

 Using maps of surface runoff susceptibility for optimizing risk diagnoses on railways

Lilly-Rose LAGADEC^{1,2} and Loïc MOULIN¹

1 SNCF Réseau, Engineering and Project, 6 av Francois Mitterrand, 93210 La Plaine Saint Denis 2 IRSTEA, Water department, 5 rue de la Doua, 69100 Villeurbanne

Contact: lilly-rose.lagadec@reseau.sncf.fr, loic.moulin@reseau.sncf.fr,

CONTEXT & OBJECTIVES







WATER SURFACE RUNOFF



RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE





FLOODS



MUD DEPOSIT ON TRACKS



MUDFLOWS



LANDSLIDES



BALLAST TRANSPORT



CONTEXT & OBJECTIVES

Focus on maintenance and on risk diagnoses on railways

Where does surface runoff is susceptible to occur?

Current methods:

- Perform field expertise
- Compile Local knowledge

Issues:

- Complex phenomenon (outside rivers, not only topography)
- No hazard mapping at network scale

What measures must be taken to reduce risks of damage?

Current methods:

- Adapt and design protective structures
- Provide maintenance and monitoring recommendations

<u>Issues:</u>

- Design formulas not adapted to surface runoff
- Liquid and solid flows



CONTEXT & OBJECTIVES

Creation and development of the IRIP method for surface runoff susceptibility mapping







OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- How can the IRIP method contribute to perform risk diagnosis?
 - How to integrate it in the current risk diagnosis process?

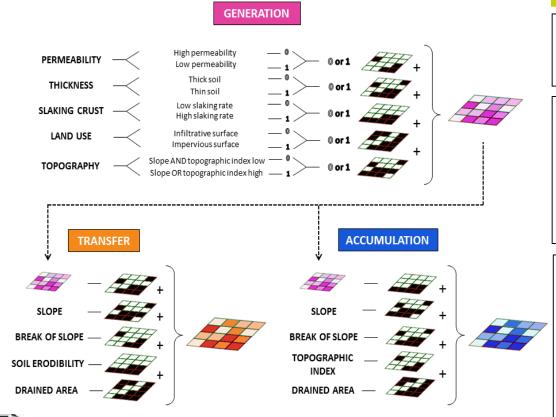


PRESENTATION OUTLINES

- 01. Presentation of the IRIP method
- 02. Presentation of the risk diagnosis
- 03. Comparison of the IRIP maps and the risk diagnosis
- 04. How to integrate the IRIP method in the current risk diagnosis process?
 - 05. Conclusion



1. PRESENTATION OF THE IRIP METHOD



« IRIP »

Indicator of Intense Pluvial Runoff

To retain:

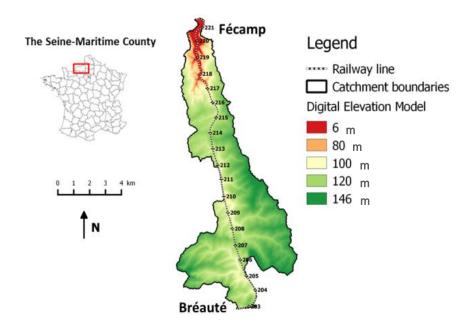
- Mapping of 3 processes
- Dry method for susceptibility mapping
- 6 levels from 0 to 5
- Only 3 input data

Input data:

- lidar DEM from IGN (5m resolution)
- European soil database from LUCAS database (1km resolution)
- Land use map from the Haute-Normandie county (1/25000 and 1/5000 urban areas)

2. PRESENTATION OF THE RISK DIAGNOSIS

- Project of railway regeneration of the Bréauté to Fécamp railway line of 20 km
- Risk diagnosis performed in 2014/2015
- 12 sections selected for drainage regeneration works
- Good knowledge of the railway infrastructure



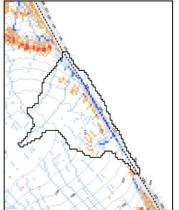


3. COMPARISON OVER THE RAILWAY LINE

•	Contingency table		Risk diagnosis	
_	Total railway line = 20 km		Selected	Not selected
	IRIP method	Detected	9,5 km	1,6 km
		Not detected	0 km	8,9 km

