

e-ISSN: 2319-8753 | p-ISSN: 2347-6710

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International Journal of Innovative Research in SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN SCIENCE | ENGINEERING | TECHNOLOGY

Volume 11, Issue 6, June 2022

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER INDIA

Impact Factor: 8.118

9940 572 462

6381 907 438

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| e-ISSN: 2319-8753, p-ISSN: 2320-6710| <u>www.ijirset.com</u> | Impact Factor: 8.118|

||Volume 11, Issue 6, June 2022||

| DOI:10.15680/IJIRSET.2022.1106293|

Design and Stress Analysis Comparison of Two bogie Frames

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ABSTRACT: The frame of the bogie is the main part in a bogie which holds various other components in it. Bogie frame bears all the stresses and loads applied on a bogie while in motion and all the main forces including vibrations. In this projectLinke Hofmann Busch(LHB) or Fabric Italina de Automobil Torino(FIAT) bogieframe and CASNUB bogie framedesigned on solid-works. Both the designs are based on the criteria of impact load, jerk and extra load carrying capacity which in turn may provide better comfort and safety to the passengers. After comparing both the design it has been found that CASNUB bogies are safter than the FIAT bogies.

KEYWORDS:LHB, FIAT BogieCASNUB Bogie, Von-Mises Stress.

I. INTRODUCTION

A bogie consists of various other systems and form a complex frame with multiple degrees of freedom. Its motion is influenced by the geometry of the track, the suspension system, and the inertia of the component parts. It is required to make bogies safe for the passengers and also to take less damage if it collides somewhere. In layman's words, a bogie is an underframe or chassis which carry wheels and is attached to a vehicle; hence it serves as a modular sub-assembly of wheels &axles [1].

A bogic controls the wheels in the correct alignment fordynamic stability of trainwhile runningstraight or curving. At same time, it must also provide acceptable ride levels in the vehicle to which it is fitted, under a wide range track conditions.

Bogie Components

Bogies are very important in safe railway operations and in performing somefunctions. The bogies are the undercarriage of the railway vehicle whichsupports the car body and other necessary parts. In mechanical terms, a bogie is a chassis or framework carrying wheels, attached to a vehicle, thus serving as a modular subassembly of wheels and axles. The bogie has following components [3],

- a) Bogie frame
- b) Bogie transom
- c) Brake cylinder
- d) Primary suspension coil
- e) Motor suspension tube
- f) Gearbox
- g) Lifting Lug

h) Motor

- i) Neutral section switch Detector
- j) Secondary suspension air bag
- k) Wheel slide protection system lead to Axlebox
- 1) Loose leads for connection to carbody
- m) Shock absorber
- n) Axlebox cover



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Functions of Bogie Frame

Bogie has solid welded bogie frame made up of two longitudinalcomponents connected by two cross beams. The bogie frame is casted orfabricated [4].

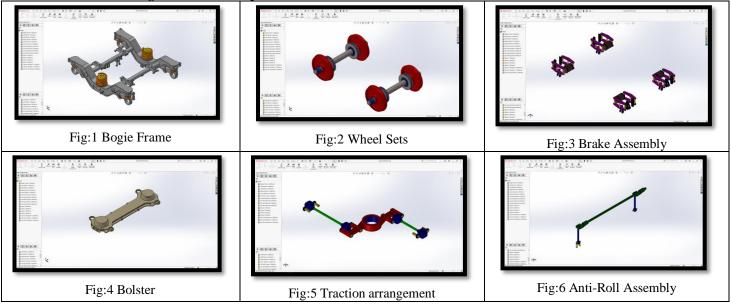
- Support railcar body firmly.
- Run stably on both straight and curved track.
- Ensure good ride comfort by absorbing vibration generated bytrack irregularities and minimizing impact of centrifugal forces when train runs on curves at high speed.
- Minimize generation of tract irregularities and rail abrasion.
- Bogie frame have sections for holding bolster, brakearrangement, axle box guide and many other parts whicharewelded to the frame.
- The main purpose of the bogie frame is to withstand and/ortransfer vertical loads of the superstructure withpayload, lateralforces caused due to negotiating the curves and interactionbetween rail and wheel and longitudinal force due to drafting of the coach by the engine.
- To have flexibility in the wheelbase, two bogies are provided percoach, which are pivoted at two points bymembers called Centrepivot[5].

II. RELATED WORK

Design and Modelling:

- 1. The FIAT type of bogie is adopted by the EUROFIMA design initially.
- 2. It is a Y-frame which is manufactured component by component and then fabricated and machined later.
- 3. It has 4 nested springs as primary suspension and 2 flexi coil suspension in place of two stage or secondary suspension.
- 4. Over the disc brake assembly, an axle is mounted
- 5. Shock absorbers are hydraulic type and are as per UIC stipulation
- 6. Each bogie has 4 primary dampers, 2 secondary vertical dampers, 1 secondary lateral and 2 yaw dampers.

