

Electric freight vehicles – out of niche into mass market

Results of the IA-HEV Task 27 “Electrification of transport logistic vehicles”

3rd Workshop held in Vienna on October 19th, 2016

suggested citation format:

Kleiner, F. and Beermann, M. (Editors), 2016. Electric freight vehicles – out of niche into mass market. Results of the IA-HEV Task 27 “Electrification of transport logistic vehicles”

3rd Workshop held in Vienna on October 19th, 2016

IA-HEV Task 27

Electrification of transport logistic vehicles

3rd Workshop: "Electric freight vehicles - out of niche into mass market"

October 19th, 2016

AustriaTech – Federal Agency for Technological Measures

Meeting room 3rd floor

Raimundgasse 1/6, 1020 Vienna

09:00 Registration

Moderation Martin Beermann, JOANNEUM RESEARCH

Welcome and Introduction

09:30 - 09:40 Welcome address by the Austrian IA HEV ExCo representative

Sarah Krautsack, Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology bmvit

09:40 - 09:50 Introduction to Task 27

Florian Kleiner, DLR

Electric freight vehicles as pillar of sustainable logistics

09:50 - 10:15 Electric freight vehicles out of niche: experiences, requirements and expectations

Barbara König, Council for Sustainable Logistics CNL

10:15 - 10:40 GreenCityHubs - an enabler for electric freight vehicles?

Bartosz Piekarcz, i-LOG Integrated Logistics GmbH

Coffee break

Governmental perspectives and implementation plans for electric freight vehicles

11:00 - 11:30 Facts and figures of the United Kingdom

Bob Moran, Department of Transport, Office for low emission vehicles (OLEV)

11:30 - 12:00 Facts and figures of Germany

Dominique Sevin, National Organisation Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technology (NOW)

12:00 - 12:30 Facts and figures of Austria

Henriette Spyra, AustriaTech - Federal Agency for Technological Measures

Lunch break

Performance and limits of electric freight vehicles

13:30 - 14:00 Supermarket logistics with the electric truck fleet of Coop

Georg Weinhofer, Coop-Switzerland

14:00 - 14:30 Technology developments and experiences in the Netherlands

Eric Beers, RAI Vereniging (Platform of Sustainable Transport, NL)

Coffee break

eDrive system designs for electric freight vehicles

15:00 - 15:30 Electric fleet vehicle testing

John Farrell, National Renewable Energy Laboratory

15:30 - 16:00 Fuel Cell Range Extender - Zero emission vehicle concept for logistic applications

Markus Passath, Magna

16:00 - 16:10 Closure of the workshop day

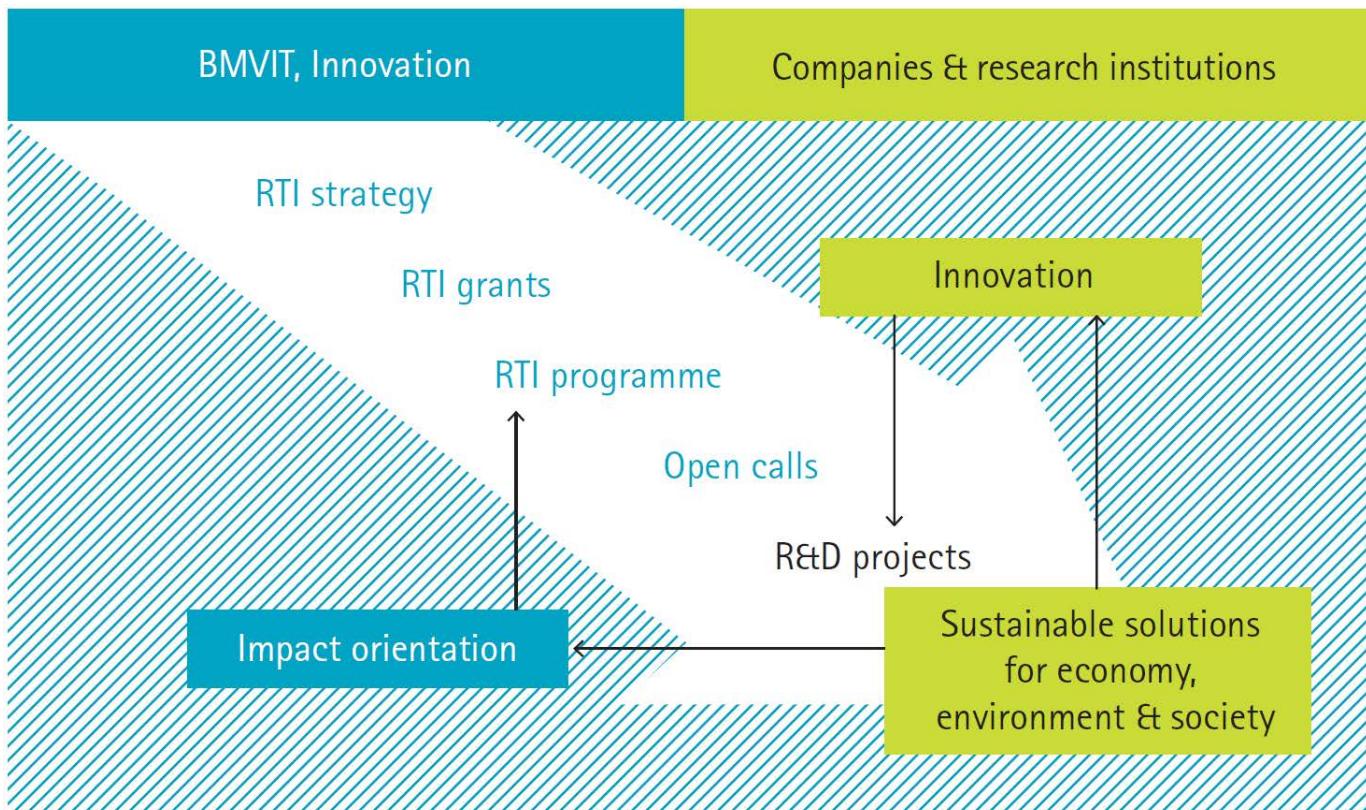


Sarah Krautsack, bmvit

Welcome address by the Austrian IA HEV ExCo representative

19th November 2016, Vienna

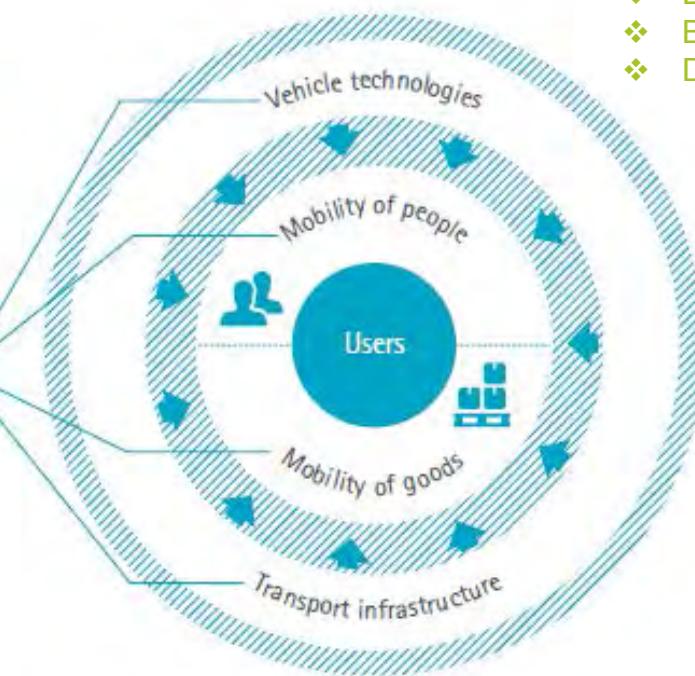
From the RTI strategy to sustainable solutions



RDTI-Programmes

Mobility of the future

- Duration: 2012-2020
- Budget: approx.
EUR 15–20 million/year
- 4 topics



Lighthouse Programme for Electric Mobility

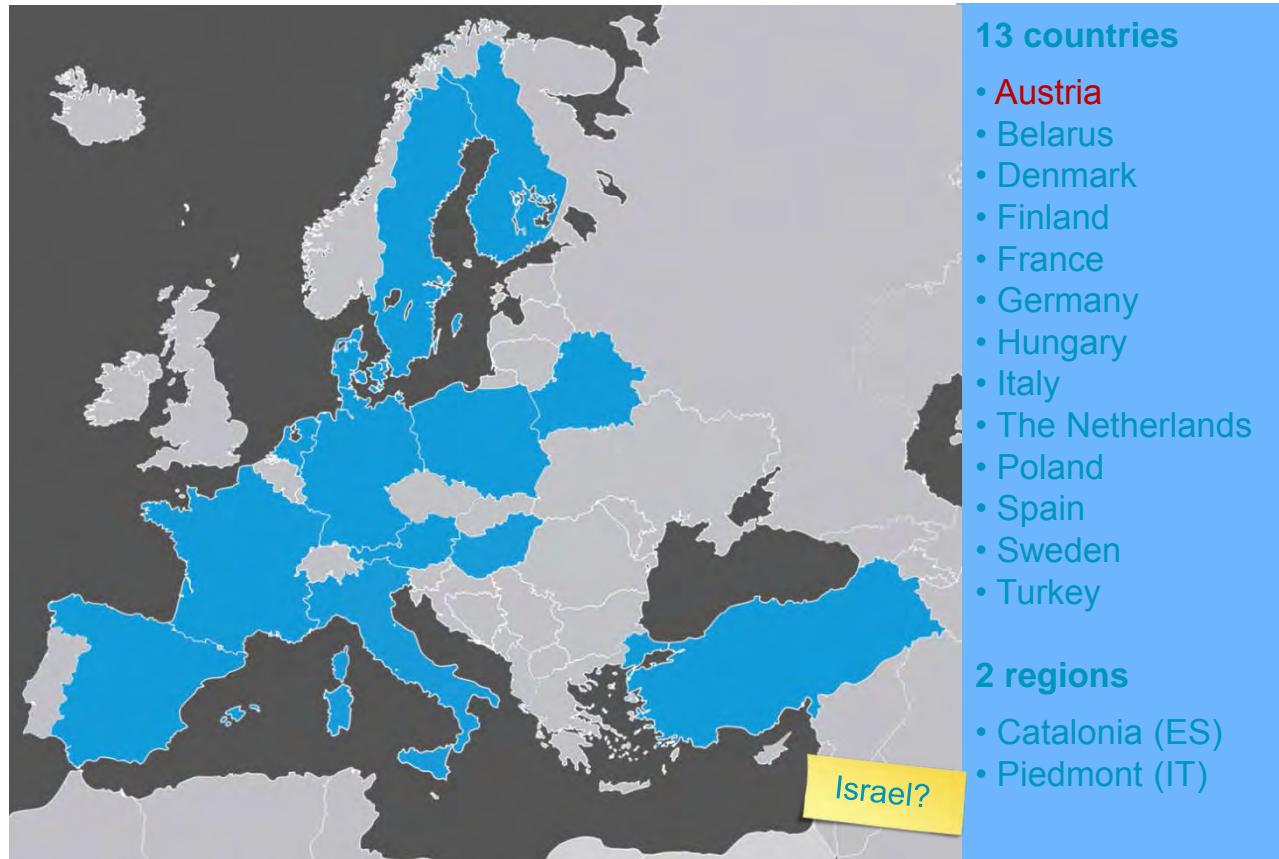
- ❖ Duration: 2009-2017
- ❖ Budget: approx. 5 million/year
- ❖ Development, Implementation

ERA-NET Cofund-Call “Electric Mobility Europe” Overview

- **Objective:** Accelerate the time to market for solutions for integrating electric mobility in Europe’s (sub-)urban mobility systems
- coming soon: www.electricmobilityeurope.eu
- **Budget:** 25 M €(incl. EC co-financing), AT: 1,5 M €
- Opening: 2 November 2016, (**deadline: 6 February 2017**)

ERA-NET Cofund-Call “Electric Mobility Europe”

13 Member Countries



ERA-NET Cofund-Call “Electric Mobility Europe”

Thematic Key Areas

- 5 Thematic Key Areas:

- System integration (transport, [sub]urban areas)
 - Integration of urban freight and city logistics in the e-mobility
 - Smart Mobility concepts and ICT applications
 - Public Transport
 - Consumer behaviour and societal trends
- Outcome: **Highly visible demonstration and implementation projects!**

Kontakt

Austrian Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology
Unit of Mobility and Transport Technologies

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Responsible for Goods Transport
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IA-HEV

Welcome to IA-HEV Task 27 3rd Workshop

“Electric freight vehicles - out of niche into mass market”

Florian Kleiner, Martin Beermann, Bülent Çatay,

Eric Beers, Huw Davies, Bob Moran, Ock Taeck Lim, Stephan A. Schmid



Deutsches Zentrum
für Luft- und Raumfahrt
German Aerospace Center



JOANNEUM
RESEARCH
LIFE



Sabancı
Universitesi



Office for
Low Emission
Vehicles



Coventry
University



rai
vereniging



Rijwielen Automobiel Industrie



울산대학교
UNIVERSITY OF ULSAN

International Energy Agency Hybrid & Electric Vehicle Implementing Agreement

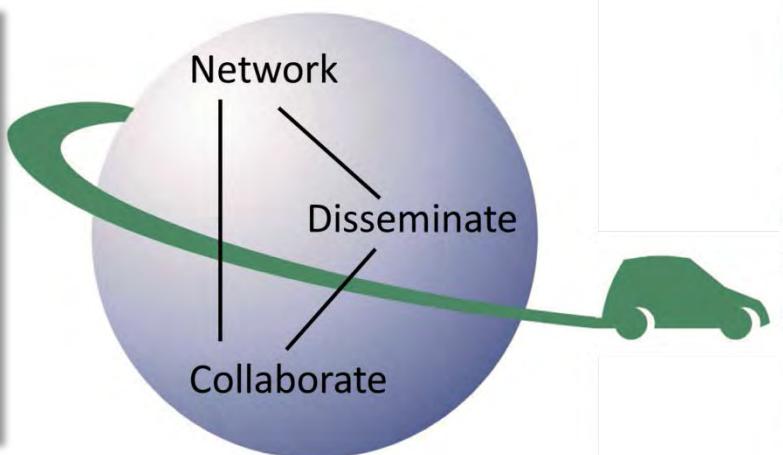
IA-HEV Mission

- Supply objective information to support decision making
- Facilitate international collaboration in pre-competitive research and demonstration projects
- Foster international exchange of information and experiences



Target audience

- Governmental bodies at national, regional and city levels
- Automotive industry
- Component suppliers
- Utilities



www.ieahhev.org

Need for alternative vehicles

Ever increasing freight demand

- Worldwide road-freight activity and energy use have almost doubled in the last two decades [IEA 2012]

Challenges for Cities

- Worldwide urbanization and online retailing activities are increasing inner city air pollution [UN 2011]; [RSS 2012]



Expected changes of the regulation framework:

Emission free inner city delivery
CO₂ limits for HDV

...

Development and market introduction of alternative transport logistic vehicles is essential



[1]

[2]

[3]

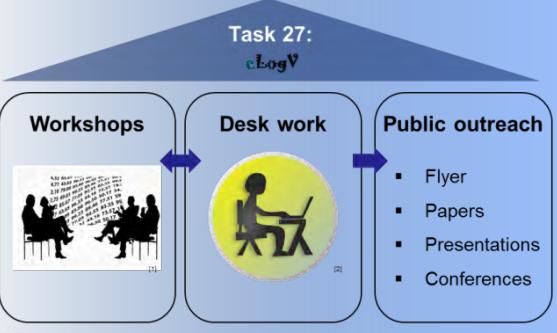
Task 27: Electrification of transport logistic vehicles

Objectives & Working Method

Objectives

- (1) summarize the status of vehicle and infrastructure technologies, implementation and hurdles
 - (2) identify early niche markets and commercialization opportunities
 - (3) provide policy recommendations for further research and deployment activities

project profiles

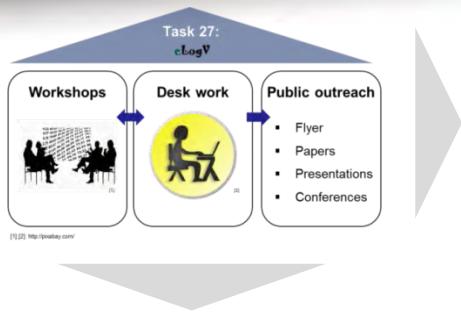


Objectives are addressed in three ways:

- workshops: to involve stakeholders and collect information
 - desk work: to establish the scientific foundations, input for workshops and papers
 - public outreach: to raise awareness in the broader community

Task 27 – current Outputs

(<http://www.ieahhev.org/tasks/e-logistics-task-27/>)



- **EVS28 (2015) paper:**

Comparison of country individual Relevant Cost of Ownership per ton-kilometers for light commercial vehicles

- **EEVC (2015) paper:**

Status and trends for electrified transport logistic vehicles

- **EL-MOTION 2016 conference presentation:**

International experiences within the IEA HEV Task 27 „Electrification of transport logistic vehicles“

- **Project profiles:**

Key facts of ongoing or terminated demonstration projects from the partner countries

- **1st Workshop held in Germany (2015-03-19):**
“Electric transport logistic vehicle technology and its application”
 - Expert presentations regarding battery and fuel cell technology and real world data from electric transport logistic vehicles
 - Workshop session – Hurdles of implementation: Discussions about barriers, drivers, strategies and expectations
- **2nd Workshop held in Amsterdam (2016-04-12):**
“Experiences and prospects of electric freight vehicles”
 - Best practice experiences of pioneer cities
 - Experiences from early adopters of electric freight vehicles
 - Current status of charging infrastructure technologies for heavy duty vehicles
- **Vehicle database:**

Key facts of electric commercial vehicles available on the market or presented as prototypes. Approx. 90 vehicles are listed up to now.

Contact details

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Electric freight vehicles out of niche: experiences, requirements and expectations

Barbara König
Council for Sustainable Logistics
Council für Nachhaltige Logistik (CNL)



Council for Sustainable Logistics



- founded in 2014
- 15 companies
- Goal:
joint progress in the field of sustainable logistics



working programm

- Focus area: electric commercial vehicles
 - Projects aiming at implementation
 - Cooperation with manufacturers
- 3 task groups
 - E-truck
 - City logistics
 - Warehousing
- Service for members
 - Processing of ecological, social, political, legal and economical aspects
 - 4 events a year
 - NEWSletter
 - Homepage
 - Event schedule

Goal:
TCO-neutral electric
commercial vehicles



© Kreisel



© CNL

experiences, requirements and expectations



- comprehensive market overview
- BEVs and FCEV
- commercial vehicles and passenger cars

The screenshot shows the homepage of e-Fahrzeuge.info. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like Home, Abo, e-Fahrzeuge, F-PKW, F-Lastwagen, Future-E-Cars, News, and Kontakt. Below the navigation is a search bar and a filter section. The main content area displays a grid of electric vehicle images. Each vehicle has a green button below it with a link to more information. The vehicles shown include:

- Eddo eDoblo Van
- Eddo eDoblo Van
- Eddo eTrafic Van
- Citroen Berlingo Electric
- Derman E-Cars Platatos
- MELEX N-Car 041 Transporter kurz
- MELEX N-Car 291 Transporter lang
- Nissan e-NV200



- CO₂-neutral delivery since 2011
- biggest e-mobility fleet in Austria
- 238 e-cars, 181 e-mopeds,
593 e-bikes, 52 CNG-cars*
- Purchase of green electricity only
and own solar plants: >1.300 kWp
- obstacles
 - availability of electric commercial vehicles
 - shipping space not big enough
 - low range of EV



© Österreichische Post AG



* Nachhaltigkeitsbericht 2015 der Post AG

Project LEEFF



**Goal:
TCO-neutral
e-VAN**



**Goal:
41% CO₂-
Reduction**



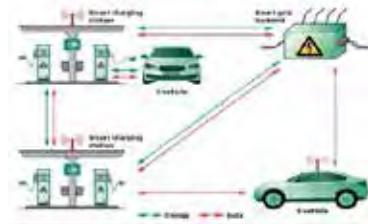
- Development of an e-VAN ready for serial production



KREISEL

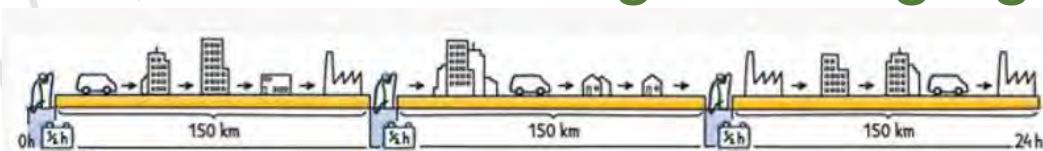
OBERAIGNER Powertrain

- charging infrastructure for electric freight fleets



© Smartrics

- new businessmodel for fleet-operators
- fleet management, vehicle routing & charging strategy



Requirements

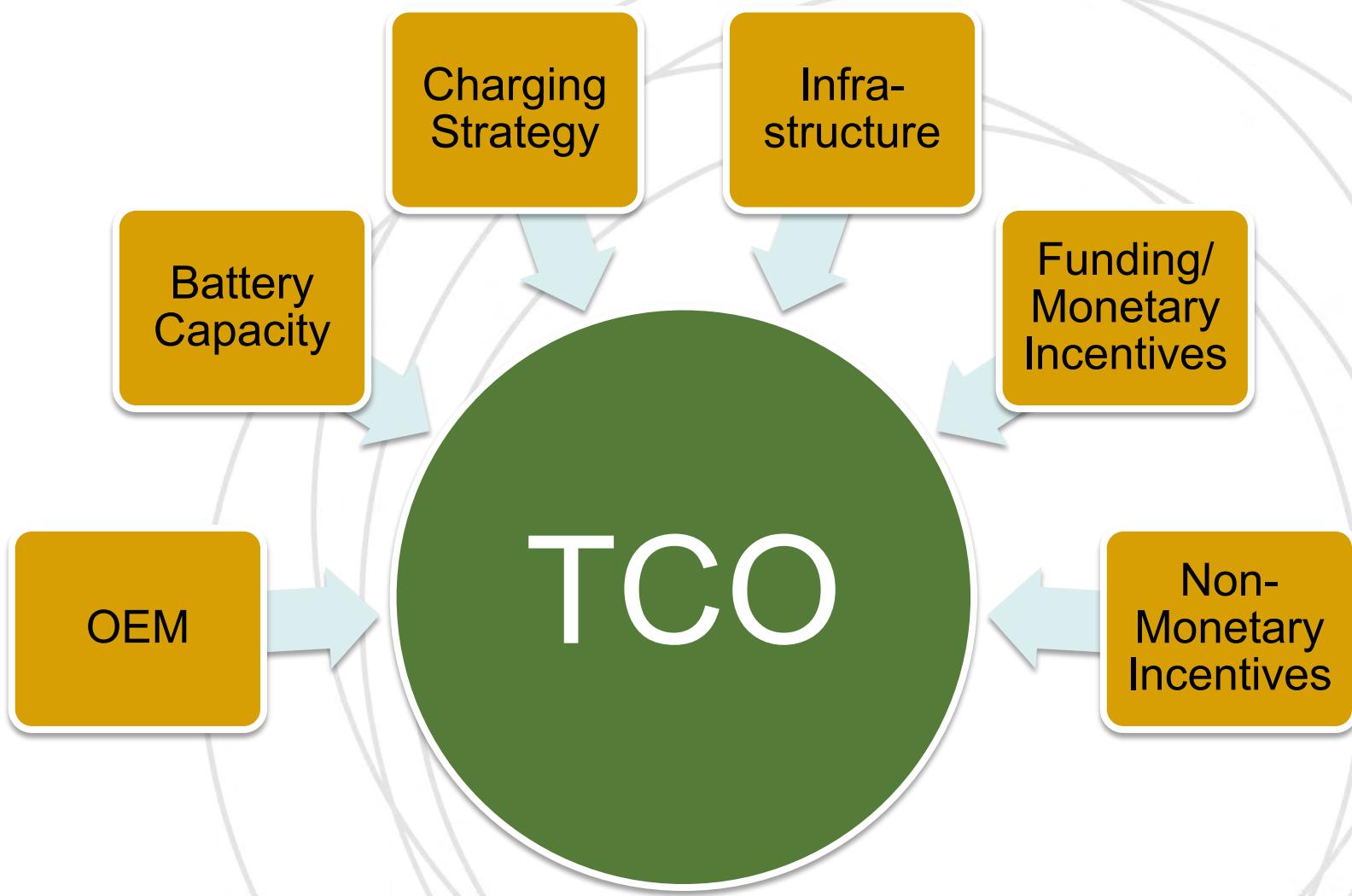
- 200 km
- equal payload
- shipping space min. 10m³ for 3,5 to
- TCO-neutral

from 3,5to e-van – 40to e-truck



TCO

electric commercial vehicles





zero-emission city logistics



European Commission's Transport White Paper:
**essentially CO₂-free city logistics in major
urban centres by 2030**

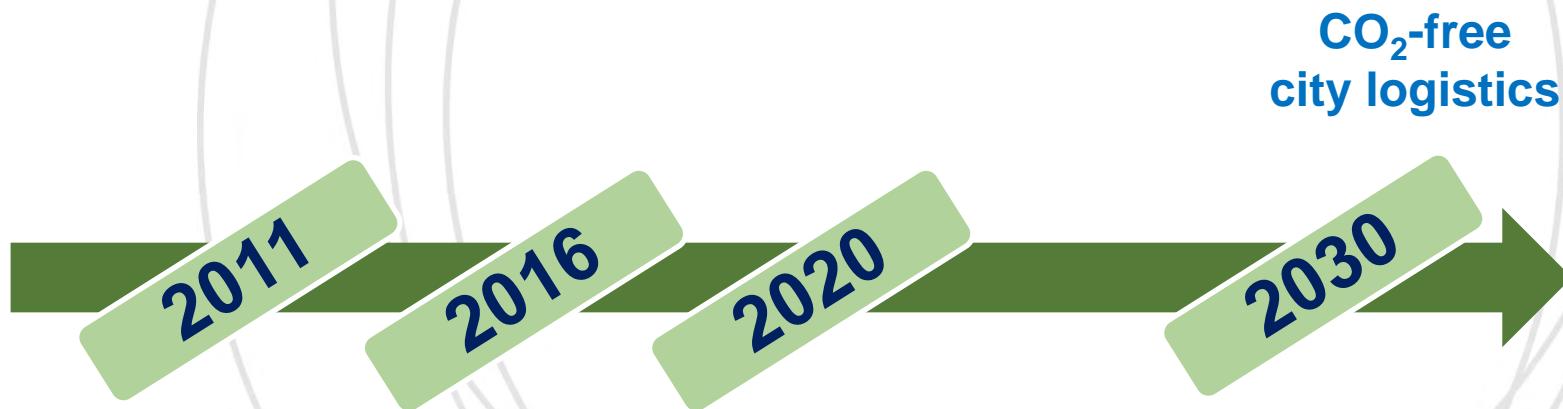


zero-emission city logistics



European Commission's Transport White Paper:
essentially CO₂-free city logistics in major urban centres by 2030

average exchange of vehicle after 8-10 years



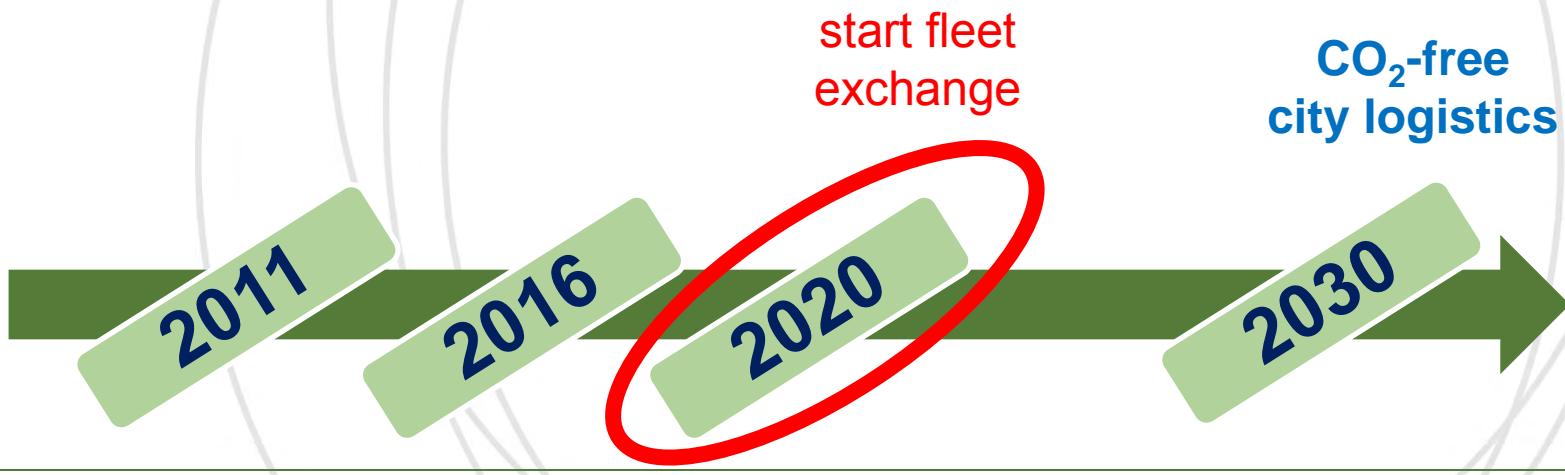


zero-emission city logistics



European Commission's Transport White Paper:
essentially CO₂-free city logistics in major urban centres by 2030

average exchange of vehicle after 8-10 years



COOPERATION

key to success



- to achieve the 2030-goal of CO₂-free city logistics we need **new forms of cooperation**
 - cross-company
 - cross-sectoral
 - multi-institutional
- Council for Sustainable Logistics is a model example of this kind of cooperation

Objectives

- expand the CNL
 - New members
- Cooperation with OEMs
- Cooperation with the federal government and cities



CONTACT



DI Werner Müller – Project lead
DI Barbara König, BEd

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Telefon: 01 47654 99116

Web: www.councilnachhaltigelogistik.at

GREEN CITY HUBS

Project Presentation



Dr. Bartosz Piekarz

Head of Research & Development

bp@i-log.at

supported by



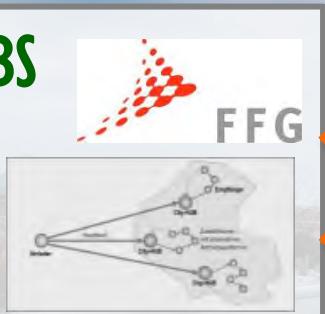


#1 OUR RESEARCH ROADMAP



GREEN CITY HUBS

Concept for
Sustainable Inner-City
Last Mile Logistics



LEEFF: LOW EMISSION ELECTRIC FREIGHT FLEET

- 8 EV out of 20 vans in the total fleet
- 500.000 electric km to drive
- 40% planned CO2-reduction

powered by  klima+
energie
fonds



DELIVERY ON DEMAND

New Business and
Operating Model
for Parcel Service



PROJECT PARTNERS | AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

Projektpartner		Kernkompetenz
i-LOG Integrated Logistics GmbH Hörsching		Konsortialführerin; Projektmanagement, Logistik Know-How
Lehrstuhl für Produktion und Logistik (mit int. Schwerpunktsetzung) Universität Wien	 universität wien	Transportplanung; Logistische Netzwerkoptimierung
Tbw Research GesmbH Wien		Städtische Standortplanung
Institut für Fahrzeugantriebe & Automobiltechnik TU Wien	 TECHNISCHE UNIVERSITÄT WIEN <small>Vienna University of Technology</small>	Alternative Antriebstechniken LKW Einsatzprofile
Satiamo GmbH Eberstalzell		CO2-Monitoring; Know How Transport- / Dienstleistermarkt

Praxispartner



AWARD WINNING PROJECT “RESEARCH” | VCÖ MOBILITÄTSPREIS 2016

i-LOG
logistik engineering





#2 PROJECT GOAL



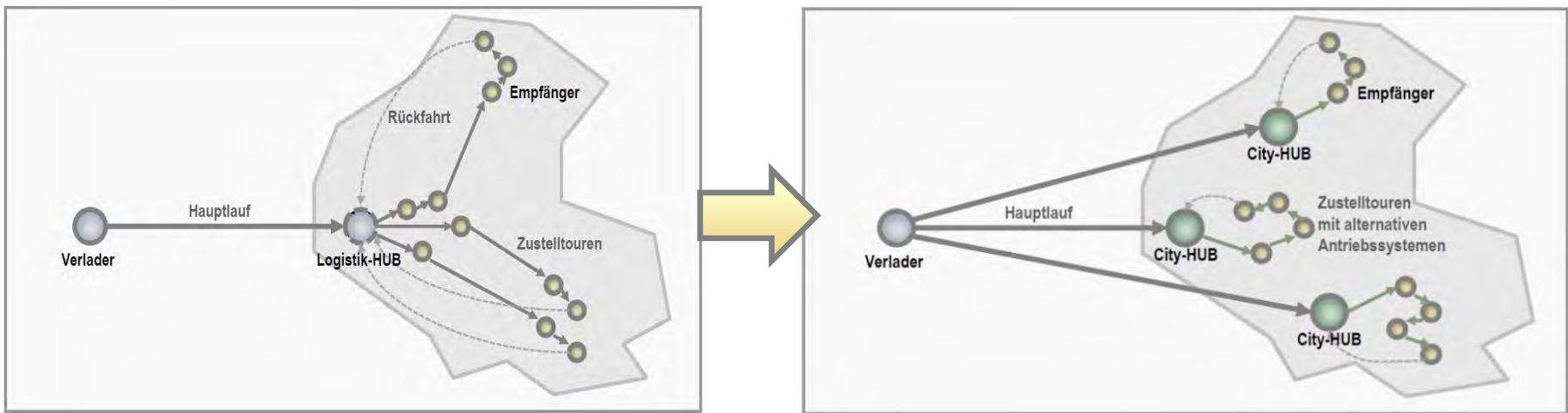
Concept and feasibility study of a sustainable last mile delivery logistics

- based on several, inner-city logistic HUBs
- using delivery vehicles with alternative drive systems
- in the context of adapted transport planning



IMPLICATIONS THROUGH THE USE OF CITY-HUBs

- shorter delivery trips = reduction of driven kilometers in the city
- with higher potential for alternative drive systems
- thereby reducing CO2-footprint



- but with higher intensity of logistical infrastructure

PROJECT BACKGROUND: CITY OF VIENNA



Karte 3.1

Bevölkerungsentwicklung 2014 bis 2024

Relative Veränderung der Bevölkerung

Quelle: MA 23, Kleinräumige Bevölkerungsprognose für Wien

Prognosegebiete: 250 Zählbezirke

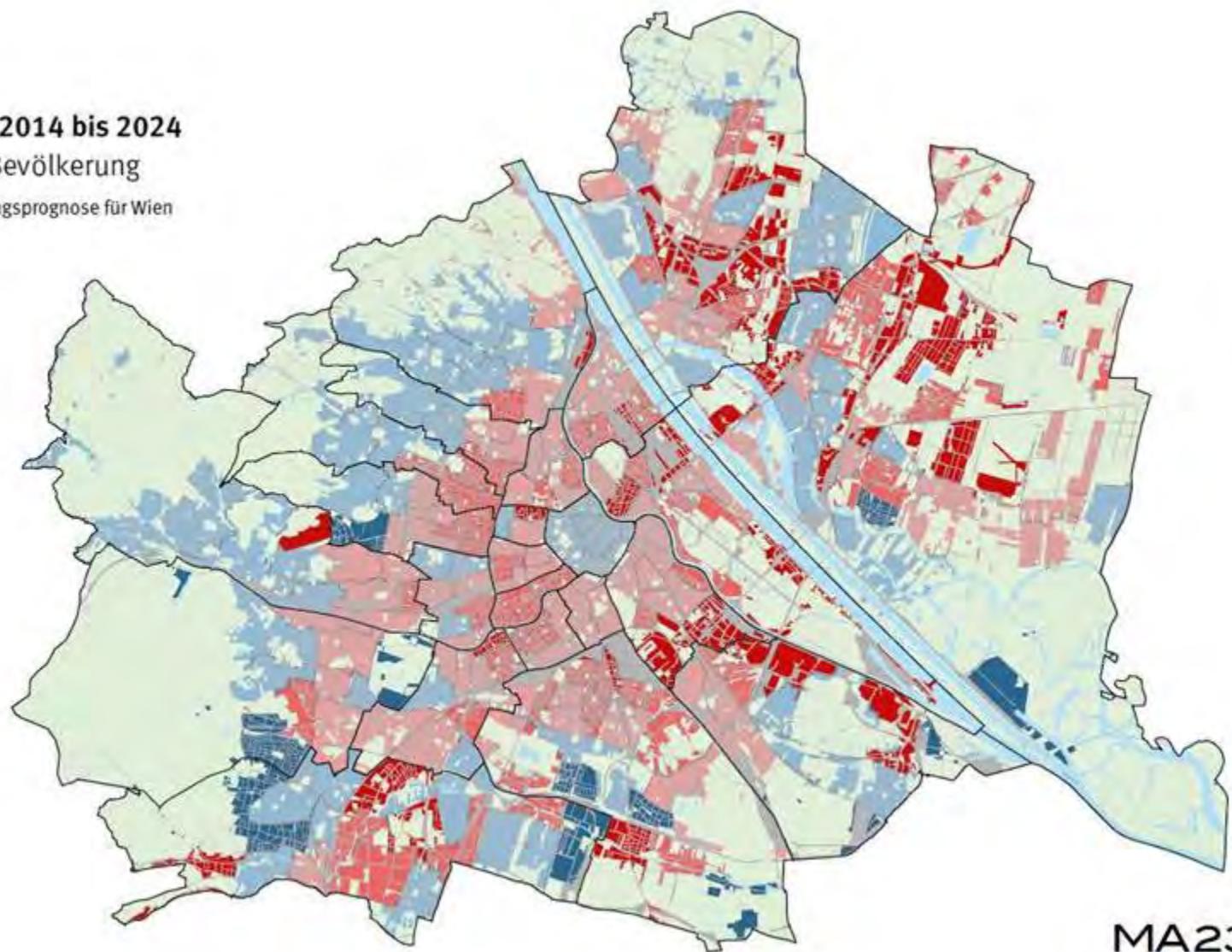
Kartengrundlage: ViennaGIS

Bearbeitung: T. Tranum



WIEN
GESAMT

+10%
(+177.600)

