

One-stop Metro Tunnel Automated Inspection Solution

Al-based RoboCheck Exclusively Engineered for Rail Authorities

by Jackie Cheung 2024/10/30

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1.

How metro tunnels are now being inspected in the world



1.1. Why metro tunnel inspection is a must?

Damages to metro tunnel structure and surfaces frequently occur mainly because of

- surrounding environment changes
- train-induced vibration
- human interference (eg. earthwork projects nearby)

No replay button in reality! Which will come first, Accident or Tomorrow?

construction stage – monitoring needed operational stage – monitoring + inspection needed



1.2. Which headaches the inspectors might come across with?

Headaches:

- limited time window
- dim site and dusty air
- apparent movement hazards
- stuffy environments with few vents

Inspectors would be probably concerned about,

- whether we would miss or overlook something.
- how to document the raw data scientifically after fieldwork.
- how to compute the data to obtain final report.
- how to study and detect the variables for before&after analysis.
- how to manage the data systematically in the long run.



1.3. Which contents to inspect? Which existing methodologies?

To inspect:

- tunnel structural deformation
- tunnel inwall defects

Existing Methodologies:

- visual inspection
- photography
- robotic total station monitoring
- terrestrial laser scanning

Labor-intensive?
Scientific and traceable records?
Complete data for assessment?

The table below presents all existing methodologies that are used by rail authorities and relevant parties involved, like contractors.

Method	Disadvantage	
visual inspection + oral report	like a cursory cruise, hard to find out all problems by naked	
	eyes only, less informative and convincing	
photo-taking + summary	takes plenty of time to edit and file up then, still, easy to	
	miss some problematic portions (like mileage info,	
	structural info, etc.)	
high-speed videography	bulk equipment and more staff to involve, high-power	
	lighting required as well, some problematic portions (like	
	mileage info, structural info, etc.) missing	
robotic total station monitoring	big investment for a couple of units, and maintenance	
	required for such permanently installed instruments, still,	
	no image reference to find out defects due to point data	
	source only	
terrestrial laser scanning	low efficiency due to repeated station movements,	
	accumulated errors to transfer, inevitable data mosaic	
	troubles, uneven points density that affects defect	
	detection	

1.4. It Costs Much More for Rescue & Repair Than Inspection & Maintenance!



The construction cost of metro subway per km is around USD 72 million.

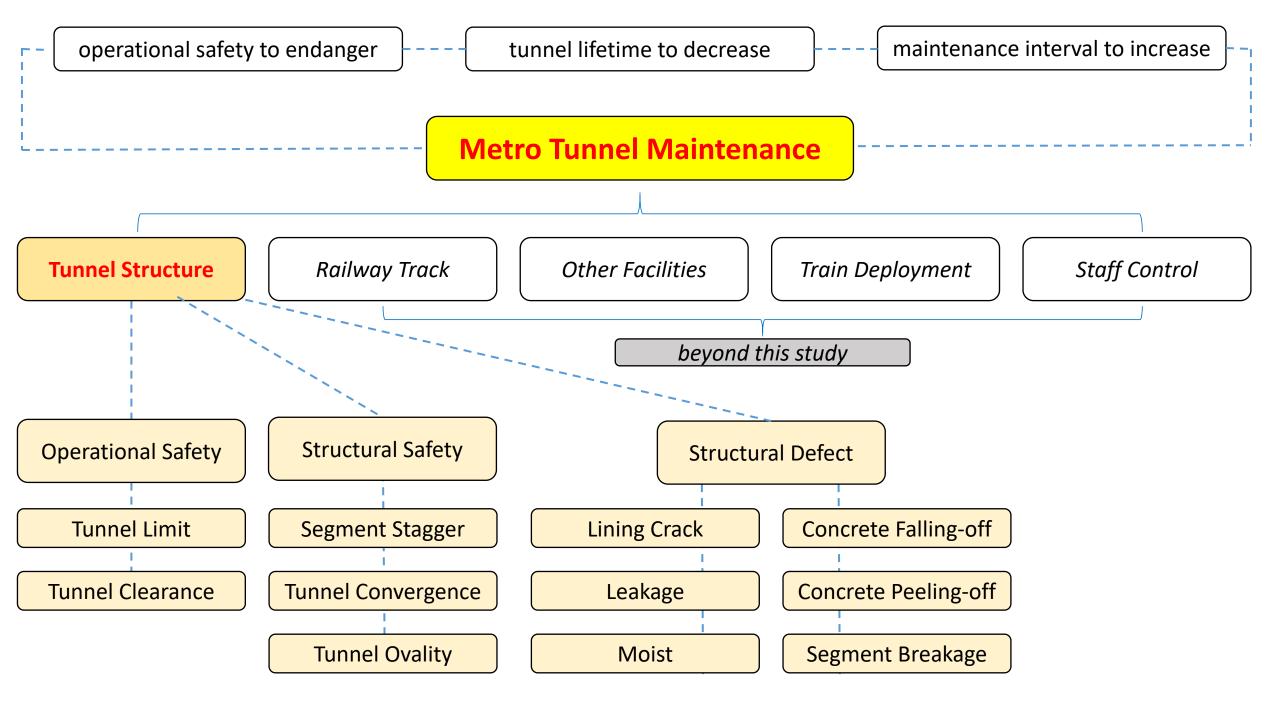


Invest reasonable amounts for regular "Body Check-up". or spend a lot more on fatal troubles?



