

*IPRO 013*  
*Monitoring Safety of Railway*  
*Tank Cars*



Sponsored by Union Tank Car  
Company

# Team Members

## Team leader -

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## Student members -

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# *Union Tank Car Company*



- UTLX provides railroad tank and covered hopper cars to companies for the shipment of their products
- Leases out ~50,000 tank cars
- Industry effort to eliminate Non-Accidental Releases (NARs).

## *Project Goal*

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- Detect small leaks while car is in transit using car-mounted sensors
- Alert the shipper of the leak from remote locations

# *Non-Accidental Releases*



- NARs are small leaks occurring usually around the fitting assembly through
  - gaskets on safety, loading and unloading valves
  - thermal wells
- The fitting assembly is housed

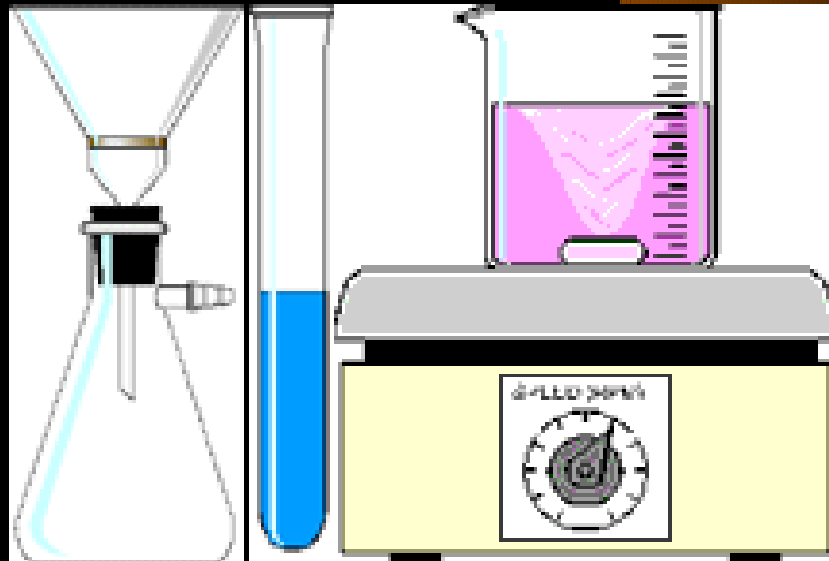
# *Project Distribution*

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Three major areas needed to be researched:

- Commodities shipped in pressurized tank cars
- Sensors that can be used to detect these commodities
- A telemetry device to report alarms to a remote site

# *Commodities Shipped and their Properties*



# *Chemicals Shipped in Tank Cars*

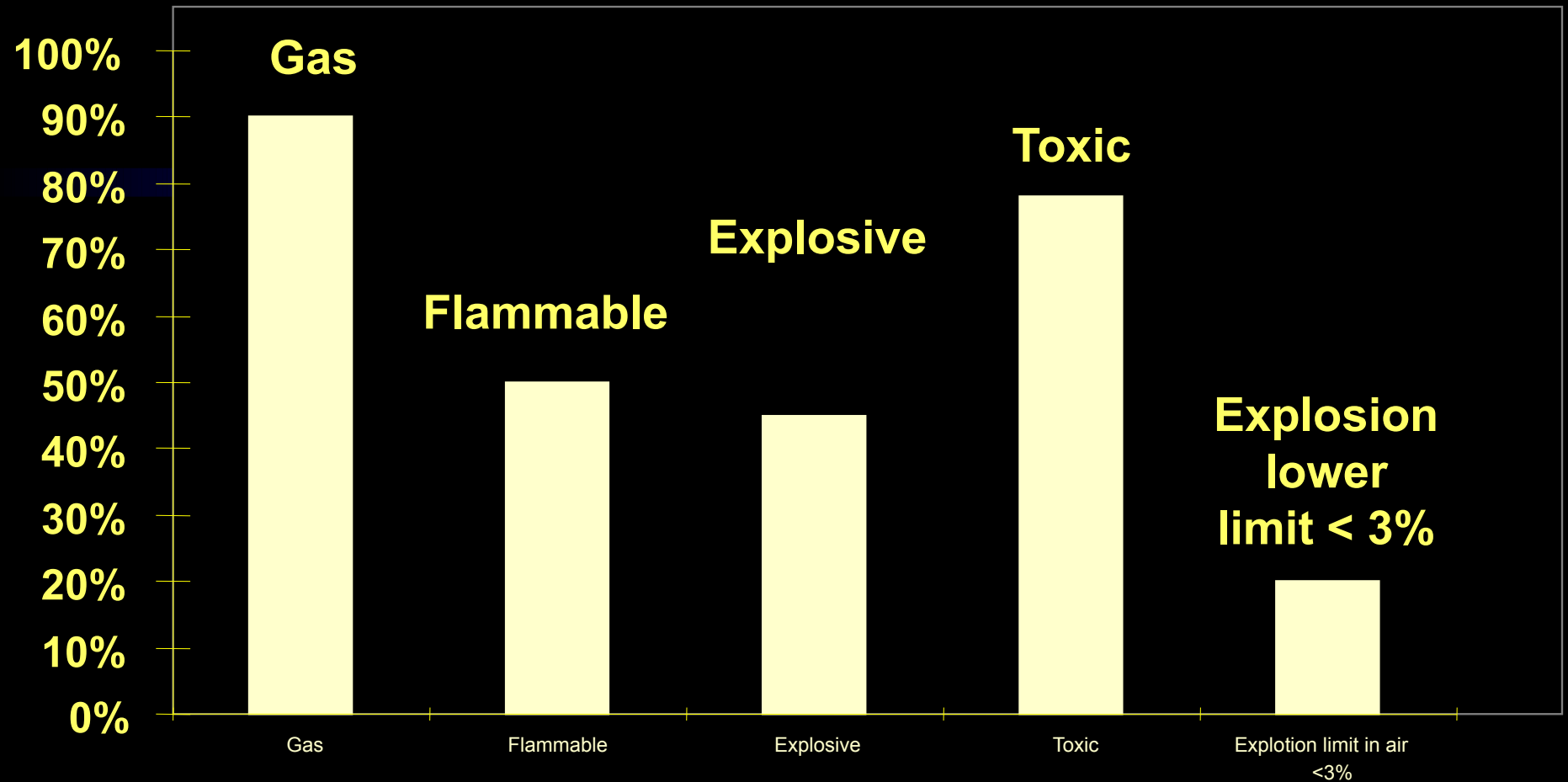
- According to BOE-6000-R over 100 chemicals may be transported in pressurized tank cars
- Examples of chemicals shipped:
  - Halogenated hydrocarbons such as Chloroethylene, Refrigerants.
  - Hydrocarbons such as LPG, ethylene.
  - Gases such as HCl, Chlorine, CO, etc..



