

*Some investigations into*  
**Battery-powered trams**  
*and other catenary-free solutions*

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Loughborough  
University

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# About Loughborough

- The Times and Sunday Times **University of the Year** 2019.
- **University of the year** at the Whatuni Student Choice Awards 2018
- In 2018, **Best in the UK for Student Experience** - Times Higher Education Student Experience Survey, 5th time since 2009
- **Ranked 4th in the 2019** Guardian University League table. It ranked 30th in Britain in 2014.
- **Loughborough is renowned** in the UK for its sports. World's largest **university-based** sports technology research group.
- **UK top 3 for Mechanical Engineering and in the UK top 10 for Electronic and Electrical Engineering**





## About Anna Chang

- Wolfson School of Mechanical, Electrical and Manufacturing Engineering – Smart Cities EPSRC Grant
- ***Energy Utilisation to Improve Light Rail Development***
- Specifically on tramways, **their development and cost**, and in particular on the gap between **engineering, economics**, and **socio-political** players
- and the costs of prolonged decision-making.

**EPSRC**

Engineering and Physical Sciences  
Research Council

# About Anna Chang

- Transferable skills: Strategic Management, Change Management, Business Process Re-engineering, Marketing, PR, Project Management.



**GOLD  
PEAK**

Regional  
Marketing  
Manager

**NXT Plc**

Regional Licensing  
Manager

UK Ministry of Defence  
Speech & Sound  
Technology



Jardine  
Matheson

**Dairy  
Farm**

Regional Accounts  
Director

Revamp private labels for  
No Frills and First Choice  
brand across 7 countries



THE HONG KONG  
POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY  
香港理工大學



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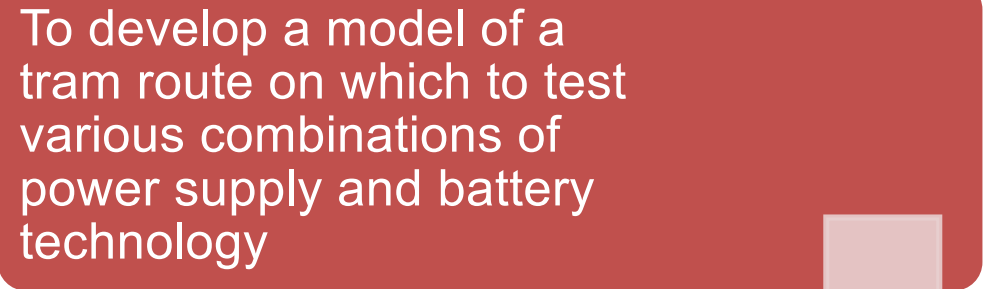


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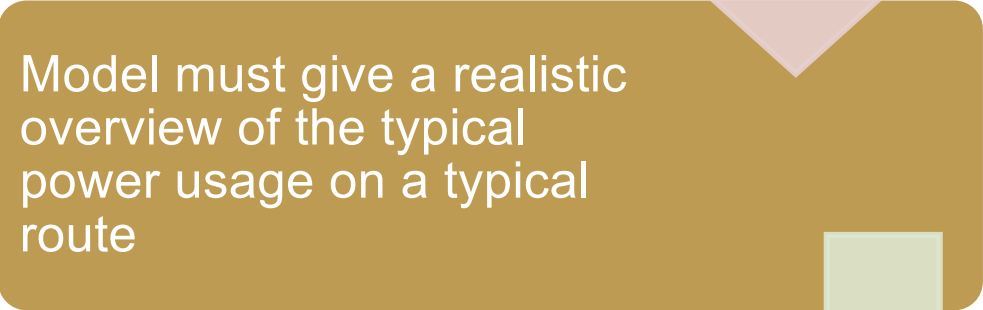
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# The objective


To develop a model of a tram route on which to test various combinations of power supply and battery technology



Model must give a realistic overview of the typical power usage on a typical route



But need not examine the power requirements in great detail – a “helicopter view”





# Nottingham Express Transit



March 2004

15 Bombardier Incentro AT6/5

22 Alstom Citadis 302

32km (20 miles)

2 lines , 50 stations

Ridership: 18.8 million (2018/19)



