

# Wheel and Rail Maintenance for Minimum Noise

**Hugh Saurenman**

*President, ATS Consulting*

*215 N. Marengo Avenue, Suite 100*

*Pasadena, CA 91101*

*(626) 710-4400*

*[hsaurenman@atsconsulting.com](mailto:hsaurenman@atsconsulting.com)*



**2012 RAIL CONFERENCE**



# Definitions (1)

- Potential noise sources
  - Rolling noise
  - Squeal from slip-stick interaction on rail head, flange/gauge face contact, restraining rail or guard rail contact
  - Impacts at frogs, joints, bad welds, wheel flats



## Definitions (2)

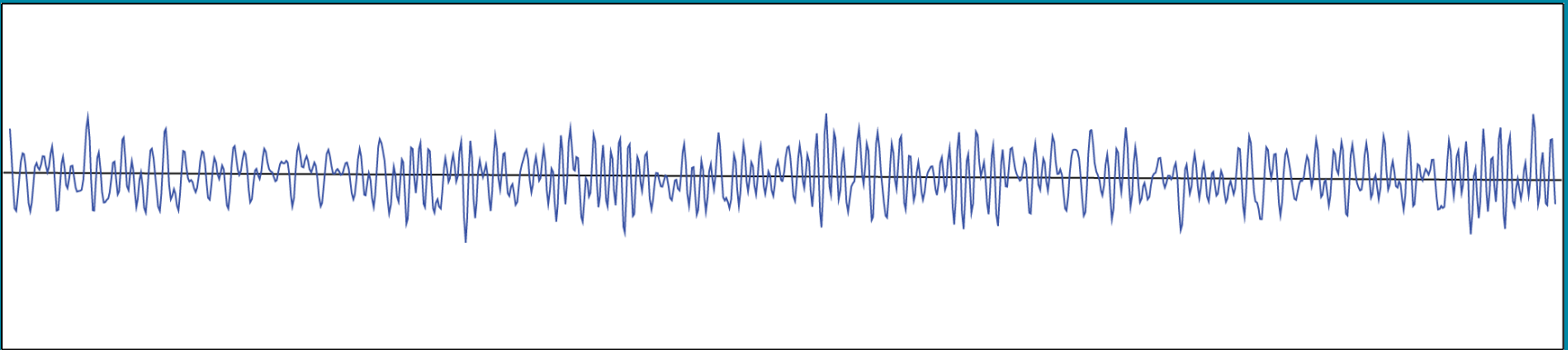
- Roughness
  - Random roughness plus periodic roughness (corrugation)
  - Rolling noise is proportional to sum of wheel and rail roughness
- Noise (A-weighted sound level, dBA)
  - Frequency weighted to approximate human hearing



# **“Roughness”**

*Any longitudinal irregularity in rail surface*

## ***Random Roughness***



$$f = \frac{\text{speed}}{\text{wavelength}}$$

$$= 450 \times \frac{\text{speed (mph)}}{\text{wavelength (mm)}}$$

$$= 19 \times \frac{\text{speed (mph)}}{\text{wavelength (in.)}}$$



# “Roughness”

*Any longitudinal irregularity in rail surface*

## *Corrugation*



$$f = \frac{\text{speed}}{\text{wavelength}}$$

$$= 450 \times \frac{\text{speed (mph)}}{\text{wavelength (mm)}}$$

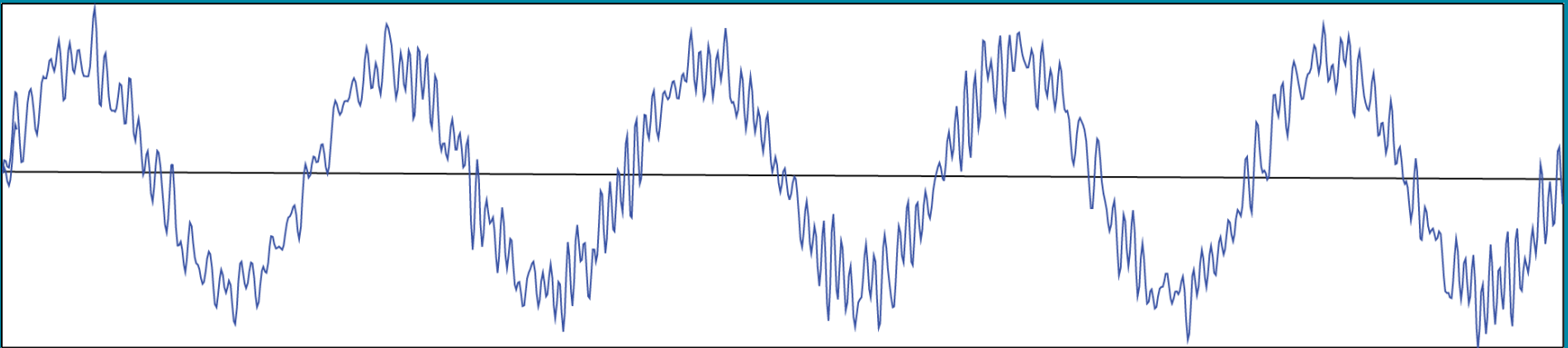
$$= 19 \times \frac{\text{speed (mph)}}{\text{wavelength (in.)}}$$



# **“Roughness”**

*Any longitudinal irregularity in rail surface*

## ***Combined Corrugation and Random***



$$f = \frac{\text{speed}}{\text{wavelength}}$$

$$= 450 \times \frac{\text{speed (mph)}}{\text{wavelength (mm)}}$$

$$= 19 \times \frac{\text{speed (mph)}}{\text{wavelength (in.)}}$$



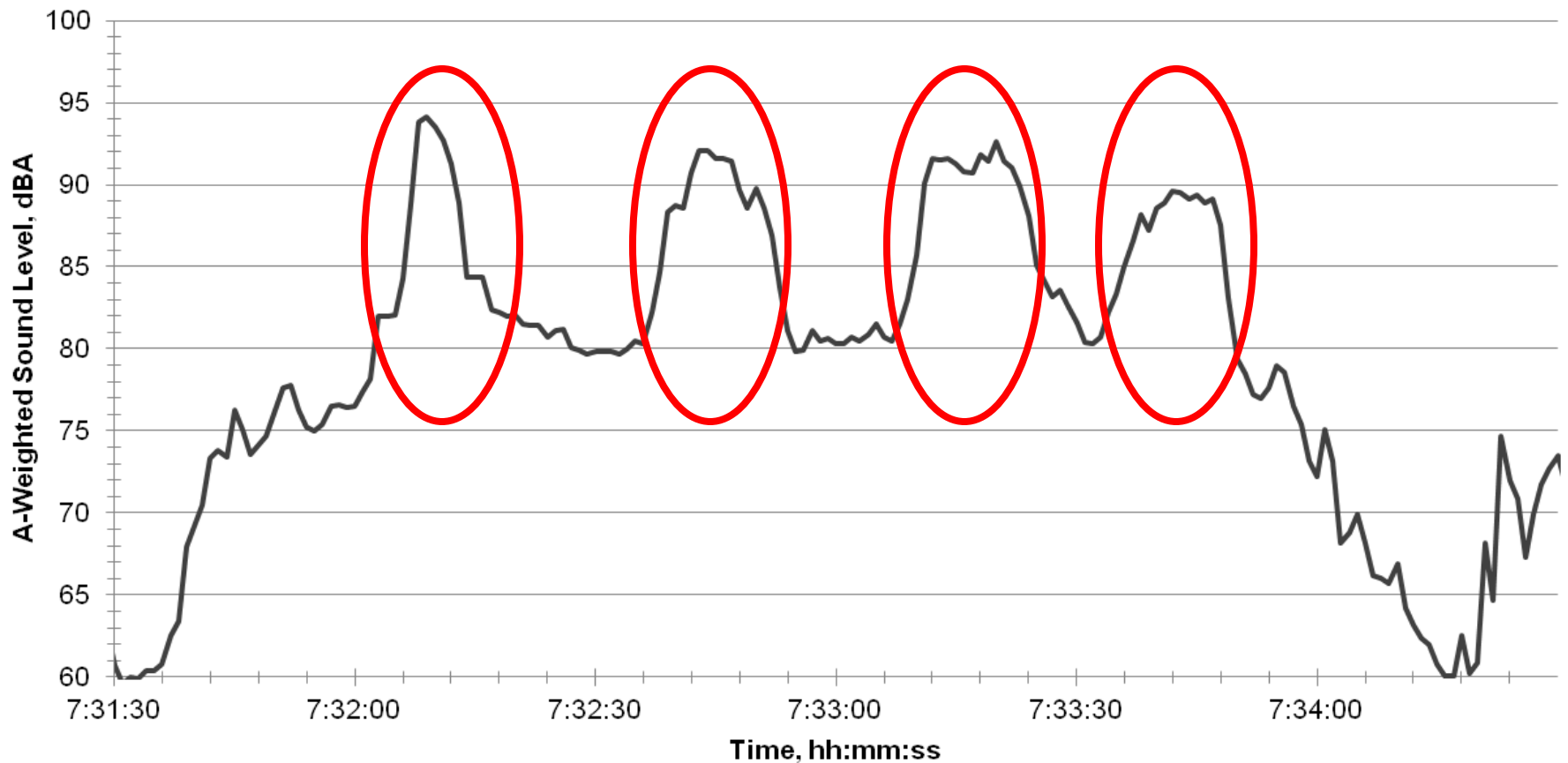
# Tools for Evaluating Noise

- On-board noise measurements to identify problem areas
- Detailed measurements at selected sites
  - Community noise
  - Noise at 1m from near rail
  - Rail roughness
  - Rail vibration decay rate



