



Horizon 2020
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for Research & Innovation

Graph-SAGE based Railway Incident Attribution and cause-effect relation prediction

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Railway Problem Description

Objective of the PoC

Investigate cause-effect relations between incidents and predict how a specific delay at a certain location affects the wider network

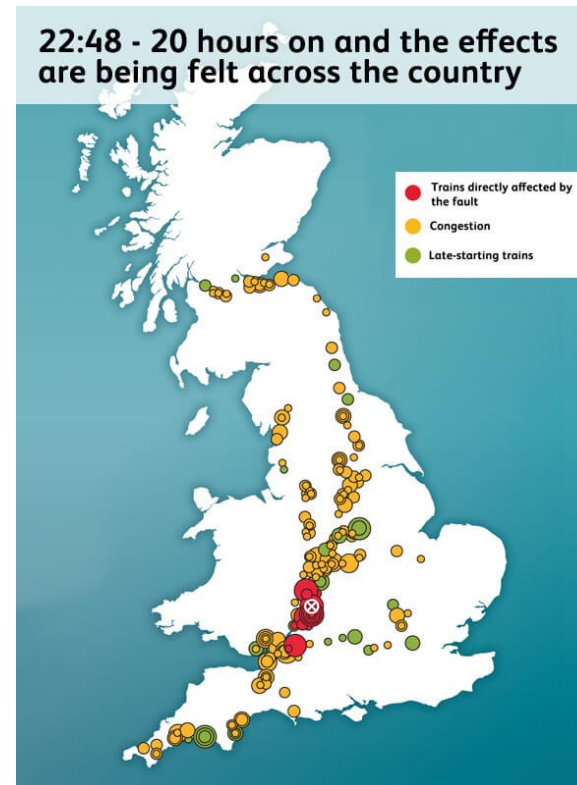
Constraints / Requirements

Understand complex non-linear spatio-temporal interactions between incidents/trains
In-depth insights into delay propagation for better understanding of network-wide effects

Main Issues and Challenges

Limited and incomplete data

Generalization to diverse railway systems



Key Performance Indicators

Prediction Accuracy
Computational Time
Effectiveness

Proof-of-Concept as a Benchmark



AI Application
Machine Learning

AI Related Disciplines
Graph Neural Networks

AI Techniques
Semi-supervised: GraphSAGE
It utilizes labelled nodes during training to generate representations for unknown nodes

Inspiring Solutions
Neighborhood Information Aggregation
Graph Representation Learning
Graph Visualization
Link Prediction



Datasets

Real-world Network data
Network Rail Open Data portal

Developments / Implementations

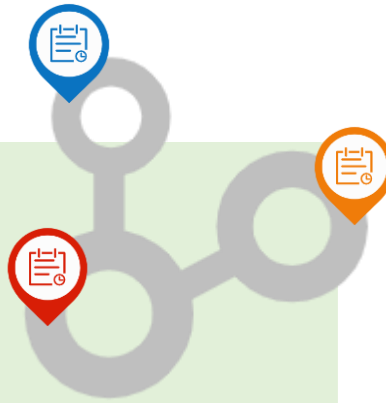
Capture the inherent structural patterns/relations
Performing a graph visualization module
Conduct a link prediction between labelled nodes

Exploited Software and Framework

Stellargraph, PyTorch Geometric, Sklearn, Keras

Hardware Requirements

Google Colaboratory
GPU(s) with CUDA cores and 16GB System RAM



Approach: A Modular Architecture


The proposed framework consist of:


- Big Data-based visualizations that incorporate the complex interactions between modelled train services and events.
- A GraphSAGE-based model has been developed to estimate the potential primary/secondary delay resulting from the existing incidents/train service event across the network of TPE routes.