• <u>Examples</u>

✓ Dectected by the IRIP method → Susceptibility levels ≥ 4/5



 ✓ False alarm → Explained by low vulnerability of the infrastructure

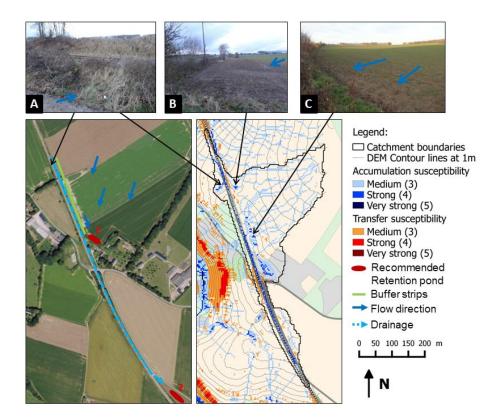


Large draining sidetracks and small catchment
→ low vulnerability



3. COMPARISON ON A RAILWAY SECTION

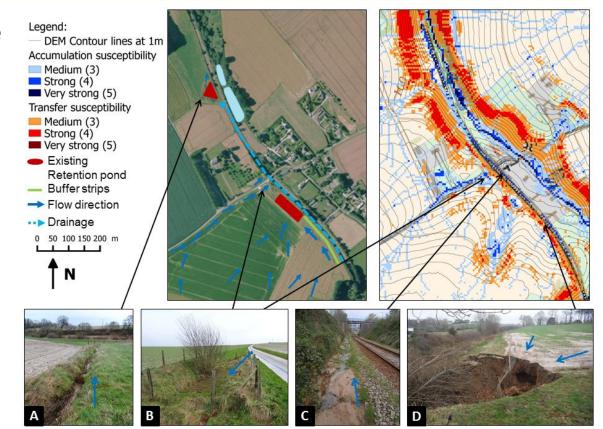
Example 1/2





3. COMPARISON ON A RAILWAY SECTION

Example 2/2





- ✓ Identification of a substantial contribution of the IRIP method for hazard assessment
 - ✓ Identification of an opportunity to push forward our methods

HOW TO INTEGRATE THE IRIP METHOD IN THE CURRENT RISK DIAGNOSIS PROCESS?

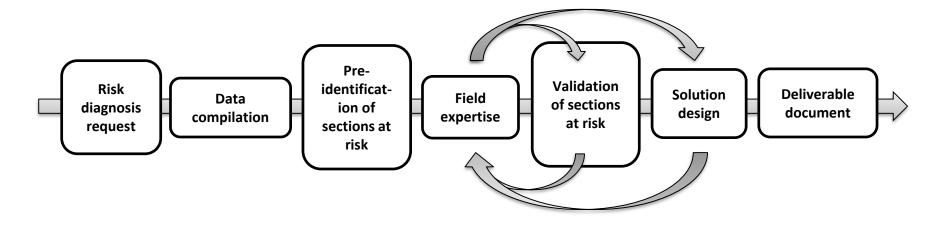
Analysing the current risk diagnosis process

Identification of steps:

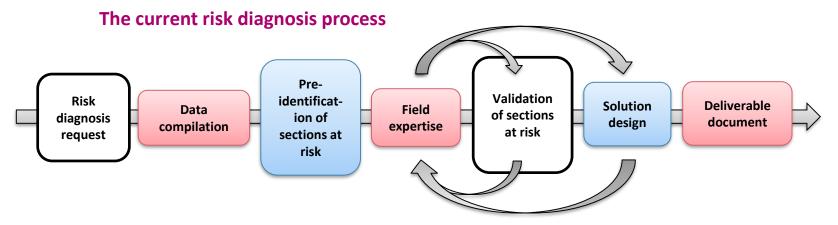
- → Where the IRIP method can bring direct contribution
- → Where a mutual evolution of the IRIP maps and of the risk diagnosis methods is required to push forward our risk management process



The current risk diagnosis process

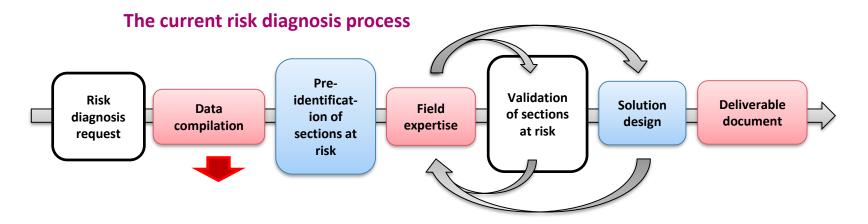






- → Steps where IRIP can bring direct contribution
- → Steps where the IRIP maps and the risk diagnosis methods must be adapted to push forward our risk management process

