

# We are IntechOpen, the world's leading publisher of Open Access books Built by scientists, for scientists

6,900

Open access books available

186,000

International authors and editors

200M

Downloads

Our authors are among the

154

Countries delivered to

TOP 1%

most cited scientists

12.2%

Contributors from top 500 universities



WEB OF SCIENCE™

Selection of our books indexed in the Book Citation Index  
in Web of Science™ Core Collection (BKCI)

Interested in publishing with us?  
Contact [book.department@intechopen.com](mailto:book.department@intechopen.com)

Numbers displayed above are based on latest data collected.  
For more information visit [www.intechopen.com](http://www.intechopen.com)



# Introductory Chapter: High-Speed Railways (HSR)

Hamid Yaghoubi

## 1. High-speed railways

High-speed railways (HSR) are defined as an intercity passenger transportation system that is time-competitive with air and/or auto on a door-to-door basis. The main reason for considering the implementation of rapid transportation systems is higher speed, which can easily equate to shorter travel time. The rapid expansion of transportation industries worldwide, including railways, and the never-ending desire to reduce travel time have highlighted the need to resort to the advanced transit systems. Conventional railway systems have been modified to make them travel at much higher speeds. People have always demanded reduction in travel time for many good reasons such as trade, leisure, etc. This has forced rapid expansion of transportation industries worldwide, including railways. Consequently, high-speed transit systems have been introduced in many countries. These systems are manufactured based on advanced engineering methods and technologies. Rapid transit systems must fulfill the major elements of the transport politics. The main aims consist in the increase of speed in the transportation corridors, flexibility, environmental acceptance, ride comfort, stresses (noise, pollutions, and vibrations), etc. Mobility and transportation infrastructure guarantee a high grade of freedom and quality for the citizens, for their work, and leisure time. Infrastructure is an important location factor in the regional and global sense. It strongly influences the development of the society and the growth of the national economies. The mobility of individuals is impossible without an equivalent volume of traffic and

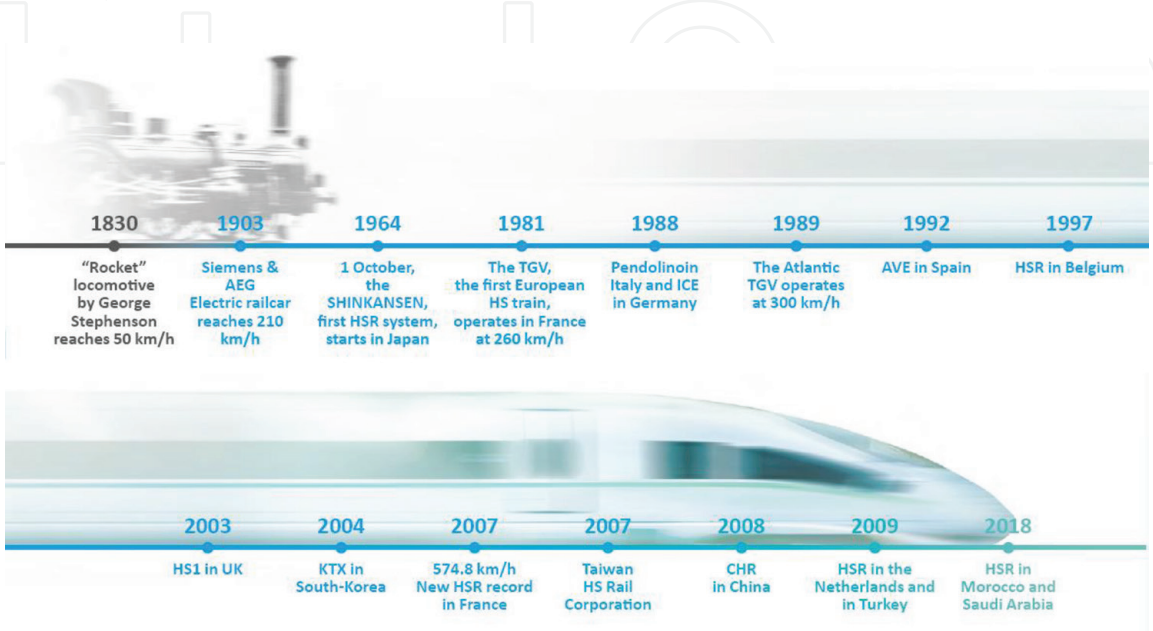


Figure 1.  
History of high-speed rail (HSR).

