

Hydrogen and Batteries for Propulsion of Freight Trains in Norway

Federico Zenith Steffen Møller-Holst Magnus Thomassen
Birmingham, July 4–5, 2016

Outline

Non-Electrified Railways in Norway

Alternatives for Electrification

Techno-Economical Analysis

Outline

Non-Electrified Railways in Norway

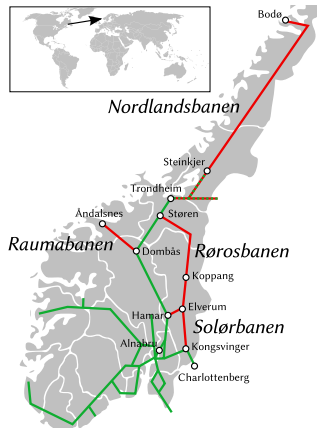
Alternatives for Electrification

Techno-Economical Analysis

Norwegian Railway Network

Focus on non-electrified lines (in red)

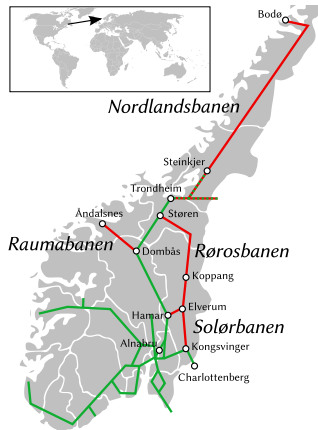
- Røros and Solør lines (381 km, 94 km)
 - Catenary officially proposed
 - “Backup” for Dovre line
- Rauma line (111 km)
 - Scenic line for tourists
 - Catenary not desirable
- Nordland line, 731 km
 - To be partly electrified (130 km)
 - Up to 19 ‰ slope
- Politicians: *“Please electrify everything”*
- Railway authority asked SINTEF



Alternatives for Railway Electrification in Norway

As considered in SINTEF's study

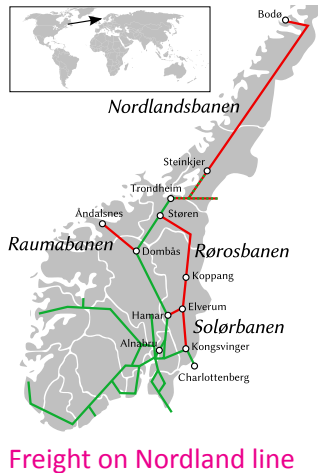
- Alternatives considered:
 - Biofuels
 - Natural gas
 - Hydrogen
 - Batteries
 - Diesel
 - Catenary
 - Hybrids
- Evaluation criteria
 - Environment
 - Technology readiness
 - Regulatory framework
 - Economy
 - Flexibility & robustness



Alternatives for Railway Electrification in Norway

As considered in SINTEF's study

- Alternatives considered:
 - Biofuels
 - Natural gas
 - Hydrogen
 - Batteries
 - Diesel
 - Catenary
 - Hybrids
- Evaluation criteria
 - Environment
 - Technology readiness
 - Regulatory framework
 - Economy
 - Flexibility & robustness



The Nordland Line

- Single-track line
- Passing loops: 600 m
- Vossloh Euro 4000 locomotives
 - Diesel-electric
 - 400 kN, 3.15 MW
- 19 ‰ slope at Saltfjellet
 - Freight trains at 40 km/h



Freight train at Trondheim

The Nordland Line

- Single-track line
- Passing loops: 600 m
- Vossloh Euro 4000 locomotives
 - Diesel-electric
 - 400 kN, 3.15 MW
- 19 ‰ slope at Saltfjellet
 - Freight trains at 40 km/h
- Crosses polar circle
- Strong winds (few or no trees)
- Ice formation on infrastructure



Freight train at Saltfjellet

The Nordland Line

- Single-track line
- Passing loops: 600 m
- Vossloh Euro 4000 locomotives
 - Diesel-electric
 - 400 kN, 3.15 MW
- 19 ‰ slope at Saltfjellet
 - Freight trains at 40 km/h
- Crosses polar circle
- Strong winds (few or no trees)
- Ice formation on infrastructure

10-hour cab rides on [Youtube](#) (“Nordlandsbanen minutt for minutt”)



Freight train at Saltfjellet

Outline

Non-Electrified Railways in Norway

Alternatives for Electrification

Techno-Economical Analysis

Current Options

Diesel and Catenary

	Diesel	Catenary
Extra infrastructure	None	Large
Energy cost	High	Low
Pollution	Local & Global	None Direct
Tractive effort	High	Low
Power	Low	High
Appropriate traffic volume	Low	High
Appropriate population	Sparse	Dense
Appropriate inclination	High	Low
Appropriate speed	Low	High

