

Future Technologies and and Supply Chain Solutions for Green Corridors

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EUROPEAN
UNION
European Regional
Development Fund



Interreg IVA

ØRESUND – KATTEGAT – SKAGERRAK

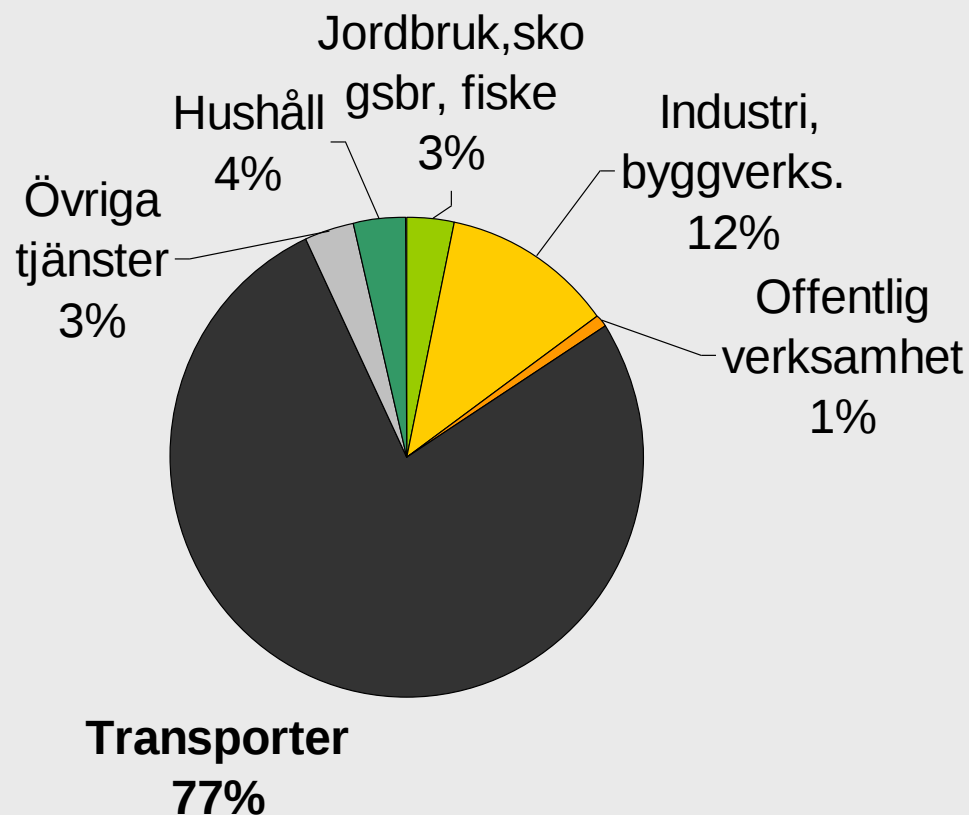
EcoMobility: Öresundsregion fossile free 2020



1. TVN1: Green Logistics Hub
 - Green Corridors
2. TVN2: City Logistics
3. TVN3: Energy Carriers and Technology Systems



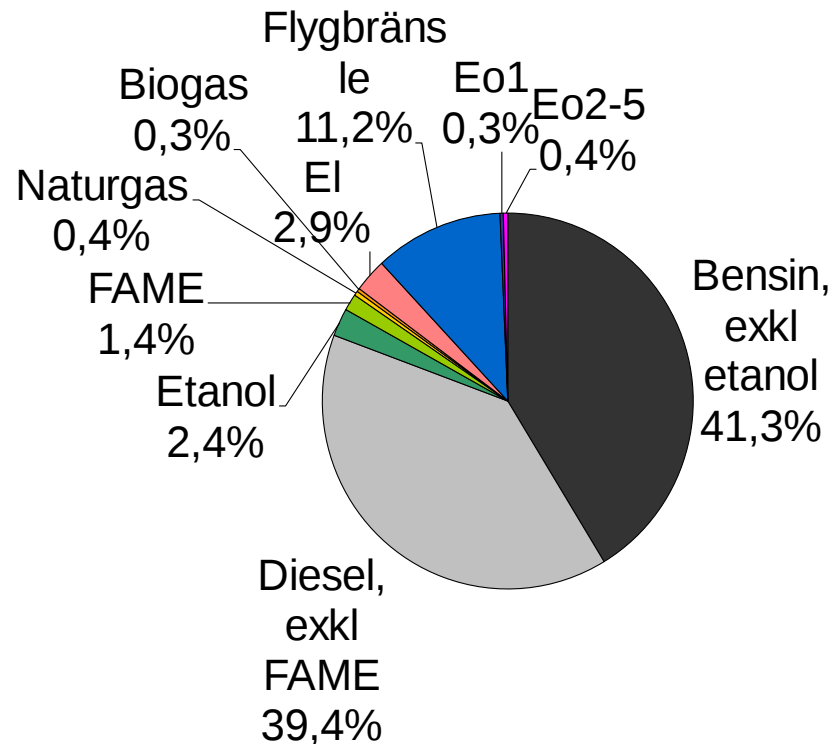
Oil use in Sweden



Transport Oil Dependent

**93 %
olja**

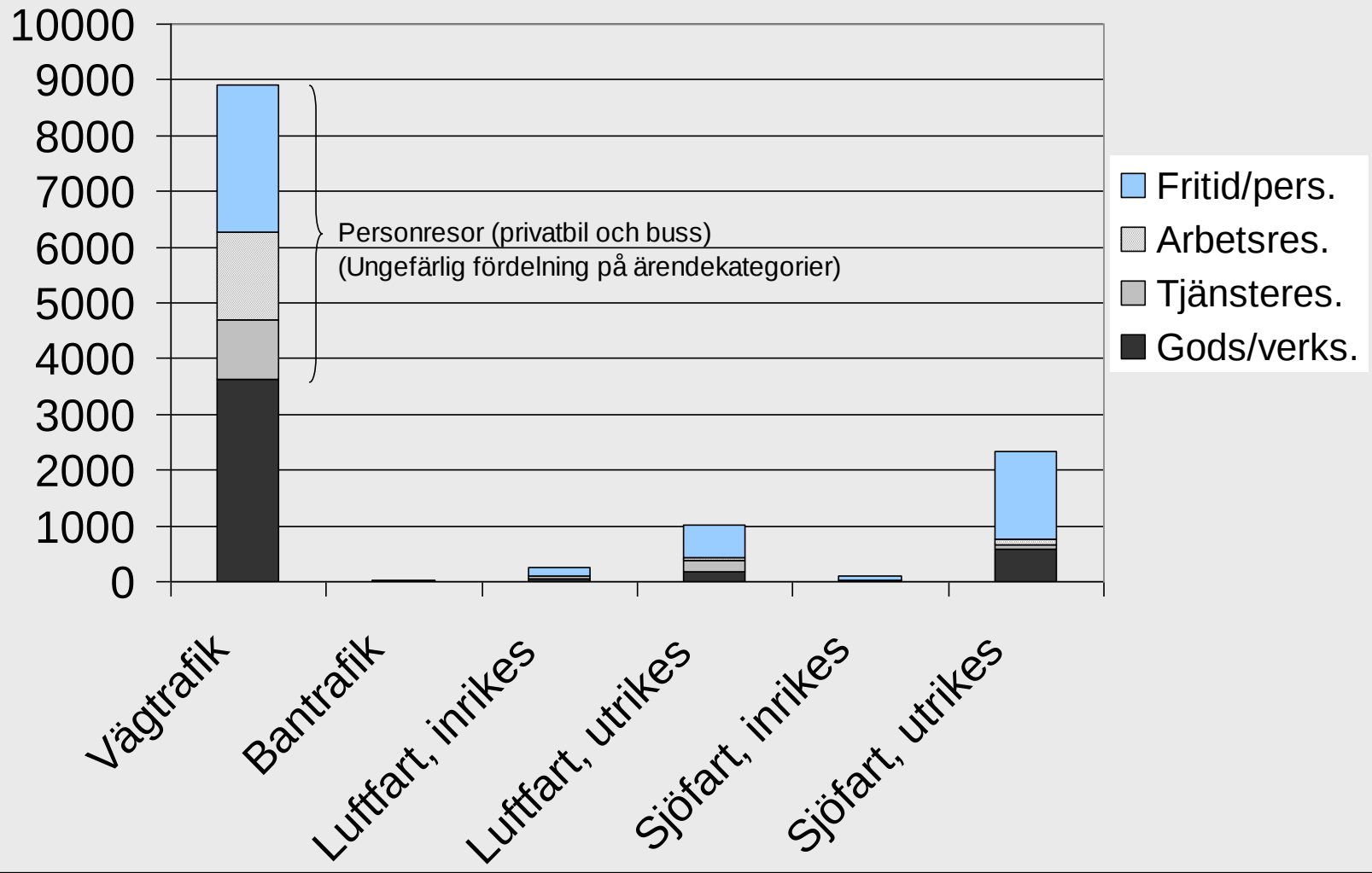
Energianvändning i transportsektorn 2008 (prel)