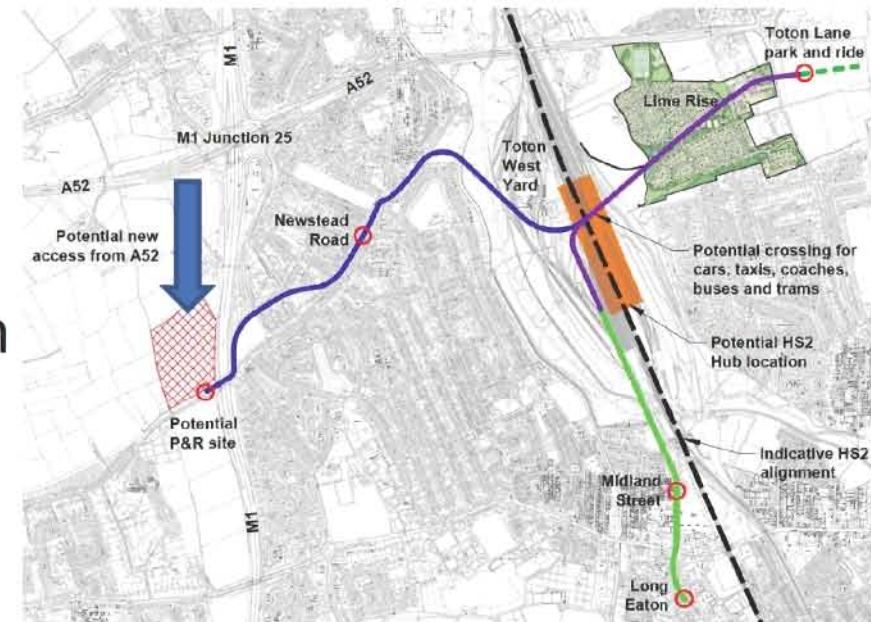
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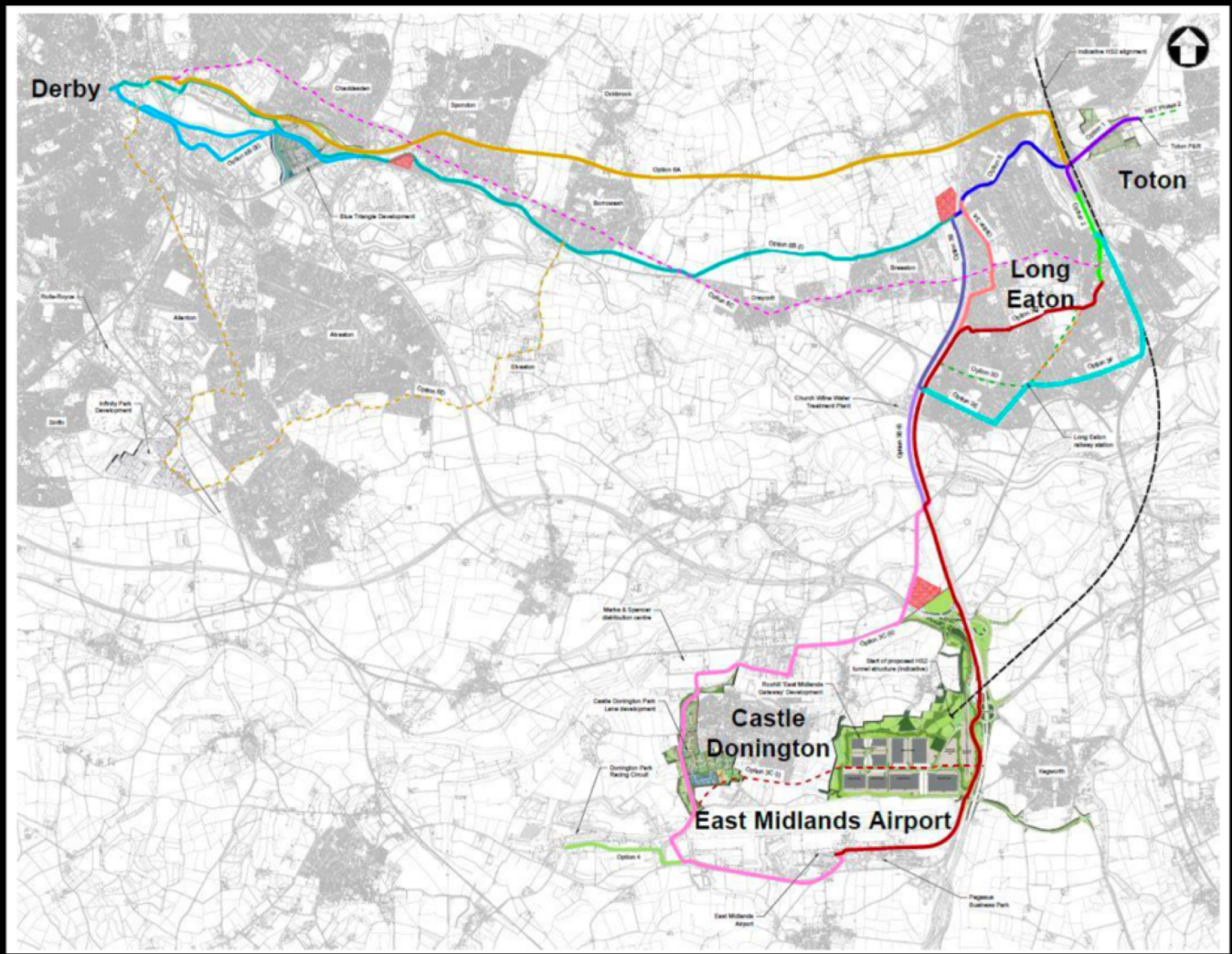
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# EXTENSION TO HS2 HUB

