

Experimental study on vibration source characterization from wheel–rail impacts in urban rapid rail transit turnouts

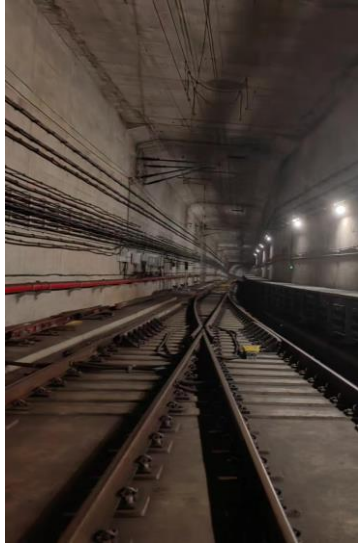
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Urban rapid rail transit turnouts



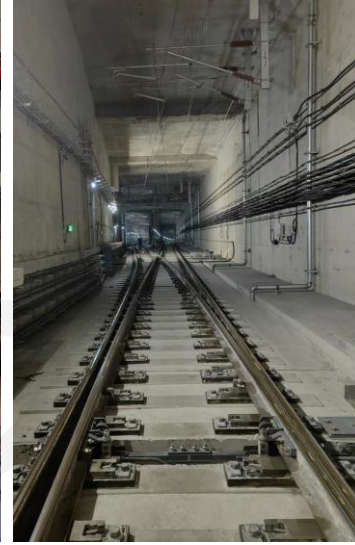
Turnout A



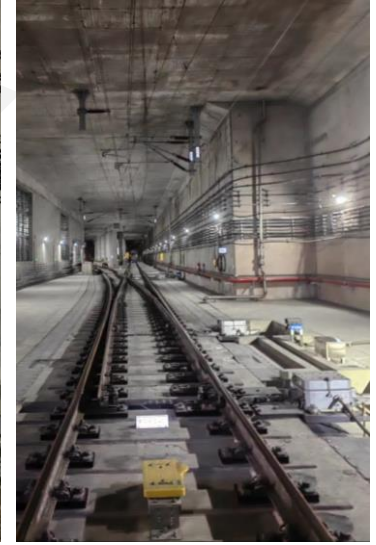
Turnout B



Turnout C



Turnout D



Turnout E

No. 9	No. 9	No. 12	No. 12	No. 12
Fixed frog	Fixed frog	Fixed frog	Movable-point frog	Movable-point frog
Ordinary	Damping fastener	Floating slab	Ordinary	Floating slab
$V=(84 \rightarrow 58)$ km/h	$V=100$ km/h	$V=100$ km/h	$V=150$ km/h	$V=150$ km/h
8-car Type A trains	8-car Type A trains	8-car Type A trains	4-car Type A trains	4-car Type A trains

Field tests with operational trains measured vibrations at turnout rails and tunnel walls.

Conclusions

- At speeds >100 km/h, leading and trailing cars induce strong low-frequency (0–20 Hz) vibrations at turnouts

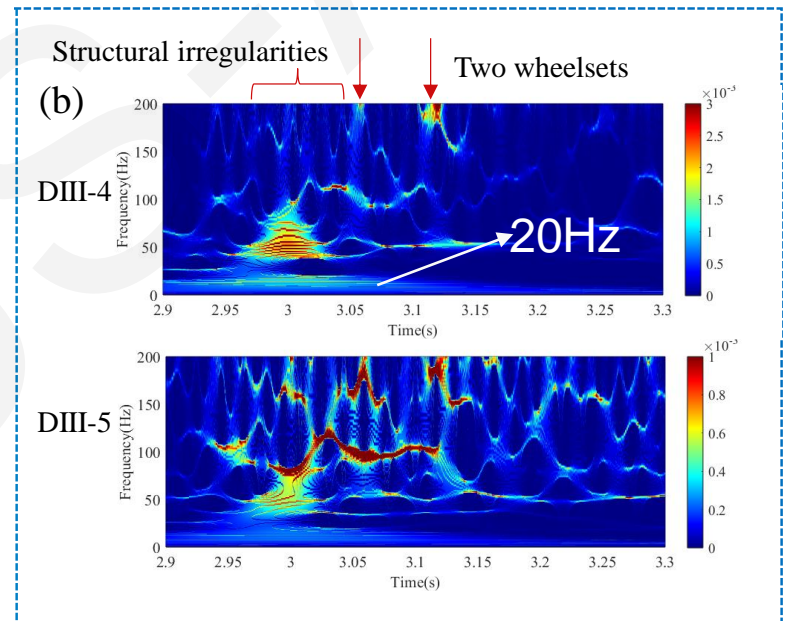
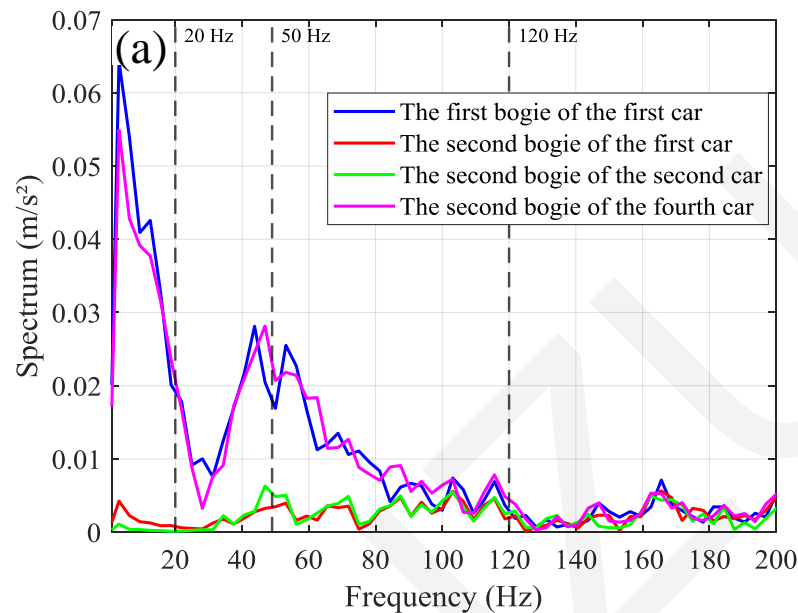