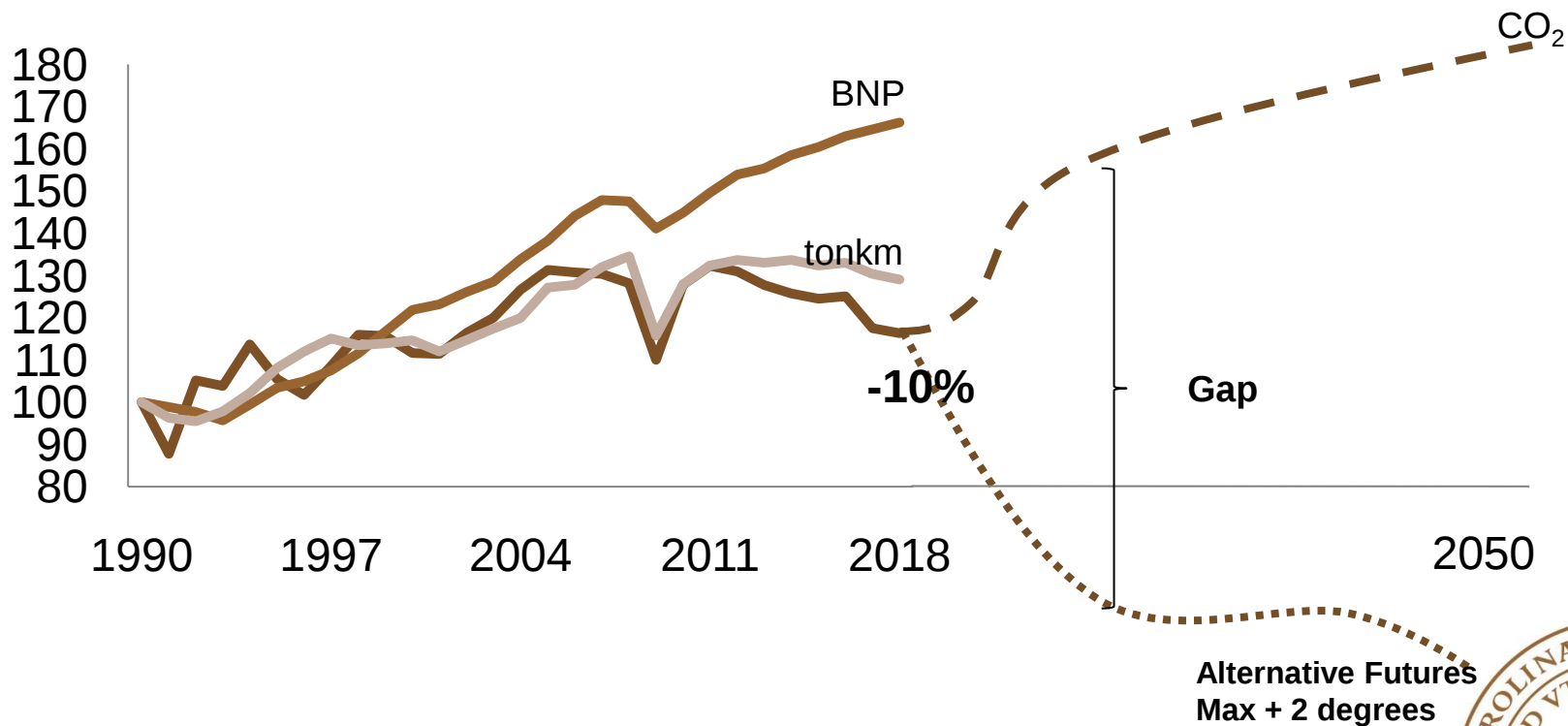
Trivectors bearbetning av
Energimyndighetens prel siffror
2008

Transport oil by Mode

Oljeprodukter, 1000 m3



Large gap between Goal and BAU 2050



Framework to reduce GHG emissions from logistics and freight transport

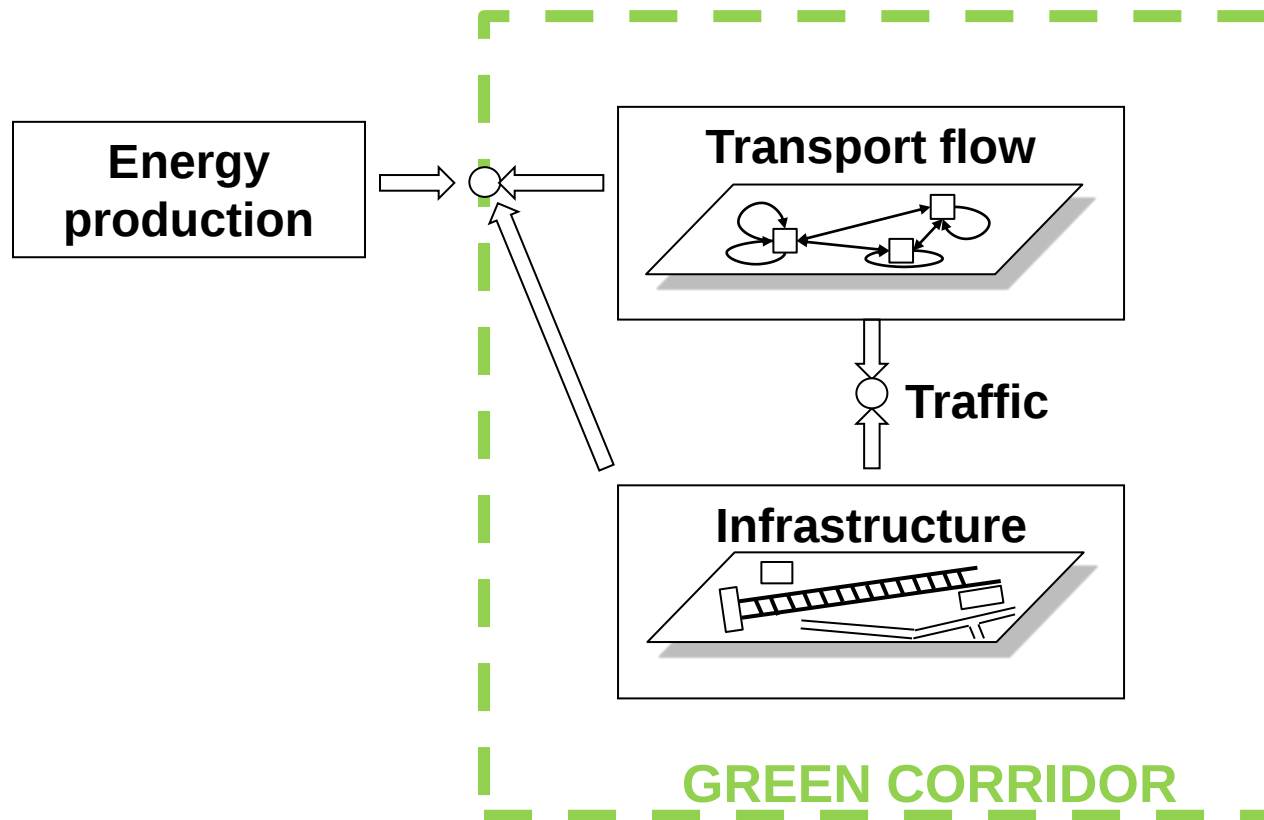
$$\text{CO}_2\text{emissions} = \text{GDP} \times \frac{\text{ton}}{\text{GDP}} \times \frac{\text{tonkm}}{\text{ton}} \times \frac{\text{vehiclekm}}{\text{tonkm}} \times \frac{\text{kWh}}{\text{vehiclekm}} \times \frac{\text{CO}_2\text{emissions}}{\text{kWh}}$$

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	INVERSE VALUE DENSITY	TRANSPORT INTENSITY	TRAFFIC INTENSITY	ENERGY INTENSITY	EMISSIONS INTENSITY
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- Technology?
- Behavior?



Source: Fredrik Eng-Larsson



Sustainable energy carriers

Biomass

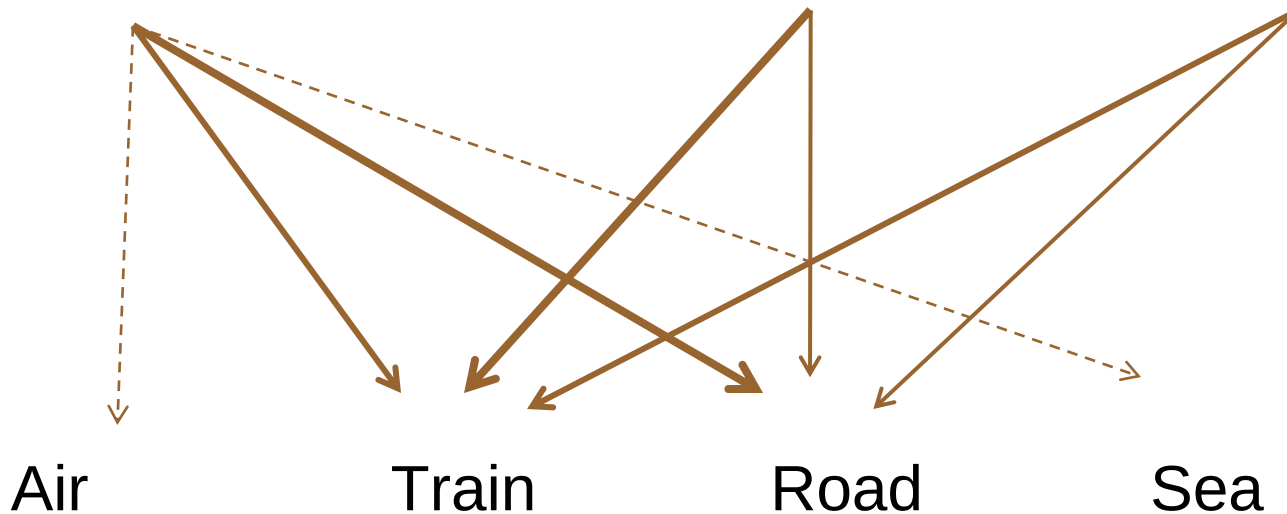
Sun, Wind, Water

Coal, CO2 capture

Etanol, metanol, väte biodiesel

Elektricitet eller väte

Elektricitet eller väte



Air and Sea most difficult!