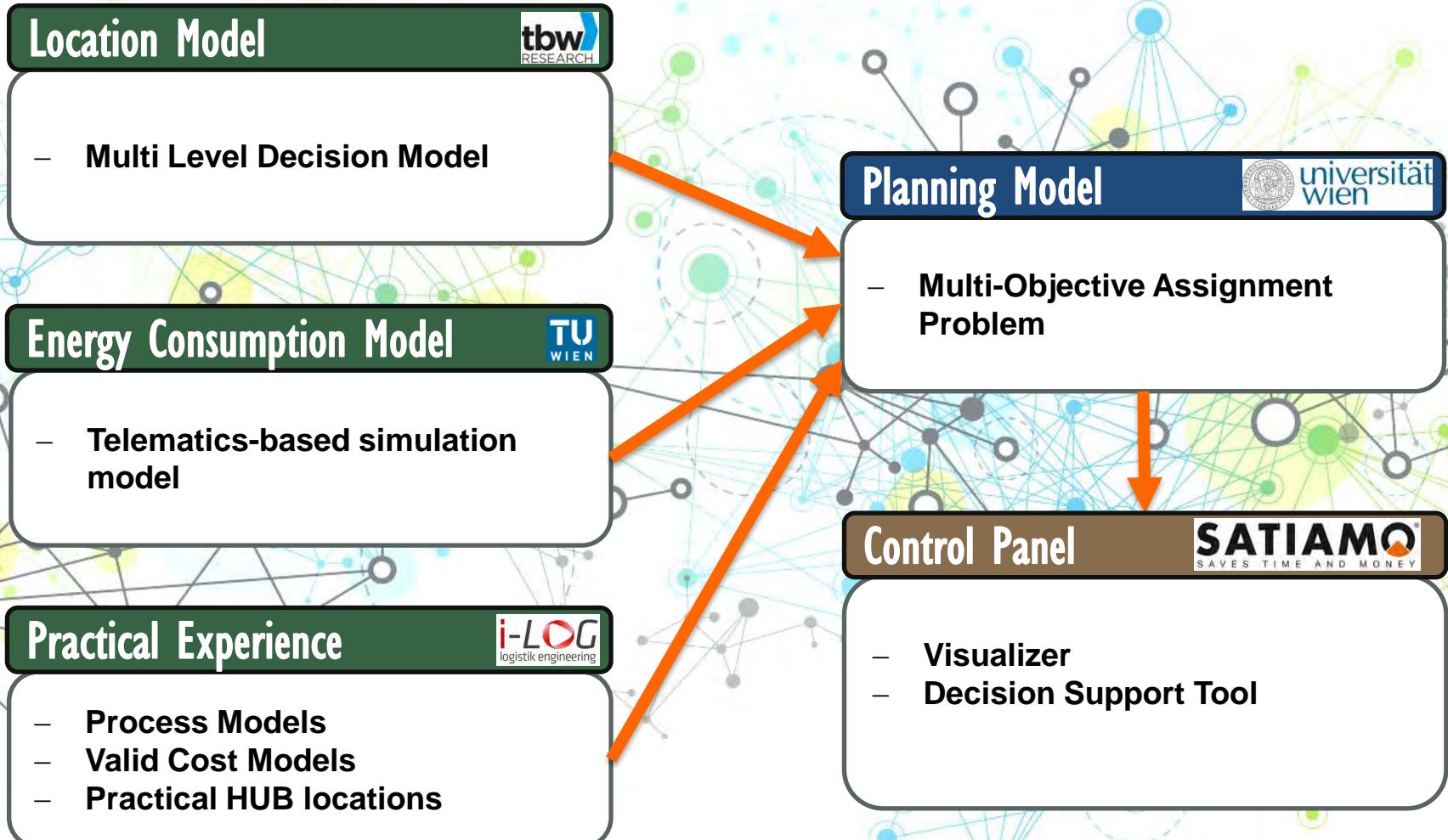




#3 RESEARCH APPROACH

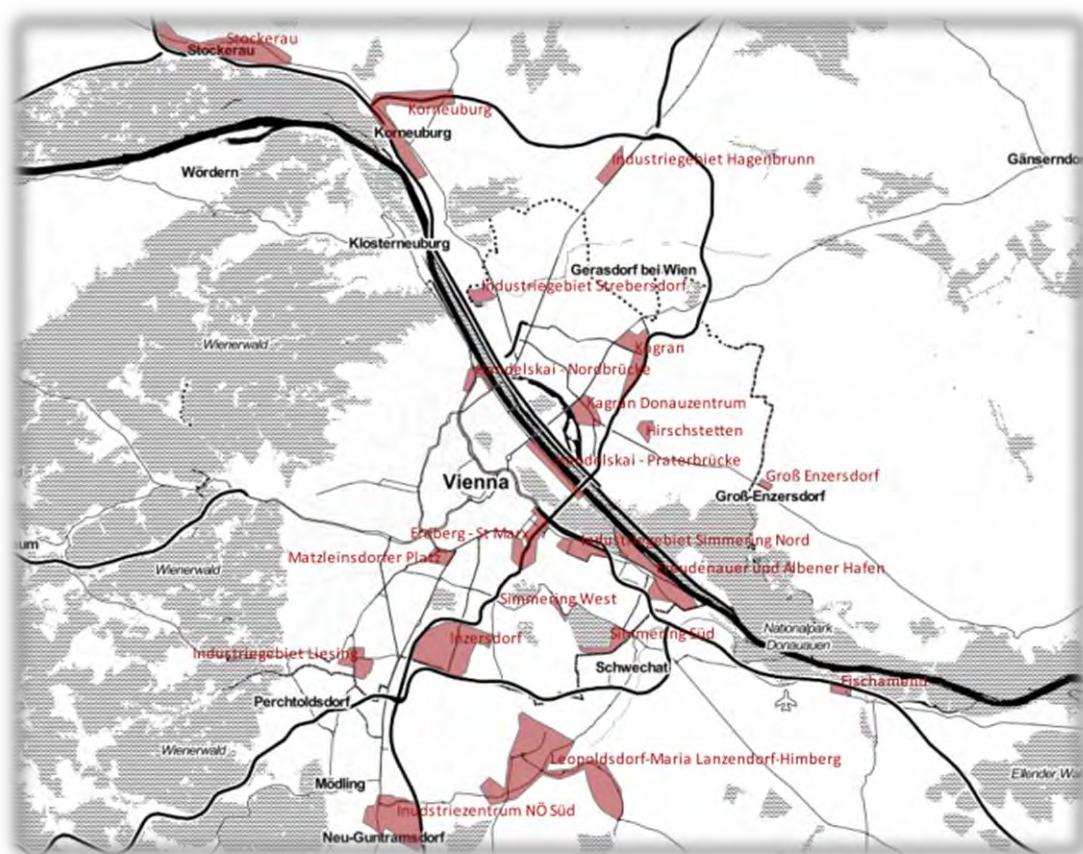


THE RESEARCH APPROACH



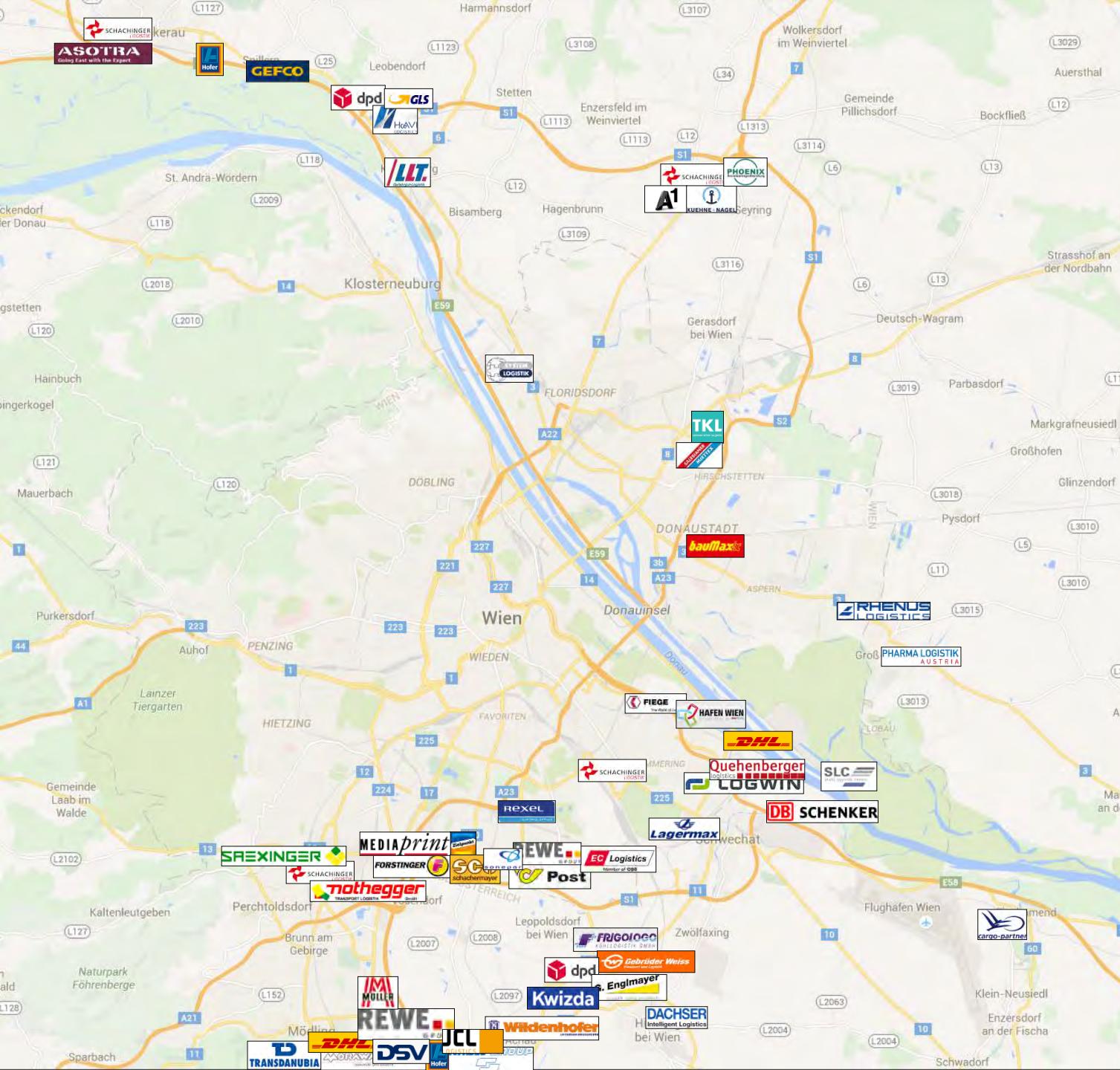
Area of Interest: Larger Urban Zone of Vienna

- we defined a total of 21 urban logistics clusters
- each cluster was rated by the following indicators
 - suitability for long haul lines
 - current land planning scheme
 - present logistical intensity
 - proximity to customers
 - proximity to “sensitive zones”



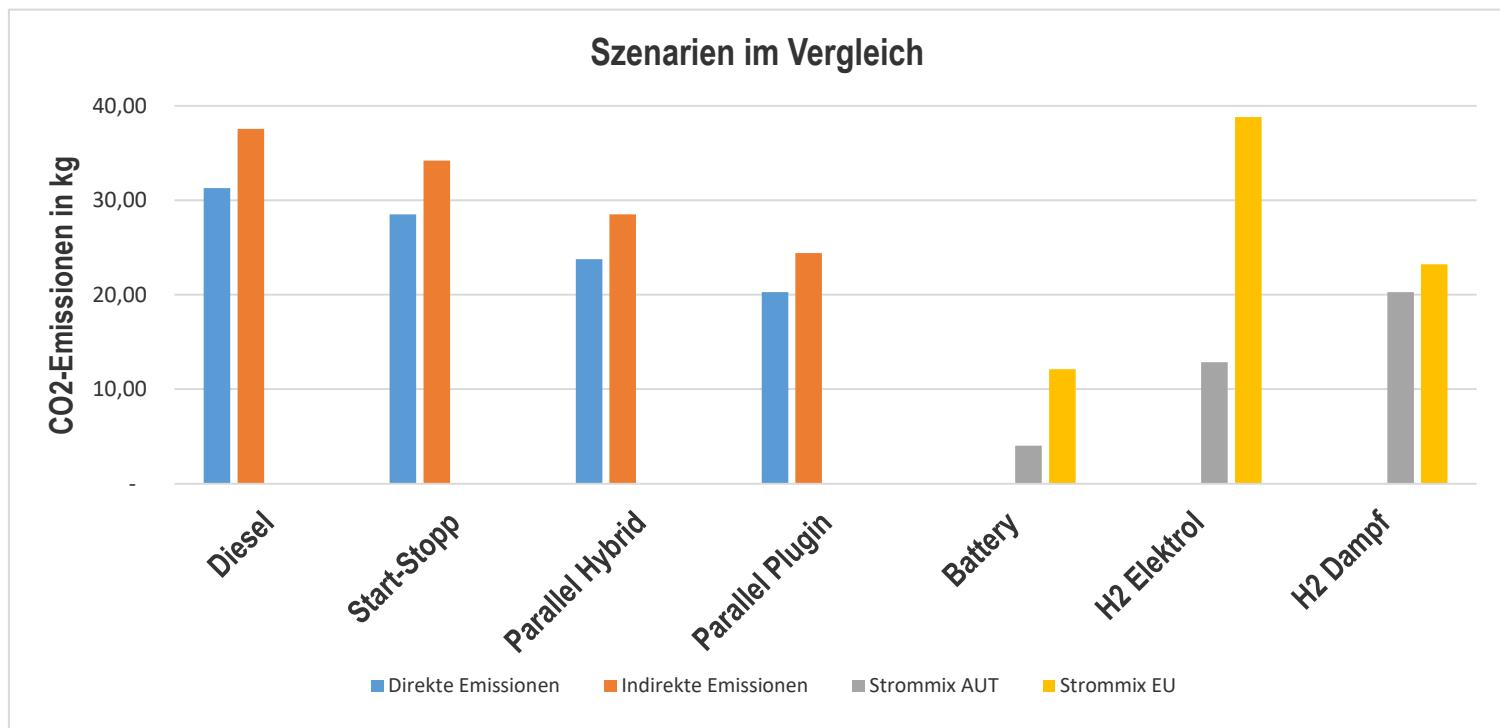
LOGISTICS ATTRACTIVENESS INDEX

by the
“Real World”



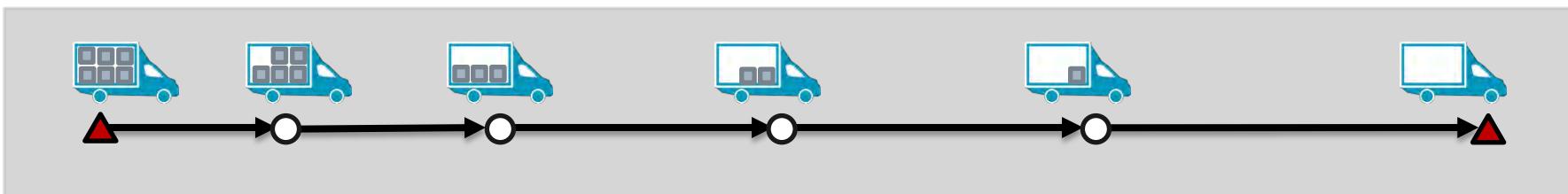
Components of the Energy Consumption Model

- 7 types of vehicles (see chart)
- 3 scenarios of energy mix (Vienna, Austria und EU)
- additional factors like seasonality (summer, winter, etc.) and speed corridors



Impacts on Vehicle Routing

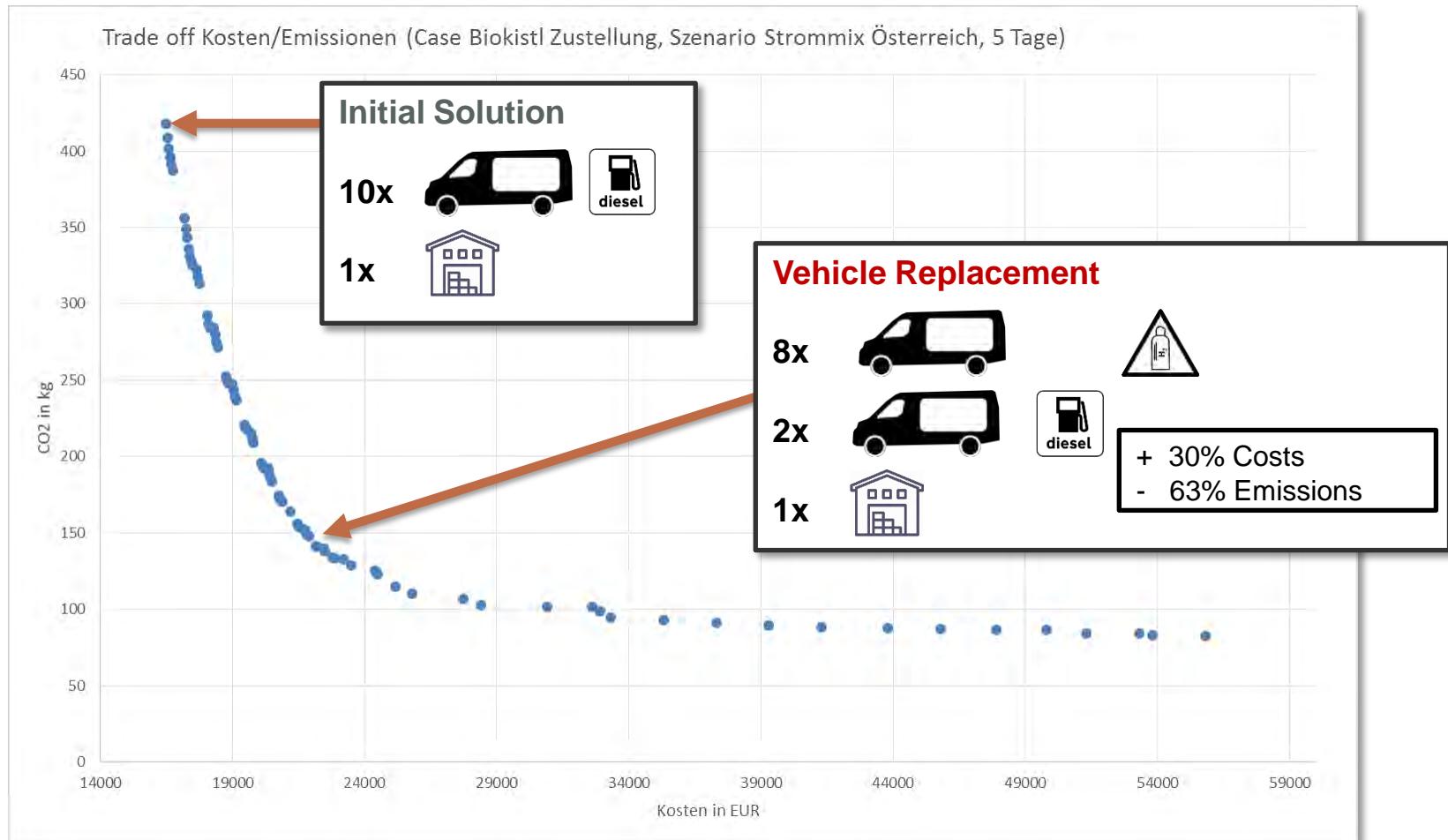
- short distances with heavy load at the beginning of the tour
- longer distances with low load at the end of the tour



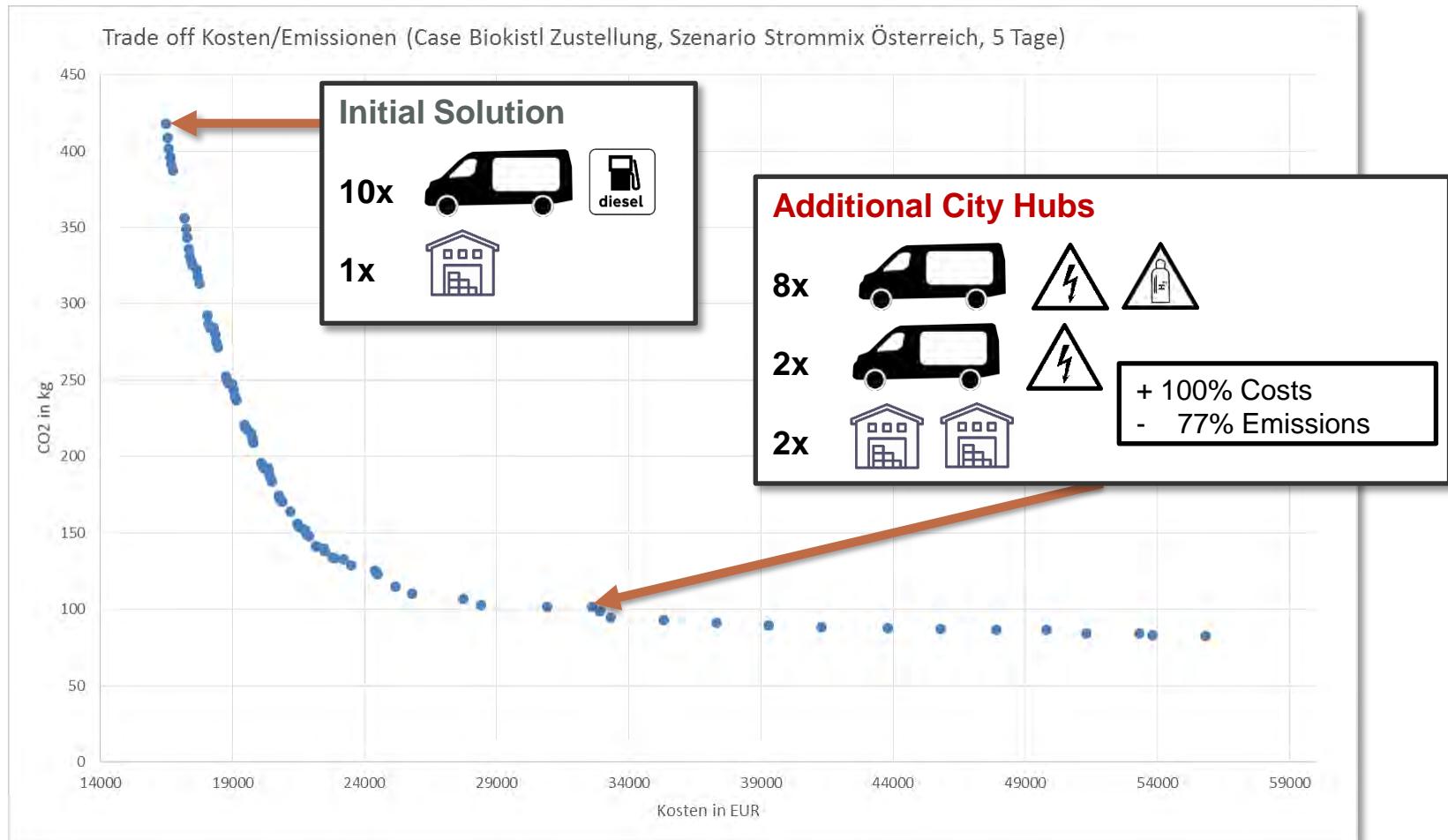
Impacts on Fleet Structure

- vehicle replacement can lead to a significant CO₂ reduction with relatively little investment
- electric vehicles should be used mostly in urban areas

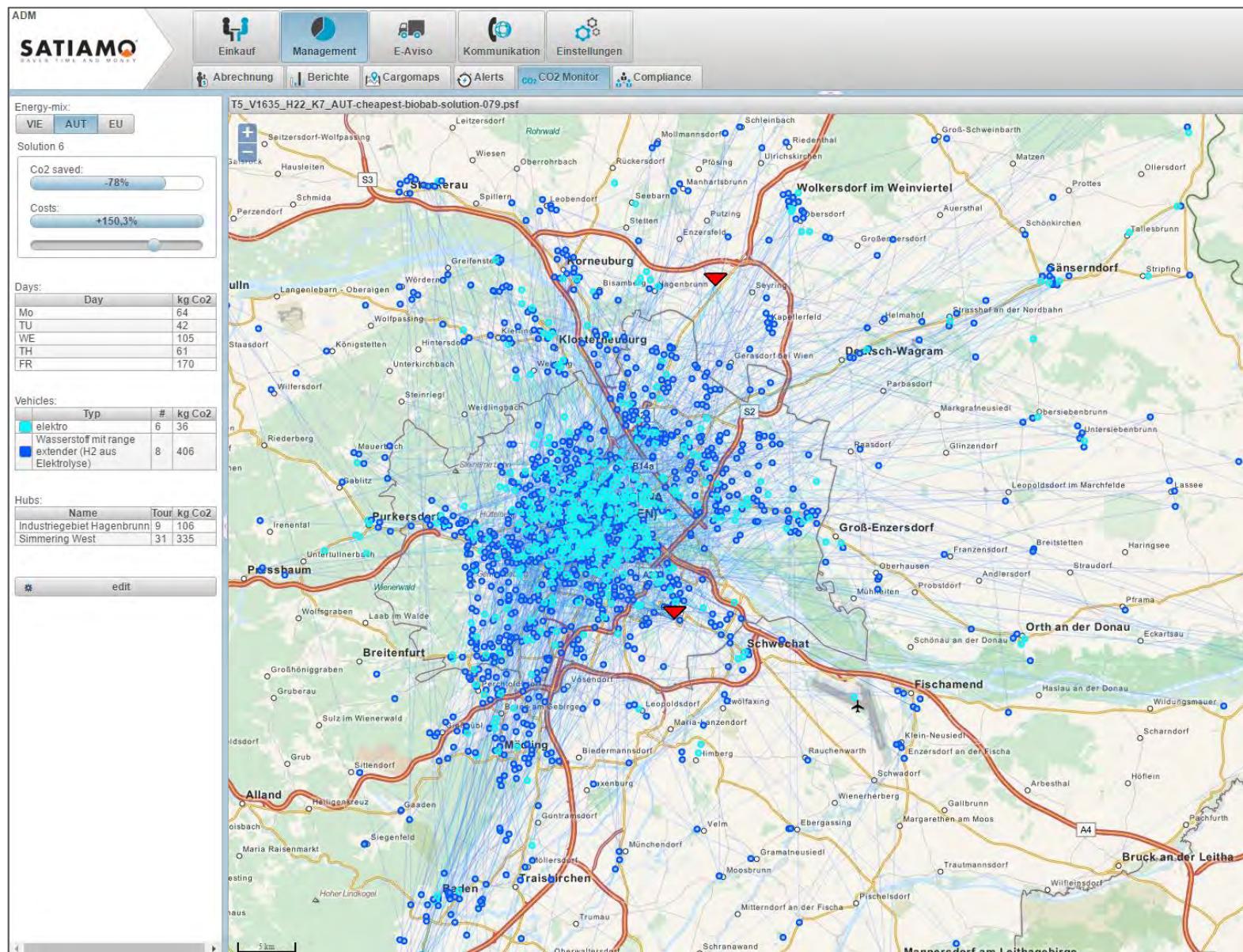
COSTS / EMISSIONS TRADE-OFF ANALYSIS



COSTS / EMISSIONS TRADE-OFF ANALYSIS



VISUALIZATION & SIMULATION THOUGH AN INTEGRATED ONLINE TOOL





#4

KEY FINDINGS



- (1) There is a valid **solution finding methodology** available for complex urban / last mile distribution issues.
- (2) **Traffic-induced emissions in urban areas** result only for a low degree of driven mileage. To this extent, kilometers traveled are only a poor reference base for any city toll considerations.
- (3) The **costs of urban city hubs** are still too high. Since the utilization of city hubs is limited to only 1-2 hours per day, “shared hub”-approaches appear to be more useful.



#5 RECOMMENDATIONS



#1 HOW MUCH MORE DOES IT COST?



Parcels delivered per day:	150 / van
Additional costs of an e-Van per month :	€ 250,-
Additional costs per parcel:	€ 0,08

#2 ONLY A “RESTRICTED ACCESS”-SOLUTION MAKES SENSE FOR CITIES



#3 TOTAL GROSS WEIGHT OF A LCV SHOULD BE RAISED TO 4.25 TONNES



..otherwise we might get in trouble with the police..

#4 BOTTLENECK: AVAILABILITY OF E-VANS & INNOVATIVE BUSINESS MODELS

New technology has to be combined with an advanced business model.

- Fleet integration advisory
- On-demand availability / provision of electric vehicles
- Integrated service & maintenance
- Installation and maintenance of charging infrastructure
- Training/informational material



pay-per-use

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



Office for
Low Emission
Vehicles



GOING ULTRA LOW

UK government policy towards zero emission vehicles

Bob Moran

IA-HEV eLogV workshop in Vienna on 19 October 2016





Office for
Low Emission
Vehicles

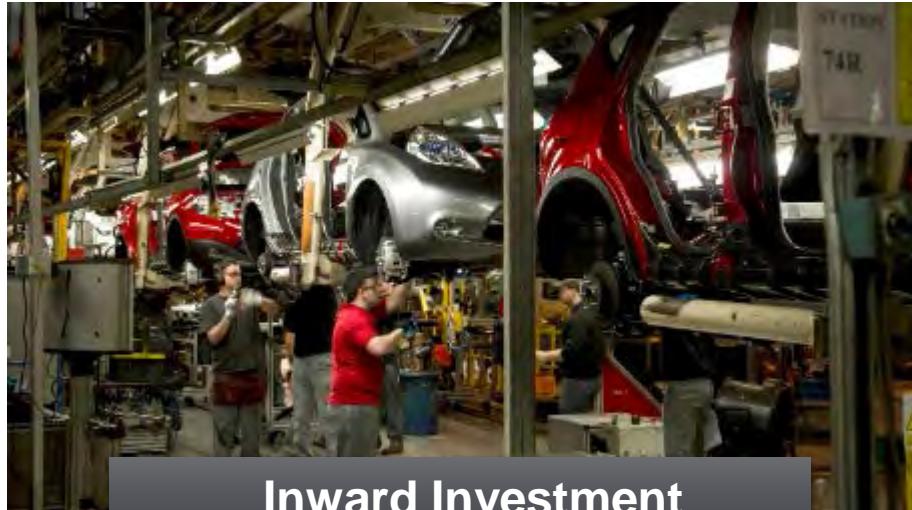


CAN ELECTRIC VEHICLES SAVE THE WORLD? NO. But they might help ...

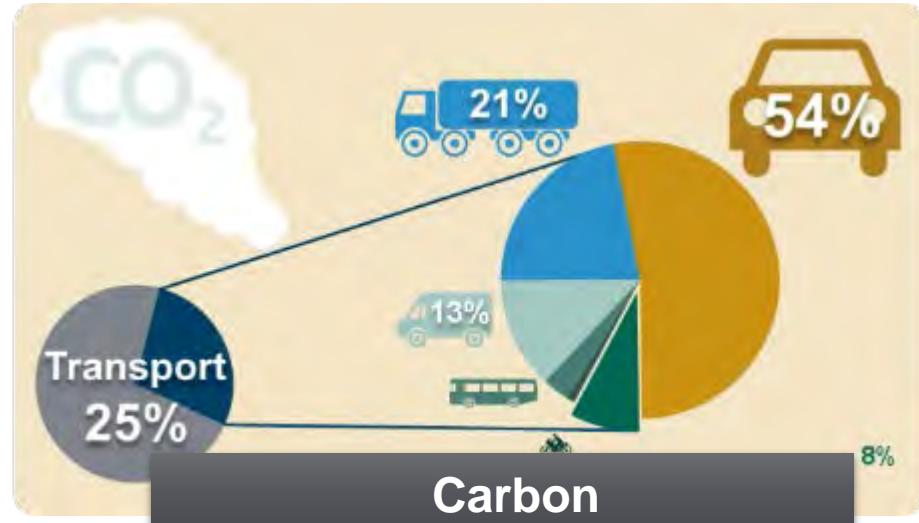




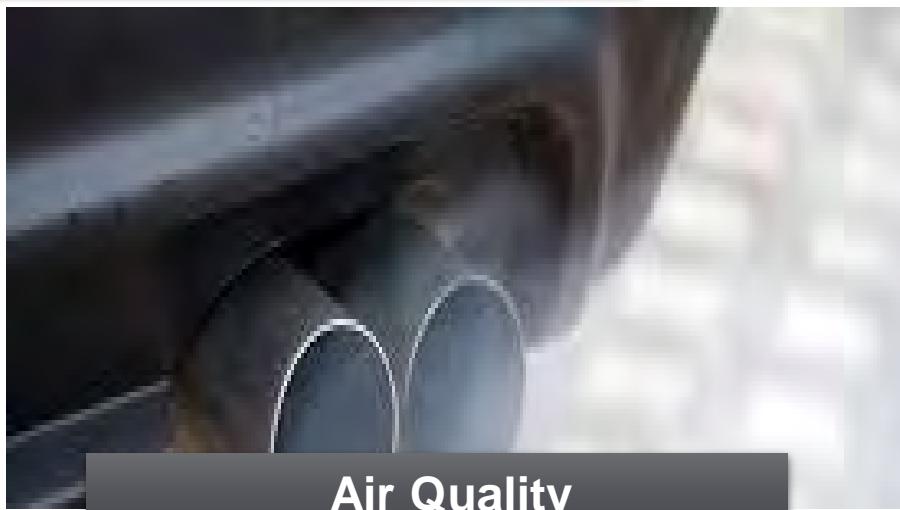
Zero emission vehicles? FOUR key UK policy drivers.



Inward Investment



Carbon



Air Quality

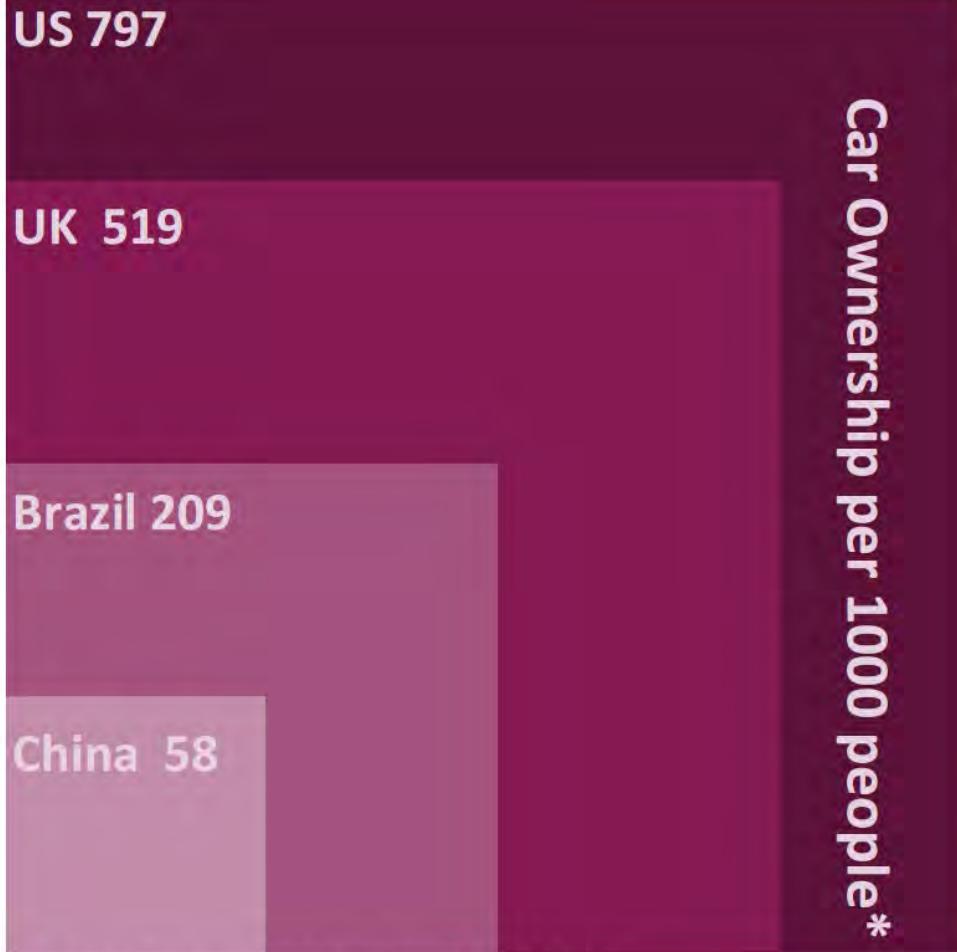


Energy Security



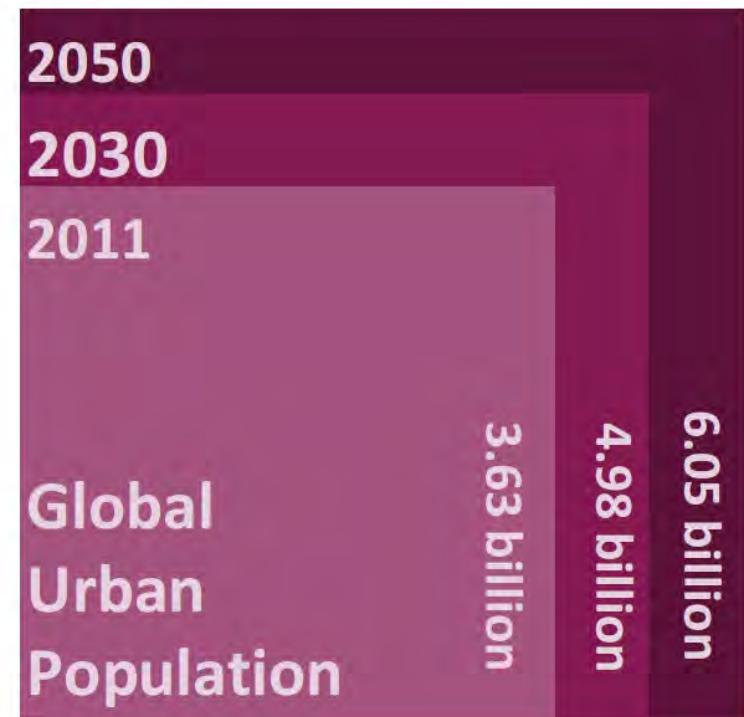


Global trends ...



* Brazil data 2008, all others 2010

By 2020, around **60%** of the world's population will live in cities



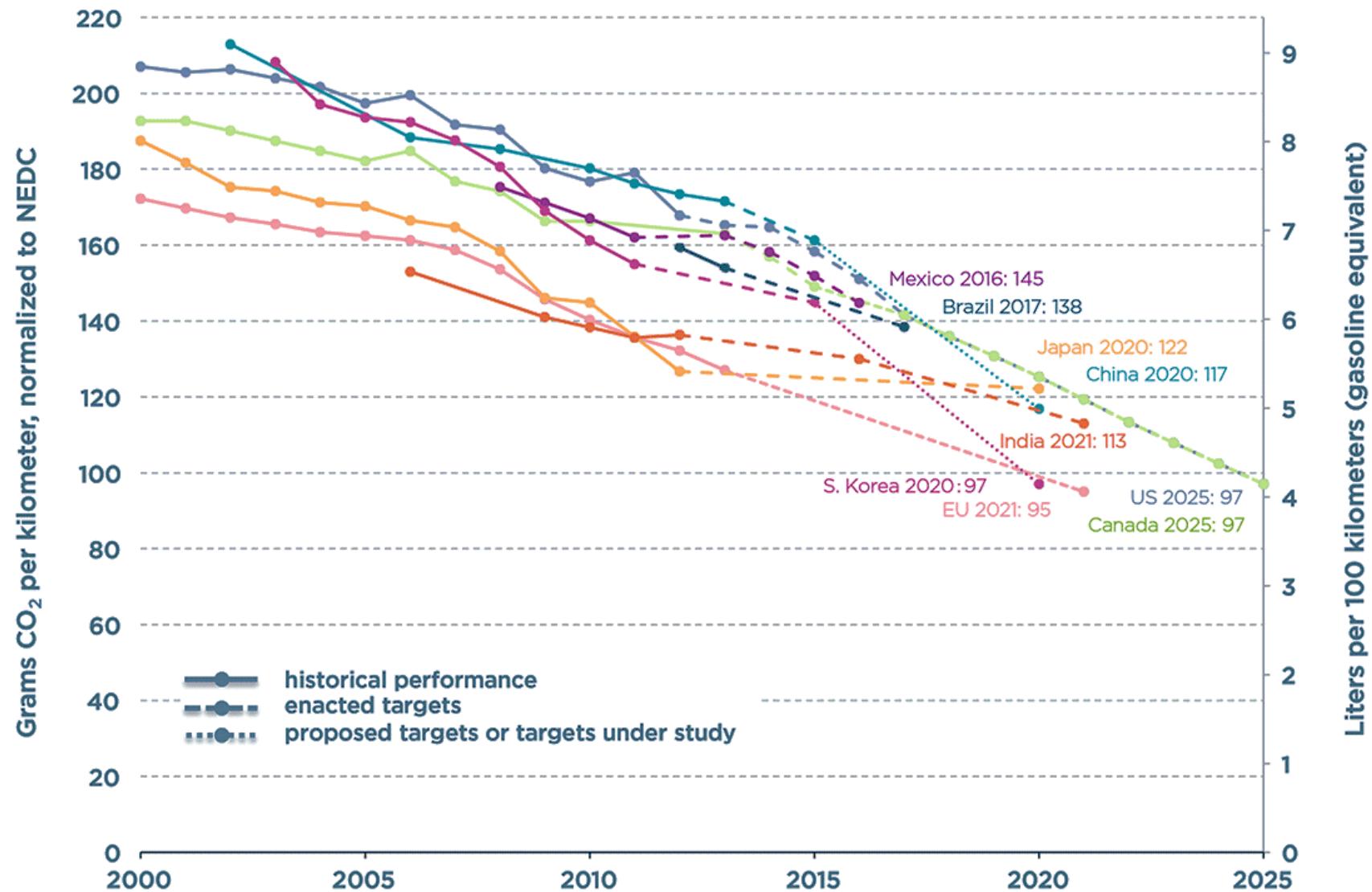


Global trends ...

