

Low-Carbon Smart Mobility (LCSM) Supercluster Consortium

Supergrappe D'Innovation en Mobilité Durable et Intelligente (SIMDI)

Brought forward by the Canadian Urban Transit Research & Innovation Consortium (CUTRIC)

www.cutric-crituc.org





Background Information

Budget 2017 proposes to establish Innovation Canada, a new platform led by Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada as a one-stop-shop for Canada's innovators that will coordinate and simplify the support available to Canada's innovators by:

- Leading the creation of Canada's economic growth strategies
- Initiating a whole-of-government review of business innovation programs

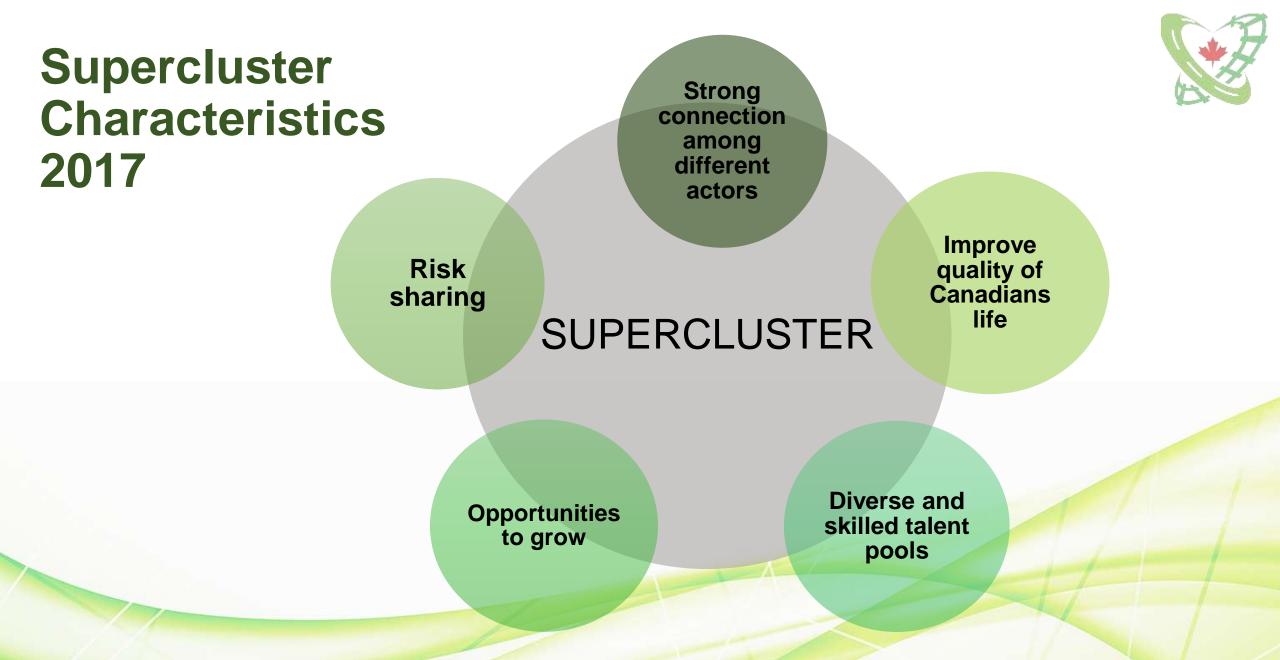
Supercluster Characteristics 2017



Up to \$950 million over five years: competitive basis, for business-led Superclusters with high potential to accelerate economic growth.

Focuses on highly innovative industries such as advanced manufacturing, agri-food, clean technology, digital technology, health/bio-sciences and clean resources, as well as infrastructure and transportation.

Of the \$950 million, \$800 million will be drawn from the Budget 2016 provision for innovation networks and clusters and \$150 million will be drawn from the public transit and green infrastructure allocations provisioned in the 2016 Fall Economic Statement.



Canadian Low-Carbon Smart Mobility Supercluster Consortium



VISION

To make Canada a global leader in low-carbon smart mobility technologies across light- and heavy-duty platforms, including advanced transit, transportation, and integrated mobility applications

Canadian Low-Carbon Smart Mobility Supercluster Consortium

MSSON



To support commercialization trials and relevant research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) projects through industry-led collaborations that bring innovative design to Canada's low-carbon smart mobility eco-system

Canadian Low-Carbon Smart Mobility Supercluster Consortium



DOMESTIC & GLOBAL STRATEGY

To develop *and* apply next-generation mobility and transportation technologies within and across Canada

To grow the low-carbon and "smart" technology eco-system in the country, leading to domestic job growth and economic development over the long-term

To export IP and know-how to the global marketplace in low-carbon smart mobility



Pillar #1 Zero-emissions & low-carbon propulsion systems with fueling & charging system integration

- Supporting battery electric (BEV), plug-in hybrid electric (PHEV), hydrogen fuel cell electric (FCEV), compressed/renewable natural gas (RNG) & dimethyl ether (DME) technologies for light- and heavy-duty vehicle platforms
- LOI: ~\$45 Million

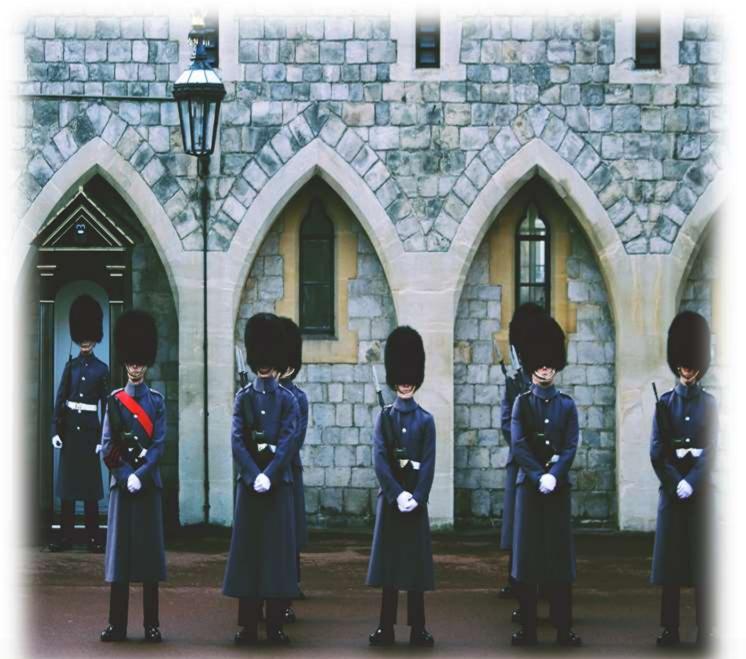


Pillar #2 "Smart" vehicles and "smart" infrastructure

- Solutions in automated, autonomous and connected vehicle systems
- Sensors, signaling, and control systems that advance the autonomy and digital connectivity of "smart" vehicle systems (on roads & rail) and infrastructure
- LOI: ~\$40 Million

Pillar #3 Big data advanced mobility

- Optimization of public and private fleet networks (transit, integrated and urban mobility)
- Big data use in descriptive, analytic, and predictive mobility solutions
- Artificially intelligent data-driven systems
- LOI: ~\$10 Million



Pillar #4 Cybersecurity in mobility

- Securitization of low-carbon and smart mobility systems, including autonomous and connected vehicles as well as real-time communications for mobility applications
- LOI: ~\$10 Million

Pillar #5 Light-weight materials & manufacturing

- Development of advanced materials, such as composites, polymers, advanced metals, and multi-material designs for lightweight vehicles
- LOI: TBD



Fragmented, insufficient & inappropriate funding options for low-carbon mobility innovation projects: federal

APC (Automotive Partnership Canada)	NSERC CRDs	SSHRC	ASIP
SDTC	NRCan Energy Innovation Programming	Western Development (WD)	FedDev
NRC-IRAP	PTIF Phase I	PTIF Phase II	FCM Green/Sustainable Funding

CUTRIC Federal Funding Ask was \$185M/4yrs (2017-2021)

