

# Current and Proposed Flexural Analysis Methodologies for Concrete Crossties



AREMA C-30 Meeting

Orlando, FL

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U.S. Department of Transportation  
Federal Railroad Administration

**RAILTEC**  
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

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ONE STEP AHEAD.

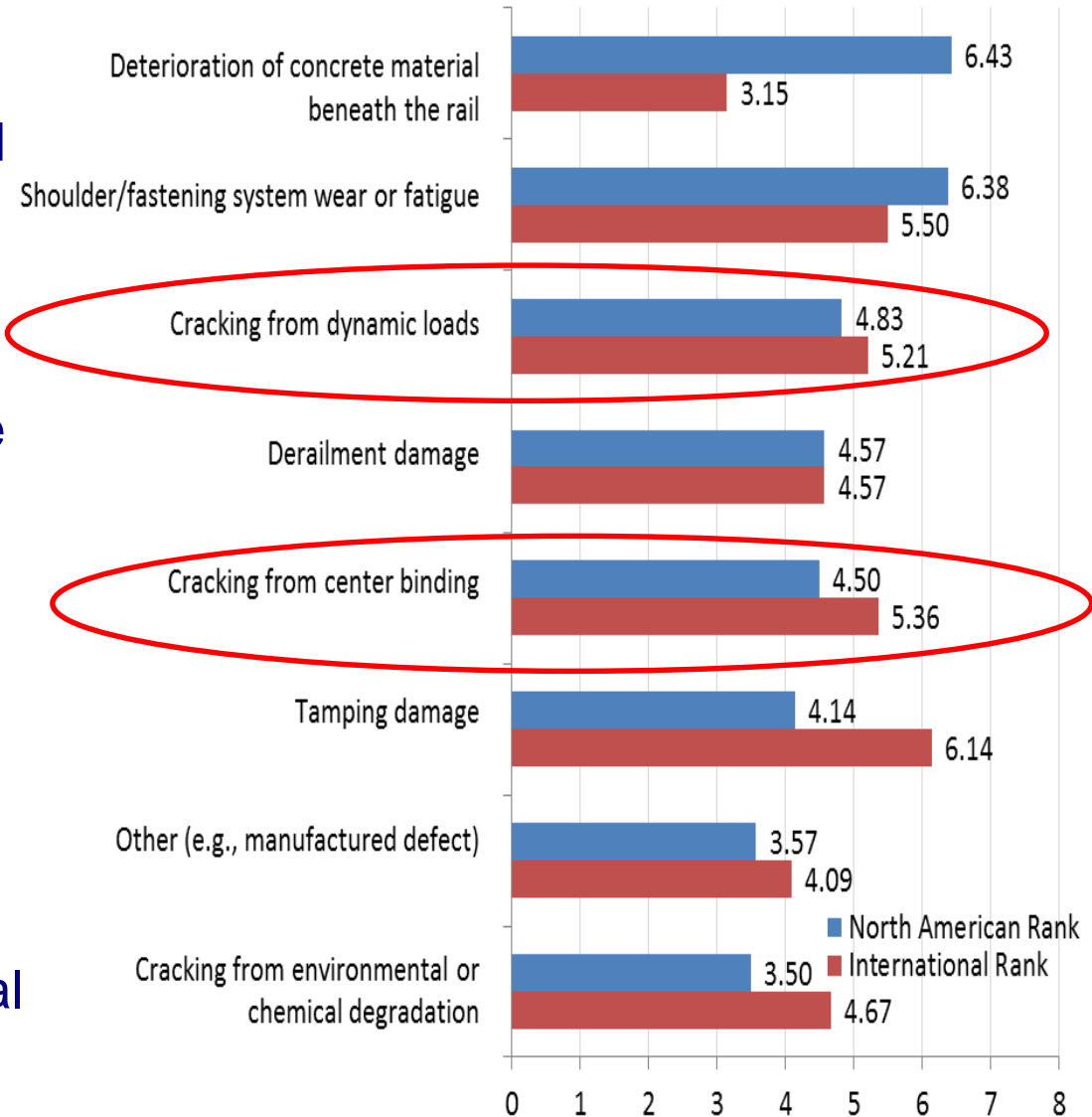
# Outline

- Introduction/Background
- AREMA C-30.4 Method
- Proposed Method
- AREMA vs. Proposed Comparison
- Advantages to Proposed Method

