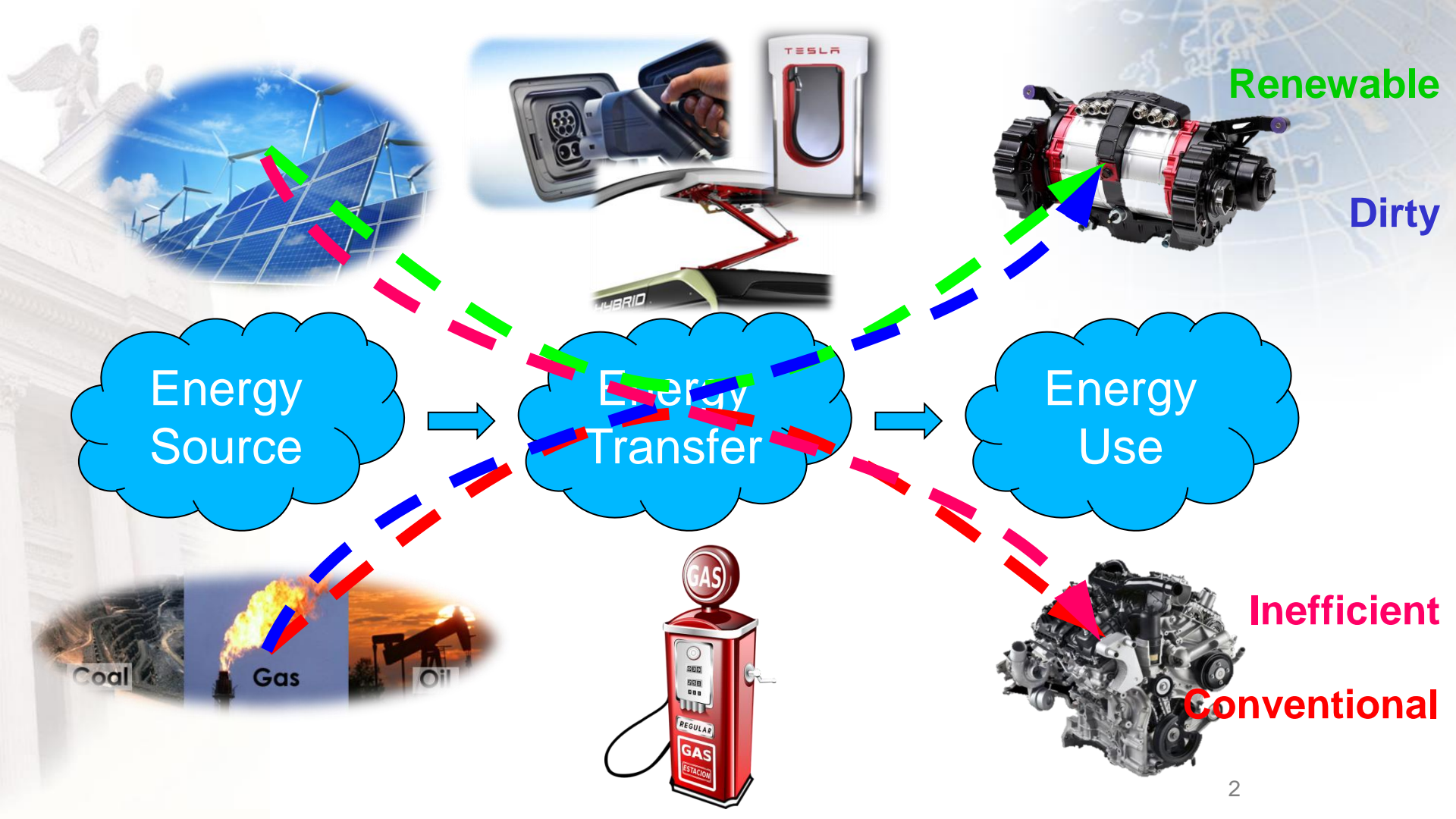


EV's and future Charging Solutions



Professor Mats Alaküla
*Industrial Electrical Engineering at **Lund University***
*Senior Technology Advisor, **AB Volvo***
*Scientific Leader, **Swedish Electro Mobility Research Centre***



