DOT-FR-742-4277

TRUCK DESIGN OPTIMIZATION PROJECT

FINAL PROJECT REVIEW

PHASE II

WYLE LABORATORIES

SCIENTIFIC SERVICES AND SYSTEMS GROUP COLORADO OPERATIONS

APRIL 2, 1981 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

AGENDA

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS (FRA)

P. OLEKSZYK

PROJECT OVERVIEW

G. BAKKEN

FIELD TESTING

G. BAKKEN

ENGINEERING ANALYSIS

P.V. RAMACHANDRAN

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

R. GLASER

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

OVERVIEW

TRUCK DESIGN OPTIMIZATION PROJECT (TDOP)

OBJECTIVES

PERFORMANCE CHARACTERIZATION

PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION

WEAR MEASUREMENT PROGRAM

BENEFIT/COST TRADE-OFF

TECHNICAL APPROACH

ENGINEERING ANALYSIS

FIELD TESTING

ECONOMICS

ENGINEERING ANALYSIS PERFORMANCE CLASSIFICATION TYPE II TRUCK SELECTION PERFORMANCE CHARACTERIZATION

- TYPE I AND TYPE II TRUCKS
 PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION
 - TYPE II TRUCKS

FIELD TESTING

TYPE I TRUCK TESTING

WEAR DATA COLLECTION

TYPE II TRUCK TESTING

WYLE LAFT ATTES

ECONOMICS

ECONOMIC/ENGINEERING INTERFACE

ECONOMIC DATA COLLECTION

BENEFIT/COST TRADE-OFF

FIELD TESTING

WEAR DATA COLLECTION

DETERMINE WEAR DATA REQUIREMENTS

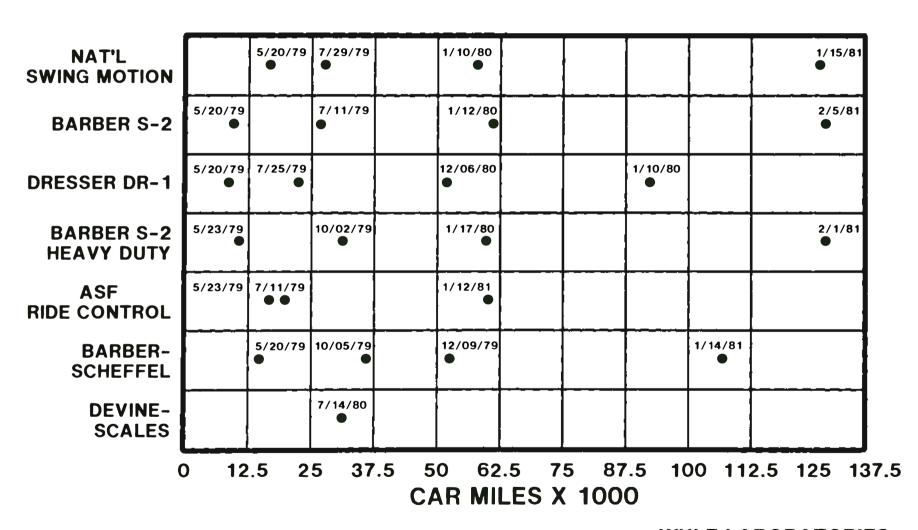
EVALUATE AND SELECT MEASUREMENT METHODS

DEVELOP WEAR DATA BASE

ESTABLISH WEAR TRENDS

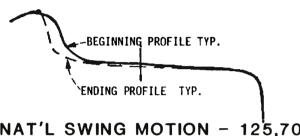
PROVIDE DATA FOR ECONOMIC EVALUATION

WEAR MEASUREMENT CYCLES



WEAR DATA MEASUREMENTS/TOOLS					
BRAKE SHOES; SIDEFRAME COLUMN WIDTHS, GIBS & STOPS; PEDESTAL JAW WIDTHS & SPACINGS; BOLSTER GIBS, STOPS & SPACINGS; BOLSTER DIAMETERS & SIDEBEARINGS	MICROMETERS				
BEARING ADAPTERS; FRICTION CASTINGS; PEDESTAL JAW ROOF AREAS	MICROMETERS WITH SPECIAL INDEX FIXTURES				
HARDENED WEAR PLATES, CARBODY SIDEBEARING PLATES AND SIDEBEARING CAGE BASE	ULTRASONIC THICKNESS GAUGE				
WHEELS	AAR FINGER GAUGE, WHEEL TAPE AND PROFILOMETER				

REPRESENTATIVE WHEEL PROFILE HISTORIES



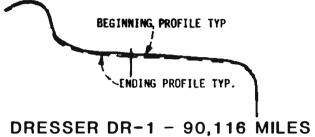
NAT'L SWING MOTION - 125,700 MILES



BARBER S-2-C - 100,094 MILES

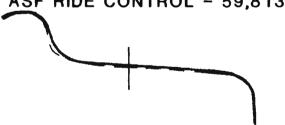


BARBER S-2-HD - 131,493 MILES





ASF RIDE CONTROL - 59,813 MILES



BARBER-SCHEFFEL - 92,709 MILES

PHASE II TRUCK TESTING

OBJECTIVES

ACQUIRE PERFORMANCE DATA FOR TYPE I & II TRUCKS IN PERFORMANCE REGIMES OF:

LATERAL STABILITY

TRACKABILITY

CURVE NEGOTIATION

RIDE QUALITY

ACQUIRE ROLLING RESISTANCE DATA FOR FUEL CONSUMPTION STUDY

FIELD TEST PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATION

DEFINE DATA REQUIREMENTS FOR

- Performance Characterization
- Fuel Consumption Studies

DEVELOP TEST PLANS & PROCEDURES

DEVELOP & DEPLOY INSTRUMENTATION AND DATA ACQUISITION SYSTEMS

- Design, Develop, Implement, & Calibrate Instrumentation Packages
- Deploy Data Acquisition Systems

TEST CONDUCT

- Coordination of Test Operations on Revenue Service Track

DATA ACQUISITION & QUALITY CONTROL

TDOP PHASE II TEST MATRIX

Truck	Carbody	Wheel Profile	Lading	Lateral S & Ride G Class 4 BJR	Tracka Harmonic Roll Class 2 BJR		Curve Negotiation Class 4 BJR
Dresser DR-1	100-Ton Open Hopper Car	CN	Empty Loaded	•	•	•	•
Barber- Scheffel	100-Ton Open Hopper Car	CN	Empty & Loaded	•	•	•	•
Devine- Scales	100-Ton Open Hopper Car	CN	Empty & Loaded	•	•	•	•
National Swing Motion	100-Ton Open Hopper Car	CN	Empty & Loaded	•	•	•	•
Maxiride 100	100-Ton Open Hopper Car	CN	Empty & Loaded	•	•	•	•
ACF Fabricated	100-Ton Open Hopper Car	CN	Empty & Loaded	•	•		*
Alusuisse	70-Ton Open Hopper Car	AAR 1:20 Taper	Loaded	•	•		

Legend

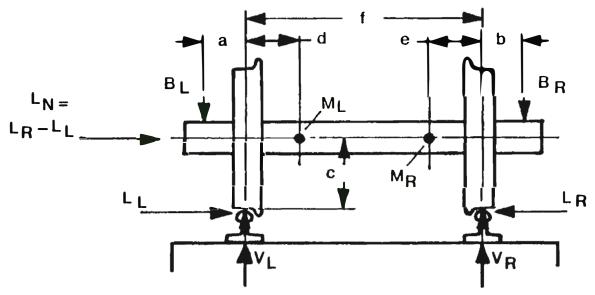
● Test Data Available



No Test Data Available

Curving Data Consisting of Angle of Attack;
 No L/V Forces

TDOP/Phase II Instrumentation for Measuring Wheel/Rail Forces



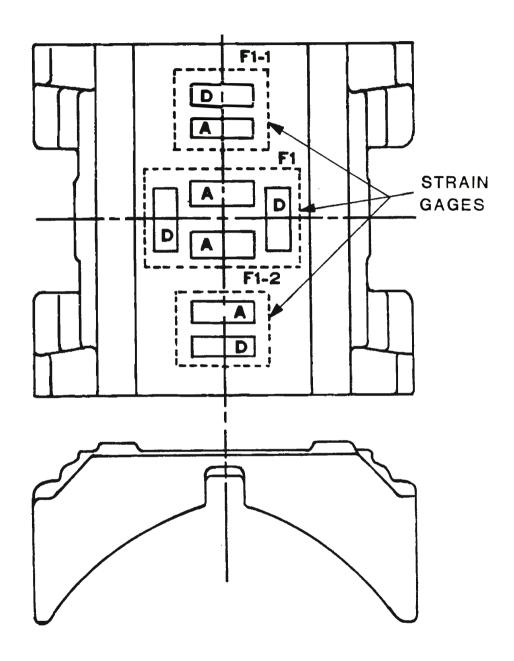
ML, MR: Strain gage locations for measuring axle bending

