



Electrified Powertrains

Challenges in the Automotive Industry and eMotor Technology

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Inverter Software Leader and Validation Responsible

EV2019 Workshop PANDA – 03/10/2019

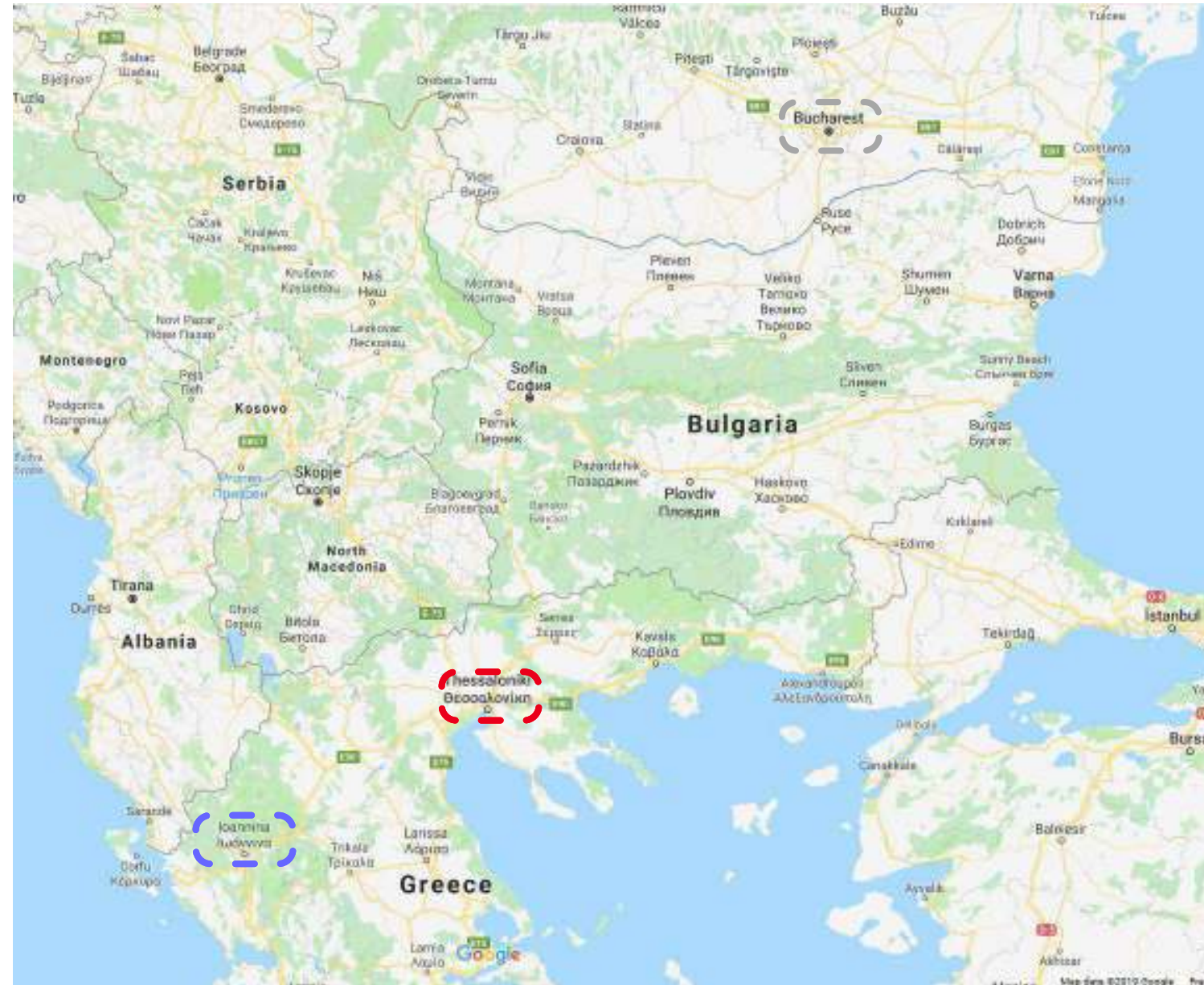




- ▶ Electrical and Computer Engineer | Specialization in Energy & Renewables
- ▶ Joined Renault in 2016



- ▶ DE-ME-S1 Team – “EV & HEV Software Development”
- ▶ ‘Inverter Software Leader and Validation Responsible’



