

20.09.2017

CE 451 : Transportation Engineering - II

* Dr. Md. Mizanur Rahman

☐ Railway Engineering

* History of Railway Engineering

Q. When established?

— 15 November, 1862 in Kushtia district.

* $0.0025 \times \text{weight of train (ton)} = \text{friction resistance}$.

* Starting resistance almost double.

* broad gauge has less curve resistance than narrow gauge.

→ Prev. day lecture.

$$= 0.0025 W + 0.0000015 V^2 W$$

↳ train load

[equating hauling capacity & train resistance]

$$15 = 0.0025 W + 0.0000015 (80^2) W$$

$$\Rightarrow W = 1240 \text{ ton}$$

↳ 1240 ton weight at velocity 80 km/hr

1240 ton

2nd part [gradient 1 in 200]

$$\text{Total resistance} = 0.0025 W + 0.0000015 V^2 W + \frac{1}{200} W$$

$$= 0.0025 \times 1240 + 0.0000015 V^2 \times 1240 + \frac{1240}{200}$$

$$\Rightarrow V = 55.37 \text{ km/hr.}$$

$$\text{Speed reduction} = 80 - 55.37$$

$$= 24.63 \text{ km,}$$

Problem #2:

[maximum speed gradient राशुत गाय ह्यन
50 km/hr @ 1% - राशुत?]

total weight of train
= weight of locomotive + weight of wagon

$$\Rightarrow 180 + 26 * 20$$

$$= 700 \text{ tones}$$

Rolling resistance of wagon

= wagon weight * resistance from each wagon

$$= [(26 * 20) \text{ tones} * 2 \text{ kg/tones}]$$

$$= 1040 \text{ kg}$$

Rolling resistance of locomotive = $(180 * 3)$
= 540 kg

$$\therefore \text{Total rolling resistance} = 10401540 = 1580 \text{ kg} \\ = 1.58 \text{ ton.}$$

$$\text{Velocity resistance} = 0.0016 v^2 \times w \\ = 0.0016 \times (50)^2 \times 700 \\ = 2800 \text{ kg} \\ = 2.8 \text{ ton.}$$

Let $\sin \lambda$ be the steepest gradient.

On a straight level track,

$$\text{Train resistance} = \text{Rolling resistance} + \text{Resistance due to speed} + \text{Resistance due to gradient.}$$

$$\text{Now, resistance due to gradient} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \times w$$

So, we can write,

$$15 = 1.58 + 2.8 + \frac{700}{\lambda}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lambda = 66$$

λ in 66

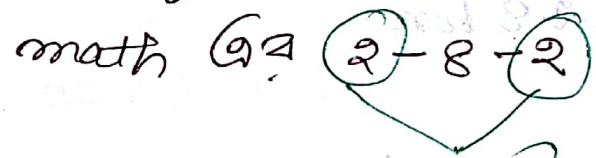
આનકે 10:12 seminar room @ extra class

Rolling Stock

- Railway ରେ ଯାଁ ମୋବଲ୍ ସାଧନ ।

* Locomotive → engine.

* driving wheel → ଯେ wheel ଚଳାଇ ଦିଏ ।



driving capacity ନାହିଁ ।

* driving wheel ଯାହା ଚଳାଇ, ତାହା ଚଳାଇ
hauling capacity ହାଏ ।

* wt on driving wheel ଯାହାକୁ hauling
power ଦିଏ ।

* well & wagon carry କରା - - ଯାହା

length & width ଦୂର୍ଲ୍ଲଭ ବସ ।

Coach:

passenger carry करे।

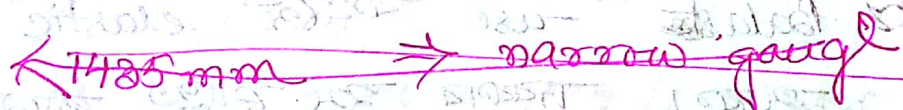
Wagon:

Heavy goods carry करे।

* हार्ड gauge के inner edge तक

inner edge के perpendicular distance

के gauge length (हार्ड)



→ Gauge width का हार्ड:

⇒ cost कम

⇒ speed कम पाठन-करे।

⇒ hilly area को not recommended.

