

Great Western Electrification

Jill Poyton – Senior Sponsor

Presented at the Railfuture Autumn 2018 Conference at the Novotel, Reading, on Saturday 10 November 2018

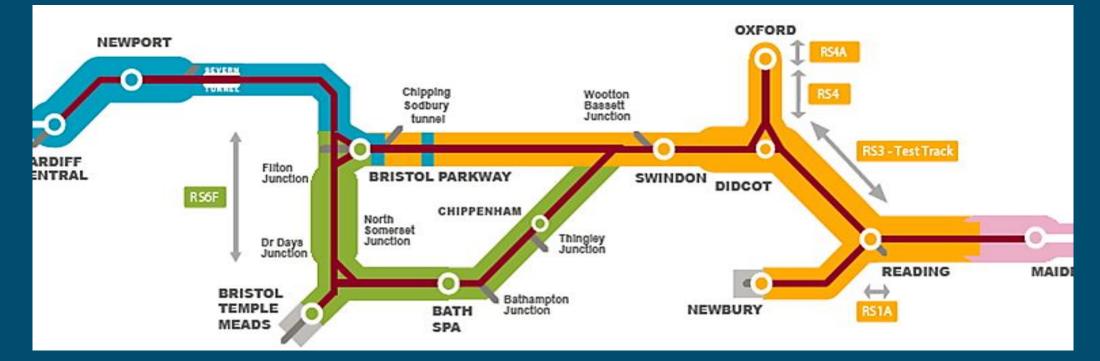
(uploaded to the <u>www.railfuture.org.uk</u> website with permission of NR)



Once upon a time.....



Why electrify the railway?



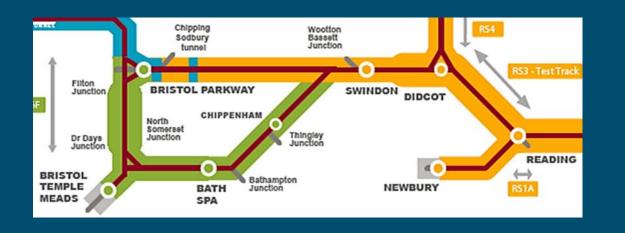
Electrification frees up capacity

• Faster acceleration of new electric trains creates the capacity for extra trains to run on the GWML

Benefits of electrification - passengers

More seats, faster journeys

- Electric trains will have more seats than diesel trains of the same length.
- Faster journeys of up to 18 minutes from Bristol to Paddington.





Benefits of electrification

Better for the environment

- Emits 20-35% less carbon per passenger than diesel trains
- Trains are virtually silent when waiting at stations

Reduced costs of electric trains

- Less maintenance and lower energy costs
- Lighter, causing less damage to track



Working for you.

