

DESCRIPTION
ON-BOARD TRANSPONDER DEVICE AND METHOD OF
VERIFYING SOUNDNESS THEREOF

5 Field

[0001] The present invention relates to an on-board transponder device that transmits and receives necessary telegraph information to and from a ground device via a pickup coil and a ground coil coupled with the pickup coil,
10 and to a method of verifying soundness of the on-board transponder device.

Background

[0002] A train safety device including the on-board
15 transponder device mentioned above is a device that transmits and receives a telegraph (a digital telegraph) between a ground device and an on-board device on a train side and execute train control according to contents described in the telegraph. In view of executing train
20 control safely, the train safety device is required to reliably transmit a correct telegraph.

[0003] As a conventional device of this type, a train safety device is described in Patent Literature 1 mentioned below, for example (disclosed as "train control system" in
25 Patent Literature 1). In the train safety device, a telegraph including a specific number allocated to a route from a certain stopping station from which a train starts to another stopping station different from the certain stopping station, and at which the train arrives, is
30 transmitted mutually between an on-board device and a ground device to detect a stuck failure (also called "sticking failure") that occurs due to a memory error or the like in respective processors, such as a

transmission/reception device, interposed on a transmission line.

Citation List

Patent Literature

- 5 [0004] Patent Literature 1: Japanese Patent Application Laid-open No. 2008-105477

Summary

Technical Problem

- 10 [0005] However, in the conventional technique mentioned above, unless a ground coil and a pickup coil are coupled and communicate with each other, an occurrence of a sticking failure in the on-board transponder device cannot be determined. Therefore, the conventional technique has a
15 problem that a determination of an occurrence of a sticking failure cannot be made while a train is stopped, or even when the determination can be made while the train is stopped, the train has to be moved to a location of the ground coil. In addition, the determining process cannot
20 be performed unless an actual telegraph is received, and consequently a determination of an occurrence of a sticking failure cannot be made quickly and accurately.

- [0006] The present invention has been achieved to solve the above problems, and an object of the present invention
25 is to provide an on-board transponder device that enables a quick and accurate determination of an occurrence of sticking failure, and a method of verifying soundness of the on-board transponder device.

- 30 Solution to Problem

[0007] In order to solve the aforementioned problems, an on-board transponder device that is applied to a train safety system, and transmits and receives a controlling

telegraph used for train running control to and from a ground device via a ground coil coupled with a pickup coil is configured such that it includes: a signal transmission unit that creates a checking telegraph that is different
5 from the controlling telegraph and transmits the created checking telegraph to the pickup coil; a signal reception unit that receives the checking telegraph via the pickup coil and restores the telegraph information from the received checking telegraph; and a communication controller
10 that creates telegraph information to be included in the checking telegraph, outputs the telegraph information to the signal transmission unit, receives telegraph information restored by the signal reception unit, and verifies a telegraph reception function on an on-board side
15 based on a result of a comparison between transmission telegraph information included in a checking telegraph transmitted from the signal transmission unit and reception telegraph information restored from a checking telegraph that includes the transmission telegraph information.

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Advantageous Effects of Invention

[0008] The on-board transponder device according to the present invention can quickly and accurately determine an occurrence of a sticking failure.

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Brief Description of Drawings

[0009] FIG. 1 is an explanatory diagram of a schematic configuration and a schematic operation of a train safety system including an on-board transponder device according
30 to an embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a functional block diagram of an internal configuration of an on-board-side communication device according to the embodiment.

FIG. 3 is a flowchart for explaining a self-checking process flow in the on-board-side communication device according to the embodiment.

5 Description of Embodiments

[0010] Exemplary embodiments of an on-board transponder device and a method of verifying soundness of the on-board transponder device according to the present invention will be explained below in detail with reference to the
10 accompanying drawings. The present invention is not limited to the following embodiment.

[0011] <Embodiment>

FIG. 1 is an explanatory diagram of a schematic configuration and a schematic operation of a train safety
15 system including an on-board transponder device according to an embodiment of the present invention. As shown in FIG. 1, the train safety system including the on-board transponder device according to the present embodiment is configured to include an on-board-side communication device
20 14 and a pickup coil 16 that are mounted on a train 11 (or a train 12) and a ground coil 30 (30a, 30b) and a ground-side communication device 32 (32a, 32b) that are installed on a ground side. Among these constituent elements, the on-board-side communication device 14 and the pickup coil
25 16 constitute the on-board transponder device, and the ground coil 30 and the ground-side communication device 32 constitute a ground transponder device. To simplify the following descriptions, the on-board transponder device and the ground transponder device are referred to as "on-board
30 device" and "ground device", respectively.

