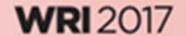
# Vision Based Wheel Condition Monitoring

Kambiz Nayebi Beena Vision Systems, Inc.







#### **Condition Based Maintenance**

Benefits for the Industry

- High Availability of Rolling Stock
- Optimum use of personnel for Maintenance
- Preventative Maintenance
- Need Based Maintenance vs Time based Maintenance
- Minimizing Timely and Unscheduled Maintenance to Prevent Adverse Impact on Operation
- Monitoring Leading Indicators
- General Fleet Weakness and Failure Point Detection
- Cost Savings
- Reduce Risk to Personnel / Increased Safety







### **Industry Expectations from TCM systems**

Reduced Cost with Higher Reliability, Freight vs Passenger

#### **Operations Consideration**

- Painless Operation
- Reliability
- Availability
- Verifiability
- High Enough Accuracy
- High Data Quality
- Actionable Information

#### **Business Considerations**

- Inspection of Rolling Stock Using Technology
- Predict and Prevent Failures
- Move Hard Decision Away from the Maintenance Crew
- Minimize Depot Maintenance Visits
- Use Labor to Repair
- Drive Planning and the Supply Chain through CM
- Prevent Disasters







### Main Wayside Detector Types

From 40's to 2101's and Future

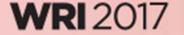
Wayside Detectors have been deployed since early 1950's with first talkers at 60's

- GEN 1: Hotbox/Hot Wheel (1950's with IR Detectors)
- GEN 2: WILD and Acoustic Bearing Detectors (1980's)
- GEN 3: Wheel Profile Measurement (Early 2000's)
- GEN 4: Brake Shoe and simpler Image Based Systems (2000's)
- GEN 5: Vision Based Inspection Systems (2010's)
- Next Generation: Full Vision Inspection along with Multispectral/Thermal/3D aligned with other noncontact sensing technologies

There has been some attempts to bring Ultrasonic, EMAT, X-Ray, Thermal, Radar, Lidar and other NDT techniques to mainline wayside detection systems.







#### **Characteristics of Vision Based Systems**

Cameras to Improve Inspector Eyes

- Versatility: Cameras see a Whole Lot
- Fast: Sophisticated Inspections at Speed
- Easy Verification: Verification is Usually Very Easy with Access to Images
- Data Presentation: Intuitive with Combination of Data and Images
- Processing Categories: Measurements vs. Inspections (Detection)
- System Categories: Component Specific to Area Specific Imaging
- Capabilities: Complex and Accurate Measurements/Inspections







### **Characteristics of Vision Based Systems**

Complexities of Vision Based Systems

- High Computational Complexity: Demand for High Computational Power
- **Development Time:** Sophisticated Vision Algorithms Takes Time to Mature
- Large Data Volume: GBytes of Data per Train
- Power: Some Systems are Power Hungry
- Availability: Keeping Systems Fully Operational 24/7
- Ambient Light is the Main Enemy: Only a Well Designed System Can do the Job
- Not as Easy as it may Look!







### **A Typical US Vision Detector Site**

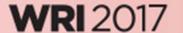


#### Usually Multiple Sensors are Installed in One Location

In this site systems that are installed listed from left to right: Coupler Inspection System, Undercarriage Inspection System, Wheel Profile Measurement, Brake Shoe Measurement, and Truck Inspection Systems







# **A Typical Western Australian Site**



#### Usually Multiple Tracks are Equipped with Detectors

This is a double track site with several systems installed on each track.







### A Typical Passenger Train Inspection Site

A Typical Successful Example

- Wheel Profile and Brake Pad Units Installed
- Painless Operation for 5 years
- Very Reliable
- More than 99.9% Availability
- Yearly Verification
- Accuracy to the Level of 0.2mm
- High Quality Data
- Replaced Manual Measurement for Daily Maintenance
- Operates on Different Types of Rolling Stock









