

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

Railway applications - Fixed installations - Electronic power converters for substations

Applications ferroviaires - Installations fixes - Convertisseurs électroniques de puissance pour sous-stations



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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	5
INTRODUCTION	7
1 Scope.....	8
2 Normative references.....	8
3 Terms and definitions.....	9
3.1 Semiconductor devices and combinations	9
3.2 Arms and connections.....	10
3.3 Controllability of converter arms.....	11
3.4 Commutation, quenching and commutation circuitry	11
3.5 Commutation characteristics.....	12
3.6 Rated values.....	15
3.7 Load capabilities	16
3.8 Specific voltages, currents and factors.....	17
3.9 Definitions related to virtual junction temperature.....	18
3.10 Cooling.....	18
3.11 Electromagnetic compatibility and harmonic distortion	19
4 Symbols	19
5 Operation of semiconductor power equipment and valve devices.....	21
5.1 Classification of traction supply power converters and valves.....	21
5.1.1 Types of traction supply power converters.....	21
5.1.2 Purpose of conversion.....	21
5.1.3 Classification of semiconductor valve devices.....	21
5.2 Basic calculation factors for line commutated converters	22
5.2.1 Voltage	22
5.2.2 Voltage characteristics and transition current.....	22
6 Service conditions	23
6.1 Code of identification of cooling method.....	23
6.1.1 Letter symbols to be used.....	23
6.1.2 Arrangement of letter symbols.....	24
6.2 Environmental conditions.....	24
6.2.1 Ambient air circulation	24
6.2.2 Normal service conditions.....	25
6.2.3 Special service conditions.....	26
6.3 Electrical service conditions.....	26
6.3.1 General.....	26
6.3.2 Limiting values as basis of rating.....	26
6.3.3 DC traction supply voltage	28
7 Converter equipment and assemblies	28
7.1 Losses and efficiency.....	28
7.1.1 General.....	28
7.1.2 Included losses.....	28
7.2 Power factor.....	28
7.3 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC).....	29
7.4 Rated values for converters	29
7.4.1 General.....	29
7.4.2 Current values	29

7.4.3	Capability for unsymmetrical load of a 12-pulse converter in parallel connection	31
7.4.4	Semiconductor device failure conditions	32
7.5	Mechanical characteristics	32
7.5.1	General	32
7.5.2	Earthing	32
7.5.3	Degree of protection	33
7.6	Insulation coordination	33
7.7	Specifics of line commutated rectifiers	33
7.7.1	Electrical connections	33
7.7.2	Calculation factors	35
7.7.3	Direct voltage harmonic content	35
8	Tests	35
8.1	General	35
8.1.1	Overview	35
8.1.2	Performance of tests	36
8.1.3	Test schedule	36
8.2	Test specifications	36
8.2.1	Insulation tests	36
8.2.2	Light load functional test	38
8.2.3	Load test	38
8.2.4	Power loss determination	39
8.2.5	Temperature-rise test	39
8.2.6	Checking of auxiliary devices	40
8.2.7	Checking of the properties of the control equipment	40
8.2.8	Checking of the protective devices	41
8.2.9	Short-time withstand current test	41
8.2.10	EMC test	41
8.2.11	Additional tests	41
9	Marking	41
9.1	Rating plate	41
9.2	Main circuit terminals	42
Annex A (informative)	Information required	43
A.1	General	43
A.2	Diode rectifiers	43
A.2.1	Procurement specification	43
A.2.2	Supplier's tender specification	44
A.2.3	Information and data to be given by the supplier during the delivery stage	44
A.3	Controlled converters and inverters	45
A.3.1	Procurement specification	45
A.3.2	Supplier's tender specification	46
A.4	Frequency converters (direct and DC link converters)	46
A.4.1	Procurement specification	46
A.4.2	Supplier's tender specification	47
A.5	DC converters	48
A.5.1	Procurement specification	48
A.5.2	Supplier's tender specification	49