Battery requirements for electric propulsion



10 kg for 10 km **Possible!**



40 kg for 10 km **Possible!**



200 kg for 10 km **Possible!**



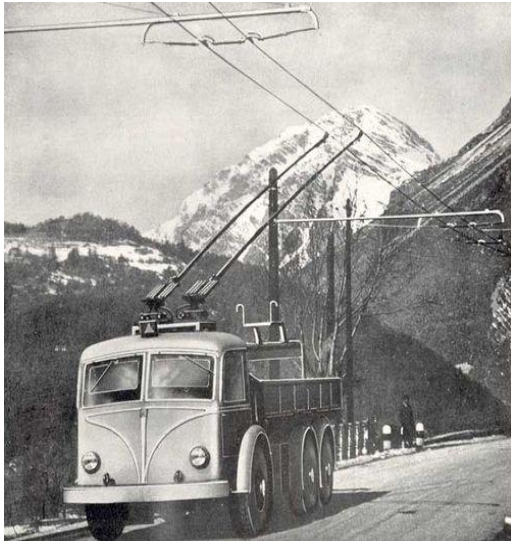
20 tons for 1000 km
Not possible!



45 000 tons of batteries.
The take off weight is
413 tons ! **Not possible!**



Historic pictures



Alternative solutions + / -

	Inductive	Conductive
Top 	• Unrealistic due to size and weight • Low efficiency • Visual impression	• Already in use • Low cost • Does not work for cars • Visual impression
Side 	• Works for all road vehicles • Unsafe for objects on roadside • Low efficiency • Heavy, bulky and expensive • Only one lane possible	• Works for all road vehicles • Low cost • Unsafe for objects on roadside • Only one lane possible
Under 	• Rugged and Safe • Expensive • Low efficiency • EMC	• Works for all road vehicles • Low cost • High efficiency • Safe and rugged?

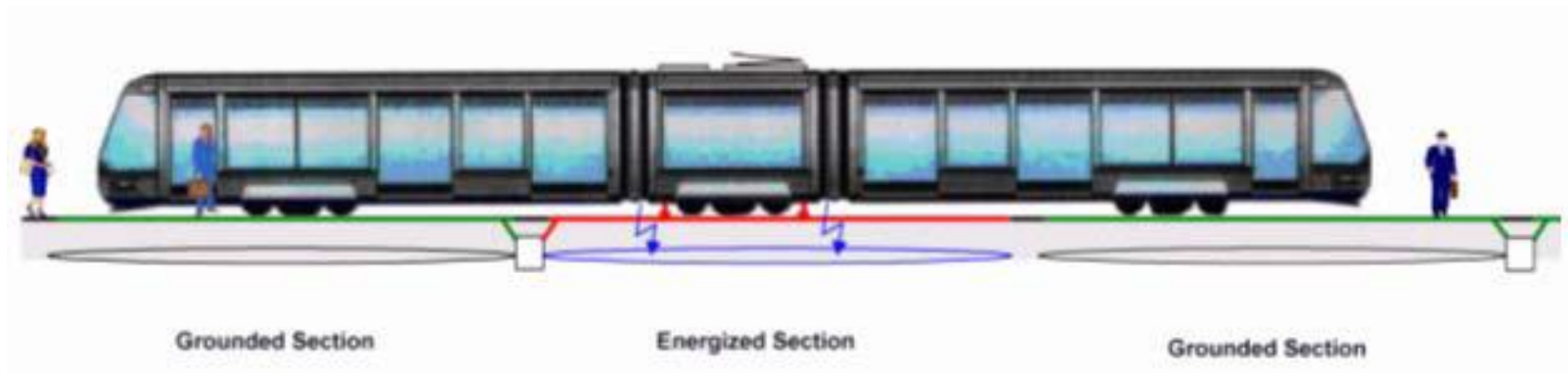
INNORAIL, Bordeaux, I



FIGURE 12 Citadis LRV.

INNORAIL developed for tram by Alstom/Spie, also called **APS** (Alimentation par Sol), sequential 8+3 meters sections.
Used in Bordeaux, France

INNORAIL ground level switched contact system.



Scania's vision med induktion underifrån

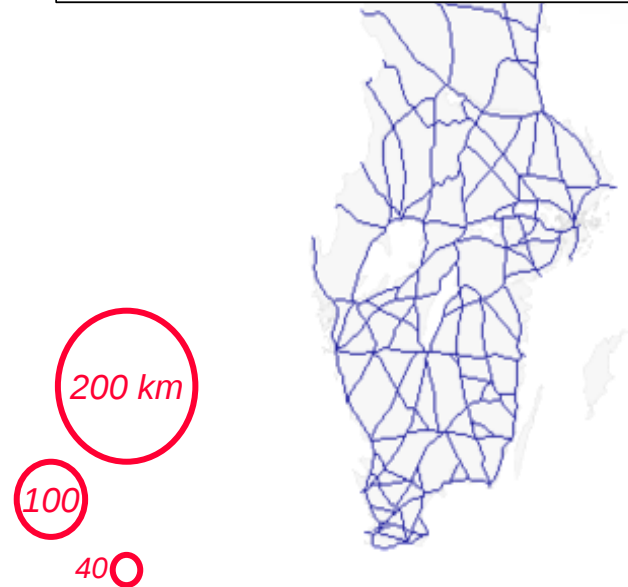
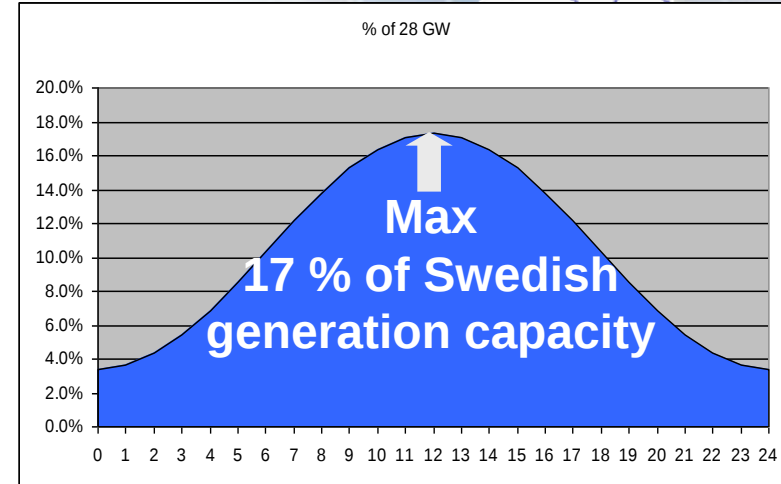


A Slide In Sweden means ...

- An installation cost of 4 MSEK/km or < +10 % on new roads.
- We have 20 000 km “Riksväg” in Sweden
 - Total cost about 80 000 MSEK or 3.0 % of BNP
 - We produce Gasoline and Diesel for about 50 000 MSEK annually, without taxes.
- **If ALL Road Vehicles convert to Plug In + Slide in, then:**
 - The **EI Energy** Generation will increase with < 18 % of todays production of 150 TWh
 - The **EI Power** Generation will increase with < 17 % of todays max capacity of 28 GW

Possible!

