

Leveraging Data Analytics In Systems Engineering –

Towards A Quantum Leap in Railway Reliability



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AGENDA



INTRODUCTION



OBJECTIVE



HOW & WOW



CONCLUSION



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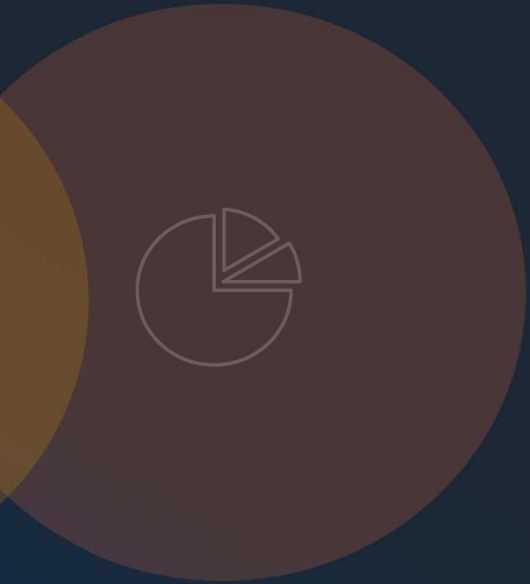
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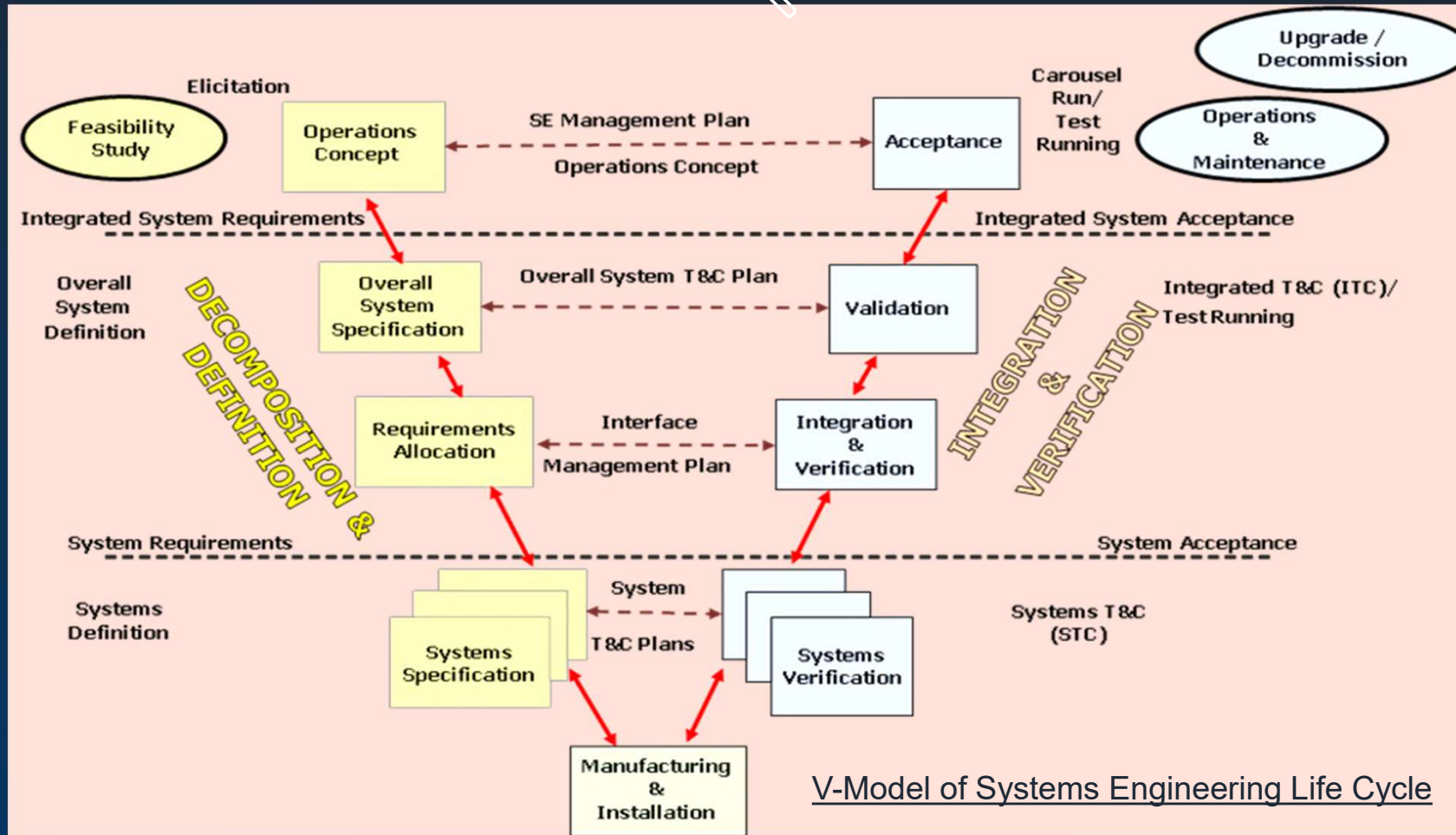
HOW & WOW



