conditions of locomotive depot is carried out. The necessity of introducing special stands for post-repair tests is shown in order to improve their quality, reduce the number of failures of service equipment, improve safety of the railway transport. Let's consider a question of power supply of the research asynchronous engine in wide frequency range and also a possibility of creation of the universal stand for testing important asynchronous engines of the electrorolling stock. Survey of possible versions of the scheme mutual loadings of asynchronous electrical machines which can be used for testing traction asynchronous engines of the rolling stock is executed. Such systems can be constructed both with use of the static converter of frequency, and without it. The given short characteristic of each alternative, certain advantages and shortcomings of each of system options. It is shown that systems with use of static converters of frequency differ in high power efficiency, allow to carry out tests in the wide frequency range of power supply, however have higher prime cost. Schemes without converters of frequency differ in smaller power efficiency, impossibility to carry out tests in the wide range of frequency of power supply, high level of consumption of reactive power. The results of the carried-out analysis can be used when choosing rational option of a system mutual loadings of asynchronous electric motors which will differ in higher functionality and power efficiency. Use of such systems will allow to lower capital expenditure for creation new and modernization of traction electrical machines that exist at the station for test.

The effect of ozone on wet atmospheric corrosion of aluminium of high-voltage lines

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Abstract. One of the factors influencing traffic safety is the uninterrupted power supply of interlocking devices. As a rule transmission of electric energy is carried out using aluminum wires. In order to assess the reliability of power lines in the work, research was carried out on the influence of ozone on corrosion of aluminum in a humid atmosphere and acidic medium. It was found that the presence of oxygen dissolved in acetic acid leads to anode currents increase, while at crossover ozone, cathode currents increase by an order of magnitude and 2-3 times the anode decreases; the corrosion potential of an Ecor shifts to the positive side at 0.15V. The decrease in the density of anode currents in the presence of ozone proceeds due to the growth of the thickness of the aluminum oxide film. According to the Auger-spectra, the film is increased by 3-4 times compared with the nonzonized medium, due to which the corrosion resistance of aluminum Km increases from 0.066 to 0.025 g/(m2·h). The rate of formation of oxides depends on the concentration of oxidants in the solution, and on their oxidative activity. According to calculations of thermodynamic factors that determine the preferred route of oxidation, the probability of formation of oxides in the presence of ozone is significantly higher. Local destruction of the protective layer occurs mainly in defective places and places of local increase in pH of the electrode layer. Investigation of the cyclic polarization of a sample of aluminum, pre-cathode activated by a current of 1 mA/cm2 density, showed the presence of hysteresis, which decreases in the next 2-3 cycles. In this case, the exterior of the aluminum shifts to $(0.10 \div 0.15)$ V is more positive and the corrosion rate is reduced, which indicates the formation of an oxide film in which irreversible changes occur. The change in the inclination of the polarization curves indicates that the cathodic reaction is delayed and is associated with the change in the structure of the surface layer of the electrode and the diffusion restrictions of ozone recovery.

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Estimation of Private Locomotives Usage Efficiency for Freight Transportation in Ukraine

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Abstract. Ukraine has undertaken the implementation of European Union Directives, which provide non-discriminatory admission to the railway infrastructure of independent carriers. A significant number of factors considerably affect working conditions of the carriers which are independent of Ukrzaliznytsia. One of the goals while performing transportation by independent carriers is the organization of private locomotives operation and their service by engine crews. The purpose of the article is to assess technical and economic indices of private locomotives use for goods transportation. The schemes of infrastructure objects arrangement for locomotives operation and engine crews work are presented. Performed calculations show the potential possibility of independent railway carriers to fulfil transportation to seaports with the use of its private locomotive infrastructure exclusively. The estimation of economically expedient volumes of cargo transportation by private locomotives in comparison with existing pricing of Ukrzaliznytsia is carried out. The nonlinear dependence of transportation volume depending on the distance is determined, at which the total cost of cargo transportation by Ukrzaliznytsia locomotives is equal to the cost of cargo transportation by private locomotives. The results of the study allow concerned companies to evaluate the investment efficiency into the development of locomotive fleet for rail transportation.

Improvement of the technique of calculating operational parameters using an automated system

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Abstract. Impact of the existing operating conditions on terms of cargo delivery and compliance with the rolling stock circulation norms is studied. Planned and actual rolling stock circulation characteristics are analyzed. Deviations from the norms have been detected, which is indicative of non-compliance with technological processes. Nowadays the rolling stock circulation problem becomes more complex; for the service recipients, i.e. customers of the railway, it means delays in cargo deliveries, non-fulfillment of financial obligations before other participants in the railway transport process. A new approach to the methodology and principle

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of calculating anticipated key performance characteristics are proposed. The existing information technologies for railway management make it possible to monitor compliance with the rolling stock circulation norms and the terms of cargo deliveries and to further improve methods and techniques of performance parameters. This will enable establishing realistic rolling stock circulation norms and cargo delivery terms, thus ensuring compliance with technological requirements of the railway transport processes in order to provide good customer service.

Investigation of possibility of hopper cars unloading on the car dumper VRS-134M

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Abstract. It was developed a computational model to evaluate the body strength of short base hopper models 19-758-01, 20-471, and 20-4015 when unloading them on the car dumper VRS-134M. Modeling of the stress-strain state of the car design was made using the finite element method. It was established that in terms of strength, bodies of the hopper models 19-758-01, 20-471, and 20-4015 are suitable for unloading on car dumper. The results of experimental studies showed sufficiently high accuracy of the chosen computational model for estimating the stress-strain state of design and confirmed the possibility of hopper car unloading on the car dumper VRS-134M.

The impact of asymmetry on equilibrium of logistics systems

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Abstract. The article examines one of the actual problems of the theory and practice of the logistics systems functioning related to the asymmetry of information in the transport services market. Assessing the level of asymmetry in logistics systems is of fundamental importance to increase the competitiveness of relevant systems. New approach formulated herein estimates the logistics systems asymmetry by taking into account information asymmetry about the quality of transport products, as well as information asymmetry about the quality of products within the boundaries of the corresponding supply chain. This approach allows to take into account its potential capabilities and increase functional stability in the process of logistics systems design.

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