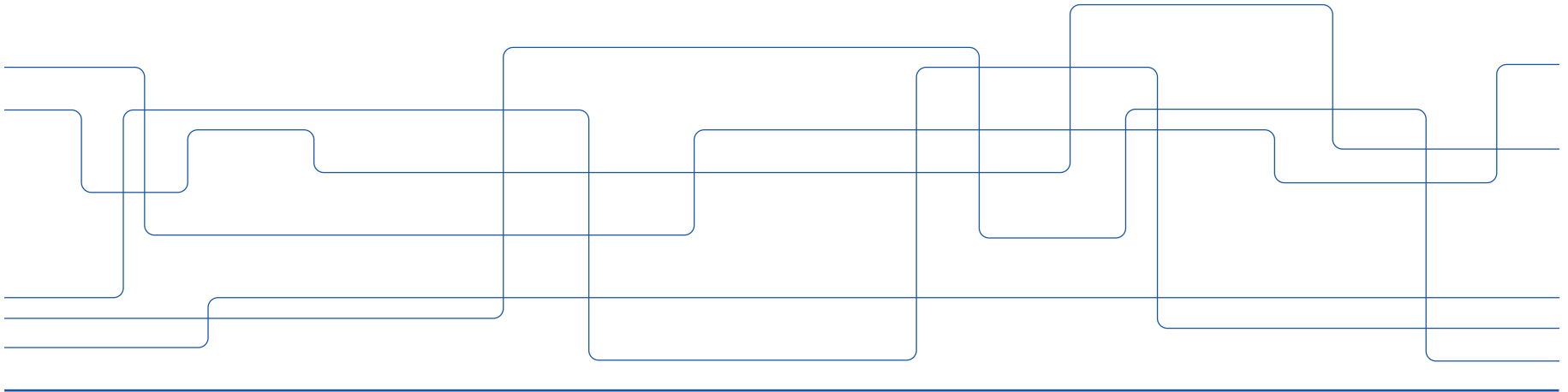




# **Estimation of surface traction at high creepages and its application to prediction of wear, RCF and squeal noise.**

Elham Khoramzad, S. Hossein-Nia, C. Casanueva, M. Berg





# Agenda

- Background
- Methodology
- Results
