Vehicle-Track Measurement Technologies

Matthew Dick, P.E. ENSCO Rail June 22nd, 2022







Summary

Overview of Measurement Systems

Detailed Evaluation of Select Technology

Hands-On Training





Overview of Measurement Systems

There are five basic categories of measurement system.





1) Mounted on <u>Vehicle</u> to measure the <u>Vehicle</u>.



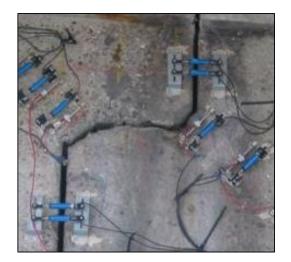
















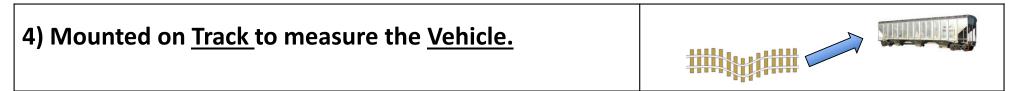
3) Mounted on <u>Vehicle</u> to measure the <u>Track.</u> (Manned, Unmanned, and Autonomous)



















5) Mounted on <u>Vehicle</u> to measure the <u>Vehicle & Track</u>.











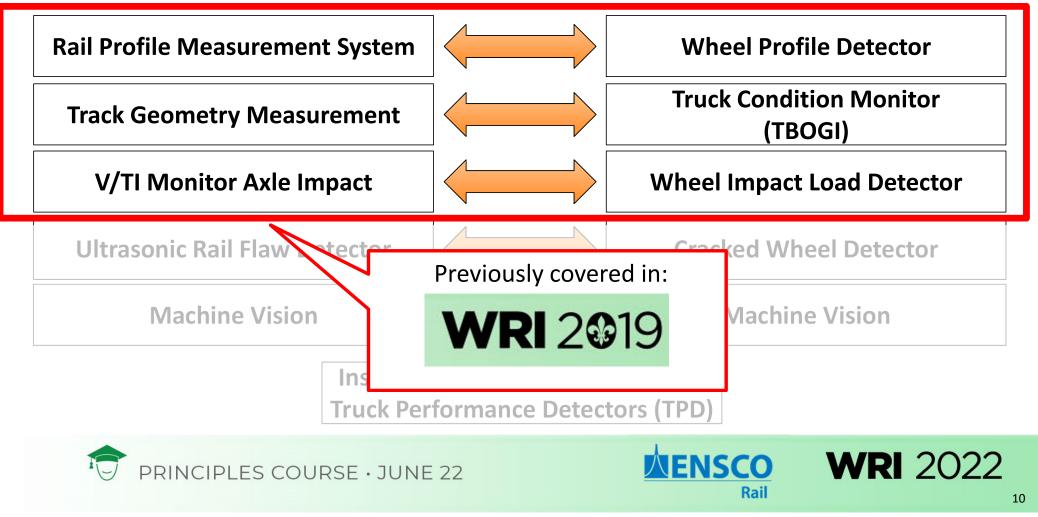
Track MeasurementVehicle MeasurementRail Profile Measurement SystemWheel Profile DetectorTrack Geometry MeasurementTruck Condition Monitor
(TBOGI)V/TI Monitor Axle ImpactWheel Impact Load DetectorUltrasonic Rail Flaw DetectorCracked Wheel DetectorMachine VisionMachine Vision

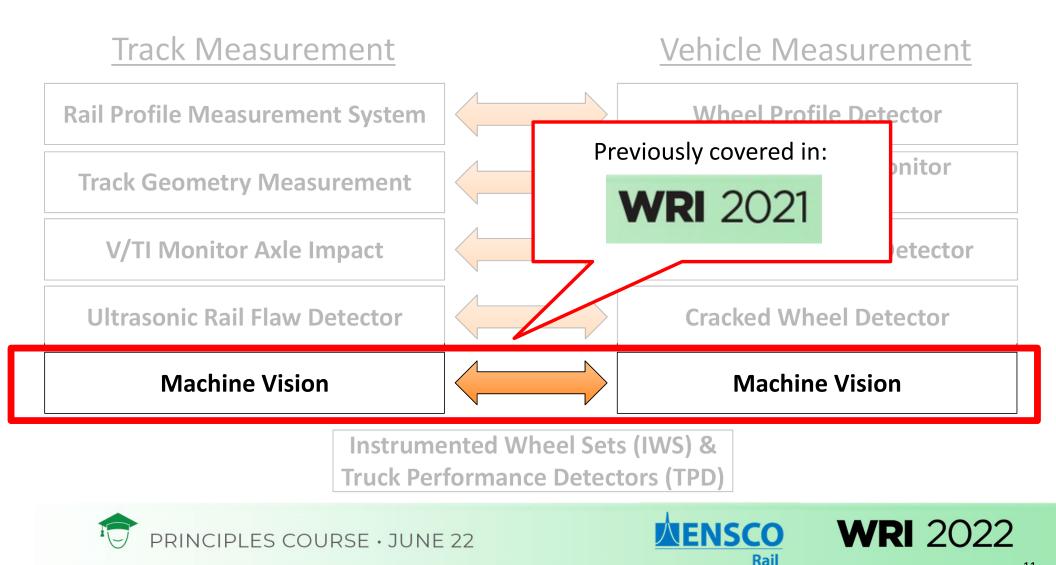
Instrumented Wheel Sets (IWS) & Truck Performance Detectors (TPD)



Track Measurement

Vehicle Measurement





Location Determination



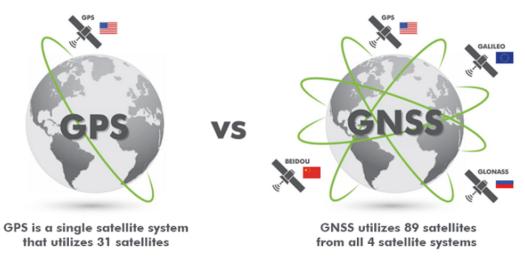


1) Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)

Uses all satellites, not just the USA ones (aka GPS)

More satellites means more accuracy





Ref: https://www.everythingrf.com/community/what-is-the-difference-between-gnss-and-gps_58





2) Correction Services:

"Extra stuff beyond the GNSS satellites to increase accuracy"

Correction Service Type:	Pros	Cons
Wide Area Augmentation System (WAAS)	Free	Lowest accuracy
Precise Point Positioning (PPP)	Available Worldwide Lowest Paid Service Price	
Real-Time Kinematic (RTK)	Highest Accuracy	Only available locally and base stations generally needs to be built by railway. Base stations every 10~20 kilometers
Hybrid RTK-PPP	Lower cost than RTK with base stations spread further apart	Higher cost than PPP. Lower accuracy than RTK Still requires RTK infrastructure





3) GNSS Accuracy

The accuracy of this...



... is the not the same on this!



Be cautious assuming a GNSS receiver's data sheet accuracy is what you would get on a railway vehicle.

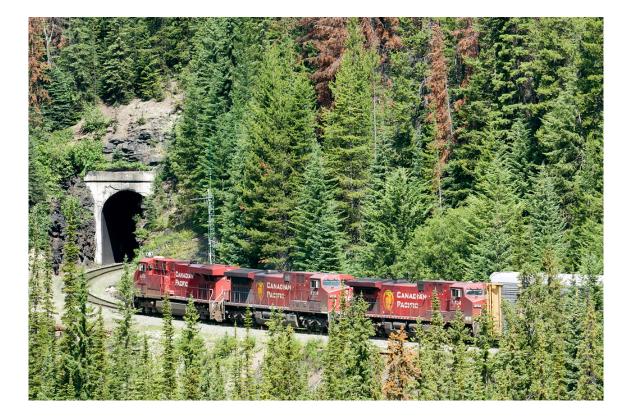




4) Inertial Correction

Uses inertial sensors to perform "dead reckoning" in GNSS denied locations.

