Electric Vehicle Fleet Operations in the United States

Jim Francfort

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Field Operations Program Members

- U.S. Department of Energy
 - Office of Technology Utilization
- Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory
 - U.S. Department of Energy Idaho Operations Office
 - Lockheed Martin Idaho Technologies Co.
- Qualified Vehicle Testers
 - Southern California Edison
 - Electric Transportation Applications (Arizona Public Service, Potomac Electric Power Co., Salt River Project)

Field Operations Program Mission

- Demonstrate the validity of operating electric vehicles in commercial fleet applications by documenting
 - Performance
 - Costs
 - Support requirements

Field Operations Program Testing Methods

- Baseline Performance Testing (EV America)
 - Initial performance
 - Periodic checks
- Fleet testing
 - Viability as fleet vehicle
 - User acceptance issues
- Accelerated reliability testing
 - High mileage
 - Performance over life-cycle
 - Infrastructure support

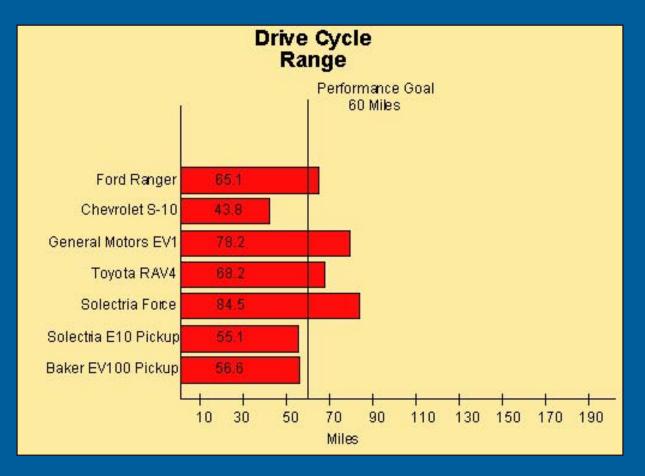
- Utilities, domestic and foreign car manufacturers, Department of Energy
- Stringent testing procedures
- Minimum qualification standards
- Allows vehicle-to-vehicle and year-to-year comparisons

- Testing parameters
 - Driving cycle range (SAE J1634)
 - (2) constant speed range
 - Maximum speed
 - Acceleration
 - Charge time
 - Charge efficiency
 - Vehicle specifications
 - Braking
 - Handling

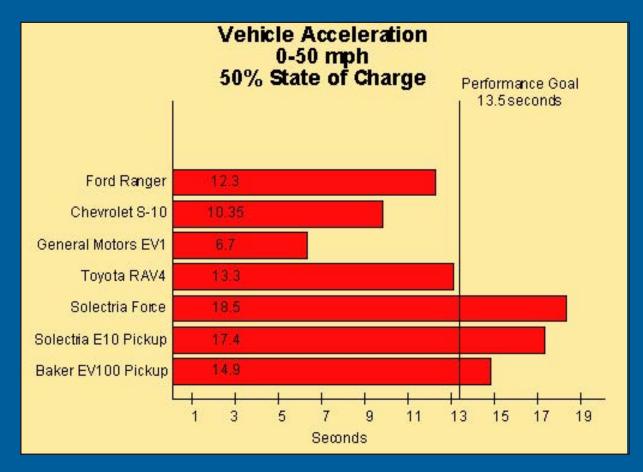
- 1998 Toyota RAV4 (NiMH)
- 1997 Ford Ranger
- 1996 GM EV1
- 1995 2 Solectria conversions 1 Baker conversion
- 1994 1 Dodge van
 - 3 BAT conversions
 - 2 Solectrica conversions

- Other OEM vehicles
- Chevrolet S-10
- Toyota RAV4 (lead prototype)
- 2 U.S. Electricar conversions
- 1 Unique Mobility conversion

