

# **Shinkansen- Japanese High Speed Railway Network**

## **Shinkansen- Japoński System Kolei Dużych Prędkości**



**Hitachi Rail Europe**

Nick Watson – Head of Commercial and Business Planning

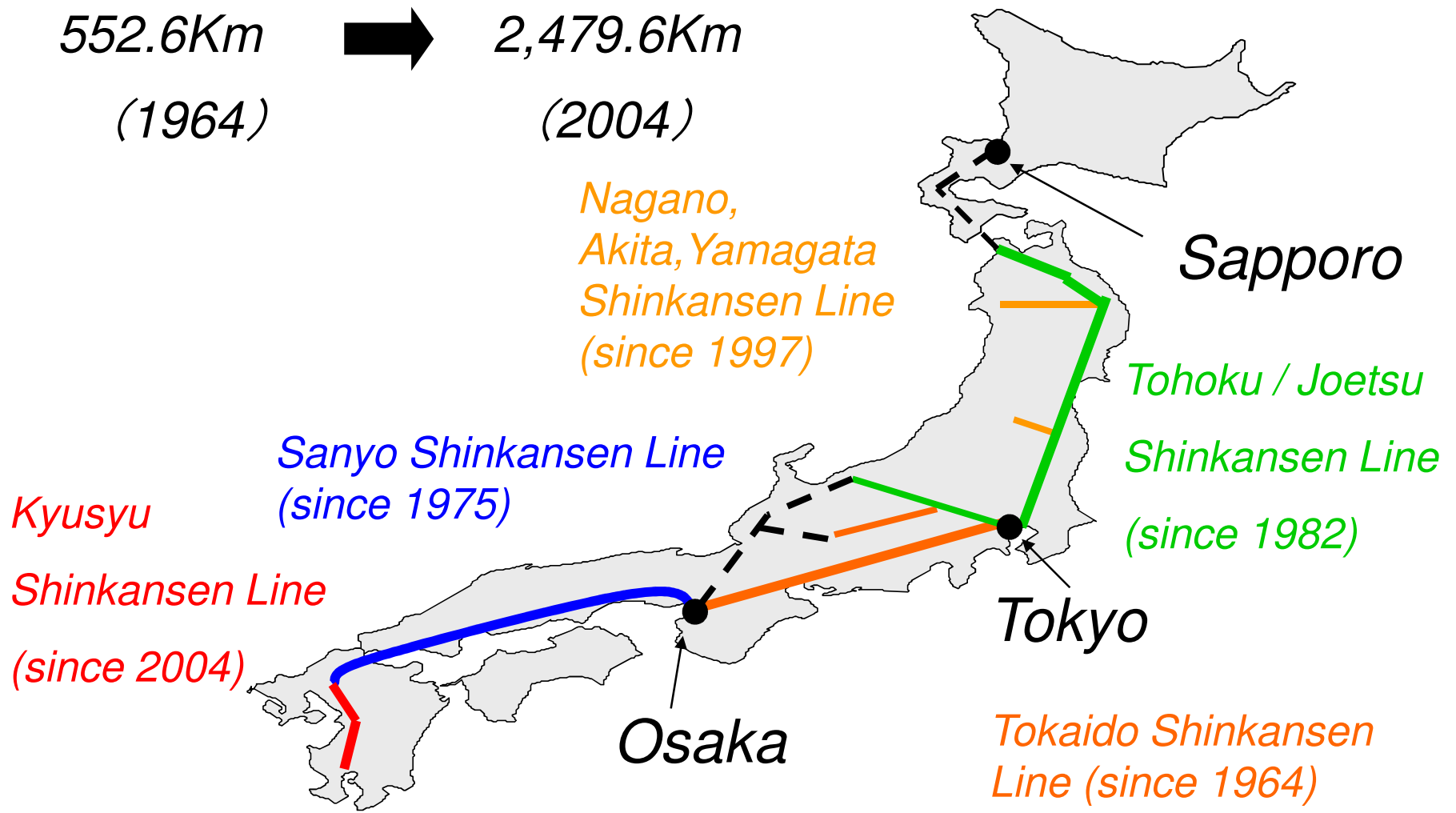
- **The Shinkansen**
- **Transferability to a European context**



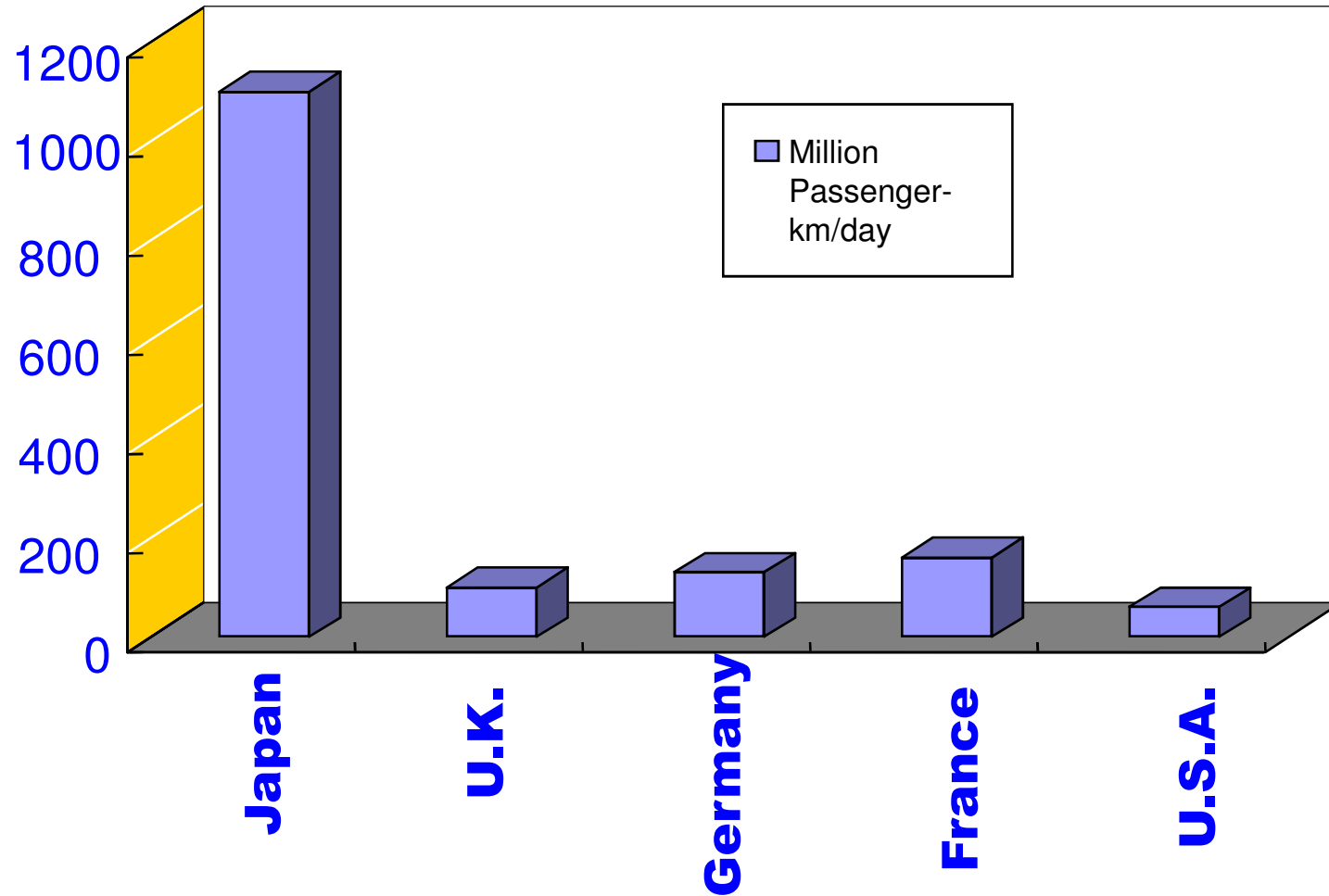
# Shinkansen Network



552.6Km (1964) → 2,479.6Km (2004)



