

DESCRIPTION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION: METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR ESTIMATING WEAR
OF TROLLEY WIRE

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001]

The present invention relates to a trolley-wire wear estimation method and apparatus, and specifically to a measured-data analysis method of estimating wear of a trolley wire.

BACKGROUND ART

[0002]

In Patent Document 1 and other patent documents, wear (remaining diameter) of a trolley wire is measured via image measurement, and management is performed to prevent the actually measured value from exceeding a threshold value.

Also, in Non-Patent Document 1, wear (remaining diameter) is measured with a laser measurement apparatus or the like, and management is performed in a similar manner.

PRIOR ART DOCUMENT

PATENT DOCUMENT

[0003]

Patent Document 1: Japanese Patent Application Publication No. 2014-159971 (wear measuring device and method for same)

NON-PATENT DOCUMENT

[0004]

Non-Patent Document 1: "Analysis of Data Measured by Electric Inspection Car for Predicting Wear of Trolley Wire", 2018 IEE-Japan Industry Applications Society Conference, 5-17

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

[0005]

However, if the measurement interval is as short as several months, the progress of the wear is small, and it is not uncommon for the remaining diameter to indicate a time-series increase due to measurement errors. Since the progress of the wear is estimated from such data, Non-Patent Document 1 avoids the reversal by using the difference between points separated by a year and a half interval, and corrects positional displacement by taking a moving average in the positional direction.

[0006]

However, the measurement errors are so large in the first place that the reversal will occur even if an average is taken on a drum basis (a drum is a single, integrated piece of trolley wire and, on average, has a length of approximately 1 km per drum). Therefore, even if the above is performed, the reversal cannot be completely avoided. Thus, a filtering condition (the wear value is 0 if the actually measured value is less than or equal to a threshold value) is set.

[0007]

The present invention aims to provide an apparatus for and a method of performing proper wear estimation from measured values having large errors as above.

MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEMS

[0008]

A trolley-wire wear estimation method according to a first aspect of the present invention for solving the aforementioned problem is a trolley-wire wear estimation method of estimating wear of a trolley wire, characterized in that the trolley-wire wear estimation method includes:

based on a measured value $W[k]$ of remaining diameter of the trolley wire measured on each of measurement days, calculating an estimated value of the remaining diameter by solving an objective function T in equation (1) as an optimization problem that minimizes the objective function T under following constraints; and

estimating a wear rate by using equation (2).

[0009]

[Math. 1]

$$\text{Objective Function: } T = \sum_{k=3}^n (R[k] - R[k-1])^2 + \alpha \sum_{k=1}^n (E[k] - L[k]) \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Constraints: } R[k] &\geq 0 \\ &: E[k] \geq L[k] \end{aligned}$$

where

$R[k]$: the wear rate in a k -th measurement

$E[k]$: the estimated value of the remaining diameter in the k -th measurement

$L[k] = W[k] - \varepsilon$: a lower limit value of the remaining diameter in the k -th measurement

ε : an error value assumed to be contained in the measured value

$$R[k] = -C \frac{E[k] - E[k-1]}{D[k] - D[k-1]}, \quad k = 2, \dots, n \quad \dots (2)$$

where

C : a coefficient converting the wear rate ($C = 365.25$ in a case of conversion into an annualized rate)

$R[k]$: the wear rate in the k -th measurement

$E[k]$: the estimated value of the remaining diameter in the k -th measurement

$D[k]$: a calendar date of the measurement day of the k -th

measurement (a difference is the number of days in a measurement interval).

[0010]

A trolley-wire wear estimation method according to a second aspect of the present invention for solving the aforementioned problem is the trolley-wire wear estimation method according to the first aspect, characterized in that the trolley-wire wear estimation method uses a calculated value of remaining surface area of the trolley wire in place of the measured value $W[k]$ of the remaining diameter of the trolley wire.

