



Westsächsische Hochschule Zwickau
University of Applied Sciences



Institut für Energie und Verkehr **IEV**

e-Bus Skorpion – automatic overhead line contact system



Zwickau, Crimmitschauer Straße



Gefördert durch:



Die
Bundesregierung

Bayerisches Staatsministerium für
Wirtschaft und Medien, Energie und Technologie



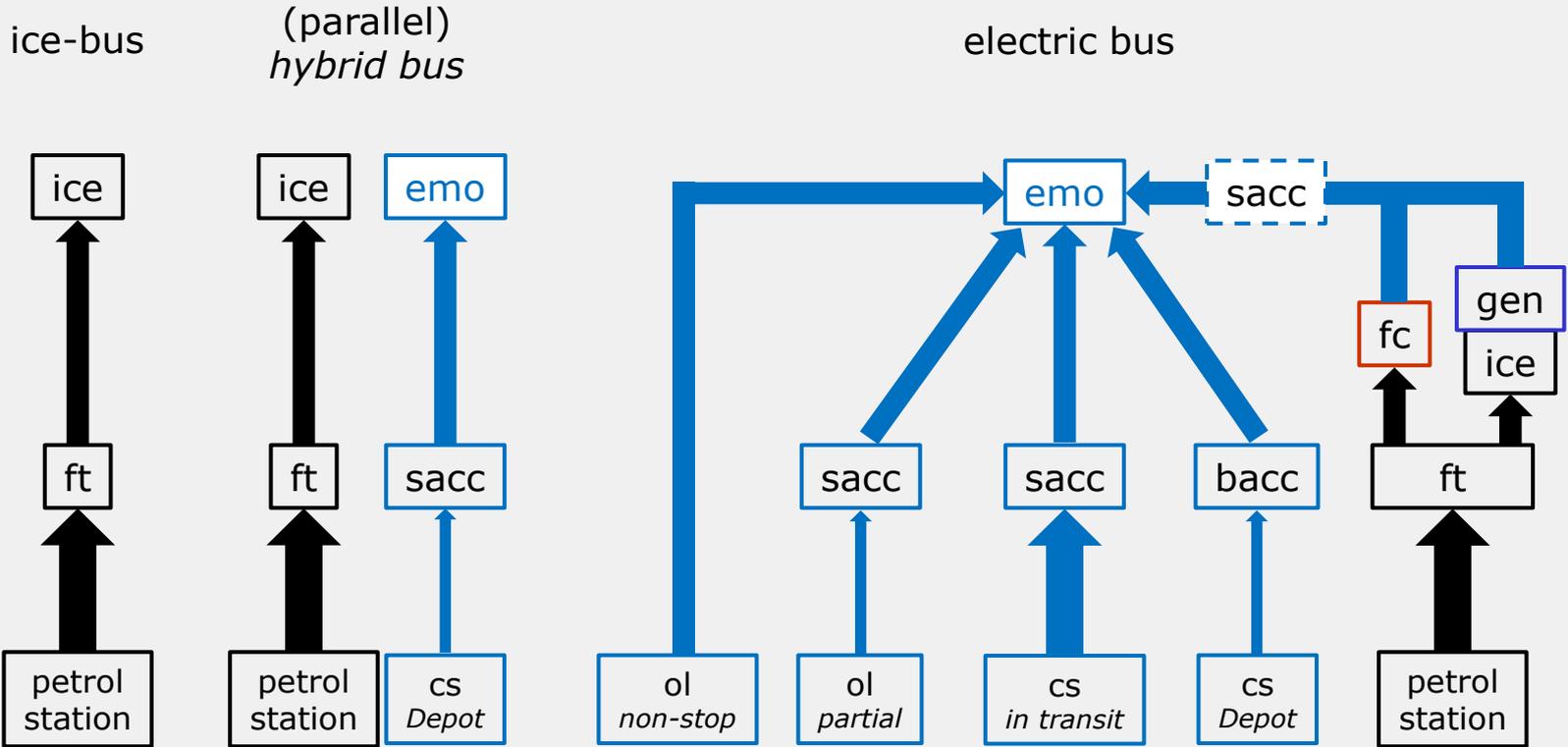
STAATSMINISTERIUM
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Freistaat
SACHSEN

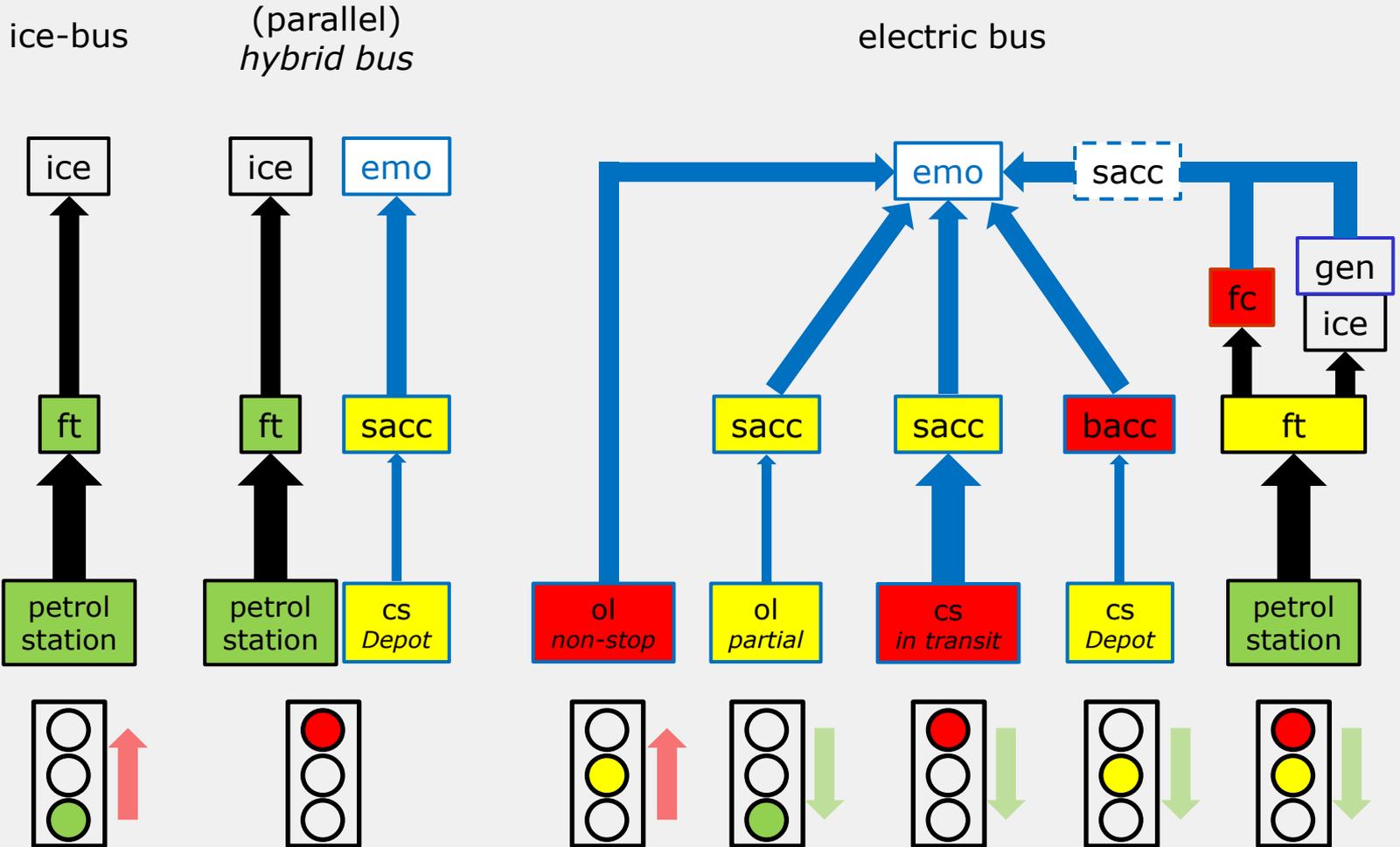
Koordiniert durch:

Bayern Innovativ

saena
Sächsische
Energieagentur GmbH



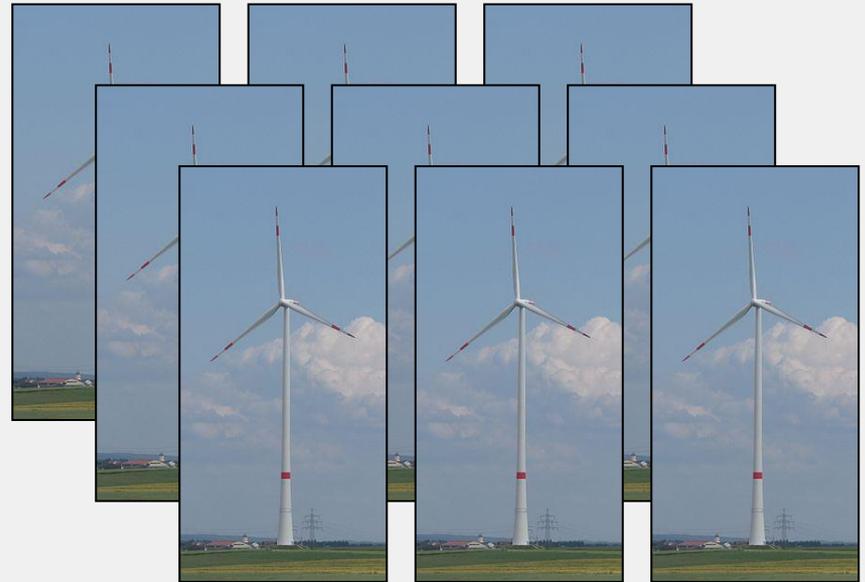
ice - internal combustion engine
emo - electric motor
gen - generator
fc - fuel cell
ft - fuel tank
sacc - small accumulator
bacc - big accumulator
ol - overhead line
cs - charging station



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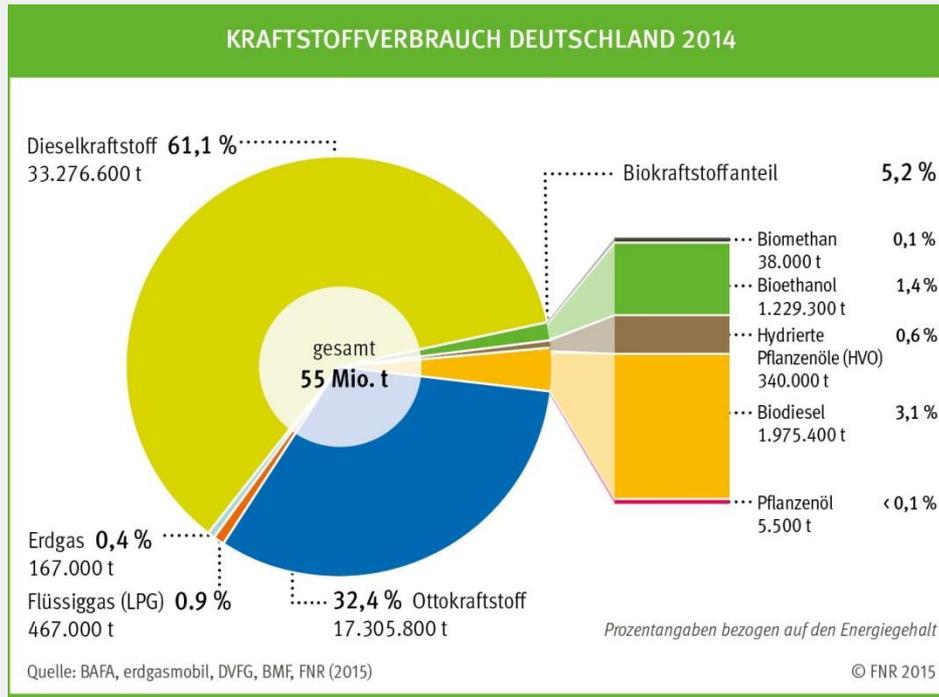
Connected wattage of a petrol pump: 27 MW

In Germany there are approximately 14.000 petrol stations each with 6 petrol pumps on average.
That gives a total connected wattage of all petrol stations in Germany of:

$$14.000 \times 6 \times 27 \text{ MW} = \mathbf{2.268 \text{ GW}}$$

A total transition to alternative drives, implying an even superior efficiency, would require at least **600 GW** of connected wattage, in order to transfer energy to vehicles as conveniently as fuel nowadays.

