Transit Bus Component TECHNOLOGY FORUM

November 7, 2019 :: East Liberty, Ohio

An Interchange about the latest advancements in component offerings and testing centers for low and no emission buses, in partnership with the FTA's Transit Vehicle Innovation Deployment Centers. Hosted by:

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AGENDA

WiFi: GUEST (no password)

- 8:30 8:45 Welcome
- 8:45 9:00 **Opening Remarks**
- 9:00 10:00 **Overview of LoNo Component Assessment Program and Standardized Testing**
- 10:00 10:45 **Electrified Thermal Cooling and Heating Systems**
- 10:45 11:30 Electric Axles and Wheel Motors
- 11:30 12:30 **Networking Lunch**
- 12:30 1:15 **Power Electronics: Next Gen Inverters, Motors, DC/DC Converters, Fuel Cells, Chargers**
- 1:15 2:00 Energy Storage
- 2:00 3:00 Systems Integration Perspectives and Offerings
- 3:00 4:00 Closing Remarks and TRC Tour (Buses provided by COTA)
- 4:00 Adjourn







Opening Remarks Fred Silver

Vice President and Bus/Mobility Team Leader fsilver@calstart.org



CALSTART's 230 Member Companies and Organizations

(PARTIAL LISTING) Making Clean Transportation Happen



CALSTART – A National Organization 9 Offices Six Regional Offices + Three Field Offices



TVIDC - CALTART Cooperative Agreement With the Federal Transit Administration

- Transit Vehicle Innovation Development Centers (TVIDC)
 - CALSTART will
 - Work to coordinate planning for implementation of the
 - Lo and No Emission Bus Component Assessment Program
 - And additional Standardized Bus Testing Facilities
 - Enable the deployment of innovative buses and their technologies including research and partnership development

Federal Transit Administration

- Assist Transit Fleets and others nationwide in the planning for and deployment of low and no emission buses
 - An additional focus on Rural and Smaller Transit Bus Fleets

Zeroing in on ZEBS and Inventory Across the Nation

As of September 12th, 2019, there are:

- Total Zero-emission Buses (ZEBs): 2,255
 - Battery Electric Buses (BEBs): 2184
 - Hydrogen Fuel Cell Buses (FCBs): 71
- An increase of **36%** over the last calendar year.
- 202 transit agencies
 - Median number of ZEBs per property is six
 - 56 properties are in California.

https://calstart.org/wpcontent/uploads/2019/10/Zeroing_In_on_ZEBs_Final_10 182018-10.21.19.pdf Battery and Fuel Cell Electric Transit Buses Currently Deployed, On Order, or Soon To Be On Order Within the United States of America Last Updated: September 27, 2019



Forum			_
Dialogue	Technology	ZEB Research and Development Needs	
Today	Vehicle Energy Storage Systems	 Incremental improvements to battery capacity, efficiency, and cycle lifetime Cost reductions Battery management systems New battery chemistries Advanced pressure vessels for gaseous H2 storage Ultracapacitors /Flywheels 	
	Propulsion and Energy Conversion	 Next generation Lower cost Fuel cells Electrified Axles and wheel motors Next generation power switches 	In Search of
	Electrified Components and Enabling Technologies	 Develop more durable compressors and pumps Experiment with new converter designs to improve efficiency Develop more reliable inverter cooling systems 	Watts
	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning	 Integrating heat pumps into bus systems Determining energy savings from improved insulation Developing an air curtain for transit applications Developing a Clean Emission Protocol for Fuel fired heaters 	
	Automation	 Developing Next generation Smaller bus – Buy America/NHTSA Demonstrate platooning on transit buses Automatic breaking systems on larger buses Full autonomy of 40 Foot bus 	
	charging and Refueling Infrastructure	 Develop high voltage DC fast inductive charging Bi-directional vehicle-to-grid integration Ultracapacitor flash charging Demonstrate microgrids and other grid resiliency technologies Develop on-site hydrogen production technologies 	

Final Panel Today on the Needs of Transit Bus Systems Integrators and their Perspectives

- While the individual technologies, and components are important-The Voices of the Customer is paramount
- We will hear today from
 - Cummins- E Drivetrain
 - BYD FC and E drivetrain
 - New Flyer
 - Stark Area RTA





8:45 – 9:00 a.m. Opening Remarks Kirt Conrad, Stark Area Regional Transit Authority







9:00 – 10:00 a.m.

Overview of LoNo Component Assessment Program and Standardized Testing

Moderated by Stephen Brady, Booz Allen Hamilton Christian Brodbeck, Auburn University

Walt Dudek, The Ohio State University, Transportation Research Center David Klinikowski, Penn State University (Altoona)



Overview of LoNo Component Assessment Program and Standardized Testing

Transit Bus Component Tech Forum

Transportation Research Center East Liberty, OH November 7, 2019

Overview Contents

This overview will provide an overview of the Low and No-Emission Component Assessment Program (LoNo-CAP), including:

- Program description and purpose
- Applicant eligibility
- Eligible projects
- How to apply
- Application evaluation criteria
- Award selection and administration

Program Description and Purpose

Notice of Funding Opportunity (NOFO)

- On September 29, 2016, FTA announced the opportunity for eligible institutions of higher education to apply for funding to conduct testing, evaluation, and analysis of low or no emission (LoNo) components intended for use in LoNo transit buses used to provide public transportation (https://www.transit.dot.gov/researchinnovation/lonocap).
- <u>https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-09-29/pdf/2016-</u> 23504.pdf
- The deadline for applications was November 28, 2016.

What is LoNo-CAP?

- New FTA Research Program in the FAST Act of 2015
- FTA was to competitively select "at least one" facility to conduct assessments of low and no emission vehicle components intended for use in transit buses
- <u>Auburn University and The Ohio State</u> <u>University/Transportation Research Center were</u> <u>selected.</u>
- Federal Funding Authorized at \$3M annually in FY16-FY20 (\$15M total FTA funding)
- Complements FTA Bus Testing Program ("Altoona")

What will LoNo-CAP do?

Per the FAST Act, LoNo-CAP will support LoNo component assessments in these areas:

- Maintainability
- Reliability
- Performance
- Structural Integrity
- Efficiency
- Noise

How will LoNo-CAP Work?

- Any party interested in having an assessment of a LoNo bus component performed can submit the component to the appropriate FTA-funded facility
- FTA will subsidize 50% of the established fee for testing that component (up to a total FTA contribution of \$3M per year)
- All assessments subsidized by LoNo-CAP will be considered <u>public</u> <u>information</u> - the results of which will be summarized in individual component test reports and an annual report to Congress
 - The conduct of an assessment will not provide relief from Bus Testing Requirements (49 CFR 665) for major bus model configuration changes

LoNo-CAP is <u>NOT</u>

- A program to fund the direct costs of component R&D
- A technology demonstration program to fund procurement
 & deployment of new components in transit service
- A University infrastructure capital program to fund the direct costs of equipment and facilities
- A replacement or substitute for Altoona testing of complete buses
- Congress has set funding to stand up two additional test centers related to low/no emission bus testing – details are under discussion.

