

Panel 4 – Energy Saving On Board

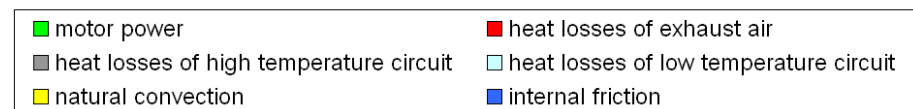
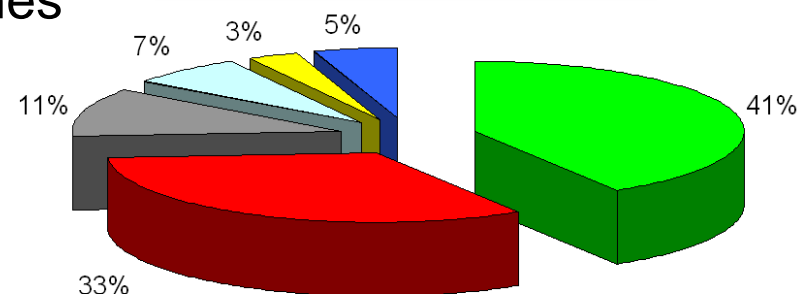
Re-use of waste heat

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Scope & Objectives

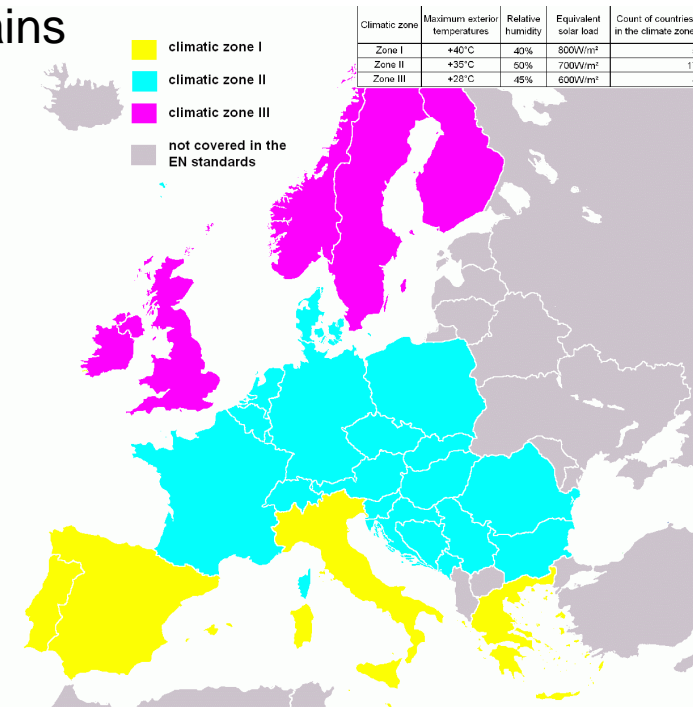
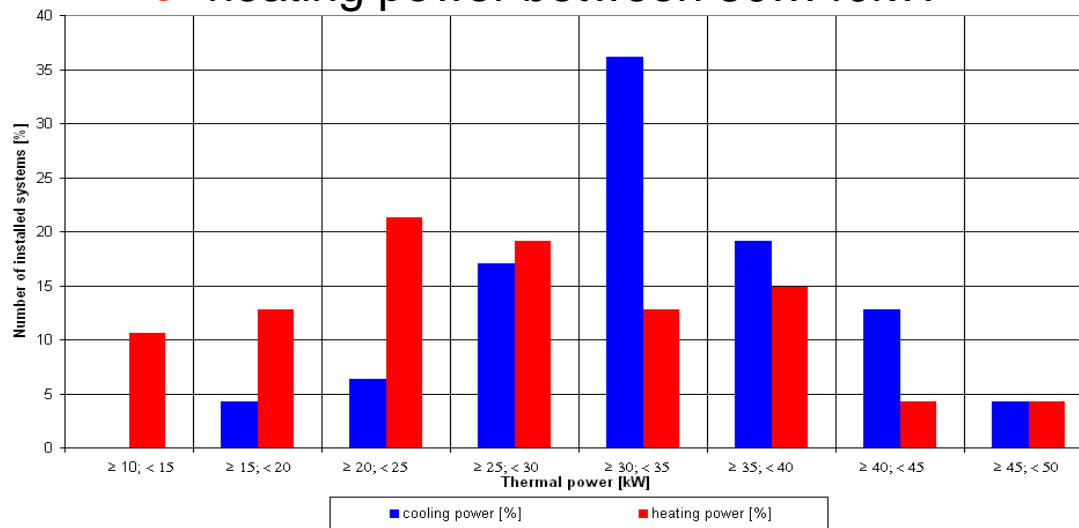
- Waste heat usage for heating in DMUs is state of the art- not for AC
- Up to 10% of traction power is used for air conditioning of DMUs
- Potentials of waste heat usage:
 - Improve the energy efficiency of a DMU
 - Decrease of engine-power requirements (less auxiliary power)
 - Increase of the range of coverage
- Waste heat power of diesel engines exceeds traction power