- Conclusions
- Discussion

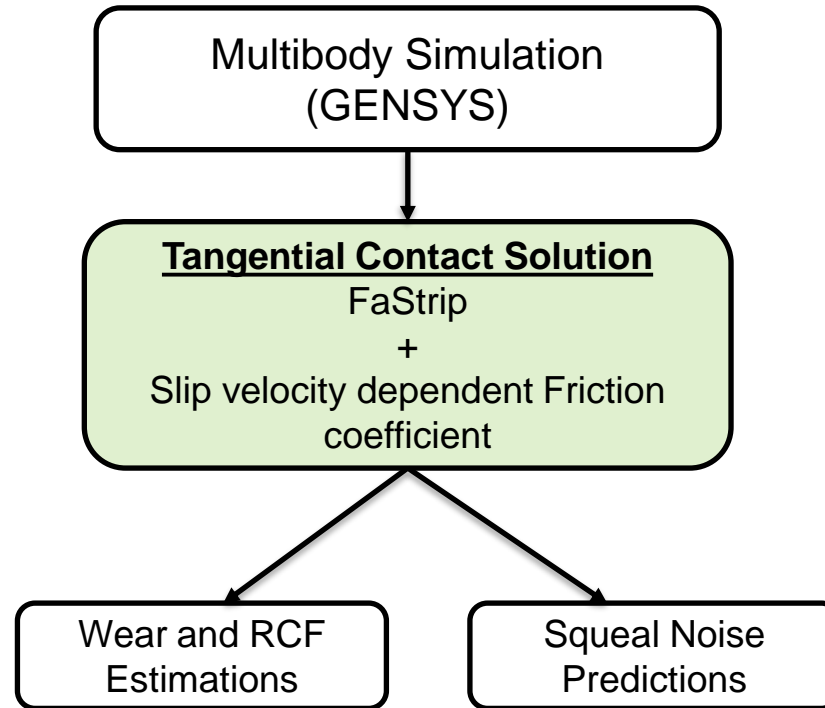
# Background

## Why do we need a more accurate tangential contact problem solution

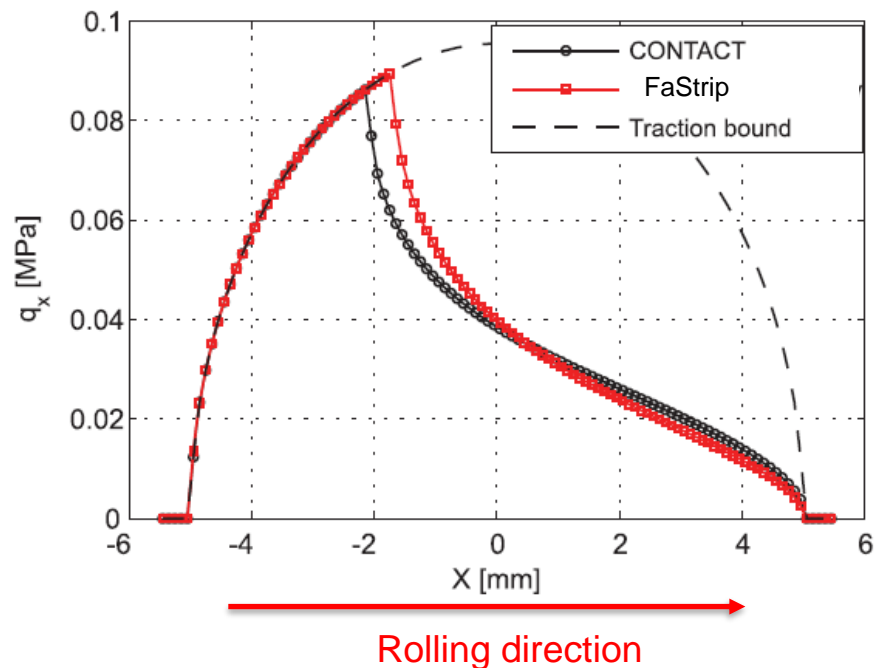
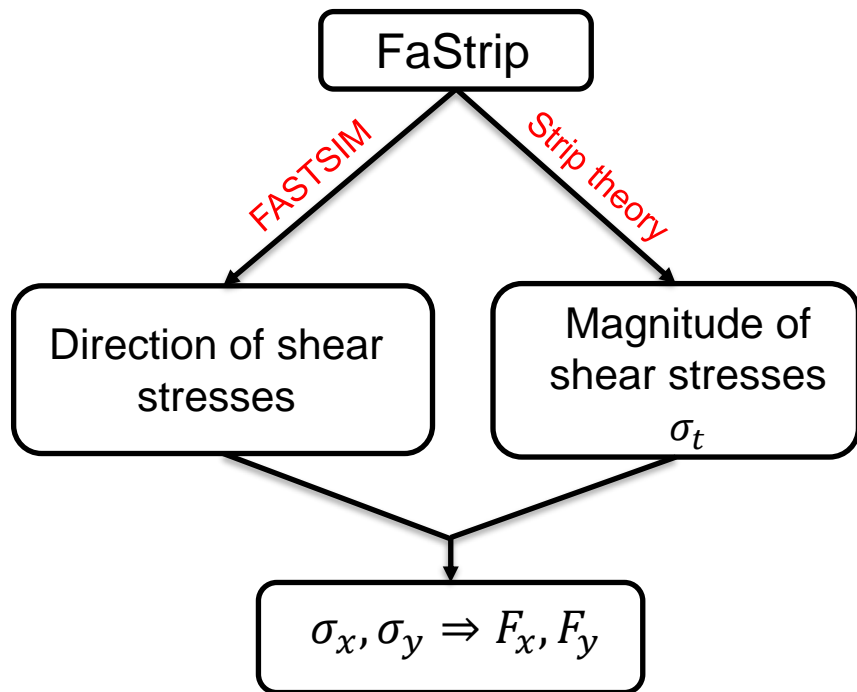
- Wear
- RCF
- Squeal noise prediction



