

## Dráhové aplikácie Pevné inštalácie Elektrická bezpečnosť, uzemňovanie a spätné vedenie asť 2: Opatrenia proti účinkom blúdivých prúdo

Časť 2: Opatrenia proti účinkom blúdivých prúdov vytváraných trakčnými sieťami jednosmerného prúdu

STN EN 50122-2

34 1505

Railway applications - Fixed installations - Electrical safety, earthing and the return circuit - Part 2: Provisions against the effects of stray currents caused by DC traction systems

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy. This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 11/22

Obsahuje: EN 50122-2:2022

Oznámením tejto normy sa od 25.07.2025 ruší STN EN 50122-2 (34 1505) zo septembra 2011

STN EN 50122-2: 2022

# EUROPEAN STANDARD

# EN 50122-2

NORME EUROPÉENNE

**EUROPÄISCHE NORM** 

September 2022

ICS 29.120.50; 29.280

Supersedes EN 50122-2:2010

#### **English Version**

Railway applications - Fixed installations - Electrical safety, earthing and the return circuit - Part 2: Provisions against the effects of stray currents caused by DC traction systems

Applications ferroviaires - Installations fixes - Sécurité électrique, mise à la terre et circuit de retour - Partie 2: Mesures de protection contre les effets des courants vagabonds issus de la traction électrique à courant continu

Bahnanwendungen - Ortsfeste Anlagen - Elektrische Sicherheit, Erdung und Rückleitung - Teil 2: Schutzmaßnahmen gegen Streustromwirkungen durch Gleichstrombahnen

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2022-07-25. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.



European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

## EN 50122-2:2022 (E)

Con	tents	Page
Europe	ean foreword	4
1	Scope	5
2	Normative references	5
3	Terms and definitions	6
4	Identification of hazards and risks	6
5	Criteria for stray current assessment and acceptance	7
5.1	General	7
5.2	Criteria for the protection of the tracks	7
5.3	Criteria for systems with steel reinforced concrete or metallic structures	8
5.4	Specific investigations and measures	9
6	Design provisions	9
6.1	General	9
6.2	Return circuit	9
6.2.1	General	9
6.2.2	Resistance of running rails	9
6.2.3	Track system	
6.2.4	Return conductors	
6.2.5	Return cables	
6.2.6	Electrical separation between the return circuit and system parts with earth-electrode effect	
6.2.7	Exceptions for systems with return conductor rails	11
6.2.8	Rail-to-rail and track-to-track cross bonds	
6.3	Non-traction related electrical equipment	
6.4	Tracks of other traction systems	
6.5	Return busbar in the substation	
6.6	Level crossings	
6.7	Common power supply for tram and trolleybus	
6.8	Changeover from the mainline to depot and workshop areas	
7	Provisions for structures affected by stray currents	
7.1	General	
7.2	Conductive civil structures	
7.2.1	Basic procedure	
7.2.2	Longitudinal interconnection	
7.2.3	Sectionalized reinforcement	
7.2.4	External conductive parts	
7.2.5	External cables, pipework and power supplies	
7.2.3 7.3	Adjacent pipes or cables	
7.4	Voltage limiting devices	
7. <del>4</del> 8	Protective provisions applied to metallic structures	
9	Depots and workshops	
9 10	Tests and measurements	
10.1	Principles	
10.1 10.2	Supervision of the rail insulation	
10.2 10.2.1	·	
	Repetitive monitoring.	
10.2.2	•	
	A (informative) Measurement of track characteristics	
A.1	Naii iesisidile	

## EN 50122-2:2022 (E)

A.2	Conductance per length between running rails and steel reinforced structures	18
A.3	Conductance per length for track sections without civil structure	19
A.4	Local conductance per length for track sections without civil structure	20
A.5	Insulated rail joints	22
A.6	Insulating joints between steel reinforced structures	23
Annex	B (informative) Stray current assessment – Rail insulation assessment using rail potential	25
B.1	Repetitive measurements of the rail potential to monitor the conductance	25
B.2	Example for a continuous monitoring of the rail potential	25
Annex	C (informative) Estimation of stray current and impact on metallic structures	27
C.1	Estimation of the stray currents passing from the running rails to the earth	27
C.2	Estimation of the longitudinal voltage in steel reinforced structures	28
Annex	D (informative) Laboratory testing of materials for the insulation of rails	30
D.1	General	30
D.2	Test procedure	30
D.2.1	General	30
D.2.2	Initial test	30
D.2.3	Heat Aging	30
D.2.4	Influence of winter weather and rain	30
D.2.5	Evaluation	30
D.3	Acceptance criterion of the tests	30
Annex	E (informative) Fastening systems	31
Bibliog	graphy	32
Figure	es e	
Figure	A.1 — Measurement of the rail resistance for a rail section of length d	17
-	A.2 — Measuring arrangement for the conductance per length $G'_{RS}$ between rails and steel	
	reinforced structure	18
Figure	A.3 — Determination of the conductance per length $G'_{RF}$ for track sections without civil	
	structures	19
Figure	A.4 — Measuring arrangement for the local conductance per length	21
-	A.5 — Test of insulated rail joints	
Figure	A.6 — Test of insulating joints in steel reinforced structures	23
-	B 1 — Scheme of continuous monitoring of the rail potential	

# **European foreword**

This document (EN 50122-2:2022) has been prepared by CLC/SC 9XC "Electric supply and earthing systems for public transport equipment and ancillary apparatus (Fixed installations)".

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which this document has to be (dop) 2023-07-25 implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement
- latest date by which the national standards (dow) 2025-07-25 conflicting with this document have to be withdrawn

This document supersedes EN 50122-2:2010 and all of its amendments and corrigenda (if any).

EN 50122-2:2022 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 50122-2:2010:

- harmonization with EN 50122-1:2022;
- improvement of measurement specification in Annex A;
- new Annex D "Laboratory testing of materials for the insulation of rails".

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

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users' national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CENELEC website.

### 1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for protective provisions against the effects of stray currents, which result from the operation of DC electric traction power supply systems.

As several decades' experience has not shown evident corrosion effects from AC electric traction power supply systems, this document only deals with stray currents flowing from a DC electric traction power supply system.

This document applies to all metallic fixed installations which form part of the traction system, and also to any other metallic components located in any position in the earth, which can carry stray currents resulting from the operation of the railway system.

This document applies to all new DC lines and to all major revisions to existing DC lines. The principles can also be applied to existing electrified transportation systems where it is necessary to consider the effects of stray currents.

This document does not specify working rules for maintenance but provides design requirements to allow maintenance.

The range of application includes:

- a) railways,
- b) guided mass transport systems such as:
  - 1) tramways,
  - 2) elevated and underground railways,
  - 3) mountain railways,
  - 4) magnetically levitated systems, which use a contact line system, and
  - 5) trolleybus systems,
- c) material transportation systems.

This document does not apply to

- a) electric traction power supply systems in underground mines,
- b) cranes, transportable platforms and similar transportation equipment on rails, temporary structures (e.g. exhibition structures) in so far as these are not supplied directly from the contact line system and are not endangered by the electric traction power supply system,
- c) suspended cable cars,
- d) funicular railways.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 50122-1:2022, Railway applications - Fixed installations - Electrical safety, earthing and the return circuit - Part 1: Protective provisions against electric shock

EN 50122-3:2022, Railway applications - Fixed installations - Electrical safety, earthing and the return circuit - Part 3: Mutual Interaction of AC and DC traction systems

EN 50163, Railway applications - Supply voltages of traction systems