



Safe and Efficient Electrical Vehicle

EVS 27

19.11.2013

Barcelona, Spain

Agenda

- » **eFuture outline**
- » **Functional architecture**
 - › Intedis
- » **Vehicle and key components**
 - › TMETC, Tata Motors European Technical Centre
- » **Control unit architecture**
 - › Hella
- » **Data fusion and Green ADAS**
 - › IFSTTAR, French Institute of science and technology for transport, development and networks
- » **Driver integration**
 - › WIVW, Würzburg Institute for Traffic Science
- » **Conclusion**



eFuture outline

Outline of eFuture

„Safe and Efficient Electrical Vehicle“

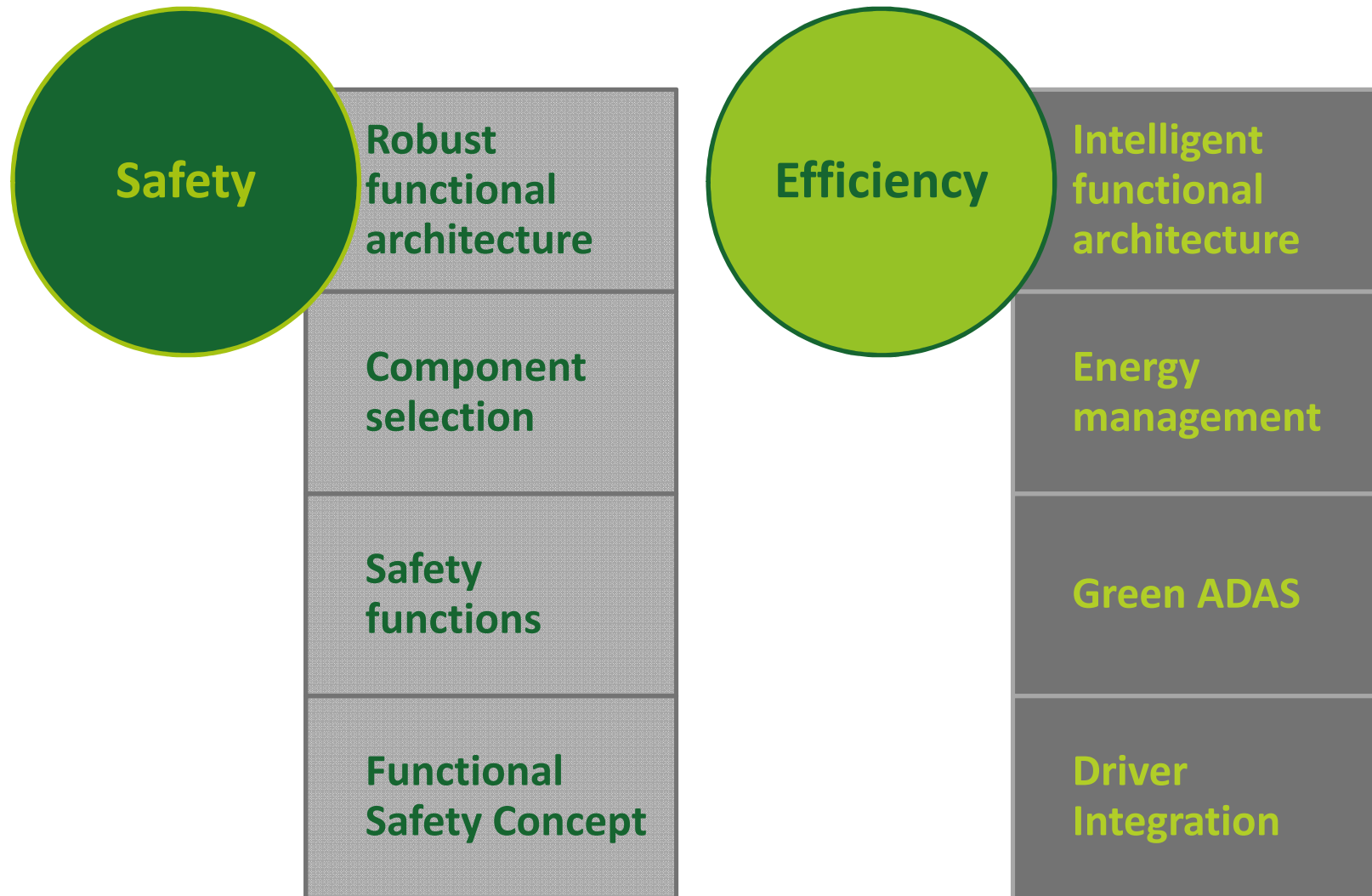


- » Funded by the European Commission (grant no. 258133)
- » Duration 3 years (until October 2013)
- » Budget ca. 7 Mio. Euro
