

RESEARCH FOR A MOBILE FUTURE



DRESDEN

Energy-saving potential of energy storage systems in public transport networks - evaluation results from Eberswalde

Innovations by TROLLEY
Leipzig, 24th October 2012

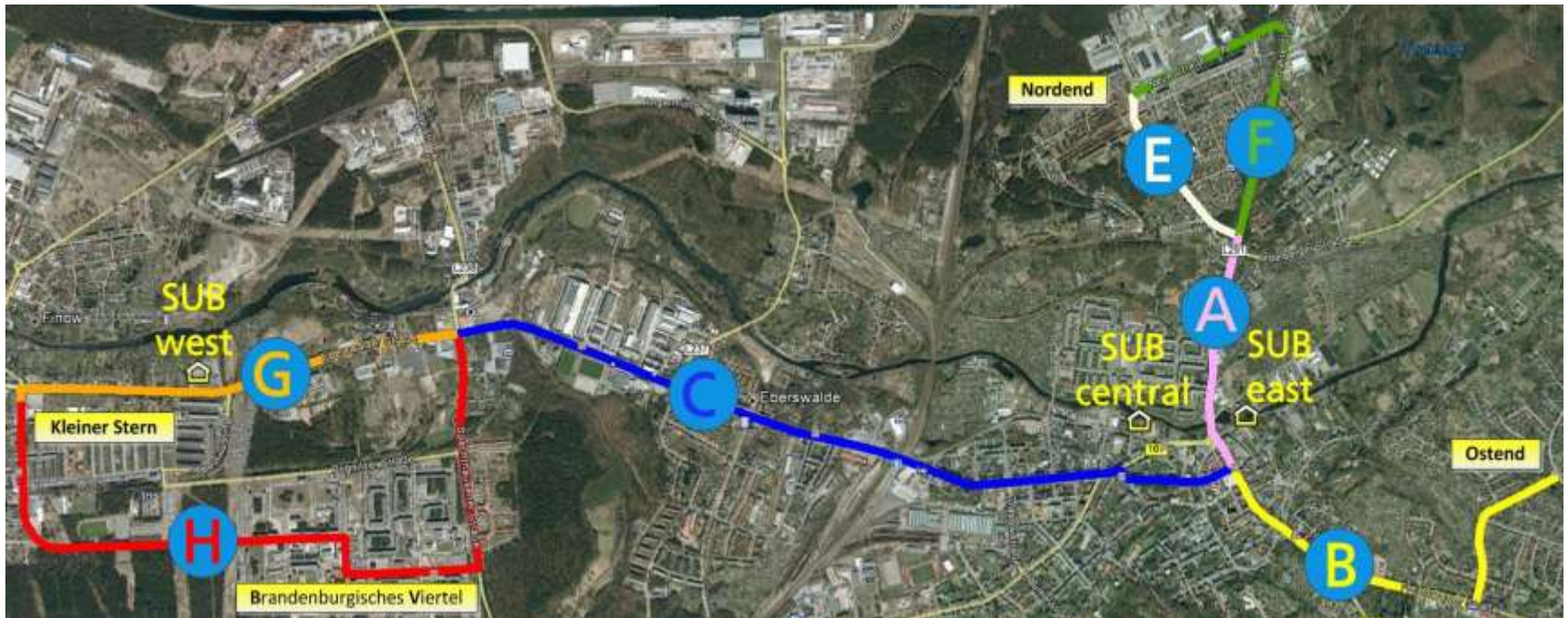
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SYSTEMS IVI



