



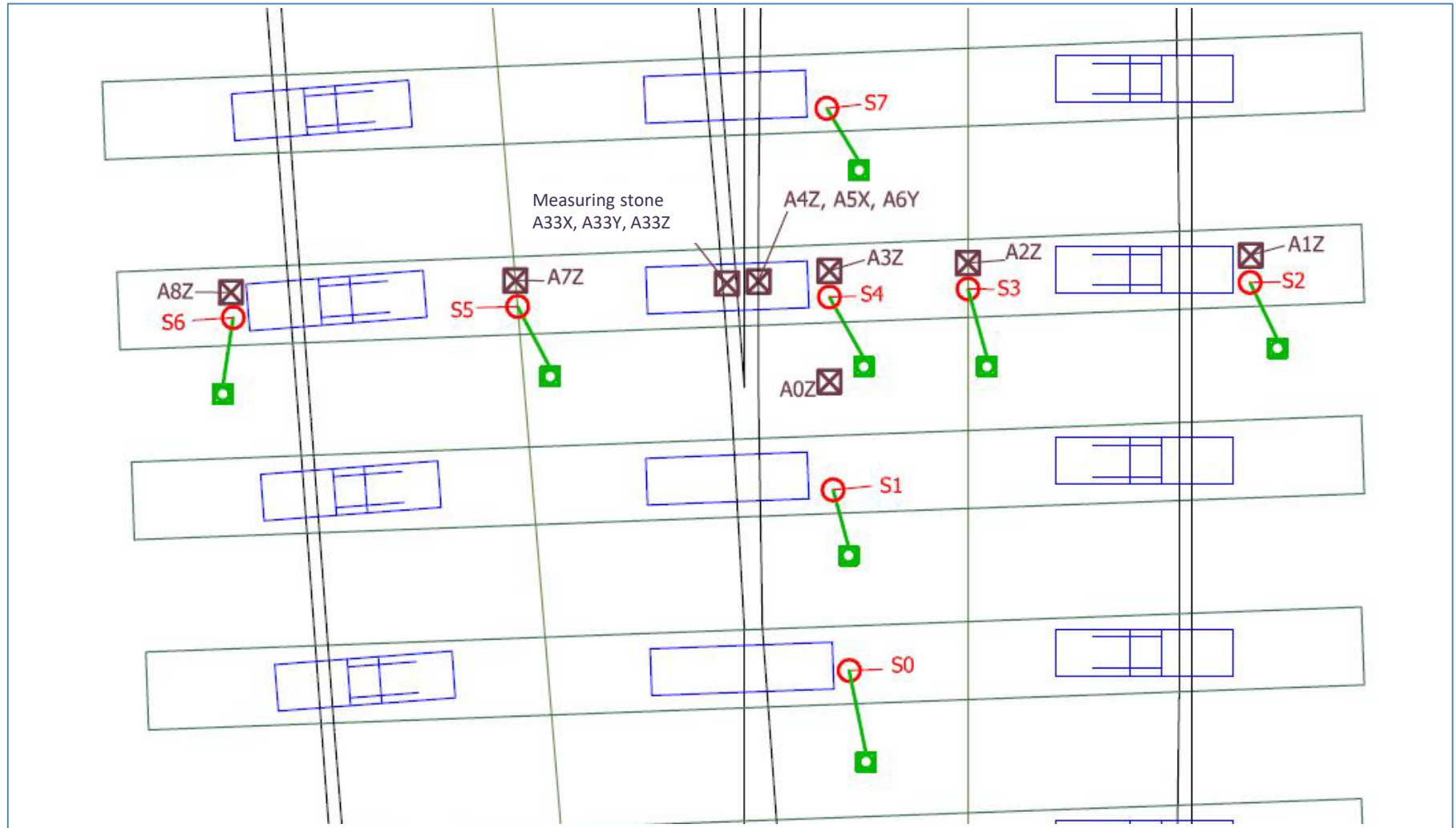
Analysis of the dynamic effects in the S&C

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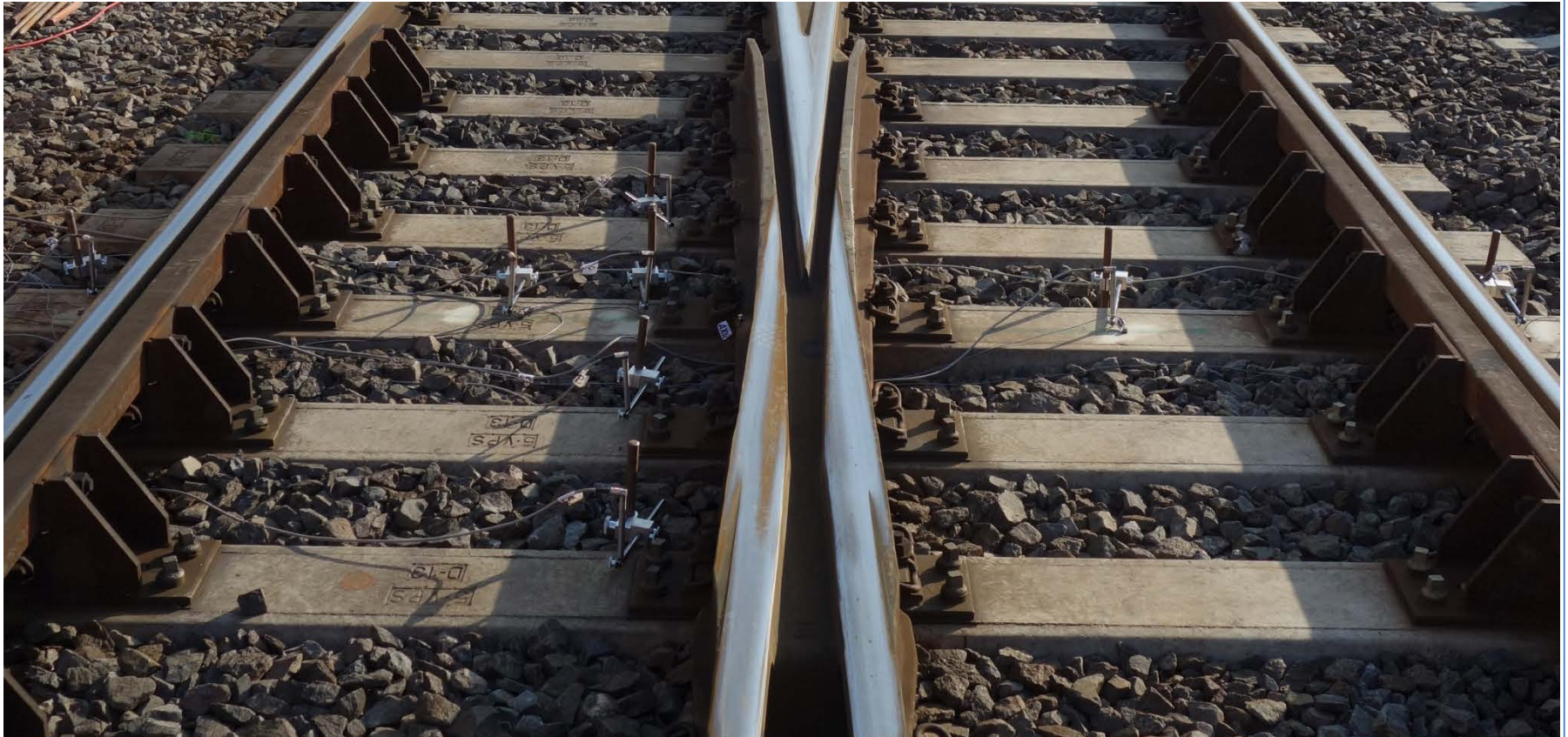
- More than 20 years of experience
- We measured...
 - Turnouts just before the failure
 - Turnouts before and after repair (welding, tamping)
 - On crossing part and on switches part
 - Mainline turnouts
 - Various constructions
 - Common fix crossing
 - Movable point
 - With and without USP
 - Turnouts on concrete and wooden bearers
 - Turnout with Elastic Ribbed Base Plate Support (ERL – BWG)
 - Turnout with new type of fastening system – DT

