

**Institut français
des sciences et technologies
des transports, de l'aménagement
et des réseaux**

Encontro ferroviário:

**An Innovative Ballastless Railway Designed
with an Asphalt Concrete Layer: Laboratory
and Large Scale Studies on the Performance of
this Infrastructure**

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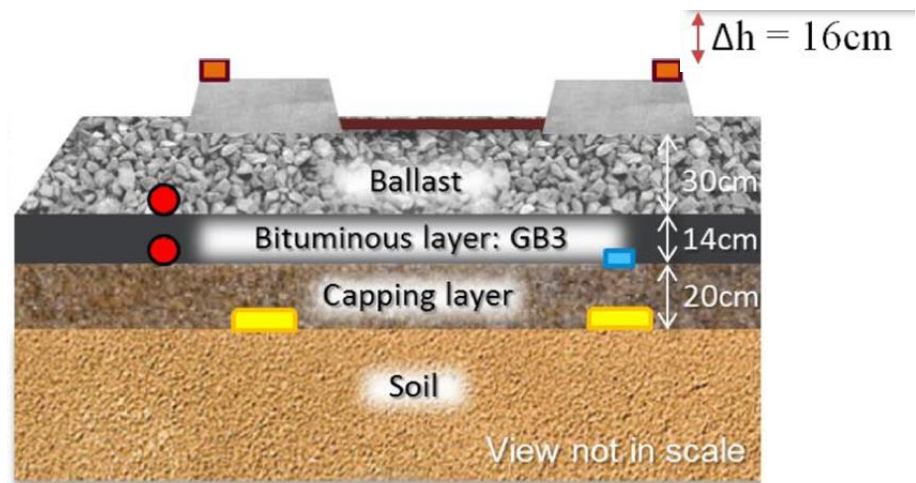
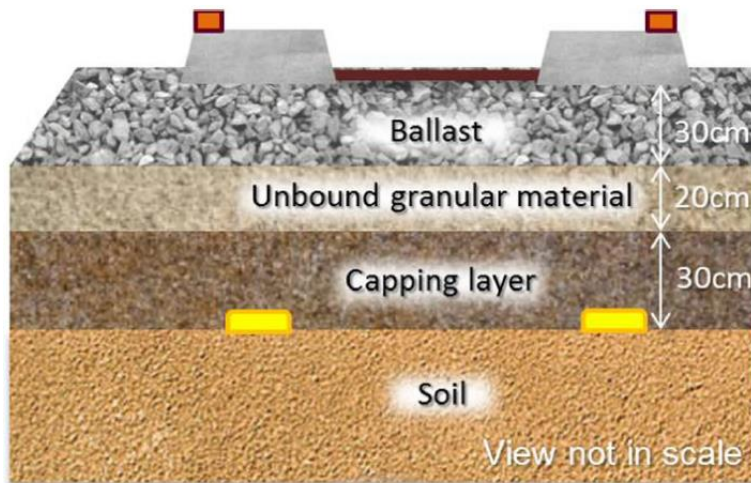
15th October 2019



Introduction

The use of asphalt concrete in railway infrastructures

- Different designs
 - The most common: AC as a subballast layer



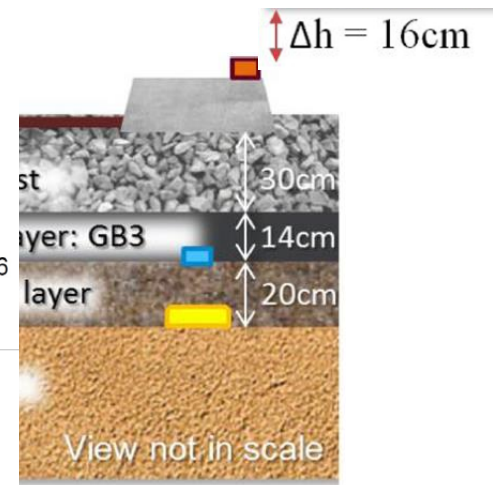
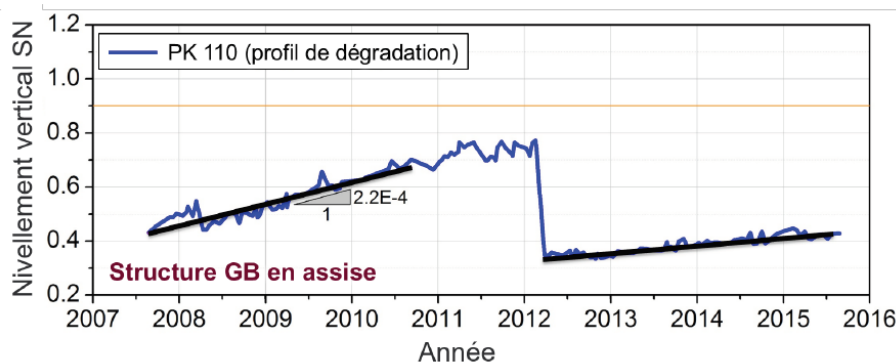
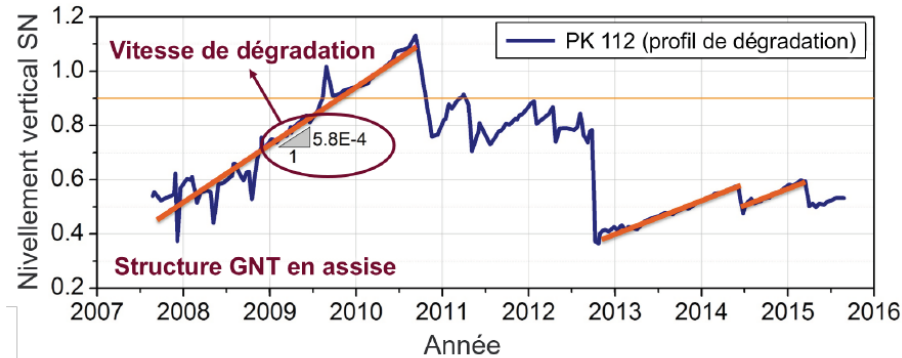
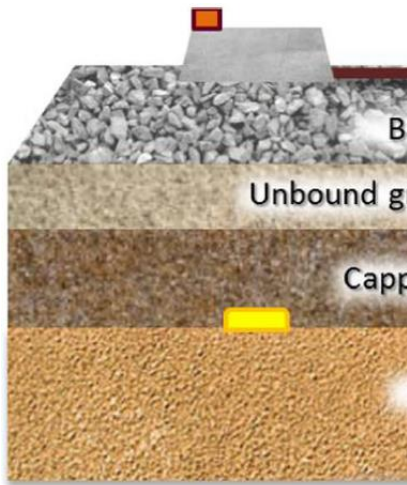
- Why ?
 - To increase the durability of railway infra.
 - To limit the maintenance process
 - To get an thinner track (tunnels)
 - To get a furtive process of manufacturing
 - To open the railway market to AC manufacturers
 - To limit the use of ballast ...

