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OFFICE OF RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Overview of FRA Research

Operational Enhancements for Tank Car Safety

Presented At the NTSB Rail Safety Forum

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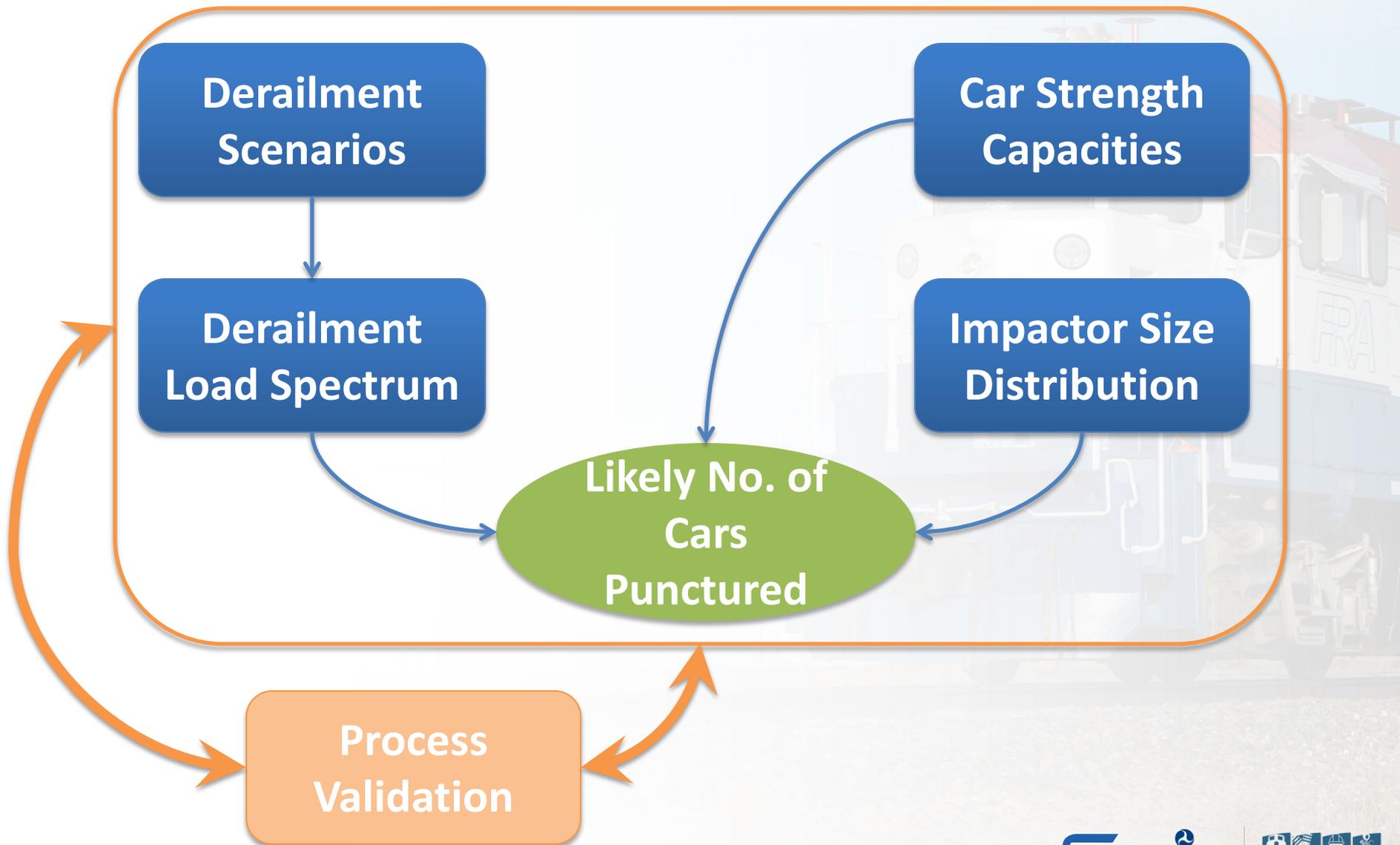
Overview

- Reducing Derailment Severity & Consequences
 - Improving the car design
 - **Reducing the kinetic energy in a derailment**
- Achieved by:
 - Reducing operating speed
 - Implementing advanced braking systems
- **How do we quantify benefits?**
 - New approach to evaluate likelihood of puncture
- Train Operations/Braking Simulations
 - Kinetic energy reductions resulting from implementing advanced braking
- Other Research

Effectiveness of Mitigation Strategies

- As we review potential mitigating strategies/solutions for implementation, it becomes critical to have an objective measure of the expected improvements that these solutions afford.
- What is the overall reduction in risk afforded by:
 - Increasing the minimum required shell thickness to 'X' inches?
 - Making a given operational change, such as a speed restriction?
- While not intended to predict the precise results of a given accident, this methodology will provide a basis for comparing the relative benefits of various mitigation strategies.

Process for Evaluating Likelihood of Puncture



Comparing Puncture Risk Mitigation Strategies

		Most Likely Number of Punctured Cars		% Improvement Compared to Base Case		% Improvement Due to Speed Reduction
Tank Type		30 mph	40 mph	30 mph	40 mph	40 to 30 mph
Base Case	7/16" A516-70 No Jacket	8	11	~	~	29%
Alternate	5/8" TC128B 11 Gage Jacket	4	6	52%	47%	





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Effectiveness of ECP under Derailment Conditions



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Safety Advantages of ECP Brakes

