

Alternative vehicle drive system innovation

The zero emission compressed air motor from PME

CO₂ neutral with the smallest footprint
(Patent pending)

The climate protection motor for future mobility

1. PME motor developments

Compressed air motor single-stroke

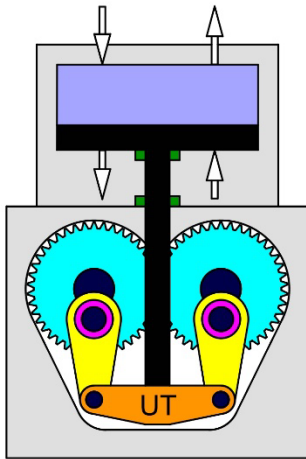


Figure 1

Test vehicle with multiple-stage compressed air motors (as of 2023)



Figure 2

2. Features

The compressed air motor is compact, safe, and can be used anywhere

- Small number of parts ==> low production costs, long service intervals
- Outstanding safety aspect: the tank is explosion-proof and non-combustible
- Compressed air drive without oil lubrication
- Small battery for on-board electronics
- Ideal for sensitive applications (water, interior rooms, etc.)
- In principle, suitable as a pump, steam or hydraulic motor, compressor, etc.
- Smallest footprint of all drive systems

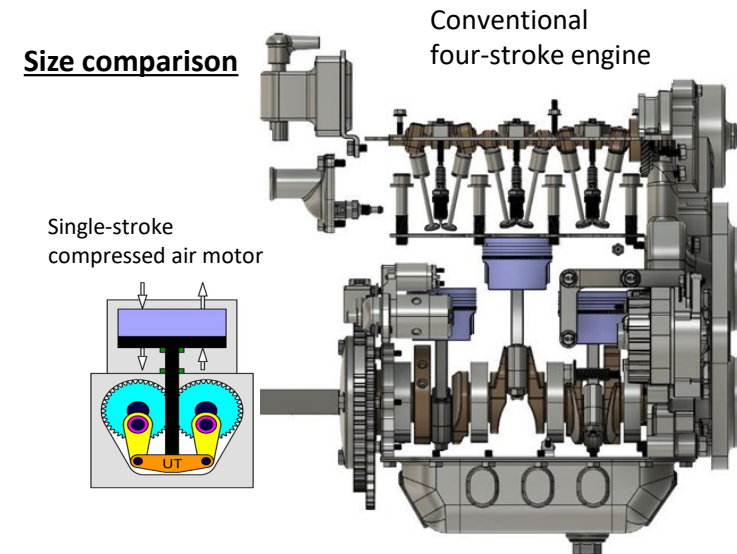


Figure 3

3. Technology

- Piston works in both directions (single-stroke, unlike conventional two-stroke and four-stroke combustion engines)
- Low-vibration motor with slow rotational speed
- Proven double crank drive or current standard solutions (Figures 4 and 7)
- Electronic control (forward/reverse/freewheel)
- Minimal friction – no transmission, reverse gear, cylinder head control unit, drive shaft, differential, alternator, oil pump, starter, etc.
- Simple solution for all-wheel drive with single axle drive (Figure 5)
- Any number of pressure chambers possible (Figures 6 and 8)