\$150M Supercluster Funds

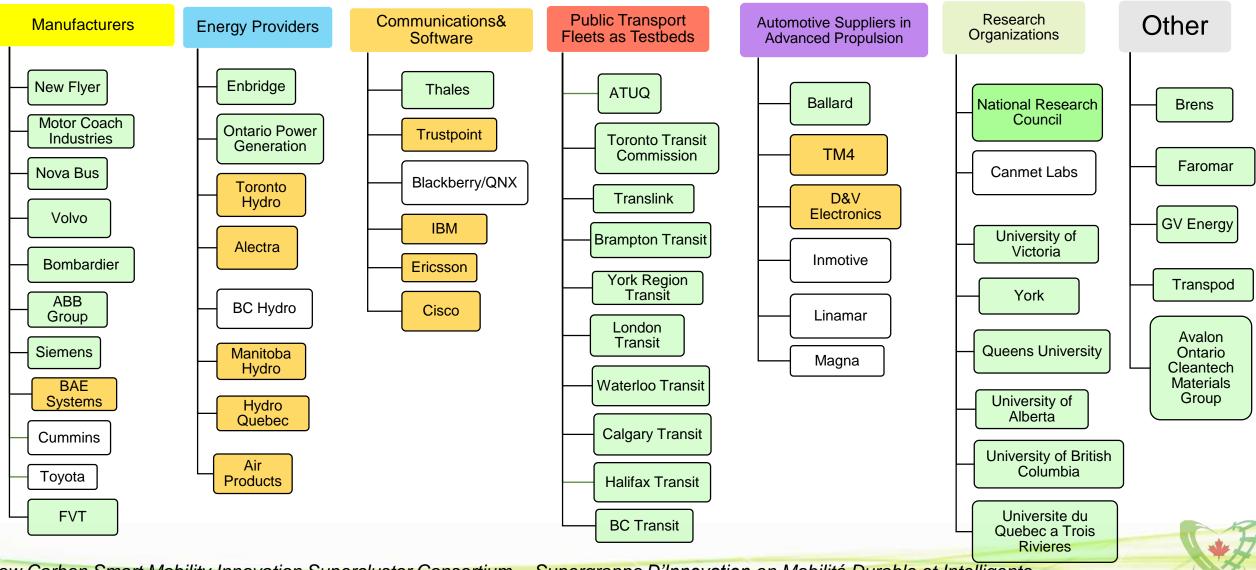
Supercluster project funding distribution options

Does your company or organization wish to carve out funding for innovation projects and activities within the LCSM supercluster bid?

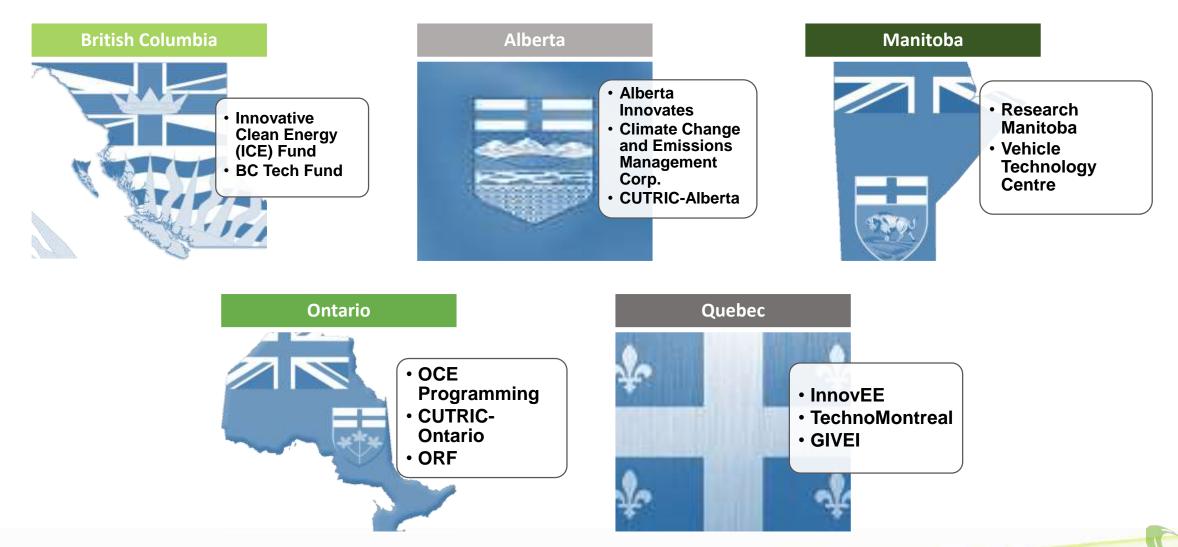
YES

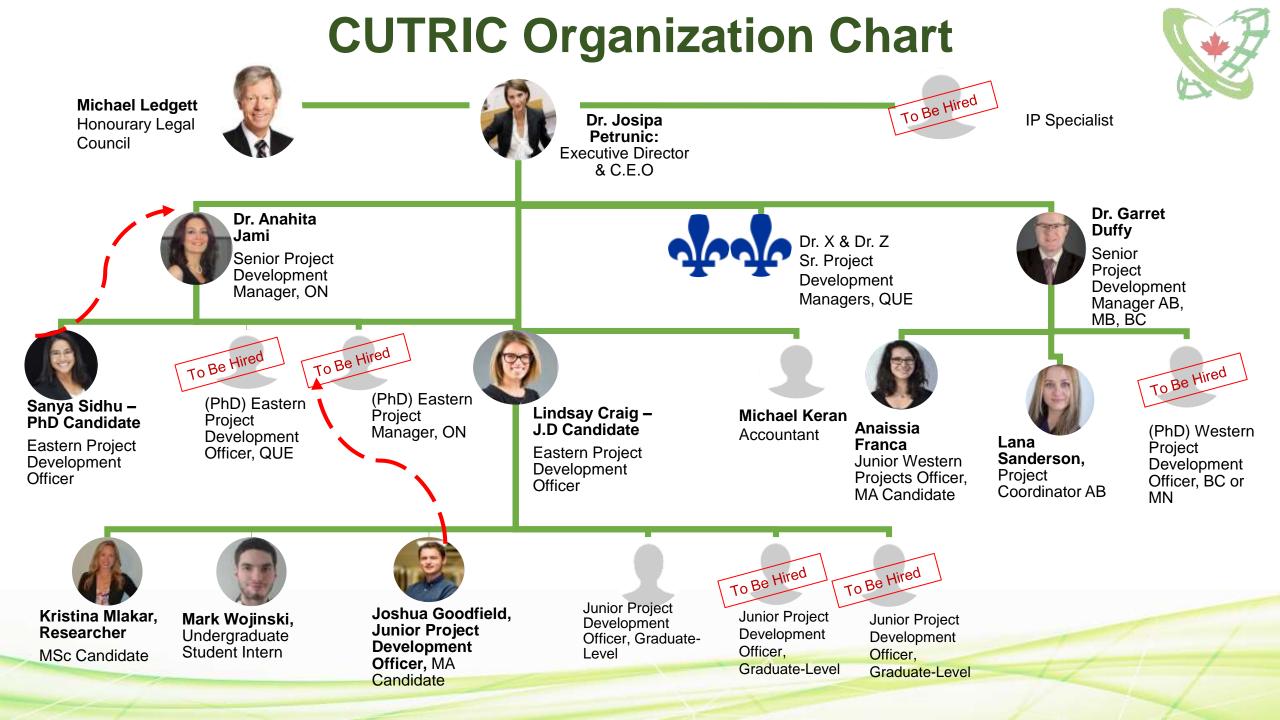
- Does your company have an active <u>collaborative</u> project having started in fiscal year 2017-2018, or planned to start in fiscal years 2018-2022, for which it is seeking a \$1 : \$1 contribution match?
 - Does your company have an internal Technology Roadmap identifying investments that are planned to occur between 2017-2022 in projects that relate to the LCSM supercluster's five pillars of innovation, for which it would like to seek a \$1 : \$1 match (assuming projects are <u>collaborative</u>)?

Examples of industry sectors & stakeholders integrated into current CUTRIC projects



Insufficient & Inappropriate Funding Options for Low-Carbon Mobility Innovation Projects: Provincial





