

# Role of Machine Vision in Monitoring Vehicle and Track Condition

Matthew Dick, P.E.

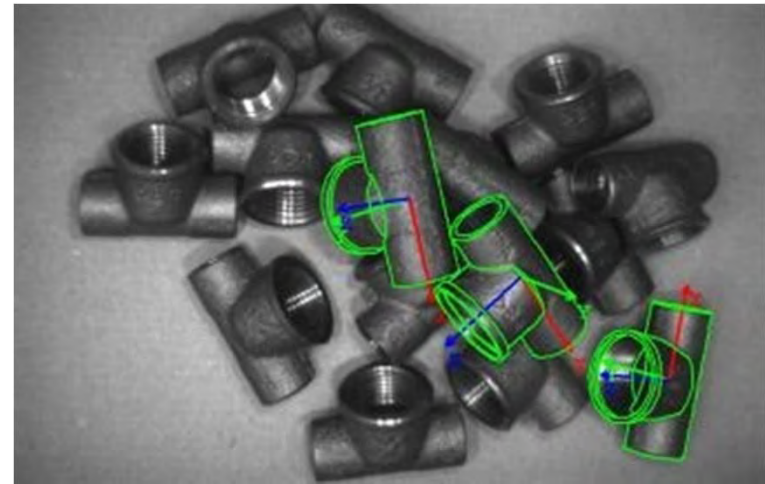
ENSCO Rail

May 19<sup>th</sup> 2015



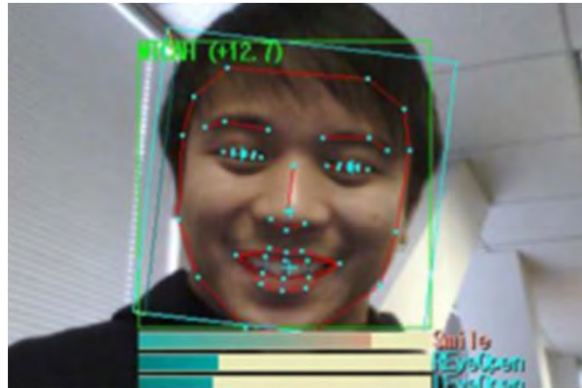
# What is Machine Vision?

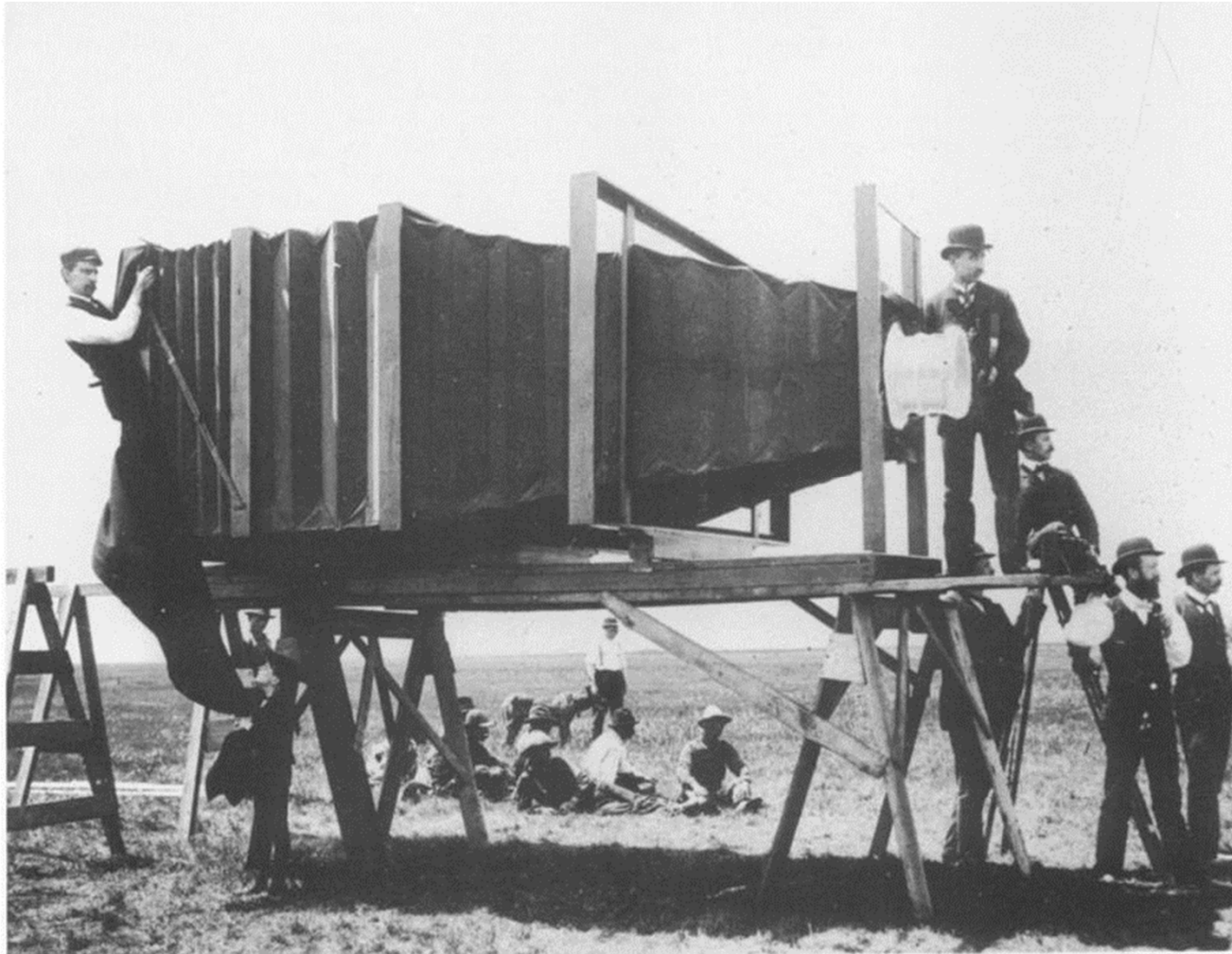
Machine Vision is **image based** automated inspection in an *industrial* setting.



# What is *Computer Vision*?

Computer Vision is the broader field of technology focused on acquiring, processing, and analyzing images.

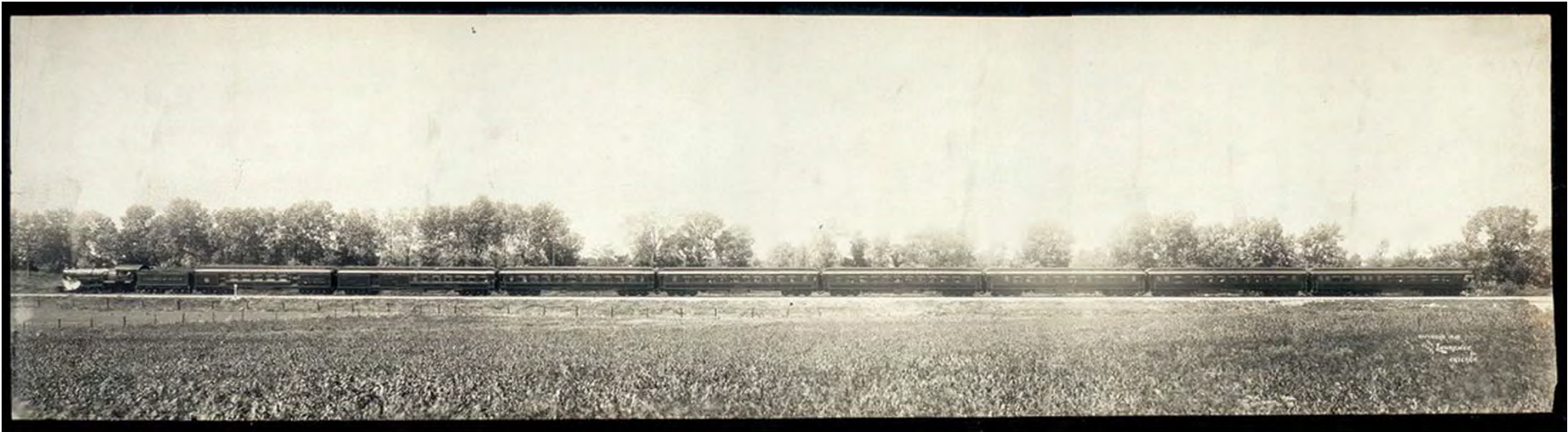




The “Mammoth” Camera commissioned for the Chicago & Alton Railway (1900)

Ref: <http://robroy.dyndns.info/lawrence/mammoth.html>





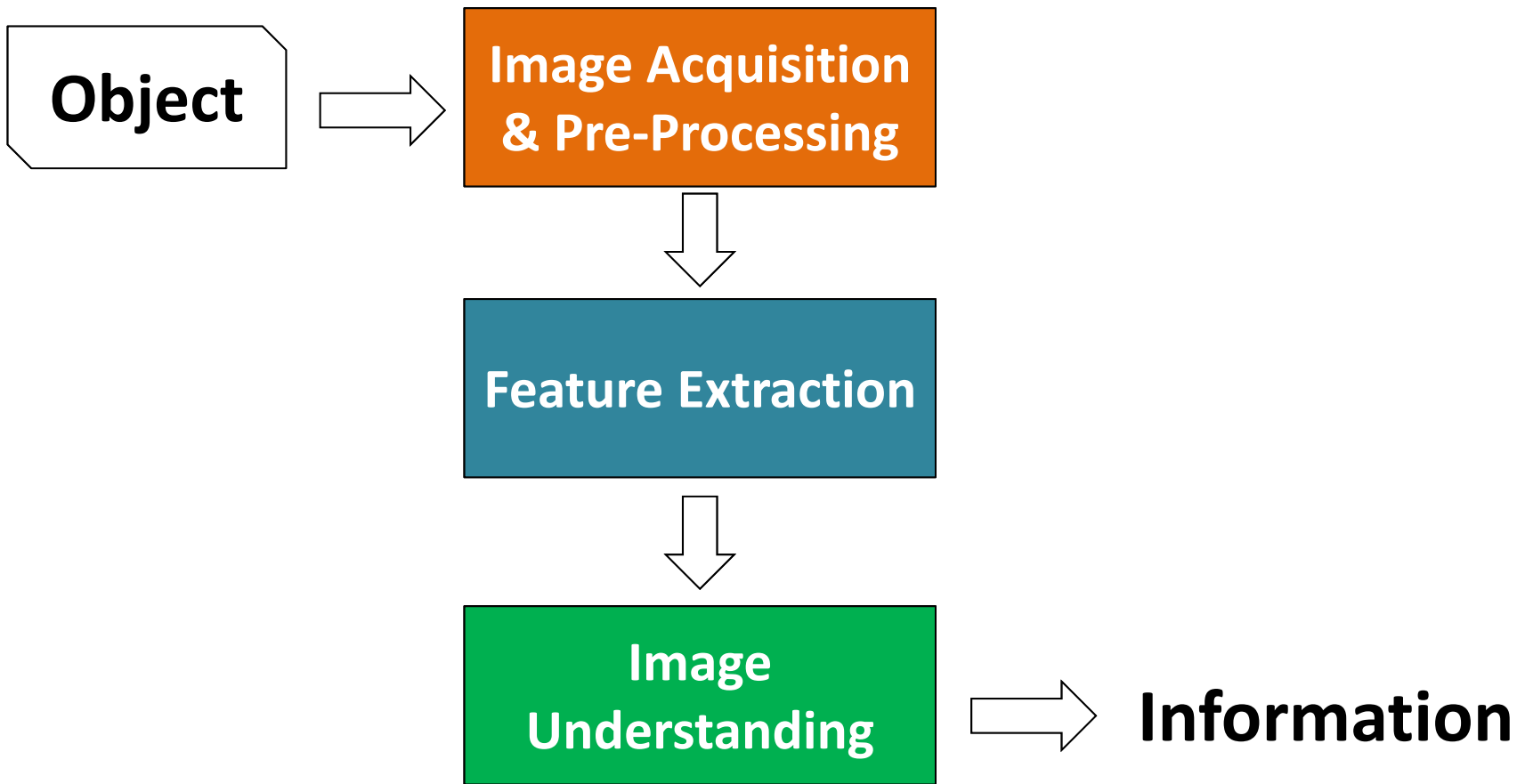
Ref: <http://www.lomography.com/magazine/246893-george-lawrences-mammoth-camera-from-1900>

