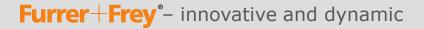
# Great Eastern OLE Renewals A Swiss-Italian design for the overhead line upgrade project in the UK

# Collegio ingegneri ferroviari italiani 28th of March 2012

Rico Furrer Furrer+Frey AG



28th March 2012 Rico Furrer

### Content

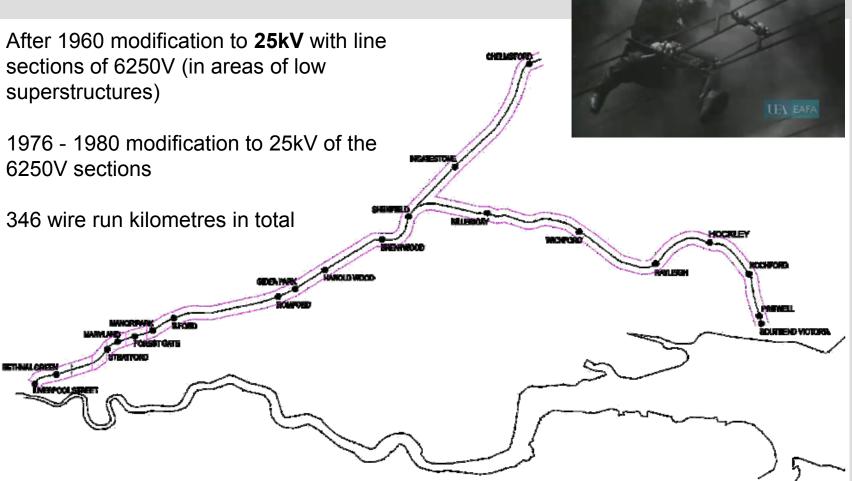
- 1. Objectives and history of the project
- 2. The designer's scope and challenges
- 3. System Design
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- 5. Conclusion and outlook



### **Objectives and history of the project**

#### 1500V

London-Shenfield 1949 Shenfield-Chelmsford 1956



### Why is the overhead line (OHL) renewal necessary?

- Increasing failure frequency
- Wire height depending on temperature
- Poor dynamic behaviour between the OHL and pantograph at high temperatures
- High overhead line wind drift
- Frequent flashovers between the catenary wire and superstructures
- Additional traffic at the Olympics 2012  $\rightarrow$  Request of a higher system availability
- Increase in train speed up to 100mph (160km/h)

### **Overview**

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#### Work scope of the designer:

- System design of the overhead line equipment (OLE)
- Allocation design
- Material procurement of the overhead line equipment

### **Technical requirements:**

- Electrical clearances
  - dynamic >200mm
  - static >270mm
  - distance between the catenary wire and OHL structures > 600mm

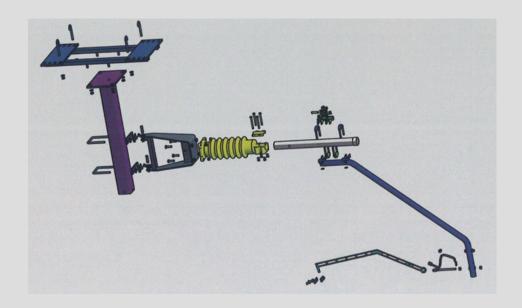
#### **Technical requirements:**

- Operational train speed 160 km/h
- W12 clearance gauge
- Maintenance; one track pair has to be in operation during maintenance works (four track)
- Availability 99.5%
- GE equipment compatibility for staging works
- Reuse of the existing OHL structures where possible. Big variety of existing structures
- Etc.



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#### **Design process overview:**



### The key element in the system design is:

Simulation of the dynamic interaction between the OLE and the pantographs by Politecnico di Milano.

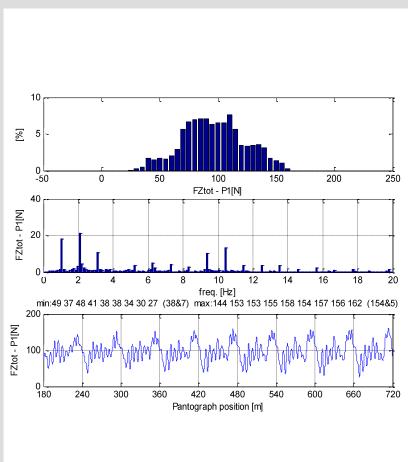
The mathematical model of pantograph-overhead line dynamic interaction has been developed at Politecnico di Milano, by the group of "Meccanica dei sistemi", for 25 years. The program pan9 is validated according to EN 50318 for speed up to 300 km/h, by Italcertifer.

It has been used for design of the Italian high speed line (in dc and ac).

