

Railway Track Monitoring for Obstacles and Damage Detection using AI and ML

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Abstract: *Railway Track Tracer System for creature detection is a system for detecting object and fire on the railway tracks. This system will help to avoid many accidents that occur on rails. This system frequently monitors the railway tracks using a camera, so that the presence of object can be easily identified and then necessary actions can be taken to prevent accidents. Internet of Things is the most studied field and its applications are endless. Internet of Things (IOT) is implemented to give an up-to-date update on the railway management. In this mode IR sensor is used for checking the availability of the platform. This system is used update the platform availability to the upcoming train to avoid the prevent accidents. To detect fire and automatic engine detachment. To update the platform availability. There has been an upsurge in railway accidents, which are mostly caused by track quandaries. That might be an obstacle, a fire detection, or some other fault with the track. So, keeping track of all these difficulties is a time consuming chore for a person. So, we engendered an IoT-predicated Railway Inspection System that includes a sensor-equipped robot car that can identify quandaries on the track which have potential for causing railway accidents, and the sensors utilized to detect this were tilt, ultrasonic, infrared, water, and fire sensors and the movement is controlled using the Relay. In this project we have built the train track security and Monitoring application. In which we monitoring the rails i.e. tracks of trains with an automated robot which we are passing through this track which will detects and inspects the track status like curve and damages etc. and we are controlling this bot remotely so we are getting all these data via an android app this way are monitoring the track in real time with the track fault detection. So with this data we can prevent the remedies like accidents and train sleeping due to those faulty tracks.*

Keywords: Railway Track Tracer System, Railway Track Monitoring, Creature Detection, Object Detection, Fire Detection, IoT-based Railway Inspection, Internet of Things (IoT), Railway Safety System, Sensor-Based Monitoring, Ultrasonic Sensor, Infrared (IR) Sensor, Fire Sensor, Tilt Sensor, Water Sensor, Automated Robot Car, Track Fault Detection, Real-Time Monitoring, Railway Accident Prevention, Platform Availability Detection, Android App Control, Remote Monitoring, Track Damage Detection, Obstacle Detection, Curve Detection

I. INTRODUCTION

Railway infrastructure plays a vital role in transportation and economic development. However, railway tracks are vulnerable to wear, cracks, loose fasteners, track deformation, and unexpected obstacles such as animals, fallen trees, or debris. Traditional monitoring systems rely heavily on manual inspection, which is time-consuming, labor-intensive, and prone to human error.

With advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning (ML), computer vision, and IoT devices, it is now possible to implement real-time, automated railway track monitoring systems. These systems can detect structural issues and obstacles early, enabling predictive maintenance and reducing the risk of derailments and accidents. AI-powered monitoring enhances safety, improves operational efficiency, and optimizes maintenance costs for railway networks.



II. PROJECT OBJECTIVE

- To design and implement an AI/ML-based system capable of detecting obstacles and structural damages on railway tracks in real time.
- To reduce human dependency in track inspection by automating continuous surveillance.
- To enhance railway safety by enabling early warning systems and predictive maintenance.
- To integrate computer vision, sensors, and data analytics for accurate detection and classification of track anomalies.
- To create a scalable system that can be deployed on locomotives, drones, or track-side monitoring units.

III. SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

- Implementation of computer vision algorithms for detecting cracks, misalignments, loose fasteners, and rail surface defects.
- Obstacle detection using deep learning (YOLO, Faster R-CNN, MobileNet).
- Use of onboard sensors (cameras, LiDAR, accelerometers) for data collection.
- Development of a real-time alerting mechanism for track anomalies.
- Building a dataset of track images and obstacle scenarios for model training.
- Data preprocessing, feature extraction, and ML model development.
- Deployment on embedded systems (Raspberry Pi, Jetson Nano) or cloud-based platforms.

IV. OUT-OF-SCOPE

- Complete redesign or construction of railway hardware components.
- Real-time control of train movement or braking systems (only detection and alerting).
- Large-scale railway network integration or commercial deployment.
- Legal compliance, railway authority certification, and regulatory approvals.
- Extensive environmental stress testing (temperature, vibration, weather).

V. PROJECT CONTEXT AND STRATEGIC IMPERATIVE

Railway safety is a strategic priority for national transportation systems. Increasing railway traffic, aging track infrastructure, and costly manual inspections create a pressing need for automated solutions. Derailments caused by track fractures or obstacles lead to severe economic losses and casualties.