BL, BR: Vertical loads measured through strain gaged bearing adapters

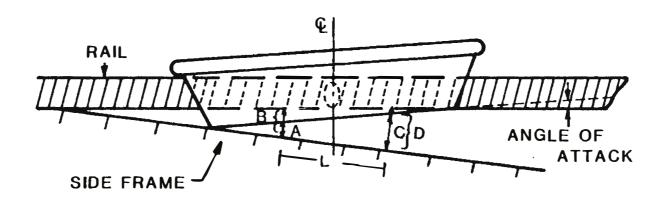
VL. VR: Vertical forces at wheel/rail interface

LL, LR: Lateral forces at wheel/rail interface

Instrumented Bearing Adapter For Vertical Load Measurement

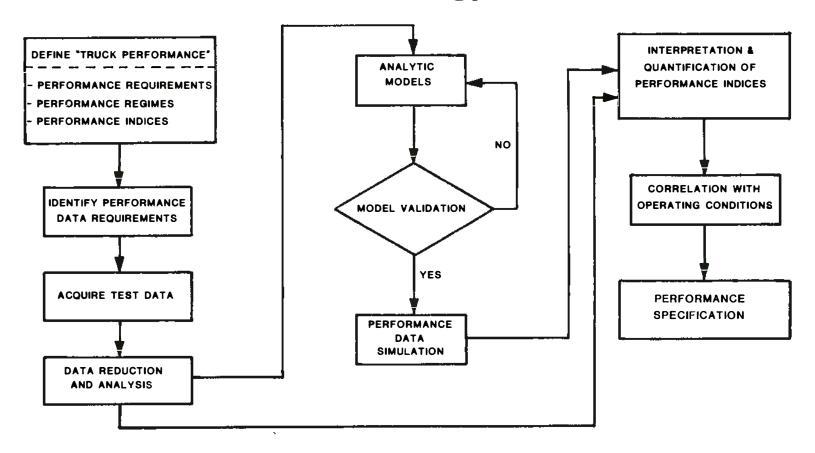


Wheel/Rail Position Measurement for Angle of Attack



ENGINEERING EVALUATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF TYPE II TRUCK PERFORMANCE

Methodology



TDOP PHASE II TEST MATRIX

Truck	Carbody	Wheel Profile	Lading	Lateral S & Ride G Class 4 BJR	Tracka Harmonic Roll Class 2 BJR		Curve Negotiation Class 4 BJR
Dresser DR-1	100-Ton Open Hopper Car	CN	Empty Loaded	•	•	•	•
Barber- Scheffel	100-Ton Open Hopper Car	CN	Empty & Loaded	•	•	•	•
Devine- Scales	100-Ton Open Hopper Car	CN	Empty & Loaded	•	•	•	•
National Swing Motion	100-Ton Open Hopper Car	CN	Empty & Loaded	•	•	•	•
Maxiride 100	100-Ton Open Hopper Car	CN	Empty & Loaded	•	•	•	•
ACF Fabricated	100-Ton Open Hopper Car	CN	Empty & Loaded	•	•		
Alusuisse	70-Ton Open Hopper Car	AAR 1:20 Taper	Loaded	•	•		

Legend

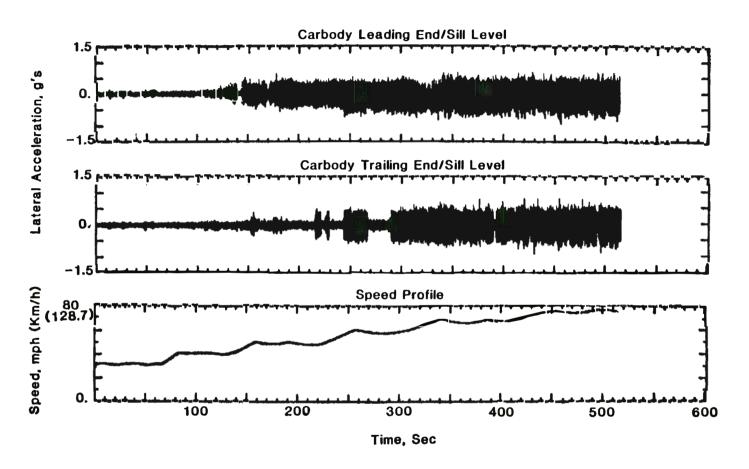
● Test Data Available



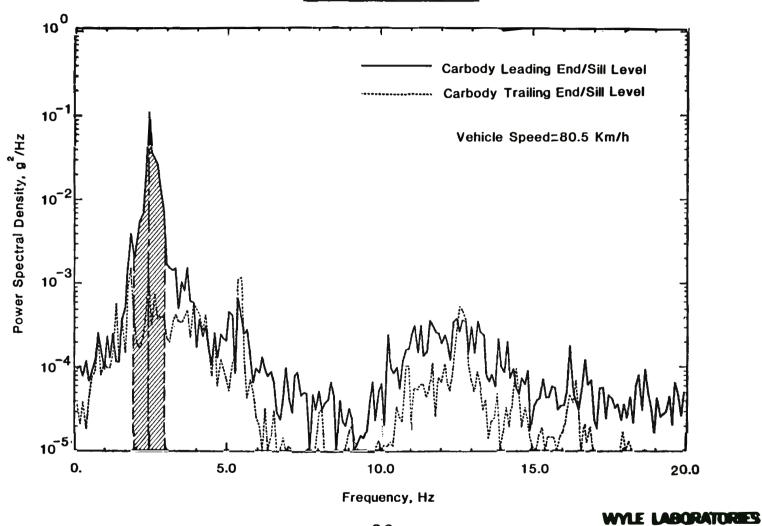
No Test Data Available

Curving Data Consisting of Angle of Attack;
 No L/V Forces

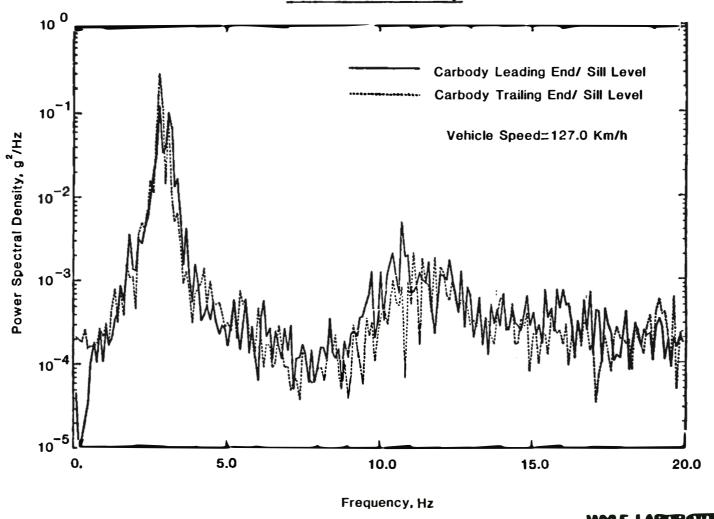
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPE II TRUCKS <u>Lateral Stability</u>



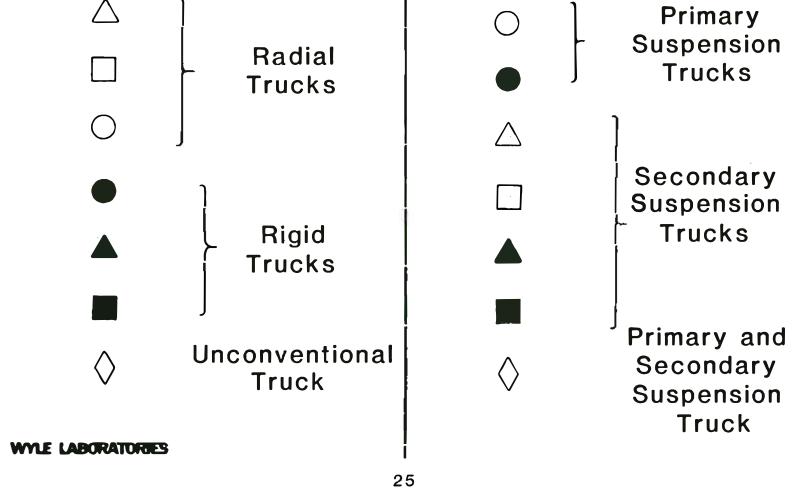
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPE II TRUCKS <u>Lateral Stability</u>