Activities performed & Status

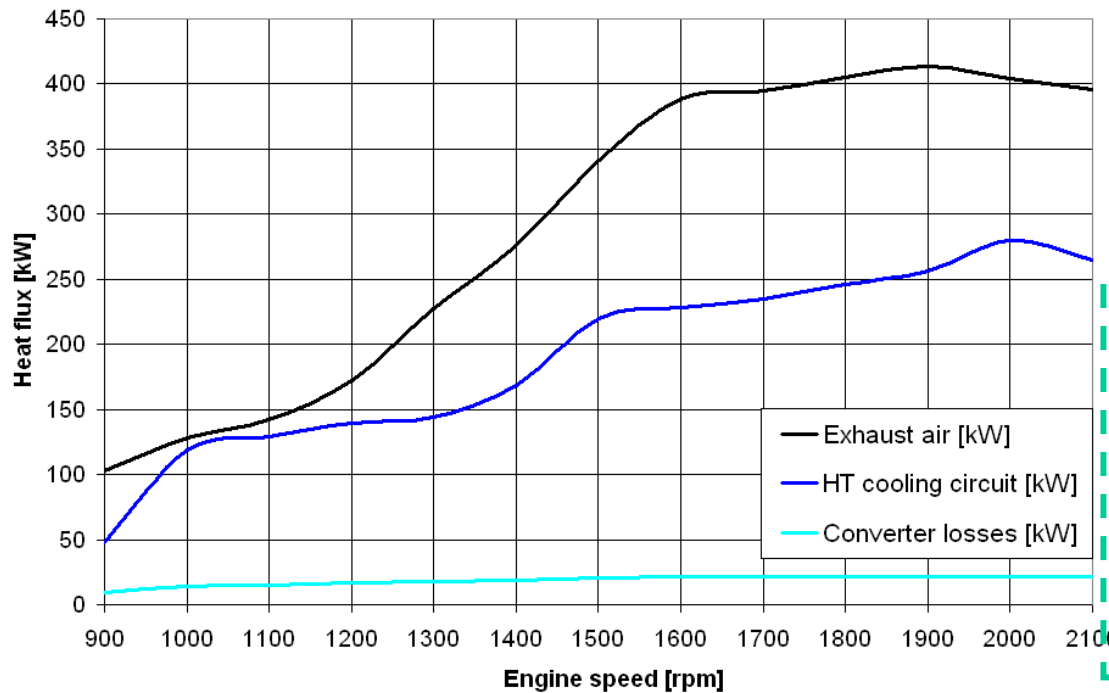
- Data collection and evaluation of
 - relevant standards and climate data
 - the performance data of air conditioned trains
- Aim: waste heat driven HVAC with a
 - cooling power between 30...35kW
 - heating power between 30...40kW





Activities performed & Status

- Evaluation and assessment of the potential heat sources of a DMU



	Temperature range	Available waste heat
Exhaust air of the diesel engine	420°C...560°C	102kW...413kW
Cooling circuit (HT)	76°C...90°C	48kW...280kW
Converter cooling circuit	90°C...110°C	5kW...22kW

