

## Finite Element Analysis of CRTS III Slab Track Model

### Ali Awaludin

Assoc. Prof. Dr

Universitas Gadjah Mada

Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
[ali.awaludin@ugm.ac.id](mailto:ali.awaludin@ugm.ac.id)

Ali Awaludin earned his PhD from Hokkaido University, and is recently working in subjects of sustainable structures and construction materials.

### Iman Satyarno

Prof. Dr

Universitas Gadjah Mada

Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
[imansatyarno@ugm.ac.id](mailto:imansatyarno@ugm.ac.id)

Iman Satyarno earned his PhD from University of Centerbury, recently is working in subjects of building materials technology and earthquake.

### Muchtar Sufaat

M.Eng

Universitas Gadjah Mada

Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
[muchtarsufaat@gmail.com](mailto:muchtarsufaat@gmail.com)

After completing his master study, Muchtar Sufaat in now working at highway construction and maintenance division of East Java Province.

### Akhmad Aminullah

Dr

Universitas Gadjah Mada

Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
[akhmadaminullah@ugm.ac.id](mailto:akhmadaminullah@ugm.ac.id)

Akhmad Aminullah earned his PhD from Inha University, and is currently working in subjects of bridge design and maintenance.

### Mukhlis Sunarso

M.Eng

Wijaya Karya Beton

Jakarta, Indonesia  
[mukhlis@wika-beton.co.id](mailto:mukhlis@wika-beton.co.id)

Mukhlis Sunarso earned his master degree from ITB and is now working in subjects of prestressed concrete structures and concrete materials.

### Guntara Muria Adityawarman

M.Eng

Wijaya Karya Beton

Jakarta, Indonesia  
[guntara@wika-beton.co.id](mailto:guntara@wika-beton.co.id)

G M Adityawarman earned his master degree from UGM and is now working in subjects of precast and prestressed concrete structures.

**Contact:** [ali.awaludin@ugm.ac.id](mailto:ali.awaludin@ugm.ac.id)

## 1 Abstract

This paper presented an evaluation of mechanical properties of ballastless track system using finite element model developed in ABAQUS. CRTS III ballastless track model composed of steel rails, fasteners, prefabricated concrete slabs, intermediate and base layers, was chosen. The track model has a length of 16.8 m in longitudinal direction and the computation was limited to static analysis and linear-elastic material stress-strain relation. In this numerical analysis, steel rails were modeled as beam elements, fasteners were modeled as spring connectors, and prefabricated slabs, intermediate layer as well as base layer were modeled as 3D solid elements. Soil support was represented as elastic foundation throughout the length of the track model. Contact condition between track components was facilitated through surface contact elements having frictionless type. Load model LM-71 suggested by EN 1991-2 was applied to the track model through a load factor ( $k_1$ ) and soil elastic foundation coefficient ( $k_s$ ) varied from 0.01 N/mm<sup>3</sup> to 0.06 N/mm<sup>3</sup>. Initially, patch test analysis to ensure convergence of the numerical solution were conducted, as well as performing simple analysis using one point load acting on the track model to compare the numerical results with the calculation given by Zimmermann and Westergaard methods provided by EN 16432-2 (2017). The numerical results indicated that the axial fastener force and flexural stress steel rail has a linear function with respect to  $k_1$ , while the deflection of steel rail, flexural stress of prefabricated concrete slab, intermediate layer and base layer is best described by  $\alpha(k_s)^\beta k_1$  where  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are constants. As minimum subgrade modulus stiffness required by EN 16432-1 (2017) equal to 60 N/mm<sup>2</sup>, which is equivalent to subgrade modulus reaction  $k_s$  of 0.0153 N/mm<sup>3</sup>, load factor  $k_1$  equals to 1.28 will yield steel rail deflection of 6 mm, the allowable value suggested by American Railway Engineering and Maintenance-of-way Association.

**Keywords:** CRTS III ballastless track, load model 71, subgrade modulus reaction, finite element analysis, railway.