



- Reducing costs for electricity production or purchase by reducing power peaks
- In case of failure of a critical component or thermal alarms, power offtake is limited
- Increase capacity of tracks by optimising the usage of available power
- Optimise exchange of regenerative energy
- Use thermal and kinetic inertia of railways to support stability in European electricity transmission grid

- Adjust power consumption of trains to available power on location and time

- Reasons/benefits depend on railway power supply system
- It might be that part of regenerative energy is still lost in rheostats.

