

Automatic detection of rail surface defects using video image: A case study in the Dutch railways

**Lunch lecture series of Monitoring Community
10th May 2019**

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Section of Railway Engineering**



Outline

- 1) Video Image based Monitoring of Rail
- 2) Deep Neural Networks for Rail Monitoring
- 3) Making use of the data: Risk analysis
- 4) Conclusions



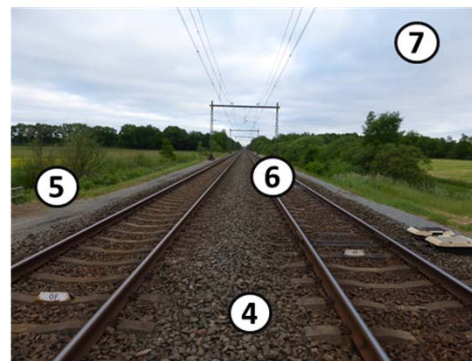
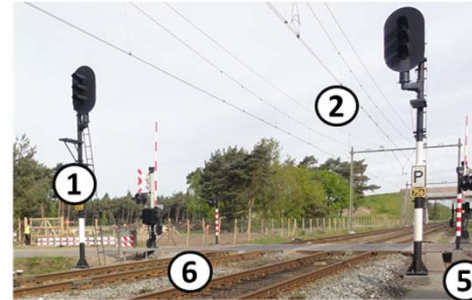
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Railway Infrastructure

Railway Infrastructure

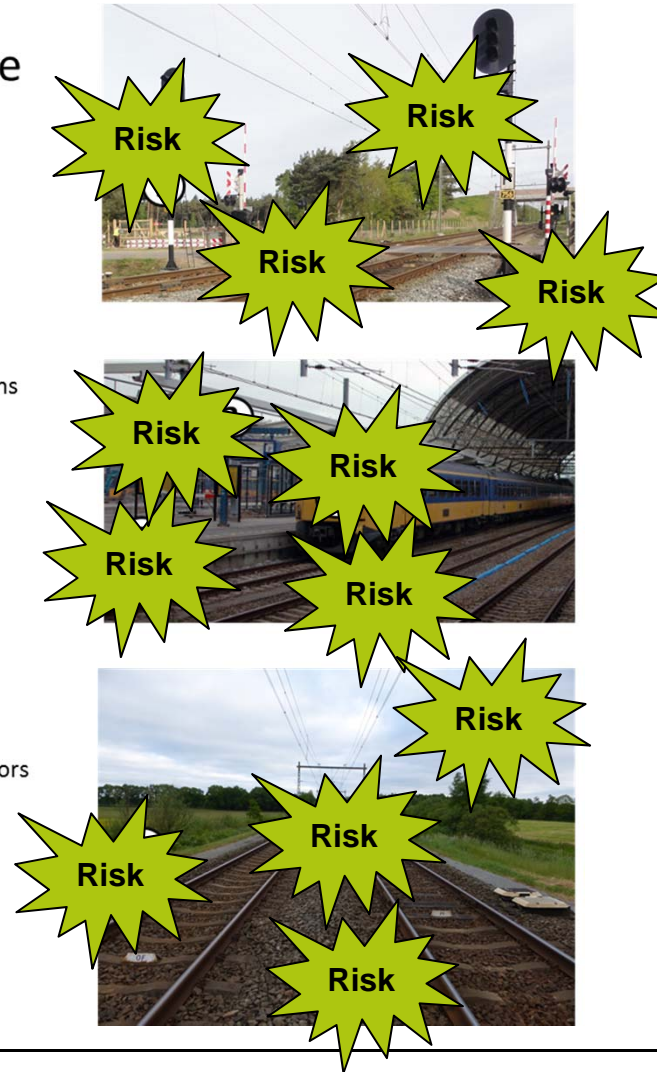
- ① Safety system:
signal, interlocking
- ② Energy System:
feeding power supply
- ③ Communications:
Speakers, information board, applications
- ④ Support:
subsoil, cables and wires
- ⑤ Crossing:
Tunnels, level crossing, fences
- ⑥ Guiding:
Rail, switches, joints
- ⑦ Measurements:
Infradata from fixed and on-board sensors
- ⑧ Rolling stock:
Passengers and freight
- ⑨ Transfer:
Station, elevators



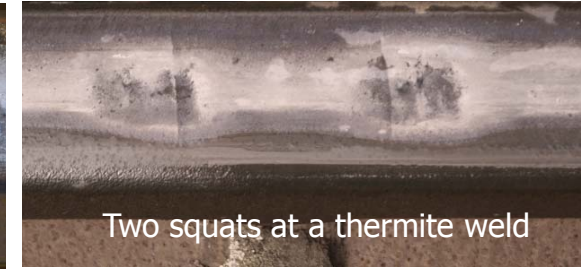
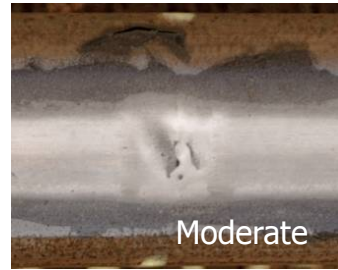
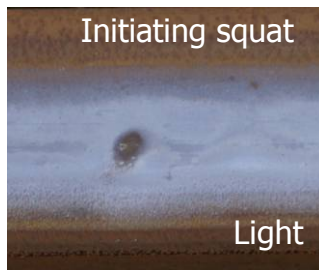
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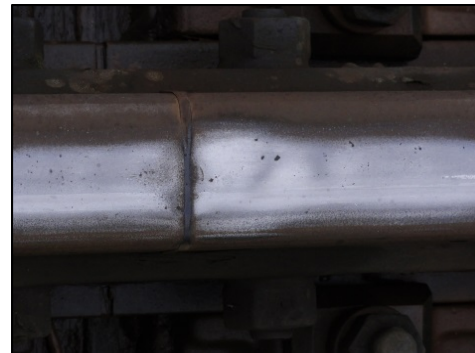
Defects in rails



Squats



Corrugation



Insulated joint with plastic surface degradation

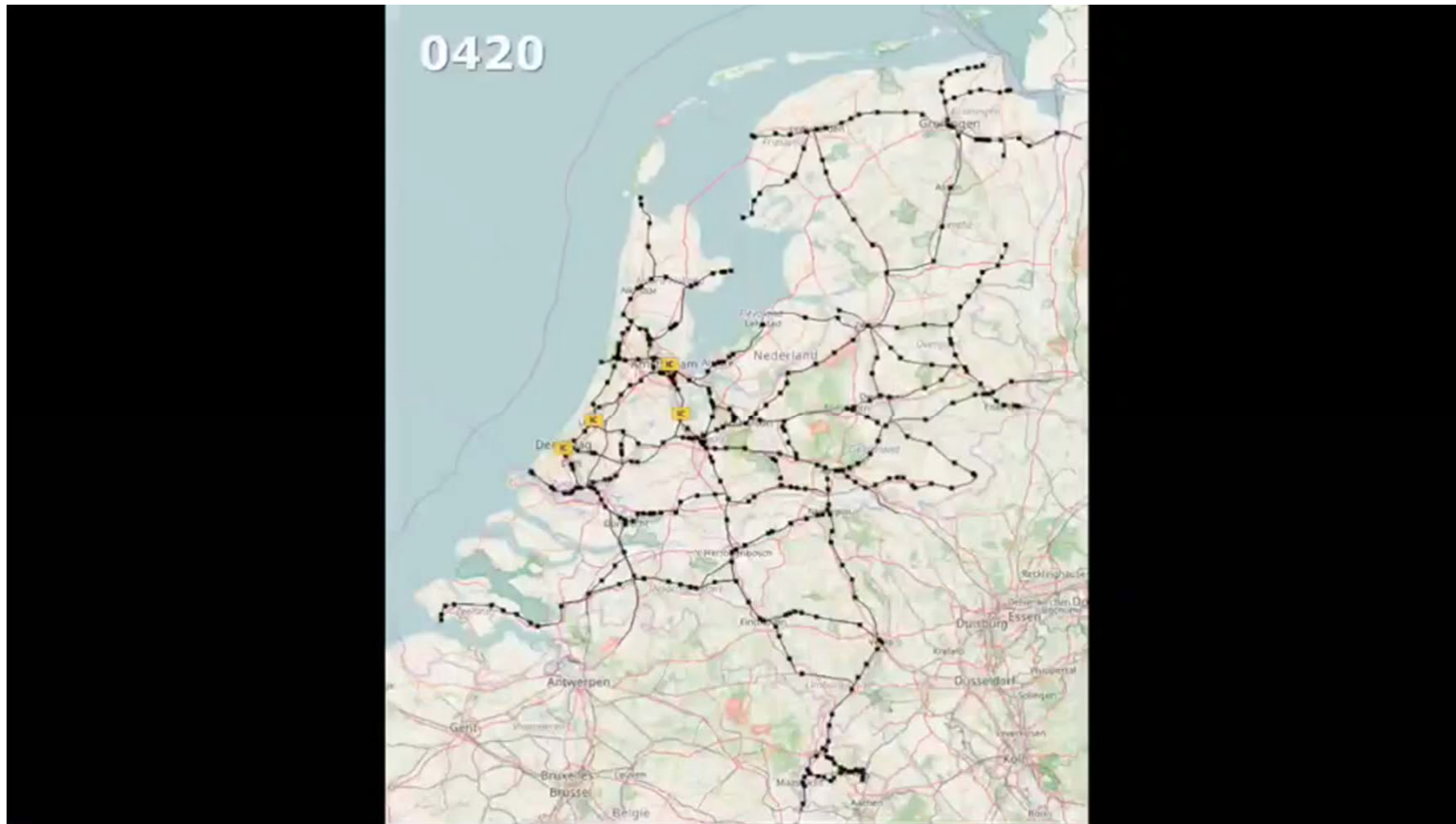
Wheel burns

Damaged welds

.....