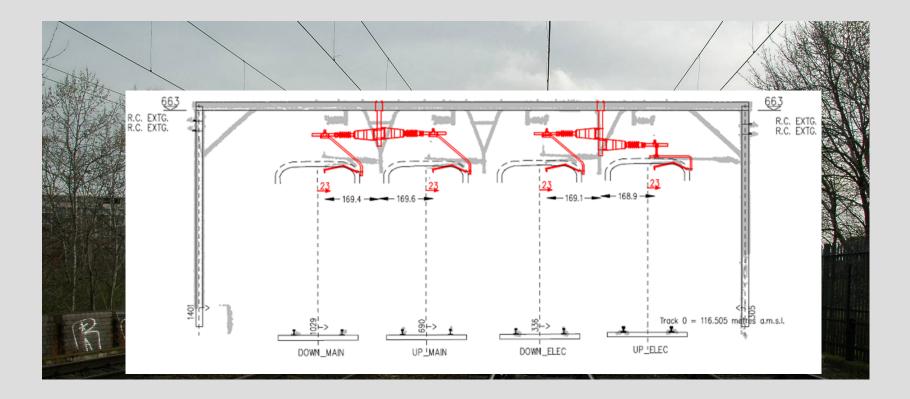
#### The key element in the system design is:

Characteristics of the GEFF system:

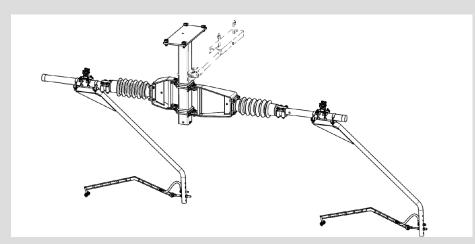
Max. train speed:	160km/h
Span length OLE:	up to 70m
System height:	1.4m
Contact wire:	120mm <sup>2</sup> , CuAg, 13.2kN
Catenary wire:	70mm <sup>2</sup> , BzII, 12.0kN



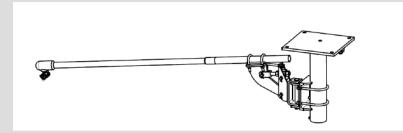
Cantilever design four track sections:



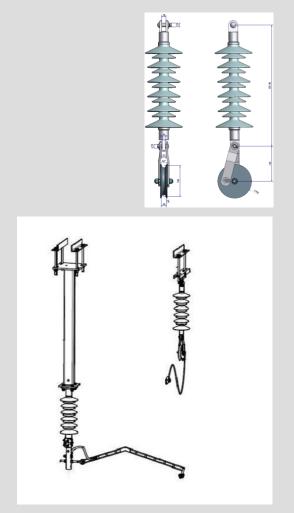
**Cantilever design four track sections:** 



Single Insulator cantilever "SIC"

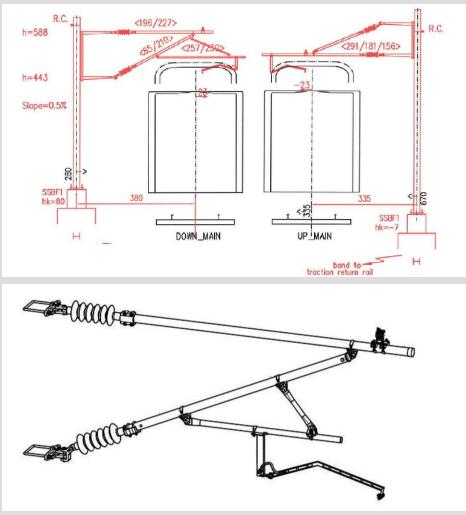


Underbridge arm



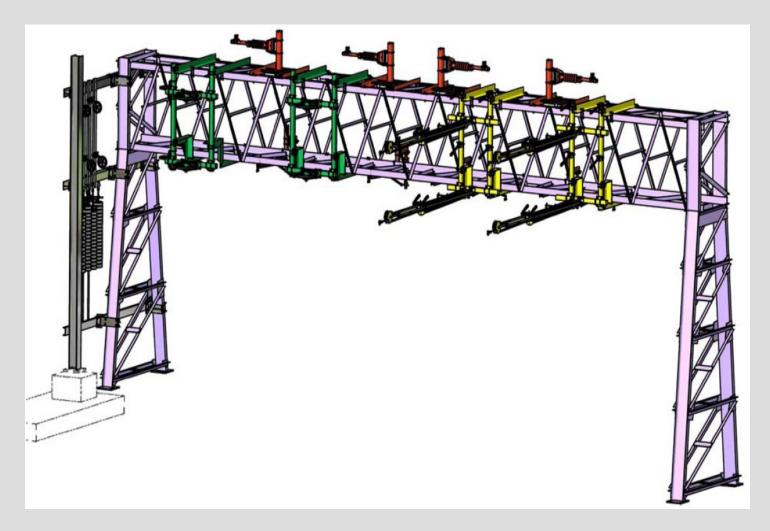
#### Catenary suspension with pulley wheel