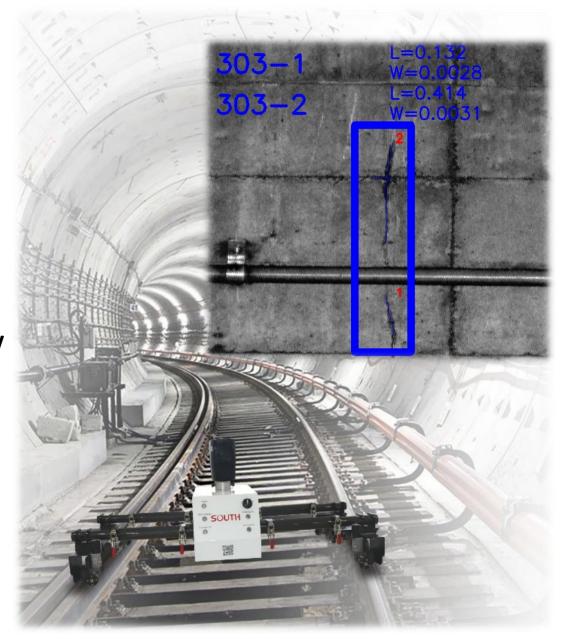
Any emergency response could start from hundreds of thousand US dollars.





2.

Mobile scanning & imaging helps greatly with efficiency



2.1. What's the new solution and what's included?

Mobile Scanning (& Imaging, if necessary):

- motorized trolley-based laser scanning
- mobile platform instead of tripod-mounted
- software-driven settings and data capture
- on-site realtime display geared by industrial computer built in trolley body

Scientific. Traceable. Efficient. Visualized. Uniform. Complete.

MS100 system includes,

- all-in-one software Tunnel Scan&Go
- TrolleyAuto (with inbuilt industrial computer)
- laser scanner with Automation function
- multi-lens camera system Clover (option)
- full-life cycle control software Fulicle (option)



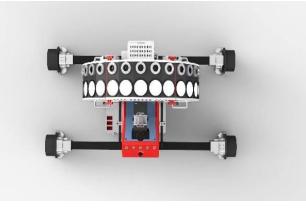
2.2. When to use this system in metro tunnel operation?

Suited Stage:

- tracks not laid X (no way to slide)
- tracks already laid **✓** (for structural monitoring)
- as-built survey (for track mid-line, by 6th gen)
- operational stage (for regular inspection)



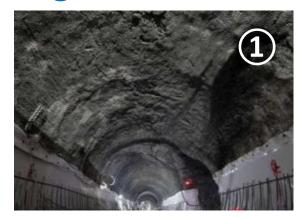




7th generation

Suited Environment:

- 1 bore tunnel
- (2) shield tunnel
- 3 open-cut to shield structure session
- 4 open-cut structure station

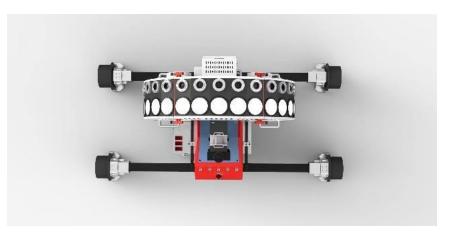






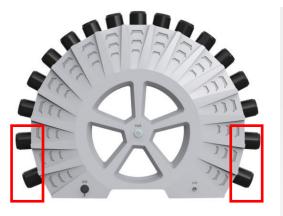


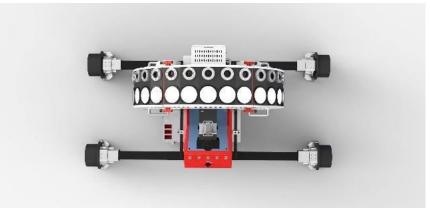






13-lens, captures vault + haunch only, suited to high-speed rail tunnels





17-lens, captures vault + haunch + arch springing, suited to metro tunnels

distance: d1 = d2 = d3, then resolution: r1 = r2 = r3



2.3. Inspecting metro tunnels in different ways...

before



now



2.4. How long it will take to complete 1km tunnel uplink and downlink inspection?

200m per hour, 500m per job (access)

(2.5 hours max. for each tunnel access)

1km uplink and downlink = 2km in total

2km / 500m per job = 4 jobs = 4 nights



- repeated station movements
- apparent tripping hazards
- typically every 20m for one scan
- approx. 30 days to analyze and report

1km per hour (structure+ defects)

- 1 hour to cover uplink
- 1 hour to cover downlink



- motorized trolley running automatically
- a mobile and stable platform doing the job in one shot
- 3-4 hours to analyze and report

2 hours = 1 job = 1 night fieldwork only!

3.

Automated detection saves big in manpower



3.1. Point Cloud & HD Image Outputs Are Not Final Products Yet

Methodology

Pre-process

Output

Final Submission

mobile scanning

laser point cloud

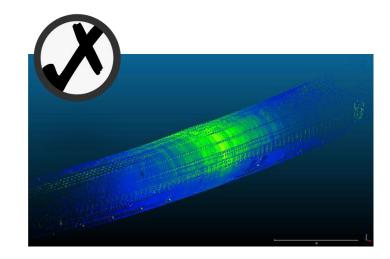
3D reality consisted of trillions of points representing everything in the tunnel

