CECAT® Software Electrical Overhead Catenary Calculation



ELECTRIFICACION y ESTUDIOS FERROVIARIOS



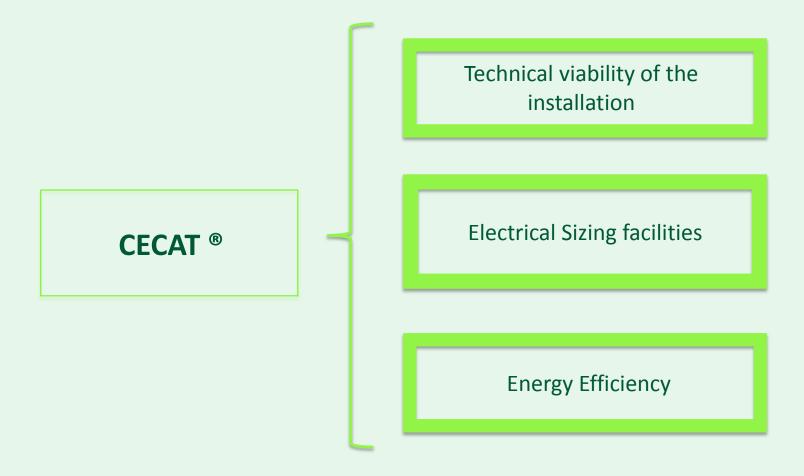


CECAT® is a software designed and made by e2f for making studies of Railway Electrical Facilities Sizing in direct current (750V, 1500V, 3000V) and in alternating current (1x25kV y 2x25kV).













Electrical Sizing. Methodology

1.RAILROAD TRACKPATH DESCRIPTION

2. TRAIN ROLLING STOCK INTRODUCTION

3.CONFIGURATION OF THE TRAINS TRAFFIC NETWORK

4.ELECTRICAL FEATURES DEFINITION

Plan Operation Analysis

Normal situation*

Degraded situation

^{*}Analysis of plant operation without regeneration and with regeneration.





Inputs/ Results

Inputs:

- Profile and line layout
- Curves, slopes and cambers.
- Maximum speeds and limitations.
- Overhead contact line composition
- Features of return circuit
- Location and composition substations
- Train features
- Train traffic
- Other features

Results:

- Pantograph voltage of each of the trains
- Power in Substations
- Shorts calculations
- Conductors intensity
- Conductors weather
- Regenerative energy
- Efficiency energy at installing





Input Data



CECAT® is divided in three modules :

- Railroad trackpath
- Train models
- Projects / Networks

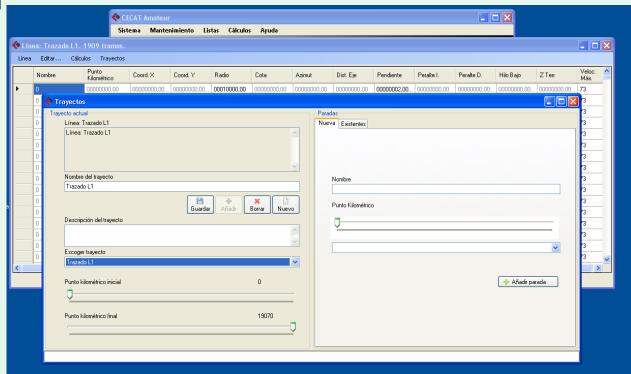




Modules: Trackpath

The path can be defined with the following parameters:

- Kilometric point
- Coordinates x and y
- Curvature radius
- Elevation
- Azimuth
- Wheel base
- Slope
- Camber
- Maximum speed



This module allows creating different paths indicating the start and the end. It can be also defined the particular stations.