CUTRIC 2017-2018 Board of Directors





Sarah Buckle



ordCounty prowing stronger...together



Walter Merida



Daniel Simounet





Richard Chahine

LIF	TA
	Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières



Jennifer McNeill





Emmanuelle Toussaint

NOVABUS





Malini Giridhar

ÉNRRIDGE





Sue Connor





Walter Kinio





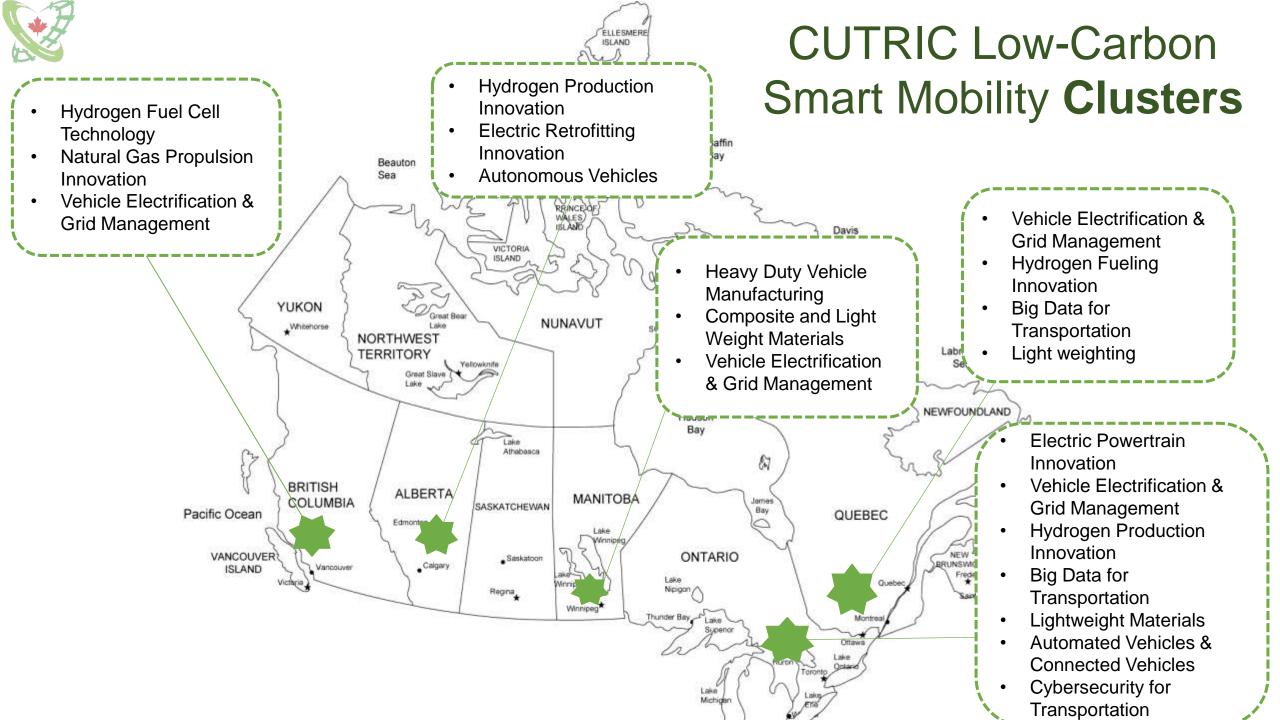
Janice Mady

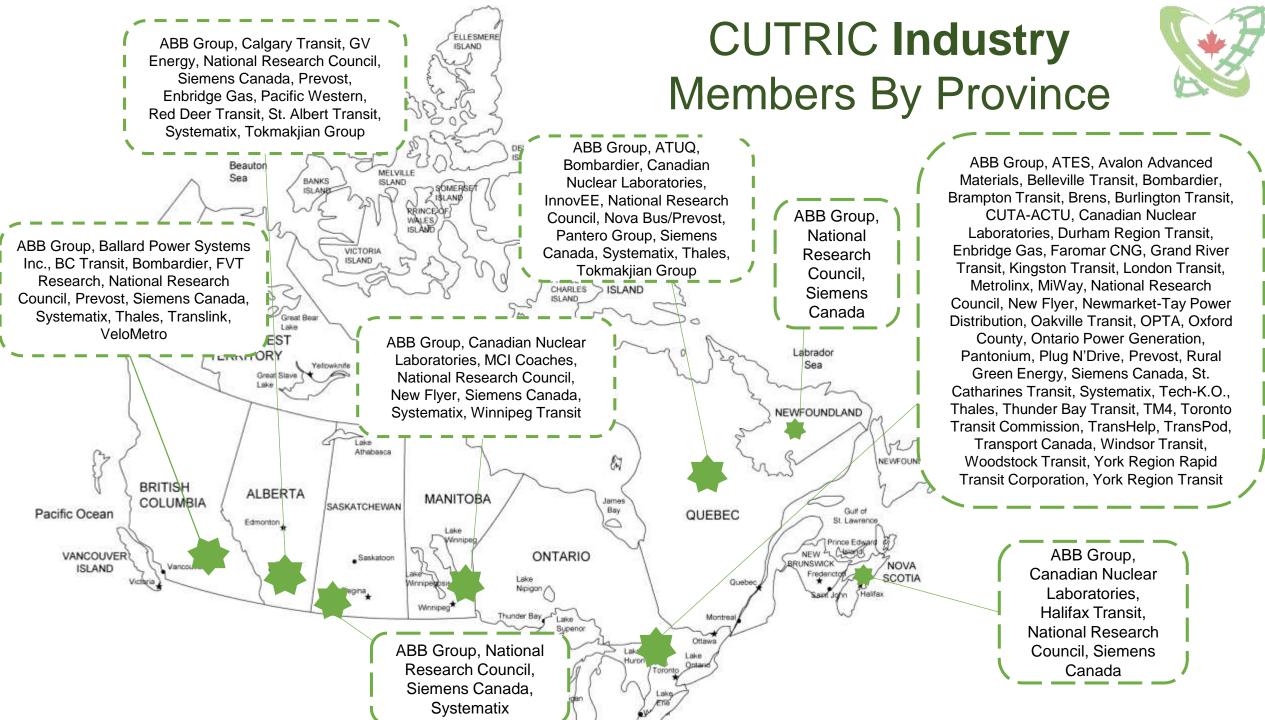


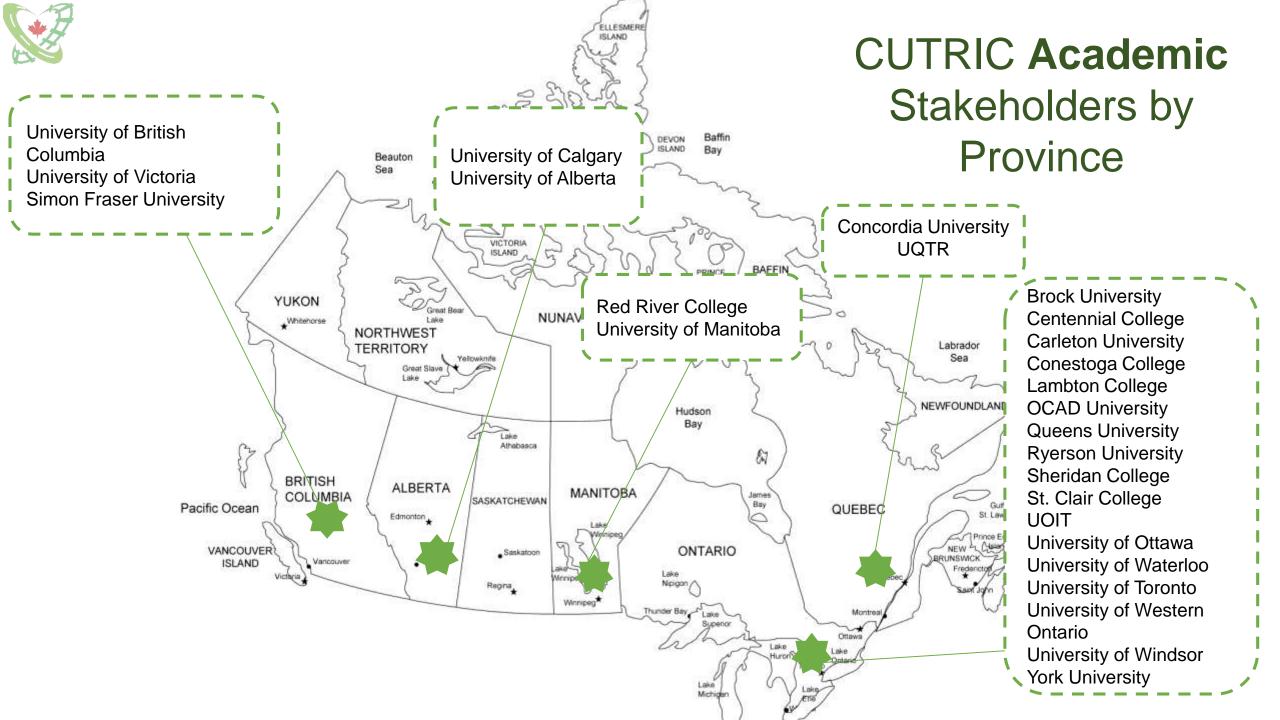
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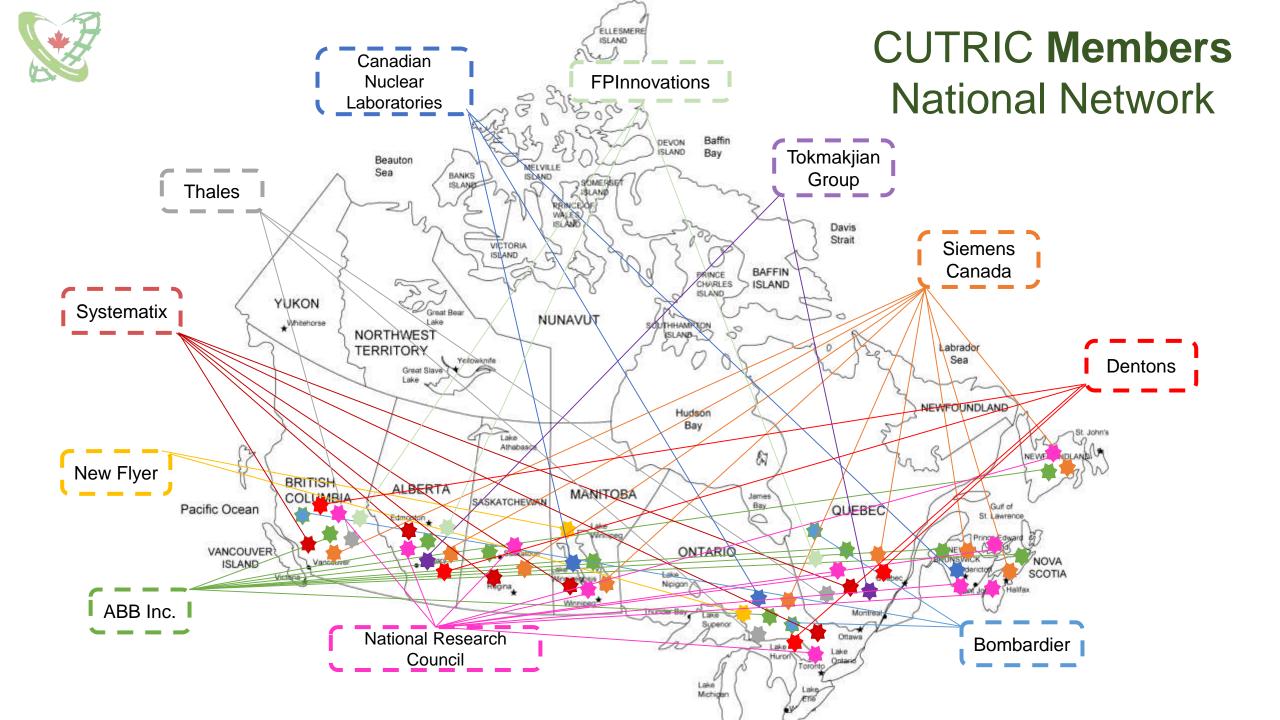