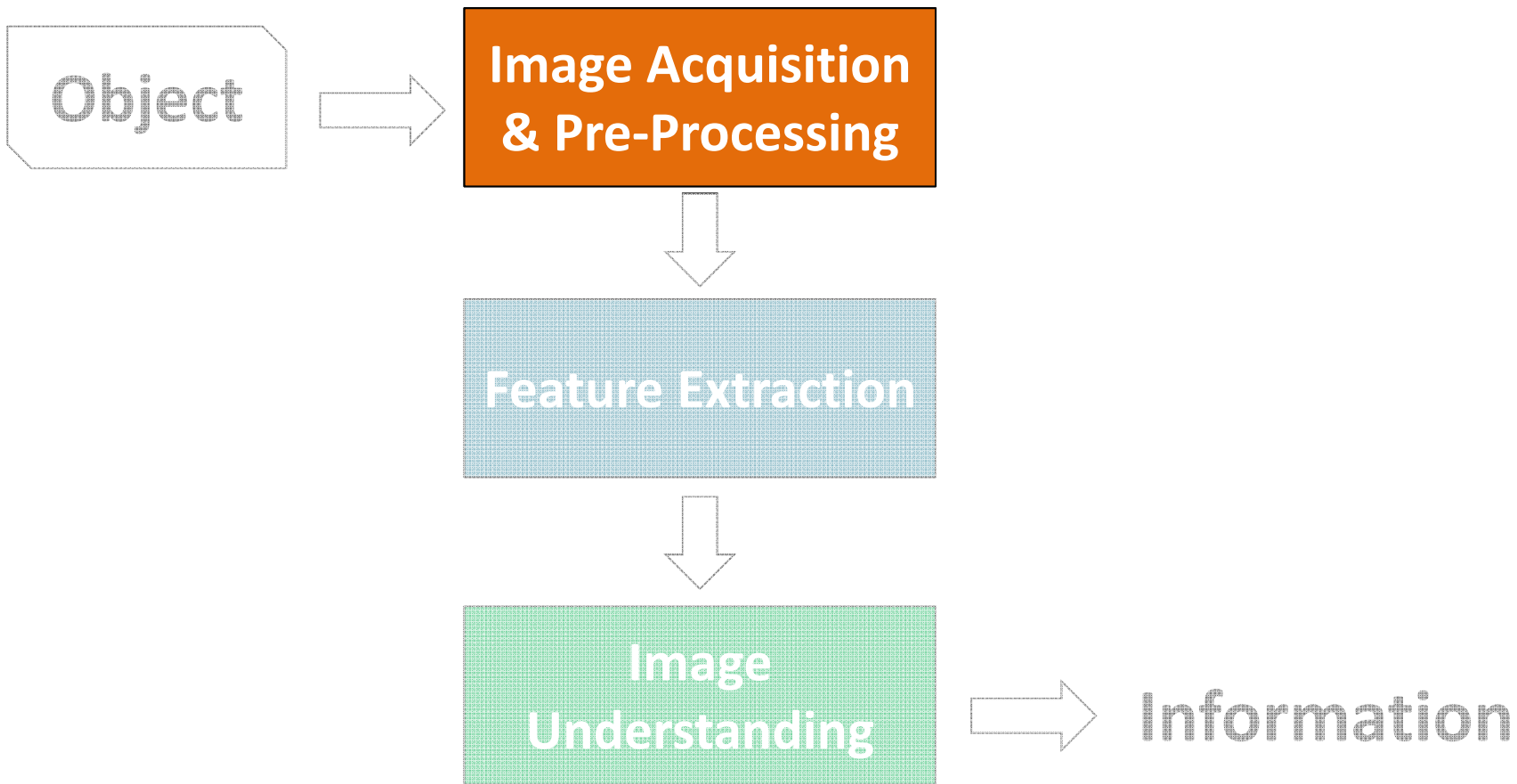


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# Cameras

## “Line Scan” Cameras aka “Slit Scan”

Works like your document scanner



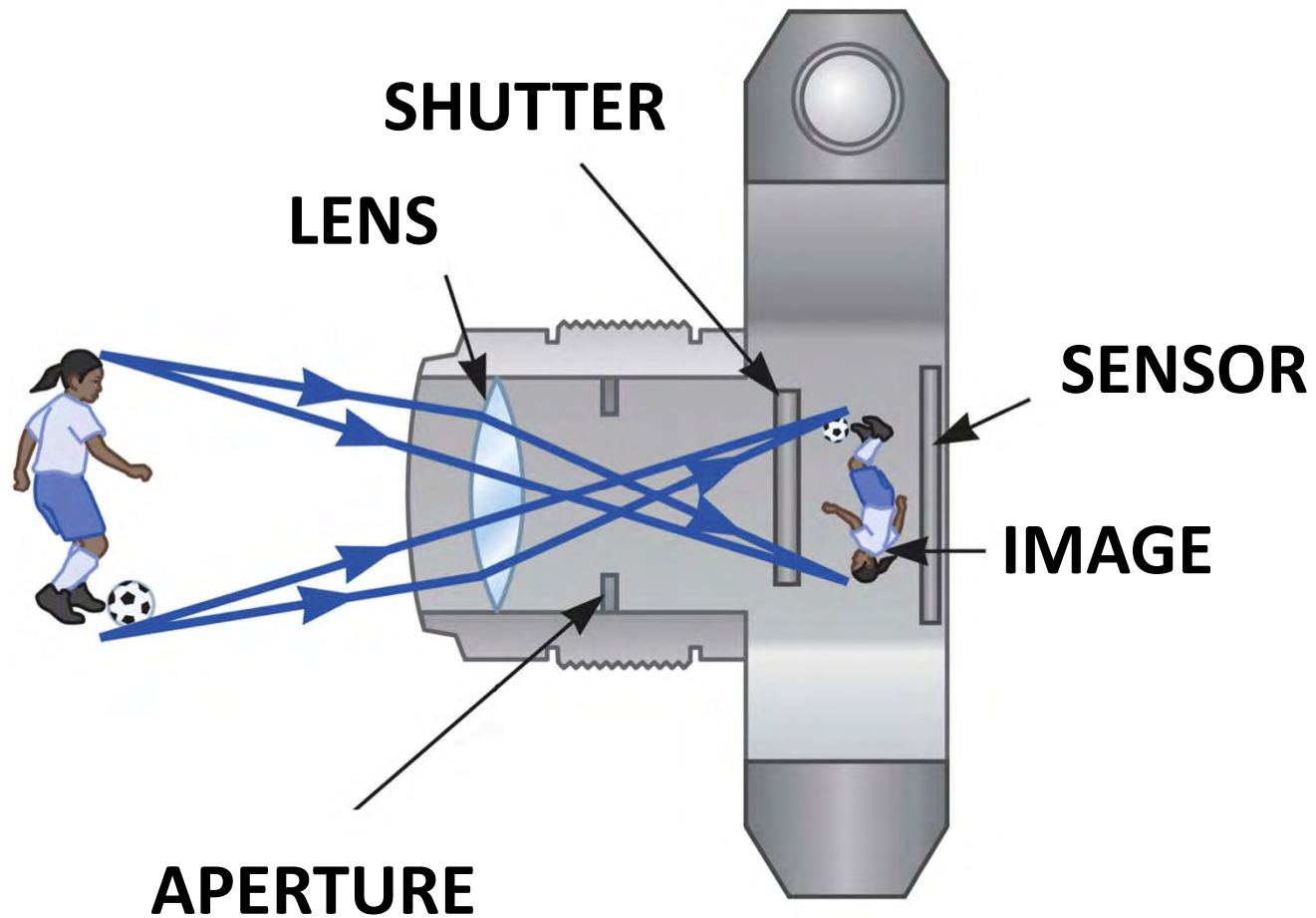
## “Area Scan” Cameras aka “Full Frame”

Works like your standard camera





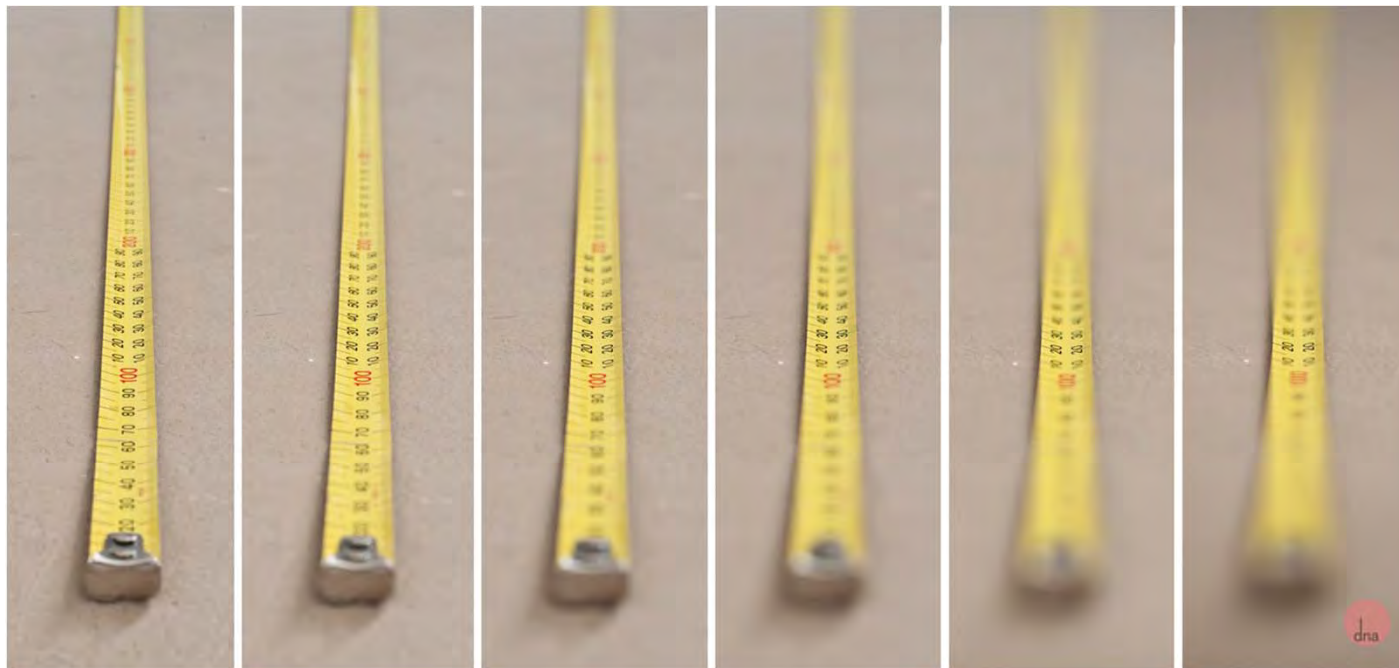
# Camera Basics



Ref: <http://www.physics.byu.edu/faculty/colton/courses/phy123-fall12/warmups/jitt30a.html>



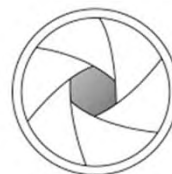
# Aperture & Depth of Field



F16



F10



F6.3



F3.5



F2



F1.4

Ref: <https://www.ormsdirect.co.za/blog/2012/05/08/what-is-aperture-desmond-louw-explains/>



# Railway Cameras

*What is needed for a railroad application:*

Ideally want **large depth of field (small aperture)** for maximum content in focus.

Want **fast shutter speed** to capture quickly moving objects.

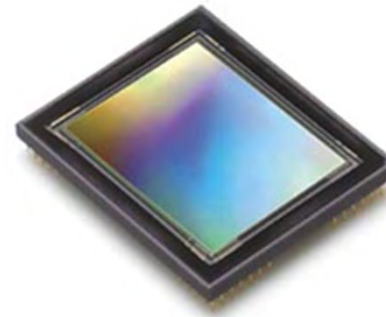
Generally **need lots of light**.



# Imagery Sensors



Line Scan Sensor

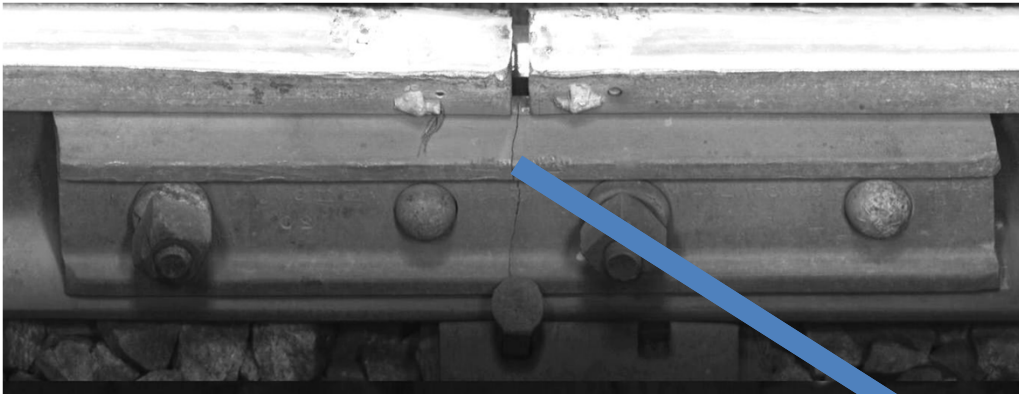


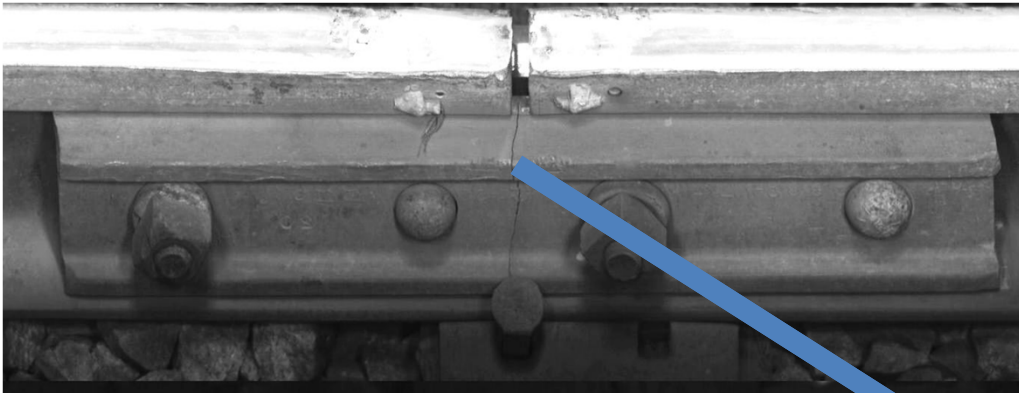
Area Scan Sensor

Light is converted to electricity similar to a solar cell.

Imagery sensors are like a grid of very tiny solar cells.