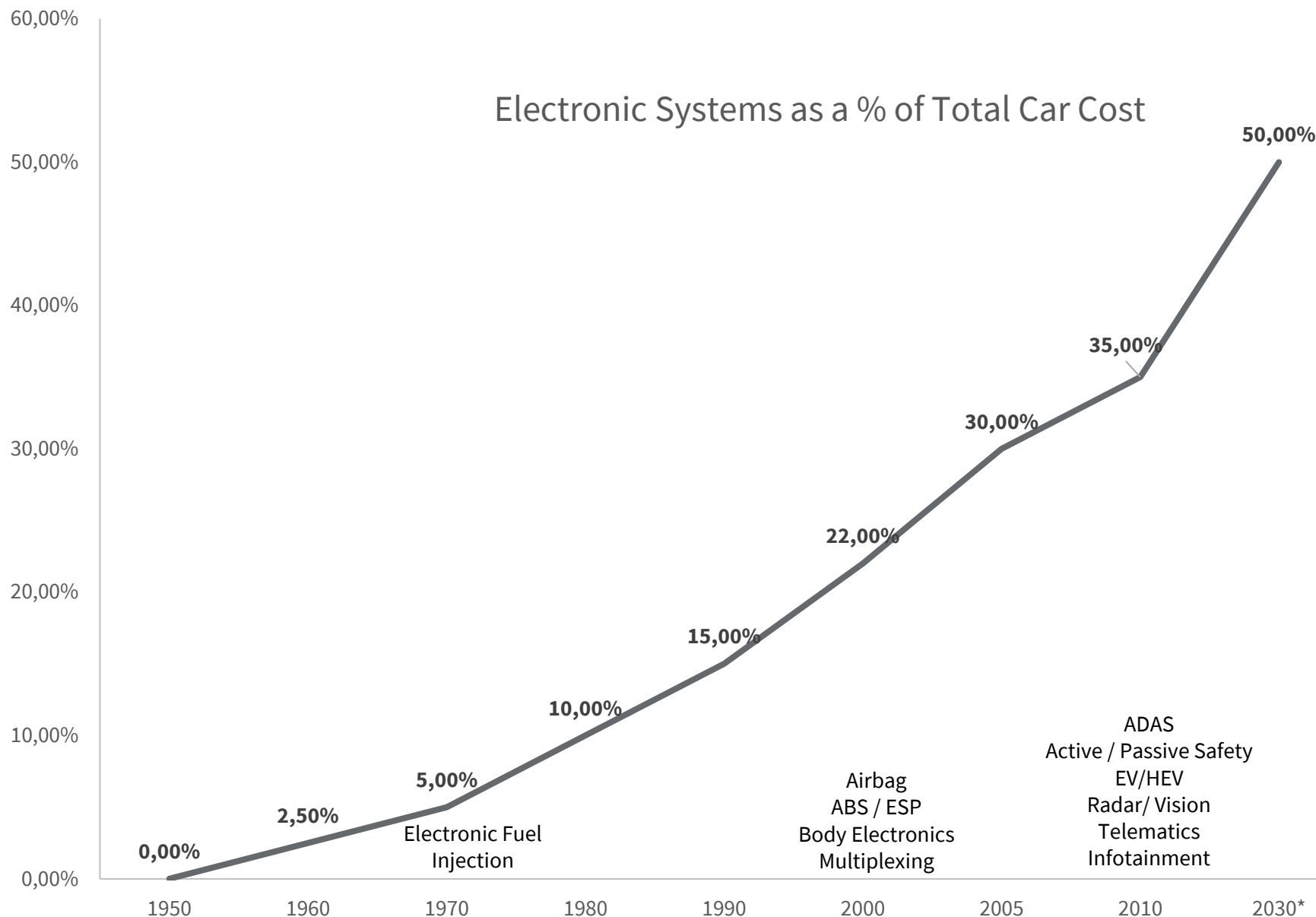


01

Vehicle Electrification

Challenges in a Transforming Automotive Industry

Evolution of Electronic Systems in Automotive



Growth Drivers:

- ▶ Sophisticated Motor Control
- ▶ V2X
- ▶ Electrification of Powertrain
- ▶ ADAS
- ▶ Autonomous Driving
- ▶ Connected Services



Quotes:

- ▶ To comply with ever changing regulations would be impossible without the usage of electronic systems
- ▶ A major part of current innovation (80%) is electronics



