

# MATLAB EXPO

November 14, 2024 | Online

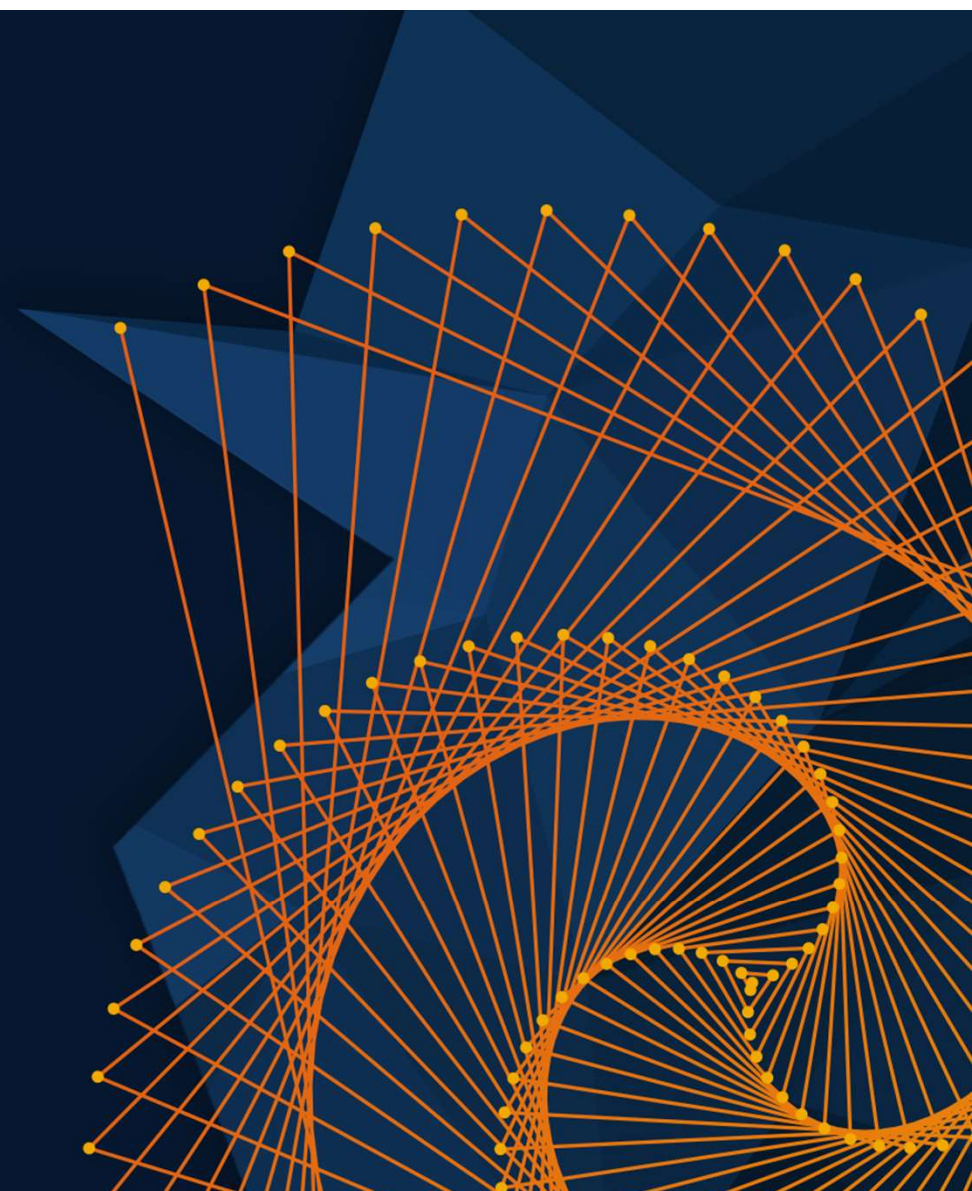
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## Ensuring Rail Safety: KAVACH, a Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS)

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**TATA ELXSI**



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# Agenda

- KAVACH Overview
- PSPAD Implementation
- 3D Co-simulation

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## Introduction

- Train Collision and Avoidance System (TCAS) is introduced by the Indian Railways' Research Design and Standards Organization (RDSO).
- Design, development, and validation of complex TCAS algorithms are critical: Train crash test involved
- Model based design using MathWorks solutions can ease the process.
- The left shifting using virtual validation: early bugs, cost efficient, early time to market.
- MathWorks solutions for design, development, simulation, and virtual validation: Systematic, efficient, intuitive.

## Train Collision : An example

- On 17 June 2024, two trains collided in Darjeeling district in the Indian state of West Bengal.
- A goods train collided with Sealdah–Agartala Kanchanjunga Express, a passenger train near Rangapani railway station.
- 11 people were killed and more than 60 were injured.
- The chairman of the Railway Board said that the operator of the goods train ignored multiple red signals, which might have caused the crash.
- The trains were not equipped with KAVACH, a collision avoidance system designed by Indian Railways.

### Kanchanjunga Express train accident June 17 highlights: Goods train rams into express from behind in Bengal, 9 killed

9 dead, over 40 injured as goods train collides with Kanchanjunga Express in West Bengal

Updated - July 17, 2024 05:16 pm IST Published - June 17, 2024 10:36 am IST

THE HINDU BUREAU



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Sealdah Kanchanjunga Express was hit by a goods train in Darjeeling district of West Bengal on June 17, 2024. | Photo Credit: Special Arrangement

Source: <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/kanchanjunga-express-train-accident-highlights-goods-train-west-bengal-new-jalpaiguri/article68299231.ece>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2024\\_West\\_Bengal\\_train\\_collision](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2024_West_Bengal_train_collision)



## KAVACH/TCAS Overview

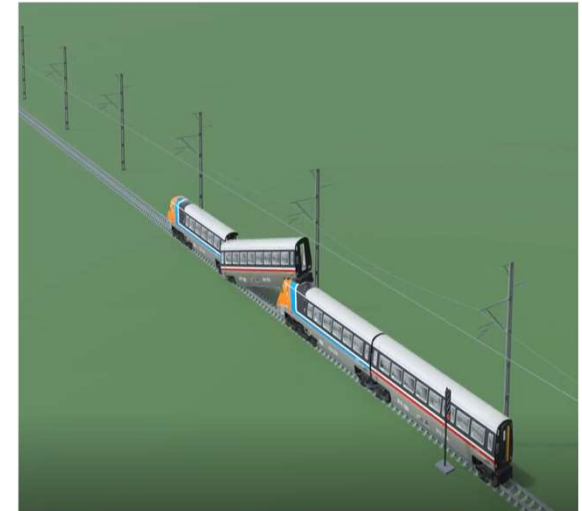
- KAVACH is an Automatic Train Protection system developed indigenously by the Indian Railways' Research Design and Standards Organization (RDSO). It's designed to prevent train collisions and increase safety in train operations across India.
- Some of its Key features are:



Prevention of Signal Passing At Danger (SPAD).