[0011]

A trolley-wire wear estimation apparatus according to a third aspect of the present invention for solving the aforementioned problem is a trolley-wire wear estimation apparatus for estimating wear of a trolley wire, characterized in that the trolley-wire wear estimation apparatus includes:

a remaining-diameter estimation unit that, based on a measured value $W[k]$ of remaining diameter of the trolley wire measured on each of measurement days, calculates an estimated value of the remaining diameter by solving an objective function T in equation (1) as an optimization problem that minimizes the objective function T under following constraints; and

estimates a wear rate by using equation (2).

[0012]

[Math. 2]

$$\text{Objective Function: } T = \sum_{k=3}^n (R[k] - R[k-1])^2 + \alpha \sum_{k=1}^n (E[k] - L[k])$$

...(1)

$$\text{Constraints: } R[k] \geq 0$$

$$: E[k] \geq L[k]$$

where

$R[k]$: the wear rate in a k -th measurement

$E[k]$: the estimated value of the remaining diameter in the k -th measurement

$L[k] = W[k] - \varepsilon$: a lower limit value of the remaining diameter in the k -th measurement

ε : an error value assumed to be contained in the measured value

$$R[k] = -C \frac{E[k] - E[k-1]}{D[k] - D[k-1]}, \quad k = 2, \dots, n \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

where

C : a coefficient converting the wear rate ($C = 365.25$ in a case of conversion into an annualized rate)

$R[k]$: the wear rate in the k -th measurement

$E[k]$: the estimated value of the remaining diameter in the k -th measurement

$D[k]$: a calendar date of the measurement day of the k -th measurement (a difference is the number of days in a measurement interval).

[0013]

A trolley-wire wear estimation apparatus according to a fourth aspect of the present invention for solving the aforementioned problem is the trolley-wire wear estimation apparatus according to the third aspect, characterized in that the trolley-wire wear estimation apparatus uses a calculated value of remaining surface area of the trolley wire in place of the measured value $W[k]$ of the remaining diameter of the trolley wire.

EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

[0014]

From a measured value of the remaining diameter measured on each of measurement days, an estimated value of the remaining diameter and a wear rate are estimated by constructing an optimization problem. In this way, it is possible to calculate a proper estimate value and wear rate even if the measured value fluctuates due to an error.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0015]

[Fig. 1] Fig. 1 is a block diagram of a trolley-wire wear estimation apparatus of the present invention.

[Fig. 2] Fig. 2 is a graph illustrating time-series changes of estimated values of remaining diameter and wear rates.

[Fig. 3] Fig. 3 is a block diagram of the estimation apparatus.

MODES FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0016]

A measured value of the remaining diameter of a trolley wire measured on each of measurement days refers to the value of the wear (remaining diameter) of the trolley wire measured at the same position on each of multiple measurement days. Each measured value may be a value from a position corrected in the measurement, or a processed statistical value obtained via averaging within a certain positional range.

[0017]

As illustrated in Fig. 1, the present invention uses an estimation apparatus 20 on a sequence of measured values 10 to estimate proper estimated values and wear rates as the time-series change of the remaining diameter, and outputs them as an estimation result 30.

Specifically, the sequence of measured values 10 are

constituted of measured values $W[1], W[2], \dots, W[n]$ of the remaining diameter measured on measurement days $D[1], D[2], \dots, D[n]$, respectively. The measured values are acquired by, for example, imaging the lower surface of the trolley wire, which wears by contacting a pantograph, with a camera installed on the roof of a train, as in Patent Document 1.

[0018]

The estimation apparatus 20 estimates estimated values of the remaining diameter and the wear rates on measurement days based on the sequence of measured values 10 of the remaining diameter measured on the measurement days, and includes a remaining-diameter estimation unit 21 and a wear-rate estimation unit 22, as illustrated in Fig. 3. The estimation apparatus 20 may be implemented by installing software onto a computer.