### **Different Vision System Types (1)**

**Laser Based Systems** 



Wheel Profile Measurmet



**Total Wheel Inspection** 



Brake Pad/Shoe Measurement

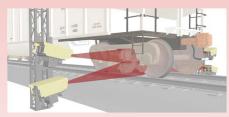




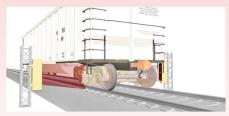


## **Different Vision System Types (2)**

Pure Image Based Systems



**Brake Shoe Measurement** 



Bogie (Truck) Inspection



**Undercarriage Inspection** 

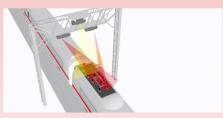




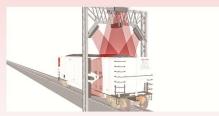


# **Different Vision System Types (3)**

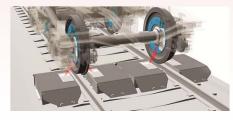
Laser/3D/Image/Thermal Imaging Based Systems



Pantograph Inspection



**Total Train Inspection** 



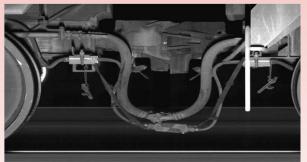
Brake Disk Measurement



**WRI** 2017

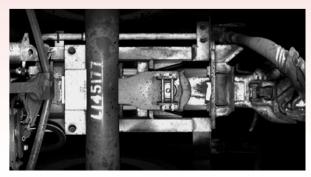
# **Typical Images from Different Systems**

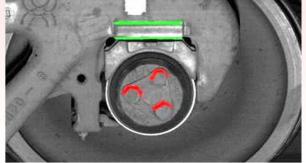
Real Images from Real Systems

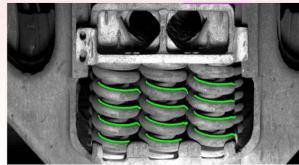






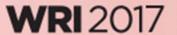










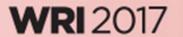


#### **US/Australia / Europe Sites**











### **Full Wheel Inspection Station**

Static and Dynamic Wheel Measurements

#### **STATIC**

- Wheel Profile
- Wheel Diameter
- Wheel Equivalent Conicity
- Wheel Surface Defect
- Wheel Plate Inspection
- Broken Wheel Sections
- Externally Visible Cracks
- Internal Defects and Cracks

#### **DYNAMIC**

- Wheel Hunting
- Angle of Attack
- Back to Back
- Wheel Surface Temperature







#### **Wheel Profile Measurement**

WheelView

#### **Standard Measurements**

- Flange Height
- Flange Thickness
- Flange Slope
- Tread Hollow
- Rim Thickness
- Back-to-Back
- Tread Rollover
- False flange
- Tracking Position
- Wheel Diameter (Option with WV-F/I/D)

#### **Typical Accuracy**

- Flange Height, Thickness, Hollow:
  - General accuracy: ±0.5mm
  - Low speed depot: ±0.3mm
- B2B: ±1.0mm
- Rim Thickness: ±1.0mm
- Diameter: ±2.5mm





