

# Trillingen en dynamica van spoorwegen

Presentatie voor de Nationale Wiskunde Dagen 2007

door dr.ir. Herke Stuit

Movares

vormgeven  
aan  
bereikbaarheid

# Movares:

## ‘Vormgeven aan bereikbaarheid’

**Movares is een advies- en ingenieursbureau op het gebied van mobiliteit en infrastructuur.**

**Movares genereert oplossingen voor vraagstukken betreffende capaciteit, veiligheid en inpassing.**

- Omzet 2006 ca. 140 miljoen euro, ca. 1300 fte werkzaam
- In Nederland
  - hoofdkantoor in Utrecht
  - regiokantoren in Eindhoven, Weesp, Zoetermeer en Zwolle
- In Europa
  - vestigingen in Duitsland, Polen en Portugal
  - projecten o.a. in Frankrijk, Slowakije, Slovenië en Spanje

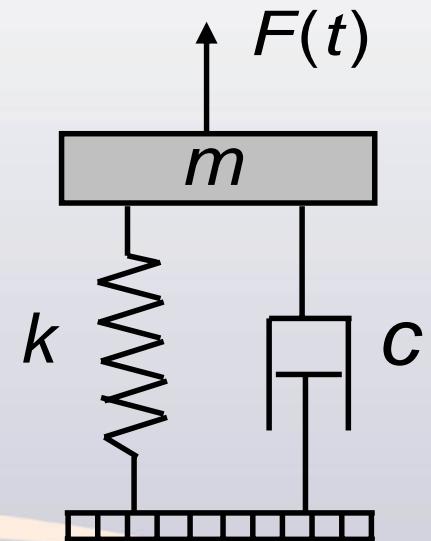
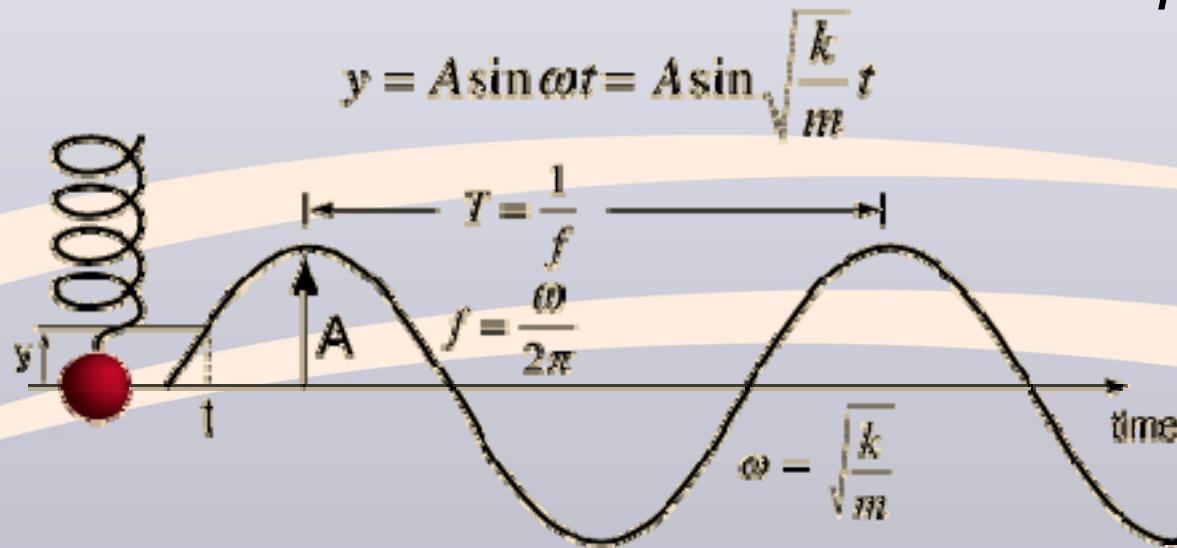


# Inhoud

- Inleiding trillingen
- Trillingen spoor
- Rekenmodellen
- Special: Kritieke treinsnelheid ZZL
- Project Trillingen

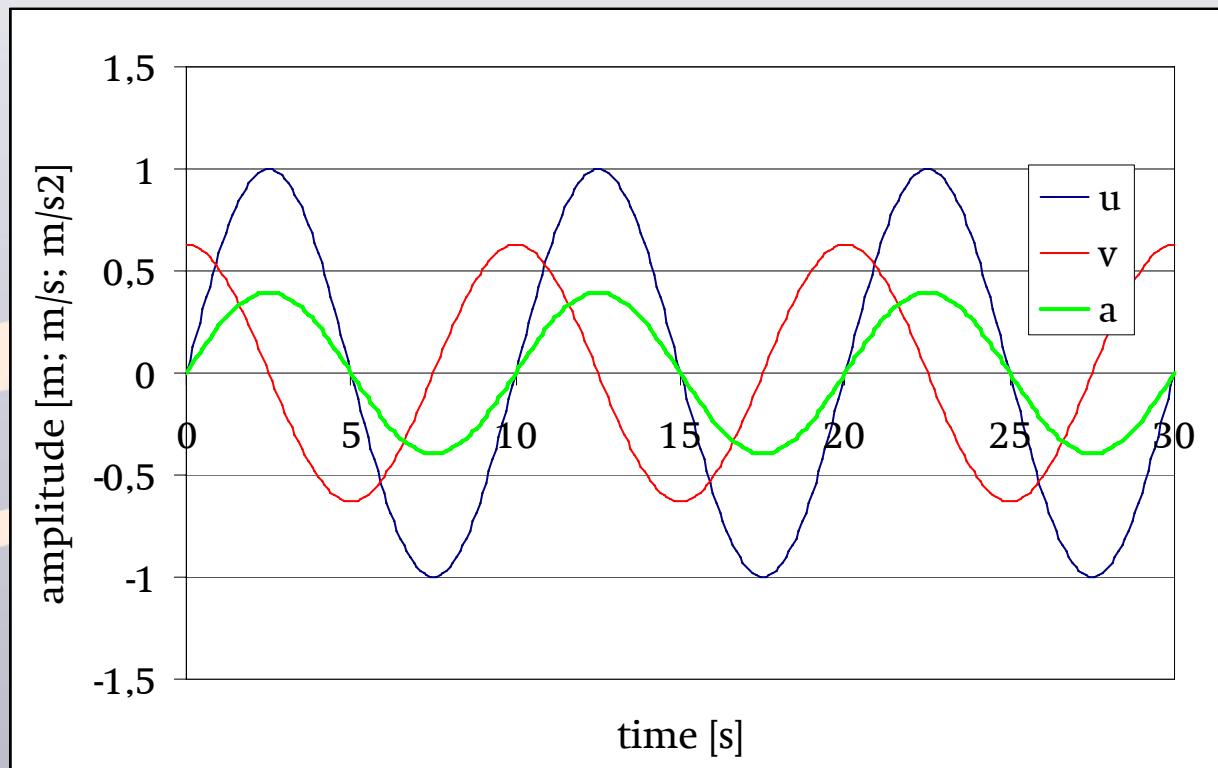
# Voorbeeld massa-veer systeem

Harmonische beweging zonder demping



$$m \frac{d^2u}{dt^2} + c \frac{du}{dt} + ku = F(t)$$

# Verplaatsing – snelheid - versnelling



## Relatie verplaatsing, snelheid, versnelling

**De verplaatsing is:**  $u = A \sin (2\pi f t)$

- **De afgeleide van de verplaatsing geeft de snelheid**

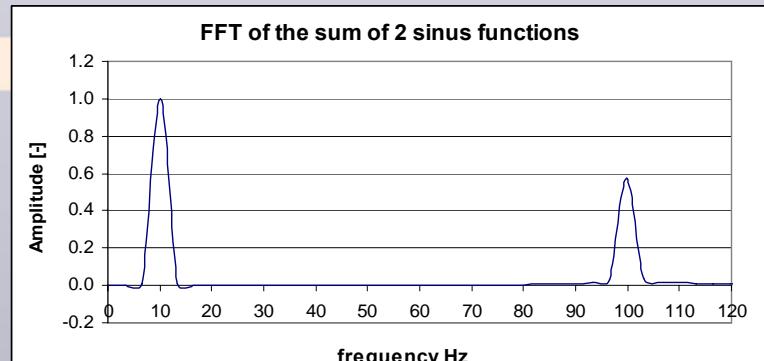
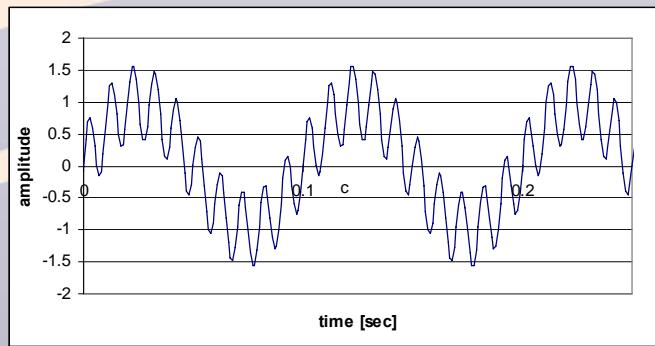
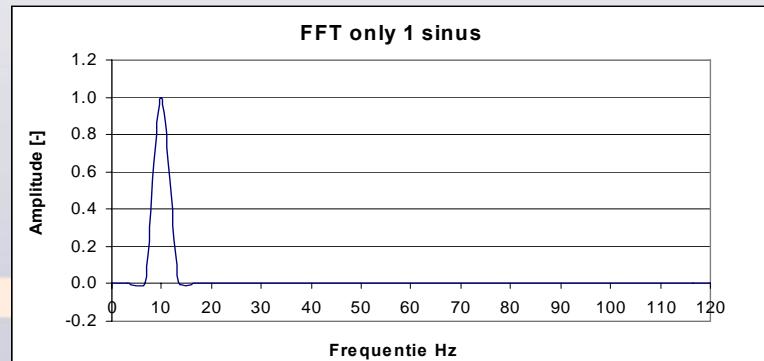
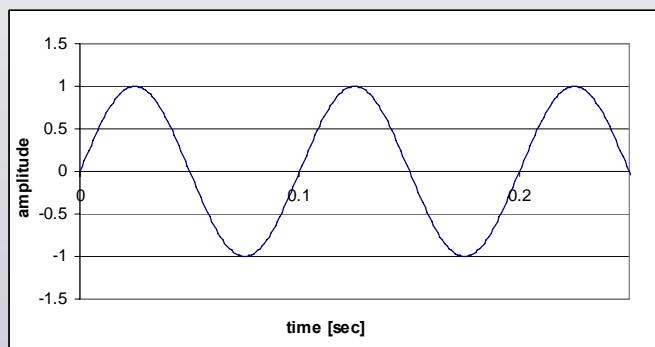
$$v = 2\pi f A \cos(2\pi f t)$$

- **De afgeleide van de snelheid geeft de versnelling**

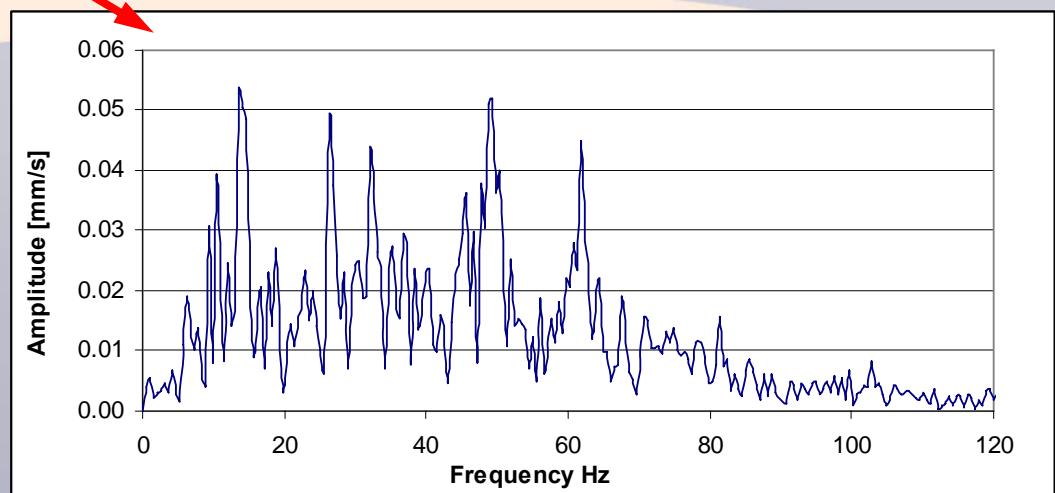
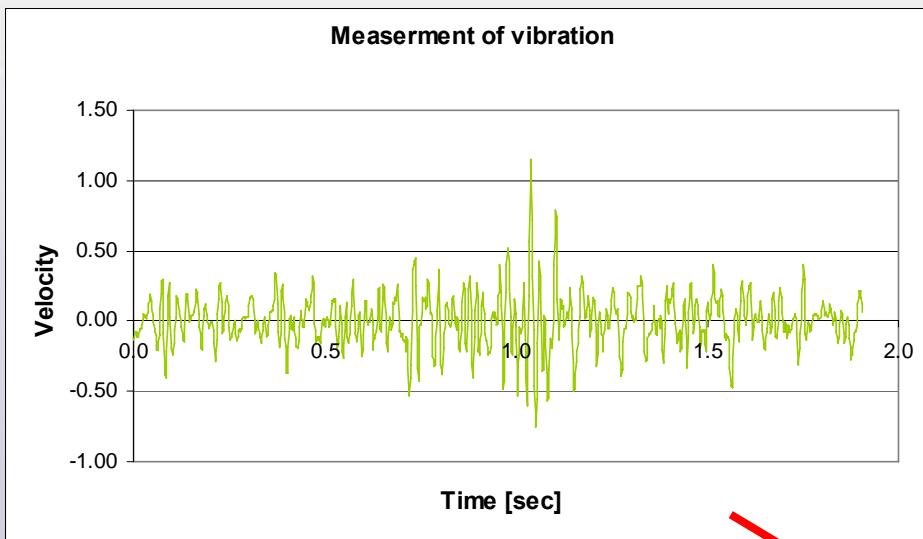
$$a = -4\pi^2 f^2 A \sin(2\pi f t)$$