Fig. 1. (a) Acceleration spectra of different cars; (b) Time–frequency results of tunnel wall vibrations.

Conclusions

- At speeds >100 km/h, vibration levels induced by different cars at turnouts can vary by up to 50 dB

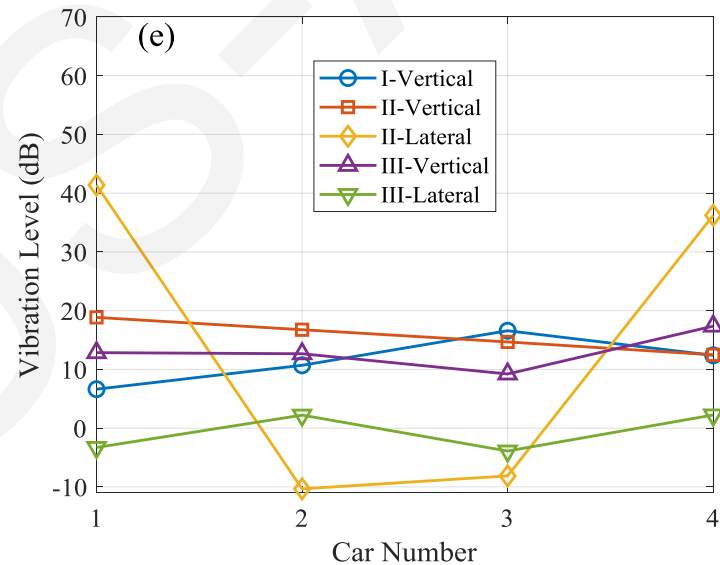
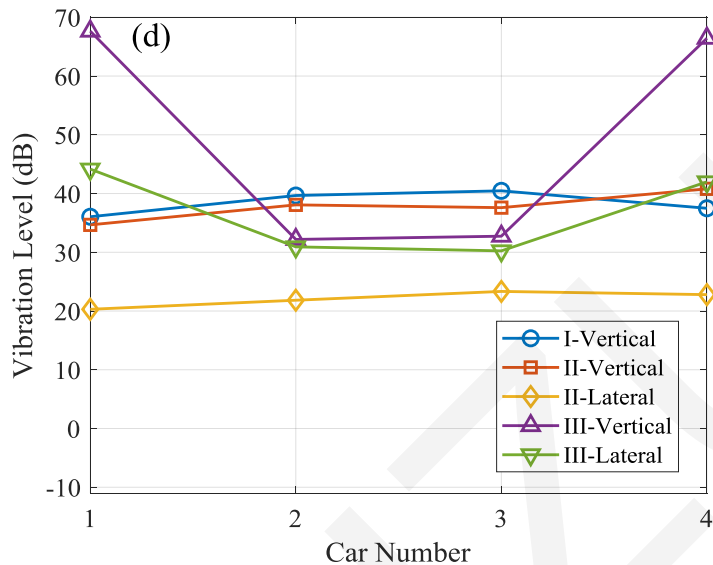


Fig. 2. Vibration levels on the tunnel wall caused by different carriages passing through the turnout, where (d)-(e) represent turnouts D-E respectively.