- » Funding ca. 4 Mio. Euro
- » 6 partners from 4 countries
4 from industry
2 research institutes
- » Coordinator:
Intedis, Würzburg



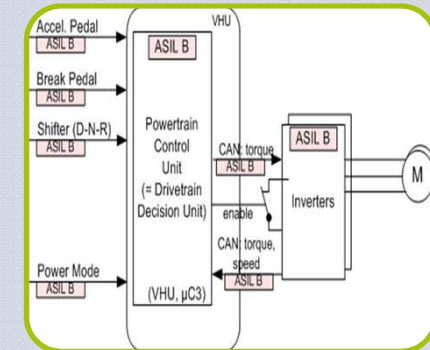
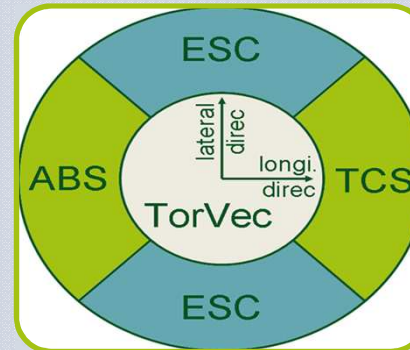
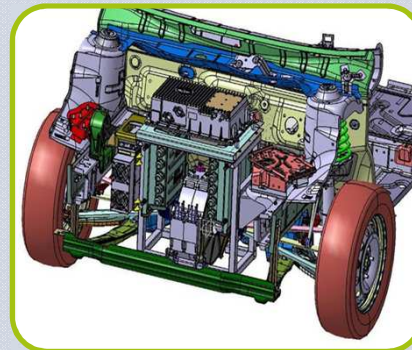
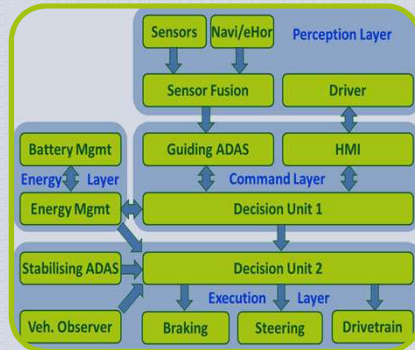
Addressing the main goals

Overall results for Safety and Efficiency



Safety achievements

Overall results for Safety and Efficiency



Robust functional architecture

- Function hierarchy
- Signal logic
- Decision unit concept

Component selection

- Inverters and Motors
- VHU
- Battery
- BMS unit

Safety functions

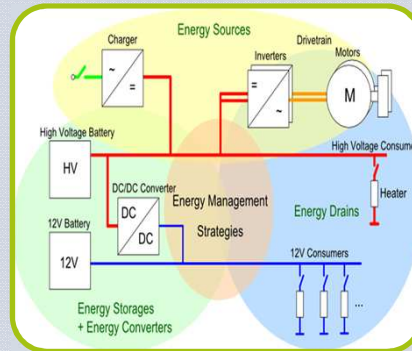
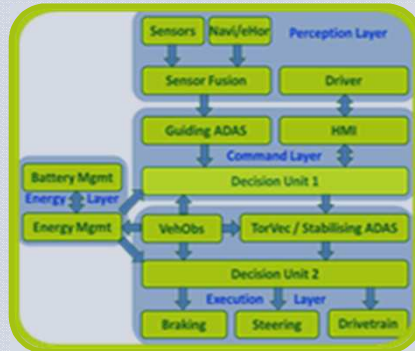
- Vehicle Observer
- Torque Vectoring
- Decision Unit 2