# On-Board Noise Measurement, 2003

## In-Car Noise, San Bruno to South San Francisco

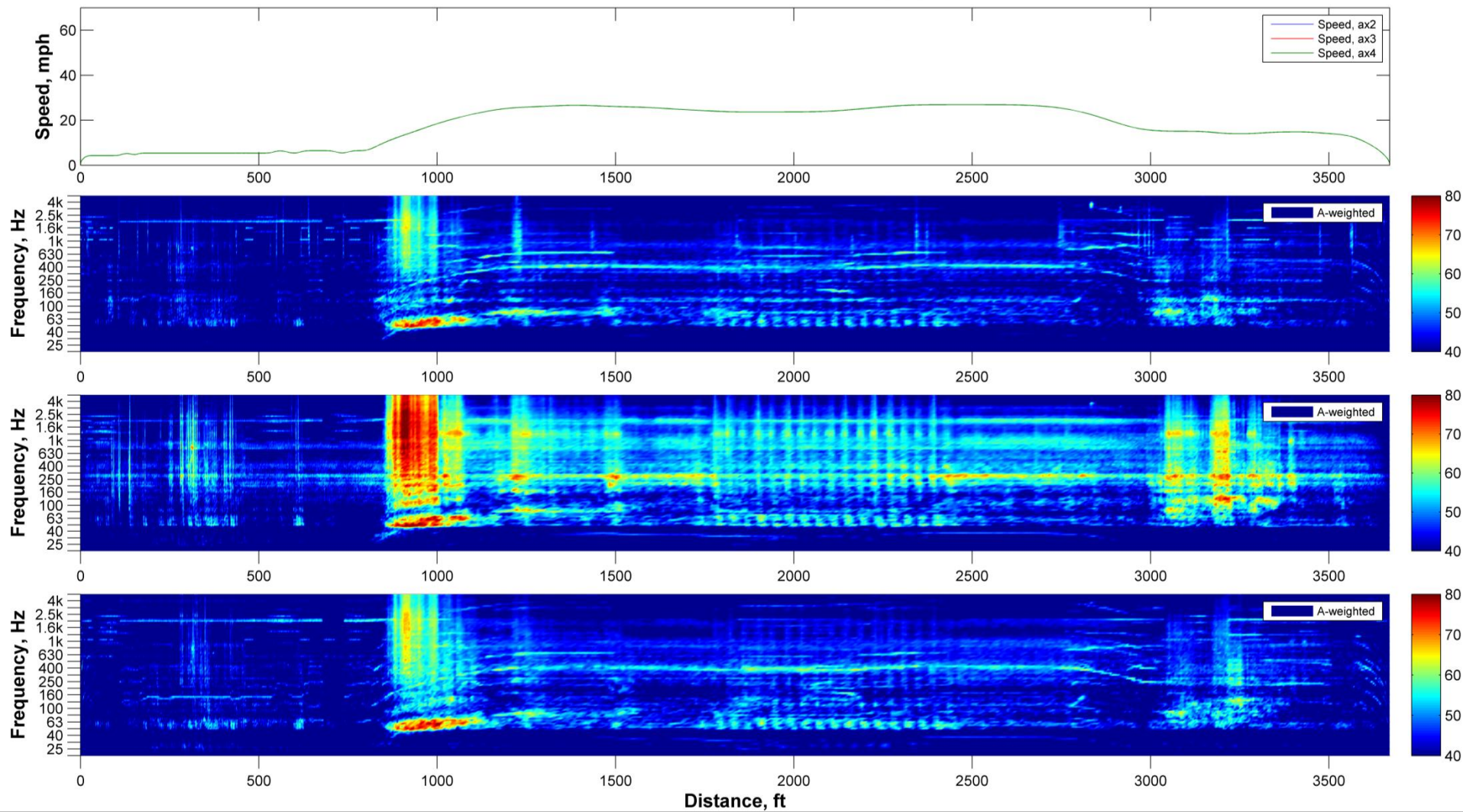




# On-board Noise Measurement

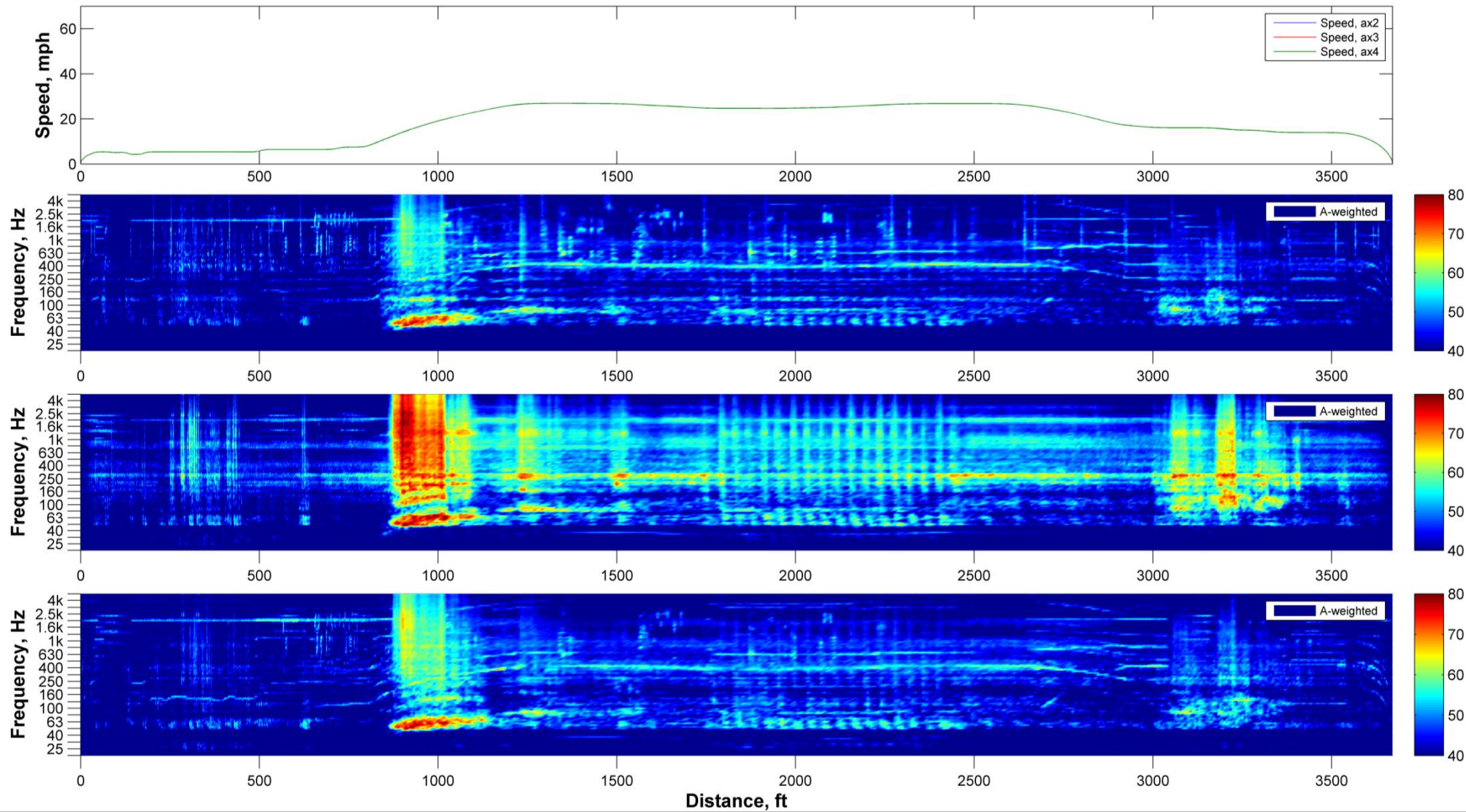


# Example On-Board Spectrogram (1)

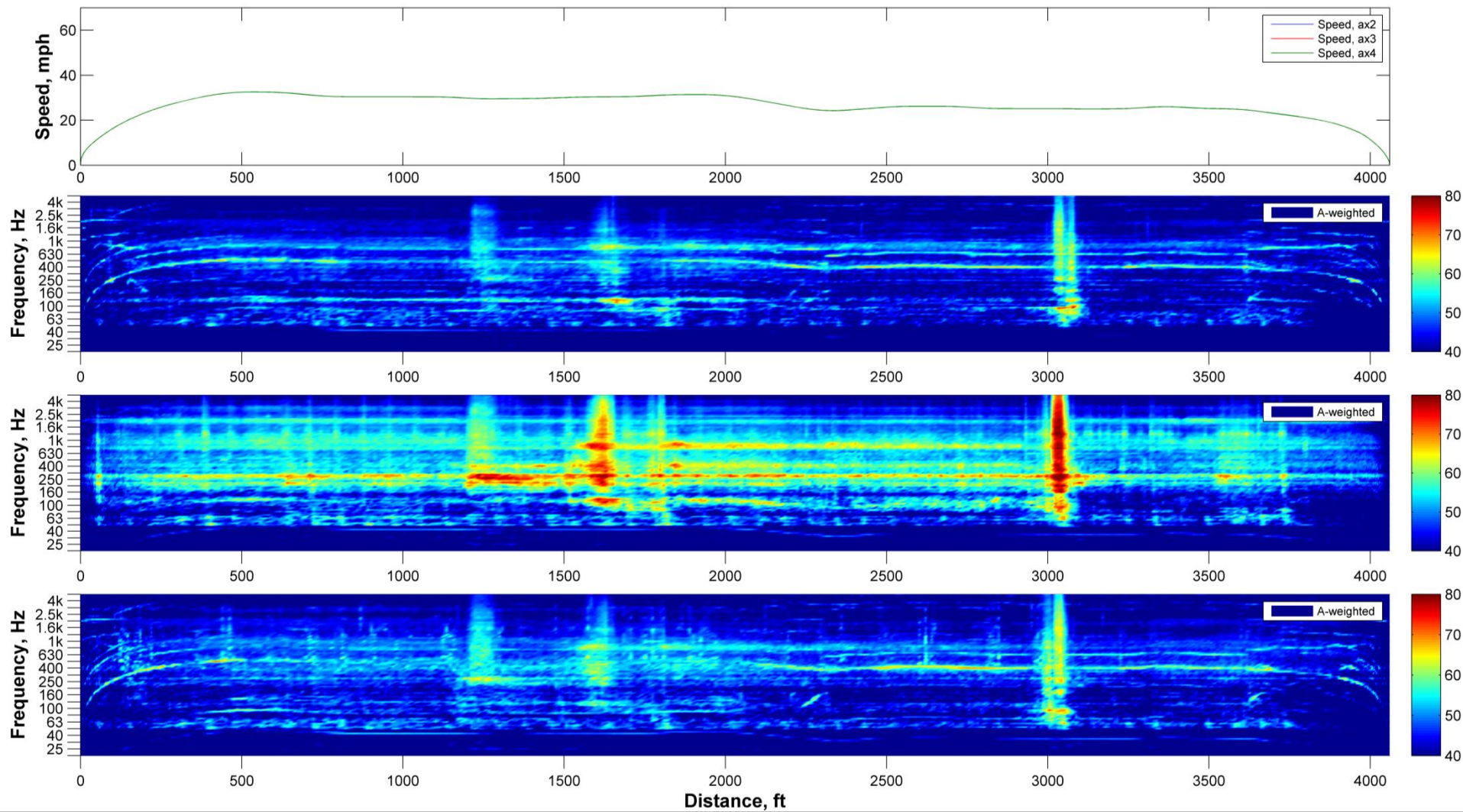




# Example On-Board Spectrogram (2)



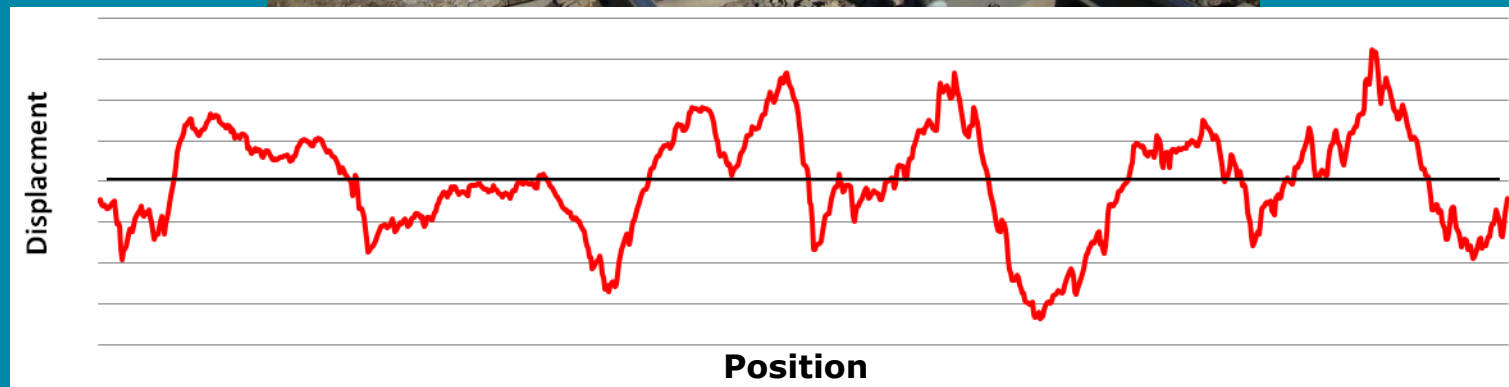
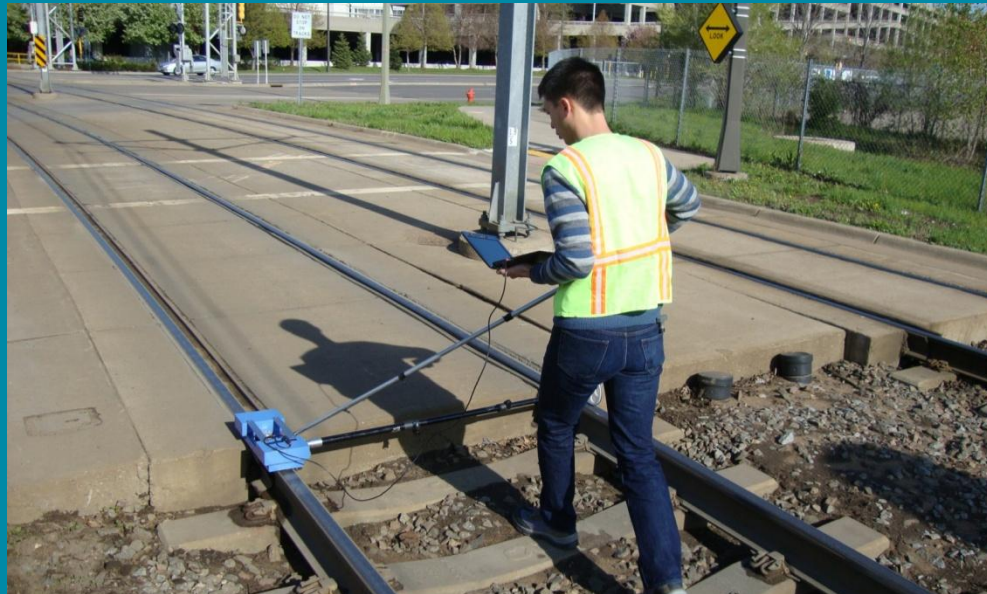
