



IJIRCCCE

e-ISSN: 2320-9801 | p-ISSN: 2320-9798



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN COMPUTER & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

Volume 12, Issue 5, May 2024

ISSN INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA

Impact Factor: 8.379



9940 572 462



6381 907 438



ijircce@gmail.com



www.ijircce.com

Track Crack Maintenance Robot: Crack Detection and Notification for Railway offices

D. Gurupandi¹, A. Devanathan², R. Gowtham³, V. Harigaran⁴

Assistant Professor, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Panimalar Institute of Technology,
Chennai, India¹

Student, Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, Panimalar Institute of Technology, Chennai,
India²⁻⁴

ABSTRACT: The Track Crack Maintenance Robot is an innovative solution designed to detect and notify railway offices about cracks in railway tracks, ensuring timely maintenance and preventing potential accidents. Cracks in railway tracks are a significant safety concern that can lead to derailments and disruptions in train operations. Traditional inspection methods are often time-consuming and rely heavily on manual labour. This abstract presents a robotic system that leverages advanced technologies to detect cracks and provide real-time notifications to railway offices. To ensure efficient and timely notifications, the robot is equipped with wireless communication capabilities. Detected cracks are immediately transmitted to the railway office through a secure network connection. The notifications provide essential details, including the location, severity, and size of the cracks, enabling railway authorities to prioritize maintenance activities and take appropriate actions promptly. The Track Crack Maintenance Robot offers several key benefits. Firstly, it improves safety by detecting cracks early, allowing timely maintenance to prevent accidents and ensure the smooth operation of trains. Secondly, it enhances operational efficiency by automating the crack detection process, reducing the time and resources required for manual inspections. This leads to increased productivity and reduced downtime for railway operations. By leveraging advanced technologies, including high-resolution and the robot detects cracks with precision and transmits real-time notifications to railway offices. This proactive approach enables timely maintenance, minimizing the risk of accidents and disruptions.

KEYWORDS: Robot, Railway tracks, Crack detection, IoT

I. INTRODUCTION

The Track Crack Maintenance Robot is an innovative solution addressing railway track safety by automating the early detection of cracks. This advanced system utilizes robotics, high-resolution imaging, and wireless communication to identify and promptly report track defects, ensuring timely maintenance. This proactive approach not only enhances safety by averting potential accidents but also streamlines operational efficiency, reducing manual inspection efforts. Additionally, it optimizes resource allocation through accurate crack information, minimizing downtime. By integrating cutting-edge technologies, this robotic solution revolutionizes railway track management, promoting safety, efficiency, and cost-effective maintenance practices for the railway industry.

To explore the development and implementation of a track crack maintenance robot equipped with crack detection capabilities, aimed at enhancing railway safety by promptly identifying cracks and notifying railway offices for efficient maintenance.

II. RELATED WORK

In YaoXing Zhang, Wenju Li, Huiling Chen, Maoxian He. CRTSII Track Slab Crack Detection Based on Improved YOLOv3 Algorithm. As one of the achievements of our country's high-speed railway, CRTSII type ballastless track, has been widely digested, absorbed and re-innovated by this researchers

Narate Vongservevattana, Wara Suwansim, Pattaepong Phasukkir, Punnavich Phatsormsiri. Validation of Acoustic Emission Railway Track Crack Analysis Using MFCC. the MFCC (Mel – Frequency Cepstral Coefficients) method which is generally used for low frequency to extract the feature of each railway track. According to the result of the experiment, it shows that this technique is able to extract and classify feature of the railway track crack.

R. Thendral, A. Ranjeeth Computer Vision System for Railway Track Crack Detection using Deep Learning Neural Network. In this research, we present a computer vision-based technique to detect the railway track cracks automatically. This system uses images captured by a rolling camera attached just below a self-moving vehicle in the railway department.

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

A. Proposed System:

The robot immediately transmits detected cracks to railway offices through wireless communication, providing accurate and timely notifications. Early detection of cracks allows for prompt maintenance, reducing the risk of accidents and ensuring safe train operations. Accurate information about crack location and severity enables efficient allocation of resources and targeted repairs.

B. System Requirement:

- Software Used
 - Tool: Embedded c and Arduino software IDE
- Hardware requirements
 - Arduino UNO Microcontroller (ATMEGA328P)
 - Power supply
 - LCD
 - IR and Temperature sensor
 - Motor driver IC
 - DC Motor
 - IOT
 - GPS
 - ESP 12E Based NODEMCU

C. Working Principle:

The Track Crack Maintenance Robot operates through a strategic combination of key components, namely the Arduino Uno controller, an array of sensors, and a motor driver controller. This integrated system grants the robot the ability to efficiently navigate railway tracks while executing its vital tasks. Serving as the central hub, the Arduino Uno processes inputs from diverse sensors, making informed decisions to regulate the robot's actions. The IR sensor plays a pivotal role in crack detection, utilizing infrared light to scrutinize track surfaces for irregularities. Concurrently, the temperature sensor safeguards the system by monitoring ambient temperatures. A toggle switch strategically positioned aids in identifying distinct tracks, while the GPS module furnishes precise location tracking capabilities. The motor driver controller, integral to the setup, adeptly manages the DC motors, which propel the robot along the tracks as directed by the Arduino Uno.

The operational sequence commences by placing the Track Crack Maintenance Robot onto the railway tracks and powering on the Arduino Uno controller. Initiating motion through its controlled DC motors, the robot adheres to a predefined path or employs autonomous navigation. During locomotion, the IR sensor conducts continuous scans of the track surface to detect cracks or deviations. Detected anomalies trigger the Arduino Uno to process and gauge the nature and location of the crack based on sensor data. The temperature sensor operates concurrently, ensuring the system's operational temperature remains within safe bounds.

A toggle switch, strategically positioned, interfaces with the Arduino Uno to distinguish transitions between tracks. This feature contributes to the robot's capacity to differentiate between various tracks. The GPS module concurrently delivers precise and continuous location tracking, enabling the robot to maintain accurate positional awareness along the tracks. In the event of crack detection, the Arduino Uno triggers a communication mechanism, such as SMS or email, to notify the railway office. This message includes comprehensive crack information, enabling maintenance teams to respond promptly and address the issue. As a result, the Track Crack Maintenance Robot efficiently utilizes its core components

and integrated functionality to detect cracks, manage temperature, distinguish tracks, and provide accurate location tracking. This seamless operation aids in timely maintenance interventions, upholding the safety and continuity of railway operations

D. System Architecture

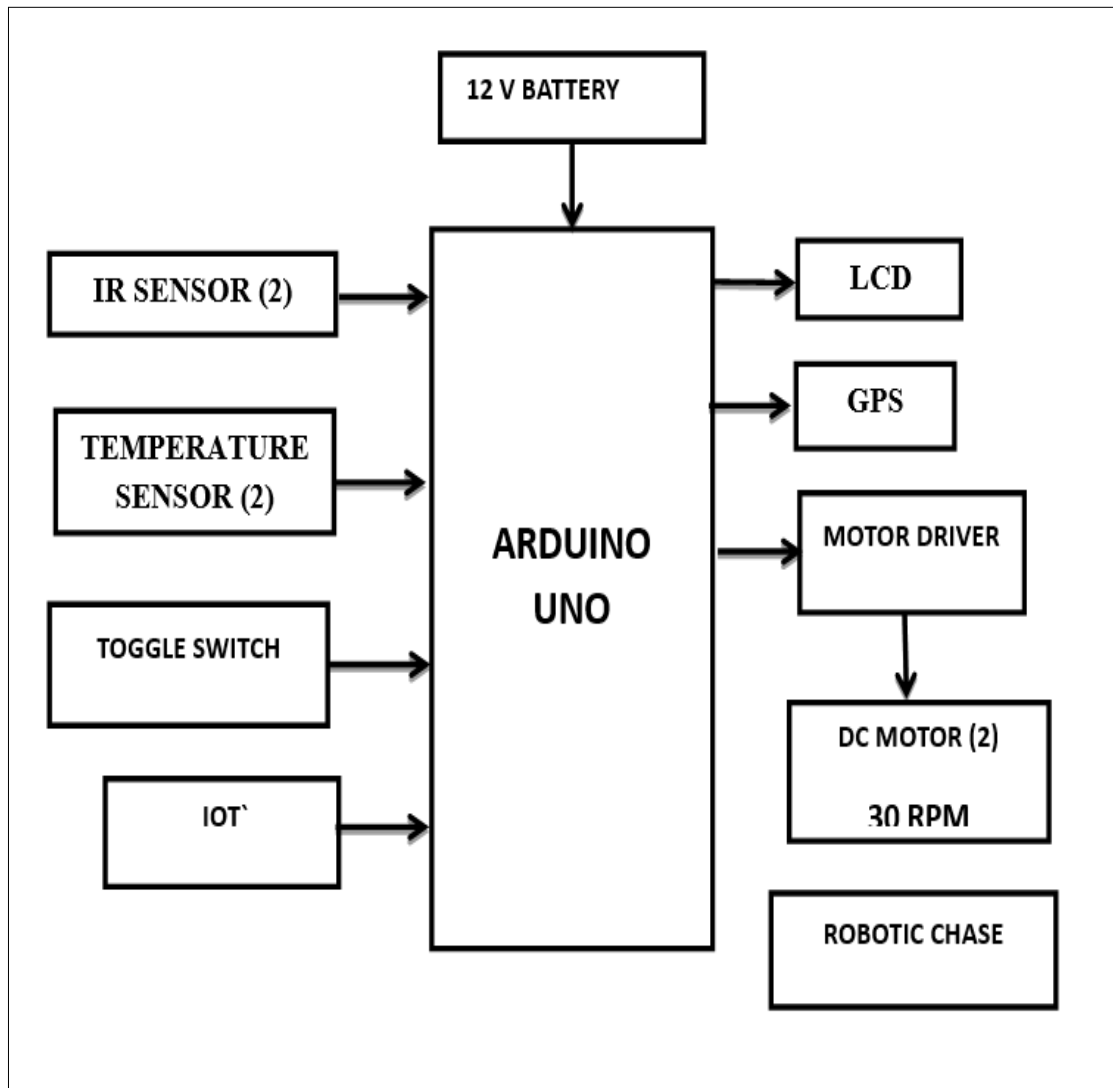


Fig1: System Architecture

IV. MODULE DESCRIPTION

A. Sensor Data Reading and Location Tracking Module

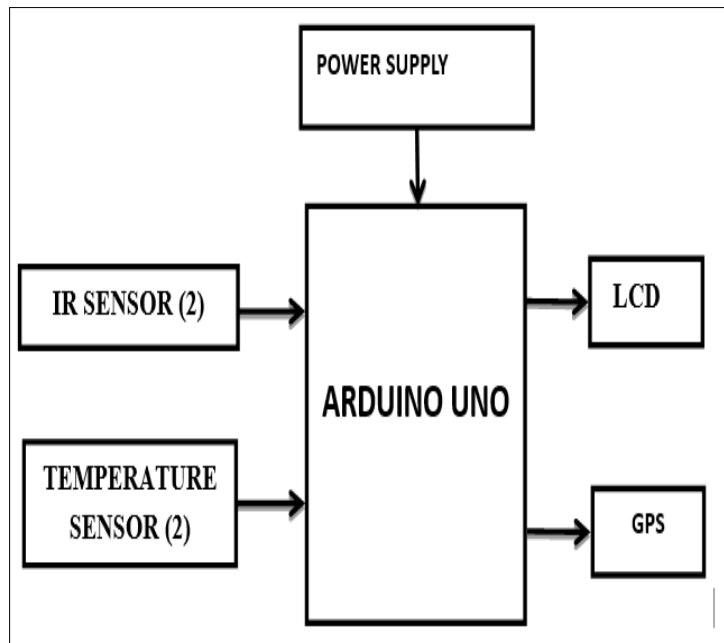


Fig2: Module 1

This module is responsible for reading data from the various sensors integrated into the robot and tracking its precise location. It includes the following components:

Arduino Uno Controller: The central hub of the system, the Arduino Uno, processes data from the sensors and makes decisions based on this information.

IR Sensor: This sensor uses infrared light to scan the track surface for cracks or deviations. When an anomaly is detected, it sends data to the Arduino Uno.

Temperature Sensor: This sensor monitors the ambient temperature to ensure that the system operates within safe temperature ranges.

GPS Module: This module continuously tracks the robot's location along the railway tracks, providing precise positional data.

B. Data Transmission Module

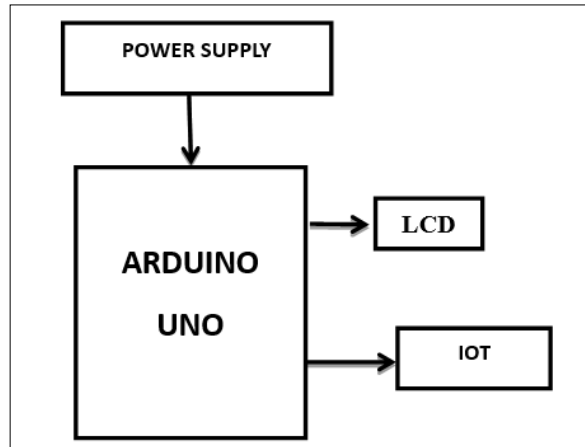


Fig 3: Module 2

This module is responsible for transmitting sensor data and location information to a centralized system for analysis and communication. It includes:

Communication Mechanism: This part of the module handles the communication protocol, which can include SMS, email, or other methods to notify the railway office and maintenance teams.

