

European Slab Track Symposium, Bruxelles, 22. February 2005

13:25 - 13:50

Behaviour of slab track under extreme stress conditions

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Proposed advantages of slab track for high-speed railways

- ⇒ Durability
- ⇒ Low maintenance costs
- ⇒ Economical selection of route elements







Slab track development in Germany accompanied by BAUGRUND DRESDEN

- ⇒ Slab track field test (e.g. Breddin-Glöwen, Waghäusel, Eckartshausen)
- ⇒ High-speed line from Hannover to Berlin
- ⇒ High-speed line from Cologne to Frankfurt/Main
- ⇒ High-speed line from Nuremberg to Ingolstadt







Influences on the load-bearing behaviour of slab track

- Dynamic axle loads, depending on static axle loads, train velocity, vehicle and track component quality, properties of the substructure
- Cyclic behaviour of slab and substructure
- ⇒ Building process









Characteristics of the standard calculation method for slab tracks in Germany

- Design leads to safe tracks and durable slab structure under standard stress conditions
- ⇒ Determination of behavioural reserves of slab track under standard stress conditions is not possible
- Determination of the behaviour of slab track under extreme stress conditions is not possible
- Simplified approach to the underground reaction, the dynamical behaviour and the interaction between the layers of the slab structure









Model aspects of the load-bearing behaviour of slab track

- ⇒ Splitting temperature and axle loads
- ⇒ Safety factors for loads (UIC) and material properties
- Simplified approach to the mechanical model concerning interval and width of cracks
- ⇒ Substructure model as ground reaction









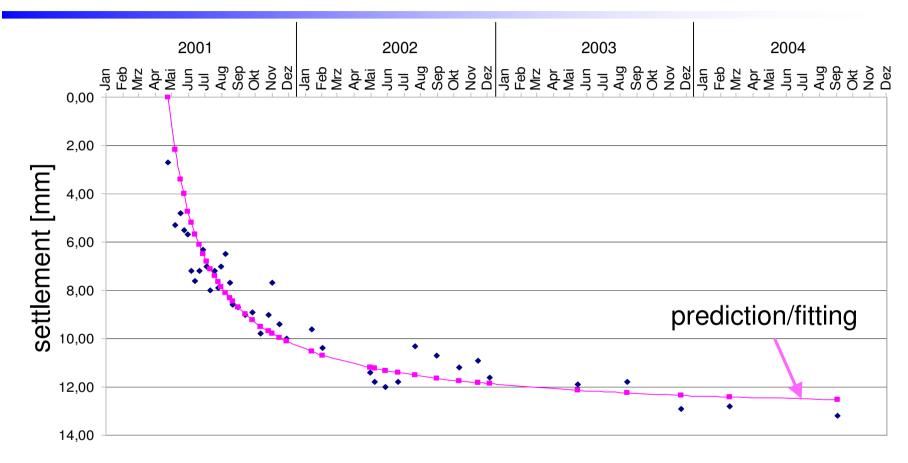
Model aspects of the load-bearing behaviour of slab track

- No failure but suggested reduction of serviceability and shortening of life cycle
- Work on special parts and calibrate the calculations with test results, observations and measurements









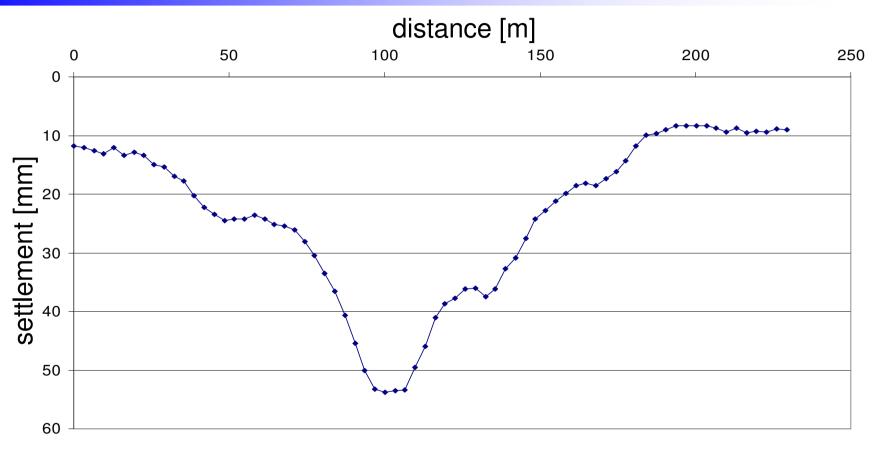
Time depending settlement at so called white dam (high speed line from Colongne to Frankfurt/Main, km 121,841-122,070)











Settlement under the rail at so called white dam (high speed line from Colongne to Frankfurt/Main, km 121,841-122,070)











