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Designing future turnouts – where research capabilities meet industry needs

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Rail Tech expert series, Paris 26th January 2016
'Wheel/Rail Interface & Switches'

University of
HUDDERSFIELD
Institute of Railway Research



Session 2: "Optimising opposite demands"
**Designing future turnouts -
where research capabilities
meet industry needs**

Speaker: Dr Y. Bezin (*IRR Head of Research, Huddersfield, UK*)

Inspiring tomorrow's professionals



Content

- Background
 - Key WRI issues at Switches & Crossings
- Key areas of research
 - EU projects landscape
- How to address key challenges
 - Research tools and validation aspects
 - 'Conflicting requirements' for optimisation
- Collaboration
 - Challenges and opportunities



Background

Complexity

- Large # of parts
- Wide range of possible layout configuration
- Moving parts & exposed mechanisms
- Mechanical interfaces
- Weak structural components



Non-linearities

- Rail cross sections (bearing surface)
- Structural stiffness (rail bending stiffness, bearers length & ballast support)
- Rail inclination
- Track curvature
- Cant deficiency

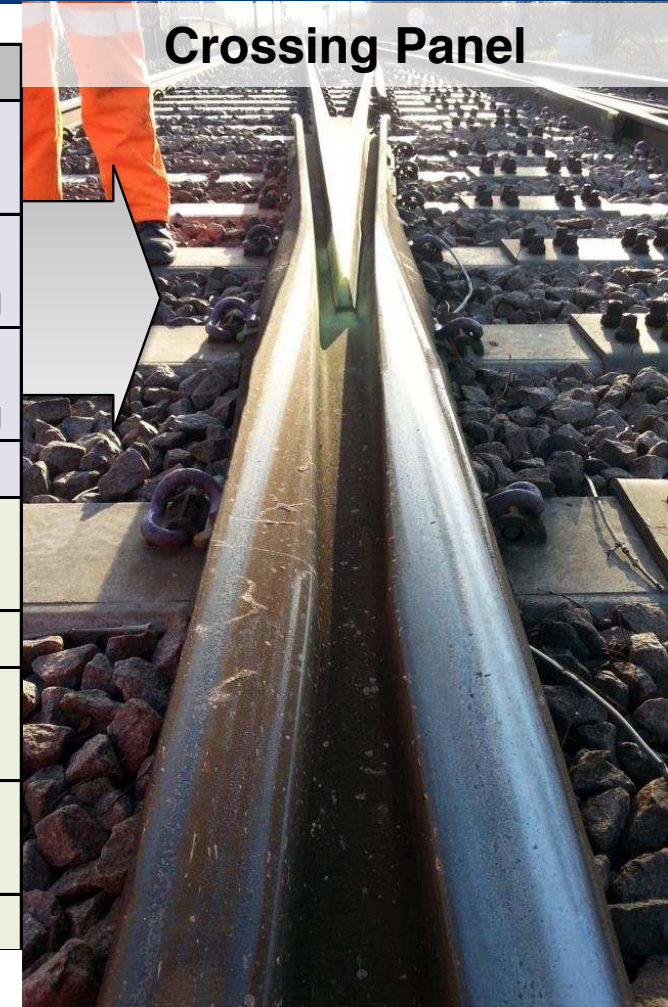
S&C key components and damages

Switch Panel



Component	Failures
Cast manganese Casting	transverse fatigue crack (foot or nose)
Crossing nose	wear, plastic deformation, shelling and spalling
Wing rail bearers	wear, plastic deformation, shelling and spalling fatigue cracking, voids
switch rails	lippening, head checks, squats, wear
points	all the above + fracture by fatigue
stock rails	lippening, head checks, squats, wear, spalling
slide plates bearers	poor movement (high friction) and seizure fatigue cracking, voids