# Methodology



# FaStrip



# Slip velocity dependent friction coefficient

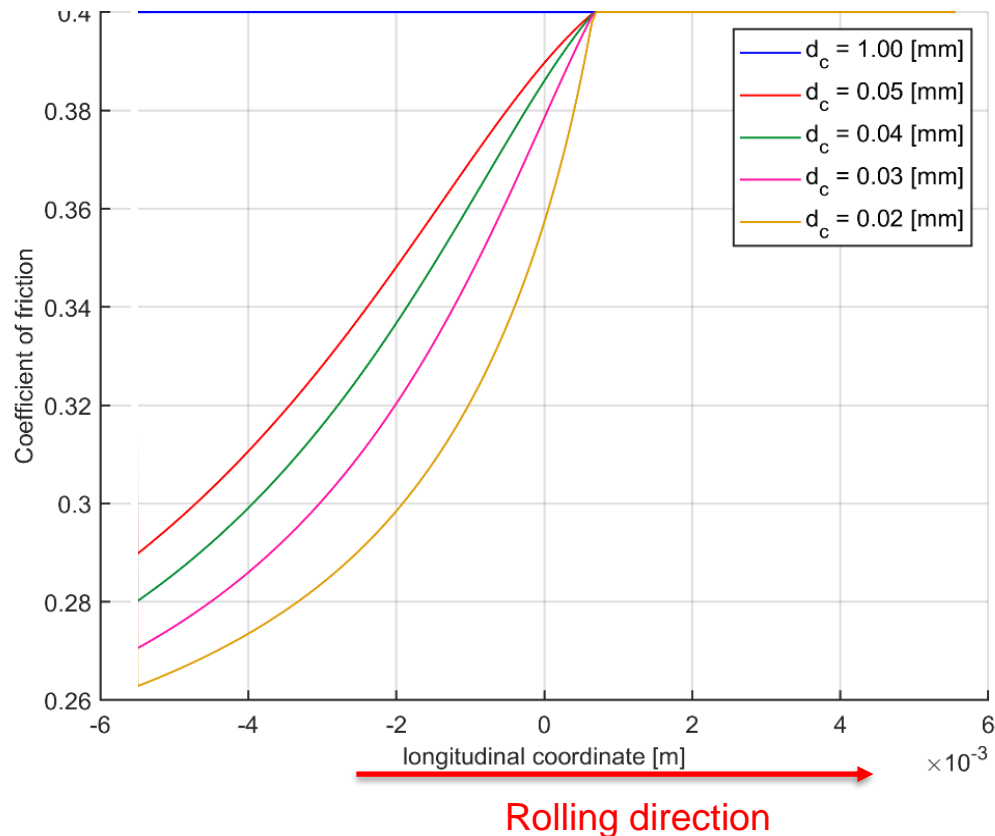
- Adjusting  $\mu$  gradually instead of instantaneously
- $\mu_v$  is distinguished from actual coefficient of friction  $\mu$
- Tendency of  $\mu$  to  $\mu_v$  is made proportional to slip velocity and  $\mu - \mu_v$
- It is described by differential equation

