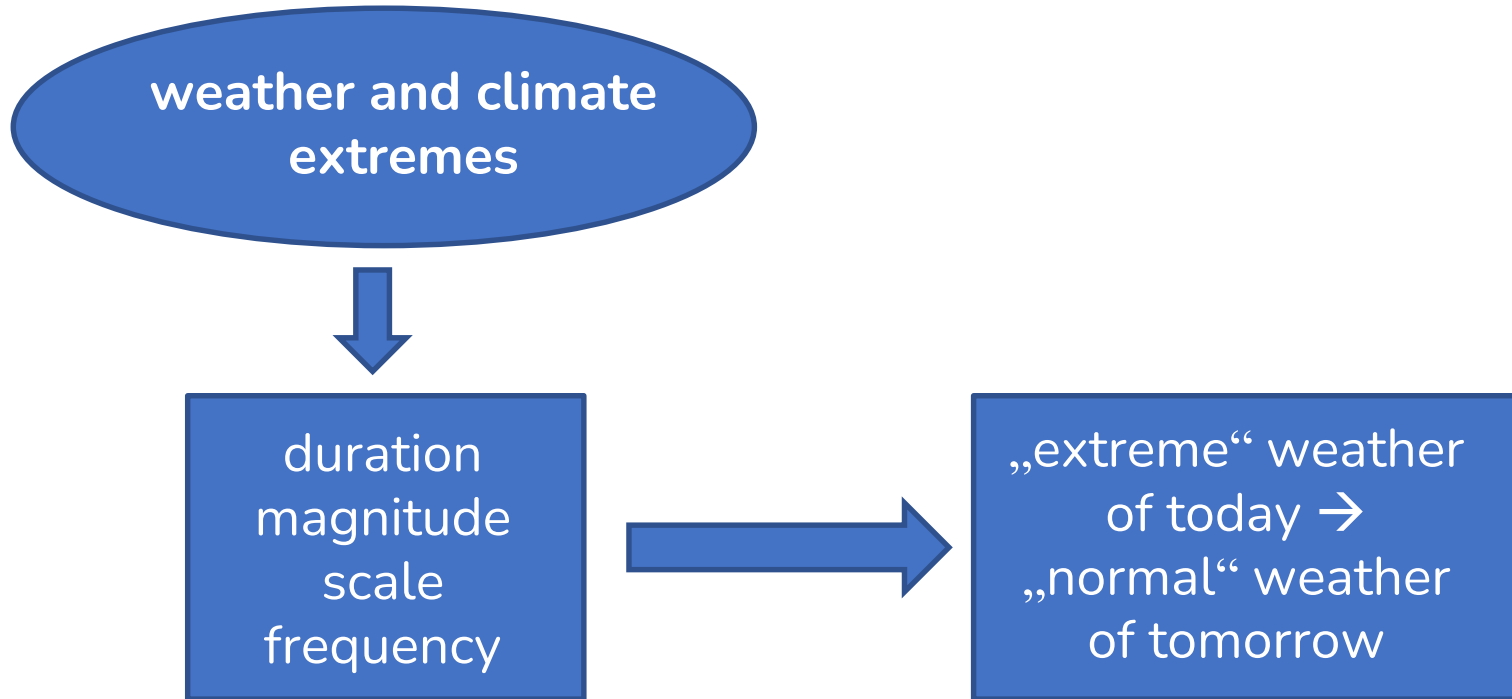




Heat and Drought Induced Impacts on the German Railway Network

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1. The impact of heat and drought on railway operation



Rail infrastructure is expected to operate for more than 50 years

- Climate change adaptation must be integrated into long-term railway planning, design and management processes

1. The impact of heat and drought on railway operation



European Railway Agency (ERA):
extreme heat one of the major weather-related threats to railway traffic infrastructure and service

direct impacts of high temperatures

- thermal expansion in structures (e.g. buckling of rails)
- electronic malfunctions of trackside objects
- excessive sag of overhead powerlines



consequences

- higher number of disruptions
- speed reductions to reduce derailment risk due to buckling
- extra track inspections necessary