Renewable

Dirty

Energy Source

Energy Transfer

Energy Use

Coal

Gas

Oil

GAS

REGULAR

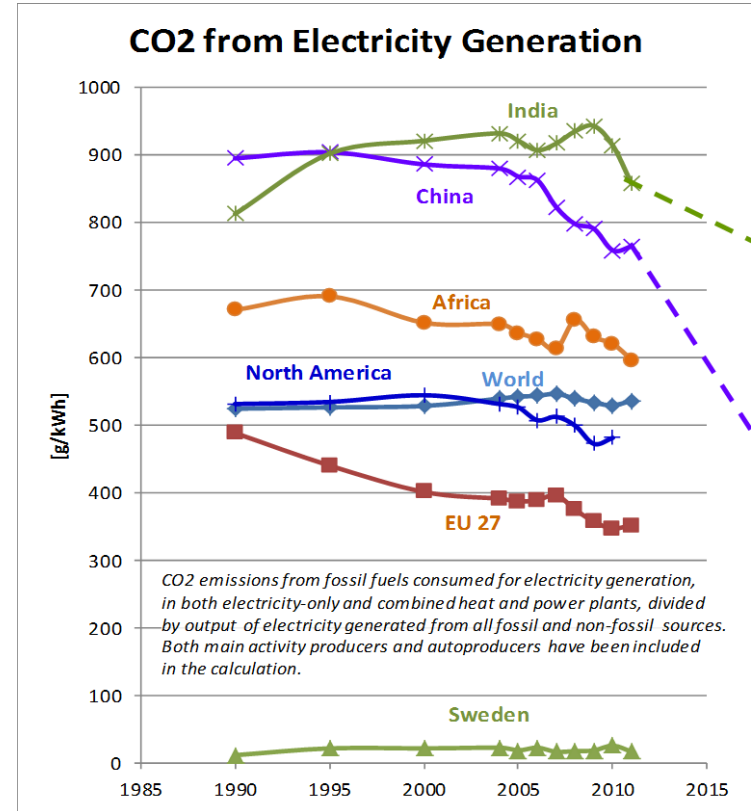
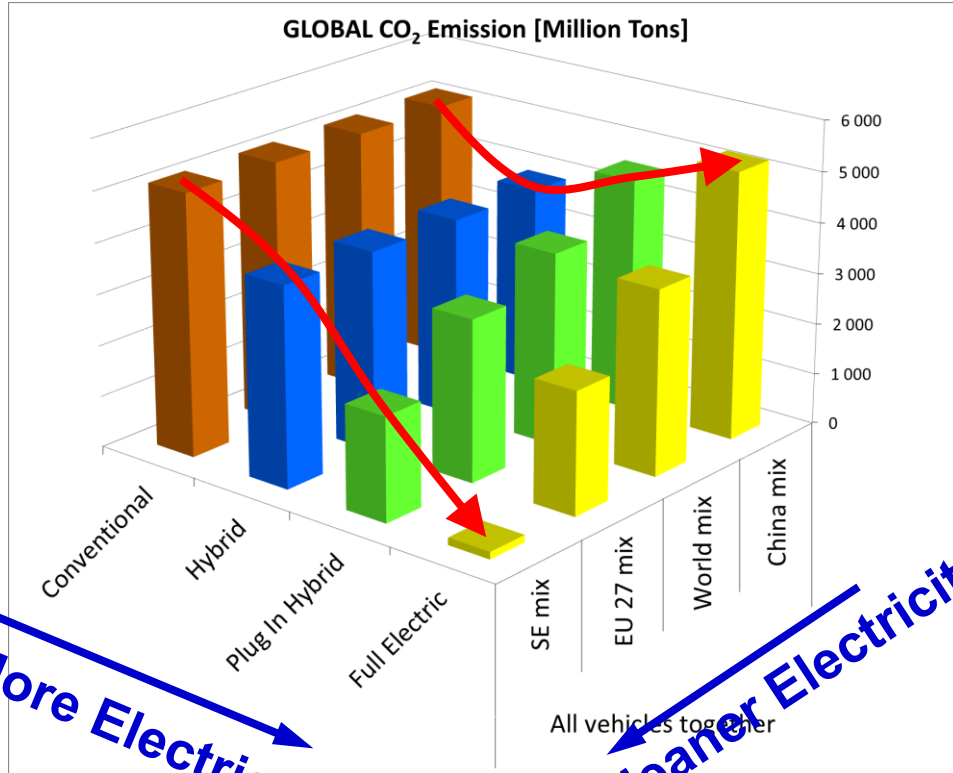
GAS

