

# TSI revision 2022

## Digital Rail and Green Freight

### Annex 2- TSI ENE

Based on the Commission Regulation (EU) No 1301/2014

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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<p>↓ 776/2019 Art. 3.6 and Annex III.1</p>
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### 1.1. Technical Scope

This TSI concerns the energy subsystem and part of the maintenance subsystem of the Union rail system in accordance with Article 1 of Directive (EU) 2016/797.

The energy and the maintenance subsystems are defined respectively in points 2.2 and 2.8 of Annex II to Directive (EU) 2016/797.

The technical scope of this TSI is further defined in Article 2 of this Regulation.

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<p>↓ 1301/2014</p>
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### 1.2. Geographical scope

The geographical scope of this TSI is defined in Article 2(4) of this Regulation.

### 1.3. Content of this TSI

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<p>↓ 776/2019 Art. 3.6 and Annex III.2</p>
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- (1) In accordance with Article 4(3) of Directive (EU) 2016/797, this TSI:
- (a) indicates its intended scope (~~section~~ [chapter 2](#));
  - (b) lays down essential requirements for the energy and part of the maintenance subsystems (~~section~~ [chapter 3](#));
  - (c) establishes the functional and technical specifications to be met by the energy and part of the maintenance subsystems and its interfaces vis-à-vis other subsystems (~~section~~ [chapter 4](#));
  - (d) specifies the interoperability constituents and interfaces which must be covered by European specifications, including European standards, which are necessary to achieve interoperability within the Union rail system (~~section~~ [chapter 5](#));
  - (e) states, in each case under consideration, which procedures are to be used in order to assess the conformity or the suitability for use of the interoperability constituents, on the one hand, or the EC verification of the subsystems, on the other hand (~~section~~ [chapter 6](#));
  - (f) indicates the strategy for implementing this TSI (~~section~~ [chapter 7](#));

(g) indicates, for the staff concerned, the professional qualifications and health and safety conditions at work required for the operation and maintenance of the energy subsystem, as well as for the implementation of this TSI (~~section~~ [chapter 4](#));

(h) indicates the provisions applicable to the existing energy subsystem, in particular in the event of upgrading and renewal and, in such cases, the modification work which requires an application for a new authorisation;

(i) indicates the parameters of energy subsystem to be checked by the railway undertaking and the procedures to be applied to check those parameters after the delivery of the vehicle authorisation for placing on the market and before the first use of the vehicle to ensure compatibility between vehicles and the routes on which they are to be operated.

(2) In accordance with Article 4(5) of the Directive (EU) 2016/797, provisions for specific cases are indicated in ~~Section~~ [chapter 7](#).

↓ 1301/2014

(3) Requirements in this TSI are valid for all track gauge systems within the scope of this TSI, unless a paragraph refers to specific track gauge systems or to specific nominal track gauges.

## 2. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENERGY SUBSYSTEM

### 2.1. Definition

(1) This TSI covers all fixed installations necessary to achieve interoperability that are required to supply traction energy to a train.

(2) The energy subsystem consists of:

(a)	substations	:	connected on the primary side to the high-voltage grid, with transformation of the high-voltage to a voltage and/or conversion to a <a href="#">traction</a> power supply system suitable for the trains. On the secondary side, substations are connected to the railway contact line system;
(b)	sectioning locations	:	electrical equipment located at intermediate locations between substations to supply and parallel contact lines and to provide protection, isolation and auxiliary supplies;
(c)	separation sections	:	equipment required to provide the transition between electrically different systems or between different phases of the same electrical system;
(d)	contact line system	:	a system that distributes the electrical energy to the trains running on the route and transmits it to the trains by means of current collectors. The contact line system is also equipped with manually or remotely controlled disconnectors which are required to isolate

			sections or groups of the contact line system according to operational necessity. Feeder lines are also part of the contact line system;
(e)	return circuit	:	all conductors which form the intended path for the traction return current. Therefore, so far as this aspect is concerned, the return circuit is part of the energy subsystem and has an interface with the infrastructure subsystem.

↓ 868/2018 Art. 1.4 and Annex I.1  
 →<sub>1</sub> 776/2019 Art. 3.6 and Annex III.3

(3) In accordance with Annex II, Section 2.2 of →<sub>1</sub> Directive (EU) 2016/797 ←, the trackside of the electricity consumption measuring system, referred to in this TSI as on-ground energy data collecting system, is set out in ~~point~~-clause 4.2.17 of this TSI.

↓ 1301/2014  
 →<sub>1</sub> 776/2019 Art. 3.6 and Annex III.3

### 2.1.1. Traction ~~P~~power supply

- (1) The objective of the traction power supply system is to supply every train with power in order to meet the planned timetable.
- (2) Basic parameters for traction power supply system are defined in ~~point~~-section 4.2.

### 2.1.2. *Geometry of the overhead contact line (OCL) and quality of current collection*

- (1) The objective is to ensure reliable and continuous power transfer from the traction power supply system to the rolling stock. The interaction between the overhead contact line and the pantograph is an important aspect of interoperability.
- (2) Basic parameters referring to the geometry of the OCL and quality of current collection are set out in ~~point~~-section 4.2.

## 2.2. Interfaces with other subsystems

### 2.2.1. Introduction

- (1) The energy subsystem interfaces with other subsystems of the rail system in order to achieve the envisaged performance. These subsystems are listed below:
  - (a) Rolling stock;
  - (b) Infrastructure;

- (c) Trackside control command and signalling;
- (d) On-board control command and signalling;
- (e) Operation and traffic management.

(2) ~~Point~~Section 4.3 of this TSI sets out the functional and technical specification of these interfaces.

### 2.2.2. Interfaces of this TSI with the Safety in railway tunnels TSI

Requirements relating to the energy subsystem for safety in railway tunnels are set out in the TSI relating to Safety in railway tunnels.

## 3. ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

The following table indicates basic parameters of this TSI and their correspondence to the essential requirements as set out and numbered in Annex III of  $\rightarrow_1$  Directive (EU) 2016/797  $\leftarrow$ .

TSI <del>point</del> <u>claus</u> <u>e</u>	Title of TSI <del>point</del> <u>claus</u> <u>e</u>	Safety	R&A	Health	Environ- mental protection	Tech. Compati- bility	Accessibi lity
4.2.3	Voltage and frequency	—	—	—	—	1.5 2.2.3	—
4.2.4	<del>Parameter</del> <del>s relating</del> <del>to</del> <u>Traction</u> <u>power</u> supply <del>system</del> performa nce	—	—	—	—	1.5 2.2.3	—
4.2.5	<del>Current</del> <del>capacity,</del> <del>DC</del> <del>systems,</del> <del>trains</del> at standstill	—	—	—	—	1.5 2.2.3	—
4.2.6	Regenerat ive braking	—	—	—	1.4.1 1.4.3	1.5 2.2.3	—
4.2.7	Electrical protection coordinati	2.2.1	—	—	—	1.5	—

	on arrangements						
4.2.8	Harmonics and dynamic effects for AC traction power supply systems	—	—	—	1.4.1 1.4.3	1.5	—
4.2.9	Geometry of the overhead contact line	—	—	—	—	1.5 2.2.3	—
4.2.10	Pantograph gauge	—	—	—	—	1.5 2.2.3	—
4.2.11	Mean contact force	—	—	—	—	1.5 2.2.3	—
4.2.12	Dynamic behaviour and quality of current collection	—	—	—	1.4.1 2.2.2	1.5 2.2.3	—
4.2.13	Pantograph spacing for overhead contact line design	—	—	—	—	1.5 2.2.3	—
4.2.14	Contact wire material	—	—	1.3.1 1.3.2	1.4.1	1.5 2.2.3	—
4.2.15	Phase separation sections	2.2.1	—	—	1.4.1 1.4.3	1.5 2.2.3	—

4.2.16	System separation sections	2.2.1	—	—	1.4.1 1.4.3	1.5 2.2.3	—
4.2.17	On-ground energy data collecting system	—	—	—	—	1.5	—
4.2.18	Protective provisions against electric shock	1.1.1 1.1.3 2.2.1	—	—	1.4.1 1.4.3 2.2.2	1.5	—
4.4	Operating rules	2.2.1	—	—	—	1.5	—
4.5	Maintenance rules	1.1.1 2.2.1	1.2	—	—	1.5 2.2.3	—
4.6	Professional qualifications	2.2.1	—	—	—	—	—
4.7	Health and safety conditions	1.1.1 1.1.3 2.2.1	—	—	1.4.1 1.4.3 2.2.2	—	—

## 4. CHARACTERISATION OF THE SUBSYSTEM

### 4.1. Introduction

(1) The whole rail system, to which →<sub>1</sub> Directive (EU) 2016/797 ← applies and of which the energy subsystem is a part, is an integrated system whose consistency needs to be verified. This consistency must be checked, in particular, with regard to the specifications of the energy subsystem, its interfaces vis-à-vis the system in which it is integrated, as well as the operating and maintenance rules. The functional and technical specifications of the subsystem and its interfaces, described in [points-sections](#) 4.2 and 4.3, do not impose the use of specific technologies or technical solutions, except where this is strictly necessary for the interoperability of the rail network.

(2) Innovative solutions for interoperability, which do not fulfil requirements specified in this TSI and are not assessable as stated in this TSI, require new specifications and/or new assessment methods. In order to allow technological innovation, these specifications and assessment methods shall be developed by the process for innovative solutions described in ~~points-clauses~~ 6.1.3 and 6.2.3.

(3) Taking account of all the applicable essential requirements, the energy subsystem is characterised by the specifications set out in ~~points-sections~~ 4.2 to 4.7.

(4) Procedures for the EC verification of the energy subsystem are indicated in ~~point clause~~ 6.2.4 and Appendix B, Table B.1, of this TSI.

(5) For specific cases, see ~~point-section~~ 7.4.

(6) Where reference is made to EN standards in this TSI, any variations called ‘national deviations’ or ‘special national conditions’ in the EN standards are not applicable and do not form part of this TSI.

## 4.2. Functional and technical specifications of the subsystem

### 4.2.1. ~~General provisions~~ *Not used*

~~The performance to be achieved by the energy subsystem is specified at least by the required performance of the rail system with respect to:~~

- ~~— (a) — maximum line speed;~~
- ~~— (b) — type(s) of train;~~
- ~~— (c) — train service requirements;~~
- ~~— (d) — power demand of the trains at the pantographs.~~

### 4.2.2. *Basic parameters characterising the energy subsystem*

The basic parameters characterising the energy subsystem are:

#### 4.2.2.1. Traction Ppower supply:

- (a) Voltage and frequency (4.2.3);
- (b) Parameters relating to traction power supply system performance (4.2.4);
- (c) Current ~~capacity, DC systems, trains~~ at standstill (4.2.5);
- (d) Regenerative braking (4.2.6);
- (e) Electrical protection coordination arrangements (4.2.7);
- (f) Harmonics and dynamic effects for AC traction power supply systems (4.2.8).

4.2.2.2. Geometry of the OCL and quality of current collection:

- (a) Geometry of the overhead contact line (4.2.9);
- (b) Pantograph gauge (4.2.10);
- (c) Mean contact force (4.2.11);
- (d) Dynamic behaviour and quality of current collection (4.2.12);
- (e) Pantograph spacing for overhead contact line design (4.2.13);
- (f) Contact wire material (4.2.14);
- (g) Phase separation sections (4.2.15);
- (h) System separation sections (4.2.16).

4.2.2.3. On-ground energy data collecting system (4.2.17)

4.2.2.4. Protective provisions against electric shock (4.2.18)

4.2.3. *Voltage and frequency*

(1) The nominal voltage and nominal frequency of the ~~energy subsystem traction power supply system~~ shall be one of the four systems, ~~specified in accordance with Section <sup>[OBJ]</sup>7<sup>[OBJ]</sup>:~~

- (a) AC 25 kV, 50 Hz;
- (b) AC 15 kV, 16,7 Hz;
- (c) DC 3 kV;
- (d) DC 1,5 kV.

For new lines with speed greater than 250 km/h, implementation rules are specified in clause 7.1.1 of this TSI.

~~(2) The values and limits of the voltage and frequency shall comply with EN 50163:2004, clause 4 for the selected system.~~

4.2.4. ~~Parameters relating to supply system~~Traction power supply performance

(1) For newly built subsystems, or in the case the traction power supply system is changed (e.g. migration from DC to AC), the quality index for the subsystem shall be according to the specification referenced in appendix E, ~~index-index [1] clause 8.2 of EN 50388-1:2022~~ that enables every trainset to meet the design timetable.

~~The following parameters shall be taken in consideration:~~

- ~~(a) maximum train current (4.2.4.1);~~
- ~~(b) power factor of trains and the mean useful voltage (4.2.4.2).~~

~~4.2.4.1. Maximum train current~~

~~The energy subsystem design shall ensure the ability of the power supply to achieve the specified performance and allow the operation of trains with a power less than 2 MW without power or current limitation.~~

~~4.2.4.2. Mean useful voltage~~

~~The calculated mean useful voltage ‘at the pantograph’ shall comply with EN 50388:2012, clause 8 (except clause 8.3 that is replaced by point C.1 of Appendix C). Simulation shall take into account values of the real power factor of trains. Point C.2 of Appendix C provides additional information to clause 8.2 of the EN 50388:2012.~~

↓ 868/2018 Art. 1.4 and Annex I.2

4.2.5. Current at standstill (~~DC systems only~~)

↓ 1301/2014

(1) The OCL shall be designed to sustain as a minimum at least the values of current at standstill per pantograph, in accordance with the specification referenced in appendix E, index index [2]~~the table 5 of subclause 7.2 of EN 50367:2020. The OCL of DC systems shall be designed to sustain 300 A (for a 1,5 kV supply system) and 200 A (for a 3 kV supply system), per pantograph when the train is at standstill.~~

~~(2) The current capacity at standstill shall be achieved for the test value of static contact force given in table 4 of clause 7.2 of EN 50367:2012.~~

~~(3) The OCL shall be designed taking into account the temperature limits in accordance with EN 50119:2009, clause 5.1.2.~~

4.2.6. Regenerative braking

(1) AC traction power supply systems shall be designed to allow the use of regenerative braking able to exchange power seamlessly either with other trains or by any other means.