1. The impact of heat and drought on railway operation



indirect impacts of heat and drought

higher frequency and magnitude of climate-related natural hazards

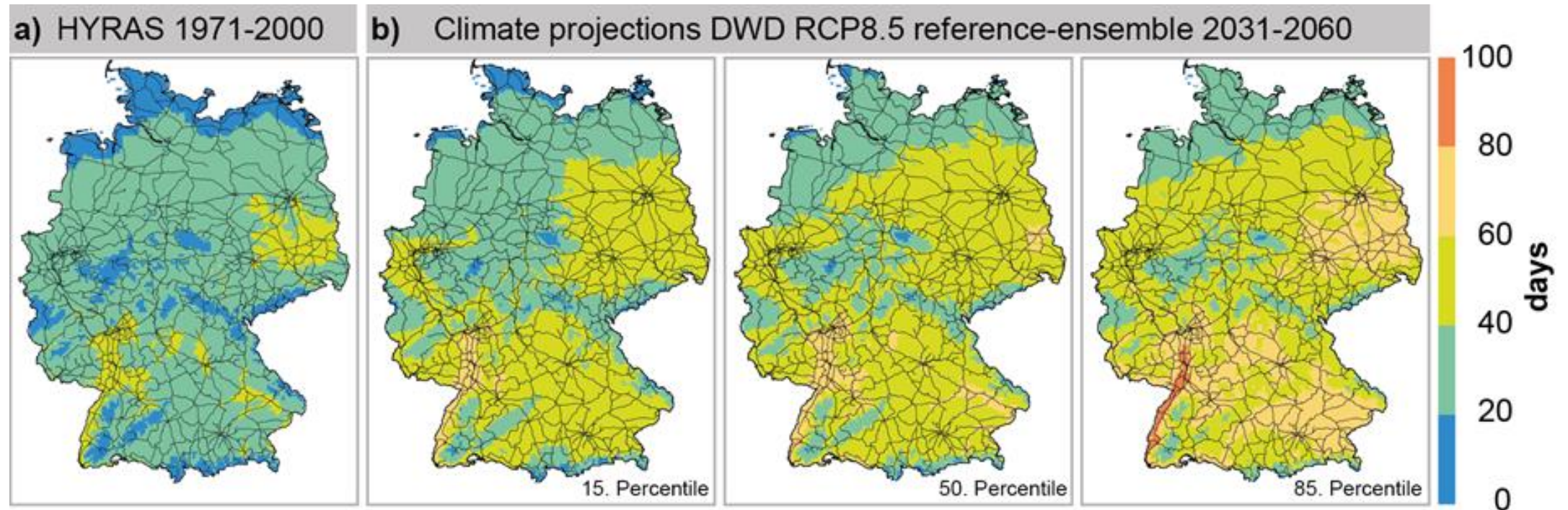
- wildfires and embankment fires
- tree falls
- landslides

The role of (trackside) vegetation

+: cooling effect on the surrounding → reducing of peak temperature values

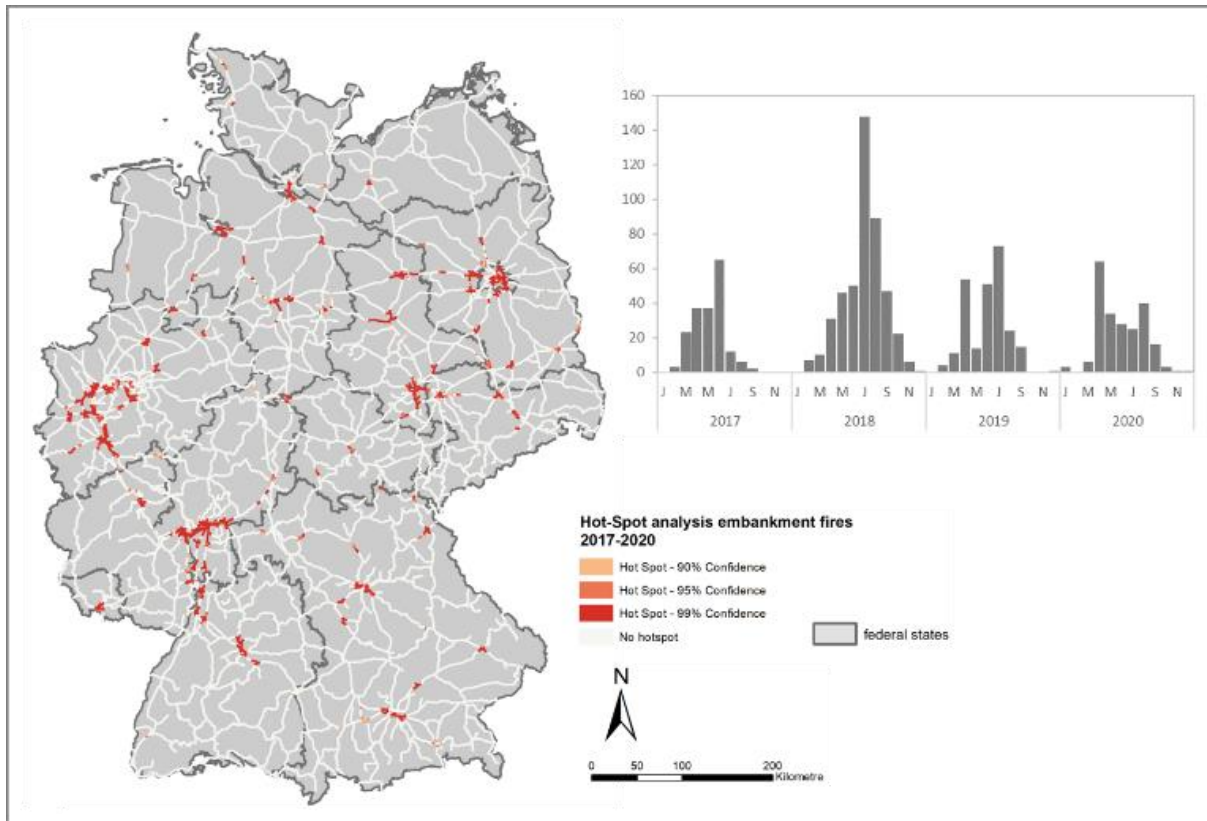
-: impacts caused by vegetation are a major threat for rail traffic