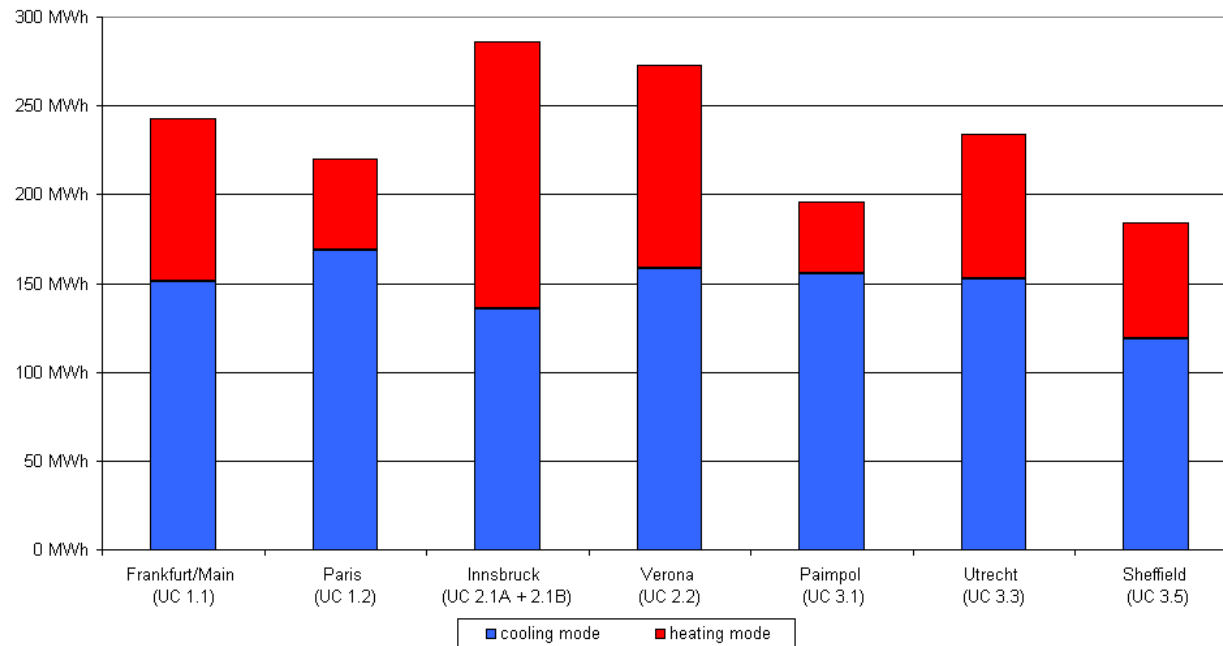
Waste heat from the exhaust air	Waste heat from the cooling circuit (HT)	Waste heat from the converter cooling circuit
Good potential due to the high temperature range. Back pressure of the exhaust system to be considered.	Good potential for heating mode, limited potential for AC due to the operating conditions of the diesel engine (min. temp.)	No potential for heating, AC, combination with other heat sources too complex.



Activities performed & Status

- Evaluation of energy saving potentials for representative operations
 - Analysis of the annual energy consumption
 - 2 train types, 7 locations