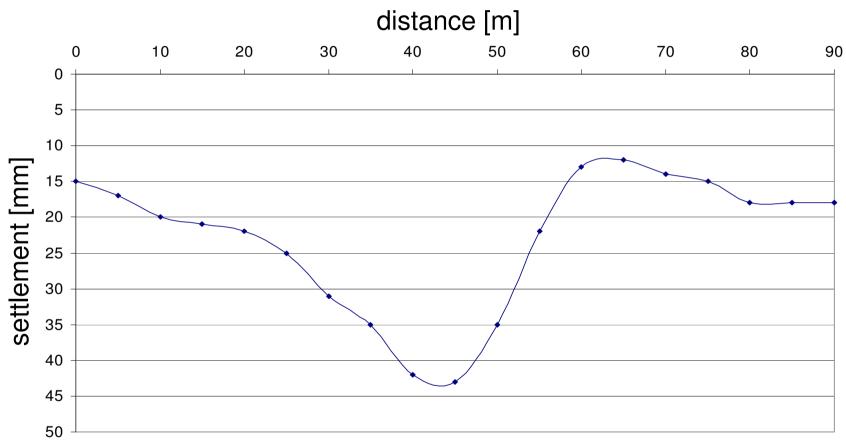
Dam with extreme settlement (high speed line from Colongne to Frankfurt/Main, km 72,602-72,692)











Settlement till February 2004 (high speed line from Colongne to Frankfurt/Main, km 72,602-72,692)









Slab track without visible defects (high speed line from Colongne to Frankfurt/Main, km 72,602-72,692)









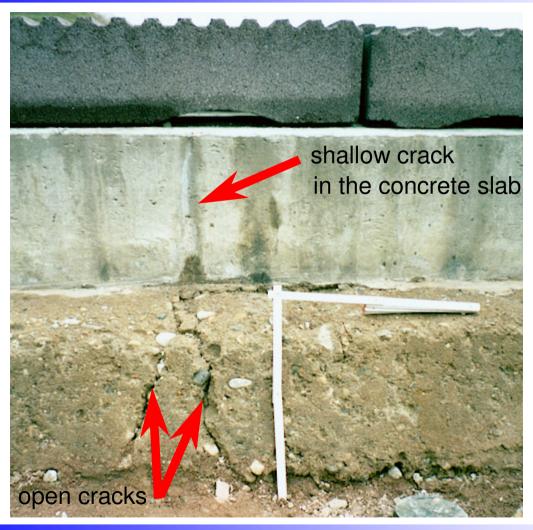
Settlements at high speed line from Hannover to Berlin, Dallgow









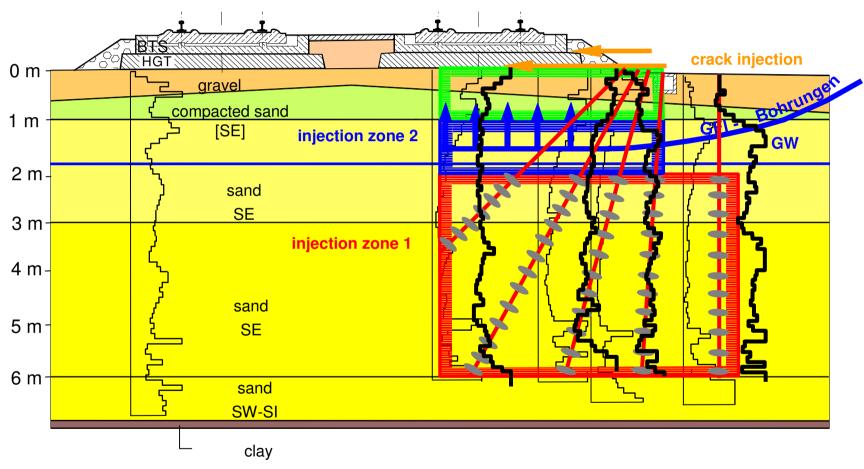


Cracks in the slab structure at high speed line from Hannover to Berlin, Dallgow









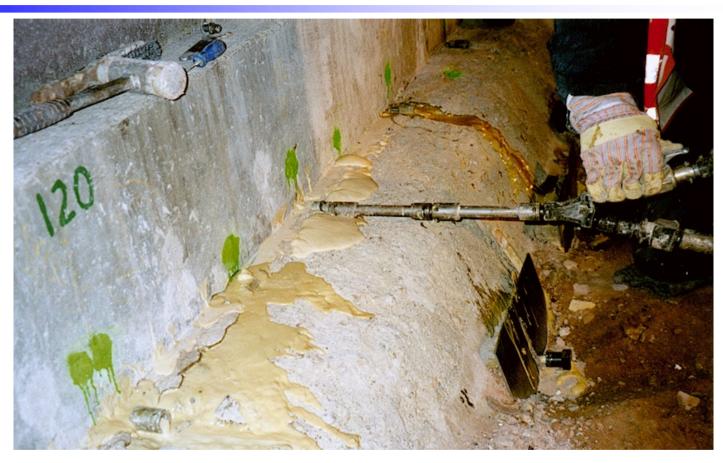
Underground situation and restoration method at Dallgow









