

I RAIL TECHNOLOGICAL
FORUM FOR
INTERNATIONALIZATION

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**INGEBER SYSTEM FOR KINETIC ENERGY RECOVERY
&
METRO BILBAO EXPERIENCE**

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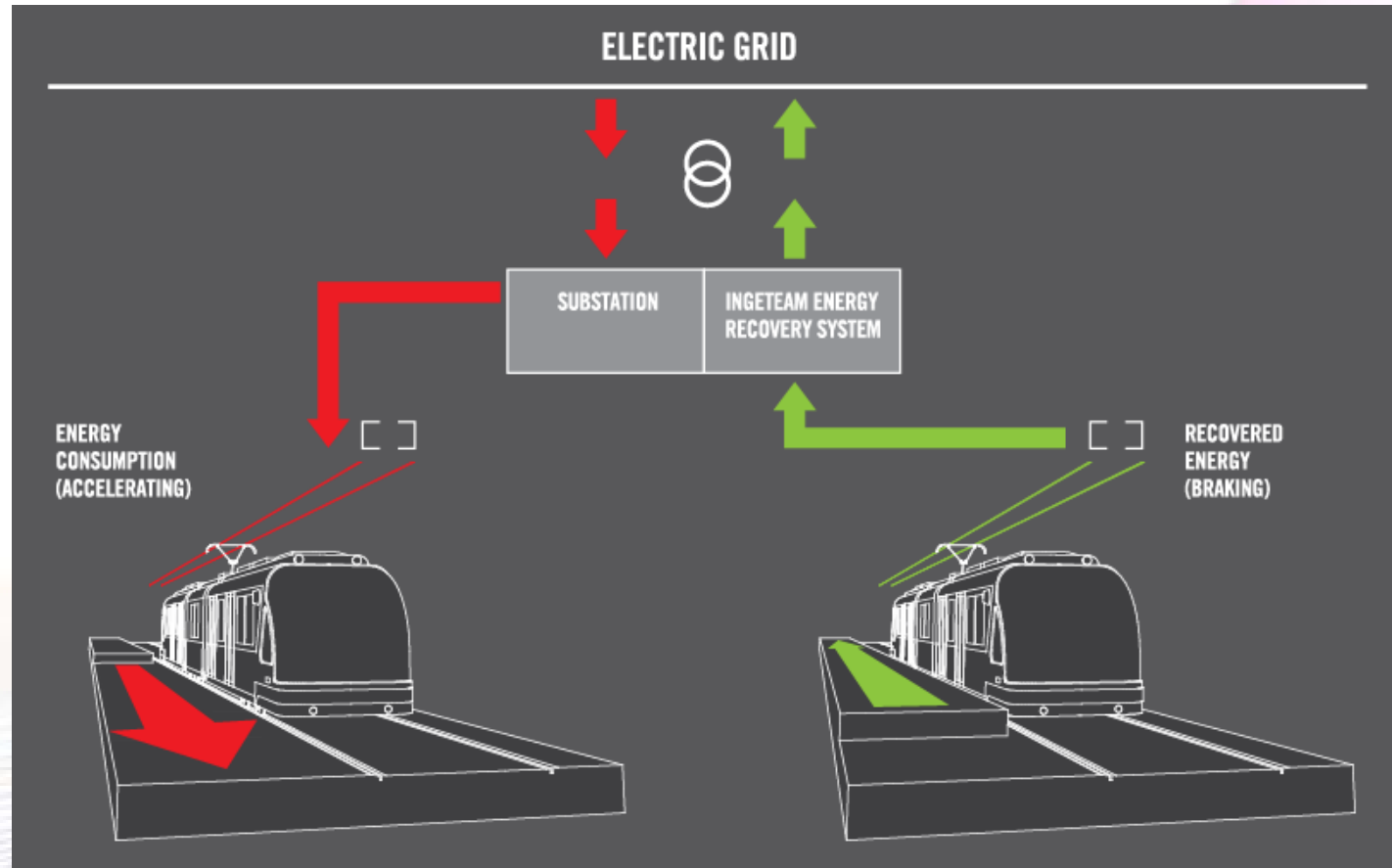
With the collaboration of:



