

Comment Letter 0069 Continued

Example of train splitting on Thalys line

Attachment B

Train leaves Paris, splits at Brussels (second line of schedules), with one half continuing to Cologne and the other to Amsterdam. The split takes five minutes for the Amsterdam-bound train and eight minutes for the train to Cologne.

THALYS

FR EN NL DE Timetables Fares Ticket purchase Destinations Partners Travel guide Contact

TIMETABLES : Paris-Nord > Köln Deutz FROM APRIL 1, 2004 TO DECEMBER 11, 2004

THALYS		9409	9417	9429	9433	9441	9445	9453
Paris-Nord	D	06:55	08:55	11:55	12:55	14:55	15:55	17:55
Bruxelles-Midi/Brussel-Zuid	A	08:20	10:20	13:20	14:20	16:20	17:20	19:20
	D	08:28	10:28	13:28	14:28	16:28	17:28	19:28
Lège-Guillemins	A	09:20	11:20	14:20	15:20	17:20	18:20	20:20
Aschen Hbf	A	10:06	12:06	15:06	16:06	18:06	-	21:06
Köln Hbf	A	10:49	12:49	15:49	16:49	18:49	-	21:49
Köln Deutz	A	11:01	13:01	16:01	17:01	19:01	-	22:01
Monday to Friday		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Saturday		+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Sunday		+	+	+	+	+	+	+

+ running - not running Return timetable

Billet imprimé : Print your ticket **SEARCH AND BOOK** Help

Comfort 1 : Services Travel with children, TCP, Lys, ...

Lys : 50 % at any time DETAILED search and booking

TCP : Corporate program

Avis : Rent a car

Accor : Book your hotel

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1 France 5 31-08-2004 morning

2 Departure station 6 Return on

3 Arrival station 7 schedules booking

4 1 adult(s) Comfort 2

Comment Letter 0069 Continued

THALYS

FR/EN/NL/DE Timetables Fares Ticket purchase Destinations Partners Travel guide Contact

TIMETABLES : Paris-Nord > Amsterdam Centraal FROM DECEMBER 14, 2003 TO NE 12, 2004

	9309	9313	9313	9321	9329	9333	9341	9345	9349	9353	9357
THALYS											
Paris-Nord	D	06:55	07:55	07:55	09:55	11:55	12:55	14:55	16:55	17:55	18:55
Bruxelles-Midi / Brussel-Zuid	A	08:20	09:20	09:20	11:20	13:20	14:20	16:20	17:20	18:20	20:20
Ant. erpen-Berchem	D	08:25	09:25	09:25	11:25	13:25	14:25	16:25	17:25	18:25	20:25
Rotterdam Centraal	A	09:03	10:03	10:03	12:03	14:03	15:03	17:03	18:03	20:03	21:03
Den Haag HS	A	10:08	11:08	11:08	13:08	15:08	16:08	18:08	20:08	21:08	22:08
Schiphol	A	10:27	11:27	11:27	13:27	15:27	16:27	18:27	20:27	21:27	22:27
Amsterdam Centraal	A	10:49	11:49	11:49	13:49	15:49	16:49	18:49	19:50	20:49	22:49
Monday to Thursday	A	11:06	12:06	12:06	14:06	16:06	17:06	19:06	20:06	21:06	23:06
Friday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saturday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sunday	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	()	()	()	()	()

+ running - not running Return timetables

(1) does not run on 12 4, 20 and 31 5
 (2) runs also 12 4, 20 and 31 5
 (3) runs from 28 until 30 8
 (4) runs on 20 5 and from 2 until 2 8
 (5) runs also on 12 4 and 31 5
 () runs also on 10 11

Connections
 At Rotterdam to Delft, trecht and IJersum
 At Den Haag to Leiden and IJersum
 At Amsterdam to Alkmaar and Den IJelder.

