



# Wireless Charging of Electric Taxis



## Charging of eTaxis by inductive power transfer: Lessons learned from demonstration of wireless charging for taxi operations

Matthew Knight, Richard Sander

Hardware, Trials & Standards Lead, Cenex

[matthew.knight@cenex.co.uk](mailto:matthew.knight@cenex.co.uk)

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# About Cenex



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Established 2005 as the UK's first Centre of Excellence for Low Carbon & Fuel Cell Technologies

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Work with public and private sector clients, delivering multi-year programmes and shorter-term projects

# WiCET Project Consortium



- Wireless Charging of Electric Taxis (WiCET) is a £4.6m consortium project.
- Grant funding from the Office for Zero Emission Vehicles (OZEV) supported by Innovate UK as part of the Wireless & On-street demonstration programme.
- Demonstration phase project running 06/2020 – 03/2023 with seven partners.



[www.wicet.co.uk](http://www.wicet.co.uk)

@WiCET\_trial

## Consortium Roles

- Project lead.
- Vehicle telemetry.
- Technology use case scenarios.
- Business case analysis.

Cenex



- Human factors and research.
- Taxi driver motivations, behaviours and attitudes.

Coventry University



- Vehicle identification.
- Billing and back office systems.
- Metering.
- User app

Hangar-19



- Host location for private pilot and public demonstration.
- Licencing authority for taxi drivers.

Nottingham City Council



- Pilot performance analysis.
- Business case assessment.
- Evidenced based business models.

Shell Research



- Wireless charging controls and power interface modules.
- Driver HMI
- Wireless hardware vehicle integration and conversion.

Sprint Power



- Large city transport authority.
- Business case support.
- Transport policy, regulation and planning guidance.

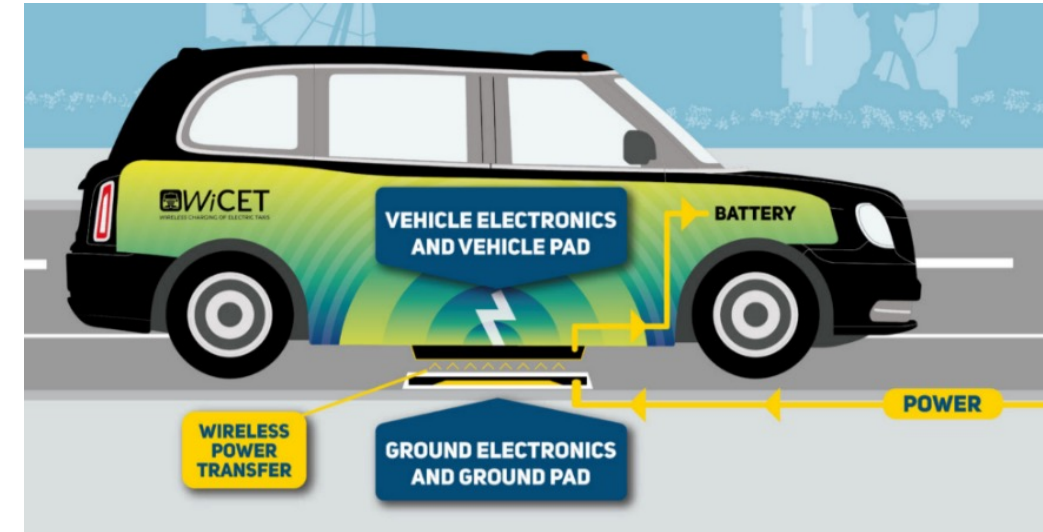
Transport for London



# Why Wireless eTaxi Charging?



- **High duty cycles:** Taxis are typically high-duty cycle vehicles operating in urban centres with stronger environmental and economic case.
- **Maximising fee earning potential:** Taxis often can't be available for fee earning service while conductive charging.
- **Opportunistic on-the-stop charging:** top-ups during taxi rank wait times between customers.
- **Repeatability:** Taxi ranks are regular repeat visit locations.
- **Reduce IC engine use:** Top-up charging to reduce usage and running costs of IC engine in range-extended hybrids.
- **Double shifting:** Some vehicles double-shifted by more than one driver.
- **Range anxiety of drivers:** always want to be able to accept all jobs, even late in a working shift.
- **Taxi driver security concerns:** while charging, particularly late at night.