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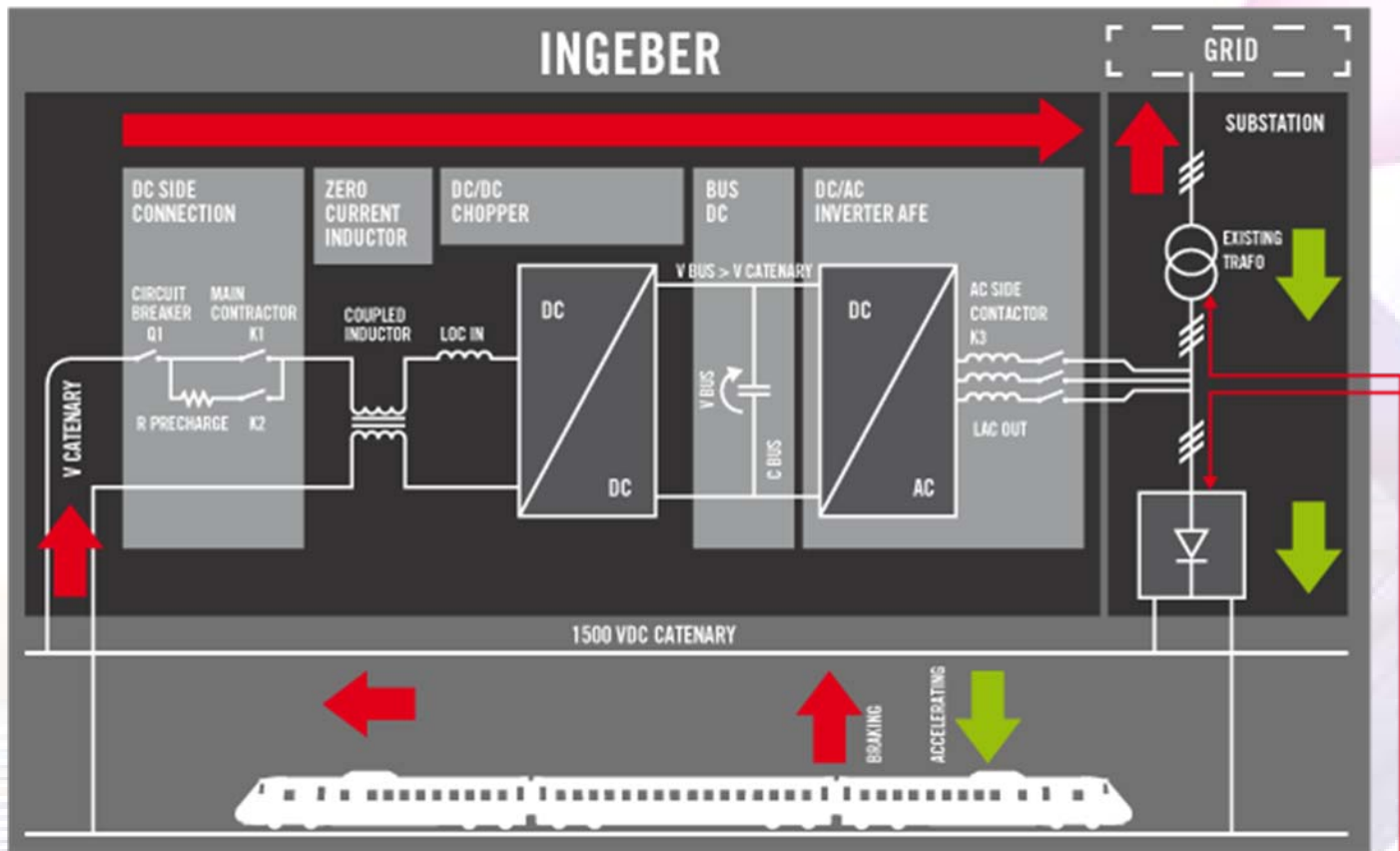
- INGEBER System: Introduction
- INGEBER: Implementation phases
- Application: Metro Bilbao
- What to do with the energy recovered?

Ingeber (I):
What is it?



The INGEBER system allows to recover energy from regenerative braking and to feed it back to the grid.

Ingeber (II):
How does it work?



