

Lightweight Design Concept Methodology of the Extended Market Wagon: A Shift2Rail Project

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Knowledge for Tomorrow



Extended Market Wagon (EMW)

- Design concept within the FR8RAIL IV Project /  /  Horizon 2020 No. 101004051
- Objective FR8RAIL IV
 - Increasing the efficiency and reliability of rail freight transportation
 - New lightweight wagon designs and running gear
 - Automation and digitalization of wagons
 - TRL 7 of these technologies
- Objective EMW undercarriage
 - Modern, robust and innovative lightweight wagon structure
 - Increase payload per meter of train
- Challenges
 - Tight schedule (rapid development and manufacturing cycle)
 - Conventional manufacturing methods / ease of manufacturing
 - Achieving goals while keeping LCC low and simplicity high

Partners



This project has received funding from the Shift2Rail Joint Undertaking (JU) under grant agreement H2020 – 101004051. The JU receives support from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme and the Shift2Rail JU members other than the Union.

Requirements

High competitiveness

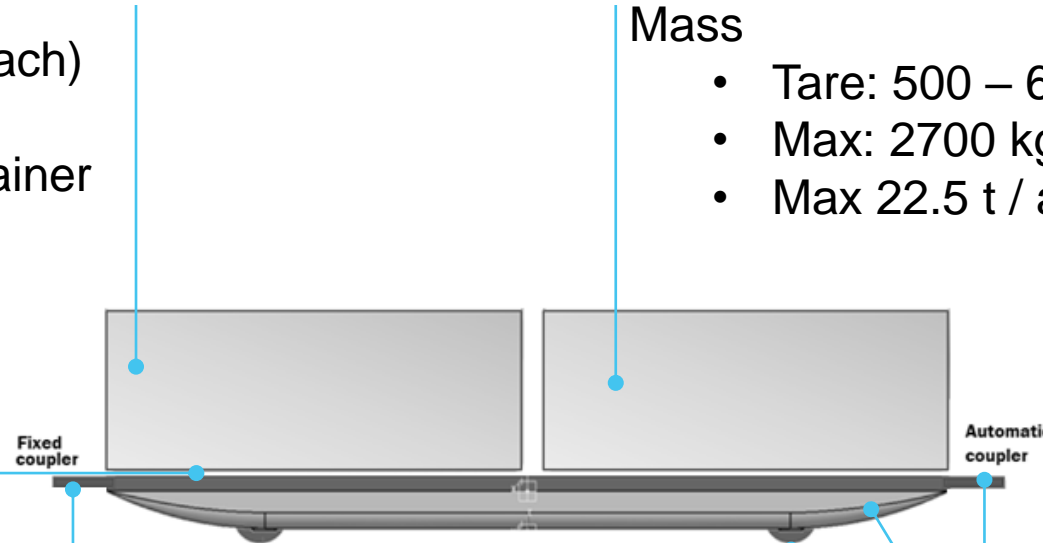
- 2x20' Swap-Bodies (17 t each)
- 2x20' Standard Containers
- 40' and 45' Standard Container

