

# **ELECTRIFYING BUS RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM: A CANADIAN CASE STUDY**

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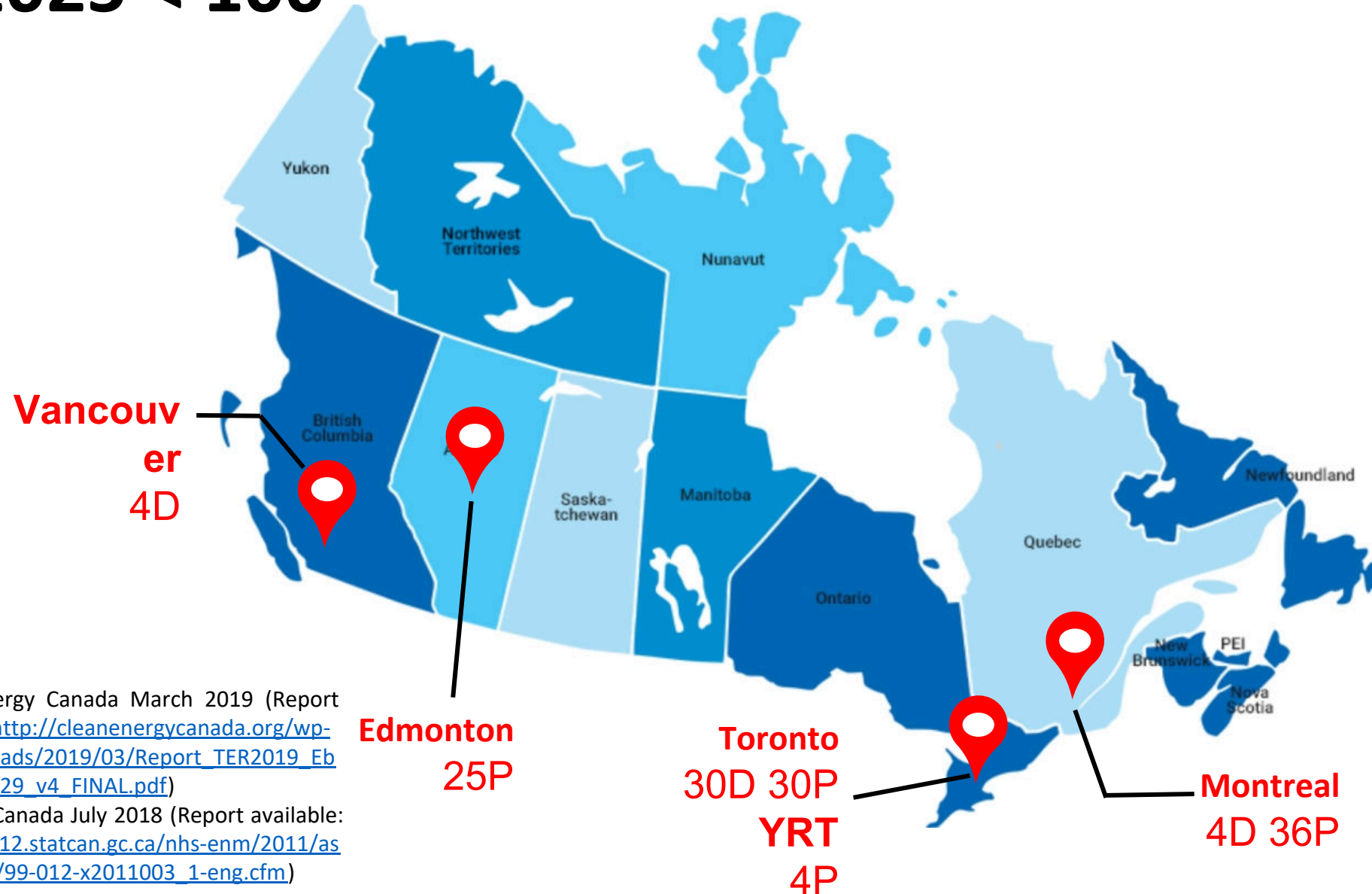
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Research Strategy Manager

