2013 DOE Vehicle Technologies Annual Merit Review <u>Advanced Vehicle Electrification &</u> <u>Transportation Sector Electrification</u>



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Project ID#ARRAVT071

OVERVIEW

Timeline

Start:Finish:

March 2010 March 2014

75% Complete

Barriers

- Cost of the advanced technology for electric vehicles
- Wide availability of charging infrastructure to support electric vehicles

<u>Budget</u>

\$61 M project
 >\$30.5 M DOE
 >\$30.5 M GM

Partners

DOE

- EPRI
- Utilities:
 Austin
 DTE
 Dominion
 Duke
 PGE

PEPCO Progress Southern Cal Edison SMUD

Your

OBJECTIVES

 Develop electric vehicle with extended range advanced propulsion technology and demonstrate a fleet of vehicles to:

➤Gather data on vehicle performance and infrastructure

Understand impacts on commercialization

Accomplished:

➢ By leveraging the unique telematics of OnStar, standard on all Chevrolet Volts, to capture the operating experience that shall lead to a better understanding of customer usage

- Through customers in several diverse locations across the United States
- Installation, demonstration and interaction with charging infrastructure



Your

RELEVANCE

•The Chevrolet Volt introduces new vehicle technologies powered by domestically produced alternative fuels that will:

Reduce our dependence on petroleum
 Increases use of domestic resources
 25 to 50 mile electric vehicle range
 2011 MY EPA label: MPGe = 93; MPG = 37

Decrease greenhouse gas emissions
 No tailpipe emissions while operating in EV mode
 Provides additional options, including renewables, for fueling vehicles

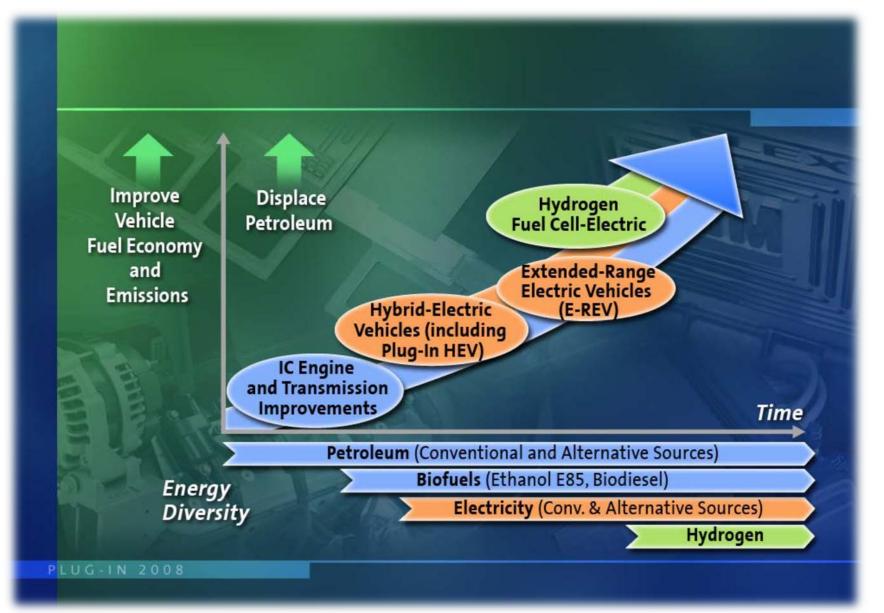
Maintain skilled jobs required to sustain U.S. technical leadership Vehicle and battery engineering

