



Energy Efficient Transport for Tomorrow



Professor Hongming Xu

Dr Stuart Hillmansen

Introduction

- Research in land transport at Birmingham:
 - Vehicle and Engine Technology Research
 - Mechanical Engineering
 - Chemical Engineering
 - Birmingham Centre for Railway Research and Education
 - Electronic, Electrical and Computer Engineering
 - Civil Engineering
 - Metallurgy and Materials
 - Mechanical Engineering

Acknowledgement

- Both groups have been successful in gaining funding from the Science City Energy Efficiency initiative and also the University investment (total over £6m in the last 6 years)
- Support from industrial partners, and funding from TSB and EPSRC
- Contributions from colleagues within the 2 groups



Technology Strategy Board
Driving Innovation

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Vehicle and Engine Technology Research Centre

Prof Hongming Xu

Chair in Energy & Automotive Engineering
Head Vehicle and Engine Technology Research

Prof Mirosław Wyszynski

Chair in Novel Vehicle Technology

Dr Athanasios Tsolakis

Senior Lecturer in Automotive Engineering

Dr Karl Dearn

Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering

Dr Oluremi Olatunbosun

Senior Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering

Dr Andrew M Tobias

Senior Lecturer in Railway Systems Engineering

Prof Farhang Bakhtar

Prof (Hon) Steve Richardson (Jaguar)

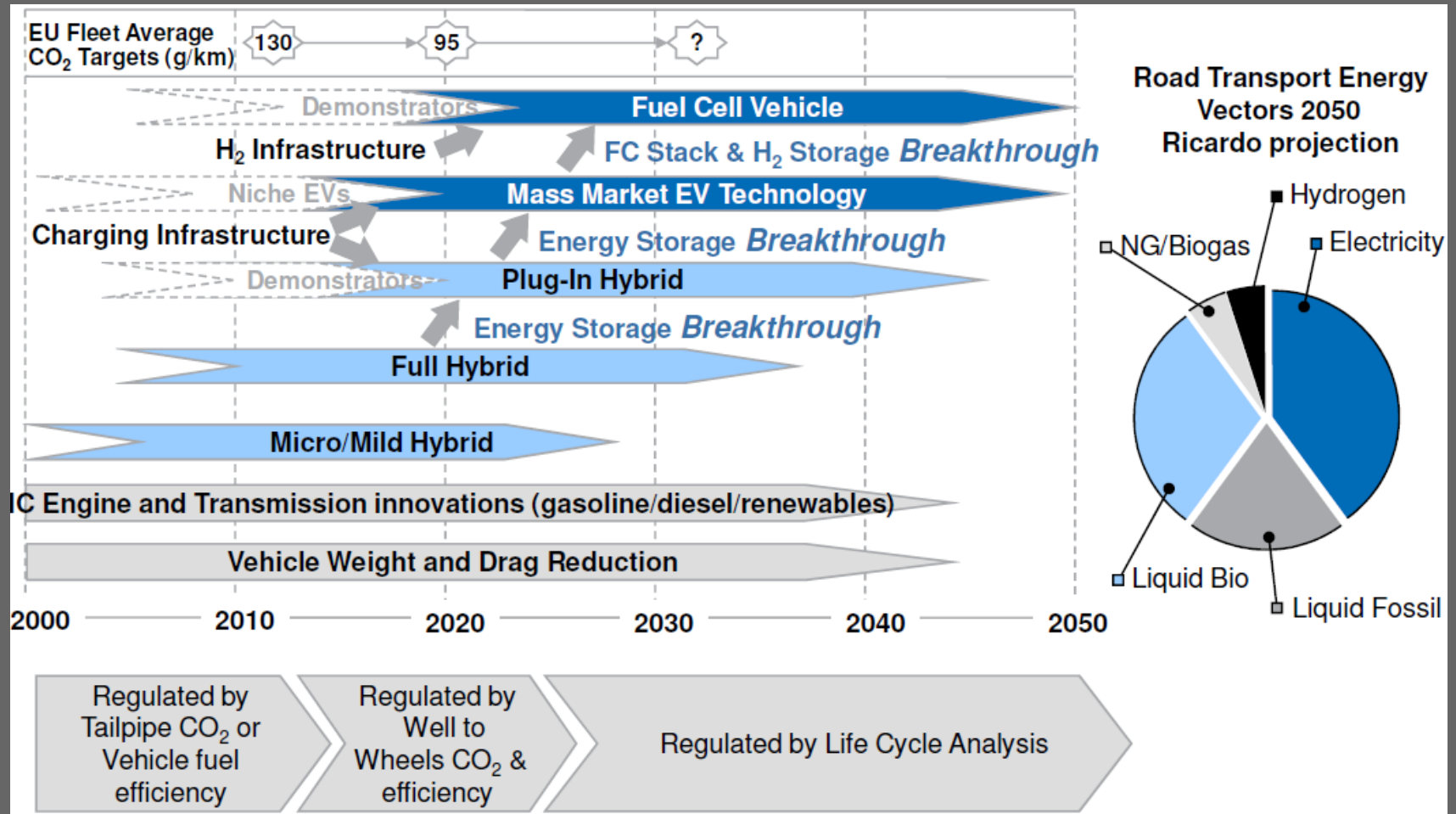
Prof (Hon) Roger Cracknell (Shell)

Dr Jun Qiao (ETI)

Major research activities

- Fuels pretreatment and mixture preparation for engines
- Flow and combustion diagnostics in engines
- New and bio-fuels and their combustion and emissions
- Exhaust gas aftertreatment systems
- Tribology in vehicles
- Tyres dynamics
- Vehicle ride and handling dynamics
- Noise vibration and harshness (NVH)
- Railway systems and management
- 3-5 pre-doctoral Research Assistants
- 30-40 PhD research students
- 5-10 academic visitors (Senior Research Fellow)

Ultra Low Carbon Vehicles Roadmap



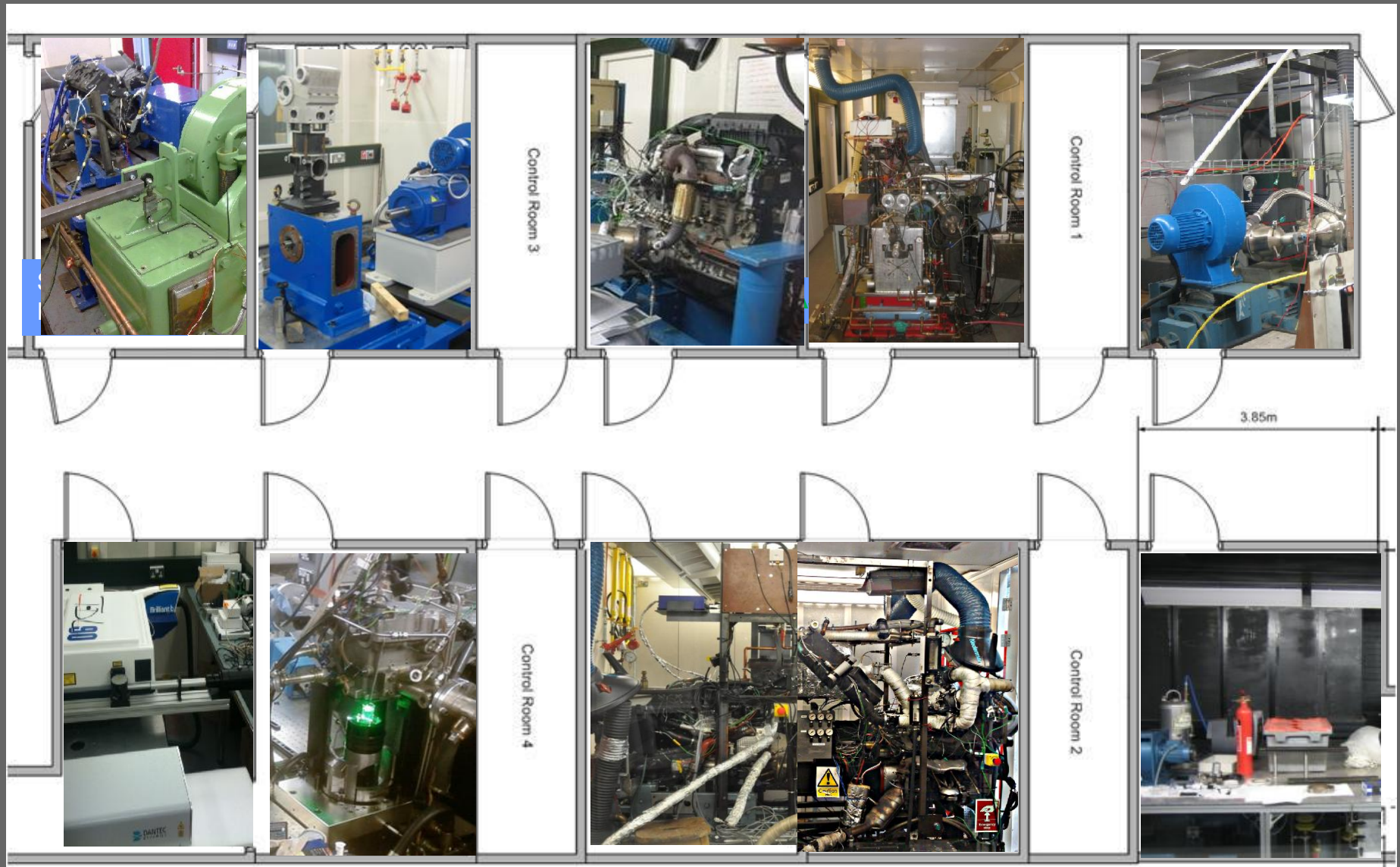
Source: Ultra Low Carbon Vehicles in the UK – BERR/DfT; Ricardo roadmaps and technology planning; Shell Energy Scenarios to 2050 (2008)