Calculation example

Trolley system, physical

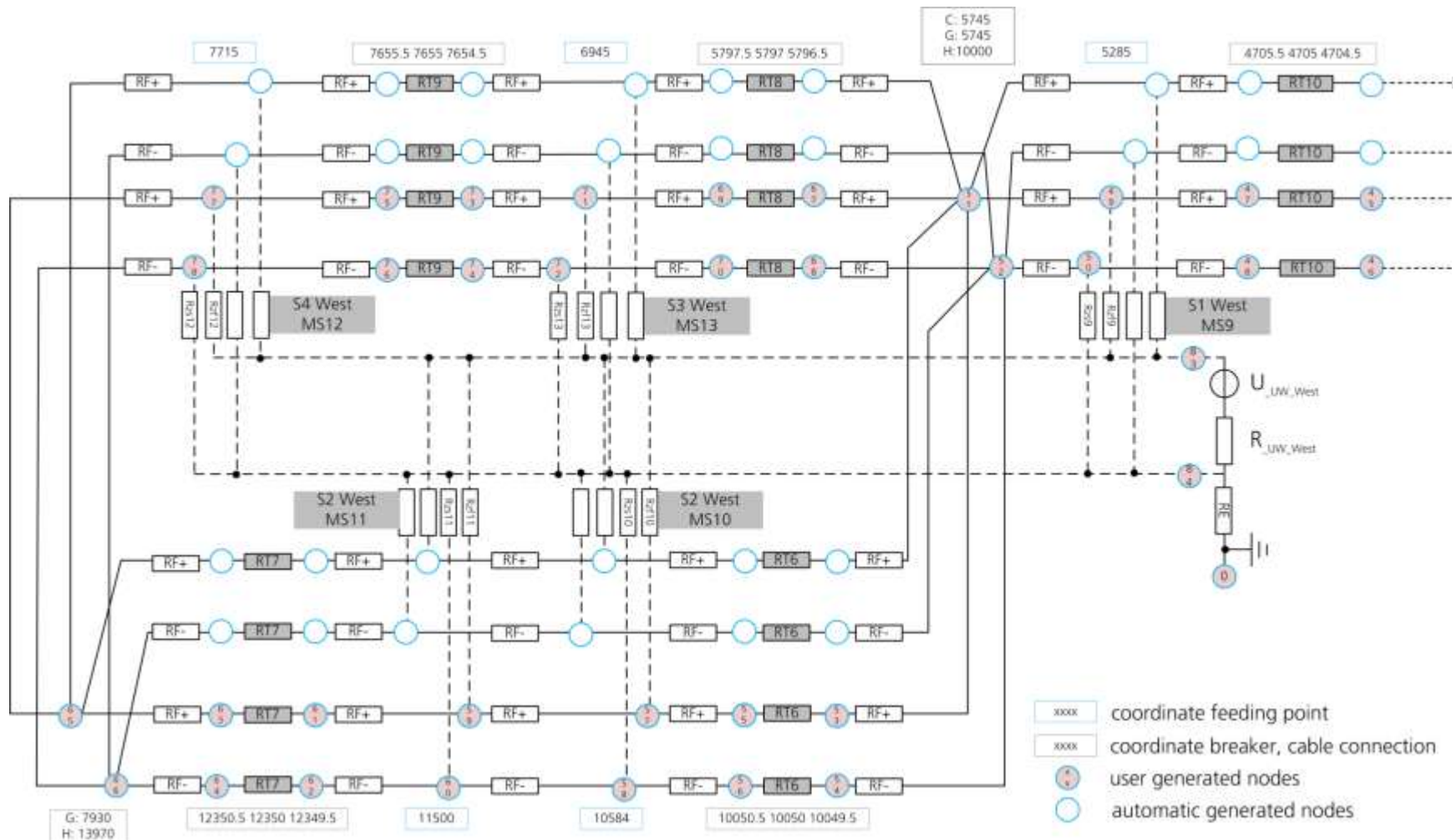


Source : Google

- Three rectifier substations (west, central and east)
- Not illustrated: powered sections, input leads, couplings, breaker