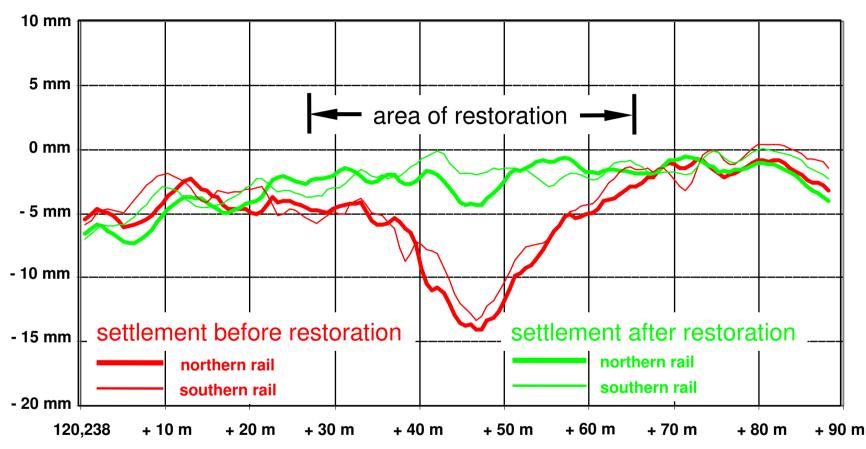


Injection between the layers of the slab structure at high speed line from Hannover to Berlin, Dallgow









Restoration by injection at at high speed line from Hannover to Berlin, Dallgow







Experiences with extreme settlements under slab track

- ⇒ Settlements caused by substructure compaction due to predominant static load have only little effect on slab structure and can be readjusted
- ⇒ Settlements caused by dynamic overload of the substructure lead to extreme stress conditions of the slab track and require underground as well as slab structure restoration
- ⇒ Slab track-underground-interaction is essential for the stress conditions of the slab track and can be verified by dynamic response of the underground







Investigation of slab track behaviour

- Accompanying field tests (underground investigation, measurements, laboratory tests)
- Calculations using the Finite Element Method to investigate the realistic behaviour of slab track
- □ Calibrate the calculations using measurement results
- ⇒ Parameter studies for extreme conditions







Field test with slab track in Eckartshausen









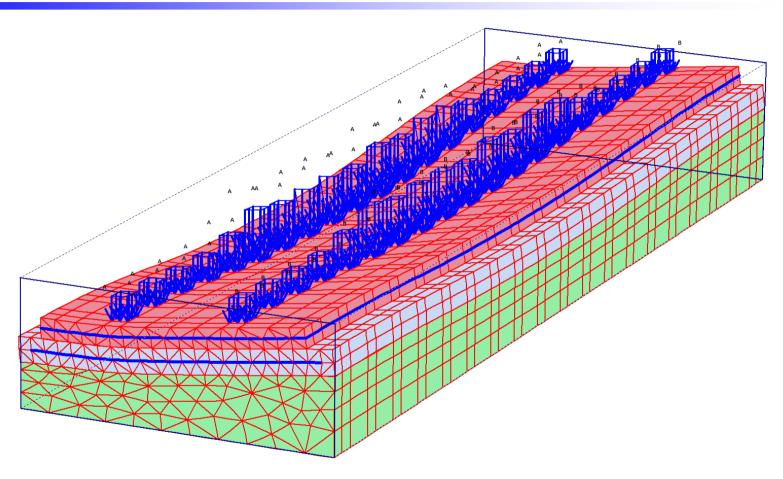
Results of the field test in Eckartshausen

- ⇒ Very high dynamic loads (vibrating 2 axle loads each 200 kN) caused settlements up to 20 mm
- Slab track spanned over settlement hollow but did not break
- Adhesion losses between concrete slab and hydraulic bonded layer
- ⇒ Fibre reinforced concrete increases elasticity and load bearing capacity