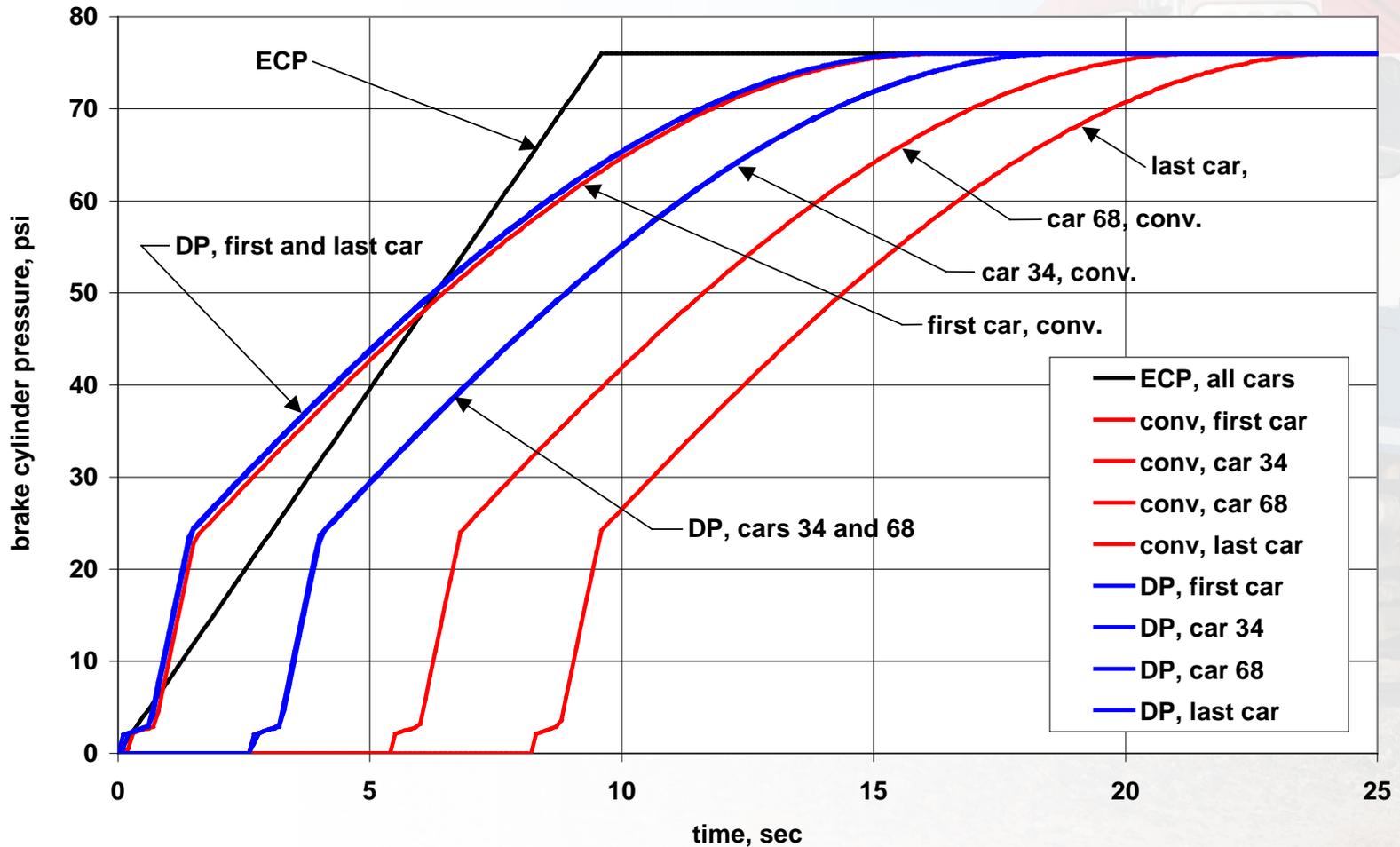
- Instantaneous brake signal communication leads to quicker brake application and therefore reduced stopping distances.
 - Additional cars might also be able to stop before they reach the POD.
 - A given car would have a reduced velocity before it reaches the point of derailment (POD) or pileup, reducing the potential damage.
- Uniform deceleration rate for all cars minimizes relative car velocities and, therefore, coupler forces.
 - Leads to enhanced stability in the longitudinal direction, which would have a positive influence on the severity of derailment
- Potential for increased braking force, further resulting in reduced stopping distances.

Scenarios Simulated

- Emergency braking is initiated on a train traveling at a nominal 46 mph on level grade.
- The simulations compared the dynamic behavior of an ECP brake equipped train to a conventional train and to a Distributed Power (DP) train under these emergency braking conditions.

Brake Cylinder Pressure Buildup

Brake cylinder pressure build-up: conventional braking vs. ECP vs. DP
Emergency application, bailed off, 100 car train



