

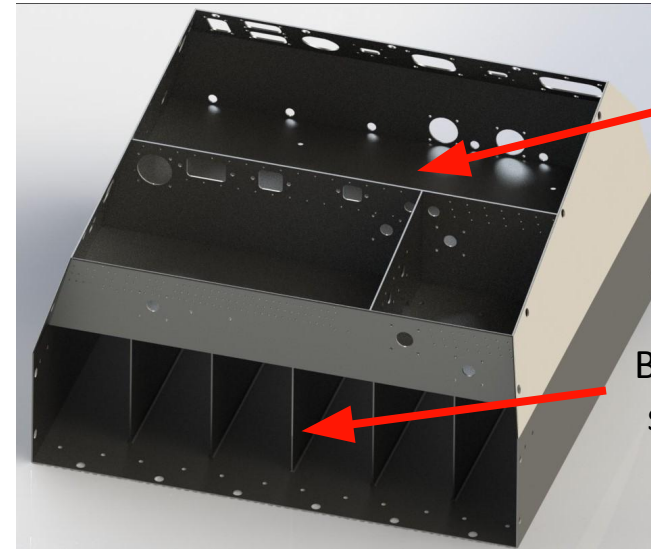
Powertrain

Accumulator, Power conversion, motor/controller selection/design, wiring considerations, transmission. Torque vectoring. Gearing. Regenerative braking. Selection/use of materials.

HV Enclosure: Design Goals and Highlights

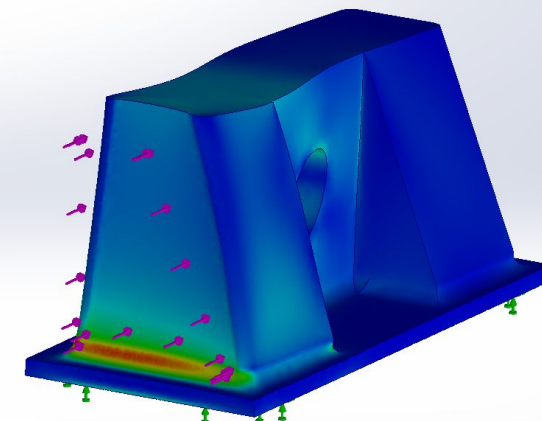
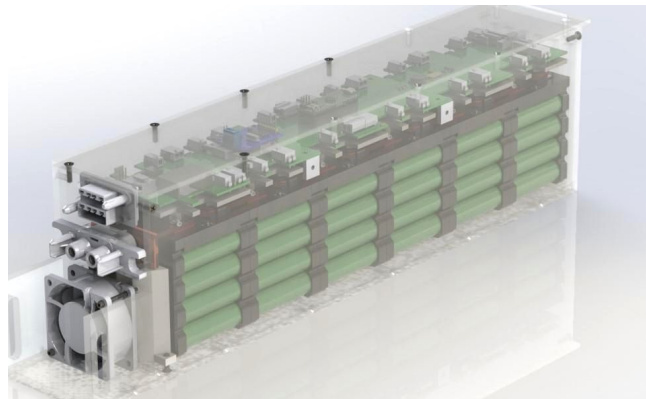
Design Goals:

- **Accessibility**
 - Easy removal from car
 - Segments & peripherals
- **Packaging**
 - Reduce exterior HV wiring, consolidate electrical systems
- **Low CG goal**
 - Pack as many components as allowed by rules inside
 - Place low to the ground & near the COM
- **Safety**
 - Tab mount analysis
 - Secure battery casings

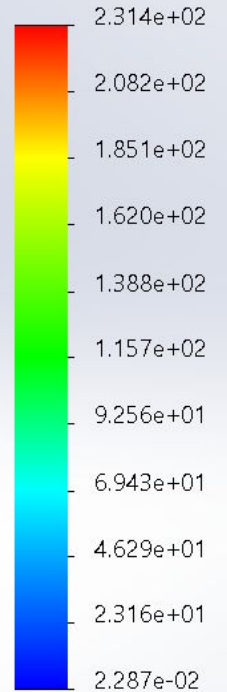


Separate electronics compartments.