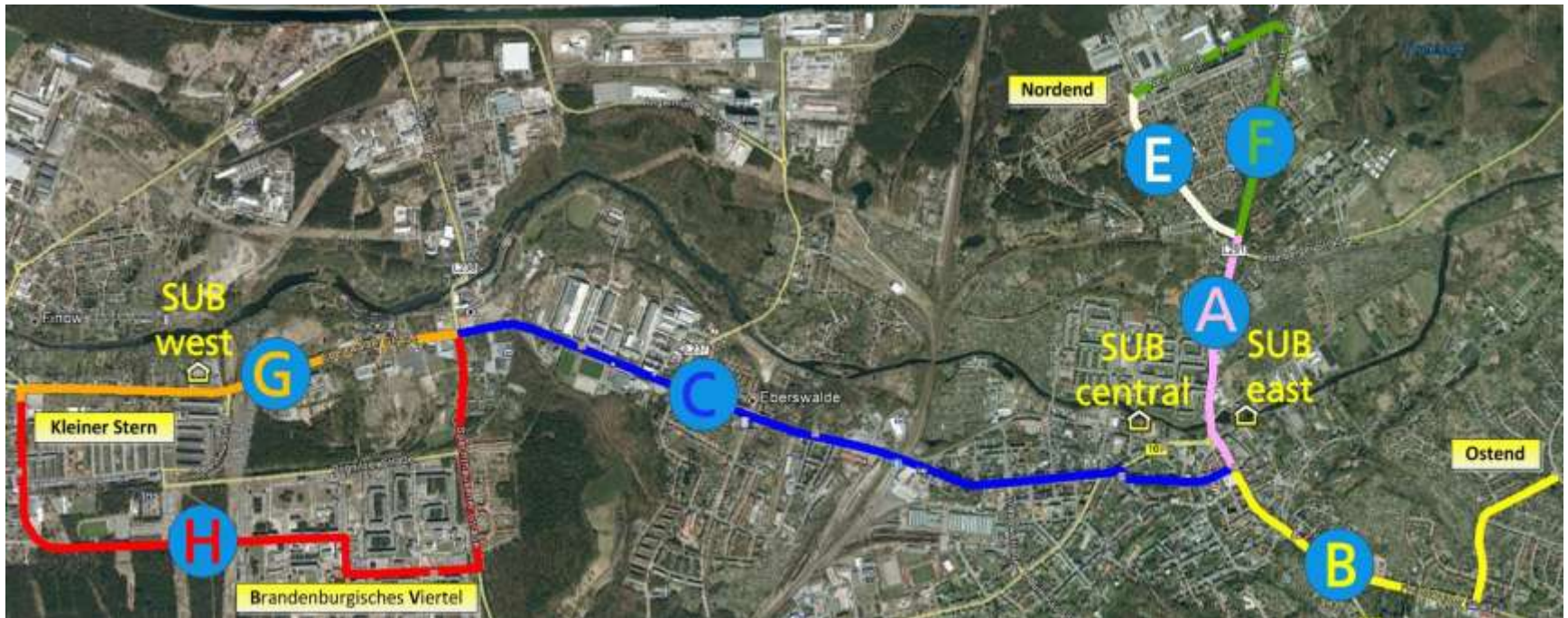
Calculation example

Trolley system, modelled



Calculation example

Route services



Source : Google

- 1 Forward: $E \rightarrow A \rightarrow C \rightarrow G$ 1 Backward: $H \rightarrow C \rightarrow A \rightarrow F$
- 2 Forward: $B \rightarrow C \rightarrow H$ 2 Backward: $G \rightarrow C \rightarrow B$

Calculation example

Schedule sections

Bus route	Departure times			
	1 Forward	1 Backward	2 Forward	2 Backward
Scenario 1	7:00	7:00	7:06	7:03
	7:12	7:12	7:18	7:15
	7:24	7:24	7:30	7:27
Scenario 2	9:30	9:24	9:15	9:15
	10:00	9:54	9:45	9:45
	10:30	10:24	10:15	10:15

■ Scenario 1: »work traffic« Scenario 2: »holiday traffic«

■ Annual mean: 65% »Scenario 1« / 35% »Scenario 2«

Calculation example

Vehicles

Vehicle data	Unit	NGE 152	Comments
Net weight	t	19,6	
Transport capacity	pers.	121	
Mean load condition	-	1/3	assumption
Rated power	kW	250	
Maximum speed	km/h	70	
Maximum starting acceleration	m/s ²	1,3	
Maximum braking deceleration	m/s ²	- 0,8	
Driving wheel diameter	m	0,945	
Gear ratio	-	6,2	
Rolling friction coefficient of the tires	-	0,007	assumption
Power of auxiliaries (installed)	kW	70	
Power of auxiliaries (continuous)	kW	2/30	SO/WI* (assumption)
Voltage level of braking resistor	V	750	
Minimum electrical voltage of vehicle	V	480	