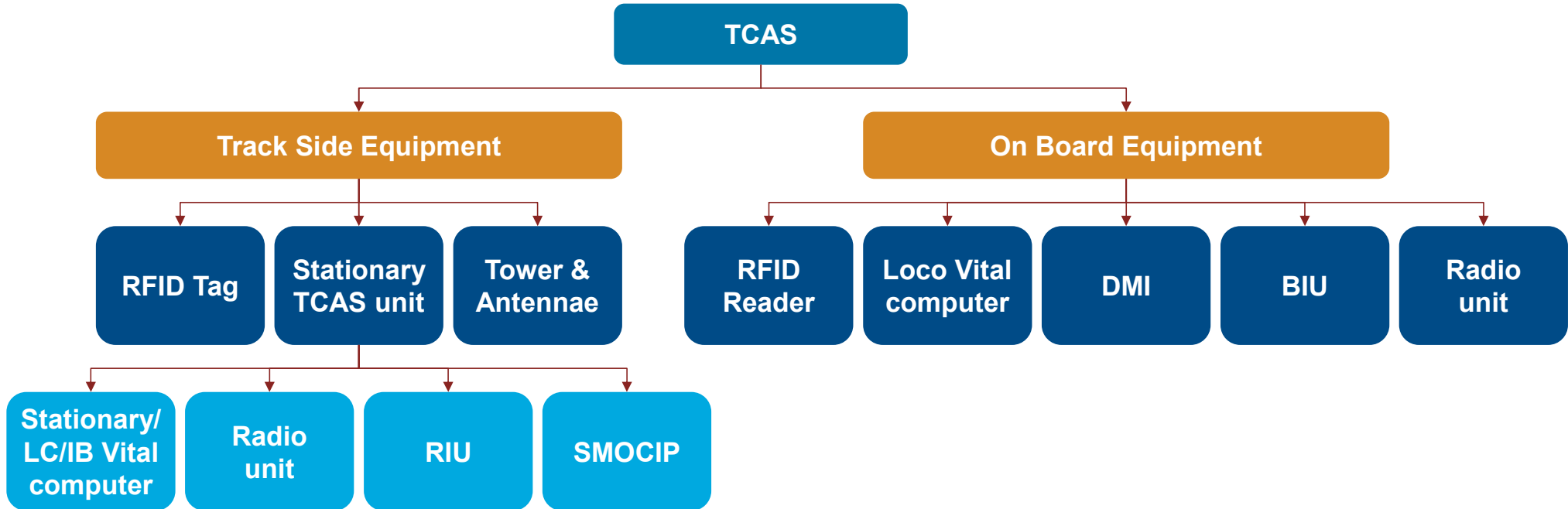
Head-on Collisions



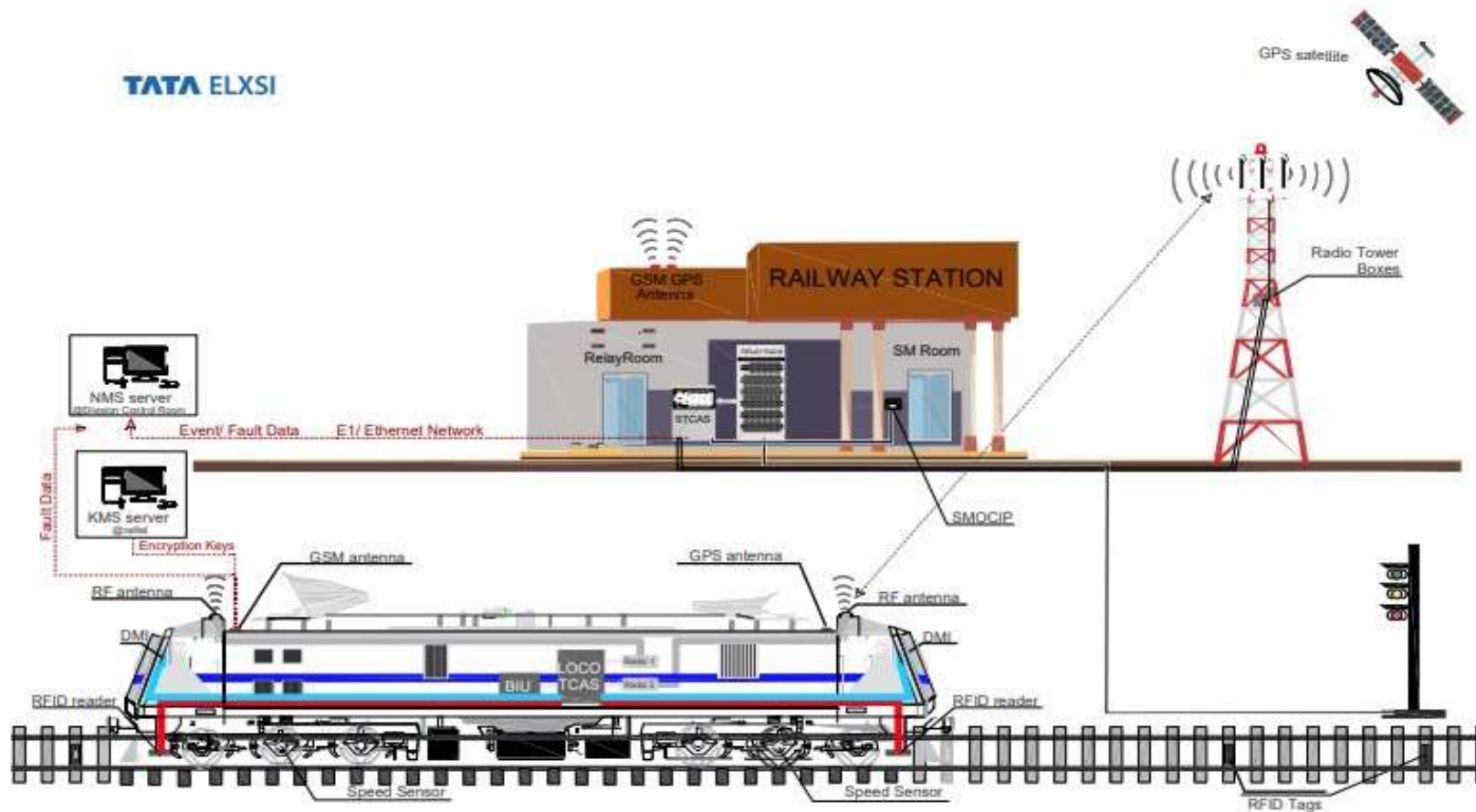
Rear End Collisions

# TCAS/KAVACH Architecture

Train Collision Avoidance System (TCAS), an indigenous Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system to prevent accidents by automatic application of brakes in case of Loco Pilot fails to do so.