May 21<sup>st</sup> 2019

# Canadian Landscape – Battery Electric Bus Deployment by 2025 < 100

Percentage of commuters who used public transit: **12.0%** in Canada in 2011

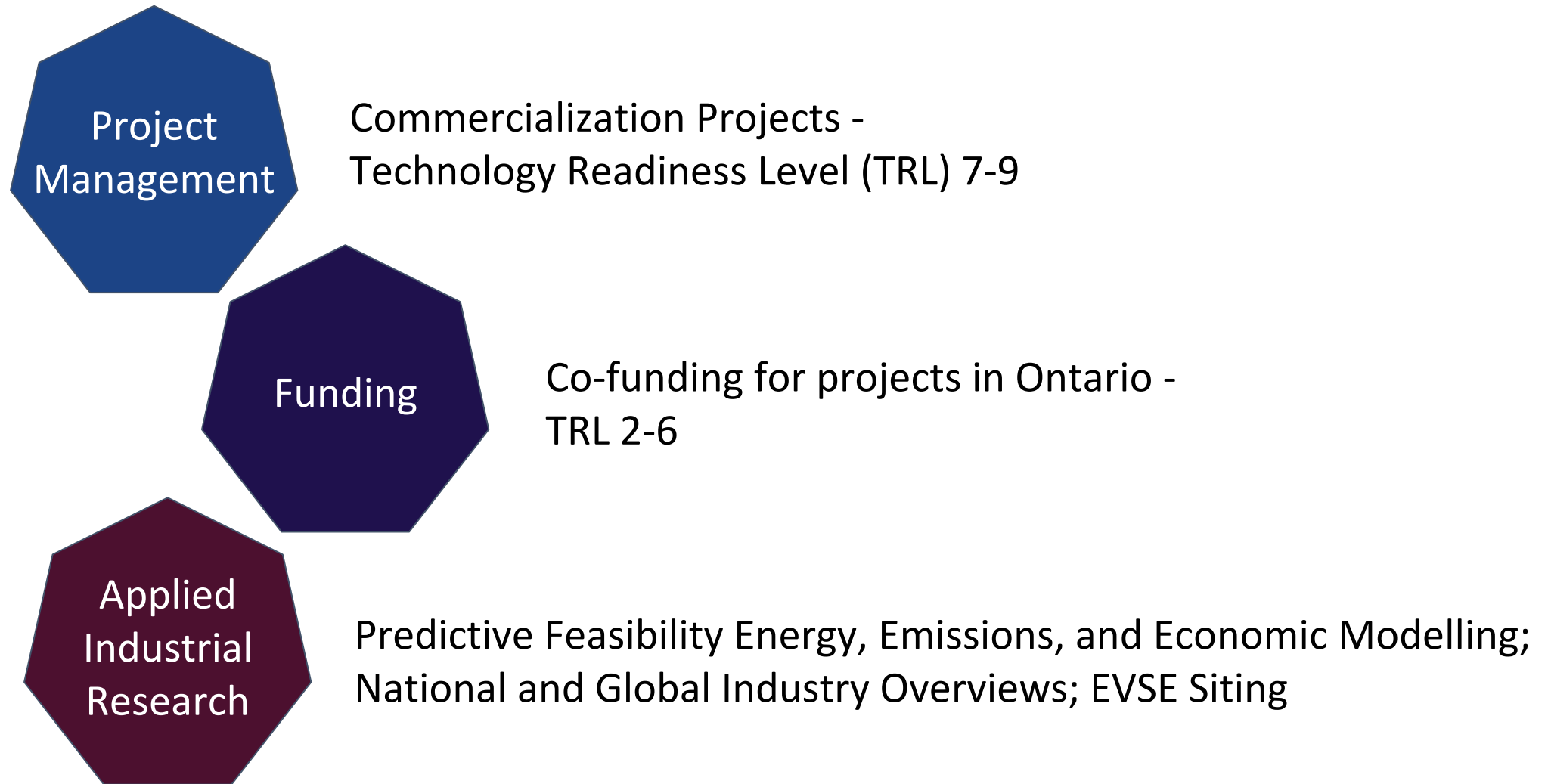


Source:

1) Clean Energy Canada March 2019 (Report available : [http://cleanenergycanada.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Report\\_TER2019\\_Ebuses\\_20190329\\_v4\\_FINAL.pdf](http://cleanenergycanada.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Report_TER2019_Ebuses_20190329_v4_FINAL.pdf))

2) Statistics Canada July 2018 (Report available: [https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-012-x/99-012-x2011003\\_1-eng.cfm](https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/as-sa/99-012-x/99-012-x2011003_1-eng.cfm))

# Areas of Activity



# Pan-Canadian Electric Bus Demonstration & Integration Trial – Phase 1 (\$45M)

Standardization

Interoperability

OppCharge Protocol

**3** Transit: TransLink, Brampton, YRT

**18** electric buses

**7** overhead 450kW chargers

**5** routes

Utility business innovation

Charger cybersecurity

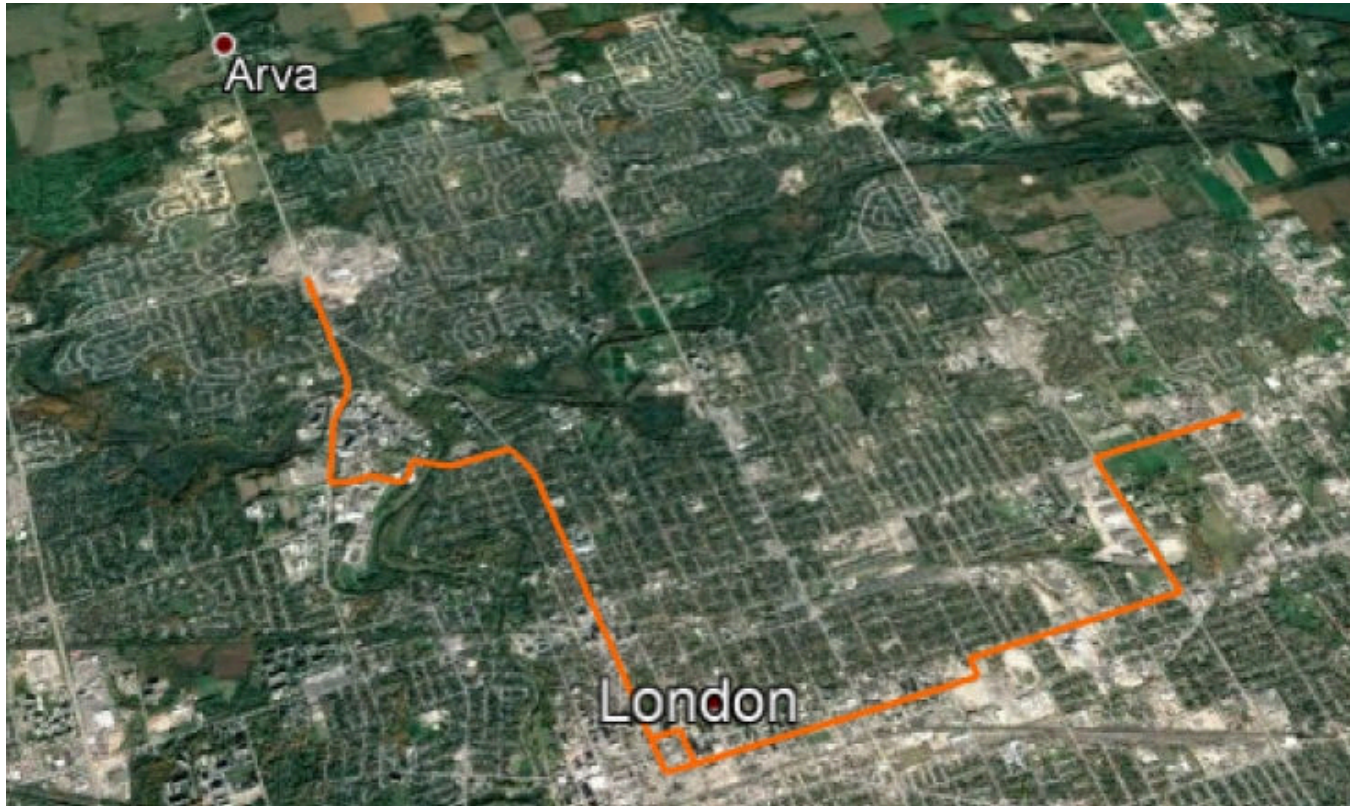
OEM Partners: ABB, Siemens, New Flyer, Nova Bus