However the overall installed electrical power in Germany – according to the electric network agency – is only **190 GW!**



The amount of energy of the annual fuel consumption in Germany approximately:
 $55 \text{ Mrd. kg} \times 12 \text{ kWh/kg} = \mathbf{660 \text{ TWh}}$

With consideration of a superior efficiency of alternative driven vehicles about **165 TWh** would be required (rough estimate).

However the gross power generation in Germany is about **614 TWh** every year .

Conclusion:

In case of a total transition to alternative drives – especially battery-buffered electric drives – a quick-charge as fill-up according to current standard would be impossible.

On the contrary a charge at a low power level and therefore a slower supply of electrical energy would be possible. This could be realized with comparatively low capital expenditures in transportation facilities.

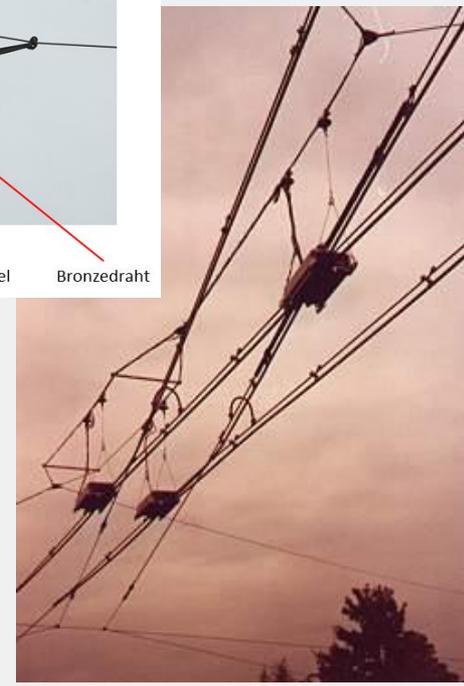
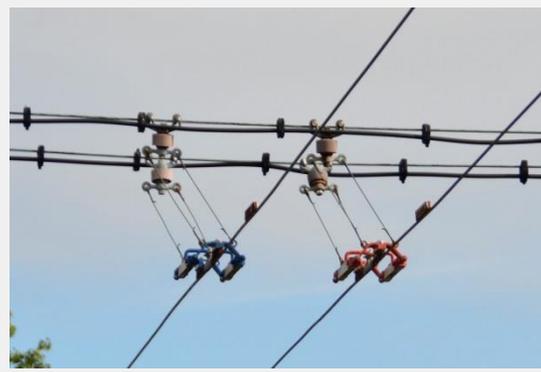
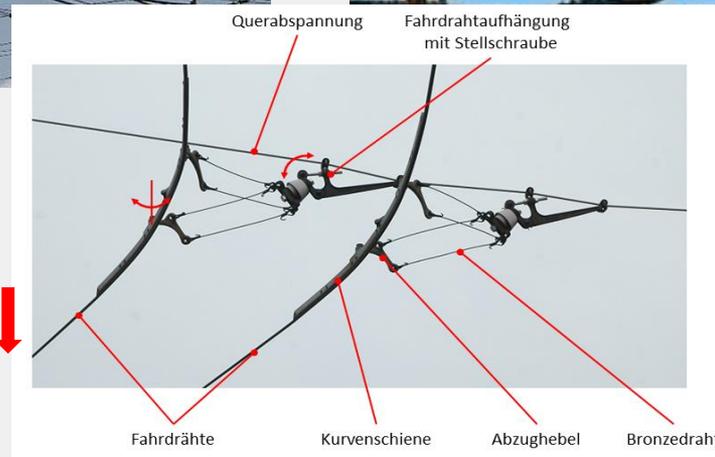
→ **Long charging time (e.g. overnight) or driving under „wire“**



Solaris Trollino 18AC – in use at the Barnim Bus Company in Eberswalde since 2010

trolley bus + backup battery + automatic overhead line contact system
= modern and cost-efficient means of local public transportation





some cost of overhead line systems
possible savings with partial catenary

dual overhead line per km	210.000 €	↓
junction/intersection	20.700 €	
junction gate (electrical)	55.000 €	
merging switch (mechanical)	20.100 €	
section insulators	14.800 €	
power feed	6.400 €	
catenary pole	3.500 €	
rectifier station	430.000 €	



The idea of a partial catenary is not new.
A remarkable example – even from today's point of view -
was the Duo Bus tested in Esslingen in the mid-70s.
However in terms of technical know-how, economic and political sense
the time was not yet ready to lead this development of the Duo Bus to success.



Given today 's technology we at the UAS Zwickau feel the urge to bring back
this technology and to develop it further particularly on the subject
of automatic overhead line contact system.

Auslegeschrift 24 60 843

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Aktenzeichen: P 24 60 843.3-32
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Bekanntmachungstag: 30. 9. 76