# Frequentie response

FT = Fourier Transformation



# Frequentie response van een trein

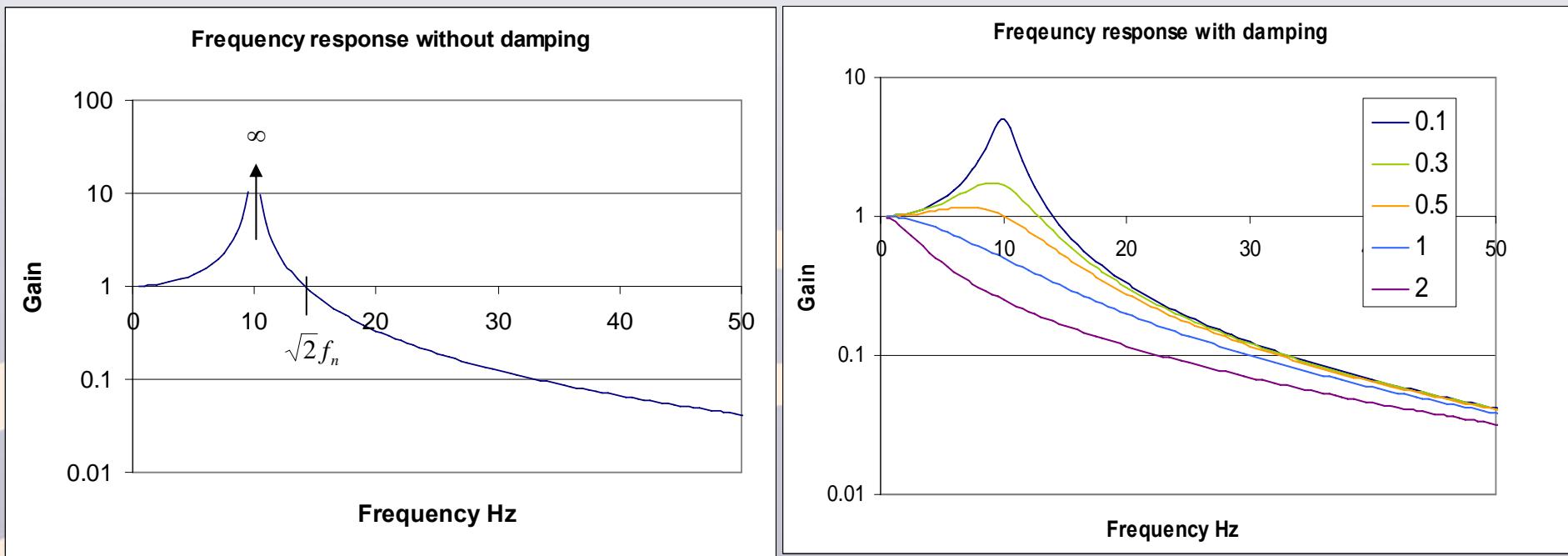


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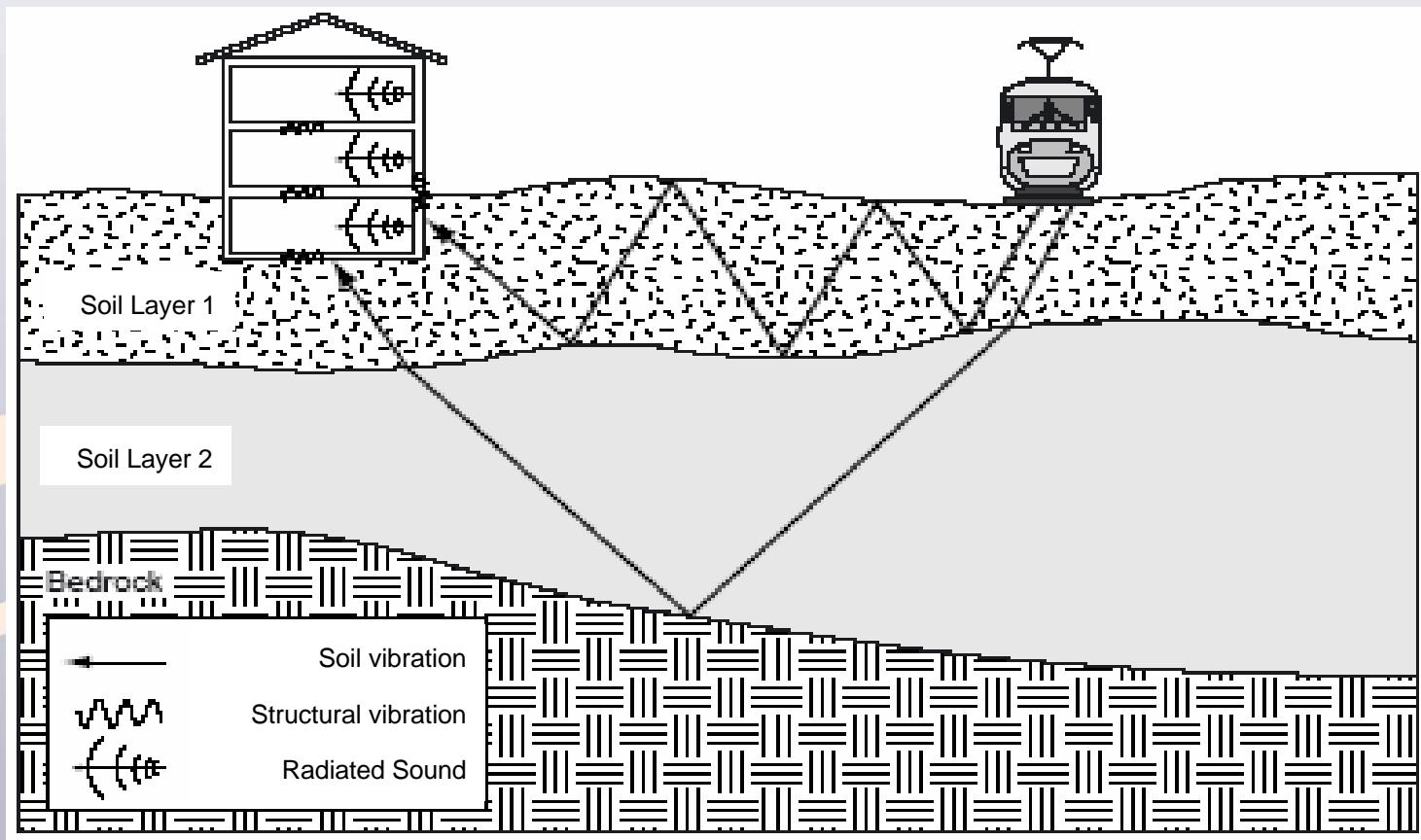
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# Frequentie response met / zonder demping

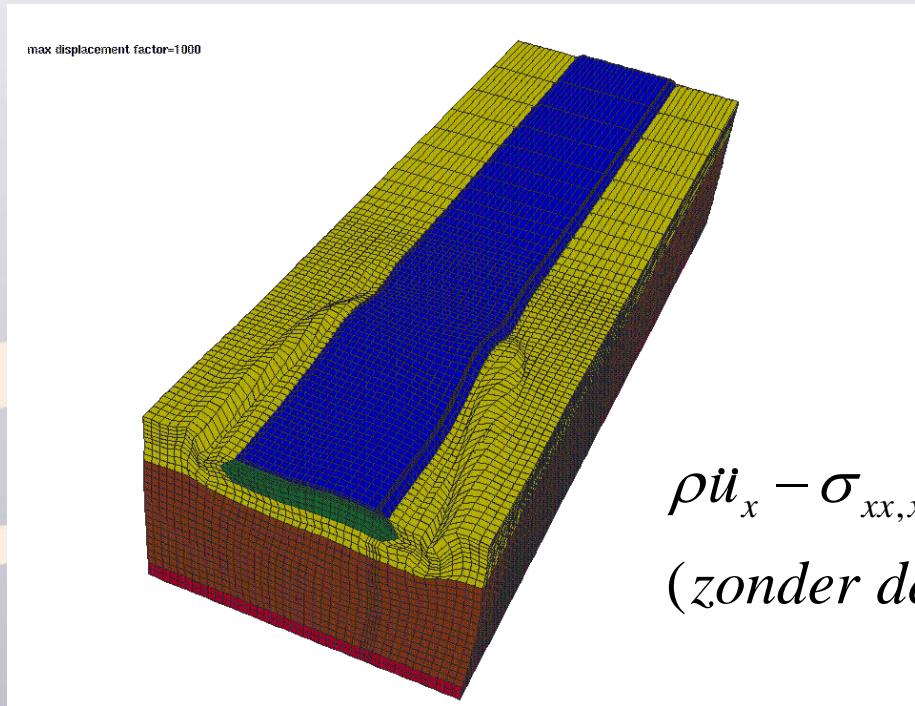
## Massa-veer systeem



# Trillingen spoor



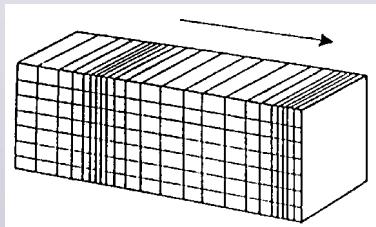
# En nu in de grond



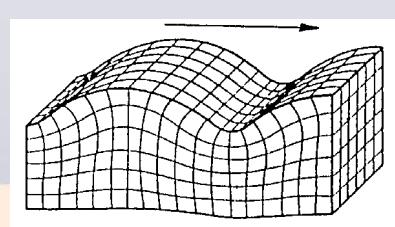
$$\rho \ddot{u}_x - \sigma_{xx,x} - \sigma_{xy,y} - \sigma_{xz,z} = 0$$

(zonder damping)

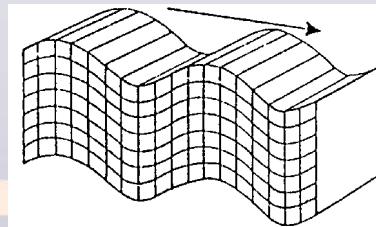
# Verschillende golven in de grond



Drukgolf



Schuifgolf



Rayleigh golf

$$C_p = \sqrt{\frac{G_{dyn}}{\rho} \frac{2(1-\nu)}{(1-2\nu)}}$$

$$C_s = \sqrt{\frac{G_{dyn}}{\rho}}$$

$$C_R \approx 0.9 \cdot C_s$$

# Factoren van invloed op trillingen



treintype

snelheid

rails

baanlichaam

kunstwerk

bodem

geometrie

afstand

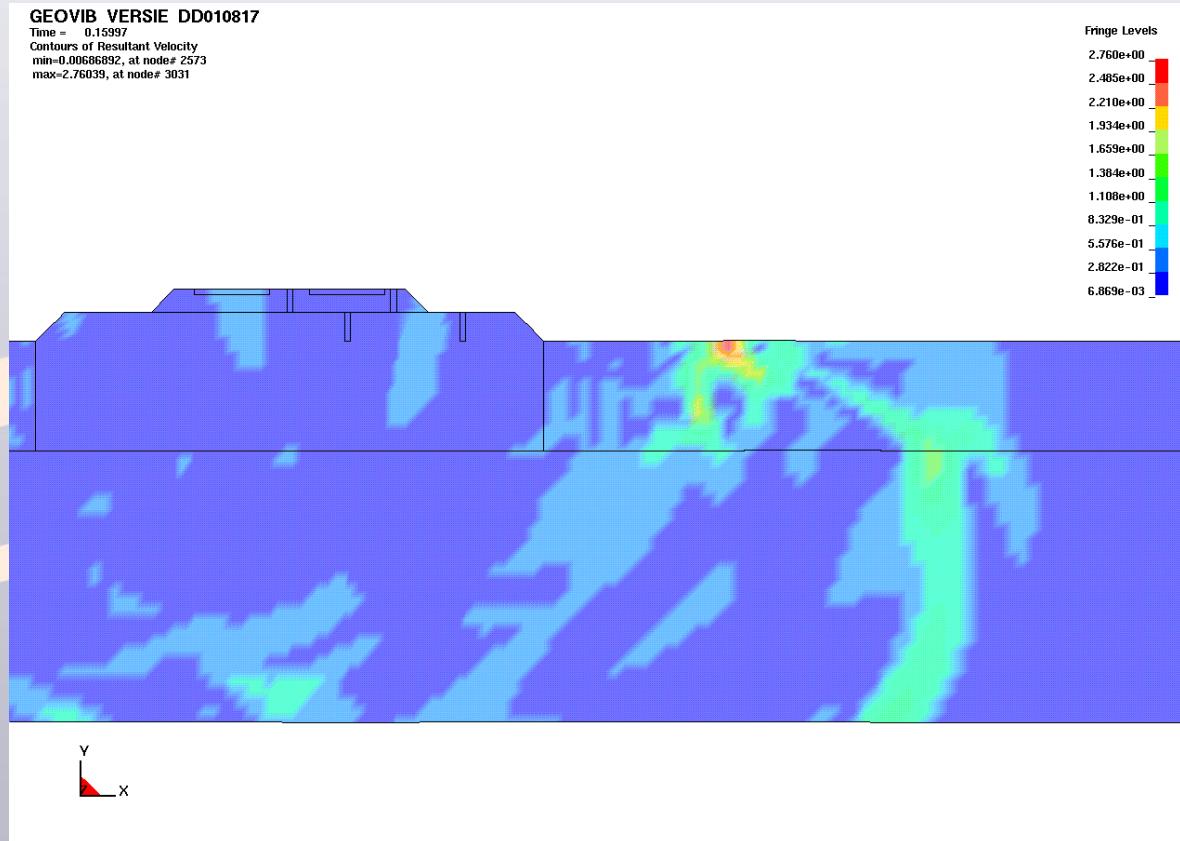
hinder

schade

apparatuur



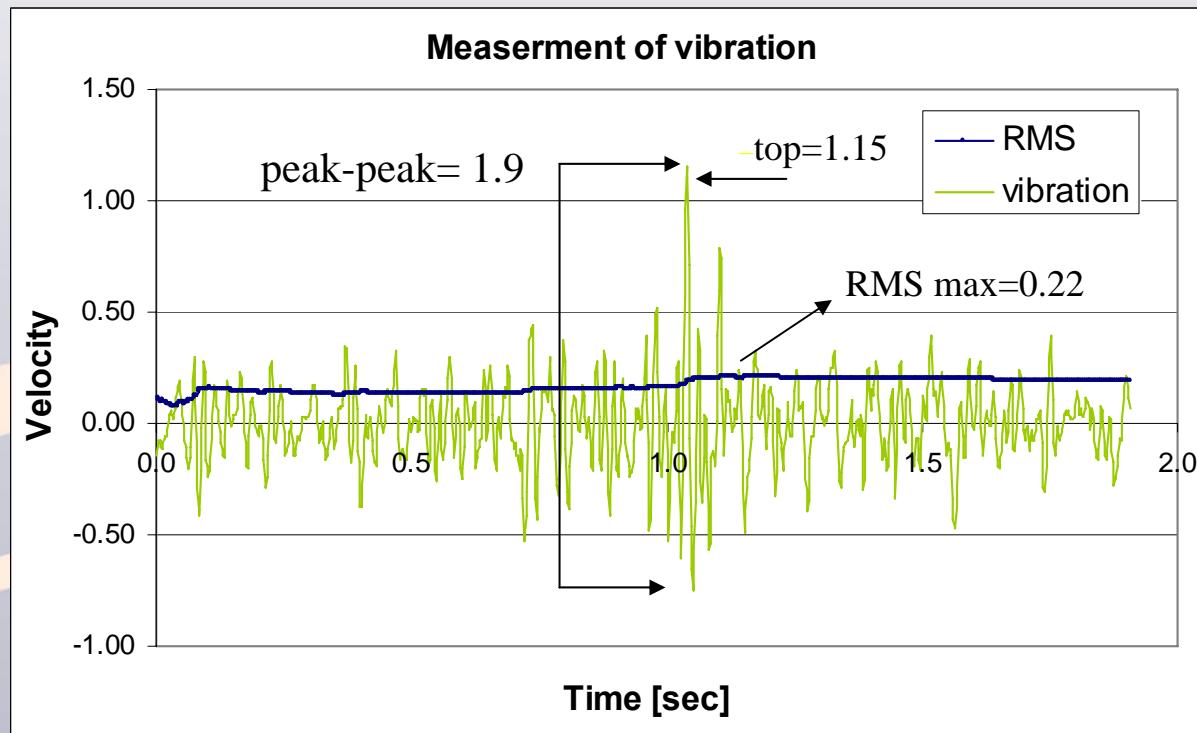
# Trillingen onder het spoor



# Schade/ hinder ?



# Weergave amplitudes

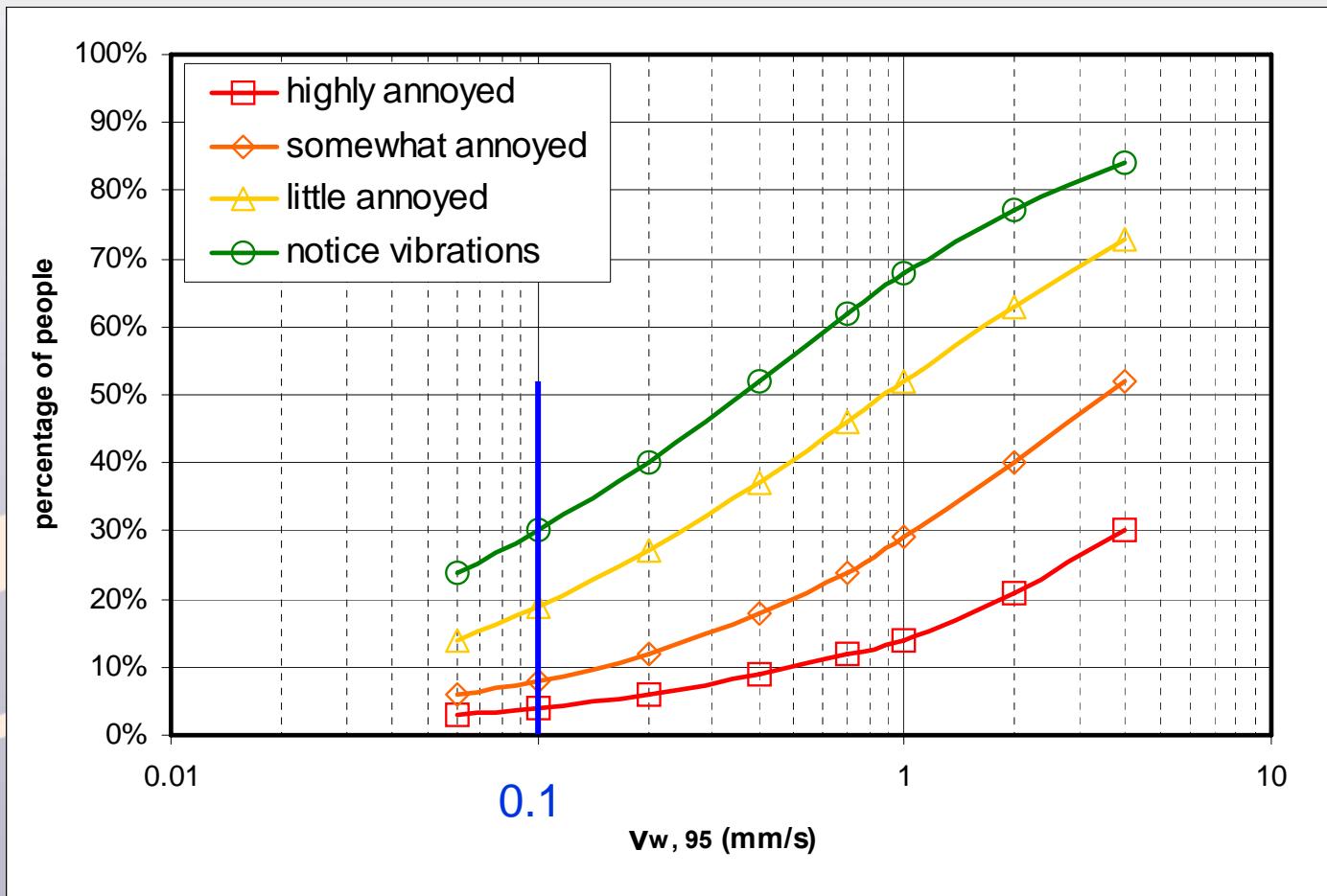


# Classificatie van trillingen

<u>Human/Structural response</u>	<u>Velocity Level [mm/s]</u>	<u>Typical sources (approx. 15m from source)</u>
Threshold, minor cosmetic damage fragile buildings	2.500 2.000 1.500	Blasting from contruction projects
Difficulty with tasks such as reading VDT screen	1.000	Bulldozers and other heavy contruction equipment
Residential annoyance, infrequent events	0.800 0.600 0.500 0.330 0.250 0.200 0.150	Commuter rail, upper range
Residential annoyance, frequent events	0.100 0.080 0.060 0.050 0.033 0.025 0.020 0.015	Rapit transit, upper range
Approx. threshold for human perception	0.010	Bus or truck over a bump
sensitive equeipment	0.008	Rapit transit, typical
		Bus or truck, typical
		typical background noise