Crossing Panel



S&C key components and damages



Spalling of
stock rail

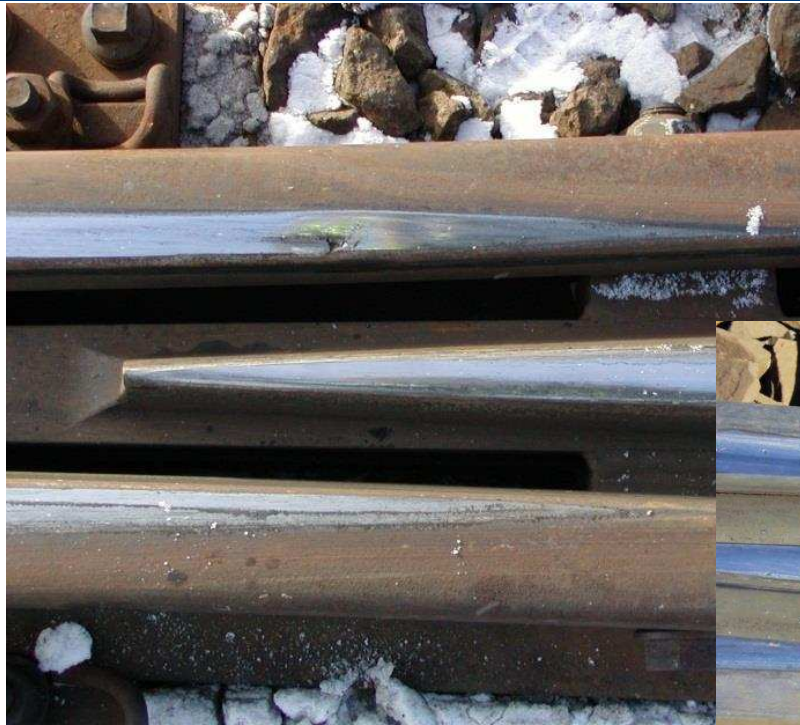
Subsurface
initiated
fatigue



Lipping of
switch/stock rails



S&C key components and damages



Plastic deformation of wing rails

Spalling of crossings

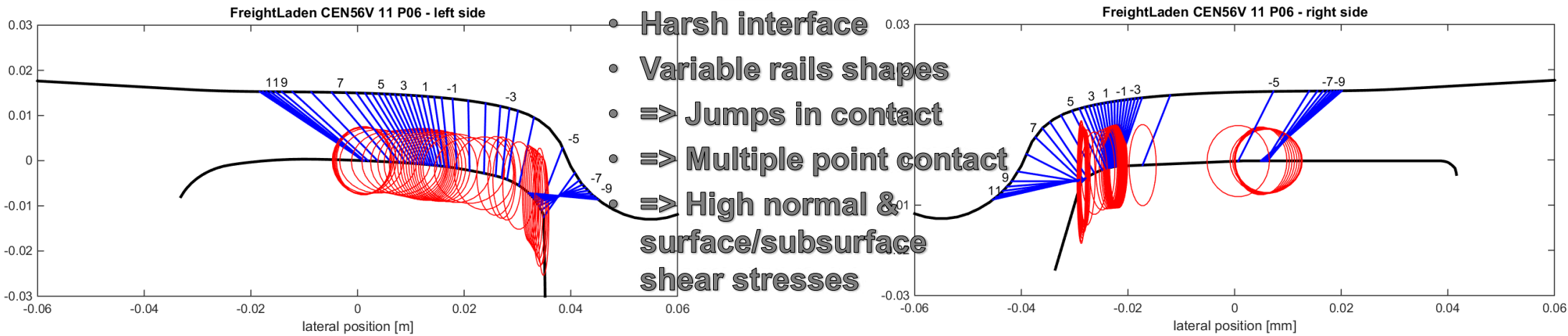


Spalling & plastic deformation of crossing nose

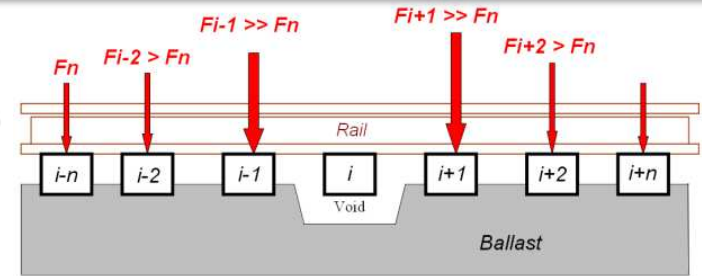
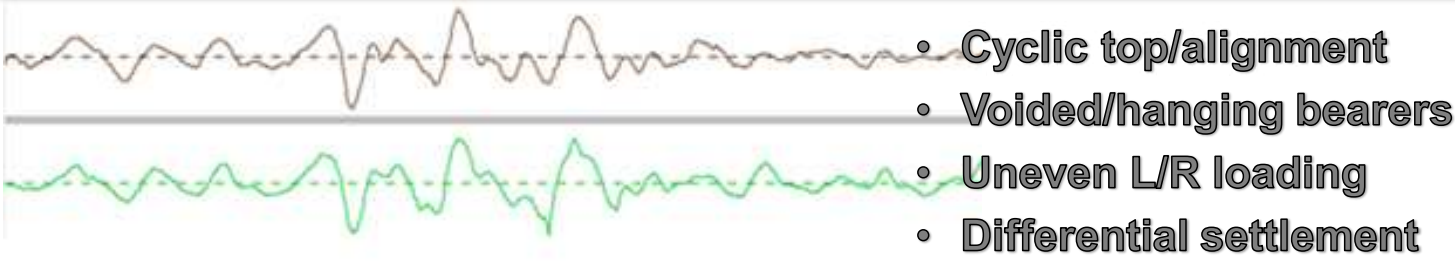


Root causes – dynamic WR Interaction

Poor compliance of W-R geometries



Poor maintenance + support

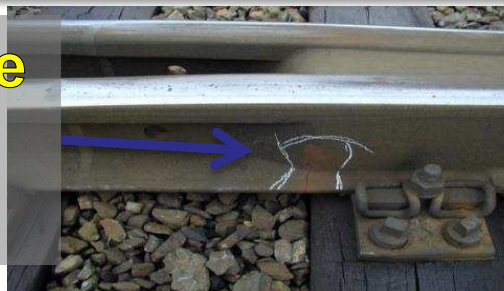


Root causes – dynamic WR Interaction

Poor compliance of W-R geometries



Casting/nose
fatigue
cracking



Root causes – Influential factors

- **Design** (system level => vehicle-track...)
- **Environmental** (incl. extreme weather)
- **Installation/set-up** (human factor, tolerances...)
- **Maintenance** (mechanised/manual...)
- **Manufacturing** (processes/tolerances/...)
- **Operational** (speed, loading regime, traffic mix, tonnages...)



Reference: D131 Operational failure modes of SCs

Key areas of research & development

Eslöv-Sweden test site:

- Kinematic Gauge Optimisation
- Resilient stiffness

Haste-German test site:

- Crossing nose shape (e.g. MaKüDe)
- Material (built-up)

Simulation software:

- Benchmarking
- KGO optimisation
- Support stiffness variation

Simulation of:

- Derailment analysis
- Switch rail shape optimisation
- Impact of wheel shape
- Under sleeper pads
- Innovative structures

Material

- Higher steel grades

Concept evaluation:

- New switch concepts
- New drive and lock devices



FP6
Innotrack

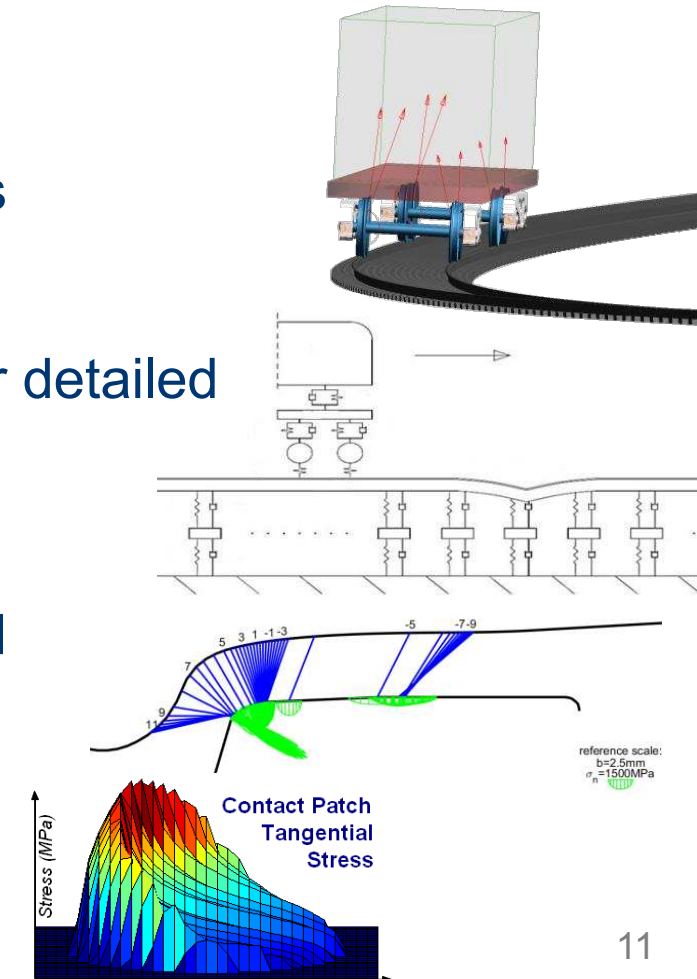
FP7
Sustrail
Rivas
DRail
Capacity4Rail

H2020
In2Rail...
...Shift2Rail

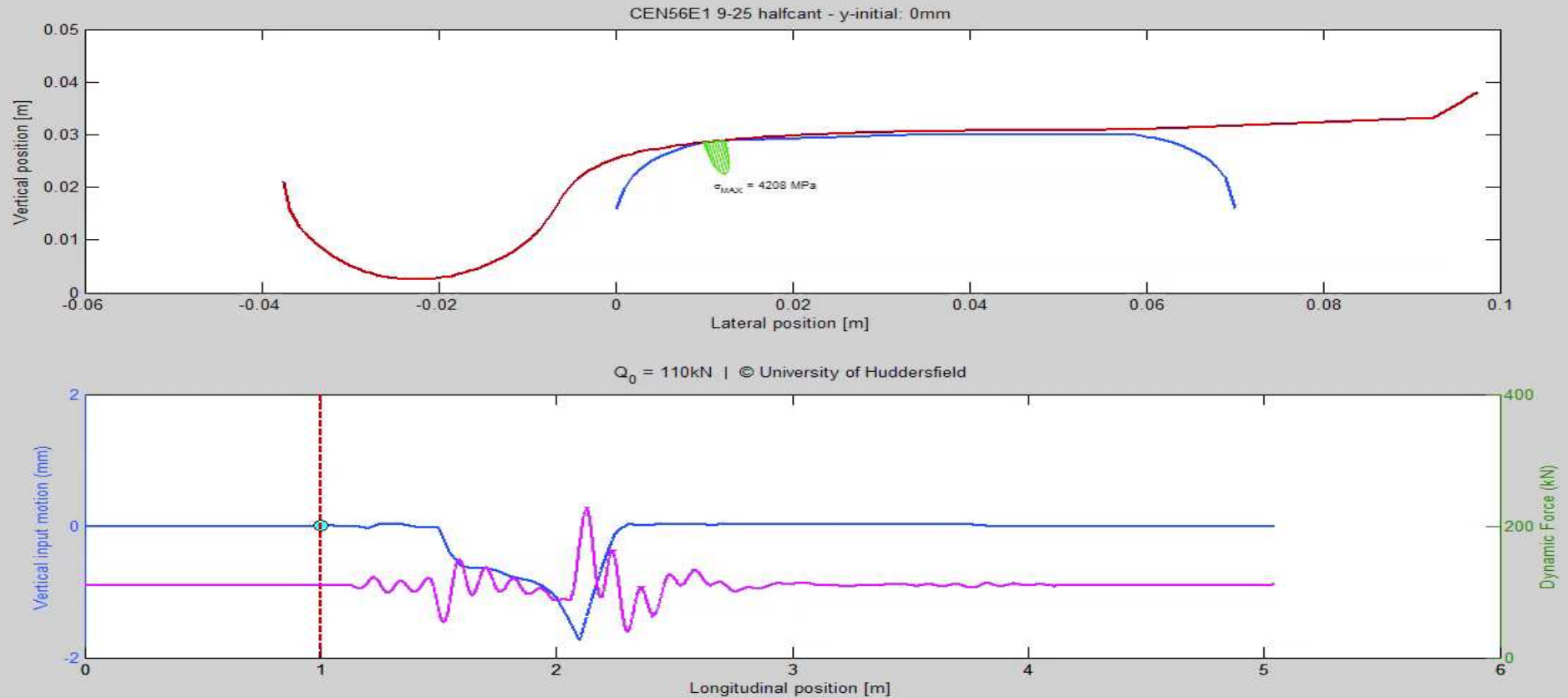
Towards demonstration
of key innovations

Available simulation technology

- Vehicle multibody system dynamics
 - Prediction of vehicle behaviour and WRI forces
- Vehicle-track interaction dynamics
 - Prediction of WRI forces based on simplified or detailed track response
- Wheel-rail contact conditions
 - WRI forces and contact conditions (normal and tangential)
- Wear/damage prediction & summation
 - Based on any of the above

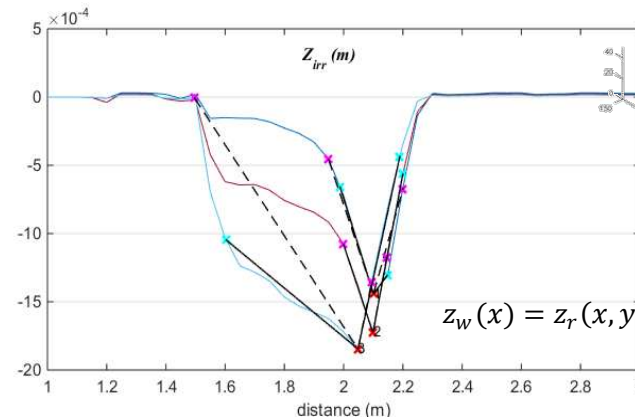
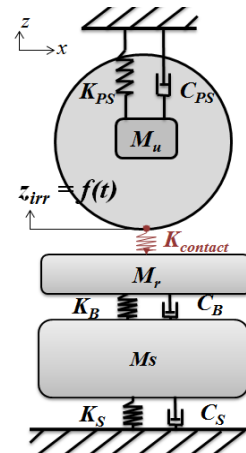
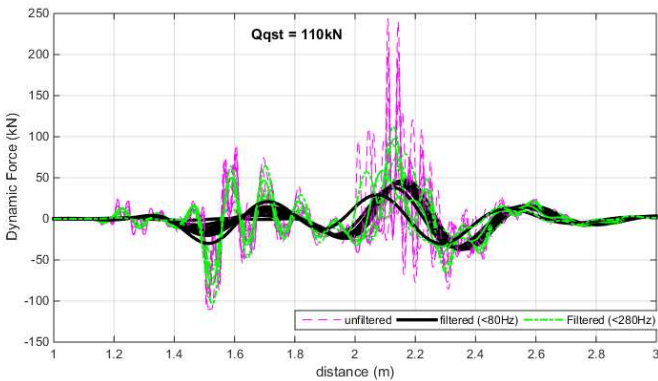
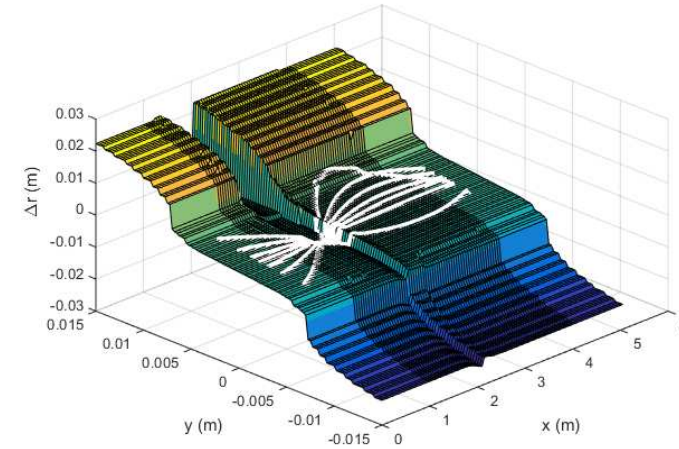