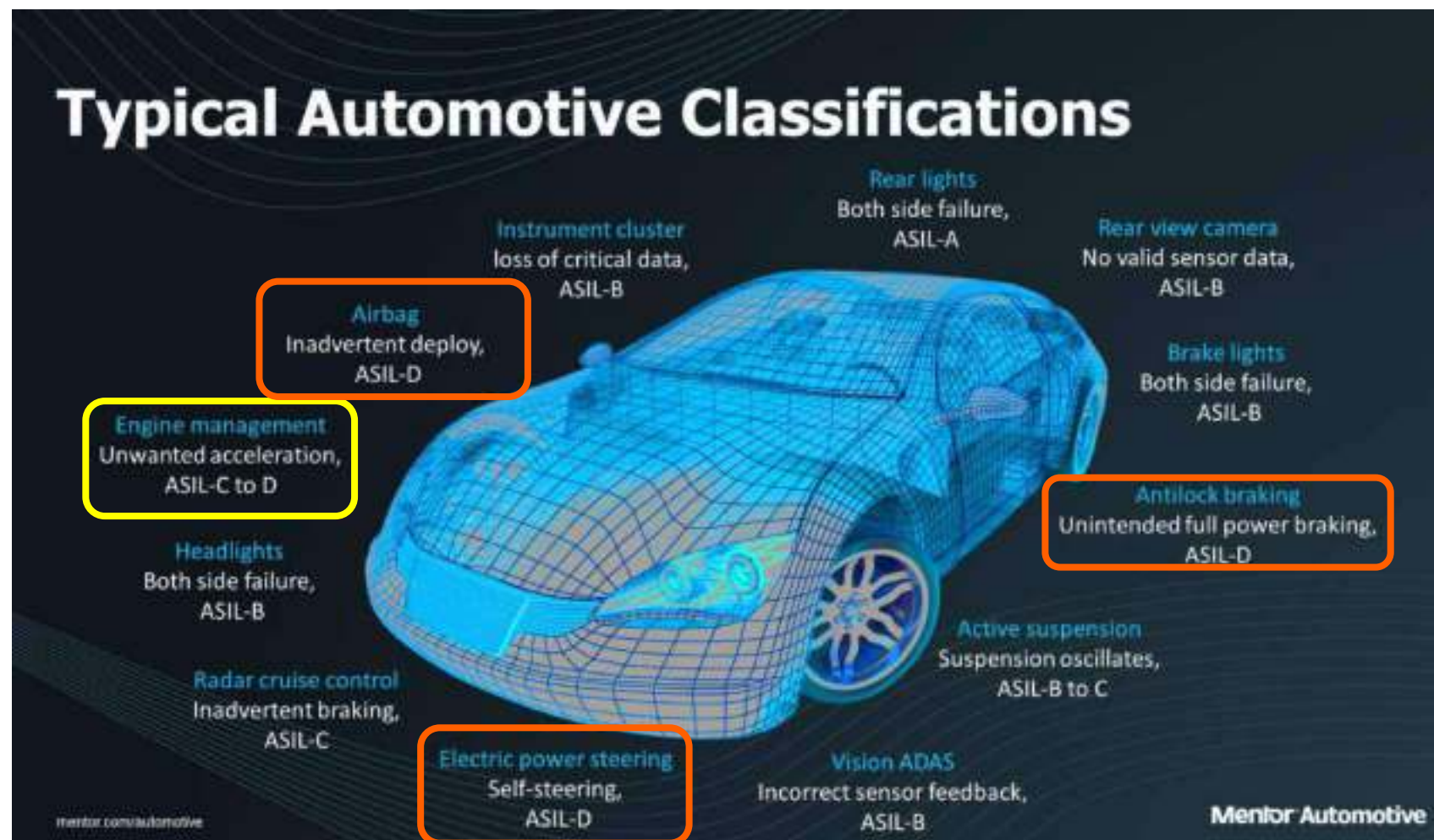
Safety Metrics Driven by

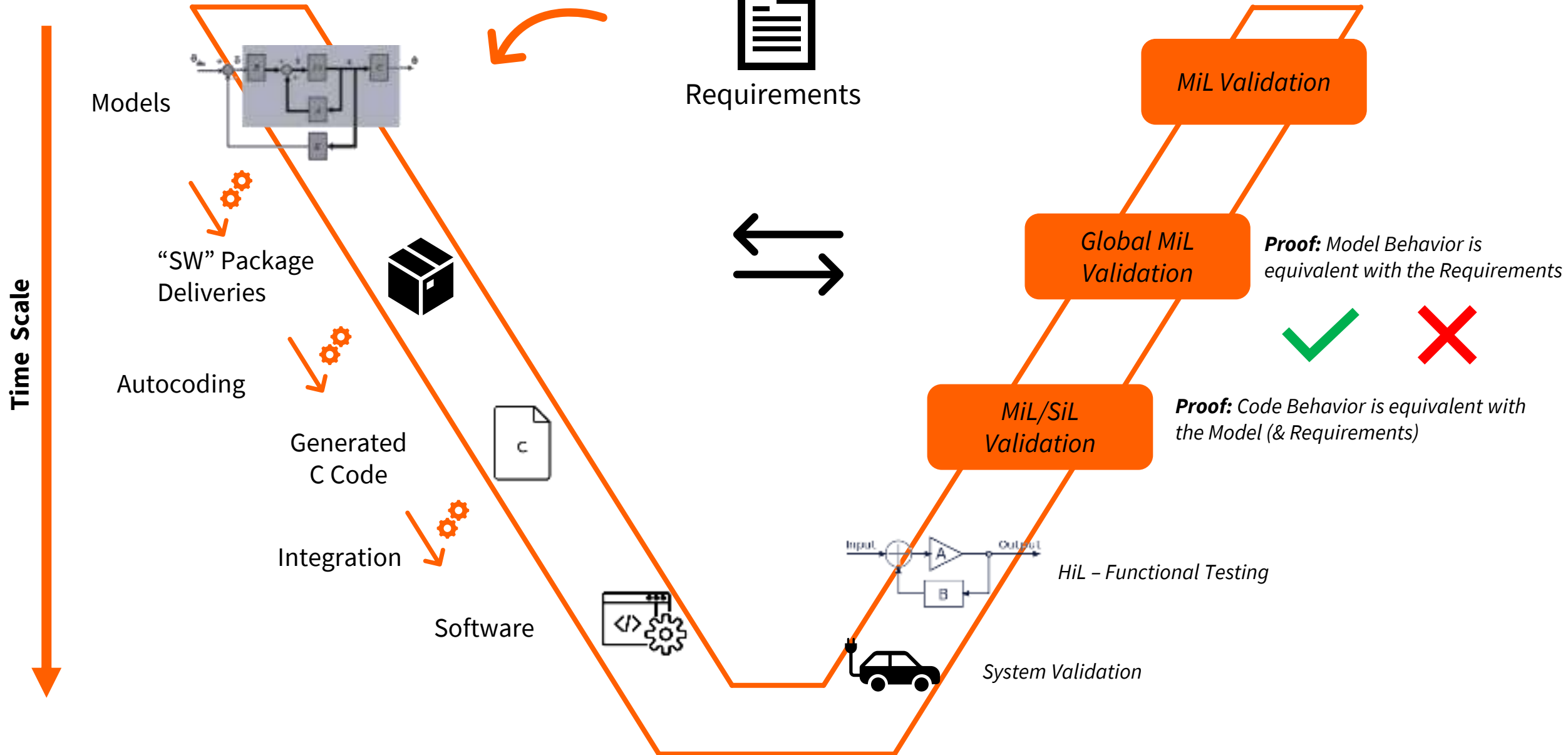


‘Road Vehicles – Functional Safety’



ASIL Level	Severity Level	Severity Context
QM	0	NA
A	1	Marginal
B	2	Significant
C	3	Critical
D	4	Catastrophic







«**CAFE**» : **C**orporate **A**verage **F**uel **E**conomy
 Worldwide Regulation, exists in the US, China, Brazil and Europe (affecting 31 Countries)

In effect from 1st of January 2020, severely impacting car manufacturers:

- ▶ **CO₂ target becomes 95gr/km vs 130gr today**
- ▶ **Penalty of 95€ for each gr/km & car sold over the target**

The new CAFE target will influence PWT line-ups deeply and will lead to the speed-up of Electrification.

*Projection CO ₂ /km in 2021			
	Forecast CO ₂ 2021	Objective* CO ₂ 2021	Penalties Forecast 2021
Toyota	87,1	95,1	-
Renault / Nissan	92,1	94,8	-
PSA	95,6	93	0,6B€
FCA	98,5	91,8	0,7B€
Volkswagen	101,5	97,7	1,4B€

«CAFE» Calculation:

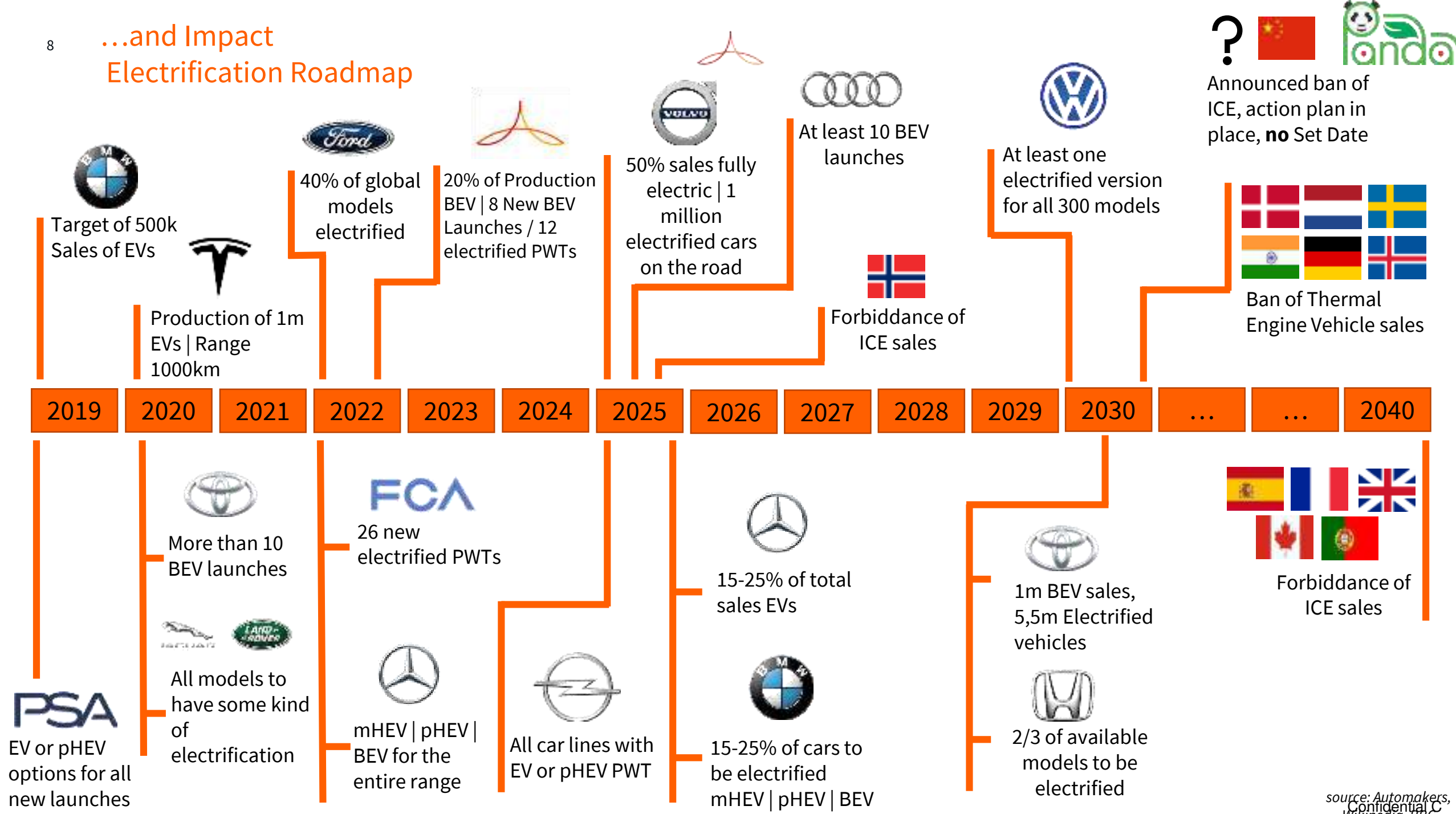
For every Manufacturer is calculated:

- Average CO₂ Emissions
- For all the registrations during a calendar year

$$Objective = 95 + 3,3 \times \frac{Car\ Mass - 1380}{100}$$

...and Impact

Electrification Roadmap





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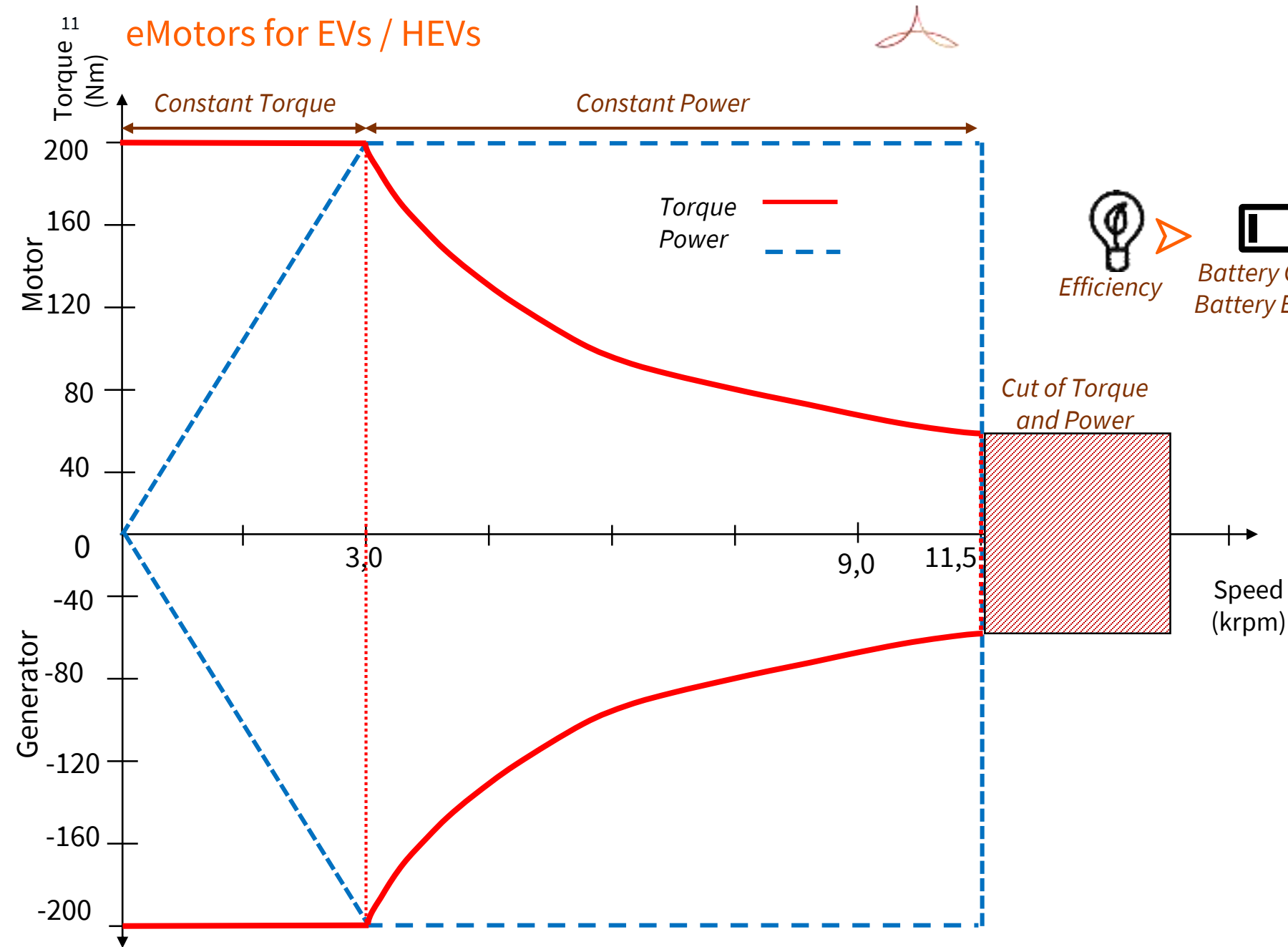
eMotors in EVs / HEVs

Comparison, Challenges, Requirements



	EV/HEV eMotors	Traditional Industrial eMotors
Ambient Temperature	-40~140 °C	20~40 °C
Operation Environment	Adverse	Indoor
Coolant Temperature	75~150 °C	<40 °C
Winding Temperature	160~200 °C	75~130 °C
Speed Range	0~15,000 rpm	<3000 rpm
Noise Level	Very low	Low
Speed Demand	Frequent Changes	(Usually) Kept Uniform
Installation Space	Very Limited	Loose
System Voltage	Variable	Static Grid
Efficiency	As High as Possible	Determined by application

eMotors for EVs / HEVs



Efficiency



Battery Capacity
Battery Efficiency



Range



Cost



Drivability



Mass



Performance

- High Torque & and Power Density
- Very wide speed range
- Extended area of high efficiency
- Large torque output at low Speed
- Strong overload capability
- Reliability
- Motor noise and torque ripple should be suppressed
- Reasonable Cost



	DC	IM	PMSM	EESM	"Ideal" Motor
Power Density	2	3	4,5	4	5
Efficiency	2	3	4,5	4	5
Controllability	5	4	4	4,5	5
Reliability	3	5	4	4	5
Maturity	5	5	4	4	5
Cost	4	5	3	4,5	5
Noise Level	3	5	5	3,5	5
Maintenance	1	5	5	3	5
Total:	25	35	34	31,5	40

