

# eHighway

Indo-German Workshop

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[siemens.com/eHighway](https://www.siemens.com/eHighway)



# Agenda



## 1 Setting the scene

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## 2 Technology development

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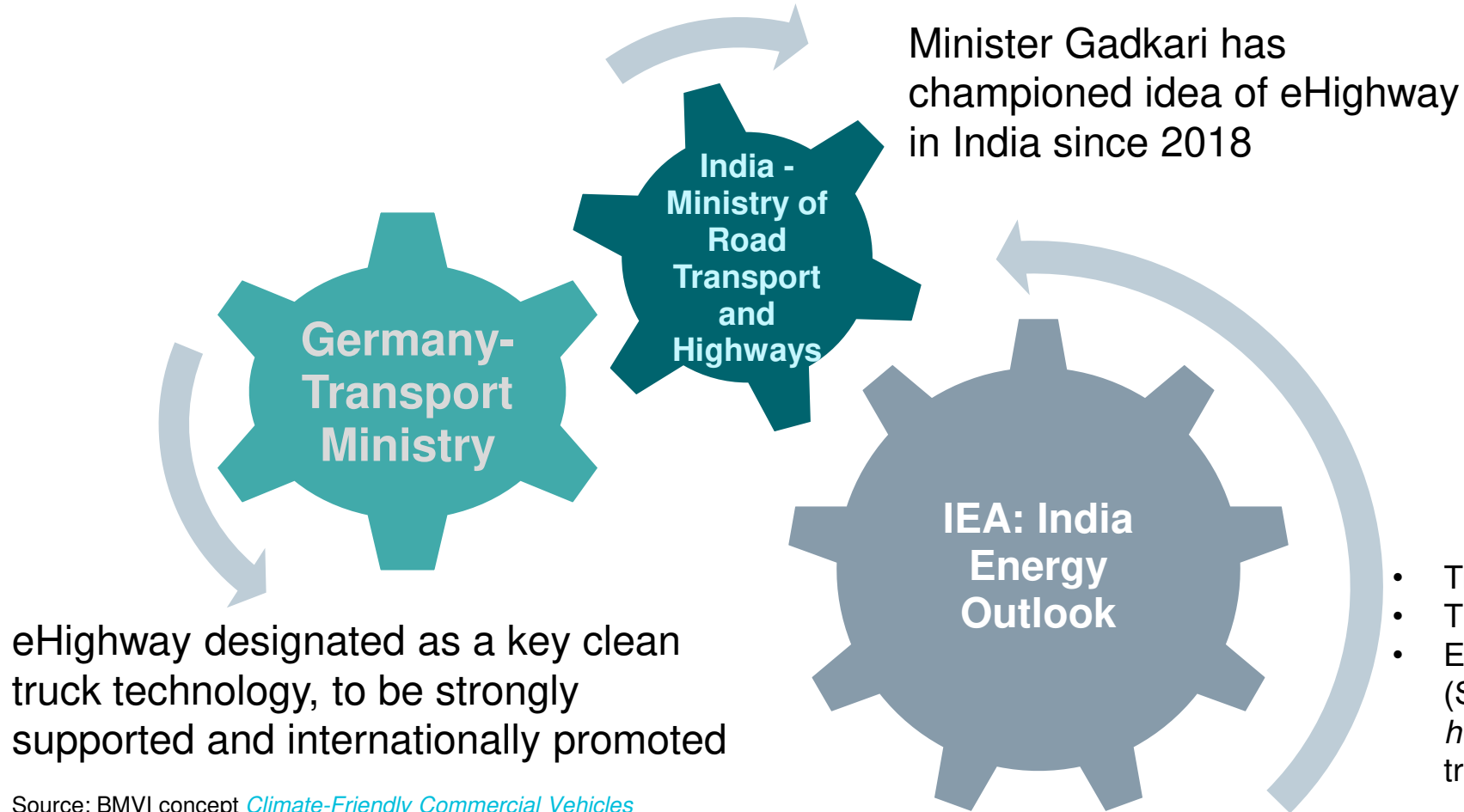
## 3 Market outlook

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## 4 Summary

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# Political momentum for electrified motorways is growing with the recognition that long-haul heavy duty trucks need to go electric



- Trucks India's biggest transport CO<sub>2</sub> source
- Truck vkm to more than triple in next 20 years
- Even IEA's Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) results in „a doubling in emissions from heavy-duty trucks.” SDS foresees 40% of all trucks to be electric by 2040

Source: [IEA India Energy Outlook 2021](#)

**Time is right for an Indo-German cooperation for the electrification of Indian truck motorways**

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**2.2** Infrastructure: Field trials

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**2.3** Vehicle technology, esp. pantograph

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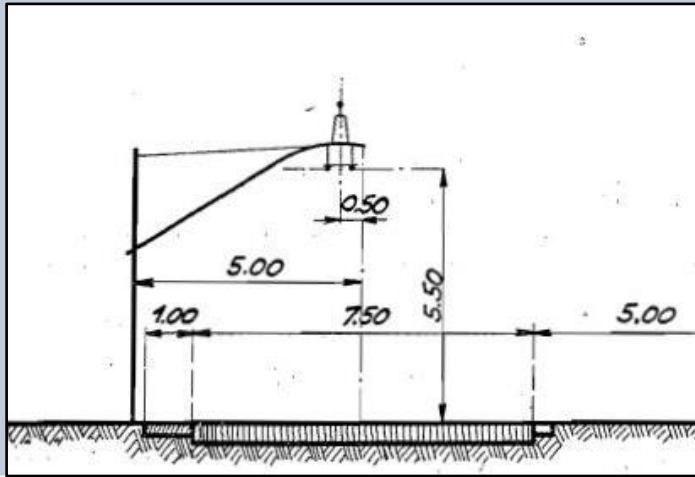
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# 139th anniversary of ERS (Electric Road Systems)

**Siemens Elektromote  
(1882)**



**German Highway  
Concept (1936)**

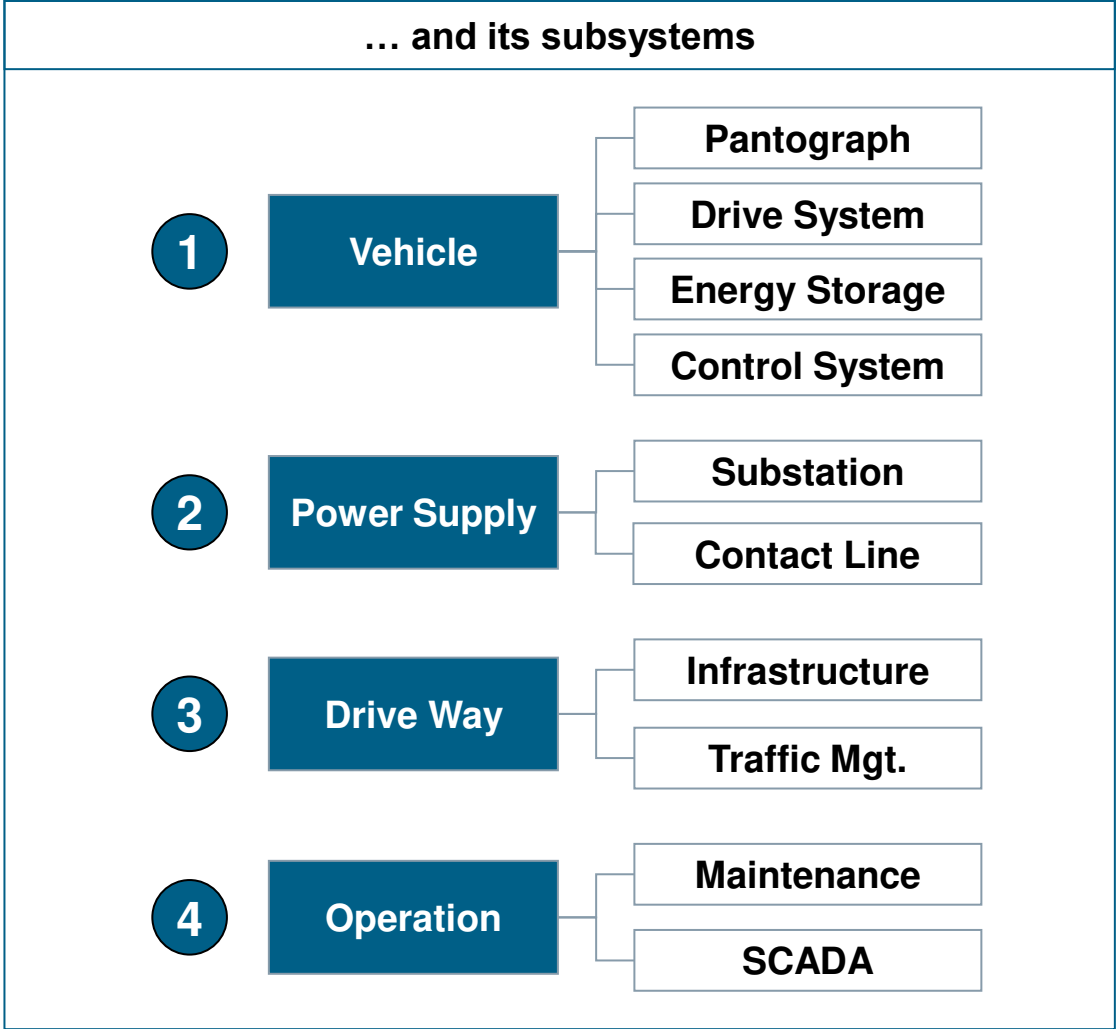


**Electric mining truck**



- Road applications date back more than 130 years
- About 300 trolleybus systems (incl. long-distance up to 100 km for inter-city traffic) operative world-wide
- Road applications demand early standardization to allow for common interfaces to base vehicles
- Electric traction systems can be beneficially used on highways as well
- Applicable to trucks/long-distance busses
- May be combined with energy storages
- DC power supply (600 ... 750 V nominal), catenary type contact lines

