

# Maglev and Linear Motors for Goods Movement



**AQMD Container Movement Forum  
26 January 2007**

For more information contact:

**Mike Simon, Director, Commercial Business Development**

**([mike.simon@ga.com](mailto:mike.simon@ga.com), 858-676-7121)**

# Presentation Topics

- **Background: Application of Electromagnetic Technology to Goods Movement**
- **Maglev Systems For Goods Movement**
- **Linear Induction Motor Rail (“LIM-Rail™”)  
Systems for Goods Movement**
- **Conclusions**

# **Background: Application of Electromagnetic Technology to Goods Movement**

# Critical Goods Movement Issues Facing CA

- Environmental impact, especially emissions of NOx and diesel particulate matter
- Transportation impacts in vicinity of ports
  - Traffic congestion
  - Noise
  - Road damage
- Factors relating to the efficiency of goods movement
  - *Velocity* – speed of moving cargo thru distribution system
  - *Throughput* – volume of cargo moving thru distribution system
  - *Reliability* – consistent, predictable timing of cargo movement
  - *Congestion* – delays in goods movement thru system

# Electromagnetic Technologies Available for Goods Movement Application



- **Maglev**

- Vehicles magnetically levitated above specially-built guideways
- Benefits: clean, efficient, quiet – and very high speeds are possible
- Practical where new infrastructure is required for higher throughput



- **Linear Motor Technology**

- Means of providing forward propulsion in most maglev systems
- Also used in existing wheeled vehicles (e.g., JFK AirTrain™)
- Other applications using existing infrastructure are possible

# Comparison of Maglev and Linear Motor Technology Approaches

- **Maglev**
  - Zero emissions at point of operation
  - Operating on new, dedicated, above-grade guideways, can dramatically improve velocity and throughput
  - Greatest potential to reduce noise and congestion
  - Economically competitive where new infrastructure is required to meet goods movement demands
- **Linear Induction Motor Rail (“LIM-Rail”) systems**
  - Also a zero emission solution
  - Compatible with existing rail infrastructure
  - Limited ability to address velocity and throughput, but can potentially achieve near term emissions benefits and set the stage for longer term infrastructure expansion using maglev

# General Atomics & Affiliates

**Founded: 1955**  
**Employees: 4200 Worldwide**  
**Major Businesses:**



## Defense

- UAV Systems
- Advanced Sensors
- Naval Ship Electrification
- Weapons Destruction
- EMALS
- AAG



## Energy

- Fusion
- Uranium Mining & Conversion
- Reactor Development



## Transportation

- Maglev Systems
- Streetcar Refurbishment
- Mining Truck Drives
- Track Refurbishment



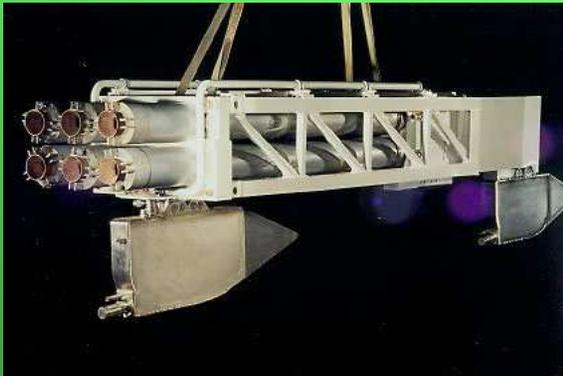
# GA Electromagnetic Project Experience



**FTA Urban Maglev**



**California-Nevada  
High-Speed Maglev**



**Air Force Holloman  
High-Speed Maglev**



**Navy Electromagnetic  
Aircraft Launch System**

# General Atomics Maglev Activities

- **High-speed maglev**



Transrapid system in Shanghai

- Partner in “American Magline Group,” offering German “Transrapid” technology in U.S.
  - First fully operational system in Shanghai has transported 6.6 million passengers at speeds up to 267 mph, with 99.85% reliability
  - In study phase for proposed link between Anaheim and Las Vegas
- Supplier of power components

