"Experience with Electric Buses for Urban Public Transportation"

Keihan Bus Corporation



2024年5月08日

"Initiatives for the Future"

Autonomous Buses

Electric Buses







Introduction of Electric Buses

- In 2017, starting considering introduction
- In 2018, inspection visit to the BYD Head Office in Shenzhen, China



Electric Bus initiative

Operation Start in Dec.2021

First in Japan! Large E-bus demonstrations









京阪バスが京都で「電気バス」導入して実証 実験 温室効果ガスも燃料費も削減可能

更新: 2021/02/24 17:49



As of March 2021

There are 160 reports in Japanese, 450 in Chinese, 400 in English and 100 in French!

と得入し(効果を快祉することになりました。

京阪バスが実証実験を行うのはJR京都駅や京阪七条駅などをまわる路線で、新年度から4台を電気バスに切り替えます。電気バスはフル充電で約200km走行可能で、二酸化炭素の排出量が1台あたり年間約39トン削減できるということです。また燃料費も3分の1に減らすことができて、5年の実証実験で温室効果ガスの削減効果や充電のタイミングなどを確認することにしています。

(京阪バスICT推進部 大久保園明さん)

「脱炭素社会の取り組みに寄与する部分もございます。運営費用の安さも今後のバス運行で重要だと思います。」

これに伴い京阪バスは関西電力などと協定を締結。効果が確認されれば2050年まで に所有する約630台全てを電気バスに切り替えたいとしています。

Introduction of E-Buses (in 2021)



× 2units







× 1unit

× 4vehicles

Balancing environmental issues with economic efficiency

■ Outline of E-Buses
【Vehicles】 J6 small electric bus manufactured by BWD Japan Co.
【Number of buses】 4

【Responsible Office】 Keihan Bus Rakunan Office(Fushimi-ku, Kyoto)

(1) Environmental Issues

CO2 emissions reduced by 38. 8t per vehicle (4vehicles, total 155.2t reduction)

2 Economic Efficiency

Per vehicle per year

Reduced Energy costs: Approx. 1 Million Yen

Reduced Maintenance costs: Approx 0.82 Million Yen

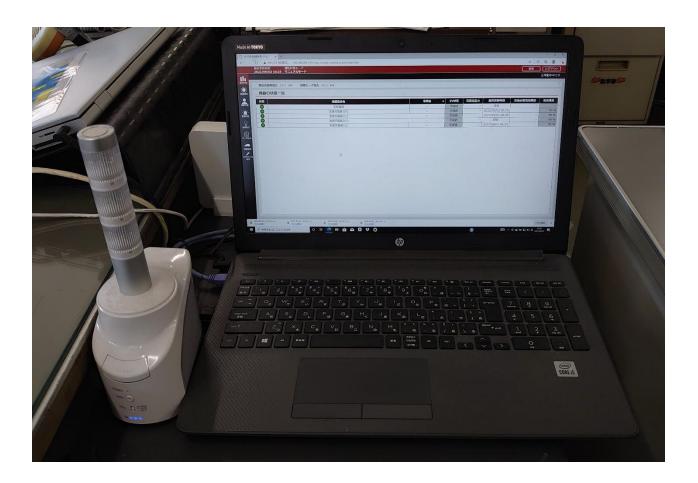
Comparison of energy costs between electric and diesel (theoretical value)

