Shift Freight to Rail: Midterm Event for S2R Projects from Call 2015-2016 & Final Event for Smart-Rail Lighthouse Project Vienna, 18 April 2018

SMART SMart Automation of Rail Transport

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Overview

- H2020 Shift2Rail project SMART-SMart Automation of Rail Transport
- Autonomous obstacle detection
- Real-time marshalling yard management system







SMART project ID card

Shift2Rail H2020 Collaborative R&D Project SMART-Smart Automation of Rail Transport

- Project reference: 730836 SMART H2020-S2RJU-2015-01/H2020-S2RJU-OC-2015-01-2
- Total budget: 999.598 €
- Project start: 1st October 2016; Duration: 36 months
- Consortium: 5 participants from 3 European countries
- Collaboration: ARCC







SMART consortium

Project coordinator, Sensorbased obstacle detection





Real-time marshalling yards management; Obstacle detection



Real-time marshalling yards management

Technical University of Sofia We succeed!

Obstacle detection system prototype; Night vision





RWITHAACHEN

Evaluation; Real-time

yard management





SMART project objectives

To increase the effectiveness and capacity of rail freight through the contribution to automation of railway cargo haul at European railways by developing of:

- a prototype of an autonomous obstacle detection system, and
- a real-time marshalling yard management system







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SMART obstacle detection system

- According to the Shift2Rail Multi-Annual Action Plan-MAAP, Shift2Rail (2015), one key challenge, which has so far hindered automation of rail freight systems, is the lack of a safe and reliable on-board obstacle detection system within existing infrastructure
- SMART will contribute to tackling this challenge by the development, implementation and evaluation of a prototype integrated on-board multi-sensor system for reliable detection of potential obstacles on rail tracks







SMART obstacle detection system

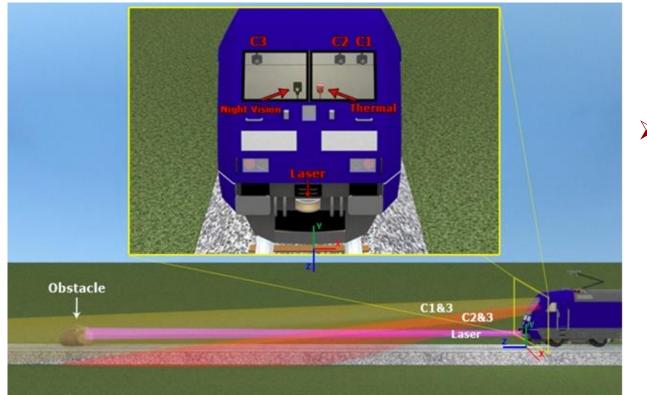
- State-of-the-art obstacle-detection on rail tracks ahead of a train
 - relatively short range obstacle detection, up to 100 m
 - mostly used for day vision
- SMART will be a novel fully integrated multi-sensor onboard system for mid (up to 200 m) and long range (up to 1000 m) obstacle detection, which can operate in day and night conditions as well as in poor visibility conditions







Concept of the SMART multi-sensor obstacle detection system



Sensor Fusion:

✓ two pairs of stereo cameras C1-C3; C1-C2

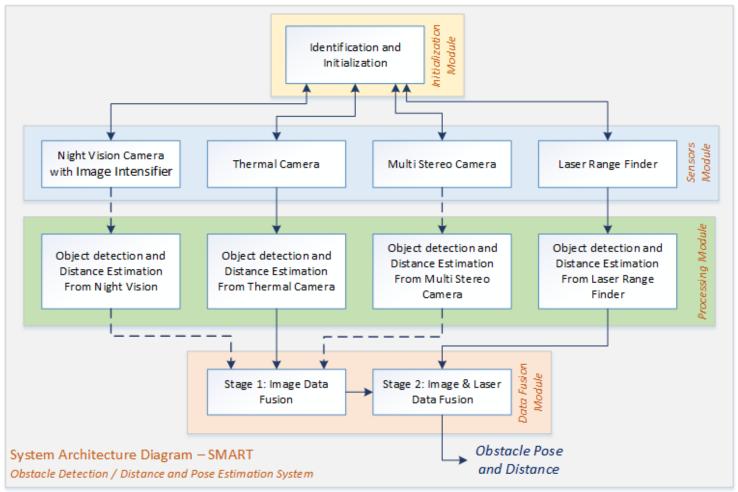
- ✓ Thermal vision
- ✓ Night vision
- ✓ Laser scanner







Concept of the SMART multi-sensor obstacle detection system









Evaluation of the SMART obstacle detection system

- Several evaluation scenarios
 - Testing track of the Department for Rail Vehicles and Transport Systems (IFS) of RWTH Aachen
 - Serbian railways network using the vehicle, the electric locomotive ŽS series 444, owned by "Serbia Cargo" (http://srbcargo.rs)

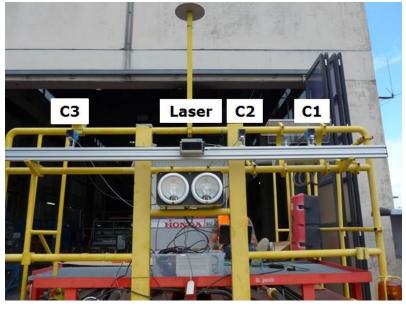






 Testing track of the Department for Rail Vehicles and Transport Systems (IFS) of RWTH Aachen – August 2017





IFS Research Vehicle (former CargoMover AGV)



Sensors mounted on the front rail of the IFS Research Vehicle





- To meet the main requirement for reliable mid (up to 200 m) and long range (up to 1000 m) obstacle detection ahead of the locomotive, a multi-baseline camera system:
 - C1 and C2 with shorter baseline (0.4m) and C1 and C3 with longer baseline (1.05m)
 - "chessboard" pattern-based camera calibration

