



6 juillet 2020 – comité de suivi

Univ. Lille

Tâche 6 – Machines intelligentes interconnectées

Sous-tâche 6.3 – Motorisation hybride

Poids lourd hybride avec EVT : résultats intermédiaires

Walter LHOMME, Alain BOUSCAYROL, Ayoub AROUA



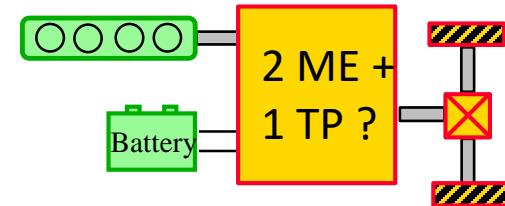
Sous-tâche 6.3 : *motorisation hybride*

- **Objectif :**

Proposer des motorisations hybrides « série-parallèles » pour poids lourds (1 Mth + 2 ME) à fort rendement, haute fiabilité, forte intégration (CE2I)

- **Verrous technologiques :**

Hybridation série-parallèle « SPG », la meilleure pour automobiles, mais non adaptée pour poids lourds (compacité, rendement, fiabilité)



- **État de l'art, 3 tendances (non commercialisées de fait)**

- ✓ USA, « dual mode » rendement fort, inconvénients : coût, compacité, fiabilité
- ✓ Europe / Asie, « EVT » compacité forte, inconvénients : coût
- ✓ Europe « DPG » fiabilité forte, compacité moyenne, inconvénients : rendement

Objectif : étude des gains avec convertisseurs CE2I pour poids lourd hybride

Contrainte : le convertisseur CE2I non disponible au début -> études anticipées

Méthodologie :

1. Simulation poids lourds diesel (référence)
2. Simulation poids lourds hybrides S/P sans CE2I et gains associés

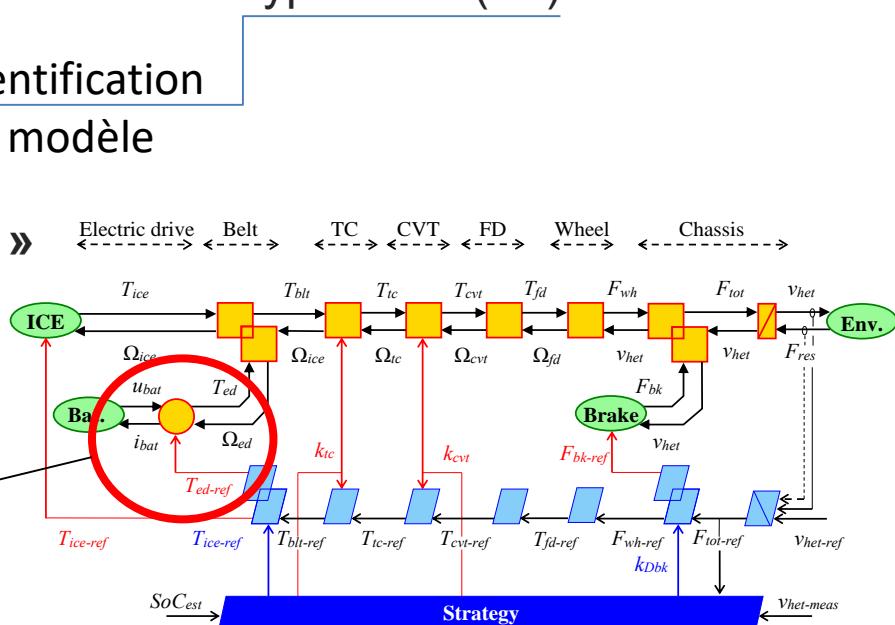
3. Simulation poids lourds hybrides **avec « CE2I »** et analyse des gains supplémentaires

Véhicule de référence de 2002
Nécessité d'une mise à jour

Convertisseur haut rendement (T1)
Machine haute fiabilité (T3)
Prototype CE2I (T7)