[0012] FIG. 1 depicts the train 11 in a state where the pickup coil 16 is coupled with the ground coil 30a. When the pickup coil 16 is coupled with the ground coil 30a, a

controlling telegraph 17 is transmitted and received between the on-board device of the train 11 and the ground device. The controlling telegraph 17 is a telegraph created by both the on-board device and the ground device.

5 The controlling telegraph 17 created by the on-board device includes train information such as train type, train formation number, and operation number. The controlling telegraph 17 created by the ground device includes elements such as location information, speed limit, and gradient
10 information.

[0013] On the other hand, FIG. 1 shows the train 12 in a state where the pickup coil 16 is not coupled with the ground coil 30a or the ground coil 30b. The on-board device according to the present embodiment utilizes the
15 state where the pickup coil 16 is not coupled with the ground coil 30, as shown in the train 12 in FIG. 1, to cause the on-board-side communication device 14 to create a checking telegraph 18 that is different from the controlling telegraph 17 in order to quickly and accurately
20 determine an occurrence of a sticking failure in the on-board-side communication device 14 itself.

[0014] In the present embodiment, a sticking failure that occurs in the on-board device includes not only a fault (failure) in which each time the on-board device
25 transmits a telegraph, the telegraph includes the same information due to a memory error (including memory errors that occur on both a transmission side and a reception side) or the like in the on-board device, but also a fault (failure) in which only the same telegraph signal is output
30 due to a cause other than a memory error (for example, a fault of a transmission system in a modulator or the like).

[0015] FIG. 2 is a functional block diagram of an internal configuration of the on-board-side communication

device 14. In FIG. 2, the on-board-side communication device 14 is configured to include a communication controller 20 that creates telegraph information 26 as information to be included in the checking telegraph 18, a
5 telegraph controller (on the transmission side) 21 that converts the telegraph information 26 into a binary signal, for example, and outputs the binary signal, an FSK modulator 22 that outputs an FSK-modulated signal, for example, generated from the signal input from the telegraph
10 controller (on the transmission side) 21 as the checking telegraph 18, an FSK demodulator 24 that receives the FSK-modulated signal (the checking telegraph 18) transmitted from the FSK modulator 22 via the pickup coil 16 connected to the on-board-side communication device 14 and
15 demodulates the received FSK-modulated signal, and a telegraph controller (on the reception side) 25 that creates (restores) the checking telegraph 18 by using the demodulated signal input from the FSK demodulator 24 and outputs the restored checking telegraph 18 to the
20 communication controller 20.

[0016] In the above configuration, the telegraph controller (on the transmission side) 21 and the FSK modulator 22 constitute a signal transmission unit in the on-board transponder device, and the FSK demodulator 24 and
25 the telegraph controller (on the reception side) 25 constitute a signal reception unit in the on-board transponder device.

[0017] According to the on-board transponder device of the present embodiment configured as described above, the
30 telegraph controller (on the transmission side) 21 and the FSK modulator 22, which serve as the signal transmission unit in the on-board-side communication device 14 and the FSK demodulator 24 and the telegraph controller (on the

reception side) 25, which serve as the signal reception unit in the on-board-side communication device 14 constitute a feedback circuit via the pickup coil 16. The communication controller 20 decides the checking telegraph 18 to be transmitted and performs a process of checking whether there is an error in the received checking telegraph 18, that is, a process of verifying soundness of a telegraph (a controlling telegraph) to be received from the ground device.

10 [0018] An operation of the on-board device (the on-board-side communication device 14) according to the present embodiment is explained next with reference to FIGS. 2 and 3. FIG. 3 is a flowchart for explaining a self-checking process flow in the on-board-side communication
15 device 14.

[0019] First, the self-checking process in the on-board-side communication device 14 starts when a power source is turned on (Step S101). The on-board-side communication device 14 determines whether a predetermined time has
20 elapsed since the last transmission of a checking telegraph (Step S102). When a predetermined time has not elapsed (NO at Step S102), the determining process at Step S102 is repeated. When a predetermined time has elapsed (YES at Step S102), whether the pickup coil 16 is coupled with the
25 ground coil 30 is determined (Step S103). When the pickup coil 16 is coupled with the ground coil 30 (YES at Step S103), the processes at Steps S102 and S103 are repeated. On the other hand, when the pickup coil 16 is not coupled with the ground coil 30 (NO at Step S103), a checking
30 telegraph simulating a controlling telegraph is created (Step S104) and the created checking telegraph is transmitted to the pickup coil 16 (Step S105).

