



# In2Rail



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WP7, (WP8), WP9

# “Intelligent mobility management- I2M” Trafikverket, RISE SICS och JVTC

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# Syfte

- WP2 – WP5 infrastruktur, mätmetoder, etc...
- WP6 – underhållsmetoder
- **WP 7 – framtidens system för traffic management trafikledning**
- **WP8 – (standard operators workstation)**
- **WP9 – Scenarios nowcasting och forecasting**
- Kravställande framtidens system för tågplanering och trafikstyrning, samt att ta in underhållsperspektivet med nowcasting och forecasting om infrastrukturens status



# WP7

## D 7.1 state-of-art and highlevel requirements (M6)

- TMS/Dispatching system
  - ON-TIME, Capacity4Rail => input
  - NTL project => input

## D7.2 Use cases

- Framtagen rapport med krav på framtida simulator med scenarios och funktioner

## **D7.3 - Specifications of the Standard Operator Workstation (Month 16)**

Requirements, workload analysis methodologies, security guidelines and conceptual design, including considerations for persons with special needs.

## **D7.4 - Definition of the Proof-of-concept (Month 24)**

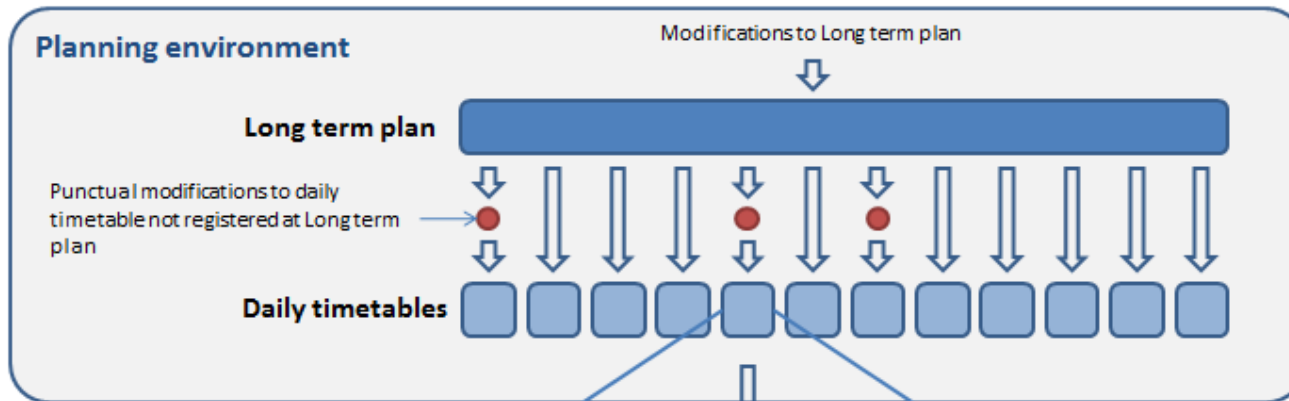
## **D7.5 - Evaluation of the proof of concept (Month 36)**