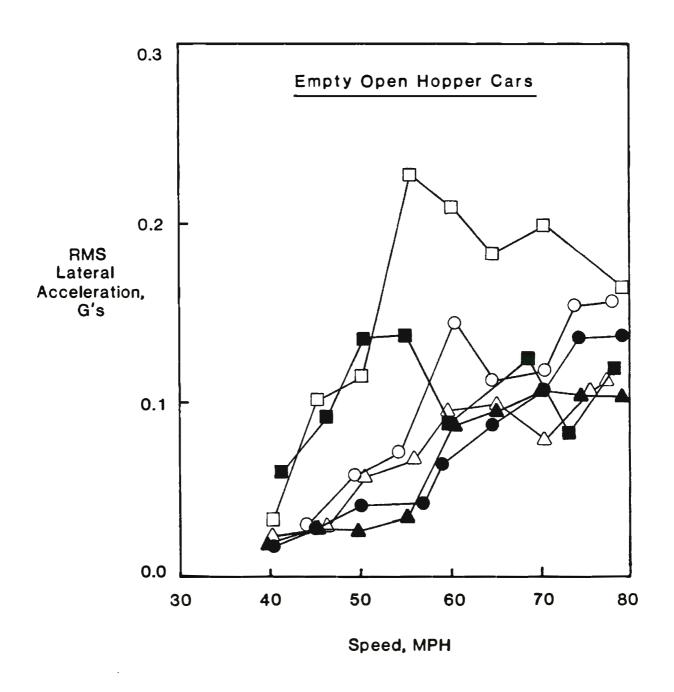
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPE II TRUCKS **Lateral Stability**



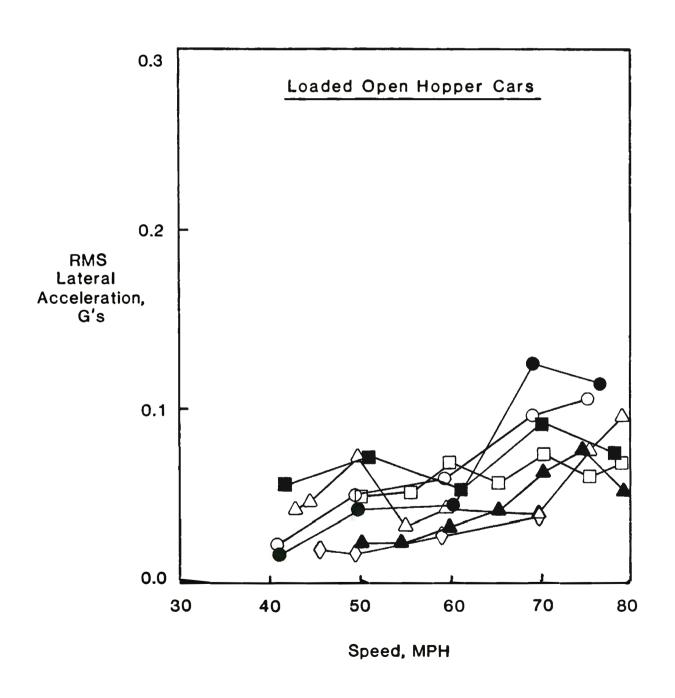
LEGEND



Lateral Stability
RMS Lateral Acceleration



Lateral Stability
RMS Lateral Acceleration



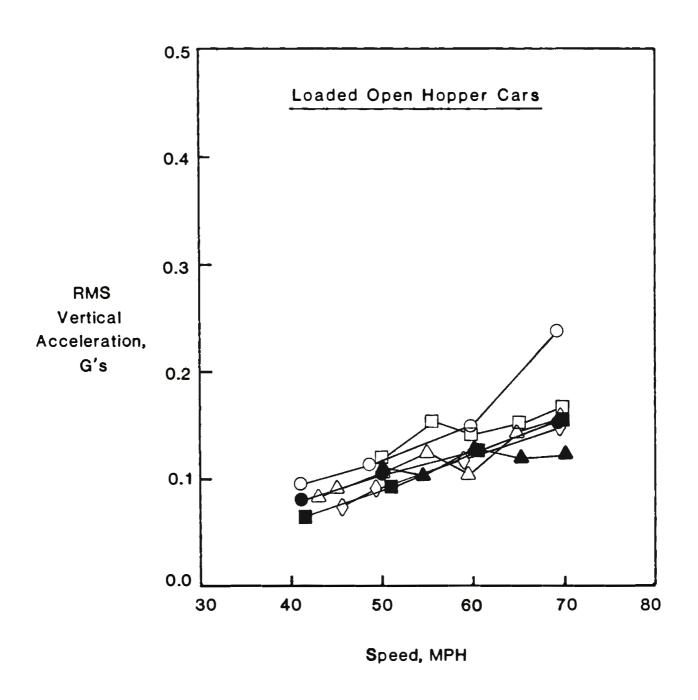
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPE II TRUCKS - LATERAL STABILITY EMPTY CARS - RADIAL TRUCKS

Radial Trucks	Phenomenological Behavior	Average Amplitude of Lateral Acceleration (g's) Average Range of Critical Speed(mph)		Percentage of Time of Occurrence of Observed Phenomenon
\triangle	Moderate Amplitude Intermittent Hunting	.5055	60-65	60-65
Moderate Amplitude Intermittent Hunting		.6070	45	65-70
	Sustained Hunting	1.0-1.3	55-60	100
0	Moderate Amplitude Intermittent Hunting	.6070	60	60-65
	Sustained Hunting	.8090	79	100

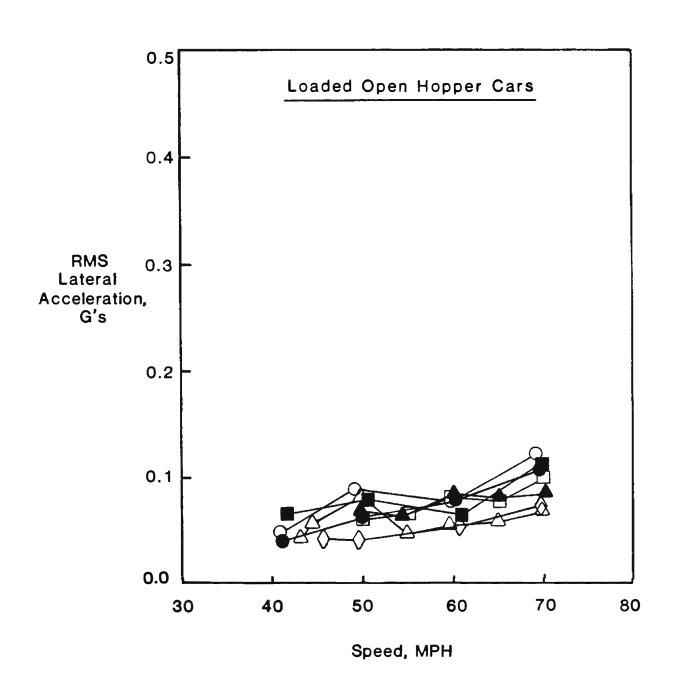
PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPE II TRUCKS - LATERAL STABILITY EMPTY CARS - RIGID TRUCKS

Rigid Trucks	Phenomenological Behavior	Average Amplitude of Lateral Acceleration (g's)	Range of Critical Speed(mph)	Percentage of Time of Occurrence of Observed Phenomenon
	Moderate Amplitude Intermittent Hunting	.6065	60-65	60-65
	Moderate Amplitude Intermittent Hunting	.7580	65-70	60-65
	High Amplitude Intermittent Hunting	0.90-1.0	79	75-80
	Moderate Amplitude Intermittent Hunting	.5565	60-65	60-65

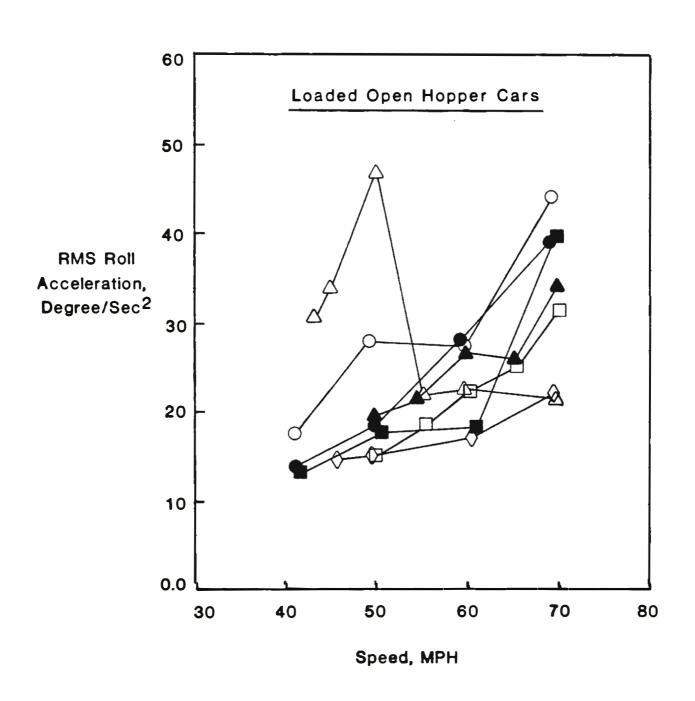
Ride Quality
RMS Vertical Acceleration (0 - 20 Hz)



Ride Quality
RMS Lateral Acceleration (0 - 20 Hz)