Future Engines and Fuels Lab Refurb. - £1.5 m

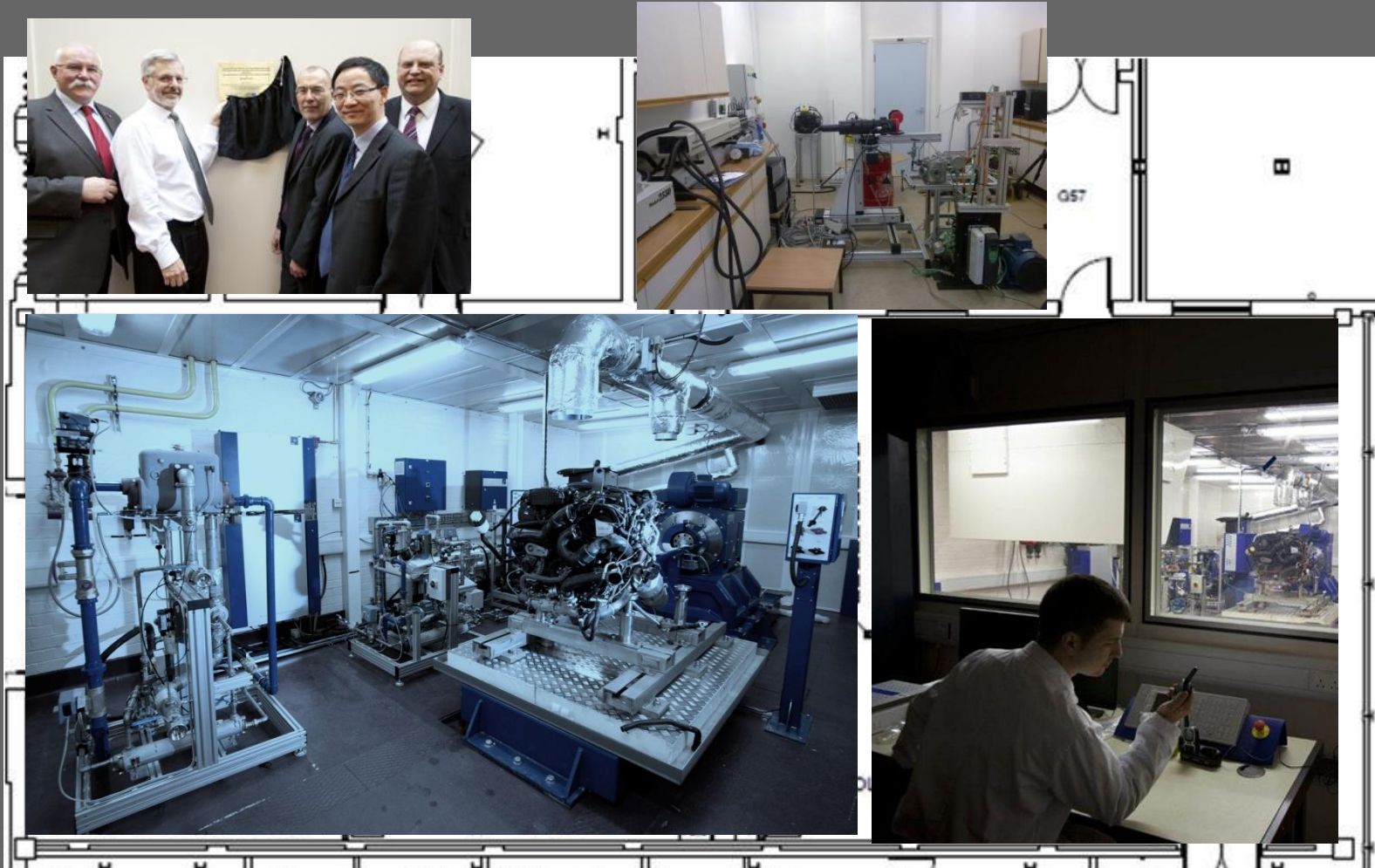


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Future Engines and Fuels Lab 2009 (G48)



New facilities



New transient engine cell for cold start (-20°C) with fuel testing facilities

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Tyre and vehicle ride and handling dynamics



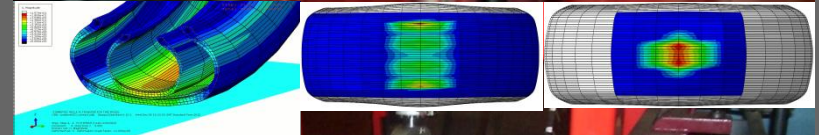
Vehicle Dynamics Lab: Suspension Test Rig



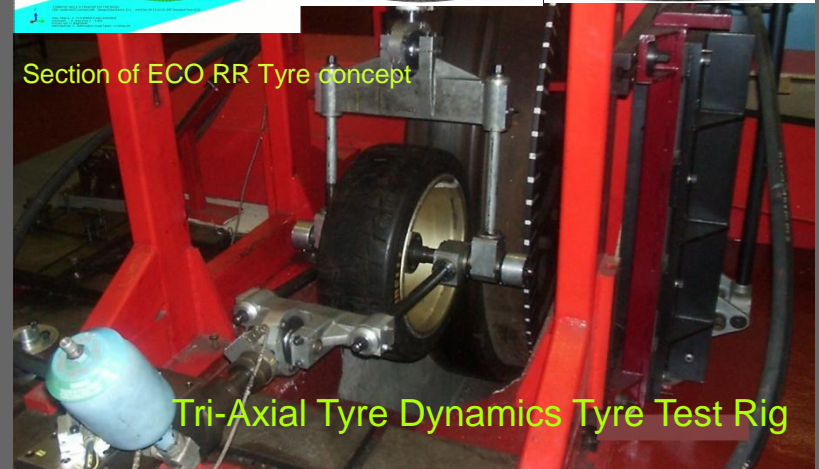
Vehicle Structural Dynamics Analysis Facility



Four-Post Vehicle Dynamics Rig

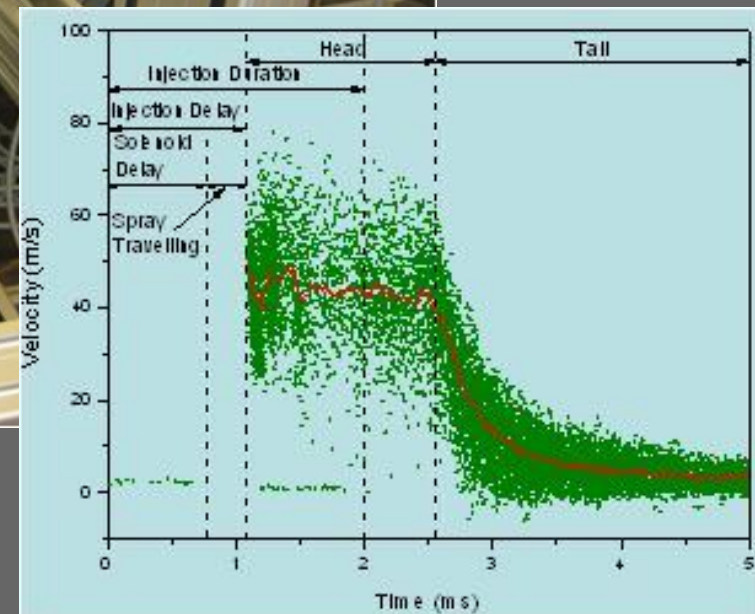
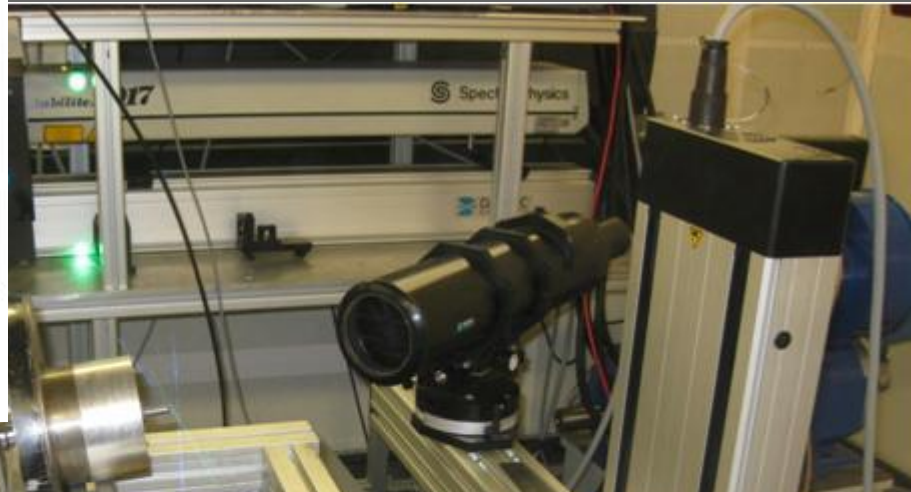
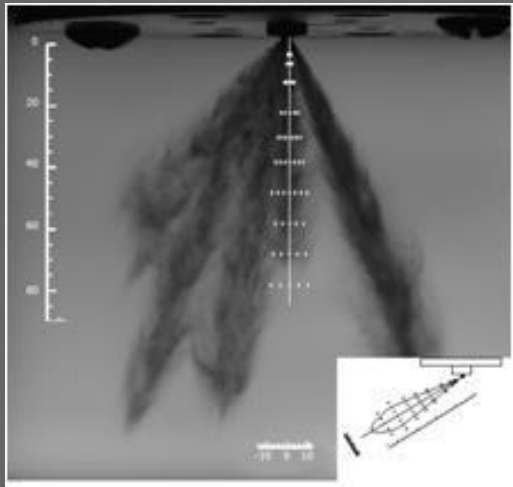


Section of ECO RR Tyre concept



Tri-Axial Tyre Dynamics Tyre Test Rig

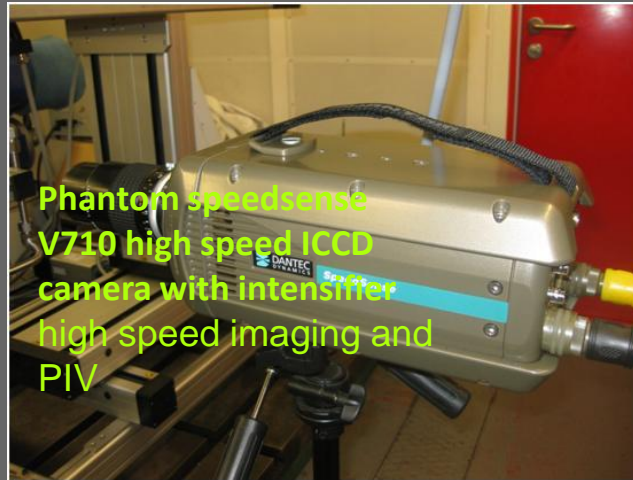
Spray characteristics (3-D PDPA)



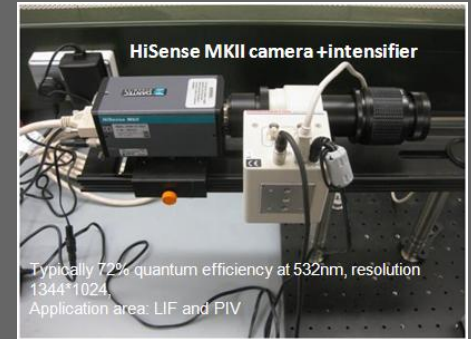
Advanced Laser Diagnostic (PIV, 2D PLIF/LII) studies



Ultra-high speed CCD
Shimadzu Hyper Vision
HPV2 Maximum speed:
1,000,000 fps
Resolution: 320*240(fixed)



Phantom SpeedSense
V710 high speed ICCD
camera with intensifier
high speed imaging and
PIV

