### Electric Vehicle Fleet Operations in the United States

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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  |
|--|---|---|
| The The Party  |   | ACCELERATION 0-50 mph   |
| and the second second  | The way   | At 100% SOC: 6.3 sec  |
|  |   | AL 50% SOC: 6.7 sec   |
|  |   | Participance Cost: 115 are at 501 SOC                           |
|  | A DEC DEC DEC   | Perterinance Colle, 1757 ac a 567 364                           |
| 1- 1- 1- 2 C. 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1- 1-   |   | MAXIMUM SPEED @ 50% SOC   |
|  |   | At 1 Mile: 80.4 cmb   |
| The second second  |   | Performance Coal: 20 mph in one mile                            |
| 100  |   |   |
| 1 100  | the second se   | CONSTANT SPEED RANGE @ 45 mph                                   |
|  | 50) ·····   | Range: 135.2miles   |
| and the second se  |   | Average Drawn: \$19 kW  |
| all the second s | In the second   | Efficiency: 115 Whitnile  |
|  | The second s  | Specific Energy: 31.9 Wh/kg                                     |
| and the second se  | AND A DESCRIPTION OF A | and a second second second                                      |
| GENER  | AL MOTORS EVI   |   |
| VEHICLE  | SPECIFICATIONS  |   |
| PURPOSE-BUILT VEHICLE  | BATTERY   | CONSTANT SPEED RANGE @ 60 mph                                   |
| Base Vehicle: 1997 EV1   | Pack Locations: T-Pack Integral   | Range: 89.1 miles   |
| VIN: 4g5ps.2250i0100009  | Nominal Module Voltage: 12 V  | Energy Used: 14.58 kWh  |
| Seathelt Positions: Two  | Nominal System Voltage: 312 V   | Average Power: 9.79 kW  |
| Standard Features:   | Normal Capacity (TC): 53 Ah   | Specific Energy 20.8 White                                      |
| Heat Pump Climate  | WEIGHTS   | DRIVING CYCLE RANGE   |
| Control System   | Delivered Carb Weight 2970 its  | Ranger per SAE J1634: 78.2 males                                |
| Cruise Control   | Distribution F/R: 53/47 4   | Energy Used: 12.84 kWh  |
| Power Door Locks   | GVWR: 3410 lbs  | Average Power: 4.06 kW  |
| Dual Air Bags  | GAWR F/R: 1705/1705 Ibs   | Efficiency: 164 Wh/mile   |
| Front Disc Brokes  | Payload: 440 lbs  | Specific Energy: 26.3 Wh/kg                                     |
| Power Storring   | Performance Goal: 400 lbs   | Performance Goal: 60 miles                                      |
| Anti-Lock Brakes   | DIMENSIONS  | BRAKING FROM 60 mph   |
| Front Wheel Drive  | Wheelbuse: 98.9 inches  | Controlled Dry: 171.0 feet                                      |
| Regenerative Braking   | Track F/R: 57.9/49.0 inches   | Controlled Wet 214.8 lost                                       |
| Daytime Ranning Lights   | Length: 169.7 inches  | Course Designer (10 feet  |
| AM/FM Stereo w/Casette and CD  | Wide: 07.5 Bites  | Course Deviation, we not  |
| Flager was speaker system  | General Clearance: 4.2 inches at GVWR   | HANDLING  |
| Check Tire Presser System  | Performance Goal: 5.0 inches at GVWR.   | Avg Time @ 90% SOC: 55.8 sec                                    |
| High Voltage Isolation Assurance   |   | Ave Time & SOV SOC: 53.4 sec                                    |
| Welded & Bonded Alaminum Alloy   | CHARGER   | Ave ICE full Size Time: 54.67 sec                               |
| Body   | Type: Delay Electronics Induction 6.6 kW  | High Cordinate for should be                                    |
| Electronic Key Pad Entry/Vehicle   | lanut Voltages: 156 to 260 VAC  | GRADEABILITY (Calculated)                                       |
| Advation System  | and an and a set of the set   | Maximum Speed @ 3%: 79.0 mph                                    |
| 1104 12 kw Convenience Charger   | TIRES   | Maximum Speed or 6%: 78.2 mp6                                   |
| BATTERY  | The Mig: Michelin<br>The Model: Descine RB Rockel   | Time on 3% Grade: 28 min 57 sec                                 |
| Manufacturer: Delphi   | Tim Sim P17565R14   | Performance Goal: 15 Min  |
| Type: Valve Regulated Lead Acid  | Tige Pressure F/R: 50/50 mi   |   |
| Number of Modules: 20-   | Spare Installed: No: Self Sealing Tires   | CHARGING EFFICIENCY   |
| Weight of Pack(s): 1175 kg   |   | Encency: 248 Wil-00/Mile<br>Energy Cost # 10 c/kWh: 2.48 c/mile |
|  |   | much con a to he on particular                                  |
| TEST NOTES:  |   | CHARGER   |
| 1. At various during these range   | test the Battery Life, Reduced Performance.   | Max Charger Ground Carrent: 40.01 mA                            |
| Service Soon, and Service No.  | w teltales illuminated.   | Max DC Charge Current 16 83 Arres                               |
| 2 Character time was entended.   | has to high temperature conditions.   | Max AC Charge Current 28.96 Arres                               |
| . Charged the warestelling   | and and and an other standard and an advantage of the   | Pwr Factor & Max Current: 1.00                                  |
| <ol><li>Specific Energy values were a</li></ol>  | substated using the number of modules times the   | THD(V)(I) @ Max Current: 2.78/4.80 %                            |
| module weight.   | A MARCHAN AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND A   | Peak Demand: 5.93 kW  |
| <ol> <li>The battery pack data collecti<br/>voltage divider installed by G</li> </ol>  | on voltage signal was reduced 100:1 through a<br>eneral Motors. This was for personnel protection.  | Time to Recharge: 5 Hrs 18 min<br>Performance Goal: 8 hours     |
| 5. The Standing Water Test was   | conducted with a water depth of six inches versus   |   |
| eight makes.<br>Values in bold indicate the Performance  | Goal was not met. * All Power and Energy values   |   |
| are DC tabless otherwise specificat.   |   |   |
|  |   |   |





















- 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/