New approach to increasing range and comfort in fuel cell-powered rail transport

Hydrogen technology will also be used on rails in the future. In the future, regional trains will be equipped with fuel cells that convert oxygen and hydrogen into electrical energy. In its “Heat2Comfort®” project, funded by the BMWI, the Fraunhofer Institute for Manufacturing Technology and Advanced Materials IFAM in Dresden is contributing to this type of emission-free and low-noise mode of transport.

Together with its partners, the Hörmann Vehicle Engineering GmbH, the Wärmetauscher Sachsen GmbH as well as the Institute of Air Handling and Refrigeration Gemeinnützige Gesellschaft mbH, the institute is working on a new approach to waste heat utilization for vehicle air conditioning. In addition, the partners are supported by DB Systemtechnik GmbH and the Energieanlagenbau GmbH Westenfeld.

The central idea of the approach is to effectively utilize the waste heat from the fuel cell for temperature control of the vehicle interior. The goal is to increase the minimum range of fuel cell trainsets by 20%. At the same time, passenger comfort is to be increased both thermally and acoustically.

The aim is to cover both heating and air-conditioning requirements with the waste heat from the fuel cell. This means that the waste heat can even be used for indoor air conditioning in summer operation by supplying an absorption heat pump with the waste heat from the fuel cell to generate the air-conditioning.

As a result, the electricity from the fuel cell can be used in concentrated form for propulsion and does not have to be used for air conditioning. In contrast, today’s vehicles require up to 25% of the total energy demand for air conditioning in the passenger compartment and driver’s cab. Efficient use of the available fuel cell waste heat is a major factor influencing the increase in range.

In addition to its expertise in materials science, the business unit Energy and Thermal Management at Fraunhofer IFAM Dresden is contributing its know-how in the thermal and fluidic development of components to the “Heat2Comfort®” project. This is complemented by extensive experience in mathematical modeling and experimental validation of flow, heat and mass transfer processes.
Specifically, the researchers within the project are concerned with coupling the heat source, i.e. the fuel cell, with the various heat uses in the form of absorption cooling and room heating. This is done via PCM storage units in which fiber structures are used to adapt the storage capacity.

Additionally, the thermal activation of interior surfaces and other fittings such as table and seat structures is considered.

The many years of expertise at Fraunhofer IFAM Dresden in the field of cellular metallic materials also benefits the optimization of the temperature distribution on the surfaces. For example, findings from the recently completed project “Hybrid-FHKL” are being utilized. Here, hybrid heating and cooling surfaces with room air conditioning for building services were developed and investigated. The use of cellular metals to generate uniform surface temperatures is a central question that is also relevant in “Heat2Comfort”.

Fraunhofer IFAM Dresden also carries out simulations of energy flows, storage behavior, and the design of cellular metallic materials for thermal component activation.

Further information on the business unit Energy and Thermal Management at Fraunhofer IFAM Dresden.
Cellular structure with integrated heat transfer tube as the basis for optimizing surface temperature distribution.

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