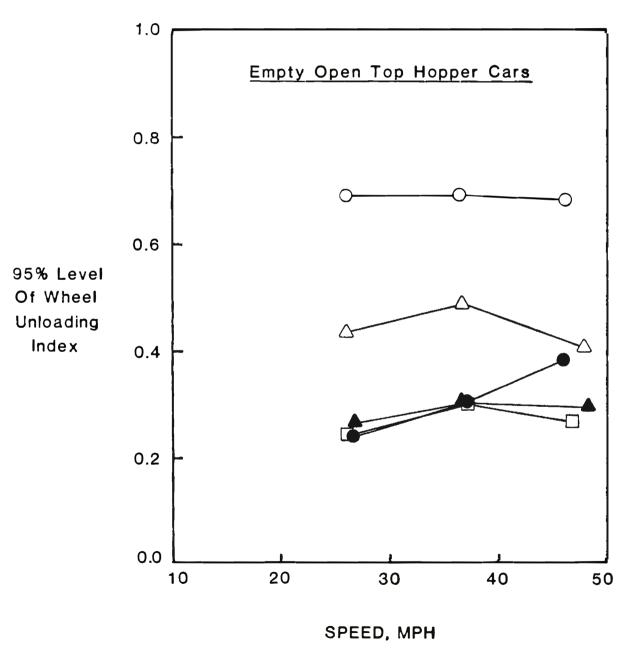


Ride Quality
RMS Roll Acceleration (0 - 20 Hz)

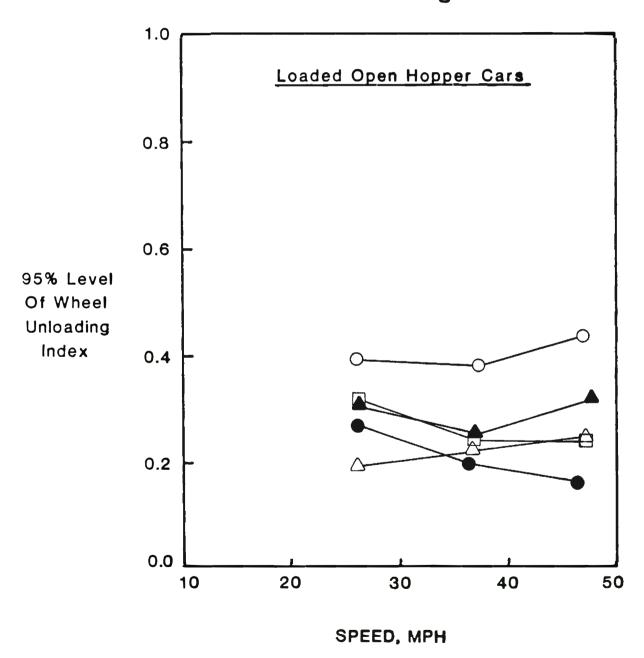


Trackability
Wheel Unloading Index

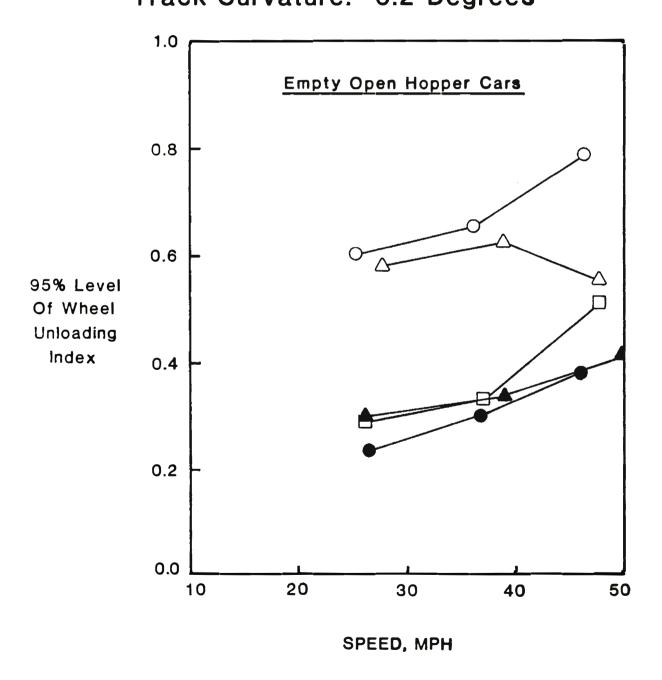
Track Curvature: 2.5 Degrees



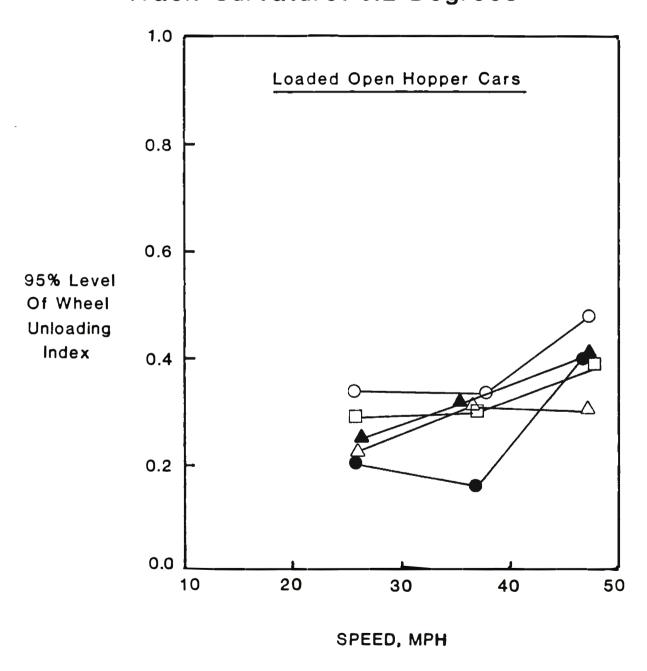
Trackability
Wheel Unloading Index
Track Curvature: 2.5 Degrees



Trackability
Wheel Unloading Index
Track Curvature: 6.2 Degrees



Trackability
Wheel Unloading Index
Track Curvature: 6.2 Degrees

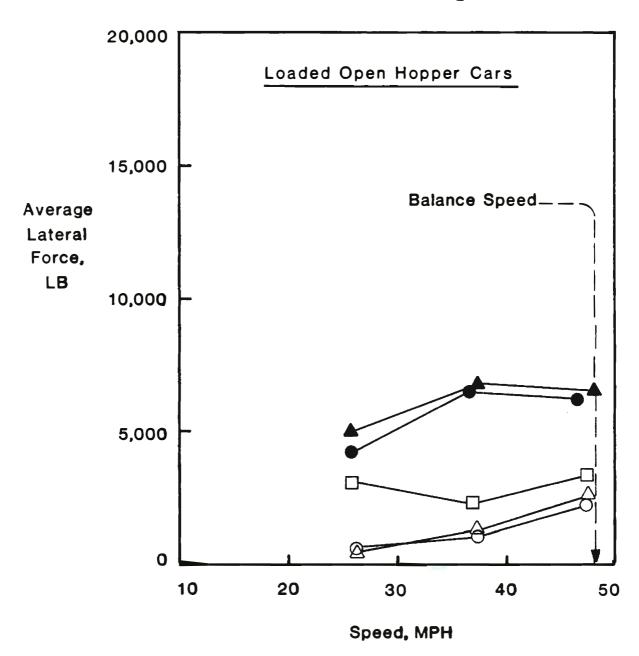


WHEEL UNLOADING INDEX (WUI) LEVELS (Track Twist)

	Empty Car	Loaded Car
Truck	WUI ₉₅	WUI ₉₅
Δ	0.783	0.281
Radial Trucks	0.343	0.400
O	0.744	0.512
Rigid A	0.553	0.368
Trucks •	0.297	0.307