# Exposure effect relationships

## Norwegian Socio-vibrational Survey

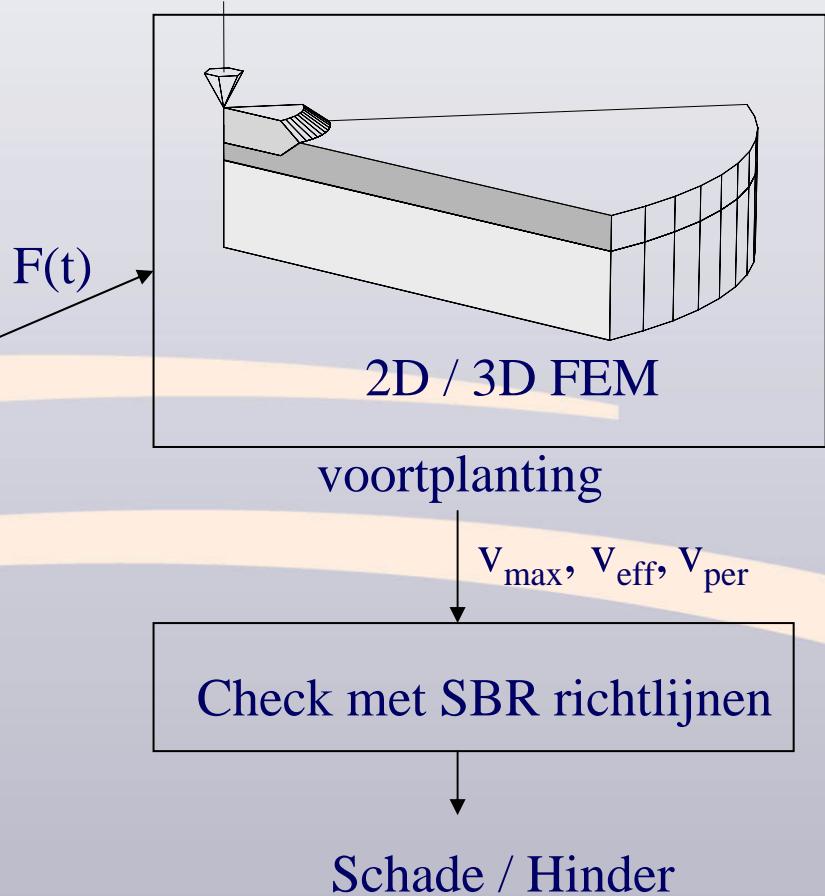
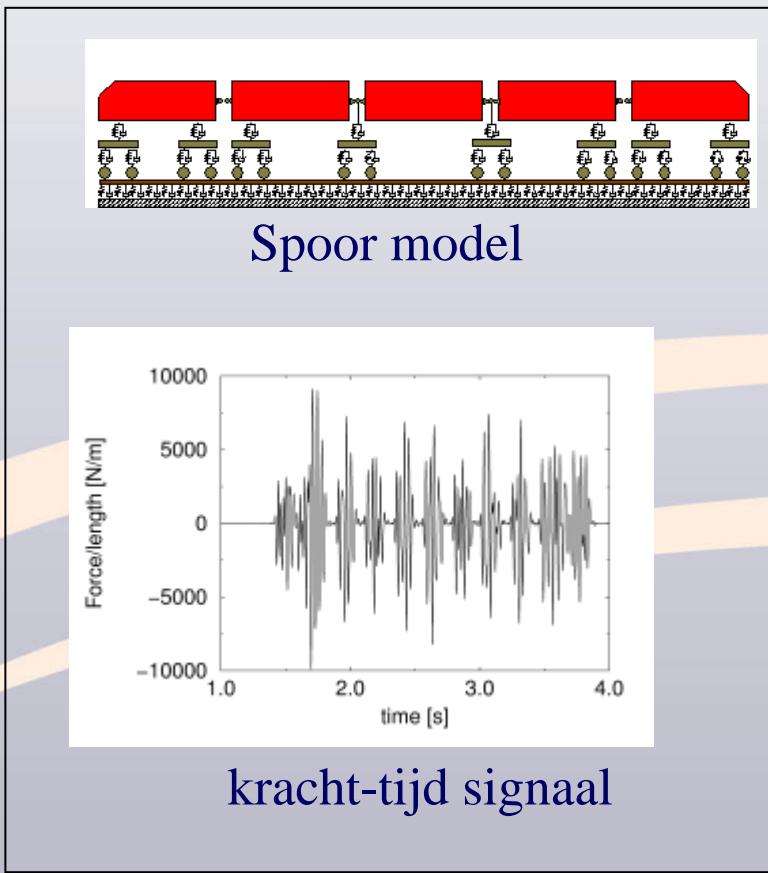


Nederland:  
Beoordeling volgens  
SBR richtlijnen

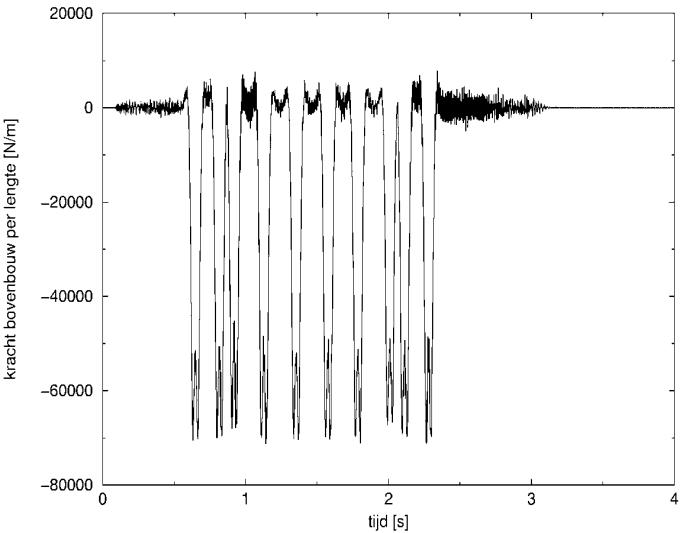
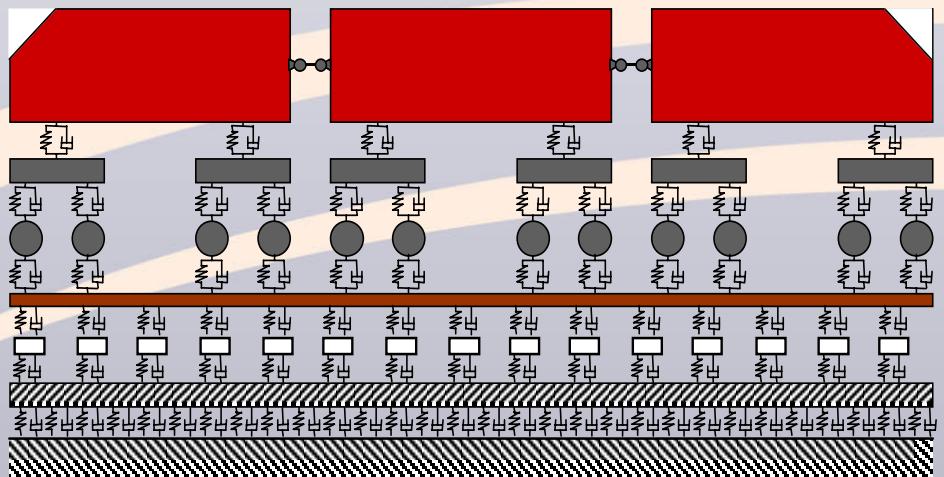
$V < 0.1$

Treinen in nieuwe  
situaties.

# Rekenmodellen

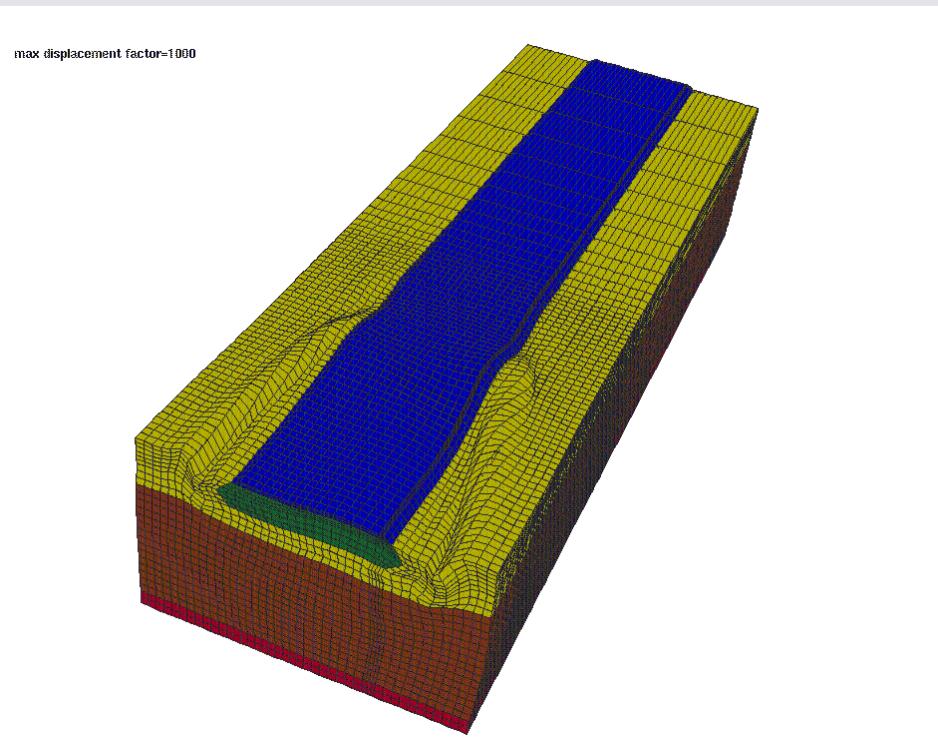
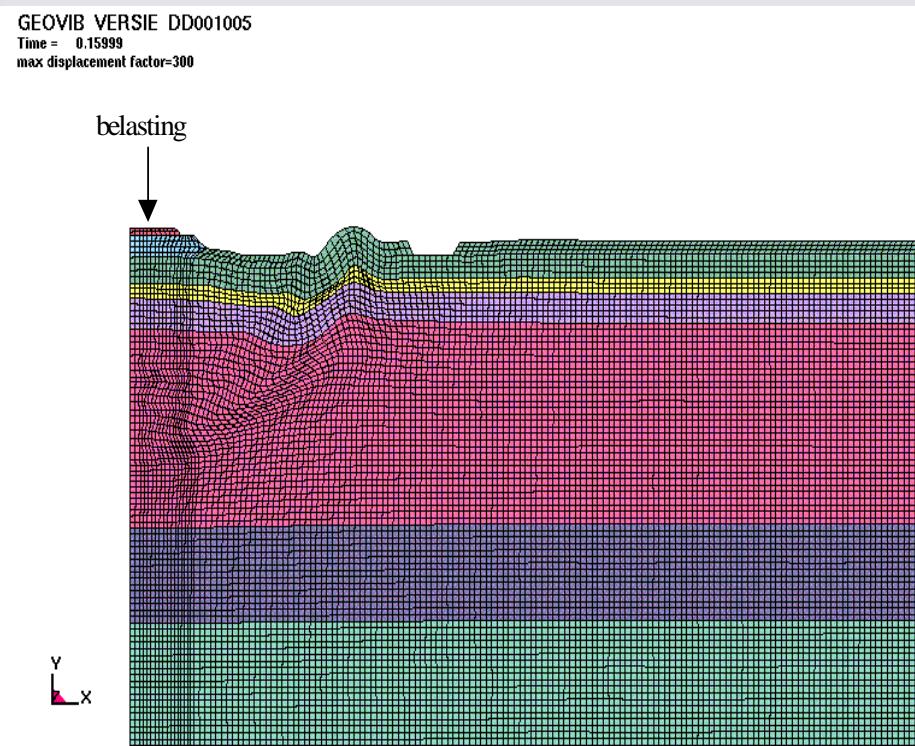


# Simulatie railverkeer



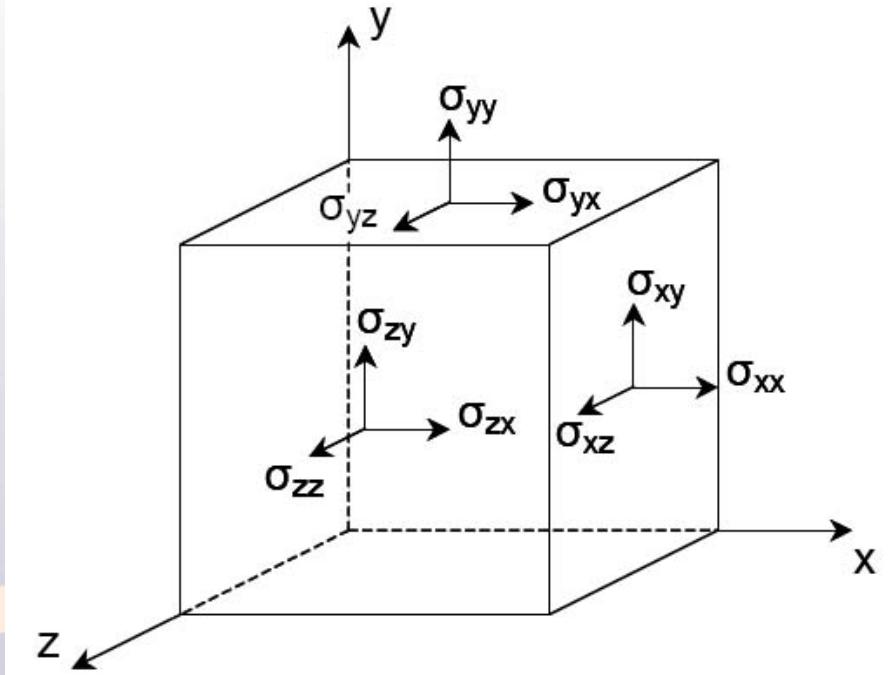
Rails  
Ballast + sleepers  
Inlay tunnel  
Fixed subsoil

# Golfvoortplanting bodem



# Rekenmethode in elementen

$$\boldsymbol{\sigma} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{xx} & \sigma_{xy} & \sigma_{xz} \\ \sigma_{yx} & \sigma_{yy} & \sigma_{yz} \\ \sigma_{zx} & \sigma_{zy} & \sigma_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$



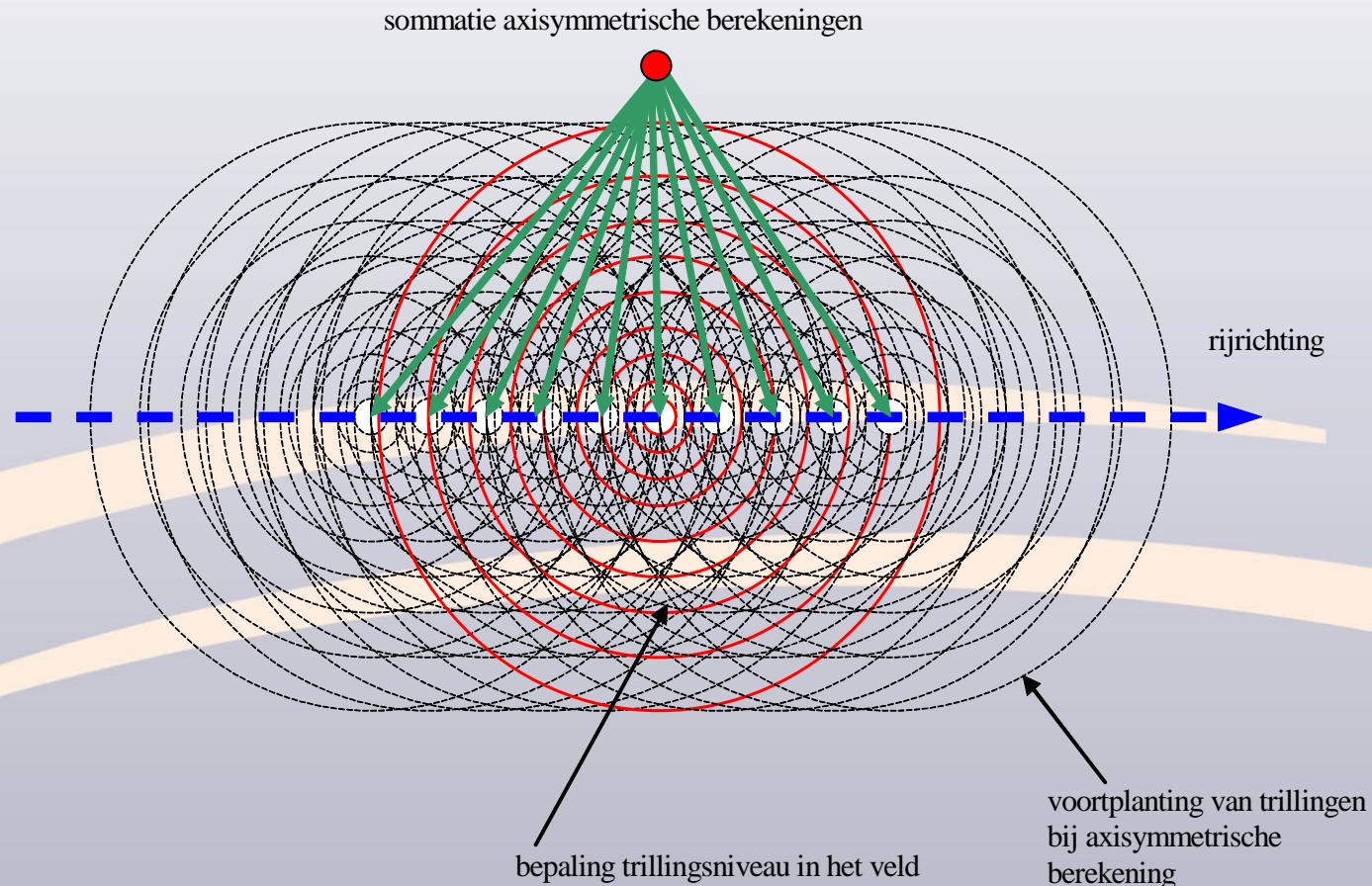
$$\boldsymbol{\epsilon} = \begin{bmatrix} \epsilon_{xx} & \gamma_{xy} & \gamma_{xz} \\ \gamma_{yx} & \epsilon_{yy} & \gamma_{yz} \\ \gamma_{zx} & \gamma_{zy} & \epsilon_{zz} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial x} & \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x}\right) & \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u_x}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x}\right) \\ \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u_y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial y}\right) & \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial y} & \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u_y}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial y}\right) \\ \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u_z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_x}{\partial z}\right) & \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{\partial u_z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u_y}{\partial z}\right) & \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Rekenmethode in de tijd

$$u^{t+\Delta t} = u^t + \dot{u}^t \Delta t + \left( \left( \frac{1}{2} - \alpha \right) \ddot{u}^t + \alpha \ddot{u}^{t+\Delta t} \right) \Delta t^2$$

$$\dot{u}^{t+\Delta t} = \dot{u}^t + \left( (1 - \beta) \ddot{u}^t + \beta \ddot{u}^{t+\Delta t} \right) \Delta t$$