- Measurement methodology is designed for in situ measurement in condition of full operation
- Measurement methodology is certified by the Ministry of Transport of the Czech Republic
- For fix crossing, switch part, movable point
- Main parts of the methodology
 - Vibration acceleration measurement
 - transmission of the vibration from rail to sleeper (baerer) and to ballast
 - Displacement measurement
 - measurement of movements of the bearers
 - Along the crossing
 - The most loaded bearer

Measurement methodology



Measurement methodology



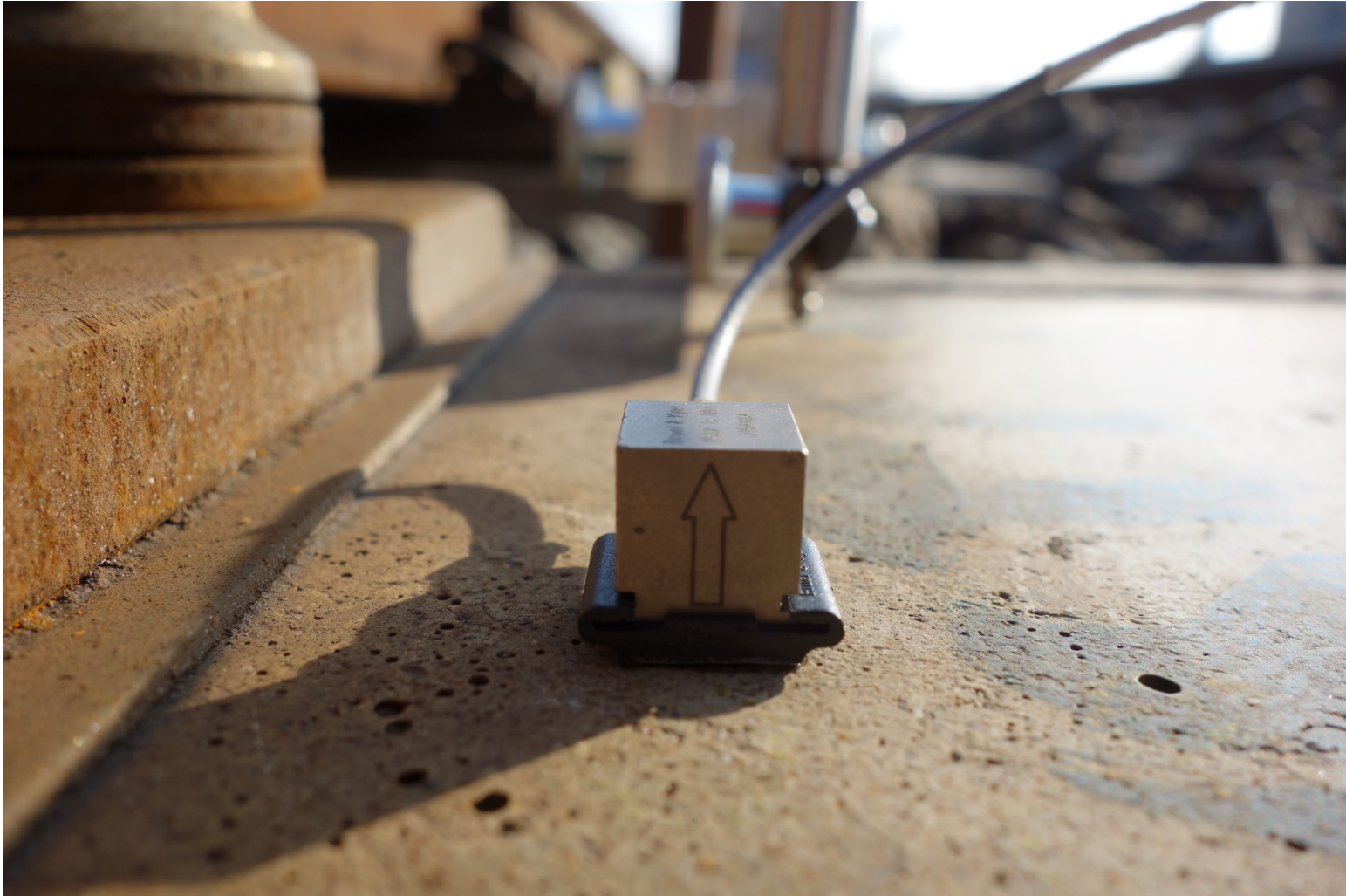
Measurement methodology



Measurement methodology



Measurement methodology



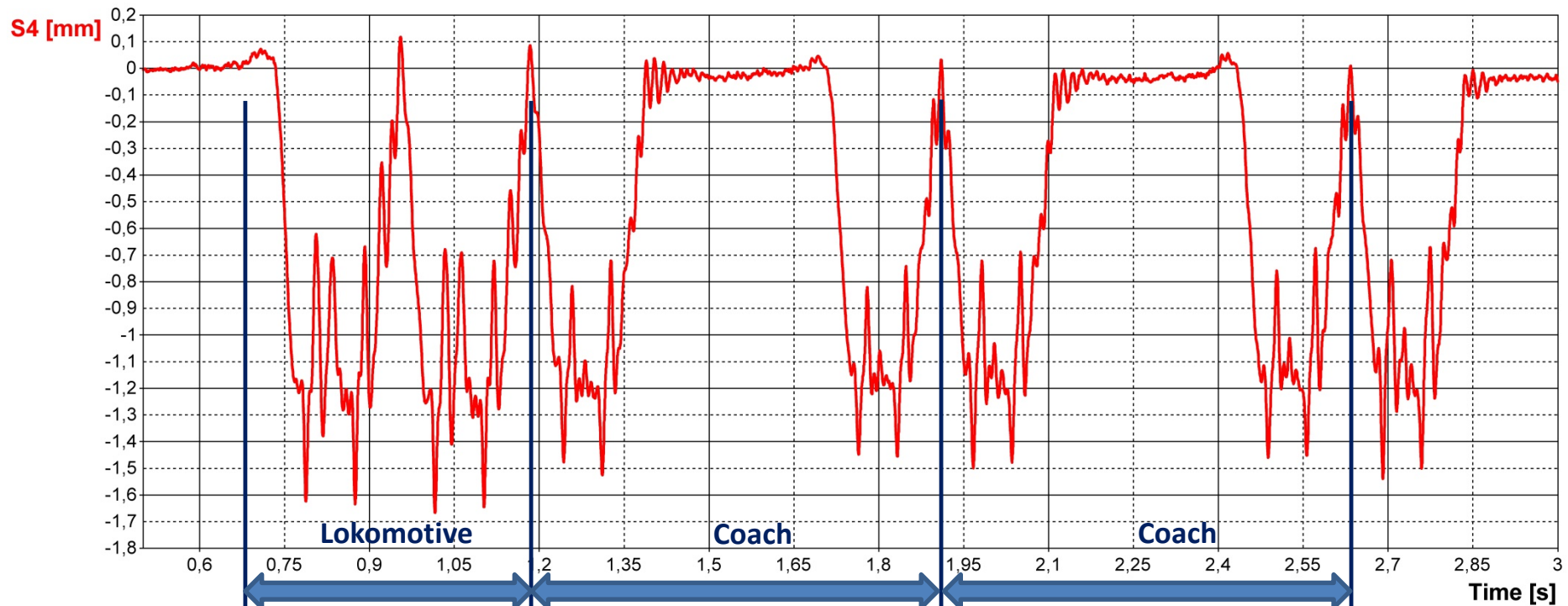
- Measuring stone



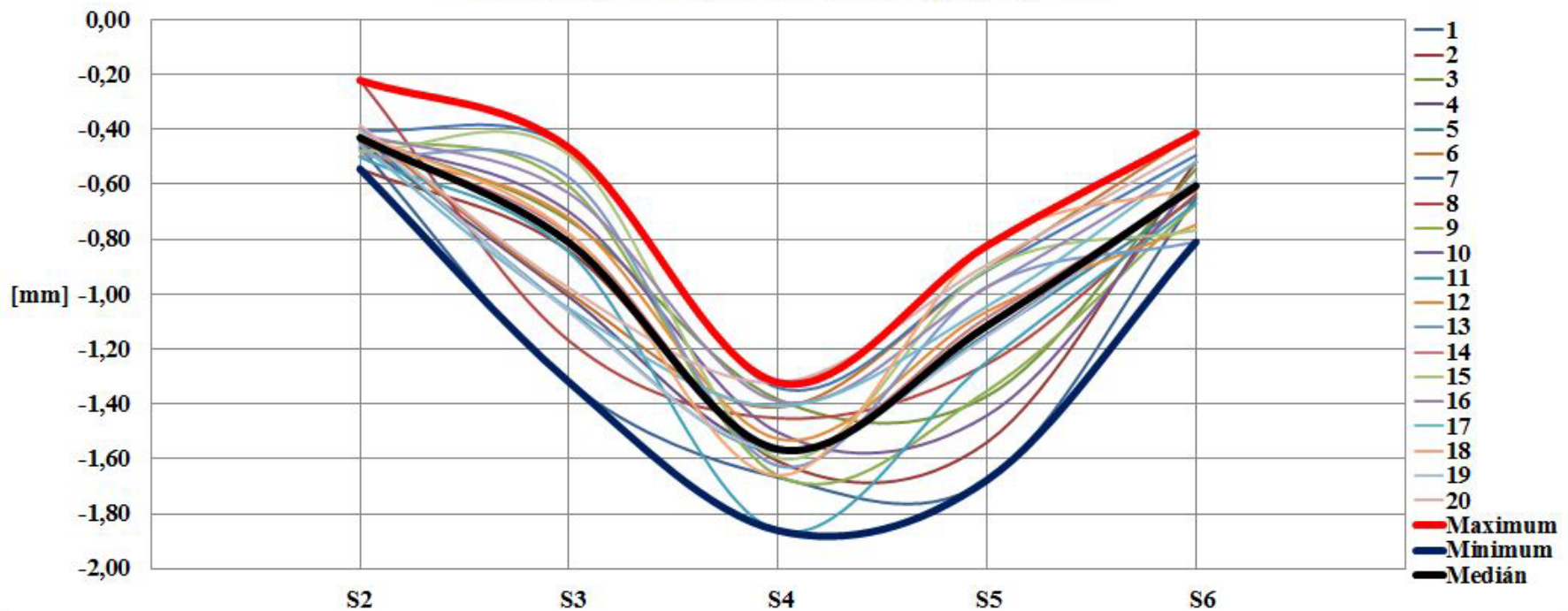
Measurement methodology



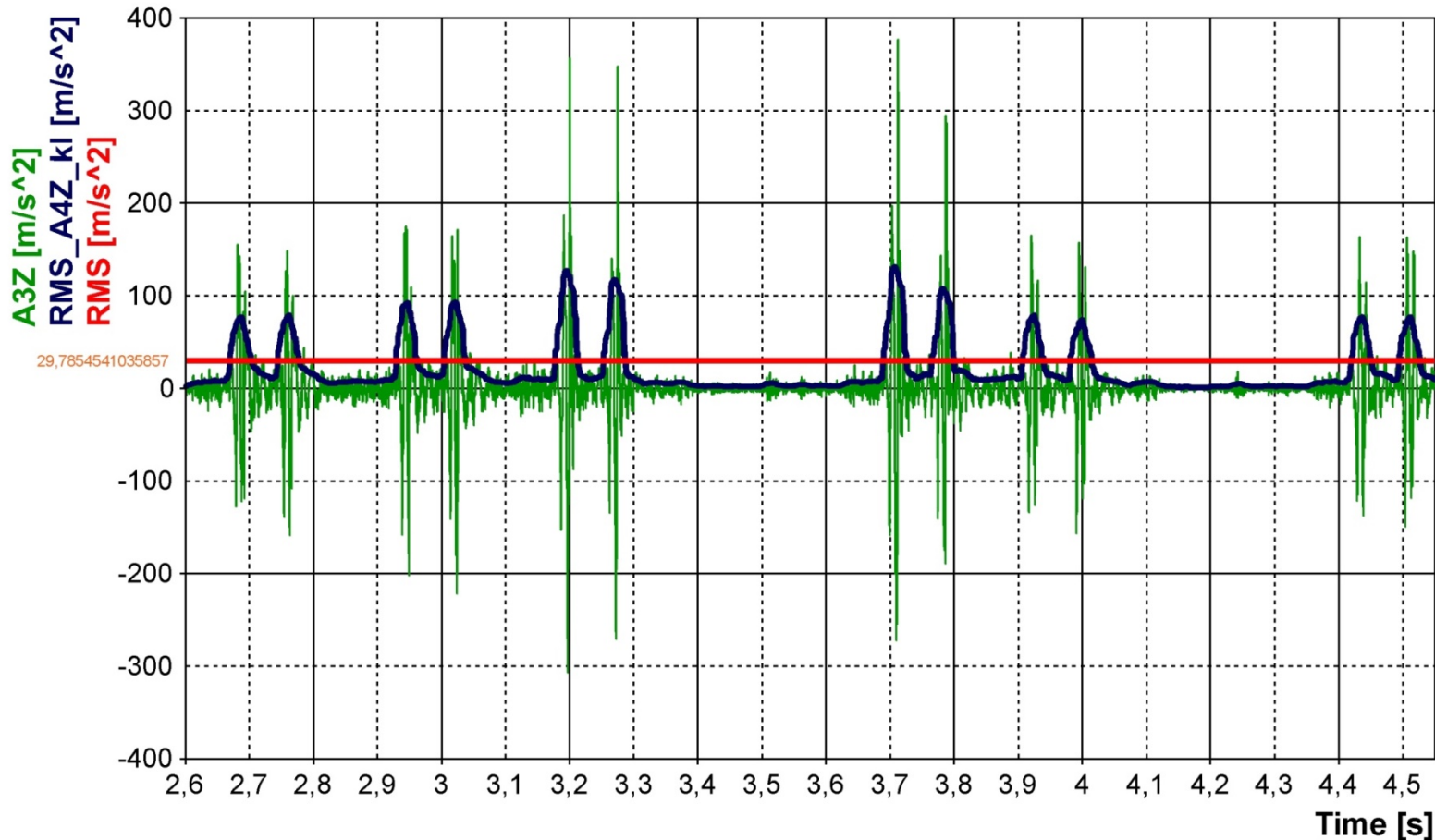
- Bearer movements
 - Bearer near the crossing nose - movement
 - Bearer with bad support



- Construction movement under the load – bearer under the crossing nose



- Time area - RMS area under curve



- Construction movement under the load
 - Envelope curves
- Transmission of the vibration from wing rail to bearer and to ballast
 - Time area
 - RMS – area under curve
 - Frequency area
 - FFT
 - Welch Method
 - Area under frequency curve (0 – 150 Hz, 150 – 600 Hz)
 - Time-frequency area
 - STFT