CONCLUSION

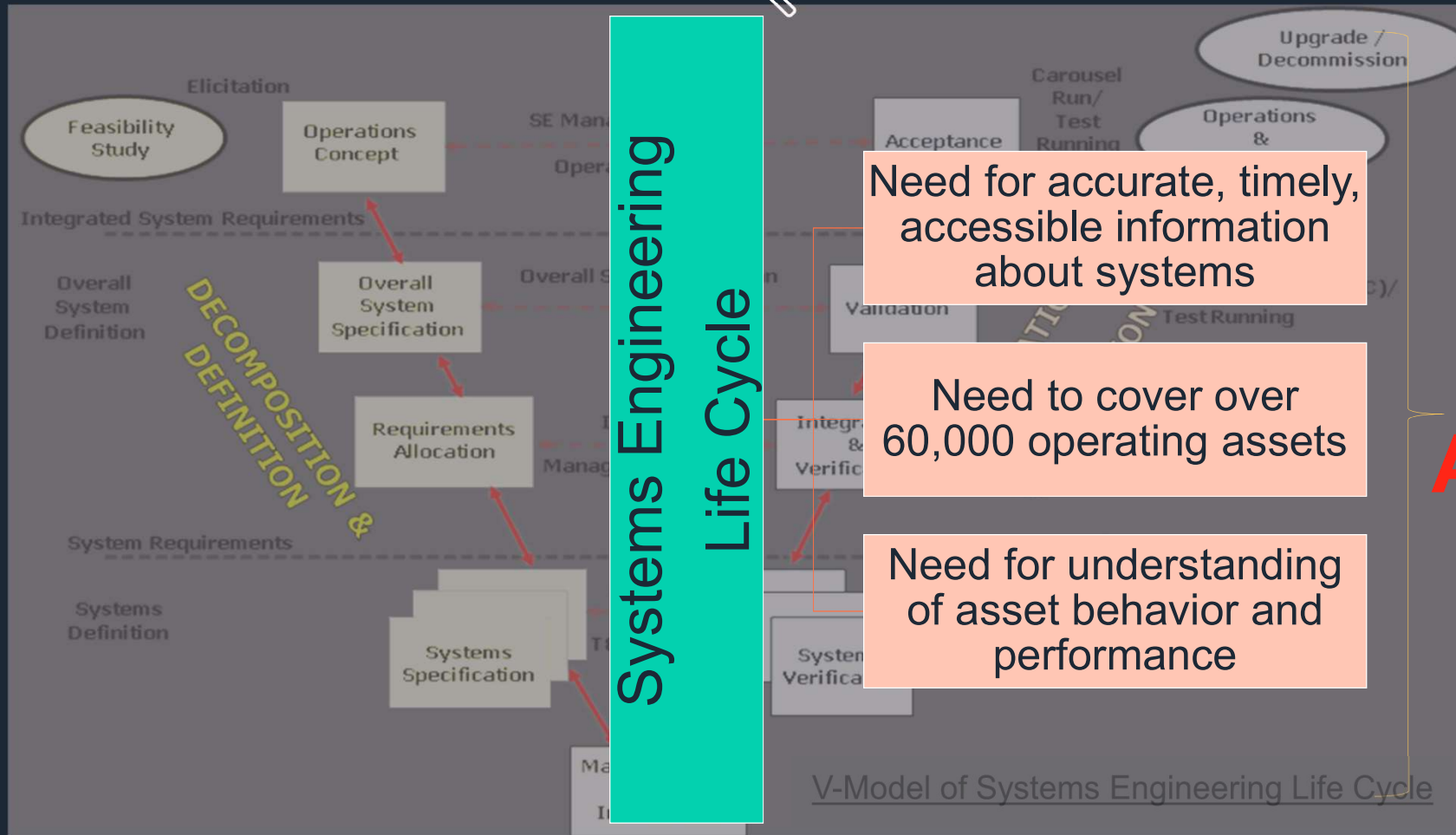


INTRODUCTION





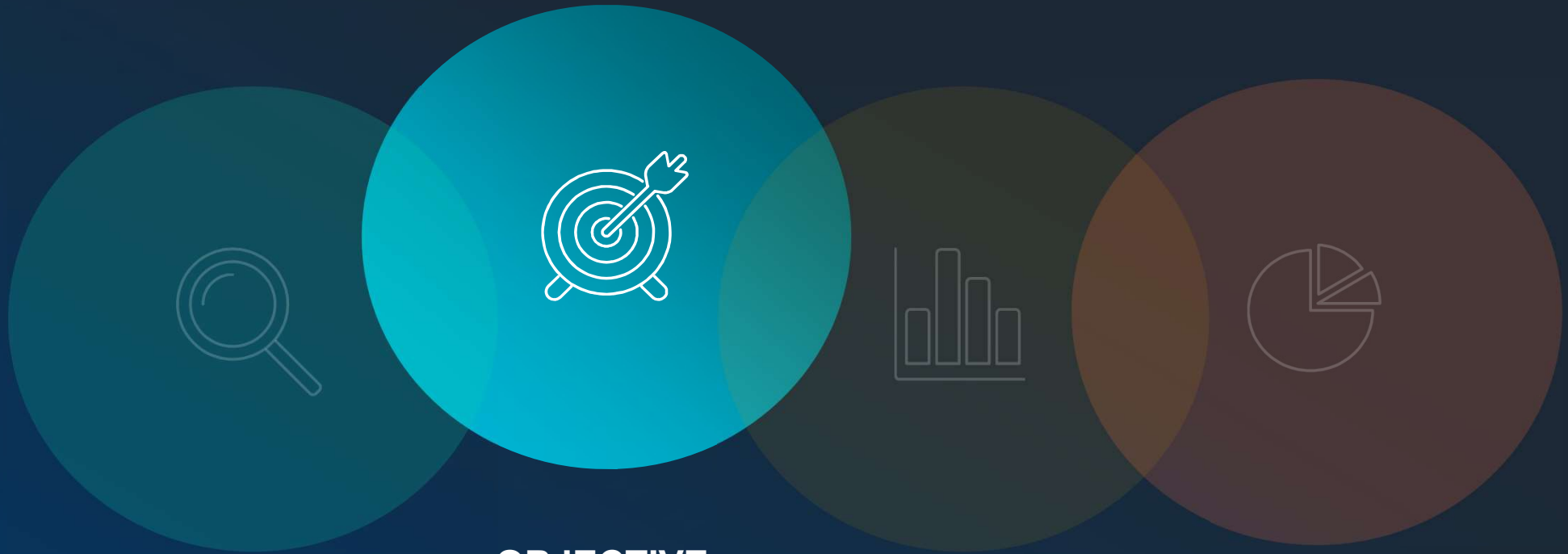
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Data Analytics