Mass

- Tare: 500 – 600 kg/m
- Max: 2700 kg/m
- Max 22.5 t / axle

Loading level

- < 1000 mm above TOR
- High Cube Swap-Bodies



Couplers per wagon

- 1 fixed center coupling
- 1 DAC type 5
- 22 double wagon units
- No buffers

Two-axle wagon

- Profile: UIC G2
- v_{max} : 140 km/h

Reduction of aerodynamic drag

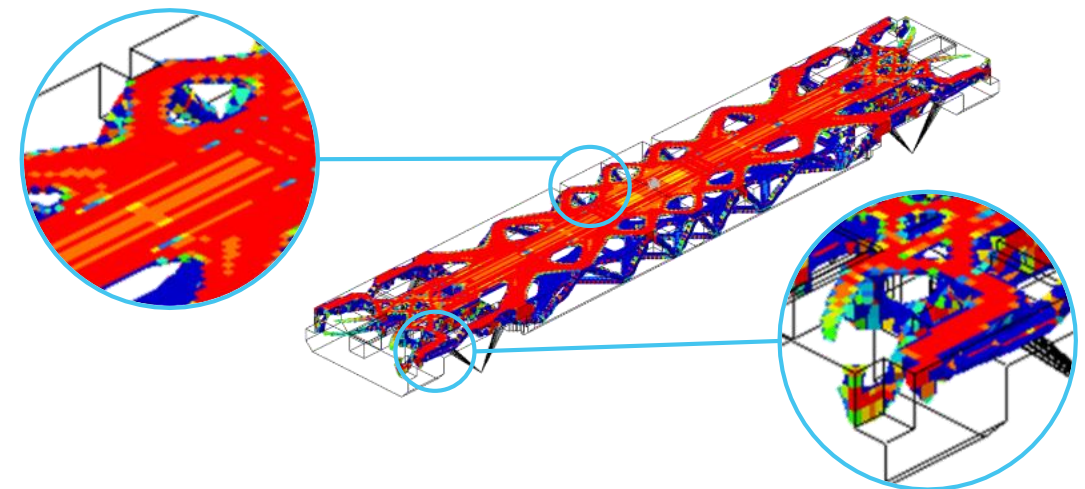
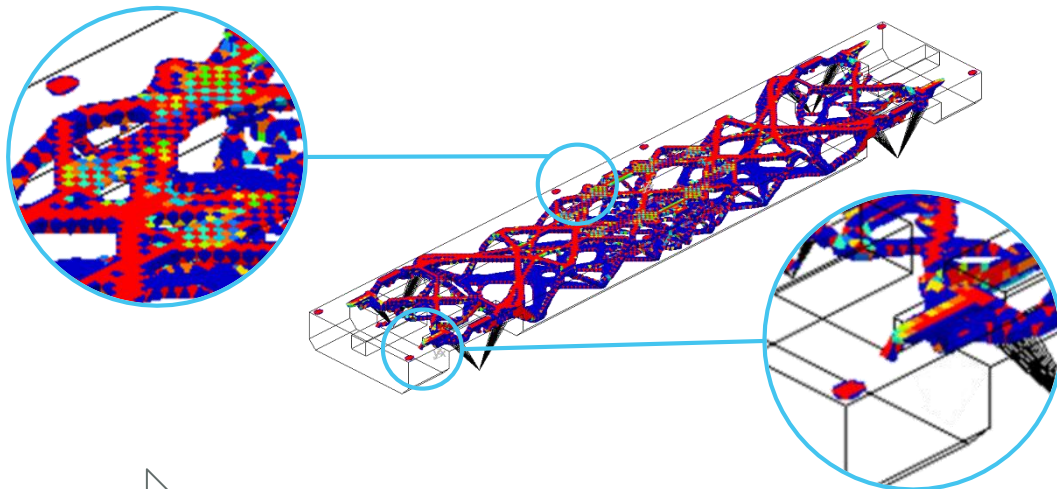
- Full coverage
- Short coupling length



Topology Optimization

- Objective: minimum mass
 - Without manufacturing constraints
- Note:
 - Checkerboard
 - Twistlocks not connected