- *A real alternative (maybe the only) to fossil based transportation !*
- Makes EVs and PHEVs, with 40-200 km range, long distance transport vessels

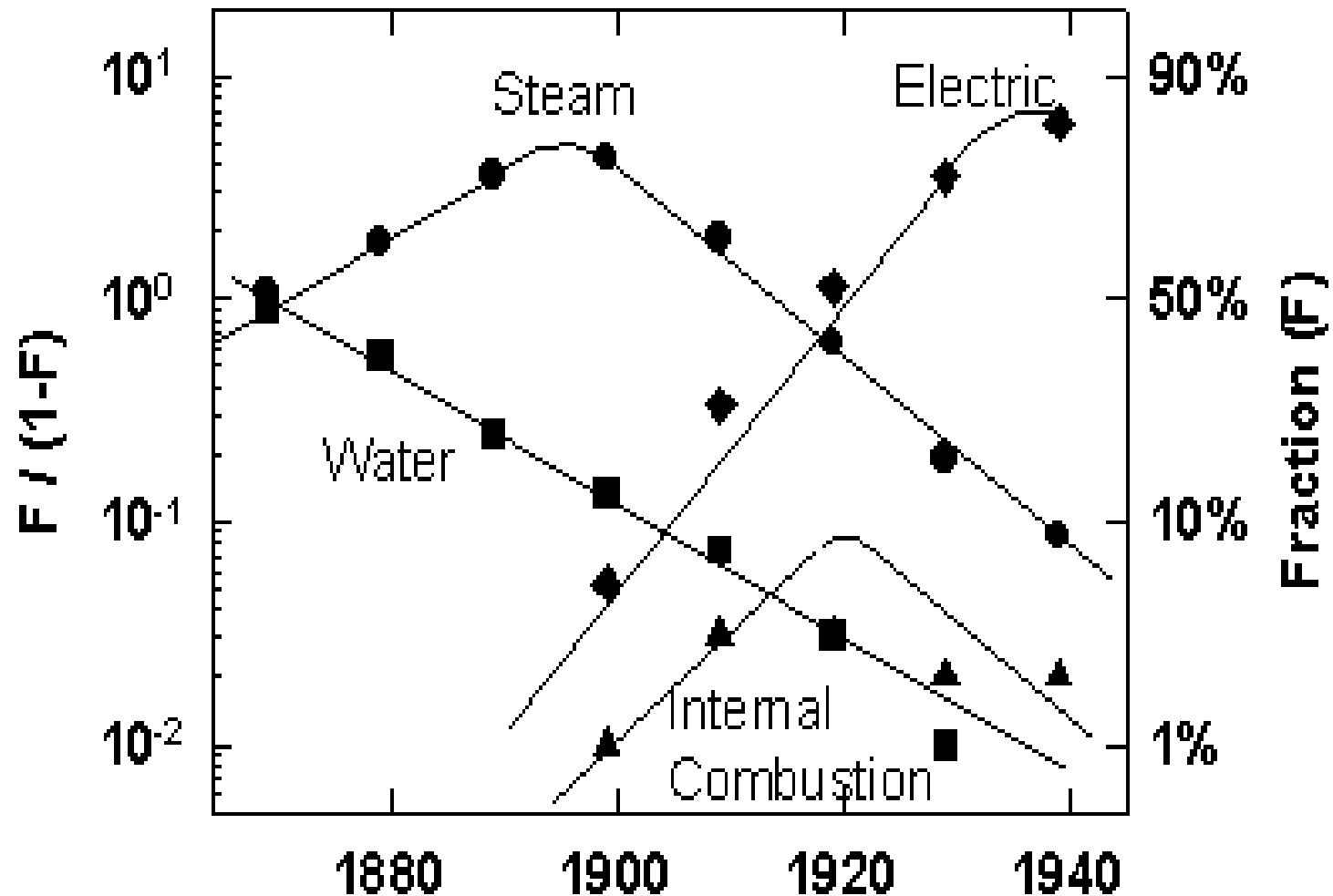


Conclusions

- Any Road Transport can be Electric
- Requires “Slide In” technology
- Needs reasonable Electric Energy generation
- Eliminates Fossil Fuel Dependence
- Opens for all renewable “fuels”, including solar, wind, hydro, wave, ...
- But how?
 - Where start
 - Health
 - Automatic chauffeuring
 - Billing
 - ...

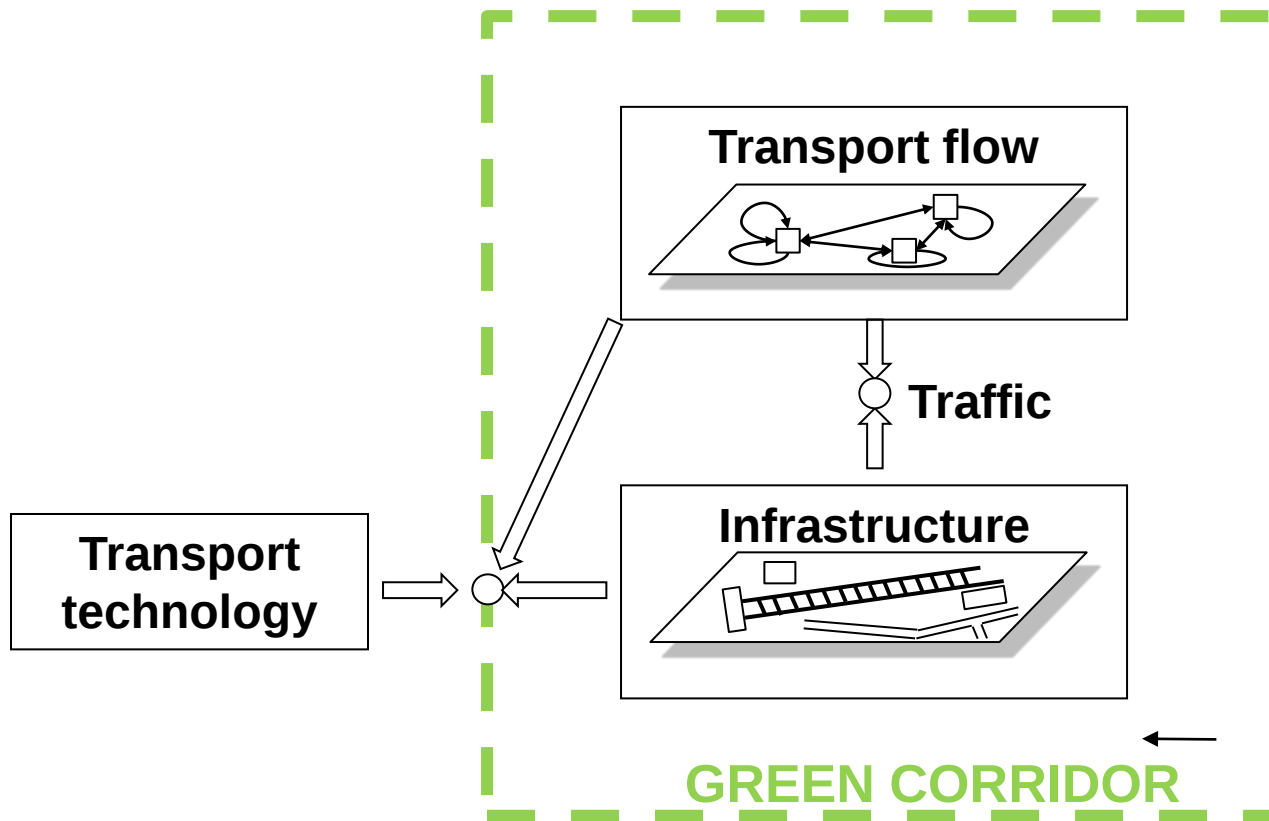
Kraftkällor (kW) i industrin i USA

US



LETS 2050

Källa: Ausebel & Marchetti, 1996





Shift av transportslag

ØRES
ECONOMI

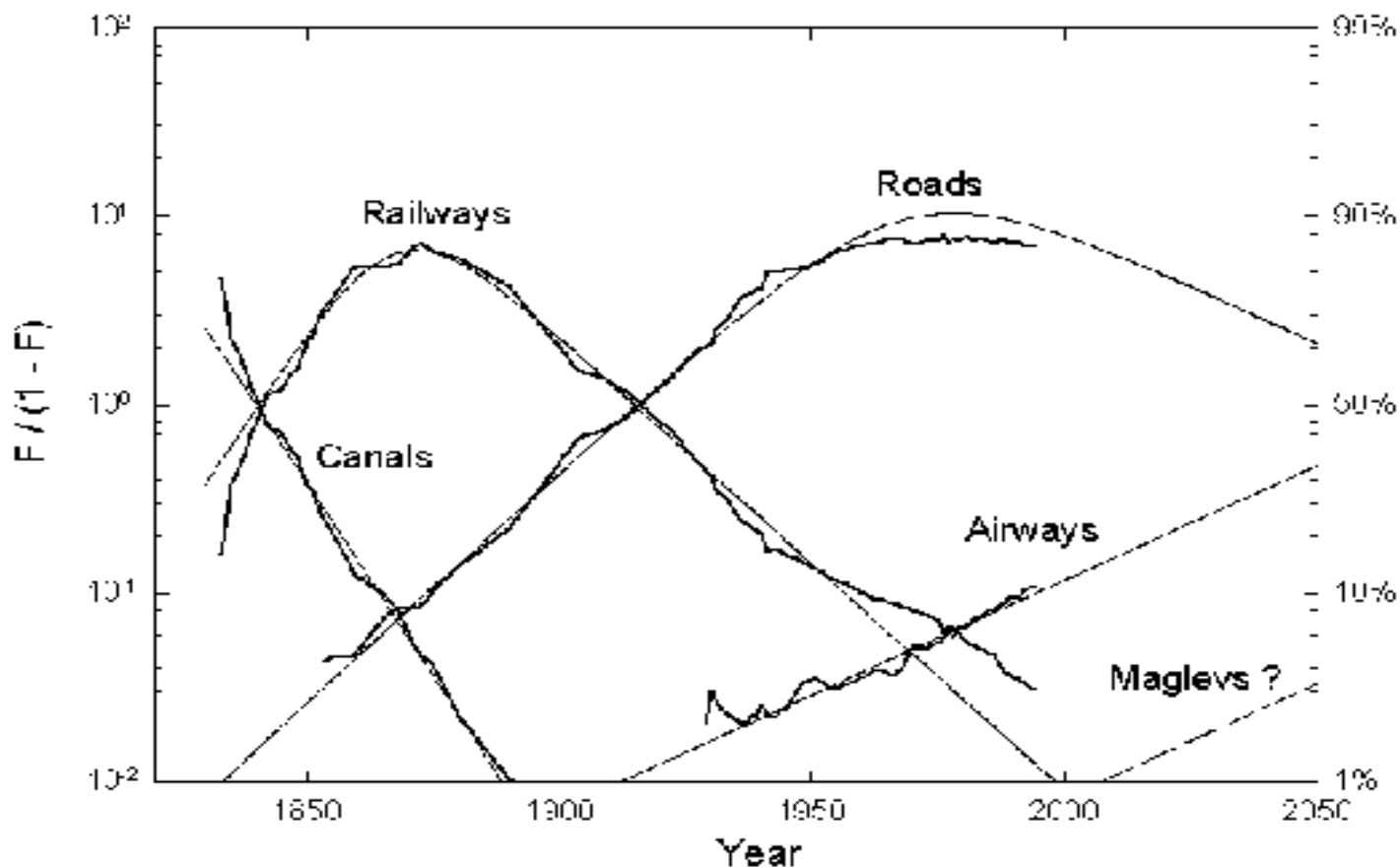
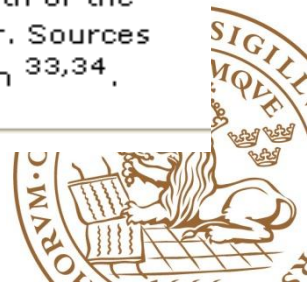