Annex B (informative) Determination of the current capability through calculation of the virtual junction temperature.....	51
B.1 General	51
B.2 Approximation of the shape of power pulses applied to the semiconductor device	51
B.3 Superposition method for the calculation of temperature	52
B.4 Calculation of virtual junction temperature for continuous load	53
B.4.1 General.....	53
B.4.2 Calculation of mean value of virtual junction temperature	53
B.4.3 Calculation of maximum instantaneous virtual junction temperature	53
B.5 Calculation of virtual junction temperature for cyclic loads	54
B.6 Examples for typical applications.....	55
Annex C (informative) Index of definitions	57
Bibliography.....	59
Figure 1 – Illustration of angles.....	14
Figure 2 – Voltage regulation.....	23
Figure 3 – AC voltage waveform	27
Figure B.1 – Approximation of the shape of power pulses	52
Figure B.2 – Calculation of the virtual junction temperature for continuous load	53
Figure B.3 – Calculation of the virtual junction temperature for cyclic load.....	54
Table 1 – Letter symbols for cooling mediums and heat transfer agents	23
Table 2 – Letter symbols for methods of circulation.....	23
Table 3 – Standardized duty classes	30
Table 4 – Semiconductor device failure conditions	32
Table 5 – Insulation levels for AC/DC and DC converters.....	33
Table 6 – Connections and calculation factors for line commutated converters.....	34
Table 7 – Summary of tests	36
Table 8 – Insulation levels for AC/DC and DC converters.....	38
Table B.1 – Examples for typical applications.....	55

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**RAILWAY APPLICATIONS – FIXED INSTALLATIONS –
ELECTRONIC POWER CONVERTERS FOR SUBSTATIONS**

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International Standard IEC 62590 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 9: Electrical equipment and systems for railways.

This standard is based on EN 50328.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2010. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) Incorporation of DC converters.
- b) Correction of the clearances and withstand voltages due to erroneous use of PD in former edition.
- c) Adaption to current ISO/IEC directive part 2, adaption of structure, adaption of vocabulary, removal of unused term and abbreviations.

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
9/2502/FDIS	9/2516/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

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INTRODUCTION

Semiconductor converters for traction power supply differ from other converters for industrial use due to special electrical service conditions and due to the large range of load variation and the peculiar characteristics of the load.

For these reasons IEC 60146-1-1 does not fully cover the requirements of railway applications and the decision was taken to have a specific standard for this use.

Converter transformers for fixed installations of railway applications are covered by IEC 62695.

Harmonization of the rated values and tests of the whole converter group are covered by IEC 62589.

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RAILWAY APPLICATIONS – FIXED INSTALLATIONS – ELECTRONIC POWER CONVERTERS FOR SUBSTATIONS

1 Scope

This document specifies the requirements for the performance of all fixed installations electronic power converters, using controllable and/or non-controllable electronic valves, intended for traction power supply.

The devices can be controlled by means of current, voltage or light. Non-bistable devices are assumed to be operated in the switched mode.

This document applies to fixed installations of the following electric traction systems:

- railways,
- guided mass transport systems such as: tramways, light rail systems, elevated and underground railways, mountain railways, trolleybuses.

This document does not apply to:

- cranes, transportable platforms and similar transportation equipment on rails,
- suspended cable cars,
- funicular railways.

This document applies to diode rectifiers, controlled rectifiers, DC converters, inverters and frequency converters.

The equipment covered in this document is the converter itself.

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 60050-811:2017, *International electrotechnical vocabulary – Part 811: Electric traction*

IEC 60146 (all parts), *Semiconductor convertors*

IEC TR 60146-1-2:2011, *Semiconductor converters – General requirements and line commutated converters – Part 1-2: Application guide*

IEC 60529:1989, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60721 (all parts), *Classification of environmental conditions*

IEC 60721-3-3:1994, *Classification of environmental conditions – Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities – Section 3: Stationary use at weatherprotected locations*

AMD1:1995

AMD2:1996

IEC 60721-3-4:1995, *Classification of environmental conditions – Part 3: Classification of groups of environmental parameters and their severities – Section 4: Stationary use at non-weatherprotected locations*
AMD1:1996

IEC 60850:2014, *Railway applications – Supply voltages of traction systems*

IEC 61000-2-4:2002, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 2-4: Environment – Compatibility levels in industrial plants for low-frequency conducted disturbances*

IEC 61000-2-12:2003, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 2-12: Environment – Compatibility levels for low-frequency conducted disturbances and signalling in public medium-voltage power supply systems*

IEC 61992-7-1:2006, *Railway applications – Fixed installations – DC switchgear – Part 7-1: Measurement, control and protection devices for specific use in DC traction systems – Application guide*

IEC 62236 (all parts), *Railway applications – Electromagnetic compatibility*

IEC 62236-5:2018, *Railway applications – Electromagnetic compatibility – Part 5: Emission and immunity of fixed power supply installations and apparatus*

IEC 62497-1:2010, *Railway applications – Insulation coordination – Part 1: Basic requirements – Clearances and creepage distances for all electrical and electronic equipment*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

NOTE An alphabetical index is given in Annex C.