*DC = Direct Current

*IM = Induction Asynchronous

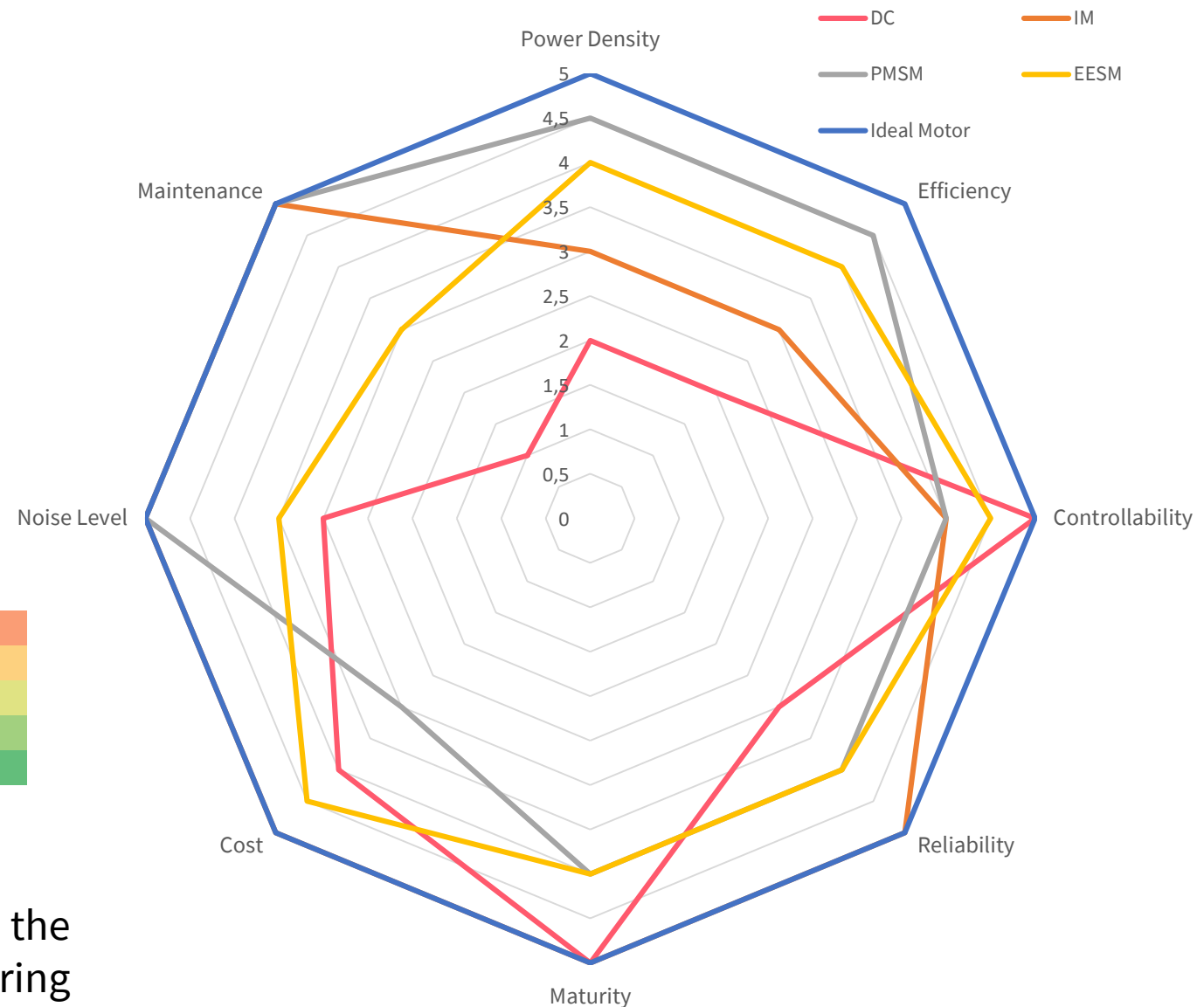
*PMSM = Permanent Magnets Synchronous Motor

*EESM = Externally Excited Synchronous Motor

Rating	
Worst	1
	2
Average	3
	4
Best	5

Observation:

- Every application has different requirements for the eMotor that have to be taken into consideration during the design phase