Permanent way:

* sleeper and नीचे balast থাকে

Requirements of an ideal permanent way:

১. uniform gauge হবে
২. Friction minimum হতে হবে।
৩. Repair/replace করা facility থাকতে হবে।
৪. Track leveled হতে হবে।
৫. Balast use করলে elastic property থাকবে। দ্রবণের সমস্যার জন্য অনেক impact value থাকবে।
৬. Even and uniform gradient দিতে হবে।
৭. Curve এ careful হতে হবে। প্রধানly detail বড়সার chance বেশি।
৮. Lateral deflection হতে সাবধান না।
৯. কম maintenance এই রকম হবে।
১০. Detail অনেক রকম করে করা হবে।
১১. দ্রবণের ক্রিয়াকারী রকম চূড়ি না হতে পারে।

27. જોઈને કમ્પોઝિટ ના હોવું જોઈએ

26. જોઈને care fully design કરવું જોઈએ

28. વેલ ટાઈ ના હોવું

Rail

Load \rightarrow rail \rightarrow sleeper \rightarrow balast.

Requirements of an ideal rail section:

* Head thickness ઓછું થાય છે એટલું વજન

કમ્પોઝિટ હોવું જોઈએ, - વજન with time વધુ થાય છે - અન્ય

હોવું જોઈએ)

* Material સ્વચ્છ અને સખત હોવું જોઈએ,

* web thickness ઓછું હોવું જોઈએ buckle થાય છે.

②

Type of rails:

1. Double headed \rightarrow head & foot अर्थात्,

2. Bull headed \rightarrow head बड़, foot छोटी;
so stability कम,

3. Flat footed \rightarrow foot बड़, head छोटी;
अवतल, इसी stable.

4. Double headed rail

\rightarrow dimension अलग-अलग करके रखना 4

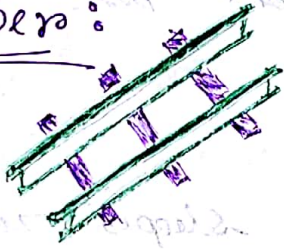
* dimension country to country vary करे।

* Chair \rightarrow Rail के नीचे cushion के अंतर्गत
then नीचे जो नासाहता है। Flat footed
नाही है।

* Kinks \rightarrow अर्थात् joint आके, अर्थात्
- यदि lateral displacement है।

अर्थात्, आके kinks करे।

Sleepers:



→ gauge length properly maintain - कया possible

शुद्धी ना sleeper द्वारा

☐ Requirements of an ideal sleeper:

* sleeper का weight बलाना रूले balast के लिये हलके होना चाहिए।

* Derailment होने wheel rail चिपे ना गिये sleeper चिपे ना। ठीक तब sleeper लगे है क ना - मरना लगे।

** rail का parallel sleeper को रूले longitudinal sleeper.

** rail का perpendicular direction में लगे - transverse sleeper.

Ballast

- level राख track को ।

- Ballast के stone use क्या हुआ है

↳ जानि मुव कम absorb करता

↳ जूठ - जानि drainage करत है

↳ ना हले जाह उखाटे गारे!! (o)

* Ballast elastic property थारके ; ना
शाबुन/brittle रहने हले थार ।

* Normal concrete के बिहे ~~to~~ absorption allow
करत है (2-3%) . Ballast almost not allowed .

* ACV value 20 कम, material के strong .

* Los angels abrasion value कम रहते ,

* क्विज use हु — Broken stone

— Gravel

— Brick [गोथि (दर)

Stations & Yards:

Station એ સાર્વજનિક communication વ્યવસ્થા કરવા માટે છે.

* Flag station:

→ Train એ movement control કરવા માટે.

→ ધોરણ ઉપરના વાહનો માટે.

* Block station:

→ Move વગર permission ના વિના.

* express train time bound થાય છે, વાહનો ઘણા ઓછા હોય છે.

* Platform પર સાર્વજનિક passenger & goods take up કરવા માટે.

Site selection for a railway station:

- ① Level ground \checkmark হবে। Proper drainage facility \checkmark থাকবে।
- ② Locomotive এর জন্য পানি লাগে। Coach পরিষ্কার এর \checkmark $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{পানীয় পানি} \\ \text{লাগবে।} \end{array} \right\}$
- ③ future extension এর জন্য জায়গা \checkmark রাখতে হবে।
- ④ Railway track এর \checkmark $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{অপেক্ষে complicated জায়গা} \\ \text{না curve. So curve এর উপর railway} \\ \text{station রাখা না।} \end{array} \right\}$
- ⑤ Gradient
- ⑥ Curve \checkmark $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{train থাকলে start করার} \\ \text{অন্য extra force দিতে হয়।} \end{array} \right\}$ \checkmark $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{বৈধতা} \\ \text{accident} \\ \text{probability} \end{array} \right\}$ \checkmark বাড়ে।
- ⑦ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{যেখানে} \\ \text{max} \\ \text{মানুষ থাকবে,} \end{array} \right\}$ $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{সেইখানে} \\ \text{জায়গা} \\ \text{বসানোর} \end{array} \right\}$ station \checkmark হতে হবে।
- ⑧ Station থেকে approach road দিয়ে \checkmark $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{desired} \\ \text{destination এ} \\ \text{যাতে পারতে পারে।} \end{array} \right\}$

□ Features of railway station:

- Public requirements
 - for goods
 - for passengers.

For passengers:

- -----
- guide
- refrigerator.
- Office
- Name board
- Police
- guide map
- reservation chart
- ticket rate chart.

Traffic requirements:

- Booking passengers and goods apparatus.
- signal.
- sidings
-
- goods loading & unloading platform
- accommodation of staff
- lift.

for locomotive:

- engine fuel
- cleaning & examining locomotive.
- inspection & repairing of wheels.

General requirement:

- proper approach road.
- proper time showing clock.
- Availability of coolie
- अनेक छेला platform आवस्य फुट ओवर ब्रिज

Types of stations:

⇒ Wayside station:

एक ठाम स्थानी ट्रेन ले जाऊ थिये -
अन्य ट्रेन पास वयात सुवास राखे)

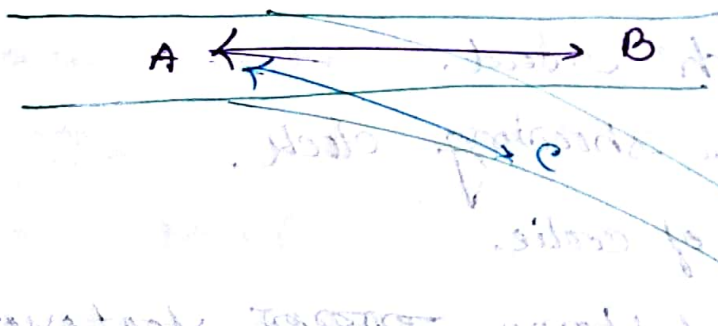
for single line track.

- Opposite direction वे ट्रेन cross करु,
- same direction " एका speed " " "

दual line ९-
रहतात।

Junction:

একধর্মিক branch line বিশেষ station
এ একধর্মিক main line এর সাথে main
line / branch line double ও হতে পারে।



Terminal:

সমাপন করে - সাধা লাইন হয়।

Next els → els test.

Syllabus: ৩৩ পৃষ্ঠা পর্যন্ত

29.11.2017

Types of yards

- A. Passenger yards.
- B. Good yards.
- C. Marshalling yards.
- D. Locomotive yards.

☐ Passenger yards:

Goods বামা হয়।

☐ Marshalling yards:

Good এর storage এর station এ থাকে না।

কিছু certain location এ marshalling yard

রাখা হয়।

* works as heart of goods transportation.

☐ Types of Marshalling yards:

1. Flat yard:

— ছোট আয়তাকার বস্তু - পরি। capacity

— স্থান স্থিতি না।

— Ground flat থাকে।

— Gravity এর জন্য influence নাই।

□ Hump yards:

এখানে train কে উল্লস তুলনা হয় -

অর্থাৎ, -সার -সহন gravity এর সুবিধা নিতে পারে,

3. Gravity yard:

Gravity - use করে certain distance পর্যন্ত

-সার; then engine use করা হয়।

□ Requirements of a locomotive yard:

Points & crossings

* Train কে অস / বাস মনে বসাতে হলে
guided track বা special arrangement লাগে।

* Railway crossing: Point & track এর

সাধুতা হলে track থেকে অন্য track এ

সাধু।

* diverging or converging হয় সাধু।

* flange এর সুবিধা: Detail ইয়া, -

অসুবিধা: Cross করতে special arrangement লাগে।

* point & crossing एक एक lead rail वहाँ,

* turnout: point and crossing with lead rails.

* जानपुके ~~the~~ direct वहाँ वहाँ right hand turnout, बायपुके direct वहाँ वहाँ left hand turnout.

