



Argonne
NATIONAL
LABORATORY

... for a brighter future



U.S. Department
of Energy

UChicago ►
Argonne_{LLC}



Office of
Science

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

A U.S. Department of Energy laboratory
managed by UChicago Argonne, LLC

PHEV Control Strategy Assessment Through Optimization

DOE Merit Review

28 February, 2008

D. Karbowski, S. Pagerit, P. Sharer, A. Rousseau
Argonne National Laboratory
Sponsored by Lee Slezak



U.S. Department of Energy

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

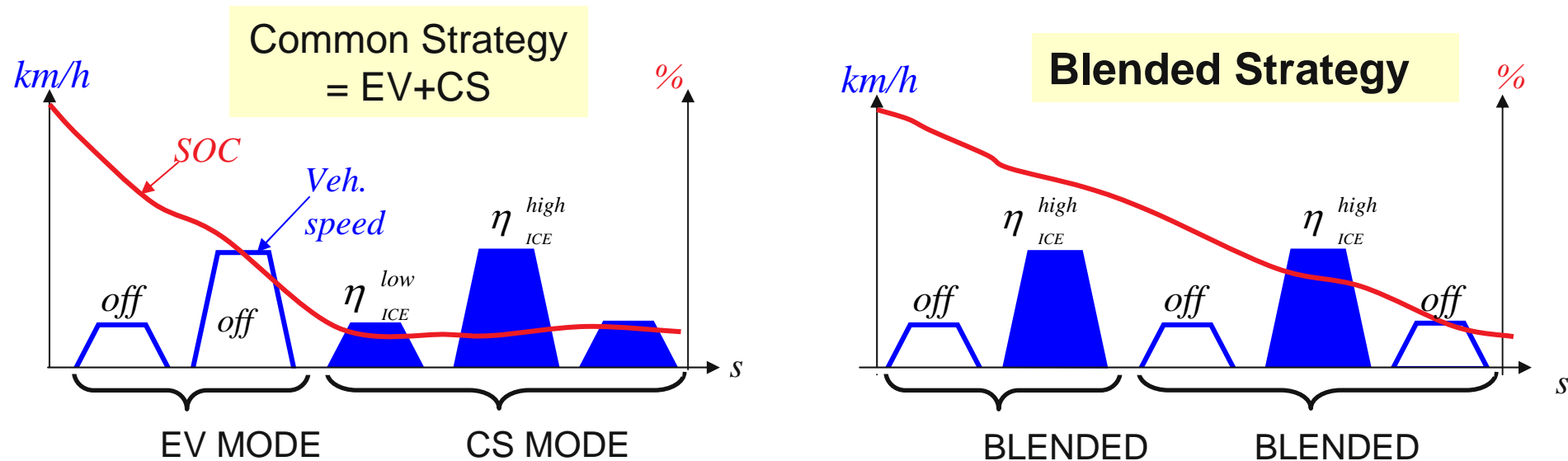
Bringing you a prosperous future where energy is clean, abundant, reliable, and affordable

“This presentation does not contain any proprietary or confidential information”

Objective: Assess Fuel Displacement Potential of Various PHEVs Control Strategies

Higher Electric Energy \Rightarrow Higher Control Freedom \Rightarrow Fuel Savings Potential
Higher Electric Power \Rightarrow Higher Control Freedom \Rightarrow Fuel Savings Potential