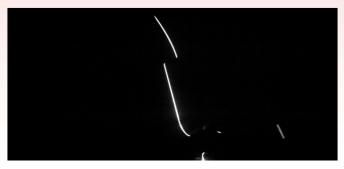


#### **Wheel Profile Measurement**

Raw Images from WVF



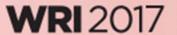






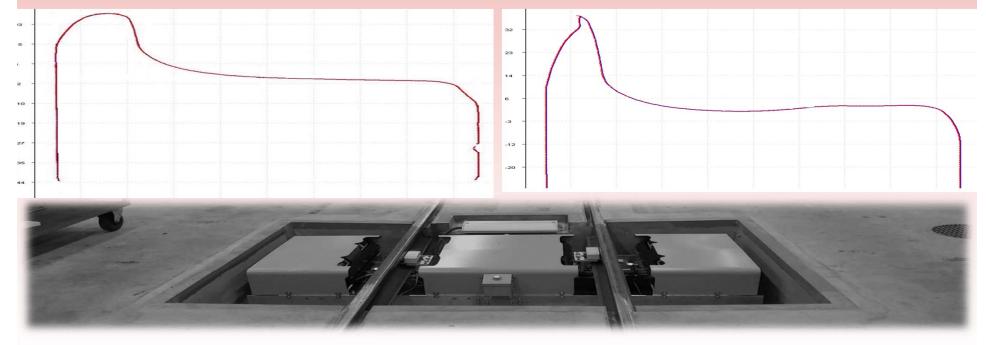






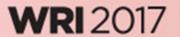
#### **Measure Wheel Profile**

Full End to End Profile



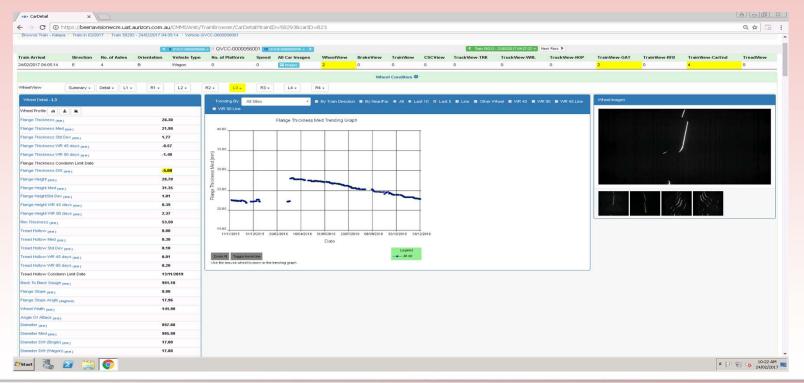






#### **Wheel Profile Measurement**

Flange Thickness Measurement









#### From Wheel Profile and Impact to Wheel Condition

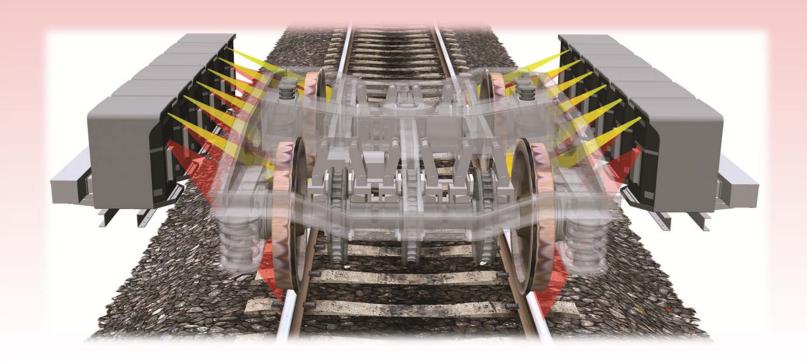
- Wheel profiles are measured at one or few points on the wheel.
- In wheel profile measurement systems, inherent assumption is that wheel wear is uniform.
- Impact measurement systems have an inherent assumption that the contact patch is on the defective part of the wheel and impact measurement can detect it.
- Even so, many condemnable wheel defects may not have significant wheel impact.
- Impact measurement requires a minimum speed of travel.
- Many catastrophic wheel failures do usually either start with small surface defects or demonstrate themselves as an anomaly on the wheel surface.
- Optical Wheel Surface Inspection has turned out to be a viable solution that can fill in the gaps.





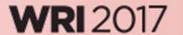


# Wheel Surface Scanning Operation









### **A Wheel Inspection Station**



#### **TreadView and WheelView**

This site was developed to evaluate the performance of a fully automated wheel condition monitoring system. This site sees up to 60 trains a day.









### **BNSF Installation of TreadView**





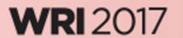












### **Full Surface Condition Monitoring**

Static Wheel Measurements

#### Wheel Surface Defects

- Shelling
- Spalling
- Dents
- Flats
- Fatigue Cracks
- Out of Round
- Built-up tread

- Grooves
- Broken and Separated Sections
- Externally Visible Cracks
- Shattered Rim
- Wear Variation along the wheel surface
- Significant Spread Rim
- Vertical Split Rim







# Sample Wheel Defects

Detectable with TreadView





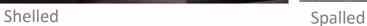


Built-up



Shattered







alled











#### More Defective Wheels

Built-up and Broken Rim



**Built-Up Tread** 



**Broken Rim** 







### A Full Vision Based Wheel Inspection Station



#### **TreadView and WheelView**

With this station, the task of Wheel Inspection is completely eliminated from the shop floor. Wear, Tread, and Plate condition monitoring are all performed automatically.