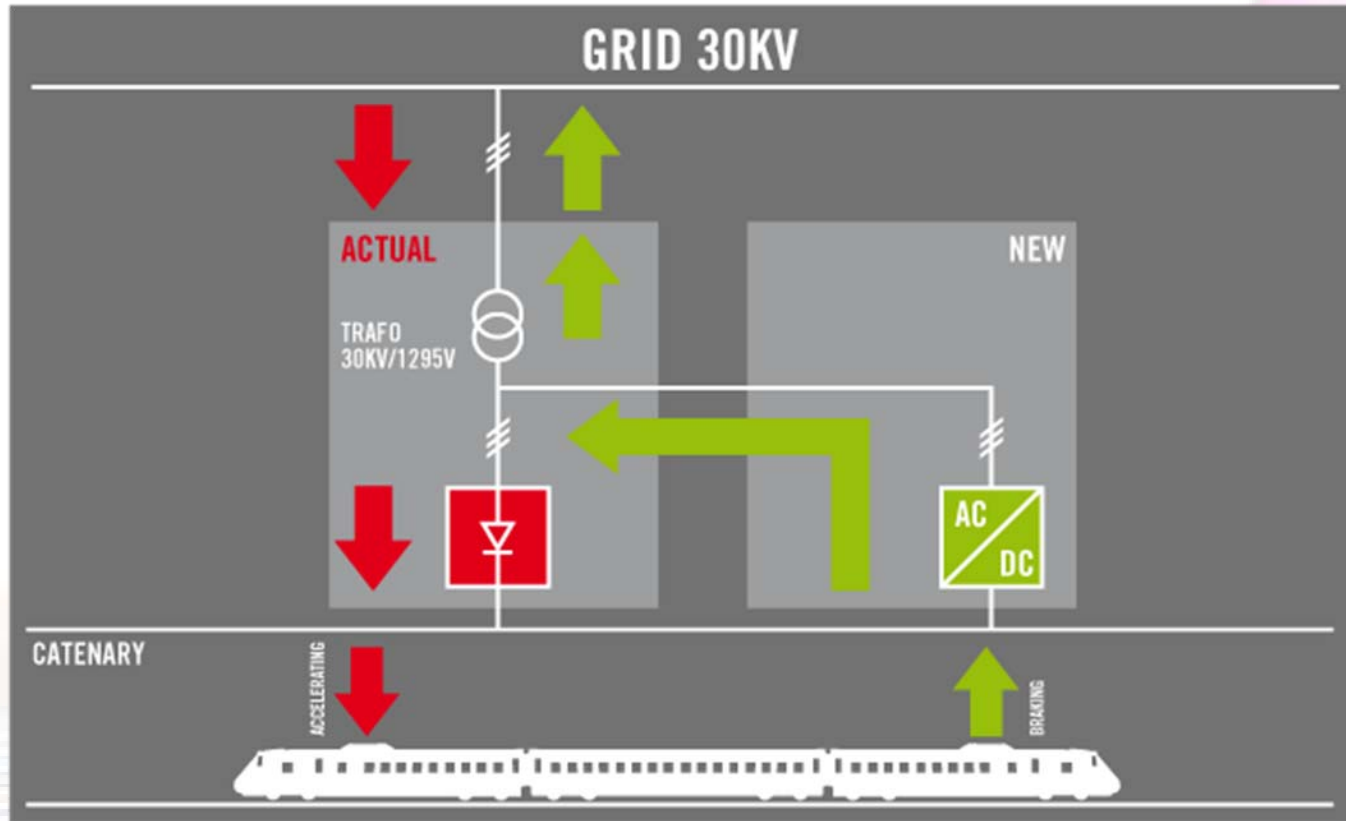
**NO
MODIFICATION!**

The substation becomes reversible without modification of existing systems & without affecting its availability.



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Ingeber (III):
How does it work?



- DC/AC converter between catenary & secondary element of the transformer.
- Connection in parallel to the rectifier.
- Does not modify current substation installations.
- Guarantee the substation's availability & efficiency ratios.

Ingeber (IV): Main Advantages

✓ Does not modify current substation installations, thus high-cost elements like transformer or rectifier can be reused.

✓ Its operation is transparent to the existing system: it's possible to isolate it, without interrupting operation.

✓ The system's power is planned based on previewed savings, not on installed power, hence costs are adjusted.

✓ Current transferred to the three-phase grid is of high quality (THD < 3%)

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Implementation of Ingeber System

Introduction

Every railways system has exclusive technical characteristics:

- Catenary topology
- Catenary voltages
- Network voltage
- Substations nr.
- Station nr.
- Line profile
- Traffic
- Rolling stock tipology
- Etc.

It is necessary to develop a previous engineering to evaluate the energy, power, optimal connection points, and the return on investment rate (ROI).