Modelling slab track using the Finite Element Method









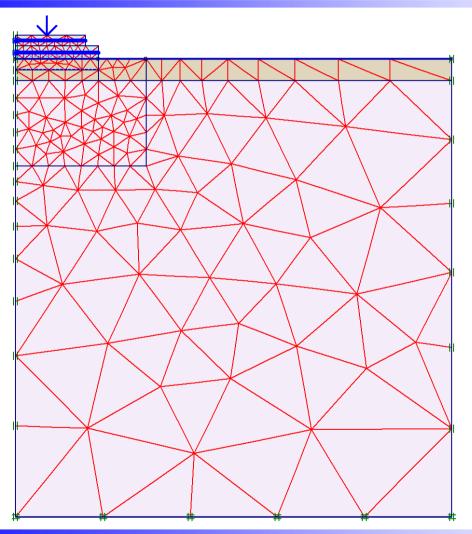
Analysis results

- ⇒ Bending stresses in the hydraulic bonded layer are smaller than the stresses derived from standard calculation method in Germany
- ⇒ Adhesion losses between concrete slab and hydraulic bonded layer cause comparatively little stress increase because of friction preservation
- ⇒ Calibration of the Finite Element Model using measured vertical deflection due to dynamic loads (0,1 – 0,4 mm) leads to very rigid material behaviour
- ⇒ Change of underground stiffness in longitudinal direction up to
 10 times causes change of stresses up to 2 times







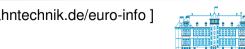


Outlook: Realistic prediction of settlements due to rail loads

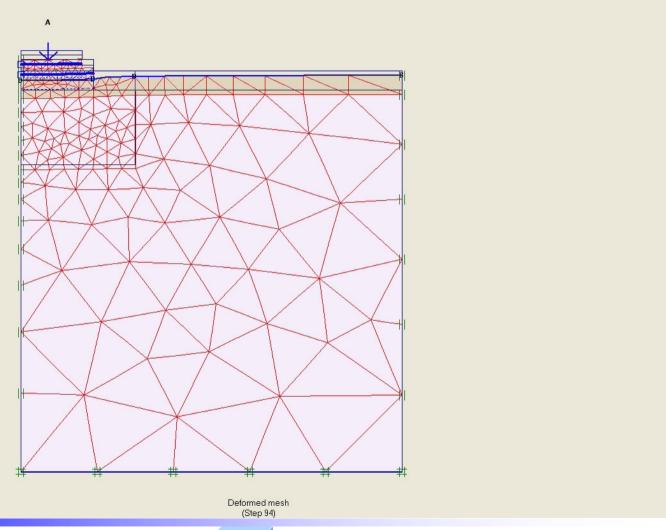
Finite Element Model of the substructure using a constitutive law with intergranular strain (hypoplasticity)







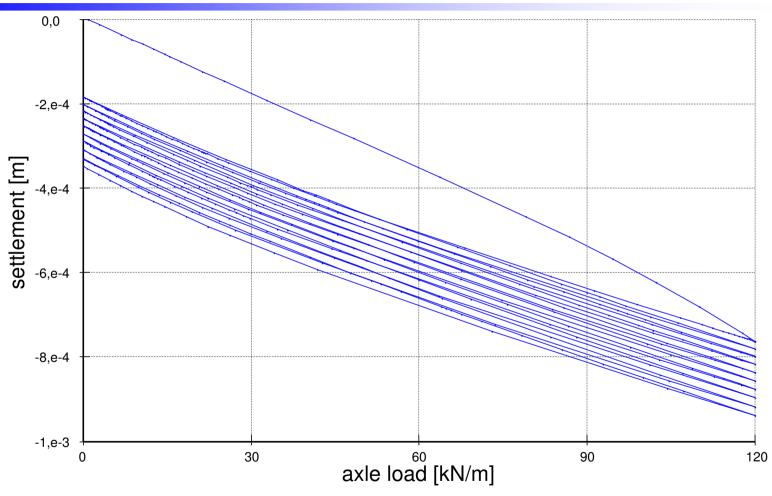












Settlement after 10 load cycles









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Rail head deterioration after grinding

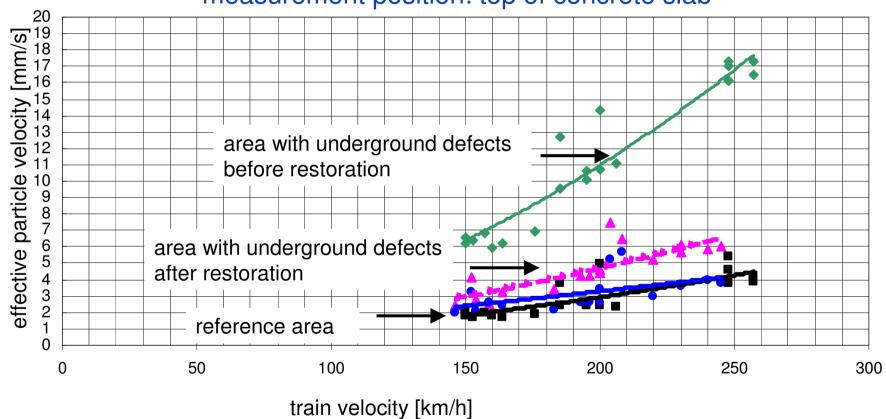








measurement position: top of concrete slab



Measurement of particle velocity for various train velocity