### **Full Wheel Inspection System**

**TreadView** 

#### Standard Measurements

- Shelled/Spalling/RCF Wheel
- Flat Wheel (Skid, Localized Collapse, Polygonazation)
- Built-up Tread
- Wheel Profile Variation
- Wheel OOR
- Missing/Broken/Shocked Flange/Tread
- Tread Groove
- Angle of Attack and Wheel Hunting

#### Typical Accuracy

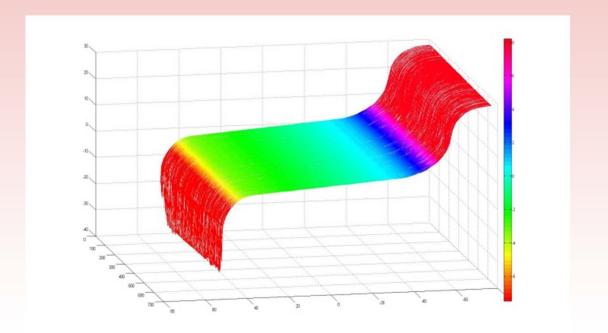
- Out of Round: ±0.25mm
- Wheel Surface Defects:
  - Lateral: ±0.1mm
  - Longitudinal: ± 1mm
  - Depth: ±0.2mm
- Longitudinal for low speed depot: ±0.3mm