Contact condition and contact stresses

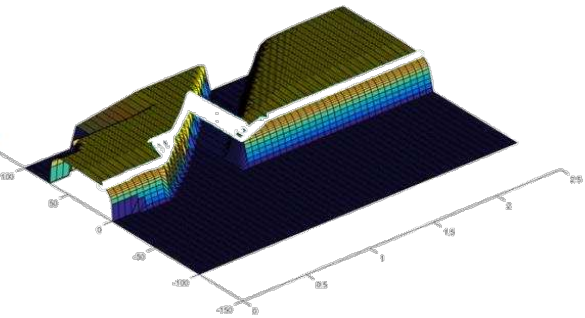


Example key output SUSTRAIL

- Axle kinematic motion
- Vertical wheel motion => dip angle
- 3-*dof* wheel-track MBS model
- Dynamic $F_{vertical}$ prediction => P2 force

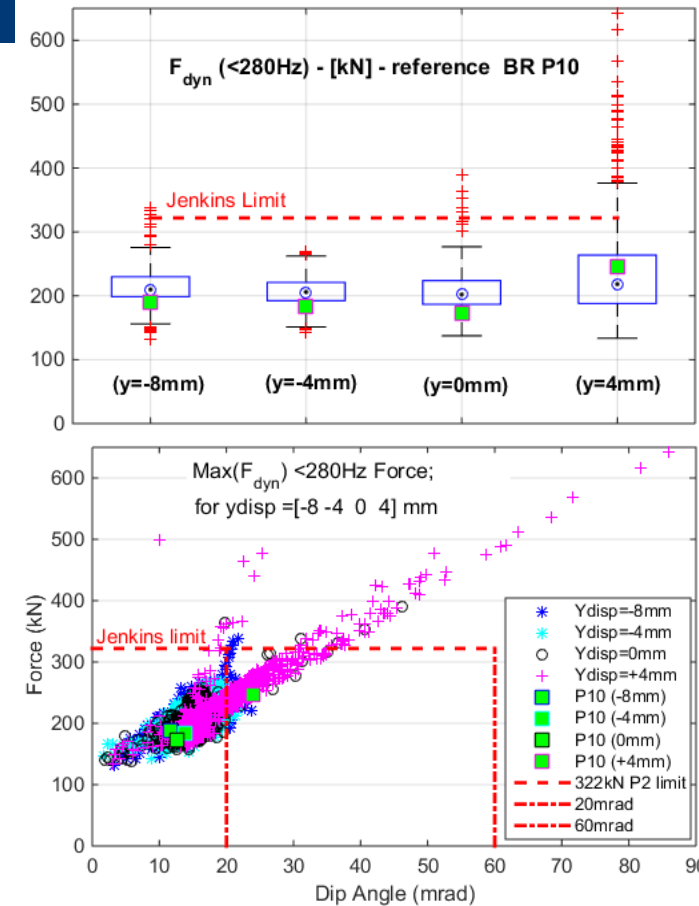
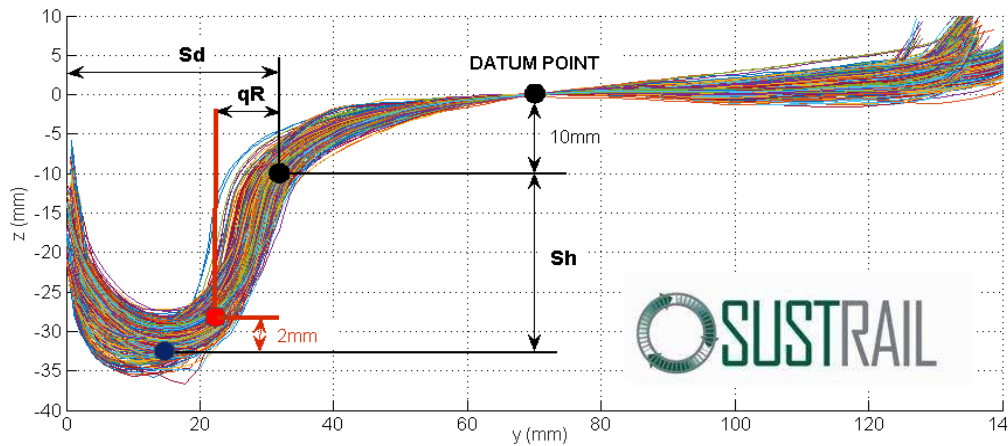
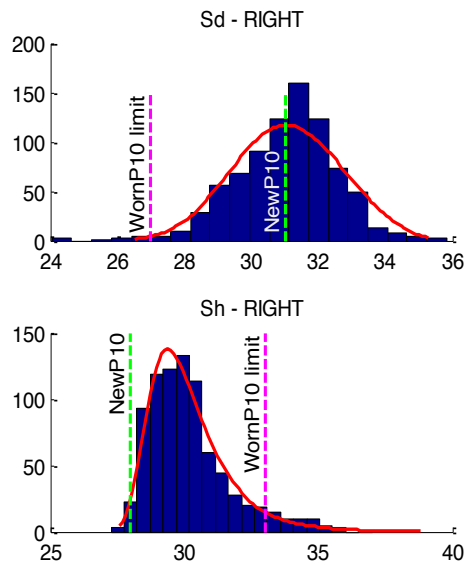


$$z_w(x) = z_r(x, y) + r_0 - \Delta r(x, y)$$



Example key output SUSTRAIL

- Parametric study: 800+ wheel pairs
 - Prediction of dip angle and P2 force levels