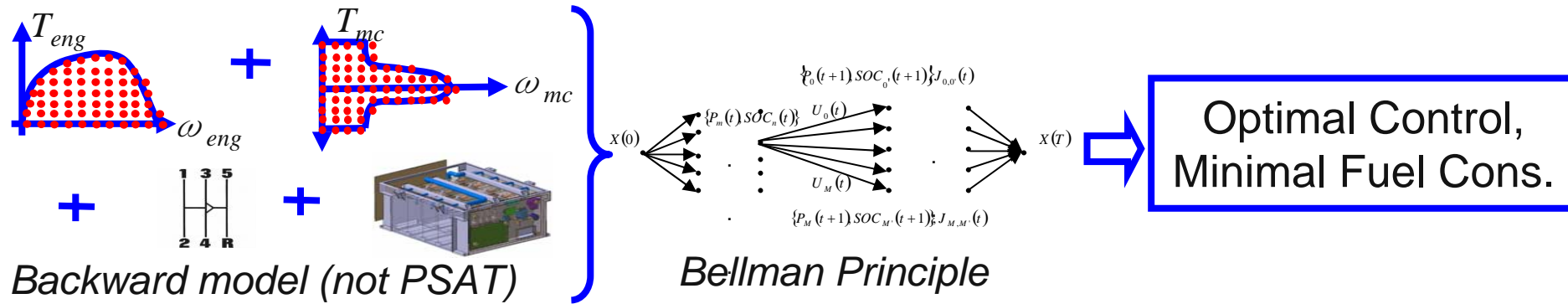
- Depending on various driven distance, several modes are possible during charge depleting: Electric-only (EV) and Blended



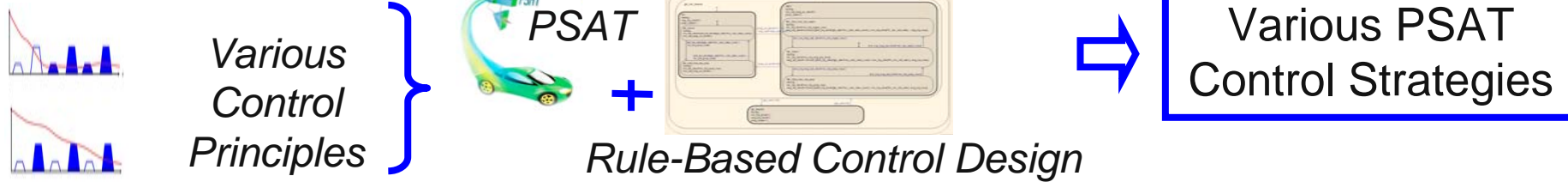
Optimization Evaluates Control Strategy's Potential