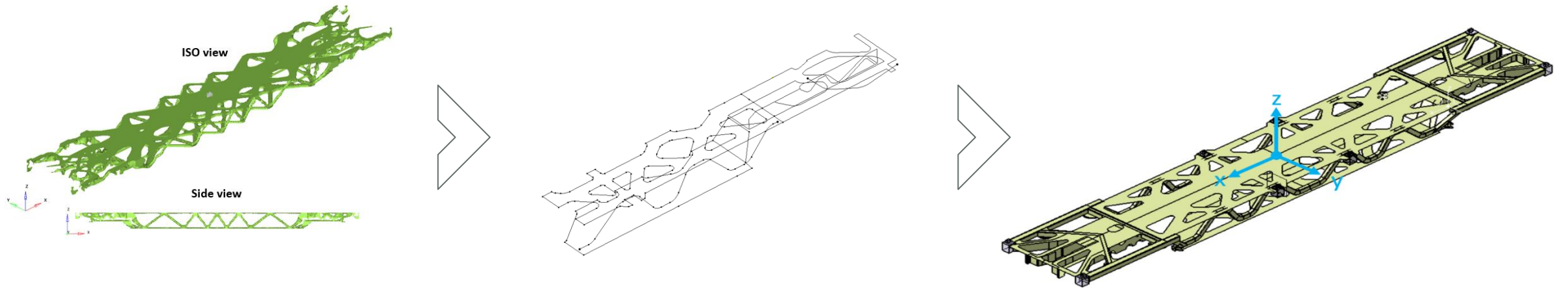
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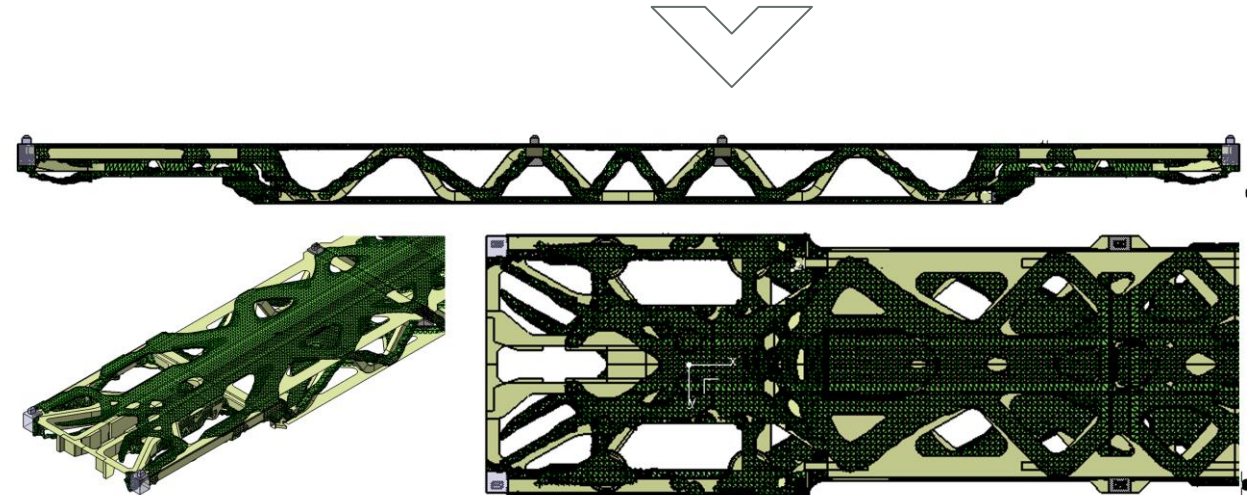
Goal: to find a lightweight structure that has the required stiffness and is manufacturable.