[0020] The on-board-side communication device 14

receives the checking telegraph through the feedback circuit constituted via the pickup coil 16 and determines whether there is an error in the received checking telegraph (Step S106). As means for performing the error determining process, an error counter can be used, for example. When there is no error in the checking telegraph (NO at Step S107), a count value of the error counter is reset (Step S108) and the process shifts to Step S102. On the other hand, when there is an error in the checking telegraph (YES at Step S107), a count value of the error counter is counted up (Step S109), and then it is determined whether the count value of the error counter is smaller than a predetermined value (Step S110). When the count value of the error counter is smaller than a predetermined value (YES at Step S110), the process shifts to Step S102 as in the case of no error in the checking telegraph. When the count value of the error counter is equal to or larger than a predetermined value (NO at Step S110), a failure in the on-board device is detected and the self-checking process flow is finished (Step S111). That is, in the processes at Steps S107 to S111, when an error in the checking telegraph is consecutively determined to be present for a predetermined value (a predetermined number of times), the on-board device is determined to have a failure. In this sense, the predetermined value mentioned above can be an integer equal to or larger than 2.

[0021] At Step S104 described above, for example, a process of incrementing the contents of the checking telegraph is performed. That is, a checking telegraph with different contents is created each time the checking telegraph is transmitted.

[0022] Because the checking telegraph is a telegraph simulating a controlling telegraph, basically, no checking

telegraph is output when the pickup coil 16 is coupled with the ground coil 30. However, it is also conceivable that immediately after determining that the pickup coil 16 is not coupled with the ground coil 30 at Step S103, this
5 state is changed to a state where the pickup coil 16 is coupled with the ground coil 30.

[0023] When the pickup coil 16 is coupled with the ground coil 30, the on-board device is in a state where a checking telegraph and a controlling telegraph are
10 simultaneously received (in a so-called "interference state"). Consequently, there is a possibility that neither the checking telegraph nor the controlling telegraph is received properly. However, because in a process of receiving a controlling telegraph, telegraph transfer is
15 performed several times usually when the pickup coil 16 is coupled with the ground coil 30, and also the contents of the telegraph are verified by performing a matching process a plurality of number of times, the contents of the received checking telegraph can be recognized properly.

[0024] Even when the pickup coil 16 is coupled with the ground coil 30 and the on-board device is in an interference state, the process of determining whether the pickup coil 16 is coupled with the ground coil 30 is performed after a predetermined time has elapsed, and when
25 the pickup coil 16 is not coupled with the ground coil 30, a checking telegraph is transmitted (Steps S102 and S103). Therefore, in a case that the on-board device operates normally, although the on-board device is determined to operate abnormally in a first determining process, for
30 example at the time of the interference state, the on-board device can be properly determined to operate normally in a second determining process. In this sense, the above predetermined time, that is, a transmission interval of a

checking telegraph when the pickup coil 16 is not coupled with the ground coil 30 can be set to any arbitrary time longer than a time where the pickup coil 16 is coupled with the ground coil 30 during normal running of the train, for
5 example.

[0025] While the on-board transponder device according to the embodiment of the present invention has been explained with reference to FIGS. 1 to 3, the scope of the present invention is not limited to the contents disclosed
10 above, and various changes can be made without departing from the scope of the present invention.

[0026] For example, in FIG. 2, the FSK modulator 22 and the FSK demodulator 24 that respectively serve as a modulator and a demodulator in the on-board-side
15 communication device 14 are disclosed. However, the modulator and the demodulator can also utilize other modulation/demodulation methods.

[0027] In the above descriptions, the checking telegraph has been explained as a telegraph simulating a controlling
20 telegraph. However, the checking telegraph is not necessarily a telegraph simulating a controlling telegraph. An essential point is that each time a checking telegraph is created, contents of the checking telegraph are updated in any manner. For example, even when the contents of the
25 checking telegraph are changed only by one bit value, a sticking failure can be detected.

