

Nederlandse norm

# NEN-EN 16727-2-1

(en)

Railtoepassingen - Bovenbouw - Geluidschermen en bijbehorende inrichtingen die de verspreiding van het geluid beïnvloeden - Niet-akoestische eigenschappen - Deel 2-1: Mechanische eigenschappen onder dynamische belasting veroorzaakt door treinverkeer - Beproevingmethode

Railway applications - Track - Noise barriers and related devices acting on airborne sound propagation - Non-acoustic performance - Part 2-1: Mechanical performance under dynamic loadings due to passing trains - Resistance to fatigue

Vervangt NEN-EN 16727-2-1:2015 Ontw.

ICS 93.100

juli 2018

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 16727-2-1

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

June 2018

ICS 93.100

English Version

# Railway applications - Track - Noise barriers and related devices acting on airborne sound propagation - Non-acoustic performance - Part 2-1: Mechanical performance under dynamic loadings due to passing trains - Resistance to fatigue

Applications ferroviaires - Voie - Écrans antibruit et dispositifs connexes influant sur la propagation aérienne du son - Performances non acoustiques - Partie 2-1 : Tenue mécanique sous charges dynamiques dues à la circulation ferroviaire - Résistance à la fatigue

Bahnanwendungen - Oberbau - Lärmschutzwände und verwandte Vorrichtungen zur Beeinflussung der Luftschallausbreitung - Nicht akustische Eigenschaften - Teil 2-1: Mechanische Eigenschaftsanforderungen unter dynamischen Belastungen aufgrund vorbeifahrender Züge - Prüfverfahren zum Ermüdungsverhalten

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EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

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

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## European foreword

This document (EN 16727-2-1:2018) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 256 "Railway applications", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2018, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2018.

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

This document is one of the series EN 16727, *Railway applications — Track — Noise barriers and related devices acting on airborne sound propagation — Non-acoustic performance*, as listed below:

- *Part 1: Mechanical performance under static loadings — Calculation and test method;*
- *Part 2-1: Mechanical performance under dynamic loadings due to passing trains — Resistance to fatigue [this document];*
- *Part 2-2: Mechanical performance under dynamic loadings caused by passing trains — Calculation method;*
- *Part 3: General safety and environmental requirements.*

It is intended to be read in conjunction with:

- EN 16727-1, *Railway applications — Track — Noise barriers and related devices acting on airborne sound propagation — Non-acoustic performance — Part 1: Mechanical performance under static loadings — Calculation and test method;*
- EN 16727-2-2, *Railway applications — Track — Noise barriers and related devices acting on airborne sound propagation — Non-acoustic performance — Part 2-2: Mechanical performance under dynamic loadings caused by passing trains — Calculation method.*

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## Introduction

Passing trains generate an air pressure wave, which impacts on noise barriers installed alongside the track. It is important that noise barriers withstand this impact without any part of them becoming detached or displaced in an unsafe manner; they should be designed for the specified requirements in ultimate, serviceability and fatigue limit states. Where no design rules or sufficient experience with components are available, the design should be based on calculation and/or tests carried out in a way that provides information on the properties of the component for design in ultimate and serviceability limit states and the resistance to fatigue. This document applies for noise barrier components or for noise barriers considered as a whole.

Copyright  
Preview

## 1 Scope

This document describes the basic requirements for the verification of ultimate and serviceability limit states and the resistance to fatigue either of the noise barrier or its components by means of analytical methods and/or tests.

Analytical methods can be used for the determination of the characteristic values and design values.

Where sufficient information is not available, the analytical procedure can be combined with results from tests.

This document provides the following types of test procedures:

- test on small samples for defining detail categories, which may not be covered by Eurocodes (verification procedure A);
- test on a global element for defining the limit state against fatigue (verification procedure B);
- full scale tests under a given representative loading (verification procedure C) to determine fatigue resistance of the noise barrier components for defined loading conditions; verification procedure C is given as alternative to verification procedures A and B.

