

Locomotive Emissions Technology: *The Challenge of Making Sustainable Change*



Michael Iden, P.E.
General Director Car & Locomotive Engineering, Union Pacific Railroad
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*Union Pacific RR locomotive research**

1937-1939	Steam turbine-electrics (2)	1992-1993	GE Dash-9 development
1954-1963	1 st GE road diesel engine tests	1993-1998	GE 6000 HP engine & loco.
1959-1963	1 st EMD turbocharged engines	1993-1998	EMD 6000 HP engine & loco.
1962-1964	Coal-turbine electric (1)	1994-1995	GE AC traction development
1962-1972	1 st GE road loco. field tests	2002-	Green Goat battery-hybrid
1965-1967	1 st EMD 645 SD40 test units	2002-2005	NRE Genset R&D & prototype
1978-1981	Sulzer-repowered U25Bs (4)	2006-	Railpower Genset developmt.
1980-1983	Sulzer-repowered SD45s (6)	2007-	Cat-PR SD40 repower/SCR
1986-1993	Cat-repowered SD45 (1)		
1990-1993	Flywheel energy storage		
1991-1993	GE 4400HP engine developmt.		

* a partial list



“Sustainable” change in loco. emissions

⚡ Achieves (or exceeds) environmental goals

⚡ Meets end-user requirements

① Maintainability, operability, reliability; phys. v financial life

⚡ Uses “real world” technology

① “Tomorrow’s technology” often remains unattainable

① Realistic trade-offs between expectations & achievables

⚡ Technology & infrastructure are matched

① A technology is of little use if it cannot be supported (ex: fuels)

⚡ Meaningful balance between benefits & risks

① Avoiding “tyranny of the perfect”

① Accumulating results v waiting for “moon shots”

① Ex.: achieving 70-90% results v “holding out” for 99.9999%

Technological change in locomotives

- ⚡ **Large, complex, expensive machines**
- ⚡ **Small supplier base for new locomotives**
 - ① 7 OEMs: 2 (road), 5 (switch) including 1+ (passenger)
 - ① Annual loco. platform volumes ave. ~1,050 per year (past)
- ⚡ **US & European RR conditions/environment: dissimilar**
 - ① Unrealistic to simply extrapolate results from Swiss locos.
- ⚡ **Emissions chemistry, loco. & truck engines: dissimilar**
 - ① Large-bore/medium speed v small-bore/medium-speed
 - ① NOx and PM differences; thermal efficiency trade-offs
- ⚡ **All technological changes have risks**
 - ① Extended “real RR service” is ultimate proof-of-concept
 - ① Every change needs a champion or “handler”

Retrofits v new technologies

⚡ Retrofits preferred (conceptually)

- ① Obvious reasons: economics, timing, avoiding disruptions
- ① Often perceived as being “simpler” approach to problem
- ① Constrained by heritage equipment, configurations, practices
- ① Case study: Diesel Particulate Filter retrofit program

⚡ New technologies viewed cautiously (for good reason)

- ① Usually higher cost, paradigm shift for users & maintainers
- ① Usually more technological “unknowns” than retrofits
- ① Risk of complexity exceeding needs
- ① Case study: Ultra-low emitting Genset locomotives

⚡ Difficult choice, especially in early stages

- ① “A versus B” outcomes are often unpredictable

Linear v accelerated change

⚡ DPF program: “simple” & “linear”

“R&D”	{	① Multiple evaluation steps, each in order, to select tech.	'01-'04	
		① Installation on locomotives, baseline testing	'05	
		① Field experience on 1 unit	'06-'09	

⚡ Genset locomotives: “complex” & “accelerated”

“R&D”	{	① 2 years: concept & research	'02-'04	
		① 1 year: build prototype	'05	
		① 2 months: prototype testing	'05-'06	1 unit
		① commercial contracts (spring '06)		
Production & “making it work”	{	① 4 years: production	'06	5 units
		①	'07	153 units
		①	'08	4 units
		①	'09	2 units

A cautionary experience: hybrids

⚡ Diesel-battery hybrids v multi-engine Gensets

- ① Hybrid switcher program continues but limited
- ① Gensets “technology of choice” for ULEL applications

⚡ What was “common”?

- ① Identical emissions results: NOx and PM

⚡ What was “not common”?

- ① Gensets are simpler, not limited by battery constraints

⚡ Which appeared to be the “leading technology”?

- ① Diesel-battery hybrids 2001 ~ 2006
- ① Multi-engine Gensets 2005+

Technological progress does happen

⚡ **Genset study first announced @ Roseville, April 10, 2002**



⚡ **Working the Roseville yard “hump” yesterday afternoon**