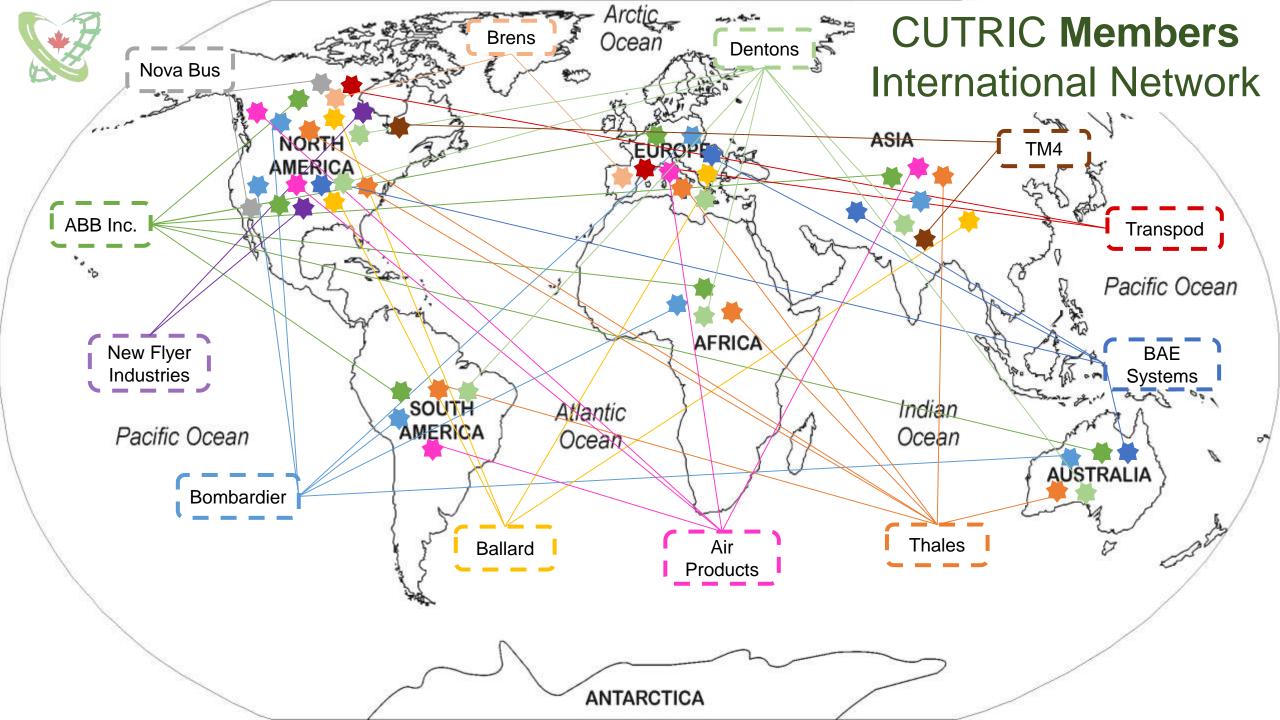
Eric Gillespie











Low Carbon Smart Mobility Supercluster Projects Ready to Launch!

Project 1: Pan-Canadian Electric Bus Demonstration & Integration Trial

Project 2: Pan-Canadian Hydrogen Fuel Cell Vehicle Demonstration & Integration Trial

Project 3: National Smart Vehicle Demonstration Project

Project 4: Low-Vacuum Environment Ultra-High-Speed Transportation

Project 5: Ontario-Quebec Hydrail Connection: Zero-Emissions Passenger Rail

Ready to Launch

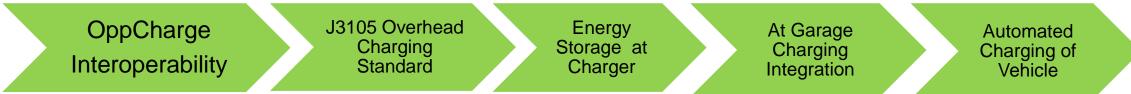


Project 1: CUTRIC Pan-Canadian Electric Bus Demonstration & Integration Trial Transit Planning & Environmental Objectives

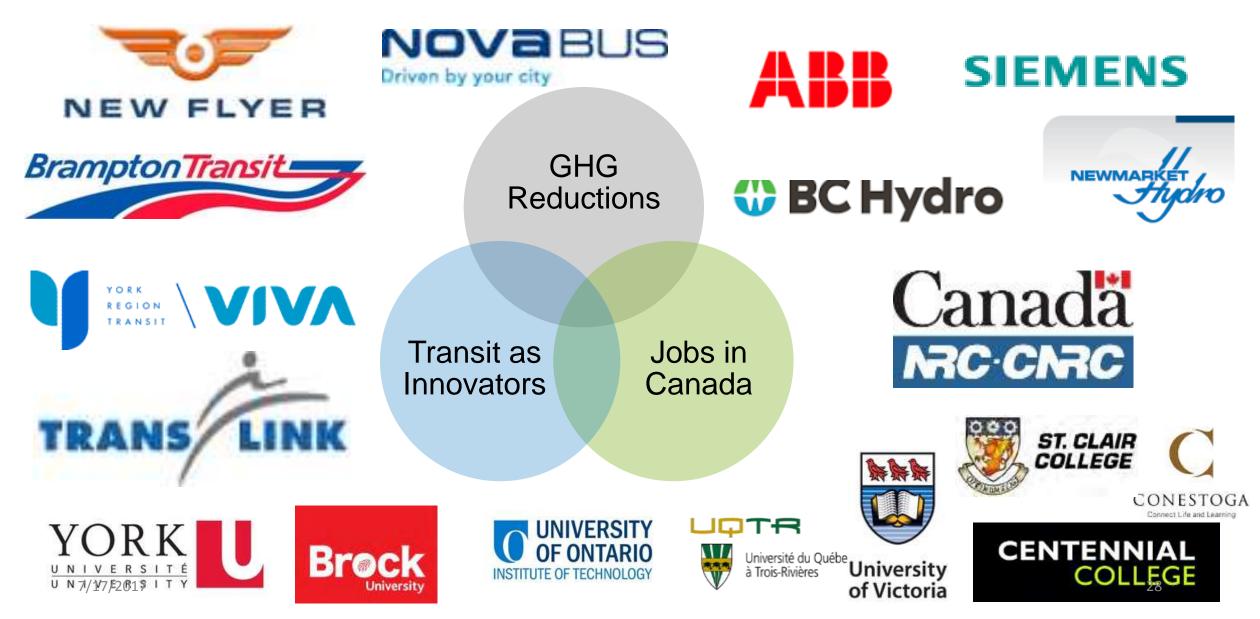


Project 1: CUTRIC Pan-Canadian Electric Bus Demonstration & Integration Technology Trial Outcomes Phase I, II, III

