

**Predicting and Mitigating Emergency  
Situations  
on the roads:  
a Data-Driven Approach**

# Agenda

- 1 The problem is ...
- 2 Action Plan and approach
- 3 It's all about data
- 4 Model
- 5 Results




# What is the problem?

- Frequent derailment incidents involving freight cars
- High repair costs
- Limited information on predictive factors
- Impact of accidents on business operations, safety, and the environment


**PURPOSE**


Development of a solution  
for predicting freight  
car derailments  
on track sections

# Problem solving plan

 Preparing of historical data and a target variable for analysis

 Assessment of data quality for modeling

 Mathematical model for predicting the probability of freight car falling based on data (and risk profiles)

 Results of the project

1

**Dependency detection**  
between the facts of the freight car falling and the input characteristics of the wagons and railway infrastructure

2

**Risk Profiles assessment**  
of freight car falling and **risk reduction recommendations**

# Parameters:

Data for the period: Jan 2016 – July 2019

**78**  
parameters

Data Category	Description	Source
Location Data	Wagon linked to station and time	Location from ASOUP, dispatches from TSO-31
Wagon Characteristics and Repair Data	Description of wagons and their repairs	ICH VP. Repairs
Derailment Data	List of derailments, enriched with infrastructure and wagon characteristic data	Derailment register from Excel by TCS
Location Data	Wagon linked to track	ASOUP-2V
Track Incident Data	List of track malfunction data, date of resolution, type of malfunction	ASUI
Repair Schedule Data	List of repair windows	APVO
Defect Drawing Data	Detailed description of defects	ASUI
Manifest Data	List of wagons in the train, wagon weight and cargo	ASOUP-2V
Wagon Passport Data	List of detailed technical characteristics	ABD PV
Speed Restriction Data	List of imposed restrictions and reasons for their implementation	ASUVOP 2
Weather Data	Weather conditions	System with data from weather stations
Station Coordinates Data	Geographical location of the station	GIS Railways

# Model

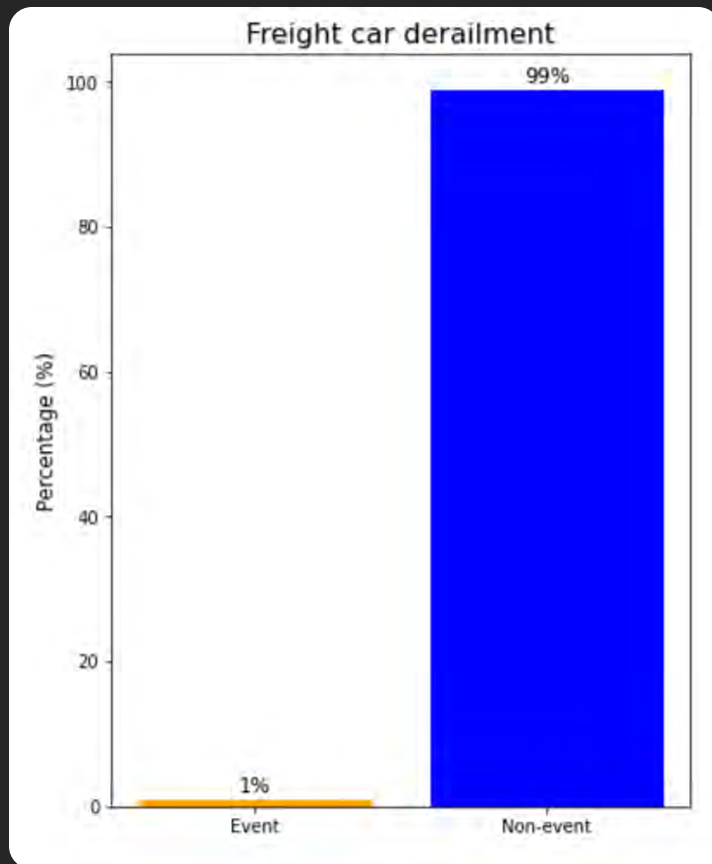
**The challenge №1:**

1% event to 99% non-event

→ 2 approaches

→ Reduce the number of non-events  
(we are losing information)