3.1 Semiconductor devices and combinations

3.1.1

semiconductor device

device whose essential characteristics are due to the flow of charge carriers within a semiconductor

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-521: 2002, 521-04-01, modified – note omitted]

3.1.2

(valve device) stack

a single structure of one or more electronic valve devices with its (their) associated mounting(s) and auxiliaries if any

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-14-12]

3.1.3

(valve device) assembly

an electrically and mechanically combined assembly of electronic valve devices or stacks, complete with all its connections and auxiliaries in its own mechanical structure

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-14-13]

3.1.4

electronic power converter

operative unit for power conversion comprising one or more assemblies of semiconductor devices

Note 1 to entry: The transformers are described in IEC 62695

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-12-01, modified – “electronic” has been omitted. “electronic valve devices, transformers and filters if necessary and auxiliaries if any” has been replaced with “assemblies of semiconductor devices”. The note 1 to entry has been omitted.]

3.1.5

trigger equipment

equipment which provides suitable trigger pulses from a control signal for controllable valve devices in a converter or power switch including timing or phase shifting circuits, pulse generating circuits and usually power supply circuits

3.1.6

system control equipment

equipment associated with a converter equipment or system which performs automatic adjustment of the output characteristics as a function of a controlled quantity

3.2 Arms and connections

3.2.1

(valve) arm

a part of the circuit of an electronic power converter or switch bounded by any two AC or DC terminals and including one or more simultaneously conducting electronic valve devices connected together and other components if any

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-15-01]

3.2.2

principal arm

a valve arm involved in the major transfer of power from one side of the converter or electronic switch to the other

Note 1 to entry: Depending on the mode of operation a principal arm may act as an auxiliary arm or vice versa.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-15-02]

3.2.3

converter connection

the electrical arrangement of valve arms and other components essential for the function of the main power circuit of a converter

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-15-10]

3.2.4

uniform connection

a connection with either all principal arms controllable or all principal arms non-controllable

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-15-15]

3.2.5

non-uniform connection

a connection with both controllable and non-controllable principal arms

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-15-18]

3.2.6

parallel connection <for converters>

connection in which two or more converters are connected in such a way that their currents add

3.3 Controllability of converter arms

3.3.1

controllable valve device

a valve device the current path of which is bistably controlled in its conducting direction

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-14-03]

3.4 Commutation, quenching and commutation circuitry

3.4.1

commutation

in an electronic power converter the transfer of current from one conducting arm to the next to conduct in sequence, without interruption of the current, both arms conducting simultaneously during a finite time interval

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-16-01]

3.4.2

quenching

the termination of current flow in an arm without commutation

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-16-19]

3.4.3

direct commutation

a commutation between two principal arms without transfer through any auxiliary arms

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-16-09]

3.4.4

indirect commutation

a series of commutations from one principal arm to another or back to the original one by successive commutations via one or more auxiliary arms

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-16-10]

3.4.5

line commutation

an external commutation where the commutating voltage is supplied by the line

Note 1 to entry: In the text commutated is used instead of commutation.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-16-12]

3.4.6

load commutation

an external commutation where the commutating voltage is taken from a load other than the line

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-16-13]

3.4.7

self commutation

a commutation where the commutating voltage is supplied by components within the converter or the electronic switch

Note 1 to entry: In the text commutated is used instead of commutation

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-16-15]

3.5 Commutation characteristics

3.5.1

commutating voltage

the voltage which causes the current to commute

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-16-02]

3.5.2

angle of overlap

μ

duration of the commutation interval between a pair of principal arms, expressed in angular measure, where the two arms carry current

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-16-05, modified – “duration of”, “between a pair of principal arms,” and “,where the two arms carry current” have been added.]

3.5.3

commutating group

a group of principal arms which commute cyclically among themselves without intermediate commutation of the current to other principal arms

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-16-08]

3.5.4

commutation number

q

number of commutations from one principal arm to another, occurring during one period of the alternating voltage in each commutating group

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-17-03, modified – “during one elementary period” has been replaced with “occurring during one period of the alternating voltage”.]

