

Assessment of corrosion on rail axles

Dorothee Panggabean

WOLAXIM Seminar



WOLAXIM Project

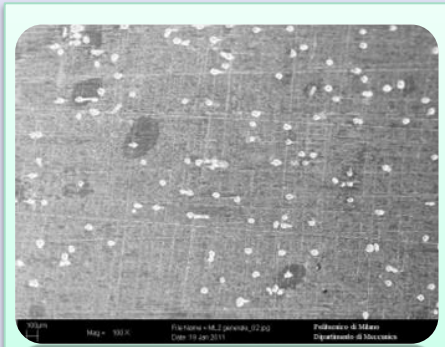


- FP7 Research for SME's project. SME Partners - Applied Inspection (UK), CGM (Italy), Diatek and RCP (Germany).
- RTDs TWI, Polimi and BAM
- LEs Lucchini UK and ATM (Italy)
- Possible developments identified
 - Better knowledge and detection of corrosion fatigue
 - Improved hollow axle inspection with non-rotating probe
 - Inspection of exposed axle surfaces of moving train
 - Improved axle life software

Corrosion Fatigue Crack Growth

- Corrosion fatigue occurs in 4 stages

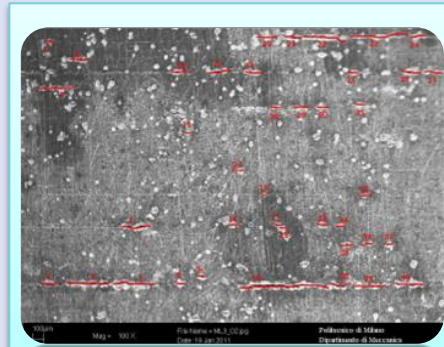
Stage 1



Test ML2 (10^5 cycles) (11%)

Pitting only

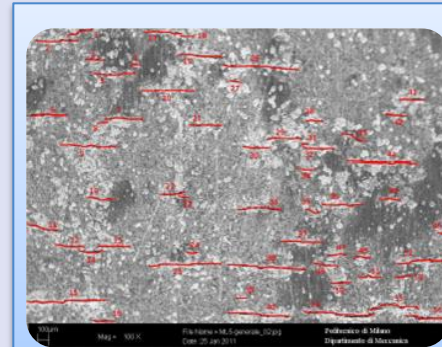
Stage 2



Test ML3 ($2 \cdot 10^5$ cycles) (22%)

Formation of micro-cracks

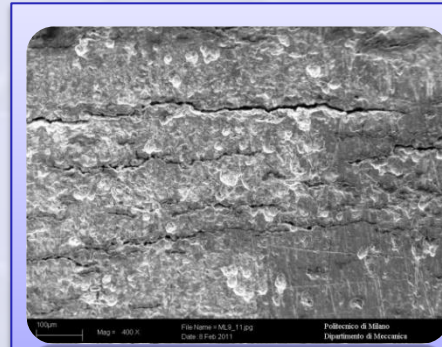
Stage 3



Test ML5 ($4 \cdot 10^5$ cycles) (44%)

Coalescence of micro-cracks (when depth exceeds 0.3mm)

Stage 4



Test ML9 (8×10^6 cycles) (88%)

Growth of macro-cracks detectable by conventional NDT techniques

- Base assessment on these stages (ie no pit depth measurement)
- Design instrument to measure

