A New Wheel Profile for North American Freight Railroads: AAR-2A

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Overview

- Background
 - Wheel/rail profiles,
 contact conditions, wear
 - Relevant history
- Development and design
- Modeling
- Testing
- Implementation

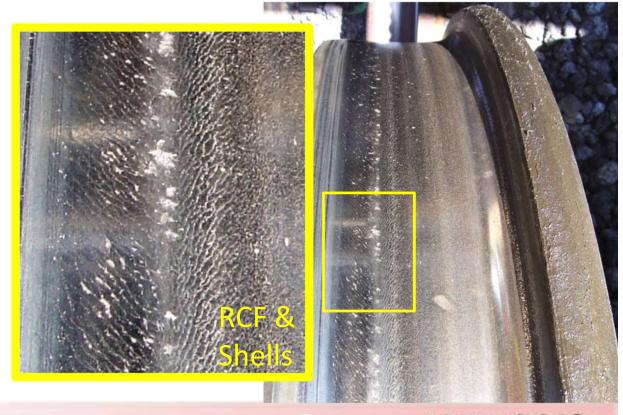






Wheel and Rail Profiles

- Safety/Guidance
- Performance
 - Wear
 - Surface damage
 - Train energy consumption
 - Vehicle and track maintenance



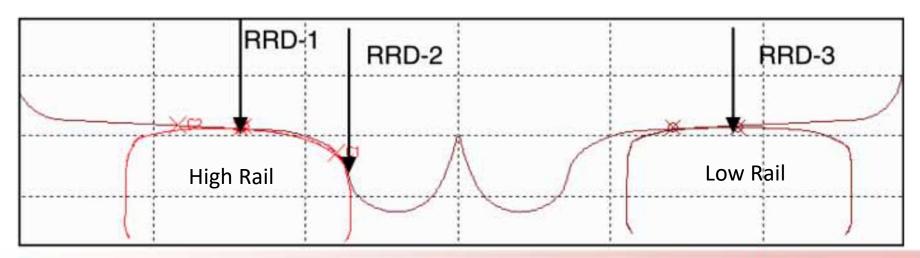




Conformality

- High rail contact condition
 - Flange contact, >2 deg curve
 - 2-point, conformal, 1-point

- Metrics
 - Maximum gap
 - Rolling radius difference

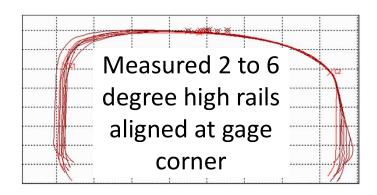


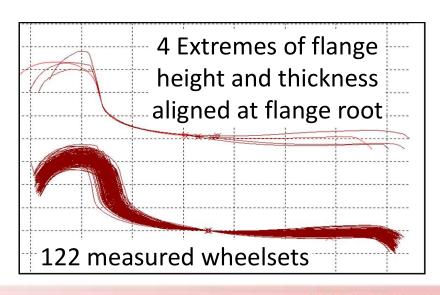




Wear

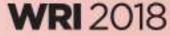
- Wheels and rails wear to a common conformal shape
- Majority of wheels and rails are worn
- Annual replacement rates:
 - About 10% wheels, 3% rail











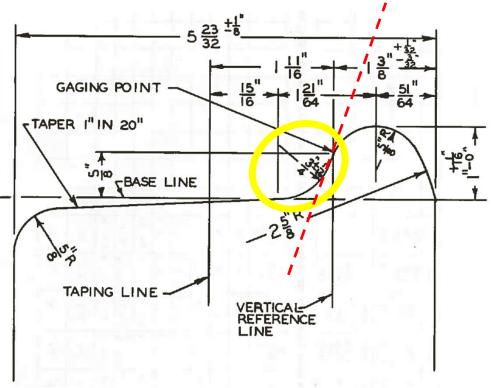
AAR 1:20 Profile

AAN 1.20 FIOITIE

• Pre-1990

 Improvement from cylindrical profiles

- 70 degree flange angle
- Flange fillet radius 0.75 inch
- 1:20 tread taper





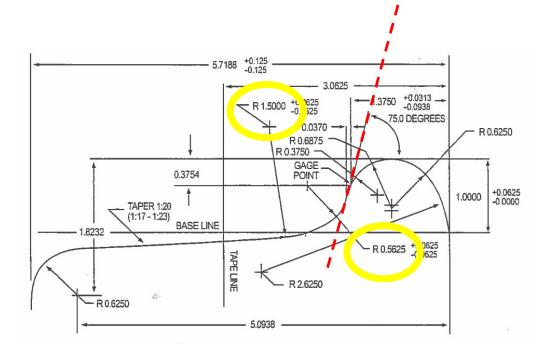


WRI 2018

Flange Angle

Flange Angle

- 1990 to current
- 75 degree flange angle
- Multiple flange fillet radii
- 1:20 tread taper
- Developed in 1980s from measured worn wheel profiles