Figure 4 . Shares of the actual total length of the US transport infrastructure (squiggly lines) analyzed with the logistic substitution model (smooth lines). F is the fraction of total length or the market share. The logarithmic scale in the ordinates renders the S-shaped logistic linear. Sources of data: Gruebler ²³, US Bureau Of The Census ^{21,28}, US Department Of Transportation ^{33,34}.

Källa: C. Marchetti, 1998

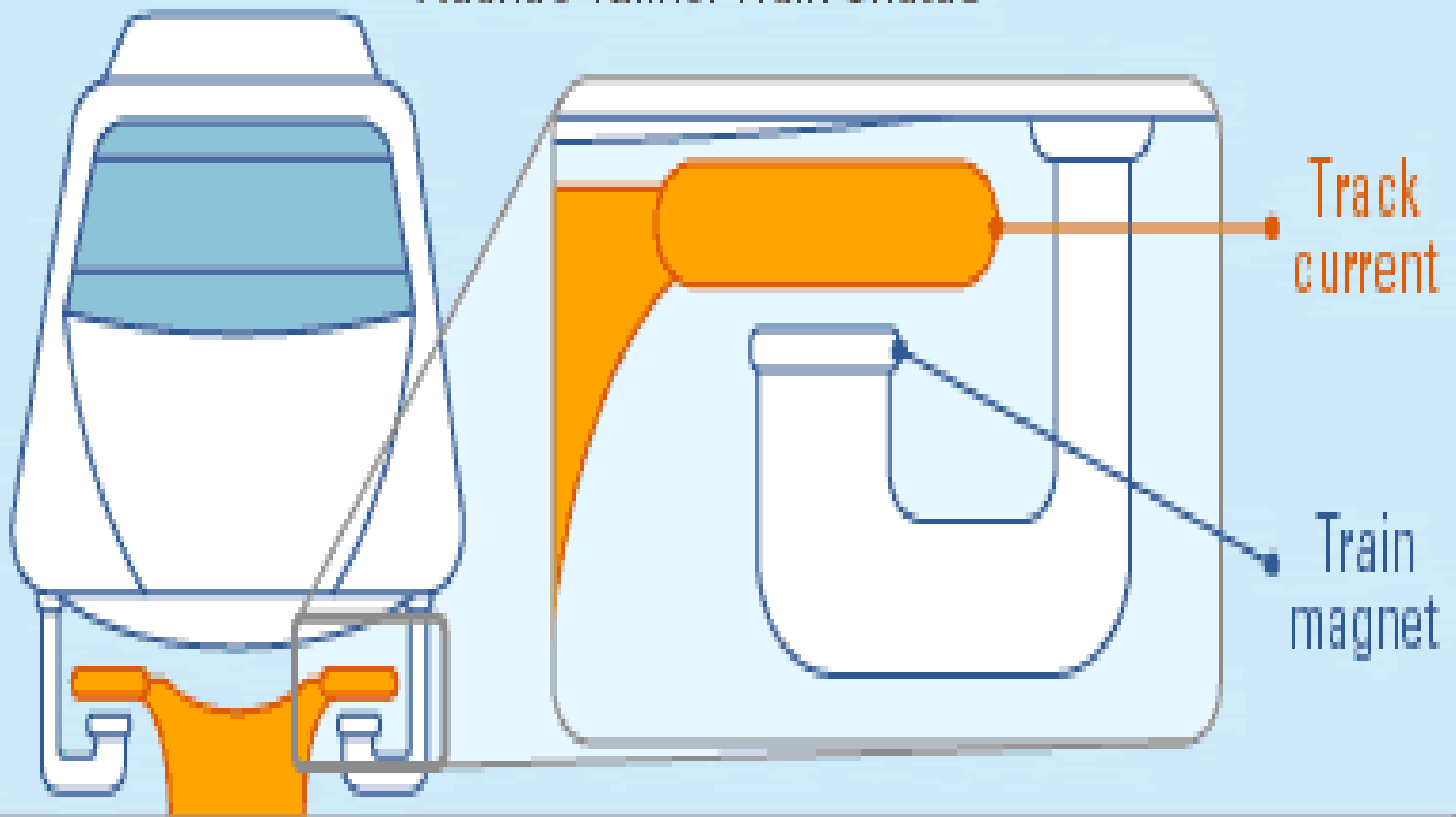


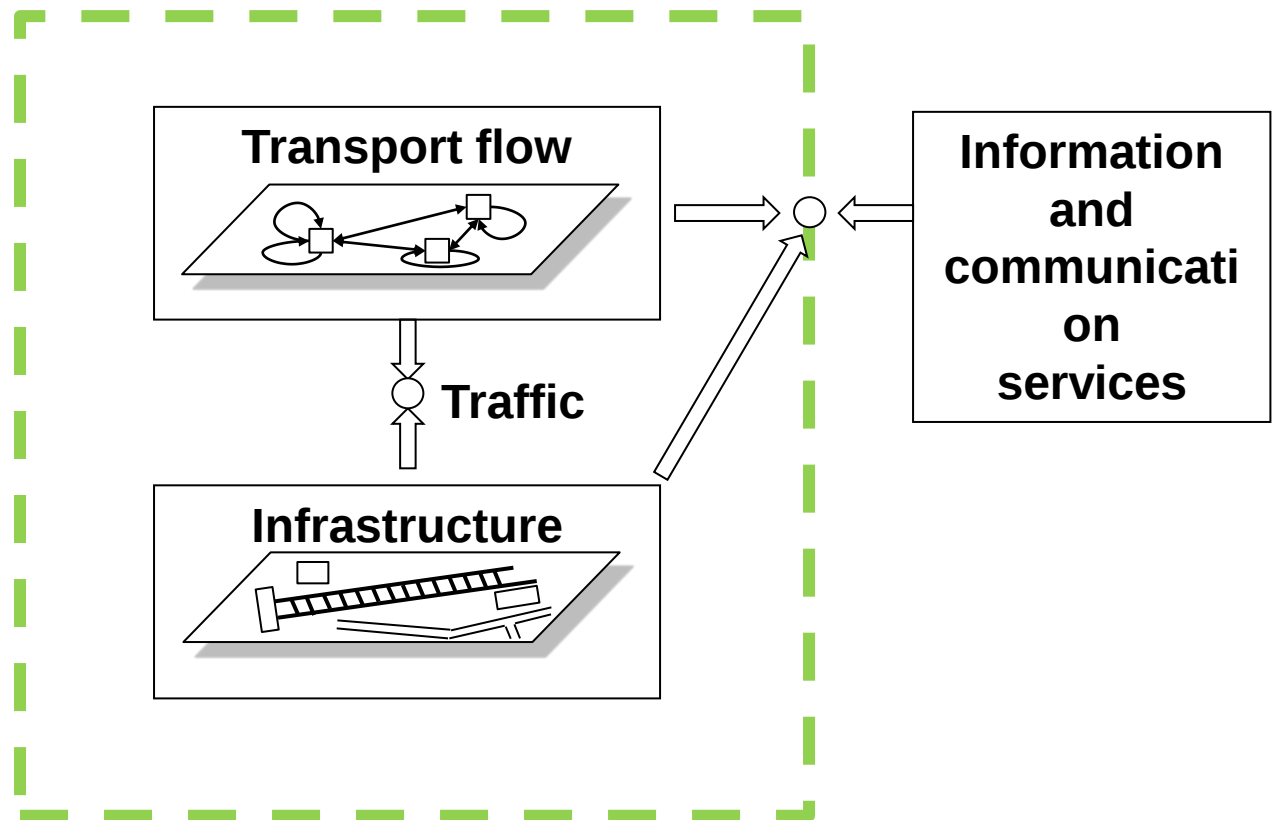
Super-Barges cross Baltic



- Puerto Rico – Florida
- 9 knots
- 1/3 Energy
- Biofuel?
- 3 man crew
- Driver load/unload
- 1 in, 1 out bound
- 1/10 cost of ferry

