

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

**Railway applications – Fixed installations – Electronic power converters –
Part 3-1: AC traction applications – Electronic power compensators**

**Applications ferroviaires – Installations fixes – Convertisseurs électroniques de
puissance –
Partie 3-1: Applications de traction en courant alternatif – Compensateurs
électroniques de puissance**



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**RAILWAY APPLICATIONS – FIXED INSTALLATIONS –
ELECTRONIC POWER CONVERTERS –**
**Part 3-1: AC traction applications –
Electronic power compensators**

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The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
9/2843/FDIS	9/2864/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62590 series, published under the general title *Railway applications – Fixed installations – Electronic power converters*, can be found on the IEC website.

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- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

Single-phase AC traction systems are typically used for railway lines with high power load up to the double-digit MW range. The nature of the loads serving the intended traffic in those railway lines leads to permanent power fluctuations. Due to their inherent structure, single-phase traction systems are prone to having difficulty with power quality indicators such as power factor, voltage fluctuation and/or imbalance within the electric traction system and/or the feeding three-phase power network. In order to improve the power quality, an electronic power compensator can be applied.

Components of electronic power compensators especially electronic power converters must withstand the more rugged electric environment when compared with those for other industrial use, due to the nature of electric traction systems mentioned above. This includes not only high load fluctuation, but also frequent switching operation with inrush current and short circuits caused by faults on the overhead contact line systems. Therefore, specific requirements are needed in addition to the common requirements for converters for other industrial use.

This document defines typical system configurations and basic requirements as well as appropriate test methods for electronic power compensators used for single-phase AC traction systems. This document is intended for the use by railway operators, manufacturers and system integrators.

RAILWAY APPLICATIONS – FIXED INSTALLATIONS – ELECTRONIC POWER CONVERTERS –

Part 3-1: AC traction applications – Electronic power compensators

1 Scope

This document specifies the requirements and test methods for electronic power compensators for 1AC traction systems. This equipment is used to improve electric power quality inside the electric traction system and/or at the interface to the 3AC power network, applying power electronics technology.

This document applies to equipment which is installed to achieve one or more of the following objectives as its function(s):

- to mitigate voltage fluctuation;
- to improve power factor;
- to reduce imbalance at the interface to the 3AC power network.

NOTE In some cases, this type of equipment is used to reduce harmonics from the traction load towards the 3AC power network, and for energy saving.

The equipment designed to conform to each particular installation site and the packaged equipment for generic use both fall within the scope of this document.

This document applies to equipment with all possible configurations to implement different technical solutions for compensation, but equipment consisting of only passive components is excluded.

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.

IEC 60050-151:2001, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary (IEV) – Part 151: Electrical and magnetic devices*

IEC 60050-151:2001/AMD1:2013

IEC 60050-151:2001/AMD2:2014

IEC 60050-151:2001/AMD3:2019

IEC 60050-151:2001/AMD4:2020

IEC 60050-151:2001/AMD5:2021

IEC 60146-1-1:2009, *Semiconductor converters – General requirements and line commutated converters – Part 1-1: Specification of basic requirements*

IEC 60146-2:1999, *Semiconductor converters – Part 2: Self-commutated semiconductor converters including direct d.c. converters*

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