⑥ Unionspriorität:
⑦ ⑧ ⑨ —

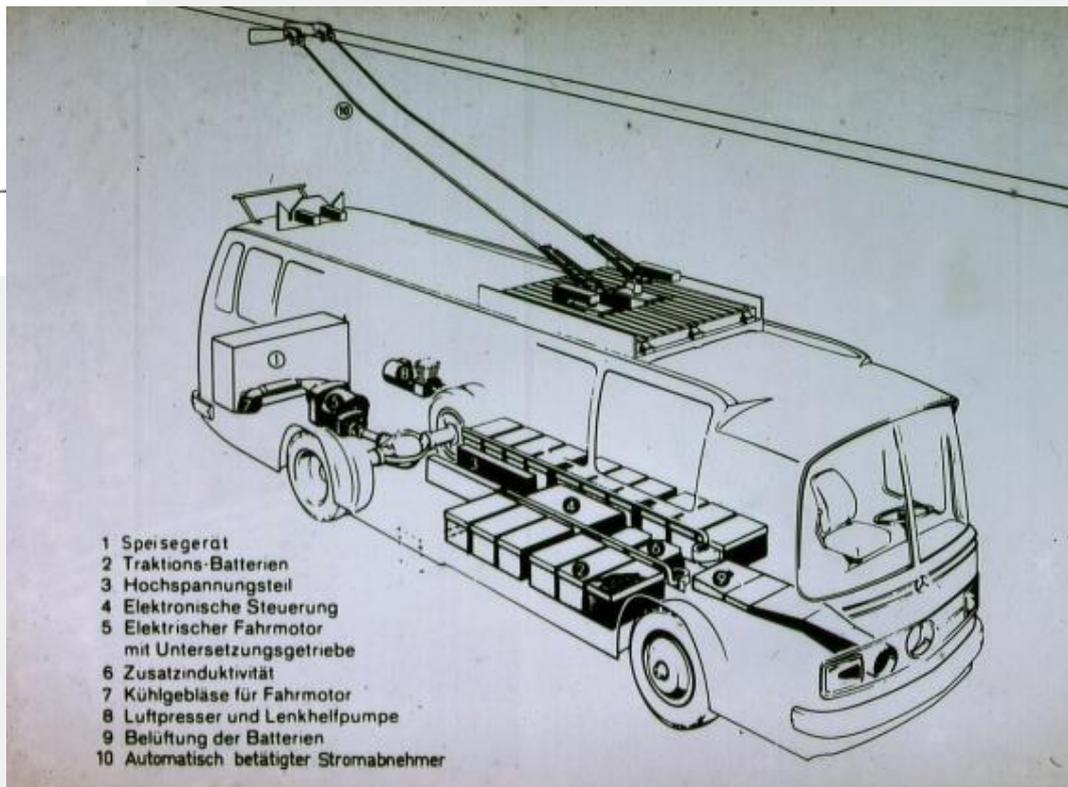
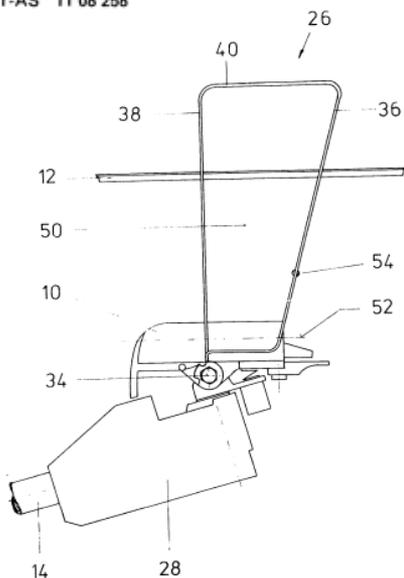
⑩ **Bezeichnung:** Stangenstromabnehmer für gleislose, elektrisch angetriebene Fahrzeuge

⑪ **Anmelder:** Dornier System GmbH, 7990 Friedrichshafen

⑫ **Erfinder:** Dietrich, Eckard, Dipl.-Ing.; Fischer, Klaus-Peter; Fritzsche, Albert, Dr.-Ing., 7778 Markdorf; Seidl, Ernst, 7990 Friedrichshafen; Wuch, Peter, 7778 Markdorf

⑬ **Für die Beurteilung der Patentfähigkeit in Betracht gezogene Druckschriften:**
DT-PS 3 36 812
DT-AS 11 08 258

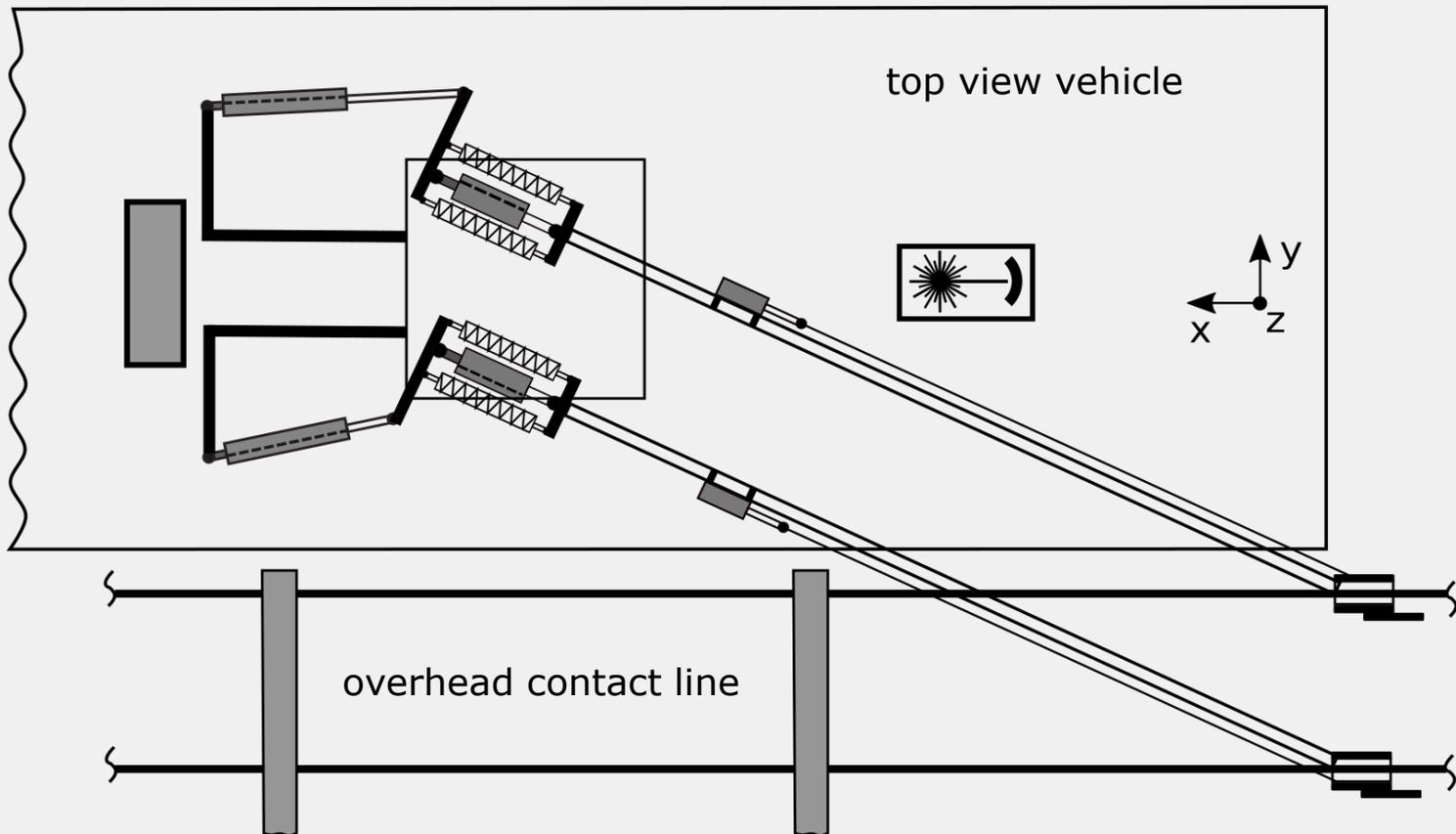
patent Dornier System GmbH 1974
with its special solution
at the connector head