# Example On-Board Spectrogram (3)





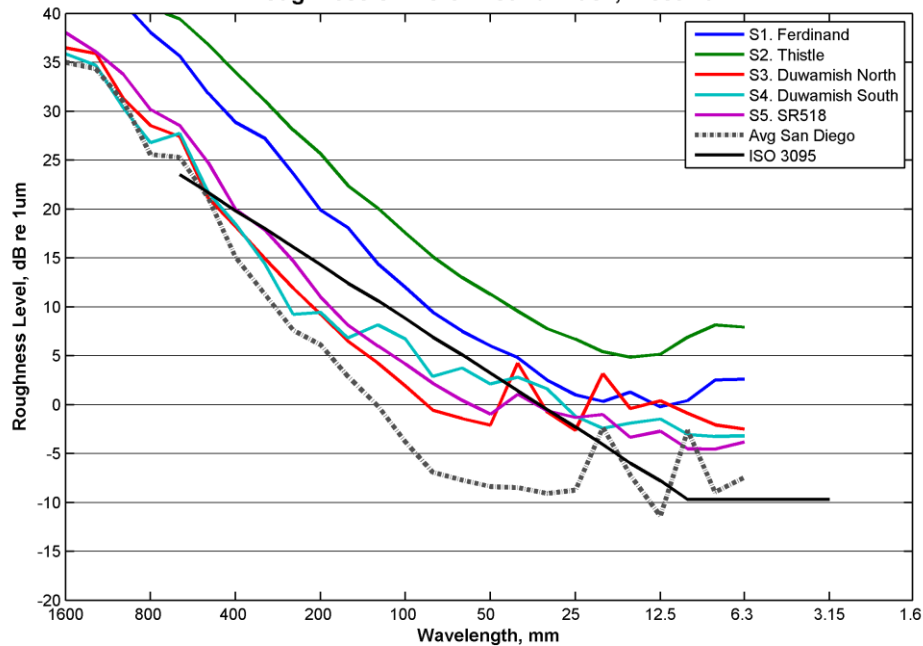
# Rail Roughness Measurements

Measure vertical displacement in wear band over a small track section (typically 100 to 300m)

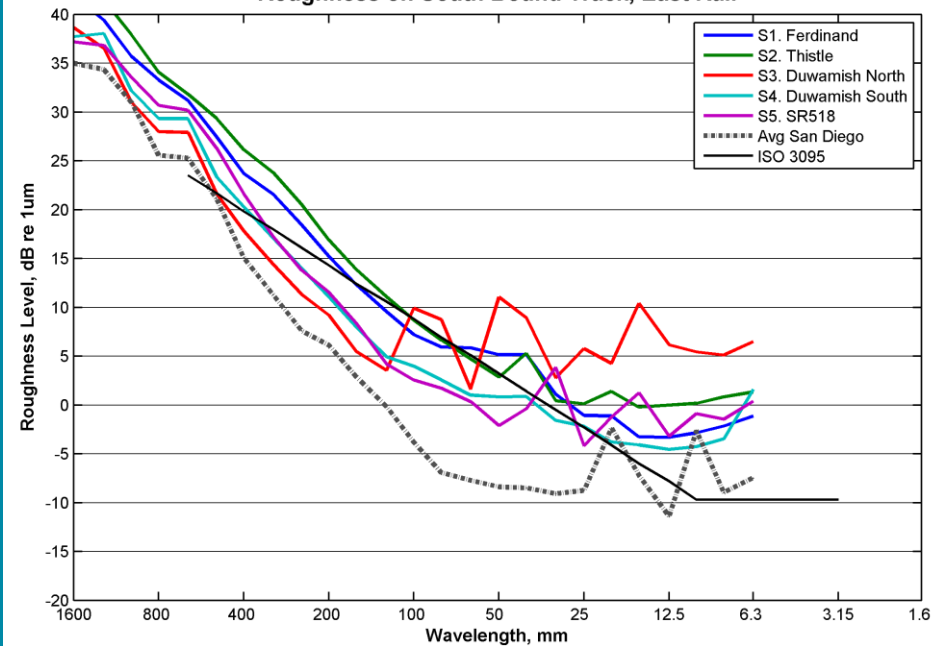


# Average Roughness, 1/3 Octave Band Spectra

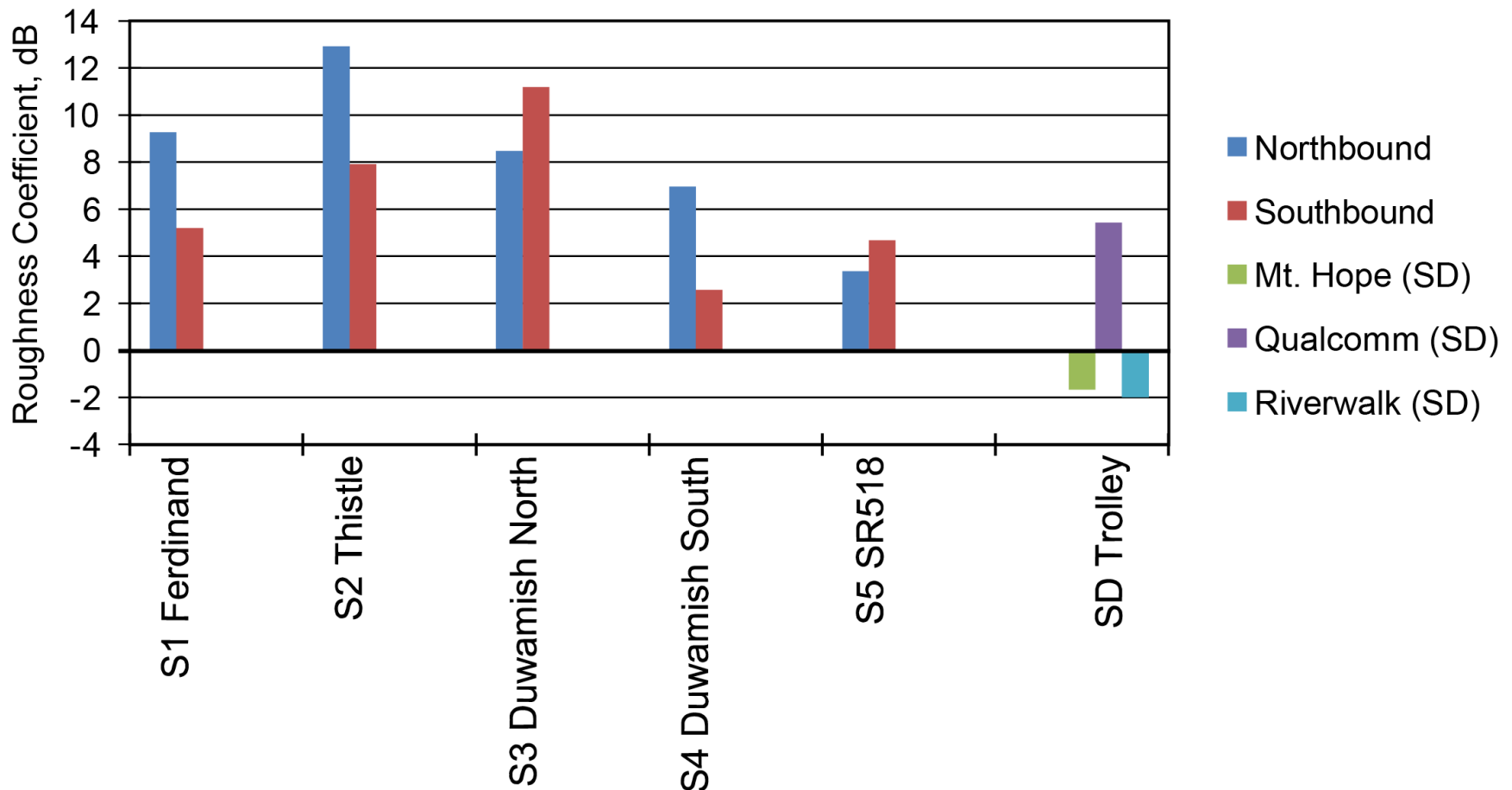
Roughness on North Bound Track, West Rail



