

E-VECTOORC

(Electric Vehicle Control of individual wheel Torque for
On- and Off-Road Conditions)

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1st June 2011

Brussels

Green Cars Clustering Event



European Green Cars Initiative

Presentation Outline

1. Project Objectives
2. Project Partners
3. Project Data
4. Work Packages and Approach
5. Technological Challenges
6. Exploitation Potential



1. Project Objectives

To address **the individual control of the electric motor torques of fully electric vehicles** to enhance safety, comfort and fun-to-drive in both on- and off-road driving conditions. The key objectives of the project are:

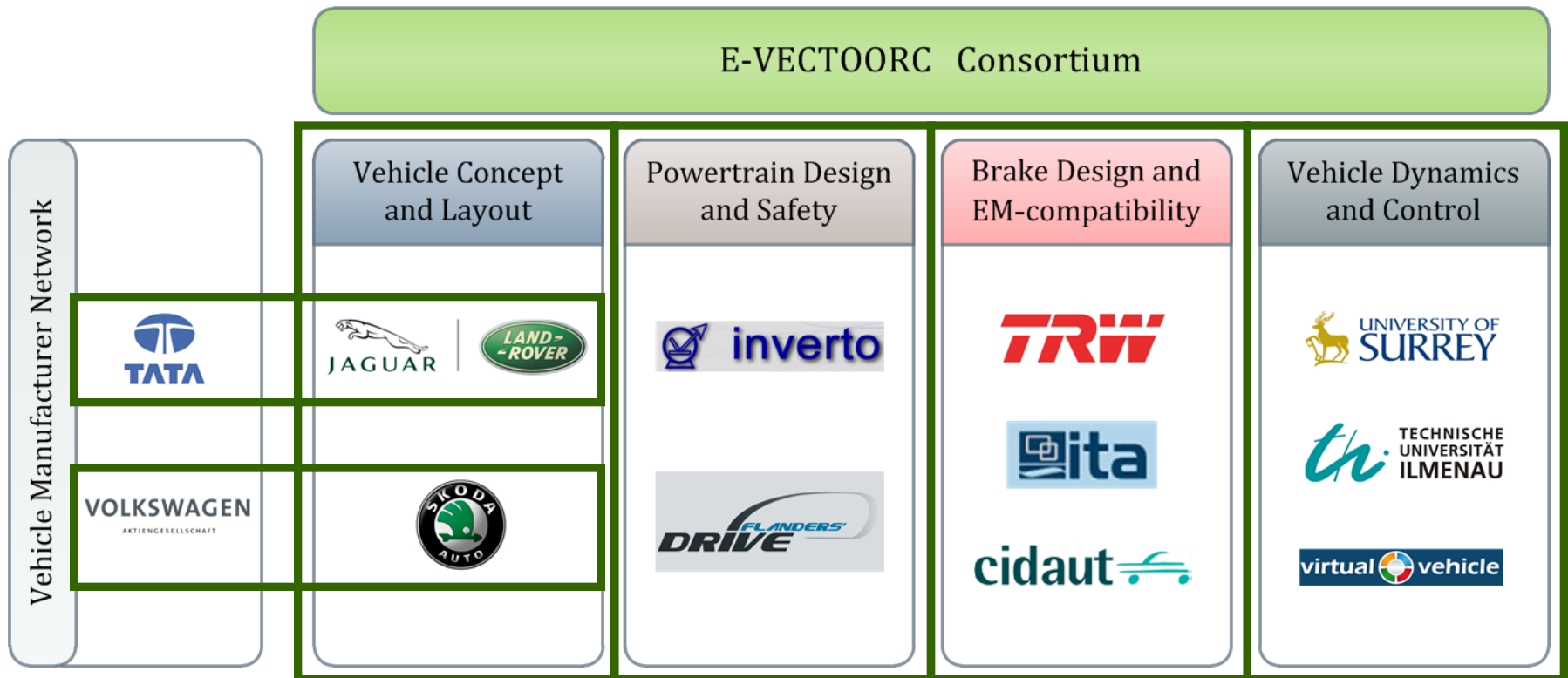
- Development and demonstration of yaw rate and sideslip angle control algorithms based on the combination of **front / rear and left / right torque vectoring** to improve the overall vehicle dynamic performance.

- Development and demonstration of novel strategies for the modulation of the torque output of the individual electric motors to enhance **brake energy recuperation, Anti-lock Brake function and Traction Control function**. The benefits of these strategies include reductions in:
 - i) vehicle energy consumption;
 - ii) stopping distance;
 - iii) acceleration times.