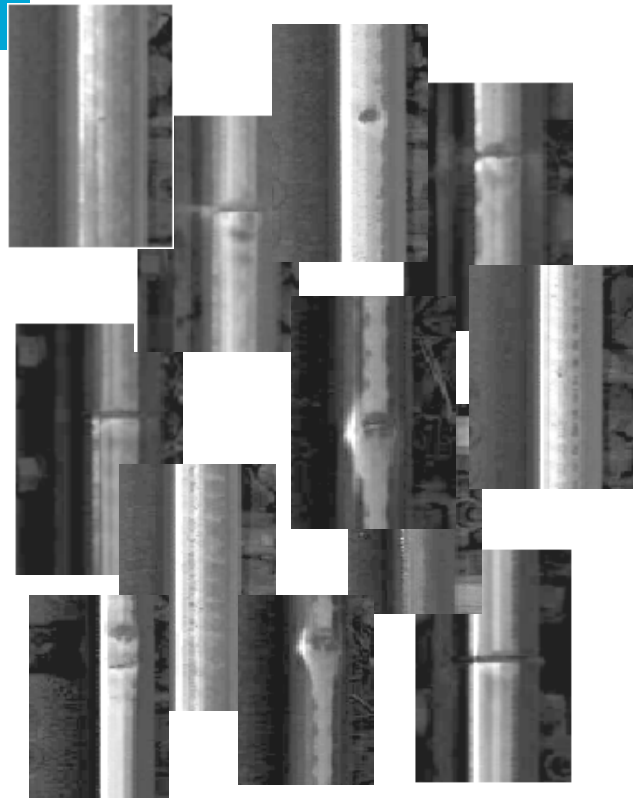
In The Netherlands (about 7000 km of tracks)

Almost no time for monitoring and
maintenance ☹️





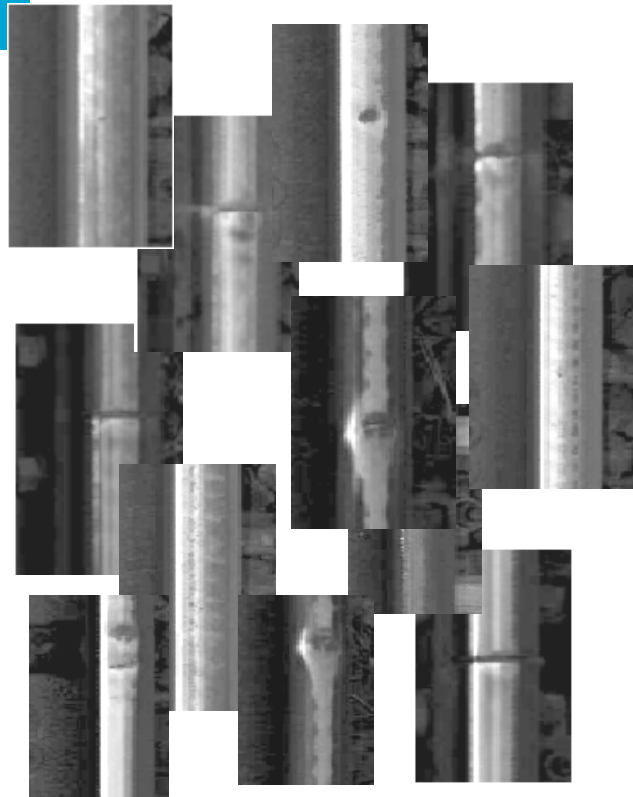
What do we need?



What do we need?

A method that can tell us whether the image is:

Healthy rail



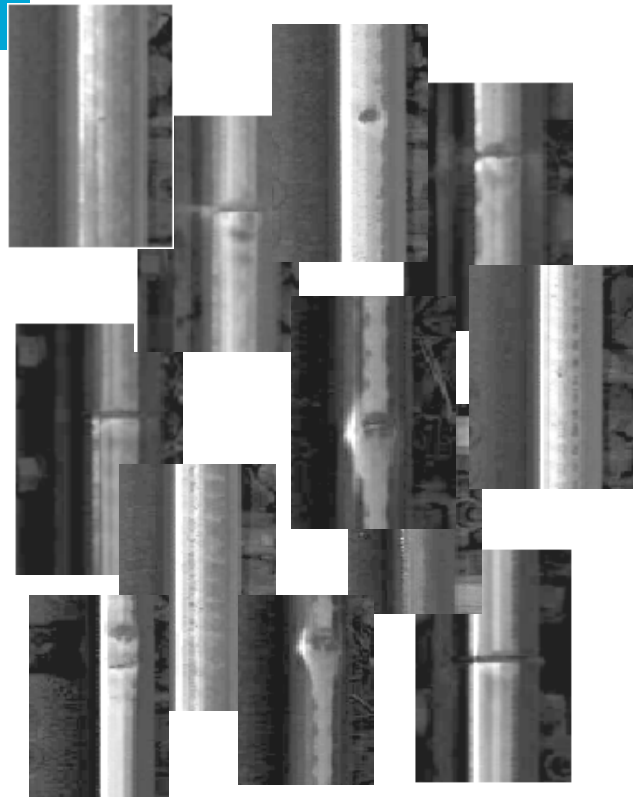
Insulated rail joint

Rail surface defect

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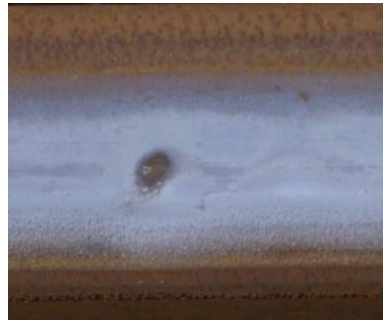


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Images: dimensions

Dimensions
266 x 224



Dimensions
12 x 10



How many possible images
do we have?
Grey scale (265 levels)

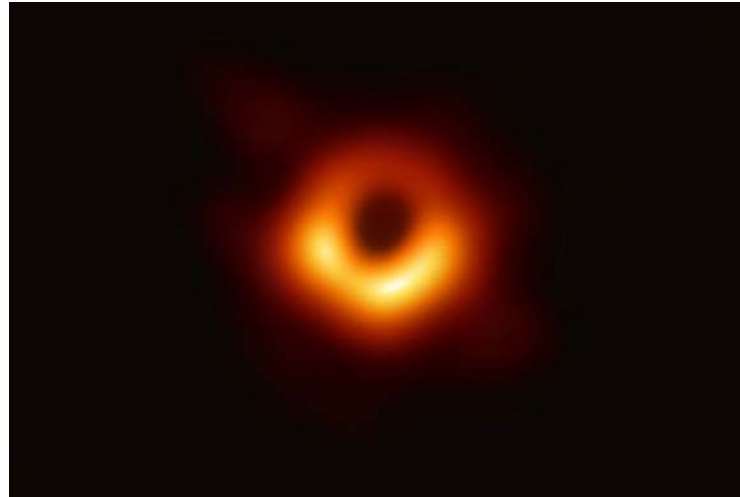
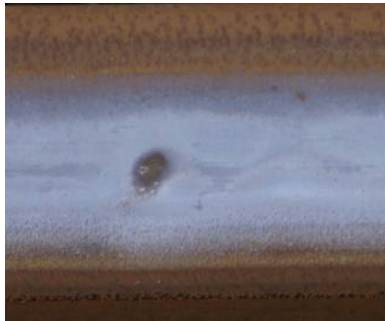
Answer: $(12 \times 10)^{265}$
Grey scale

About 1.8×10^{532}
possible images

Image

M87's black hole is 53.5 million light-years away
(5.014×10^{26} millimeters)

Dimensions
266 x 224



The estimated number of atoms in the observable universe (10^{80})

How many possible images

do we

Grey scale

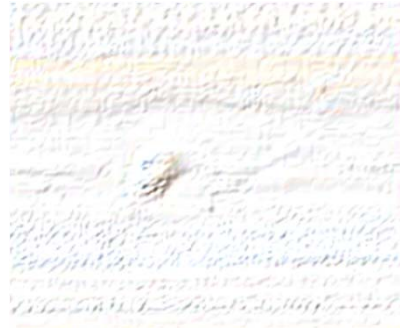
But don't worry, the interesting features of the image lies in a lower dimension