Fills in "gaps" of missing GNSS information in tunnels and mountain cuts.







5) **RFID** Tags

Used when no GNSS is available at all (like subway tunnels)

Install in track centerline

Where RFID tags are installed on the network is important

Use Passive instead of Active tags





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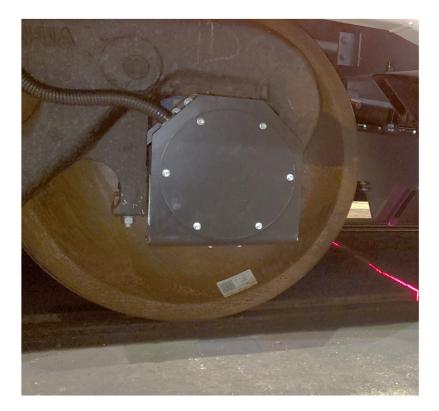
6) Wheel Tachometer (aka Encoder)

Backbone of location determination system.

Needs to be recalibrated whenever the wheel diameter changes, such as:

- Wheel Wear
- Wheel being turned

Increased focus on wheel tachometer accuracy





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6) Positioning for Wayside Inspection Systems

AEI Tag Reader What car is it and which way is it oriented







Ref: https://www.frauscher.us/en_us/wheel-sensors/rsr110



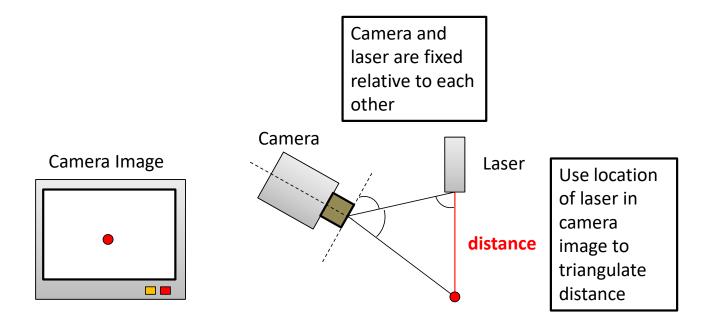


Laser Profiling and LiDAR



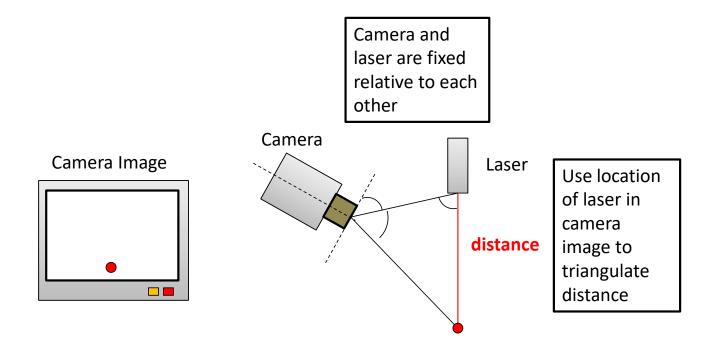


Laser Triangulation Measurement



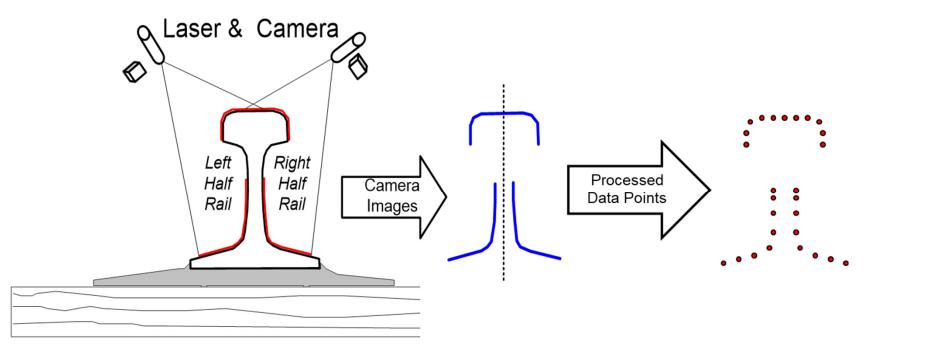


Laser Triangulation Measurement



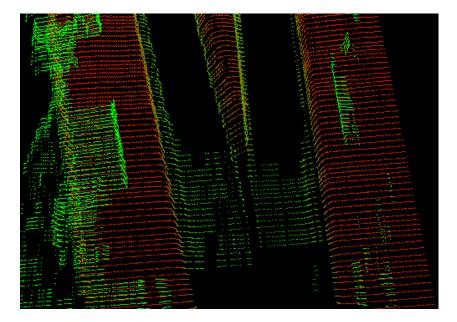


Laser Triangulation Measurement: Rail Profile Measurement

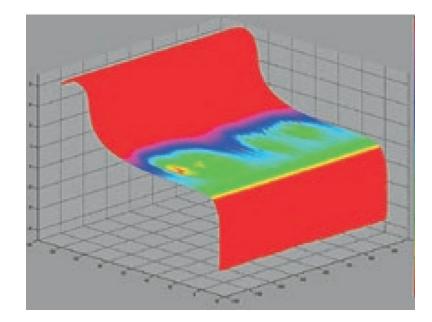




Laser Triangulation Measurement: 3D Profiling



High Sample Rate Scan at Frog

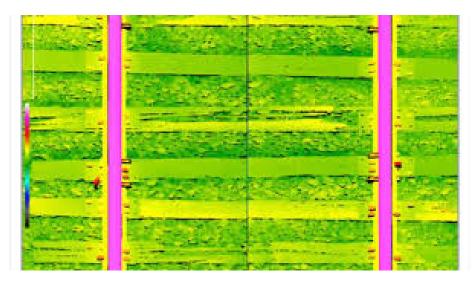


High Sample Rate Scan on Wheel Tread

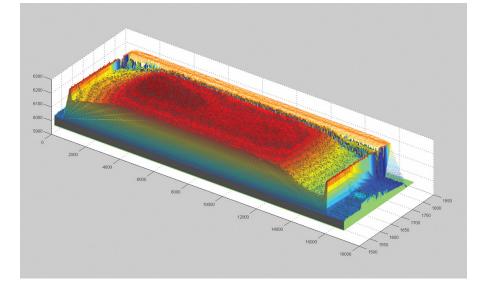




Laser Triangulation Measurement: 3D Profiling



Track Bed 3D Laser Profile



Coal in Coal Hopper 3D Laser Profile





LiDAR Basics



Rail



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LiDAR Basics



Rail

Laser is emitted



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LiDAR Basics



Rail

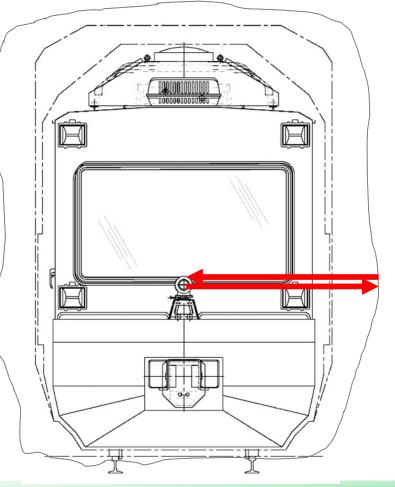
Laser is emitted

Laser bounces off surface

Travel time is measured and converted to distance



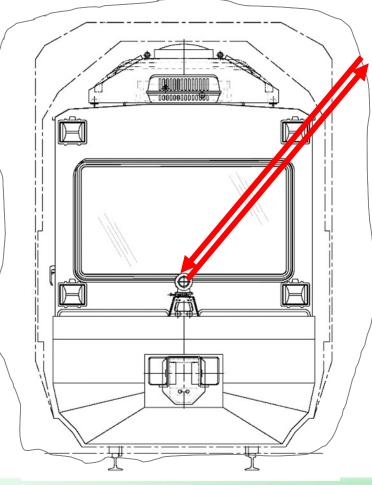
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LiDAR works by shooting a laser point and measuring the time it takes to return.