Selection of equipment

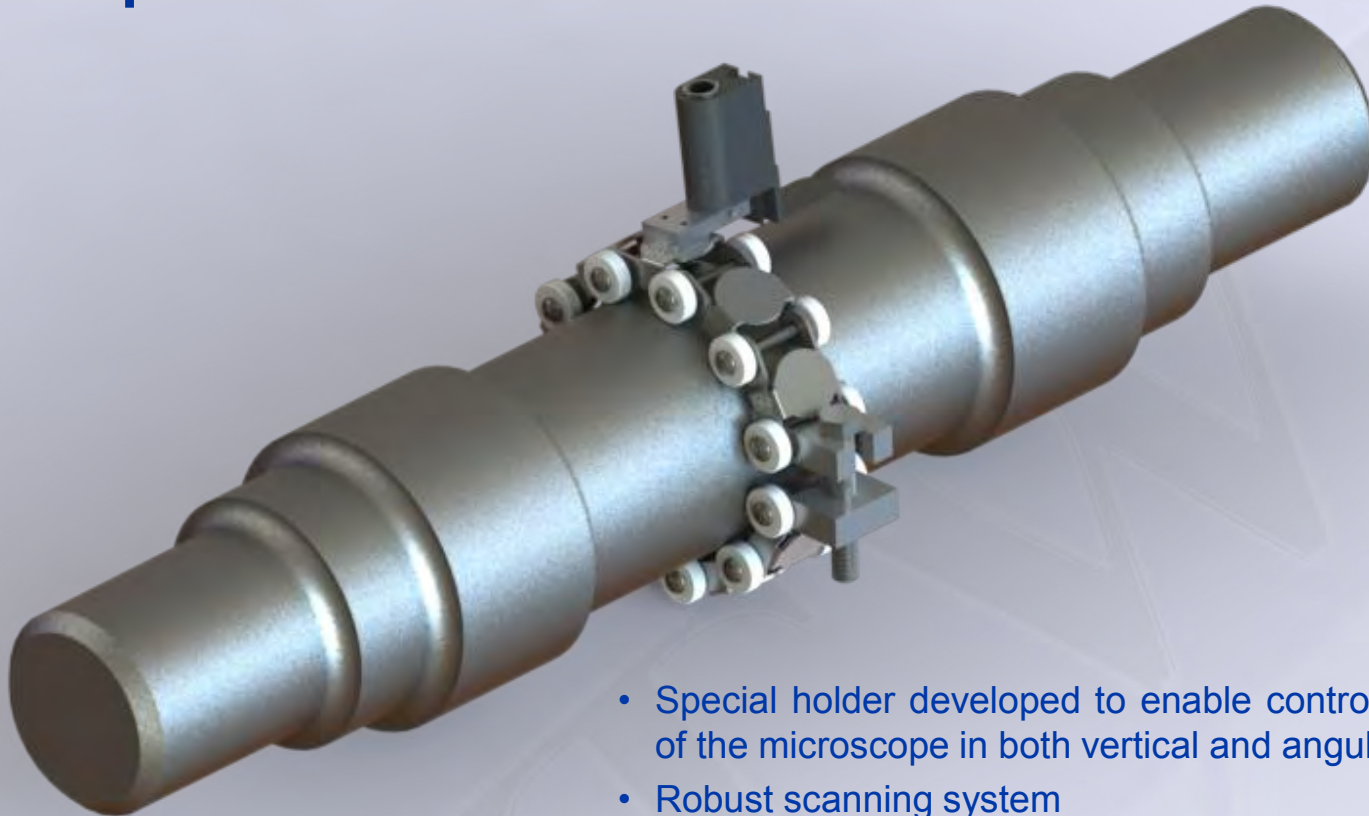
- **Equipment requirement**
 - **Site operable rust removal**
 - **Portable microscope to obtain images**
 - **Stability on the surface**
 - **Automatic sentencing**
 - **Site deployable etc**

Prototype design

- Decide to use USB Microscope as basis for data collection
 - Many varieties – selection made of 3 for testing
- Prototype design: need to be able to inspect curved areas (wheel seats) as well as flat part of the axle
 - Enable orientation of microscope in various direction
 - Enable lift off variations
- Can use some kind of scanner to go around the axle circumference
 - Enable free movement around the axle
 - Use of encoder to monitor the location of inspection