Concept Construction CAD – Process

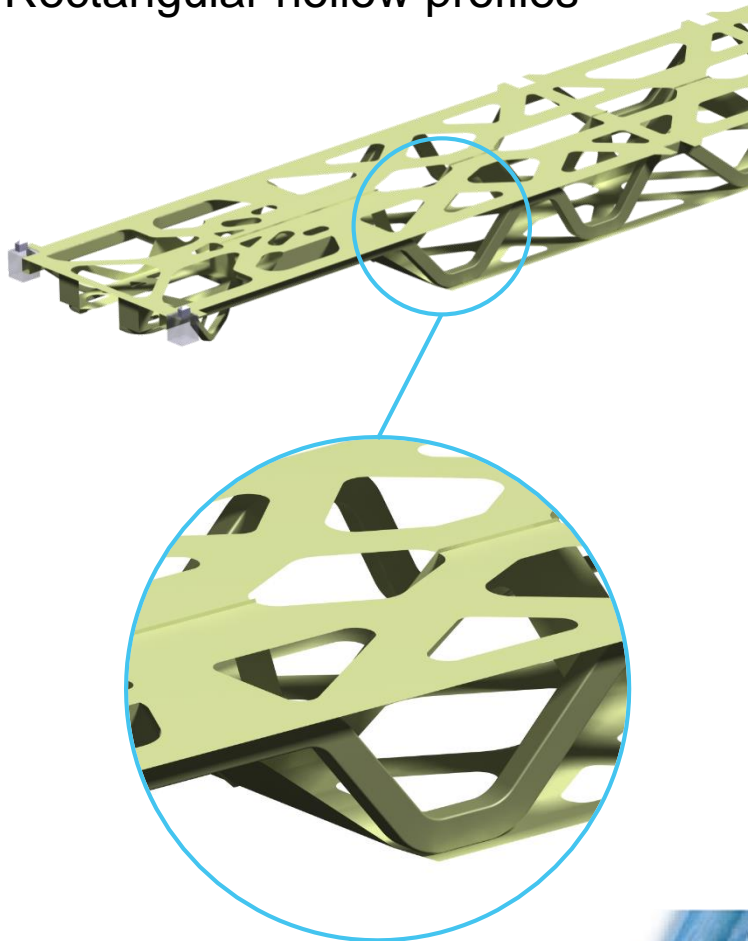


- Result of topology optimization
- Skeleton-based construction
 - Closely followed the topology optimization
 - Fast adjustments
- Sheet metal and tubing design

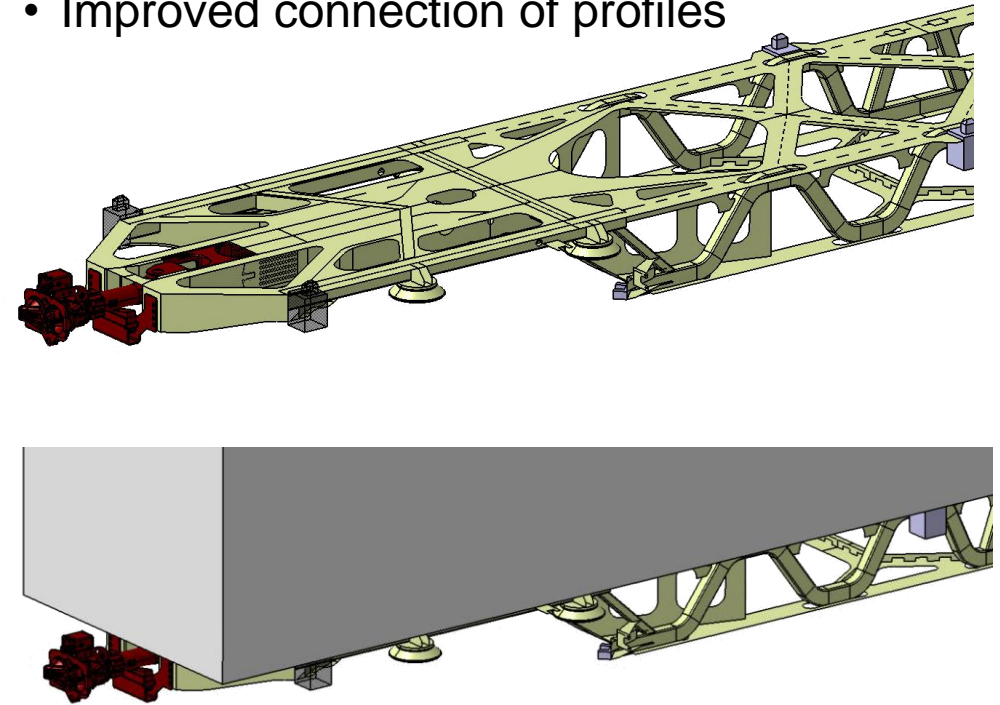


Manufacturing Methods

- First Approach
 - Rectangular hollow profiles



- Second Approach
 - Couplers shifted forward (Swap-Bodies)
 - Loads shifted to the outer beams
 - Improved connection of profiles



Manufacturing Methods – Final Design



- Material availability ⇔ tight schedule
 - sheet metal with cutouts according to topology optimization (instead of tubing)
 - prevent buckling / increase natural frequencies with the help of light webs to stiffen the longitudinal and lateral frames