# *Commodities' Properties*

- Gases at room temperature
- Boiling points between 0°C and 20°C
- 40% of chemicals that can be shipped have dangerous mixing concentration ranges with air
- 50% of these chemicals are flammable
- Majority are toxic

# Commodities' Properties



# Physical Properties of Selected Commodities

Materials	Physical State at RT	Explosive level in air	Vapor pressure	Vapor density	Flammability	Toxicity
LPG (propane)	gas	upper 9.5% lower 2.1%	8.42 atm/21.1C 190 psi/37.7C	1.5	yes	Yes
Chloro-ethene	gas	upper 33% Lower 3.6%	--	2.2	yes	Yes
Ethylene oxide	gas/liquid (bp.10.7C)	upper 100% lower 3.0%	--	1.5	yes	Yes
CO	gas	upper 74% lower 12.5%	--	0.97	yes	yes

# *Sensor Selection*



# *Sensors*



## Three categories of chemical sensors

- Reactive Sensors
- Physical Property Sensors
- Sorption Sensors

# *Reactive Sensors*

- Electrochemical Sensor - responds to gases that can be electrolytically reduced or oxidized on a metallic catalyst
- Solid State Semiconductor Sensors - consists of a bead of tin oxide around two fine coils of Pt wire
- Combustible Gas Sensor - gas combusts on surface of Pt wire and increases coil temperature
- Chemiluminescence - certain chemical reactions generate light which can be measured

# *Physical Property Sensors*

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- Spectroscopic Sensors - measures light absorption of a gas
- Photoacoustic Sensors - a short pulse of infrared light is passed through an absorbing gas and sudden expansion generates an acoustic wave

# *Sorption Sensors*

- Microbalances - when a coated quartz crystal absorbs the gas, it's change in vibrational frequency is measured
- Adsistor - electrical resistance across a polymer containing carbon particles increases with absorbed gas