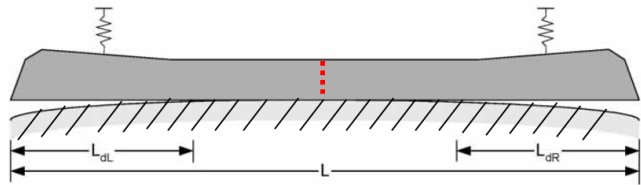


# International Survey Results

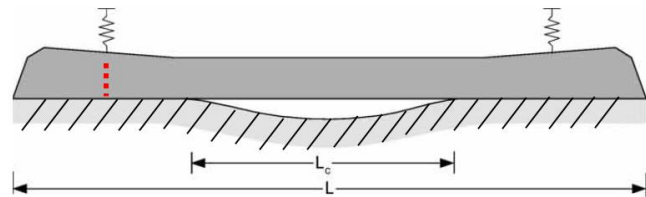
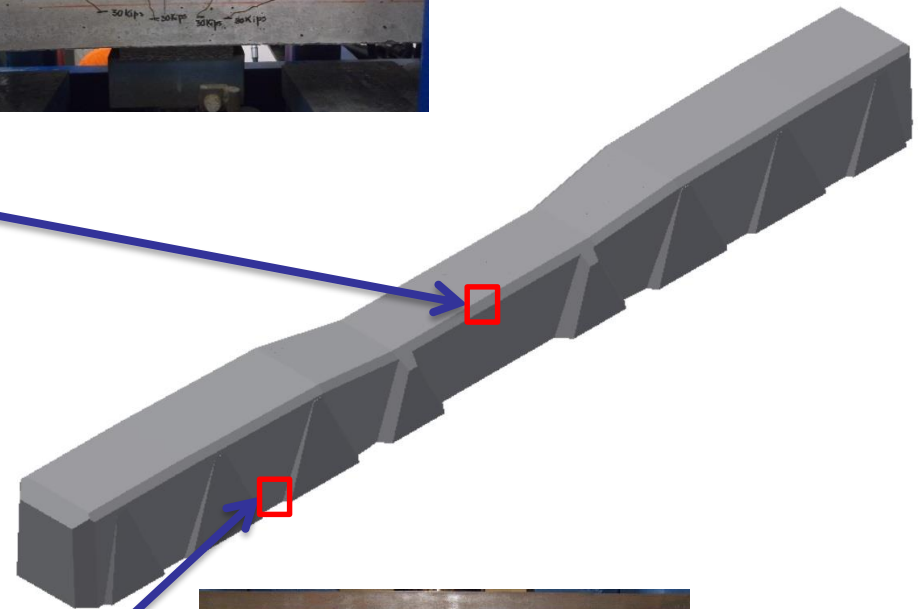
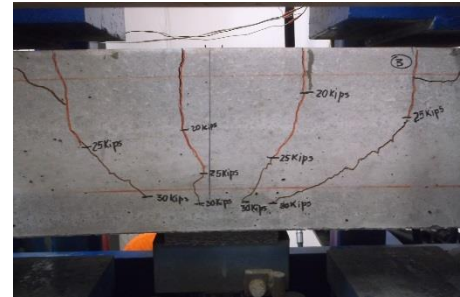
- Survey of railroads, concrete crosstie manufacturers, and researchers around the world
- Conducted by UIUC in 2013
- To determine most critical problems in concrete crosstie track
- Cracking from center binding (5<sup>th</sup> most critical – North America, 3<sup>rd</sup> most critical problem – International)
- Cracking from dynamic loads (3<sup>rd</sup> most critical problem – North America, 4<sup>th</sup> most critical – International)



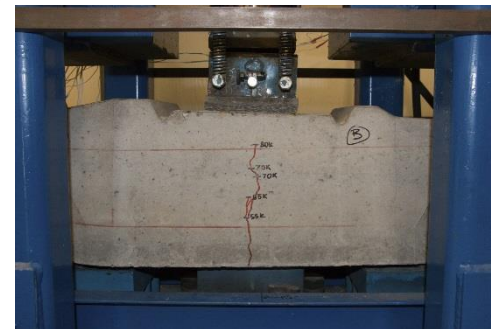
# Critical Regions for Flexure



Center Negative



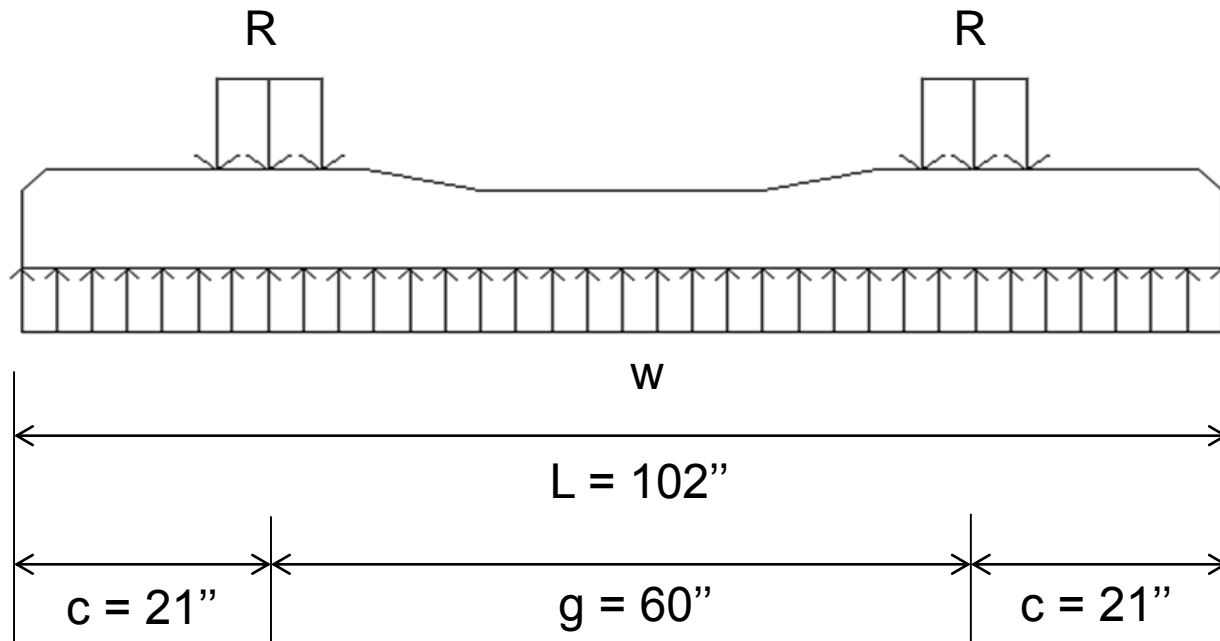
Rail Seat Positive



# Constant Properties for Analysis Comparison

All calculations will use the following parameters:

- 82 kip axle load
- 8'-6" crosstie length
- 6" rail seat width
- 60" rail-center spacing
- 9" depth
- 24" center-to-center crosstie spacing



# Comparison of Standards

	<b>AREMA C30.4</b>	<b>UIC 713R</b>	<b>AS 1085.14</b>
Rail Seat Load kips (kN)	62.1 (276.2)	<b>66.4 (295.4)</b>	53.3 (237.1)
Rail Seat Positive kip-in (kN-m)	<b>300 (33.9)</b>	224 (25.3)	280 (31.6)
Rail Seat Negative kip-in (kN-m)	-159 (-18.0)	-112 (-12.7)	<b>-187 (-21.1)</b>
Center Positive kip-in (kN-m)	141 (15.9)	<b>209 (23.6)</b>	112 (12.7)
Center Negative kip-in (kN-m)	-201 (-22.7)	<b>-299 (-33.8)</b>	-240 (-27.1)