Applicant Eligibility

Applicant Eligibility

- "The Secretary shall enter into a contract or cooperative agreement with, or make a grant to, at least one institution of higher education to operate and maintain a facility with:
 - (I) capacity to carry out transportation-related advanced component and vehicle evaluation;
 - (II) laboratories capable of testing and evaluation;
 - (III) direct access to or a partnership with a testing facility capable of emulating real-world circumstances in order to test low or no emission vehicle components installed on the intended vehicle;"
- Per the FAST Act, the FTA Bus Testing Facility ("Altoona") is specifically excluded from eligibility for LoNo-CAP

Eligible Projects

Eligible LoNo-CAP Projects

- LoNo components must be specifically intended for and/or enabling of low and no-emission transit buses
- Types of testing could include:
 - Laboratory testing
 - Hardware-in-the-loop testing
 - Testing on a test track
- Detailed standardized reports must be prepared and published for each component tested
- Content for an annual summary Report to Congress must be prepared and submitted to FTA

Examples of LoNo Components

LoNo components include, but are not limited to:

- Energy storage systems such as batteries, capacitors, flywheels, etc.
- Battery management systems
- Battery charging systems
- Hydrogen tanks and fuel systems
- Electric motors and generators
- Power electronic systems, motor drives, and controls
- Fuel cells and balance-of-plant
- Electrically-driven vehicle accessories
- Exceptionally-low emission internal combustion engines

Sample Assessments

- Component and sub-system product qualification testing to satisfy TVM and customer requirements
- Component and sub-system testing to support development of industry standards
 Zero Emission
- Charge and discharge curves
- Response to cycling/aging of components life expectancy
- Effects of extreme ambient conditions
- Safety during bus charging/refueling, operations, crash and post-crash
- Operational performance, safety, reliability, durability, and interoperability of battery chargers
- Performance and efficiency of vehicle accessories and HVAC systems
- Assessments of bus repower systems

Low Emission

- Exhaust after-treatment systems operational performance and reliability
- Performance of alternative fuels during extreme ambient conditions
- Performance of new exceptionally-low emission ICE-based power systems

How to Apply

Proposal Submission

- Applications MUST be submitted through <u>www.Grants.gov</u>; search for "FTA-2016-008-TRI-LONO-CAP"
- A valid application must include at least two forms:
 - **SF424 Mandatory Form** (common to all federal grant applications)
 - LoNo-CAP Supplemental Form (unique to LoNo-CAP)
- Applications may include additional supporting documentation, including a proposal narrative (not to exceed 10 numbered pages), a test fee schedule, a program budget, resumes, maps, etc.
- Refer to the NOFO for a detailed list of required application content and procedures

Application Reviews

FTA Review and Selection

- FTA will assemble a technical evaluation panel (TEP)
- The TEP will review eligible applications and supporting documentation, and assign ratings of:
 - Recommended
 - Not Recommended
- FTA may seek clarification from proposers, if needed
- The FTA Administrator or designee will review the TEP ratings and select the institution(s) that will receive LoNo-CAP funding for FY16-FY20, and if more than one institution is selected, the funding allocation for each

Proposal Evaluation Criteria

Proposals will be evaluated based on the quality and extent to which they address the applicant's:

- Program Approach
- Organizational Capacity
- Program and Risk Management Plan
- Data Reporting and Dissemination
- Commitment to Accreditation, Codes, and Standards

Additional details are provided in the NOFO

Federal Award Notice

- FTA will announce the selected institution(s)
- All information submitted in or with LoNo-CAP applications should be public information, as it will be subject to public release.
- If an application must contain confidential business information, it must be flagged as such – see NOFO for details.

Award Administration

Award Administration

- Successful applicant(s) will receive a cooperative agreement, grant, or contract from FTA, at FTA's discretion
- The LoNo-CAP project agreement(s) will be managed by FTA's Office of Research, Demonstration, and Innovation
- The institution(s) will submit quarterly reports and invoices documenting which component tests were performed in the subject quarter
- FTA will review reports and invoices, and reimburse the institution(s) for 50% of the established fees for the tests conducted.

Award Administration (cont.)

Applicants must comply with FTA administrative requirements that include, but are not limited to:

- Submission of annual Certifications and Assurances
- Submission of quarterly Federal Financial Reports (FFRs) and Milestone Progress Reports (MPRs) in FTA's electronic award management system, TrAMS
- FTA Circular 6100.1E, "Research, Technical Assistance and Training Program: Application Instructions and Program Management Guidelines"
- Cooperating with and providing reasonable access to FTA and/or its designated independent evaluator

LoNo-CAP Program Information

Program website:

https://www.transit.dot.gov/research-innovation/lonocap

www.Grants.gov grant opportunity FTA-2016-008-TRI-LONO-CAP

E-mail: LoNo-CAP@dot.gov

FTA LoNo-CAP Program Manager

Marcel Belanger Bus Testing Program Manager Office of Research, Demonstration, and Innovation Federal Transit Administration TRI-20; Room E43-471 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE Washington, DC 20590 Phone: 202-366-0725 Fax: 202-366-3765 marcel.belanger@dot.gov

Discussion


LoNo Component Assessment Program

Transit Bus Component Technology Forum November 7, 2019





Component Development Areas

- GPS and Vehicle Dynamics
- Cyber and Critical Infrastructure
- HVAC System Assessment
- Battery and Battery Management
 System Assessment
- Advanced Vehicle and Extreme Environment Electronics
- On Track Assessments











GPS and Vehicle Dynamics

- Advanced Driver-Assistance Systems (ADAS)
 - Road and Lane Detection
 - Develop, test, and apply use of data sources such as radar, LiDAR, automotive imaging
 - Vehicle-to-Vehicle and Vehicle-to-Infrastructure communication
- Truck Platooning
 - Advancing platooning technology to improve fuel efficiency and safety







Cyber and Critical Infrastructure Security

- Vehicle-to-vehicle and Vehicle-to-Infrastructure communication
- Areas of emphasis
 - Smart Grid
 - Secure systems engineering
 - Critical Infrastructure Security
 - Internet of Things and Industrial Control Systems







Cyber and Critical Infrastructure Security

- Cyber areas that may relate to transit systems
 - Navigational techniques in GPS-degraded environments
 - Cyber security for navigation and control systems
 - Cyber vulnerability evaluation
 - Currently the focus has been on weapon systems
 - However may be critical in V2V or V2I









Battery and Battery Management Systems

- Battery testing and characterization
- Electrical and mechanical tests
 - Capacity Efficiency
 - State of Charge
 - Temperature profile
 - Heat generation
 - Critical Infrastructure Security









LoNo CAP Test Development

- Working with a Transit Vehicle Manufacturer (TVM) to develop Auburn's first CAP test
- Test ADAS on TVM may include
 - Forward Collision Warning
 - Headway Monitoring Warning
 - Lane Departure Warning
 - Speed Limit Indicator
 - Pedestrian Danger Zone
 - Pedestrian Collision Warning



Pedestrian & Cyclist

Collision Warning





LoNo CAP Test Development

- Modification of Test Track to meet TVM's Needs
- Add temporary pavement markings to test Lane Departure Warning
 - Dashed yellow or white line
 - Continuous yellow or white line
 - Raised markers
 - Type A or AY (Botts Dots)
 - Type C or D
 - Type G or H





Image: NHTSA LDW Evaluation







Testing Fee Structure

- LoNo CAP funded under 49 U.S. Code 5312 (h) requires collection of fees to cover 50% of test costs
- Since standardized tests are not available for LoNo components, each test will be unique to the needs of the TVM or component manufacturer
- Tests may be geared to component development or evaluation, rather than a component pass/fail scenario











Testing Fee Structure

- Auburn has created a new budget to better estimate component tests
- A new "a-la-carte" budget has been created to allow TVM's and Auburn to work together better estimate test costs
- Separate budget for test development and recurring tests
- TVM and component manufactures costs may include:
 - Cash
 - Equipment
 - Supplies
 - Wages
 - Travel