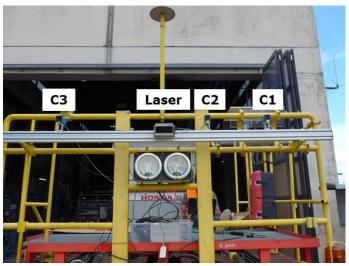




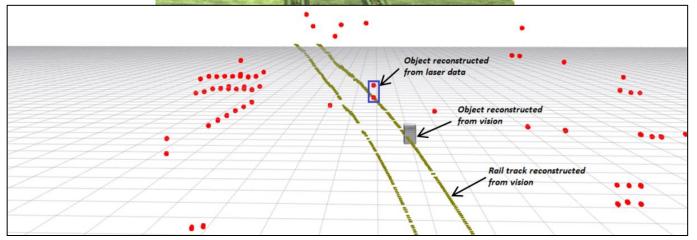






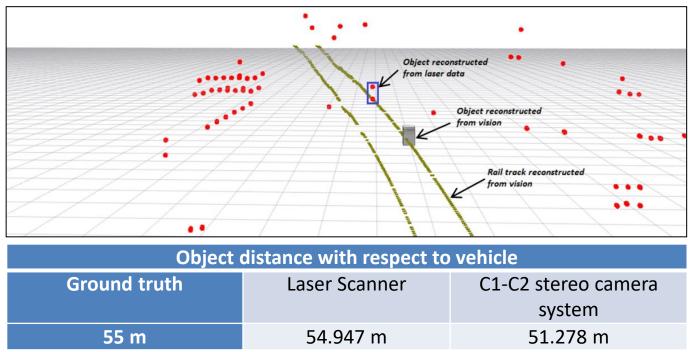
Image of the left camera of the scene in front of the IFS Research Vehicle





Visualisation of 3D scene points as detected by laser scanner and 3D scene points as reconstructed from vision data using stereo triangulation

Visualisation of 3D scene points as detected by laser scanner and 3D scene points as reconstructed from vision data using stereo triangulation



Sensor fusion results:

- laser scanners have the advantage of direct and accurate measuring of distances to obstacles
- vision gives more detailed information about the surrounding environment
- the so-called region of interest (ROI) defined by vision-based scene reconstruction fused with the laser data points enabled finding of the important laser data points

Towards the integrated SMART obstacle detection system

- Field tests performed on Serbian railway test-site, 20th-23rd
 November 2017:
 - Straight rail tracks: 1300 m
 - Thermal camera in addition to stereo cameras and laser scanner



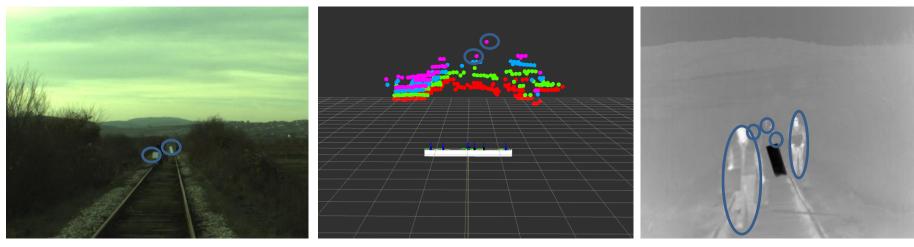






Towards the integrated SMART obstacle detection system

- Field tests performed on Serbian railway test-site, 20th-23rd
 November 2017:
 - Targets at 50 m, 100 m, 250 m, 500 m, 750 m
 - Stereo camera image: clearly visible targets at 50 m, 100 m
 - Laser point cloud: detected targets at 50 m, 100 m
 - Thermal camera image: all targets visible