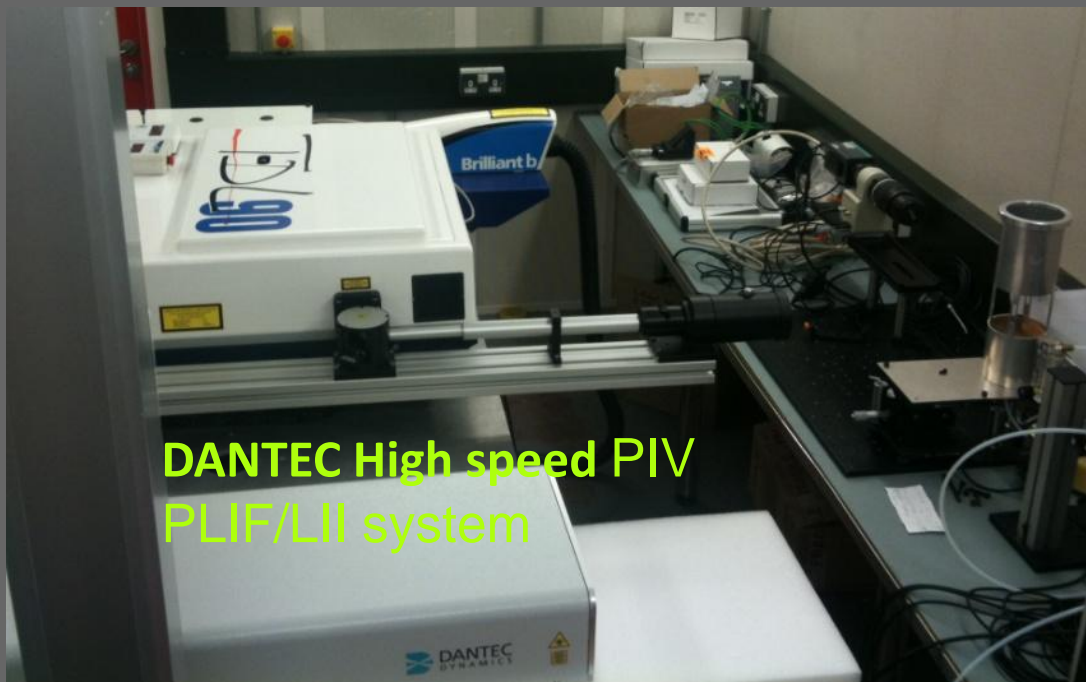


HiSense MKII camera +intensifier

Typically 72% quantum efficiency at 532nm, resolution
1344*1024
Application area: LIF and PIV



Photo-spectrometer

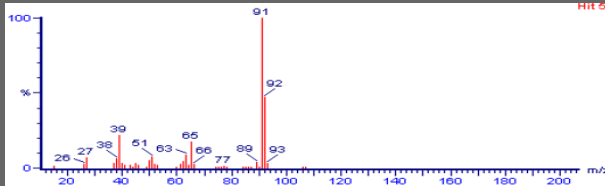
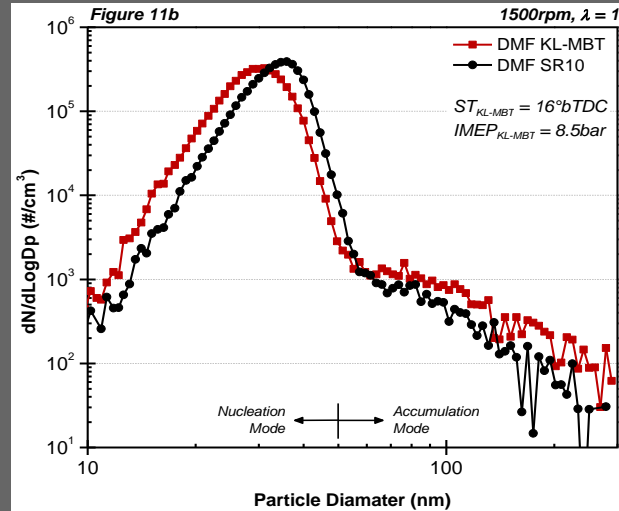


DANTEC High speed PIV
PLIF/LII system



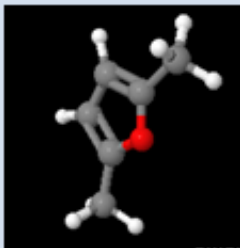
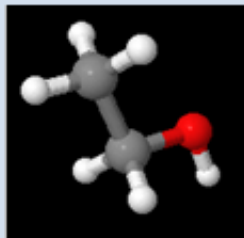
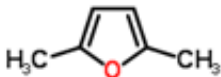

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Gaseous and particle emission studies



New biofuels and alternative fuels

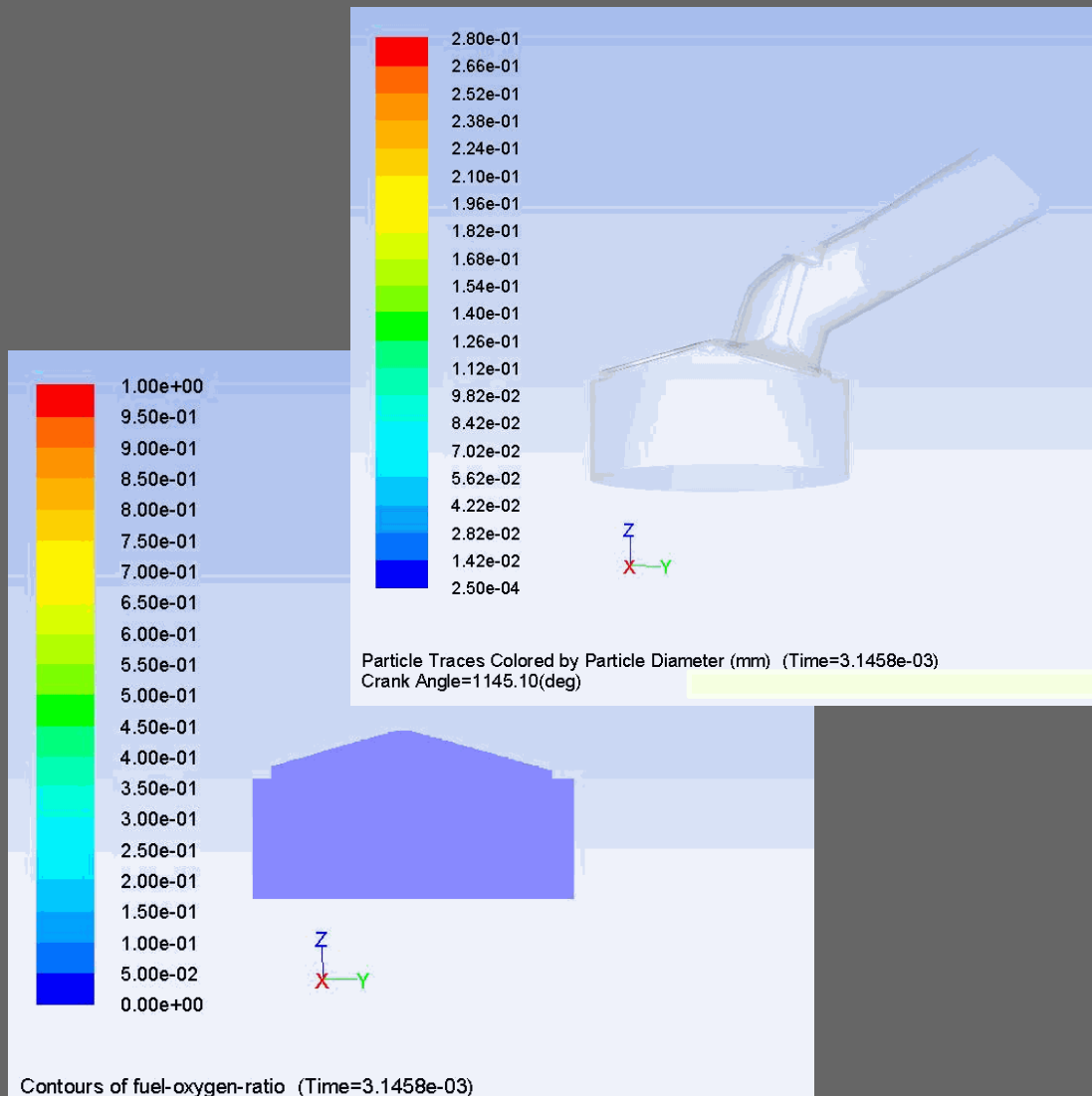


Name(s) ^{i,ii}	2,5 Dimethylfuran	Ethanol	Gasoline
Linear Structure Formula ⁱ	$(CH_3)_2C_4H_2O$	CH_3OCH_3	Variable
Molecular Formula ⁱ	C_6H_8O	C_2H_6O	C_2 to C_{14}
Molecule 3D View ^{iv}			Variable
Molecule Schematic ^{iv}			Variable
BP, Boiling Point (1atm) ⁱ	93.0°C	77.3°C	
Enthalpy of Vaporization ^{iv} (20°C)	31.91 kJ/mol ⁻¹	43.2496 kJ/mol ⁻¹	
Enthalpy of Combustion ⁱⁱⁱ	42.0 kJ/mol ⁻¹	26.9 kJ/mol ⁻¹	43.4 kJ/mol ⁻¹
ρ , Density of Liquid ⁱ	0.8954 kgm ⁻³ @ 20°C	0.79363 kgm ⁻³ @ 15°C	
Research Octane Number (RON) ^v	119	110 ^{vii}	95 ^{iv}
Auto Ignition Temperature ^{vii}	285.85°C	423°C	257°C