Atlantic Tunnel Train Shuttle™





Nästa 40 åren olika "clock speed"

Människan:

- 1,5 ny generation människor, barn vid 30, ändrade värderingar/beteenden
- 10 decennier, ändrade attityder

Transportteknik:

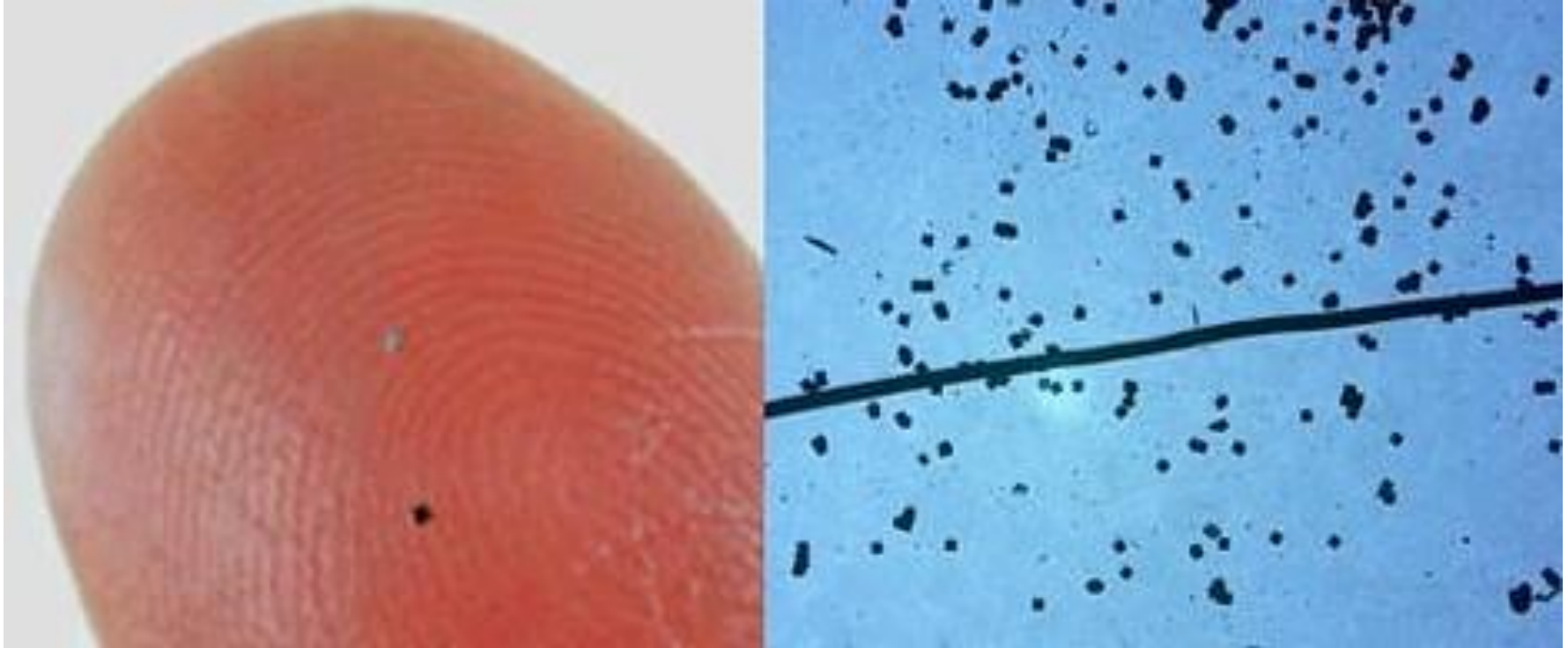
- 1 ny generation transportinfrastruktur eller transportslag
- 2 nya generationer farkoster, 20 års livslängd, lastbilar 7, flygplan & båtar 30 år

Informations- och kommunikationsteknik:

- 5 nya generationer mobil kommunikationsinfrastruktur, 8 års livslängd,
- 9 G mobilnätet: alla människor, tamdjur, farkoster, paket, och prylar uppkopplade. Internet of Things.
- Klusters: Body Area Network, Personal Area Network, Intelligent Homes etc.
- 13 nya generationer terminaler, 3 års livslängd, datorer, mobiltelefoner, trådlösa etiketter/sensorer/



RFID tags



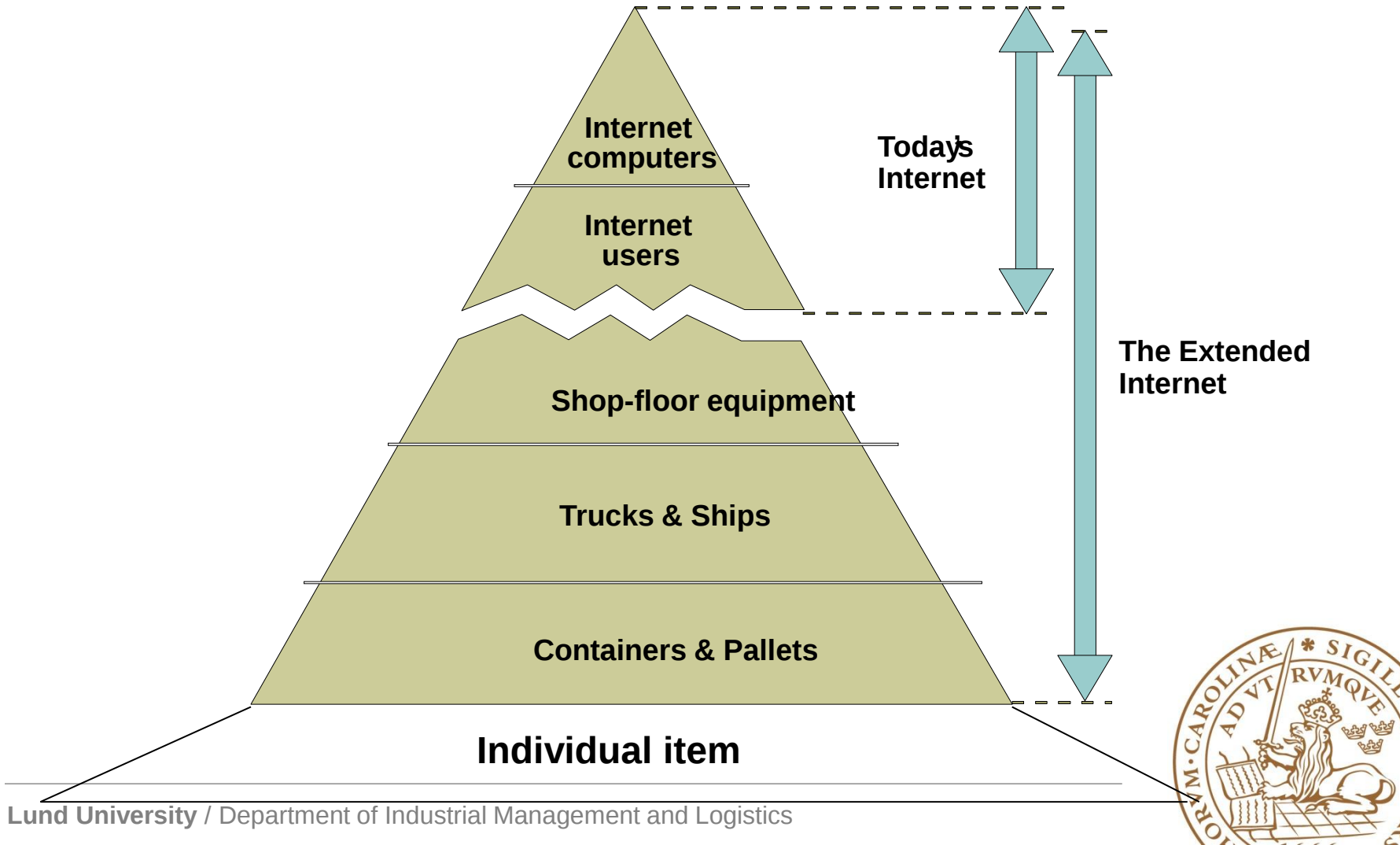
Hitachis mu-chip

*Nya 64 ggr mindre vid Hårstrå
t. ex. "intelligent" papper*

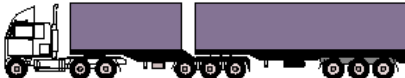
Blandas i papper, internetadress avläses med mobilen