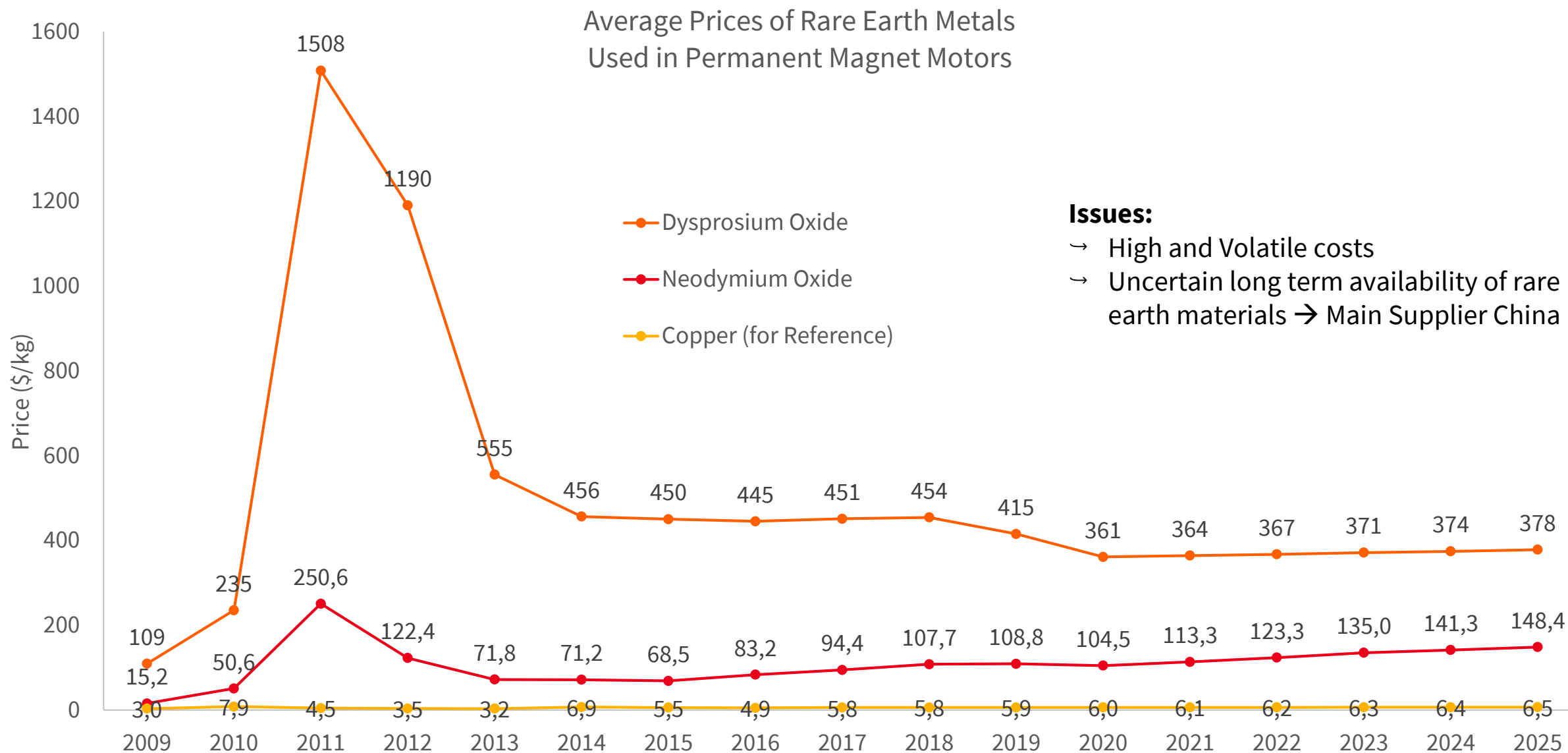


source:

Paper 1: "Comparison of Electric Motors used for Electric Vehicle Propulsion"

Paper 2: Overview of electric machines for electric and hybrid vehicles

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Renault Concept Cars – Alliance Vision



EZ GO **Geneva 2018**

Transmission: RWD
4Control Steering

Autonomous Driving: Level 4
Shared Robo Vehicle
Connected: Grid and Services



Zoe e-Sports **Geneva 2017**

Motor: 2 x PMSM (as in Formula-e)

Power in kW/hp: 340 kW/460 hp

Max. torque: 640Nm

Range: Four different driving modes and 2x40kWh batteries

Transmission: AWD (F + R Inverter & eMotor)



Symbioz **Frankfurt 2017**

Power in kW/hp: 360 kW/480 hp

Max. torque: 550Nm

Range: 500km / 72kWh battery pack

Transmission: RWD (2 x Inverter & eMotors driving independently each wheel)

Autonomous Driving: Level 4
Connected: GPS, 4G, WiFi



Dezir **Paris 2010**

Motor: EESM

Power in kW/hp: 110 kW/150 hp

Max. torque: 225 Nm

Range: 160 km

Transmission: RWD

KERS → from Formula 1



TreZor **Paris 2016**

Power in kW/hp: 260 kW/350 hp

Max. torque: 380Nm

Range: 2 x battery packs with individual cooling, one in the front one in the rear (for optimal weight distribution)

Transmission: RWD

Connected with the Grid

BERS → from Formula-e

Connected

Autonomous

Electric

Shared
Mobility
Services

Level 4: "Mind off" (Hands off + Eyes off)
Level 5: Steering Wheel Optional



Kangoo Z.E.	2011
Motor	EESM/12.000rpm
Power	44 kW
Torque	226Nm
Max Speed	130 km/h
Range	170 km / 24kWh



Fluence Z.E.	2011
Motor	EESM/12.000rpm
Power	70 kW
Torque	226Nm
Max Speed	135 km/h
Range	185km / 22kWh

Twizy	2012
Motor	Induction/10.000rpm
Power	13 kW
Torque	57Nm
Max Speed	80 km/h
Range	100 km / 5,5kWh



Leaf II	2017
Motor	PMSM/10.000rpm
Power	110 kW
Torque	320Nm
Max Speed	160 km/h
Range	270 km / 40kWh



Smart	2017
Motor	EESM/12.000rpm
Power	60 kW
Torque	160Nm
Max Speed	130 km/h
Range	160 km / 18kWh



Zoe - R110	2018
Motor	EESM/12.000rpm
Power	80 kW
Torque	225Nm
Max Speed	135 km/h
Range	400 km / 40kWh



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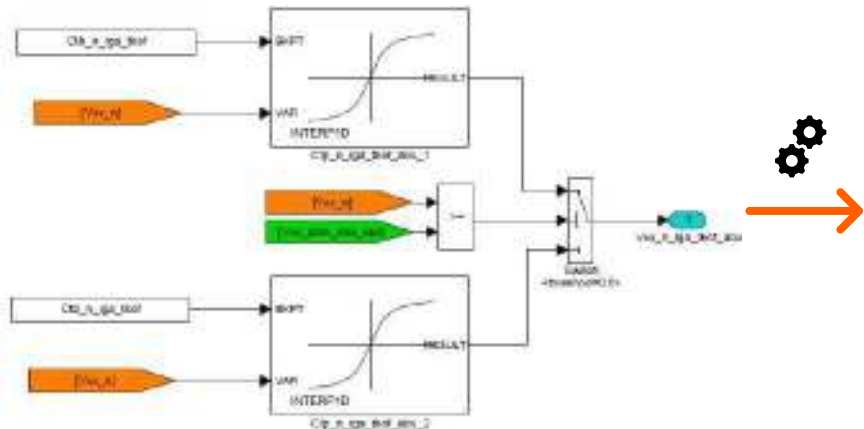
RTR ePWT Activity

Software, Hardware & More...