169	164	161	168	113	123	138	134	134	134
176	164	155	185	118	138	154	155	138	134
153	164	126	157	117	151	159	148	134	132
115	118	106	113	97	134	135	122	113	107
101	97	97	100	84	91	90	93	91	83
97	95	97	103	76	78	86	88	90	88
97	96	98	101	83	83	96	96	97	96
97	97	100	100	95	85	96	94	97	95
97	97	101	101	95	71	98	100	99	99



# Line Scan Camera



# Line Scan Camera





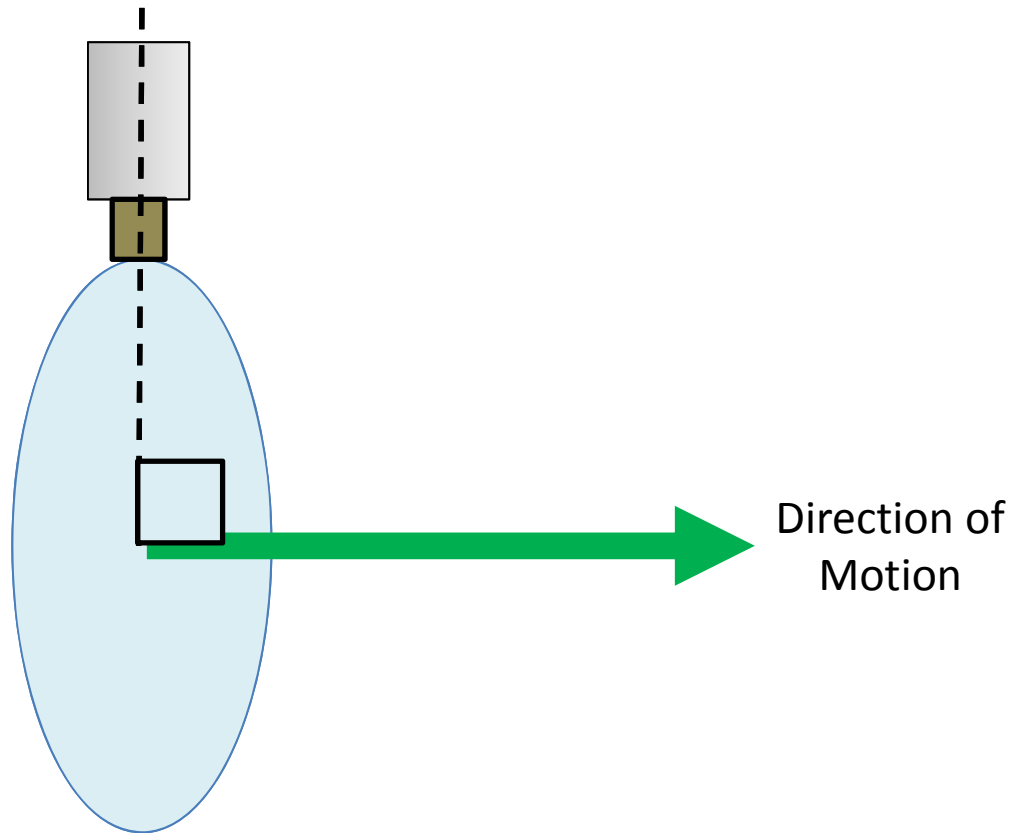
# Line Scan Camera



# Line Scan Camera



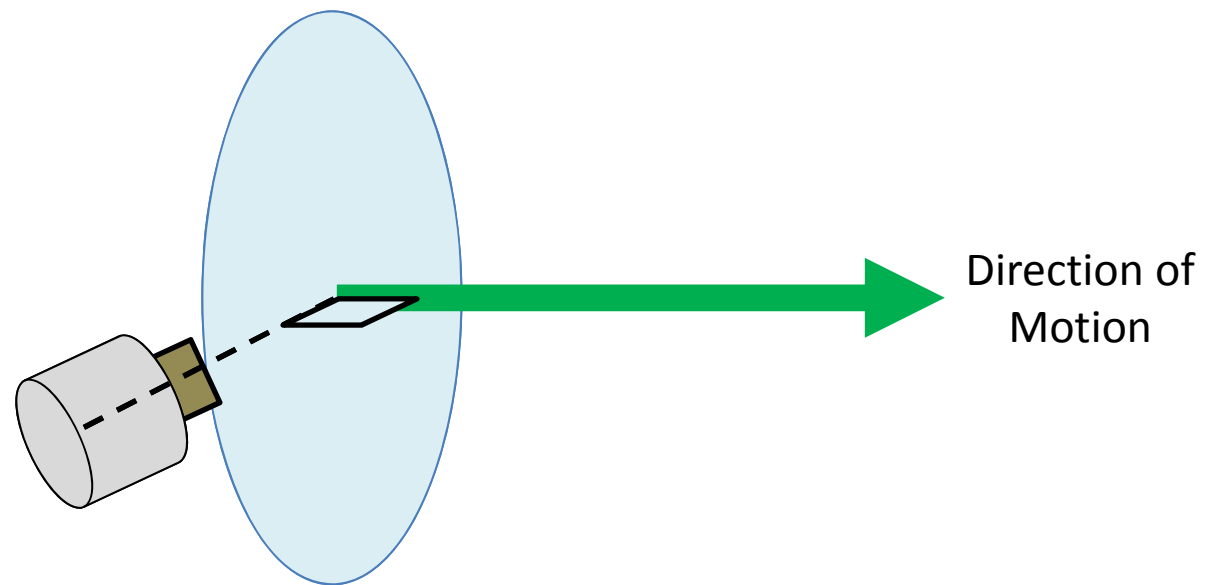
# Line Scan Camera



Line scan cameras must be perpendicular to the trajectory of motion.



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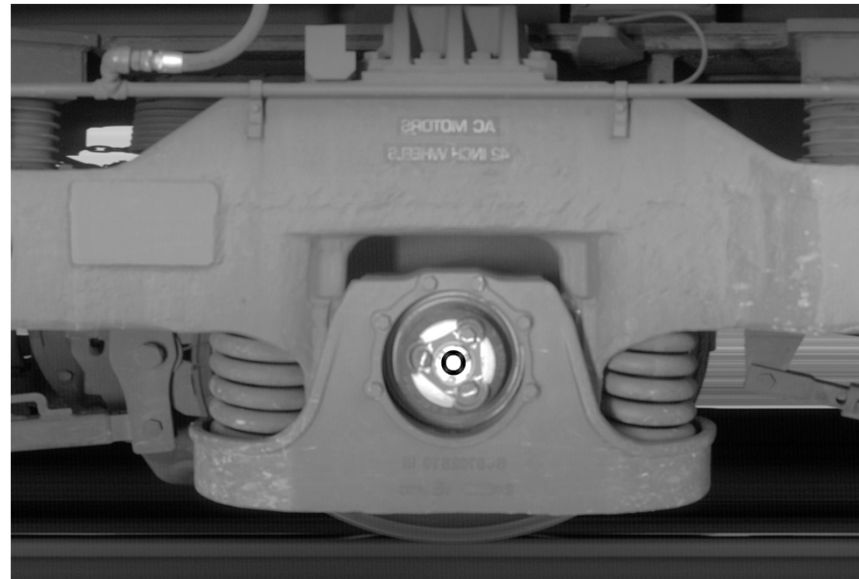
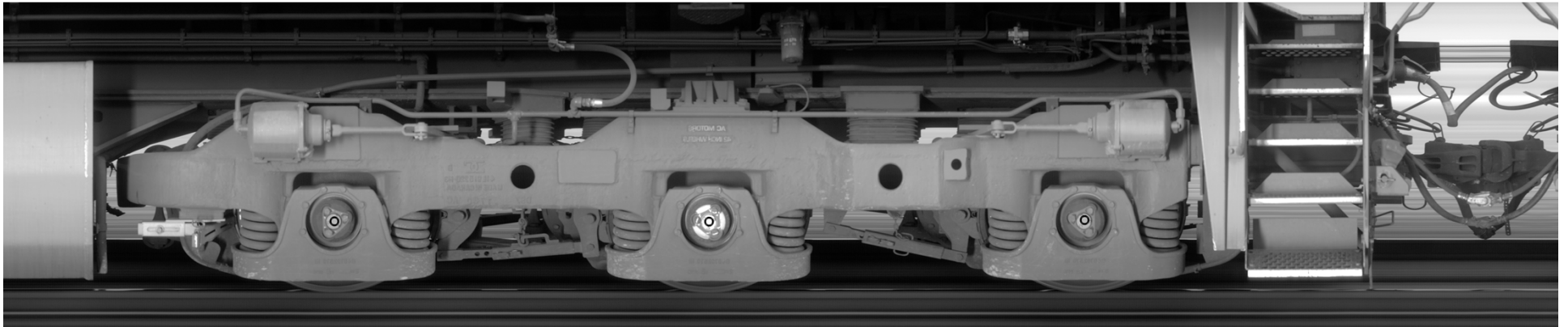
# Line Scan Camera