AAR-1B Profile

- Original version called AAR-1 (1 of 4 candidate profiles)
 - 4 intersecting arcs in flange fillet, max radius 20 inches
- Simulation + Testing at TTC
 - Candidates showed improved curving performance and rolling resistance but lower hunting threshold than AAR 1:20
 - Hunting onset 49 mph for AAR-1 vs 70 mph for AAR 1:20
- Revised versions to improve stability called AAR-1A and AAR-1B
- Revenue service testing
 - Improvements in wear rate





Flange Angle

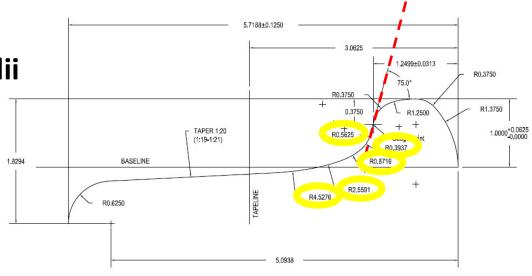
AAR-2A Profile

• 2016 to?

75 degree flange angle

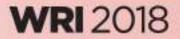
Multiple flange fillet radii

- 1:20 tread taper
- Developed in 2000s from measured worn wheel profiles







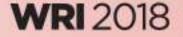


AAR-2A Profile

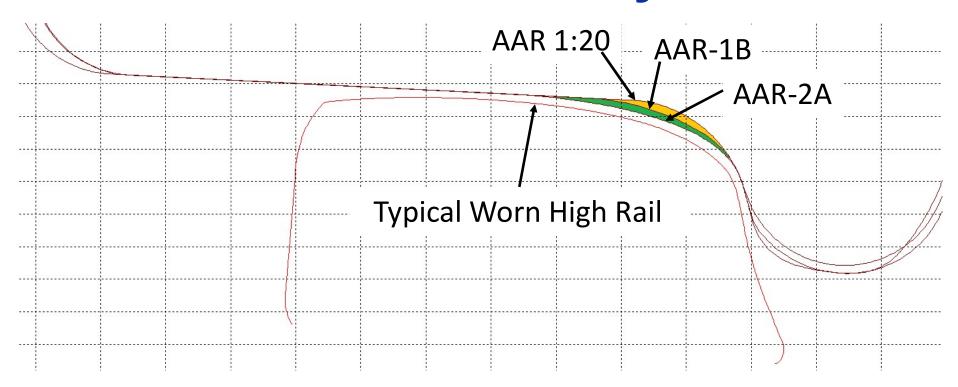
- Design based on analysis of 210 pairs of rail profiles and 122 wheelsets
 - Variety of wear levels, curvatures, car types
- Original version called TTCI-1A, then SRI-1A
- Final version includes a reduction in flange thickness of 1/8 inch
 - Improve high speed stability
 - Further improve curving performance
- Wide flange (new, 1.25 inch) and narrow flange (turned, 1.15 inch) versions of the AAR-2A profile available