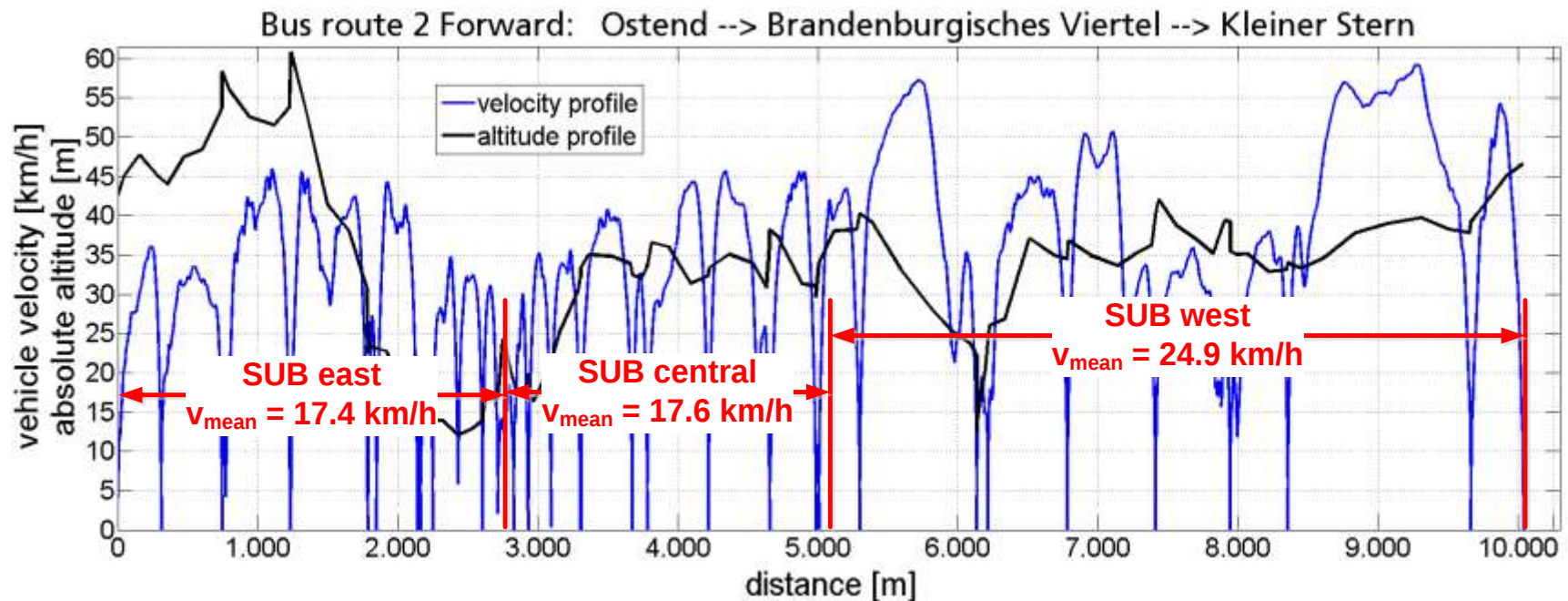
* SO – summer operation WI – winter operation

Source : bus-bild

- Prior use of braking energy for heating
- Annual mean : 42 weeks »summer« / 10 weeks »winter«