# Sommatie meerdere bronnen



# Kritieke treinsnelheid, een probleem ?

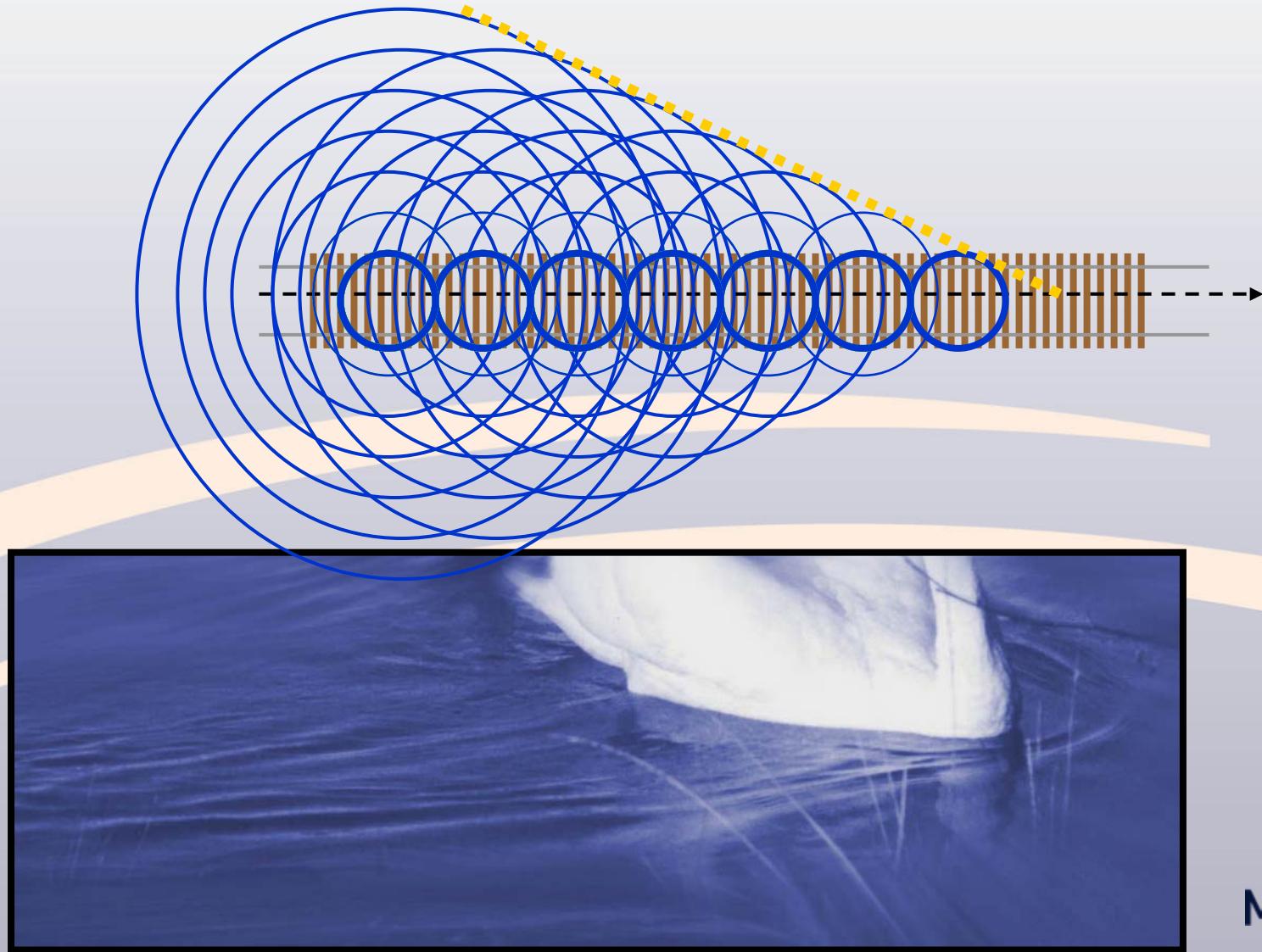
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- 
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# Voortplantingsnelheden bodem NL

Grondsoort	golfvoortplantingsnelheid [m/s]	[km/h]
zand	100 - 250	360-900
klei	50 - 100	180-360
veen	40 - 80	140-300

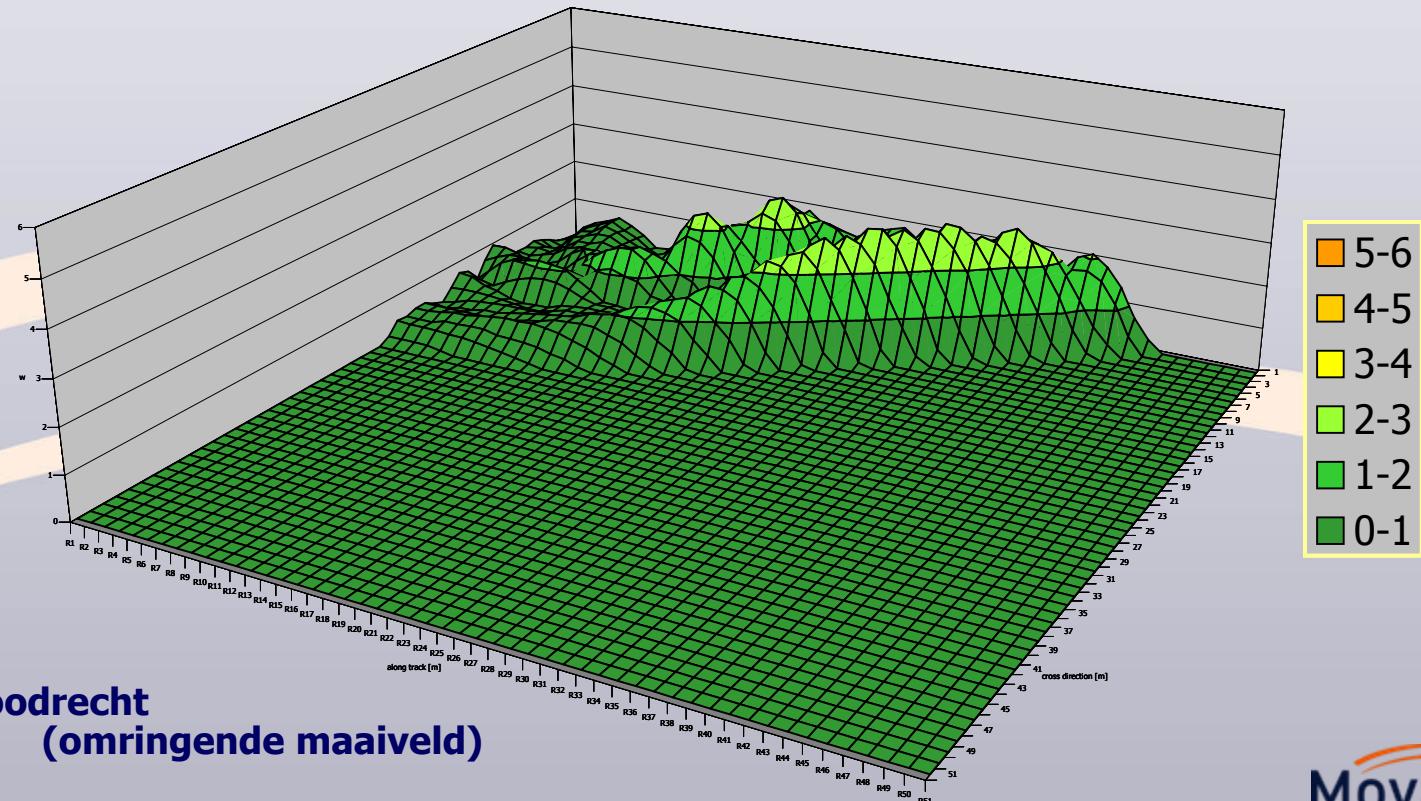
## Kritieke treinsnelheid



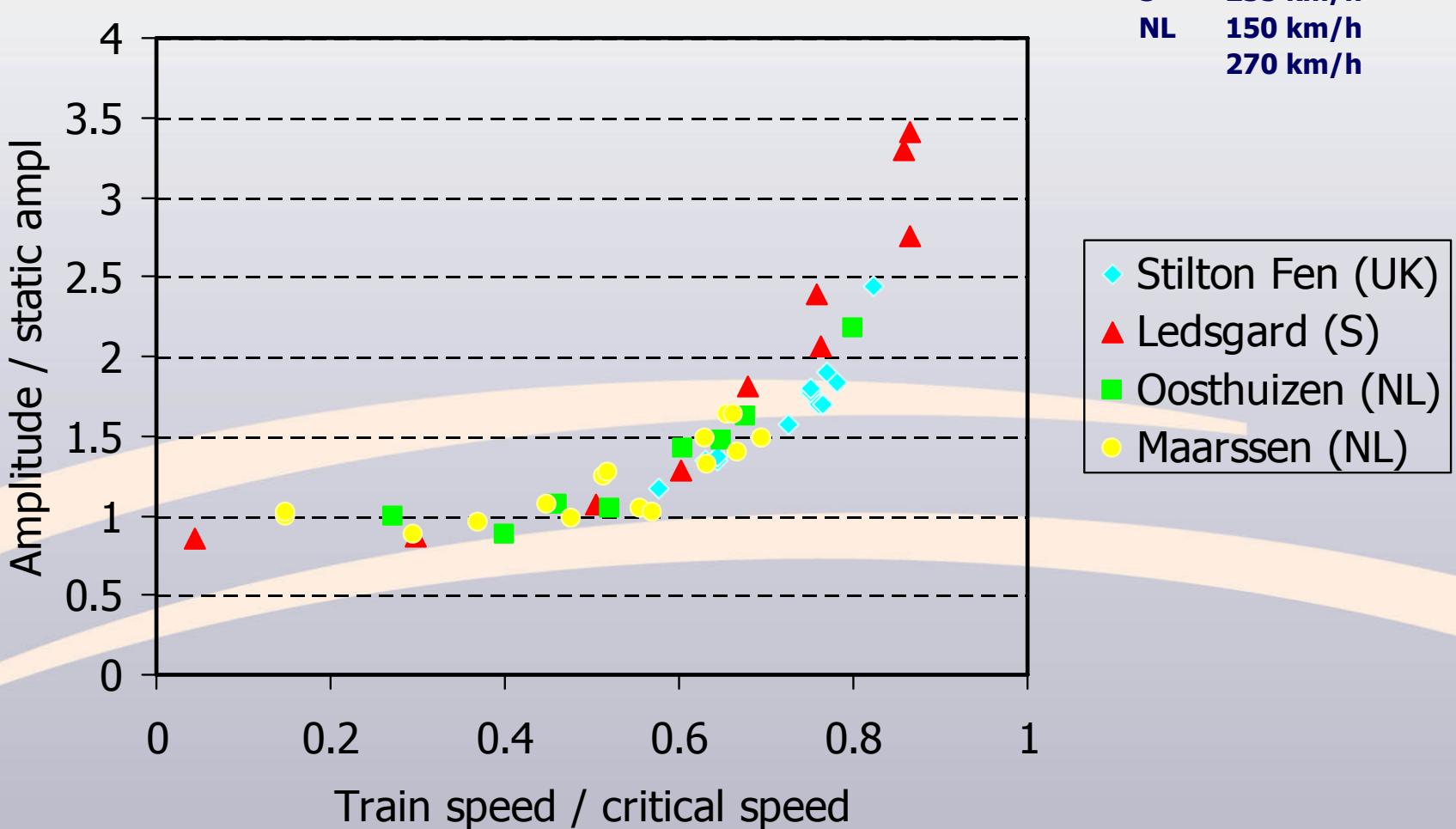
# Kritieke treinsnelheid

$$c_{\text{trein}} / c_{\text{bodem}} = 0.5; 0.75; 1,0; 1.5$$

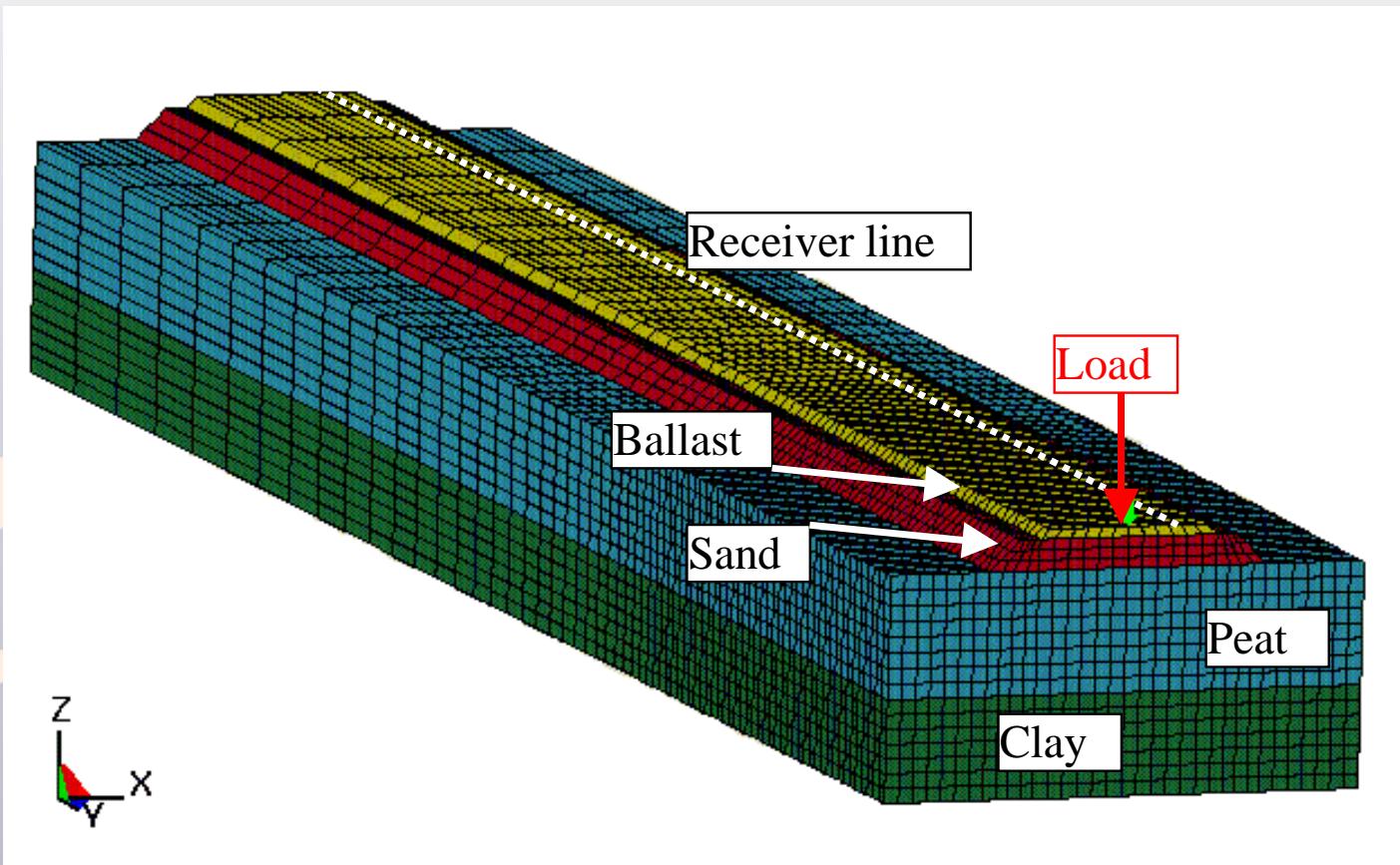
$c_{\text{source}} / c_{\text{soil}} = 2.0$  langs het spoor ↓