E-bus 0.4 Million Yen

Diesel engine bus 1,43 Million Yen



Charge Management

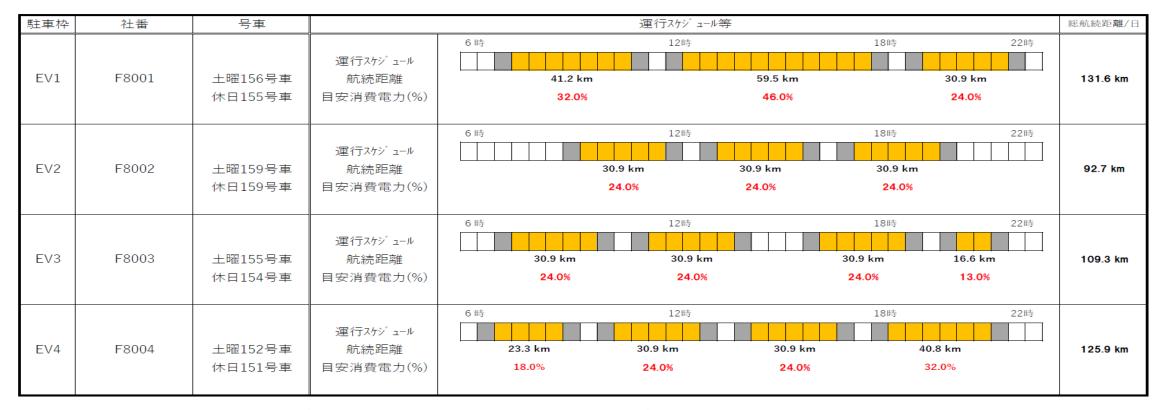


| | | EV1 | EV2 | EV3 | EV4 | | | EV1 | EV2 | EV3 | EV4 |
|------|----------|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------|----------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 時間 | | 1R | 1L | 2R | 2L | | | 1R | 1L | 2R | 2L |
| | | F8001 | F8002 土159号車 休159号車 | F8003 土155号車 休154号車 | F8004 ±152号車 休151号車 | 時間 | | F8001 | F8002 | F8003 | F8004 |
| | | 土156号車 休155号車 | | | | | | 土156号車 | 土159号車 | 土155号車 | 土152号車 |
| | | | | | | | | 休155号車 | 休159号車 | 休154号車 | 休151号車 |
| 0時 | 0 15 | | | | | 12時 | 0 15 | | | | |
| | 30 | | | | | | 30 | | | | |
| | 45 0 | | | | 90% | | 45 0 | | 52% | | |
| 1時 | 15 | | | | | 13時 | 15 | | | | |
| | 30 | | | | | | 30 | | | | 000/ |
| | 45 0 | | | | | | 45 0 | | | | 60% |
| 2時 | 15 | | | | | 14時 | 15 | | | | |
| 2141 | 30 | | | 000/ | | | 30 | | | | |
| | 45 0 | | | 90% | | | 45 0 | | | | |
| 3時 | 15 | | | | | 15時 | 15 | | | | |
| | 30 45 | | | | | | 30 45 | | | 67% | |
| | 0 | | | | | 16時 | 0 | | | 01/0 | |
| 4時 | 15 | | | | | | 15 | | | | |
| | 30 45 | | | | | | 30 45 | | 39% | | |
| | 0 | | | | | 17時 | 0 | | 3370 | | |
| 5時 | 15 | | | | | | 15 30 | | | | |
| | 30 45 | 90% | | | | | 45 | | | | 47% |
| | 0 | 30,70 | | | | | 0 | | | | , |
| 6時 | 15 30 | | | | | 18時 | 15 30 | | | | |
| | 45 | | | | | | 45 | 38% | | | |
| | 0 | | | | | 19時 | 0 | | | | |
| 7時 | 15 30 | | 90% | | | | 15 30 | | | | |
| | 45 | | 3370 | | | | 45 | | | 56% | |
| | 0 15 | | | | | 20時 | 0 15 | | | | |
| 8時 | 30 | | | | | | 30 | | | | |
| | 45 | | | | | | 45 | | | | |
| | 0 15 | | | | | 21時 | 0 15 | | | | |
| 9時 | 30 | | | | | | 30 | | | | |
| | 45 | | | | 71% | | 45 | | | | |
| | 0 15 | | | | | | 0 15 | | | | |
| 10時 | 30 | | | | | 22時 | 30 | | | | |
| 11時 | 45 0 | | | 56% | | | 45 0 | | | | |
| | 15 | | | | | nont. | 15 | | | | |
| | 30 | 200/ | | | | 23時 | 30 | | | | |
| | 45 | 62% | | | | | 45 | | | | |

Introduction of electric buses

10 経営企画室

Cruising distance and estimated power consumption by vehicle block diagram



From the guideline (according to test run data)

How many kilometres can you travel per 1 % of power consumption? 1.3km/% What percentage is consumed per 1km of cruising distance? 0.8%/km

Projected energy cost savings per year, calculated from actual values for 4 vehicles 4,111,588円

When applied to 600vehicles, savings per year will be

616,738,200円

CO2 -23,280t

- In 2017, starting considering introduction
- In 2018, inspection visit to BYD Office in Shenzhen, China
- In 2021, introduction of 4 small e-buses
- In 2022, introduction of 5 large e-buses
- In 2023, introduction of 5 large e-buses (10 buses at same office)

Future plans include, among others, the introduction of strategic energy management

Cooperation Agreement with Hirakata City

A partnership agreement was signed with Hirakata City to reach "virtually zero carbon dioxide emissions by 2050"

(Cooperation items:)

- The use of F-buses.
- The promotion of energy conservation and renewable energy.
- The promotion of the use of Public Transportation.
- Other issues relating to the promotion of practically zero carbon dioxide emissions.