# Communication of KAVACH/TCAS



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## Features Implemented:

Prevention of Signal Passing At Danger (SPAD).

Line-side signal display in the cabin for improved visibility in foggy conditions and at higher speeds

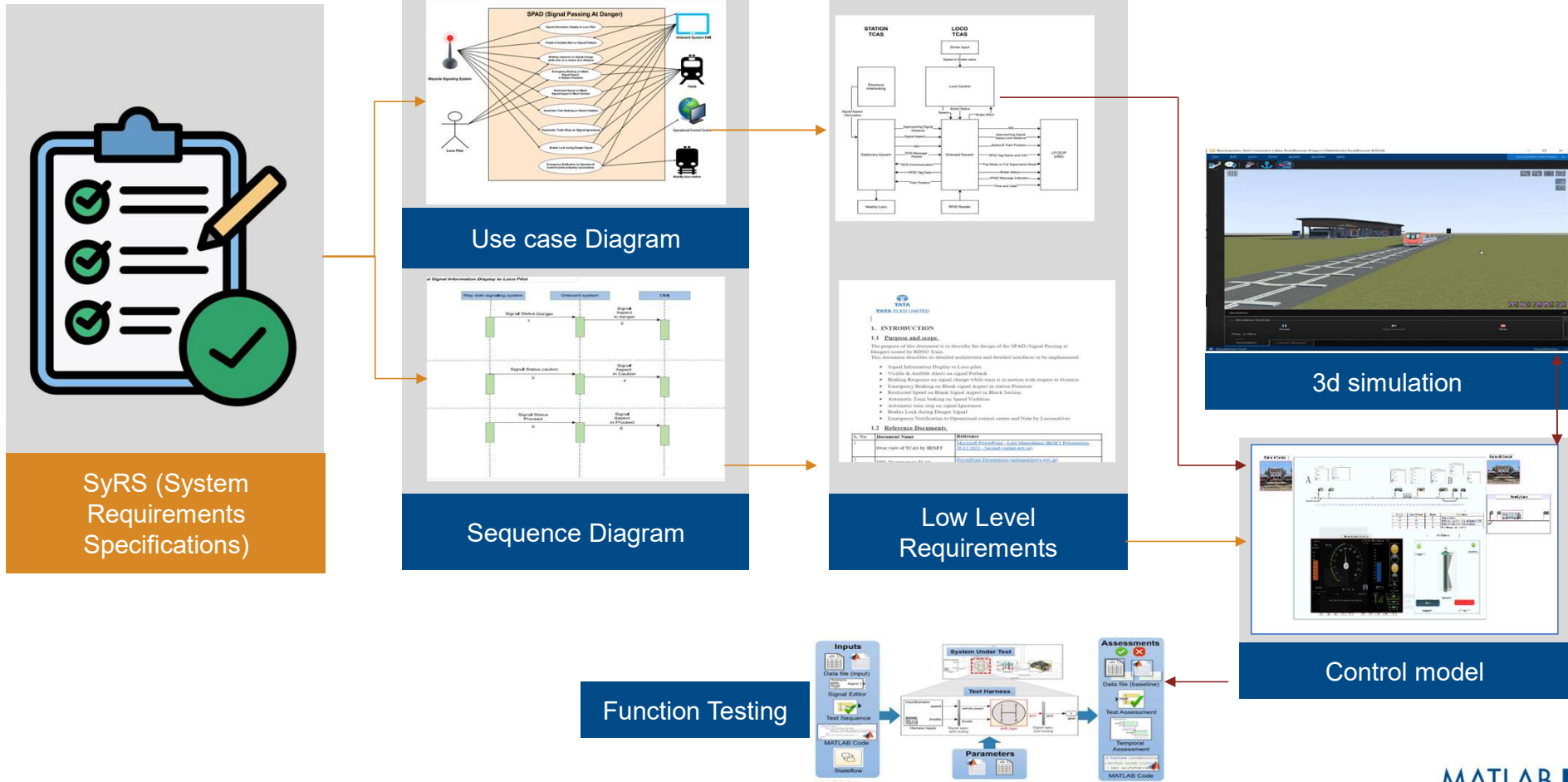


Prevention of Over speed: Section Speed, Train Speed

SOS Messages

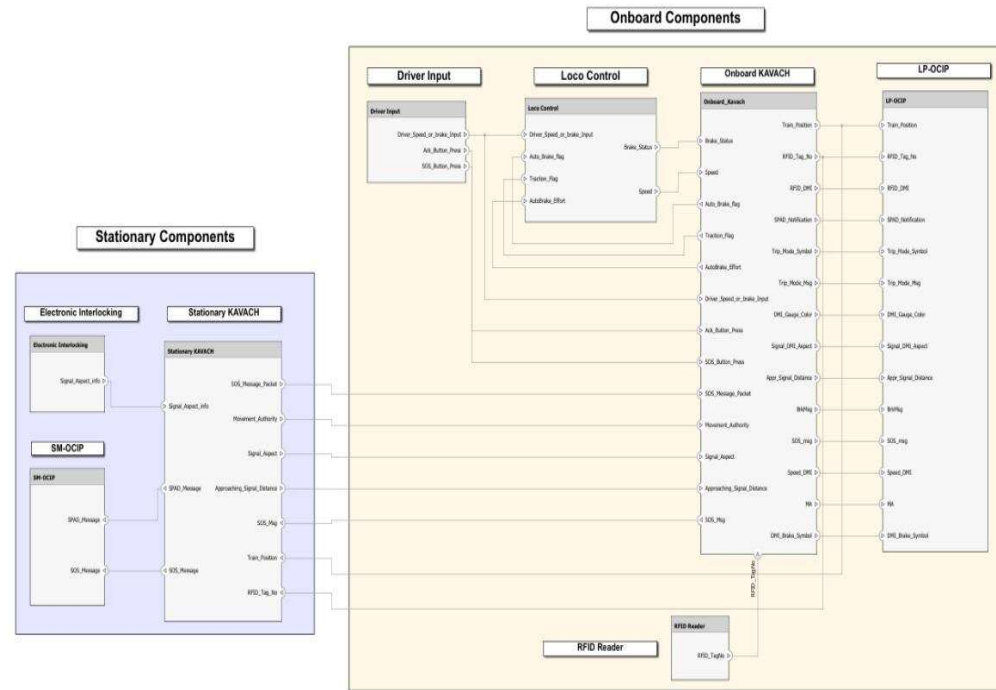


# Development Lifecycle



# Model Based Systems Engineering

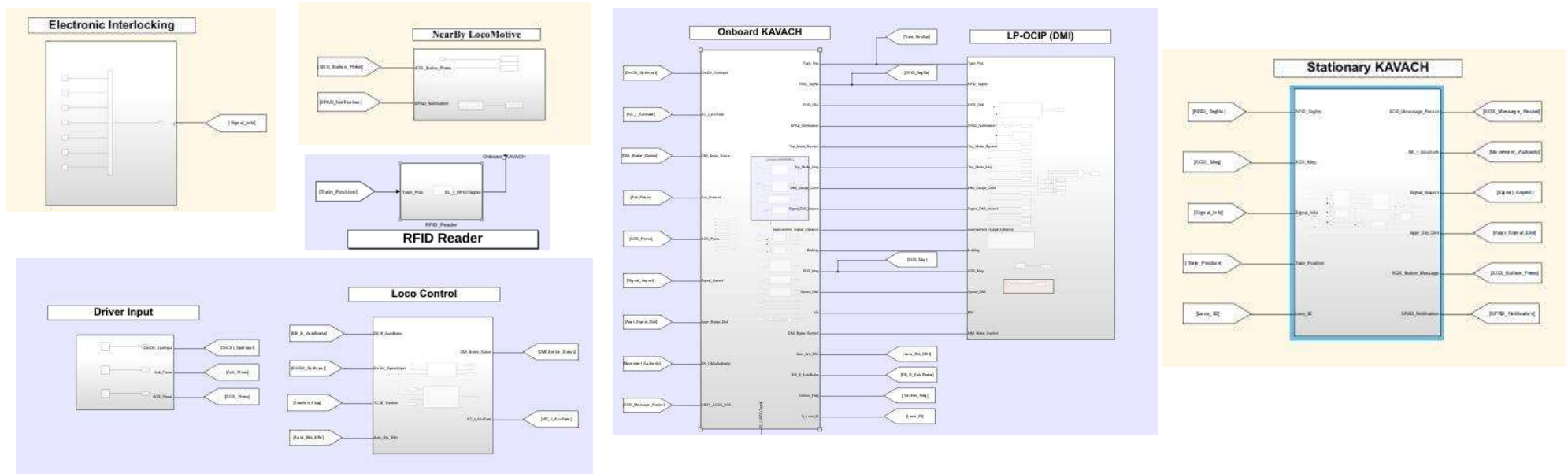
- Engineers use model-based systems engineering (MBSE) to manage system complexity, improve communication, and produce optimized systems.
- Developed architecture and sequence diagram using System Composer.
- System Composer enables to analyze requirements, to create architecture diagrams, and produce requirement specifications and interface control documents (ICDs).