Functional Safety Concept

- Safety Goals
- Implementation strategy
- Hardware concept

Efficiency achievements

Overall results for Safety and Efficiency



Intelligent functional architecture

- Parameters for efficiency
- Scalability and plug'n'play approach

Energy management

- Centralised management function
- Efficiency concepts

Green ADAS

- Route prediction (eHor)
- Green concepts

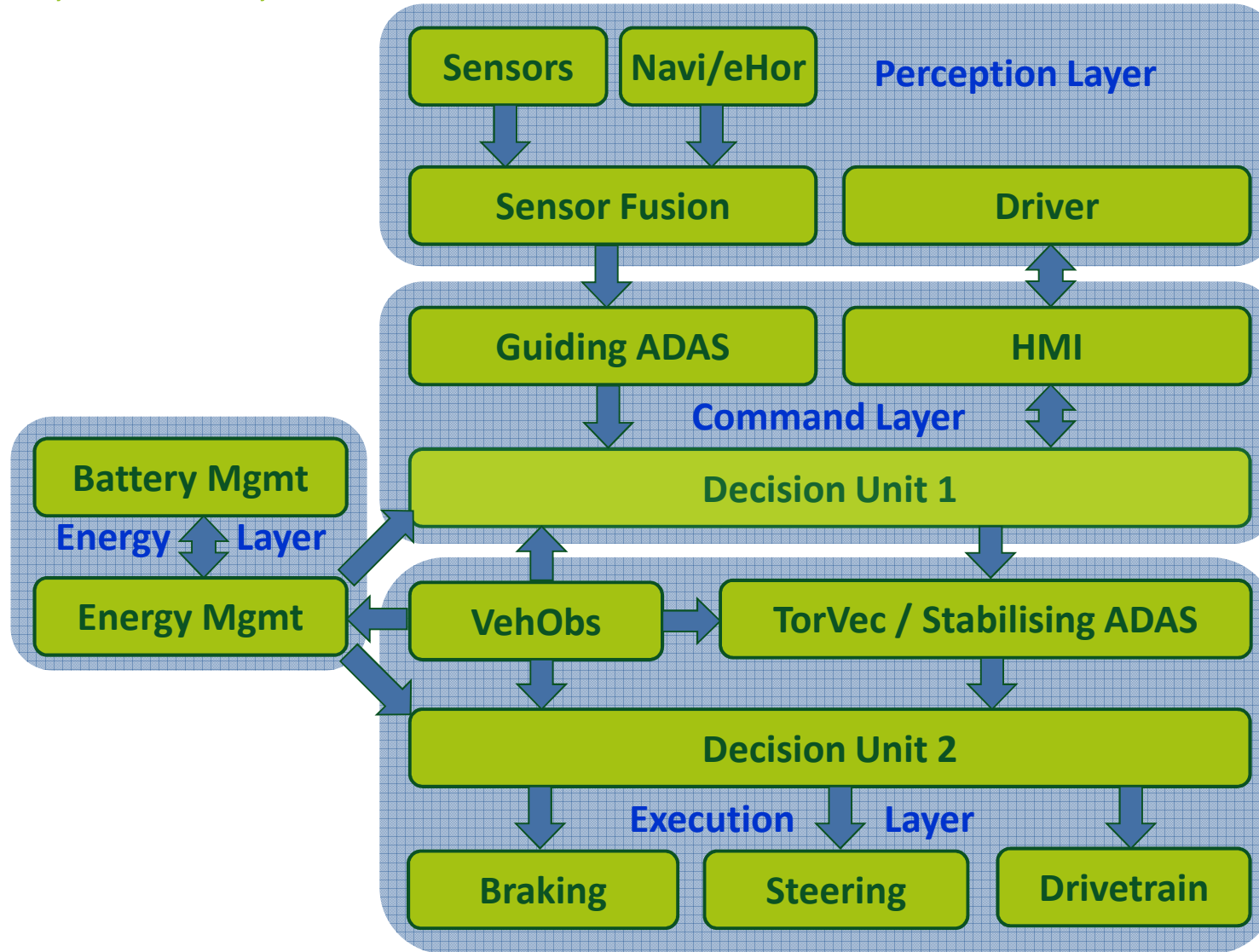
Driver Integration

- Driving style evaluation
- Driver Coaching
- Driver Feedback
- Energy Modes

Architecture (Intedis)