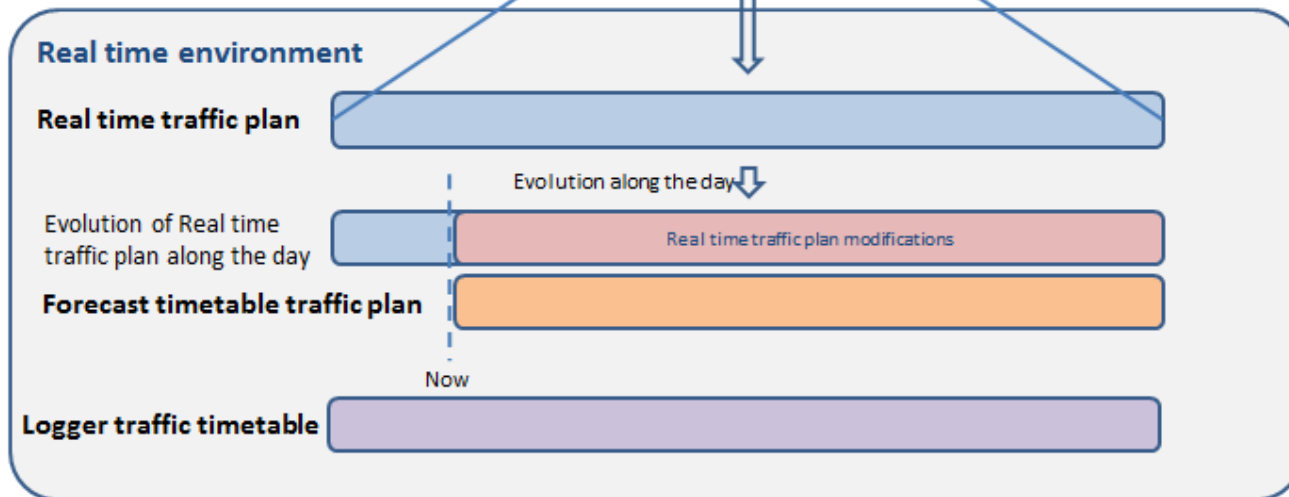
# §6.1 TMS operation context

Process description from capacity allocation to traffic management including responsibility of the actors is required. The following schematic describe the different step, and timetables used, from planning to real time environment.

Successiv  
planering



Styra  
genom  
planering



# WP9- Nowcasting and Forecasting



# Description of WP9

- Nowcast and forecast network asset statuses with the associated uncertainties from heterogeneous data sources.
- Objectives:
  - Design a data/information management layer for heterogeneous sources of information;
  - Asset status nowcasting for TMS/dispatching system to provide alarms;
  - Asset status forecasting to the TMS/dispatching system to allow risk-aware decisions;
- Utilize data-drive models (“big data”) (no physical modelling)