# Passenger Volumes By Rail



## 1. Safety & Reliability

- Zero Accidents to date (6.9 billion passengers in total)
- Annual Average Delay : 0.6 minutes / train
- (In 2003 Average Delay : 0.1 minutes / train)

## 2. Large Capacity Transportation

- 783 Trains per day (All Lines)
- 1,300 passengers/train
- Minimum Operation Interval : 3 Minutes

## 3. High Speed Transportation

- Tokyo~Osaka - 515km - 2hr30min
- N700 Sanyo Shinkansen Line -300km/h

## 4. Harmony with the Environment

- Low Noise & Vibration
- Low Energy Consumption – Power Regeneration
- Low CO2 Emissions



## Series 0

- Inauguration: October 1964
- Maximum speed: 220km/h
- Weight (tons/ train set): 972

1st-generation Rolling Stock

## Series 100

- Inauguration: October 1985
- Maximum speed: 220km/h
- Weight (tons/ train set): 925

1st-generation Rolling Stock





# Series 300

2nd-generation Rolling Stock

- Inauguration: March 1992
- Maximum speed: 270km/h
- Weight (tons/ train set): 711





## Series 500

- Inauguration: March 1997
- Maximum speed: 300km/h
- Weight (tons/ train set): 700

2nd-generation Rolling Stock







- Inauguration: July 1999
- Maximum speed:  
285km/h (Sanyo area)  
270km/h (Tokaido area)
- Weight (tons/trainset): 708

## Series 700

2nd-generation Rolling Stock



# New Shinkansen Rolling Stock

**HITACHI**  
Inspire the Next



## Series N700

- Inauguration: July 2007
- Maximum speed: 270km/h  
(300km/h in the Sanyo area)
- Weight (tons/ train set): 700

- Increase in maximum speed on curves by introducing the Body Inclining System (250km/h→270km/h)
- Improvement in acceleration performance

2nd-generation Rolling Stock



# New Shinkansen Rolling Stock

**HITACHI**  
Inspire the Next



- Inauguration: March 2011
- Maximum speed: 300km/h  
(320km/h planned from 2013)
- Weight (tons/ train set): 450

Series E5



# The Evolution of Shinkansen Trains

1964

1985

1992

1999

2007

1st-generation Rolling Stock

2nd-generation Rolling Stock

- Steel body
- Original Bogie
- DC traction motor

- Aluminum alloy body
- Bolsterless Bogie
- Asynchronous motor (VVVF Control)  
Regenerative brake

Series 0



210km/h

Series 100



220km/h

Series 300



270km/h

Series 700



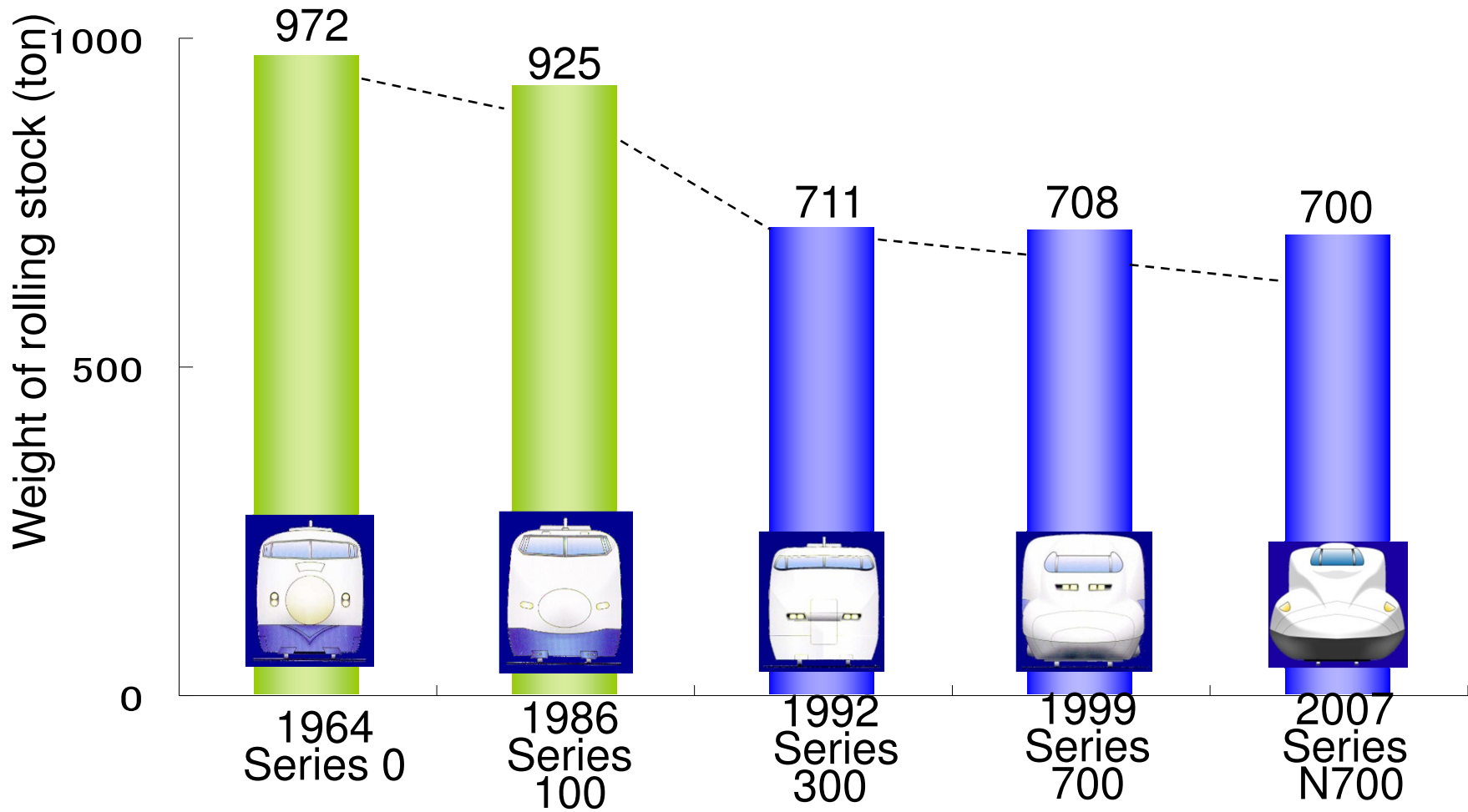
285km/h  
(Sanyo Line)

Series N700



300km/h  
(Sanyo Line)

