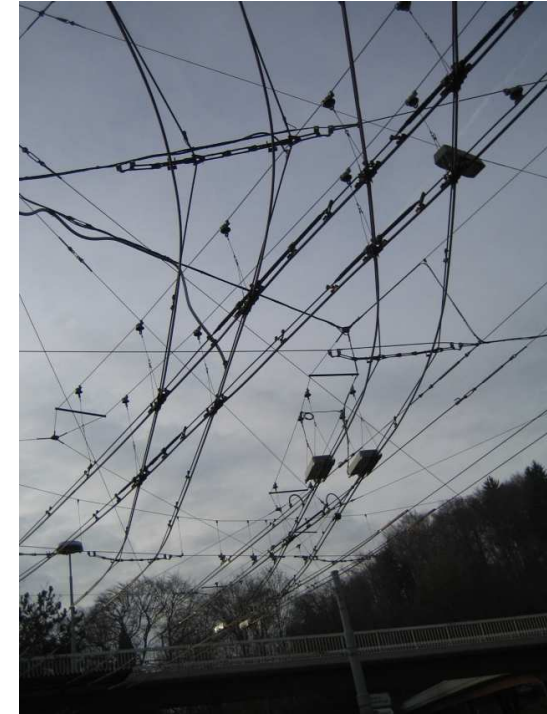




# Simulation of Railway Power Supply Systems



AC Railway



DC Railway / Trolleybus



# Simulation of Railway Power Supply Systems



AC Railway



DC Railway / Trolleybus

**Prof. Dr.-Ing. Arnd Stephan**

# Simulation of Railway Power Supply Systems – why?

## Simulation of Railway Power Supply Systems – why?

The **electrical load flows** and the **energy consumption** within railway power supply networks depend on the running trains and the power supply system characteristics.

## Simulation of Railway Power Supply Systems – why?

The **electrical load flows** and the **energy consumption** within railway power supply networks depend on the running trains and the power supply system characteristics.

- The voltage situation as well as the network structure influence the electrical load flows (... current levels and directions).

## Simulation of Railway Power Supply Systems – why?

The **electrical load flows** and the **energy consumption** within railway power supply networks depend on the running trains and the power supply system characteristics.

- The voltage situation as well as the network structure influence the electrical load flows (... current levels and directions).
- There are energy consumers with time- and location-dependent power demands (... picking up and recovering energy).

## Simulation of Railway Power Supply Systems – why?

The **electrical load flows** and the **energy consumption** within railway power supply networks depend on the running trains and the power supply system characteristics.

- The voltage situation as well as the network structure influence the electrical load flows (... current levels and directions).
- There are energy consumers with time- and location-dependent power demands (... picking up and recovering energy).
- Thus the power supply system influences the energy consumption.

## Simulation of Railway Power Supply Systems – why?

The **electrical load flows** and the **energy consumption** within railway power supply networks depend on the running trains and the power supply system characteristics.

- The voltage situation as well as the network structure influence the electrical load flows (... current levels and directions).
- There are energy consumers with time- and location-dependent power demands (... picking up and recovering energy).
- Thus the power supply system influences the energy consumption.

**Simulation** of these dynamic processes enables:

## Simulation of Railway Power Supply Systems – why?

The **electrical load flows** and the **energy consumption** within railway power supply networks depend on the running trains and the power supply system characteristics.

- The voltage situation as well as the network structure influence the electrical load flows (... current levels and directions).
- There are energy consumers with time- and location-dependent power demands (... picking up and recovering energy).
- Thus the power supply system influences the energy consumption.

**Simulation** of these dynamic processes enables:

- Energy consumption analysis and prognosis

## Simulation of Railway Power Supply Systems – why?

The **electrical load flows** and the **energy consumption** within railway power supply networks depend on the running trains and the power supply system characteristics.

- The voltage situation as well as the network structure influence the electrical load flows (... current levels and directions).
- There are energy consumers with time- and location-dependent power demands (... picking up and recovering energy).
- Thus the power supply system influences the energy consumption.

**Simulation** of these dynamic processes enables:

- Energy consumption analysis and prognosis
- Design and rating verification of the electrical installations

## Special Requirements

The **network voltage situation** affects the electrical load flows and may have retroaction to the propulsion characteristics of the trains:

## Special Requirements

The **network voltage situation** affects the electrical load flows and may have retroaction to the propulsion characteristics of the trains:

- currents and power losses increase with decreasing voltage,

## Special Requirements

The **network voltage situation** affects the electrical load flows and may have retroaction to the propulsion characteristics of the trains:

- currents and power losses increase with decreasing voltage,
- under low voltage conditions current or power limitations of the train propulsion control are activated  $\Rightarrow$  ... impact on driving dynamics,

## Special Requirements

The **network voltage situation** affects the electrical load flows and may have retroaction to the propulsion characteristics of the trains:

- currents and power losses increase with decreasing voltage,
- under low voltage conditions current or power limitations of the train propulsion control are activated  $\Rightarrow$  ... impact on driving dynamics,
- the network voltage influences the braking energy recovering decisively (energy absorption capability).

## Initial Situation

**Energy consumption simulation** for electrical railway systems requires detailed information concerning

## Initial Situation

**Energy consumption simulation** for electrical railway systems requires detailed information concerning

- each train's driving state and its required traction power,

## Initial Situation

**Energy consumption simulation** for electrical railway systems requires detailed information concerning

- each train's driving state and its required traction power,
- the train's positions within the network,

## Initial Situation

**Energy consumption simulation** for electrical railway systems requires detailed information concerning

- each train's driving state and its required traction power,
- the train's positions within the network,
- the layout and the capability of the power supply system.

## Initial Situation

**Energy consumption simulation** for electrical railway systems requires detailed information concerning

- each train's driving state and its required traction power,
- the train's positions within the network,
- the layout and the capability of the power supply system.

All these information are needed **exactly at the same time.**

## Initial Situation

**Energy consumption simulation** for electrical railway systems requires detailed information concerning

- each train's driving state and its required traction power,
- the train's positions within the network,
- the layout and the capability of the power supply system.

All these information are needed **exactly at the same time.**

In the past a number of **compromises** were made

## Initial Situation

**Energy consumption simulation** for electrical railway systems requires detailed information concerning

- each train's driving state and its required traction power,
- the train's positions within the network,
- the layout and the capability of the power supply system.

All these information are needed **exactly at the same time**.

In the past a number of **compromises** were made

- either concerning the complexity of the **railway operation simulation**,

## Initial Situation

**Energy consumption simulation** for electrical railway systems requires detailed information concerning

- each train's driving state and its required traction power,
- the train's positions within the network,
- the layout and the capability of the power supply system.

All these information are needed **exactly at the same time**.

In the past a number of **compromises** were made

- either concerning the complexity of the **railway operation simulation**,
- or regarding the modelling depth of the **propulsion technology** and the **electrical network**.

## Separation of Simulation Tasks

### Railway Operation

- Line routing and alignment
- Track layout
- Signalling system
- Train data
- Timetable
- Connecting conditions
- Operating rules

### Load Flow and Energy

- Train propulsion data
- Power grid parameter
- Substations arrangement
- Switch states
- Feeder lines and cables
- Catenary system
- Earthing system

## Separation of Simulation Tasks

### Railway Operation

- Line routing and alignment
- Track layout
- Signalling system
- Train data
- Timetable
- Connecting conditions
- Operating rules



### Load Flow and Energy

- Train propulsion data
- Power grid parameter
- Substations arrangement
- Switch states
- Feeder lines and cables
- Catenary system
- Earthing system

## Separation of Simulation Tasks

### Railway Operation

- Line routing and alignment
- Track layout
- Signalling system
- Train data
- Timetable
- Connecting conditions
- Operating rules



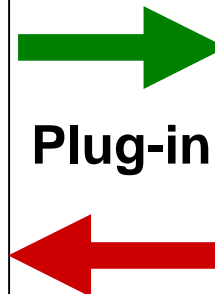
### Load Flow and Energy

- Train propulsion data
- Power grid parameter
- Substations arrangement
- Switch states
- Feeder lines and cables
- Catenary system
- Earthing system

## Separation of Simulation Tasks

### Railway Operation

- Line routing and alignment
- Track layout
- Signalling system
- Train data
- Timetable
- Connecting conditions
- Operating rules



### Load Flow and Energy

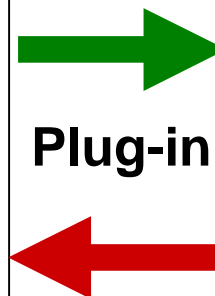
- Train propulsion data
- Power grid parameter
- Substations arrangement
- Switch states
- Feeder lines and cables
- Catenary system
- Earthing system

## Separation of Simulation Tasks

### Railway Operation

- Line routing and alignment
- Track layout
- Signalling system
- Train data
- Timetable
- Connecting conditions
- Operating rules

**OPEN  TRACK**



### Load Flow and Energy

- Train propulsion data
- Power grid parameter
- Substations arrangement
- Switch states
- Feeder lines and cables
- Catenary system
- Earthing system

## Separation of Simulation Tasks

### Railway Operation

- Line routing and alignment
- Track layout
- Signalling system
- Train data
- Timetable
- Connecting conditions
- Operating rules

**OPEN  TRACK**

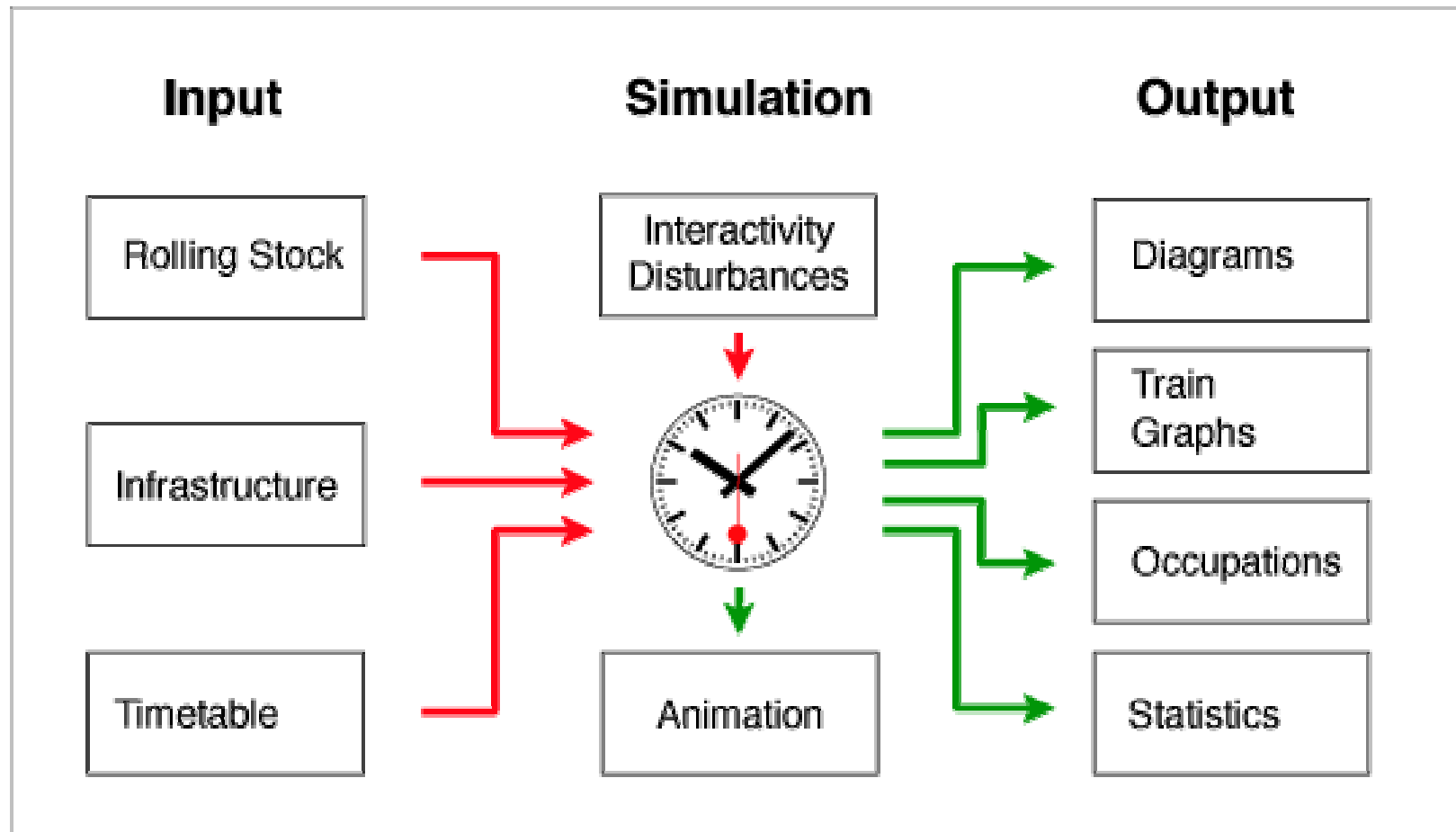
### Load Flow and Energy

- Train propulsion data
- Power grid parameter
- Substations arrangement
- Switch states
- Feeder lines and cables
- Catenary system
- Earthing system

 **OpenPowerNet**



# OPEN TRACK



Source: ETHZ



## Railway Operation Simulation

## Railway Operation Simulation



Propulsion Technology

## Railway Operation Simulation



Propulsion Technology



Power Supply System

## Railway Operation Simulation

**OPEN  TRACK**



Propulsion Technology



Power Supply System

**Railway Operation Simulation**  
**OPEN  TRACK**

**ATM**  
**Advanced**  
**Train Module**



Propulsion Technology



Power Supply System

**Railway Operation Simulation**  
**OPEN TRACK**

**ATM**  
Advanced  
Train Module



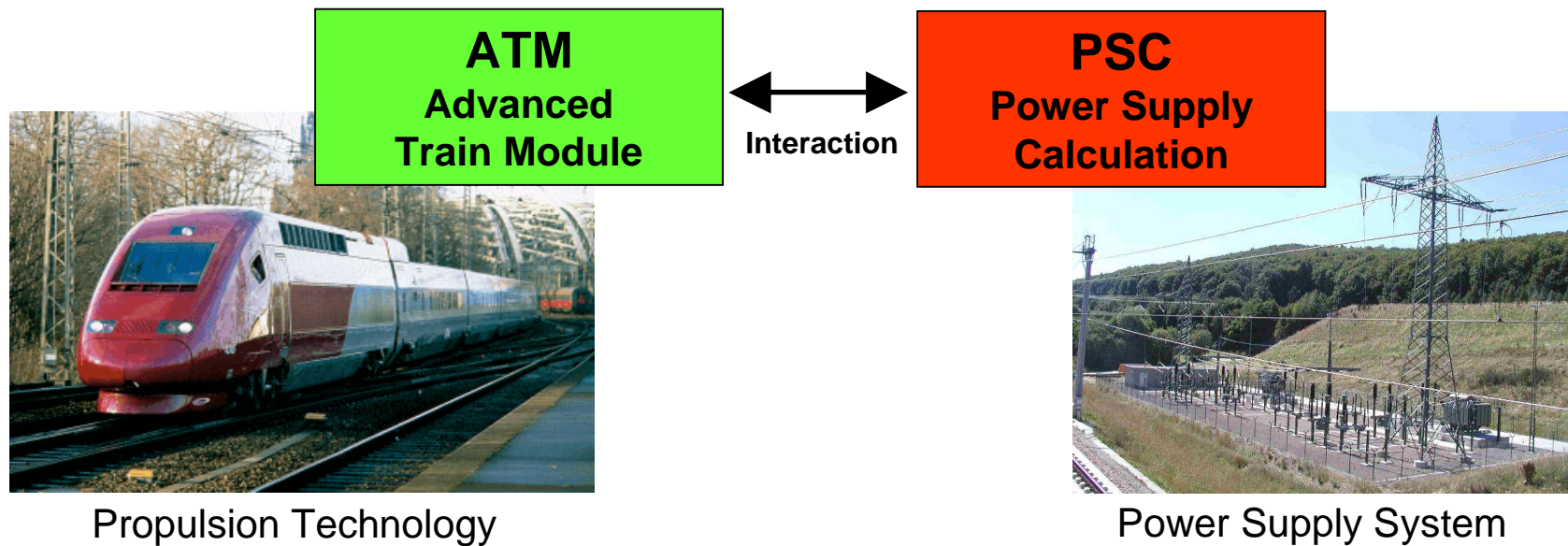
Propulsion Technology

**PSC**  
Power Supply  
Calculation



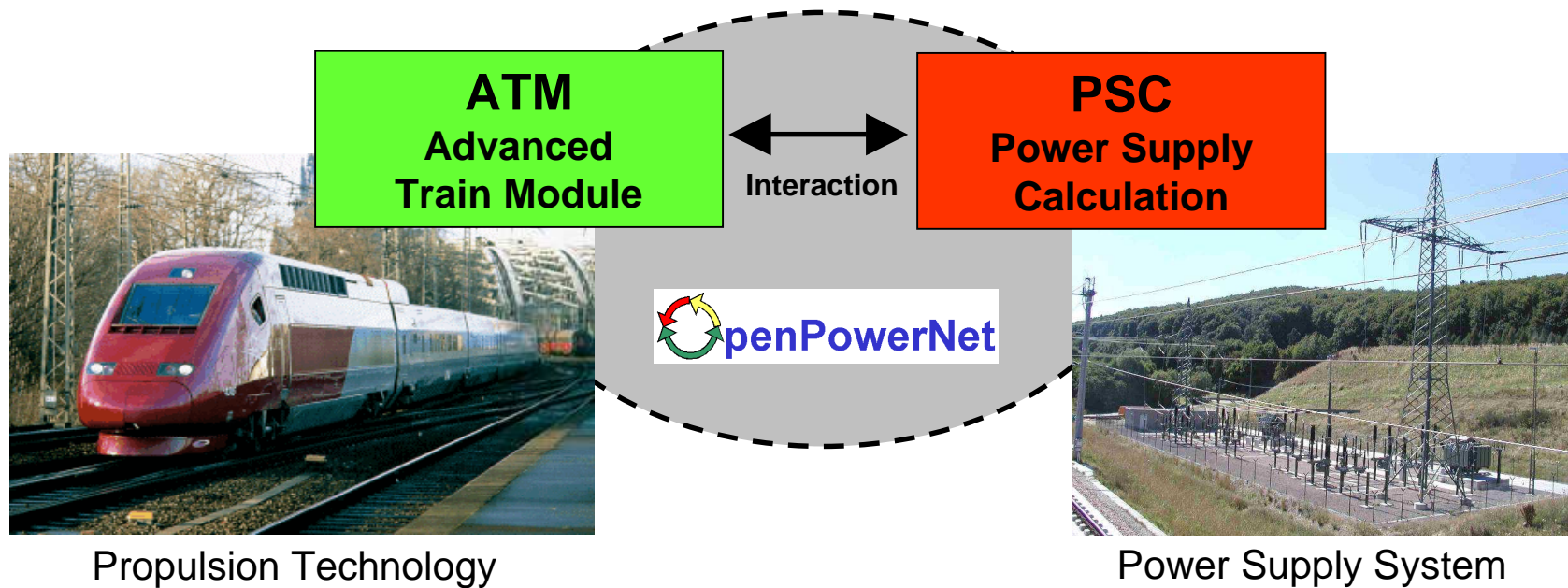
Power Supply System

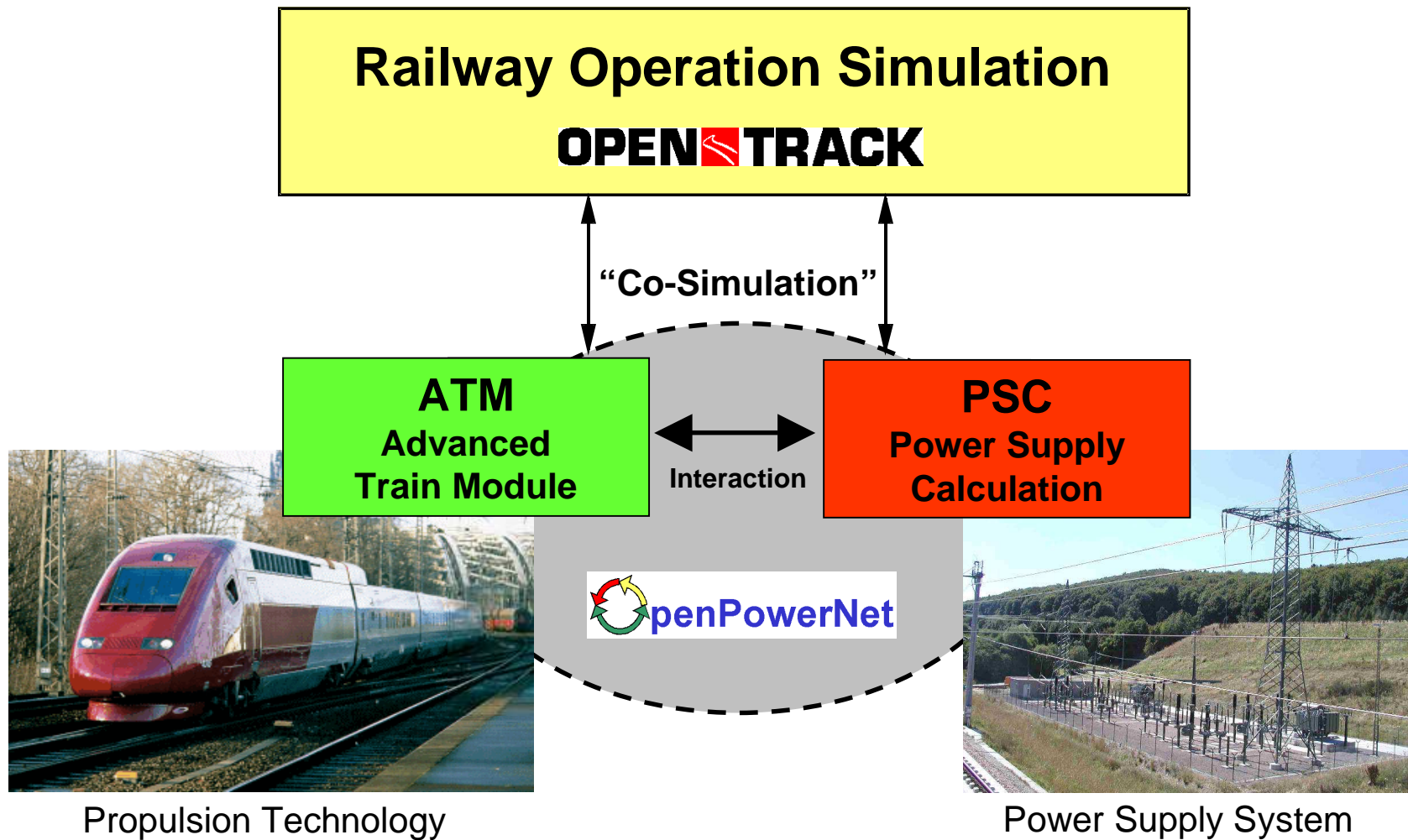
**Railway Operation Simulation**  
**OPEN  TRACK**