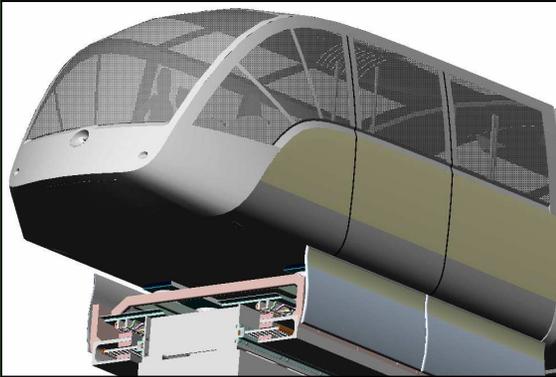
- **Urban maglev**



General Atomics “Urban Maglev” artist’s concept

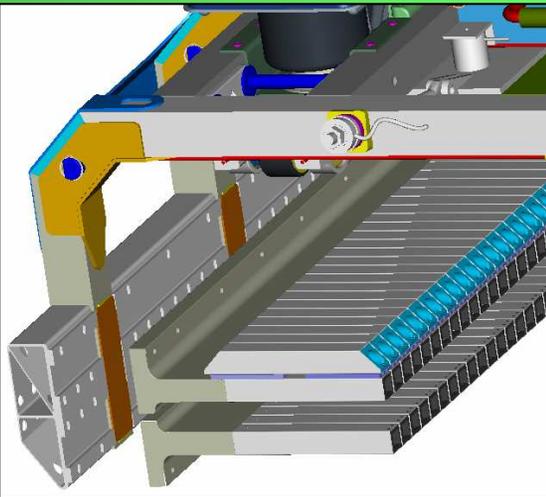
- Lawrence Livermore developed “passive maglev” technology
- GA-led cost-shared program, supported by the FTA for the past 7 years
- Attractive for urban, short distance routes
- *Recently seen as an equally attractive solution for goods movement*

# Features of GA Passive Maglev Technology



- **No active power system on vehicle – only permanent magnets**

- Lighter, cheaper, more efficient vehicle design
- Allows use of guideway tracks that are lighter, cheaper, and less intrusive



- **“Halbach Array” magnet configuration adds to benefits**

- Increased magnetic field strength
- Very low magnetic fields in passenger compartments and near stations (well below allowable standards)
- Larger air-gap enables less expensive guideway construction

# General Atomics Maglev Test Track

## •San Diego, CA

- Completed in September 2004
- 400 ft. long
- Highly instrumented test vehicle to validate ride quality and system performance
- ***Only full-scale, functional maglev system in U.S.***



# Electromagnetic Aircraft Launch System (EMALS)



# Maglev Systems for Goods Movement

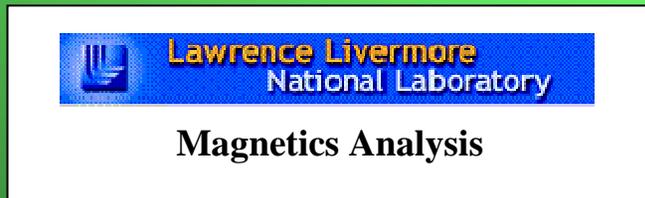
# ECCO\*: Maglev for Goods Movement



- Same maglev principle used in passenger transport
- Joint GA/Cal State Long Beach-CCDoTT study
- Cargo containers can be transported in multi-unit trains (“consists”) or individually
- Feasibility demonstrated on GA test track in mid-2006

\* ECCO = Electric Cargo COnveyor

# The General Atomics “ECCO” Study Team



# Port of LA ECCO Study Guidelines

- **Container trips per day:** 5,000 (2,500 per direction)
- **Container size:** Up to 40'
- **Container weight:** 30,482 Kg (67,200 lbs)
- **Operation hours:** 24 hours