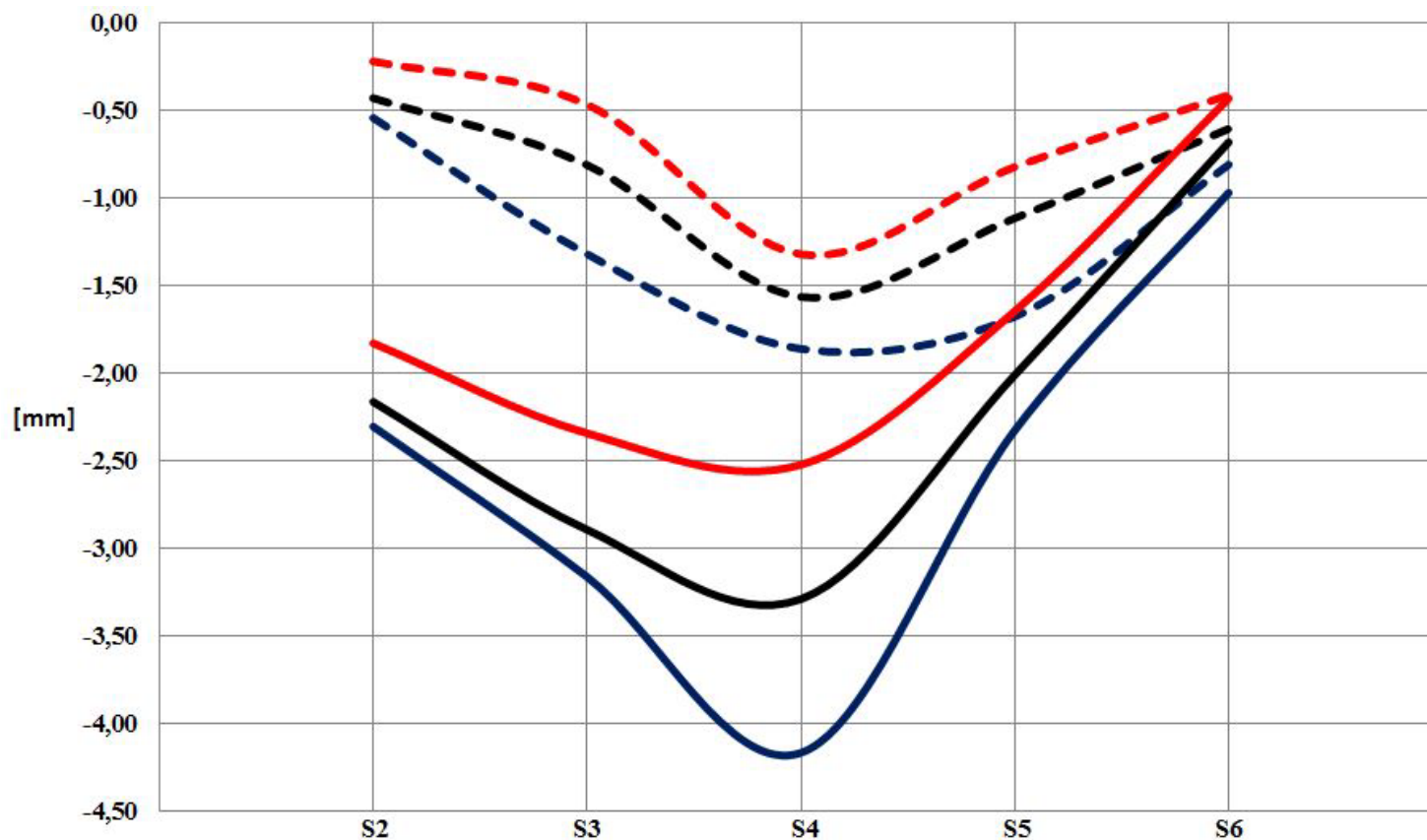
- Comparison of two crossings
 - The chosen crossings were the fix common crossings of turnout number 59 and 63 in railway station Chocen
 - track system: rails UIC 60 on concrete bearers, fastening system Vossloh Skl 24 and ballast
 - trains run in trailing direction (max. speed 160 km/h)
 - turnout crossing angle is 1:14 and radius 760 m
- Crossing no. 59 had fatigue defect
- Crossing no. 63 was new but with bad support



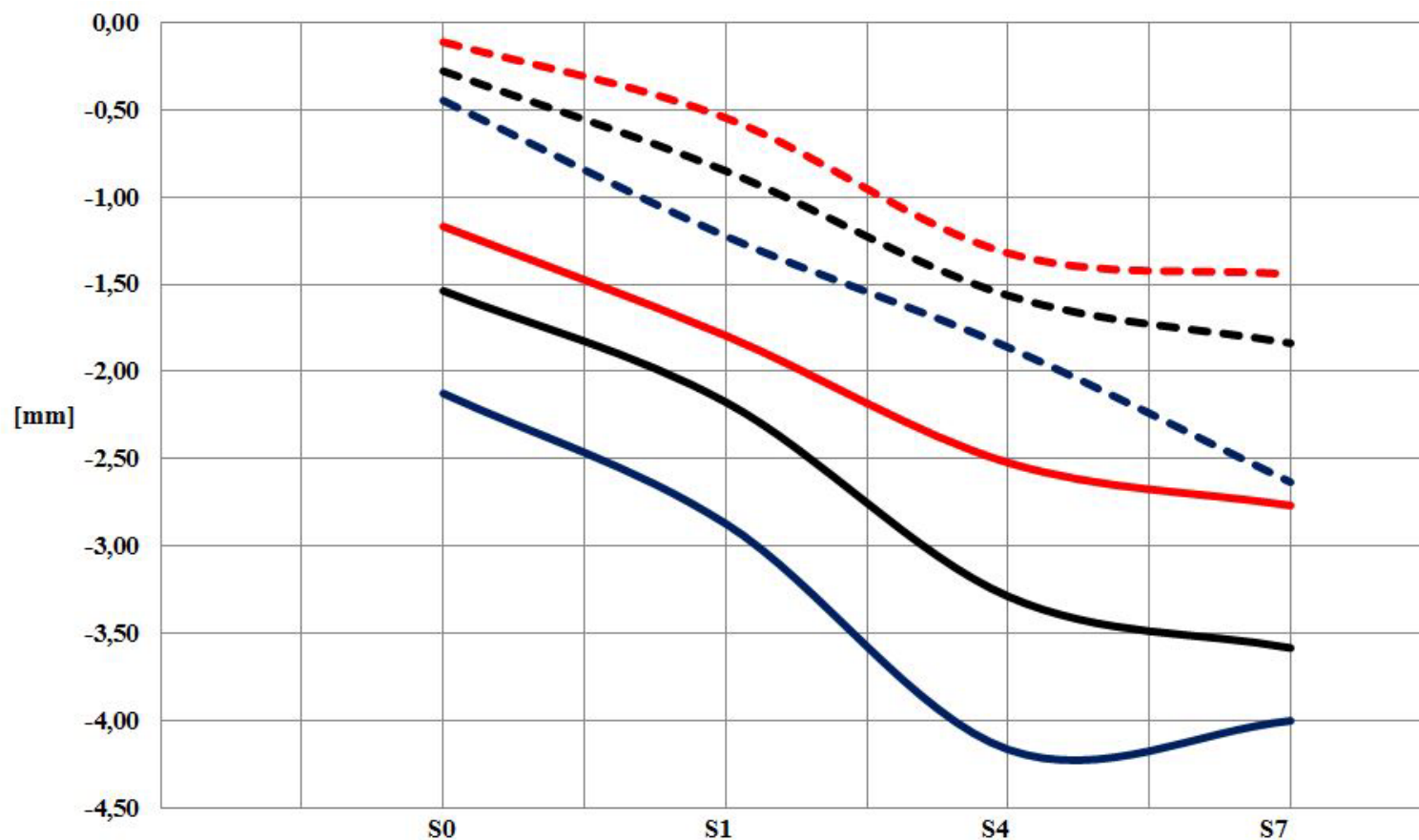
Evaluation – Station Chocen



- Construction movement under the load – bearer under the crossing nose
 - Dashed crossing no. 59, solid line crossing no. 63