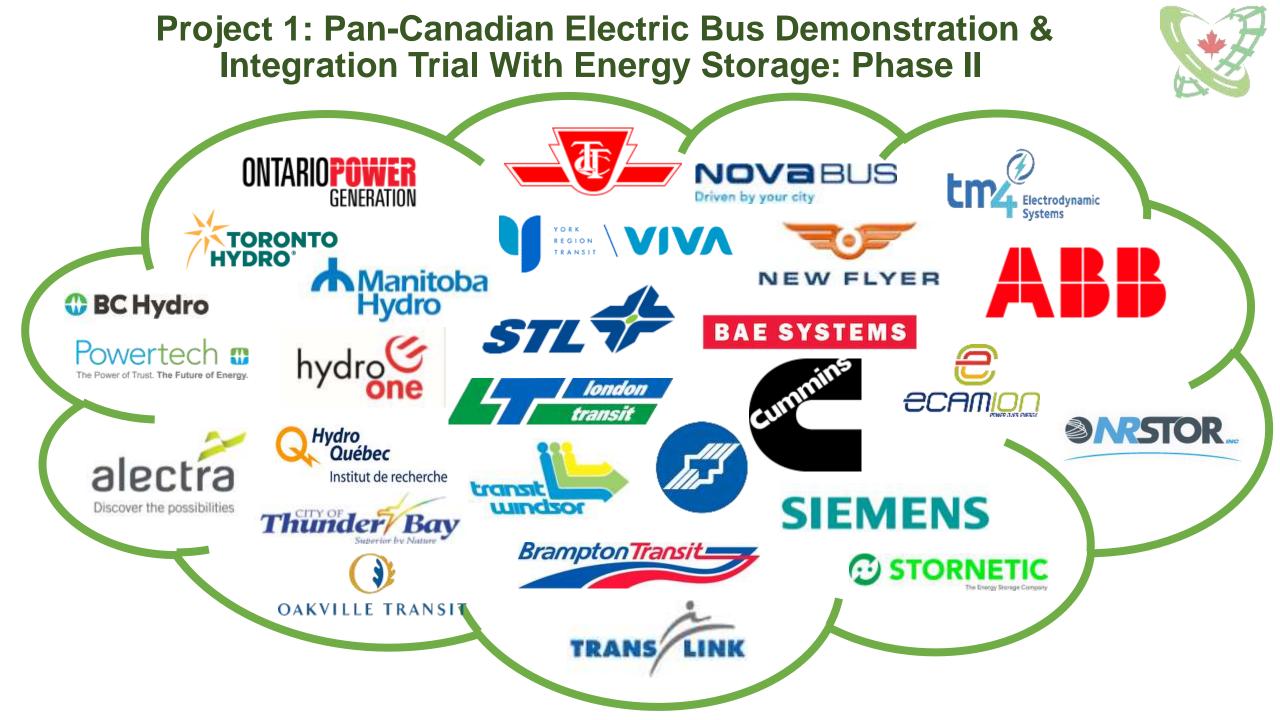


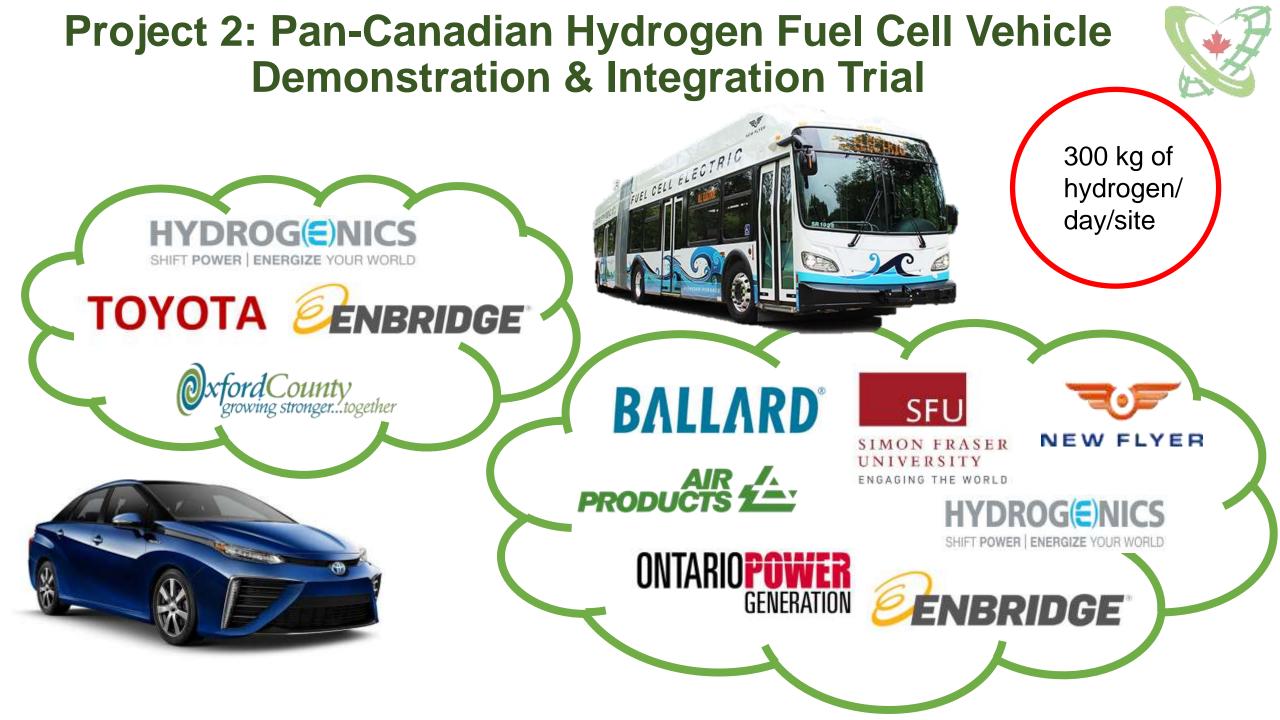


Project 1: CUTRIC Pan-Canadian Electric Bus Demonstration & Integration Trial: Stakeholders: Phase I









Project 3: National Smart Vehicle Demonstration Project

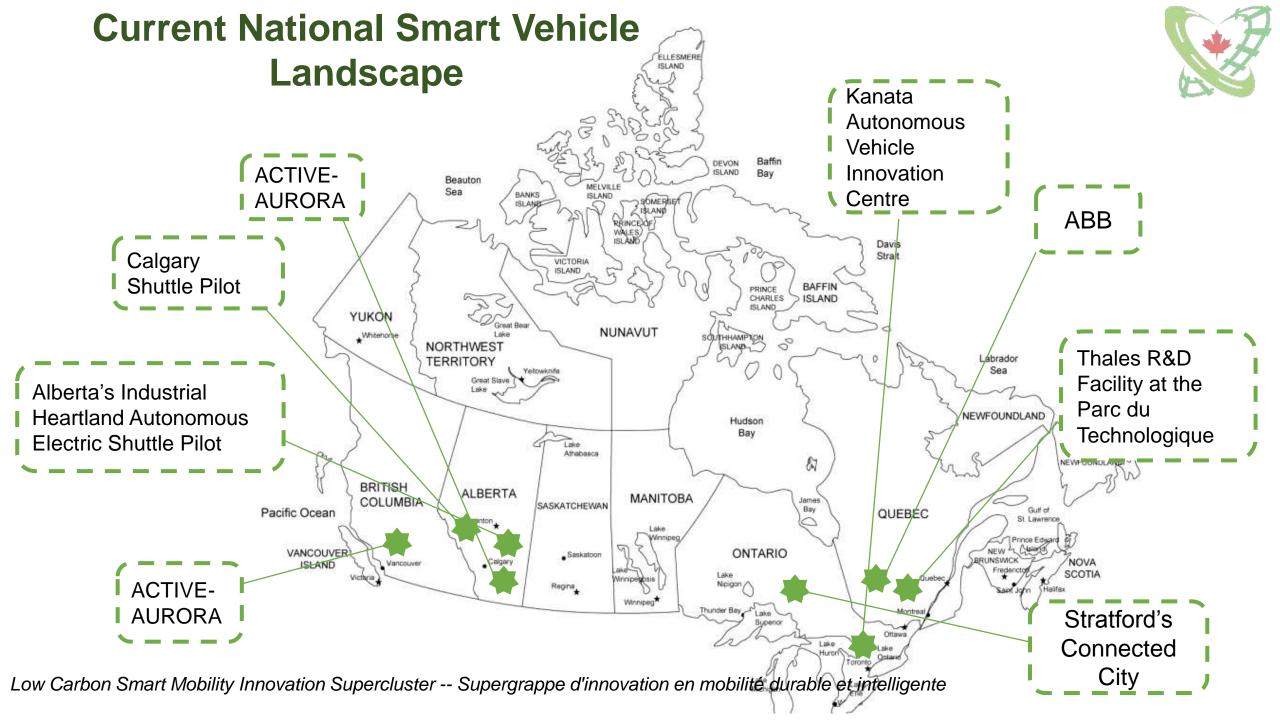
National AV pilot platform using low-speed electric vehicles and high automation to overcome challenges associated inefficient campus and industrial park fleet systems