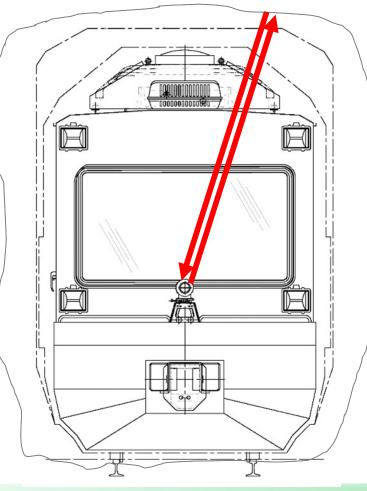




Rotating this laser at a fast speed allows it to measure everything around the vehicle.



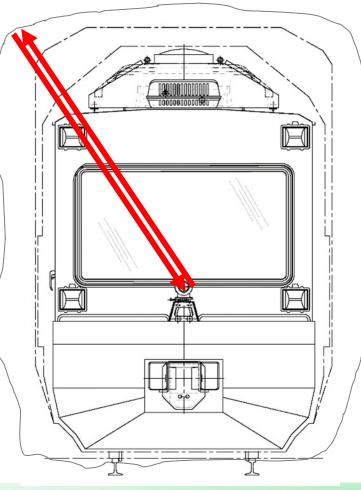




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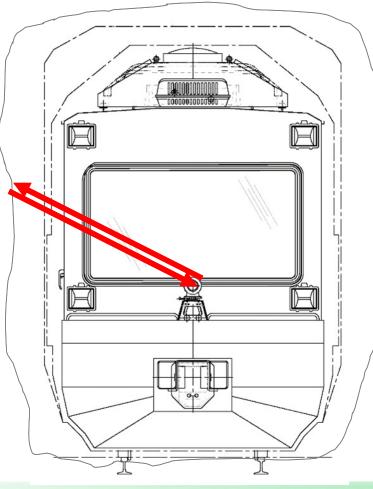




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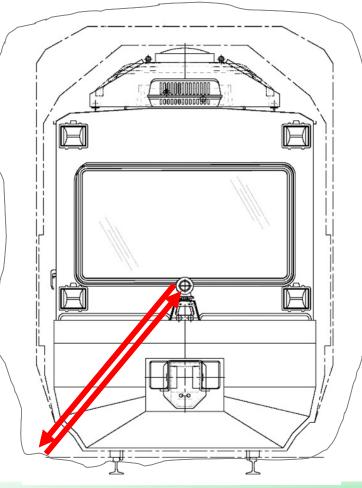




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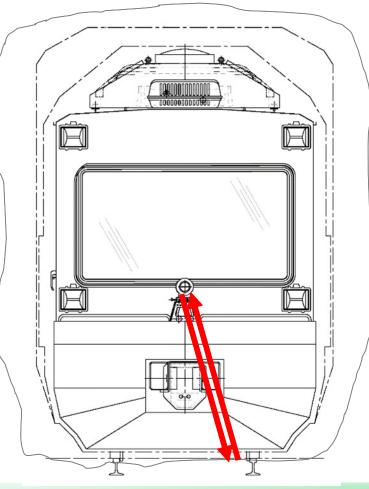




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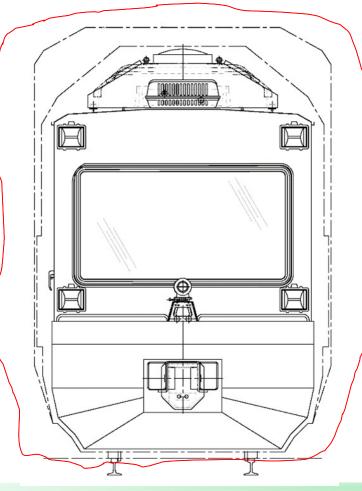




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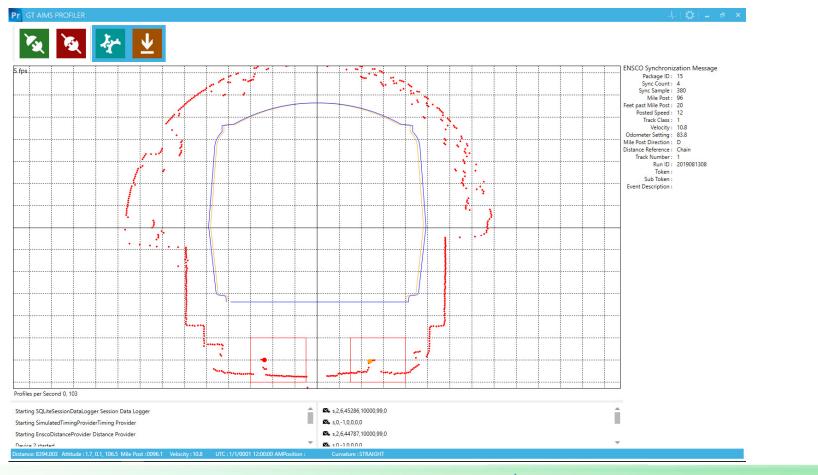


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LiDAR for Clearance Measurement



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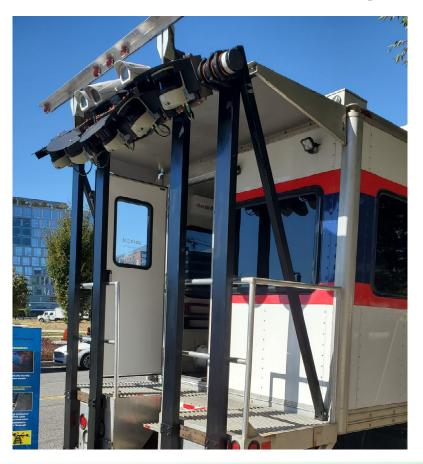