concept of the University of Applied Sciences Zwickau

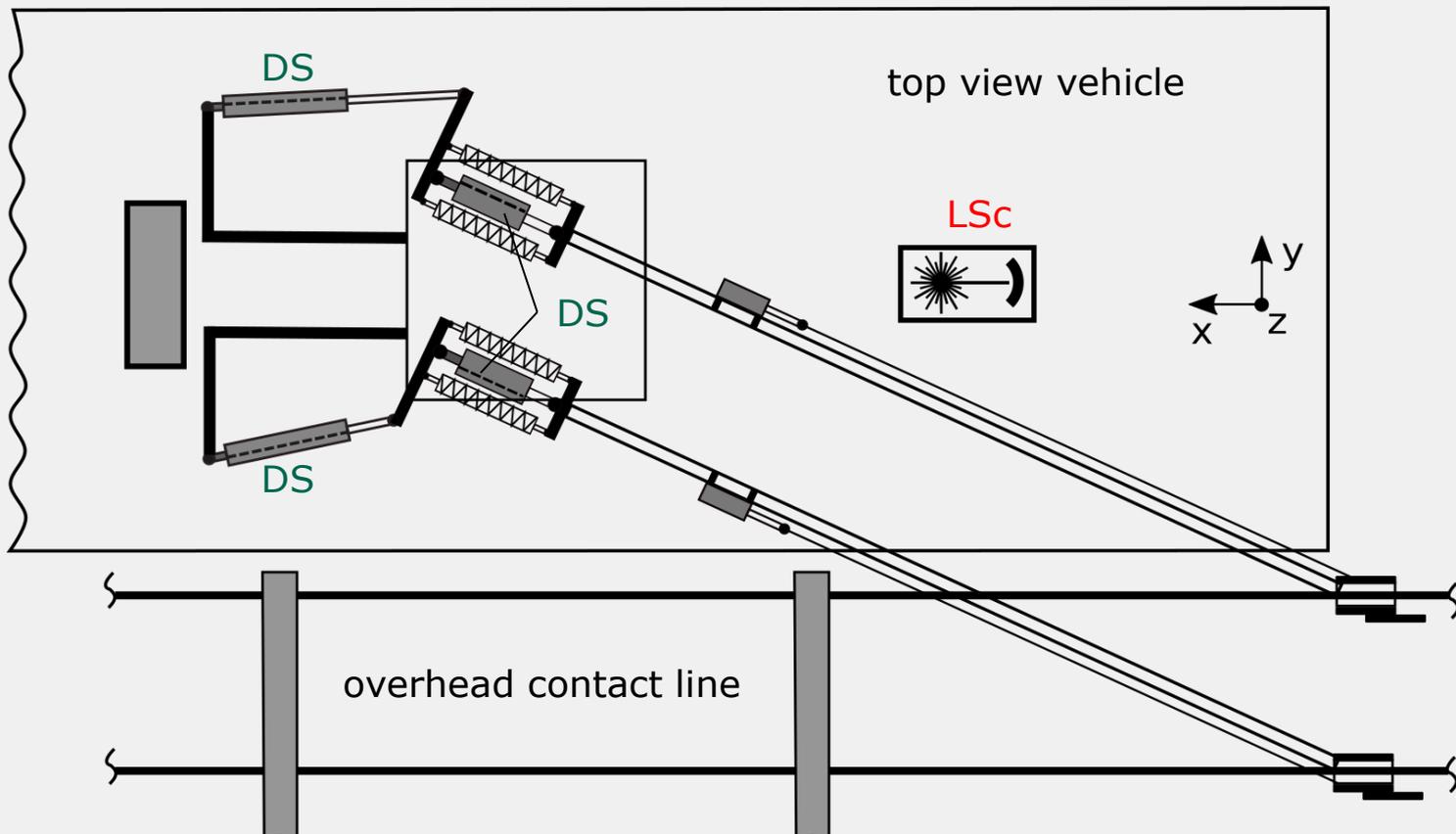
1. sensors
2. actuators
3. electronic and pneumatic control





1. main sensors

- laser scanner to capture the overhead line from a far distance (LSc)
- displacement sensors to measure the position of the piston in pneumatic cylinders (DS)