Stopping Distance Comparisons

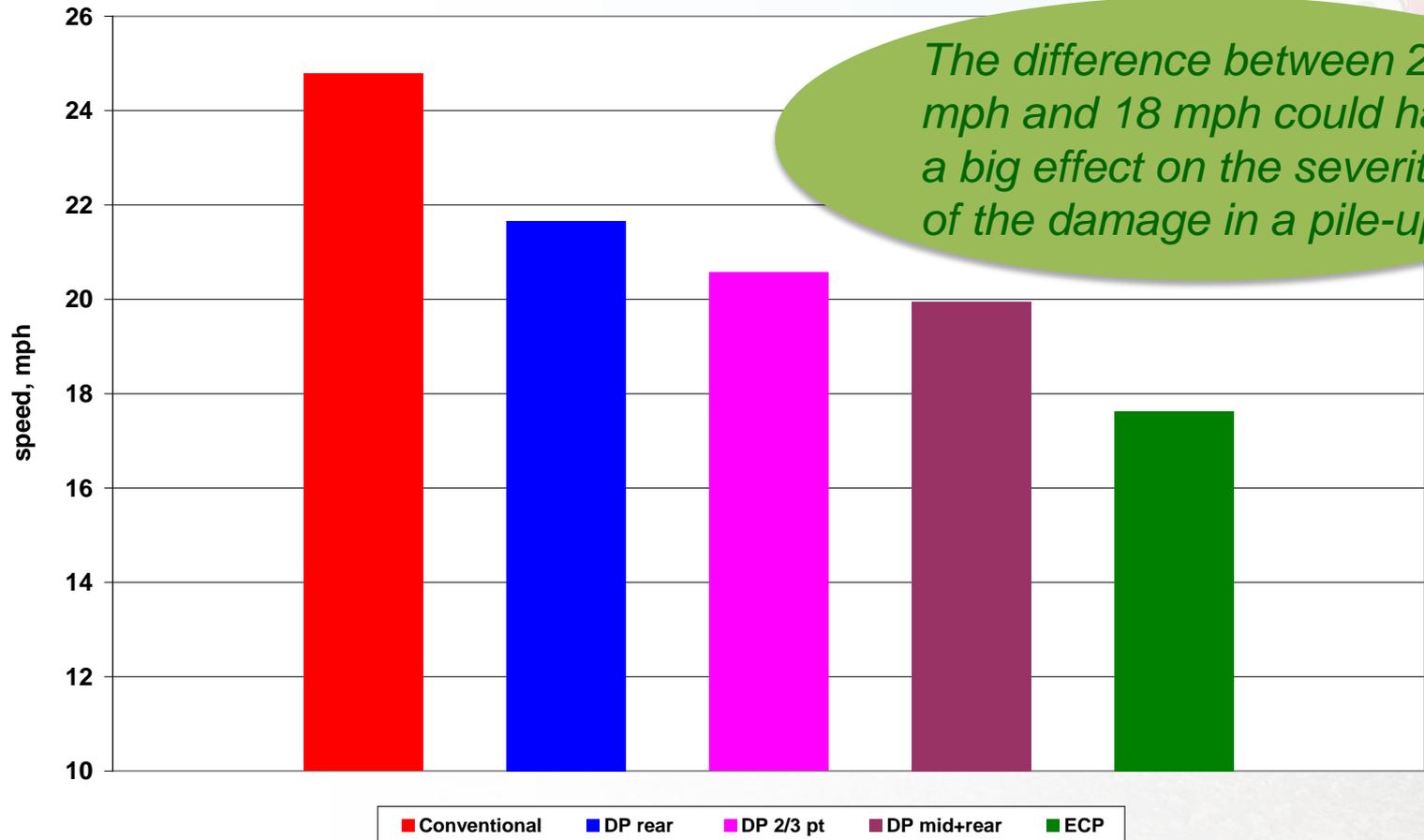
Emergency application, locos bailed off
100 loaded cars, 46 mph, level grade



Fewer Cars in
the Pileup

Potential Speed Reductions @ Point of Derailment

Speed of car 32 at POD
(46 mph initial speed)





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Other Related Research



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Barriers to ECP Implementation

- The benefits of ECP brakes are well documented and numerous:
 - Better stopping distances
 - Better train control
 - Improved readiness for re-application, graduated release
 - Improved fuel efficiency
 - Reduced wear on components
 - Reduced train inspection intervals , etc.
 - Reduced derailment damage
 - Increased safety
- Why then, given all the benefits of the system, have ECP brakes been slow to gain wide-spread acceptance?
- FRA is studying approaches to identify and address the challenges.
- This is ongoing work.

EDHB Development

- FRA R&D has been developing an Electrically Driven Hand Brake (EDHB) that has the potential to be applied remotely.
- The EDHB:
 - Push button application from side of car
 - Eliminates need to climb ladders and get between cars
 - Eliminates physical effort of applying/releasing hand brakes
 - Provides feedback on state of the hand brake – Clear signal of whether it is applied or released
 - Keeps all normal manual functions
- Prototype units have been developed, tested, and are undergoing 'in-service' tests on three test cars running on the FAST track at TTCI.
- Such a device has the potential to prevent an 'runaway' train accidents.

Less affected by crew fatigue.

EDHB - Test Installation



Sample installation on test car with push-button control from side of car.

Fire Test & Model Validation

- Fire test one-third scale model of tank car with North American insulation system
 - Will full scale system survive 100 minutes in 871° C blackbody fire?
- Test data will be used to validate the AFFTAC software model, which is now the industry standard.
- A series of six tests is planned.

Sample Pictures from Prior Tests

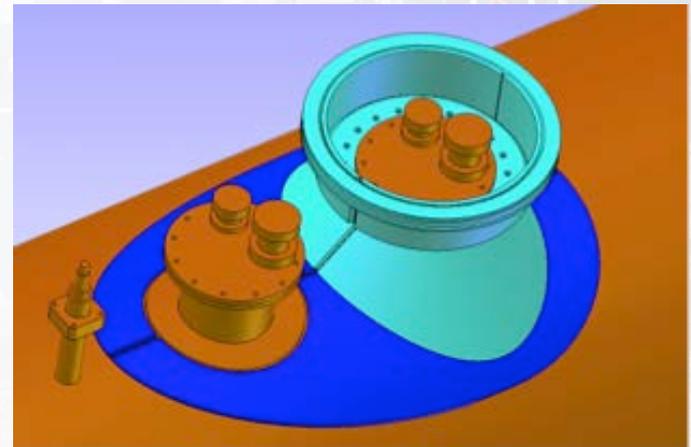
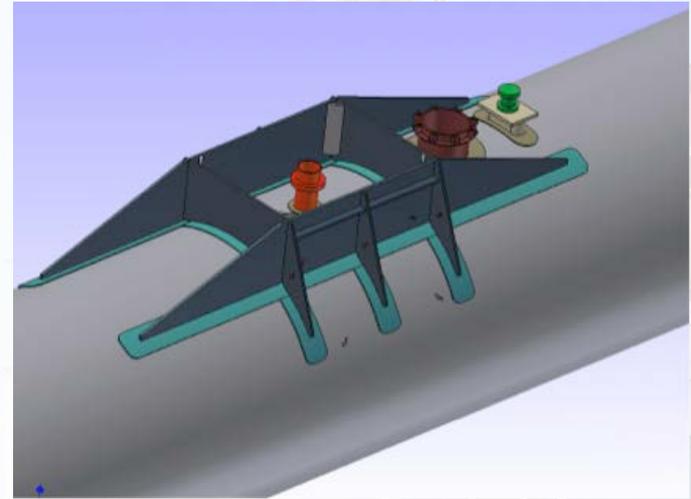