$\times 10^{532}$
images

Features hierarchy



Image



Contour

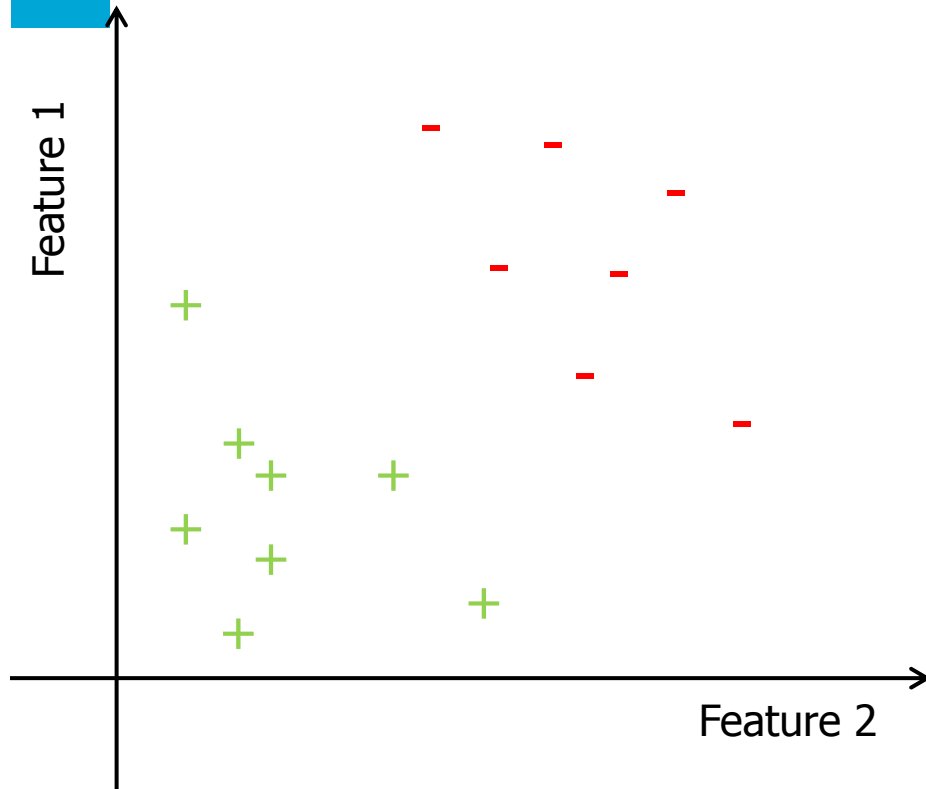


Edge → Shapes

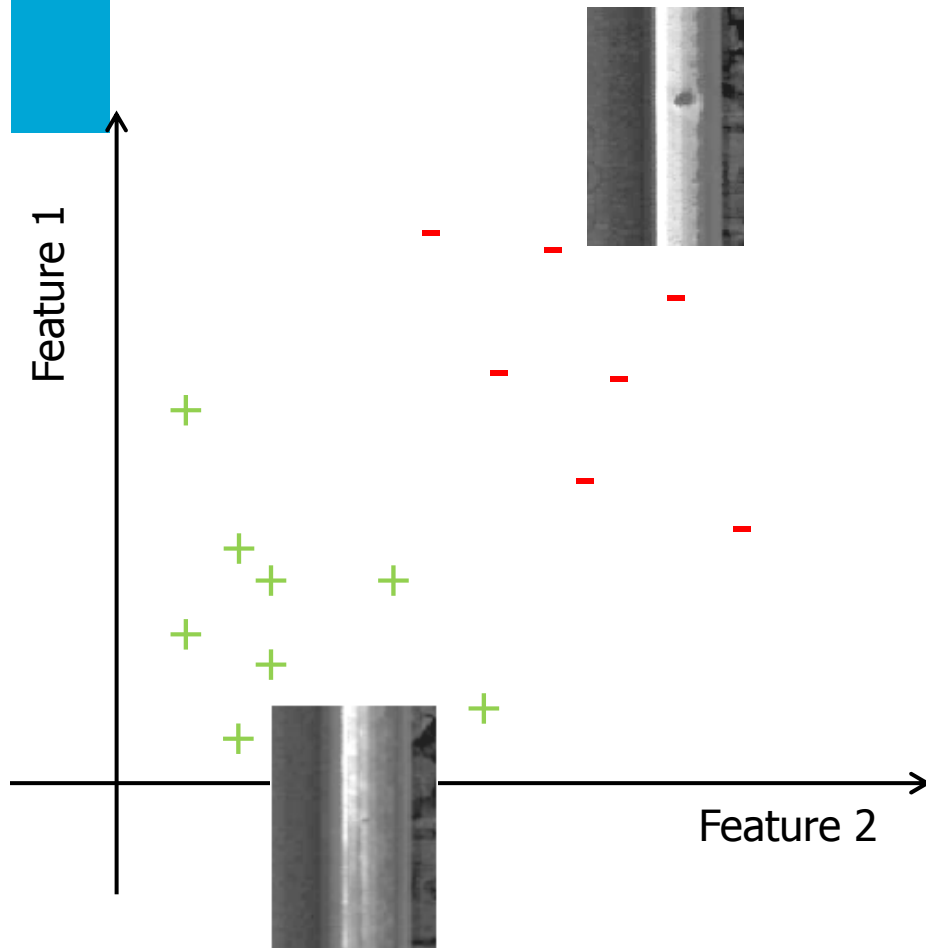


Smaller Dimensions

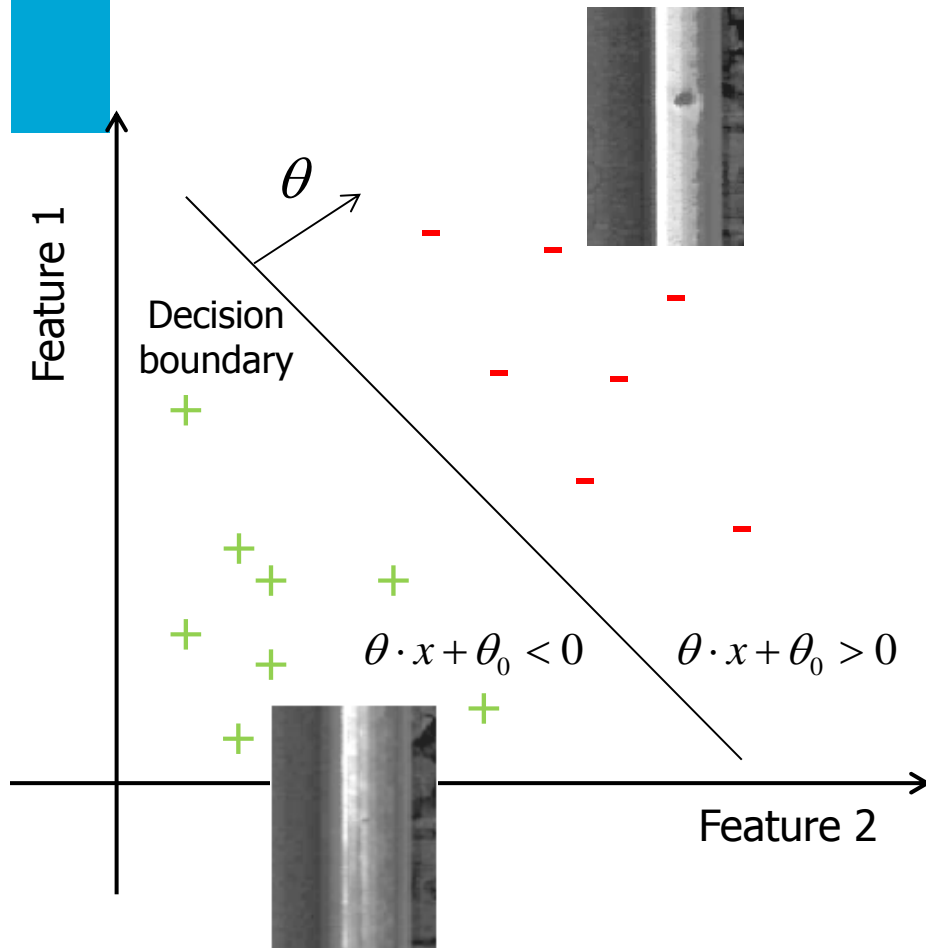
Classification methods



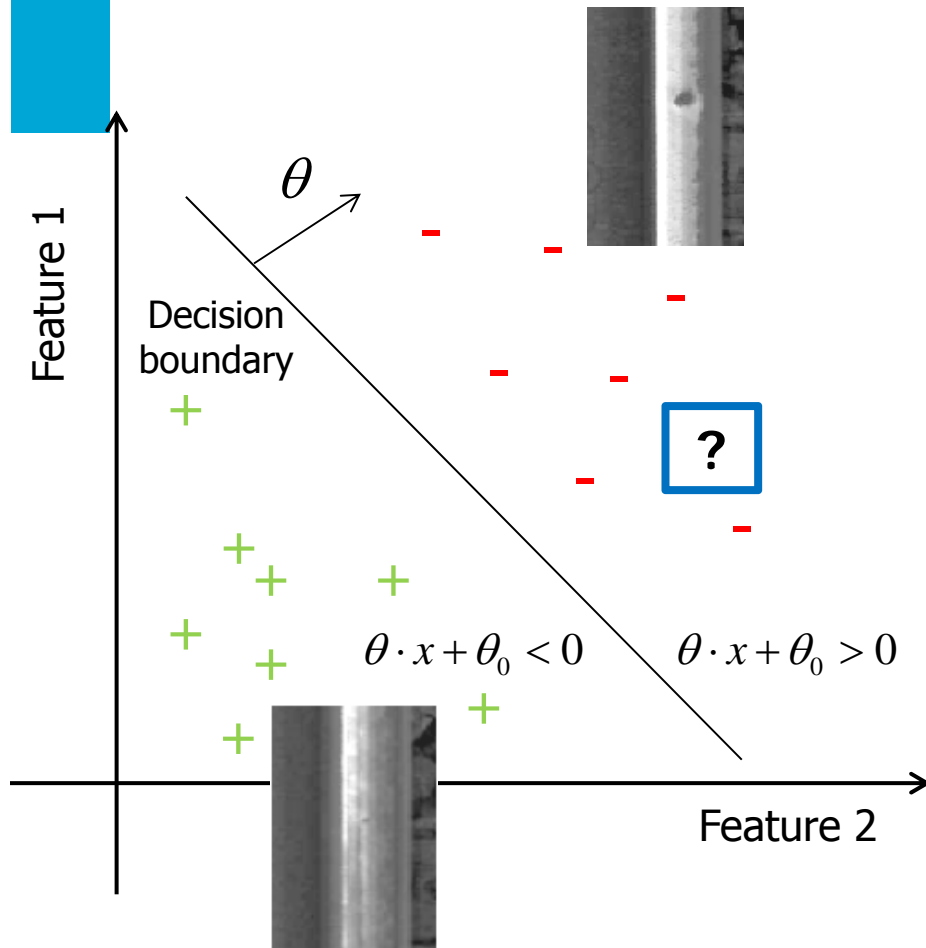
Classification methods



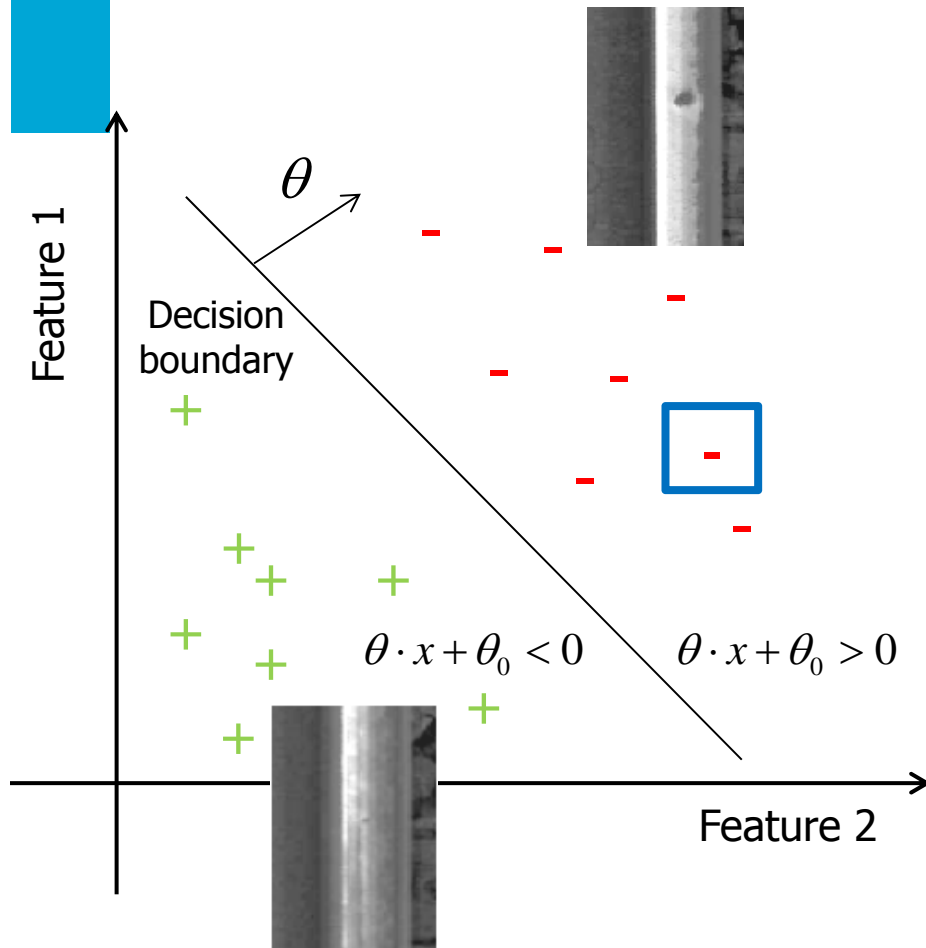
Classification methods