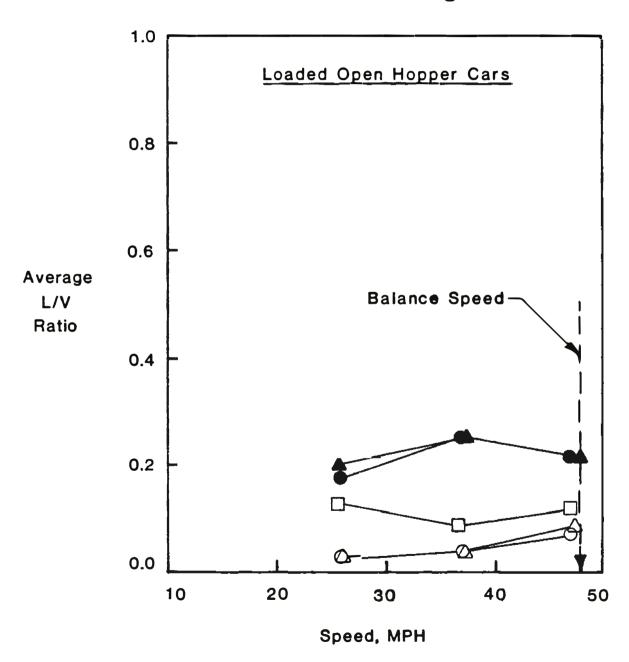
Curve Negotiation
Lateral Force

Track Curvature: 2.5 Degrees



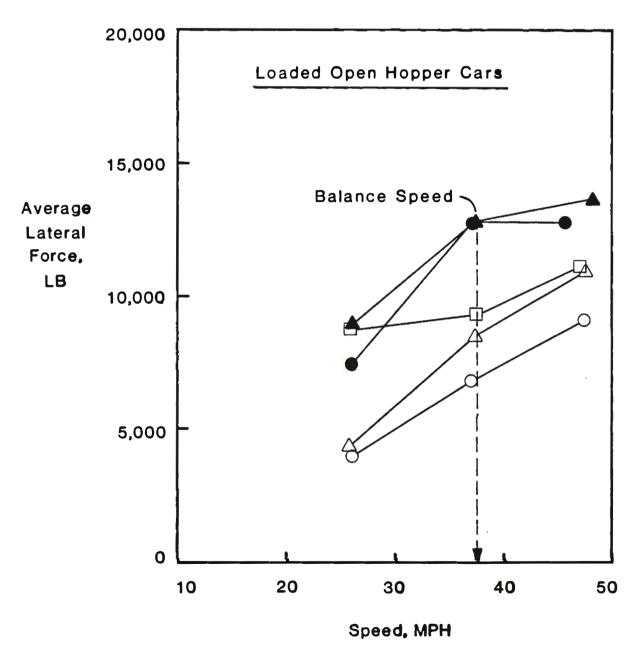
Curve Negotiation L/V Ratio

Track Curvature: 2.5 Degrees



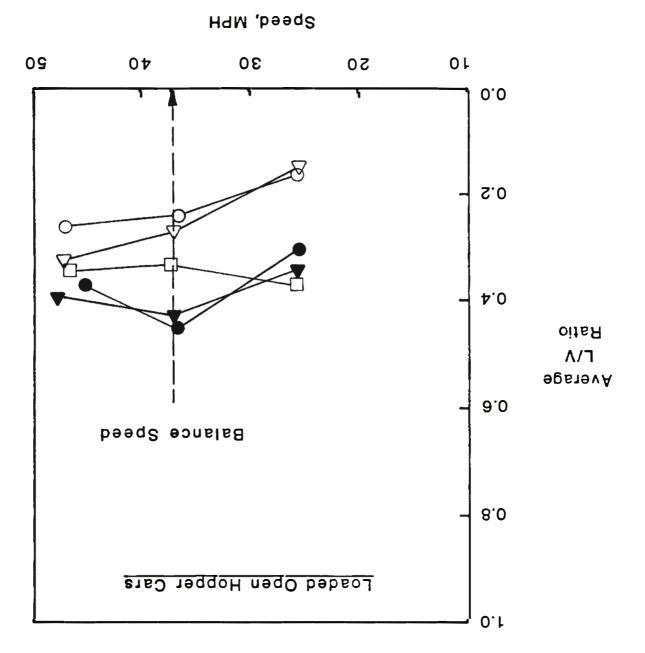
Curve Negotiation
Lateral Force

Track Curvature: 5.2 Degrees



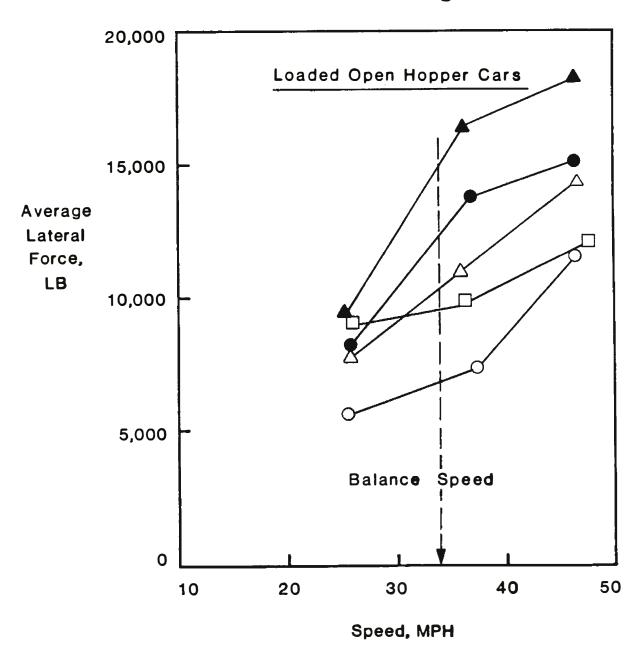
Curve Negotiation L/V Ratio

Track Curvature: 5.2 Degrees



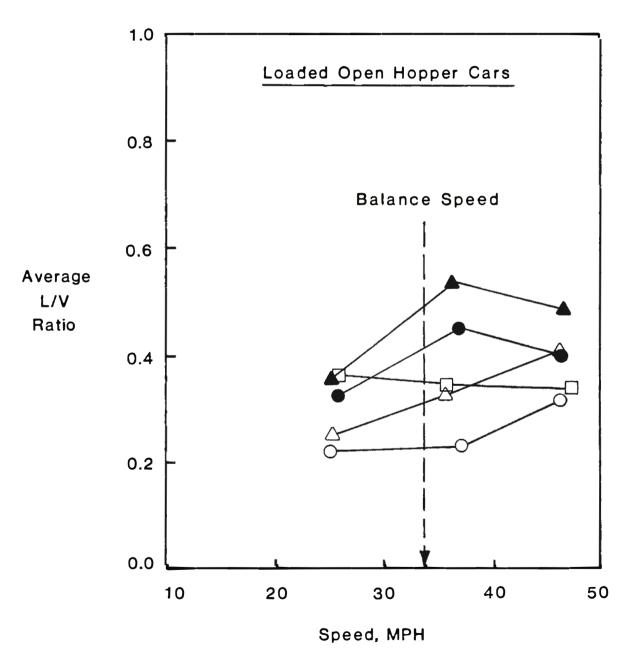
Curve Negotiation
Lateral Force

Track Curvature: 6.2 Degrees



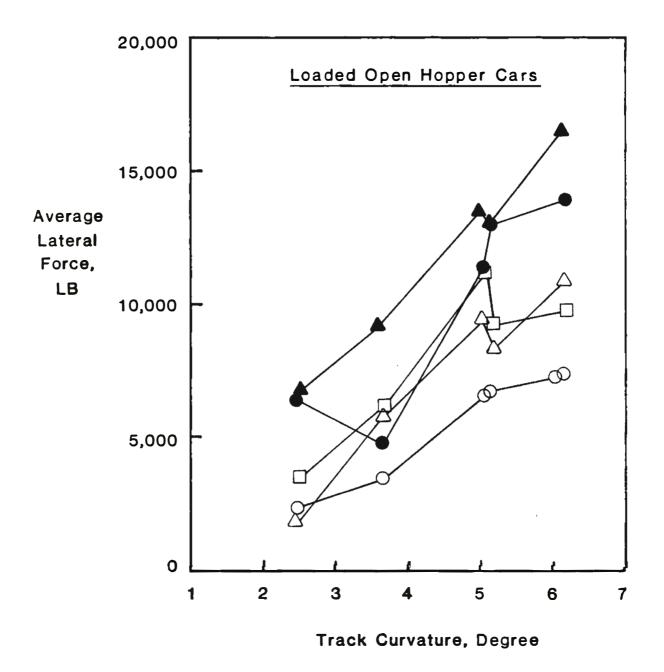
Curve Negotiation L/V Ratio

Track Curvature: 6.2 Degrees

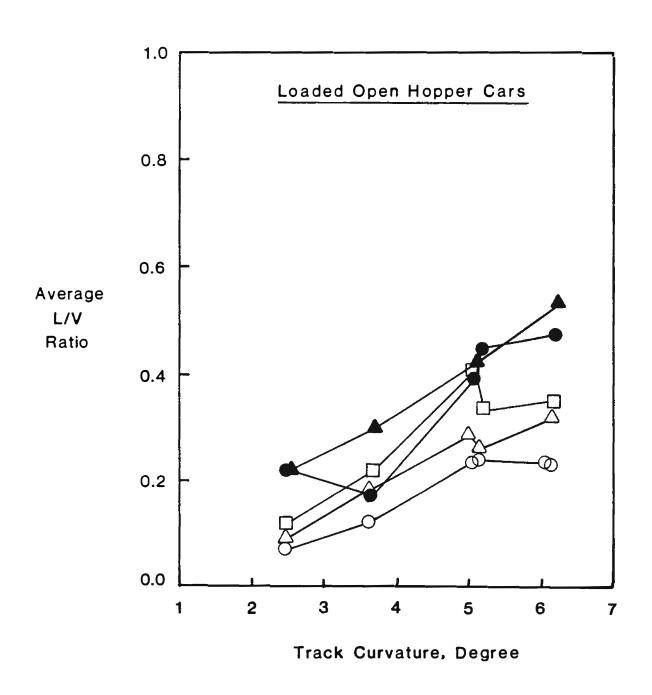


Curve Negotiation

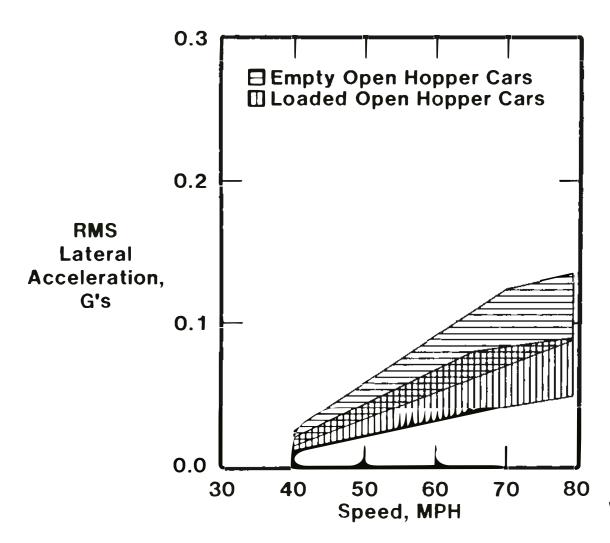
Lateral Force At Balance Speed



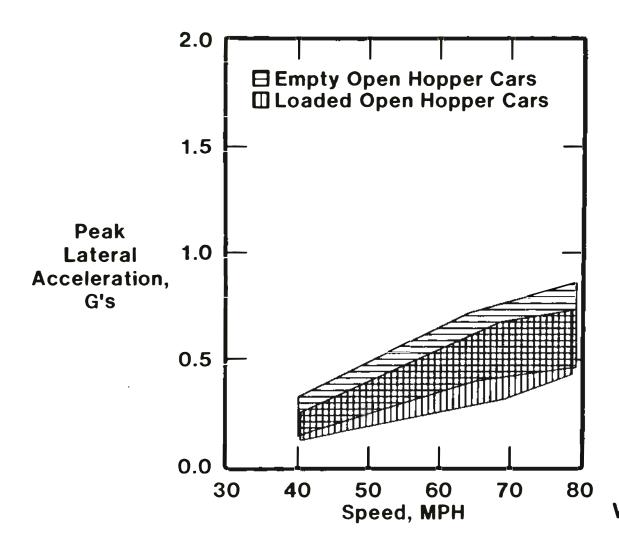
Curve Negotiation
L/V Ratio At Balance Speed



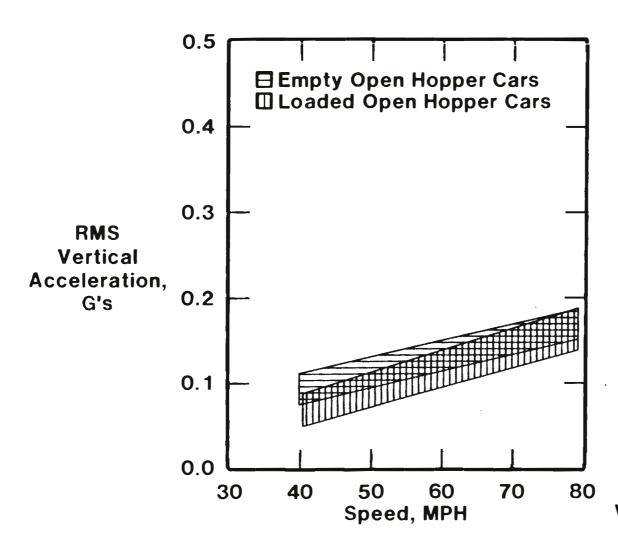
PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION FOR TYPE II TRUCKS Lateral Stability RMS Lateral Acceleration