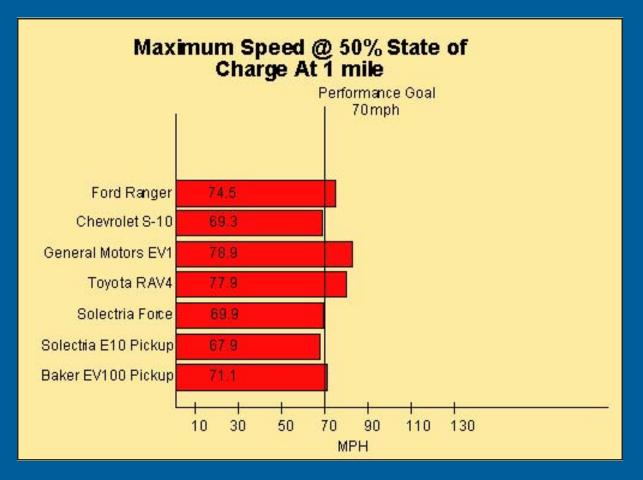
EVAMERICA	USDOE	Performance Statistics
	AL MOTORS EVI	ACCELERATION 0-50 mph At 100% SOC: 6.3 sec At 30% SOC: 6.3 sec Max, Power: 116.4 kW Performance Goal: 13.5 sec at 50% SOC MAXIMUM SPEED # 50% SOC At 144 Mile: 78.9 mph At 1 Mile: 80.4 mph Performance Goal: 70 mph in one mile CONSTANT SPEED RANGE @ 45 mph Range: 135.2 miles Energy Used: 15.58 kWh Average Power: 5.19 kW Efficiency: 115 Whitnile Specific Energy: 31.9 Whitg
	AC MOTORS EVEL SPECIFIC ATTONS PACE Locations: T-Pack Integral Nominal Mobile Voltage: 12 V Nominal Capacity (IC): 53 Ab WEIGHTS Design Carb Weight: 2970 lbs Delivered Carb Weight: 2922 lbs Distribution F/R: 35347 % GVWR: 3410 lbs GAWR F/R: 1705/1705 lbs Payload: 440 lbs Parliamance Goal: 400 lbs DIMENSIONS Wheelbaus: 98.9 mches Track F/R: 57.9449.0 inches Lenght: 50.5 inches Width: 69.5 inches Width: 69.5 inches Beight: 50.5 inches Gound Clearance: 4.2 inches at GVWR CHARGER Location: Off-Board Type: Delco Electronics Inductive 6.6 kW Input Voltages: 156 to 260 VAC TIRES The MIg: Michelin The Model: Protima RR Radial The State: P175/65R14 The Pressare F/R: 50/50 psi Spare Installed: No: Self Sealing Tires	CONSTANT SPEED RANGE © 60 mph Range: 89.1 miles Energy Undt 14.38 kWh Average Power: 9.79 kW Efficiency: 164 Whitmile Specific Energy: 29.8 WhAg DRIVING CYCLE RANGE Range per SAE J1634: 78.2 miles Energy Used: 12.84 kWh Average Power: 4.06 kW Efficiency: 164 Whitmile Specific Energy: 26.3 WhAg Performance Goal: 60 miles BRAKING FROM 60 mph Controlled Dry: 171.0 feet Controlled We: 214.8 fors Panic We: 211.9 feet Control We: 214.8 fors Panic We: 207 SOC: 55.8 sec Avg Time @ 907 SOC: 55.8 sec Avg Time @ 907 SOC: 55.8 sec Avg Time @ 907 SOC: 55.4 sec Avg Time @ 907 SOC: 55.7 sec Performance Goal: 15 Min CHARGING EPFTICIENCY Efficiency: 248 Wh-AC/mile Energy Cost @ 10 g/kWh: 2.48 g/mile
 Service Soon, and Service No. Charging time was extended: Specific Energy values were module weight. The battery pack data collect voltage divider installed by G The Standing Water Test was eight inches. 	tost the Battery Life, Reduced Performance, w teltales illuminated. due to high temperature conditions. calculated using the number of modules times the on voltage signal was reduced 100:1 through a eneral Motors. This was for personnel protection. a conducted with a water depth of six inches versus Goal was not met. * All Power and Energy values 01996 Electric Transportation Applications All	CHARGER Max Charger Ground Carrent: <0.01 mA Max DC Charge Carrent: <0.01 mA mA Max DC Charge Carrent: 16.83 Amps Max AC Charge Carrent: 28.96 Amps Pwr Factor @ Max Current: 2.7844.80 % Peak Demand: 5.91 kW Time to Recharge: 5 Hrs 18 min Performance Goal: 8 hours