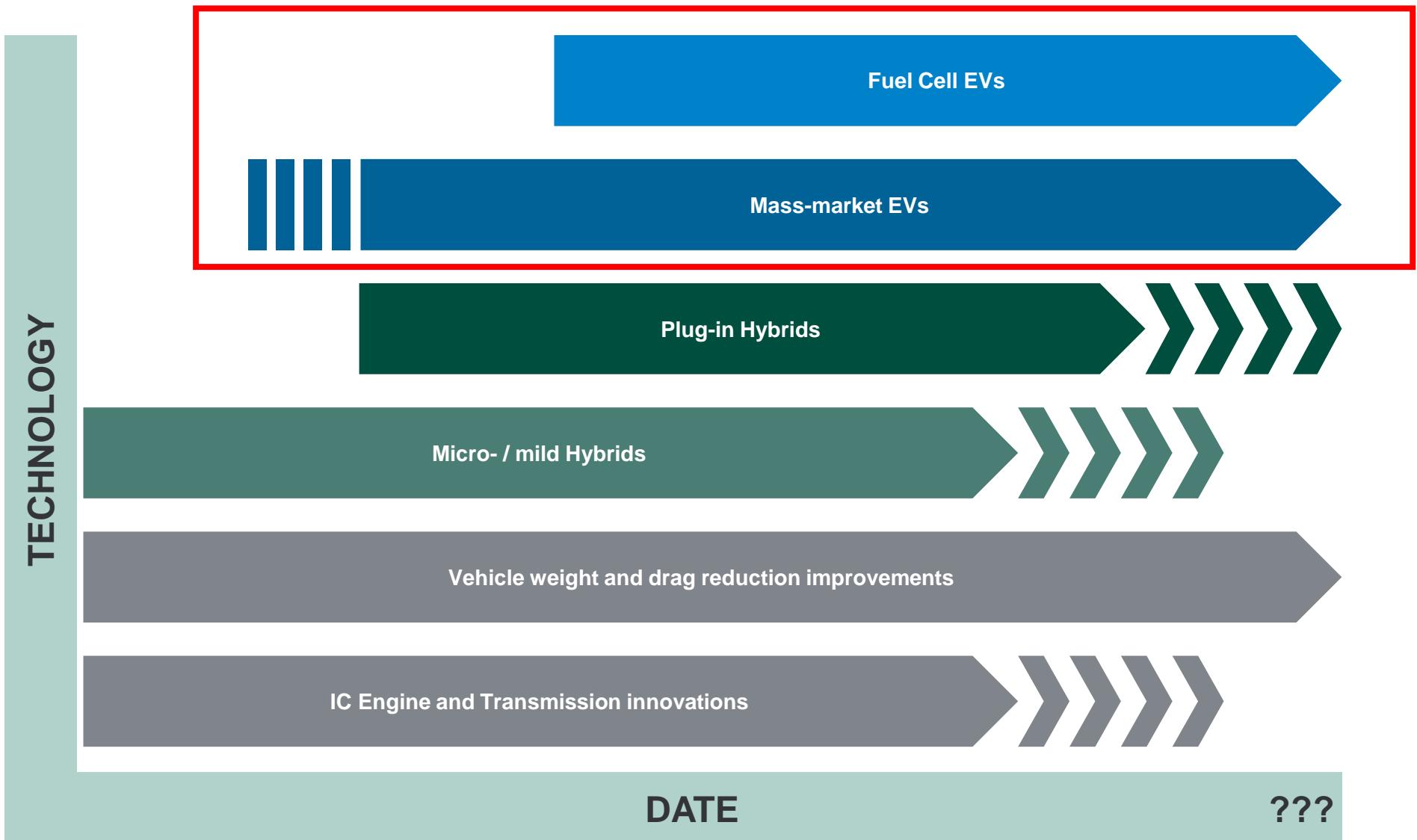




Global responses ...

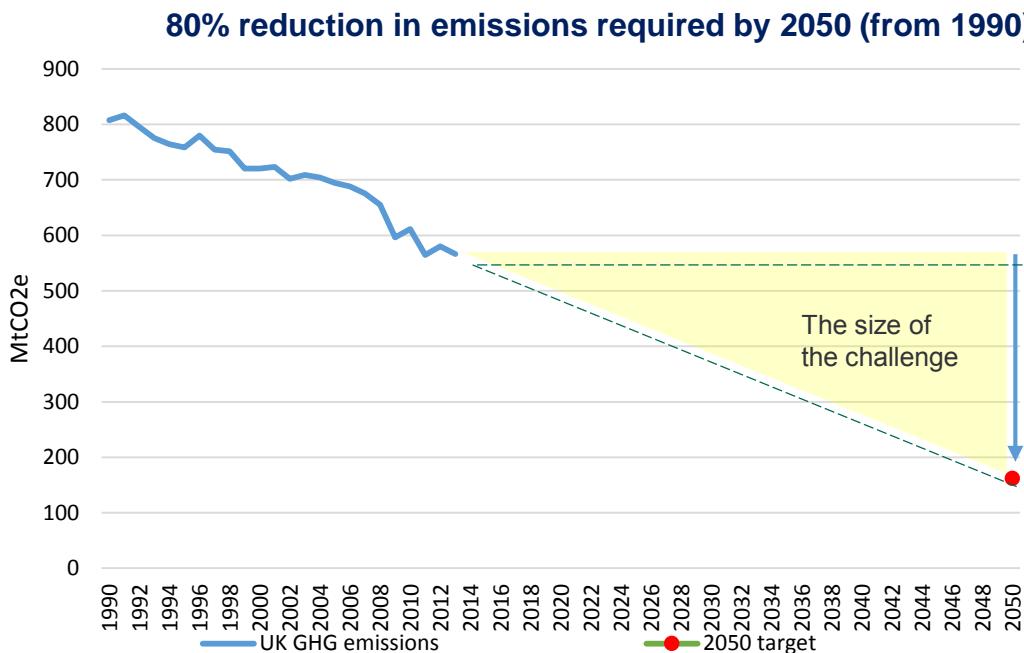


... leading a once in a generation technology transition

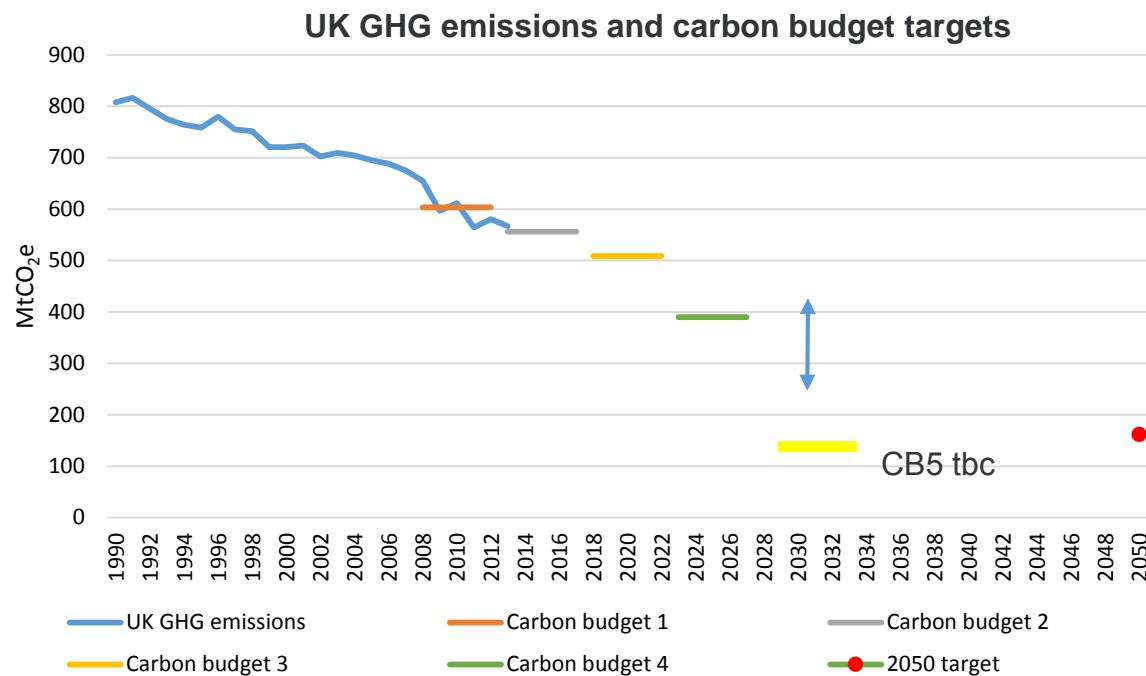




UK Climate Change Act 2008 requires an 80% reduction in emissions in the UK by 2050 (against a 1990 baseline)

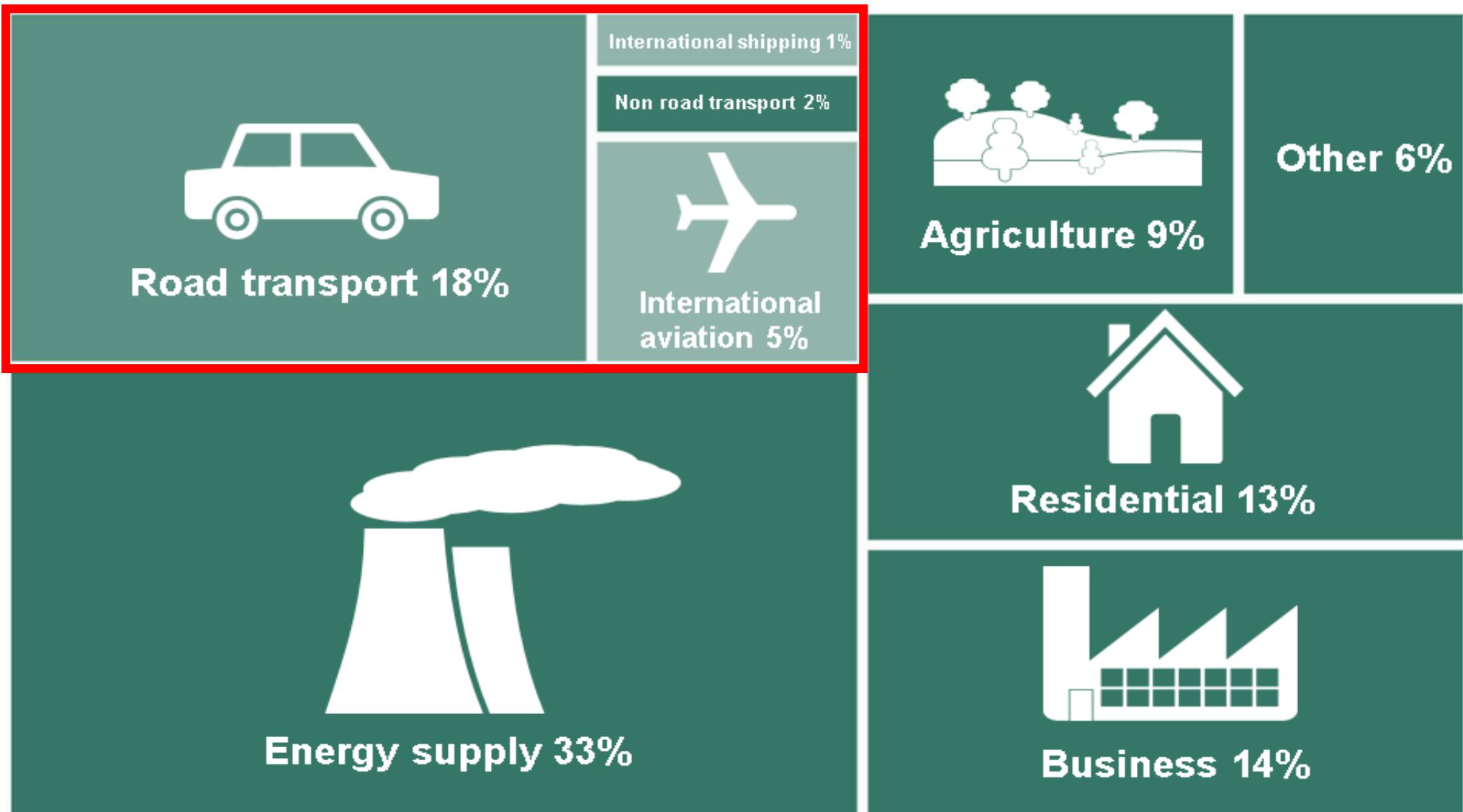


- ▶ Legally binding 'carbon budgets' to cap emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) over rolling 5 year periods.
- ▶ Committee on Climate Change (CCC) and Adaptation Sub-Committee to advise on progress and direction.
- ▶ UK Government duty to deliver a UK Climate Change Risk Assessment report to Parliament every 5 years.



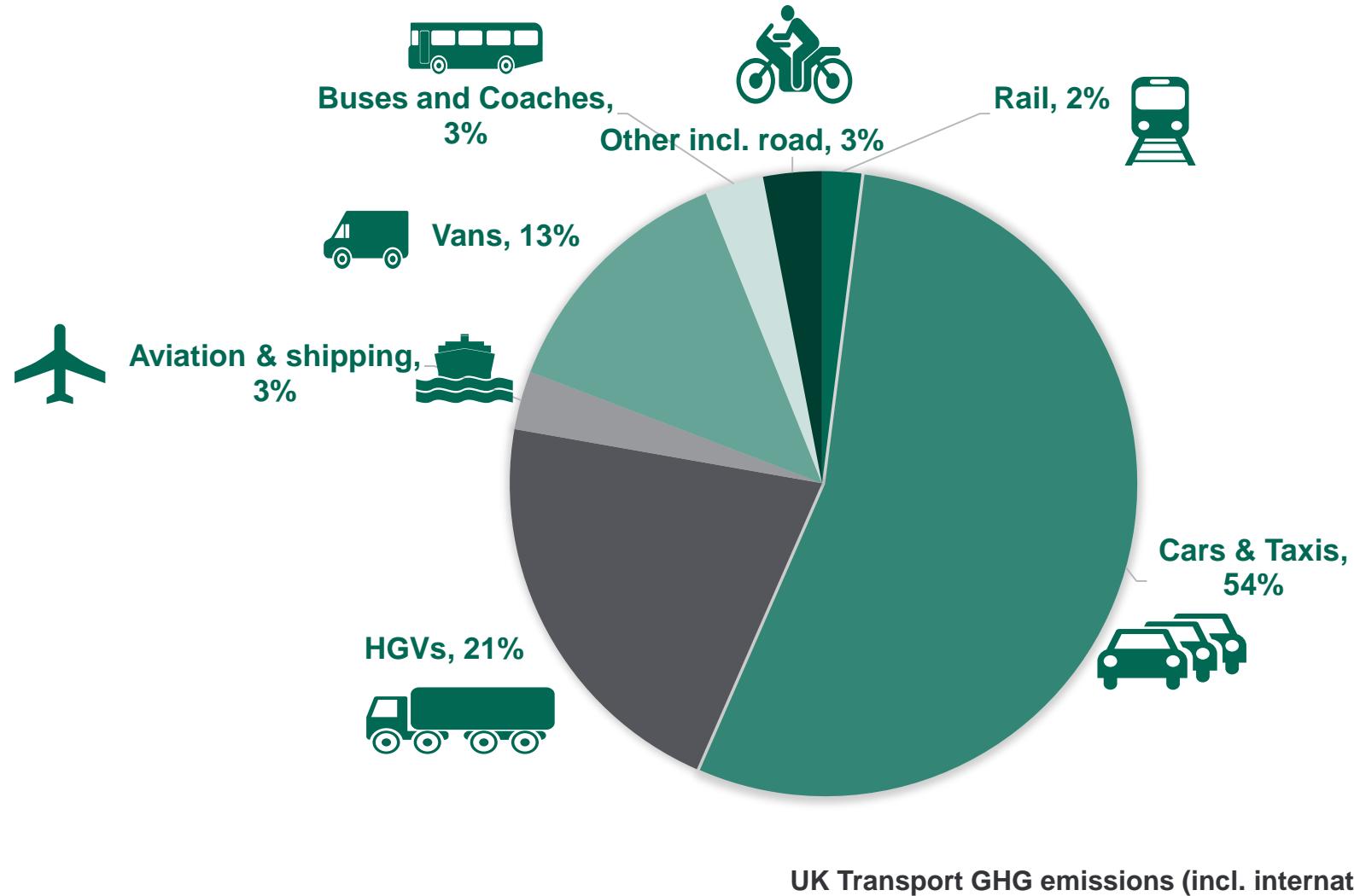


**25%+ of UK total GHG emissions come from transport
... up from 15% in 1990**





UK transport emissions - dominated by road vehicles >90%





Stretching Government goals and funding since 2011 ...

MANIFESTO

MAY 2015

'Our aim is for almost every car
and van

to be a zero emission vehicle by
2050 and we will invest £500m over
the next five years to achieve it.'

SPENDING REVIEW

NOVEMBER 2015

The government will spend more
than £600m between 2015-16 and
2020-21 to support uptake and
manufacturing of ultra-low emission
vehicles (ULEVs) ...and keep the
UK on track for all new cars to be
effectively zero emission by 2040.



Department
for Transport



Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy



Office for
Low Emission
Vehicles



Cabinet Office



HM Treasury

R&D



Incentives



Energy Issues



Comms



Infrastructure



Supply Chain





Most comprehensive policy programme in the world?



- £400m+ Plug-in Car Grant
- £20m+ Commercial vehicles / two-wheelers
- £2m+ Go Ultra Low comms campaign
- £40m Go Ultra Low Cities
- £30m Buses
- £20m Taxis
- £35m London
- £30m+ Chargepoint infrastructure
- £10m+ Hydrogen
- £15m Highways England chargepoints
- £125m+ Research and development
- £10m Battery prize





£600m support package 2015 - 2020

£20m+ Plug-in Van Grant

**20% off an eligible van
(up to £8,000)**

- N1; UN-ECE 100.00 comp.
- <75g CO₂/km
- 10 – 60 miles ZEV range
- 50 miles top speed
- 3 year vehicle warranty
- 5 year battery warranty





Grow automotive by stimulating innovation, speeding up technology development and reducing emissions

£125m+ Research and Development





“Low Carbon Truck Trial” 2012 - 2016

£125m+ Research and Development



- ▶ **£11m part funded ~350 alternatively fuelled commercial vehicles** demonstrating low carbon truck technologies in real-world settings and primed the UK market with a series of accessible gas refuelling stations.
- ▶ **Generated a body of evidence to support fleet and government decision making.**
- ▶ Consortia includes John Lewis, United Biscuits, Stobarts, Argos, DHL, Tesco, Wincanton and GasRec.
- ▶ Final stages of evaluation of carbon emissions, air quality impacts, costs and operational performance.
- ▶ **Final data report to be published 2016 ...**





“Low Emission Freight Demonstration”

£125m+ Research and Development



- ▶ £19m+ to stimulate ‘real-world’ on-road demonstration trials of ‘near to market’ technologies for vans, HGVs.
- ▶ Encouraging greater focus on zero emission capability and urban delivery than previous truck trial,
- ▶ Funding associated publicly accessible infrastructure, especially that that could unlock alternatively fuelled vehicles for other users.
- ▶ Working closely with industry, operators and others.
- ▶ July 2016 launch for **April 2017 start!**
- ▶ **www.gov.uk/olev**





UK Government plans

Incentives, infrastructure + R&D plans

Autumn Statement 2016

New Auto Sector Strategy

UK position on EU vehicle CO₂ regs

Focus on industrial strategy

Carbon Budget plans

Modern Transport Bill

Refreshed Government
strategy for ultra low
emission vehicles

ALL vehicles covered

2017 and beyond

Driving the Future Today
A strategy for ultra low emission
vehicles in the UK

September 2013

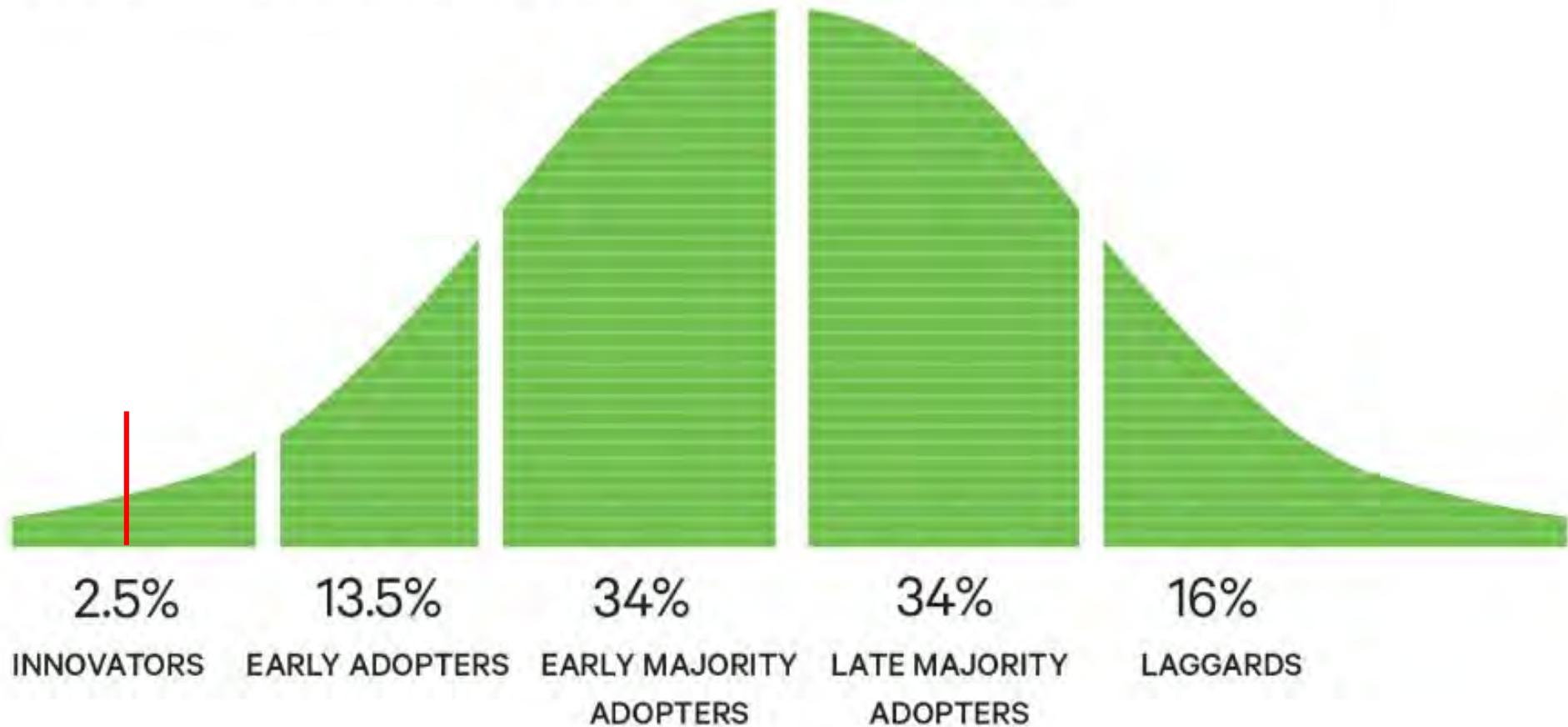




Normalisation ...

Technology Adoption Curve

EVERETT ROGERS - DIFFUSION OF INNOVATIONS 1962





THANK YOU

www.gov.uk/olev
19@OLEVgovuk

IA-HEV Task 27 eLogV

3rd Workshop: Electric Freight Vehicles – out of niche into mass market

Facts and Figures of Germany

Dominique Sévin (NOW GmbH) | Wien / Vienna | 19/10/2016

National Organization Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technology – NOW GmbH

Structure and tasks

National Innovation
Programme Hydrogen and
Fuel Cell Technology (NIP)
Electromobility Model
Regions programme

- Coordination and implementation of policies adopted by BMVI, BMWi, BMU, BMBF, BmEL, and possibly further senior federal authorities
- Coordination of other programs of the federal government in relevant fields of technology

Mobility and Fuel Strategy
of German government
EU Directive on
development of alternative
fuels infrastructure

- Support of BMVI with development of MFS and CPT
- Developing national strategy framework for hydrogen and electricity
- Monitoring as a basis for the analysis and evaluation of specific measures

International exchange

- Cooperation and coordination regarding European and international initiatives, including the representation of public interests in relevant policy bodies

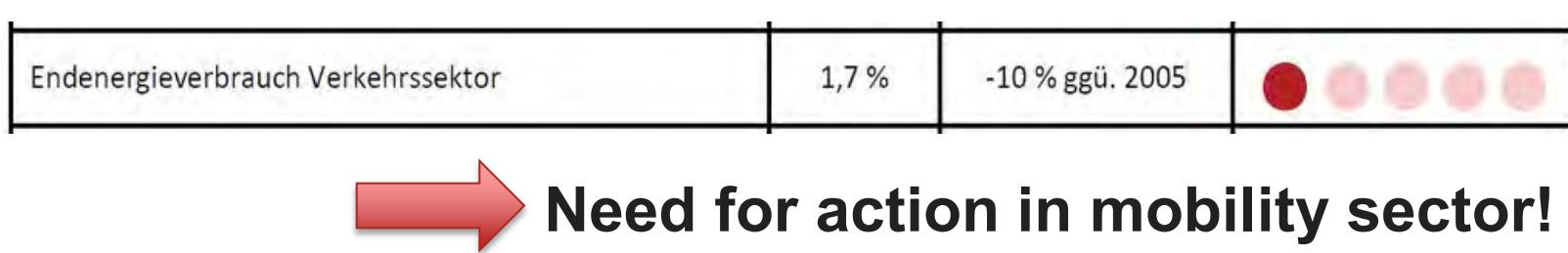
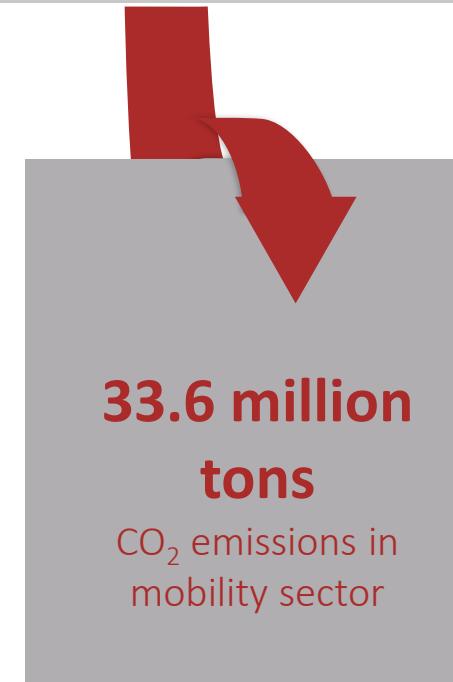
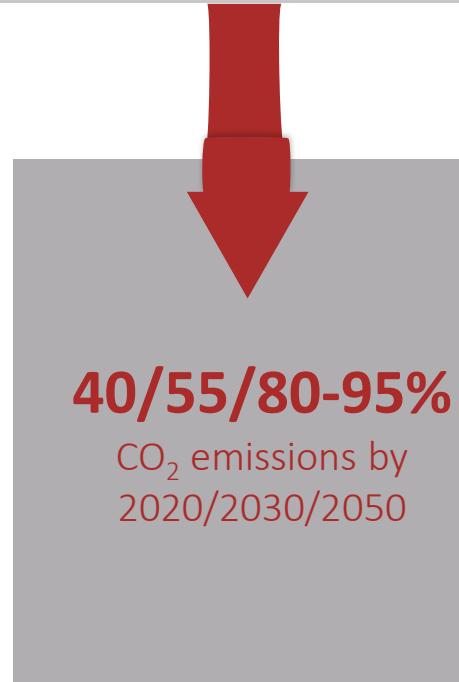
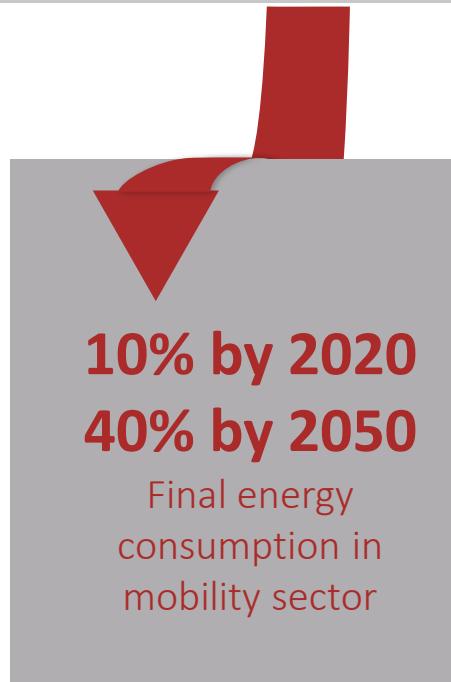
Communication

- Stakeholders and the general public
- Networking

Development, coordination and implementation of national strategies and public-private initiatives in the technology field of sustainable propulsions systems on behalf of the federal government



Objectives of German Federal Government: Reduction of final energy consumption and CO₂ emissions

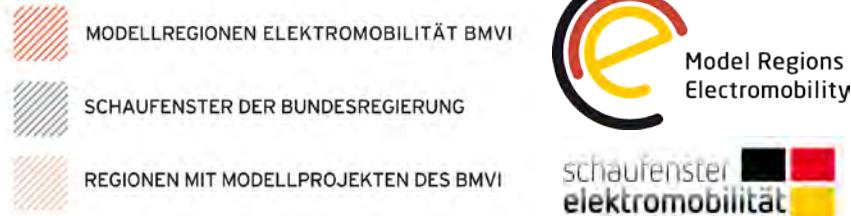
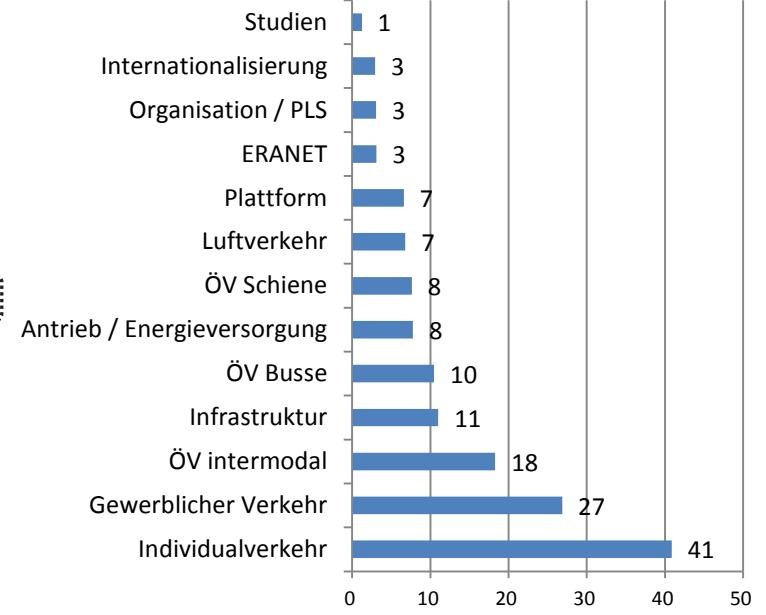
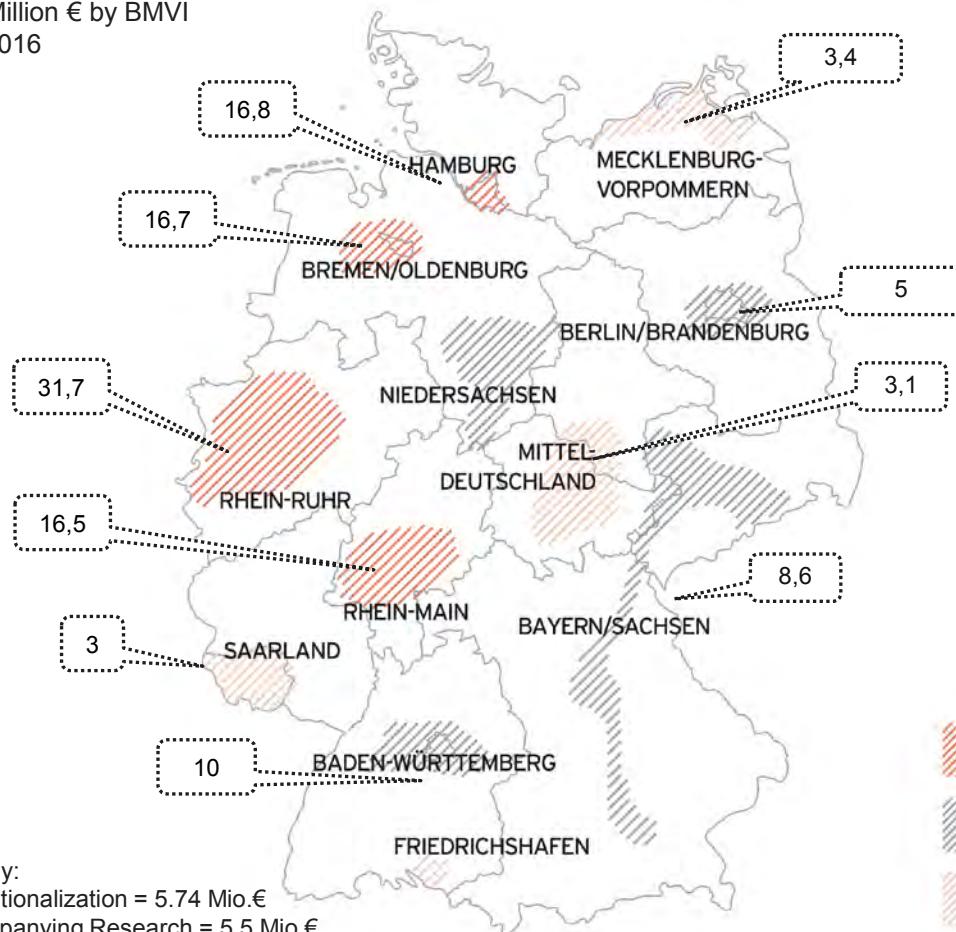


Source: The Mobility and Fuels Strategy, 2013

German Ministry for Traffic and digital Infrastructure BMVI

Overview Funding Electric Mobility since 2011

Funding Million € by BMVI
as at 01/2016

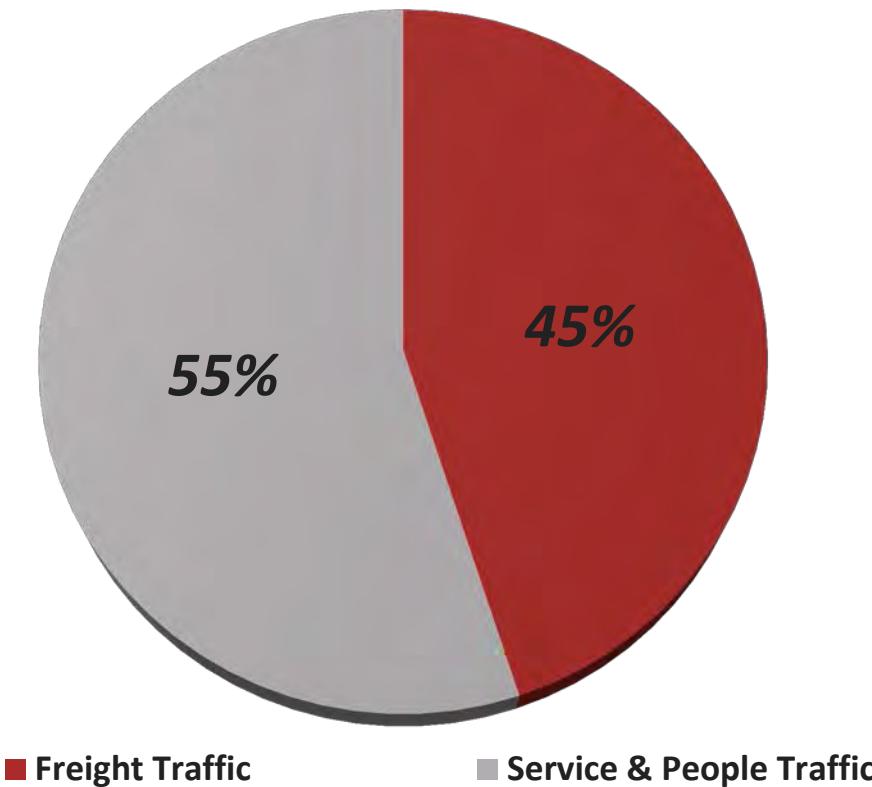


Additionally:

- Internationalization = 5.74 Mio.€
- Accompanying Research = 5.5 Mio.€
- Verification of Technology = 20 Mio.€

Urban commercial traffic in Germany

Urban commercial transportation in German cities accounts for approx. 30-35% of total traffic



EV urban freight: Strategic importance for German Government

- Action plan “Freight Transport and Logistics” by BMVI as at 2014 (update 2016)
 - Increasing importance of Electric Mobility
- High potential for reducing pollutant emissions (up to 29% Carbon dioxide emission savings)
 - preventing penalties for municipalities
- High potential for supporting market acceleration
 - Two thirds of new vehicle registration in Germany made in business sector
 - highest potential in sector light Utilities (< 3.5 tons, 72% share)
- **Important role in Federal and regional funding programs!!!**



Federal Ministry of Traffic and digital Infrastructure: Current Funding Guideline Electric Mobility

FUNDING GUIDELINE ELECTRIC MOBILITY 2015

Procurement of vehicles and building up of charging Infrastructure (funding 40 percent of “Innovation Delta”)