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2016



2018

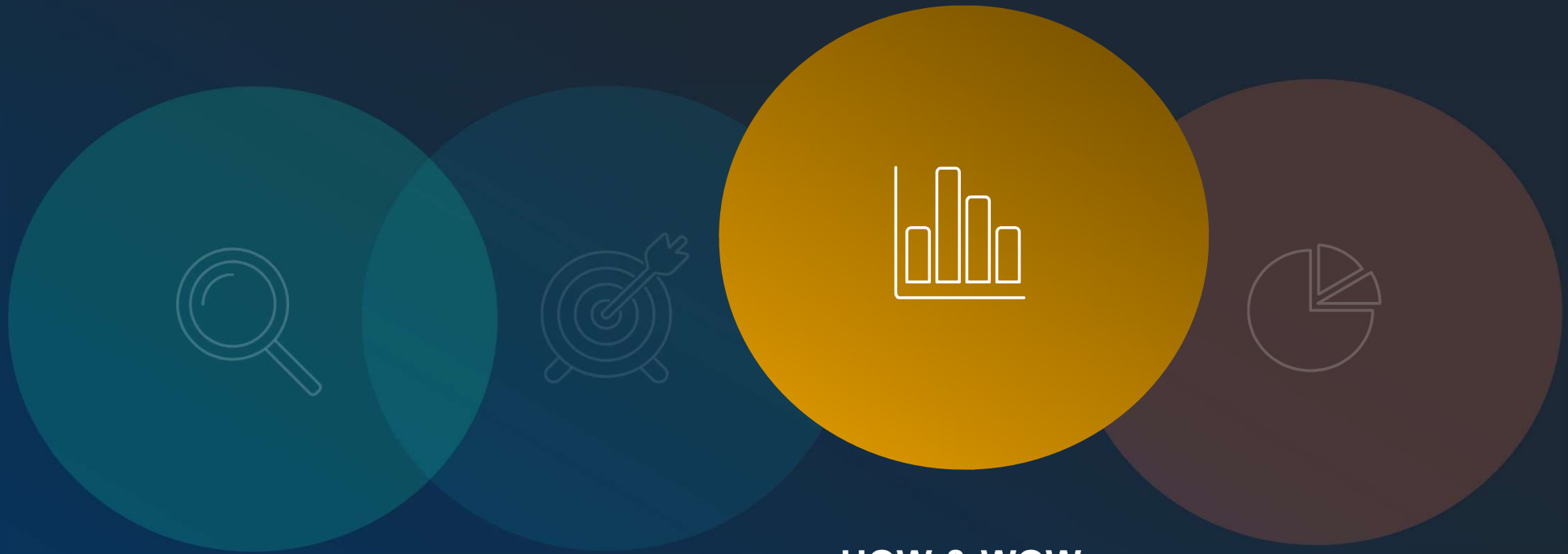


2020

Singapore's RTS Reliability Milestone Targets



HOW & WOW



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