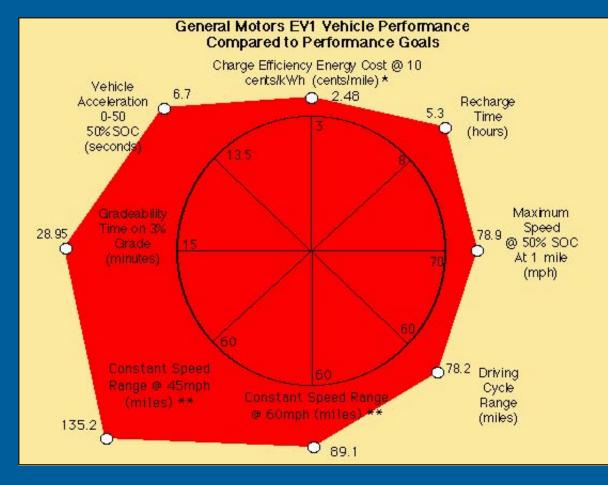


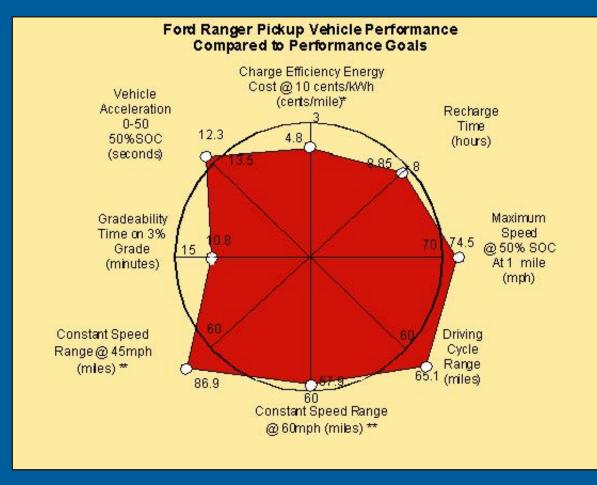


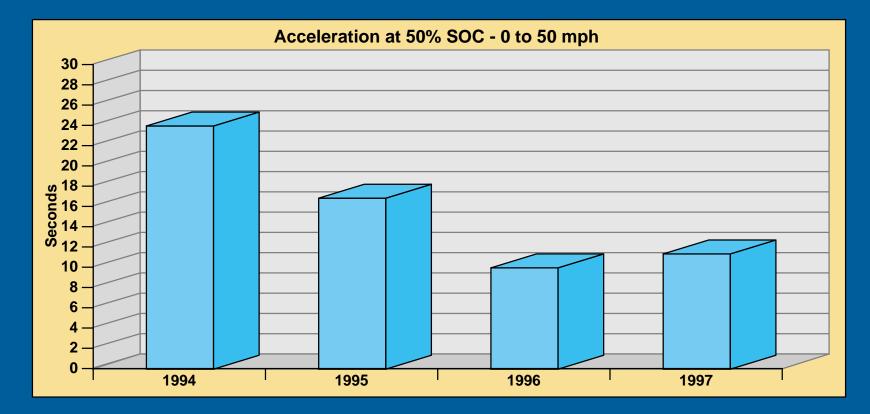


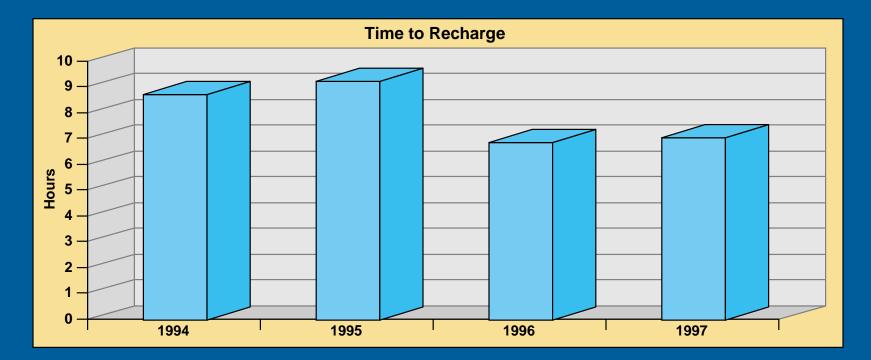


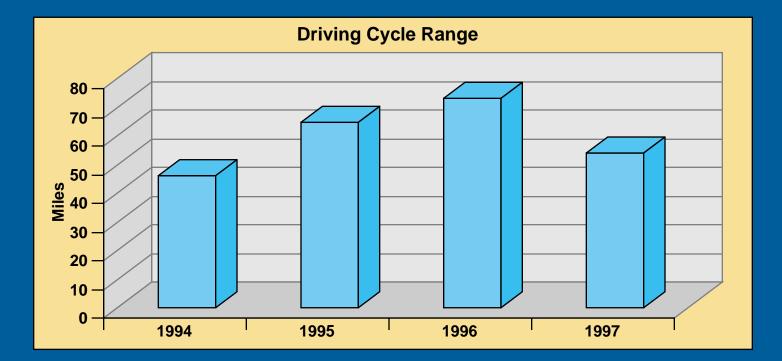






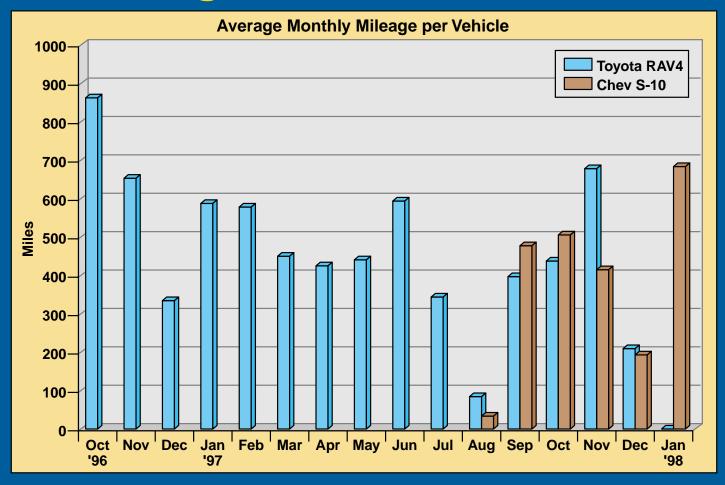


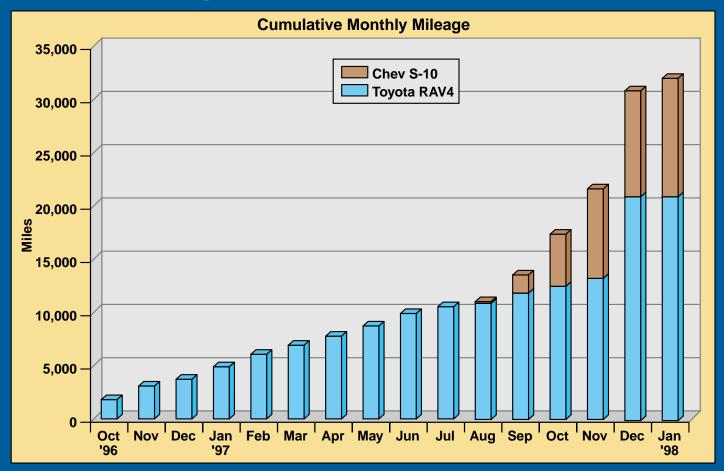


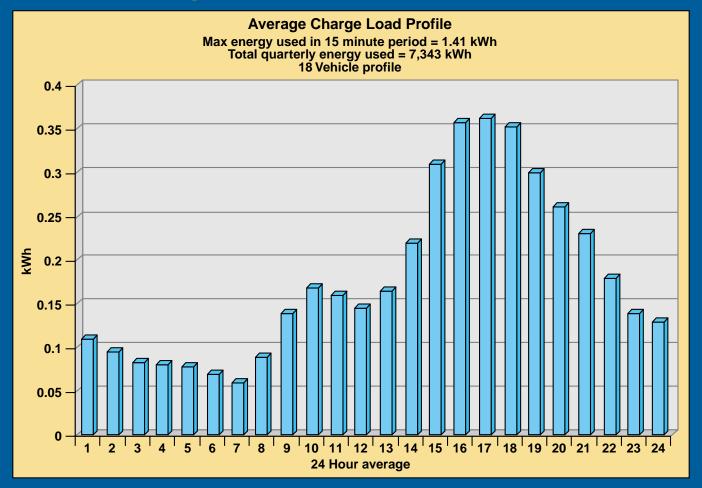


- Data acquisition
 - kWh meter onboard, for onboard conductive chargers
 - kWh meter offboard, for inductive chargers
 - kWh data stored in 15 minute segments
 - Odometer readings
 - Location, vehicle identification, time/date

- Information Calculated
 - Charging profiles for 24 hours by fleets, models, and individual vehicles
 - Average and maximum charging rates
 - Range in miles per kWh
 - Daily distance based on charging patterns
 - Range per charge
 - Energy efficiency; mileage; and energy use by fleet, model, and vehicle







Accelerated Reliability Testing

- Chrysler EPIC (lead acid) 4,000+ miles
- Chevrolet S-10 several vehicles, 12,000+ miles per vehicle
- Toyota RAV4 and Ford Ranger now entering testing
- KWh, mileage, and maintenance requirements collected
- Topical reports

Infrastructure Development