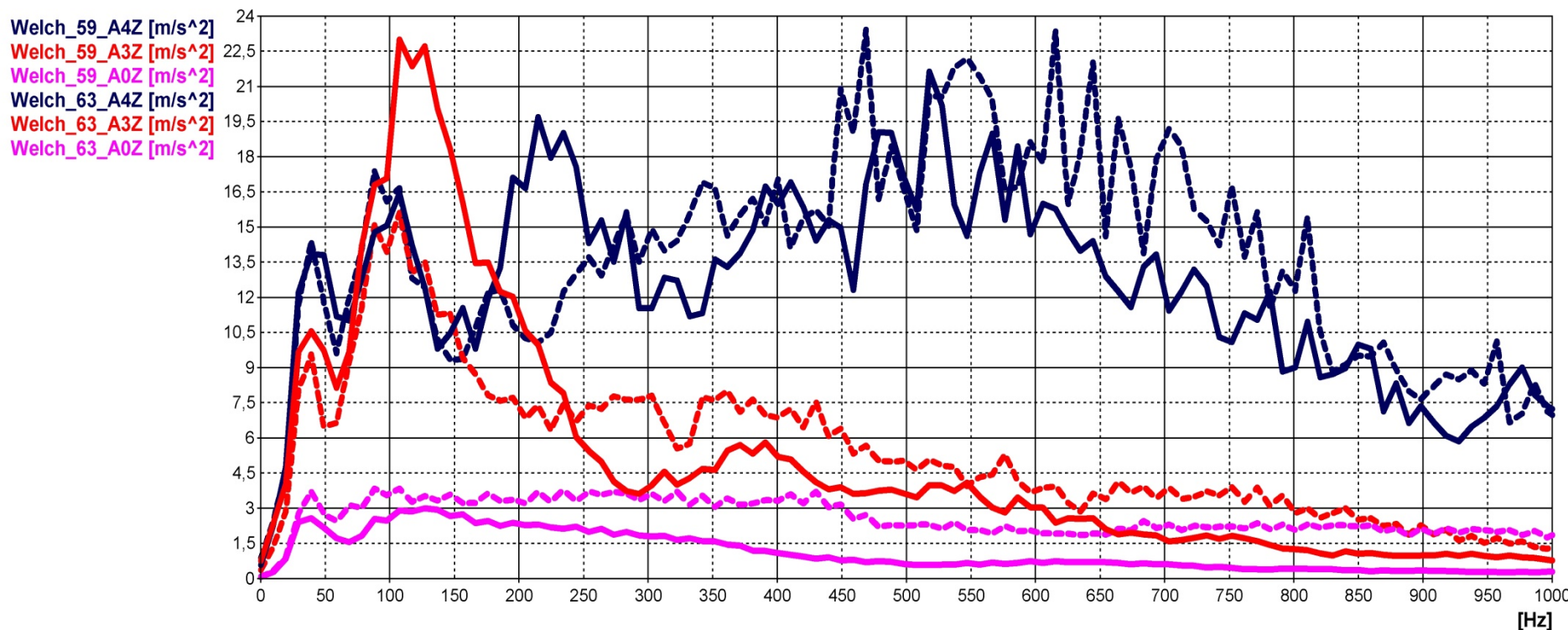
- Construction movement under the load – bearer along the crossing
 - Dashed crossing no. 59, solid line crossing no. 63