ESTACION

Inefficient

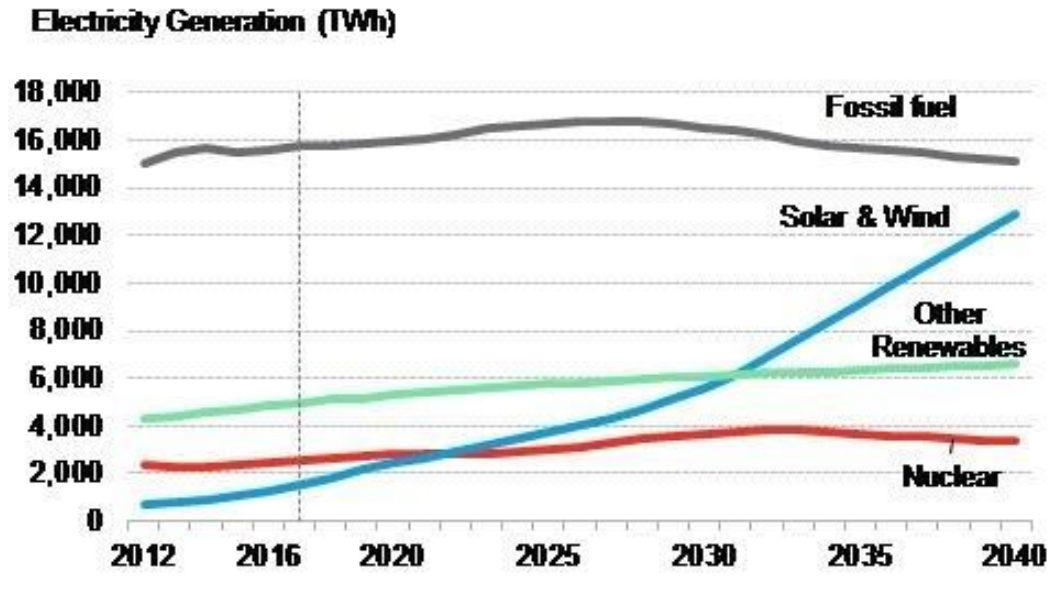
Conventional

Electro mobility is important



Solar and Wind Growth

- New Energy Outlook 2017 (NEO), the latest long-term forecast from Bloomberg New Energy Finance.
- Solar + Wind = 34% of El.gen by 2040
- Solar cheaper than Coal in:
 - German, Australia, US and Italy (now)
 - China, India, Mexico, UK and Brazil (2021)





The last Century

The Charging Challenge is NOT new ...



Pushing the limits ...



> 600 kg

120 kW



> 3 ton

600 kW



...



5 ton

1.3 MW



"Trolley"

And everybody is involved ...

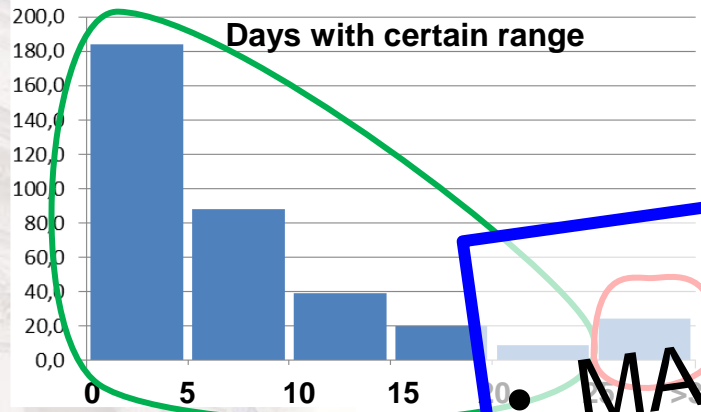
By 2021, 30 BEVs with over 200 miles autonomy have been announced to be launched





Possibilities

Static is not easy...



Challenge:

- MANY fast chargers
- Large amounts of batteries

Example: 1:342
Norway: 1:<100



Do we have Power & Energy?