[0028] As described above, the on-board transponder device and the method of verifying soundness of the on-board transponder device according to the present
30 embodiment can verify soundness of the ground-side communication device by only using a device on the on-board side without using any facility on the ground side, that is, without using the ground-side communication device and the

ground coil. Accordingly, unlike the conventional device described in Patent Literature 1, which enables a determination of an occurrence of a sticking failure only when the pickup coil is coupled with the ground coil, a
5 determination of an occurrence of a sticking failure can be made at any arbitrary point of time, regardless of whether a train is running or in a standstill state, by only turning the power source of the on-board-side communication device on, that is, turning a power source of the train on,
10 thereby enabling a quick and accurate determination of an occurrence of a sticking failure. Therefore, by adopting test details described above as daily start-up inspection items for the train, for example, a failure can be found before the train starts running.

15 [0029] In addition, the on-board transponder device and the method of verifying soundness of the on-board transponder device according to the present embodiment can verify not only a sticking failure, but also soundness of a communication function (for example, a filter circuit) in
20 the on-board device, because the signal transmission unit (the telegraph controller (on the transmission side) and the FSK modulator) in the on-board device and the signal reception unit (the telegraph controller (on the reception side) and the FSK demodulator) in the on-board device
25 constitute a feedback circuit via a pickup coil.

Industrial Applicability

[0030] As described above, the on-board transponder device according to the present invention is useful as an
30 invention that can quickly and accurately determine an occurrence of a sticking failure.

Reference Signs List

[0031] 11, 12 TRAIN

 14 ON-BOARD-SIDE COMMUNICATION DEVICE

 16 PICKUP COIL

 17 CONTROLLING TELEGRAPH

5 18 CHECKING TELEGRAPH

 20 COMMUNICATION CONTROLLER

 21 TELEGRAPH CONTROLLER (ON TRANSMISSION SIDE)

 22 FSK MODULATOR

 24 FSK DEMODULATOR

10 25 TELEGRAPH CONTROLLER (ON RECEPTION SIDE)

 26 TELEGRAPH INFORMATION

 30, 30a, 30b GROUND COIL

 32 GROUND-SIDE COMMUNICATION DEVICE

CLAIMS

1. An on-board transponder device that is applied to a train safety system, and transmits and receives a controlling telegraph used for train running control to and from a ground device via a ground coil coupled with a pickup coil, the on-board transponder device comprising:
a signal transmission unit that creates a checking telegraph that is different from the controlling telegraph and transmits the created checking telegraph to the pickup coil;
a signal reception unit that receives the checking telegraph via the pickup coil and restores the telegraph information from the received checking telegraph; and
a communication controller that creates telegraph information to be included in the checking telegraph, outputs the telegraph information to the signal transmission unit, receives telegraph information restored by the signal reception unit, and verifies a telegraph reception function on an on-board side based on a result of a comparison between transmission telegraph information included in a checking telegraph transmitted from the signal transmission unit and reception telegraph information restored from a checking telegraph that includes the transmission telegraph information.
2. The on-board transponder device according to claim 1, wherein the communication controller changes telegraph information to be included in the checking telegraph each time the checking telegraph is transmitted.
3. The on-board transponder device according to claim 1, wherein the signal transmission unit transmits the checking telegraph to the pickup coil during a period in which the

pickup coil is not coupled with the ground coil.

4. The on-board transponder device according to claim 1,
wherein the communication controller determines that the
5 on-board transponder device has a failure when an error in
the received checking telegraph is consecutively detect4d
for a predetermined number of times or more.

5. The on-board transponder device according to any one
10 of claims 1 to 4, wherein a transmission interval for
transmitting a checking telegraph from the signal
transmission unit at a non-coupling state in which the
pickup coil is not coupled with the ground coil is set to a
time longer than a time during which the pickup coil is
15 coupled with the ground coil during normal running of the
train.

6. A method of confirming soundness of an on-board
transponder device applied to a train safety system, the
20 method comprising:

a first step of creating necessary telegraph
information for creating a checking telegraph that is
different from a controlling telegraph used for train
running control;

25 a second step of creating the checking telegraph by
using the telegraph information;

a third step of transmitting the created checking
telegraph to the pickup coil during a period in which the
pickup coil is not coupled with the ground coil;

30 a fourth step of receiving the checking telegraph via
the pickup coil;

a fifth step of restoring the telegraph information
from the received checking telegraph; and

a sixth step of verifying a telegraph reception function at an on-board side based on a result of a comparison between transmission telegraph information included in a transmitted checking telegraph and reception
5 telegraph information restored from a checking telegraph that includes the transmission telegraph information.

7. The method of confirming soundness of an on-board transponder device according to claim 6, wherein at the
10 sixth step, an on-board transponder device is determined to have a failure when an error in the received checking telegraph is consecutively detected for a predetermined number of times or more.