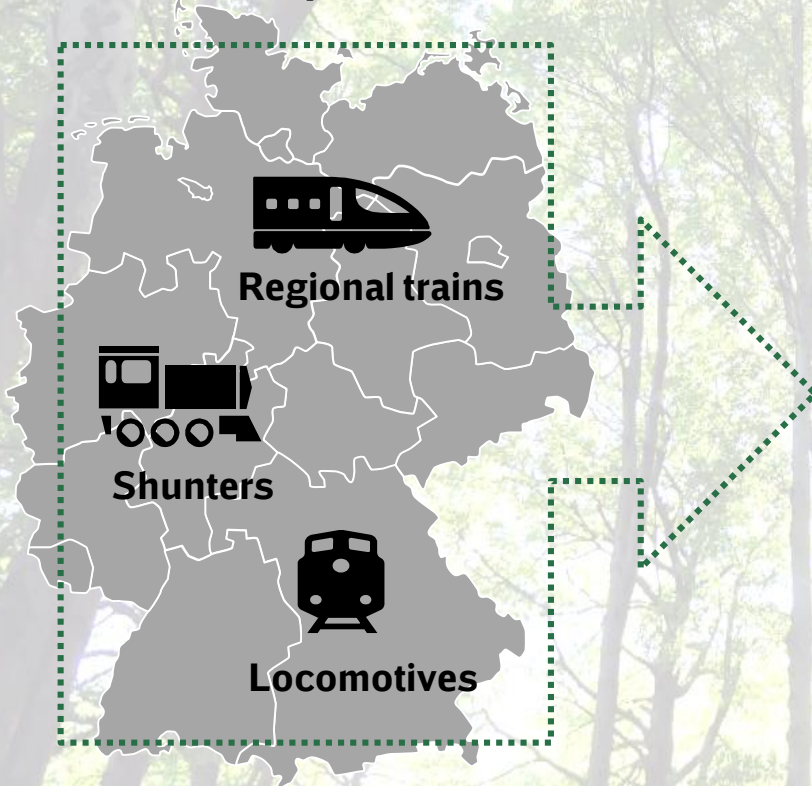




# Testing of alternative fuels with DB's advanced TrainLab

# Alternatives to the fossil diesel are needed in order to achieve the climate targets **where electrification is no option.**

More than 2000 diesel vehicles in operation at DB



Fuel cell



Fuel cell trains running on "**green**" **hydrogen** can be used on routes entirely without catenary

Battery



Use of traction batteries to **bridge short sections** with no catenary

Alternative fuels



**Substitution of fossil fuels** by biogenic or synthetic alternatives mainly for long heavy duty services

# Three main technologies to replace fossil diesel.

Diesel

## Fuel cell

- **Hydrogen** as an energy source can be **carried or produced on board**
- Hydrogen is converted to water vapour using (atmospheric) oxygen with the released energy being available as electric power
- **Batteries are required** for load peaks and energy recovery



## Battery

- Battery storage systems provide traction energy
- **Use/recovery of braking energy**
- Hybridisation of established vehicle concepts (combustion-engine and electric traction)



## Alternative fuels

- Substitution of fossil fuels by **biogenic or synthetic alternatives**
- Direct combustion in conventional engines allows the continued **use** of diesel vehicles with **minimal adaptation**





# Alternative fuels as an **ideal** complement **for** transport of **heavy loads and challenging driving profiles**.

## Development status:



- Biogenic and synthetic fuels available in **limited quantities**
- Lack of raw materials and production capacity for widespread use
- **If demand rises** use of synthetic fuels is **conceivable from mid-2020s**
- Use in **rail** transport **not tested yet**

## Advantages



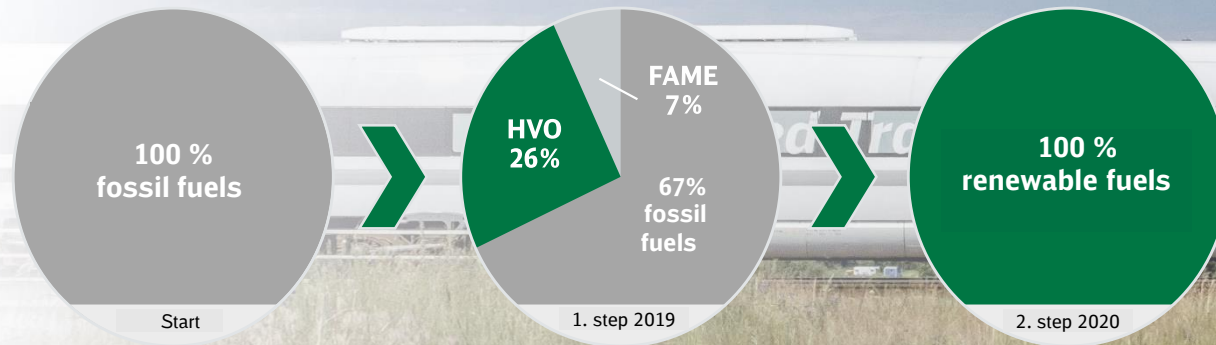
- Continued operation of diesel fleets **without expensive upgrades**
- **Solution** for areas of application in which battery/fuel cell technology is not an alternative
- Alternative fuels have the potential to be **CO<sub>2</sub>-neutral** depending on production process
- **Migration** of tank infrastructure relatively **simple and inexpensive**

## Disadvantages



- **Local emissions** from combustion process
- Production **capacity** for renewable fuels **must be set up**
- Synthesis process is **very energy-intensive**
- Profitable fleet application difficult at the moment due to **high price**

Roadmap: DB has **started testing** of alternative fuels **with the advanced TrainLab** by August this year.