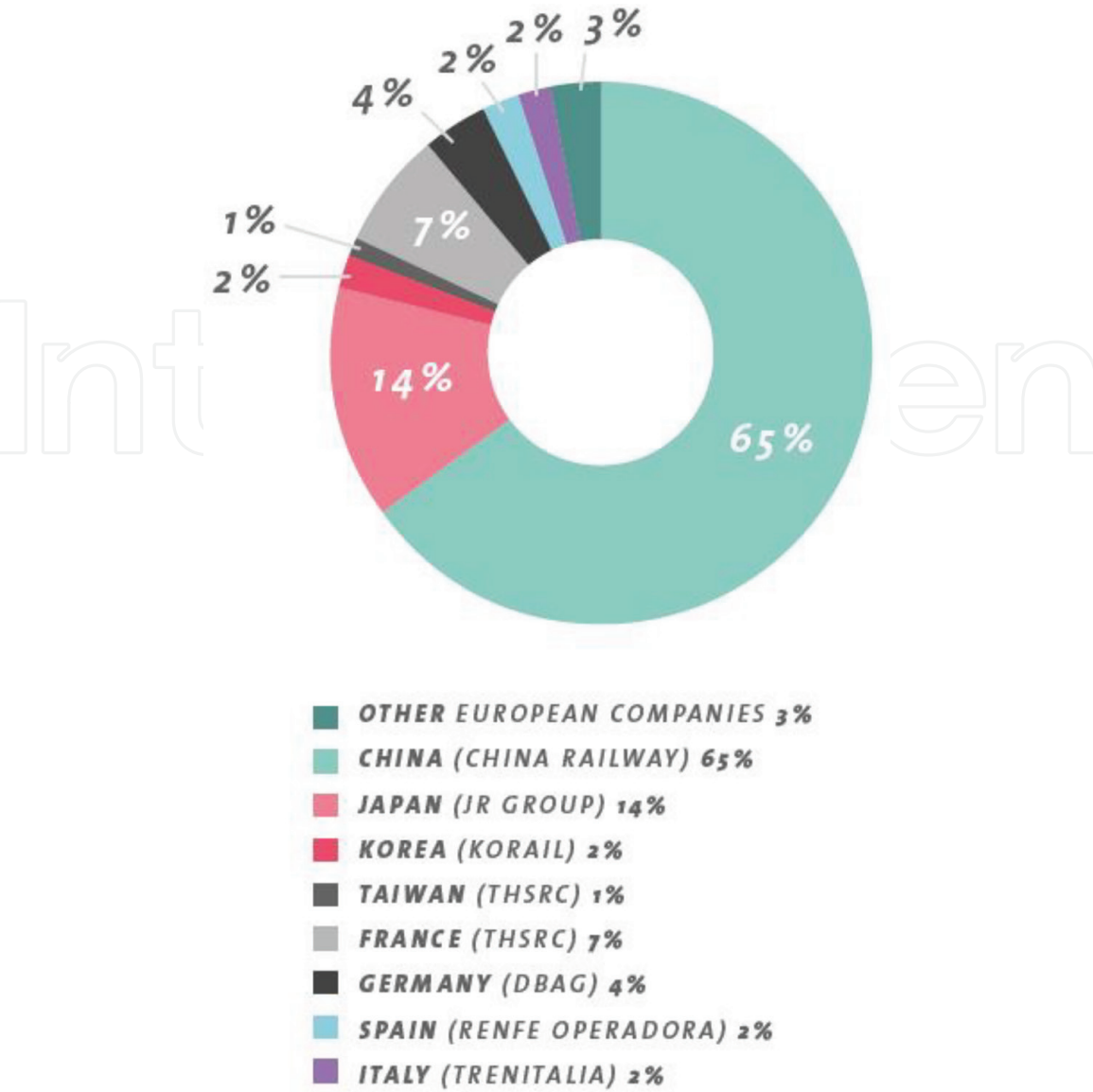