# *Sensor Selection*

**Commodities which can  
be oxidized or reduced**

**Electrochemical  
Sensor**

**Gases and vapors which  
include hydrocarbons  
which cannot be  
oxidized or reduced  
under normal conditions**

**Adsistor Sensor**

# *Sensor Selection*



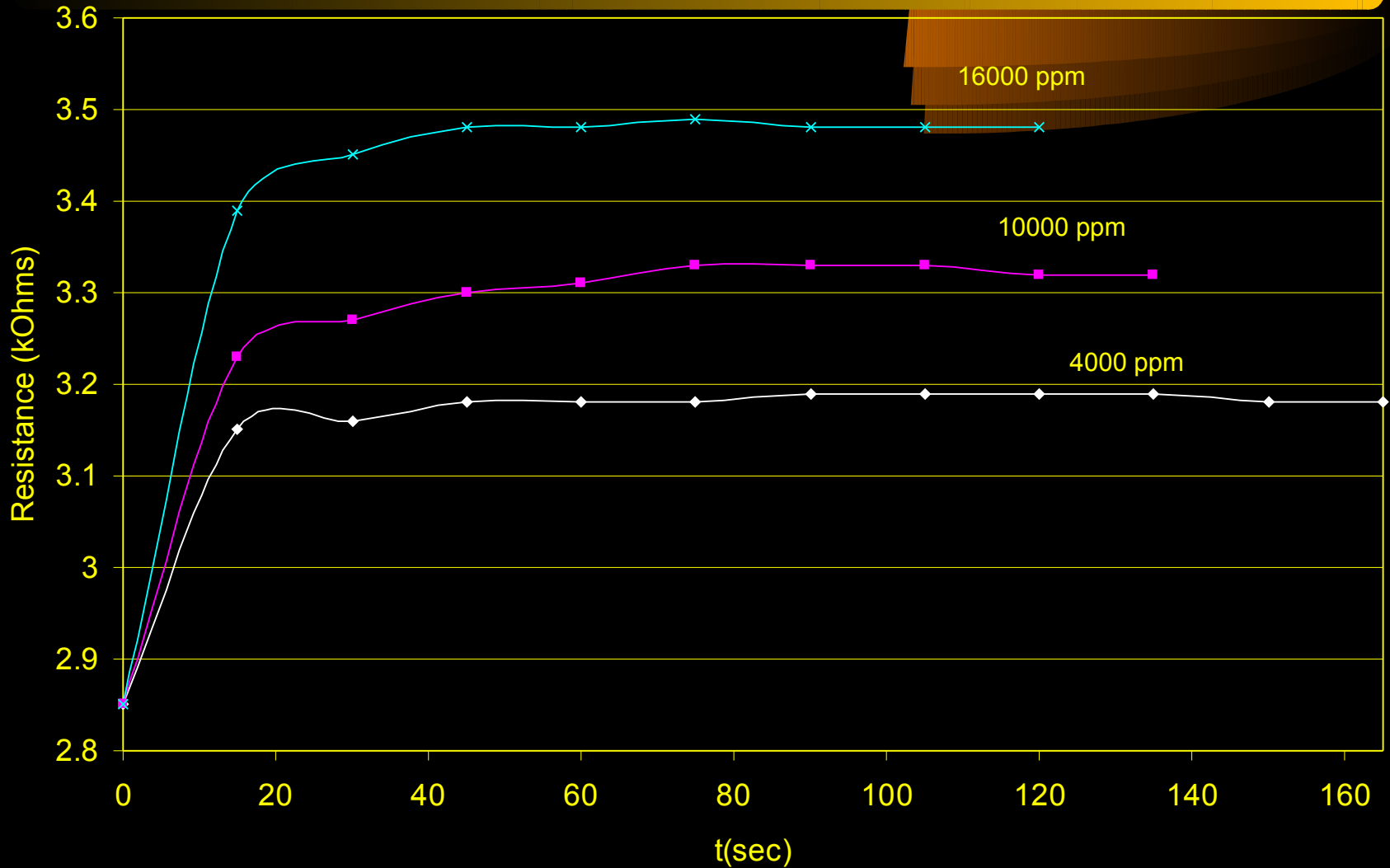
**A chemical leak will cause a decrease in the concentration of oxygen in the air**

**Oxygen  
sensor**

# *Adsistor Sensor*

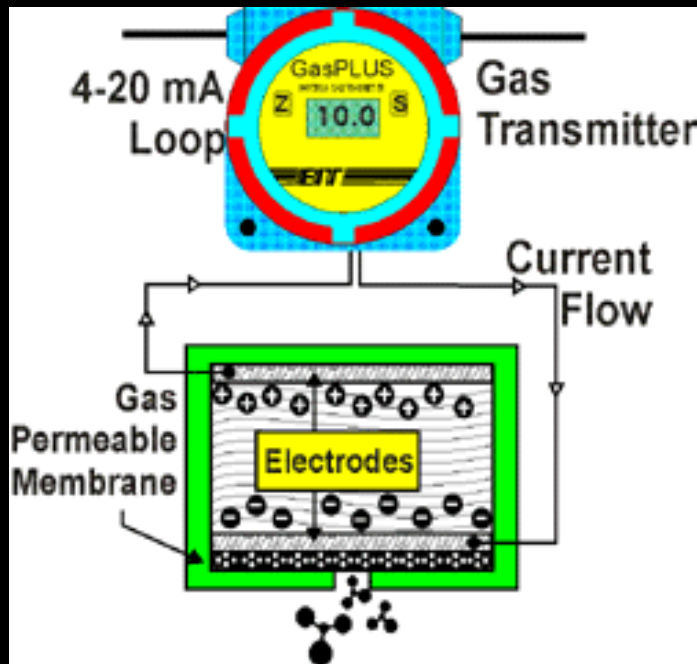
- Base is a non-conductive, resilient polymer
- Coated to make it sensitive to gas vapors
- Conductive particles embedded in the polymer
- Requires no power to operate