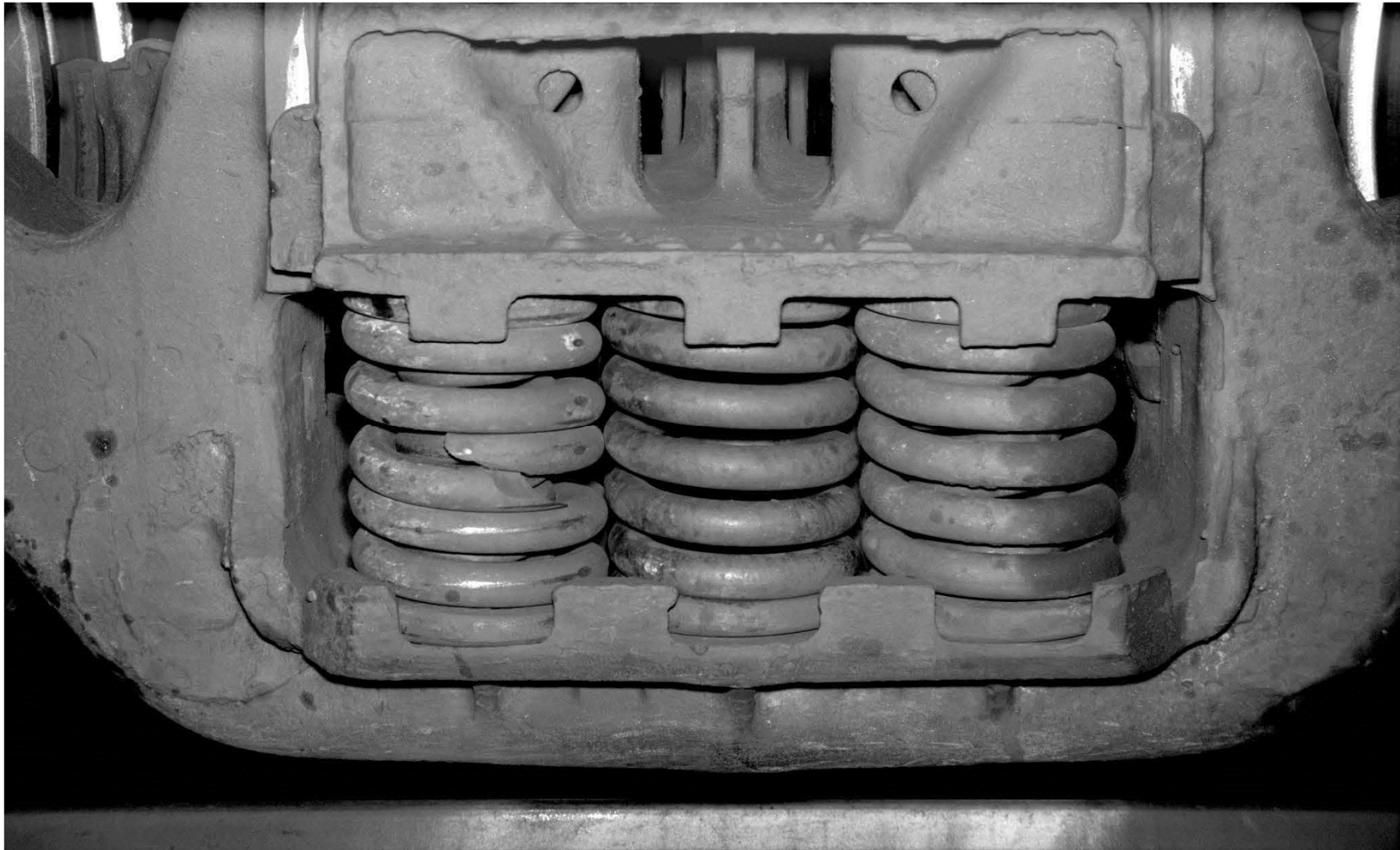
Wheel Sensor



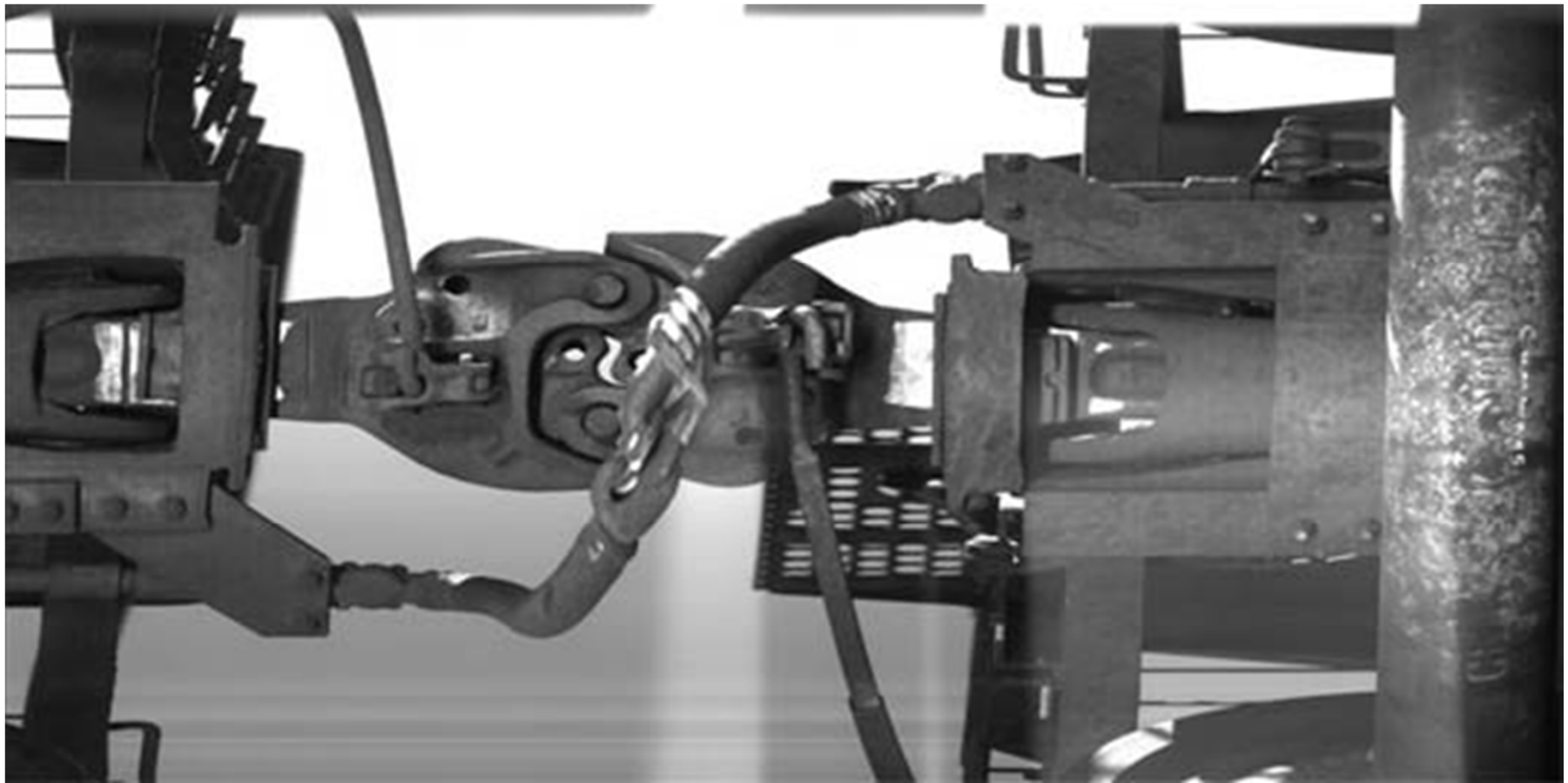
# Line Scan Examples



# Line Scan Examples

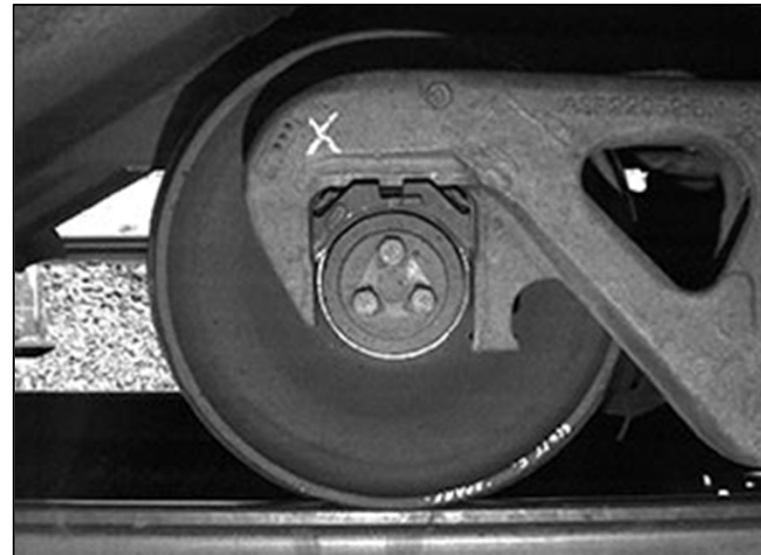
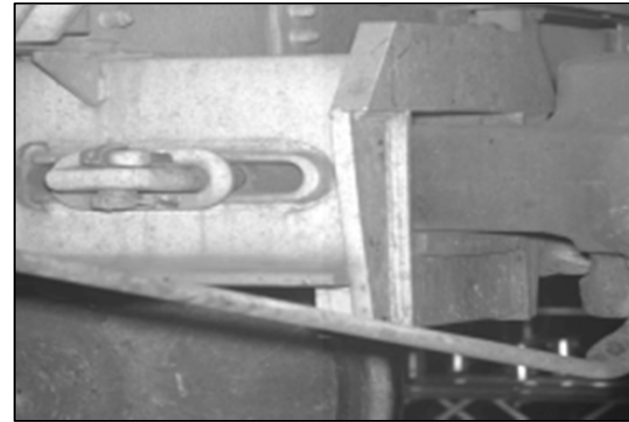