$$\frac{d\mu}{dx} = -\frac{v(x, t)}{d_c} (\mu(x, t) - \mu_v(v(x, t)))$$

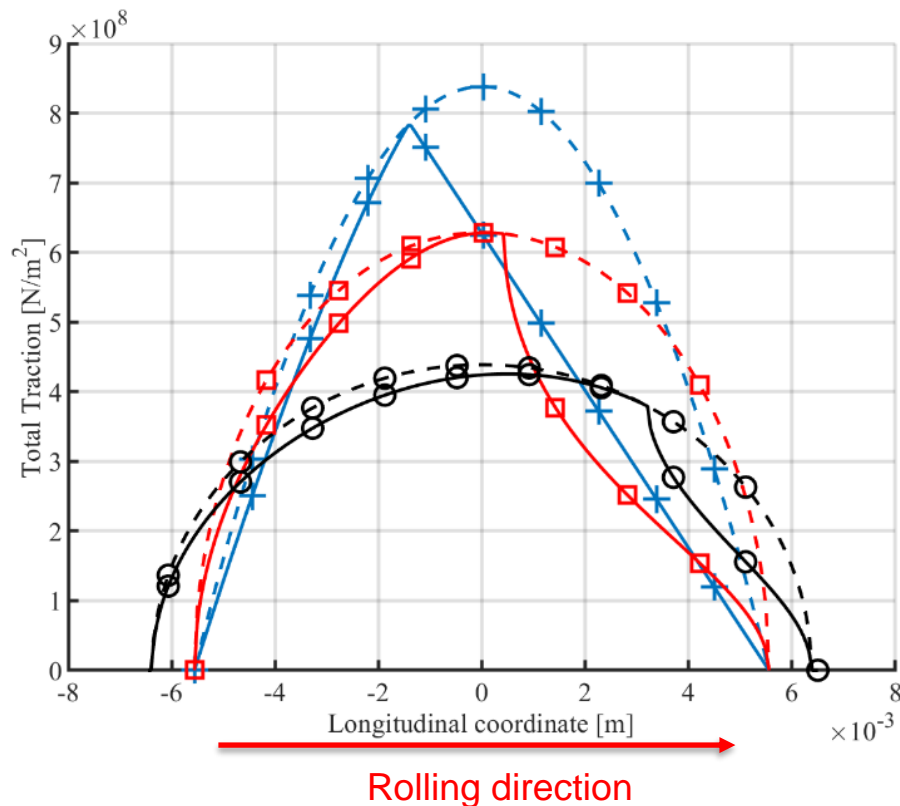
# Actual coefficient of friction

if  $d_c \rightarrow \infty : \mu(x) \rightarrow \mu_s$

if  $d_c \rightarrow 0 : \mu(x) \rightarrow \mu_v$



# Shear Stress Distribution



$$d_c = 0.03 \text{ [mm]}$$

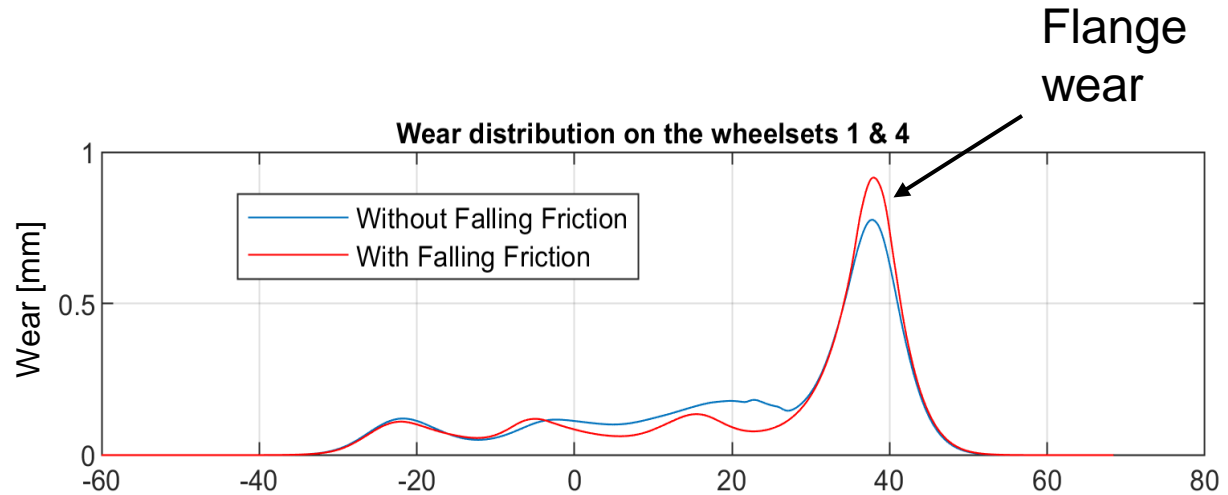


# Wear

- Archard method:

$$V_{wear} = k_i \left( \frac{S \cdot N}{H} \right)$$

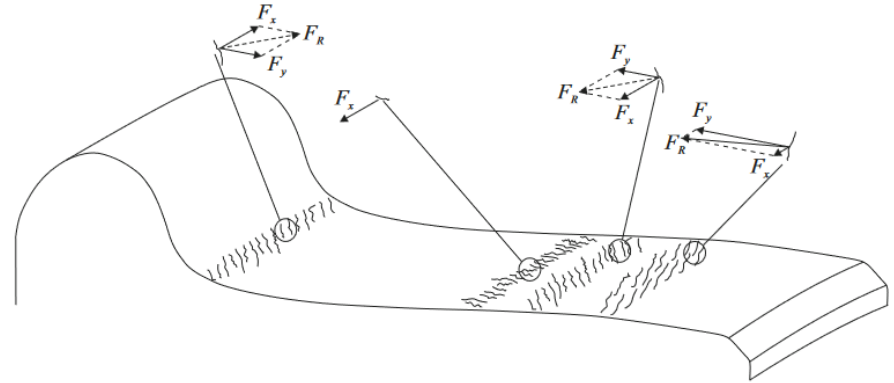
- Passenger coach (X2000)
- 10000 km



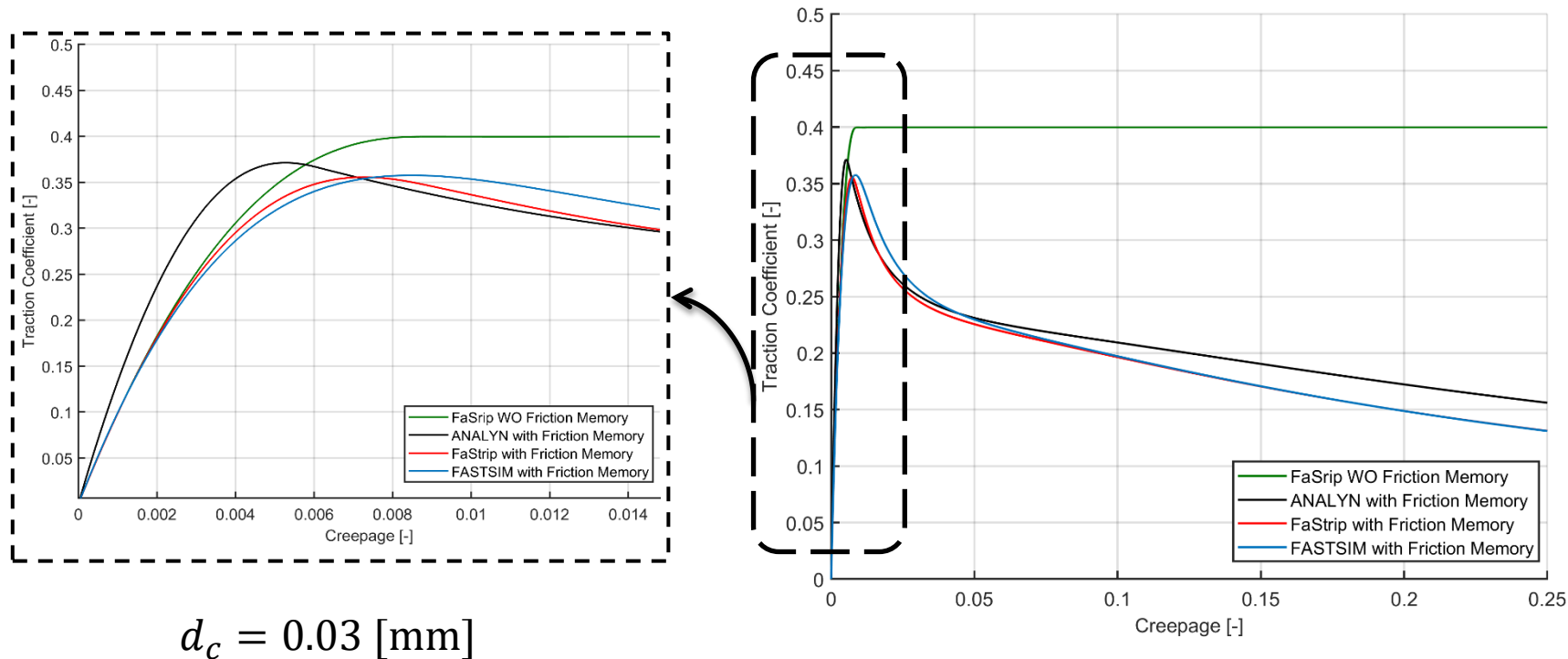
# RCF

- RCF happens if shear stress exceeds shear stress yield limit
- Effect of wear on RCF
- Crack size:

$$c_{pi} = \sum_{i=1}^N \left( \frac{1}{\alpha(\sigma_a)^\beta} \right) - \text{wear depth}$$



# Squeal Noise Prediction



# Conclusions

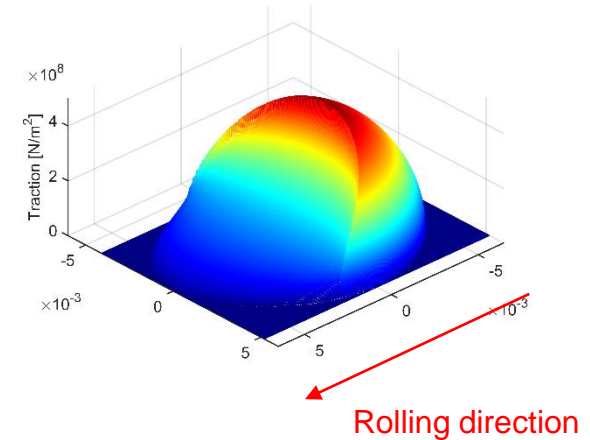
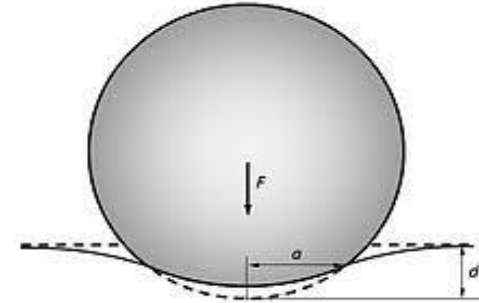
- Proposed method can be implemented in MBS for a more accurate estimation of shear stresses over the contact patch.
- Using a tangential contact model with a non-constant friction coefficient, changes the wear depth on the parts of the wheel where we have the high creepages.
- The proposed method can be used to estimate the generation of the squeal noise in different curve radius, different wheel and rail profiles combinations.

# Thank you for your attention

# Background

## Contact Problem

- Normal contact problem
  - Shape and size of contact area
  - Normal stress distribution
- ➔ • Tangential contact problem
  - Shear stress distribution
  - Creep forces



# Squeal Noise Prediction (Example)