**AREMA**

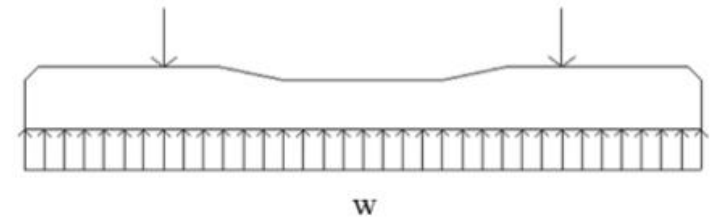
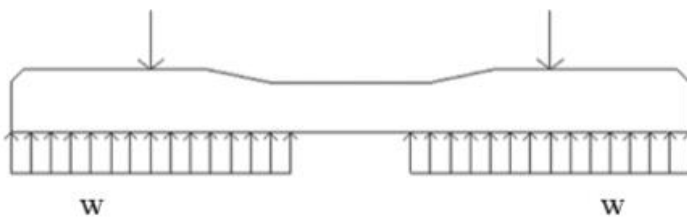
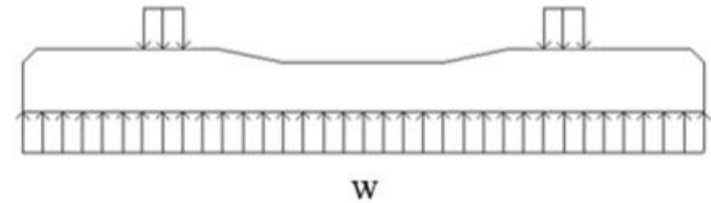
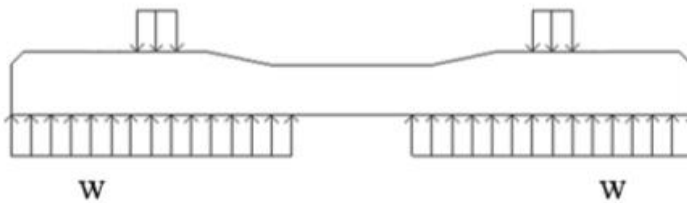
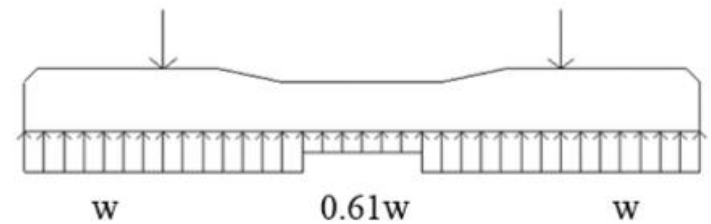
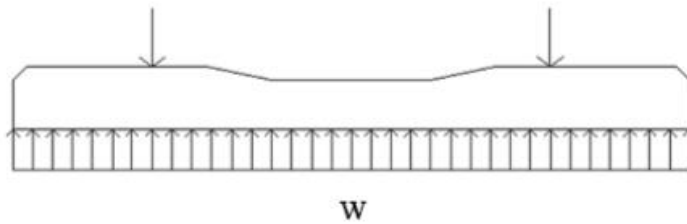
American Railway Engineering and  
Maintenance-of-Way Association

**UIC**

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OF RAILWAYS

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Australia

# Support Conditions of Standards

 $M_{RS+}$ 
 $M_{C-}$ 


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# AREMA C30.4 Analysis

- Based on: crosstie length, spacing, annual tonnage, and train speed

$$M = B * V * T$$

M= design railseat positive bending moment (kip-in)

B = unfactored rail seat positive bending moment (kip-in)