Working out municipal concepts to boost electric mobility in cities and counties

Research and development for further assistance towards market acceleration



Guideline Funding Electric Mobility 2015: Sample calculation

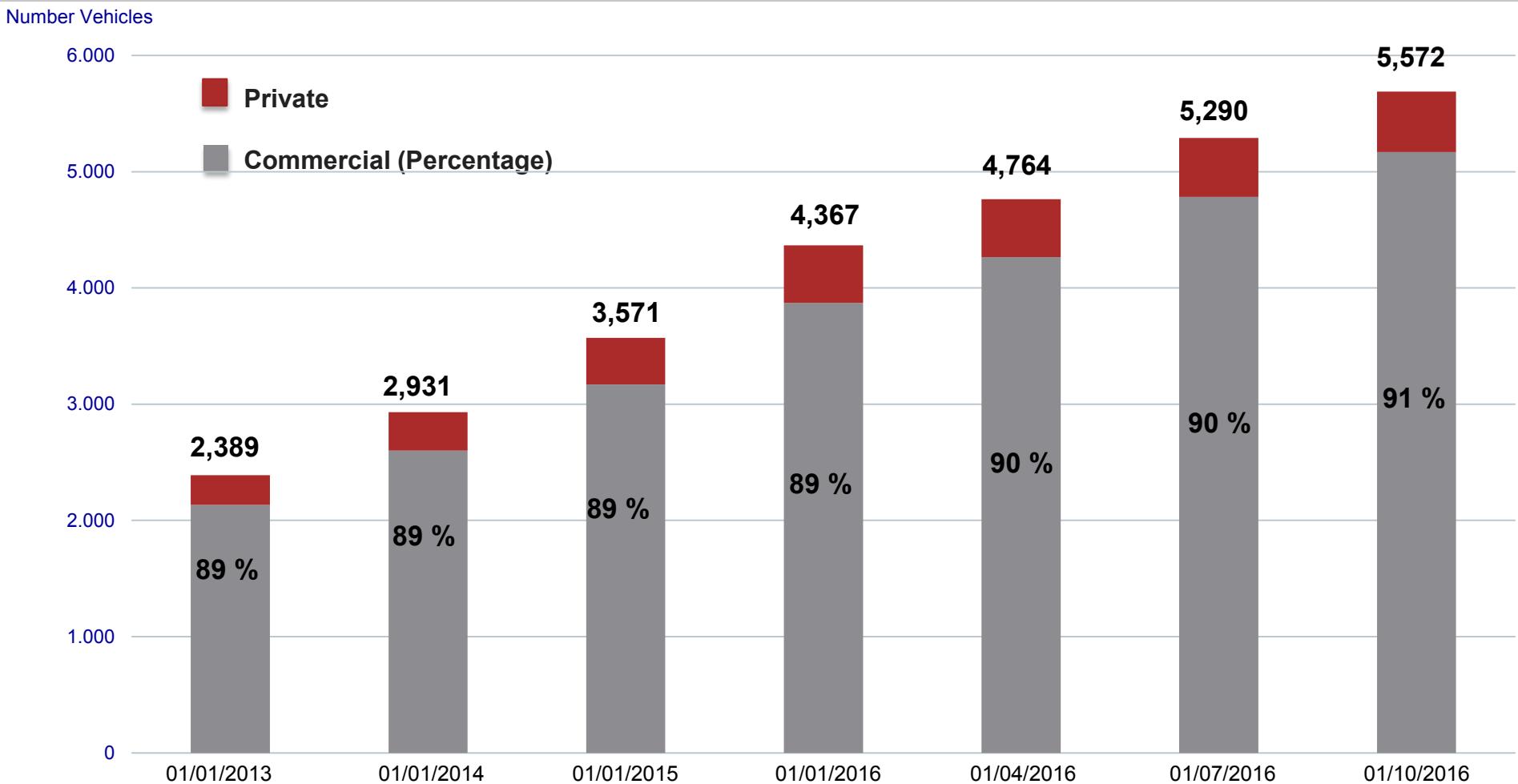
VW Golf (Golf 85 KW TSI CL):	€17,000
VW eGolf:	€29,000
Price difference:	€12,000
Funding amount (40% investment grant):	€4,800

Renault Kangoo (diesel / 2-seats):	€13,500
Renault Kangoo Z.E. (2-seats):	€20,300
Price difference:	€6,500
Funding amount (40% investment grant):	€2,600

* Approximate reference values : Actual promotion may vary depending on equipment



EV urban freight: Number light Utilities & EV Trucks in Germany (BEV & PHEV)



Market Situation in Germany: light e-Utilities & e-Sprinter (up to 3.5/4.25 tons)

Citroën Berlingo
Electric



EcoCraft
EcoCarrier



Ford Transit
Connect



Daimler Vito E-
Cell



Iseki Megaworker



Micro Vett Fiorino



Nissan eNV200



Peugeot Partner
Electric



Renault Kangoo Z.E. /
Z.E. Maxi



VW Abt E-Caddy



Streetscooter Work



emovum e-Ducato



IVECO Daily Electric



Smith Edison



Mercedes Sprinter



BEV

BEV

BEV

BEV

BEV / also available as
4.6 tons

PHEV

Market Situation in Germany: e-Trucks (up to 7.5 tons, only BEV/REV)



**Emoss Electric Dyna
EV200
(BEV)**



**EFA-S P80 e
(REV)**

**Framo e 180/280
(BEV)**



**Orten E 75 AT/TL
(BEV)**



Market Situation in Germany: e-Trucks (> 7.5 tons)

Scania G 360 4x2 Electric



Trolley Truck / diesel-hybrid

BEV

Emoss CM 10 / 12 / 16 /18



Smith Newton



Framo e 180/280



7,5 - 44,0 t

E-Force



Based on IVECO Stralis / 18 t

Market Situation in Germany: Announced e-Sprinter & e-Trucks

VW e-Crafter



- 4.25 tons
- BEV

Mercedes Urban e-Truck



- Prototype presented on IAA Commercial Vehicles 2016
- BEV

Fuso Canter E-Cell



- Announced for 2017
- BEV

Nikola One



- Expected 12/2016
- Range up 1,931 km / Hydrogen free for first 1 million miles
- FCEV

Hyundai H350



- Prototype presented on IAA Commercial Vehicles 2016
- FCEV

Mercedes Future Truck 2025



- Semi-autonomous prototype
- BEV

Market Situation in Germany: Overview

	≤ 3.5 t/4.25 t	3.5/4.25 t to 7.5 t	7.5 t to 12.0 t	> 12.0 t	Total Number
Number	8	12	5	8	30
Thereof...					
BEV	7	10	4 (+1*)	7	22
REEV	-	1	-	-	1
FCEV	1	1	-	1	1

*Trolley Truck

Due to constructions and battery size several models can be divided up in various categories.

Accompanying Research by BMVI: New working group „eLogistics“

Vehicles

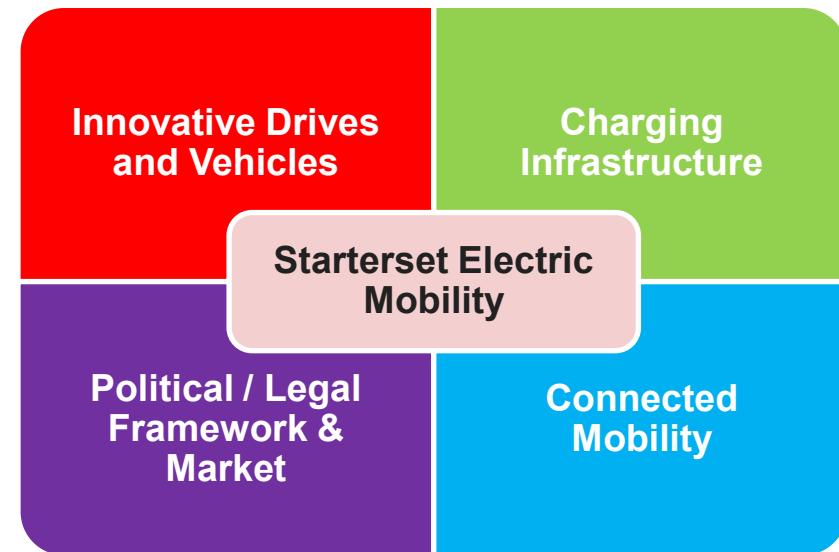
- Light Utilities
- EV trucks (up to 18 tons)
- Special Vehicles

Technology

- Technology review (BEV, PHEV, FCEV)
- Market observation & analysis
- Concepts for charging infrastructure

Practicality & Readiness

- Supply chains
- Urban transport
- Distribution traffic



Market Incentives Electric Mobility: Decision by German Federal Government at 18/05/2016

PURCHASE INCENTIVE

CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE

TAX FUNDING

PUBLIC FLEETS

- Environmental Premium (4,000€ for BEVs and FCEVs; 3,000€ for PHEVs)
- Financing 50% each by Government and OEMs
- Funding of vehicles with a maximum purchase price of 60,000€
- Total budget: 1,2 Billion € maximum until 2019

- Total budget: 300 million €
- 200 million € promote fast charging (DC)
- 100 million € promote normal charge (AC)
- At least 15,000 charging stations will be set up
 - 10,000 normal
 - 5,000 fast

- Tax free charging on working place for employee
- Extension of tax exemption for EVs from 5 to 10 years

- 20 % EVs in federally owned fleets
- Total costs of investments: 100 million €



Thanks for your Attention!

www.starterset-elektromobilitaet.de

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10623 Berlin / Germany

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Electric freight vehicles – out of niche into mass market Facts & Figures Austria

IA-HEV Task 27 Workshop, 19 October 2016, Vienna

Henriette Spyra, AustriaTech – Federal Agency for Technological Measures

Agenda

- § Who is speaking to you?
- § Status Quo
- § What will change? Upcoming challenges

AustriaTech is a national-level Transport Agency



§

Agency of the Austrian Ministry for Transport, Innovation and Technology

§

Focus on Innovation, ITS Deployment and E-Mobility

§

NCP for implementation process of AFI DIRECTIVE 2014/94/EU

Electric Fleets in Urban Logistics

Elektromobilität 2014 Monitoringbericht

austriatech POLICY BRIEF

Saubere Energie für den Verkehr

Monitoringbericht

austriatech

- § Implementation of measures from the **2012 E-Mobility Implementation Plan**
- § Advisory & project support
- § Advisory for national RDD programs
- § Annual E-Mobility monitoring report for Austria
- § Policy support and coordination during EU legislation processes
- § Policy support and coordination during national transposition processes on behalf of bmvit (as currently ongoing for **AFI Directive 2014/94/EU**)
- § Cooperation with regional and local authorities (cities, municipalities)
- § Participation in international working groups (e.g. IEA-HEV IA, UNECE QRTV)

Status Quo Austria



E-Logistics in Austria – 2 things you'll always hear

- § Rail modal split above EU average – 32% of goods transported by railway system (objective: 40% by 2025)
- § Austrian Postal Service, as one of the most important logistics providers, has the largest electric fleet of the country: > 1.300 E-Vehicles (cars, scooters, E-Quads, E-Bikes)



...but a lot of work needed to reach 2030 goal of CO₂-free logistics in urban areas...

Status Quo: Vehicle Registrations (Q3/2016)

Vehicle Type, Fuel Type / Energy Source	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (Q3)
Cars M1	328.563	356.145	336.010	319.035	303.318	308.555	252.178
Petrol incl. Flex Fuel	159.740	159.027	143.325	134.276	126.503	122.832	101.104
Diesel	167.130	194.721	189.622	180.901	172.381	179.822	144.493
Battery-Electric (BEV)	112	631	427	654	1.281	1.677	2.919
Plug-In-Electric (PHEV)	n/a	n/a	n/a	184	434	1.10	879
Hydrogen (FCEV)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0
<i>New Electric Vehicle Registrations M1</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>631</i>	<i>427</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>1.281</i>	<i>1.677</i>	<i>2.919</i>
<i>Share of EVs in new M1 Registrations</i>	<i>0,03%</i>	<i>0,18%</i>	<i>0,13%</i>	<i>0,26</i>	<i>0,42</i>	<i>0,49</i>	<i>0,56</i>
Other Battery Electric Vehicles of Classes L, M, N	1.225	979	1.400	791	1.133	1.133	1.133
Motorbikes/Trikes/Quadricycles (class L)	1.206	923	1.094	585	672	651	919
Busses (class M2 and M3)	8	5	14	15	1	12	14
Duty Vehicles Class N1 (< 3.5 t)	11	51	292	191	203	267	380
Duty Vehicles Class N2, N3 (> 3.5 t)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

BEV registrations
(+138.9%)

Very few freight
vehicles (380 N1)

Status Quo: Vehicle Population (08/2016)

Vehicle Type, Fuel Type / Energy Source	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 (08)
Cars M1	4.441.027	4.513.421	4.584.202	4.641.308	4.694.921	4.748.048	4.805.885
Petrol inc. Flex Fuel	2.445.506	1.997.066	2.001.295	2.003.699	2.011.104	2.019.139	2.036.501
Diesel	1.988.079	2.506.511	2.570.124	2.621.133	2.663.063	2.702.922	2.738.029
Battery-Electric (BEV)	353	989	1.389	2.070	3.386	5.032	7.710
Plug-In-Electric (PHEV)	n/a	n/a	n/a	408	776	1.512	2.391
Hydrogen (FCEV)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	6	13
<i>Electric Vehicle Population M1</i>	353	989	1.389	2.478	4.165	6.550	10.114
<i>Electric Vehicle - Change on Previous Year</i>	58,3%	180,2%	40,4%	78,4%	68,1%	57,3%	-
<i>Share of EVs in M1 population</i>	0,01%						0,21%
Other battery electric vehicles of classes L, M, N	3.217					6.532	7.845
Motorbikes/Trikes/Quadricycles (class L)	3.034					5.324	6.243
Busses (class M2 und M3)	113					138	152
Duty Vehicles Class (< 3.5 t)	69	135	428	619	819	1.069	1.449
Duty Vehicles Class (> 3.5 t)	1	1	1	1	1		1

> 10.000 EVs
~ 0,2% of car population

Very few duty vehicles (~1.500 N1)

Top 10 PEV (M1) market share Countries in the European Union

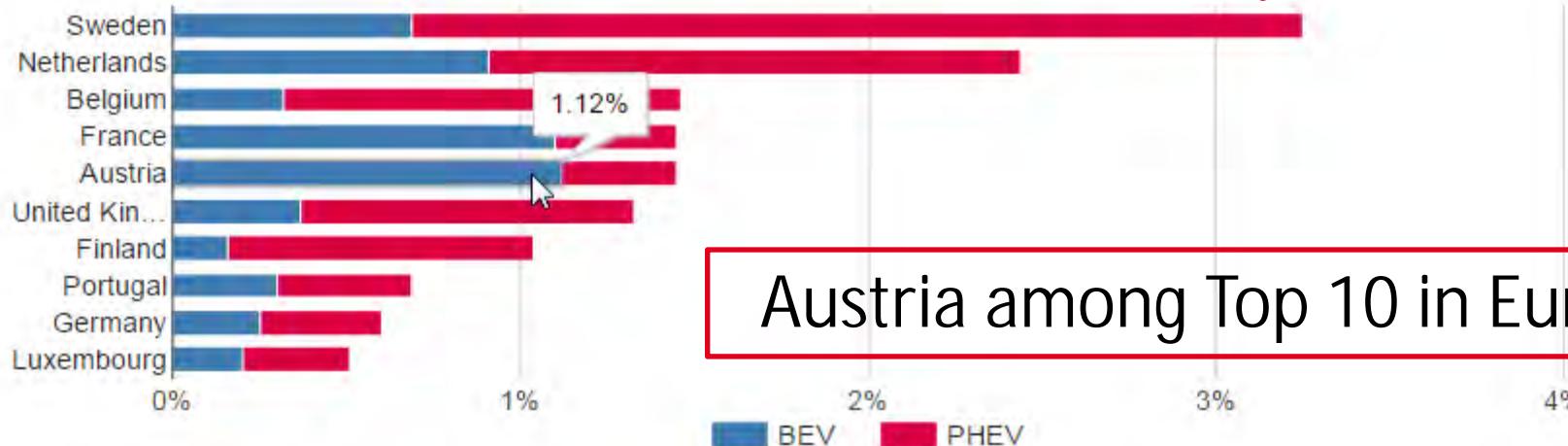
Year

FILTER

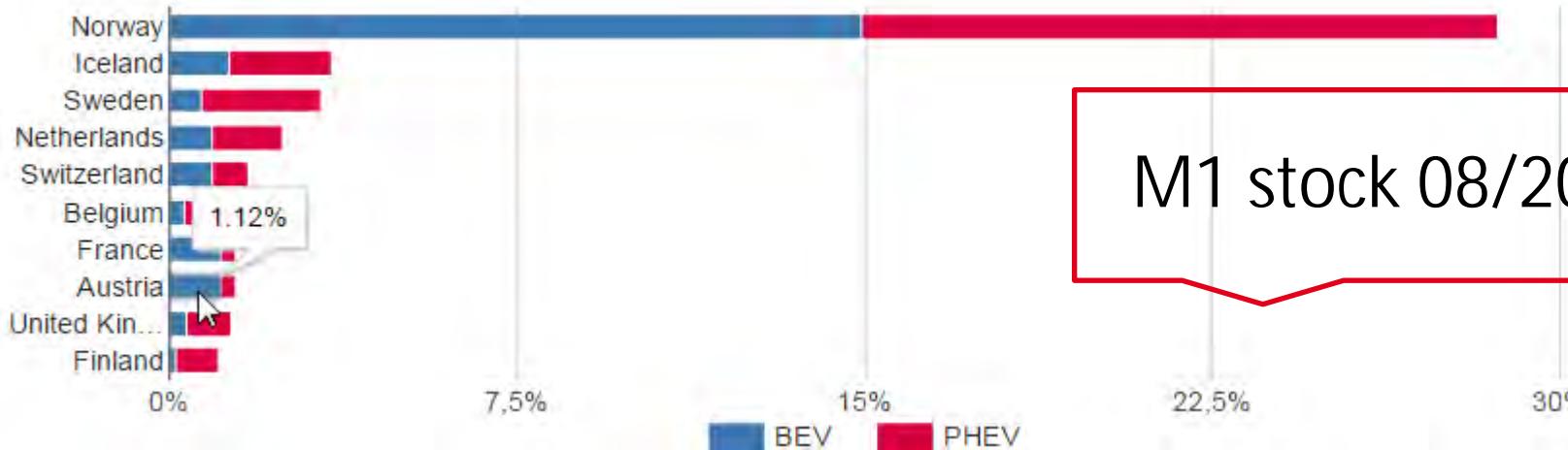
Technology

FILTER

RESET

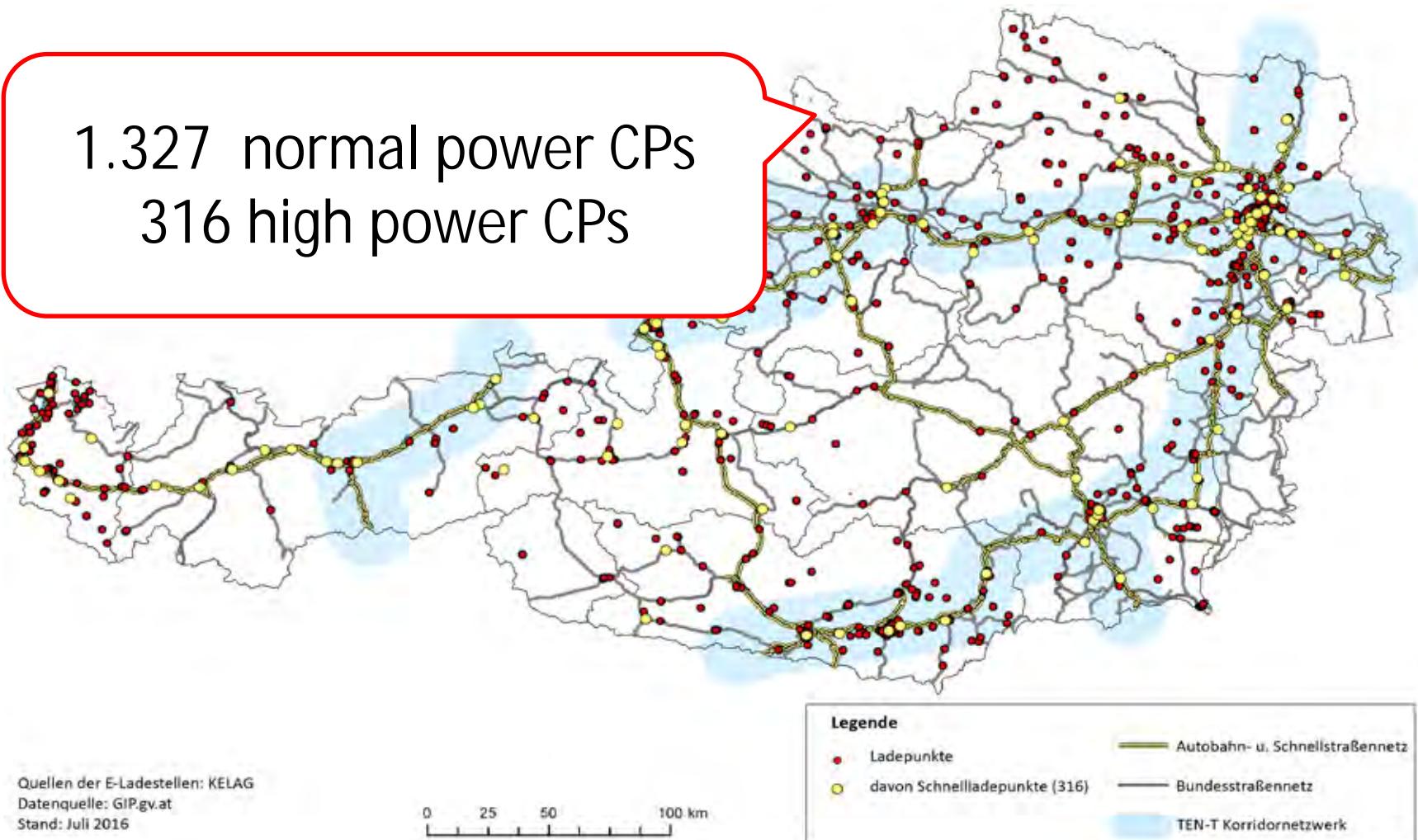


© EAFO (including figures from Jan - Aug 2016)



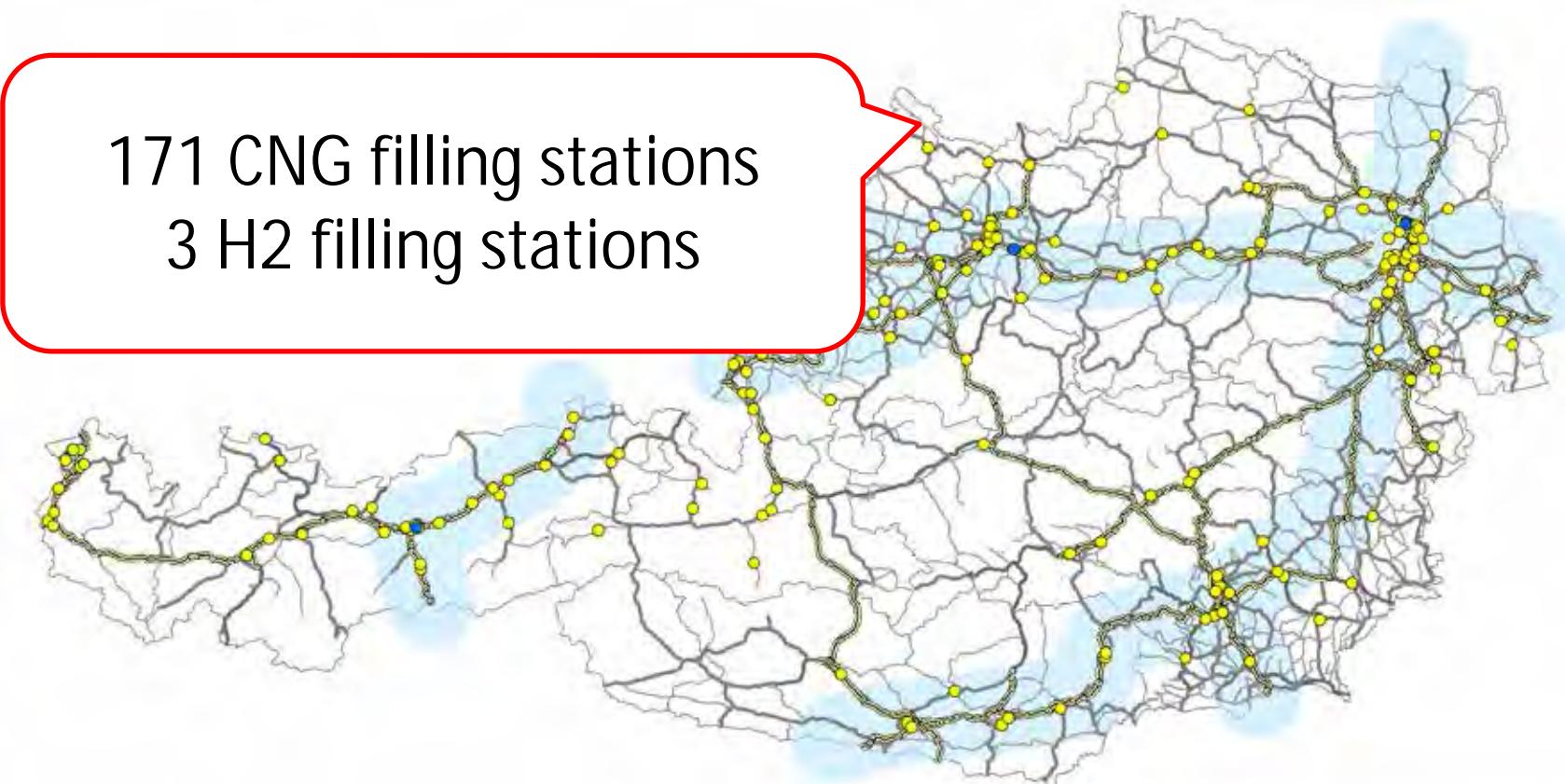
Status Quo: Charging Infrastructure (07/2016)

1.327 normal power CPs
316 high power CPs



Status Quo: CNG and Hydrogen Infrastructure

171 CNG filling stations
3 H₂ filling stations



Legende

- CNG-Tankstellen (Yellow circle)
- Wasserstoff-Tankstellen (Blue circle)

- Autobahn- u. Schnellstraßennetz (Green line)
- Bundesstraßennetz (Black line)
- TEN-T Korridornetzwerk (Light blue shaded area)

Quelle der CNG-Tankstellen: Fachverband Gas Wärme (FGW)
Quelle der Wasserstoff-Tankstellen: OMV AG
Datenquelle: GIP.gv.at
Stand: Juli 2016

0 25 50 100 km

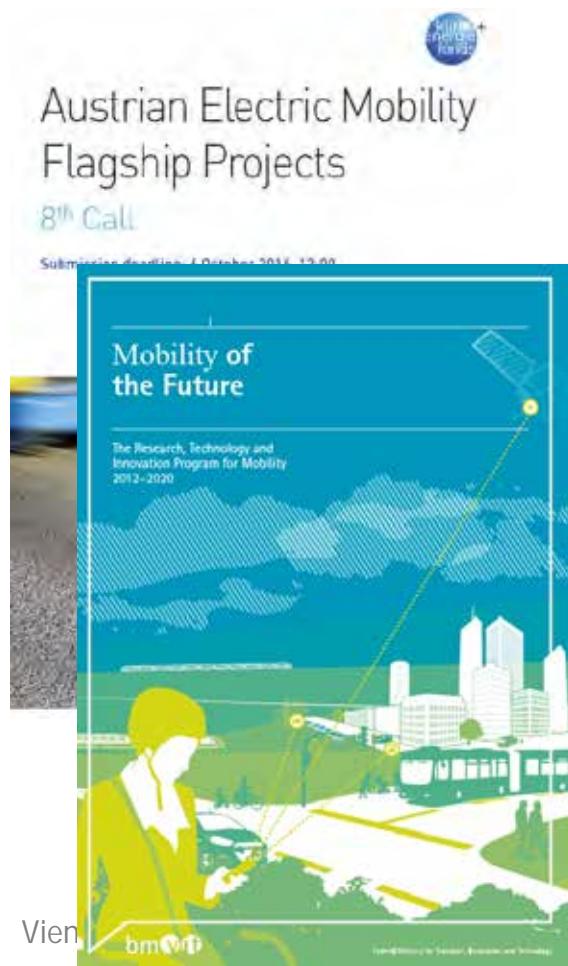
Incentives for E-Mobility

Status Quo Incentives E-Mobility

	€ NoVA exemption (registration tax) Exemption engine-related insurance tax NEW FROM 2016: changes in company car taxation	 Large scale public tender for EVs currently in preparation by Federal Procurement Agency BBG
Purchase Incentives	Taxes	Innovative/green public procurement
L Electric Mobility Flagship Projects Model regions electric mobility Mobility of the Future Urban E-Mobility	 e.g. parking management, exemption of EVs from restrictions with or without reduced (free) parking fees; additional parking space	 e.g. adaptation of building regulations for easier installation of charging infrastructure
Research, Development & Demonstration	Municipal incentives	Regulatory frameworks

E-Logistics Support @ bmvit

FTI Support



Deployment Support



What will change? Upcoming challenges



National Policy Framework Clean Power for Transport

- § National transposition of Directive 2014/94/EU on Alternative Fuels infrastructure build-up to be notified to EC by Nov 18, 2016
- § Art. 3: National Policy Framework for the **development of the market as regards alternative fuels in the transport sector and the deployment of the relevant infrastructure**
- § Public sector to set “*measures necessary to ensure that ... objectives contained in the national policy framework are reached*”

National implementation process: build on existing strategies and use process to drive change

Erstes Jahr Nationale Umsetzung 2015

- Österreichweite Online-Konsultation Saubere Energie im Verkehr



- WS Elektrizität, CNG, LNG, H2 05/2015 – 09/2015



- WS Bundesländer 06/2015 - 10/2015



Zweites Jahr Nationale Umsetzung 2016

- Workshops Graz, Salzburg, Innsbruck



- Erstellung des Nationalen Strategierahmens:



NPF 18.11.2016

Implementation +
further measures!

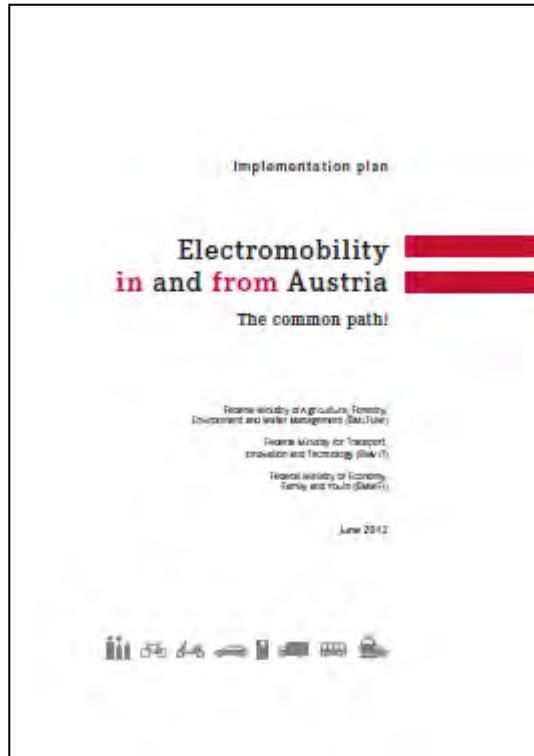
Relevant objectives in Austria's NPF

- § Explicit recognition that massive change in mobility system is needed and that diesel/petrol use needs to decrease significantly
- § Transition to low- and zero emission vehicles
- § Change needed to fulfil already existing legal and political objectives on air quality, decarbonisation etc.
- § Explicit objectives in Austria's regions, e.g. new Styrian E-Mobility strategy assumes that by 2030 95% of new vehicle registrations will be EVs

Some relevant measures in Austria's NPF

Planned adaptation	Details
Road law	 <p>Objective: reserve parking space at charging stations Symbol and EV definition in road law</p>
Vehicle classification & labelling	 <p>Unified labelling of clean vehicles (L, M1, N1), includes BEV, PHEV with at least 50km electric range, FCEV; evaluation to increase electric range</p>
Law on driving licences	<p>Objective: allow drivers with class B license to drive E-Vans up to 4.25t</p>
Procurement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue purchase support for duty vehicles Establish public procurement objective for low emission vehicles & obligatory use of TCO approach
Industry dialogue	<p>Establish industry dialogue together with CNL aimed specifically at increasing use of E-duty vehicles in cities and building up necessary infrastructure</p>

The challenge: Many existing strategies, projects and initiatives...



...which are still not sufficient to reach Paris or 2030 objectives though!

Open issues – the big picture

GHG emissions: EU targets & Austria

EU 2020 targets (-20% CO₂-Emissionen to 1990)

Ö-Effort Sharing: 2020 (-16% CO₂-Emissionen to 2005)

EU 2030 targets (-40% to 1990)

ETS

Non-ETS

Austria

Possible national sectoral target for transport (non-ETS)

	Red -%	
ETS	43%	(to 2005)
Non-ETS	30%	(to 2005)

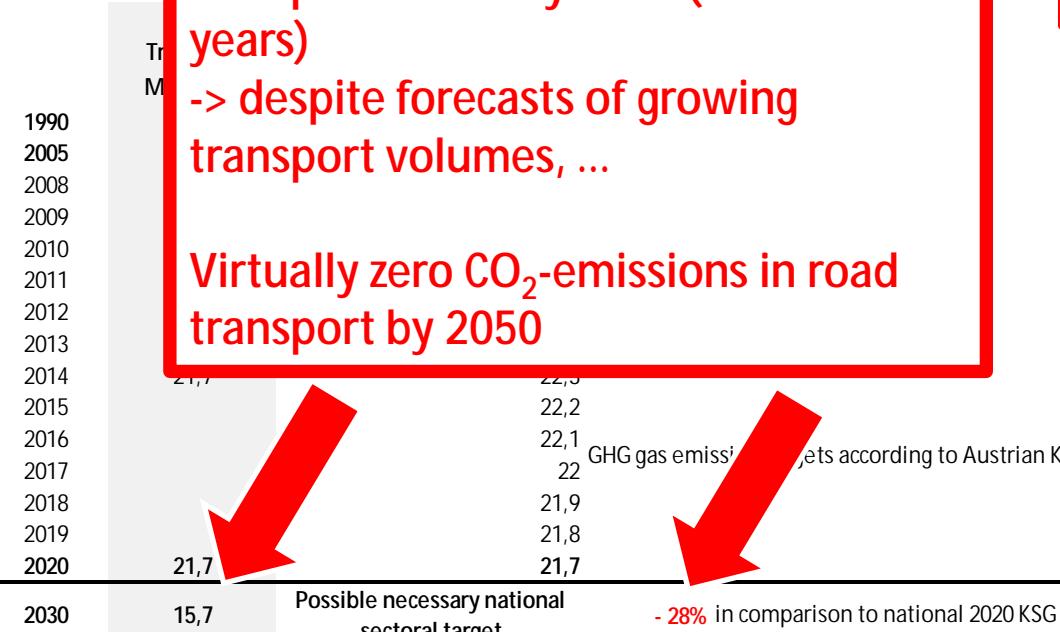
36% (to 2005)

Transport: Increasing

MINUS 25/30% CO₂-emissions in the transport sector by 2030 (within 14 years)

-> despite forecasts of growing transport volumes, ...

Virtually zero CO₂-emissions in road transport by 2050



Worldwide CO₂ budget:
1000 gigatons of CO₂

Austria's share: 1 per mille

- à 1000 million tonnes of CO₂
- à Approx. 14 years with current emission levels left (~75 tCO₂e p.a.) -> beyond that overshooting of 2°C target
- à Every ton saved now until 2030 gives leeway for post 2030

Possible measures:

- **Backcasting** based on final reduction targets (COP21, post EU 2030 effort sharing decision)
- Backcasting for 2030 and 2050
- **Long term planning perspective** for businesses & European industry
- **100% zero emission registration** targets/quotas for different vehicle classes:
2030 range: Passenger cars, LDV
2040 range: HDV



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IA-HEV Task 27 Workshop **Supermarket logistics with electric trucks**

Dr. Georg Weinhofer

Vienna, October 19th 2016

Coop (Switzerland): revenue of 27 billion CHF in 2015 with retail, wholesale and production

Retail (only in Switzerland)

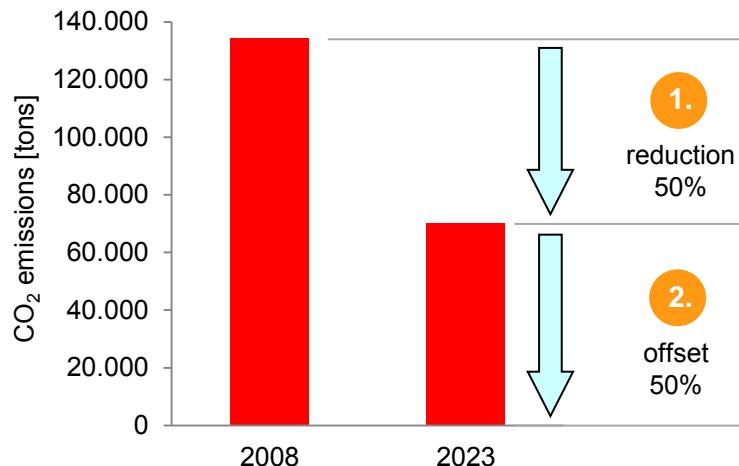
Wholesale

Production

Coop exercises its responsibility for climate protection

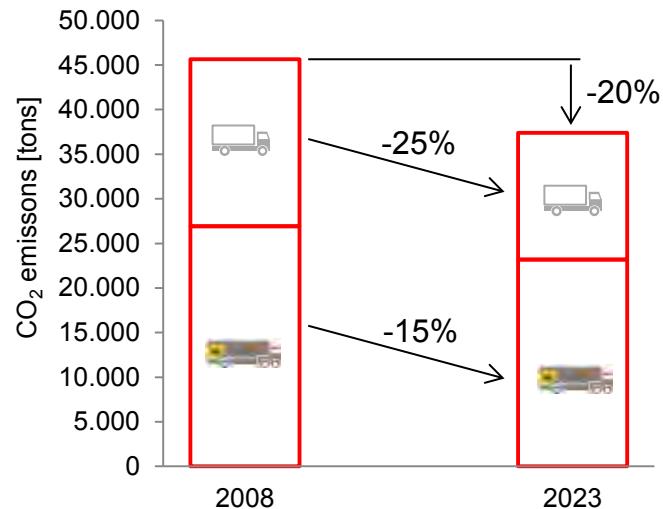
CO₂ neutral by 2023

- § Ambitious target «CO₂-neutral by 2023» set in 2008.
- § Until 2023 the annual CO₂ emissions will be reduced as much as technical possible and economical suitable. After 2023 the remaining CO₂ emission will be offset externally.



