LIVI EETEAR

ELECTRICAL PRESENTATION

Jake Garrison and James Goin

Torque Vector Series PHEV



- Performance
 - IVM-60 mph: 5.3s
 - 50-70 mph: 2.9s
 - Top Speed: 137 km/h (85 mph)
 - EV Range: 80 km (50 miles)
 - Power: 400 kW (536 hp)
 - Torque: 4200 Nm (3098 lb ft)

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- Unique Characteristics
 - Torque Vectoring
 - Electric Drivetrain

LV SUBSYSTEM

LV CIRCUIT DIAGRAM

Added components



LOAD CHARACTERIZATION

Accessory Draws (Added Components)

Component	Nominal (A)
Air Pump	18
Unitek BamoCar D3 (2)	2.8
Radiator Motor	18
ETAS	2.5
Coolant Pump	25
Volt ACCM	0.125
ВСМ	10
A123 Components (BMS CMS EDM)	2.35
Centerstack	4.5
нир	3.5
Bosch SMG 180 Gen 1	0.5
Bosch INVCON Gen 2.3	0.5
Total	116.775

Battery Specifications (Optima YellowTop)		
Capacity (Ah)	75	
Reserve Capacity (min)	155	
Minimum Cranking Voltage (V)	10.5	
Minimum Cranking SOC (%)	20	
Cold-Cranking Amps (A)	900	

Parasitic Draws			
Component	Nominal (mA)	Max (mA)	
Radio	12	22	
Powertrain Control Module	19	44	
Keyless Entry Module	12	15	
Oil Level Module	5	10	
Light Control Module	4	7	
Illuminated Entry	13	22	
HVAC Power Module	11	31	
Heated Windshield Module	9	20	
Electronics Control Module	14	33	
ETAS	20	44	
Auto Door Lock	6	11	
Anti-Theft System	6	8	
Body Control Module	11	19	
Multi-Function Chime	6	16	
Retained Accessory Power (RAP) Module	6	22	
Twilight Sentinel Module	7	11	
ON Star Module	8	16	
Total	169	351	

Parasitic Depletion from 100% to 20% SOC	
Nominal at 115 mA	2.1 weeks

LV SIMULATION OVERVIEW

Overview

- Cranking transient analysis
- Steady state parasitic load analysis

Features

- Made in Simscape
- Adaptive physical battery and starter model
- User-defined:
 - Battery chemistry
 - Accessory loads
 - Custom duty cycle
 - Cranking load profile
 - Efficiency

Limitations

- Lack of component specs and stock vehicle benchmarks
- Only major loads accounted for
- Poorly defined duty cycle
- Impedance parameters
- 12V battery chemistry undecided
- Runtime versus precision

Assumptions

- Stock Camaro loads
- Motor cranking load
- Constant load duty cycles
- Constant ambient temperature



LV BUS MODEL



CRANKING SIMULATION



HV SUBSYSTEM

HV CIRCUIT DIAGRAM





BOSCH BRUSA DENSO

ESS DIAGRAM



ESS DEVELOPMENT



ESS DEVELOPMENT





Energy Storage System		
Voltage	350 V	
Capacity	18.9 kWh	
Range	50 miles	
Modules	7	
Packaging	15s3p	
Chemistry	Li-Ion Phosphate	

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HV SIMULATION OVERVIEW

Overview

- Bus ripple analysis
- Bus charge and discharge analysis
- Fuse melting analysis

Features

- Made in Simscape
- Physical Li-Ion pack model
- Compatibility with LV model
- User-defined:
 - Battery parameters
 - Switching frequencies
 - Load impedance

Limitations

- Lack of component specs
- Impedance parameters
- Transient profiles
- No drive cycle support (yet)

Assumptions

- Component spec sheet parameters
- Worst case scenario
- Switching frequency bounds 8 to 24 kHz
- Constant ambient temperature
- Constant motor torque (for now)
- Harness resistance is negligible



HV MODEL



HV BUS RIPPLE

Spectral Density



	Frequency (Hz)	5,570.42	10,345.07	19,098.59
Ripple Analysis	Voltage Ripple (V)	5	6	4
/ 1101 y 515	Current Ripple (A)	6	8	2