Introduction

The use of asphalt concrete in railway infrastructures

- Different designs

➤ The most common: AC as a subballast layer



➤ Less maintenance: less passing tamping machines !

➔ Good effects on maintenance process !

Introduction

The use of asphalt concrete in railway infrastructures

- Different designs
 - The most common: AC as a sub ballast layer
 - An example of jobsite



Introduction

The use of asphalt concrete in railway infrastructures

- Different designs
 - The most common: Asphalt Concrete as a subballast layer

French Report:

Manufacturing railway tracks with AC as sub ballast layers:
feedbacks from fast train jobsites:

<https://www.idrrim.com/publications/6716.htm>

French feedback:

LGV Est : 3 + 55 km

LGV BPL - 105 km

LGV SEA - 43 km

LGV CNM - 80 km

➔ 286 km / 30 000 km of tracks
International feedback...



NOTE D'INFORMATION



Réalisation d'assises de voie ferrée
en grave bitume : Retour d'expérience
de chantiers LGV

Introduction

The use of asphalt concrete in railway infrastructures

- Different designs
 - The Ballastless tracks...with sleepers !



Voie type GETRAC



Voie type ATD



Voie type SATO



Pose de VSB (Lingolsheim, France)

Advantages :

- + No tamping machines.
- + Loading transmitted to a homogeneous support.
- + Less fatigue.

Introduction

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- Different designs
 - The Ballastless tracks...with cement concrete !
- RAILWAY : NBT Project : New Ballastless Track
- French project: Ifsttar, Alstom, Railtech, Vossloh-Cogifer, RFF
- Aim : design and building methods for a new generation of railway track on concrete slabs



- Most important features aimed at for the new concept:
 - Suitable for low-speed freight and high-speed passenger transport
 - Enable more daily traffic due to highly reduced maintenance
 - Reliability and durability of the infrastructure : lifetime >100 years
 - High speed track laying > that of a ballasted track (1km/day)
 - Reduced costs of track laying

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➤ A track laid on a continuous support:

- No ballast
- No sleepers

➤ **Thickness optimization**



Embedded Rail System (ERS – Edilon)(Sedra)

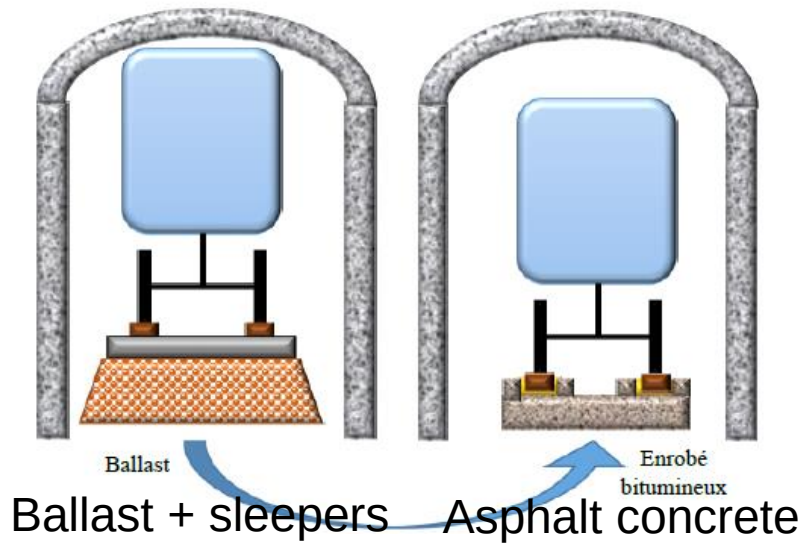


www.ifsttar.fr

The French National Project REVES: summary

(Reducing railway tracks thickness in tunnels)

Goal : Increase the gauge in tunnels



Method: Replace ballast and sleepers by an asphalt concrete (AC) layer.

Constraint : Rails continuously supported (innovative concept).

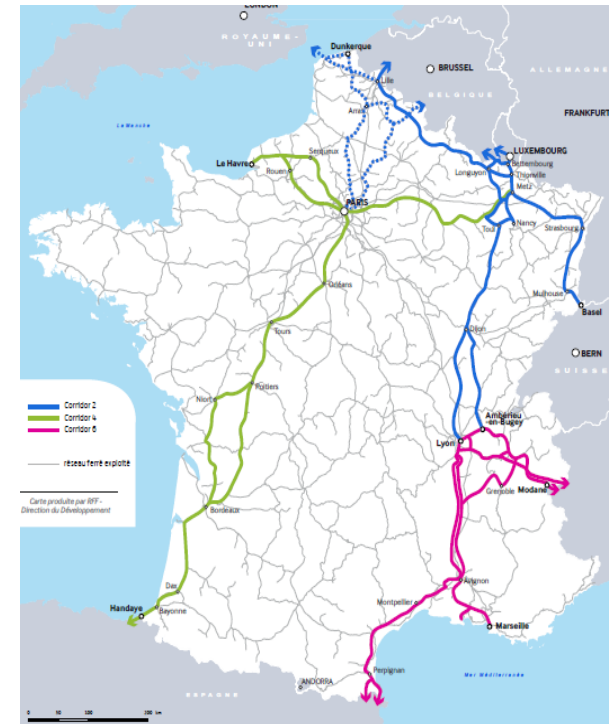
➔ AC long-term behaviour ?

The French National Project REVES: Framework

Development of the French freight railway network...