# eHighway System is based on well proven technology and subsystems



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# eHighway - Power supply at test track



Design example with wooden housing.

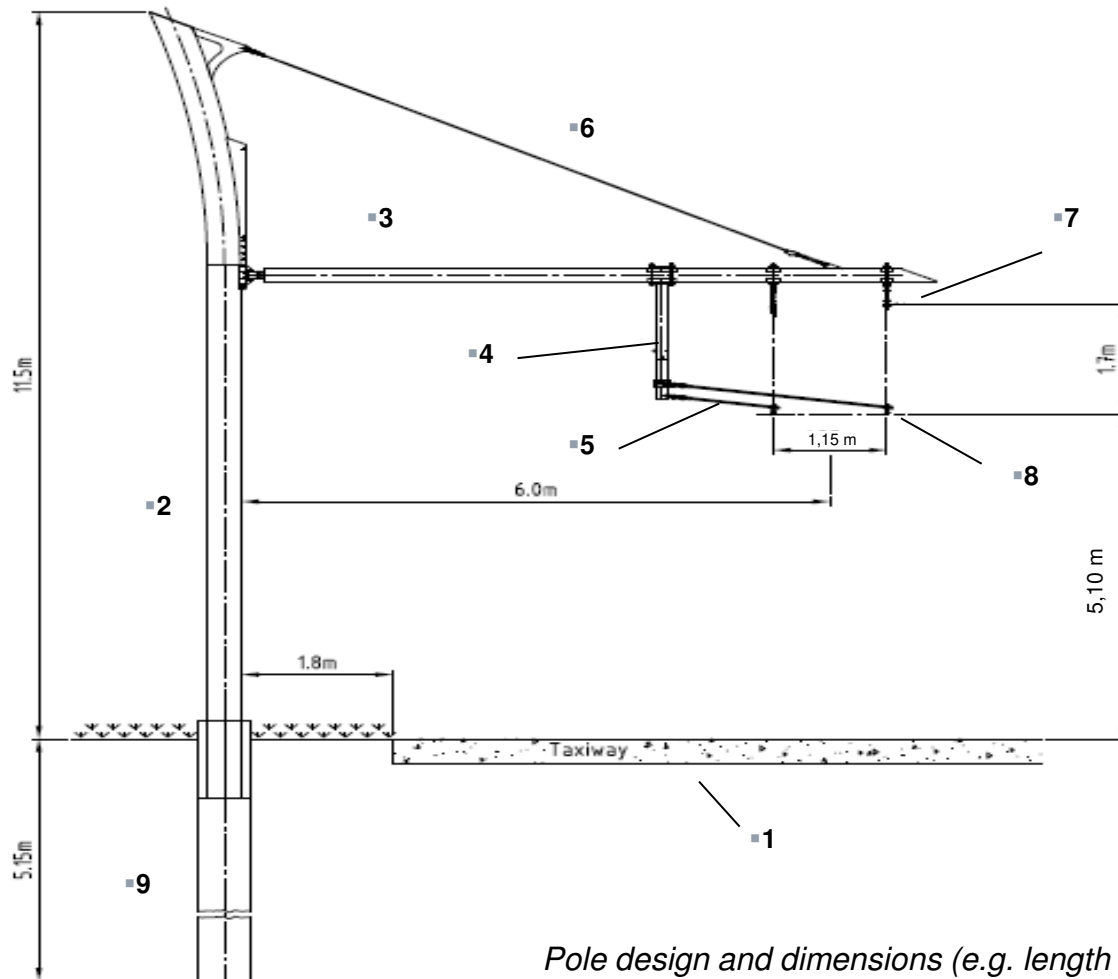
Exemplary configuration of substation for power supply (e.g. at test track Groß Dölln)

- 0,5 MVA Rated power
- Connection to 10-kV public grid
- 660 V DC no-load voltage on the catenary
- Prefabricated in container
- Inverter for recuperation to grid in separate container



# eHighway - overhead contact line

## Cross profile



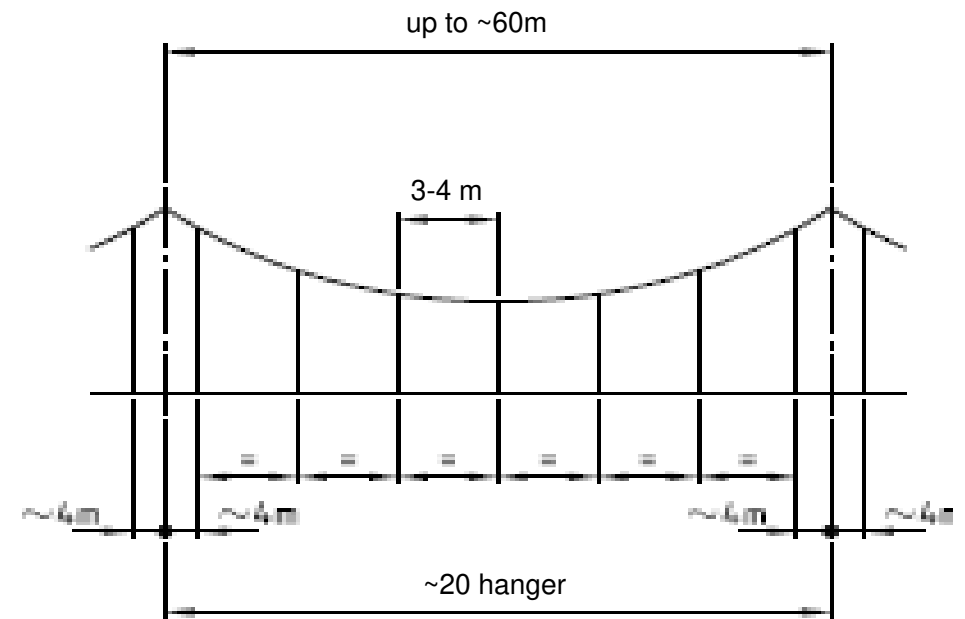
- 1 Lane
- 2 Pole
- 3 Traverse beam
- 4 Dropper column
- 5 Steady arm
- 6 Toprope
- 7 Messenger wire
- 8 Contact wire
- 9 Foundation

*Pole design and dimensions (e.g. length of traverse beam) may vary depending on actual installation.*

# eHighway - overhead contact line Catenary system



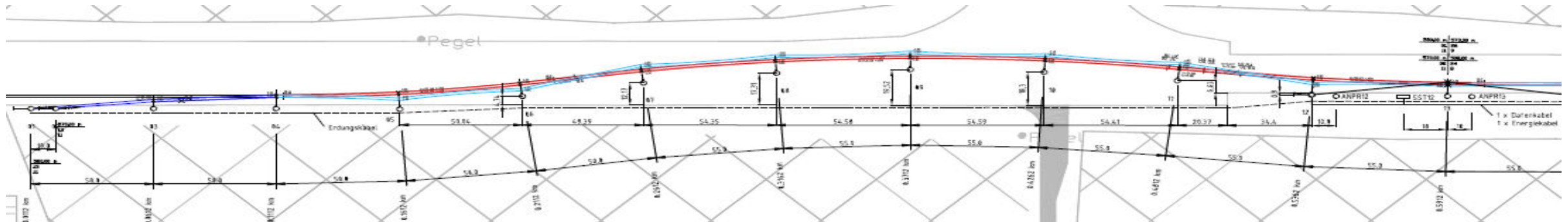
- 1 Messenger wire
- 2 Contact wire
- 3 Dropper
- 4 Z-Dropper





# eHighway - overhead contact line Curve design

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# eHighway - contact line constructions at gantries and bridges

- a) Lowered system heights at standard contact wire height
- b) Lowered contact wire heights



## Minimum height of constructions

Without fixation at the construction, the contact wire may be lowered to 4,63m, which results in a minimum height of the gantry of 5,1m.