•Vehicle usage and typical operation needs to be understood to

Accelerate the vehicle usage learning curve
 Achieve mass market penetration

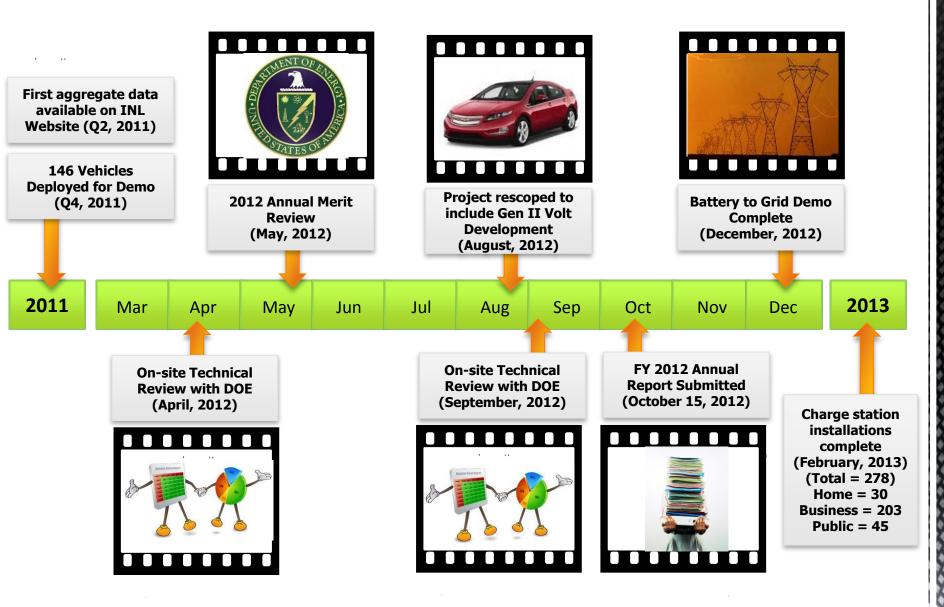


RELEVANCE

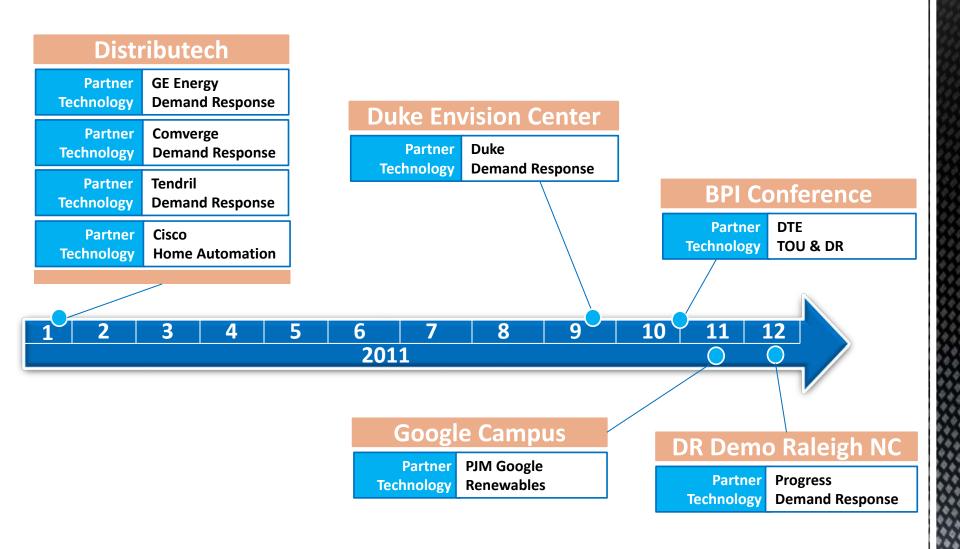




MILESTONES - 2012

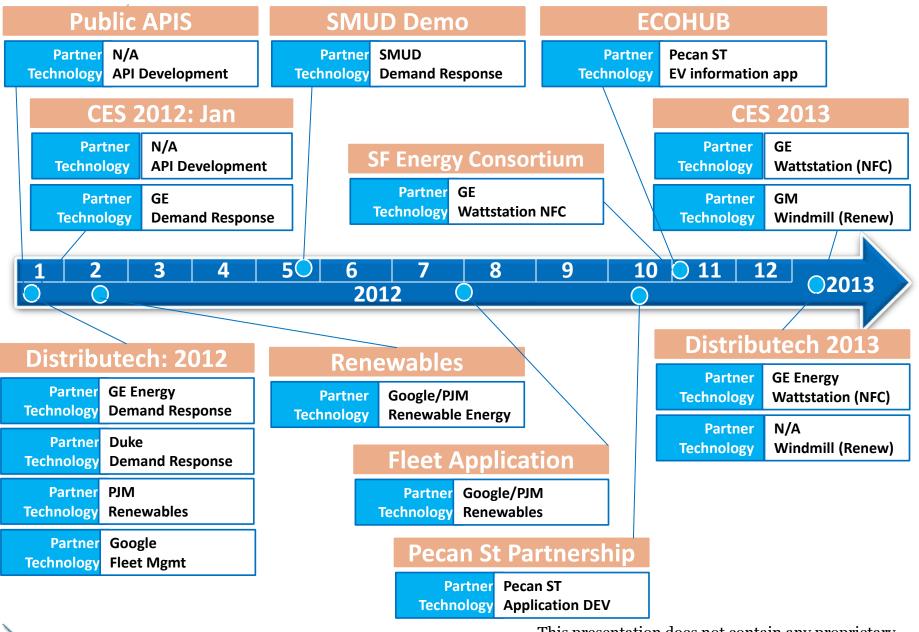


Milestones : OnStar Smart Grid Activities



Your

Milestones : OnStar Smart Grid Activities





This presentation does not contain any proprietary, confidential or otherwise restricted information

APPROACH/STRATEGY – Development & Deployment

Chevrolet Volt is an electric vehicle with extended range capability

➢Powered by electricity all the time

- Battery provides 25 to 50 miles of driving, using no gasoline = no tail pipe emissions
- ➢Battery can be charged with grid energy
- ➤Unlike purely electric vehicles, drivers can take long trips as total vehicle range is up to 380 miles when the onboard generator engine is utilized
- Volt Gen II development by General Motors working towards the reduction of cost, increase of volumetric density and increase of gravimetric energy density
- Utility installation of charging stations in residential houses, workplaces and public areas





APPROACH/STRATEGY - Data

Data has been collected on vehicles since Fall 2010 •Demonstration data will be used to:

- Better understand customer expectations
- Evaluate how well the system addresses customer needs

➢Focus upon understanding operating costs and the customer value equation

>Understand driver behavior effects on fuel economy

Charging and vehicle usage data will be critical for making informed decisions about infrastructure development and integration into smart grid networks

➤Charging behavior (home verses public)

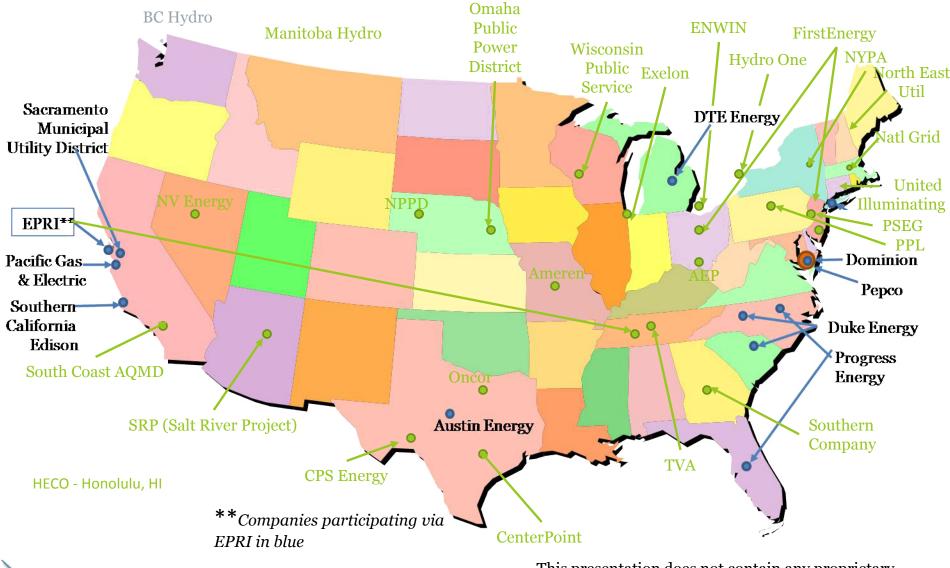
>Level 1 (120 volt) vs Level 2 (240 volt) experience