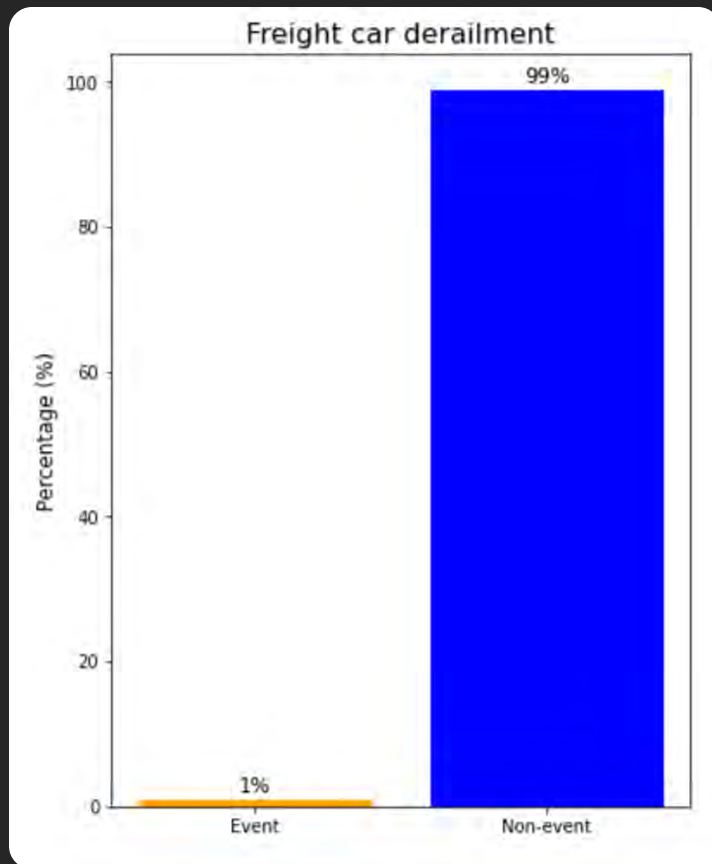
**Bad practice**



# Model

## The challenge №1:

1% event to 99% non-event



2 approaches

Reduce the number of non-events