Billet Imprime® : Print your ticket SEARCH AND BOOK Help

Comfort 1 : Services
 Lys : 50 % at any time
 TCP : Corporate program
 Avis : Rent a car

1 France
 2 Departure station
 3 Arrival station

5 31-08-2004 morning
 6 Return on
 7 schedules booking

Travel with children, TCP, Lys, ...
 DETAILED search and booking
 France

OK

Attachment C



TGVweb > TGV Trainsets > Eurostar

Serve this page from: California, USA / Pisa, Italy



Eurostar is an international high speed service between Paris, London and Brussels, through the 50 km (31 mi) long Channel Tunnel, using TGV-derived trains. It is jointly operated by British Rail (European Passenger Services), SNCF (the French national railways) and SNCB (the Belgian national railways). Eurostar trainsets can operate at speeds of 300 km/h (186 mph) on the Nord-Europe line in northern France. To see where this is, take a look at the map. The photograph (from La Vie du Rail) shows a Eurostar rounding the Tonbridge curve in Britain. At left is an old Class 411 EMU.

In this article:

- [Eurostar history](#)
- [The Eurostar trainset](#)
- [Eurostar specs](#)
- [Trip reports](#)
- [Eurostar images](#)
- [Eurostar commercial sites \(travel info\)](#)

A Brief History

Eurostar owes its existence to the Channel Tunnel project, which fostered cooperation between France and Britain to establish rail service between Paris and London. Early on in the development of the tunnel project, BR and SNCF agreed with tunnel promoters to make use of a certain fraction of the tunnel's capacity. Belgium joined in with France and Britain, and the International Project Group (IPG) for Trans Manche Super Trains was formed in 1987. The group was put in charge of defining the requirements for an international high speed rail service. Fairly quickly, it became clear that TGV technology was well-suited for this purpose. The IPG was a model of international cooperation, as staff from three countries shared a single office, a common secretarial

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staff and filing system.

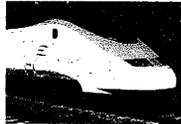
The specifications of the new train were drastic, since they had to conform not only to the requirements of three different rail networks, but also to special issues of tunnel safety. Final specifications were settled upon in November 1988. A firm order to build 30 trainsets was placed with GEC-Alsthom in December 1989; a further 8 were later added to this order.

Eurostar's debut was delayed by the controversy surrounding the time and budget overruns encountered during construction of the tunnel. Perhaps this was providential, since technical problems were encountered while the new trainsets were being tested on British rails. The archaic 750V third rail power supply that Eurostar uses in Britain caused electrical interference problems with the sensitive signalling system, causing the train shut itself down unexpectedly. The delay in the tunnel opening was used to fix these problems (described in more detail below), and in the summer of 1993 the first Eurostar trainset was run through the tunnel... at reduced speed, pulled by a diesel locomotive. This was a major milestone, since until then Eurostar had used the boat and the road to get to Britain for testing.

Eurostar service was officially inaugurated on 14 November 1994, and service has since been expanded incrementally to many destinations.

The Eurostar Trainset

The Eurostar TGV was arguably the most complicated and sophisticated train ever to ride the rails when it was introduced. From the outside, the trainset looks distinctly different from other TGVs, but retains a subtle air of familiarity. Quoted from the [TGV Spotter's Guide](#), some basic specifications:



Build Dates: 1993-1995
Territory: LGV Nord-Europe and points north
Top Speed: 300 km/h (186 mph)
Number in Service: 31 (see [fleet list](#) for numbering)
Supply Voltages: 25kV 50Hz AC, 3kV DC, 750V DC third rail (1.5kV DC for some)
Traction: 12 3-phase AC asynchronous motors, total power 12200 kW (16300 hp) under 25kV supply
Length and Weight: 394 m / 752 tonnes
Configuration: 1 power car + 18 trailers + 1 power car, 794 seats (see [formations](#))
Performance Metrics: 16 kW/tonne / 0.98 tonnes/seat / 15.90 kW/seat

Pressure Sealed: Yes
Spotting Features: yellow duckbill nose, low profile.
Images: [\[TGV web\]](#) [\[ERS Picture Gallery\]](#)
Special Notes: International (40/40/20) cooperation between France, Britain and Belgium.

Eurostar trainsets come in two kinds: long and short. 31 trainsets are long, with 18 trailers between two power units. The remaining 7 are short, with only 14 trailers. The short trainsets are for service north of London, to destinations such as Manchester and Glasgow, where platform lengths are insufficient to accommodate longer trains.