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HV BUS RIPPLE



	Frequency (Hz)	5,570.42	10,345.07	19,098.59
Ripple Analysis	Voltage Ripple (V)	5	6	4
7 (101 y 515	Current Ripple (A)	6	8	2

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BUS CHARGE AND DISCHARGE



FUSE AND WIRE SELECTION

FUSING OVERVIEW

Load Conditions

- Nominal and peak current
- Operating voltage
- Load Type (capacitive or resistive)

Source Conditions

- Power output
- Ambient temperature (derating)
- Short-circuit current (I2t analysis)
- Intended cycle life

Standards

- UL certified
- IEC 60269 standard
- Mersen design reviews







ECOG

WIRING OVERVIEW

Exrad XLE Cable Specifications

- High voltage and current
- Automotive grade
- High dielectric insulation
- High temperature tolerance
- High bend radius
- Shielded (reduce EMI)
- Orange

Conditions

• Fuse blows before cable fails

Standards

- UL 758 and ISO 6722 accordance
- SAE certified
- Champlain design reviews





ГЕСПІ



SELECTION OVERVIEW

Component	Fuse Size (A)	Wire Gauge (AWG)	Wire Ampacity (A)	Nominal Current (A)	Peak Current (A)
Charger	12	10 Shielded	80	12.25	12.75
Genset Inverter	300	1/0 Shielded	339	210	400
TPIM (Inverter)	200	1/0 Shielded	339	200	400
ACCM	20	10 Shielded	80	12.5	25.6
Junction Fuse	350	1/0 Shielded	339	250	500
ESS	350	1/0 Shielded	339	180	612

Note: load profiles approximated from supplier specification sheet



GENSET INVERTER EXAMPLE



Requirements

- Capacitive load = time delay fuse to prevent nuisance blows
- 1.5 x 210 A (nominal) ≈ 300 A (rule of thumb)
- Allowed time at peak current:
 - 45 s (Genset Δt_{peak}) < 150 s (fuse) < 300 s (cable)
- Max voltage
 - 375 VDC (ESS) < 700 VDC (fuse) < 1000 VDC (cable)
- Short circuit current
 - 7.34 kA (ESS) < 100 kA (fuse)



GENSET INVERTER FUSE



300 A Fuse Specification

Model: Mersen A70QS300

- Type: Time Delay
- Max Voltage: 700 VDC
- Impulse: 100 kA I.R
- Temperature: 25°C

Parameter	Current (A)	Melt Time (s)
Nominal	210	>> 100
Peak	400	>> 100
Extreme	1500	3
Short		
Circuit	7.3k	< 0.01

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CUSTOM EMBEDDED CONTROLLER

OUR OWN CAR CONTROLLER (O2C2)

O2C2

- CAN / RS232
- Configurable channels
- Real-time commands and feedback
- Features:
 - 8-channel 12-bit ADC
 - 6-channel 12-bit DAC
 - 16 digital IO
 - 7 current drivers
 - Pulse width modulation
 - Custom driver set







LV BENCH TESTING

Embedded Design Project

- Documentation
- Part sourcing
- Prototyping
- Harness design
 - HIL harness
 - In vehicle harness
- HIL validation









APPLICATIONS

Examples

- Smarter MVEC + breakout
- Aerodynamic shutter control
- Fail-safe motor speed sensors
- Control non-CAN devices
- Smarter charge management system



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NON-POWERTRAIN EMBEDDED CONTROL SYSTEM

Charge Management System

Reductions in energy consumption

- Direct 12V grid power
- Minimizing cooling pump use
- Optimizing the charger

High level requirements

- User input
 - Charge complete
 - Input modes
 - Efficiency
 - Fast
 - Cost
- Operating requirements
 - CAN communication
 - 12V power





