

基于数字孪生仿真系统的钢轨状态分析*

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摘要 目的: 目前, 我国的城市轨道交通基础设施建设正从“以建设为主”向“建管并用”发展, 城市轨道交通基础设施的各专业均已进行了运维数字化平台建设或研究。传统的钢轨状态运维监测与分析技术存在诸多弊端, 因此有必要对钢轨病害状态的自动监测与智能诊断进行研究。方法: 介绍了基于 BIM(建筑信息模型)的数字孪生仿真系统; 开发数字孪生平台进行模型展示与相关模型的数据交互; 以上海轨道交通 7 号线潘广路站—刘行站区间为例, 对在役钢轨断裂病害状态进行试验监测与数字孪生仿真系统测试。结果及结论: 数字孪生仿真系统的监测设备以均流线方式布置, 将所需监测的钢轨分割成多个不同区间, 其能够实现全天候实时监测, 并能够通过内部专业网络将监测信息传输至数字孪生仿真平台; 管理设备与监测终端形成一组装置, 管理设备同时承担单个轨枕两侧 2 个区间的钢轨断裂监测任务, 管理设备与中心服务器可以通过多种方式进行通信, 并将监测数据上传至数字孪生仿真平台数据库; 有限元计算软件计算所得的平均钢轨变形约为 0.51 mm, 由实时监测获得的平均钢轨变形约为 0.48 mm, 二者变形误差 $\leq 5\%$, 在允许范围之内, 验证了数字孪生仿真系统平台的准确性与可靠性。

关键词 城市轨道交通; 钢轨; 数字孪生仿真系统

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Rail State Analysis Based on Digital Twin Simulation System

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Abstract Objective: Currently, the construction of urban rail transit infrastructure in China is transitioning from the 'construction-oriented' to the 'construction and management combined'. The various disciplines of urban rail transit infrastructure have embarked on the construction or research of digital operation-maintenance platforms. Conventional rail state operation-maintenance monitoring and analysis techniques are flawed on multiple levels, thus it is necessary to study automatic monitoring and intelligent diagnosis of rail defect states. Method:

A DTSS (digital twin simulation system) based on BIM (building information modeling) is introduced; a digital twin platform is developed for model visualization and data interaction with relevant models; taking Shanghai Rail Transit Line 7 Panguang Road Sta. -Liuhang Sta. interval as example, experimental monitoring and digital twin simulation system testing for the status of in-service rail fracture defects are carried out. **Result & Conclusion:** The monitoring devices of DTSS are arranged in flow line manner, dividing the test rail into multiple intervals for whole-day and real-time monitoring, and transmitting the collected information to DTSS through an internal professional network; the management equipment responsible for monitoring rail fractures in two intervals on both sides of a single sleeper and the monitoring terminals form an assembly of devices. The management equipment and the central server can communicate in multiple ways, and the monitored data is uploaded to the database of DTSS. The average rail deformation calculated by finite element analysis software is approximately 0.51 mm, while the average rail deformation obtained from real-time monitoring is approximately 0.48 mm, with a deformation error of less than 5%, which falls within an acceptable range. This validates the accuracy and reliability of the DTSS platform.

Key words urban rail transit; rail; digital twin simulation system

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城市轨道交通作为一个多专业协同、多系统联动的庞大复杂体系, 是新科技集成应用和现代化的重要标志。利用 5G 技术、BIM(建筑信息模型)技术、数字孪生技术、IoT(物联网)、大数据、人工智能和云计算等蓬勃发展的新技术赋能传统轨道交通运维业务, 构建上海超大城市轨道交通网络高效运维“智慧大脑”, 是提升上海轨道交通运维效能与效

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益的重要手段,也是未来城市轨道交通运维发展的新趋势和新动能。

