

Evolution of U.S. Crashworthiness Standards for Heavy and Light Rail

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Discussion Topics

- How did we get here?
- Role of CEM and performance-based standards, yesterday and today
- Changing operating environments
- What's next?

A History of Collisions

- Streetcars, subway and light rail vehicles have seen collisions since the turn of the century, the last century.
- Designs, standards and regulations addressing the needs

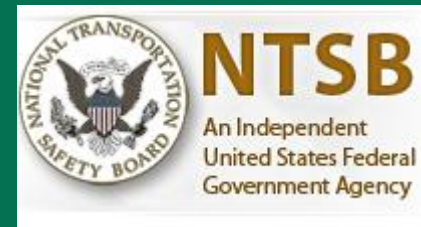


Standards and Regulations

- Government and industry devote millions of dollars to reduce risk and prevent injury
 - Automotive NHTSA, FMCSA
 - Transportation FRA, FTA, DOT, NTSB, TSB, Transport Canada
 - American Public Transportation Association
 - Association of American Railroads
 - Public Utilities Commissions
 - Technical and Engineering Societies (ASME, IEEE, ASCE, etc.)



Federal Railroad
Administration



FMCSA

Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration



ASME

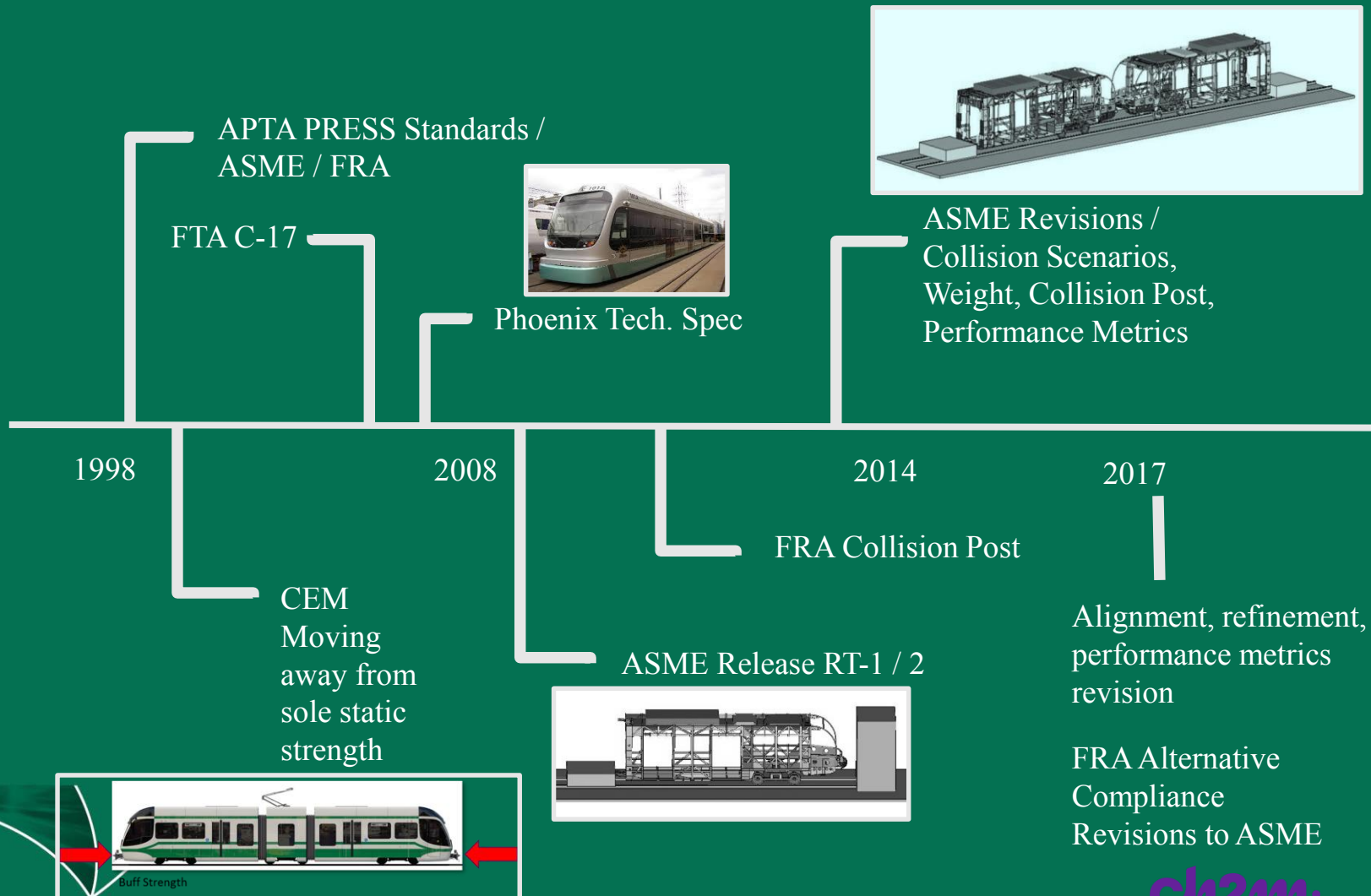


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Evolutionary Progress

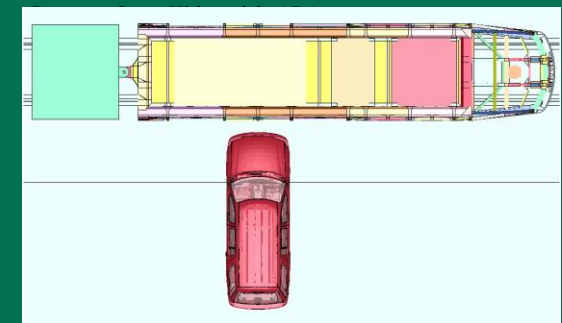
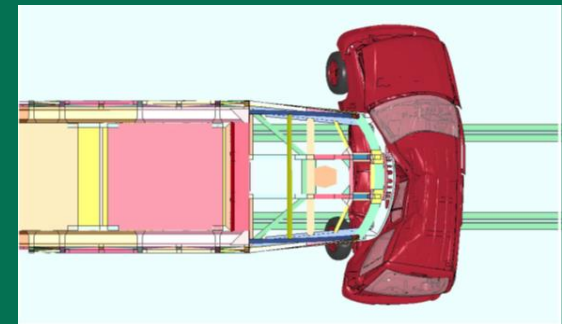
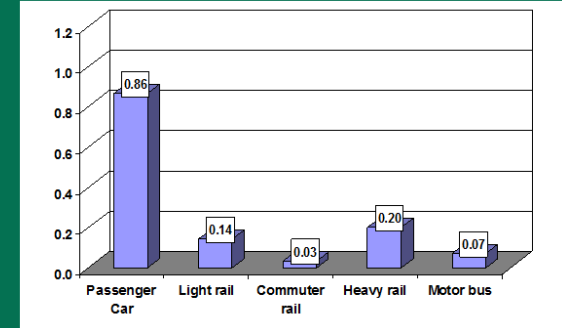


Safety Needs for Passengers and Operators

- Prevent collapse or loss of occupied volumes
- Prevent intrusion into occupied space
- Prevent loss of free space around the operator's seat and distance to control console
- Prevent blocked egress from cab
- Prevent rapid deceleration in occupied spaces
- Keep trains on tracks

Collisions with Street-running Vehicles

- Most streetcar and LRV accidents involve street running vehicles
- New standards have less aggressive end structures to mitigate intrusion into vehicle side doors and minimize entrapment
- Streetcar and LRV side structure to prevent penetration from trucks colliding with streetcars / LRVs, and strength of truck attachment



Principals of CEM

- Better able to manage the dissipation of energy in a collision providing progressive controlled collapse through energy absorbing structures.