(2) DC traction power supply systems shall be designed to permit the use of regenerative braking at least by exchanging power with other trains.

4.2.7. Electrical protection coordination arrangements

Electrical protection coordination design of the energy subsystem shall comply with the requirements detailed in the specification referenced in appendix E, index index [1a]~~EN 50388:2012, clause 11.~~

4.2.8. Harmonics and dynamic effects for AC traction power supply systems

(1) The interaction of traction power supply system and rolling stock can lead to electrical instabilities in the system.

(2) In order to achieve electrical system compatibility, harmonic overvoltages shall be limited below critical values according to [the specification referenced in appendix E, index-index \[1\]](#)~~EN 50388-1:2022, subclause 10.3, table 7EN 50388:2012, clause 10.4.~~

#### 4.2.9. Geometry of the overhead contact line

(1) The overhead contact line shall be designed for pantographs with the head geometry specified in the LOC & PAS TSI, ~~point-clause~~ [clause](#) 4.2.8.2.9.2 taking into account the rules set out in ~~point-clause~~ [7.2.37.1.2](#) of this TSI.

(2) The contact wire height and the lateral deviation of the contact wire under the action of a cross-wind are factors which govern the interoperability of the rail network.

##### 4.2.9.1. Contact wire height

(1) The permissible data for contact wire height is given in Table 4.2.9.1.

<i>Table 4.2.9.1</i>		
<i>Contact wire height</i>		
Description	$v \geq 250$ [km/h]	$v < 250$ [km/h]
Nominal contact wire height [mm]	Between 5080 and 5300	Between 5000 and 5750
Minimum design contact wire height [mm]	5080	In accordance with <a href="#">the specification referenced in appendix E, index-index [3]</a> <del>EN 50119:2009, clause 5.10.5</del> depending on the chosen gauge
Maximum design contact wire height [mm]	5300	6200 <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>+</sup>
<p><a href="#">(1) Taking into account tolerances and uplift in accordance with specification referenced in appendix E, index [3], the maximum contact wire height shall not be greater than 6500 mm.</a></p>		

(2) For the relation between the contact wire heights and pantograph working heights see [the specification referenced in appendix E, index-index \[3\]](#)~~EN 50119:2009 figure 1.~~

(3) At level crossings the contact wire height shall be specified by national rules or in the absence of national rules, according to [the specification referenced in appendix E, index-index \[4\]](#)~~EN 50122-1:2011, clauses 5.2.4 and 5.2.5.~~

(4) For the track gauge system 1520 and 1524 mm the values for contact wire height are as follows:

<sup>+</sup> ~~Taking into account tolerances and uplift in accordance with specification referenced in appendix E, index [3]EN 50119:2009 figure 1, the maximum contact wire height shall not be greater than 6500 mm.~~

- (a) Nominal contact wire height: between 6000 mm and 6300 mm;
- (b) Minimum design contact wire height: 5550 mm;
- (c) Maximum design contact wire height: 6800 mm.

#### 4.2.9.2. Maximum lateral deviation

(1) The maximum lateral deviation of the contact wire in relation to the track centre line under action of a cross wind shall be in accordance ~~to table 4.2.9.2.~~ with the specification referenced in appendix E index [2]

<i>Table 4.2.9.2</i>	
<i>Maximum lateral deviation depending on the pantograph length</i>	
<i>Pantograph length [mm]</i>	<i>Maximum lateral deviation [mm]</i>
<del>1600</del>	<del>400<sup>(1)</sup>²</del>
<del>1950</del>	<del>550<sup>(1)</sup>³</del>
<del>(<sup>1</sup>) The values shall be adjusted taking into account the movement of the pantograph and track tolerances according to Appendix D.1.4.</del>	

(2) In the case of the multi-rail track, the requirement for lateral deviation shall be fulfilled for each pair of rails (designed, to be operated as a separated track) that is intended to be assessed against TSI.

(3) Track gauge system 1520 mm:

For Member States applying the pantograph profile according to LOC&PAS TSI, ~~point clause~~ 4.2.8.2.9.2.3 the maximum lateral deviation of the contact wire in relation to the pantograph centre under action of a cross wind shall be 500 mm.

#### 4.2.10. Pantograph gauge

(1) No part of the energy sub-system shall enter the mechanical kinematic pantograph gauge (see Appendix D figure D.2) except for the contact wire and steady arm.

(2) The mechanical kinematic pantograph gauge for interoperable lines ~~is~~ shall be specified using the method ~~shown given in Appendix D.1.2~~ the specification referenced in Appendix E, index [2] and the pantograph profiles defined in LOC&PAS TSI, ~~clauses~~ points 4.2.8.2.9.2.1 and 4.2.8.2.9.2.2.

<sup>2</sup> ~~The values shall be adjusted taking into account the movement of the pantograph and track tolerances according to Appendix D.1.4.~~

<sup>3</sup> ~~The values shall be adjusted taking into account the movement of the pantograph and track tolerances according to Appendix D.1.4.~~

- ~~(3) This gauge shall be calculated using a kinematic method, with values:~~
- ~~(a) for the pantograph sway  $e_{pu}$  of 0,110 m at the lower verification height  $h'_u = 5,0$  m and~~
  - ~~(b) for the pantograph sway  $e_{po}$  of 0,170 m at the upper verification height  $h'_o = 6,5$  m;~~
- ~~in accordance with point clause D.1.2.1.4 of Appendix D and other values in accordance with point clause D.1.3 of Appendix D.~~

(43) Track gauge system 1520 mm:

For Member States applying the pantograph profile according to LOC&PAS TSI, [point clause 4.2.8.2.9.2.3](#) the static gauge available for pantograph is defined in [point clause D.2](#) of Appendix D.

#### 4.2.11. Mean contact force

- (1) The mean contact force  $F_m$  is the statistical mean value of the contact force.  $F_m$  is formed by the static, dynamic and aerodynamic components of the pantograph contact force.
- (2) The ranges of  $F_m$  for each of the [traction](#) power supply systems are defined in [the specification referenced in appendix E, index \[2a\]](#) ~~EN 50367:2012 Table 6.~~
- (3) The overhead contact lines shall be designed to be capable to sustain the upper design limit of  $F_m$  given in [the specification referenced in appendix E, index \[2a\]](#) ~~EN 50367:2012 Table 6.~~

↓ 776/2019 Art. 3.6 and Annex III.4

- (4) The curves apply to speed up to 360 km/h. For speeds above 360 km/h procedures set out in [point clause 6.1.3](#) shall apply.

↓ 1301/2014

#### 4.2.12. Dynamic behaviour and quality of current collection

- (1) Depending on the assessment method, the overhead contact line shall achieve the values of dynamic performance and contact wire uplift (at the design speed) set out in Table 4.2.12.

Table 4.2.12			
Requirements for dynamic behaviour and current collection quality			
Requirement	$v \geq 250$ [km/h]	$250 > v > 160$ [km/h]	$v \leq 160$ [km/h]

Space for steady arm uplift	2S <sub>0</sub>		
Mean contact force F <sub>m</sub>	See 4.2.11		
Standard deviation at maximum line speed σ <sub>max</sub> [N]	0,3F <sub>m</sub>		
Percentage of arcing at maximum line speed, NQ [%] (minimum duration of arc 5 ms)	≤ 0,2	≤ 0,1 for AC systems ≤ 0,2 for DC systems	≤ 0,1

(2) S<sub>0</sub> is the ~~calculated~~, simulated or measured uplift of the contact wire at a steady arm, ~~generated in normal operating conditions~~ with a minimum of two one or more pantographs operating simultaneously in operation with the upper limit of F<sub>m</sub> at the OCL design maximum line speed. When the uplift of the steady arm is physically limited due to the overhead contact line design, it is permissible for the necessary space to be reduced to 1,5S<sub>0</sub> (refer to the specification referenced in appendix E, index [3]EN 50119:2009, clause 5.10.2).

(3) Maximum force (F<sub>max</sub>) is usually within the range of F<sub>m</sub> plus three standard deviations σ<sub>max</sub>; higher values may occur at particular locations and are given in the specification referenced in appendix E, index [3]EN 50119:2009, table 4, clause 5.2.5.2. For rigid components such as section insulators in overhead contact line systems, the contact force can increase up to a maximum of 350 N.

4.2.13. *Pantograph spacing for overhead contact line design*

↓ 868/2018 Art. 1.4 and Annex I.3

The overhead contact line shall be designed for trains with two pantographs operating simultaneously. ~~a minimum of two pantographs operating adjacently~~. The design spacing of the two ~~adjacent~~ pantograph heads, centre line to centre line, shall be equal or lower than values set out in the specification referenced in appendix E, index [2]one column ‘A’, ‘B’, or ‘C’ selected from Table 4.2.13:

↓ 1301/2014  
→<sub>1</sub> 868/2018 Art. 1.4 and Annex I.4

<i>Table 4.2.13</i>									
<i>Pantograph spacing for OCL design</i>									
Design speed [km/h]	AC → <sub>1</sub> ← <sub>1</sub> distance [m]			3 kV DC → <sub>1</sub> ← <sub>1</sub> distance [m]			1,5 kV DC → <sub>1</sub> ← <sub>1</sub> distance [m]		
Type	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C

$v \geq 250$	200			200			200	200	35
$160 < v < 250$	200	85	35	200	115	35	200	85	35
$120 < v \leq 160$	85	85	35	20	20	20	85	35	20
$80 < v \leq 120$	20	15	15	20	15	15	35	20	15
$v \leq 80$	8	8	8	8	8	8	20	8	8

#### 4.2.14. Contact wire material

- (1) The combination of contact wire material and contact strip material has a strong impact on the wear of contact strips and contact wire.
- (2) Permissible contact strip materials are defined in ~~point clause~~ 4.2.8.2.9.4.2 of LOC&PAS TSI.
- (3) Permissible materials for contact wires are copper and copper-alloy. The contact wire shall comply with the requirements of [the specification referenced in Appendix E, index \[5\]EN 50149:2012, clauses 4.2, \(excluding the reference to annex B of the standard\) 4.3 and 4.6 to 4.8.](#)

#### 4.2.15. Phase separation sections

##### 4.2.15.1. General

- (1) The design of phase separation sections shall ensure that trains can move from one section to an adjacent one without bridging the two phases. [Power exchange between the OCL and the unit shall be brought to zero, by switching off the circuit breaker or other equivalent means, before entering the phase separation section](#)~~Power consumption of the train (traction, auxiliaries and no-load current of the transformer) shall be brought to zero before entering the phase separation section.~~ Adequate means (except for the short separation section) shall be provided to allow a train that is stopped within the phase separation section to be restarted.
- (2) The overall length D of neutral sections is defined in [the specification referenced in Appendix E, index \[2\]EN 50367:2012, clause 4.](#) For the calculation of D, clearances in accordance to [the specification referenced in Appendix E, index \[3\]EN 50119:2009, clause 5.1.3](#) and an uplift of S<sub>0</sub> shall be taken into account.

##### 4.2.15.2. Lines with speed $v \geq 250$ km/h

Two types of designs of phase separation sections may be adopted, either:

- (a) a phase separation design where all the pantographs of the longest TSI compliant trains are within the neutral section. The overall length of the neutral section shall be at least 402 m.

For detailed requirements see [the specification referenced in Appendix E, index-index \[2\]EN 50367:2012, Annex A.1.2,](#) or

(b) a shorter phase separation with three insulated overlaps as shown in [the specification referenced in Appendix E, index-index \[2a\]EN 50367:2012, Annex A.1.4](#). The overall length of the neutral section is less than 142 m including clearances and tolerances.

#### 4.2.15.3. Lines with speed $v < 250$ km/h

The design of separation sections shall normally adopt solutions as described in [the specification referenced in Appendix E, index-index \[2a\]EN 50367:2012, Annex A.1](#). Where an alternative solution is proposed, it shall be demonstrated that the alternative is at least as reliable.

#### 4.2.16. System separation sections

##### 4.2.16.1. General

(1) The design of system separation sections shall ensure that trains can move from one [traction](#) power supply system to an adjacent different [traction](#) power supply system without bridging the two systems. There are two methods for traversing system separation sections:

- (a) with pantograph raised and touching the contact wire;
- (b) with pantograph lowered and not touching the contact wire.

(2) The neighbouring Infrastructure Managers shall agree either (a) or (b) according to the prevailing circumstances.

(3) The overall length  $D$  of neutral sections is defined in [the specification referenced in Appendix E, index \[2a\]EN 50367:2012, clause 4](#). For the calculation of  $D$  clearances, ~~in accordance to the specification referenced in Appendix E, index [3]EN 50119:2009, clause 5.1.3~~ and an uplift of  $S_0$  shall be taken into account.

##### 4.2.16.2. Pantographs raised

(1) Power ~~exchange between the OCL and the unit consumption of the train (traction, auxiliaries and no load current of the transformer)~~ shall be brought to zero [by switching off the circuit breaker or other equivalent means](#), before entering the system separation section.

(2) If system separation sections are traversed with pantographs raised to the contact wire, their functional design is specified as follows:

- (a) the geometry of different elements of the overhead contact line shall prevent pantographs short-circuiting or bridging both power systems;
- (b) provision shall be made in the energy subsystem to avoid bridging of both adjacent [traction](#) power supply systems should the opening of the on-board circuit breaker(s) fail;
- (c) variation in contact wire height along the entire separation section shall fulfil requirements set in [the specification referenced in Appendix E, index \[3\]EN 50119:2009, clause 5.10.3](#).

4.2.16.3. Pantographs lowered

(1) This option shall be chosen if the conditions of operation with pantographs raised cannot be met.

(2) If a system separation section is traversed with pantographs lowered, it shall be designed so as to avoid the electrical connection of the two [traction](#) power supply systems by an unintentionally raised pantograph.