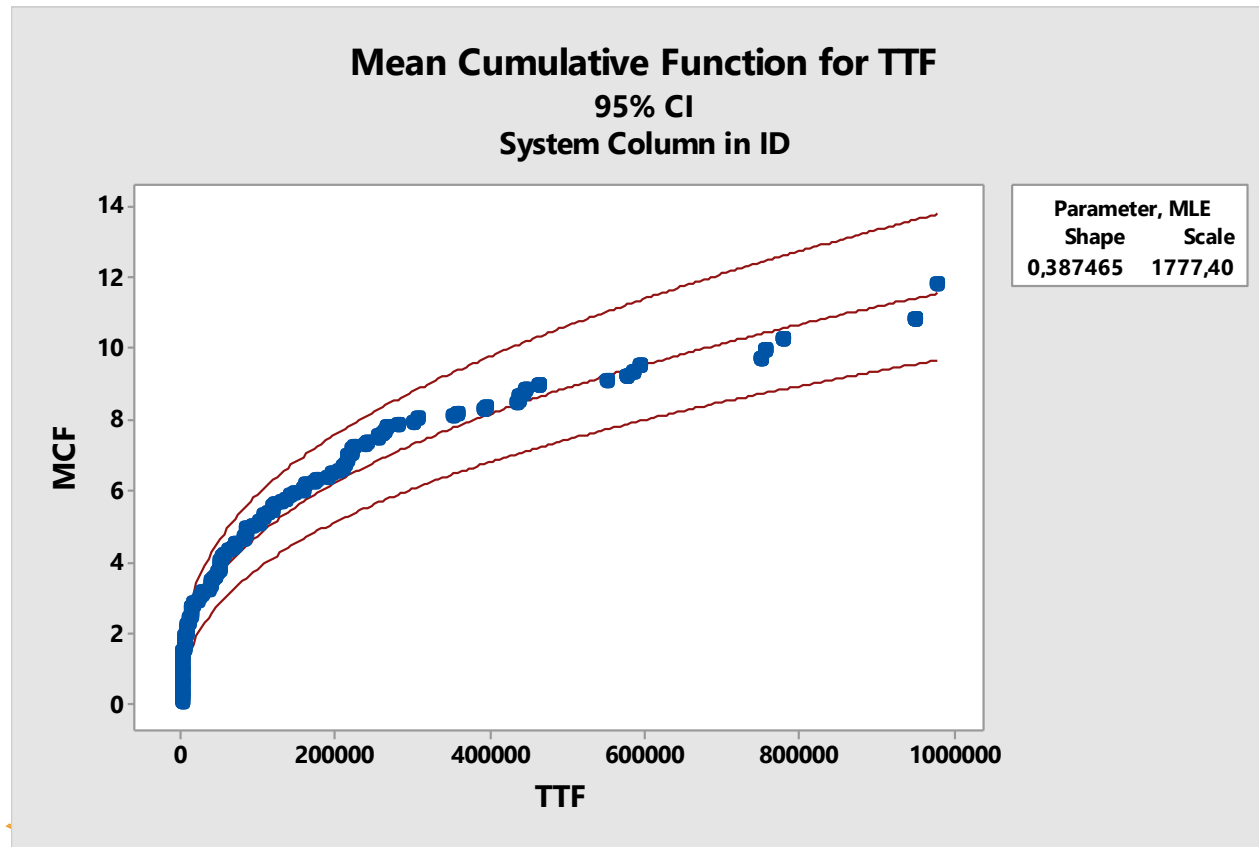
# Nowcasting and Forecasting Scenarios

- RFI – Train Delays based on the railway network status and on weather conditions
- NR – Delay Attribution by looking at past and current states of train delays
- UPORTO/EVELEO/IP – Lateral and Vertical forces to identify derailment risk
- TRV/LTU – Track geometry of S&C to estimate probability of failure
- SR & DLR – Detect anomalies of switch movements by studying power consumption
- SR & UNIGE – Forecast S&C failures based on the correlation of past asset failures and past weather