Annual energy consumption for air conditioning - Meridian



Talent classic DEMU

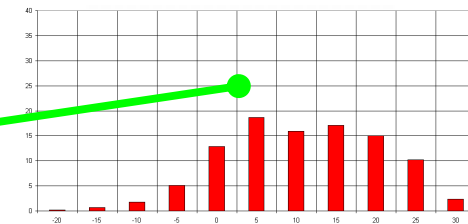
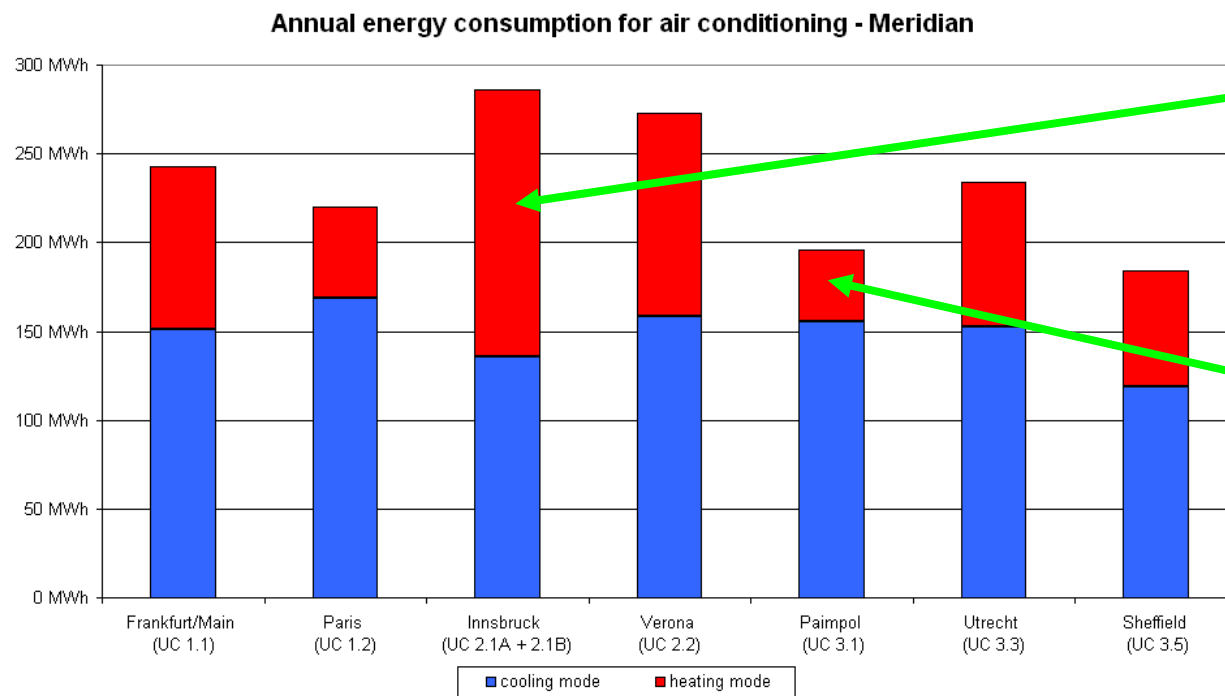


Meridian

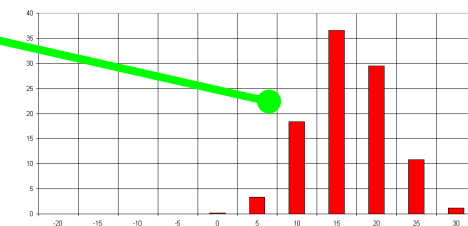


Activities performed & Status

- Evaluation of energy saving potentials for representative operations
 - Energy consumption heavily dependent on climatic conditions!