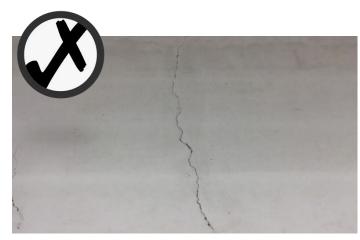
automated trolley-based imaging

HD images

individual images or HD panorama image of the tunnel

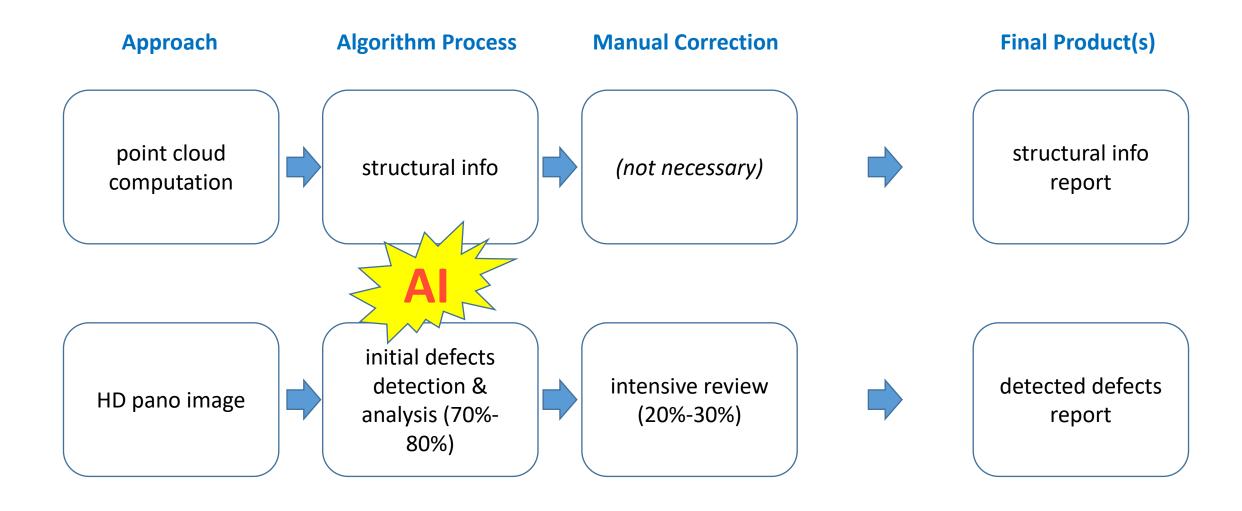








3.2. Al Technology Applied to Dimensional Calculation & Feature Extraction



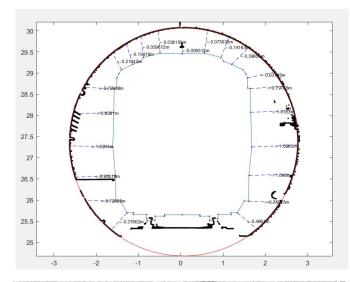
Dealing with the numerous points and images and working out the digital report is quite labor-intensive indeed.

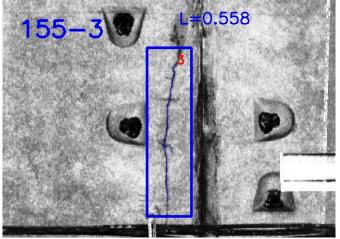
3.3. Computer Vision and AI help much in...

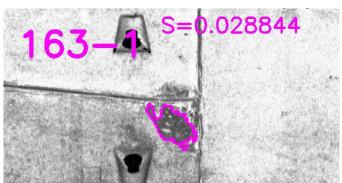
Generally speaking, it's supposed to find out,

- Are there any structural deformation portions resulting in weaker structure support, tunnel collapse, or operational safety?

- Are there any inwall defects resulting in rusty rail tracks, electric leakage, or lining concrete damage?
- Where are such defects located?
- What's the size of each detected defect, like length or area?







Category	Major Content	Details to Inspect	Hidden Trouble
# 1	Tunnel Inwall Defects	moist	rusty rail tracks, electric leakage or
			lining concrete damage, etc.
		leakage (water seepage)	rusty rail tracks, electric leakage or
			lining concrete damage, etc.
		lining crack	weaker structure support, tunnel
			collapse, etc.
		segment breakage	weaker structure support, tunnel
		11.00	collapse, operational safety, etc.
		concrete peeling-off	weaker structure support, tunnel
			collapse, operational safety, etc.
		concrete falling-off	tunnel collapse, etc.
# 2	Tunnel Structural Information	tunnel limit	operational safety
		tunnel clearance	operational safety
		tunnel convergence	tunnel collapse, operational safety,
			etc.
		sectional data	operational safety
		segment ovality	weaker structure support,
			operational safety
		segment stagger	tunnel collapse, operational safety,
			etc.

3.4. Al Computation VS Manual Analysis

Though structural data could be computed via point cloud,

Is it possible to search the inwall defects one by one?

How long will it take to search carefully and find all?

All such defects would not be missed by manual checking?

How to digitize the defects scientifically and come out with a logical report?



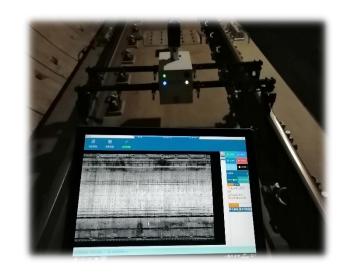
4.

One-stop refers to 'from field to office, up to final report'