3.5.5

pulse number

p

number of non-simultaneous symmetrical direct or indirect commutations from one principal arm to another, during one period of the alternating voltage

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-17-01, modified – “which occur during one elementary period” has been replaced with “during one period of the alternating voltage”.]

3.5.6**trigger delay angle** α

time expressed in angular measure by which the trigger pulse is delayed with respect to the reference instant (see Figure 1)

Note 1 to entry: For line, machine or load commutated converters the reference instant is the zero crossing instant of the commutating voltage.

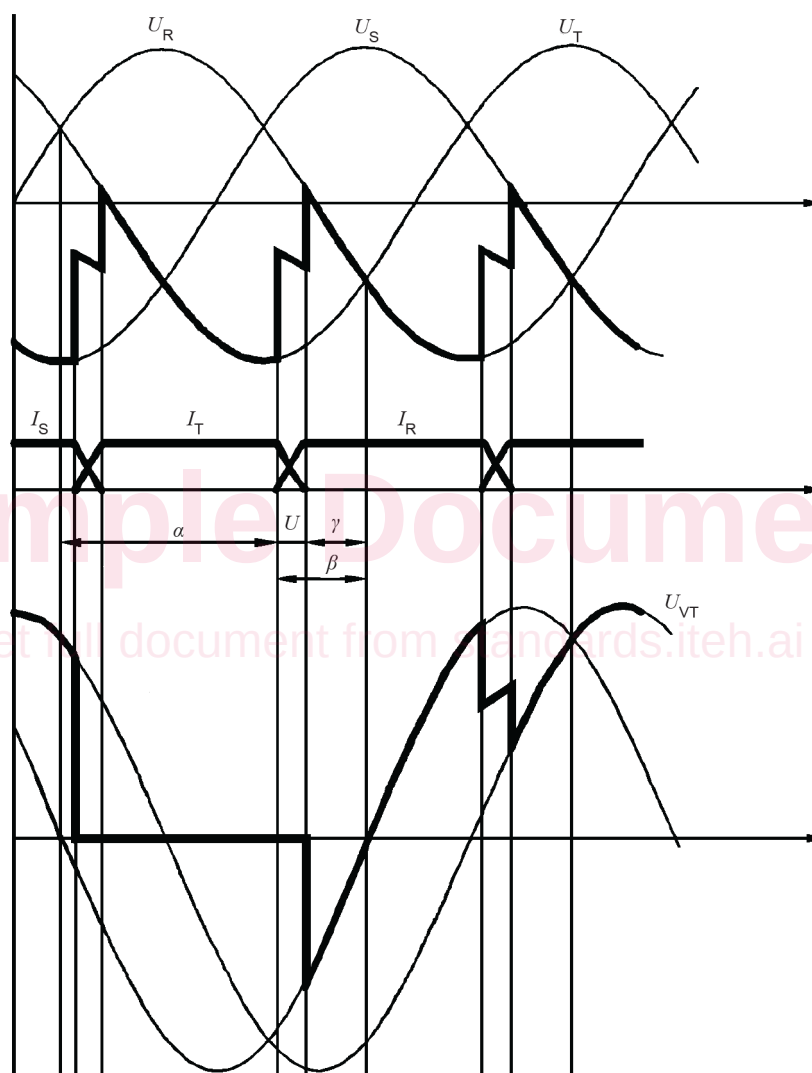
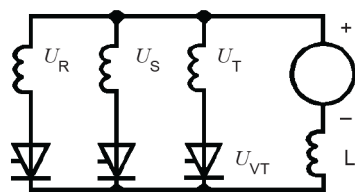
For AC controllers it is the zero crossing instant of the supply voltage.

For AC controllers with inductive load, the trigger delay angle is the sum of the phase shift and the current delay angle

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-16-33, modified – The end of the definition “in the case of phase control” has been removed. The note 1 to entry has been changed.]

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Figure 1 – Illustration of angles

3.5.7 trigger advance angle β (see Figure 1)

the time expressed in angular measure by which the trigger pulse is advanced with respect to the reference instant

Note 1 to entry: With line, machine or load commutated converters the reference instant is the zero crossing instant of the commutating voltage.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-551:1998, 551-16-34]