### Cantilever design two track sections:

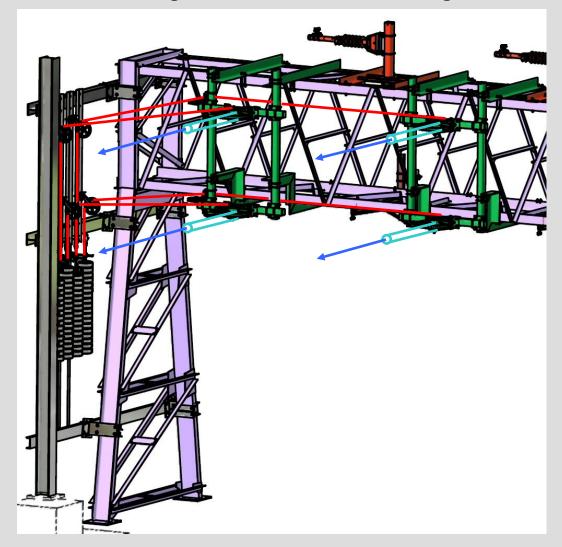


#### Cantilever "Type C"

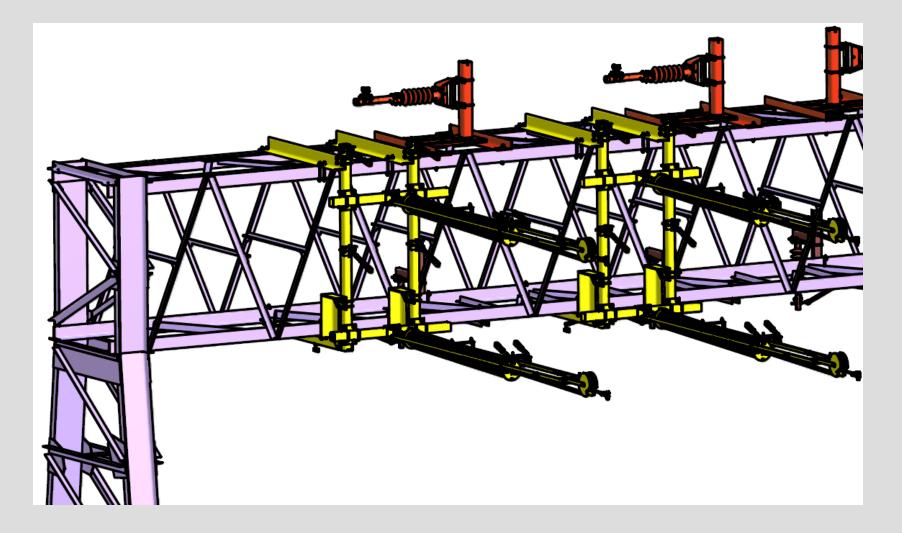
**Overhead line portal structures (existing):** 



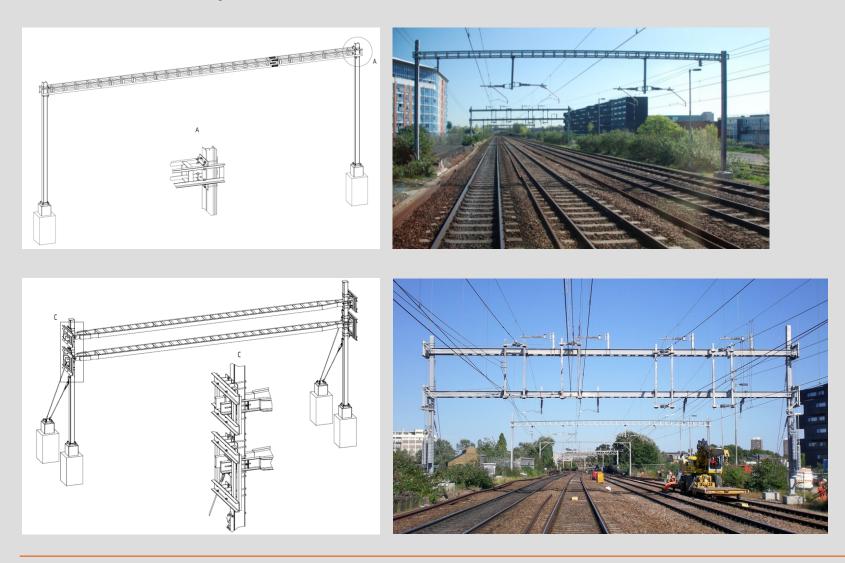
Auto tensioning devices with balance weights:



### Spring auto tensioning devices (Tensorex<sup>®</sup>)



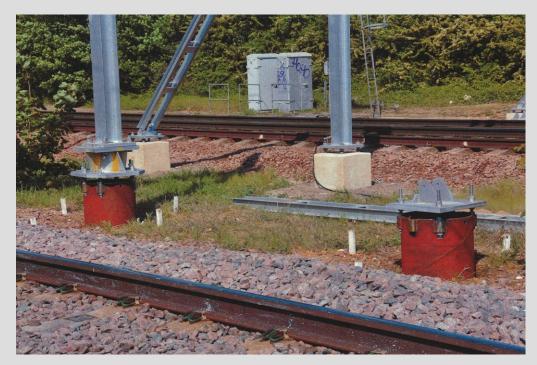
New overhead line portal structures:



### Foundation types:

- Side bearing foundations
- Gravity pad foundations
- Tubular piles
- Wall brackets
- Screw piles

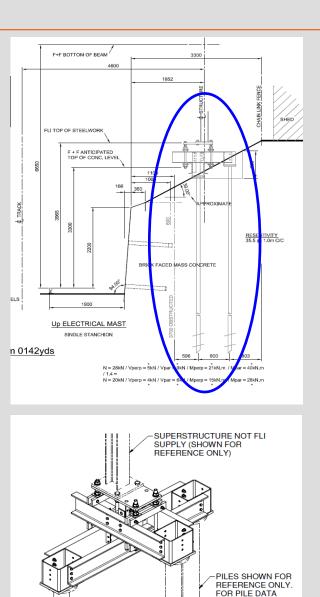




#### Screw piles:



Screw pile foundations by FLI



**Furrer**+**Frey**<sup>®</sup>- innovative and dynamic

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REFER TO PILE DESIGN FOR EACH SPECIFIC SITE.

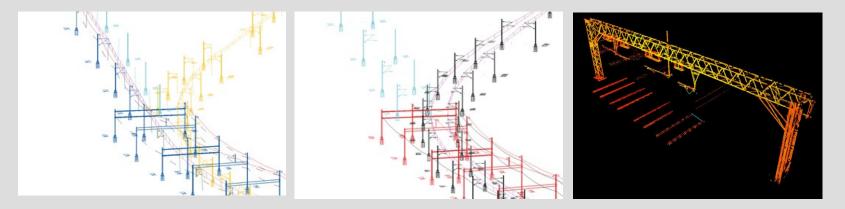
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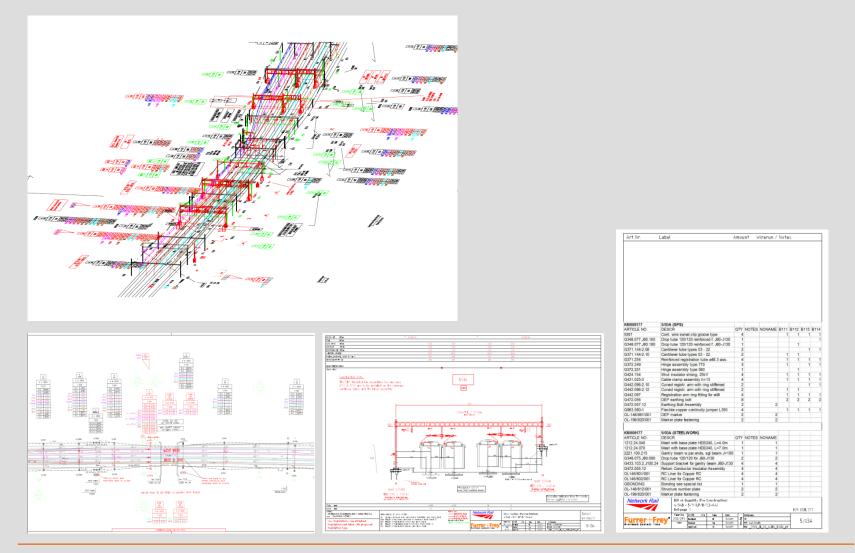
One key element in the allocation design - ELFF:

- 3D model
- Layout plan and cross sections
- List of components and bill of quantity
- Structural analysis for structures and wiring
- Phase plans for staging design
- Integration of 3D point clouds from laser scans
- Easily adaptable for new OLE systems



### **Allocation Design**

### One key element in the allocation design - ELFF:



### **Allocation Design**

One key element in the allocation design - ELFF:



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# Grazie per l'attenzione!

