



January 2020 Texas Rail Advocates Southwestern 16th Annual Rail Conference





Track Inspection Technologies



Traditional

- Manual measurements
- Human eyes
- Rail flaw inspection
- Rail profile measurement
- Track geometry measurement

Emerging

- Machine vision systems
- Ground penetrating radar (GPR)
- Lidar
- **xRays**
- Track circuit measurements
- Signaling and radio communications measurements (ERTMS, GMSR, PTC)



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Machine Vision Capabilites

- Rail head inspection
 - Broken rails
 - Wheel burns
 - Corrugation
 - Squashed heads
- Broken or cracked concrete ties
- Wooden tie condition
- Fasteners
- Anchors

- Joint bars
 - Cracks
 - Breaks
 - Missing bolts
- Third rail
- Catenary
 - Height
 - Stagger
 - Wear
- Virtual track walk





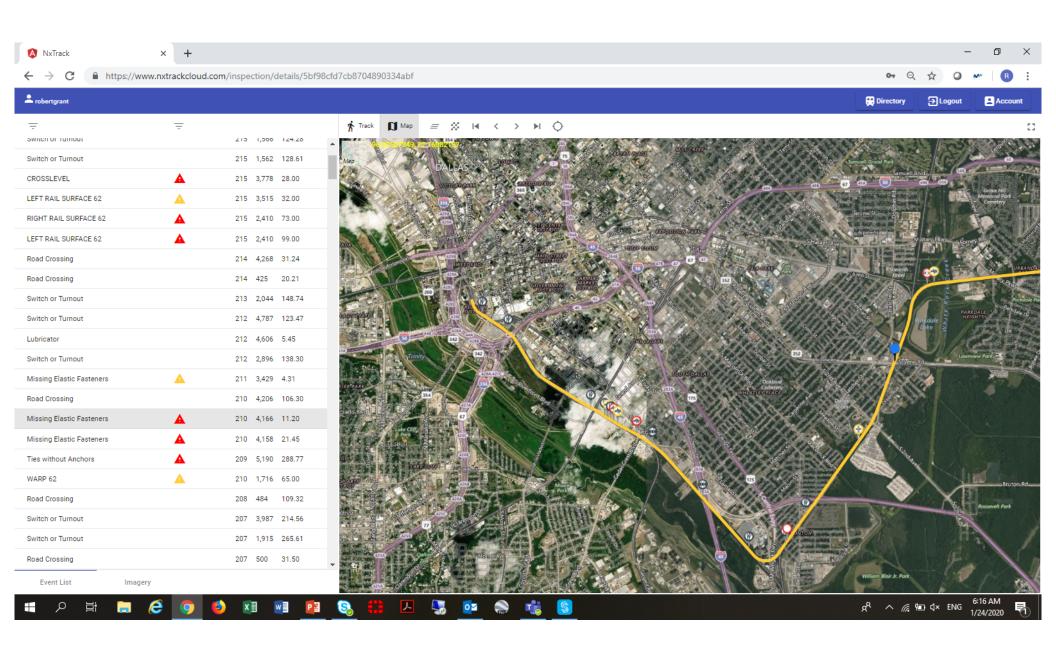
Stripped Joint Bar

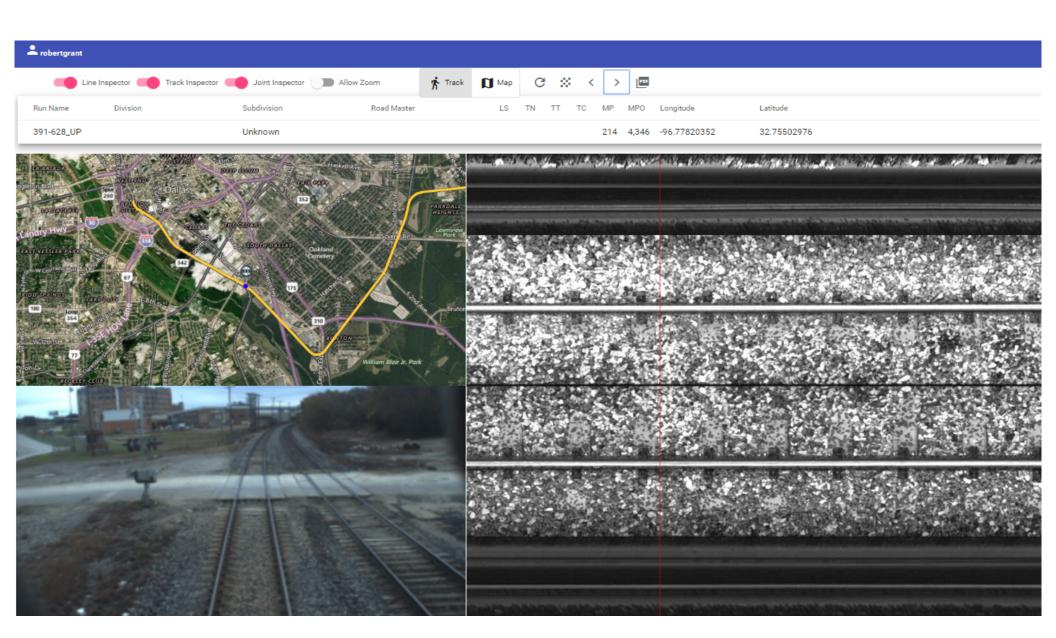


Broken Joint Bar



Missing Fasteners

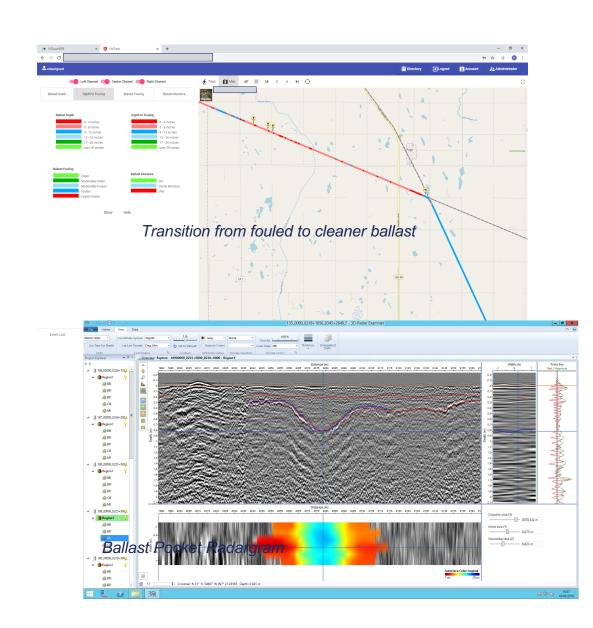




GPR capabilites

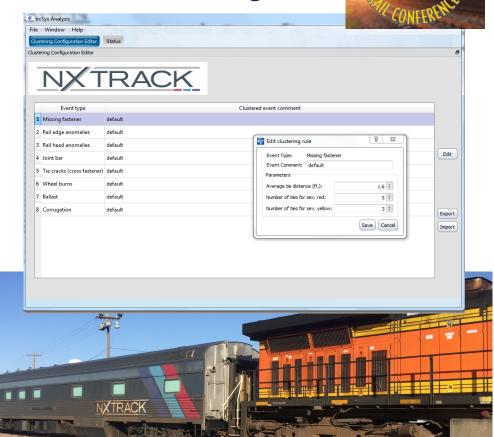
- Ballast depth
- Depth to fouling
- Ballast fouling index (Selig)
- Ballast pockets
- Water
- Culvert health check
- Subgrade analysis
- Tie type





Harnessing GPR and machine vision technologies

- Training machine vision
 - Overcoming false positives
 - Using rules to provide useful information, not just data
 - Clustering algorithms
 - Moving windows
 - Increased productivity 56.000 Kms per annum with a crew of 3 people and one vehicle