- Reduce risk of injuries to occupants by preserving occupied volume and reducing severity of occupants colliding with car interior objects.
- Mitigation of car override by keeping cars aligned and more “stuck” together.



Move to Performance-Based Metrics

- Promotes innovative designs
- Potential for more direct relationship between specification and desired outcome
 - Greater reliability in meeting expected outcomes
 - Demonstrated retention of occupied volume
 - Applied to realistic cases and scenarios
 - Demonstrated collision performance
 - Potential reduction of over-specified designs
- Trade-off between performance and prescriptive specifications

Benefits of Today's Standards

- Crash energy management
- Performance requirements and collision scenarios to protect passengers and crew
- Benefit from new analytical capabilities of explicit finite element tools that can simulate behavior of trains in a collision

But Operational Conditions are Changing

Changing Conditions

- Streetcar consists are growing larger so need to absorb more energy – but can they?
- Streetcar modules are using articulated joints and link-bars with limited energy absorption
- Shared infrastructure between Light Rail and Streetcar
- Integrated antic-climber and CEM designs
- Challenge to design and validate specified high anti-climber loads
- Different approaches for preserving space around the operator

Remedies

- Reduce collision speed or set new requirements
- Innovative designs for energy absorption improvement
- Control shared corridor operating speed
- Performance metrics
- Performance metrics verification
- Meeting needs of small and large sizes

Summary

- Crashworthiness standards have optimized railcar designs at the leading edge of technology
- CEM and performance-based metrics are now
- New operating conditions are creating challenges to vehicle design – but opportunity for innovation in standards and vehicle design



Questions?

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