Implementation of Ingeber System

Phase I: Data Intake

- Rolling stock data
- On-board measures:
 - Voltage
 - Current
 - Speed



- Lines profiles & operation data
- Substation data
- If necessary :
 - Catenary voltage
 - Network voltage
 - Feeders' current



- Rolling stock data
 - Working time
 - Distances
 - Energy consumption & energy recovered (By km point)



Implementation of Ingeber System

Phase II:

Mathematical Analysis

Analysis of the data intake

On-board:

- Energy balance: energy consumption, energy recovered & energy burnt.
- Auxiliary systems consumption.
- Train resistance to motion & traction resistance.
- Variations due to the timetable & synchronization of trains.
- Geographical distribution of the energy not used along the line.

Watt hour meters:

- Energy balance: energy consumption, energy recovered.
- Energy consumption & recovered / km.
- Variation rate and average values on significant nr. Of journeys.

Substation:

- Traction net consumption.
- Consumption distribution.
- Influence of the feeding voltage.
- Analysis of the variations on the catenary voltage at substation point.

Implementation of Ingeber System

Phase III:

Simulation

The simulation tool developed by the manufacturer allows the analysis of different data that will have an influence on the solution, such as:

- Operation schedule
- Type of trains
- Nominal values of line voltages
- Geographical distribution of recovery systems

The tool is based on a impedance matrix (time variable) that is solved through pattern calculations.

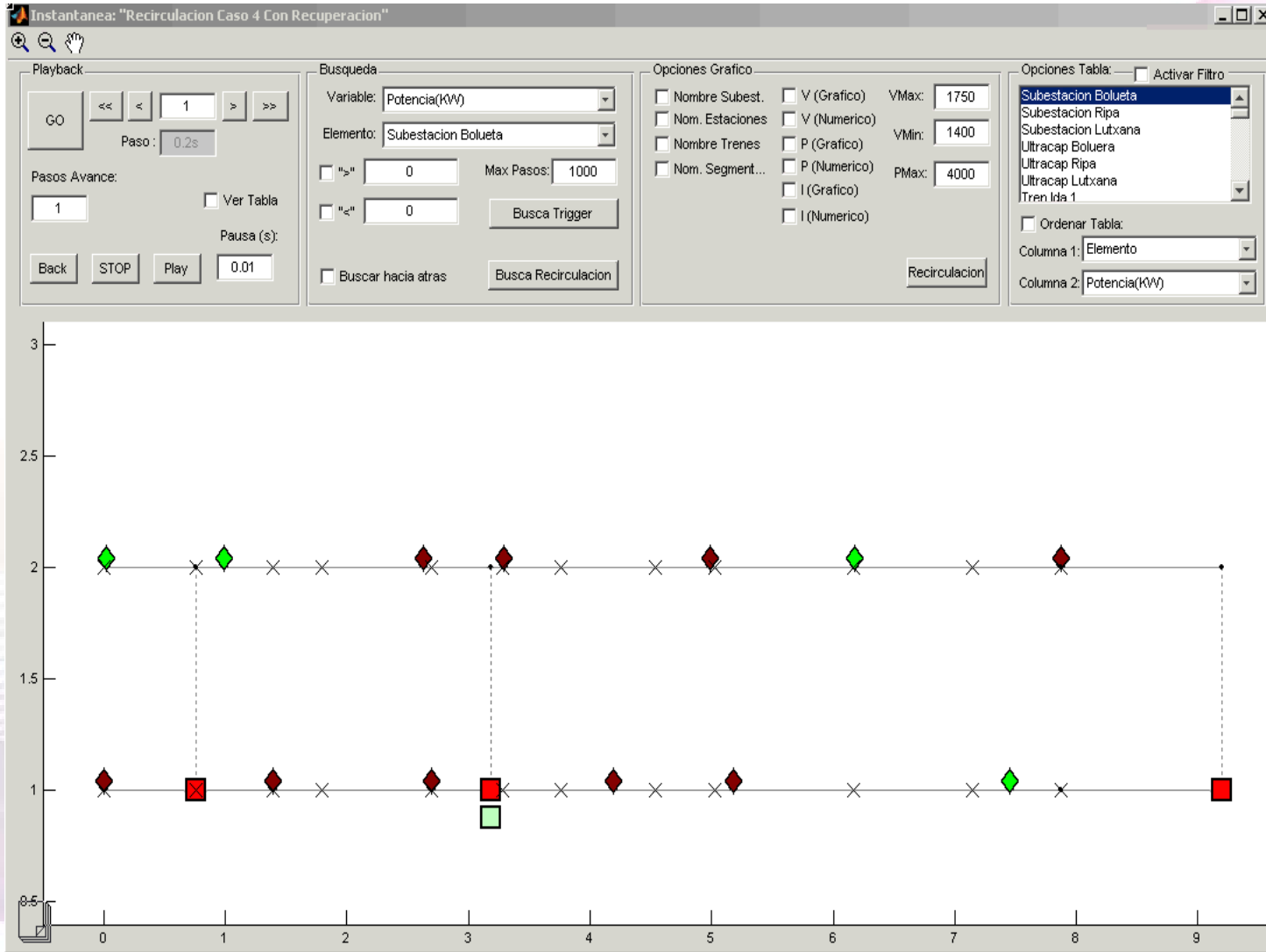
The tool allows us to analyze voltage, current, energy and power on nearly real Basis on all points of the network.