The estimation result 30 is a sequence obtained by adding estimated values $E[1], E[2], \dots, E[n]$ of the remaining diameter and wear rates $R[2], \dots, R[n]$ to the measured values $W[1], W[2], \dots, W[n]$ of the remaining diameter on the measurement days $D[1], D[2], \dots, D[n]$. Each wear rate represents the change of the estimated value of the remaining diameter over the interval between measurement days. For this reason, the wear rate does not exist for the first day and exists for the second and following days.

[0019]

The remaining-diameter estimation unit 21 estimates the remaining diameter by constructing and solving an optimization problem that minimizes an objective function described in equation (1) under the following constraints. The optimization problem will be described later. There are two constraints which

are that the wear rate is greater than or equal to 0, and the estimated value of the remaining diameter is greater than or equal to a lower limit value obtained by subtracting an error value ε from the measured value of the remaining diameter.

The wear-rate estimation unit 22 calculates each wear rate based on estimated values, as indicated by equation (2).

[0020]

Note that in practice, instead of having the remaining-diameter estimation unit 21 calculate the remaining diameter via optimization and then the wear-rate estimation unit 22 calculate the wear rate, the estimated value of the remaining diameter and the estimated value of the wear rate are simultaneously estimated in an iterative manner in the course of optimization, like the two curved arrows given in Fig. 3 between the remaining-diameter estimation unit 21 and the wear-rate estimation unit 22. Specifically, to solve the optimization problem, the remaining diameter and the wear rate are simultaneously estimated via iterative processing involving estimating the wear rate based on an estimated value of the remaining diameter to calculate the objective function, and estimating the remaining diameter again based on it.

[0021]

[Math. 3]

$$\text{Objective Function: } T = \sum_{k=3}^n (R[k] - R[k-1])^2 + \alpha \sum_{k=1}^n (E[k] - L[k]) \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Constraints: } & R[k] \geq 0 \\ & : E[k] \geq L[k] \end{aligned}$$

where

$R[k]$: the wear rate in the k -th measurement

$E[k]$: the estimated value of the remaining diameter in

the k -th measurement

$L[k] = W[k] - \varepsilon$: the lower limit value of the remaining diameter in the k -th measurement

ε : the error value assumed to be contained in the measured value

$$R[k] = -C \frac{E[k] - E[k-1]}{D[k] - D[k-1]}, \quad k = 2, \dots, n \quad \dots (2)$$

where

C : a coefficient converting the wear rate ($C = 365.25$ in a case of conversion into an annualized rate)

$R[k]$: the wear rate in the k -th measurement

$E[k]$: the estimated value of the remaining diameter in the k -th measurement

$D[k]$: the calendar date of the measurement day of the k -th measurement (the difference is the number of days in the measurement interval)

[0022]

The optimization problem can be solved with, for example, a solver that can be added as an add-in to Microsoft Excel (trade name by Microsoft Corporation) or the like. The solver is one function for spreadsheet software, and refers to a function capable of calculating optimal values of multiple variables contained in a numerical equation for obtaining a target value. The solver can calculate optimal values of the multiple variables by determining the correlation between the variables while changing the variables. The solver can also set a particular constraint on a given variable, and make a particular variable hold the largest value and the smallest value by changing the values of the other variables.

[0023]

The following is complementary description of the objective function.

The objective function essentially serves to reduce the time-series change of the wear rate, and further its second term is added as a constraint relaxation term to make it less likely for the estimated value to exceed the upper limit.

In the case of the present problem, the essential objective function is only the first term

[0024]

[Math. 4]

$$\sum_{k=3}^n (R[k] - R[k-1])^2$$

[0025]

and it is proper for the second term

[0026]

[Math. 5]

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (E[k] - L[k])$$

[0027]

to be essentially the following constraint.