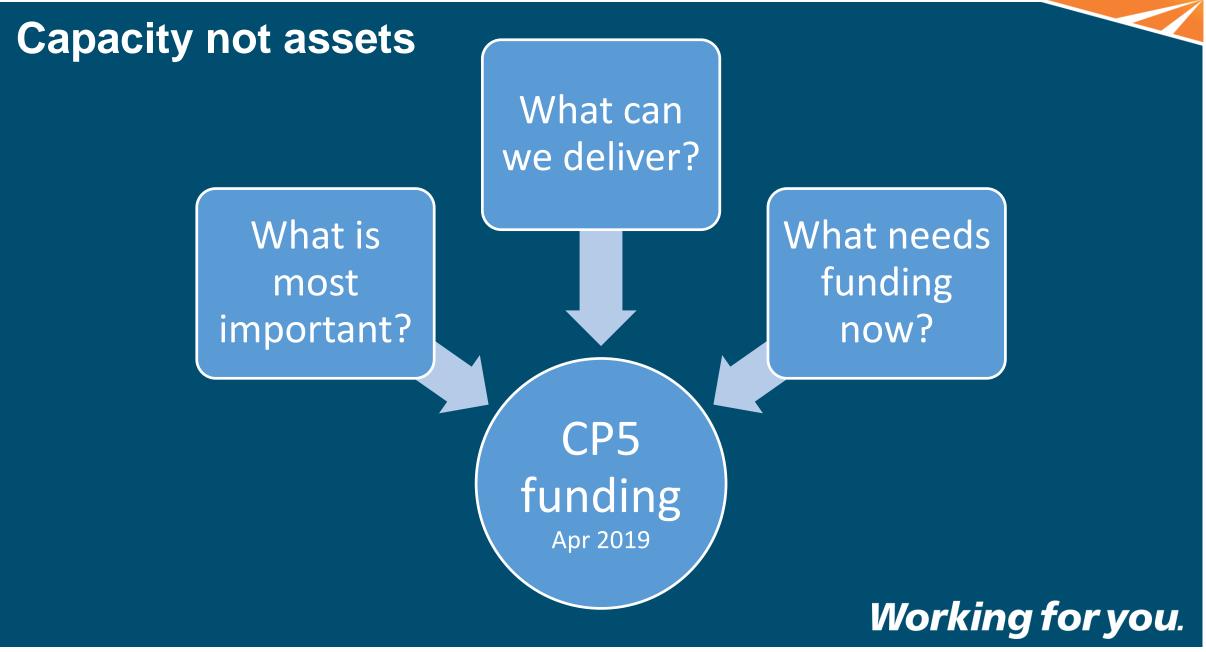
NetworkRail



Its getting difficult.....







Increase capacity between London and Cardiff/Bristol

- Bristol Parkway new platform
- Electrify Paddington to Cardiff
- Four tracking Filton Bank
- Rationalise Bristol East junction

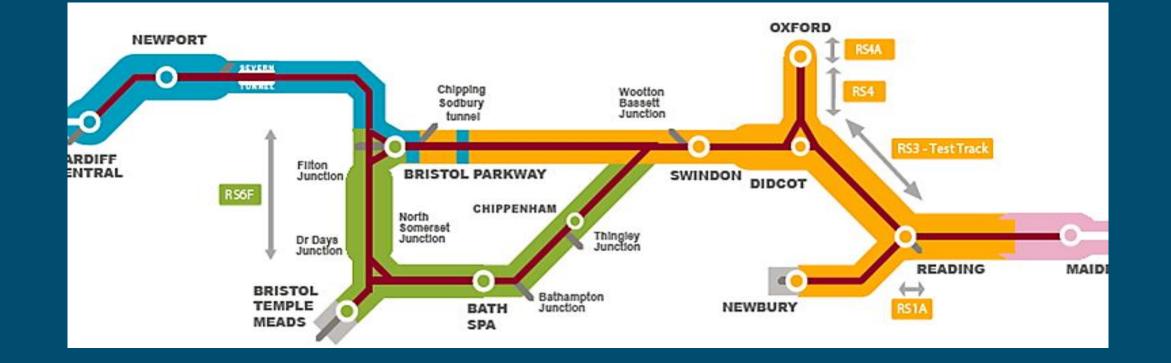


Run EMUs to Newbury

• Electrify between London and Newbury



NetworkRail

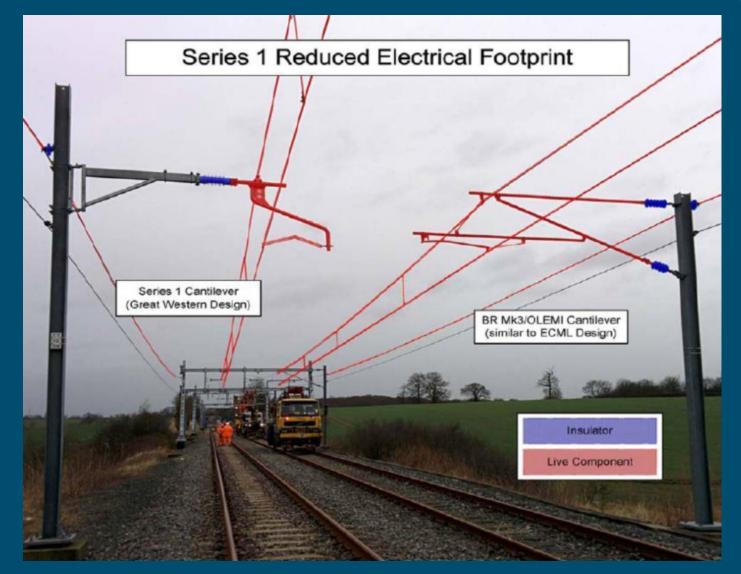




Building Overhead Line Equipment (OLE)



Series One – A new Electrification system





Working for you.