Test Development Fee

Battery State of Charge Test - First Test								
Lest Description - The battery state of charge consists of a	utiting a battery electric	bus with a data acquisitio	system to monito	nthe battery, vehicle sp	eed, vehide travel dist	ance, ar	d other data	
streams as needed. The actual state of charge test is plan	ned to run for 8 hours per	day over a 3 day period k	isting for 24 hours t	otal. For the first test, a	test development time	is facto	red, however, for	
additional tests, only a reduced setup time, testing time, as	d data more ssine (analy-	sistime is used						
		Test Development		Lab/Field Testing	DataProcessing			
Personnel	HourlyRate	Time	Test Setup Time	Time	and Analysis		Tota	
Faculty F1 Time(hourly)	\$ 119,06	4				\$	476.24	
Faculty #2 Time (hourly)	\$ 119.06	0				\$	-	
Research Engineer #1 Time (hourly)	\$ 55.29	8	4			\$	\$63,48	
Research Engineer #2 Time (hourly)	\$ 35.29	0		24		\$	1,326.96	
Research Technician F1 Time (hourly)	\$ 38.46	4	4			\$	307.68	
Research Technician #2 Time (hourly)	\$ 38,46	0				\$		
GraduateStudent #1 Time (hourly)	\$ 24.03	8		8	4	\$	480.60	
Graduate Student #2 Time (hourly)	\$ 24.03	0				5		
Graduate Student #3 Time (hourly)	\$ 24.03	0				Ş	-	
Fringe Benefits	\$ 140.65					\$	917.26	
Test Track Use (hourly)	\$ 112.00			24		\$	2,588.00	
Test Track Non-Driver Support (hourly)	\$ 54,00					5		
Test Track Vehicle (hourly)	\$ 59.50					\$		
Test Specific Equipment	\$ 1,000.00					\$	1,000.00	
Travel	\$ 300.00					Ş	300.00	
				_	Total Direct Cost	\$	8,160.22	
		Total Person Hours	92		Total Indirect Cost	\$	3,917.91	
		Total Person Days	11.5		Total Cost	5	12,078.13	

Recurring Test Fee Structure

Battery State of Charge Test - Additional Tests								
Test Development Leb/Field Testing								
Personnel	Hourly Rate	Time	Test Setup Time	Time	and Analysis		Total	
Faculty #1 Time(hourly)	\$ 119.06					\$	-	
Faculty #2 Time (hourly)	\$ 119.06					\$	-	
Research Engineer #1 Time (hourly)	\$ 55.29		2			\$	110.58	
Research Engineer #2 Time (hourly)	\$ 55.29			24		\$	1,326.98	
Research Technician #1 Time (hourly)	\$ 38.46		2			Ş	76.92	
Research Technician #2 Time (hourly)	\$ 38.46					\$	-	
Graduate Student #1 Time (hourly)	\$ 24.03			8	4	\$	288.36	
Graduate Student 42 Time (hourly)	\$ 24.03					Ş	-	
Graduate Student #S Time (hourly)	\$ 24.03					\$	-	
Fringe Benefits	\$ 140.65					\$	501,80	
Test Track Use (hourly)	\$ 112.00			24		\$	2,688.00	
Test Track Non-Driver Support (hourly)	\$ 54.00					\$	-	
Test Track Vehicle (hourly)	\$ 59.50					\$	-	
Test Specific Equipment	\$ 100.00					\$	100.00	
Trave	\$ 300.00					\$	300.00	
			_	Total Direct Cost	\$	5,392.6		
	Total Person Hours	64		Total Indirect Cost	\$	2,589.49		
		Total Person Days	8		Total Cost	\$	7,982.16	



LoNo Bus Testing Center Update

- Auburn awarded FTA funding for the design of a full LoNo bus testing facility
- Currently working on the design to construct a bus testing facility to duplicate the capabilities of Penn State University's Bus Testing Center
- However, Auburn is working with FTA to alter the scope of the planned facility currently being designed
- Revised strategy would be to develop a test center that is complementary to, rather than competitive with, the bus testing centers at Penn State University and Ohio State University
- This complimentary site would position the Auburn LoNo Transit Vehicle Innovation and Development Center to better meet the needs of the TVMs and the transit authorities







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THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY TRANSIT RESEARCH AND COMPONENT TESTING SOLUTIONS

Walt Dudek November 2019



The Ohio State University





- More than 5,000 researchers
- 18 colleges and schools
- 66,0000+ students across all campuses
- Nearly \$1B in annual research expenditures
- Ranked in the **Top 20** US Public Universities
- Ranked fourth among all U.S. universities in industry-sponsored research, with more than half of that research conducted in the College of Engineering
- The breadth, scope and excellence of our research programs make Ohio State a leading force of innovation and change
 - locally, nationally and globally



Center for Automotive Research

- Advanced powertrain and vehicle electrification for improved efficiency
- Increased vehicle intelligence, connectivity and autonomy
- Net carbon free fuels
- Weight reduction
- New mobility solutions and business models, smart cities, urban logistics





OSU has assembled a team of three world-class laboratories to test components destined for zero emission buses at the **Ohio State's LoNo**



OSU's team are experts at evaluating and documenting performance improvements at the component, system, or vehicle levels.

LABORATORY FOCUS AREAS



• Component, System, and Vehicle level evaluations



THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR AUTOMOTIVE RESEARCH

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- Individual system and component benchmarking for LoNo technologies including energy storage, power electronics, systems integration, and electric chargers
- Vehicle level evaluations on a private independent proving ground



- Full life durability testing including braking, noise, towing, structural integrity, hoisting, and repair time tracking
- Performance testing including acceleration, gradeability, and top speed
- Autonomous and ADAS component evaluations and test development
- Component and system level evaluations



- System durability for fuel cell stacks and related systems including lifecycle and performance evaluations
- Gaseous fuel refueling hardware evaluation and performance testing

OSU TRANSIT INDUSTRY SURVEY

Goal - Identification of technological issues which are preventing transit agencies from fully utilizing their LoNo busses

- Survey was self-funded by OSU
- Interviewed 19 organizations including transit agencies, TVMs, and component suppliers
- Full report available at <u>lono.osu.edu</u>



OSU INDUSTRY SURVEY RESULTS

No	Issues	Responses						
NO.	issues	0	2	4	6	8	10	12
1	HVAC Impact on Range/Fuel Economy							
2	HVAC Efficiency in Climate Extremes							
3	Third Party Servicing of Parts							
4	Air Compressors (Blower Durability)							
5	Warranty Response Times							
6	Increase H2 Storage Pressure							
7	Battery Testing Regarding Performance and Durability				-			
8	H2 Compressors (Blower durability)							
9	Human Factor on Fuel Economy							
10	Software Glitches							
11	Waste Heat Capture							
12	"Cheap" Components vs Military Grade							
13	Charging System Standards							
14	Cooling Systems (Water Pumps & Fans)							
15	Fuel Cell Sensors & Valves							
16	Fuses							
17	Weight Reduction							
18	Accessory Drives							
19	Bus Yard Positioning							
20	Doors and ADA Ramp Operation							
21	Hardware Location e.g. roof							
22	Small Fans							
23	Auto docking							
24	Chaining System							
25	DC-DC Inverters							

OSU INDUSTRY SURVEY RESULTS

Laboratory	Rank	lssues
שאד	1	HVAC Impact on Range/Fuel Economy
TRC	2	HVAC Efficiency in Climate Extreems
TRC	3	Third Party Servicing of Parts
gti	4	Air Compressors (Blower Durability)
gti.	6	Increase H2 Storage Pressure
	7	Battery Testing Regrading Performance and Durability
gti.	8	H2 Compressors (Blower Durability)
TRC	9	Human Factor on Fuel Economy
gti	13	Charging System Standards
gti.	14	Cooling Systems (Water Pumps and Fans)
 gti.	15	Fuel Cell Sensors and Valves
gtı.	18	Accessory Drives
TRC	19	Doors and ADA Ramp Operation
TRC	20	Hardware Location e.g. roof
	25	DC:DC Inverters

SAMPLE COMPONENT PROGRAMS – OSU CHASSIS DYNAMOMETER LABORATORY



Real-world route performance – vehicle range evaluation over actual in-use route

Electric Range/Fuel Efficiency comparison with terrain and environmental simulation