# ECCO Operational Parameters

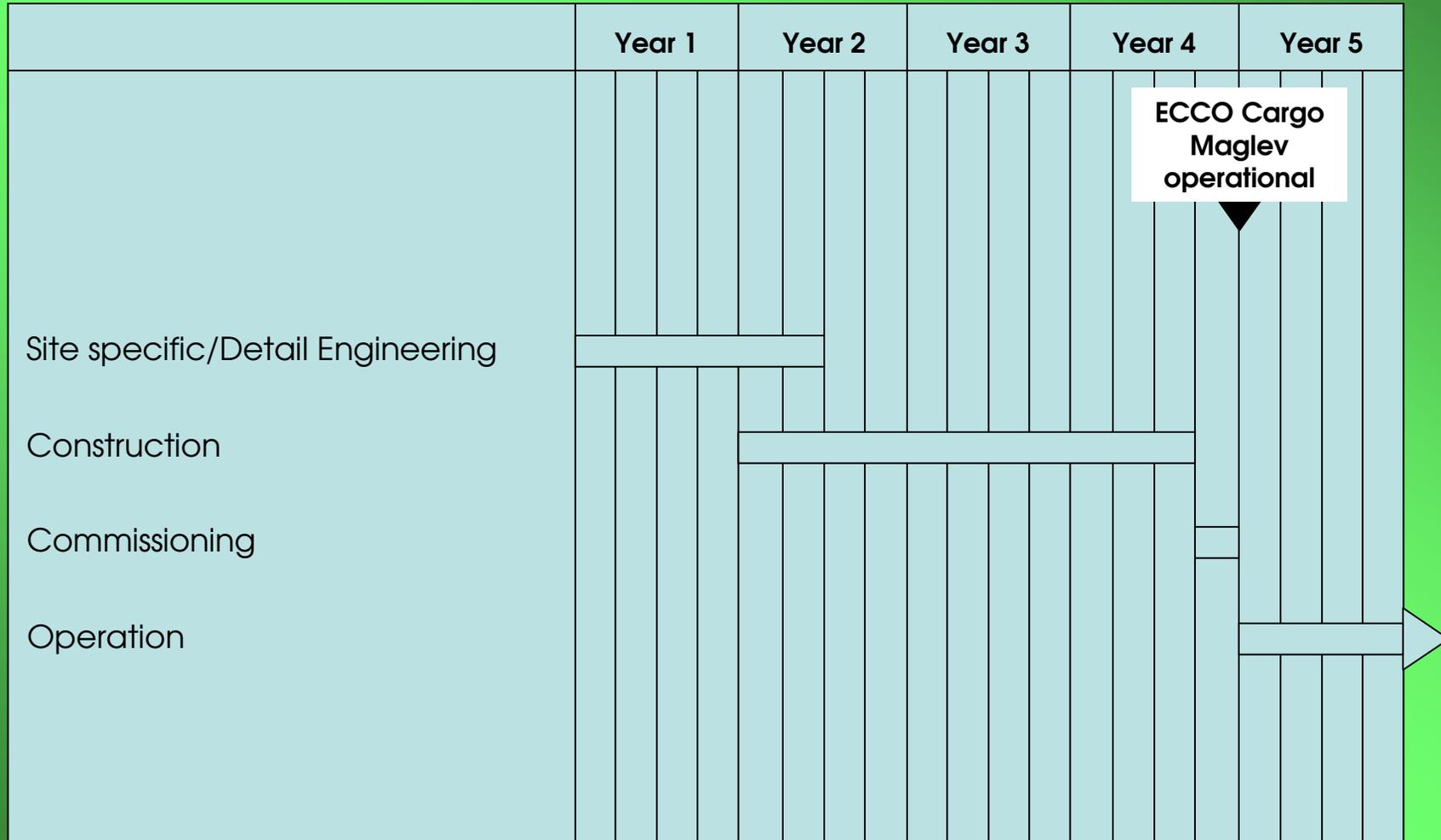
- **Maximum Speed:** 145 kmph (90 mph)
- **Acceleration:** 1.6 m/s<sup>2</sup>
- **Trip time (high-speed section):** 3.5 min.
- **Average speed:** ~122 kmph (~80 mph)
- **Headway:** 20 seconds
- **Maximum g loading:**
  - Longitudinal, vertical, lateral (nominal): 0.16 g (1.6 m/s<sup>2</sup>)
  - Longitudinal (emergency): 0.36 g (3.6 m/s<sup>2</sup>)
- **External Noise Limit:** 72 dBA
- **Availability:** > 99%

# Potential Maglev Alignments at Ports of Los Angeles & Long Beach



- Link ports with long-haul freight (truck & rail) terminals
- Case Study considered during PoLA study: link POLA with SCIG
- Length: 4.7 miles

# ECCO Development Schedule



# ECCO Maglev Costs\*

Maglev System Element	Cost/Mile (\$)
Guideways and civil structures	10,000,000
Maglev track and propulsion components	20,500,000
Electrical energy supply equipment	15,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45,500,000</b>

(Maglev cargo vehicles are estimated to cost an additional \$800,000 each)

*\*Costs are estimates per mile of single track, extrapolated from General Atomics Conceptual Design Study for the ECCO System, Port of Los Angeles, Final Report dated 27 October 2006*