• 2D-Surface Concept Model  production-ready 3D-Model

• Automatic twistlocks are integrated and welded via receivers into the beam profiles

• 6 reserved spaces for wagon on-board units (WOBU)

• Coupler Interface  & 

Industrial Partner
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VEHICLE ENGINEERING

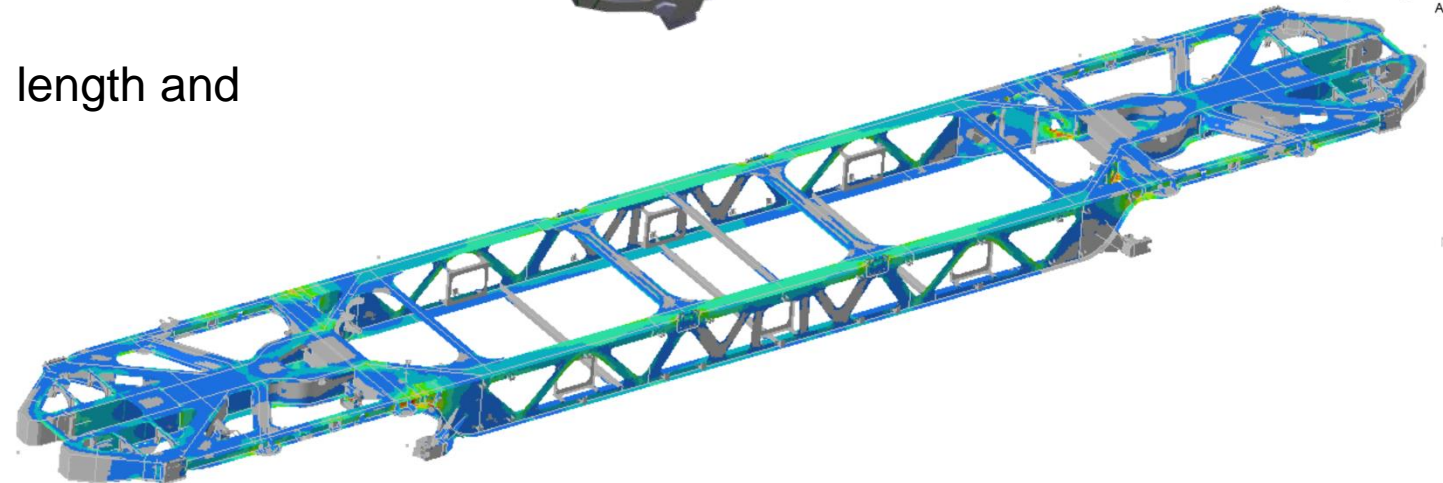
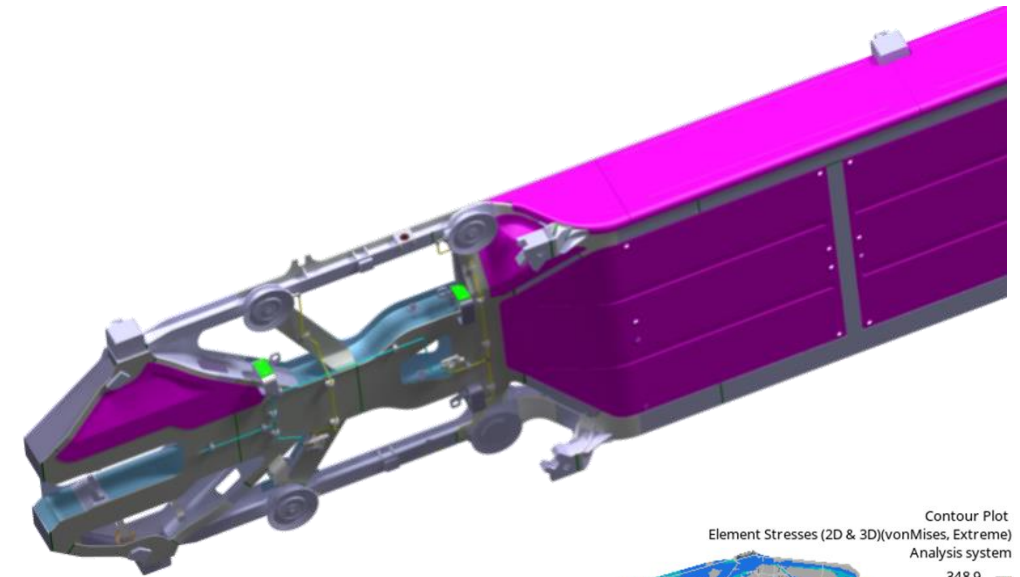