CO₂ reduction of goods transport

- § Goods transport (Coop and third party) accounts for 40% of CO₂ emissions.
- § Until 2023 the annual CO₂ emission of goods transport should be reduced by 20% compared to 2008.



measures to reduce CO₂ emissions of goods transport



idea and realization in 2013

idea



realization



- § 18 tons electric truck for same use as conventional diesel truck
- § usual container and cooling system
- § electric powered cooling system

- § bought electric truck «E-Force»
- § container installed by Frech-Hoch
- § Cooling system with Thermoking and Fröhlich Transklima adapted and installed

technology of electric truck «E-Force»

CHASSIS

IVECO Stralis

ENGINE

2 engines á 150 kW (total 408 PS)

BATTERIES

2 blocks á 285 Ah (120 kWh)
each 1.3 tons, LiFePO₄
recharge in 6 hours with 400V/63A/44kW

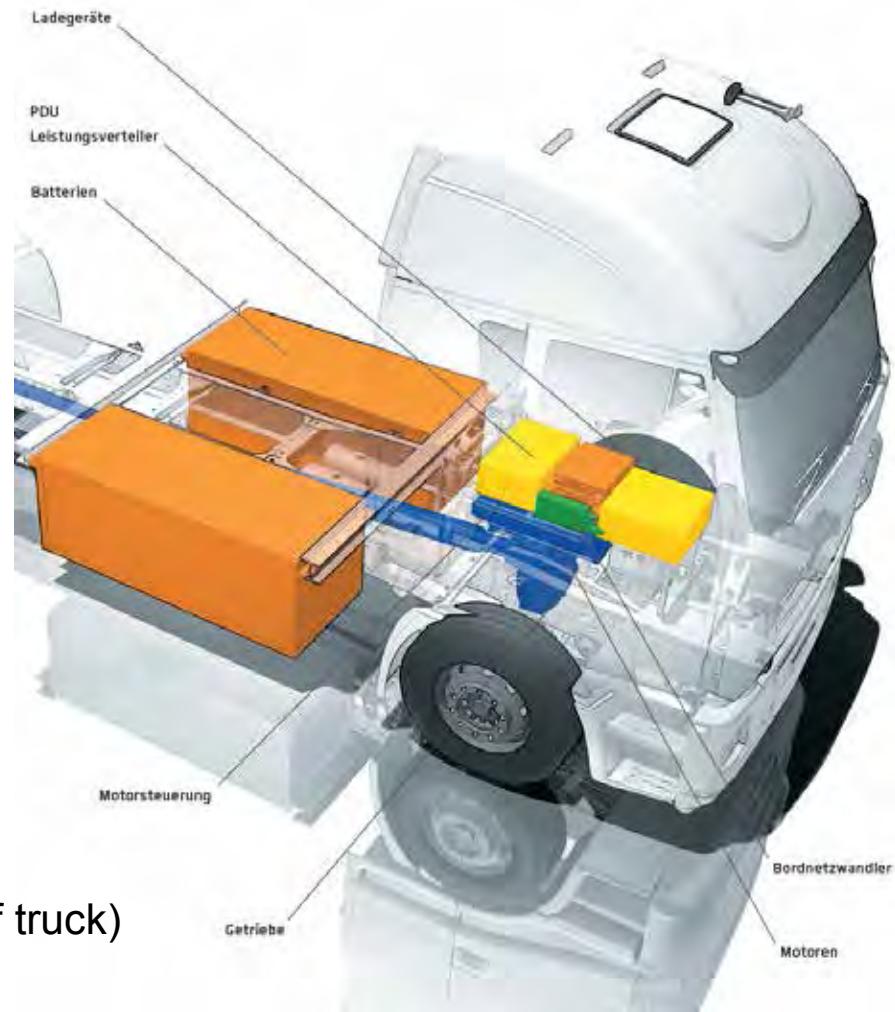
WEIGHT

empty weight: 8 tons

weight for container an cargo: 10 tons

COOLING

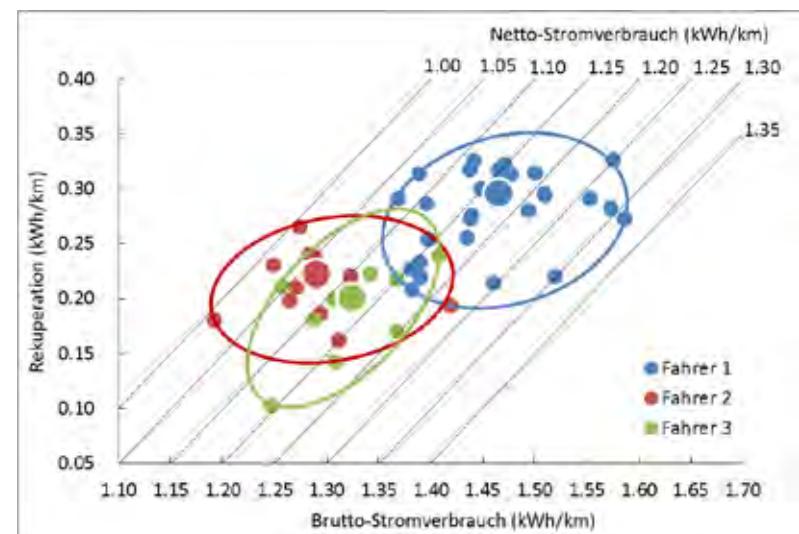
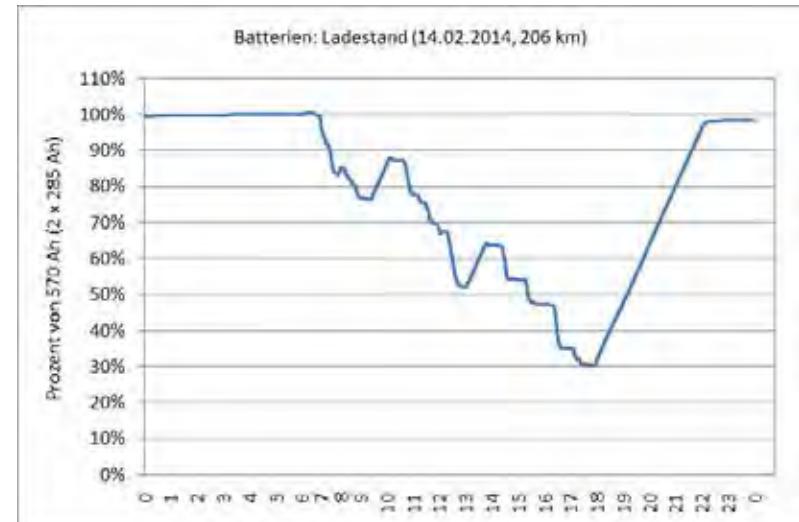
Thermoking (powered from electric system of truck)



since January 2014: goods transport to supermarkets



- cargo load: 6.1 tons
- truck is used on normal solo-tours (no trailer) in metropolitan area Zurich on six days a week
- net power consumption: 1 to 1.3 kWh per km
- range: up to 240 km (without recharge)
- so far 80'000 km use (35'000 km in 2016)



four more «E-Force» bought in 2016



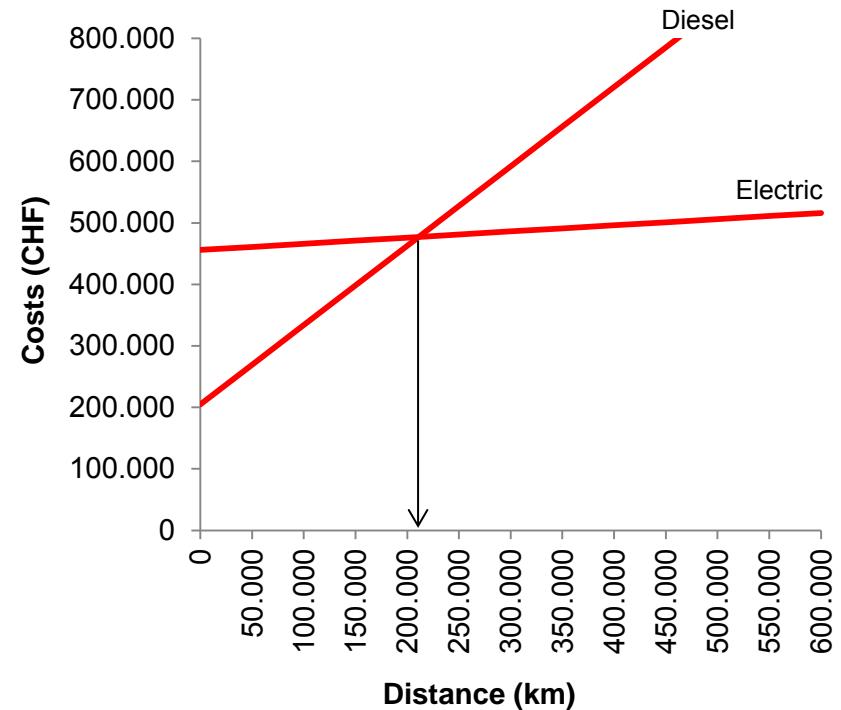
since April 2016: use also in delivery wholesale

- challenges compared to supermarket logistics:
 - higher number of unloading stations (lifting platform is more often in use)
 - transport of non-cooled, cooled and frozen products at the same time
- cargo load: 6.0 tons
- truck is used on normal delivery tours in metropolitan area Zurich
- net power consumption: 1 to 1.3 kWh per km
- range: up to 240 km (without recharge)
- so far 10'000 km use
- from December 2016 on there will be a further truck in use for deliveries in Berlin



profitability of electric truck «E-Force»

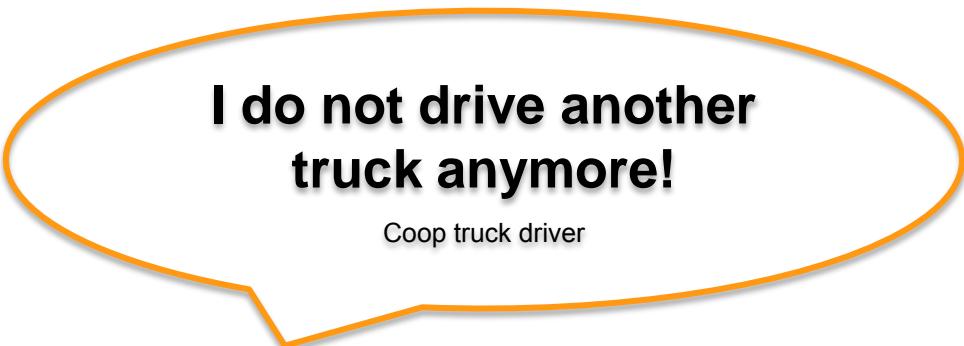
	Diesel	Electric
chassis	100%	340%
container + cooling	100%	100%
investment costs	100%	220%
fuel	100%	20%
service	100%	25%
charge for street use	100%	0%
Tax	100%	80%
operating costs	100%	10%



Conclusion of use of electric truck «E-Force»

- + no constraints regarding transported volum and disposition
- + total substition of a comparable diesel truck (solo use in city / metrop. area)
- + low noise, good acceleration

- use on tours with autobahn not so good (less recuperation)
- use with a trailer not possible



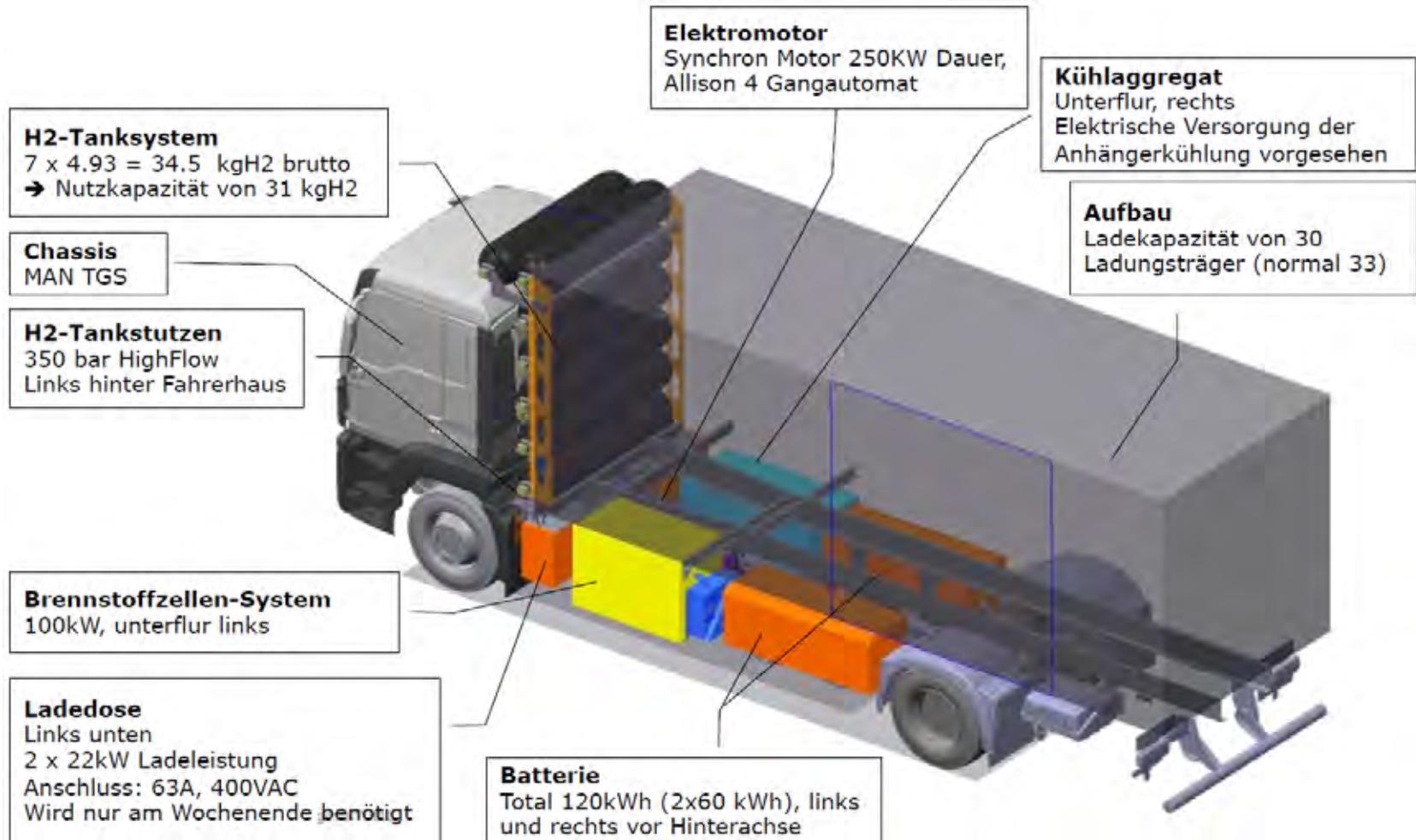
**I do not drive another
truck anymore!**

Coop truck driver

project "mobility in a closed water circle"



construction of a fuel cell electric truck (use from 11/2016)



construction of a fuel cell electric truck (use from 11/2016)



Thank you for your attention!





Eric Beers

Start of HyTruck in 2006



Total markt in Holland

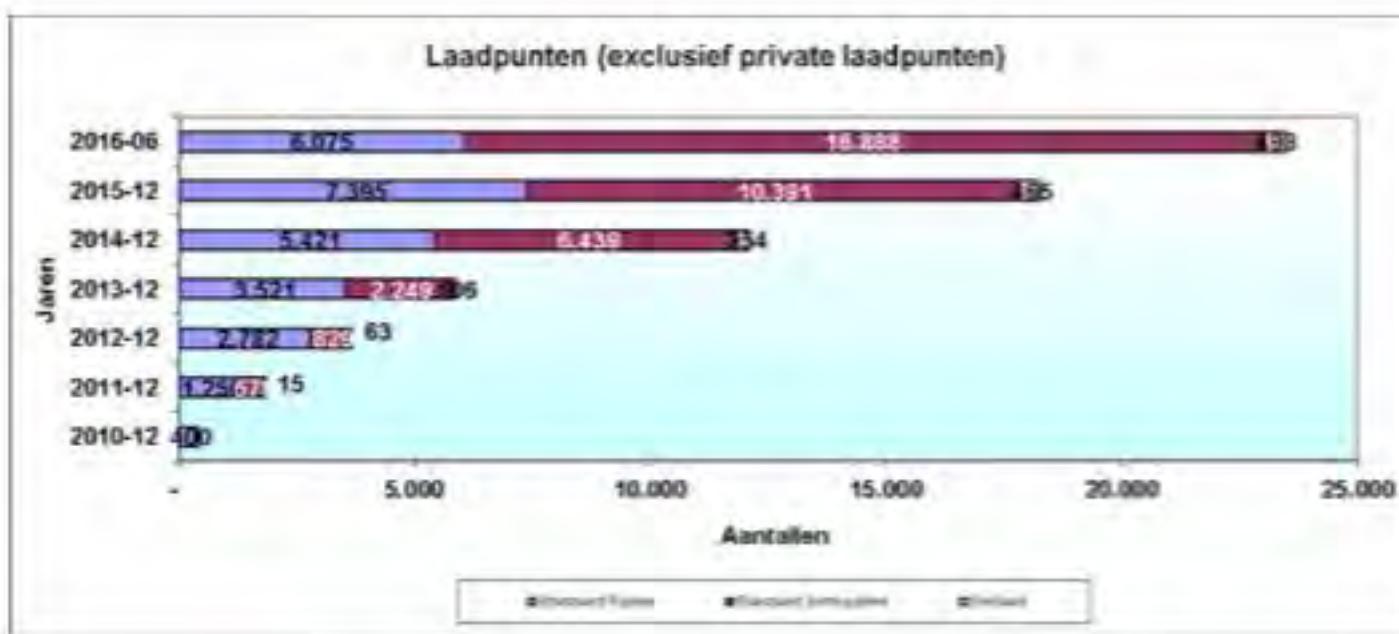
june 2016

Aantal geregistreerde elektrische voertuigen in Nederland¹

Type voertuig	Aantal per	31-12-2014	31-12-2015	30-04-2016	31-05-2016	30-06-2016
Personenauto (BEV)		6.825	9.368	10.566	10.690	11.041
Personenauto (E-REV, PHEV) #		36.937	78.163	80.464	81.124	81.887
Personenauto (FCEV)				23	23	24
Bedrijfsauto ≤3500		1.258	1.460	1.553	1.496	1.522
Bedrijfsauto >3500		46	50	56	58	61
Bus *		80	94	101	105	104
Quadricycles (vh driewielig)		769	872	900	939	957
Motorfiets		196	268	311	314	319
Totaal op de weg	46.111	90.275	93.974	94.749	95.915	
Bromfietsen		3.441	3.610	3.682	3.682	3.728
Snorfietsen		23.850	28.459	29.820	30.265	30.708
Brommobielen		172	219	236	240	239
Totaal inclusief brom/ snorfiets/brommobiel	73.574	122.563	127.712	128.936	130.590	

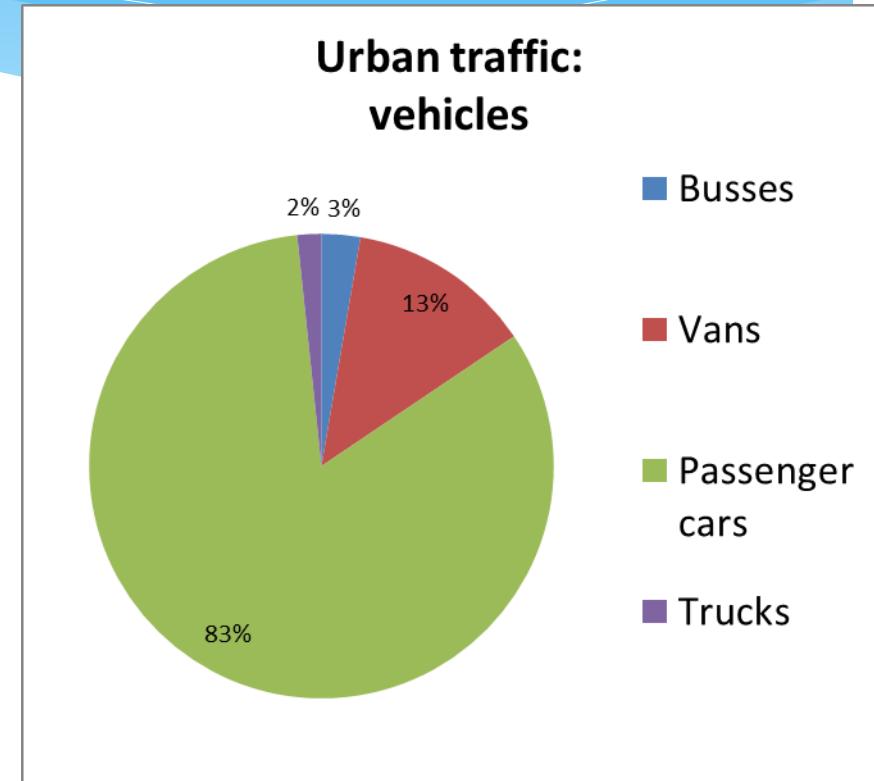
* Inclusief trolleybussen en een aantal hybride bussen; # Exclusief volledig hybride voertuigen

Charging-points



Commercial vehicles in urban traffic

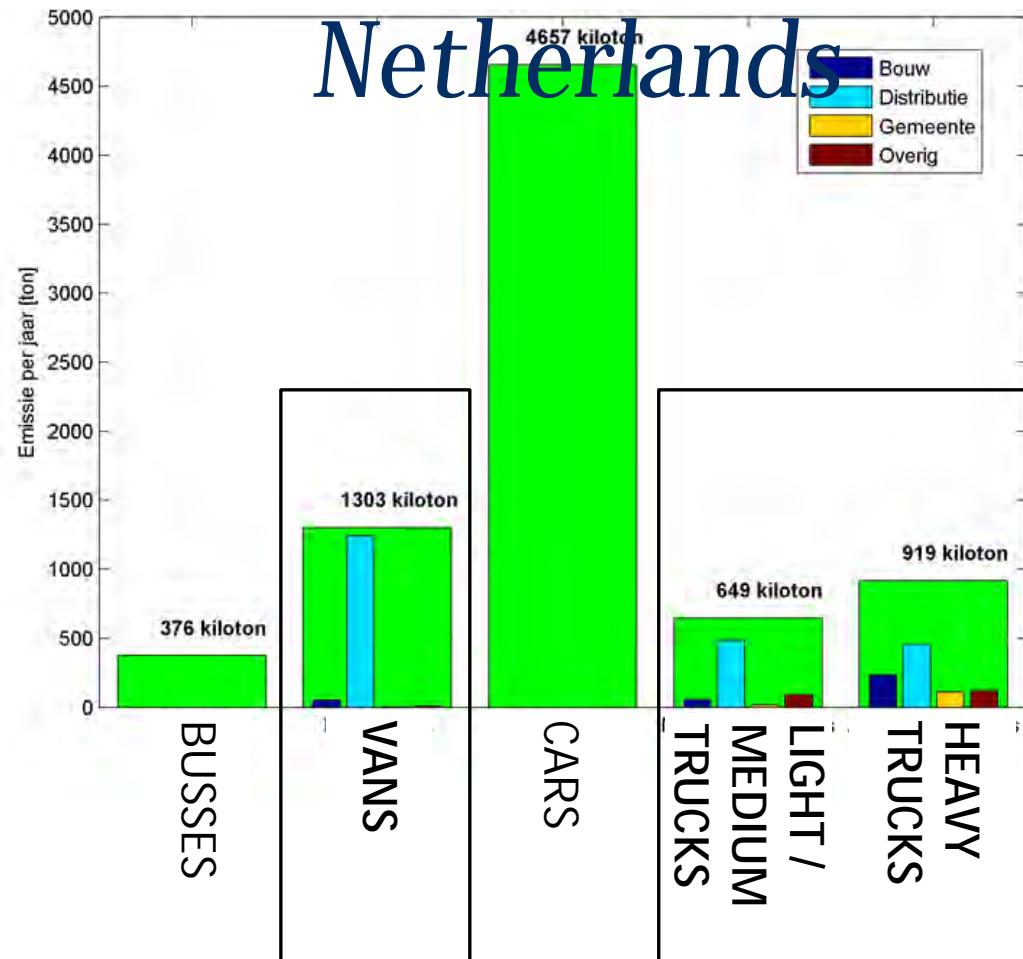
- › Commercial vehicles (vans and trucks) account for about 15% of urban traffic
- › Varies slightly between cities (especially ratio trucks – vans)



Source: Vehicle fleet scan Amsterdam
(TNO, 2014)

Urban freight transport

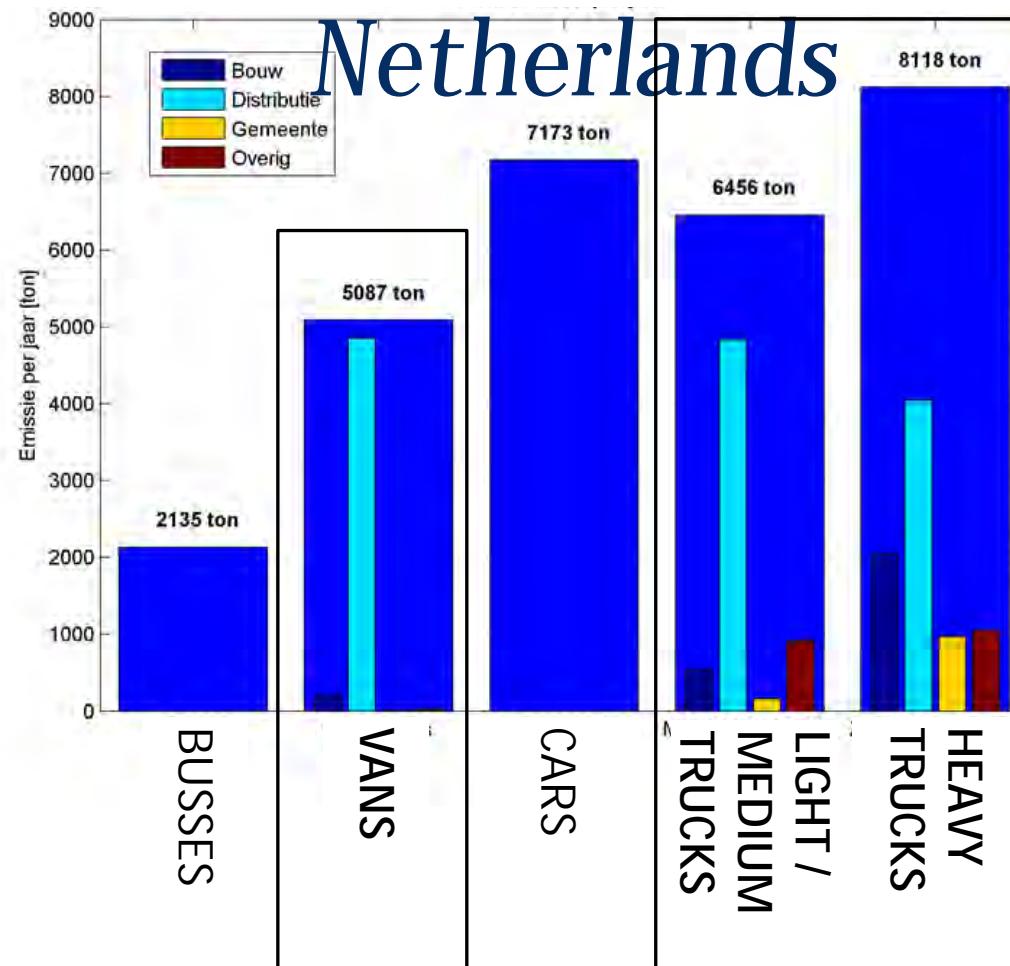
Total CO₂ emissions city traffic in the Netherlands



Estimated total emissions per year per vehicle type for all urban traffic in the Netherlands (TNO, 2015)

Urban freight transport

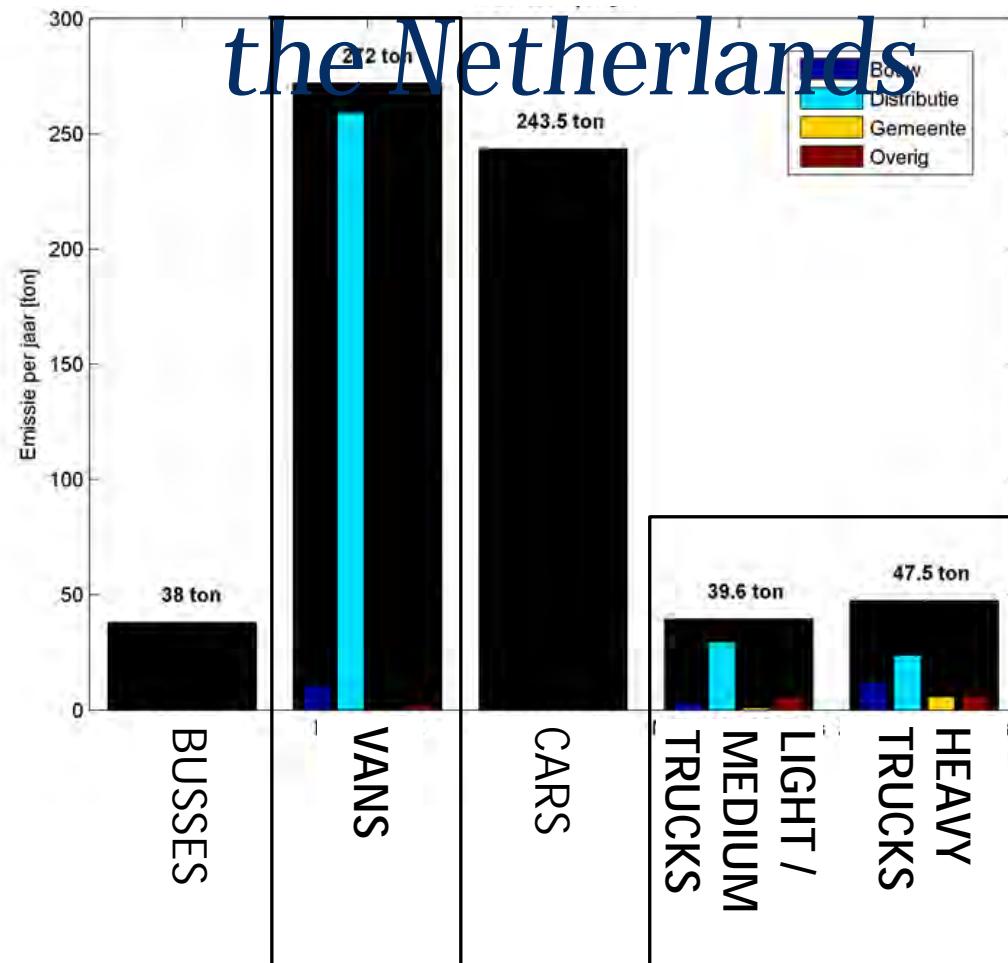
Total NOx emissions city traffic in the Netherlands



Estimated total emissions per year per vehicle type for all urban traffic in the Netherlands (TNO, 2015)

Urban freight transport

Total PM10 emissions city traffic in the Netherlands



Estimated total emissions per year per vehicle type for all urban traffic in the Netherlands (TNO, 2015)

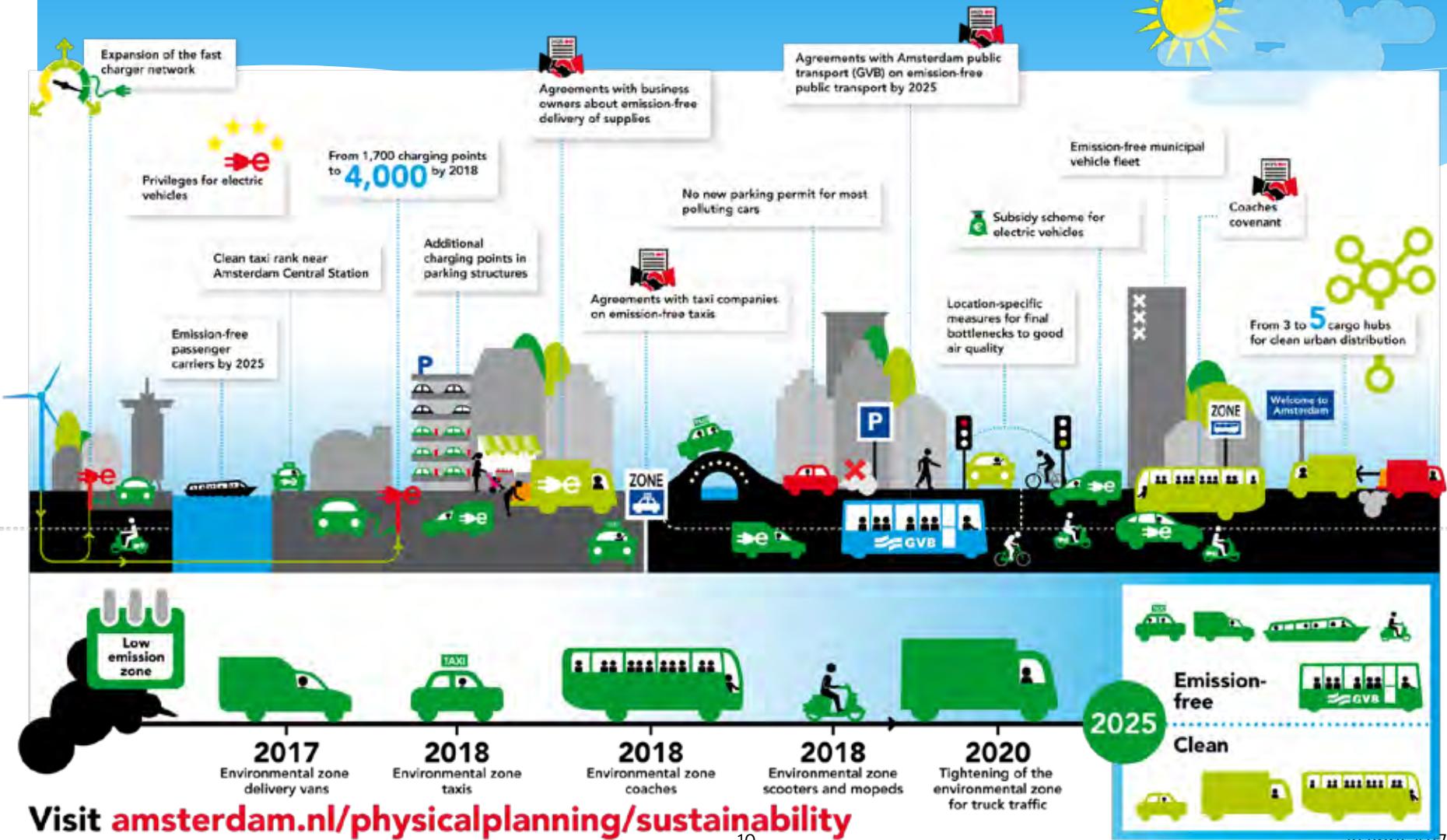
2. Give subsidies for EV trucks

NOT: the polluter earns BUT: reward frontrunners

And: € for trucks is far more cost efficient than for passenger cars



2016: Clean air for Amsterdam



Visit amsterdam.nl/physicalplanning/sustainability

3. LEZ: an infrastructure to secure your ambition



4. Privileges for EV Trucks



50 kilometres, daily 5 days a week



- **Cargohopper operates in Amsterdam and Enschede**
- **5 self developed vehicles do up to 70 drops a day covering 50km,**
- **1.100.000 kg annually**
- **Beloved in the city: Cargohopper is Amsterdam!**
- **We have a perfect solution to distribute copier paper, but..**
- **We haul construction materials**

Ook in bestelauto's:



More VANS





Lions Ypenveen

Heavy trucks

Vele mogelijkheden:





City distribution



81,7 km



340km



68,8 km



212 km



76,4 km

Emoss serie:

- * Based on DAF LF serie from 12-19 tons rigid
- * Battery package between 120-240kWh
- * Range of 150-240 km
- * 44 kW chargers on board (4-6 h charging)
- * Incl chargingpiont (380V 63Amp)
- * Incl Cab heather
- * Incl datalogger and online connection





Task 27 Vienna, 19-10-2016

REEV tractor unit



emoSS
Driven by innovation



[home](#)[e-trucks](#)[nieuws](#)[in de media](#)[contact](#)

You



Performance and specs

- * Daf LF 19 tons chassis
- * Payload 9200 kg
- * Range 200km (200kWh)
- * 44 kW chargers , 4-5 h charging
- * Distribution in and round Utrecht , daily between 200-240 km



Performance and specs

- * Daf LF 19 tons chassis
- * Payload 9850 kg
- * Range 160 km (160 kWh)
- * 44kW chargers on board
- * Daily distribution in Rotterdam (80-100km)



Performance and specs

- * DAF 16 tons chassis
- * Payload 6000 kg
- * Range 200 km (200kWh)
- * Charging 4-6 h
- * Moving company surrounding of Amsterdam



Performance and specs

- * Daf LF 12 tons chassis
- * Payload ± 3000kg
- * Range 120 km (160kWh)
- * Cooling machine
- * 44kW chargers
- * Citydistribution in Amsterdam (Bio Fruts)





- * MAN 19 tons chassis
- * Freezing box and electric cooler
- * 240 kWh battery
- * Range 200 km
- * Supermarket delivery

em655
Driven by innovation

Cost and savings

- * Costs:

- * Chassisprice 3-4 times a normal dieselchassis
- * Charging points at your company
- * Training of mechanics and drivers
- * (Cost / km + € 50,- per day)

- * Savings:

- * Fuel : ± 60% lower "fuel" cost (dutch figures)
- * Maintenance (?)



Electric city distribution

- * Clean, quiet and energie efficient
- * Pleasure to drive
- * Extra cost can be reduced by privileges and city rules
- * No public charging required



6. Procurement: practice what you preach



2015 - 2020

- Subsidy needed on 0-emission trucks
 - Niche product, high costs
 - In interest of total community
- **OR:** (statement:)
- Clear regulations on (future) emission zones (CITIES)
 - Investment in vehicles for long term
 - Regulations stimulate development

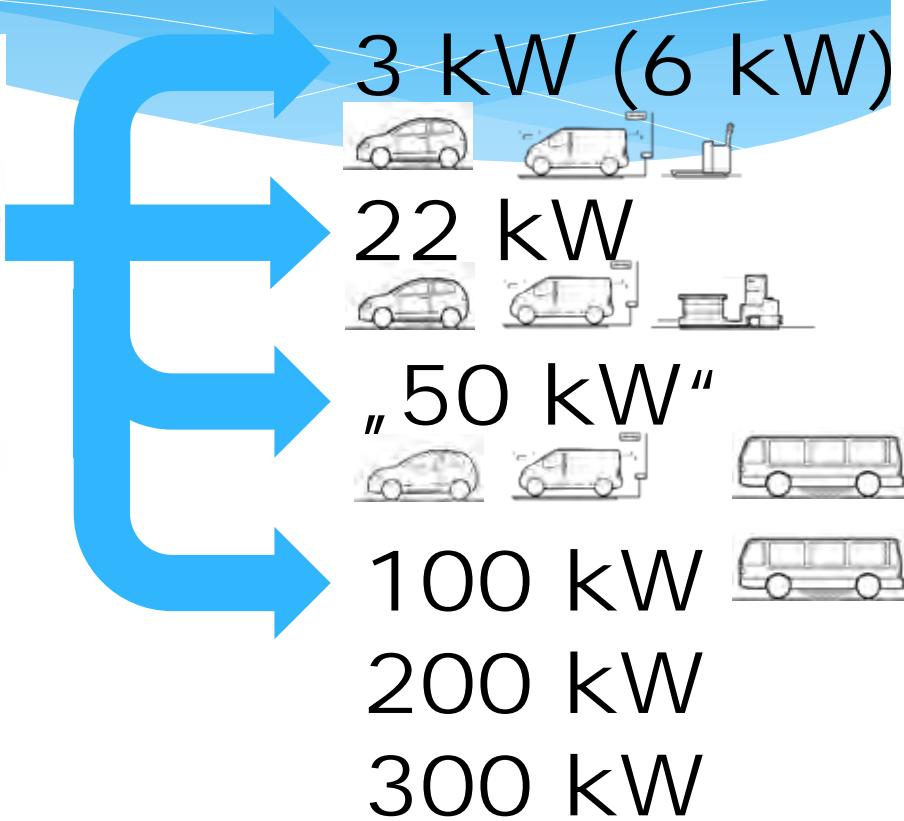




Mercedes at the IAA sept 2016



Outlook



Siemens /Scania



The core of the system is an intelligent pantograph combined with a hybrid drive system.