# Adsistor Test Results

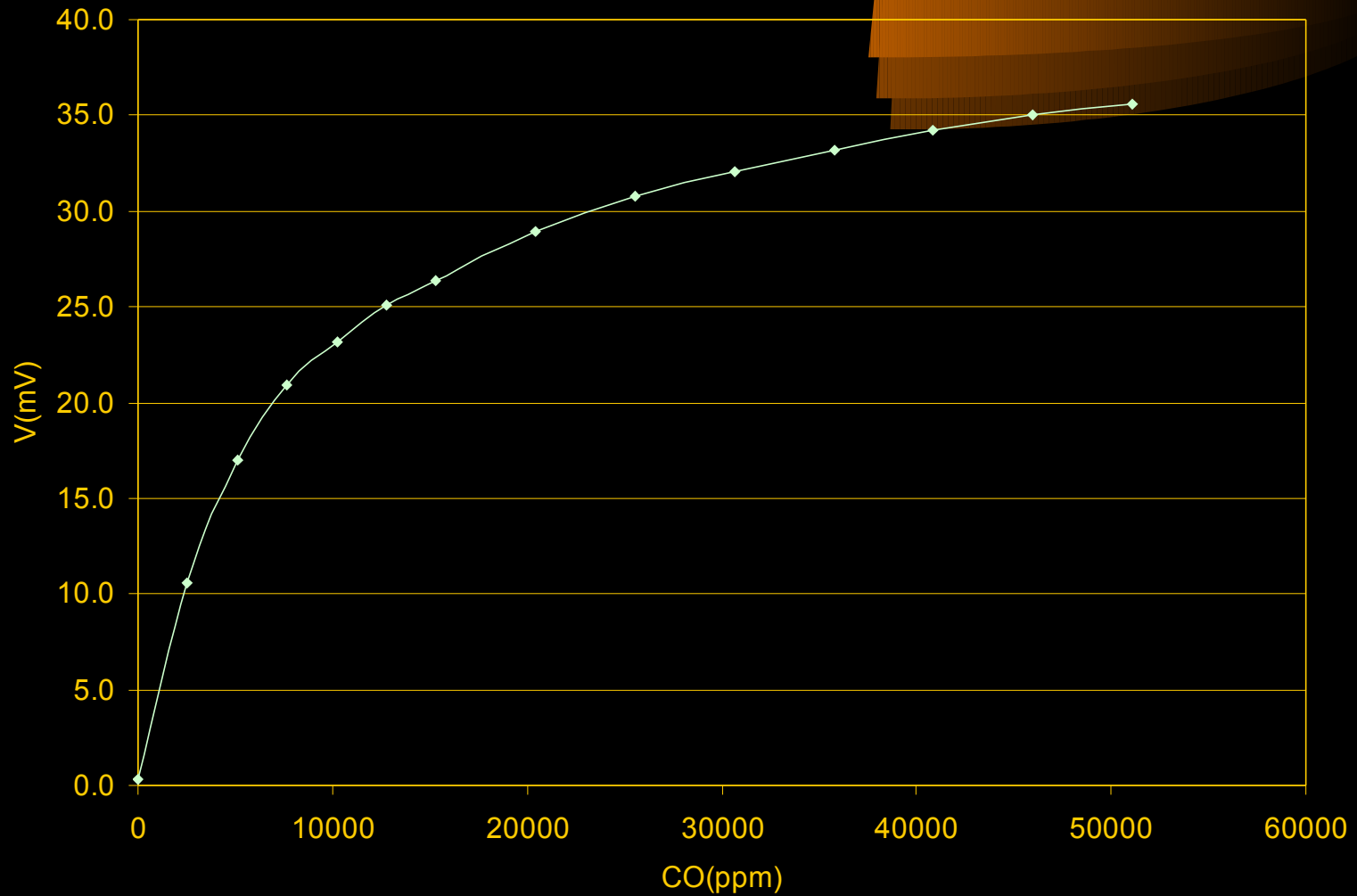


# *Electrochemical Sensors*

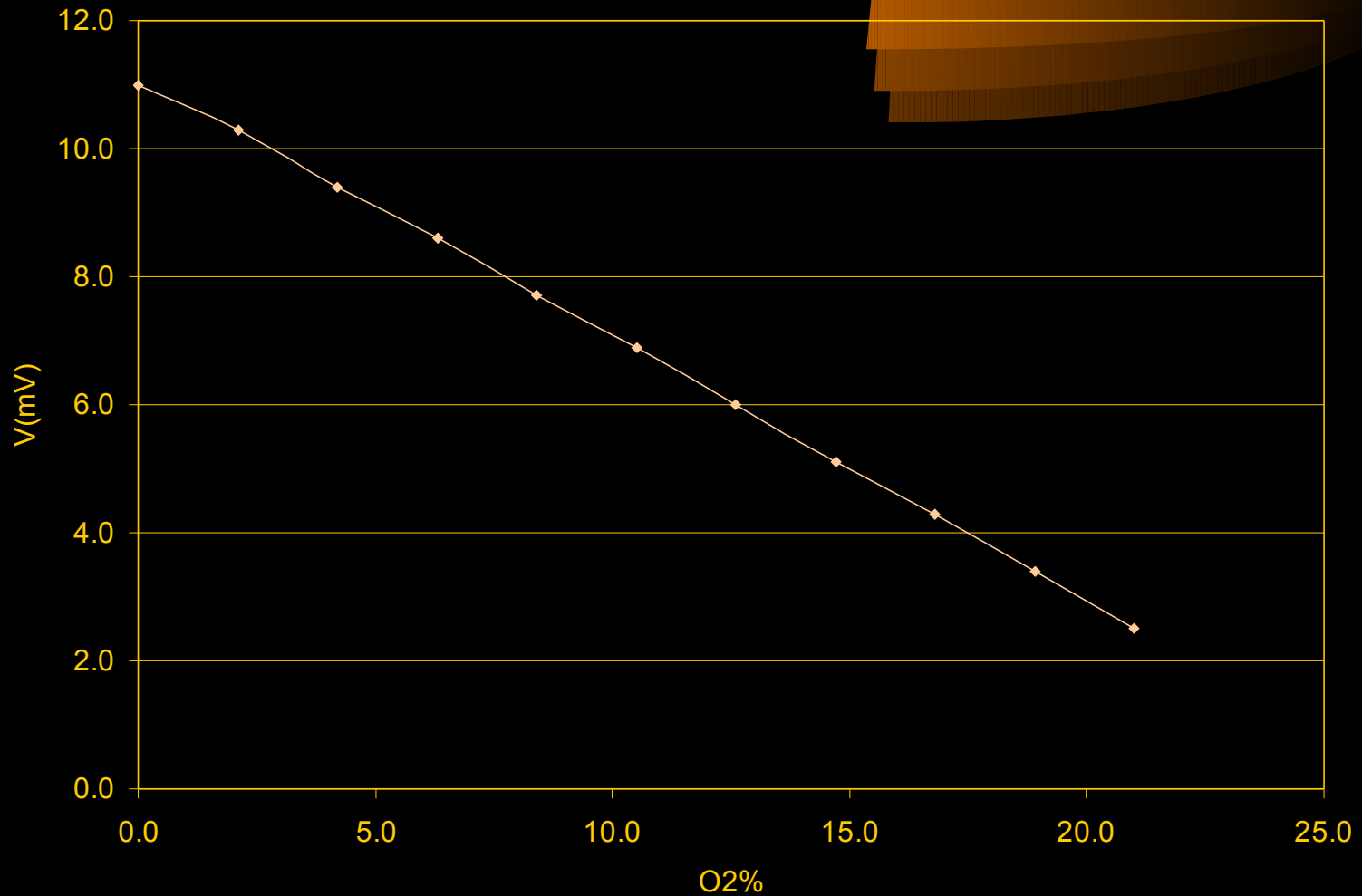
- Gas diffuses through a membrane and reacts at the electrolyte-catalyst surface
- This process creates a current which can be translated into gas concentration