Fittings Protection Research

- Identify critically exposed fittings
- Evaluate survivability under rollover derailment conditions
- Develop concepts for improving protection
- Confirm & validate models used through appropriate full scale tests
- Guide the development of industry standards for fittings protection

Fittings Protection – Some Prior Effort

- It was seen from prior tests that:
 - Unprotected fittings were completely destroyed in the base case test, with a rapid release of lading resulting
 - Deflective skid structure succeeded in protecting the fittings at a test speed of 18 mph with no resulting lading release
 - Bolt-on sleeve with reinforcing cone also was successful in protecting the fittings at a test speed of 12 mph with no lading being released





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Thank You!



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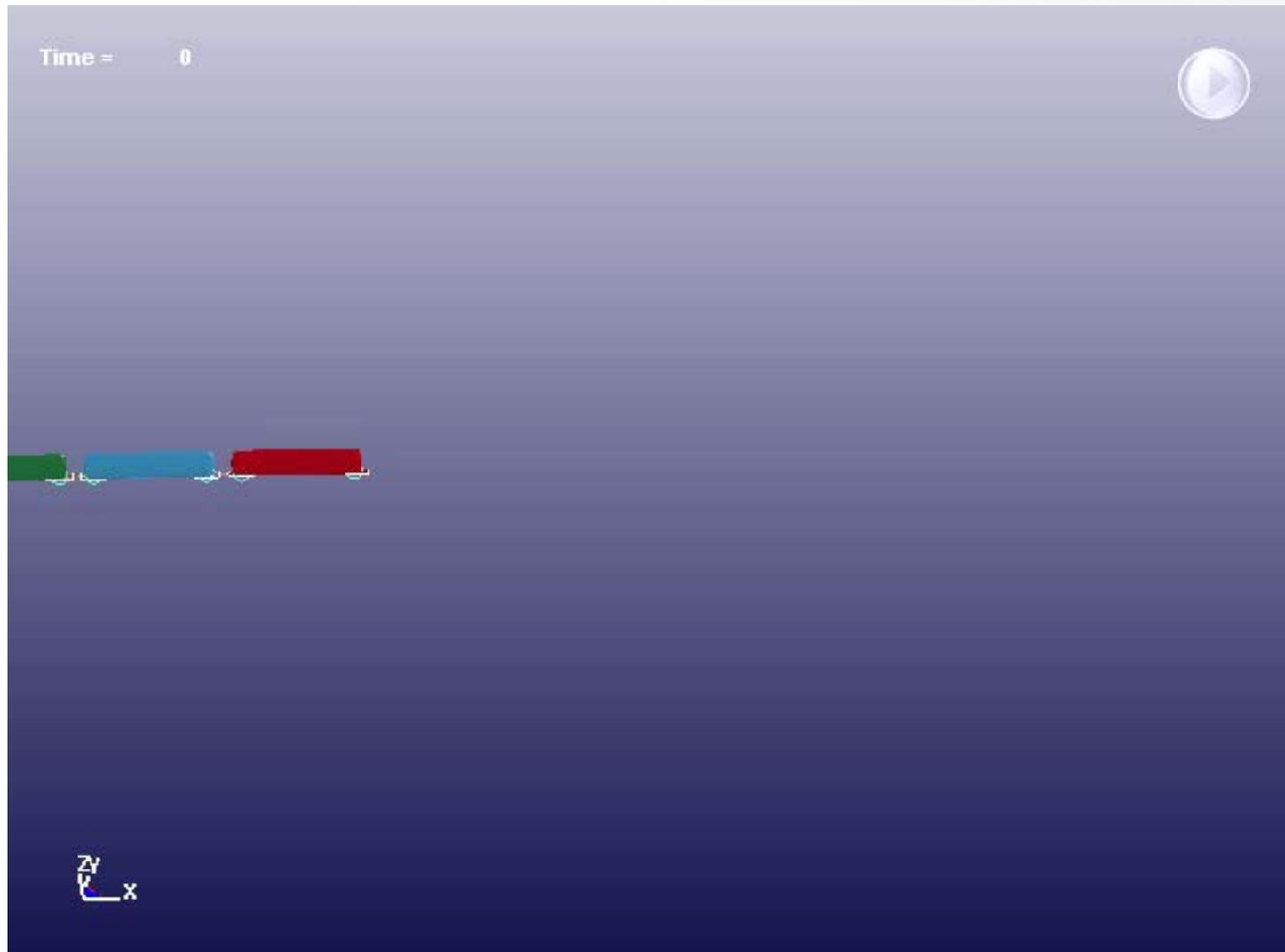
Some Backup Slides