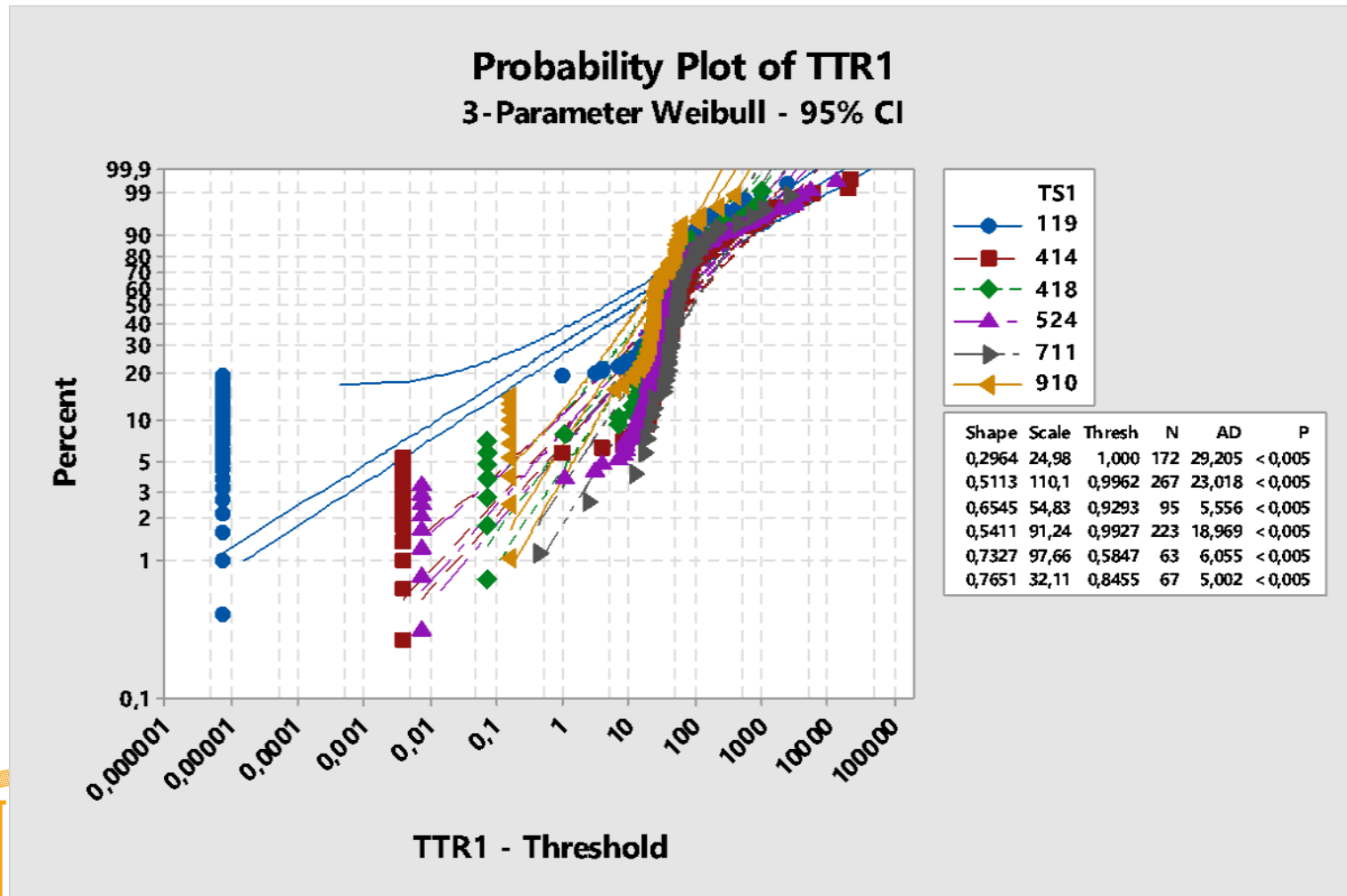




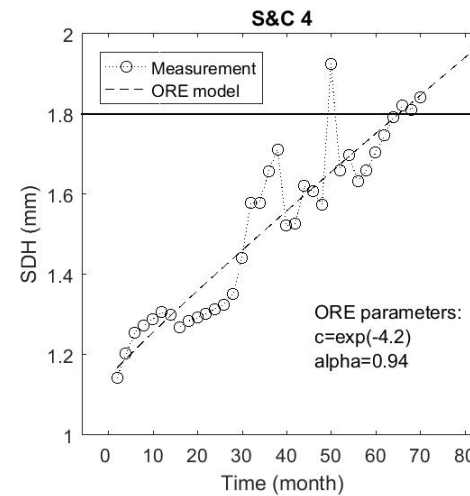
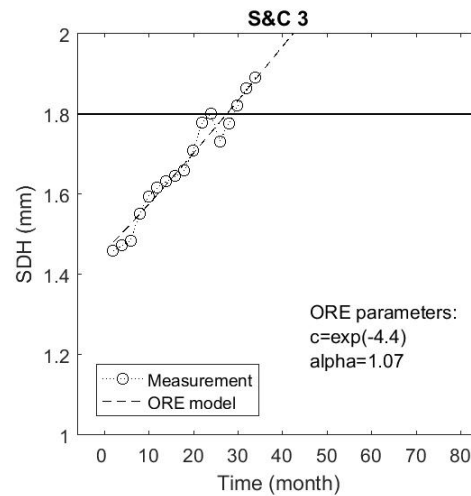
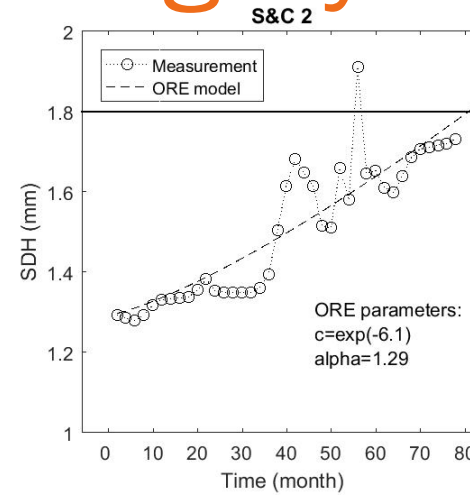
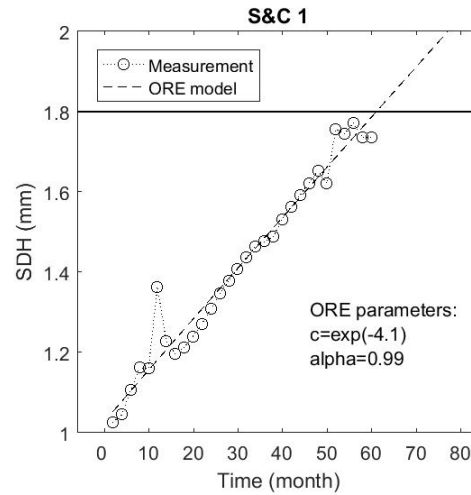
# Nowcasting Probability of Failure