↓ 868/2018 Art. 1.4 and Annex I.5

4.2.17. *On-ground energy data collecting system*

(1) ~~Point-Clause~~ 4.2.8.2.8 of LOC & PAS TSI contains the requirements for on-board Energy Measurement Systems (EMS) intended to produce and transmit the Compiled Energy Billing Data (CEBD) to an on-ground energy data collecting system.

(2) The on-ground energy data collecting system (DCS) shall receive, store and export CEBD without corrupting it, in accordance with the [the specification referenced in Appendix E, index-index \[6\]](#)~~requirements quoted in clause 4.12 of EN 50463-3:2017.~~

(3) The on-ground energy DCS shall support all the data exchange requirements as defined in ~~point-clause~~ 4.2.8.2.8.4 of the LOC&PAS TSI and requirements set out in [the specification referenced in Appendix E, index-index \[7\]](#)~~clauses 4.3.6 and 4.3.7 of EN 50463-4:2017.~~

↓ 1301/2014

4.2.18. *Protective provisions against electric shock*

Electrical safety of the overhead contact line system and protection against electric shock shall be achieved by compliance with [the specification referenced in Appendix E, index \[4\]](#)~~EN 50122-1: 2011+A1:2011, clauses 5.2.1 (only for public areas), 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 6.1, 6.2 (excluding requirements for connections for track circuits)~~ and regarding AC voltage limits for the safety of persons ~~by compliance with 9.2.2.1 and 9.2.2.2 of the standard~~ and regarding DC voltage limits by compliance with [the specification referenced in Appendix E, index \[4\]](#)~~9.3.2.1 and 9.3.2.2 of the standard.~~

**4.3. Functional and technical specifications of the interfaces**

4.3.1. *General requirements*

From the standpoint of technical compatibility, the interfaces are listed in subsystem order as follows: rolling stock, infrastructure, control — command and signalling, and operation and traffic management.

4.3.2. *Interface with Rolling Stock subsystem.*

Reference in the ENE TSI		Reference in the LOC & PAS TSI	
Parameter	<del>Point</del> <a href="#">Clause</a>	Parameter	<del>Point</del> <a href="#">Clause</a>

Voltage and frequency	4.2.3	Operation within range of voltages and frequencies	4.2.8.2.2
<del>Parameters relating to supply system</del> <u>Traction power supply</u> performance:  <del>— max train current</del>  <del>– power factor of trains and the mean useful voltage</del>	4.2.4	Max current from OCL  Power factor	4.2.8.2.4  4.2.8.2.6
<del>Current capacity, DC systems, trains</del> at standstill	4.2.5	Maximum current at standstill	4.2.8.2.5
Regenerative braking	4.2.6	Regenerative brake with energy to OCL	4.2.8.2.3
Electrical protection coordination arrangements	4.2.7	Electrical protection of the train	4.2.8.2.10
Harmonics and dynamic effects for AC traction power supply systems	4.2.8	<del>System energy disturbances</del> <u>Harmonics and dynamic effects</u> for AC systems	4.2.8.2.7
Geometry of the overhead contact line	4.2.9	Working range in height of pantograph  Pantograph head geometry	4.2.8.2.9.1  4.2.8.2.9.2
Pantograph gauge	4.2.10  Appendix D	Pantograph head geometry  Gauging	4.2.8.2.9.2  4.2.3.1
Mean contact force	4.2.11	Pantograph static contact force	4.2.8.2.9.5
		Pantograph contact force and dynamic behaviour	4.2.8.2.9.6
Dynamic behaviour and quality of current collection	4.2.12	Pantograph contact force and dynamic behaviour	4.2.8.2.9.6
Pantograph spacing for overhead contact line design	4.2.13	Arrangements of pantographs	4.2.8.2.9.7

Contact wire material	4.2.14	Contact strip material	4.2.8.2.9.4
Separation sections: phase system	4.2.15 4.2.16	Running through phase or system separation section	4.2.8.2.9.8
On-ground energy data collecting system	4.2.17	On-board Energy measurement system	4.2.8.2.8

4.3.3. *Interface with Infrastructure subsystem*

Reference in the ENE TSI		Reference in the INF TSI	
Parameter	<del>Point</del> Clause	Parameter	<del>Point</del> Clause
Pantographs gauge	4.2.10	Structure gauge	4.2.3.1

4.3.4. *Interface with Control — Command and Signalling subsystems*

(1) The interface for power control is an interface between the energy and the rolling stock subsystems.

(2) However, the information is transmitted between the ETCS trackside and the ETCS on-board sub-systems as well as between the ETCS on-board and the vehicle power system. Consequently, the transmission interface is specified in the CCS TSI and the LOC & PAS TSI. ~~via the control command and signalling subsystems and consequently the transmission interface is specified in the CCS TSI and the LOC & PAS TSI.~~

(3) The relevant information to perform the switching of the circuit breaker, the change of maximum train current, the change of the traction power supply system and the pantograph management shall be transmitted via ~~ERTMS when the line is equipped with ERTMS~~ ETCS when the line is equipped with ETCS and these trackside functionalities are implemented.

(4) Harmonic currents affecting control-command and signalling subsystems are set out in the CCS TSI.

4.3.5. *Interface with Operation and traffic management subsystem*

Reference in the ENE TSI	Reference in the OPE TSI
--------------------------	--------------------------

Parameter	<del>Point</del> Clause	Parameter	<del>Point</del> Clause
<u>Traction power supply performance</u> <del>Maximum train current</del>	4.2.4. <del>1</del>	Train composition	4.2.2.5
		Preparation of the Route Book	4.2.1.2.2.1
Separation sections:	4.2.15	Train composition	4.2.2.5
Phase	4.2.16	Preparation of the Route Book	4.2.1.2.2.1
System			

#### 4.4. Operating rules

↓ 776/2019 Art. 3.6 and Annex III.5

(1) Operating rules are developed within the procedures described in the infrastructure manager safety management system. These rules take into account the documentation related to operation, which forms a part of the technical file, as required in Article 15(4) and as set out in Annex IV of Directive (EU) 2016/797.

↓ 1301/2014  
→<sub>1</sub> 776/2019 Art. 3.6 and Annex III.6

(2) In certain situations involving pre-planned works, it may be necessary to temporarily derogate from the specifications of the energy subsystem and its interoperability constituents defined in ~~Sections~~ chapters 4 and 5 of this TSI.

#### 4.5. Maintenance rules

(1) Maintenance rules are developed within the procedures described in the infrastructure manager safety management system.

(2) The maintenance file for ICs and subsystem elements shall be prepared before placing a subsystem into service as the part of the technical file accompanying the declaration of verification.

(3) The maintenance plan shall be drawn up for the subsystem to ensure that the requirements set out in this TSI are maintained during its lifetime.

#### 4.6. Professional qualifications

The professional qualifications of staff required for the operation and maintenance of the energy subsystem are covered by the procedures described in the infrastructure manager safety management system and are not set out in this TSI.

#### 4.7. Health and safety conditions

(1) The health and safety conditions of staff required for the operation and maintenance of the energy subsystem shall be compliant with the relevant European and national legislation.

(2) This issue is also covered by the procedures described in the infrastructure manager safety management system.

### 5. INTEROPERABILITY CONSTITUENTS

#### 5.1. List of constituents

(1) The interoperability constituents are covered by the relevant provisions of [➔<sub>1</sub> Directive \(EU\) 2016/797](#) [←](#) and they are listed here below for the energy subsystem.

(2) Overhead contact line:

(a) The interoperability constituent overhead contact line consists of the components listed below to be installed within an energy subsystem and the associated design and configuration rules.

(b) The components of an overhead contact line are an arrangement of wire(s) suspended over the railway line for supplying electricity to electric trains, together with associated fittings, in-line insulators and other attachments including feeders and jumpers. It is placed above the upper limit of the vehicle gauge, supplying vehicles with electrical energy through pantographs.

(c) The supporting components such as cantilevers, masts and foundations, return conductors, auto-transformer feeders, switches and other insulators are not part of the interoperability constituent overhead contact line. They are covered by subsystem requirements so far as interoperability is concerned.

(3) The conformity assessment shall cover the phases and characteristics as indicated in [point-clause 6.1.4](#) and by X in the Table A.1 of Appendix A to this TSI.

#### 5.2. Constituents' performances and specifications

##### 5.2.1. Overhead contact line

##### 5.2.1.1. Geometry of the OCL

The design of the overhead contact line shall comply with [point-clause 4.2.9](#).

##### 5.2.1.2. Mean contact force

The overhead contact line shall be designed by using the mean contact force  $F_m$  stipulated in [point-clause 4.2.11](#).

### 5.2.1.3. Dynamic behaviour

Requirements for dynamic behaviour of the overhead contact line are set out in [point clause 4.2.12](#).

### 5.2.1.4. Space for steady arm uplift

The overhead contact line shall be designed providing the required space for uplift as set out in [point clause 4.2.12](#).

### 5.2.1.5. Pantograph spacing for overhead contact line design

The overhead contact line shall be designed for pantograph spacing as specified in [point clause 4.2.13](#).

↓ 868/2018 Art. 1.4 and Annex I.6

### 5.2.1.6. Current at standstill ~~(DC systems only)~~

↓ 1301/2014

~~For DC systems,~~ the overhead contact line shall be designed for the requirements set out in [point clause 4.2.5](#).

### 5.2.1.7. Contact wire material

The contact wire material shall comply with the requirements set out in [point clause 4.2.14](#).

## 6. ASSESSMENT OF CONFORMITY OF THE INTEROPERABILITY CONSTITUENTS AND EC VERIFICATION OF THE SUBSYSTEMS

Modules for the procedures for assessment of conformity, suitability for use and EC verification modules are described in the Commission Decision 2010/713/EU.

### 6.1. Interoperability constituents

#### 6.1.1. Conformity assessment procedures

(1) The conformity assessment procedures of interoperability constituents as defined in [Section chapter 5](#) of this TSI shall be carried out by application of relevant modules.

(2) Assessment procedures for particular requirements for interoperability constituent are set out in [point clause 6.1.4](#).

#### 6.1.2. Application of modules

(1) The following modules for conformity assessment of interoperability constituents are used:

(a)	CA	Internal production control
(b)	CB	EC type examination
(c)	CC	Conformity to type based on internal production control
(d)	CH	Conformity based on full quality management system
(e)	CH1	Conformity based on full quality management system plus design examination

<i>Table 6.1.2</i>	
<i>Modules for conformity assessment to be applied for ICs</i>	
<i>Procedures</i>	<i>Modules</i>
Placed on the EU market before entry in force of this TSI	CA or CH
Placed on the EU market after entry in force of this TSI	CB + CC or CH1

(2) The modules for conformity assessment of interoperability constituents shall be chosen from those shown in Table 6.1.2.

(3) In the case of products placed on the market before the publication of relevant TSIs, the type is considered to have been approved and therefore EC type examination (module CB) is not necessary, provided that the manufacturer demonstrates that tests and verification of interoperability constituents have been considered successful for previous applications under comparable conditions and are in conformity with the requirements of this TSI. In this case these assessments shall remain valid in the new application. If it is not possible to demonstrate that the solution is positively proven in the past, the procedure for ICs placed on the EU market after publication of this TSI applies.

### 6.1.3. *Innovative solutions for interoperability constituents*

(1) If an innovative solution is proposed for an interoperability constituent, the procedure described in Article 10 of this Regulation shall apply.

### 6.1.4. *Particular assessment procedure for the interoperability constituent — overhead contact line*

#### 6.1.4.1. Assessment of dynamic behaviour and quality of current collection

(1) Methodology:

(a) The assessment of the dynamic behaviour and the quality of the current collection involves the overhead contact line (energy subsystem) and the pantograph (rolling stock subsystem).

(b) Compliance with the requirements on dynamic behaviour shall be verified by assessment of:

– Contact wire uplift

and either:

– Mean contact force  $F_m$  and standard deviation  $\sigma_{max}$

or

– Percentage of arcing

(c) The Contracting Entity shall declare the method to be used for verification.

(d) The design of overhead contact line shall be assessed with a simulation tool validated according [to the specification referenced in Appendix E, index \[8\]](#)~~with EN 50318:2002~~ and by measurement according to [the specification referenced in Appendix E, index \[9\]](#)~~EN 50317:2012~~.

[For OCL with a design speed up to and including 100 km/h, simulation and measurement of the dynamic behaviour are not required.](#)

(e) If an existing OCL design has been in operation for at least 20 years, then the requirement for simulation defined in the point (2) is optional. The measurement as defined in point (3) shall be carried out for the worst case arrangements of the pantographs regarding the interaction performance of this particular OCL design.

(f) The measurement can be conducted on a specially constructed test section or on a line where the overhead contact line is under construction.

(2) Simulation:

(a) For the purposes of simulation and analysis of the results, representative features (for example tunnels, crossovers, neutral sections etc.) shall be taken into account.

(b) The simulations shall be made using at least two different TSI compliant types of pantograph for the appropriate speed<sup>4</sup> and supply system, up to the design speed of the proposed interoperability constituent overhead contact line.

(c) It is allowed to perform the simulation using types of pantograph that are under the process of IC certification, provided that they fulfil the other requirements of LOC&PAS TSI.

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<sup>4</sup> i.e. the speed of the two types of pantograph shall be at least equal to the design speed of the simulated overhead contact line.

(d) The simulation shall be performed for single pantograph and multiple pantographs with spacing according to the requirements set in ~~point-clause~~ [4.2.13](#).

(e) In order to be acceptable, the simulated current collection quality shall be in accordance with ~~point-clause~~ [4.2.12](#) for uplift, mean contact force and standard deviation for each of the pantographs.

(3) Measurement:

(a) If the simulation results are acceptable, a site dynamic test with a representative section of the new overhead contact line shall be undertaken.

(b) This measurement can be done before putting into service or under full operation conditions.

(c) For the above mentioned site test, one of the two types of the pantograph chosen for the simulation shall be installed on a rolling stock that allows the appropriate speed on the representative section.