Calculation example

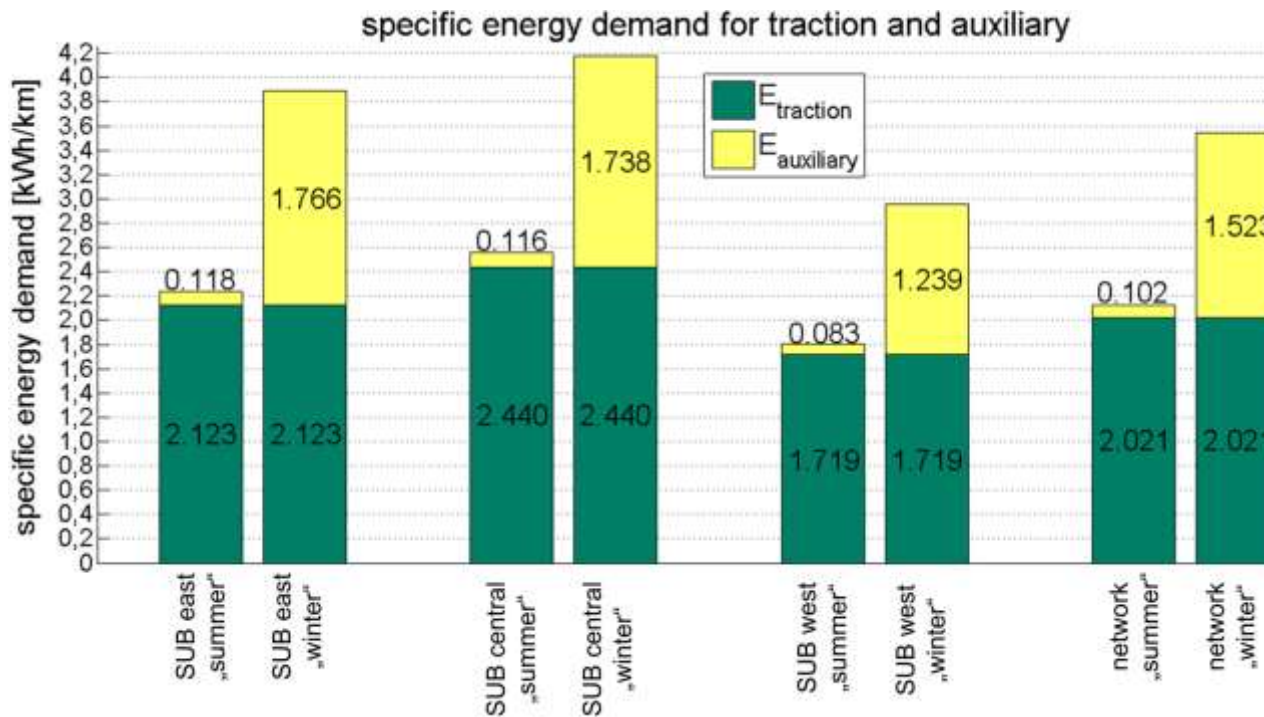
Operational profiles



- Measurement of operational profiles over a period of 6 weeks
- Derivation of the 4 required profiles by data processing

Evaluation results

Specific energy demand



- High sensitivity of auxiliary demand against ambient temperature
- Significant influence of velocity within the area of substation west

Evaluation results

Energy-saving potential by stationary SCAP systems

			SUB east		SUB central		SUB west		network			
energy supply of SUB			SO	WI	SO	WI	SO	WI	SO	WI		
				SUB east		SUB central		SUB west		network		
annual mean	Energy supply of SUB, without ES		[kWh/km]		2,096		2,722		1,902		2,167	
	Energy supply of ES		[kWh/km]		0,740		0,893		0,638		0,733	
	Energy supply of SUB, with ES		[kWh/km]		1,340		1,793		1,249		1,413	
	Reduction		[%]		36,0		34,1		34,3		34,8	
Scer	with ES		[kWh/km]		1,046	2,567	1,539	3,157	1,042	2,275	1,169	2,587
	Reduction of energy supply by substation											
			[%]		46,3	17,8	41,9	16,9	43,2	16,9	43,7	17,2

Evaluation results

Amortization of stationary SCAP systems

			Substation east	Substation central	Substation west
overhead line	1 forward	[km]	2,525	2,180	3,215
	1 backward	[km]	3,440	2,180	5,010
	2 forward	[km]	2,700	2,180	5,140
	2 backward	[km]	2,700	2,180	3,225
services »year«	1 forward	[-]	18528		
	1 backward	[-]	18528		
	2 forward	[-]	17472		
	2 backward	[-]	17232		
	Kilometrage	[km]	204220	156437	297772
	Potential	[kWh/km]	0,755	0,929	0,653
	Monetary potential	[T€/year]	21,6	20,3	27,2
	Procurement costs	[T€]	236,3	168,8	202,5
	Maintenance costs	[T€/year]	4,7	3,4	4,0
	Amortisation period	[years]	14,0	10,0	8,7

■ Assumption: energy supply price of 14 ct/kWh

QUESTIONS AND COMMENTS



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