# Railway Operation Simulation

## **OPEN** **TRACK**



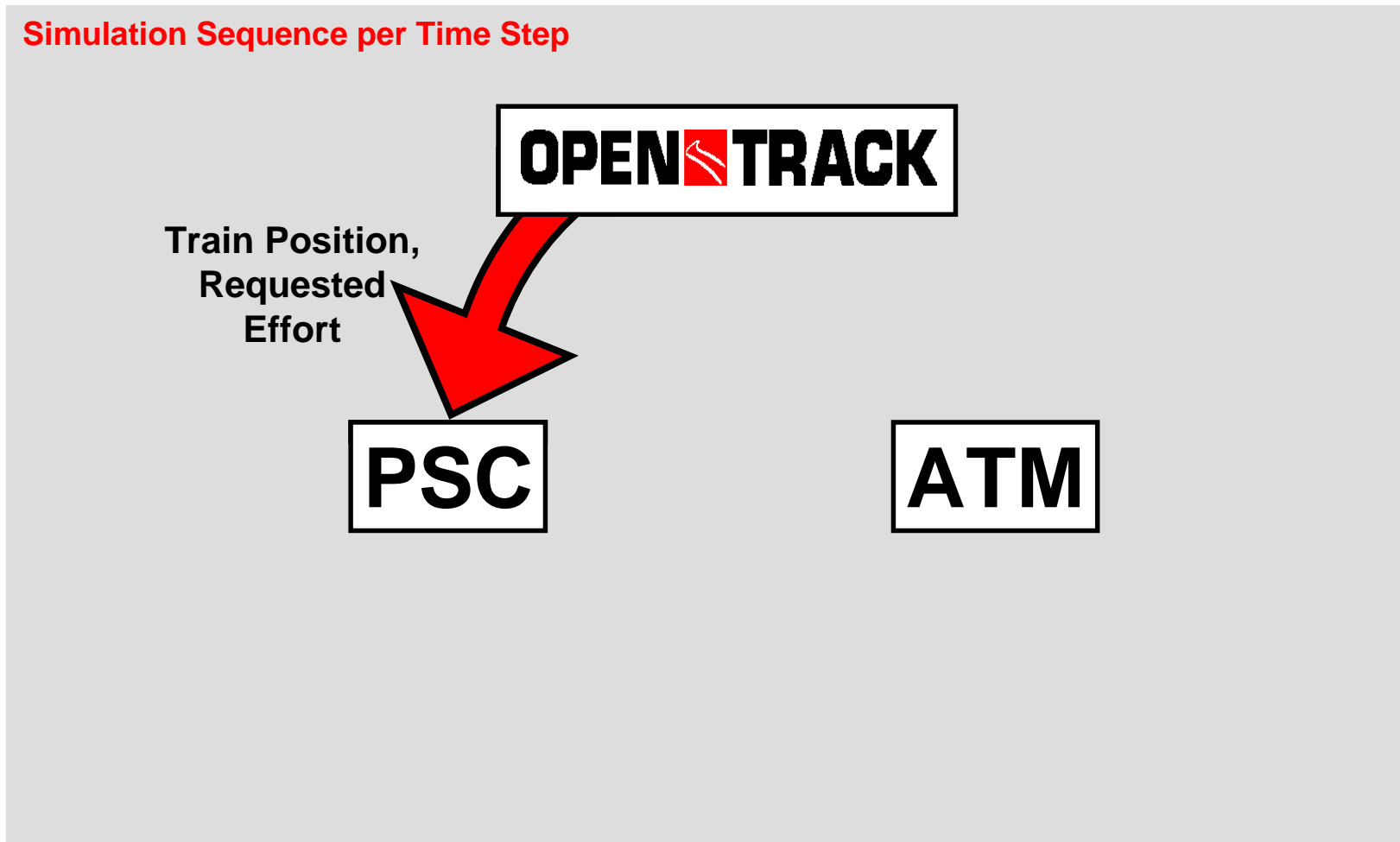


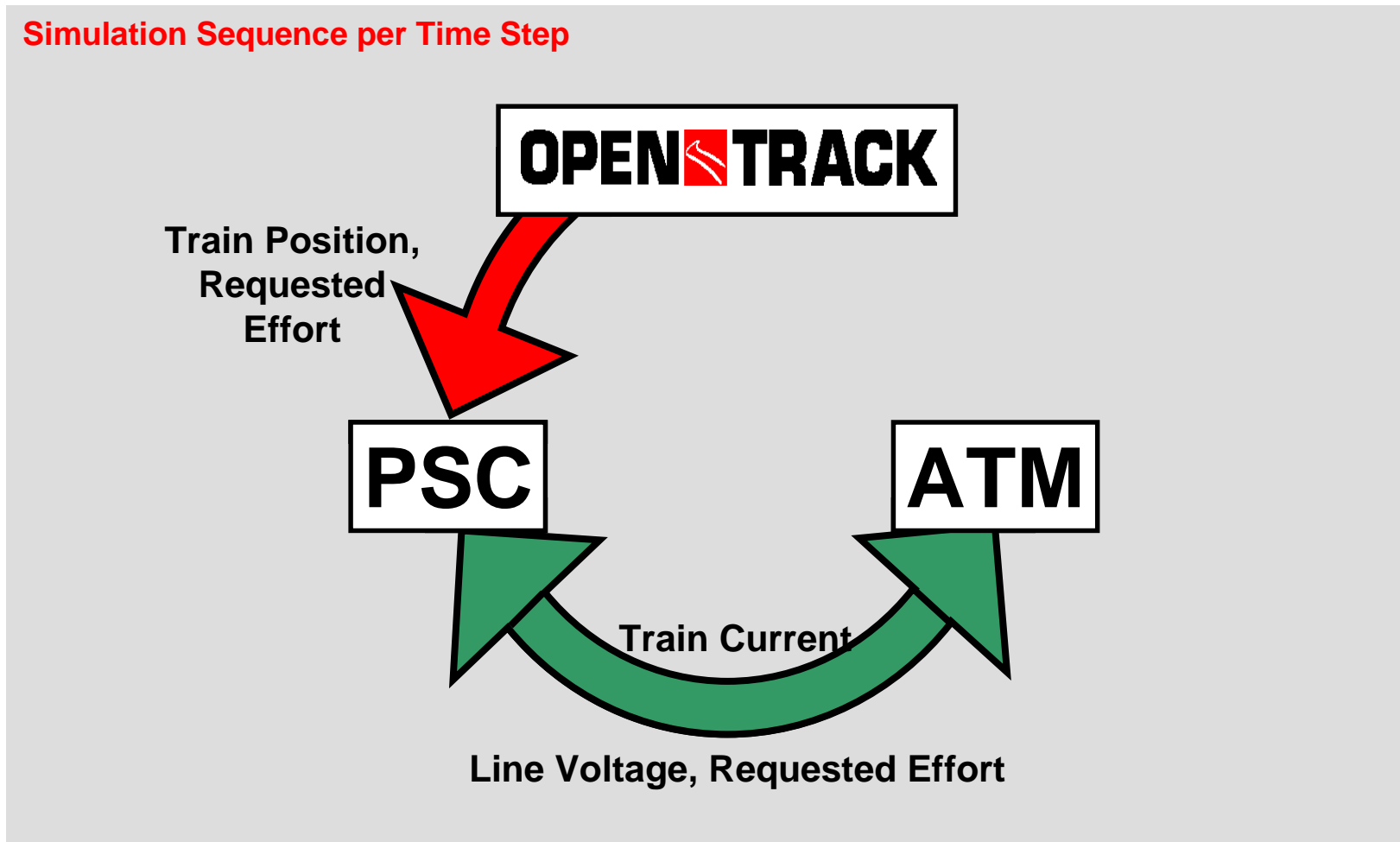
**Simulation Sequence per Time Step**

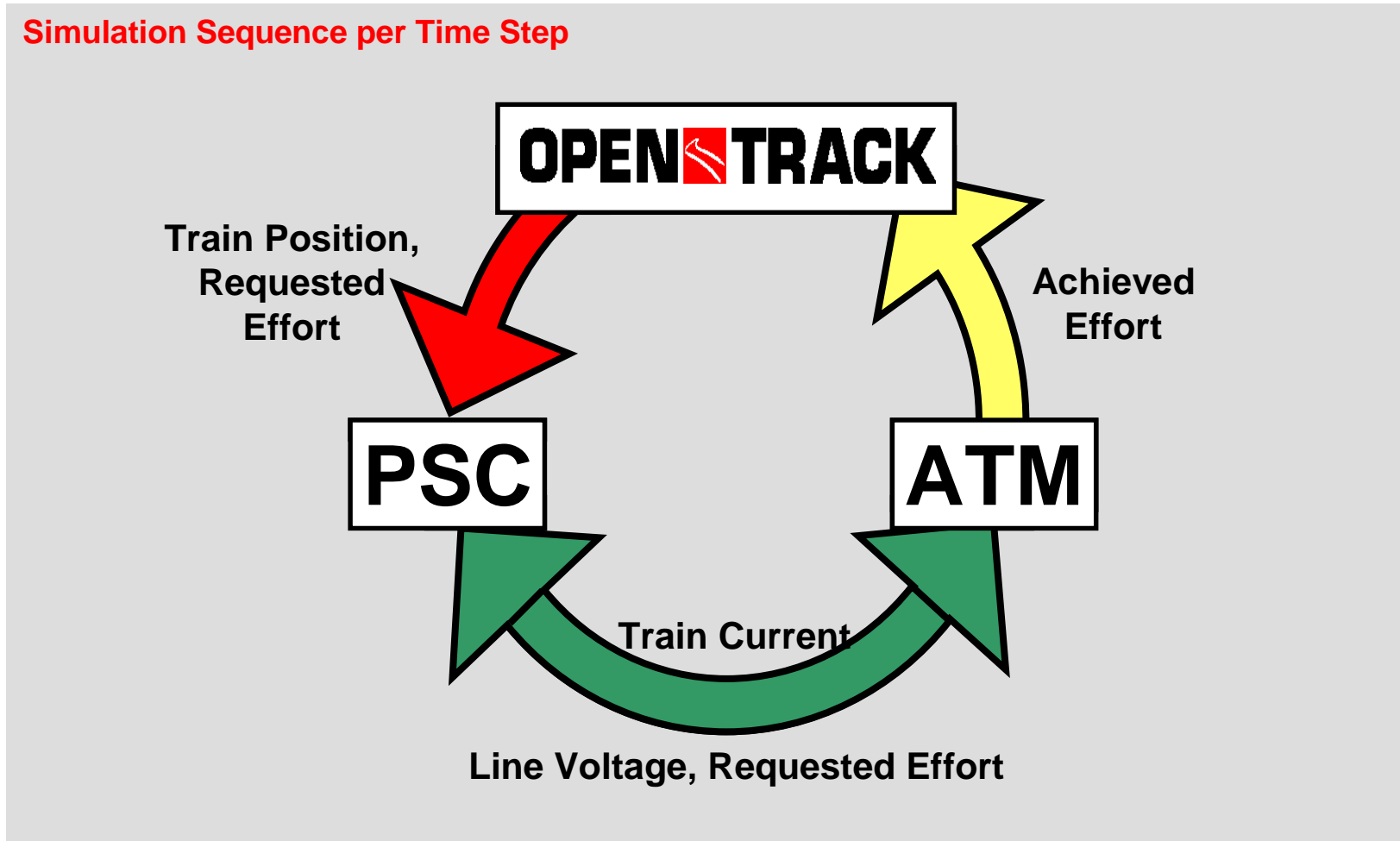
**OPEN TRACK**

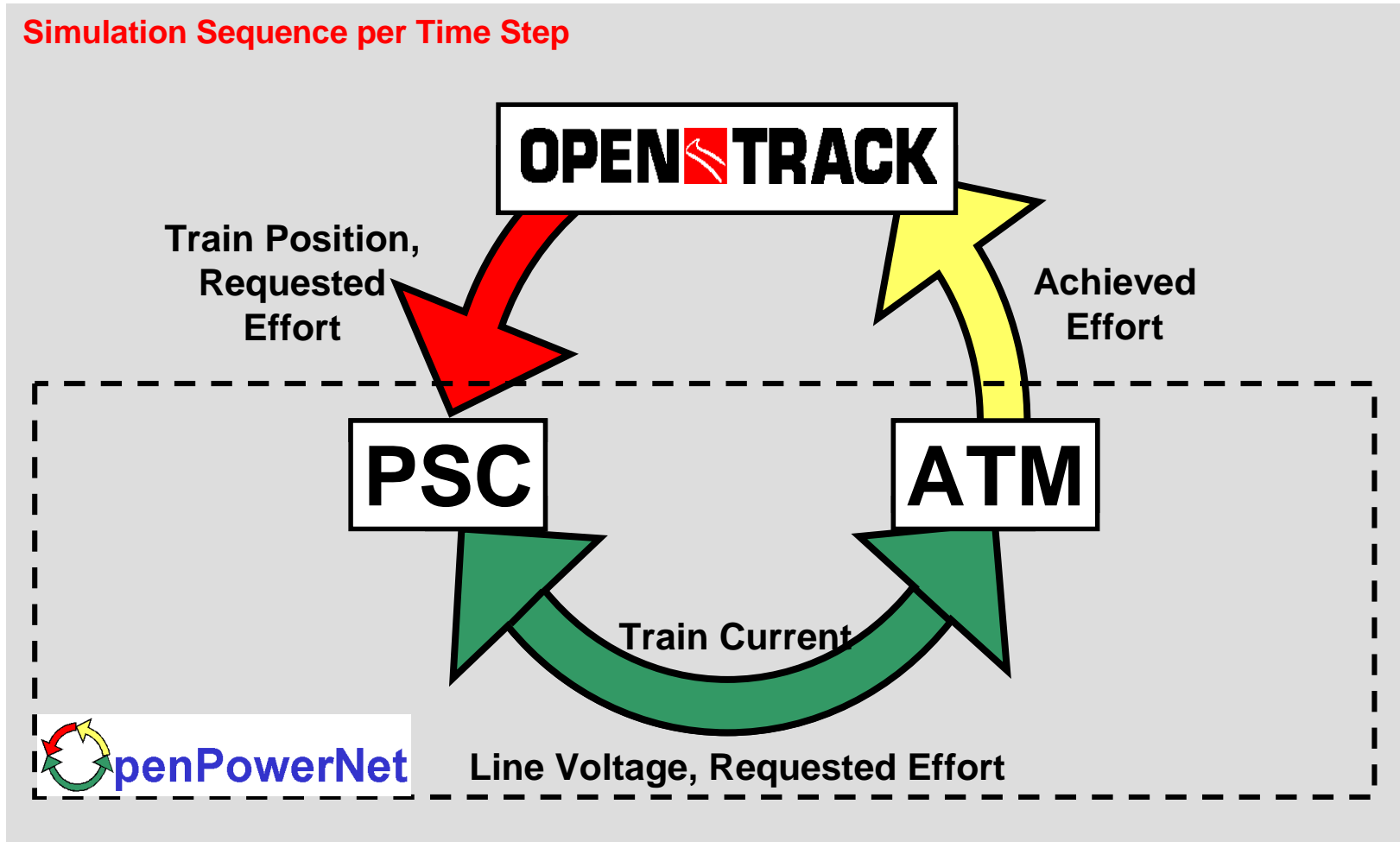
**PSC**

**ATM**

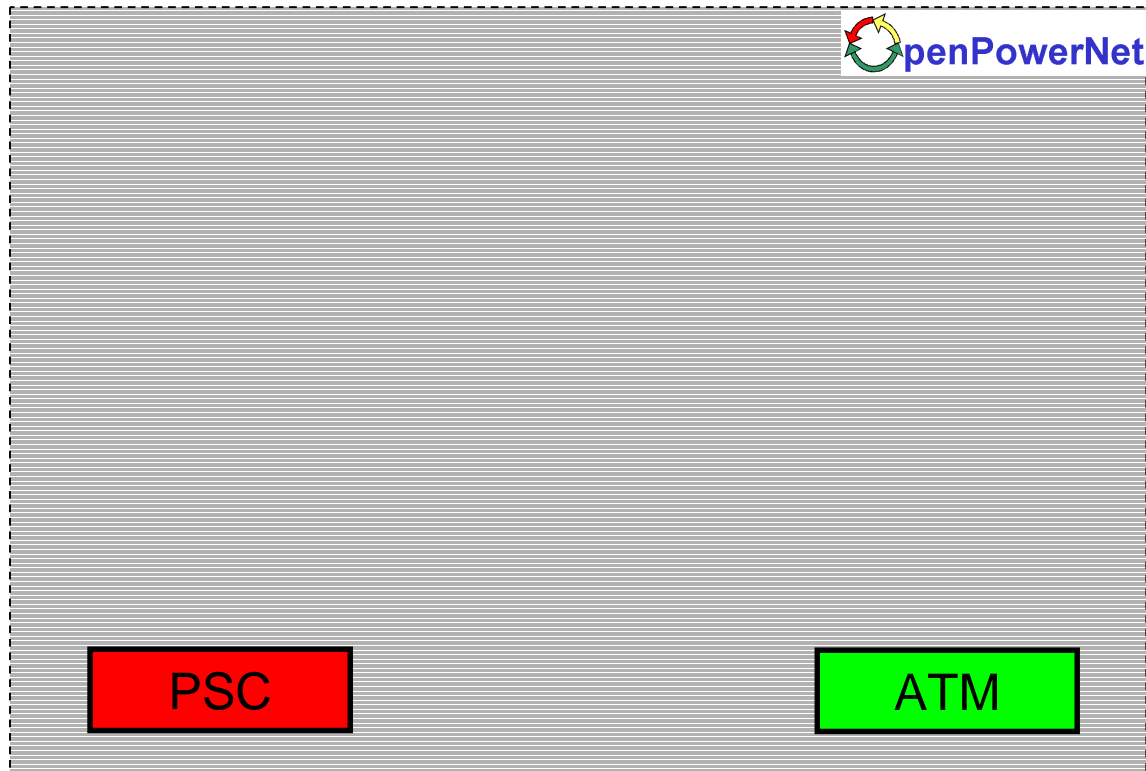




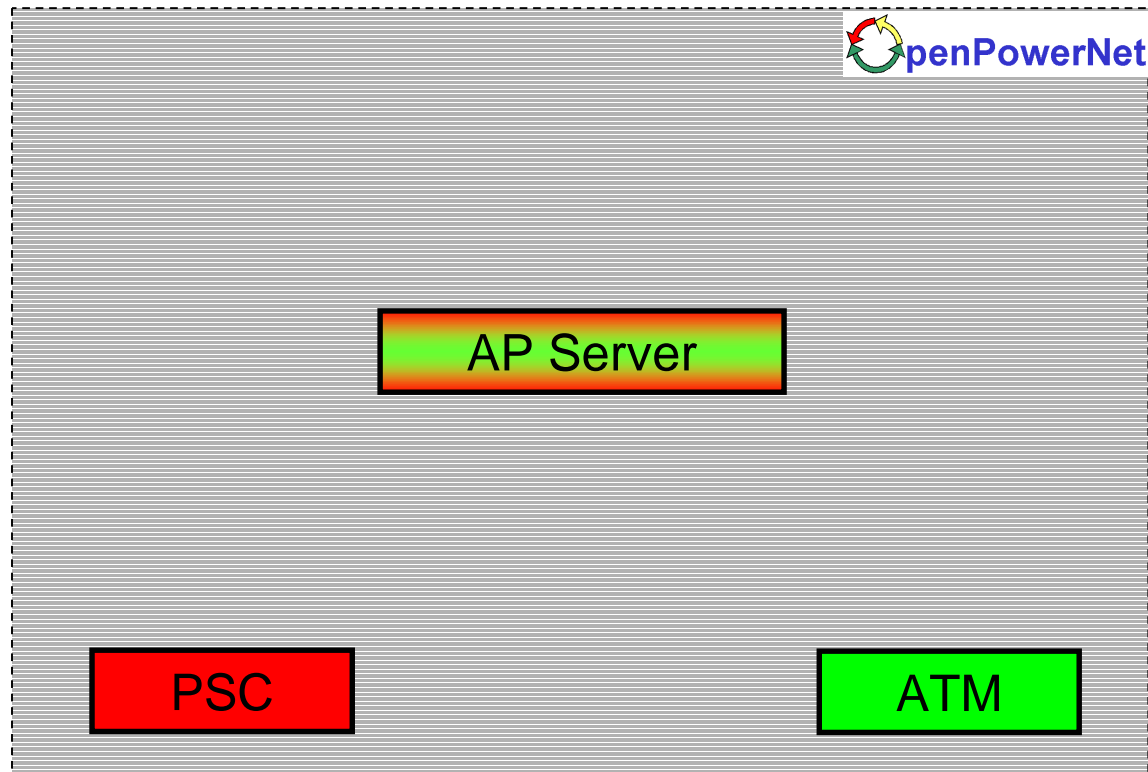




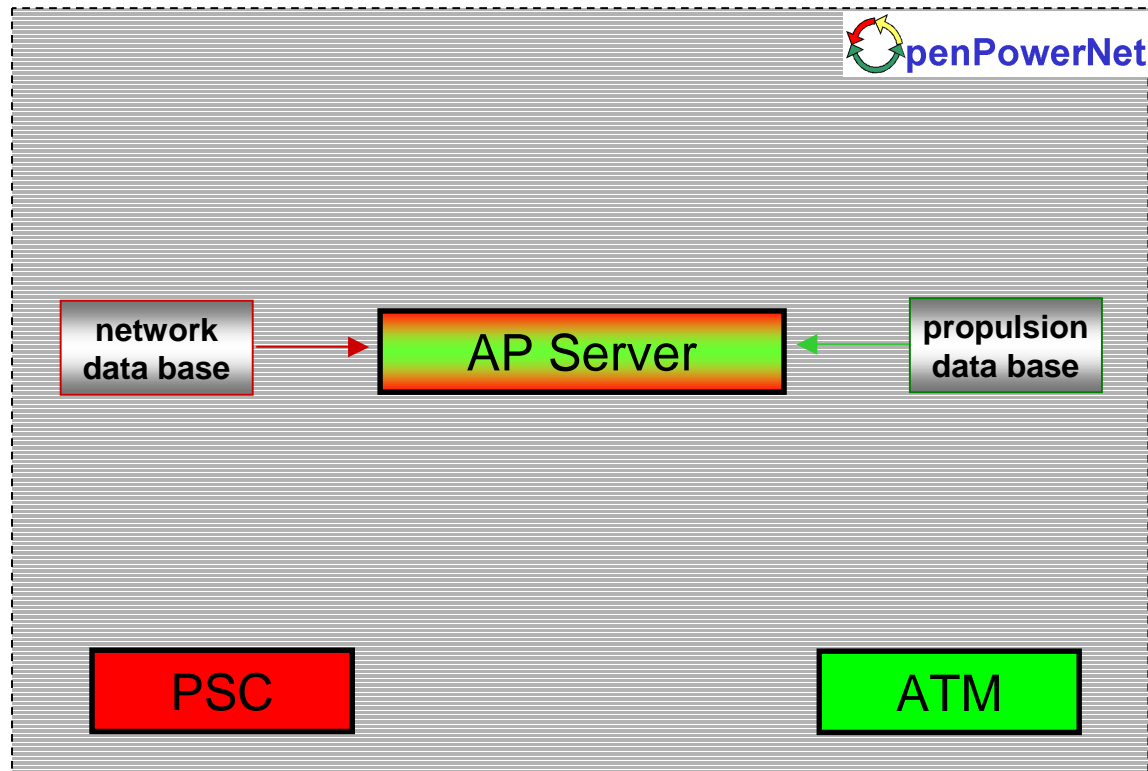
**OPEN TRACK**

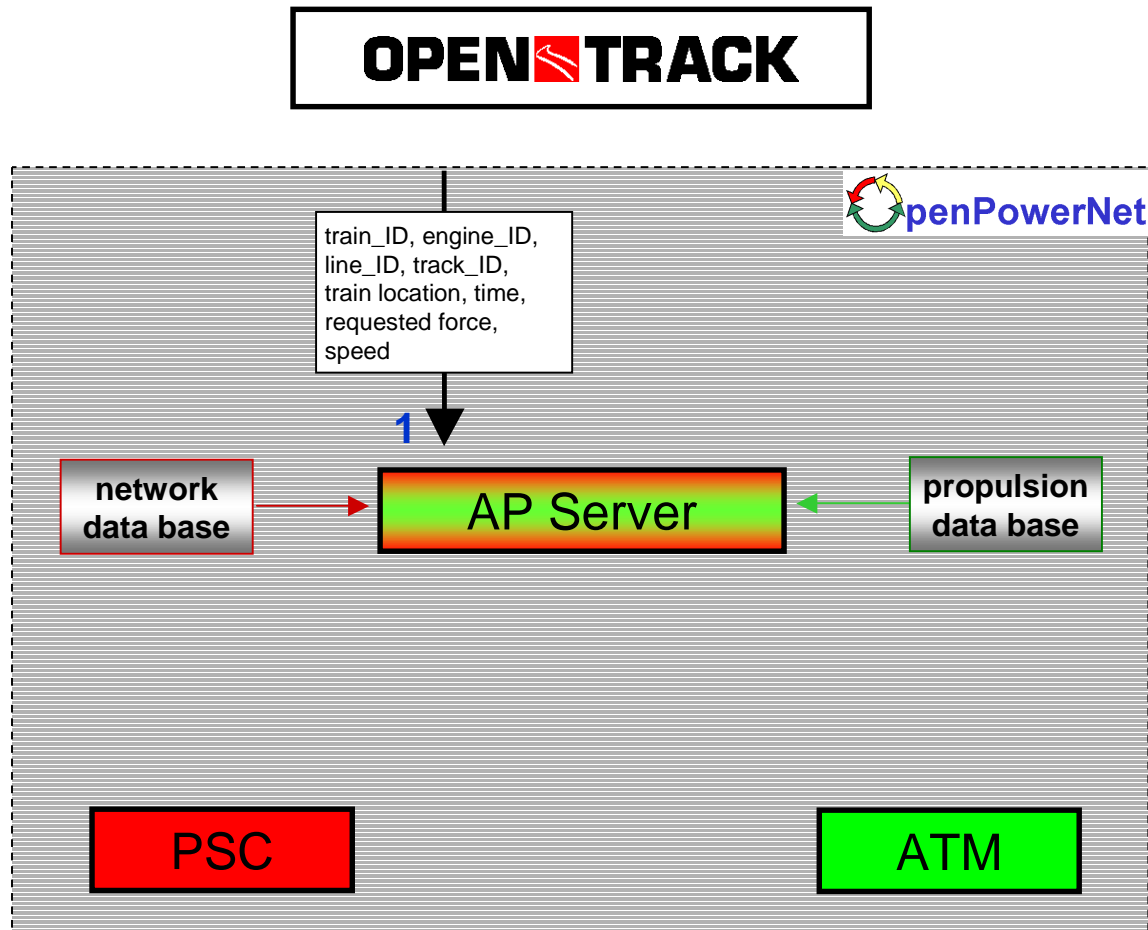


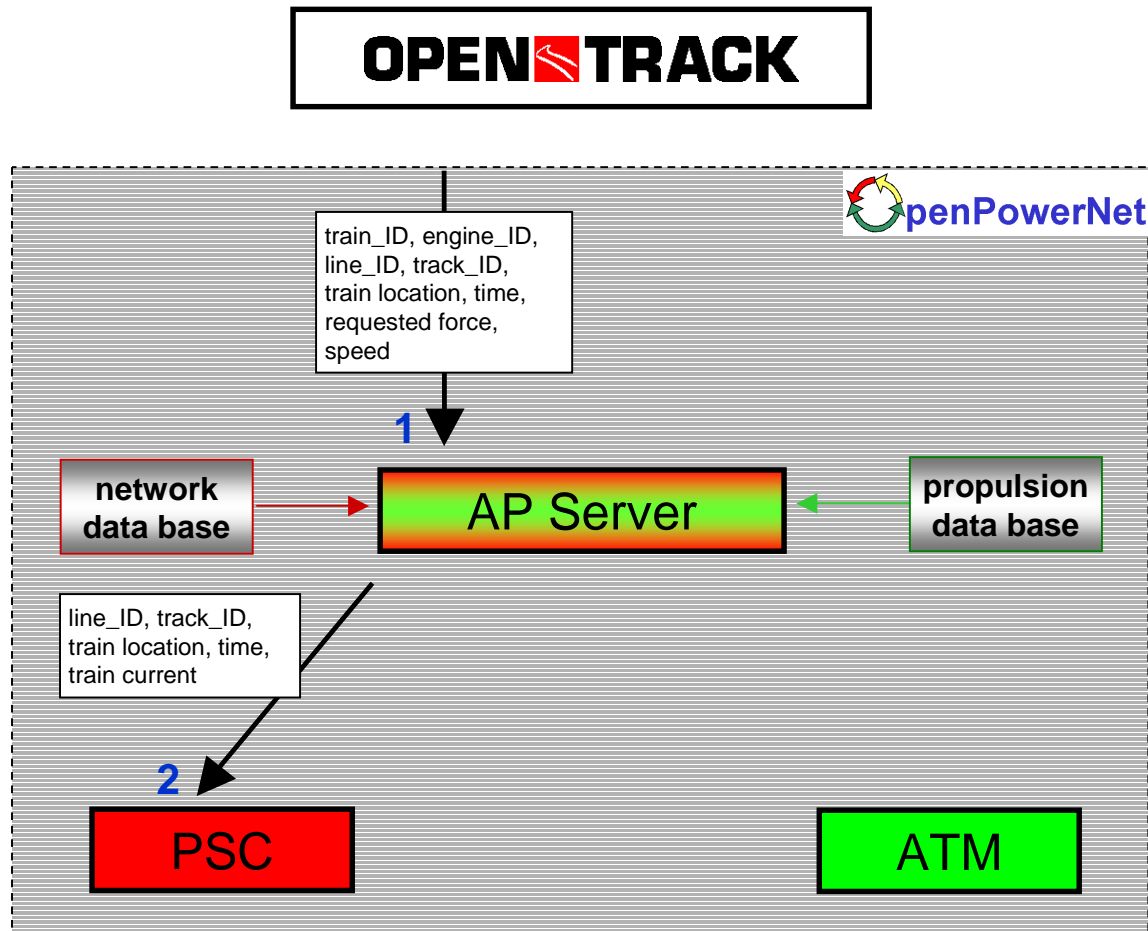
**OPEN TRACK**

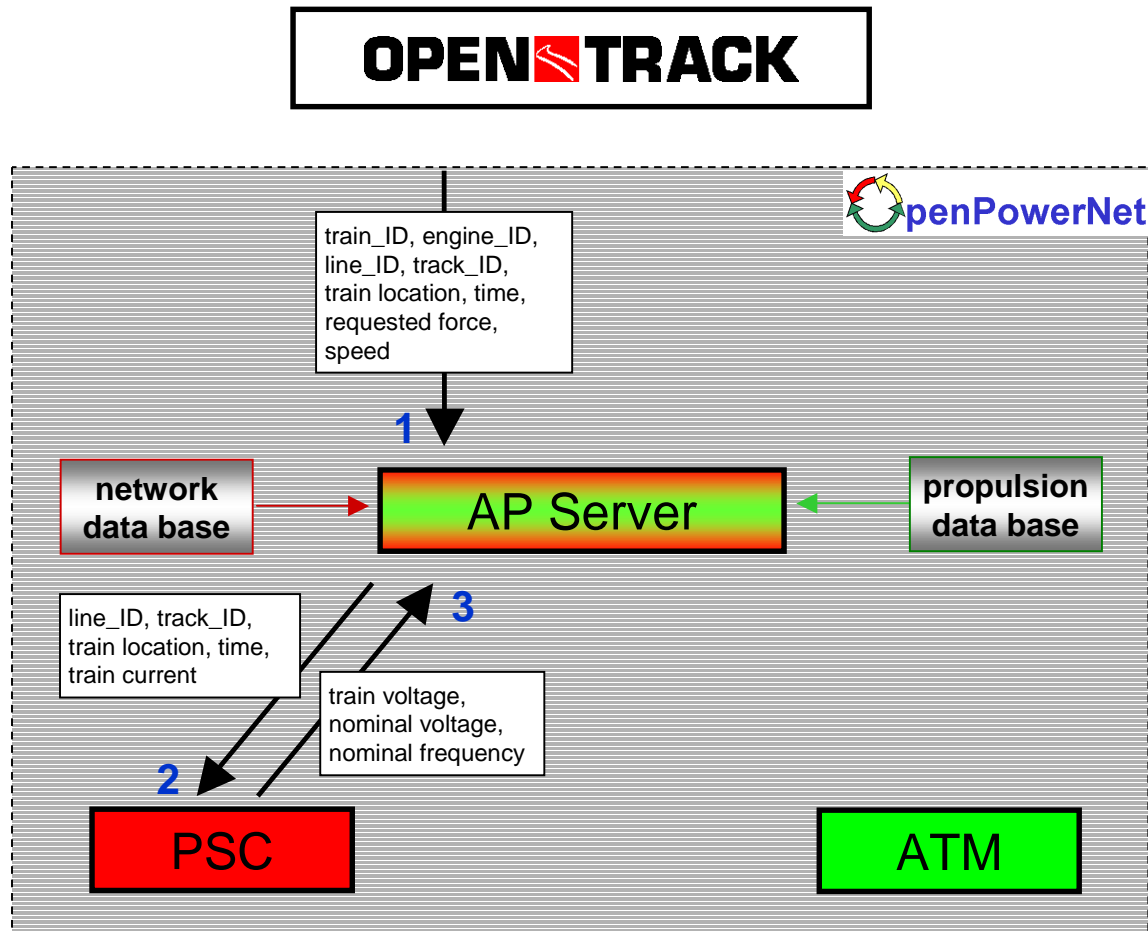


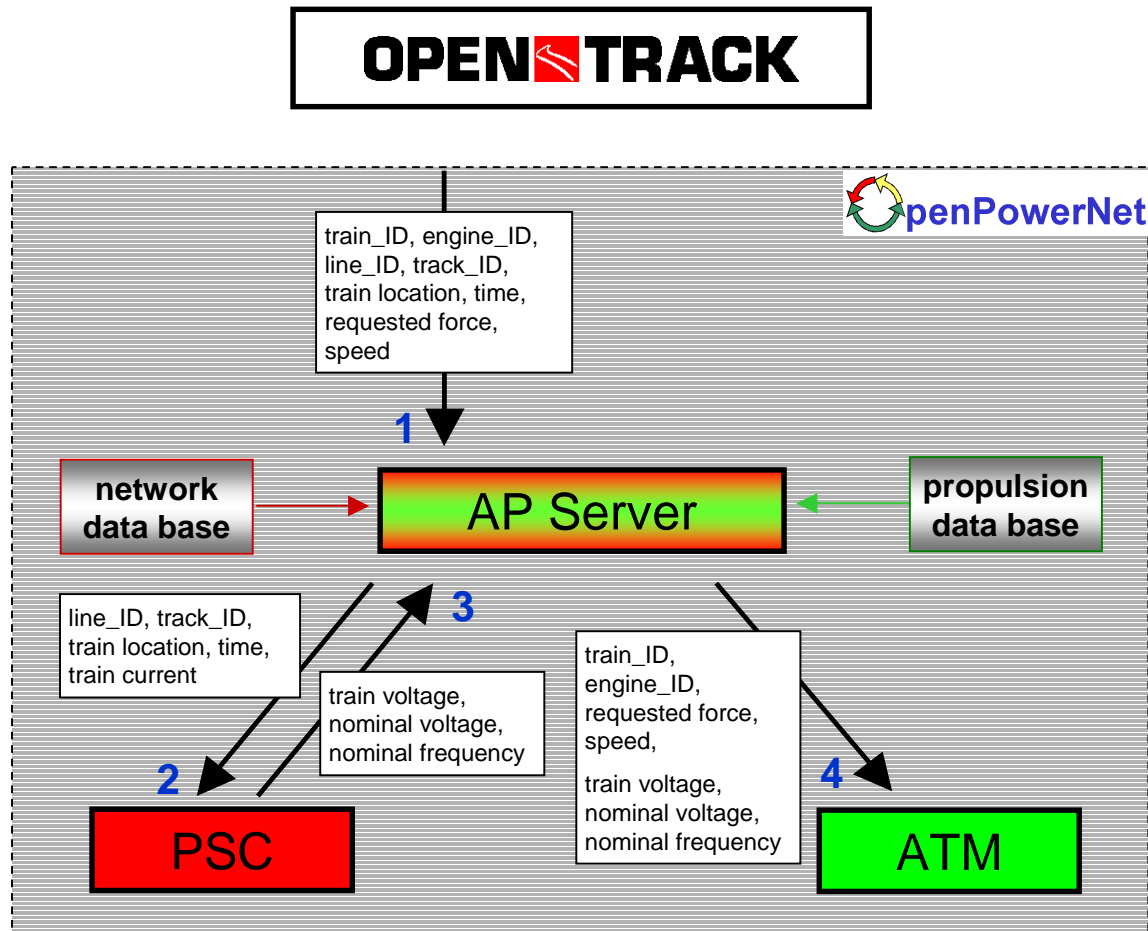
**OPEN TRACK**

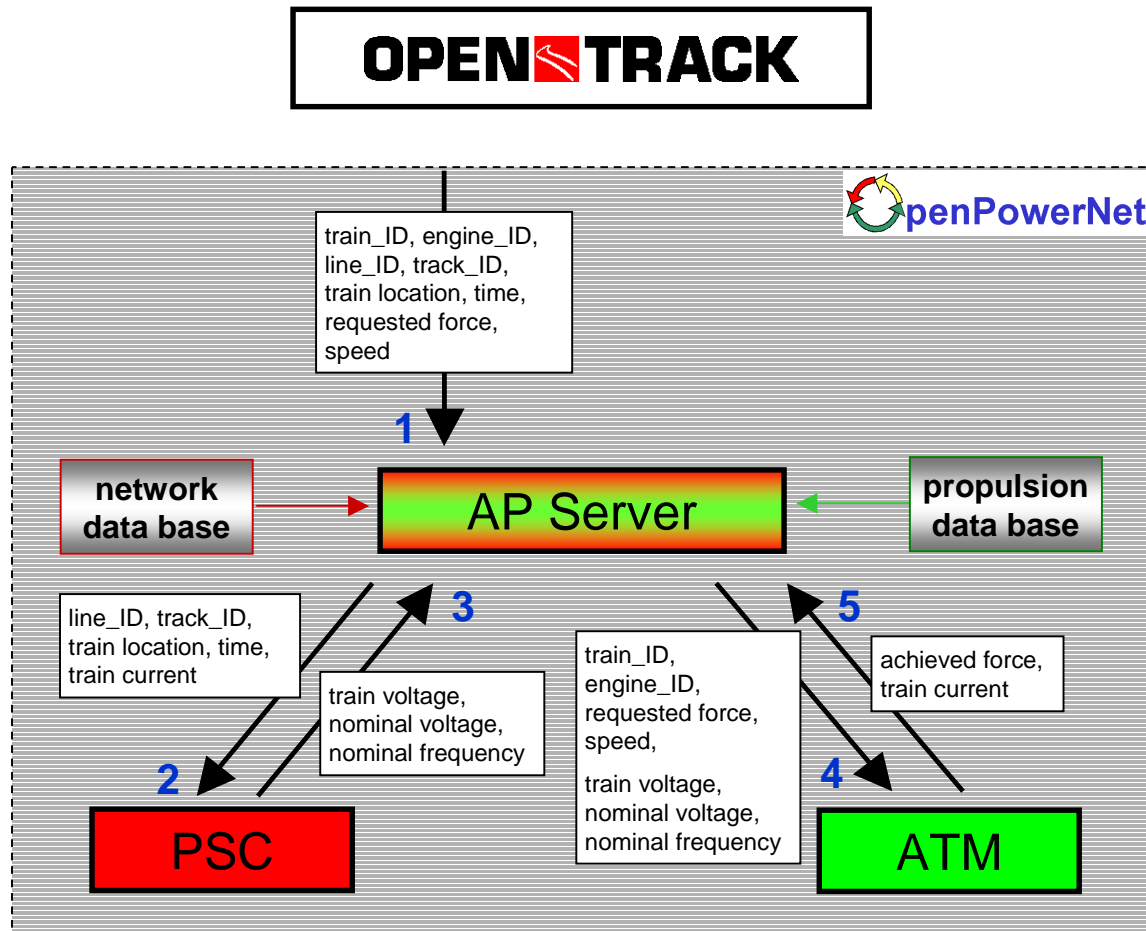


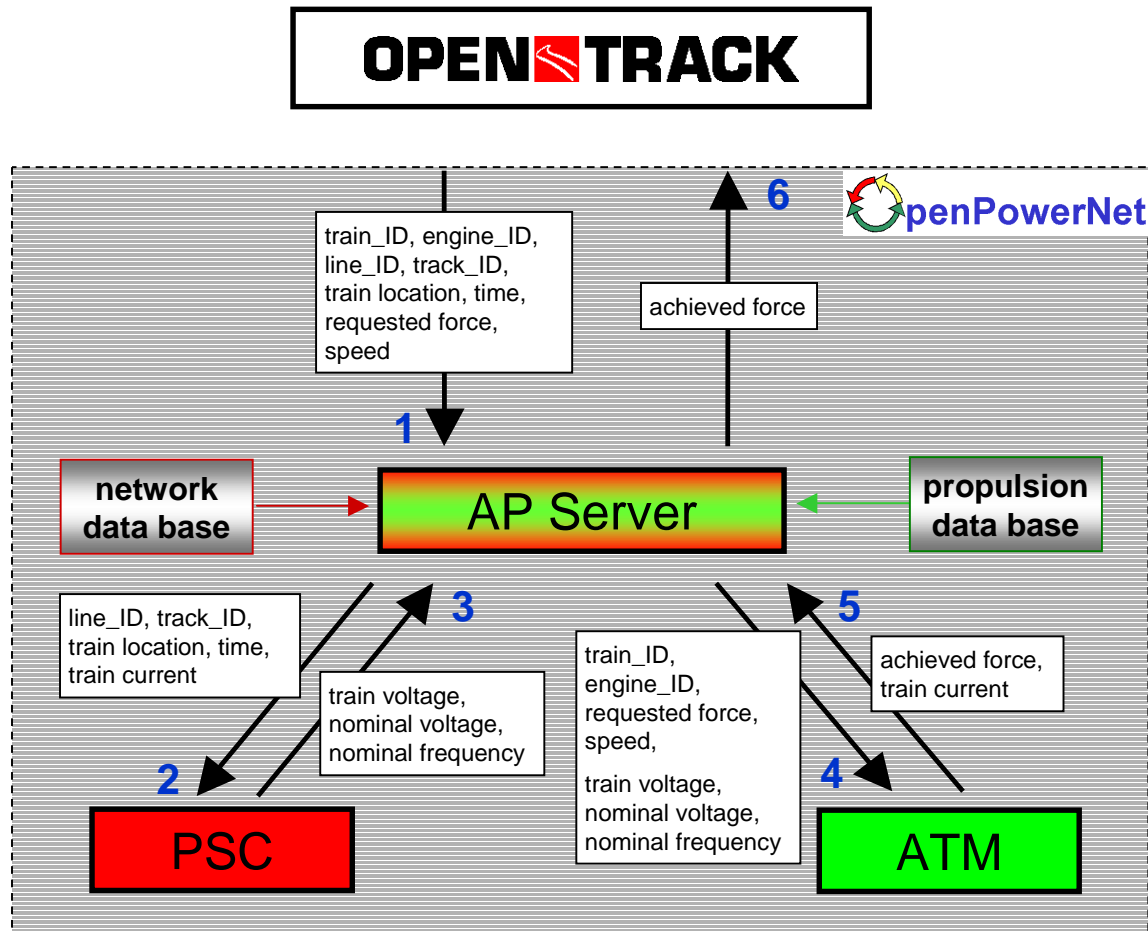


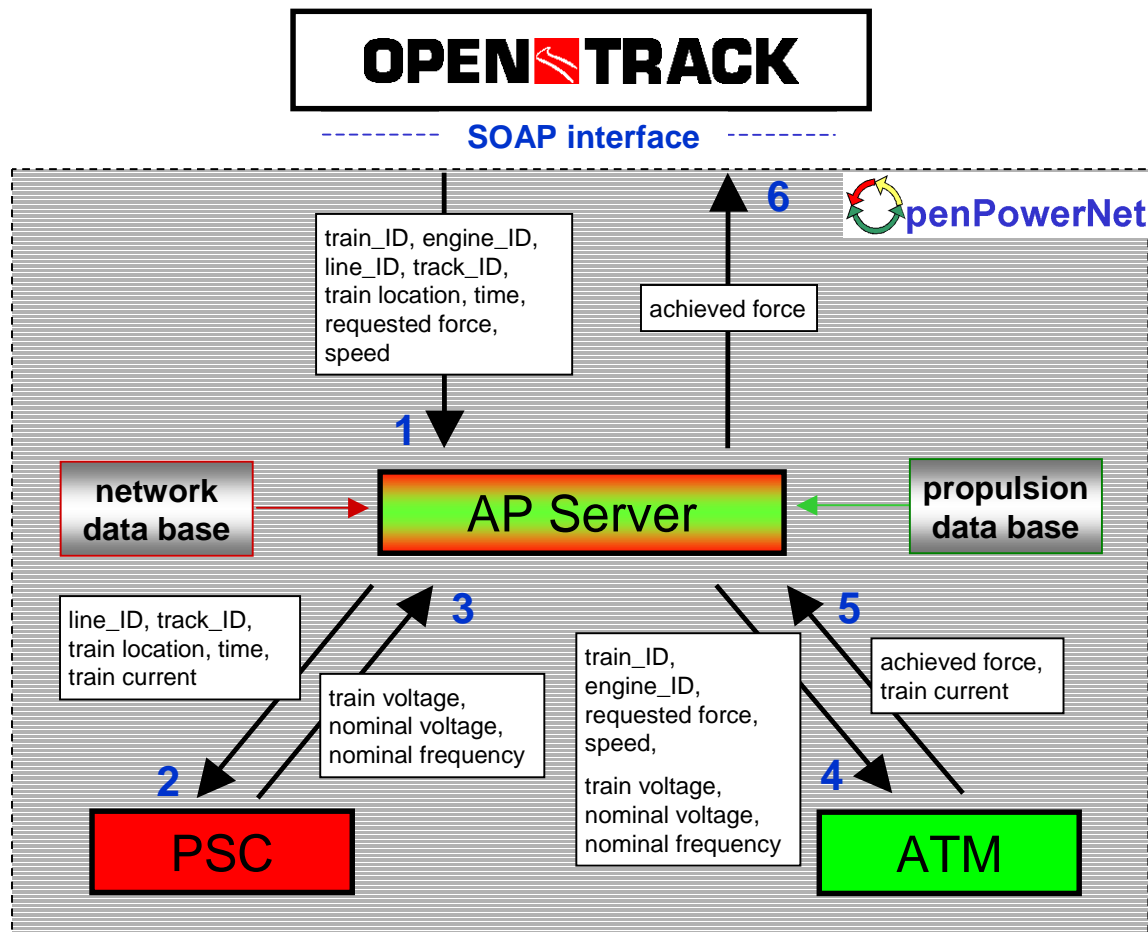












## Modelling levels available for propulsion simulation



## Modelling levels available for propulsion simulation

- a) constant efficiency factors for propulsion equipment**



## Modelling levels available for propulsion simulation

- a) constant efficiency factors for propulsion equipment**
- b) driving state related efficiency factors**



## Modelling levels available for propulsion simulation

- a) constant efficiency factors for propulsion equipment**
- b) driving state related efficiency factors**
- c) load depending efficiency factors of components**



## Modelling levels available for propulsion simulation

- a) constant efficiency factors for propulsion equipment**
- b) driving state related efficiency factors**
- c) load depending efficiency factors of components**
- d) detailed engine models of components**



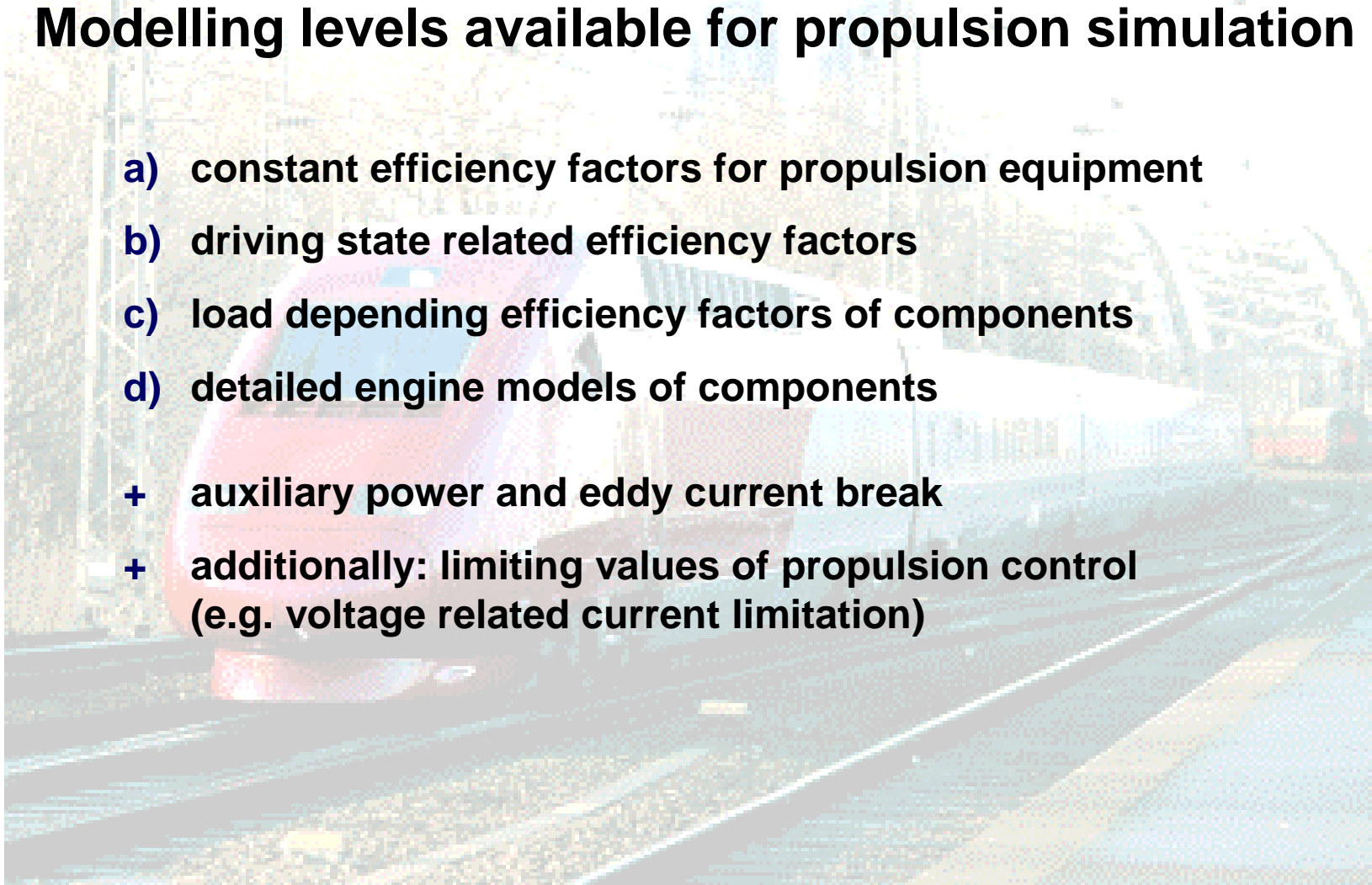
## Modelling levels available for propulsion simulation

- a) constant efficiency factors for propulsion equipment**
- b) driving state related efficiency factors**
- c) load depending efficiency factors of components**
- d) detailed engine models of components**
- + auxiliary power and eddy current brake**

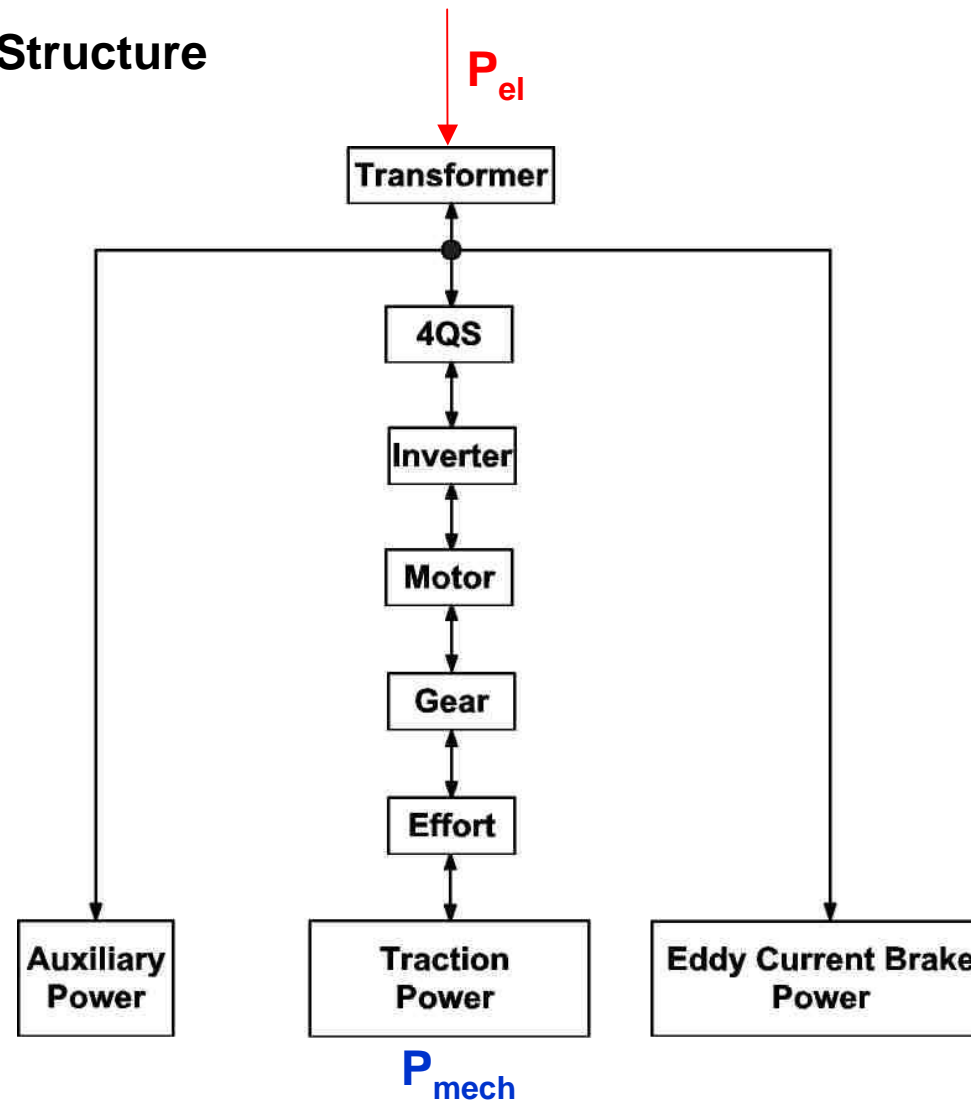


## Modelling levels available for propulsion simulation

- a) constant efficiency factors for propulsion equipment**
- b) driving state related efficiency factors**
- c) load depending efficiency factors of components**
- d) detailed engine models of components**
- + auxiliary power and eddy current brake**
- + additionally: limiting values of propulsion control  
(e.g. voltage related current limitation)**

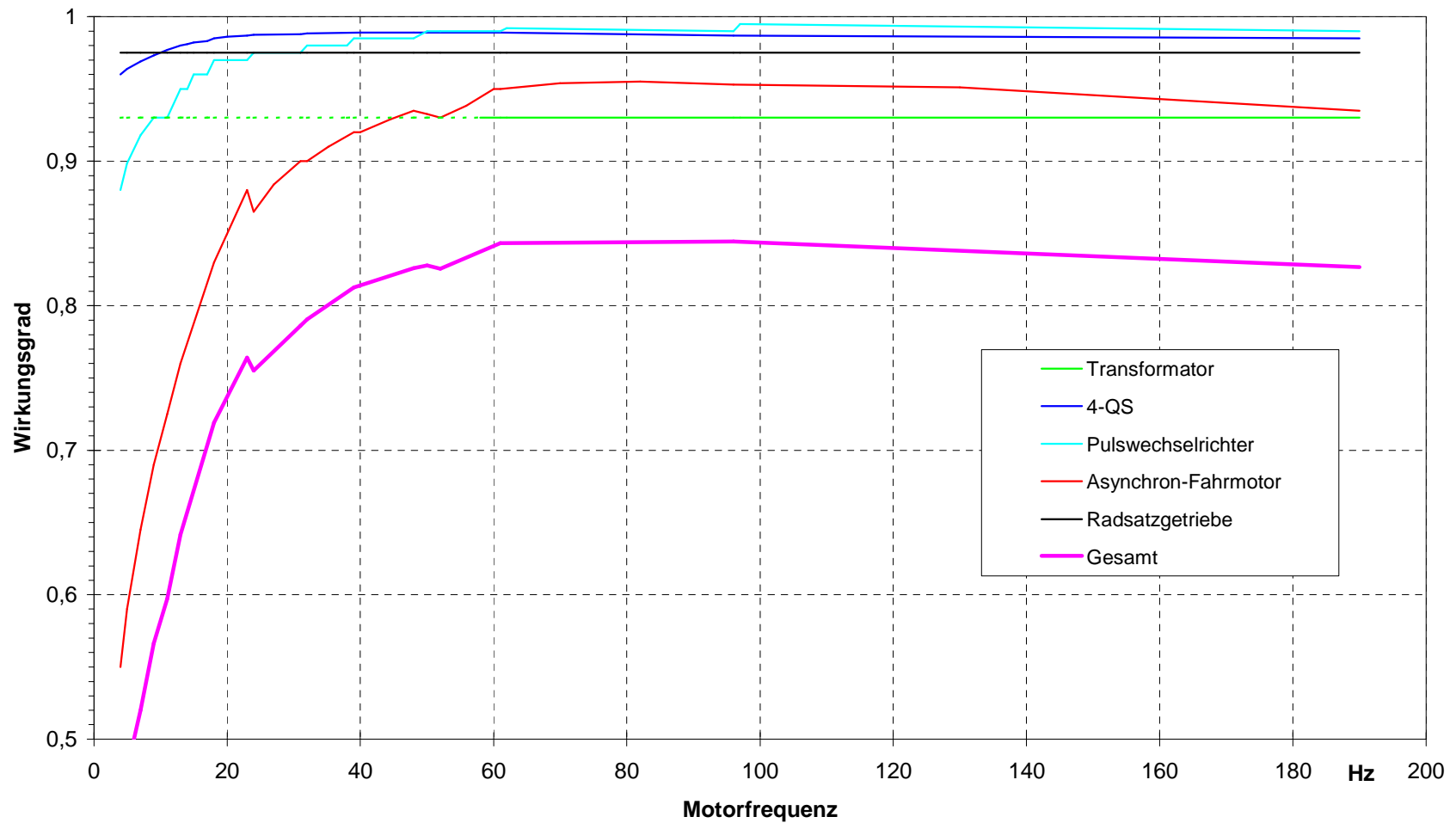


## Propulsion Structure

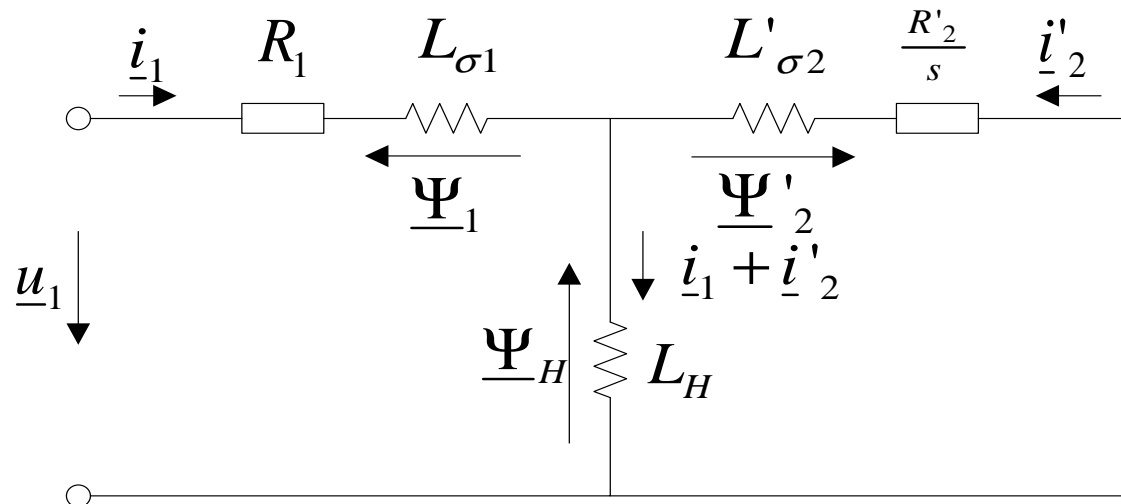


## Efficiency Characteristics of ICE3 train

1 AC 15 kV 16,7 Hz



## Propulsion Component Modelling (example for traction motor)

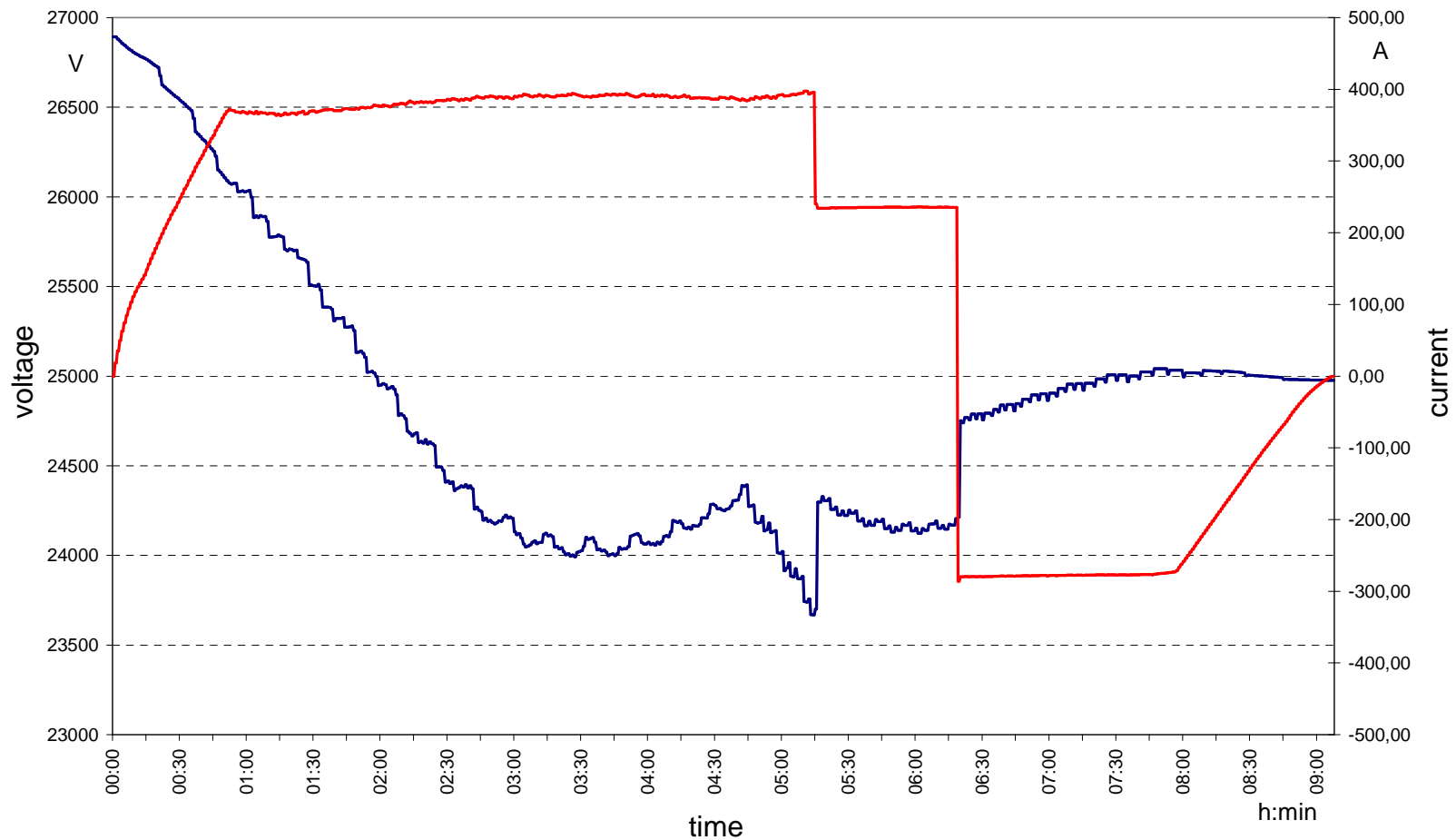


$$M_{\text{elekt}} = M_{\text{mech}} + M_{\text{Läuferverluste}}$$

$$M_{\text{Läuferverluste}} = \frac{P_{\text{Rotorverluste}}}{2\pi n} = \frac{\frac{3}{2} i_2'^2 \cdot R_2'}{2\pi n}$$

# Propulsion Model Verification

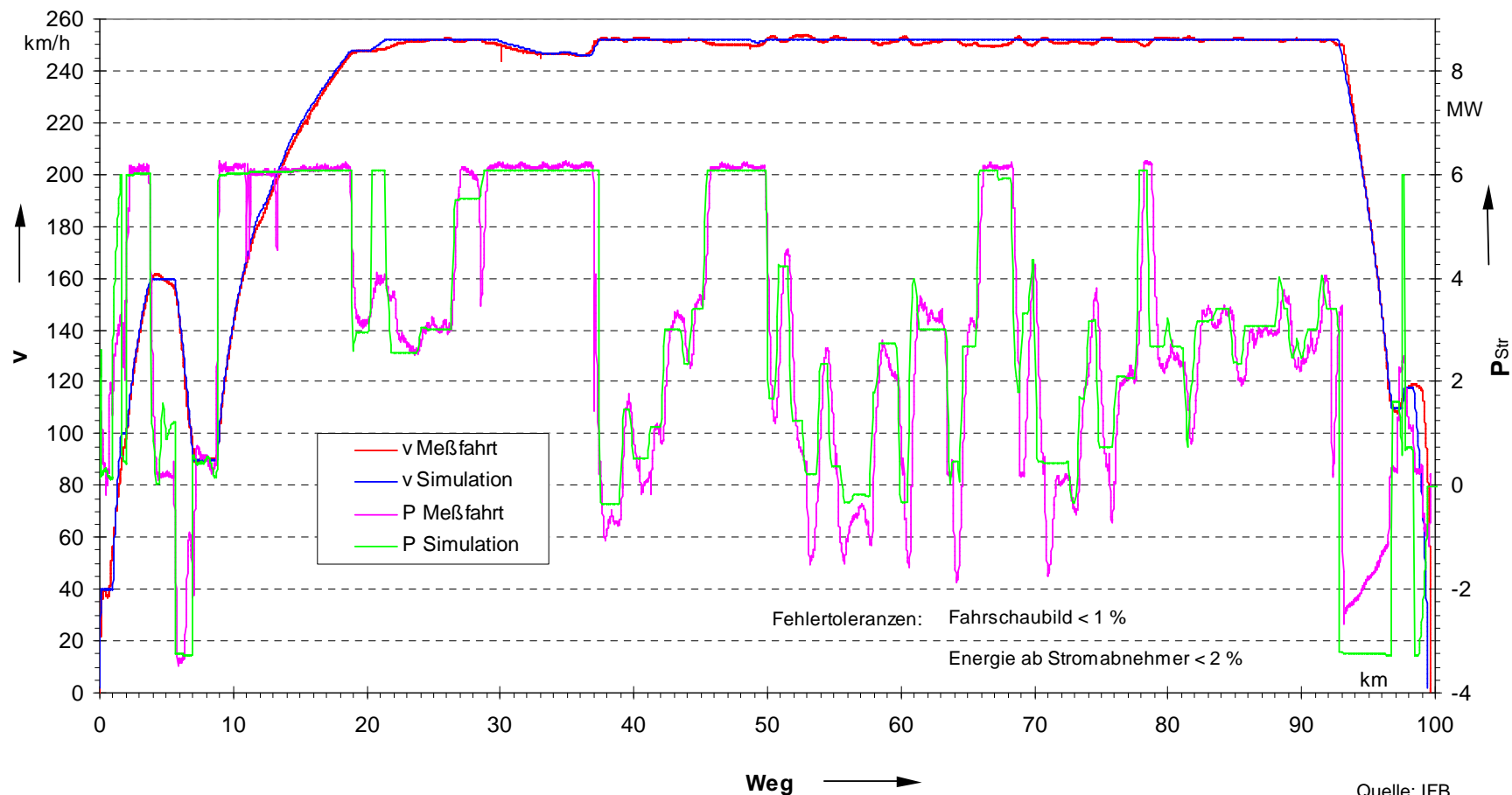
## Train Current and Pantograph Voltage



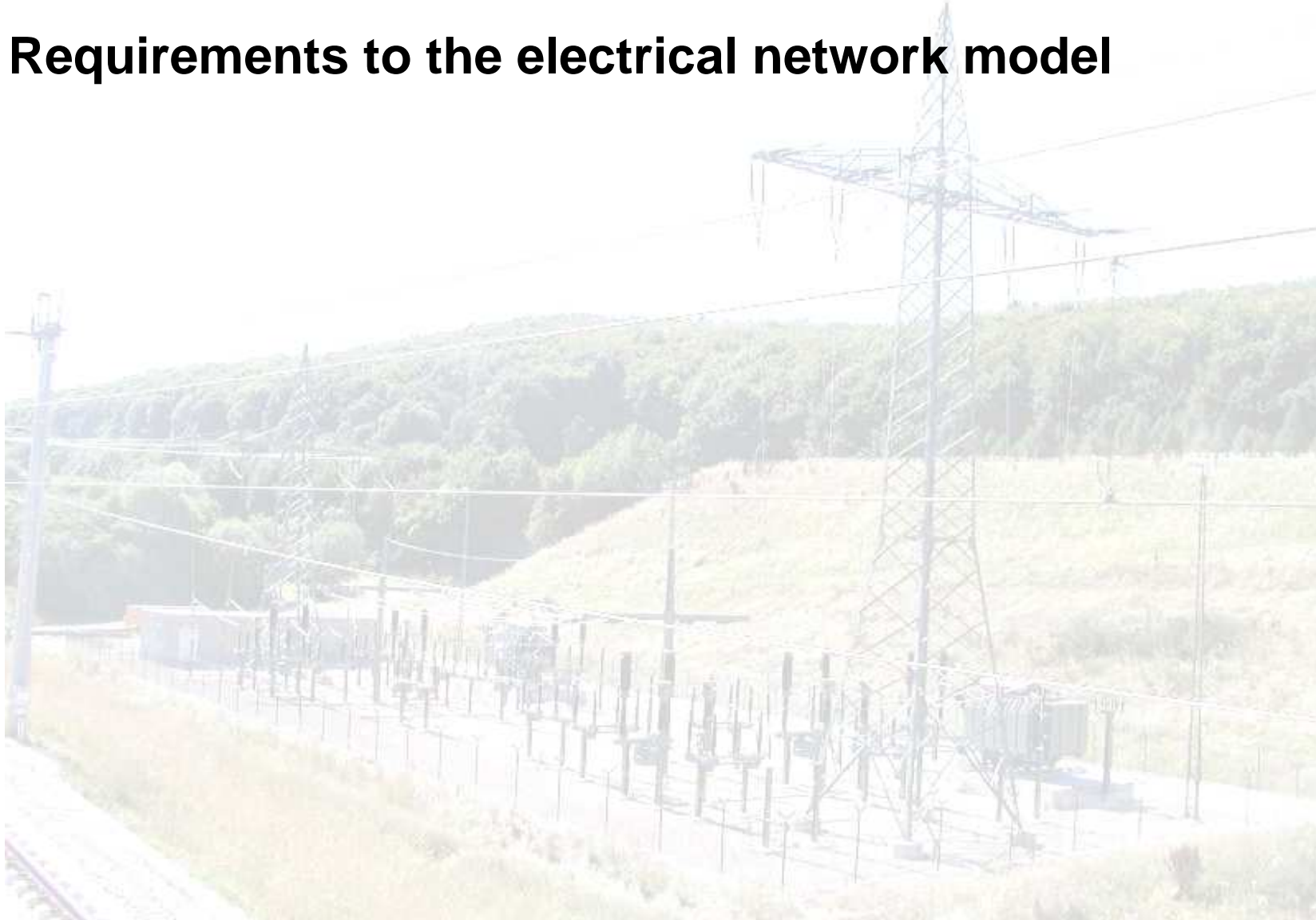
# Train Speed and Power Characteristics

Measurement and Simulation Results

ICE1 Hannover – Göttingen

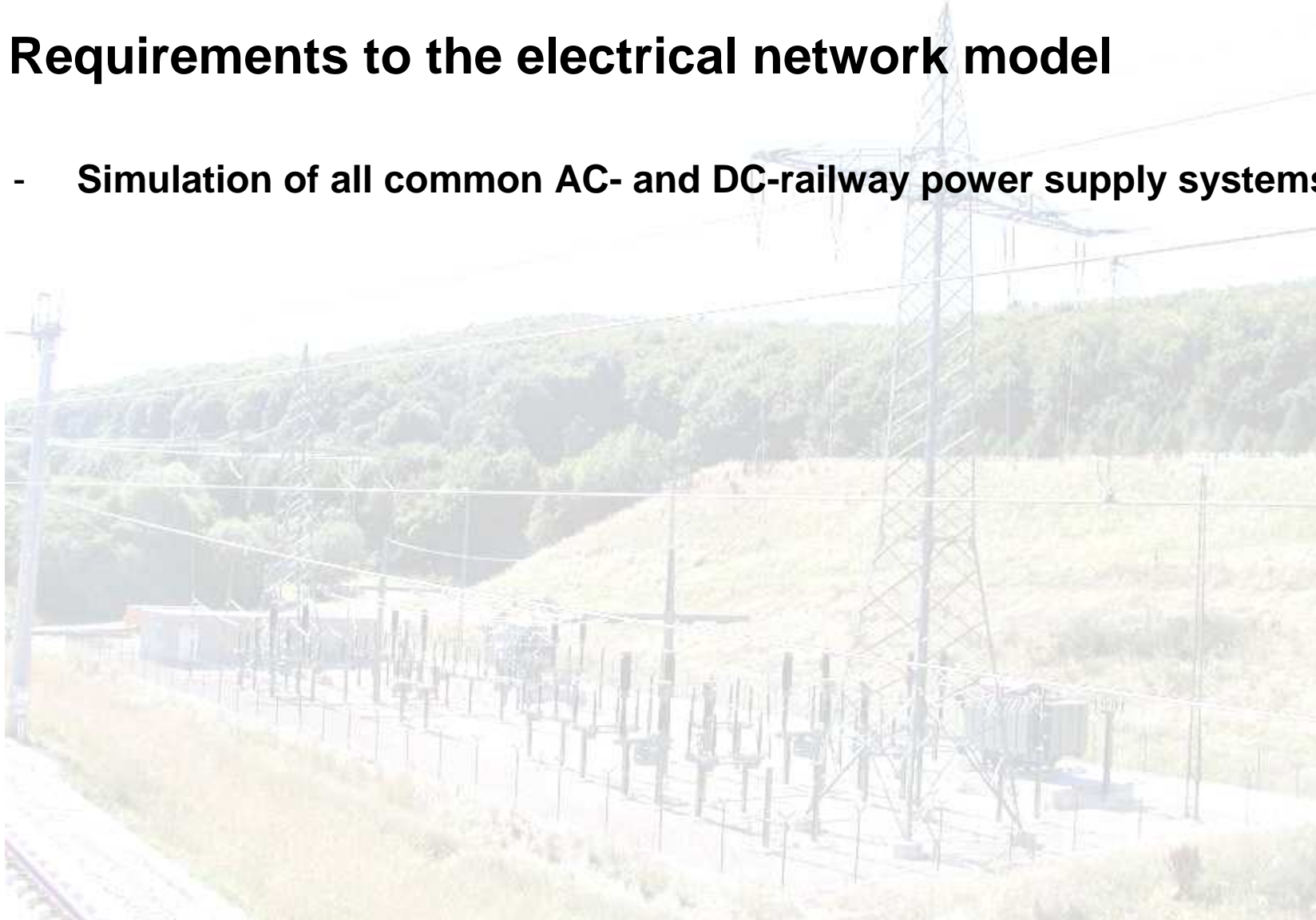


## Requirements to the electrical network model



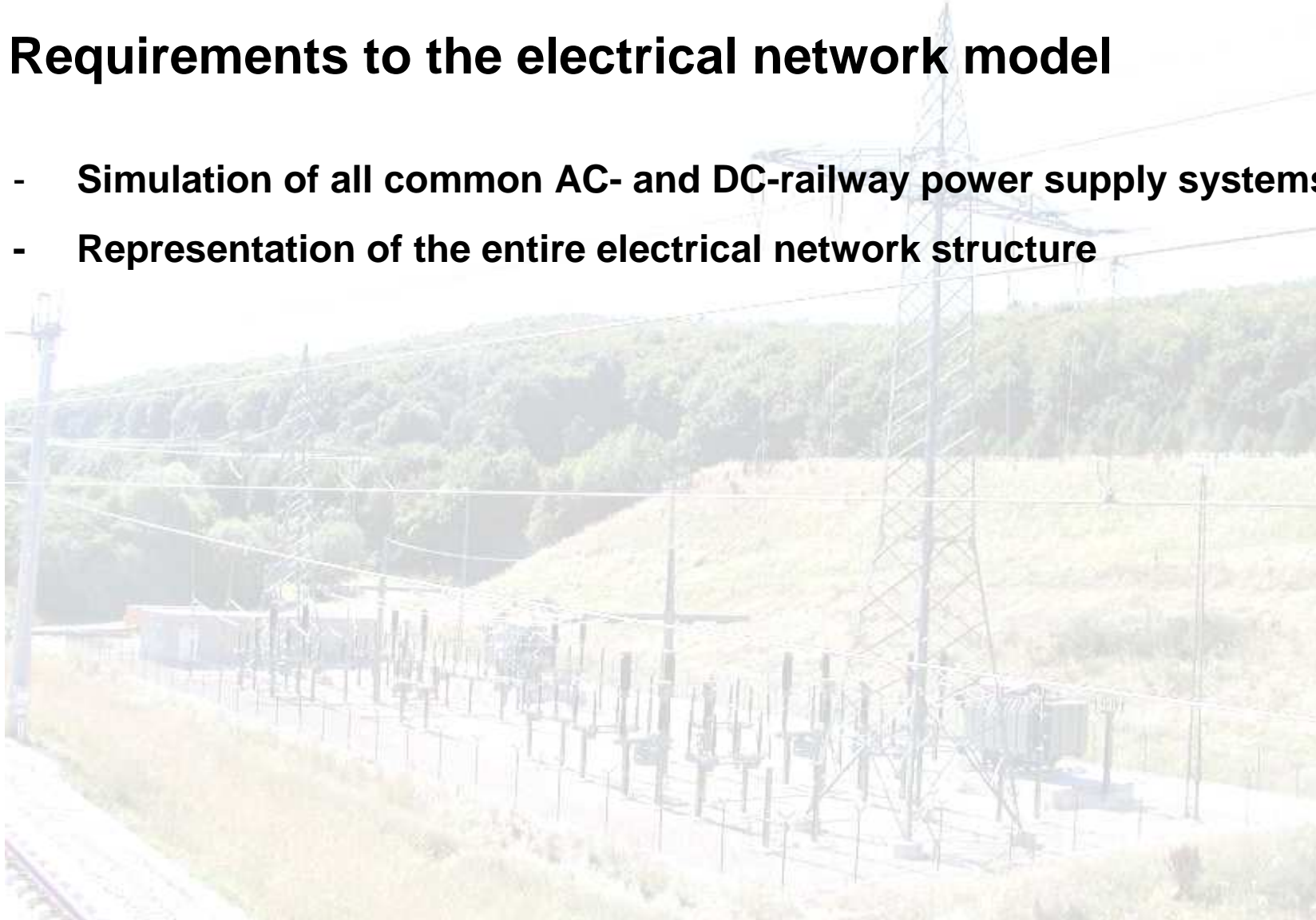
## Requirements to the electrical network model