➢Installation of charging infrastructure

 Information gathered during this period will support the next generation battery designs and infrastructure while expediting learning cycle progression



UTILITY DEMONSTRATION LOCATIONS



Your

APPROACH/STRATEGY - Data

Chevrolet Volt Vehicle Demonstration

Fleet Summary Report

Number of vehicles: 150

All operation	
Overall gasoline fuel economy (mpg)	70.5
Overall AC electrical energy consumption (AC Wh/mi)	170
Average Trip Distance	12.4
Total distance traveled (mi)	2,041,556
Average Ambient Temperature (deg F)	64.4

Electric Vehicle mode operation (EV)

Gasoline fuel economy (mpg)	No Fuel Used
AC electrical energy consumption (AC Wh/mi)	345
Distance traveled (mi)	1,002,495
Percent of total distance traveled	49.1%
Average driving style efficiency (distance weighted) ¹	80%

Extended Range mode operation (ERM)

Gasoline fuel economy (mpg)	35.9
AC electrical energy consumption (AC Wh/mi)	No Elec. Used
Distance traveled (mi)	1,039,061
Percent of total distance traveled	50.9%
Average driving style efficiency (distance weighted) ¹	78%

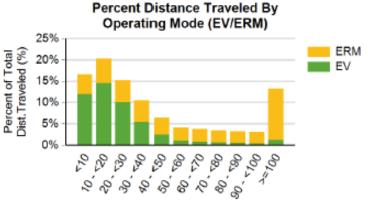
Reporting period: May 2011 through December 2012 Number of vehicle days driven: 35,098



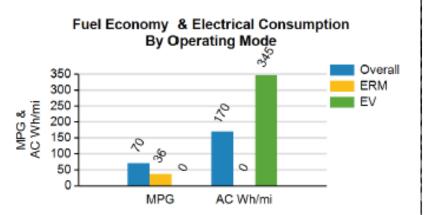
http://avt.inel.gov/evproject.shtml

<u>GM</u>

OnStar



Trip Distance (mi)



RESIDENTIAL SAMPLING -

Chevrolet Volts reporting data through ECOtality The EV Project (Total Vehicles =1,249)





UTILITY FLEET vs. RESIDENTIAL 2012 Data

	Utility (Fleet)	ECOtality (Retail)
Overall fuel economy (mpg)	67.8	139
Overall electrical energy consumption (AC Wh/mi)	180	293
Total distance traveled (mi)	1,473,561	7,188,487
Average trip distance (mi)	12.35	8.1
Average number of trips between charging events	3.6	3.3





TECHNICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS & PROGRESS

- Validation of key vehicle components and subcomponents
- Completion of all FMVSS and compliance testing



- Volt's smartphone application by OnStar developed to help drivers stay connected to their Volt 24/7 with features including:
 - Scheduling or initiating charging, displaying charge status and level
 - ➤Getting status reports such as how much electric driving range is available
 - ≻Warming or cooling the vehicle before getting in
 - Sending text messages to remind drivers to plug in
 - Showing MPG, EV miles and miles driven for last trip and lifetime



Efficiency gauge and green leaf screens developed to guide the operator to drive more efficiently



COLLABORATIONS & COORDINATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Idaho National Labs (INL)

Has received data on multiple DOE hybrid and electric vehicle projects
 Is receiving Volt raw data (fuel used, miles driven, etc.) and amalgamating
 Facilitation of a common format presentation of data for DOE via INL Website (http://avt.inel.gov/evproject.shtml)

Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI)

Facilitating involvement of additional utilities in data demonstration
 Providing information and facilitating smart charging demonstrations

•9 Utility Partners

Austin, DTE, Dominion, Duke, PGE, PEPCO, Progress, Southern Cal Edison, SMUD
 Charging station installations and participating in vehicle demonstrations

North Carolina State University

Charging infrastructure analysis in a parking structure



FUTURE WORK

 Vehicle data collection and the infrastructure demonstration will continue through the first quarter of 2014