4.1. One-stop enjoys a complete workflow independent of a third party

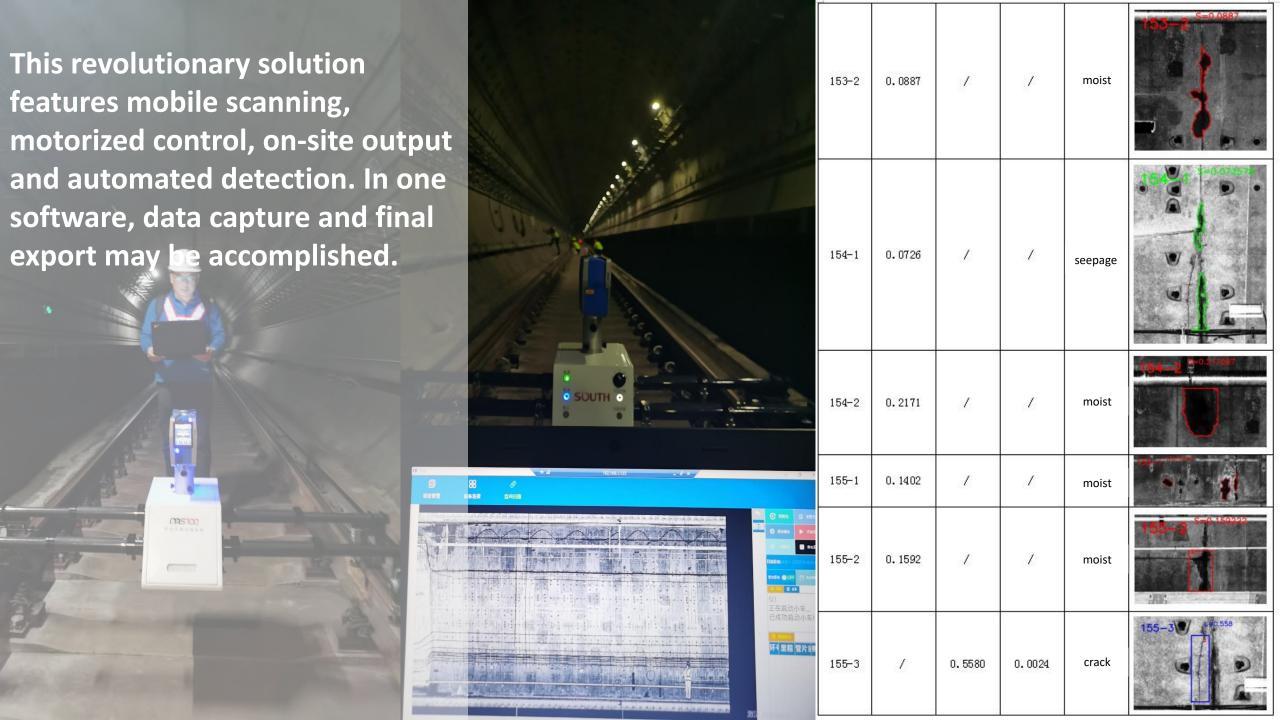
Field Office Submission







All the necessary hardware and software contributing to an acceptable submission to Rail Authority come from a single source. And all support would be provided by this team as well.



4.2. Some Other Suppliers in the Industry

From one institute in Beijing, China

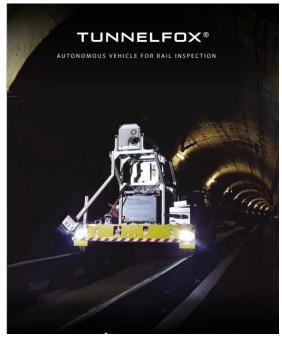
(approx. 300 kg)



(approx. 270 kg)







From one company in Singapore

(approx. 250 kg)



From one company in Japan

(approx. 150 kg)

It seems hard to move such bulky systems from one site to another. Instead, they could stay at depot after fieldwork.

4.3. A Ground-breaking Innovation, Unique on the Market



Lightweight

- 27-40 kg (w/o and with camera system)

Flexible

- easy to move to different sites

One-stop

- final products tailored to rail authorities

Site Tech

idea originated from clients, co-developed

Cost-friendly

- sales supply and job service both available

Field-proven

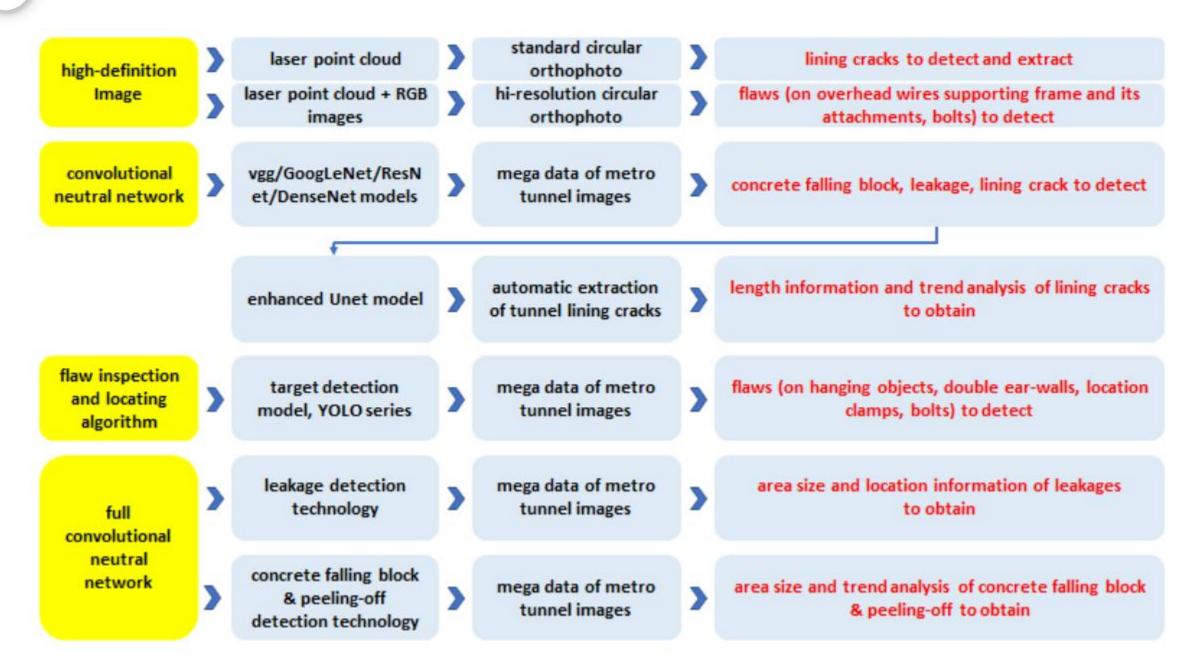
- 60-80 km job services per year

5.