LiDAR for Clearance Measurement



LiDAR for Right-of-Way Inspection

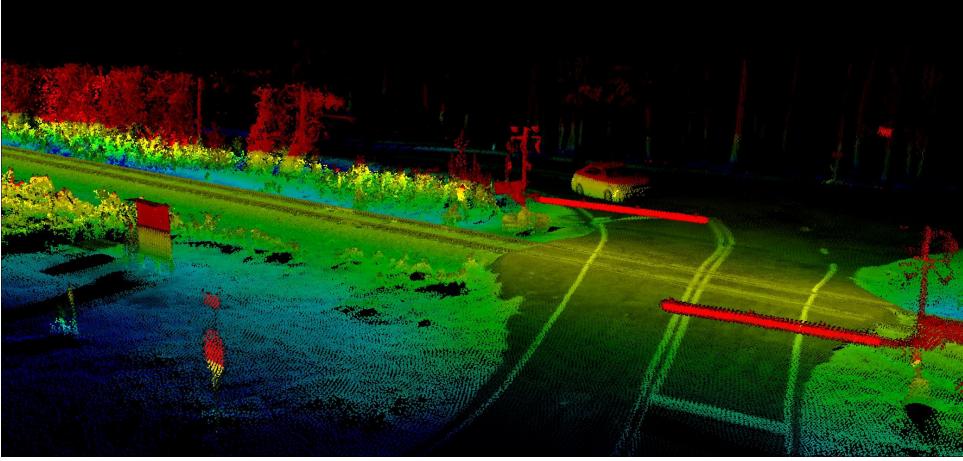








LiDAR for Clearance Measurement









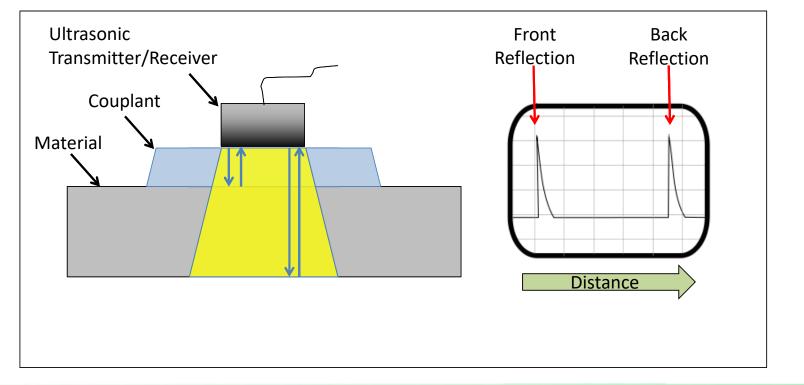
Ultrasonic Measurement





Ultrasonic Sensors

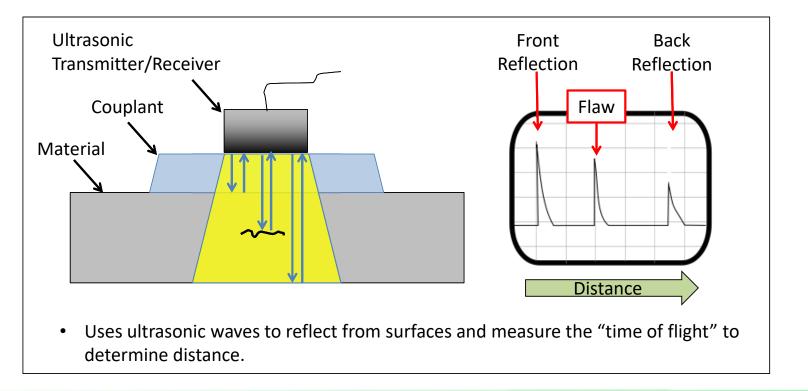
• Can measure depth, size, and orientation of internal flaws in a material





Ultrasonic Sensors

• Can measure depth, size, and orientation of internal flaws in a material



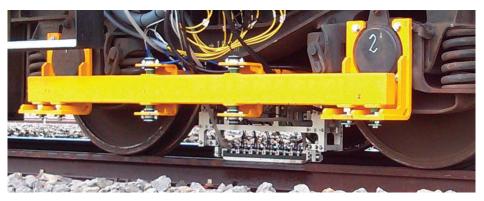


Ultrasonic Rail Flaw Detectors

Exampled Wheel Probe System (Most Commonly Used in North America)



Exampled Sled Probe System (Most Commonly Used in Europe)



ScanMaster http://scanmaster-irt.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/TrackMaster-High-Speedbrochure.pdf





Vehicle Platforms:



Railbound Manned

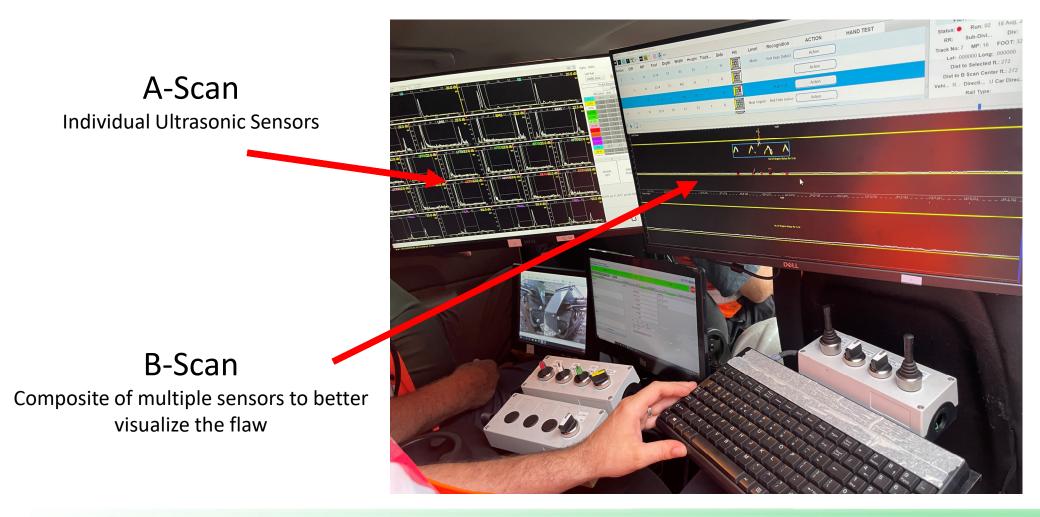
Hi-Rail Manned

ATV Manned



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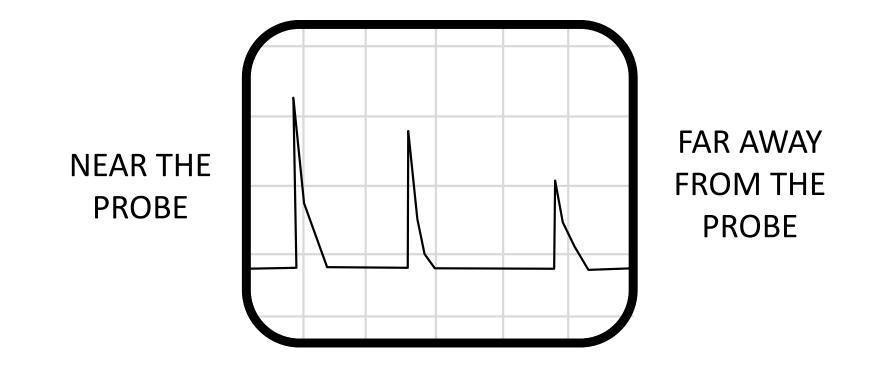








