

# Transition from 3 kV to 2x25 kV:

lessons from the past years

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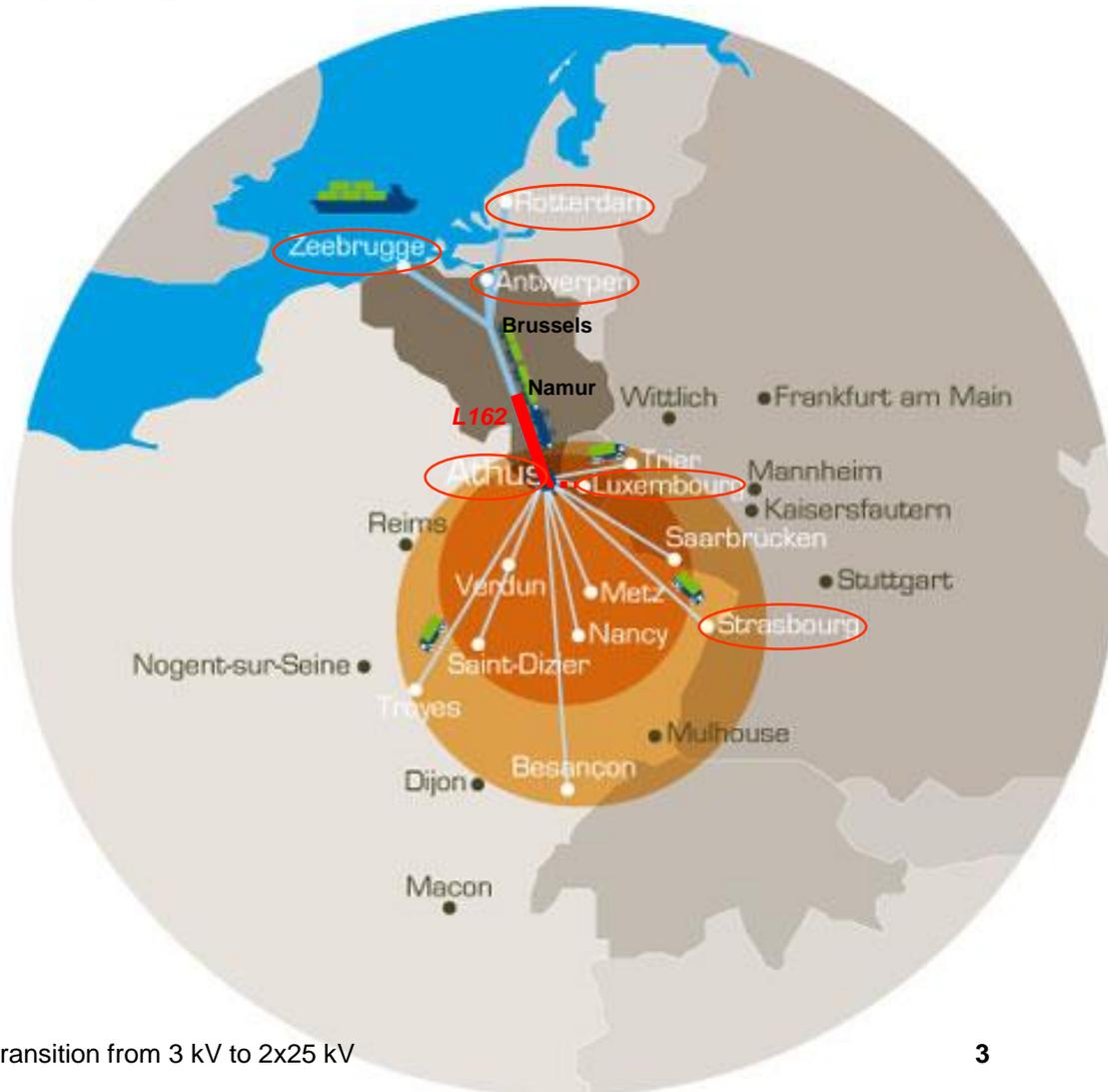
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- Specific technical problems/solutions