Histogram of the climate in Innsbruck



Histogram of the climate in Paimpol

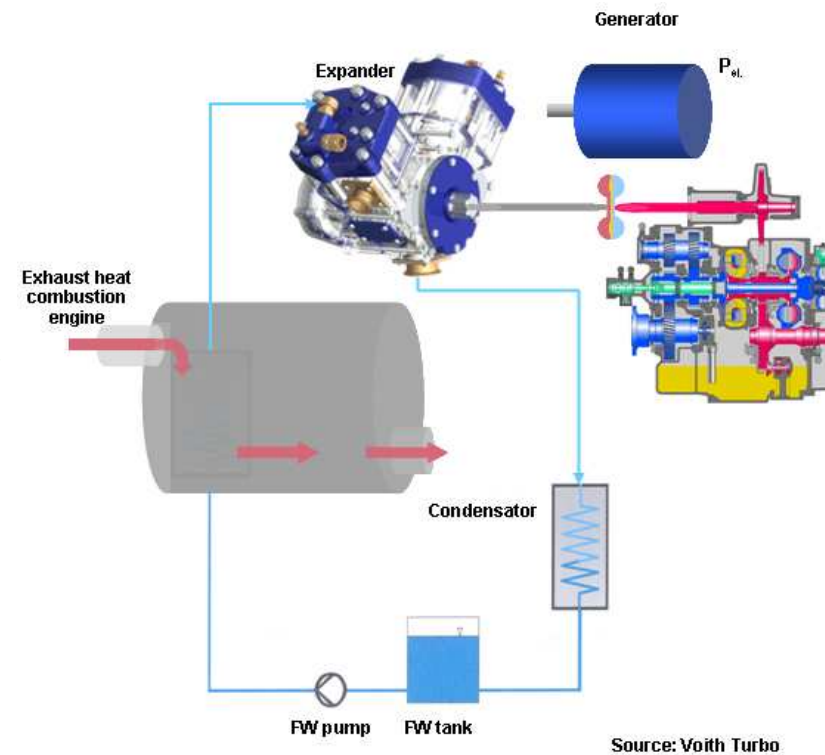
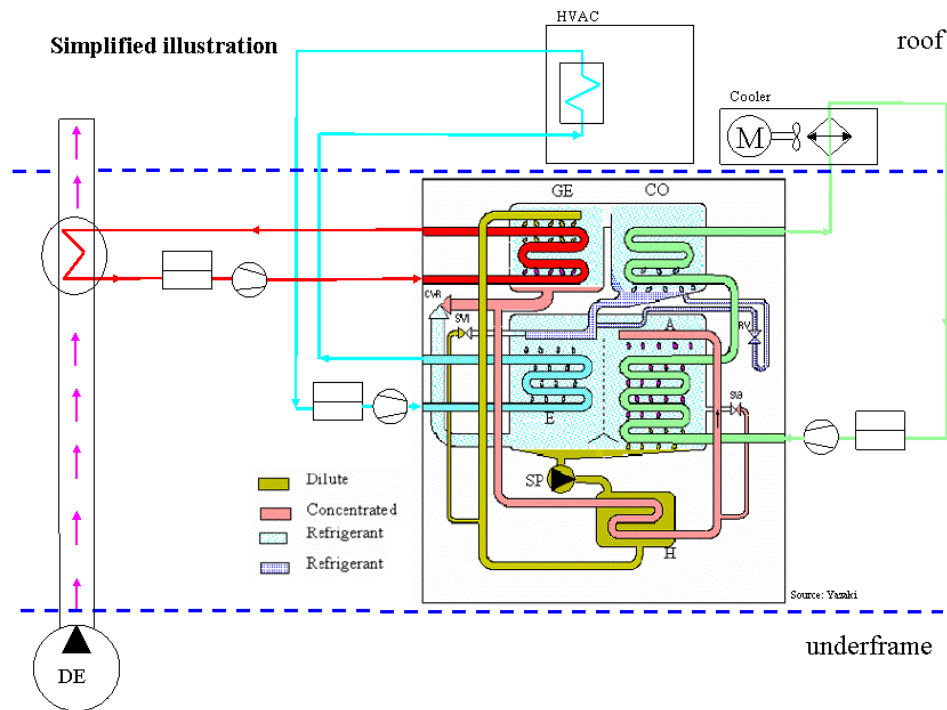


Activities performed & Status

- Two technologies has been taken in to account:

Absorption refrigeration process

Clausius-Rankine Process



Activities performed & Status

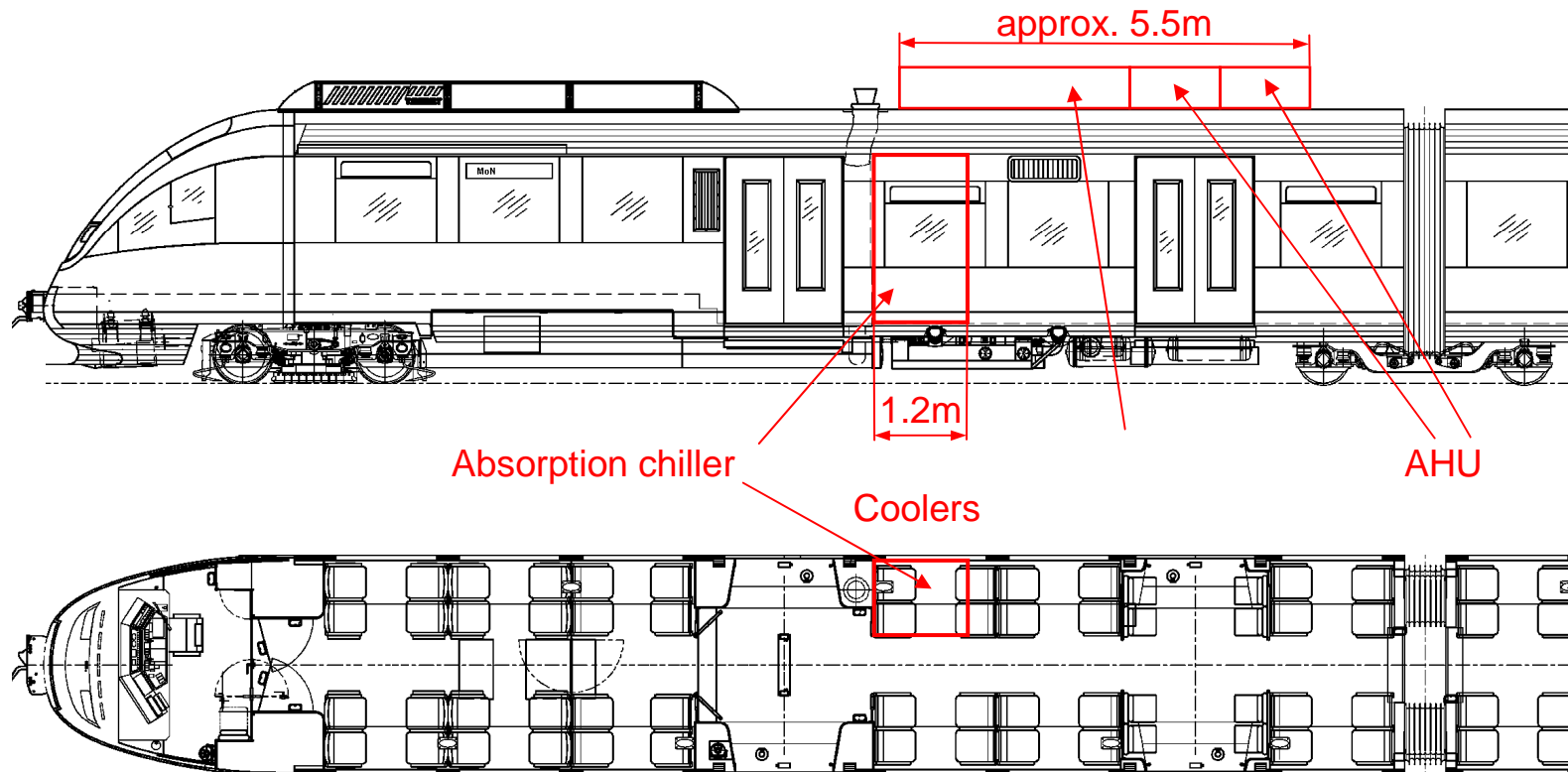
Most promising combination of heat source and waste heat technology

Potential for waste heat usage for	Waste heat from the exhaust air	Waste heat from the cooling circuit (HT)	Waste heat from the converter
Temperature level	420°C...560°C	76°C...90°C	90°C...110°C
heating	+++	+++	
cooling 1. Absorption refrigeration machine	+++	++	
cooling 2. Clausius-Rankine process	+++		