HVO = Hydrotreated Vegetable Oils (Hydrierte Pflanzenöle auf Basis von Abfallreststoffen o.ä.)  
 FAME = Fat Acid Methyl Ester (Fettsäuremethylester, auch als Biodiesel bezeichnet)

© Foto: Kai Michael Neuhoff

## Alternative fuels for more sustainability

DB's advanced **TrainLab** promotes the strategy to phase-out fossil fuels and contributes the ambitious **climate goals** of Deutsche Bahn.

- Fuel trials with advanced **TrainLab** with up to **33% renewable** fuels without changes to the diesel engine
- Engine **bench tests** with **up to 100% renewable** fuels
- Trials with **100% renewable** fuel using the advanced **TrainLab** commence in **2020**
- **DB Energy** is **partner** for fuel **supply** and fueling stations

# Detailed engine bench tests for proving **compatibility of alternative fuels** with a **railway diesel engine**.



## Background

- Fossil diesel (max. 7% FAME) meets EN 590 and engines are optimised for EN 590 certified fuels only
- Renewable fuels act chemically similar but have some different properties (e.g. density) and meet EN 590 (R33) or EN 15490 (HVO)



## Proof of compatibility and pre-analysis of emissions

- Bench test comparison of fossil diesel, a blend with 33% renewable BlueDiesel and a 100 % renewable HVO diesel
- Check engine compatibility, performance and consumption by using standard testing cycle
- Measure all relevant engine parameters and exhaust emissions
- For CO<sub>2</sub>-reduction a detailed environmental balance will be prepared (“Well-to-Wheel”)



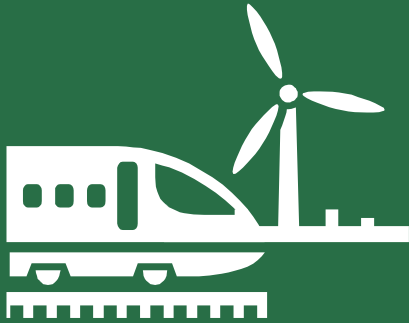
# Results: A one week bench test cycle shows that **combability with unmodified engine** for both alternative fuels **is given**.

- **No performance degradation** with both alternative fuels detected
- **+6% fuel consumption with HVO** by using standard testing cycle
- **Still equal local CO2 emissions** but reduced CO2 footprint due to production process but
- **No significant changes in limited exhaust emissions** compared to fossil diesel
- To utilise the full emission reduction potential of alternative fuels, **modifications to the engine controller** are **advisable**



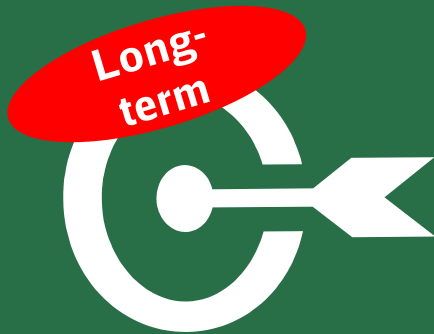
# Further applications requires defined framework conditions.

## Further applications



- **Gain long-term experience** e.g. maintenance of gaskets
- Field tests for **small fleets** e.g. in regional services
- Complete change to renewable fuels currently not possible due to **restricted amounts**

## Framework conditions to enable broader usage



- **Cooperation with** Karlsruher Institut of Technology (**KIT**) in “**reFuels**” initiative: develop a strategy for broader usage and research with automotive and oil companies
- Take account to **the political and economic interests**  
- today **synthetic fuels** are only available for high prices and in small amounts
- Setting up **fuelling stations**



# Thank you for your attention!

## Any questions?



Source: Internet

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# The *advanced TrainLab* will cover the considerable need for testing new technology for use in vehicles

## Research and partner models

- Testing environment for partnerships with universities and research institutions
- Operational collaboration as part of pilots



## Testing of on-board components

- ETCS components of various manufacturers
- Component testing from automotive sector (e.g. sensor technology)
- Basic technology required for automatic train operation



## Automatic train operation

- Automatic train operation GoA level 2-4
- Part of LivingLab



## Sensor technology and geolocation

- Supplier selection
- Recording condition of vehicles and infrastructure
- Track-specific geolocation



## Testing of driving assistance systems

- Smart traffic management
- Simulation and train control systems
- Saving of traction power



## Real environmental influences

- Aerodynamic measurements
- Acoustic measurements
- Interdisciplinary trials and tests



## Supplier qualification

- Qualification of manufacturers from e.g. the automotive sector
- Provisioning as test and trial vehicle for technology partners



## Data communication

- Improvement of vehicle IT and software
- Mobile broadband radio data communication (5G)
- Testing of new radio technology and components



## Homologation

- Execution of type tests
- Proof of compliance