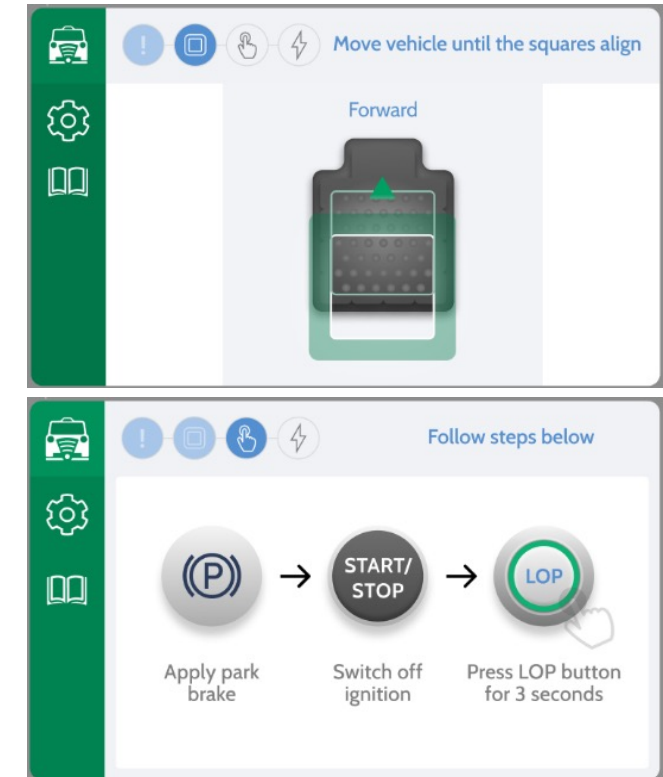


# Project Overview



- Demonstration of inductive wireless power transfer (WPT) for charging Hackney carriage eTaxis to understand opportunity, practicality and business case for wireless technology.
- Trial taking place in Nottingham – a medium sized UK city with regional population of approximately 750,000
- Planned as a two stage project:
  1. preparation, private pilot and baselining phase;
  2. public wireless charging demonstration phase. Adapted to accommodate COVID impacts and semiconductor shortages.
- Using Lumen Freedom (Australia) wireless hardware technology rated at 11 kVA<sup>1</sup> for trial phase
- Five WPT charging pads installed into a taxi rank for top-up battery charging whilst queuing in the rank.
- Driver can use human management interface (HMI) to initiate charging from inside or outside the vehicle

<sup>1</sup> SAE J2954 currently defines up to class WPT3 (11.1 kVA).