(d) The tests shall be performed at least for the worst case arrangements of the pantographs regarding the interaction performance derived from the simulations. If it is not possible to test using spacing between pantographs of 8 m, then it is permissible, for tests at speeds of up to 80 km/h, to increase the spacing between two consecutive pantographs to up to 15 m.

(e) The mean contact force of each pantograph shall fulfil the requirements of the ~~point-clause~~ [4.2.11](#) up to envisaged design speed of the OCL under test.

(f) In order to be acceptable, the measured current collection quality shall be in accordance with ~~point-clause~~ [4.2.12](#), for uplift, and either the mean contact force and standard deviation or percentage of arcing. ~~Regarding the uplift measurement †~~[The uplift of at least two steady arms shall be measured.](#)

(g) If all the above assessments are passed successfully, the tested overhead contact line design shall be considered to be compliant and may be used on lines where the characteristics of the design are compatible.

(h) Assessment of dynamic behaviour and quality of current collection for interoperability constituent pantograph is set out in the ~~point-clause~~ [6.1.3.7](#) of the LOC & PAS TSI.

↓ 868/2018 Art. 1.4 and Annex I.7

6.1.4.2. Assessment of current at standstill (DC systems only)

↓ 1301/2014

The conformity assessment [for DC systems](#) shall be carried out in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix E, index-index \[2\]](#)~~EN 50367:20122020, Annex A.3 for the static force defined in point 4.2.5.~~

6.1.5. *EC declaration of conformity of interoperability constituent OCL*

According to Annex IV, Section 3 of Directive 2008/57/EC, the EC declaration of conformity shall be accompanied by statement setting out the condition of use:

- (a) maximum design speed;
- (b) nominal voltage and frequency;

↓ 868/2018 Art. 1.4 and Annex I.8

- (c) continuous current rating;

↓ 1301/2014

- (d) accepted pantograph profile.

**6.2. Energy subsystem**

6.2.1. *General provisions*

↓ 776/2019 Art. 3.6 and Annex III.7(a)

- (1) At the request of the applicant, the notified body carries out EC verification in accordance with Article 15 of Directive (EU) 2016/797 and in accordance with the provisions of the relevant modules.

↓ 1301/2014

- (2) If the applicant demonstrates that tests or verifications of an energy subsystem have been successful for previous applications of a design in similar circumstances, the notified body shall take these tests and verifications into account for the EC verification.

- (3) Assessment procedures for particular requirements for subsystem are set out in [point clause 6.2.4](#).

↓ 776/2019 Art. 3.6 and Annex III.7(b)

- (4) The applicant shall draw up the EC declaration of verification for the energy subsystem in accordance with Article 15(1) of and Annex IV to Directive (EU) 2016/797.

### 6.2.2. *Application of modules*

For the EC verification procedure of the energy subsystem, the applicant or its authorised representative established within the Community may choose either:

- (a) Module SG: EC verification based on unit verification, or
- (b) Module SH1: EC verification based on full quality management system plus design examination.

#### 6.2.2.1. Application of module SG

In case of module SG, the notified body may take into account evidence of examinations, checking or tests that have been successfully performed under comparable conditions by other bodies or by (or on behalf of) the applicant.

#### 6.2.2.2. Application of module SH1

The module SH1 may be chosen only where the activities contributing to the proposed subsystem to be verified (design, manufacturing, assembling, installation) are subject to a quality management system for design, production, final product inspection and testing, approved and surveyed by a notified body.

### 6.2.3. *Innovative solutions*

If an innovative solution is proposed for the energy subsystem, the procedure described in Article 10 of this Regulation shall apply.

### 6.2.4. *Particular assessment procedures for energy subsystem*

#### 6.2.4.1. Assessment of voltage and frequency~~Assessment of mean useful voltage~~

~~(1) The assessment shall be demonstrated in accordance with EN 50388:2012, clause 15.4.~~

~~(2) The assessment shall be demonstrated only in the case of newly build or upgraded sub-systems.~~

(1) The applicant shall declare in the technical file which nominal voltage is chosen for the traction power supply only in the following cases:

- a new energy subsystem is built, or
- the traction power supply system is changed (e.g. migration from DC to AC).

(2) The selected traction power supply system shall be assessed by a document review in the design phase. An assessment is required only in the following cases:

- a new sub-systems is built, or
- the traction power supply system is changed (e.g. migration from DC to AC).

6.2.4.1a. Assessment of traction power supply performance

(1) The applicant shall declare:

(a) a quality index as defined in the clause 4.2.4 for the subsystem

(b) that the output of the design study complies with the specification referenced in Appendix E, index [1]~~clause 8.3 of EN 50388-1: 2022.~~

(2) The assessment shall be carried out by verifying only the existence of the declaration.

6.2.4.2. Assessment of regenerative braking

(1) The assessment for AC traction power supply fixed installations shall be demonstrated according to the specification referenced in Appendix E, index [1a]~~EN 50388:2012, clause 15.7.2.~~

(2) The assessment for DC traction power supply shall be demonstrated by a design review.

6.2.4.3. Assessment of electrical protection coordination arrangements

The assessment shall be demonstrated for design and operation of substations in accordance with the specification referenced in Appendix E, index [1a]~~EN 50388:2012, clause 15.6.~~

6.2.4.4. Assessment of harmonics and dynamic effects for AC traction power supply systems

(1) A compatibility study shall be carried out according to the specification referenced in Appendix E, index [1a]~~EN 50388:2012, clause 10.3.~~

(2) This study shall be carried out only in the case of introducing converters with active semi-conductors in the traction power supply system.

(3) The notified body shall assess if criteria of the specification referenced in Appendix E, index [1a]~~EN 50388:2012, clause 10.4~~ are fulfilled.

6.2.4.5. Assessment of dynamic behaviour and quality of current collection (integration into a subsystem)

(1) The main goal of this test is to identify allocation design and construction errors but not to assess the basic design in principle.

(2) Measurements of the interaction parameters shall be carried out in accordance with the specification referenced in Appendix E, index [9]~~EN 50317:2012.~~

(3) These measurements shall be carried out with an interoperability constituent pantograph, exhibiting the mean contact force characteristics as required by ~~point~~ clause 4.2.11 of this TSI for the design speed of the line considering aspects related to minimum speed and siding tracks.

(4) The installed overhead contact line shall be accepted if the measurement results comply with the requirements in ~~point~~ clause 4.2.12.

(5) For operational speeds up to 120 km/h (AC systems) and up to 160 km/h (DC systems), measurement of the dynamic behaviour is not mandatory. In this case alternative methods of identifying construction errors shall be used, such as measurement of OCL geometry according to ~~point~~[clause](#) 4.2.9.

(6) Assessment of dynamic behaviour and quality of current collection for integration of the pantograph into rolling stock subsystem are set out in ~~point~~[clause](#) 6.2.3.20 of LOC & PAS TSI.

#### 6.2.4.6. Assessment of the protective provisions against electric shock

(1) For each installation it shall be demonstrated that the basic design of protective provisions against electric shock is in accordance with ~~point~~[clause](#) 4.2.18.

(2) In addition, the existence of rules and procedures which ensure that the installation is installed as designed shall be checked.

#### 6.2.4.7. Assessment of maintenance plan

(1) The assessment shall be carried out by verifying the existence of the maintenance plan.

(2) The notified body is not responsible for assessing the suitability of the detailed requirements set out in the plan.

### **6.3. Sub-system containing interoperability constituents not holding an EC declaration**

#### *6.3.1. Conditions*

(1) Until 31 May 2021, a notified body is allowed to issue an EC certificate of verification for a subsystem, even if some of the interoperability constituents incorporated within the subsystem are not covered by the relevant EC declarations of conformity and/or suitability for use according to this TSI, if the following criteria are complied with:

(a) the conformity of the subsystem has been checked against the requirements of ~~Section~~[chapter](#) 4 and in relation to ~~points~~[sections](#) 6.2 and 6.3 and ~~Section~~[chapter](#) 7, except ~~point~~[section](#) 7.4, of this TSI by the notified body. Furthermore, the conformity of the ICs to ~~Section~~[chapter](#) 5 and ~~section~~[point](#) 6.1 does not apply, and

(b) the interoperability constituents, which are not covered by the relevant EC declaration of conformity and/or suitability for use, have been used in a subsystem already approved and put in service in at least one of the Member State before the entry in force of this TSI.

(2) EC Declarations of conformity and/or suitability for use shall not be drawn up for the interoperability constituents assessed in this manner.

### 6.3.2. Documentation

- (1) The EC certificate of verification of the subsystem shall indicate clearly which interoperability constituents have been assessed by the notified body as part of the subsystem verification.
- (2) The EC declaration of verification of the subsystem shall indicate clearly:
  - (a) which interoperability constituents have been assessed as part of the subsystem,
  - (b) confirmation that the subsystem contains the interoperability constituents identical to those verified as part of the subsystem,

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<p>↓ 776/2019 Art. 3.6 and Annex III.8</p>
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- (c) for those interoperability constituents, the reason(s) why the manufacturer did not provide an EC declaration of conformity and/or suitability for use before its incorporation into the subsystem, including the application of national rules notified under Article 13 of Directive (EU) 2016/797.

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<p>↓ 1301/2014</p>
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### 6.3.3. Maintenance of the subsystems certified according to 6.3.1

- (1) During and after the transition period and until the subsystem is upgraded or renewed (taking into account the decision of Member State on application of TSIs), the interoperability constituents which do not hold an EC declaration of conformity and/or suitability for use and are of the same type are allowed to be used as maintenance related replacements (spare parts) for the subsystem, under the responsibility of the body responsible for maintenance.
- (2) In any case the body responsible for maintenance must ensure that the components for maintenance related replacements are suitable for their applications, are used within their area of use, and enable interoperability to be achieved within the rail system while at the same time meeting the essential requirements. Such components must be traceable and certified in accordance with any national or international rule, or any code of practice widely acknowledged in the railway domain.

## 7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENERGY TSI

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### 7.1. National implementation plan

- (1) Member States shall develop a national plan for the implementation of this TSI, considering the coherence of the entire rail system of the European Union. This plan shall include all projects regarding new, renewal and upgrading of energy subsystem and shall ensure a gradual migration within a reasonable timescale onwards an interoperable target energy subsystem fully compliant with this TSI.

- (2) By 1 January 2022, Member States shall ensure that an on-ground energy data collecting system capable to exchange compiled energy billing data in accordance with clause 4.2.17 of this TSI is implemented.

7.1.1. Implementation rules for voltage and frequency

New lines with speed greater than 250 km/h shall be supplied with one of the AC systems as defined in clause 4.2.3.

7.1.2. Implementation rules for OCL geometry

7.1.2.1. Implementation rules for 1435 mm track gauge system

The OCL shall be designed taking into account the following rules:

- (a) New lines with speed greater than 250 km/h shall accommodate both pantographs as specified in the LOC & PAS TSI clauses 4.2.8.2.9.2.1 (1600 mm) and 4.2.8.2.9.2.2 (1950 mm).

If this is not possible, the OCL shall be designed for use by at least a pantograph with the head geometry specified in the LOC & PAS TSI clause 4.2.8.2.9.2.1 (1600 mm).

- (b) Renewed or upgraded lines with speed equal or greater than 250 km/h shall accommodate at least a pantograph with the head geometry specified in the LOC & PAS TSI clause 4.2.8.2.9.2.1 (1600 mm).

- (c) Other cases: the OCL shall be designed for use by at least one of the pantographs with the head geometry specified in the LOC & PAS TSI clauses 4.2.8.2.9.2.1 (1600 mm) or 4.2.8.2.9.2.2 (1950 mm).

7.1.2.2. Track gauge systems different than 1435mm

The OCL shall be designed for use by at least one of the pantographs with the head geometry specified in the LOC & PAS TSI clause 4.2.8.2.9.2.

**7.2. Application of this TSI to a new energy subsystem**

- (1) For a new energy subsystem, the application of this TSI shall be compulsory.

- (2) For the purpose of this TSI a ‘new energy subsystem’ means an energy subsystem placed into service after this TSI enters into force, which is or will be created where no traction power supply and OCL previously existed.

Any other energy subsystem shall be considered as an ‘existing energy subsystem’.

- (3) The following situations at least, but not restricted to, are not a “new” line (new energy subsystem), but “upgrading”:

(a) the realignment of part of an existing route,

(b) the creation of a bypass,

- (c) the addition of one or more tracks on an existing route, regardless of the distance between the original tracks and the additional tracks.

### **7.3. Application of this TSI to an existing energy subsystem**

#### 7.3.1. Performance criteria of the subsystem

“Upgrading” is a major modification work of an existing energy subsystem resulting in an increase of the line speed of more than 30km/h or fall in the cases that are included in 7.2 (3).

#### 7.3.2. Application of the TSI

- (1) The conformity with this TSI is mandatory for a subsystem or part(s) of it which are upgraded or renewed. However, this TSI recognizes that due to the characteristics of the inherited railway system, compliance of existing energy subsystem with this TSI may be achieved through a gradual improvement of interoperability, as below.
- (2) For the upgraded energy subsystem, the application of this TSI shall be compulsory, and applied fully to the upgraded subsystem within the geographical coverage of the upgrading. The geographical coverage of the upgrading shall be defined based on locations and shall result in the compliance of all basic parameters of the energy subsystem associated with the tracks that are subject to the upgrading.
- (3) In the event of a change other than an upgrading of the energy subsystem, the application of this TSI for each of the basic parameters (established in clause 4.2.2) affected by a change shall be compulsory when the change requires carry out a new ‘EC’ verification procedure. Provisions defined in the Articles 6 and 7 of the Commission Implementing Regulation 2019/250 shall be applied. In the abovementioned event and for those basic parameters not affected by a change, or when the change does not require carry out a new ‘EC’ verification procedure, the demonstration of the level of compliance with this TSI is voluntary.
- (4) For substitution in the framework of maintenance the formal verification in accordance with this TSI, is not required. However, maintenance replacements should be, as far as it is reasonably practicable, undertaken in accordance with the requirements of this TSI.
- (5) ‘Renewal’ differs from a substitution undertaken in the framework of maintenance, since it gives the opportunity to achieve a TSI compliant subsystem. For this purpose, ‘major substitution’ in the framework of ‘renewal’ should be interpreted as a project undertaken to systematically replace elements on a subsystem or part of it.
- (6) ‘Substitution in the framework of maintenance’ means any replacement of components by parts of identical function and performance in the framework of maintenance.
- (7) For the existing energy subsystem, in any event other than an upgrading, for the maximum lateral deviation of the OCL, it is permitted to deviate from the requirement given in clause 4.2.9.2. as long as it has been proven that any TSI compliant rolling stock with a TSI compliant pantograph (as described in clause 7.1.2.1 of this TSI) has already operated under the same OCL design installed in the network without occurring any incident.