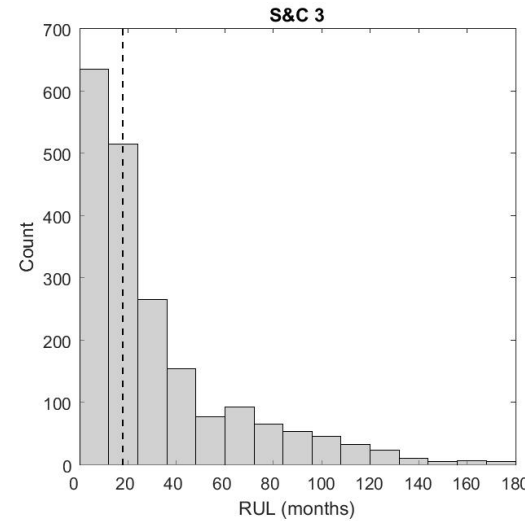
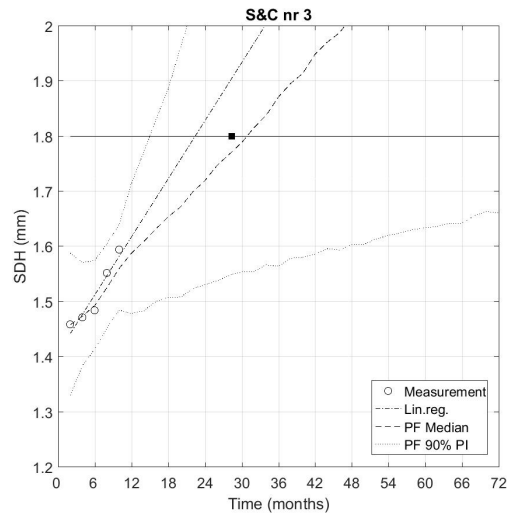
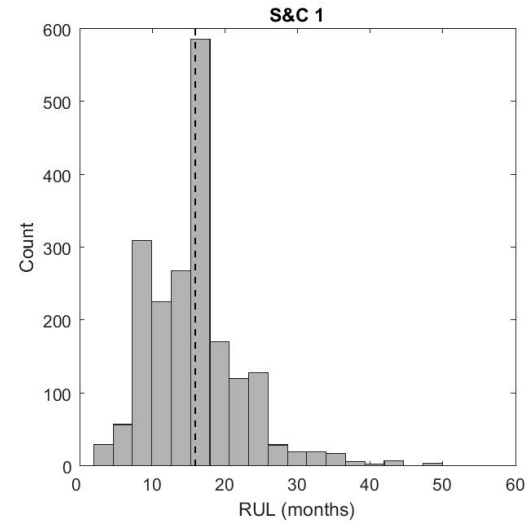
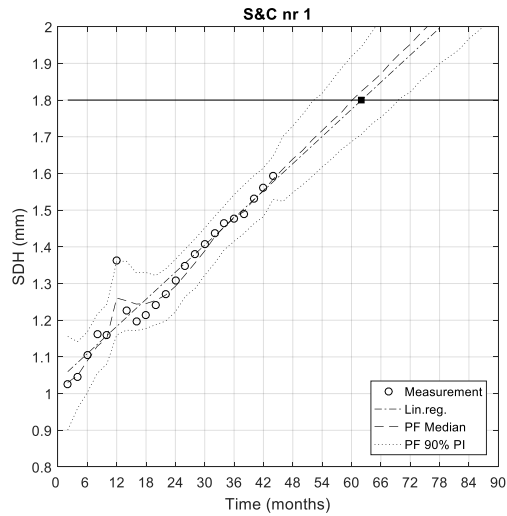
# Nowcasting Time to restoration



# Forecasting Hybrid Model



# Forecasting Hybrid Model



# Delivery 9.5: Forecasting algorithms verification, evaluation and assessment report

## Output from T9.3.2: Consequences assessment from forecasting

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