Data Analysis: The module may also include data analysis tools to process the sensor data, interpreting it to determine the nature and location of track cracks.

C. Robot Track Maintenance Module

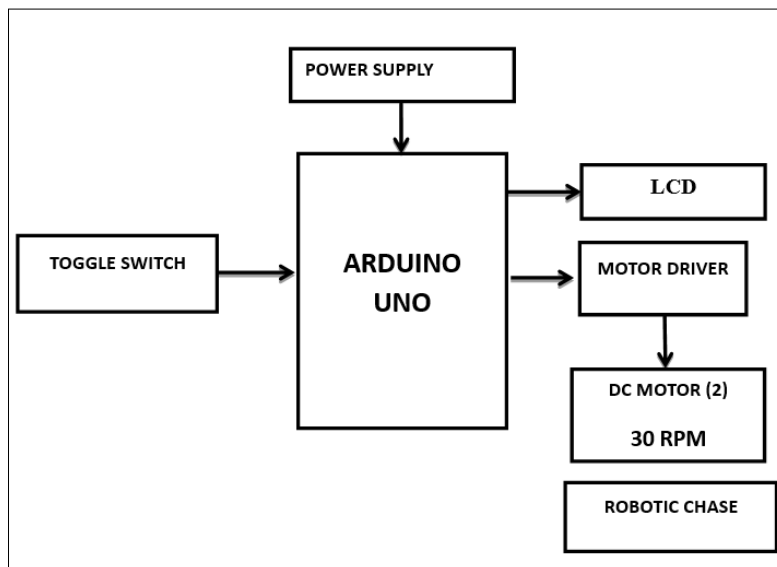


Fig 4: Module 3

This module is responsible for the physical actions of the robot in response to detected anomalies. It includes A toggle switch, strategically positioned, interfaces with the Arduino Uno to distinguish transitions between tracks. This feature contributes to the robot's capacity to differentiate between various tracks. The GPS module concurrently delivers precise and continuous location tracking, enabling the robot to maintain accurate positional awareness along the tracks. In the event of crack detection, the Arduino Uno triggers a communication mechanism, such as SMS or email, to notify the railway office. This message includes comprehensive crack information, enabling maintenance teams to respond promptly and address the issue.

V. SIMULATION RESULTS

A. Prototype Model:

Crack track maintenance robot is powered with the help of 12v battery this battery is rechargeable battery, it is connected to power driver to regulate the circuit. Arduino gets analog input from the IR and temperature sensor and convert it into digital output. GSM and GPS help to locate exact location where the crack happened and LCD display is used to show the temperature of outside climatic condition.



Fig 5: Prototype Model

B. Webpage Output:

The output of the prototype is seen by using adafruit.io webpage opened in chrome website. When the crack is detected web page shows the exact location where the crack happened through GPS and also shows whether the crack happened in left or right side of the track.