# CO Sensor Test Results



# Oxygen Sensor Test Results



# Telemetry



**Wireless Communicators**

**marco**  
WIRELESS COMMUNICATORS

**enVyoy**  
WIRELESS COMMUNICATORS

**Wireless Modems**

PERSONAL MESSENGER  
WIRELESS COMMUNICATORS

**InfoTEC**  
WIRELESS COMMUNICATORS

**RPM**  
**CDPD**

**DataTAC**

**CelTAC**

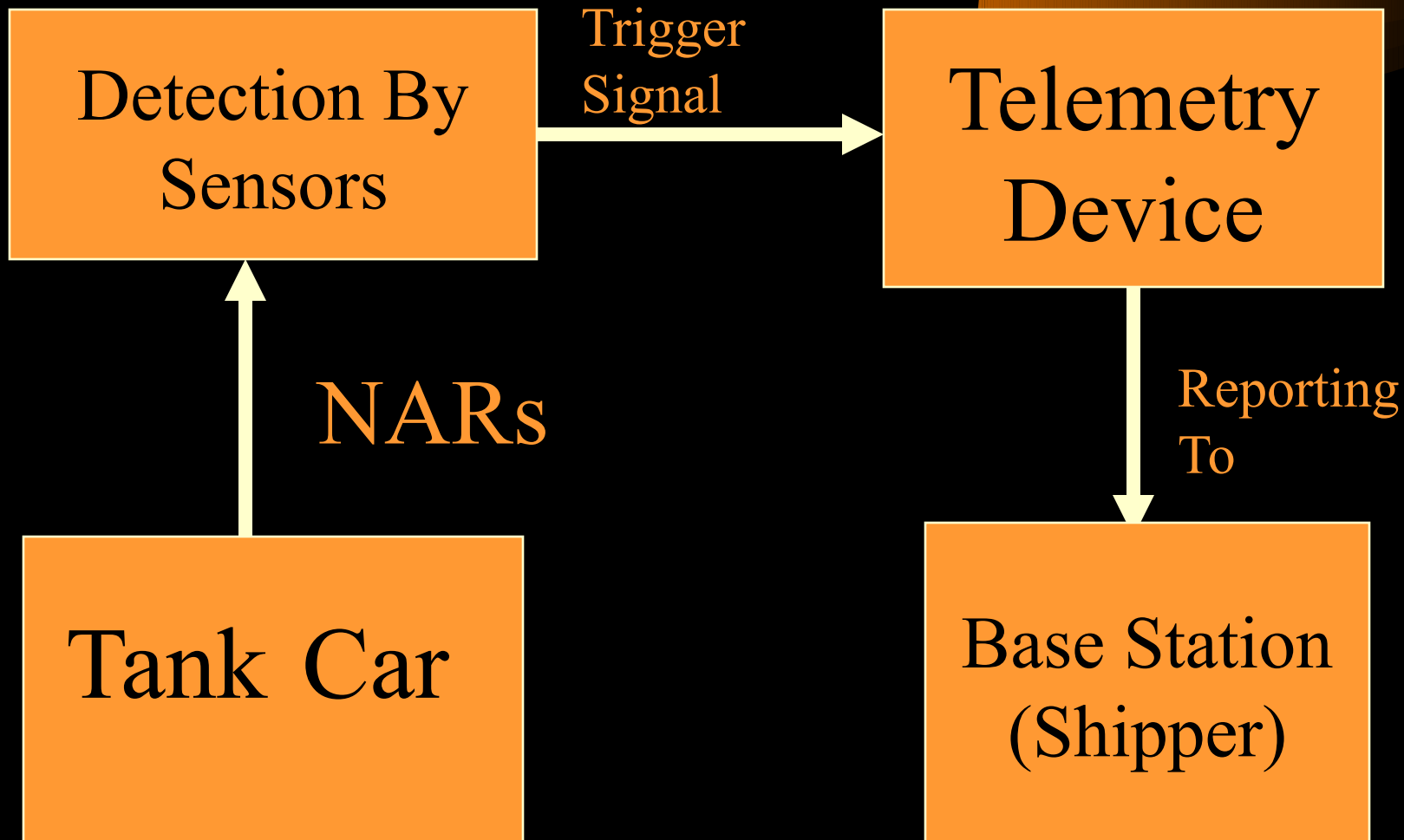
**Wide Area Networks**

**AirMobile**  
WIRELESS COMMUNICATORS