# ECCO Operations Cost Estimate

Annual Operations Costs	Personnel	Salary & Benefits	Cost
<b>Labor</b>			
Control Center Operator	10	\$ 60,000	\$ 600,000
Security	5	\$ 40,000	\$ 200,000
<b>Total Labor</b>			<b>\$ 800,000</b>
<b>Non-Labor</b>			
Energy			\$ 8,212,500
Management & Administration			\$ 200,000
<b>Total Annual Operations Costs</b>			<b>\$ 9,212,500</b>

Annual Maintenance Costs	Personnel	Salary & Benefits	Cost
<b>Labor</b>			
Vehicles	6	\$ 90,000	\$ 540,000
Electrical Systems	8	\$ 90,000	\$ 720,000
Guideway Inspection and Maintenance	5	\$ 90,000	\$ 450,000
<b>Total Labor</b>			<b>\$ 1,710,000</b>
<b>Non-Labor</b>			
Spare Parts			\$ 1,800,000
<b>Total Annual Operations Costs</b>			<b>\$ 3,510,000</b>

**Total Annual O&M Cost is \$12.7M**

# Potential Benefits of “ECCO” Maglev at Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach

- **Environmental Protection**
  - Clean, all-electric operation
  - Eliminates diesel exhaust from >1M truck trips per year
  - Secondary benefits from reducing local traffic congestion
- **Economical**
  - Automated transport reduces labor costs
  - Fuel savings are much greater than electricity costs
- **Energy efficient**
  - Passive maglev technology minimizes vehicle weight
  - Electric grid power will displace >1M gallons/year of fuel
  - Secondary benefits from reducing local traffic congestion

# Other Potential Cargo Maglev Routes



# Linear Induction Motor Rail (LIM<sup>TM</sup>-Rail) Systems for Goods Movement

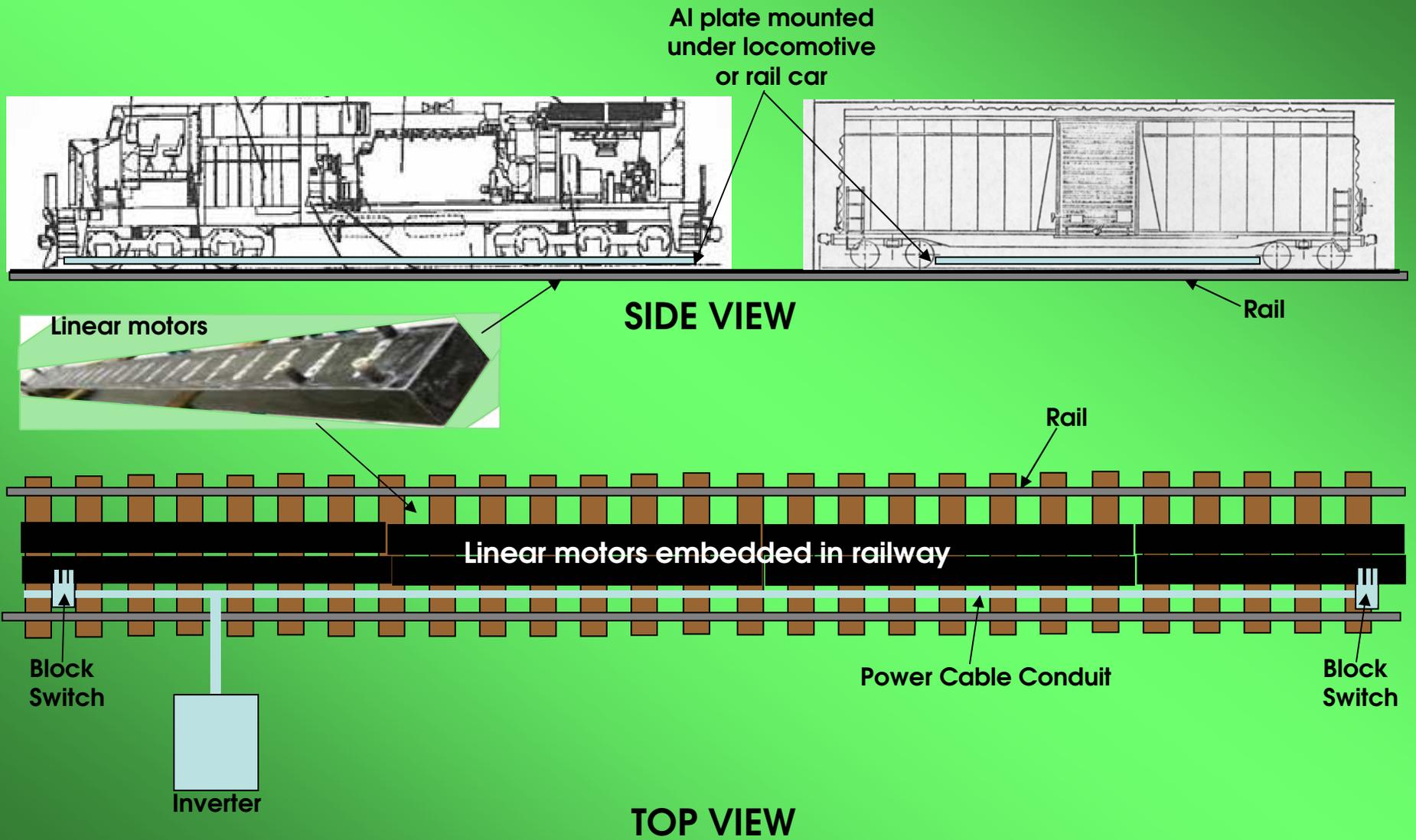
# LIM-Rail™: Linear Induction Motor Rail

