

Outline

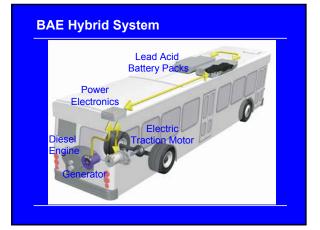
- Overview of NYCT Bus Operations
- Hybrid Electric Bus Technology
- NYCT Hybrid Bus Projects
- Lessons Learned with Hybrids
- Future Plans

NYCT Bus Operations Number of Depots: 18 Employees: 14,388 Bus Routes / Bus Stops: 218 / 12,355 Ridership: 2.4 million weekday Revenue Miles: 119 million annually Diesel Fuel Used: 47 million US Gal. in 2002

	2003	2005
40' 2-stroke Diesel Transit	392	0
40' 4-stroke Diesel Transit	2,655	2,404
45' 4-stroke Diesel Coach	570	570
60' 4-stroke Diesel Articulated	566	695
40' CNG Transit	289	596
40' Hybrid Transit	10	335
Total	4,482	4,600

The Clean Fuel Solution - Hybrid Electric

- Hybrid Electric buses combine a diesel engine and electric drive components
- Improved performance
 - ⇒ Significant emissions reduction
 - → Increased fuel economy
 - → Smooth and quiet operation
- Avoids the infrastructure costs of CNG no special fuel handling is required



NYCT Hybrid Bus Programs

- Successful prototype in 1996 (Orion/GE)
- Pilot fleet of hybrid buses began operating in revenue service in 1998
 - → 10 Orion/BAE buses
- 325 additional Orion/BAE hybrid buses ordered for delivery
 - → 125 buses starting in December 2003
 - ⇒200 buses starting in 2004

Revenue Service Experience

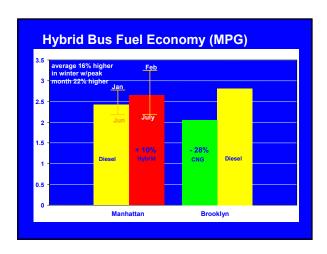
- Hybrid buses in service since Sept. 1998
- Meet standard performance specs and NYCT emissions - 0.06 g/mi PM and 15 g/mi NOx
- 620,000 revenue miles accumulated to date
- Drivers and customers like the buses
- Brake life approximately doubled
- Very positive for a brand new technology, have exceeded expectations

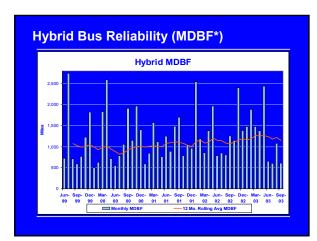
Orion VI/BAE Hybrid Bus Cour Air report Buscure Bus

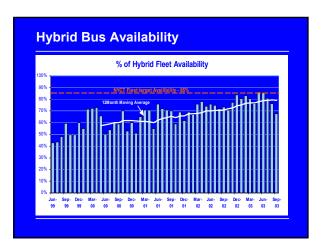
NREL Final Data Report

- Reviewed maintenance data for 1 year
- Compared 10 pilot hybrid buses to standard diesel buses same duty cycle 6.4 avg. mph
- Fuel economy was 10% higher overall as much as 22% higher in winter
- Hybrid buses had lower reliability and higher maintenance costs consistent with their being a small pre-commercial fleet









Lessons Learned - Operational

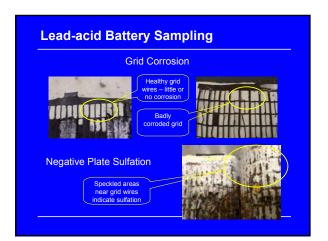
- Bus operators and passengers like hybrids
 - → Quiet, smooth operation
 - → excellent acceleration/smooth braking
 - → "feels" like a standard bus
 - → little or no operator training required
- Able to be used on all NYCT routes
- Bus does not roll back on hills
- Performance can be customized