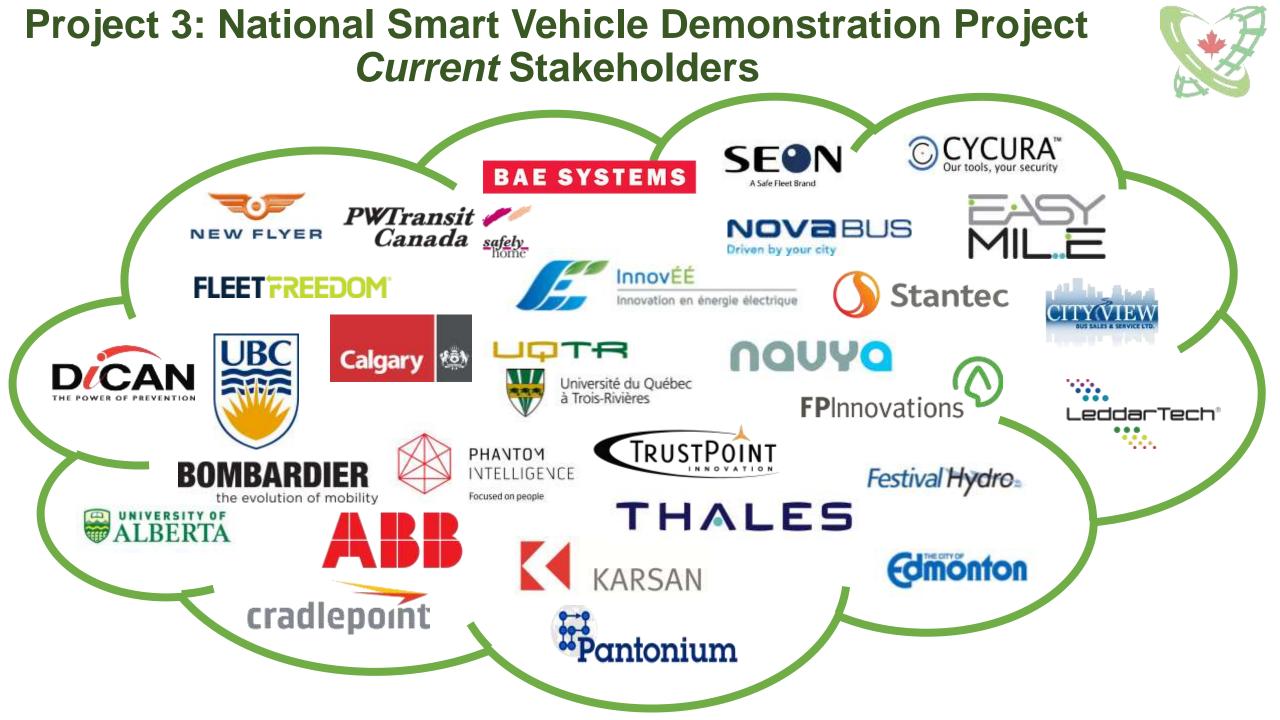
- Facilitate a transition from a point-to-point conventional fleet systems to a trunk-andfeeder system
- Address first km/last km concerns and low-rider levels during specific hours of the day
- Test cameras, visual detection software, communications security, and artificial intelligence of AV systems

CUTRIC National Smart Vehicle Proposal for the Future



Integrated National Smart Vehicle Demonstration for Commercial Viability





Project 4: Low-Vacuum Environment Ultra-High-Speed Transportation

TRANSPOD

Connecting people, cities, and businesses.

Project 4: Low-Vacuum Environment Ultra-High-Speed Transportation

TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW





Vehicle subsystems

- Axial compressor: to bypass air flow
- Cabin air system: similar to aircraft air system
- Linear magnetic propulsion drive
- Active magnetic levitation
- Pressurization and thermal management

- Reduced tube infrastructure cost, from innovative tube design
- Advanced power-transmission system for high-speed
- Artificial intelligence-based stability mechanism

Project 4: Low-Vacuum Environment Ultra-High-Speed Transportation

APPLICATION: PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION

Economy Class



Business Class



Luxury Class

TRANSPOD





- The technology doesn't require any human intervention to operate, reducing accidents caused by human error.
- A reduction in the use of cars and other forms of transportation will have a direct impact on saving lives.



- Hyperloop pods are expected to arrive at frequent intervals, making it easy to go to the departure stations whenever you need to.
- No more worrying about missing your flight, or being bumped.
 More trips mean more flexibility.



- Improved work-life balance.
 Less time in traffic means more time for the important things in life.
- Solves affordable housing, aging infrastructure and other urban issues.

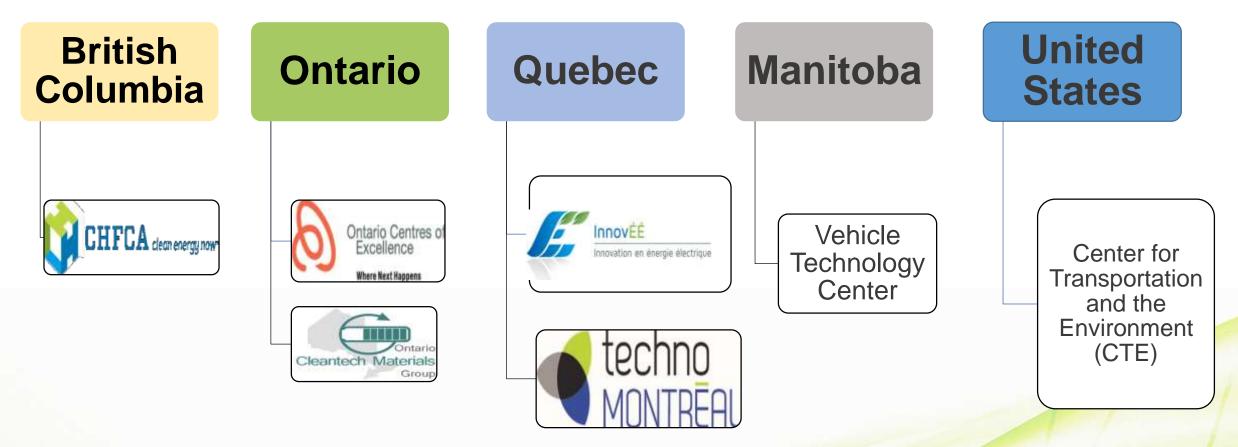
Project 5: Ontario-Quebec Hydrail Connection: Zero-Emissions Passenger Rail

HYDROG(E)NICS Shift Power | Energize Your World



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National Alliances In Progress



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Mobility for First Nations Communities



Six Nations of the Grand River Territory P.O. Box 5000 Chief Ava Hill (avahill@sixnations.ca) (519) 445-2201 MPP: Dave Levac