Functional architecture

Lean, scalable, domain oriented

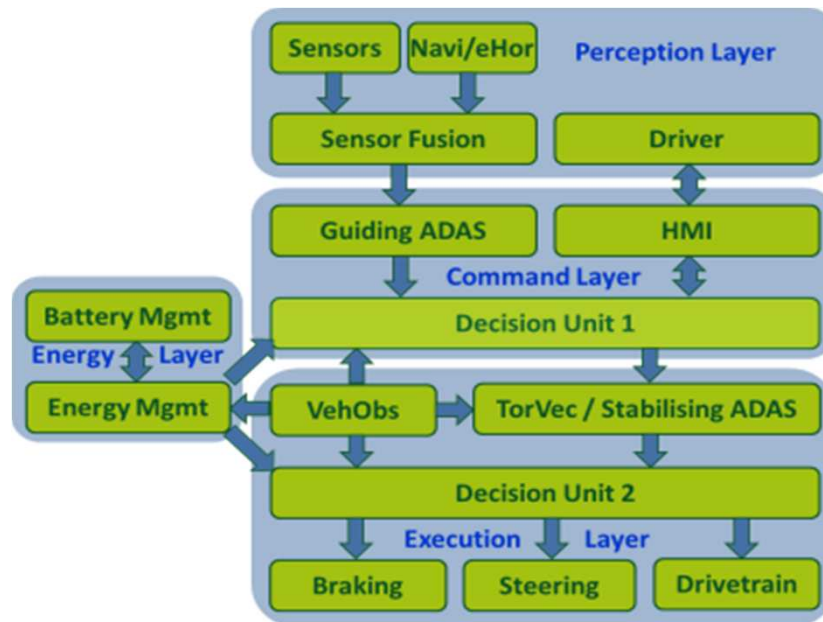


eFuture's compact functional architecture

...supports energy efficiency and safety



- » Corresponding domains between SW and HW
- » Introduction of decision units as central intelligence functions
- » Allowing for various new functions



Vehicle and key components (TMETC)

Base vehicle for demonstrator

First generation EV



Donor vehicle

- » 110 km/h maximum speed
- » 9 seconds 0 - 60 km/h
- » 165 km homologated range
- » 8 hours charging time
- » ABS, Airbags
- » Vista EV vehicles running on limited customer release as part of CABLED fleet



eFuture modifications

- » Independent wheel motors
- » Updated energy system
- » HMI
- » New VHU
- » ADAS

