Alternative Fuel Buses / Carbon Neutrality

Cody Christensen, AICP

Regional Planning Manager Fairfax, VA 571-266-9267



Senior Engineering Operations Manager Lawrenceville, NJ 609-530-0164

Paul Kaufmann

Manager, Bus Systems Engineering Duluth, GA 973-420-4805

Charles Belser, PMP

Vice President, Transportation Facilities Baltimore, MD 240-278-2392

Mark Peterson, AIA

Vice President, Transportation Facilities Los Angeles, CA 213-236-2553













Baseline Considerations

Energy planning

Electricity is more efficient but installation costs are expensive

Charging protocol – on-route charging vs. depot charging

Level of sustainability

Maintenance facility retrofits

- Capital costs
- BEB test fleets

New maintenance facility construction

Capital costs

Title VI considerations



Ways to Avoid Range Anxiety

Maximum distance travelled

- Battery technology
- Reduce deadheading

Evaluate energy consumption through modeling Reduce deadheading

Recharge in outlying areas of service area

- Layover locations
- Operator driving habits affect SOC

Integrate SOC charge monitoring system at depot Geographic location impact

Emphasis on heat or air conditioning and hills

Energy density – 5% per year increase





Energy Use Planning

Engage your local electrical utility early to understand rate structures and charger reimbursement programs

- Demand charges
- Time of use charges
- Peak demand
- Rates by time of day
- Rebates/Funding for generating on-site power
- Emergency backup power

You are switching from ULSDF or CNG to electricity but you cannot conduct a bid for fuel supply; your local utility controls your fuel cost now

Public Utilities Commission







Energy Planning

Industry recognizes that the BEB technology horizon is now and are aligning themselves to provide turnkey solutions

- Power generation
- Inversion
- Mass energy storage
- Energy dispensing
- Vehicles
- Maintenance





Energy Planning



Investigate innovations such as the use of sea container energy storage system which includes:

- Battery bank
- Fire suppression
- HVAC
- Inverters and electrical power in and out

Recharges during time of day when utility rates are lowest



Bus Charging Protocol

On-route charging

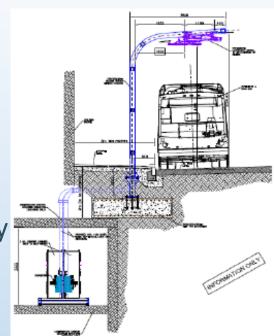
- Insufficient energy storage to operate bus throughout service day, have to recharge repeatedly
- Fast charge SAE J3105 overhead pantograph or
- SAE J2954 inductive wireless charging

Depot charging

- Sufficient onboard energy to operate bus through entire service day
- Buses will be charged upon returning to overnight parking facility

Buses are built to a specific protocol. It would be both expensive and very difficult to switch from one to another, if you learn the selected protocol is not working

Different battery technologies



Bus Charging Protocol

Level of sustainability

Solar power supply – 100% sustainable

6 acres = 1 Megawatt of energy production

40' sea container with batteries = 5 Megawatts

Use of batteries for energy storage, off utility grid

Transfer captured energy from battery bank to buses at night

Resale of excess energy to utility

Reliance on utility for power

Does infrastructure support proposed charging demand?

How do you backup utility during a power outage?

Generators/Batteries/Site constraints





Battery Charging Technologies

Floor mounted SAE J1772 plug-in charging

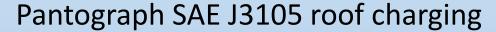
- Capital cost
- Occupies space on bus storage floor
- Keeps high voltage at personnel level
- Obstructs bus storage facility
- Harder to implement with existing bus operations
- Be sure to specify charging plugs at both ends of the BEBs





Battery Charging Technologies





- Capital cost
- Removes charging equipment from floor or bus storage area
- Easier to implement with existing operations
- More cost effective for new facility design