➔ Gauge tunnel adaptation !

- Willing to take 50% of the freight > 300km from road to railways.
- Need to adapt the gauge of tunnels : 50% of French railway network are not adapted to the gage « maritime containers ».
- Current techniques for increasing gage tunnel are expensive:
 - Tunnel boring machines cost a lot to use.
 - Lack of place ➔ rigid catenary
- Tunnels made in masonry are difficult to modify



French freight corridors



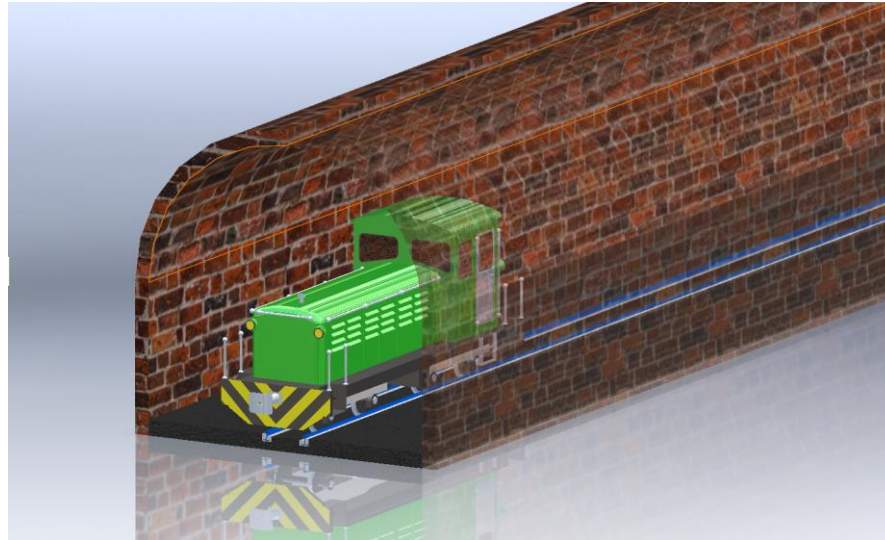
The French National Project REVES: Objectives

- Increasing gauge in tunnel while limiting raft modifications and earthworks
 - A thin track, as thin as possible
- If possible maintaining the traffic during the jobsites
 - Not interrupting the network
- Ensuring the same level of performance than a classical track, while reducing maintenance process.



The French National Project REVES: methodology

Method: Replace ballast and sleepers by an asphalt concrete (AC) layer.



Constraint : Rails continuously supported (innovative concept).

→ AC long-term behaviour ?

The French National Project REVES: The keypoints

➤ New concept, which impact ?

➤ Continuous support

- Loading diffusion is modified

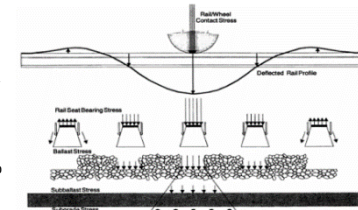
➤ Behaviour of the AC under heavy good trains ?

- Rutting: guided loadings, no sweeping
- Settlements: behaviour under static loadings

➤ Tunnel jobsites:

- Earthworks limited to the size of tunnels
- Vibrations necessary for compacting the AC but dangerous for the tunnels in masonry

Selig & waters, 1994



Colas belgium



Royaume uni



The French National Project REVES: The keypoints



Cutting rails



Joint bars



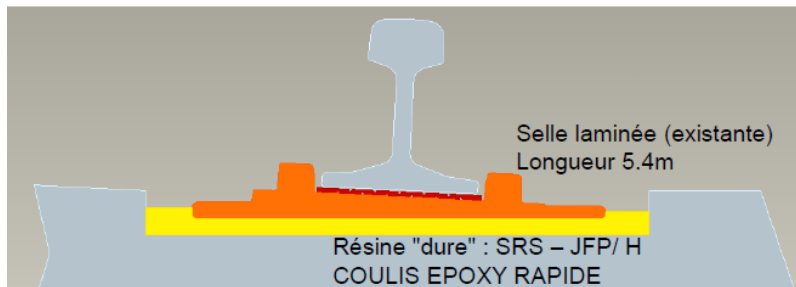
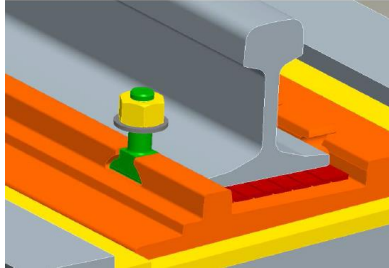
Welding rails

Rethinking of the infrastructure maintenance...