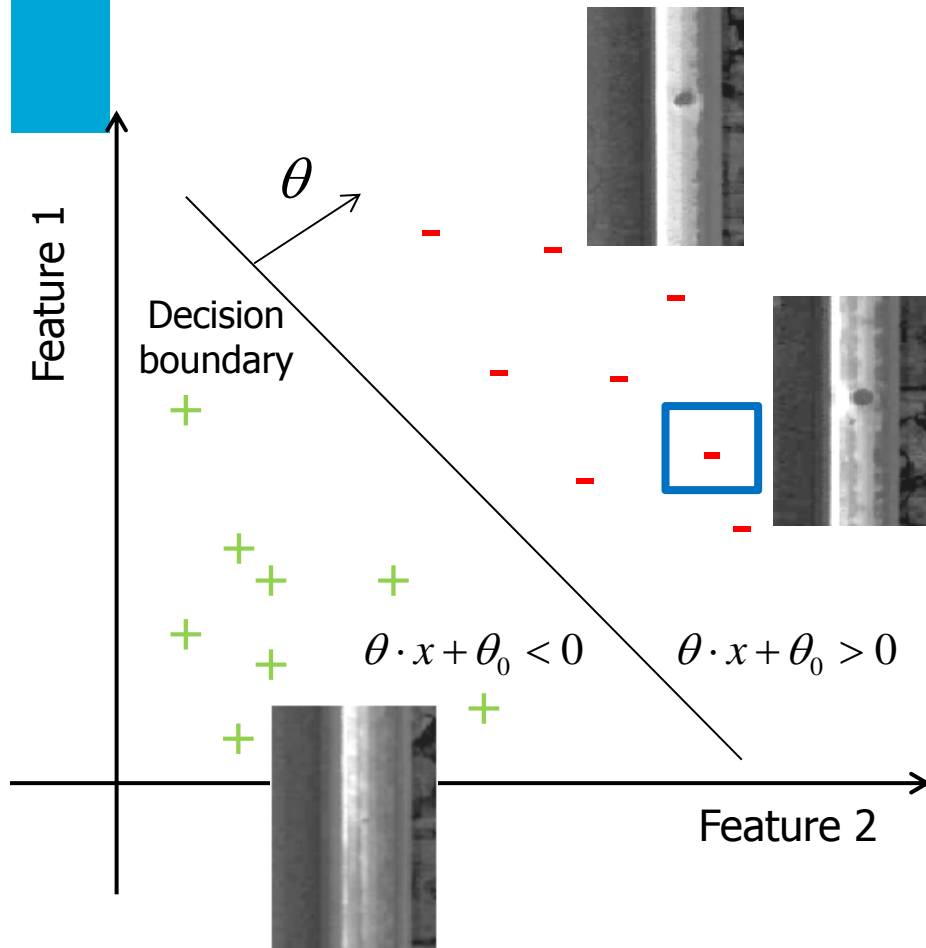
Classification methods



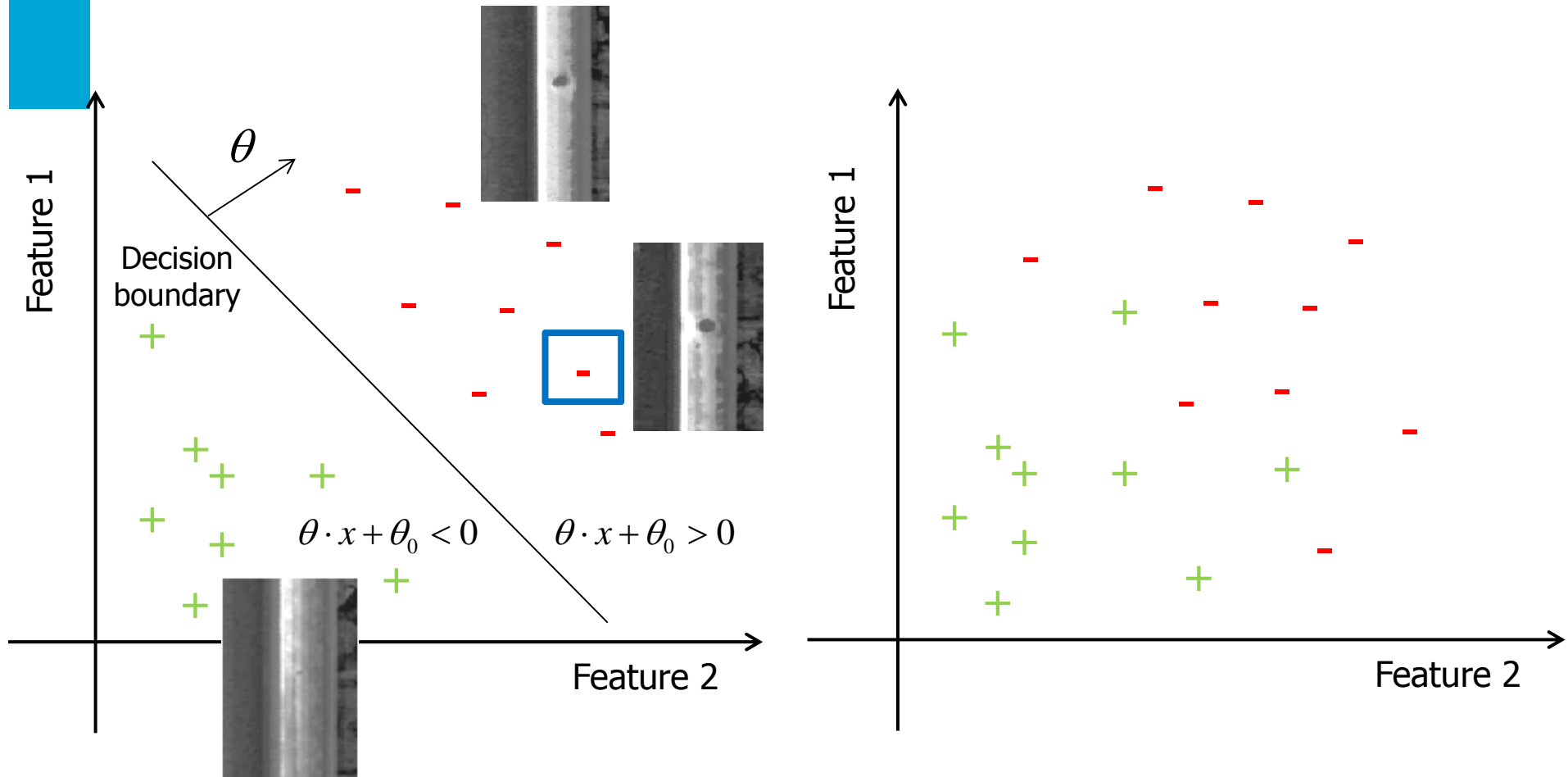
Classification methods



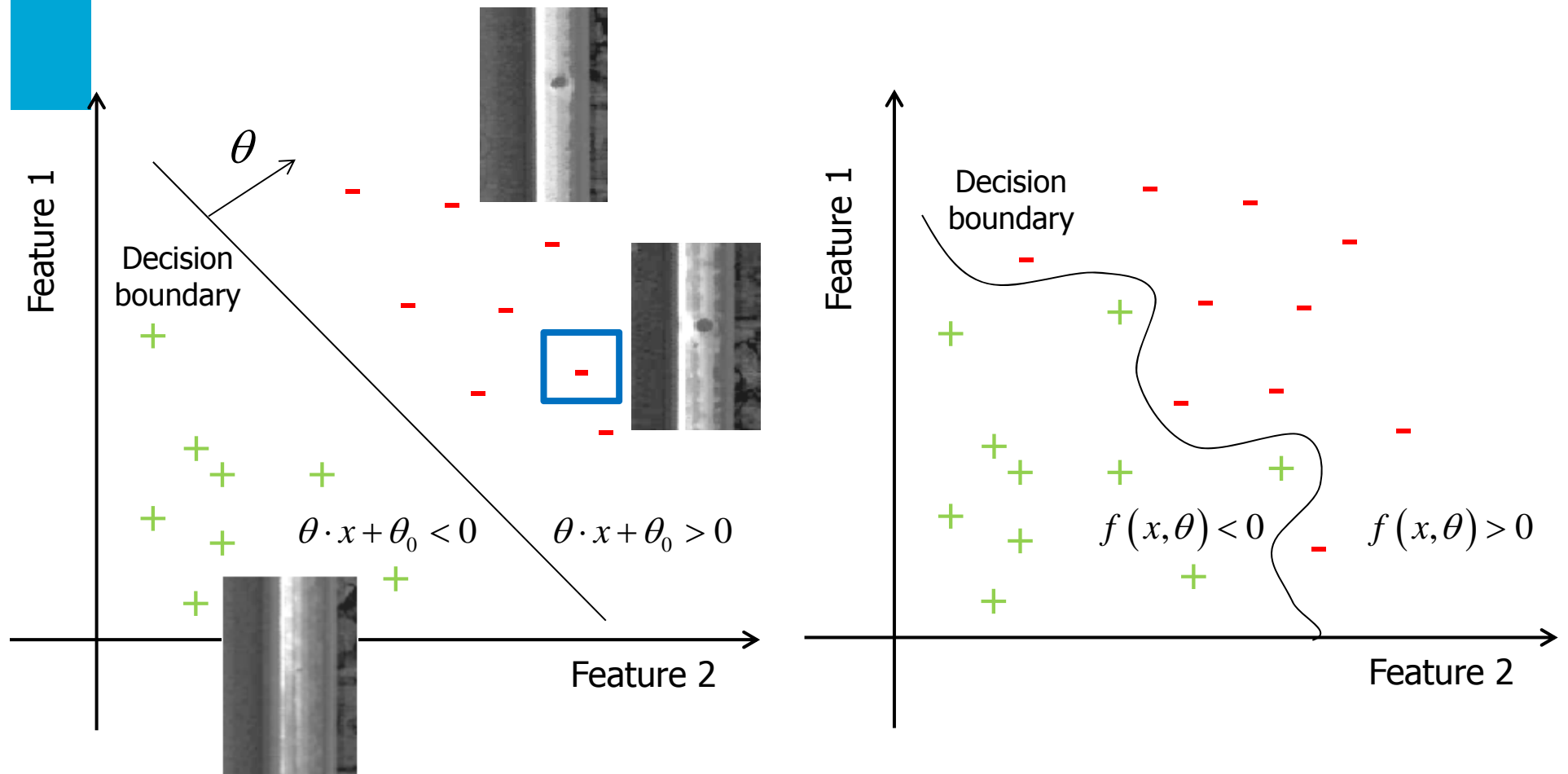
Classification methods



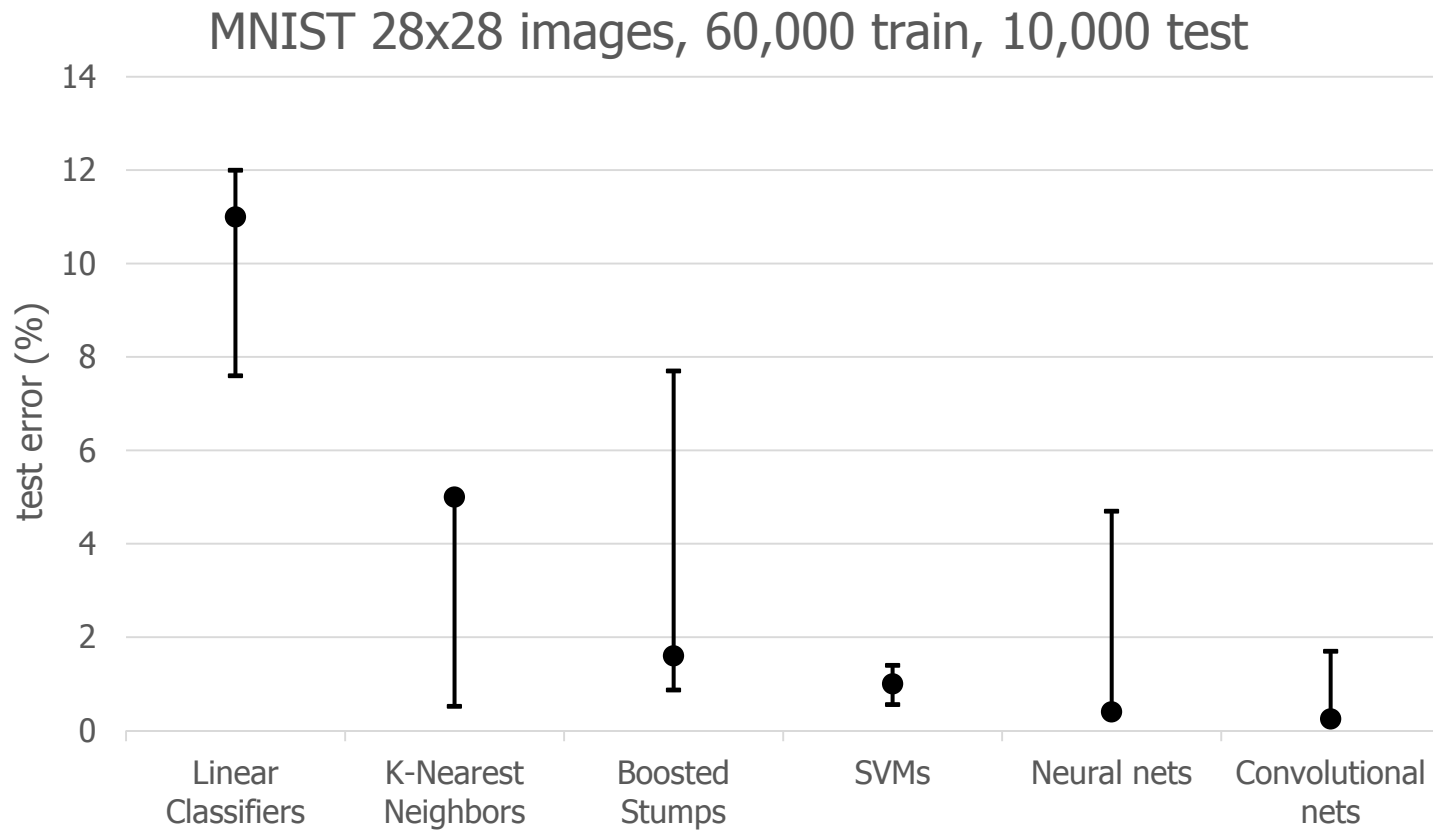
Classification methods



Classification methods

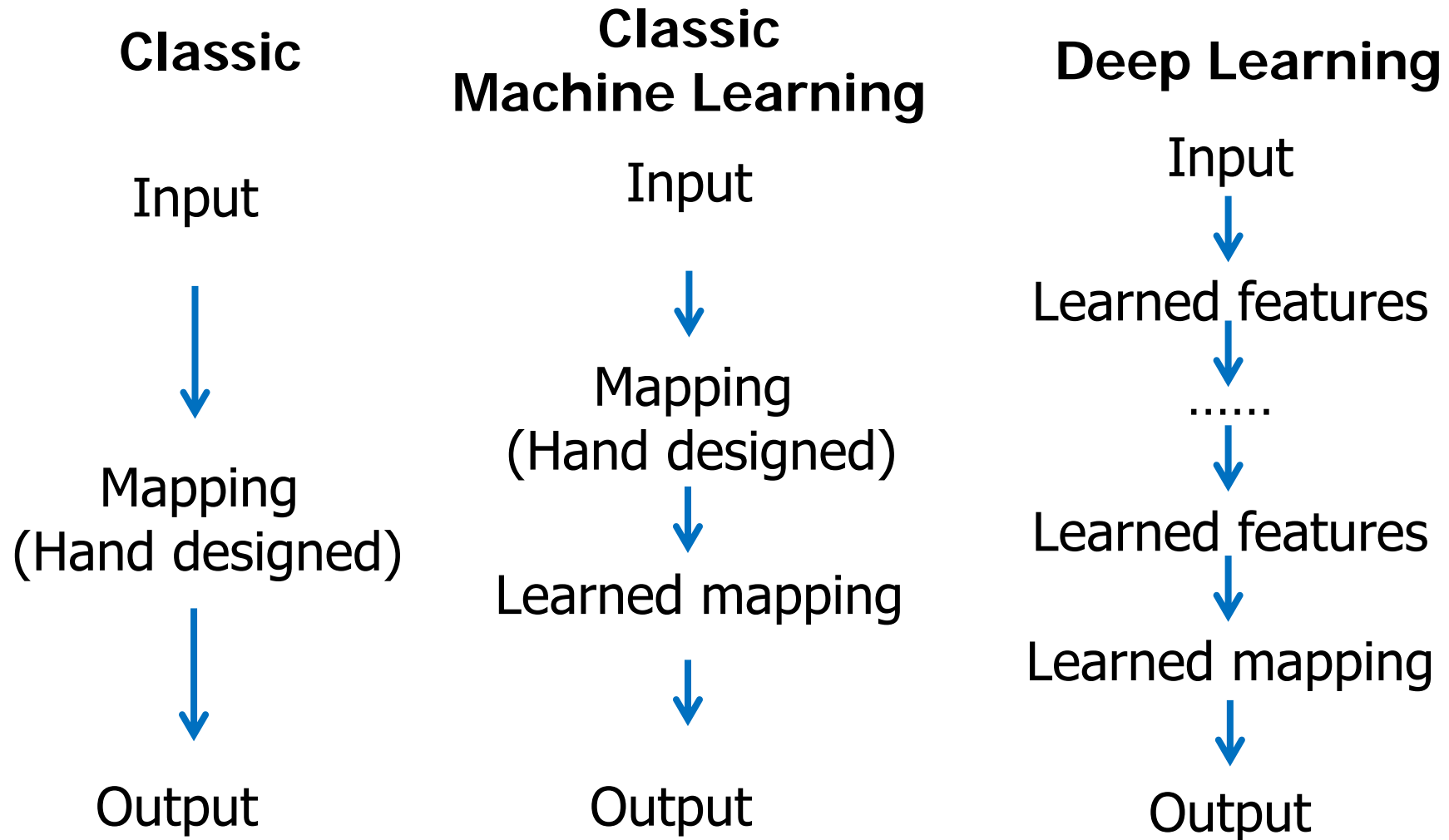


Possible methods

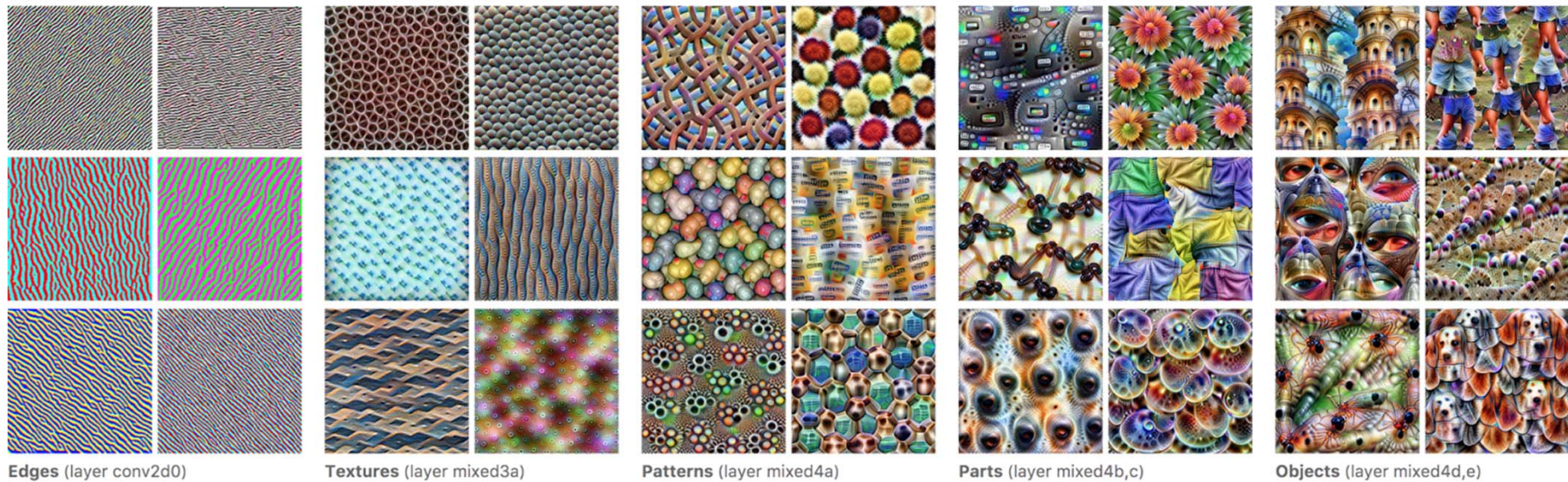