**System Composer Architecture**

# Control Algorithm and Plant Model Development

- Plant Models: Electronic Interlocking, Nearby Locomotive, Loco Control, Driver Input
- Control Models: Stationary KAVACH, Onboard KAVACH, RFID Reader, LP-OCIP (DMI),

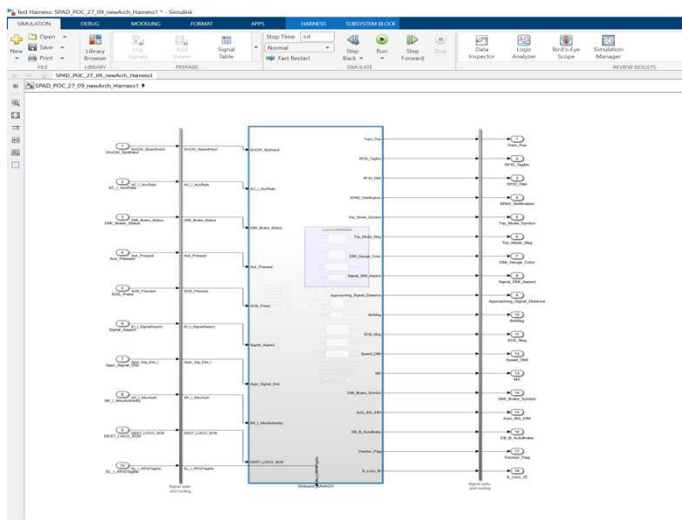


**KAVACH Plant Model**

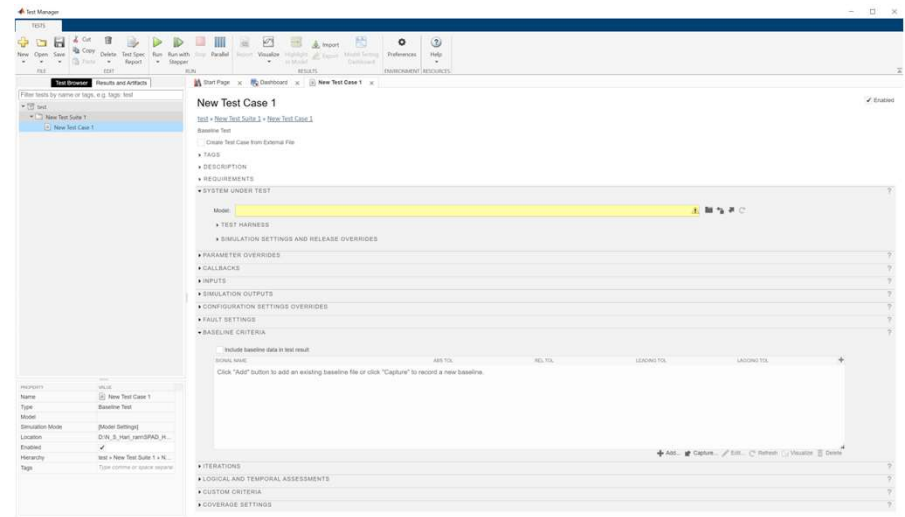
**KAVACH Control Model**

# Unit Testing and Integrated Testing

- The control models are divided into units like Onboard KAVACH, Stationary KAVACH and performed Model In Loop (MIL) Testing.
- Control Models are integrated and connected with Plant model and performed integrated Model In Loop (MIL) testing.
- Test Harness, test case creation and testing are performed using Simulink Test.