- Infrastructure Working Council
 - Health and Safety
 - Load Management, Distribution, and Power Quality
 - Data Interface
 - Bus/Non Road
 - Connector & Connecting Stations
 - Defining Level 1, 2, and 3 charging standards
 - Developing connector hardware

Charging Connectors

- Conductive direct wire-to-wire "traditional" connection. Both offboard and onboard chargers.
 Chrysler, Ford, Honda, Toyota
- Inductive transfer power by magnetic coupling between the windings of two separate coils, one in the paddle and one in the vehicle receptor. Offboard charger.
 - General Motors, Nissan

Chargers - Level of Power Classification

- Level 1 Common household type of circuit, rated to 120 volts/AC and rated to 15 amps, standard household 3-prong connection, portable equipment, often results in low miles/AC kWh efficiencies
- Level 2 Permanently wired EVSE used specially for electric vehicle charging, rated up to 240 volts/AC, up to 60 amps, and up to 14.4 KW
- Level 3 Permanently wired EVSE used specially for electric vehicle charging, rated greater than 14.4 KW

Chargers - Fast Charging

• Fast chargers are rated as Level 3 chargers. However, not all Level 3 chargers are considered as fast chargers. This depends on the size of the battery pack to be charged and how much time is required to charge the battery pack. A charger generally can be considered a fast charger if it is capable of charging an average electric vehicle battery pack in about 20 to 30 minutes or less

Summary

- Leaving vehicles charging over weekends/nights results in low miles/AC kWh efficiencies
- Early vehicles often failed to meet performance goals
- Average annual performance results are improving
- New vehicles are OEM manufactured and include warranties
- Performance test results suggests that vehicle quality is significantly increasing as OEMs provide vehicles

Summary (cont'd)

- Vehicles in fleet and reliability testing
 - Chevrolet S-10s (Lead acid)
 - RAV4s (NiMH)
 - Ford Rangers (Lead acid)
 - Chrysler EPIC (Lead acid)
- Vehicles in baseline performance testing (1998)
 - Toyota RAV4 (NiMH)
 - 3 OEM vehicles with advanced (NiMH) battery packs

Field Operations Program - Web Homepage

 Operations, performance, and maintenance results disseminated through formal reports and the World-Wide-Web

http://ev.inel.gov/sop/