### Perfect Wheel



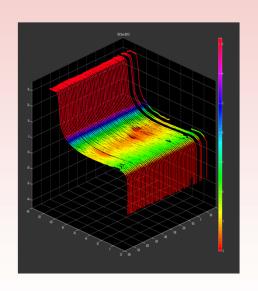


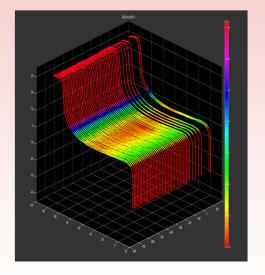


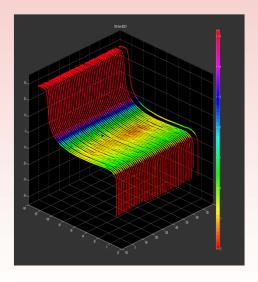


### **Hollow Wheel**

Measured Across the Whole Wheel

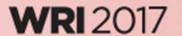








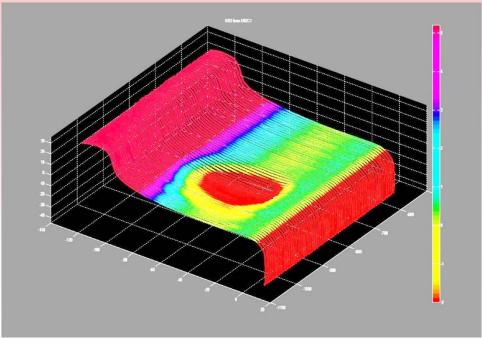




### Flat Wheel

Size and Depth are Measured





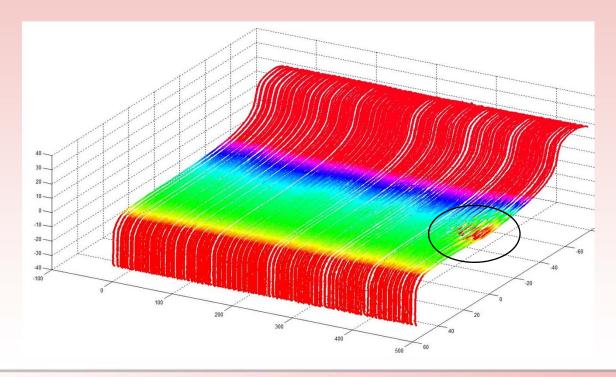






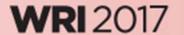
# A Sample 3D Map of a Defective Wheel

Shelling



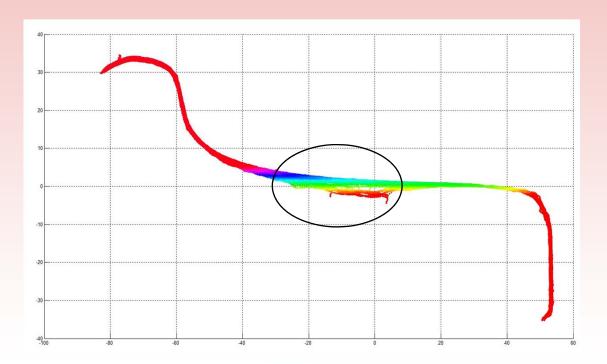






#### **TreadView Surface Defect**

A Detected Shell Example





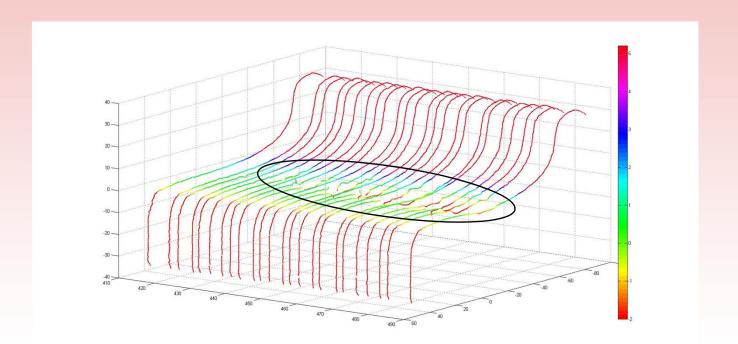






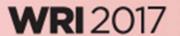
#### **3D Wheel Surface Data**

A Shell is detected on the wheel surface



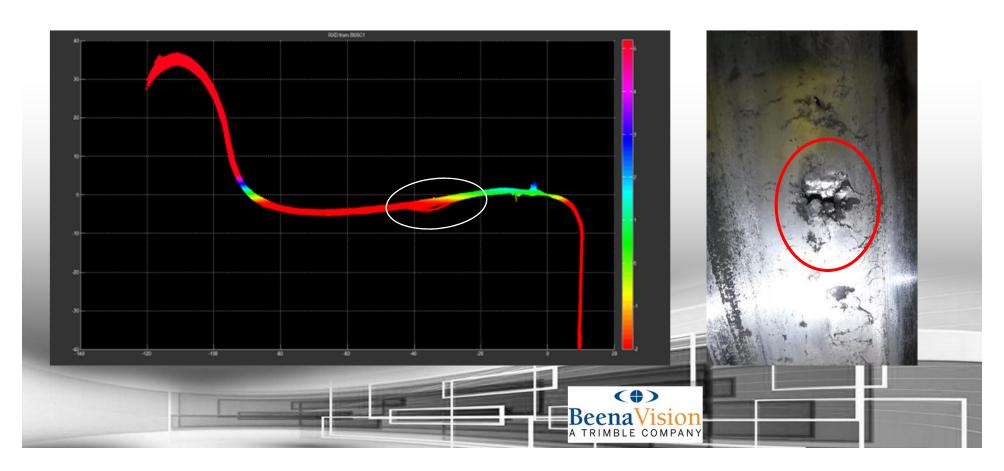






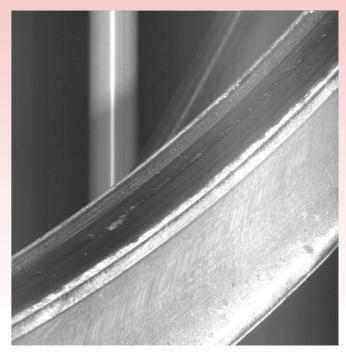
#### **Another Wheel Surface Defect**

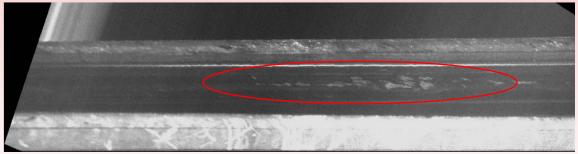
Shelled/Spalled/Built-up Tread Wheel Detection