Bad practice

Dealing with class imbalance

Best idea

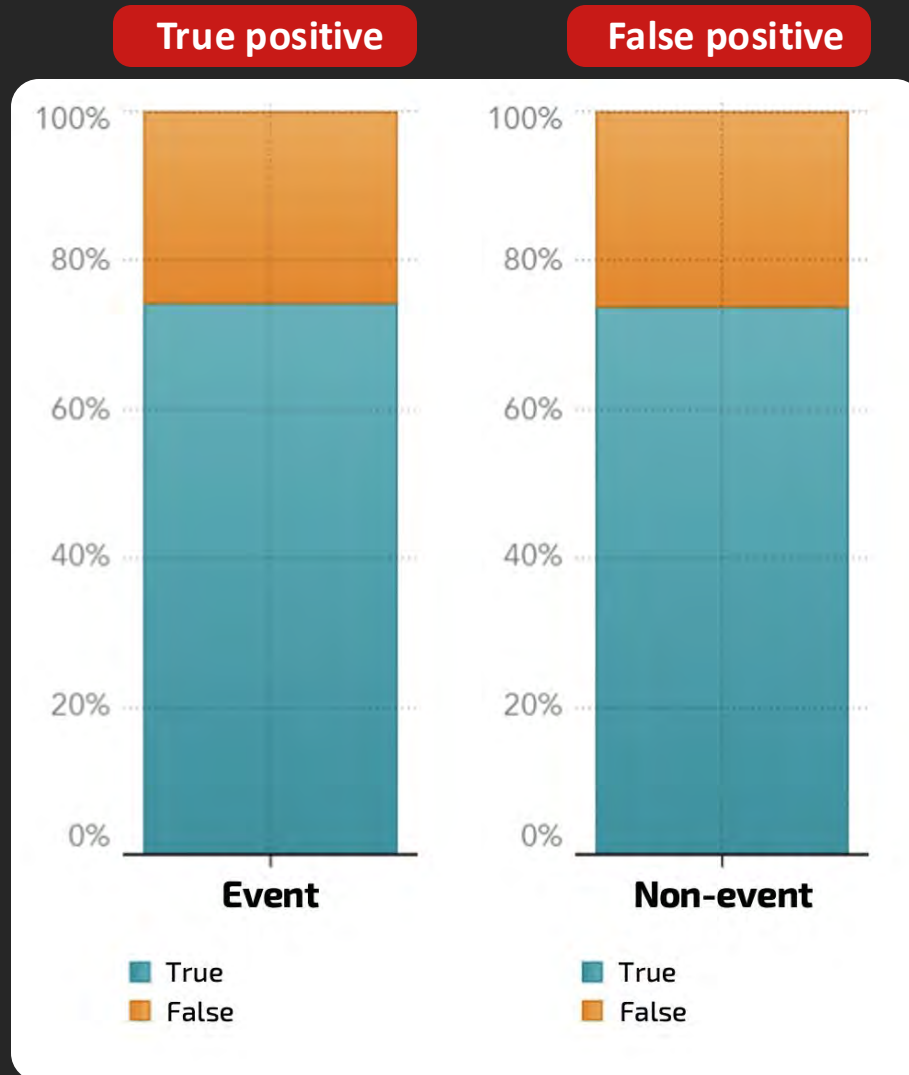
**SMOTE**



will allow us to better account for our events in the prediction model