## 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 1990:2002<sup>1</sup>, *Eurocode 0 — Basis of structural design*

EN 1992 (all parts), *Eurocode 2: Design of concrete structures*

EN 1993 (all parts), *Eurocode 3: Design of steel structures*

EN 1999 (all parts), *Eurocode 9: Design of aluminium structures*

EN 16727-1, *Railway applications — Track — Noise barriers and related devices acting on airborne sound propagation — Non-acoustic performance — Part 1: Mechanical performance under static loadings — Calculation and test method*

## 3 Terms and definitions

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

<sup>1</sup> This document is currently impacted by the amendment EN 1990:2002/A1:2005 and corrigendum EN 1990:2002/A1:2005/AC:2010.

**EN 16727-2-1:2018 (E)****3.1  
noise barrier**

noise reducing device, which obstructs the direct transmission of airborne sound emanating from railways, and which will typically span between posts and also may overhang the railway

Note 1 to entry: Noise barriers are generally made of acoustic and structural elements (3.3 and 3.4).

**3.2  
cladding**

noise reducing device, which is attached to a wall or other structure and reduces the amount of sound reflected

Note 1 to entry: Claddings are generally made of acoustic and structural elements (3.3 and 3.4).

**3.3  
acoustic element**

element whose primary function is to provide the acoustic performance of the device

**3.4  
structural element**

element whose primary function is to support or hold in place acoustic elements

Note 1 to entry: In some noise barriers, the acoustic function and the structural function cannot be clearly separated and attributed to different components.

**3.5  
added device**

added component that influences the acoustic performance of the original noise-reducing device (acting primarily on the diffracted energy)

Note 1 to entry: In some noise barriers, the acoustic function and the structural function cannot be clearly separated and attributed to different components.

**3.6  
representative loading**

loading which takes into account the load effects caused by the air pressure wave of the train, the site-dependent parameters, the dynamic amplification factor and the fatigue stress behaviour of the component, including the fatigue damage accumulation

Note 1 to entry: Examples of site-dependent parameters are: the design life, the number of trains per day, the maximum train speed, the spacing between the noise barrier and the rail track.

**4 Symbols and abbreviations**

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



Table 1 — Symbols and abbreviations

Symbol or abbreviation	Designation	Unit
$a$	term for the representation of the mean value (50 % exceedance probability) of the S-N curve on a logarithmic scale	-
$a_k$	auxiliary parameter	-
$m$	factor for the representation of the mean value (50 % exceedance probability) of the S-N curve on a logarithmic scale	-
$\Delta\sigma_i$	single value of the stress range	Pa
$\Delta\sigma_{G,m}$	stress range at 2 million load cycles, mean value	Pa
$\Delta\sigma_{G,k}$	characteristic value of the fatigue strength at 2 million load cycles	Pa
$\Delta\sigma_R$	stress range of the S-N-curve	Pa
$N_i$	single value of the number of load cycles	-
$N_c$	number of 2 million load cycles	-
$N_{c,k}$	spread around the mean value under the assumption of a Student-t distribution	-
$N_R$	number of load cycles of the S-N-curve	-
$x_i$	$\log \Delta\sigma_i$	-
$y_i$	$\log N_i$	-
$\bar{x}$	mean value of $x_i$	-
$\bar{y}$	mean value of $y_i$	-
$n$	number of specimens	-
$S_{xx}$	variance of the random variable $x_i$	-
$S_{yy}$	variance of the random variable $y_i$	-
$S_{xy}$	covariance of the random variables $x_i$ and $y_i$	-
$S_N$	standard deviation	-
$f$	auxiliary parameter for the representation of the 95 % confidence interval derived from the S-N curve on a logarithmic scale	-
$x_c$	auxiliary parameter	-
$t(\alpha)$	parameter describing the Student-t Distribution with $(n-2)$ degrees of freedom and a 95 % confidence interval	-

## 5 Analytical verification

Where the design can be performed by analytical models, the verification for the foundations, posts and panels shall be in accordance with relevant Eurocodes or European Assessment Documents (EAD)<sup>2</sup>.

<sup>2</sup> European Assessment Documents (EAD), established by the European Organisation for Technical Assessment (EOTA), under the Construction Products Regulation (CPR) 305/2011. Freely available at <https://www.eota.eu/>.

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