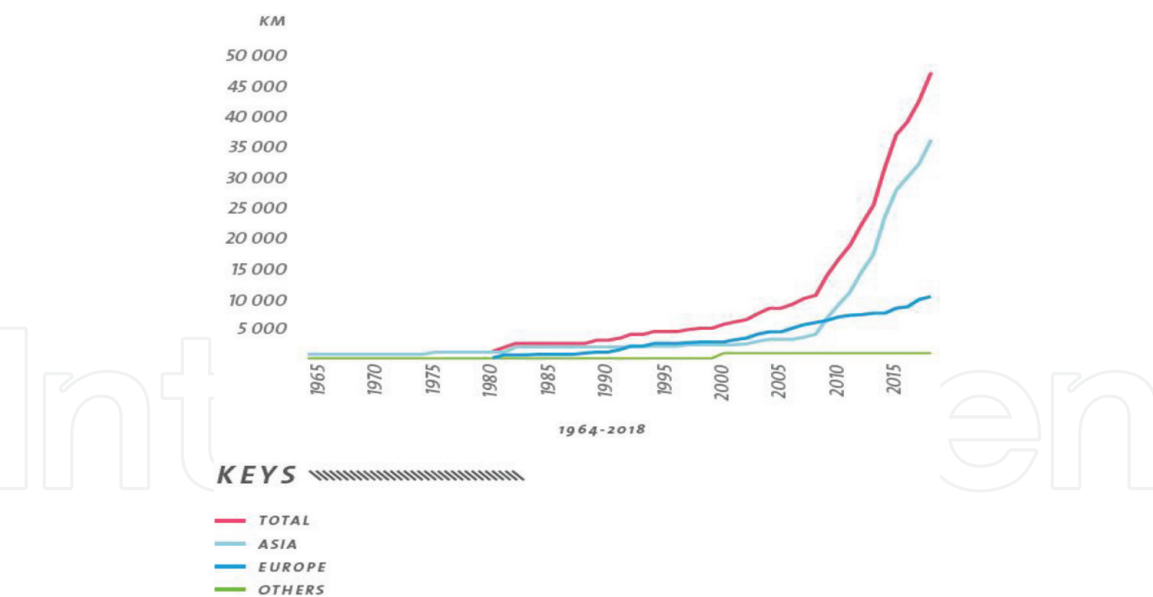