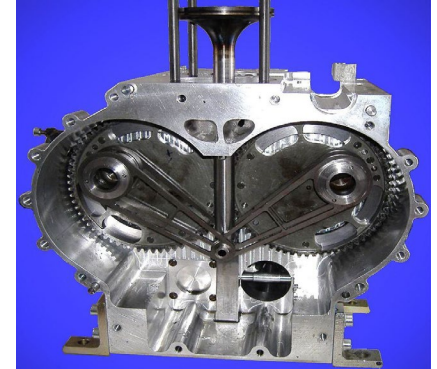


Figure 4 – Double crank drive

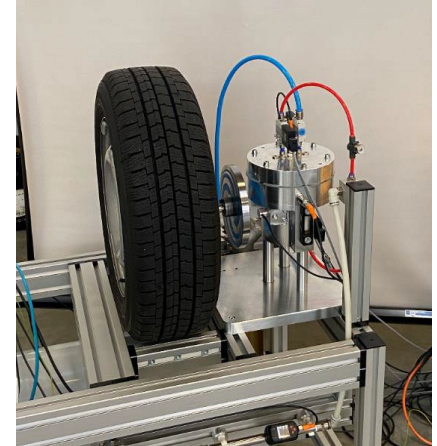


Figure 5 – Single axle drive

4. Motor and crank drive variants

Piston variant

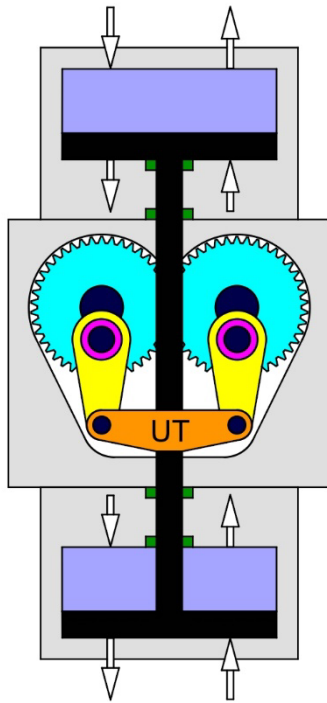


Figure 6

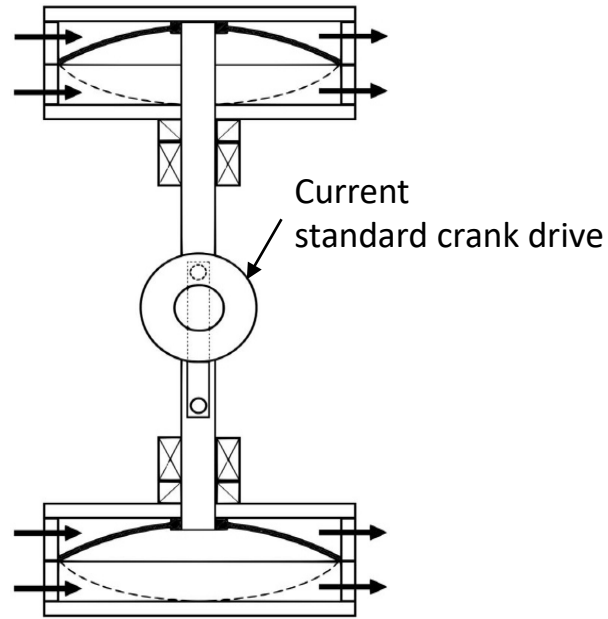


Figure 7

Multiple-stage variant

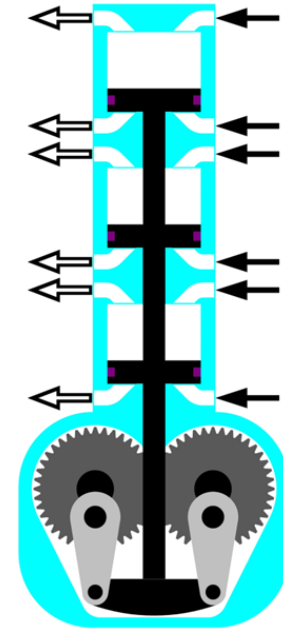


Figure 8

5. Driving conditions and operation

- The compressed air motor only runs when propulsion is required
- Power is instantly available
- Accelerator pedal controls the pressure on the electronic valves for power demand
- No power demand => Vehicle rolls – freewheel – motor stops
- Reversing: flip switch for solenoid valve
- Downhill/rolling/braking: freewheeling is activated/deactivated or brake function (recuperation) is used.

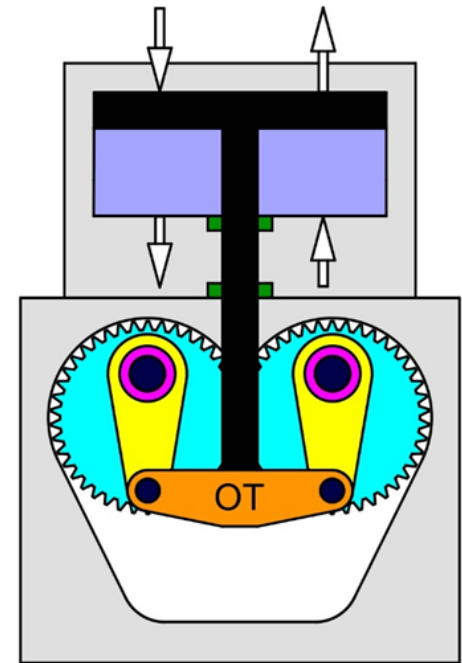


Figure 9

6. Compressed air tank with variants

- Compressed air tanks can be positioned as desired (see Figures 12a and 12b)
- Tank is replacement for chassis/undercarriage (high torsional stiffness)
- Straightforward layout of chassis variants
→ Significant cost savings; see Figure 12
- Carrier for single axle drive
- Buffer zone for accidents
- Can be charged with any outlet using on-board compressor or at stationary compressed air stations within minutes