Utility partners: New Market Tay Power, BC Hydro





# Feasibility on route “L” – London Transit (ON)



- High frequency / Rapid Transit (construction in 2025)
- 60 ft (articulated) deployed
- 29.2 km round trip
- 5 minutes of downtime scheduled at the terminal stations
- ~70 minutes round trip

# TRiPSIM © on route “L” – London Transit

1. Find the route topography
2. Use the route GTFS data to find information related to the schedule of the buses (including interlining), so called “block” modelling

Total # round trips/day: Weekday: 216,  
Saturday: 216, Sunday: 192

| West to South                |                     |                 | South to West       |                              |                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Wonderland & Oxford (starts) | White Oaks (arrive) | STOP time (min) | White Oaks (starts) | Wonderland & Oxford (arrive) | STOP time (min) |
| 6:00                         | 6:35                | 5               | 6:00                | 6:35                         | 5               |
| 6:05                         | 6:40                | 5               | 6:05                | 6:40                         | 5               |
| 6:10                         | 6:45                | 5               | 6:10                | 6:45                         | 5               |
| ...                          | ...                 | ...             | ...                 | ...                          | ...             |
| 6:40                         | 7:15                | 5               | 6:40                | 7:15                         | 5               |
| 6:45                         | 7:20                | 5               | 6:45                | 7:20                         | 5               |
| 6:50                         | 7:25                | 5               | 6:50                | 7:25                         | 5               |
| ...                          | ...                 | ...             | ...                 | ...                          | ...             |

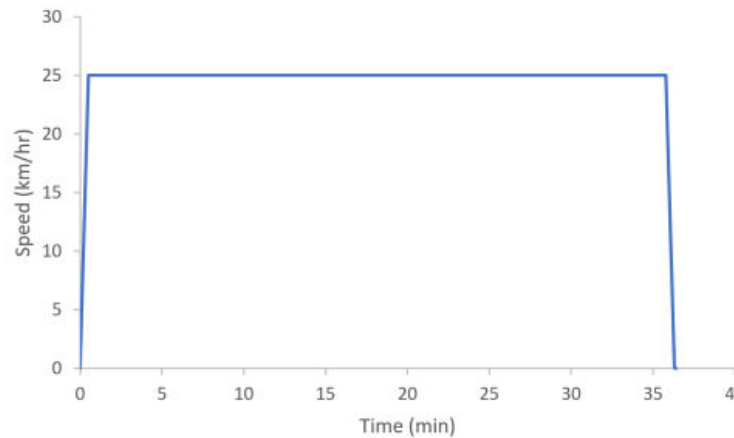
*eBus B – 5min frequency* (red arrow pointing from 6:40 to 6:45)

*eBus A – 5 min frequency* (yellow arrow pointing from 6:40 to 6:50)