Evaluation of driver behavior on BEB range





SAMPLE COMPONENT PROGRAMS – OSU POWER ELECTRONICS LABORATORY



Dedicated laboratory space for the development and validation of electrification powertrain system components including drives, motors, and auxiliaries

- Focus on e-mobility including electric machines, power electronics, electrical driveline components, and micro-hybrid start/stop systems
- Linked systems including thermal management, energy storage, control systems hardware and software, and auxiliary electronics
- Controlled operating conditions



Evaluation of efficiency and durability of driveline motors and components

DC:DC Inverter performance testing

Hardware-in-the-loop analysis of system component changes

SAMPLE COMPONENT PROGRAMS – OSU ENERGY STORAGE LABORATORY

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Battery Cycling Lab

High Voltage Lab

BMS/HIL Lab

Pack Fabrication Lab

Independent verification of pack performance characteristics

In-use measurement of current pack capacity and state of health

Evaluation of environmental impact on pack performance and lifecycle





SAMPLE COMPONENT PROGRAMS – TRC PROVING GROUND FACILITY



- Bus durability course
- Smart Center
- Vehicle dynamic test area
- 24/7 Mechanic support







Controlled on-road efficiency evaluation

Determination of the service impacts of component changes

Functional impacts of accessory or loading changes

Automation/ADAS impacts on efficiency or driver performance

SAMPLE COMPONENT PROGRAMS – GTI HYDROGEN LABORATORY



Focus Areas

 Innovation, Design, Fabrication, Deployments, Operations, Data Collection/Analysis, Codes & Standards, Hazard Reviews

Capabilities

- Large-Scale Environmental Chamber
- Three-Bank, High-Pressure Hydrogen Cascade
 - Wide Temperature Range (-40 to 160°F)
 - Fully Instrumented
 - Precision scale, mass flow meters, high-speed data acquisition
 - 700 bar (10ksi) H2 testing
- Fuel cell testing capabilities

Fuel cell stack performance, durability, and lifecycle testing

Fuel cell component durability evaluations + component replacement evaluations

Analysis of storage pressure impacts on system range and efficiency







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Penn State Bus Research and Testing Program

November 2019 Transit Bus Component Technology Forum, East Liberty, Ohio

David Klinikowski

Director, Bus Research and Testing Assistant Research Professor Larson Transportation Institute College of Engineering Penn State University University Park, Pa



PennState College of Engineering

Presentation Objective

- Overview of Penn State Program
- Overview of Facilities and Tests
- Penn State Low-No Testing Capabilities
- Future Needs





PennState College of Engineering

Larson Transportation Institute

The Penn State "Altoona" Bus Testing Program

- Penn State. Test track is independently owned and operated, non-profit
- Program established in 1989 by STURRA legislation
- Penn State developed testing procedures and protocols for Diesel, CNG, LNG, propane, methanol, hybrid-electric, battery electric and hydrogen fuel cell buses
- Penn State developed the Pass/Fail protocol with FTA for bus testing
- 30 years of Penn State bus testing experience at one facility provides consistent, repeatable test results that allows standardized comparison of bus models





Penn State is a certified and accredited laboratory under ISO-17025 for bus testing



Larson Transportation Institute

Mandated Tests

Eight evaluation categories

- 1. Maintainability
- 2. Reliability
- 3. Safety-Braking
- 4. Performance
- 5. Structural Integrity
 - and Durability
- 6. Fuel Economy
- 7. Noise
- 8. Emissions



Opportunity for Additional, Affordable, Proprietary Testing

- Manufacturers often collect additional non-mandated test data on components and systems for little to no cost during the normal test program
- Components are tested operating under real-world conditions on a bus in simulated transit service
- Penn State technicians and engineers work with manufacturers to obtain maximum benefit from testing
- Collected data is proprietary



PennState College of Engineering

Larson Transportation Institute

Typical Non-Mandated Testing Performed at Altoona

- Electric vehicle battery performance and Durability
- Electrically driven accessories
- Drive motors, gear boxes and drive axles
- Inverters, DC/DC converters
- Charging systems/efficiency
- Controls and diagnostic systems
- Data collections for model validation



PennState College of Engineering

Penn State's Extensive Experience						
486 Bus Models Tested						
Number of Buses	Service – Life Category					
197	12-Year, 500,000 Mile					
78	10-Year, 300,000 Mile					
130	7-Year, 250,000 Mile					
26	5-Year, 150,000 Mile					
55	4-Year, 100,000 Mile					

38 Low-No buses tested since 1998



PennState College of Engineering

9700+ Failures Encountered

Battery and electric drive components Chassis/structure **Suspension Engine/drive train** Exhaust/emissions Electrical wiring (high and low voltage) Air conditioning/heating Brakes/axles Steering/electric electric Fuel systems/CNG cylinders Seats/lifts/doors/windows



Quantity and Class of Failure

CLASS 1:	Potential for serious injury or crash	46			
CLASS 2:	Bus inoperable, interrupting service 184	215			
CLASS 3:	Bus operational but must be removed from service	5,175			
CLASS 4:	Degrades operation, may be repaired during next scheduled service	<u>4,338</u>			
TOTAL:		9,774			
Describer determine 400 besche englistiger structurel derschillt staat					

Based on data from 486 buses completing structural durability test as of June 2019.



PennState College of Engineering
Body Cracking





Frame Rail Crack





Altoona Facility

- 7,000 Square ft. facility
- Bus maintenance and repair
- 4 testing and maintenance bays
- Administrative Offices





Penn State Test Track Facilities



Test Capacity

- Over the past 10 years, the average number of buses submitted for testing was 15 buses per year
- Approximately 1/3 third were partial tests
- Penn State facility can test 14 buses simultaneously
- Penn State has two structural durability test tracks (unused capacity)
- Capacity can be increased by adding additional staff
- Delays in total testing time are largely caused by the FTA approval process and from failures, parts deliveries, etc. during testing
- Track currently operates 24 hours/day, 6 days/week



Pennsylvania Safety Transportation and Research Track PennSTART







- •Testing and hands-on training for new ITS, tolling, and signal equipment;
- Safe, simulated training for higher-speed and mobile work-zone operations;
 Safety certification training opportunities;
- •Simulated environments for temporary traffic control device testing and evaluation;
- •Smart truck-parking applications and other opportunities for commercial vehicle technology partnerships; and
- •Controlled environments to test various connected and automated vehicle technologies for infrastructure equipment, fleets, and other applications.



PennStart Facility Concept





Low-No Testing Capability

Vehicle Testing Laboratory 10,000 ft² maintenance/testing Large-roll (72-in diameter) dynamometer Horiba Automotive Test Systems Electronic simulation Battery/electric drive test area Aerovironment AV-900, ABC-150

250kW power processing Large environmental chamber for EV component testing (-65 to 85 C)

Full-Scale Emissions Laboratory







Low-No Facilities

- Facilities Include:
 - Battery Charging
 - Hydrogen fueling station
 - LNG, CNG, Propane, gasoline, diesel
 - Hardware-in-the-loop test and simulation





Penn State Advanced Vehicle Technology



- Battery & Energy Storage Technology (BEST Center)
 - Electrochemical Laboratory
 - Materials Chemistry and Polymer Synthesis Lab
 - Energy Nanostructure Lab
 - Electrochemistry Engine Center
 - Battery manufacturing Lab
 - Mechatronics Research lab
 - Battery Testing Lab





Battery System Testing Individual Cells up to Full Pack



Hardware-in-the-Loop (HIL) Testing



Electrical and Thermal Modeling Battery Safety Monitoring System Characterization Power Optimization



Penn State Advanced Vehicle Team





EV Education and Training:

The interdisciplinary group of students that make up Penn State's Advanced Vehicle Team are doing more than working on cars. Their projects will impact the hybrid-electric vehicle industry, furthering the pursuit of better, more sustainable transportation.