Mission → Development of Electric and Hybrid Powertrains

Software development



Code

```

class Ship(pygame.sprite.Sprite):
    def __init__(self, pos, direction):
        pygame.sprite.Sprite.__init__(self)
        self.image = pygame.Surface((50, 40))
        pygame.draw.circle(self.image, (255, 255, 255), (25, 20), 25)
        self.image.set_colorkey((0, 0, 0))
        self.rect = self.image.get_rect()
        self.rect.center = pos
        self.direction = direction

    def update(self, screen):
        if self.direction == 'up':
            self.rect.y -= 1
        elif self.direction == 'down':
            self.rect.y += 1
        elif self.direction == 'left':
            self.rect.x -= 1
        elif self.direction == 'right':
            self.rect.x += 1
        screen.blit(self.image, self.rect)

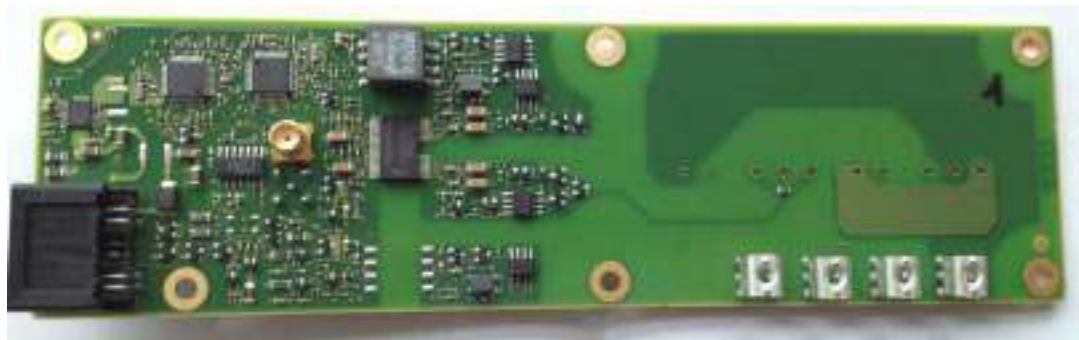
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```

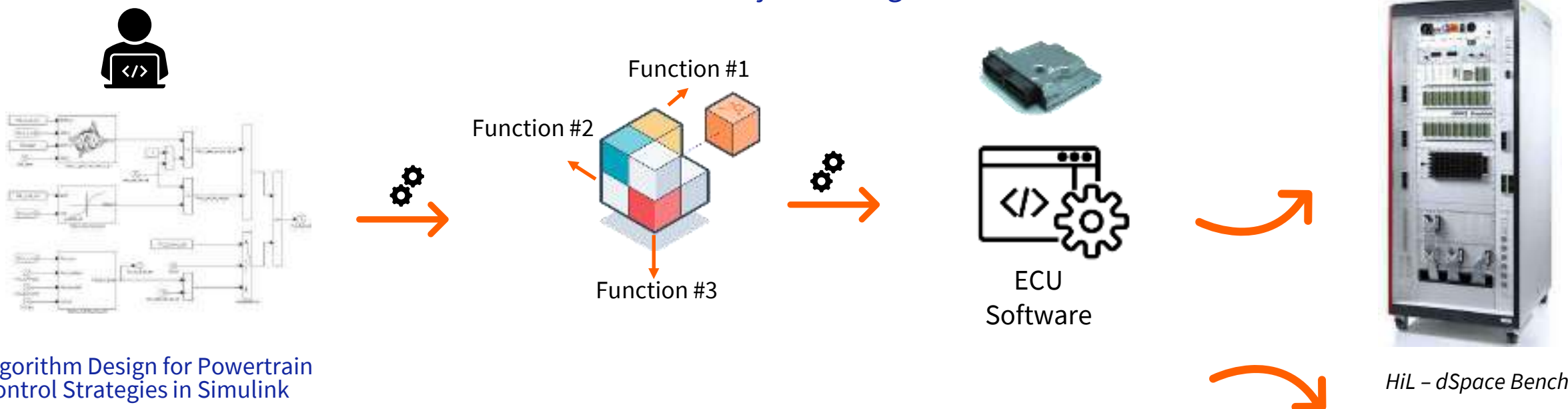
Electric/HEV
Powertrain



Hardware development



Software Project Management



Algorithm Design for Powertrain Control Strategies in Simulink

Perimeters for designers in 2019:

- ⚡ EV Supervisor
- ⚡ Inverter
- ⚡ Charger

Function leaders in 2019 @ RTR :

- Energetic Optimization
- High Voltage
- Torque Management
- Diagnostics
- Safety

Software Leaders in 2019 @ RTR:

- » BMS (**B**attery **M**anagement **S**ystem)
- » Charger
- » Inverter
- » EVC (**E**lectric **V**ehicle **C**ontroller)
- » HEVC (**H**ybrid and **E**lectric **V**ehicle **C**ontroller)

HiL - dSpace Bench



System Validation



Mission: Manage System Validation activity for Software

- Realize EV system validation using Vehicles
 - System Validation → EV Functionalities:
 - › HV Network
 - › Electric Drive
 - › Electrotechnical System Management