Results



FR8RAIL IV

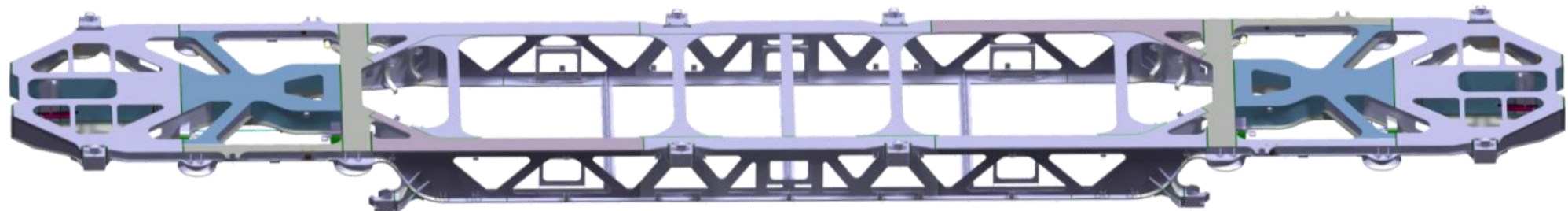
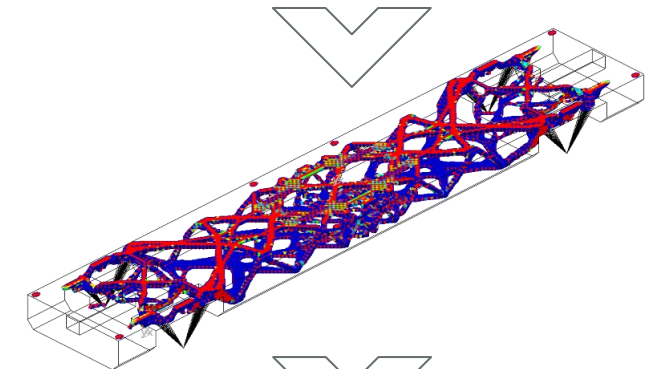
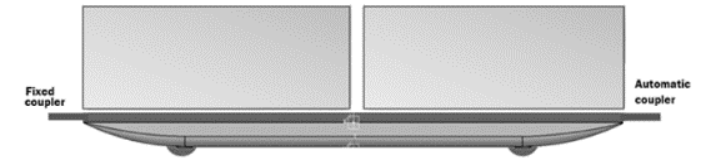
- Total mass: 12 tonnes
 - - 19.6 % specific mass reduction in comparison to similar class wagon (LGS 580)
 - - 3.4 % total mass with 20.1 % increase in length
 - Decrease: specific energy per payload kg
 - Decrease: greenhouse gas emission
 - Increase: payload mass
 - Increase: economic efficiency
- Reduced drag through short coupling length and aerodynamic fairing
- Final Design has been verified with FEM analysis results



Conclusion



- A high lightweight freight wagon structure was developed
 - Iterative design process of requirements, calculation and construction
 - 19.6 % specific mass reduction compared to LGS 580
- Increased competitiveness of freight rail transportation
 - Different container sizes possible
 - Reduced drag
 - Increased payload per metre of train
- Next steps
 - 1:1 demonstrator at InnoTrans 2022
 - Testing of the EMW on track under real conditions



Thank you for your attention!

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