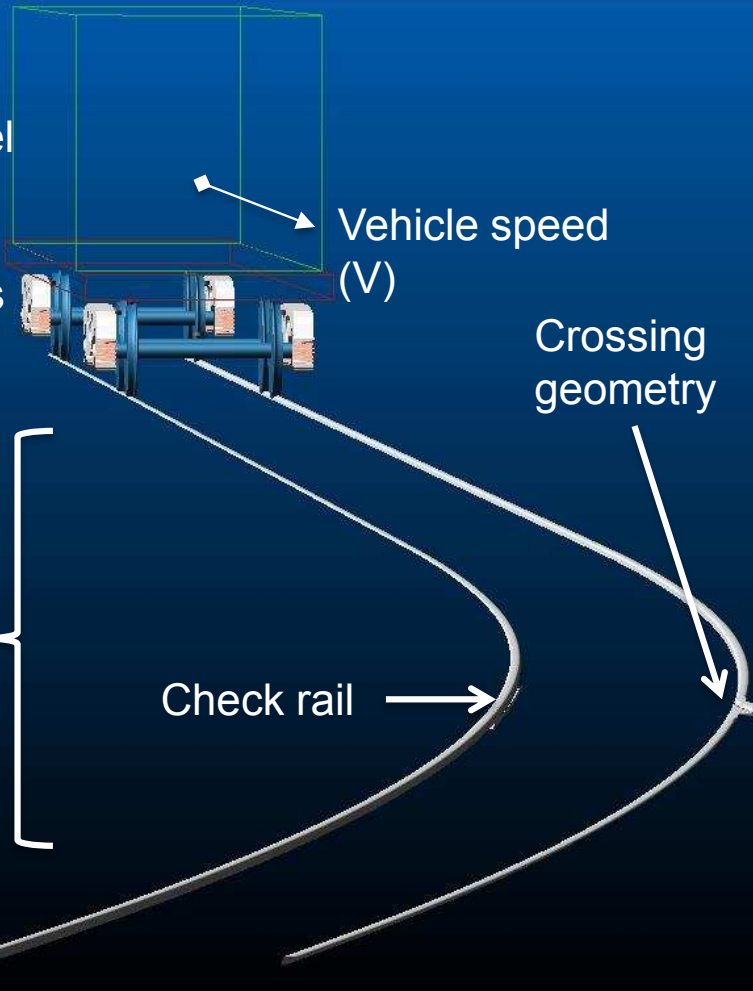
References:

BEZIN, Y., COLEMAN, I., GROSSONI, I., NEVES, S., HYDE, P., BRUNI, S., ALFI, S., RANTATALO, M., JÖNSSON, J., ASLAM, M., LAMBERT, R., BEAGLES, A., FLETCHER, D. & LEWIS, R. 2015. D4.4 Optimised switches and crossings systems, SUSTRAIL 265740 FP7.
 BEZIN, Y., GROSSONI, I. & ALONSO, A. 2014. The Assessment of System Maintenance and Design Conditions on Railway Crossing Performance. *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Railway Technology: Research, Development and Maintenance*. Civil-Comp Press, Stirlingshire, United Kingdom.

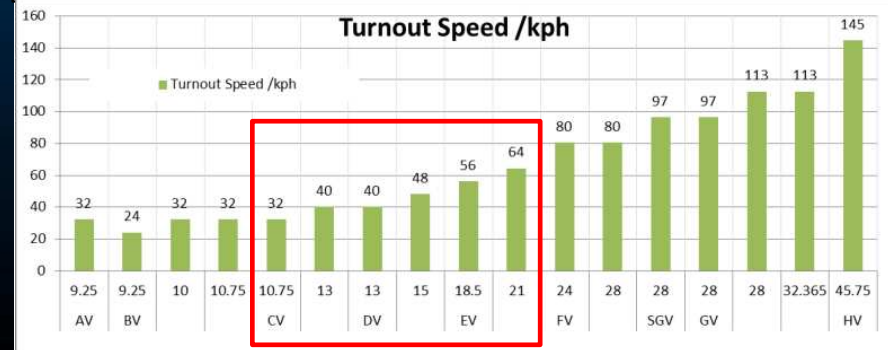
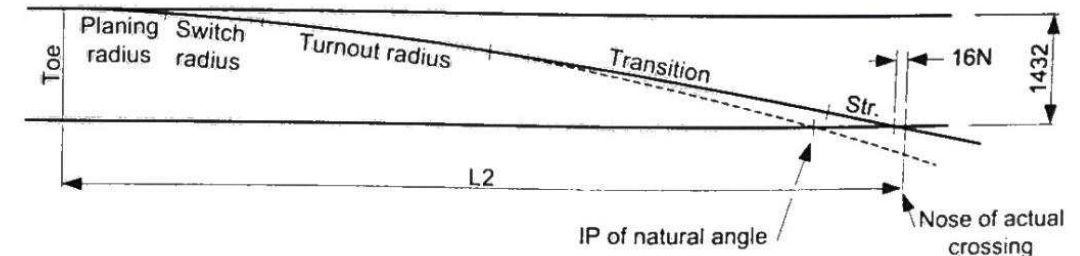
Example key activities Capacity4Rail