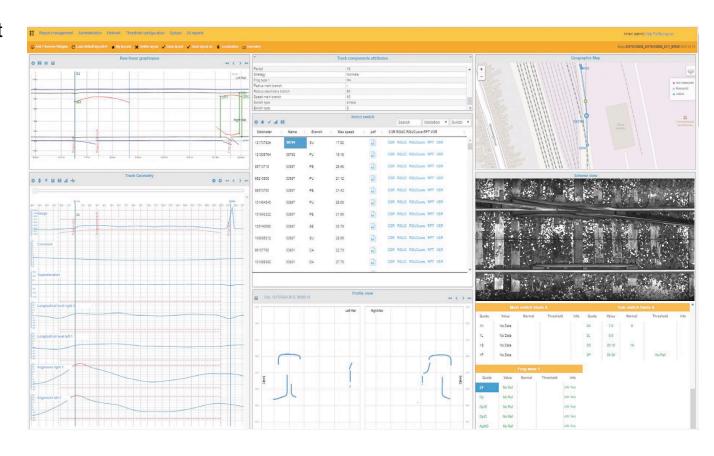




Data fusion to aid defect classification

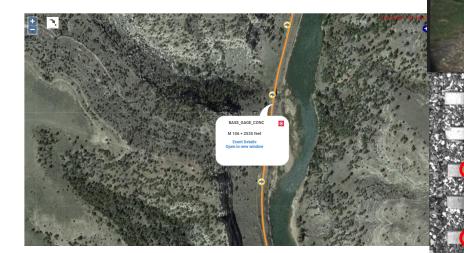
- Extracting the useful bits
 - Defects, conditions and context
- Ease of access
 - Web enabled platforms, interactive widgits
- Fusing databases
 - Localization and data formats





- Track gauge compared with tie and fastener condition
 - A better understanding of the problem helps the maintenance planner to send out the right repair instructions

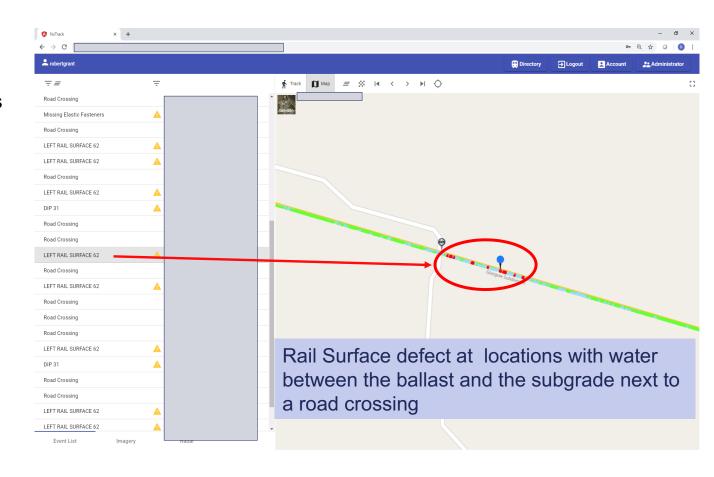




Wide gauge defect on concrete ties at a transition from concrete to wooden ties. The location has several missing fasteners.

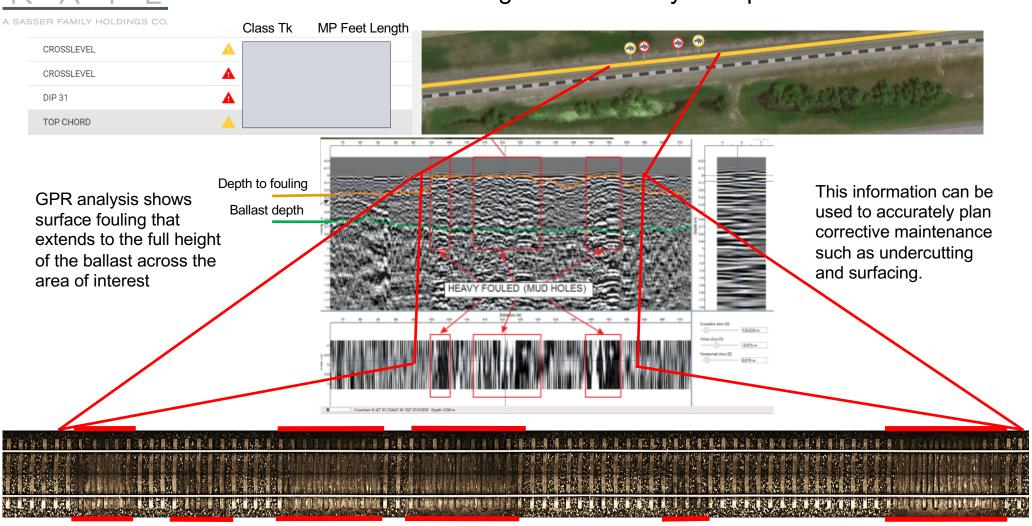
- Ballast condition and geometry
 - A correlation between ballast fouling and surface geometry is emerging as more data gets analysed