A Scan

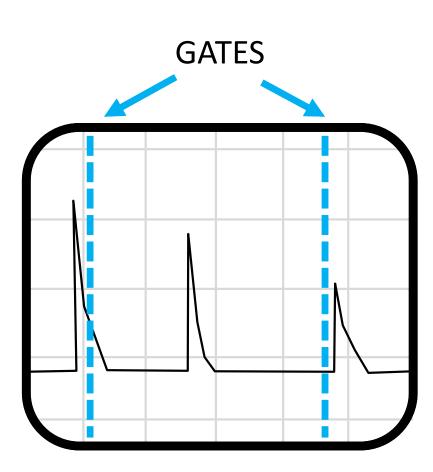








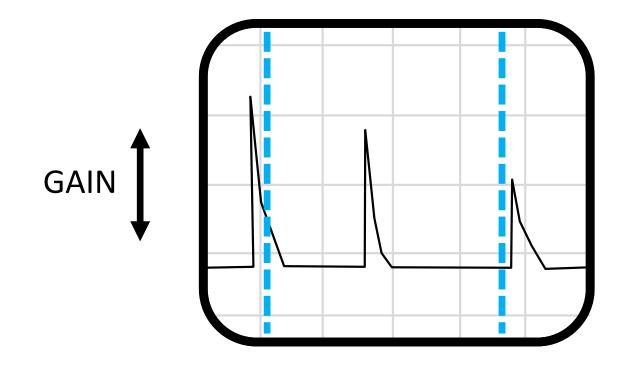








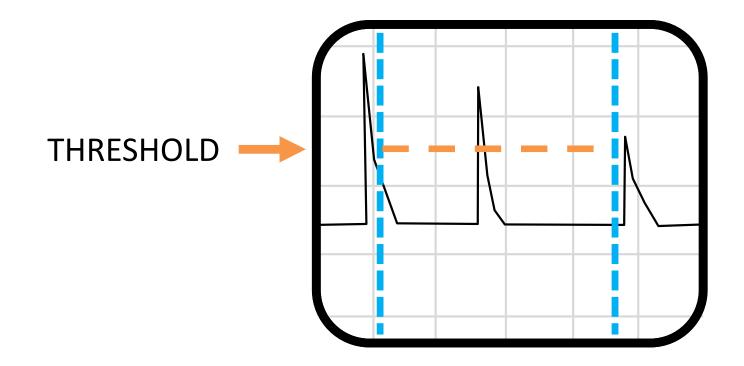
A Scan









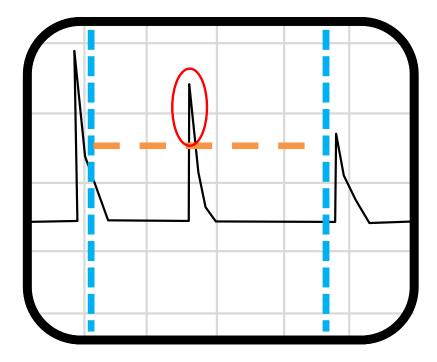








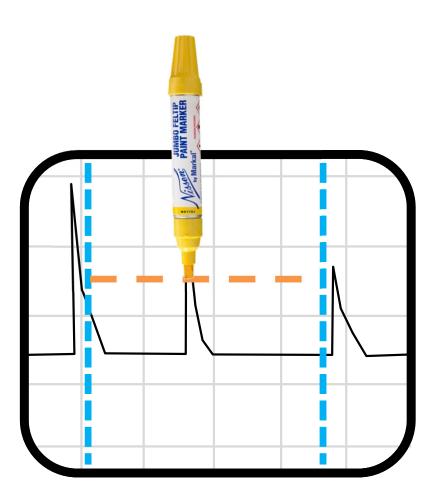
A Scan





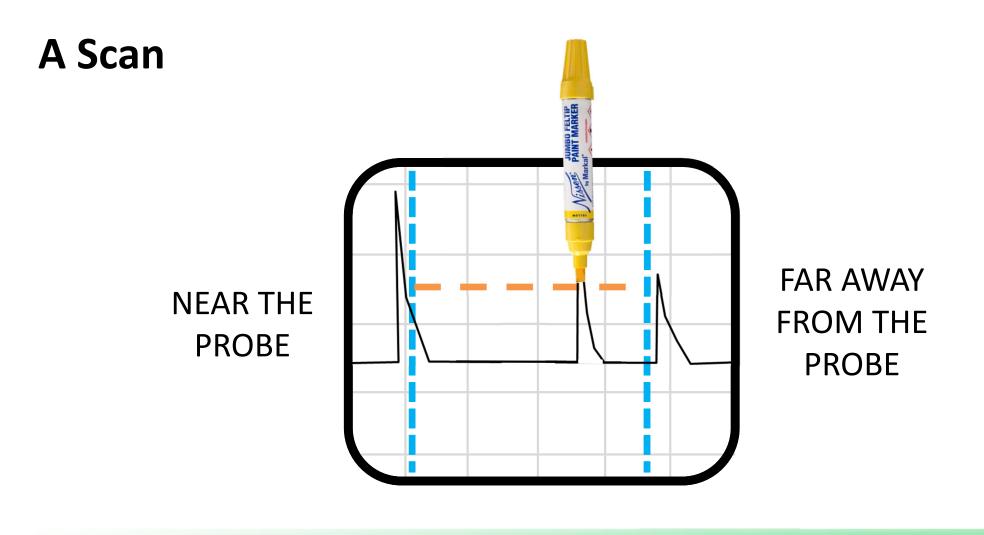








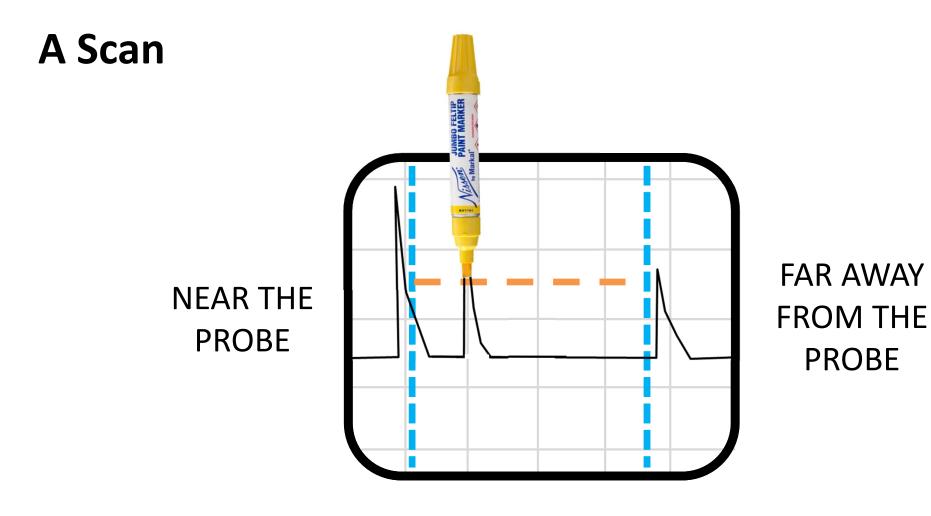














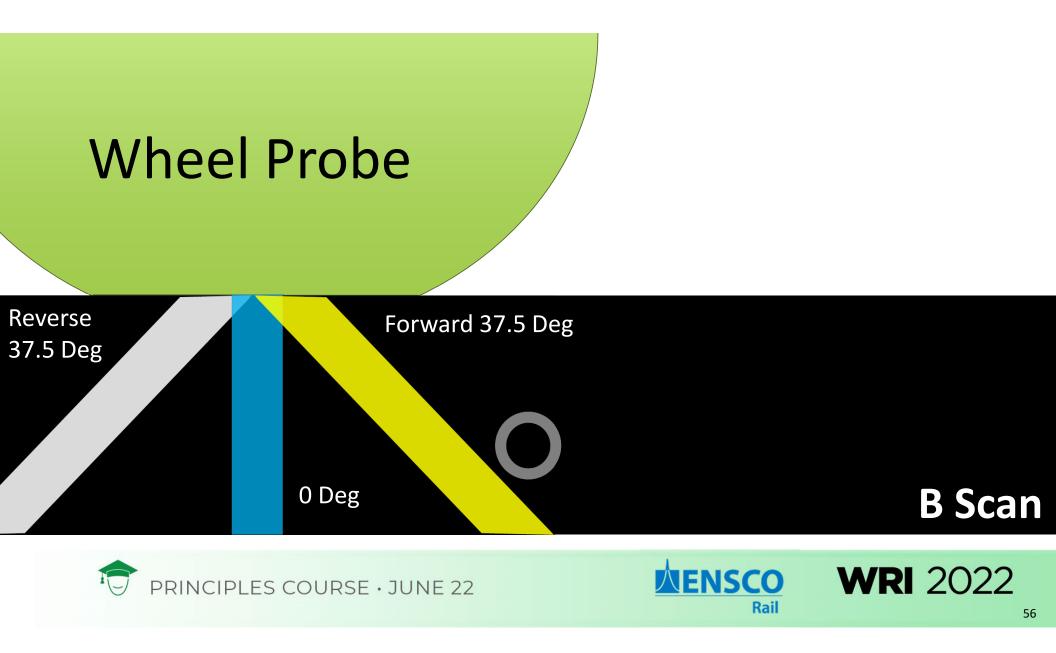


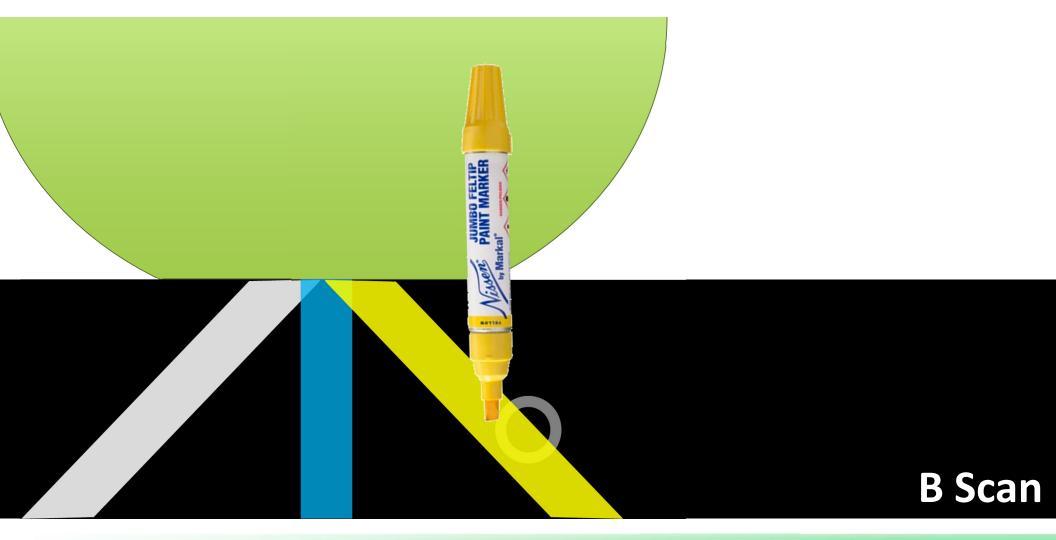








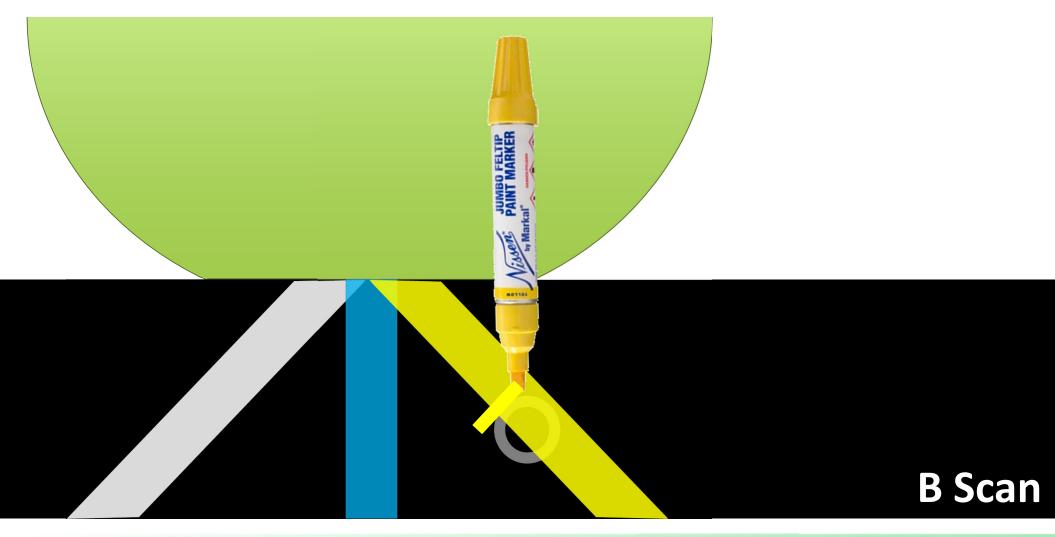








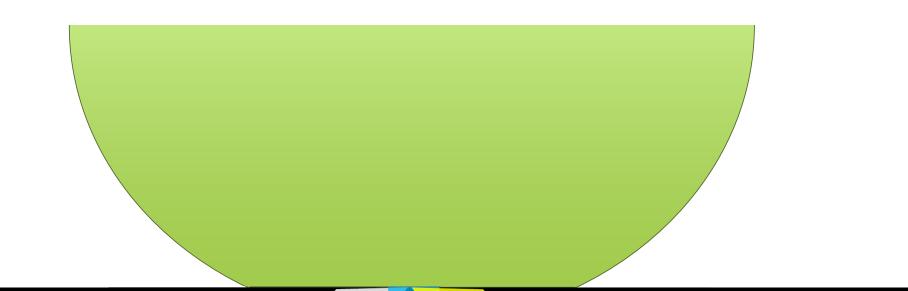


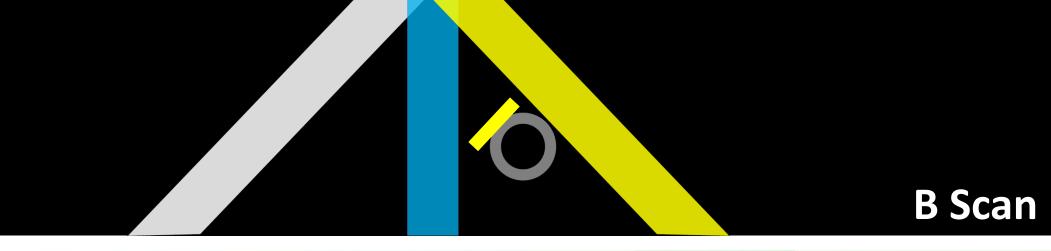








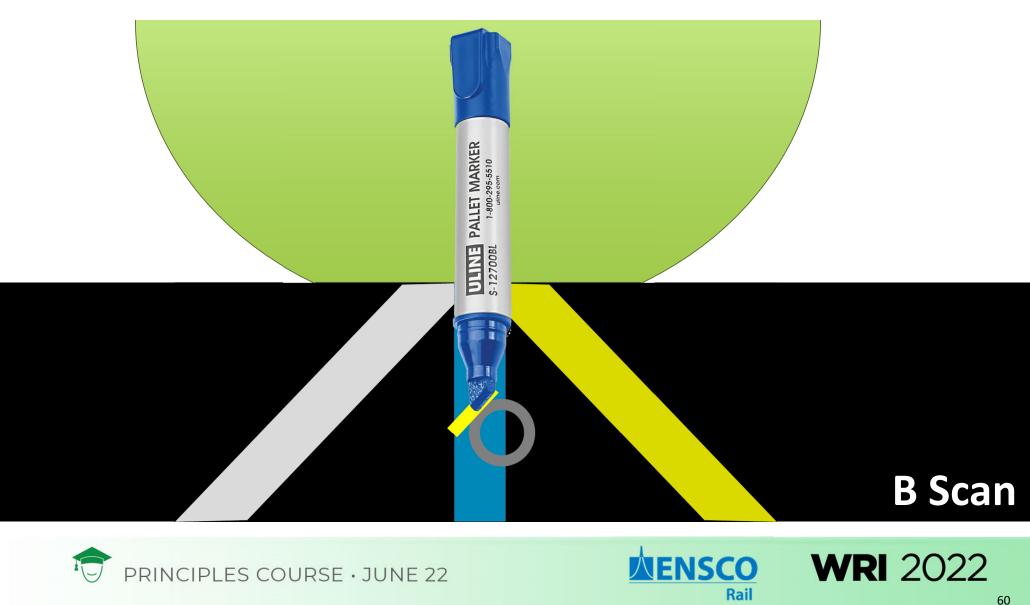


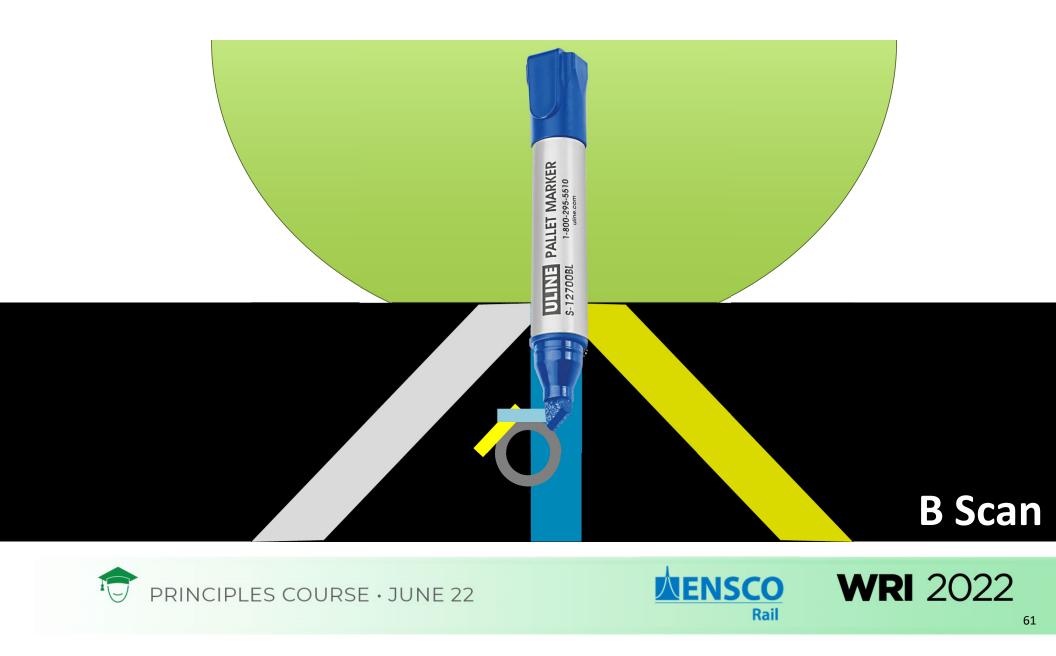




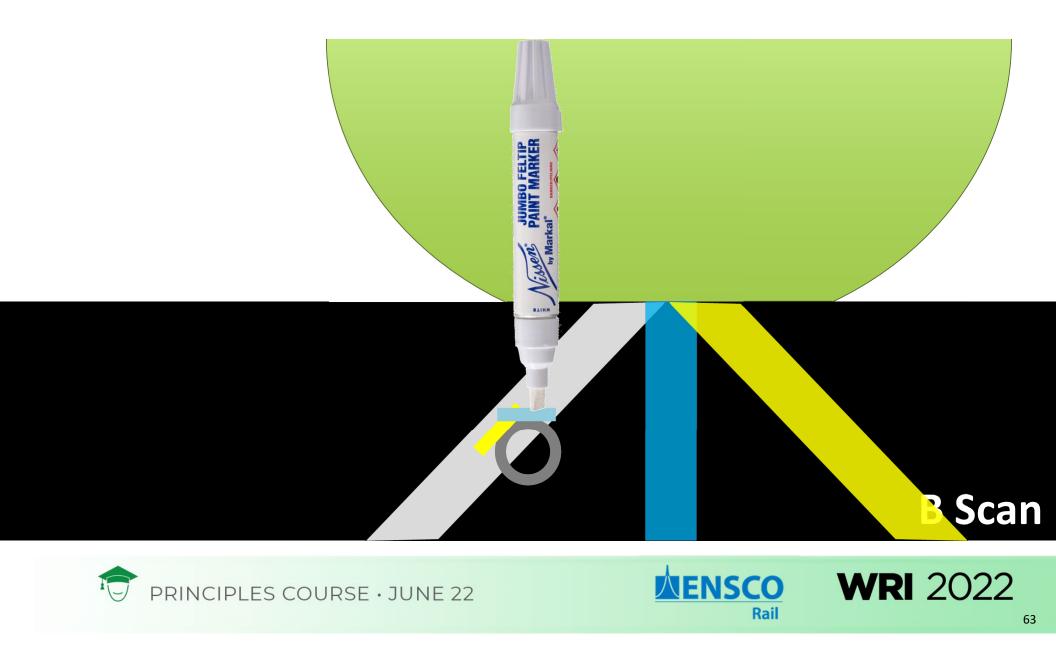


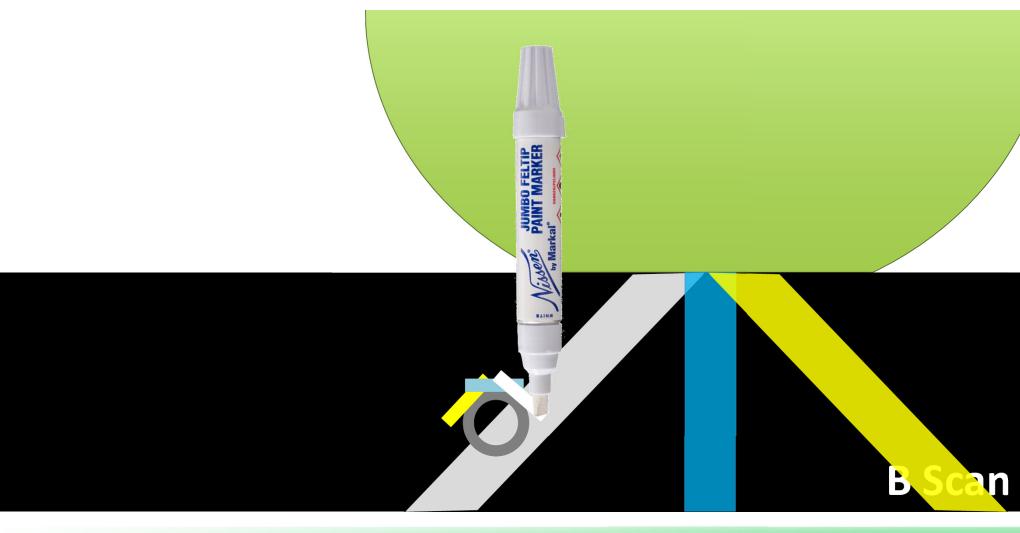






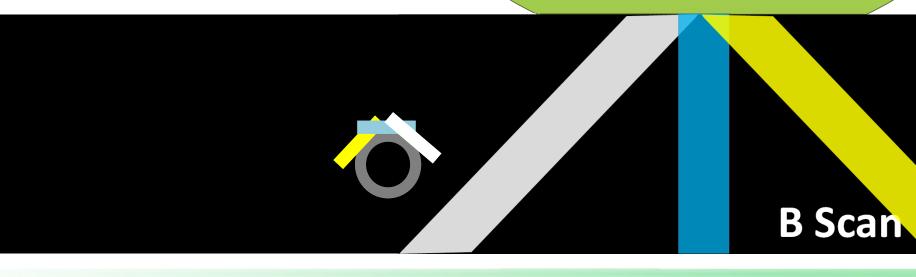
















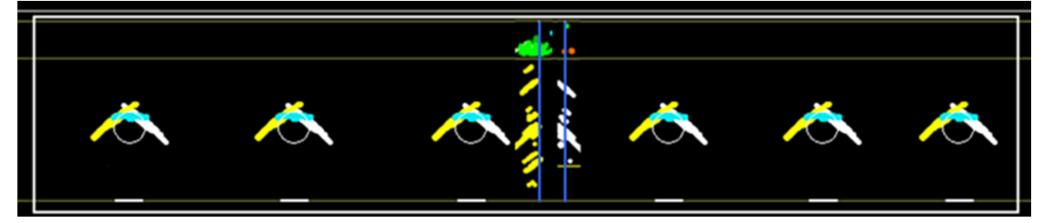


B Scan