# Model

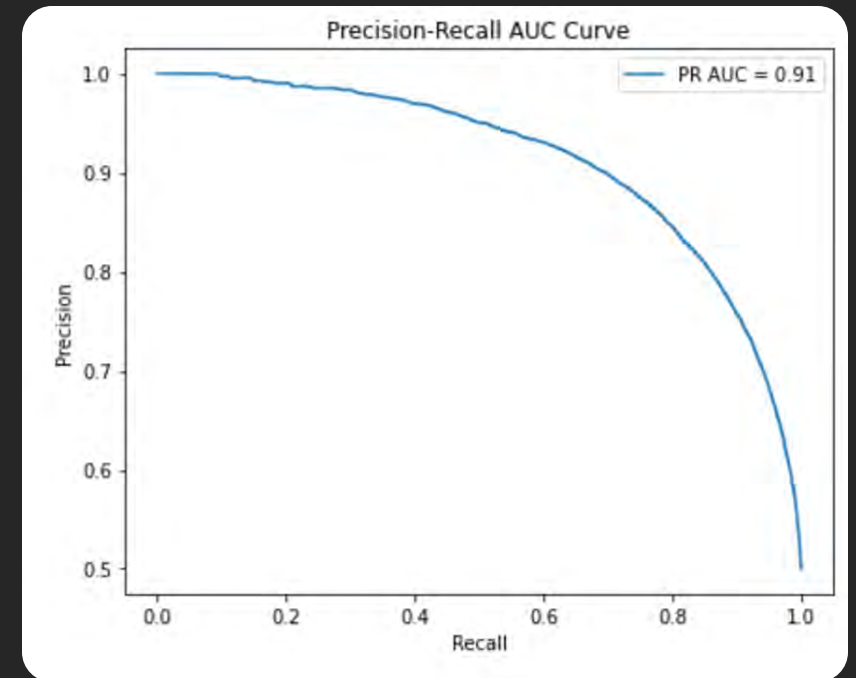
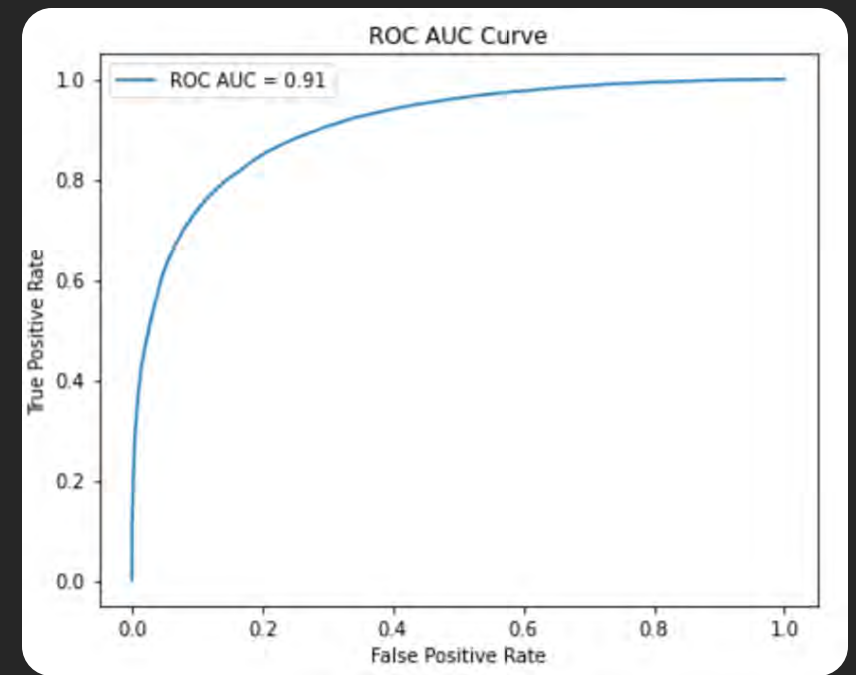
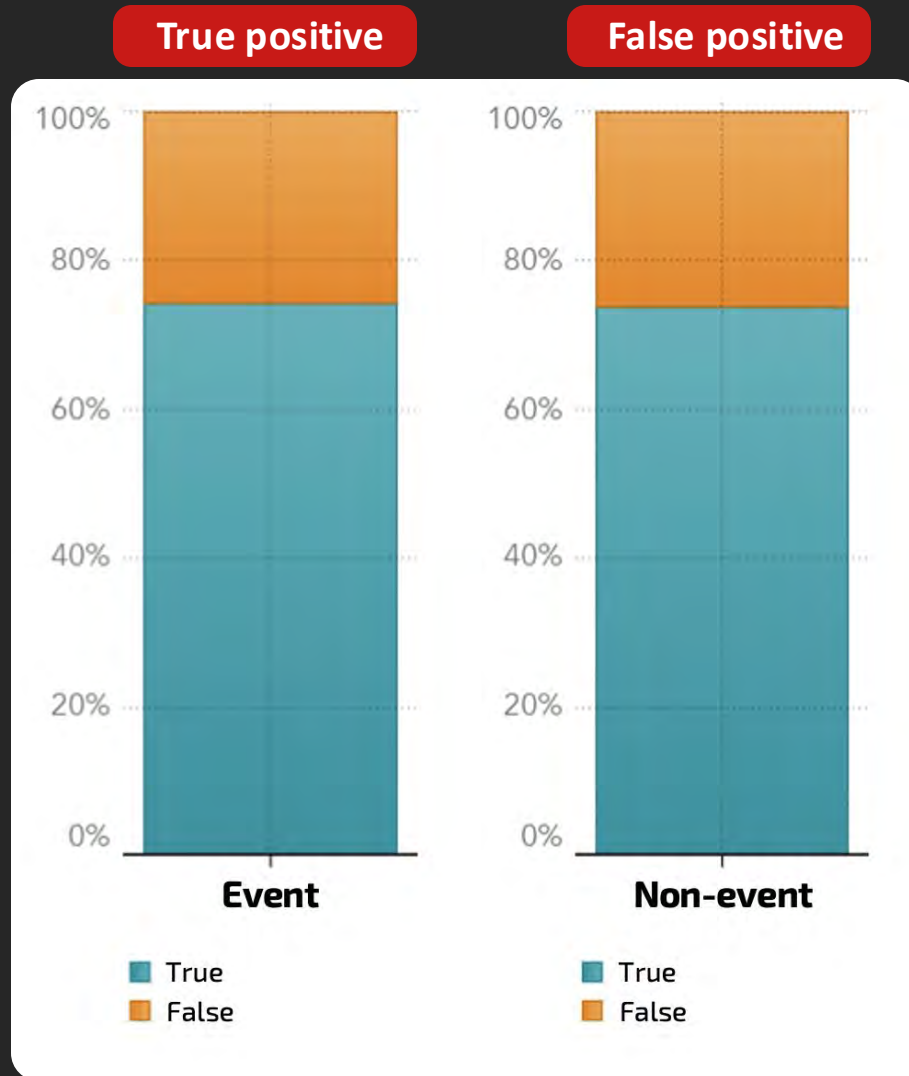
**Algorithm:**  
Random Forest