Battery segments slide in and out.



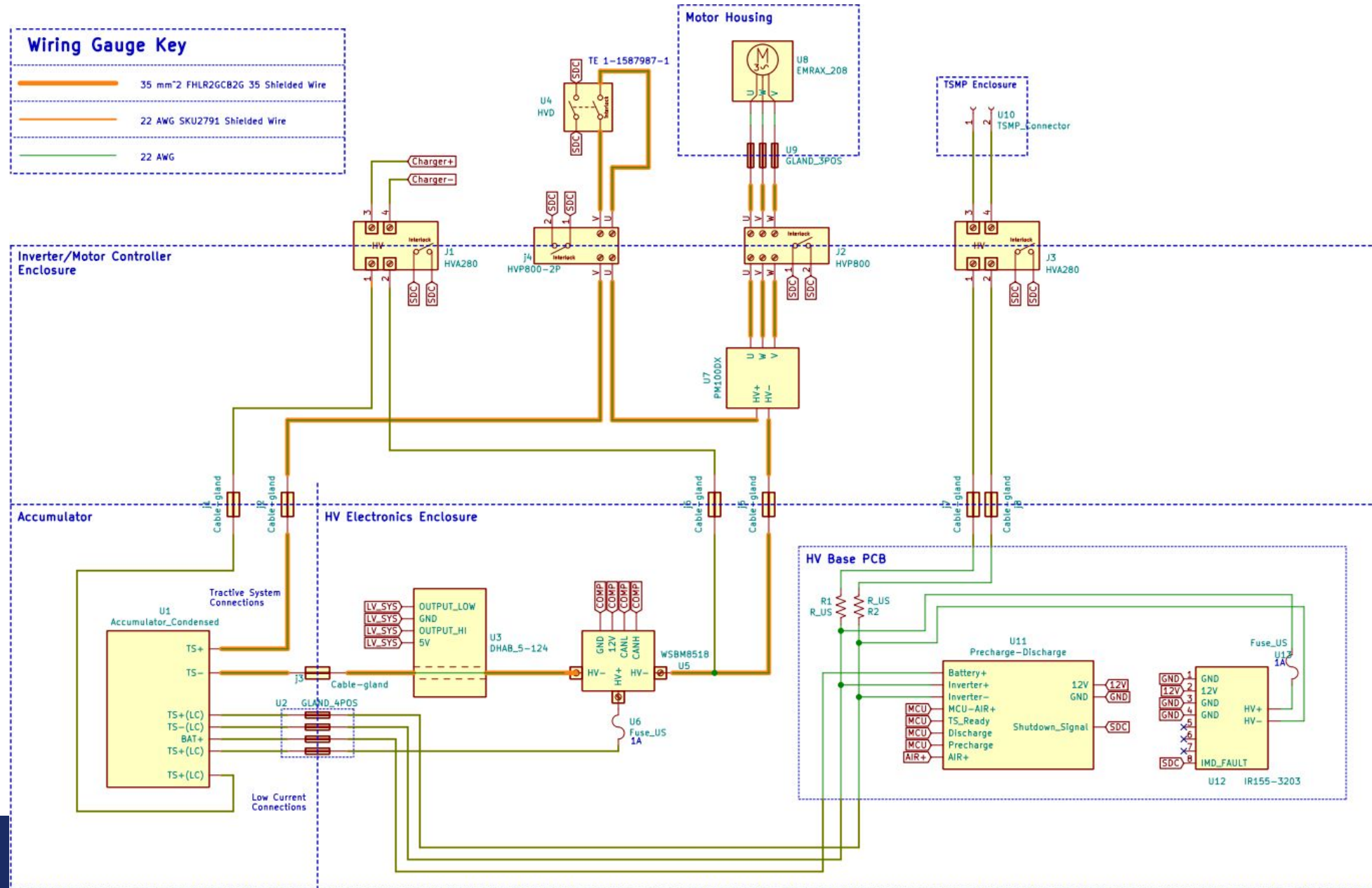
von Mises (N/mm^2 (MPa))