- **Simulation of all common AC- and DC-railway power supply systems**



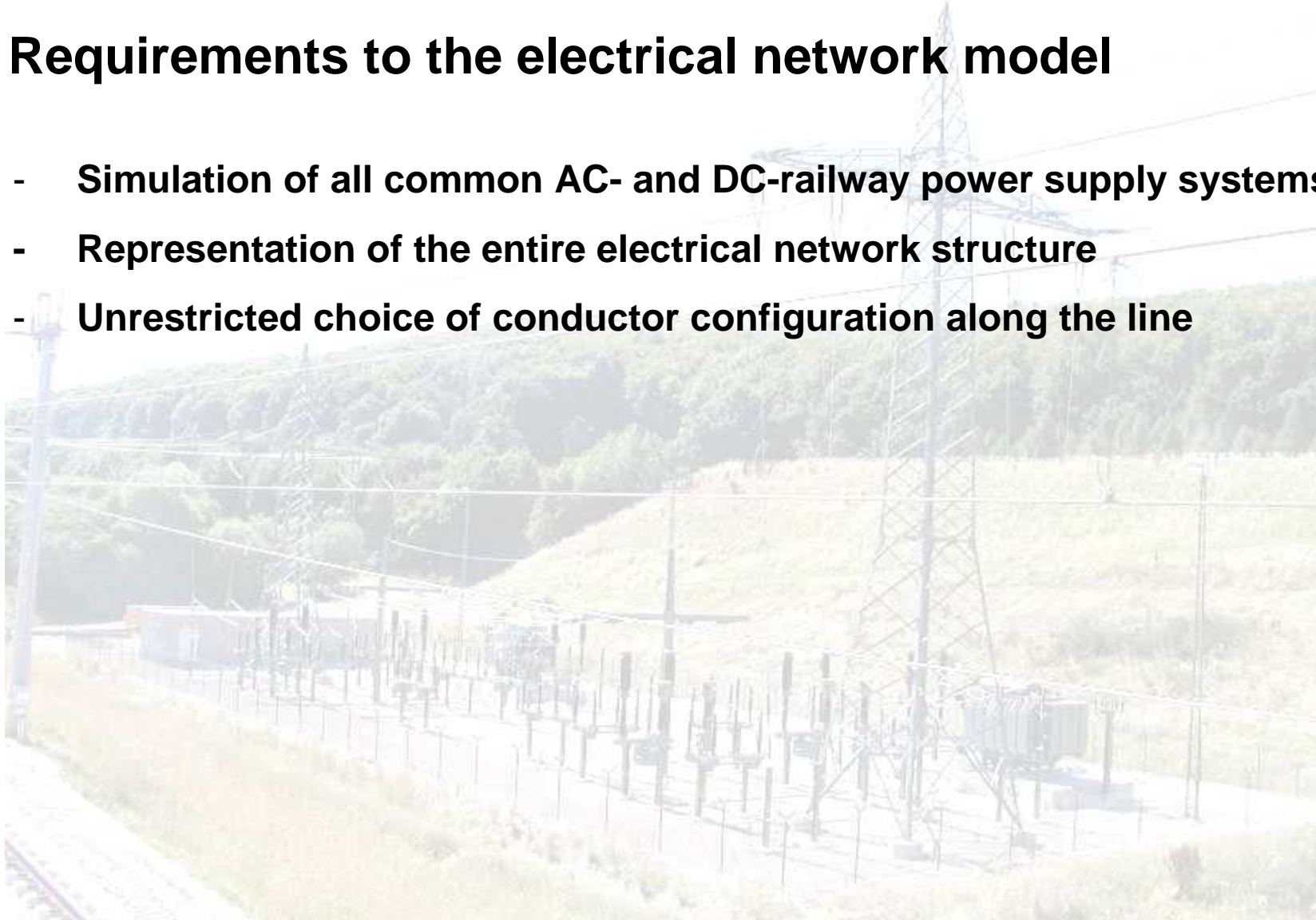
## Requirements to the electrical network model

- Simulation of all common AC- and DC-railway power supply systems
- Representation of the entire electrical network structure



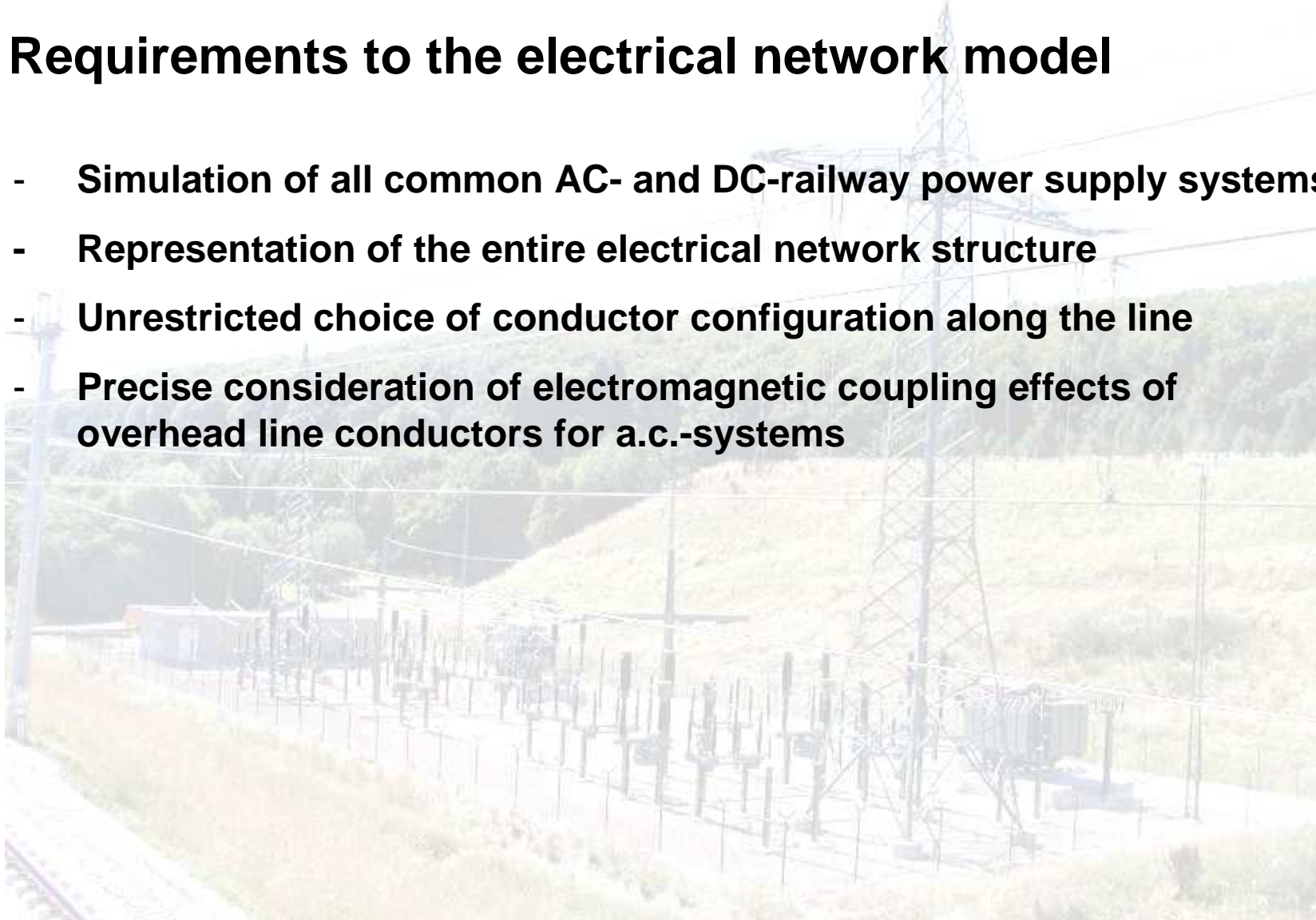
## Requirements to the electrical network model

- **Simulation of all common AC- and DC-railway power supply systems**
- **Representation of the entire electrical network structure**
- **Unrestricted choice of conductor configuration along the line**



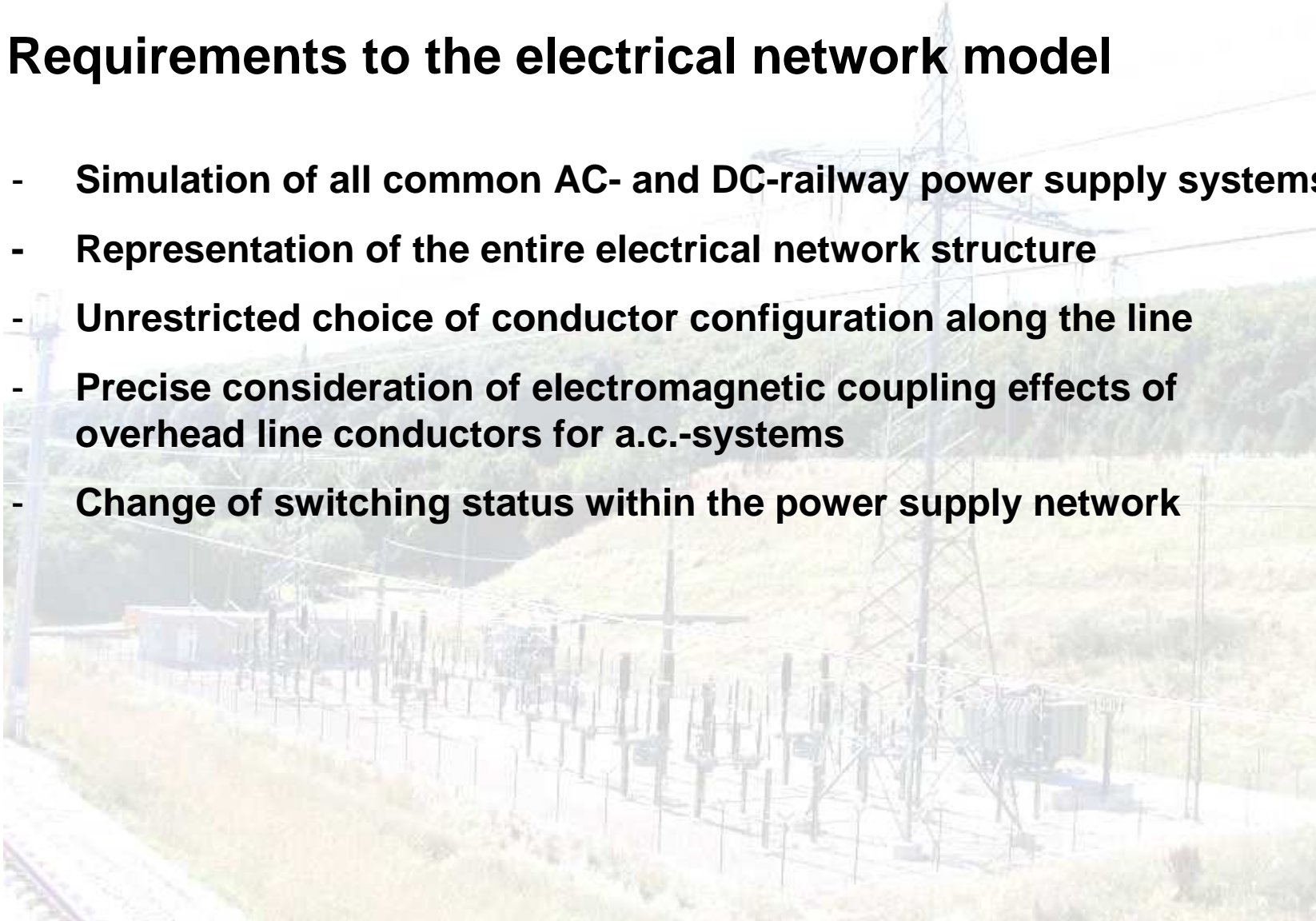
## Requirements to the electrical network model

- **Simulation of all common AC- and DC-railway power supply systems**
- **Representation of the entire electrical network structure**
- **Unrestricted choice of conductor configuration along the line**
- **Precise consideration of electromagnetic coupling effects of overhead line conductors for a.c.-systems**



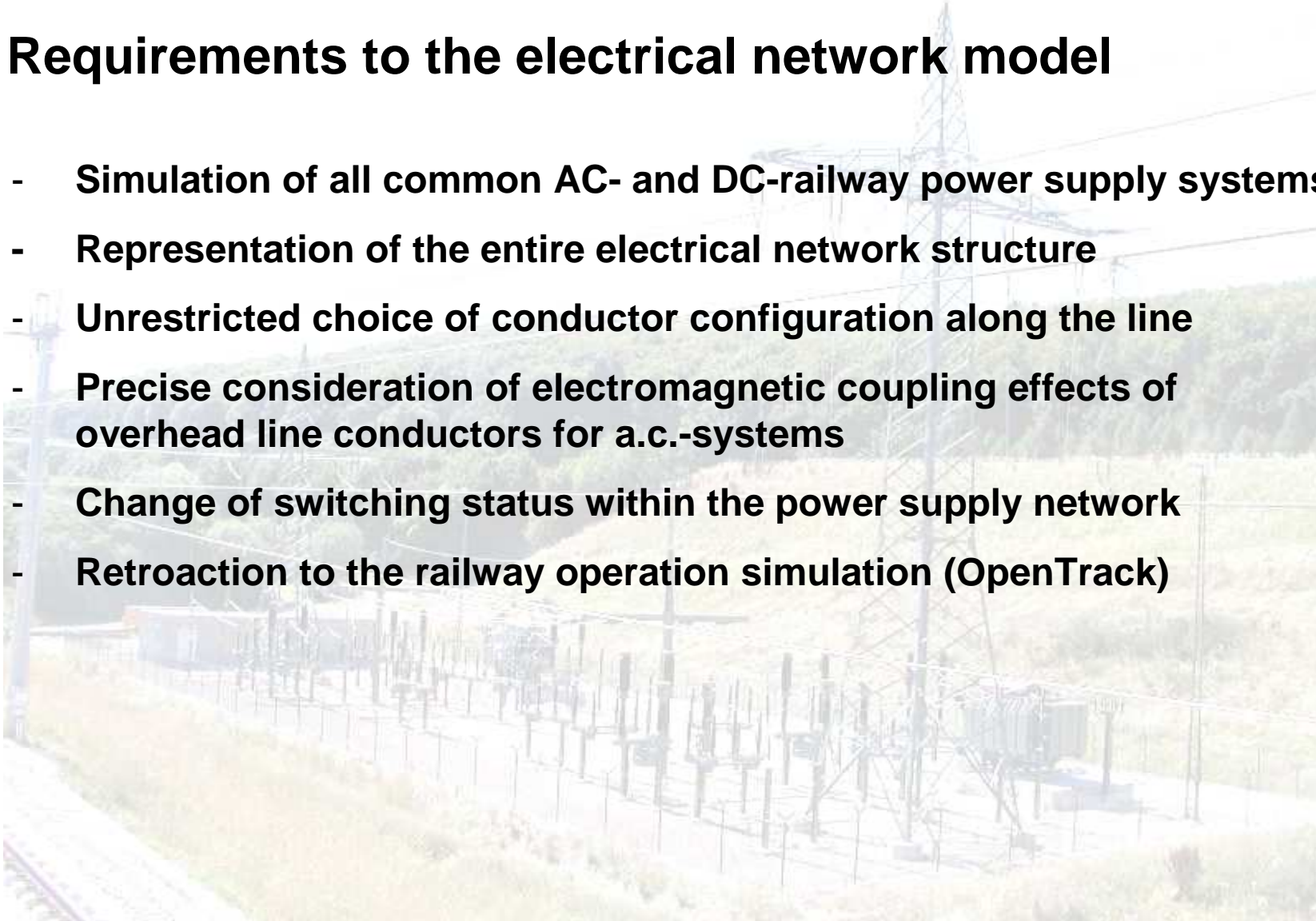
## Requirements to the electrical network model

- **Simulation of all common AC- and DC-railway power supply systems**
- **Representation of the entire electrical network structure**
- **Unrestricted choice of conductor configuration along the line**
- **Precise consideration of electromagnetic coupling effects of overhead line conductors for a.c.-systems**
- **Change of switching status within the power supply network**



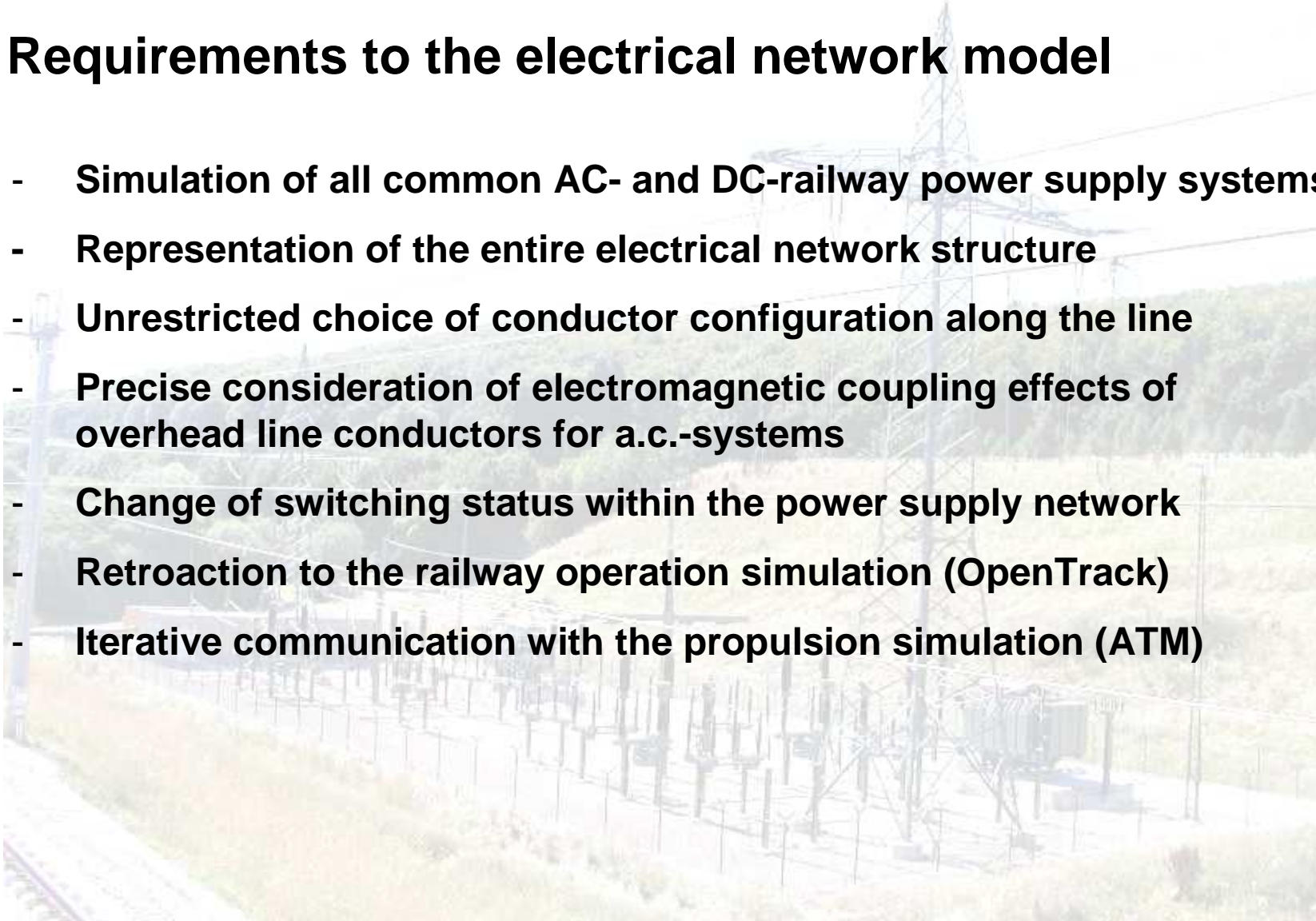
## Requirements to the electrical network model

- **Simulation of all common AC- and DC-railway power supply systems**
- **Representation of the entire electrical network structure**
- **Unrestricted choice of conductor configuration along the line**
- **Precise consideration of electromagnetic coupling effects of overhead line conductors for a.c.-systems**
- **Change of switching status within the power supply network**
- **Retroaction to the railway operation simulation (OpenTrack)**



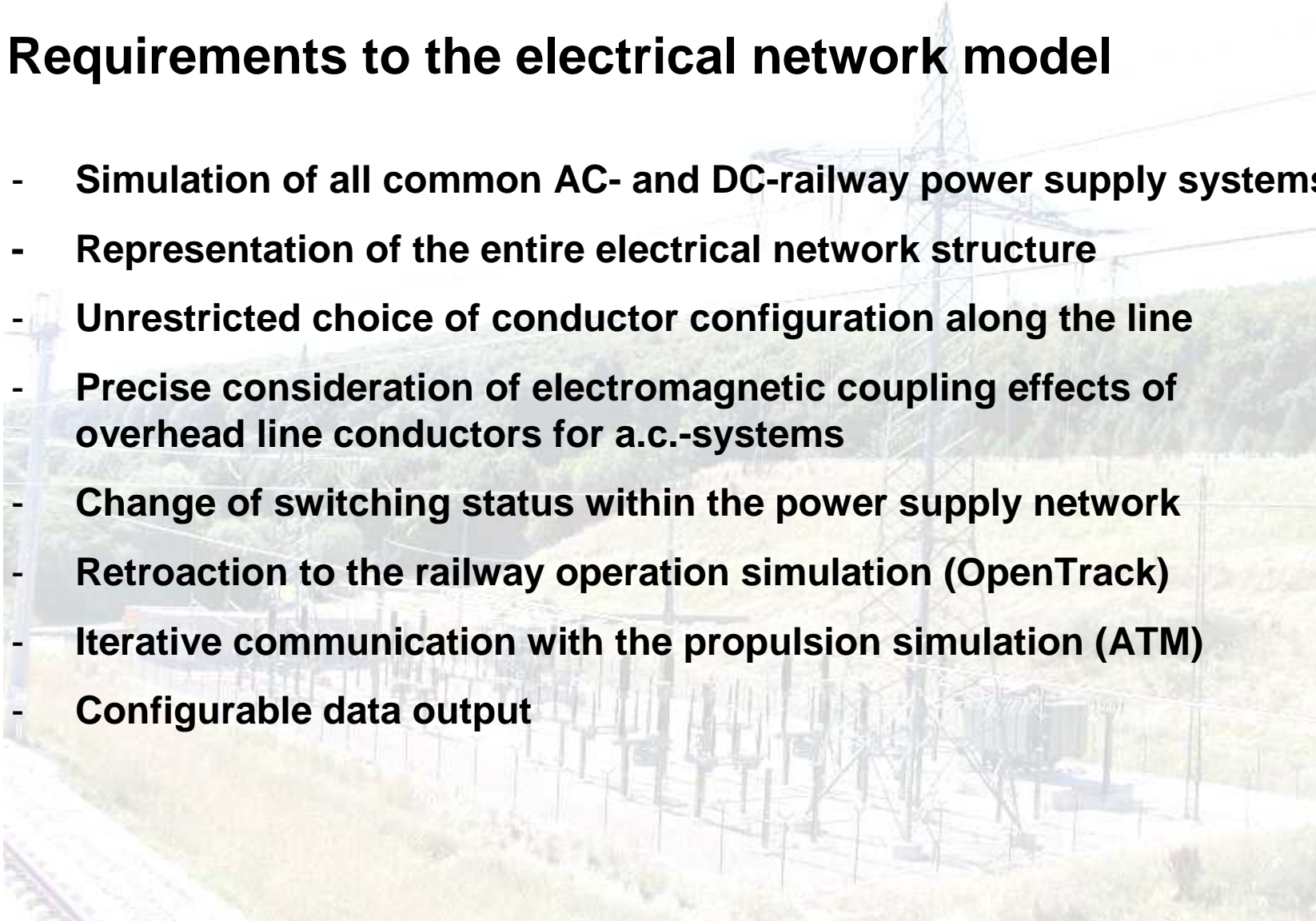
## Requirements to the electrical network model

- **Simulation of all common AC- and DC-railway power supply systems**
- **Representation of the entire electrical network structure**
- **Unrestricted choice of conductor configuration along the line**
- **Precise consideration of electromagnetic coupling effects of overhead line conductors for a.c.-systems**
- **Change of switching status within the power supply network**
- **Retroaction to the railway operation simulation (OpenTrack)**
- **Iterative communication with the propulsion simulation (ATM)**



## Requirements to the electrical network model

- **Simulation of all common AC- and DC-railway power supply systems**
- **Representation of the entire electrical network structure**
- **Unrestricted choice of conductor configuration along the line**
- **Precise consideration of electromagnetic coupling effects of overhead line conductors for a.c.-systems**
- **Change of switching status within the power supply network**
- **Retroaction to the railway operation simulation (OpenTrack)**
- **Iterative communication with the propulsion simulation (ATM)**
- **Configurable data output**

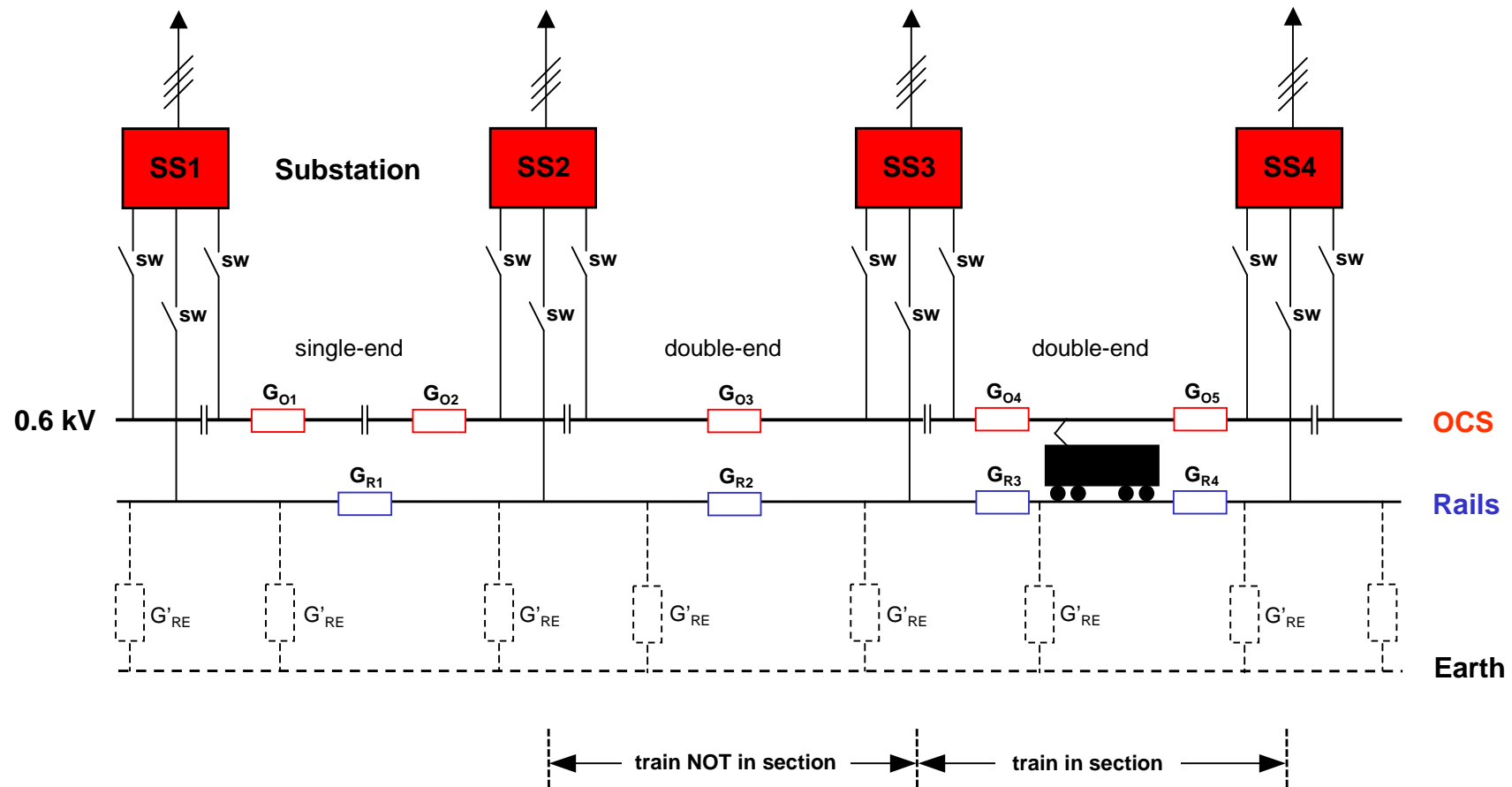


## Requirements to the electrical network model

- **Simulation of all common AC- and DC-railway power supply systems**
- **Representation of the entire electrical network structure**
- **Unrestricted choice of conductor configuration along the line**
- **Precise consideration of electromagnetic coupling effects of overhead line conductors for a.c.-systems**
- **Change of switching status within the power supply network**
- **Retroaction to the railway operation simulation (OpenTrack)**
- **Iterative communication with the propulsion simulation (ATM)**
- **Configurable data output**
- **Interfaces for post-processing**

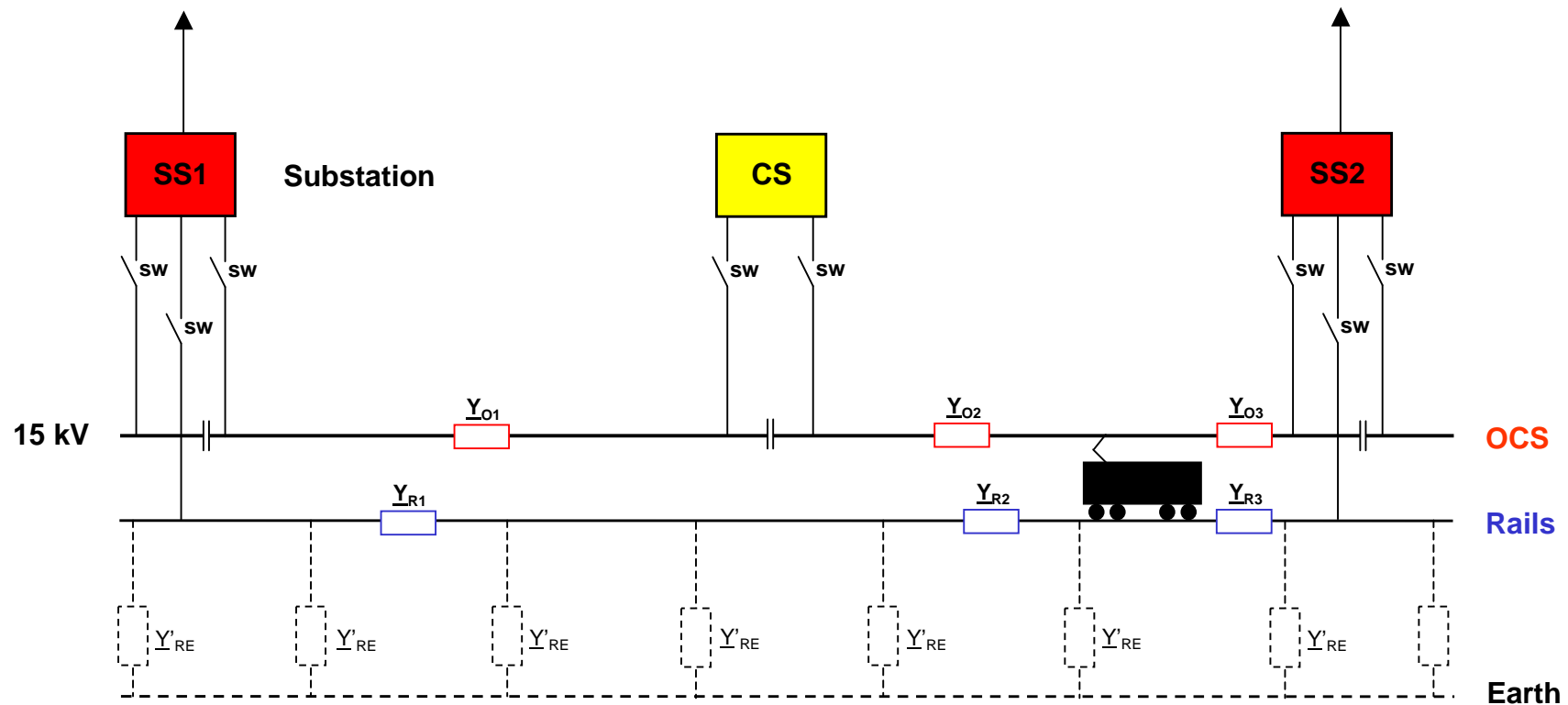
## Power Supply Network Structure (DC 0.6 ... 3.0 kV)

Power Grid Connection  
3 AC 10 / 20 / 30 kV

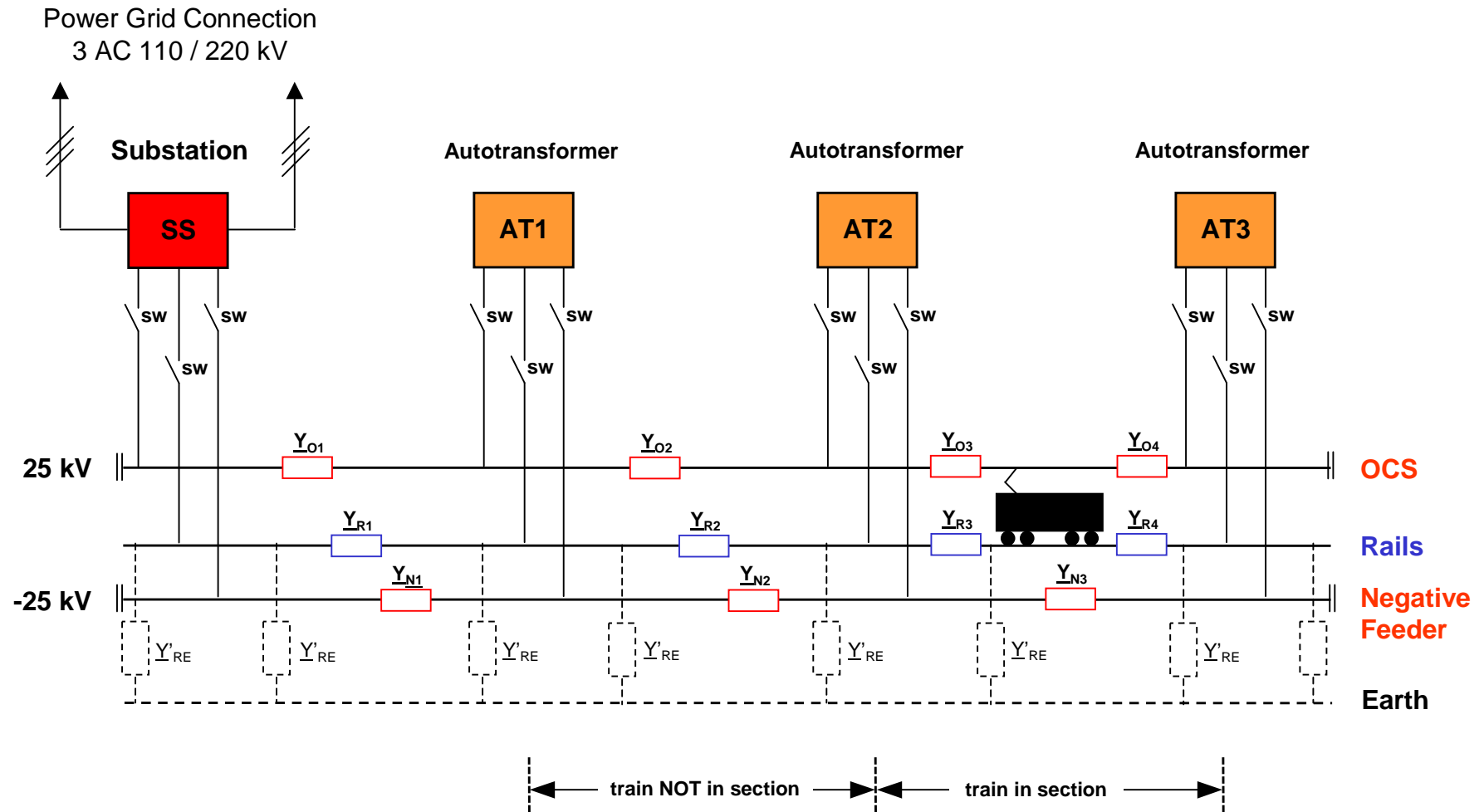


## Power Supply Network Structure (1 AC 15 kV 16,7 Hz)

Power Grid Connection  
1 AC 110 kV 16,7 Hz

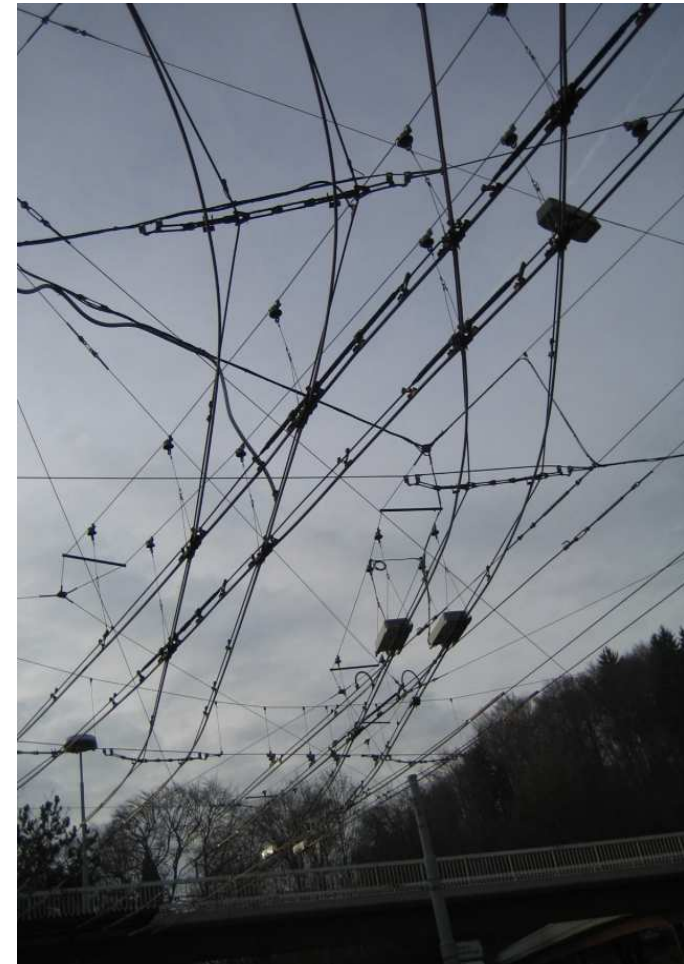


## Power Supply Network Structure (2 AC 25 kV ~ 50 / 60 Hz)



## Modelling of infrastructure

Catenary arrangement and switch status

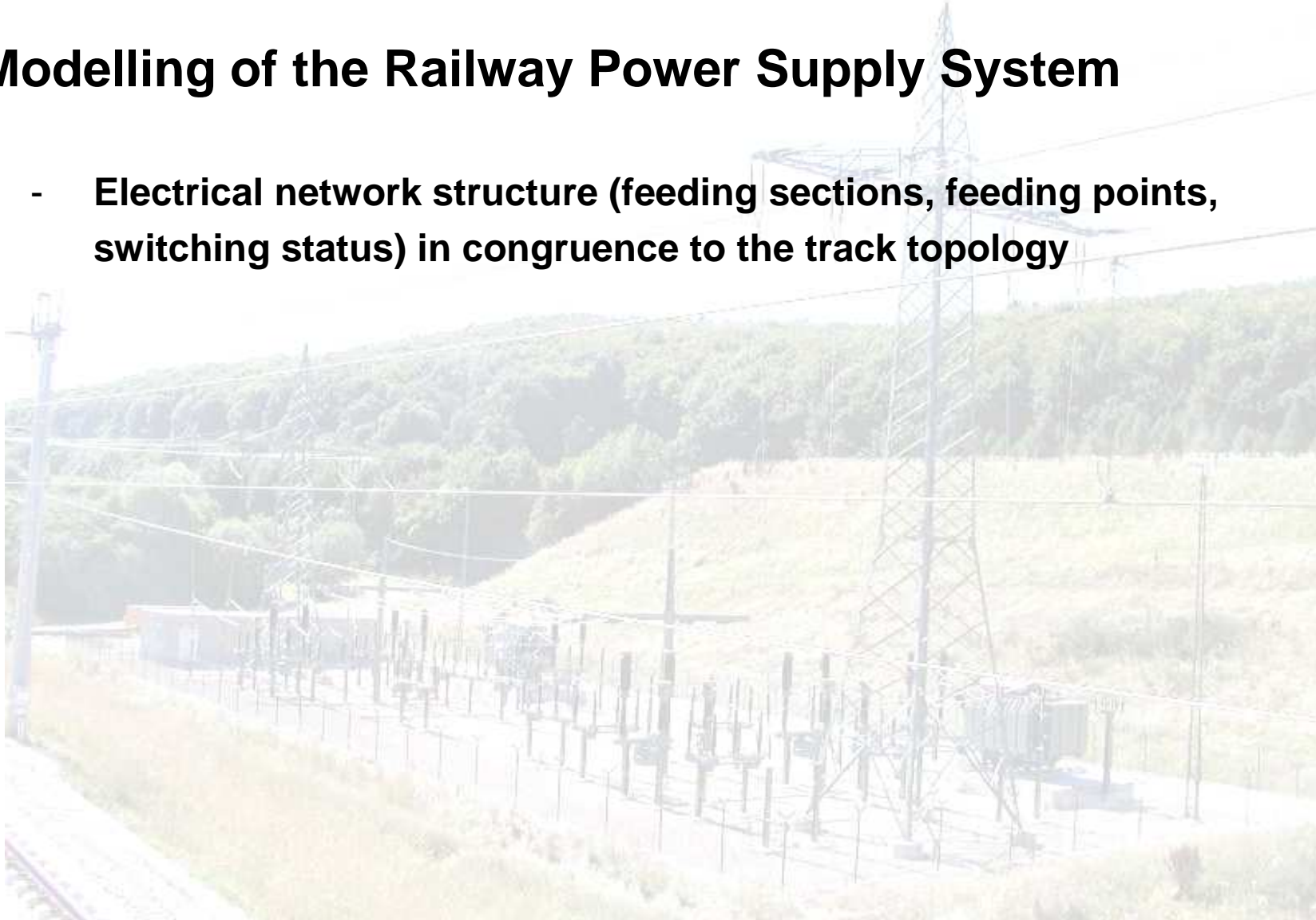


# Modelling of the Railway Power Supply System



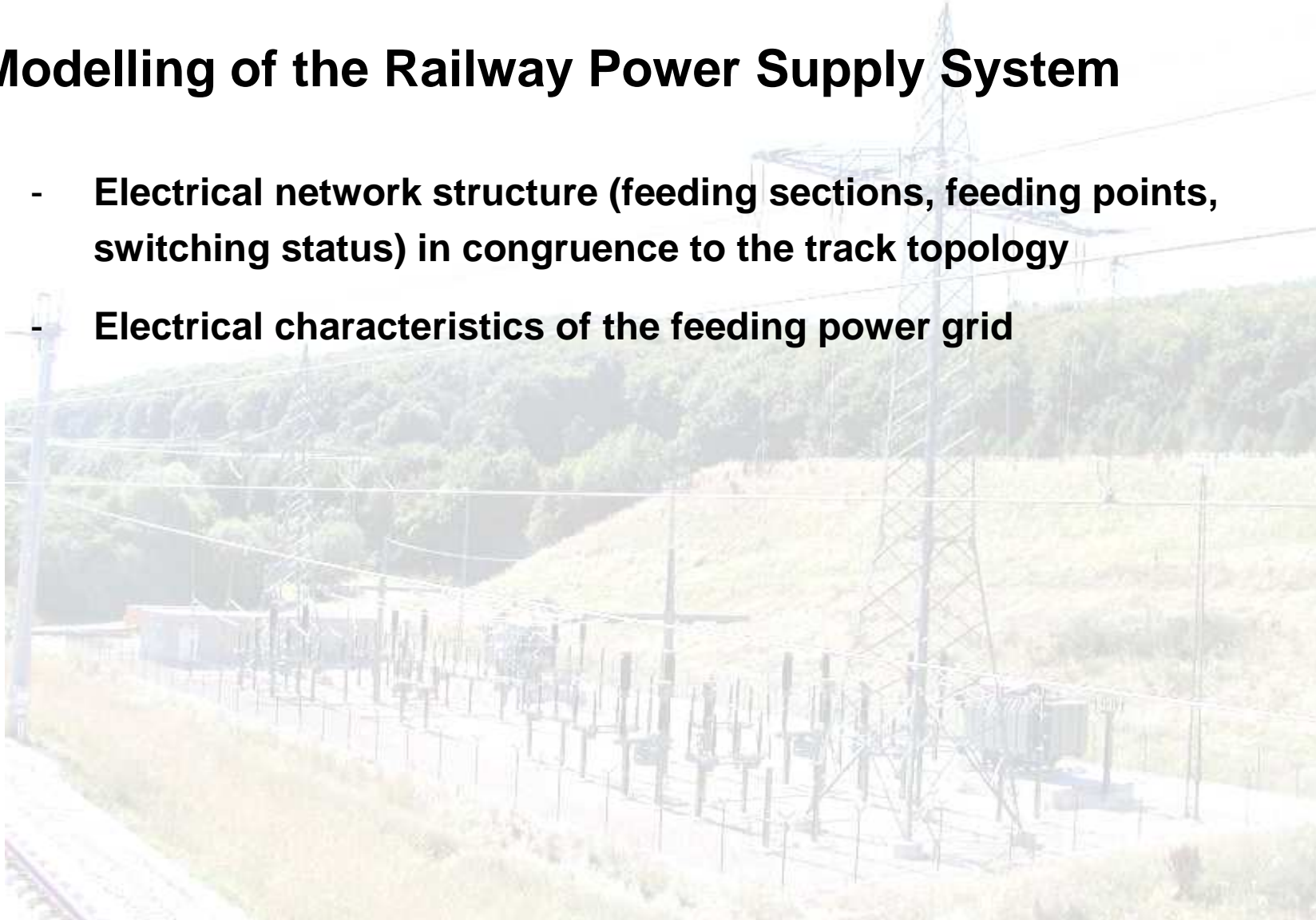
## Modelling of the Railway Power Supply System

- **Electrical network structure (feeding sections, feeding points, switching status) in congruence to the track topology**



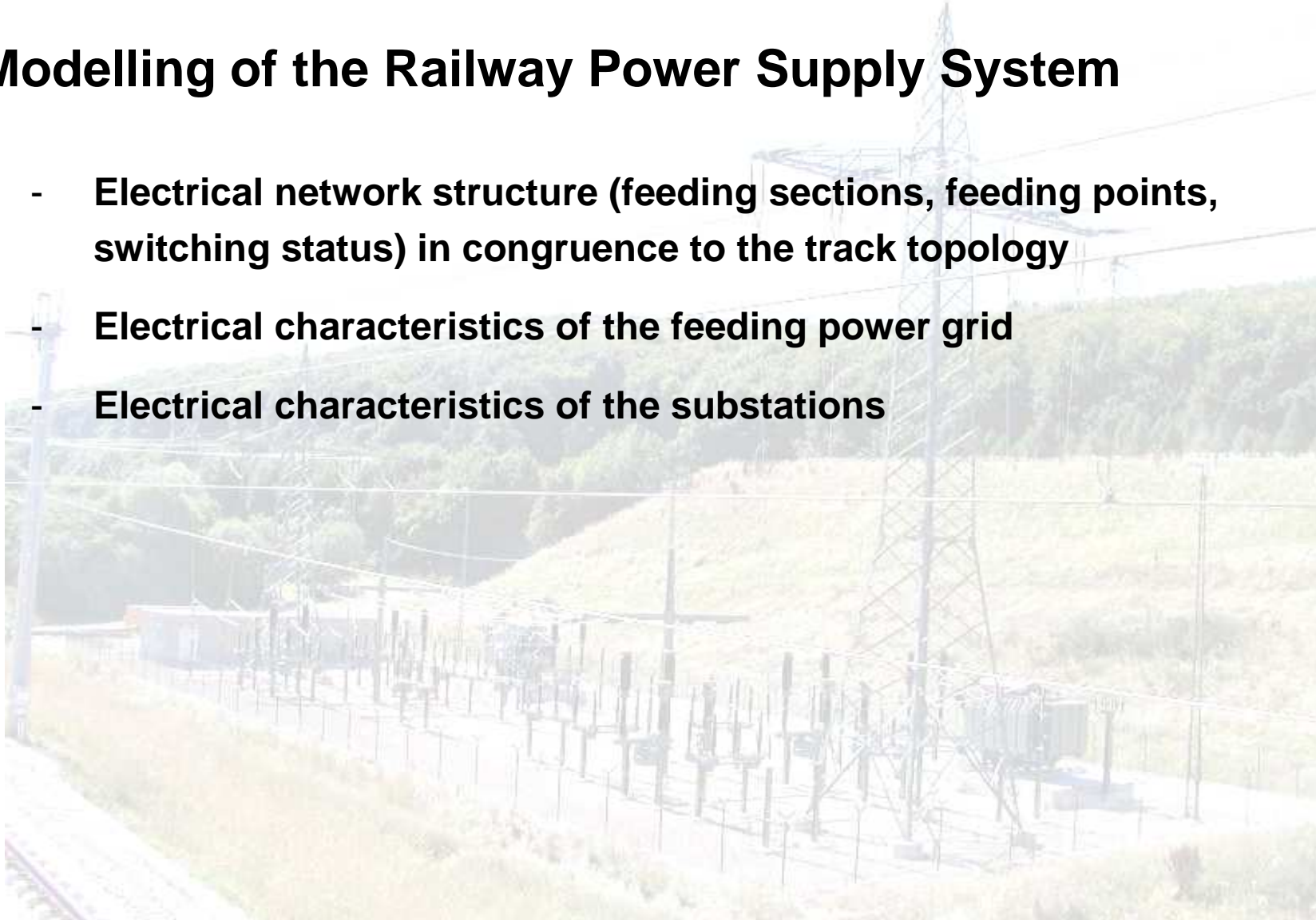
## Modelling of the Railway Power Supply System

- **Electrical network structure (feeding sections, feeding points, switching status) in congruence to the track topology**
- **Electrical characteristics of the feeding power grid**



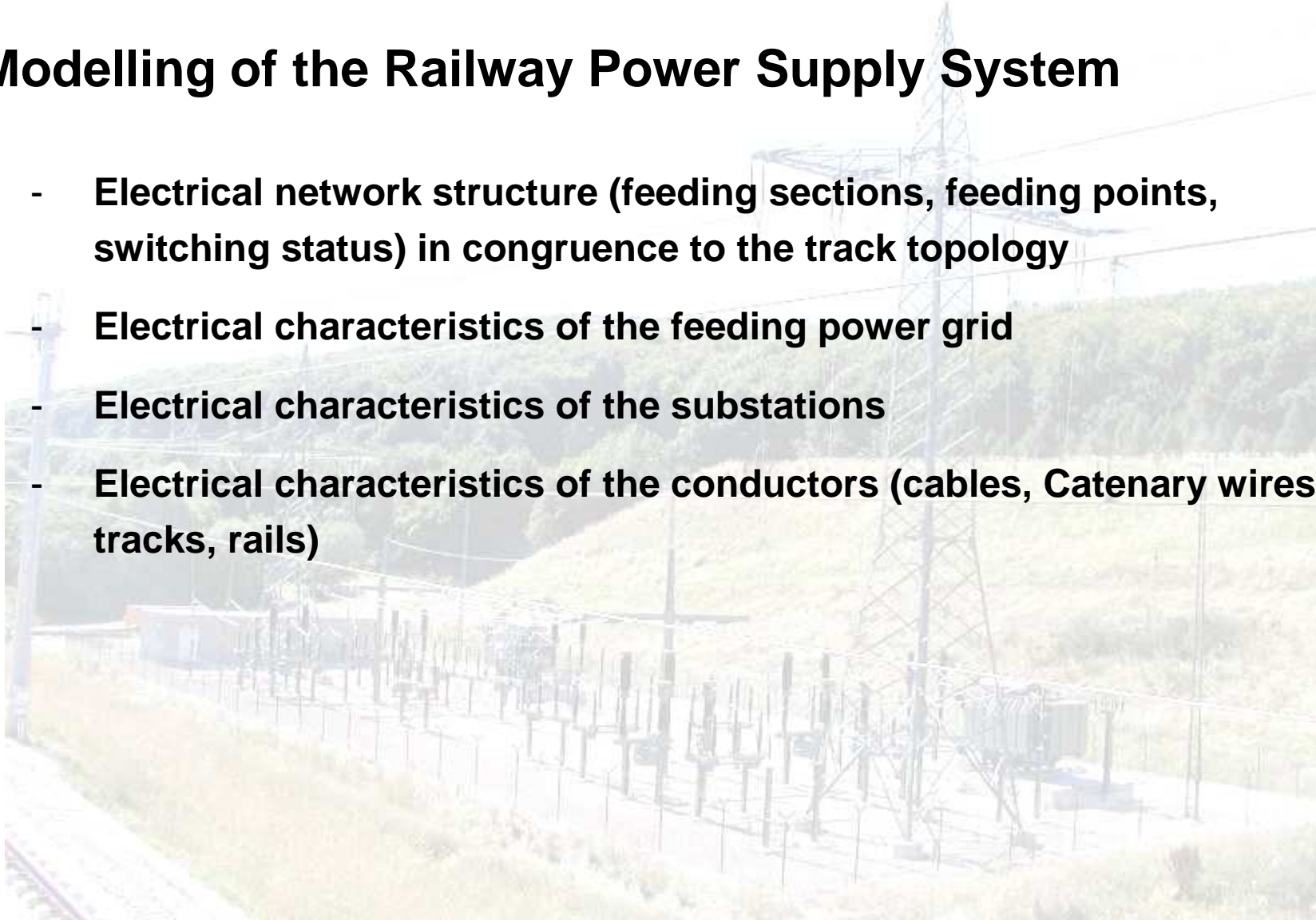
## Modelling of the Railway Power Supply System

