Analysis of the Effects of Regulation on Railroad Safety

Implementation of Data Mining Algorithms to explore Causality and Trends in Railroad Accidents

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1 Problem Statement/Motivation

Accidents at highway-railroad intersections cause tremendous losses of lives and resources. For example, on June 27th, 2022, an Amtrak passenger train struck a dump truck in rural Missouri. The truck was crossing a passive intersection with no crossing bars, lights, or bells. Several trains and locomotives derailed causing the death of 4 individuals and over 150 injuries. It is estimated that there are over 130,000 passive railroad crossings in the US. The implementation of active restraints on an intersection like the one described in the accident would cost around $400,000 [1]. Due to the loss of life and high expenses of derailment, this case has again brought up debate about whether the investment in railroad restraints or alteration to regulations between highways and railroads is needed.

Regulation has been one avenue of effort to minimize the number of accidents between highways and railroads. Governments have invested in putting barricades between the intersections during crossings, adding signs, and multiple types of indicators. These are improvements to the intersections themselves. However, certain regulations have also been geared to improving the safety of trains themselves.

The Rail Safety Improvement act of 2008 mandated the implementation of Positive Train Control (PTC) systems on Class 1 railroads and all main lines over which intercity or commuter rail passenger transportation is provided. PTC systems attempt to automatically reduce accidents by only permitting a train to move if it has positive authority to do so. This contrasts with typical train operation in which a train has authority to move unless given a stop signal. This system is intended to prevent head-to-head collisions and prevent trains from going into control or restricted zones to potentially avoid collisions.

Add intro to Location

There has been much work in creating physical barriers and auditory and visual warning signals to alert vehicle drivers of an oncoming train. However, these systems are costly to implement and are sometimes viewed as irritating to neighbors of railroads. Therefore, it is important to understand the degree of effectivity of these measures. Additionally, there are unique topological attributes of the interaction between the highway and railroad that could potentially create a higher likelihood of accidents. These characteristics also could be changed through modifications which could increase safety at the expense of construction projects.

This project aims to consider the impacts of new regulations, locations of intersections, and the characteristics/topography of intersections to determine which features promote safety and which features do not.

2 Literature Survey

Add Literature survey.

The Federal Railroad Administration attempted to develop a model for predicting accidents and their severity using data mining techniques using statistical analysis [X]. Though this work does not inherently use data mining techniques, it has relevance due to its exploration of the same data set and the ways it chose to select data and include variables. It also developed a frequency variable called exposure that normalized intersections based upon the amount of exposure to accidents they have. This statistical analysis can also be used as a baseline for the results we discover in this paper to compare to.

3 Proposed Work

Add proposed work.

3.3 Specific Work for Intersection Study

Pre-processing the data for the study on the effects of the intersection characteristics will require the crossing surface age to be calculated from the difference of the installation date and the date of accident. There are many attributes with ID’s that will need to be changed to one-hot encoding for use in the FP-growth algorithm. The binary recording system for multiple attributes will also be changed from 2 means no to 0 means no. This will allow for uniformity within the data set.

For the sake of focusing this study on intersection characteristics, all attributes that are specific to the location, train characteristics, or datasheet administrative categories will be removed prior to implementing the algorithms.

After implementing the cleaning and pre-processing measures, the modified data will be implemented into both Random Forest and FP-growth algorithms and will be evaluated for its performance.

4 Data Set

The chosen data set was selected based on the large number of papers on railroad safety implementing data mining techniques using different categories within the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) Office of Safety Analysis’ database. There are multiple different tables based upon different reporting forms. The FRA requires the reporting of accidents and fatalities using specific forms as defined by the circumstance. The specific grouping of data that was chosen was all the accidents between railroads and highways due to the many variances in causalities that it provides. The data set contains all the reported information from 1970 to May 2022.

There are 186 attributes within the data set allowing for a wealth of potential factors of causality to be explored. There are 436,498 rows of data, or accidents, during the period and there are a total of 42,567,011 non-empty entries within the data set.

Add interesting information about data set attributes.

All the group members have successfully downloaded the data set at the URL below:

<https://safetydata.fra.dot.gov/OfficeofSafety/publicsite/DownloadCrossingInventoryData.aspx>

5 Evaluation Methods

Add Evaluation Methods.

6 Tools

It was decided to implement the data mining methods proposed in this paper using built-in Python toolboxes to simplify the work and to learn commonly used approaches to these problems.

The Python *pandas* toolbox will be used for data cleaning. The *unique()* function can be used to determine all of the unique values in string attributes such as incident descriptions and locations and determine if there are any misspelled instances or instances that should be combined. The functions *isna()* and *isnull()* can be used to determine missing values and in conjunction with the *unique()* can find all forms of null cells.

The Python *numpy* toolbox will be used to transform the data so that it is easier to manage and manipulate.

The Python toolbox, *sklearn*, will be used to alter attributes to one-hot encoding to prepare the data for the machine learning algorithms. It can also be used to split the data into training and testing groups to evaluate the performance of the methods. Finally, it can be used for performing the random tree method by using the functionalities for the Random Forest techniques.

The Python toolbox, *pyspark*, will be used to mine frequent itemsets using the FP-growth algorithm. This toolbox could also be used to perform Pearson’s independence test and the correlation for each attribute.

Other tools could be implemented if needs arise.

7 Milestones

July 20th: Finish cleaning data set. Begin pre-processing, implementing, and performing data mining algorithms on data set for each of the three questions.

July 27th: Finish pre-processing and make significant progress on data mining. Begin to analyze the results and performance of the algorithm. Write Progress Report and submit before August 1st.

August 3rd: Gather all the results and evaluations of performance for each question. Begin to write the final report and presentation.

August 8th: Hold final meeting to go over paper and record presentation.

August 9th: Agree to submit all materials and conduct peer evaluations.

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Examples

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