

Introducing New CEM Designs to Legacy Systems

Chris Walker, PE

Principal Engineer


LTK Engineering Services

Charlotte, NC

Rail Conference



Agenda

- CEM Definitions, Devices & Principles
 - Recently Issued CEM Based Standards
 - Challenges with legacy systems
 - CEM Limitations
- 

CEM – What is it?

Crash Energy Management System – any structural system used as a means of dissipating kinetic energy

In braking, kinetic energy is dissipated via:

- Friction Braking: Heat @ brake pads/disc
- Dynamic Braking: Heat @ resistor grids

CEM – What is it?

During collisions, kinetic energy is dissipated via crushing, collapsing, and fracturing of mechanical structures.

CEM systems use this dissipation of kinetic energy to reduce deceleration rates experienced by passengers.



Physics 101

$$KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\Delta KE = W = Fd = (m \cdot a)d$$

$$\Delta KE = \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_i^2 = (m \cdot a)d$$

$$\frac{v_i^2}{2d} = -a$$



Physics 101

$$KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\Delta KE = W = Fd = (m \cdot a)d$$

$$\Delta KE = \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_i^2 = (m \cdot a)d$$

$$\frac{v_i^2}{2d} = -a$$

Physics 101

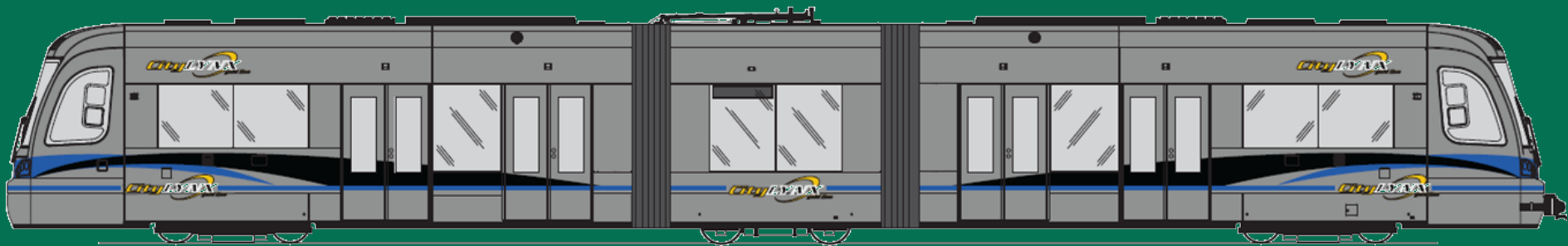
$$KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\Delta KE = W = Fd = (m \cdot a)d$$

$$\Delta KE = \frac{1}{2}mv_f^2 - \frac{1}{2}mv_i^2 = (m \cdot a)d$$

$$\frac{v_i^2}{2d} = -a$$

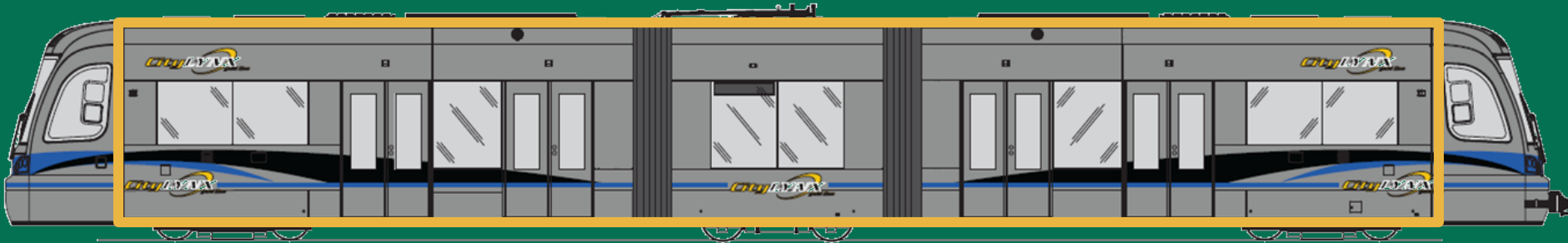
Physics 101



Note: vehicle reference for visual aid only

Physics 101

Occupied Volume



Note: vehicle reference for visual aid only

Physics 101

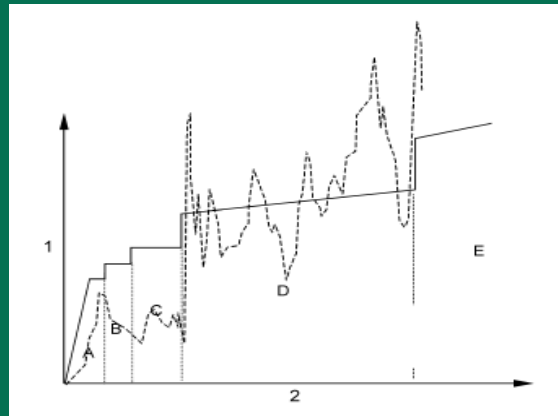
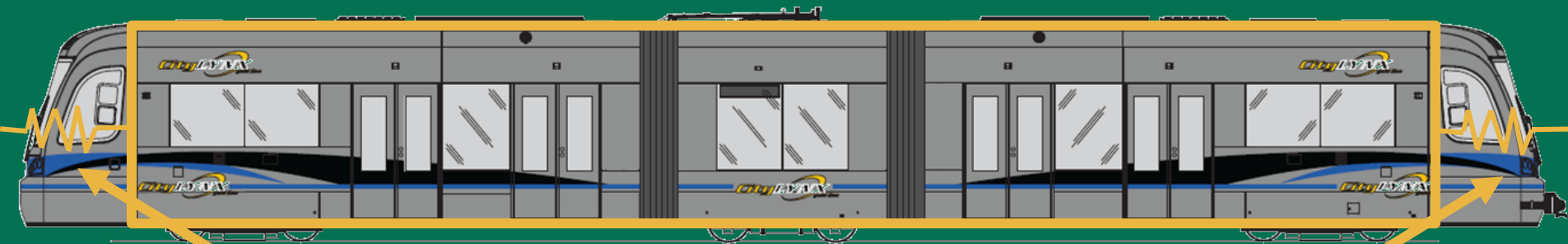
Crush Zones