With additional constructions / fixations at the structure (bridge), the minimum height of the structure is 4,76m.





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# German field trials lay the foundation for the next step in the development of the system



## Information and routing

|  | <b>Federal State of Hesse</b><br>Infrastructure project awarded to Siemens | <b>Federal State of Schleswig Holstein</b><br>Infrastructure project awarded to Siemens | <b>Federal State of Baden-Wuerttemberg</b><br>Infrastructure project awarded to Siemens |
|--|--|---|---|
| <b>Track length/ amount of trucks:</b> | 5 km/ +7 km (South-bound)<br>5 +7  | 5 km/<br>5  | 2,6-3,4 km/<br>5  |
| <b>Construction:</b>                   | Apr – Nov 2018   | Oct 2018 – May 2019   | June 2020 – Feb 2021  |
| <b>Demonstration:</b>                  | Official start May 7, 2019   | Started in Dec 2019   | Planned start: Summer 2021  |



Project homepage  
[ELISA](#)



Project homepage  
[FESH](#)



Project homepage  
[eWayBW](#)



ELISA project: Delivered on time and on budget – with minimal disruption to traffic flow



Ground investigations



Setting foundations



Erecting poles



Attaching cantilevers



Pulling the contact line

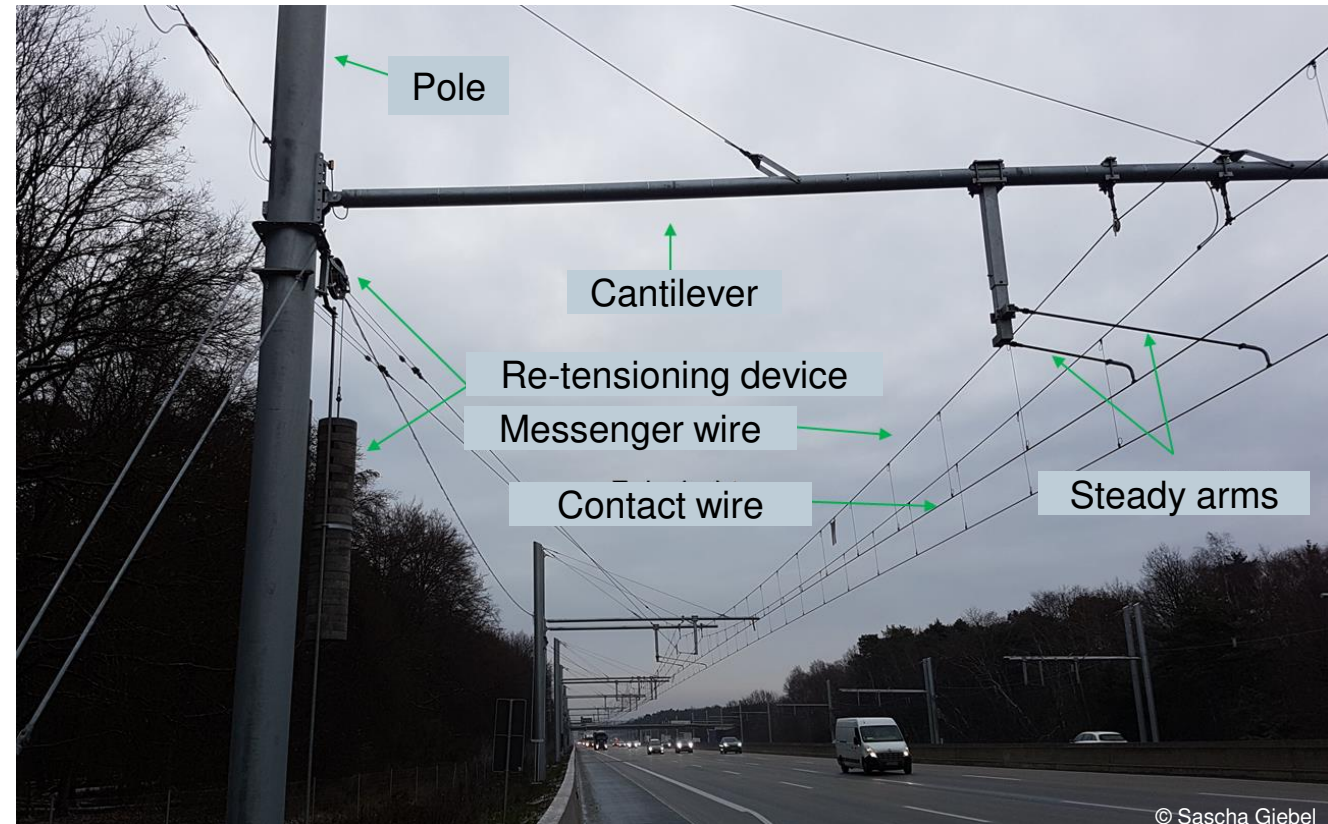


Installing the substations

# Realisation of eHighway (field trials near Frankfurt and Lubeck)



- Power distribution and supply via medium voltage network (10 kV to 30 kV)
- Substations feed the electrified sections with 670 V DC
- Infeed from the substation to the electrified section via underground cables
- Two contact lines (positive and negative) cantilever above the right lane
- Re-tensioning devices for constant tension of contact wire and suspension cable
- Supply of the track components via a suspension cable suspended from the mast
- Monitoring of the contact wire (CMS)





# Realisation of eHighway (field trials near Frankfurt and Lubeck)

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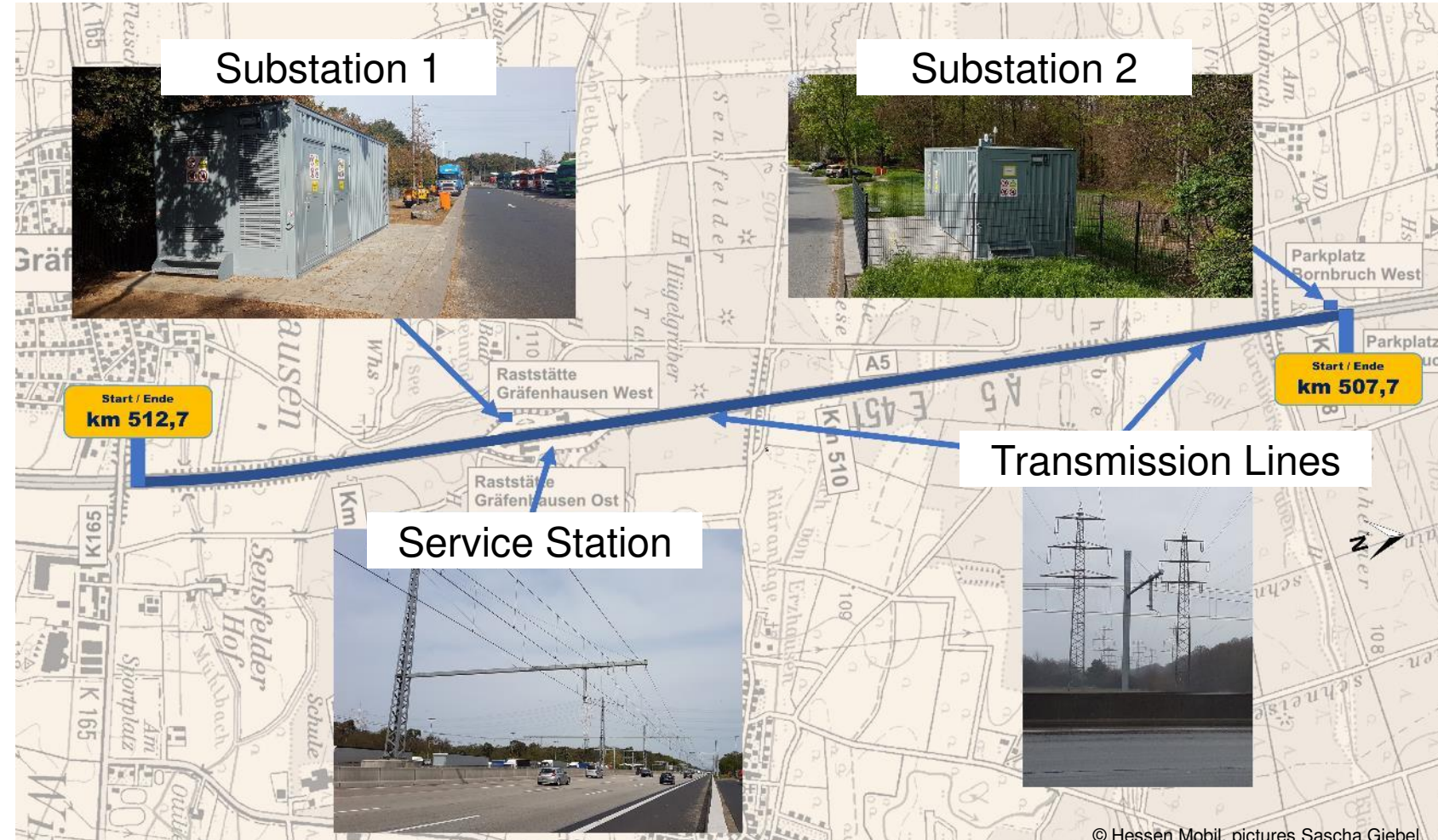
Feed-in pole



