# Review of FY-2015 GITT Related Activities at INL: August 2014



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Jim Francfort Idaho National Laboratory August 2014

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- U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) laboratory
- 890 square mile site with 4,000 staff
- Support DOE's strategic goal:
  - Increase U.S. energy security and reduce the nation's dependence on foreign oil
- Multi-program DOE laboratory
  - Nuclear Energy
  - Fossil, Biomass, Wind, Geothermal and Hydropower Energy
  - Advanced Vehicle and Battery Testing
  - Homeland Security and Cyber Security



#### Vehicle / Infrastructure Testing Experience

- 144 million test miles accumulated on 11,700 electric drive vehicles and 16,600 charging units, not including a new analysis project:
  - Data for 16,190 additional PEVs being received by INL
- Since 1994, INL staff have benchmarked PEVs in field operations via data loggers & data bases
  - EV Project: 8,228 Leafs, Volts and Smarts, 12,363 EVSE and DCFC, reporting 4.2 million charge events, 124 million test miles. At one point, 1 million test miles every 5 days
  - Charge Point: 4,253 EVSE reporting 1.5 million charges
  - PHEVs: 15 models, 434 PHEVs, 4 million test miles
  - EREVs: 2 model, 156 EREVs, 2.3 million test miles
  - HEVs: 24 models, 58 HEVs, 6.4 million test miles
  - Stop/start hybrid vehicles: 3 models, 7 MHVs, 608,000 test miles
  - NEVs: 24 models, 372 NEVs, 200,000 test miles
  - BEVs: 48 models, 2,000 BEVs, 5 million test miles
  - UEVs: 3 models, 460 UEVs, 1 million test miles
  - Other testing: hydrogen ICE vehicle and infrastructure testing



- I-5 Travel corridor study of DCFC (DC Fast Chargers) and Level 2 use
  - DCFC & Level 2 data from EV Project, ChargePoint and Aeronvironment blended and driver behaviors analyzed
  - This and other analysis required venue standardization across all projects. This has been completed
  - I-5 data has been loaded and analysis started. Initial results should be available shortly
  - Requested by U.S., Washington, and Oregon DOTs, and various additional stakeholders
- Smart and less than optimally smart (Dumb) EVSE Testing
  - Completed test of GE Smart EVSE with VTO funds. This is one of four Smart EVSE developed via DOE-OE FOA
  - Testing includes cyber security testing of all four EVSE, with reports only going to manufacturer
  - Blink EVSE previously cyber security tested
  - A filtered final report for all five EVSE will be public



- OEM PEV electric Vehicle Miles Traveled (eVMT) analysis
  - Ford, GM, Toyota and Honda requested INL support identifying eVMTs for PHEVs, EREVs and BEVs
    - Total vehicle miles traveled (VMT)
    - eVMT per vehicle month
    - eVMT for each vehicle
  - Most of the data for the 16,190 PEVs have been received by INL
    - Ford: 14,000 Fusion & C-Max PHEVs, & Focus BEVs
    - Honda: 190 Accord PHEVs & 500 Fit BEVs
    - Toyota: 1,500 Prius PHEVs (waiting on NDA)
  - In addition to the existing INL's EV Project data sets for this study
    - GM: 1,867 Volt EREVs
    - Nissan: 4,039 Leaf BEVs
  - 22,000 total vehicles from across the U.S.A. in the eVMT study



- <u>EV Project (ARRA)</u>
  - John Smart will detail
  - Car Charging plans on providing data to INL through Dec. 2015
- SAE Interoperability Studies
  - Approximately 30 Level 2 EVSE and 10 vehicles
    - Conducted at Intertek for SAE
    - Feedback results to SAE for their sharing with manufacturers
    - Identifies non-interoperabilities for SAE J1772 compliant vehicles and EVSE
    - INL has technical over-site. Conducted as part of the Advanced Vehicle Testing Activity
  - Second study will use DCFC
    - Charge port protocol questions will have to be resolved



- DC Fast Charging with Distributed Energy Storage in California
  - 55 DCFC with distributed energy storage
  - 55 additional DCFC with no storage
  - INL will blend PEV and DCFC data
  - Preliminary approvals completed and NDAs being signed
  - INL analysis support requested by vehicle and charger industries
- NYSERDA EVSE
  - Data collection from approximately 500 EVSE in NY State is ongoing. EVSE reports generated for NYSERDA. Multiplicity of EVSE providers. NYSERDA requested INL support
- DOD PHEV V2G Project
  - Downsized from 375 vehicles to 75. Large percentage are supposed to be Via Motors PHEVs. This project appears to continue to have technology and funding limitations
  - FY15 start
  - INL analysis of final data set requested by DOD



#### GITT Related Projects: Facebook Workplace Charging

- Study of the usage of workplace charging stations at Facebook's office campus in Menlo Park, CA from May 1 to August 15 (2013)
- Charging stations included
  - 12 ChargePoint EVSE units capable of AC Level 1 and AC Level 2 charging rates (J1772 & NEMA ports)
  - 10 Blink AC Level 2 EVSE (electric vehicle supply equipment) units (J1772 port)
  - 1 Blink DC fast charger (two CHAdeMO ports)
  - Part of The EV Project & ChargePoint America project
- The EVSE were installed over time as the number of employees owning PEVs and the demand for workplace charging increased



#### Facebook Workplace Charging Summary

- Drivers overwhelmingly preferred AC Level 2 charging over AC Level 1 charging
- When drivers arrived at these units and both Level 1 and Level 2 options were available, they chose to use the Level 2 cord 98% of time
- With only a few exceptions, the Level 1 outlet was only used if the Level 2 cord was already connected to another vehicle
- The AC Level 2 charging units were the most heavily utilized, accounting for 83% of the charging events
- The AC Level 2 charging units were used heavily during the work day, averaging 8.7 hours connected per cord per work day