कुडिनाई (०) * the direction एक

* Tongue rail: one pair of rail. switch को जाशाय move वहाँ जाय।

* ~~या~~ against को move वहाँ एक stock rail वहाँ।

* tongue and stock rail मिल switch को वहाँ।

Constituents of a turnout

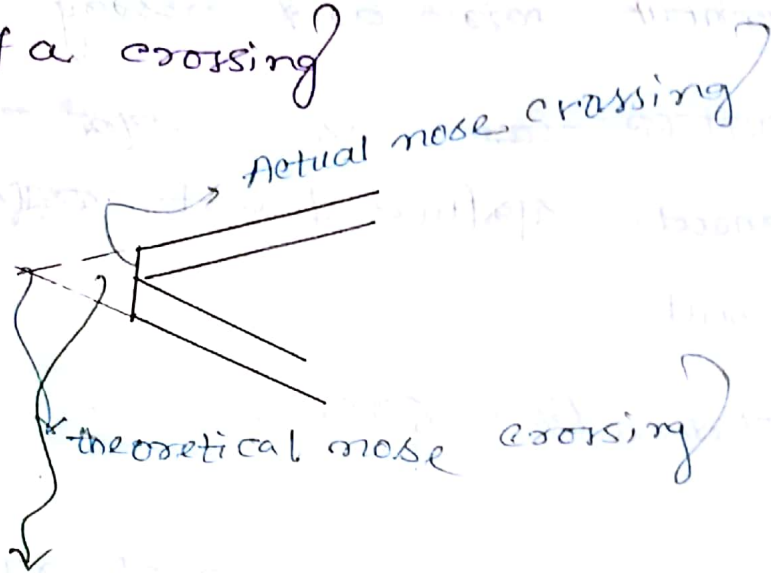
* facing direction given.

* facing direction एक straight या जानपुके एक - जाय।

* tongue rail move वहाँ जाय।

▣ Details of a point/switch

▣ Details of a crossing



জনকণ্ড শার্পেনেড বলে train চললে

ক্ষতি হতে পারে।

▣ Type of crossing:

• ...

▣ Cast Manganese steel crossing (CMS crossing)

* wear & tear কম হয়।

* ordinary ৩০ বছর বলে এখানে ৮ বছর করে,

* component কম লাগে।

Spring or movable crossing:

যখন main track এ fast moving train &
branch এ slow moving train

চলবে তখন used হয়।

* stretchers বাবু এদে পরিবর্তিত helical spring
নে ব্যবহার করে দাঁড়াই।

Position of sleepers at points and crossing.

* Length of sleeper অনেক বড় হবে।

☐ Repeater signal:

উদ্দেশ্য: আশেপাশে signal কে repeat করা, by any chance যদি সিস্টেম driver miss করা থাকে
সুতরাং)

☐ Shunt signals:

* Horizontal আলো red.

* Inclined আলো green

☐ Inter locking:

* train safety ensure করার জন্য।

* Human error কমাতে।

* Automatically set & locked করে।

☐ Space interval method:

* কন্ট্রোলিং block এ আগে যাবেন whole path ফ্রি।

* আশেপাশে block এ train থাকলে red

signal is shown.

13.12.2017

* आजकल Lecture एवं उभार CT.

* इस प्रकार रेलन alignment आक आकार or object
आक, आक bypass ब्यार कुन Curve ~~is~~ used
हय ।

* track के direction change हुन horizontal
Curve ~~is~~ फिरे ।

* अमान diff. gradient - अहम - अमान, अमान
vertical curve use करे ।

* Curve अत स्वीक, अत स्वीक super.
elevation provide करेते हय ।

* Inner edge आक outer edge raised
आक

* Curve के radius वा degree फिरे-
define करे हय ।

* railway के directly $1750/R$ फिरे
करेते हय ।

* Chord length 30m बनेते math करे
हय । अहम अमान करेते हय ।

* factors of degree of curve:

- (i) Gauge :
- (ii) wheel base of vehicle
- (iii) Max^m permissible super elevation.

□ Super elevation:

→ एका cant उ वने ।
→ Inner rail वर बाहेर side rail
gradually change करत वर
→ reference rail, maintained at original level.

→ Super elevation फायदे वर:

१. Better distribution of load! Otherwise centrifugal force वर बाहेर out side वर बाहेर load गडगड ।

२. Outer वर बाहेर load - गडगड wheel वर wear & tear वर ।

३. Lateral force वर neutralize वर

४. Jerking वर वर super elevation वर

শিথ, তখন discomfort হও।

☐ Equilibrium speed:

→ total balanced system.