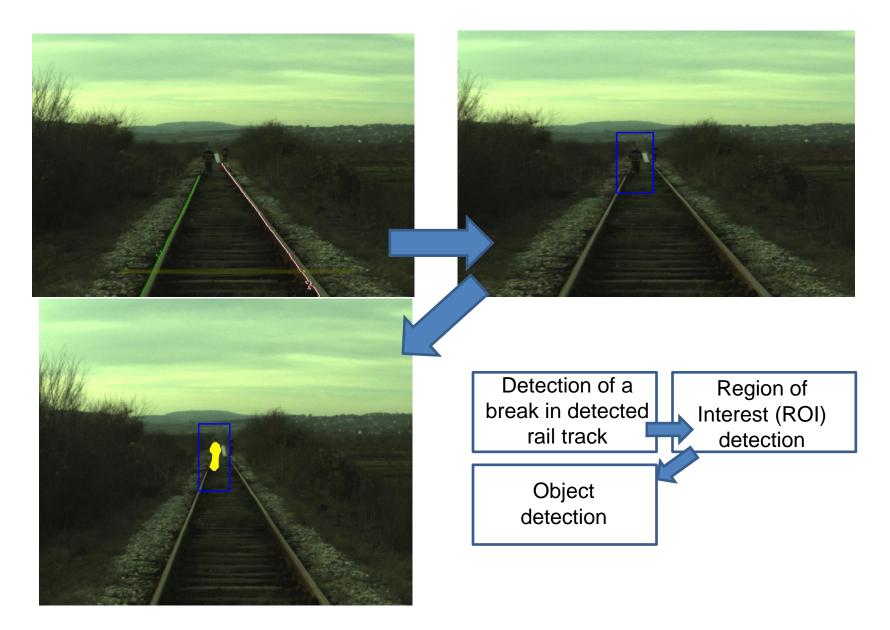


Left stereo camera image

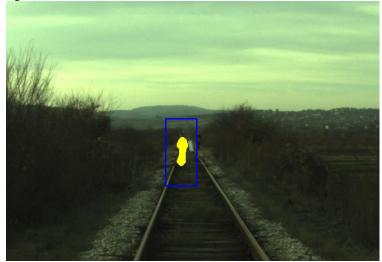
Laser scanner point cloud

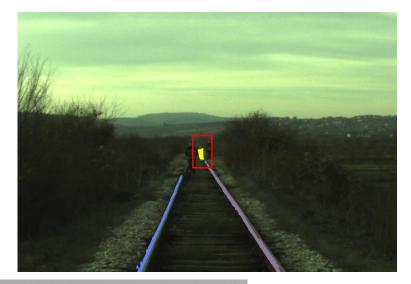
Thermal camera image

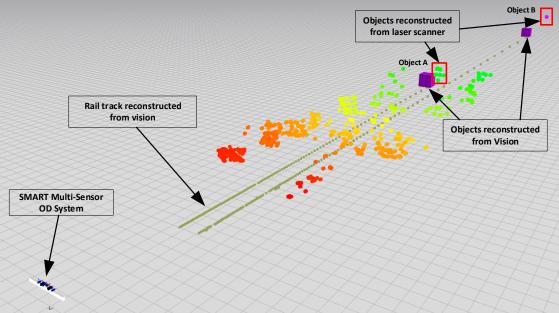
Object detection



Object detection



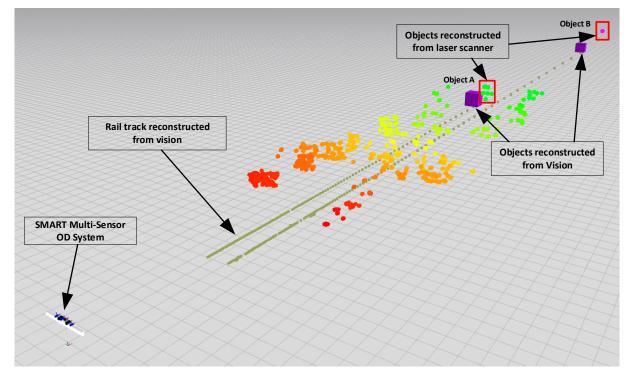




Visualisation of 3D scene points as detected by laser scanner and 3D scene points as reconstructed from the stereo camera system C1-C2 (with the shorter baseline)

Sensor fusion Stereo vision + laser scanner

Visualisation of 3D scene points as detected by laser scanner and 3D scene points as reconstructed from the stereo camera system C1-C2 (with the shorter baseline)



Object Distance respect to train						
Object	Ground truth	Laser Scanner	C1-C2 stereo camera	C1-C3 stereo camera		
			system	system		
А	50 m	49.93 m	51.00 m	36.54 m		
В	100 m	102.2 m	98.36 m	91.36 m		

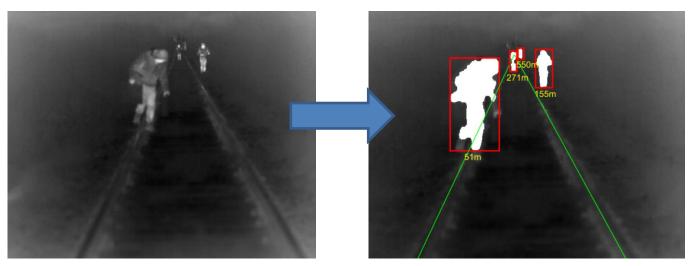






Thermal camera processing Object detection + homography based distance estimation

Field tests performed on Serbian railway testsite, 20th-23rd November 2017:



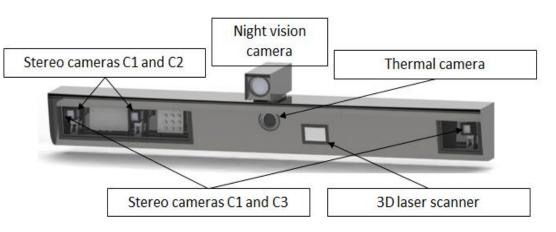
Object Distance with respect to vehicle							
Ground truth	50 m	150 m	250 m	500 m			
Estimated	51 m	155 m	271 m	550 m			







Sensors housing which will enable mounting of the OD system on different test vehicles



CAD model of the sensor housing of the integrated ODS demonstrator



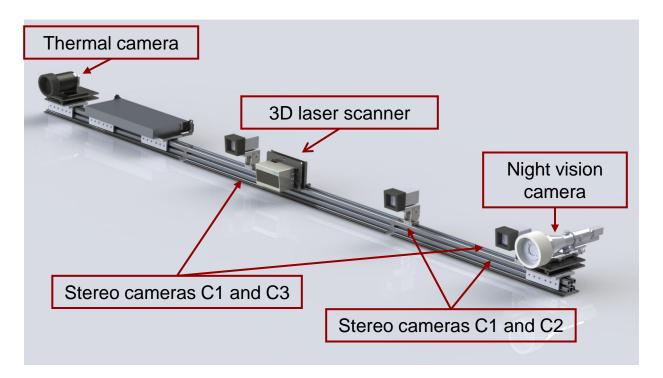
Frontal profile of a SMART test vehicle, Serbia Kargo ŽS series 444, with the possible locations of the ODS demonstrator (grey rectangular).







 Final design of sensors housing which will enable mounting of the OD system on different test vehicles

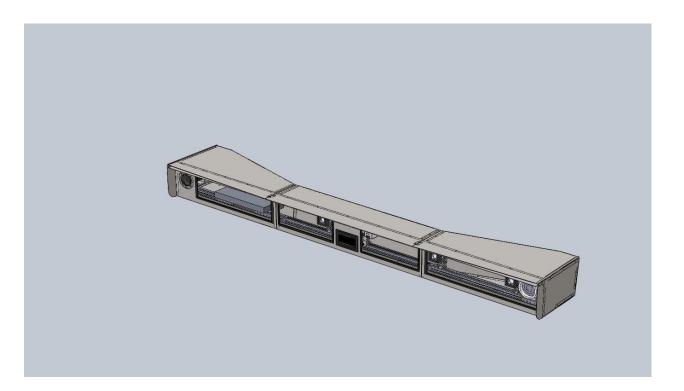








 Final design of sensors housing which will enable mounting of the OD system on different test vehicles









 Final design of sensors housing which will enable mounting of the OD system on different test vehicles









Field tests performed on Serbian railway test-site, 27th-28th
 March 2018:









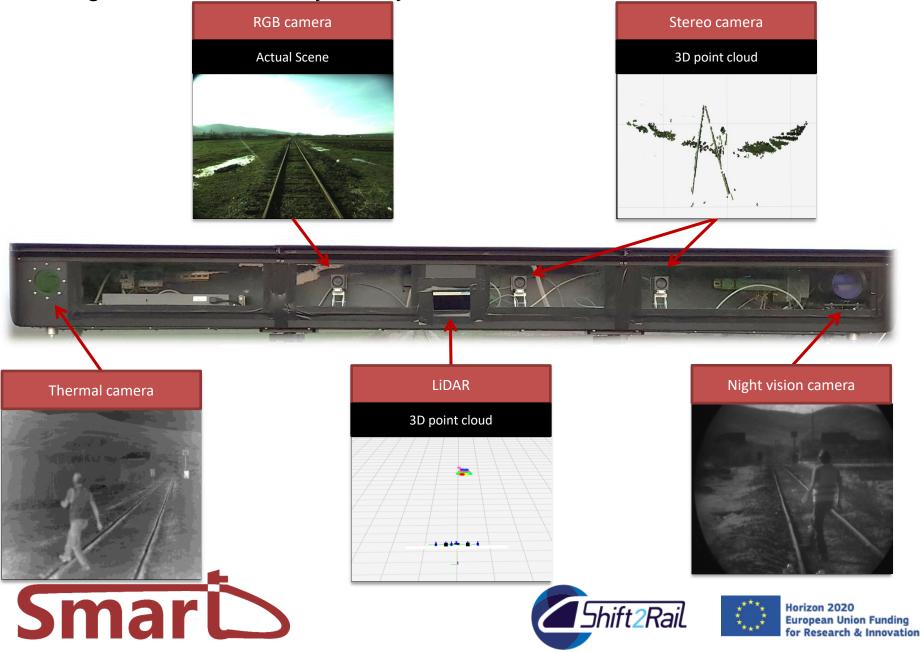
Field tests performed on Serbian railway test-site, 27th-28th
 March 2018:











RGB Camera Image Processing:



Rail tracks detection

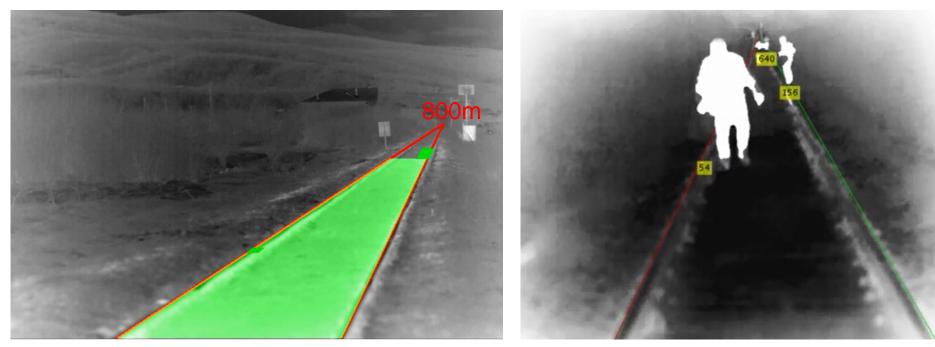
Object recognition (classification)







Thermal Camera Image Processing:



Rail tracks detection

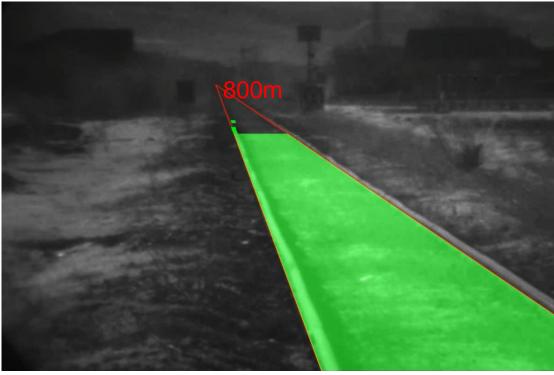
Object detection and distance estimation







Night Vision Camera Image Processing:



Rail tracks detection







SMART test vehicle, Serbia Kargo ŽS



Possible locations of the ODS demonstrator (grey rectangular).



Mounted ODS demonstrator

NEXT step, field tests with moving train, June 2018







ARCC-SMART collaboration in obstacle detection working stream



ARCC representatives visit to Serbia during field tests in March 2018

Future steps, to continue collaboration and perform joint tests







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SMART Real-time Marshalling Yard Management System

- The SMART real-time marshalling yard management system will provide optimization of available resources and planning of marshalling operations in order to decrease overall transport time and costs associated with cargo handling.
- The yard management system will provide real time data about resources available over standard data formats for connection to external network systems and shared usage of marshalling yards between different service providers.







SMART Real-time Marshalling Yard Management System

- Web-based information system will be developed for visual representation of the marshalling yard configuration, provide manual and automated input of inbound and outbound train parameters
- The main goal is to provide advisory system for deviations in decision making process in order to take into account dispatchers' experience while decreasing his subjective impact on the overall management system of local marshalling yard.







SMART Real-time Marshalling Yard Management System SMART – ARCC cooperation and joint discussion 12-13th June 2017

 Focus of activities should be the development of a "RTYM Optimization Module" that would be able to support the dispatcher's decision making in case of any deviations from regular plans.











SMART Real-time Marshalling Yard Management System SMART – ARCC cooperation and joint discussion 12-13th June 2017

 The module should take into account possible existing IT-solutions for yard management and from IM and RU, specific circumstances of each individual yard and the prospective availability of real-time data as well in the rail freight sector