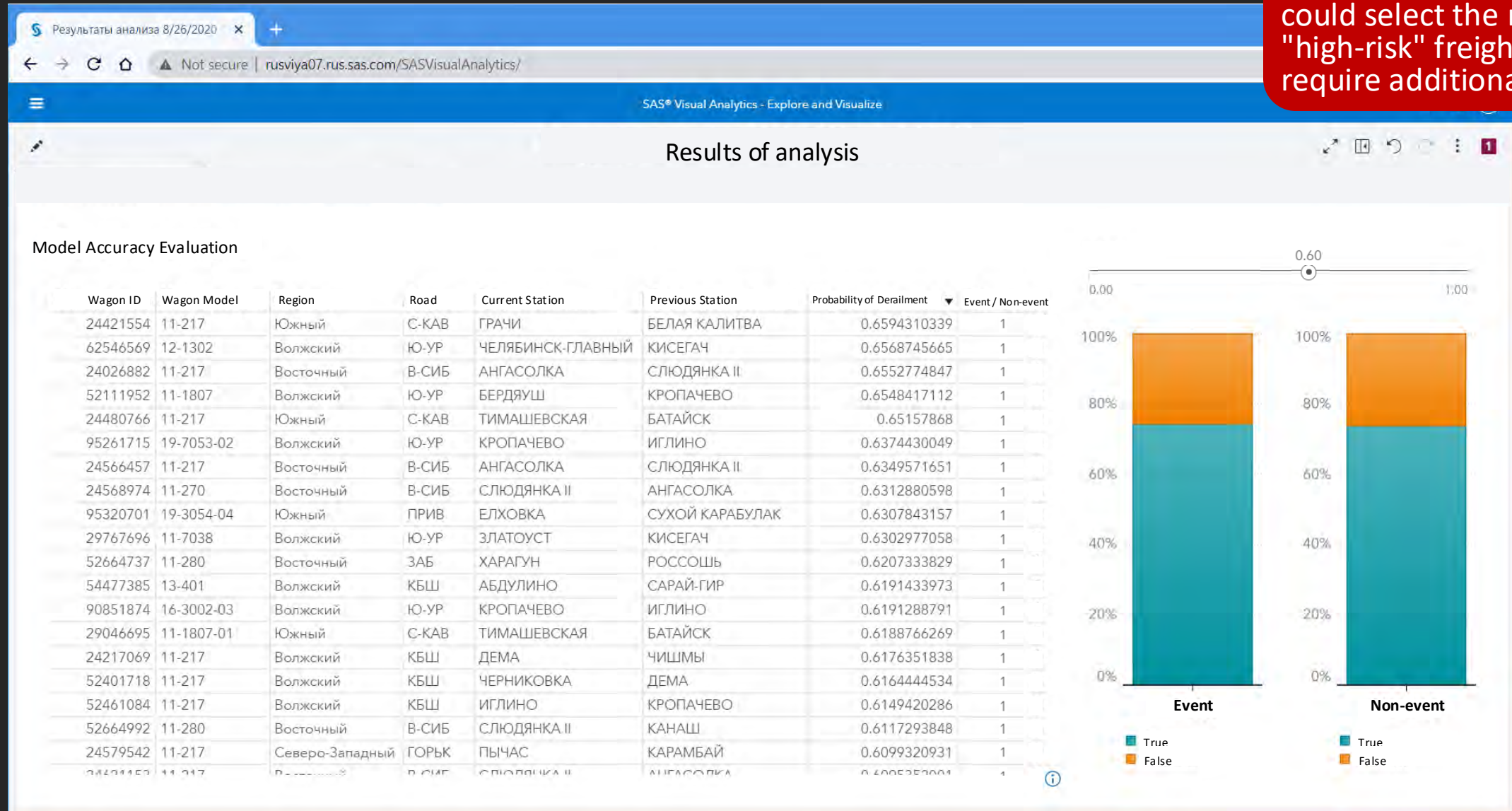
# Model

Algorithm:  
Random Forest



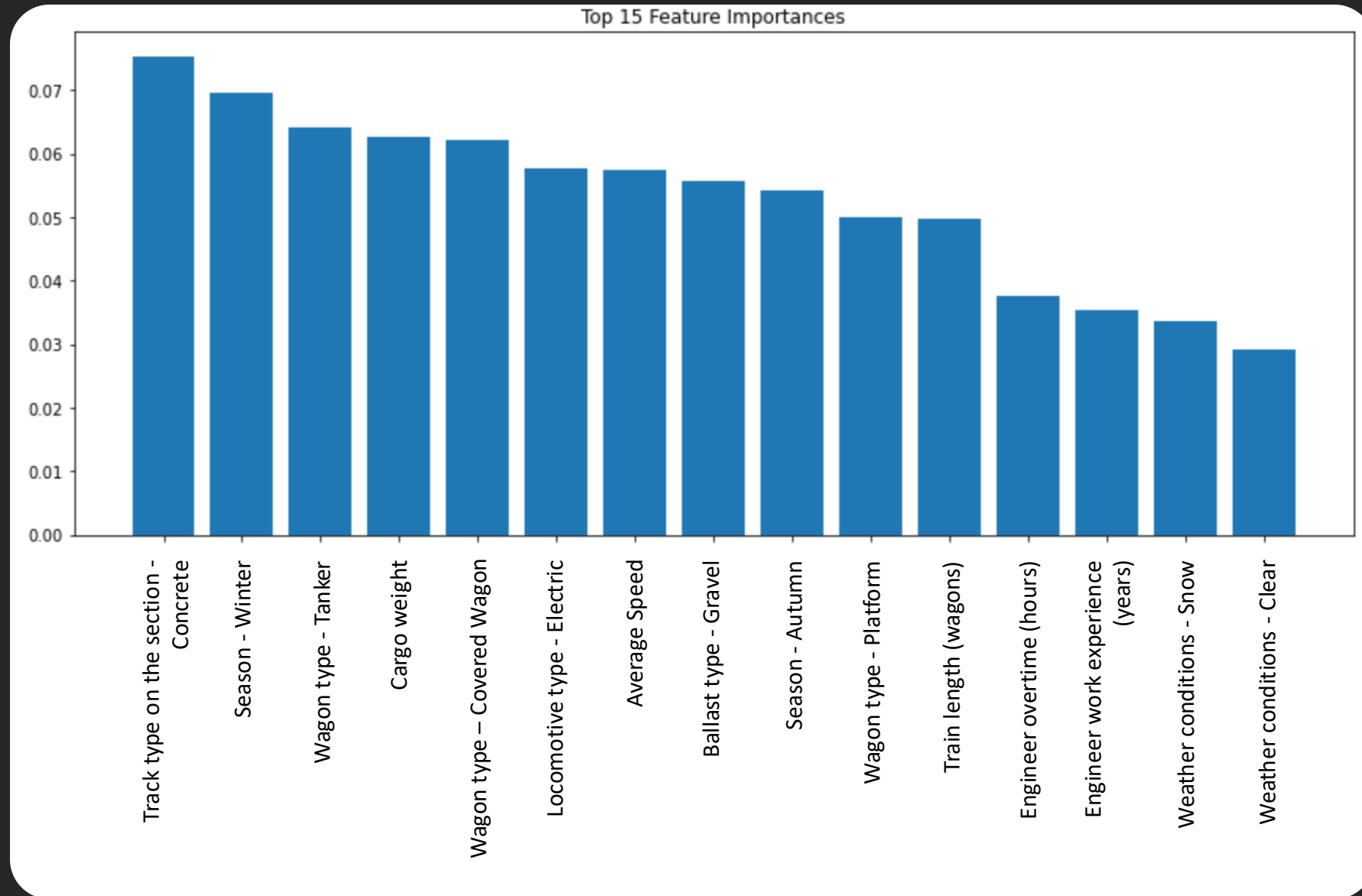
# Probability of freight car derailment

Based on the probability, we could select the most "high-risk" freight cars that require additional inspection