Production
liquid fuel

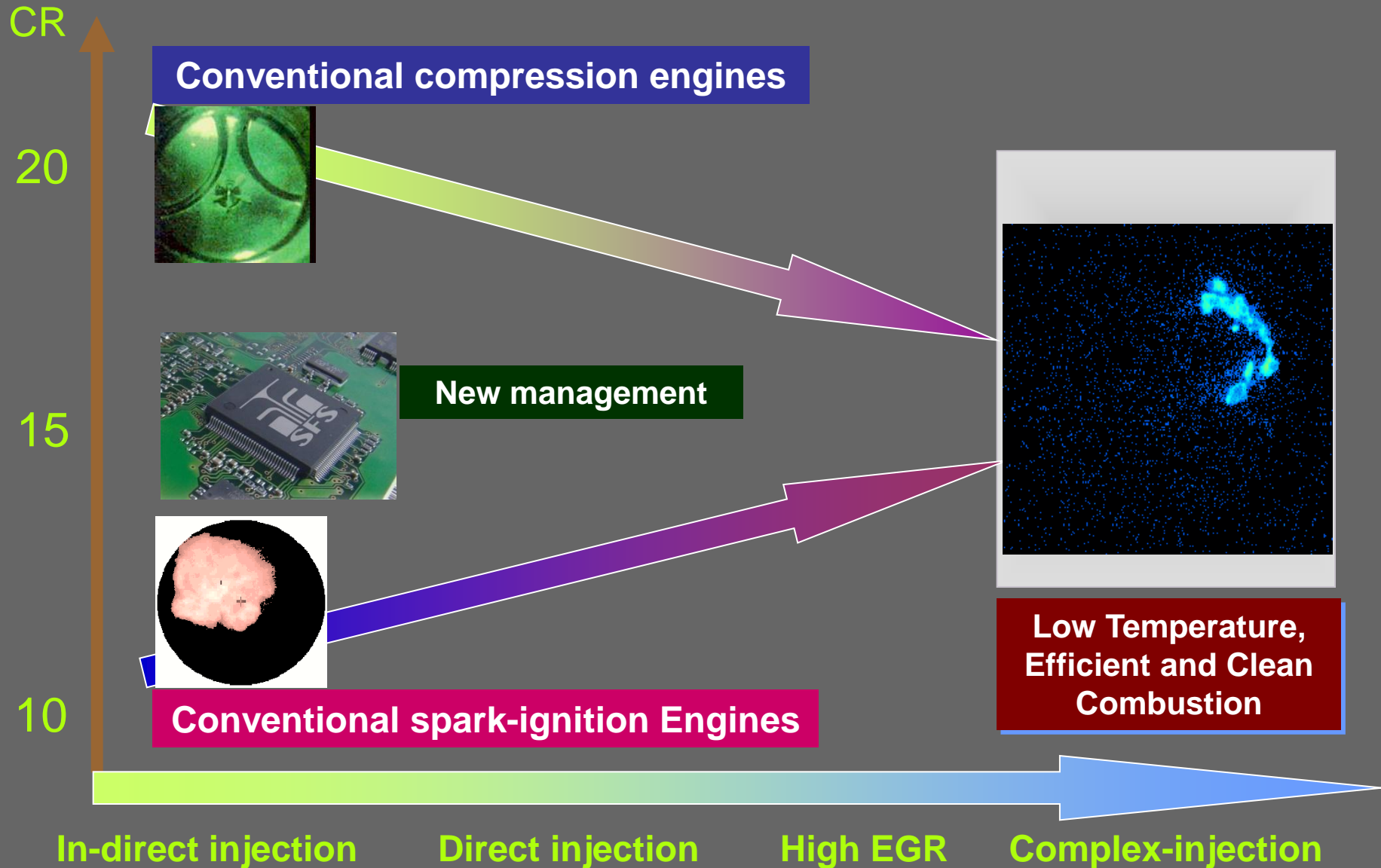
carbohydrates. **Nature**, 2007. 447:
p. 982-986.

Biofuel engine modeling and validation



New combustion systems

to merge gasoline and diesel engine technologies



UK FORESIGHT projects on HCCI



CHARGE (Controlled Homogeneous Auto-ignition Reformed Gas Engine),

2 yrs DTI /EPSRC sponsored, total funding = £840K

- Facilitate natural gas HCCI using fuel reforming

CHASE (Controlled Homogeneous Auto-ignition Supercharged Engine)

3 yrs DTI/EPSRC sponsored, total funding = £1,539K

- Expand gasoline HCCI window



partners: Jaguar Cars, Birmingham University

Johnson Matthey, MassSpec UK

National Engineering Laboratory Race Technology



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Current Biodiesel project sponsored by TSB

SERVE (Flex-diesel Engines with Sustainable Bio-fuels for Clean and Efficient On- and Off-Road Vehicle Engines)

3 years TSB(DTI) sponsored, total funding £2,124K (UoB £593k)



- 1) to identify the changes required by the engine system (including aftertreatment) to run on blends containing up to 30% of a variety of both generations bio-diesel fuels
- 2) to develop novel 'Flex-diesel' technologies involving onboard pre- and after-treatment to maintain optimized engine performance and emissions with increasing percentages of fully sustainable bio-fuels



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Ongoing project, sponsored by TSB

CREO - CO2 Reduction through Emission Optimisation (3 years, total funding £8m, UoB £400k)



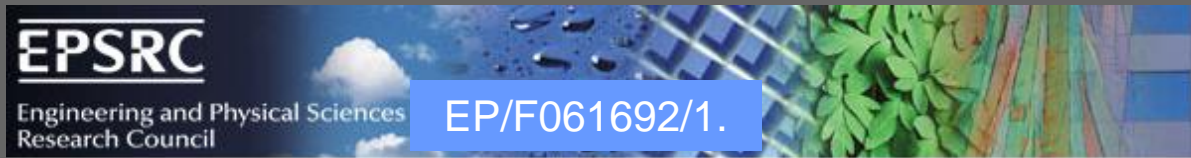
to investigate on-board fuel pre-treatment technologies (e.g. catalytic fuel reforming) that, when integrated within the engine system (i.e. combustion or aftertreatment) will primarily improve the fuel economy and CO2 emissions. In addition, benefits in engine and aftertreatment catalyst operability and emissions (including regulated and unregulated) will be assessed.



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Collaborative Research Sponsored by EPSRC

Impact of DMF on Engine Performance and Emissions as a New Generation of Sustainable Biofuel, £509k



To study the characteristics of combustion and emissions of a newly proposed generation of Biofuel for gasoline (SI) engines with bench-marking to ethanol, involving modelling and experimental study of fuel spray, direct injection mixture preparation, combustion and emissions (regulated and unregulated)

partners



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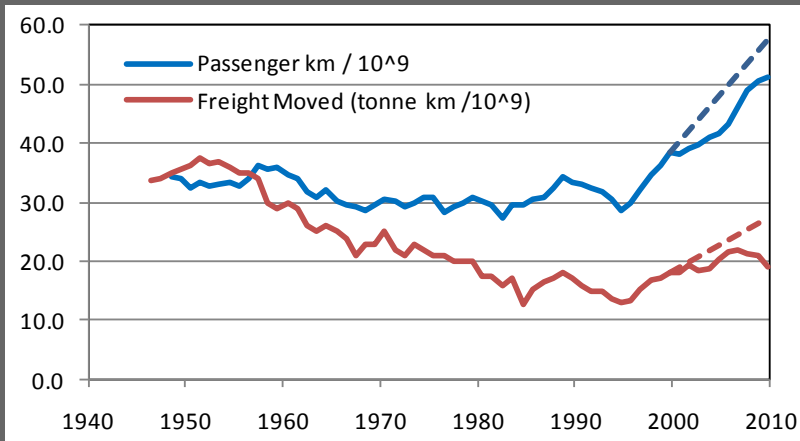
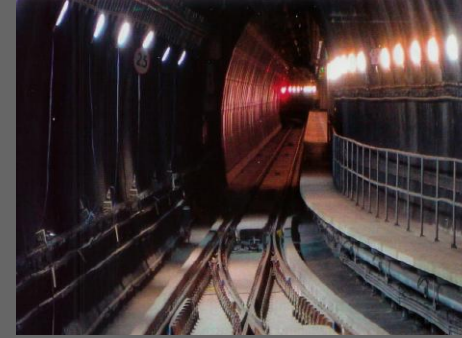
Railway Power and Energy Research at Birmingham

- Energy accounts on average for around 15% of the operational costs for railway companies, and it is growing ~ £500 million PA
- Research in railway traction at Birmingham dates back to the early 1970s
- Nowadays the main focuses of our research are:
 - **Monitoring**
 - **Simulation and testing**
 - **Optimisation**
- Collaborative working with key industry players in UK, EU, Singapore, China, Australia, Hong Kong

Current Projects (2009-2011) in Power and Energy

- Department for Transport – Calculation of energy consumption
 - Phase 2 - DMU (Class 150 and Pacer replacement)
- Department for Transport / DeltaRail – Discontinuous electrification
- Department for Transport / TRL – Evaluation of novel train propulsion systems
- Department for Transport / MerseyRail / Network Rail – Evaluation of losses and energy saving strategies in DC railways
- Atkins – Multi-Train Simulator development
- KTP / Atkins – AC railway power network simulator
- Singapore Land Transit Authority – Bespoke train simulator
- Kuala Lumpur Metro – Power system analysis
- Chinese Government – Energy usage assessment for high speed rail
- General Electric – Hybrid commuter train analysis
- ATOC – Strategic distribution of energy meters
- PhD Student – Hydrogen trains
- PhD Student – Optimised Supervisory Control for Hybrid Rail Vehicles

MerseyRail monitoring

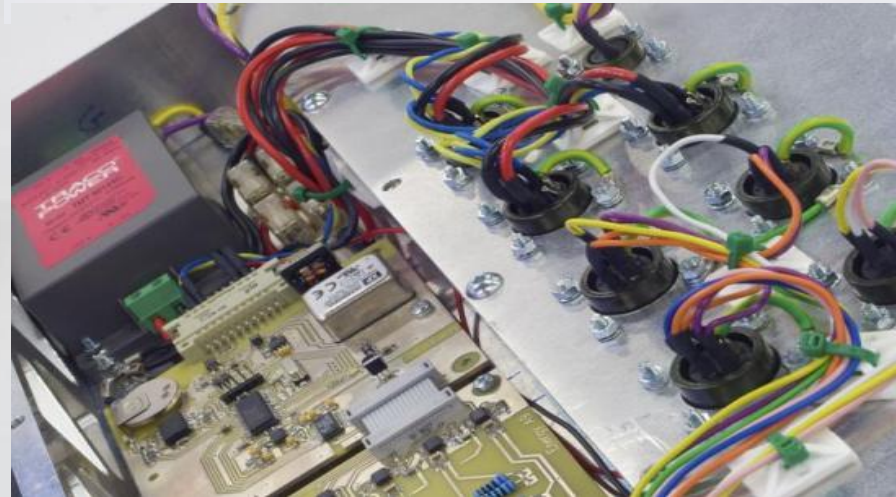
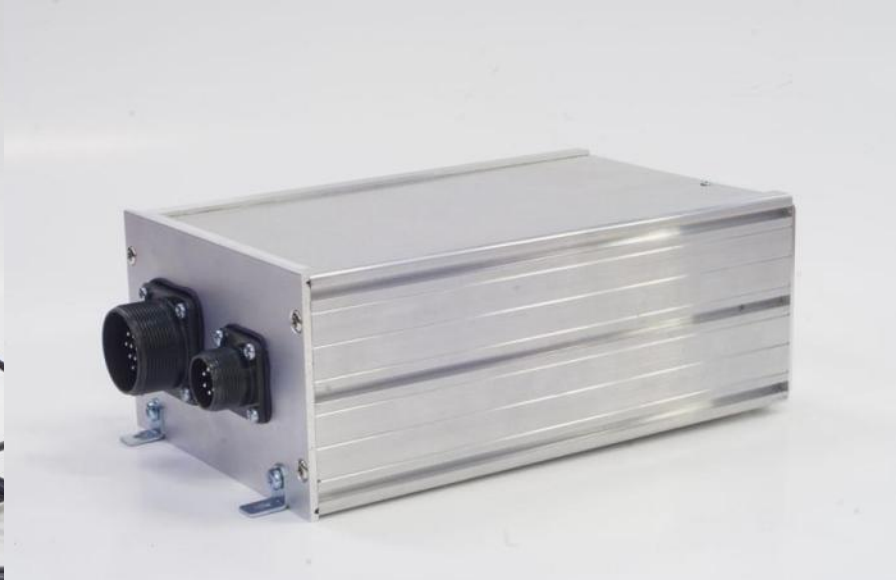


