

Data specifications to final stage

1. Introduction

To promote the development of PHM in the rail transit industry and attract more scholars, engineers, and students to join studies on related techniques, the Committee of PHM-Beijing 2024 organized the PHM Data Challenge with the background of fault diagnosis for subway train transmission systems.

2. Dataset overview

Datasets used at the final stage are provided by the State Key Laboratory of Advanced Rail Autonomous Operation of Beijing Jiaotong University. Based on the normal and 16 single typical fault classes in the preliminary training datasets, 2 component-level compound-fault classes and 3 system-level compound-fault classes are further given at the final stage. The datasets are available for everyone. In addition to the competition, participants are encouraged to use the datasets to verify original fault diagnosis algorithms and submit papers to the proceedings of the PHM-Beijing2024. The following article can be referenced when you use the datasets:

A. Ding, Y. Qin, B. Wang, L. Guo, L. Jia, and X. Cheng, Evolvable graph neural network for system-level incremental fault diagnosis of train transmission systems, Mechanical Systems and Signal Processing, 210 (2024) 111175.

3. Experimental platform



Fig.1 Experimental platform for fault simulation of subway train transmission systems.

The data is collected from the experimental platform for fault simulation of subway train bogies, as shown in Fig. 1. This platform is designed and adjusted according to the real bogies of subway trains, and the scale of the platform to the real bogie is 1:2. The single transmission chain includes a motor, a gearbox, and two axle boxes. The transmission chain is driven by a three-phase asynchronous AC motor. The load is applied via electro-hydraulic load equipment. The motor bearing type is SKF 6205-2RSH. The gears of the reduction gearbox are helical gears. The number of the driving gear teeth is 16, while the number of the driven gear teeth is 107. The axial



bearing type of driving gear is HRB 32305. The axle box bearing type is HRB 352213.

4. Working conditions

The datasets consider 9 working conditions, as listed in Table 1. Different motor speed is to simulate different train speed, while different lateral load is to simulate trains going straight or round corners. The positive value of load denotes that the loading direction points to the motor side. Otherwise, it denotes that the loading direction points to the gearbox side.

Motor speed/lateral load Motor speed/lateral load Working condition Working condition WC1 20Hz/0kN WC6 40Hz/-10kN WC2 20Hz/10kN WC7 60Hz/0kN WC3 20Hz/-10kN WC8 60Hz/10kN WC4 40Hz/0kNWC9 60Hz/-10kN WC5 40Hz/10kN

Table 1 Working condition list

5. Sampling setting

A total of 21 channel signals including vibration and current are collected with a sampling frequency of 64kHz in the experiments. The deployment of sensors is shown in Fig. 1. The information on sensor channels is given in Table 2.

Channel	Components	Deployment location	Signal type	
CH1				
CH2		Motor (drive end)	Tri-axial acceleration	
CH3				
CH4			Tri-axial acceleration	
CH5	Motor	Motor (fan end)		
CH6				
CH7				
CH8		Motor (cable)	Three-phase current	
CH9				
CH10			Tri-axial acceleration	
CH11		Gearbox (input axle)		
CH12	Gearbox			
CH13		Gearbox (output axle)	Tri-axial acceleration	
CH14				
CH15				
CH16	A-1 1 - (1 C)	A-1 1 (1)	Tri-axial acceleration	
CH17	Axle box (left)	Axle box (end cover)	111-axiai acceleration	

Table 2 Summary of sensor channel information



CH18			
CH19			
CH20	Axle box (right)	Axle box (end cover)	Tri-axial acceleration
CH21			

6. Fault types and Sample labels

Note that the labeling way at the final stage is different from that at the preliminary stage. Please read this paragraph carefully. The basic health states of the components (motors, gearboxes, axle boxes) in datasets are given in Table 3. Fig. 4 shows the photographs of fault simulations in the experiments. Examples are listed in Table 4, which presents the labels of classical single-fault classes, component-level compound-fault classes, and system-level compound-fault classes based on basic health states. The labeling at the final stage should be subject to this way.