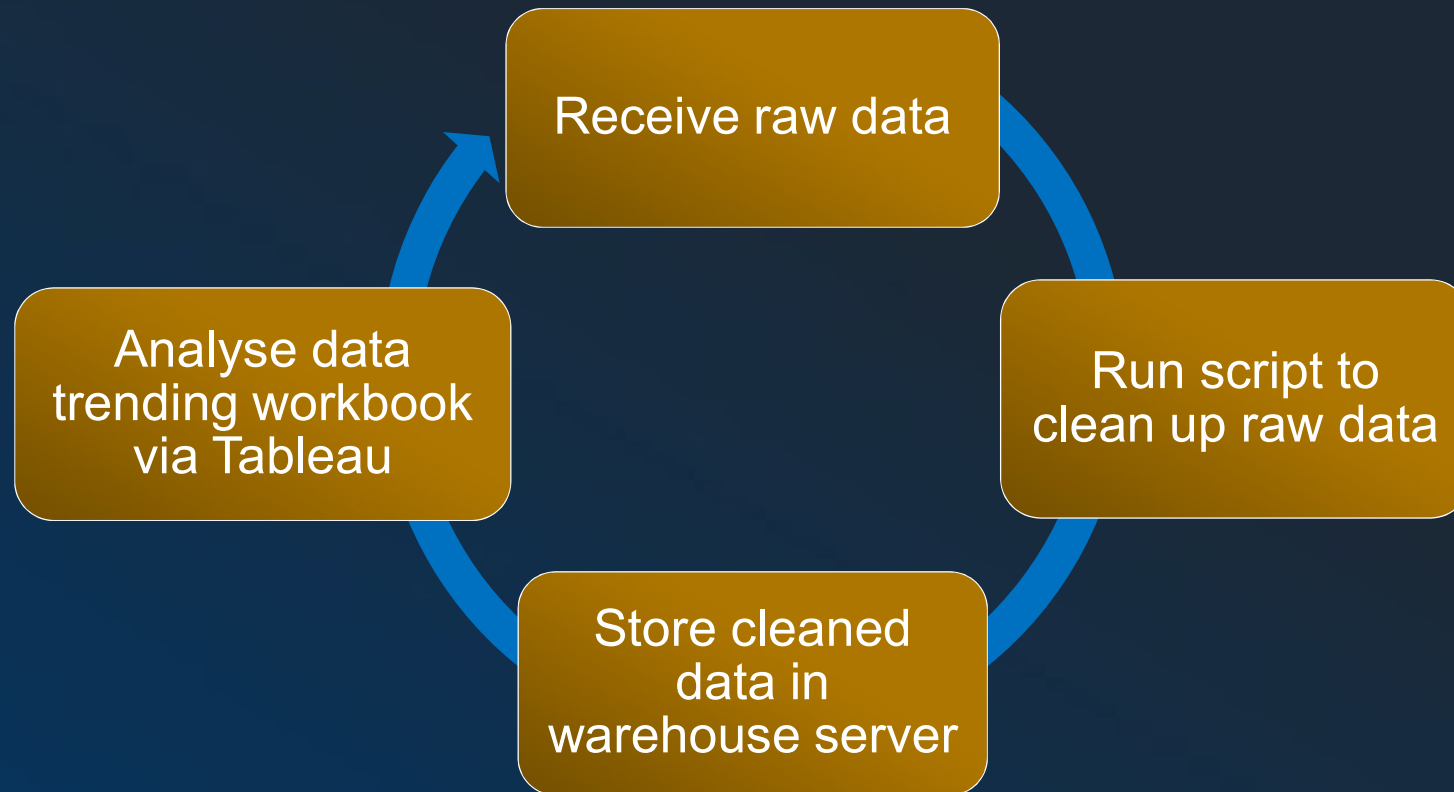
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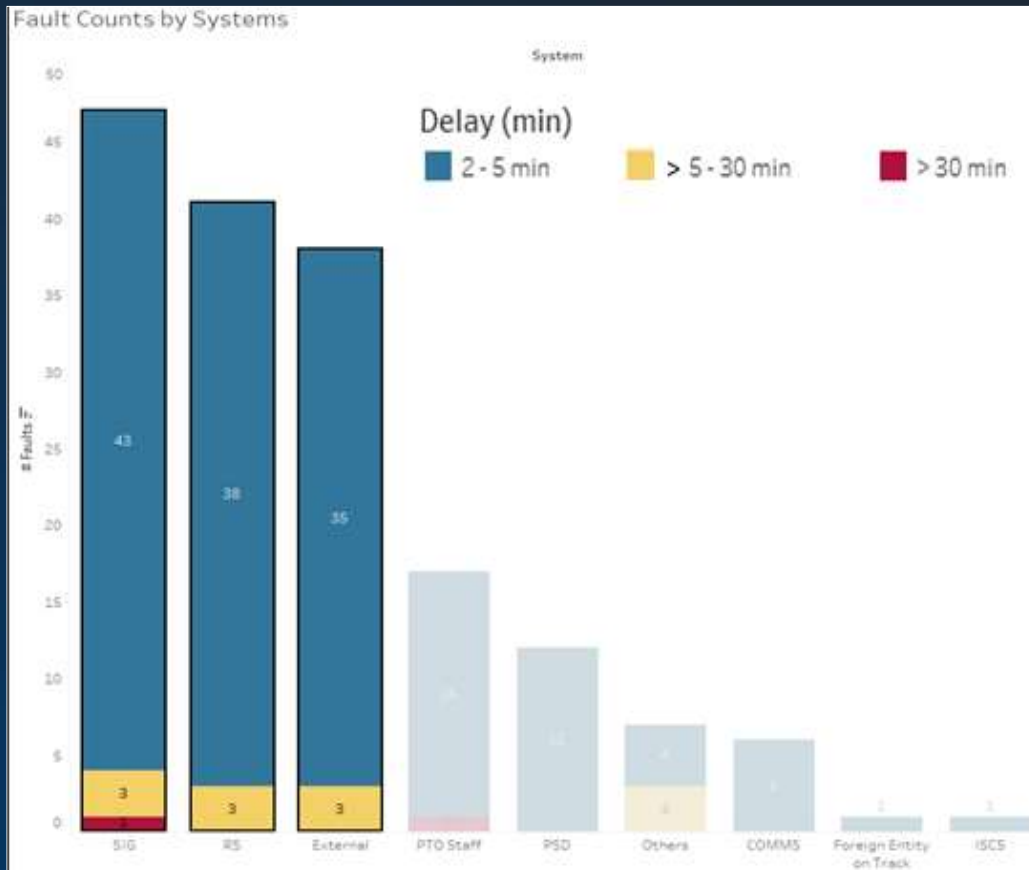
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Data Cleaning Cycle