STANDARD SYSTEM - BLOCK DIAGRAM



Legend
12 V Line
350 V Line
120 V / 240 V Line
500K CAN Network
250K CAN Network



STANDARD SYSTEM - BLOCK DIAGRAM





STANDARD SYSTEM - BLOCK DIAGRAM



OPTIMIZED SYSTEM - BLOCK DIAGRAM



OPTIMIZED SYSTEM - BLOCK DIAGRAM



OPTIMIZED SYSTEM - BLOCK DIAGRAM



CHARGER AND PUMP CONTROL STRATEGY



Results from 20% to 80% state of charge at 25°C ambient temperature



NET EFFICIENCY GAIN

			Percent Savings
Category	Original Use (W)	Modified Use (W)	Per Category
Minimizing pump			
use	192	115	25-40%
Direct 12V grid			
power	264	243	8%
Charging			
optimization	5100	4845	3-4%
Total power saved	5556	5083	6-7.7%

Total Energy Savings = 7.7%



OPERATING LIMITATIONS

Component	Rating	
02C2		
Input Voltage Range	4.2-30 V	
ADC	12-bit accuracy	
DAC	12-bit accuracy	
Memory	256kB	
Clock	20 MHz	
CAN	< 1 Mb/s	
Temperature	0-120 C	
Electromagnetic Interference	>~4 inches from high voltage	
AC/DC P	ower Supply	
Input Voltage	120/240 V +/- 12 V AC(50-65Hz)	
Max Power	500 W	
F	Relay	
Control Voltage	8-17V VDC	
Max Current	50A	



O2C2



12V Power Supply



Relay

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UTILIZED COMMUNICATION BUSSES

RS232

- Desktop development board
- HIL validation

CAN

- Slave controller
- Simple master controller
 - Receiving values for optimization algorithm
 - Setting optimal values

Used Network Data

Signal	Name	Туре					
Battery Pack							
State of Charge	bcm_soc						
Charger							
Temperature	getChargerTemp	ТХ					
Current Request	setChargerCurrent	RX					
Measured Current	getChargerCurrent	ТΧ					
Enable	setEnable	RX					
Cooling Pump							
Measured Current	CP1_current	ТХ					
Coolant Temp	CP1_temperature	ТХ					
Pump Request	setPumpSpeedRpm	RX					
Enable	pumpOn	RX					
Center Stack							
User Mode	userMode	ТХ					
Charge By Time	chargeByTime	ТХ					



TOP 5 DFMEA LINE ITEMS

Failure Mode	Effects	Cause of Failure	Prevention	Detection	RPN	Action
Insufficient	Unable to turn	Poor or	Durable and	Not on CAN	(7 * 3* 2) = 42	Get better
Power	on	damaged power	high quality	network		power supply
		supply	supply			
CAN Network	Loss of	Connection is	Durable and	No CAN	(8 * 5 * 4) = 160	Disable all
Lost	communication	damaged or	high quality	Communication		inputs and
		unconnected	wires			outputs that
						originated from
						slave control
Improper CAN	Improper or	Improper	Proper CAN	Improper or	(8 * 3 * 7) = 168	Throw flag and
Message	unknown CAN	device	addressing,	unknown CAN		keep checking
	message	communication	structure and	message		messages
	received		communication	received		
EMI Corruption	Signal	Too close to	Shielding, metal	Improper	(<mark>9 * 3 *</mark> 5) = 135	Determine
	corruption	high voltage	containers, keep	messages,		source of EMI,
			away from high	signals or		increase
			voltage	corruption		proximity from
						and proper
						shielding
Overpowered	Fuse blown	Power surge,	Fuse and proper	Fuse blown	(8 * 3 * 3) = 72	Determine
		short, or over	power supply			source of issue,
		loaded				correct it and
						replace fuse

Improper CAN Message Handling



DESIGN TRADE-OFFS

Charge Management

- Charge time
- Static parameters
- Complexity

O2C2

- Comfort and time
- Simplicity vs size
- Precision and features



Revision 1



Revision 2



Revision 3

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FUTURE EVALUATION

 Directly measure power consumption with and without the Charge Management System

• Optimization based on real parameters

• Dynamic parameters





KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

Collaboration

- Slack
- Google Drive
- Wiki
- Safety Binder

Training

- Weekly Design Review
- Training Workshops
- Extensive Lead training
- Weekly meetings
- Recruiting young members
- Capstone projects

Lessons Learned

- Time management
- Collaboration
- Professionalism
- Effective communication
- Priority setting



HV HARNESS WORKSHOP





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THANK YOU







QUESTIONS?