C4R_Laden_22half_P10

Freight vehicle model
– non-linear dry friction Y-series bogies

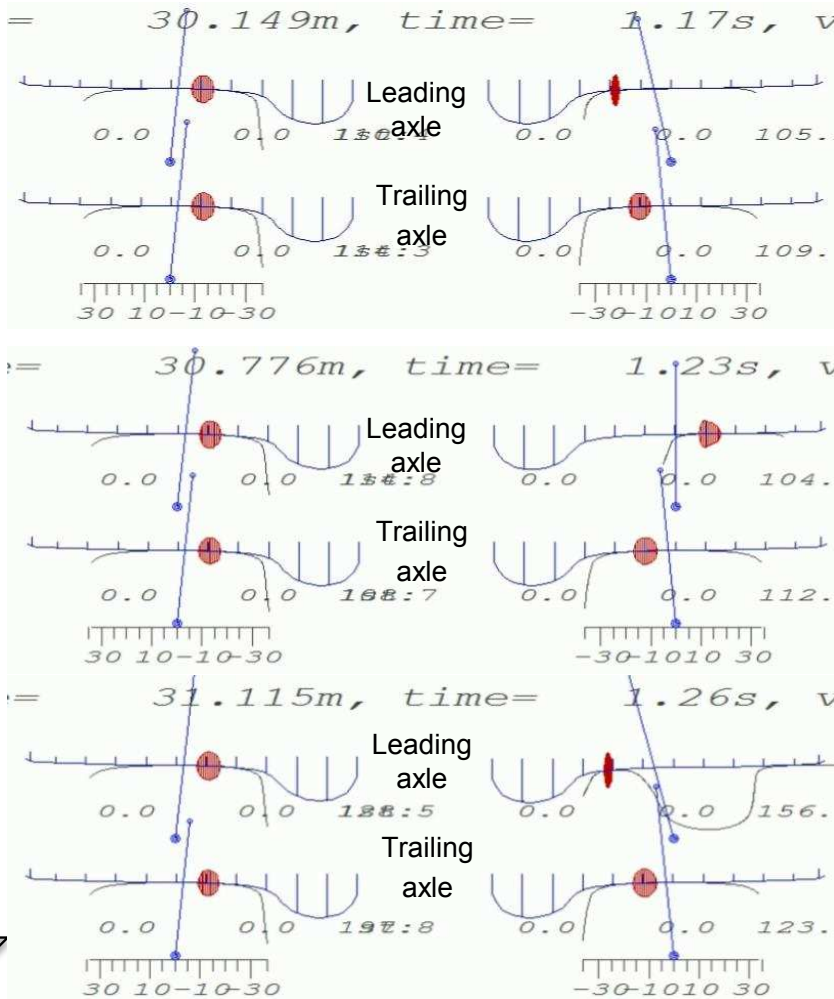


Switch	Crossing 1in~		Lead Lengths			Radii			Length			Turnout Speed /kph
	Natural	Actual	Lead L2 Toe to nose	nose across a 1970 interval	Toe to toe	Planing radius	Switch radius	Turnout radius	Length of Plannin g P	Length of transiti on	Length of straight to nose	
CV	9.25	10.75	25448	5360	56256	287251	245767	245767	4250	7366	584	32
	9.25	13	27007	6513	60526	287251	245767	245767	4250	13000	3271	40
DV	10.75	13	30125	6513	66762	367038	331687	331687	5200	10630	964	40
	10.75	15	31713	7533	70960	367038	331687	331687	5200	17455	2534	48
EV	15	18.5	42017	9315	93349	739696	645116	645116	7000	16255	1560	56
	15	21	44066	10585	98718	739696	645116	645116	7000	24555	3605	64