V = speed factor

T = tonnage factor

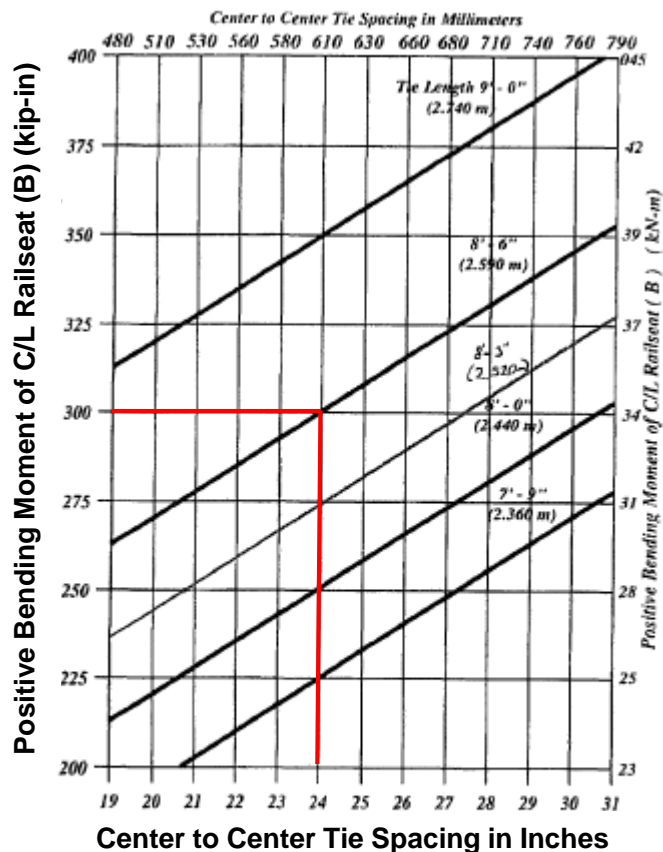


Figure 30-4-3. Unfactored Bending Moment at Centerline of Rail Seat

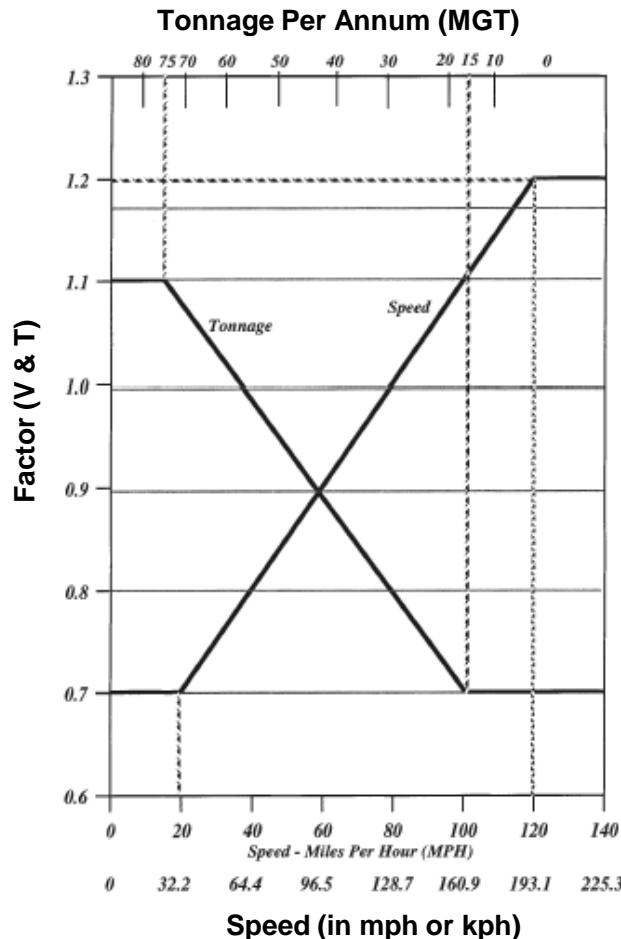
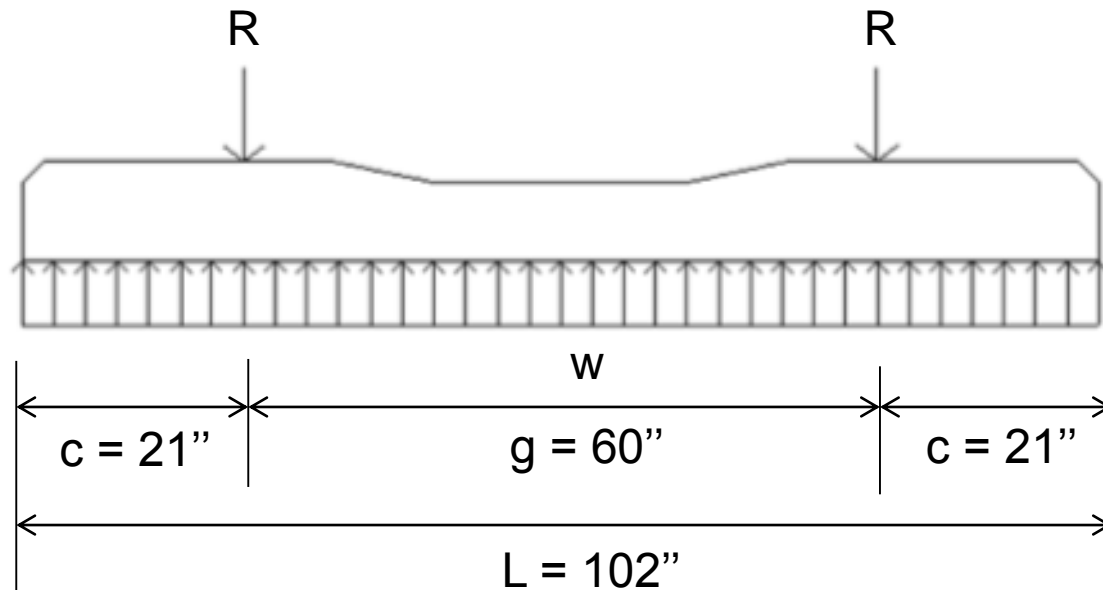


Figure 30-4-4. Tonnage and Speed Factors

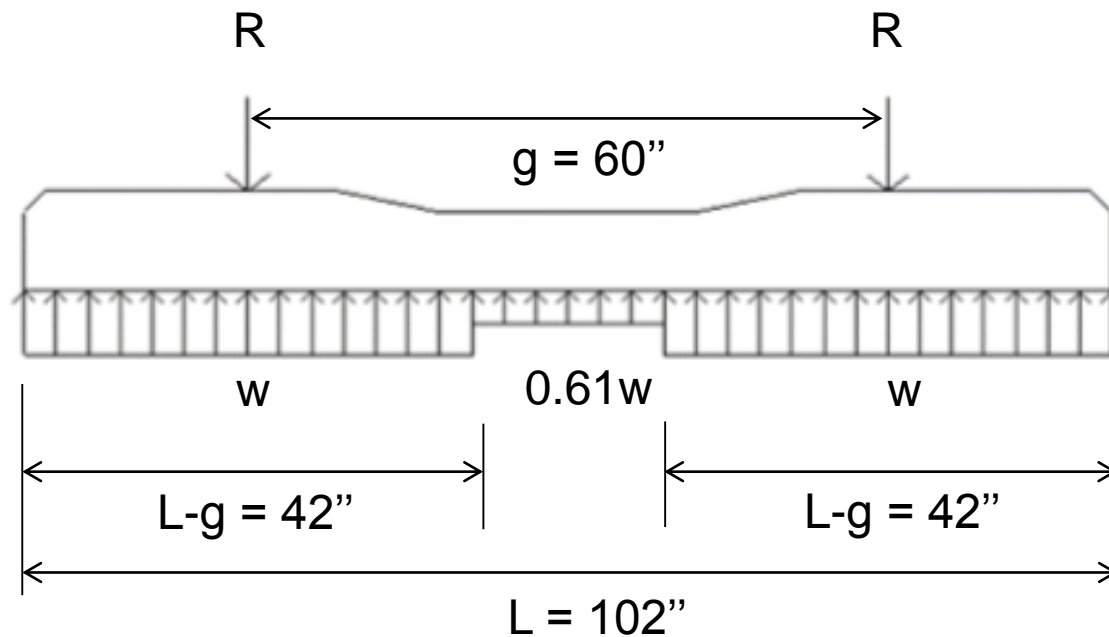
Tie Length	Center Negative
7'-9"	1.13M
8'-0"	0.92M
8'-3"	0.77M
8'-6"	0.67M
9'-0"	0.57M