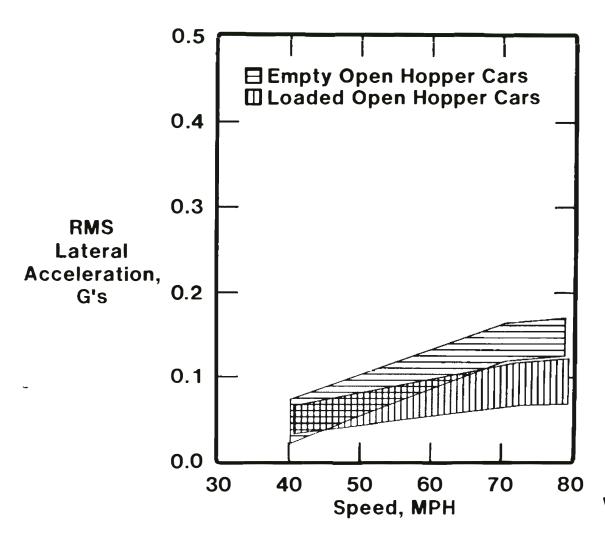
PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION FOR TYPE II TRUCKS Lateral Stability Peak Lateral Acceleration



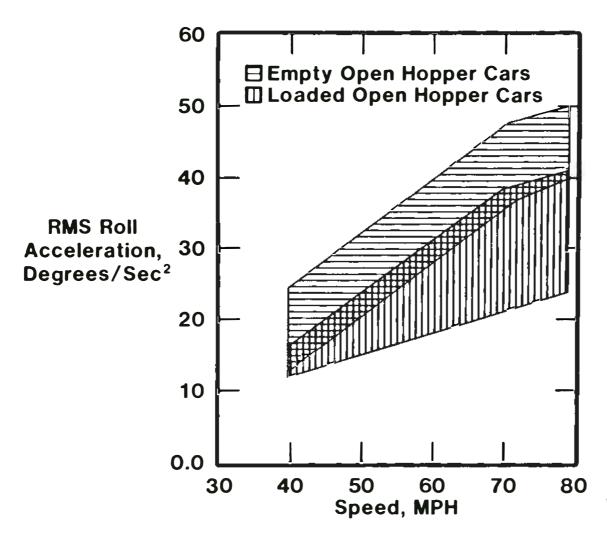
PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION FOR TYPE II TRUCKS Ride Quality RMS Vertical Acceleration (0-20 Hz)



PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION FOR TYPE II TRUCKS Ride Quality RMS Lateral Acceleration (0-20 Hz)

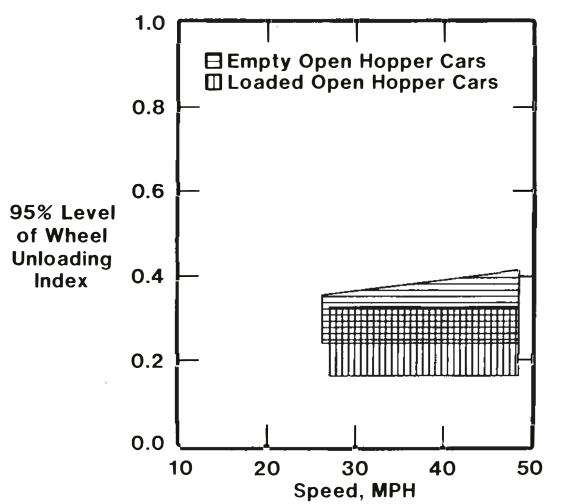


PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION FOR TYPE II TRUCKS Ride Quality RMS Roll Acceleration (0-20 Hz)



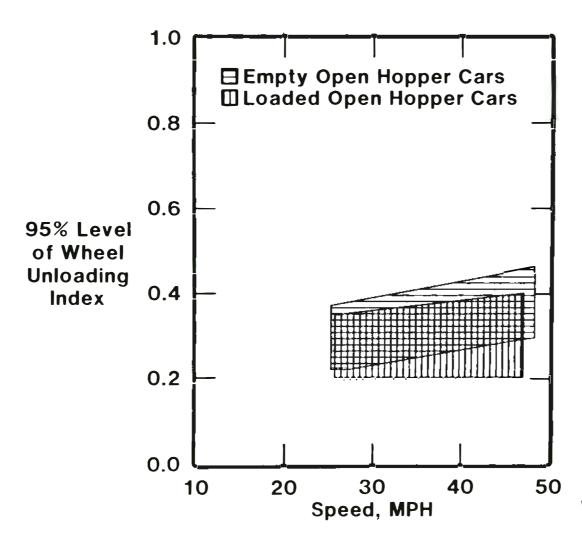
PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION FOR TYPE II TRUCKS Trackability

Track Curvature: 2.5 Degrees



PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION FOR TYPE II TRUCKS Trackability

Track Curvature: 6.2 Degrees



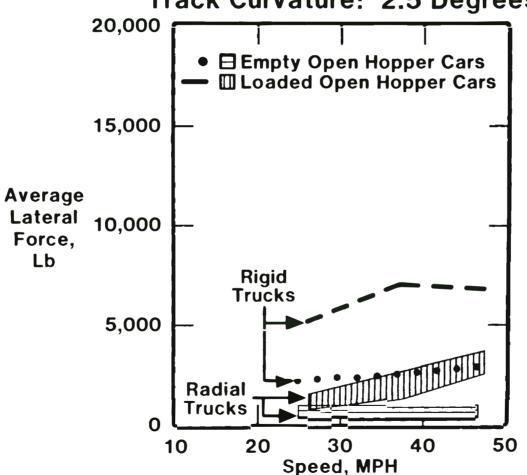
WUI₉₅ Levels For Type II Freight Car Trucks (Track Twist)