**Test Harness**



**Test Manager**

# Model/Code Coverage Analysis

- Structural coverage analysis/code coverage analysis, provides a measure of the extent to which software code has been exercised under specific test conditions.
- Simulink Coverage performs model and code coverage analysis metrics such as decision, condition, modified condition/decision coverage (MCDC), and relational boundary coverage to assess the effectiveness of simulation testing in models.
- We have achieved 100% coverage for the model.
- This is done to comply with the Rail Safety Standards

## Summary

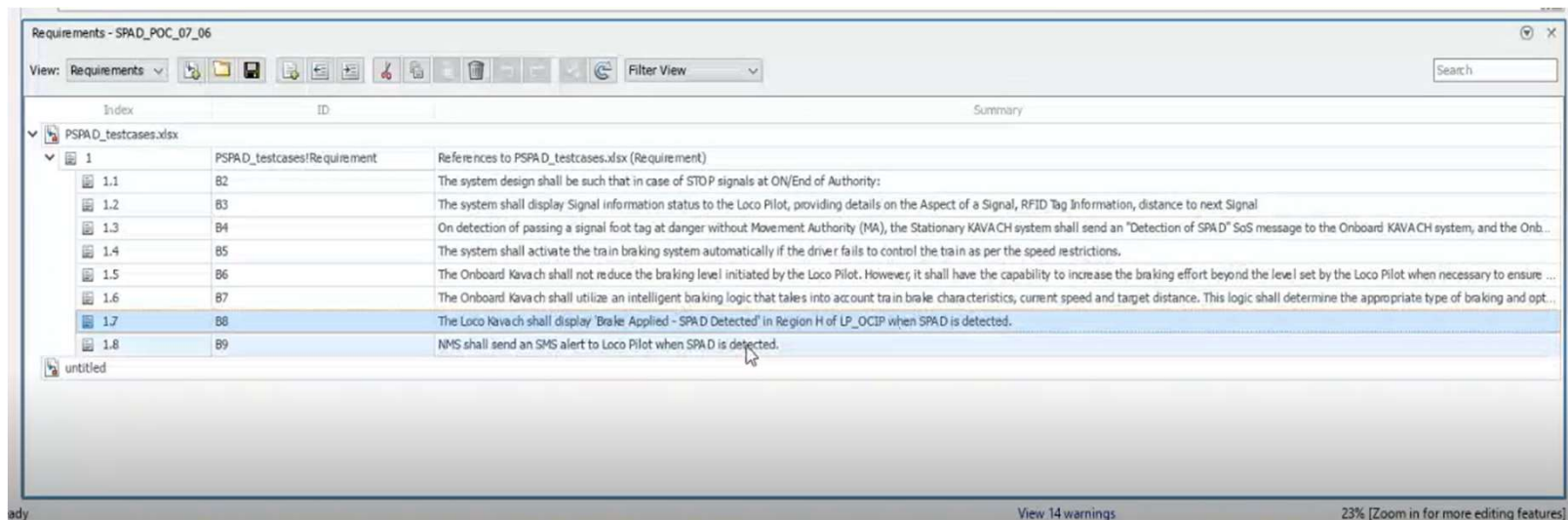
Model Hierarchy/Complexity	Decision	Condition	MCDC	Test Objective	Proof Objective	Test Condition	Proof Assumption
1. <a href="#">SPAD_POC_23_09_newArch</a>	146 100%	100%	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA
2. . . . . <a href="#">KAVACH</a>	145 100%	100%	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA
3. . . . . <a href="#">Driver_Input</a>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4. . . . . <a href="#">Electronic_Interlocking</a>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5. . . . . <a href="#">LPOCIP_DMI</a>	4 100%	100%	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA
6. . . . . <a href="#">RFID_TAG_Display_DMI</a>	NA	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7. . . . . <a href="#">Compare_To_Constant28</a>	NA	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
8. . . . . <a href="#">Compare_To_Constant29</a>	NA	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
9. . . . . <a href="#">Compare_To_Constant30</a>	NA	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10. . . . . <a href="#">Turn_Out_Distance</a>	2 100%	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11. . . . . <a href="#">Compare_To_Constant</a>	NA	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12. . . . . <a href="#">Loco_Control</a>	25 100%	100%	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA
13. . . . . <a href="#">Accel_Decel</a>	11 100%	100%	100%	NA	NA	NA	NA

## KAVACH P-SPAD Model Coverage



## End to End Traceability

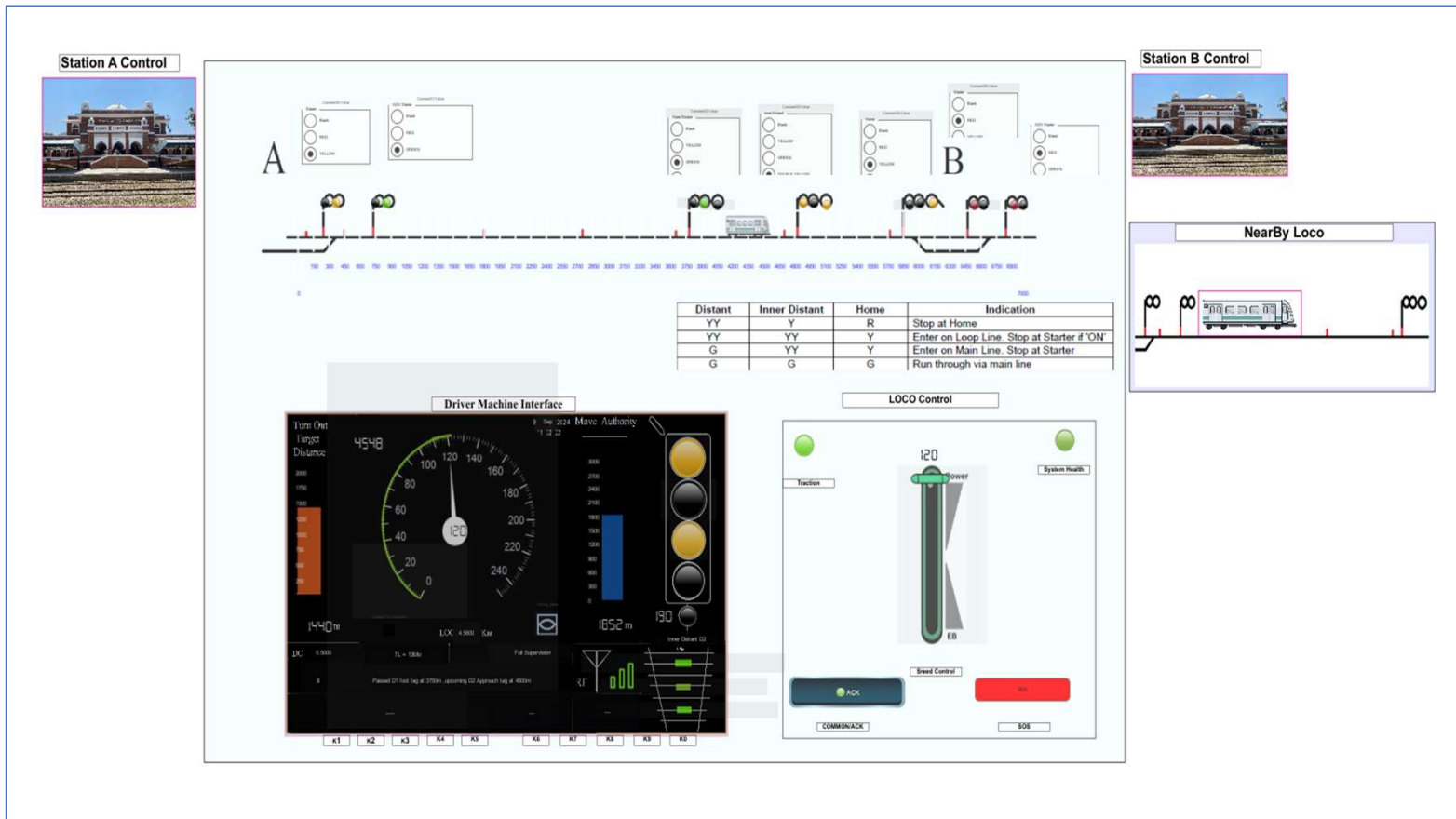
- Bi-directional traceability shall be maintained from System requirements to Integration Test artefacts.
- Requirement toolbox will support to link requirements to MATLAB code, System Composer or Simulink models, and tests.
- The toolbox analyzes the traceability to identify gaps in implementation or testing.
- When requirements change, linked artifacts are highlighted, and we can determine the upstream and downstream artifacts affected using a traceability diagram.