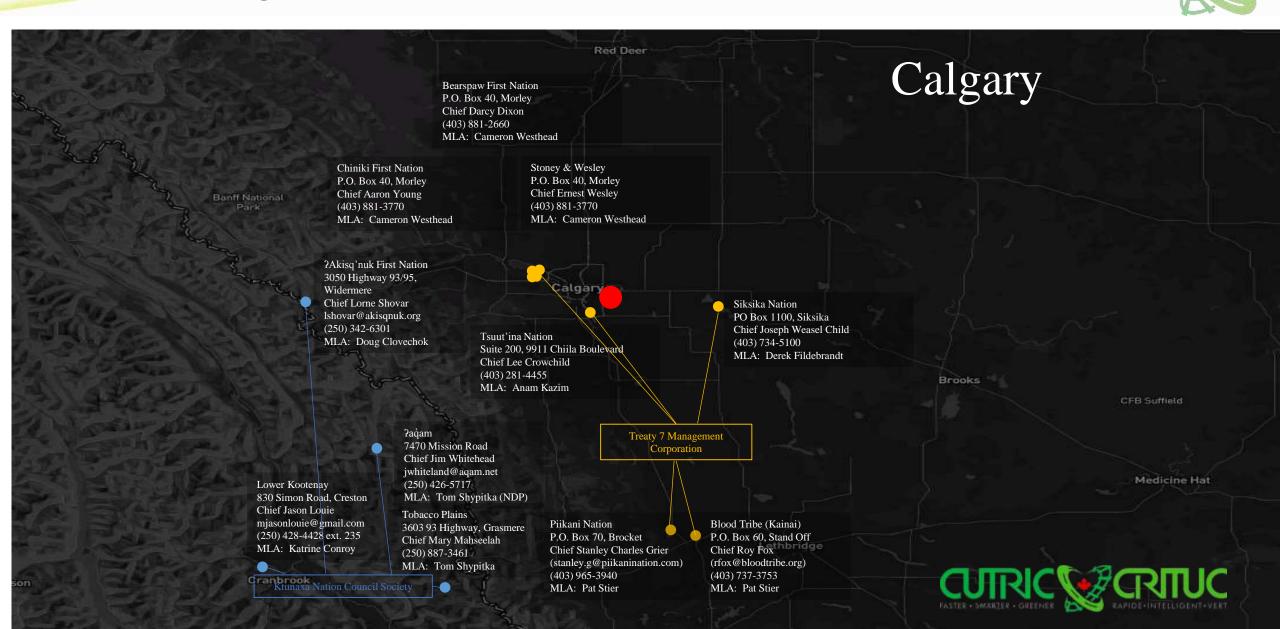
First Nations: Bay of Quinte Mohawk, Bearfoot Onondaga, Delaware, Konadaha Seneca, Lower Cayuga, Lower Mohawk, Niharondasa Seneca, Oneida, Onondaga Clear Sky, Six Nations of the Grand River, Tuscarora, Upper Cayuga, Upper Mohawk, Walker Mohawk

Rochester



Hamilton

Mobility for First Nations Communities



Next Steps







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East of Manitoba Joshua Goodfield joshua.goodfield@cutric-crituc.org

Techno-economic modeling of an electric bus demonstration project in BC Translink Route #100

HA=0145

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01 March 2017

Revised version 2: 28th June 2017

05.00



2.2

University of Victoria

Institute for Integrated Energy Systems

Outline

- Routes and duty cycles
- E-bus energy consumption and charging power calculations
- Charging infrastructure modeling
- Modeling comparative diesel bus fuel consumption
- Electricity costs estimations and simulation results for each route

Routes and duty cycles

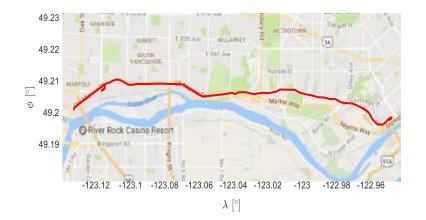
- Routes' statistics & topography
- Elevation profile
- Duty cycles development
- Example duty cycles

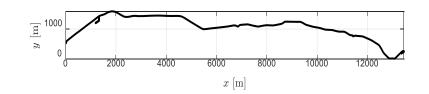
Routes' Statistics

	Length of Route (Km)	Estimated time (min)	Number of major bus stops	Number of all bus stops	Number of traffic lights	Number of stop signs
Translink # 100 (East ward)	15	40	5	44	25	13

Route's topography

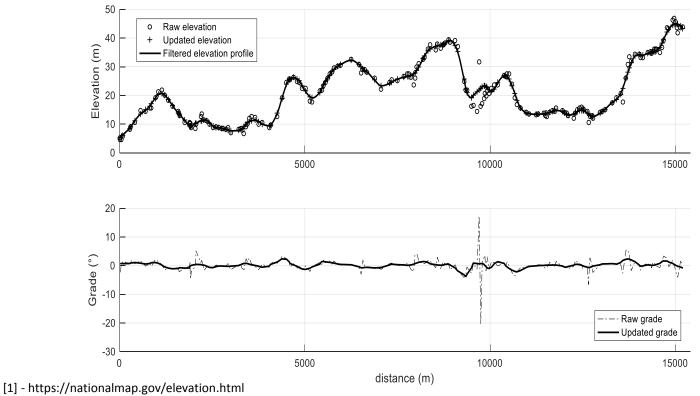
- Used Google Earth to define the path (.kml files)
- Calculated the distances between the nodes





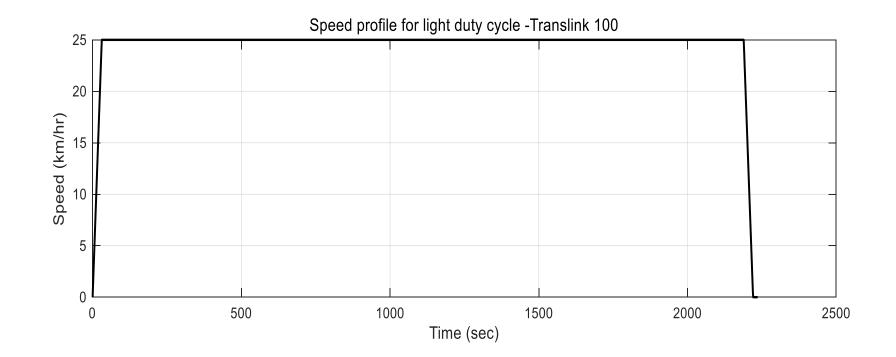
Elevation profile

- Used DEM database^[1] to obtain the raw data for elevations
- Used filtration/smoothing to obtain realistic road grades (multiple steps of Savittzky-Golay filter)



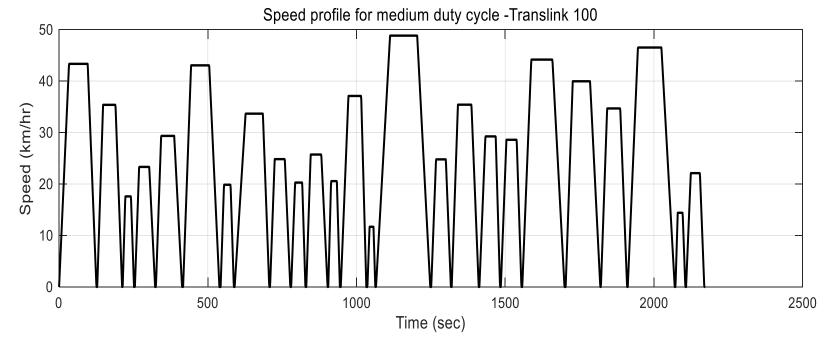
Duty cycles development

- Light duty cycle
 - Constant velocity, no stop



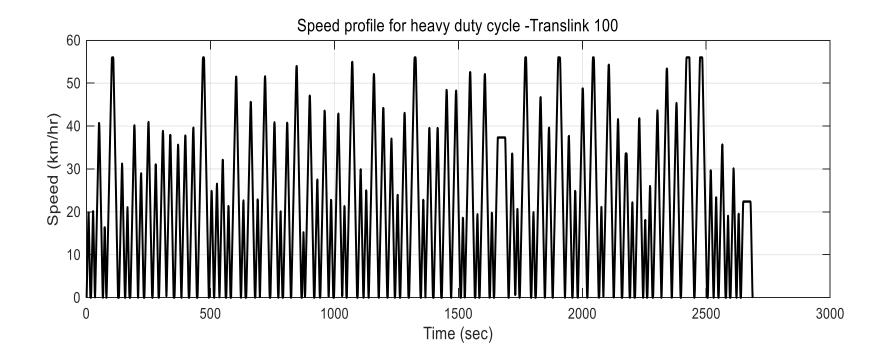
Duty cycles development

- Medium duty cycle
 - Stop for all scheduled (major) bus stops
 - Additional stops at 50 % of other stops: randomly selected from all the traffic lights, stops signs, passenger walks and other (unscheduled) bus stops



Duty cycles development

- Heavy duty cycle
 - Stop for all bus stops (scheduled/unscheduled), traffic lights, stop signs and additional stopping for pedestrians



Example duty cycles

• Some useful statistics about duty cycles

Name of route	Type of duty cycle	Average speed (km/hr)	Average moving speed (km/hr)	Average Acceleration (m/s²)	Max Acceleration (m/s ²)	Average Deceleration (m/s ²)	Max Deceleration (m/s ²)
	Light duty cycle	24.47	24.66	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.22
Translink bus # 100 (East)	Medium duty cycle	25.19	26.10	0.40	0.61	0.38	0.60
	Heavy duty cycle	20.36	21.34	0.66	0.73	0.76	0.83
Translink bus # 100 (West)	Light duty cycle	24.55	24.66	0.22	0.23	0.22	0.22
	Medium duty cycle	22.42	23.40	0.42	0.63	0.42	0.62
	Heavy duty cycle	20.42	21.35	0.66	0.76	0.76	0.85