Current Options

Diesel and Catenary

Characteristics of Nordland line	Diesel	Catenary
Extra infrastructure	None	Large
Energy cost	High	Low
Pollution	Local & Global	None Direct
Tractive effort	High	Low
Power	Low	High
Appropriate traffic volume	Low	High
Appropriate population	Sparse	Dense
Appropriate inclination	High	Low
Appropriate speed	Low	High

Alternatives

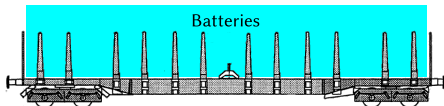
Biodiesel, Hydrogen, Batteries

- Biodiesel
 - “Quick fix”
 - Less global, same local pollution

Alternatives

Biodiesel, Hydrogen, Batteries

- Biodiesel
 - “Quick fix”
 - Less global, same local pollution
- Batteries
 - Heavy and cumbersome
 - 1 battery wagon: 5.7 MWh
 - 3 wagons for Nordland line
 - Option to charge midway
 - » At station
 - » With short catenary

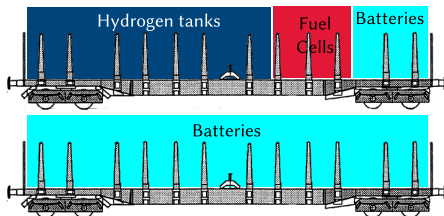


Alternatives

Biodiesel, Hydrogen, Batteries

- Biodiesel
 - “Quick fix”
 - Less global, same local pollution
- Batteries
 - Heavy and cumbersome
 - 1 battery wagon: **5.7 MWh**
 - 3 wagons for Nordland line
 - Option to charge midway
 - » At station
 - » With short catenary

- Hydrogen
 - 1 “H₂ wagon”: **182 MWh**
 - Require hydrogen refuelling
 - Fuel cells: 15 t for 5.6 MW
 - Hybridisation with batteries



Outline

Non-Electrified Railways in Norway

Alternatives for Electrification

Techno-Economical Analysis

Equivalent Annual Cost

Comparison Criterion

- Very different lifetimes
 - Batteries: 2–3 years
 - Catenary: 75 years
- Use Equivalent Annual Cost A , equivalent to Net Present Value

$$I \equiv NPV = \sum_{i=1}^n A (1+r)^{-i}$$

! Disregards opportunity costs

Equivalent Annual Cost

Comparison Criterion

- Very different lifetimes
 - Batteries: 2–3 years
 - Catenary: 75 years
- Use Equivalent Annual Cost A , equivalent to Net Present Value

$$I \equiv NPV = \sum_{i=1}^n A (1+r)^{-i}$$

! Disregards opportunity costs

Example

- CAPEX I : 1 million €
- Lifetime n : 20 years
- Interest rate r : 4 %
- Annualised CAPEX A : 73 582 €
- OPEX 15 000 €
- Equivalent annual cost: 88 582 €

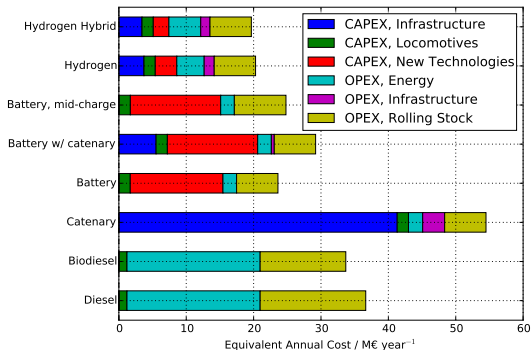
Selection of Input Data

Costs, Lifetimes and Traffic

- US DoE state of art / near targets
 - Batteries: 500 \$/kWh, 1500 cycles
 - Fuel cells: 300 \$/kW
 - » Dynamic operation: 12 000 h
 - » Static operation: 50 000 h (hybrid)
 - Hydrogen storage: 12 \$/kWh
 - Hydrogen station: 4400 \$/kg d, 10 years
- Norwegian Railway Authority
 - Catenary: 1.5 M€/km
 - Power price: 33 €/MWh
- Diesel: 1.4 €/L
- Traffic on Nordland line
 - 6 locomotives
 - 3000 train movements a year

Results – At a Glance

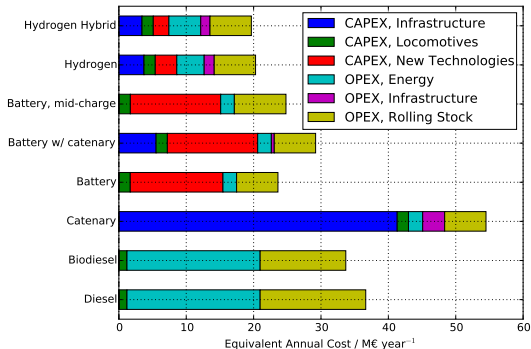
- Hydrogen is cheapest
- Battery very close second
- Mid-charging not attractive
- Catenary most expensive