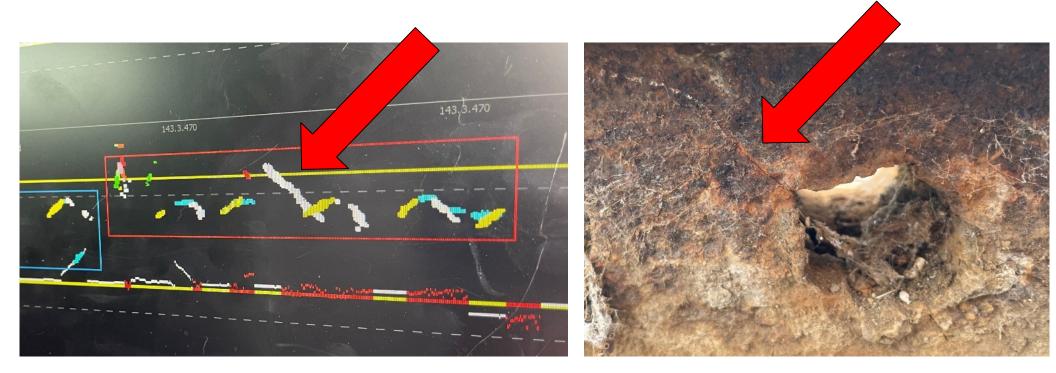




Example B-Scan of bolt holes in joint bar



Example Bolt Hole Crack in B-Scan







Example Vehicles



Example Hi-Rail

Example Railbound

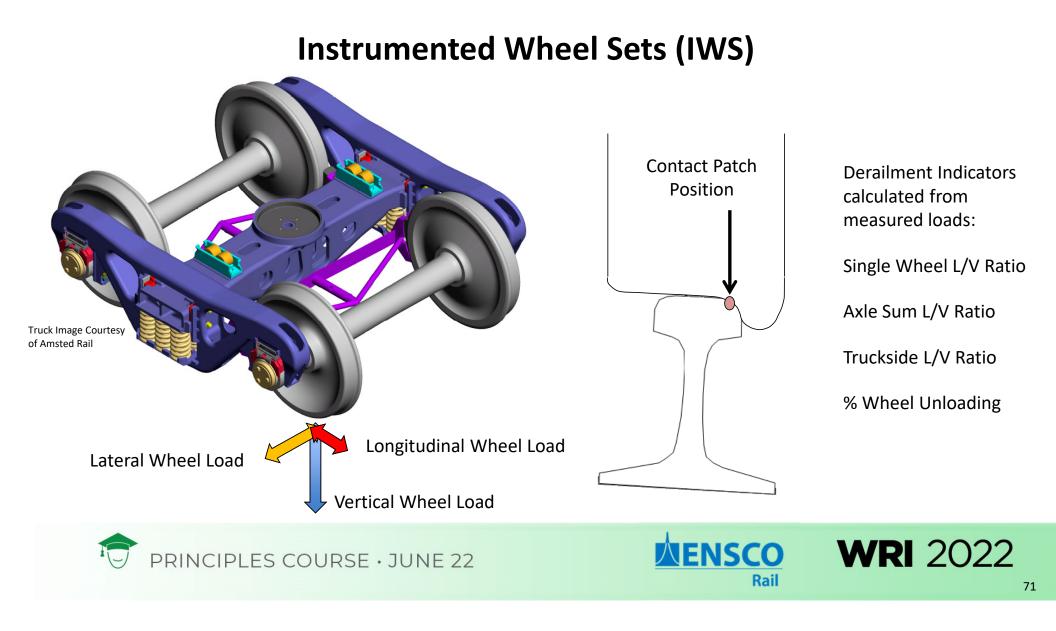




Instrumented Wheel Sets (IWS) & Truck Performance Detectors (TPD)







Instrumented Wheel Sets (IWS)





Strain gauges installed on wheel plate

Wired or Wireless data transmission

Manned or autonomous operation

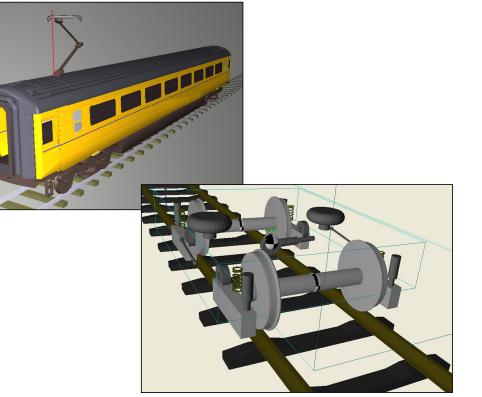
Common Uses:

- New Vehicle Type Testing
- FRA 213.333 High Speed Track Compliance Testing
- Autonomous Continuous Monitoring





Virtual Instrumented Wheel Sets (VIWS)



Combined with Autonomous or Manned **Track Geometry** and **Rail Profile** Measurement Systems

Makes all same measurements as a physical IWS, plus more

Does not require re-calibration from wear

Simulates multiple vehicles & multiple speeds