Results:

- Validation of the mathematical model & energy balance results
- Nr. Of substations to be fitted with the system
- Optimal power for each converter
- To preview savings to be achieved.
- Investment needed and return on investment rate.

Implementation of Ingeber System

Phase III: Simulation



Implementation of Ingeber System

Phase IV & V:

Engineering & Start-up

With all data & simulations in hand, the manufacturer will present a complete engineering proposal, including:

- Nr of ingeber systems to be installed
- Geographical distribution of the systems
- Power output for each system

Finally, we will supply the equipments and we can participate on the fitting and start-up of the systems.

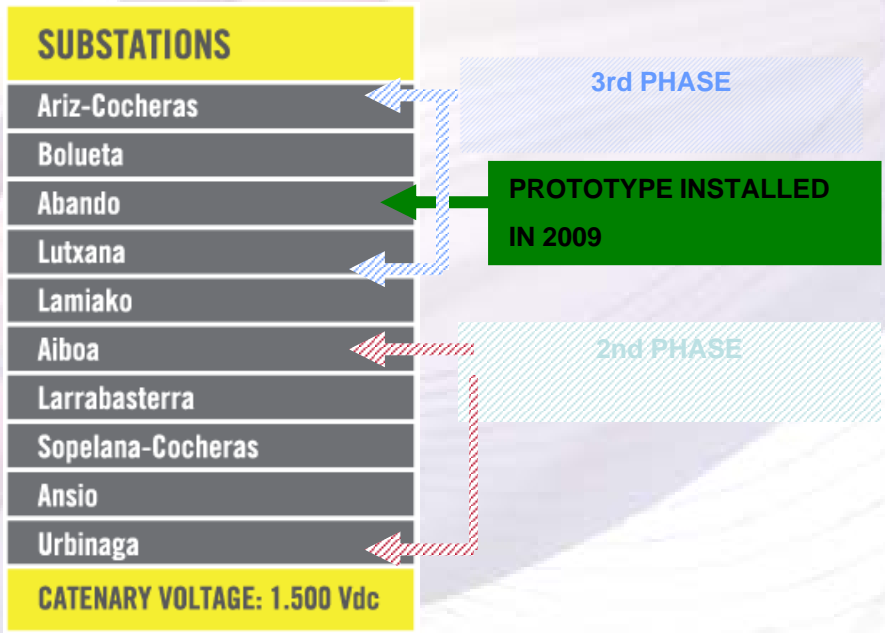
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Application:
Metro Bilbao (I)



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Application:
Metro Bilbao (II):

Starting Data

Profile of 1 &2 lines and location of substations.

Real data : effort, current, voltage & power on speed function.

Those data were taken along the lines 1 &2

- On different RS units
- At different times
- On units with different mass

Trains frequency for each section of line 1&2.

Application:
Metro Bilbao (III):

Simulation Process

From real data, we obtained

- Power output available at each point.
- Rolling stock speed on each position of the network.

Various simulations have been made,

- Characteristics and geographical location of substations
- Proposal of new configuration of substations.
- Different catenary voltages
- Different time schedules
- Taking into account random synchronization delays.