Sample WiCET Human Management Interfaces

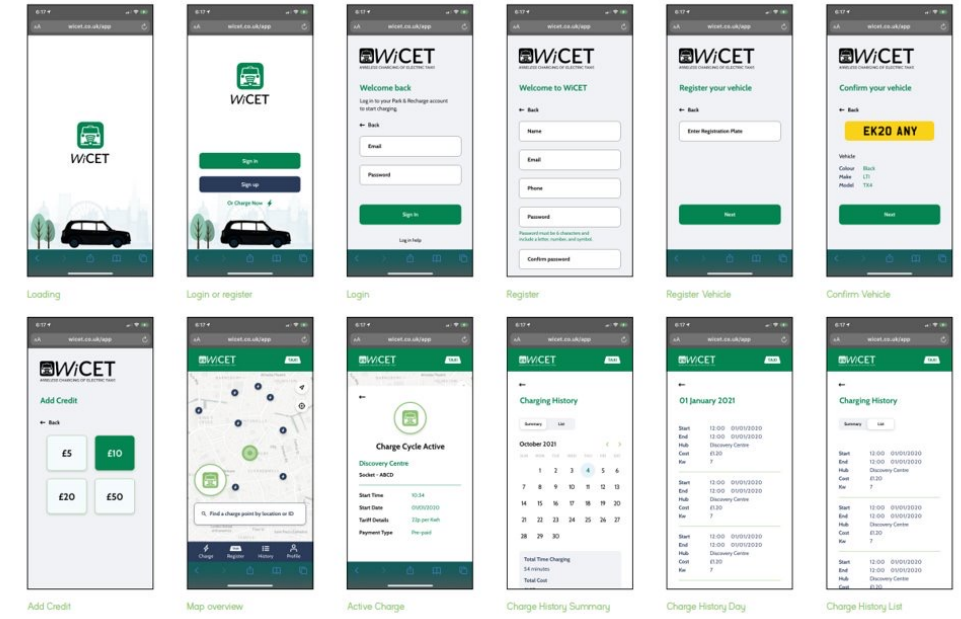




# Innovation in WiCET



- First of its kind demonstration of wireless taxi rank charging in the UK.
- Two vehicle types included and used in parallel. – These are the only approved ULEV taxi vehicles in London and Nottingham
  - 4x Dynamo-Nissan E-NV200 - full BEV taxi vehicle conversion.
  - 5x LEVC TX – range extended hybrid electric vehicle.
- Implementation of vehicle identification, billing and back office system. Groundside hardware communication using OCPP. Billing for charging is automated with web/app interfaces for account management.



*Driver billing control screens*



*Dynamo Nissan E-NV200*



*LEVC TX*

# Project Status



- Private pilot ran Jun 2021 to May 2022 to test engineering, integration, and functional operation.
- Private pilot testing yielded within alignment tolerances defined in SAE J2954 yielded typically > 90% mains 50 Hz AC to on-vehicle efficiency.
- Trial in Nottingham to use the Trent Street taxi rank, adjacent to the main railway station. Rank design completed with installation starting in June (now!).
- Baseline telemetry data collection completed for 5 unconverted vehicles providing a comparison dataset. Data reduction and analysis ongoing.
- 9 vehicles – LEVC TX & Dynamo Nissan E-NV200 in final conversion.





# Lessons – Vehicle Integration



- Retrofitting of WPT hardware into donor vehicles requires integration of mechanical, power, communications, controls and cooling systems.
- In the UK, road features such as speed bumps, curbs can extend above ground plane by 100 mm.

BUT

- Fitness for purpose and accessibility requirements limit floor and entranceway heights.
- Steering, suspension and drivetrain components mean it is not practically possible to retrofit WPT near the front of the chosen vehicles and maintain an acceptable ground clearance.



*Trial mounting activity in pilot phase showing low position of the vehicle pad and EM shield*