How AI takes part in this workflow



5.1. Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning Technology



5.2. Al Technology Applied to Dimensional Calculation & Feature Extraction

Process Workflow:

(fieldwork setting \rightarrow on-site display \rightarrow) data import \rightarrow data analysis \rightarrow sectional data computation \rightarrow defects detection (by algorithm) \rightarrow manual review \rightarrow final report

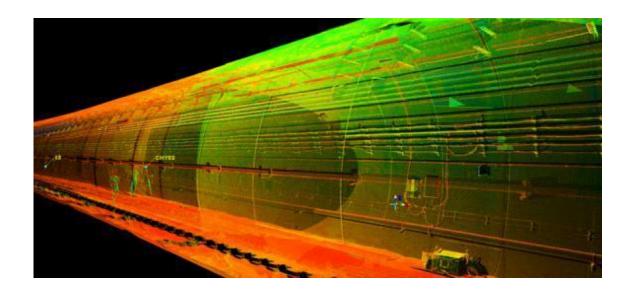
Automated Detection

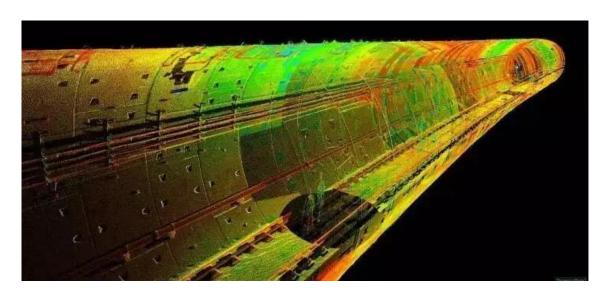
- mega database reference
- computer vision
- machine learning & deep learning
- artificial intelligence

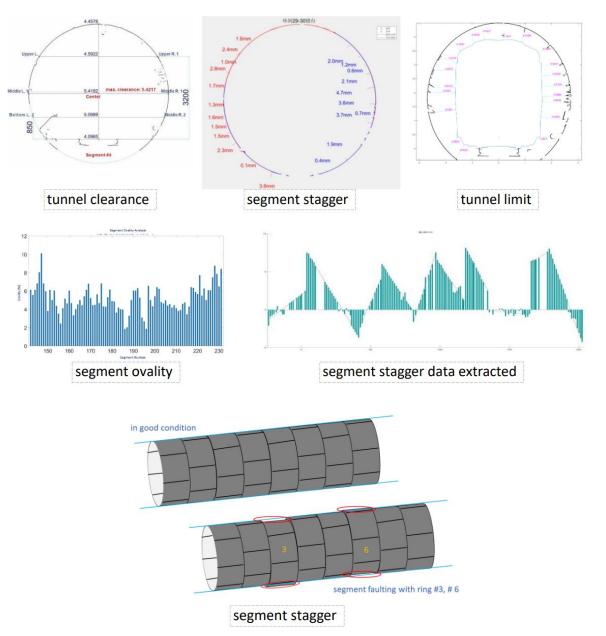
Full-life Cycle Control

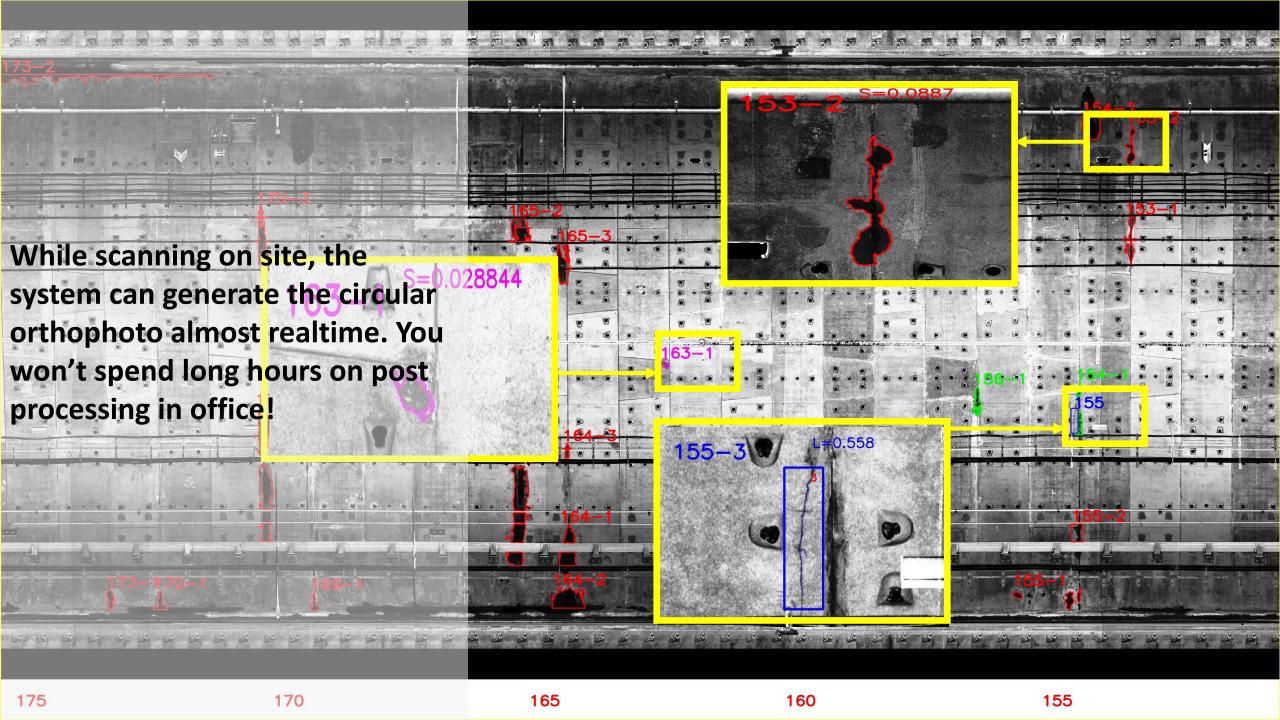
- historical data management
- statistics, analysis and comparison
- out-of-tolerance alerts