Ebus energy consumption and charging power calculations

- Modeling methodology
- Energy consumption

Energy consumption – Route 100 (200 kWh) Translink

	East direction					West direction					
				SOC at route end		L)A(b	Total kWh	SOC at route end			
	kWh per km	Total kWh used	Ideal	High Power NMC	High Energy NMC	kWh per km		used	Ideal	High Power NMC	High Energy NMC
Light duty	0.92	14.04	93%	83%	88%	0.73	12.41	93.8%	83.8%	88.8%	
Medium duty	1.64	24.97	87.5%	77.5%	82.5%	1.44	24.51	87.7%	77.5%	82.7%	
Heavy duty	2.17	33.11	83.4%	73.4%	78.4%	2.05	34.82	82.6%	72.6%	77.6%	

Note: Ideal battery initial SOC = 100%, High Power battery initial SOC = 90%, High Energy Battery initial SOC = 95%

Energy consumption – Route 100 (76 kWh) Translink

	East direction					West direction					
			SOC at route end		L)A(b	Total WM/b	SOC at route end				
	kWh per km	Total kWh used	Ideal	High Power NMC	High Energy NMC	kWh per km		Total kWh used	Ideal	High Power NMC	High Energy NMC
Light duty	0.90	13.71	81.9%	71.9%	76.9%	0.71	12.12	84%	74%	79%	
Medium duty	1.59	24.21	68.1%	58.1%	63.1%	1.40	23.8	68.6%	58.6%	63.6%	
Heavy duty	2.13	32.46	57.3%	47.3%	52.2%	2.03	34.34	54.8%	44.8%	49.8%	

Note: Ideal battery initial SOC = 100%, High Power battery initial SOC = 90%, High Energy Battery initial SOC = 95%

Charging infrastructure modeling

Estimation for the charging times Estimation of power drawn from the grid

Electricity demand– Route 100 (200 kWh) Translink, 450 kW charger

	East direction		West direction			
	Charging time (min)	Energy from the grid (kWh)	Endpoint charging time (min)	Energy from the grid (kWh)		
Light duty	1.87	15.44	1.65	13.64		
Medium duty	3.33	27.47	3.27	26.96		
Heavy duty	4.41	36.42	4.64	38.29		

Electricity demand– Route 100 (76 kWh) Translink, 450 kW charger

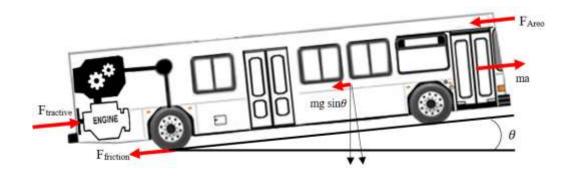
	East direction		West direction			
	Charging time (min)	Energy from the grid (kWh)	Endpoint charging time (min)	Energy from the grid (kWh)		
Light duty	1.83	15.08	1.61	13.33		
Medium duty	3.23	26.63	3.17	26.18		
Heavy duty	4.33	35.70	4.58	37.77		

Modeling comparative diesel bus fuel consumption

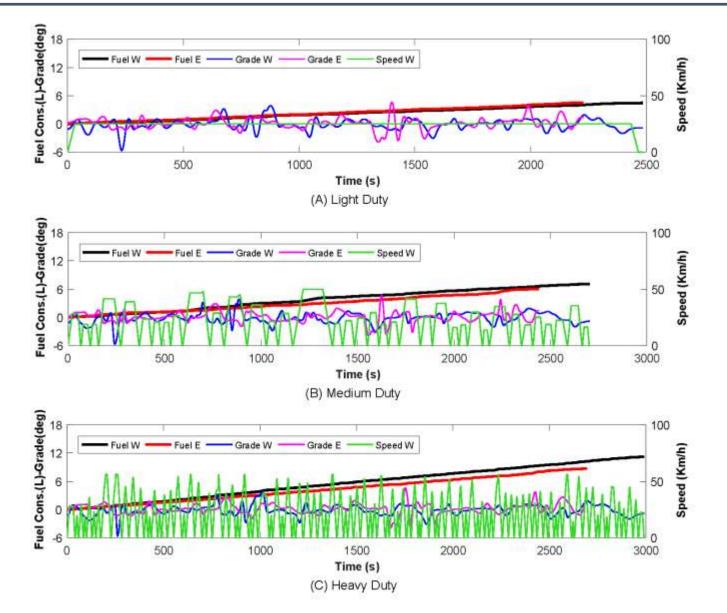
Modeling fuel consumption Assumptions Fuel consumptions and CO2 reduction for different routes

Modeling fuel consumption

- Road load calculation is the core task in this computation process
- The road load is the result of the vehicle interaction with the surrounding environment
- Parametric model of engine efficiency used to compute the fuel consumption under various operational conditions



Simulating fuel consumption under light, medium, and heavy duty cycles for Translink route 100



Fuel consumption - Route 100 Translink

Route 100	Light-Duty	Medium-Duty	Heavy-Duty
Fuel used per run (L)	8.93	13.14	19.92
Fuel efficiency of diesel equivalent (L/100km)	27.90	40.85	61.80
On-road CO2 reduction per year (kg) *	146,654	215,248	325,860
Diesel cost per year @ diesel (1\$/L)	\$67,296	\$93 <i>,</i> 586	\$121,590
Diesel cost per year @ diesel (1.16\$/L)	\$78,064	\$108,559	\$141,044
Diesel cost per year @ diesel (1.34\$/L)	\$89,773	\$124,843	\$162,201

*Only on-road CO2 emission was considered and upstream diesel emission was neglected

Electricity costs estimations

BC Hydro rates

Charging costs

Number of run for each route

- Looked at bus' schedules, determined hours of service per weekdays, Saturday and Sunday
- Assumed a 10 minute break between each run plus the charging time
- Calculated maximum number of runs per day
- Generated a charging schedule to know at what time the buses recharge their batteries

BC Hydro rate

- Because chargers use > 150 kW, subjected to large general service customers
- Basic charge (per day) C_B : \$0.2429
- Demand charge (per month) C_D:

$$11.21 \times (450 kW \times \frac{t_{charge}}{15 \min})$$

• Energy charge (per month) C_E : $C_E = (E_{month}) \times 0.0550

 E_{month} is the amount of kWh consumed per month

BC Hydro rate

- Discount: 1.5 % on entire electricity bill C_{Elec Bill}
- Rate ride: 5% on entire electricity bill $C_{Elec Bill}$
- GST and PST: 12% on the final bill
- Transformer owner discount (per kW): \$-0.25
- The total price of electricity per year C_{Tot} is: $C_{Elec Bill} = 365 \times C_B + (C_D + C_E) \times 12$ $C_{Tot} = C_{Elec Bill} \times (1 - 0.015) \times (1 + 0.05) \times (1 + 0.12) - 0.25 \times 450$

Charging costs – Route 100 Translink (200 kWh) assume 2 chargers

	Light	Medium	Heavy
Yearly MWh estimated	219.0	369.51	456.16
Basic cost (CAD \$)	\$177	\$177	\$177
Demand cost (CAD \$)	\$14,205	\$26,635	\$36,522
Energy charge (CAD \$)	\$12,045	\$20,323	\$25,089
Electricity cost (CAD \$)	\$26,427	\$47,135	\$61,788
Total charging cost for a year (CAD \$)	\$30,499	\$54,487	\$71,460
Diesel cost for a year (CAD \$) @ diesel (1.16\$/L)	\$78,064	\$108 <i>,</i> 559	\$141,044
Diesel cost for a year (CAD \$) @ diesel (1.34\$/L)	\$89,773	\$124,843	\$162,201
Benefits (CAD \$) @ diesel (1.16\$/L)	\$47,565	\$54,072	\$69,584
Benefits (CAD \$) @ diesel (1.34\$/L)	\$59,274	\$70,356	\$90,741

Charging costs – Route 100 Translink (76kWh) assume 2 chargers

	Light	Medium	Неаvy
Yearly MWh estimated	212.4	358.5	457.8
Basic cost (CAD \$)	\$177	\$177	\$177
Demand cost (CAD \$)	\$13,882	\$25,828	\$35,957
Energy charge (CAD \$)	\$11,682	\$19,718	\$25,179
Energy cost (CAD \$)	\$25,741	\$45,723	\$61,313
Total charging cost for a year (CAD \$)	\$29,705	\$52,851	\$70,910
Diesel cost for a year (CAD \$) @ diesel (1.16\$/lit)	\$78,064	\$108,559	\$141,044
Diesel cost for a year (CAD \$) @ diesel (1.34\$/lit)	\$89,773	\$124,843	\$162,201
Benefits (CAD \$) @ diesel (1.16\$/lit)	\$48,359	\$55,708	\$70,134
Benefits (CAD \$) @ diesel (1.34\$/lit)	\$60,068	\$71,992	\$91,291

Thank you!