Innovative 3-Way Approach to Control Optimization

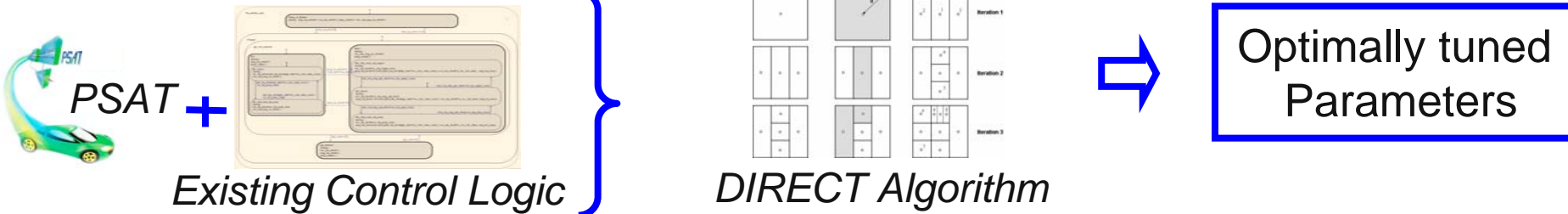
Global Optimization



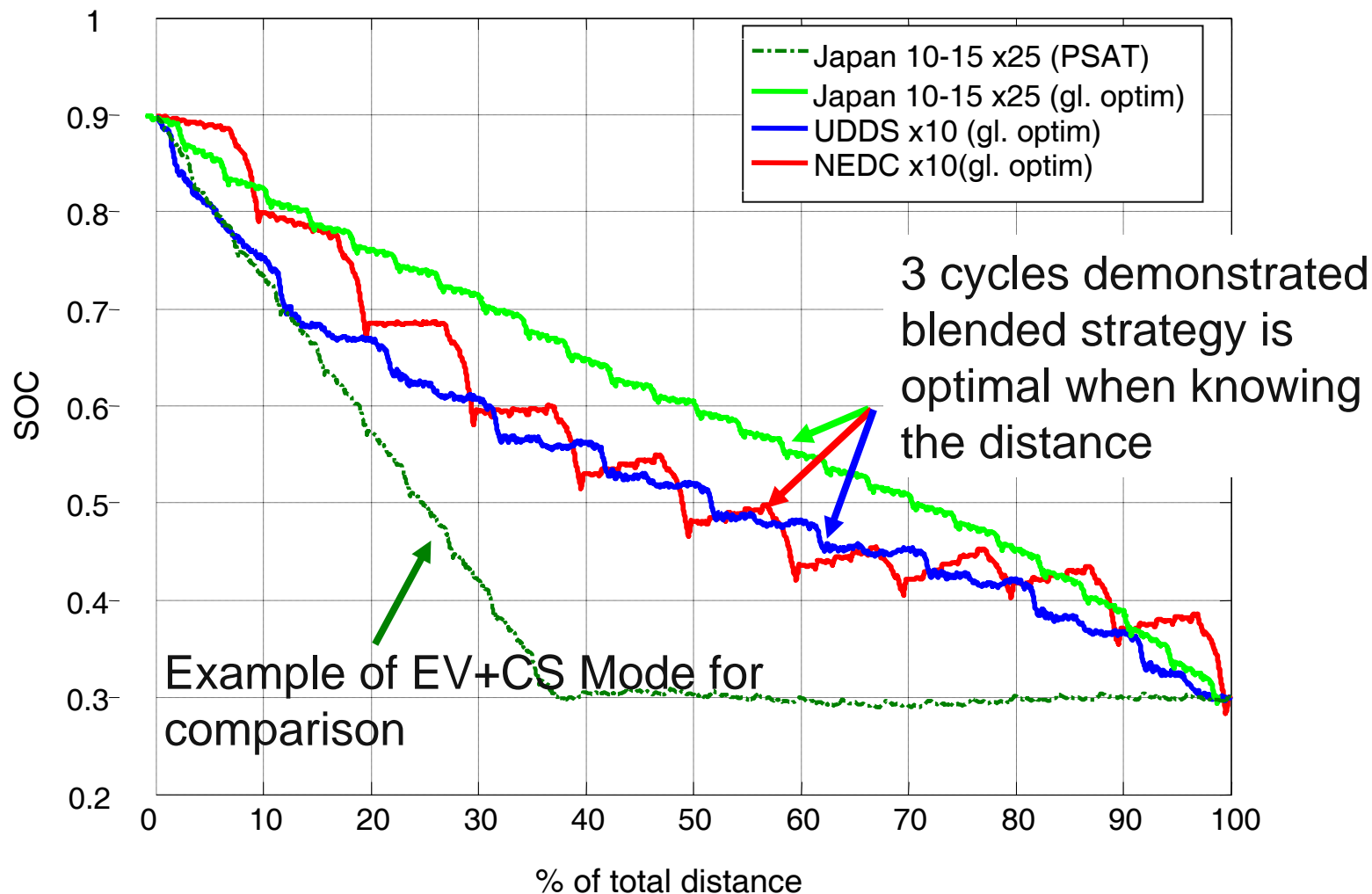
Control Design