Hydrogen in near future

- * Bigger range > 500 km
- * Heavier specs > 25 ton
- * Fast filling (max 10 min)
- * Light weight icw batteries



- * New projects are starting up in Holland
- * Using the existing electric chassis as bases
- * Both tractor and rigid
- * Several suppliers for fuelcell systems

Scania test vrachtwagens op waterstof

[Deel op LinkedIn](#)

[Deel op Twitter](#)



19-08-2016 15:30 | Door: Hidde Middelweerd

Scania slaat de handen ineen met Asko, één van de grootste transportbedrijven van Noorwegen, om vrachtwagens te testen die worden aangedreven door elektrische energie vanuit waterstofgas.

- * Thank you for the attention :
- * eric@beers.nl
- * Mob : +31 651587696





Medium and Heavy Duty EV Activities *NREL Update*

John Farrell
Kenneth Kelly & Kevin Walkowicz
National Renewable Energy Lab



IA-HEV Task 27 – Electrification of Transport Logistic Vehicles
3rd Workshop on Electric Freight Vehicles
October 19th, 2016

National Renewable Energy Lab



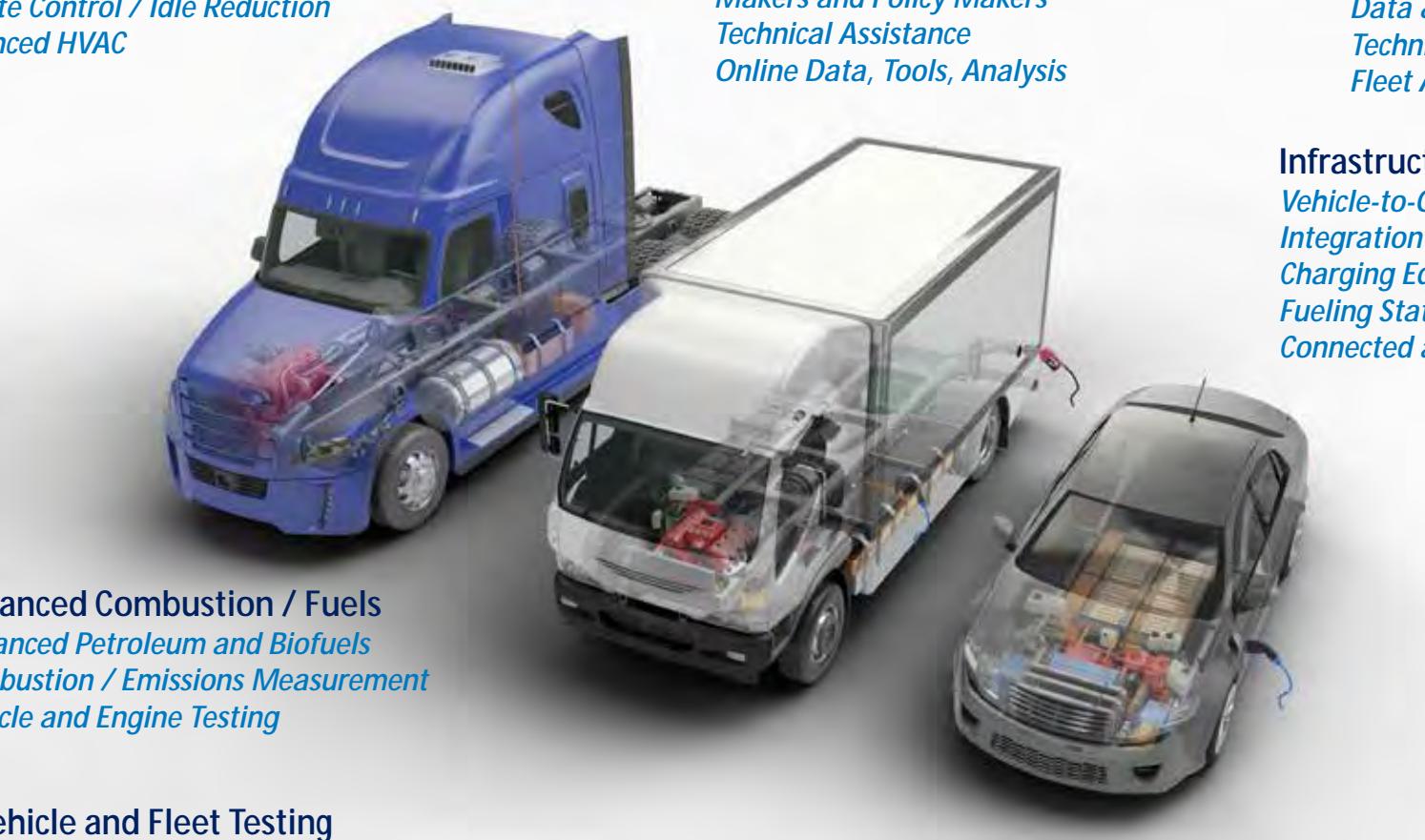
NREL Vehicle RD&D Activities

Vehicle Thermal Management

Integrated Thermal Management

Climate Control / Idle Reduction

Advanced HVAC



Advanced Combustion / Fuels

Advanced Petroleum and Biofuels

Combustion / Emissions Measurement

Vehicle and Engine Testing

Vehicle and Fleet Testing

MD/HD Field Testing & Analysis

MD/HD Chassis Dyno Testing

Duty Cycle Analysis

Data Collection, Storage & Analysis

Vehicle Systems Modeling

Vehicle Deployment / Clean Cities

Guidance & Information for Fleet Decision

Makers and Policy Makers

Technical Assistance

Online Data, Tools, Analysis

Regulatory Support

EPAct Compliance

Data & Policy Analysis

Technical Integration

Fleet Assistance

Infrastructure

Vehicle-to-Grid Integration

Integration with Renewables

Charging Equipment & Controls

Fueling Stations & Equipment

Connected and Autonomous

NREL Vehicle RD&D Activities

Vehicle Thermal Management

Integrated Thermal Management

Climate Control / Idle Reduction

Advanced HVAC



Advanced Combustion / Fuels

Advanced Petroleum and Biofuels

Combustion / Emissions Measurement

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Integration with Renewables

Charging Equipment & Controls

Fueling Stations & Equipment

Connected and Autonomous

Medium- and Heavy- Vehicle Field Testing and Evaluations

Evaluate the performance of alternative fuels and advanced technologies in medium- and heavy-duty fleet vehicles - in partnership with commercial and government fleets and industry groups vehicles.

Collect, analyze and publicly report data:

- Drive cycle and system duty cycle analysis
- Operating cost/mile
- In-use fuel economy
- Chassis Dynamometer emissions and fuel economy
- Scheduled and unscheduled maintenance
- Warranty issues
- Reliability (% availability, MBRC)
- Implementation issues/barriers
- Subsystem performance data & metrics (ESS, engine, after-treatment, hybrid/EV drive focus)

Data stored in FleetDNA for security and limited public accessibility

Frequent interactions and briefings with stakeholders – fleets, technology providers, researchers, and government agencies

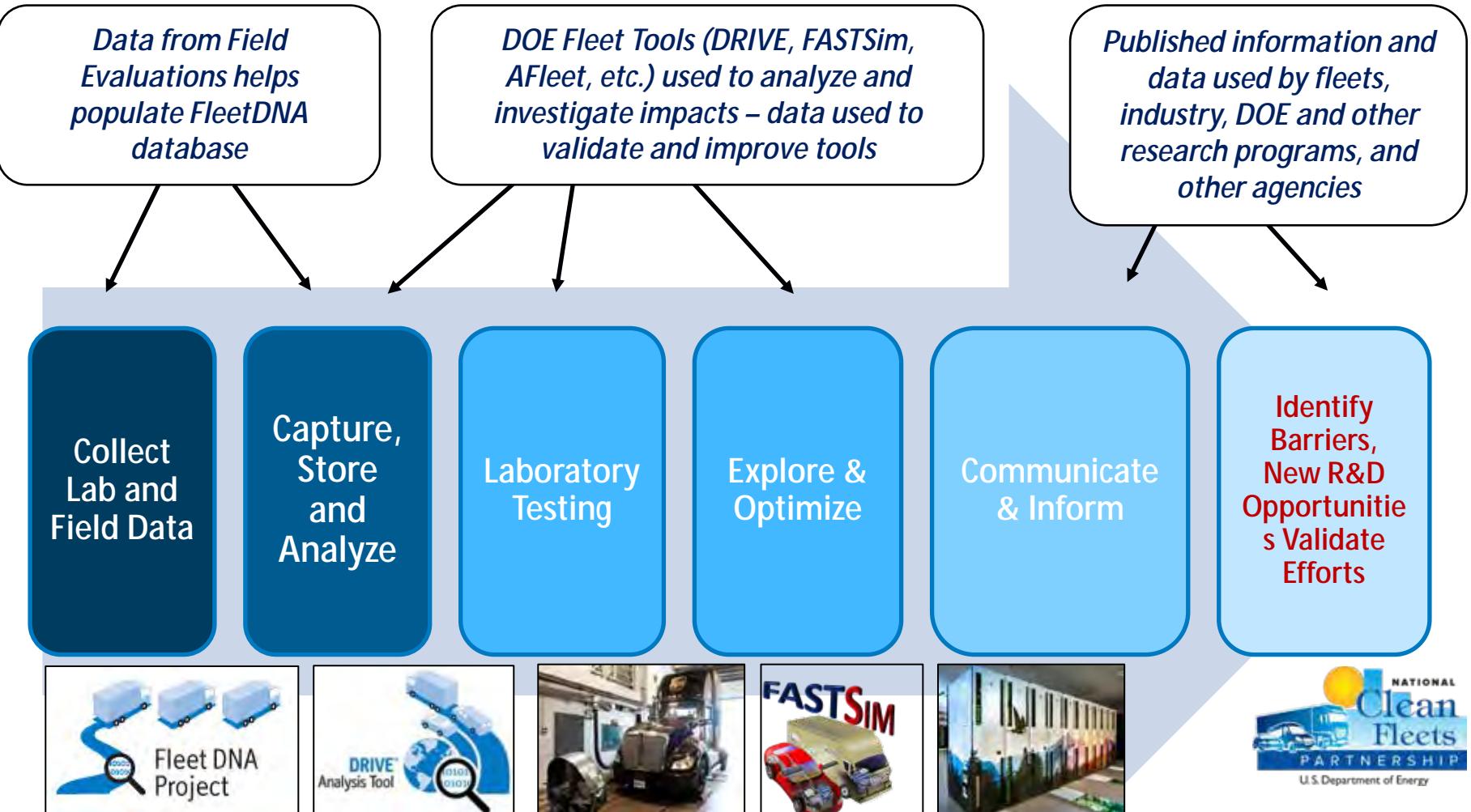


UPS, FedEx, Coke, Frito-Lay, Foothill Transit, PG&E, Long Beach Transit, Miami-Dade, Verizon, Walmart, Waste Management...

Proterra, BYD, Odyne, Parker-Hannifin, Cummins, Volvo, Peterbilt, Smith EV, Eaton, Allison, BAE, EDI, Altec, Navistar, PACCAR, Oshkosh, ...



NREL Field Data, Testing, & Analysis Tools



Partnership with Fleets and Technology Providers = Relevant Results & Optimized Solutions for Real World Applications



NREL Technology Evaluation Projects

DOE Current/Planned Fleet Projects

Non-DOE Projects

UPS HHV
Renewable Diesel
Extended Range
Hybrid



Long Beach
Transit BYD
EV Transit Bus
w/ WPT



Miami-Dade HHV
Refuse Trucks



Foothill Transit
Proterra Fast Charge
EV Transit Bus



SCAQMD
-S.C. Fleet DNA
-Zero Emissions
Cargo Transport



Fleet
Platooning



Duke Energy
Odyne PHEV
utility trucks



EPA
-Heavy-Duty Phase II GHG
-Drive Cycle Development

EV – V2G
School
Bus



EDI PHEV
Utility Truck
w/export power



TARDEC
-Autonomous
vehicle data
collection/
analysis



Frito Lay
Smith Electric
EV delivery



PG&E
Electrified
Utility Trucks



Nat'l Park Service
-Data collection
analysis and
recommendations



Includes electrified vehicles

Bringing Fleet Data to Life – Fleet DNA

Objectives:

- Capture and quantify drive cycle and technology variation for the multitude of medium- and heavy-duty vocations
- Provide a common data storage warehouse for medium- and heavy-duty vehicle data across DOE activities and labs – www.nrel.gov/fleetdna
- Integrate existing DOE tools, models, and analyses to provide data driven decision making capabilities

For Government : Provide in-use data for standard drive cycle development, R&D, tech targets, and rule making

For OEMs: Real-world usage datasets provide concrete examples of customer use profiles

For Fleets: Vocational datasets help illustrate how to maximize return on technology investments

For Funding Agencies: Reveal ways to optimize impact of financial incentive offers

For Researchers: Provides a data source for modeling and simulation

The screenshot shows the NREL Fleet DNA website. The top navigation bar includes links for "SEARCH", "ABOUT", "RESEARCH", "WORKING WITH US", and "CAREERS". Below the navigation is a blue header bar with the text "Transportation Research" and a "Fleet DNA: Commercial Fleet Vehicle Operating Data" section. This section features a brief description of the tool, a "Data by Vehicle Category" grid, and a "Composite Data for All Categories" grid. The "Data by Vehicle Category" grid contains icons for Delivery Vans, Delivery Trucks, School Buses, Transit Buses, Bucket Trucks, Service Vans, Tractors, and Refuse Trucks. The "Composite Data for All Categories" grid displays various charts for driving speed, stops, and acceleration.

www.nrel.gov/fleetdna

Data and Information Exchange

Collaborations, Data and Information Sharing

Vehicle Technology Evaluation Projects



DOE Programs

Energy Storage
Power Electronics
Hydrogen and Fuel Cells
21st Century Truck
National Clean Fleet Partners
EV Everywhere
INTEGRATE

Industry Partners

Extensive fleet and industry partners

Other Agencies

US EPA
National Park Service
DOT - Volpe
TARDEC
SCAQMD
CARB / CEC

Research Orgs

ORNL, INL, LLNL, ANL
Clemson, Ohio State,
U of Michigan, Auburn,
Georgia Tech...

Fleet DNA – Current Data Status

	Vehicles	Days	Miles
Local Delivery	419	123,166	3,069,150
Line Haul	85	5,213	2,107,655
Food & Beverage Delivery	227	66,732	1,779,335
Package Delivery	186	32,688	834,764
Regional Haul	29	1,243	452,471
Tanker	25	1,067	377,207
Other Class 8 Trucks	73	5,549	270,367
Mass Transit	50	2,386	234,955
Utility	120	7,970	122,364
Drayage	34	805	85,574
School Bus	247	1,466	85,454
Refuse Pickup	82	1,474	70,747

Fleet DNA Data Highlights :

- 9.5 M miles of on-road 1Hz GPS and CAN data
- ***5.3 M EV miles from Recovery Act medium-duty EV projects***
- 2.4 M miles from heavy-duty industry through IAG with EPA

NREL Medium- and Heavy-Duty EV Data Inventory

Vehicle Platform	Vocation	Project Type	Date Range	Vehicle Count	EV Days	Mileage	Locations	Data Notes
	Navistar eStar	Class 3 Delivery Van	Data Collection	7/12 – 6/14	101 EVs	17,447	353,700	35 1 Hz CAN 'Over-the-Air'
	Smith Newton G1	Class 6 Delivery Truck	Data Collection	11/11 – 6/14	259 EVs	96,461	2,441,700	81 1 Hz CAN 'Over-the-Air'
	Smith Newton G2	Class 6 Delivery Truck	Data Collection & Fleet Evaluation	1/13 – 6/15	Data: 200 EVs Eval: 10 EVs & 9 Baseline	75,000+	1,875,000+	Data: 39 Eval: 1 Data: 1 Hz CAN OTA Eval: 1 Hz CAN Logger, 534 EVSE Days, facility power feed, utility bills, battery degradation
	Odyne PHEV Utility	Class 4+ Utility Trucks	Data Collection	12/14 – 6/15	92 PHEVs	1,057	25,100	N/A 1 Hz CAN 'Over-the-Air'
	Proterra FC Transit Bus	Class 7 Transit Bus	Fleet Evaluation (Ongoing)	7/14, 10/14, 1/15, 4/15	12 EVs and TBD Baseline	775	92,300	1 2 Hz CAN 'Over-the-Air', Maintenance, Charging Utility Bill
	TransPower Electric Drayage	Class 8 Port Tractor	Data Collection (Ongoing)	10/14 - Present	3 EVs (Additional Pending) & 2 Baseline	172	24,600	3 1 Hz CAN OTA

EV V2G School Bus



Lead: Mike Lammert, NREL

Partners:



Cost Share:

EV V2G Partnership - \$1.4M CEC / \$2.2M SCAQMD

School Districts – access to EV and baseline buses, chargers, and facilities for instrumentation / data collection

TransPower – information/data on EV system; 1 Hz data on EV school buses



- 6 EV buses deployed in 3 CA school districts – Napa Valley, Torrance, Edison
- EV buses began service 2016-17 school year
- NREL collecting in-use data throughout the school year



Goals/Objectives

- Demonstrate and document that the total cost of ownership of EV school buses with V2G capability
- Contribute EV bus optimization efforts through the duty cycle characterization of current conventional and hybrid vehicles in service.

Background and Value

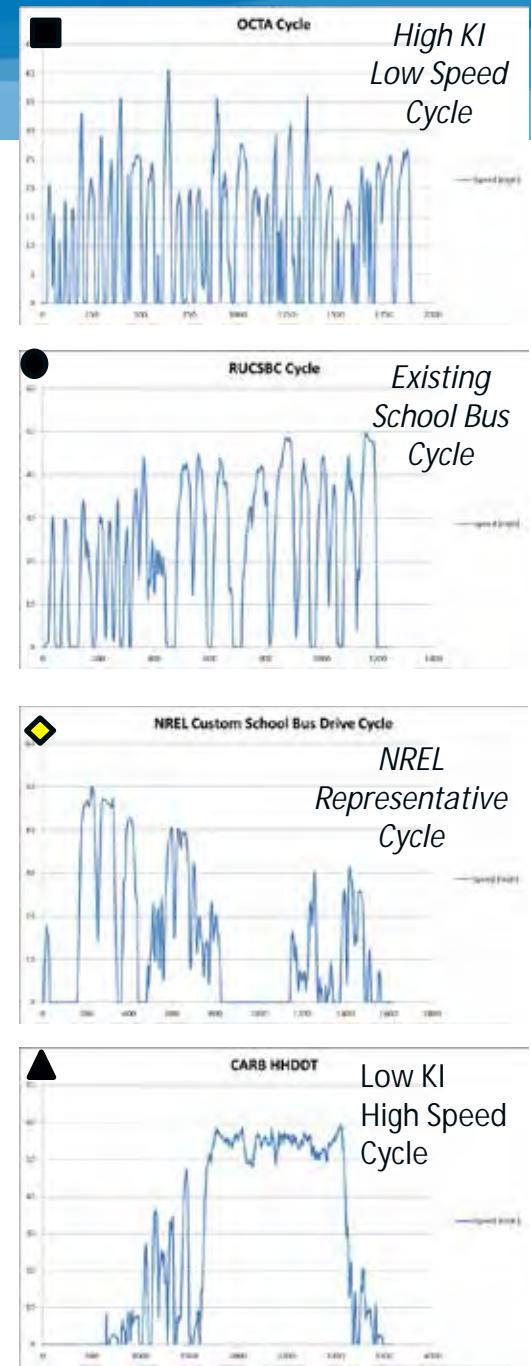
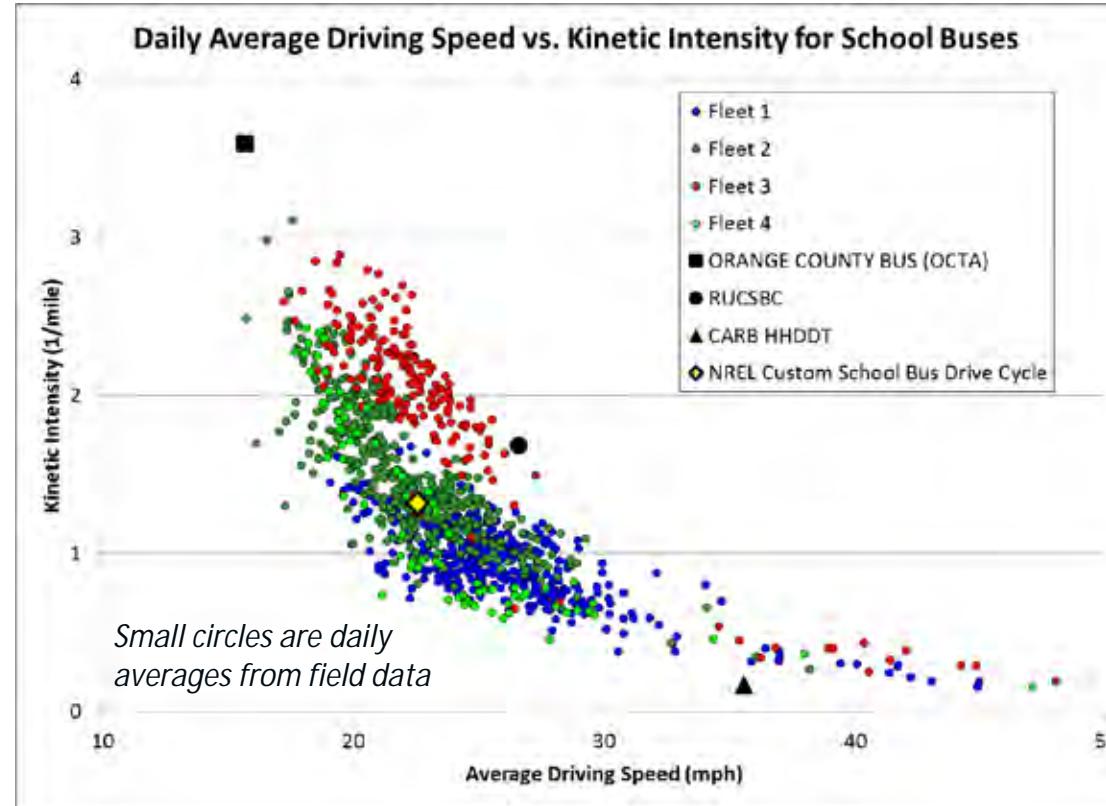
- Leverages investment of CGI technical and project team with funding from CEC and SCAQMD and many cost share elements
- Collaboration between Fleet Test and Vehicle Grid Integration
- Contribute data to FleetDNA database & knowledge base on school bus duty cycles and electrification potential

EV Bus Configuration

Chassis	International / Blue Bird DT466 retrofits
System Integrator	TransPower
Motor	150 kW peak / 110 kw continuous
Battery	115 kWh LiFePO4
Bi-directional inverter	EPC Power Epic 150 150kW inverter / 70kW charger

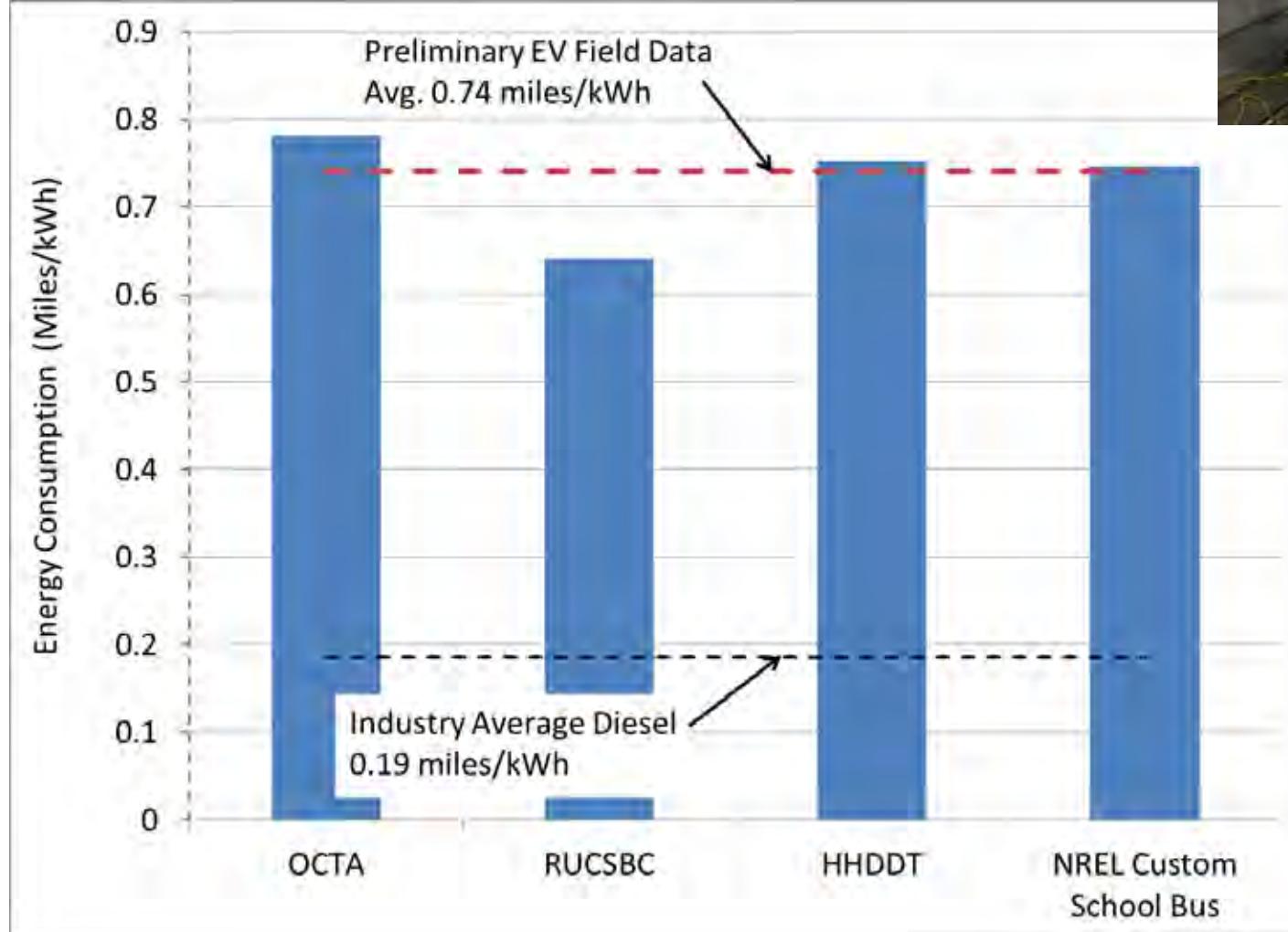
Field Duty Cycle and Representative Drive Cycles

Baseline School Bus Duty Cycle Data



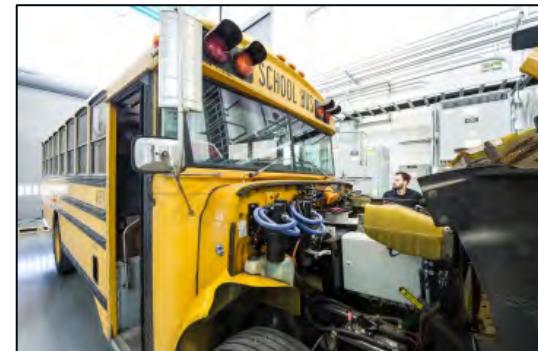
Test Cycle	OCTA	RUCSBC	HHDDT	NREL Custom School Bus
Max Speed (mph)	40.6	49.7	59.3	49.9
Average Speed (mph)	15.7	26.6	35.6	22.6
Stops per Mile	4.7	1.4	0.5	1.9
Kinetic Intensity (1/mile)	3.6	1.7	0.2	1.3

Initial Chassis Dynamometer Results



Plan Forward...

- Report on IEEE testing of bi-directional inverter
- In-use vehicle performance data collection from all 6 EV buses 2016-17 school year – 1 Hz GPS and EV component data (motor, battery, inverter – voltages, currents, temperatures, etc)
- Collect data on facility and EVSE electrical power demands
- Develop validated FASTSim EV school bus model to investigate battery sizing requirements and route selection
- Evaluate total operational costs including electricity usage, demand charges, managed charging strategies, and grid services (V2G)
- Interim and final technical reporting (2017)



Zion National Park – Visitor Shuttle

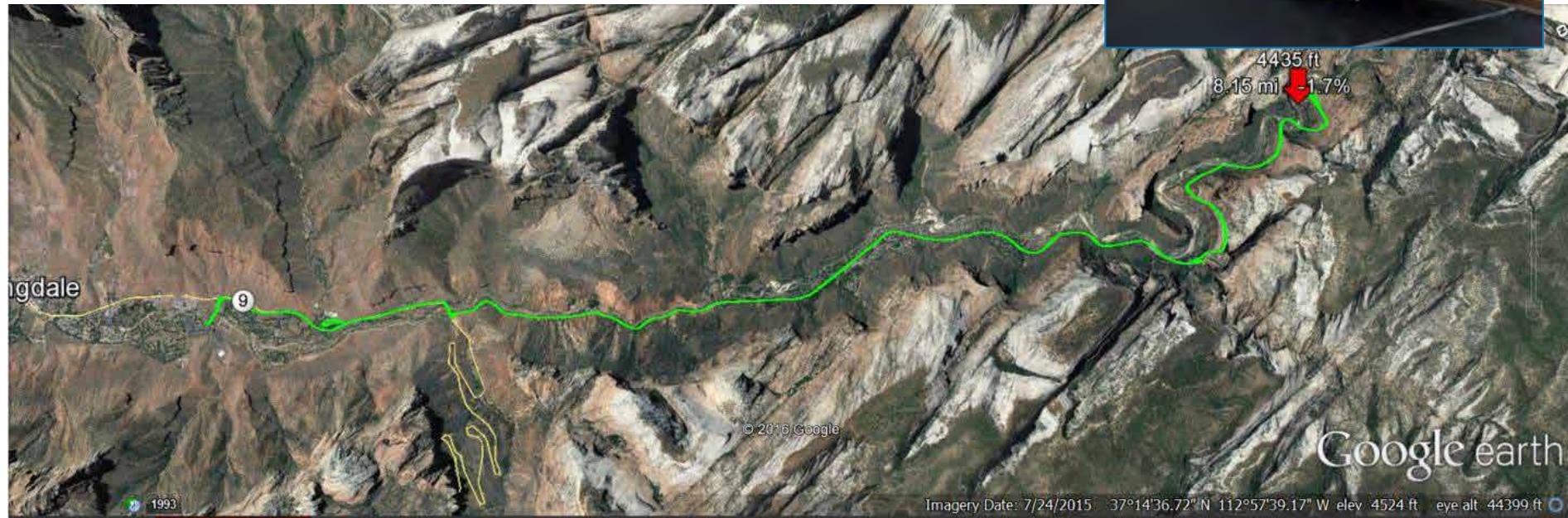


- Zion National Park currently operates a fleet of 14 propane-power shuttle buses
- Data collection and analysis of drive-cycle characteristics of baseline shuttle buses duty cycle
- NPS is working with NREL to use this drive-cycle information to optimize the conversion of 14 of its propane buses to run on electricity.
- Leveraging existing tools and capabilities, NREL supplied the NPS with data and information to be used in their upcoming EV shuttle bus retrofit solicitation.

Zion National Park – Visitor Shuttle Route

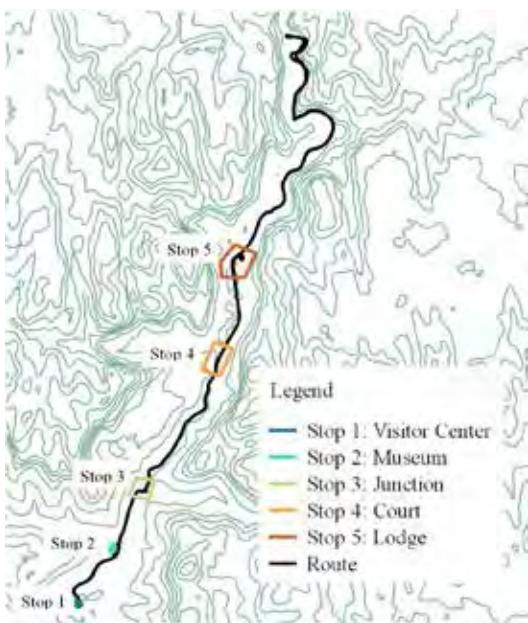
16 mile round trip / 500 ft elevation gain / 10-15 trips per day

Passenger capacity : 105



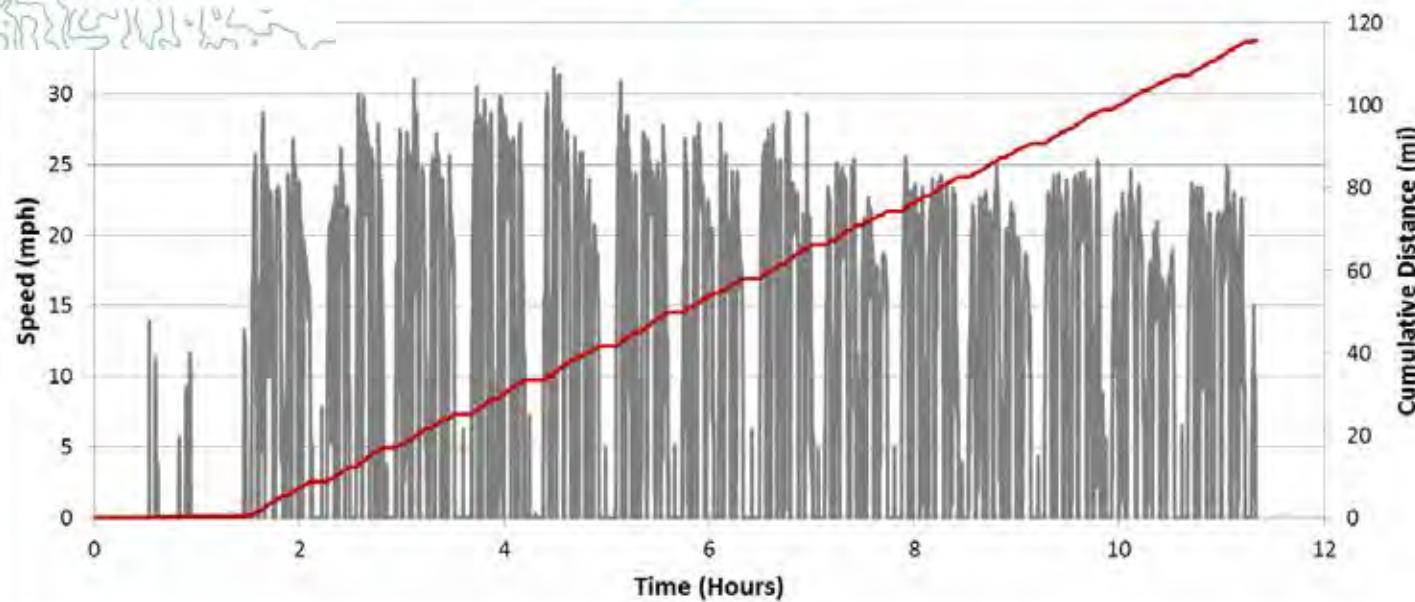
Typical Daily Drive Cycle

TABLE I
RECORDED VEHICLE DATA



Median Trip: Bus 44 Sun 5/22

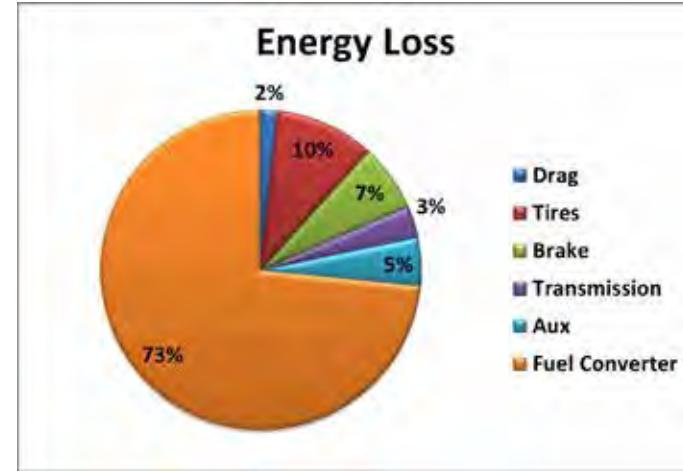
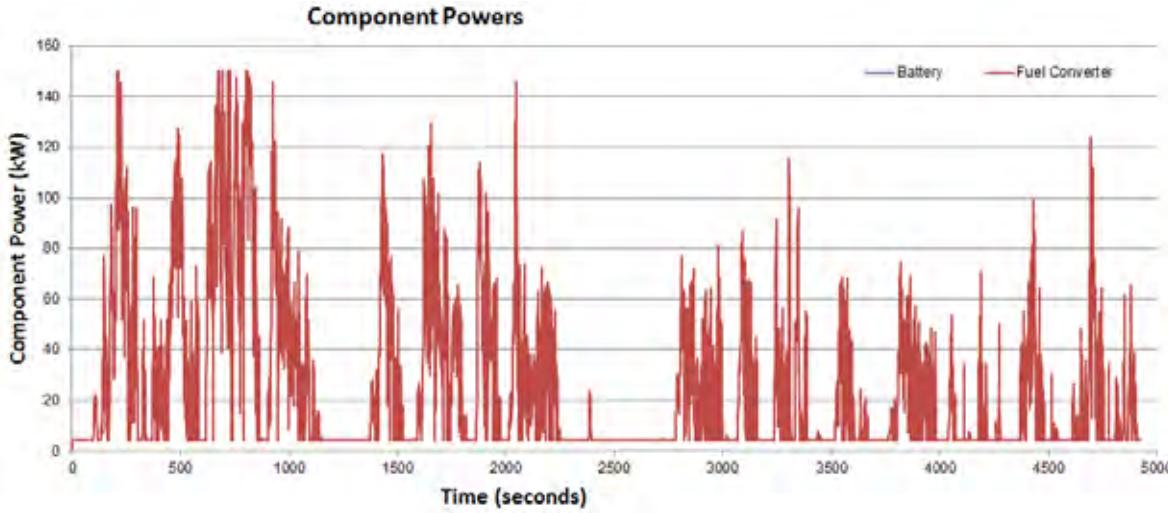
— Speed — Cumulative Distance



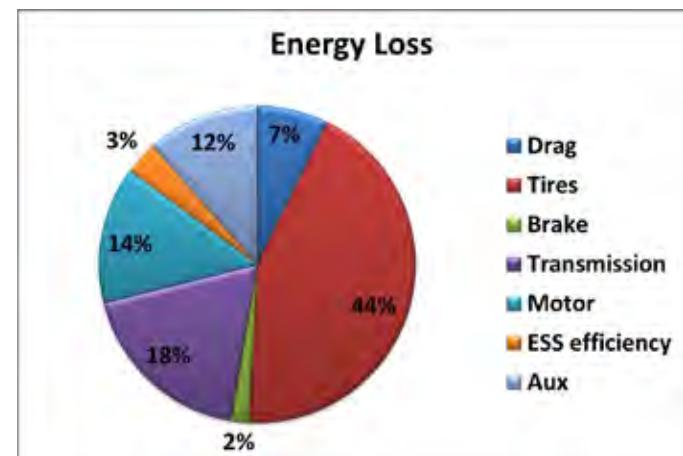
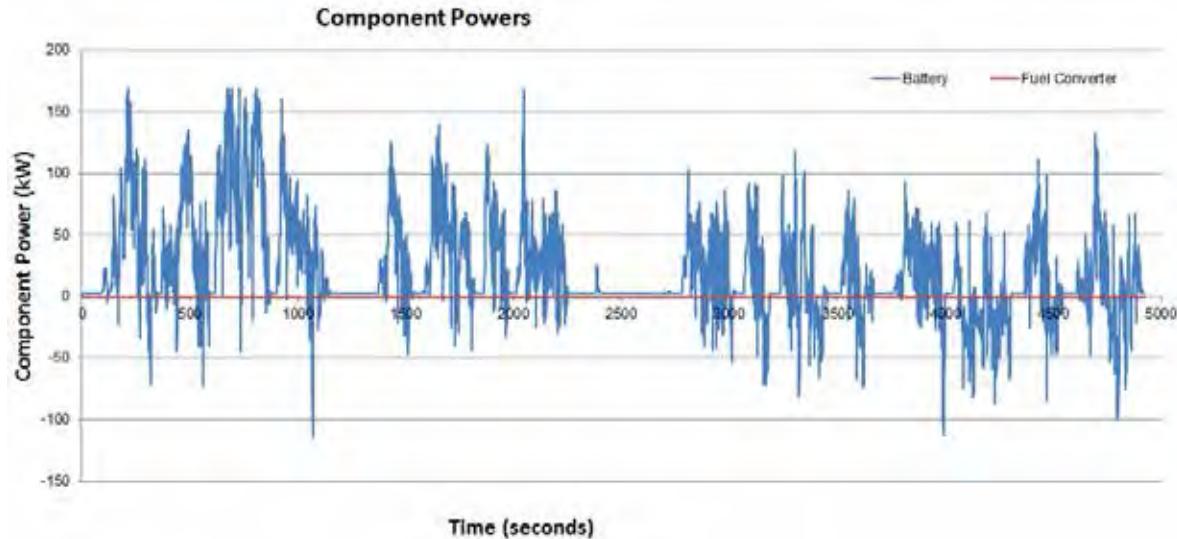
Zion National Park – FAST Sim Model



Baseline Powertrain Simulation: Total Work 34.1kWh



EV Powertrain Simulation: Net Work 28.7 (include energy recapture)



Battery Size Requirements

Baseline Vehicle

- Empty: 37,220 lbs
- GVWR: 53,000 lbs
 - Capacity: 15,780 lbs
 - Passenger Capacity (150#) : 105



Electric Shuttle – battery sized for overnight charging – 400kWh

- Empty: 37,220 lbs
- GVWR: 53,000 lbs
- 400 kWh ESS: 5,870 lbs
 - Capacity: 9,910 lbs
 - **Reduced Passenger Capacity : 66**

Electric Shuttle – battery sized for single round trip with on-route fast charging – 40 kWh

- Empty: 37,220 lbs
- GVWR: 53,000 lbs
- 40 kWh ESS: 587 lbs
 - Capacity: 15193 lbs
 - **Reduced Passenger Capacity : 101**

National Park Service – Future Plans

NPS currently reviewing EV shuttle bus retrofit proposals

Fact sheet and website describing data collection and analysis

http://www.nrel.gov/transportation/fleettest_electric_zion.html

Upcoming Publication:

“Analysis of In-Route Wireless Charging for the Shuttle System at Zion National Park” - *IEEE Workshop on Emerging Technologies: Wireless Power*

Application of methodology with other Parks and agencies

- Yosemite National Park

Analysis of In-Route Wireless Charging for the Shuttle System at Zion National Park

Andrew Meintz, Robert Prohaska, Arnaud Kosan, Adam Ragatz, Tony Markel, Ken Kelly

Transportation and Hydrogen Systems Center
National Renewable Energy Laboratory
Golden, CO, USA

Abstract— System right-sizing is critical to implementation of wireless power transfer (WPT) for electric vehicle (EV). This study will analyze potential WPT scenarios for the electrification of shuttle buses at Zion National Park utilizing a modeling tool developed by NREL called WPTSim. The tool was tested-by-speed, location, and road grade data from the conventional shuttle in operation to validate the incorporation of WPT at fine granularity. Vehicle power and state of charge are simulated over the drive cycle to evaluate potential system design. The required battery capacity is determined based on the rated power at a variable number of charging locations. The outcome of this work is an analysis of the design tradeoffs for the electrification of the shuttle bus with wireless charging versus conventional overnight charging.