Five large e-buses to be used for the Osaka World Expo in 2025



Initiative towards Autonomous Driving (Objectives)

Autonomous Buses

Objectives

- 1) Accident Reduction
- 2 Measures Against Driver Shortage
- 3 Punctuality(congestion reduction)





AV-Bus Initiative (June 2018 Agreement with Otsu City, on the application of autonomous driving)





with





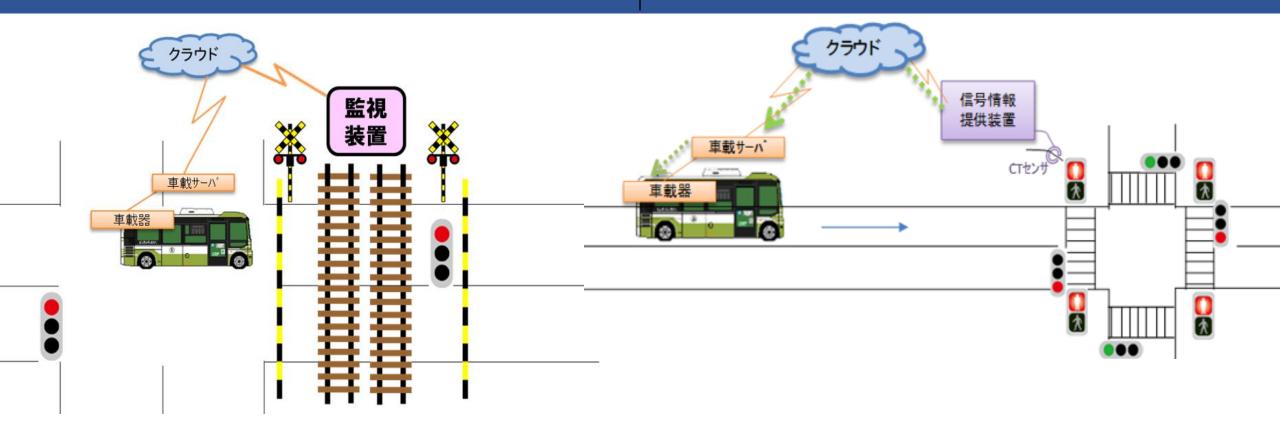
AV-Bus Application Project Members

| Uno, N. | Kyoto U., Professor | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Suda, Y. | Tokyo U., Professor | | | | |
| Suzuki, K. | President and Representative Director, Keihan Bus Co. | | | | |
| Okubo, S. | Keihan Bus Co. | | | | |
| Nagashima, N. | Director, Nihon Unisys, Ltd | | | | |
| Otsu City, Police, MLIT, METI, Shiga Prefecture, etc. | | | | | |

AV-Bus Initiative (Road-side implementation)

Level crossings

Traffic lights



AV-Bus Initiative (Safety Enhancement with Magnetic Markers)

Installed magnetic markers along the section from the Owanohama 1-chome intersection to the entrance of Biwako Otsu Prince Hotel, where GPS reception was poor (1,353 markers in total for the round trip)

**Both the installation and maintenance costs are high



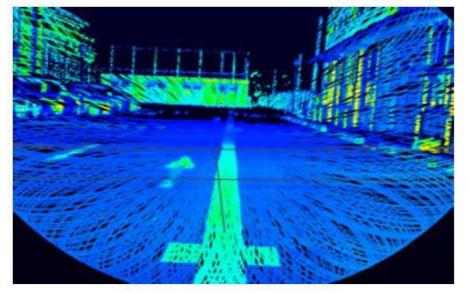
AV-Bus Initiative (Cost Reduction, Safety Enhancement)

Line Trace Paint

- Special Paint is applied on the road so that the LiDAR system can recognise its own position.
- Almost the entire route, except for the central boulevard, is painted to prevent deviations from the running route.
- Short construction period and low cost compared to magnetic markers



Target line checked by drivers' eyes



Target line checked by the sensor

AV-Bus initiative

(Cashless payment by NFC-tags/smartphones)