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Failure Count by Systems



- Further analysis to appreciate observations using the same data set



- Key operation parameters include Location (Trackside/Station), PV number, Sub-system failure count & Peak/Off Peak Hours



- Customised trends are automatically generated using data visualization tools



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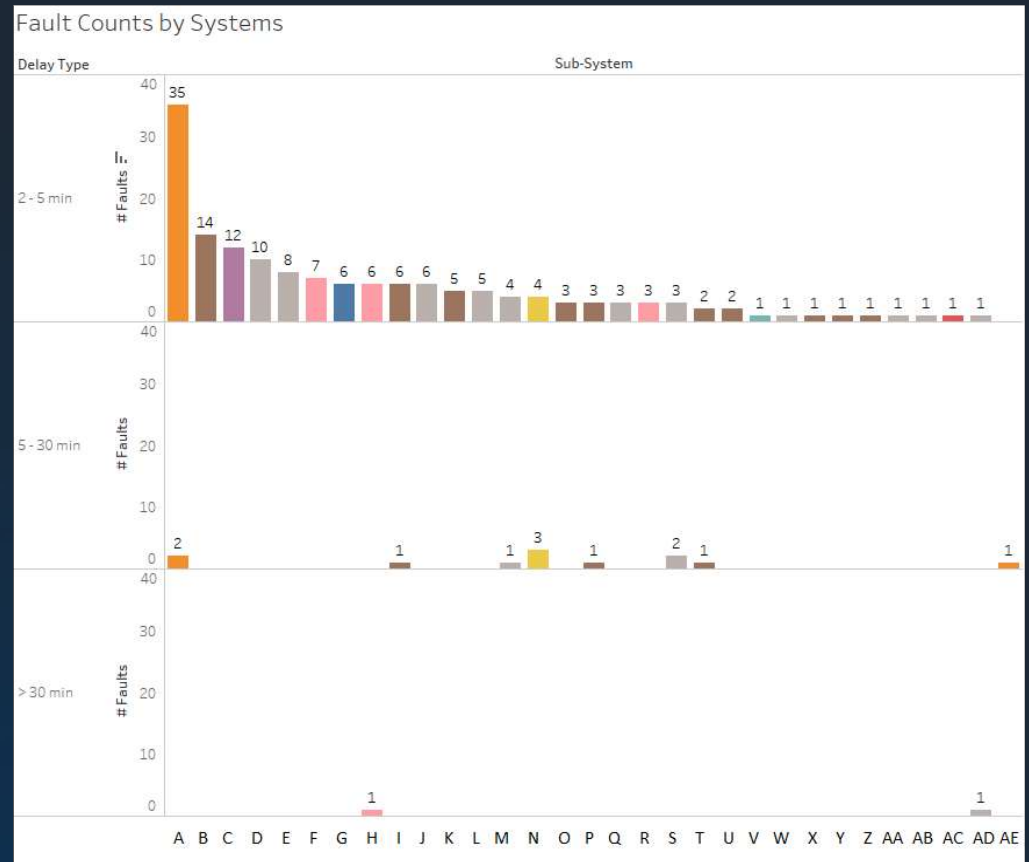
- Data can be analysed at a higher level of granularity