Evaluation – Station Chocen



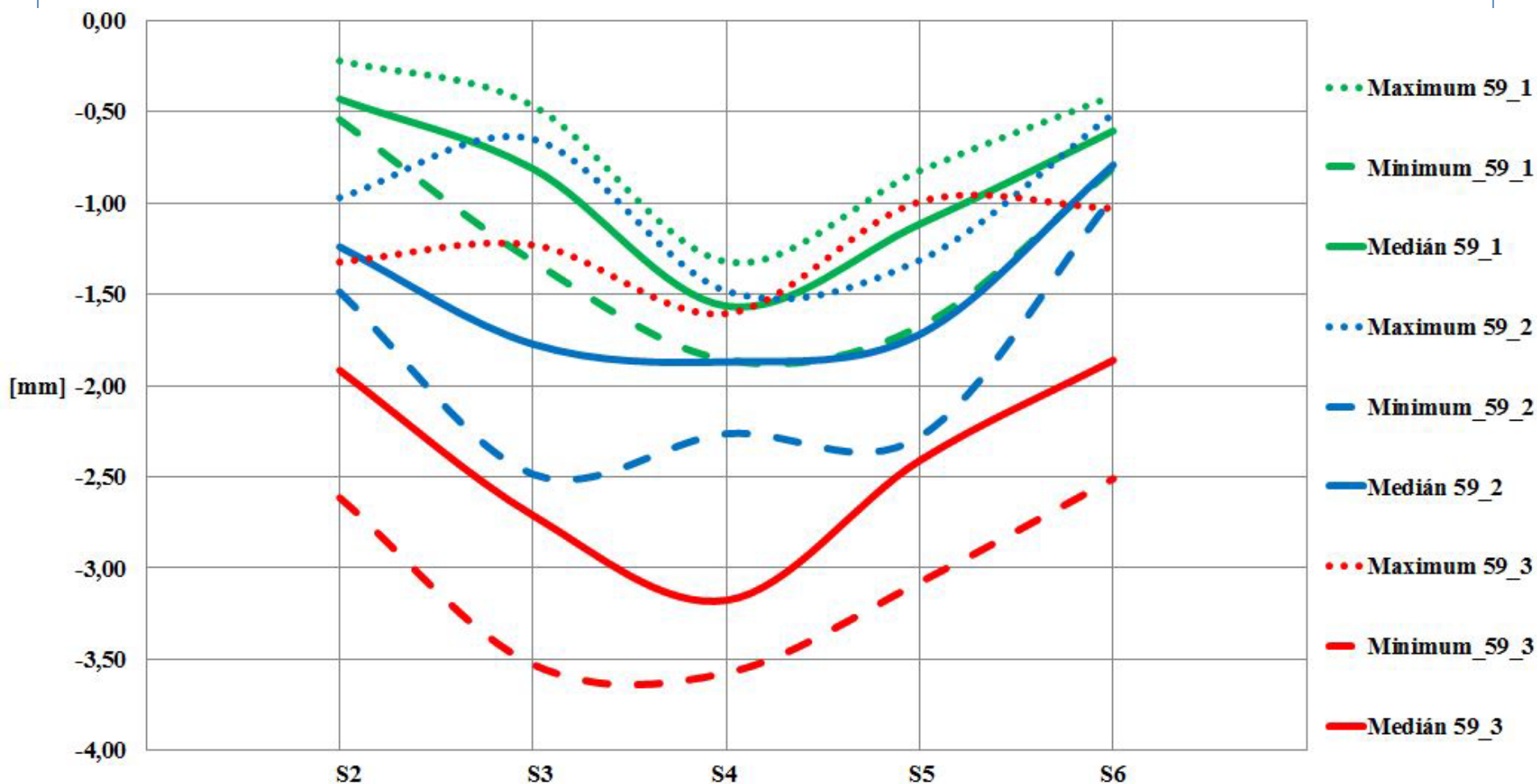
- Construction under the load – transmission of vibration from wing rail (A4Z) through bearer (A3Z) to the ballast (A0Z)
- Welch method – dark blue – wing rail, red – bearer, purple - ballast
 - Dashed crossing no. 59, solid line crossing no. 63



Evaluation – Station Chocen



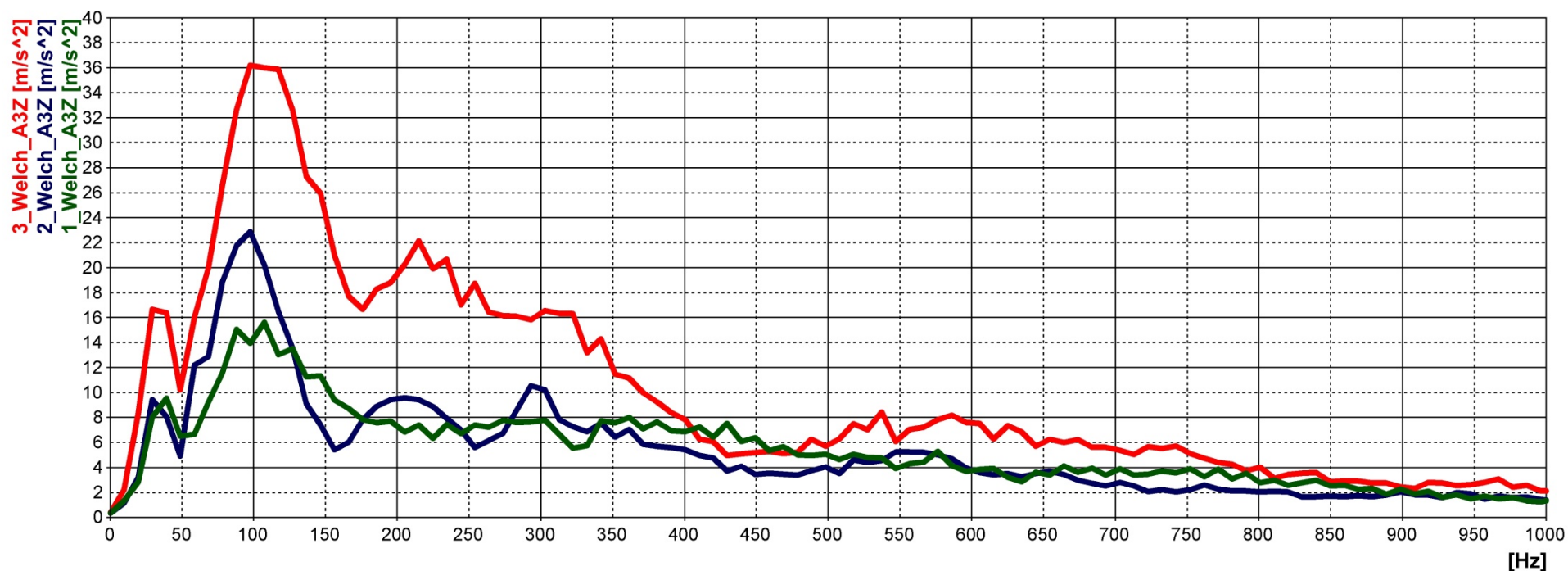
- Construction movement under the load – bearer under the crossing nose – comparison of three measurements on crossing no. 59



