



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Railroad Administration

**HIGH-SPEED GUIDED GROUND
TRANSPORTATION PROGRAMS**

Federal Railroad Administration

Presentation to Mobile Source Technical
Review Subcommittee, EPA Clean Air Act
Advisory Committee

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Who/what is FRA?

- Primarily regulatory – Office of Safety, inspector force
- Office of Railroad Development
 - High-speed passenger programs
 - Amtrak funding
- No authority to regulate exhaust emissions





RR Network Efficiency

- Improved RR performance (speed, cost, convenience) tends to divert freight from trucks and passengers from auto/bus/air
- Air-quality benefits from diversion to rail
 - FRA/State/Amtrak passenger programs
 - Freight industry programs to reduce costs/time
- FRA programs to reduce pollution from rail itself





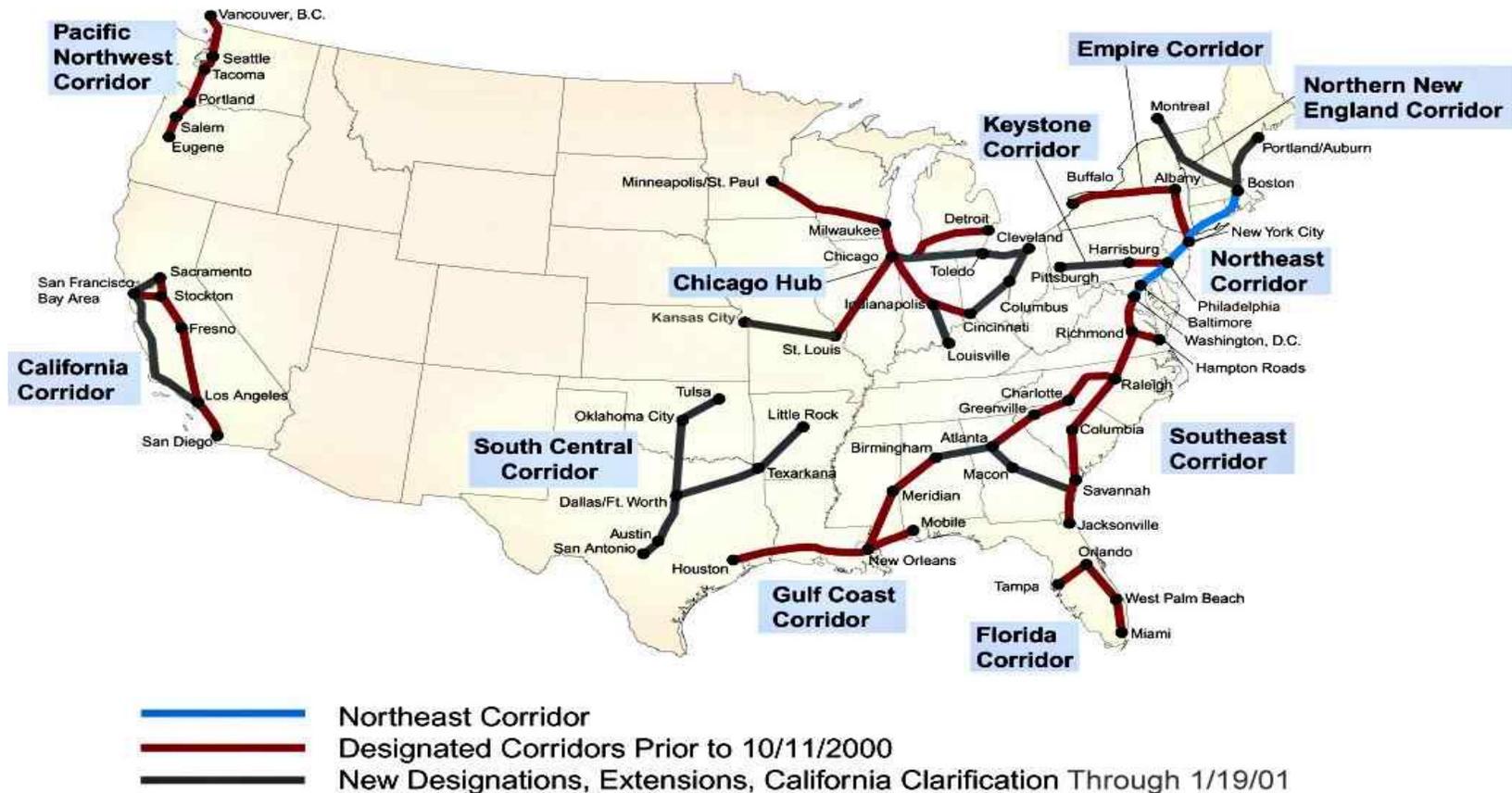
FRA RR Development Programs

- Next Generation High-Speed Rail Tech.
 - Demonstrate incremental speed increases on existing lines to 150mph (passenger service)
- MAGLEV
 - Develop 300 mph + technology
- R & D primarily safety-related
 - Rail lubrication studies, efforts w. DOE





Designated High Speed Rail Corridors As Of 1/19/01





MAGLEV

- Competition to build 1st US high-speed Magnetic Levitation (MAGLEV) train
- Two 40 mile finalists
 - Pittsburgh airport to downtown
 - Baltimore-Washington, DC
 - Both based on German technology





MAGLEV

- FRA matching funds for planning activities
 - Each project to prepare EIS & seek financing
 - Provide DOT information for selecting best project
- Decision to construct in 2003
 - Subject to appropriation of \$950M and State/Local/Private financing sources