NetworkRail

Building OLE – 130 mile long work site





1,500 OLE portals





13,000 OLE masts/legs

Trial holes and ground conditions





OLE portal booms



To get the wires up



108 road bridges



13 station awnings



31 foot bridges



6 tunnels



Bridge reconstruction

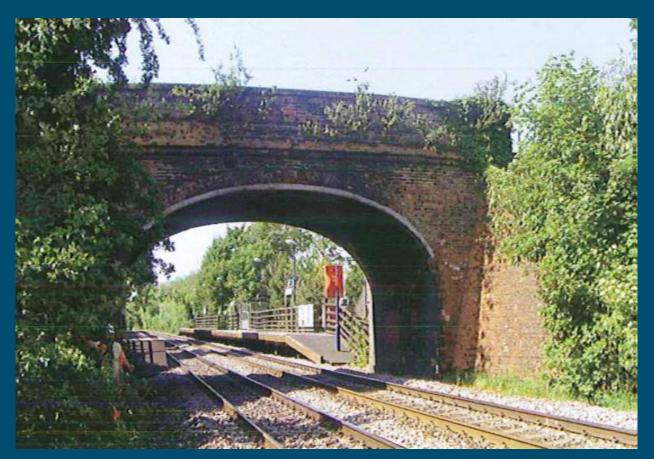




Bridges/Highways



Not all bridges are equal.....





Getting power to the wires









Digging up fields



6m wide trench 4km long



Vegetation

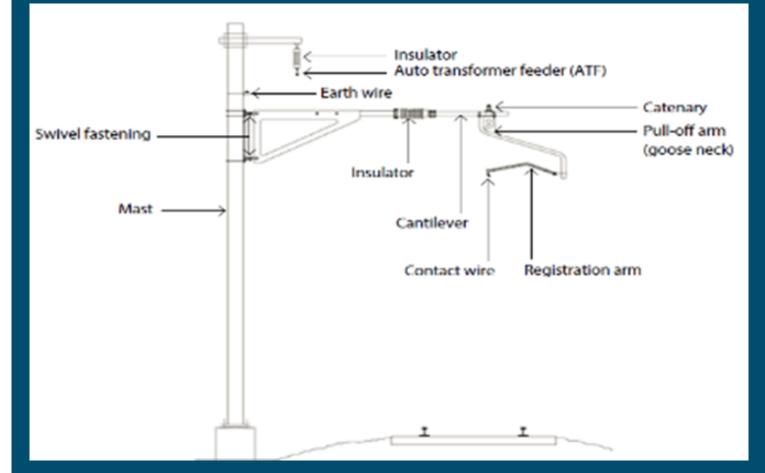


Private land Fencing Screening Grows back!



NetworkRail

Getting the wires in the right place





Accessing the railway

Survey Dig trial hole Foundation Mast Small parts steel Wiring Registration Testing / Commissioning Snagging Fixing Handback



Where are we now?



- Increase capacity
- Faster train services
- More frequent train services
- Increased seating capacity
- Reduce carbon
- Quieter



• Reduce maintenance and operational cost

Options for Traction Energy Decarbonisation in Rail

						Electric		Autonomous Power			
Future Rolling Stock Category	Description	Total Self-Powered Range Required (miles)	Total Max Power Per Vehicle (kW)	Approx. Engine Energy Output Per Vehicle Per Day (kWh)	AC Electric (OLE)	DC Electric (third rail)	Diesel	Hydrogen	Battery	Biodiesel	
А	Shorter distance self-powered with 75 mph maximum speed	500	275	1,200	✓	✓	✓	~	×	✓	
В	Middle distance self-powered with 100 mph capability	800	400	2,400	✓	✓	✓	×	×	✓	
с	Long distance self-powered with 125 mph capability	1100	550	4,620	~	×	✓	×	×	×	
E-A	Electric to 100mph, self-powered to 75mph	250	300	600	~	~	✓	✓	x	~	
E-B	Electric to 100mph, self-powered to 100mph	400	400	1,200	✓	✓	✓	×	×	~	
E-SH	Electric to 100mph with ability to do short hops 'off wire'	50	400	150	~	~	\checkmark	✓	\checkmark	~	
F-A	Electric to 125mph, self-powered to 75mph	250	300	600	✓	x	✓	~	×	~	
F-B	Electric to 125mph, self-powered to 100mph	400	400	1,200	~	×	✓	×	×	✓	
F-C	Electric to 125mph, self-powered to 125mph	550	550	2,310	~	x	?	×	×	?	
F-SH	Electric to 125mph with ability to do short hops 'off wire'	50	550	210	~	×	✓	✓	\checkmark	✓	
Freight	Freight loco capable of hauling 2500 tonne trailing load	750	2400	18,000	~	~	✓	×	×	✓	