# Context and interests

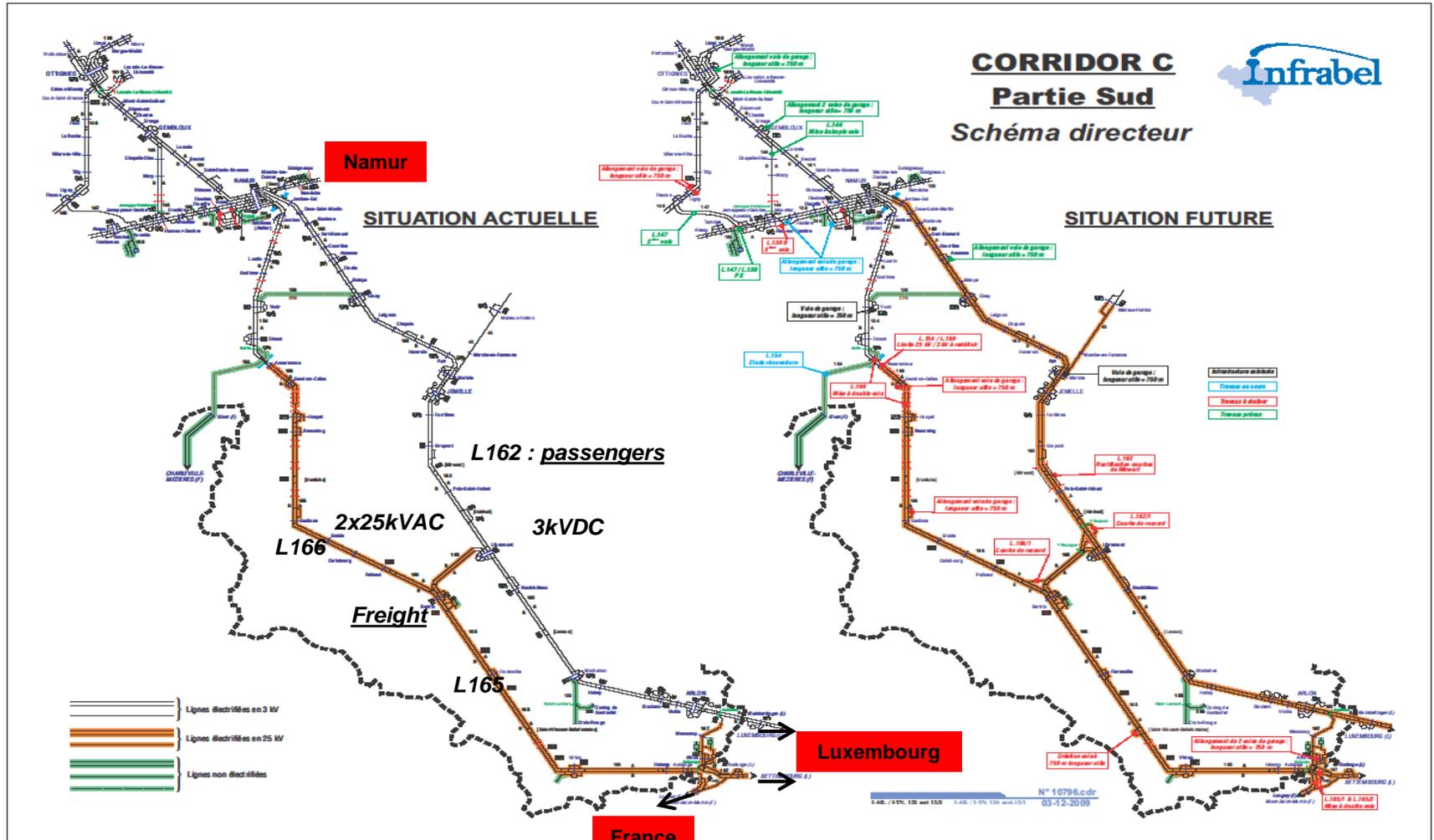
## • Situation – Corridor C

➔ Freight transport from North Sea to Luxembourg, France and Switzerland

➔ Dry Harbor in Athus, to unload/relieve Antwerp Harbor ~ 300 containers/day



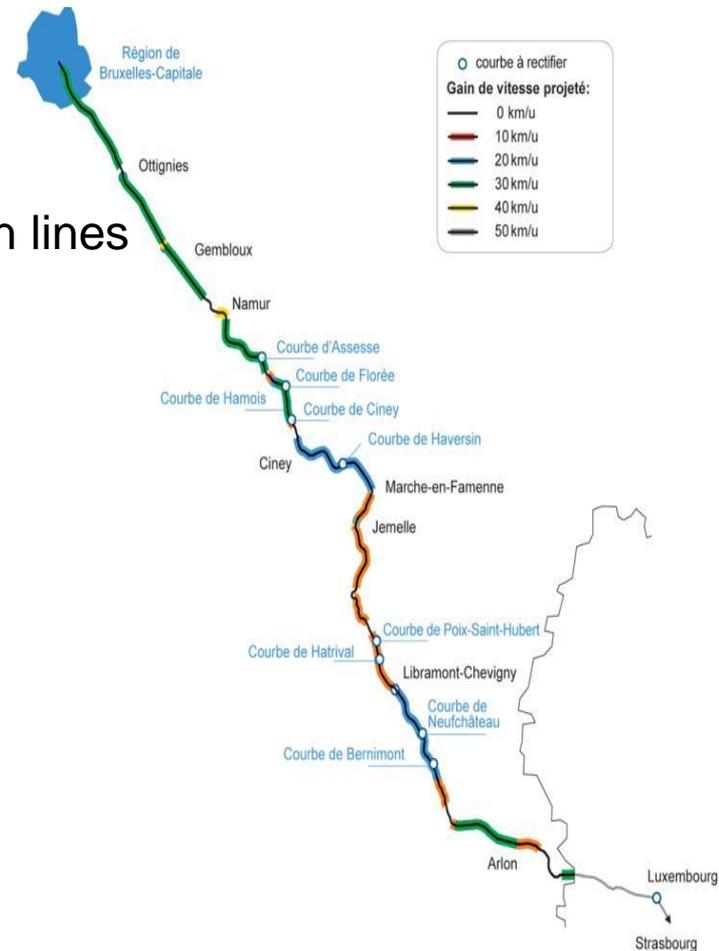
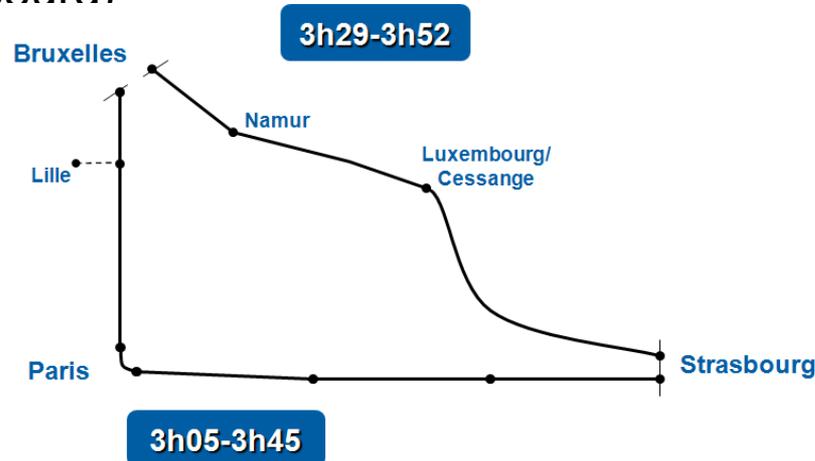
# Context and interests



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## Interest of 2x25kV on L162 :

- Back-up : Freight on L162 in case of problem on lines 165 - 166
- Higher speed : 130km/h to 160km/h
- Saving time (10 – 20 min from Brussels to Luxembourg)



# Context and interests

- **Interest of 2x25kV on L162 :**

- CFL (Luxembourg railways) decided to modernize the axe Luxembourg – border in 25kVAC (2016)
- Others access lines to Luxembourg (L165,166 and L42) are also in 25kVAC.
- Power necessary for increasing speed and traffic
- Loss of existing 70kV feeding points of power grid transmission operator (supply of our current 3kVDC substations)
- Maintenance costs
  
- Energy & rolling stock aspects are favourable to the 25kVAC system

# Context and interests

## → Large project : modernization Brussels-Luxembourg Axe 3 ~ 1150 mio€<sub>2017</sub> (from Y LLN)

- curves rectification
- Modernization of grills stations
- Reelectrification
- Modernization on signaling
- Renewal of several engineering structures
- Improvement of track infrastructure (rails, platform, crossings, ect.)

## → L162 Namur – Luxembourg switch from 3kVDC to 25kVAC ~ 155 mio€<sub>2017</sub>

- Substations - autotransformers posts – phase separations posts (~26M€)
- catenary adaptations (separation of systems zones)
- Return circuit (GC)
- Etc.