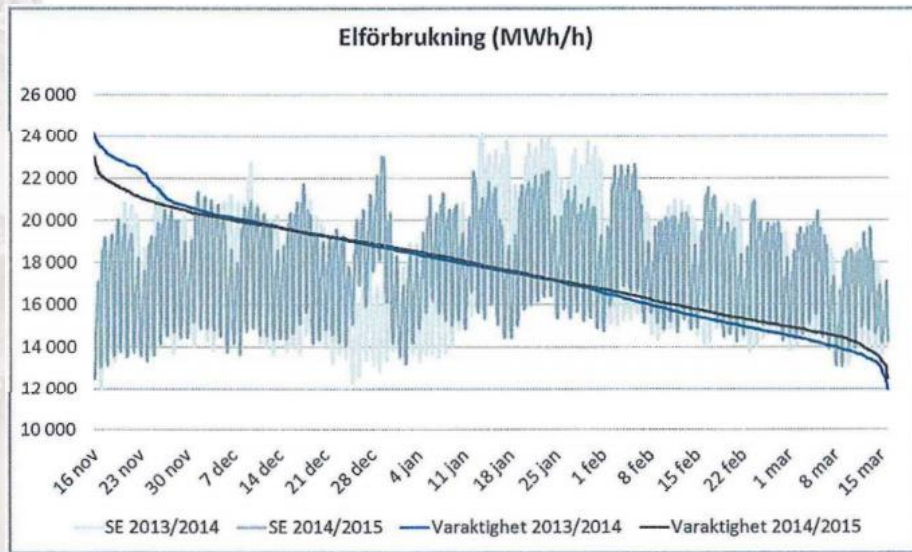
Sweden as example:

- We use about 80 TWh of Gasoline and Diesel
- When all vehicles are electric, we will need about 27 TWh electricity per year = 74 GWh/day.
- Our maximum power generation capacity is about 30+ GW
 - If we charge in 6 hours: 12 GW charging power – **NOT POSSIBLE**
 - If we charge in 12 hours: 6 GW charging power – Maybe possible
 - If we charge in 24 hours: 3 GW – **POSSIBLE**

Conclusion? – We need to be smart when charging!



Electric Energy Production in Sweden



Figur 1. Timmedelvärde för elförbrukningen i Sverige vintrarna 2013/2014 och 2014/2015¹. Källa: Svenska kraftnäts

	Vattenkraft	Vindkraft	Kärnkraft	Övr. värmekraft + solkraft	Totalt
Effekt (MW)	16 155	5 425	9 531	8 452	39 563
	(+5)	(+955)		(+330)	(+1 290)
Produktion (TWh)	64,2	11,5	62,2	13,3	151,2

Tabell 1. Installerad effekt (MW) 2014-12-31 per produktionsslag i Sverige, förändring sedan 2013-12-31 samt preliminär produktion för 2014. Källa: Svenska kraftnät, Svensk Energi och Svensk Vindenergi.



Lithium ...

- There are >1 billion cars in the world,
- Assume 100 kWh/vehicle
- Assume 200 g Lithium/kWh ¹⁾
= 20 million tonnes of pure Lithium needed
- Resources? 14 million Tonnes ²⁾
- Maybe / Maybe not?
- A method to reduce the need for batteries is attractive!



Cobolt...

- There are >1 billion cars in the world,
- Assume 100 kWh/vehicle
- Assume 300 g Cobolt/kWh
= 30 million tonnes of pure Cobolt needed
- Cobolt is in supply deficit ...
- Maybe / Maybe not?
- A method to reduce the need for batteries is attractive!





Static Charging

Who needs an Automatic Charging Connection ... ?

- **Commercial Vehicles**

- *May be Opportunity Charged up to 10 ... 20 times a day*
- *The power level is high!*
- *Automatic connection **absolutely necessary !!!***



- **Autonomous private (?) vehicles**

- *Maybe a Spotify/Netflix/Uber kind of vehicle*
- *Must be able to **autonomously** arrange washing, charging, workshop visit, ...*
- *Usually connected 1...3 times per day*
- *Automatic connection **absolutely necessary !!!***



OPPcharge

Panto on infra **Low Bus cost**

OPPcharge

a common interface for opportunity charging

ABB TOSA

Panto on BUS, Drives bus cost



BYD

Manual, Low Cost Infra



Bombardier Primove

Inductive, BIG and heavy



Like a **city bus**

Even the Car industry is trying ...