# Kritieke treinsnelheid

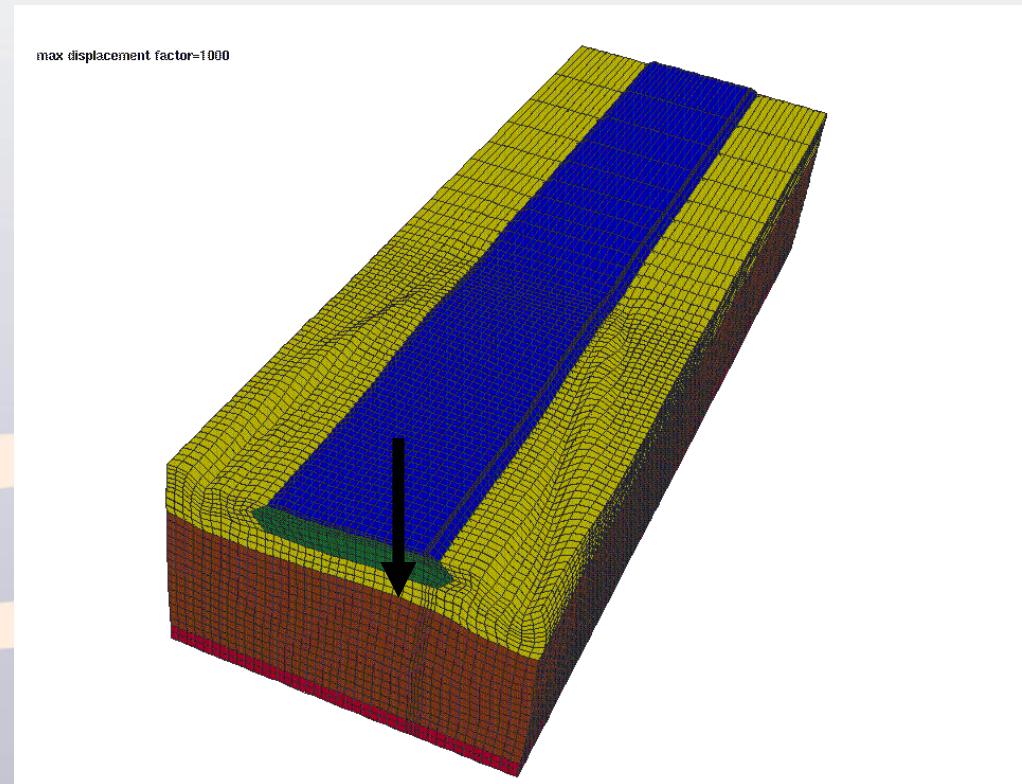
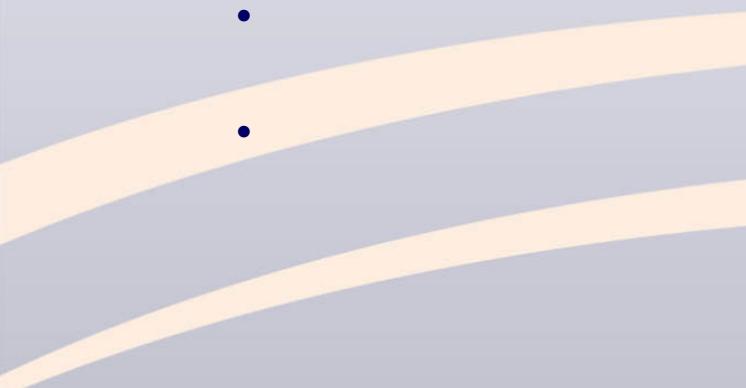


# Rekenmodel van het baanlichaam



# Rekenresultaten

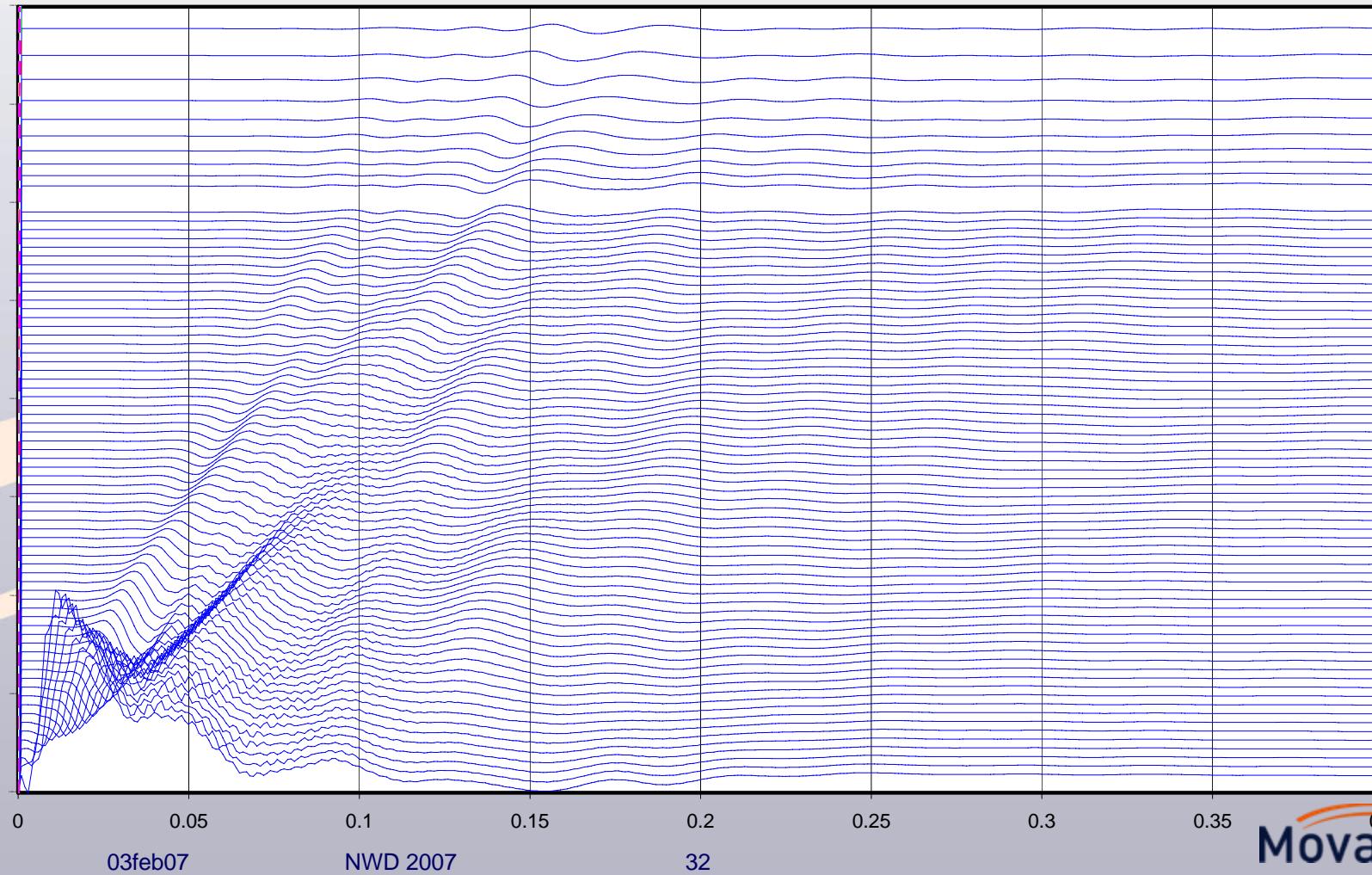
- EEM model



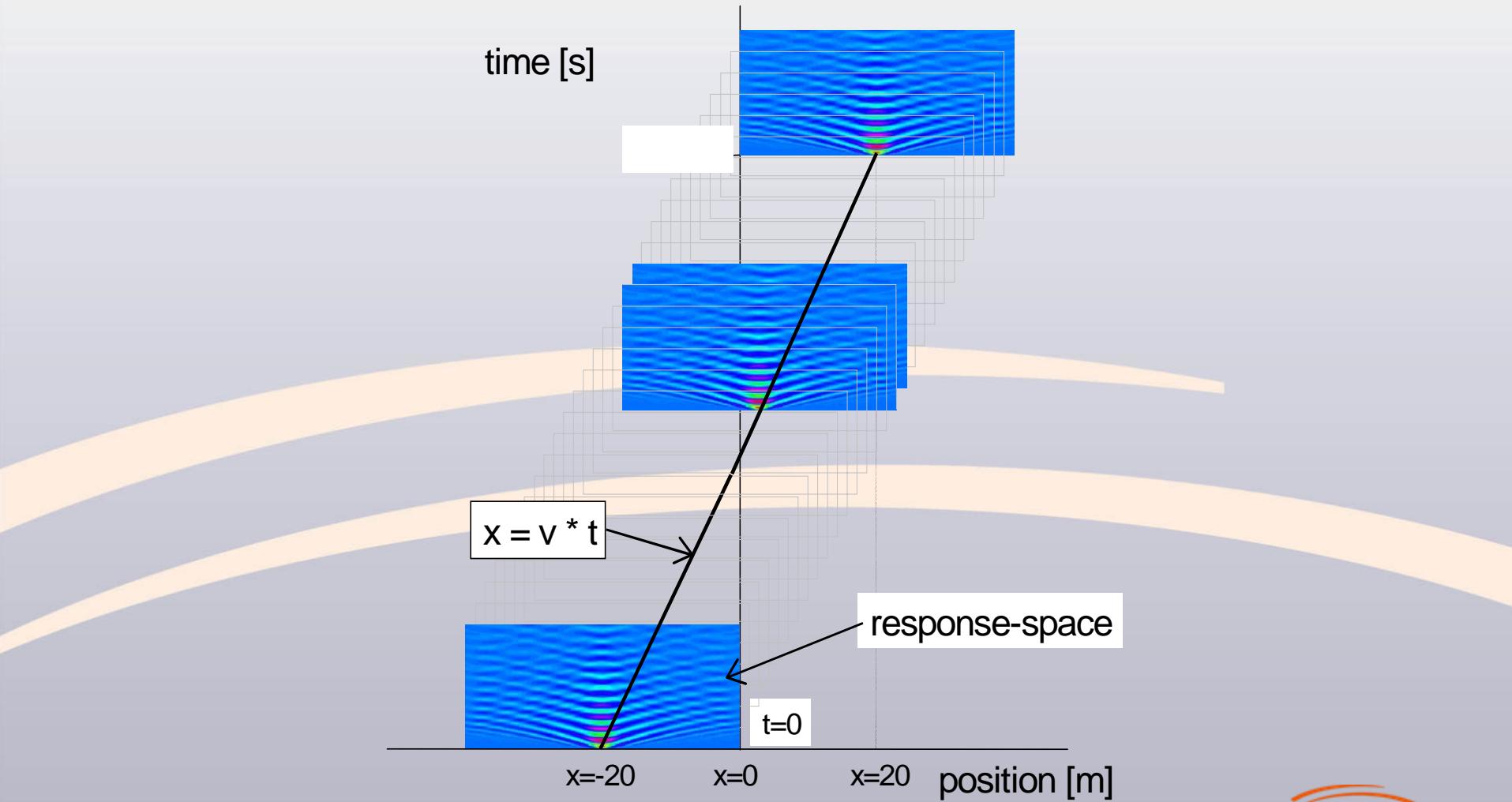
puls belasting

=> responsie

# Resultaten

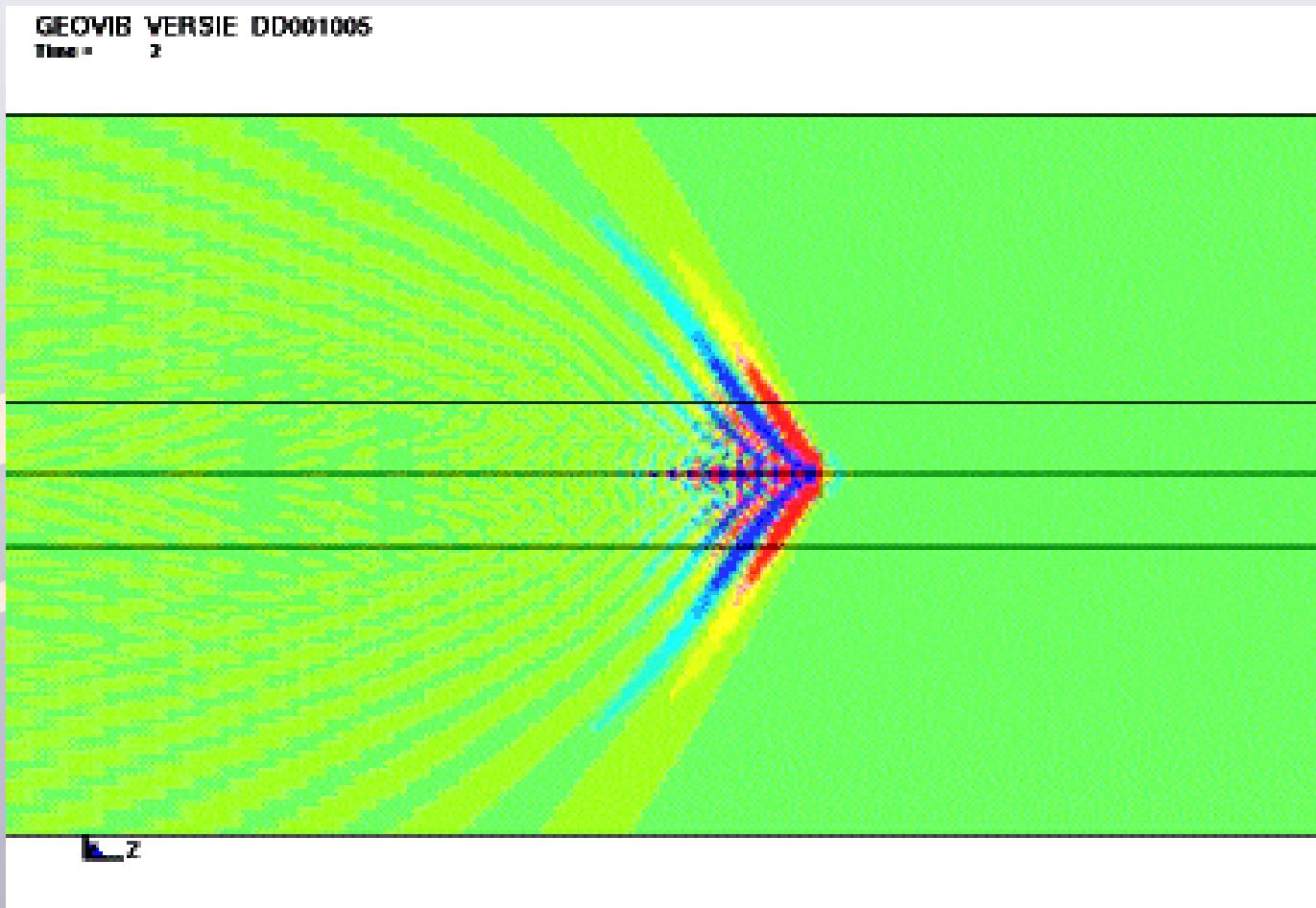


# Response integratie



# Kritieke treinsnelheid

## top view (3D FEM)



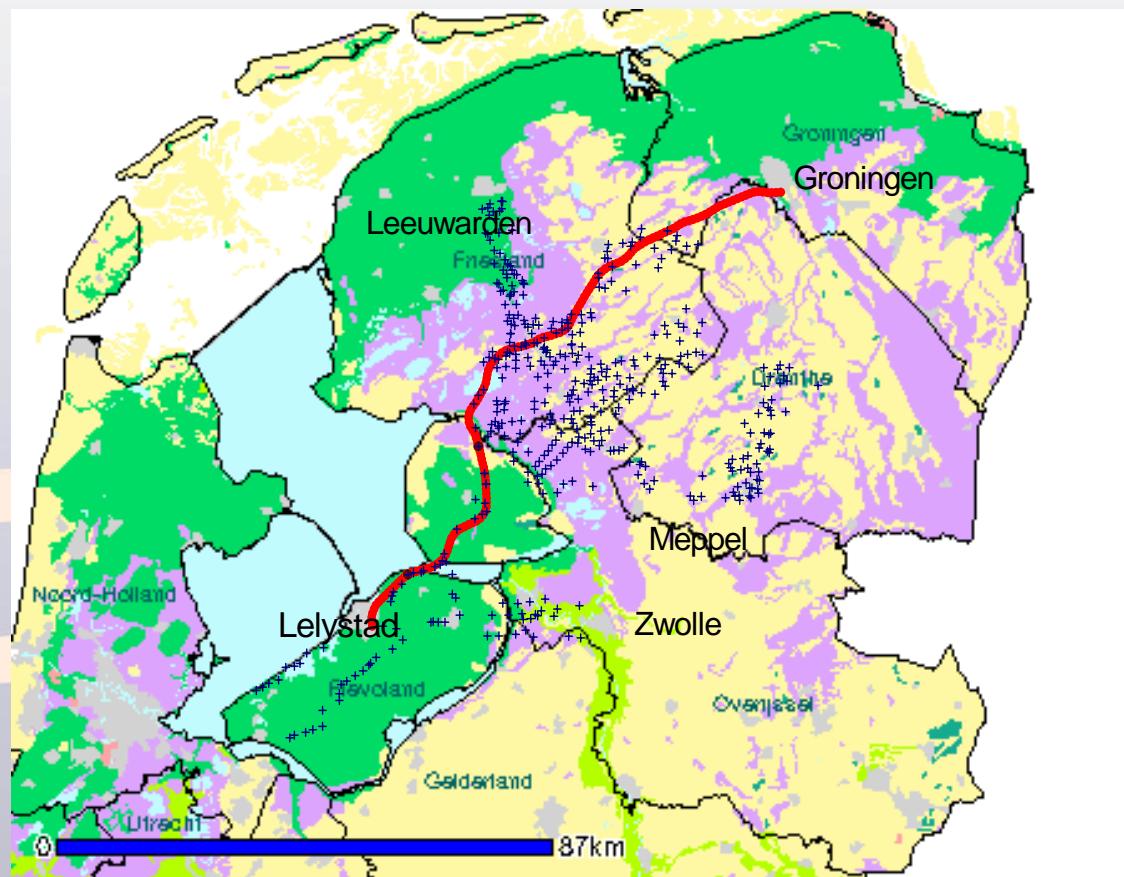
# ZZL

## bodemprofiel

bodem      voortpl. Snelh.  
              [km/u]