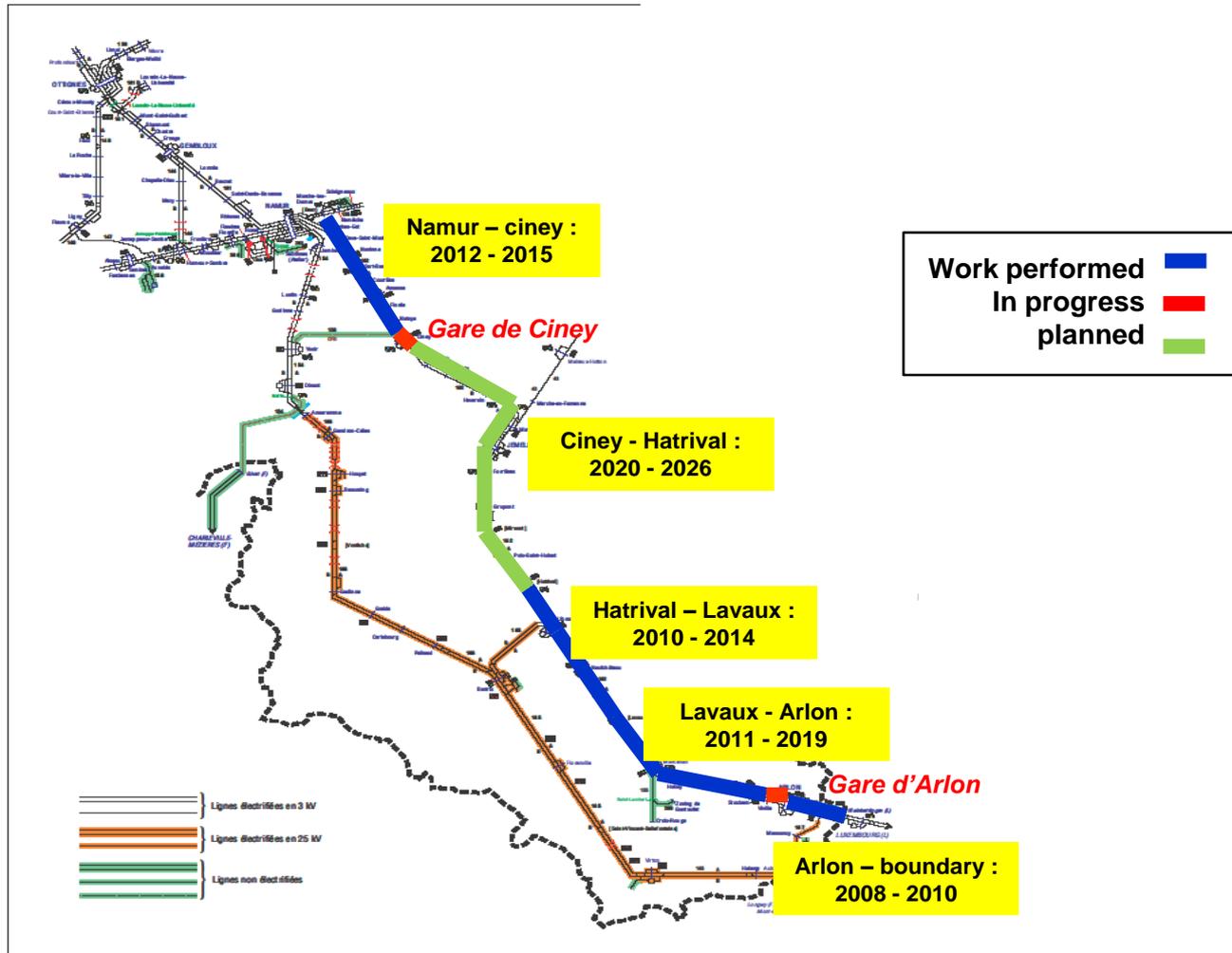
# Reelectrification in 3kVDC

## → Preparing for the switching in 25kV

- 1) Electrification in 3 kV with mixed OCL identically, keeping the same sectioning diagram, by sections of ~30km and with one track out of service for a long time period ~3 months
- 2) Definition of the 25 kV sectioning diagram and implementation (ZSP, ZN, 25kV feeding points, switches, position of HV posts, etc.)
- 3) Dimensioning of power supplies for normal and degraded situation
- 4) Preliminary tests before startup for different subsystems

## → **Challenge ! During all the works, the line stay in service**

# Reelectrification in 3kVDC





# Conception des postes - PAT

Nouvelle approche par l'utilisation de cellules GIS :

- Diminution des coûts d'entretien
- Sécurité du personnel
- Diminution du risque de vol de câbles





## Conception des postes – SST Heinsch



# Switch from 3kVDC to 2x25kVAC

## 1-2 months before :

- Establishment of the return circuit 25kV in its final configuration (except connection to rails)
- Remove parasites connections :
  - \* feeder – catenary connections
  - \* 3kV surge arrester
  - \* 3kV switches
- using 25kV switches in 3kV (as disconnectors)