## Realisation of eHighway using the example of the field trial near Frankfurt (project ELISA)

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| Parameter  | Project ELISA                 |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Medium Voltage 3AC                                     | 20 kV                         |
| Nominal Voltage DC                                     | 670 V                         |
| Nominal Power per Substation                           | 1,000 kVA                     |
| Number of Substations                                  | 2                             |
| Length of Electrical section in each driving direction | 5 km                          |
| Number of poles  | 223 + 6 Poles in Middle strip |



# Realisation of eHighway - project FeSH on motorway A1 near Luebeck, Schleswig-Holstein



Implementation under a railway bridge with rigid catenary



# Project eWayBW – National Road B462 near Gaggenau, Baden-Württemberg

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## Special feature: Inclined catenary design

**Left bend**



**Right bend**

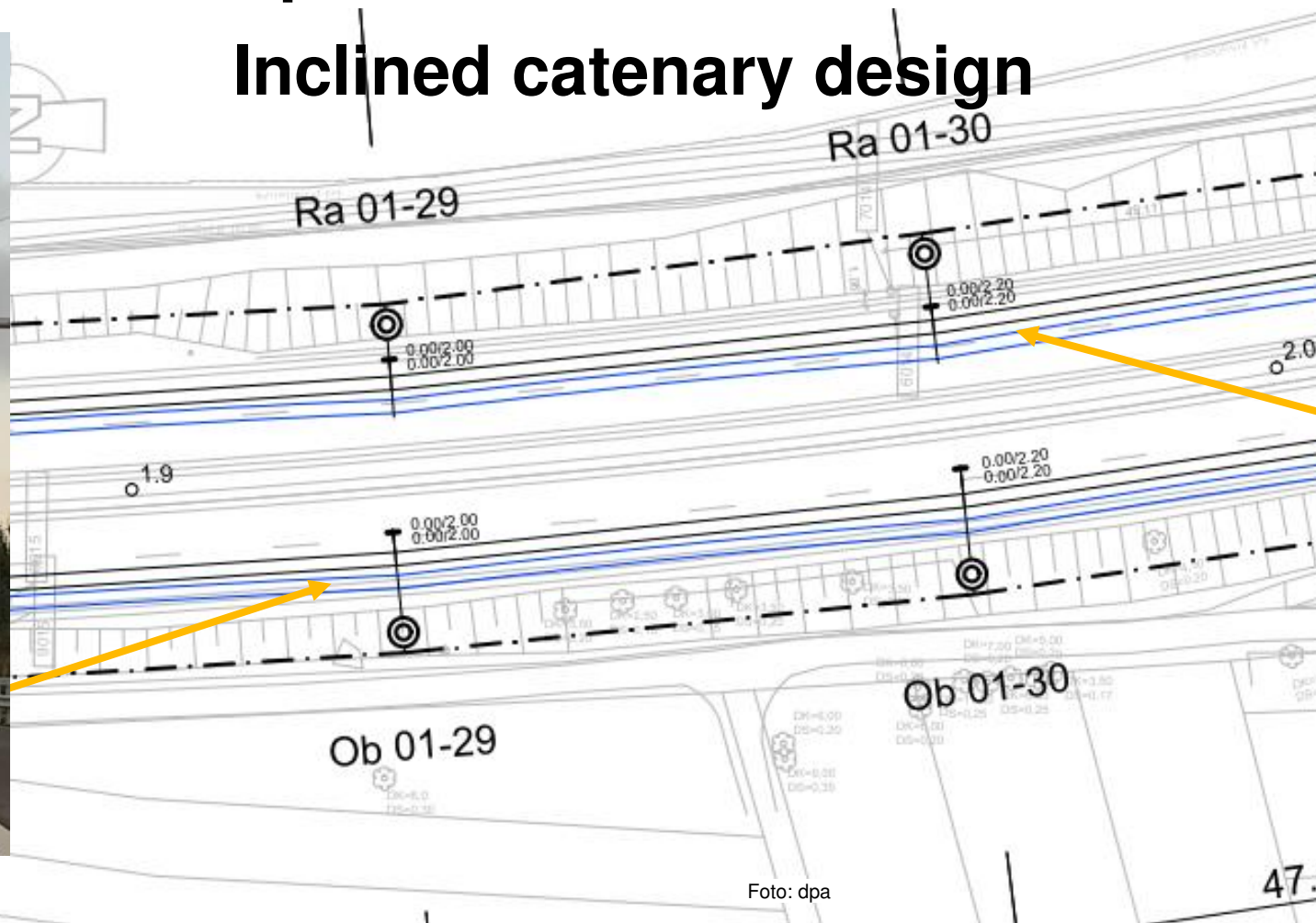


Foto: dpa



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# eHighway truck technology – From proof-of-concept to daily operation on motorways

Development of the eHighway vehicle technology

2010

**1<sup>st</sup> Generation**  
Proof-of-concept



2019

**2<sup>nd</sup> Generation**  
Swedish and US  
Demonstration projects

**3<sup>rd</sup> Generation**  
Field trials

Operations up  
to 100 km/h possible




















Connection and  
disconnection to  
catenary in motion

Recharging of  
on-board energy  
storage while driving

No limitations for  
first and last mile

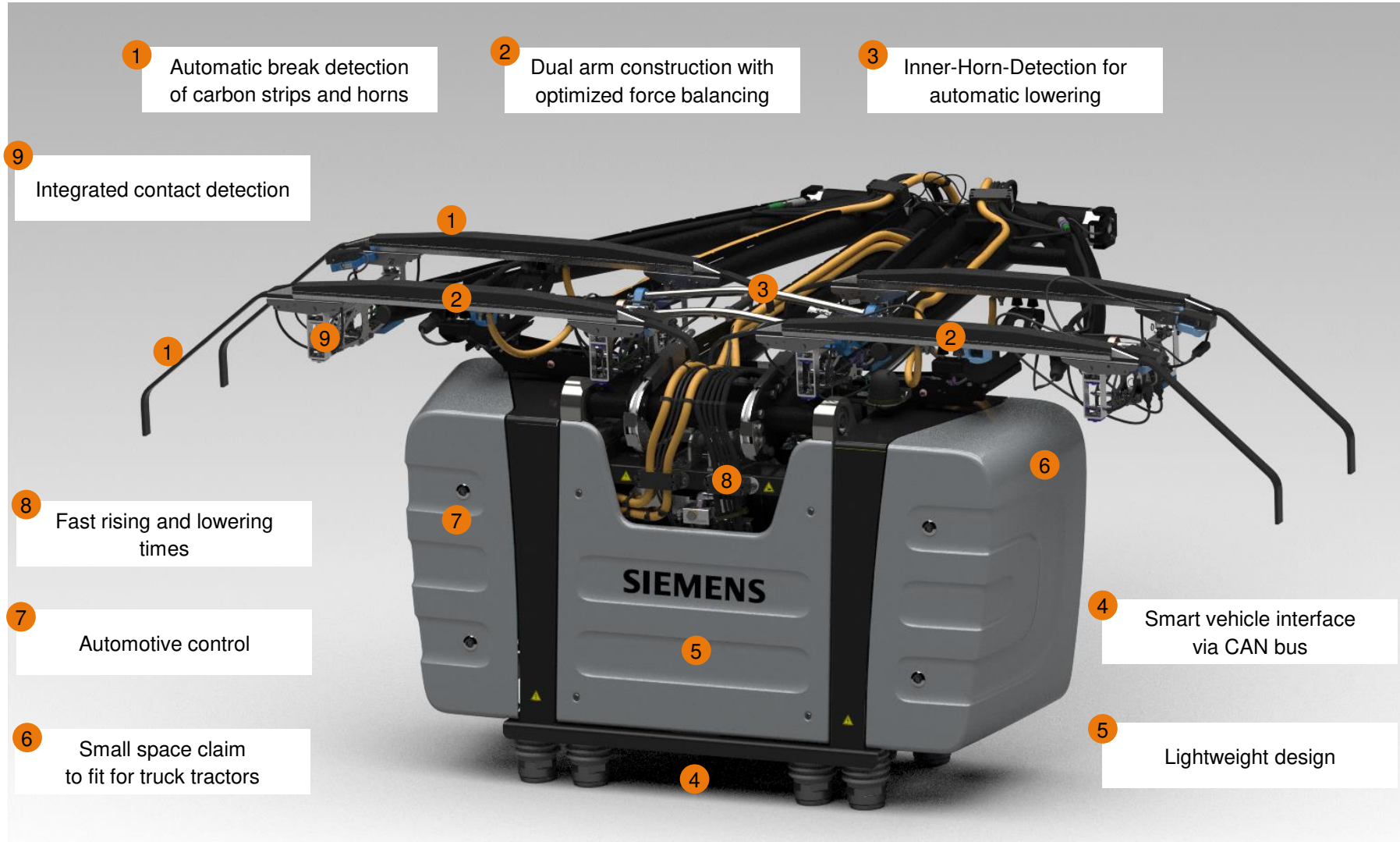
# Catenary electrification is compatible with and complementary to other alternative fuel technologies