And also Off Road

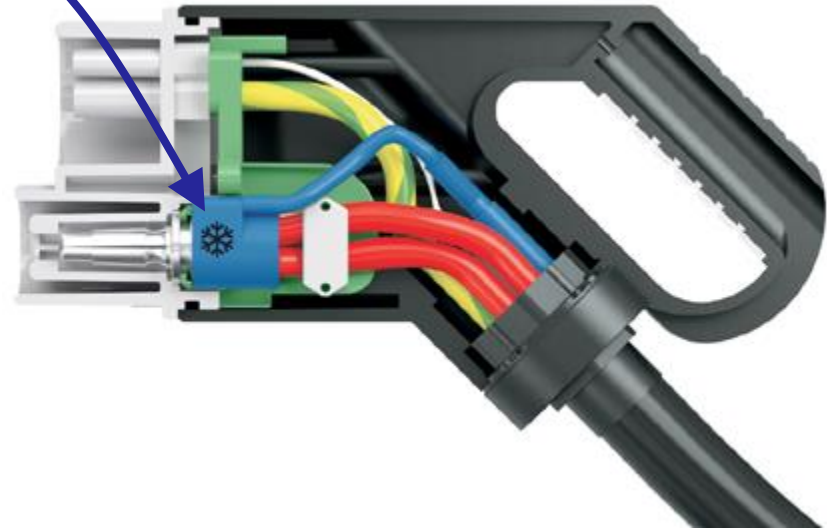


The gardening industry is leading ...

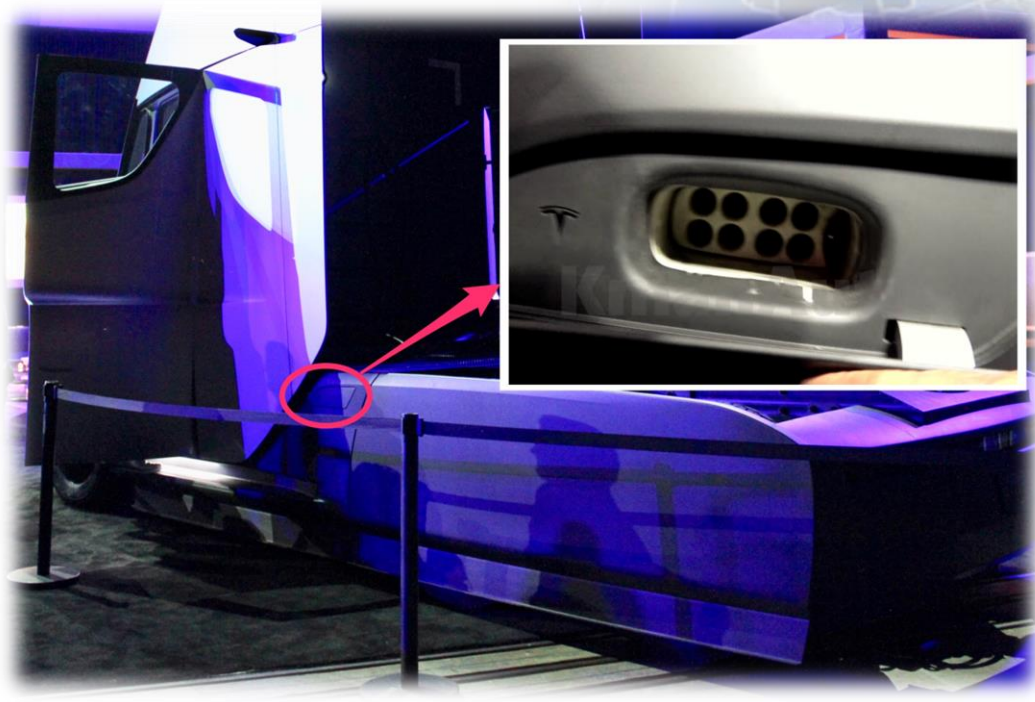


But we are still pushing the limits ...

- Same CCS-plug, now called "CCSplus", boosted with **water cooling**.
- Current limits pushed towards 350 Ampère and beyond.
= 260 ... 500 kW, depending
- Still no automation!



Tesla Semi Analysis ...