 Data will continue to be gathered to document driving/charging events

 Data will continue to be aggregated and sent to Idaho National Lab for review

 Special projects will continue to support fast charging and smart charging; battery secondary use task complete for this project

 Volt Gen II development work will continue in an effort to reduce cost, increase volumetric density and increase gravimetric energy density



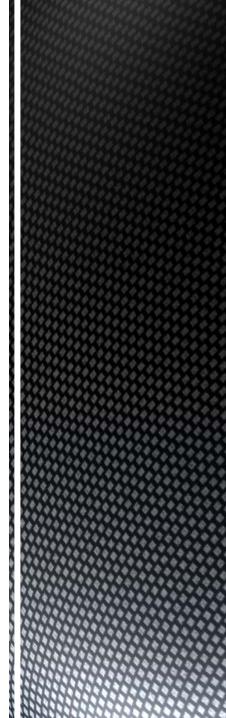
PROJECT SUMMARY

- •**Relevance:** Consistent with DOE goals to reduce petroleum consumption, reduce greenhouse gases and maintain skilled jobs
- •Approach: Demonstrate electric vehicle with extended range
- •Technical Accomplishments and Progress: Extensive validation work and new technologies
- •**Collaborations:** Idaho National Labs, EPRI, nine utilities and North Carolina State University
- •**Proposed Future Work:** Data will be collected on driving and charging events until the first quarter of 2014. Information will be used to support next generation vehicle and infrastructure.





Special Projects



CHARGING INFRASTRUCTURE

Current: Hardwired 240 Volt, 3.3 kW 4 hour charge time



Current: Portable 120 Volt, 1.2 kW 10.5 hour charge time





Future: Fast 480 Volt 3 phase DC 30 – 80 kW <1/2 hour charge time



FAST CHARGING

Goals

- Support development of industry standard electrical and communication interfaces
- Increase understanding of vehicle and grid impacts of fast charging

Tasks

- Support the development of standard connection interface and communication standard
 - DIN 70121, J1772, J2847/2
 - IEC standards
- Design and integrate into the vehicle
- Collect data and analyze:
 - ≻Grid impacts
 - ≻Vehicle impact
 - ➤User ergonomics and efficiency



Progress

- Successfully demonstrated physical, electrical and communication interfaces with ongoing integration and development
- Demonstration of DC fast charging is expected to be complete in 2013

SMART CHARGING DEVELOPMENT

Goals

Electrical usage varies throughout the day with

➢ Peak usage during the day

≻Non-peak usage at night

 Charging during off-peak times can save energy, reduce costs, and increase grid reliability

Tasks

- Method 1: Basic: Demonstrate OnStar, a non-AMI (non-automated meter infrastructure) solution, to have customers and utilities control when vehicles are being charged.
- •Method 2: Advanced: Develop and demonstrate a home area network solution using AMI (automated meter infrastructure), power line communications and OnStar. Communicate pricing information from the utility to the vehicle to further align charging to offpeak time of use rates.



Progress

- New application for residents of Pecan Street (Austin, TX) that will allow owners of Chevy Volts to match their Volt charging consumption and cost to be tied to their overall whole home energy cost and consumption
- GM/OnStar have worked with other Automakers to create an OEM server concept to allow automakers to agree on the best approach to interface with our respective EVs
- OnStar continues to define new utility demonstrations, providing the ability for utilities to control charging of Volts



SECONDARY USE OF BATTERIES AS GRID STORAGE

Goals

- Create post vehicle residual value by extending the use of automotive batteries to satisfy stationary use requirements
- Enable renewable energy sources
- Reduce infrastructure stress through load management

Tasks

- Ancillary Function Study and System Technical Specification is complete
- Integrate a grid-tied bidirectional power converter with a battery pack to demonstrate battery to grid functionality
- Collect and analyze data to study the grid and battery impacts of bidirectional power flow

Electricity – Renewable, Off-Peak and Backup

Progress

- Bi-directional power flow demonstrated
- Functionality for battery to grid using single battery pack demonstrated
- Conclusion, battery to grid viable, commercialization of technology dependent on market demand for battery based stationary grid storage
- Project task work completed December 31, 2012