2. Heat-prone parts of the German railway network



Number of summer days (days with maximum temperatures $\geq 25^{\circ}\text{C}$) today and in upcoming decades.

3. Embankment fires – triggering factors and spatio-temporal distribution



Fire risk assessment:

Risk of ignition → often described in fuel maps

Extent of a fire after ignition (spread potential) → mainly driven by topography

Spatial and temporal distribution of disruptions in the operating sequence due to embankment fires along the German railway network between 2017 and 2020.

3. Embankment fires – triggering factors and spatio-temporal distribution



Triggering factors

- meteorological factors
 - precipitation
 - humidity
 - cloud cover
 - air temperature
 - wind direction and speed
- prolonged dry periods
- vegetation-related characteristics

Factors used for the models for the embankment fire risk map

Category	Variable
Infrastructure	Distance to curves and service
	Distance to settlements
Meteorology	Difference of wind direction angle to rail orientation
	Soil Moisture Index SMI, upper soil, summer average
	Surface temperature by Landsat8 / Sentinel 2
	Average wind
Topography	Angle between aspect of slope and rail orientation
	Aspect (slope)
	Elevation
Vegetation	Slope (DEM-5m)
	FuelMap classification

3. Embankment fires – triggering factors and spatio-temporal distribution



5m²

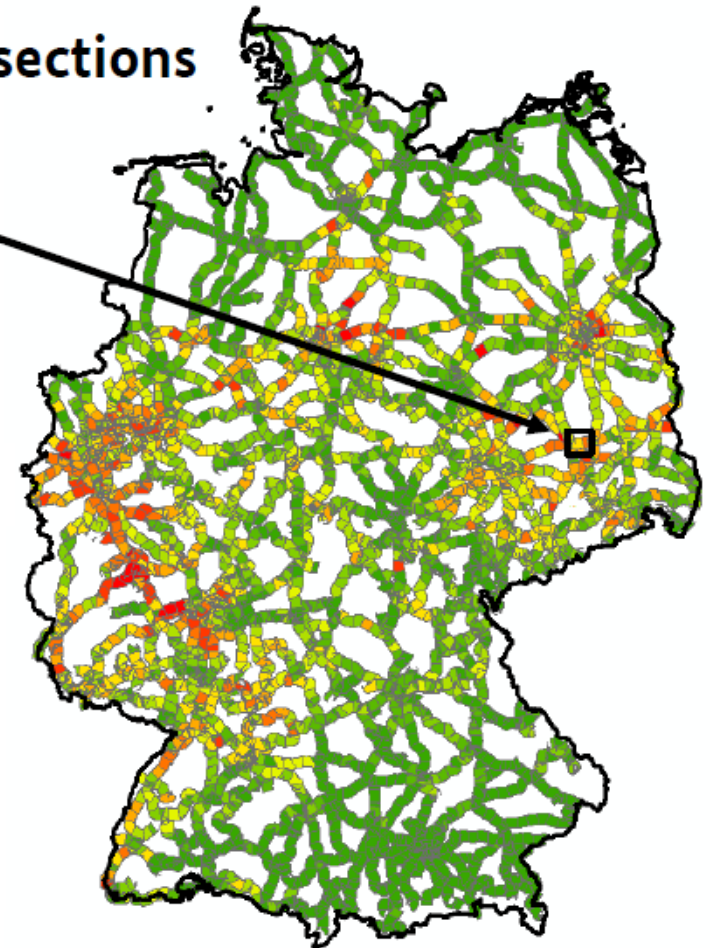
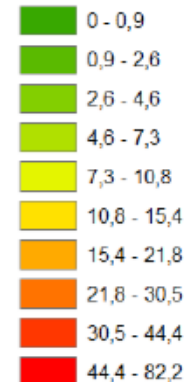