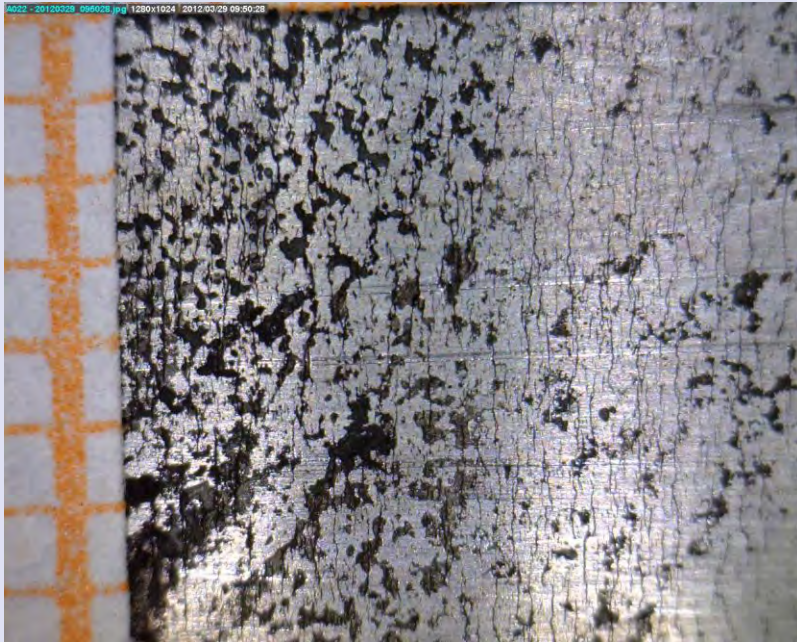
Prototype design

- **Microscope holder**



- Special holder developed to enable controlled movement of the microscope in both vertical and angular direction
- Robust scanning system
- Use of instrument around the axle circumference
- Battery operated (laptop)

Tests with selected equipment on axles



Picture taken at Polimi for a sample of 2e6 cycles

Field trials



Pictures taken in Hamilton of inspected areas on axle (left) and picture of 1.5mm crack in area 9 (right)

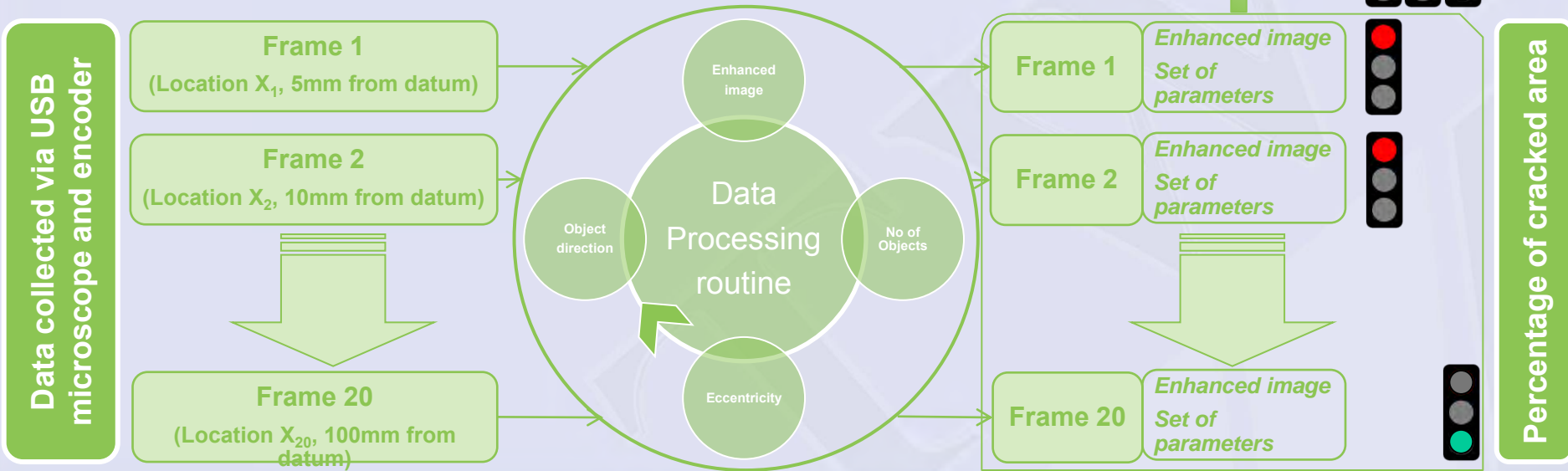
Field trials-Conclusions

- **Process of inspection**
 - Rapid inspection with eddy current array probe
 - Inspection with microscope of regions flagged by EC
 - Inspection of other areas not flagged by EC probe
 - MPI of axle
- **Comparison with other inspection methods**
 - EC array detected defects with length longer than 2mm
 - Microscope could detect all but longer process
 - MPI could only detect defect with length longer than 5mm