From all simulations, extrapolations have been made:

- Average working characteristics of the system to calculate annual savings

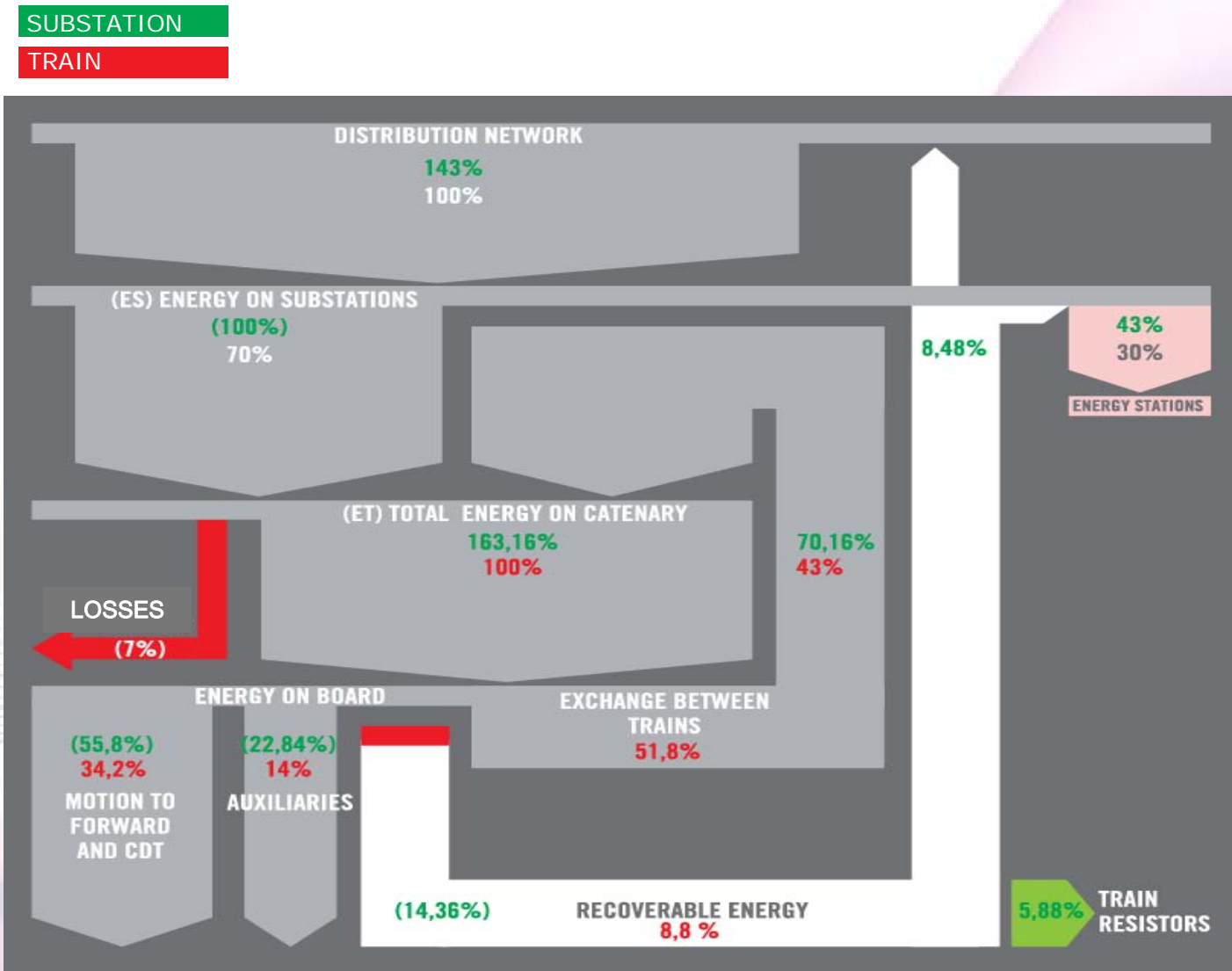
Application:
Metro Bilbao (IV):
Simulation Results

- **52%** of traction energy is recovered during braking
44% of traction energy is feeded back to the catenary
8% of traction energy is burnt on resistors.
- **7%** of traction energy is lost on the catenary
- **8%** of total traction energy means 13.05% of total energy consumed on the network for traction. This is the maximum saving, theoretically.