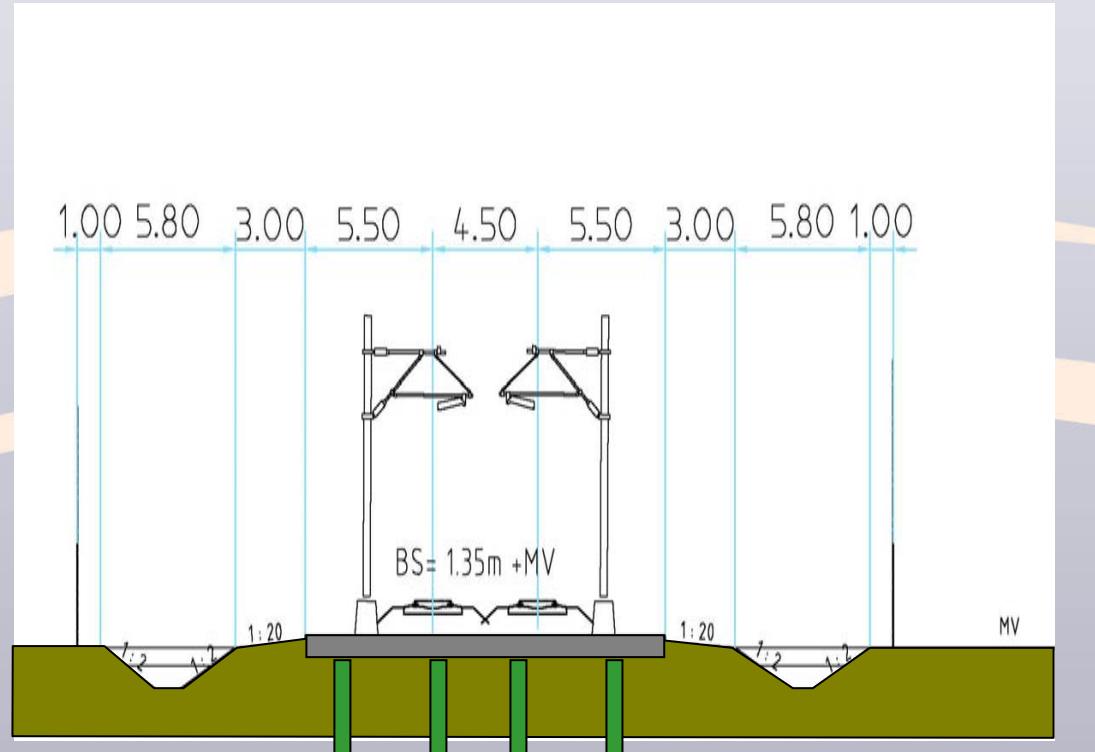
sand      360 - 900  
clay      180 - 360  
peat      140 - 300

ZZL : 200-250 km/u



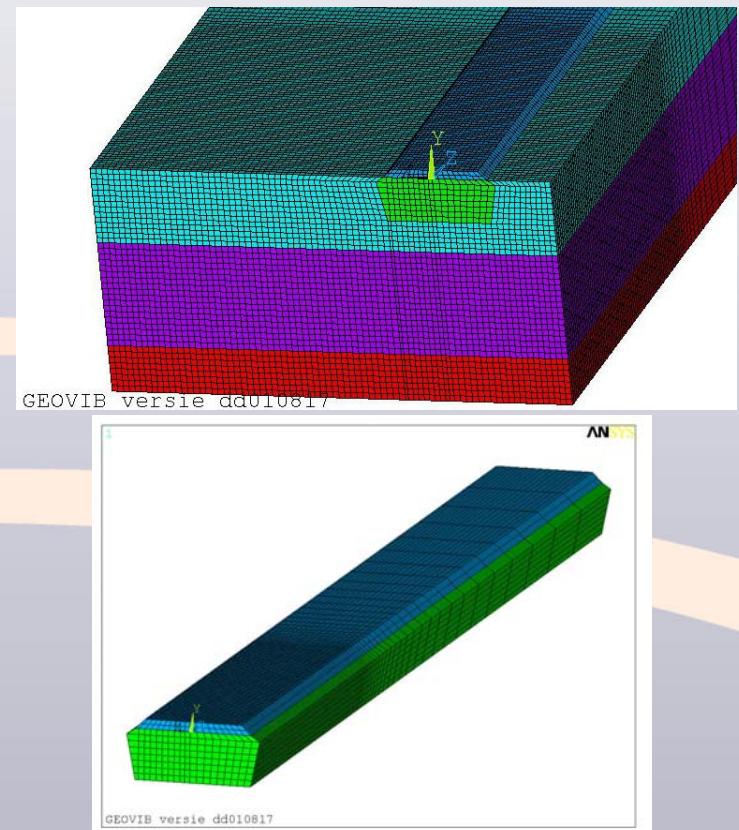
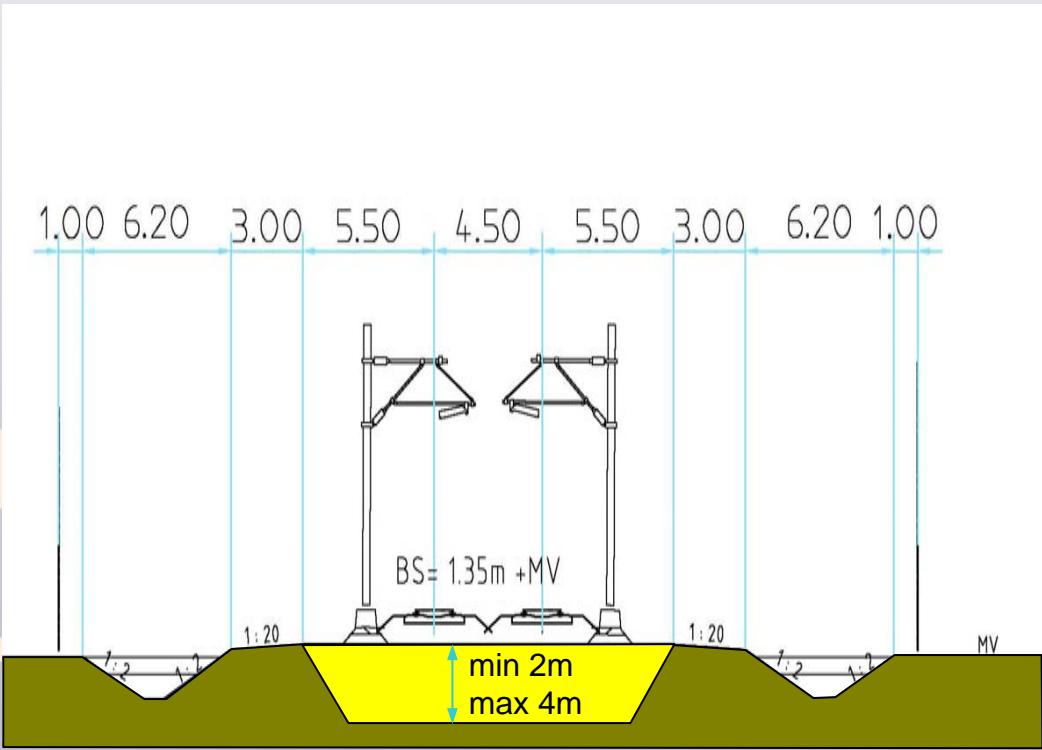
# Doorsnede

## Constructie HSL Zuid, plaat op palen



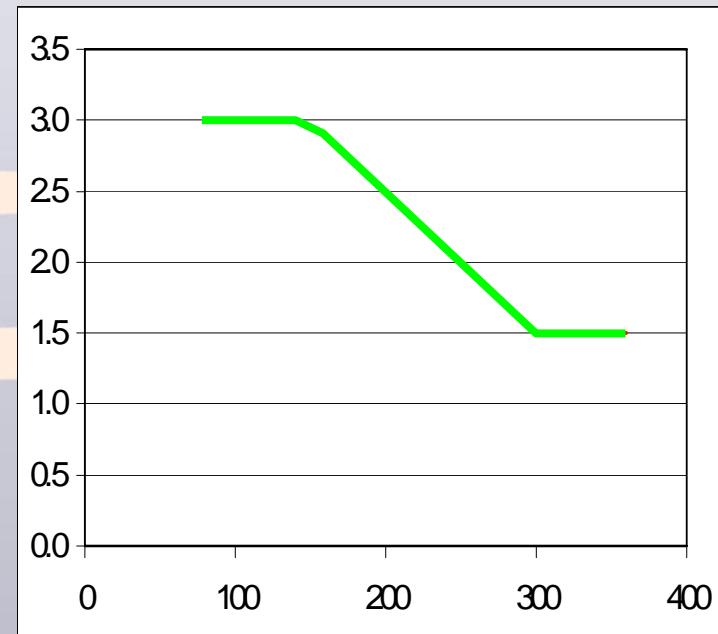
# Doorsnede

## Conventionele baanlichaam

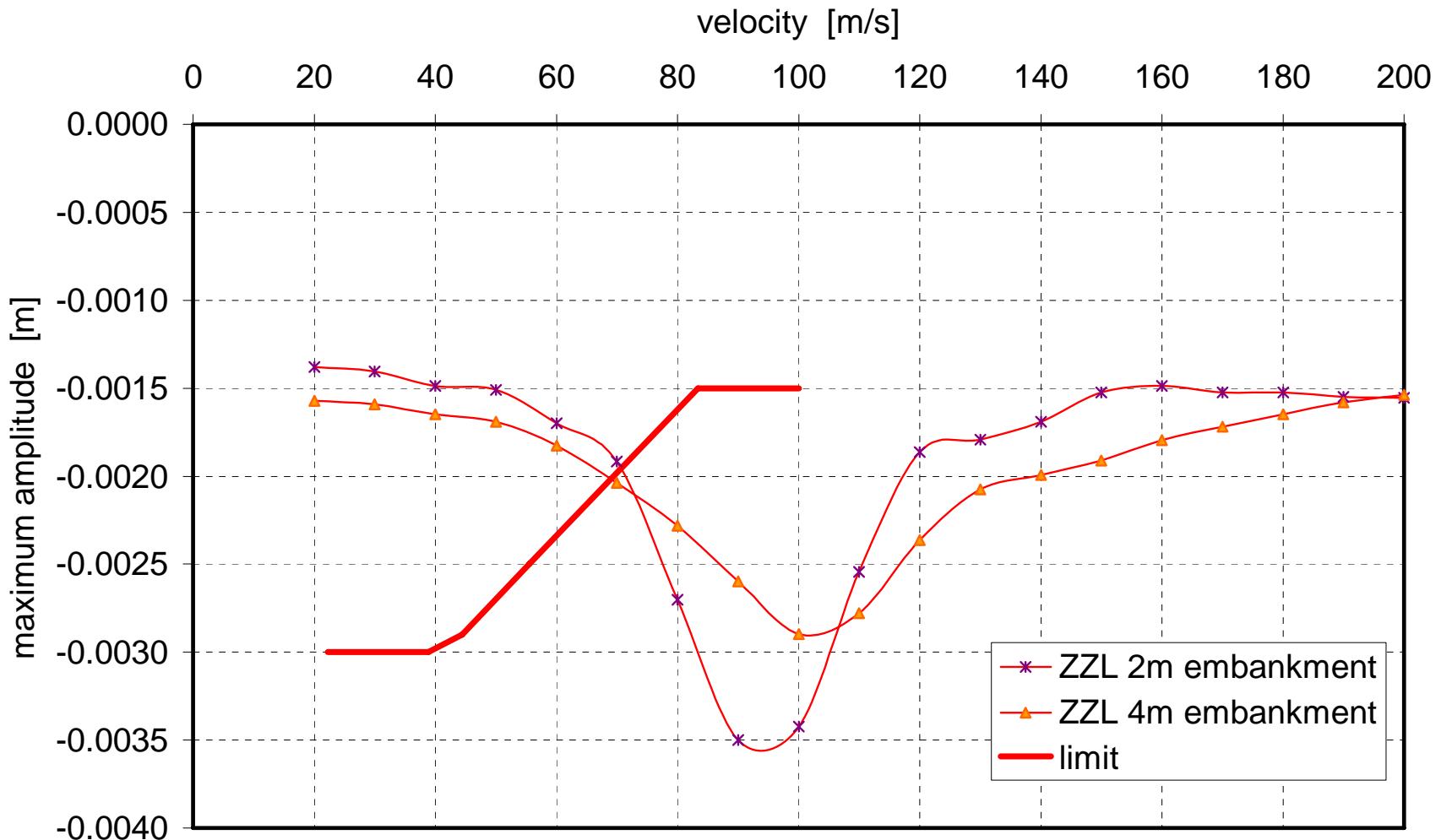


# Toelaatbaar

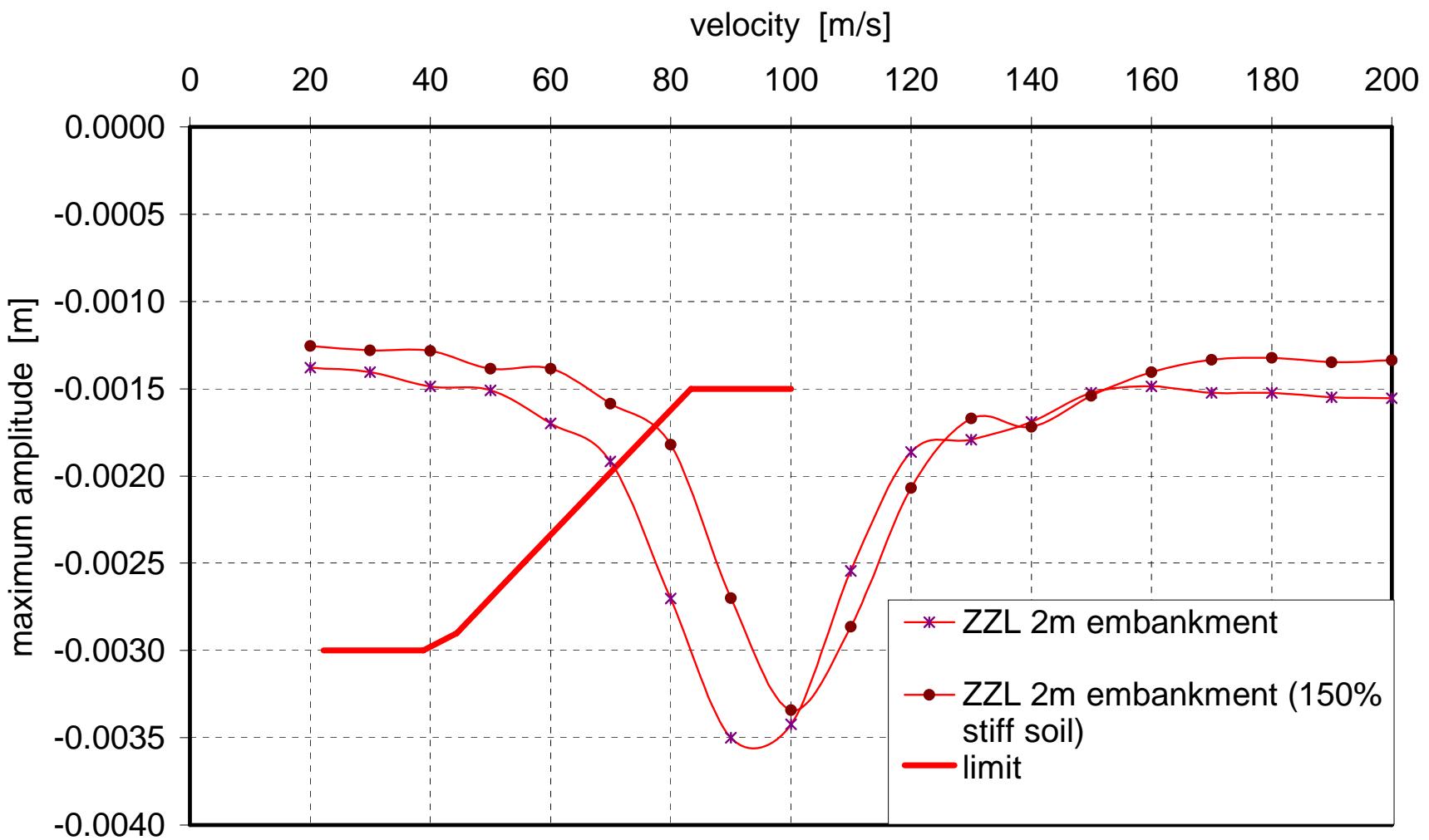
Trein snelheid [km/u]	Max. dyn. [mm]
80	3
100	3
140	3
160	2.9
200	2.5
250	2
300	1.5
360	1.5