Penn State Hydrogen Research (H₂E Center)







Penn State Center, Future Needs

- From 1998 through 2018, funding was flat at \$3 Million per year (20 years with no increase, while CPI rose over 50%)
- Supplemental funding was recently provided to cover salaries
- Funding shortage resulted in deferred repair and replacement of equipment and personnel cuts
- Continued operation beyond 2021 will require a level of funding at \$5 Million/year





10:00 – 10:45 a.m.

Electrified Thermal Cooling and Heating Systems Moderated by Ben Mandel, CALSTART Jason House, Chicago Transit Attila Illes, Eberspaecher Steve Johnson, Thermo King















From 2013 APTA Bus Procurement Guidelines (BTS-BPG-GL-001-13)

ALTERNATIVE

Colder Ambient Conditions

The pull-up requirements for the heating system shall be in accordance with Section 11.1of APTA's *Recommended Practice*"Transit Bus HVAC System Instrumentation and Performance Testing." With ambient temperature at -20 °F, and vehicle cold soaked at that temperature, the bus heating system shall warm the interior passenger compartment to an average temperature of 70 °F ± 2 °F within 70 minutes.





Key Points

- Electric bus heating is a challenge.
- Lack of diesel engine greatly reduces heating source for electric bus.
- Diesel fired aux heater is a must for Chicago climate.
 - Improves driving range by reducing HVAC electrical demand
 - Not popular for the clean / green story.
- Solution TBD
 - Bigger aux heaters? Modular? With modulating burners?







Cooling - Pull Down Requirement

From 2013 APTA Bus Procurement Guidelines (BTS-BPG-GL-001-13)

DEFAULT

Capacity and Performance Requirements

The air-conditioning portion of the HVAC system shall be capable of reducing the passenger compartment temperature from 115 to 95 °F in less than 20 minutes after engine start-up. Engine temperature shall be within the normal operating range at the time of start-up of the cool-down test, and the engine speed shall be limited to fast idle, which may be activated by a driver-controlled device. During the cool-down period, the refrigerant pressure shall not exceed safe high-side pressures, and the condenser discharge air temperature, measured 6 in. from the surface of the coil, shall be less than 45 °F above the condenser inlet air temperature. The appropriate solar load as recommended in the APTA "Recommended Instrumentation and Performance Testing for Transit Bus Air Conditioning System," representing 4 p.m. on August 21, shall be used. There shall be no passengers on board, and the doors and windows shall be closed.

ALTERNATIVE

Hotter Ambient Conditions

The air conditioning portion of the HVAC system shall be capable of reducing the passenger compartment temperature from 110 to $70^{\circ}F \pm 3^{\circ}F$ in less than 30 minutes after system engagement for 30, 35 and 40ft buses. Engine temperature shall be within the normal operating range at the time of start-up of the cool-down test, and the engine speed shall be limited to fast idle at three-quarters max governed speed that may be activated by a driver-controlled device. During the cool-down period, the refrigerant pressure shall not exceed safe high-side pressures, and the condenser discharge air temperature, measured 6 in. from the surface of the coil, shall be less than 45 °F above the condenser inlet air temperature. No simulated solar load shall be used. There shall be no passengers on board, and the doors and windows shall be closed.







Key Points

- Cooling performance on electric bus meets criteria.
 - Performance about the same as diesel bus. Slight improvement due to lack of diesel engine.







Stabilization Requirement

From 2013 APTA Bus Procurement Guidelines (BTS-BPG-GL-001-13)

Interior temperature distribution shall be uniform to the extent practicable to prevent hot and/or cold spots. After stabilization with doors closed, the temperatures between any two points in the passenger compartment in the same vertical plane, and 6 to 72 in. above the floor, shall not vary by more than 5 °F with doors closed. The interior temperatures, measured at the same height above the floor, shall not vary more than ± 5 °F from the front to the rear from the average temperature determined in accordance with APTA's "Recommended Instrumentation and Performance Testing for Transit Bus Air Conditioning System." Variations of greater than ± 5 °F will be allowed for limited, localized areas provided that the majority of the measured temperatures fall within the specified requirement.





Stabilization Key Points

- In the past, CTA has experienced large temperature gradient from front to rear on diesel buses.
- Rear seat bench area too hot.
 - Caused by poor airflow distribution and proximity to engine
- Dedicated insulated ducting throughout bus improves temperature uniformity.
 - Controlled pressure drops throughout length of bus for even airflow
 - Minimizes losses to ceiling compartments (improves supply air temp at vents)
 - Maximizes airflow mixing







New and Future CTA HVAC Strategies

CTA HVAC Strategies for current and future procurements

- Driver Heated Seats
- Hydronic aux heat convector heat in drivers area
- Dedicated HVAC ducting for improved airflow.
- Minimum airflow requirements
- Ensure data is captured in rear most row of seats (additional set of thermal couples beyond APTA recommended instrumentation standard) for HVAC testing
 - Add: Rear temperature sensor for monitoring (non control) located at the furthest aft passenger seating.













Climate Control Systems Bus & Coach





Thermal Management Hybrid & Electric bus





Transit Bus Component Technology Forum November 6-7, 2019

All-Electric HVAC System Efficiency





It Started A Long Time Ago With The ATTB Advanced Technology Transit Bus – 1996/97





All-Electric HVAC System

Benefits:

• Saves fuel by eliminating the effect of variable engine RPM on load and demand

- Optimum A/C unit capacity at all bus speeds
- Dramatically improved reliability
- Hermetically sealed and tested at the factory, no field plumbing, evacuation and charging
- Integrated electric compressors with variable speed control
- Reduced number of maintenance items
- No tubing or hoses needed in engine compartment to connect the HVAC unit and compressor
- Energy efficient R407C refrigerant



Defining HVAC System Efficiency

• Where do you want to go? 110 degrees F to 70 degrees F? How long should it take? Average 60K BTU/HR stabilized?

- The amount of power being input (Kw) vs the amount of power being used to achieve a defined output (Kw) determines efficiency.
- If the output of the HVAC system needs to be 18 Kw, how many Kw is required to achieve that output?
- There may be more than one method to achieve the 18 Kw output. Which method requires the least input to get there?



Strategies to Improve HVAC Efficiency

- Use smaller capacity compressors requiring less power at pull down but enough capacity to cool the bus at a constant BTU/HR
- A programmable and configurable microprocessor capable of reading pressure and temperature transducers, controlling frequency and making decisions to adjust the loads based on the demand for cooling.



Strategies to Improve HVAC Efficiency

- Variable frequency control for the electric compressors,
 75Hz for pull down and variable down to 25Hz to match load demand
- Battery chilling / heating systems integral to the HVAC system rather than stand-alone systems.
- Variable frequency or voltage to control fan and blower speeds will reduce the parasitic load vs one or two fixed speeds



- The current pull down specifications do not provide an accurate assessment of the performance capability of the electric HVAC unit.
- The opportunity exists to create a specification based on delivered capacity under real life operating conditions.
- The power consumption for the same amount of cooling is less with the all-electric HVAC.
- The all-electric HVAC unit provides the same capacity regardless of engine speed and may be sized smaller than the conventional system because the excess capacity is not needed.



- The Houston Pull Down is a test to prove only that the HVAC system will cool the bus on a hot day.
- Buses are not operated like the Houston Pull Down test.
- Electric HVAC shows what the bus can do under normal operation. How much capacity is available at engine idle?
- The White Book Pull Down, although it's based on engine RPM as well, has proven to be a more realistic specification for all-electric HVAC systems until an industry wide specification is created for all-electric HVAC.



HVAC Efficiency and Passenger Comfort

• HVAC operation costs money but it has been accepted that we will pay to achieve passenger comfort.

• The HVAC has always been the single largest load on the bus and striving for better efficiency is not a new initiative.

• The traditional measure of efficiency has been fuel economy. The new measure of efficiency for E-Buses is battery range.