The screenshot shows a software interface titled "Requirements - SPAD\_POC\_07\_06". It features a toolbar with various icons and a "Filter View" dropdown. Below the toolbar is a table with three columns: "Index", "ID", and "Summary". The table contains a list of requirements, with the row for requirement B8 highlighted in blue. A mouse cursor is pointing at the text "SPAD is detected" in the summary of row B8.

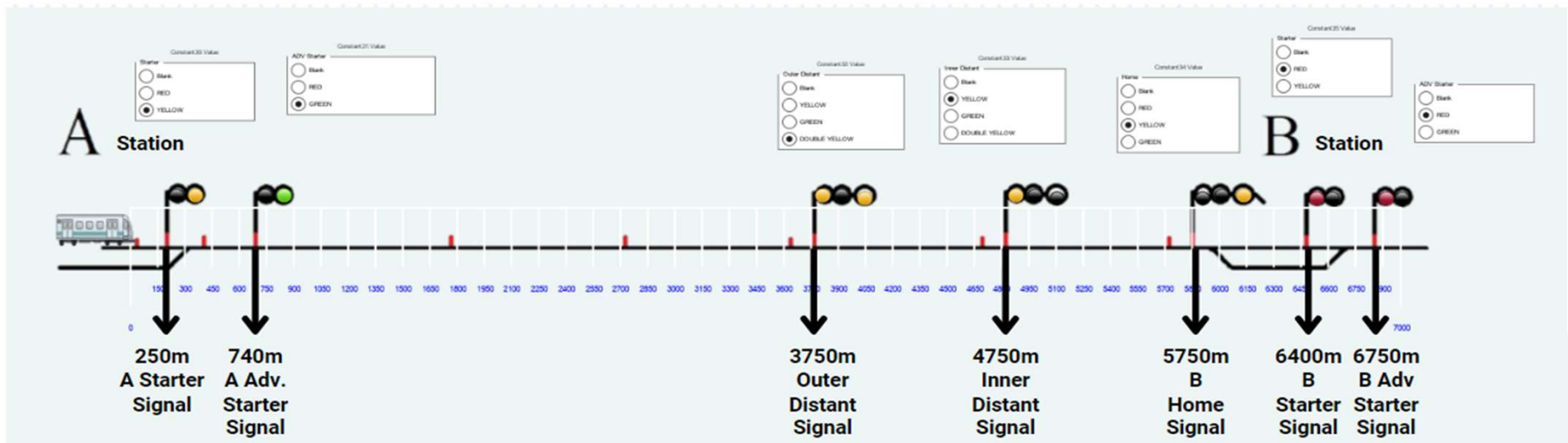
Index	ID	Summary
1	PSPAD_testcases/Requirement	References to PSPAD_testcases.xlsx (Requirement)
1.1	B2	The system design shall be such that in case of STOP signals at ON/End of Authority:
1.2	B3	The system shall display Signal information status to the Loco Pilot, providing details on the Aspect of a Signal, RFID Tag Information, distance to next Signal
1.3	B4	On detection of passing a signal foot tag at danger without Movement Authority (MA), the Stationary KAVACH system shall send an "Detection of SPAD" SoS message to the Onboard KAVACH system, and the Onb...
1.4	B5	The system shall activate the train braking system automatically if the driver fails to control the train as per the speed restrictions.
1.5	B6	The Onboard Kava ch shall not reduce the braking level initiated by the Loco Pilot. However; it shall have the capability to increase the braking effort beyond the level set by the Loco Pilot when necessary to ensure ...
1.6	B7	The Onboard Kava ch shall utilize an intelligent braking logic that takes into account tra in brake characteristics, current speed and target distance. This logic shall determine the appropriate type of braking and opt...
1.7	B8	The Loco kava ch shall display "Brake Applied - SPAD Detected" in Region H of LP_OCIP when SPAD is detected.
1.8	B9	NMS shall send an SMS alert to Loco Pilot when SPAD is detected.