Next Generation High-Speed Rail (NGHSR)

- Develop & demonstrate technologies to improve feasibility of incremental HSR
 - Non-Electric Locomotives
 - No catenary required, reduces implementation barriers/costs, net air quality benefit over no service
 - Positive Train Control
 - Grade Crossings/Innovative Technologies
 - Track & Structures





NGHSR Turbine Electric Demo. Locomotive

- 5000hp gas turbine-electric locomotive
- Based on Acela Express power car body
- Joint FRA-Bombardier \$13M/\$13M shared
- Performance similar to electric, to 150mph
- Provide high-speed service outside of NEC
- Under test, demonstration to start 9/01





NGHSR Turbine Electric Demo. Locomotive



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NGHSR Turbine Electric Demo. Locomotive

- Estimated Emissions on Simulated Route
 - Toronto-Montreal
 - 1-4-0 consist, 125 mph maximum
 - 9 inches cant deficiency
 - 239 seats, 350 kW HEP load
 - Compared to Tier II compliant diesel

(courtesy of Bombardier Transportation)





NGHSR Turbine Electric Demo. Locomotive

Toronto to Montreal Estimated Emissions – 1 Train, 1-Way			
	HC (kg)	CO (kg)	NOx (kg)
EPA - Tier 2	2.74	13.48	52.64
Turbine-Electric – Estimated	1.75	5.32	38.97
Reduction	.99	8.16	13.67
Turbine-Electric Improvement	36%	61%	26%

*Particulate matter data not available for turbine at this time
(courtesy of Bombardier Transportation)





Auto-Air-Rail Comparison

10,000 Passengers, Toronto to Montreal				
Mode	Fuel (kg)	HC (kg)	CO (kg)	NOx (kg)
Auto ^{1.)}	95,563	868	7,200	847
Air ^{2.)}	260,905	123	1,304	18,512
Rail ^{3.)}	44,310	105	319	2,338

1.) 22 mpg, MY1999 EPA emissions, 1.7 occupants
2.) 50% Boeing 767-200, 50% Airbus 320, 70% Load Factor
3.) 1-4-0 consist, 70% Load Factor
(courtesy of Bombardier Transportation)





Advanced Locomotive Propulsion Systems (ALPS)

- Develop/demonstrate technologies
 - high-speed lightweight generator
 - energy storage flywheel
- Demonstrate with Bombardier locomotive
- U-Texas @ Austin (lead), Honeywell, Navy (NSWC), Argonne NL, Seneca Group





ALPS

- Lightweight 15,000 rpm generator for direct drive from turbine (no reduction gear)
 - Module with TF-40 turbine in loco. in CY02
- Flywheel (recover braking energy, aid acceleration, reduce turbine cycling)
 - 2MW (2700hp) for 3 minutes
 - Demonstrate with locomotive CY2003





Turboliner Upgrade

- Turbine trainset for Empire Corridor (NYC-Albany) service @ 110+ mph
- RTL-2 test vs. diesel (F-40) (approximate):
 - 90% reduction in NO_x, 80% reduction CO
 - 70% reduction in PM, HC improved some

(Source: USDOT/FRA – “ Measurement of Air Pollution Emission from the RTL-2 Turboliner”, 2/9/98)
- 7 RTL-3s now being built - expected to be even better





Turboliner Upgrade



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Positive Train Control/Grade X-ing.

- 2 train control technology demonstration programs underway (MI & IL)
 - Increased safety and maximum speeds, lower implementation costs over current technology
 - Increased capacity/efficiency -> reduced idling on sidings and speed changes
 - Reduced fuel consumption and emissions
- Grade crossing improvements can increase speeds, decrease trip times & emissions





Modal Energy Consumption

- Truck vs. Freight Rail (kW-hr/Ton-Mi)
 - Truck: 0.876 kW-hr/Ton-Mi
 - Rail: 0.106 kW-hr/Ton-Mi
- Truck - 1,027,000 Million Ton Miles/year
- Rail - 1,376,802 Million Ton Miles/year

(Source: Transportation Energy Data Book - Edition 20–2000)

(<http://www-cta.ornl.gov/data/tedb20/Index.html>)





Modal Energy Consumption

- Air vs. Auto vs. Intercity Rail (National Average)
 - Air: 1.171 kW-hr/Passenger- mile
 - Auto: 1.075 kW-hr/Passenger - mile
 - Intercity Rail: 0.720 kW-hr/Passenger - mile

(Source: Transportation Energy Data Book - Edition 20–2000)
(<http://www-cta.ornl.gov/data/tedb20/Index.html>)





Modal Energy Consumption

- **Maglev vs. Metroliner vs. Diesel** (Hypothetical Route)
 - Maglev: **163 W-hr/Seat Mile**
 - Metroliner: **98 W-hr/Seat Mile**
 - Diesel: **55 W-hr/Seat Mile**
- Assumptions:
 - Diesel efficiency ~ 0.3, 40.64 kW-hr/gallon
 - Maglev - 150 seats, Metroliner and Diesel - 264 seats
 - 50 mile straight flat route(Source: USDOT/FRA – “ High-Speed Ground Transportation for America”, 9/97)





Summary

- Rail/MAGLEV transportation of people and goods can offer substantial air quality benefits over auto/truck/air transport
- Benefits of Next Generation turbine-electric passenger locomotives/ALPS over traditional equipment appears significant, remain to be demonstrated





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