Vehicle changes - eFuture



Updated HMI



Super Polymer Li-Ion
Traction battery modules
and battery tray



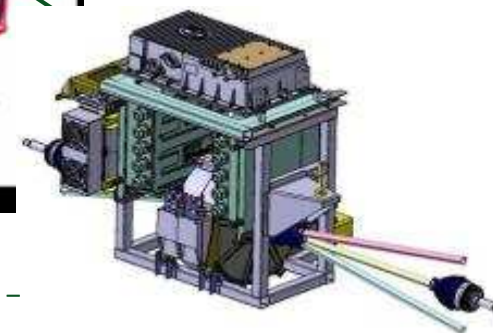
Front and
rear cameras



Radar



New Hella VHU



Twin independent Motors –
delete gearbox

The electric motor



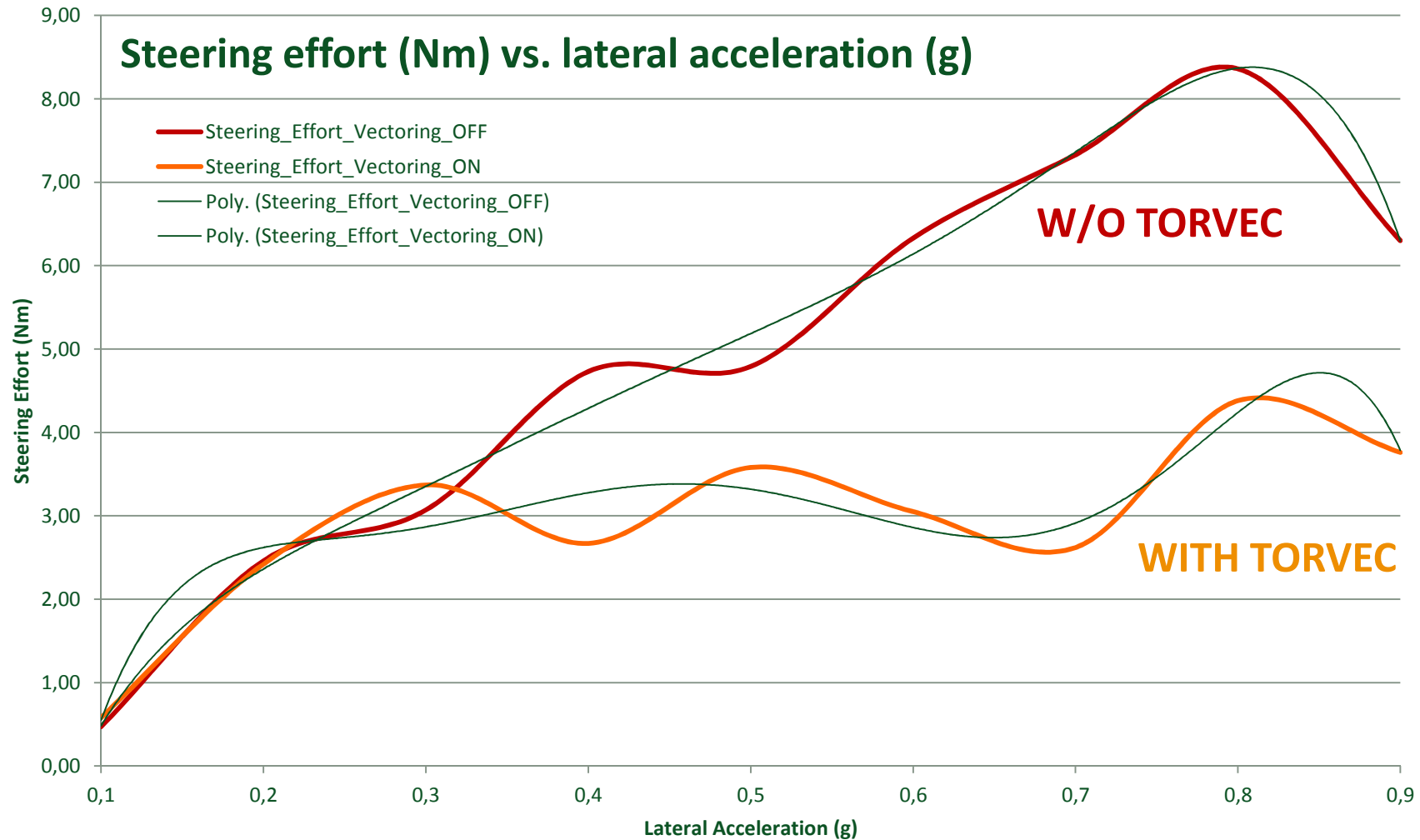
Electric Motor: YASA-750

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| Type | PM, synch. |
| Peak/continuous torque | 750/400 Nm |
| Peak/continuous power | 100/55 kW |
| Peak system efficiency | > 95% |
| Motor weight | 25 kg |
| Speed range | ≤ 2000 rpm |
| Max. voltage | 380 V |