Identification
modèle

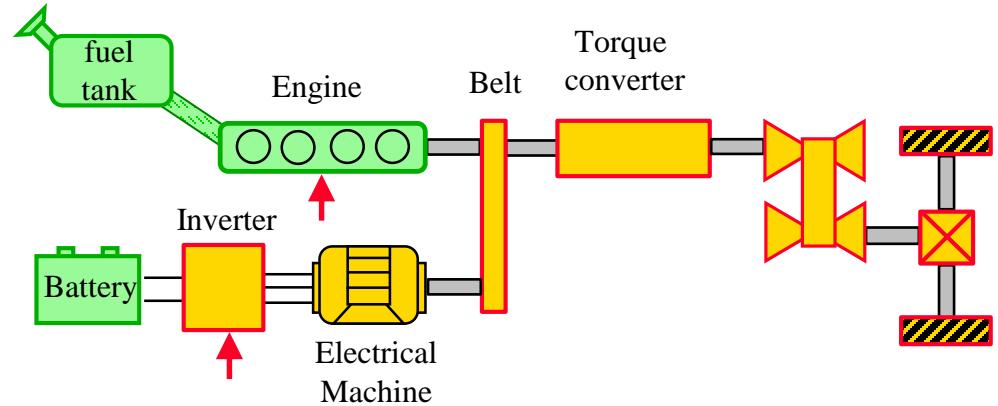
adaptation



1. More Relevant Hybrid Truck

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Heavy Duty Hybrid truck (urban delivery)

Mass - 7258 kg

IC engine 205 kW

Electrical Machine 58 kW



CE2I: collaboration ULille -TU/e
for series-parallel extensions



[Mayet 2019]

Parallel HEV proposed by DAF and TU/e
based on a diesel truck of 2002

[Hofman 2008]



Technische Universiteit Eindhoven
University of Technology

This vehicle is no more up-to-date!
How to select a more relevant truck?



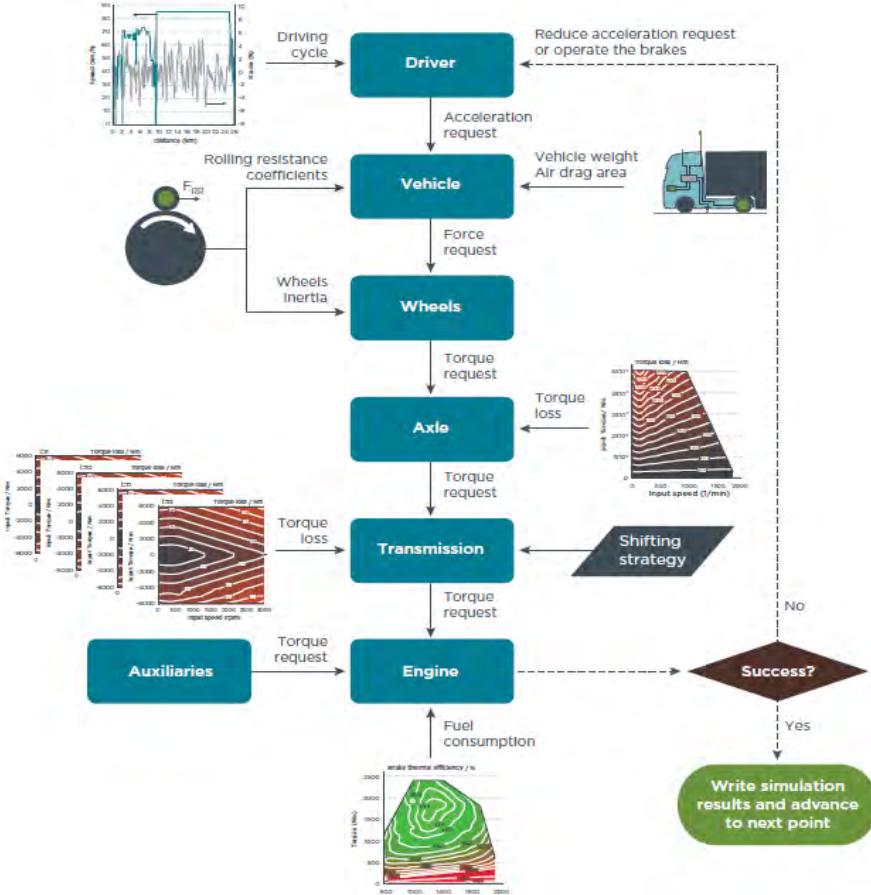
- Different options for the fuel consumption of entire HDV:
 - chassis dynamometer test
 - on-road test
- } →
- costly due to various combinations of typologies and topologies
 - poor reproducibility (on-road test)
- component tests + vehicle simulation
= **VECTO** (Vehicle Energy Consumption calculation TOol) from European Com.