• Turn off the HVAC and fuel economy goes up and the batteries will maintain their charge and range will go up.

• The goal is to get the most efficient package possible without sacrificing passenger comfort.




10:45 – 11:30 a.m. **Electric Axles and Wheel Motors** Moderated by Jason Gies, Navistar Jim Castelaz, Motiv Power Systems Jim Keane, Meritor Keith Rubenacker, Zf North America Edwin Shaw, E-traction



MOTIV POWER SYSTEMS

Freeing Fleets from Fossil Fuels

Transit Bus Component Technology Forum

November 7, 2019

Mountain View Community Shuttle

Google

E4

WEDRIVEU TCP 0014288-A

CA 225455

Jim Castelaz Founder and CTO

11/11/2019 | Motiv Power Systems | Proprietary and Confidential | page 110

Intro to Motiv Power Systems

- Software and power electronics specialists in the commercial EV market with over 20 patent applications and 10 patents awarded protecting our IP
- Ford eQVM approved all-electric chassis built with commercially proven components
- Industry leading truck and bus body partners
- HQ in San Francisco Bay Area, chassis electrification in Indiana and Michigan







OEMs Not Focused on Medium Truck – The Complexity and Diversity Requires Unique Technology Which Motiv Has Developed. Low Infrastructure Costs Given Overnight Depot Parking Ease Fleet Conversion Costs.

Vehicle Applications and Body Partners







11/11/2019 | Motiv Power Systems | Proprietary and Confidential | page 113

History – Technology Development



2013



1st E-450 Type A Electric School Bus deployed in California (industry first)

2016

- Increased Deployments / Repeat Orders
- CARB Approval for powertrain



2012

Launched Prototype All-Electric powertrain at NTEA Work Truck Show

2015

- E-450 Google shuttle buses deployment
- F-59 AmeriPride step vans deployment





2017

- Ford eQVM approval (industry first)
- F-59 Type C with Forest River and Creative Bus Sales



First 8 Years Focused on Software and Power Electronics Technology Development, Primarily Grant-Funded



History – Commercialization

2018



CARB Certified for electric chassis
New Partnerships



INNEBAGO





20 YEARS OF VISION

DETROIT CHASSIS LLC

2019

- All-Electric USPS step van deployed - New customers and partners

- BMW Lithium Ion battery packs

- F-550 Prototype with Dana



Last 2 Years Focused on Major Fleet Customers, New Battery Technology and Shift to Product Revenue



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Meritor eMobility Solutions

Jim Keane

Director, Specialty



More than 100 years of serving our customers with axles, brakes, drivelines, and aftermarket solutions.



Global Footprint and Market Leadership Positions



9 GLOBAL OFFICES

Satta Bradi Isangua, Chira Hangua, Chira Hyxon, John Carren, Ilah Yuoduma, Juan Heeddora, Wenerunds Zuria, Serlaeriand Readito, UK Troy, Microgan, 158*

10 MAJOR TECHNICAL CENTERS & ENGINEERING OFFICES

Landrine, Australia Duarce, Brazil Storgost, China Bargakon, Iridia Myaziko, Iridia Myaziko, Iridia Myaziko, Iridia Garont, Italy Garong, Jan Farina, Weske Davibran, UK Toro, Wicham, USA

10 DISTRIBUTION

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37 MANUFACTURING

SITES

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7 JOINT VENTURES

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Warld Heating days

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Specialty Business at Meritor



Many Leading Electrification Markets



Our eMobility Vision

To be a recognized leader in providing advanced eMobility solutions for the global commercial vehicle and industrial markets





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Proprietary @Meritor, Inc., 2019

Long History in eMobility



eMobility Strategy Overview



Page 124 | 11/11/2019 (1) - ECO = Electric COmpatible

Proprietary @Meritor, Inc., 2019

eAxle Platform Strategy Overview





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eAxle Design Philosophy



3 Primary Design Principles

1) Maximize integration

- Minimizes weight and improves packaging
- 2) Maximize modularity
 - Widens application range to increase scale
- 3) Leverage existing Meritor components at scale
 - Reduces risk and product cost



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12Xe / 14Xe eAxle Modularity



Proprietary @Meritor, Inc., 2019

Global Electric Vehicle Programs



Meritor intends to lead in the development electric drivetrains globally



Page 128 11/11/2019







Transit Bus Component Tech Forum 2019: Electric Axle Panel

Keith Rubenacker | Application Engineering | TUN



Keith Rubenacker – Application Engineering Manager

- Contact Info: <u>Keith.Rubenacker@zf.com</u>, (847)-478-6836
- 2019: Responsible for Transmission, Axle, and eMobility Technology for NA Bus and Coach
- 1994 1997: GM Institute Engineering Coop with ZFVH Application Engineering NA Bus
- 1998 2001: Application Engineer NA Bus Ecomat (Transit Bus)
- 2002 2003: Application Engineer NA Bus Ecomat (Transit Bus) & ASTronic (Coach/Crane)
- 2004 2016: Application Engineering Manager / Application Engineer ASTronic (Coach/Crane)
- 2016 2019: Application Engineering Manager / Application Engineer EcoLife/CeTrax (Bus & Coach)



ZF – A Growing Company







ZF Shapes the Future in Four Technology Domains





T Division - Commercial Vehicle Technology



TC CV Chassis Technology	Chassis Modules Damper Technology	
TE CV Steering Systems	Steering Systems	
TN CV Powertrain Modules	Clutches & Systems	T)B
TT Truck & Van Driveline Technology	Transmissions	
TU Axle & Transmission Systems for Buses & Coaches	Axles & Transmissions	



Commercial Vehicle Division More Than 30 Locations Worldwide





Electric Drive Solutions for City Buses Products





AxTrax AVE and CeTrax – Two Supplementary Electric Drive Systems

Electric portal axle AxTrax AVE

- Extensive barrier-free standing area in the rear (Solo / Artic bus)
- Particularly fast entry and exit
- Low-floor artic buses could utilize a single driven center axle (puller) or even two driven axles.

Central drive CeTrax

- Installation in conventional bus chassis possible
- Combinable with common driven axles and ratios
- Application of proven components from EcoLife city bus transmission

For low-floor bus concepts







Electric Central Drive CeTrax Product Description





Electric Central Drive CeTrax Technical Data

Powertrain				
Traction motor	Performance (max. / 30 min.)	300 / 200 kW ¹⁾		
	Motor/Output Speed (max.)	8,500 / 2,500 rpm		
	Technology	Induction motor		
Transmission stage (integrated)		1-gear; i = 3.36		
Output torque (max / 30 min.)		4,500 / 2,170 Nm ¹⁾		
Inverter (ACH65L50)				
Voltage DC (nominal / range)		650 / 580 - 750 V		
Current AC (max. / continuous)		530 / 375 A _{rms}		
System				
Gross vehicle weight (max.)		29 t ²⁾		
Weight		approx. 295 kg ³⁾		
Control unit		EST 54		
Protection class		IP6K9K ⁴⁾		



- ²⁾ Higher vehicles weights possible upon request, application examples see notes
- ³⁾ System weight:

Electric drive (traction motor + transmission) + inverter + EST 54

⁴⁾ Upon request



Electric Portal Axle AxTrax AVE Product Description





Electric Portal Axle AxTrax AVE Technical Data

Powertrain				
Traction motor	Performance (max. / 30 Min)	2 x 125 / 2 x 87 kW ¹⁾		
	Speed (max.)	11,000 rpm		
	Technology	Induction motor		
Transmission stage (integrated)		1-gear; i = 22.66 ²⁾		
Output torque (max. / 30 Min)		22,000 / 6,480 Nm ¹⁾		
Inverter (2 x ACH6530)				
Voltage DC (nominal / range)		650 / 580 – 750 V		
Current AC (max. / continuous)		2 x 340 / 2 x 250 A _{rms}		
System				
Gross vehicle weight (max.)		29 t ³⁾		
Weight		approx. 1,250 kg ⁴⁾		
Control unit		EST 54		
Protection class		ІР6К9К		