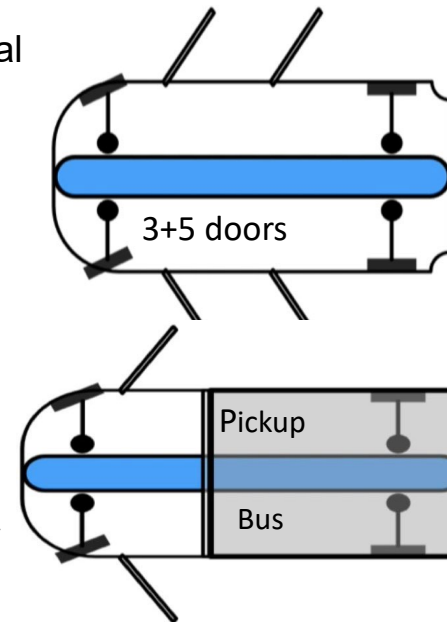


Figure 10

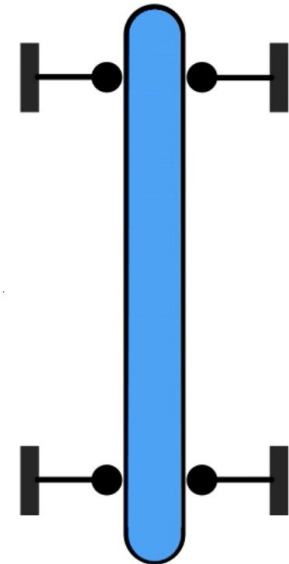


Figure 11

7. Concept study for vehicle with compressed air motor

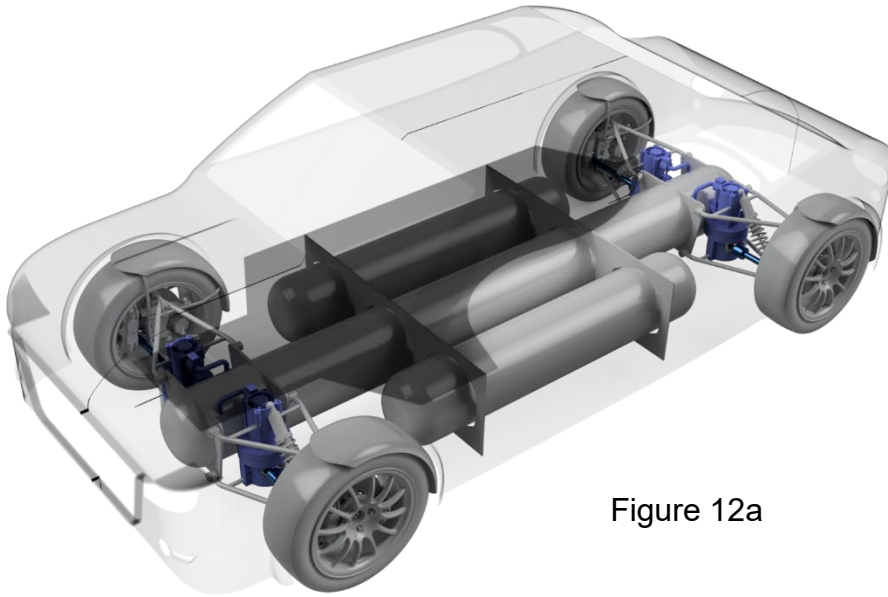


Figure 12a

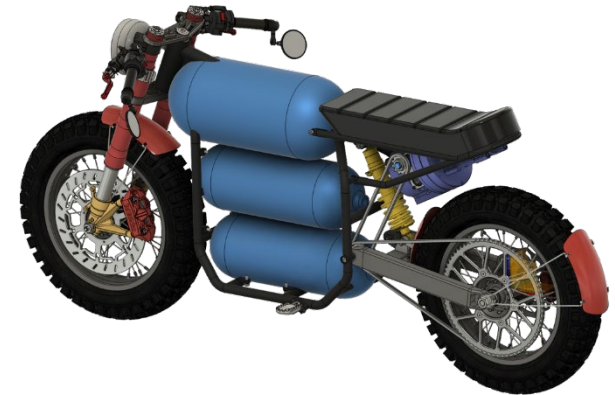


Figure 12b

- Compressed air tanks and drive system complete as undercarriage
- Variable chassis structure for passenger or goods transport
- All-wheel drive realized with 4 compressed air motors according to power demand