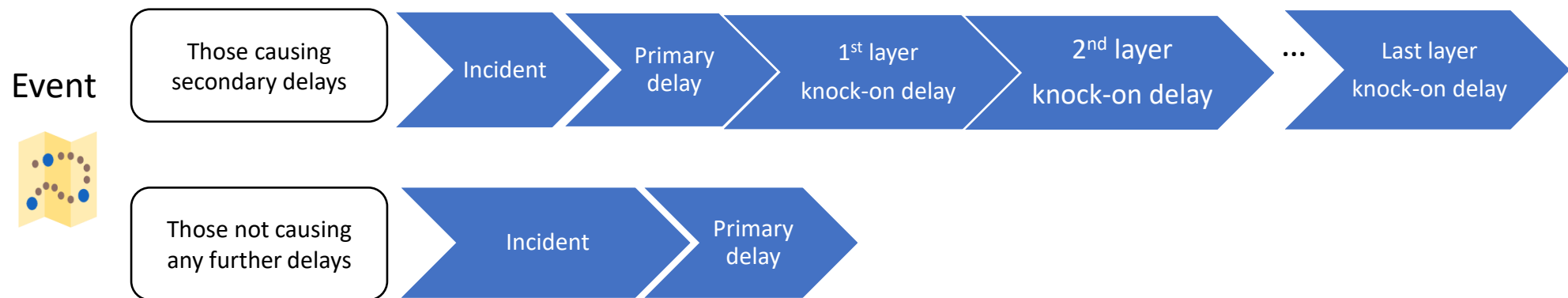
Description of dataset

- **Two main sources:**

 The cooperating railway undertaking **TransPennine Express** provides the historic real-time operation timetables including train route information and their corresponding departure/arrival/dwell time, etc.

 Delay attribution data collected from **Network Rail Open Data portal** including incident and delay descriptions, type of incidents, responsible/affected service(s), and reactionary delay timestamps/locations, etc.