在我国一些重要工程项目中,BIM + 数字孪生技术仅有探索性的研究。文献[1]在武汉火神山医院工程项目的建设过程中,提出数字孪生技术在医疗建筑全生命周期中使用的技术路线。文献[2]将BIM + 数字孪生技术应用于装配式城市轨道交通工程预制构件的生产管理,以实现实体生产与虚拟施工的信息交互,并对构件生产进行动态管理。文献[3]以雄安市民服务中心项目为例,通过整合BIM、大数据、智能化、移动通信、云计算和IoT等信息技术的集成应用,全面提高了建设单位和施工单位的建造管理能力。文献[4]结合GIS(地理信息系统)+BIM技术特点,设计和研发了基于3D Web-GIS软件的轨道交通工程建造管理系统,并依托西安地铁8号线试点工程进行应用,有效提高了多方参与的项目管理质量,为轨道交通工程信息化提供技术参考。文献[5]基于数字孪生技术的城市轨道交通建造管控应用,提出城市轨道交通建造管控的数字孪生架构,实现了由数据驱动的建造管控模式,并将该研究成果成功应用于深圳地铁14号线。

通过上述研究可以看出,BIM + 数字孪生技术除在基建工程中的应用外,在城市轨道交通中的研究和应用尚处于初级阶段,缺少针对性的理论基础研究。现阶段,数字孪生技术的研究热点是结合BIM、GIS和IoT等技术,建设虚实结合的数字孪生环境。本文基于BIM技术建立数字孪生仿真系统,开发数字孪生平台用于展示有限元模型,并与相关模型进行数据交互。同时,开展了基于数字孪生技术与专业化的实时监测,并结合有限元数值模拟对钢轨各阶段的受力状态进行模拟仿真与实时监控,进而研究钢轨的受力情况及其内部状态。本文研究可为城市轨道交通钢轨服役性能长期发展规律与实时风险提供技术指导,助力城市轨道交通基础设施的数字化转型和升级。

1 基于BIM的数字孪生仿真系统

数字孪生技术综合了现代科技的物联网感知、大数据计算、仿真建模等现代信息技术,借由软件定义功能,实现对物理空间的展示,以及故障诊断、运行及状态预测和行为决策等功能,实现了赛博空间与物理空间的交互映射。数字孪生技术原理示意图如图1所示。

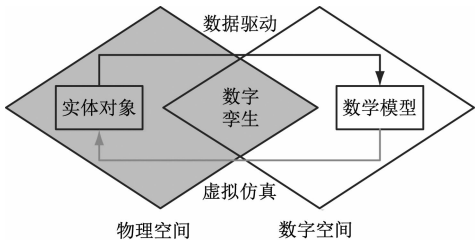


图1 数字孪生技术原理示意图

Fig.1 Diagram of digital twin technology principle

1.1 BIM技术

BIM技术是一种贯穿于工程项目全生命周期的技术方法,基于工程项目的详细信息,其可以建造一个或多个3D数字模型。BIM模型中的信息不仅包含了模型的几何信息,还包含了模型的结构分析、材料属性等属性信息。BIM模型是信息的载体,也是一个使各专业信息共通的平台。

信息管理(数据库)是BIM技术的优势,BIM技术可以实现几何信息及属性信息(物理参数、结构等)的3D数字化表达,其由3D模型与模型上的信息组成^[6]。信息与对应的3D模型相关联,伴随着模型精细度的不断深化为维护单位服务。

根据地铁工程项目的基础信息,所建立的车轨实体BIM模型如图2所示。基于BIM模型的3D可视化车站场景,能够与真实的车站建筑 and 实际设备点位一一对应,实体场景模型包含地面层、站厅层、站台层及各层配套的子系统设备,支持全局查看(车站整体)及单层查看(某一区间)。