¹⁾ In accordance with ECE-R85, with i = 22.66, for axle system with both electric motors ²⁾ Further transmission ratio i = 17.80

³⁾ Higher vehicle weights with several axles possible, permissible axle load = 13 t, application examples see notes

⁴⁾ System weight:

Axle + 2 traction motors incl. planetary stage + 2 inverters + EST 54



Thank you

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2019-11-07 | Application Engineering | Transit Bus Component Tech Forum 2019: Electric Axle Panel



Edwin Shaw – North American Business Development Manager



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Who is e-Traction

History of e-Traction

	-	TANHAS
	2019	Acquired by the Evergrande Group
	2016 2015	Joined TANHAS Group & TeT founding Inauguration of e-Traction China Office
	2013	Winner BusWorld Innovation Label 2013
	2012	DHDC becomes majority shareholder
	2012	License for European market granted to Ziehl- Abegg
 	2009	First pilot with city buses in daily operation (Whisper Apeldoorn)
	2002	First pilot project (full electric forklift)
	2001	First family of patents for direct drive, in-wheel motors granted
	1981	Company founded



Headquarters in Apeldoorn, the Netherlands

Appr. 45 employees



1,100 sqm production facility 600 sqm office space

100 sqm test facility

1


Introduction



AVL Solution Examples of the second s

Joint Venture Partners

M MAGNA







TheMotion 2.0 - The NEXT Generation - electric powertrain



- Zero Emission
- •Direct Drive 94% efficiency from battery to wheel
- Up to 20% more mileage per charge = Up to 20% reduced battery size
- •High peak torque of up to 20 kNm per driven axle
- Minimal maintenance fit and forget

•Full automotive compliance and a wide scope of applications, including retrofit and fitting for both 12- and 18-metre buses and heavy goods vehicles

Lowest TCO in the market



1 Introduction

The Motion 2.0 System



- No energy consuming gears and differential
- Electric Differential
- Low noise, high driving comfort
- Designed according to Functional Safety (ISO26262) principles
- Independently controlled wheels enable redundancy
- Small footprint gives optimum space utilisation
- Smart Control features
- Easy Integration

A complete system offering



Introduction TheWheeITM

- Integrated Power Inverter
- Liquid cooled
- IP6K9K

High efficiency direct drive Permanent magnet synchronous machine Integrated inverter No gears Twin-tire solution Low noise

Operating speed range	0 – 500 rpm
Voltage range	400-800 VDC
Maximum torque	10.000 Nm (per wheel)
Continuous torque	3.900 Nm
Maximum power	204 kW (per wheel)
Continuous power	126 kW

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PCM



Powertrain Control Module

- Responsible for all driveline related functionality such as:
 - Torque Control of in-wheel motors (max.8)
 - Cruise control
 - Electric differential
 - Retarder functionality
 - Seamless integration with braking systems
 - Optimal brake blending strategy
 - Extensive diagnostic capabilities
 - Detection and control of safety hazards
- Flexible software by calibration/configuration
- Robustness for automotive environment







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TheMotionTool



TheMotionTool

- Software tool for all components in The Motion system
 - Diagnostics activities
 - Software download
 - Calibration of parameters
 - Execution of test procedures
 - Execution of EOL procedures
- UDS-compliant communication over J1939 CANbus
- Role-based authentication and authorization
- Generic platform for existing and future products
- Compliant to industry standards and protocols



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Double Decker Applications





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Double Decker Applications







Signature Projects - New Energy Vehicles - TCO positive



City of Munster, Germany Urban & Region Transport Highly efficient Zero Emission

Fast Charging (500kW) Wind, Solar, Hydrogen

Stockholm, Sweden

Distribution BEV Conductive charging Electric Road





Signature Projects - New Energy Vehicles - TCO positive

RET: Rotterdamse Elektrische Tram

First Generation Installed in 2009

The Motion 2.0 Installed Jan 2019





Edwin Shaw – North American Business Development Manager



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11:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. **Networking Lunch**

With Dr. Giorgio Rizzoni, The Ohio State University



Transformational Technologies Reshaping Transportation – An Academia Perspective

GIORGIO RIZZONI

The Ford Motor Company Chair in Electromechanical Systems Professor, Mechanical and Aerospace and Electrical and Computer Engineering Director, Center for Automotive Research

Qadeer Ahmed, Mukilan Arasu, Pradeep Oruganti

The Ohio State University



CAR OVERVIEW



OUR STUDENTS





BACKGROUND

Commercial Vehicles in the US Economy: Transit

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Transit Ridership by Mode

Transit Spending in Private Sector

\$35.8 billion in 2015 (source: APTA)

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR AUTOMOTIVE RESEARCH

Passenger Load:

49% of all (unlinked) passenger trips were made by buses in 2015. (APTA)

Employment:

687,000 bus drivers employed in 2016 (Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Source: American Public Transportation Association (APTA), 2017 Public Transportation Fact Book https://www.apta.com/wp-content/uploads/2017-APTA-Fact-Book.pdf.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY





92% of all U.S. transportation powered by petroleum

Source: Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) - *Energy Flow Charts* 2019 https://flowcharts.llnl.gov/commodities/energy.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY



US Greenhouse Gas Emissions (2017)



Source: US EPA Office of Transportation, *Fast Facts: US Transportation Sector Greenhouse Gas Emissions 1990-2017,* https://www.epa.gov/greenvehicles/fast-facts-transportation-greenhouse-gas-emissions.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY



Approaches to CO2 reduction:

- The following approaches will be discussed in more detail:
- Alternative Fuels
- Electrification
- Vehicle-level Efficiency Technologies
- ADAS Technologies

APPROACHES TO CO₂ REDUCTION



Alternative Fuels

Power vehicles by fuels produced from non-fossil fuel sources and less carbonaceous fuels.

- Bio-diesel and Ethanol:
 - Synthesized from plant sources: Vegetable oil, Corn
 - Waste organic material: Used cooking oil and animal fat
- Natural Gas and Bio-CNG:
 - Bio-CNG produced from processing of organic matter.
 - NG is important in transit bus and city truck fleets.
- Hydrogen:
 - Produced from electrolysis of water, powered by the grid or a renewable source.
 - Strong interest in Fuel Cell EVs fueled by H₂, but infrastructure challenges remain.





APPROACHES TO CO₂ REDUCTION



Electrification

An electric powertrain is more efficient than conventional powertrains over a wider operating range and can additionally recover energy by regenerative braking.

Electrified vehicles have become more cost-competitive due to improvements in:

- Battery technology:
 - Costs have dropped dramatically: 200-300 \$/kWh in 2019 from \$1000 in 2010.
 - Capacity and durability have also improved
- Charging infrastructure:
 - Fast charging for shorter range applications are already available.
 - On-the-fly charging for longer range applications are under development.





APPROACHES TO CO₂ REDUCTION



Advanced Driver-Assistance Systems (ADAS)





Smart Cities: SMART Columbus Operating System



Source: Smart Columbus, https://smart.columbus.gov/



SMART Columbus Operating System





Urban Logistics & Mobility: SMART Columbus



The SMART Columbus Program is working on a number of fronts to make transportation within the city of Columbus cleaner and more efficient.

Urban Transportation



The number of commercial vehicles on the road is increasing, especially driven by the rise of e-commerce.

Traffic congestion is also increasing in urban US.

Source: McKinsey Center for Business and Environment, "An integrated perspective on the future of mobility, part 2: Transforming Urban Delivery," McKinsey & Company, 2017.