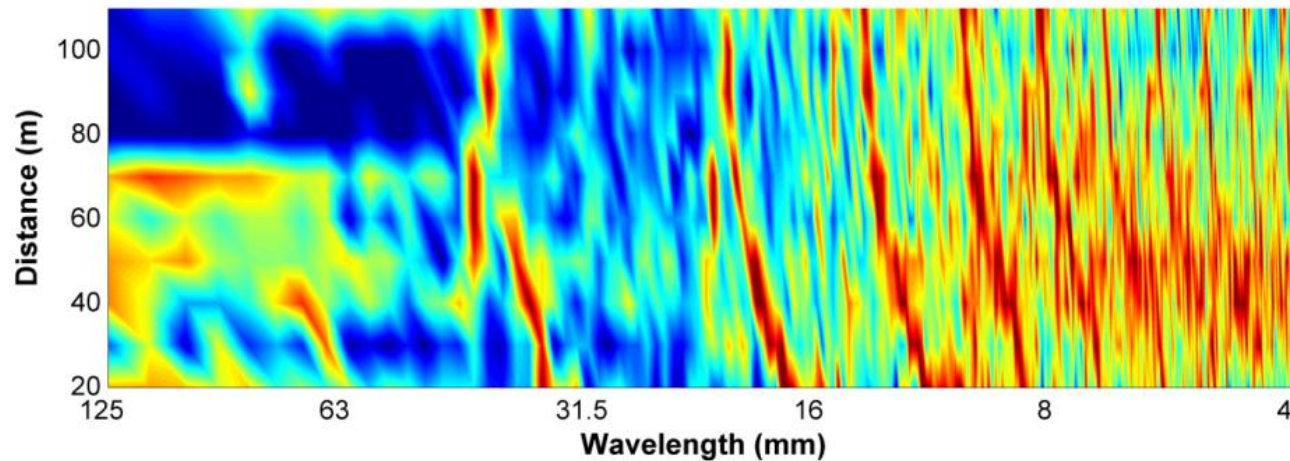
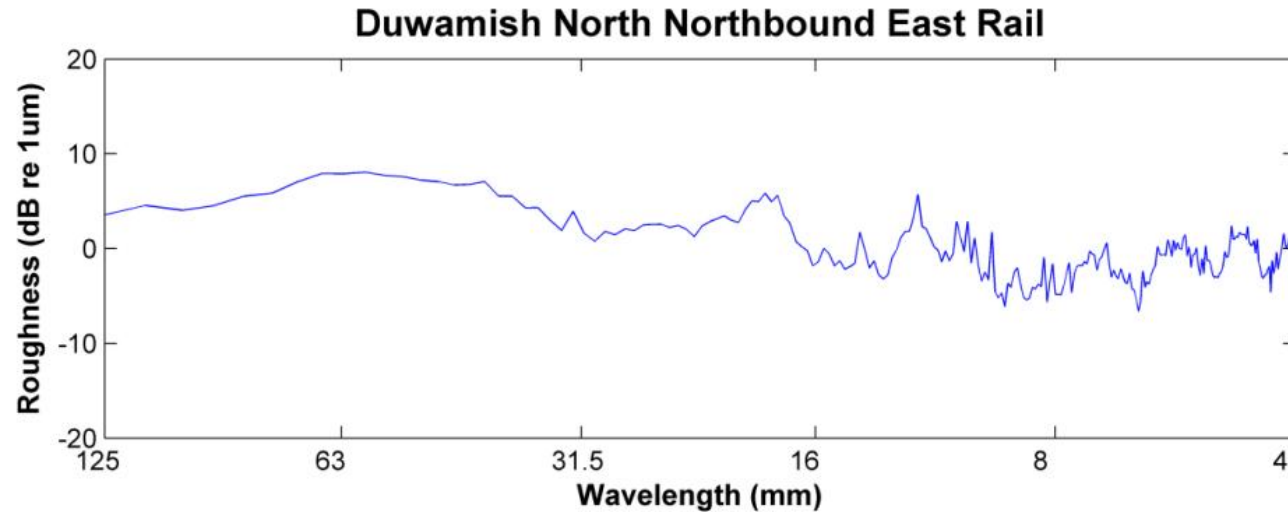
Roughness on South Bound Track, East Rail



# Derived Roughness “Coefficient”

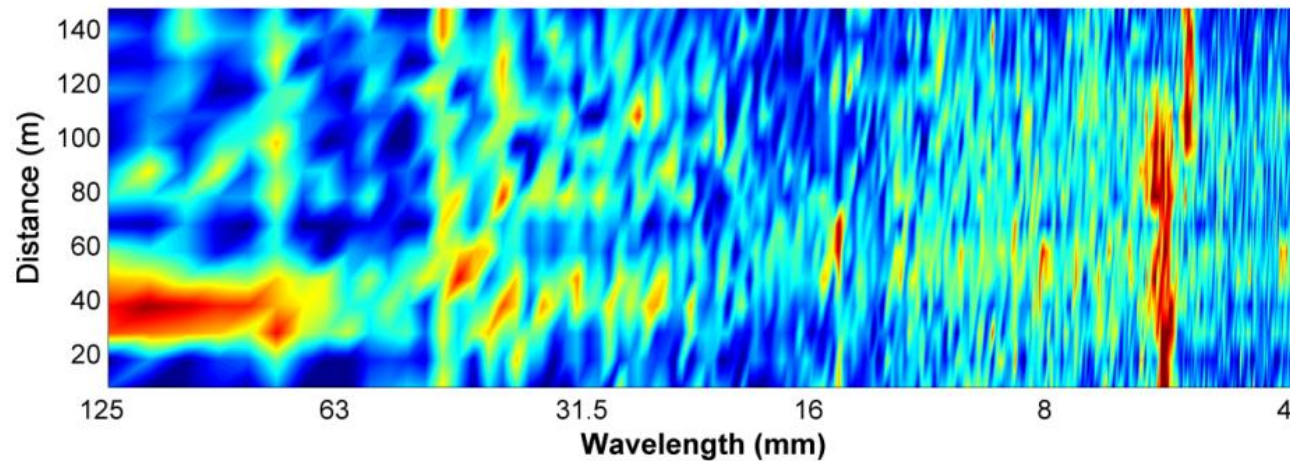
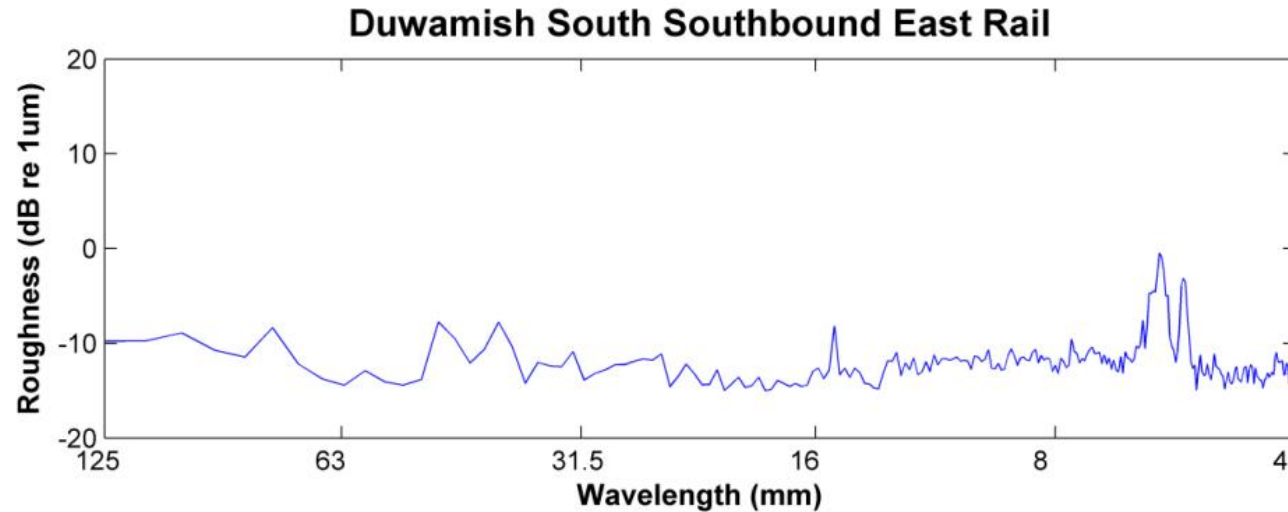


# Roughness Spectrogram, Site 3





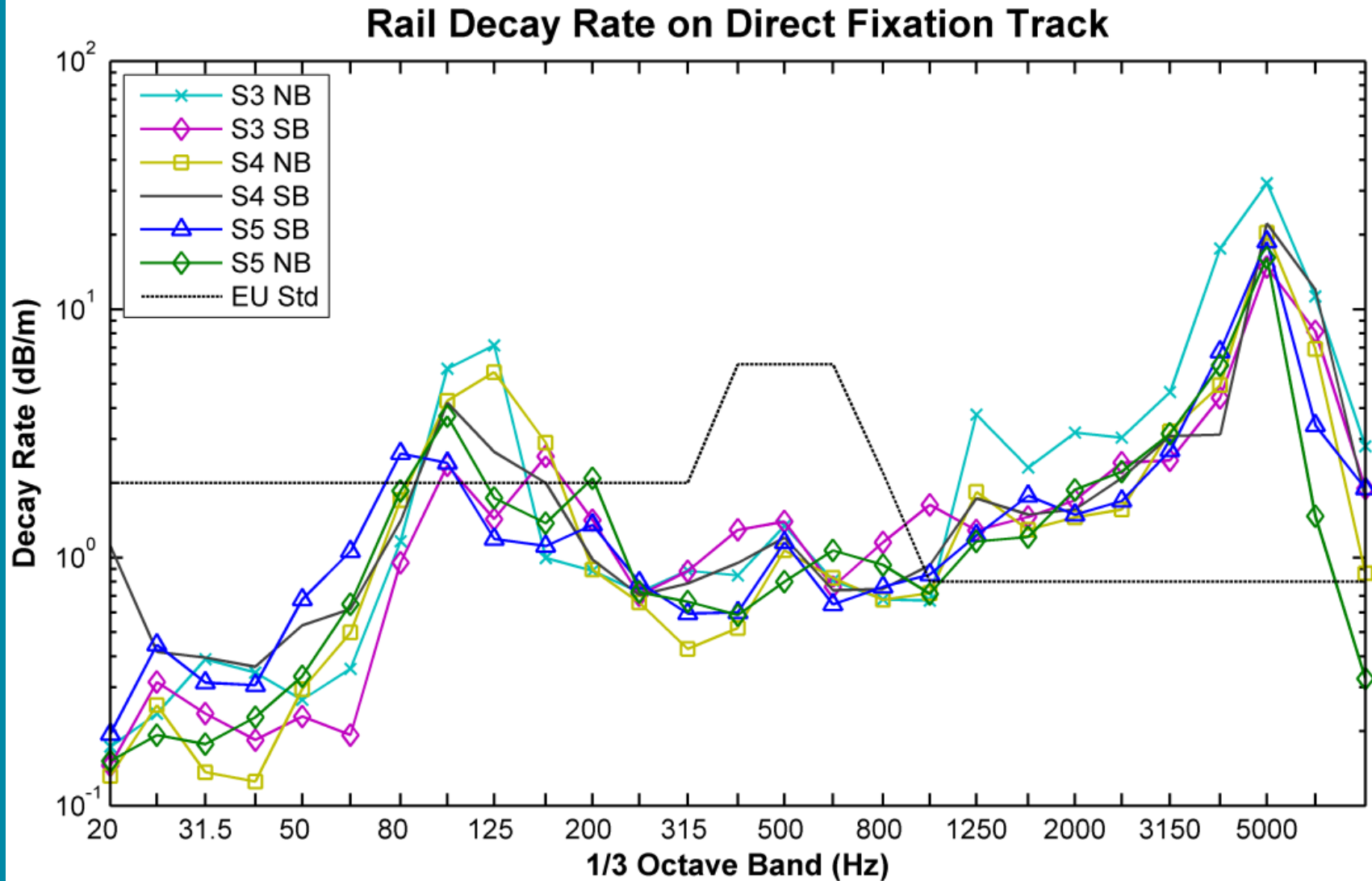
# Roughness Spectrogram, Site 4



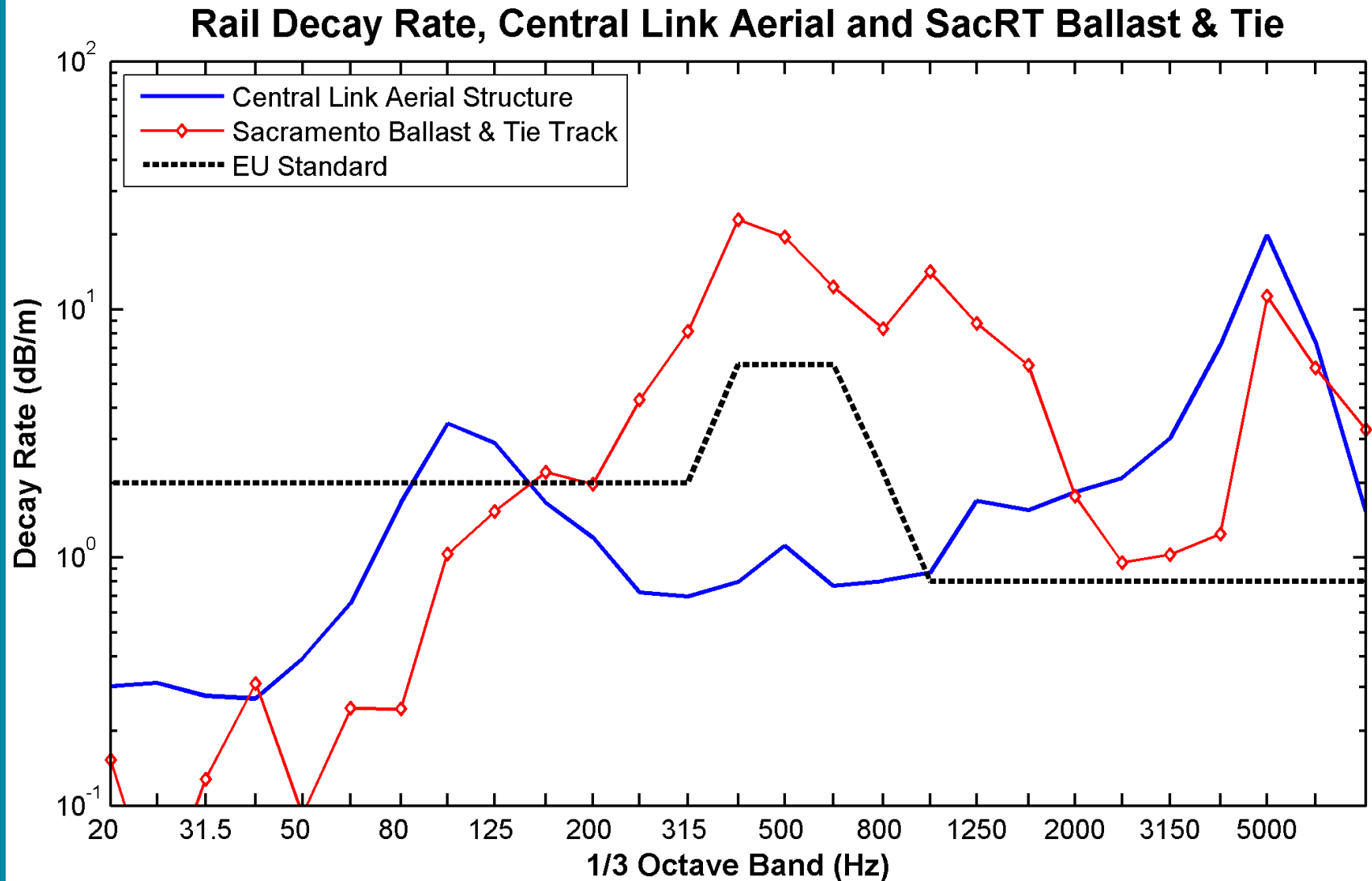
# Vibration Decay Rate Measurement



# Rail Vibration Decay Rate



# Average Rail Vibration Decay Rate



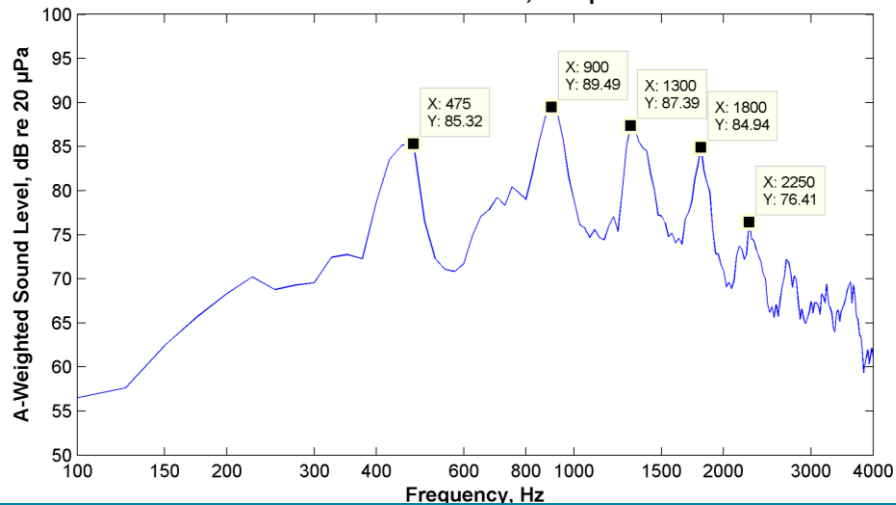


# Noise Measurements 1m from Rail

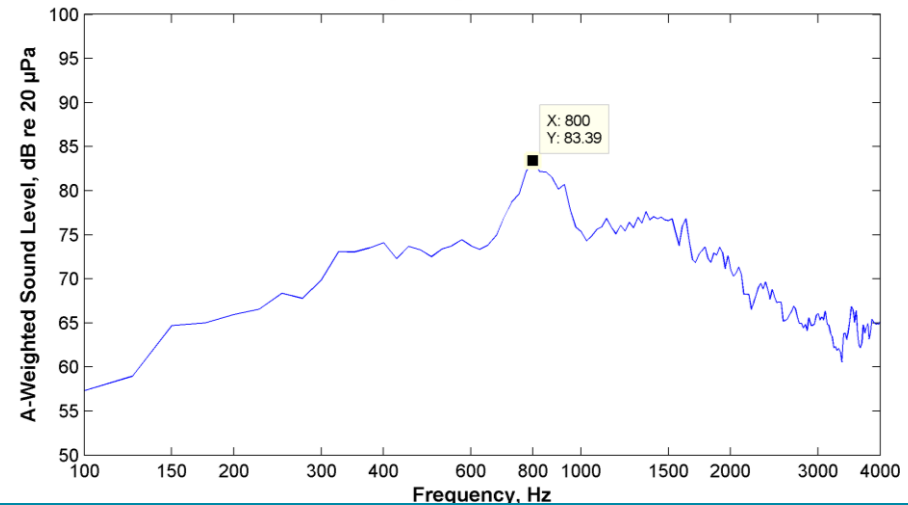