Track Geometry Measurement System

Gage Crosslevel Curvature Profile Alignment

> **10 ft Profile** (Mud Spots, Pumping Joints)

IWS

VAMPIRE

Single Wheel L/V Ratio & Wheel Unloading (%) (Wheel Climb Derailments)

Axle Sum L/V Ratio (Gage Widening Derailments)

Truck Side L/V Ratio (Rail Rollover Derailments)

Lateral Wheel Load (lbs) (Rail wear, fastener failure, etc...)

Vertical Wheel Load (lbs) (Ballast/Ties Deterioration, Broken Rail, etc...)

> Wear Index (Rail Wear)



V/TI Monitor

Rail

Cabody Vertical Accel

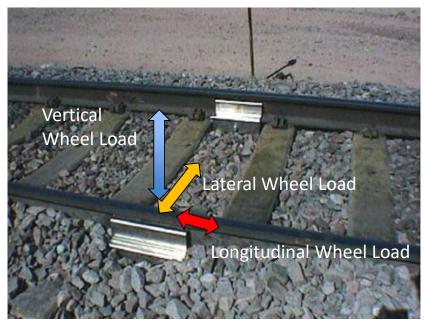
Carbody Lateral Accel

Truck Lateral Accel

Axle Vertical Impact (Battered Joints, Broken Rail, etc...)



Truck Performance Detector (TPD)



Ref: http://international-engineering.com/en/divisions/monitoring-division/Vehicle-Steering-and-Lateral-Force-Detector.php

Also known as "L/V Detector"

Strain gauges installed on web and base of rail