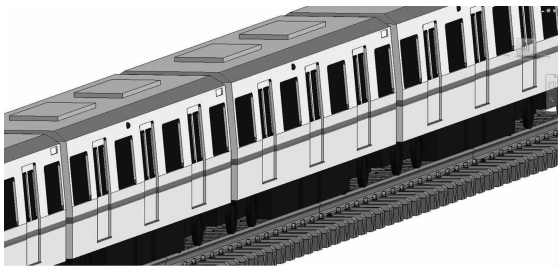


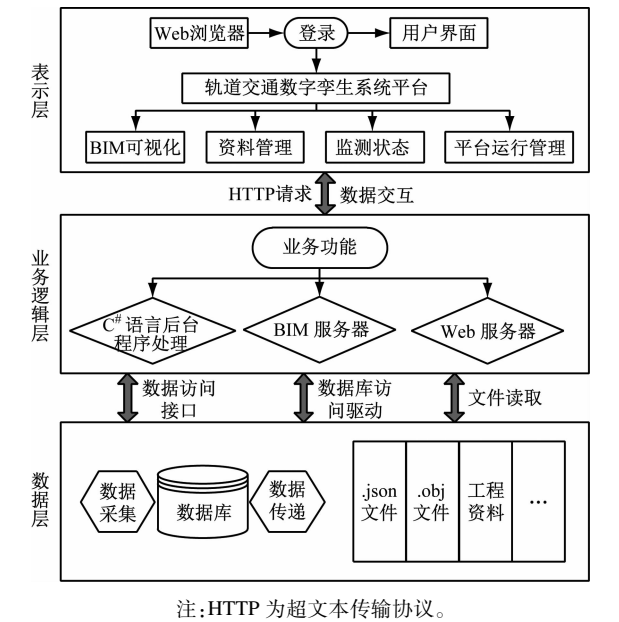
图2 车轨实体BIM模型

Fig.2 BIM Model of train and rail physical entities

1.2 数字孪生仿真系统

综合考虑系统更新维护开发及用户需求,城市轨道交通孪生系统平台选用B/S(浏览器/服务器)模式进行搭建,相较于C/S(客户端/服务器)模式而言,B/S模式可以避免C/S模式带来的开发时间长、成本费用高、兼容性一般、升级更新困难等潜在问题,对用户的计算机软硬件要求也更低。数字孪

生仿真系统分为数据层、业务逻辑层和表示层 3 层架构。数字孪生仿真系统架构示意图如图 3 所示。



注:HTTP 为超文本传输协议。

图 3 数字孪生仿真系统架构示意图

Fig. 3 Architecture diagram of digital twin simulation system

数据层主要包括各类 BIM 模型转换文件、工程资料文件、轨道设备物理属性数据及其他业务相关数据。通过数据访问接口和数据库驱动响应业务逻辑层发出的交互请求,实现数值模拟等数据访问与传递操作。

业务逻辑层位于数据层和表示层之间,主要提供各类数据和功能业务接口,是实现整个数字孪生仿真系统业务功能的逻辑载体。

表示层在平台架构的最顶层,与用户直接接触,用于实现数据的输入与输出,为用户提供 BIM 平台的访问、加载模型与展示等服务。

2 数字孪生平台与数值分析软件参数交互

BIM 中的物理模型不能够直接转换成结构分析模型,导致其不能真正发挥物理模型与结构分析模型双向链接的优点,同时也制约着运维方在钢轨维护方面的工作效率。采用 Revit 软件进行 BIM 建模时,由于数值分析软件能够撰写命令流代码文件,而数字孪生平台中的 3D 模型又自带相关属性参数,因此可以将数字孪生模型数据快速传递给有限元数值分析软件进行实时参数更换。

以弹性支座上的有限连续梁作为计算模型,应用有限元方法对钢轨强度(采用 60 kg/m 的钢轨)

进行力学分析,可求得节点弯矩及支点反力,还能清晰地观察到每个作用点的位移情况。该方法对解决钢轨强度计算中的一些特殊问题(如变截面、变跨距、支撑弹性不均匀等)具有明显的优越性。

有限元模型中的钢轨截面是通过 Revit 软件和有限元软件相互配合建立的。划分截面网格后,将截面形式形成自定义的截面文件,读入已定义的截面文件,钢轨的单元类型选用 BEAM188,模型的单元数目根据轨枕间距来确定,轨枕为混凝土Ⅲ型轨枕,轨枕间距为 0.6 m,即弹簧单元的间距为 0.6 m,弹簧单元采用 combine14 单元模拟。钢轨有限元模型如图 4 所示。在有限元模型中,为了避免边缘效应的影响,将车轮荷载作用于钢轨中间部位,而不是作用在钢轨两端。钢轨两端的约束条件为垂直钢轨铺设方向约束,每隔 0.6 m 设 1 个弹簧约束。