Yield strength: 4.600e+0

Tractive System

- 72s8p Li-Ion battery pack
 - **Max. Voltage: 302V**
 - **Nominal Voltage: 259V**
- Team-designed BMS
- 110A slow-blow fuse
- Cascadia PM100DX inverter
- Emrax 208 PMSM



HV Electronics

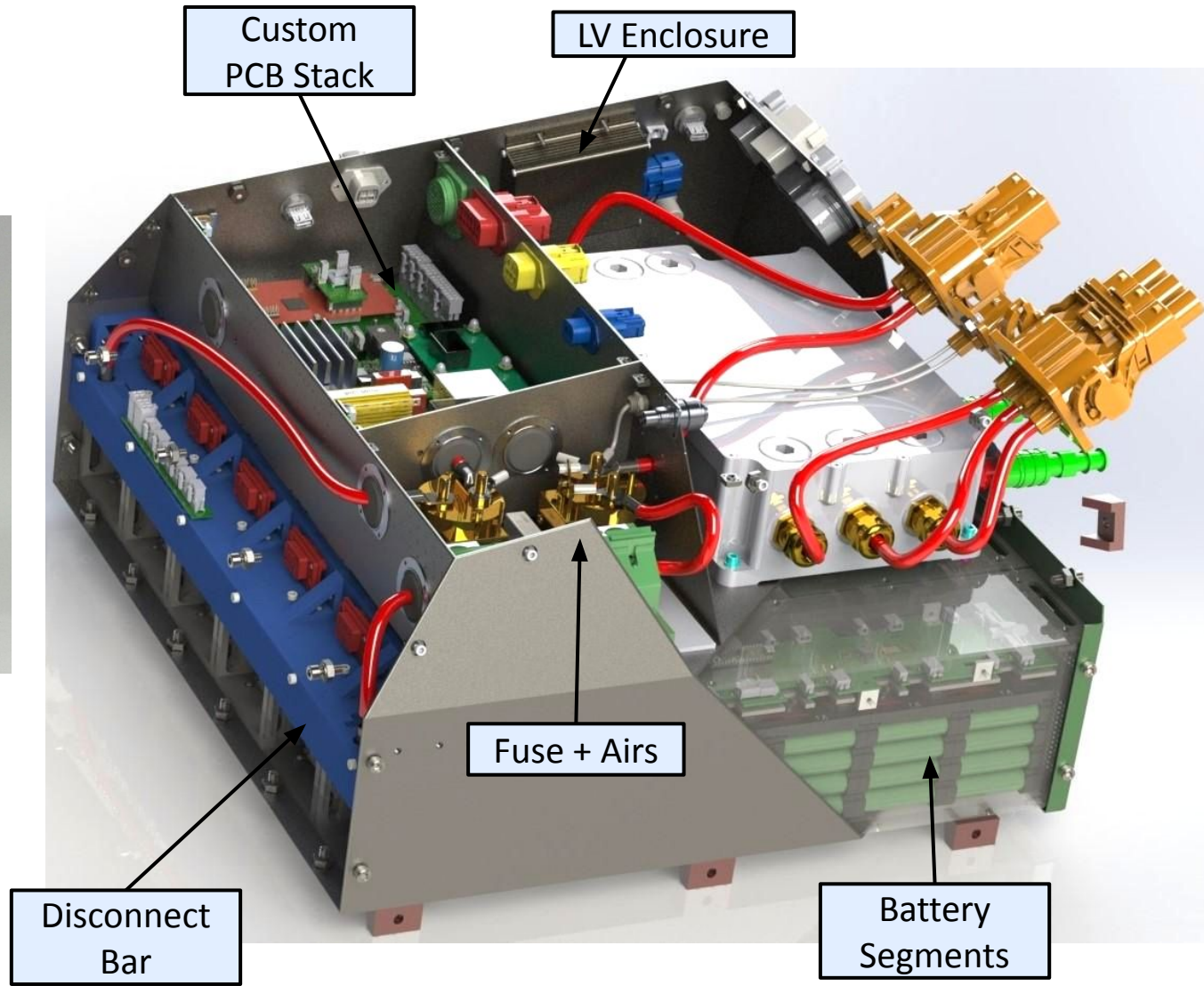
Four distinct chambers

- Battery Pack
- AIRs + HV Fuse
- PCB Stack
- Inverter



Motor

- Emrax 208 Motor
- 302V Max, 259V Nominal Voltage
- 448 Nm Max Torque
- 350 A Current Rating



Energy Consumption Simulations

Simulation Goals:

- Verify accumulator capacity
- Ideally enough power to last the endurance race (22km)