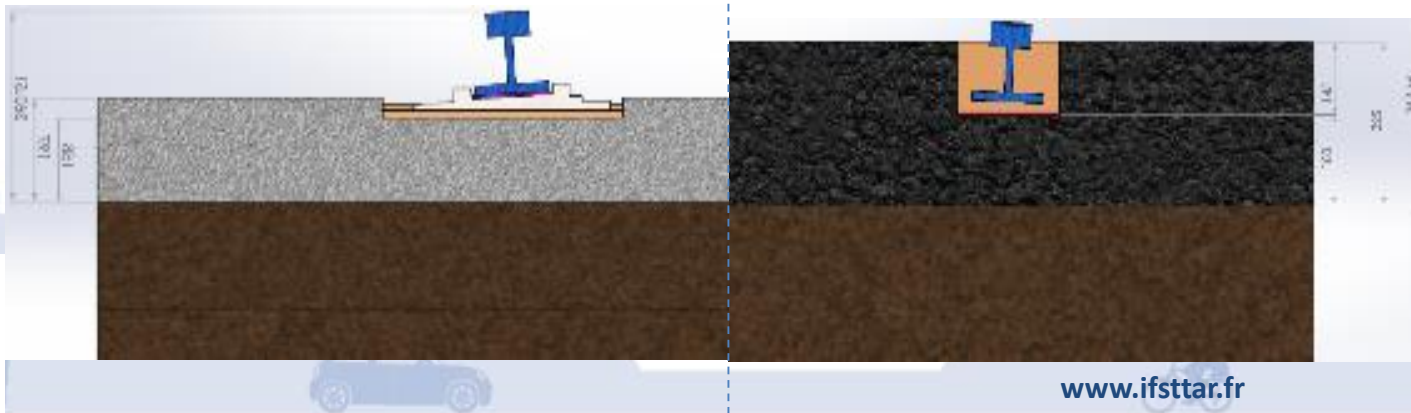
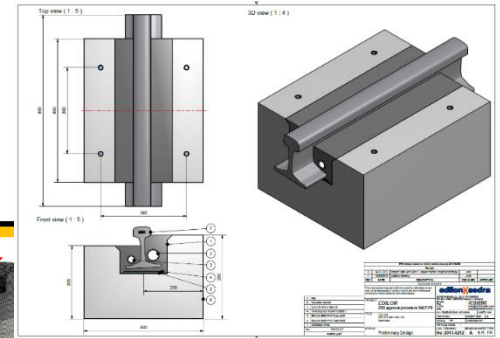
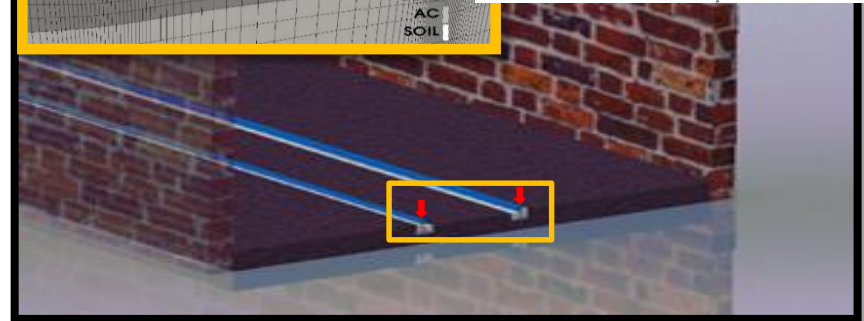
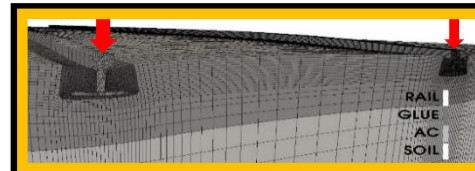


The French National Project REVES: The technical solutions proposed

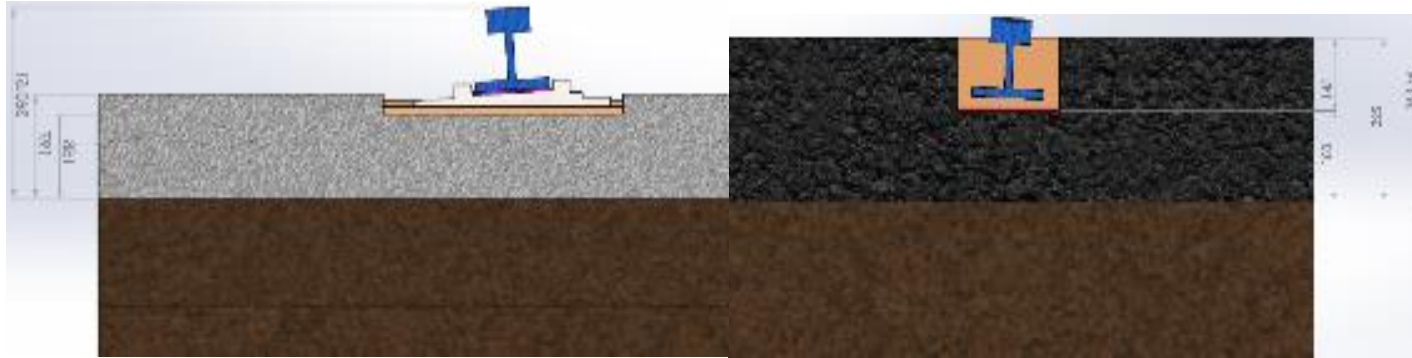
Tech. sol. 1 :



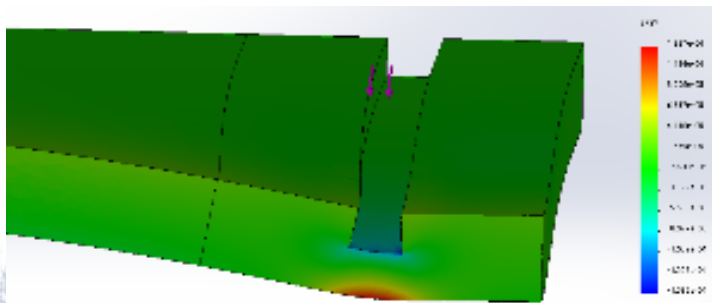
Tech. sol. 2 :



The French National Project REVES: Design assessment



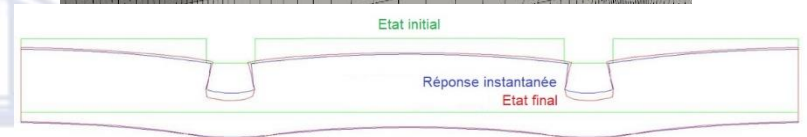
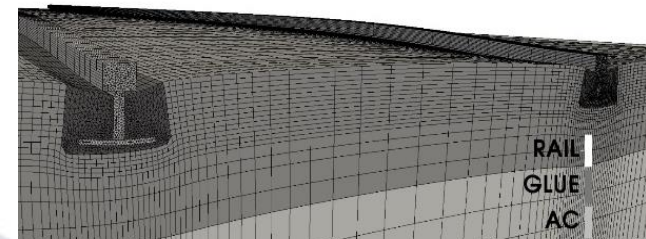
1. Structural design assessment to fatigue resistance



FEM study based on the analysis of
the strain level at the bottom of the
AC layer