# Theoretical Basis of AREMA C30.4 Analysis ( $M_{RS+}$ )



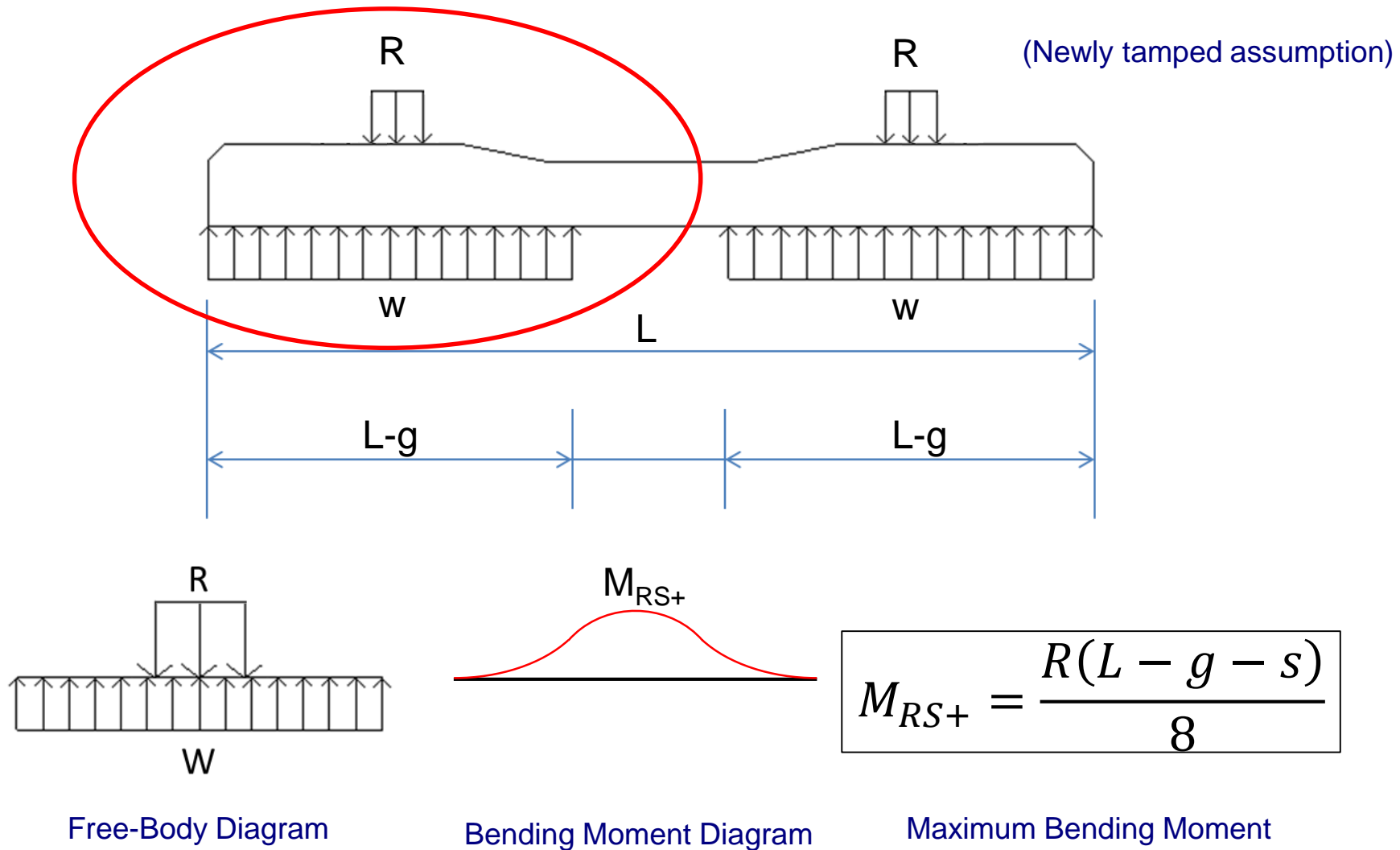
- Based on calculations in 1983 paper by P.J. McQueen
- Assumes uniform ballast reaction, 82 kip axle load, 60 inch gauge and 24 inch tie spacing
- Also includes 10% increase and 5 kip-in rounding

# Theoretical Basis of AREMA C30.4 Analysis ( $M_{C-}$ )

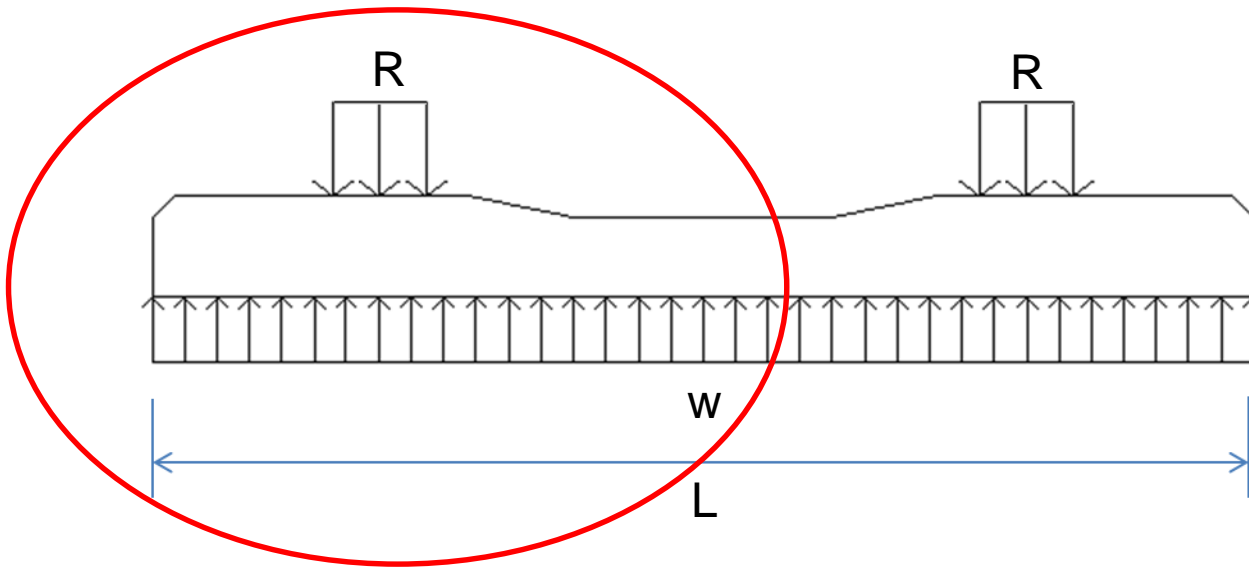


- Following McQueen methodology, support conditions for current  $M_{C-}$  recommendations were found, showing a reduction of center reaction of 39%