- **Goal: Adapt linear motor technologies to existing rail**
  - Take advantage of clean, efficient linear induction motor technology
  - Make use of existing rail infrastructure to minimize implementation time and costs
- **Solution: LIM-Rail™ system for rail transport**
  - Embed linear induction motor modules into rail bed
  - Propulsion achieved by inducing an electric current in aluminum plates mounted to the underside of vehicles
- **Advantages over other rail electrification methods**
  - No electrified third rails or overhead power lines – fewer safety issues and less intrusive
  - No motors or active power systems onboard vehicles – reduces weight and cost of vehicles

# LIM-Rail™: Principles of Operation

- **Rail component**
  - Linear induction motors (LIMs) can propel objects using same principle used to spin rotors of AC induction motors
  - Built into hardened modules and fastened to railroad ties between rails, LIMs can propel rail vehicles along tracks
- **Vehicle component**
  - Reactive plates made of any conductive material (typically aluminum) can be used to propel vehicles
  - Reactive plates are mounted to undersides of vehicles
  - Moving magnetic fields generated by LIMs induce currents in reactive plates, which are then pulled along the LIM segment
- **Principles are proven**
  - Linear motors are used in several rail systems around the world
  - LIM-Rail™ reverses the usual method of linear motor operation, placing the linear motor in the track instead of on the vehicle

# Illustration of LIM-Rail™ Concept



# Major Components Required for LIM-Rail™



**Inverter/Rectifier**

(Photos of actual hardware from GA EMALS Program)



**Block Switches**



**Linear Motor Stators**

# EMALS TEST SITE LAKEHURST, NJ

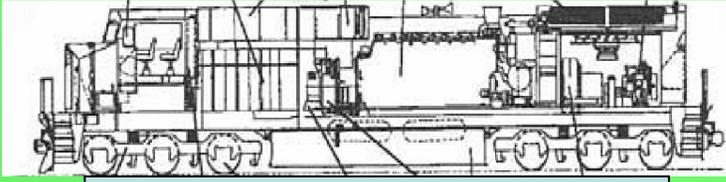


150 kts



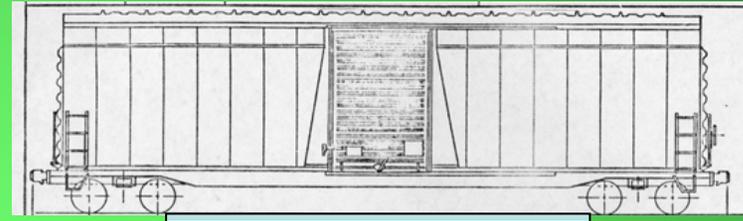
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# Alternative LIM-Rail™ Operating Modes



## Retrofitted Locomotives

- Fastest approach to achieving near term results
  - Fewer cars to be retrofitted
  - Minimum change to current rail operations
- Gives railroads greatest flexibility
  - Trains can operate on standard or LIM-Rail track
  - May eliminate need for “helper” locomotives to assist trains up hills
- Requires higher thrust motors in track (greater rail investment)
- Minimal improvement in throughput



## Retrofitted Rail Cars

- Lower rail cost (less thrust required)
- Maximizes LIM-Rail benefits
  - Eliminates need for locomotives
  - Cargo cars can be dispatched independently – increasing efficiency and throughput
  - Automation can reduce operating costs
- Could take longer to achieve results
  - Requires investment in automated control
  - All rail cars must be retrofitted (vs. just locomotives)
- Requires greater railroad culture change