#### Facebook Workplace Charging Summary

- Drivers tended to stay connected to Level 2 cords for around 4 hours or around 9 hours – either half a work day or an entire work day
- Most of the time, vehicles fully charged their batteries in less than 5 hours
- The DC fast charger (DCFC) was typically used between 2 and 6 times per work day for 24 minutes or less per charging event
- 11% of the time when a DC fast charge event ended and another event began on the same work day, a vehicle was already connected to the second DC fast charger cord prior to the end of the first vehicle's charging event



- <u>Chrysler RAM PHEV Demonstration (ARRA)</u>
  - Second "stage" of data collection. Continuing data transfer to INL. Project may extend into 2015
    - Number of charging events at Level 1-654 & Level 2 2,312
    - Charging energy (AC kWh) consumed at Level 1 2,757 & Level 2 - 12,613
    - Percent of total charging energy from L 1- 18% & L 2 82%
    - Average time to charge from 20% to 100% SOC Level 1 11.53 hours & Level 2 - 2.17 hours
- <u>NYC Nissan Leaf taxi fleet</u>
  - Small fleet of Leafs in NYC taxi fleets
  - Uses DCFC and Level 2
  - Extended into 2015
  - Nissan EV200 data collection a possiblity





- <u>Via Motors PHEVs</u> 4X4 pickup and van conversions
  - ARRA project with EPRI, Via & SCAQMD. CARB certification anticipated soon week
  - Approximately 350 PHEVs, shipping started
  - EPRI data logger system will be used via Smart Phone
  - Examine grid use and petroleum reduction
- <u>Echo Automotive</u> PHEV Retrofit
  - Add 9 kWh Li-ion battery to ICE pickups and Vans
  - Echo telematics system will send data for analysis to INL
  - Examine grid use and petroleum reduction benefits of retrofit ICE vans

#### **GITT Related Projects: Codes and Standards**

- J2954 Wireless Charging Standards
  - Active participation in J2954 and contribution based on testing experience, including debris testing
  - INL published only independent test results for a wireless charging system (Evatran)
  - INL is actively searching "affordable" additional test subjects
- J2954 Wireless Charging FCC Standards
  - Considering FCC testing at INL or Intertek Michigan facility to support SAE requirements driven by FCC requirements
  - Possibly demonstrate zero signal at 10 meters and zero signal at 300 metes in outdoor test environment
- Barney Carlson can expand

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# **GITT Related Projects: Codes and Standards**

- SAE J2894 Power Quality
  - Tasked with developing requirements and test procedures to ensure EVSE do not cause power quality, nor are impacted by them. Based on INL test experience
  - Don Scoffield will detail
- NIST Fueling And Submetering Committee
  - Participation on the National Institute of Standards and Technology led U.S. National Work Group on Measuring Systems for Electric Vehicle Fueling and Submetering
  - Don Scoffield will detail

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- DC Fast Charging onroad and lab testing of six Nissan Leafs
  - 50,000 miles accumulated on two Level 2 and two DCFC Nissan leafs. Six battery tests performed per vehicle to date. Track testing identifies range loss
  - Two batteries in INL lab testing. 1 each Level and DCFC
  - 39.8 DC kWh/mi delta for min vs. max month. Max month 19% higher than min month





DC Fast Charging – onroad and lab testing of six Nissan Leafs





Range & Capacity Losses From New and at 50,000 miles





- DCFC Acceptance Rates at Various Temperatures
  - Objective is to quantify temperature impacts on grid use
  - Develop formal testing regime to examine battery charge acceptance rates at various ambient temperatures during DCFC and Level 2 charging
    - Results are preliminary as the tests were undertaken to identify needed test procedures
    - 2013 Nissan Leaf at 6,000 miles was used
    - 2012 Mitsubishi i-MiEV at 5,700 miles was used
  - Identified additional instrumentation needed and proper test regime









#### **DCFC Acceptance Rates at Various Temperatures**

#### • 2013 Leaf - DC Fast Charging @ 0, 25 & 50 C



- After 30 minutes:
  - 50 C: 77% SOC
  - 25 C: 77% SOC
  - 0 C: 53% SOC
- At charge end:
  - 50 C: 87% SOC at 62 minutes
  - 25 C: 91% SOC at 67 minutes
  - 0 C: 91% SOC at 121 minutes
- Total kWh:
- 50 C: 17.9 kwh
- 25 C: 18.2 kWh
- 0 C: 17.4 kWh

# 2013 Leaf - DC Fast Charging @ 0, 25 & 50 C



Preliminary Data Results DC kW

# **Autonomous and Connected Vehicles Analysis**

- <u>Autonomous and Connected Vehicles Work Proposed</u>
  - Paper studies identify the potential positives and negatives that come with the use of greater connectivity and autonomous technologies
    - Impacts on onboard energy storage requirements
    - Likely need to increase vehicle accessory power
    - Weight penalties or possible weight reductions
    - Fuel economy impacts based on the INL managed vehicle mass reduction project
    - What codes and standards must be revised or introduced
    - Can INL drive data can be used to characterize current drive patterns and energy charging needs
    - Cyber security analysis to identify potential security issues and vulnerabilities to vehicles and grid connections
    - What types of test programs and testing methodologies will be needed to quantify fuel use benefits or penalties

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#### **Additional Information**

# For publications and general plug-in electric vehicle performance, visit http://avt.inl.gov

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