Technical facts

Given Facts

- GVW = 80000 lbs = 36 287 kg
- Drag Coefficient = $C_d = 0.36$
- Drivetrain: 4 PM motors from Model 3
- Acceleration 0-60 mph = 0-97 km/h
 - Tractor only: 5 seconds
 - Full load (80000 lbs): 20 seconds
- Hill climbing: 5 % slope @ 65 mph = 105 km/h
- Range: 300/500 miles = 483/805 km
- Charging time: 400 miles = 644 km in 30 minutes

Calculated Facts

- Energy consumption = about 1 kWh/km
- Tractor weight = 9 tons
- Traction motors = 4 x 137/192 kW (cont/peak)
- Battery Energy = 850 – 950 kWh (depends on DoD)
- Battery Weight = 4.2 – 4.7 tons (@ 0.2 kWh/kg)
- Charging power
 - = almost 1.3 Megawatt for Fast Charging
 - = 100 kW for Night Time Charging
- MEGA Charging Connector: Seems to be 4xSUPER Charging Connector



X 4 =



The Perfect Charging Connection ...



Is **automatic**

Works with both
small and BIG vehicles



Can be used both when
standing still and when moving



Can be used both
in the city and on the highway





Dynamic Charging

What is Dynamic Charging ?

- Charging while the vehicle is moving
 - *Even at highway speed!*
- Inductive or Conductive
- Traditional solutions with Trams, Trolley Buses and Trains
- New Solutions emerging fast



**Bombardier
PRIMOVE**



**ALSTOM
APS**



OLEV



**Siemens
eHighway**



Conductive ERS concepts

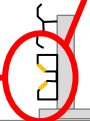
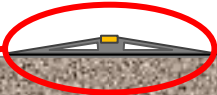
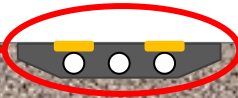
Elways