# Typical Noise Spectra, Site 3 and Site 4

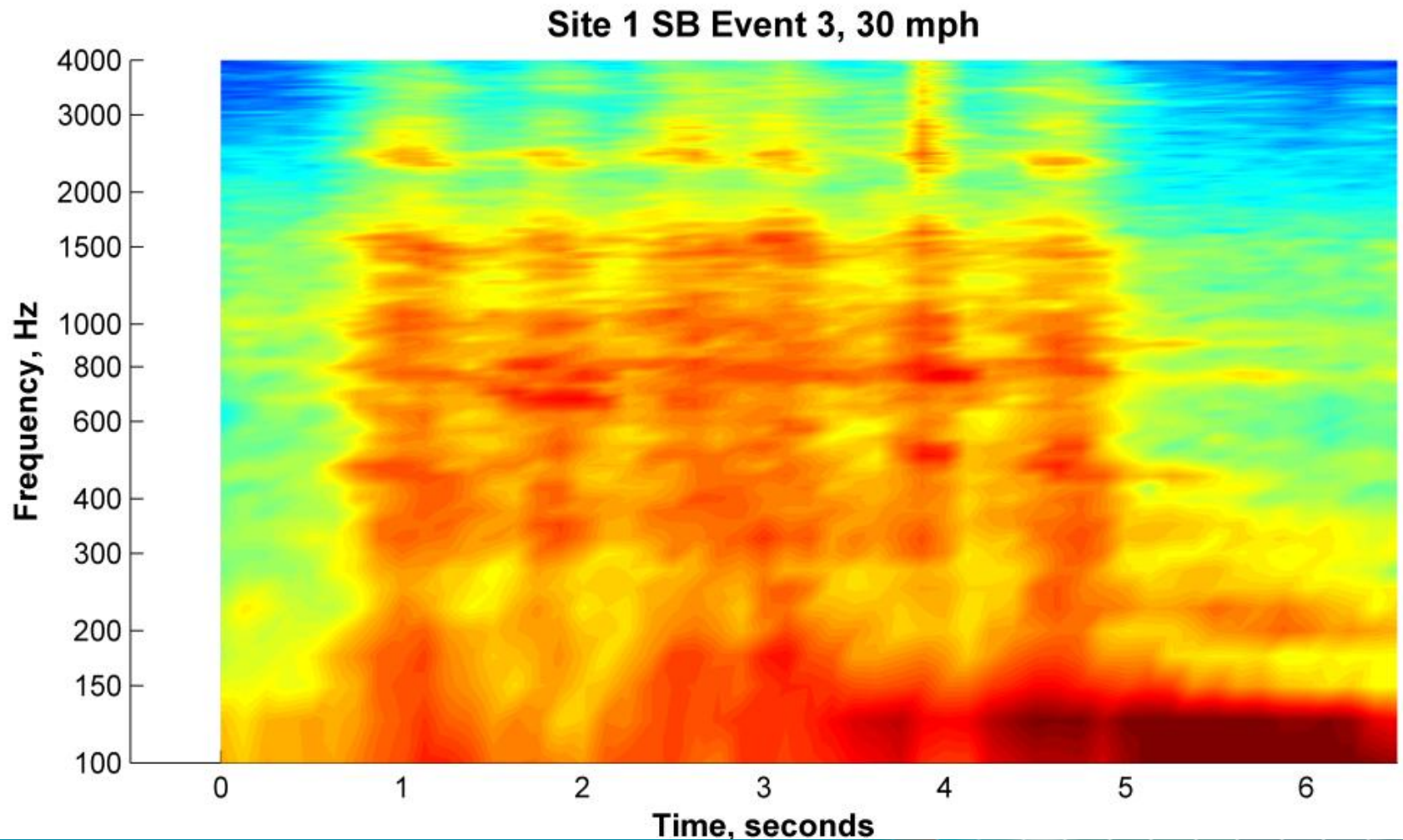
Site 3 SB Event 48, 38 mph



Site 4 SB Event 18

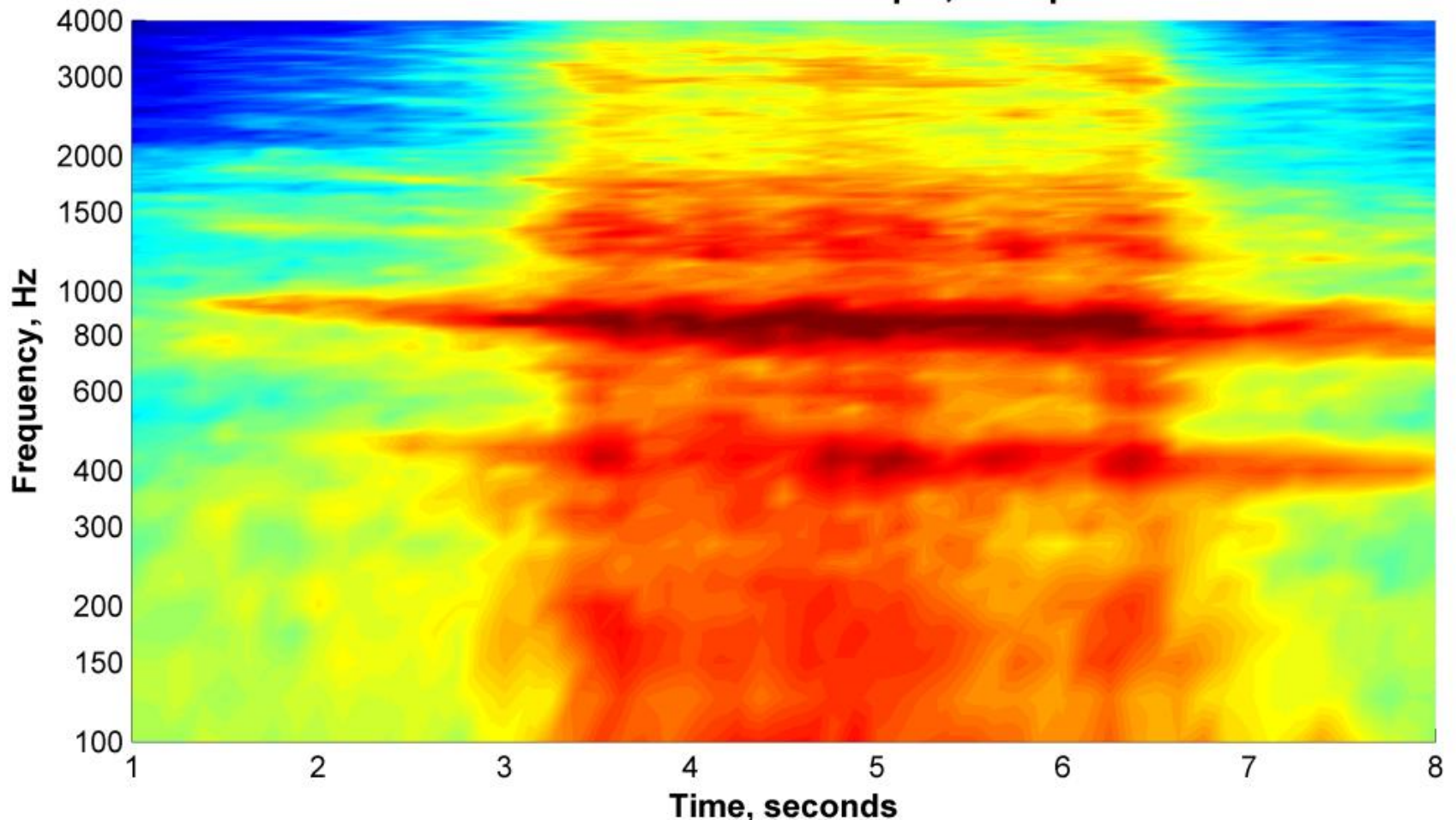


# Is Noise from Wheel or Rail?



# Is Noise from Wheel or Rail?

Site 3 NB Event 22 Group 2, 38 mph





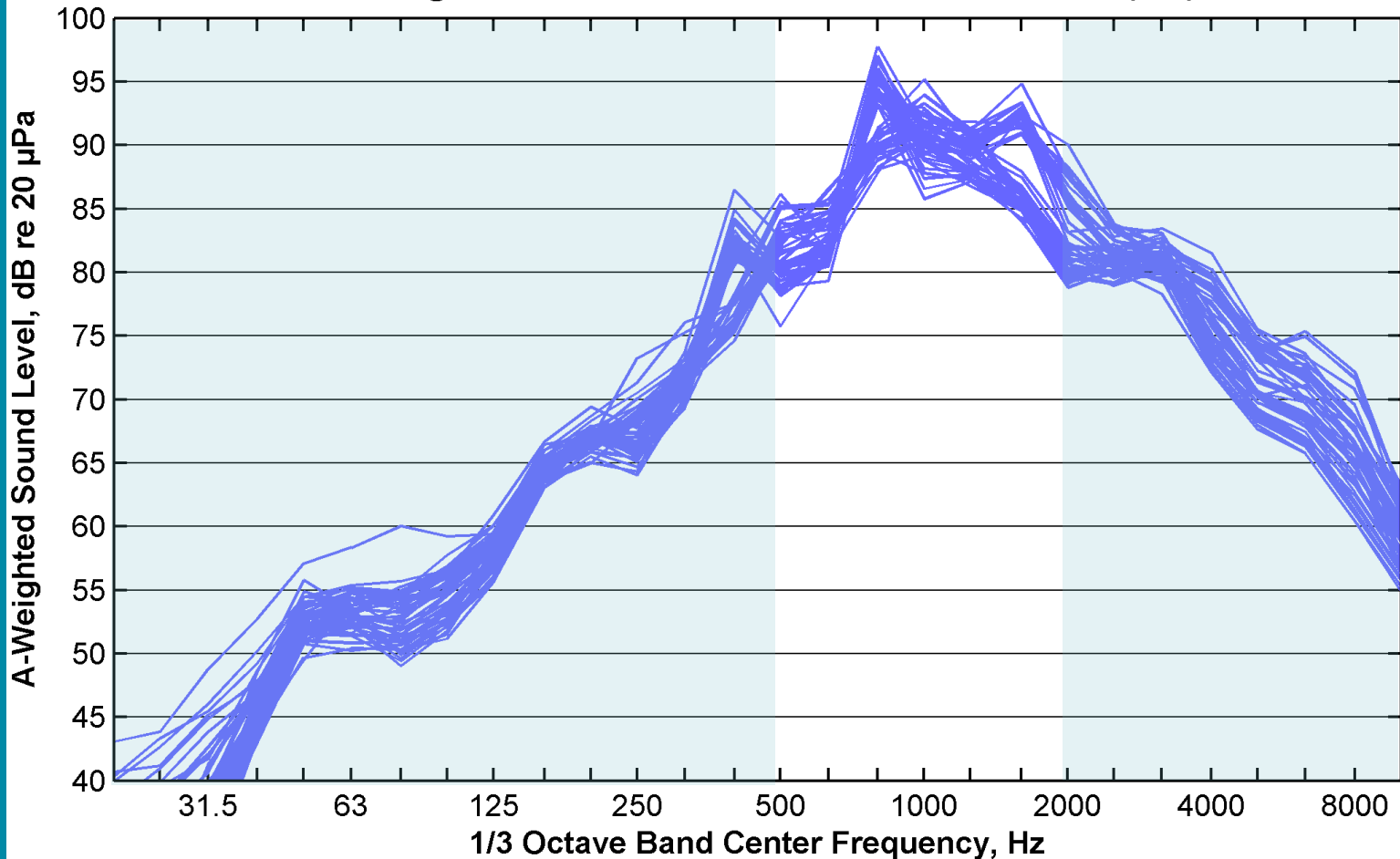
## Conclusion:

- Embedded track noise is dominated by wheel
- Aerial structure noise is dominated by rail vibration
- This result along with rail decay rate suggests that rail dampers would be effective at reducing noise on aerial structure



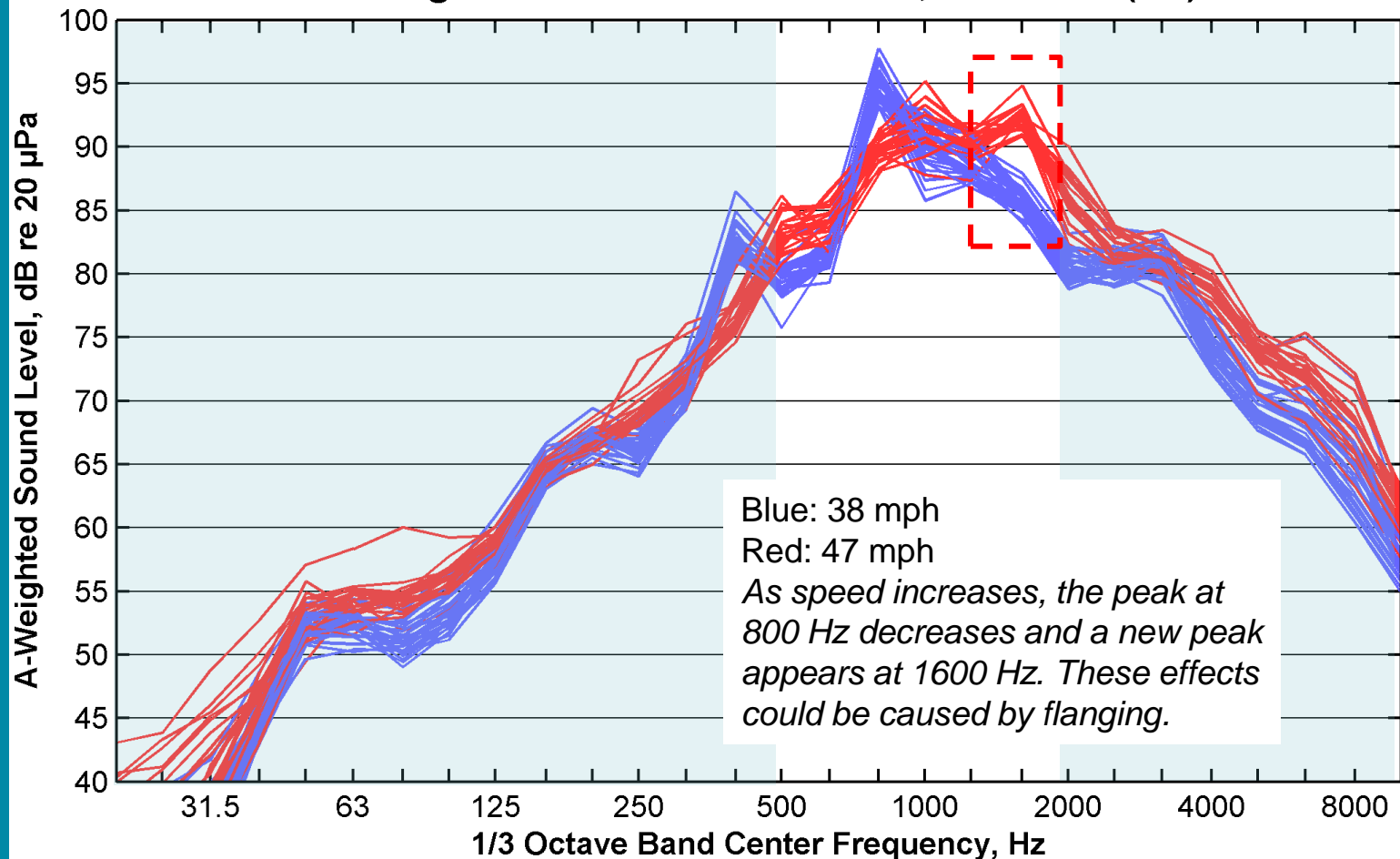
# All Trains, at Site 3, Duwamish NB (Sound Transit)

**A-Weighted Train Noise at Site 3, NB Track (All)**

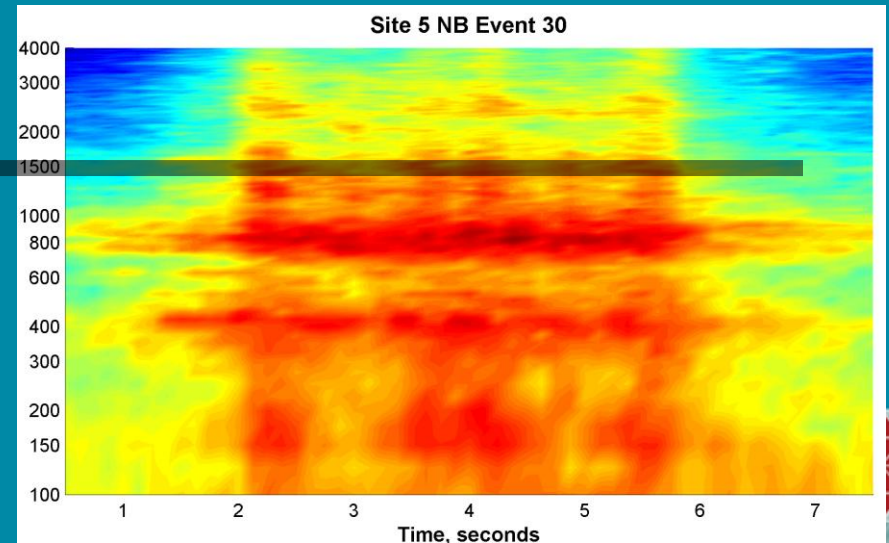
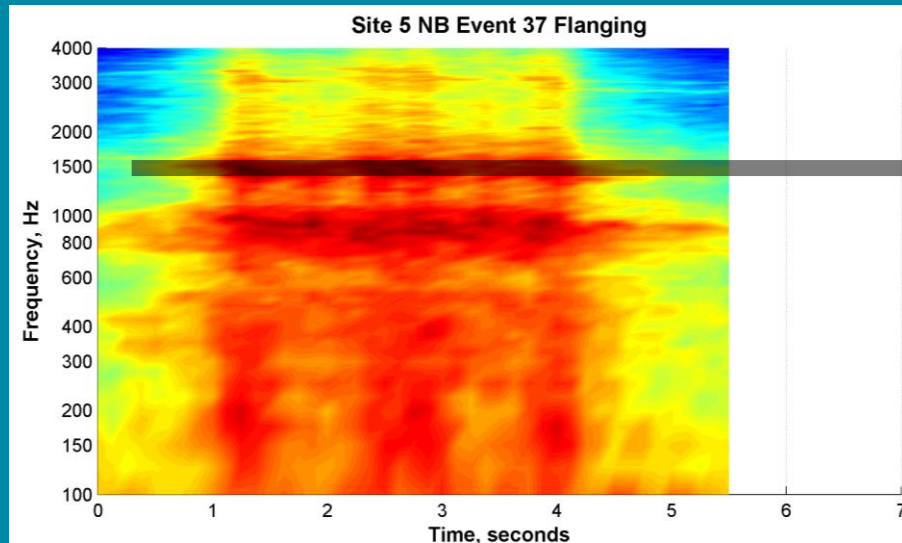
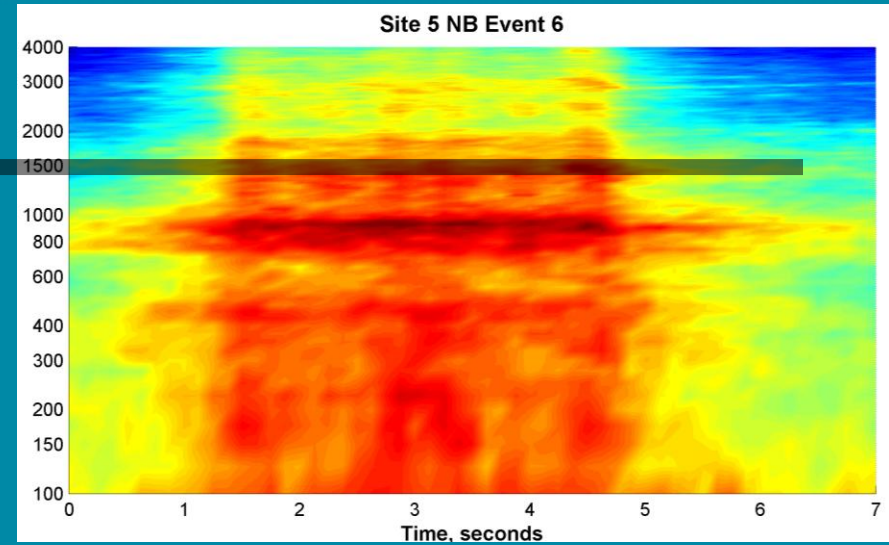
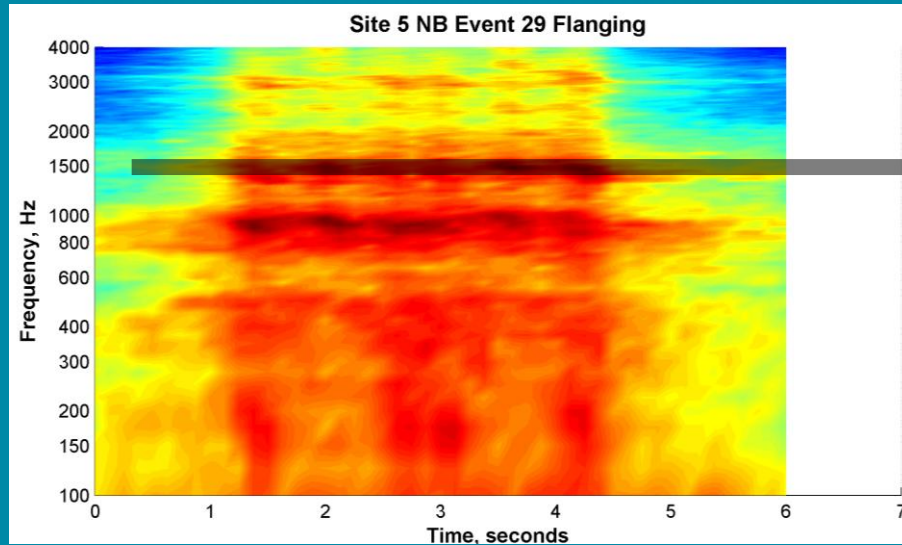