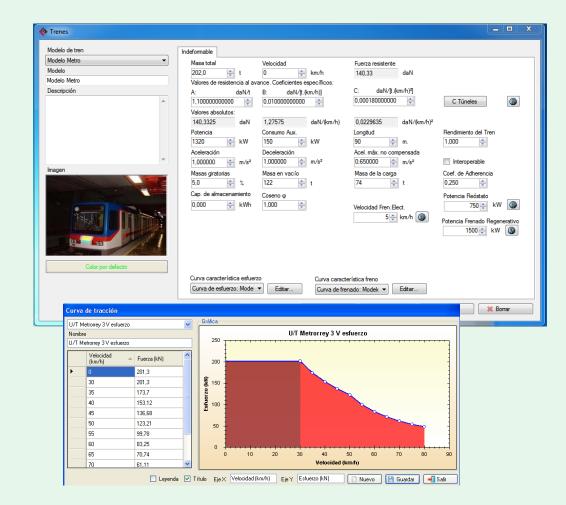




Module: Train models

Each train model is defined with the following characteristics:

- Weight, power
- Specific aerodynamic coefficients
- Acceleration/Deceleration
- Maximum uncompensated acceleration
- Friction coefficient
- Stress curves
- Braking curves
- Potency from rheostat
- Regenerative braking potency
- Electrical braking speed

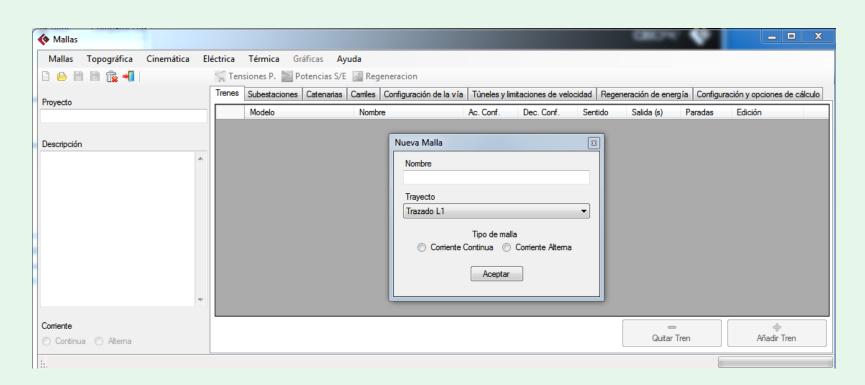






Module: Projects

When a new project is started, it must be defined if the installation is direct current (750 V, 1500 V y 3500 V) or alternating current (1x25 kV o 2x25 kV)



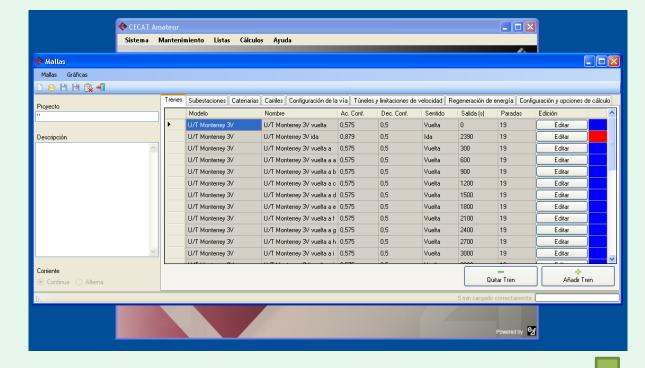




Module: Projects

To define the project is necessary introduce:

- Trains
- Substations
- Autotransformer center*
- Overhead contact line
- Rail configuration
- Tunnels and speed limits
- Railroad



Trenes Subestaciones Catenarias Camiles Configuración de la vía Túneles y limitaciones de velocidad