Alstom

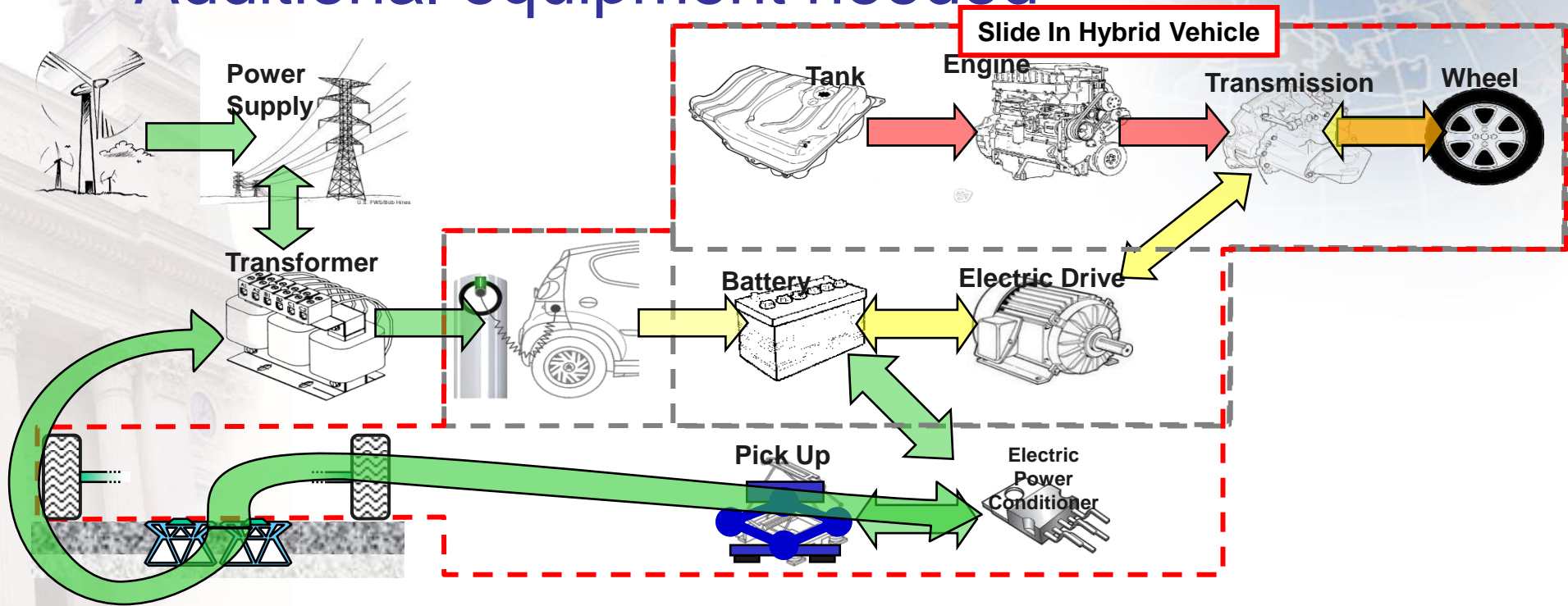
Elonroad

Honda

Siemens

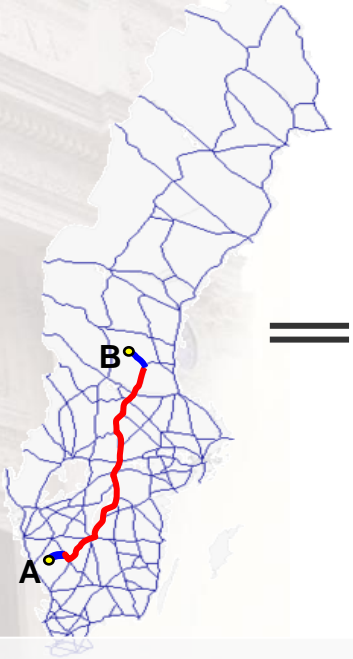


Additional equipment needed

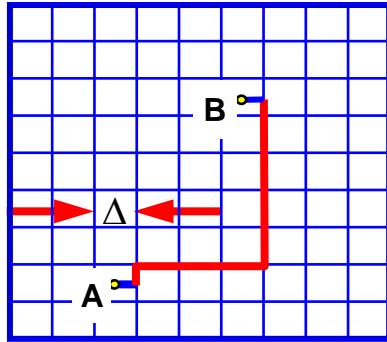


Activated in sections ...

- Activated "step by step"
- Needs little precision
- Overtaking on battery
- Reduced battery range



=



- Sweden: $\Delta = 50$ km



Remember: - ERS reduce the need for batteries to 1/5th
" 100 km instead of 500 km "

Siemens

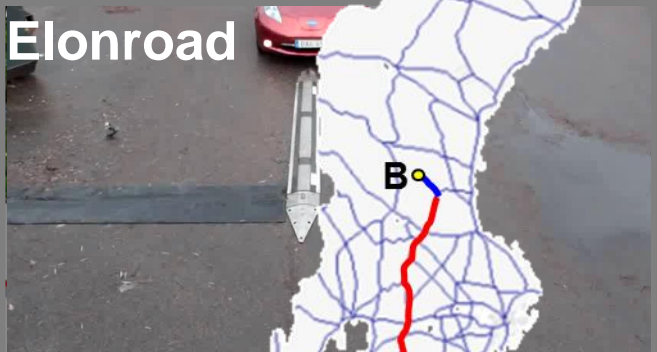


Elonroad



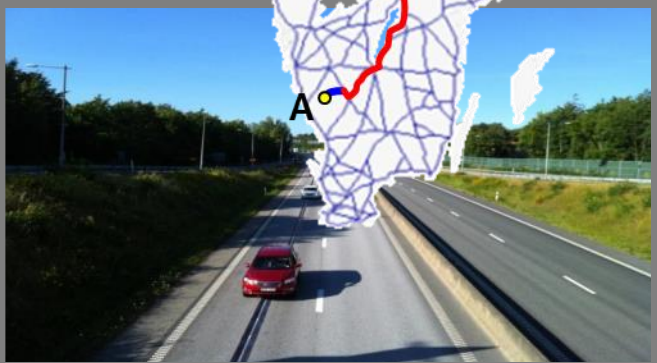
-80 % battery size !