The eHighway hybrid truck can be configured to suit specific applications

| Truck types   | Drive system  | On-board source of electricity   | Combustion engine   | Non-electrical source of energy   |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| <div>  <div>Tractor truck (2 axles)</div> </div> | <div>  <div>Parallel-hybrid</div> </div> | <div>  <div>Battery (small)</div> </div>  | <div>  <div>Engine (small)</div> </div>  | <div>  <div>Diesel</div> </div>    |
| <div>  <div>Tractor truck (3 axles)</div> </div> | <div>  <div>Serial-hybrid</div> </div>   | <div>  <div>Battery (medium)</div> </div> | <div>  <div>Engine (medium)</div> </div> | <div>  <div>Bio fuel</div> </div>  |
| <div>  <div>Rigid truck (2 axles)</div> </div>   | <div>  <div>Full electric</div> </div>   | <div>  <div>Battery (large)</div> </div>  | <div>  <div>Engine (large)</div> </div>  | <div>  <div>CNG/LNG</div> </div>   |
| <div>  <div>Rigid truck (3 axles)</div> </div>  |   | <div>  <div>Fuel cell</div> </div>       |   | <div>  <div>Hydrogen</div> </div> |
| <div>  <div>Rigid truck (4 axles)</div> </div> | Showing combinations already realized in projects so far  |  |   |   |

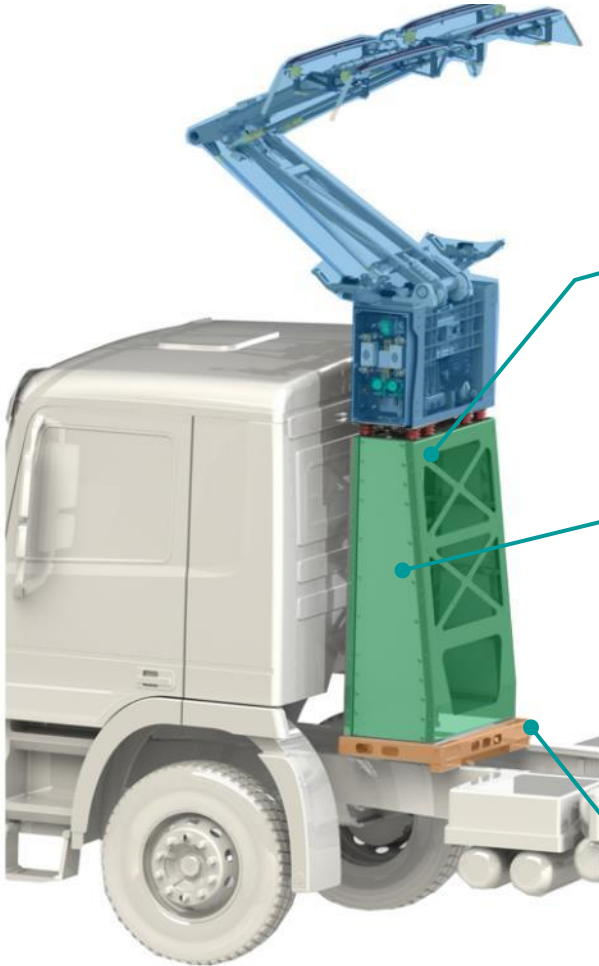


# Features of the eHighway pantograph



# eHighway Pantograph: Developed with ease of integration in mind

## Development view



### Pantograph

- Arms & Collector head
- Main frame
- 650 VDC / 24 VDC system
- Sensor system
- Pneumatics
- Isolation system
- Drive & Control

### HTE (Hybrid truck Equipment)

- Base frame
- Control
- Switches
- Choke
- DC/DC

### Truck adapter

## Realization



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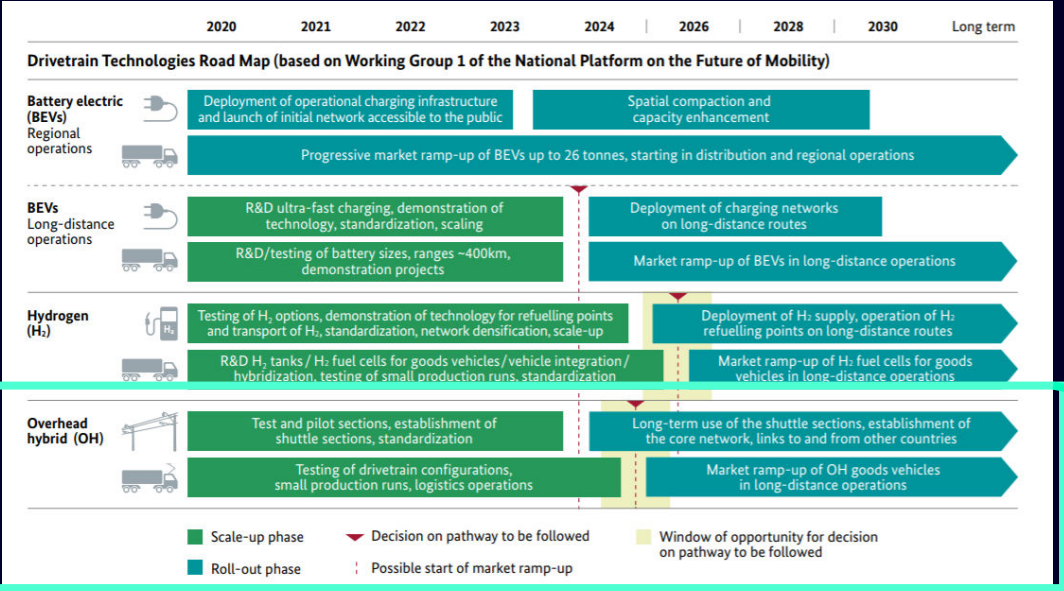
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# German transport ministry (BMVI) is driving the implementation of catenary

Several hundreds of km planned for the coming few years

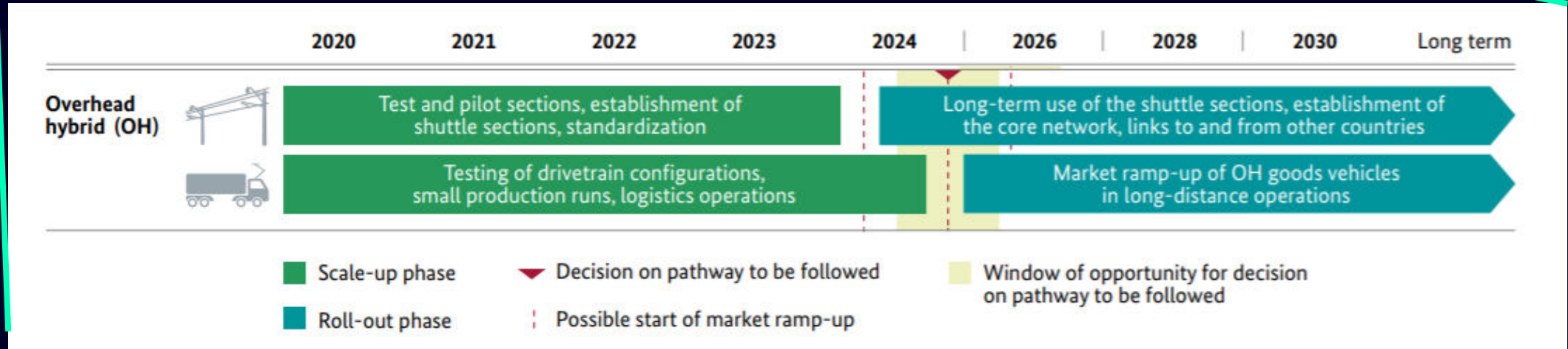


BMVI via the „Energie- und Klimafonds“ (EKF) already have funding available for 2021-2023:

1.16 Bn. EUR to support vehicles, incl. All kinds of overhead-contact line trucks

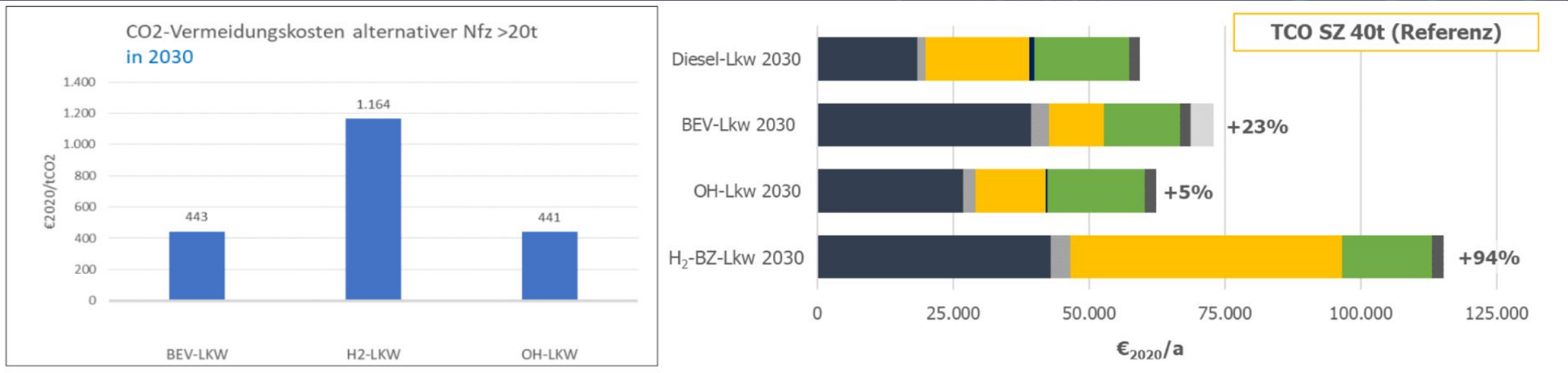
4.1 Bn. EUR for infrastructure for alternative fuels for road transport

Use cases to be identified based on truck tolling data by Summer 2021



Overhead contact lines are a necessary part of the technology mix  
Helps reach emission reduction targets as cheaply and quickly as possibly

Germany’s expert commission for future transport (NPM) confirm economic advantages<sup>1</sup>



Intelligent combination

Contact lines on the core corridors help to solve the range problem of battery-electric trucks and lower the fuel cost of hydrogen trucks. Sustainable fuels (e.g. e-fuels) are complementary for the existing vehicle fleet

## BMVI wants to facilitate a shared view on implementation

- A purely national system is profitable. An international one even more so.

- BDI study found that a national eHighway network in Germany would be a sound investment. Cross-border expansion would bring additional benefits (EUR, CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Standardization: Technical specification (CENELEC EN 50119) for contact lines on motorway published. Technical specification for interface between contact line and pantograph expected to be published in first half of 2021
- BMVI will reach out to International partners to exchange experiences and analyses, in order to develop a coordinated implementation plan





## International interest in ERS is growing, e.g. in Europe

### Enabling zero emission trucking on TEN-T corridors by 2050

#### 1 – Sweden

- Transport minister requested plan for 2.000 km of electrified motorways for trucks by 2030
- Report from National Transport Administration show ERS on 2.400 km by 2037 beneficial

#### 2 – UK

- 20-40 km catenary pilot with 50-150 trucks being considered by DfT

#### 3 – Netherlands

- Recent study finds ERS most economical. Stresses importance of linking up with Germany

#### 4 – Hungary

- Transport minister keen on implementing catenary pilot project

#### 5 – Austria

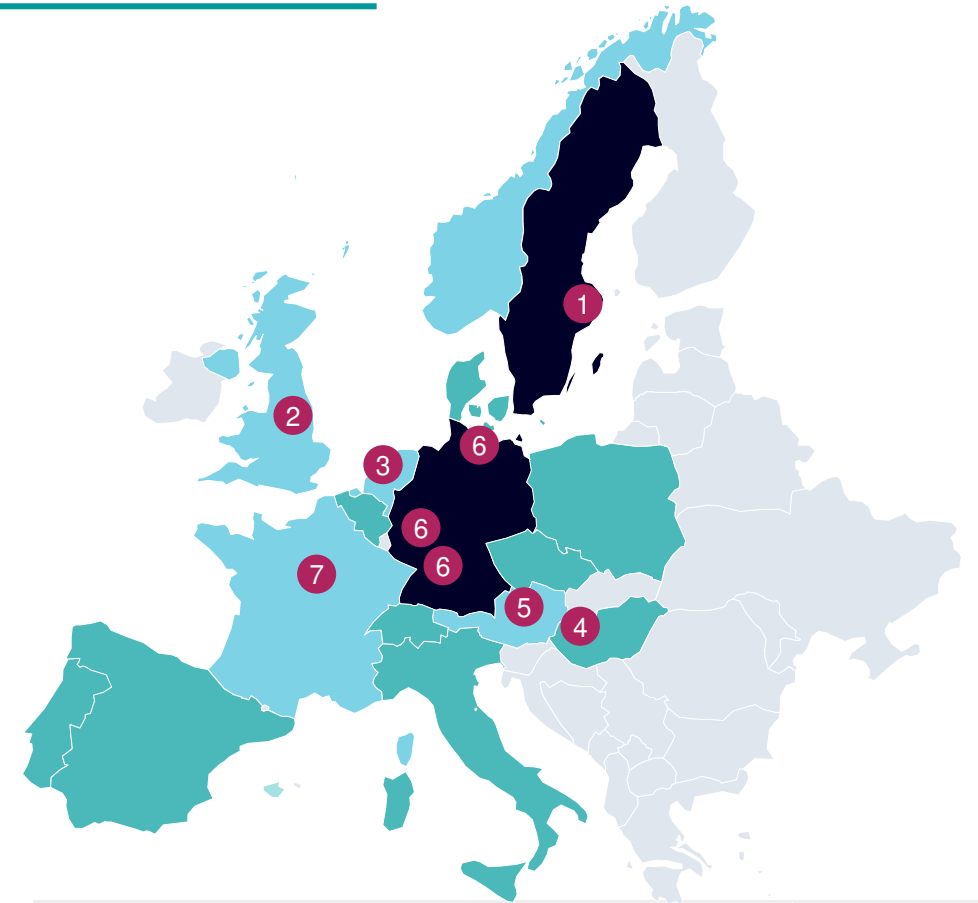
- Environment Agency considers catenaries highest potential measure to road freight CO<sub>2</sub>
- Overhead contact lines part of new coalition agreement

#### 6 – Germany

- 2018 – 2022: Three fields trials on motorways A1 and A5 and national road B462
- 100kms shuttle pilots by 2023 and perspective of 4.000 km large network by 2030

#### 7 – France

- Government to government Partnership on electrified roads with Sweden and Germany
- Ministry leading three working groups on ERS: potential, technology and pilot



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# eHighway is an essential solution for climate protection in heavy road freight transport

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# Thank you for your attention