Results achieved and possible implementation

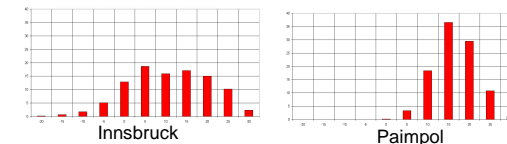
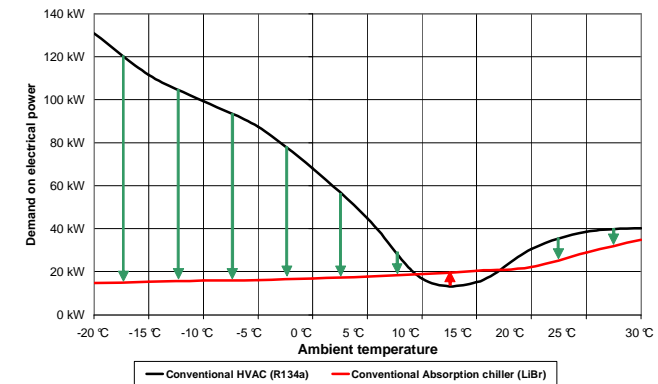
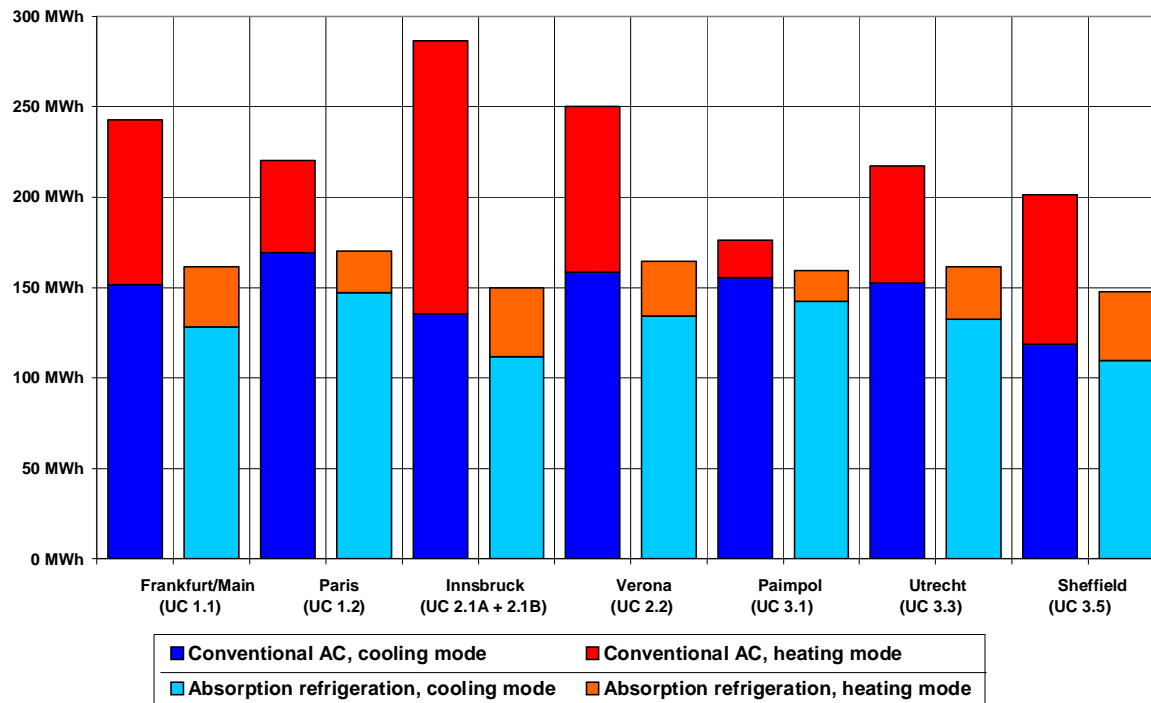
- Feasibility study of a waste heat driven air conditioning system
 - based on a conventional absorption chiller





Results achieved and possible implementation

- Saving potential between 17 MWh (10%) and 137MWh (48%)
 - dependent on climatic conditions



Next Steps & Outlook

- Conventional absorber chillers
 - designed for steady operation
 - size and weight not acceptable for usage in rolling stock
- Possible solution:
 - new generation of membrane absorbers under development
 - polymer pore membranes instead of conventional absorbers
 - weight and volume of the unit can be reduced by up to **80%**
 - this leads to a reduction of the needed space for heat exchangers for the cooling circuit
- Optimisation of the cooling circuit
 - Increase of the cooling circuit temperature to reduce the needed installation space of the coolers
 - alternative refrigerants



Thank you for your attention!

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