# Line Scan Examples





# Area Scan Examples



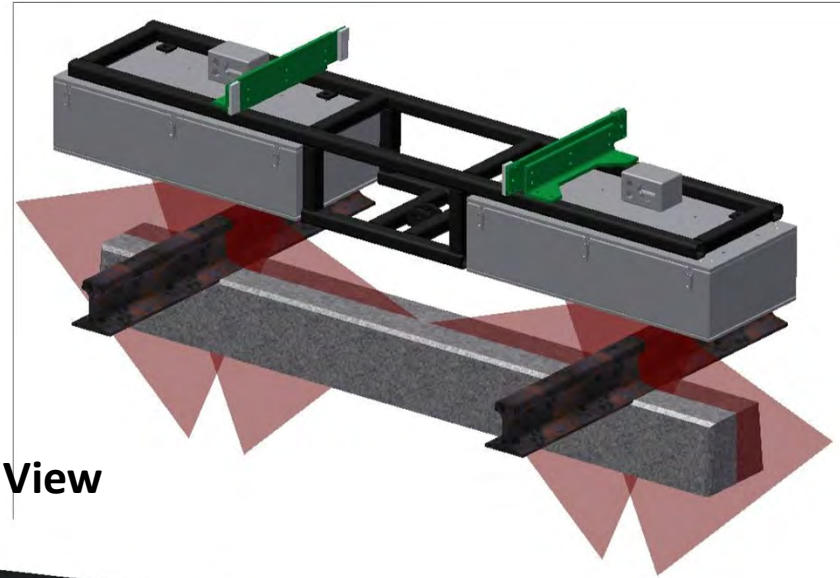
# Line Scan Camera

Tachometer

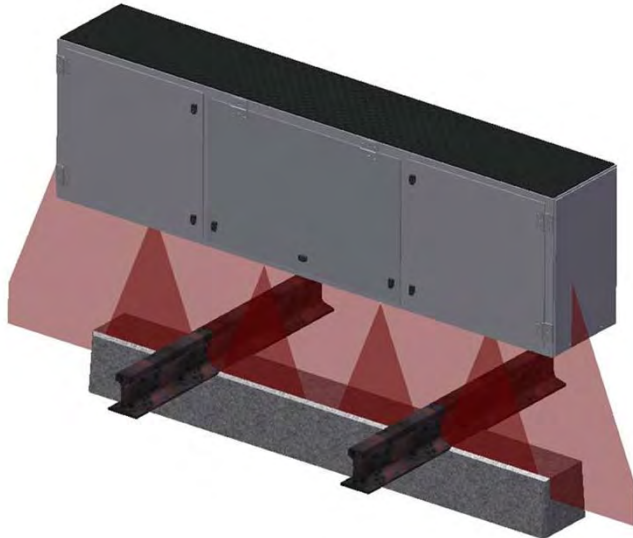


# Line Scan Camera

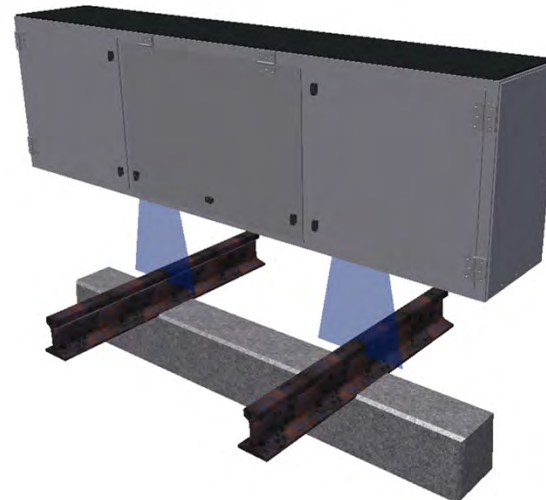
Joint Bar View



Track Bed View



Rail Surface View



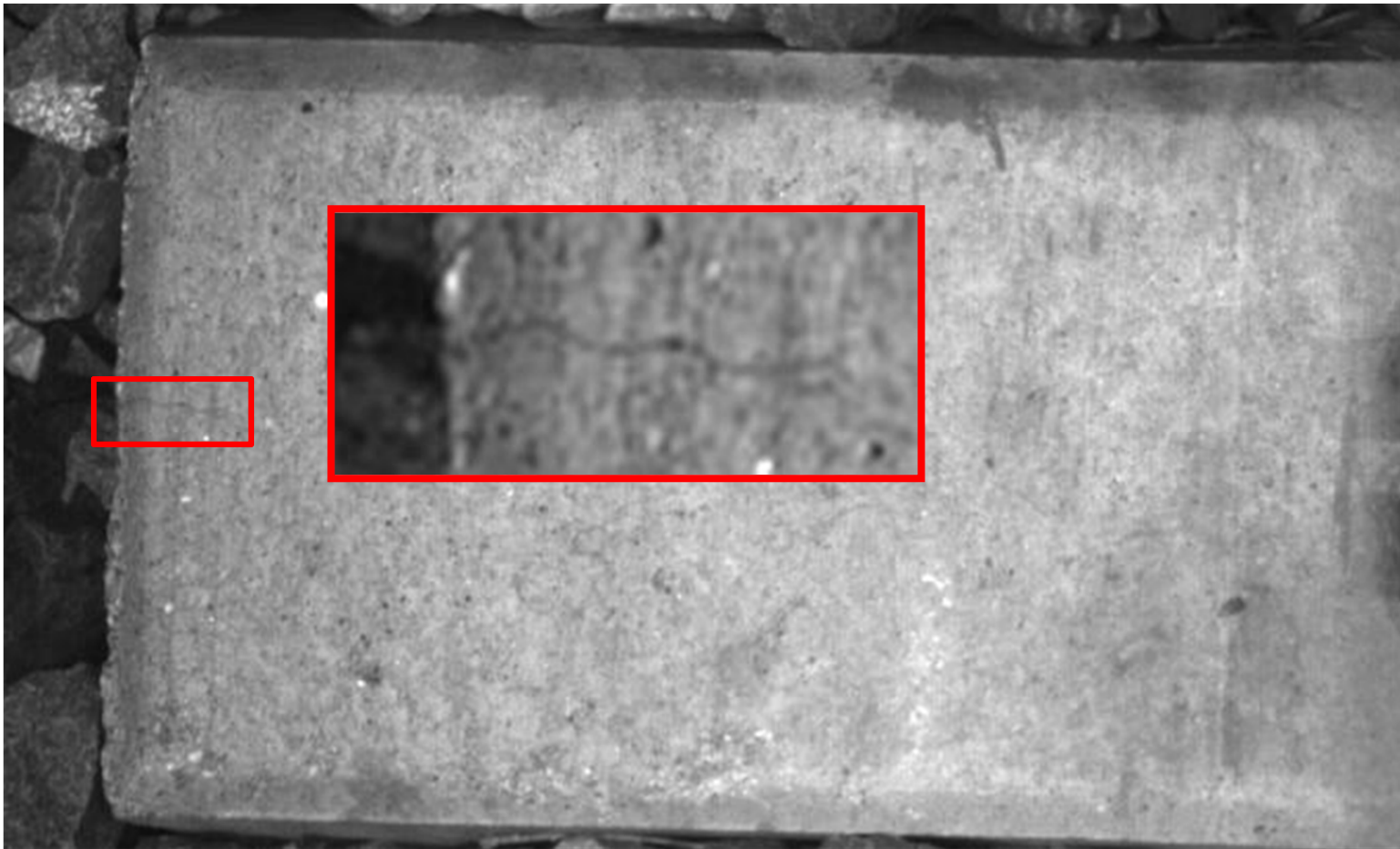
# Line Scan Examples



# Line Scan Examples



# Line Scan Examples



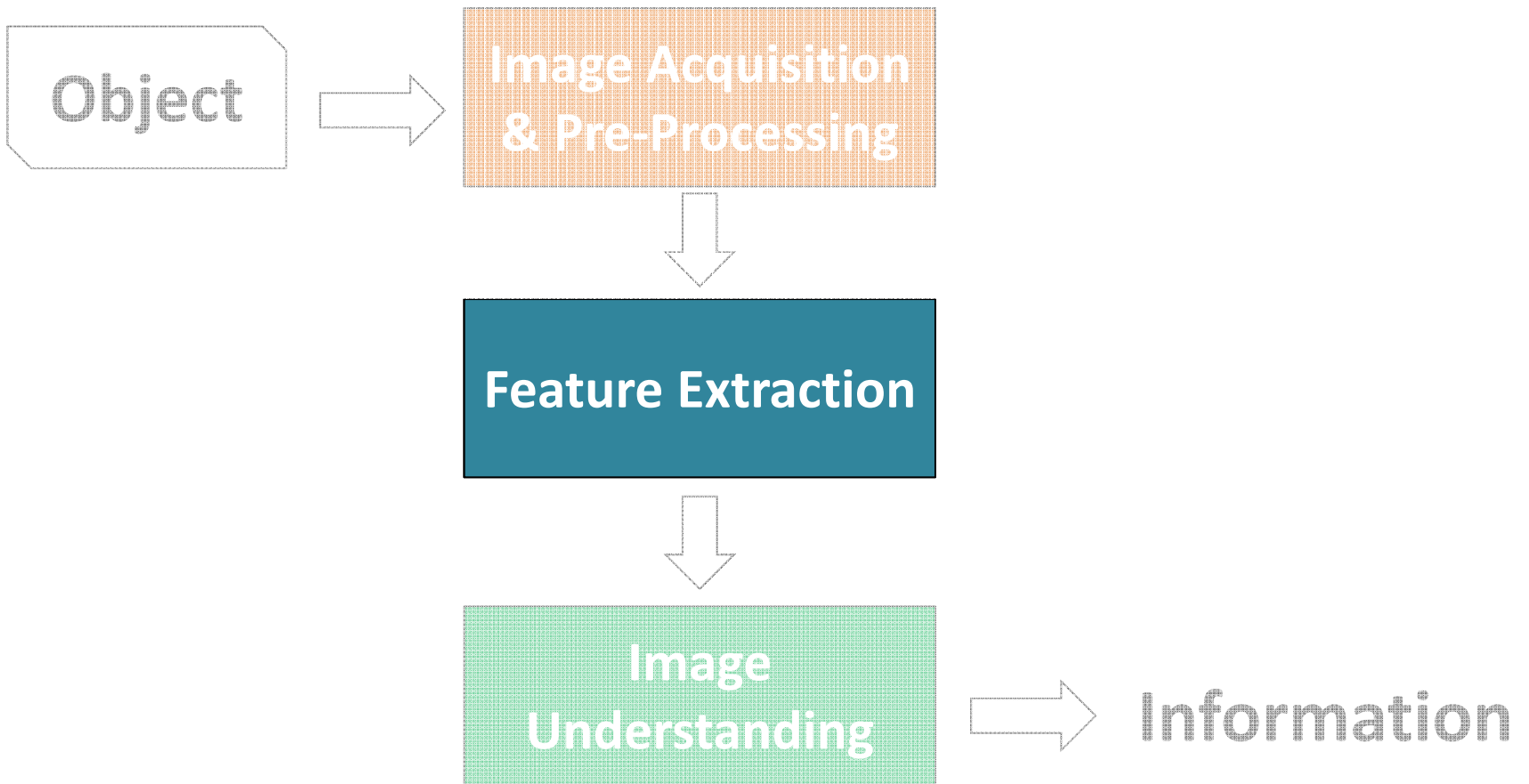
# Line Scan Examples



# Area Scan Examples







Features are automatically identified in the images.

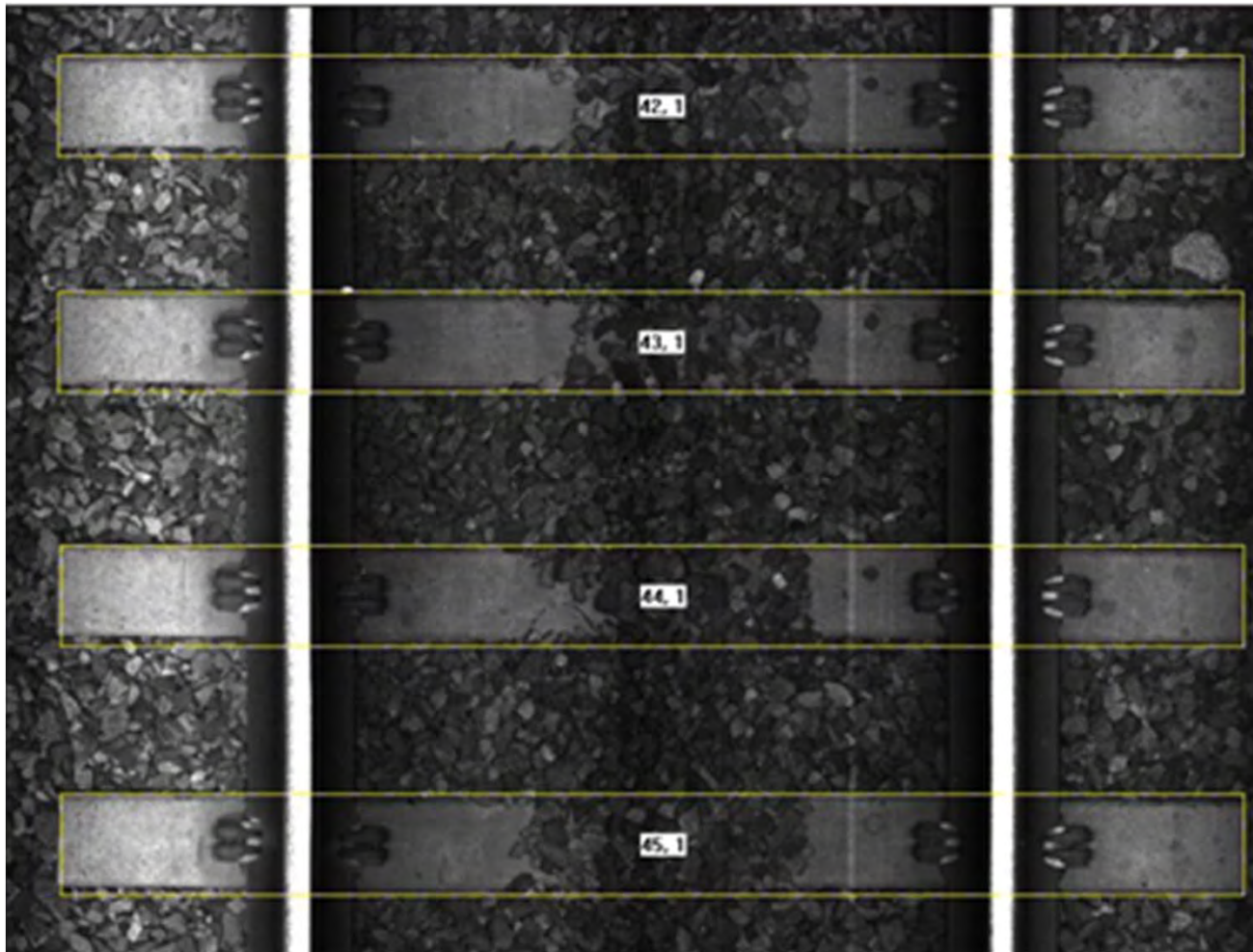
Features are used in the final step, “Image Understanding”.

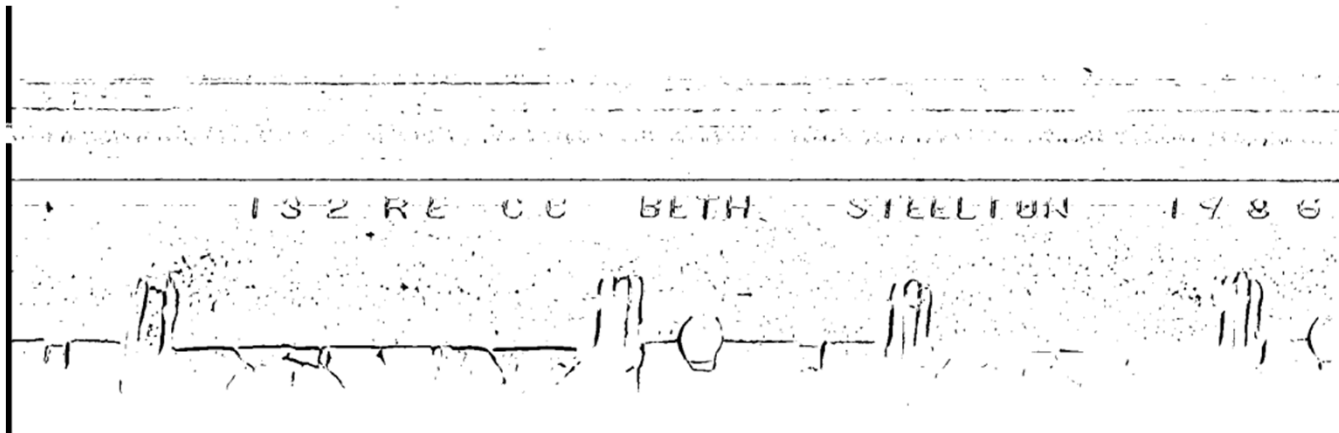
Common Feature Extraction Methods:

- Edge Detection
- Corner Detection
- Blob Detection
- Assistance from Laser Projection

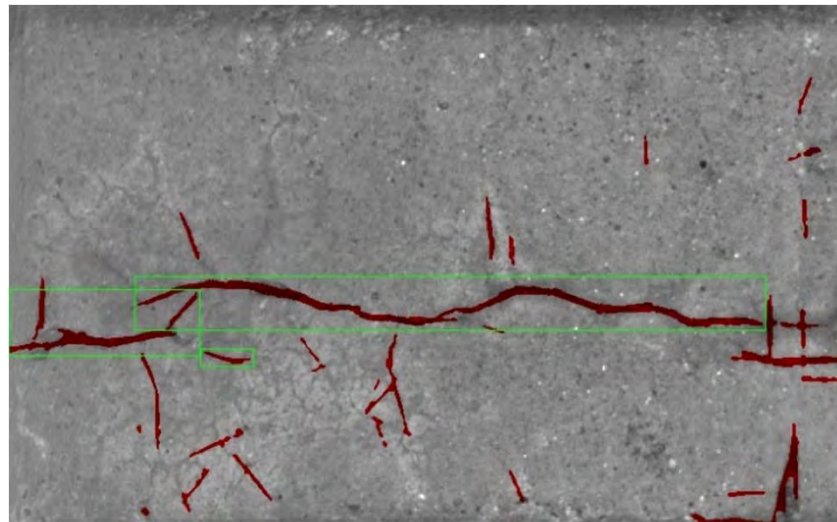
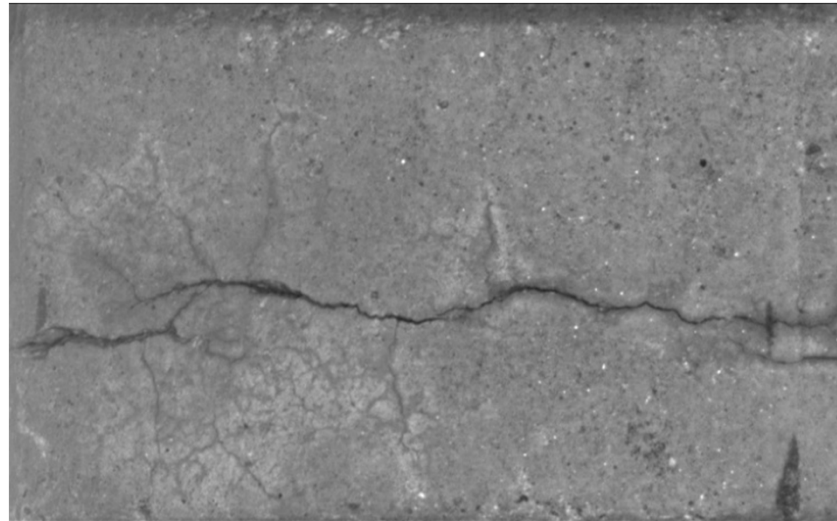