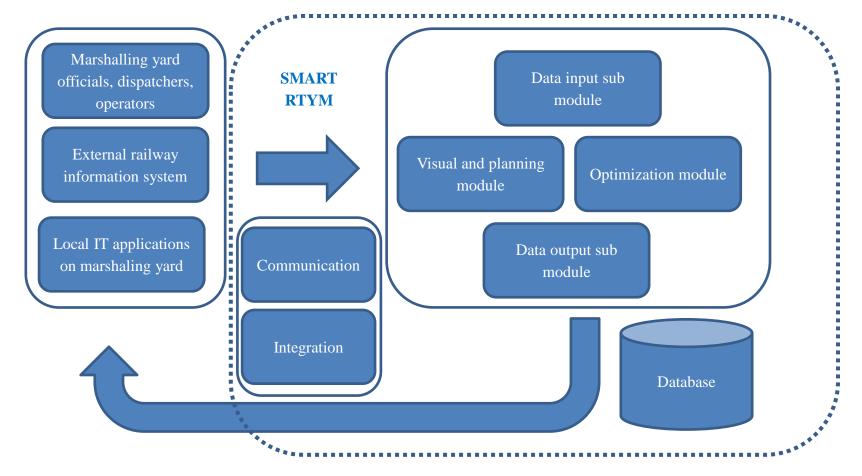








SMART Real-time Marshalling Yard Management System Concept Solution

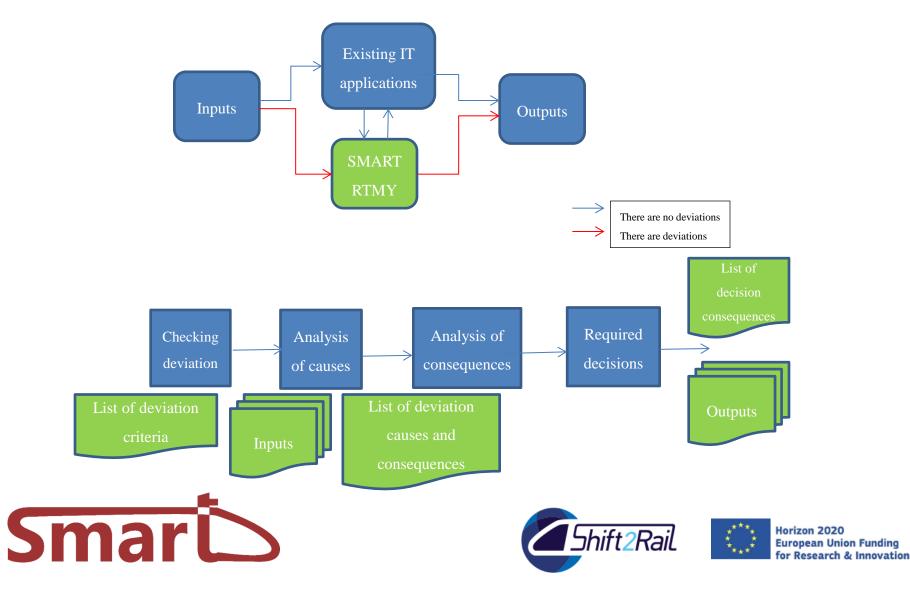








SMART Real-time Marshalling Yard Management System Concept Solution



 Analysis, requirements and specification of a real-time marshalling yard management system

 Modelling, real time simulation and optimization of marshalling process

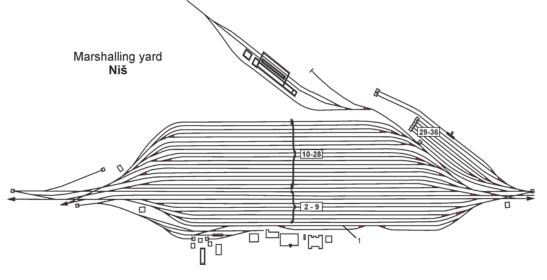
 Development of Web-based information system for supervision and management of marshalling yards







 Analysis, requirements and specification of a real-time marshalling yard management system – Niš-Popovac (Serbia)



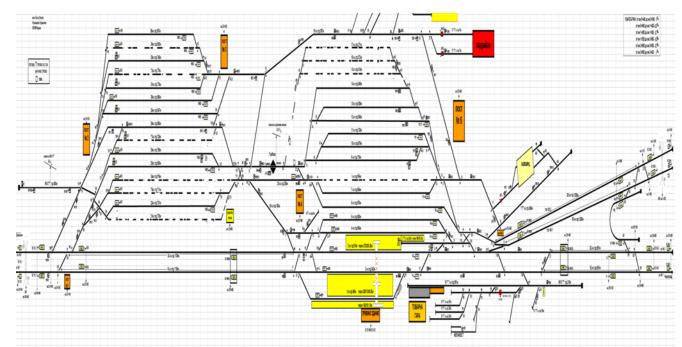








 Analysis, requirements and specification of a real-time marshalling yard management system – Karnobat (Bulgaria)



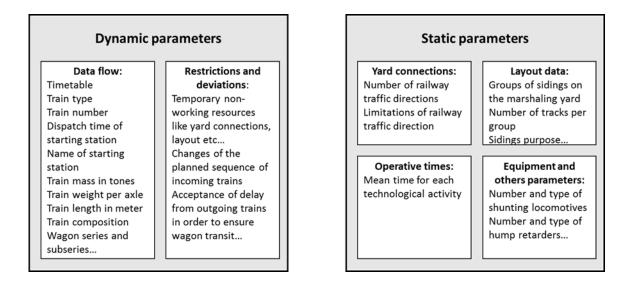






 Analysis, requirements and specification of a real-time marshalling yard management system

List of requirements for RTYMS

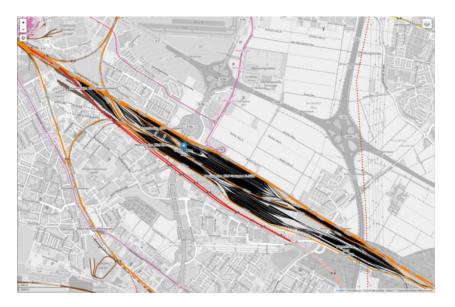


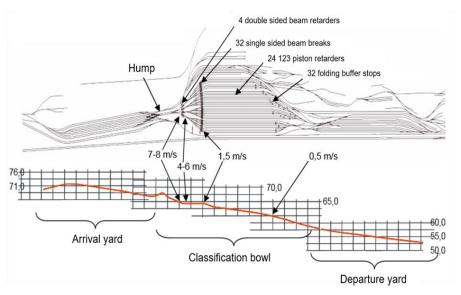






- Forming database of EU marshalling yards
- Niš (Serbia), Karnobat (Bulgaria), Poduene (Bulgaria) Munich Nord (Germany), Manheim (Germany), Hallsberg (Sweden)