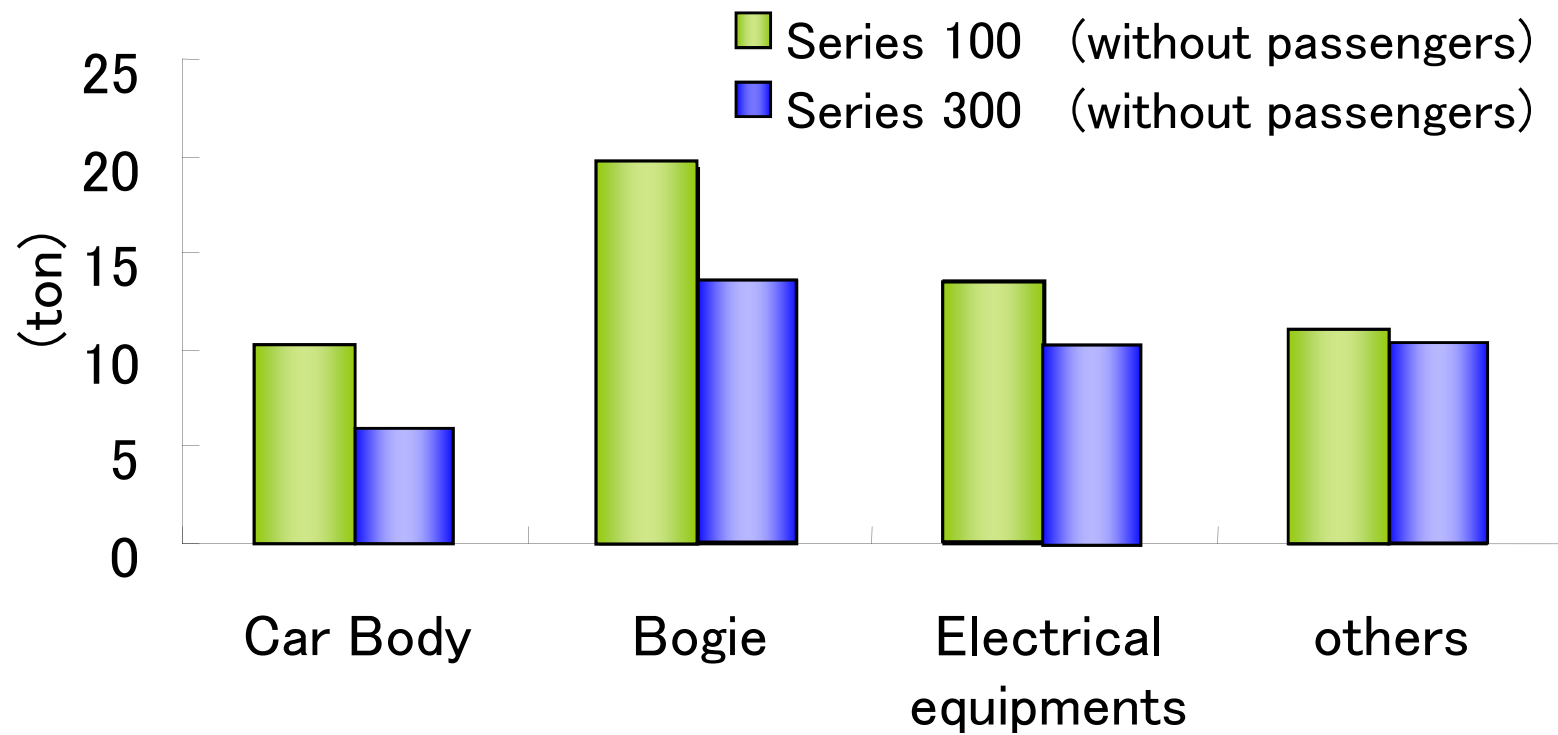
# Lightweight Technology



1st-generation Rolling Stock

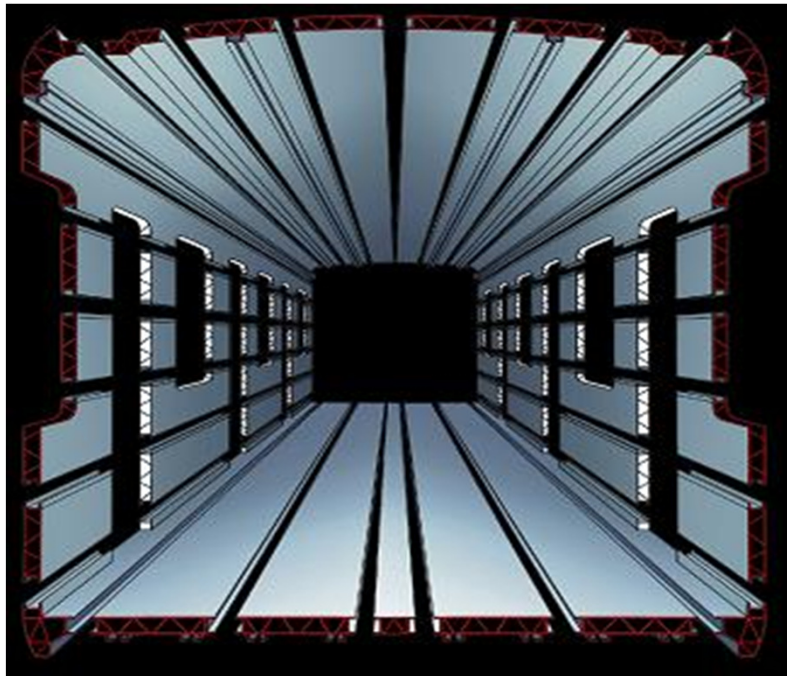
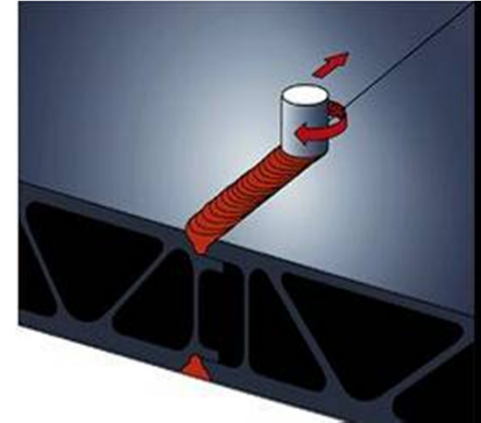
2nd-generation Rolling Stock

## 23% Weight Reduction



# Car-body Structure

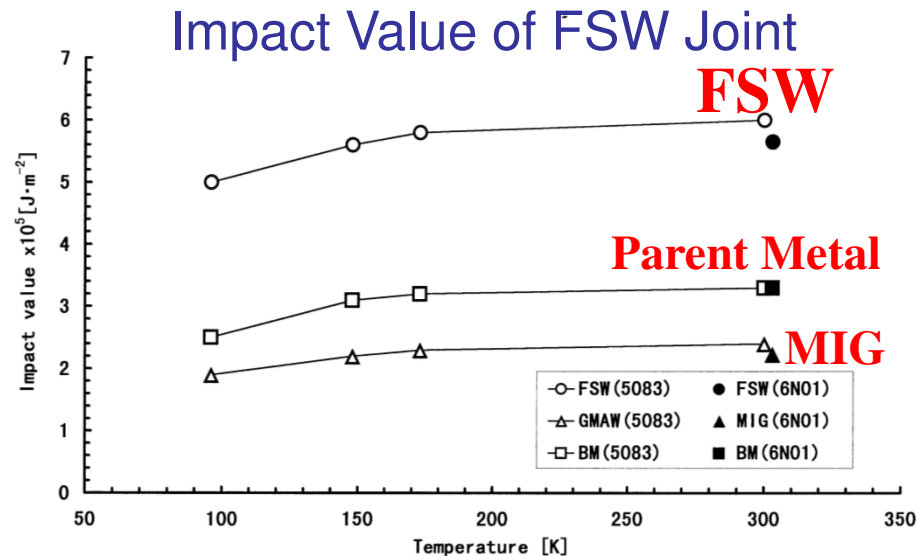
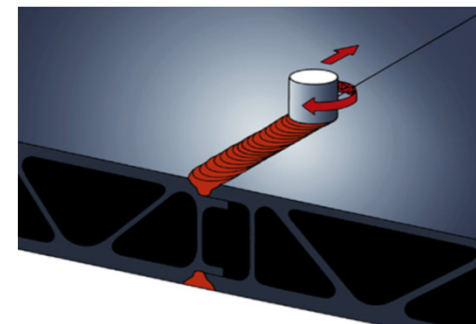
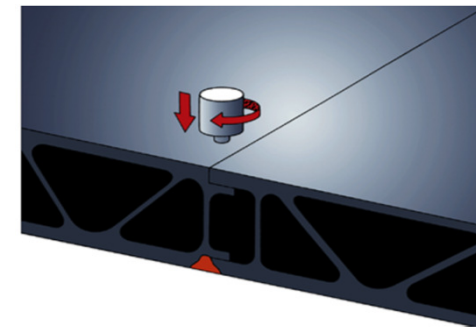
- Hollow Aluminium Alloy Extrusions
- Strong but Lightweight Structure
- Good Soundproofing Performance
- Large Cross Sectional Area (2 + 3 Seats per row)
- The Structure is Manufactured via Friction Stir Welding



Impact Value of Friction Stir Welded Joint is **1.7 times** larger than that of Parent metal and **2.4 times** larger than that of MIG welded Joint.