Conclusions

■ The low-frequency energy is stronger at the beginning and end of the load transfer, rather than in the middle

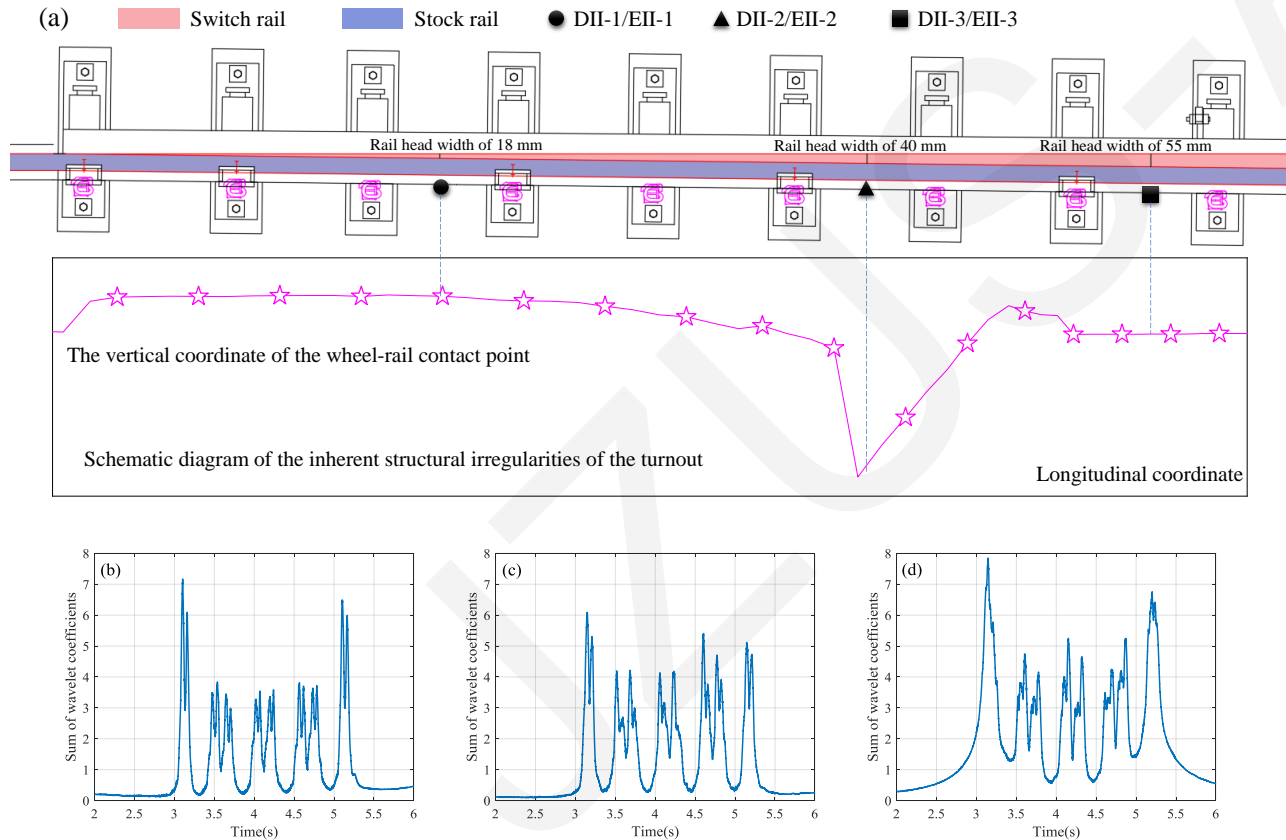
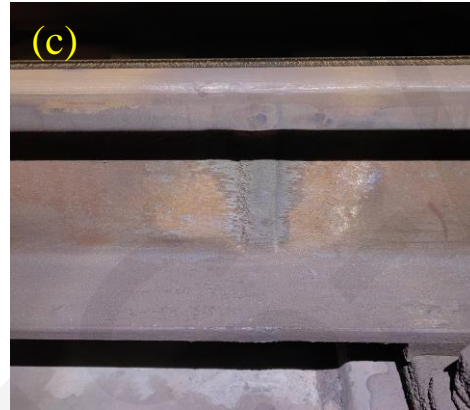


Fig. 3. Low-frequency vibration energy before, during, and after wheel-load transfer.

Vibration control in the turnout area should consider the entire wheel load transition process.

Insights

Experiments suggest using welded joints and movable-point frogs to reduce turnout vibrations, with focus on controlling <20 Hz vibrations at speeds >100 km/h.



Welded joints



Movable-point frogs



Future vibration mitigation