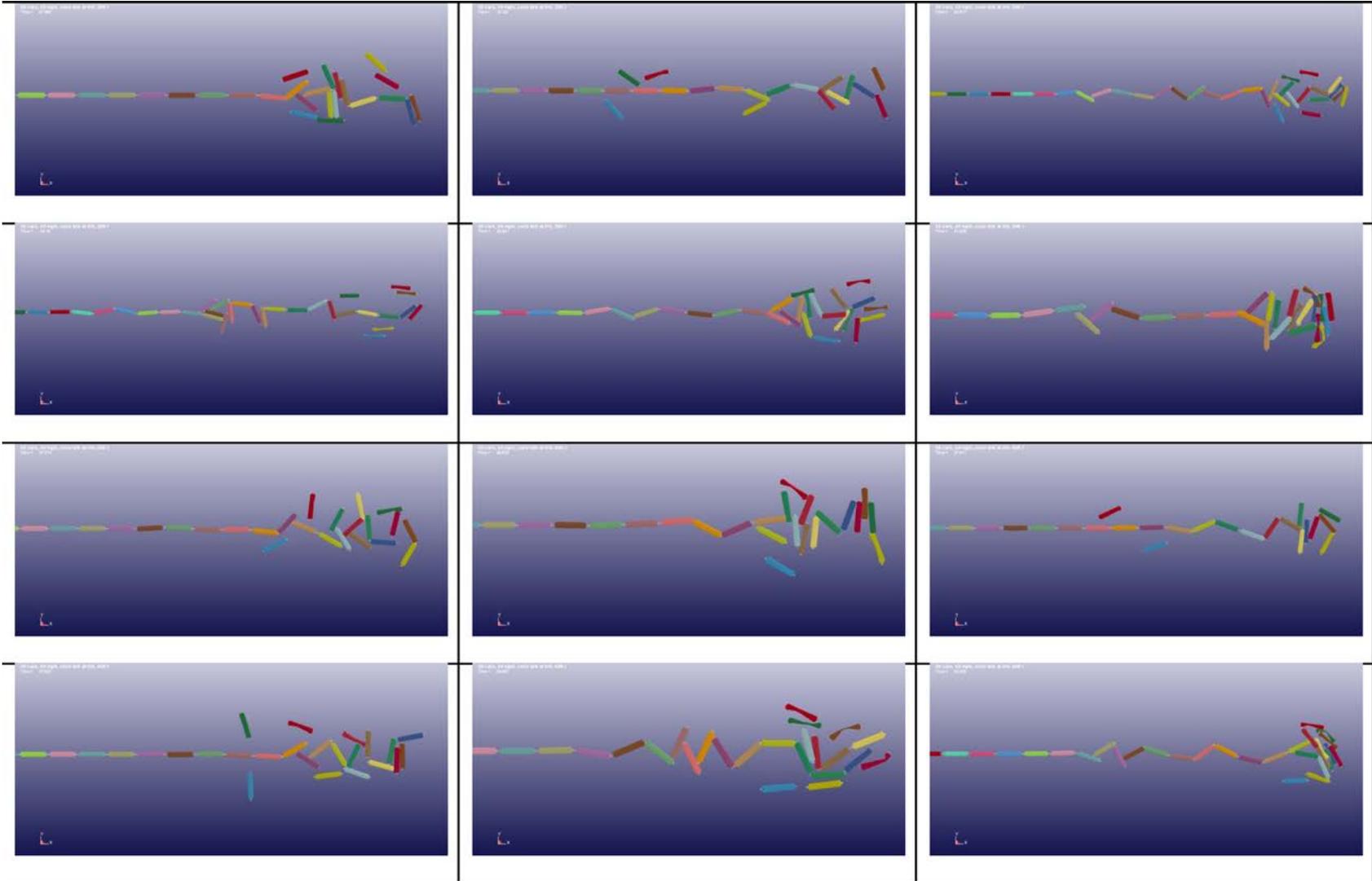
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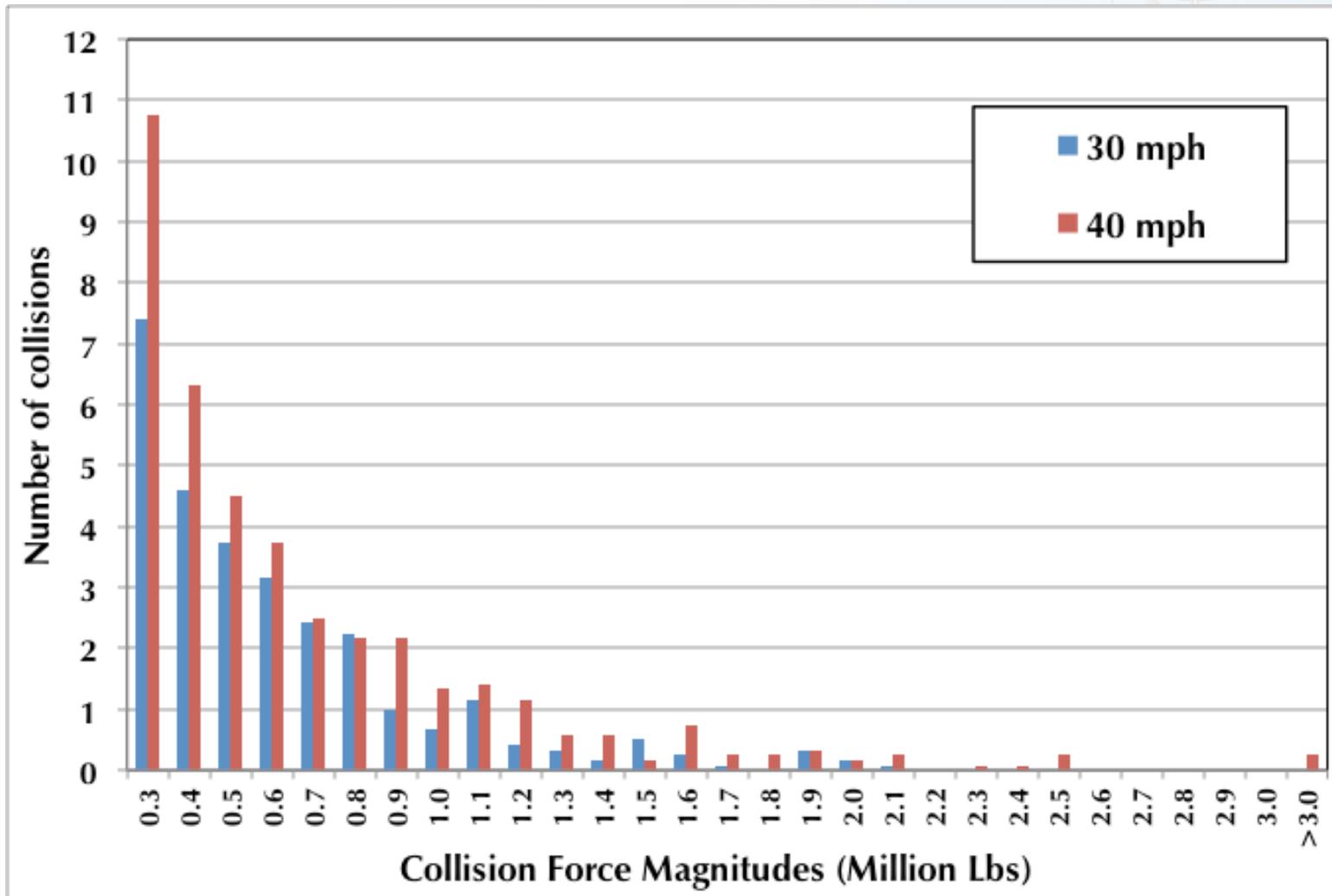
Sample Animation – 30 mph