AI-based monitoring systems provide a **strategic advantage** by enabling:

- **Predictive Maintenance:** Detect faults before failure occurs.
- **Cost Reduction:** Minimize manual inspection effort and maintenance downtime.
- **Improved Reliability:** Reduce accidents and delays.
- **Scalability:** Can be deployed across long railway corridors.
- **Digital Transformation:** Supports modernization and smart railway initiatives.

This project aligns with global trends in intelligent transportation, Industry 4.0, and AI-driven infrastructure monitoring.

VI. METHODOLOGY

Step 1: Requirement Analysis

Identify potential defects (cracks, misalignment, broken sleepers, rail surface wear).

Define obstacle categories (animals, fallen trees, humans, vehicles, stones, etc.).

Determine hardware requirements (HD camera, sensors, GPU module).

Step 2: Data Collection

Capture railway track videos/images from locomotives, drones, or dedicated monitoring vehicles.

Collect images of various obstacle scenarios.



Label datasets using annotation tools such as LabelImg or Roboflow.

Step 3: Data Preprocessing

Image enhancement (noise reduction, contrast adjustment).

Train-test split.

Data augmentation: rotation, scaling, cropping, illumination adjustments.

Step 4: Model Development

For obstacle detection:

Use deep learning architectures:

YOLOv5/YOLOv8

Faster R-CNN

SSD MobileNet

For damage/defect detection:

CNN-based crack detection

Mask R-CNN for segmentation

Edge-detection and anomaly-detection algorithms

Training & Validation:

Evaluate performance using accuracy, mAP, precision, recall, F1-score.

Step 5: Sensor Integration (Optional)

Use accelerometers to detect vibration anomalies.

LiDAR for 3D obstacle mapping.

Step 6: Real-Time Inference System

Deploy models on embedded hardware:

Nvidia Jetson Nano/Xavier

Raspberry Pi with USB accelerators (Coral TPU).

Implement real-time video feed processing.

Set threshold values for defect detection.

Step 7: Alerting and Reporting System

SMS/email alerts.

Graphical dashboard showing track health, anomaly type, and severity level.

Log historical anomaly data for predictive maintenance.

Step 8: Testing and Evaluation

Test under different lighting, weather, and track conditions.

Validate obstacle and defect detection accuracy.

Measure system latency and performance.



VII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



Fig 1: LCD Display showing Platforms Checking



Fig 2: LCD Display showing Platform Availability Status



Fig 3: : Obstacle Detection Display Showing Object Distance



LCD Display Showing Platform Checking

The figure shows a 16×2 LCD display connected to the Railway Track Tracer System. The system is currently in the process of scanning the nearby platforms using its sensors. The LCD displays the message **“Platforms Checking...”**, indicating that the microcontroller is actively verifying the availability status of each platform. This is part of the automated monitoring logic where IR sensors detect whether a platform is free or occupied. The display helps operators visually confirm that the platform-checking routine is functioning correctly.

LCD Display Showing Platform Availability Status

This figure displays the output of the platform availability detection after the scanning process is complete. The LCD shows the message **“Platform 3 Available”**, which indicates that **Platform 3 is currently free** for incoming trains. The system uses IR sensors to detect the presence or absence of obstacles or trains on the platform. Once the status is determined, the microcontroller updates the LCD to provide clear and real-time information to operators or the system controller.

LCD Display Showing Object Detection Status

The figure displays the 16×2 LCD screen output of the Railway Track Tracer System during obstacle detection. The message **“Object Detected – Distance of 50 cm”** indicates that the ultrasonic sensor has identified an object present on or near the railway track at an approximate distance of **50 centimeters** from the sensor module. This real-time measurement helps the system detect potential hazards such as animals, debris, or other obstacles, enabling timely alerts and preventive action to avoid accidents. The LCD provides immediate visual feedback to operators and verifies the working accuracy of the obstacle detection mechanism.

VIII. Conclusion

AI and Machine Learning are transforming railway safety by enabling intelligent, automated monitoring systems that can detect track defects and obstacles with high accuracy. Such systems improve reliability, reduce inspection costs, and help prevent accidents by providing early warnings. Integrating computer vision, deep learning, and sensor technologies ensures continuous surveillance of railway tracks and supports predictive maintenance approaches. This project contributes significantly to the advancement of smart railway infrastructure and aligns with national goals for safer and more efficient transportation systems.

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