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**#eHighway**

# Back up slides



## Proven in daily trucking operations on German motorways

### Motorway owner's experience of field trial



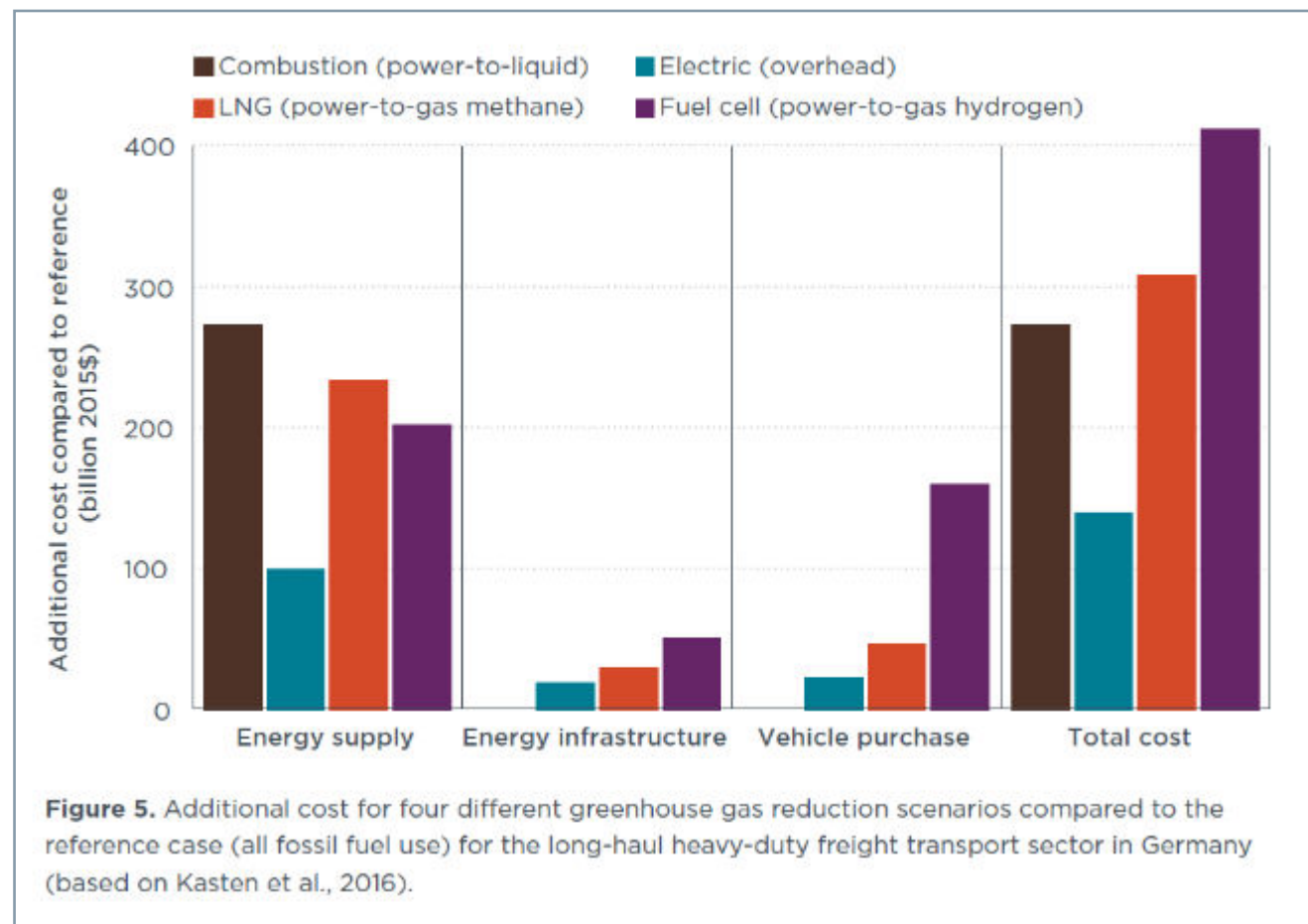
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gAUff-fz\\_MM&t=0s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gAUff-fz_MM&t=0s)

### Experiences of an eHighway-truck driver



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NHSoflc31rw>

# Contact line trucks are the most cost effective carbon-neutral solution for German long-haul road freight



## Key take-aways

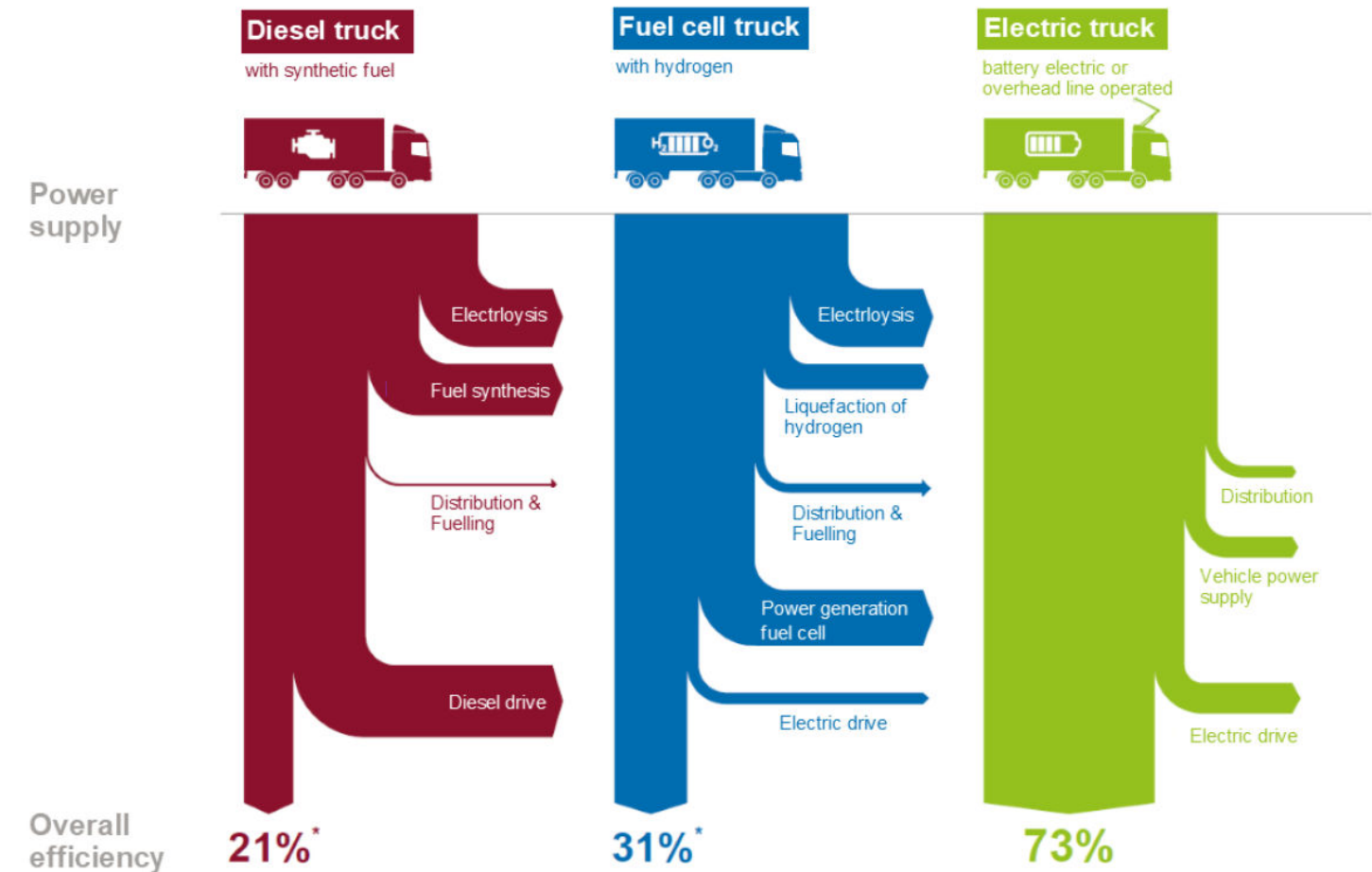
- Cost of energy has the greatest impact on total system cost, so energy efficiency should guide decision making
- Up-front costs, like additional vehicles and infrastructure, also factor in, but to a much lower degree
- The cost of refueling (quickly) still deserves to be assessed carefully

## Cost assumptions of the study

- Length of electric network: 4,000 km; Infrastructure costs: €2.2 m/km; Maintenance 2.5% of investment per year
- Additional vehicle costs: Per today €50,000/truck; per 2050 €19,000 per truck; share of direct electric traction: 60% in 2050

Source: ICCT – [Transitioning to zero-emission heavy-duty freight vehicles](#) (2017) page 23