^{*}Only for 2x25 kV AC system

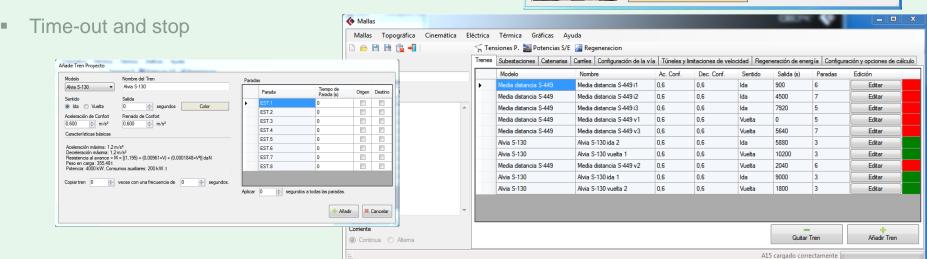


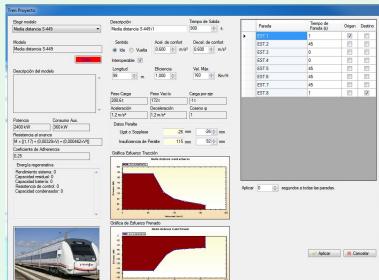


Section: Trains

The introduction of trains in the models will be performed:

- Name of project
- Model train selection
- Running direction
- Comfort acceleration/deceleration
- Stops

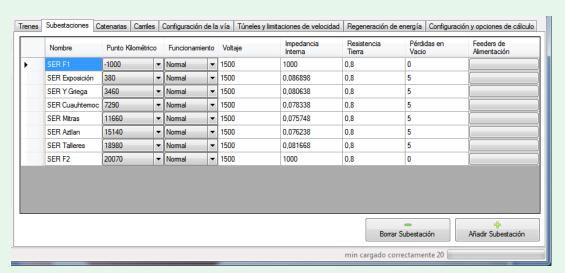








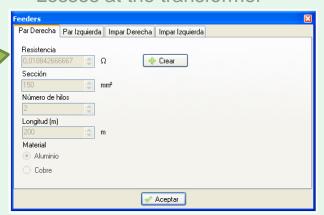
Section: Substations in DC projects



* The reference voltage in the substations can be defined with different values from the nominal values

The substations will be defined according to the following parameters:

- Kilometer point
- Normal operation or out of service
- Reference voltage*
- Internal impedance
- Earth resistance
- Lead feeders
- Losses at the transformer





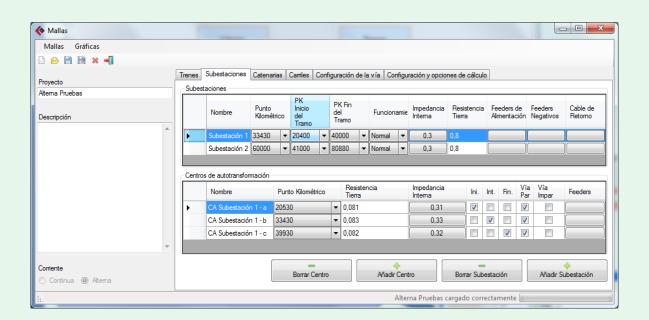


Section: Substations in AC projects

In AC projects is necessary to define substations but we also must specify the autotransformer centers, only for 2x25KV AC systems.

The autotransformer centers are defined by the following parameters:

- Name
- Kilometer point
- Internal impedance
- Lead Feeders



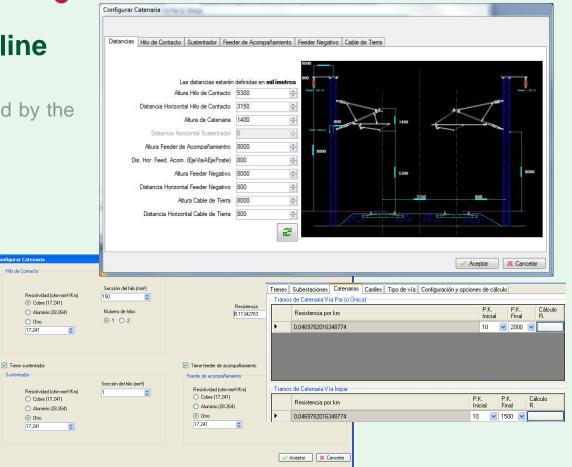




Section: Overhead contact line

The catenary composition will be defined by the following parameters:

- Overhead contact line wire
- Messenger wire
- Reinforcement feeder *
- Negative feeder **
- Ground wire**
 - * DC only in direct current
 - ** 2x25kV AC alternating current only



It's possible to simulate all kinds of overhead contact line: flexible, rigid y third rail



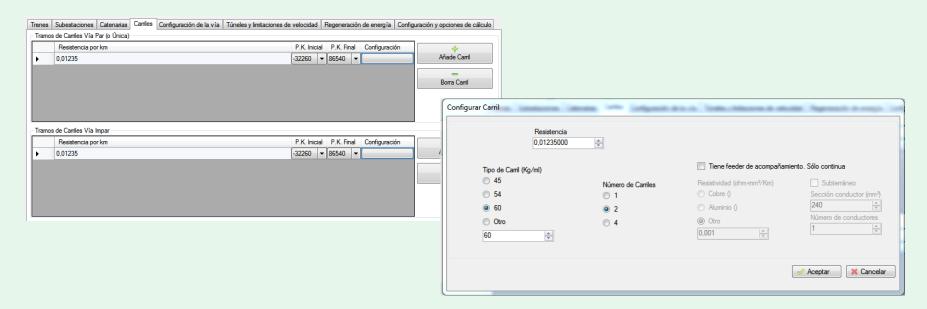


Section: Rails

To calculate the resistance of the rails is necessary to know:

- Type of Rail
- Rail number

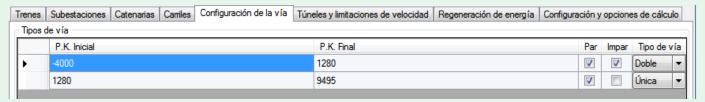
In the case of alternating current, a special section exists to recalculated the electrical impedance considering the geometric effects of grounding.