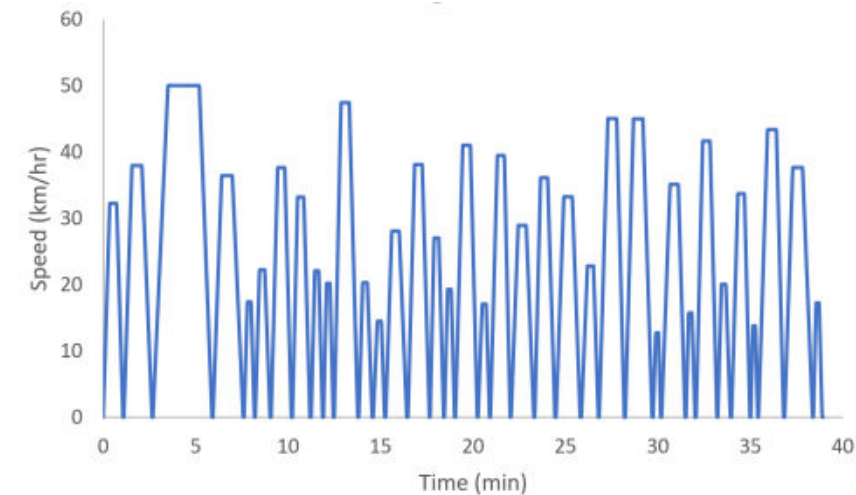
# TRiPSIM © on route “L” – London Transit

3. Get the traffic impediment information from the city
4. Model three duty cycles:

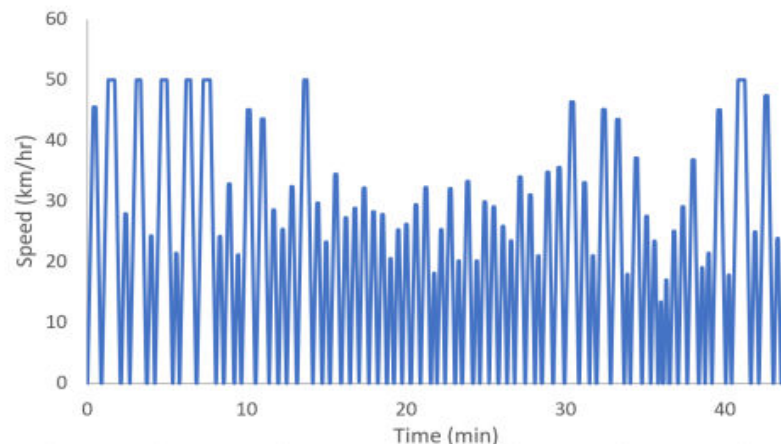
**BASELINE SCENARIO**



**AVERAGE SCENARIO**



**WORST-CASE SCENARIO**



# TRiPSIM © Inputs

## **Operating conditions:**

- Speed profile, second-by-second
- Topography (road grade), second-by-second
- Regenerative braking allowed
- Passenger load
- Auxiliary usage (including diesel heaters in winter)

## **Systems constraints (Provided by the utility and transit agencies):**

- Schedule and distance to depot
- Local jurisdiction rates and emissions

## **Vehicle side (Provided by the OEMs):**

- Powertrain characteristics (efficiencies of the motor, converters, transmission, maximum torque and RPM allowed...)
- Aerodynamic characteristics (drag coefficient, frontal area...)
- Physical characteristics (CW, battery capacity)

## **Charger side (Provided by the OEMs):**

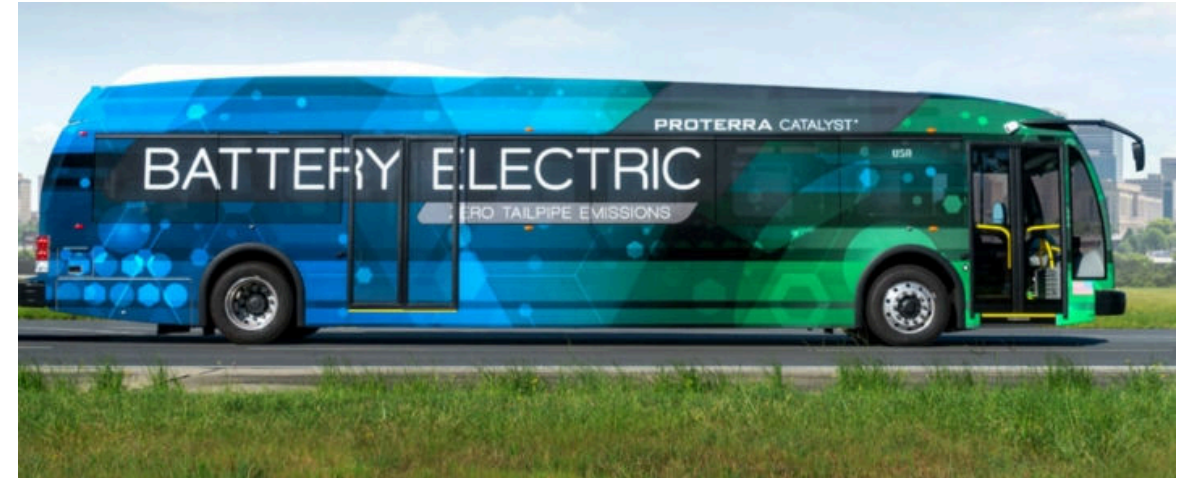
- Efficiencies of the charger and connection time
- Rated power



