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Railway applications – Track – Track geometry quality – Part 6: Characterisation of track geometry quality

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 13848-6

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

March 2014

ICS 93.100

English Version

Railway applications - Track - Track geometry quality - Part 6: Characterisation of track geometry quality

Applications ferroviaires - Voie - Qualité géométrique de la voie - Partie 6: Caractérisation de la qualité géométrique de la voie

Bahnanwendungen - Oberbau - Qualität der Gleisgeometrie - Teil 6: Charakterisierung der geometrischen Gleislagequalität

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 February 2014.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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Contents		Page
Foreword.....		4
1 Scope		5
2 Normative references		5
3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviations		5
3.1 Terms and definitions		5
3.2 Symbols and abbreviations		5
4 Basic principles		6
4.1 Introduction		6
4.2 Transparency		6
4.3 Complexity.....		7
4.4 Track-vehicle interaction		7
5 Assessment of track geometry quality: state-of-the-art.....		7
5.1 General.....		7
5.2 Standard deviation (<i>SD</i>).....		7
5.3 Isolated defects.....		8
5.4 Combination of various parameters		8
5.4.1 Combined standard deviation (<i>CoSD</i>).....		8
5.4.2 Standard deviation of the combinations of parameters		9
5.4.3 Point mass acceleration method (<i>PMA</i>).....		10
5.5 Methods based on vehicle response.....		10
5.5.1 Use of theoretical model		10
5.5.2 Use of direct measurement.....		11
5.6 Power Spectral Density (<i>PSD</i>).....		11
6 Levels of aggregation and calculation methods		12
7 Classes of track geometry quality		12
7.1 General.....		12
7.2 Description of track quality classes (<i>TQC</i>).....		13
7.3 Values of track quality classes.....		14
7.4 Assignment of <i>TQCs</i>		15
7.5 Possible application of <i>TQCs</i>		15
Annex A (informative) Point mass acceleration method (<i>PMA</i>)		17
A.1 Introduction		17
A.2 Description of the <i>PMA</i> model.....		17
A.3 Calculation of the <i>PMA</i> -assessment figure.....		17
A.4 Features of the <i>PMA</i> method		18
Annex B (informative) Vehicle Response Analysis methods (<i>VRA</i>)		19
B.1 Introduction		19
B.2 Determination of the assessment functions.....		19
B.3 Application of the assessment functions		21
B.4 Features of <i>VRA</i> methods.....		23
Annex C (normative) Method for calculating reference <i>TQIs</i> (<i>TQI_{ref}</i>)		24
C.1 Introduction		24
C.2 Description of the reference method.....		24

Annex D (informative) Method of classification of alternative <i>TQI</i> using the <i>TQCs</i>	26
D.1 Introduction.....	26
D.2 Description of the conversion method	26
Bibliography.....	28

Foreword

This document (EN 13848-6:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 256 "Railway applications", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2014.

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

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association.

This European Standard is one of the series EN 13848 "*Railway applications – Track – Track geometry quality*" as listed below:

- *Part 1: Characterisation of track geometry*
- *Part 2: Measuring systems – Track recording vehicles*
- *Part 3: Measuring systems – Track construction and maintenance machines*
- *Part 4: Measuring systems – Manual and lightweight devices*
- *Part 5: Geometric quality levels – Plain line*
- *Part 6: Characterisation of track geometry quality*

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1 Scope

This European Standard characterizes the quality of track geometry based on parameters defined in EN 13848-1 and specifies the different track geometry classes which should be considered.

This European Standard covers the following topics:

- description of track geometry quality;
- classification of track quality according to track geometry parameters;
- considerations on how this classification can be used;
- this European Standard applies to high-speed and conventional lines of 1 435 mm and wider gauge;
- this European Standard forms an integral part of EN 13848 series.

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 13848-1, *Railway applications - Track - Track geometry quality - Part 1: Characterisation of track geometry*

3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1.1

re-colouring

algorithm which modifies the spectral content of a signal aimed to compensate or apply the characteristics of a specific measuring system

Note 1 to entry: The re-colouring is used in EN 13848 series to convert a chord measurement signal into a *D1* or *D2* measurement signal.

3.1.2

track quality class (TQC)

characterization of track geometry quality as a function of speed and expressed as a range of TQIs

3.1.3

track quality index (TQI)

value that characterises track geometry quality of a track section based on parameters and measuring methods compliant with EN 13848 series

3.2 Symbols and abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the following symbols and abbreviations apply.

Table 1 — Symbols and abbreviations

Symbol	Designation	Unit
<i>AL</i>	Alignment	mm
<i>ATQI</i>	Alternative Track Quality Index	
<i>CL</i>	Cross level	mm
<i>CoSD</i>	Combined standard deviation	mm
<i>D1</i>	Wavelength range $3\text{ m} < \lambda \leq 25\text{ m}$	m
<i>D2</i>	Wavelength range $25\text{ m} < \lambda \leq 70\text{ m}$	m
<i>D3</i>	Wavelength range $70\text{ m} < \lambda \leq 150\text{ m}$ for longitudinal level Wavelength range $70\text{ m} < \lambda \leq 200\text{ m}$ for alignment	m
λ	Wavelength	m
<i>G</i>	Track gauge	mm
<i>LL</i>	Longitudinal level	mm
<i>MBS</i>	Multi Body System	
<i>NTQI</i>	National Track Quality Index	
<i>PMA</i>	Point Mass Acceleration (method)	
<i>PSD</i>	Power Spectral Density	$\text{m}^2/(1/\text{m})$
<i>SD</i>	Standard deviation	mm
<i>SD_{LL}</i>	Standard deviation longitudinal level	mm
<i>SD_{AL}</i>	Standard deviation alignment	mm
<i>TQI</i>	Track Quality Index	
<i>TQI_{ref}</i>	Reference Track Quality Index	
<i>TQC</i>	Track Quality Class	
<i>V</i>	Speed	km/h
<i>VRA</i>	Vehicle Response Analysis (method)	

NOTE In this European Standard, *AL* stands for “alignment” and is not to be confused with *AL* standing for “alert limit” as defined in EN 13848–5:2008+A1:2010.

4 Basic principles

4.1 Introduction

It is necessary to standardize the way that track geometry quality is assessed in order to permit safe and cost-effective railway traffic by focusing on the functional requirements of both track and vehicle.

Basic parameters for track geometry quality assessment

As track geometry measurement, vehicles present their outputs in accordance with the parameters specified in EN 13848-1, any standardized assessment method shall be based on these parameters.

4.2 Transparency

Any algorithm for track geometry quality assessment complying with this standard shall be fully documented, reproducible and available in the public domain.

4.3 Complexity

Track geometry quality should be assessed by as few *TQ/s* as possible and the algorithm should be understandable by the user.

4.4 Track-vehicle interaction

Track quality assessment should reflect the principles of track-vehicle interaction. For example, the track geometry defects of the same amplitude but different wavelengths lead to different vehicle responses and the required wavelength range will be different depending on the track-vehicle interaction parameters to be assessed.

5 Assessment of track geometry quality: state-of-the-art

5.1 General

Track geometry quality can be characterized by various *TQ/s* according to the level of aggregation they are used for. The *TQ/s* described in the following sub-clauses are used by at least one of the European Railway Networks. They represent the current state-of-the-art of description of track geometry quality.

5.2 Standard deviation (*SD*)

The standard deviation is one of the most commonly used *TQ/s* by European Railway Networks. It represents the dispersion of a signal over a given track section, in relation to the mean value of this signal over the considered section.

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{N-1}}$$

where

N is the number of values in the sample;

x_i is the current value of a signal;

\bar{x} is the mean value of a signal;

SD is the standard deviation.

NOTE 1 Standard deviation is linked to the energy of the signal in a given wavelength range $[\lambda 1, \lambda 2]$ according to the following relationship: $SD^2 = 2 \int_{\lambda 1}^{\lambda 2} S_{xx}(\nu) d\nu$, where S_{xx} is the *PSD* described in 5.6 below.

SD is commonly calculated for the following parameters:

— Longitudinal level *D1*;

— Alignment *D1*.

It is also calculated for other parameters such as:

— Twist;

— Track gauge;

— Cross level;