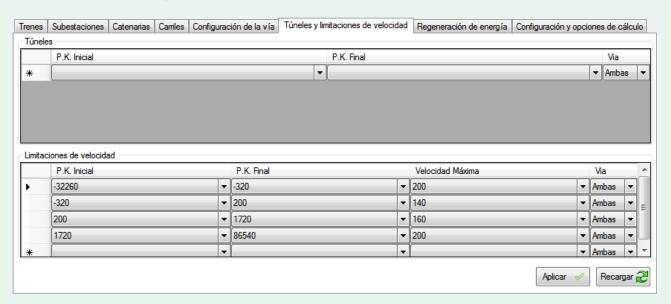




Section: Rail configuration



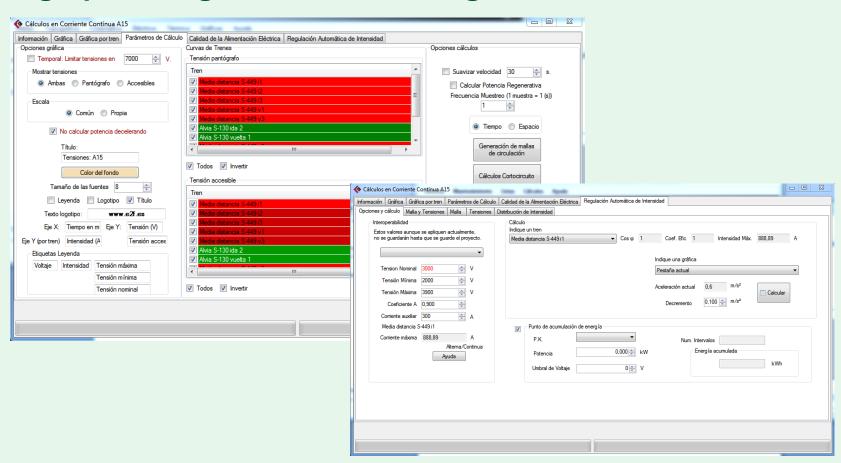
Section: Tunnels and speed limits







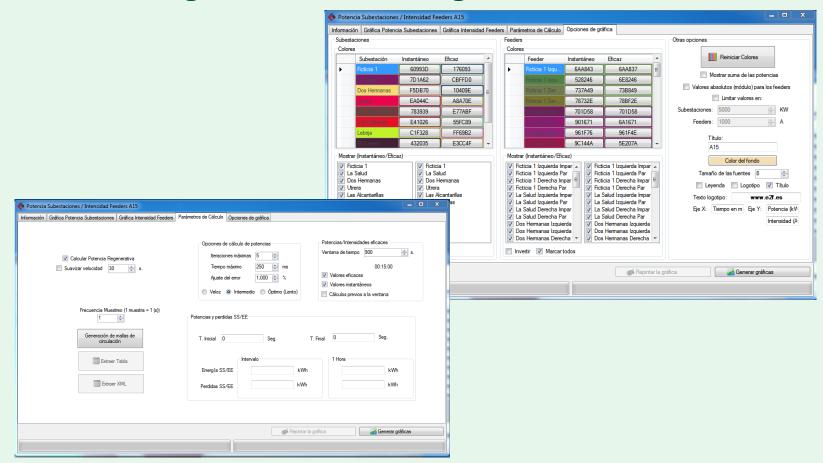
Pantograph Voltage. With/Without regeneration







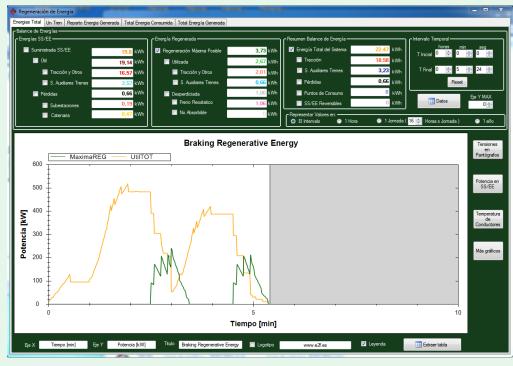
Substations voltage. With/Without regeneration







Energy balance from facilities. With/without regeneration









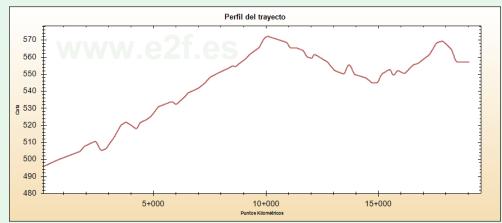
Obtained results by CECAT®

Results Topographical Kinematic Electrical Thermal Profile Traffic Wiring diagram project Overhead contact ■Plant Train Speed/ Time Short circuit calculations line temperature: Ramp/slope Train Speed/Space (short circuit current and Consumption Power/Speed voltage contact) -In space Speed Limitations Pantograph tensions -In time (In each one, and in all trains) Accessible tensions Substations power (In each one, and in all substations) Feeders intensities (In each one / in all substations) Line intensity Neutral zone/without overhead line