乗車⇒購入

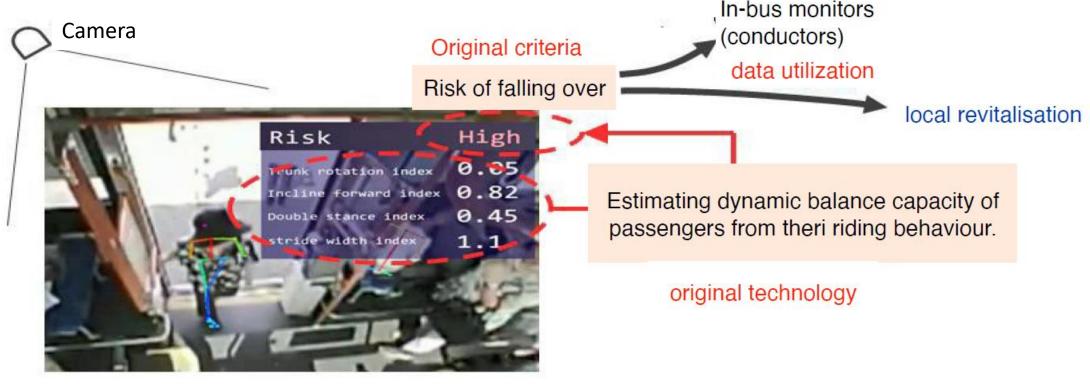


降車



AV-Bus initiative (In-bus monitoring)

Installation of cameras to assist passenger monitoring_o
Verification of the availability of a notification system for passenger feature information (i.e. whether a passenger is likely to fall over)



▼Image taken on a chartered bus. Ethical Review (No. 0066), Aisin Seiki Co.





February 2023

Implemented
autonomous driving
on E-buses
(one month trial)

Introduction of AV E-bus experiment



no. 01

自動運転

運転操作をシステムが行う自動運転は、5段階のレベ ル分けがされています。今回の自動運転では、システ ムが前後・左右の両方の車両制御に係る運転タスク の一部タスクを実施する自動運転レベル2に位置付

EV(電気)バス

走行中の二酸化炭素排出ゼロの環境にやさしいバス です。今回使用するパスの電池容量は105.6kWh で、これは一般家庭の約8日分の電力使用量に相当 するものです。災害時の非常用電源としても活用で きます。2/8~2/28の間、運行します。

по. 02

大津駅~びわ湖大津プリンスホテルの間の9基の信号 機において、CTセンサで信号機(車両灯器と歩行者灯 器)の灯色情報を検知し、信号情報を自動運転バスの車 載器へ連携することで、信号の変わり目での無理のない 走行を支援します。バス車内のモニターにも信号情報が 表示されるので、ぜひ、注目してみましょう。

по. 03

踏切連携

大津駅~琵琶湖ホテル間にある京阪電気鉄道㈱ 踏切の遮断機に監視装置を設置し、遮断機の状態 や電車の接近情報を自動運転バスの車載器と連 携することで、踏切における安全で無理のない走

no. 04

玉硬貨の大きさに近いものです。

no. 05

ターゲットラインペイント

道路上に、自動運転パスに搭載されているLiDARと呼 ばれるセンサだけが、認識できる塗料を塗り、走行ルー トの逸脱を防止するものです。琵琶湖ホテル〜びわ湖 大津プリンスホテル間の道路に施工しております。日本 ペイント・インダストリアルコーティングス開発の最新

磁気マーカ

道路に磁気マーカと呼ばれる磁石を埋設し、マーカが 発する磁気を車両側で感知し、車両の位置を特定する ものです。におの浜一丁目交差点~びわ湖大津プリン スホテル入口までの運行区間上に1,353個のマーカ が埋設されております。磁気マーカの大きさは500円

AV-bus initiative (2025 Osaka World Expo)



AV-bus initiative (2025 Osaka World Expo)

万博開催時の計画概要

場 所 : 淀川左岸線2期区間と1期区間の海老江JCT~大開出入口(予定)

実施時期 : 万博開催期間中(詳細な運行期間・頻度は未定)

道路側設備: 磁気マーカ、ターゲットラインペイント(塗料)、検知センサ、通信機器類

使用車両 : 10.5m(大型)路線バスタイプ車両(EVバス)

その他 : 運賃等や便数についてはその他の駅シャトルバスの検討にあわせ、今後検討

特 徴 : 高速道路における合流支援、先読情報の受信等



車両イメージ写真(出典:ビーワイディージャパン(株))

"Initiatives for the Future"