**Software**



# General Block Diagram



# *Wireless Data Communication Choices*



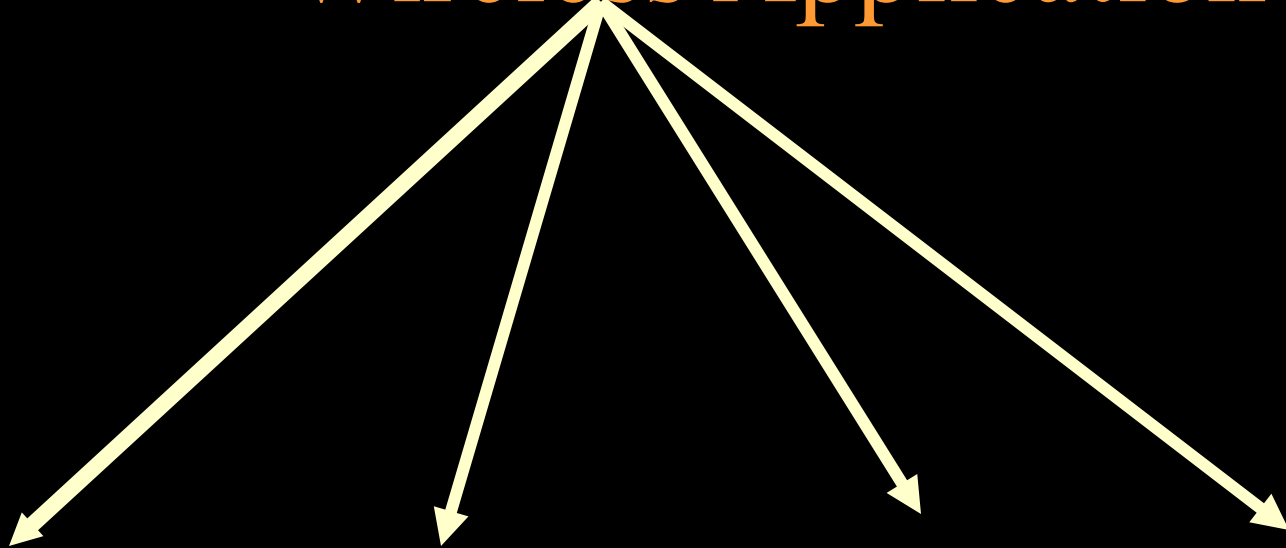
**Wireless Application**

**Devices**

**Networks**

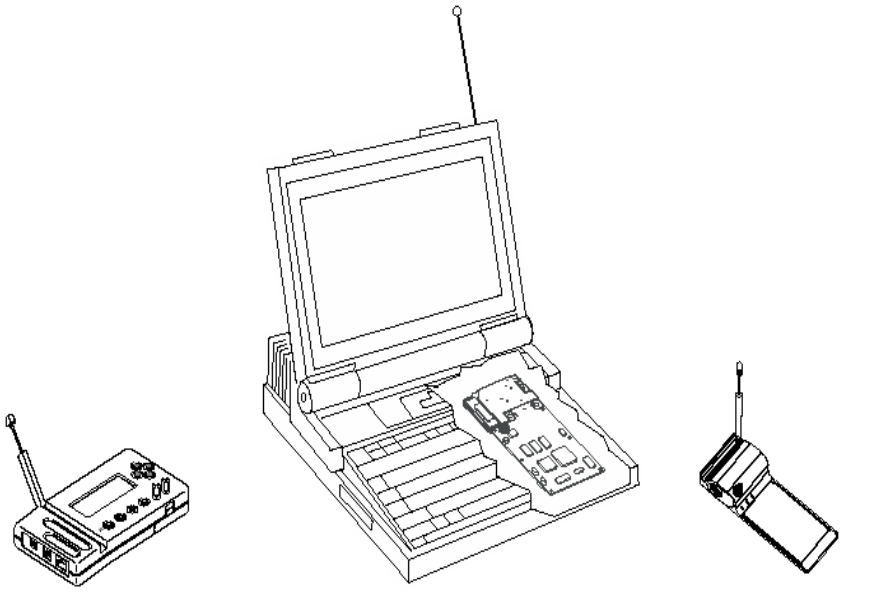
**Services**

**Tools**



# Device Types

- A wireless device usually consists of a computing unit together with a modem which enables it to send data by radio.