# TRiPSIM © Inputs – OEM part of this study



**New Flyer XE60** – 60 ft – 640 kWh (Depot charging capabilities – may have overhead fast charging capacities in the future)



**Proterra**– 60 ft – 660 kWh (overhead fast charging capability dominant, plugin in depot available)

# TRiPSIM © Energy Consumption Results on Route “L” (29.2 km RT) – OEM X

| East to North direction |            |                |                  |            | North to East direction |                |                  |             |
|-------------------------|------------|----------------|------------------|------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
|                         | kWh per km | Total kWh used | SOC at route end |            | kWh per km              | Total kWh used | SOC at route end |             |
|                         |            |                | Ideal            | 10% buffer |                         |                | Ideal            | 10 % buffer |
| Baseline                | 0.52       | 7.59           | 93.8%            | 88.8%      | 0.61                    | 8.9            | 93.5%            | 88.5%       |
| Average                 | 1.73       | 25.19          | 90.9%            | 85.9%      | 1.78                    | 26.04          | 90.7%            | 85.7%       |
| Worst-case              | 3.35       | 48.91          | 87.0%            | 82.0%      | 3.47                    | 50.61          | 86.7%            | 81.7%       |

# TRiPSIM © Charging Time Results on Route “L” (29.2 km RT) – OEM X

With a 150 kW fast charger at the depot (including losses)

| OEM X      |  |   |                            |   |
|------------|--|---|----------------------------|---|
|            | Number of runs (roundtrips) without charging | Overnight/at-garage charging time (hours) | Energy from the grid (kWh) | Number of 60 ft required to electrify the route |
| Baseline   | 31   | 4.2                                       | 568.0                      | 16  |
| Average    | 10   | 4.2                                       | 569.2                      | 22  |
| Worst-case | 5  | 4.1                                       | 552.9                      | 42  |

Minimum required for the schedule, 1 to 1 diesel replacement



# TRiPSIM © Charging Time Results on Route “L” (29.2 km RT) – OEM X

With a 600 kW fast charger at the terminal stations (including losses)

|            | East to North direction |                                     |                           |                                     | North to East direction            |                                     |                           |                                     |
|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|
|            | Ideal charging<br>100 % |                                     | Typical efficiency        |                                     | Ideal charging<br>100 %            |                                     | Typical efficiency        |                                     |
|            | Charging<br>time (min)  | Energy<br>from<br>the grid<br>(kWh) | Charging<br>time<br>(min) | Energy<br>from<br>the grid<br>(kWh) | Endpoint<br>charging<br>time (min) | Energy<br>from<br>the grid<br>(kWh) | Charging<br>time<br>(min) | Energy<br>from<br>the grid<br>(kWh) |
| Baseline   | 0.84                    | 8.4                                 | 0.97                      | 7.29                                | 0.8                                | 8.04                                | 0.93                      | 6.97                                |
| Average    | 2.53                    | 25.31                               | 2.93                      | 21.96                               | 2.55                               | 25.49                               | 2.95                      | 22.12                               |
| Worst-case | 4.72                    | 47.21                               | 5.46                      | 40.96                               | 4.62                               | 46.22                               | 5.35                      | 40.1                                |