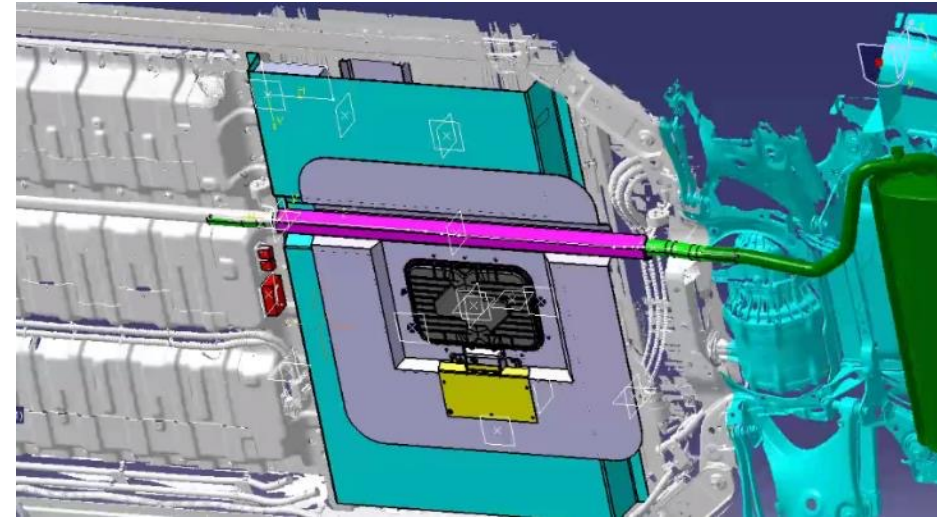


# Lessons – Vehicle Integration

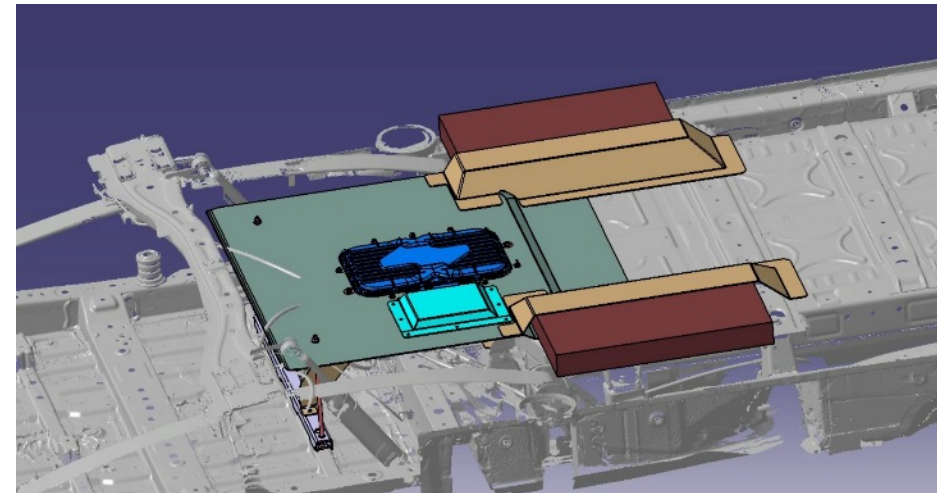


- For public demonstration, the only location on both vehicles to achieve suitable ground clearance at kerb and GVW is rearward behind traction battery pack.
- Exhaust systems, user steps/wheel chair access ramp systems create additional packaging challenges.
- Engineered solutions to retrofit WPT is possible for these vehicles, however achieving it cost-effectively at scale is very challenging for vehicles not designed to be WPT ready.