***Both options reduce fuel use and emissions (vs. conventional diesel)***

# LIM-Rail™ Benefits for Goods Movement

- **Environmental Benefits**

- Eliminates diesel exhaust from locomotives
- Eliminates engine noise

- **Economic and Efficiency Benefits**

- Electric energy cost is lower than equivalent fuel cost
- Widespread use can reduce dependency on fossil fuels

- **Operational Benefits**

- Makes use of existing rail and rail vehicle infrastructure
- Achieves electrification without third rails or overhead lines
- Can be used in conjunction with diesel locomotives
  - LIM-Rail™ can augment diesel power during periods of high power usage (e.g., hill-climbing) and can recapture energy
  - Diesel power can be used as a backup in case of power outages

# Potential Sites for Initial LIM-Rail™ System



**Port of Los Angeles/Long Beach**



**Alameda Corridor**



**Victorville/Inland Empire**

# LIM-Rail™: Suggested Next Steps

- **Engineering Feasibility Study (~6 months)**
  - Perform key trade studies
    - Linear motor size and packing density
    - Reactive plate design/use (e.g., locomotives vs. all cars)
    - Operational scenarios
  - Develop designs for preferred configuration(s)
  - Generate credible estimates of costs and benefits
  - Option: build subscale (~100 meter) proof-of-concept system
- **Full-Scale Demonstration System (~2 years)**
  - 1 mile conversion of existing rail
  - Installation of reactive plates on several locomotives and/or rail cars
  - Sequence of operational tests to validate system

# Conclusions

# Calculation of Maglev/LIM-Rail™ NOx Reduction vs. Conventional Rail

- Same operating assumptions (500 million ton-miles/year of traffic)
- NOx emissions (cleanest conventional locomotives)
  - 103 g NOx/gallon fuel\*
  - 103 g NOx/gallon fuel x 1.25 million gal/year = 128.75M g NOx/year
  - 128.75M g NOx/year = 142 tons NOx/year
- NOx emissions (Maglev or LIM-Rail™)
  - 0.15 lb NOx/MWhr (2000 SCE power plant rule)
  - 0.15 lb NOx/MWhr x 13,300 MWhr/year = 1,995 lb NOx/year
  - 1,995 lb NOx/year = 1 ton NOx/year

\* Tier 2 EPA standard for 2002-04 line haul locomotives; source: EPA "Technical Highlights, Emission Factors for Locomotives" EPA420-F-97-051, December 1997

**NOx reduction of 99.3% or 141 tons/year**

# Calculation of Maglev/LIM-Rail™ Fuel Savings vs. Conventional Rail

- Operating assumptions
  - 10-mile route
  - 1 million cargo cars per year
  - 50 tons/car → 500 million ton-miles of traffic per year
- Diesel fuel cost (conventional locomotives)
  - 400 ton-miles/gallon fuel
  - 500 million ton-miles ÷ 400 ton-miles/gal = 1.25 million gal/year
  - 1.25 million gal/year x \$2.50/gal = \$3.13M/year diesel fuel cost
- Electricity cost (Maglev or LIM-Rail™)
  - 0.5 lb diesel/Hp-hr → 14 Hp-hr.gal → 10.6 kWhr/gal
  - 400 ton-miles/gal ÷ 10.6 kWhr/gal = 37.7 ton-miles/kWhr
  - 500 million ton-miles ÷ 37.7 ton-miles/kWhr = 13.3M kWhr
  - 13.3M kWhr x \$0.085/kWhr = \$1.13M/year electricity cost

***\$2 million/year in diesel fuel savings***

# Conclusions: Maglev

- Maglev is in many respects the “ultimate solution” to meeting future goods movement challenges
  - Pollution mitigation
  - Noise reduction
  - Congestion mitigation
  - Increased throughput
- Near term studies and demonstrations can validate these benefits and identify most cost-effective applications



# Conclusions: LIM-Rail™



- Innovative combination of existing infrastructure with advanced technology
- Offers significant, near term environmental benefit by reducing diesel exhaust from locomotives and trucks whose cargo can be transferred to LIM-Rail™
- Widespread adoption could significantly reduce petroleum consumption and improve economics of rail transport
- Initial application to goods movement can be demonstrated within two years for less than \$20M