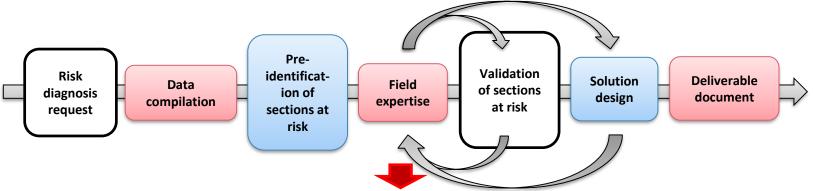




- ✓ The IRIP maps as a basis for surface runoff hazard assessment for hydraulic expertise
- Combine the IRIP maps created using the iRIP software with all information about the study area (Infrastructure, incident history, railway surroundings ...)

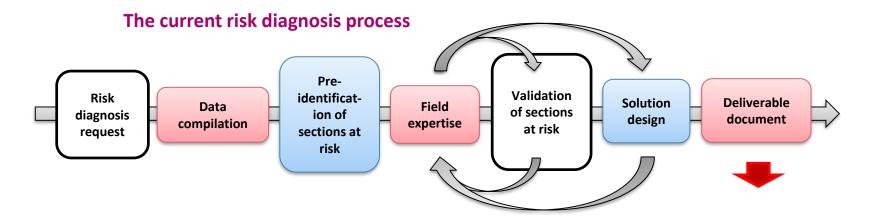


The current risk diagnosis process



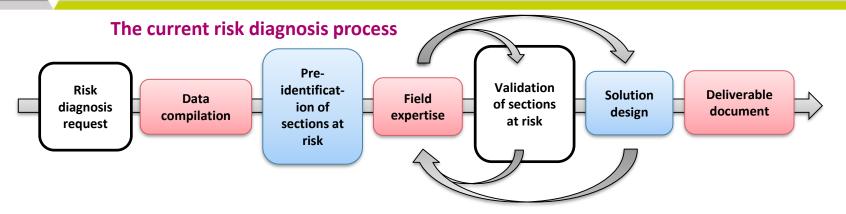
- ✓ The IRIP maps provide a simple combination of landscape indicators
 - ✓ Orient the field observation toward what is expected to be seen:
 - Sediment deposits in accumulation areas
 - Erosion traces in transfer areas





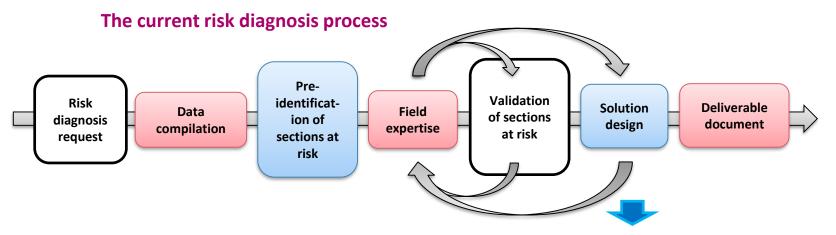
- ✓ The IRIP maps, a visual tool as a mean of communication between experts and:
 - Project stakeholders
 - Local actors





- ✓ Require a post-process of the IRIP maps and an evolution of the current diagnosis process
- ✓ Need of a full catalogue of all the available tools and methods for risk assessment





- ✓ Possible post-process of the IRIP maps to suggest mitigation approaches depending on the area
- ✓ Promote actions ouside the railway right-of-way
- ✓ Increase communication between experts and project managers during and after the diagnosis



5. CONCLUSION

- The IRIP method: co-development to answer to scientific and industrial needs
- The IRIP method can bring direct contribution to the actual risk diagnosis methods
 - IRIP as a tool to support hydraulic expertise
- There is an opportunity to push forward our risk management process
 - Capitalisation of all the available risk assessment methods
 - The IRIP maps as a tool for communication with project stakholders and local actors
 - Develop the risk management outside the railway right-of-way in cooperation with the territory developent

→ Toward a systemic management of risks



Thank you for your attention





Contact:

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