7.3.3. Existing lines that are not subject to a renewal or upgrading project

The demonstration of the level of compliance of existing lines with the basic parameters of the TSI is voluntary. The procedure to be used for the demonstration of the level of compliance of existing lines with the basic parameters of this TSI shall be in accordance with Recommendation 2014/881/EU.

7.3.4. Route compatibility checks before the use of authorised vehicles

The procedure to be applied and the parameters of the energy subsystem to be used by the railway undertaking, for the purpose of route compatibility check are described in point 4.2.2.5 and appendix D1 of the OPE TSI.

↓ ~~776/2019 Art. 3.6 and Annex III.9~~

~~Member States shall develop a national plan for the implementation of this TSI, considering the coherence of the entire rail system of the European Union. This plan shall include all projects regarding new, renewal and upgrading of energy subsystem, in line with the details mentioned in points sections 7.1 to 7.4 here below.~~

↓ 1301/2014

~~**7.1. Application of this TSI to railway lines**~~

~~Sections chapters 4 to 6 and any specific provisions in points sections 7.2 to 7.3 here below apply in full to the lines within the geographical scope of this TSI, which will be placed in service as interoperable lines after this TSI enters into force.~~

~~**7.2. Application of this TSI to new, renewed or upgraded railway lines**~~

~~*7.2.1. Introduction*~~

- ~~—— (1) For the purpose of this section, a ‘new line’ means a line that creates a route where none currently exists.~~
- ~~—— (2) The following situations may be considered as an upgrade or renewal of existing lines:
 
  - ~~—— (a) the realignment of part of an existing route;~~
  - ~~—— (b) the creation of a bypass;~~
  - ~~—— (c) the addition of one or more tracks on an existing route, regardless of the distance between the original tracks and the additional tracks.~~~~

↓ ~~776/2019 Art. 3.6 and Annex III.10~~

↓ 1301/2014
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~~7.2.2. Implementation plan for voltage and frequency~~

- ~~(1) The choice of power supply system is a Member State's competence. The decision should be taken on economic and technical grounds, taking into account at least the following elements:~~
- ~~(a) the existing power supply system in the Member State;~~
  - ~~(b) any connection to railway line in neighbouring countries with an existing electrical power supply;~~
  - ~~(c) power demand.~~
- ~~(2) New lines with speed greater than 250 km/h shall be supplied with one of the AC systems as defined in point [clause 4.2.3](#).~~

~~7.2.3. Implementation plan for OCL geometry~~

~~7.2.3.1. Scope of the implementation plan~~

~~Member States' implementation plan shall take into account the following elements:~~

- ~~(a) closing gaps between different OCL geometries;~~
- ~~(b) any connection to the existing OCL geometries in neighbouring areas;~~
- ~~(c) existing certified ICs OCL.~~

~~7.2.3.2. Implementation rules for 1435 mm track gauge system~~

~~The OCL shall be designed taking into account the following rules:~~

- ~~(a) New lines with speed greater than 250 km/h shall accommodate both pantographs as specified in the LOC & PAS TSI points [clauses 4.2.8.2.9.2.1 \(1600 mm\)](#) and [4.2.8.2.9.2.2 \(1950 mm\)](#).~~
- ~~If this is not possible, the OCL shall be designed for use by at least a pantograph with the head geometry specified in the LOC & PAS TSI point [clause 4.2.8.2.9.2.1 \(1600 mm\)](#).~~
- ~~(b) Renewed or upgraded lines with speed equal or greater than 250 km/h shall accommodate at least a pantograph with the head geometry specified in the LOC & PAS TSI point [clause 4.2.8.2.9.2.1 \(1600 mm\)](#).~~
- ~~(c) Other cases: the OCL shall be designed for use by at least one of the pantographs with the head geometry specified in the LOC & PAS TSI points [clauses 4.2.8.2.9.2.1 \(1600 mm\)](#) or [4.2.8.2.9.2.2 \(1950 mm\)](#).~~

~~7.2.3.3. Track gauge systems different than 1435mm~~

~~The OCL shall be designed for use by at least one of the pantographs with the head geometry specified in the LOC & PAS TSI point [clause 4.2.8.2.9.2](#).~~

~~↓ 868/2018 Art. 1.4 and Annex I.9~~

~~7.2.4. By 1 January 2022, Member States shall ensure that an on ground energy data collecting system capable to exchange compiled energy billing data in accordance with point [clause 4.2.17](#) of this TSI is implemented.~~

~~↓ 1301/2014~~

~~7.3. Application of this TSI to existing lines~~

~~↓ 776/2019 Art. 3.6 and Annex III.11~~

~~7.3.1. Introduction~~

~~In case this TSI shall apply to existing lines and without prejudice to point [section 7.4](#) (specific cases), the following elements shall be considered:~~

- ~~—— (a) The scope of the upgrading or renewal of the energy subsystem may cover the entire subsystem on a given line or only certain parts of the subsystem. In accordance with Article 18(6) of Directive (EU) 2016/797 the national safety authority shall examine the project and decide whether a new authorisation for placing in service is needed.~~
- ~~—— (b) Where a new authorisation is required, parts of the energy subsystem falling under the scope of the upgrading or renewal shall comply with this TSI and shall be subject to the procedure established in Article 15 of Directive (EU) 2016/797, unless a permission for non-application of TSI is granted according to Article 7 of Directive (EU) 2016/797.~~
- ~~—— (c) Where a new authorisation for placing in service is required, the Contracting Entity shall define the practical measures and different phases of the project, which are necessary to achieve the required levels of performance. These project phases may include transition periods for placing equipment into service with reduced levels of performance.~~
- ~~—— (d) Where a new authorisation for placing in service is not required, compliance with this TSI is recommended. Where compliance is not possible, the contracting entity shall inform the Member State of the reasons thereof.~~

↓ ~~1301/2014~~

~~7.3.2. Upgrading/renewal of the OCL and/or the power supply~~

~~(1) It is possible to gradually modify all or part of the OCL and/or the power supply system element by element over an extended period of time to achieve compliance with this TSI.~~

↓ ~~776/2019 Art. 3.6 and Annex III.12~~

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↓ ~~1301/2014~~

~~(3) The process of upgrading/renewal should take into consideration the need of maintaining compatibility with the existing energy subsystem and other subsystems. For a project including elements not being TSI compliant, the procedures for the assessment of conformity and EC verification to be applied should be agreed with the Member State.~~

~~7.3.3. Parameters related to maintenance~~

~~While maintaining the energy subsystem, formal verifications and authorisations for placing into service are not required. However, maintenance replacements may be undertaken, as far as reasonably practicable, in accordance with the requirements of this TSI contributing to the development of interoperability.~~

↓ ~~868/2018 Art. 1.4 and Annex I.11~~

~~7.3.4. The procedure to be used for the demonstration of the level of compliance of existing lines with the basic parameters of this TSI shall be in accordance with Recommendation 2014/881/EU.~~

↓ ~~776/2019 Art. 3.6 and Annex III.13~~

~~7.3.5. Route compatibility checks before the use of authorised vehicles~~

~~The procedure to be applied and the parameters of the energy subsystem to be used by the railway undertaking, for the purpose of route compatibility check are described in point clause 4.2.2.5 and appendix D1 of the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/773 OPE TSI<sup>5</sup>.~~

<sup>5</sup> ~~Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/773 of 16 May 2019 on the technical specification for interoperability relating to the operation and traffic management subsystem of the rail system within the European Union and repealing Decision 2012/757/EU (OJ L 139 I, 27.5.2019, p. 5).~~

↓ 1301/2014
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## 7.4. Specific cases

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↓ 776/2019 Art. 3.6 and Annex III.14
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### 7.4.1. General

(1) The specific cases, as listed in ~~point~~-[clause](#) 7.4.2, describe special provisions that are needed and authorised on particular networks of each Member State.

(2) These specific cases are classified as:

- ‘P’ cases: ‘permanent’ cases,
- ‘T’ cases: ‘temporary’ cases, where the target system shall be reached by 31 December 2035.

All specific cases and their relevant dates shall be re-examined in the course of future revisions of the TSI with a view to limiting their technical and geographical scope based on an assessment of their impact on safety, interoperability, cross border services, TEN-T corridors, and the practical and economic impacts of retaining or eliminating them. Special account shall be given to availability of EU funding.

Specific cases shall be limited to the route or network where they are strictly necessary and taken account of through route compatibility procedures.

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↓ 1301/2014
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### 7.4.2. List of specific cases

#### 7.4.2.1. Particular features on the Estonian network

##### 7.4.2.1.1. Voltage and frequency (4.2.3)

P case

Maximum allowed voltage of overhead contact line in Estonia is 4 kV (3 kV DC networks).

#### 7.4.2.2. Particular features on the French network

##### 7.4.2.2.1. Voltage and frequency (4.2.3)

T case

The values and limits of the voltage and frequency at the terminals of the substation and at the pantograph of the 1,5 kV DC electrified lines:

- Nimes to Port Bou,
- Toulouse to Narbonne,

may extend the values set out in EN50163:2004, clause 4 ( $U_{max2}$  close to 2000 V).

7.4.2.2.2. Phase separation sections — lines with speed  $v \geq 250$  km/h (4.2.15.2)

P case

In case of upgrading/renewal of high speed lines LN 1, 2, 3 and 4 special design of phase separation sections is allowed.

7.4.2.3. Particular features on the Italian network

7.4.2.3.1. Phase separation sections — lines with speed  $v \geq 250$  km/h (4.2.15.2)

P case

In case of upgrading/renewal of high speed line Rome-Naples special design of phase separation sections is allowed.

7.4.2.4. Particular features on the Latvian network

7.4.2.4.1. Voltage and frequency (4.2.3)

P case

Maximum allowed voltage of overhead contact line in Latvia is 4 kV (3 kV DC networks).

7.4.2.5. Particular features on the Lithuanian network

7.4.2.5.1. Dynamic behaviour and quality of current collection (4.2.12)

P case

For existing overhead contact line designs the space for steady arm uplift is calculated according to national technical rules notified for this purpose.

7.4.2.6. Particular features on the Polish network

7.4.2.6.1. Electrical protection coordination arrangements (4.2.7)

P case

For Polish DC 3 kV network the note c in the table 7 of the standard EN 50388: 2012 is replaced by note: The tripping of the circuit breaker should be very rapid for high short-circuits currents. As far as possible, the traction unit circuit breaker should trip in order to try to avoid the substation circuit breaker tripping.

7.4.2.7. Particular features on the Spanish network

7.4.2.7.1. Contact wire height (4.2.9.1)

P case

On some sections of the future lines  $v \geq 250$  km/h the nominal contact height is allowed 5,60 m.

7.4.2.7.2. Phase separation sections — lines with speed  $v \geq 250$  km/h (4.2.15.2)

P case

In case of upgrading/renewal of existing high speed lines special design of phase separation sections shall be kept.

7.4.2.8. Particular features on the Swedish network

7.4.2.8.1. Assessment of mean useful voltage (6.2.4.1)

P case

Alternatively to assessment of mean useful voltage according to EN 50388:2012, clause 15.4, the power supply performance is also allowed to be assessed by:

- A comparison with a reference where the power supply solution has been used for a similar or more demanding train schedule. The reference shall have a similar or larger:
  - distance to the voltage controlled bus bar (frequency converter station),
  - impedance of the OCL system.
- A rough estimation of  $U_{\text{mean useful}}$  for simple cases resulting in an increased additional capacity for future traffic demands.

7.4.2.9. ~~Particular features on the UK network for Great Britain~~

~~7.4.2.9.1. Voltage and frequency (4.2.3)~~

~~P case~~

~~It is permissible to continue to upgrade, renew and extend networks equipped with the electrification system operating at 600/750 V DC and utilising conductor rails in a three and/or four rail configuration in accordance with the national technical rules notified for this purpose.~~

~~Specific case for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, applying only to the mainline network in Great Britain.~~

~~7.4.2.9.2. Contact wire height (4.2.9.1)~~

~~P case~~

~~For new, upgrade or renewal of the energy subsystem on existing infrastructure it is allowed to design the overhead contact line wire height in accordance with the national technical rules notified for this purpose.~~

~~Specific case for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, applying only to the mainline network in Great Britain.~~

~~7.4.2.9.3. Maximum lateral deviation (4.2.9.2) and pantograph gauge (4.2.10)~~

~~P-case~~

~~For new, upgrade or renewal of the energy subsystem on existing infrastructure it is allowed to calculate the adjustment to the maximum lateral deviation, the verification heights, and pantograph gauge in accordance with the national technical rules notified for this purpose.~~

~~Specific case for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, applying only to the mainline network in Great Britain.~~

~~7.4.2.9.4. Protective provisions against electric shock (4.2.18)~~

~~P-case~~

~~For upgrade or renewal of the existing energy subsystem or the construction of new energy subsystems on existing infrastructure, in place of the reference to EN50122-1:2011+A1:2011 clause 5.2.1, it is allowed to design the protective provisions against electric shock in accordance with the national technical rules notified for this purpose.~~

~~Specific case for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, applying only to the mainline network in Great Britain.~~

~~7.4.2.9.5. Conformity assessment of OCL as component~~

~~P-case~~

~~The national rules may define the procedure for conformity related to points clauses 7.4.2.9.2 and 7.4.2.9.3 and associated certificates.~~

~~The procedure may include the conformity assessment of parts which are not subject to a specific case.~~

7.4.2.10.7 Particular features on the Eurotunnel network

7.4.2.10.1. Contact wire height (4.2.9.1)

P case

For, upgrade or renewal of the existing energy subsystem it is allowed for the overhead contact line wire height to be designed in accordance with the technical rules notified for this purpose.