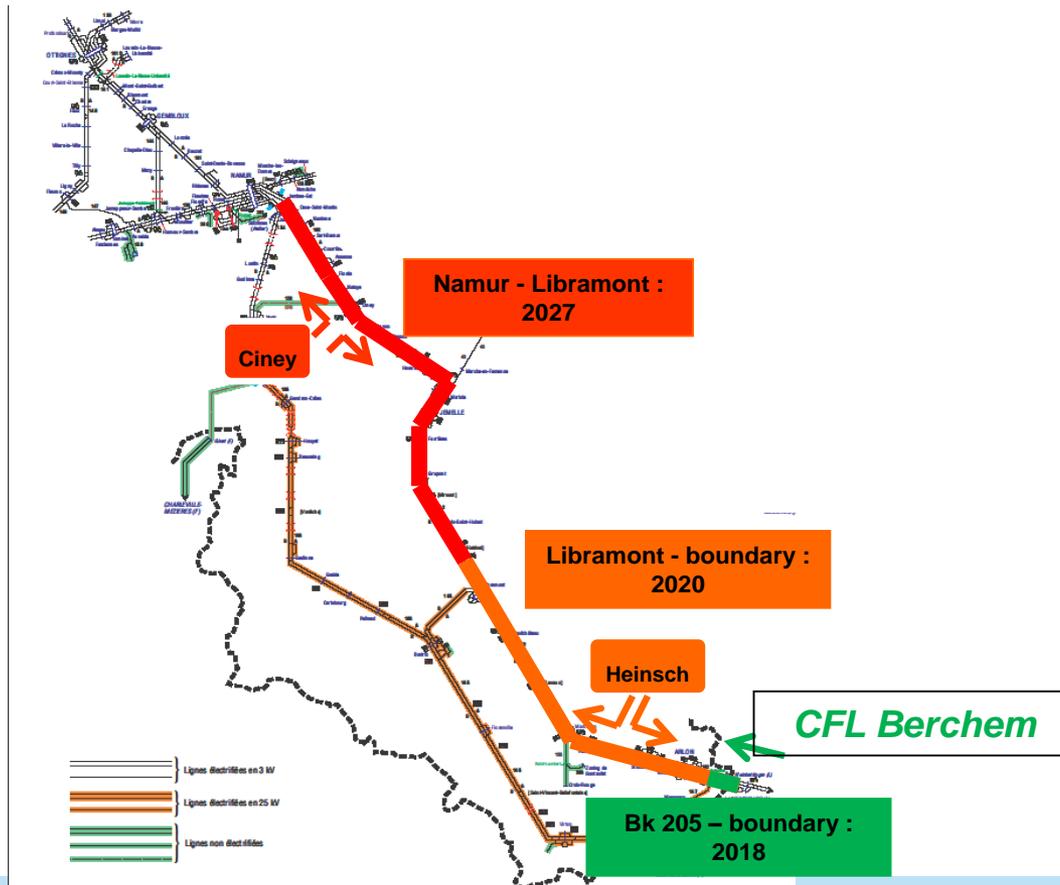
## Switch into 1-2 weeks :

- Connection of 25kV switches on the feeding poles (substation and AT-post)
- Connections between posts and rails (return circuit) and rails to earth (LTI)
- Connection of the shield to earth of the second extremity of signaling cables
- Power-up tests unloaded
- Short circuit Tests between OCL and rails, and OCL and earth,
  - Voltage measurements rails-earth
  - Impedances measurements and protections settings/refinement
- Transform the phase separation zone into a voltage separation zone

**→ Challenge ! Switch of the power supply system into a very limited time**

# Switch from 3kVDC to 2x25kVAC

## Switch by sectors :



# Specific technical problems/solutions

Risks taking necessary for complete renewal of a line with continue train service and switching of supply system :

## ❖ ***Stray currents in 3kVDC :***

- difficulties / complications for the implementation of the return circuit and earthing systems
- limited risk of stray current corrosion by sectioning earthen cable
- Long period of coexisting of AC circuits in operating in DC!
- Earthing of structures (using VLD during DC supply to avoid stray currents)

## ❖ ***Weakness of the supply by a single substation during a long time period***

- substation equipment design focus on reliability and availability of catenary feeding (EMC, redundancies, protections...)
- Availability increased by redundancy of the HV 220kV power supply

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***Many thanks for your attention!***

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