Global objective of the project (Network)

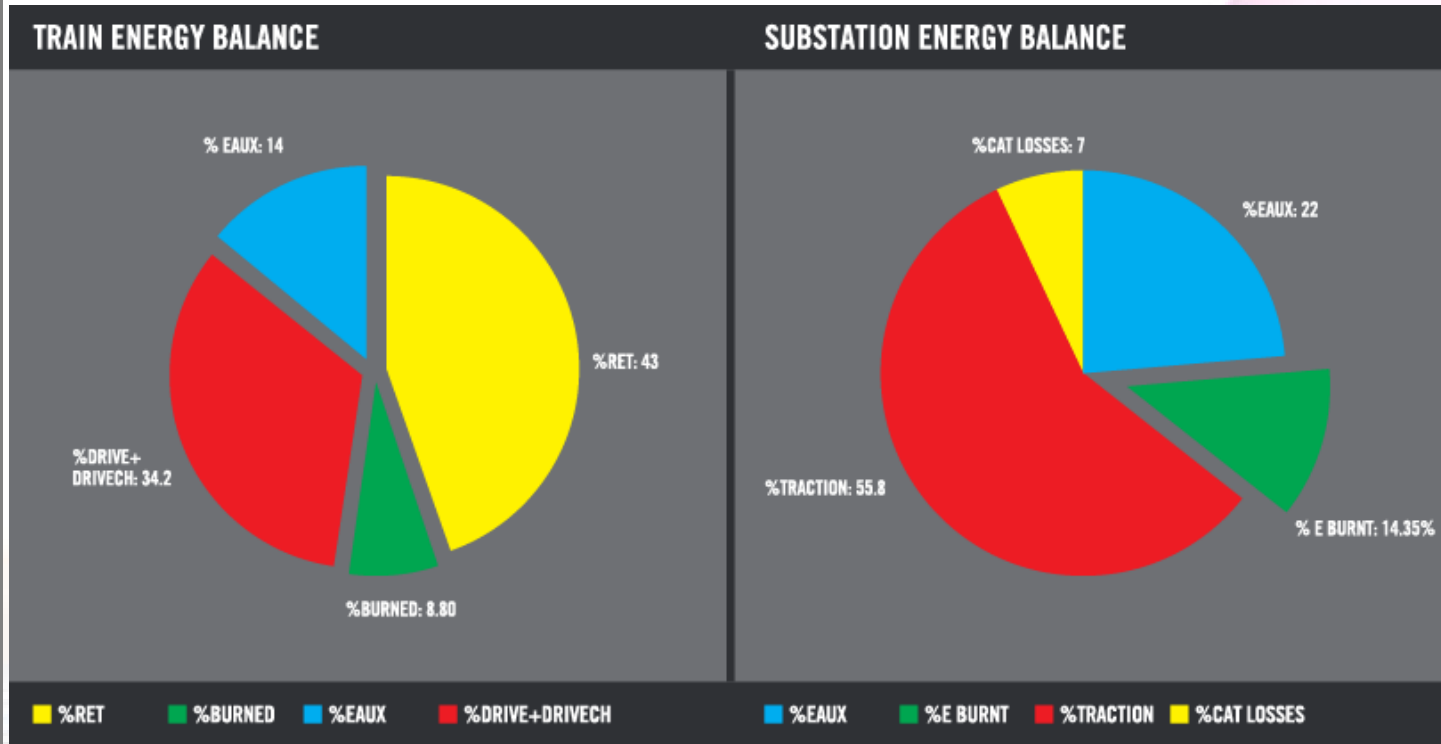
Cogenerated Energy = 0.1305 x 52,500 MW.h = 6,851.3 MW.h

Application:
Metro Bilbao (V):
Energy Flow



Application:
Metro Bilbao (VI):