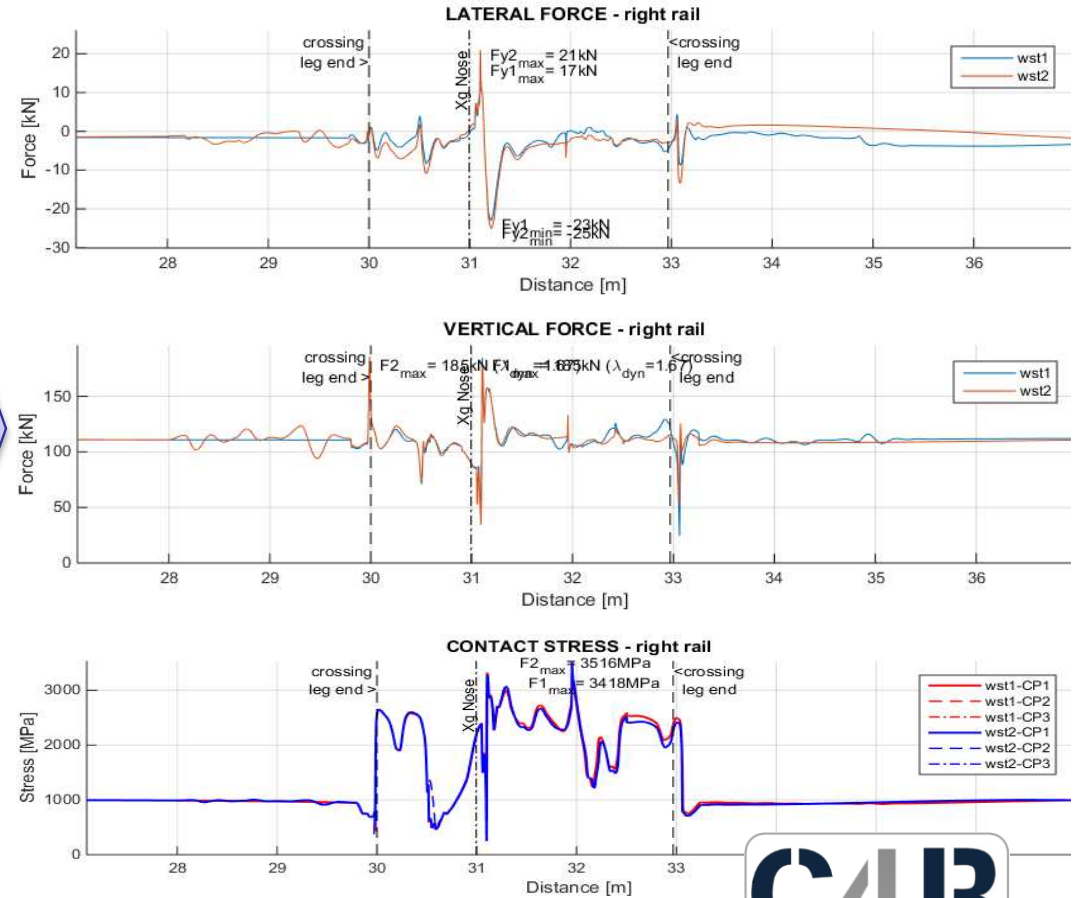


Example key activities Capacity4Rail

Time simulation



Prediction of contact condition using multi-Hertzian non-elliptical contact



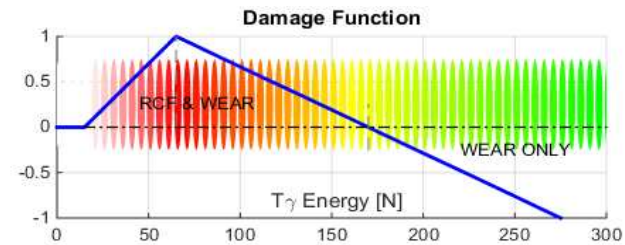
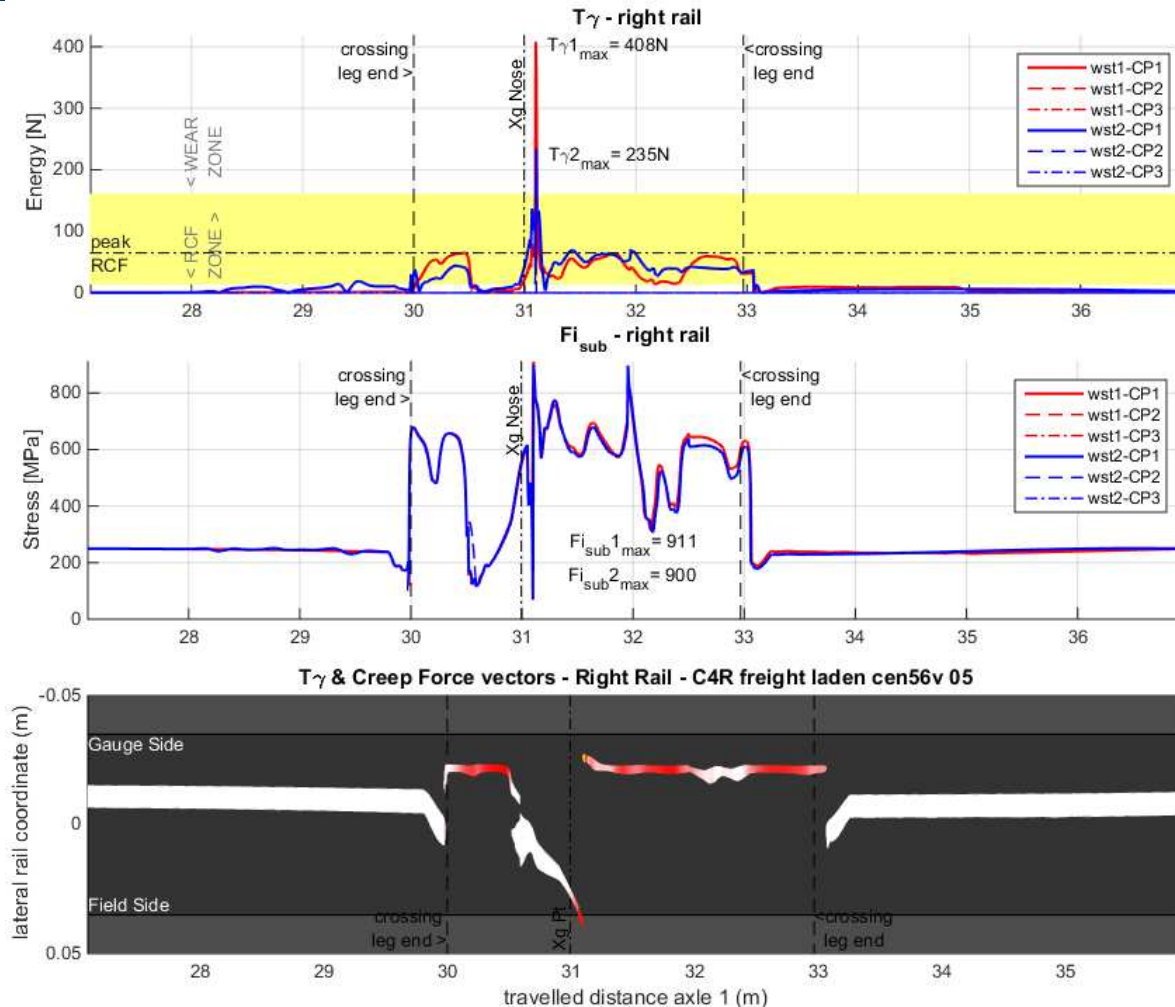
Example key activities Capacity4Rail

Damage indices prediction along crossing panel:

- Equivalent Hertzian pressure,
- F_i -surf,
- F_i -sub,
- T_γ damage (RCF/wear)

Visualisation of contact conditions and damage level:

- Position and size of contact patch(es),
- Colour coded damage level,
- Creep vectors,