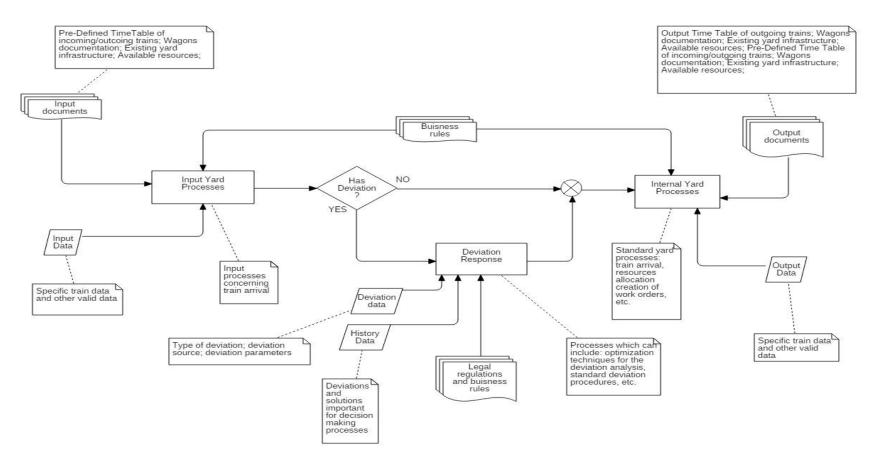








Main data flow





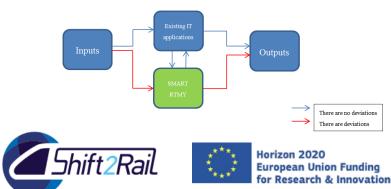




Deviations of decision making processes in MY

- Deviations of the incoming train later (delay) or earlier than timetable plan
- Deviations of the outgoing train later (delay) or earlier than timetable plan
- Deviations in personal resources lack of train driver or other staff for operations in MY
- Deviations in individual wagons modification
- Unexpected repair or breakage of sections of rail line
- Unexpected repair or breakage of wagons
- Deviations or incorrect weight of incoming trains or wagons
- Priorities in cases of congested infrastructure or other priority policies
- Extraordinary requests
- Not defined deviations