- 1.6km extension from Toton P&R
- 4 mins journey time
- Route alignment through proposed Lime Rise development west of Toton Lane
- Interface with HS2 Hub / station



# All HS2 Route Options





# EAST MIDLANDS AIRPORT OPTIONS

| <b>Option</b>                        | <b>Route length from Toton P&amp;R</b> | <b>No. of stops</b> | <b>Journey times from HS2</b> | <b>% segregated</b> | <b>Capital cost £m from Toton P&amp;R</b> |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| <b>EMA via East Midlands Gateway</b> | <b>14.4 – 15.9km</b>                   | <b>10-13</b>        | <b>24-28 mins</b>             | <b>81 - 97</b>      | <b>346</b>                                |
| <b>EMA via Castle Donington</b>      | <b>18.2km</b>                          | <b>13</b>           | <b>33 mins</b>                | <b>81 - 91</b>      | <b>388</b>                                |

# DERBY OPTIONS

| <b>Option</b>                | <b>Route length from Toton P&amp;R</b> | <b>No. of stops</b> | <b>Journey times from HS2</b> | <b>% segregated</b> | <b>Capital cost £m from Toton P&amp;R</b> |
|------------------------------|--|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| <b>A52</b>                   | <b>15.8km</b>                          | <b>5</b>            | <b>18 mins</b>                | <b>95</b>           | <b>682</b>                                |
| <b>Former canal corridor</b> | <b>16.5km</b>                          | <b>14</b>           | <b>28 mins</b>                | <b>76 – 92</b>      | <b>402</b>                                |

# Power from catenary / OLE

- Traditional, tried-and-tested technology
- Problems
  - Cost of installation – wires, substations, energy supply
  - Cost energy supply in operation
  - Visual intrusion and equipment in street
  - Risks
    - loss of power
    - Icing
    - Danger of live wires
    - Danger of collapse of OLE



# Power from Battery/wireless trams

- Risk and uncertainty with new technology
- Safety Risks – known, can be contained
  - Fire through overheating
  - Spontaneous fire
  - Spillage in the event of an accident
- Newer technologies can be very safe
- Cost – always an issue





# Other new technologies

- Other new technologies are emerging -
  - Super capacitors
  - Hydrogen fuel cells
  - Hybrid energy storage – batteries/supercaps
- Risk and uncertainty with new technology
- Cost – always an issue



# Issues with batteries

- Space – where to fit them
- Mass
  - Ideally keep them low down
  - Difficult with low-floor trams
  - Better with tram-train
- Power rates – charge / discharge
- Energy / capacity
- Performance in service – speed, acceleration
- Lifetime and replacement costs





## FLOOR FRAME AND TYPICAL AVAILABLE SPACES



# FLOOR FRAME AND TYPICAL AVAILABLE SPACES







16 PAIRS OF SEATS BACK-TO-BACK WITH POWER ELECTRONICS BETWEEN, OVER MOTOR BOGIE



## ROOF-MOUNTED POWER ELECTRONICS AND HVAC EQUIPMENT

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# How to tackle these issues

## Supercapacitors

In theory,  
supercaps have  
advantages

High charge  
speed

Initial  
acceleration very  
good

Can charge over  
a million times

Recyclable



Hybrid – supercap for performance, slow charge for  
batteries



## Comparison of energy and power densities of battery and supercapacitor

|                | Energy Density<br>(Wh/kg) | Power Density<br>(W/kg) |
|----------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Battery        | 210                       | 200                     |
| Supercapacitor | 1.33                      | 11000                   |

Source: <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/7455088>



## Comparison of supercapacitors and lithium-ion batteries

| Function                | Supercapacitor | Lithium-ion Battery |
|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Charging period         | 1 - 10 s       | 10 - 60 min         |
| Cycle period            | 30000 h        | Approximately 500   |
| Cell voltage            | 2.3-2.85V      | 3.7-4.0V            |
| Specific Energy (Wh/kg) | 2 - 5          | 100 - 200           |
| Specific Power (W/kg)   | > 10000        | 1000 - 3000         |
| Cost per Wh (\$/Wh)     | 20             | 0.5 - 1             |
| charge temperature      | -40 - 65 °C    | 0 - 45 °C           |
| discharge temperature   | -40 - 65 °C    | -20 - 60 °C         |