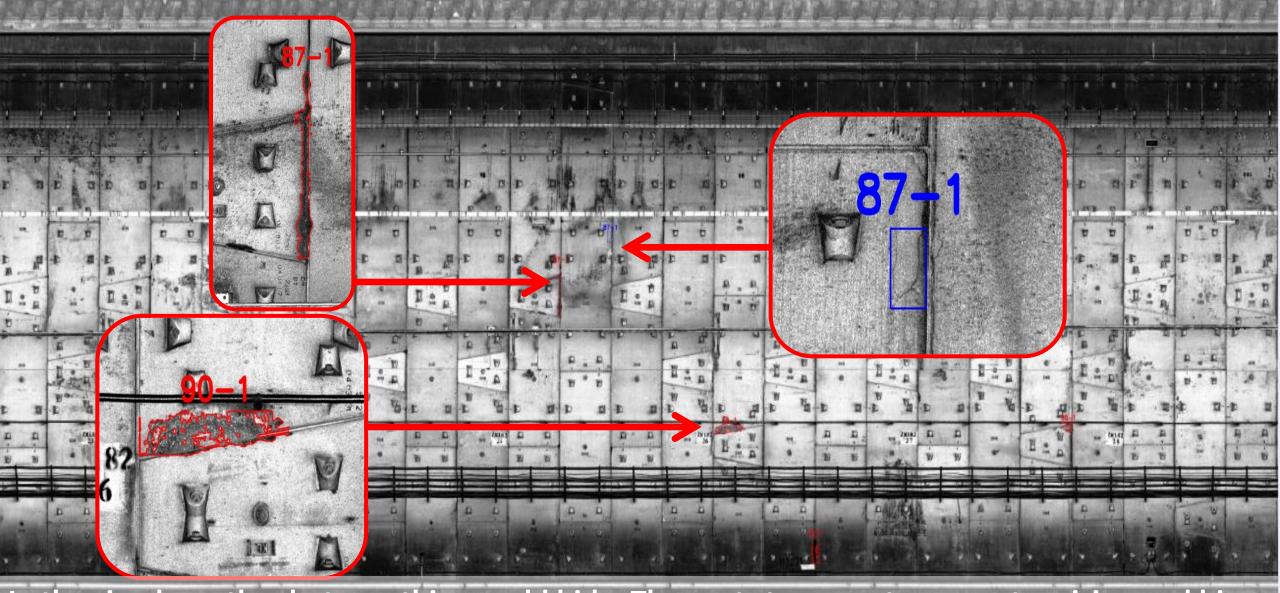






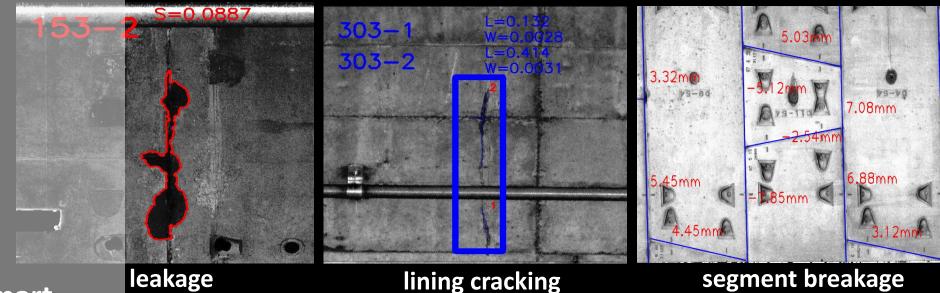






In the circular orthophoto, nothing could hide. The next step goes to computer vision and big data analysis and that's automated detection of the tunnel diseases.

80 85 90 95 10



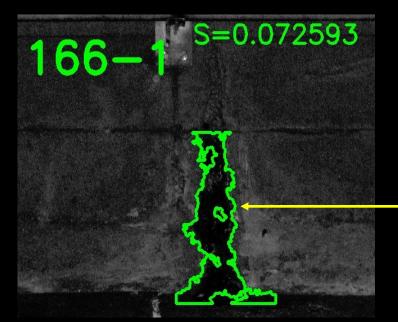
The system serves as a smart A&E doctor capable of automatically finding out the diseases with details like location, length, size, category by AI-based algorithm and machine learning techniques.



Nearly all problematic portions will be detected in big data computation and analysis while the remaining 10%, more or less, requires double checking and manual editing. Are you crazy about this kind of magic?