Figure 2.  
HSR market shares in 2016 (PASSENGERS.KILOMETER).



Figure 3.  
High-speed rail network.



**Figure 4.**  
*High-speed rail network length.*

transportation infrastructure. Urban developments lead to a considerable increase of the road and an increase of stresses for the people and environment. The public transportation policy must be faced up to this challenge and act appropriately in time. A major vision is the development of HSR, which can relocate certain parts of the road and air traffic to these systems and to enhance growth of congested urban areas and coalescence of the area. Examples of HSR include the French Train à Grand Vitesse (TGV), the Japanese Shinkansen, the German Intercity Express (ICE), the Spanish AVE, etc. [1–17] (**Figures 1–4**).

### Acknowledgements


This work was performed by Iran Maglev Technology (IMT).

### Author details

Hamid Yaghoubi  
Iran Maglev Technology (IMT), Tehran, Iran

\*Address all correspondence to: [info@maglev.ir](mailto:info@maglev.ir)

### IntechOpen

© 2019 The Author(s). Licensee IntechOpen. This chapter is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited. 

## References

- [1] Iran Maglev Technology (IMT), Tehran, Iran. 2008. Available from: [www.maglev.ir](http://www.maglev.ir)
- [2] Yaghoubi H. Magnetically Levitated Trains, Maglev. Tehran, Iran: Pooyan Farnegar Publisher; 2008. ISBN: 978-600-5085-05-1
- [3] Yaghoubi H, Sadat HM. Mechanical assessment of maglev vehicle—A proposal for implementing maglev trains in Iran. In: The ASME 10th Biennial Conference on Engineering Systems Design and Analysis (ESDA), Vol. 2. Yeditepe University, Istanbul, Turkey; 2010. pp. 299-306. ISBN: 978-0-7918-4916-3
- [4] Yaghoubi H, Ziari H. Assessment of structural analysis and design principles for maglev guideway: A case-study for implementing low-speed maglev systems in Iran. In: The 1st International Conference on Railway Engineering, High-Speed Railway, Heavy Haul Railway and Urban Rail Transit. Beijing Jiaotong University, Beijing, China: China Railway Publishing House; 2010. pp. 15-23. ISBN: 978-7-113-11751-1
- [5] Behbahani H, Yaghoubi H. Procedures for safety and risk assessment of maglev systems: A case-study for long-distance and high-speed maglev project in Mashhad-Tehran route. In: The 1st International Conference on Railway Engineering, High-speed Railway, Heavy Haul Railway and Urban Rail Transit. Beijing Jiaotong University, Beijing, China: China Railway Publishing House; 2010. pp. 73-83. ISBN: 978-7-113-11751-1
- [6] Yaghoubi H. The most important advantages of magnetically levitated trains. Towards Sustainable Transportation Systems. In: Proceedings of the 11th International Conference of Chinese Transportation Professionals (ICCTP2011). Nanjing, China: American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) Publisher; 2011. pp. 3974-3986. ISBN: 978-0-7844-1186-5
- [7] Yaghoubi H, Ziari H. Development of a maglev vehicle/guideway system interaction model and comparison of the guideway structural analysis with railway bridge structures. ASCE, Journal of Transportation Engineering. 2011;137(2):140-154
- [8] Yaghoubi H, Barazi N, Kahkeshan K, Zare A, Ghazanfari H. Technical comparison of maglev and rail rapid transit systems. In: The 21st International Conference on Magnetically Levitated Systems and Linear Drives (MAGLEV 2011). Daejeon Convention Center, Daejeon, Korea; 2011
- [9] Yaghoubi H, Rezvani MA. Development of maglev guideway loading model. ASCE, Journal of Transportation Engineering. 2011;137(3):201-213
- [10] Behbahani H, Yaghoubi H, Rezvani MA. Development of technical and economical models for widespread application of magnetic levitation system in public transport. International Journal of Civil Engineering (IJCE). 2012;10(1):13-24
- [11] Yaghoubi H, Barazi N, Aoliaei MR. Chapter 6: Maglev. Infrastructure Design, Signalling and Security in Railway. University Campus STeP Ri. Rijeka, Croatia: InTech; 2012. pp. 123-176. ISBN: 978-953-51-0448-3
- [12] Yaghoubi H. Practical Applications of Magnetic Levitation Technology. Final Report. Iran Maglev Technology (IMT), Tehran, Iran. 2012. Available from: [http://www.maglev.ir/eng/documents/reports/IMT\\_R\\_22.pdf](http://www.maglev.ir/eng/documents/reports/IMT_R_22.pdf)

[13] Yaghoubi H, Keymanesh MR.  
Design and evaluation criteria for  
stations of magnetically levitated trains.  
Journal of Civil Engineering and Science  
(JCES), World Academic Publishing  
(WAP), Hong Kong. 2013;2(2):72-84.  
ISSN: 2227-4634 (Print). ISSN: 2227-  
4626 (online)

[14] Yaghoubi H. The most  
important maglev applications.  
Journal of Engineering, Hindawi  
Publishing Corporation, New York,  
USA. 2013;2013:537986. DOI:  
10.1155/2013/537986. 19p. ISSN: 2314-  
4912 (Print). ISSN: 2314-4904(Online)

[15] Yaghoubi H. Application of  
magnetic levitation technology in  
personal transportation vehicles.  
Current Advances in Civil Engineering  
(CACE), American V-King Scientific  
Publishing, New York, USA.  
2013;1(1):7-11

[16] Yaghoubi H. Urban Transport  
Systems. University Campus STeP Ri.  
Rijeka, Croatia: InTech Publisher; 2017.  
DOI: 10.5772/62814. ISBN: 978-953-51-  
2873-1 (Print). ISBN: 978-953-51-2874-8

[17] Leboeuf M. High Speed Rail,  
Fast Track to Sustainable Mobility.  
Publication UIC Passenger Department;  
2018. High Speed Rail Brochure,  
International Union of Railways (UIC)