- Cost efficient: measured component data can be used in any vehicles
- Versatility: high reproducibility and flexibility
- But needs to be updated to cover new technologies, such as electrified vehicles

- VECTO monitors and certifies CO₂ emissions and fuel consumption from HDV
 - started in July 2019 for 4 vehicle groups (among 18), responsible for about 65% to 70% of total HDV CO₂ emissions (weight > 16 t)
 - different driving cycles available: long haul, regional delivery, urban delivery, municipal utility and construction.

VECTO is based on a backward calculation approach (effect-cause method)



- Current VECTO includes data for 4 generic engine-powered HDV
- These data do not correspond to real vehicles due to confidentiality matters. However, they are realistic data
- Accuracy of VECTO in terms of fuel consumption: $\pm 4\%$
- The generic HDV can then be used as benchmark for CE2I



First selected new engine-powered truck

8

Long-haul heavy duty vehicle



HDV vehicle group 9

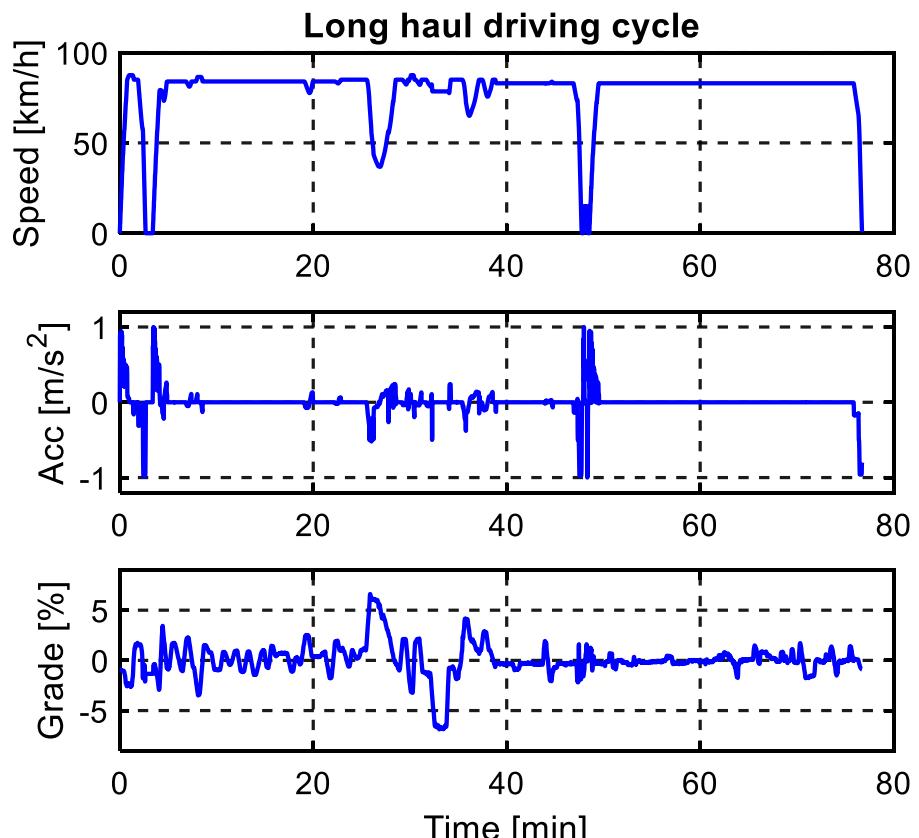
Vehicle mass [t] 36.2

Engine model [kW] 324

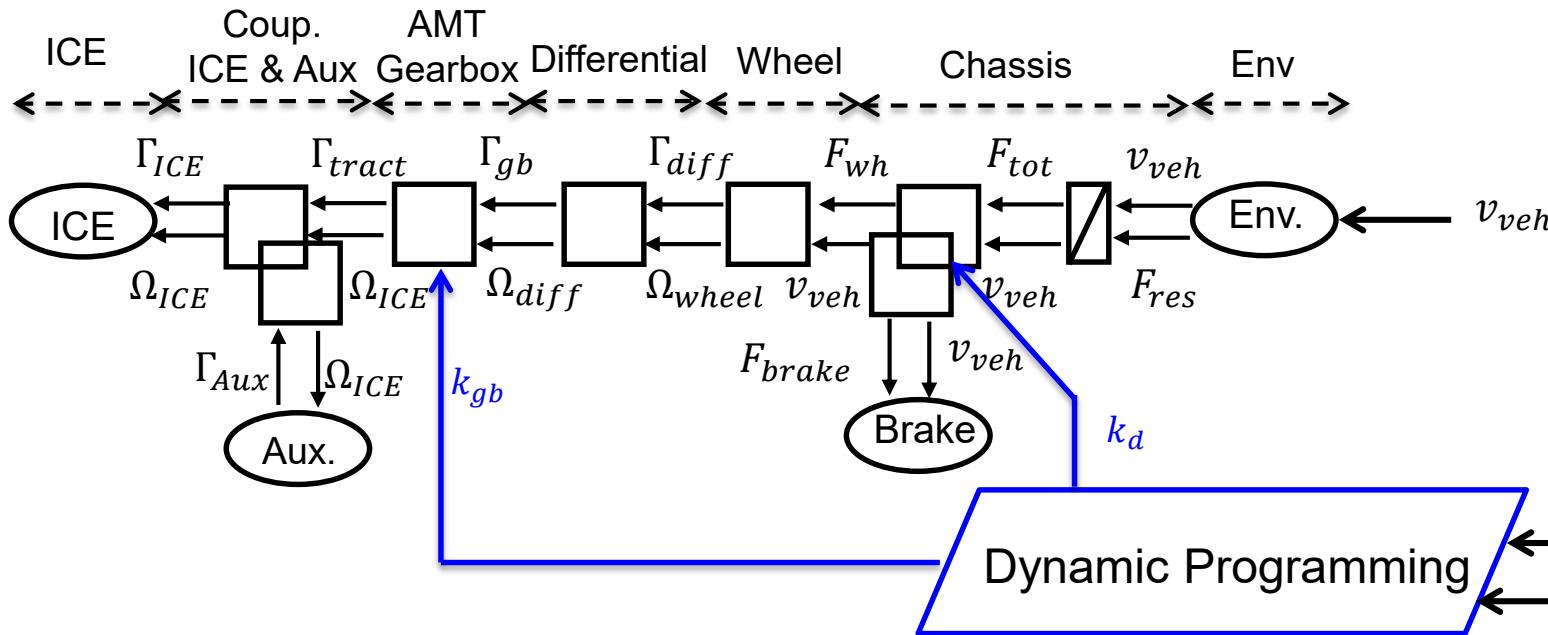
Gearbox 12-speed AMT

Distance [km] 100

Fuel Consumption
[l/100km] 37.38



Integration in our EMR-based simulation



EMR-oriented backward description
 (from effect to cause)
 with DP

measurements

Difference of 2% between VECTO and EMR
 The simulation of the new vehicle is sufficiently accurate

2. EVT-based hybrid truck

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(CE2I programmation 2019)



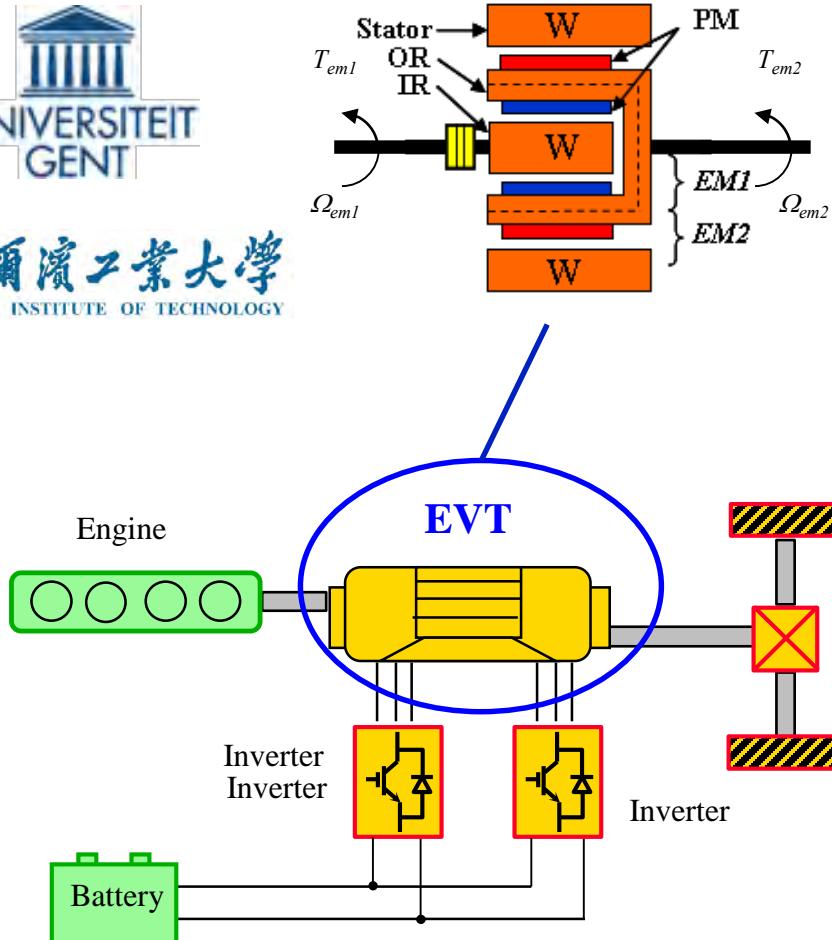


www.123rf.com

Hybrid heavy-duty vehicle series-parallel configuration using EVT (Electric Variable Transmission)