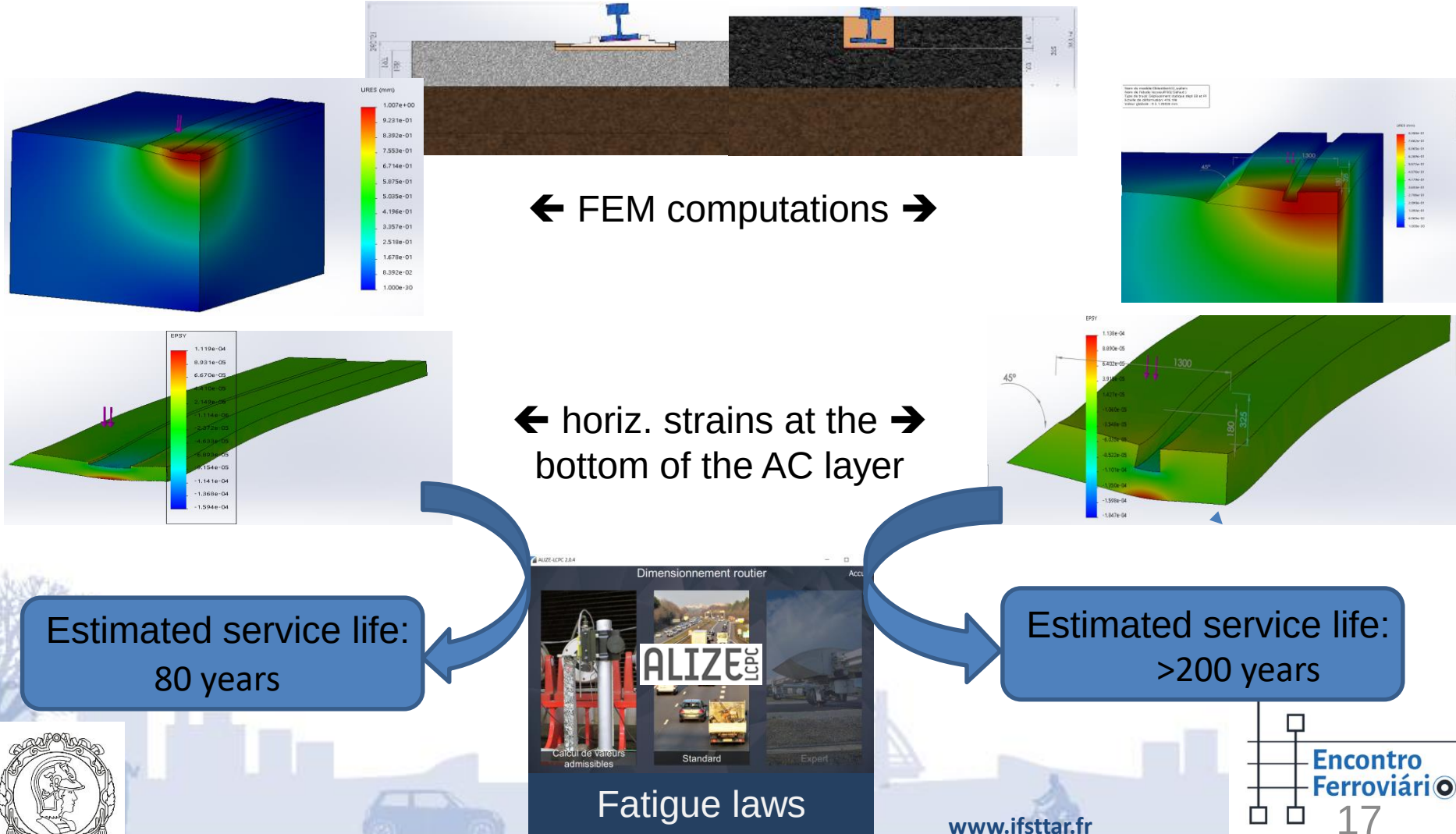
2. Structural design assessment to settlements

PhD thesis of O. Lopes-Polanco (2019),
Viscoplastic behaviour of AC



The French National Project REVES: Structural design to fatigue

Linear elastic structural numerical simulation by finite element methods



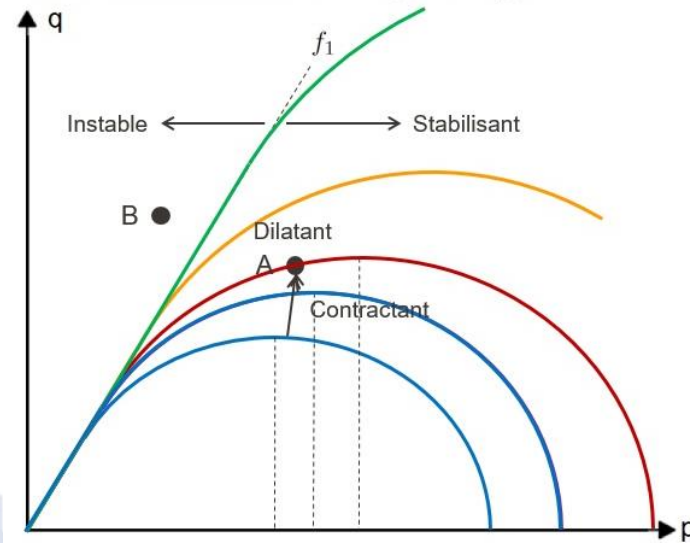
The French National Project REVES: Structural design to settlements

Experimental characterisation of AC:
→ triaxial thermo-controlled creep tests



Taux de déformations VP :
$$\dot{\bar{\epsilon}}^{vp} = \frac{1}{\eta} \langle f \rangle^N \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{\sigma}}$$