- **Electrical network structure (feeding sections, feeding points, switching status) in congruence to the track topology**
- **Electrical characteristics of the feeding power grid**
- **Electrical characteristics of the substations**



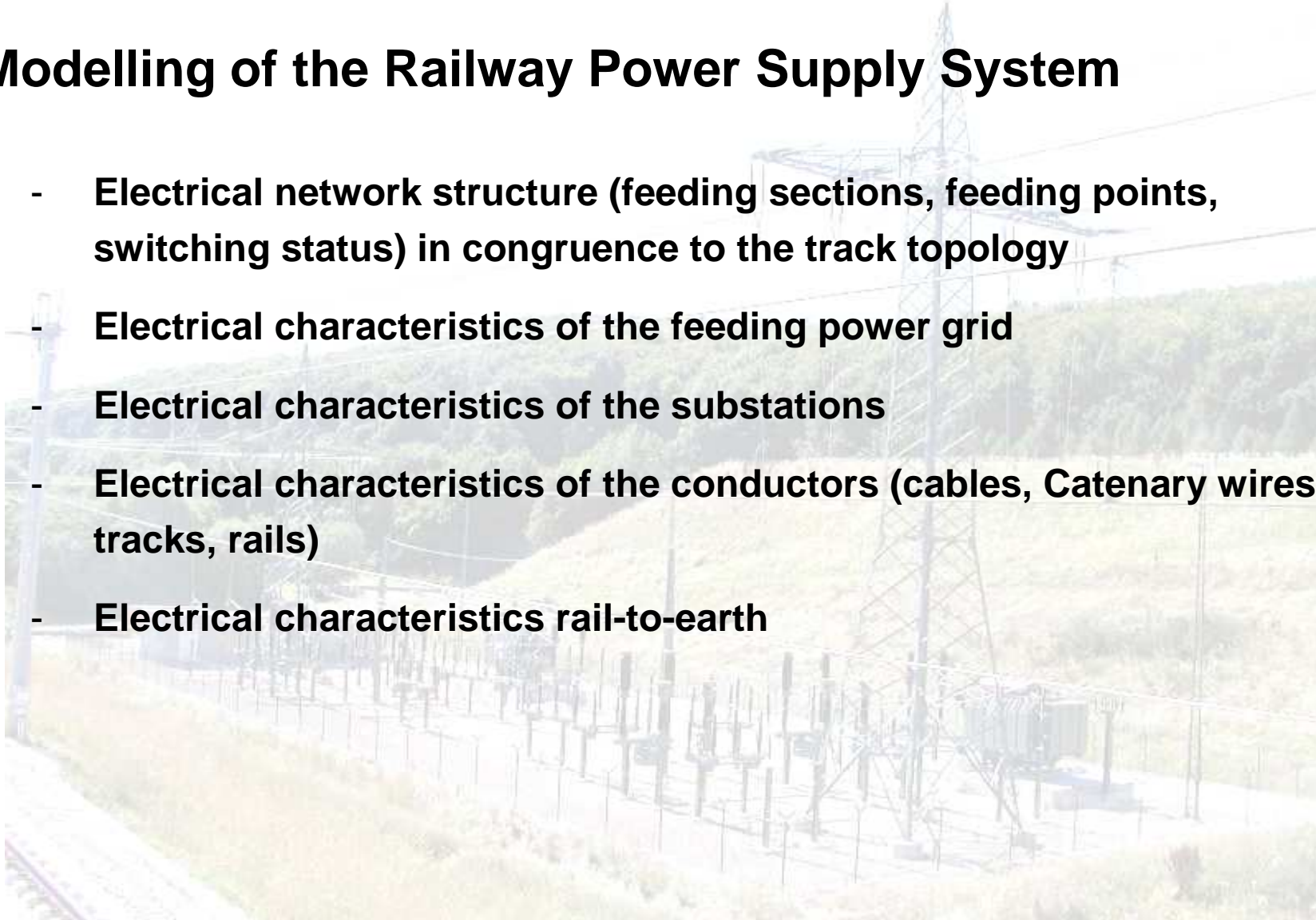
## Modelling of the Railway Power Supply System

- **Electrical network structure (feeding sections, feeding points, switching status) in congruence to the track topology**
- **Electrical characteristics of the feeding power grid**
- **Electrical characteristics of the substations**
- **Electrical characteristics of the conductors (cables, Catenary wires, tracks, rails)**



## Modelling of the Railway Power Supply System

- **Electrical network structure (feeding sections, feeding points, switching status) in congruence to the track topology**
- **Electrical characteristics of the feeding power grid**
- **Electrical characteristics of the substations**
- **Electrical characteristics of the conductors (cables, Catenary wires, tracks, rails)**
- **Electrical characteristics rail-to-earth**



## Modelling of the Railway Power Supply System

- **Electrical network structure (feeding sections, feeding points, switching status) in congruence to the track topology**
- **Electrical characteristics of the feeding power grid**
- **Electrical characteristics of the substations**
- **Electrical characteristics of the conductors (cables, Catenary wires, tracks, rails)**
- **Electrical characteristics rail-to-earth**
- **Modelling of additional power consumers (e.g. point heatings)**



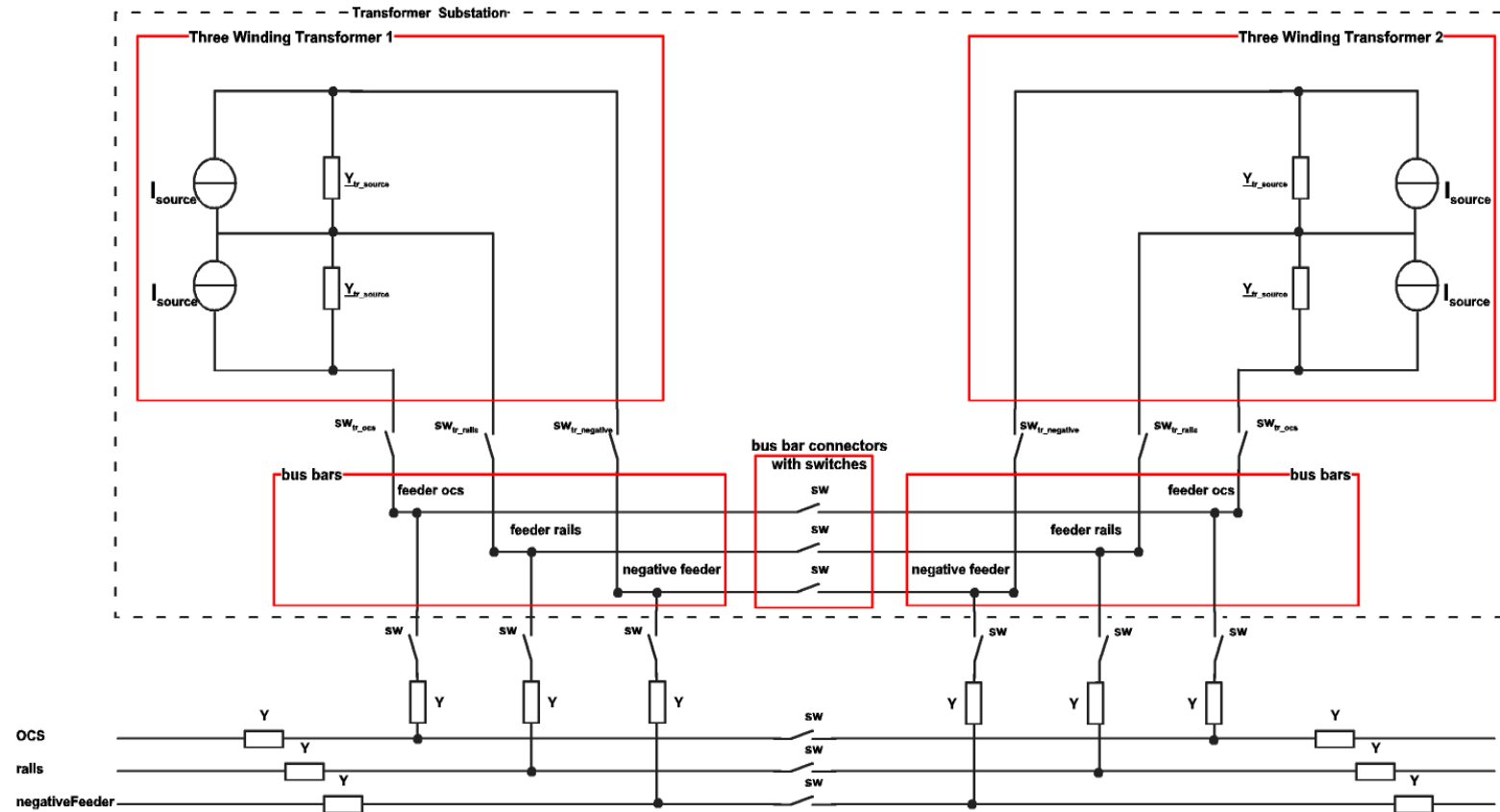
## Modelling of the Railway Power Supply System

- **Electrical network structure (feeding sections, feeding points, switching status) in congruence to the track topology**
- **Electrical characteristics of the feeding power grid**
- **Electrical characteristics of the substations**
- **Electrical characteristics of the conductors (cables, Catenary wires, tracks, rails)**
- **Electrical characteristics rail-to-earth**
- **Modelling of additional power consumers (e.g. point heatings)**
- **Loading capacity (conductors, converters, transformers)**

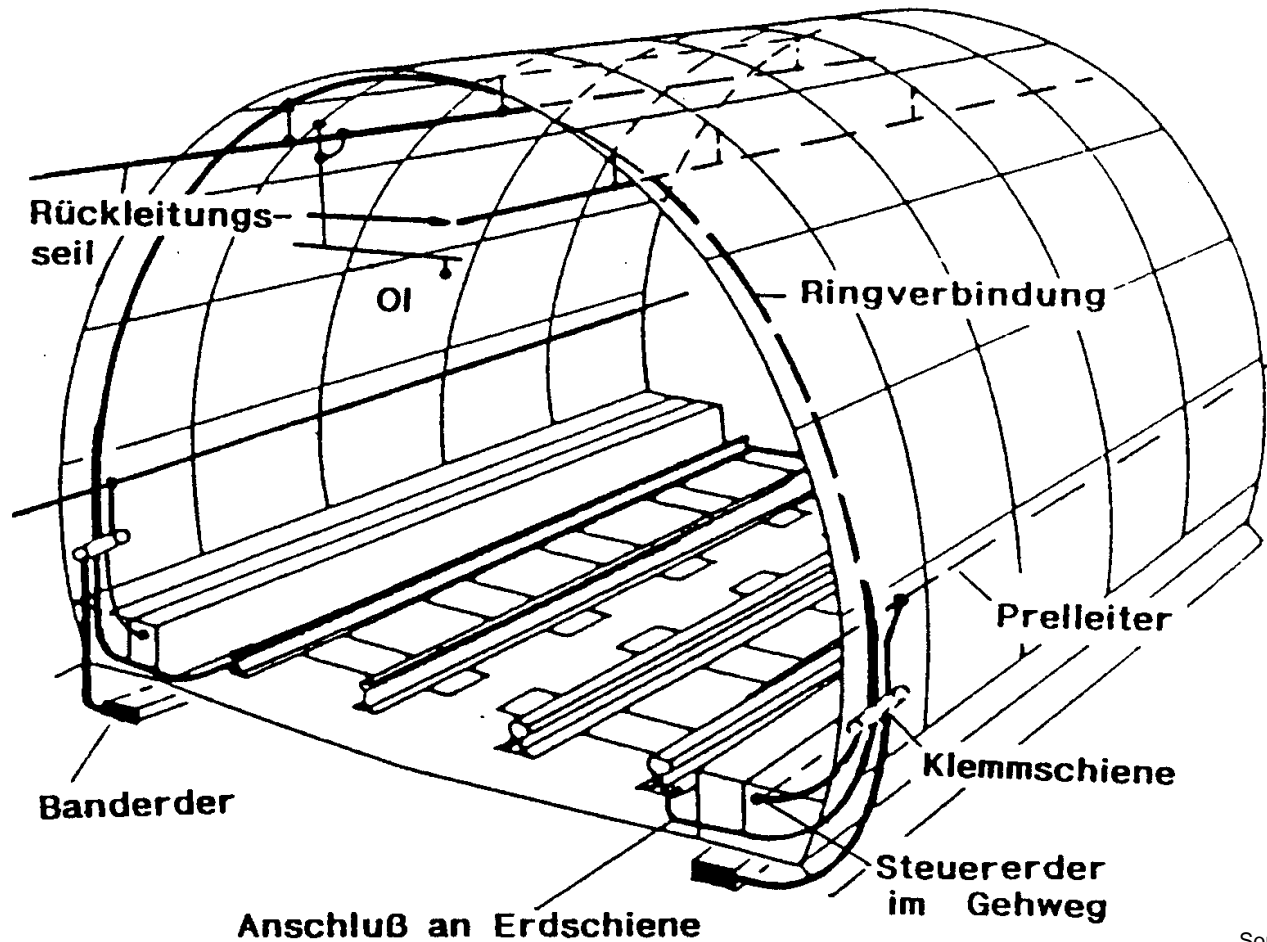
## Modelling of the Railway Power Supply System

- **Electrical network structure (feeding sections, feeding points, switching status) in congruence to the track topology**
- **Electrical characteristics of the feeding power grid**
- **Electrical characteristics of the substations**
- **Electrical characteristics of the conductors (cables, Catenary wires, tracks, rails)**
- **Electrical characteristics rail-to-earth**
- **Modelling of additional power consumers (e.g. point heatings)**
- **Loading capacity (conductors, converters, transformers)**
- **Protection settings**

## Substation / AT Structure (2 AC 25 kV ~ 50/60 Hz)

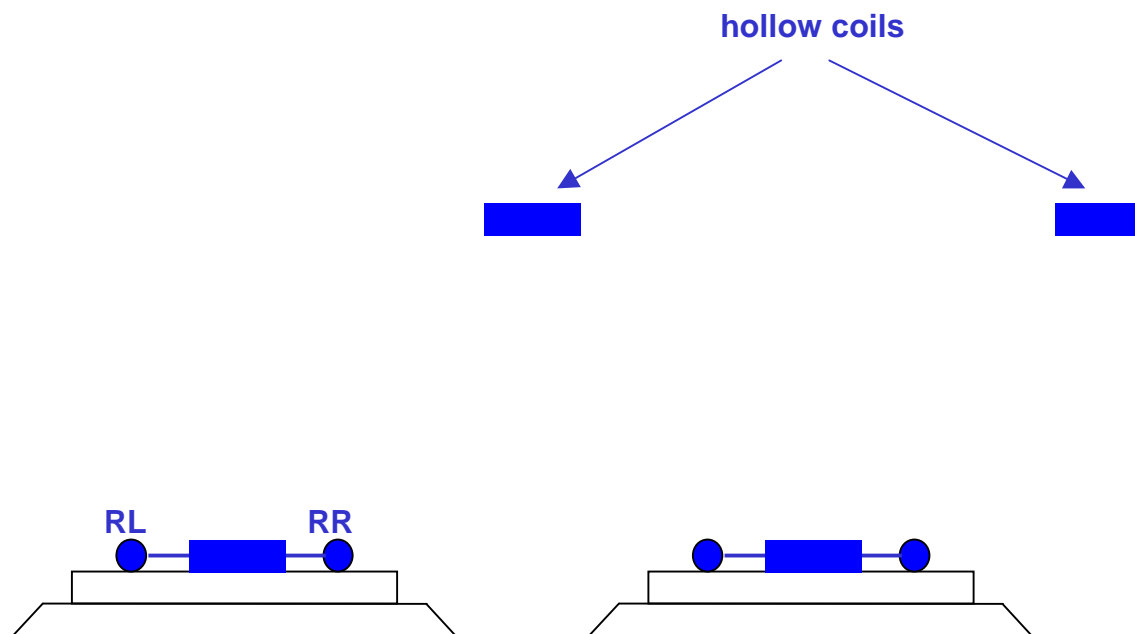


## Trackside Arrangement of Conductors

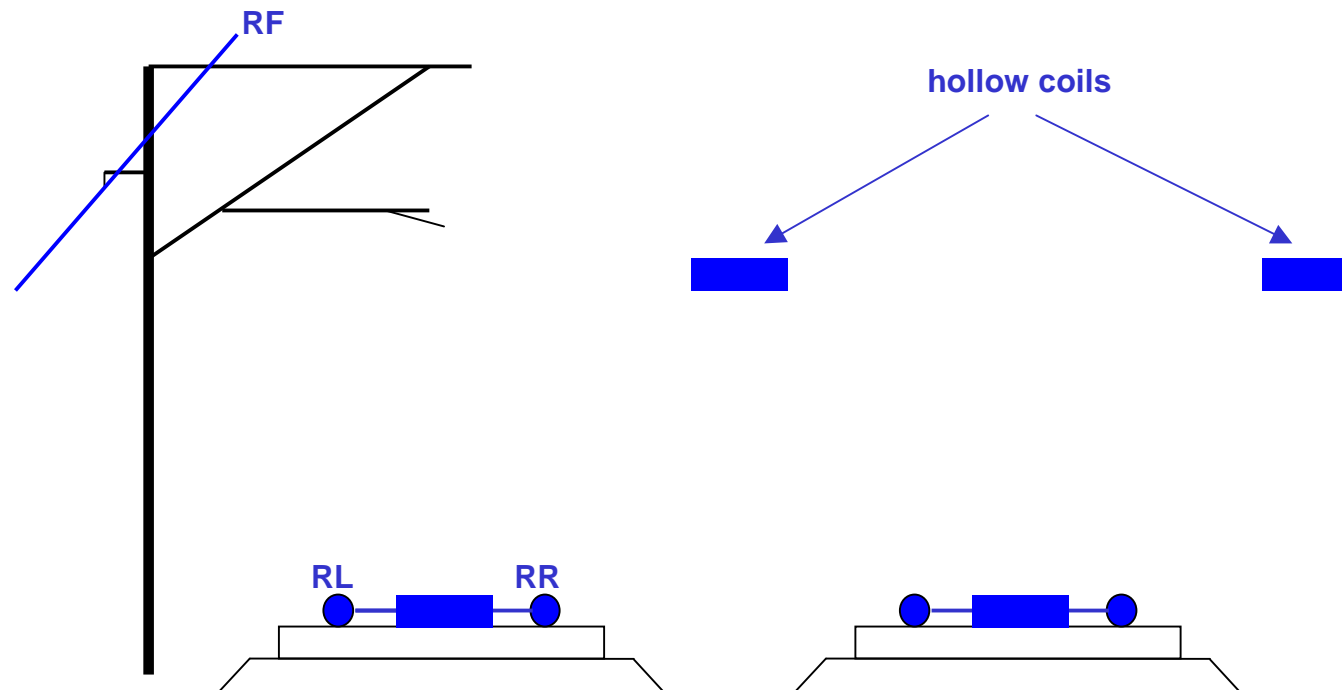


Source: DB KoRiL 997

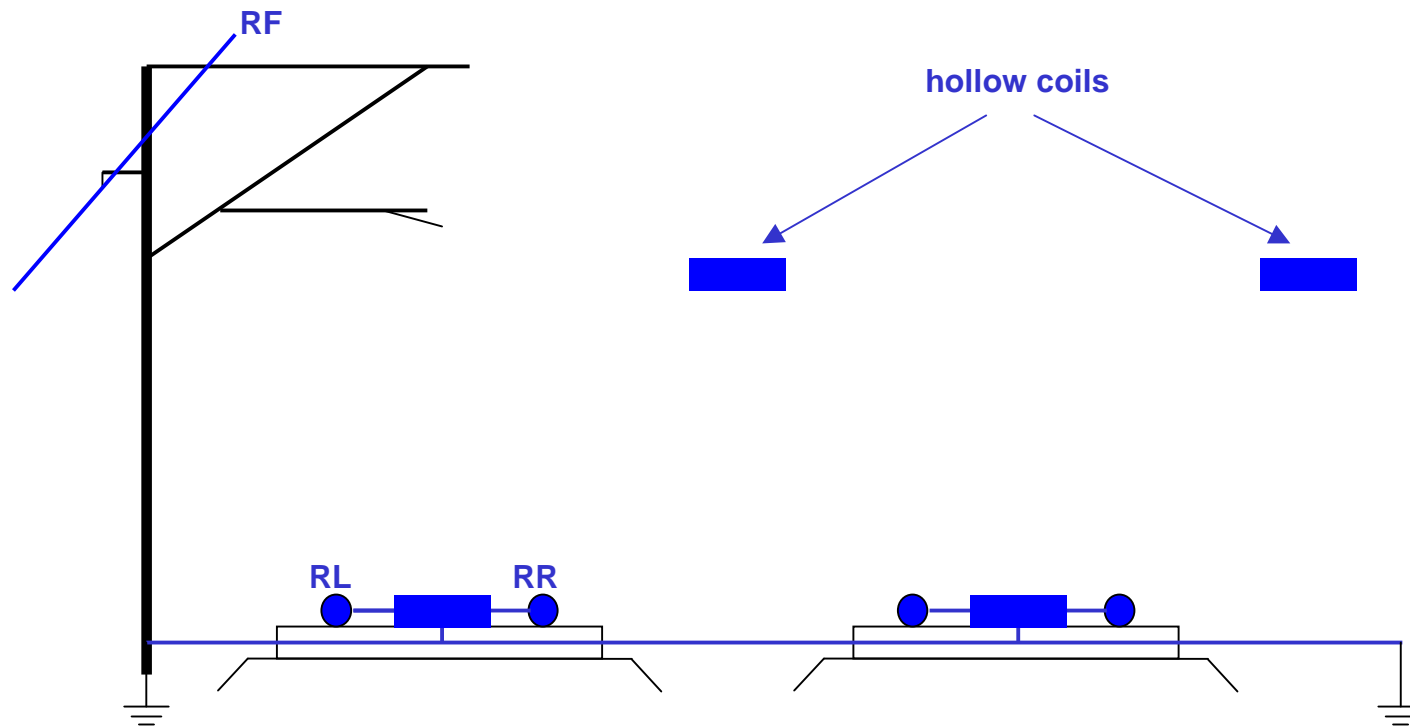
## Trackside Arrangement of Conductors



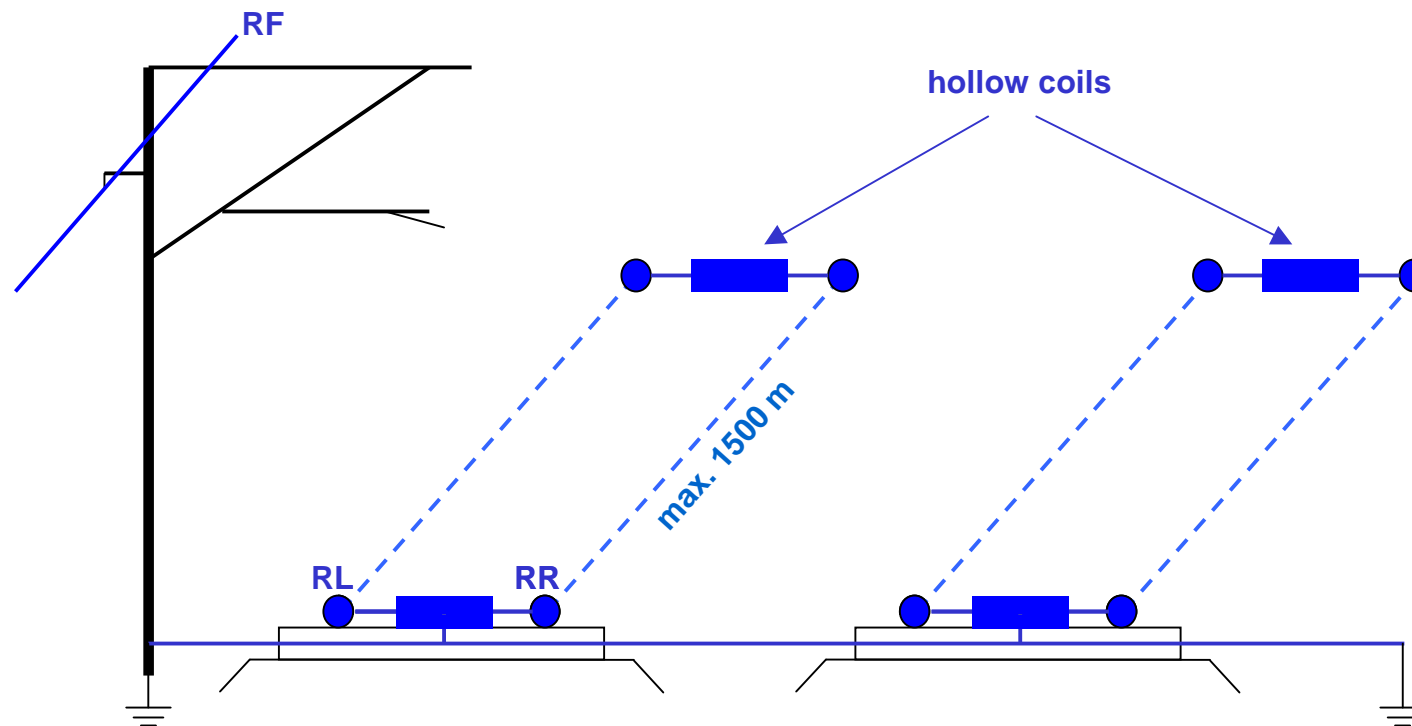
## Trackside Arrangement of Conductors



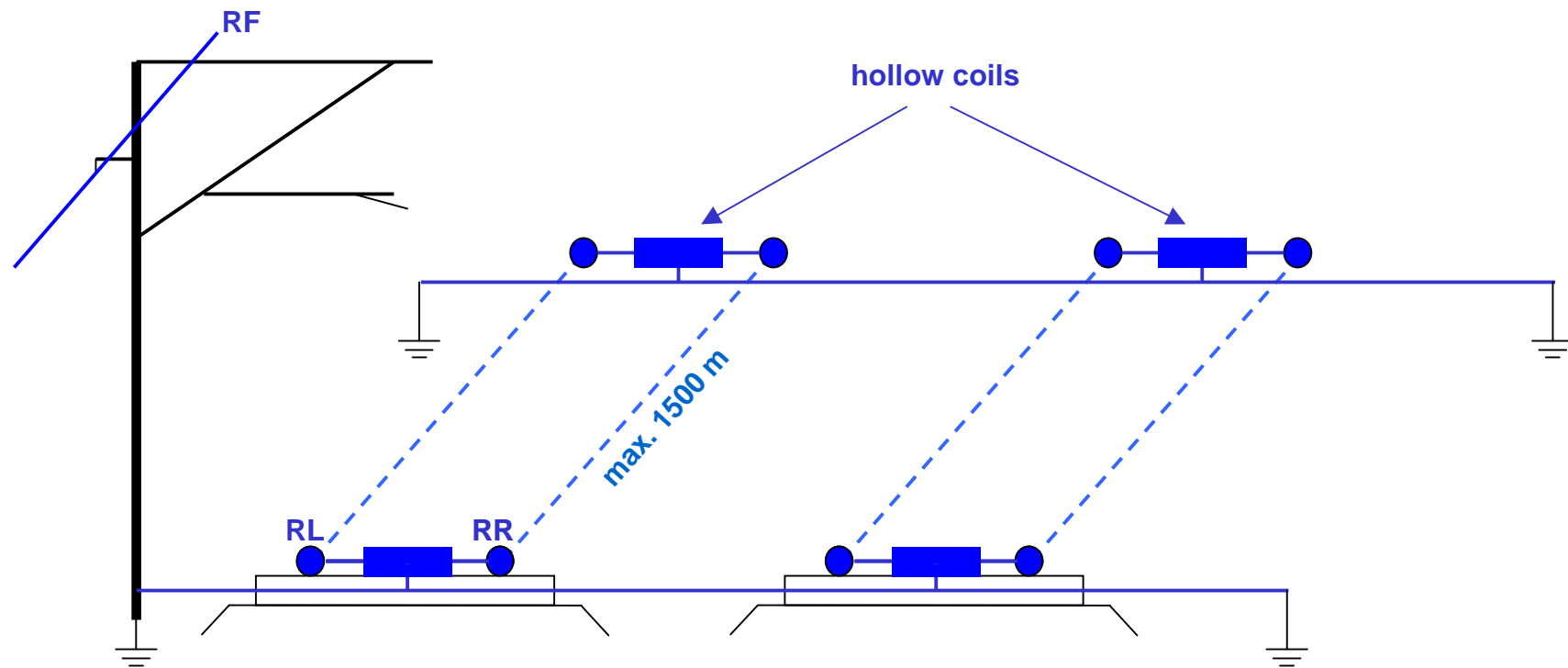
## Trackside Arrangement of Conductors



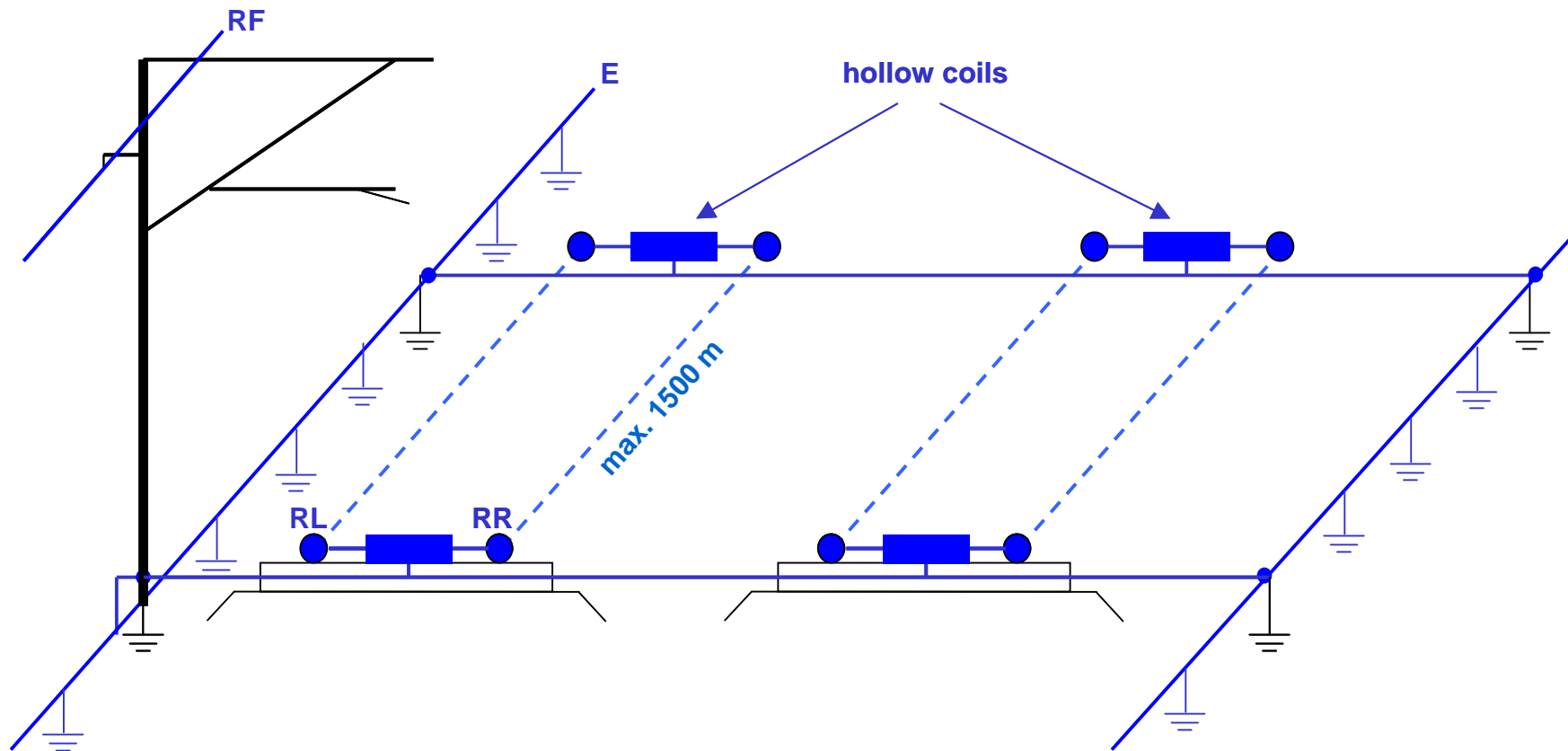
## Trackside Arrangement of Conductors



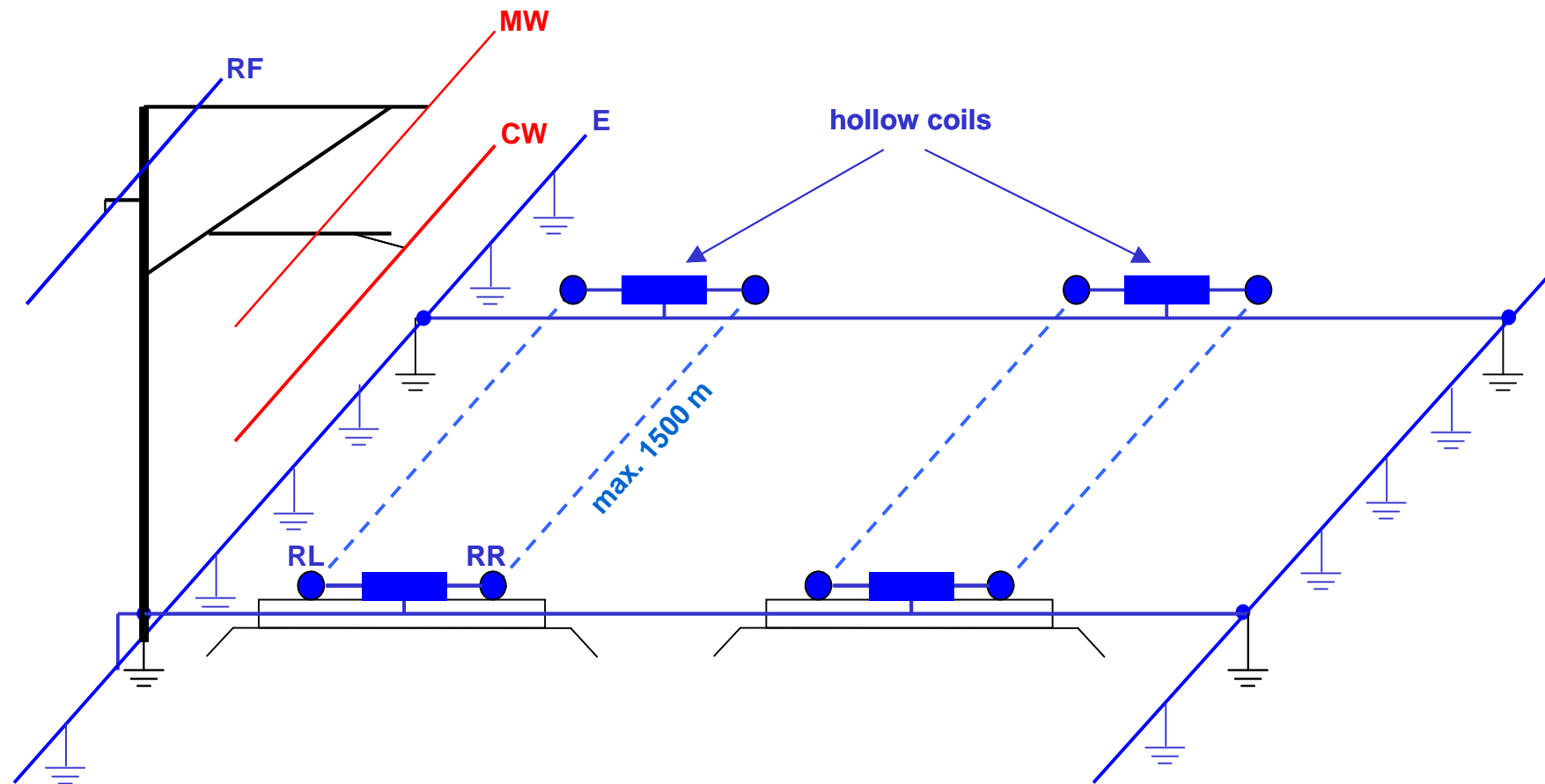
## Trackside Arrangement of Conductors



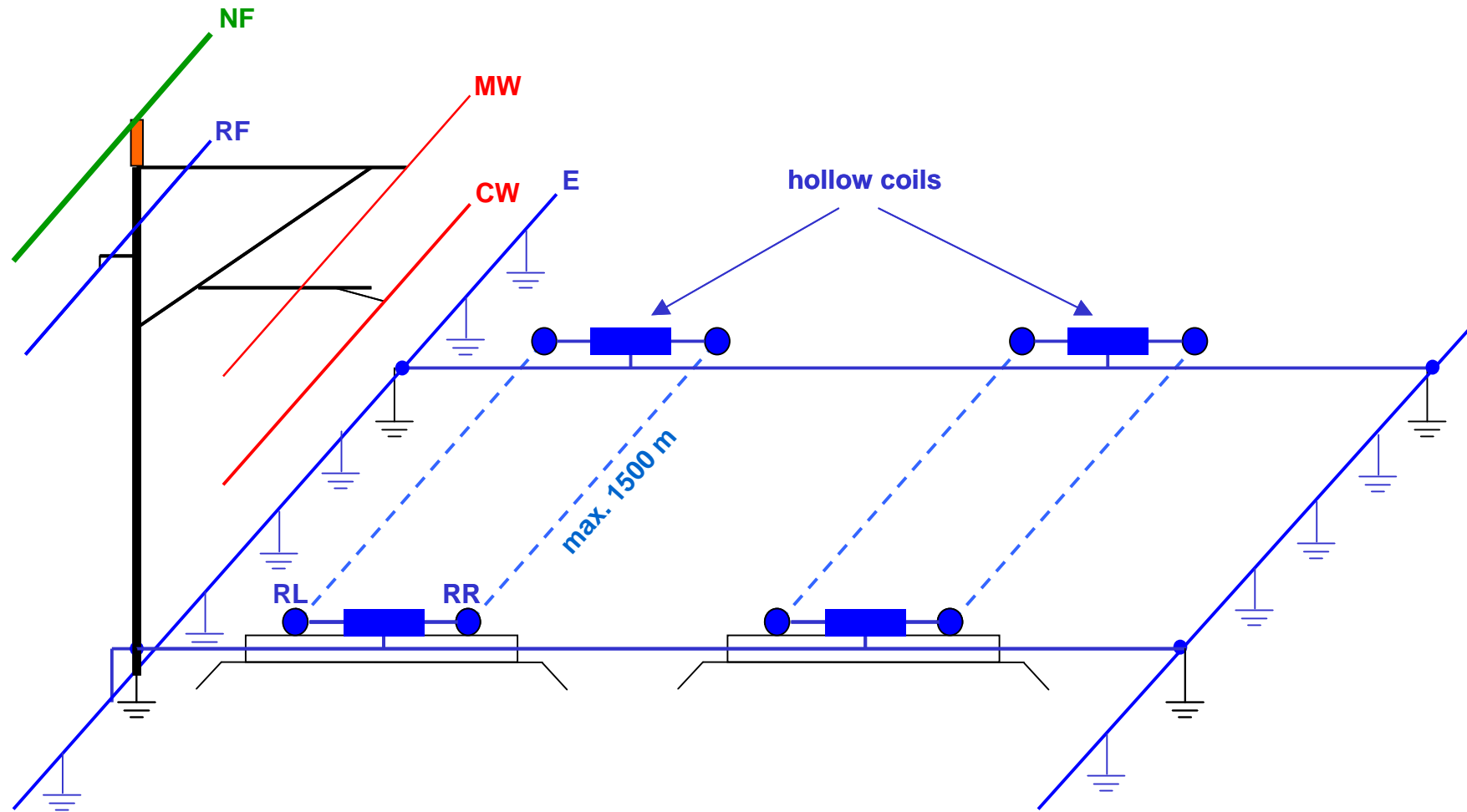
## Trackside Arrangement of Conductors



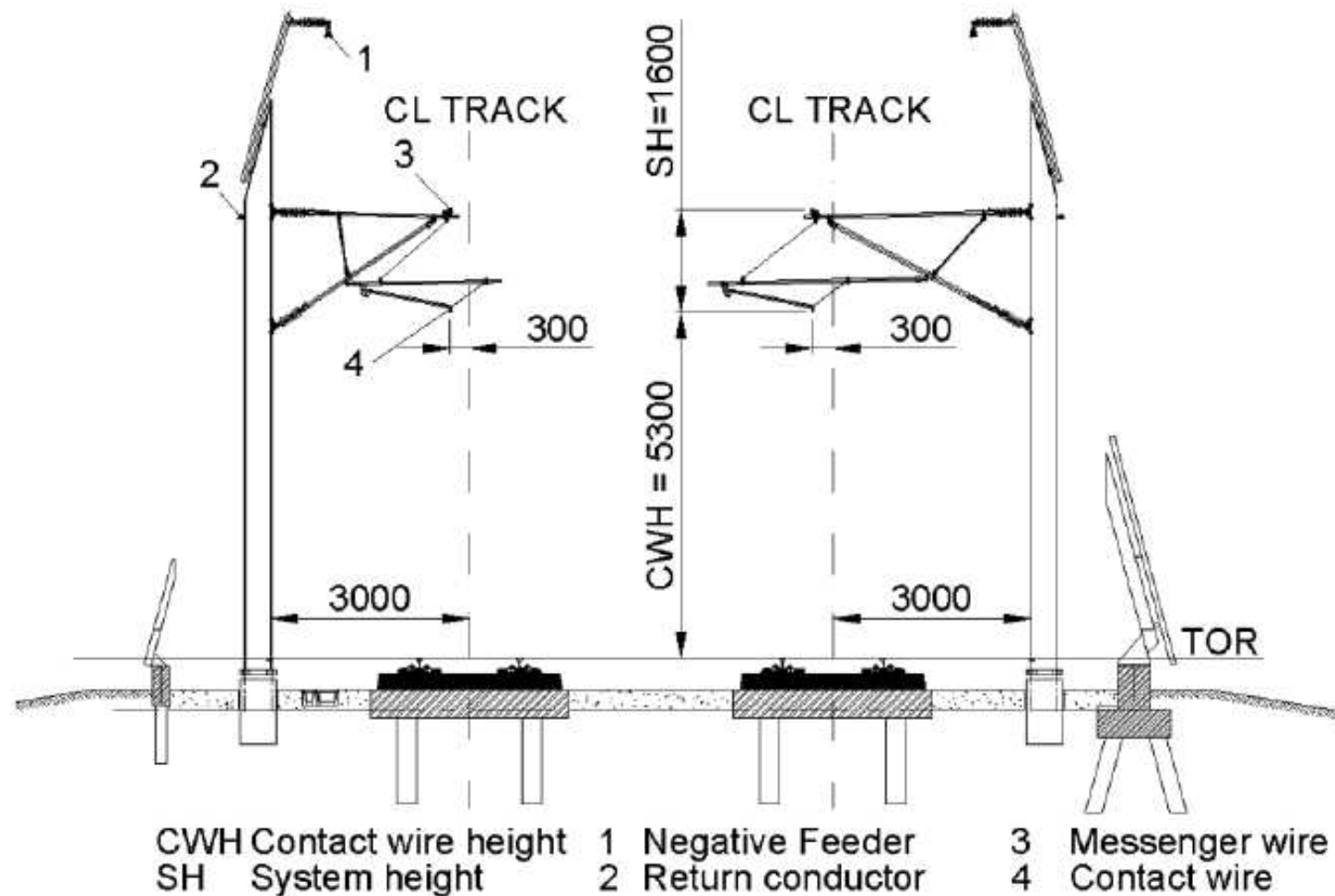
## Trackside Arrangement of Conductors



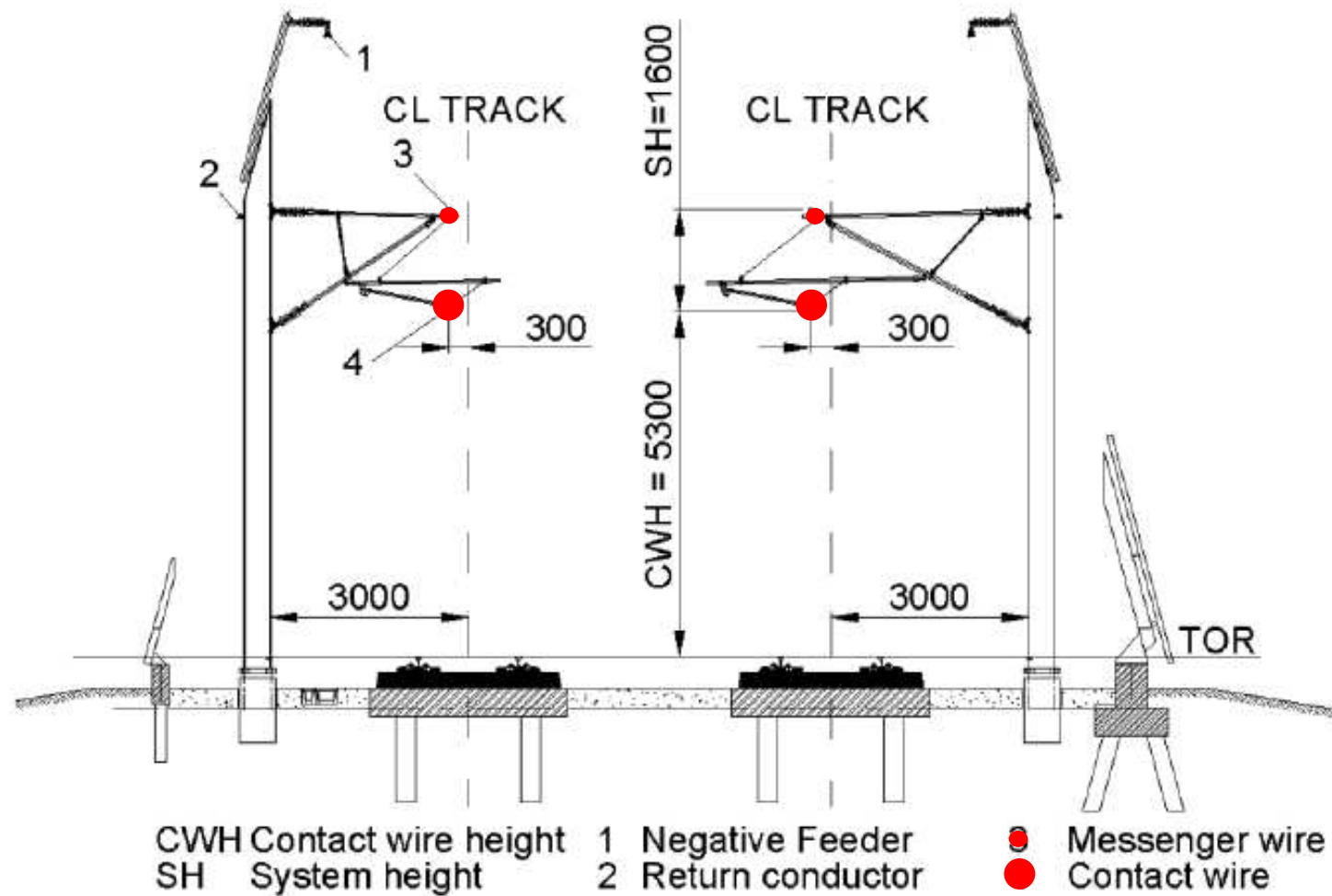
### Trackside Arrangement of Conductors



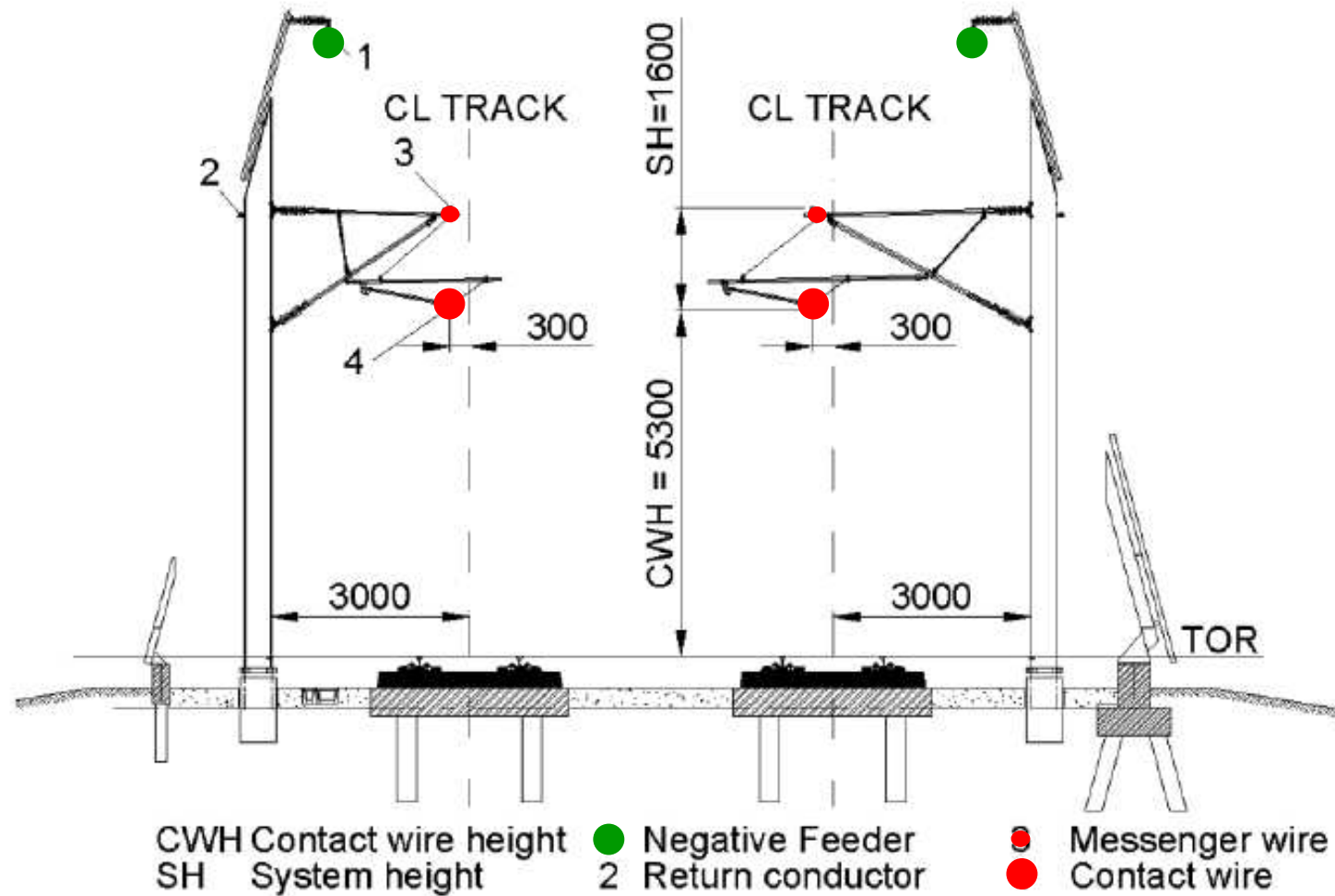
## Catenary Arrangement and Conductor Model



