





Overview

PART 02

Results

PART 03

**Future Tasks** 







## Overview

#### 01. Background



#### **Need for New Energy Measures**

- New Energy required for the Increase in electricity use due to automation technology & environment regulations
  - -Busan port Annual energy consumption: 60Million USD, Electricity 56.2%, Diesel 32.6%,LNG11.2%
    - \* Electricity consumption is continuously increasing as a proportion of total energy usage
- Busan Port receives 100% of its electrical energy supply from Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO)
  - With the Introduction of AGV, AMP, etc., A significant increase in Electricity consumption is expected
    - \* AGV deployment plan: 65 units in Phase 2-5 (2023), 40 units in Phase 2-6 (2026), and more than 20 units per berth at Jinhae New Port

#### 2021 Status of Port Handling Equipment and Greenhouse Gas Emissions at Busan Port

Equipment	Energy	Units	Consumption	Gas Emissions(tCO2eq/Unit)	Unit Gas Emissions(tCO2eq)	
Yard Tractor	Diesel(1,000ℓ)	289	7,559	20,060	69.4	
faru Tractor	LNG(Ton)	397	13,003	37,874	95.4	
Transfer Crane	Diesel(1,000ℓ)	36	4,910	13,031	362.0	
Transfer Crane	Electricity(MWh)	336	124,079	57,002	169.6	
Straddle Carrier	Diesel(1,000ℓ)	36	3,681	9,768	271.3	
Reach Stacker	Diesel(1,000ℓ)	45	2,330	6,183	137.4	
<b>Empty Handler</b>	Diesel(1,000ℓ)	59	2,406	6,384	108.2	
Fork Lift	Diesel(1,000ℓ)	58	553	1,282	22.1	
Container Crane	Electricity(MWh)	119	89,060	40,914	343.8	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>୮</sup> Busan Port 2050 Carbon Neutrality Comprehensive Plan", Busan Port Authority Final Report (February 10, 2023), Page 201.

#### 01. Background

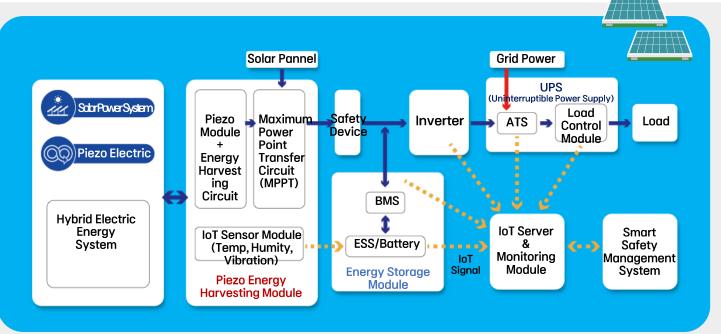


#### **Development of Port-Specialized Advanced Energy Technology**

- preflecting the characteristics of ports, such as frequent visits by cargo trucks and access restricted to the gates
  - vehicles generate electricity by driving over piezo modules, which is then supplied to the port or nearby residents
  - \*The annual number of truck visits 1 million (based on 3 berths), resulting in about 15 million vehicle passages across Busan Port as a whole
  - Securing competitiveness in comparison with solar power-costs, space, climate impact, and generation capacity
  - \*Pursue cost reduction and increased energy generation to achieve economic viability compared to solar power, based on the same output

### Concept Diagram of a Piezoelectric for Port Gates







# Results



#### **01. IoT Sensor & Module Development**

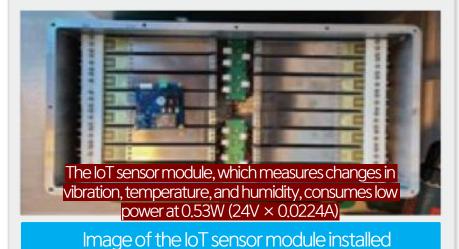
#### **IoT Sensor Module**





IoT Sensor Module

Power Consumption Test



#### Piezo Module & Case





Case of Piezo Module

Top of Piezo Module







Internal Components



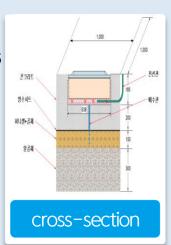
#### 02. Conducting a Testbed & Preliminary Test