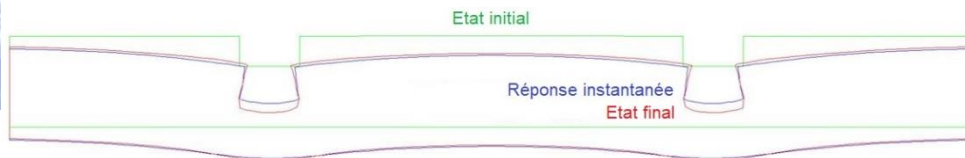
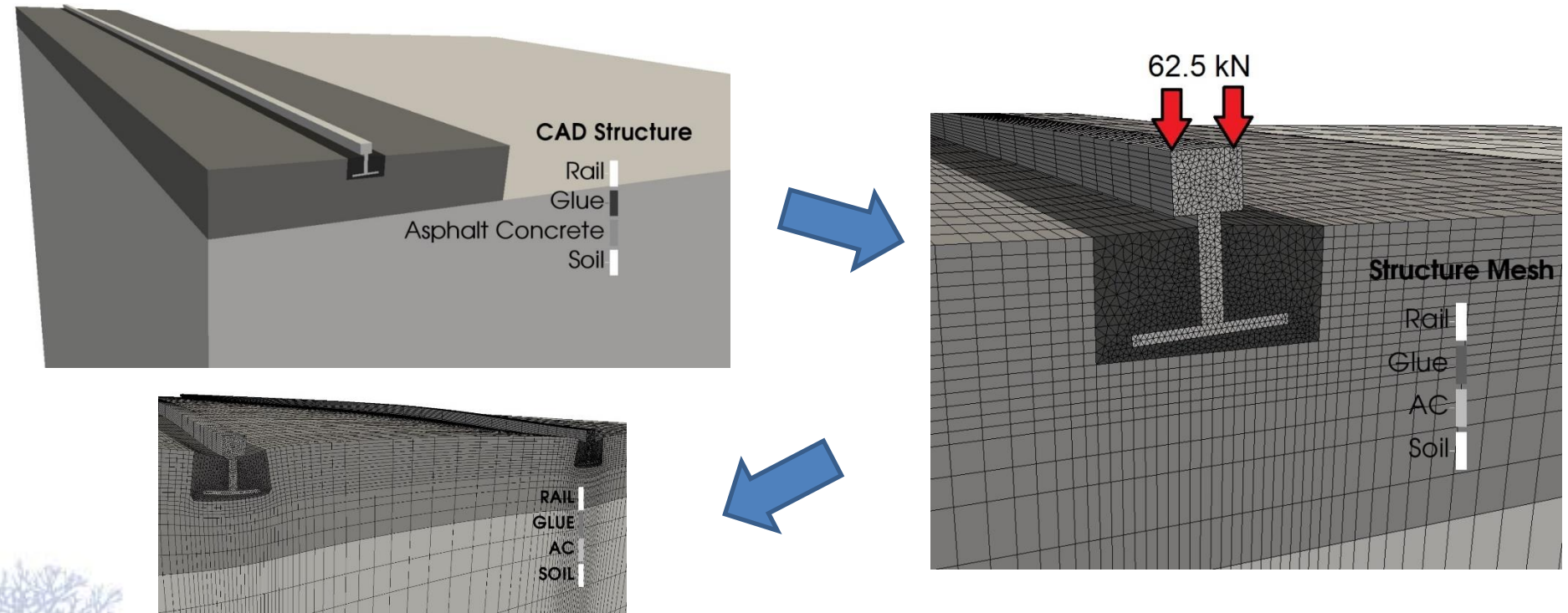
Variable d'écrouissage :
$$p_c = p_{c0} (1 + b \varepsilon_d^{vp})$$



Modelling AC:
Viscoplastic laws

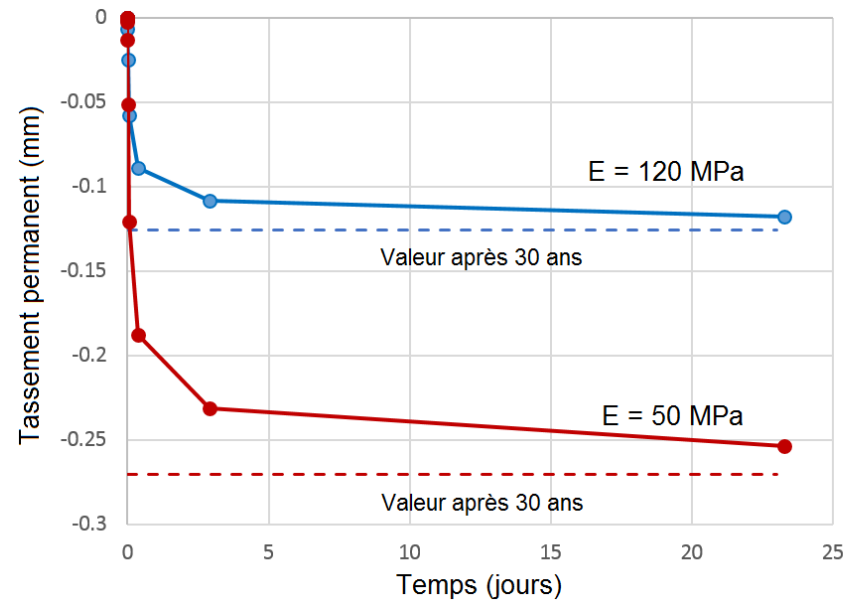
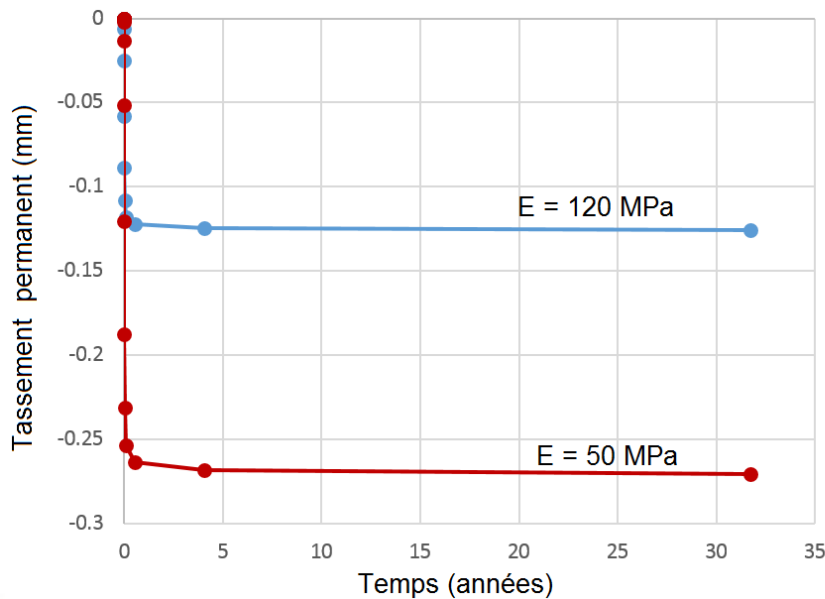
The French National Project REVES: Structural design to settlements