[0028]

[Math. 6]

$$E[k] \leq U[k] \quad \dots (3)$$

$U[k] = W[k] + \varepsilon$: the upper limit value of the remaining diameter in the k -th measurement

[0029]

However, in the case of the present problem, there is often no solution satisfying the constraint (3). Since the problem cannot be solved in this state, appropriate weighting is used to obtain an alleviated condition as below.

[0030]

[Math. 7]

$$T = \sum_{k=3}^n (R[k] - R[k-1])^2 + \alpha \sum_{k=1}^n \max(E[k] - U[k], 0)$$

[0031]

Further, since this alleviated approach is somewhat likely to result in a constraint violation, it is changed as follows for the purpose of intensifying the constraint.

[0032]

[Math. 8]

$$T = \sum_{k=3}^n (R[k] - R[k-1])^2 + \alpha \sum_{k=1}^n \max(E[k] - L[k], 0)$$

[0033]

$\max(a, b)$ means the larger of a and b .

The final equation has the following constraint.

[0034]

[Math. 9]

$$E[k] \geq L[k]$$

[0035]

Hence, the second term will never be less than or equal to 0. Thus, $\max$ can be omitted, so that

[0036]

[Math. 10]

$$T = \sum_{k=3}^n (R[k] - R[k-1])^2 + \alpha \sum_{k=1}^n (E[k] - L[k])$$

[0037]

is obtained.

EMBODIMENT 1

[0038]

Fig. 2 illustrates, in the form of a graph, time-series changes of the estimated value of the remaining diameter and the wear rate estimated by the present invention.

In this instance, parameters are set such that $C = 365.25$, $\alpha = 1$, and $\varepsilon = 0.01$ mm, and the shift of the remaining diameter is estimated by utilizing the data of 16 measurements.

[0039]

In Fig. 2, the remaining diameter (measured value) is illustrated by a solid line, the upper limit value (0.01) and the lower limit value (-0.01) relative to the remaining diameter are illustrated by chain lines, and the wear rate is illustrated by a two-dot chain line.

As illustrated by $\circ$, the measured value is abnormally small at the points at which the estimated value is outside the range of ± 0.01 mm from the measured value, which are the third and fifth points. On the other hand, as illustrated by $\bullet$, estimated values that are proper as a whole are selected at the other points, i.e., the points at which the estimated value is within the range of ± 0.01 mm from the measured value. The graph also indicates that the shift of the wear rate is proper.

[0040]

Specifically, as illustrated by the narrow line connecting $\bullet$ and $\circ$, a proper result is obtained in which the estimated value gradually decreases toward the right side in Fig. 2, i.e. with the elapse of time. Likewise, estimation of the wear rate based on the estimated value leads to a proper result in which the wear rate gradually increases toward the right side in Fig. 2, i.e. with the elapse of time.

EMBODIMENT 2

[0041]

This embodiment relates to correction of the wear rate by the surface area of contact of the overhead wire (trolley wire).

The first term of the objective function in the above-described embodiment 1 minimizes the change of the wear rate. This asserts that the wear rate is constant (as long as

no external condition changes).

[0042]

However, while the trolley wire is new, the width of contact between the trolley wire and a pantograph is small, and the wear therefore progresses faster when considered based on the remaining diameter. In other words, the wear rate is not constant.

Thus, this is corrected in this embodiment by using a wear rate based on the remaining surface area, instead of the wear rate based on the remaining diameter. The remaining surface area can be calculated from the remaining diameter as long as the cross-sectional shape of the trolley wire is known.

[0043]

Specifically, the "remaining diameter" in math. 3 in embodiment 1 is replaced with the "remaining surface area". Then, based on a sequence of calculated values of the remaining surface area on measurement days, estimated values of the remaining surface area and wear rates on the measurement days are estimated. In Fig. 3, a remaining surface area estimator is provided in place of the remaining-diameter estimation unit 21. The wear-rate estimation unit 22 calculates the wear rate based on the estimated values of the remaining surface area.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0044]

The present invention is widely industrially applicable as a trolley-wire wear estimation method and a trolley-wire wear estimation apparatus.