- Determine maximum speed to complete the race

Process:

- Use OptimumLap software
- Input vehicle parameters
 - Mass, aero, motor curves
- Simulate energy consumption at different speeds

Result:

- Speed limit: 91 kph (ideal),
76 kph (realistic)

VEHICLE SETUP

General Data

Vehicle Type: **Prototype Car**

Mass: **206.000** kg

Driven Type: ☒ 2WD ☐ AWD

Aero Data

☒ Drag-Lift ☐ Efficiency-Lift

Drag Coefficient: **0.700**

Downforce Coefficient: **2.000**

Front Area: **1.205** m²

Air Density: **1.225** kg/m³

Tire Data

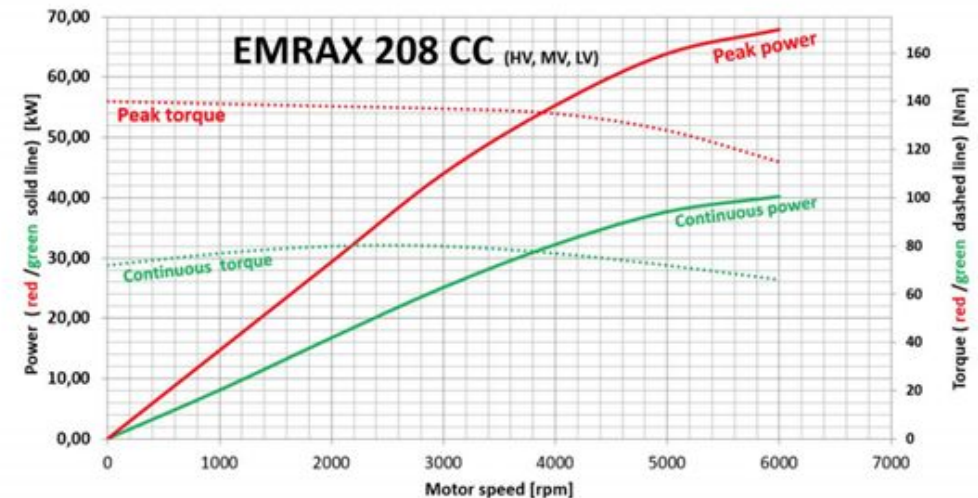
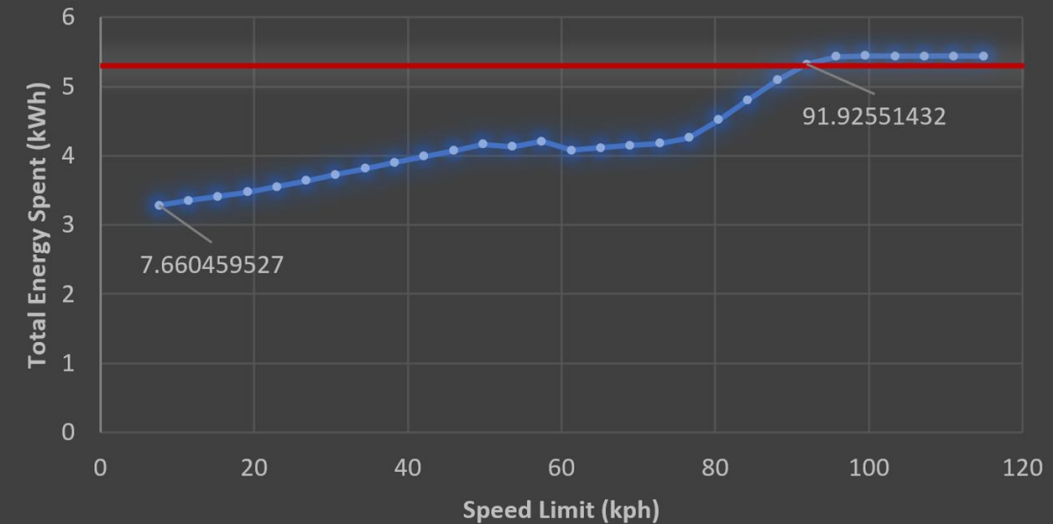
Tire Radius: **0.231** m