FEM simulation and prediction of the settlements



The French National Project REVES: Structural design to settlements

FEM simulation and prediction of the settlements



- Acceptable settlement / french national standards
- Nécessité d'avoir une plateforme de qualité
- Peu d'évolution après stabilisation de la voie

The French National Project REVES: Full scale manufacturing

Platform (untreated grave)
+ AC



sawing of AC + laying of the rail



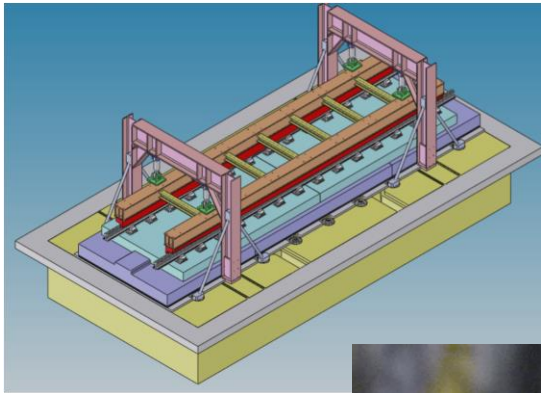
Setting the glue



The French National Project REVES: SySIFe

(Sistema de solicitações para infraestruturas ferroviárias)

CAD design



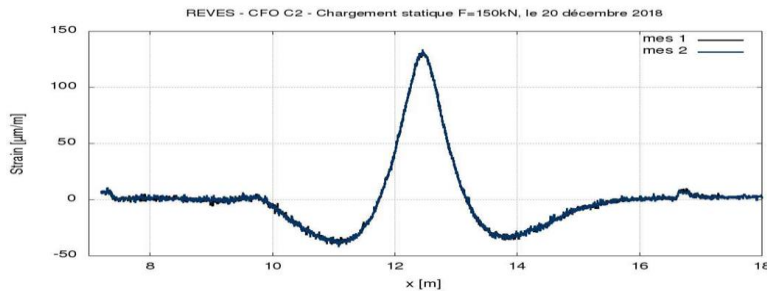
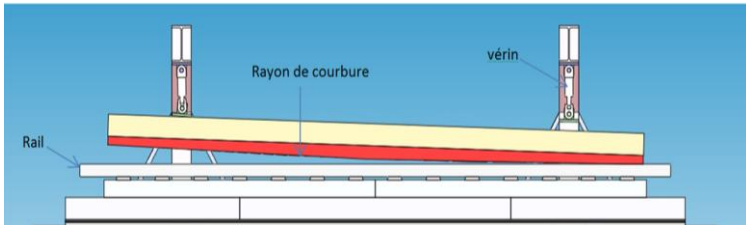
First full scale test after 1 year of set up



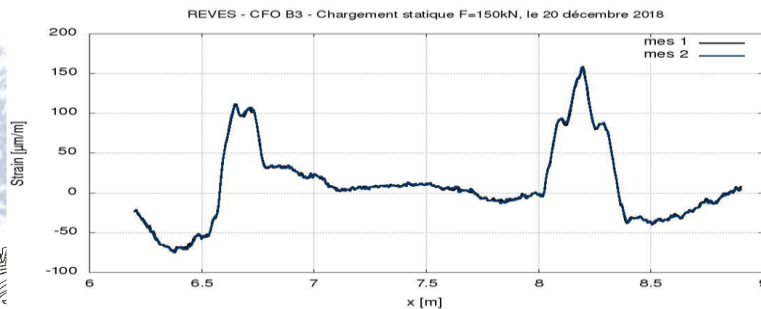
The French National Project REVES: SySIFe

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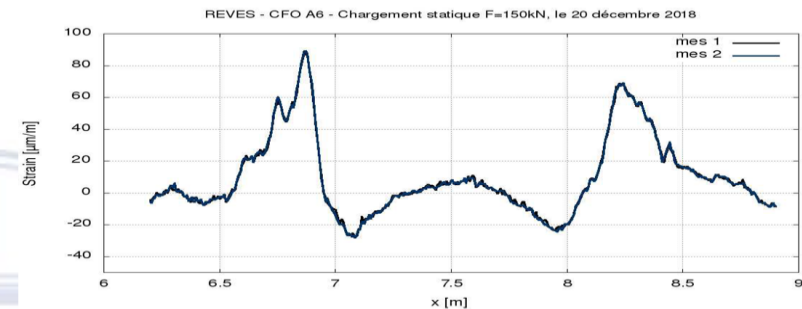
Instrumentation & First results



Déformation Longitudinale rail



Déformation transversale milieu enrobé



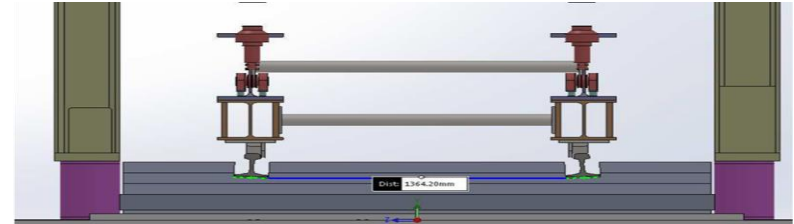
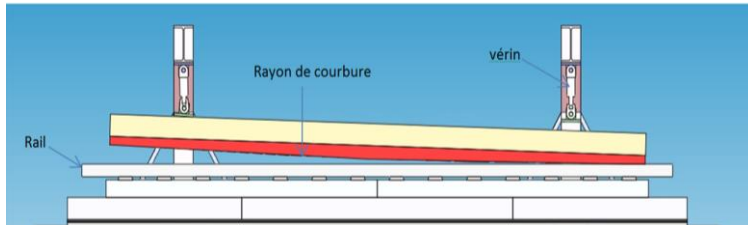
Déformation transversale base enrobé