<u>Common Uses:</u>

Vehicle condition monitoring Superelevation assessments New Vehicle Fleet Assessments





Hands-On Training





Hands-On Training at TTC

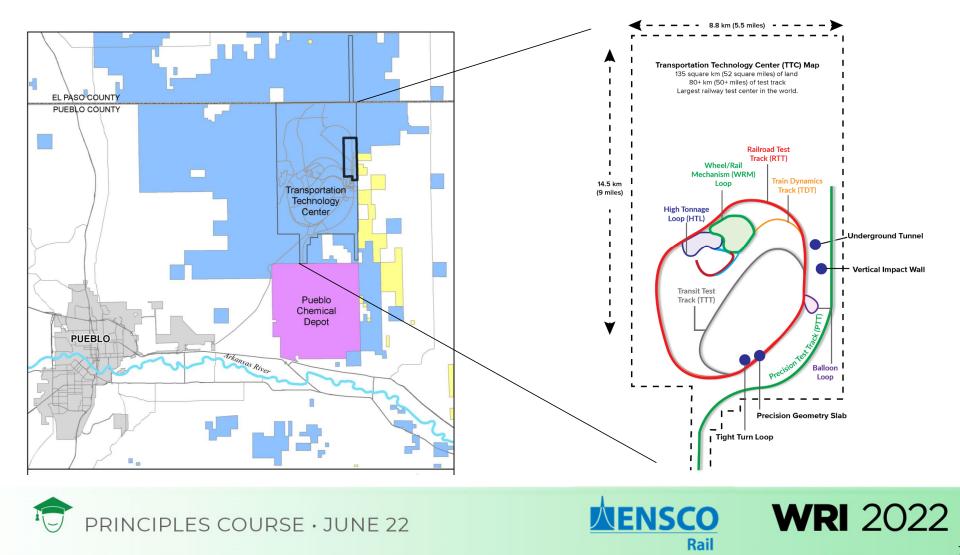
- The TTC will have expanded training capabilities
- Largest railway test and training center in the world!
- TTC by the Numbers:
 - 52 Square Miles
 - 50+ Miles of Test Tracks
 - 13+ Miles of Catenary Wire Track
 - 9+ Miles of Third Rail Track
 - Current maximum test speed: 165mph





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Example Hands-On Training to Help with Technology Use:

Run track geometry car & go find and verify the defects.

Run railcar through TPD, then disassemble, then reassemble the car and rerun through TPD.

Run V/TI Monitor through a turnout, then disassemble, then reassemble the turnout and rerun with V/TI Monitor.





WRI 2022