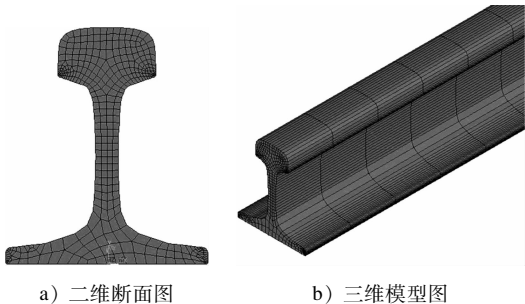


图 4 钢轨有限元模型

Fig. 4 Rail finite element model

将数字孪生仿真系统中的模型相关几何信息与属性信息读取至数值分析软件代码中,并替换相关参数,进而完成数字孪生仿真系统与数值软件参数的交互。

3 工程应用

3.1 系统布置

以上海轨道交通 7 号线潘广路站—刘行站区间为例,对在役钢轨断裂病害状态进行试验监测与数字孪生仿真系统测试。监测系统布局示意图如图 5 所示。监测设备以均流线方式将所需监测的钢轨分割成多个不同的区间,在每个区间内的中心位置处安装监测终端设备,对该区间的钢轨状态进行监测。管理设备与监测终端形成一组装置,最多可支持 32 个设备一组。管理设备同时承担单个轨枕两侧 2 个区间的钢轨断裂监测任务。设备的供电线路采用载波通信的技术方法,实线监测终端与管理设备的通信链路。管理设备与中心服务器可以通过

多种方式进行通信,将监测数据上传至数字孪生仿真平台的数据库。

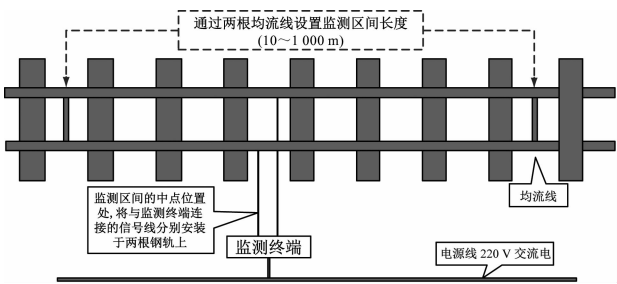


图 5 监测系统布局示意图

Fig. 5 Diagram of monitoring system layout

监测设备的供电电源采用太阳能或 90 ~ 240 V 交流电,室外设备温度为 $-40 \sim +85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$;相对湿度不大于 95%;海拔高度不大于 3 500 m;监测终端功耗不大于 8 W/台,管理器功耗不大于 12 W/台;系统可靠性误报(漏报)率 $\leq 5\%$;系统设备的平均无故障工作时间 $\geq 20\,000\text{ h}$ 。监测设备与钢轨检测线的安装推荐采用胀钉方式进行连接,在钢轨轨腰螺栓孔中心线上测量定位,用专业钻孔机钻 $\phi 19\text{ mm}$ 的孔。

监测设备能够实现全天候实时监测,具有监测区间列车占用、出清显示等功能。此外,监测设备还具有钢轨断轨监测、及时报警等功能,并能够通过内部专业网络将监测信息传输至数字孪生仿真平台。钢轨变形状态监测软件截图如图 6 所示。



图 6 钢轨变形状态监测软件截图

Fig. 6 Software screenshot of rail deformation state monitoring

3.2 数字孪生仿真平台

使用 Three.js 3D 图形引擎加载导出 JSON 轨道模型,整体车站数字孪生仿真模型软件截图如图 7 所示。将 JSON 模型中的构件属性信息与几何数据相关联,实现建筑信息模型的 Web 端展示。在数字孪生仿真平台中,基于 ID(身份标识号)信息对模

型构件的信息数据进行统一关联,实现了 3D 模型与属性数据的联动查询与分析功能。



图 7 整体车站数字孪生仿真模型软件截图

Fig. 7 Software screenshot of entire station digital twin simulation model

3.3 数值仿真结果与监测结果对比分析

钢轨断裂一般是由多个因素综合引起的。由于作用于钢轨上的力比较复杂,具有较强的重复性和随机性,钢轨易发生断裂。本文以行车轮缘作用作为钢轨受力荷载,将轨道简化为弹性支座上的有限连续梁,应用有限元方法对钢轨强度进行力学分析。由监测设备测得的轨头应力之和为 253.4 MPa,轨底应力之和为 279.7 MPa。