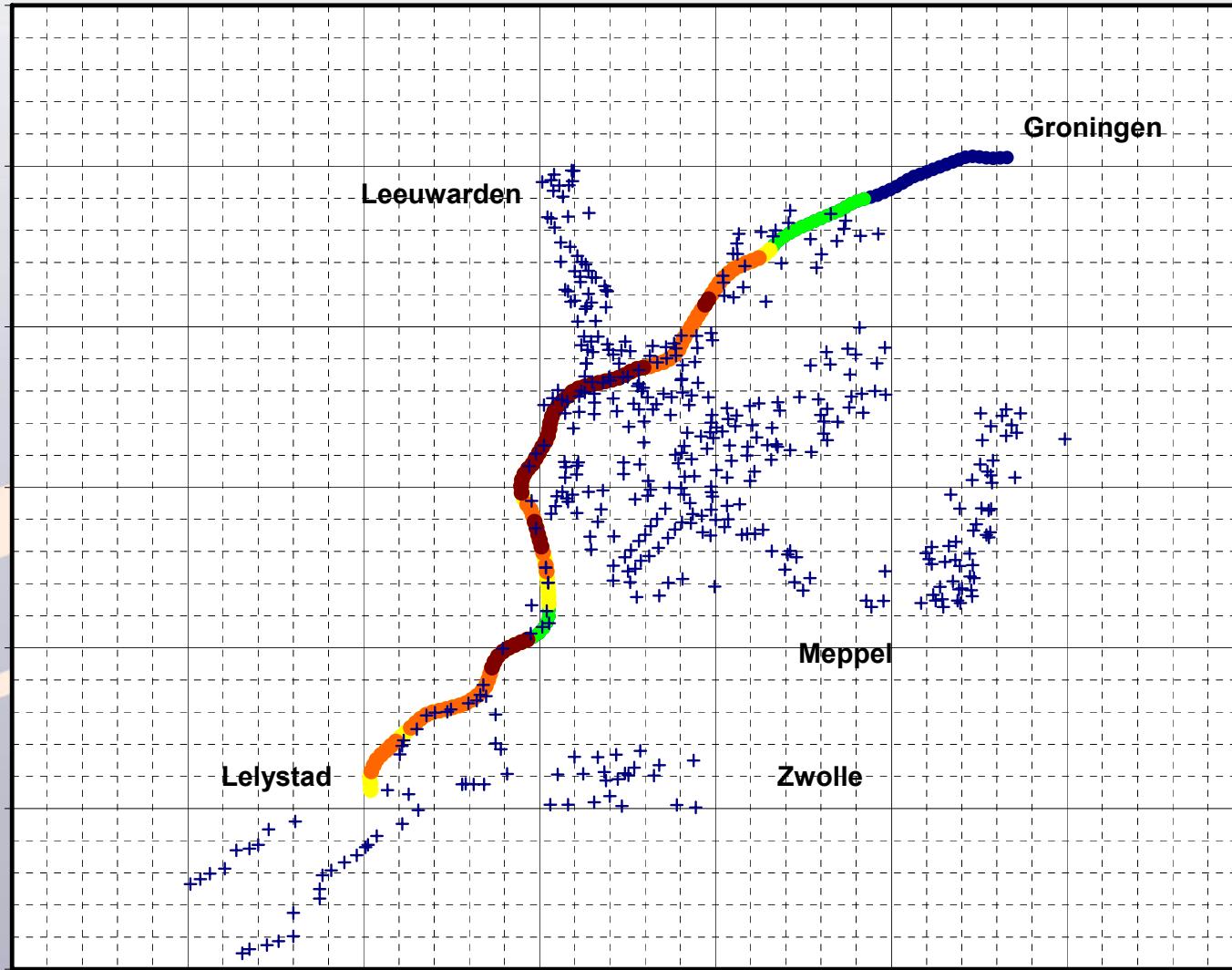
# Resultaten baanlichaam 2m and 4m



# Resultaten baanlichaam op slappe en stijve bodem



# ZZL bij 250 km/h



baandikten bij  
maximale snelheid  
200 km/uur

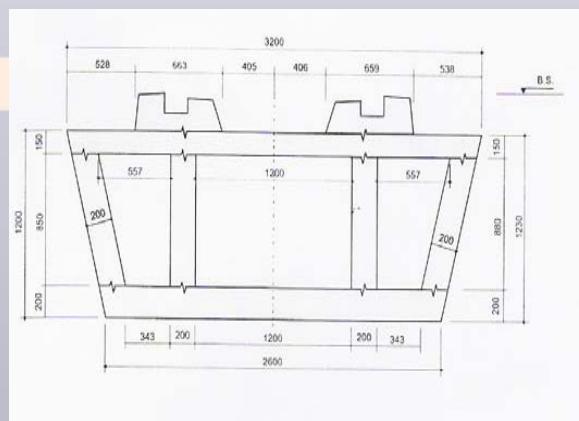
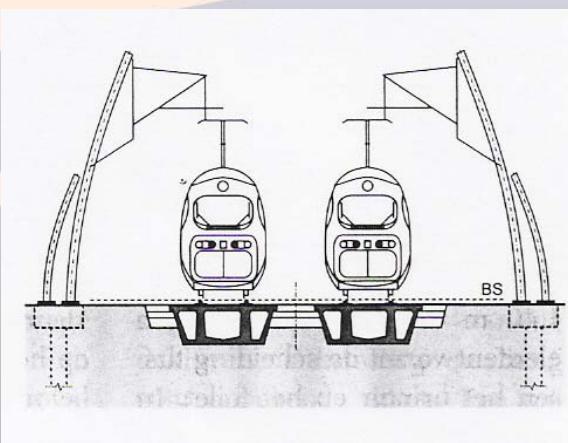
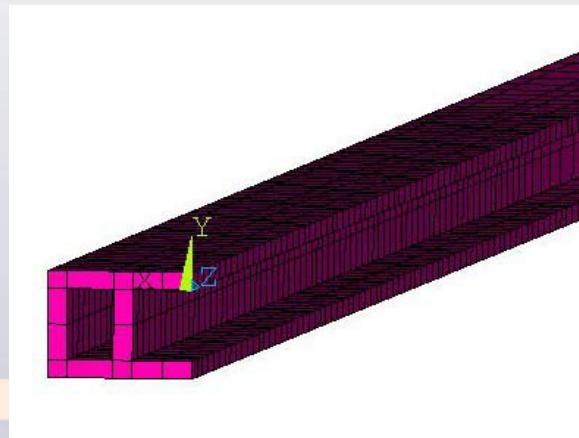
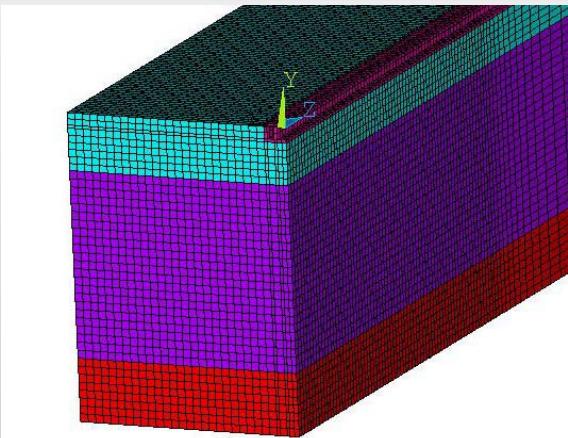
- ZZL variant 1
- 1.5 = baan 2m
- 2.5 = baan 3m
- 3.5 = baan 4m
- 4.5 = ander concept
- + punt x

# Innovatieve baanlichamen

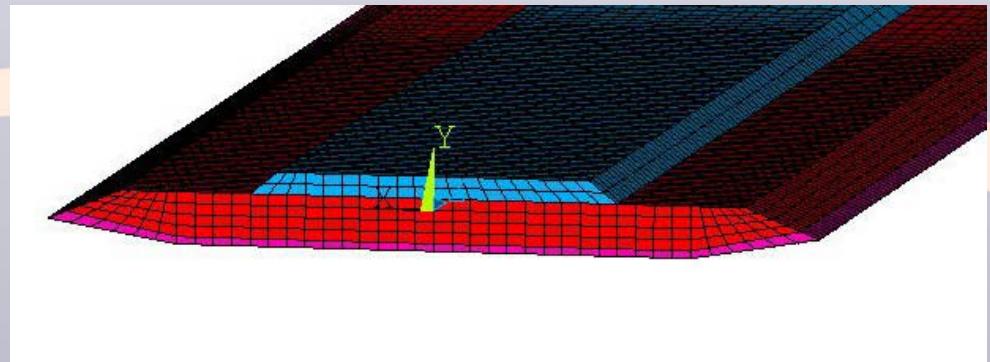
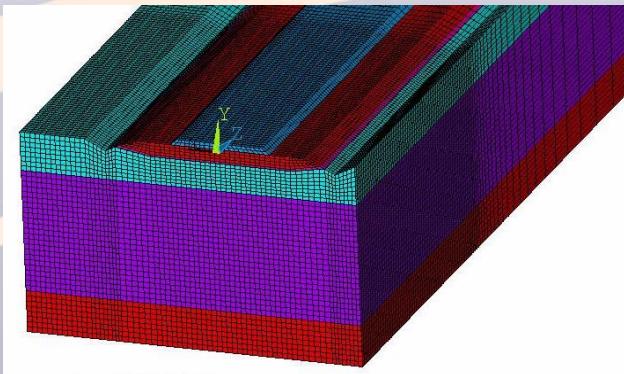
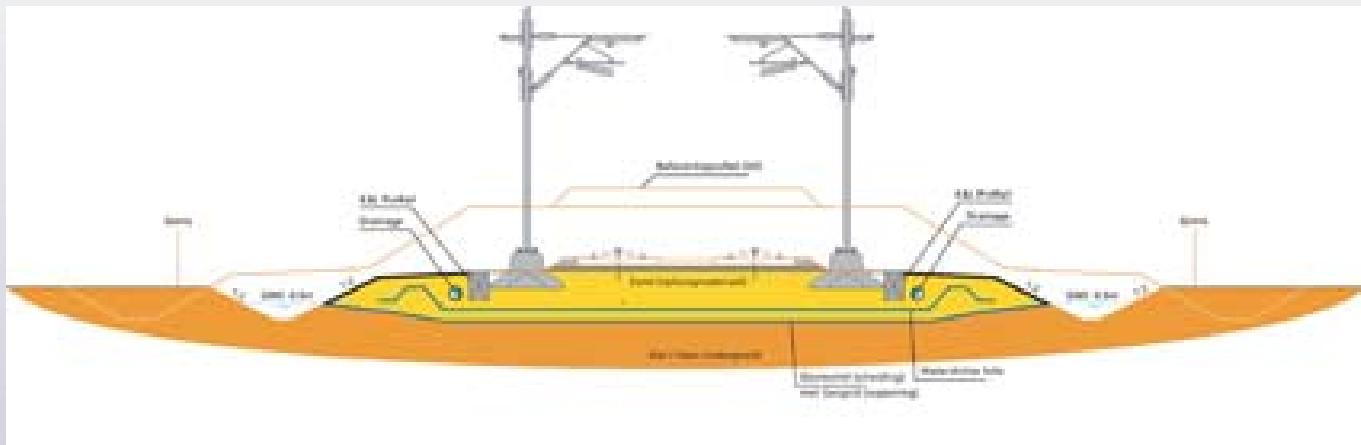
- Deck Track
- Polderbaan
- Grondmatras

4m dik baanlichaam = referentie

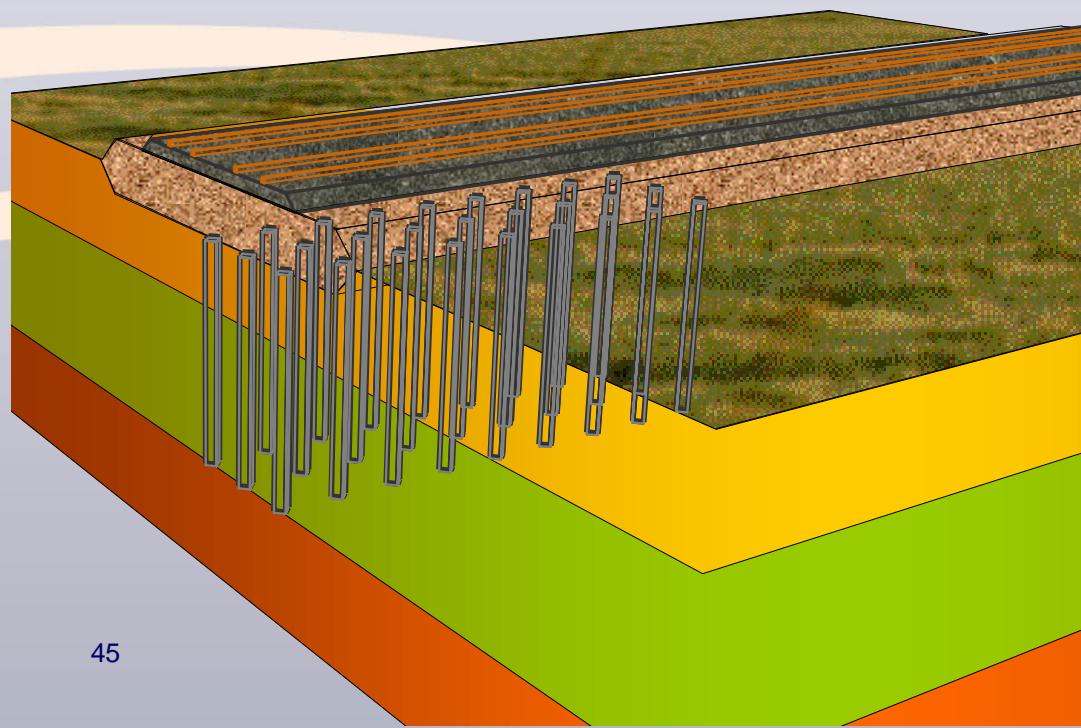
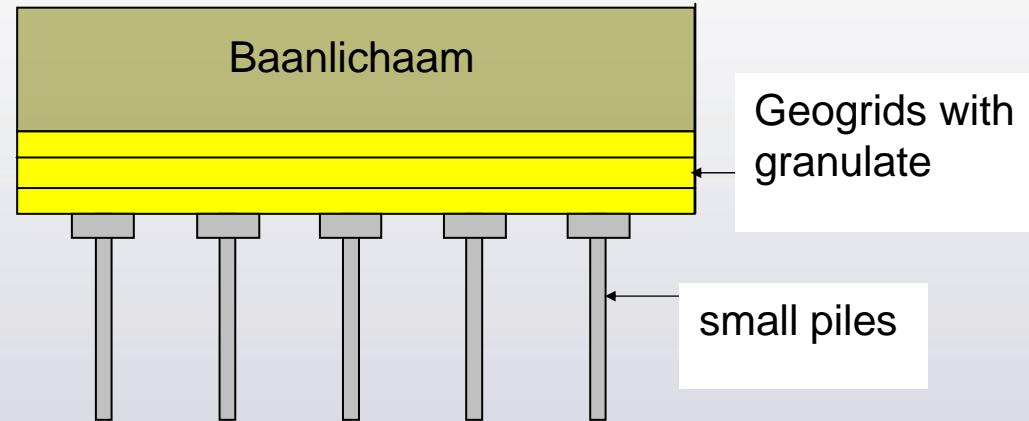
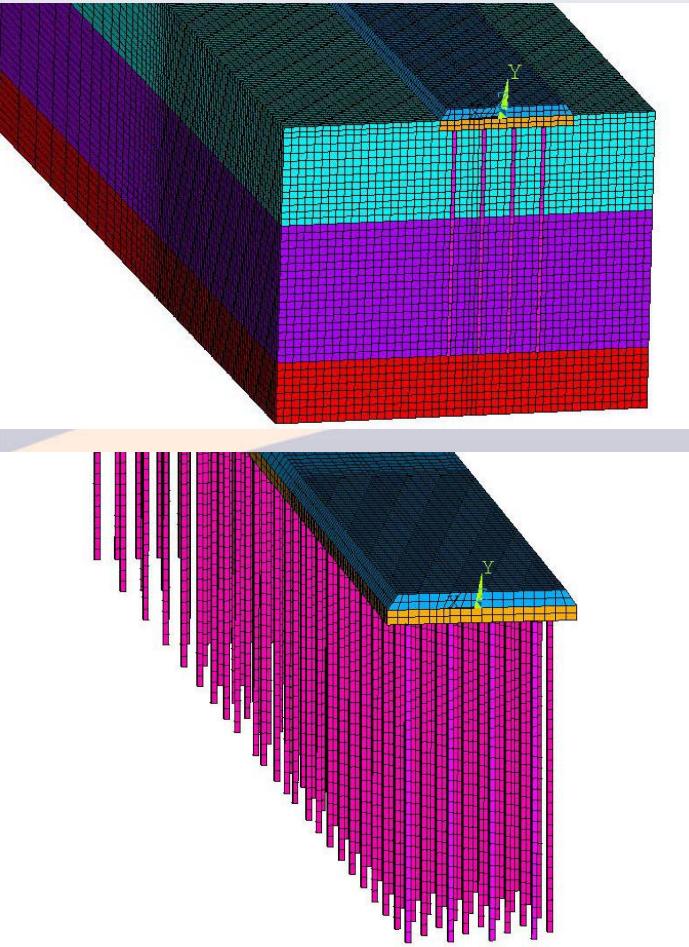
# Deck Track