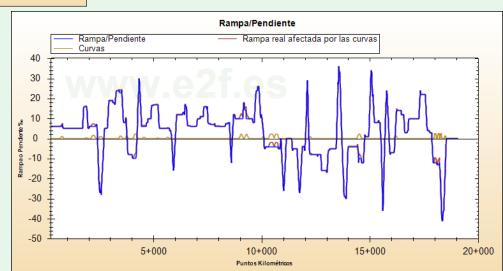




Topographic results



Path profile

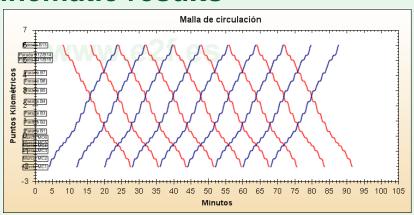


Slope/ curves

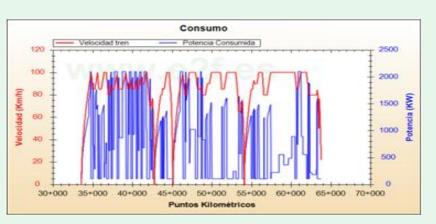




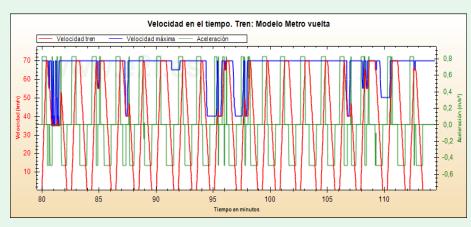
Kinematic results



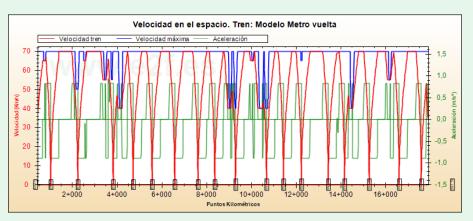
Trains traffic network



Train consumption



Train speed vs time

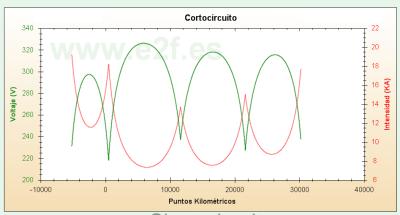


Train speed vs space

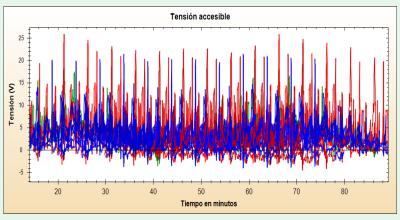




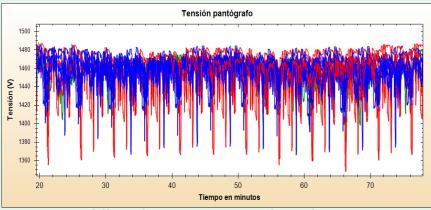
Electrical results



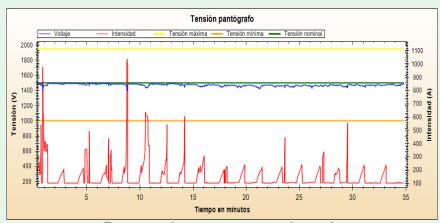
Short circuit



Rail voltage with respect to ground



All trains pantograph voltage

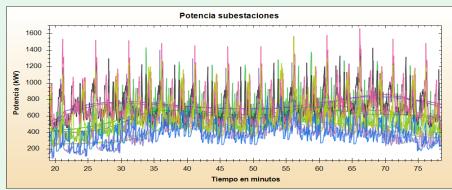


One train pantograph voltage

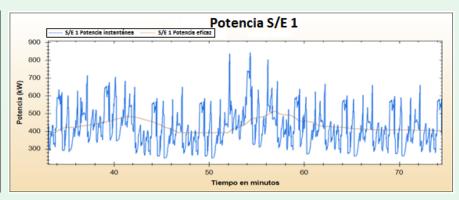




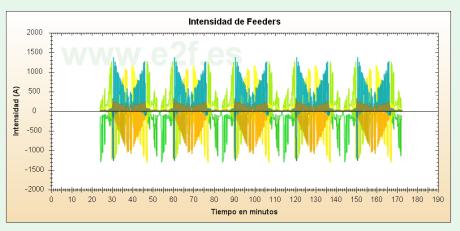
Electrical results



All rectifier stations power



One rectifier stations power



Lead feeders current