Surface Ballast Fouling and Geometry Exceptions

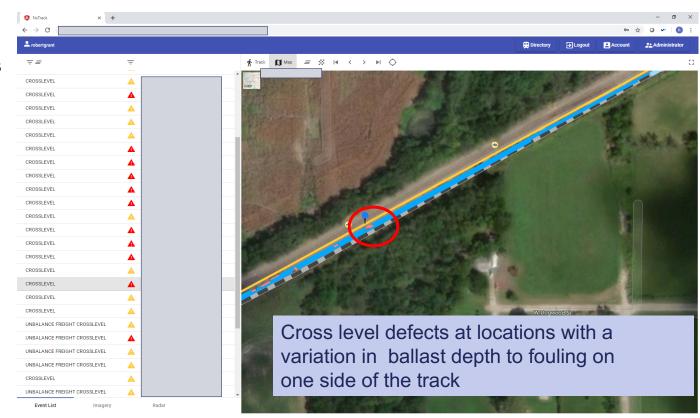






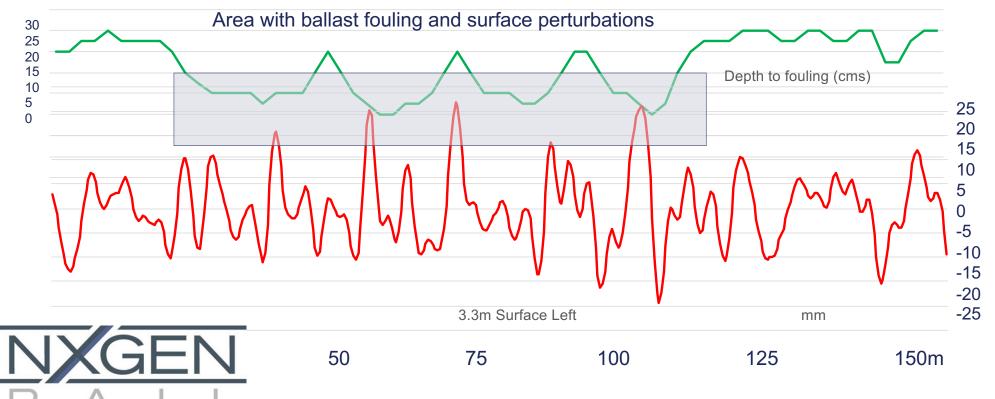
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Depth to fouling vs Surface Geometry