8. Environmental and climate aspects

- Unlimited supply of air as the working medium, no environmental exploitation of our resources (no hazardous waste, as with today's Li-ion batteries)
- Air is only compressed but not polluted => **Zero Emission**
- Exhaust air is free of harmful substances, can escape unfiltered, unaltered, and quietly
- Environmental impact:
 - No air pollution with carbon dioxide or nitrogen oxide
 - No soil contamination
 - No groundwater or wastewater contamination
 - No health impairment
- Ecological value chain of air as a fuel:
 - No extraction of raw materials, no fuel transportation or production
 - Compressor operation with renewable energy produces no CO₂
 - Straightforward recycling, no hazardous waste, no waste tourism
- Resource consumption:
 - Lowest consumption of energy, raw materials, water, rare earths, agricultural land, human and animal habitat

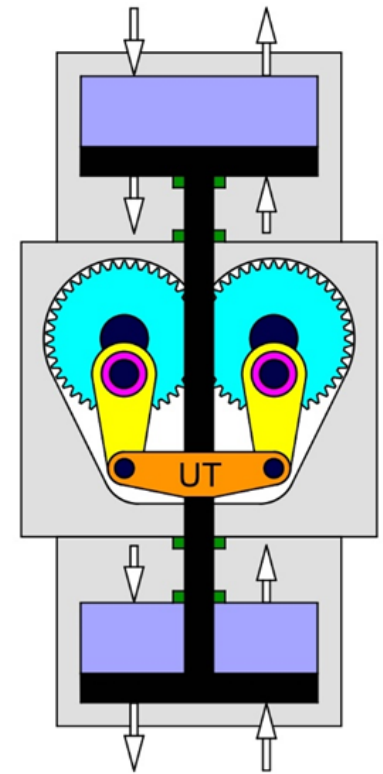
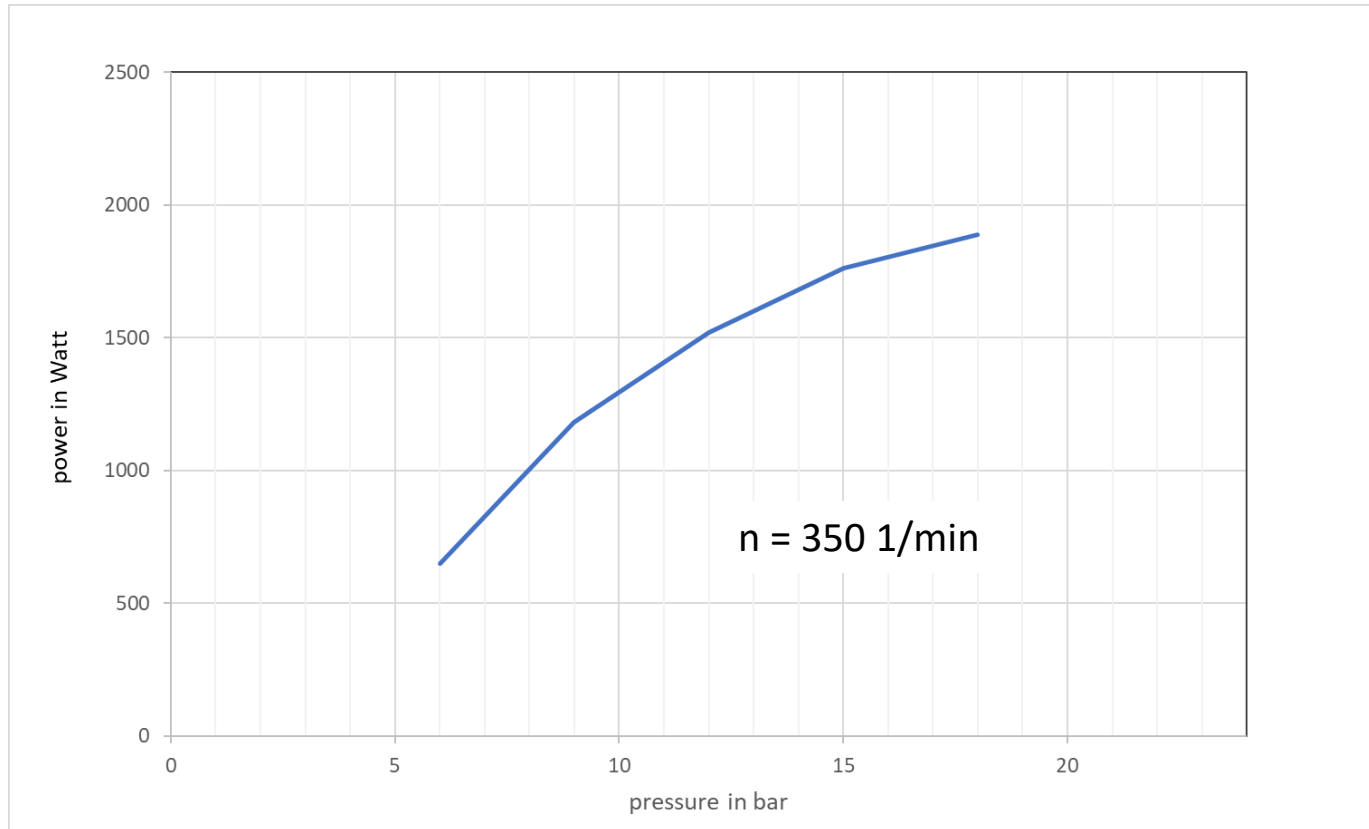