 - › Charging System
 - Charging Stations: AC and DC Stations
 - Fleet Rolling → Failure analysis and follow-up
- Current Fleet (2019):



ZOE Gen3

KANGOO Z.E. (X61
Gen1 LR)

KANGOO Z.E. (Gen3)

Smart S2S 7kW
Europe

ZOE Gen2

ZOE (B10
MY2018)

ZOE R40 (LR)



FLUENCE Z.E. (Gen2)



Test Tracks



AC Charging



System Validation



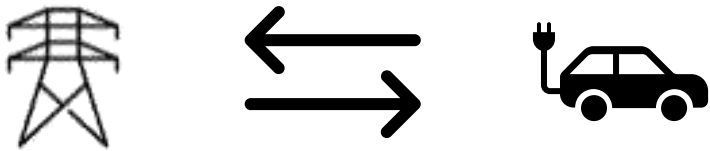
DC Charging



Network Bench:

- ▶ Used for Infrastructure Validation
- ▶ Simulation of the Network Grid

Regulation: EMC Perturbation on the network / Harmonics Injections into the network



Tests Performed:

- “Bad” network does not affect charging of the EV (Voltage, Frequency, Waveform)
- The Vehicle is immune to Low Quality Power and charging is performed
- The vehicle is not polluting the network

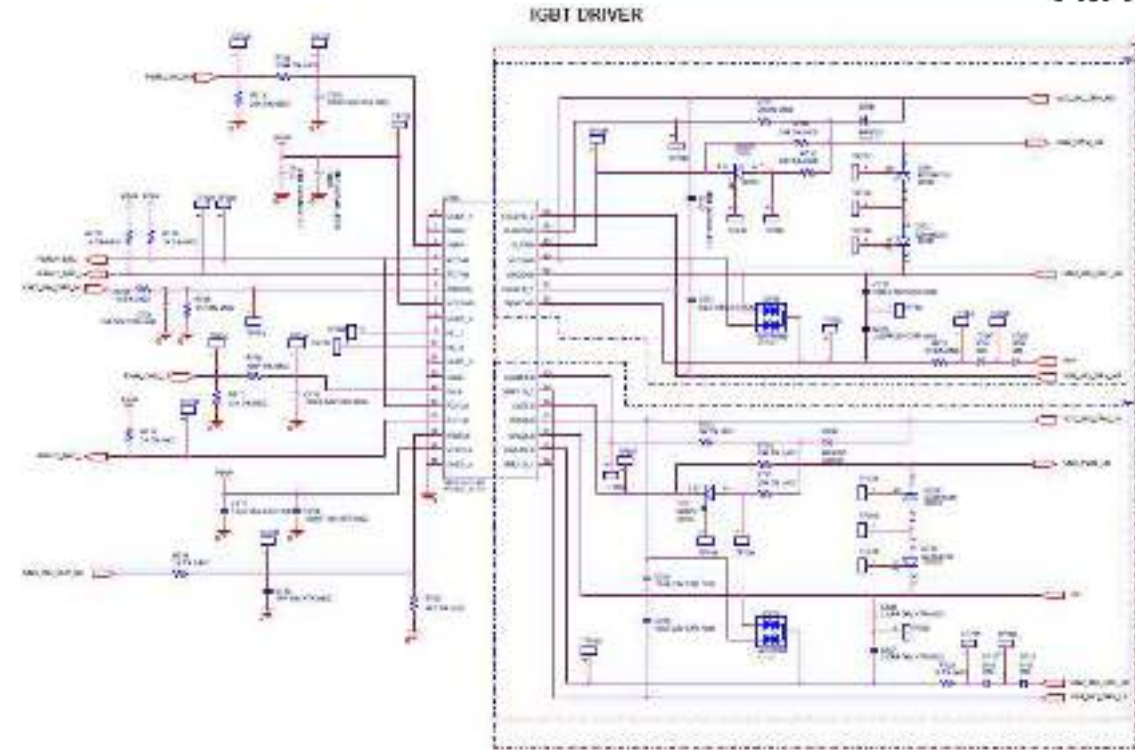


Network Bench



Build to Print (B2P) Hardware Development:

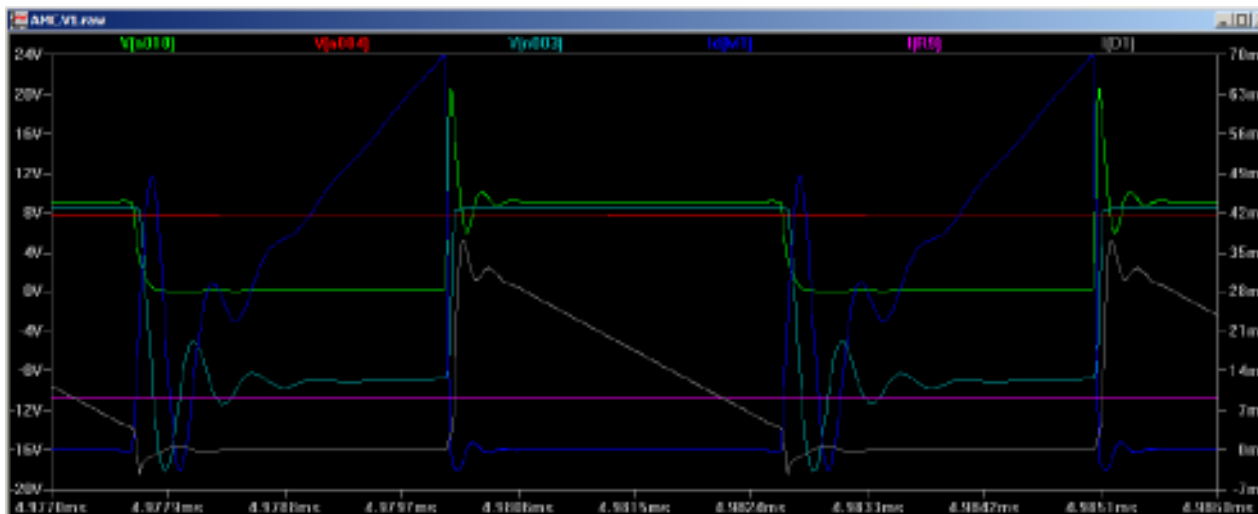
- Design of electronic boards
 - Functions justification
 - Prototyping of critical functions
 - Electrical, thermal, EMC simulations
 - Layout specifications
- Validation of electronic boards
- Production support to the plant



Tools Used:

Electronic Simulation and Software development tools:

- LTSPICE
- ORCAD



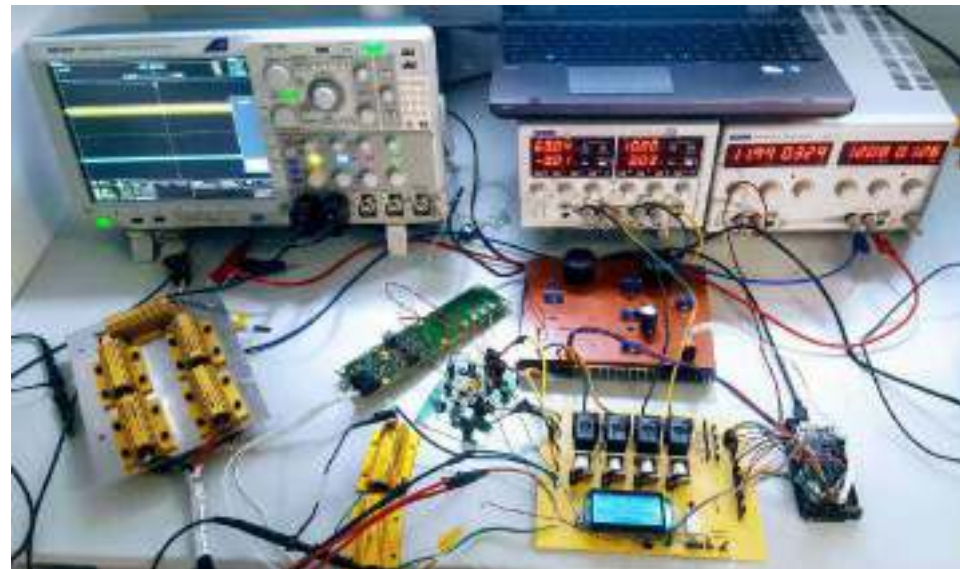


Hardware Development

Tools:

- Low and High Voltage Validation Tools
- Thermic Validation

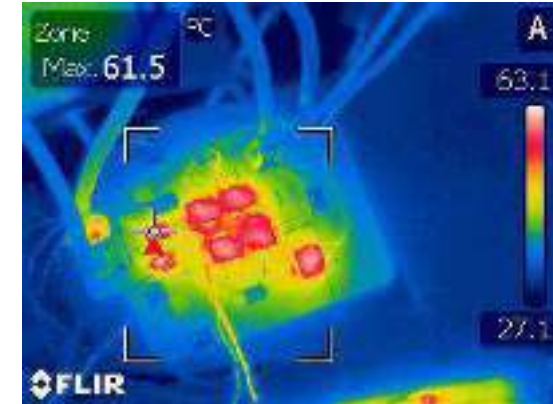
Low voltage Validation
(Up to $60V_{dc}$)



High Voltage Validation &
Destructive Tests
($0..400V_{dc}$ | $3 \times 400V_{ac}$) | $P = 70kW$)



Thermal Chamber
Reliability Tests
($-40..150^{\circ}C$)





EMC chamber (2020 Investment)



EMC Testing Bench





Questions?





Thank You!



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