actual moist on site



detected moist in software



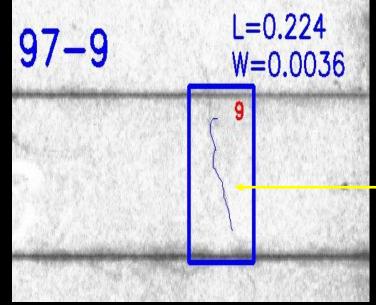
actual concrete falling-off on site

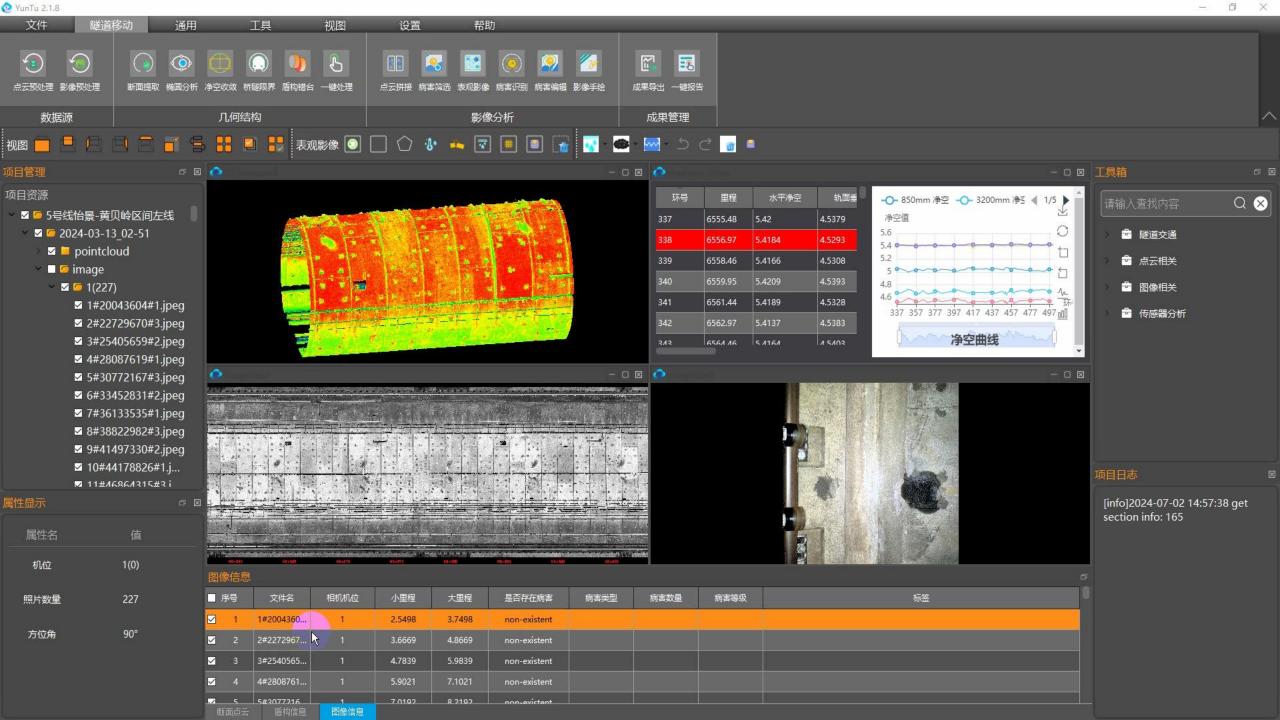


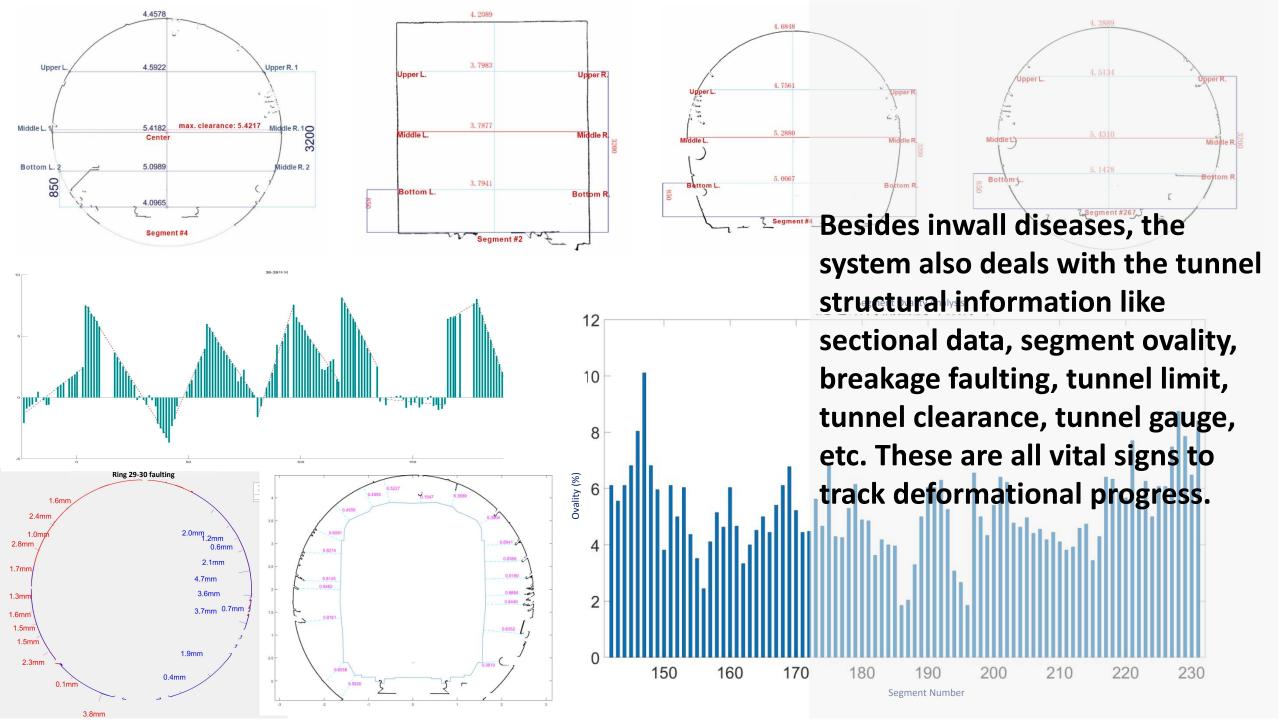
detected concrete falling-off in software detected inwall crack in software