- Such analyses reveal emerging symptoms of other delays or more severe delays



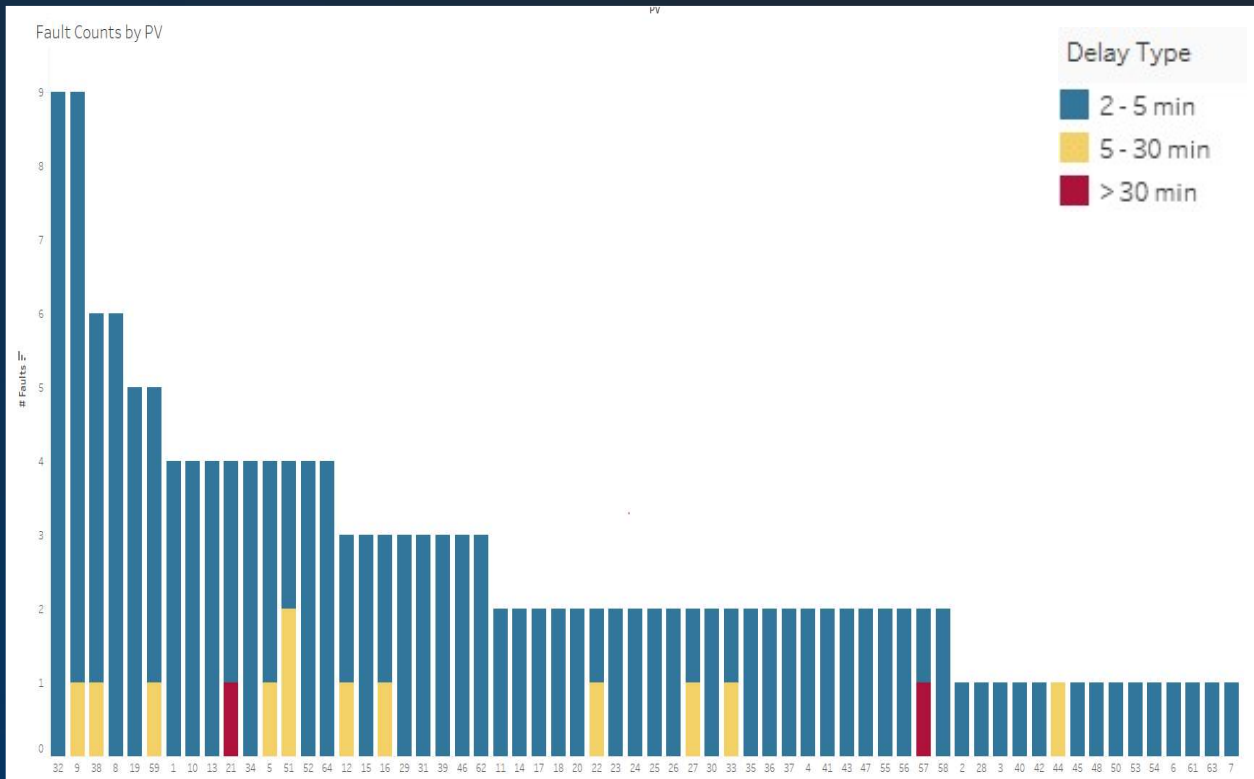
- Figure demonstrates that failures of some modules in the 2 to 5 min categories could have indeed led to 5 min delays