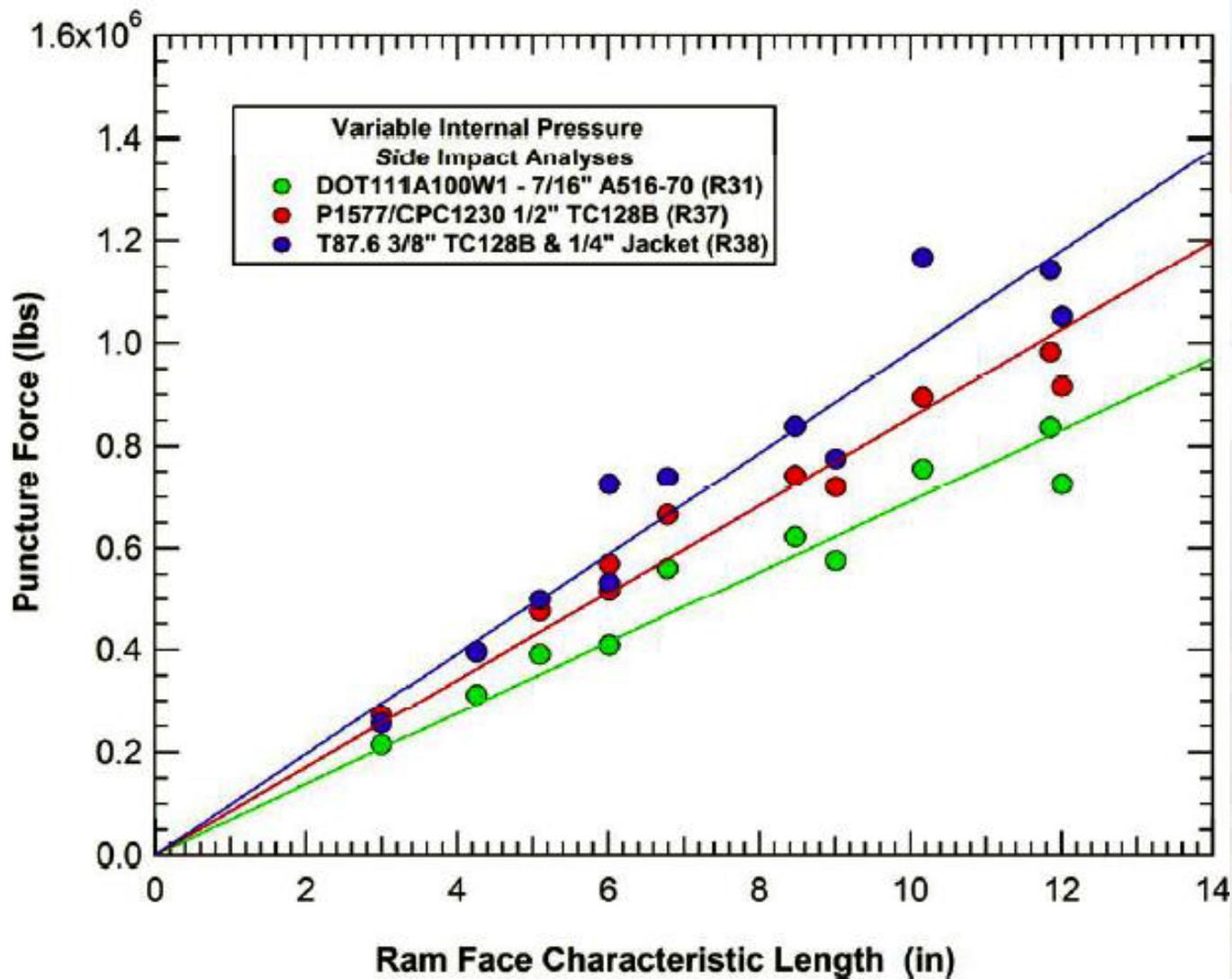
Derailment Distribution – 40 mph



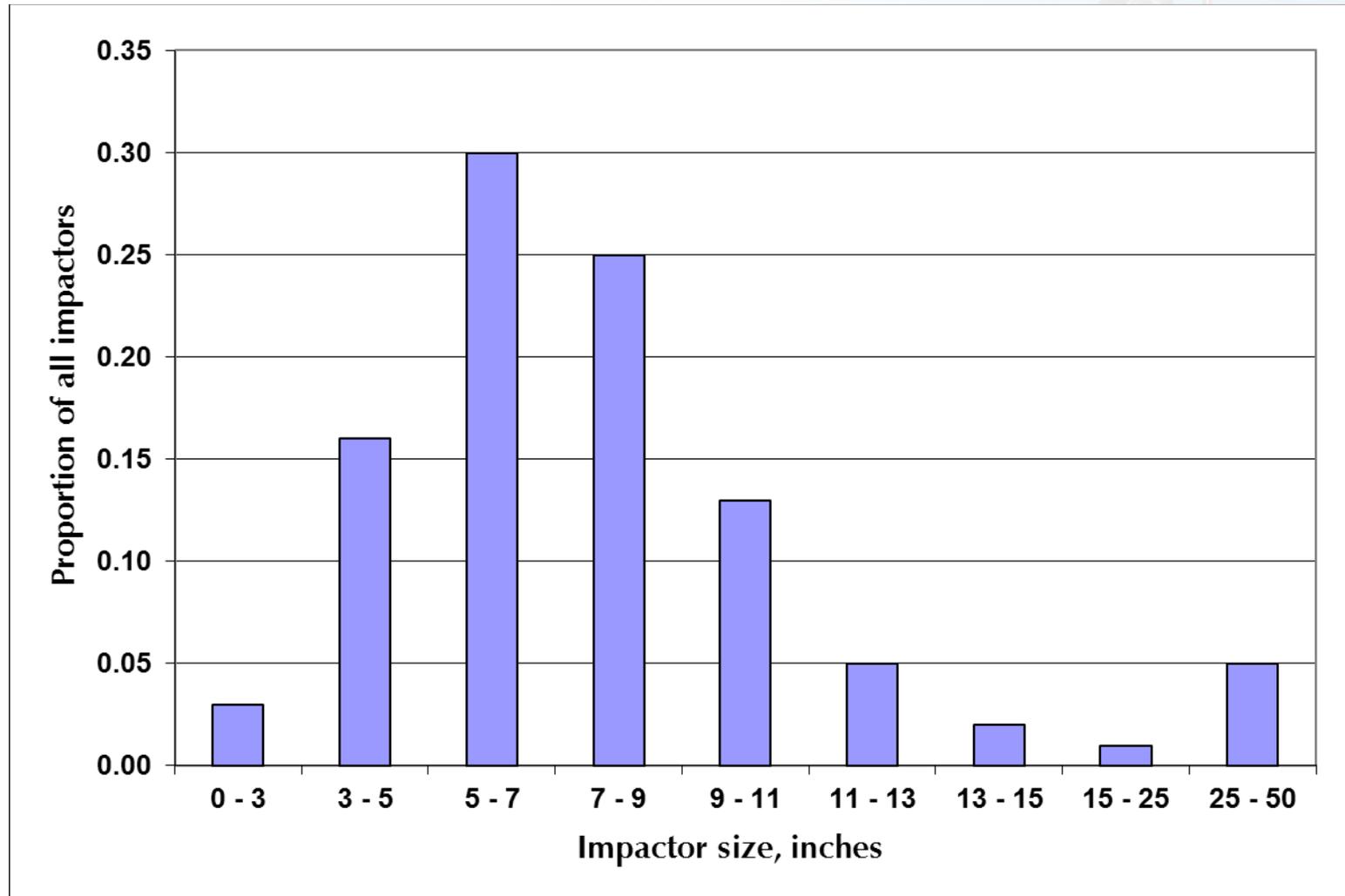
Collision Force Histograms