Train based:

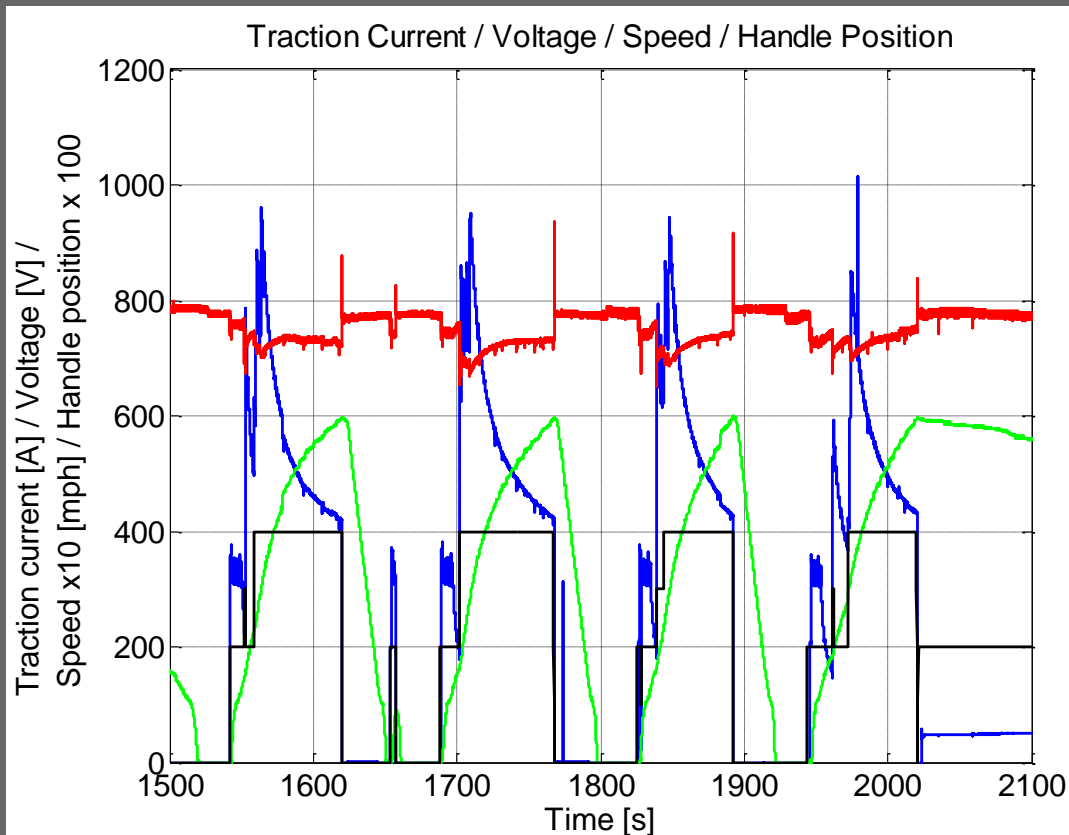
- Traction and auxiliary currents and voltage
- Cam shaft position
- Driver's handle position
- Position on track
- Inertial measurement
- Temperature

Sub-station based:

- Voltage and currents

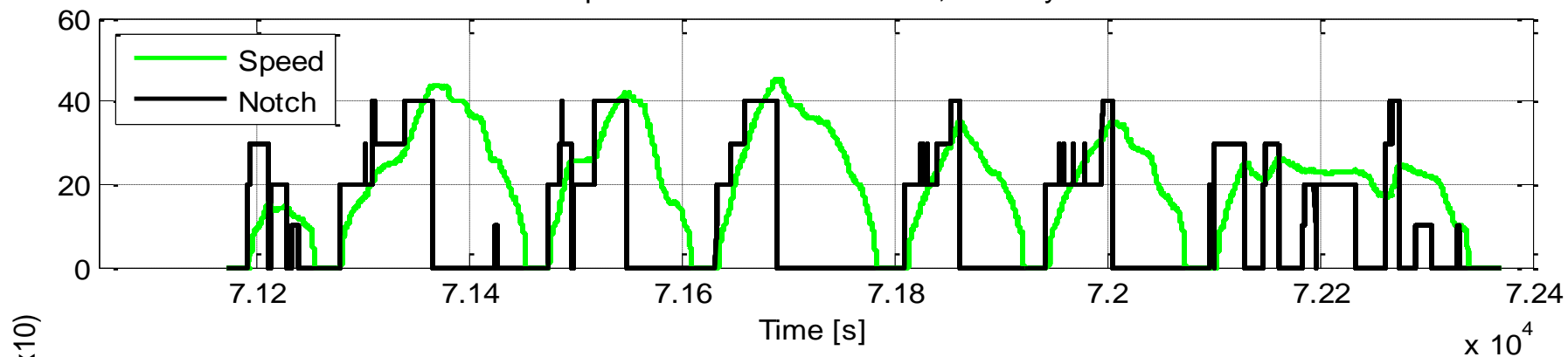


Detailed analysis

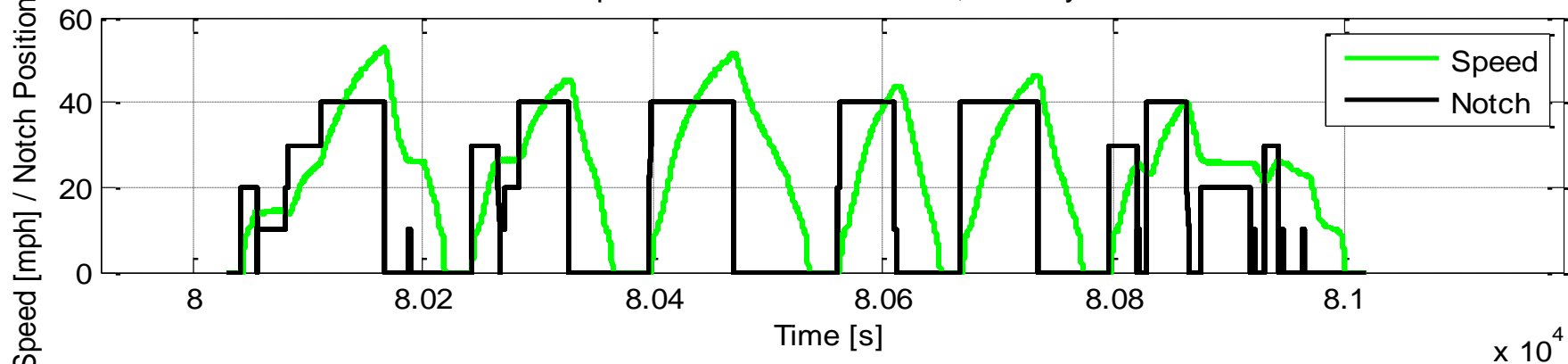


- Traction current
- Half Train
- Line voltage
- Speed
- Handle position
- Brake tests

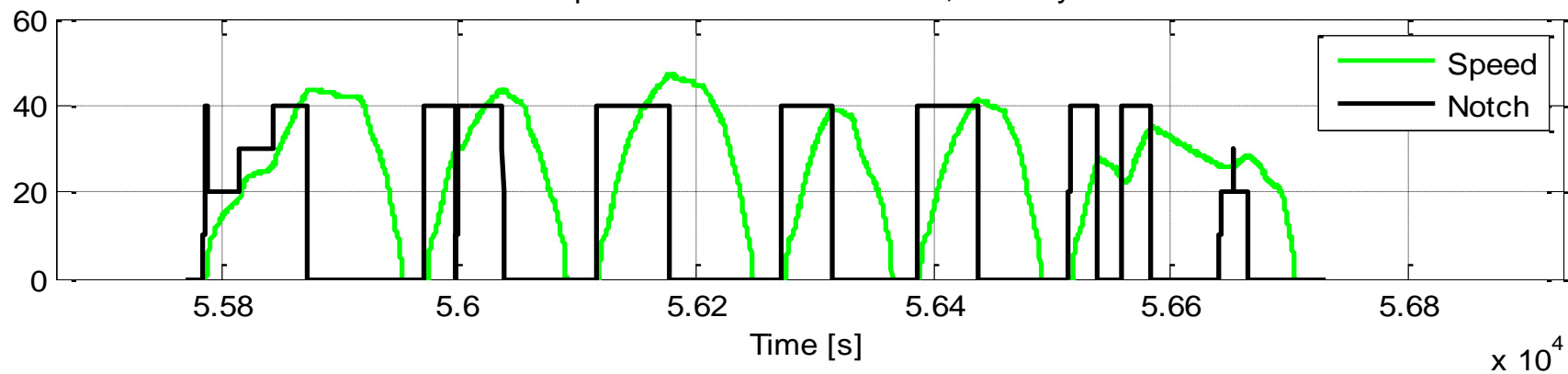
Liverpool Central - Hunts Cross, Journey 12