External  
Modem

Internal  
Modem

PCMCIA  
Card

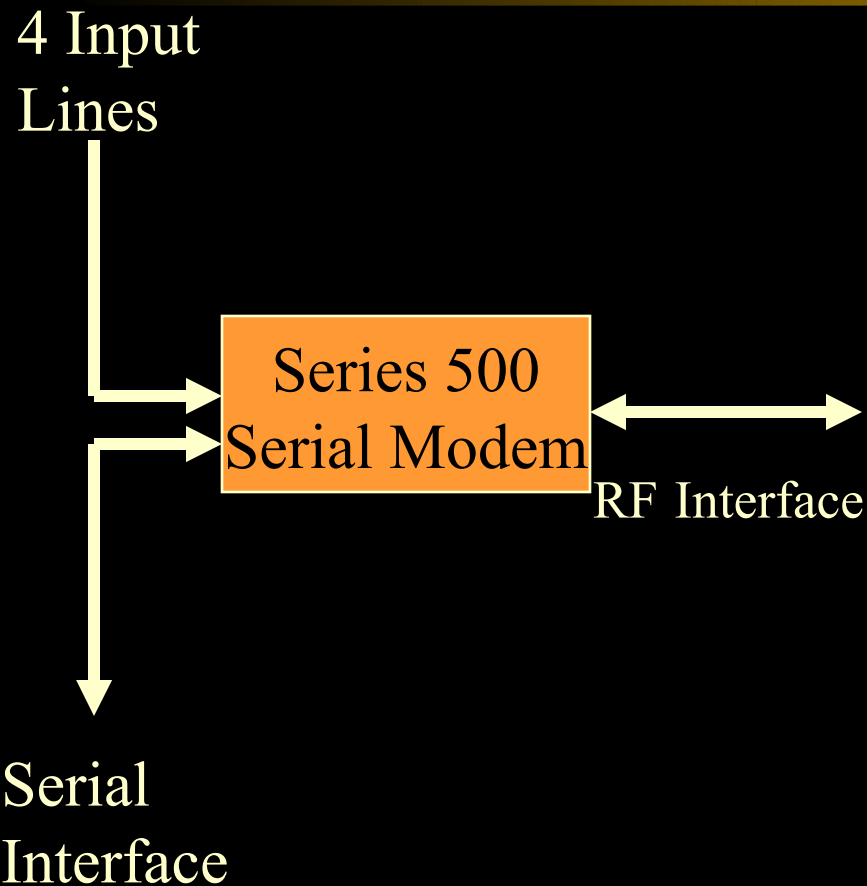
- Specific Device- Pager
- Multipurpose,  
Intelligent Device  
-Laptops
- ★ Dedicated Device such  
as Telemetry Device.

# *The External Wireless Modems*

## Features of the series 500 Integrated wireless Modems :

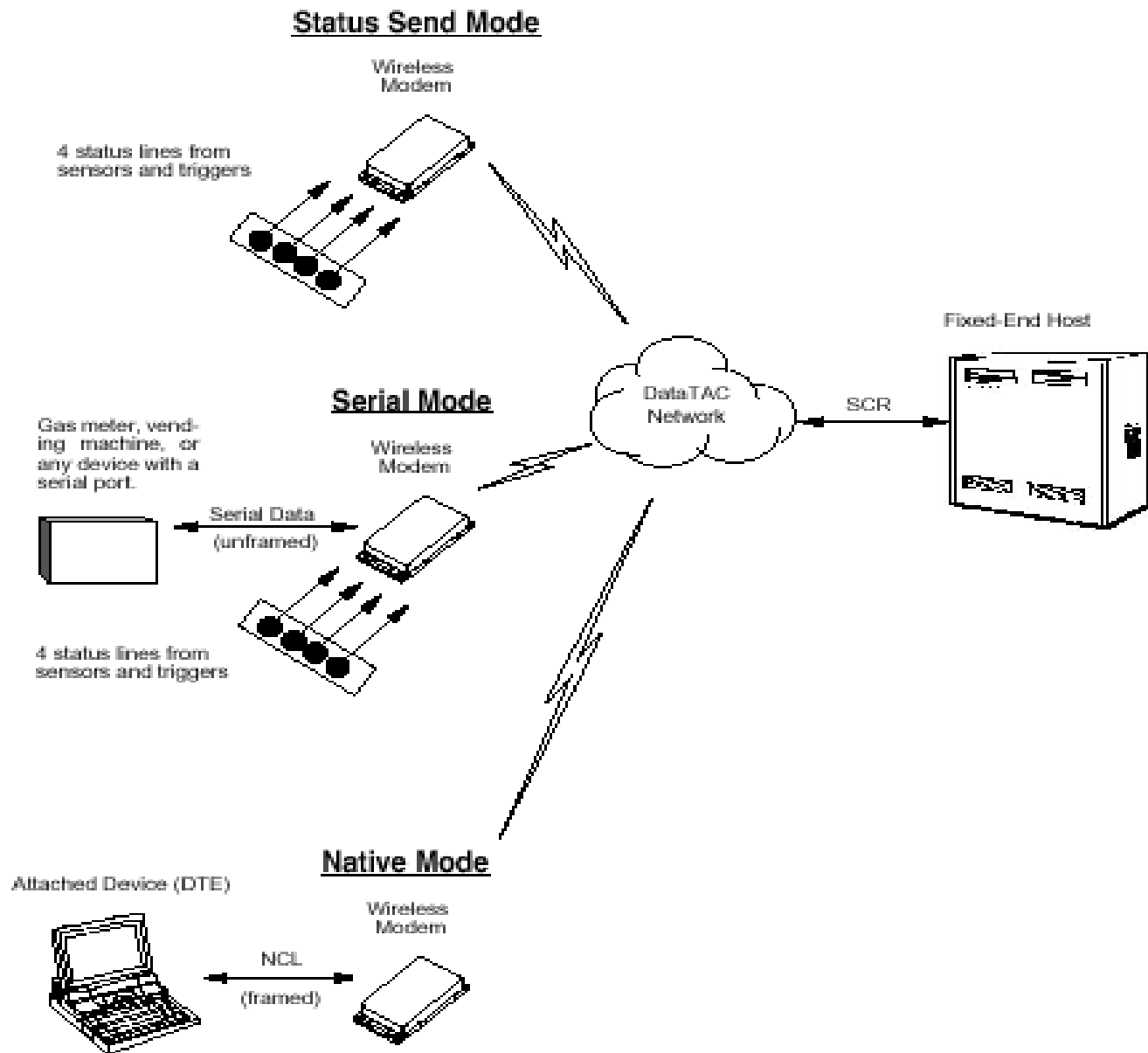
- Easy,flexible integration
- Compact, Lightweight
- Efficient Power Management
- Status Send -Telemetry Feature
- Built in diagnostics.