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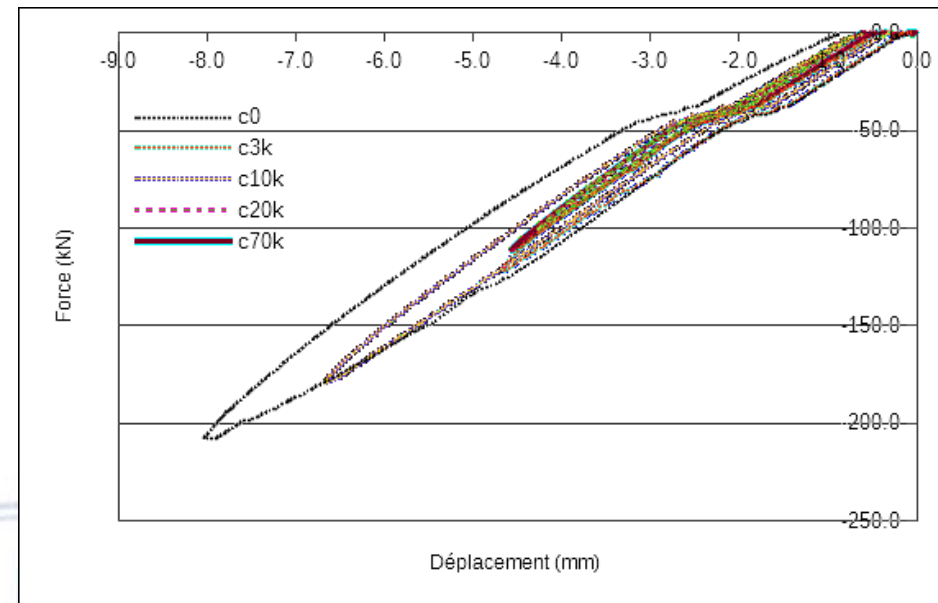
The French National Project REVES: SySIFe

(Sistema de solicitações para infraestruturas ferroviárias)

Instrumentation & First results



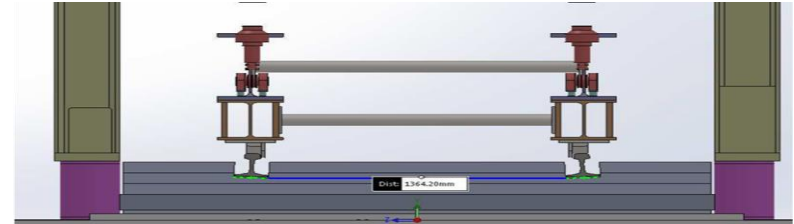
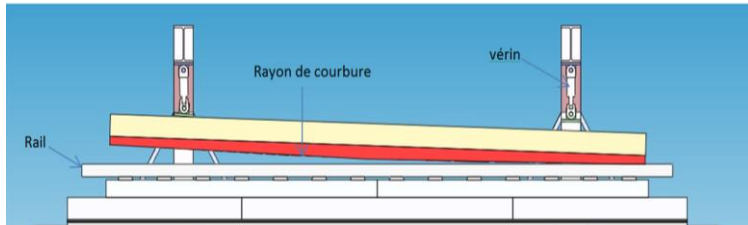
Static loadings after 70000 cycles:
Stiffness evolution:
➔ No fatigue ...



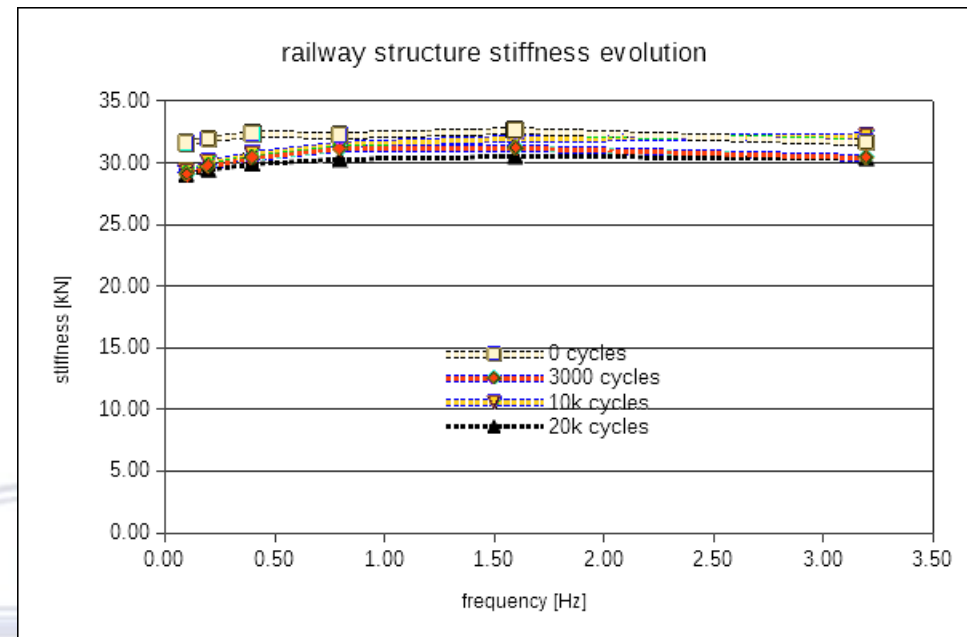
The French National Project REVES: SySIFe

(Sistema de solicitações para infraestruturas ferroviárias)

Instrumentation & First results



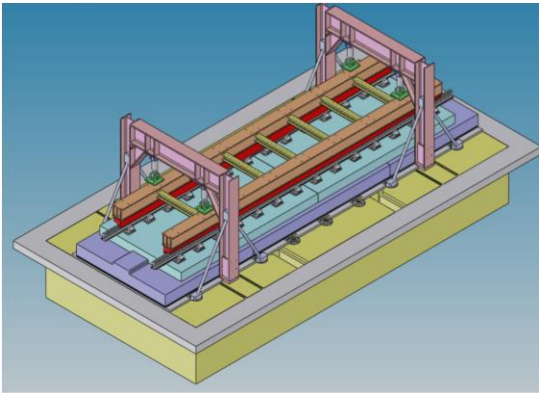
dynamic loadings after 20000
cycles: Stiffness evolution
➔ No big evolution, a small trend.



The French National Project REVES: SySIFe

(Sistema de solicitações para infraestruturas ferroviárias)

CAD design



First full scale tests after 1 year of set up



Thank you for your attention,
Obrigado de la vossa atenção !