Liverpool Central - Hunts Cross, Journey 13



Liverpool Central - Hunts Cross, Journey 3



 Voltage

 Current

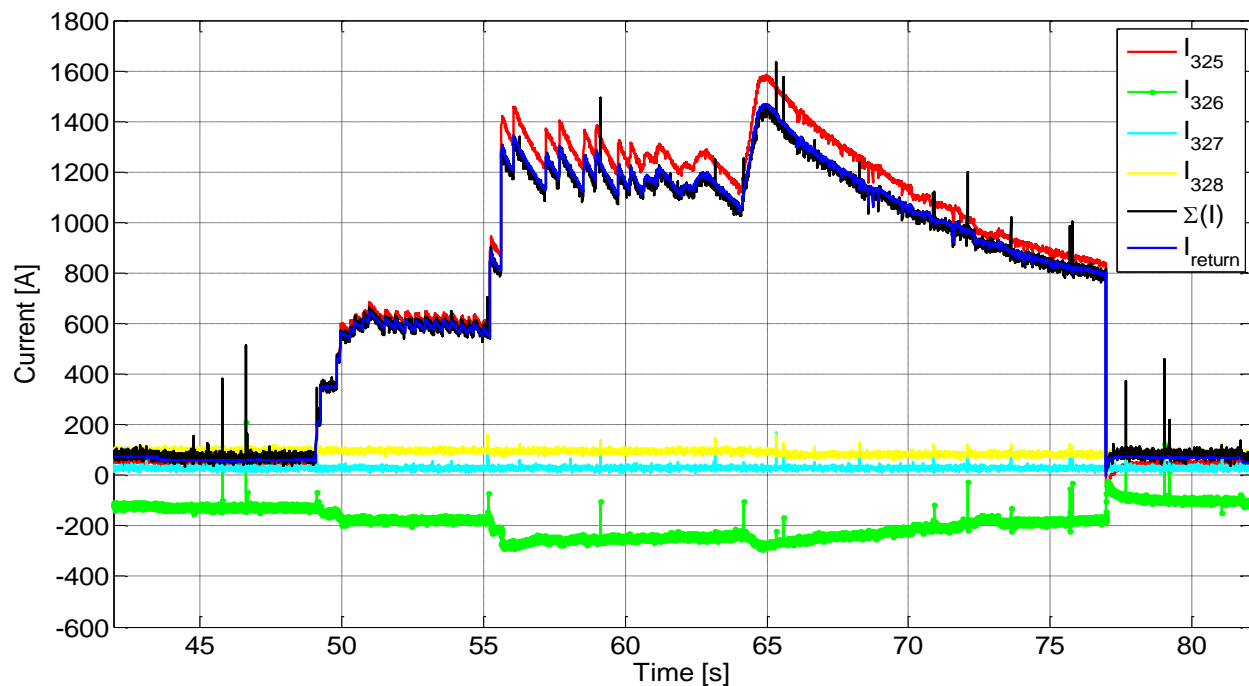
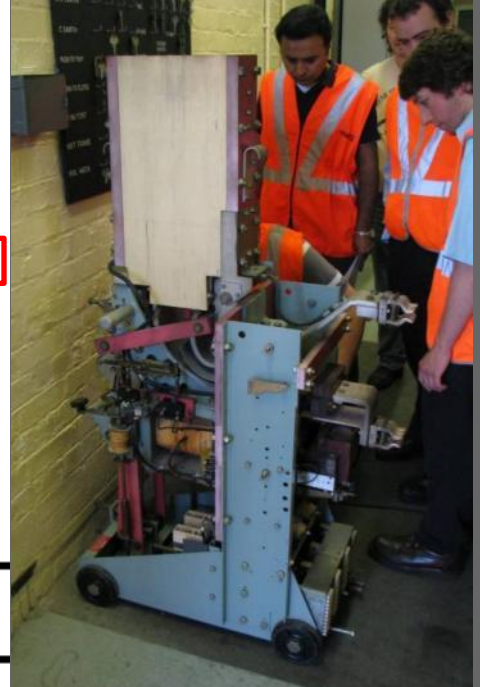
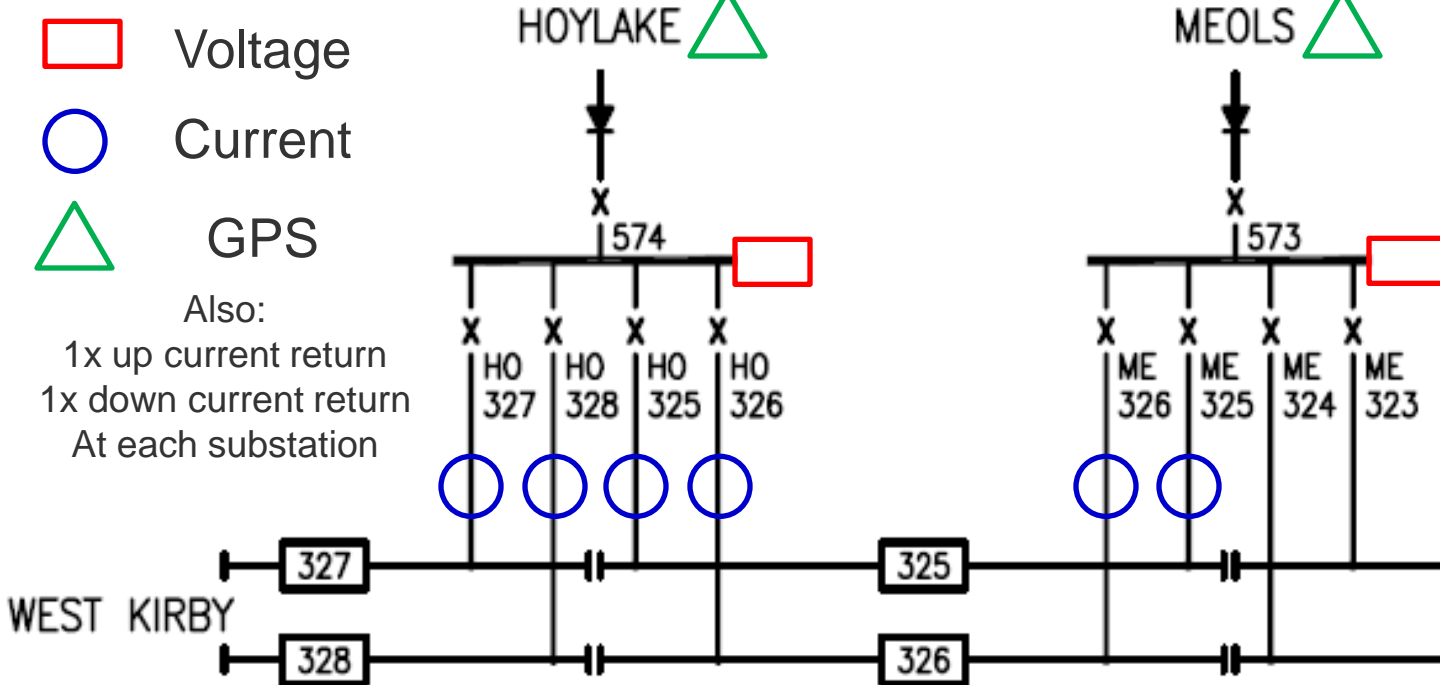
 GPS

Also:

1x up current return

1x down current return

At each substation



University of Birmingham Railway Energy Simulators



□ University of Birmingham STS

- MATLAB based
- Simple to configure
- Quick simulation time for optimisation processes
- Extremely modular and able to deal with a range of traction systems
- Used by UK Department for Transport, Singapore Metro, RSSB

Atkins / University of Birmingham MTS

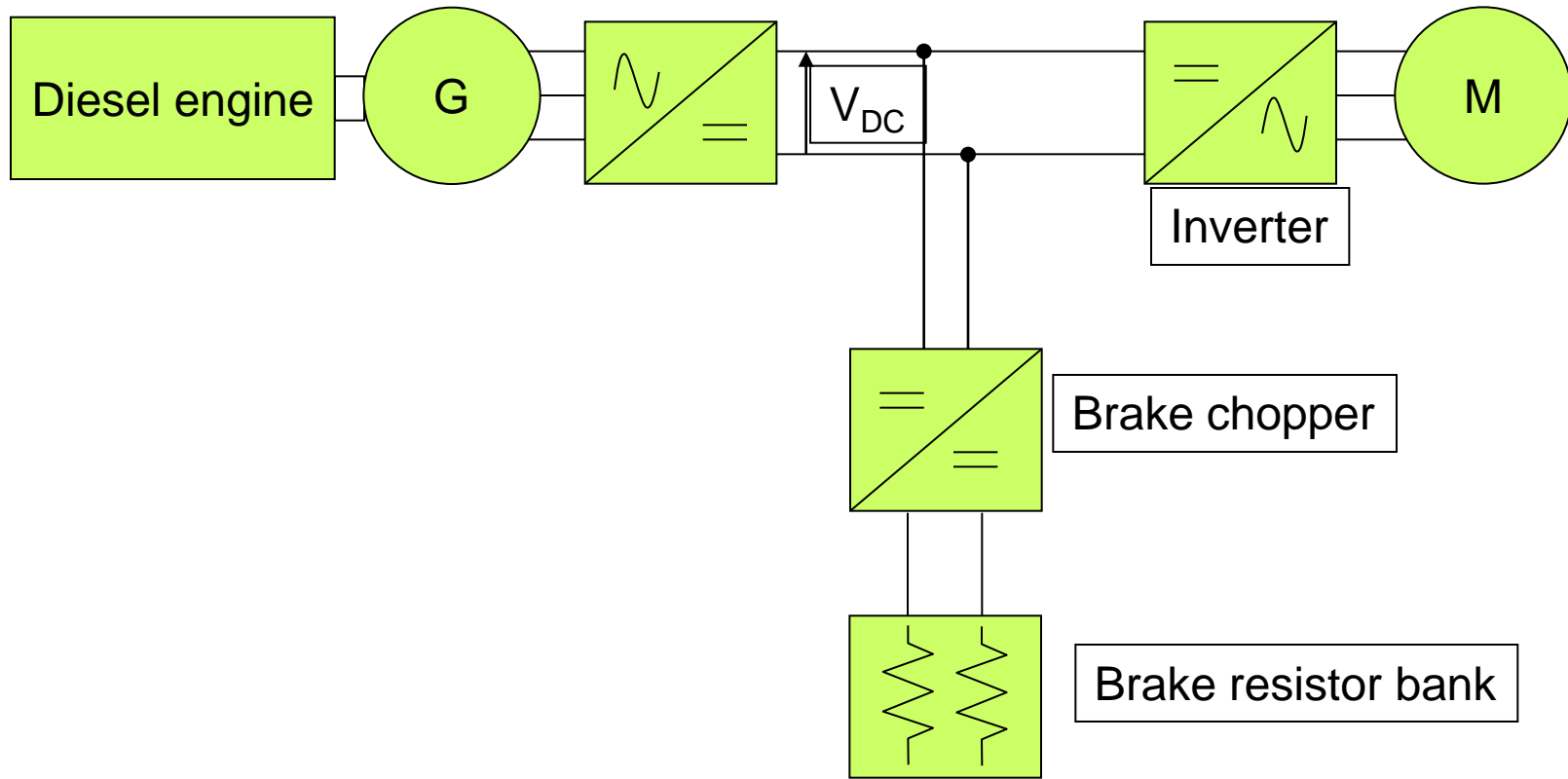
- Full power system simulation
- Multi-train operation
- Configurable to specific applications/outputs
- Used by Hong Kong Metro, London Underground, Singapore LTA, Docklands Light Railway