Source: <http://yann.lecun.com/exdb/mnist/>
2015

Deep learning

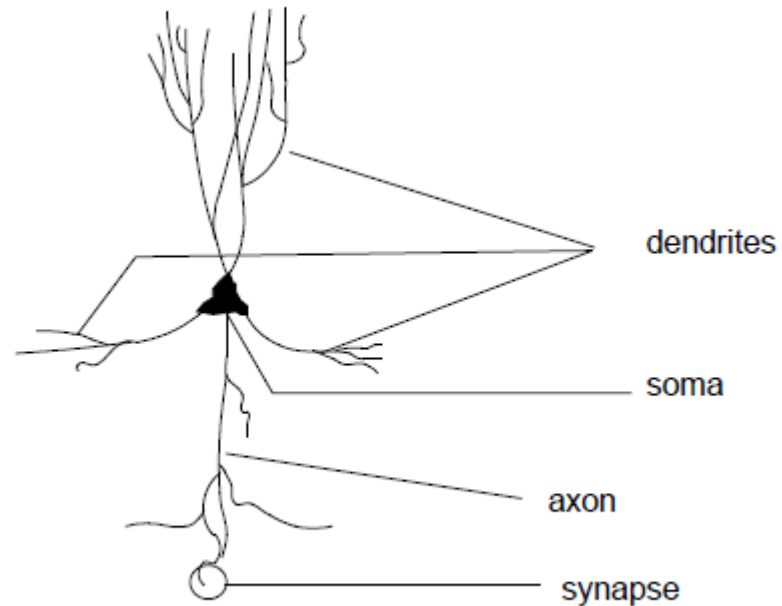


Deep learning: learned features

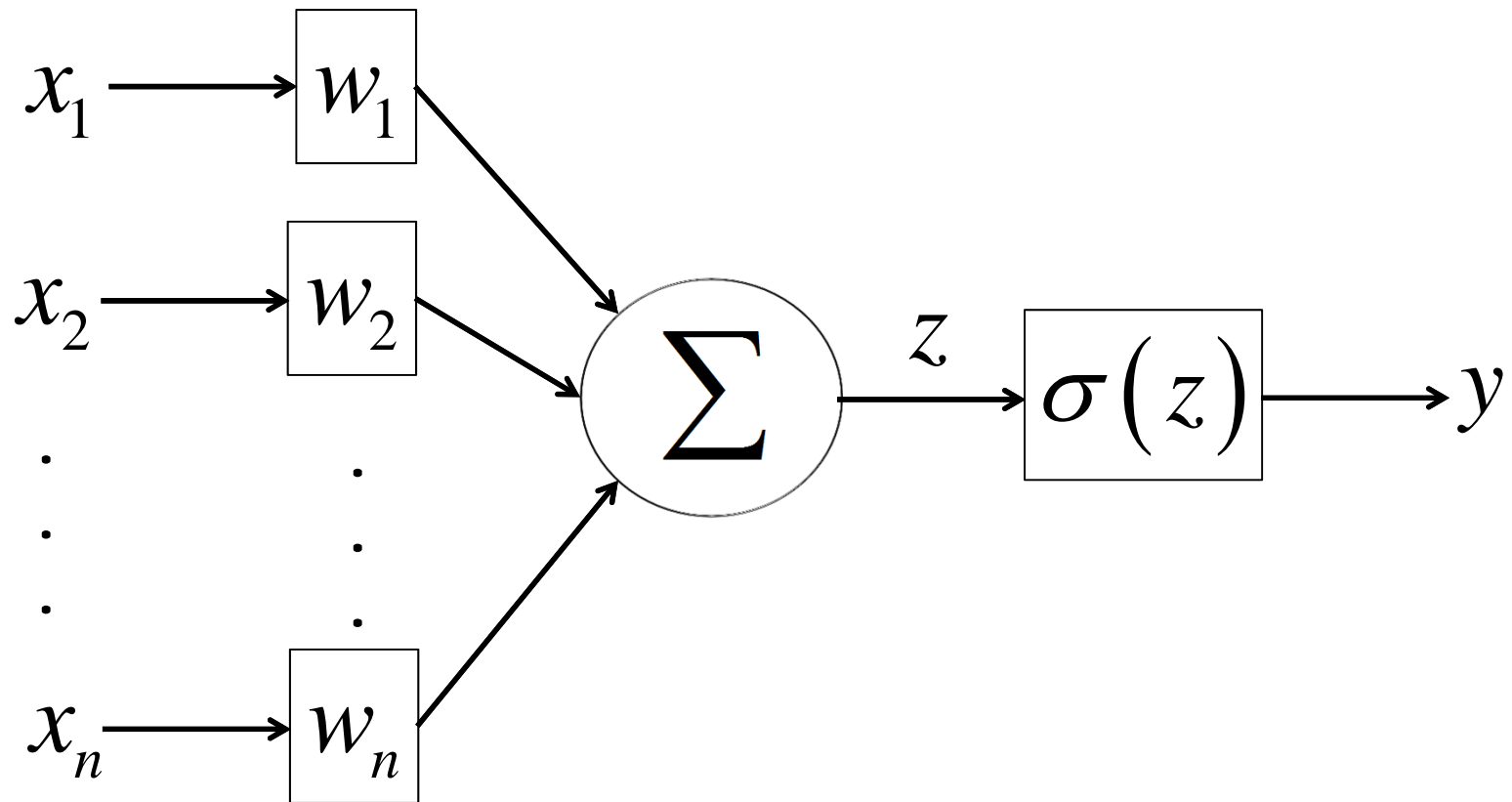


Deep learning: learned mapping

McCulloch and Pitts modelled the behavior of a single neuron in 1943. They called this mathematical model a Perceptron.

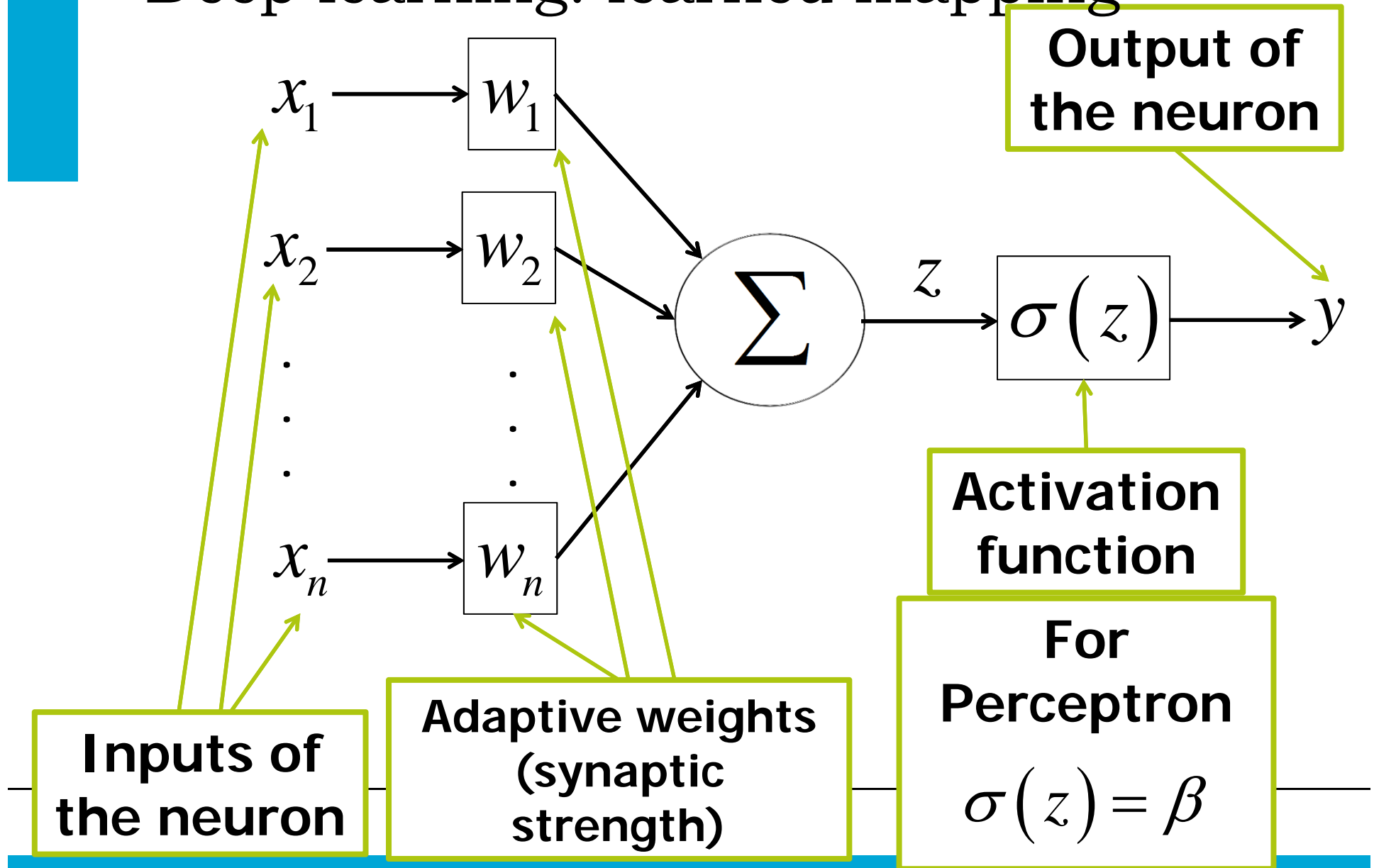


Deep learning: learned mapping