EXPLANATION OF THE REFERENCE NUMERALS

[0045]

10 sequence of measured values

- 20 estimation apparatus
- 21 remaining-diameter estimation unit
- 22 wear-rate estimation unit
- 30 estimation result

CLAIMS

[Claim 1]

A trolley-wire wear estimation method of estimating wear of a trolley wire, characterized in that the trolley-wire wear estimation method comprises:

based on a measured value $W[k]$ of remaining diameter of the trolley wire measured on each of measurement days, calculating an estimated value of the remaining diameter by solving an objective function T in equation (1) as an optimization problem that minimizes the objective function T under following constraints; and

estimating a wear rate by using equation (2),

wherein

[Math. 1]

$$\text{Objective Function: } T = \sum_{k=3}^n (R[k] - R[k-1])^2 + \alpha \sum_{k=1}^n (E[k] - L[k]) \quad \dots (1)$$

$$\text{Constraints: } R[k] \geq 0$$

$$: E[k] \geq L[k]$$

where

$R[k]$: the wear rate in a k -th measurement

$E[k]$: the estimated value of the remaining diameter in the k -th measurement

$L[k] = W[k] - \varepsilon$: a lower limit value of the remaining diameter in the k -th measurement

ε : an error value assumed to be contained in the measured value

$$R[k] = -C \frac{E[k] - E[k-1]}{D[k] - D[k-1]}, \quad k = 2, \dots, n \quad \dots (2)$$

where

C : a coefficient converting the wear rate ($C = 365.25$ in

a case of conversion into an annualized rate)

$R[k]$: the wear rate in the k -th measurement

$E[k]$: the estimated value of the remaining diameter in the k -th measurement

$D[k]$: a calendar date of the measurement day of the k -th measurement (a difference is the number of days in a measurement interval).

[Claim 2]

The trolley-wire wear estimation method according to claim 1, characterized in that the trolley-wire wear estimation method uses a calculated value of remaining surface area of the trolley wire in place of the measured value $W[k]$ of the remaining diameter of the trolley wire.

[Claim 3]

A trolley-wire wear estimation apparatus for estimating wear of a trolley wire, characterized in that the trolley-wire wear estimation apparatus comprises:

a remaining-diameter estimation unit that, based on a measured value $W[k]$ of remaining diameter of the trolley wire measured on each of measurement days, calculates an estimated value of the remaining diameter by solving an objective function T in equation (1) as an optimization problem that minimizes the objective function T under following constraints; and

estimates a wear rate by using equation (2),

wherein

[Math. 2]

$$\text{Objective Function: } T = \sum_{k=3}^n (R[k] - R[k-1])^2 + \alpha \sum_{k=1}^n (E[k] - L[k]) \dots (1)$$

Constraints: $R[k] \geq 0$

: $E[k] \geq L[k]$

where

$R[k]$: the wear rate in a k -th measurement

$E[k]$: the estimated value of the remaining diameter in the k -th measurement

$L[k] = W[k] - \varepsilon$: a lower limit value of the remaining diameter in the k -th measurement

ε : an error value assumed to be contained in the measured value

$$R[k] = -C \frac{E[k] - E[k-1]}{D[k] - D[k-1]}, \quad k = 2, \dots, n \quad \dots (2)$$

where

C : a coefficient converting the wear rate ($C = 365.25$ in a case of conversion into an annualized rate)

$R[k]$: the wear rate in the k -th measurement

$E[k]$: the estimated value of the remaining diameter in the k -th measurement

$D[k]$: a calendar date of the measurement day of the k -th measurement (a difference is the number of days in a measurement interval).

[Claim 4]

The trolley-wire wear estimation apparatus according to claim 3, characterized in that the trolley-wire wear estimation apparatus uses a calculated value of remaining surface area of the trolley wire in place of the measured value $W[k]$ of the remaining diameter of the trolley wire.