# **Wheel Surface Imaging**

**Visual Inspection** 







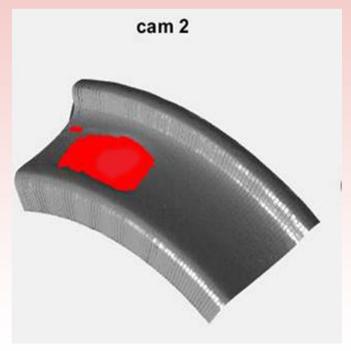




# **Visual Inspection of Wheel Flats**

Automatic Detection and Size Evaluation



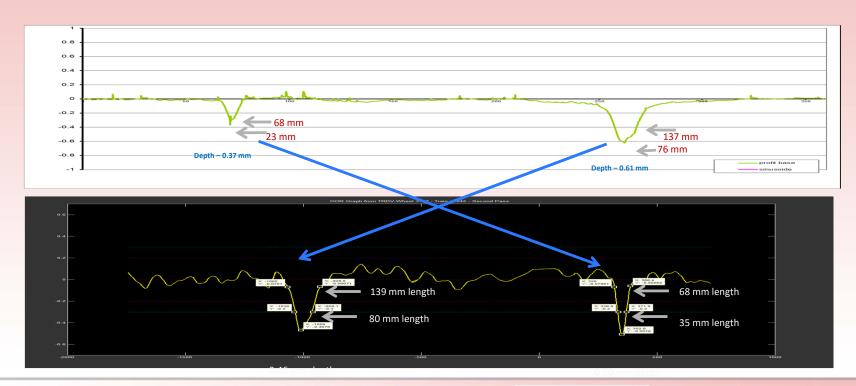






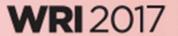


#### **Out of Round Measurement**





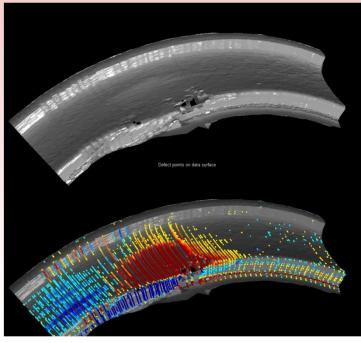




#### **Broken Wheel and its Detection Model**

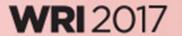
Rendering





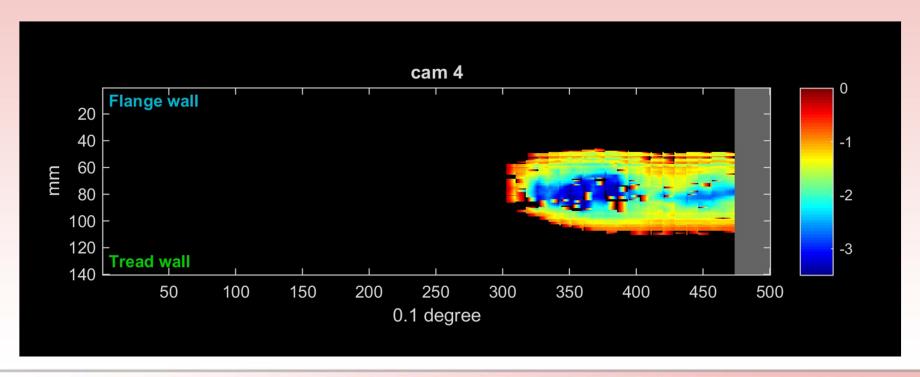






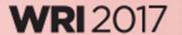
### Wheel Surface Representation

Color Depth Display



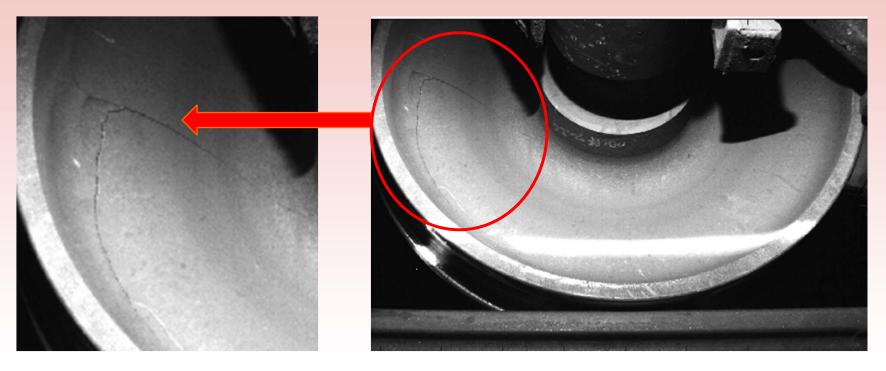






# Cracked/Broken Wheel Plate

Use Wheel Plate Images









#### Conclusion

Wayside Detectors and Vision Based Condition Monitoring Systems,

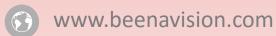
- Role of Wayside Condition Monitoring Systems in the Railroad Industry has become pronounced in the last two decades
- Vision Based Inspection Systems is now playing a significant role in this sector
- Wheel Inspection technology has reached to a mature state where a full inspection of the wheel is possible at full track speed.
- Vision Based CM systems are irreversibly changing railroad maintenance operations worldwide.
- Acknowledgements: BNSF Railway











#### **Thank You / Questions**

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