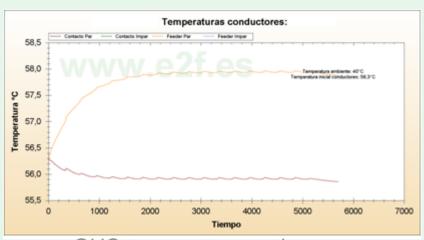


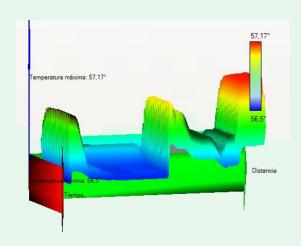
Neutral sections



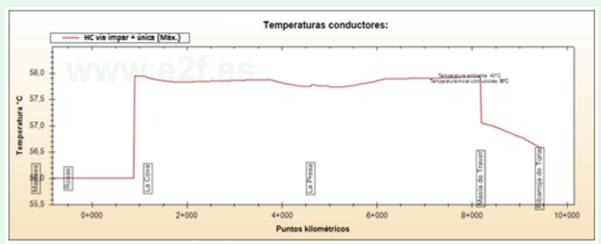


Thermal results





OHC temperature vs time

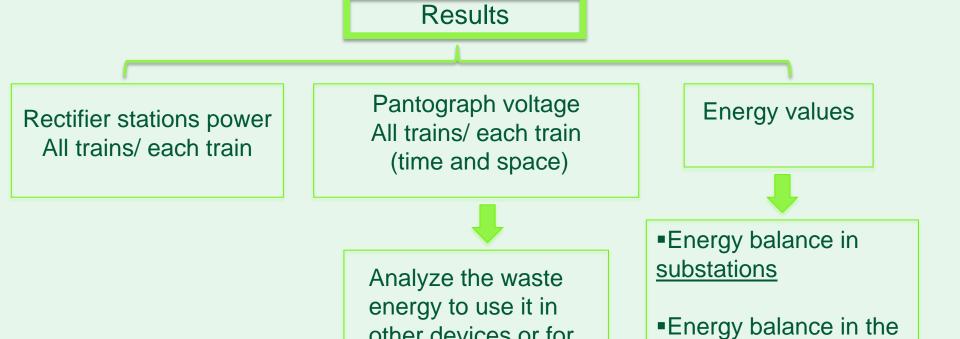


OHC temperature vs space





Regenerative Breaking results



other devices or for

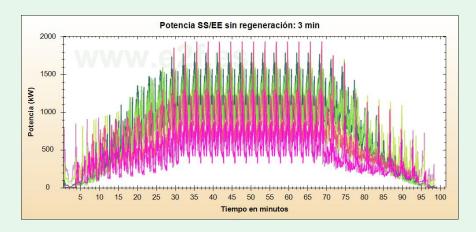
trains traction.

<u>system</u>





Rectifier stations power results



Power of all rectifier stations

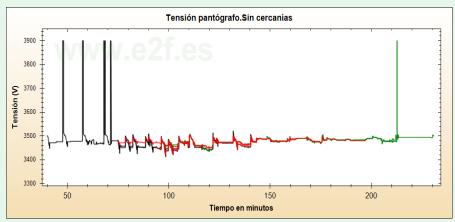
Power of all rectifier stations
Simulation using regenerative
braking process



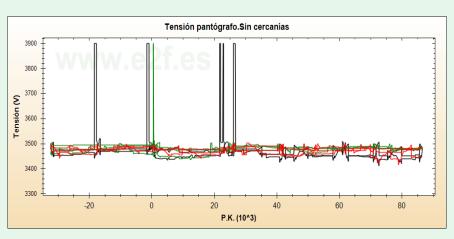




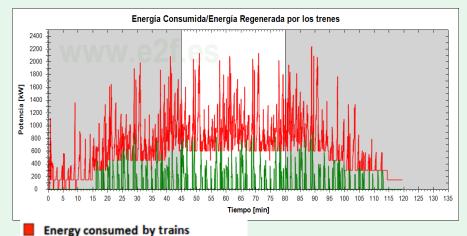
Pantograph voltages and energy results



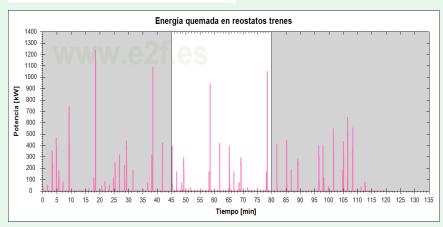
All trains pantograph voltage vs time. Simulation using regenerative braking process



All trains pantograph voltage vs space. Simulation using regenerative braking process







Rheostats burned energy