Alternative Power System and Hybrid Traction System Simulation and Test

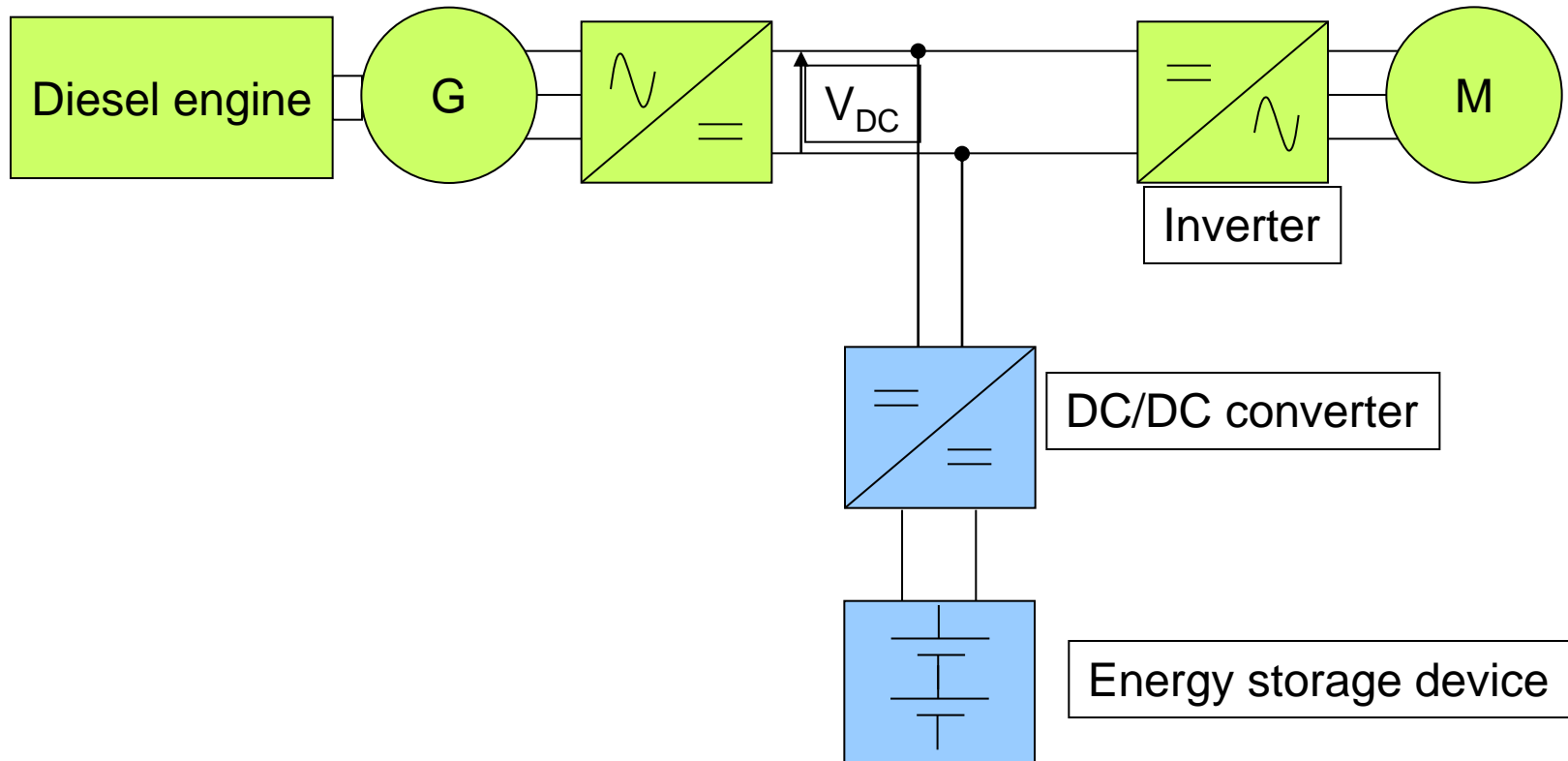
- 1. Capture and reuse of braking energy
- 2. Able to operate prime mover at optimum efficiency

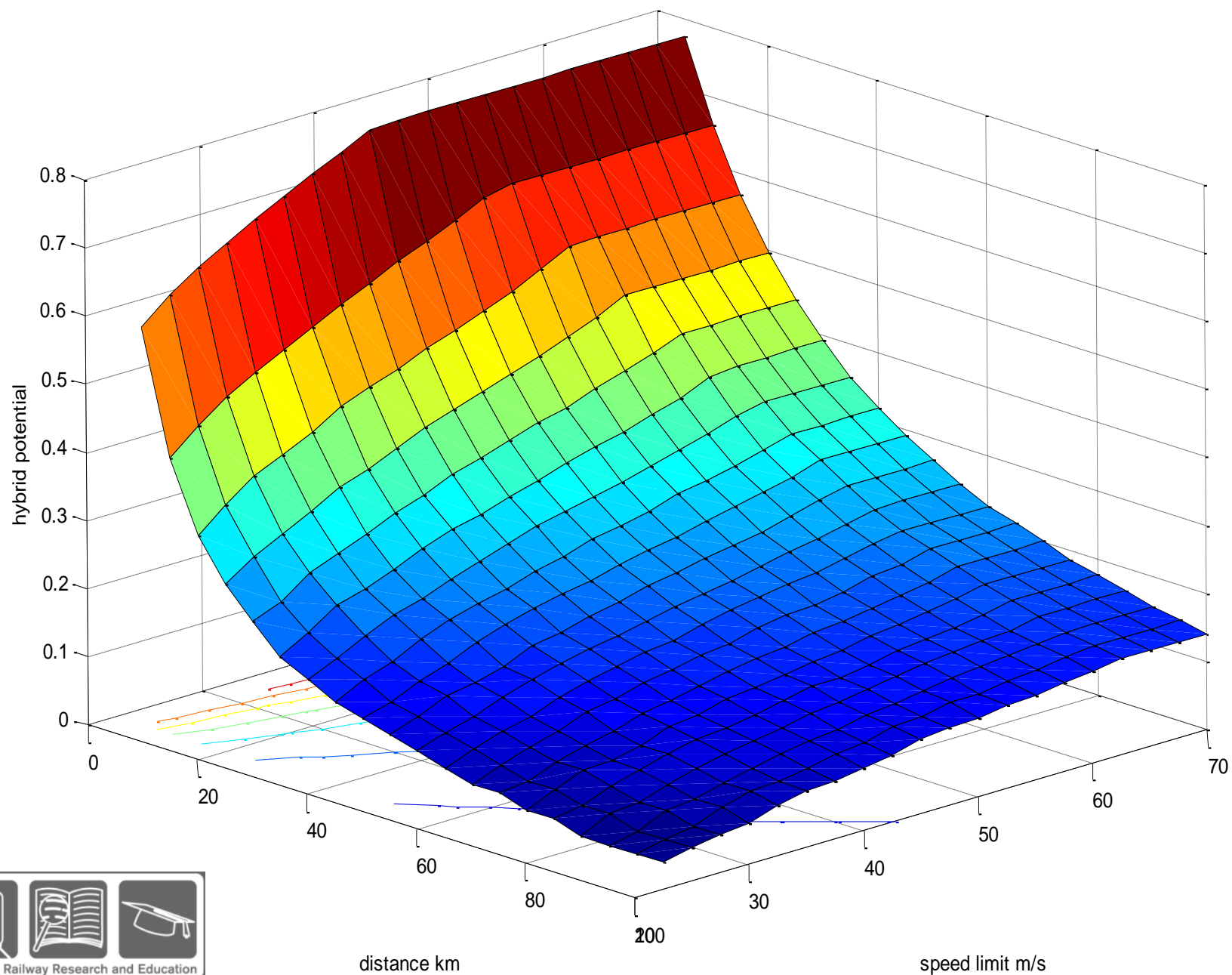
- Hybridisation degree is dependent on the type of duty cycle
 - High speed – no downsizing but energy saving
 - Sub-urban – moderate downsizing possible
 - Shunting loco – significant downsizing possible

Conventional DEMU



Hybrid DEMU





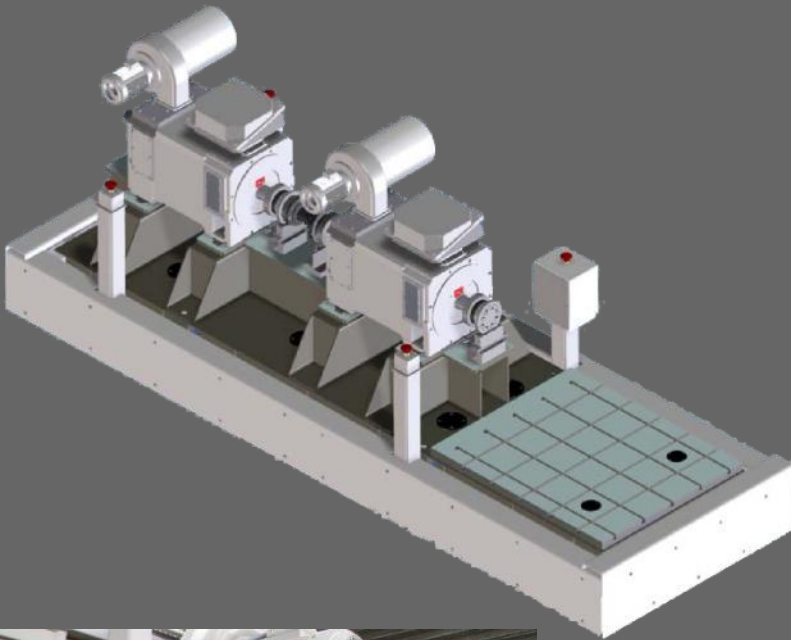
Alternative Power System and Hybrid Traction System Simulation and Test

Power Cycler

- Electrical device evaluation
 - Energy storage
 - Power converters
- Dynamic load cycling
- Specifications (max)
 - 170 kW sink
 - 125 kW source
 - <100ms out response timing



