Track Substructure Influences on Tie Support Conditons

Ted Sussmann



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Rail Support
Tie Support
Influence on Tie Vibration
Summary



Rail Seat - Eccentrically Loaded Support





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Case 1—Resultant within the middle third. $p_1 = (4B - 6a) P/B^2$ $p_2 = (6a - 2B) P/B^2$

Case 2—Resultant at edge of middle third. $p_1 = (4B - 6a) P/B^2 = 2P/B$ $p_2 = (6a - 2B) P/B^2 = 0$

Case 3—Resultant outside the middle third. $p_1 = 2P/3a$ $p_2 = 0$

Source: AREA manual (1958)



Rail Seat Support Measurements - TTCI





Rail Support: Two Way Eccentricity





Rail Support: Two Way Eccentricity





Rail Seat Track Loading



From Selig and Waters, 1994



Rail Seat Load: Effect of Missing or Unsupported Tie(s)

- Unsupported tie
 - Small increase in deflection
 - Large transfer of load to adjacent tie
- Increase rail deflection
 - 1.5-2 times static (Carr, 1999)
- Increase adjacent tie load
 - Up to 3+ times static (Kerr, 2003)
 - Depending on tie support







Rail Seat Support Measurements - TTCI



Effect of Tie Support on Joint



Joint Bar loads can be computed using BOEF Theory.



Poorly Supported and Settled Track



Discretely Supported Track Model required to estimate loads.

What is the tie load?



Tie Support Conditions

Tie Deformation and Load Under Differing Support Conditions

Exaggerated Deflection

Tie Bearing Pressure



Adapted from Kerr (2003).



Tie Support Problems

Tie Type – Ballast Pressure Considerations

Wood



Concrete

Stress Distribution





- Stiff Foundation over soft layer
- □ Solution: Tamp





Tie Vibration and Tie Support





Slurry Abraded Concrete Ties





If Not Identified and Corrected, Poor Track Support May Cause...