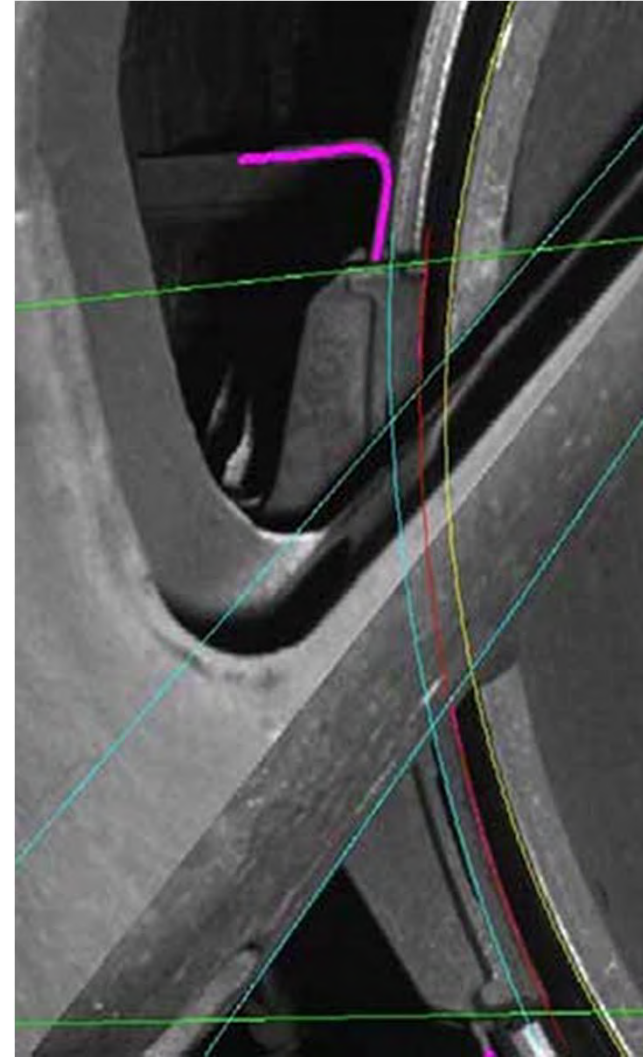
# Examples

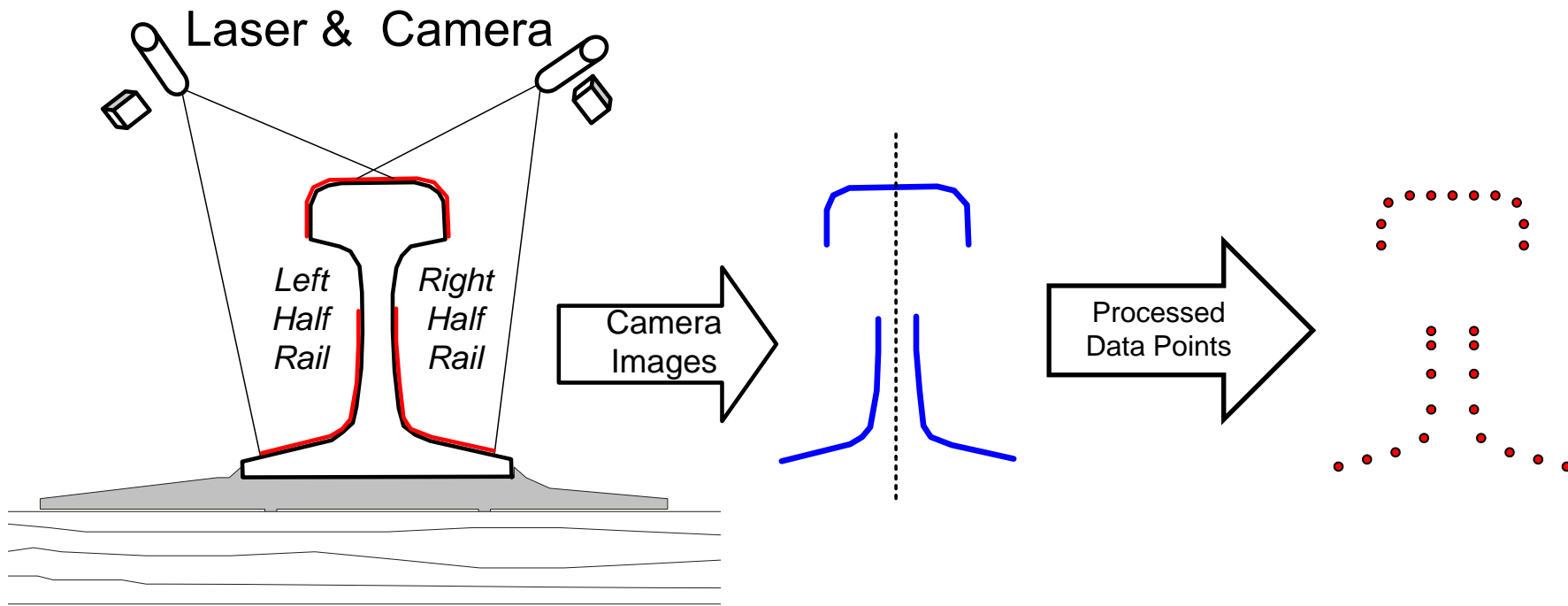




# Examples







Ref 1

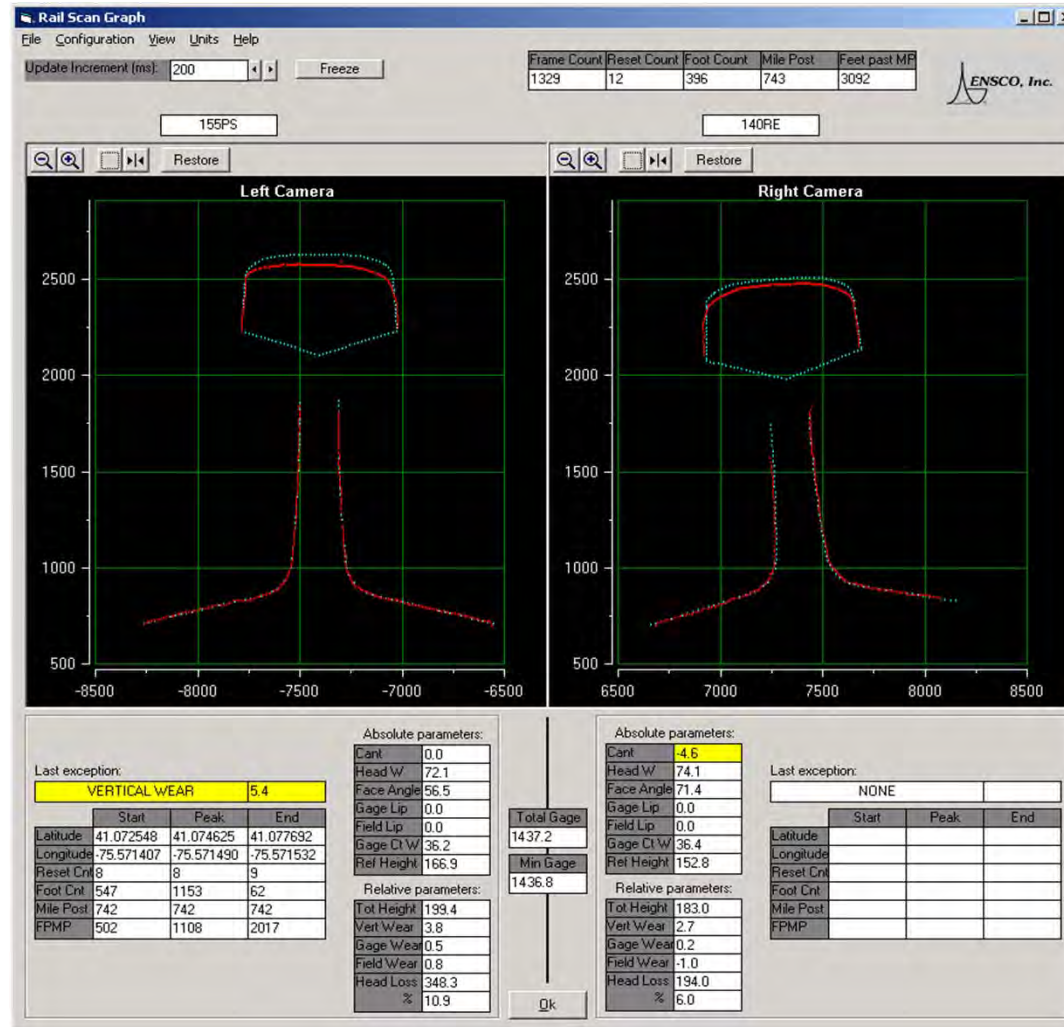


# Laser Projection

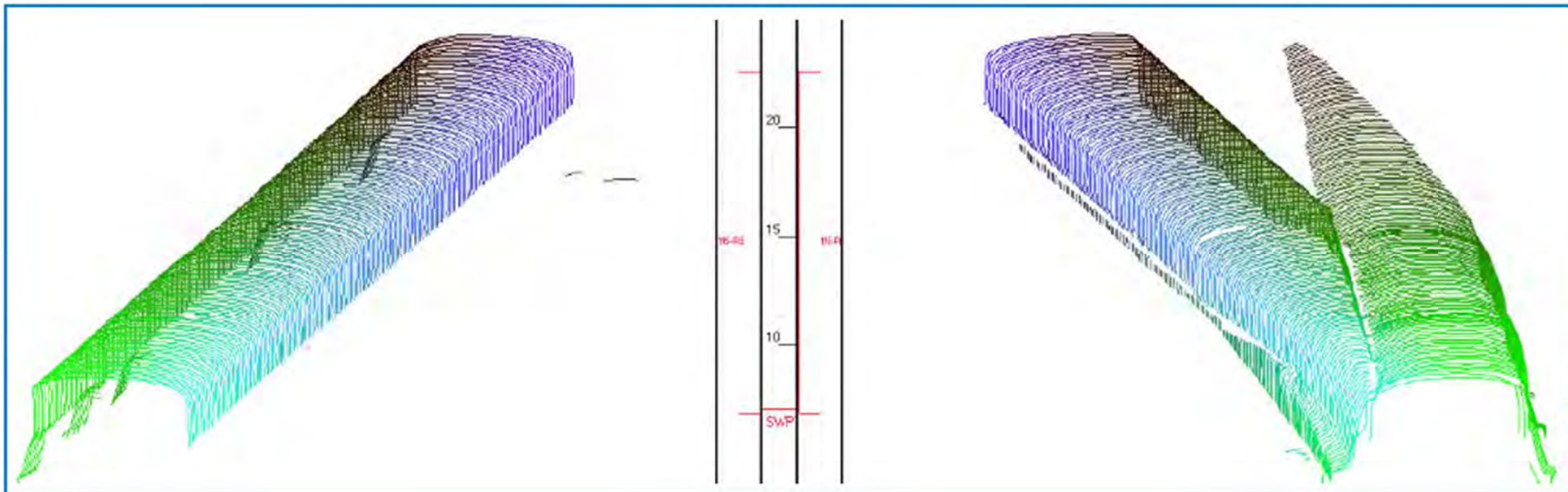
Area Scan Image of  
Line Laser on Rail



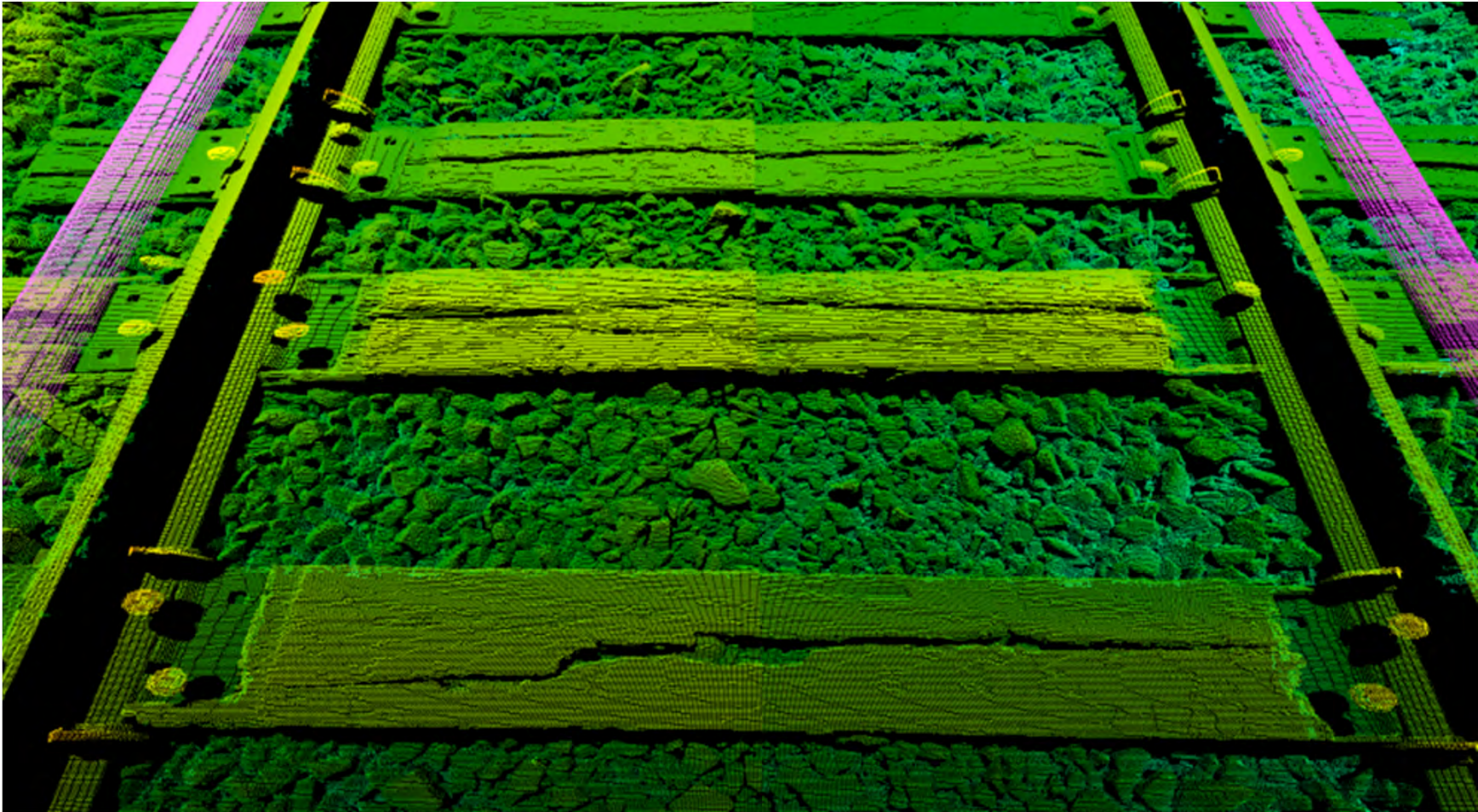




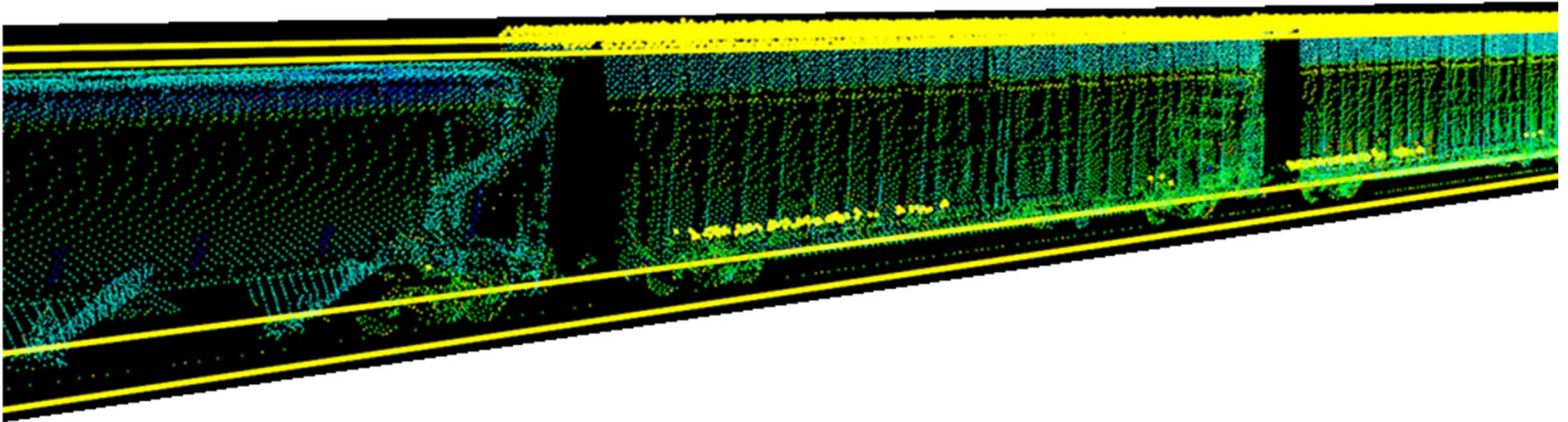
# Laser Projection

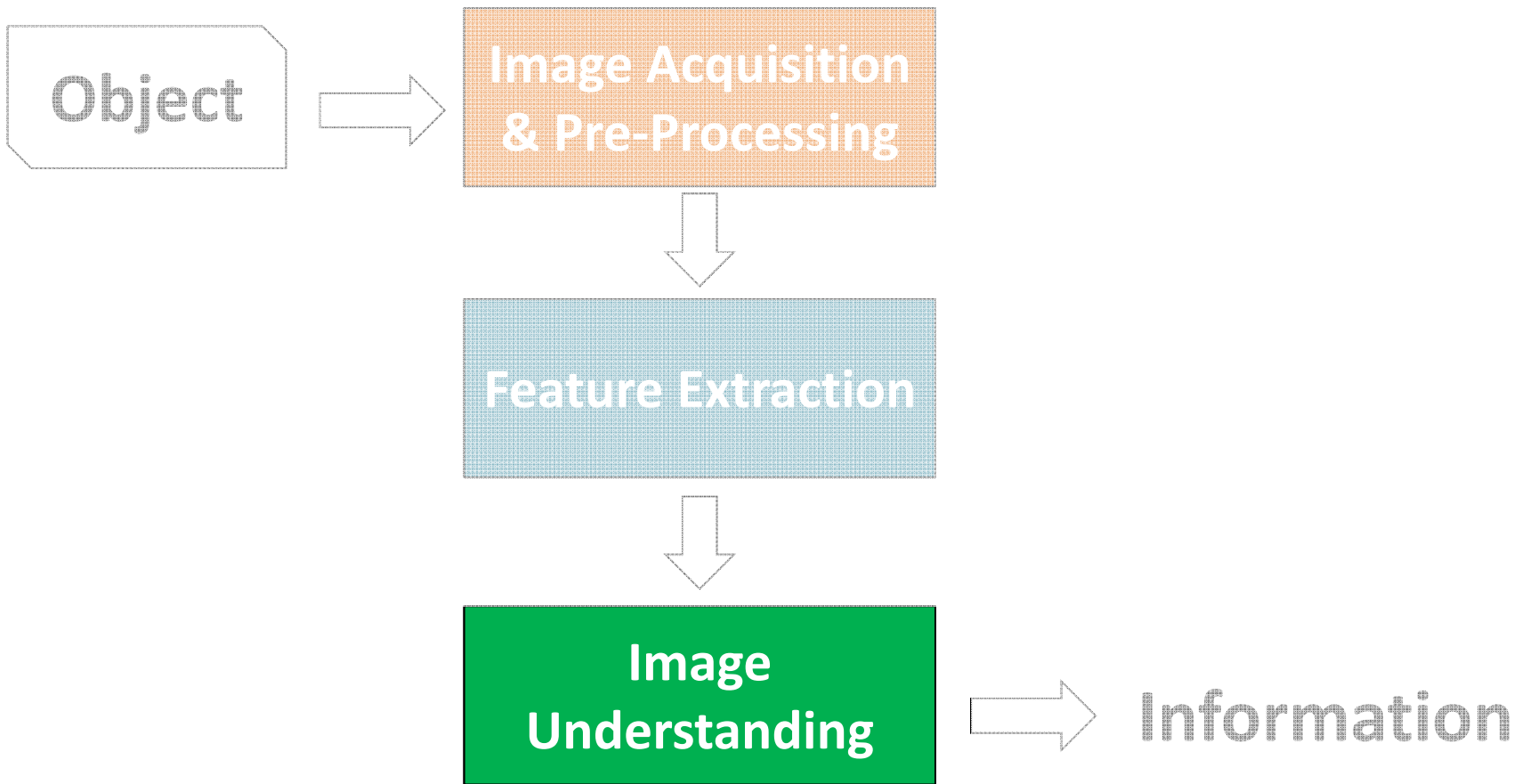


# Laser Projection



# Laser Projection





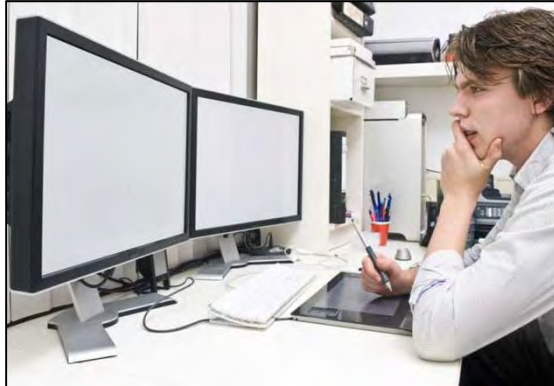
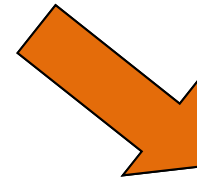
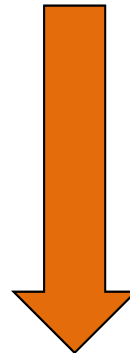
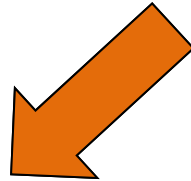
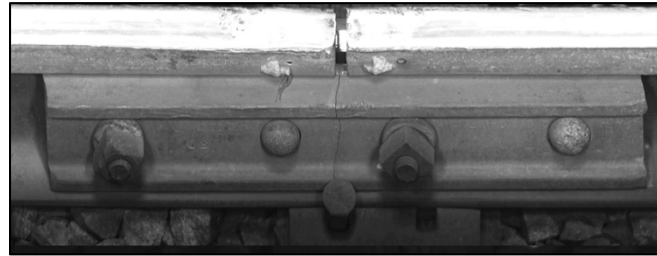
Transform data to information

Identify exceptions

