

Digitization and management of rolling stock and infrastructure, Railway. Business Concept/Purpose:

To sell information about maintenance status and safety status of the rolling stock and infrastructure from the same basic sensors in railways.

-Real-time monitoring of railway infrastructure, rolling stock and goods/passengers.
-Anticipate and indicate trends/errors before they occur and cause major problems
-Optimize maintenance.

-TMS. train/production statistics, the train consist.

Continuous monitoring for enchanced safety and efficiency





Dashboard





RMD Solutions: The Performance Monitoring Unit (PMU)

- Multiple ways of mounting the PMU on wagon frame or boogie
- Super-efficient energy management (up to 6 years non-stop battery use, solar power optional)
- PMU's communicate with the cloud (2G to 5G)
- Measures accelerations (vibrations) in three directions, GPS position and speed
- Continuous or event triggered measurements
- Can connect to external sensors as temp. moisture, etc



Pantograph sensor system

- Under development
- A PMU based system with external sensors
 - Connected to PMU with wiring
 - Communication via CAN-bus
 - GSM/5G etc.
 - Two accelerometers (per head)
 - Angle sensor









Vehicle monitoring

Continuous monitoring for increased safety and efficiency

- Each measurement contains of:
- Vehicle response symptom (accelerations)
- Position
- Speed
- RMD developed its own tool for reviewing data
- The data can be post-processed to highlight the errors
- Filtration
- Statistics analysis
- Visualization, dashboard, My train app







Innovation project with Swedish Transport Administration

MAJ Project = Monitoring the Infrastructure using Railway vehicle's

- In short to monitor railway infrastructure
 - Track and catenary system
- Instrumenting vehicles with PMUs to
 - Measure track and detect track irregularities
 - Measure overhead lines to detect anomalies



- Decision support maintenance actions
- Show changes over time to infrastructure, trends





Part of system of systems

Continuous monitoring of Rail Infrastructure for Trafikverket MAJ-project







Simulation vehicle and infra.

Vehicle response varies depending on fault type, vehicle type, speed, etc.

Simulations allow us to control all parameters Characteristics of the vehicle (weight, speed) Track (appearance, geometry)



The simulations are calibrated with Measured data





Example simulated wheel flats 6 cm, 50 km/h



RMD

Infrastructure monitoring (Dashboard)

- Easy overview through heat maps
- Analysis of railway sections over time
 - Trends over time
 - Compare geographic stamps over time
- Stopping errors
- Damage that requires action

Based on the measured acc, we create Index numbers, <u>DynamicTrackForceIndex (DTFI</u>), which provides information about the track fault's interaction with the vehicles.

IDTFI is speed and vehicle type independent.

DTFI can, through different filtering, provide information about different types of infra faults.

What causes degradation?

Most of it is due to forces between the wheel and the rail!

The force depends on:

Track geometry.

The mass of wagon and cargo.

Suspension/damping vehicles and track.





How do we do it?

Measures acceleration (acc.), both laterally and vertically on the bogie frame on both sides of the wagon (red arrow), what we call vehicle response.

The correlation between track force and acc. in bogie frame is not 100% due to the wheel axle mass, load bearing spring and damper, but it provides information about track status and trends when it is loaded with a specific vehicle type.







Pantograph sway:

- Track faults can lead to pantograph sway and damage to overhead wire.
- By registering accelerations in both the pantograph top and the vehicle, track position errors can be linked to reduced contact.