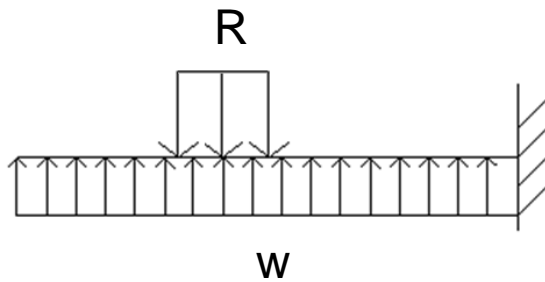
# Proposed Analysis Method ( $M_{RS+}$ )



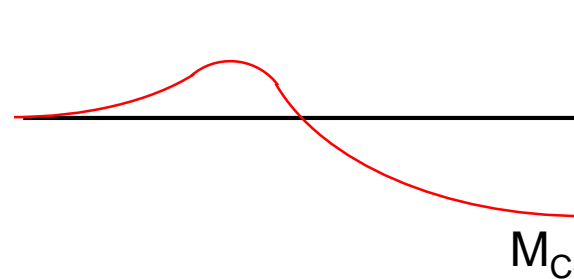
# Proposed Analysis Method ( $M_{C-}$ )



(Uniformly supported)



Free-Body Diagram

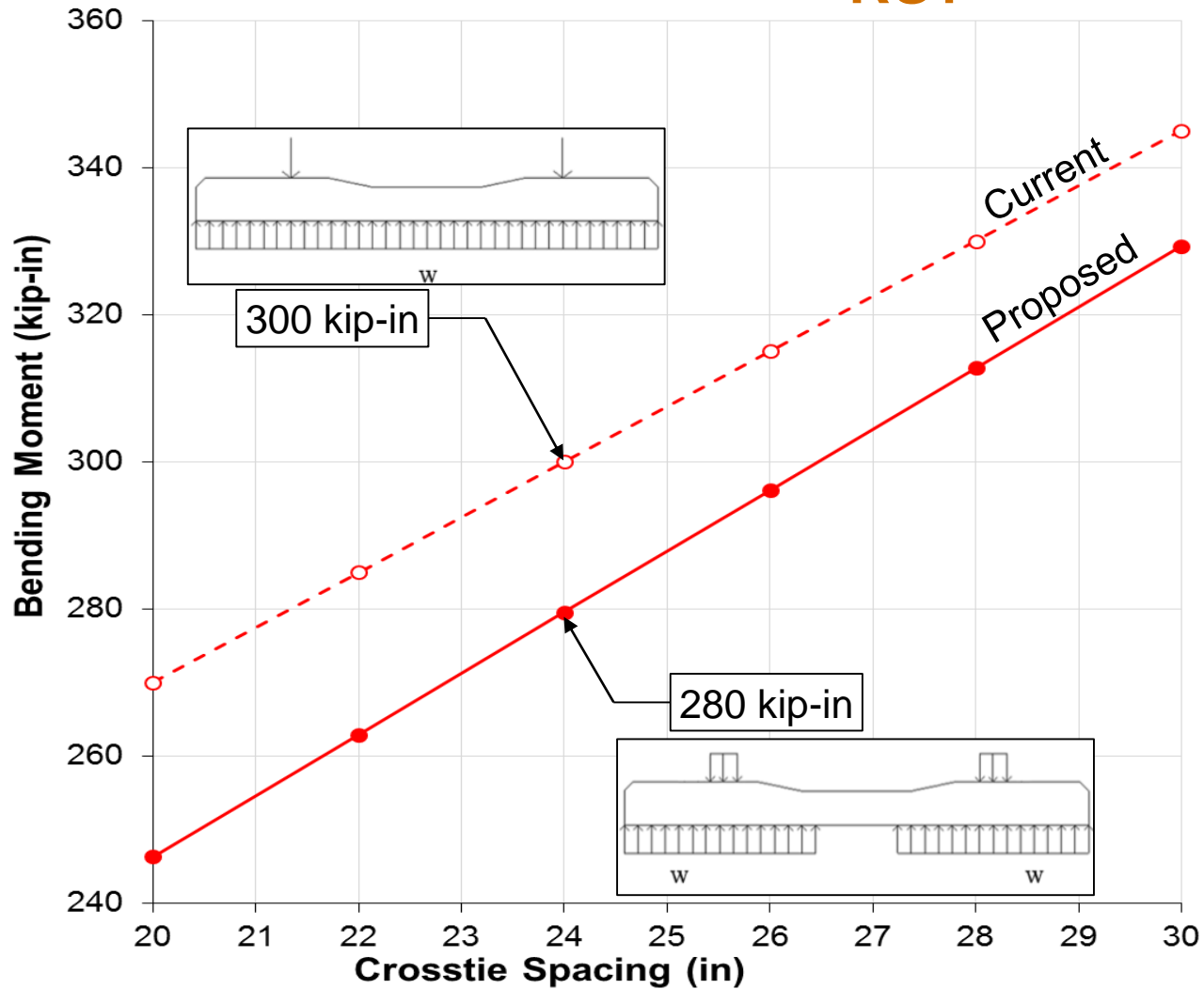