# Simulink Visual Design: DMI, Controls & Virtual Track layout



# Virtual Track layout

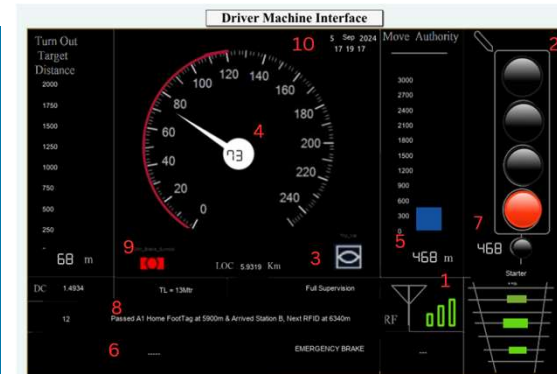
- To show case the scenarios of KAVACH-SPAD POC, TE team designed a controllable Track layout.
- In this track, signal or Movement Authority will be manually controllable.
- It showcases the absolute block section and signals between **Station A**, **Station B** and tracks.
- **The Signal aspects (RED,YELLOW,GREEN,DOUBLR YELLOW).**
- **Signals for Departure** are **Starter** and **Advance Starter** Signals.
- **Signals for Reception** are **Outer Distant**, **Inner Distant** and **Home** Signals.



# Driver Machine Interface

DMI shall consist of suitable arrangements and buttons/switches for display/operation of following functions implemented in our PoC:

- 1.Communication Indication & SOS operation by the loco pilot.
- 2.Signal aspect display.
- 3.Display of modes of loco operation
- 4.Current speed
- 5.Movement Authority (MA)
- 6.Alarm generation and SPAD Message indication.
- 7.Showcasing the signal distance, name of the signal and signal aspect.
- 8.RFID Tag info
- 9.Brake info
- 10.Time and date.



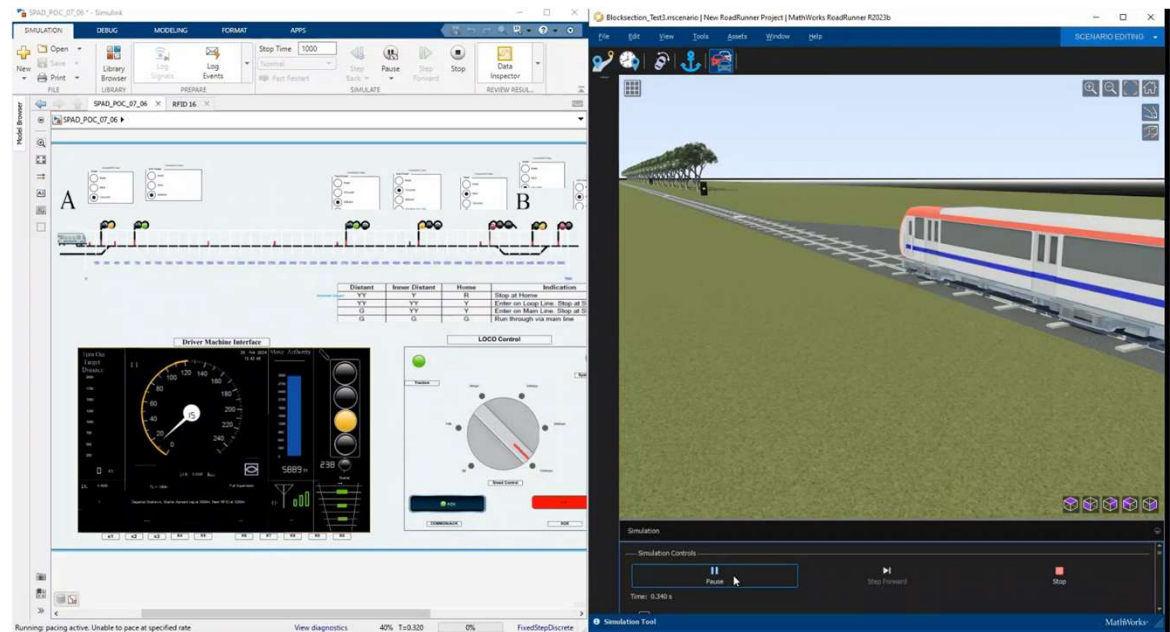
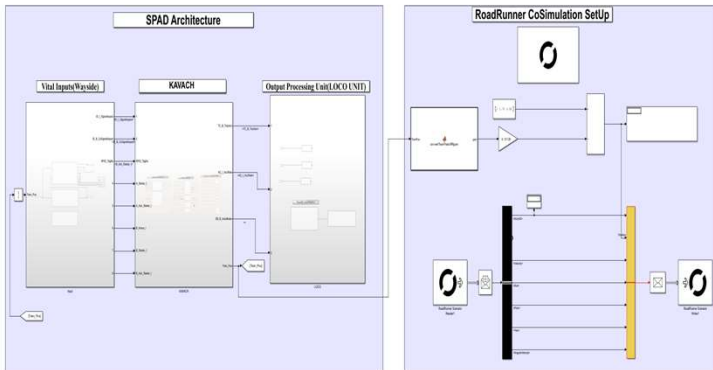
Designed DMI in Simulink Designer



Ideal DMI Suggested by RDSO

# 3D Virtual Testing: Roadrunner

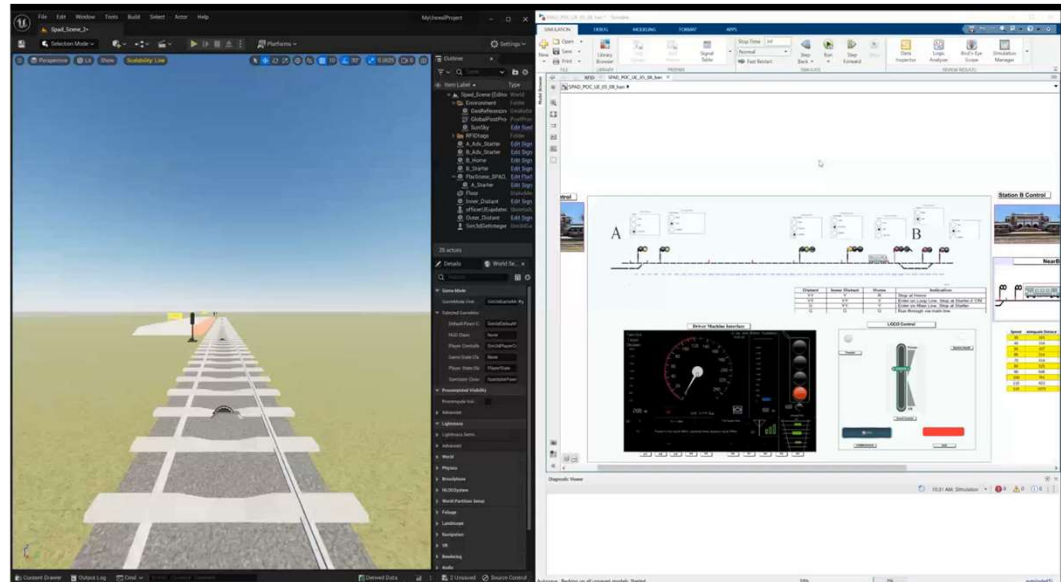
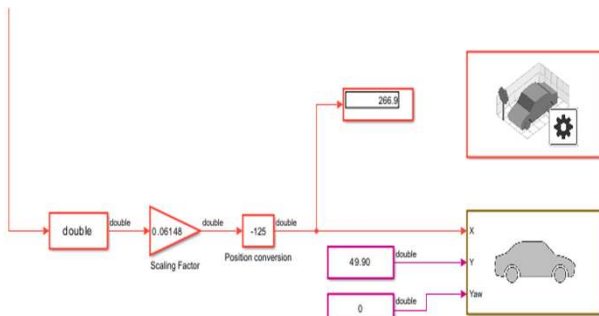
- Scene creation using assets such as rail extrusions.
- Using asset import feature of Roadrunner, we created custom train vehicle mesh in blender and imported that in roadrunner.
- Successful linking of the model using Roadrunner Scenario, Roadrunner Scenario Reader and Writer blocks.
- Manipulation of train movement through the above blocks