☐ Maximum permissible speed:

→ Track এর super elevation এর জন্য maximum speed ও চমকো - পারে, এর AS usual speed limit, তার থেকে বেশি হওয়া যায় না।

☐ Cant deficiency:

একই curve এ যে speed যেনা আছে, যদি তার থেকে বেশি speed - এ চলে, তখন provided cant & এই speed এর জন্য required speed cant এর পার্থক্য।

☐ Cant excess:

যেহাen super elevation বেশি, train যে speed এ চমকো পারে না, সে হতে super elev. না দিলে হত।

* গাড়ি curve point সারি পারেন নাহ।
(not important)

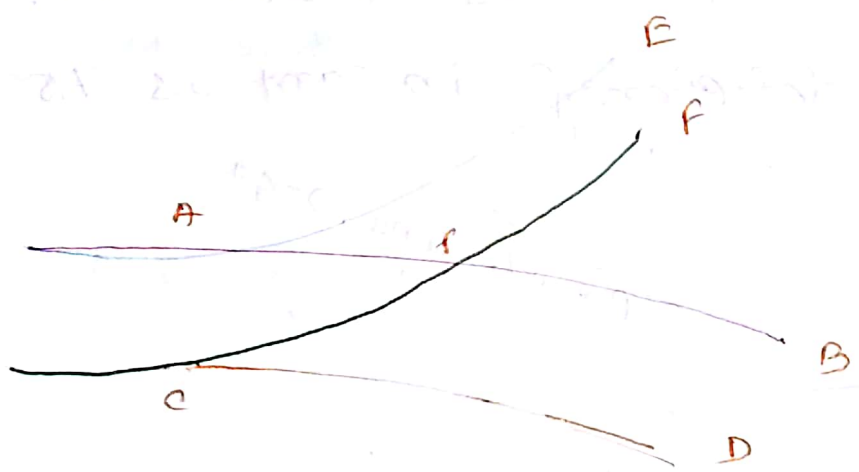
* with special permission of CE Chief Engineer.

Ques: [-] Negative Super elevation:

→ Main track ~~is~~ = Curve is

→ আছে, main track কমবে যে track কমবে

→ হবে, কমবে আবার curve is আছে।



AECF track is AE inner line. নীচে আবদ

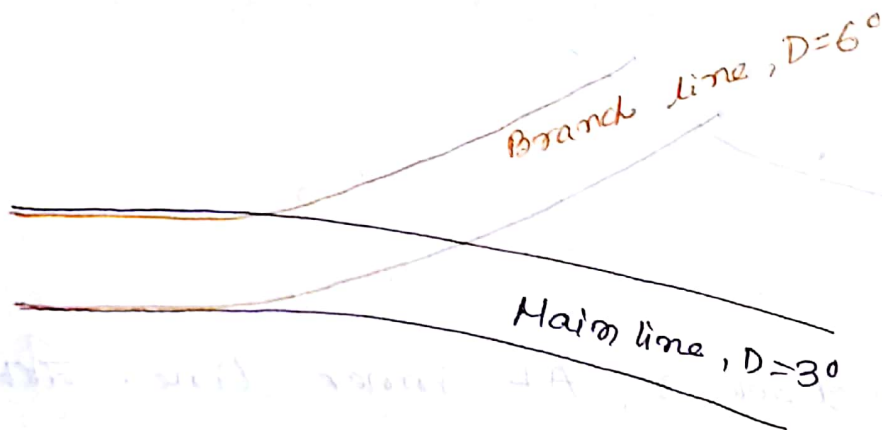
→ কমবে, ABCD কমবে AB outer কমবে উপরে

→ so problem হবে (প্রসারিত চলবে কমবে

elevation কমবে কমবে)

Problem

A six degree (6°) curve branches from a three degree (3°) curve in an opposite direction in the layout of a broadgauge ~~yard~~ ^{yard}. If the speed on the branch line is restricted to 85 kmh^{-1} . Determine the speed restriction in the main line. Assume permissible deficiency in cant is 75 mm .



$$\text{Super elevation for branch line} = 1.315 \frac{V^2}{R} \text{ for BG (cm)}$$

V is in kmh^{-1}

$$R = \frac{1750}{D} \times (30.5) \text{ m}$$

$$= \frac{1719}{D} (30 \text{ m})$$