Key conflicting requirements

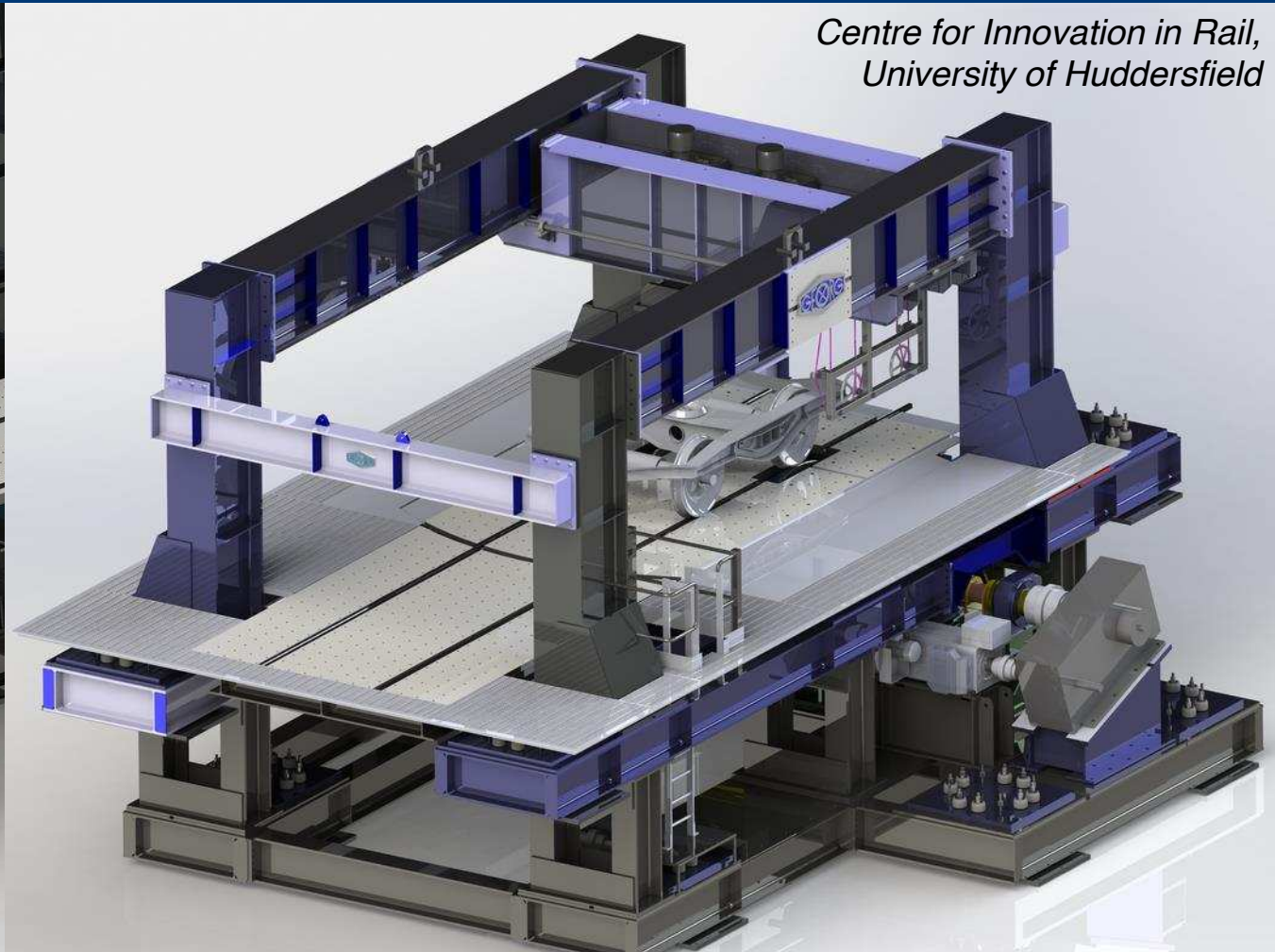
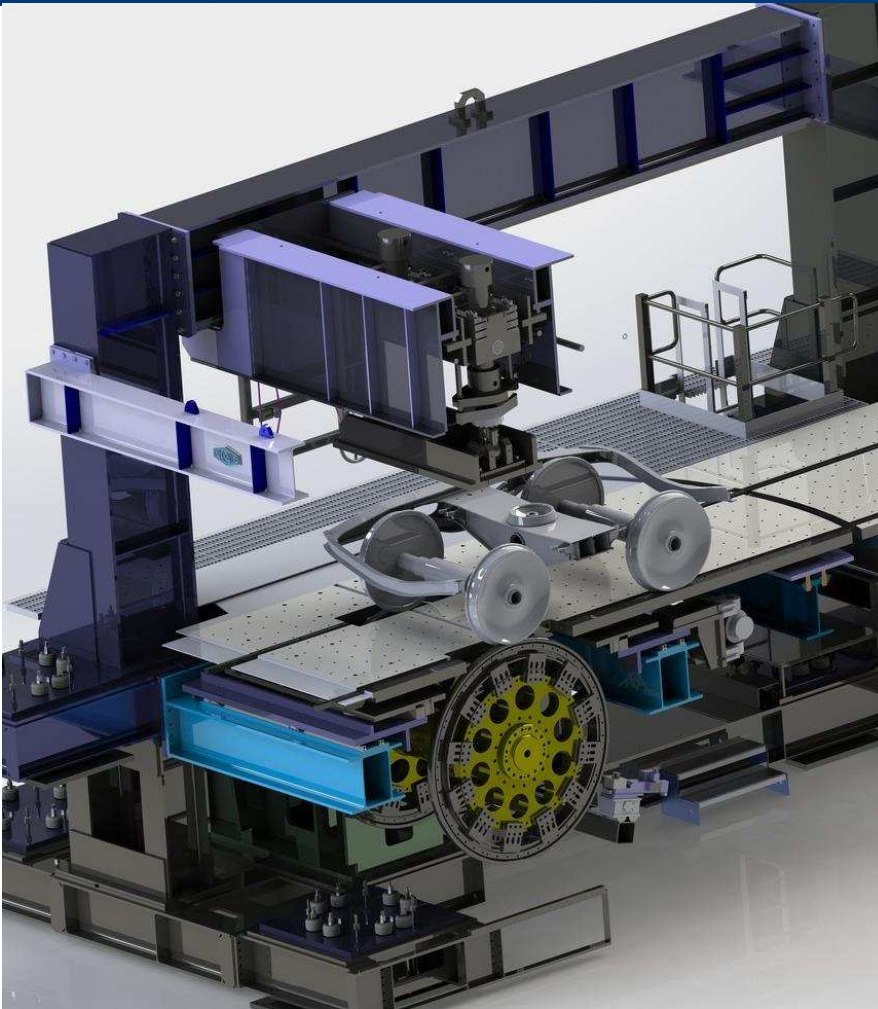
- Engineering design vs cost
 - Highly engineered material specification (at what cost?)
 - Resilient track construction (at what cost)?
 - Standardisation versus customisation?
- Through vs diverging route
 - Traffic mix consideration in design vs generic design!
 - Trade-off in rail shapes and layout geometry optimisation
- Facing vs trailing move
 - Trade-off in rail shape and layout geometry optimisation
- Wear vs RCF
 - Competing phenomena

Validation Challenges

- Validation of rail damage prediction
 - Based on specific site observation + stochastic data collection
 - Fast and reliable data collection (vehicle inspection vehicles?)
- Material characterisation data and experiments
 - Twin disc rigs for:
 - Wide range of traction and normal pressure
 - full scale where possible...
 - Replicating S&C 'harsh' conditions (high curvature)
 - Replicating S&C materials (cast Mn, EDH, hardened steel e.g. 350HT)
 - Plastic deformation
 - Residual strains in highly stressed contained material
- Full scale testing for close to reality WRI conditions...



Validation Challenges



Centre for Innovation in Rail,
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Few words of conclusion

- Key damage mechanisms in S&C relate to wheel-rail interface => *heavily strained interface!*
- Key areas of collaborative research are *geometry/shape optimisation* and *improved support stiffness* (upgrade to ballasted & novel track forms)
- Available simulation techniques enable *predicting key damages* (location, intensity and accumulation)
- exchange of *data* and *testing resources* is key to validation as a first step towards innovation selection and evaluation
- This is a system - consider both sides of the interface!
- Successful innovations depend on *exchange, collaboration, openness*, as well as *individual/corporate motivation to achieve a common goal*

Thank you for your attention.

Contact: Yann Bezin (y.bezin@hud.ac.uk)

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