Keywords: wireless power transfer; in-route charging; quantity charging; shuttle bus

I. INTRODUCTION

In partnership with the Department of Energy's Clean Cities group and the National Park Service (NPS), NREL's Fleet Test and Evaluation Team is evaluating the relative performance of Zion National Park's propane powered shuttle

approach is to split the drive cycle into $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ segments, each extending from starting time $t_{\text{start},i}$ to ending time $t_{\text{end},i}$, based on vehicle speed, and position. Each segment is classified in one of four types that dictate the algorithm that will be applied by the co-simulation between WPTSim and FASTSim: (1) driving without WPT, (2) driving with WPT (includes stationary wireless charging), (3) parked, or (4) parked with stationary inductive charging (optional).

Wireless charging is incorporated into the model through the creation of geographic WPT boundary regions. These regions are defined around existing stop locations along the shuttle route where wireless charging could be utilized. At each of these boundary regions WPT is simulated with a transmitter at various rated power levels and a detailed power coupling map. The location of the transmitters is assigned to be at the fixed stop locations, within the WPT boundary, defined by the recorded vehicle speed, e.g. $V_m = 0$ where the shuttle rest to allow passengers to embark or disembark. Therefore, during each pass through a WPT region it is assumed that the position of the longest loop duration is the center of the transmitter grid, as this location would be usually marked for the driver to stop. Further, variation in power

Zion National Park Shuttle Bus Fleet Evaluation

Clean Cities Partnership

In partnership with the Department of Energy's Clean Cities group and the National Park Service (NPS), NREL's Fleet Test and Evaluation Team is evaluating the relative performance of Zion National Park's propane powered shuttle. The Zion National Park shuttle bus fleet consists of 10 propane-powered vehicles with a total passenger capacity of 170 passengers. The fleet is composed of 10 propane-powered shuttle and 10 propane-powered vans. The propane-powered shuttle and propane-powered vans are the primary mode of transportation for visitors to Zion National Park. The propane-powered shuttle is used to transport visitors to and from the entrance of the park to the shuttle stops.

Zion National Park Background

Zion National Park is located about 40 miles east of the City of Springdale and a part of southeastern Utah's Colorado Plateau. Zion National Park is a major tourist destination. The park's most visited area is the shuttle route, which passes through a variety of habitats including desert, river flood plain, and forest. The Park's shuttle service is a vital part of the park's infrastructure and only areas of recreation services have attracted a growing number of visitors over the last 10 years.

Fleet Test and Evaluation

NREL's Fleet Test and Evaluation Team has extensive experience in designing, procuring and managing vehicle test programs and developed a formal approach to studies involving advanced vehicle technology research in light-duty, medium-duty, and heavy-duty vehicles for over 15 years.

Future shunting can occur independently in stages or continuous, five stages and optional end-of-shuttle at each recharge station with appropriate fast approaches. This study presents initial results of planning that can be extended to include applying

improved safety, durability, cost, and reduced emissions, and increase oil dependency and reduce fuel costs. The opportunities for energy efficiency and reduced emissions are wide-spread across different purchasing decisions and numerous energy efficient

specific to Zion National Park. NREL's Fleet Test and Evaluation Team is currently performing an in-route test of a hybrid shuttle bus, which runs from the Visitor Center to the Temple of Neptune and back again with 7 stops in between analysis. All of the bus stops occurring in the park loop will be monitored to evaluate the estimated capacity of 65 passengers.

The estimated input data such as vehicle speed, engine speed, and engine torque are the vehicle's Cummins diesel engine and Allison transmission. The vehicle is equipped with a GPS Global Positioning System to measure displacement position and monitor the effect of road grade on vehicle displacement. The data are processed and saved to a central database to be used for analysis. The data will be used to evaluate the performance of the shuttle bus in Zion National Park. The shuttle bus is expected to run on 2012 and 2013 data. Current data will be collected and updated every month. 2012 is able to determine the main efficiency of the shuttle bus in Zion National Park. The 2013 data will be used to provide operational data and more detailed information in preparation for the shuttle bus in Zion National Park.

Point-to-Point Testing

NREL's Fleet Test and Evaluation Team is currently performing point-to-point testing to validate the performance of several models that are planned to be used in the shuttle bus. The shuttle bus will be tested in different driving conditions due to the varying terrain of Zion National Park. The shuttle bus will be tested in different driving conditions due to the varying terrain of Zion National Park. The shuttle bus will be tested in different driving conditions due to the varying terrain of Zion National Park.

Zero-Cycle Rapid Interventions, Transition, and Evaluation (ZCRI)

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2016-17 EV / PHEV Evaluation and Development Projects

UPS / Workhorse Extended Range Hybrid



Long Beach Transit / BYD EV Transit Bus with WAVE wireless charging and managed depot charging



Duke Energy / Odyne PHEV utility truck with export power



Cummins – Class 6 Medium-duty Extended Range Hybrid for Urban Delivery



Bosch – Class 4 Medium-duty Extended Range Hybrid Parcel Delivery





NREL Medium and Heavy-Duty Fleet Testing and Technology Evaluations

Supported by:
U.S. Department of Energy
Vehicle Technologies Office
Vehicle Systems Program
– Lee Slezak and David Anderson

For more information:

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National Renewable Energy Laboratory
kenneth.kelly@nrel.gov
phone: 303.275.4465

NREL Fleet Evaluations Website
<http://www.nrel.gov/transportation/fleettest.html>

Fleet DNA Website
www.nrel.gov/fleetdna

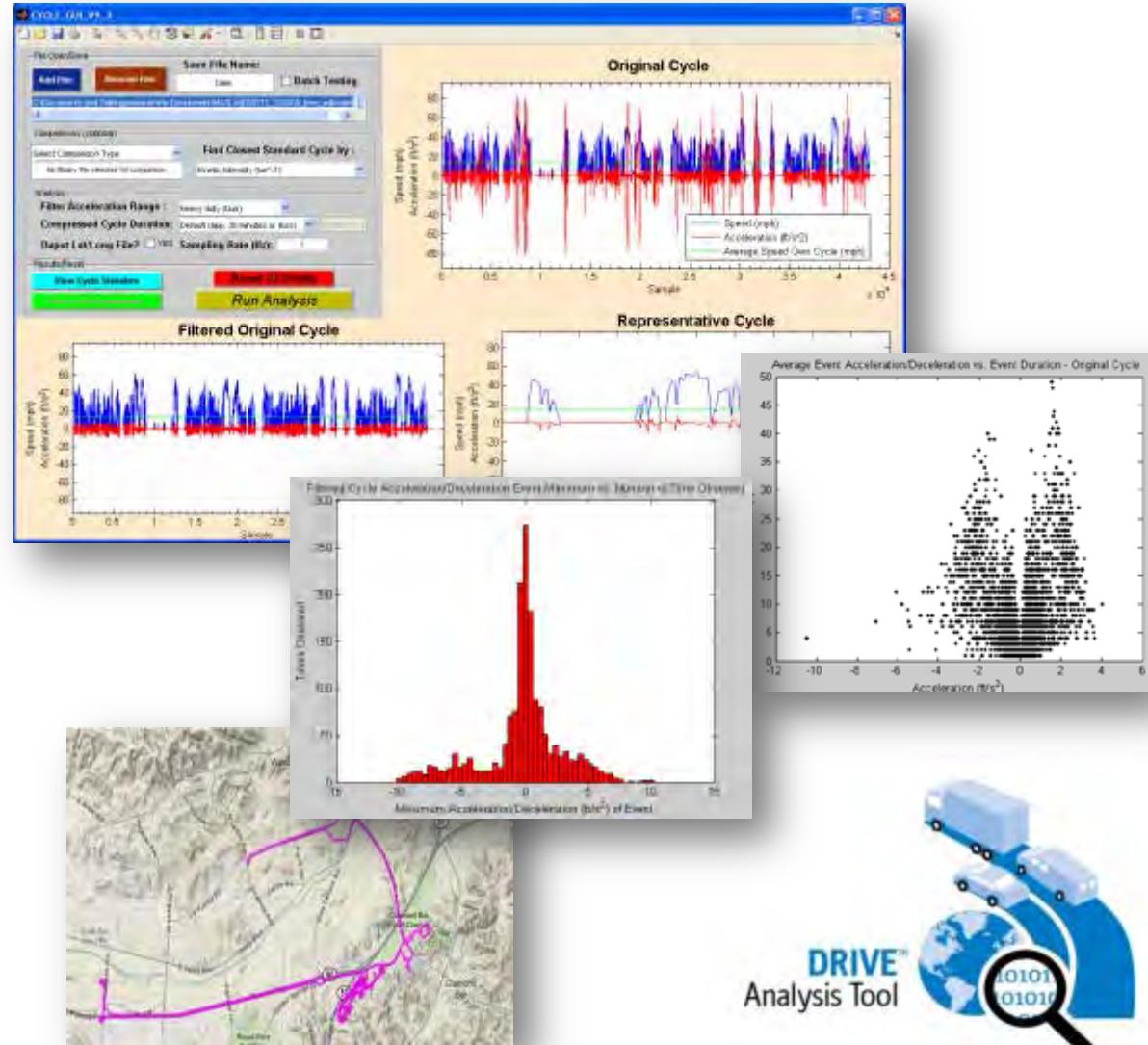
DriveCAT
www.nrel.gov/transportation/drive-cycle-tool

www.nrel.gov



Drive-cycle Rapid Investigation, Visualization and Evaluation (DRIVE) Tool

- Created to help fleets and OEMs analyze vehicle usage data for proper vehicle placement, design and testing
- Combines large amounts of user data then filters, creates new cycles & identifies best fitting existing cycle
- Quickly processes and analyzes data :
 - Over 250 metrics
 - Histograms
 - Scatter plots
 - Creates custom cycle
 - Recommends standard cycles



Drive Cycle Data Library – NREL DriveCAT

- Provide a common, publically available, easy to use site for standard and custom drive cycles for medium- and heavy-duty vehicles
- Capture , quantify and compare drive cycle variation across the spectrum of medium- and heavy-duty vocations
- Allows users to download raw time series data of drive cycles for their own use

Drive Cycle Analysis Tool – DriveCAT



Use the Drive Cycle Analysis Tool (DriveCAT) to find drive cycle data for modeling, simulating, and testing vehicle systems and components, or to understand the real-world benefits of drive cycles for specific vehicle applications.

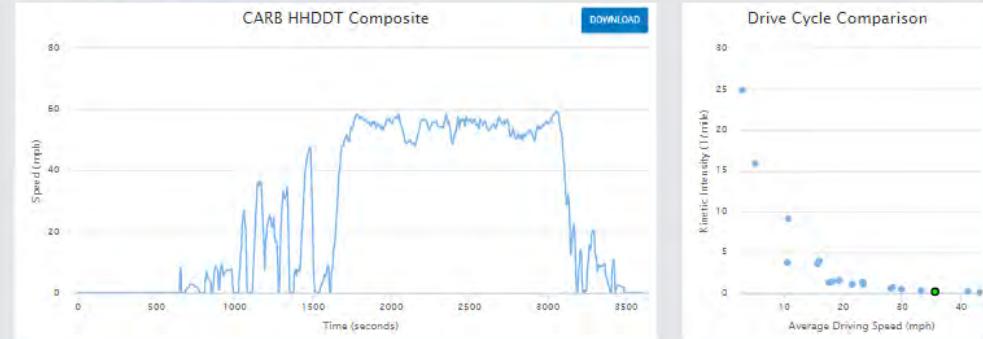
NREL's fleet test and evaluation team conducts real-world performance evaluations of advanced medium-duty and heavy-duty fleet vehicles compared to conventional vehicles. Evaluation results help vehicle manufacturers fine-tune their designs and help fleet managers select fuel-efficient, low-emission vehicles that meet their bottom line and operational goals.

Learn more about [NREL's fleet test and evaluation research](#).

Contact Us

Let us know if you have any questions about the data, need assistance, or would like to contribute test cycles. We also welcome your feedback on the tool.

[CONTACT US](#)



Select a Drive Cycle

CSV	Search:								
Cycle	Time (minutes)	Distance (mi)	Max Speed (mph)	Avg Speed (mph)	Avg Driving Speed (mph)	PKE (ft/sec ²)	KI (l/mi)	Stops (#)	
CARB HHDDT Composite	60.08	26.05	59.30	26.01	35.59	0.35	0.17	13	
CARB HHDDT Creep Segment	4.23	0.12	8.20	1.76	3.00	0.43	24.93	3	
CARB HHDDT Cruise Segment	34.73	23.07	59.30	39.86	43.22	0.27	0.12	6	
CARB HHDDT Transient Segment	11.13	2.85	47.50	15.36	18.20	0.98	1.38	4	
Central Business District - CBD	9.35	2.05	20.00	13.13	15.94	1.12	3.97	14	
Manhattan Bus Cycle 10-Hz	18.15	2.07	25.40	6.83	10.67	0.19	9.14	20	
NREL Baltimore Parcel Delivery	64.23	20.46	61.70	19.11	23.37	1.53	1.33	41	
NREL Miami-Dade Refuse	15.02	1.94	52.77	7.74	17.57	1.39	1.31	20	
NREL Navistar eStar ARRA	61.62	6.53	48.73	6.36	19.42	1.43	1.56	32	
NREL Neighborhood Refuse Truck	30.55	5.89	60.00	11.17	21.52	1.36	1.08	60	

Drive-Cycle Description

A four-mode chassis dynamometer test cycle for a heavy heavy-duty truck (HHDDT). Developed by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) with West Virginia University.

Related NREL Resources

- [In-Use and Vehicle Dynamometer Evaluation and Comparison of Class 7 Hybrid Electric and Conventional Diesel Delivery Trucks](#)

Other Related Resources

EV Vehicle and Component Data – 1Hz

Vehicle Data Parameters

Vehicle ID
Vehicle weight or mass
Payload
Door Status
Timestamp
Operation state
Shifter position
Transmission gear state (if applicable)
Accelerator position
Brake pedal on state or applied pressure
Vehicle speed
Distance driven
GPS latitude
GPS longitude
GPS elevation
Ambient temperature
Air conditioner state
Air conditioner compressor power
Heater state
Air compressor status / pressure

Component Data Parameters

Battery current
Battery voltage
Battery pack SOC
Battery pack min cell voltage
Battery pack max cell voltage
Battery pack balance mode state
AC charging current
AC charging voltage
Battery pack bulk temperature
Battery pack min cell temperature
Battery pack max cell temperature
Motor temperature
Power electronics/charger temperature
DC/DC voltage
DC/DC current
Motor speed
Motor torque
Motor power (electrical)

Baseline Data Channels – 1Hz 75+ Channels

Date	EngSpeed	EngSpeedAtIdlePoint1	EngOilPress
time	Aftertreatment1IntakeNOx	EngPercentTorqueAtIdlePoint1	ParkingBrakeSwitch
BoxT	Aftertreatment1IntakeO2	EngSpeedAtPoint2	WheelBasedVehicleSpeed
BoxV	Aftertreatment1OutletNOx	EngPercentTorqueAtPoint2	BrakeSwitch
Acc_Lat	Aftertreatment1OutletO2	EngSpeedAtPoint3	PTOState
Acc_Long	DsIPrtcltFilter1SootLoadPercent	EngPercentTorqueAtPoint3	EngFuelRate
Acc_Vert	DsIPrtcltFltr1TmSncLstActvRgnrtn	EngSpeedAtPoint4	BarometricPress
gps_Time	DsIPrtcltFltrActvRgnrtnFrcdStts	EngPercentTorqueAtPoint4	AmbientAirTemp
gps_Lat	Aftrtrtmnt1DsIPrtcltFltrInt_0001	EngSpeedAtPoint5	EngAirInletTemp
gps_Long	Aftrtrtmnt1DsIPrtcltFltrDffPrss	EngPercentTorqueAtPoint5	EngTurboBoostPress
gps_Quality	Aftrtrtmnt1PrtcltTrpOtItGasTemp	EngSpeedAtHighIdlePoint6	EngIntakeManifold1Temp
gps_NbSatellite	Aftertreatment1ExhaustGasTemp1	EngGainOfEndspeedGovernor	EngAirInletPress
gps_Altitude	Aftrtrtmnt1DsIPrtcltFltrInt_0000	EngReferenceTorque	EngExhaustGasTemp
gps_Speed	EngExhaustGasTempRightManifold	EngTripFuel	BatteryPotential
AccelPedalPos1	EngExhaustGasTempLeftManifold	EngTotalFuelUsed	EngFuelRate_1
EngPercentLoadAtCurrentSpeed	Aftrtrtmnt1SCRCatalystTankLevel	EngCoolantTemp	EngineSpeed
ActMaxAvailEngPercentTorque	EngExhaustGasRecirculation1Temp	EngFuelTemp	TotalVehicleDistance
EngTorqueMode	NominalFrictionPercentTorque	EngOilTemp1	*Aftertreatment channels not available on all vehicles due to proprietary messaging
DriversDemandEngPercentTorque	EstEngPrsticLossesPercentTorque	EngIntercoolerTemp	
ActualEngPercentTorque	ExhaustGasMass	EngFuelDeliveryPress	

Medium and Heavy-Duty EV Data and Publications

- NREL Field Test and Evaluations team has extensive EV and PHEV data and publications that has been posted on the Electric and Plug-In Hybrid Electric Fleet Vehicle Testing web site.

http://www.nrel.gov/transportation/fleettest_electric.html

- [California school district electric school buses](#)
- [Foothill Transit electric buses](#)
- [Frito-Lay electric delivery trucks](#)
- [Odyne plug-in hybrid electric utility trucks](#)
- [PG&E plug-in hybrid electric utility trucks](#)
- [SCAQMD electric drayage trucks](#)
- [Smith and Navistar electric and plug-in hybrid electric vehicles](#)
- [Zion National Park propane-to-electric shuttle buses](#)

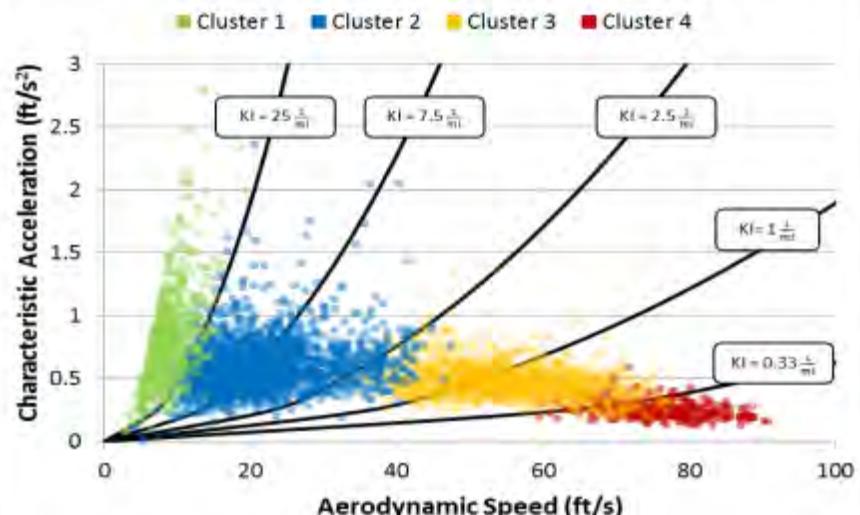
- EV Data Summaries

- Smith 1st Generation EV Cumulative EV data report -
<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy14osti/62066.pdf>
- Smith 2nd Generation EV Cumulative EV data report -
<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy15osti/64238.pdf>
- Navistar eStar EV Cumulative EV data report –
<http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy14osti/61899.pdf>
- Odyne PHEV Utility Truck Cumulative PHEV data report –
<http://www.nrel.gov/transportation/pdfs/67116.pdf>

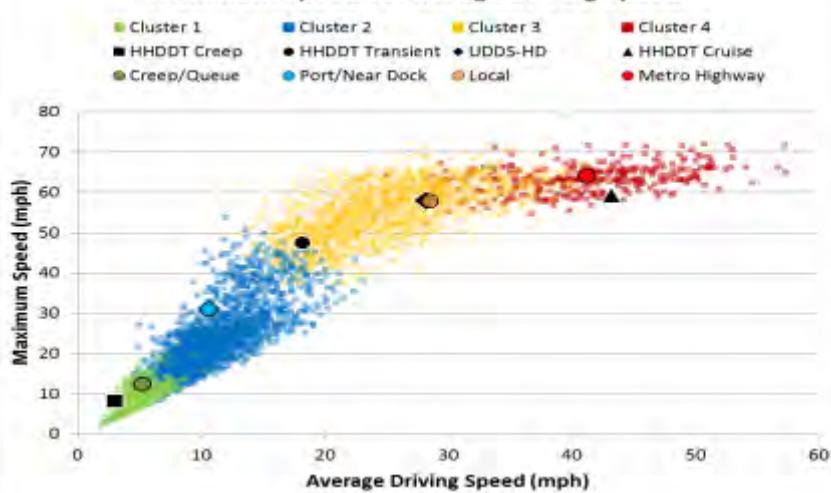
NREL Drive Cycle Analysis - Clustering



Characteristic Acceleration vs Aerodynamic Speed



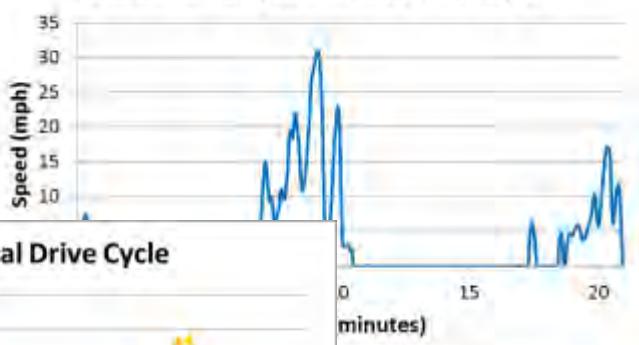
Maximum Speed vs Average Driving Speed



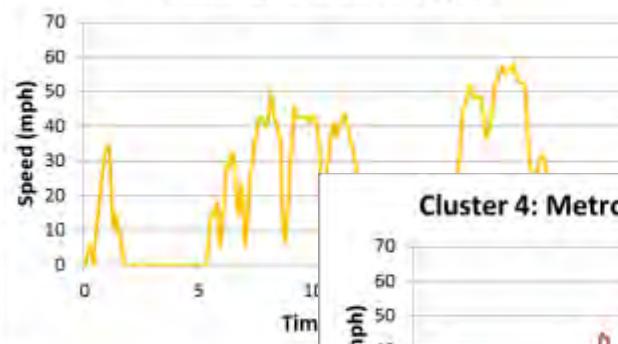
Cluster 1: Creep/Queue Drive Cycle



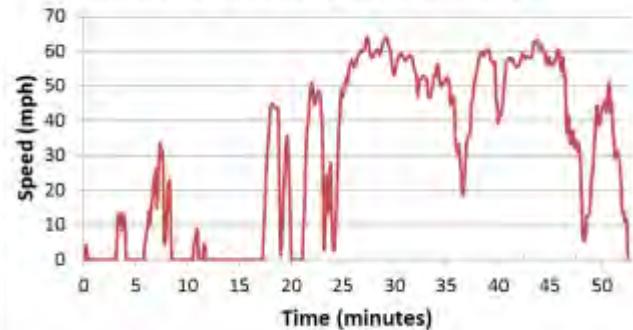
Cluster 2: Port/Near Dock Drive Cycle



Cluster 3: Local Drive Cycle



Cluster 4: Metro Highway Drive Cycle





IA-HEV

Electrification of Transport Logistic Vehicles

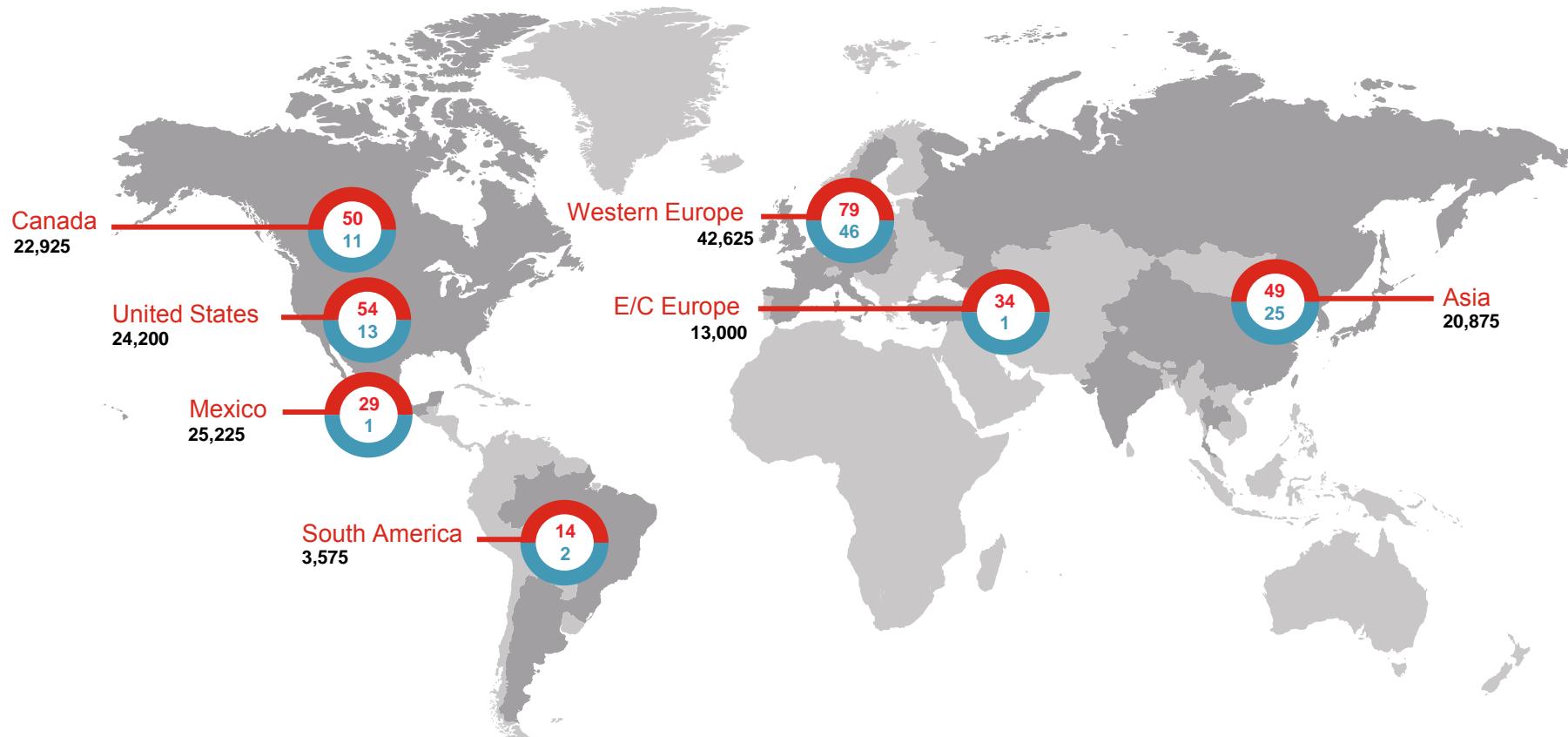
19th of October 2016 | Vienna

Fuel Cell Range Extender – Zero emission vehicle concept for logistic applications

Markus Passath

Senior Technical Engineer Alternative Mobility
MAGNA STEYR

MAGNA International Global Operations



~152,000 People

29 Countries

● 309 ● 99

\$32.1 Billion
(2015 Sales)

- Manufacturing / Assembly
- Engineering / Product Development / Sales
- Number of Employees

Q2 2016

MAGNA Steyr Locations

Worldwide Presence / Worldwide Network



~10,225 People

33 Countries

● 9 ● 24

Headquarters: Graz

- Manufacturing / Assembly
- Engineering / Product Development / Sales
- Number of Employees

August 2016





Engineering

From systems and modules to complete vehicle engineering

Contract Manufacturing

World Class flexible solutions from niche to volume production

Fuel Systems

Energy storage systems made of steel, plastic and aluminum

Flexible and global solutions customized for the OEM

Magna's Innovation Pillars



SMARTER

Comfort, Convenience
and Connectivity

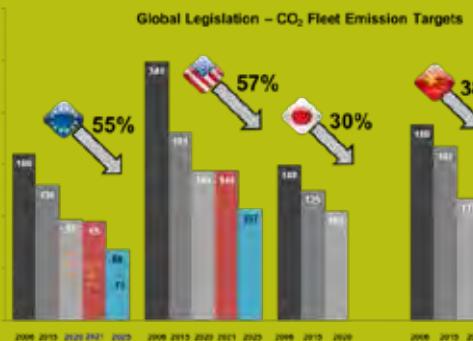


for future HMI demand,
interior concepts will be
completely changed



CLEANER

Efficiency and
Sustainability



lots of different
legislation targets lead to
different approaches



SAFER

Active and Passive
Safety



Advanced Driver
Assistance Systems
(ADAS) enable semi
autonomous driving



LIGHTER

Lightweight
Material and Science



improve driving
performance,



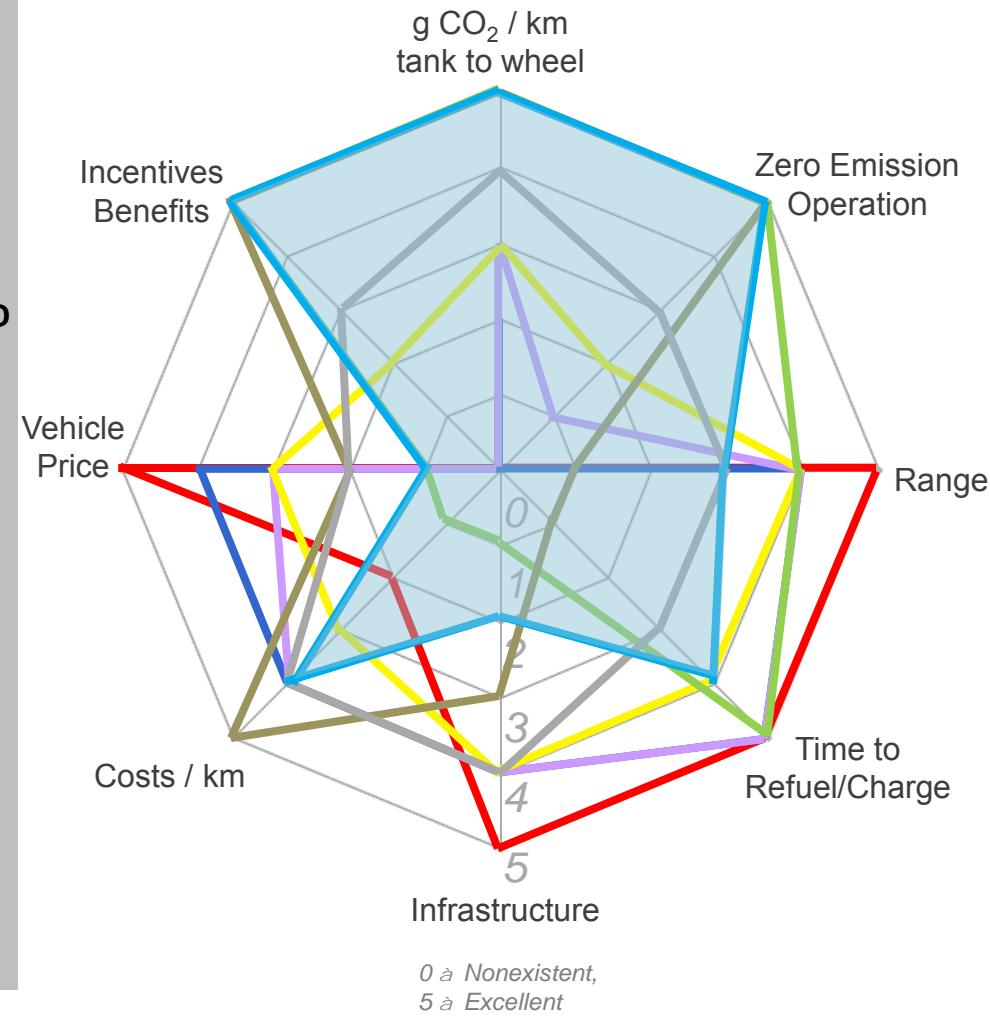
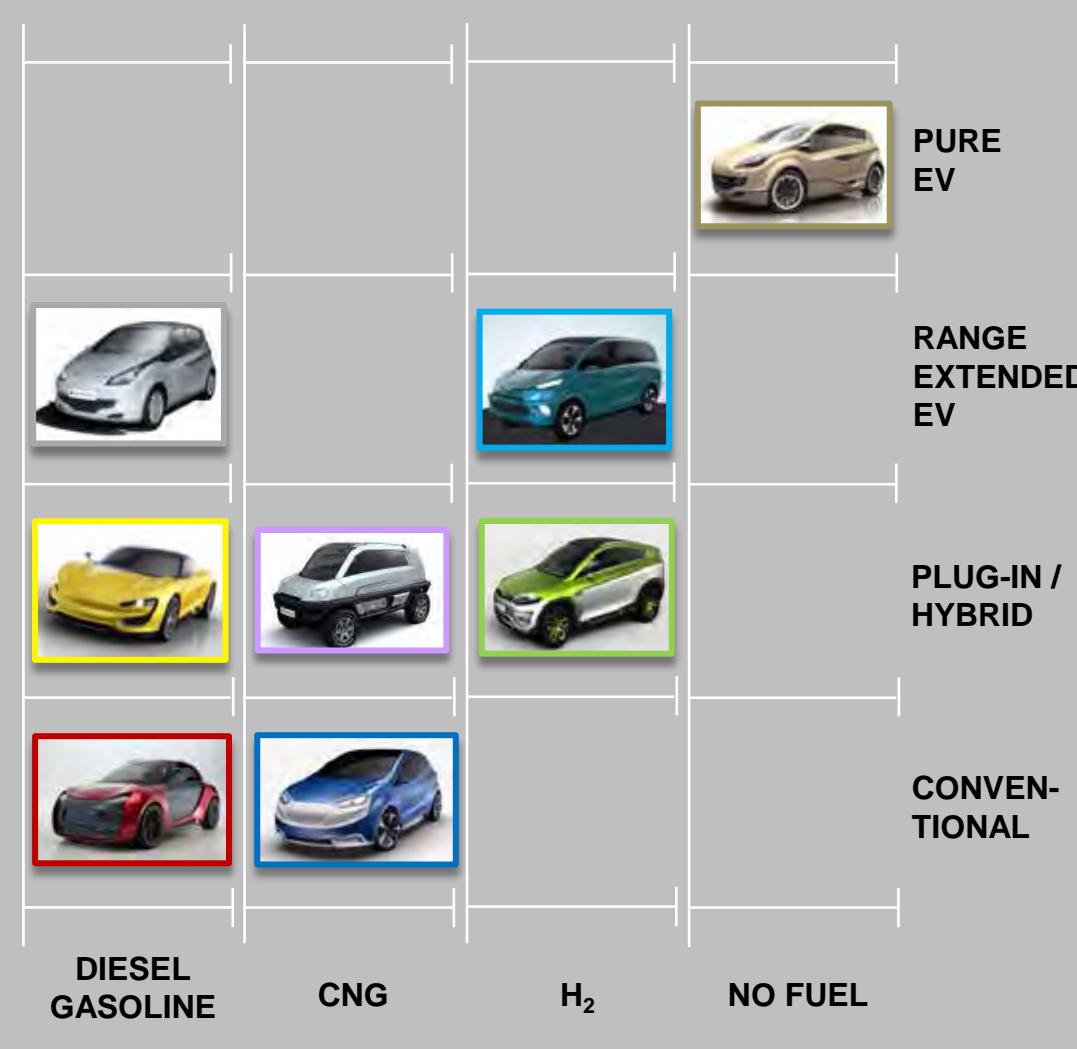
CO₂ & fuel economy,
Total Cost of Ownership
(TCO)