Profile Overlay

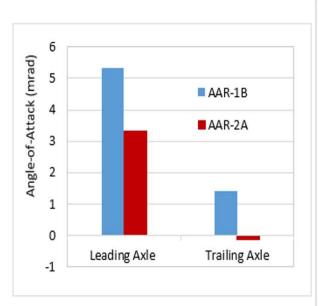


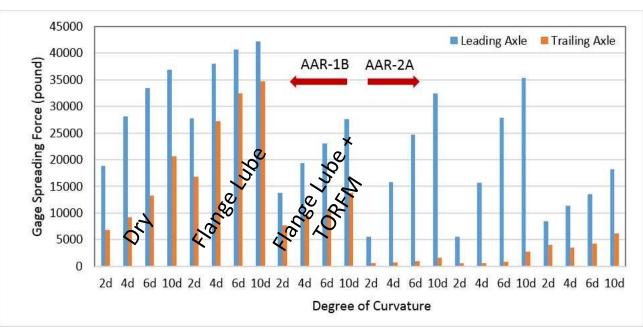




NUCARS® Simulation of AAR-2A

Reduced angle of attack leads to reduced gage spread force



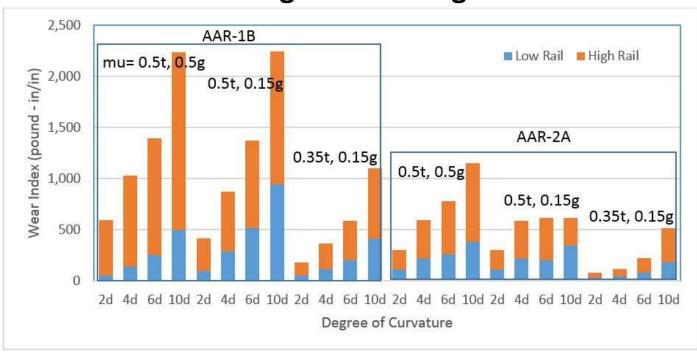






NUCARS® Simulation of AAR-2A

Reduced wear and rolling contact fatigue

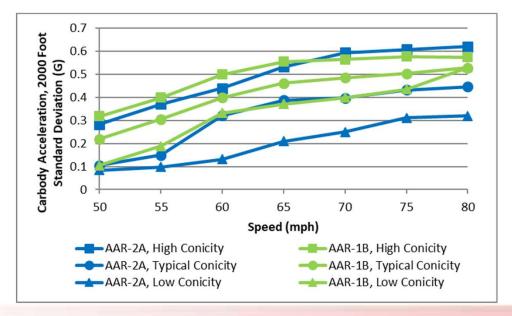






NUCARS® Simulation of AAR-2A

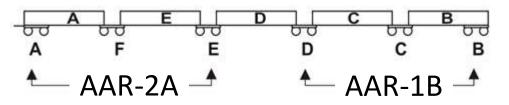
- High speed stability similar for worn AAR-1B and worn AAR-2A
 - Measured track geometry and relatively flat rail profile

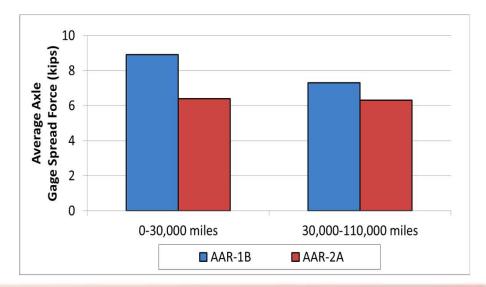






- One 5-unit articulated double stack car
- Wheel wear and gage spread force benefits
- Hunting
 - None from 109 wayside passes
 - 1 brief instance measured on-board (original thicker flange version of profile)



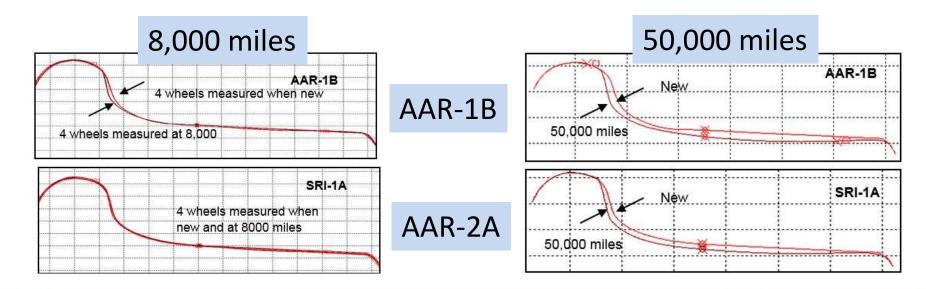








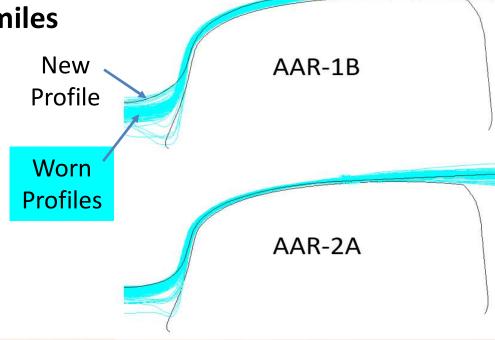
- 10 coal cars
- Gage spread force benefits noted up to 25,000 miles of service







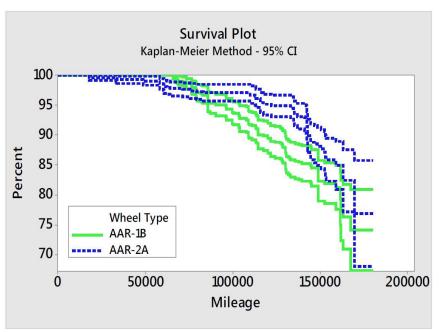
- 200 grain hoppers, 2 RRs, final version of profile
- Wear benefits at 115,000 miles
 - 40% less tread wear
 - Lower wear rate for flange thickness
 - Less hollowing and asymmetric wear
 - Flange root shape

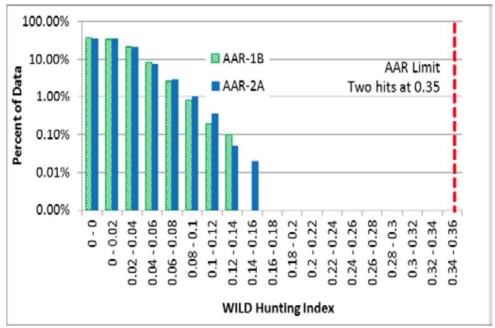






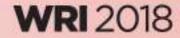
Wheelset survival + hunting results











Conclusions

- AAR-2A designed to be nearly conformal with typical high rail
 - Flange root shape based on measured worn wheels
 - Rolling resistance, wear, fuel consumption, surface damage
- 75 degree flange angle, 1:20 tread taper
- Development similarities to predecessor (AAR-1B)
- Analysis, simulation, testing show benefits
- AAR currently allows AAR-2A as alternate standard for turned wheels; will begin transition to AAR-2A for new wheels in 2018