Identify characteristics

Eliminate false-positives





Manual Human Review

Hybrid Approach:  
Manual Review  
Assisted by  
Automation

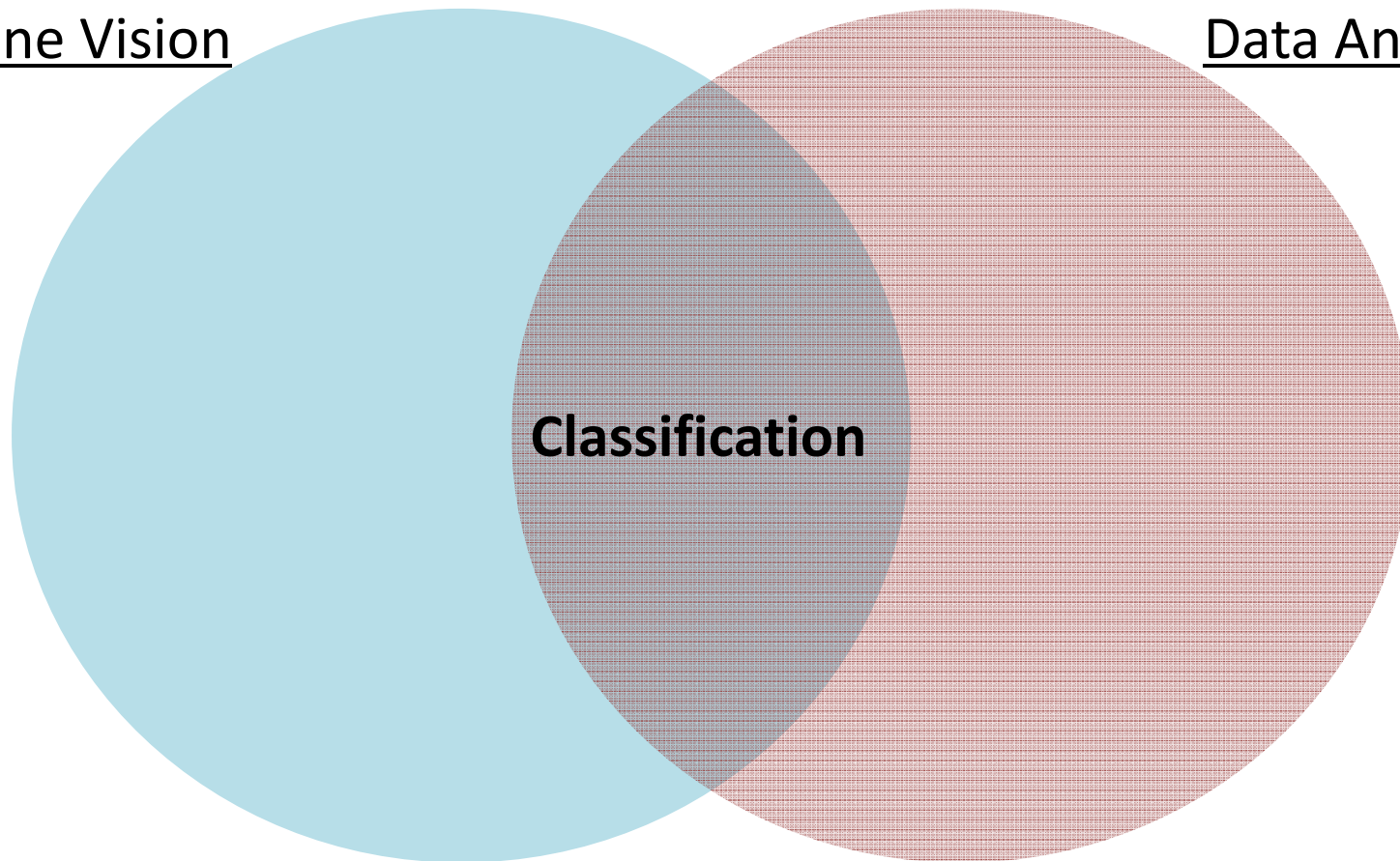


Fully Automated



Machine Vision

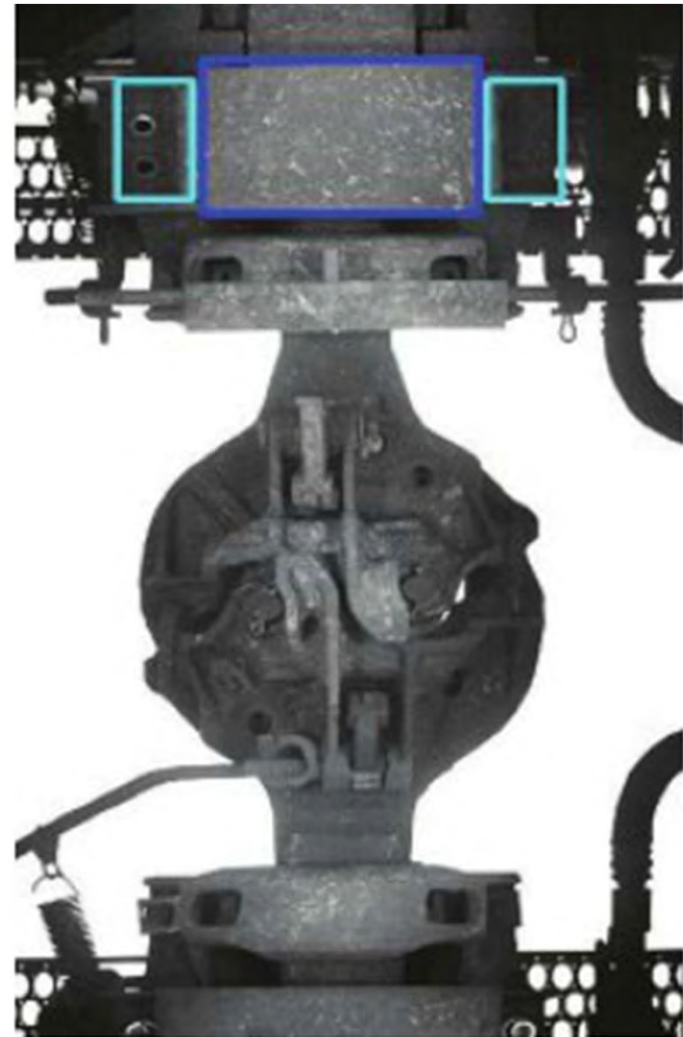
Data Analytics





# Example: Template Matching

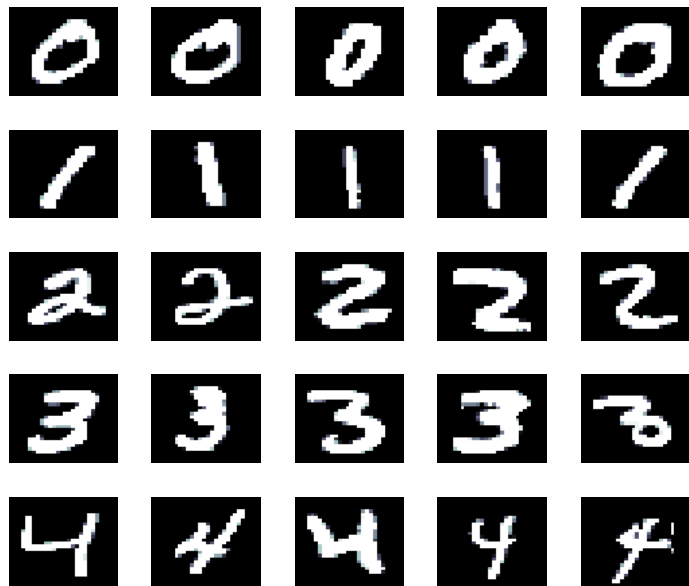
- Use reference template
- Identify things that have changed
- Identify components based on contour
- Can often account for image size or image orientation changes



# Example: Training Data

## Naïve Bayes Classifier

Example Training Set of  
handwriting  
Numbers from 0 to 4



Each sample is labeled  $Y_i = \{0,1,2,3,4\}$  (classes)

Create “variables” based on the image pixels.