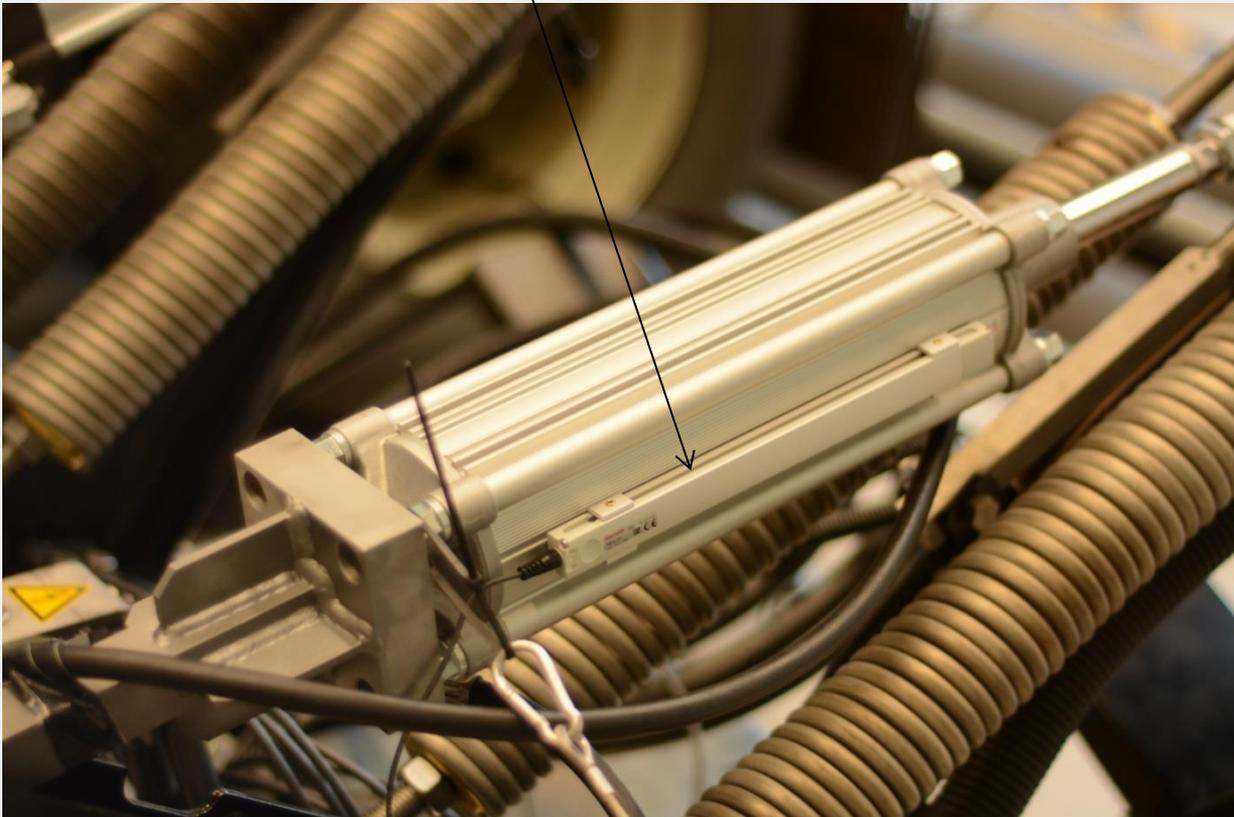
1. main sensors

- laser scanner to capture the overhead line from a far distance (LSc) (type: SICK LMS511)



1. main sensors

- laser scanner to capture the overhead line from a far distance (LSc)
- displacement sensors to measure the position of the piston in pneumatic cylinders (DS)