# TRiPSIM © Charging Time Results on Route “L” (29.2 km RT) – OEM X

With a 600 kW fast charger at the terminal stations (including losses)

|            | Number of 60 ft required<br>to electrify the route |
|------------|--|
|            | OEM X  |
| Baseline   | 16   |
| Average    | 16   |
| Worst-case | 27   |

Minimum required  
for the schedule, 1  
to 1 diesel  
replacement

- Note, routes **will not operate continuously on a heavy duty cycle mode**
- Two chargers are required, one at each terminal
- Three buses charge in a 15min interval (used for demand charges calculations)
- There is a possibility to refine the model to include longer stops and charging at the Central Transit Hub if this is a preferred strategy

# TRiPSIM © Charging Costs Results on on Route “L” (29.2 km RT) – OEM X – Full Fleet

2,268,069.12km per year on this route

| s                                       | Baseline         | Average          | Worst-case       |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Yearly MWh estimated                    | 1,065            | 2,656            | 4,507            |
| Electricity cost (CAD \$)               | \$124,558        | \$310,679        | \$527,054        |
| Regulatory cost (CAD \$)                | \$11,613         | \$28,959         | \$49,124         |
| Delivery cost (CAD \$)                  | \$15,882         | \$32,310         | \$51,252         |
| Total charging cost for a year (CAD \$) | \$152,053        | \$371,947        | \$627,430        |
| Diesel cost for a year (CAD \$)         | \$459,686        | \$773,446        | \$1,199,593      |
| Benefits (CAD \$)                       | <b>\$307,633</b> | <b>\$401,499</b> | <b>\$572,163</b> |
| Benefits with Carbon price (CAD \$)     | <b>\$311,302</b> | <b>\$409,574</b> | <b>\$585,539</b> |

- (1) Electricity costs assuming London Hydro's electricity rates large general service customers
- (2) Two chargers are required to fully electrify the route
- (3) Demand charges are almost maximized
- (4) Carbon tax: \$50/Tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e
- (5) Diesel at \$0.9116/L based on London Transit's average fuel price over the last 10 years

# TRiPSIM © Emissions Reduction Results on Route 100 (30 km RT) – OEM X – Full Fleet

|   | Baseline   | Average    | Worst-case |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>Yearly electricity estimated (MWh)</b> | 1,065      | 2,656      | 4,507      |
| <b>Yearly diesel use (L)</b>              | 504,262    | 848,448    | 1,315,920  |
| <b>CO2e from electricity (Tonne) (1)</b>  | 47         | 117        | 198        |
| <b>CO2e from diesel (Tonne) (2)</b>       | 1,326      | 2,231      | 3,461      |
| <b>Yearly CO2e reduction (Tonne)</b>      | 1,279      | 2,115      | 3,263      |
| <b>Yearly CO2e reduction (%)</b>          | <b>94%</b> | <b>94%</b> | <b>94%</b> |

(1) ON's electricity grid emission factor is 0.044 Tonne CO2e/MWh (2015)

(2) Mobile emissions factor for mobile fuel combustion of diesel in heavy-duty vehicles is 2.63 kg CO2e/L

BC Ministry of Environment  
"2016/17 B.C. Best practices Methodology for quantifying greenhouse gas emissions"  
Victoria, May 2016

# Conclusion

## **For every Ebus project:**

- Perform a feasibility analysis (preferably route based and capturing climatic variations)
- Ensure your system is standardized – such as J3105
- Different technologies may work best for your system i.e Fast Charging, Slow Charging, Hydrogen, With or Without Energy Storage
- We still welcome new champions to join our Pan Canadian Ebus Phase II project

## **Next steps for us:**

- Validate our tool with ViriCity loggers
- Create a robust modelling tool integrating energy storage to calculate the benefits it can generate



# Contact Information

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**Pan-Canadian Electric Bus Demonstration &  
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