Figure 13

9. Test stand results – prototype



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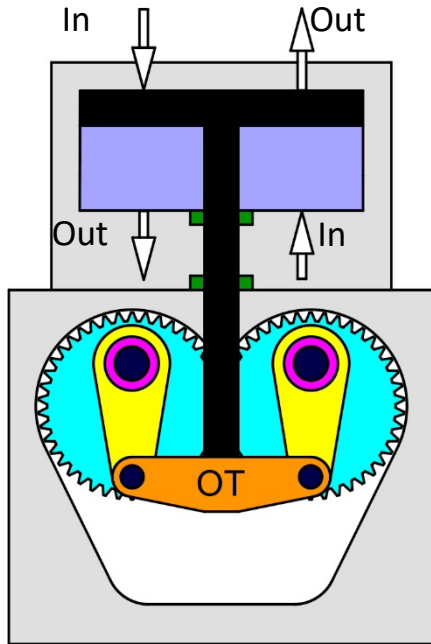


Figure 14 – TDC

Motor displacement: 235 cm³

$\varnothing_{\text{cyl.}} = 100 \text{ mm}$; stroke = 30 mm

Power: 2 kW (350 1/min at 20 bar)

Motor weight: Approx. 6 kg

Range: 80 – 120 km for
lightweight vehicles with 400 kg empty
weight and tank volume up to 1 m³

Fuel costs: < €10/100 km (electricity)

Optimization potential: 10 – 20%

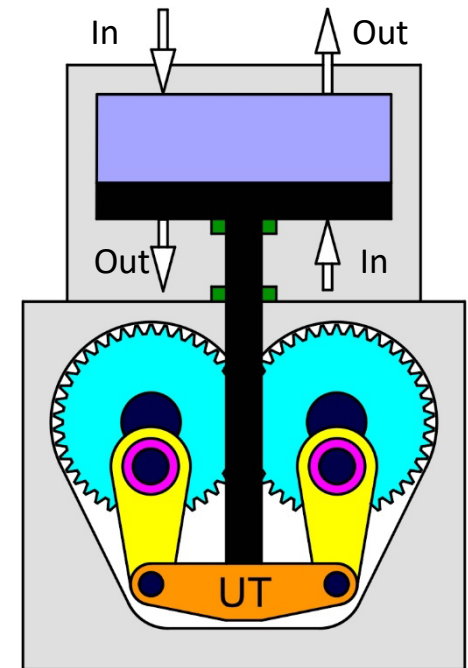


Figure 15 – BDC

10. Contact us

We are looking forward to your visit to see our prototype

Have you seen our test stand video?

www.pelz-motorenentwicklung.de

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