Bending Moment Diagram

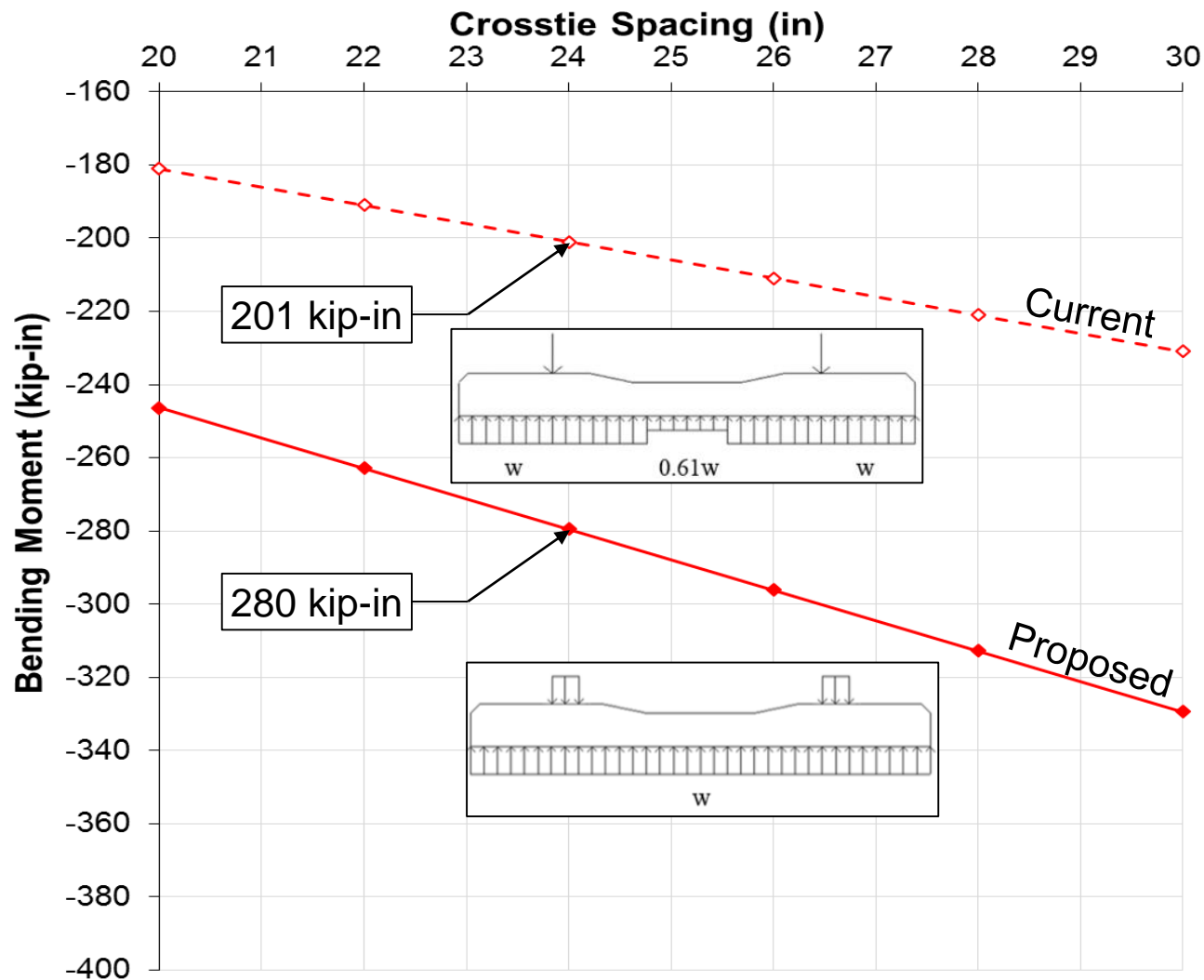
$$M_{C-} = \frac{R(2g - L)}{4}$$

Maximum Bending Moment

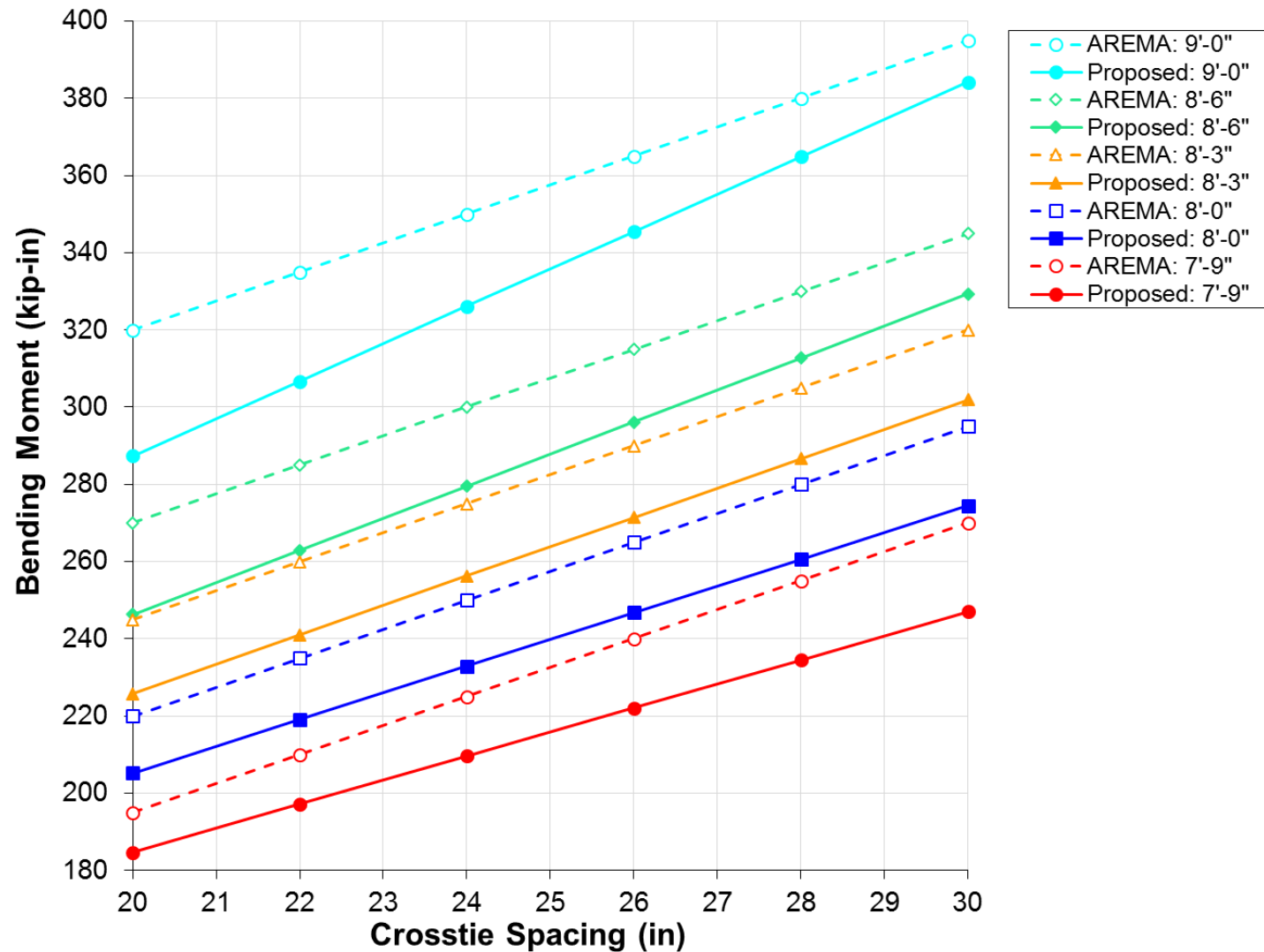
# Comparison Between Current and Proposed ( $M_{RS+}$ )