1. main sensors

- laser scanner
- displacement sensors



- distance and motion sensor

and additional sensors for locating of the vehicle



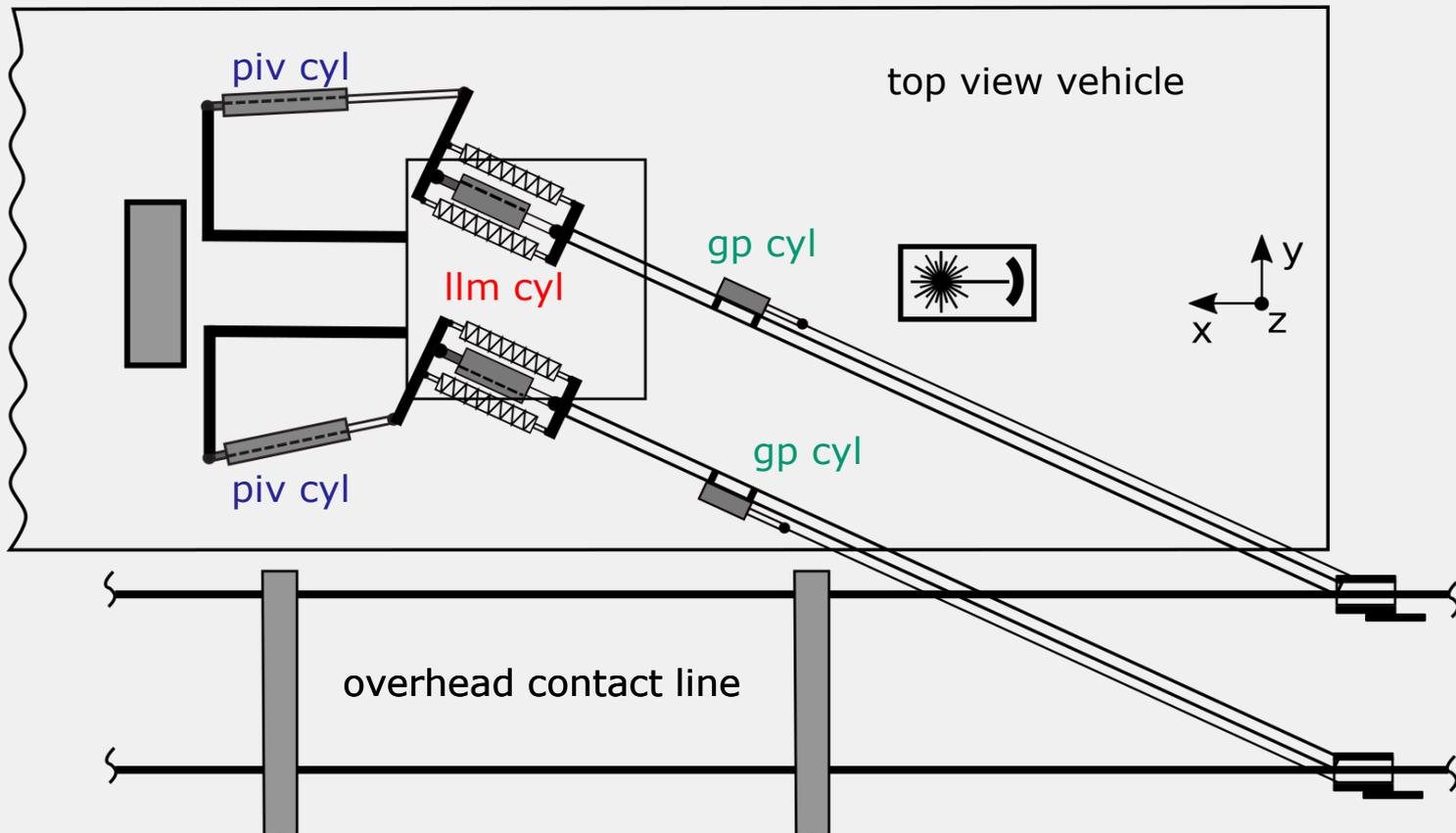
- Diff.GPS Modul

- 2 x 4 ultra sonic sensors for monitoring surroundings of poles



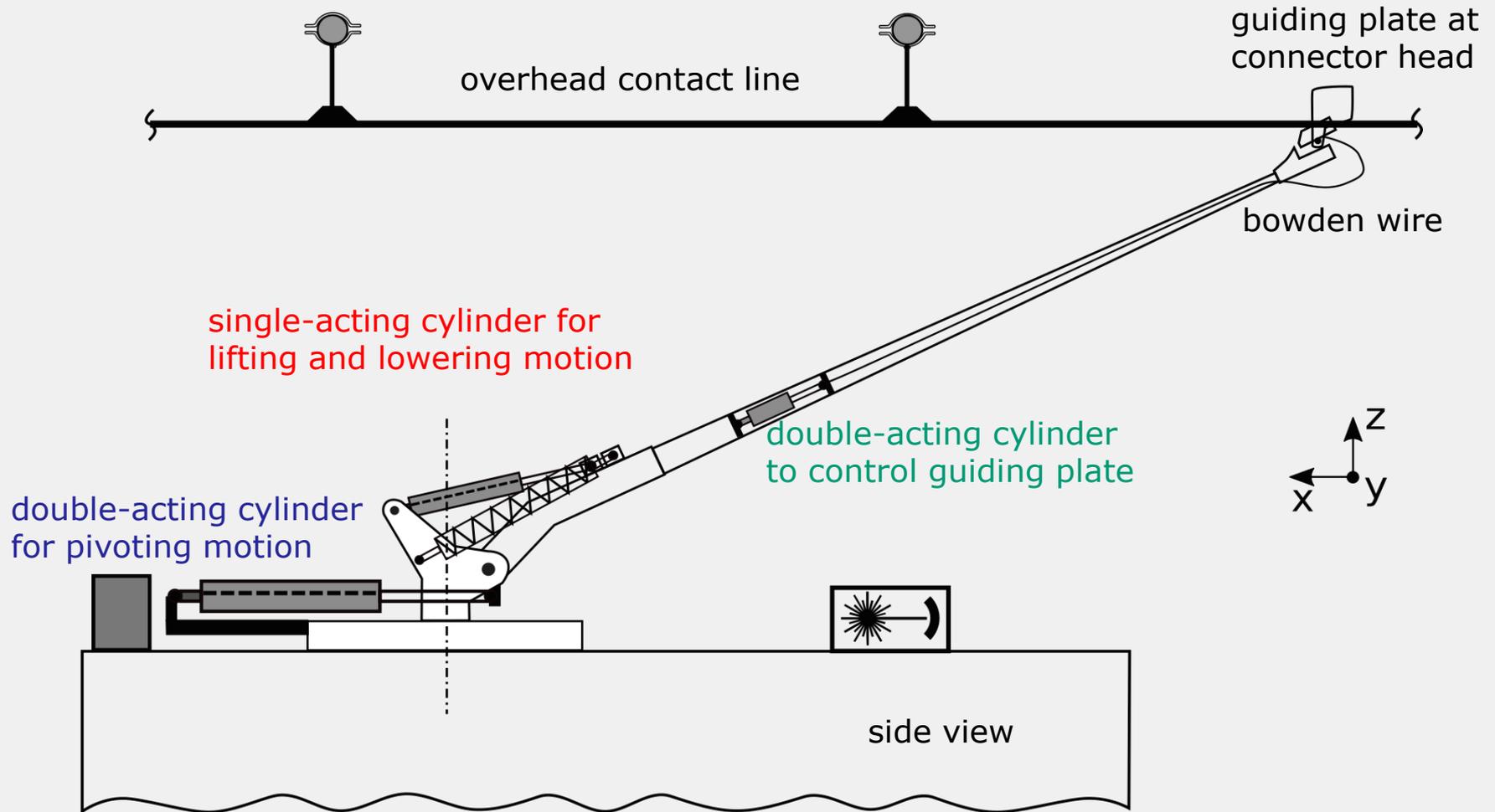
2. actuators

- single-acting cylinder for lifting and lowering motion (llm Cyl) (in cooperation with double tension spring)
- double-acting cylinder for pivoting motion (piv Cyl)
- double-acting cylinder to control guiding plate at connector head (gp Cyl)