Calculate prior and posterior probabilities.

For a new sample, calculate the posterior probabilities for each class, then choose class with highest probability.



# Example: Training Data

## Principal Components Analysis

Original handwriting samples  
each image has 16x16 pixels

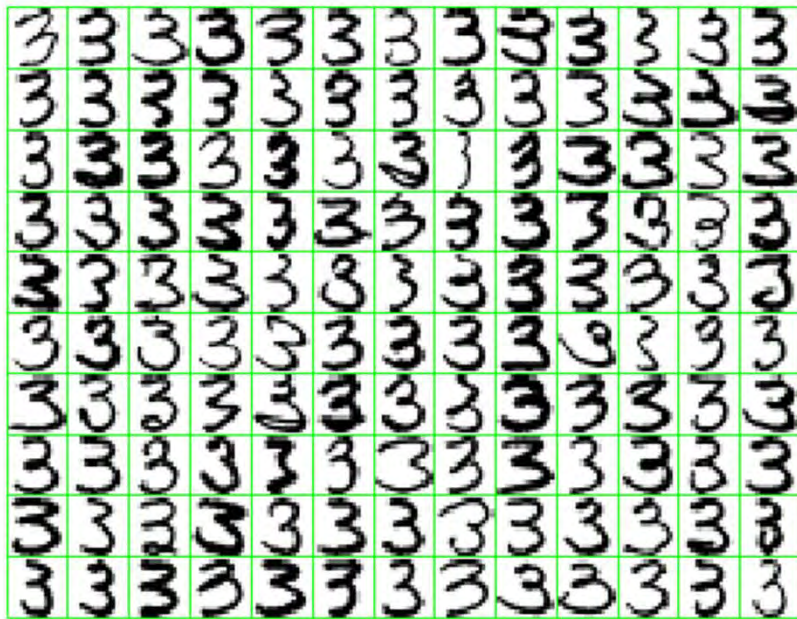


FIGURE 14.22. A sample of 130 handwritten 3's shows a variety of writing styles.

First two principal components  
Images reconstructed at 25 vertices

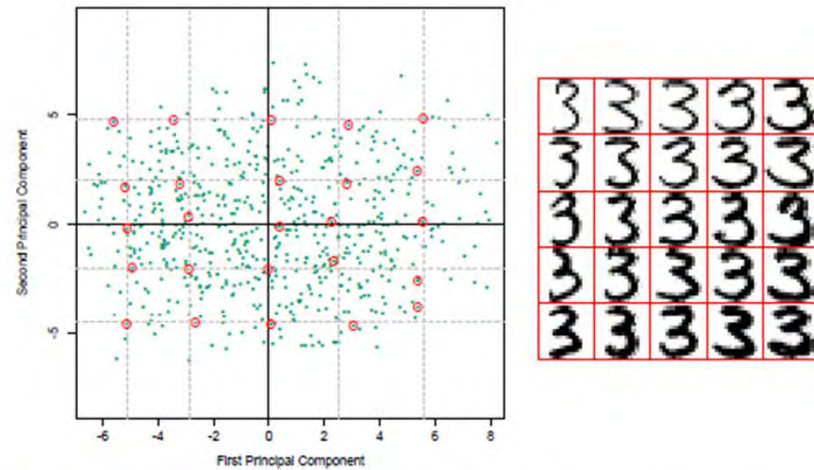
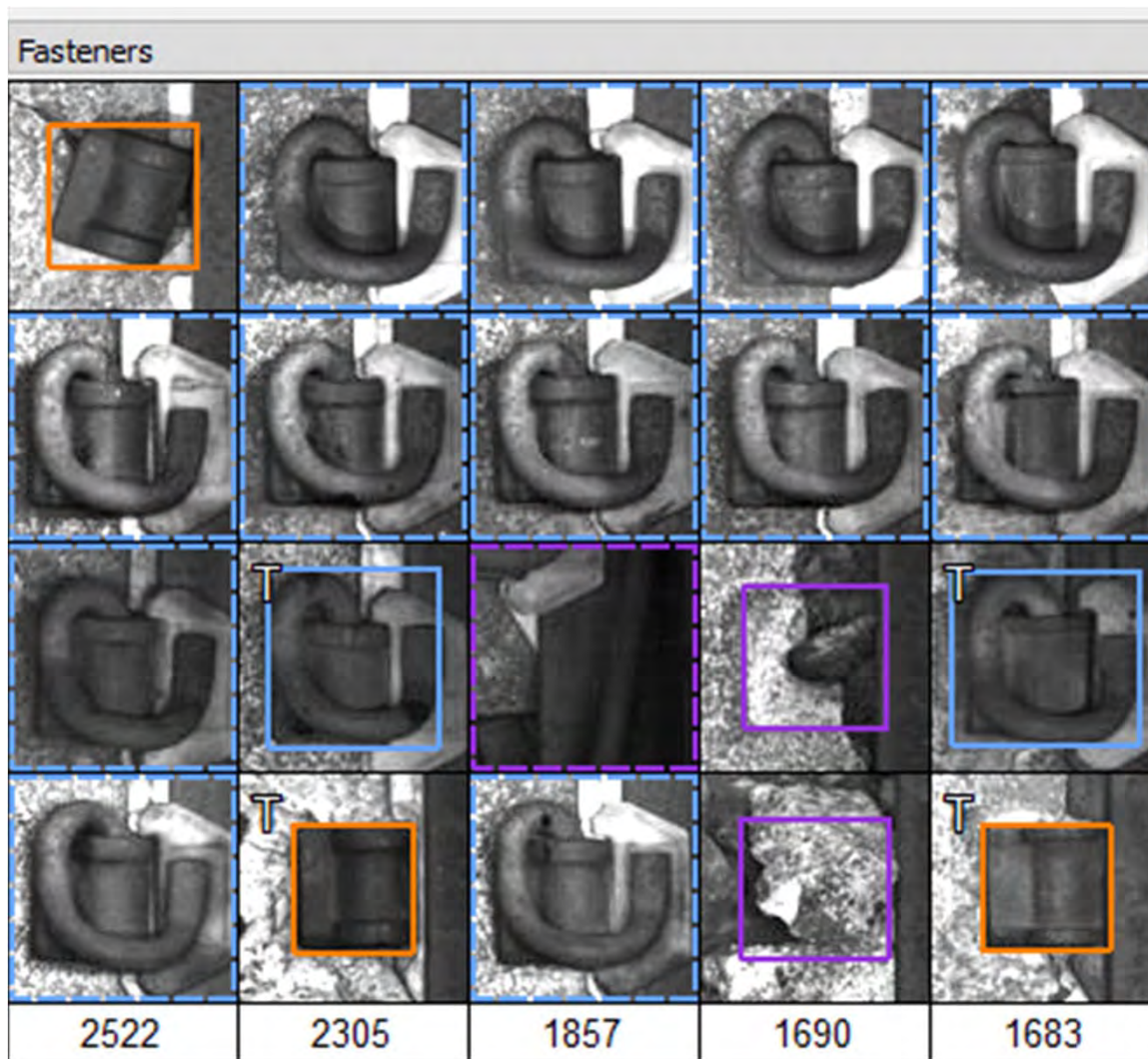


FIGURE 14.23. (Left panel:) the first two principal components of the handwritten threes. The circled points are the closest projected images to the vertices of a grid, defined by the marginal quantiles of the principal components. (Right panel:) The images corresponding to the circled points. These show the nature of the first two principal components.

Ref: pp. 537-538 of The Elements of Statistical Learning, Data Mining, Inference, and Prediction, Second Edition, by Trevor Hastie, Robert Tibshirani, and Jerome Friedman.



# Example: Training Data

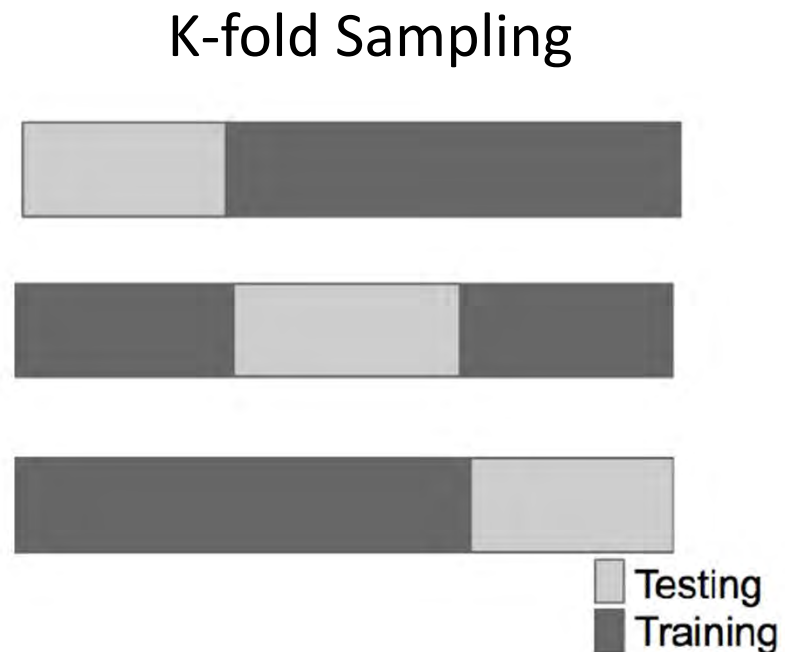


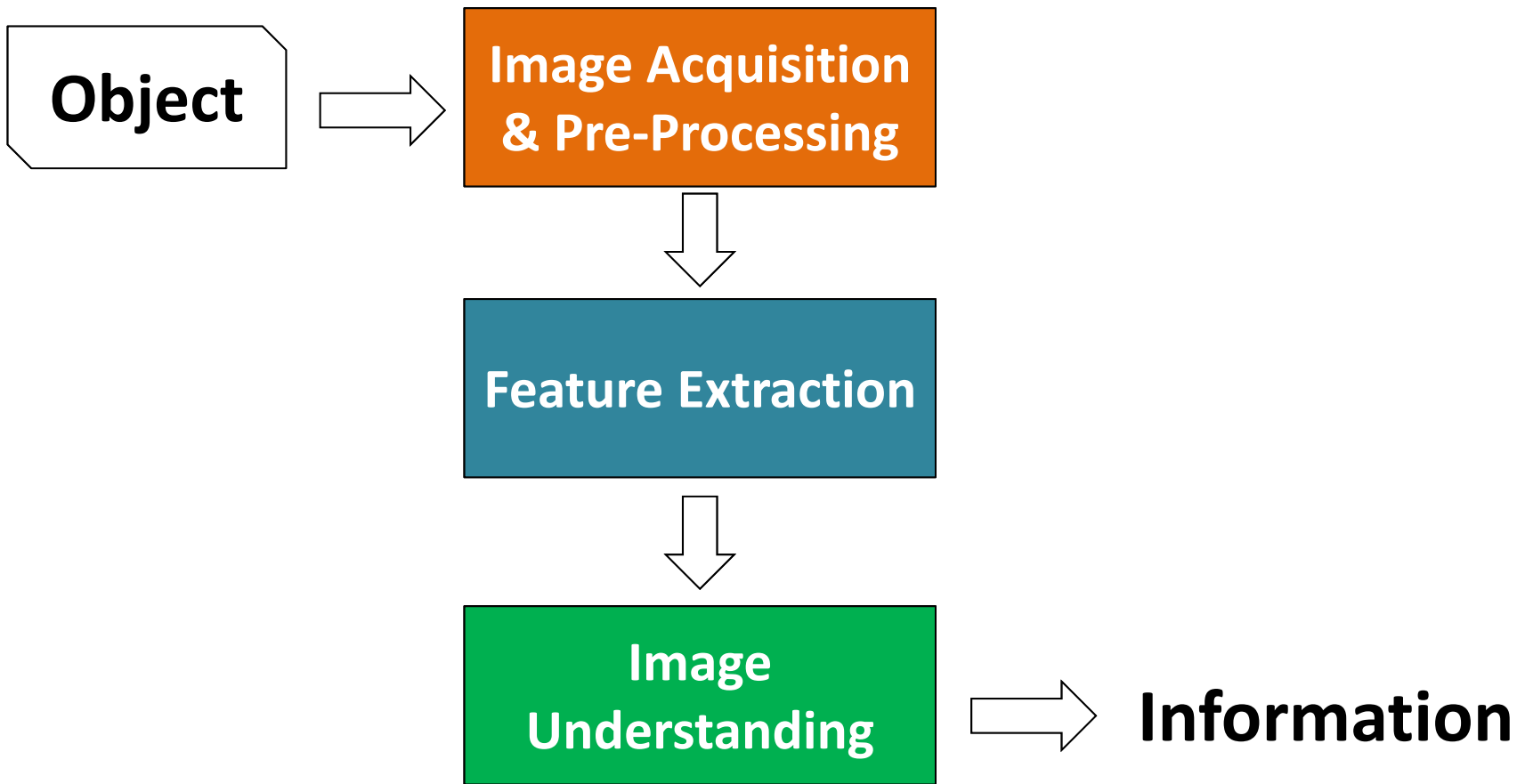
# Example: Training Data

Use cross-validation when using training data.

Allows you to calculate the performance of one or more algorithms.

Many different resampling techniques are used to assess error/performance.





# What is the future of railway machine vision?



**Supporting Manned Patrols**



**Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS)**



# Special Thanks!

ENSCO's Machine Vision Group

Thanks to the following companies for use of their photographs within this presentation:

Union Pacific

Beena Vision

KLD Labs

FRA Office of Research, Development, & Technology

GREX

Harsco

TTCI

University of Maryland

UIUC





# Questions?