Performance	Premium Trucks	Premium Trucks
Index	Empty Cars	Loaded Cars
Wheel Unloading Index (95% Level)	0.30 - 0.55	0.28 - 0.37

PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION FOR TYPE II TRUCKS

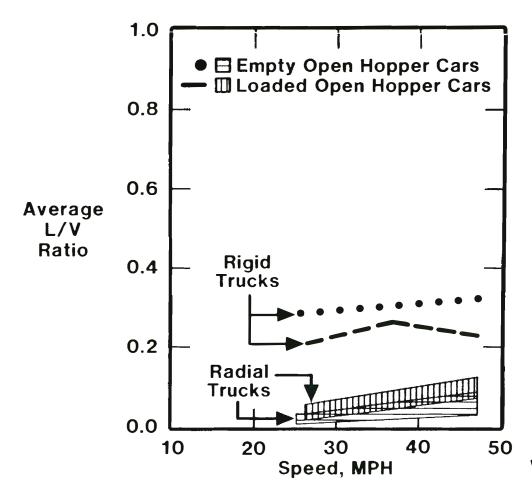
Curve Negotiation Lateral Force

Track Curvature: 2.5 Degrees



PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION FOR TYPE II TRUCKS L/V Ratio

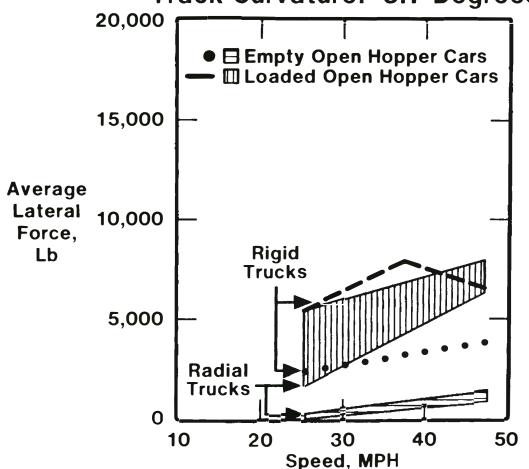
Track Curvature: 2.5 Degrees



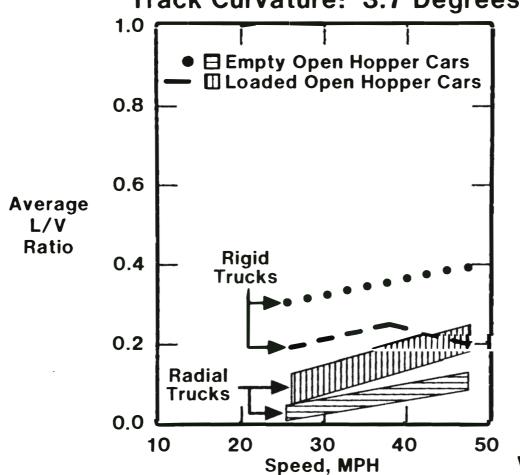
PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION FOR TYPE II TRUCKS

Curve Negotiation Lateral Force

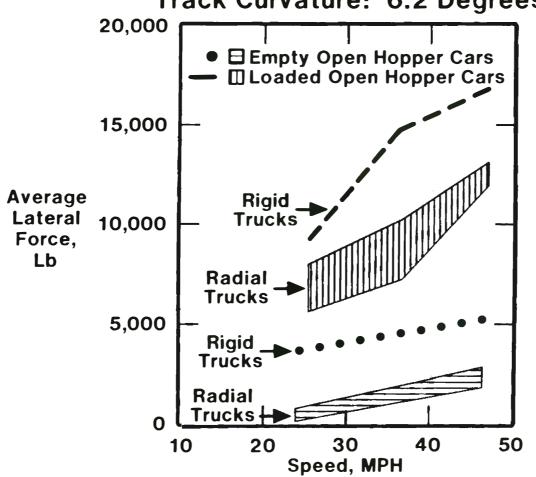
Track Curvature: 3.7 Degrees



L/V Ratio
Track Curvature: 3.7 Degrees

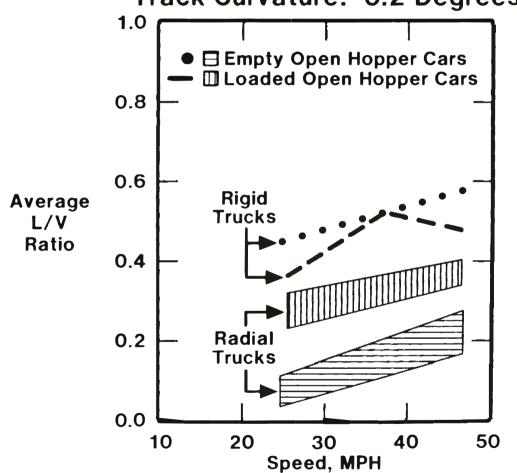


Lateral Force
Track Curvature: 6.2 Degrees



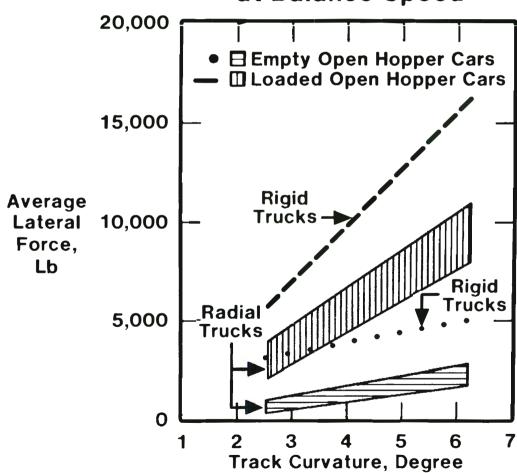
L/V Ratio

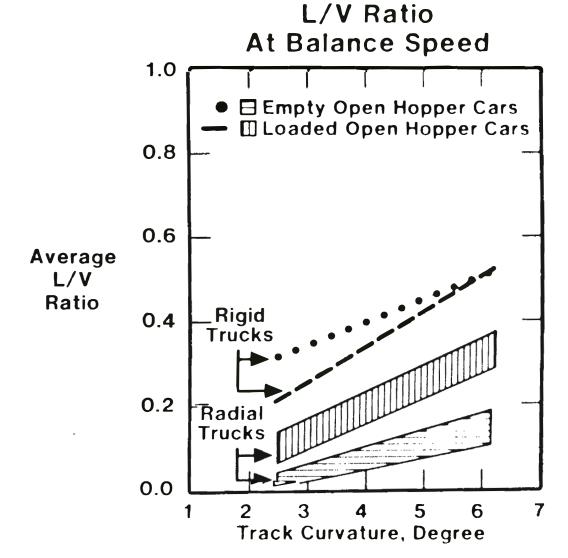
Track Curvature: 6.2 Degrees



PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION FOR TYPE II TRUCKS







ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

OBJECTIVES

Identify Major Parameters That Govern the Profitability of Type II Trucks

Discuss the Trade-Offs Involved in Selecting Between Type I and Type II Trucks

Describe the Economic Analysis and its Relationship to Other TDOP Data

MAJOR PARAMETERS

Added Cost of the Truck

Captive Versus Interchange Service

Annual Car Mileage

Curved/Tangent Ratio

Empty to Loaded Ratio

Number of Trucks Purchased

Lading Sensitivity to Damage

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Savings From Following Areas:

- Roadway Maintenance
- Fuel Consumption
- Car Maintenance
- Lading Damage
- Derailment

Handling Line Receives the Benefit

Captive Service Cars
Rules Out Car Lines and Private Owners

Many Candidate Cars Owned by Car Lines/Private Owners

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Type I Trucks Cost 65¢/Pound

Type II Trucks Cost \$1 /Pound of Non-Standard Parts
+ Any Charges for Truck Development