*LEVC TX wireless mounting position*



*Dynamo Nissan wireless mounting position*



# Lessons – Design of Taxi Rank



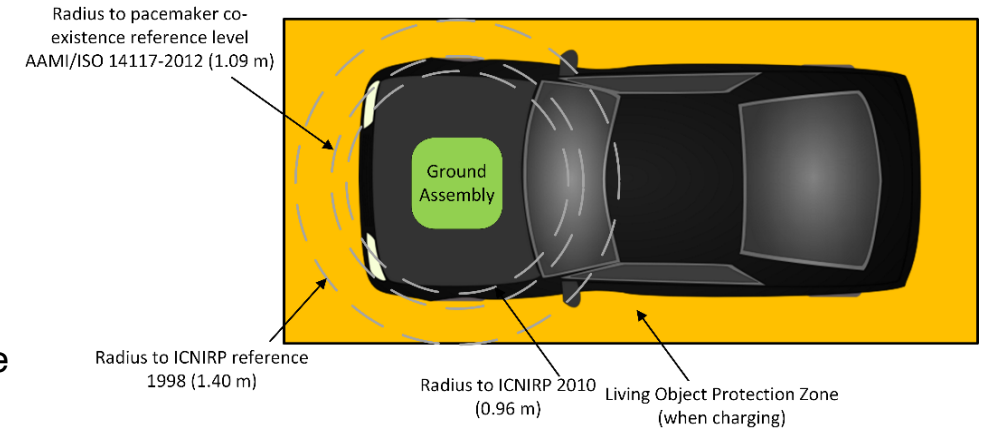
## Living Object Protection

- Inductive power systems generate electromagnetic field emissions surrounding the transmitting and receiving coils.
- In the UK there is a government policy position that general public exposure must comply with the more restrictive limits in ICNIRP 1998.
- Testing of the hardware and coil design of the WiCET system means that at 11 kVA the field will extend beyond the ICNIRP 1998<sup>1</sup> values extending beyond the footprint perimeter of the vehicle.
- WiCET will require a taxi rank configuration that implements a living object protection (LOP) arrangement. Implemented as a light curtain arrangement in the public demo.

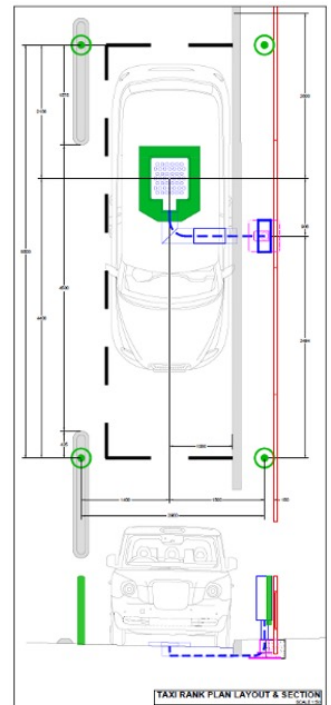
## Taxi Rank Design

- For a static wireless charging arrangement, space utilisation efficiency is compromised by different longitudinal mounting positions of the wireless hardware on different vehicles.
- Different positions will require the length of the wireless charging bay to be extended. This is an application use case where dynamic systems will have an advantage.

<sup>1</sup>ICNIRP Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time-Varying Electric, Magnetic and Electromagnetic Fields (up to 300 GHz), Health Physics 74 (4):494-522, 1998