↓ 868/2018 Art. 1.4 and Annex I.12

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↓ 1301/2014  
→<sub>1</sub> Corrigendum, OJ L 013, 20.1.2015, p. 13

Appendix A

**Conformity assessment of interoperability constituents**

**A.1 SCOPE**

This Appendix indicates the conformity assessment of interoperability constituent (overhead contact line) of the energy subsystem.

For existing interoperability constituents, the process described in ~~point clause~~ [6.1.2](#). shall be followed.

**A.2 CHARACTERISTICS**

The characteristics of the interoperability constituent to be assessed applying modules CB or CH1 are marked by an X in Table A.1. The production phase shall be assessed within the subsystem.

<i>Table A.1</i>				
<i>Assessment of the interoperability constituent: overhead contact line</i>				
Characteristic — point	Assessment in the following phase			
	Design and development phase			Production phase
	Design review	Manufacturing process review	Test <sup>(1)</sup> <sub>6</sub>	Product quality (series production)
Geometry of the OCL — 5.2.1.1	X	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mean contact force — 5.2.1.2 <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>7</sup>	X	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dynamic behaviour — 5.2.1.3	X	N/A	X	N/A
Space for steady arm uplift — 5.2.1.4	X	N/A	X	N/A
Pantograph spacing for overhead contact line design — 5.2.1.5	X	N/A	N/A	N/A
Current at standstill — 5.2.1.6	X	N/A	X <a href="#">(only for DC)</a>	N/A

~~<sup>6</sup> — Test as defined in Section 6.1.4. on particular assessment procedure for the interoperability constituent — overhead contact line.~~

~~<sup>7</sup> — The measurement of the contact force is integrated with the process of assessment of dynamic behaviour and quality of current collection.~~

			<a href="#">system s)</a>	
Contact wire material — 5.2.1.7	X	N/A	N/A	N/A
<p><a href="#">(1) Test as defined in <del>Section</del> clause 6.1.4. <del>on</del> about “<del>P</del>particular assessment procedure for the interoperability constituent — overhead contact line”.</a></p> <p><a href="#">(2) The measurement of the contact force is integrated with the process of assessment of dynamic behaviour and quality of current collection.</a></p> <p><a href="#">N/A: not applicable</a></p>				

Appendix B

**EC verification of the energy subsystem**

**B.1 SCOPE**

This Appendix indicates the EC verification of the energy subsystem.

**B.2 CHARACTERISTICS**

The characteristics of the subsystem to be assessed in the different phases of design, installation and operation are marked by X in Table B.1.

<i>Table B.1</i>				
<i>EC verification of the energy subsystem</i>				
Basic parameters	Assessment phase			
	Design develop. phase	Production phase		
	Design review	Construction, assembly, mounting	Assembled, before putting into service	Validation under full operating conditions
Voltage and frequency — 4.2.3	X	N/A	N/A	N/A
<del>Parameters relating to Traction power supply system</del> performance — 4.2.4	X	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>DC systems only:</u> Current <del>capacity, DC systems, trains</del> at standstill — 4.2.5	X <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>8</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A
Regenerative braking — 4.2.6	X	N/A	N/A	N/A
Electrical protection coordination arrangements — 4.2.7	X	N/A	X	N/A
Harmonics and dynamic effects for AC	X	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>8</sup> ~~Only to be carried out if the overhead contact line has not been assessed as interoperability constituent.~~

traction power supply systems- 4.2.8				
Geometry of the overhead contact line — 4.2.9	X <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>9</sup>	N/A	N/A <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>10</sup>	N/A
Pantograph gauge — 4.2.10	X	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mean contact force — 4.2.11	X <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>11</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dynamic behaviour and quality of current collection — 4.2.12	X <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>12</sup>	N/A	X <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>(3)</sup> <sup>13,14</sup>	N/A <sup>(2)</sup> <sup>15</sup>
Pantograph spacing for overhead contact line design — 4.2.13	X <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>16</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A
Contact wire material — 4.2.14	X <sup>(1)</sup> <sup>17</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phase separation sections — 4.2.15	X	N/A	N/A	N/A
System separation sections — 4.2.16	X	N/A	N/A	N/A
On-ground energy data collecting system — 4.2.17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Protective provisions against electric shock — 4.2.18	X	X <sup>(4)</sup> <sup>18</sup>	X <sup>(4)</sup> <sup>19</sup>	N/A

<sup>9</sup> ~~Only to be carried out if the overhead contact line has not been assessed as interoperability constituent.~~

<sup>10</sup> ~~To be carried out as an alternative assessment method in case the dynamic behaviour of the OCL integrated into subsystem is not measured (see point 6.2.4.5)~~

<sup>11</sup> ~~Only to be carried out if the overhead contact line has not been assessed as interoperability constituent.~~

<sup>12</sup> ~~Only to be carried out if the overhead contact line has not been assessed as interoperability constituent.~~

<sup>13</sup> ~~Validation under full operating conditions shall only be done when the validation in the phase ‘Assembly before putting into service’ is not possible.~~

<sup>14</sup> ~~To be carried out as an alternative assessment method in case the dynamic behaviour of the OCL integrated into subsystem is not measured (see point 6.2.4.5)~~

<sup>15</sup> ~~Validation under full operating conditions shall only be done when the validation in the phase ‘Assembly before putting into service’ is not possible.~~

<sup>16</sup> ~~Only to be carried out if the overhead contact line has not been assessed as interoperability constituent.~~

<sup>17</sup> ~~Only to be carried out if the overhead contact line has not been assessed as interoperability constituent.~~

<sup>18</sup> ~~To be carried out in case the check is not done by another independent body.~~

<sup>19</sup> ~~To be carried out in case the check is not done by another independent body.~~

Maintenance rules — 4.5	N/A	N/A	X	N/A
<p><u>(<sup>1</sup>) Only to be carried out if the overhead contact line has not been assessed as interoperability constituent.</u></p> <p><u>(<sup>2</sup>) Validation under full operating conditions shall only be done when the validation in the phase ‘Assembly before putting into service’ is not possible.</u></p> <p><u>(<sup>3</sup>) To be carried out as an alternative assessment method in case the dynamic behaviour of the OCL integrated into subsystem is not measured (see clause 6.2.4.5)</u></p> <p><u>(<sup>4</sup>) To be carried out in case the check is not done by another independent body.</u></p> <p><u>N/A : not applicable</u></p>				

## Appendix C

**Mean useful voltage****C.1 VALUES FOR U MEAN USEFUL AT THE PANTOGRAPH**

The minimum values for mean useful voltage at the pantograph under normal operating conditions shall be as given in Table C.1.

<i>Table C.1</i>		
<i>Minimum U mean useful at pantograph</i>		
	V	
traction Ppower supply system	Line speed $v > 200$ [km/h]	Line speed $v \leq 200$ [km/h]
	Zone and train	Zone and train
AC 25 kV 50 Hz	22500	22000
AC 15 kV 16,7 Hz	14200	13500
DC 3 kV	2800	2700
DC 1,5 kV	1300	1300

**C.2 SIMULATION RULES**

Zone used for simulation to calculate  $U_{\text{mean useful}}$

- Simulations shall be carried out on a zone which represents a significant part of a line or a part of the network, such as the relevant feeding section(s) in the network for the object to be designed and assessed.

Time period used for simulation to calculate  $U_{\text{mean useful}}$

- For simulation of  $U_{\text{mean useful}}$  (train) and  $U_{\text{mean useful}}$  (zone) only trains that are part of the simulation during a relevant time, such as the time needed to go through a complete feeding section, have to be considered.

Appendix D

**Specification of the static pantograph gauge (track gauge system 1520mm)**

**~~D.1 SPECIFICATION OF THE MECHANICAL KINEMATIC PANTOGRAPH GAUGE~~**

**~~D.1.1 General~~**

~~*D.1.1.1 Space to be cleared for electrified lines*~~

~~In the case of lines electrified by an overhead contact line, an additional space should be cleared:~~

- ~~——— to accommodate the OCL equipment,~~
- ~~——— to allow the free passage of the pantograph.~~

~~This Appendix deals with the free passage of the pantograph (pantograph gauge). The electrical clearance is considered by the Infrastructure Manager.~~

~~*D.1.1.2 Particularities*~~

~~The pantograph gauge differs in some aspects from the obstacle gauge:~~

- ~~——— The pantograph is (partly) live and, for this reason, an electrical clearance is to be complied with, according to the nature of the obstacle (insulated or not);~~
- ~~——— The presence of insulating horns should be taken into account, where necessary. Therefore a double reference contour has to be defined to take account of the mechanical and electrical interference simultaneously;~~
- ~~——— In collecting condition, the pantograph is in permanent contact with the contact wire and, for this reason, its height is variable. So is the height of the pantograph gauge.~~

~~*D.1.1.3 Symbols and abbreviations*~~

Symbol	Designation	Unit
<del><math>b_w</math></del>	<del>Half length of the pantograph bow</del>	<del>m</del>
<del><math>b_{w,e}</math></del>	<del>Half length of the pantograph bow conducting length (with insulating horns) or working length (with conducting horns)</del>	<del>m</del>
<del><math>b'_{o,mec}</math></del>	<del>Width of mechanical kinematic pantograph gauge at upper verification point</del>	<del>m</del>
<del><math>b'_{u,mec}</math></del>	<del>Width of mechanical kinematic pantograph gauge at lower verification point</del>	<del>m</del>
<del><math>b'_{h,mec}</math></del>	<del>Width of mechanical kinematic pantograph gauge at intermediate height, h</del>	<del>m</del>
<del><math>d_l</math></del>	<del>Lateral deviation of contact wire</del>	<del>m</del>

$D'_{\theta}$	<del>Reference cant taken into account by the vehicle for the pantograph-gauge</del>	m
$e_p$	<del>Pantograph sway due to the vehicle characteristics</del>	m
$e_{po}$	<del>Pantograph sway at the upper verification point</del>	m
$e_{pu}$	<del>Pantograph sway at the lower verification point</del>	m
$f_s$	<del>Margin to take account of the raising of the contact wire</del>	m
$f_{wa}$	<del>Margin to take account of the wear of the pantograph contact strip</del>	m
$f_{ws}$	<del>Margin to take account of the bow trespassing the contact wire due to the pantograph sway</del>	m
$h$	<del>Height in relation to the running surface</del>	m
$h'_{eo}$	<del>Reference roll centre height for the pantograph gauge</del>	m
$h'$	<del>Reference height in the calculation of the pantograph gauge</del>	m
$h'_{\theta}$	<del>Maximum verification height of the pantograph gauge in a collecting-position</del>	m
$h'_{u}$	<del>Minimum verification height of the pantograph gauge in a collecting-position</del>	m
$h_{eff}$	<del>Effective height of the raised pantograph</del>	m
$h_{ee}$	<del>Static height of the contact wire</del>	m
$I'_{\theta}$	<del>Reference cant deficiency taken into account by the vehicle for the pantograph gauging</del>	m
$L$	<del>Distance between rail centres of a track</del>	m
$l$	<del>Track gauge, distance between the rail running edges</del>	m
$q$	<del>Transverse play between axle and bogie frame or, for vehicles not fitted with bogies, between axle and vehicle body</del>	m
$q_s'$	<del>Quasi-static movement</del>	m
$R$	<del>Horizontal curve radius</del>	m
$s'_{\theta}$	<del>Flexibility coefficient taken into account by agreement between the vehicle and the infrastructure for the pantograph gauging</del>	
$S'_{i/a}$	<del>Allowed additional overthrow on the inside/outside of the curve for pantographs</del>	m

$w$	Transverse play between bogie and body	$m$
$\rightarrow_1 \Sigma_j \leftarrow$	$\rightarrow_1$ Sum of the (horizontal) safety margins covering some random-phenomena ( $j = 1, 2$ or $3$ ) for the pantograph gauge $\leftarrow$	$\rightarrow_1 m \leftarrow$

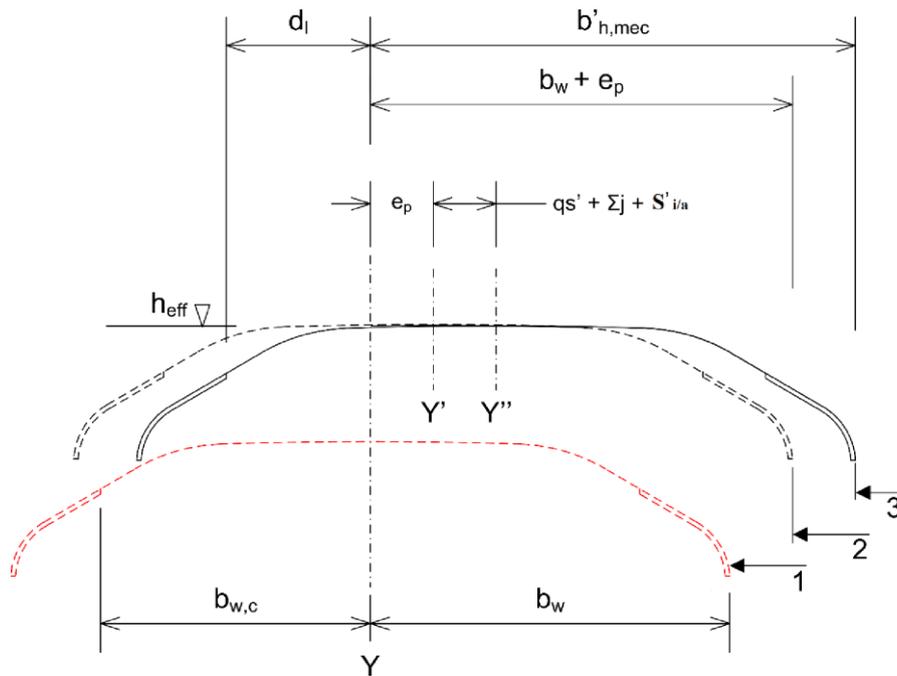
Subscript a	:	refers to the outside of the curve
Subscript i	:	refers to the inside of the curve