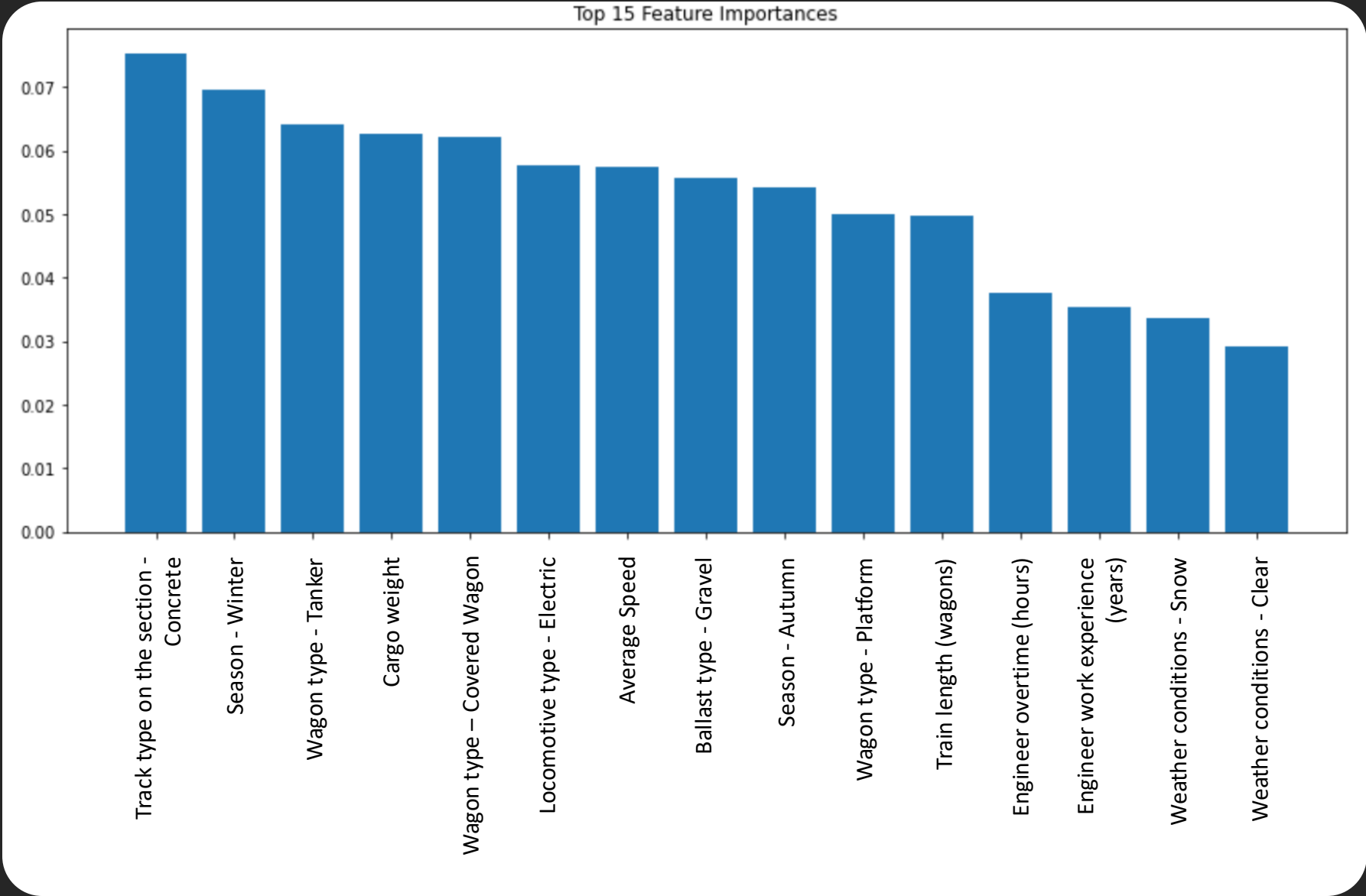
# Variable Importance

But these are still not risk profiles



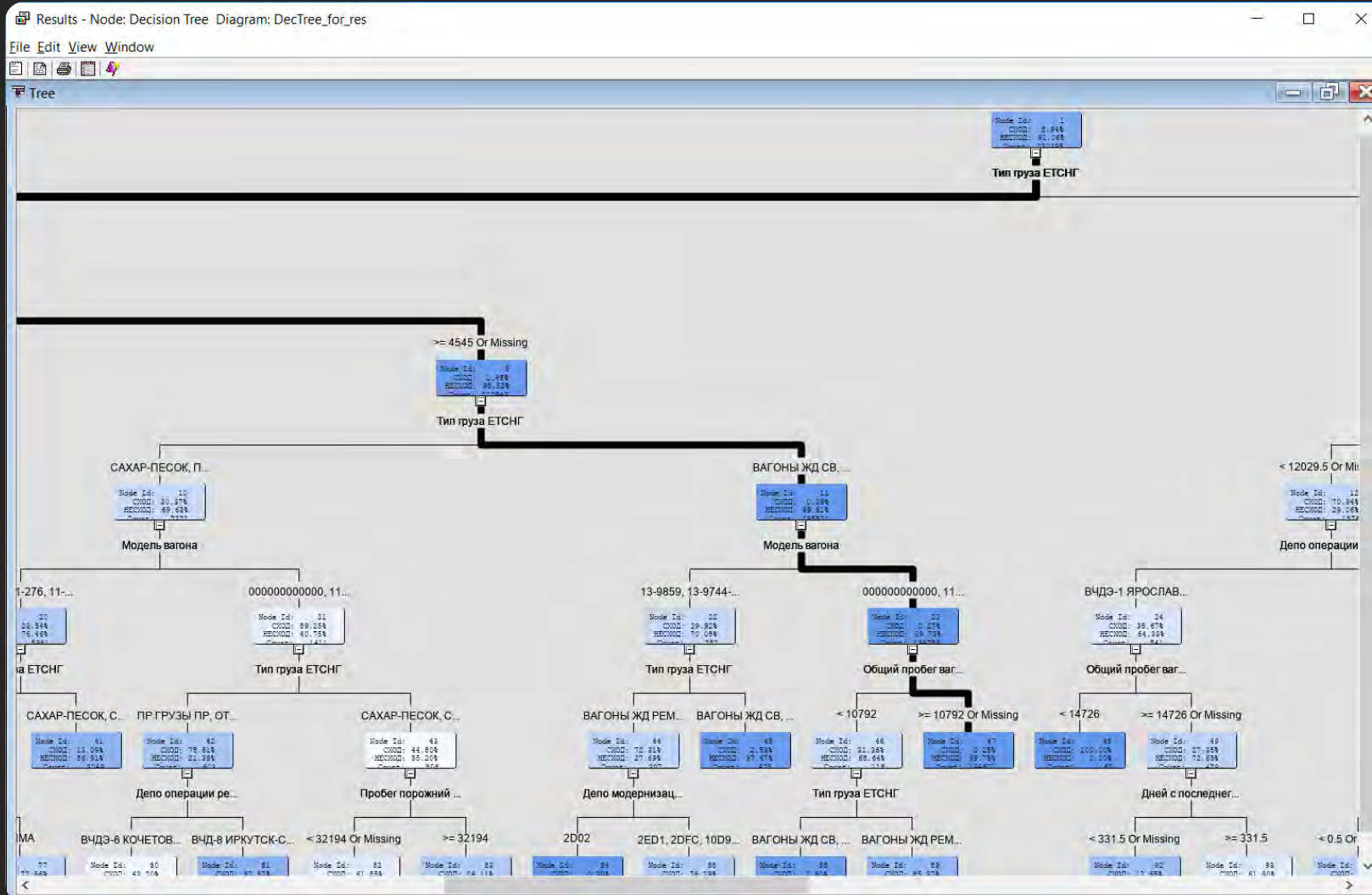
# Variable Importance

But these are still not risk profiles



# Risk Profiles

Let's build a Decision Tree based on Random Forest results



# Risk Profiles

- IF Number of wagons < 38.5 AND Years from issue < 51.5 AND Ratio: speed on the last section to average speed < 1.0385  
94,5% Probability (Share 21%)
- IF Number of wagons >= 38.5 AND Type of dispatch «Group of Wagon» AND Condition (Wagon Weight) = Empty AND Train Weight >= 175425 AND Ratio: speed on the last hauls to average speed >= 0.94  
78,6% Probability (Share 15%)
- IF Остаток ресурса в км до нормы >= 1014.5 AND Кол-во вагонов >= 38.5 AND Type of dispatch «Group of Wagon» AND Condition (Wagon Weight) = With Cargo AND Days to scheduled repairs >= 437.5  
99,9% Probability of **not fall** (Share 47%)

# Project Results

**80** %

reducing accidents



Minimizing the risks of environmental disasters

**12** \$  
M

on repair costs savings per year



Maksim Kariagin  
Data & Analytics Lead