Results – Diesel

Current Technology

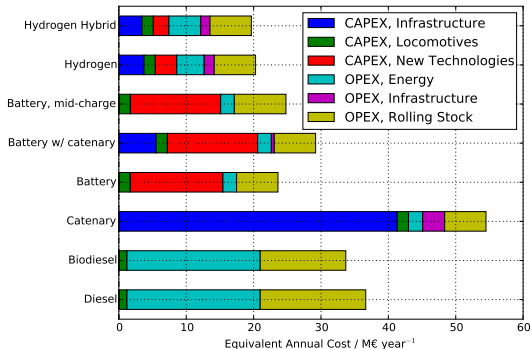
- Dominating energy costs
 - High diesel cost
 - Lower efficiency
 - Excise taxes (Europe)
- High other OPEX
 - High maintenance
 - Lower for biodiesel (CO₂ taxes)



Results – Catenary

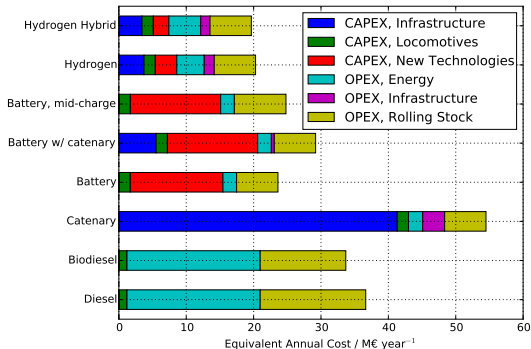
Traditional Alternative

- Dominating infrastructure costs
 - Investment *1 billion €*
- Long-term commitment: 75 years
- Lowest energy costs



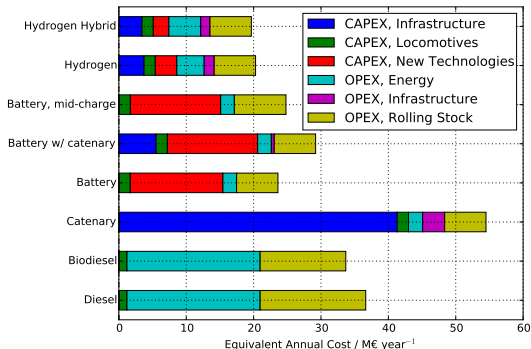
Results – Batteries

- Dominating battery costs
 - High CAPEX
 - Low lifetime
- Lowest energy costs
- Midway charging not attractive
 - Same battery costs
 - More infrastructure

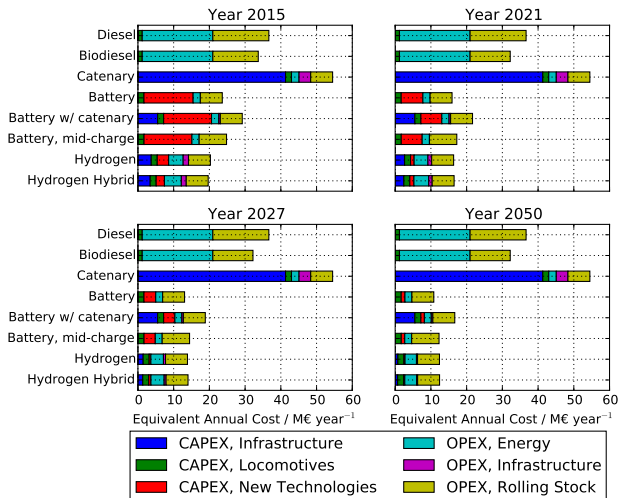


Results – Hydrogen

- Low energy costs
- CAPEX/OPEX for refuelling station
- Fuel cells cheaper than batteries
- Hybrid layout
 - 1.5 MWh batteries
 - Regenerative braking
 - Stationary fuel cells



Results towards 2050



Extended Analysis for Norwegian Railway Authority

Development towards 2050

Short term Natural gas and partial catenary are easiest to implement

Medium term Battery electrification and biodiesel increase readiness

Long term Hydrogen and batteries dominate

Technology	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2030	2050
Diesel-electric	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	2	2	1	1	1
Catenary	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Partial catenary	3	3	4	5	5	6	7	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7
Battery	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9
Biodiesel	2	4	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Natural gas	3	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	1
Hydrogen	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	6	8	8	9	9	9	9	10

Full report (A27534) available online at sintef.no.

Conclusions

- Hydrogen and batteries have strong potential for powering trains...
 - ... but catenary will be always cheaper with enough traffic
- Advantages:
 - Lower energy costs (like catenary)
 - Little or no infrastructure (like diesel)
- Disadvantages:
 - Batteries: high battery CAPEX
 - Hydrogen: low technology readiness, missing regulations
- Relevant environments beyond Norway:
 - USA (over 200 000 km, almost none electrified)
 - Canada (almost 50 000 km, almost none electrified)

Acknowledgements

Research performed with the support of
Jernbaneverket, the Norwegian Railway Authority.



Thank you for your attention!



Technology for a better society