Note: vehicle reference for visual aid only

Physics 101

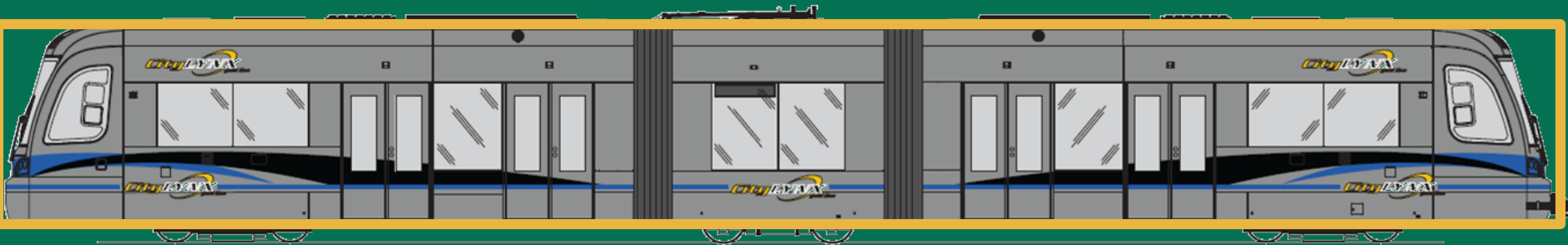
Simplified Mass-Spring Model



Note: vehicle reference for visual aid only

Physics 101

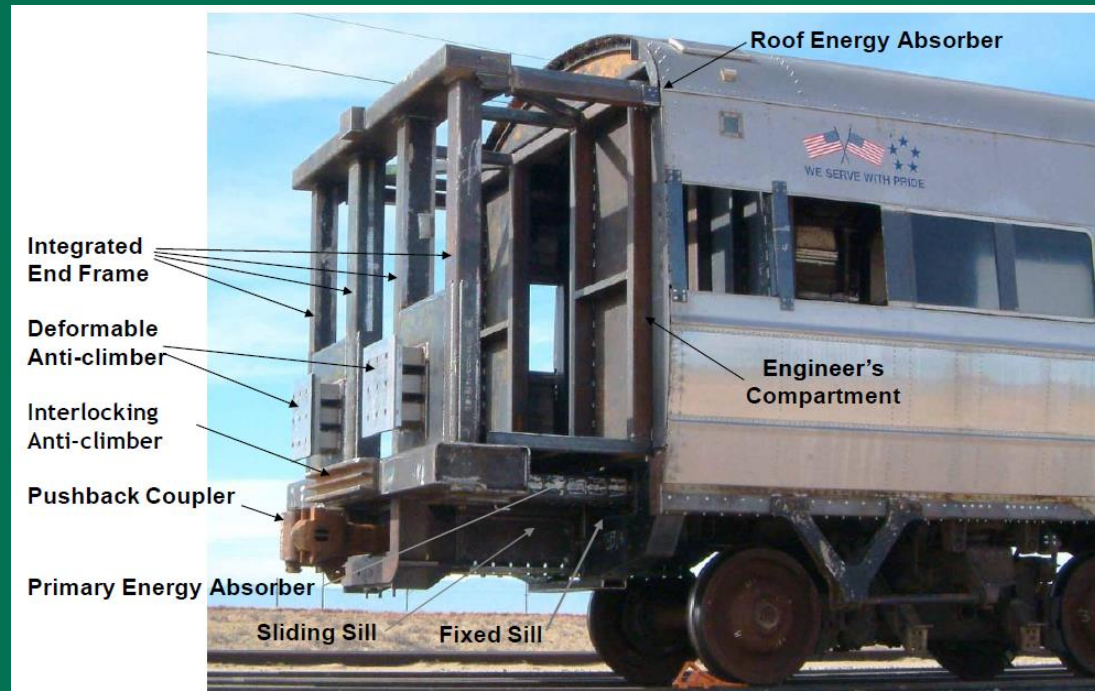
Old Model



Note: vehicle reference for visual aid only

CEM Devices

- Anti-climber
- End Frame Devices
 - Structural fuse
 - Crush tube
 - Crash box
 - Structural hinge
- Coupler
 - Draft gear
 - Expansion tubes
 - Shear bolts



CEM Design Principles

- Maximize energy absorption
- Minimize deceleration rates
- Maintain underframe alignment



CEM Design Principles

- Preserve occupied volumes
- Ensure progressive collapse of CEM devices
- Maintain operator survival space



Standards for CEM Design

- ASME RT-1
 - Streetcars
 - LRVs
- ASME RT-2
 - Heavy Rail Transit
- NPRM 49 CFR 238 (RSAC ETF Guidelines)
 - Tier I vehicles



Integrating New CEM Designs to Legacy Systems

- Match colliding interface of legacy equipment
 - Anti-climber height & arrangement
- Use approximations of underframe stiffness in spring-mass models to simulate legacy equipment performance



Limitations of CEM

- CEM is not a panacea for passenger safety
- CEM cannot supplant or replace safe operating practices
- Standard collision scenarios analyze impact speeds of 15-25 mph



Questions?

Chris Walker, PE

Principal Engineer

LTK Engineering Services

Charlotte, NC