Tunnel Issues

For safety reasons, the trainset is divided into two symmetrical halves. Trailers R9 and R10 do not ride on a common truck; instead, they are coupled (not articulated) using an automatic coupler. This allows the trainset to be split in the middle in under two minutes, should there be a serious emergency in the Tunnel. This operation can also be performed at the level of the power cars, so that the train can be split in a total of three different places. In any case, no external intervention is required; the procedure is performed from inside the train.

Tunnel operations dictated the installation of a sophisticated fire detection and extinguishing system, incorporated in the traction compartments. Fire resistant materials are used wherever possible, and the passenger compartment end doors and floors are 30 minute fire resistant. (The fire doors between cars are closed only while the train is in the tunnel.)

Should a trainset become stranded in the tunnel due to a power failure, the couplers at each end of the Eurostar trainset are compatible with Eurotunnel's diesel electric locomotives, as are the brake and service connections.

Eurostar's nose is computer-optimized for running in the Channel Tunnel, where pressure waves can affect passenger comfort. The tunnel itself is passed at a reduced speed of 160 km/h (99 mph), and TVM 430 cab signal is used as on the high speed lines, but with non-permissive blocks.

Traction Equipment

One of the main differences between Eurostar and its TGV brethren is the introduction of a British-designed asynchronous AC drive, as opposed to the

Comment Letter 0069 Continued

synchronous drive used until then in TGV technology. A Eurostar trainset has twelve 1020 kW (1370 hp) traction motors. Eight of them are in the power units (frame mounted, as in TGV practice); the remaining four are in trailers R1 and R18 and equip the trucks immediately adjacent to the power units, just like for the TGV Sud-Est trainsets. The reason for this is the great length (and hence weight) of the trainset; more powered axles are needed to provide acceptable acceleration. Eurostar's power to weight ratio is still the worst in the TGV family.

Each power unit is equipped with two pantographs: one suited for high speeds and 25 kV AC, and the other for running to Belgium under 3 kV DC. On high speed lines, both 25 kV pantographs (one on each end of the trainset) are used. This breaks with the earlier practice in TGV technology of feeding the front power unit from the rear through a 25 kV power cable running the length of the trainset's roof. The great distance between the two pantographs (compared to other TGV types) eliminates the need for this, since the disturbance caused in the catenary by the leading pantograph has enough time to damp out while the train passes underneath. Advantages are lower currents, and simplicity.

The third rail pickup shoes, for 750 V operations on British soil, are found on each side of every powered truck. They number 12 total, and they retract when not needed to fit the UIC loading gauge. A design challenge was to mount them on the truck sideframes (instead of on the journal boxes, which allows a constant height to be maintained) in order to reduce unsprung mass.

Problems with the Third Rail

The former Southern Railway's third rail electrification, which Eurostar uses in Britain, uses a 50 Hz track circuit. The return traction current from the Eurostar trainsets also travels through the rails, so it is of the essence to avoid any dangerous interference between traction and signalling. The variable-frequency supplies used to run Eurostar's 3-phase AC asynchronous motors are liable to produce this frequency. This was recognized early, and Eurostar power units were built with an Interference Current Monitoring Unit (ICMU) which automatically opens the main circuit breaker as soon as the 50 Hz component is detected. In principle, this was to take care of the problem without excessively frequent circuit breaker trips.

In practice, things turned out differently. As soon as Eurostar trainsets started testing in Britain, the ICMU's began tripping much more often than expected. Every time the ICMU cut power, it took approximately thirty seconds to restore it. This became a serious problem since the trips occurred at intervals on the order of thirty seconds. Eurostar is already woefully underpowered when it uses third rail (it has about one quarter of its full power available, in order to limit current pickup to about 750 Amps per shoe) so frequent tripping made it impossible to keep an already slow schedule. Why were there so many ICMU trips?