*Living object protection curtain arrangement*

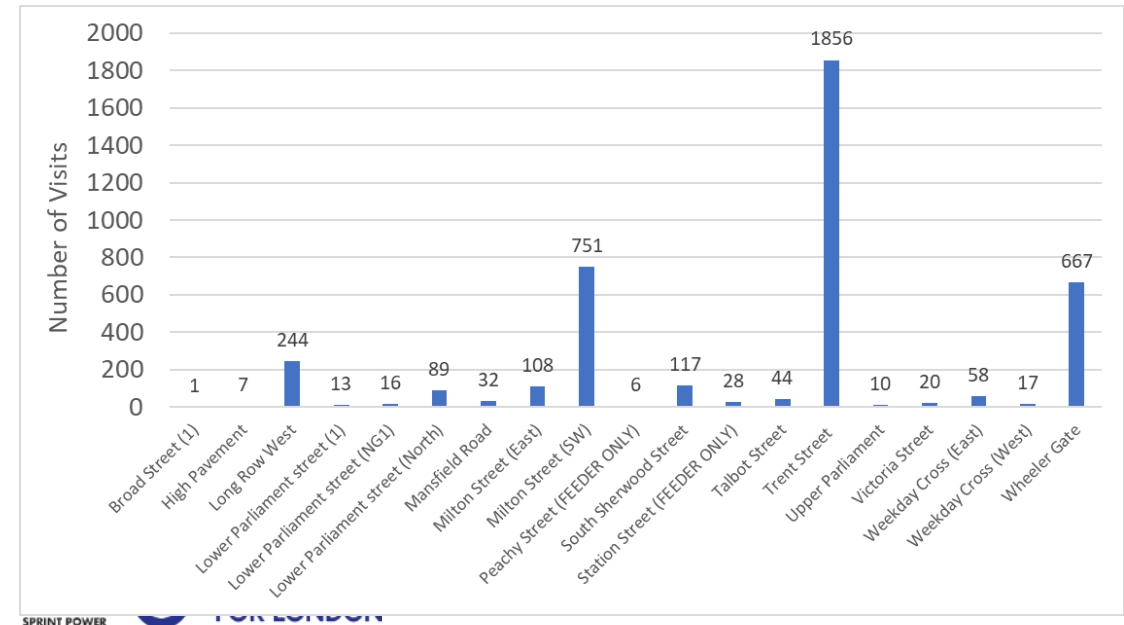


# Baseline Data Collection



- **Data collection:** The phase 1 preparation include CAN based vehicle telemetry of five unconverted vehicles. Data for 15 drivers over 91 calendar days → 391 operational taxi days.
- **Data processing:** to reduce raw data into one of ten summary states at any one time for data analysis (ongoing).
- **Taxi rank usage:** is dominated by three that are well used, with Trent Street adjacent to the central station the most popular (20 taxi visits a day) with mean visit duration of 13 minutes.
- **Journey lengths:** Typical journeys are short averaging less than 5 km
- **Daily travel distances:** Mean daily journey distances of 126 km which is greater than the LEVC WLTP range. WLTP range would be insufficient on 58% of days.
- WLTP range (200 km) of Dynamo would be insufficient on 20% of days
- **Vehicle usage:** Status information from taxi meter shows only 24% of distance covered in “Hired” state. Evidence suggests considerable hybrid operations with private hire usage. Can hypothesise that this is a trend accelerated by COVID pandemic.

State	Description
AC Charging	The taxi is connected to a public AC charger
AC Home Charging	The taxi is attached to a Mode 2 or Mode 3 home charging outlet.
DC Charging	The taxis is attached to a DC charging system
For Hire – Moving	The taxi is being driven with the “for hire” light on
For Hire – Static	The taxi is stationary with the “for hire” light on
Hired	The taxi fare meter is running (“for hire” light is off).
In Rank – Not Charging	The taxi is located in a recognised Nottingham taxi rank and not charging.
In Rank – Wireless Charging	The taxi is located in a recognised Nottingham taxi rank and wirelessly charging
Non-Work – Moving	The taxi is moving with the fare meter off and the “for hire” light is off.
Non-Work - Static	The taxi is stationary with the fare meter off and the “for hire” light is off.



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# Next steps



- The public demonstration will run using all nine eTaxis from Aug – Dec 2022.
- Demonstration will include foreign object detection and living object protection systems to interrupt charging if triggered.
- Nottingham drivers will get the opportunity to use wireless charging technology and engaged to provide feedback on experience.
- All vehicles will record telemetry data to record vehicle usage as well as, wireless and conventional charging behaviours.
- Evidenced based business case development for different types of cities.





# Conclusions

- **Need for “wireless ready” vehicles** to reduce component and fitting costs facilitating “bolt-on, plug-in” hardware retrofit.
- **Efficient use of the streetscape space**, particularly taxi ranks require consistent positioning of wireless pads on vehicles.
- **Choosing well used taxi ranks** is important. Nottingham experience shows that a small proportion of taxi ranks are well utilised.
- **Minimising street clutter.** For successful urban wireless charging systems, the power supply, living object protection, and other sub-systems need to be simple with minimal street clutter.
- **Changing working patterns.** Some evidence in baselining phase for hybrid working patterns involving private hire may require, and present opportunities for, other non-taxi rank locations.





# Thank you for listening



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## Dr. Matthew Knight

Hardware, Trials & Standards Lead, Cenex

matthew.knight@cenex.co.uk



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7<sup>th</sup> - 8<sup>th</sup> September 2022

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