AV-Buses

MaaS

E-Buses







Measures Against Driver Shortage Measures to Promote Bus Usage

Measures to Reduce CO2 and costs



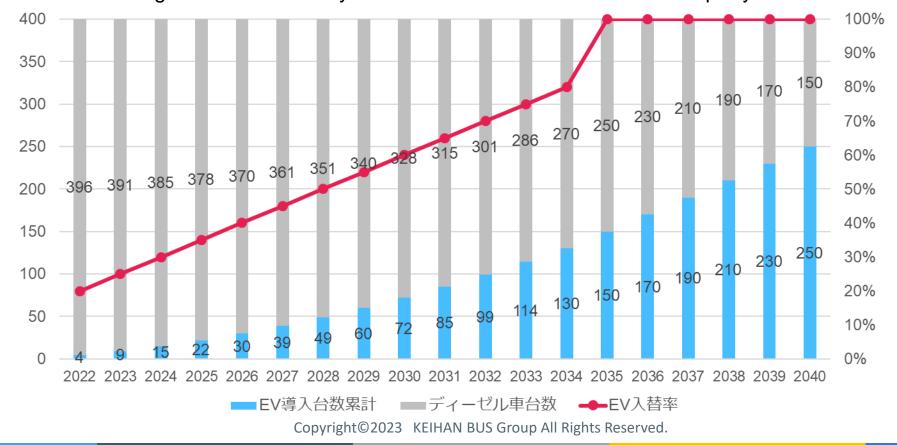




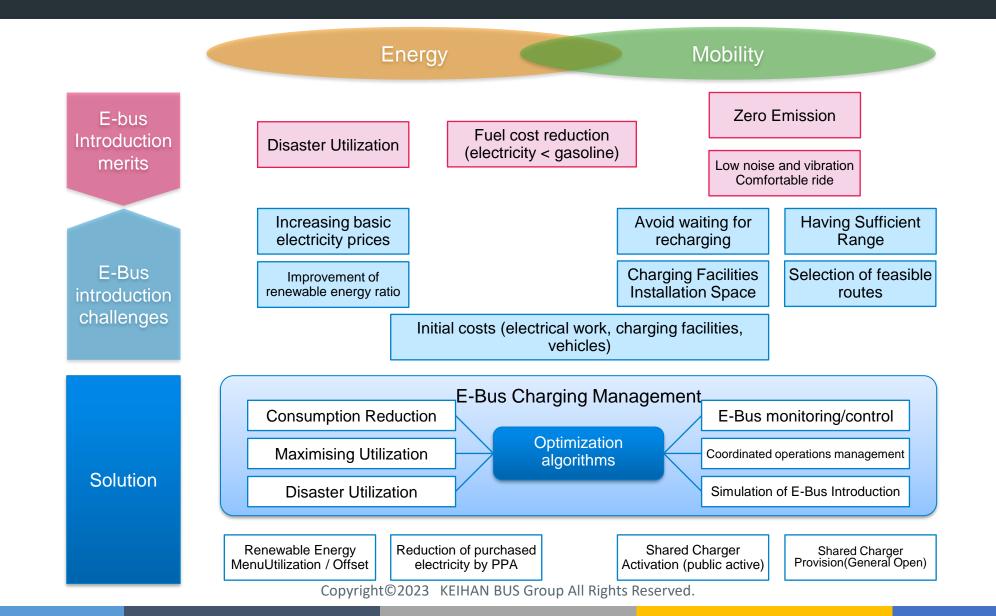


Simulation of introduction assuming electric buses only

- The conversion of buses to EVs is expected to be phased in over the useful life of the buses, with the goal of stopping diesel vehicle sales by 2035.
- The following is an image of the EV bus introduction plan for a bus operator with 400 buses
 - Assuming a useful life of 20 years for the buses and 20 new buses per year.



Benefits/challenges/solutions of introducing electric buses from an energy and mobility perspective

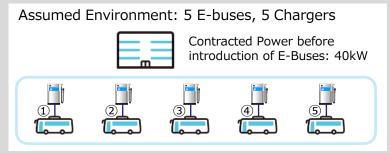


Steps to widely introduce E-buses

EV buses are expected to be introduced in phases, but each STEP has different issues, and the needed solutions will differ