*D.1.1.4 Basic principles*

**↓ 868/2018 Art. 1.4 and Annex I.13**

*Figure D.1*

*Pantograph mechanical gauges*



**-1301/2014**

*Caption:*

$Y$	:	Centre line of the track
$Y'$	:	Centre line of the pantograph — for deriving the free passage reference profile
$Y''$	:	Centre line of the pantograph — for deriving the mechanical kinematic-pantograph gauge

1	÷	Pantograph profile
2	÷	Free passage reference profile
3	÷	Mechanical kinematic gauge

~~The pantograph gauge is only met if the mechanical and electrical gauges are complied with simultaneously:~~

- ~~—— The free passage reference profile includes the pantograph collector head length and the pantograph sway  $e_p$ , which applies up to the reference cant or cant deficiency;~~
- ~~—— Live and insulated obstacles shall remain outside the mechanical gauge;~~
- ~~—— Non insulated obstacles (earthed or at a potential different from the OCL) shall remain outside the mechanical and electrical gauges.~~

## **~~D.1.2 Specification of the mechanical kinematic pantograph gauge~~**

### *~~D.1.2.1 Specification of the width of the mechanical gauge~~*

#### *~~D.1.2.1.1 Scope~~*

~~The width of the pantograph gauge is mainly specified by the length and displacements of the pantograph under consideration. Beyond specific phenomena, phenomena similar to those of the obstacle gauge are found in the transverse displacements.~~

~~The pantograph gauge shall be considered at the following heights:~~

- ~~—— The upper verification height  $h'_o$~~
- ~~—— The lower verification height  $h'_u$~~

~~Between those two heights, it can be considered that gauge width varies in a linear way.~~

~~The various parameters are shown in figure D.2.~~

#### *~~D.1.2.1.2 Calculation methodology~~*

~~The pantograph gauge width shall be specified by the sum of the parameters defined below. In the case of a line run by various pantographs, the maximum width should be considered.~~

~~For the lower verification point with  $h = h'_u$ :~~

$$b'_{u(i/a),mec} = \left( b_w + e_{pu} + S'_{i/a} + qs'_{i/a} + \sum_j \right)_{\max}$$

~~For the upper verification point with  $h = h'_o$ :~~

$$b'_{o(i/a),mec} = \left( b_w + e_{po} + S'_{i/a} + qs'_{i/a} + \sum_j \right)_{\max}$$

~~———— Note i/a = inside/outside curve.~~

~~For any intermediate height  $h$ , width is specified by means of an interpolation:~~

$$b'_{h,mec} = b'_{u,mec} + \frac{h - h'_u}{h'_o - h'_u} \times (b'_{o,mec} - b'_{u,mec})$$

~~D.1.2.1.3 — Half length  $b_w$  of the pantograph bow~~

~~The half length  $b_w$  of the pantograph bow depends on the type of pantograph used. The pantograph profile(s) to be considered are defined in LOC&PAS TSI, point [clause 4.2.8.2.9.2](#).~~

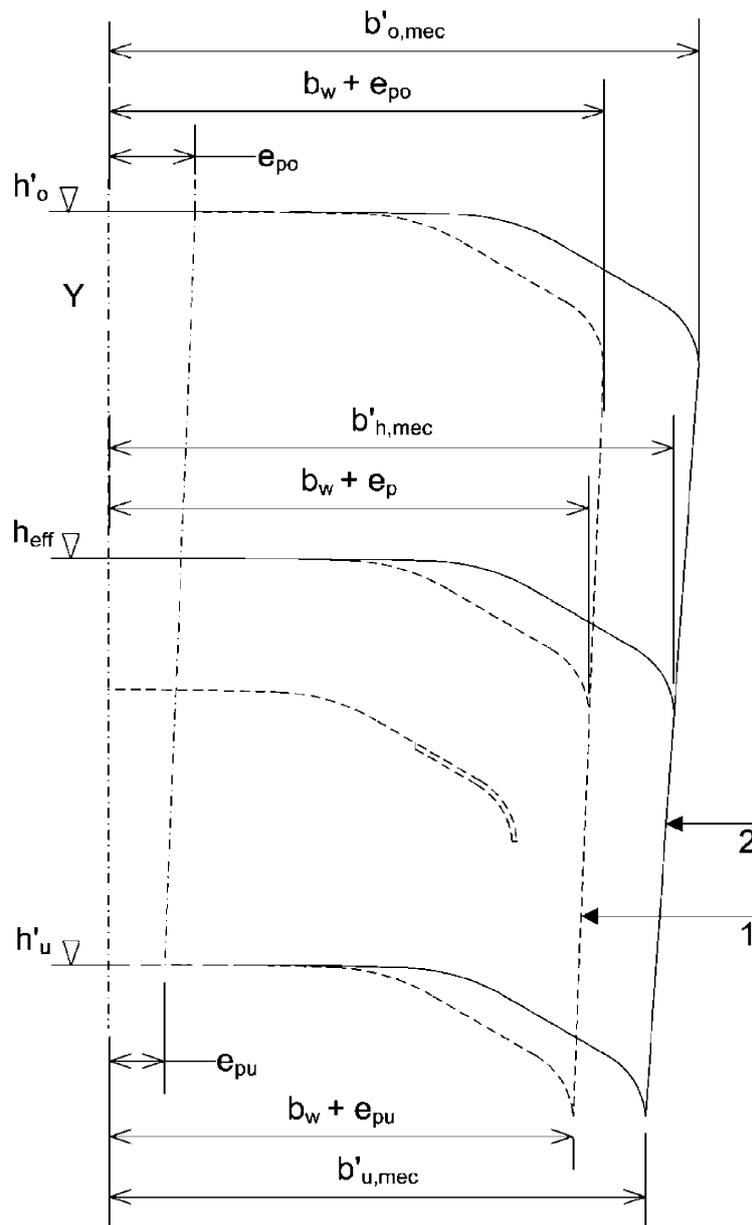
~~D.1.2.1.4 — Pantograph sway  $e_p$~~

~~The sway mainly depends on the following phenomena:~~

- ~~———— Play  $q + w$  in the axle boxes and between bogie and body.~~
- ~~———— The amount of body inclination taken into account by the vehicle (depending on the specific flexibility  $s_o'$ , the reference cant  $D'_o$  and the reference cant deficiency  $I'_o$ ).~~
- ~~———— The mounting tolerance of the pantograph on the roof.~~
- ~~———— The transverse flexibility of the mounting device on the roof.~~
- ~~———— The height under consideration  $h'$ .~~

~~Figure D.2~~

~~Specification of the width of the mechanical kinematic gauge of the pantograph at different heights~~



**Caption:**

Y	÷	Centre of the track
1	÷	Free passage reference profile
2	÷	Mechanical kinematic pantograph-gauge

**D.1.2.1.5** — *Additional overthrows*

The pantograph gauge has a specific additional overthrows. In case of standard track gauge the following formula applies:

$$S'_{i/a} = \frac{2,5}{R} + \frac{l - 1,435}{2}$$

For other track gauges the national rules apply.

~~D.1.2.1.6 — Quasi-static effect~~

~~Since the pantograph is installed on the roof, the quasi-static effect plays an important role in the calculation of the pantograph gauge. That effect is calculated from the specific flexibility  $s'_0$ , reference cant  $D'_0$  and reference cant deficiency  $I'_0$ :~~

$$qs'_i = \frac{S'_0}{L} [D - D'_0]_{>0} (h - h'_{c0})$$

$$qs'_a = \frac{S'_0}{L} [I - I'_0]_{>0} (h - h'_{c0})$$

~~Note: Pantographs are normally mounted on the roof of a power unit, whose reference flexibility  $s'_0$  is generally smaller than that of the obstacle gauge  $s_0$ .~~

~~D.1.2.1.7 — Allowances~~

~~According to gauge definition, the following phenomena should be considered:~~

- ~~—— Loading dissymmetry;~~
- ~~—— The transverse displacement of the track between two successive maintenance actions;~~
- ~~—— The cant variation occurring between two successive maintenance actions;~~
- ~~—— Oscillations generated by track unevenness.~~

~~↓ Corrigendum, OJ L 013, 20.1.2015, p. 13~~

~~The sum of the abovementioned allowances is covered by  $\Sigma j$ .~~

~~↓ 1301/2014~~

~~D.1.2.2 Specification of the height of the mechanical gauge~~

~~Gauge height shall be specified on the basis of the static height  $h_{es}$  of the contact wire at the local point under consideration. The following parameters should be considered:~~

- ~~—— The raising  $f_s$  of the contact wire generated by the pantograph contact force. The value of  $f_s$  depends on the OCL type and so shall be specified by the Infrastructure Manager in accordance with point [clause 4.2.12](#).~~

~~The raising of the pantograph head due to the pantograph head skew generated by the staggered contact point and the wear of the collector strip  $f_{ws} + f_{wa}$ . The permissible value of  $f_{ws}$  is shown in LOC & PAS TSI and  $f_{wa}$  depends on maintenance requirements.~~

The height of the mechanical gauge is given by the following formula:

$$h_{\text{eff}} = h_{\text{cc}} + f_s + f_{\text{ws}} + f_{\text{wa}}$$

### ~~D.1.3 Reference parameters~~

~~Parameters for the kinematic mechanical pantograph gauge and for Specification of the maximum lateral deviation of the contact wire shall be as follows:~~

~~l according to track gauge~~

~~$s'_e = 0,225$~~

~~$h'_{e0} = 0,5 \text{ m}$~~

~~$I'_0 = 0,066 \text{ m}$  and  $D'_0 = 0,066 \text{ m}$~~

~~$h'_e = 6,500 \text{ m}$  and  $h'_u = 5,000 \text{ m}$~~

### ~~D.1.4 Calculation of maximum lateral deviation of contact wire~~

~~The maximum lateral deviation of the contact wire shall be calculated by taking into consideration the total movement of the pantograph with respect to the nominal track position and the conducting range (or working length, for pantographs without horns made from a conducting material) as follows:~~

~~↓ Corrigendum, OJ L 013, 20.1.2015, p. 13~~

$$d_l = b_{w,c} + b_w - b'_{h,mec}$$

~~↓ 1301/2014~~

~~→ 1-868/2018 Art. 1.4 and Annex I.14~~

~~$b_{w,c}$  defined in points 4.2.8.2.9.1 and 4.2.8.2.9.2 of LOC&PAS TSI~~

## ~~D.2 SPECIFICATION OF THE STATIC PANTOGRAPH GAUGE (TRACK GAUGE SYSTEM 1520 mm)~~

This [appendix](#) is applicable for Member States accepting the pantograph profile in accordance with LOC&PAS TSI [point clause](#) 4.2.8.2.9.2.3.

The pantograph gauge shall conform to Figure D.3 and Table D.1.

Figure D.31

Static pantograph gauge for 1520mm track gauge system

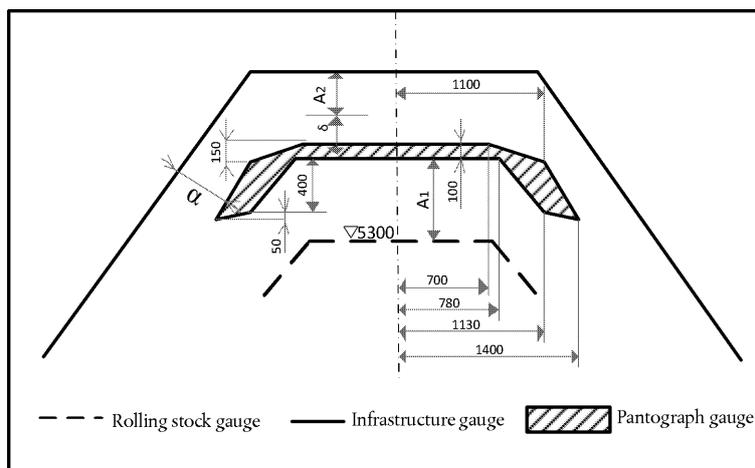


Table D.1

Distances between live parts of OCL and pantograph and earthed parts of rolling stock and fixed installations for 1520mm track gauge system

Voltage of the contact system in respect of the ground [kV]	Vertical air clearance $A_1$ between the rolling stock and lowest position of the contact wire [mm]		Vertical air clearance $A_2$ between live parts of OCL and earthed parts [mm]		Lateral air clearance $\alpha$ between live parts of the pantograph and earthed parts [mm]		Vertical space $\delta$ for the live parts of the OCL (mm)	
	Normal	Minimal allowed for plain and main station track		Normal		Normal	Without catenary wire	With catenary wire
1	Normal	Minimal allowed for plain and main station track		Normal		Normal	Without catenary wire	With catenary wire

			s on whic h train hotel ing is not fore seen										
	Plai n and mai n stati on trac ks on whi ch trai n hote ling is not fore seen	Oth er stati on trac ks	4	Normal	Min imal allo wed	5	Normal	Min imal allo wed	7	Normal	Min imal allo wed	Normal	Min imal allo wed
				5	6		7	8		9	10	11	12
1,5- 4	450	950	250	200	150	200	150	150	100	300	250		
6- 12	450	950	300	250	200	220	180	150	100	300	250		
25	450	950	375	350	300	250	200	150	100	300	250		

