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Railway applications — Electromagnetic compatibility

Part 3-1: Rolling stock — Train and complete vehicle



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The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee GEL/9, Railway Electrotechnical Applications.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Foreword

This document (EN 50121-3-1:2015) has been prepared by CLC/TC 9X: "Electrical and electronic applications for railways".

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which this document has to be (dop) 2016-01-05 implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement
- latest date by which the national standards (dow) 2018-01-05 conflicting with this document have to be withdrawn

This document supersedes EN 50121-3-1:2006.

EN 50121-3-1:2015 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 50121-3-1:2006:

- clarification of scope (Clause 1);
- set dated normative references (Clause 2);
- clarification of definition (Clause 3);
- clarification of applicability (Clause 4);
- clarification of interference on outside party telecommunication lines (6.2), psophometric current (Annex A) and adding an example of a national rule (Annex C)
- moving emission values for radiated H-field in the frequency range 9 kHz to 150 kHz into new Annex C due to the fact that:
 - there are very few outside world victims (e.g. radio services),
 - the radiated emission measured at 10m is not representative to the compatibility with internal railway apparatus,
 - the EMC with other railway apparatus in this frequency range is covered in other
 - procedures and standards like EN 50238 series,
 - there is low reproduceability

This European Standard is to be read in conjunction with EN 50121-1.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC [and/or CEN] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CENELEC by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For the relationship with EU Directive(s) see informative Annex ZZ, which is an integral part of this document.

title "Railway applications - Electromagnetic compatibility". The series consists of:

- Part 1: General
- Part 2: Emission of the whole railway system to the outside world
- Part 3-1: Rolling stock Train and complete vehicle
- Part 3-2: Rolling stock Apparatus
- Part 4: Emission and immunity of the signalling and telecommunications apparatus
- Part 5: Emission and immunity of fixed power supply installations and apparatus

Introduction

High powered electronic equipment, together with low power microcontrollers and other electronic devices, is being installed on trains in great numbers. Electromagnetic compatibility has therefore become a critical issue for the design of train-related apparatus as well as of the train as a whole.

This Product Standard for rolling stock sets limits for electromagnetic emission and immunity in order to ensure a well functioning system within its intended environment.

Immunity limits are not given for the complete vehicle. Part 3-2 of this standard defines requirements for the apparatus installed in the rolling stock, since it is impractical to test the complete unit. An EMC plan includes equipment covered by this standard.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the emission and immunity requirements for all types of rolling stock. It covers traction stock, hauled stock and trainsets including urban vehicles for use in city streets.

The frequency range considered is from 0 Hz (d.c.) to 400 GHz. No measurements need to be performed at frequencies where no requirement is specified.

The scope of this part of the standard ends at the interface of the rolling stock with its respective energy inputs and outputs. In the case of locomotives, trainsets, trams etc., this is the current collector (pantograph, shoe gear). In the case of hauled stock, this is the a.c. or d.c. auxiliary power connector. However, since the current collector is part of the traction stock, it is not entirely possible to exclude the effects of this interface with the power supply line. The slow moving test has been designed to minimize these effects.

This European standard specifies the emission limits of the rolling stock to the outside world.

There may be additional compatibility requirements within the railway system identified in the EMC plan (e.g. as specified in EN 50238).

Basically, all apparatus to be integrated into a vehicle shall meet the requirements of Part 3-2 of this standard. In exceptional cases, where apparatus meets another EMC Standard, but full compliance with Part 3-2 is not demonstrated, EMC shall be ensured by adequate integration measures of the apparatus into the vehicle system and/or by an appropriate EMC analysis and test which justifies deviating from Part 3-2.

The electromagnetic interference concerning the railway system as a whole is dealt with in EN 50121-2.

These specific provisions are to be used in conjunction with the general provisions in EN 50121-1.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies

EN 50121-1:2015, Railway applications - Electromagnetic compatibility - Part 1: General

EN 50121-2:2015, Railway applications - Electromagnetic compatibility - Part 2: Emission of the whole railway system to the outside world

EN 55016-1-1:2010, Specification for radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus and methods - Part 1-1: Radio disturbance and immunity measuring apparatus - Measuring apparatus (CISPR 16-1-1: 2010)

EN 50238:2003, Railway applications - Compatibility between rolling stock and train detection systems