Lead-Acid Technology & Life Issues

- Negative Plate Sulfation
 - → Reversible performance and life limiter
 - → Reduced or eliminated w/ proper conditioning current 6 month conditioning cycle has proved effective
 - ▶ Likely factor in many battery failures in both EV and HEV
 - → On-going research to reduce or eliminate the need for off-line conditioning (ie. conditioning "on the fly")
- Positive Battery Plate Grid-Corrosion
 - → Result of normal charging process non-reversible & the ultimate life limiter in lead-acid batteries
 - → True End-of-Life duration & behavior not yet established
 - → Specific duty cycle and ambient temperatures will have large effect on expected life

Orion VI Lead Acid Battery Life

- All 10 battery packs over 24 months & some nearing 30 months no indication of end of life yet
 - Only 12 infant failures (2%) all traced to manufacturing defects addressed by manufacturer
 - → Tear down tests show virtually no grid corrosion
 - → Definite evidence of sulfation but 6 month conditioning is effective at reversing it
- Current Life Expectation: ????
- Changes to HybridDrive in Orion VII should extend battery life even further



Battery Type Life/Cost Comparison

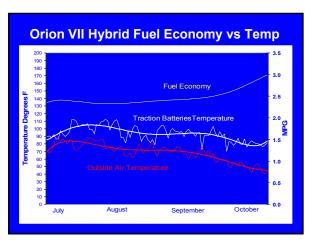
Chemistry	Lead-Acid	NiMH	Lithium-lon
Service Life (Expected)	2.5 – 4 yrs	5 – 7 yrs	5 – 10 yrs
Cost (\$ / kW-hr)	\$100-\$150	\$300-\$500	>> \$1000
Life-Cycle Cost (\$/kW- hr/Yr)	\$25-\$60	\$42.86-\$100	>> \$100 - >> \$200

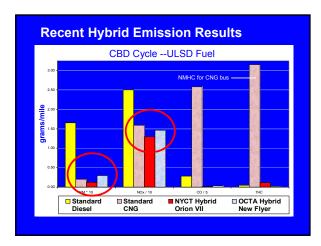
Lead-Acid Technology is still the cost winner ... for now

Orion VII Hybrid Pilot Bus

- 1st of 125 bus order put in service July 2002
- In service for 100 days
 - → Used on one of toughest routes (Avg 5.6 MPH)
 - → Averaged 115 miles / 21 hours per day
 - → MDBF 1,854 miles (similar to diesel)
 - → Availability 85%
- NO propulsion system problems
- Fuel economy 8% better than Orion VI hybrid and 28% better than diesel buses







Design Improvements - Traction Motor

- Planetary gearcase replaces offset design
- Increased coil to chassis clearance
- Redesigned high speed bearing system
- Improved coil and insulation to improve stator reliability and produceability
- Safety/EMI enclosure added to the three phase connections
- Better field maintainability

Design Improvements - Generator

- Active Control of Generator
 - → Enables varying engine speed for better exhaust temperature control
 - → Optimizes NOx and Fuel Economy
 - → Improves Engine Transient Response by matching dynamic load to engine
- Integral Junction Box Added for High Voltage Connections

Other Design Improvements

- Catalytic exhaust filter redesigned exhaust temperature and backpressure are monitored to optimize emissions and reliability
- Integrated Diagnostic System (IDS) improved to flag problems sooner and troubleshoot problems more easily
- Hawker XT batteries more plate material for longer life
- Improved regen control for smoother braking

NYCT Hybrid Bus Plans 2002 - 2004

- Begin delivery of 125 Orion VII BAE hybrid buses in December 2003
- Begin delivery of 200 additional Orion VII hybrid buses in Late 2004
- Characterize end-of-life behavior with leadacid batteries (Orion VI)
- Continue search for next generation energy storage devices
- Integrate Hybrid buses into depot operations

Additional Information

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- ■Hybrid/CNG/Diesel Emissions Report www.navc.org/emissionsreport.html
- ■NREL Reports:

www.afdc.doe.gov/resources.html reports 6369 and 6383