Data Management



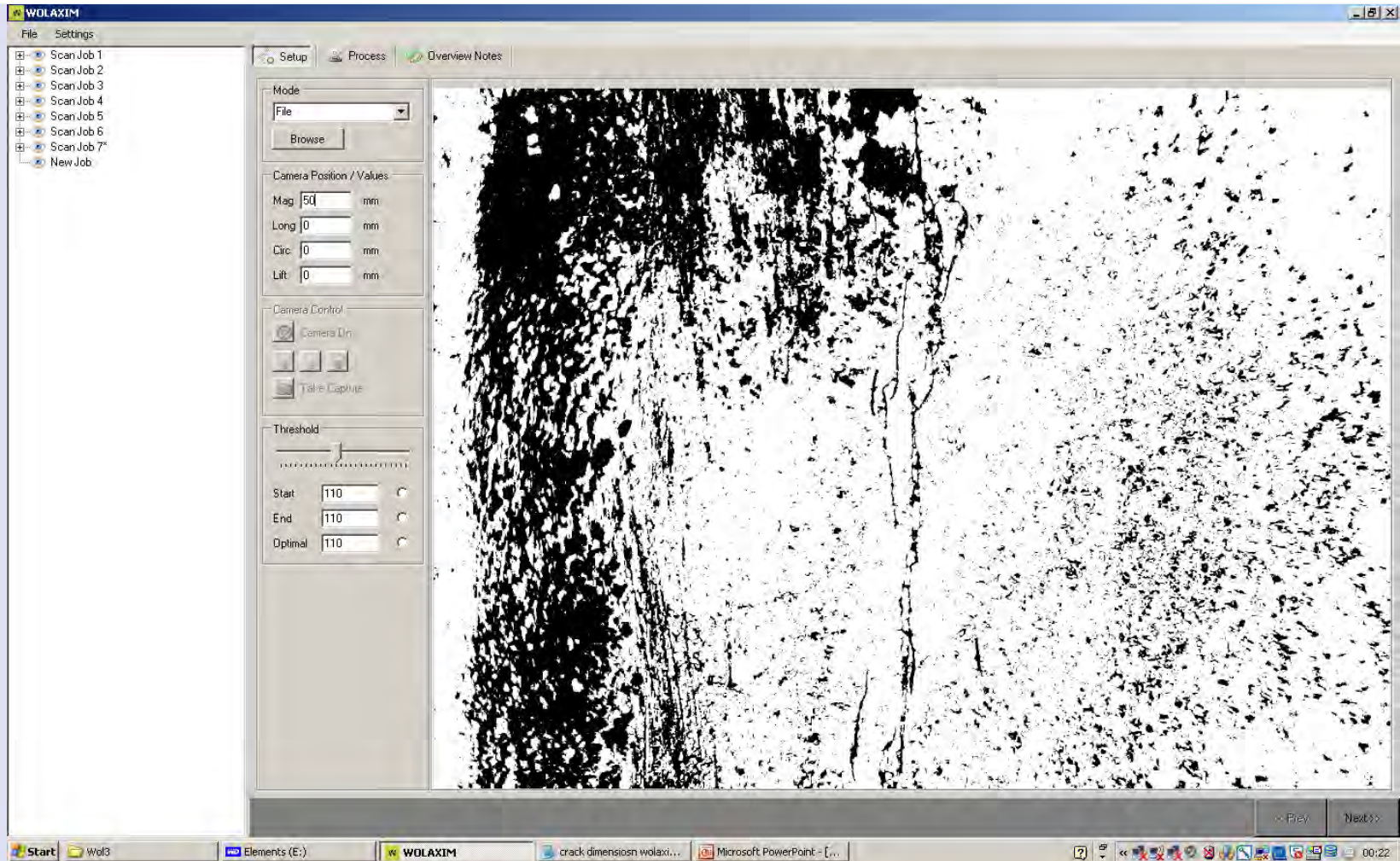
Data analysis



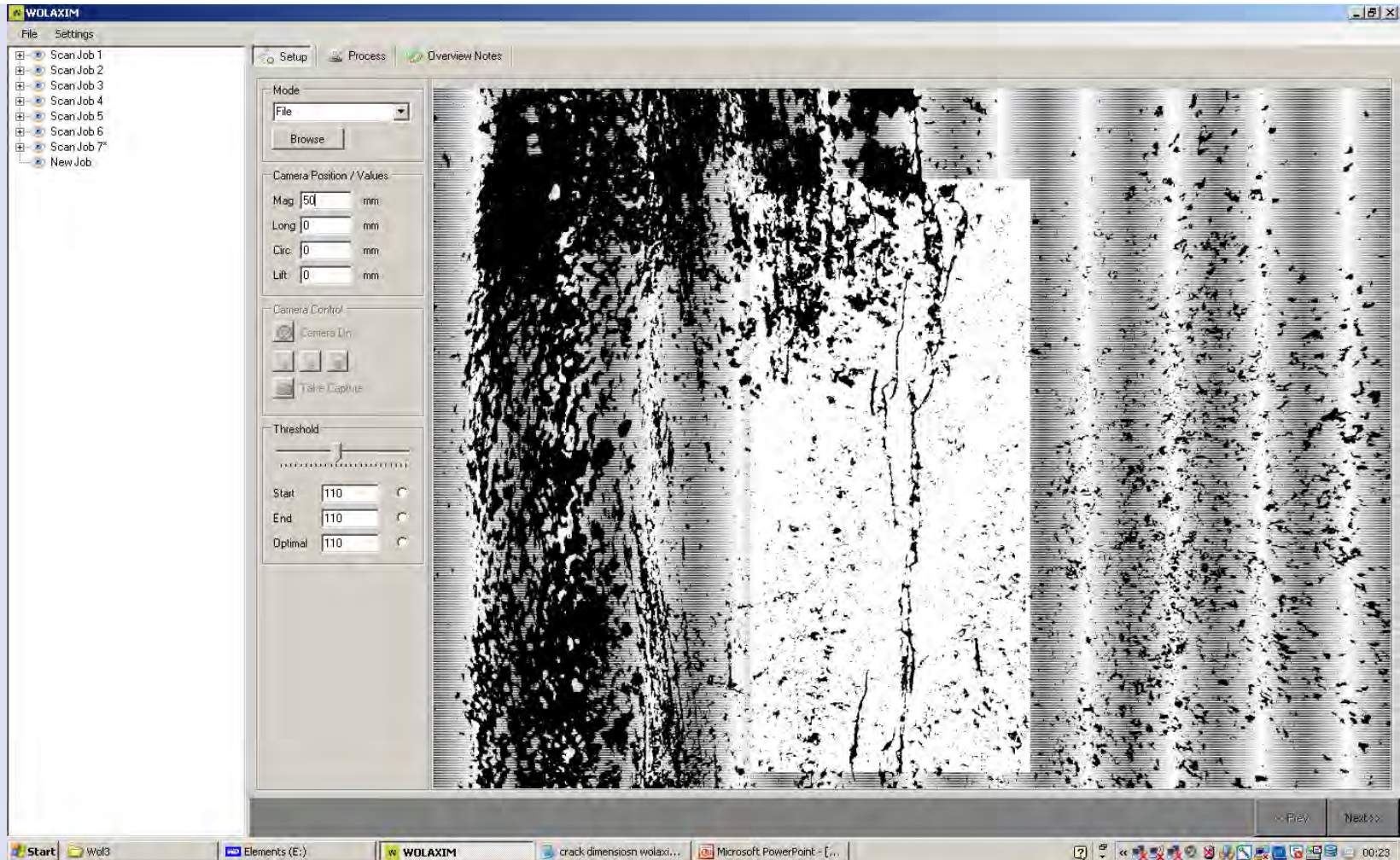
Concept of data analysis

- **Data analysis:**
 - **Visualise 2D images taken from axles inspection**
 - **Images extracted from video of the scan**
 - **Images collected around the pipe circumference**
 - **Process the images to highlight the presence of crack-like features and remove unwanted objects**
 - **Obtain statistics on the highlighted features**
 - **Develop a set of variable that will act as threshold for the sentencing of corroded areas**