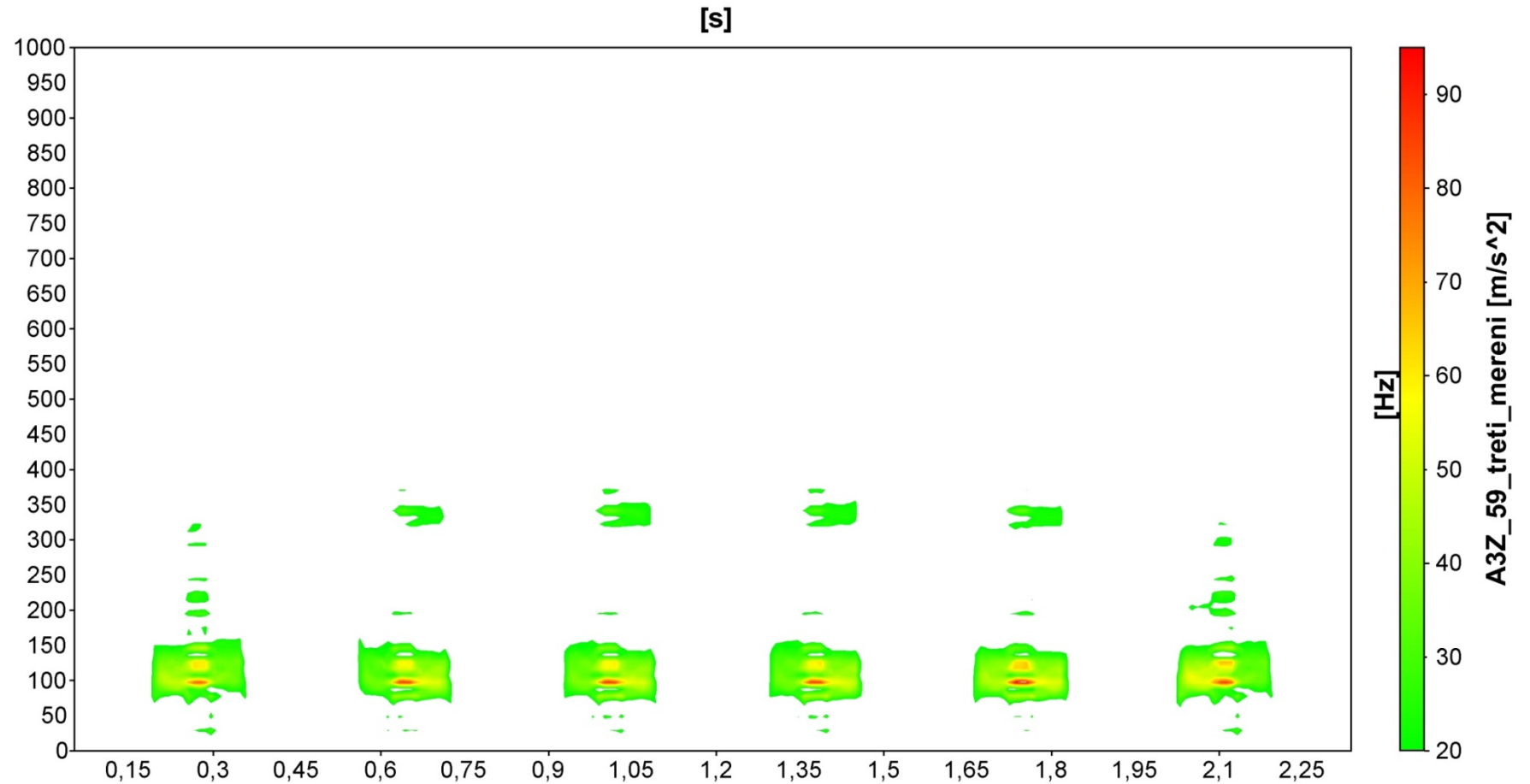
Evaluation – Station Chocen



- Construction under the load –vibration on the bearer (A3Z)
- Welch method – green – 1. measurement, blue – 2. measurement, red - 3. measurement



- Time – frequency (STFT)



- Comparison of two crossings
 - The chosen crossings were the fix common crossings of turnout number 3 and 4
 - track system: rails UIC 60 on concrete bearers, fastening system Vossloh Skl 24 and ballast
 - trains run in trailing direction (max. speed 130 or 160 km/h)
 - turnout crossing angle is 1:12 and radius 500 m
 - Crossing no. 3 has new fastening system (higher elasticity)

Evaluation of measured data



- Time area - RMS area under curve

Measure ment	Train	Area under curve of moving RMS [m/s]					
		A4Z on crossing no.		A3Z on crossing no.		A33Z on crossing no.	
		3	4	3	4	3	4
1	loko 380	49	43	12 24	13 31	3 6	3 6
2	loko 380	45	34	8 18	10 29	3 7	3 10
3	loko 380	64	40	11 17	14 35	4 6	3 8
1	LEO Express	123	93	31 26	34 36	4 3	4 5
2	LEO Express	121	89	27 22	30 33	5 4	6 6
3	LEO Express	152	105	32 21	37 35	4 3	4 4
1	Pendolino	217	308	74 34	116 38	11 5	13 4
2	Pendolino	264	229	74 28	76 33	15 6	14 6
3	Pendolino	312	239	85 27	104 44	16 5	23 10
Average		149,7	131,1	39,4 24,1	48,1 34,8	7,1 4,9	8,1 6,6

Evaluation of measured data



- Area under curve – frequency
– 150 – 600 Hz and 0 – 150 Hz

Area under curve of frequency spectrum Hz · m/s ²									
Measure ment	Train	A4Z on crossing no.				A3Z on crossing no.		A33Z on crossing no.	
		3		4		3	4	3	4
		0 - 150 Hz	150 - 600 Hz	0 - 150 Hz	150 - 600 Hz	0 - 150 Hz	0 - 150 Hz	0 - 150 Hz	0 - 150 Hz
1	loko 380	1735	6413	1340	4555	988	986	328	344
2	loko 380	1206	5854	1438	4688	621	855	314	391
3	loko 380	1620	6428	1747	4635	864	1311	199	153
1	LEO Express	675	3461	500	2463	502	448	72	75
2	LEO Express	449	2402	489	1932	293	379	66	90
3	LEO Express	604	3463	616	2750	421	604	47	32
1	Pendolino	1018	3731	737	2718	634	816	96	135
2	Pendolino	1000	3615	853	3074	642	626	132	126
3	Pendolino	1085	3985	991	4008	794	1175	83	72
Average		1044	4372	968	3425	640	800	149	158

- Small and smart measurement device
 - Base on vibration acceleration measurement
 - Embedded sensors
 - Online monitoring
 - Planning of maintenance (minimising time into track, decision support – renewal or maintenance, what kind of maintenance – surface built up welding, component replacement, tamping)
- We want to focus on...
 - Immune system – self diagnostic of turnouts
 - Time area
 - Minimum and maxim values (extreme values)
 - RMS – area under curve
 - Crest Factor – extreme value / RMS
 - Frequency area
 - Areas under curve
 - Natural frequency such as 100 Hz on a bearer

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