# *The Advanced Telemetry Mode*



- A bi-directional serial port using RS-232 signaling.
- Four programmable counter/alarms that can be self triggered , polled or reset remotely.
- An auto feature for the battery operated, infrequent alarm scenarios.

# The Three Modes of Modem Communication



# *The Wireless Network Support*



- The Mobitex Network
- ARDIS Network
- RAM
- CPCD
- GSM etc...

# *Features Of ARDIS Network*

- Operating for over 10 years.
- Largest Wireless data communication network in the U.S.
  - Over 40,000 subscribers including- AT&T, Sears, Pitney Bowes, IBM, AVIS, Lanier, Lucent, Otis Elevators etc..
- Coverage in over 400 metropolitan areas and 10,700 cities and towns.

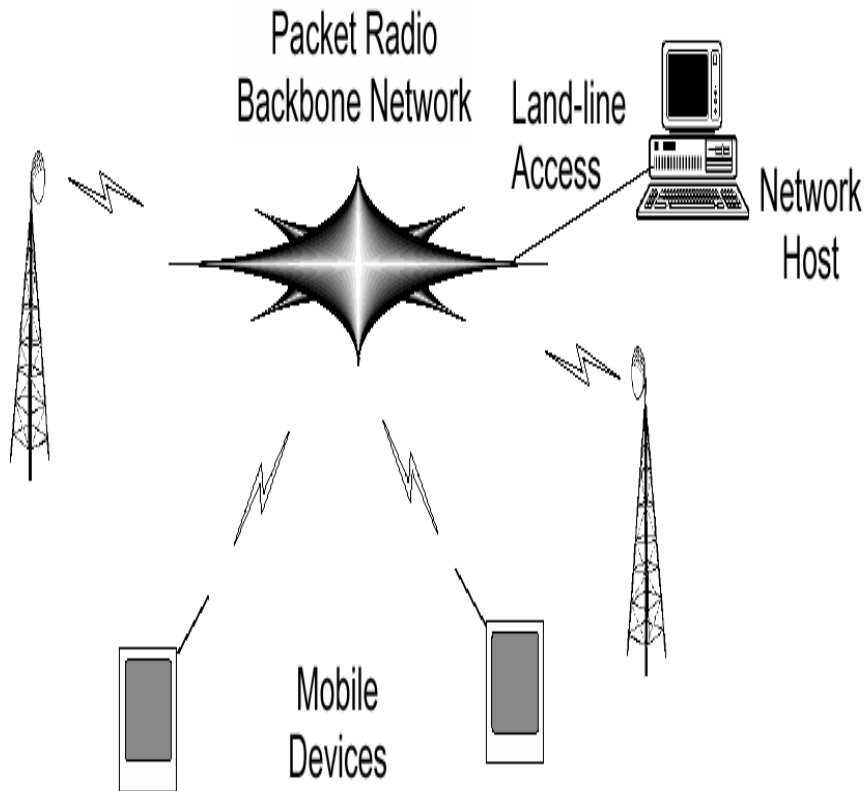


# Coverage Of ARDIS Network



# Significant Features Of ARDIS Networks

## Two-Way Packet Data Network



- Data is segmented into 240 or 512 bytes packets.
- Error Checking and correction features.
- Allows multiple devices to communicate with the network.
- Charged for data actually passed and not for the time connected.
- Most optimal for transmission of small amounts of data.

# *Team Conclusions*

- Use of Adsistor along with the O<sub>2</sub> and CO electrochemical sensors
- Use of Series 500 Modem (SD505) along with ARDIS network support
- Final report sets groundwork for testing and development of a prototype device
- Visit our website at [www.iit.edu/~ipro013](http://www.iit.edu/~ipro013)

# *Tasks for Future Developers*

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- Further testing of sensors with varying parameters
- Testing sensors in an environment similar to valve housing on tank cars (rapid air flow)
- Design and testing of the telemetry device
- Cost estimation

# *Acknowledgements*



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