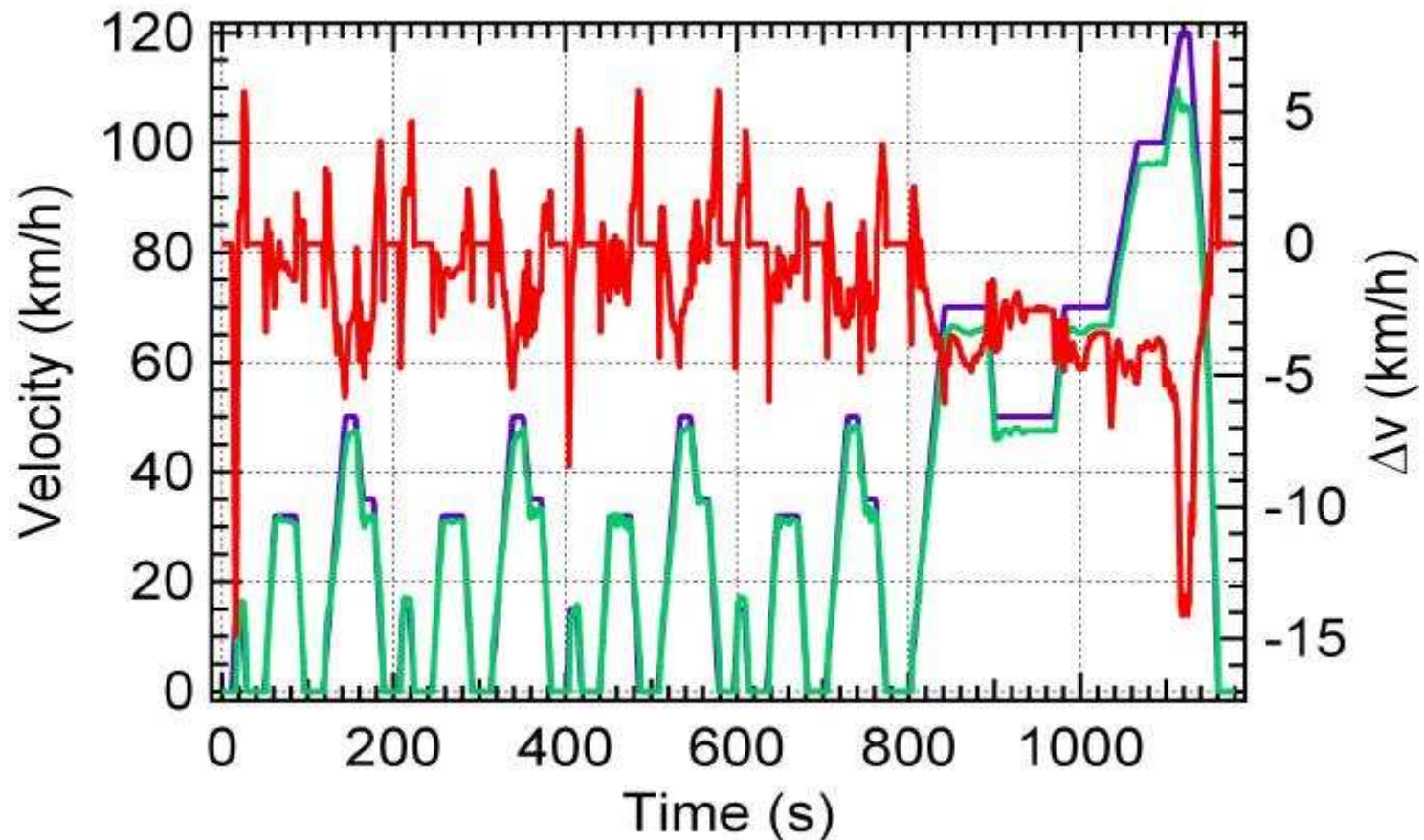
Torque Vectoring

Reduced steering effort



Hella tests

NEDC @ Lippstadt roller test stand



energy consumption during NEDC: 15.6kWh/100km

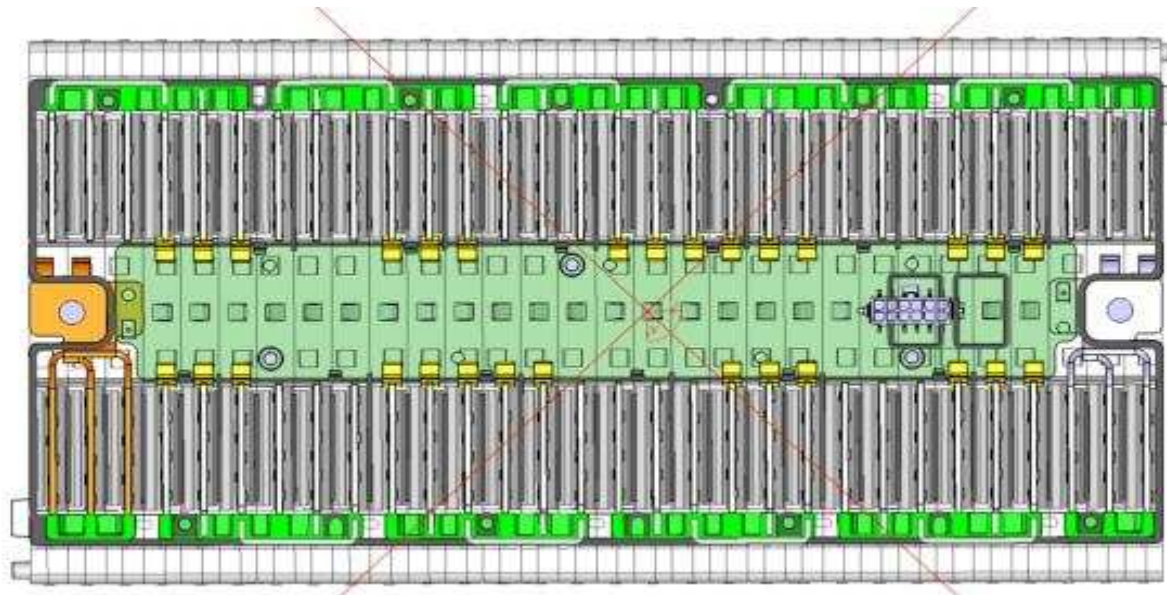
resulting range (based on 26kWh HV battery charge available): 172km

Prototype validation

» Safety tests

- » Motor failure – other motor did not go into limp home.
- » Wheel speed sensor failure. No impact during acceleration, causes system derate during regen
- » SAS failure
 - » Implausible value.
 - » System ignores values of +770 deg. Pass
 - » Does not ignore -760 deg.
 - » Lost signal (wire cut)