Alternative Power System and Hybrid Traction System Simulation and Test

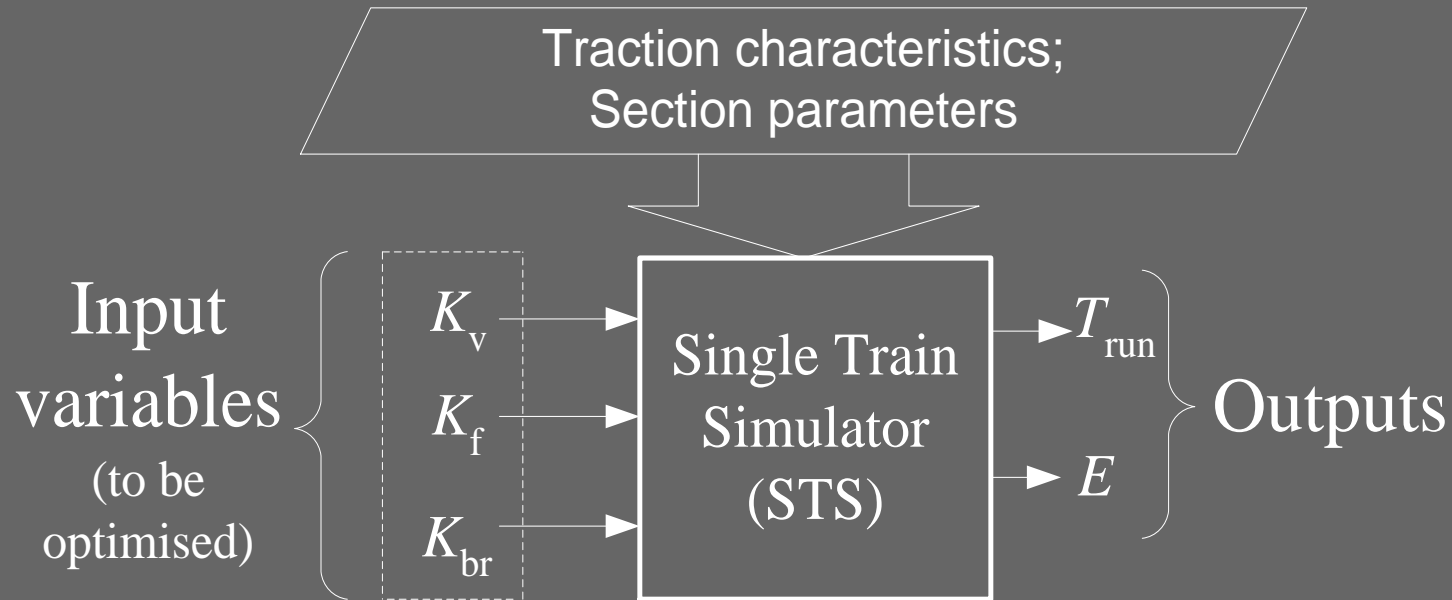


Machine Rig and Dynamometer

- Drivetrain evaluation
 - Electric
 - Hybrid (Parallel & Serial)
- ESD Evaluation
 - Kinetic (Flywheels)
 - Electric (Batteries)
- Specifications (max)
 - 700 Nm Torque
 - 100 kW Power
 - 3000 rpm base speed



Optimisation using Single Train Simulation



□ Input

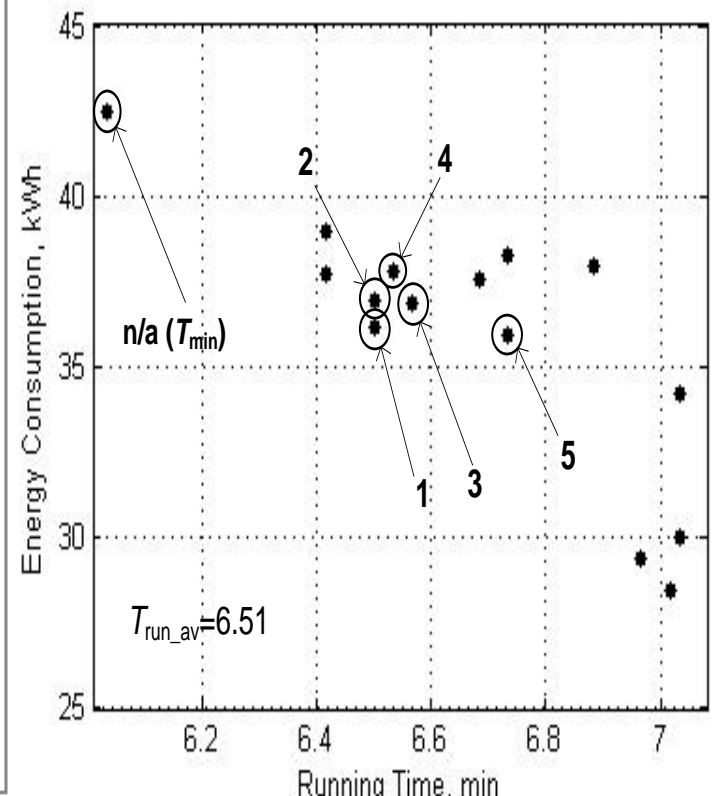
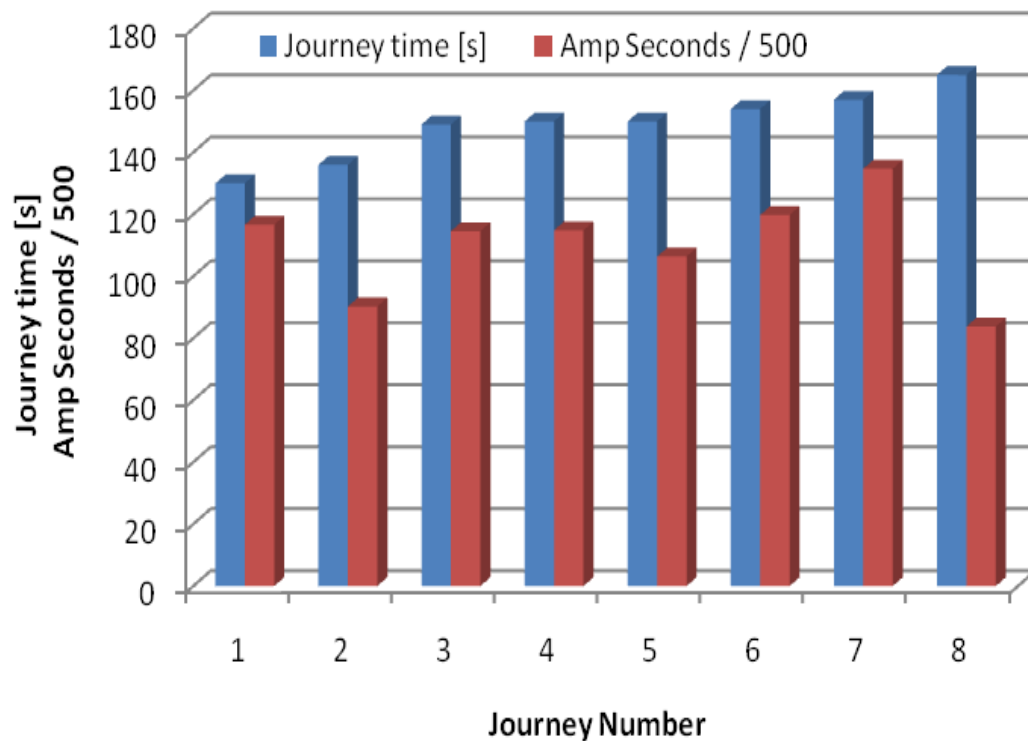
- Coasting rate, K_v
- Motoring rate, K_f
- Braking rate, K_{br}

□ Output

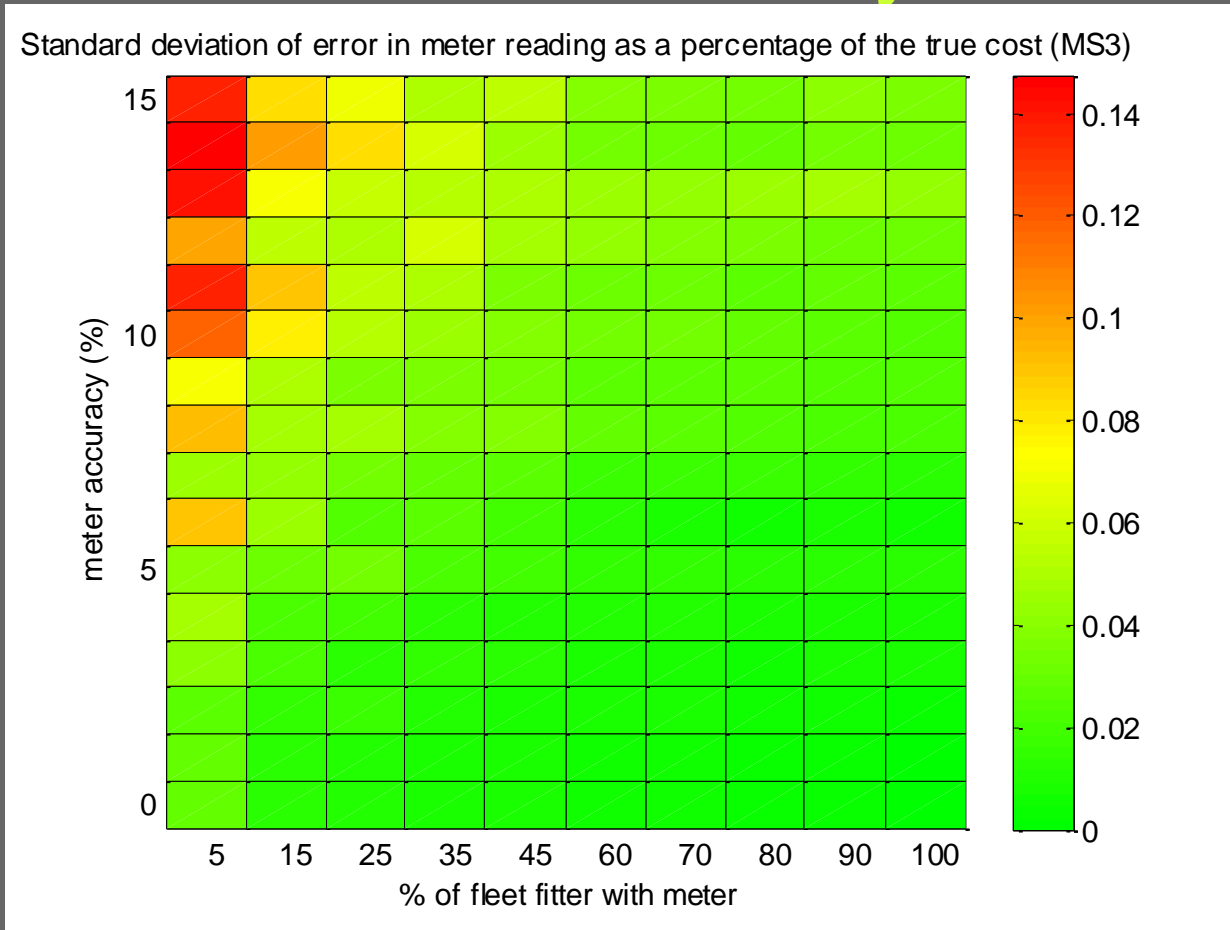
- Journey time, T_{run}
- Energy consumption, E
- Train trajectory

Optimised Train Control

- The optimal solution depends on the cost function (speed vs. time)



Effect of partial fleet fitment of energy meters on the DC railway fleet



Collaborative Future directions

- Novel traction technologies (Hybrid, hydrogen, entirely battery power, carbon capture)
 - Optimal control (energy, state-of-health)
- High speed rail (power scales with speed cubed)
- Local energy storage and improved infrastructure systems
- Pavement (rail and road) based on energy
- Optimal driving strategies

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Professor Roger Reed, Professor Clive Roberts and Professor Hongming Xu

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Railway Energy and Train Simulation at Birmingham

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