STEP2:導入促進段階 STEP1:初期導入段階 STEP3: EVバス標準 FY2035~ FY2022-2026 FY2027-FY2034 E-Bus Intro. Steps Expansion to multiple routes Deployment across multiple Introduced on one route of one "office" "offices" EV buses: ≈ 5 • EV Buses: ≈ 40 • EV Buses: > 100 • E-Bus Number > Chargers Ratio E-Bus to Charger 1: 1 Utilization of off-site charging Charging Expanded use of Renewable No major electrical work Flexible Use of renewable Energy **Facilities** required energy (off-site use) Utilization of Storage Batteries Reduction of electricity metered charges (DR, etc.) VPP (Full-scale market utilization) Basic electricity rate suppression Energy Fuel Cost Reduction Effectiveness Off-site PPA utilization Peak shifting by storage batteries Verification **Assumed** Remote charging instructions (fixed) Utilization of new charging methods Energy Management Linkage Needs Acquisition of basic data on electricity Simulation of E-Bus Introduction Vehicle Data Realistic Linkage costs, etc. Mobility Electricity cost verification for different E-Bus status monitoring Utilization of shared chargers routes

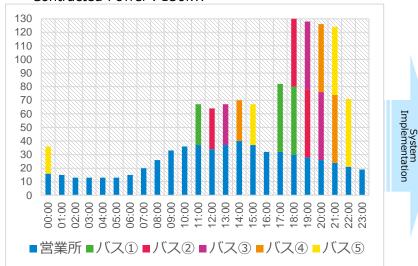
Image of basic rate suppression through E-Bus charging management



| Basic E-Bus Information BYD K8: 81 passengers | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Range | 220km | From BYD catalog | | | | | |
| Battery Capacity | 287kWh | From BYD catalog | | | | | |
| Elec. Consump. | 0.77km/kWh | [Range]/[Battery capacity] | | | | | |
| Av. Distance | 100km/日 | Assumed, tentative | | | | | |
| Required Charge | 130kWh/日 | [Av. Distance]÷[Elec. Consump] | | | | | |

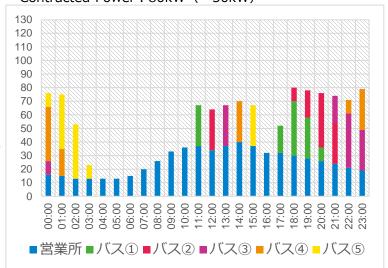
1. Manual Charging

Contracted Power: 130kW



2. System-Controlled Power

Contracted Power: 80kW (-50kW)



As a result of system control, it is possible to reduce the amount of electricity equivalent to 50

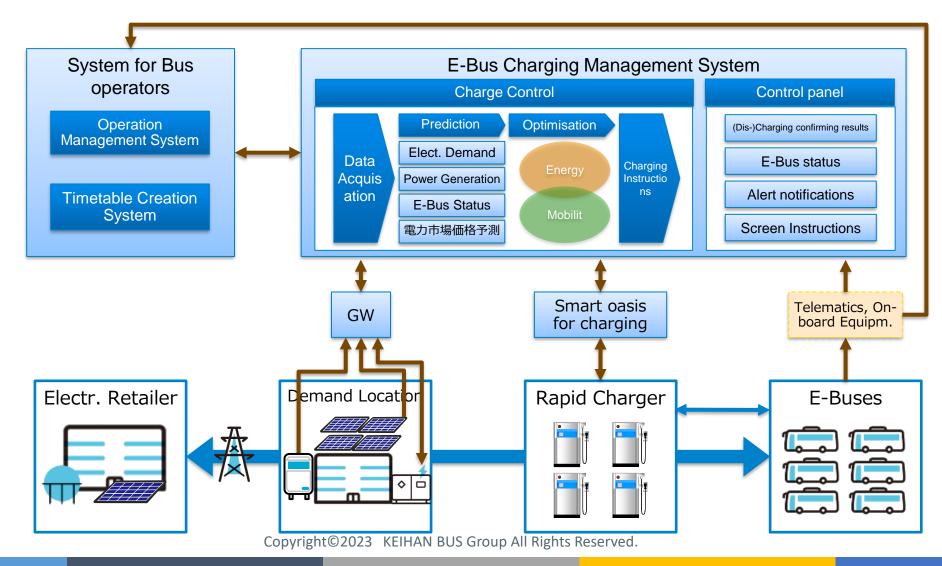
In terms of electricity rates*2, this can result in cost reductions of approximately 86,000

yen/month, or approximately 1,030,000 yen/year。 <u>**2,3</u>
(*1) Trial calculation based on our own data. The amount of possible reduction is based on a trial calculation and does not guarantee the effect.(*2) The electricity unit price is based on TEPCO Energy Partner's commercial electricity (less than 500kW) (1,716 yen/kW).(*3) System usage fees are not included in the above cost reductions.

Advantages of System Introduction Cost Automatic Remote Reduction Supervision Operation

E-Bus charge management system image

Image of future E-Bus charging management system:







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