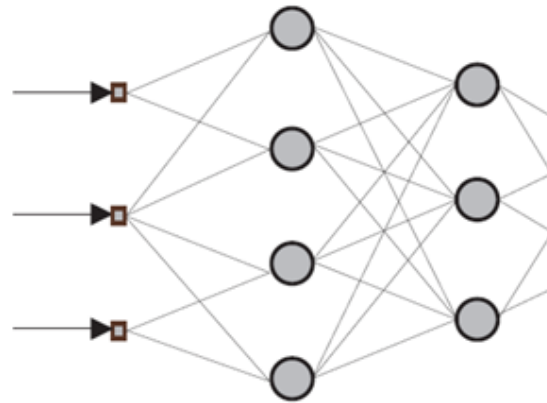
Artificial neuron

Deep learning: learned mapping



Deep learning: learned mapping

Multi-layer ANN



Paul Werbos, the father of backpropagation, since 1974 we can train neural networks

Detection of rail defects

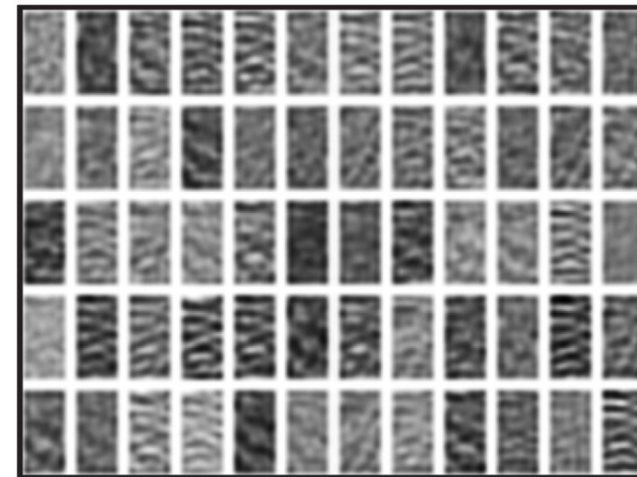
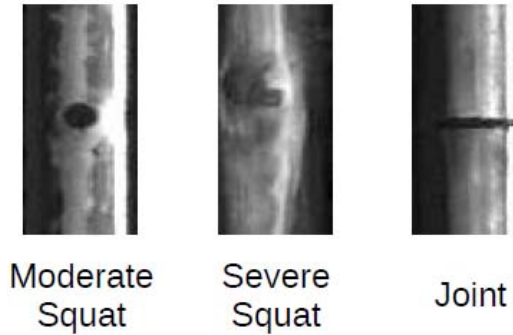
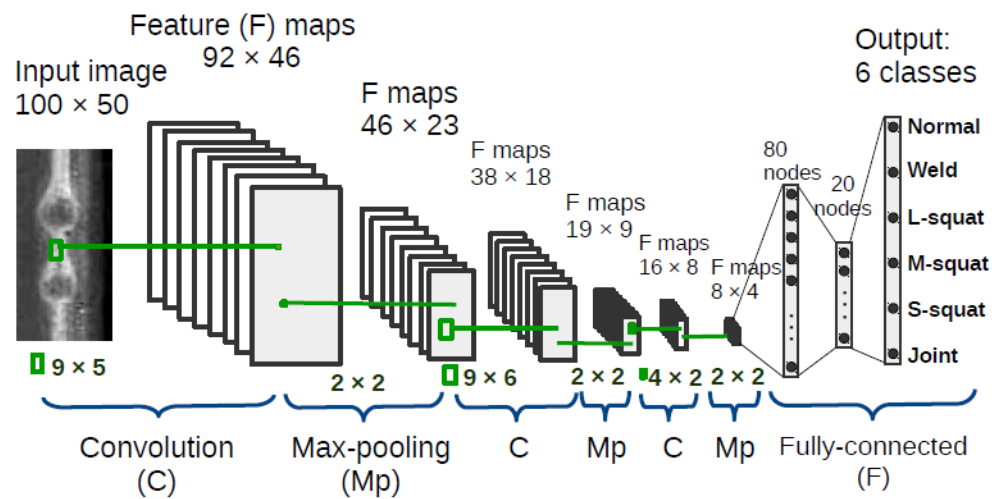