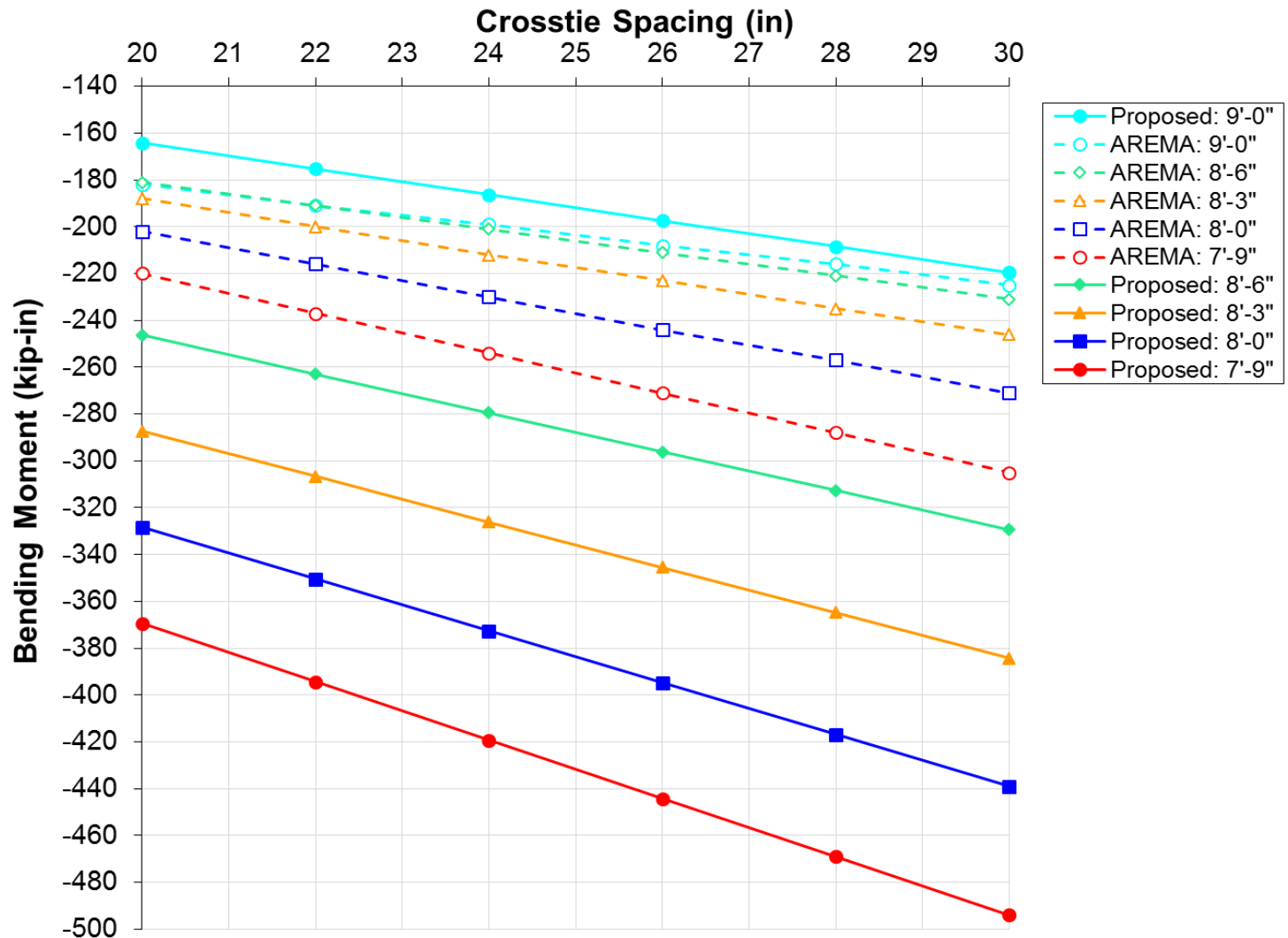
# Comparison Between Current and Proposed ( $M_{C-}$ )



# Comparison Between Current and Proposed ( $M_{RS+}$ )



# Comparison Between Current and Proposed ( $M_C$ )



# Comparison Between Current and Proposed ( $M_{RS+}$ and $M_{C-}$ )

		8'-6" Ties - Freight						8'-3" Ties - Transit					
Tie Spacing (in)		24	24	24	24	24	24	30	30	30	30	30	30
Tie Length (in)		102	102	102	102	102	102	99	99	99	99	99	99
Axle Load (kips)		82.0	71.5	65.8	59.0	51.0	35.5	48.0	40.0	35.0	30.0	27.5	25.0
Rail C-C Spacing (in)		60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Railseat Width (in)		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Current	$M_{RS+}$ (kip-in)	300	300	300	300	300	300	275	275	275	275	275	275
	$M_{RS-}$ (kip-in)	159	159	159	159	159	159	160	160	160	160	160	160
	$M_{C+}$ (kip-in)	141	141	141	141	141	141	140	140	140	140	140	140
	$M_{C-}$ (kip-in)	201	201	201	201	201	201	212	212	212	212	212	212
Proposed	$M_{RS+}$ (kip-in)	269	234	215	193	167	116	165	137	120	103	94	86
	$M_{RS-}$ (kip-in)	142	124	114	102	89	62	95	80	70	60	55	50
	$M_{C+}$ (kip-in)	196	171	157	141	122	85	149	124	109	93	85	78
	$M_{C-}$ (kip-in)	280	244	224	201	174	121	225	187	164	141	129	117

# Advantages of Proposed Method

- All assumptions (support conditions, rail seat load area, etc.) are clearly stated
- Dependent on axle load, can lead to more efficient design and better performance
- Increased design recommendations for center negative flexure should reduce center cracking





# Acknowledgements

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# Thank You



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