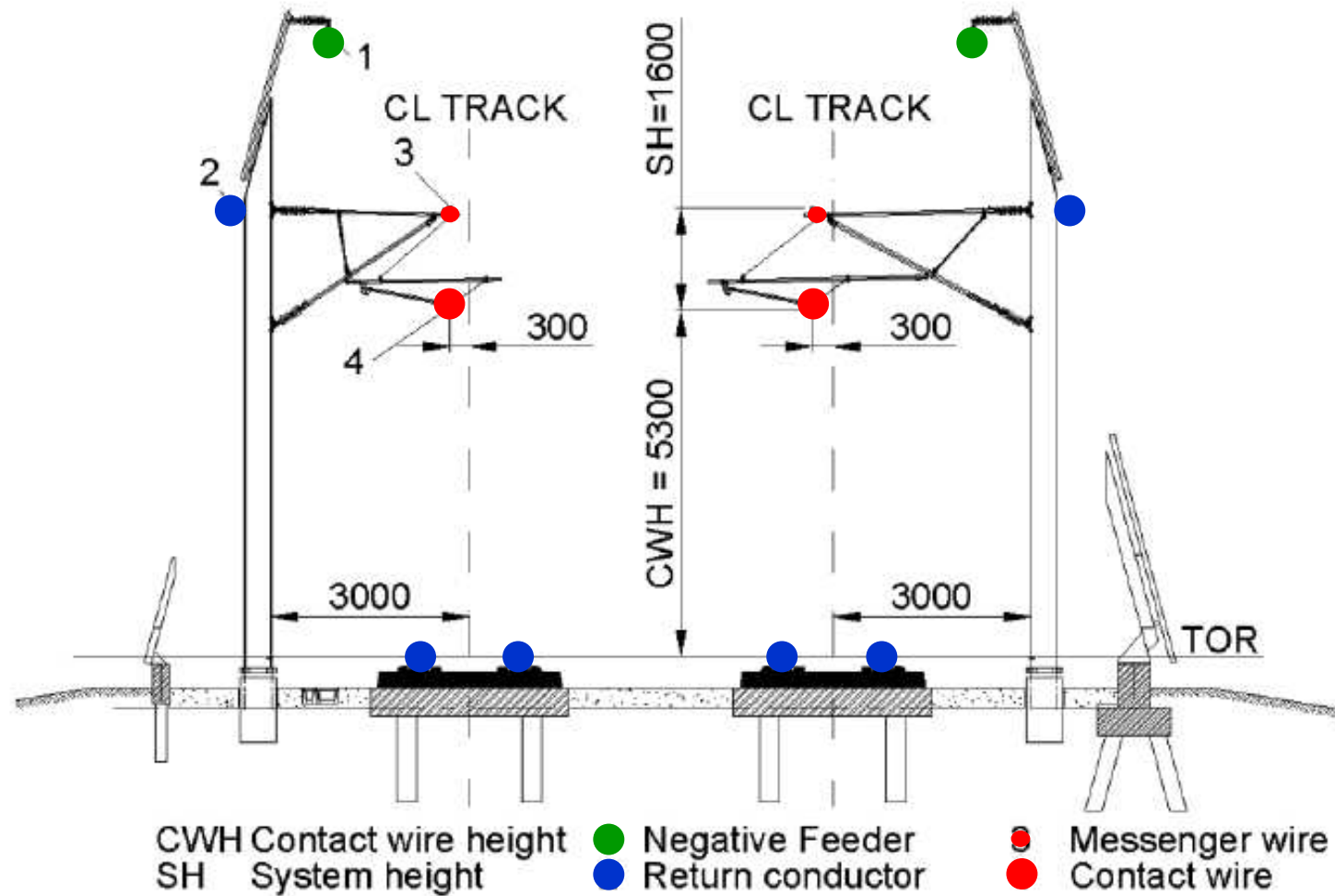
## Catenary Arrangement and Conductor Model



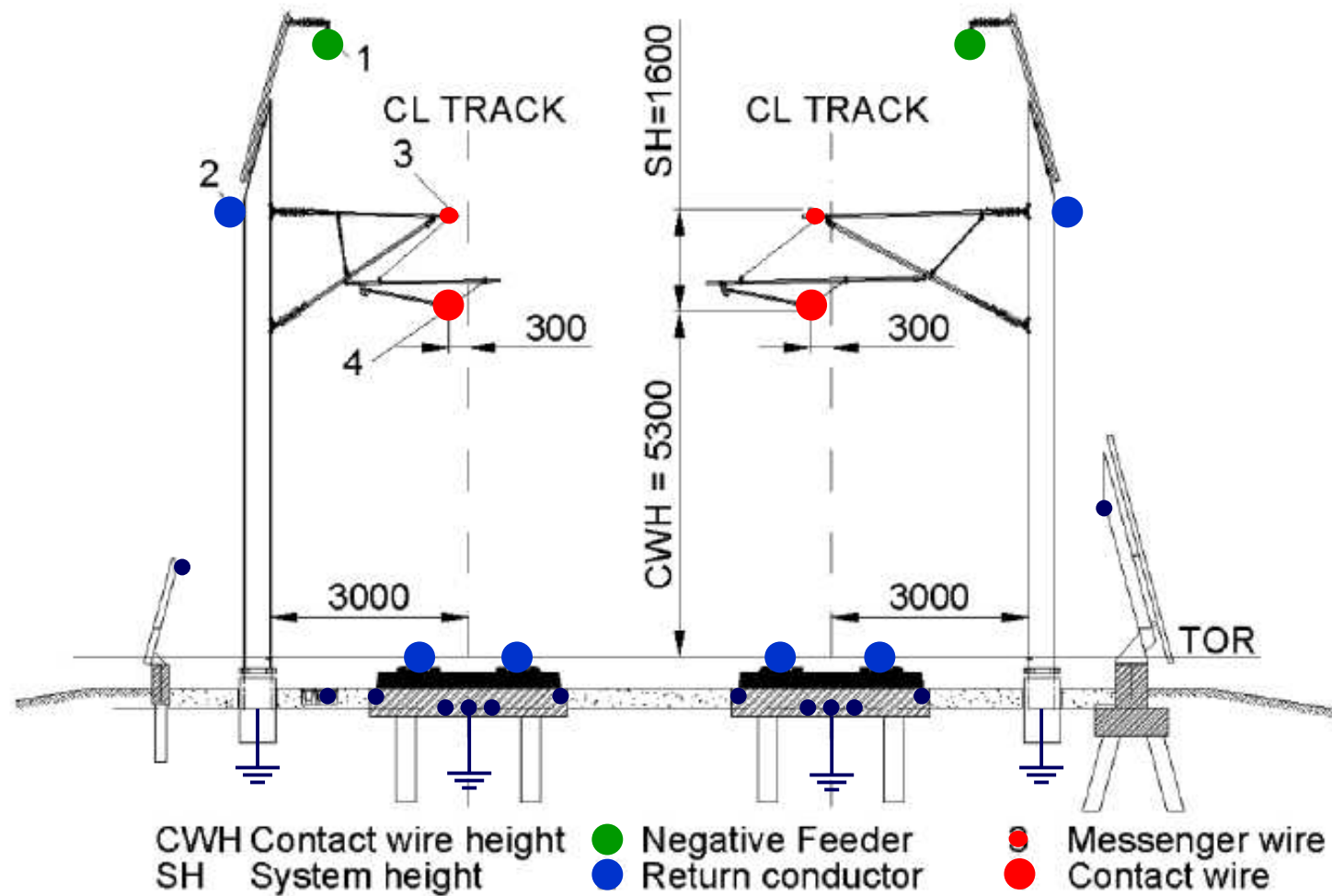
## Catenary Arrangement and Conductor Model



## Catenary Arrangement and Conductor Model

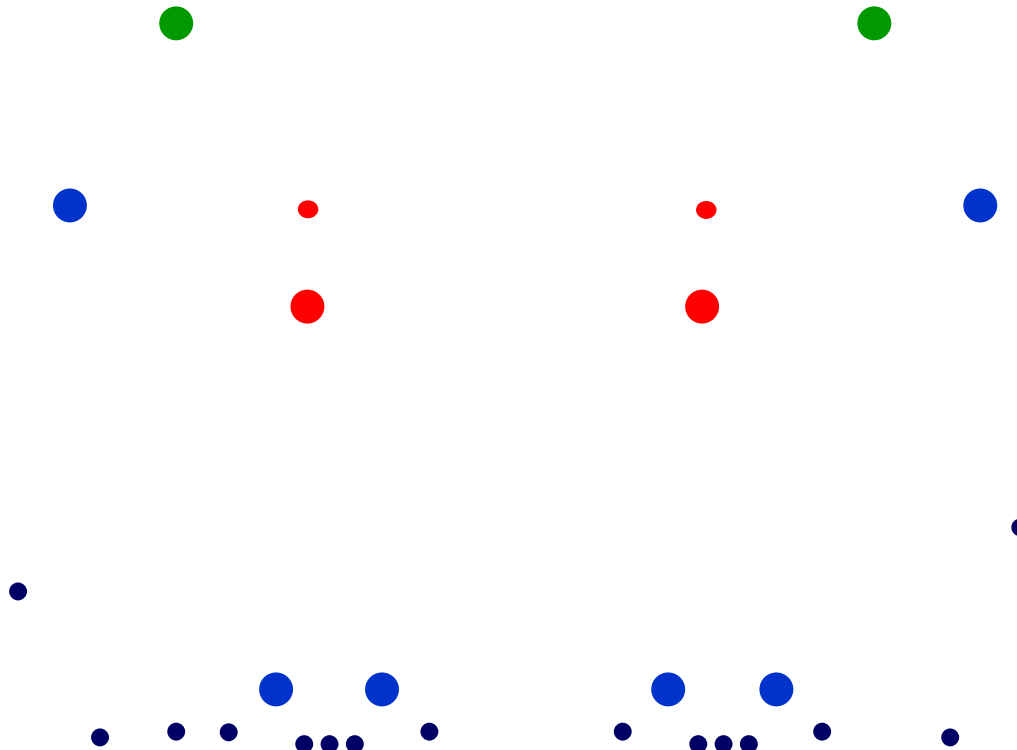


## Catenary Arrangement and Conductor Model

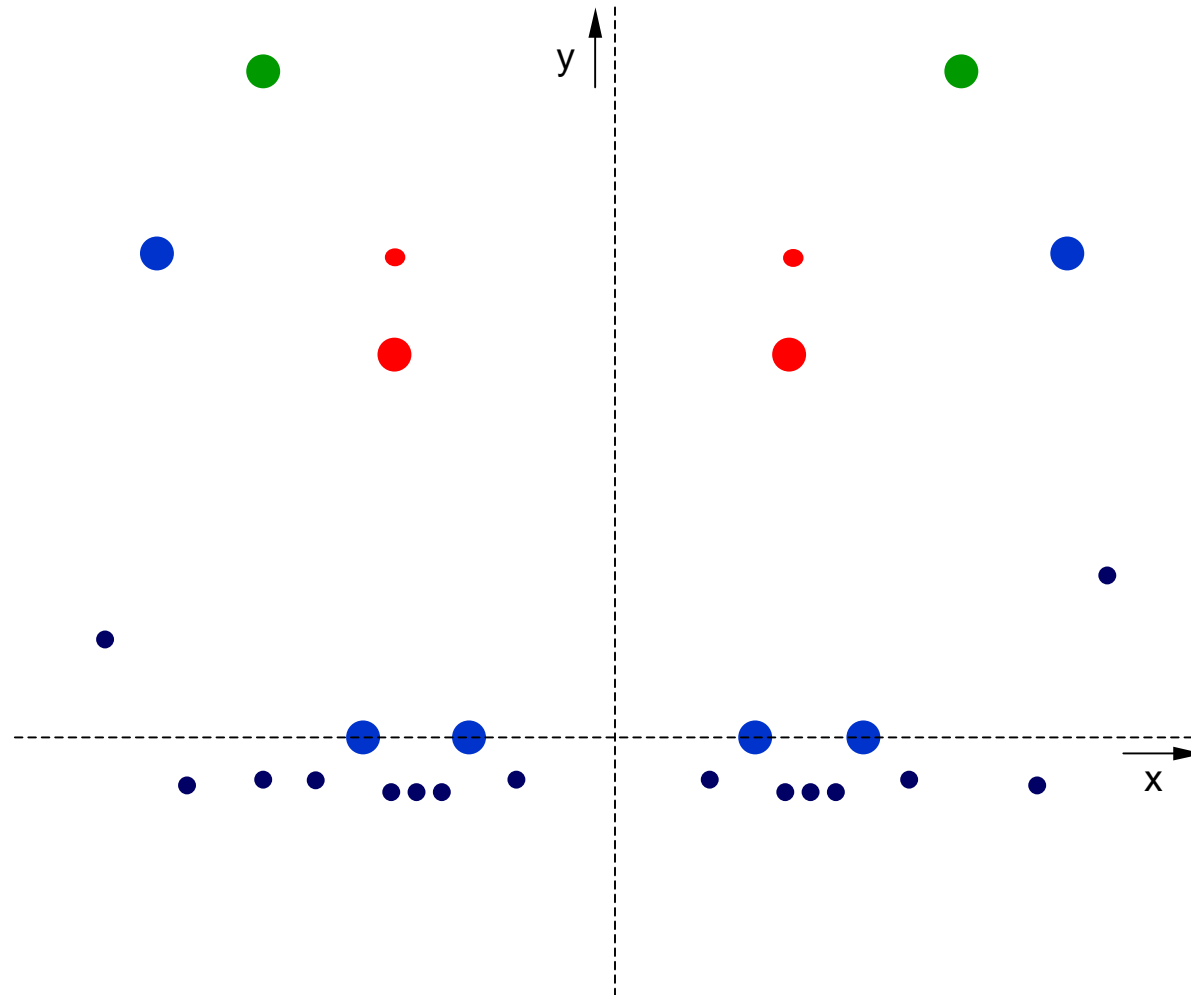




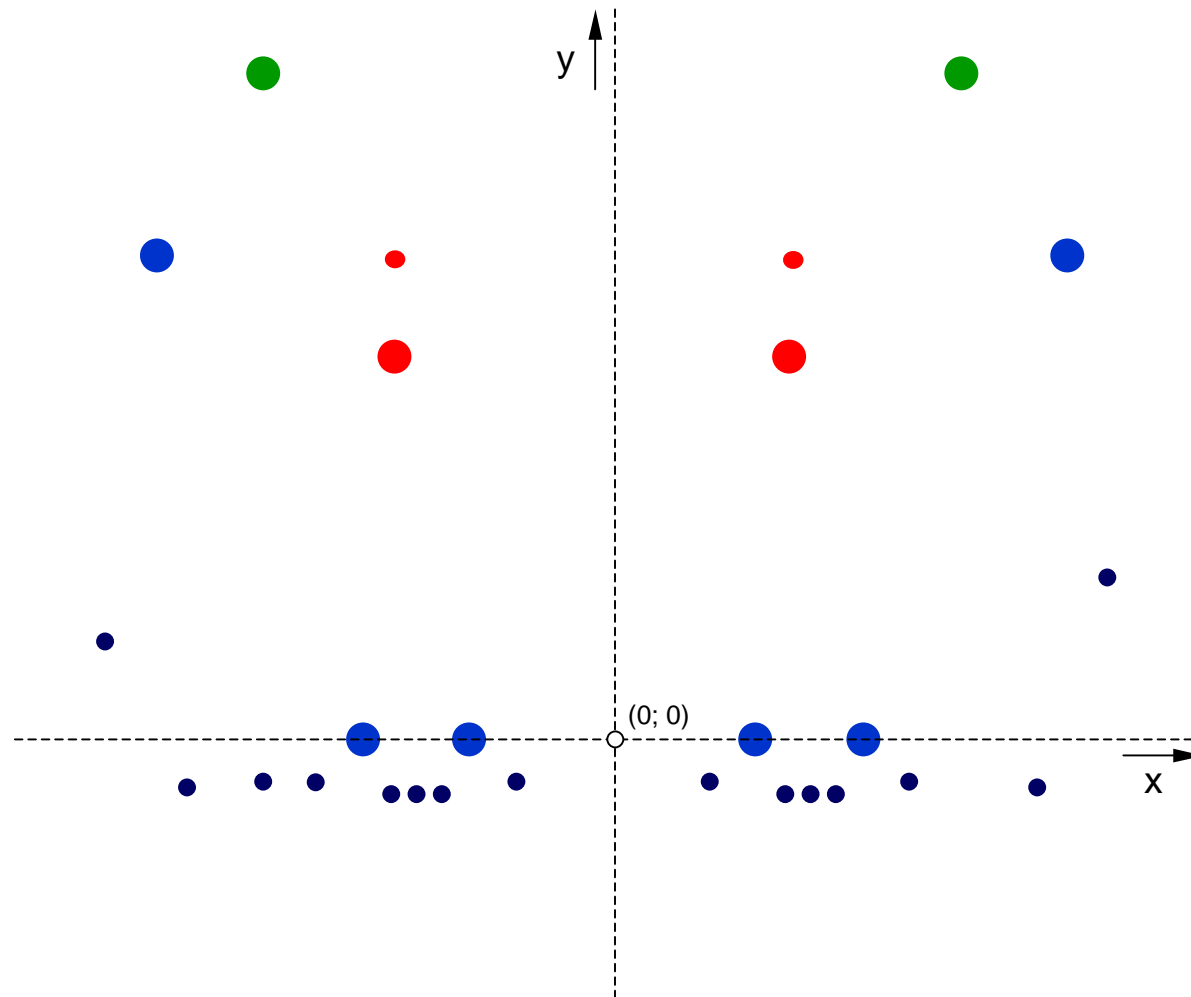
## Catenary Arrangement and Conductor Model



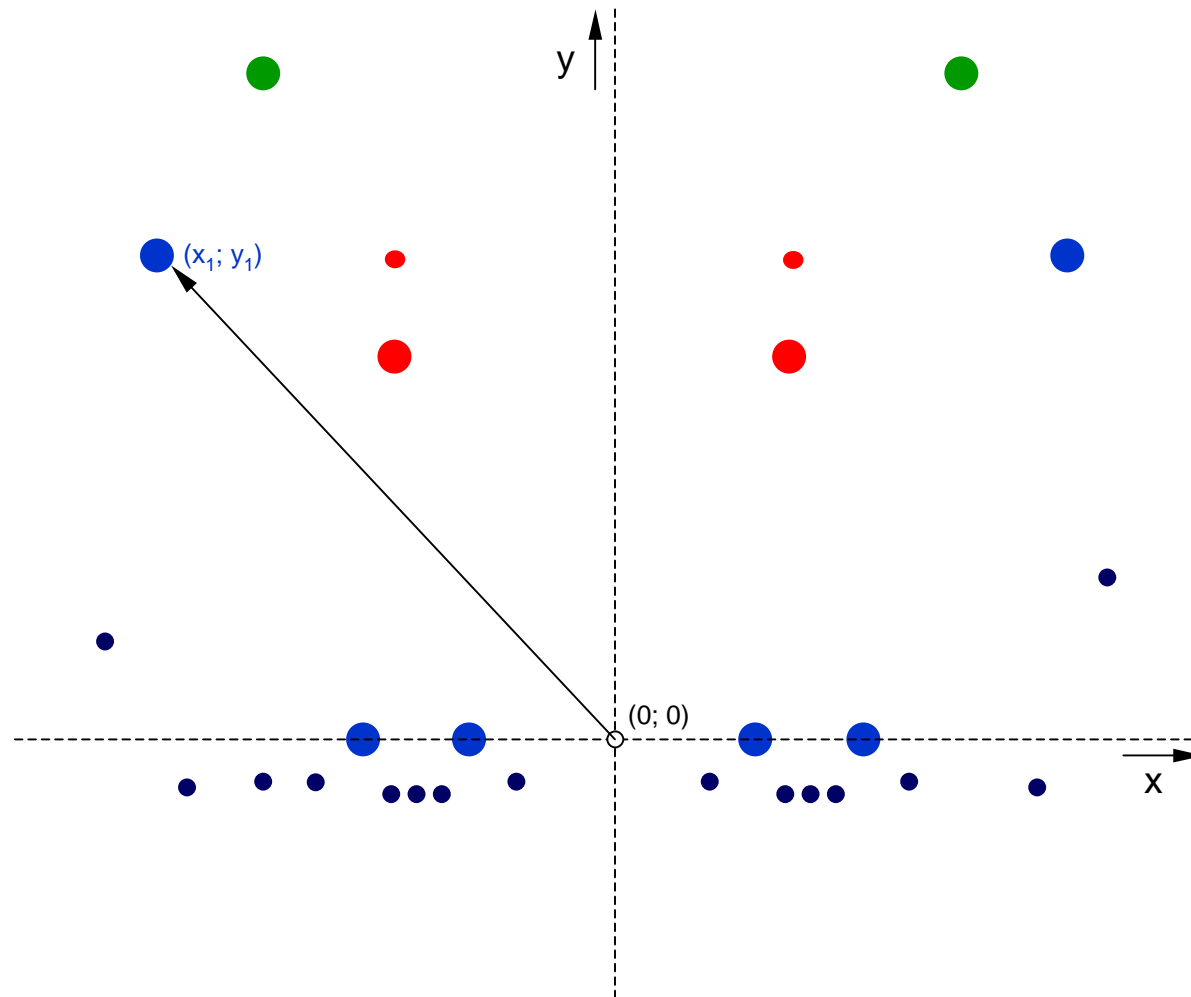
## Catenary Arrangement and Conductor Model



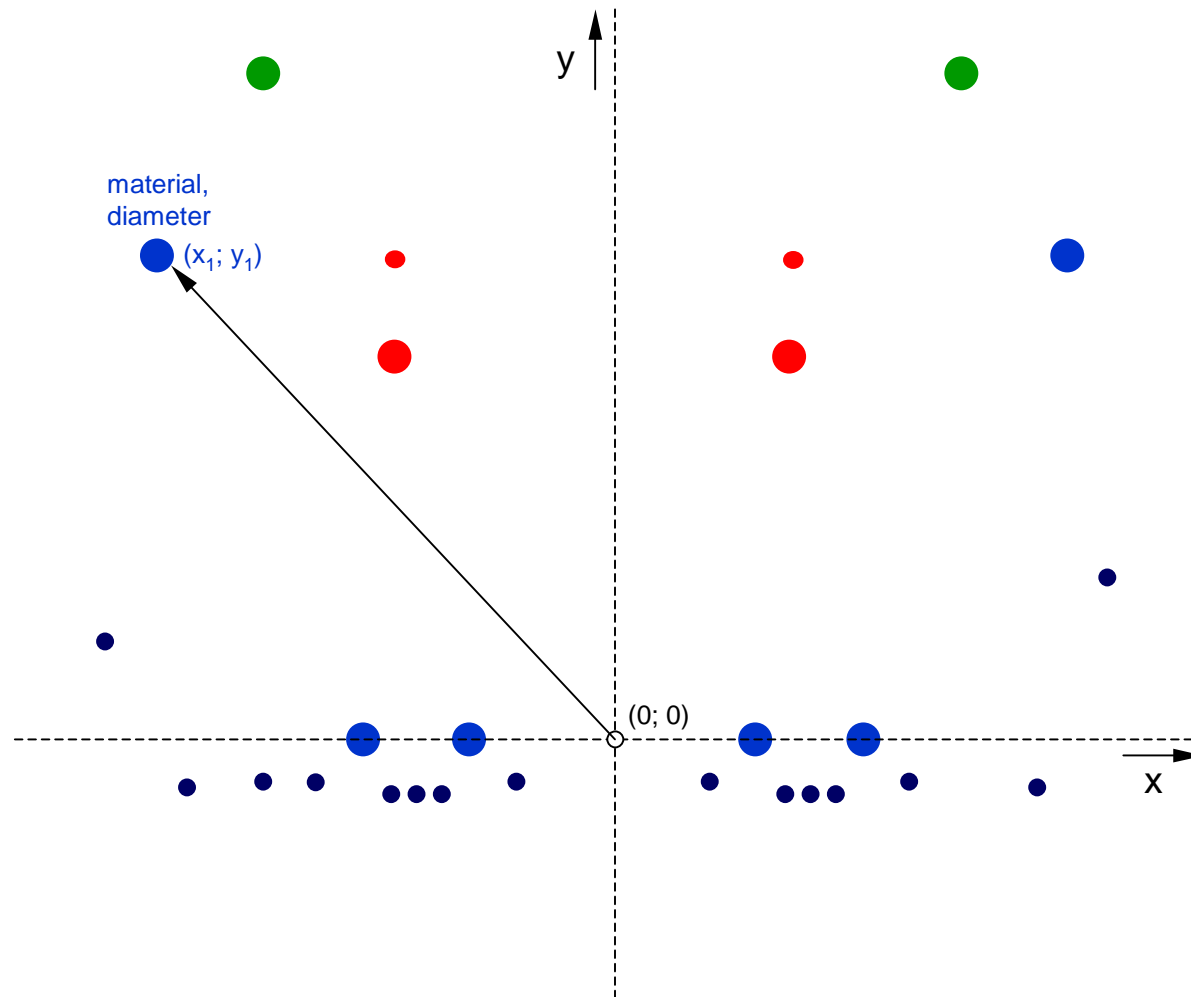
## Catenary Arrangement and Conductor Model



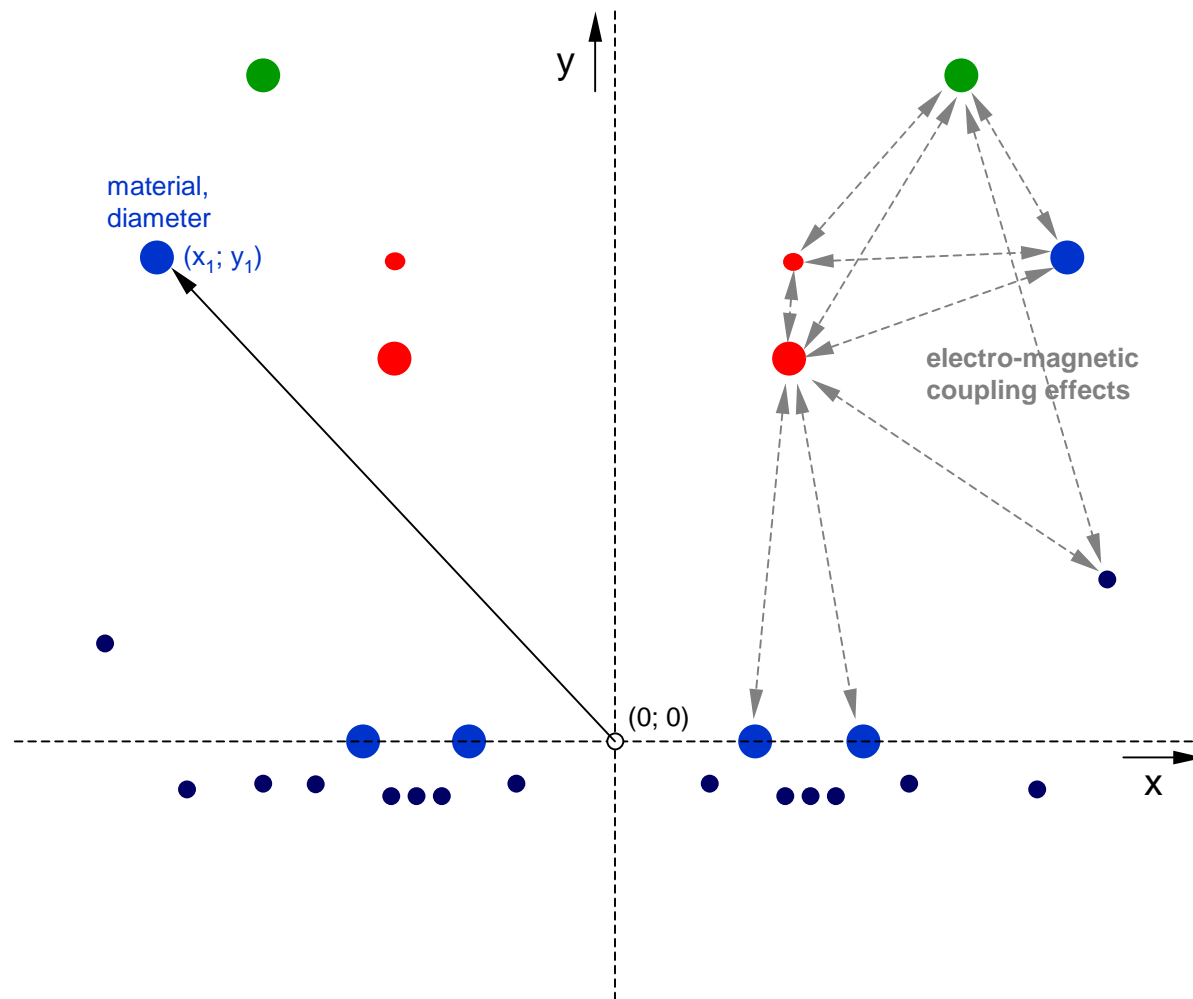
## Catenary Arrangement and Conductor Model



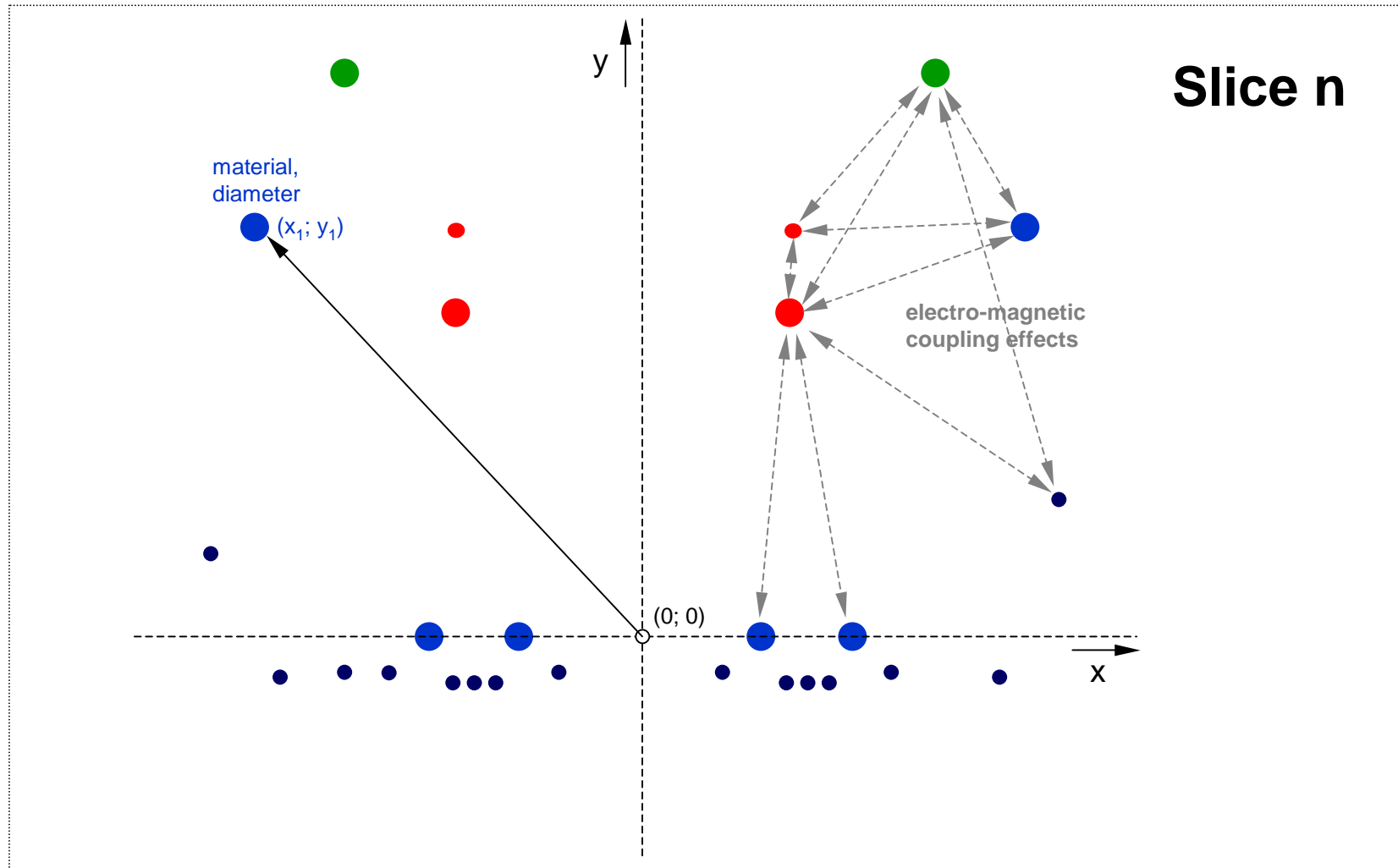
## Catenary Arrangement and Conductor Model



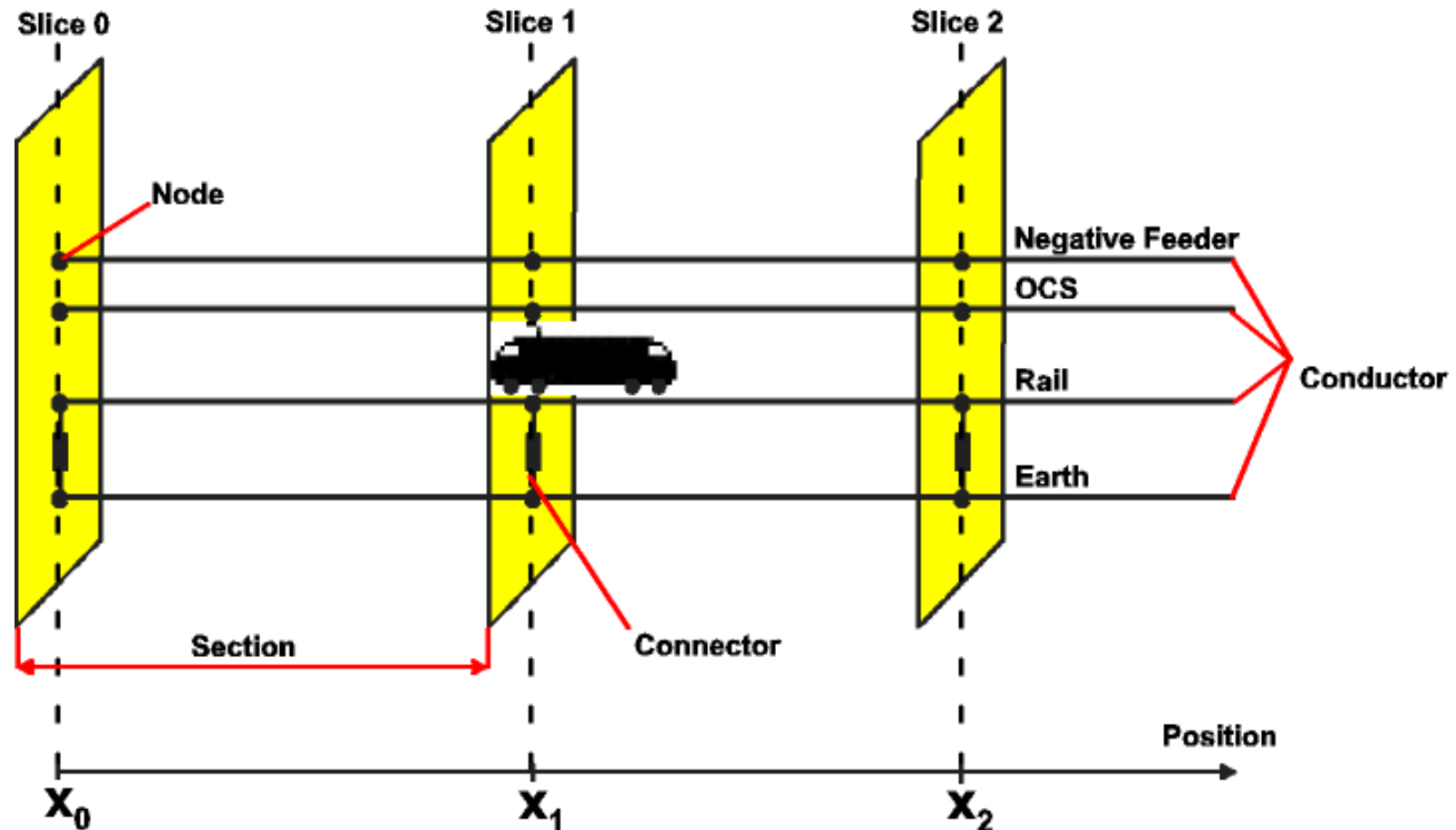
## Catenary Arrangement and Conductor Model



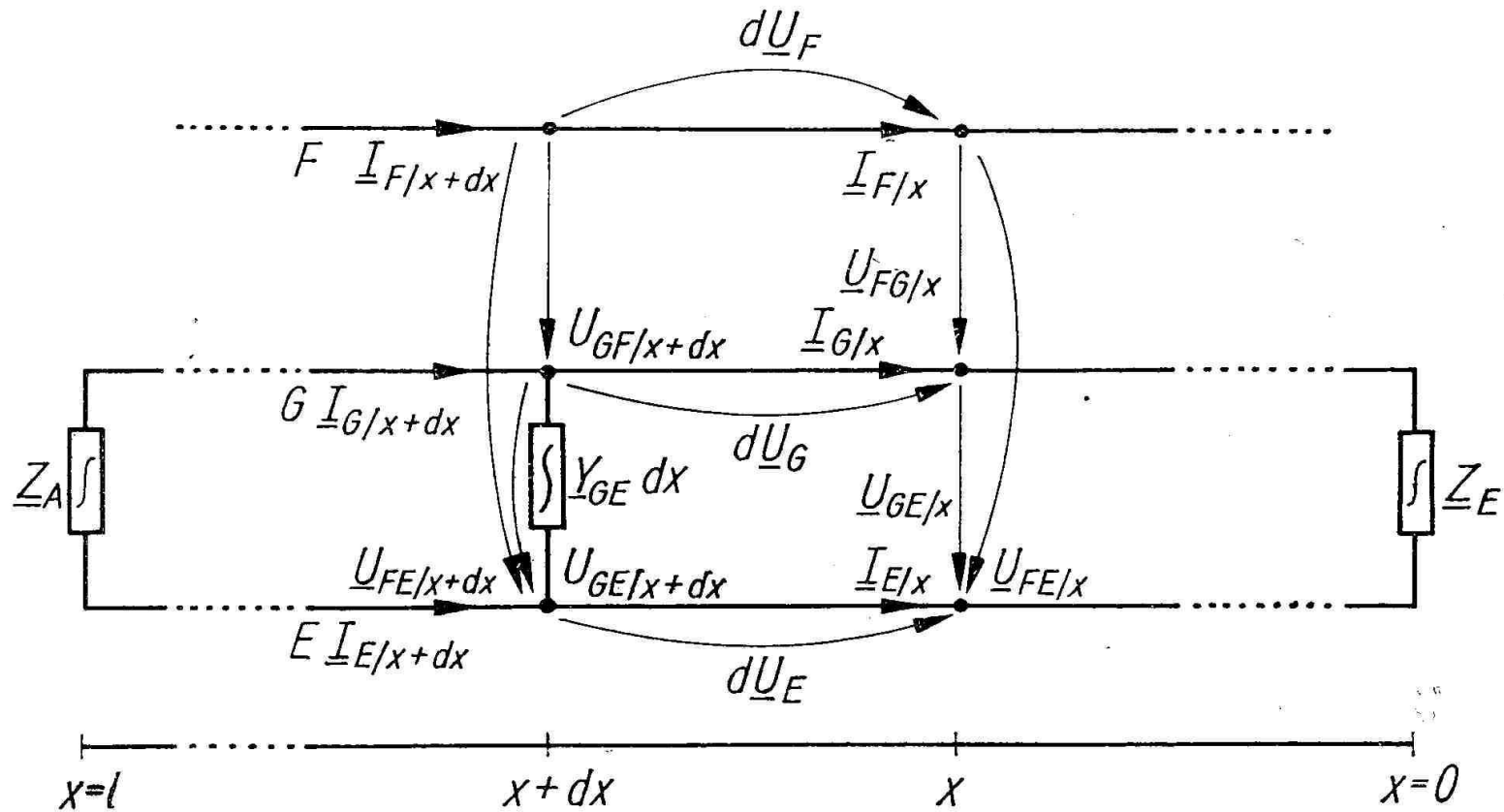
### Catenary Arrangement and Conductor Model

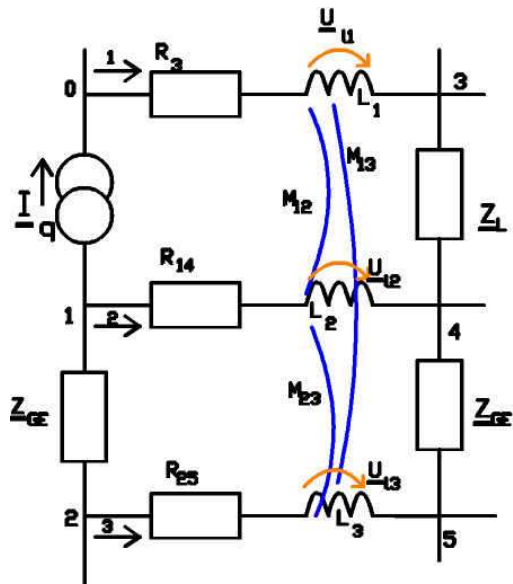


### Sequence of Slices



### Mathematical Network Model

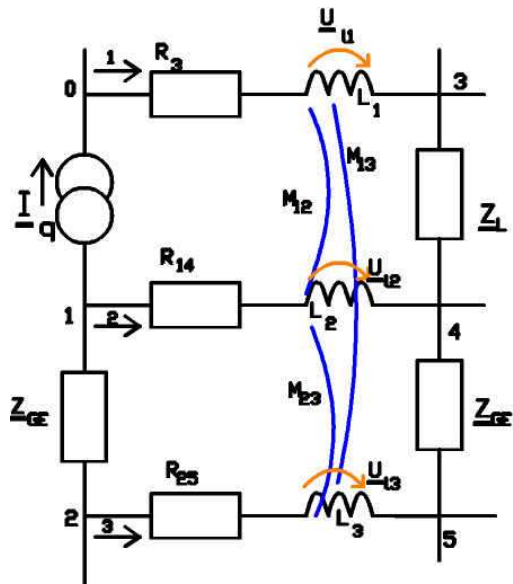




## Electrical network calculation using the advanced method of nodes

$$[\underline{Y}]_{(v,v)} (\underline{U}_{v0})_{(v,1)} - [\underline{Y}_2]_{(v,LL)} (\underline{U}_L)_{(LL,1)} = (\underline{I}_q)_{(v,1)}$$

nodes	node voltages					inductive voltages			currents
	$\underline{U}_{10}$	$\underline{U}_{20}$	$\underline{U}_{30}$	$\underline{U}_{40}$	$\underline{U}_{50}$	$\underline{U}_{11}$	$\underline{U}_{12}$	$\underline{U}_{13}$	$\underline{I}_q$
1	$G_{14} + \underline{Y}_{GE}$	$-\underline{Y}_{GE}$		$-G_{14}$			$-G_{14}$		$-\underline{I}_q$
2	$-\underline{Y}_{GE}$	$G_{25} + \underline{Y}_{GE}$			$-G_{25}$			$-G_{25}$	0
3			$G_{30} + \underline{Y}_L$	$-\underline{Y}_L$		$G_{30}$			0
4	$-G_{14}$		$-\underline{Y}_L$	$G_{14} + \underline{Y}_L + \underline{Y}_{GE}$	$-\underline{Y}_{GE}$		$G_{14}$		0
5		$-G_{25}$		$-\underline{Y}_{GE}$	$G_{25} + \underline{Y}_{GE}$			$G_{25}$	0



### Electrical network calculation using the advanced method of nodes

$$[\underline{Y}]_{(v,v)} (\underline{U}_{v0})_{(v,1)} - [\underline{Y}_2]_{(v,LL)} (\underline{U}_L)_{(LL,1)} = (\underline{I}_q)_{(v,1)}$$

Voltage drops caused by self- and mutual induction

nodes	node voltages					inductive voltages			currents
	$\underline{U}_{10}$	$\underline{U}_{20}$	$\underline{U}_{30}$	$\underline{U}_{40}$	$\underline{U}_{50}$	$\underline{U}_{11}$	$\underline{U}_{12}$	$\underline{U}_{13}$	$\underline{I}_q$
1	$G_{14} + \underline{Y}_{GE}$	$-\underline{Y}_{GE}$		$-G_{14}$			$-G_{14}$		$-\underline{I}_q$
2	$-\underline{Y}_{GE}$	$G_{25} + \underline{Y}_{GE}$			$-G_{25}$			$-G_{25}$	0
3			$G_{33} + \underline{Y}_L$	$-\underline{Y}_L$		$G_{33}$			0
4	$-G_{14}$		$-\underline{Y}_L$	$G_{14} + \underline{Y}_L + \underline{Y}_{GE}$	$-\underline{Y}_{GE}$		$G_{14}$		0
5		$-G_{25}$		$-\underline{Y}_{GE}$	$G_{25} + \underline{Y}_{GE}$			$G_{25}$	0

## Verification of the simulation

## Verification of the simulation

- **Punctual theoretical evaluation**

## Verification of the simulation

- **Punctual theoretical evaluation**
  - **current sum zero for network slices**

## Verification of the simulation

- **Punctual theoretical evaluation**
  - **current sum zero for network slices**
  - **energy picking up and recovering**

## Verification of the simulation

- **Punctual theoretical evaluation**
  - **current sum zero for network slices**
  - **energy picking up and recovering**
  - **correspondence of voltage minimum and maximum / jumps with the network structure during constant load test**

## Verification of the simulation

- **Punctual theoretical evaluation**
  - **current sum zero for network slices**
  - **energy picking up and recovering**
  - **correspondence of voltage minimum and maximum / jumps with the network structure during constant load test**
  
- **Comparison of measurement data with the simulation results for predefined load cases**

## Verification of the simulation

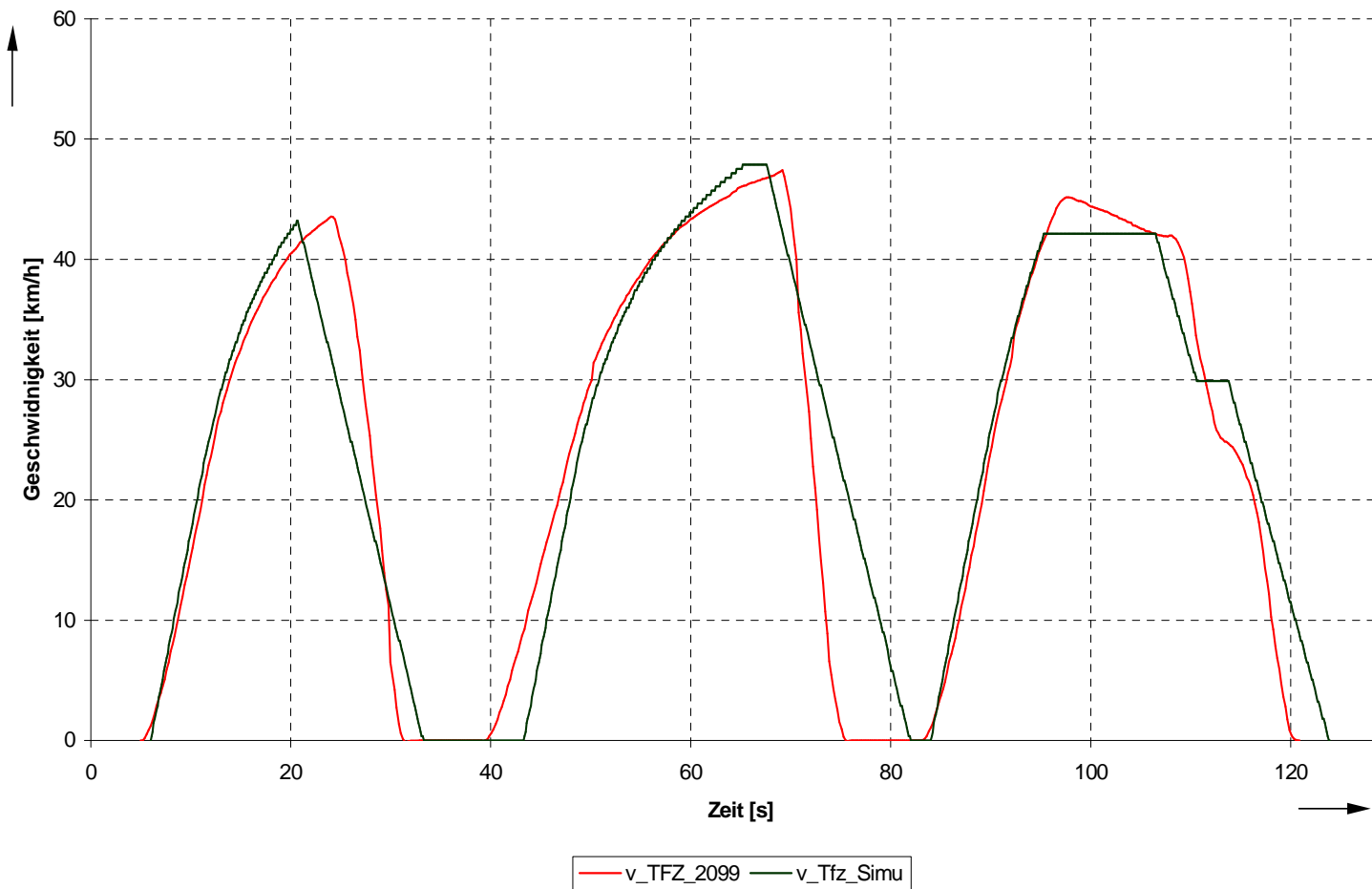
- **Punctual theoretical evaluation**
  - **current sum zero for network slices**
  - **energy picking up and recovering**
  - **correspondence of voltage minimum and maximum / jumps with the network structure during constant load test**
  
- **Comparison of measurement data with the simulation results for predefined load cases**
  - **driving dynamics of the trains**

## Verification of the simulation

- **Punctual theoretical evaluation**
  - **current sum zero for network slices**
  - **energy picking up and recovering**
  - **correspondence of voltage minimum and maximum / jumps with the network structure during constant load test**
  
- **Comparison of measurement data with the simulation results for predefined load cases**
  - **driving dynamics of the trains**
  - **current-, voltage- and power characteristics**

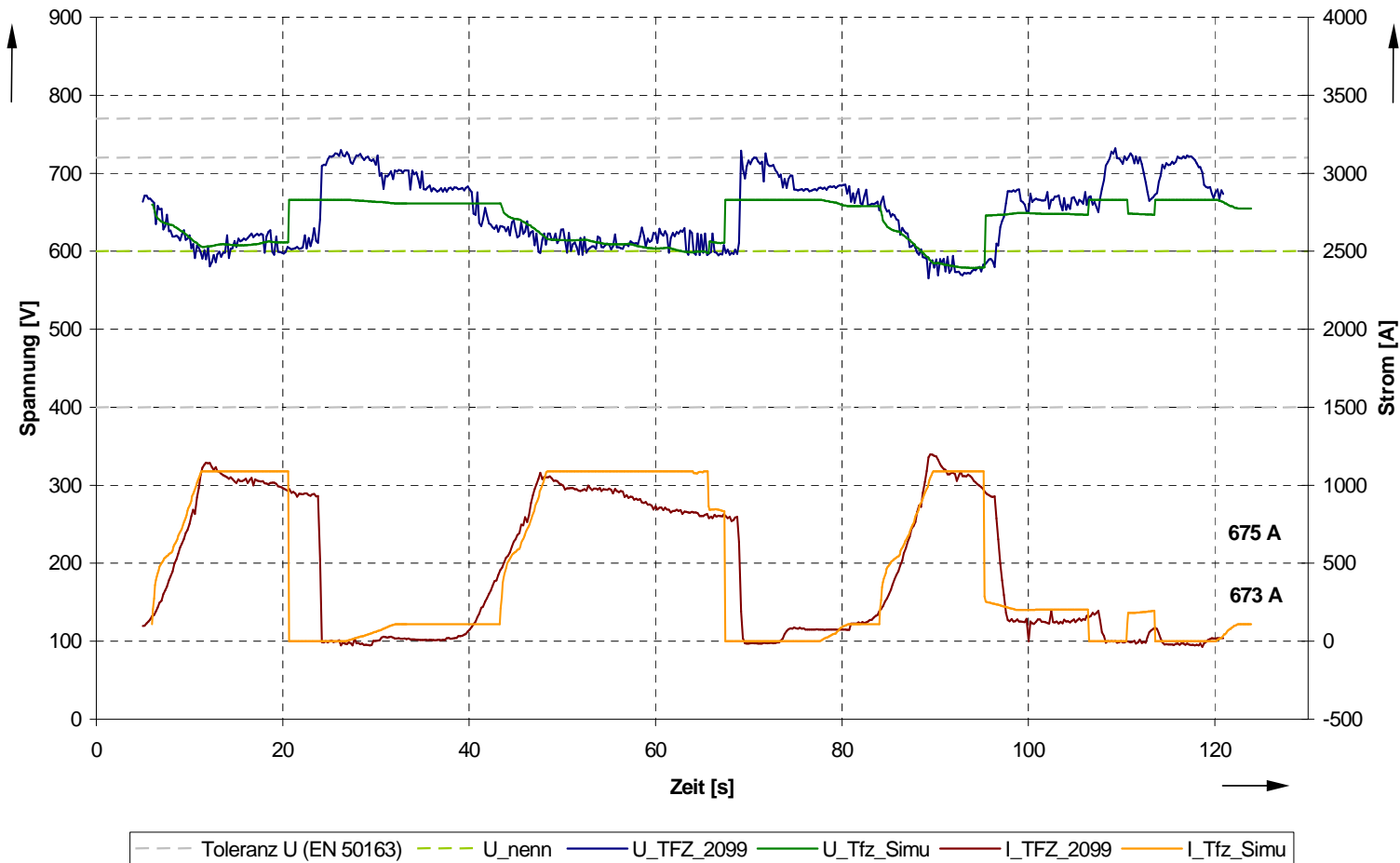
## Verification: Measurement and Simulation