## Friction Stir Welding (FSW)

- Minimised Distortion
- Smoother Surface Finish
- Higher Strength
- Best Fit for Modular Design



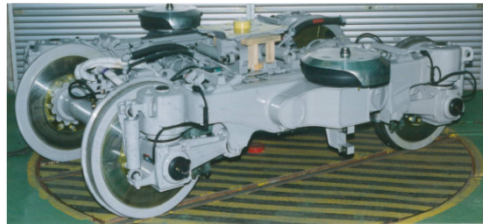


# Bogie Development and Ride Comfort

- High Stability
- High Speed Technology
- Good Ride comfort



**Series 700**



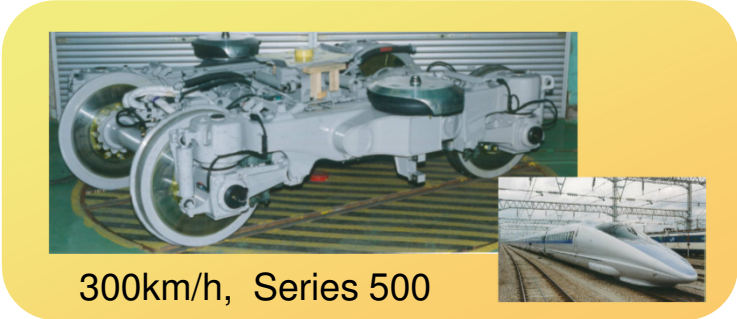
**Series 500**



**Series 300**

- Bolsterless Bogie
- Air Suspension
- Yaw Dampers Between Cars

# Key features – Bogie



300km/h, Series 500



285km/h, Series 700

High-Speed technology  
Good Ride performance

Running Stability  
Less damage to track

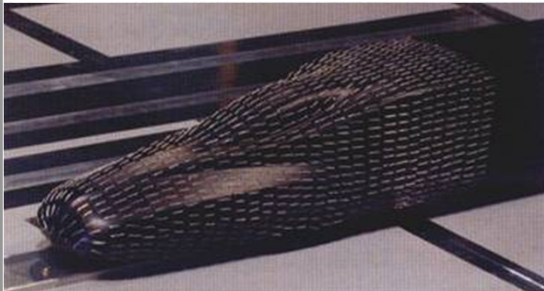


270km/h, Series 300

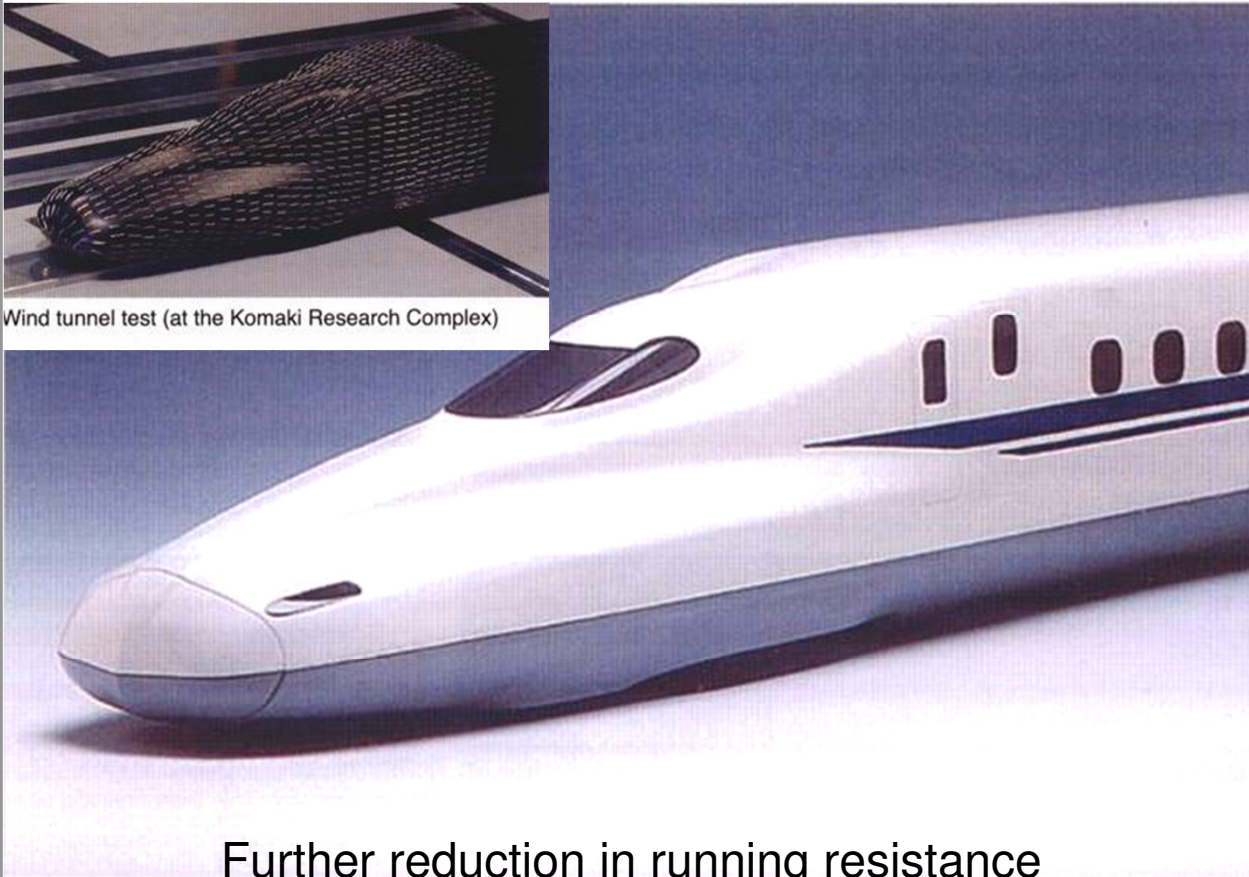


275km/h, Series E2

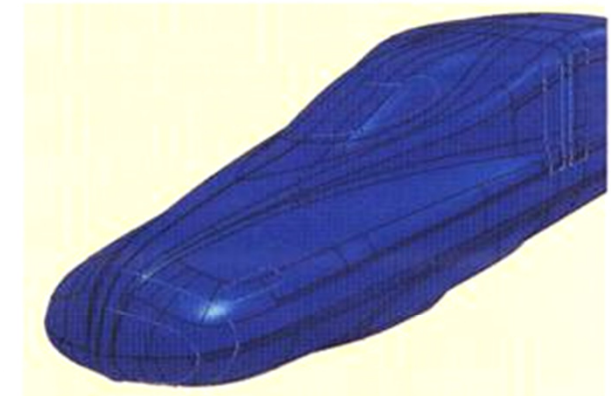
## Nose Shape (Aero Double-Wing)