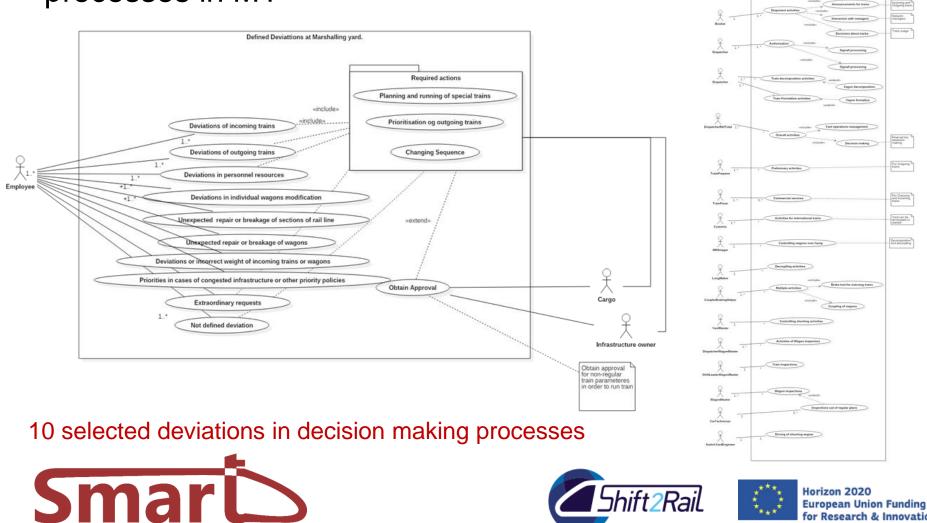




Deviations of decision making processes in MY

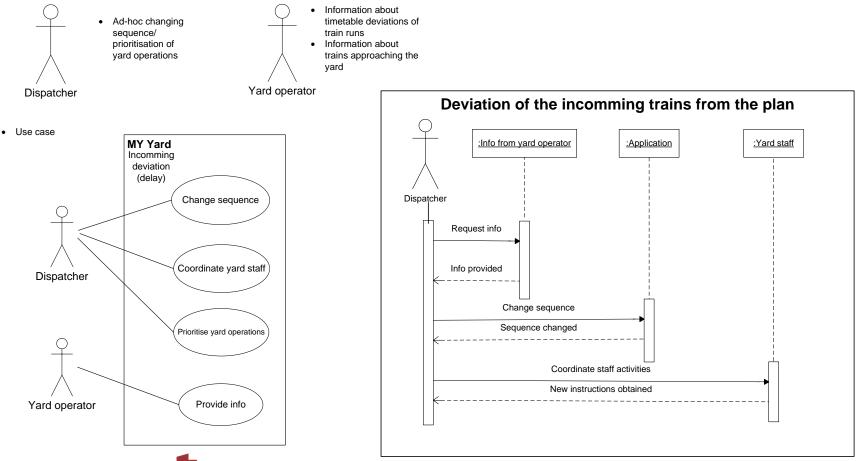
Roles and responsibilities

European Union Funding for Research & Innovation



1. Deviation of the incomming trains from the plan (delay or arriving earlier).

Actors and roles

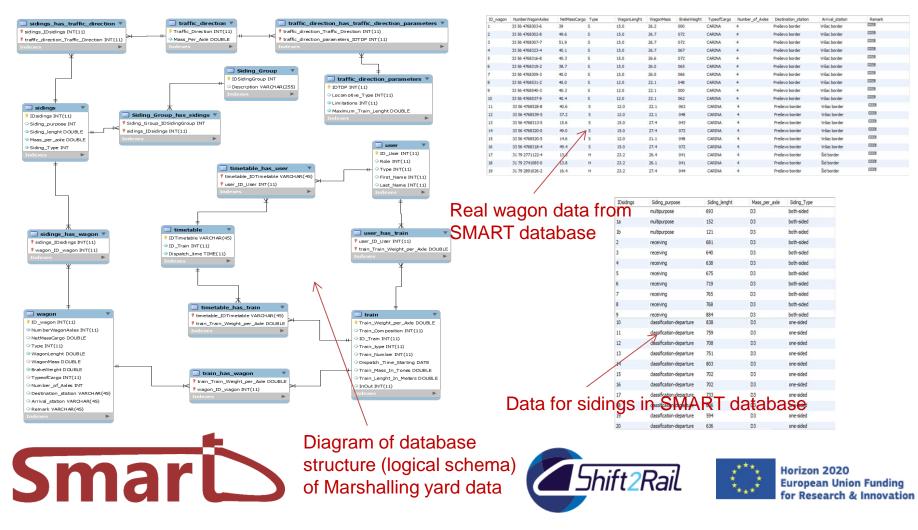




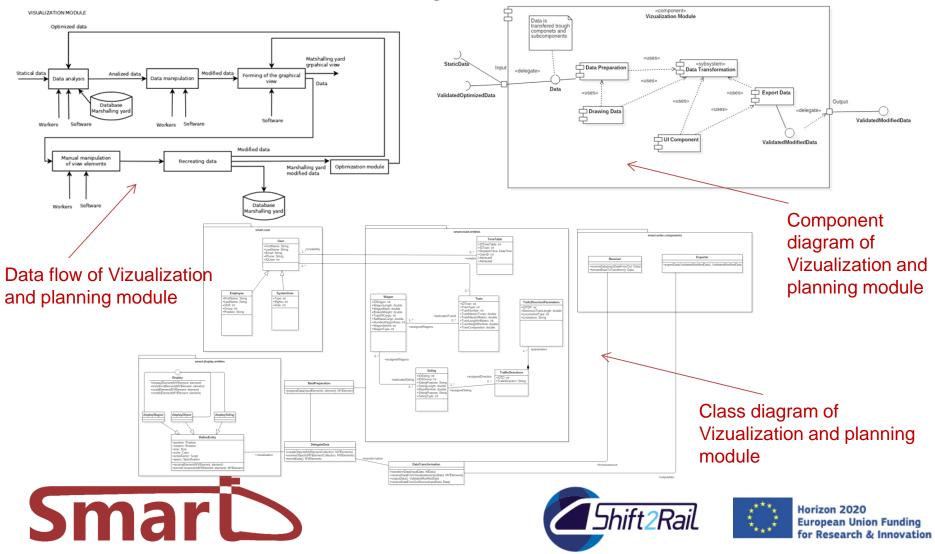




• Development of Web-based information system for supervision and management of marshalling yards

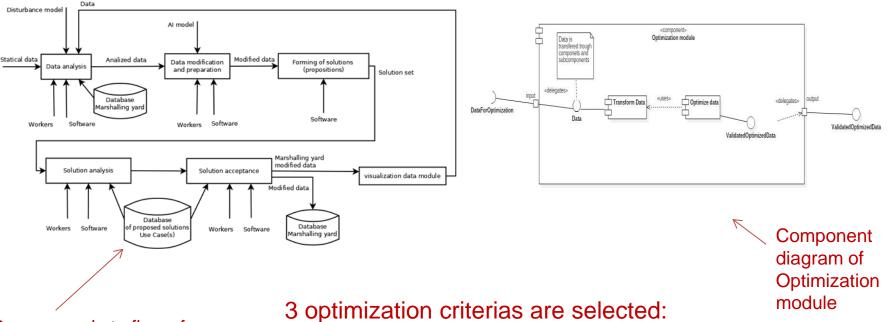


• Visualization and planning module





OPTIMIZATION MODU

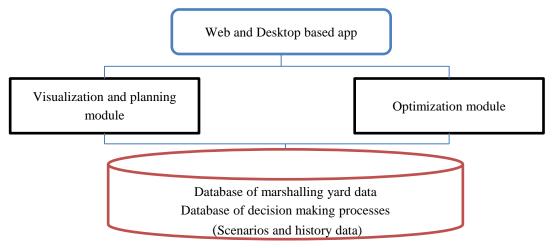


- Process and ata flow of Vizualization and planning module
- 3 optimization criterias are selected:
- Time
- Energy consumption
- Cost







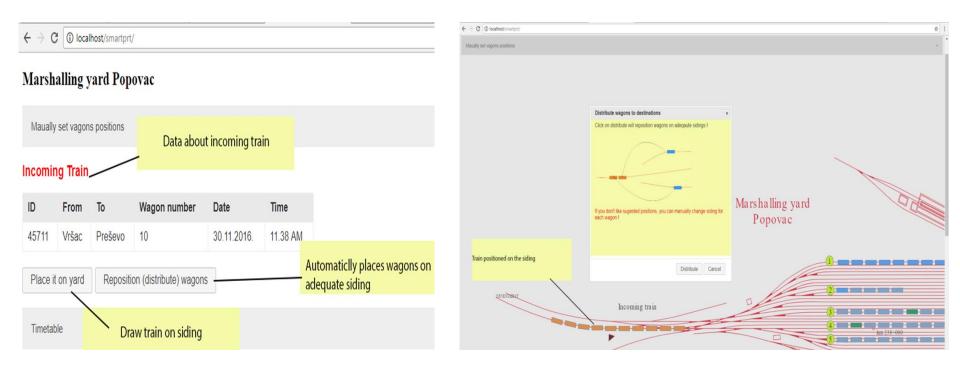


- Application is created in such manner that it can work as online web application and in offline mode, as standard desktop application.
- Both modules have Front End part oriented to the user, and Back End part which contains business logic of the application.
- Marshalling yard data is inserted and organized in relation manner, through RDBMS (Relation Database Management System) – MySQL database is chosen as preferable storage system.
- Front End is realized in JavaScript (JS) and supporting libraries. Back End is based on Java or Python programming languages, or on combination of both