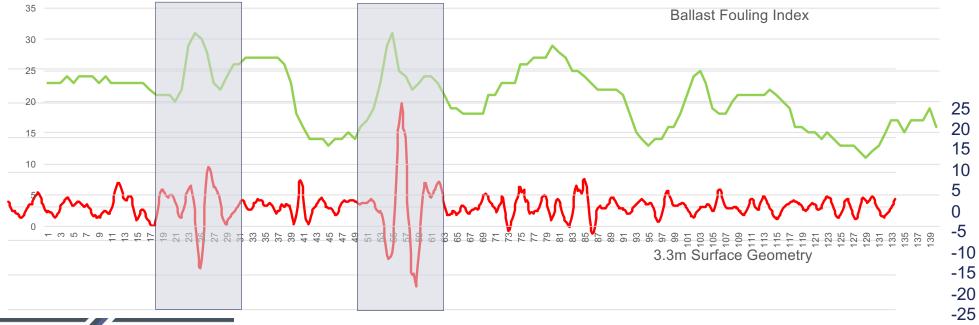




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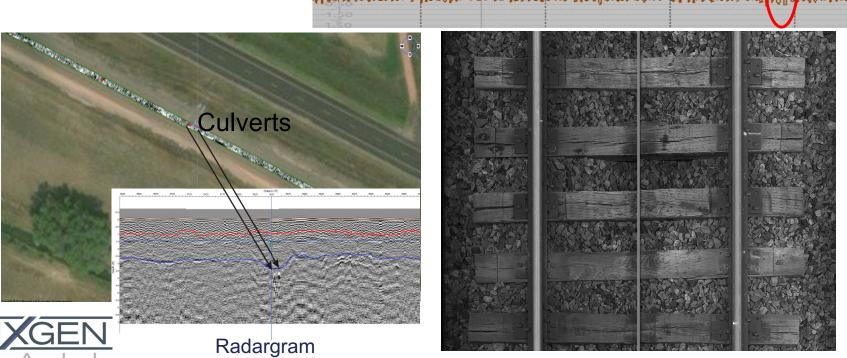
Ballast fouling Index vs Surface Geometry





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Geometry, GPR and culverts



Machine vision image

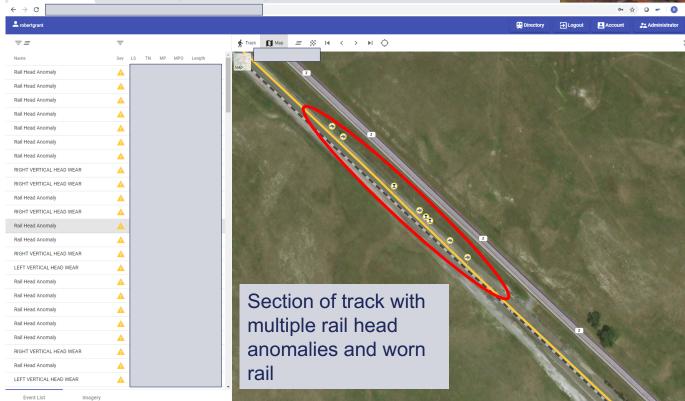
Surface

Geometry

- Rail Surface defects and rail geometry
 - A chain is as strong as its weakest link



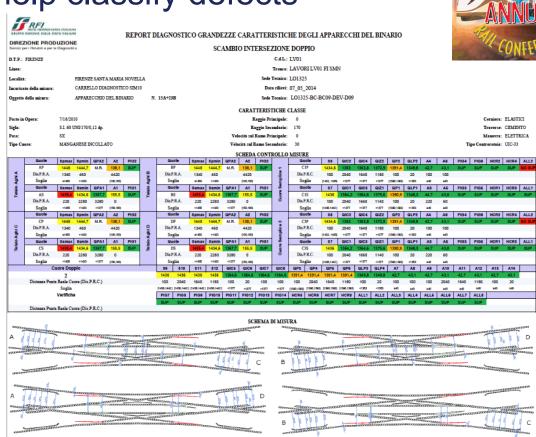






- Automated analysis of S&C
 - Geometry system to create image of switch under dynamic load and take measurements
 - Machine Vision for fasteners, joint bars, bolts etc..





Example from a switch report showing measurements



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Machine Learning

- The above examples offer opportunities for integrated database systems to learn the relationships between conditions in the track, and the correct remedial action to apply enabling the system to prompt users with the optimal mitigation procedures in each case.
- The system can also provide historical information about how similar circumstances elsewhere on the network were resolved.

Successes achieved

- Safety
 - As more systems like those we have described come on line and are being utilized by class one railroads in North America, derailment numbers caused by track defects have been steadily decreasing.

- Efficiency

- Applying the right remedy in the most cost effective manner saves money, and increases network efficiency reducing downtime for maintenance.
- Just one example: Shoulder cleaning vs undercutting. Knowing where to do each can save huge amounts of time and cost.



Money spent on testing is a high yield investment