P2P - The ultimate internet

all products and packages talk to each others

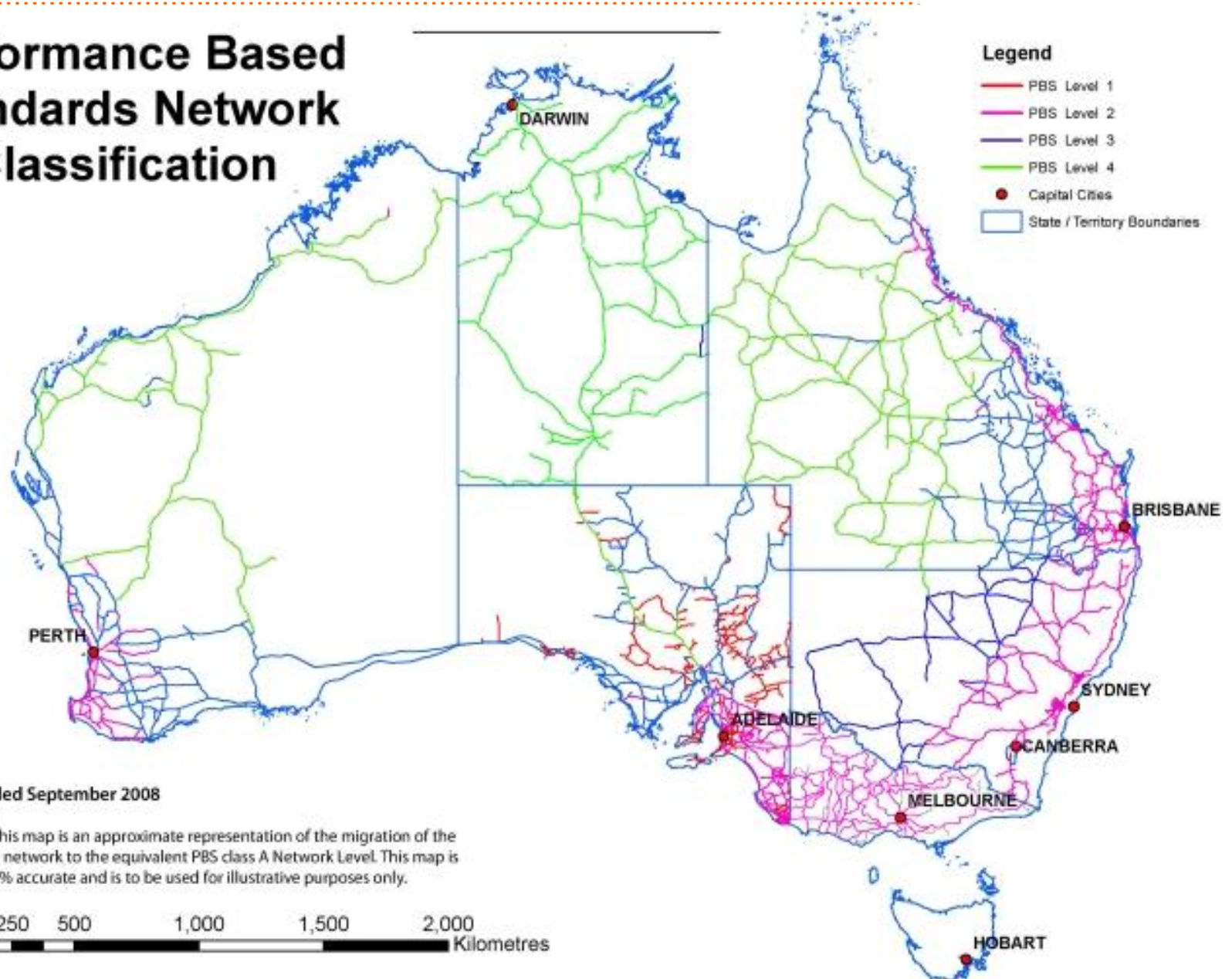


Network classification

PBS ROAD CLASS		EXISTING ROUTE
LEVEL 1 ACCESS (L1)*		GENERAL ACCESS
LEVEL 2 ACCESS (L2)		B-DOUBLE
LEVEL 3 ACCESS (L3)		TYPE 1 ROAD TRAINS
LEVEL 4 ACCESS (L4)		TYPE 2 ROAD TRAINS

** L1 roads would become the default classification, subject to existing local constraints on general access heavy vehicles*

Performance Based Standards Network Classification



Australiska Intelligent Access Program (IAP) alla lastbilar över 25 m

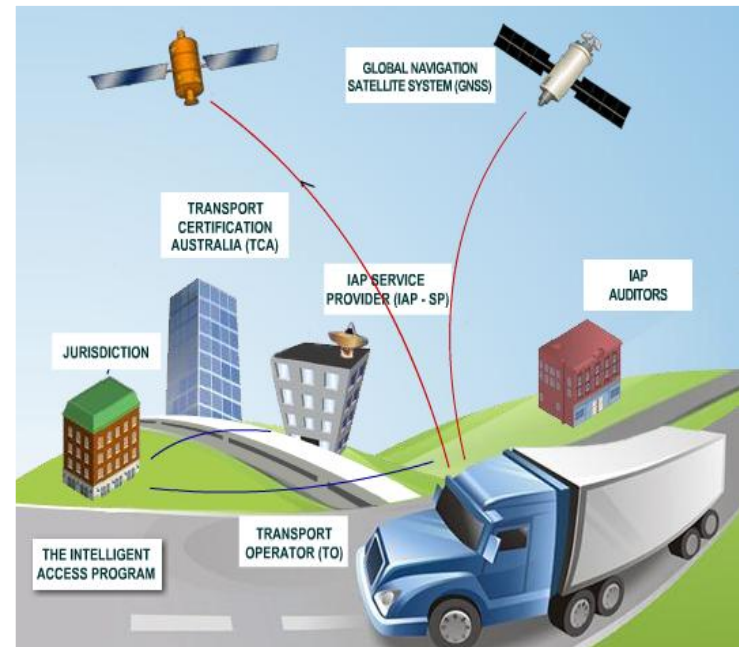
- General Access (1st Generation)



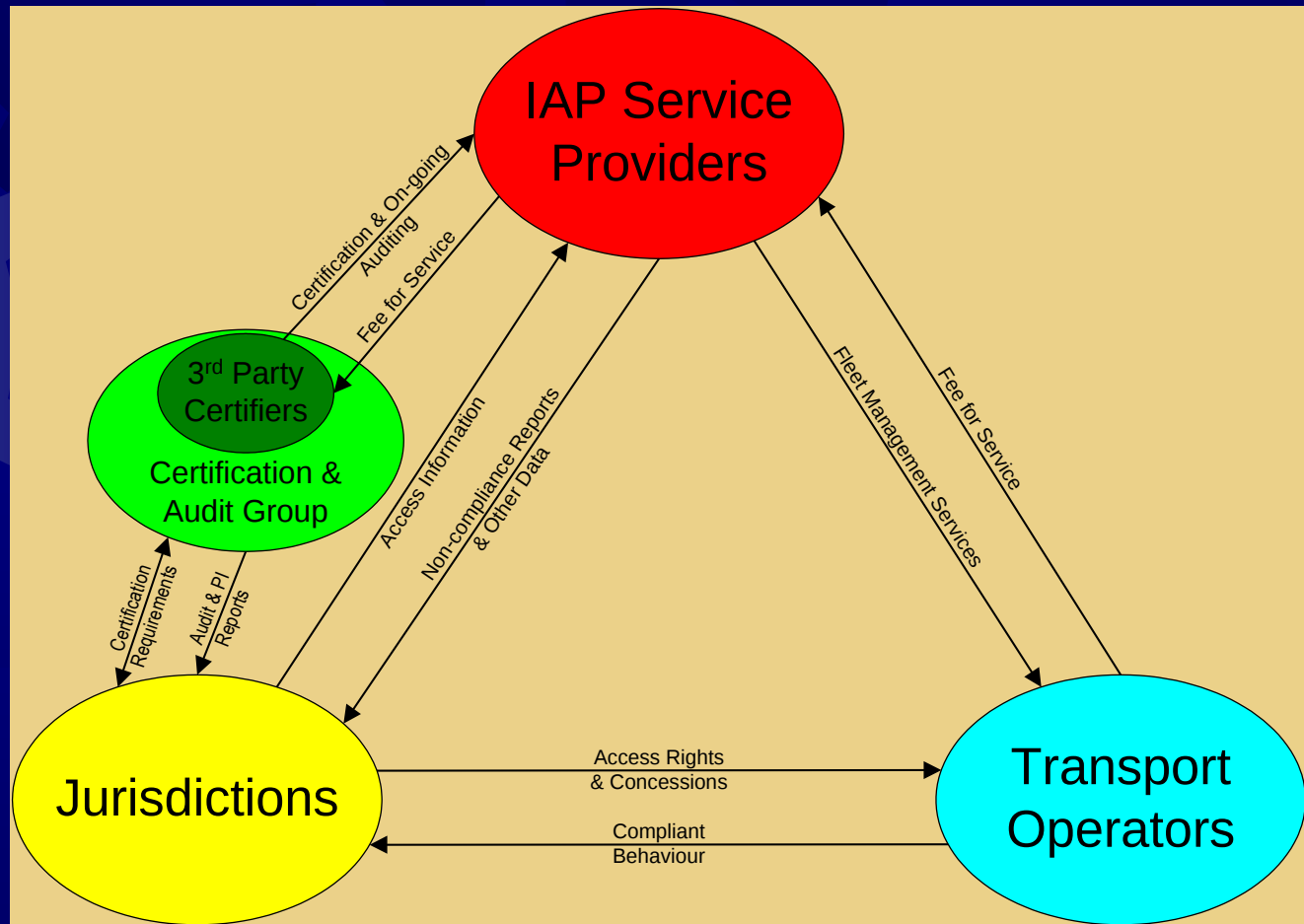
- Restricted Access (2nd Generation)