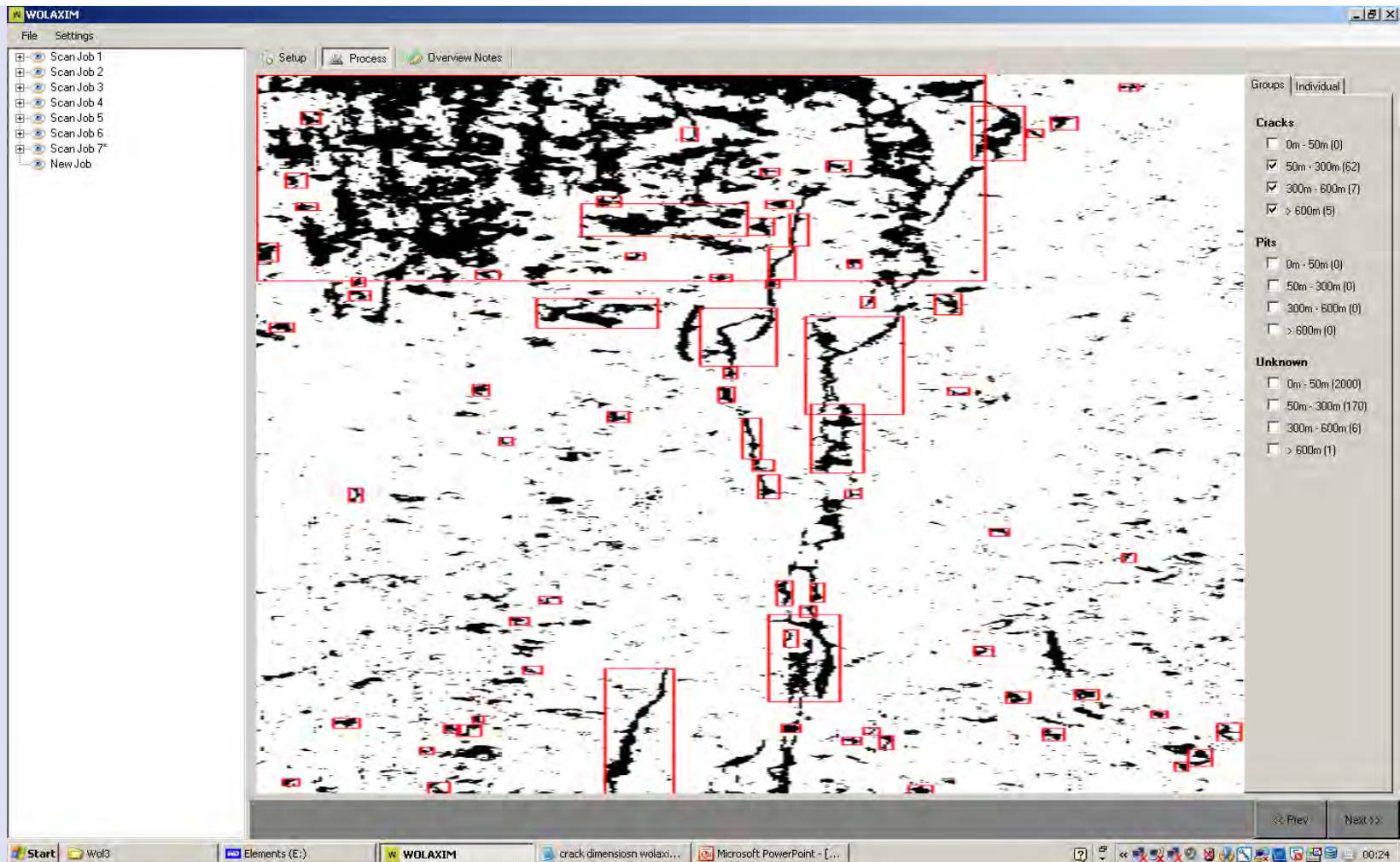
WOLAXIM Software



WOLAXIM Software



WOLAXIM Software



THANK YOU