Table 3 Health state in the datasets

Component	Basic health state	Description
	M0	Normal condition
	M1	Short circuit
Motor	M2	Broken rotor bar
	M3	Bearing fault
	M4	Bowed axis
	G0	Normal condition
	G1	Gear cracked tooth
	G2	Gear worn tooth
	G3	Gear missing tooth
Gearbox	G4	Gear chipped tooth
	G5	Bearing inner race fault
	G6	Bearing outer race fault
	G7	Bearing rolling element fault
	G8	Bearing cage fault
	LA0	Normal condition
	LA1	Bearing inner race fault
Axle box (left)	LA2	Bearing outer race fault
	LA3	Bearing rolling element fault
	LA4	Bearing cage fault
xle box (right)	RA0	Normal condition



Table4 Label labeling examples (Important)

Example		Description of the fault	Label
Typical single-fault classes	Example 1	Short circuit (Motor)	M1_G0_LA0_RA0
	Example 2	Gear cracked tooth (Gearbox)	M0_G1_LA0_RA0
	Example 3	Bearing inner race fault (Left axle box)	M0_G0_LA1_RA0
Component-level compound-fault classes	Example 1	Gear chipped tooth (Gearbox) + Bearing inner race fault (Gearbox)	M0_G4+G5_LA0_RA0
	Example 2	Bearing inner race fault (Left axle box) + Bearing outer race fault (Left axle box) + Bearing rolling element fault (Left axle box) + Bearing cage fault (Left axle box)	M0_G0_LA1+LA2+LA3+LA4_RA0
System-level compound-fault classes	Example 1	Short circuit (Motor) + Bearing inner race fault (Left axle box)	M1_G0_LA1_RA0
	Example 2	Gear missing tooth (Gearbox) + Bearing inner race fault (Left axle box)	M0_G3_LA1_RA0
	Example 3	Short circuit (Motor) + Bearing inner race fault (Motor) + Bearing inner race fault (Right axle box)	M1_G0_LA1_RA1

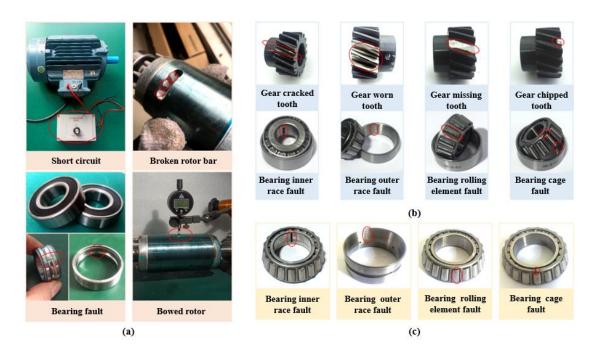


Fig. 2. Photographs of fault simulations. (a) Motor. (b) Gearbox. (c) Axle box



7. Folder structures

The structure of the dataset folder provided at the final stage is shown in Fig. 3. Training datasets are placed in the 'Training' folder. Its subfolders are named based on the sample labels. For component-level compound-fault and system-level compound-fault classes, only representative class examples are provided. Several samples are provided for each health state. Each sample contains 4 CSV files, which are sensor data corresponding to the signal channels of the traction motor, reduction gearbox, and two axle boxes. Test datasets are placed in the 'Test' folder. The test samples do not provide labels. After entering the 'Test' folder, you will see several subfolders named based on the sample serial number. The internal structure of each sample is the same as that in the training datasets.

It should be noted that the working conditions of the training samples and test samples are not provided, and the working conditions of the test samples are different from those of the training samples, thereby increasing the challenge of competition. Importantly, the test datasets are updated every two weeks, and the classes contained in the test datasets may be changed. Also, the test datasets may contain samples belonging to unseen classes in the training datasets.

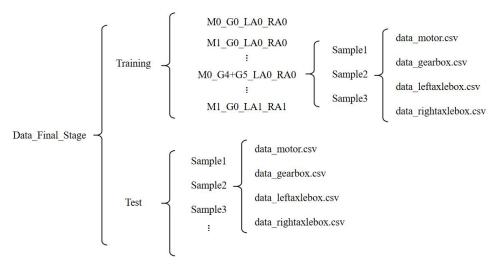


Fig.3 Folder structures of provided datasets

8. CSV files

For the sensor data in the CSV file provided at the final stage, different columns represent different sensor channels, and different rows denote different sampling points. The meaning of the channel has been given in Table 2. Fig. 4 demonstrates an example of motor sensor data, and other CSV files are similar.

9. Contact information

If you have any questions about the datasets, please contact us at any time.

Email: data challenge2024@outlook.com

Website: https://www.icphm.org



Fig.4 An example of a CSV file containing sensor data of the motor