Image data

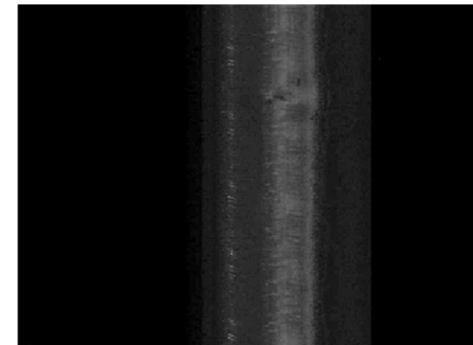
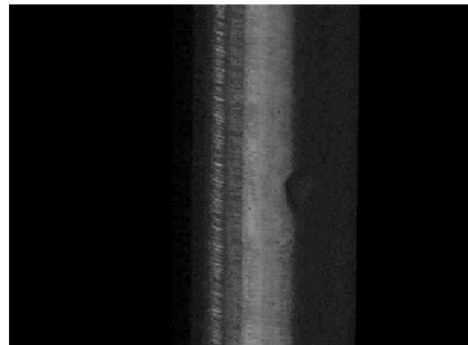
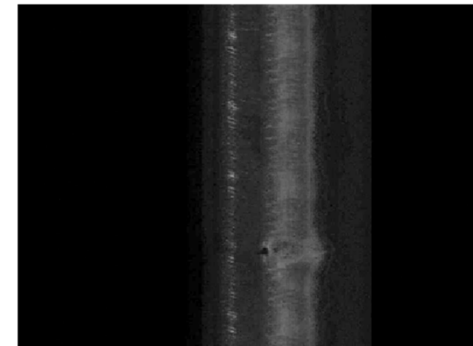
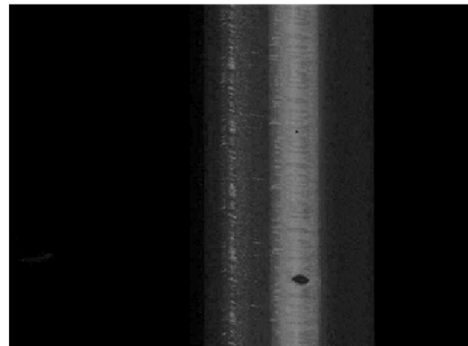
- The dataset consists of 4220 samples, of which 3170 are normal, and roughly 1000 are defects.
- We train a **convolutional neural network** model with 80% of the data, and test with the remaining 20% (in 5 folds). Here is the averaged result of the test:

	Predicted normal	Predicted defect
Normal samples	635	1
Defects	10	197

Accuracy = 0.9870

False detections (image data)

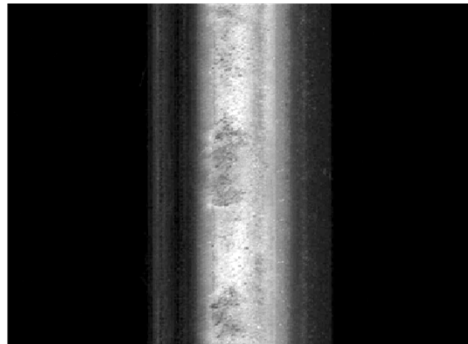
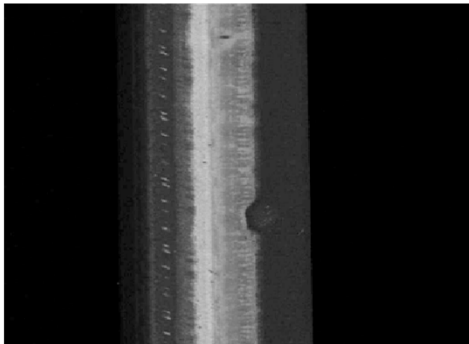
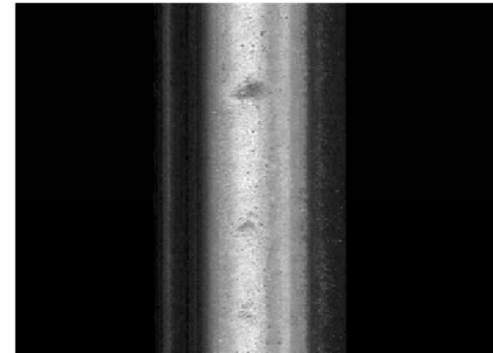
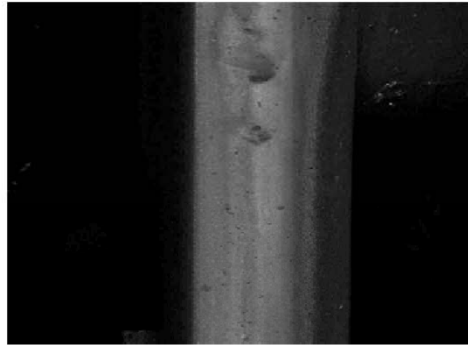
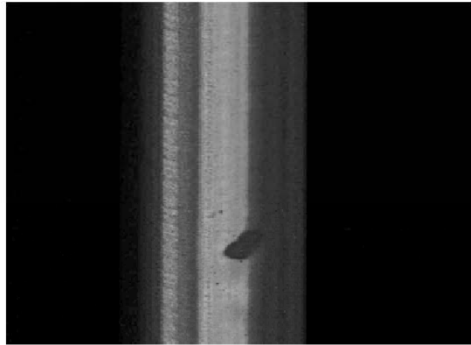
Defects not detected



Images from
INSPECTION

Hits 1 (image data)

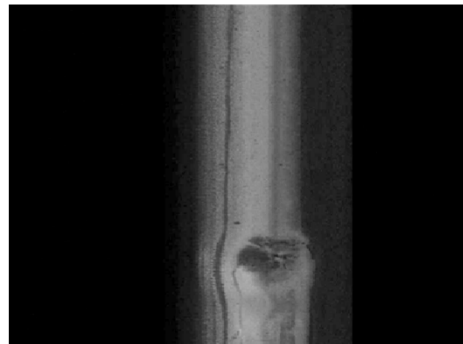
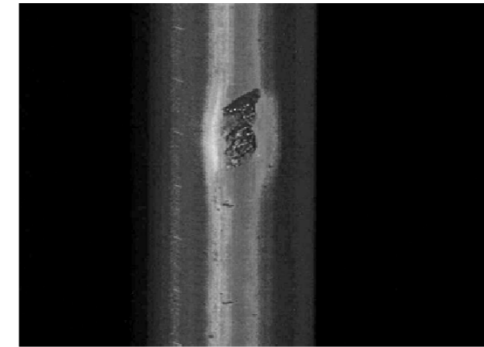
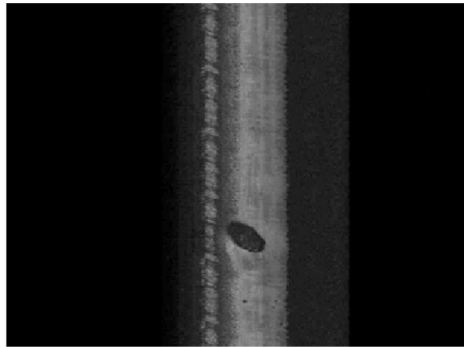
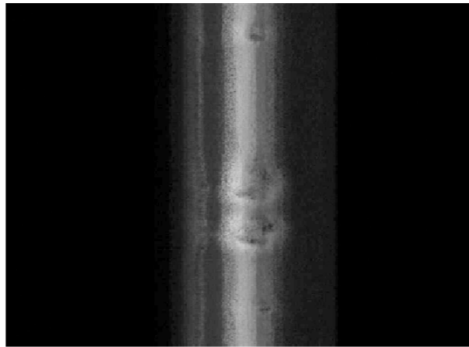
True Positive



Images from
INSPECTATION

Hits 2 (image data)