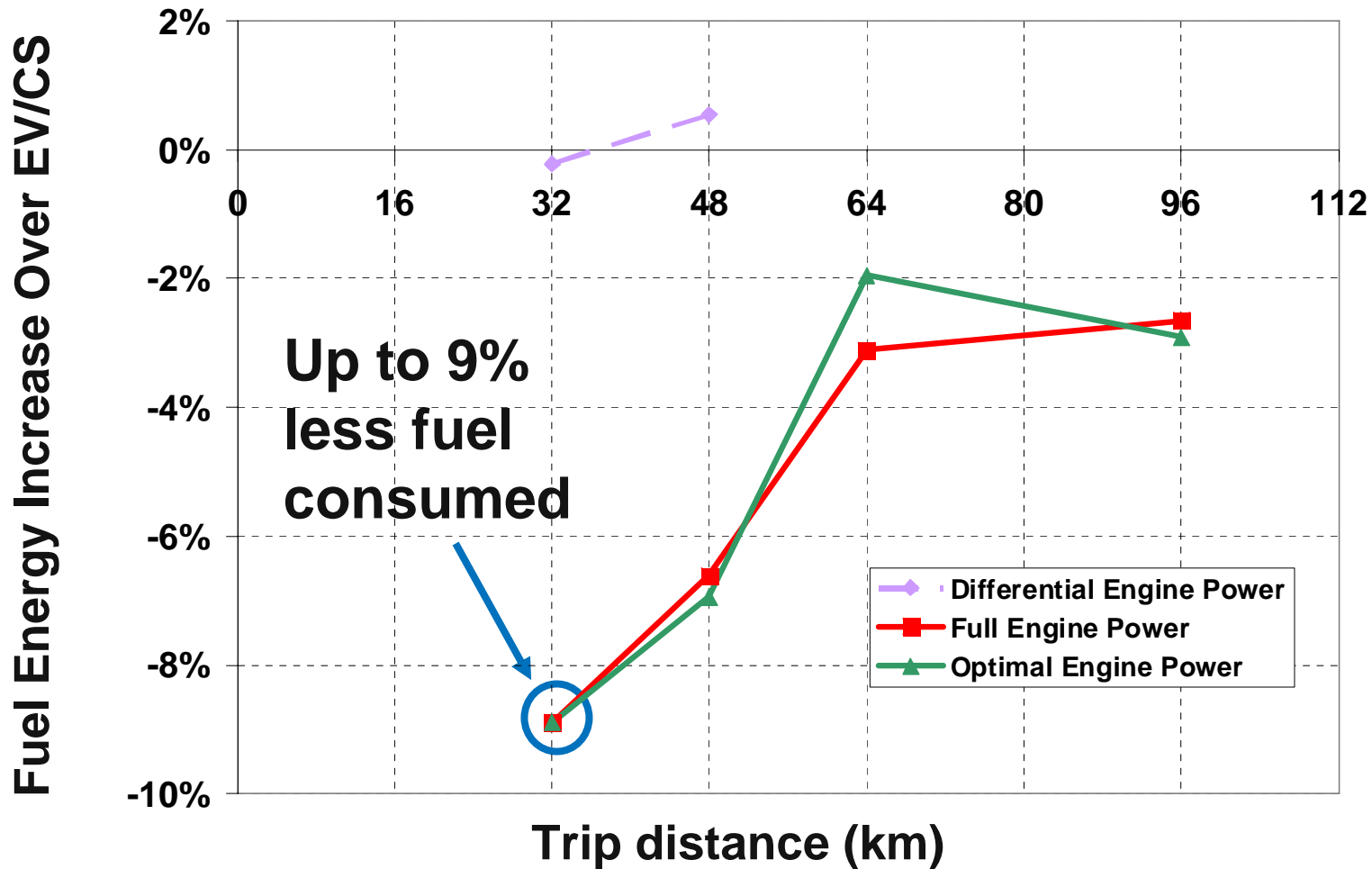
Heuristic Optimization



Global Optimization Showed Minimal Fuel Consumption Achieved in Blended Mode



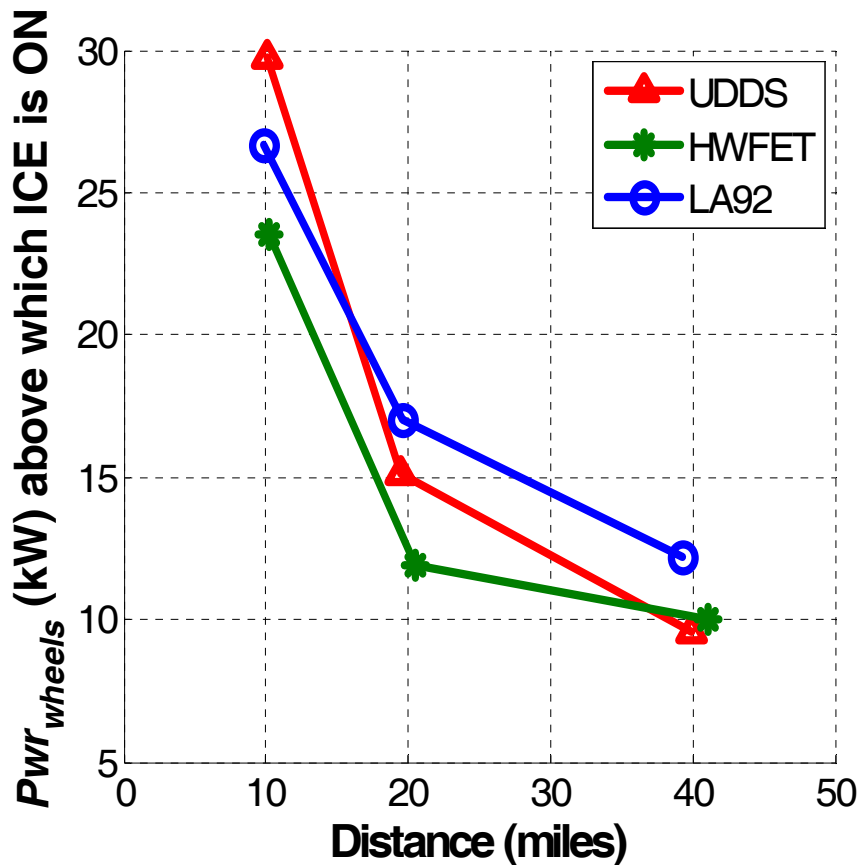