STEP 1: Modelling of different components





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STEP 2:Assembly

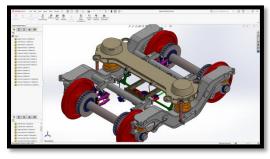
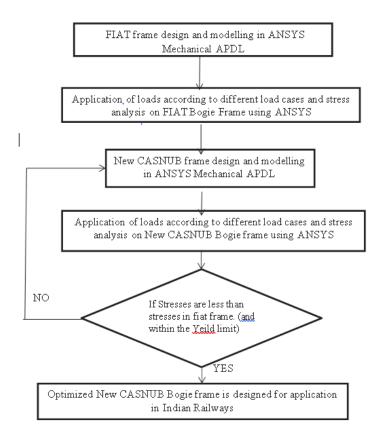


Fig:7 Assembled LHB Bogie Frame

III. METHODOLOGY

METHOD OF STRESS-ANALYSIS



STRESS-ANALYSIS

Load-Cases for Static Stress Analysis

Static stress investigation of a design is led to guarantee as far as possible to break down the exceptionally focused on zones inside that construction. This interaction is completed to decrease the odds of disappointment during the activity [6]. Construction is supposed to be inside the edge, or say, wellbeing limits, when ratio b/w the yield stress & the most extreme stress actuated anytime in the entire design, is multiple. Higher the worth, the more prominent the variable of security for the construction considered. In this strategy, 4 load cases are chosen for stress examination[1-2, 8].



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- Vertical Force Case
- Vertical & Transversal LoadCase
- Vertical transversal &Longitudinal force case
- Potential-Collision with Normal-Service Loads Case

TABLE: 1 RESULTS FROM STRESS-ANALYSIS OF A FIAT BOGIEFRAME

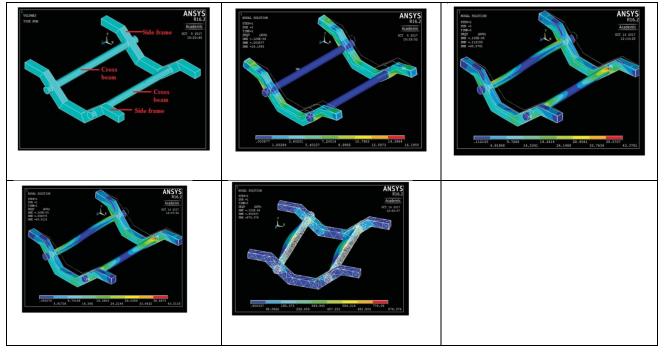
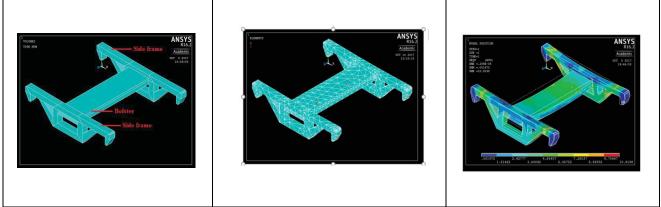


Table: 2 results from stress analysis of casnub bogieframe

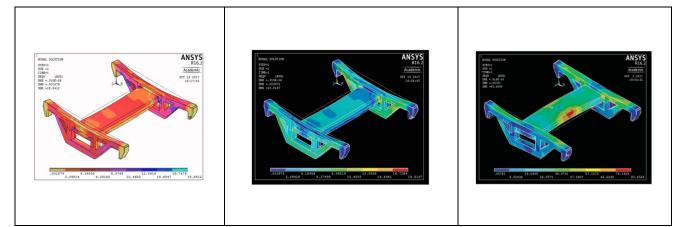




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FORCES CALCULATIONS VERTICAL FORCES(F_y)

$$F(y) = 1.4g \,\frac{M(v) - 2m^4}{2}$$

 F_Y - Vertical forces on one bogie M_v - M of bogie in the motion m^+ - mass of bogieframe g - acc due to the gravity

TRANSVERSAL FORCES

$$F(z) = 2 \times \left(10^4 + \frac{\left(M(v) + C(1)\right)g}{3n(a)n(b)}\right)$$

 F_Z -Transverse forces on one bogieframe M_v - M of bogie in motiong - acc due to gravity C_1 - Mass of driver n_a - No. of axles n_b - No. of bogie in a locoLONGITUDANAL FORCES

$$F(x) = 0.1 \times \left(\frac{M(v)g}{n(a)}\right)$$

 F_X - longitudinal force on one bogieframe M_v - M of bogie in motion g - acc dueto gravity n_a - No. of axle

FORCES ON a POTENTIAL COLLISION

Impact Force = $5g \times M(v)$

FORCE CALCULATIONS OF FIAT BOGIEFRAME

The calculations of forces in a bogieframe is simply done taking help from below mentioned values and abovementioned formulations,