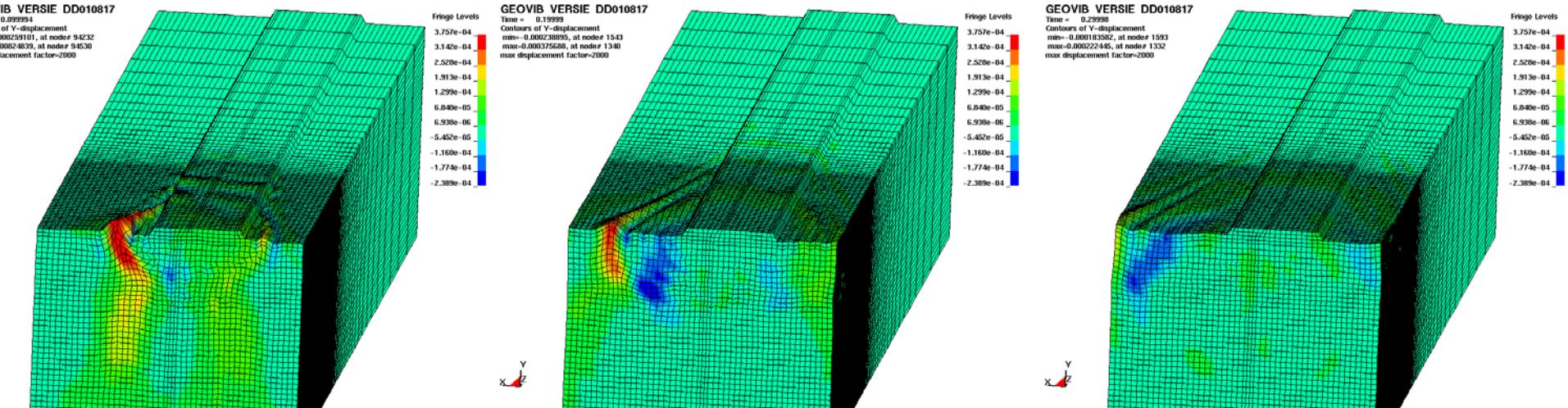
# Polderbaan



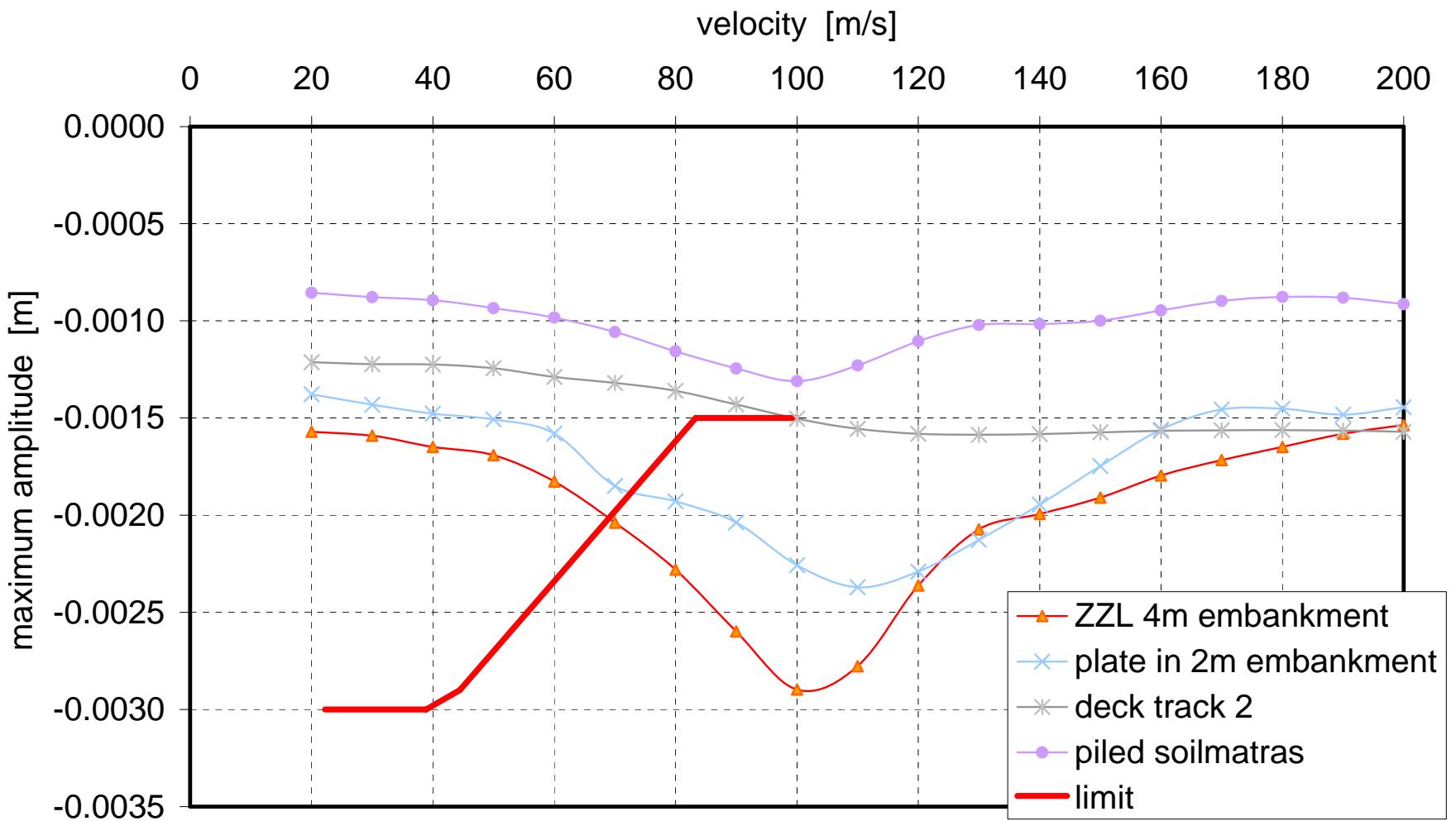
# Grondmatras



# Resultaten Grondmatras



# Results alle varianten



# Project trillingen

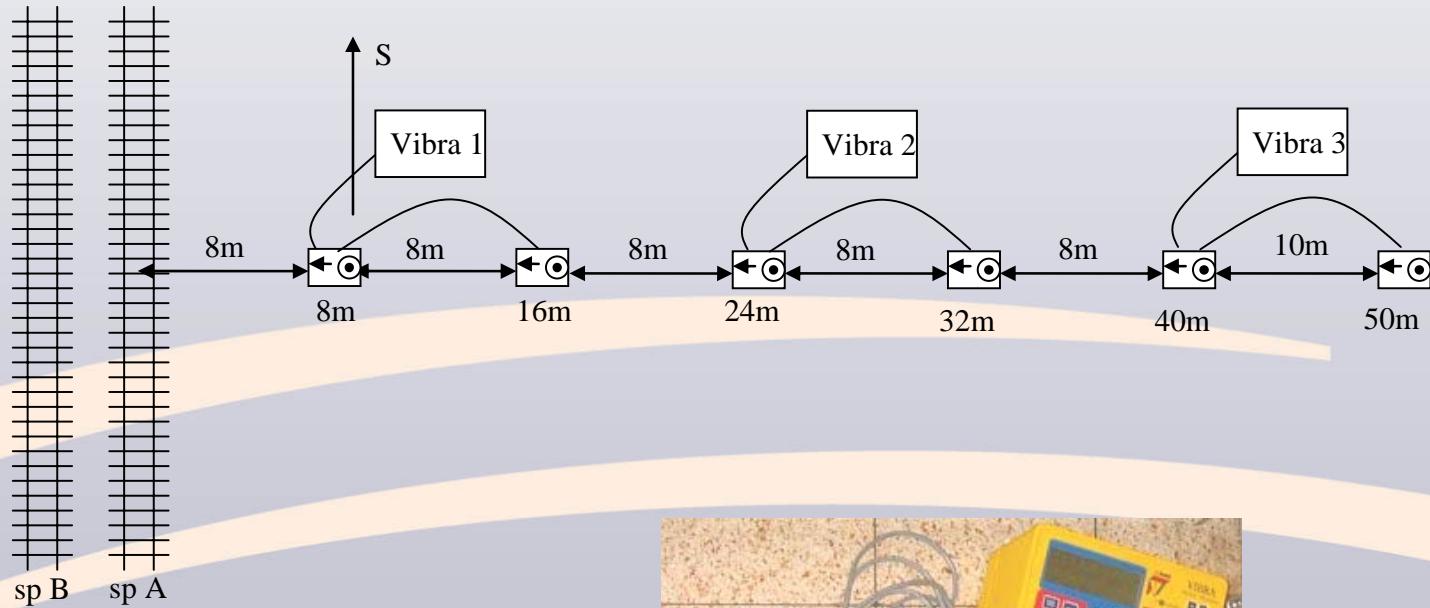


# Opzet onderzoek

- **inleiding probleem en achtergrond theorie**
- **zoeken meetlocatie**
- **uitvoeren meting**
- **verwerken meetresultaten**
- **rapportage**



# Opzet meetlocatie

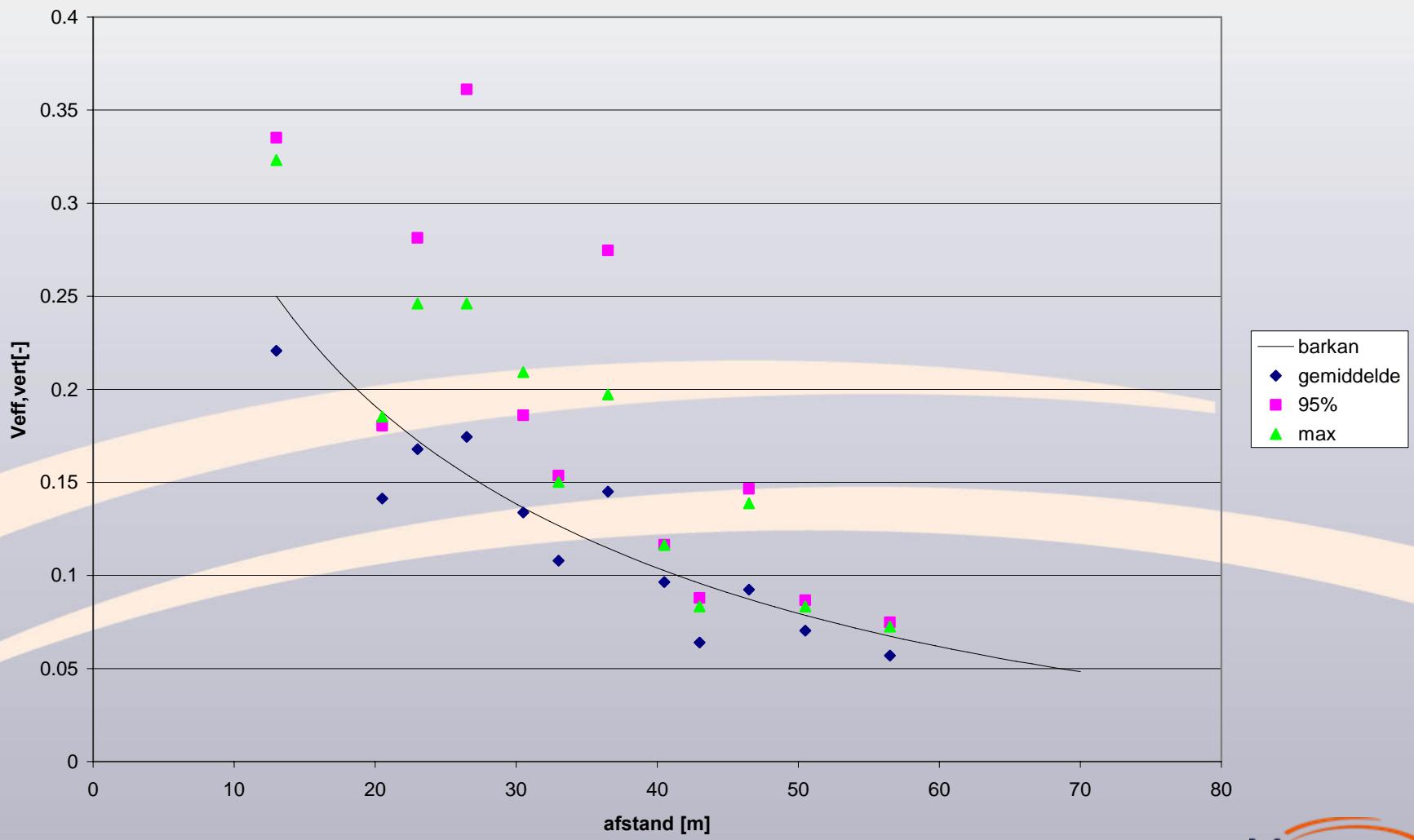


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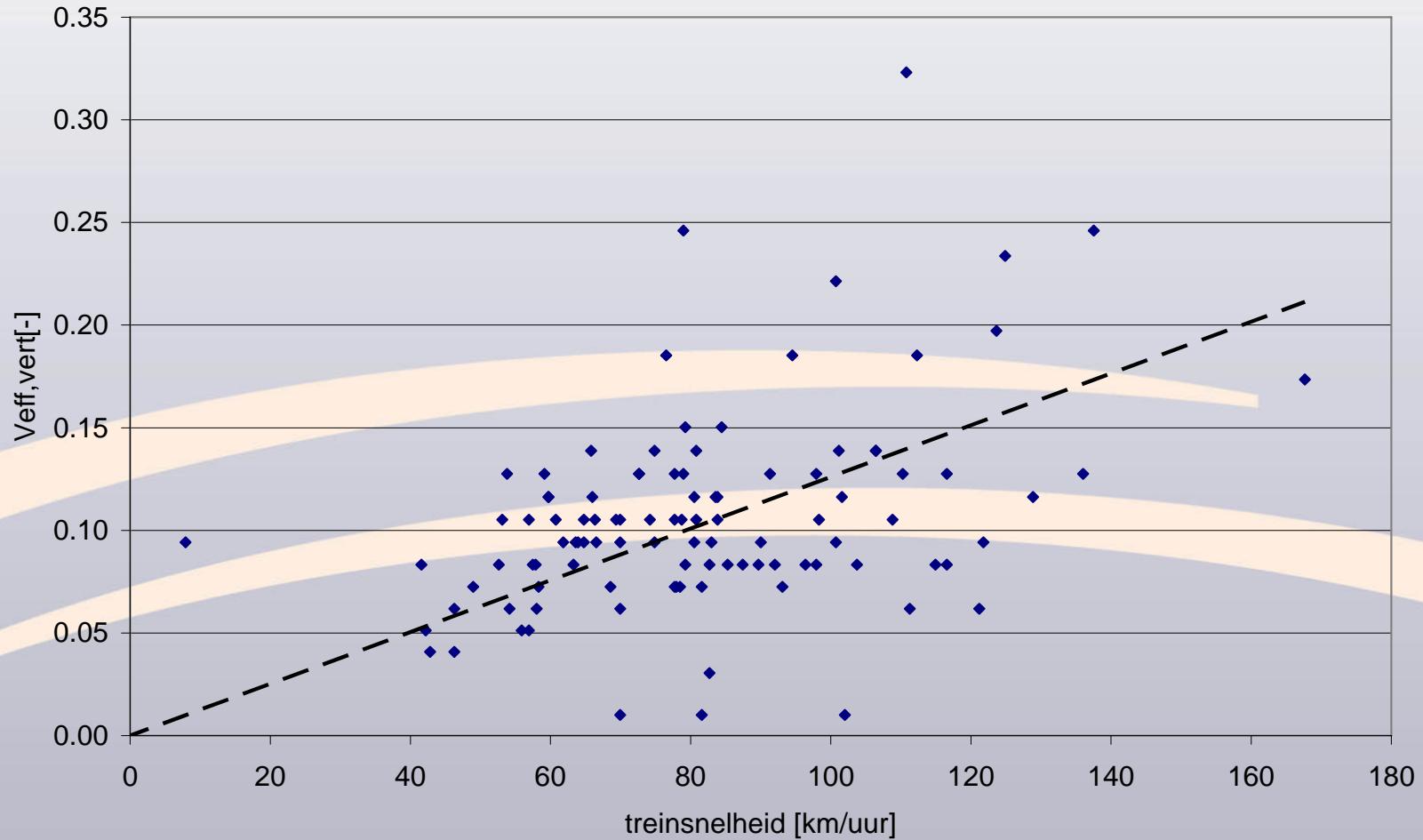
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# Resultaten



# Resultaten



# Einde

- Vragen?