As it turns out, arcing between the pickup shoes and the rail was the problem. Eurostar's third rail pickup shoes are not linked through a 750 V power cable running the length of the train, so that when a break in contact occurs, the load cannot be taken over by as many other pickups. This results in bigger sparks, which can generate noise with a 50 Hz component detected by the ICMU. The solution to this problem was twofold: First, the modification of over 1000 track circuit relays to increase their response time, and then the modification of the ICMU's so that they only cut power when the 50 Hz component was detected for longer than 1 second. These modifications took care of the problem, but delayed the testing program and made a stink in the press.

Eurostar Operations

Eurostar is operated as a seamless service, which is something of a challenge because three countries, each with their own language, are served. In many ways, a trip on Eurostar will feel more like an airplane trip than a conventional train trip. There are airport-like check-in procedures; the staff wears specially designed uniforms and speaks several languages, and on-board announcements are made in up to four languages: French, English, German and Dutch. The language of the country in which the train finds itself is used first.

Like the cabin staff, the driver is also required to speak several languages. Drivers can use their native tongue to communicate on the train's radio link to the dispatcher. Eurostar's information system is trilingual, so that the computer displays in the cab can be set to the driver's preference.

Eurostar can achieve very high speeds, but only on the continent. The tracks in Britain are limited to 161 km/h (100 mph) because of the third rail supply and tight curves. This leads to a rather embarrassing disparity in average speeds on either side of the Channel: in a run from Paris to London, the average speed on the French side is a full 160 km/h (100 mph) faster than on the British side! The high speed rail link from the tunnel to London, the Union Railway, is planned to open in 2002, and will make the run significantly faster.

Eurostar in Numbers**DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT**

Length: 393.72 m (1291' 8")

Width: 2.81 m (9' 4")

Power unit truck pivot spacing: 14.00 m (45' 11")

Trailer truck pivot spacing: 18.70 m (61' 4")

Truck wheelbase: 3.00 m (9' 10")

Wheel diameter: 0.92 m (36")

Empty weight: 752,400 kg (1,658,000 lbs)

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Operating weight: 816,000 kg (1,798,000 lbs)
Adhesive weight: 204,000 kg (450,000 lbs)
POWER (at the rail)
Under 25 kV 50 Hz: 12200 kW (16400 hp)
Under 3 kV DC: 5700 kW (7640 hp)
Under 750 V DC third rail: 3400 kW (4560 hp)
COST (per trainset)
210 million FF (1988) This works out to approximately \$40,000 per seat, possibly another world record for a train. (For comparison, a typical new airliner costs about \$250,000 per seat.) The design lifetime of Eurostar is 30 years.

Trip Reports

These were written by people who actually rode Eurostar.

- [Jeff Lunden](#)
- [Jishnu Mukerji](#)
- [David Bunny](#)

Pictures

...of Eurostar can be found [here](#) in the TGVweb, or in the [Mercurio Picture Gallery](#).

Eurostar Travel Information

See [Eurostar's official website](#).

Sources: *La Vie du Rail*, *Railway Magazine*, *Eurostar Special (on-board magazine)*, and others. Thanks to *Andrea Zana* for suggesting some of these sources.

[TGVweb](#) > TGV Trainsets > Eurostar

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Attachment D

MARK A. KETCHUM, PH.D., P.E.

2029 Delaware Street, Berkeley, California 94709

Tel 510 486 1521 Email mark@ketchum.org

August 31, 2004

Stuart Flashman
 Attorney for Train Riders Association of California
 5626 Ocean View Drive
 Oakland, CA 94618

Reference: Comments on Appendix 2-J: Cost Estimate for San Francisco Bay Crossing

Dear Mr. Flashman:

I have briefly reviewed the referenced Appendix to the California High-Speed Train Program EIR/EIS, downloaded from the <http://www.calhighspeedrail.ca.gov/> web site. I offer the following observations of the assumptions and findings reported in this Appendix:

1. The assumption was made that the existing Dumbarton Rail bridge and Newark Slough bridge structures and approaches would remain for other uses. While it is accepted that the existing structures may be unsuitable for HST use, it could be feasible and economical to build the new crossing on the existing alignment. This solution could reduce both construction costs and mitigation costs. Construction costs could be reduced by using the existing structures for construction staging of the new crossing. Mitigation costs could be reduced by using a pre-existing encroachment on the wetlands instead of building a new encroachment.
2. To accommodate construction for 125 mph trains with HST tolerances/standards, a 15 to 20% factor was added to unit costs [for conventional rail bridge]. While HST does require a relatively rigid guideway for full speed operation, high speed trains in use around the world (ICE, Shinkansen, TGV) are significantly lighter in weight than conventional heavy rail. And for the part-speed operation presumed, the rigidity requirements could be relaxed. Therefore this 15 to 20% factor may be excessive.
3. The contingency and project delivery allowances appear to be at standard rates for this stage of this type of project. These cover cost growth due to ancillary requirements (contingency) and cost of design and construction supervision (project delivery).
4. Costs for the main channel bridge are not well documented, but appear high compared with costs for recent highway bridge projects in the region. Somewhat higher costs can be expected for HST as compared with highway bridges, because of the special requirements of HST. But the escalation factor in the Bay Area should be lower than in other parts of the world, because the seismic component, which is not as subject to HST escalation, is such a great contributor to construction cost.

For example: Estimated unit prices appear high. Where unit prices are defined as \$ per unit deck area: The San Mateo Trestle was recently completed for just over half the unit

Comment Letter 0069 Continued

MARK A. KETCHUM

Stuart Flashman
 August 31, 2004
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price estimated for the "Trestle over Water". The Carquinez (Zampa Memorial) Bridge - with significantly longer span - was recently completed for about one fifth the unit price estimated for the "Main Span over Navigation Channel". The new Benicia Martinez Bridge is currently estimated for completion at about one quarter the unit price estimated for the "Main Span over Navigation Channel". With the "High Speed Factor" and "Contingency Factor" included, these comparisons get about 50% worse.

In summary, the basis for the estimated crossing costs are not well documented, but this comparison of tabulated estimated costs in Appendix 2-J with actual or current estimated costs of recent local highway projects, adjusted for differences between highway and HST bridges, suggests that the estimated construction costs for the Dumbarton Crossing may be several times higher than justified.

My brief review suggests that the cost estimate reported in Appendix 2-J may be realistically reduced to reflect recent local and world-wide bridge design and construction experience.

Sincerely,

Mark A. Ketchum

Mark A. Ketchum, Ph.D., P.E.

Mark A. Ketchum, Ph.D., P.E.

Title: Vice President, OPAC Consulting Engineers, Inc.
 Experience: 27 Years

EXPERTISE

Dr. Ketchum's professional career has included structural design, construction support, research, development, investigation, and rehabilitation of bridges, buildings, and industrial structures. He is known for taking on unusual design challenges and for addressing challenging technical evaluations. Execution of these projects prompted his development and/or implementation of technologies for nonlinear seismic performance evaluation, construction sequence evaluation for deformations and loads, nonlinear collapse analysis, and dynamic wind response evaluation.

EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL STATUS

Ph.D., Civil Engineering (University of California, Berkeley), 1986
 M.S., Civil Engineering (University of California, Berkeley), 1977
 B.S., Civil Engineering (Worcester Polytechnic Institute), 1975

Registered Professional Engineer, California
 Member, American Society of Civil Engineers
 Member, American Concrete Institute
 Member, International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT RECORD

OPAC Consulting Engineers	Vice President	1992-present
T.Y. Lin International	Principal Engineer Engineer	1988-1992 1977-1981
Wiss, Janney, Elstner Assoc.	Senior Engineer	1986-1988
University of California	Teaching / Research Associate & Assistant Appointments	1981-1986 1975-1977

PROJECT EXPERIENCE (Chronological Listing)

Route 237-880 HOV Connector Separation (California)

Engineering Consultant (2004) Providing engineering analysis to support resolution of construction cracking issues in a curved, ten-span post tensioned concrete box girder bridge in Santa Clara County. Services include detailed three-dimensional Finite Strip analysis of the bridge.

Clearwater Causeway Bridge (Florida)

Engineering Consultant (2004) Providing engineering consultation in support of resolution of construction issues on a nine-span segmentally erected concrete box girder bridge. Services include review of design and construction documentation, and complete independent check calculation of the bridge both as-designed and as-built. Performed three-dimensional service-load analyses and stage-by-stage segmental erection sequence analyses as components of the independent check.

