Detecting Patterns in Train Position Data of Trains in Shunting Yards

Analysis of Arrival Time Distributions and Delays

Introduction

- Shunting yards for parking, maintenance and cleaning of trains
- Train Unit Shunting Problem [1]
- Detect patterns -> identify recurring issues
- Gap in analysis of arrival times of trains
 Schedule additional staff
 - Reduce delays in future
- Hypothesis: patterns will be found



Figure 1: Area Amersfoort with shunting yard (red)

Dataset

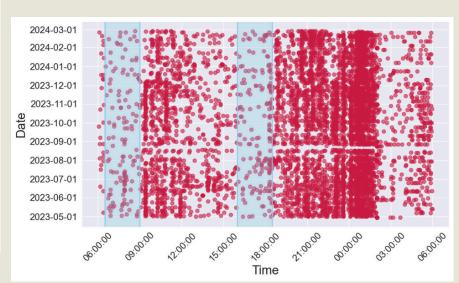
- Realization data of NS trains
- GPS points of each train unit
- 7 shunting yards in NL
- Period of 10 months
- Hosted in Azure environment

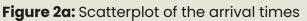
Background

- Clustering algorithms
 - Hierarchical Clustering
 - DBSCAN
- Related work
 - New York City's subway system [2,3]

Research Question

What patterns can be identified in arrival time distributions of trains in shunting yards using train position data?





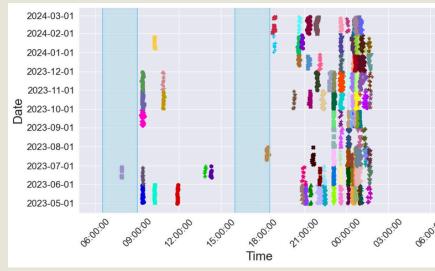


Figure 2b: Identified train series (using DBSCAN) Peak hours are highlighted in blue.

Methodology & Results

- 1. Data Processing
- 2. Grouping similar train instances
- Cluster train units as trains
- Train series across days
- 3. Line graph visualization
- 4. Heatmap visualization
- 5. Detect patterns

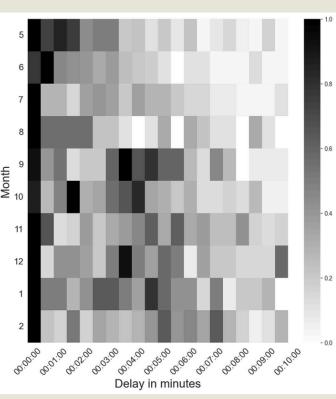


Figure 4: Heatmap visualization of delays

Conclusion

- Align staff and equipment at busy moments
- Assign recurring trains to certain tracks
- Additional maintenance during fall/winter to avoid delays
- Hypothesis aligns with outcomes

Related Literature

R. Freling, R. M. Lentink, L. G. Kroon, and D. Huisman. Shunting of passenger train units in a railway station. In *Transportation Science*, 39(2):261–272, 2005.
 A. Halvorsen, D. Jefferson, T. Stasko, and A. Reddy. Algorithm for tracing train delays to incident causes. In *Transportation Research Record*, volume 2674, pages 264–273, 2020. Publisher: SAGE Publications Inc.

[3] S. Lehmann, A. Reddy, C. Samsundar, and T. Huynh. Automated train identification and train position monitoring at new york city transit. In *Transportation Research Record*, volume 2674, pages 843–854, 2020. Publisher: SAGE Publications Inc.

Author: Amanda Krudde Supervisors: Mathijs de Weerdt, Issa Hanou CSE3000: Research Project

ProRail TUDelft

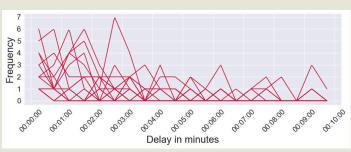


Figure 3a: Line graph visualization (DBSCAN)



Figure 3b: Line graph visualization (created algorithm)



Observations

Arrival time distributions

- Busy arriving moments
- Still trains during peak hour
- Train series after peak hours
- Less predictable outside busy moments
- No series during vacation breaks

Delays

- Less delay in summer
- More delay in fall & winter
 - **Future Work**
 - Expanding dataset
 - Deep learning
 - Broader context