# Battery and Supercapacitor cell characteristics

| Specifications            | Battery | Supercapacitor |
|---------------------------|---------|----------------|
| Nominal Voltage (V)       | 3.2     | 2.7            |
| Nominal Capacity (Ah)     | 2.6     | NA             |
| Rated Capacitance (F)     | NA      | 2000           |
| Energy Storage (Wh)       | 8.32    | 2.03           |
| Weight (kg)               | 0.0805  | 0.36           |
| Energy per Weight (Wh/kg) | 103.35  | 5.64           |

Source: <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/document/7177105>



Lithium is difficult to extinguish

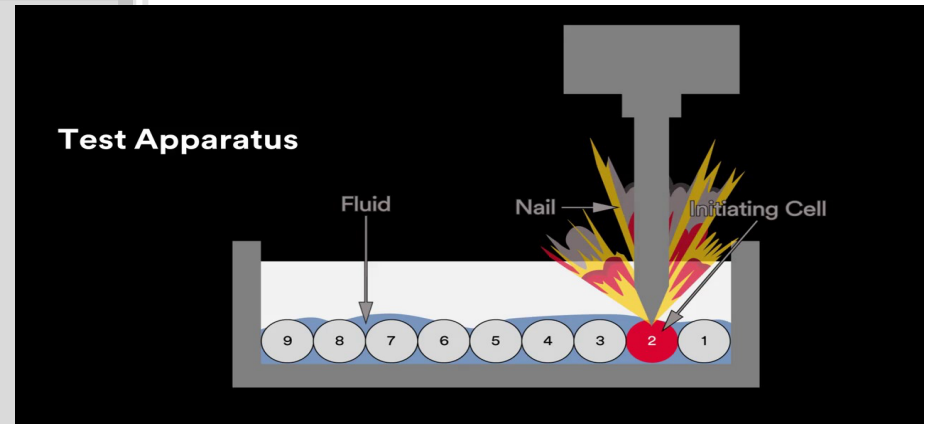
## Risk Mitigation

- Detect the heat
- Apply cooling or switch it off
- Battery Management System (BMS)

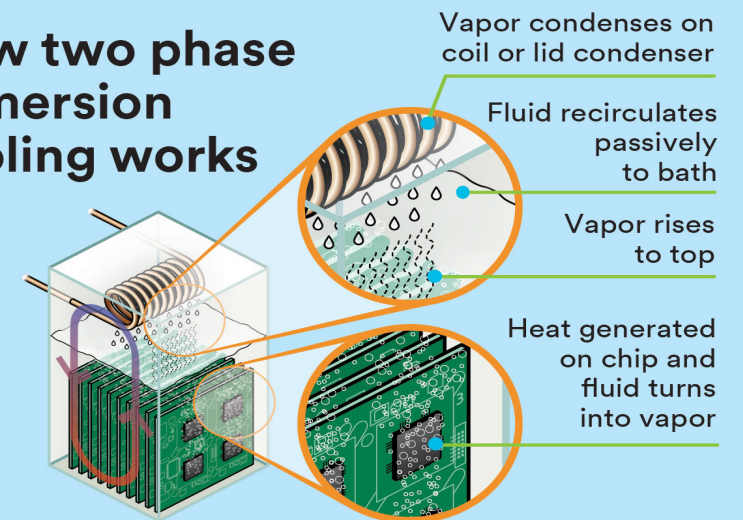
Energy from impact  
damage or mishandling  
→ BMS can have failure

# 3M™ Novec™ Engineered Fluids

- Can be use on high-speed electric trains to wind turbines to electric drive motors
- Can precisely control electrical voltages on a large scale

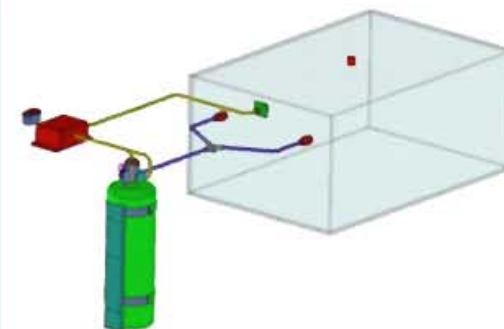


## How two phase immersion cooling works





Composed of fire extinguishing device host, quick start valve, CPU intelligent controller, sensor (temperature, flame, etc.), connecting cable, control switch, fire extinguishing agent conveying pipeline and so on.



Automobile lithium battery box fire extinguishing device. Compulsory on full electric buses use in China





## **Our outstanding campus**

Largest single site green campus in the UK