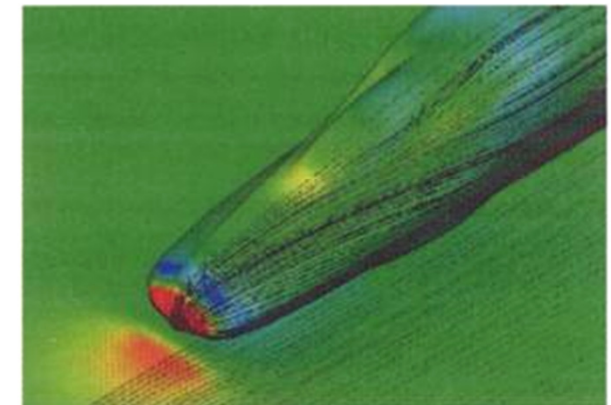
Wind tunnel test (at the Komaki Research Complex)



Further reduction in running resistance

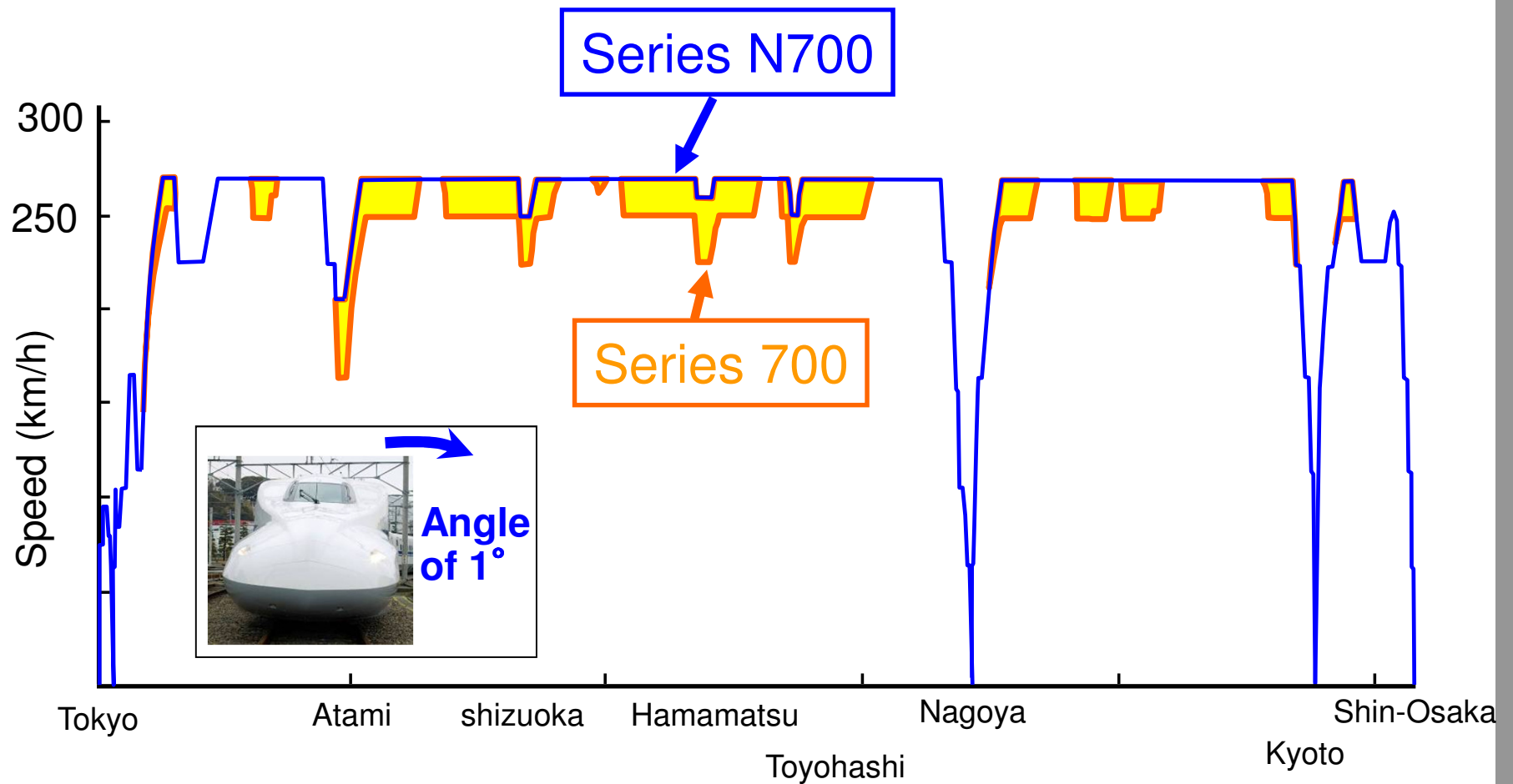


3D CFD model



Distribution of surface pressure, and streamlines (300km/h)

# Body-inclining system

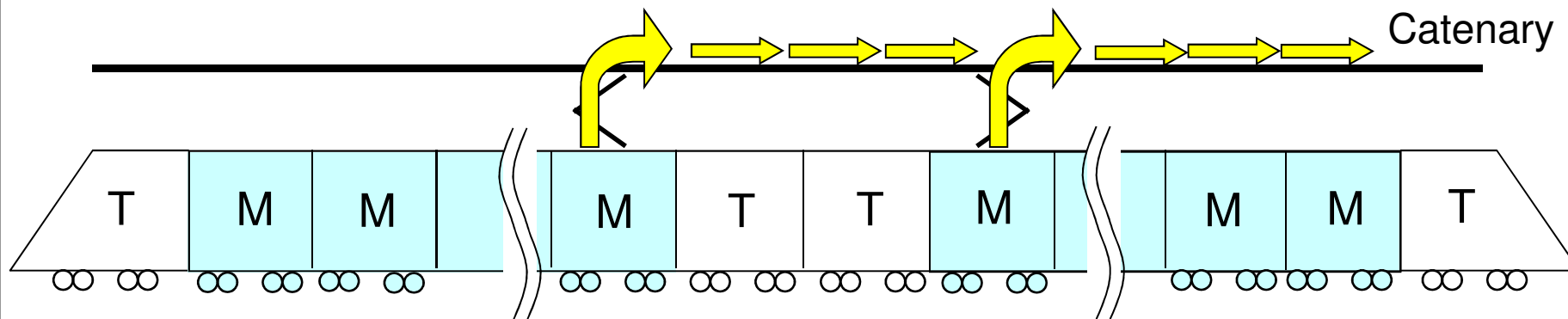


Running at 270km/h over 2/3 distance for the Tokaido Shinkansen section  
(series 700 :about 1/3 distance)

# Power Regeneration Technology



《Series 700》

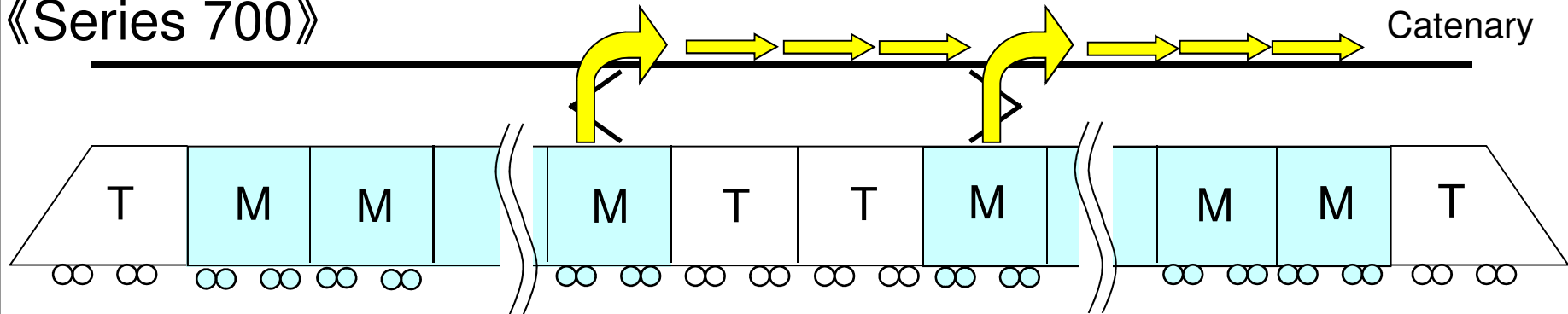


Regenerates energy of 12 cars  
No regeneration in 4 trailers

M : Motor car  
T : Trailer

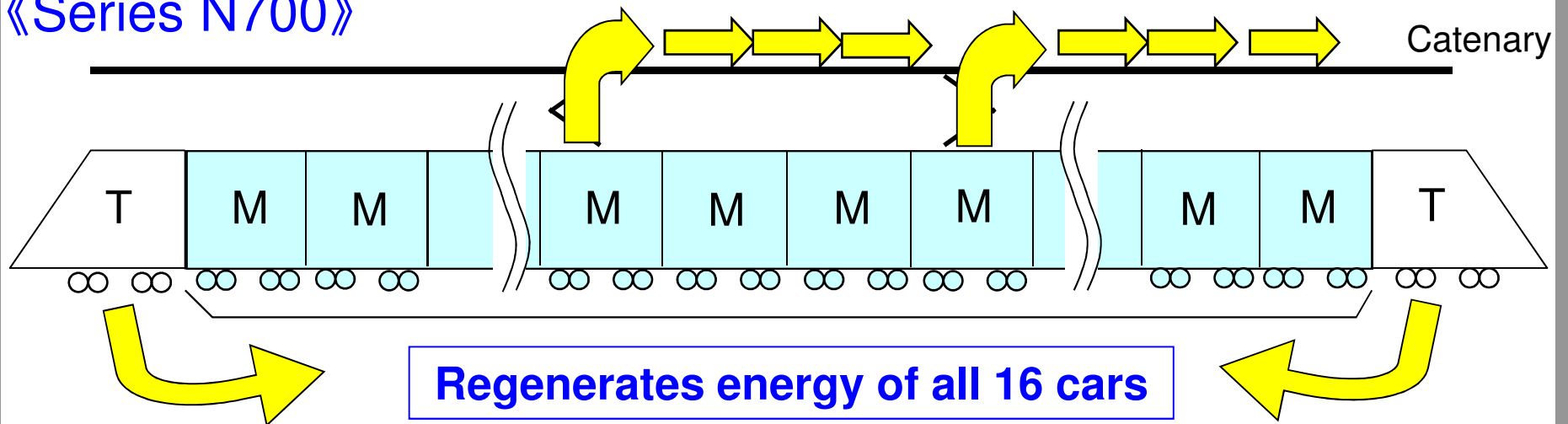
# Power Regeneration Technology

## 《Series 700》



Regenerates energy of 12 cars  
No regeneration in 4 trailers

## 《Series N700》



**Regenerates energy of all 16 cars**

14 motored cars provide braking for the 2 trailers

# Transition of Electric Power Consumption

\*Comparison of Electric Power Consumption between Tokyo and Osaka.

220km/h

100%

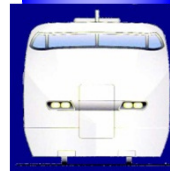


Series 0

270km/h

91%

73%



Series 300

84%

66%



Series 700

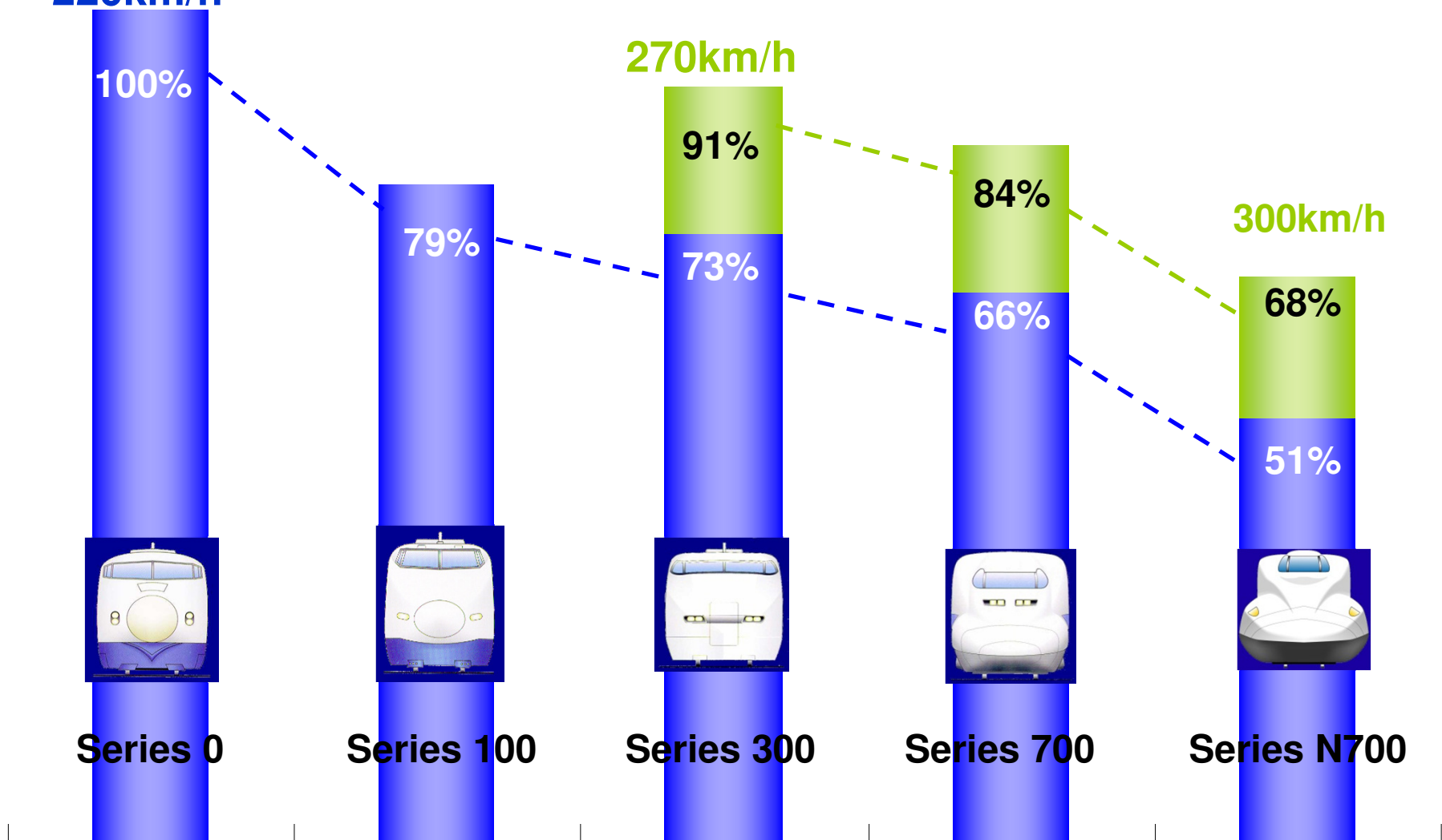
300km/h

68%

51%

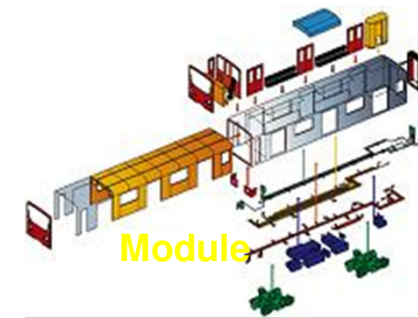


Series N700



# Shinkansen Reliability – How is it achieved?

## Applying established reliable technology





# An Example – Passenger Doors

- **Simple slide door for reliable & fast open/close operation**  
**Air-tight seal achieved by door pressure device at 4 corners**

## Japanese Sliding Door

**MTBF:  $33 \times 10^6$**



## European Sliding plug Door

**MTBF:  $18 \times 10^3$**

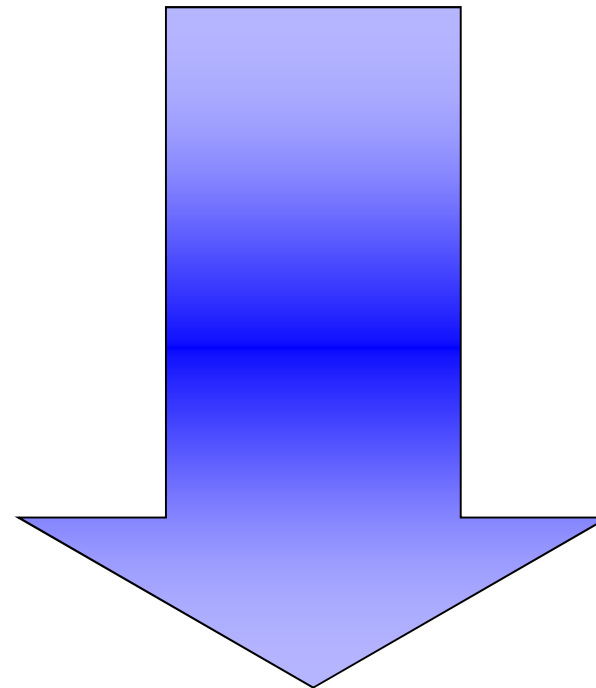
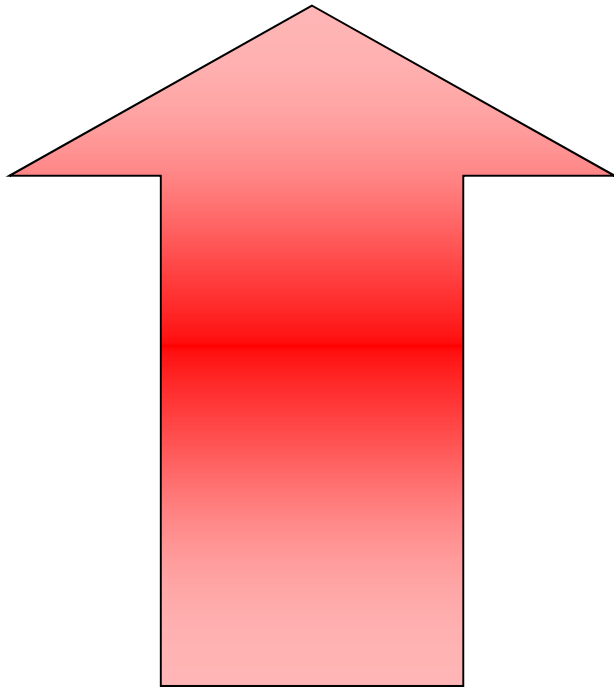


## Full Scale Pressure Pulse Testing



## 40 + Years of Continuous Improvement

Speed, Reliability, Punctuality  
& Safety



Electrical Power Consumption, Weight &  
Harmful Environmental Effects

- **The Shinkansen**
- **Transferability to a European context**



# Evolution from Shinkansen



Modify to EU standards



Project management



Exceptional reliability



# Integration of Japanese & European components

## European

## Japanese



# Key features – Crashworthiness structure

## RGS&TSI compliant Crashworthiness

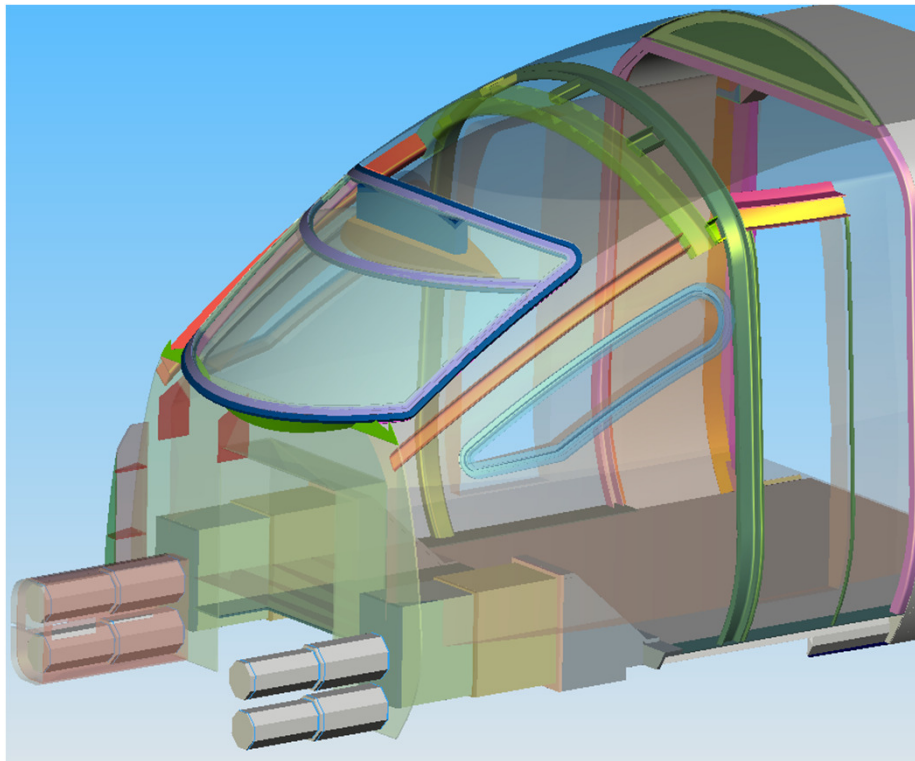


**Crashworthiness structure**

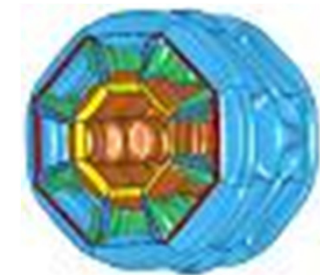
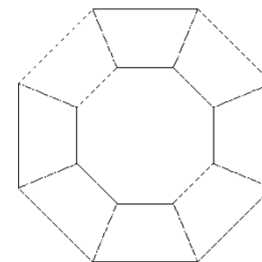
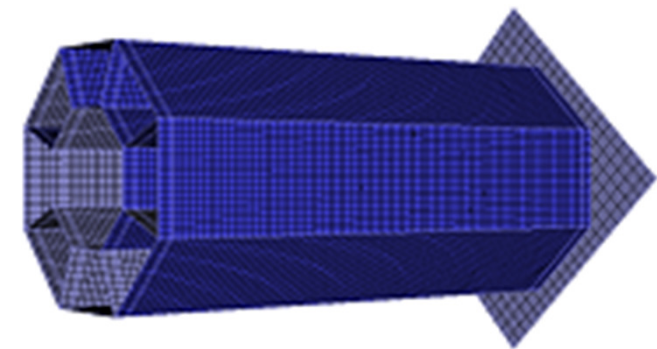


# Key features – Crashworthiness structure

## ■ High Performance Structure Developed by Various Analysis and Testing



Crashworthy Structure

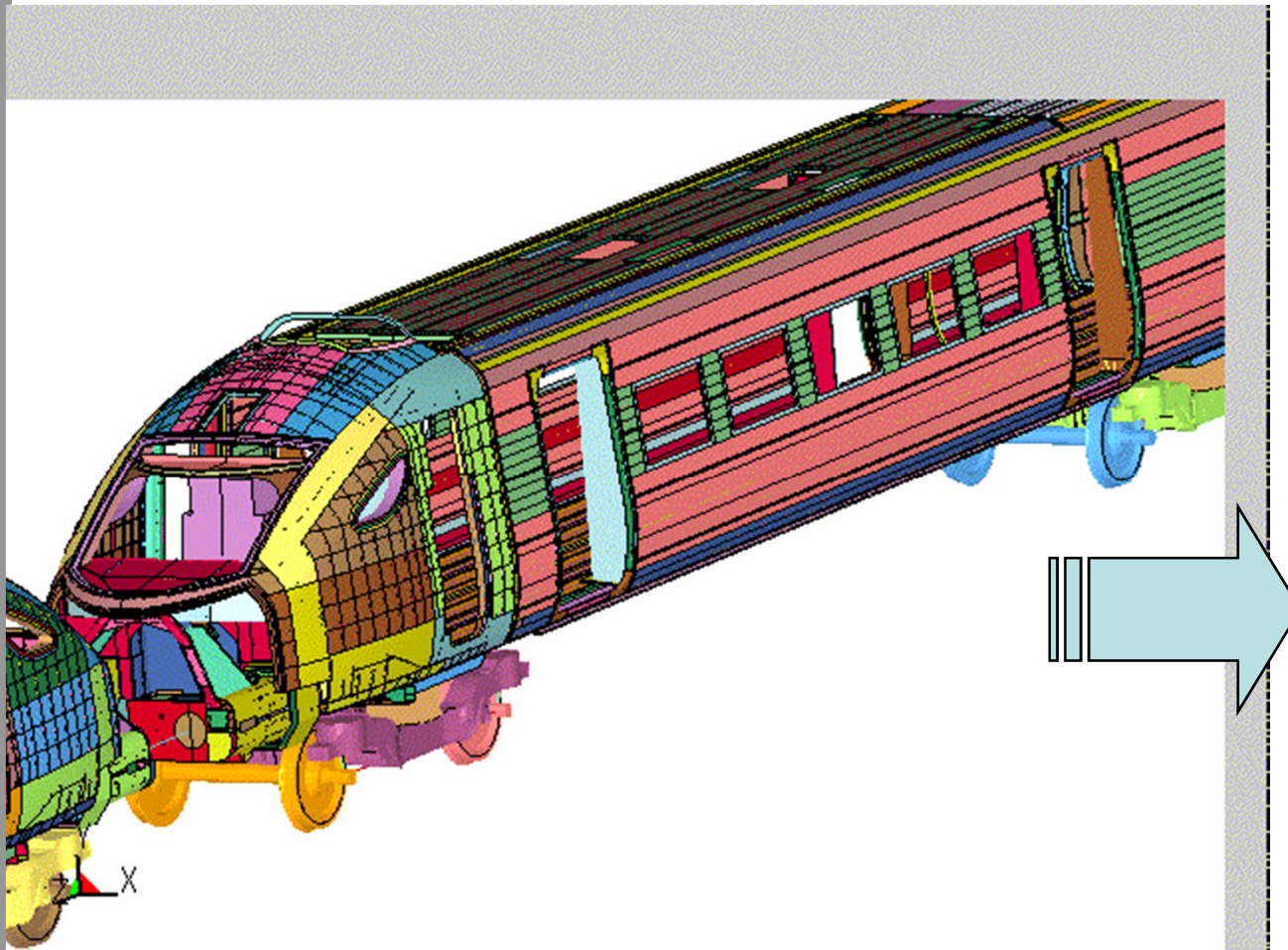


Energy Absorption Block



# Key features – Crashworthiness structure

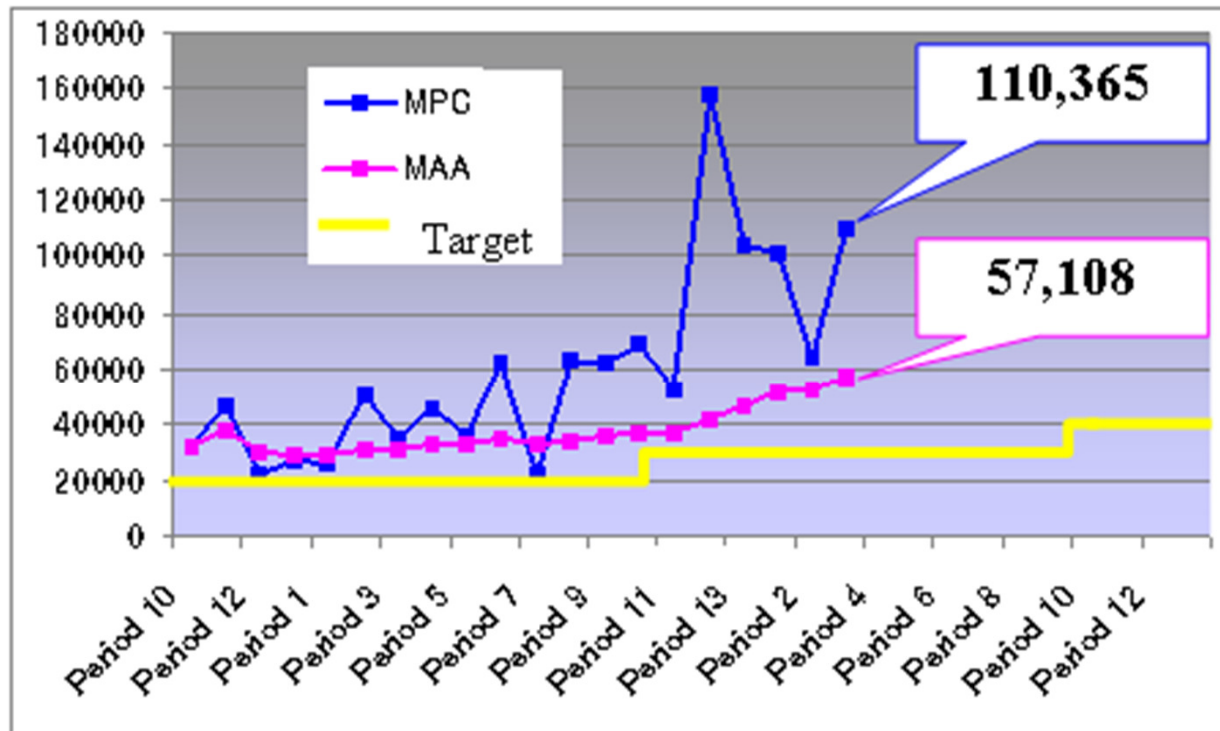
## Crash Simulation to confirm the energy absorption performance



Crash Simulation – Train to Train



# Performance & Target



Thank you for Listening

**HITACHI**  
Inspire the Next

[www.hitachirail-eu.com](http://www.hitachirail-eu.com)