 - » System does not react. Stays in TV mode at last value.
- » Software updated

BMS assembly and contact springs



Battery by Miljobil

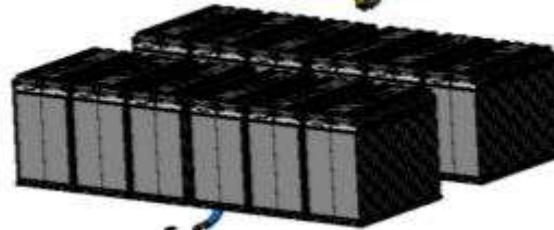
| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Cell chemistry | Li(NiCoMn)O ₂ |
| Cell configuration | 2p6s10s3p |
| Weight | 255 kg |
| Energy content | 26,1 kWh |
| Energy density | 103 Wh/kg |
| Nominal voltage | 220 V |
| Discharge power | 44 kW |
| Discharge current (cont./peak) | 200 / 400 A |

Retention design

Modules retention allowing individual replacement of modules



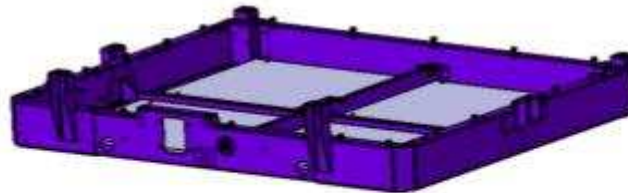
Modules with BMS integrated, arranged in two equally shaped strings