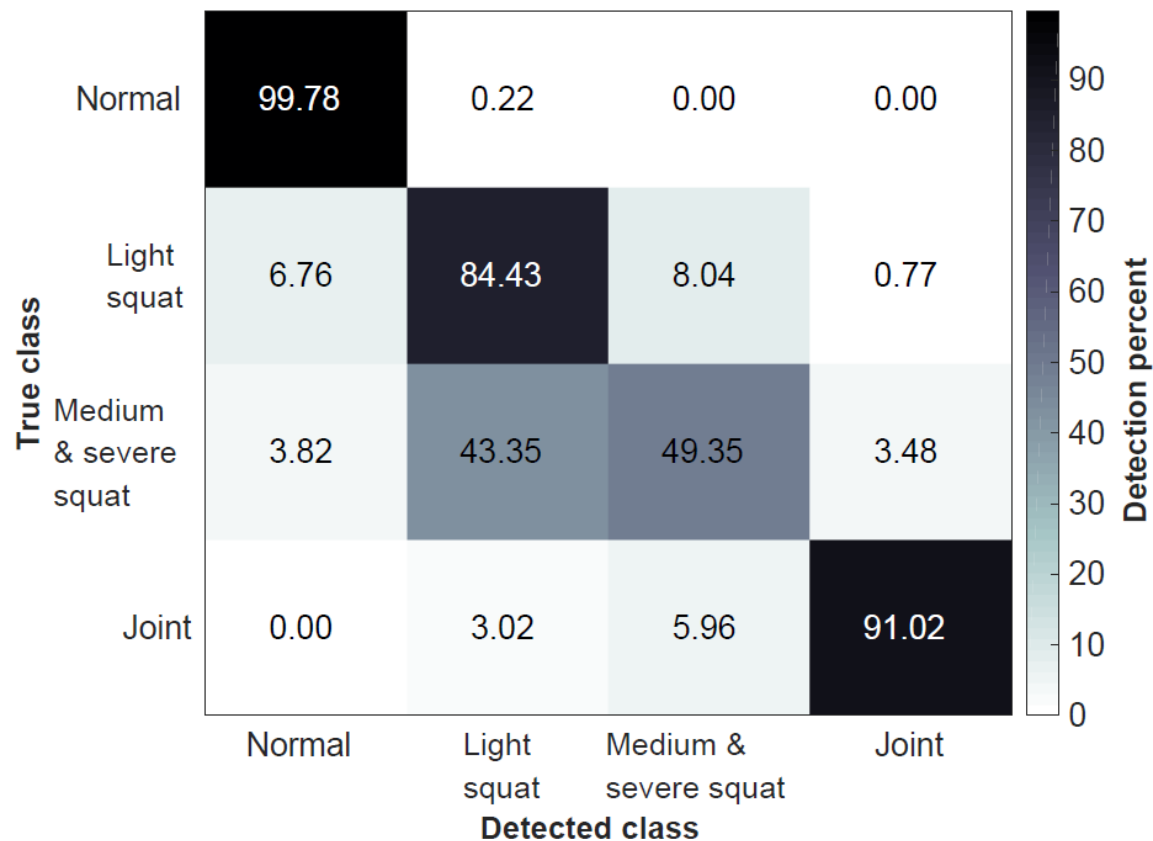
True Positive



Images from
INSPECTATION

Classification of types

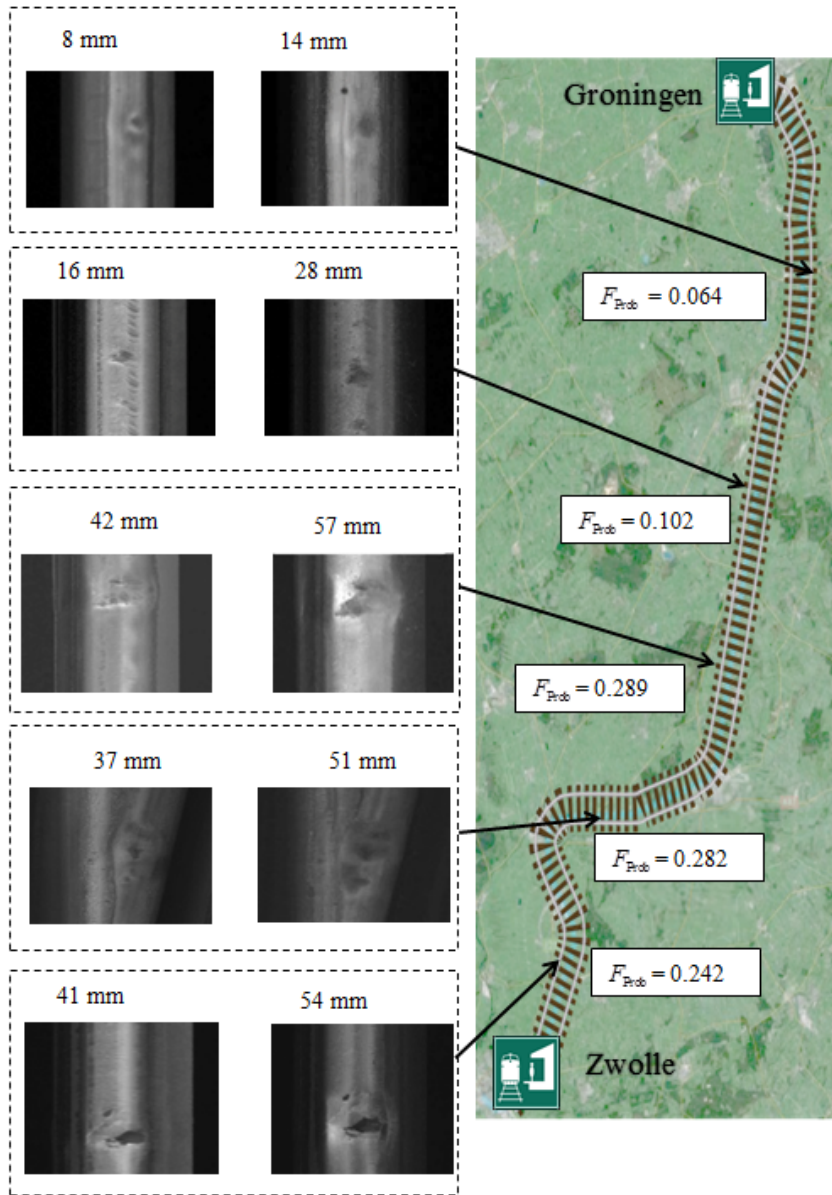
- We also tried to classify the defects into 2 categories of spots/light vs. medium/severe.



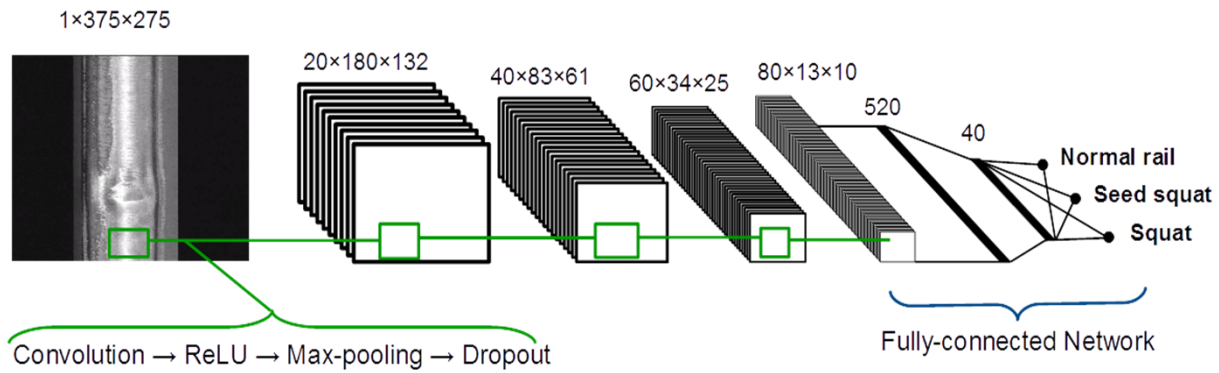


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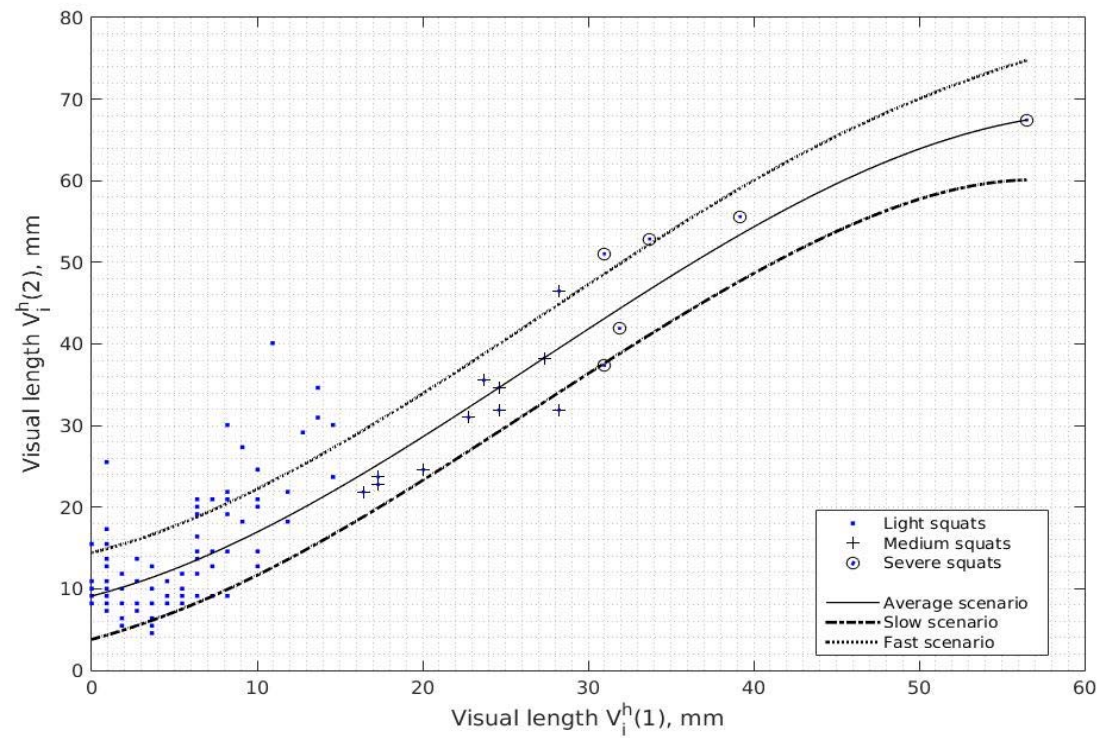
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- ❖ A big data analysis approach is used to automatically detect squats from rail images.
- ❖ A Bayesian model is employed to estimate the failure probability.



Architecture of the proposed DCNN model





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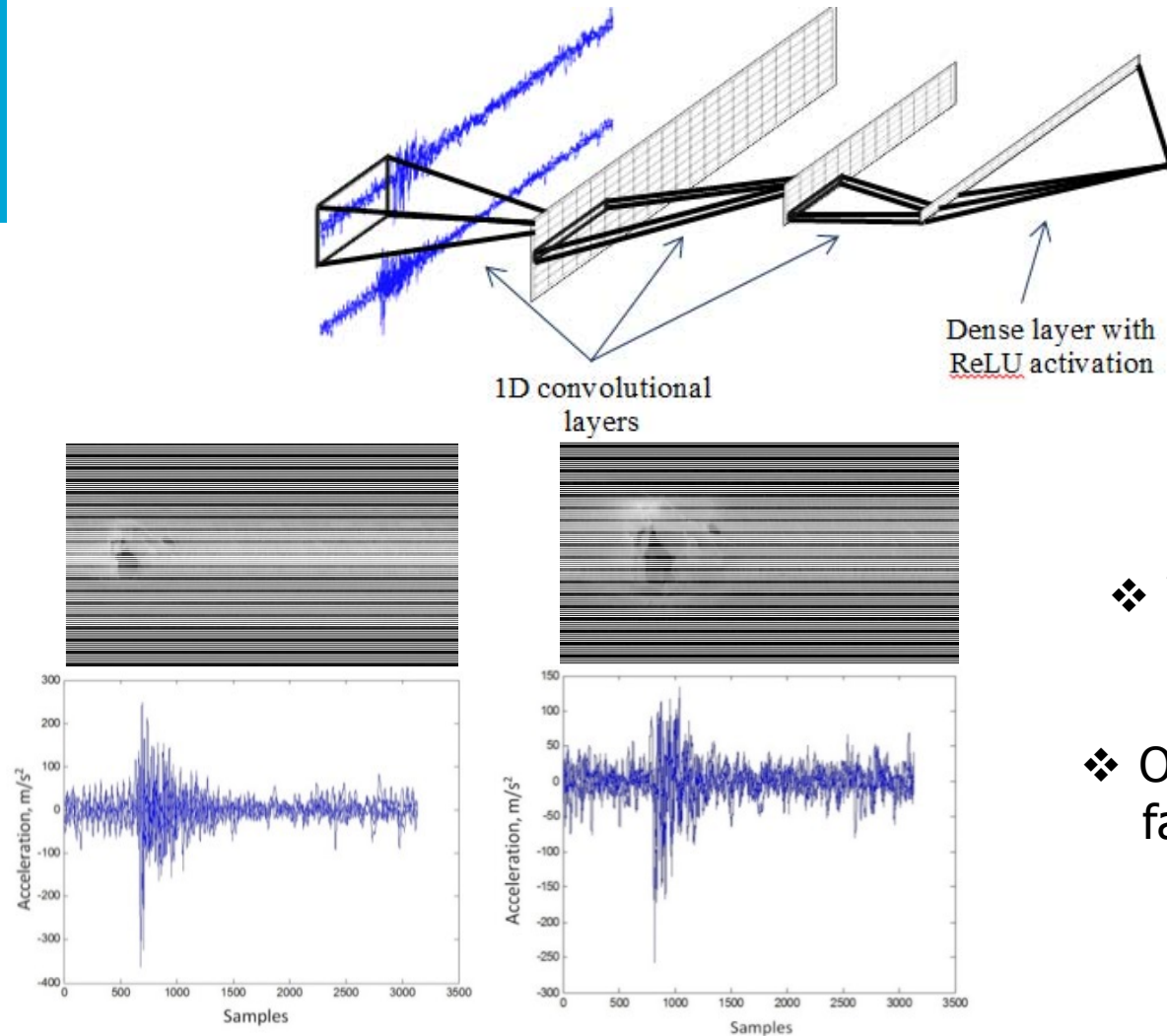
Conclusions

- “Fancy” algorithms will not perform 100% if the knowledge of the railway system is not included explicitly.
- Purely data-based methods do not guarantee physical meaning. A combined approach, data-based with physical modelling would be preferred.
- There is a great potential for using Deep Learning to facilitate maintenance decisions on Dutch railways. Further research: head-checks, corrugation, wheel-burns, indentations.

Conclusions

- Self-learning, transfer learning and new architectures could be tested.
- Higher resolutions cameras, including 3D measurements, can allow a complete digitalization of the railways assets.
- Many open challenges: Fusion of data, velocity, etc.

How to keep improving?



- ❖ Video and ABA to detect squats.
- ❖ Other signals for influential factors used for modelling.




Deep learning: learned features

Just for fun:

<https://affinelay.com/pixsrv/index.html>

<https://playground.tensorflow.org/>



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