5km sections

Risk (likelihood) of embankment fire



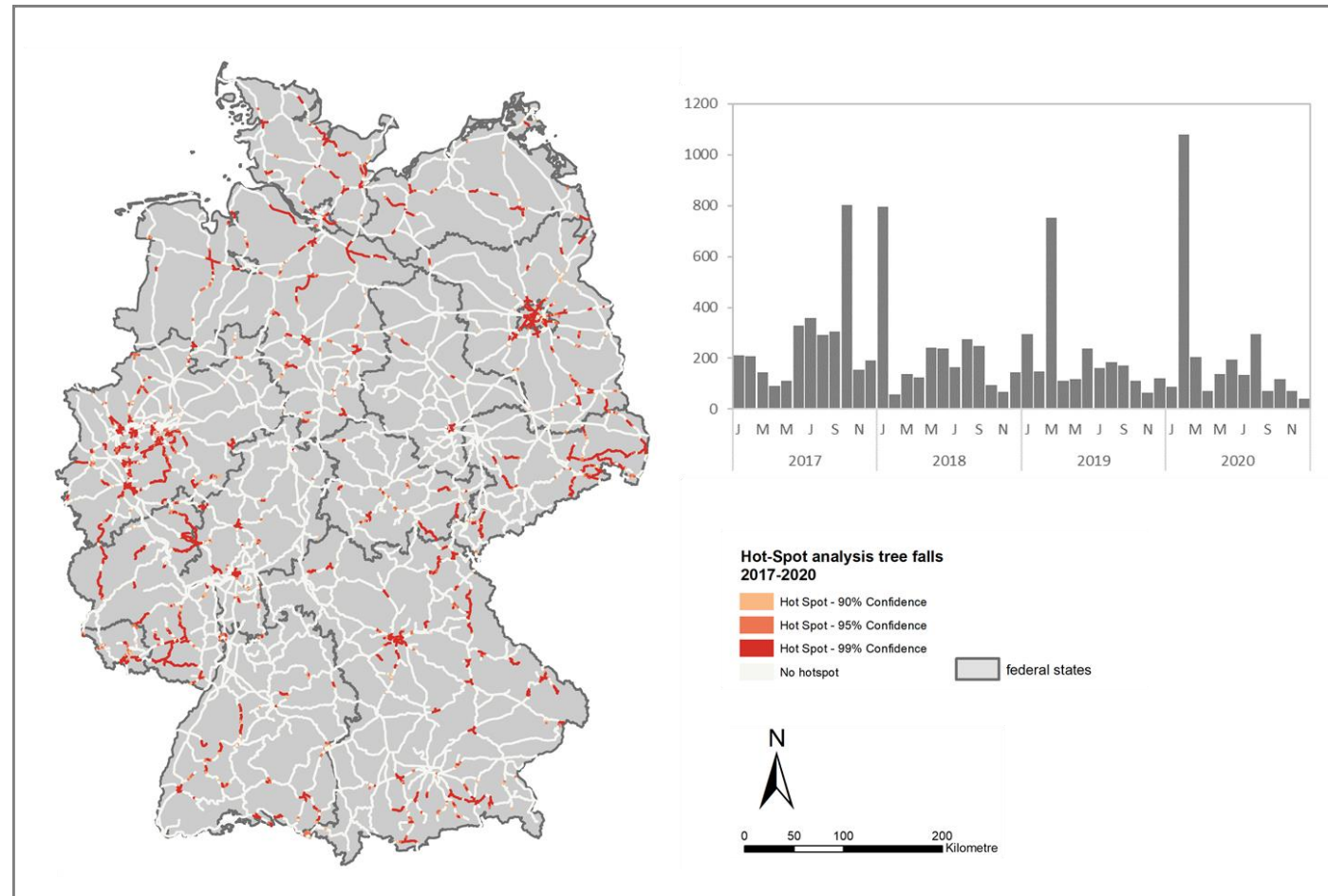
Area of risk >0.5 for 5 km sections



Identification of embankment risk

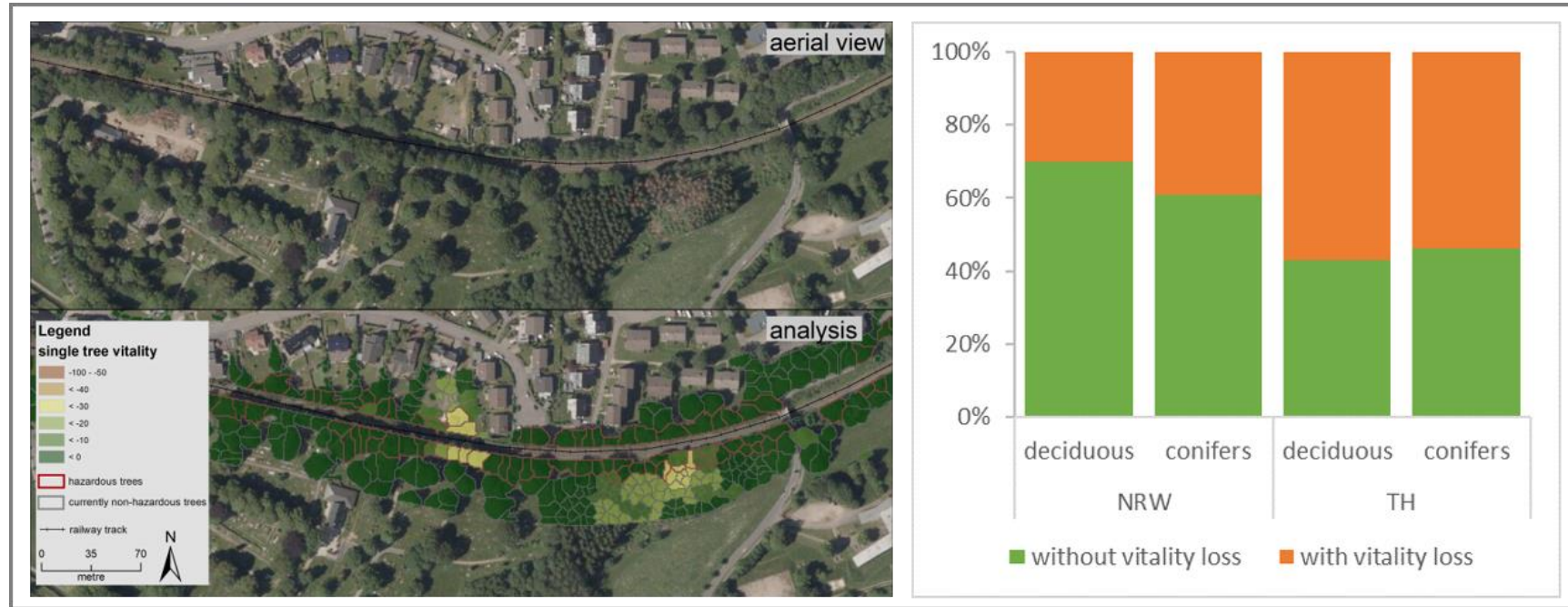
- Identification of drivers of embankment fires
- Risk mapping at multi scales (5m² - 5km sections)
- Evaluation of future embankment fire risk

4. The effects of heat and drought on trackside vegetation



Spatial and temporal distribution of disruptions in the operating sequence due to tree falls along the German railway network between 2017 and 2020.

4. The effects of heat and drought on trackside vegetation



Example of monitoring tree vitality along the railway network of Northrhine-Westphalia (left) and percentage of trees with and without vitality losses in 2020 in the close vicinity of the railway network in the federal states Northrhine-Westphalia (NRW) and Thuringia (TH), classified into deciduous trees and conifers (right).

5. Conclusions



Embankment fires and (drought induced) tree falls are a major threat to the German railway network.

Appropriate vegetation management is

- an important part of a proactive natural hazard management
- a valuable tool to make the German railway system more resilient to heat- and drought-related disturbances caused by trackside vegetation → contribution to climate change adaptation

Recommendations:

- promoting drought-tolerant and low-flammability species
- incorporation of parameters describing vitality and drought tolerance into existing vegetation management and monitoring systems



Thank you!



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