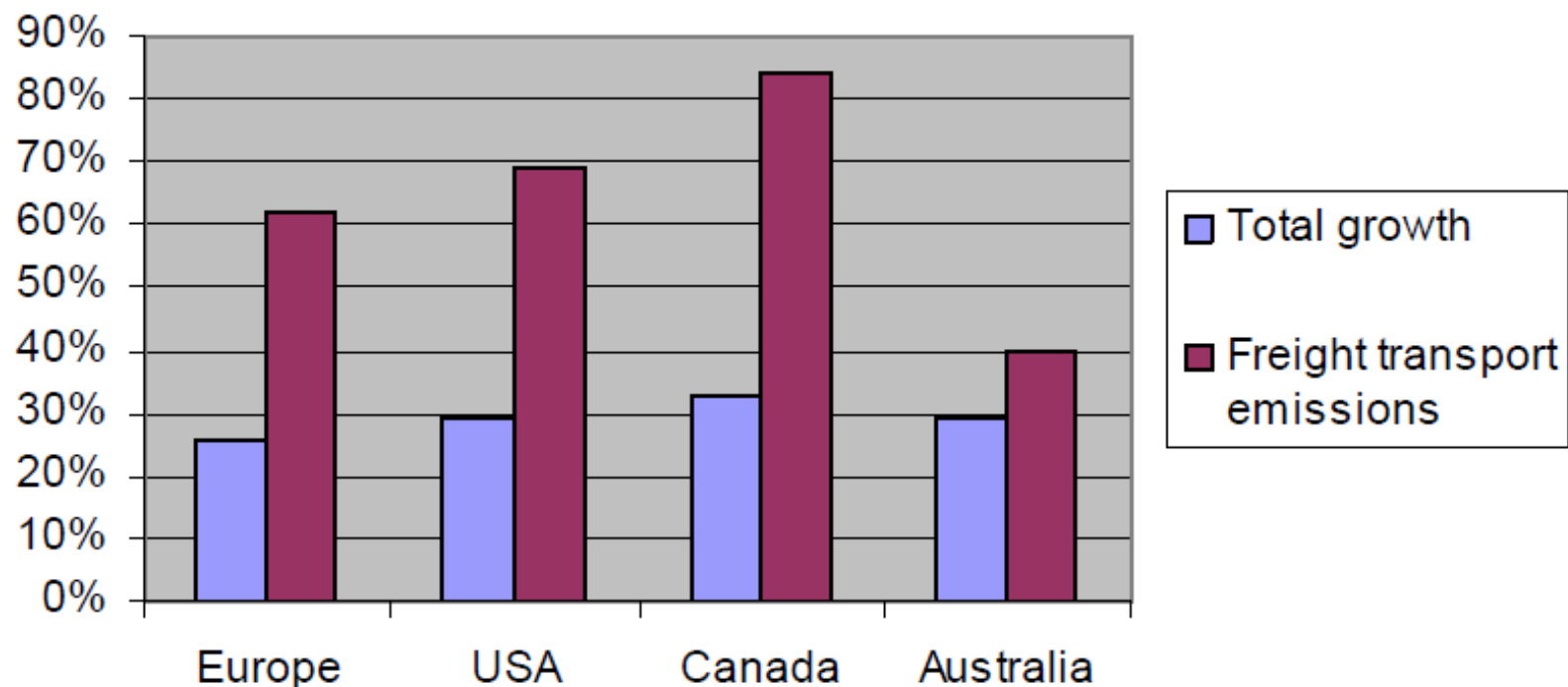
- ▲ Intelligent Access (3rd Generation)



IAP Operating Model

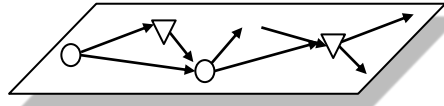


Growth in transport sector emissions (1990-2005)



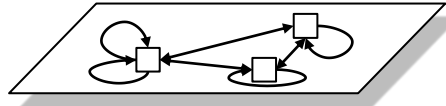
Note: European figure for freight includes all freight modes

Material flow



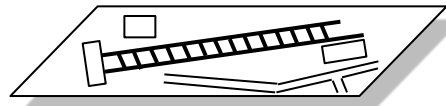
Transport

Transport flow



Traffic

Infrastructure



GREEN CORRIDOR

Parallell & Sequential Co-Modal

I

A — TRUCK — B

II

A — RAIL 85% — B
— TRUCK 14% —
— AIR 1% —

PARALLELL TRANSPORT LINK

III

INFORMATION

A — FAST — X — SLOW — X — FAST — B

X — X — X — X —

— — — — — FASTEST — — — — —

TRACKING & CORRECTION

100% JUST-IN-TIME



Green Scandinavian Shuttle II



Scandinavian Shuttle 100% just-in-time

- Trucks to /from
 - Biofuel
 - 2 trailers isf 1
 - 35 m isf 18/25 m
- Trains
 - 72 wagons isf 36
 - 1.280 m isf 638
 - 160 km/tim isf 90
- Back up
 - Other train
 - Biotruck
 - 2 trailers
- Business model
 - Share train capacity risk
 - Several forwarders
 - A-modal offering
 - Warehouses both ends
 - Buffer
 - Cross docking

Framework to reduce GHG emissions from logistics and freight transport

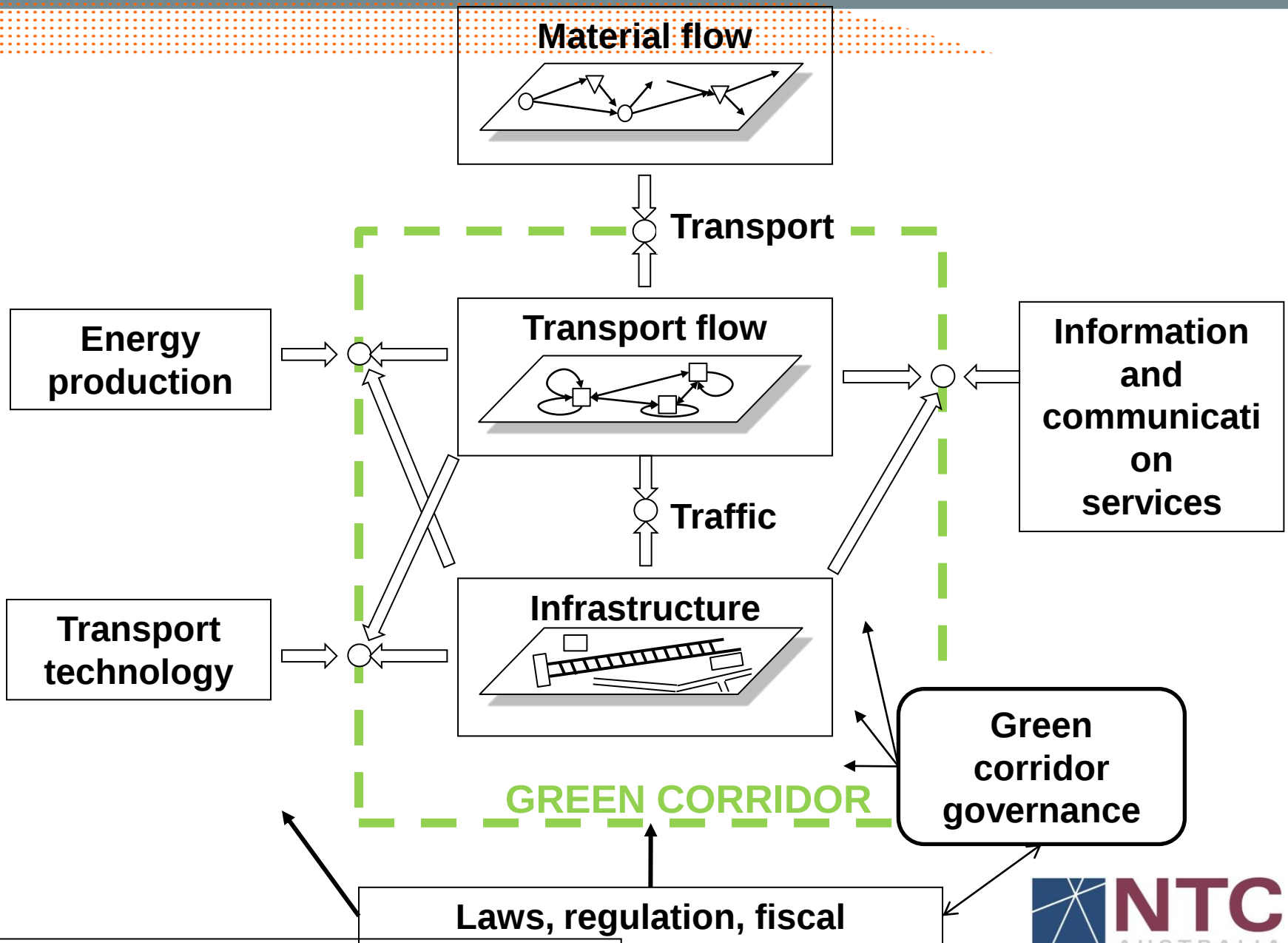
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Source: Fredrik Eng-Larsson





Questions?