钢轨的弹性模量为 210 GPa,两根钢轨对竖直中轴线的惯性矩为 $1\,048\text{ cm}^4$,泊松比为 0.3,钢轨的密度为 $7.85 \times 10^3\text{ kg/m}^3$,弹簧刚度为 $3 \times 10^4\text{ kN/m}$ 。控制轮对在单个轨枕两侧的最不利状态,采用 ANSYS 软件对其进行有限元计算,计算结果软件截图如图 8 所示。由图 8 可知,平均钢轨变形约为 0.51 mm,将其与轨枕两侧钢轨断裂实时监测结果(见图 6)进行对比可知,由实时监测获得的平均钢轨变形约为 0.48 mm,二者变形误差 $\leq 5\%$,在允许范围之内,验证了数字孪生仿真系统平台的准确性与可靠性。

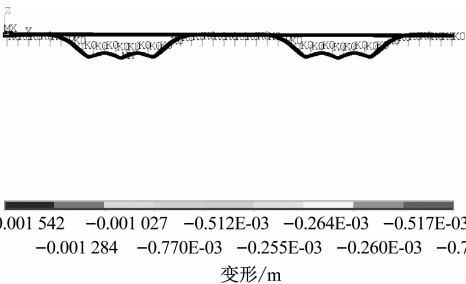


图 8 有限元计算结果软件截图

Fig. 8 Software screenshot of finite element calculation results

4 结语

本文建立了基于 BIM 技术的 B/S 架构数字孪生仿真平台,依托城市轨道交通工程项目进行监测布置,并结合有限元数值分析与实际监测数据对钢轨断裂进行实时监控与分析。基于数字孪生仿真平台及专业化监测技术体系,通过现场设备状态实时监测、数字孪生映射和模型计算等技术,实现对设施设备状态的提前预判,进而减少故障的发生,优化城市轨道交通的运营效率。

通过孪生数字仿真平台读取监测设备的钢轨承受荷载数据,将轨道简化为弹性支座上的有限连续梁进行有限元计算,实时进行钢轨状态分析及健康状态评估,预测钢轨服役性能长期发展规律与实时风险,助力城市轨道交通基础设施的数字化转型和升级。

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中国中车首获欧盟第三方独立安全评估(ISA)证书

近日,中国中车出口葡萄牙波尔图地铁的首列列车取得了意大利船级社(RINA)的第三方独立安全评估(ISA)证书,该项目为中国中车的城市轨道交通车辆出口欧盟国家的第一单。标志着中国中车城市轨道交通车辆的安全流程、方法、技术等均满足欧洲相关标准规定。同时,标志着葡萄牙波尔图地铁列车已经初步具备了安全试运营的条件,对该线路正式开通运营具有重要里程碑意义。

独立安全评估(ISA)认证是一种独立于系统设计、开发与运营人员的安全评估,根据 EN 50126、EN 50128 和 EN 50129 应用标准,涉及管理体系 ISO 22163 标准、焊接 EN 15085 标准、车辆监造到产品及工程项目。通过对轨道交通安全关键系统进行项目安全方面的文件审查和现场审核,评估安全需求对于系统应用是否充足合理,给出系统是否满足安全相关要求的评估报告及证书。

葡萄牙波尔图地铁及维保项目于 2020 年 1 月 21 日正式签约,合同于 2020 年 9 月 30 日正式生效。中国中车为波尔图地铁公司生产 18 列(共计 72 辆车)地铁列车,并提供为期 5 年的维保服务。自 2022 年 11 月起,中车唐山机车车辆有限公司葡萄牙波尔图地铁及维保项目组基于用户要求,开始此次独立安全评估筹备工作,为了完成认证目标,制定了合理的节点计划,并深度协同各相关方提供完善的审核材料,最终顺利通过了文件审核和现场审核,取得了 ISA 证书。

(来源:中车唐山机车车辆有限公司)

Accelerating the Establishment of New Urban Rail Transit Safety Deployment

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April 15, 2023 marked the eighth 'National Security Education Day' in China. On this day, guided by Shanghai Municipal Committee's Office for National Security and in collaboration with the Shanghai National Security Bureau, Shanghai Shentong Metro Group launched the 'Guoan Hao' (national security-themed) Train on Shanghai Metro Line 1. At 10:50 a. m. that day, the 'Guoan Hao' Train embarked on a 30-day journey from People's Square Station on Shanghai Metro Line 1. The train's exterior features the golden characters '国安号' (Guoan Hao; National Security); graphics such as 'Vast Mountains and Rivers', 'Great Wall of Steel', and 'Peaceful Dove and Auspicious Clouds' symbolize the nation's enduring stability and the people's harmonious living; the roof, spanning over 90 meters, depicts the 'Nationwide Harmonious Lives of the People', illustrating a peaceful China and a prosperous society, showcasing the remarkable achievements in coordinated development and safety made in the new era.