Appendix E

**List of referenced standards**

<i>Table E.1</i>				
<i>List of referenced standards</i>				
<i>Index- No.</i>	<i>Reference</i>	<i>Document name</i>	<i>Version</i>	<i>BP(s) concerned</i>
<u>Index</u>	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>TSI Clause</u>	<u>Standard Clause</u>	
<a href="#">[1]</a>	<a href="#">Railway Applications - Fixed installations and rolling stock - Technical criteria for the coordination between electric traction power supply systems and rolling stock to achieve interoperability - Part 1: General</a>	<a href="#">EN 50388-1</a>	<a href="#">2022</a>	
<a href="#">[1.1]</a>	<a href="#">Traction power supply performance</a>	<a href="#">4.2.4</a>	<a href="#">8.2</a>	
<a href="#">[1.2]</a>	<a href="#">Harmonics and dynamic effects for AC traction power supply systems</a>	<a href="#">4.2.8 (2)</a>	<a href="#">10.2<del>3</del> – Table 67</a>	
<a href="#">[1.3]</a>	<a href="#">Assessment of traction power supply performance</a>	<a href="#">6.2.4.1a</a>	<a href="#">8.4<del>3</del></a>	
<a href="#">[1a]</a>	<a href="#">Railway Applications – Power supply and rolling stock - Technical criteria for the coordination between power supply (substation) and rolling stock to achieve interoperability</a>	<a href="#">EN 50388</a>	<a href="#">2012</a>	
<a href="#">[1a.1]</a>	<a href="#">Electrical protection coordination arrangements</a>	<a href="#">4.2.7</a>	<a href="#">11</a>	
<a href="#">[1a.2]</a>	<a href="#">Assessment of regenerative braking</a>	<a href="#">6.2.4.2 (1)</a>	<a href="#">15.7.2</a>	
<a href="#">[1a.3]</a>	<a href="#">Assessment of electrical protection coordination arrangements</a>	<a href="#">6.2.4.3</a>	<a href="#">15.6</a>	
<a href="#">[1a.4]</a>	<a href="#">Assessment of harmonics and dynamic effects for AC traction power supply systems</a>	<a href="#">6.2.4.4 (1)</a>	<a href="#">10.3</a>	
<a href="#">[1a.5]</a>	<a href="#">Assessment of harmonics and dynamic effects for AC traction power supply systems</a>	<a href="#">6.2.4.4 (3)</a>	<a href="#">10.4</a>	

<u>Index</u>	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>TSI Clause</u>	<u>Standard Clause</u>
<b>[2]</b>	<b><u>Railway Applications - Fixed installations and rolling stock - Criteria to achieve technical compatibility between pantographs and overhead contact line</u></b>	<b><u>EN 50367</u></b>	<b><u>2020</u></b>
[2.1]	<u>Current at standstill</u>	<u>4.2.5</u>	<u>7.2, table 5</u>
[2.2]	<u>Maximum lateral deviation</u>	<u>4.2.9.2 (1)</u>	<u>5.2.5</u>
[2.3]	<u>Mechanical kinematic pantograph gauge</u>	<u>4.2.10 (2)</u>	<u>5.2.2</u>
[2.4]	<u>Mean contact force</u>	<u>4.2.11 (2) and (3)</u>	<u>Table 6</u>
[2.5]	<u>Pantograph spacing for overhead contact line design</u>	<u>4.2.13</u>	<u>Table 9</u>
[2.6]	<u>Phase separation sections - General - length D of neutral section</u>	<u>4.2.15.1 (2)</u>	<u>4</u>
[2.7]	<u>Lines with speed <math>v \geq 250</math> km/h</u>	<u>4.2.15.2 (a)</u>	<u>Annex A.1.2</u>
[2.8]	<u>Lines with speed <math>v \geq 250</math> km/h</u>	<u>4.2.15.2 (b)</u>	<u>Annex A.1.4</u>
[2.9]	<u>Lines with speed <math>v &lt; 250</math> km/h</u>	<u>4.2.15.3</u>	<u>Annex A.1</u>
[2.10]	<u>System separation sections - General - length D of neutral section</u>	<u>4.2.16.1 (3)</u>	<u>4</u>
[2.11]	<u>Assessment of current at standstill (DC systems only)</u>	<u>6.1.4.2</u>	<u>Annex A.3</u>
<b>[3]</b>	<b><u>Railway Applications - Fixed installations – Electric traction overhead contact lines</u></b>	<b><u>EN 50119</u></b>	<b><u>2020</u></b>
[3.1]	<u>Minimum design contact wire height</u>	<u>4.2.9.1 (1)</u>	<u>5.10.4</u>
[3.2]	<u>Maximum design contact wire height</u>	<u>4.2.9.1 (1) Note (1)</u>	<u>figure 3</u>
[3.3]	<u>Relation with pantograph working height</u>	<u>4.2.9.1 (2)</u>	<u>figure 3</u>
[3.4]	<u>Dynamic behaviour and quality of current collection</u>	<u>4.2.12 (2)</u>	<u>5.10.2</u>
[3.5]	<u>Dynamic behaviour and quality of current collection</u>	<u>4.2.12 (3)</u>	<u>5.2.5.2, table 4</u>

<u>Index</u>	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>TSI Clause</u>	<u>Standard Clause</u>
[3.6]	<u>Phase separation sections - calculation of D, clearances</u>	<u>4.2.15.1 (2)</u>	<u>5.1.3</u>
[3.7]	<u>System separation sections – General - calculation of D, clearances</u>	<u>4.2.16.1 (3)</u>	<u>5.1.3</u>
[3.8]	<u>System separation sections - pantographs raised</u>	<u>4.2.16.2 (2)</u>	<u>5.10.3</u>
<b>[4]</b>	<b><u>Railway Applications - Fixed installations – Electrical safety, earthing and the return circuit – Part 1: Protective provisions against electric shock</u></b>	<b><u>EN 50122-1</u></b>	<b><u>2011+A1:2011+AC:2012+A2:2016+A3:2016+A4:2017</u></b>
[4.1]	<u>Contact wire height</u>	<u>4.2.9.1 (3)</u>	<u>5.2.4 and 5.2.5</u>
[4.2]	<u>Protective provisions against electric shock</u>	<u>4.2.18</u>	<u>5.2.1 (only for public areas), 5.3.1, 5.3.2, 6.1, 6.2 (excluding requirements for connections for track circuits)</u>
[4.3]	<u>AC voltage limits</u>	<u>4.2.18</u>	<u>9.2.2.1 and 9.2.2.2</u>
[4.4]	<u>DC voltage limits</u>	<u>4.2.18</u>	<u>9.3.2.1 and 9.3.2.2</u>
<b>[5]</b>	<b><u>Railway Applications - Fixed installations – Electric traction – Copper and copper alloy grooved contact wire</u></b>	<b><u>EN 50149</u></b>	<b><u>2012</u></b>
[5.1]	<u>Contact wire material</u>	<u>4.2.14 (3)</u>	<u>4.2 (excluding the reference to annex B of the standard), 4.3 and 4.6 to 4.8</u>
<b>[6]</b>	<b><u>Railway Applications – Energy measurement on board trains – Part 3: Data handling</u></b>	<b><u>EN 50463-3</u></b>	<b><u>2017</u></b>
[6.1]	<u>On-ground energy data collecting system</u>	<u>4.2.17 (2)</u>	<u>4.12</u>

<u>Index</u>	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>TSI Clause</u>	<u>Standard Clause</u>	
[7]	<u>Railway Applications – Energy measurement on board trains – Part 4: Communication</u>	<u>EN 50463-4</u>	<u>2017</u>	
[7.1]	<u>On-ground energy data collecting system</u>	<u>4.2.17 (3)</u>	<u>4.3.6 and 4.3.7</u>	
[8]	<u>Railway Applications – current collection systems – Validation of simulation of the dynamic interaction between pantograph and overhead contact line</u>	<u>EN 50318</u>	<u>2018+A1:2022</u>	
[8.1]	<u>Assessment of dynamic behaviour and quality of current collection – Simulation tool</u>	<u>6.1.4.1 (1)</u>		
[9]	<u>Railway Applications – current collection systems – Requirements for and validation of measurements of the dynamic interaction between pantograph and overhead contact line</u>	<u>EN 50317</u>	<u>2012</u>	
[9.1]	<u>Assessment of dynamic behaviour and quality of current collection - Measurement</u>	<u>6.1.4.1 (1)</u>		
[9.2]	<u>Assessment of dynamic behaviour and quality of current collection (integration into a subsystem)</u>	<u>6.2.4.5 (2)</u>		
<del>1</del>	<del>EN 50119</del>	<del>Railway applications— Fixed installations— Electric traction— overhead contact lines</del>	<del>2009</del>	<del>Current capacity, DC— systems, trains at standstill— (4.2.5), Geometry of— overhead contact line (4.2.9), Dynamic behaviour and— quality of current collection— (4.2.12), Phase separation— sections (4.2.15) and System— separation sections (4.2.16)</del>
<del>2</del>	<del>EN 50122- 1:2011+A1: 2011</del>	<del>Railway applications— Fixed installations— Electrical safety, — earthing and the return— circuit—Part 1:— Protective provisions— against electric shock</del>	<del>2011</del>	<del>Geometry of the overhead— contact line (4.2.9) and— Protective provisions against electric shock (4.2.18)</del>

3	EN 50149	Railway applications — Fixed installations — Electric traction — Copper and copper alloy grooved contact wires	2012	<i>Contact wire material (4.2.14)</i>
4	EN 50163	Railway applications — Supply voltages of traction systems	2004	<i>Voltage and frequency (4.2.3)</i>
5	EN 50367	Railway applications — Current collection systems — Technical criteria for the interaction between pantograph and overhead line (to achieve free access)	2012	<i>Current capacity, DC systems, trains at standstill (4.2.5), Mean contact force (4.2.11), Phase separation sections (4.2.15) and System separation sections (4.2.16)</i>
<u>5a</u>	<u>EN 50367</u>	<u>Railway applications — Fixed installation and rolling stock — Criteria to achieve technical compatibility between pantographs and overhead contact line</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>Current at standstill (4.2.5)</u>
6	EN 50388	Railway applications — Power supply and rolling stock — Technical criteria for the coordination between power supply (substation) and rolling stock to achieve interoperability	2012	<i>Parameters relating to supply system performance (4.2.4), Electrical protection coordination arrangements (4.2.7), Harmonics and dynamic effects for AC systems (4.2.8)</i>
7	EN 50317	Railway applications — Current collection systems — Requirements for and validation of measurements of the dynamic interaction between pantograph and overhead contact line	2012	<i>Assessment of dynamic behaviour and quality of current collection (6.1.4.1 and 6.2.4.5)</i>
8	EN 50318	Railway applications — Current collection systems — Validation of simulation of the	2002	<i>Assessment of dynamic behaviour and quality of current collection (6.1.4.1)</i>

		<del>dynamic interaction between pantograph and overhead contact line</del>		
<del>→<sub>+</sub>9 ←</del>	<del>→<sub>+</sub>EN-50463-3 ←</del>	<del>→<sub>+</sub> Railway application — Energy measurement on board trains — Part 3: Data handling ←</del>	<del>→<sub>+</sub>2017 ←</del>	<del>→<sub>+</sub> On ground energy data collecting system (4.2.17) ←</del>
<del>→<sub>+</sub>10 ←</del>	<del>→<sub>+</sub>EN-50463-4 ←</del>	<del>→<sub>+</sub> Railway application — Energy measurement on board trains — Part 4: Communication ←</del>	<del>→<sub>+</sub>2017 ←</del>	<del>→<sub>+</sub> On ground energy data collecting system (4.2.17) ←</del>

*Appendix F*

**List of open points**

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↓ 868/2018 Art. 1.4 and Annex  
I.15

Intentionally deleted

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↓ 1301/2014  
→<sub>1</sub> 868/2018 Art. 1.4 and Annex  
I.16

## Appendix G

**Glossary**

<i>Table G.1</i>		
<i>Glossary</i>		
Defined term	Abbr.	Definition
AC		Alternative current
DC		Direct current
Compiled energy billing data	CEBD	Dataset compiled by the Data Handling System (DHS) suitable for energy billing
Contact line system		System that distributes the electrical energy to the trains running on the route and transmits it to the trains by means of current collectors
Contact force		Vertical force applied by the pantograph to the OCL
Contact wire uplift		Vertical upward movement of the contact wire due to the force produced from the pantograph
Current collector		Equipment fitted to the vehicle and intended to collect current from a contact wire or conductor rail
Gauge		Set of rules including a reference contour and its associated calculation rules allowing defining the outer dimensions of the vehicle and the space to be cleared by the infrastructure.  NOTE: According to the calculation method implemented, the gauge will be a static, kinematic or dynamic
Lateral deviation		Lateral stagger of contact wire in maximum crosswind.
Level crossing		An intersection at the same elevation of a road and one or more rail tracks
Line speed		Maximum speed measured in kilometres per hour for which a line has been designed
Maintenance plan		A series of documents setting out the infrastructure maintenance procedures adopted by an infrastructure manager
Mean contact force		Statistical mean value of the contact force

Mean useful voltage train		Voltage identifying the dimensioning train and enables the effect on its performance to be quantified
Mean useful voltage zone		Voltage giving an indication of the quality of the <a href="#">traction</a> power supply in a geographic zone during the peak traffic period in the timetable
Minimum contact wire height		A minimum value of the contact wire height in the span in order to avoid the arcing between one or more contact wires and vehicles in all conditions
→ <sub>1</sub> --- ←		→ <sub>1</sub> --- ←
Nominal contact wire height		A nominal value of the contact wire height at a support in the normal conditions
Nominal voltage		Voltage by which an installation or part of an installation is designated
Normal service		Planned timetable service
On-ground energy data collecting system (data collecting service)	DCS	On-ground service collecting the CEED from an Energy Measurement System
Overhead contact line	OCL	Contact line placed above (or beside) the upper limit of the vehicle gauge and supplying vehicles with electric energy through roof-mounted current collection equipment
Reference contour		A contour, associated to each gauge, showing the shape of a cross-section and used as a basis to work out the sizing rules of the infrastructure, on the one hand and of the vehicle, on the other hand
Return circuit		All conductors which form the intended path for the traction return current
Static contact force		Mean vertical force exerted upwards by the pantograph head on the OCL, and caused by the pantograph-raising device, whilst the pantograph is raised and the vehicle is standstill