# 3D Virtual Testing: MATLAB Co-Simulation with Unreal Engine

- Unreal Engine is 3rd party 3D simulation software which is commonly used in sync with Simulink for automotive applications.
- Here we successfully linked the model using Simulation 3D Scene Configuration block.
- Also, Manipulation of train movement through Simulation 3D Vehicle with Ground Following block was done by using suitable scaling factor.
- Connection of signal aspect from Simulink to unreal engine was also done using Simulation 3D Message Set block



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## Conclusion and Future works

- Developed control model for KAVACH Prevention of SPAD system with both onboard and stationary systems separated.
- Control Model are integrated together with the Plant Model and tested in both 2D and 3D test layouts.
- 100% coverage obtained for integrated model using system requirement and its linked test cases.
- Possibility of MathWorks tools in Rail domain explored.

### Future Works:

- Head-on and Rear end collision feature implementation
- Signal aspect change in MathWorks Roadrunner
- Code generation and Hardware implementation.

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## MathWorks Products Used

- System Composer ( Model based System Engineering)
- Simulink (Control Algorithm)
- Simulink Requirement ( Perform traceability with DOORS requirement and Simulink blocks)
- Simulink Test ( MIL and SIL testing)
- Simulink Coverage ( MCDCC, Execution and Decision coverage)
- Simulink Check (For Model advisor check)
- Simulink Visual Design (KAVACH DMI Design, Virtual Track Layout)
- Simulation 3D toolbox (for 3D co-simulation)
- Vehicle Dynamics Block set (for sim3d message set/get)
- Roadrunner (Realtime 3-D simulation with Animation)

### Future toolbox usage scope:

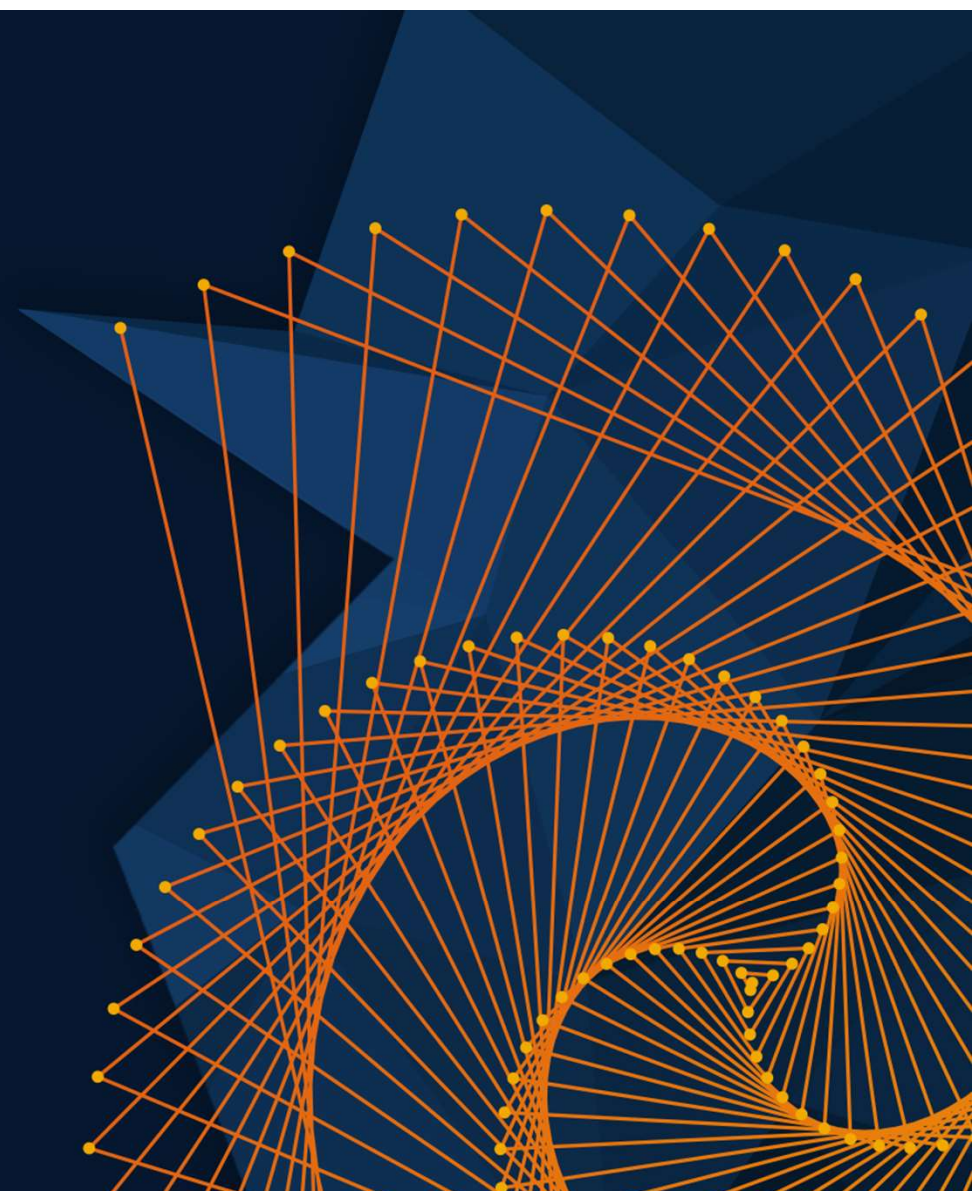
- Embedded Coder
- Simulink Design Verifier
- Simulink Fault Analyser
- Polyspace

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## Thank you



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