China's approach to modernization is uniquely characterized by its immense population. With a long-standing position as the world's most populous nation, China, with over 1.4 billion people, has collectively transitioned into a modern society. This population scale exceeds the combined total of the existing developed countries, constituting an unprecedented accomplishment in the history of human development. By 2022, China's urbanization rate had reached 65.2%, with the country boasting 21 super-sized and mega cities. In connection to this, China currently holds a prominent position on the global stage with at least five major cities featuring metro systems that rank among the world's tops in terms of operation mileage and passenger volume. This surpasses the renown of past benchmarks such as the New York City Subway and the Moscow Metro. Without a doubt, attaining the title of the "world's safest" urban rail transit system is among the paramount goals of China's ambitions to be a transportation power.

Urban rail transit trains operate within relatively confined spaces, with high speeds, large passenger volumes, and dense populations. In case of accidents, evacuation and rescue efforts become challenging due to these factors, leading to potential substantial loss of life and property, as well as significant negative societal impacts. Therefore, urban rail transit safety has become a key focus of government regulation and safety research in our country. It should be noted that adhering to the rule of law and relying on technological progress are fundamental pathways to ensuring safety.

Internationally, developed countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, and European Union member states have established legal safety regulatory systems in urban transportation construction and management through technological regulations, specifications, and standards. For instance, the United States has issued the 'State Safety Oversight of Rail Transit Systems-Final Rule', while the European Union has established a unified rail safety regulatory system among its member states through the 'Railway Safety Directive'. The United Kingdom has enacted the 'Railways and Other Guided Transport Systems (Safety) Regulations 2006'. As China currently lacks specific urban rail transit safety regulations, there are several aspects that can be referenced and considered from the safety regulations of developed countries in the field of rail transit:

1) Special Legislation for Urban Rail Transit Safety. China has only issued a mandatory national standard 'Project Code for Engineering of Urban Rail Transit' (GB 55033—2022) and policy documents timely released. Noticeably absent are legal elements such as safety entities, safety responsibilities, regulatory bodies, operational norms, and notably, the essential component of regulations-penalties. In an industry filled with intricate technical aspects, when emphasizing 'strengthening preventive measures' and allocating responsibilities, the unique technical safety characteristics of urban rail transit should be adequately reflected, and a solid basis should be provided for efficient law enforcement.

2) Establishing a Dedicated Regulatory Body. Regulations issued by the US, Europe, and the UK have established or clarified regulatory bodies. Regulatory bodies are responsible for ensuring that rail transit operation enterprises comply with safety regulations, reviewing the adequacy of their safety systems, conducting periodic assessments, and urging continuous improvement in safety management. In China, enterprises only emphasize 'managing production means managing safety', and the vague term 'management' blurs the distinction between regulatory bodies and operating enterprises.

3) Establishing a Safety Information Disclosure System. Legislation in countries such as the US, Europe, and the UK mandates the public disclosure of rail transit safety information. Establishing and publishing safety information and statistical data is an effective way to reduce and adjust media concerns, alleviate public anxiety, and ensure the public's right to be informed. In the current era of information, public disclosure of safety information can provide abundant resources and extensive research prospects for safety science and technology. Based on information, safety theories, and methods, the US, Europe, and the UK have established safety indicators, safety goals, and safety methods in accordance with the law, effectively enhancing the safety level of urban rail transit. Up to now, there hasn't been a requirement for urban rail transit operation enterprises in China to disclose safety information. With no knowledge of the actual safety status, safety research remains at a relatively low level of productivity. The establishment of a safety information disclosure system for urban rail transit in China is a requirement of the times.

In adherence to the principles of people-oriented and life-oriented conduct, in accordance with the strategy of governing the country by law, and to achieve long-term safety and security in urban rail transit, ensuring the safe travel of millions of passengers daily, and building a strong transportation power, the urgency of accelerating the establishment of a new urban rail transit safety deployment is self-evident, because safety forms the foundation for high-quality development, and the new development pattern must be underpinned by a new safety paradigmatic framework to provide assurance.

(Translated by ZHANG Liman)