AFFORDABLE
Development and Manufacturing Efficiency

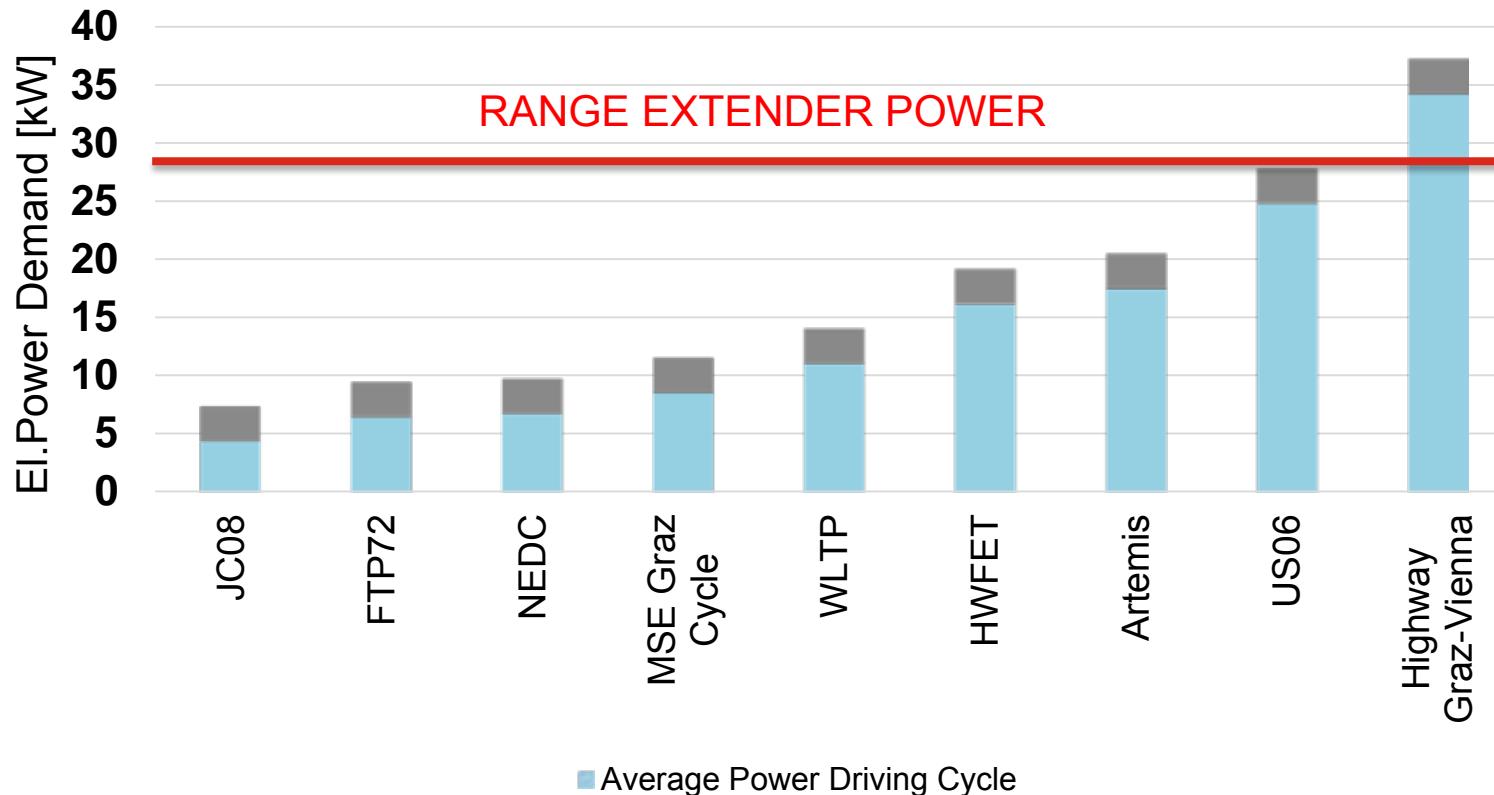


xEV TECHNOLOGY COMPARISON



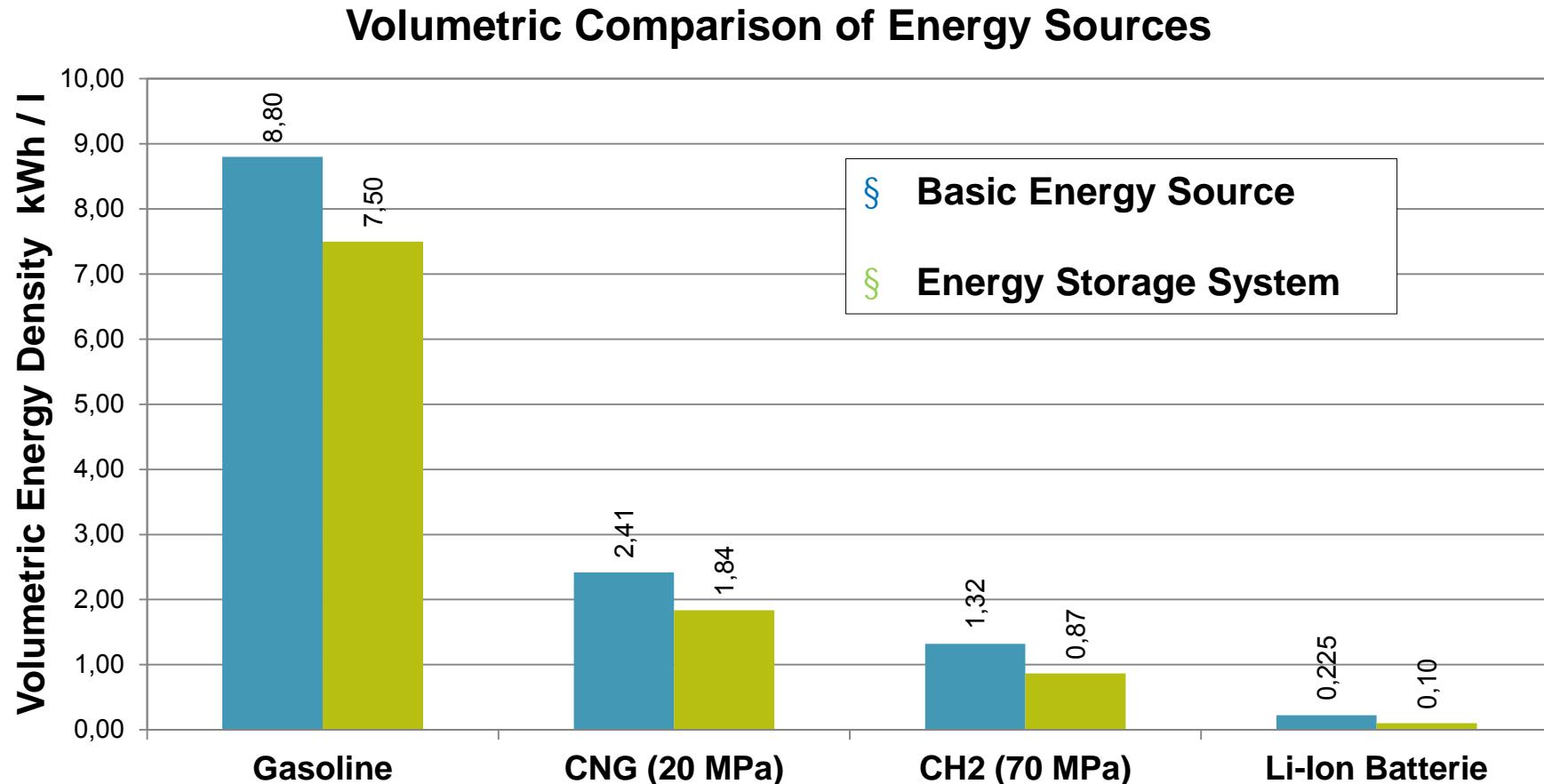
Pros and cons on each technology leads to purpose oriented solutions

HOW MUCH AVERAGE POWER IS NEEDED FOR DRIVING?

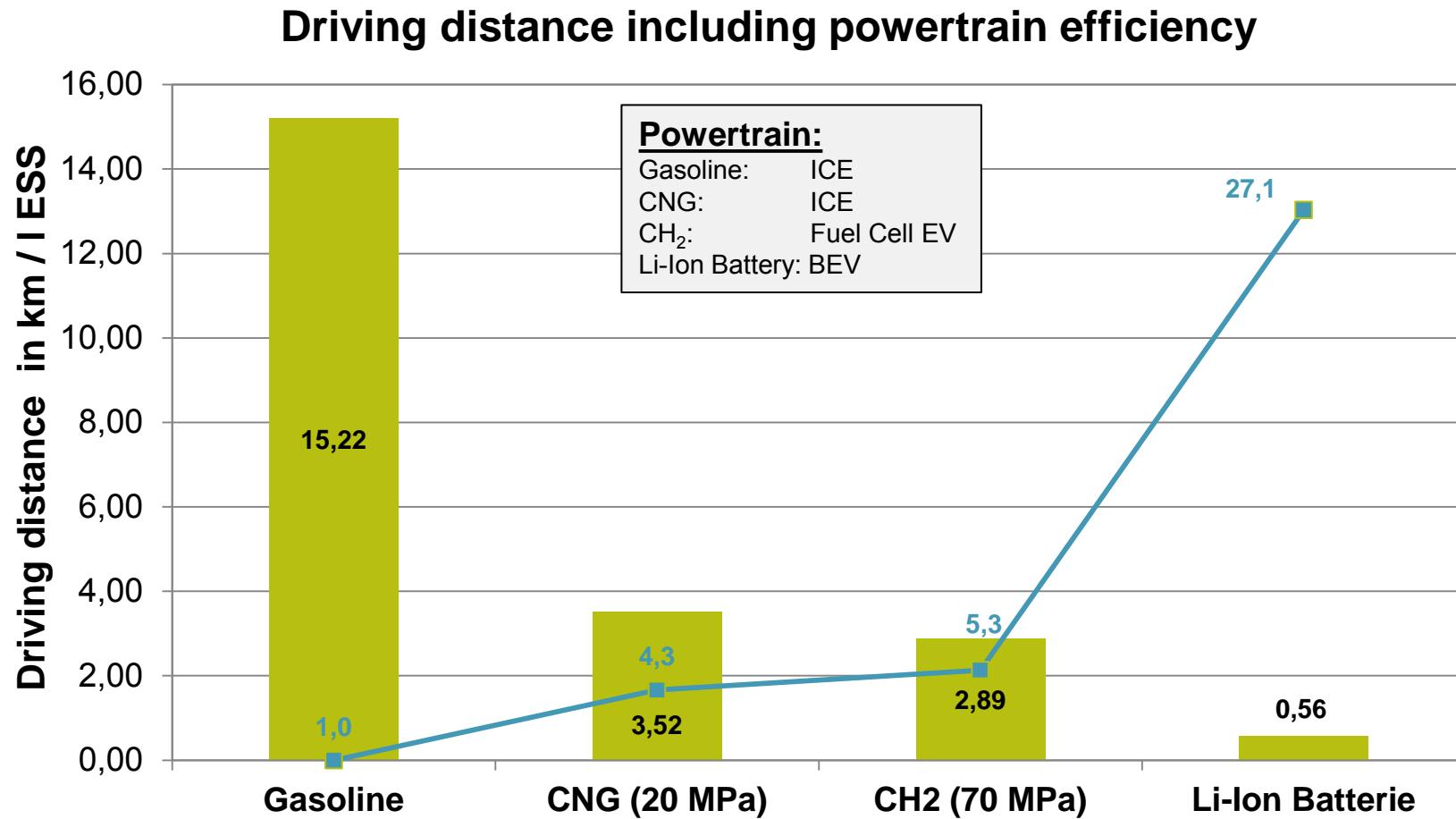


25-30 kW Fuel Cell Power will be sufficient for Charge sustaining mode

HOW MUCH SPACE IS NEEDED?



HOW MUCH RANGE IS POSSIBLE ?

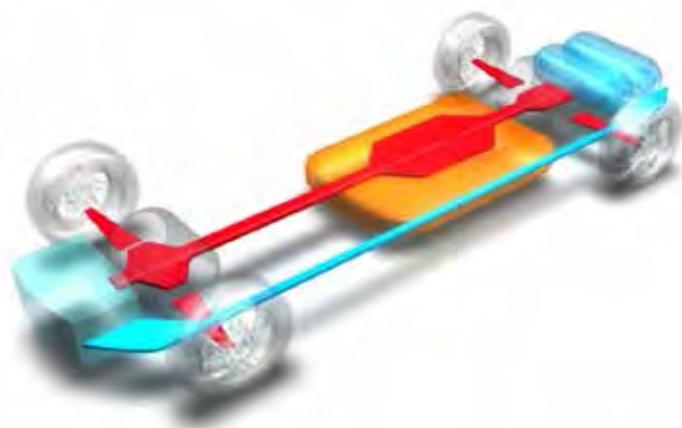


Comparison factor to Gasoline – ICE vehicle

Big challenge in the target conflicts between Range-Space-Weight

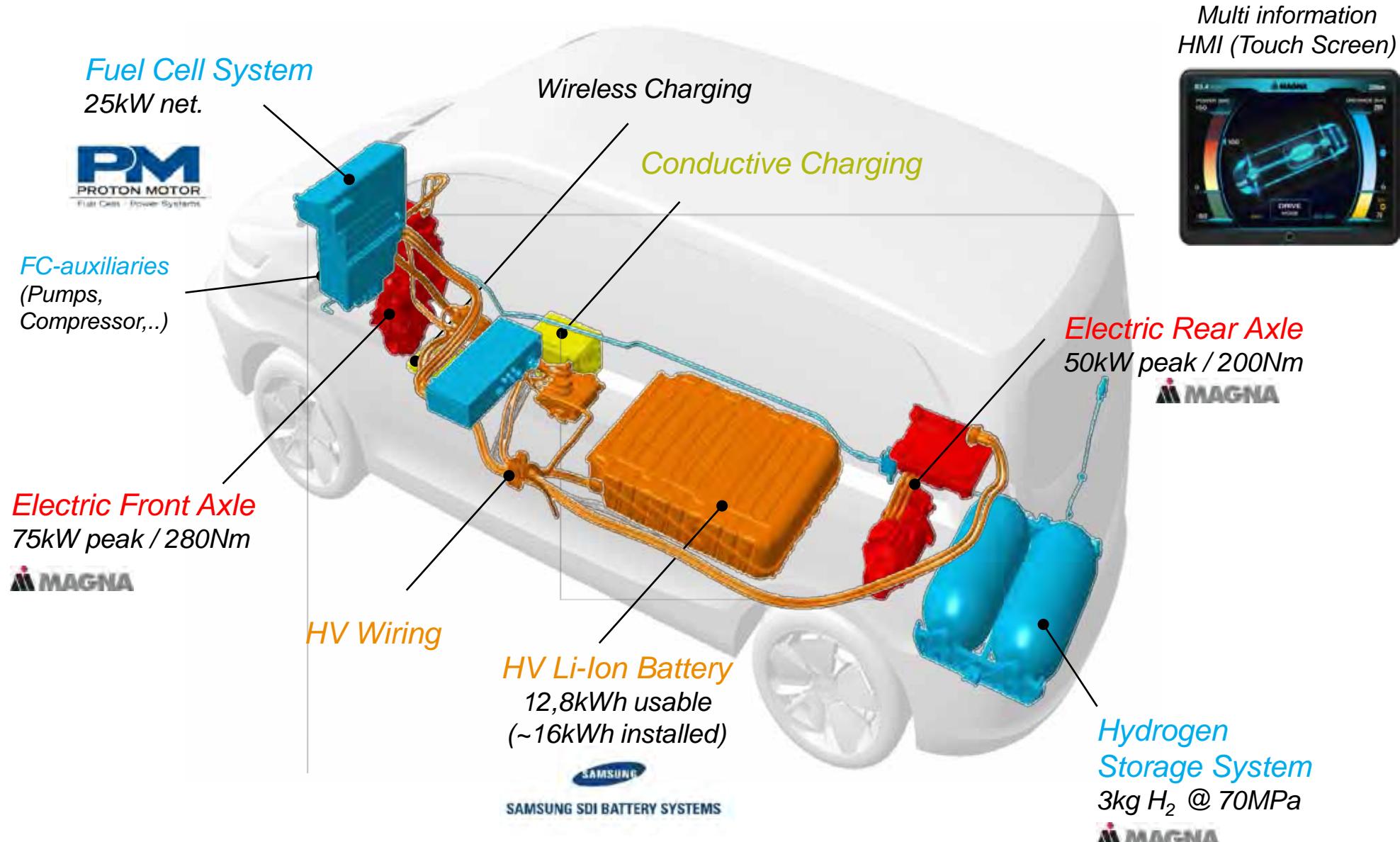
VEHICLE TARGETS:

- Zero emission
- Long driving range
- Fast refueling time
- AWD powertrain

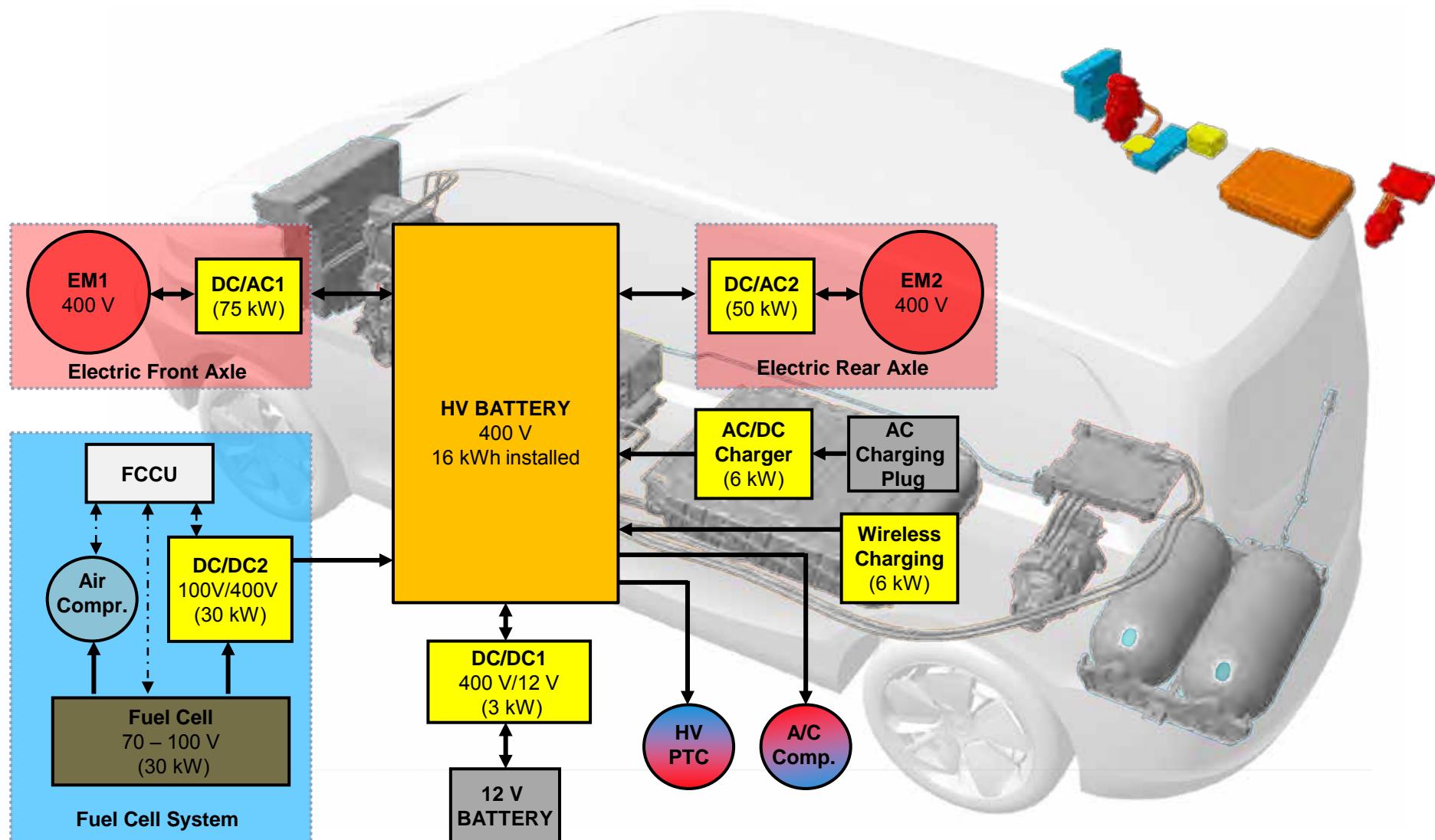


SPECIFIED SYSTEMS à

SYSTEM LAYOUT AND OVERVIEW



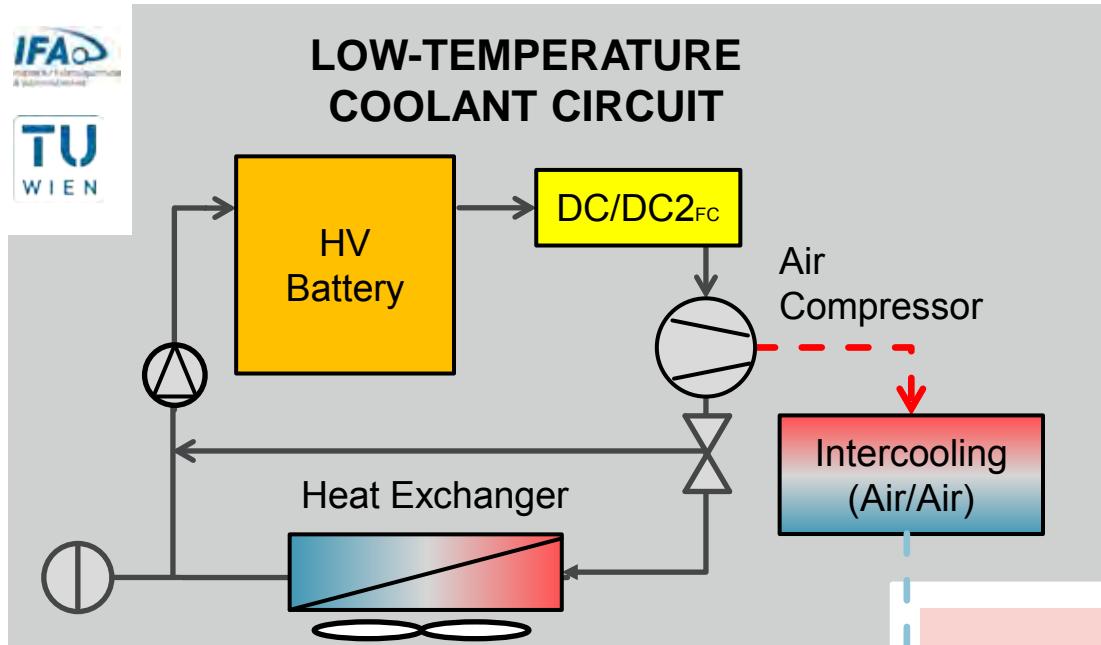
HV ARCHITECTURE



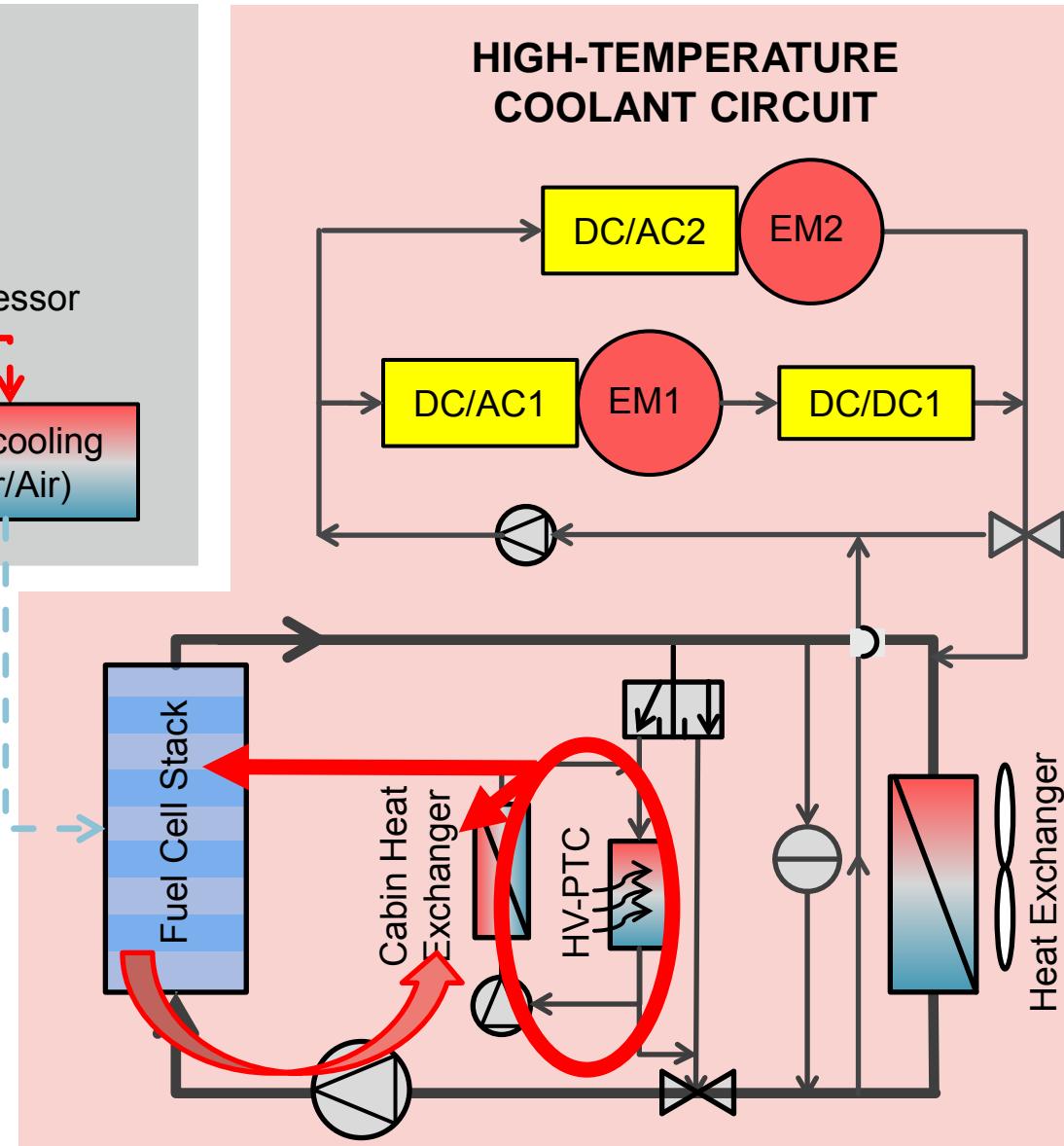
THERMAL MANAGEMENT CONCEPT



LOW-TEMPERATURE COOLANT CIRCUIT

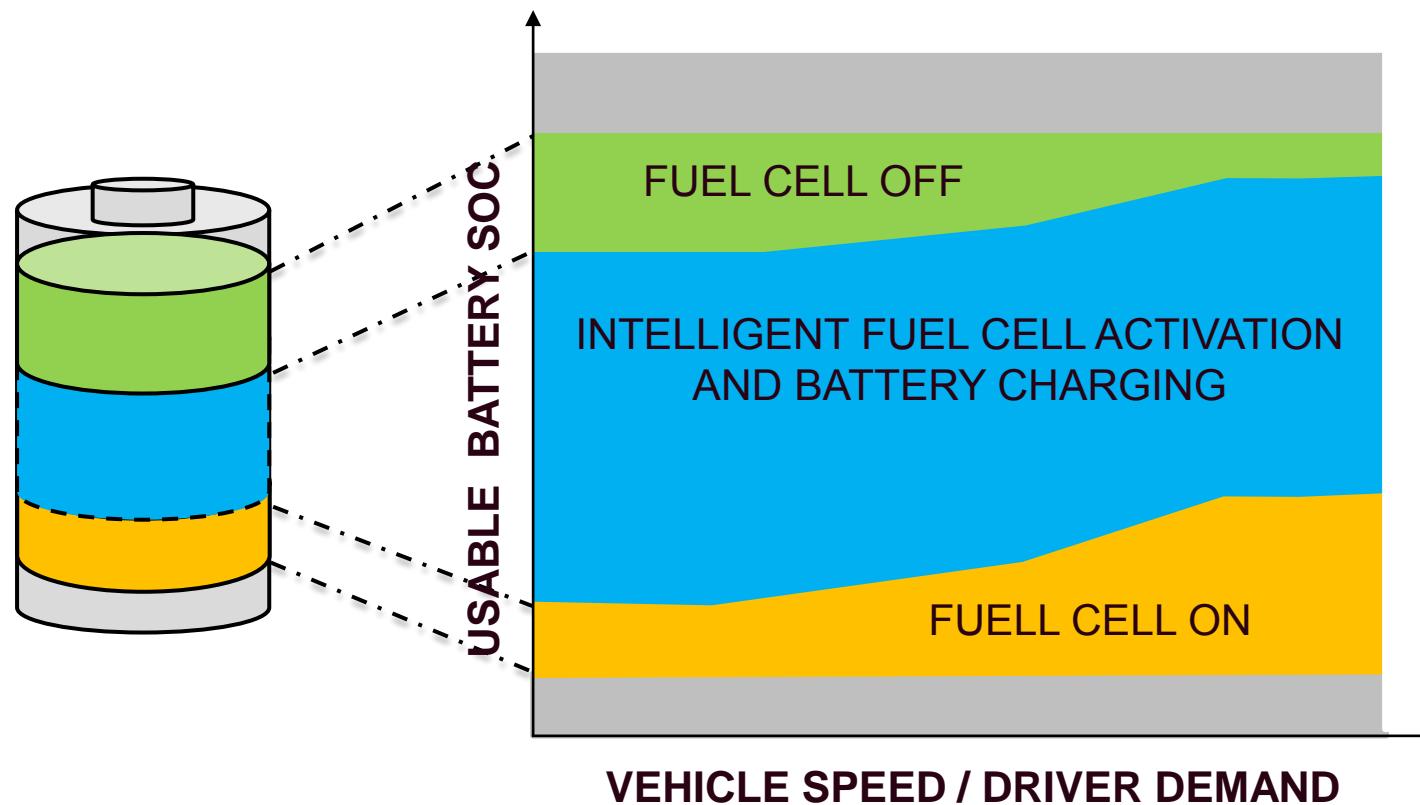


HIGH-TEMPERATURE COOLANT CIRCUIT



- ∅ 2 CIRCUIT COOLANT-SYSTEM FULFILLS FULL RANGE OF COMPONENT DEMANDS
- ∅ COMBINED ELECTRIC FUEL CELL AND CABIN HEATING
- ∅ FUEL CELL WASTE HEAT USAGE FOR CABIN HEATING

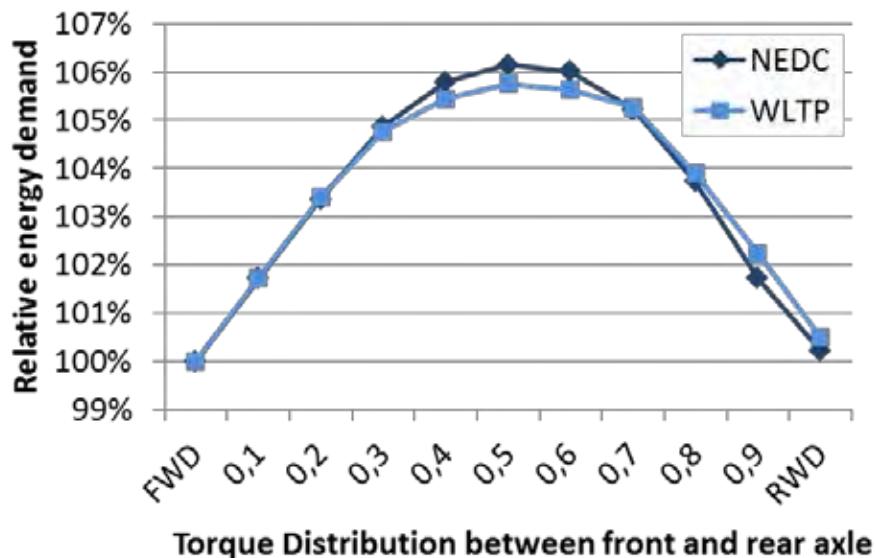
WHEN TO USE BATTERY AND FUEL CELL?



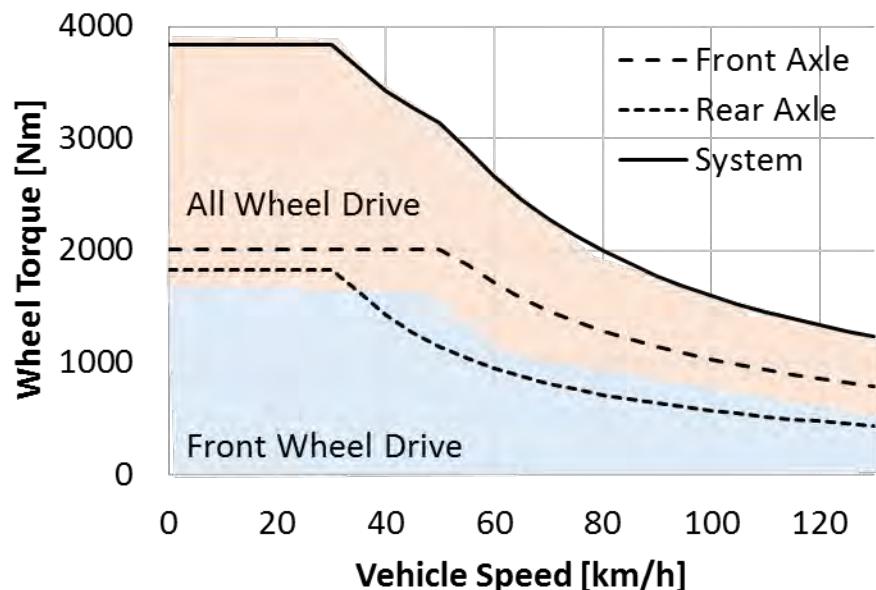
Smart operating strategy combines efficiency and drivability

TORQUE DISTRIBUTION: e4x2 vs e4x4

Energy demand depending constant all-wheel distribution at NEDC and WLTP



Schemes of an energy-optimized all-wheel

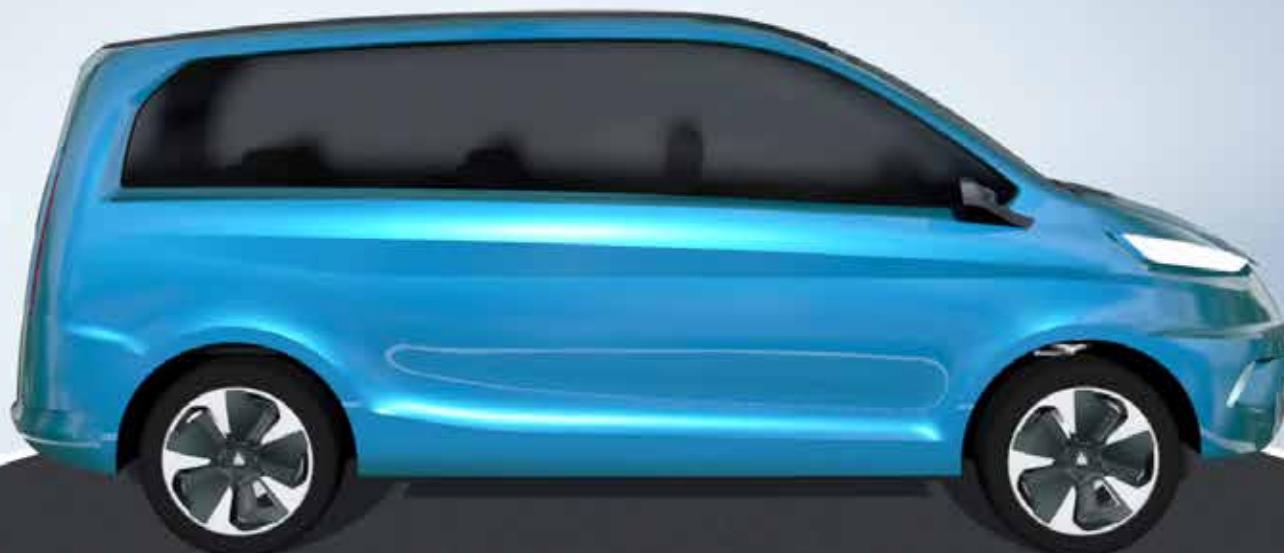


EFFICIENCY BASED TORQUE DISTRIBUTION

VEHICLE OPERATION



VEHICLE OPERATING MODES



SUMMARY

VEHICLE TARGETS:

- Zero emission
- Long driving range
- Fast refueling time
- All wheel drive



FIELDS OF APPLICATIONS...



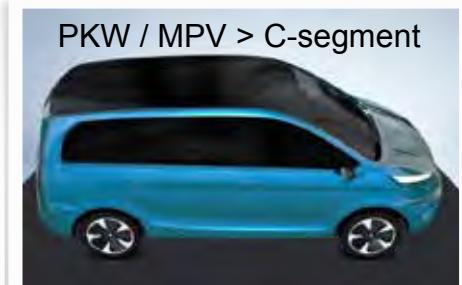
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www.dpd.com/de/home/ueber_dpd/presse_center/



Source:
<http://www.southeastairportshuttle.com.au/about-us/>



Source:
<http://www.ukh2mobility.co.uk/news-media/>



PKW / MPV > C-segment

READY FOR A RIDE / VISIT...



PROJECT PARTNERS:

PROJECT LEAD: MAGNA STEYR

CONTACT: Helfried Müller, Head of Alternative Propulsion Systems – R&D