Elways



Elonroad

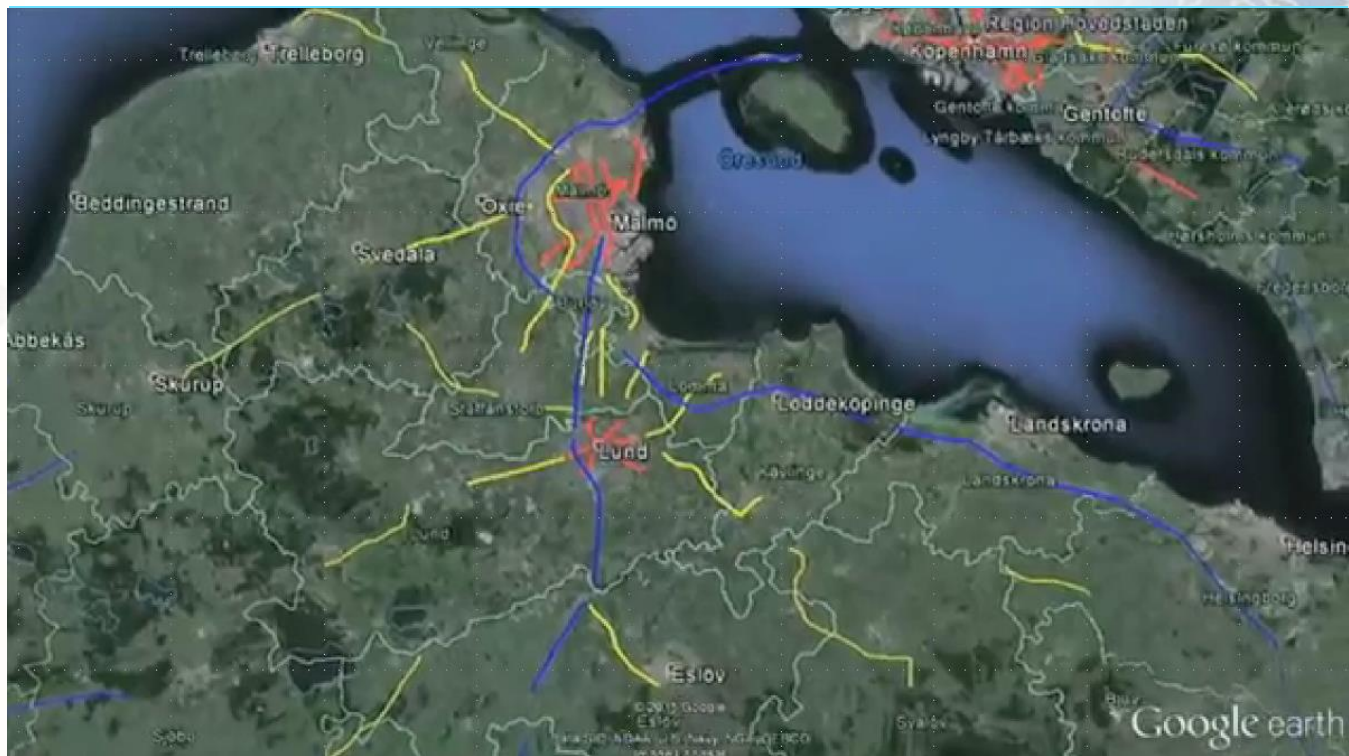
Alstom/Volvo



A

B

Vision of one technology supplier ...



ELONROAD



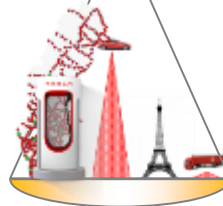
Cost of Charging

Some cost analysis ...

- 5 million cars á 15 kWh batteries á 1000 SEK/kWh @ 10 years lifetime
-> 7 Billion SEK/year
- 50 000 Heavy Duty Trucks á 100 kWh batteries á 1000 SEK/kWh @ 2 years lifetime
-> 2 Billion SEK/year
- 15 600 km National and European road á 10 Million SEK/km @ 20 years lifetime
-> 8 Billion SEK/year



-> 17 Billion
SEK /year



-> 51 Billion
SEK /year

- 5 million cars á 75 kWh batteries á 1000 SEK/kWh @ 10 years lifetime
-> 38 Billion SEK/year
- 50 000 Heavy Duty Trucks á 500 kWh batteries á 1000 SEK/kWh @ 2 years lifetime
-> 12 Billion SEK/year
- 50 000 "SuperChargers" á 150 kW á 6000 SEK/kW @ 25 years lifetime
-> 1 Billion SEK/year
- 500 "MEGAChargers" á 1000 kW á 6000 SEK/kW @ 25 years lifetime
-> 0,12 Billion SEK/year

Conclusion

- **In a societal view, huge amounts of batteries and a large number of fast charging stations is not attractive**
 - Cars, NOT commercial vehicles is the main challenge
- **Cost reduction on charging stations suggests AC charging**
- **AC charging MUST be Automatic and of Higher Power than today**
 - Both these aspects are missing!
- **Dynamic Charging / Electric Road Systems is a promising technology**



- Thank You!