# Remote Condition Monitoring of Track Assets Using Revenue Vehicles

Rob Lambert, Senior Business Manager Monash Institute of Railway Technology Melbourne, Australia





# Agenda

- 1. Monash IRT Overview
- 2. Introducing the Instrumented Revenue Vehicle
- 3. Examples of benefits
- 4. Further development





# **IRT Capabilities**

- Materials Analysis and Physical Testing
- Condition Monitoring
- Data Analytics
- Wheel-Rail Interface
- Vehicle Dynamic Simulation
- Track Performance
- Welding Process Development
- Novel Technology Implementation







### **IRT Services over 160 Clients**







# **Broader Academic Capabilities**

- Links to world class academic skills in:
  - Accident research
  - Human factors
  - AI and Machine Learning
  - Sustainable Materials
  - Industrial Design
  - Robotics and Automation







# Instrumented Revenue Vehicles





### **Instrumented Revenue Vehicles**

- Autonomous structural health condition monitoring system on revenue service rollingstock
- Over 100 instrumented vehicles have been installed by IRT
- Near real time reporting of the condition of the track and rolling stock performance
- Effectiveness of maintenance activities









# **IRV System Examples**











- Mature technology, since 2002
- Ruggedized integrated monitoring system
- Passenger and freight applications
- Local and self powered solutions







### **IRV Sensor Examples**



# **IRV Sensor Examples**

- Instrumented springs & triaxial accelerometers on axle box ends – track geometry
- Lateral accelerometer on bolster centre plate hunting
- Steer sensors track buckle indication
- Drawbar/coupler instrumentation in-train forces during running and unloading





# **IRV System Benefits**

	IRV	Geometry Car
Rail Running Surface	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
GPS Position	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Altitude	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Vertical Alignment (Top / Surface)	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Lateral Alignment	Bogie Steer	$\checkmark$
Twist	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Curvature	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Measures under dominant vehicle loading	$\checkmark$	
Vehicle Dynamic Response to Track	$\checkmark$	
Vehicle Hunting	$\checkmark$	
Vehicle In-Train Force	$\checkmark$	
Doesn't requires separate path & operators	$\checkmark$	
Track Measurement Interval	~20-150 per week	~1-3 months









# **Repeatability and Accuracy**

- Geometry car data (red line) and IRV data (black line) shows close correlation
- From actual vehicles, at operating speed, multiple times per day









### How is it Delivered?

IIIRT

# **IRV Vehicle Reactions**

- Wagon types react different to loading conditions
- Critical events tailored to vehicle response
- Spring binding or wheel lift event risk



Suspension Travel Utilisation (mm)





### **Forecasting of Maintenance**



Vertical Accelerations All (g) vs. Date





### **In-train Forces**



#### Instrumentation ⇒ Dynamic Model ⇒ Prediction of maximum Fatigue Damage



# **Example – Weld Condition**



- Rail longitudinal profiles sampled to 5mm increments along the track
- Running surface information can be extracted
- Dipped and peaked welds can be identified as well as vehicle dynamics due to weld condition



### **Example – Weld Condition**

- View system wide weld profile data
- Convert results to system of choice (e.g. dip angle)
- Assess actual vehicle response to defects to produce standards relevant to safe operations





# **Network Coverage**

- Time between IRV
  measurements
- Used to highlight to operations where IRVs need to be included in rakes



Hours Between IOC Coverage (Severity 1 Capable) - Based on month / trips





# Dynamic Track Gauge Measurement

- Installed as part of the IRV system in a revenue car
- Continuously measures gauge during normal traffic hours
- Satisfies EN 13848-1:2003+A1:2008
   "Railway applications – Track Geometry Quality"







# **Dynamic Track Gauge**

- Twin lasers used to calculate gauge
- Reported down to 1m when required
- Revenue vehicle loading so representative of any dynamic movement under revenue axle load
- Standard operation in MTR



HEAVY HAUL SEMINAR · JUNE 23 - 24



21

# **Expansion to Rail Wear**

 Complex calculations to convert rail frame of references into measurement frame







### **Profile Alignment**







### **Calculation of wear done onboard**







### Validation against Track Geometry Car



• Good correlation to geometry car and able to drill down into 1m data





- Example measurements through a curve
- Vertical wear similar for low and high, side wear much lower on low rail



# Continued Development





# **Axle Power Generation**

- Current systems powered by solar and batteries
  - Reduced output during poor weather or orientation
- Axle generation system in use for six months, generates 350W at 80km/h
- Fail safe nylon bearing adaptor interface







# **Continued Development**

- Bespoke rig at Monash for further developing the systems
- Can simulate measured real track gauge, cant and inclination defects and test capabilities of IRV













# **Instrumented Revenue Vehicles**

- Lower cost, rugged, revenue vehicle monitoring
- Provides near real-time track, vehicle and component performance
- Forecasting of maintenance and improvement of standards
- Growing capabilities of track gauge, rail wear and power generation