2. actuators





2. actuators

double-acting cylinder
for pivoting motion

single-acting cylinder for
lifting and lowering motion





2. actuators

guiding plate in its two positions



double-acting
cylinder to
control guiding plate





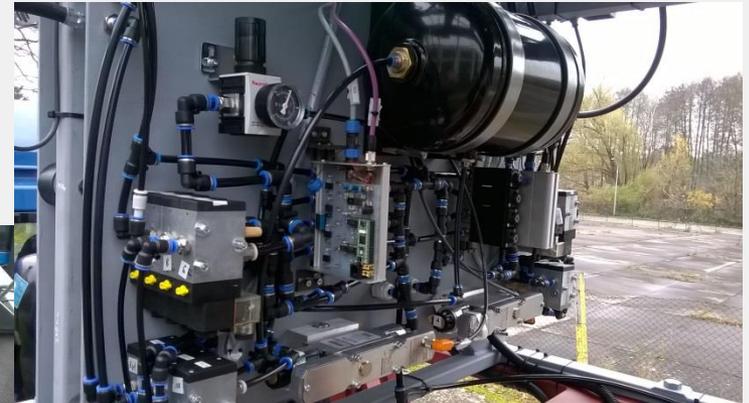
3. electronic and pneumatic control



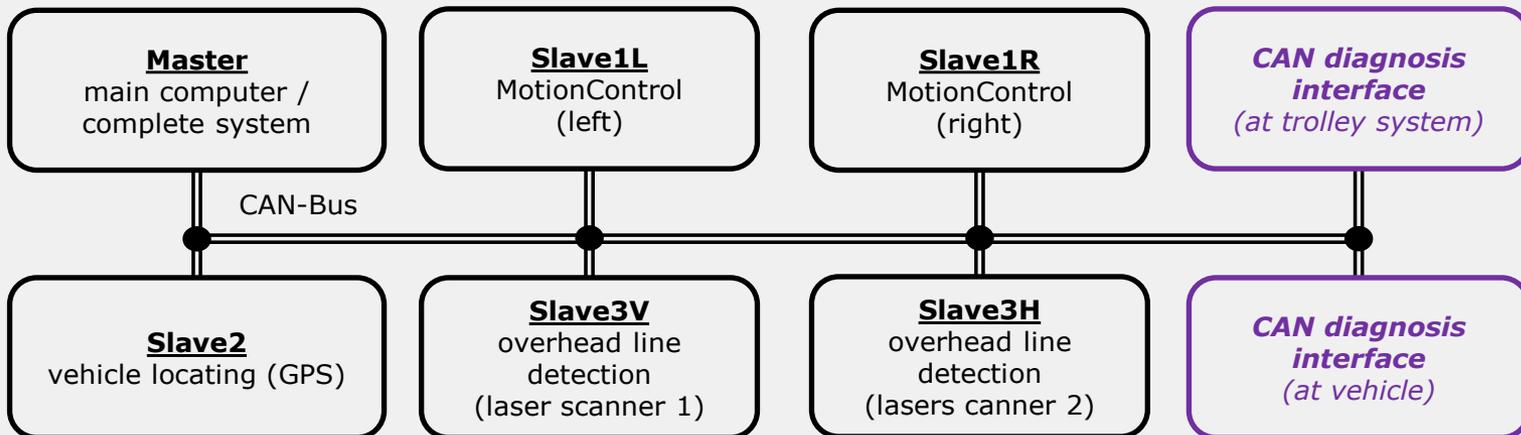
control box



main controller (at debugging)

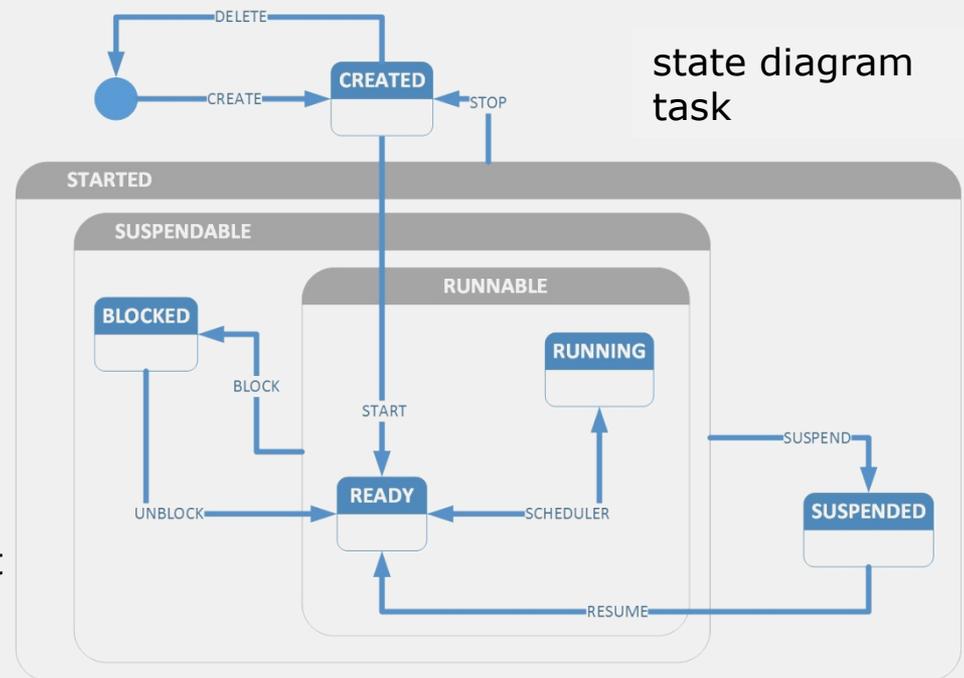
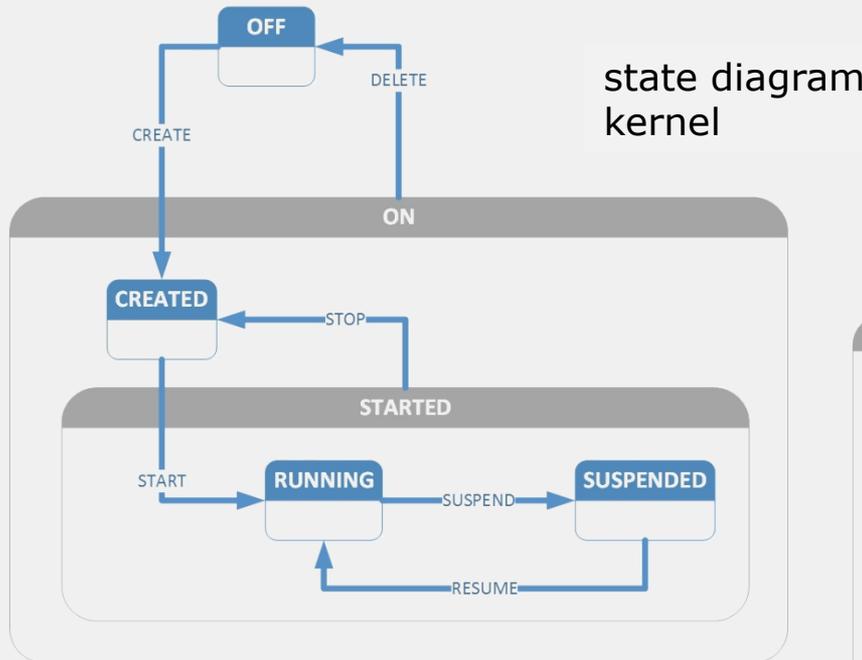


valve control
with opened
ECU



3. electronic and pneumatic control

Development of our own preemptive multitasking robust real-time operating system for used microcontrollers (Infineon TriCore and Microchip PIC32)



The operating system is due to an abstract layer for the hardware specific functions in principle capable of running on any computer.

At the 10th and 11th of November 2015 we have done our first practical tests on a real catenary in Eberswalde.

We thank our colleagues from the Barnim Bus Company for their great support.

Video 1: automatic wiring on the right of the catenary (Eberswalde 11.11.2015)

Video 2: driving at the catenary with new developed trolley heads

Meanwhile we have installed our own small experimental plant at the University of Applied Sciences Zwickau.

Video 3: automatic wiring on the left of the catenary (Zwickau 29.01.2016)

Video 4: automatic wiring while vehicle and catenary not parallel to each other (Zwickau 04.02.2016)

Next task (until completion of the project on 30.06.2016):

Connect and disconnect the trolley heads from the Overhead line based on GPS and implementing sensors for extrapolating the vehicles position in case of malfunction of the GPS module

Next necessary stage of development (after official completion of the project):

Making the prototype of the automated wiring system suitable for series production



The team of the University of Applied Sciences Zwickau thanks you for your attention.



contact:

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