- Weight a second to the property of the prop
- Integrated testing of individual modules
- Estimate expected power output





Overview of the marine industry cluster site











#### **03. Results of Preliminary Test**





#### 04. Collaboration with Terminal Operator



Testing of the piezoelectric power generation system



#### **05. Installation of Module**



Signing of a MOU





#### initial installation

 Eight piezoelectric modules were installed on one lane, and issues such as alignment problems were identified





Outbound gate at Pier 1 of Busan New Port

- Improvement of alignment and completion of leveling
- Painting of the top surface of modules helped reduce resistance from truck drivers to driving over





Modules after alignment and leveling work



#### 06. Remote and on-site monitoring systems





#### 07. Validation analysis with 20,000 vehicles

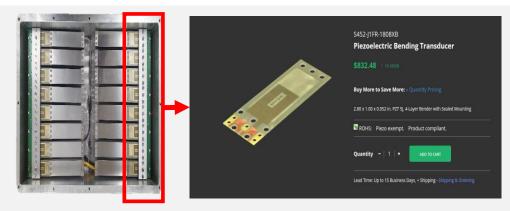


Overview of the piezoelectric generation testbed

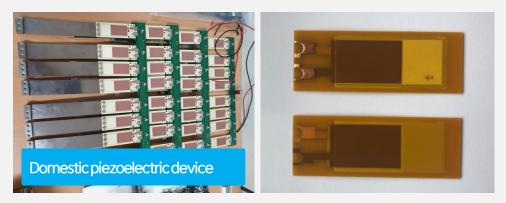




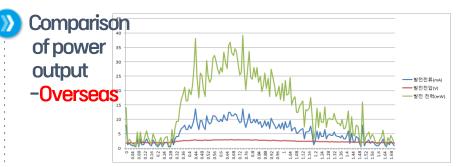
#### 08. Localization and verification of piezoelectric devices



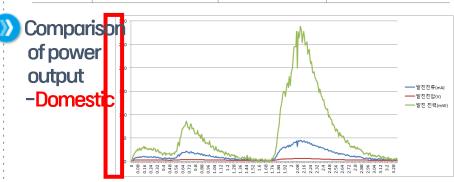
- Use of piezoelectric devices from 2-3 global piezoelectric distributors
- The minimum order is 200 units, requiring a high purchase cost
- Future efforts will focus on reducing production costs through R&D



Efficiency is 4 to 6 times higher, while the price is one-fifth



	Output per vehicle (W)	Output per sec (W/s)	Output per hour (kW/h)
Test #01	0.251184762	0.24152381	0.869485714
Test #02	5.547724693	1.213944134	4.370198883
Test #03	2.416855205	1.421679532	5.118046316
Mean	2,73858822	0.959049159	3.452576971



	Output per vehicle (W)	Output per sec (W/s)	Output per hour (kW/h)				
Test #01	14.13167471	4.072528736	14.66110345				
Test #02	22.06056998	5.407002445	19.4652088				
Test #03	12.07346723	3.37247688	12.14091677				
Test #04	18.9326492	5.68548024	20.46772886				
Mean	16.79959028	4.634372075	16,68373947				



#### 09. Official Certification Test Report(11cases)











#### 10. Intellectual Property Rights (Reg 1, App 4)











### 11. IAPH, Sustainability Report (WPSP)





# Future Tasks

#### **Enhancing Durability and Commercial Strategies**



Future Tasks		2024						2025				
		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4
<ul> <li>&gt;&gt;&gt; Enhancement of Durability and Maintenance</li> <li>- Change of housing material (Aluminum → Stainless Steel)</li> <li>- Application of EPDM (rubber material) to housing covers</li> </ul>												
>> Enhancement of output and validation of vibartors - Manufacture and testing of new devices and modules												
>> Reduction of power loss, Enhancement of output - Validation and new implementation of converter chip										1/6		Ò
>>> Commercialization strategies and feasibility analysis - Technical Analysis: IP rights & demand analysis - Financial Analysis: Estimated profit, business plan analysis							<b>○ ⊙</b> •••;					
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