Rolling Resistance: **0.015**

Longitudinal Friction: **1.500**

Lateral Friction: **1.500**

Total Energy Spent vs. Speed Limit, Driving 22km



Accumulator & Battery Management System

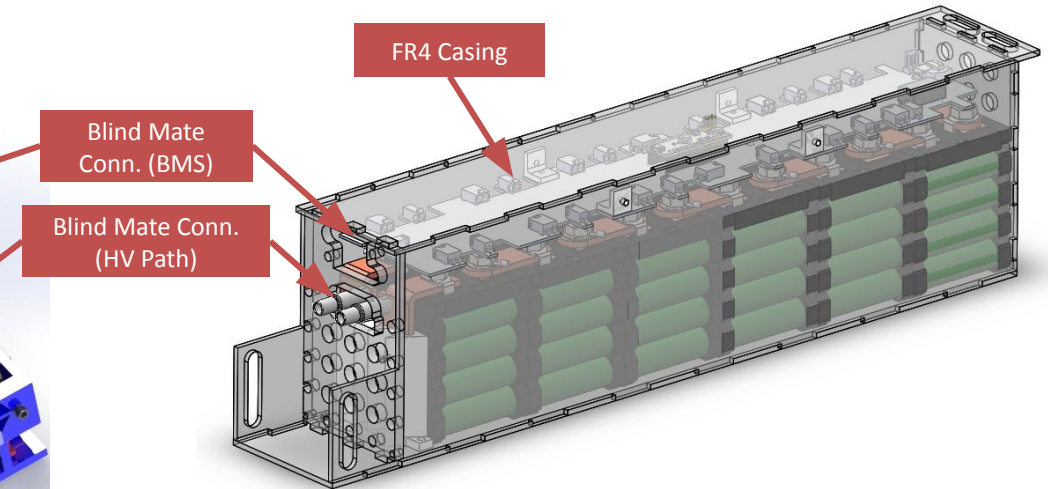
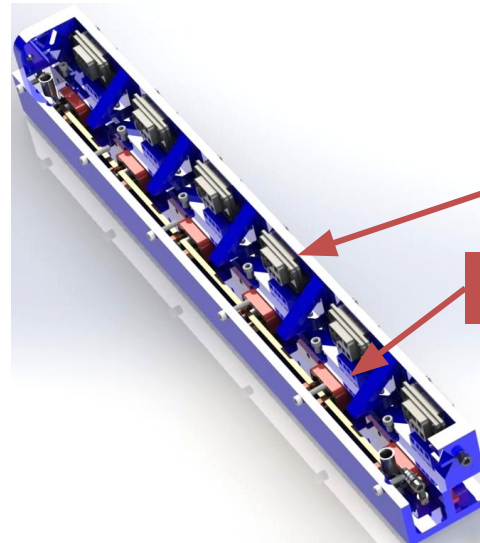
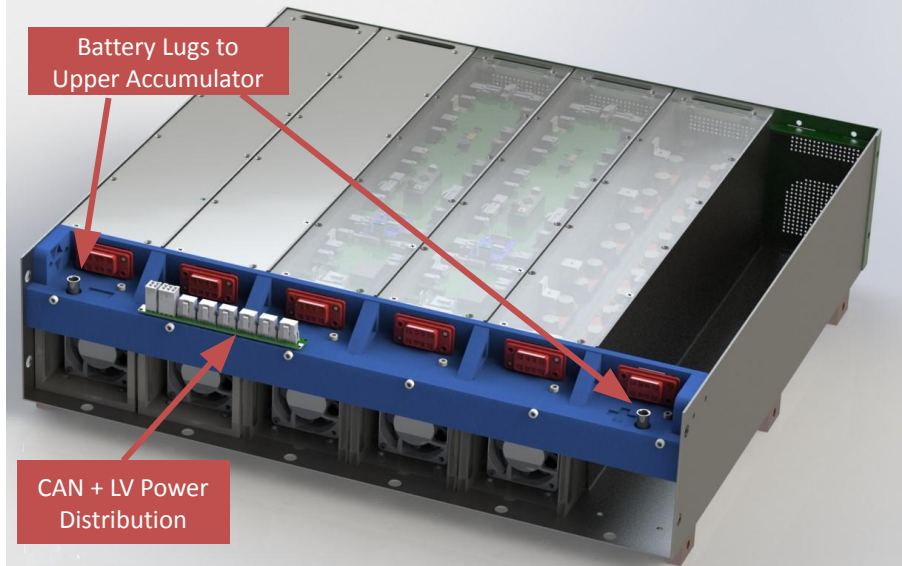
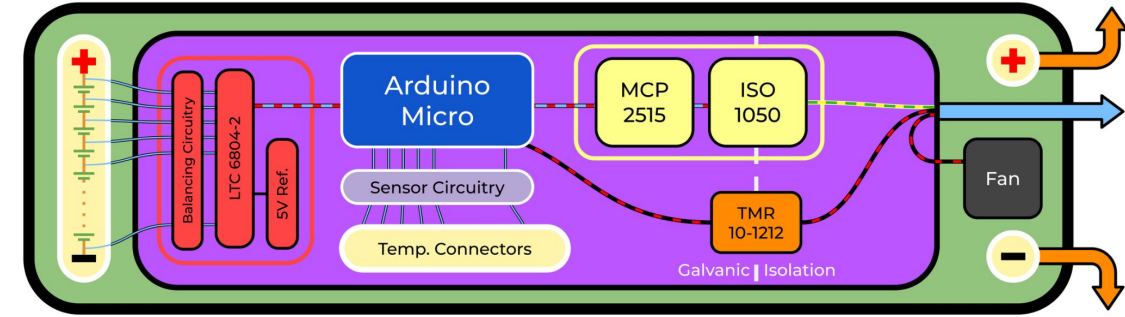
Design & Build:

- 6 Segments, each < 60V
- Blind mate connectors on the back side (BMS and HV Path)
- Team-designed BMS with separate monitoring boards in each segment, on top of batteries

Integration & Testing:

- All data on the CAN bus, logged and analyzed
- Thermal experiments completed to justify no cooling

BMS Board Design:



Drivetrain Design Goals and Highlights

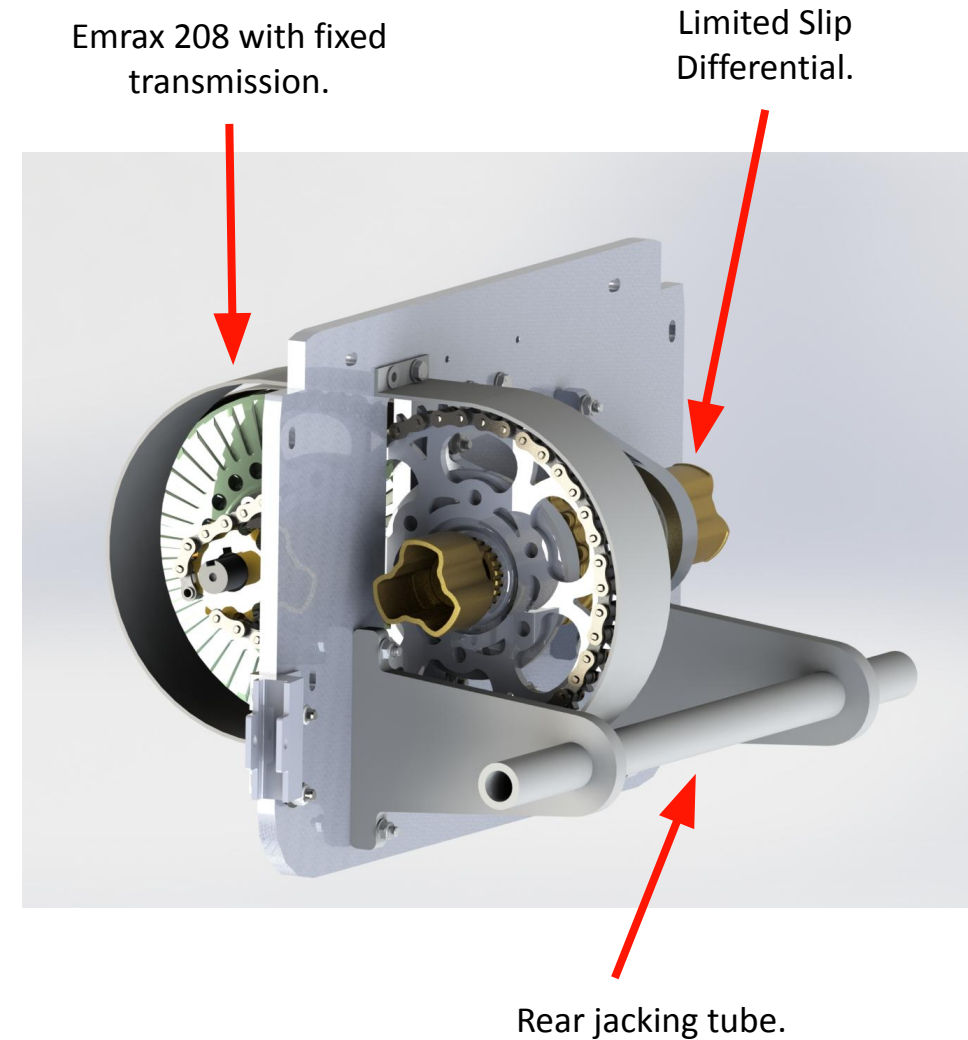
The drivetrain system includes an Emrax 208 motor, 2 fixed chain-driven gears, as well as a Drexler Salisbury differential.

Design Goals:

- Accessibility
- Manufacturability
 - In house production
 - Simplicity of mounting
- Structural Rigidity
 - Limit deflection of rotating components

Drivetrain Specs:

- 3.7 Drive Ratio
(32t driven, 10t driving)
- 10.5° Max Half Shaft Angle
- 65 mph Max Velocity
- Drexler Salisbury Differential
- ¼" 7075 Aluminum Driven Sprocket
- 520 Motorcycle Chain
- 7075 Aluminum Chain Tensioning Guide



Cooling System

Loops Specifications:

- Operating Temp = **50 deg C** (122 deg F)
- Flow Rate = **6-8 LPM**
- Heat Input at peak power
 - Motor (95% efficiency) = 3.5kW
 - Inverter (97% efficiency) = 2kW
- Radiator -> Triple bypass for maximum cooling performance
- Sensor Data on Test Bench
 - Flow Rate = 6.34 - 7.29 LPM
 - Temp Increase while Spinning Motor (No load) = 26→31 deg C
 - Pressure = Pending data collection