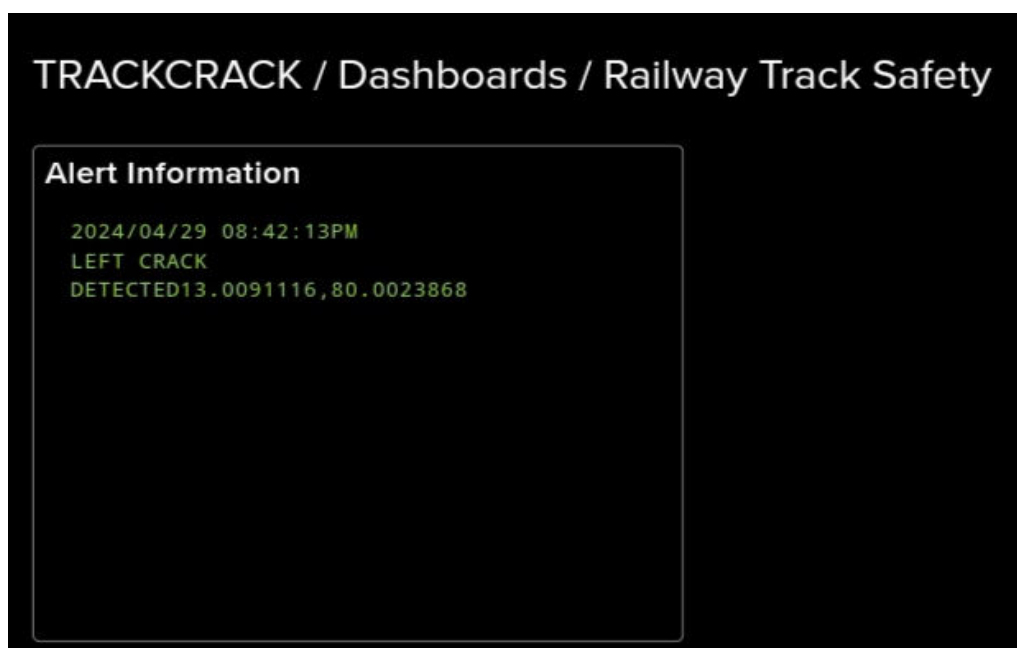


Fig 6: Webpage Output

VI. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

The development of a track crack maintenance robot with crack detection and notification capabilities presents a promising solution for railway offices. Through its autonomous operation and advanced sensing technology, the robot can efficiently identify cracks in railway tracks, enable timely maintenance intervention to ensure passenger safety and operational efficiency. Its real time notification system facilitates swift response from railway authorities, minimizing the risk of accidents and reducing maintenance downtime. Overall, the integration of this innovative technology into railway maintenance practices holds great potential for enhancing the safety and reliability of railway infrastructure.

In the future, the Track Crack Maintenance Robot could be further enhanced by incorporating artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms. These technologies could enable the robot to not only detect cracks but also predict potential trouble spots based on historical data and environmental factors, allowing for even more proactive maintenance. Additionally, the integration of remote monitoring and control features could provide railway authorities with the ability to adjust the robot's operations in real-time, improving its adaptability to changing conditions and reducing the need for human intervention. Furthermore, the development of self-charging or energy-efficient mechanisms could extend the robot's operational range and autonomy, making it even more cost-effective and sustainable. These advancements would ensure that the Track Crack Maintenance Robot remains at the forefront of railway track maintenance, offering continuous improvements in safety, efficiency, and sustainability.

REFERENCES

1. M. Colin, F. Palhol, and A. Leuxe, "Adaptation of transport infrastructures and networks to climate change," *Transport. Res. Procedia*, vol. 14, pp. 86–95, Apr. 2016.
2. Y. Wan, J. Cao, W. Huang, J. Guo, and Y. Wei, "Perimeter control of multiregion urban traffic networks with time-varying delays," *IEEE Trans. Syst., Man, Cybern., Syst.*, vol. 50, no. 8, pp. 2795–2803, Aug. 2020.
3. K. Gopalakrishnan, "Deep learning in data-driven pavement image analysis and automated distress detection: A review," *Data*, vol. 3, no. 3, p. 28, 2018.
4. A. Levering, M. Tomko, D. Tuia, and K. Khoshelham, "Detecting unsigned physical road incident from driver-view images," *IEEE Trans. Intell. Vehicles*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 24–33, Mar. 2021.
5. C. Han, T. Ma, G. Xu, S. Chen, and R. Huang, "Intelligent decision model of road maintenance based on improved weight random forest algorithm," *Int. J. Pavement Eng.*, vol. 23, no. 4, pp. 985–997, 2022.
6. Y. Yuan, M. S. Islam, Y. Yuan, S. Wang, T. Baker, and L. M. Kolbe, "EcRD: Edge-cloud computing framework for smart road damage detection and warning," *IEEE Internet Things J.*, vol. 8, no. 16, pp. 12734–12747, Aug. 2021.
7. S. Peng, G. Su, J. Chen, and P. Du, "Design of an iot-bim-gis based risk management system for hospital basic operation," in *Proc. IEEE Symp. Service-Orient. Syst. Eng. (SOSE)*, 2017, pp. 69–74.
8. Y. Deng, J. C. Cheng, and C. Anumba, "Mapping between BIM and 3D GIS in different levels of detail using schema mediation and instance comparison," *Autom. Construct.*, vol. 67, pp. 1–21, Jul. 2016.



INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD
SERIAL
NUMBER
INDIA



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN COMPUTER & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

 9940 572 462  6381 907 438  ijircce@gmail.com



www.ijircce.com

Scan to save the contact details