Blended Control Strategy Design Showed Significant Improvements Over EV Mode



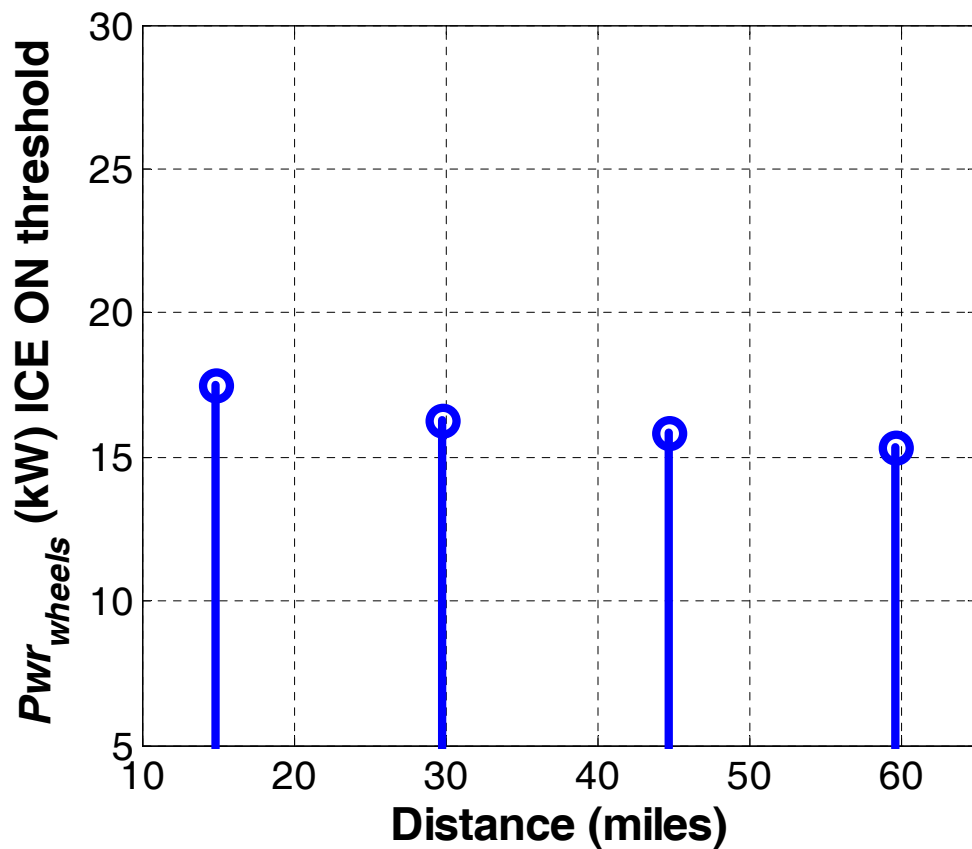
10 miles AER vehicle run on several UDDS cycles