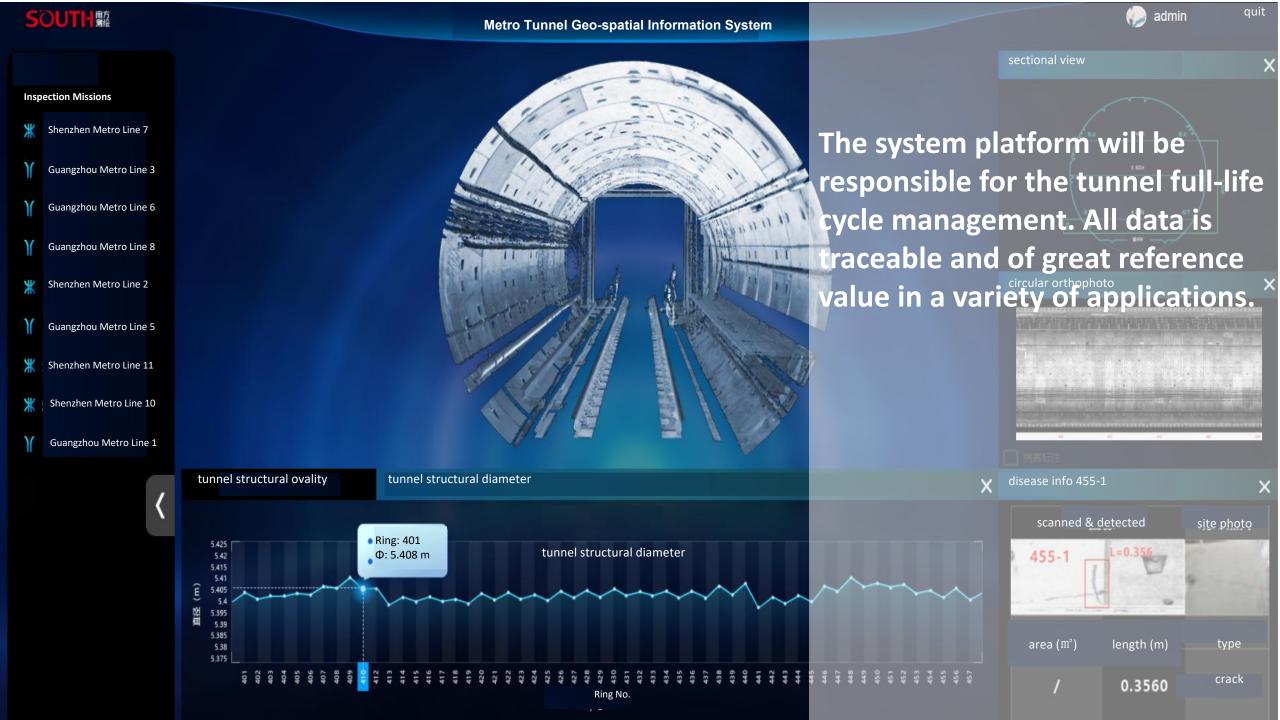


actual inwall crack on site

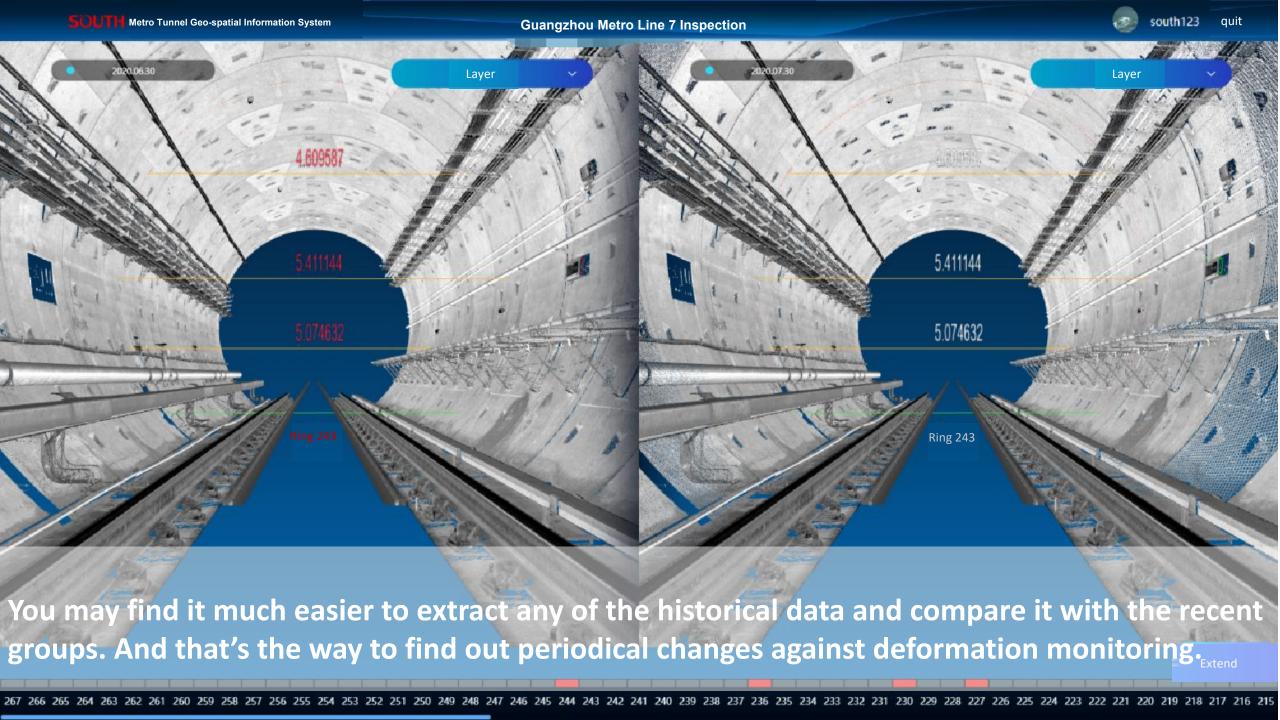












蔡思貝何廣沛主演 TVB 2023 良心劇《你好,我的大夫》

<u>《黄帝内經》提到醫學道理——</u> <u>上醫治未病,中醫治慾病,下醫治已病。</u>

Shortly after accident occurred (己病):
News, announcement, rescue, repair, research, inspection, maintenance,,, and plenty of handling came up.

While accident is on the brink(慾病), Only inspection and maintenance (if necessary).

Long before accident comes (未病), Only inspection and maintenance (if necessary).

Why not try a scientific solution for the routine inspection to 治未病/ 悠病? Hey, there's no replay button in reality!

程嘉应父亲去世,更为了能和辜清劲一起在教研中心工作,考试故意考差,放弃了转去工商管理的机会,谁知辜清劲一点商量的机会都没有,就说自己决定去大陆义诊,增加行医经验,但是义诊是不算工作经验的。经过一晚的深思熟虑,辜清劲还是选择了分手,原因是要去"治未病。"



PS:也是看了这个剧,我才去了解"治未病"的意思。1.根本就没得病的时候,有轻微不舒服的时候,我们去调整它。2.得了病,我们避免它的转移,或者是进一步的恶化。









No news is good news, isn't it? ©