AB07, Messfahrt F8, mit Halt



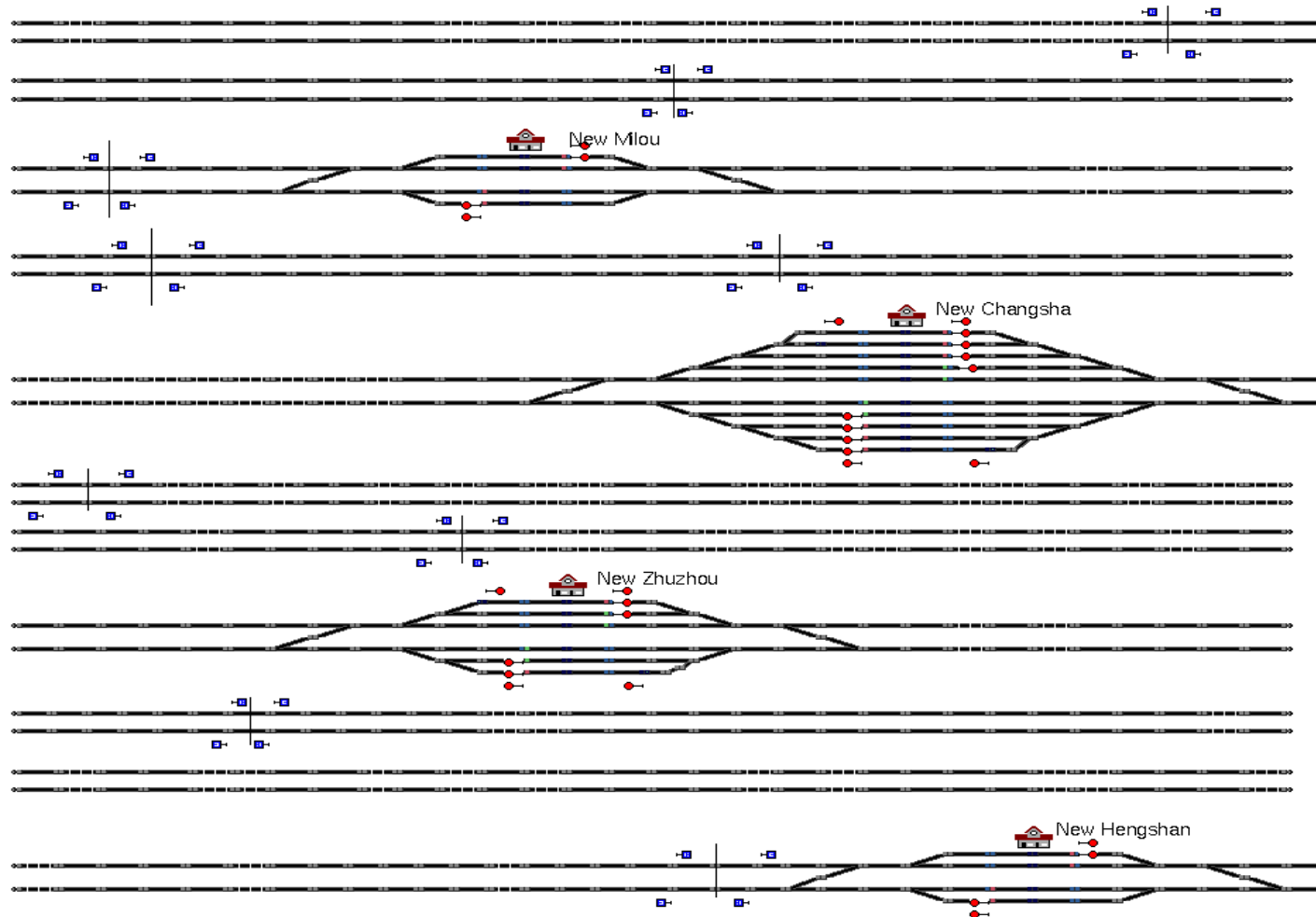
## Verification: Measurement and Simulation

AB07, Messfahrt F8, mit Halt

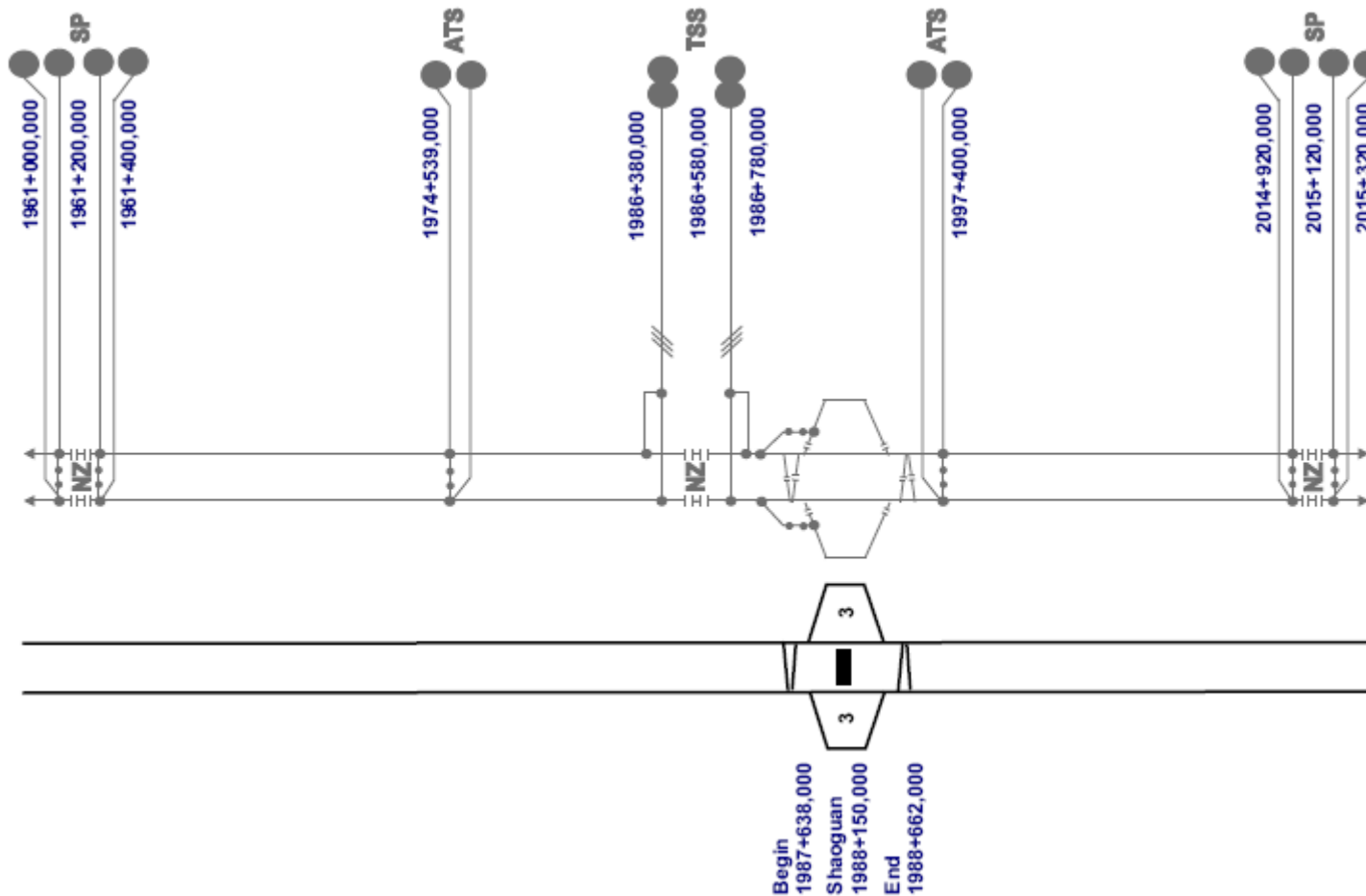




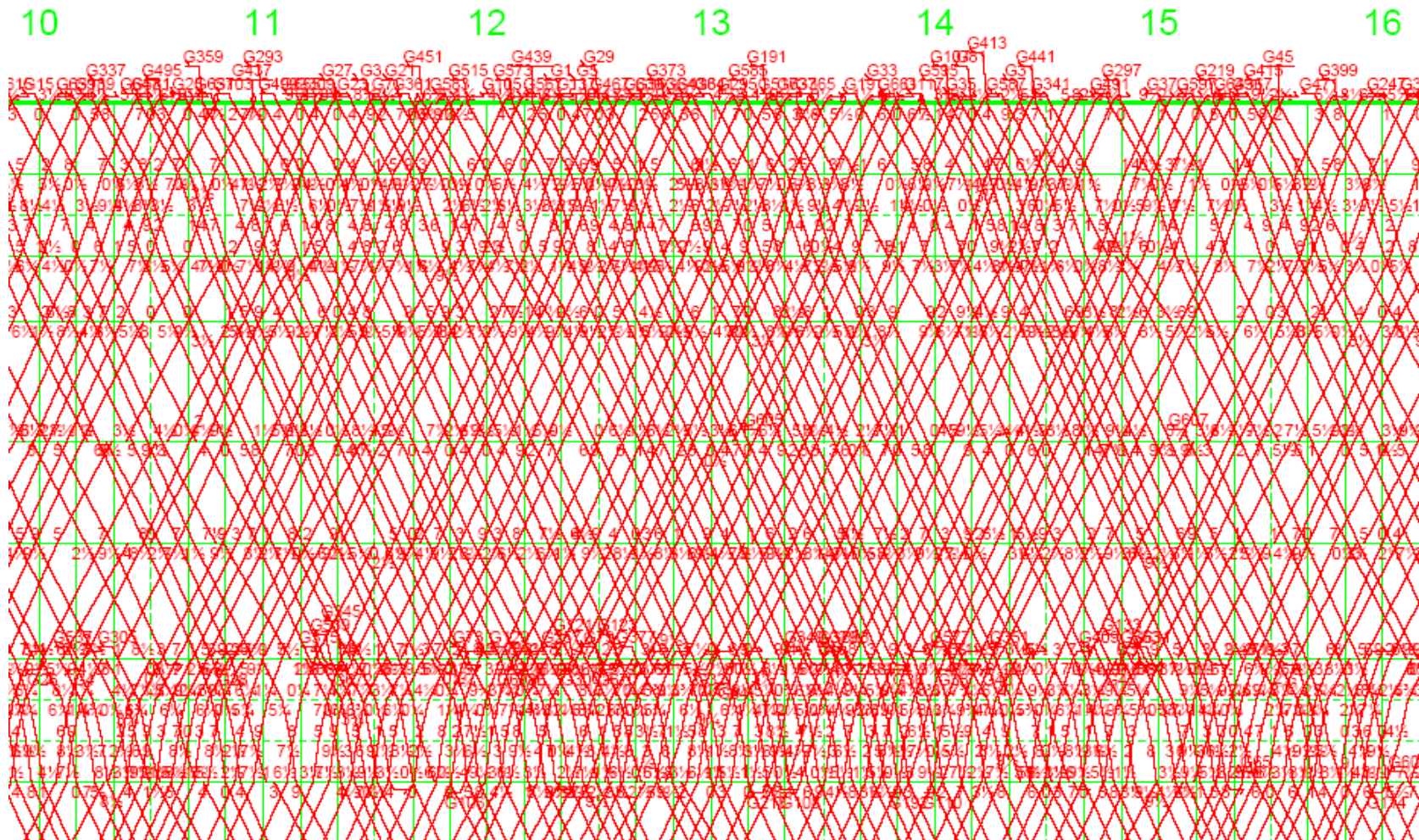
## Simulation Example: High Speed Railway 966 km, Track Alignment (Detail)



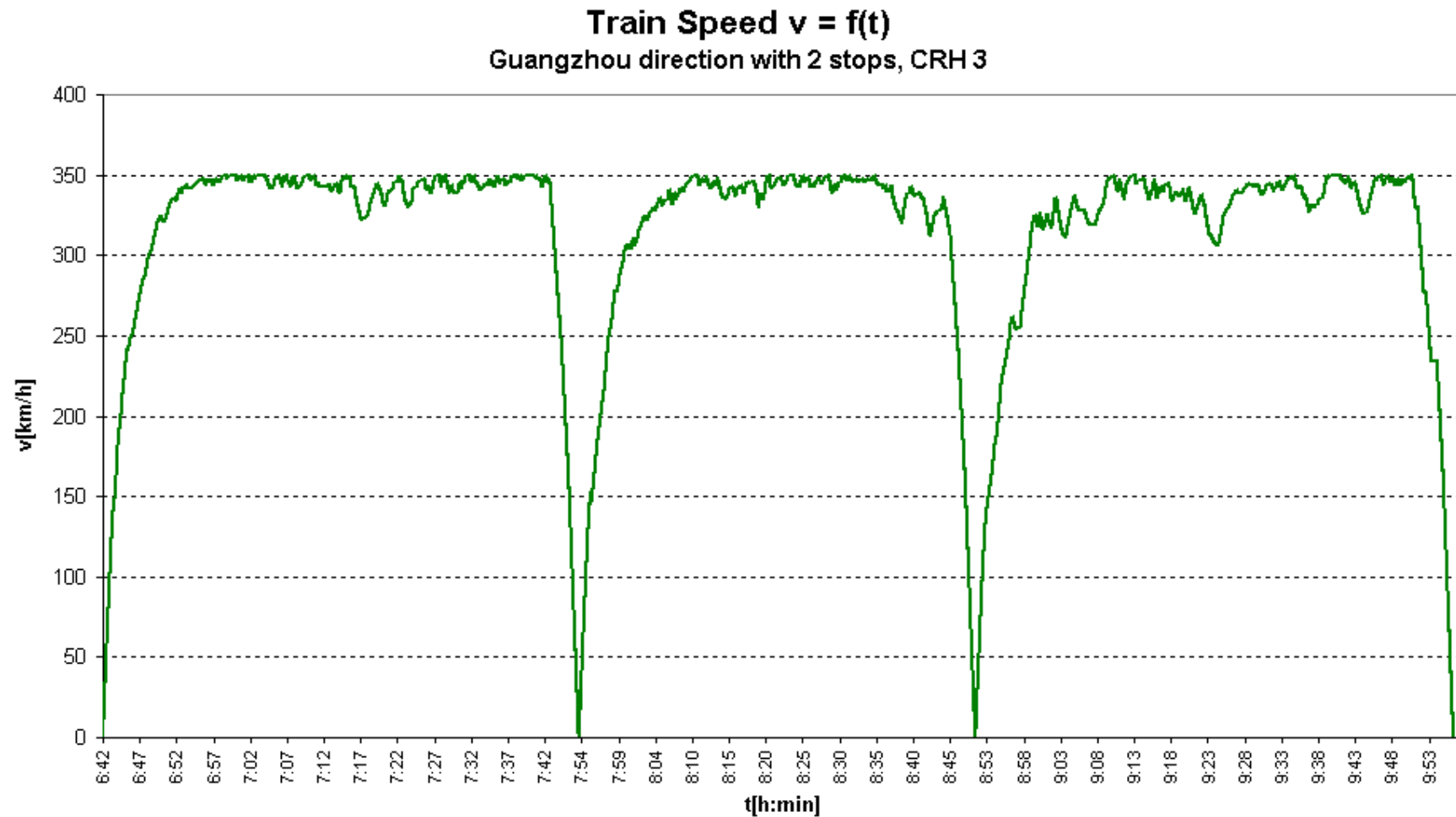
### Simulation Example: High Speed Railway 966 km, OCS Infeed (Detail)



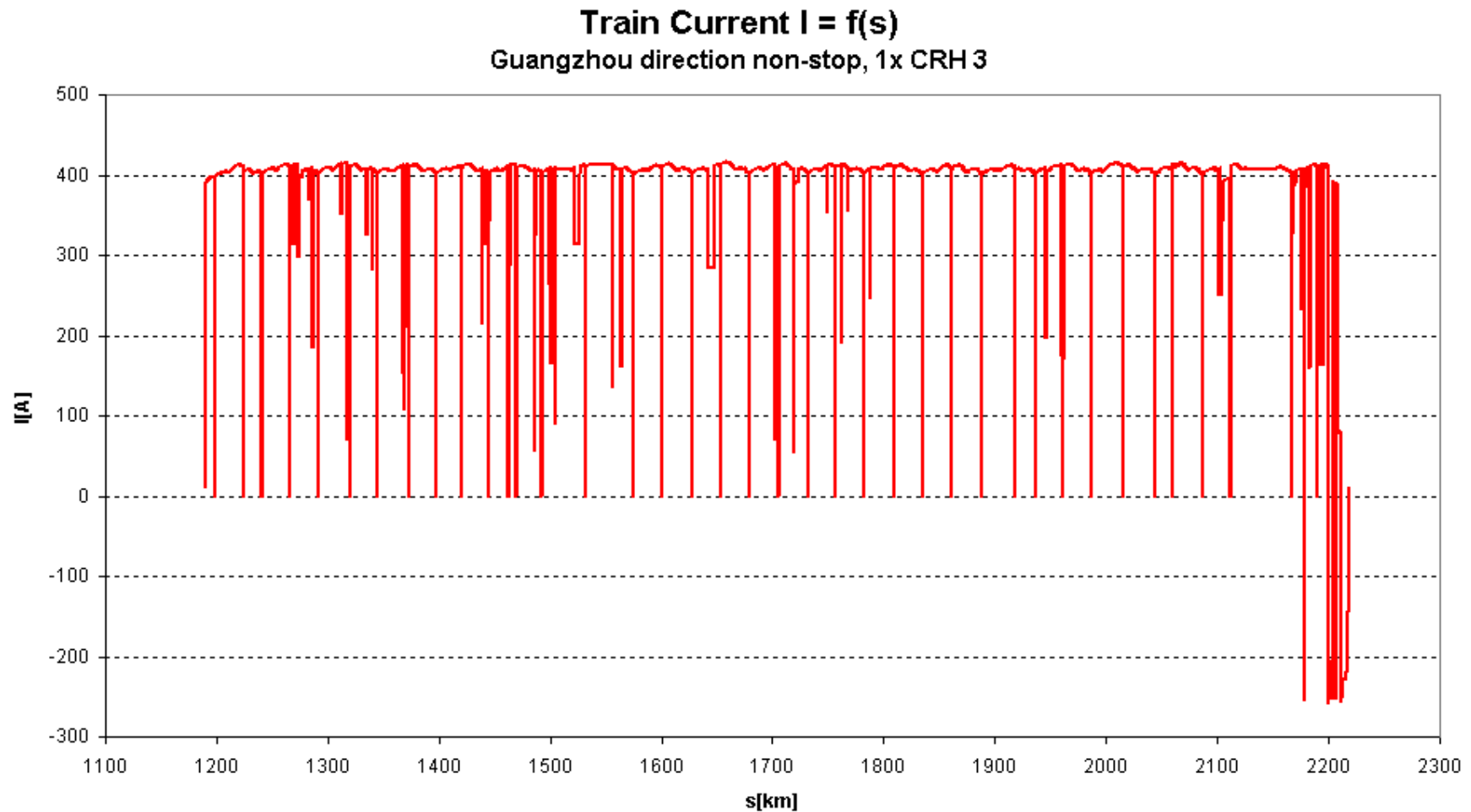
## Simulation Example: High Speed Railway 966 km, Timetable Draft (Detail)



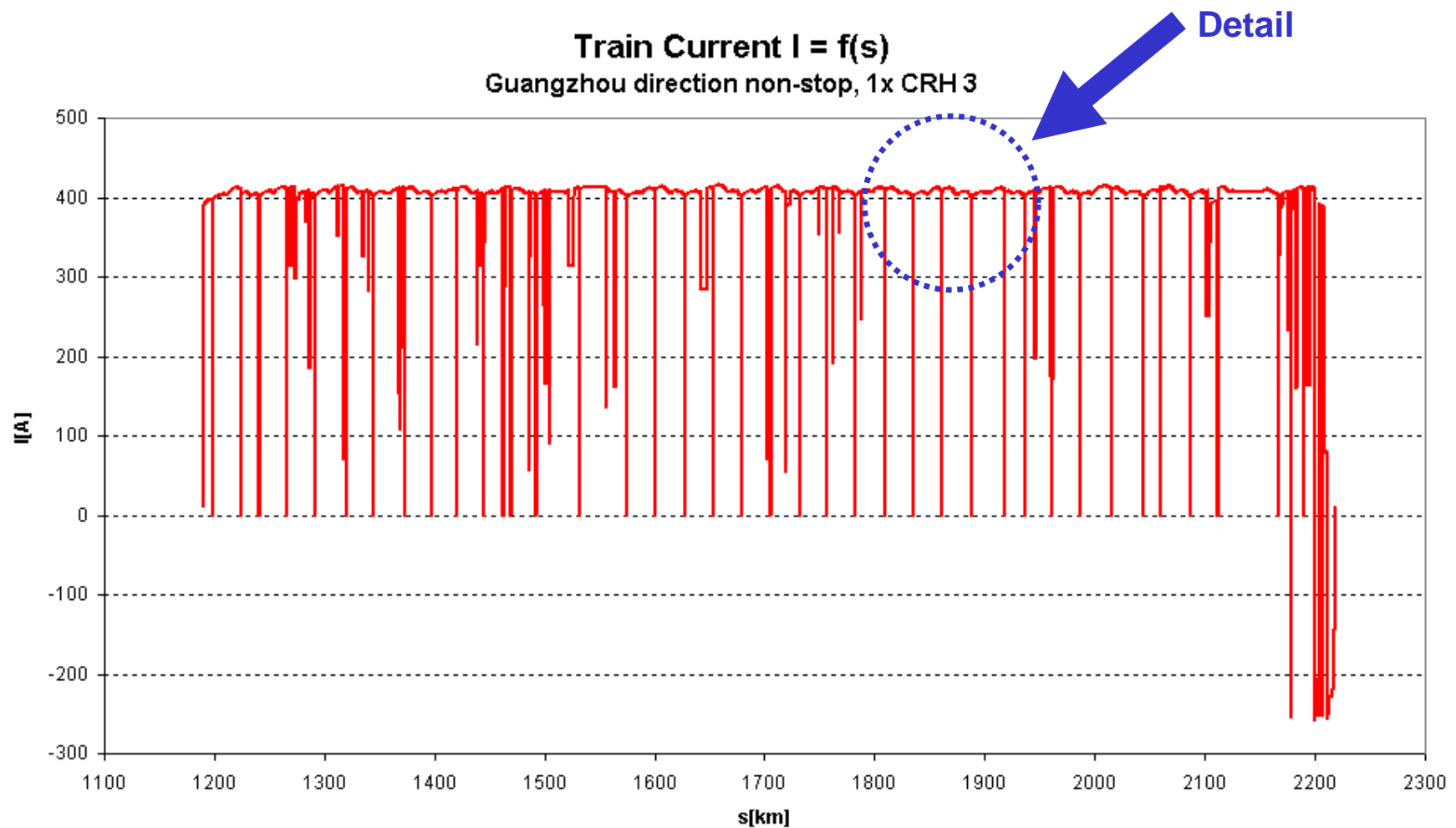
### Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV



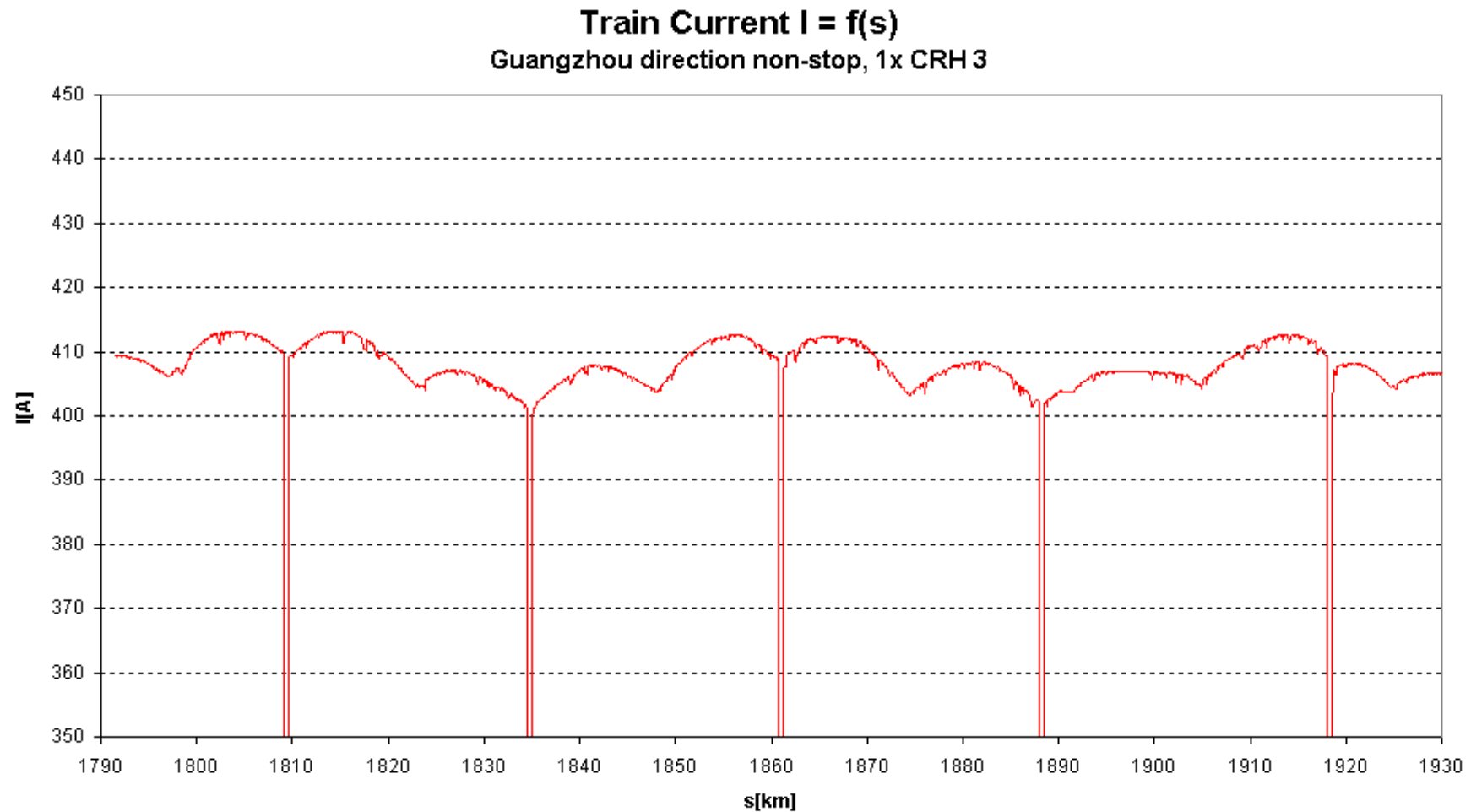
## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV



## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV

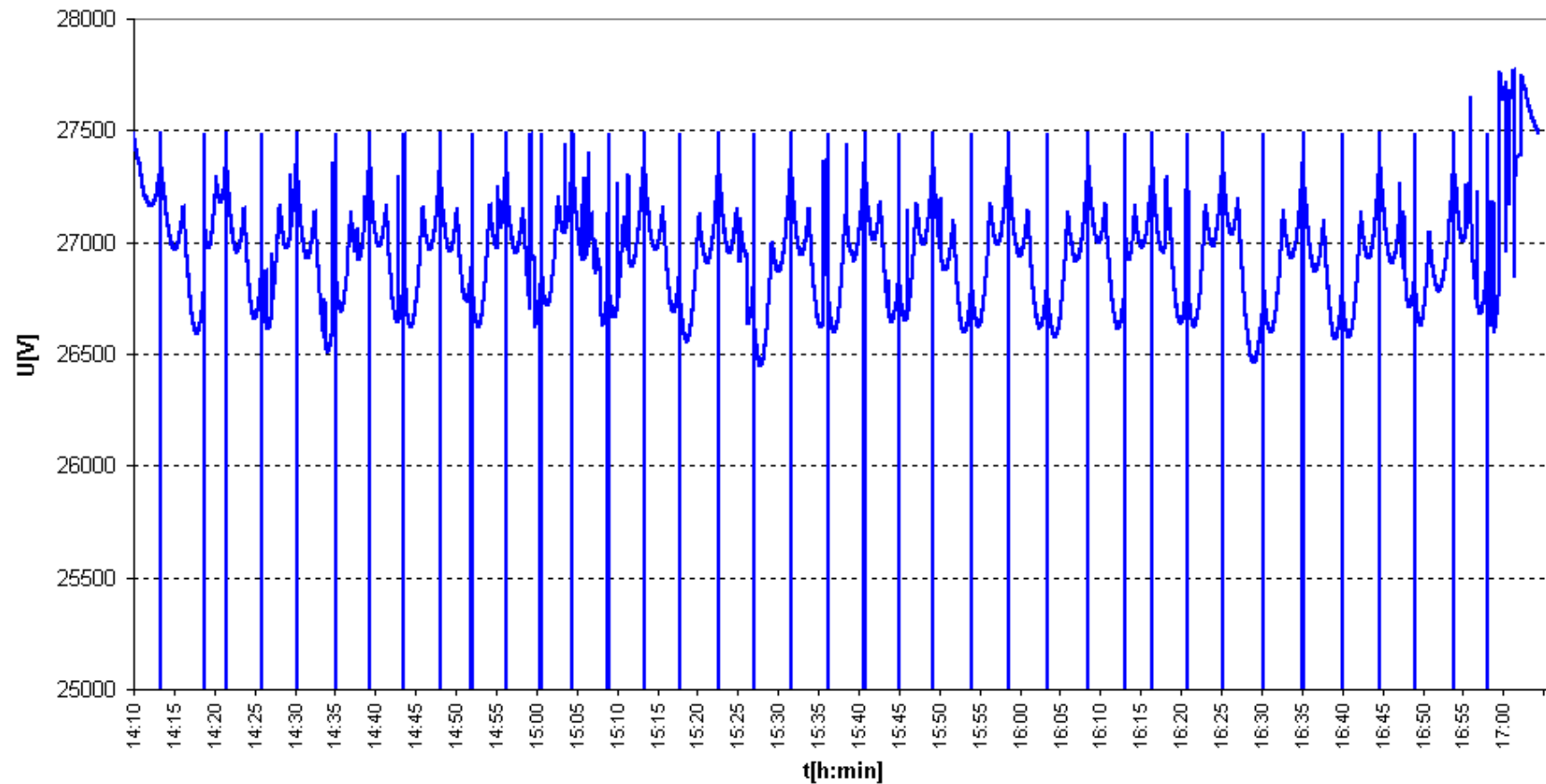


## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV

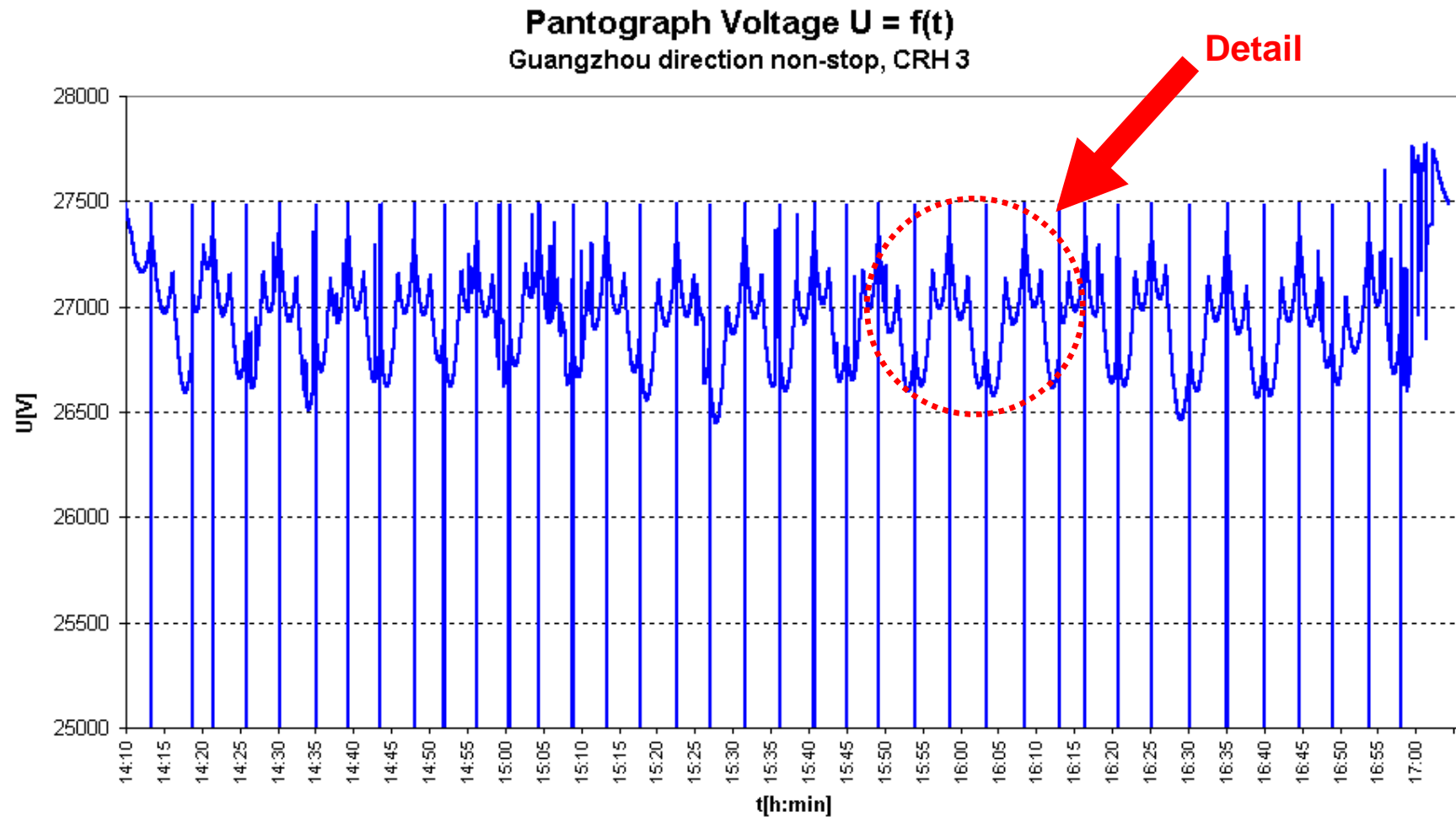


## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV

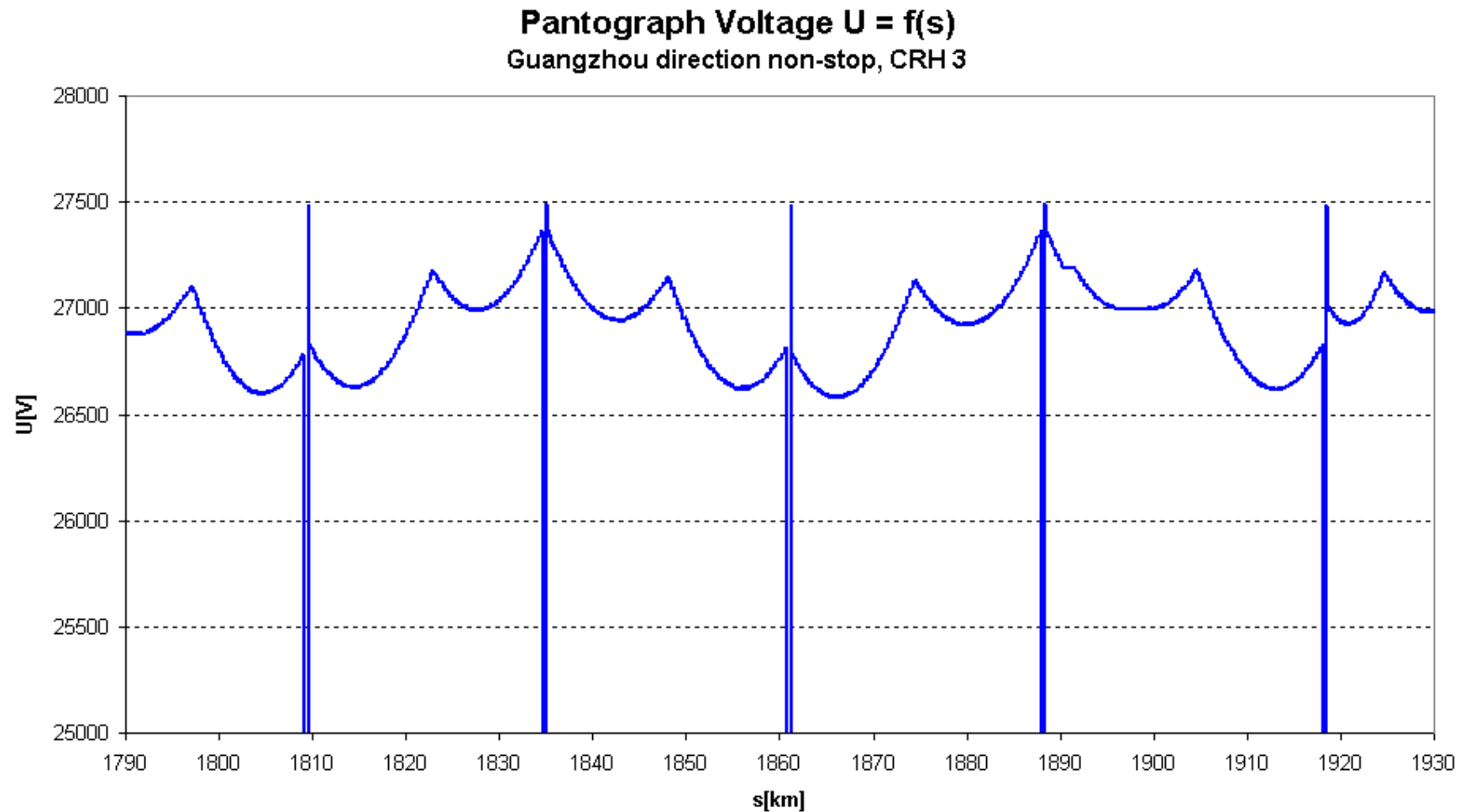
**Pantograph Voltage  $U = f(t)$**   
Guangzhou direction non-stop, CRH 3



## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV

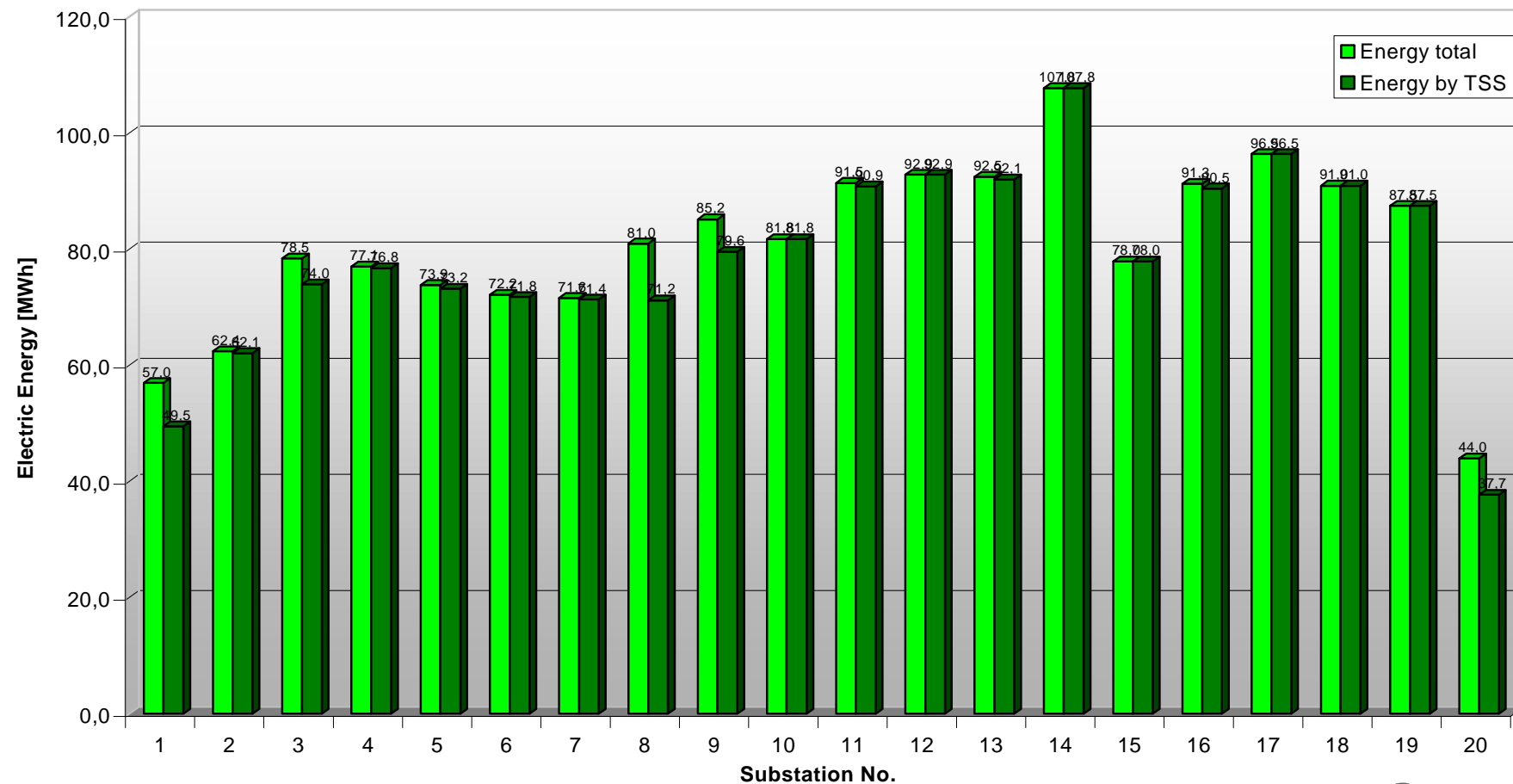


## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV



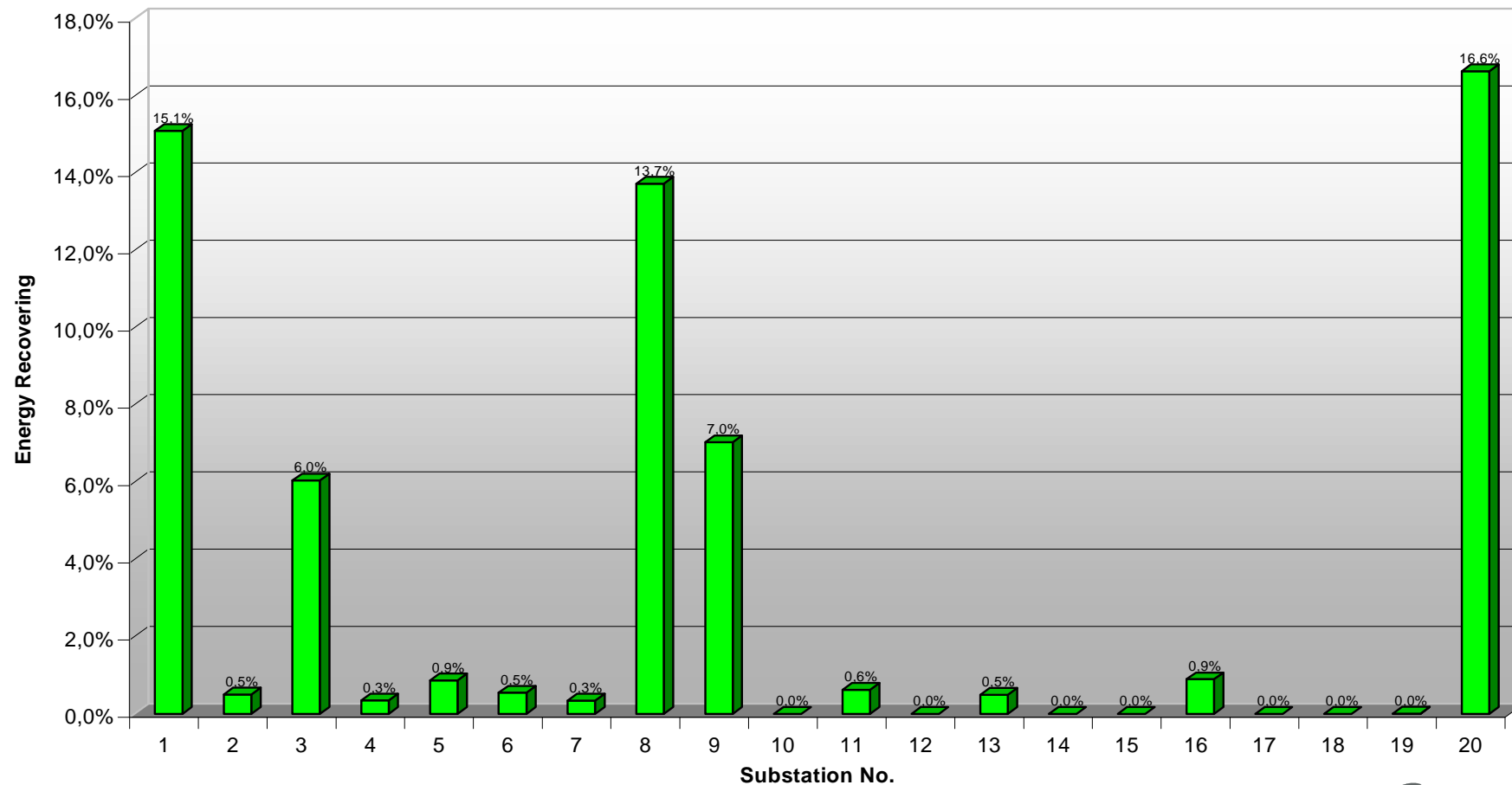
## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV

### TSS Energy Delivery (1 h) WGPD L - Operation Program 2028



## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV

### Recovery Rates (peak operation) WGPD L - Operation Program 2028



## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV

### Vehicle Energy Consumption And Recovery Overview, Wuhan - Guangzhou

Ygm 1862-1918

Vehicle Type	EngineID	Transport Work [tkm]	Total Energy [kWh]	Specific Energy [Wh/ tkm]	Consumed Energy [kWh]	Recovered Energy [kWh]	Degree Of Regeneration [%]	Available Braking Energy [kWh]	Used Braking Energy [kWh]
CRH3	G469-0	26001,806	1754,227	67,466	1755,741	1,513	0,1	1,942	1,596
CRH3	G469-1	26001,806	1754,227	67,466	1755,741	1,513	0,1	1,942	1,596
CRH3	G371-0	25973,739	1759,052	67,724	1759,052	0,000	0,0	0,000	0,000
CRH3	G371-1	25973,739	1759,052	67,724	1759,052	0,000	0,0	0,000	0,000
CRH3	G299-0	26002,845	1754,247	67,464	1755,755	1,508	0,1	1,936	1,591
CRH3	G299-1	26002,845	1754,247	67,464	1755,755	1,508	0,1	1,936	1,591
CRH3	G355-0	25996,262	1756,881	67,582	1758,806	1,926	0,1	3,791	2,009
CRH3	G355-1	25996,262	1756,881	67,582	1758,806	1,926	0,1	3,791	2,009
CRH3	G509-0	8741,502	588,711	67,347	588,711	0,000	0,0	0,000	0,000
CRH3	G509-1	8741,502	588,711	67,347	588,711	0,000	0,0	0,000	0,000
CRH3	G600-0	7635,276	533,004	69,808	533,004	0,000	0,0	0,000	0,000
CRH3	G600-1	7635,276	533,004	69,808	533,004	0,000	0,0	0,000	0,000
CRH3	G520-0	15460,187	1068,943	69,142	1068,943	0,000	0,0	0,000	0,000
CRH3	G520-1	15460,187	1068,943	69,142	1068,943	0,000	0,0	0,000	0,000

## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV

### Energy Consumption And Losses Overview, Wuhan - Guangzhou

Cha 1532-1600

Energy output to catenary at substation [kWh]	72300,187
Energy input from catenary at substation [kWh]	1154,082
<b>Total energy at substation [kWh]</b>	<b>71146,105</b>

Vehicles energy consumption [kWh]	78540,848
Vehicles braking energy used for auxiliaries [kWh]	639,139
Vehicles braking energy recovered by catenary [kWh]	9230,867
Total used vehicles braking energy [kWh]	9870,007
<b>Total vehicles energy [kWh]</b>	<b>69309,980</b>

<b>Total energy consumption [kWh]</b>	<b>81016,112</b>
Energy consumption from national power grid [kWh]	71233,480

<b>Average efficiency of traction power supply</b>	<b>97,6%</b>
--	--------------

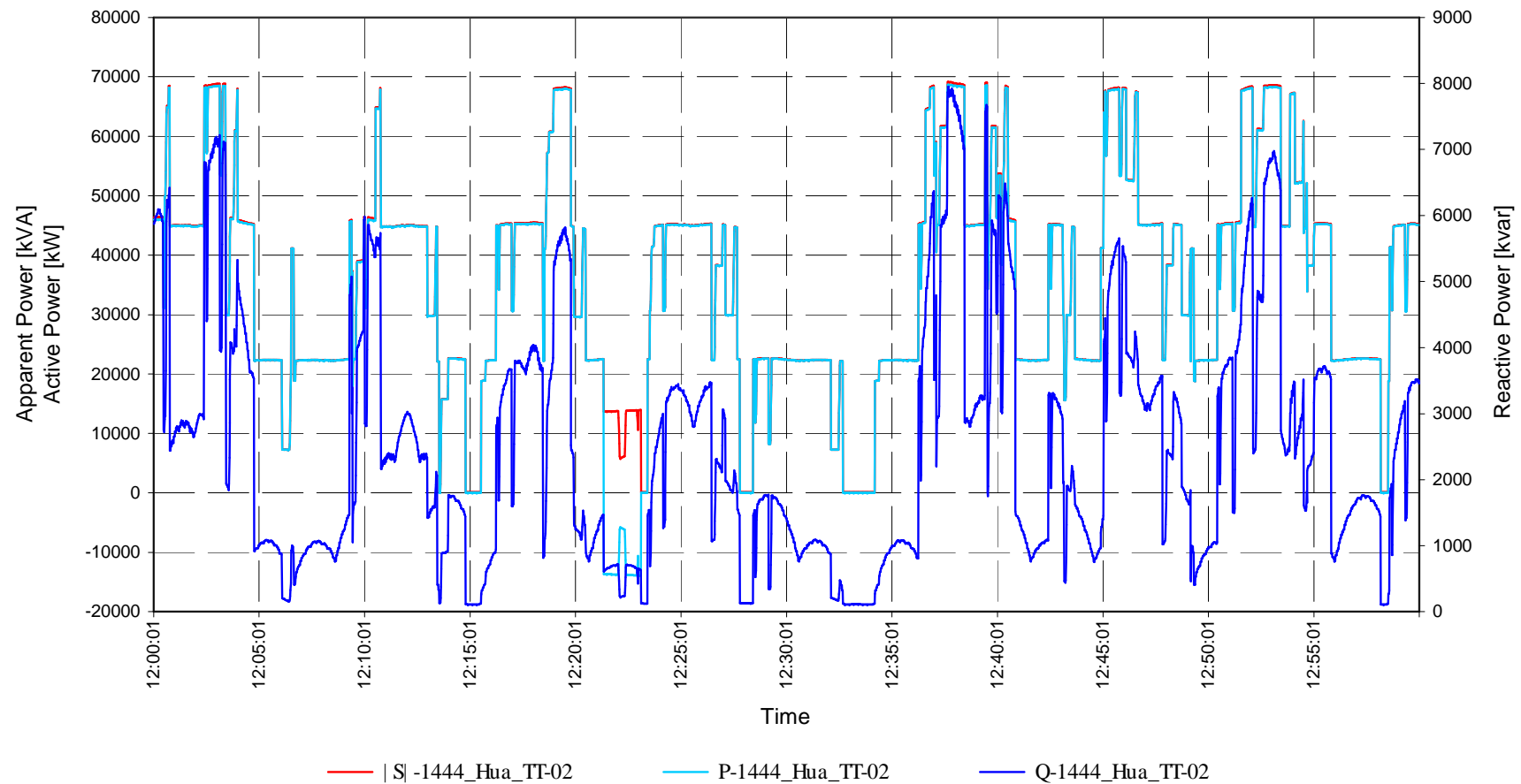
Losses in contact wire [kWh]	525,588
Losses in messenger wire [kWh]	565,248
Losses in negative feeder [kWh]	481,426
Losses in return conductor [kWh]	138,879
Losses in left rail [kWh]	13,174
Losses in right rail [kWh]	13,196
Losses in LEBC [kWh]	31,117
<b>Total losses in conductors [kWh]</b>	<b>1768,629</b>
Losses in connectors [kWh]	1,495
Losses in autotransformers [kWh]	21,896
<b>Total losses in catenary system [kWh]</b>	<b>1792,020</b>