Failure Count by Sub-Systems



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Failure Count by PV



- Analysis can be carried out on a particular system of interest



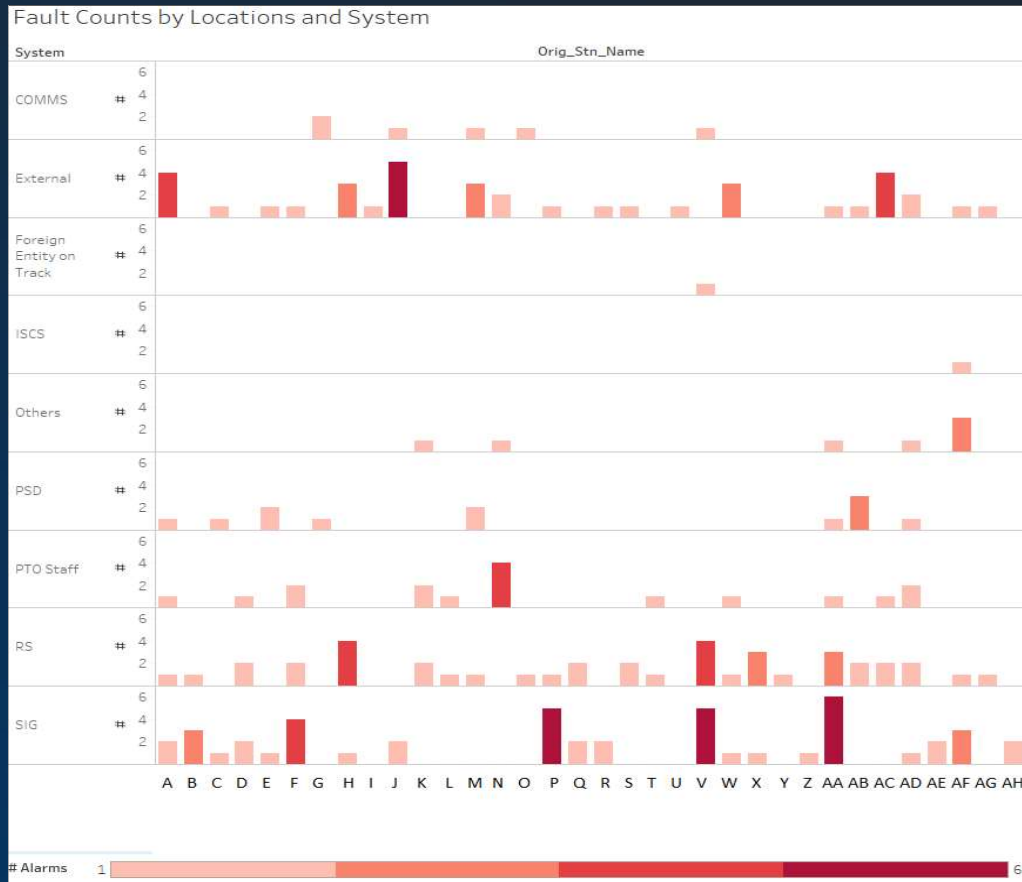
- Figure shows there is no specific PV (Passenger Vehicle) with particularly high failure rate, the max no. of counts was 9



- No clear positive relationship between 2-5min delays and >5 min delays



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System Failure – Location Distribution



- System failures were plotted against location



- Results showed that Signalling failures were more prevalent at Stations F, P, V and AA (at least 4 counts)



- This could possibly point us to investigate further why these locations exhibited higher Signalling failures than others



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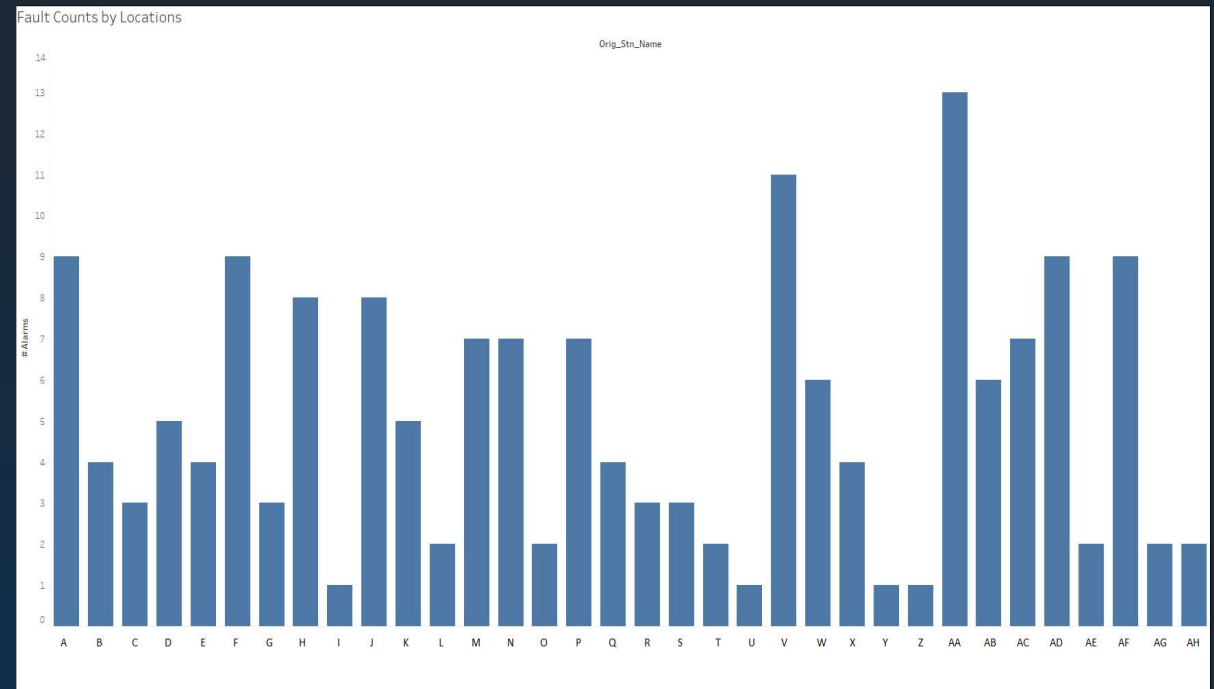
- Trends can also be plotted based on connectivity between stations in the network