# All Trains, at Site 3, Duwamish NB (Sound Transit)

A-Weighted Train Noise at Site 3, NB Track (All)



# Example Noise Spectrograms, Sit 5





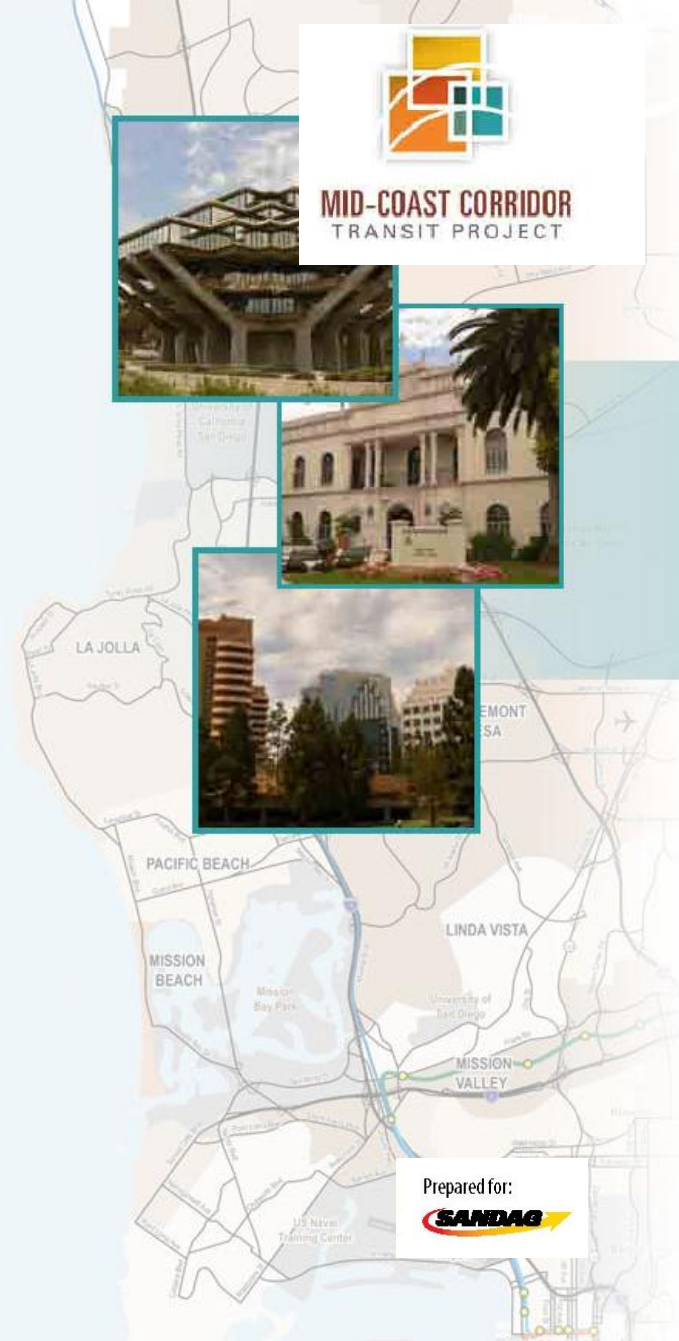
# CONCLUSIONS

- Low noise requires smooth wheels and track
- Future rail grinding should meet roughness tolerances (Suggest ISO 3085 limits as starting point)
- All noise sources that must be addressed to achieve maximum noise reduction
- Rail and wheel dampers are a potential noise mitigation measure



# Example, San Diego Trolley

- Environmental studies for Mid-Coast Corridor
- 11 Mile extension to San Diego Trolley from Old Town to University City
- Originally studied in early '90s.
- Projected:
  - Start of Construction: 2015
  - Operations: 2018

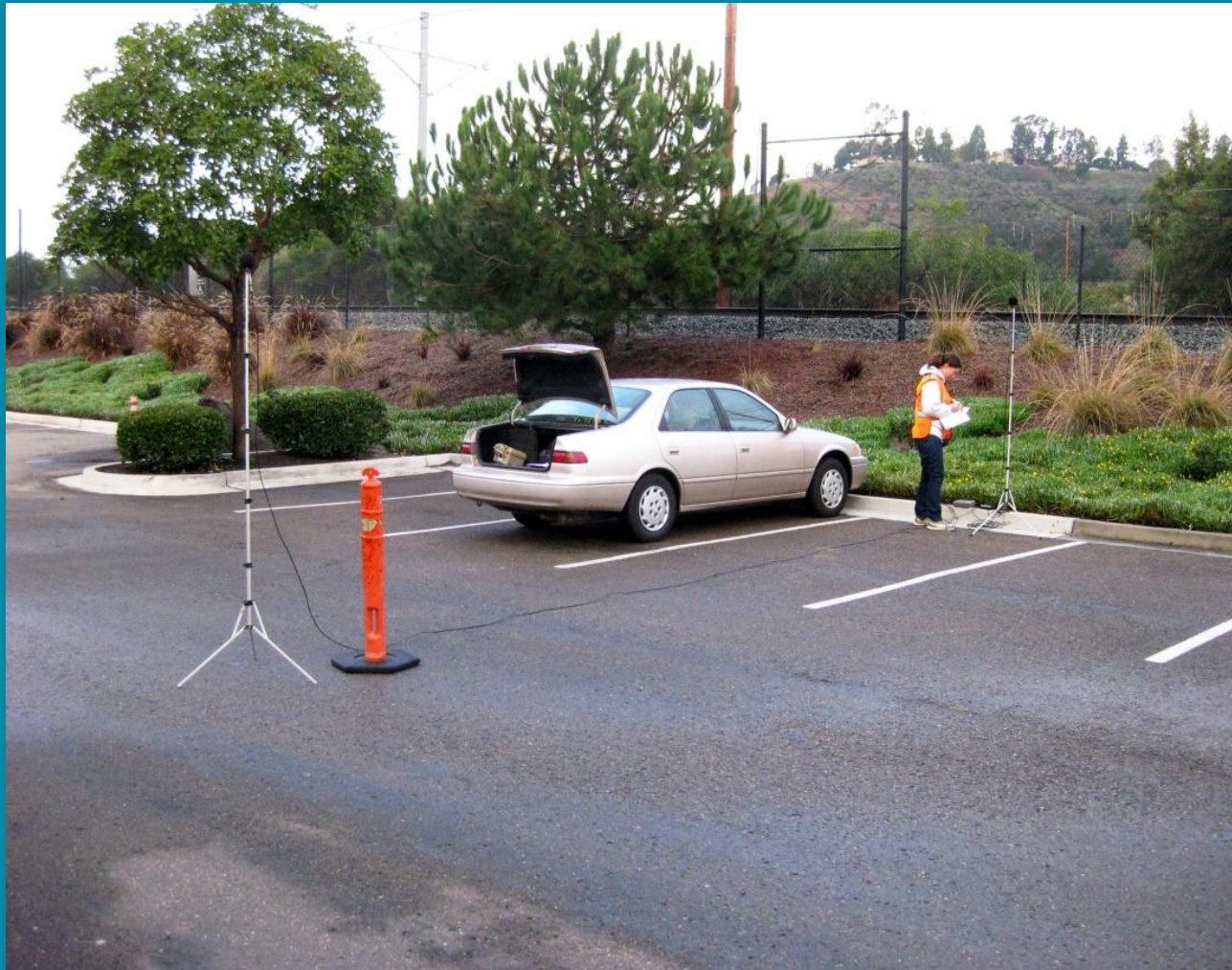


# Noise Testing for Environmental Assessment

- Four locations, three ballast & tie, one aerial structure
- Three vehicle types
  - U2 and SD100 (high floor)
  - S70 (low floor)
  - US-S70 (low floor)
- Measurements:
  - Wayside noise
  - Train speed
  - Rail roughness



# Site 2: Riverwalk Golf Course





# Final Results

Site	Track Type	Lmax, dBA	
		S70/US-70	SD100
1	Ballast & Tie	--	77
2	Ballast & Tie	74	--
3	Ballast & Tie	73	75
4	Aerial, Direct Fixation	76	77

Values normalized to 40 mph, 50 ft from track centerline, and 2-car trains.

FTA suggested reference level: 77 dBA, 40 mph, 50 ft, single car, ballast & tie track.

Equivalent levels on other LRT systems as high as 85 dBA.

## Bottom Line

- Justified using a reference level of 75 dBA
- 2 dB lower than FTA recommendation
- Substantially lower than recently measured on similar LRT systems.
- Amount of noise mitigation (sound walls) substantially reduced.
- Lower reference level might be reasonable.