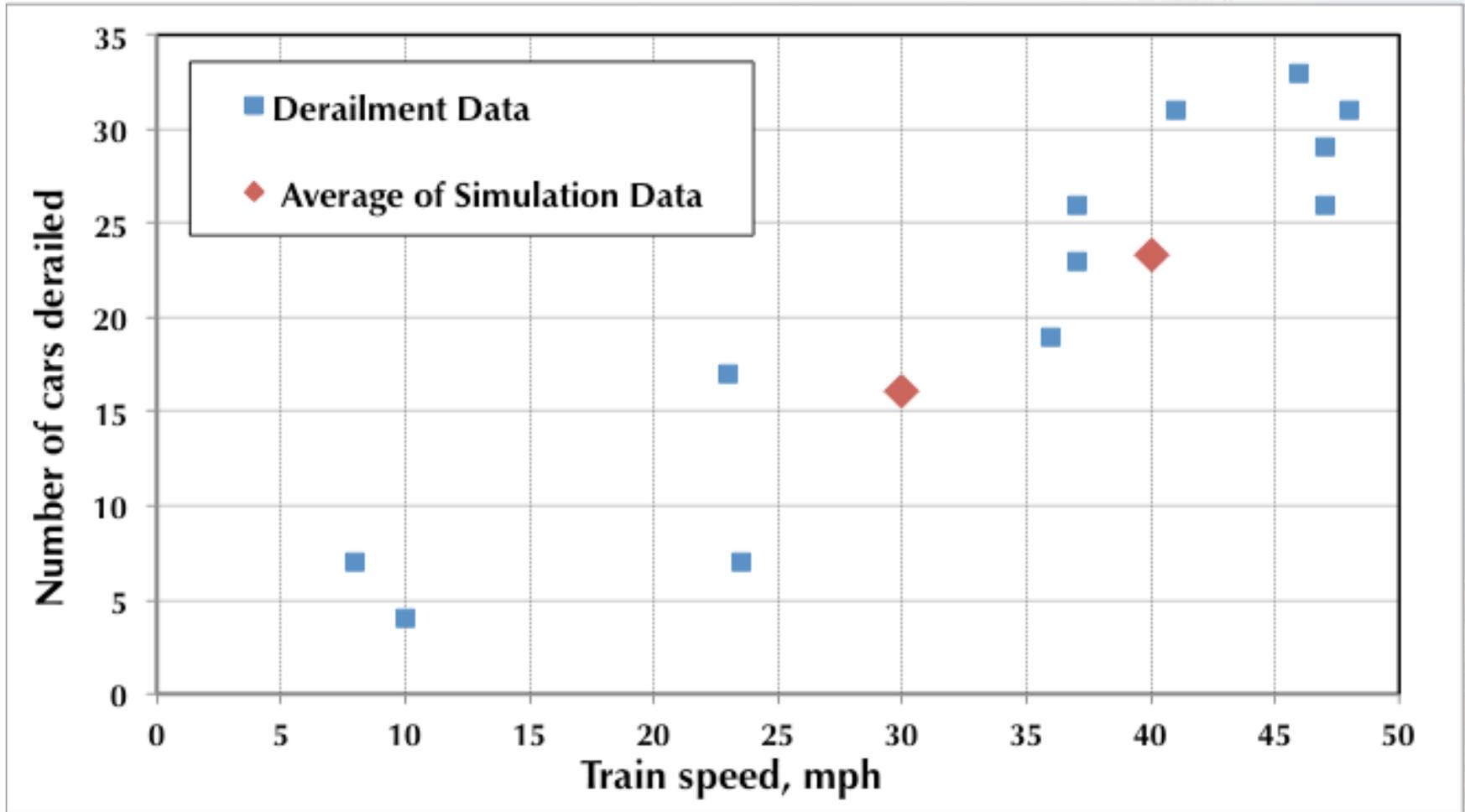
Car Strength Characteristics



Potential Impactor Size Distribution

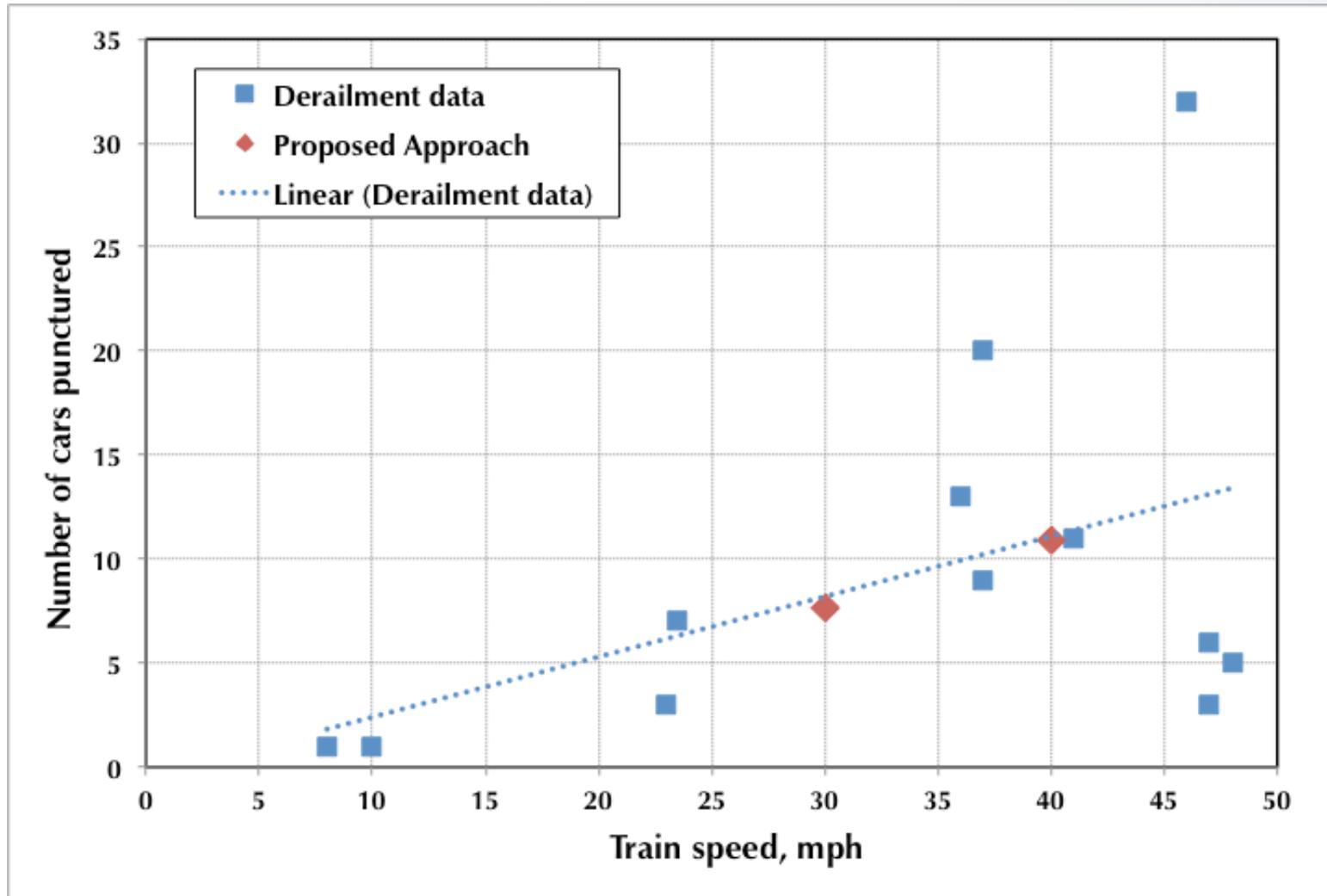


Process Validation



Number of Derailed Cars vs. Train Speed

Process Validation



Number of Punctures vs. Train Speed