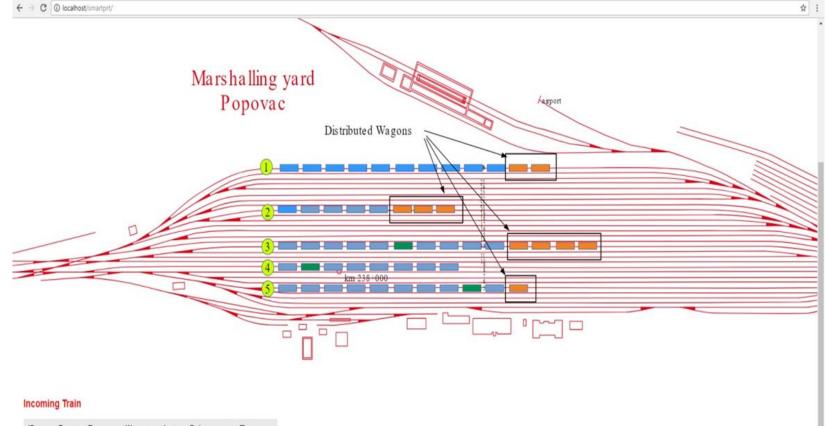












ID	From	То	Wagon number	Date	Time
45711	Vršac	Preševo	10	30.11.2016.	11.38 AM

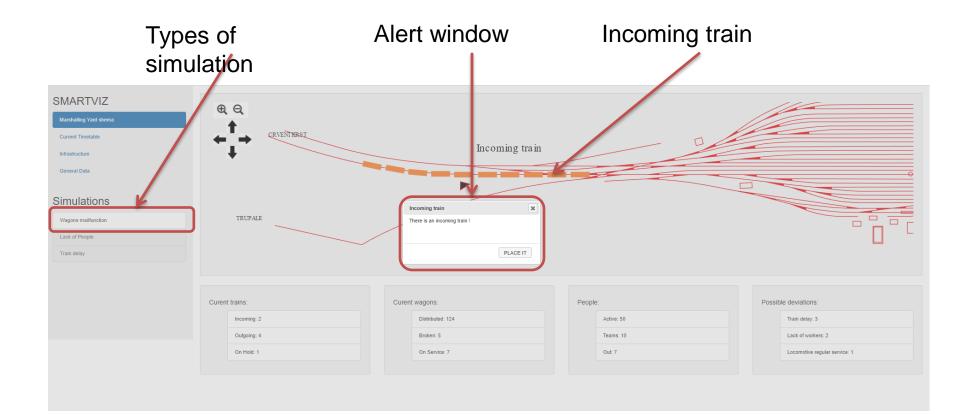
Place it on yard Reposition (distribute) wagons







Simulation of incoming train - Wagon mailfunction

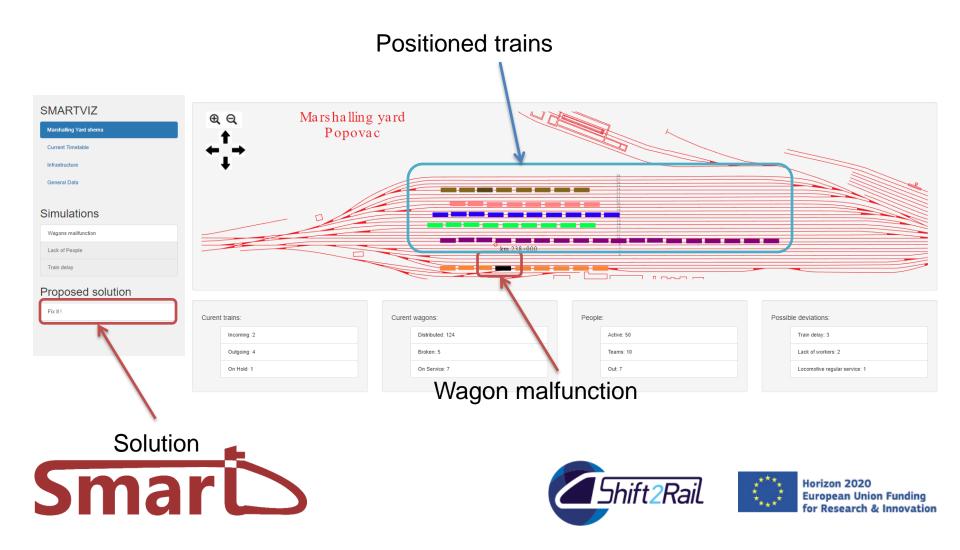




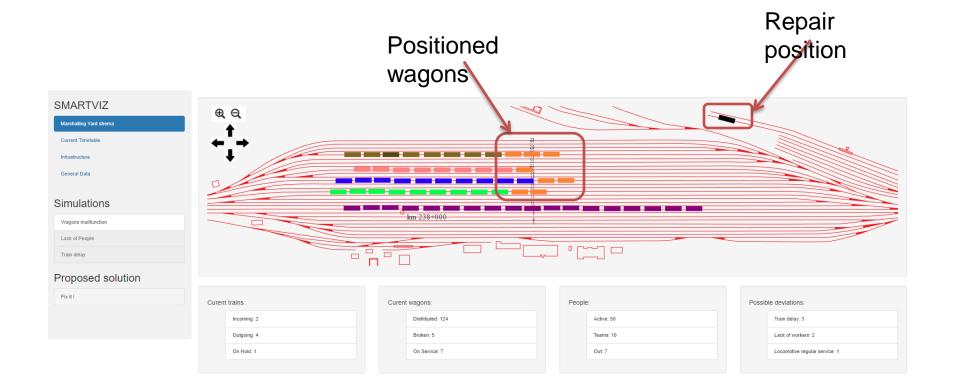




Simulation of incoming train - Wagon mailfunction



Simulation of incoming train – Proposed solution









- Selected and tested optimization algorithms July 2018
- Initial testing of pilot application in MY Karnobat (Bulgaria) and MY Niš (Serbia) – October 2018







Thank you for your attention!

www.smartrail-automation-project.net