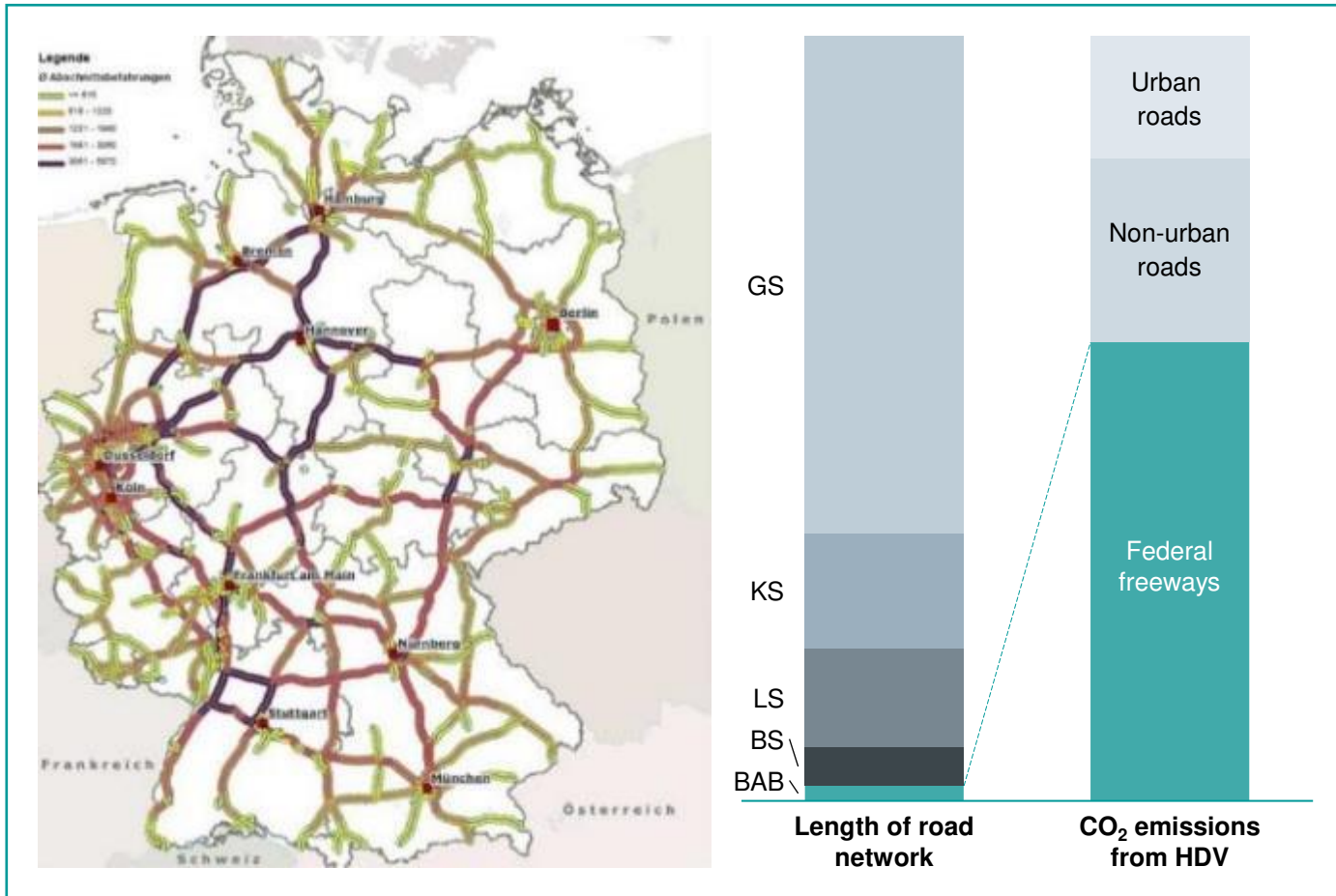
# Zero-emission trucks are possible with renewable energy, but efficiency varies greatly



\*in the exploitation of efficiency potentials in electrolysis, fuel synthesis and fuel cells



# Long-haul road transport is highly concentrated to the highway network, as illustrated by German data



The analysis of the German road network leads to the following key messages

- 1** 60% of the HDV emissions occur on 2% of the road network (BAB = 12,394 km)
- 2** The most intensely used **3,966 km** handle **60%** of all ton-km on the BAB
- 3** 89% of truck trips after leaving the highway are **≤ 50 km**

The use case logic is analogous to railway:

- Direct electrification wherever possible
- Catenary on busy routes
- Battery on less busy and short routes
- Elsewhere e-fuels can play a role

**BAB** = Federal freeways (12,394 km), **BS** = Federal roads (40,400 km), **LS** = State roads (86,600 km), **KS** = District roads (91,600 km), **GS** = Municipal roads (>420,000 km)

**Image:** HDV density on BAB-network | **Source:** Verkehr in Zahlen 2012; TREMOD 2012; [BMVI website](#). Study available [here](#)

## Analyses for other countries reach same conclusion Example: UK report on published July, 2020

*“Overhead catenaries and compatible HGV’s are the **most energy-efficient and cost-effective solution** to fully decarbonise the UK’s road freight network. Their deployment is essential if the UK is to achieve its Carbon budgets through to net-zero GHG emissions by 2050. **The technology is proven and the transition from the current diesel-centric approach to catenary-powered electric vehicles can be handled with hybrid vehicles.**”*



**Phase 1**  
Distance [lane-km]: 3,261 km  
Construction time: 2.0 years  
Infrastructure cost: £5.6 Bn  
HGV-km coverage: 31%

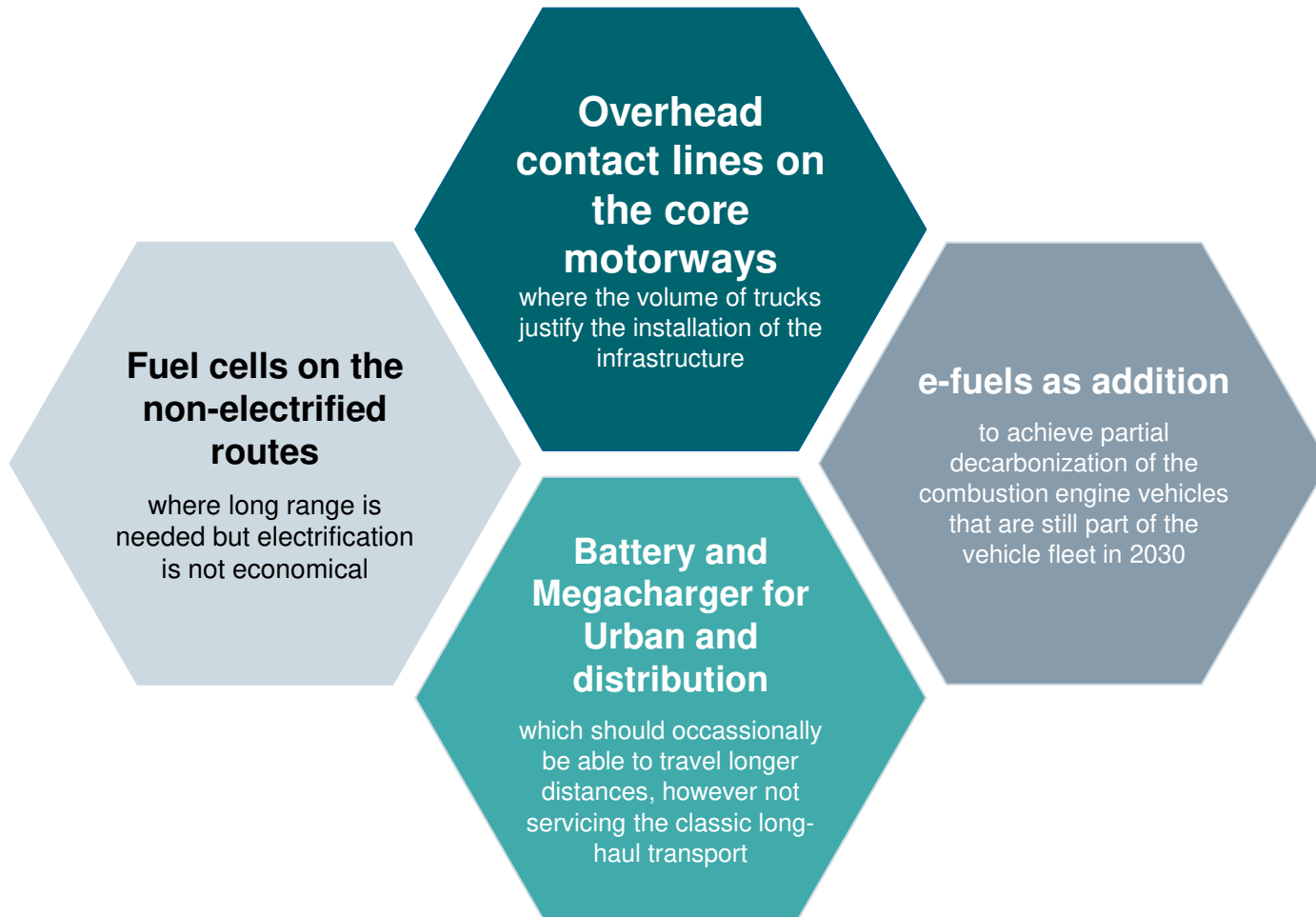


**Phase 2**  
Distance [lane-km]: 4,247 km  
Construction time: 2.6 years  
Infrastructure cost: £5.1 Bn  
HGV-km coverage: 50%



**Phase 3**  
Distance [lane-km]: 6,300 km  
Construction time: 2.5 years  
Infrastructure cost: £7.1 Bn  
HGV-km coverage: 65%

# Only the combination of alternative drives and fuels can make sustainable heavy road freight possible



**The most economical way to reach the climate goals for road freight is the clever combination of alternative technologies**

- Conventional drive technologies are not compatible with the climate goals
- The direct energy supply via overhead contact lines is the most economical solution, is possible to realize in the near term, and should be applied wherever possible.
- Overhead contact lines are most economical on routes with a high volume of truck traffic
- On routes where electrification is not appropriate and in urban areas other solutions are necessary
- BEVs have special advantages in urban areas
- Especially on long routes that cannot be electrified, fuel cell trucks show their advantages. By equipping those vehicles with a pantograph they can greatly reduce their energy costs on routes with overhead contact lines
- For the part of the vehicle fleet using combustion engines, e-fuels can make a large contribution to climate protection