Economies of Scale

Large Costs are Associated with Maintaining an Inventory of Non-Standard Parts

Cost Due to Loss of Standardization

Benefits Greater With High Annual Mileage Cars

UNIT COAL TRAIN SCENARIO

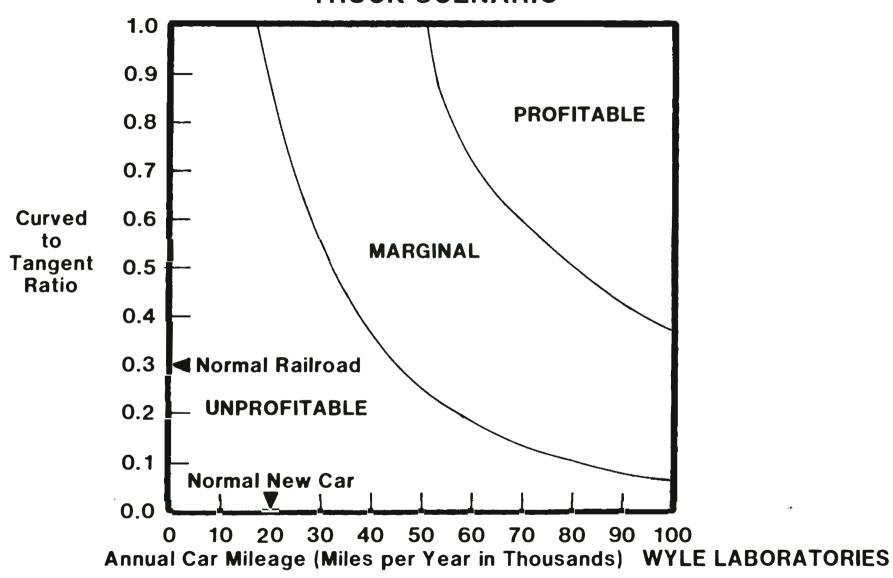
Steering Truck Savings in Curving

Reduced Rail Wear
Reduced Fuel Consumption
Increased Wheelset Life

Curved/Tangent Ratio Important

Two Unit Trains Running With Steering Trucks

BOUNDARIES FOR STEERING TRUCK SCENARIO



INTERMODAL SCENARIO

Primary Suspension Truck Savings From:

Reduced Rail Wear (Tangent & Curved)

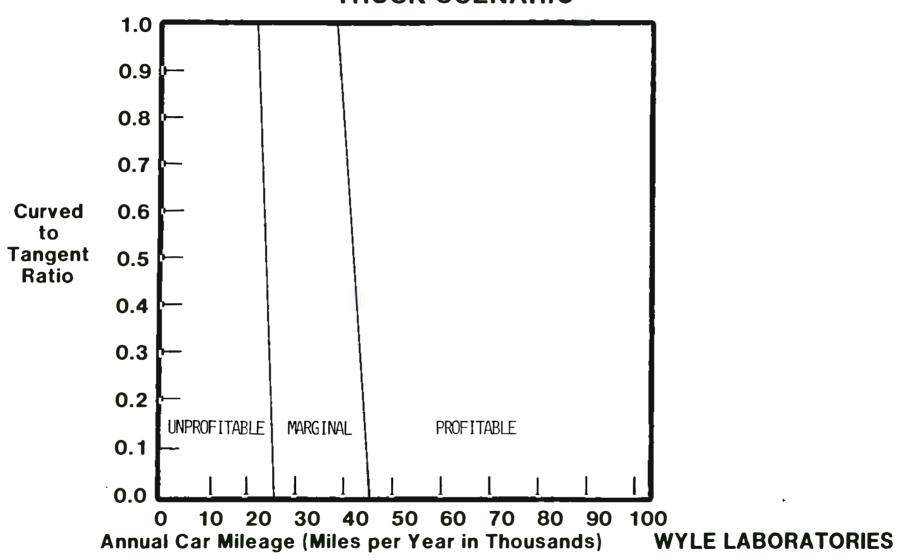
Lading Damage due to Hunting

Boundary with Curved/Tangent Ratio Not Important

Boundary with Loaded Car Weight Affects Lading Damage

No Unit Trains Match This Scenario

BOUNDARIES FOR PRIMARY SUSPENSION TRUCK SCENARIO



BOUNDARIES FOR PRIMARY SUSPENSION TRUCK SCENARIO

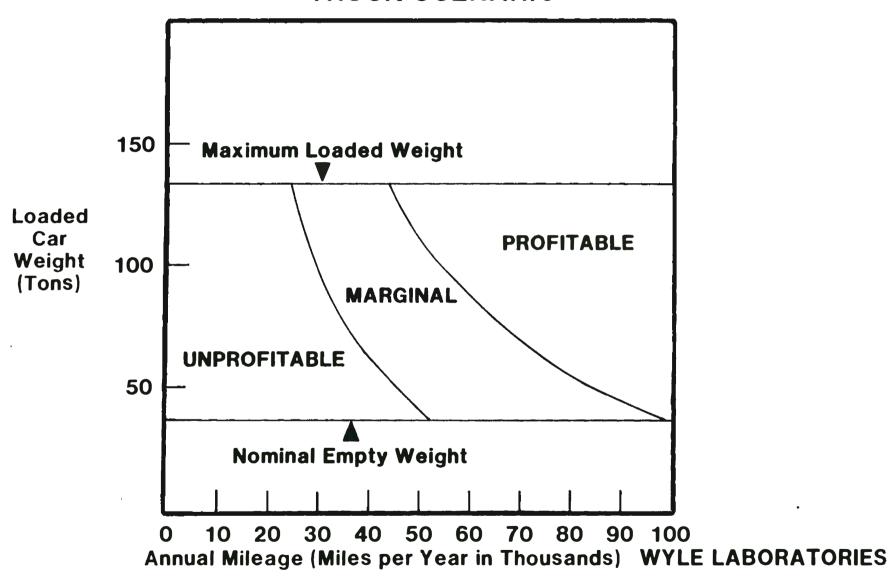


ILLUSTRATION OF PROCEDURE

Assumptions

Empty Weight 32 Tons

Loaded Weight 132 Tons

Empty to Loaded Ratio 0.5

Curved to Tangent Ratio 0.667

Annual Mileage

80,000 Miles/Year

Implicit Assumptions

Captive Service

Lading Insensitive

WORST-CASE BENEFIT/COST ANALYSIS OF A STEERING TRUCK

Incremental Net Cash Investment Calculation

Incremental Gross Cash Investment	\$3000.00
Less: Investment Tax Credit of 10%	300.00
Incremental Net Cash Investment	2700.00

Annual Incremental Net Cash Benefits Calculation

Gross Cash Benefits Before Depreciation	566.71
Depreciation (\$3000./22.6 Years) (Noncash Item)	132,58
Gross Accounting Profit	434.13
Tax at 50%	217.06
Net Accounting Profit	217.06

Gross Cash Benefits Adjusted to Net Cash

Gross Cash Benefits	566.71
Less Tax at 50%	217.06

Annual Incremental Net Cash Benefits 349.64

Net Present Value Calculation

Present Value of Benefits

(\$349.64 X 8.80 P.V. of \$1 at 10% for 22.6 Yr)	3075.67
Less: Incremental Net Cash Investment	2700.00
Net Present Value	\$ 375.67

CALCULATION OF BENEFITS

Car Maintenance Savings		
Wheel Life	\$133.71	
Steering Arm	-61.35	
Sideframe	-13.76	
Adapter	-28.35	
Inventory Adjustment	-5.00	
Total	25.25	25.25
Roadway Maintenance Savings		
Vertical Forces	110.30	
Curving Forces	333.90	
Total	444.20	444.20
Fuel Savings		97.26
Gross Cash Benefits before Depre	\$566.71	

ESTIMATE OF WHEEL LIFE

Estimated Increased Wheelset Life Versus Type I Truck:

1.8 Unit Trains
Wear Program
Performance
Testing

Estimated % of Wheels That Fail for Wear:

41% Car Maintenance Study

.41 x 1.8 + .59 x 1 = 1.328 Longer Life

Estimated Annual Wheelset Car Maintenance Replacement Cost: \$541.34 Study

\$541.34/1.328=\$407.64 New Annual Cost \$541.34-\$407.64=\$133.70 Annual Savings

OTHER CAR MAINTENANCE

New Repair Category - Fixing & Replacing Non-Standard Steering Assembly

\$61.35/Year 🗘 Car Maintenance Study

Changes in Wear Rates - Sideframe & Unit Trains
Adapter Wearing Faster Wear Program

2 x Sideframe = \$13.76/Year

Car Maintenance Study

 $3 \times Adapter = $28.75/Year$

INVENTORY COSTS

Example - 12 Storage Sites \$3000 Non-Standard Part Each Site

Cost - \$36,000

Lost Return - $10\% \times \$36,000 = \$3,600/Year$

100 Cars Involved \$36/Year

720 Cars Involved \$5/Year

Planning Can Reduce These Costs

ROADWAY SAVINGS

Vertical Dynamics 9% Reduced Performance Test

Annual Savings \$110.30 CIGGT

Curving Forces 33% Reduced Performance Test

Annual Savings \$333.90 CIGGT

CIGGT Analyzing TDOP Test Data

FUEL SAVINGS

TYPE I 0.680 Wd + 0.081 Wd² + 0.00041 Wd (
$$v^2 - v_b^2$$
)

TEST TRUCK
$$| 0.327 \text{ Wd} + 0.077 \text{ Wd}^2 + 0.00056 \text{ Wd} (\text{V}^2 - \text{V}_b^2) |$$



PERFORMANCE TEST

FUEL SAVINGS 0.000807 Gallons/Mile

FUEL CONSUMPTION SIMULATOR

DOLLAR SAVINGS \$97.26/Year