- Results possibly showed higher concentration of failures at interchange stations or stations known for heavier human traffic



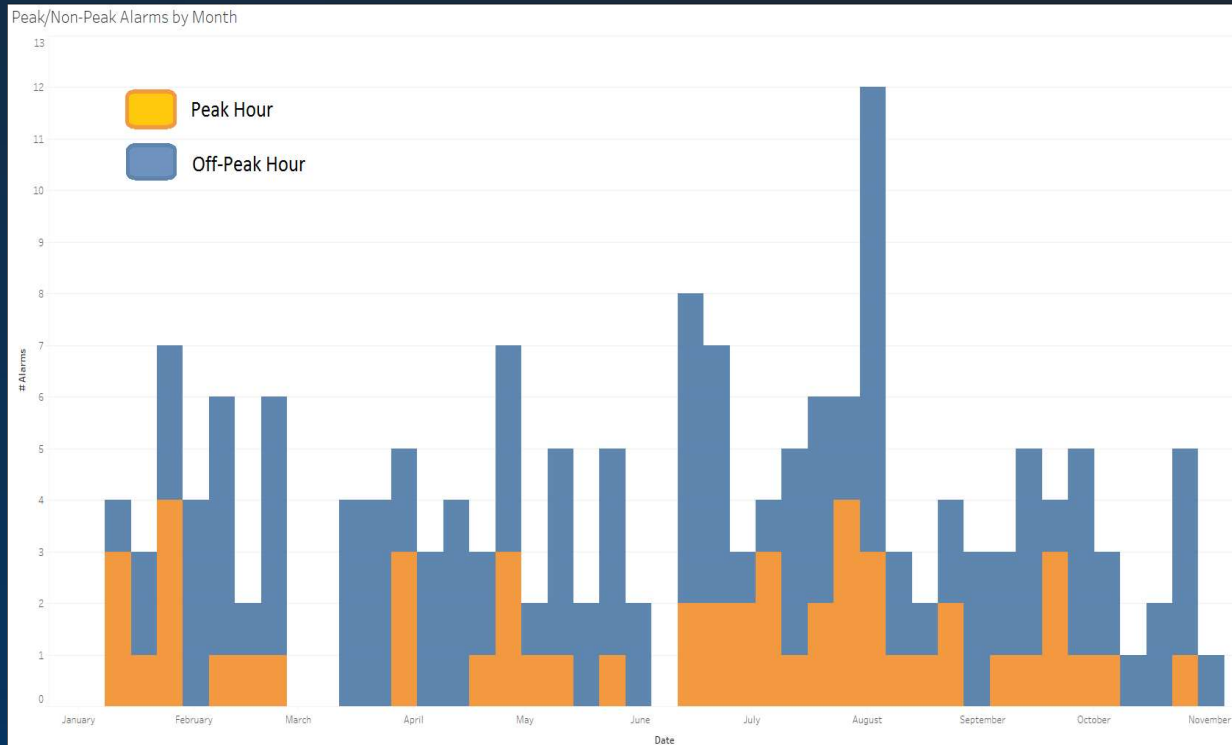
- Failures due to heavier loading on system is a possibility; ie loading could be critical to asset health



Failure Count - Location (In Sequence) Distribution



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Peak/Off-peak Hour Failure Distribution



- Data was analysed comparing failures between peak and off-peak hours



- General correlation between hours covered and failures



- More failures did not necessarily occur during peak, though more studies and data could be included for more concrete findings



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- Data could be incomplete or inaccurate
- Especially when human or manual input is required



- Ability to harness the use of data analytics
- Skill to discern what is useful and what is not



- Sufficient technical experience to discern actual correlations
- Particularly when there are coincidences



C NCLUSION



Better information on system vulnerabilities



Better predictions on incoming failure; earlier improvement activities



World Class standards in Railway

Data Analytics In Systems Engineering



Better strategies to operate, maintain, modify and upgrade



Better feedback for design improvement and new project baselines



THANK YOU