Maintenance Facility Retrofits

Survey of existing electrical infrastructure at facility

Dedicated space requirements for transformers and switchgear

Decision on plug vs. pantograph

- Overhead space for pantograph
- Floor space for plug-in chargers and cables

Bus storage area

- Maintain existing bus storage
- Circulation patterns will change
- Existing fueling infrastructure needs to be maintained for non-BEB fleet





Bus Storage Area Impacts

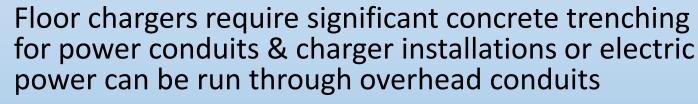
Dedicated assignment for BEB subfleet parking

For test fleet and/or phased conversion over time

Congestion throughout storage area with floor mounted chargers

Potential reduction in bus storage capability

- Sawtooth or charger access oriented parking consumes floor space
- Track parking (nose to tail) maximizes parking



Pantograph requires power conduits in facility roof

- More accurate bus parking for pantograph alignment and you
- must have sufficient overhead space





BEB Impact on Maintenance Facility

No engine oil changes, transmission fluid changes, charging air coolers

May still have rear axle gear oil changes

Reduction in overhead hose reels

Bus ECM update capability at maintenance bay

No filters to crush/dispose

No more waste engine disposal

Eliminate diesel fume extraction system

Potential reduction of ventilation requirements

Can add charging equipment in ceiling of maintenance bays for battery charging





BEB Impact on Maintenance Facility

PM inspection changes

- Increase in bus PM mileage interval
- Decrease in brake inspections/work

Reduction in subcomponent rebuild space

Reduction in parts room space (full BEB fleet)

Future elimination of the fuel tank farm and monitoring system

Future elimination of bulk engine oil storage and distribution/dispensing plumbing systems

Cleaner shop and service lanes

Cleaner environment – no airborne exhaust

Equipment required to facilitate battery R&R





BEB Impact on Workforce

Integration

Operator training

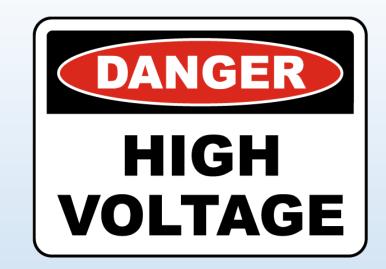
- Safety
- Maximize regen opportunities
- Stay off accelerator

Mechanics training

- Safety
- Diagnostics

Facility manager and staff training

- Safety
- For test fleet





Maintenance Facility Construction Costs



Reduction in space demands for systems and equipment

- By reducing the bus/bay ratio,
 you can reduce the number of maintenance bays required
- Makes most expensive part of facility less expensive

Cost of bus storage areas will escalate with addition of charging equipment



Maintenance Facility Construction Costs





Available space for solar farm installation on roof of building

- Roof may need to be strengthened to support PV panels
- Canopies used in parking areas for PV can reduce impact of heat and snow on vehicles
- PV panels must be cleared of snow to remain effective



The Future is Bright



Changes in buses/bay – full BEB fleet Current design parameters

- 8-12 buses per bay for larger operations
- 11-14 buses per bay for smaller fleet sizes
- BEB fleet estimate as many as 18 buses per maintenance bay

One bay savings could be \$500,000



The Future is Bright



Environmental studies and clearance for new facility are simplified

- Quieter operations have less impact on neighboring areas
- No exhaust pipe emissions
- No fuel truck traffic
- Loudest component on the bus would be back-up alarm



The Future is Bright



Streamline servicing operations

- With proximity or swipe card-style fare collection you can eliminate first position of bus servicing lane as there are no fluids to check or fareboxes to empty
- Since refueling now occurs in bus storage, may want to rethink how you check bulbs, service windshield washer fluid, and tire checks
- Service lane is now just a wash rack
- We envision a service person walking through bus storage/charging area with an iPad recording low tire pressures and bad exterior lights for further maintenance action before next day's revenue service



Thank You Questions & Answers