Losses in feeders [kWh]	44,072
-------------------------	--------

Losses in traction transformers [kWh]	87,375
---------------------------------------	--------

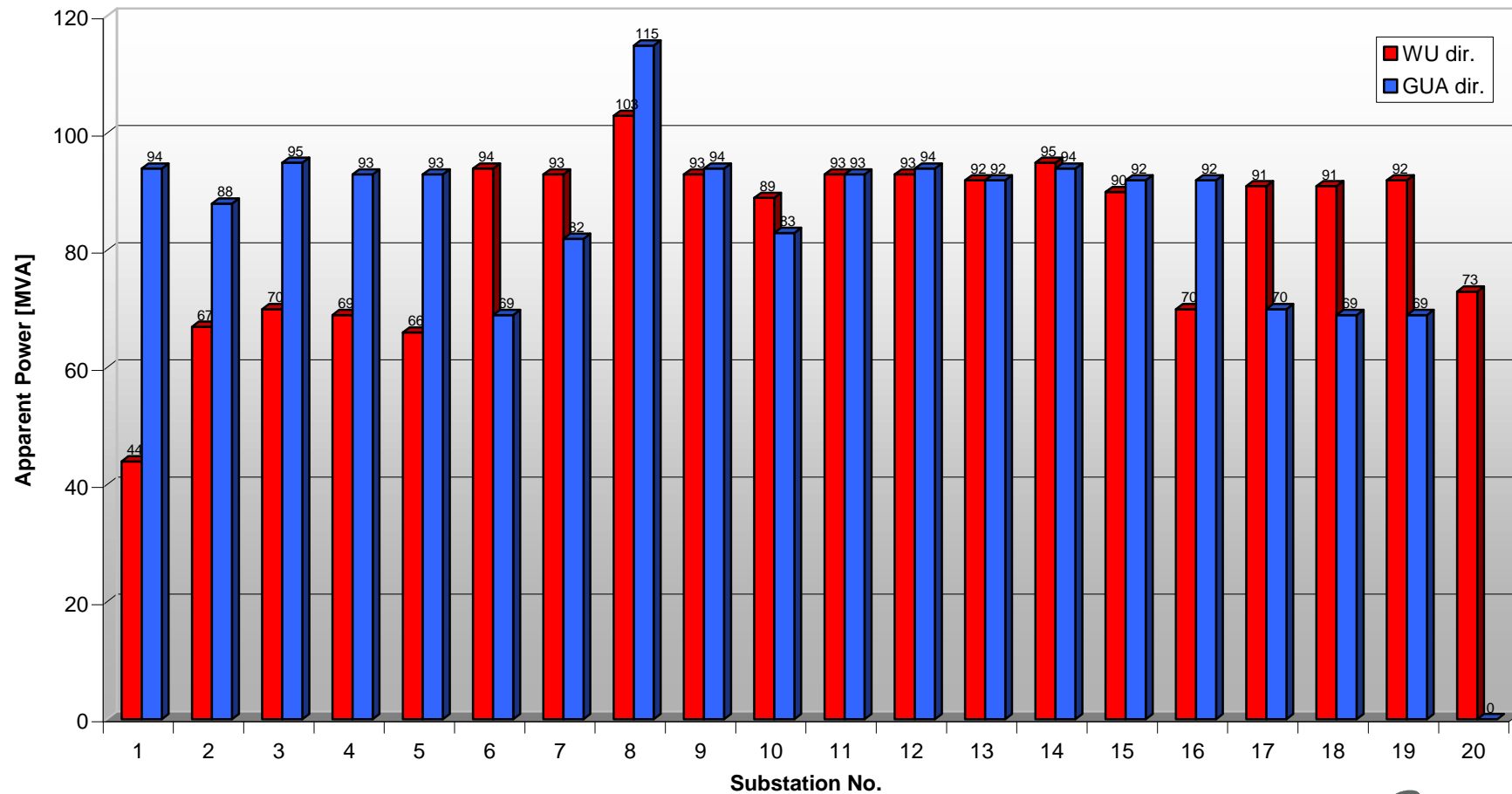
## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV

Busbar Power, Wuhan-Guangzhou  
Substation TSS\_1444\_Hua, Transformer 1444\_Hua\_TT-02



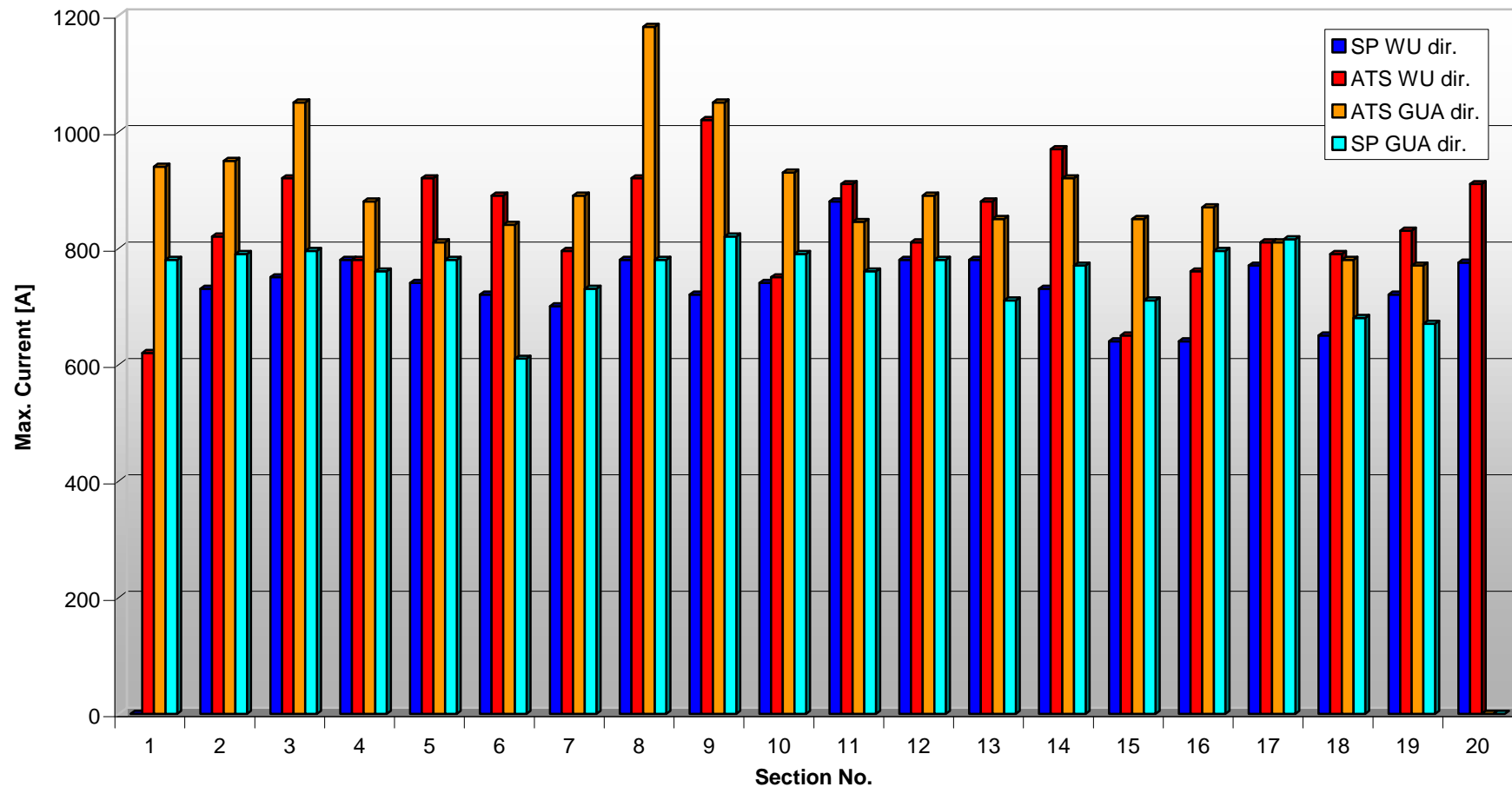
## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV

**Maximum Substation Power**  
WGPDL - Operation Program 2028



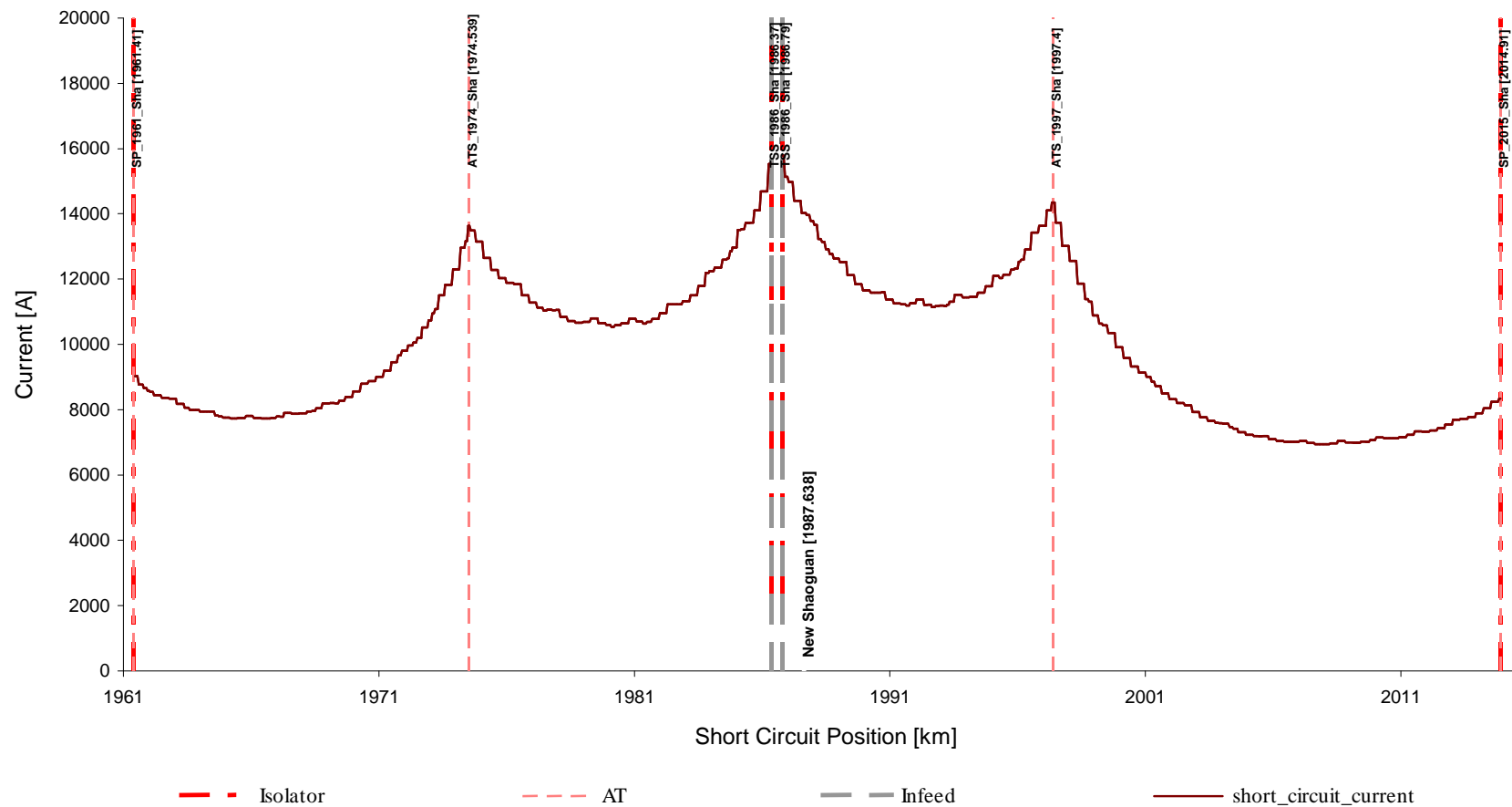
## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV

### Maximum Return Cable Current WGPDL - Operation Program 2028



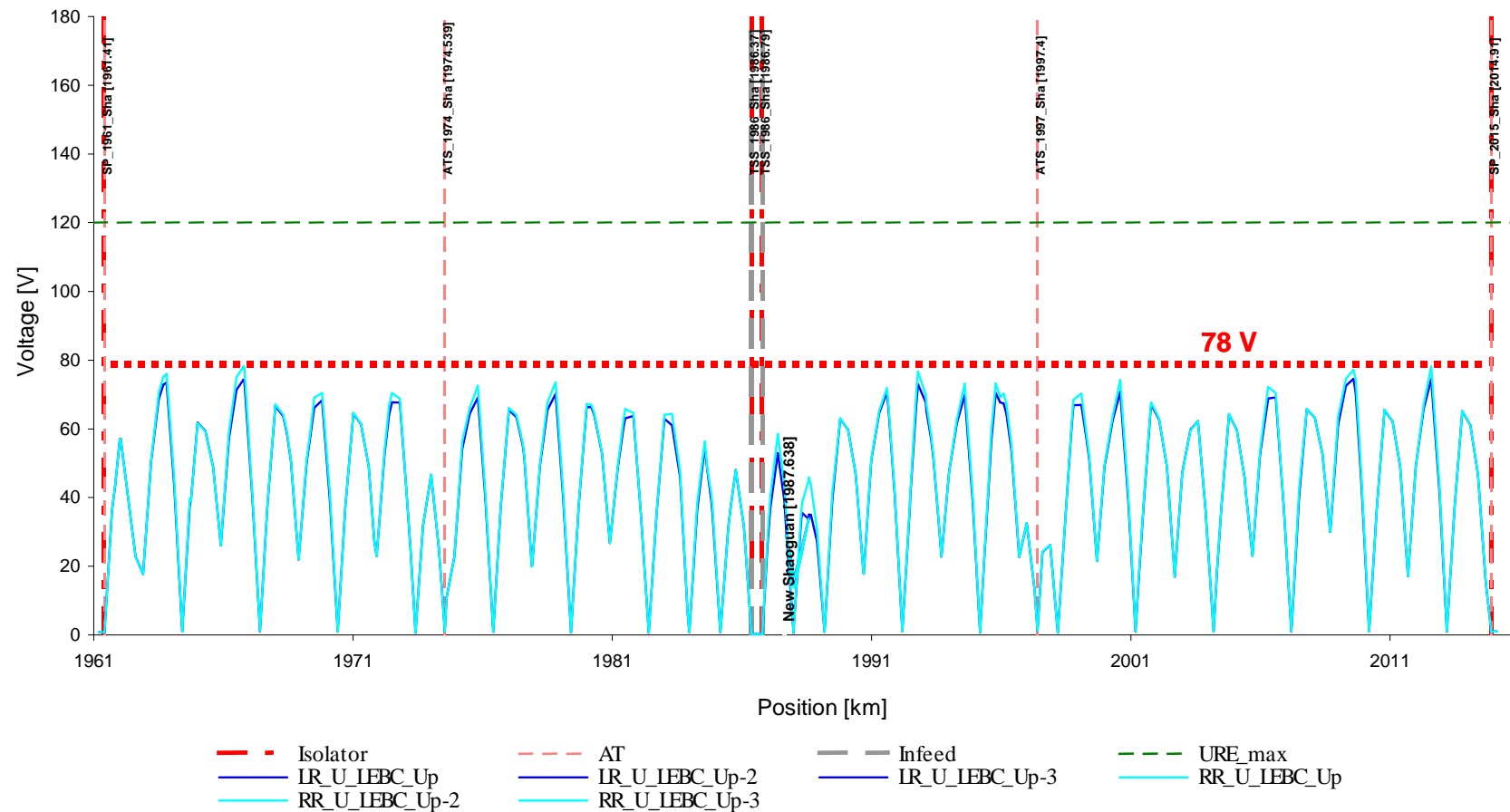
## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV

Short Circuit Current, Wuhan-Guangzhou Line Wuh-Gua\_2, Track Up, km 1961.2-2015.12

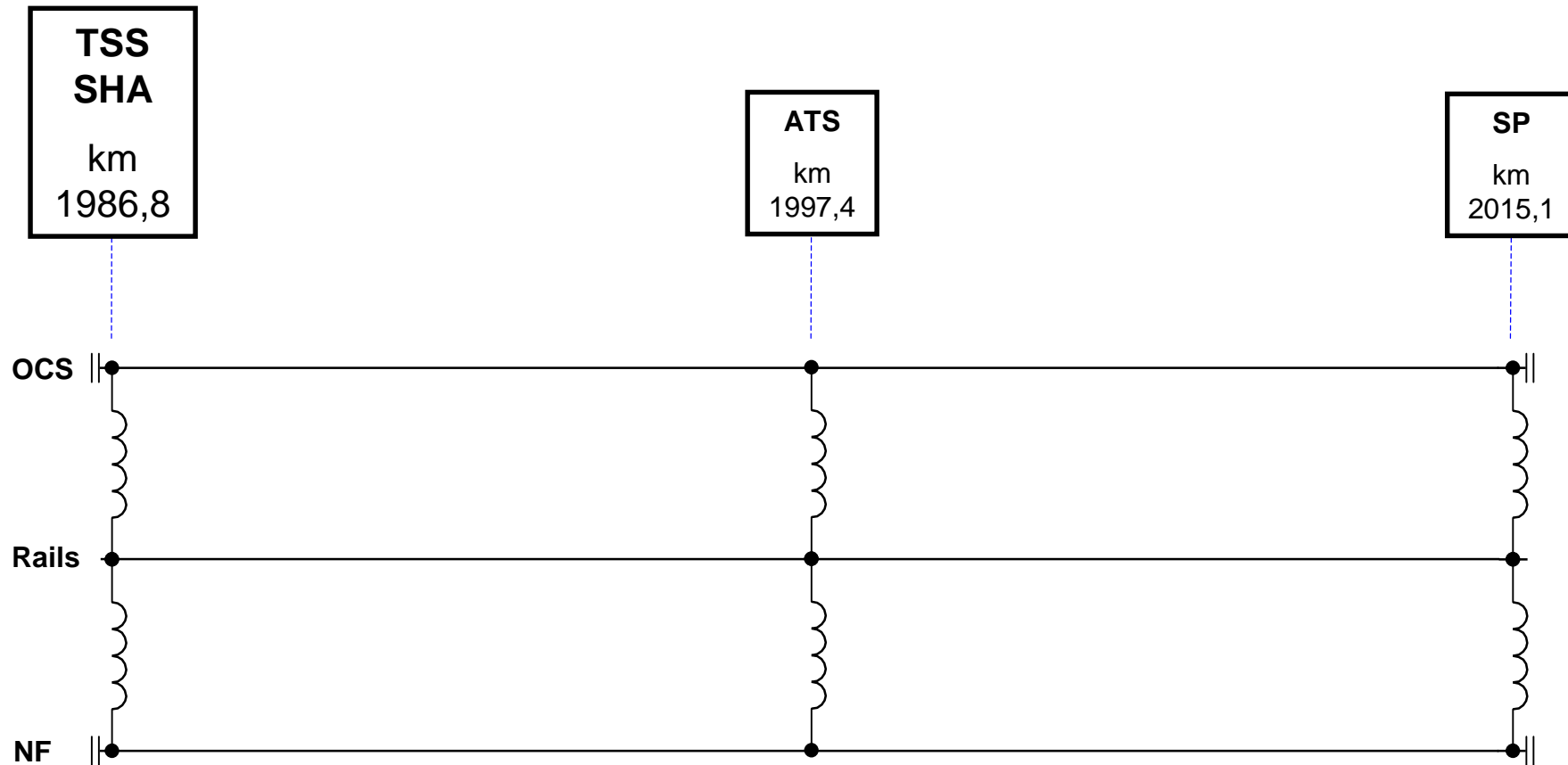


## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV

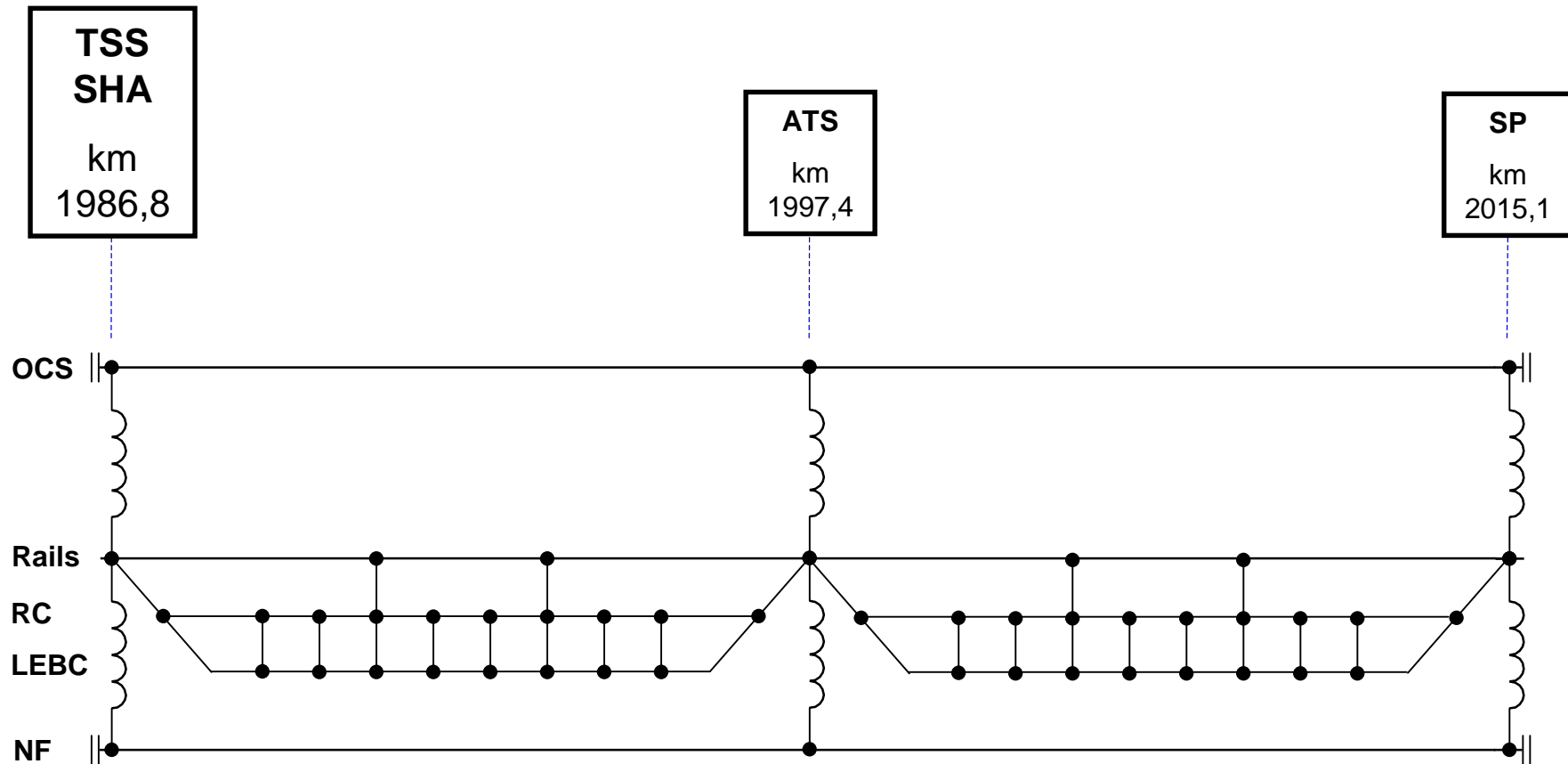
Maximum Rail-Earth Potential, Wuhan-Guangzhou Line Wuh-Gua\_2, Track Up, km 1961.2-2015.12



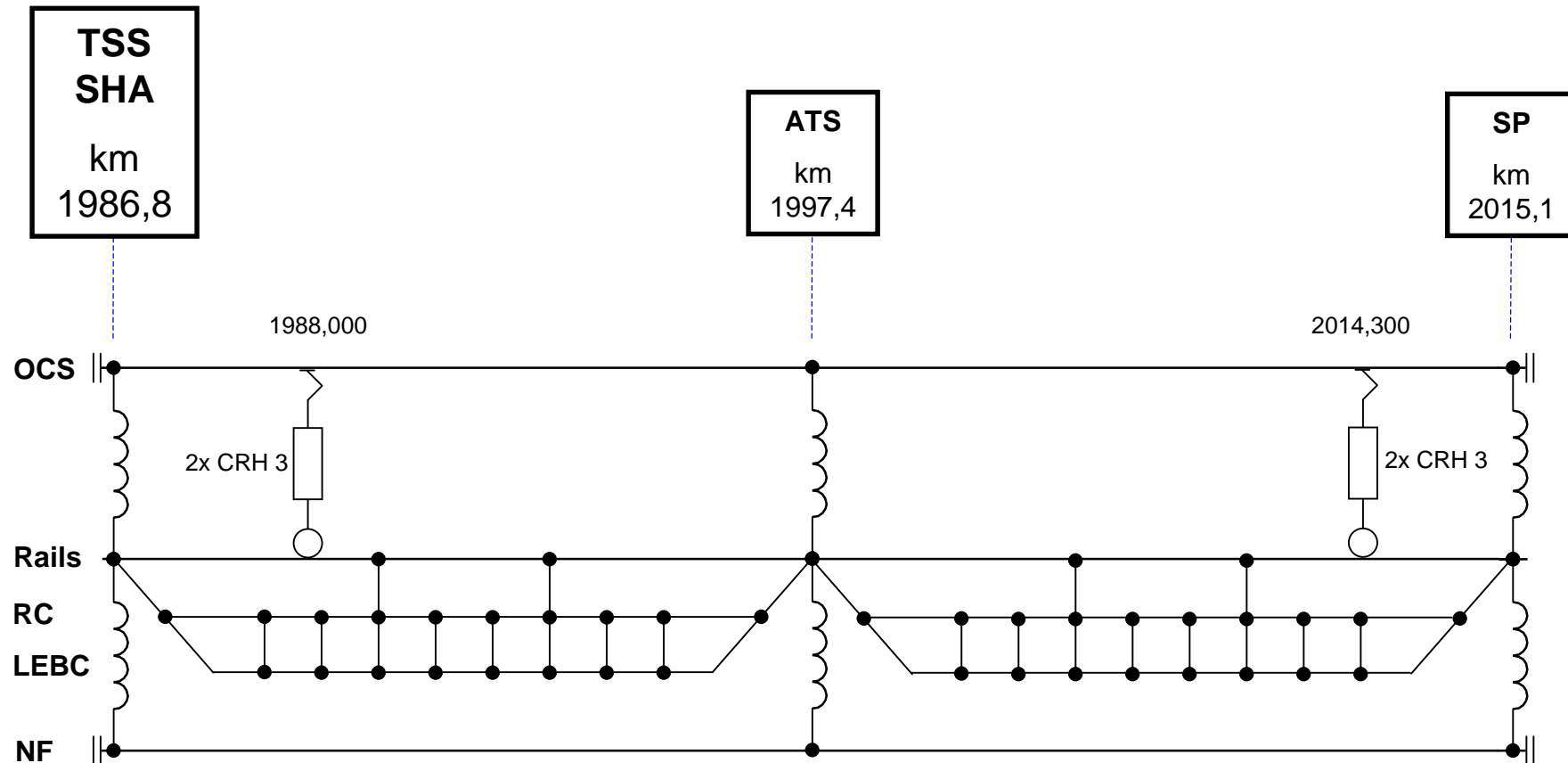
### Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV



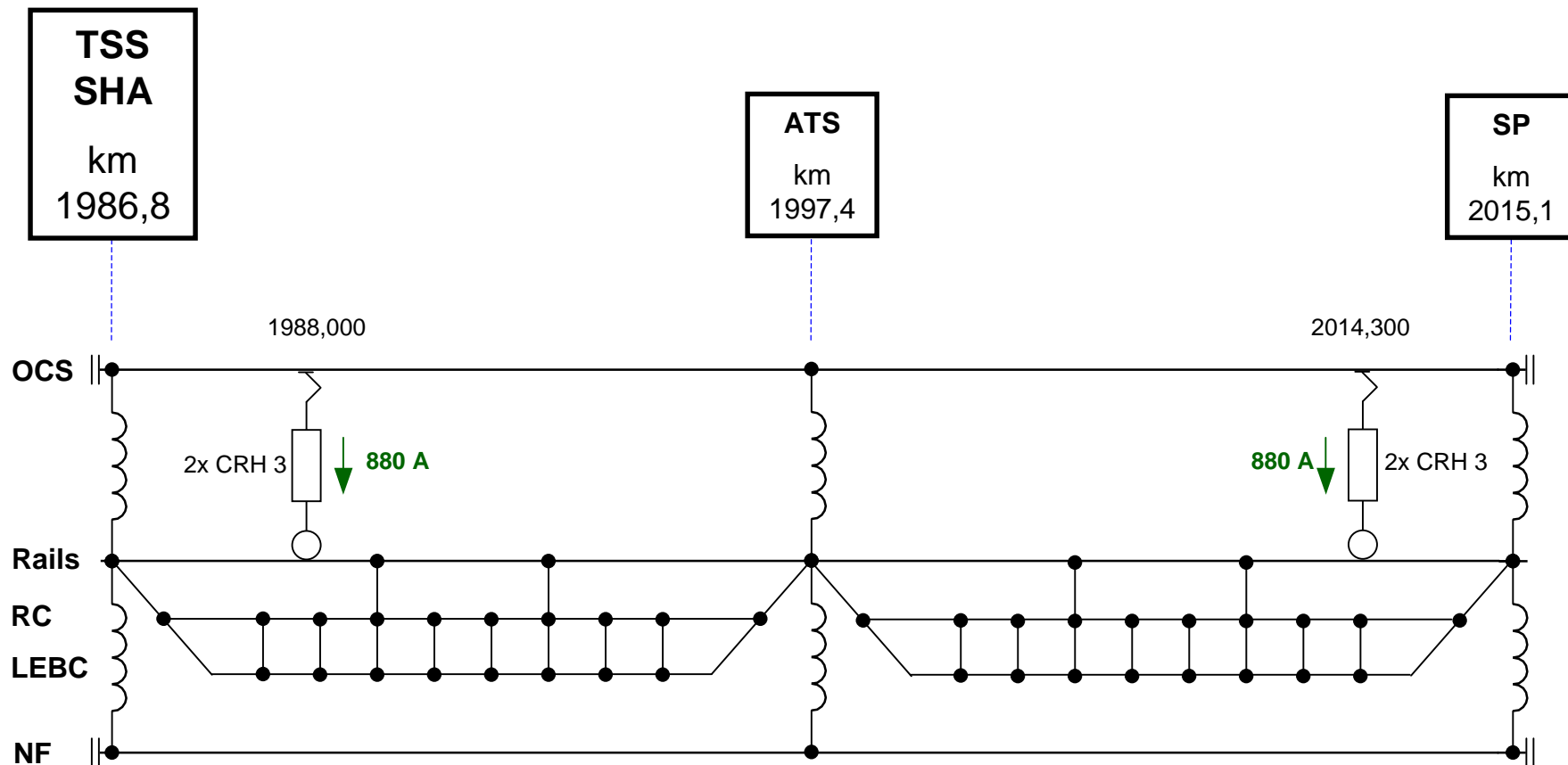
## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV



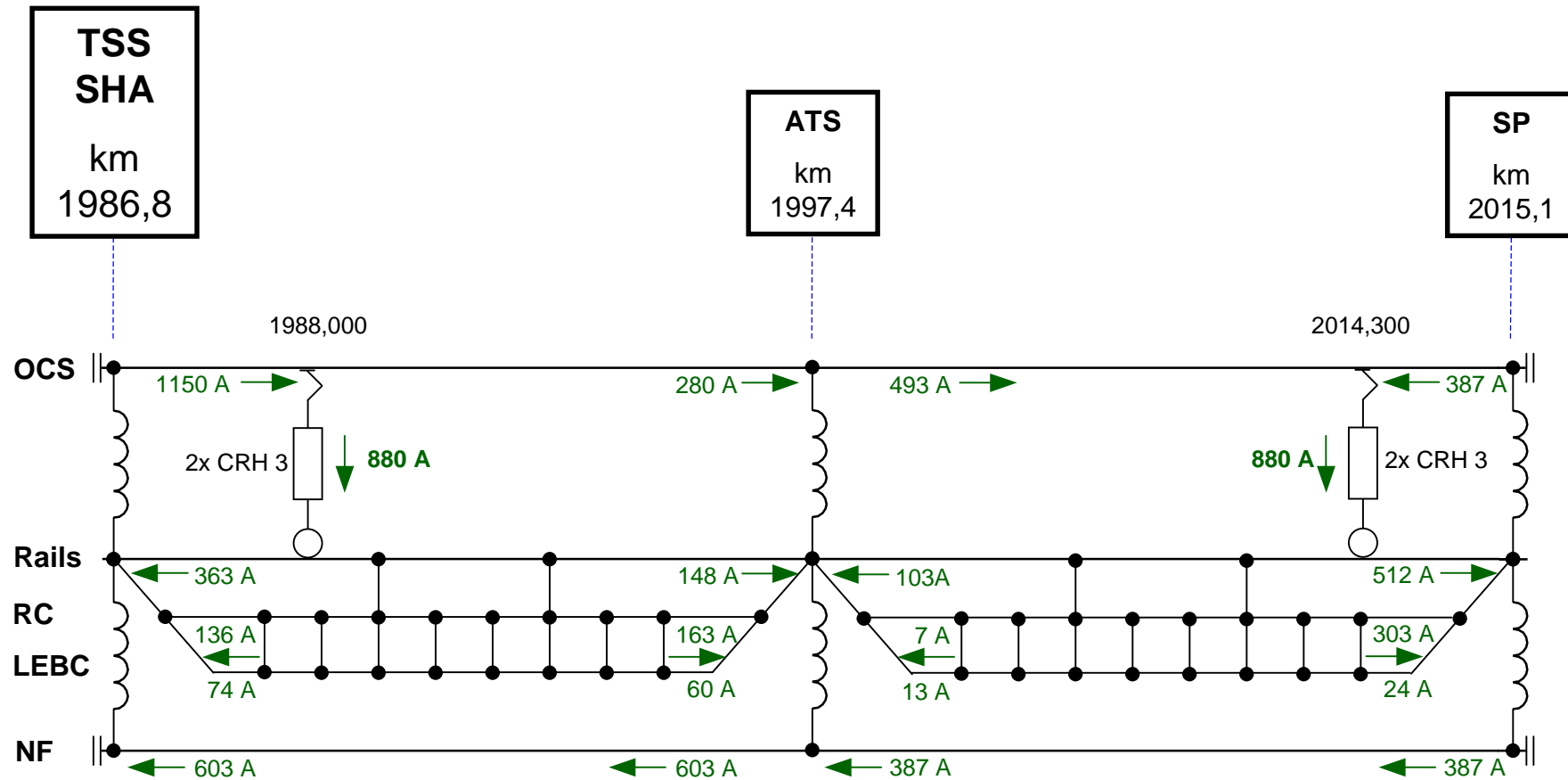
## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV



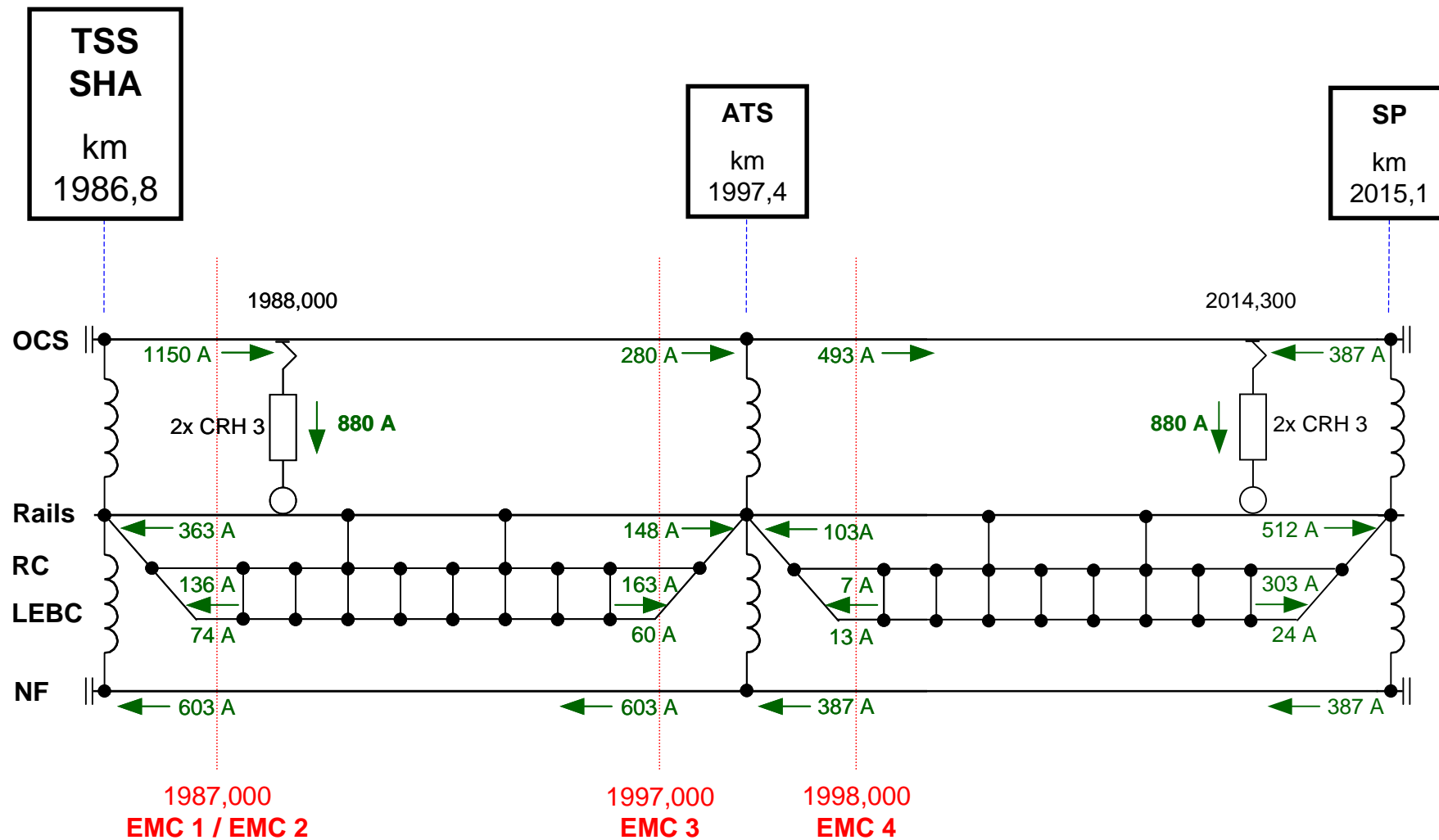
## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV



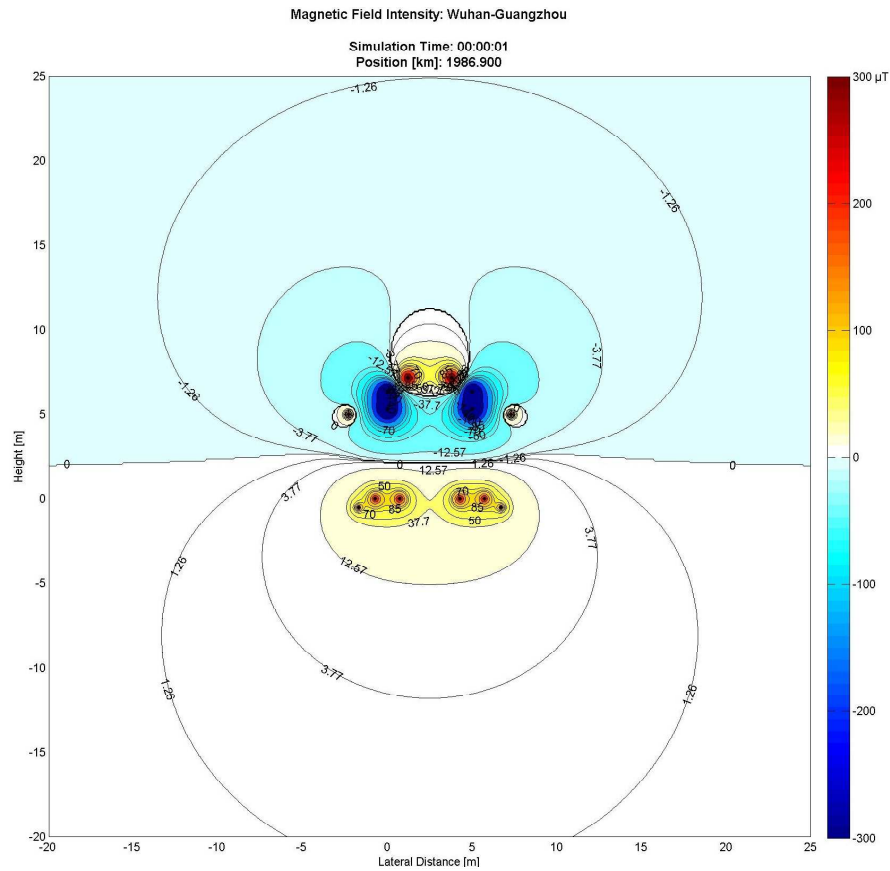
## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV



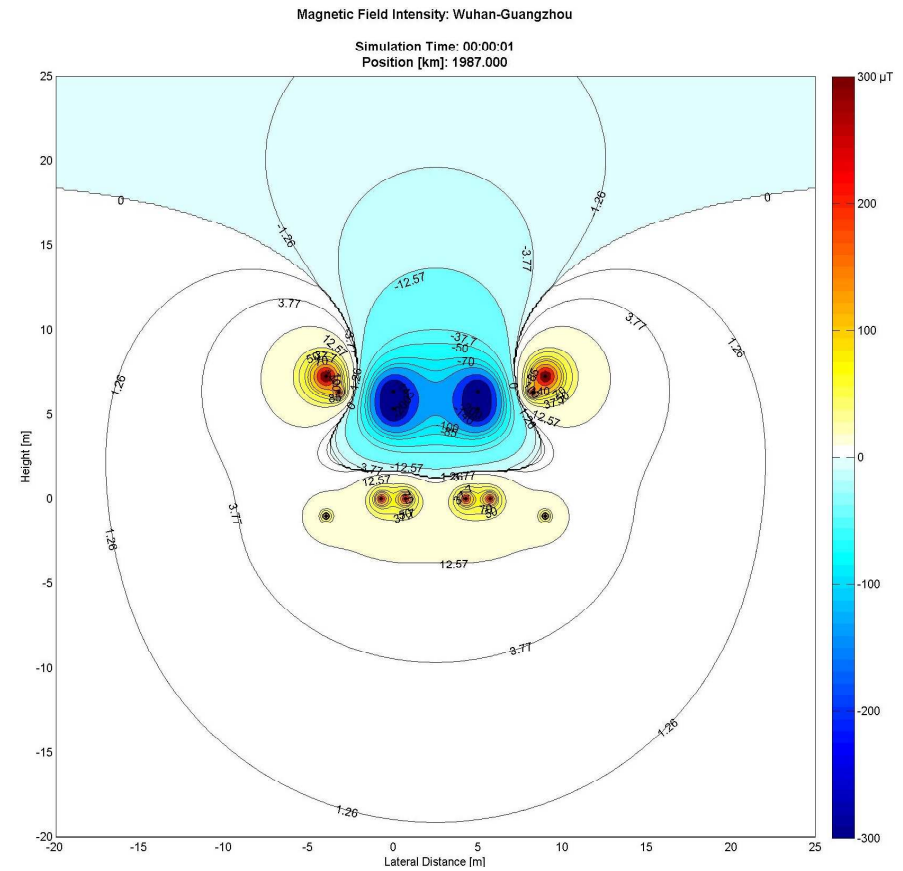
## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV



## Simulation Results: High Speed Railway 2AC 25 kV



**tunnel**



**subgrade**



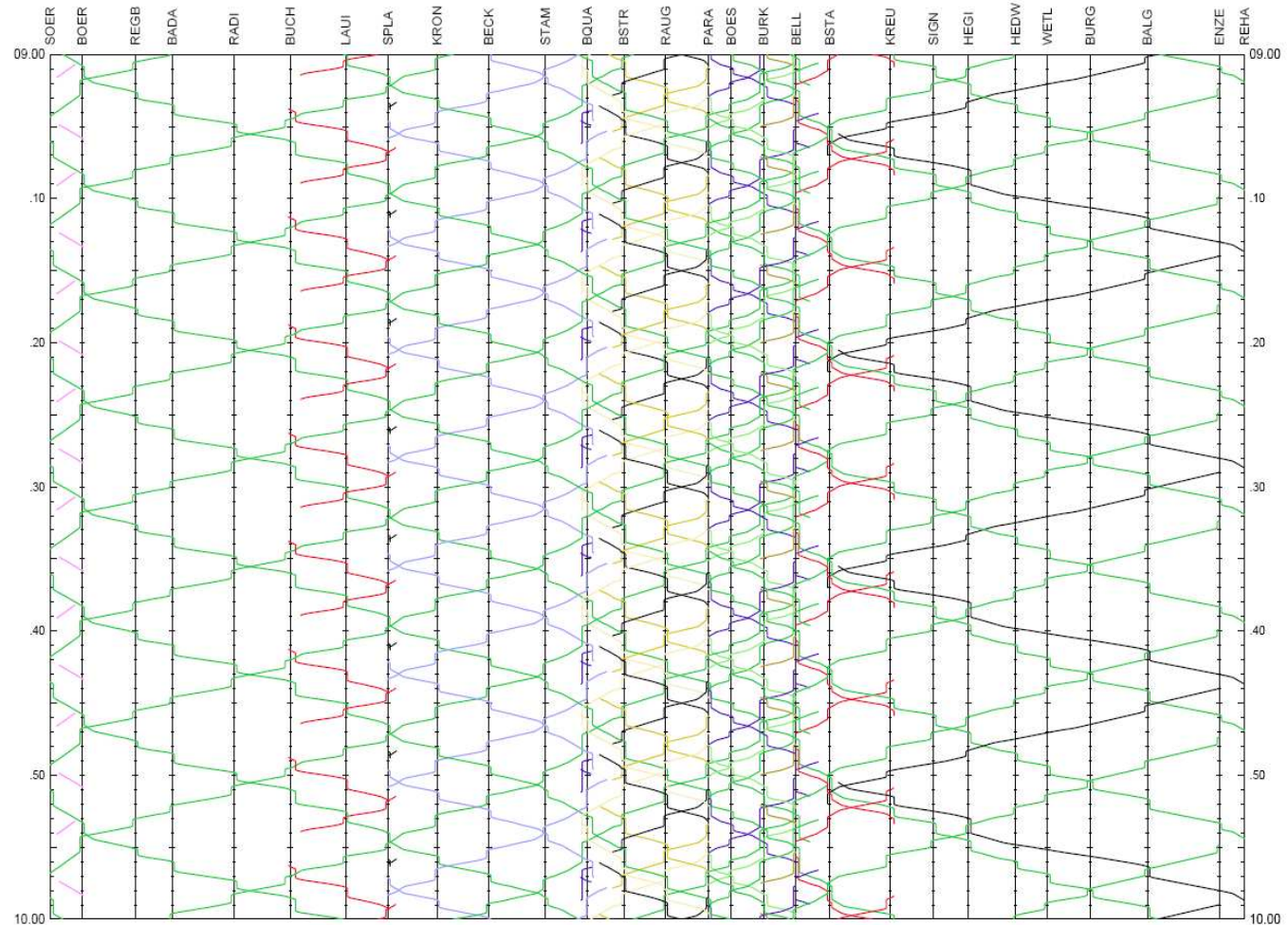


## Vehicle modelling TRAM und Trolleybus



# Graphical time table

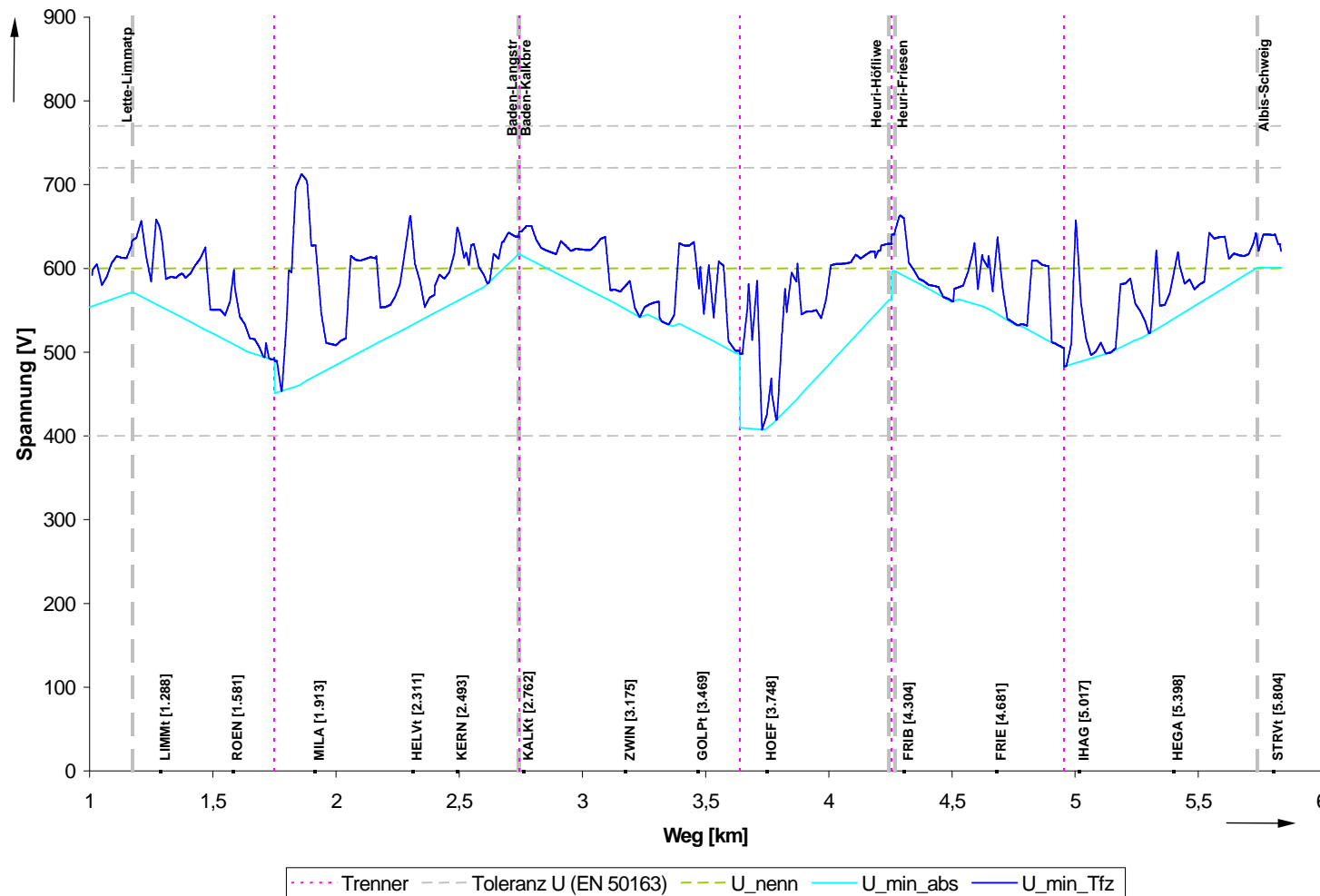
Line A



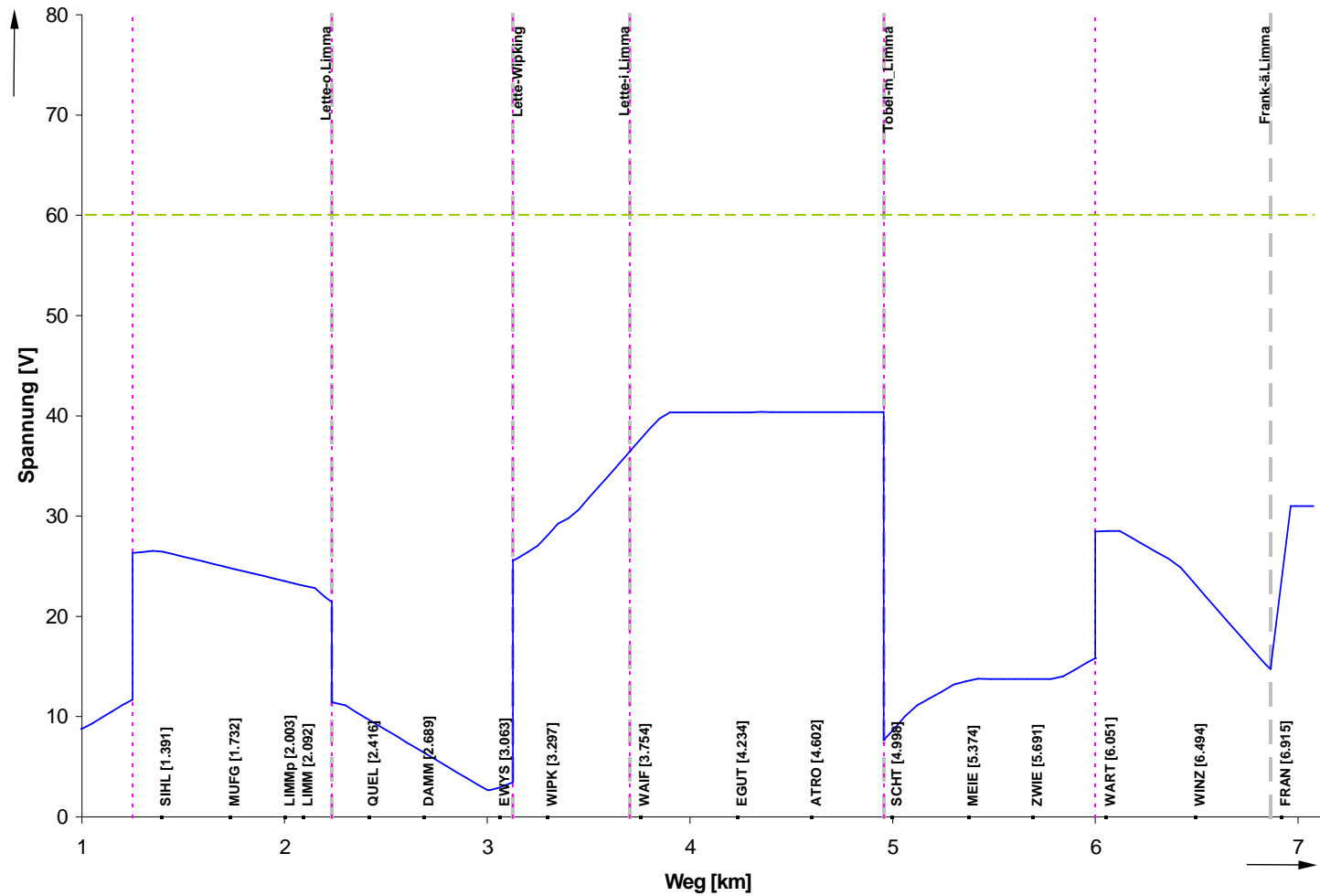


### Minimum voltage: catenary and pantograph

Normal operation

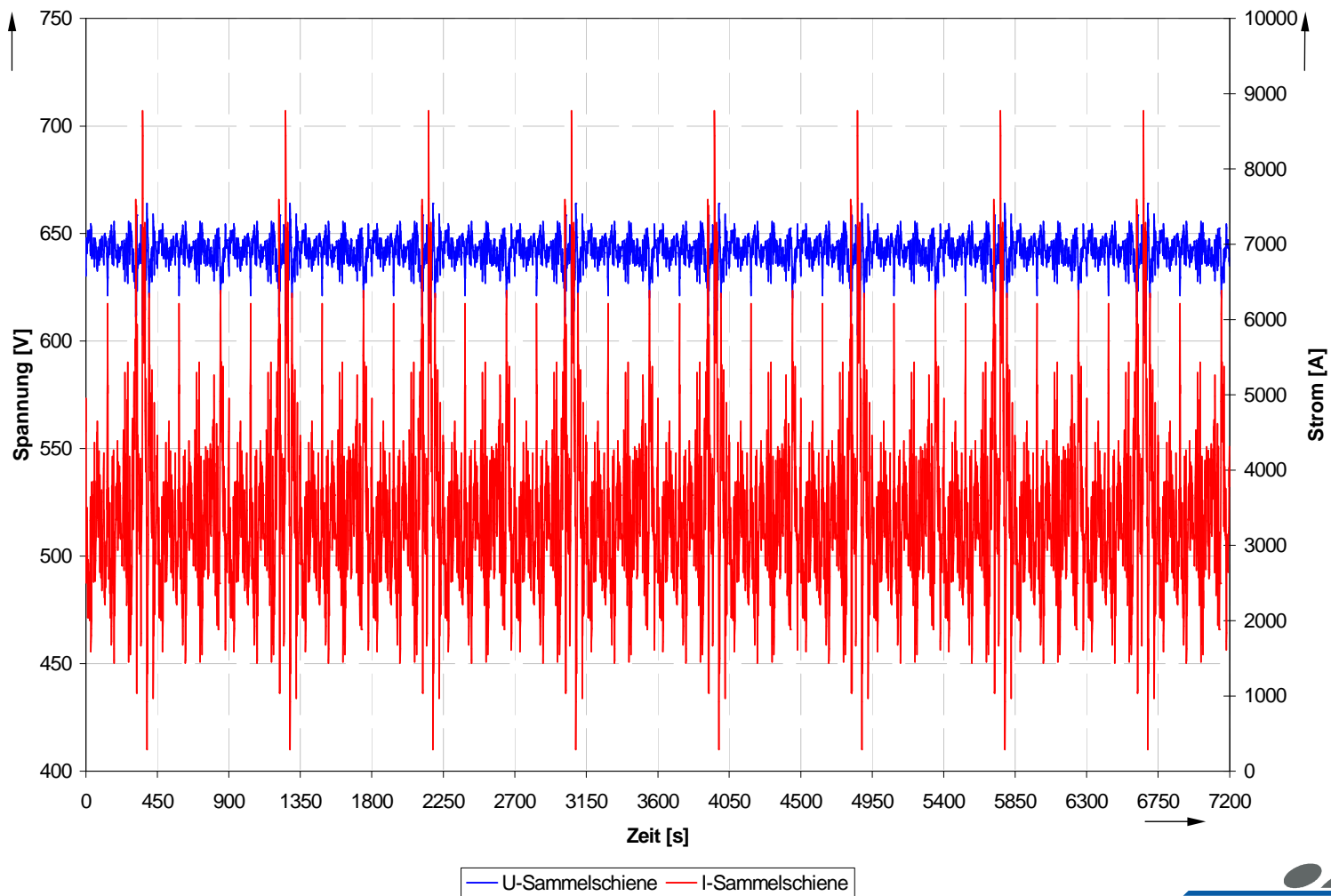


**Rail-to-earth potential**      Normal operation

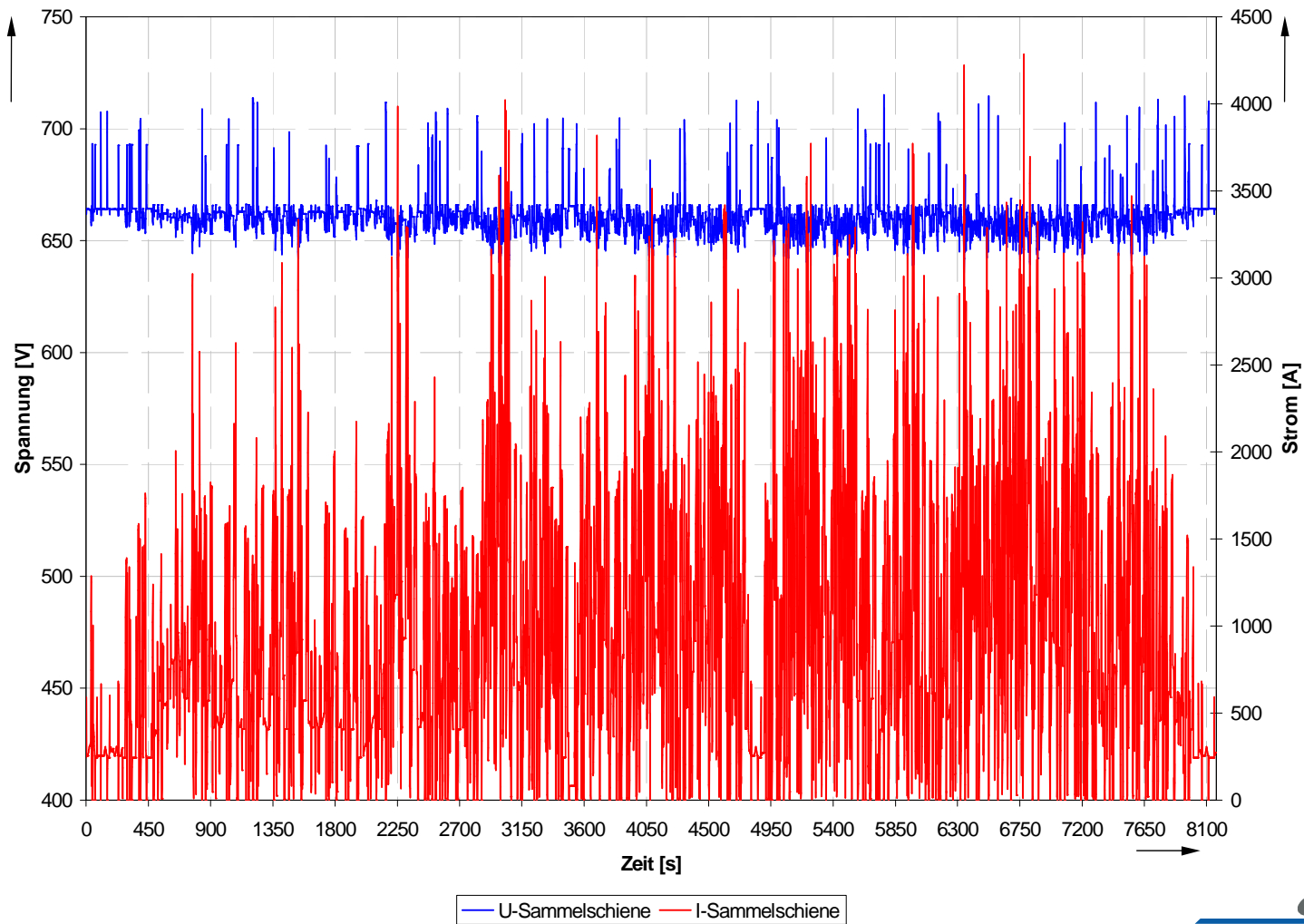


Stephan\_080915\_OpenPowerNet\_engl.ppt (Figure 60)

### Converter current and bus-bar voltage Normal operation



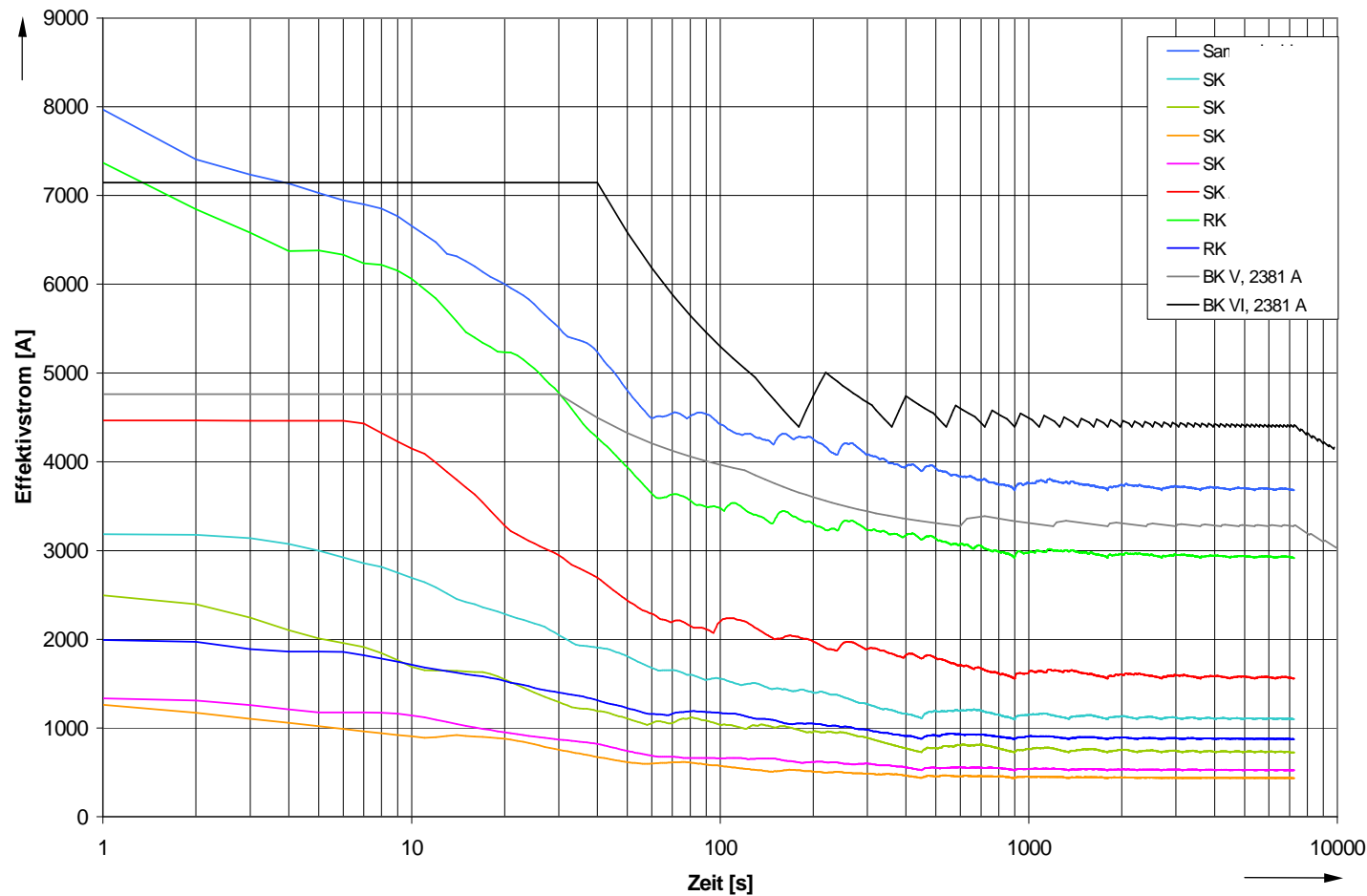
### Converter current and bus-bar-voltage Depot gateway 4:50 - 7:05 h



Load and loading capacity

Substation

Normal operation, blackout in neighbouring subst.

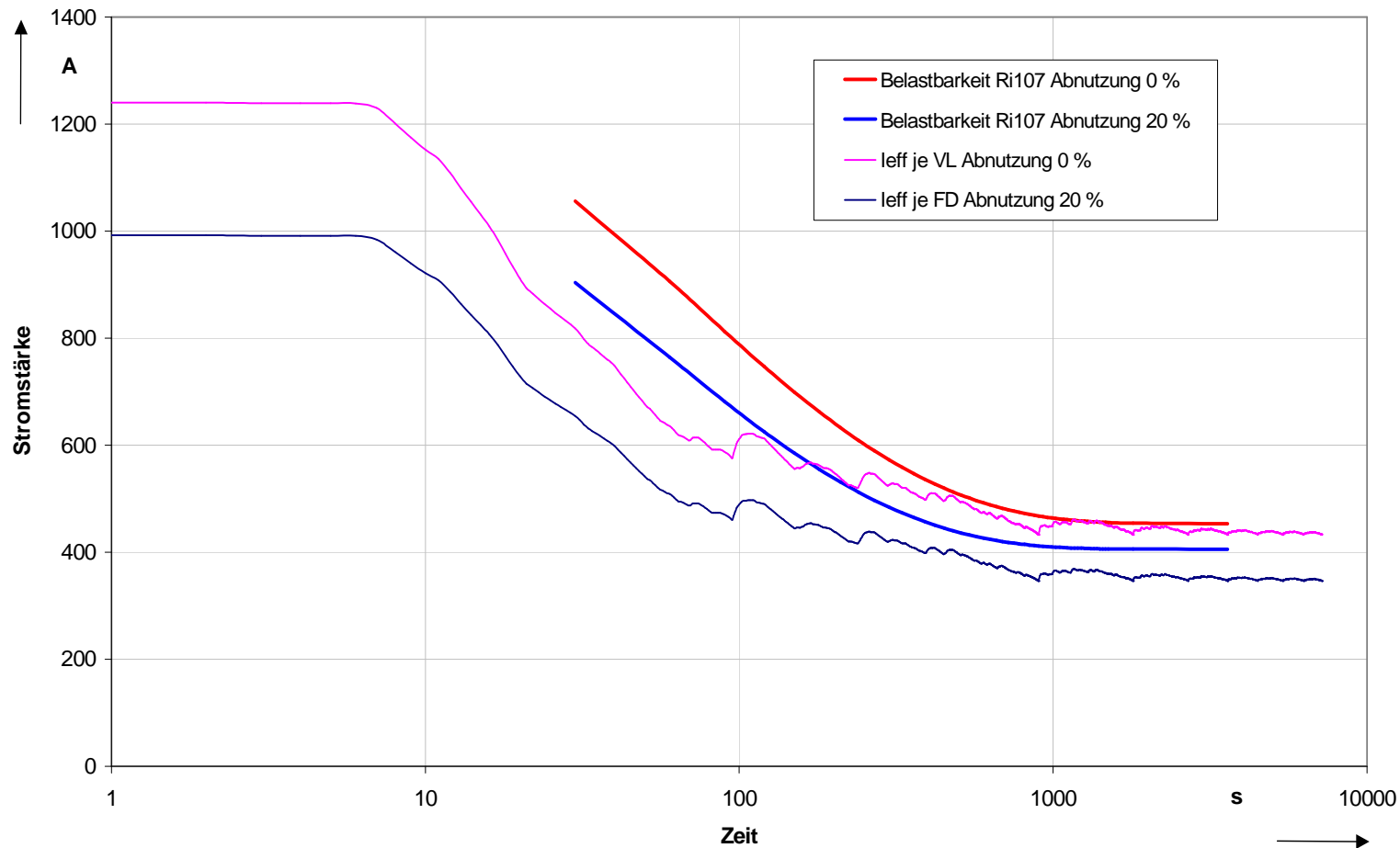


## Load values Substation, Normal operation without blackouts

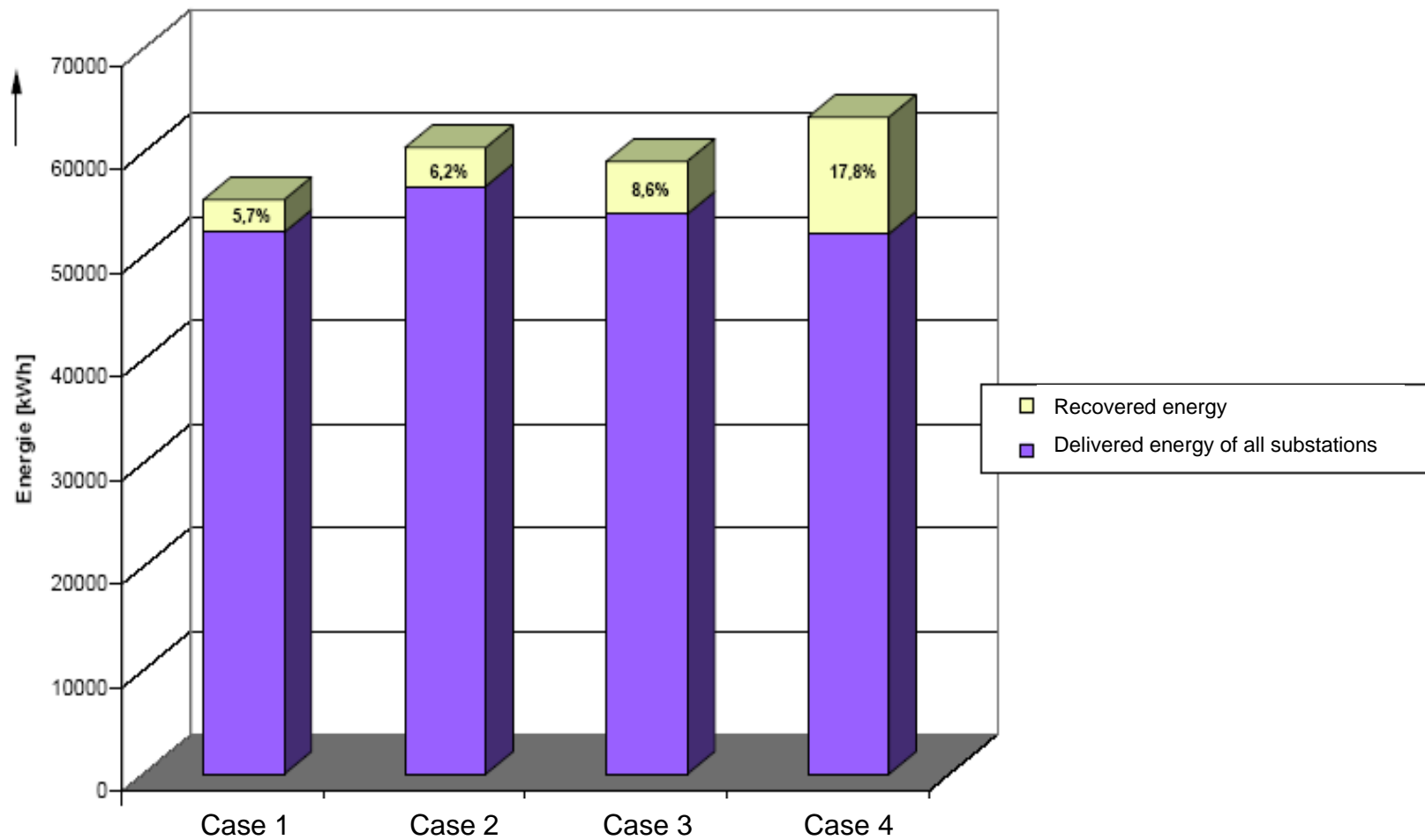
Station	Sektor	$I_{\max}$	$I_{\text{eff}}$	$P_{\max}$	$E_{\text{ab}}$	$E_{\text{auf}}$	$E_{\text{verl}}$	$I_{\text{Einst}}$	$I_{\text{Kmin}}$	$I_{\text{Kmin}}/I_{\text{Einst}}$	$I_{\max}/I_{\text{Einst}}$
		[A] 1 s	[A] 7200 s 2 h	[kW]	[kWh]	[kWh]	[kWh]	[kA]	[kA]	soll > 110%	soll < 90%
	SK	1915	588	1221	520	-10	4	3,5	14,0	400%	54,7%
	SK	1686	404	1072	264	0	2	3,0	11,7	390%	56,2%
	SK	1961	475	1252	417	0	3	3,0	10,4	347%	65,4%
	SK	1665	332	1048	257	0	4	3,5	10,4	297%	47,6%
	SK	<b>3710</b>	1018	2312	1000	-33	36	<b>4,2</b>	12,7	302%	<b>88,3%</b>
	SK	1128	310	720	290	0	1	3,0	34,0	1133%	37,6%
	SK	172	50	111	36	0	0	3,0	23,0	767%	5,7%
	SK	1145	316	738	220	0	1	3,0			38,2%
	SK	2824	1075	1770	1226	-6	18	3,5	16,6	474%	80,7%
	SK	912	279	582	153	-28	1	<b>2,5</b>	<b>2,7</b>	<b>108%</b>	36,5%
	RK	-1242	513	-749	0	-627	3				
	RK	-2164	678	-1324	2	-789	8				
	RK	-649	238	-393	0	-281	2				
	RK	-3425	1375	-2065	0	-1683	8				
	RK	-1742	657	-1050	0	-804	7				
	RK	-912	279	-582	28	-153	1				
	<b>gesamt</b>	<b>8773</b>	<b>3527</b>	<b>5289</b>	<b>4305</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>97</b>				

SK: Feeder cable  
 RK: Return current cable

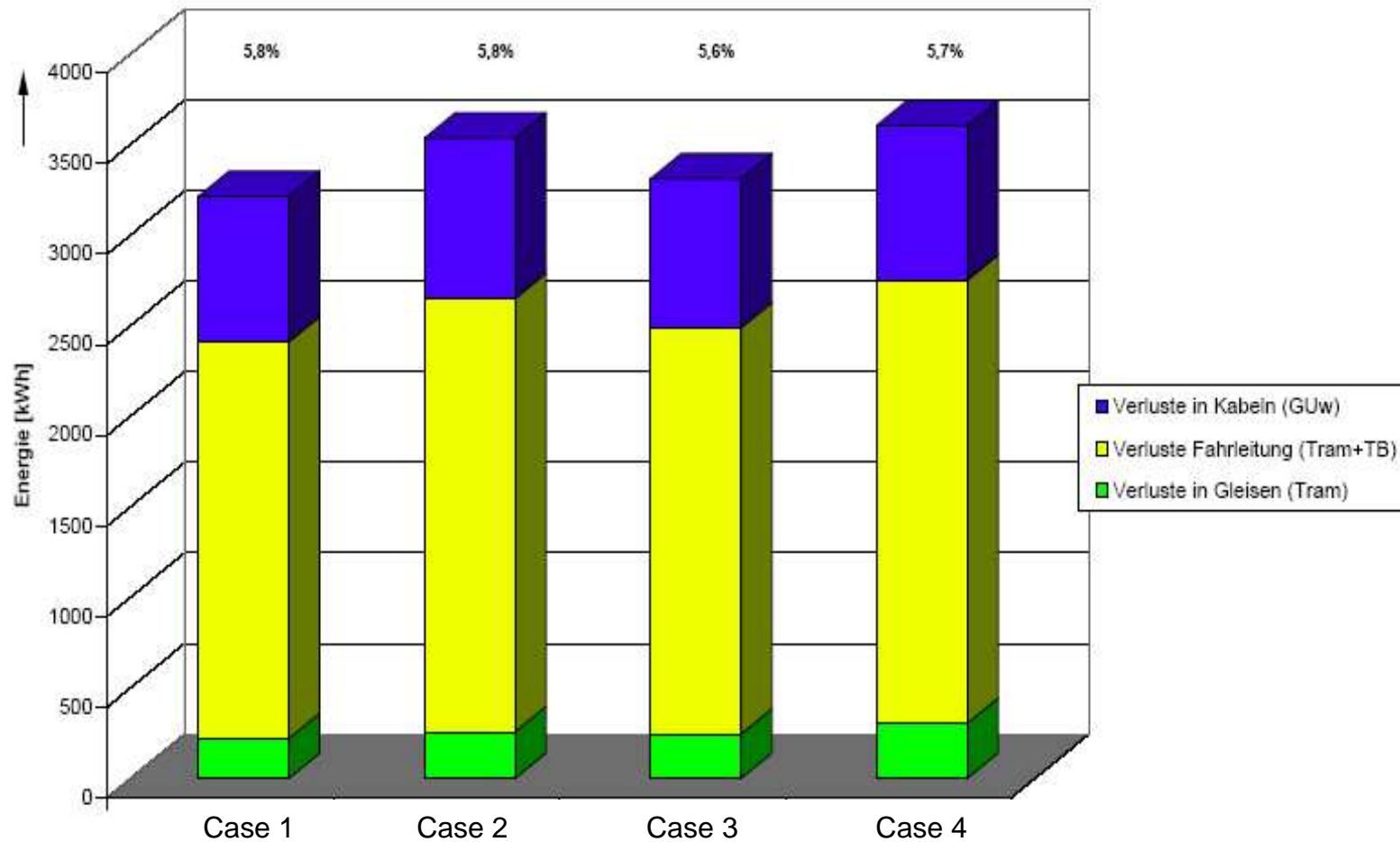
**Load and loading capacity Catenary wire at feeding point**  
 Normal operation, blackout in neighbouring subst.



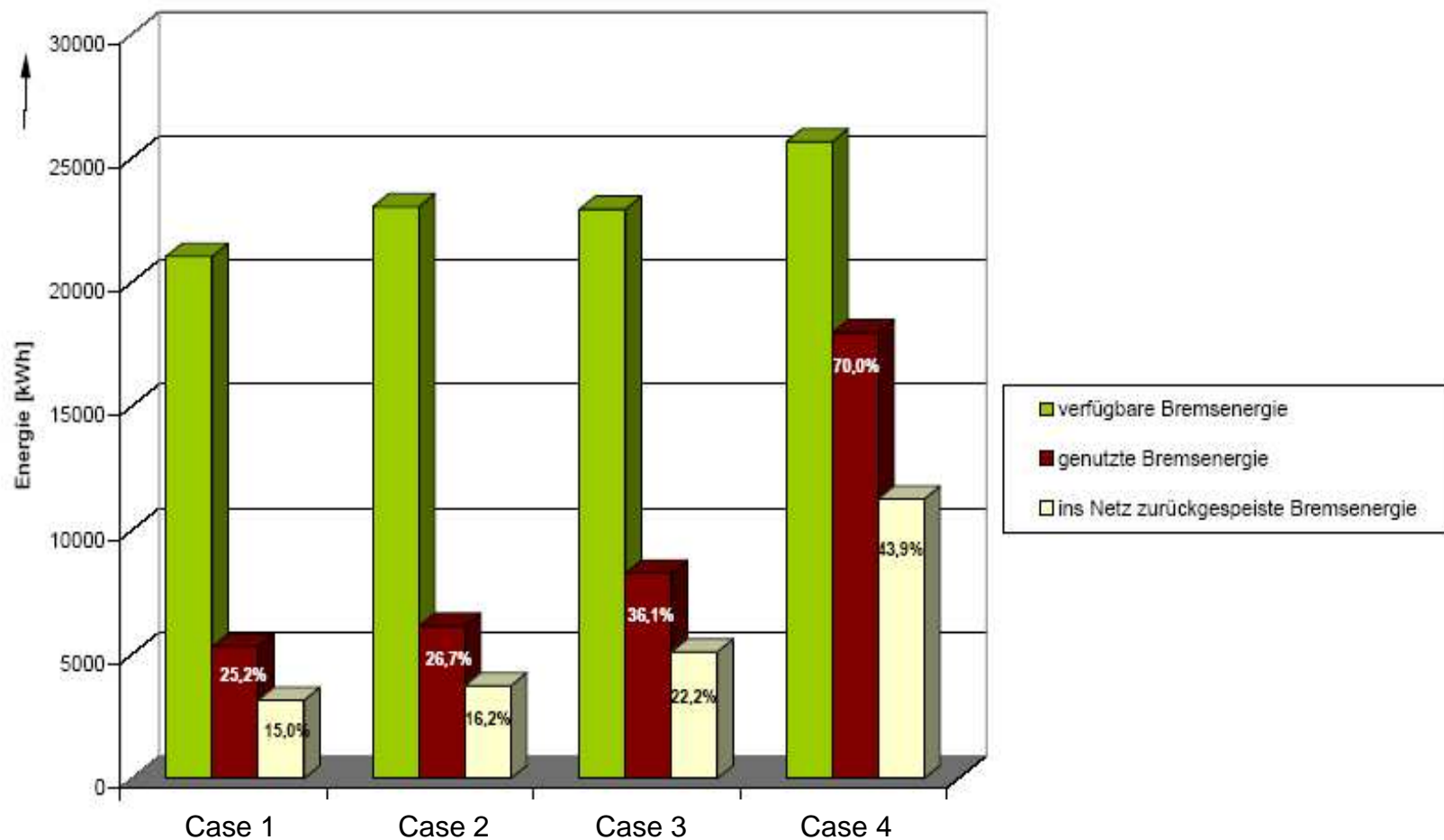
## Energy balance



### Power losses balance



## Recovering balance

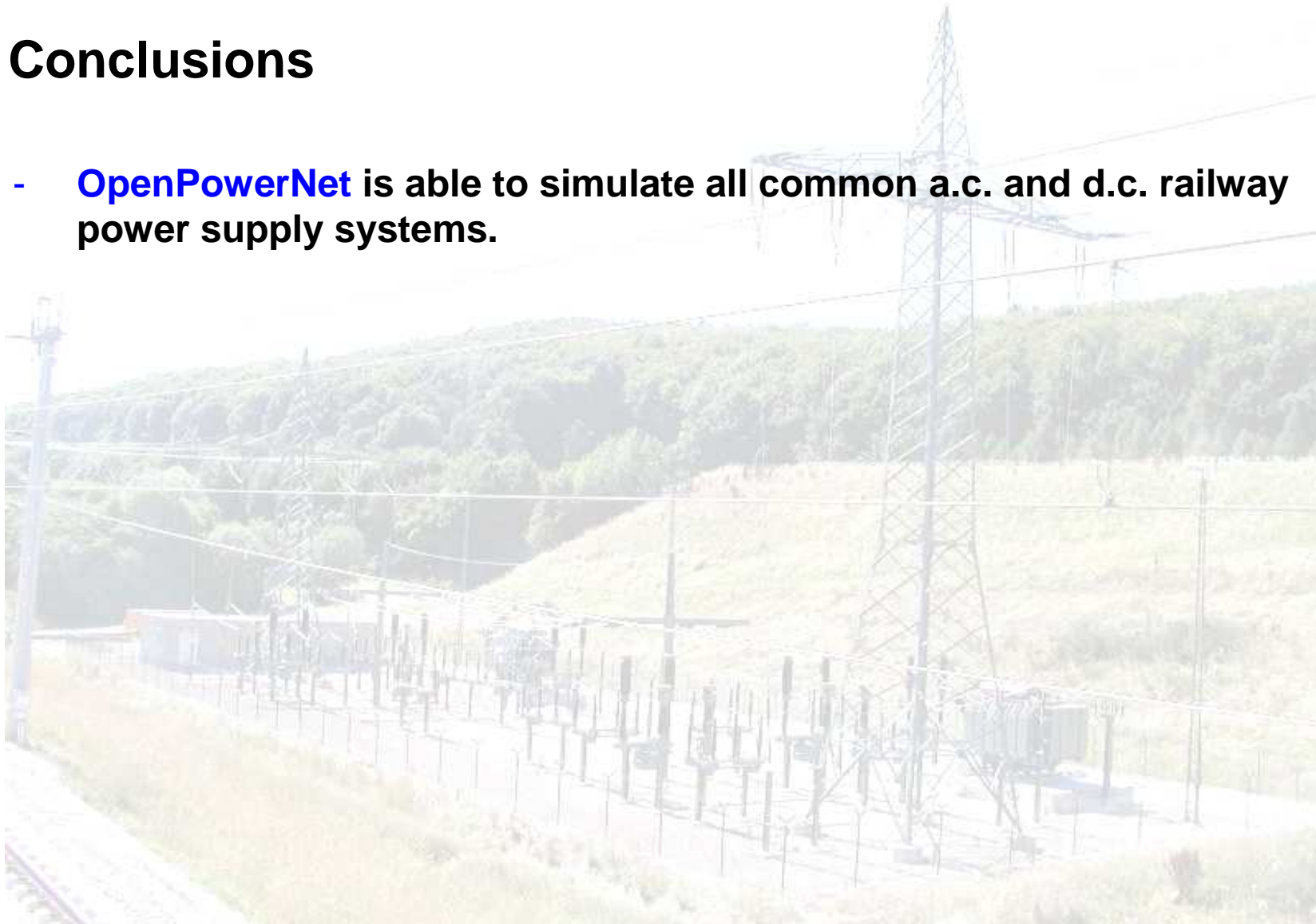


## Conclusions



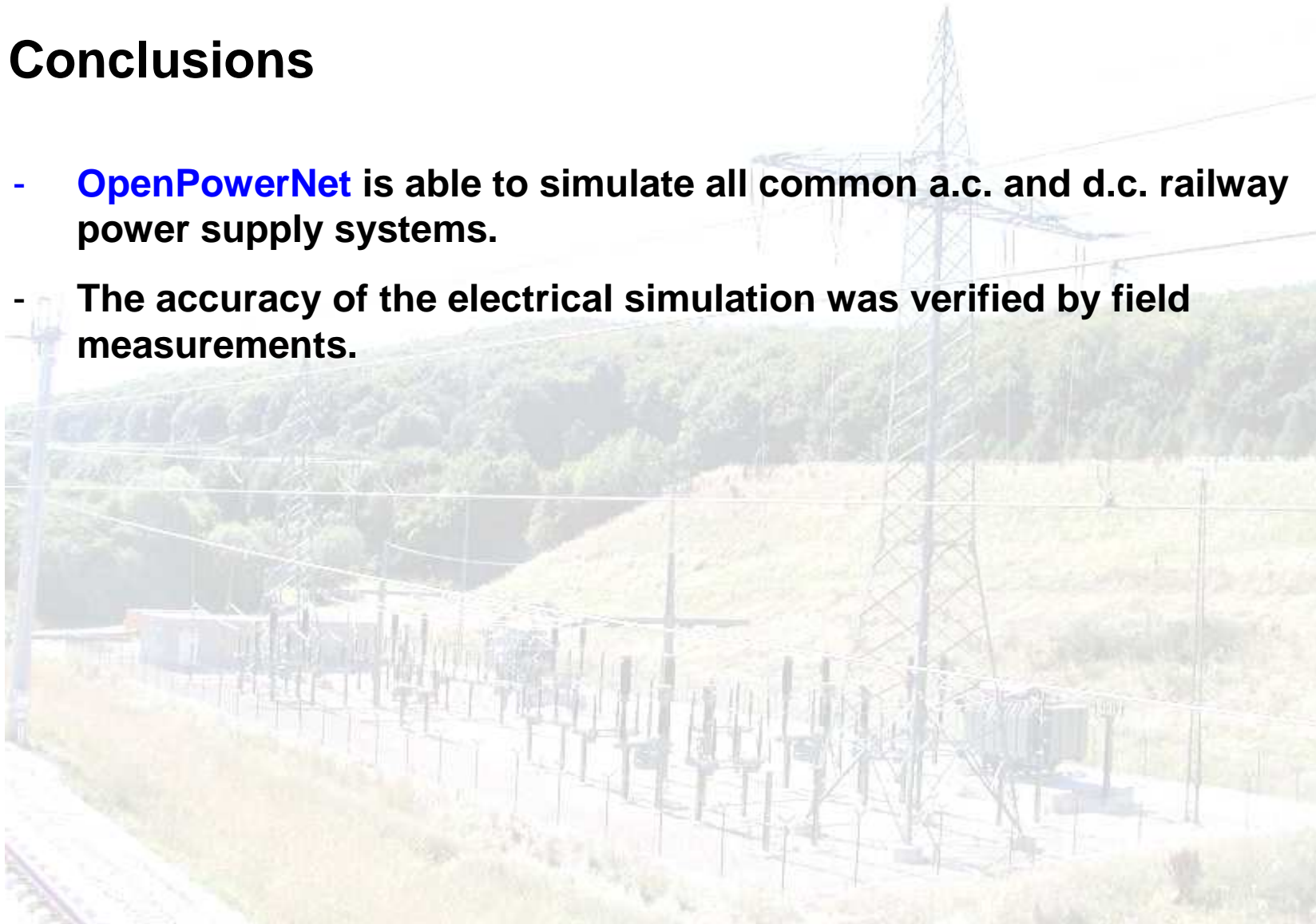
## Conclusions

- **OpenPowerNet** is able to simulate all common a.c. and d.c. railway power supply systems.



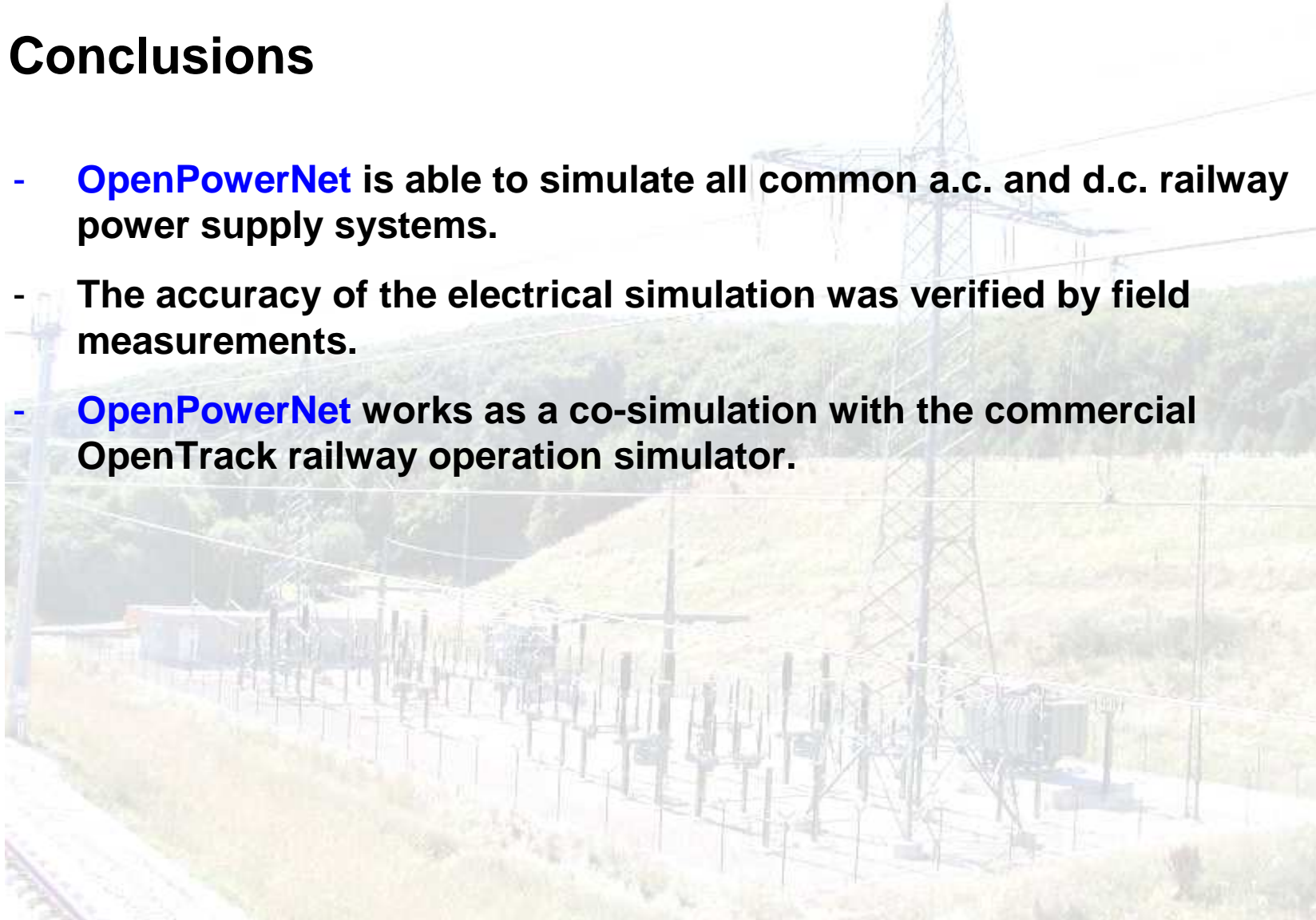
## Conclusions

- **OpenPowerNet** is able to simulate all common a.c. and d.c. railway power supply systems.
- The accuracy of the electrical simulation was verified by field measurements.



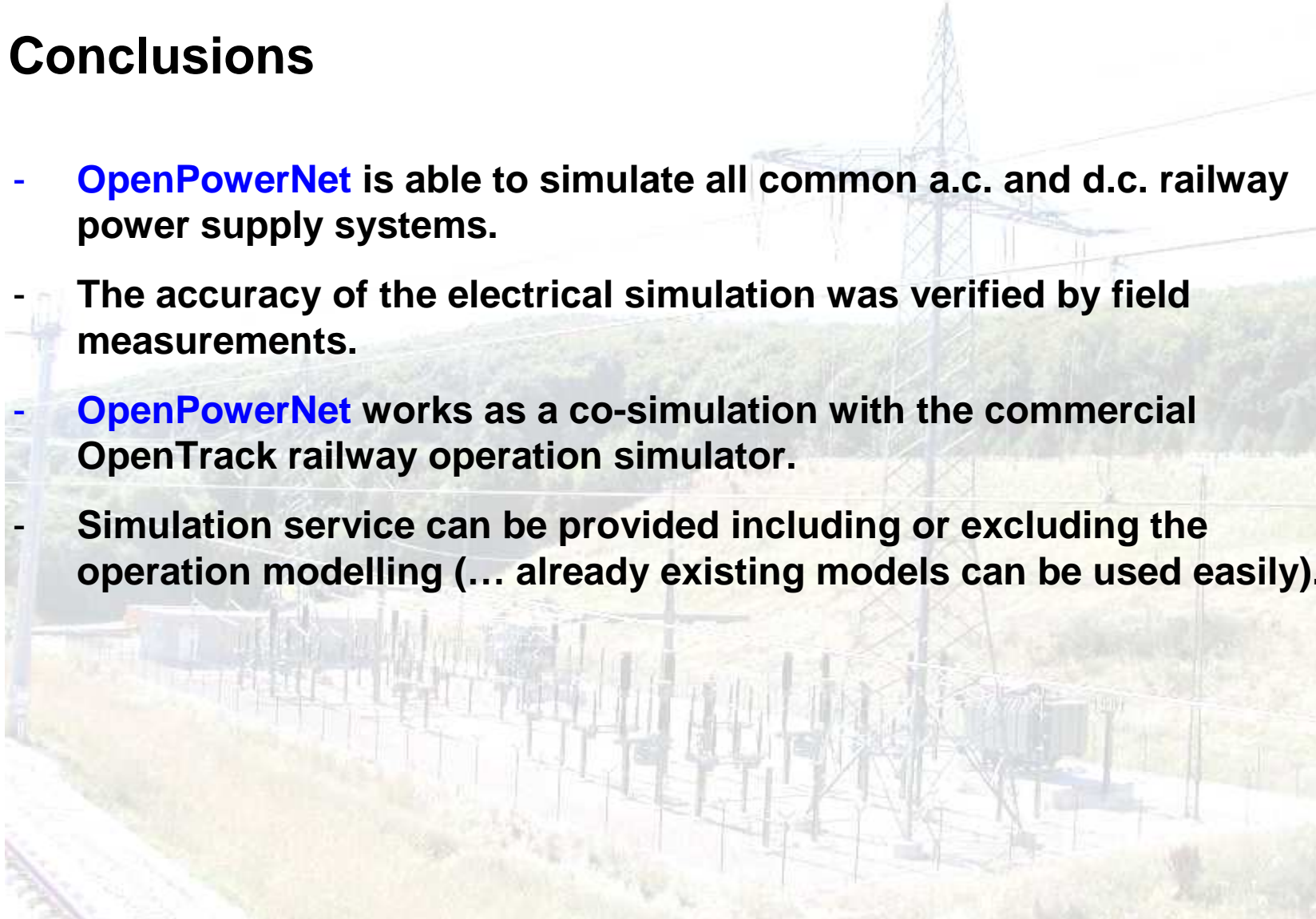
## Conclusions

- **OpenPowerNet** is able to simulate all common a.c. and d.c. railway power supply systems.
- The accuracy of the electrical simulation was verified by field measurements.
- **OpenPowerNet** works as a co-simulation with the commercial OpenTrack railway operation simulator.



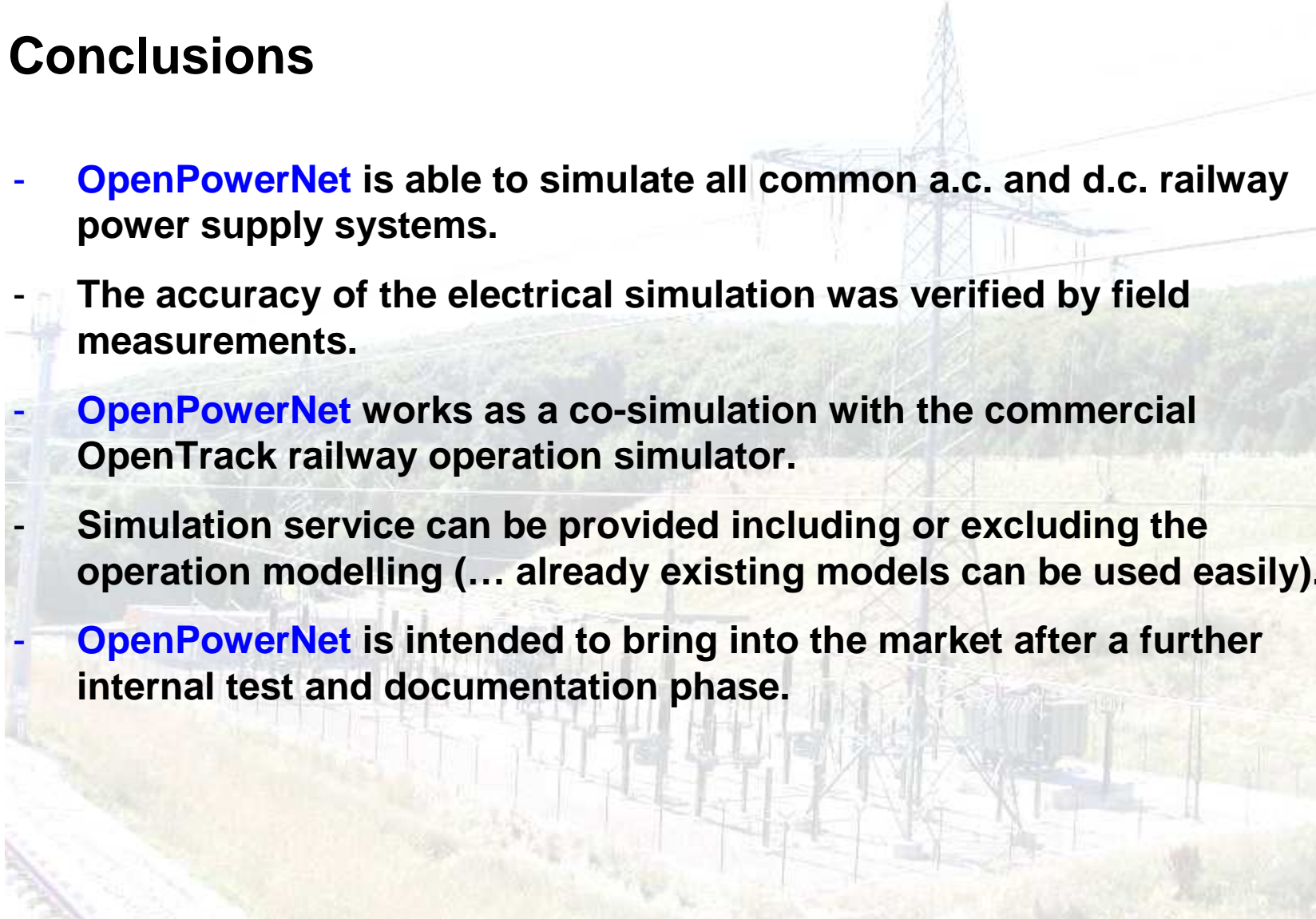
## Conclusions

- **OpenPowerNet** is able to simulate all common a.c. and d.c. railway power supply systems.
- The accuracy of the electrical simulation was verified by field measurements.
- **OpenPowerNet** works as a co-simulation with the commercial OpenTrack railway operation simulator.
- Simulation service can be provided including or excluding the operation modelling (... already existing models can be used easily).



## Conclusions

- **OpenPowerNet** is able to simulate all common a.c. and d.c. railway power supply systems.
- The accuracy of the electrical simulation was verified by field measurements.
- **OpenPowerNet** works as a co-simulation with the commercial OpenTrack railway operation simulator.
- Simulation service can be provided including or excluding the operation modelling (... already existing models can be used easily).
- **OpenPowerNet** is intended to bring into the market after a further internal test and documentation phase.



**Institut für Bahntechnik GmbH**  
Berlin - Dresden - Wildenrath



**Eine Expertenrunde für das Gesamtsystem Bahn**  
**The Expert Team for the Complete Railway System**

**IFB** Niederlassung Dresden, Wiener Str. 114-116, 01219 Dresden, Germany  
Phone: +49 351 87759-0 E-Mail: [ifb-dresden@bahntechnik.de](mailto:ifb-dresden@bahntechnik.de) [www.bahntechnik.de](http://www.bahntechnik.de)