- **Data Explanation**



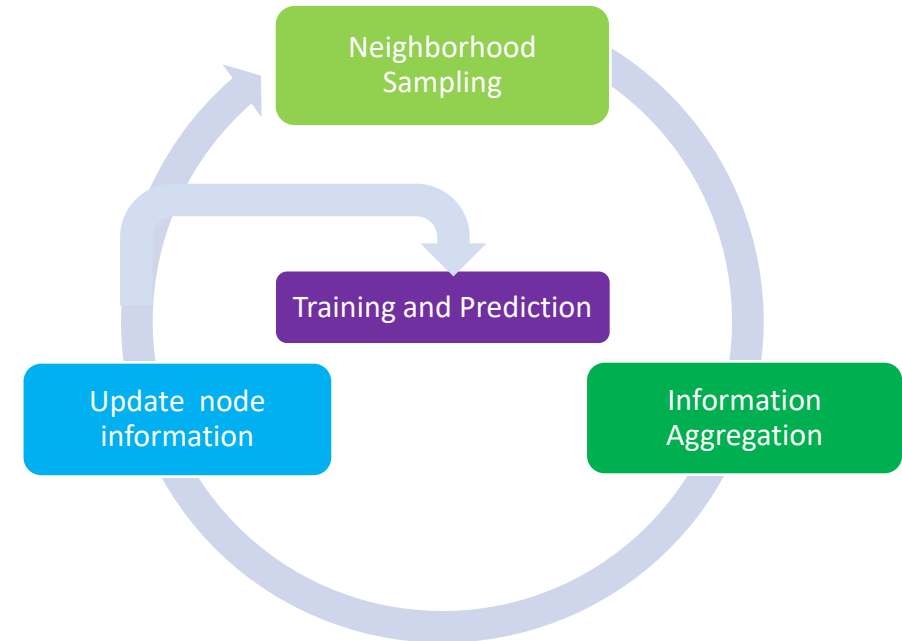
Module Implementation

- **3D interactive visualization**

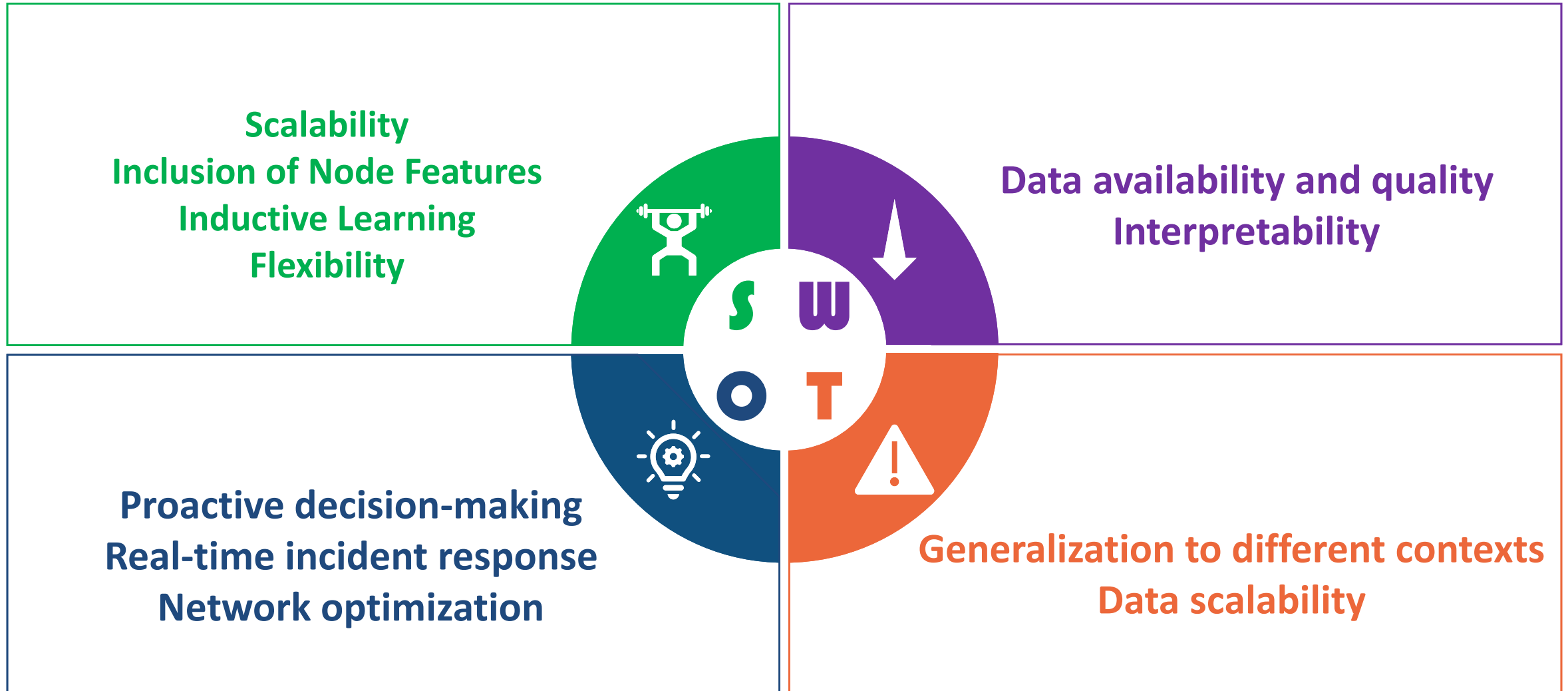
- 1) Extract all the events (i.e., individual incidents)
- 2) Create a node list for all the train services in the network (those with primary/secondary delays or both), and combine it with the list generated in 1)
- 3) Create primary delay reaction set & knock-on delay reaction set for the two-categorized events respectively, according to responsible/affected train in delay attribution dataset.

- **GraphSAGE-based model**

- 1) Sampling and normalising all the attributes for nodes (i.e., individual incidents) and based on which create a graph.
- 2) Define the distance (e.g., how many hops) between two nodes.
- 3) Define the desired aggregation strategy (i.e., Mean/Max-Pooling/Attention-based Aggregation)
- 4) Process the label attributes – classification/regression.



SWOT Analysis of the Investigated Approach



Thank you for your attention!



- ✓ *Deliverable D4.1: WP4 Report on case studies and analysis of transferability from other sectors (Railway planning and management)*
- ✓ *Deliverable D4.2: WP4 Report on AI approaches and models*
- ↻ *Deliverable D4.3: WP4 Report on experimentation, analysis, and discussion of results*
- ↻ *Deliverable D4.4: WP4 Report on identification of future innovation needs and recommendations for improvements*

Available at: <https://rails-project.eu/downloads/deliverables/>