HVJB and Main BMS between the two strings



Flat bottom tray with reinforcement structure



Battery assembled, ready for lid and sealing

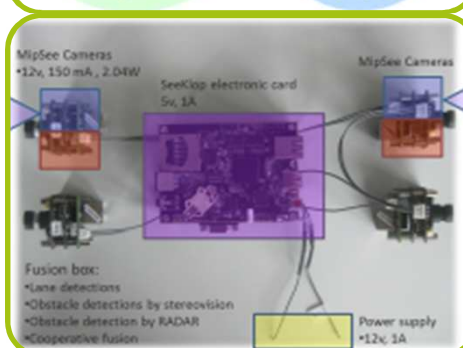
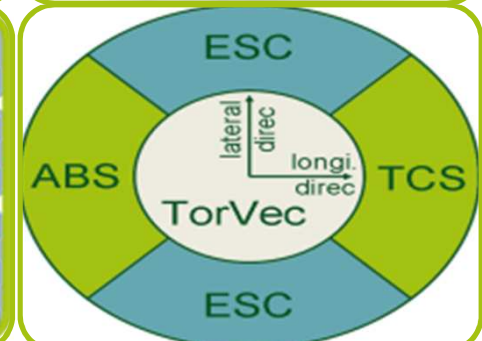
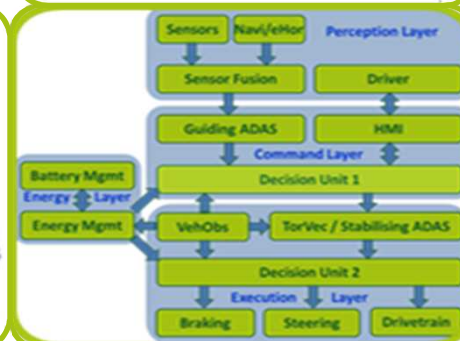
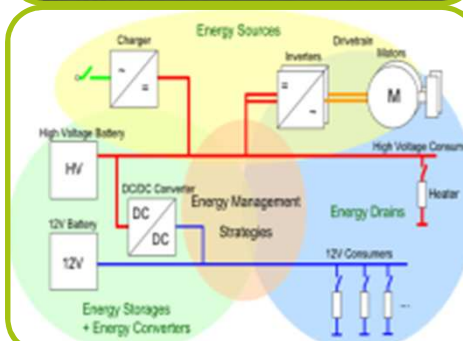
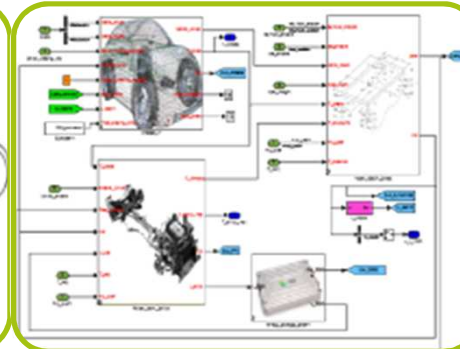
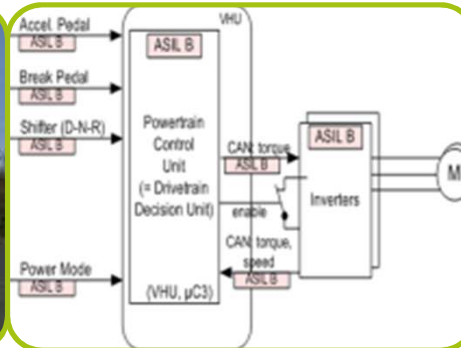
Control unit architecture (Hella)

Data fusion and Green ADAS (IFSTTAR)

Driver integration (WIVW)

Conclusion

eFuture results on one page



Conclusion



» Achievements

- › Proposal for a lean and scalable architecture
- › Proof of a safe two front motor drivetrain
- › Efficiency gain by Green ADAS
- › Driving style improvement by driver integration

» **eFuture proposed many pieces of the puzzle for an affordable and accepted full electrical vehicle**



intedis

TATA
TATA MOTORS
EUROPEAN TECHNICAL CENTRE

Miljøbil Grenland AS

HELLA



IFSTAR

wivw

Thank you for your attention.