Different Optimization Methods Showed Control Depends on Distance

Global Optimization



Heuristic Optimization (UDDS)



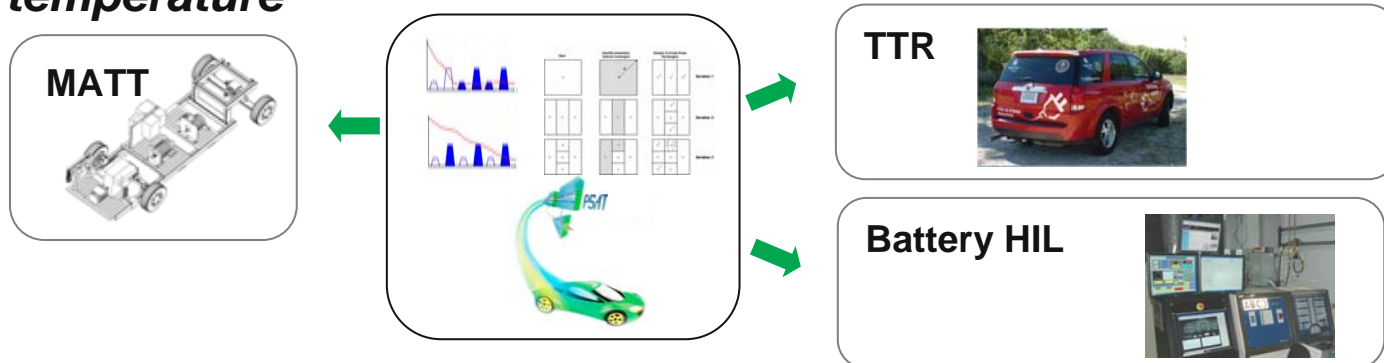
10 miles AER vehicle

Control Strategy Assessment Provided Insights on PHEVs Optimal Operations

- When the trip distance is greater than the All Electric Range, using the engine throughout the trip (blended control) is preferable to depleting the battery as fast as possible
- Optimum control depends on the distance
- Engine On/Off is linked to wheel power demand and available electrical energy
- When used, engine should be operated at high efficiency

Future Work

- Further development of the optimization methods
- ➔ ***To get a better understanding of the differences between each method***
- Implement power-split and series configuration in the global optimization algorithm
- ➔ ***Establish a “fair” comparison of various hybrid configurations and investigate the influence on PHEVs energy consumption***
- Design a “smart” PSAT controller integrating results from optimization
- ➔ ***Demonstrate the translation of potential gains into real-world gains***
- ➔ ***Collaborate with an OEM***
- Implement optimized PSAT controllers on the MATT platform
- ➔ ***Evaluate the influence of optimized controls on emissions and temperature***



References

- ***Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle Control Strategy: Comparison between EV and Charge-Depleting Options***
Sharer, P. / Rousseau, A. / Karbowski, D. / Pagerit, S.
SAE World Congress 2008, April 2008
- ***Impact of Component Size on Plug-In Hybrid Vehicle Energy Consumption Using Global Optimization***
Karbowski, D. / Haliburton, C. / Rousseau, A.
EVS 23, December 2007
- ***Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle Control Strategy Parameter Optimization***
Rousseau, A. / Pagerit, S. / Gao, D.
EVS 23, December 2007
- ***Plug-in Vehicle Control Strategy: From Global Optimization to Real Time Application***
Karbowski, D. / Rousseau, A. / Pagerit, S. / Sharer, P.
EVS22, October 2006.
- ***Global Optimization to Real Time Control of HEV Power Flow: Example of a Fuel Cell Hybrid Vehicle***
Pagerit, S. / Rousseau, A. / Sharer, P.
EVS 21, April 2005.