M of the locomotive in motion $(M_v) = 52,500a \ Kg$ M of bogieframe $(m^+) = 6300 \ Kg$ M of the driver $C_1 = 85 \ Kg$



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No. of axles $n_a = 2$ Number of bogies $n_b = 2$ Acc dueto gravity $g = 9.81 m/s^2$ Vertical forces calculation

$$F(y) = 1.4g \frac{M(v) - 2m}{2}$$

$$F(y) = 1.4 \frac{(9.81)(52500 - 2(6300))}{2}$$

$$F(y) = 273993.3 \text{ N}$$

Transversal Force Calculation

$$F(z) = 2 \times \left(10^4 + \frac{(M(v) + C(1))g}{3n(a)n(b)}\right)$$
$$F(z) = 2 \times \left(10^4 + \frac{(52500 + 85)9.81}{3 \times 2 \times 2}\right)$$

F(z) = 105976.45 N Longitudinal Force Calculation

$$F(x) = 0.1 \times \left(\frac{M(v)g}{n(a)}\right)$$
$$F(x) = 0.1 \times \left(\frac{52500 \times 9.81}{2}\right)$$
$$F(x) = 25751.25 N$$

Impact Forces Calculations

The force that occurs because of jerks which induces an acceleration of 5g for bogieframe applicable at the centre of the gravity of the bogie[9].

Impact Force =
$$5g \times M(v)$$

Force Comparison

Table: 3 Force comparison of two bogie frames

	Forces Magnitude (KN)	
Force Type	FIAT BogieFrame	CASNUB BogieFrame
Vertical Forces	27.4	28.4
Transversal Forces	10. 6	10.6
Longitudinal forces	2.6	2.6
Impact Forces	257.5	257

IV. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS

Table: 4 Forces in fiat bogie frame

Force location on the frame	Directionofforce	LoadMagnitude[N]	
Side-frame	FYin-ve	68498. 325	
	FYin-ve	68498. 325	
Side frame(other)	FYin -ve	68498. 325	
	FYin-ve	68498. 325	
Forcelocation on the frame	Directionofforce	Load Magnitude [N]	
	FYin-ve	68498. 325	



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	FYin-ve	68498. 325	
Side-frame	FZin +ve	26494	
	FZin +ve	2649	
	FYin-ve	68498. 325	
Side frame(other)	FYin-ve	68498. 325	
Side frame(oner)	FZin -ve	26494	
	FZin +ve	26494	
Force location on the frame	Directionofforce	Load Magnitude [N]	
	FXin+ve	25751.25	
	FXin+ve	25751.25	
Side-frame	FYin-ve	68498. 325	
	FYin-ve	68498. 325	
	FZin +ve	26494	
	FZin +ve	26494	
	FXin-ve	25751.25	
	FXin-ve	25751.25	
Side frame(other)	FYin-ve	68498. 325	
	FYin-ve	68498. 325	
	FZin +ve	26494	
	FZin +ve	26494	

TABLE: 5 FORCE IN CANSUB BOGIE FRAME

Force location in the bogie frame	Directionofforce	Load Magnitude[N]	
	FYin-ve	142490.25	
Bolster	FYin-ve	142490.25	
Force location in the bogie frame	Directionofforce Load Magnitude[A		
	FYin-ve	142490.25	
	FYin-ve	142490.25	
Bolster	FZin +ve	52988. 2375	
	FZin +ve	52988. 2375	
Force location on the frame	Directionofforce	Load Magnitude [N]	
	FYin-ve	142490.25	
	FYin-ve	142490.25	
Delite	FZin +ve	52988. 2375	
Bolster	FZin +ve	52988. 2375	
	FXin+ve	25751. 25	
Sideframe	FXin +ve	25751.25	
	FXin-ve	25751.25	
Sideframe(other)	FXin-ve	25751.25	



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RESULTS

Table: 6 Results from the comparison of stress analysis of the two bogie frames

Load case (Forces applied on the	Max Von-Mises Stress Values(N/mm ²)		%Decreasein stresses induced
bogie frame)	FIAT bogie frame	New CASNUBBogieframe	1
Vertical load-case	16. 1955	10. 9198	32. 58
Vertical & transversal load-	43. 3781	18.8412	56. 57
case			
Vertical,transverse&			
longitudinal load case	43. 5118	18.8167	56.75
Potential-collision with normal	876. 376	85. 6569	90.23
service-load			

v. CONCLUSION

- The new CASNUB bogieframe is more reliable as the stresses and the forces induced in it is much lesser than thestresses induced in FIAT bogieframe.
- As we see in the results that stresses induced while collision taken into consideration is way higher and due to this FIAT bogies cannot be considered as safe for passengers.
- New CASNUB bogieframe easily bears huge impact forces as seen in the results the stresses induced is much lesser.
- While considering Potential-collision with normal service-load case, the stresses induced in the CASNUB bogieframe is 90.23% lesser than in FIAT bogieframe.

Hence, CASNUB bogieframe helps in increased energy efficiency.

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