- 1 stator / double rotor electrical machine
- 1 common battery
- no mechanical transmission

Higher integration, lower consumption
(closer to the CE2I drive)...
... more complex control





36.2 t

ON-GOING

**heavy-duty
HEV for EVT
with **thin yoke****

EVOLUTION project (2020)

A. Aroua (MSc) with
W. Lhomme (ULille), F. Verbelen (UGent)



Post-doc CE2I: Zetao MA (2018-2019)

W. Lhomme, A. Bouscayrol

Collaboration HIT (China)
with Pr. S. Cui

**heavy-duty
HEV for EVT
with **thick yoke****

DONE

**light-duty
HEV for EVT
with **thin yoke****

DONE



Collaboration UGhent (Belgium)
with F. Verbelen, P. Sergeant, K. Stockman

**CRCT: Walter LHOMME
(2019)**

3. Next steps

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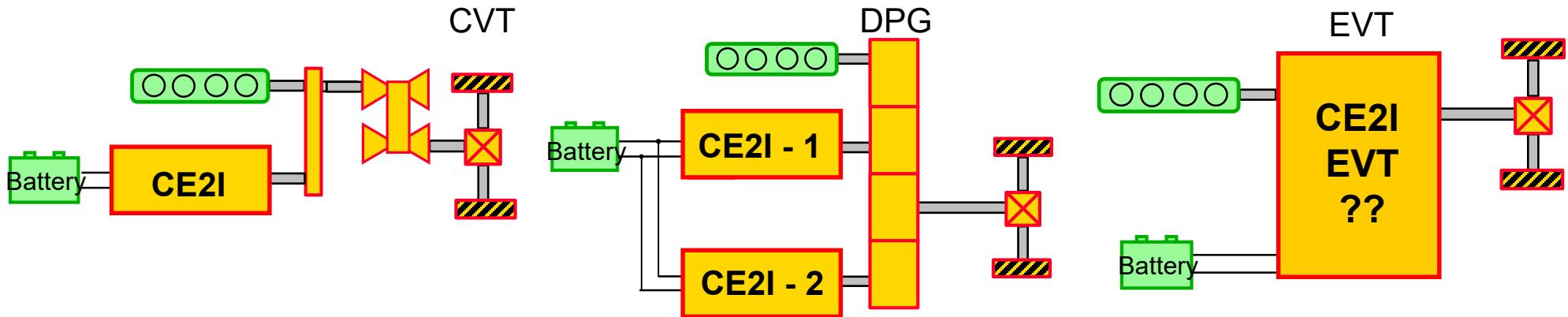


A court terme

- véhicule de livraison en utilisant VECTO
- refaire les études précédentes avec le véhicule de référence

A long terme

- gain avec convertisseur CE2I pour poids lourds hybride avec CVT
- gain avec convertisseur CE2I pour poids lourds hybride avec DPG
- convertisseur CE2I « EVT » ? et gain pour poids lourds hybride avec EVT



[Fontaras 16]: Fontaras, G., Grigoratos, T., Savvidis, D., Anagnostopoulos, K., Luz, R., Rexeis, M., & Hausberger, S. (2016). An experimental evaluation of the methodology proposed for the monitoring and certification of CO₂ emissions from heavy-duty vehicles in Europe. *Energy*, 102, 354-364

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[Mayet 2019] C. Mayet, J. Welles, A. Bouscayrol, T. Hofman, B. Lemaire-Semail, "Influence of a CVT on the Fuel Consumption of a Parallel Medium-Duty Electric Hybrid Truck", *Mathematics and Computers in Simulation*, Vol. 158, April 2019, pp. 120-129, (common paper of L2EP Lille and Tech. Univ. Eindhoven, within the CE2I program)

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https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/transport/vehicles/vecto/201811_overview_en.pdf (accessed July 2020).

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Fin de la présentation