Energy Flow



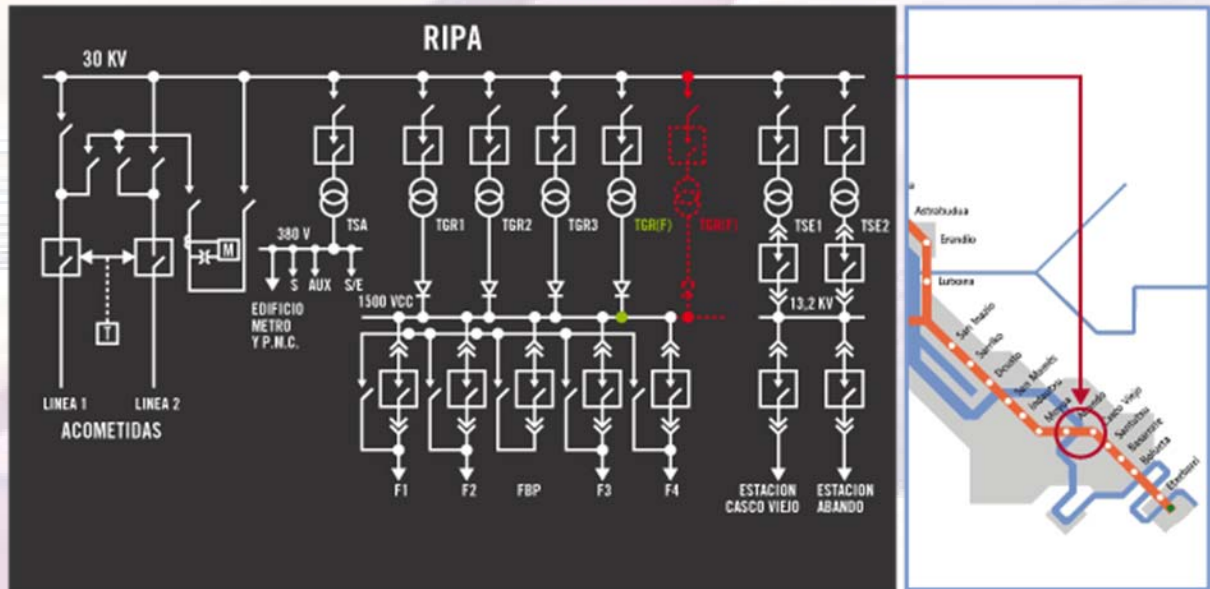
Application:
Metro Bilbao (VII):

Prototype

First prototype has been fitted at Ripa substation.

This particular substation has been chosen because it is the one with most disadvantages, in order to demonstrate the suitability of INGEBER system.

- ✓ This substation is located on the section with more traffic and frequency of trains. Therefore there is more energy exchange between trains.
- ✓ High network voltage.



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Application:
Metro Bilbao (VIII):

Savings on
prototype installed

REAL DATA

85	Working days	2,640 kWh/day	Recovery per week = 23,080 kW/h/week	Rec. annual 1.203.391,20 kWh/year
22	Friday N	800 kWh/day		
24	Saturday	3,130 kWh/day	Energy Consumption in Traction = 167,879 kW/h	
19	Saturday N	1,880 kW/h		
20	Sunday	4,050 kW/h		

Total Recovery of energy, previously burnt on braking resistors: 1,204 MW.h

Application:
Metro Bilbao (X):
Prototype installed



POWER EQUIPMENT

CONTROL: ON-SITE OR REMOTE

Application:
Metro Bilbao (X):
Prototype installed



INGEBER System fitted on a 7,5 sq.m
Ingeber system installed on Ripa substation

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What to do with the energy recovered?

Energy recovered has 2 possible destinations:

- ✓ Internal use, on the operator's network.
- ✓ Feed-back to the electric distribution grid.

This is possible if

- there is a previous agreement.
- there is a legislation that regulates how to discount on the operator's energy bill the energy feeded-back.

For instance, in Spain this situation has been already regulated by the national government (RD 1011-2009).

What to do with the energy recovered? (II)

«Disposición adicional duodécima. *Vertidos a la red de energía eléctrica para consumidores que implanten sistemas de ahorro y eficiencia.*

1. Los consumidores de energía eléctrica conectados en alta tensión que debido a la implantación de un sistema de ahorro y eficiencia energética dispongan en determinados momentos de energía eléctrica que no pueda ser consumida en su propia instalación podrán ser autorizados excepcionalmente por la Dirección General de Política Energética y Minas del Ministerio de Industria, Turismo y Comercio, a verter dicha energía a la red siempre que cumplan los siguientes requisitos:

- a) Que presenten certificado del gestor de la red a la que estén conectados acreditativo de haber obtenido el derecho de acceso para verter energía eléctrica de conformidad con lo previsto en el Título IV de este real decreto.
- b) Que presenten un proyecto de las medidas de ahorro y eficiencia a adoptar indicando la incidencia en su consumo de energía eléctrica.

2. Para la facturación del suministro la energía vertida a la que se refiere el apartado anterior será descontada en cada hora de la energía eléctrica adquirida por el titular de la instalación. El saldo horario resultante entre la energía eléctrica adquirida y la energía vertida a la red no será en ningún caso negativo.

3. La energía vertida, a la que se refiere el apartado 1, podrá ser objeto de expedición de las garantías de origen de eficiencia que reglamentariamente se establezcan.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION