

Safety Assessment of Roslagsbanan Rail System, 2021-2022

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Dataset Description

The Roslagsbanan is a railway system operating in Stockholm. As part of an improvement in the transportation system, Stockholm Municipality invested in a new fleet of trains switching from X10p trains to the new X15p. In order to analyze the safety of the new trains, brake tests were conducted. During these tests, the Latronix Track Measurement (LTM) system was mounted on the train. The LTM uses laser beams, and an onboard computer to perform measurements over a railroad track while the train drives on the track at normal speed.

The data that will be used in this study was collected using the LTM system affixed to a Roslagsbanan vehicle. While the train was running over the sections, the level of each rail, alignment, curvature, cant, gauge, and twist were measured every 256mm. The data was compiled in csv files and was collected between October 2021 and May 2022 with an approximate interval of one month. In other words, a given section of track typically has around six measurement files. The total amount of data is 60 CSV files of 30,000 to 80,000 rows each, for a total of 1.5GB of data.

These data and measurements are property of Latronix AB of Sweden, and are used with their permission for research and educational purposes only.

In the CSV files the structure of columns is as follows:

- **Marker and Marker_Offset:** The kilometre post of the data point, where Marker is in km and Marker_offset is in m. In other words, if Marker=20 and Marker_offset=250.5, the kilometre post is 20,250.5
- **Coordinate_northing, Coordinate_easting, Latitude, Longitude:** As their name suggests, they are the coordinates of the data point in northings and eastings, as well as latitude and longitude.
- **Speed:** records the speed in km/h at which the measurement was taken. This is especially relevant as different operating speeds give different tolerances in terms of the measured properties.

- Level_left and Level_right D0, D1, D2, D3: The deviation of the longitudinal level (height) of the left and right rail in mm, compared to its reference position. D0, D1, D2, D3 correspond to different measurement wavelengths of the same data.
- Alignment_left and Alignment_right D0, D1, D2, D3: The deviation in longitudinal alignment ("straightness") of the left and right rail in mm, compared to its reference position. D0, D1, D2, D3 correspond to different measurement wavelengths of the same data.
- Track_gauge: The deviation in the spacing between the rails in mm, from a reference of 891mm.
- Curvature: The curvature of the track at that location, in m^{-1} .
- Cant: The cant (inclination) of the track at the location, in mm from the horizontal.
- Twist_3m, Twist_6m: The rate of change in cant over a 3m or 6m distance.
- Level_versine_left_5m, Level_versine_right_5m: Derived from Level_left and Level_right, this level deviation in mm corresponds to longitudinal versine measurement of the top of rail over a 5m distance. This historical metric is more commonly used in railway engineering and is thus provided.
- Alignment_versine_left_10m, Alignment_versine_right_10m: Similarly to the versine level, this measure of alignment in mm uses versines over a 10m distance.

Finally, Track_name, Track_class, Station_flag and Link_name, Pos_unfiltered Pos_filtered, NTP_sync, Cant_D1, Std_level, Std_alignment, Std_cant, Quality_1 are mainly for internal use and not part of the analysis.

Project Proposal

The main goal of this project is to identify patterns in the data, especially the track degradation of certain sections, and thus to analyze the change in railway safety during this time. The first approach will be to define degradation trends and build a model to process the data that finds them automatically. Then, the study will attempt to find external factors which caused the observed trends. The analysis will include graphics of the parameters over time as well as comparing them over the sections to provide a better understanding of the data visually.

This research will help assess system performance, identify possible maintenance schedules, and provide useful data for further research in this area. The study also falls within the scope of developing predictive maintenance in civil engineering and railways. Creating and improving analysis and predictive maintenance models such as this one can contribute to increase safety of rail networks and a higher quality of service for passengers. They will benefit from fewer unplanned service interruptions due to track maintenance and even fewer unsafe tracks causing line closures.

Exploratory Analysis

General Dataset Description:

The primary dataset for line 27 is made up of sixty.csv files, each of which contains a collection of measurements that were collected from a specific section of the Roslagsbanan network in Stockholm.

The measurements were taken with track measuring equipment that was mounted on the trains and operating during the trial run. The dates on them range from October 2021 to May 2022.

Each file corresponds to a specific measurement run, on a given part of the track. Additionally, each section of the track has a different number of measurement runs, depending on the importance of the sections. For example, the segment between the 27 and 38 km points comprises more than 20 different runs (usually traveling north and then south on the same day) while other sections do not have such a number of measurements. [1](#) below shows a map with the lines that are taken into account in this document. It looks interesting to analyse`

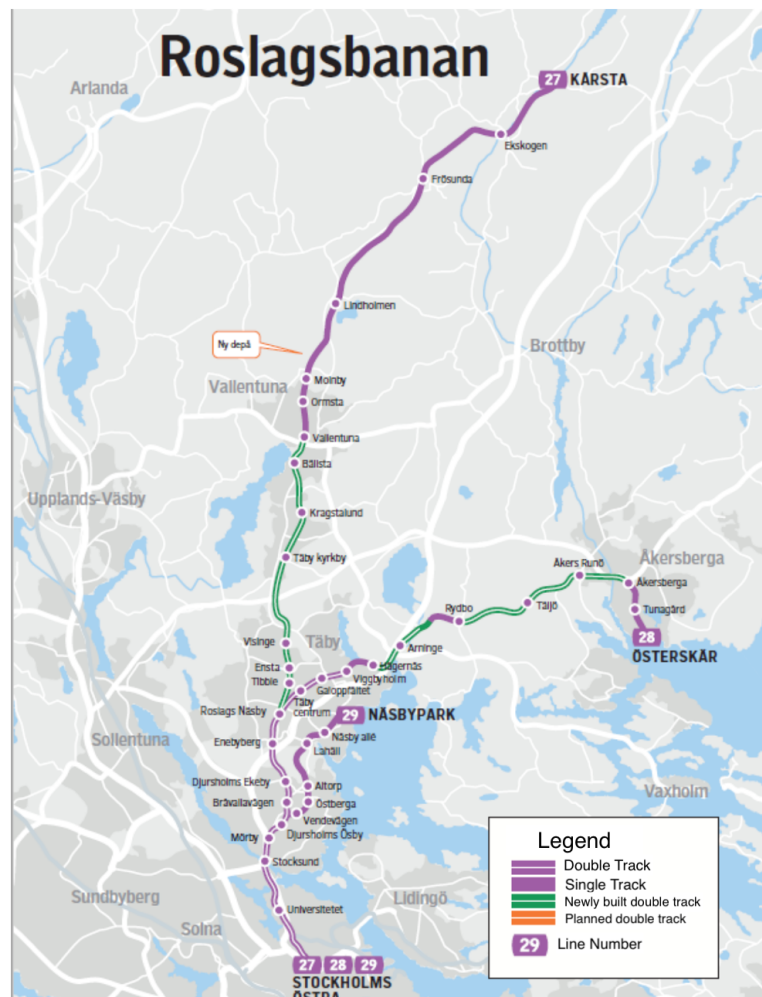


Figure 1: Line map overview of the Roslagsbanan. This study will focus on line 27 to Kårsta.

It should be noted that in some cases the data needs to be cleaned. For example, it contains many N/A cells, as well as some questionable data points, especially when the train was coming to a stop, which produced some outliers. [plot showing what happens with 0 speed?]. I like this idea too

The date and time of the measurements are not hardcoded in the .csv document but only mentioned in the file name, as such the code for analyzing will have to take into account the name of the file when making comparisons. As shown in [Figure 2](#), the measurement runs are not completely synchronized, they must match or correlate in some way to clearly interpret the results.

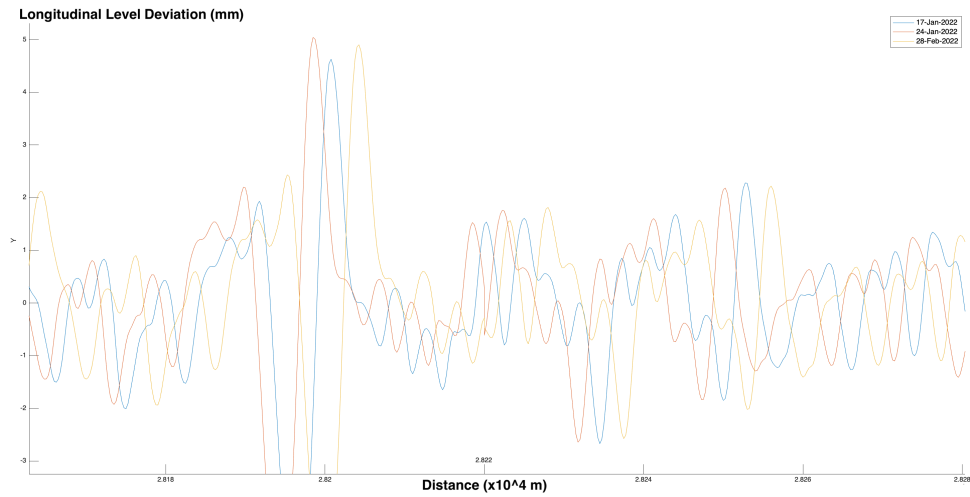


Figure 2: Plot showing the offset between measurement runs on three dates.

Statistics Analysis:

Due to the analysis of the railroad lines would be the same for all of them, this document will focus mainly in the line 27 that runs from Ostra to Karsta. **Table 1** shows the main properties of the measurement files.

Properties	Value
Earliest measurement	21st October 2021
Latest measurement	10th May 2022
Line Length	41.700 km (25.91 miles)
Data points per file	20,000 to over 100,000

Table 1: Summary Table. {#tbl:sum-table-1}

Table 2 shows the statistical analysis of the measured parameters in order to show the range, mean, median and standard deviation of the values we will use.

Variable	Mean	Min	Median	Max	St Deviation
Curvature	4.995e-5	-0.004	2.310e-6	0.004	0.001
Cant	1.629	-96.630	-0.490	91.393	32.158
Twist 3m	-0.003	-7.542	-0.001	6.703	1.172
Track Gauge	2.010	-7.989	1.779	19.149	1.721
Alignment Versine Right	-0.043	-51.756	-0.005	38.235	2.575
Level Versine Right	-0.003	-11.951	0.039	11.808	1.348

Table 2: Statistical analysis of the parameters for the Ostra-Karsta line, measurement date 02/08/2022. {#tbl:sum-table-1}

Data Correlation:

An important fact of the parameters considered is that some of them are directly related in a mathematical sense. For example, the parameter cant is proportional to the curvature, which means that when the track is being built, the superelevation is calculated based on the curvature at a given location, as follows:

$$\frac{G * V^2}{gR}$$

Where E_e is balancing superelevation or cant, G (track gauge), g (gravity), and V (line speed) are constants and R is curve radius, the inverse of curvature.[1]

Similarly, twist describes the rate of change of cant over a certain distance, and thus a close correlation between them is expected. These parameters are summarised in Figure 3 below, courtesy of Kawasaki Track Technology:



Figure 3: Summary diagram of the parameters studied in this report. Source: Kawasaki Track Technology

Figure 4 shows these relations among the parameters for the Karsta line. From the curvature and cant plots, it can be observed that there is a strong relationship between them, as both exhibit similar patterns. However, in the case of twist correlation with the other variables, similar patterns may not be very clear. More analysis might be done on this line.

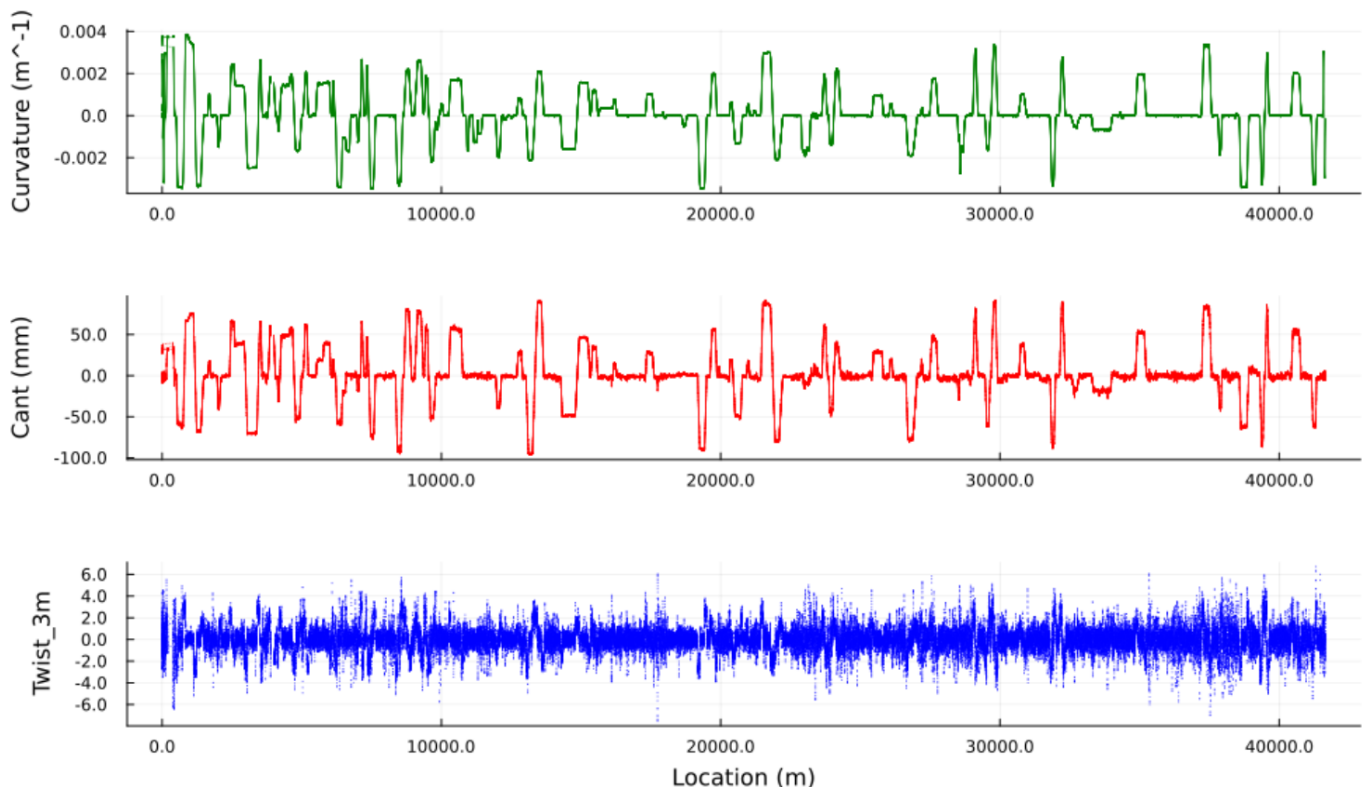


Figure 4: Ostra-Karsta line - Curvature, Cant and Twist vs Location.

As for Gauge and Curvature, while there is no strict relationship between them when plotting the two parameters, it can be observed that at higher curvatures, the distance between tracks also increases. Figure 5 and Figure 7 show this fact.

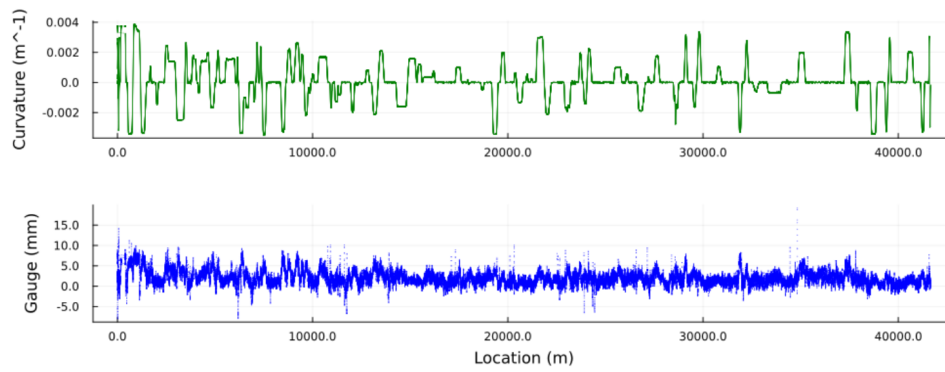


Figure 5: Ostra-Karsta line - Curvature and Gauge vs Location.

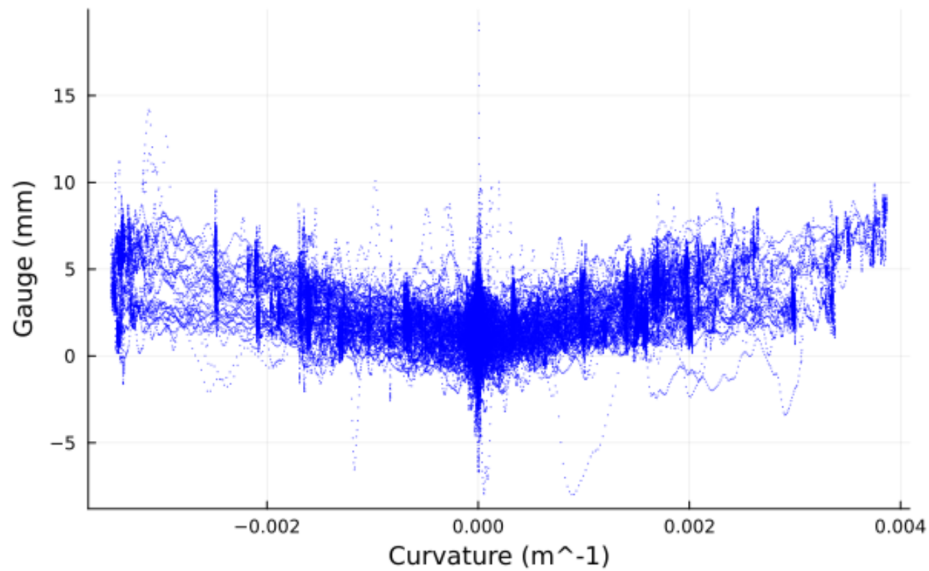


Figure 6: Ostra-Karsta line - Curvature vs Gauge.

Finally, Figure XX includes the variation of the Alignment along the whole line.'

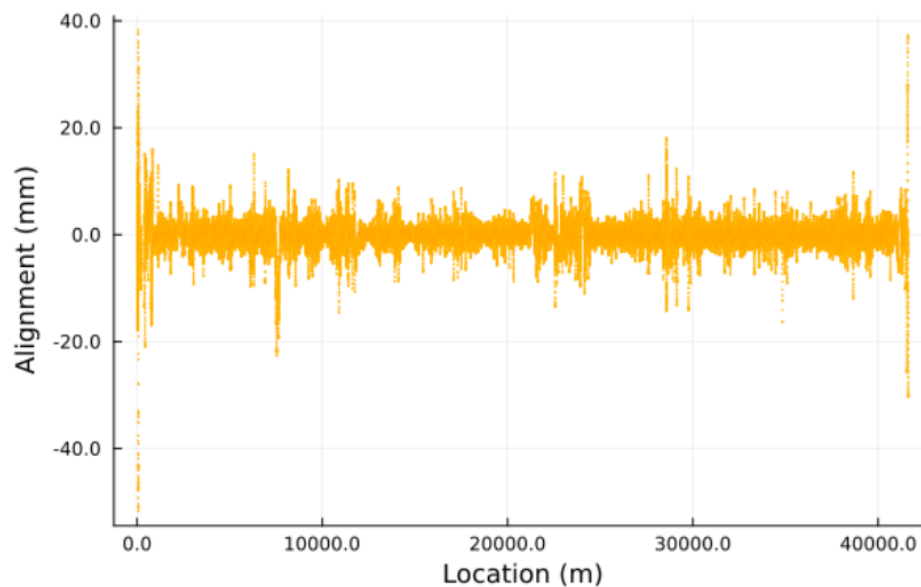


Figure 7: Ostra-Karsta line - Curvature vs Gauge.

Predictive modelling

Due to the somewhat limited amount of independent variables already present inside the measurement set, there may be challenges. Correlation plots can help us determine links between variables and what model to create.

The first part of the predictive model will try and find locations where the track degradation seems to form a clear trend (typically a linear increase in a given direction) over time. Here, time is the independent variable. From an initial analysis of the dataset and knowledge of railway track engineering, it is likely this predictive model will yield some results. The second part of the predictive model we would like to create would take into account external factors, in particular temperature/weather changes and soil properties if obtainable. This could give us locations prone to developing trends in the short to medium term, which could be investigated by a maintenance team. However we have envisioned some possible issues, namely that obtaining and translating soil data into something usable by the model may be a challenge, and no link is guaranteed to appear (what if all soils are similar?). A possible approach could be to grade soils based on properties, for example a very stable soil could get a score of 1 and a worse soil from the point of view of building a railway line could get a score of 4 (or higher/lower), with appropriate intermediate values. To resolve this, we could look into D30/D10/D60 soil values. Finally another research path for a predictive model would be to investigate more in depth the link between measured variables which are not mathematically correlated, but seem to exhibit some kind of relationship, such as gauge and curvature earlier (although both are meant to be completely independant from a civil engineering point of view). The finality of this is being able to predict the state of certain properties of the track which are complex to measure, using knowledge of established properties which do not require special measuring gear. In this example, curvature of track is well known and extremely stable, but small gauge variations necessitate state-of-the-art apparatus to measure.

This manuscript is a template (aka “rootstock”) for [Manubot](#), a tool for writing scholarly manuscripts. Use this template as a starting point for your manuscript.

The rest of this document is a full list of formatting elements/features supported by Manubot. Compare the input (`.md` files in the `/content` directory) to the output you see below.

Basic formatting

Bold text

Semi-bold text

Centered text

Right-aligned text

Italic text

Combined *italics* and ***bold***

~~Strikethrough~~

1. Ordered list item
2. Ordered list item
 - a. Sub-item
 - b. Sub-item
 - i. Sub-sub-item
3. Ordered list item

a. Sub-item

- List item
- List item
- List item

subscript: H₂O is a liquid

superscript: 2¹⁰ is 1024.

[unicode superscripts](#)⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹

[unicode subscripts](#)₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉

A long paragraph of text. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

Putting each sentence on its own line has numerous benefits with regard to [editing](#) and [version control](#).

Line break without starting a new paragraph by putting two spaces at end of line.

Document organization

Document section headings:

Heading 1

Heading 2

Heading 3

Heading 4

Heading 5

Heading 6

A heading centered on its own printed page

Horizontal rule:

Heading 1's are recommended to be reserved for the title of the manuscript.

Heading 2's are recommended for broad sections such as *Abstract*, *Methods*, *Conclusion*, etc.

Heading 3's and Heading 4's are recommended for sub-sections.

Links

Bare URL link: <https://manubot.org>

[Long link with lots of words and stuff and junk and bleep and blah and stuff and other stuff and more stuff yeah](#)

[Link with text](#)

[Link with hover text](#)

[Link by reference](#)

Citations

Citation by DOI [1].

Citation by PubMed Central ID [2].

Citation by PubMed ID [3].

Citation by Wikidata ID [4].

Citation by ISBN [5].

Citation by URL [6].

Citation by alias [7].

Multiple citations can be put inside the same set of brackets [1,5,7]. Manubot plugins provide easier, more convenient visualization of and navigation between citations [2,3,7,8].

Citation tags (i.e. aliases) can be defined in their own paragraphs using Markdown's reference link syntax:

Referencing figures, tables, equations

Figure [8](#)

Figure [9](#)

Figure [10](#)

Figure [11](#)

Table [1](#)

Equation [1](#)

Equation [2](#)

Quotes and code

Quoted text

Quoted block of text

Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.

Code `in the middle` of normal text, aka `inline code`.

Code block with Python syntax highlighting:

```
from manubot.cite.doi import expand_short_doi

def test_expand_short_doi():
    doi = expand_short_doi("10/c3bp")
    # a string too long to fit within page:
    assert doi == "10.25313/2524-2695-2018-3-vliyanie-enhansera-copia-i-
        insulyatora-gypsy-na-sintez-ernk-modifikatsii-hromatina-i-
        svyazyvanie-insulyatornyh-belkov-vtransfetsirovannyh-geneticheskikh-
        konstruktsiyah"
```

Code block with no syntax highlighting:

```
Exporting HTML manuscript
Exporting DOCX manuscript
Exporting PDF manuscript
```

Figures



Figure 8: A square image at actual size and with a bottom caption. Loaded from the latest version of image on GitHub.

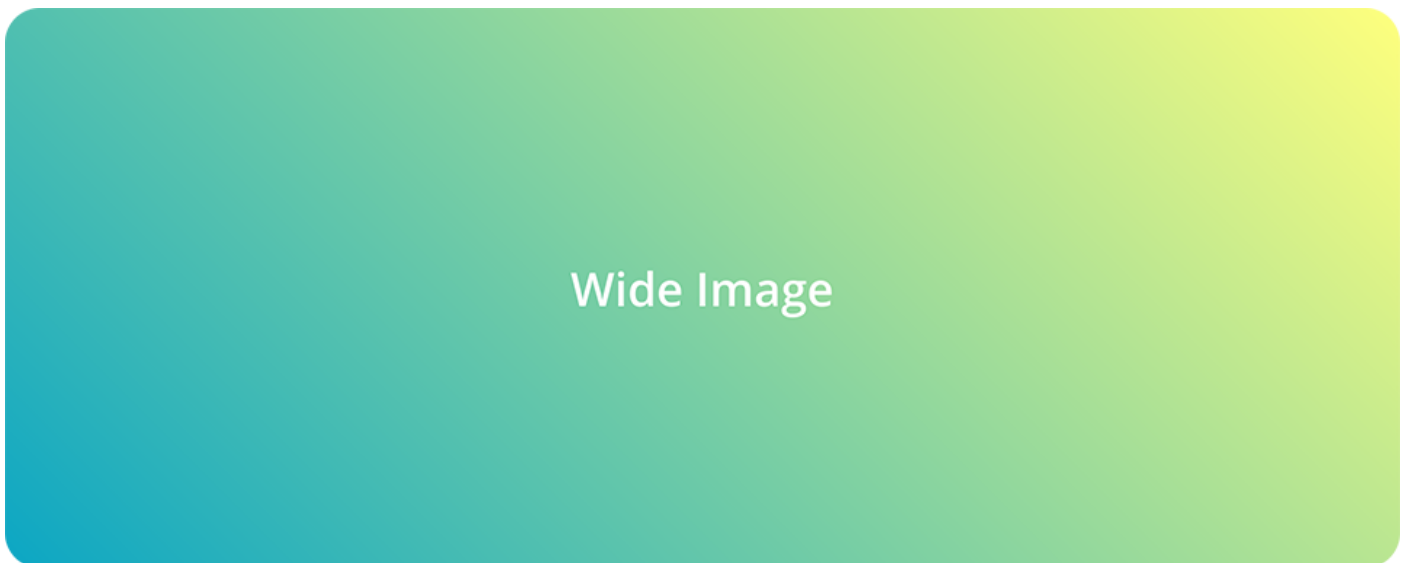


Figure 9: An image too wide to fit within page at full size. Loaded from a specific (hashed) version of the image on GitHub.

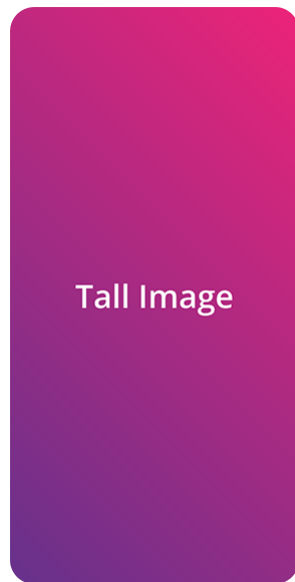


Figure 10: A tall image with a specified height. Loaded from a specific (hashed) version of the image on GitHub.



Figure 11: A vector `.svg` image loaded from GitHub. The parameter `sanitize=true` is necessary to properly load SVGs hosted via GitHub URLs. White background specified to serve as a backdrop for transparent sections of the image.

Tables

Table 1: A table with a top caption and specified relative column widths.

<i>Bowling Scores</i>	Jane	John	Alice	Bob
Game 1	150	187	210	105
Game 2	98	202	197	102
Game 3	123	180	238	134

Table 2: A table too wide to fit within page.

	Digits 1-33	Digits 34-66	Digits 67-99	Ref.
pi	3.14159265358979323 846264338327950	28841971693993751 0582097494459230	78164062862089986 2803482534211706	piday.org
e	2.71828182845904523 536028747135266	24977572470936999 5957496696762772	40766303535475945 7138217852516642	nasa.gov

Table 3: A table with merged cells using the `attributes` plugin.

	Colors	
Size	Text Color	Background Color
big	blue	orange
small	black	white

Equations

A LaTeX equation:

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

(1)

An equation too long to fit within page:

$$x = a + b + c + d + e + f + g + h + i + j + k + l + m + n + o + p + q + r + s + t + u + v + w + x + y + z + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9$$

(2)

Special

⚠ WARNING The following features are only supported and intended for `.html` and `.pdf` exports. Journals are not likely to support them, and they may not display correctly when converted to other formats such as `.docx`.

LINK STYLED AS A BUTTON

Adding arbitrary HTML attributes to an element using Pandoc’s attribute syntax:

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Adding arbitrary HTML attributes to an element with the Manubot `attributes` plugin (more flexible than Pandoc’s method in terms of which elements you can add attributes to):

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Available background colors for text, images, code, banners, etc:

white lightgrey grey darkgrey black lightred lightyellow lightgreen
lightblue lightpurple red orange yellow green blue purple

Using the [Font Awesome](#) icon set:

✓ ? ★ 🔔 ⛔ …



Light Grey Banner
useful for *general information* - manubot.org



Blue Banner
useful for *important information* - manubot.org



Light Red Banner
useful for *warnings* - manubot.org

1. **Sci-Hub provides access to nearly all scholarly literature**
Daniel S Himmelstein, Ariel Rodriguez Romero, Jacob G Levernier, Thomas Anthony Munro, Stephen Reid McLaughlin, Bastian Greshake Tzovaras, Casey S Greene
eLife (2018-03-01) <https://doi.org/ckcj>
DOI: [10.7554/elife.32822](https://doi.org/10.7554/elife.32822) · PMID: [29424689](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29424689/) · PMCID: [PMC5832410](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC5832410/)
2. **Reproducibility of computational workflows is automated using continuous analysis**
Brett K Beaulieu-Jones, Casey S Greene
Nature biotechnology (2017-04) <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6103790/>
DOI: [10.1038/nbt.3780](https://doi.org/10.1038/nbt.3780) · PMID: [28288103](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/28288103/) · PMCID: [PMC6103790](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC6103790/)
3. **Bitcoin for the biological literature.**
Douglas Heaven
Nature (2019-02) <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/30718888>
DOI: [10.1038/d41586-019-00447-9](https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-019-00447-9) · PMID: [30718888](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/30718888/)
4. **Plan S: Accelerating the transition to full and immediate Open Access to scientific publications**
cOAlition S
(2018-09-04) <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q56458321>
5. **Open access**
Peter Suber
MIT Press (2012)
ISBN: 9780262517638
6. **Open collaborative writing with Manubot**
Daniel S Himmelstein, Vincent Rubinetti, David R Slochower, Dongbo Hu, Venkat S Malladi, Casey S Greene, Anthony Gitter
Manubot (2020-05-25) <https://greenelab.github.io/meta-review/>
7. **Opportunities and obstacles for deep learning in biology and medicine**
Travers Ching, Daniel S Himmelstein, Brett K Beaulieu-Jones, Alexandr A Kalinin, Brian T Do, Gregory P Way, Enrico Ferrero, Paul-Michael Agapow, Michael Zietz, Michael M Hoffman, ... Casey S Greene
Journal of The Royal Society Interface (2018-04) <https://doi.org/gddkhn>
DOI: [10.1098/rsif.2017.0387](https://doi.org/10.1098/rsif.2017.0387) · PMID: [29618526](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29618526/) · PMCID: [PMC5938574](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PMC5938574/)
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