Urban Transit and Logistics Simulation: a case study

The efforts in this initiative are focused on creating and deploying an urban logistics framework that enables in the simulation, validation and discovery of existing and new technologies and businesses



URBAN LOGISTICS MODELING AND SIMULATION FRAMEWORK

Urban Logistics & Mobility Analytics Data **Cloud/Telematics** OEMs Telematics, Verification, Management Management Infrastructure RT Traffic Other P*Party APs Researchers GIN Real time Logistics Key stakeholders **High Level Powertrain** How to optimize operation Planning and constraints and Optimization Strategy boundaries of transit buses and (GIS, analytics, etc) urban delivery vehicles RT Infrastructure Realon dedicated routes? Data RT Vehicle & Vehicles Traffic Data Time Info. Dedicated Lanes Optimally use powertrain platform by leveraging knowledge of logistics to locally Logistics + powertrain optimize powertrain, as well as incorporate management and optimization semi-autonomous technologies for crashto optimally use infrastructure avoidance, safety, and drivability and resources

Image courtesy of: B.J. Yurkovich, R. Mishalani, A. Carrel, The Ohio State University

CONCLUSION

The commercial vehicle industry is transforming.

• Key change agents include regulations and technology.

The transformation of the commercial vehicle industry will include:

- Enabling new business models, increase in productivity and efficiency
- Providing more eco-friendly solutions with reduced GHG and criteria emissions.
- Increased connectivity and the use of data to make smart decisions in smart infrastructure.
- Limited degrees of automation

Many challenges for a new generation of CVs – exciting times ahead for engineering.





Giorgio Rizzoni

Director, Center for Automotive Research rizzoni.1@osu.edu car.osu.edu



12:30 – 1:15 p.m.

Power Electronics:

Next Gen Inverters, Motors, DC/DC Converters, Fuel Cells, Chargers

Moderated by Steve Sokolsky Daljit Bawa, Ballard Thomas Orberger, Siemens Steve Scott, EMP



BALLARD®

Fuel cell electric buses no compromise zero-emission transit

> Transit Bus Component Technology Forum

> > Daljit Bawa Nov 07, 2019



BALLARD[®]

Fuel cells enhance the performance of electric buses.

allal with

250-300 Proven range

Rapid refueling speeds (6 to 10 minutes)



reduction in vehicle weight (carry more passengers)

Significant

1:1 replacement of conventional vehicles

Power to Change the World®



ECTRIC

BALLARD®

Fuel cell electric buses are available today for deployment

New Flyer Xelsior CHARGE H2 Battery/Fuel Cell Hybrid Electric Bus Specifications					
Size	40'	60'			
Curb weight	32,240 lbs	49,900 lbs			
Fuel cell power	85kW FCveloCity®-HD	85kW FCveloCity®-HD			
Hydrogen storage	37.5 kg at 350 bar	60 kg at 350 bar			
Range	300 miles	300 miles			
Passenger load	82	125			



Oundeletter ZERO EMISSIONS	El Dorado / BAE Axess Fuel Cell Bus Specifications	
SARTA	Size	40'
	Curb weight	34,800 lbs
SARTA SARTA	Fuel cell power	85kW FCveloCity®-HD
	Hydrogen storage	60 kg at 350 bar
	Range	312 miles
	Passenger load	57

FC buses went through FTA-Altoona testing and are on CARB HVIP list

BALLA BALLARD



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Adoption barriers

- Technology awareness
 Total cost ownership
 Hydrogen infrastructure
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Increase engagement with fleet operators to increase hydrogen mobility awareness. -LGas for Vehicles

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

EMISSIONS

BALLARD®

Advance in Technology & Performances

- Functional improvements with each product iteration
 - o Higher durability
 - o Greater reliability
 - o Lower cost
- 8th generation (~2020) will be cost competitive with battery powertrain and have lower operating cost than diesel bus
 - Lifecycle cost will be reduced by a factor of 5x



BALLARD®

Offer simple and attractive H2 supply contract to fleet operators.

2

BALLARD

Summary

Fuel cell electric buses have been demonstrated and validated in actual service for many years

Fuel cell electric buses meet operation requirements of transit fleet today

Fuel cell and hydrogen reduce adoption risk for zero-emission bus fleet



Powertrain Equipment for Transit Busses Nov 7th, 2019

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Transit Market Transition & Power Electronics Evolvement



What is next ? (Launch of Global ELFA III Power train platform)







- 30 % weight & size reduction in power electronics
- Plug an play cable connections
- Next generation CPU
- Improved torque accuracy
- Improved EMI
- Resolver operation
- VCU integrated in inverter
- Functional safety ISO 26262
- AUTOSAR software Architecture



- Siemens volume production
- Transition to Automotive



- Cost reduction through volume in China
- Local manufacturing and country specifics i.e. Buy America



 Global Roll Out ELFA III in Transit



- Continuous high invest

 e.g. electric axle,
 truck motor, high speed PEM machines.
- Cloud based applications



 Electrification with target OEM's



 Proliferation in Off-High applications

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Contact





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MINE BRID

Transit's Smartest Cooling Solution









Available in 12V, 24V, and 48V DC

Brushless DC Water Pumps





WP32

WP150

Brushless DC Electric Fans



11" and 15" available



OP40 & OP80

Brushless DC Oil Pumps



Cartridge Style



OP3530



COOLING SYSTEM INTEGRATION

SmartFlow® Component Integration

Mini-Hybrid® Cooling Systems





TRANSIT INDUSTRY TODAY



EMP in the Transit Industry Today...

- Electrified Component & System Supplier
- Entered Transit Industry in 2007 with Mini-Hybrid® Cooling System
- Introduced Brushless Motor Smart Cooling Technology to the Industry
- Offer Varying Voltage Solutions: 12V/24V/48V
- Glycol, Oil, HVAC and Air Cooling
- Solutions Mounted in Various Locations
- No standard APTA specifications





INDUSTRY HURDLES



INDUSTRY CHALLENGES & HURDLES...

- Variations of duty cycles route specific vehicles
- Electrification support Infrastructure
- Industry wide specifications
- Numerous start-up companies
- Packaging Optimization Integration responsibilities vary from OEM to OEM
- New engineering competencies trained support workforce
- High investment cost
- Achieving economies of scale at current volumes and transferring technology to other industries

Thank You for your attention: Steve Scott EMP

Steve.Scott@emp-corp.com

www.emp-corp.com



1:15 – 2:00 p.m. **Energy Storage** Moderated by Marc Wiseman, Ricardo Paul Beach, Octillion Kyle Burak, BYD Roy Schulde, AKASOL Inc.



Transit Bus Component TECHNOLOGY FORUM

AGENDA

- 8:30 8:45 Welcome
- 8:45 9:00 **Opening Remarks**
- 9:00 10:00 Overview of LoNo Component Assessment Program and Standardized Testing
- 10:00 10:45 **Electrified Thermal Cooling and Heating Systems**
- 10:45 11:30 Electric Axles and Wheel Motors
- 11:30 12:30 Networking Lunch
- 12:30 1:15 **Power Electronics: Next Gen Inverters, Motors, DC/DC Converters, Fuel Cells, Chargers**
- 1:15 2:00 Energy Storage
- 2:00 3:00 Systems Integration Perspectives and Offerings
- 3:00 4:00 Closing Remarks and TRC Tour (Buses provided by COTA)
- 4:00 Adjourn





2:00 – 3:00 p.m.

Systems Integration Perspectives and Offerings Moderated by Fred Silver, CALSTART Sherif Abou-Rayan, Cummins Lucas Dehn, BAE Mark Finnicum, SARTA David Warren, New Flyer





3:00 – 4:00 p.m.

Closing Remarks and TRC Tour

Brett Roubinek, TRC





Buses provided by the Central Ohio Transit Authority



November 6-7, 2019

Transit Bus Component TECHNOLOGY FORUM

East Liberty, Ohio

THANK YOU FOR ATTENDING!



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