2. Project Partners

11 highly committed partners, with complementary skills and expertise:



- 4 large industrial companies (Jaguar Cars Limited, Land Rover, SKODA Auto and TRW), 2 SMEs (Inverto and ViF), 3 research centres (CIDAUT, ITA and Flanders' Drive), 2 universities (TUIL and Surrey)

- 6 involved countries (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Spain, United Kingdom)

3. Project Data

Starting Date: 1st June 2011

Project Conclusion: 31st May 2014

Overall Budget: 4.763 million Euros

EU Financial Contribution: 3.095 million Euros

84.7% of MMs on Research and Technical Development of the control algorithms and related hardware

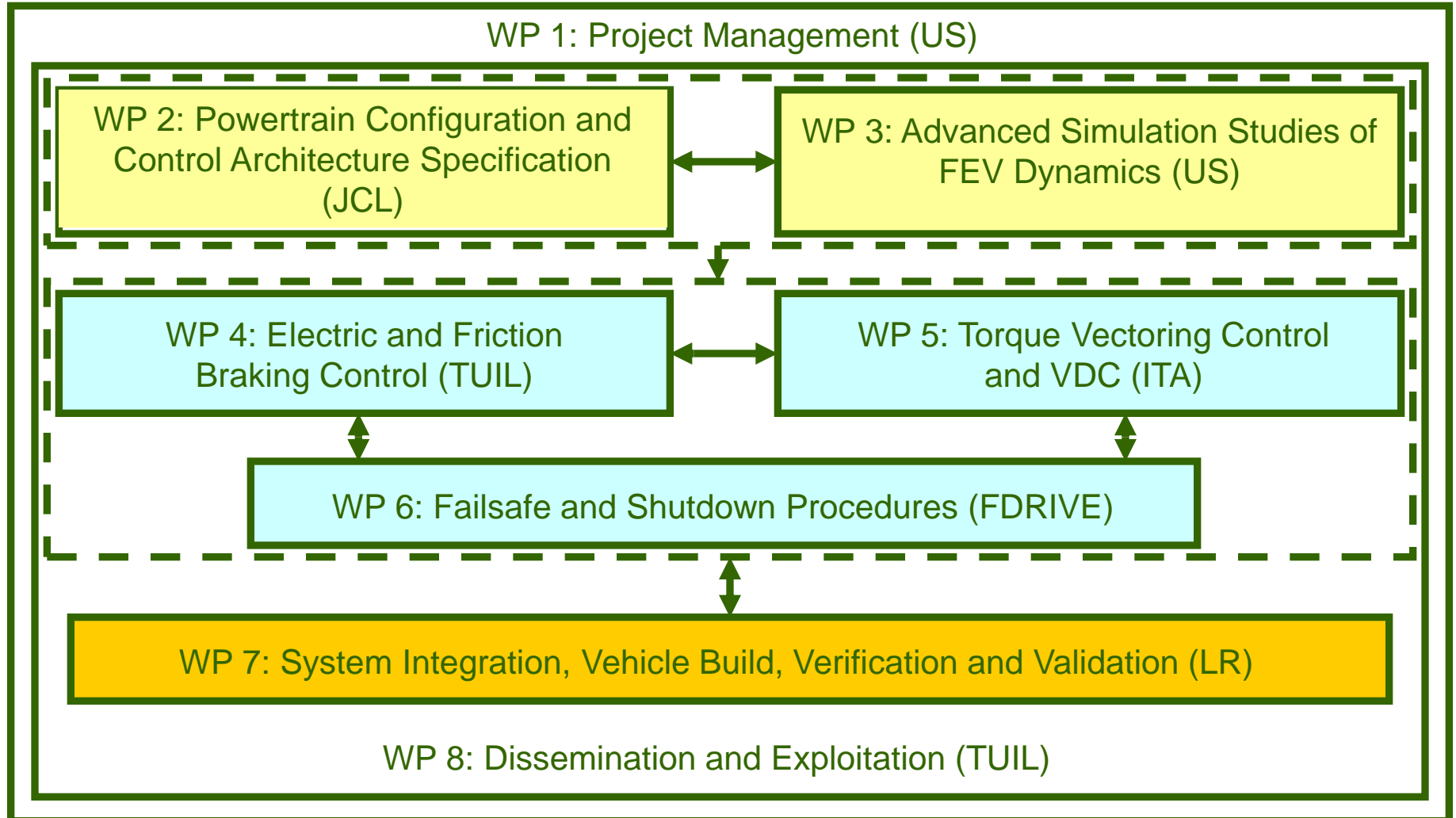
Fully functioning and robust vehicle demonstrator (capable of reproducing vehicle layouts with 2, 3 and 4 electric motors) deriving from the FEV demonstrator of the Flemish project RepMep (coordinated by Flanders' Drive)



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4. Work Packages and Approach



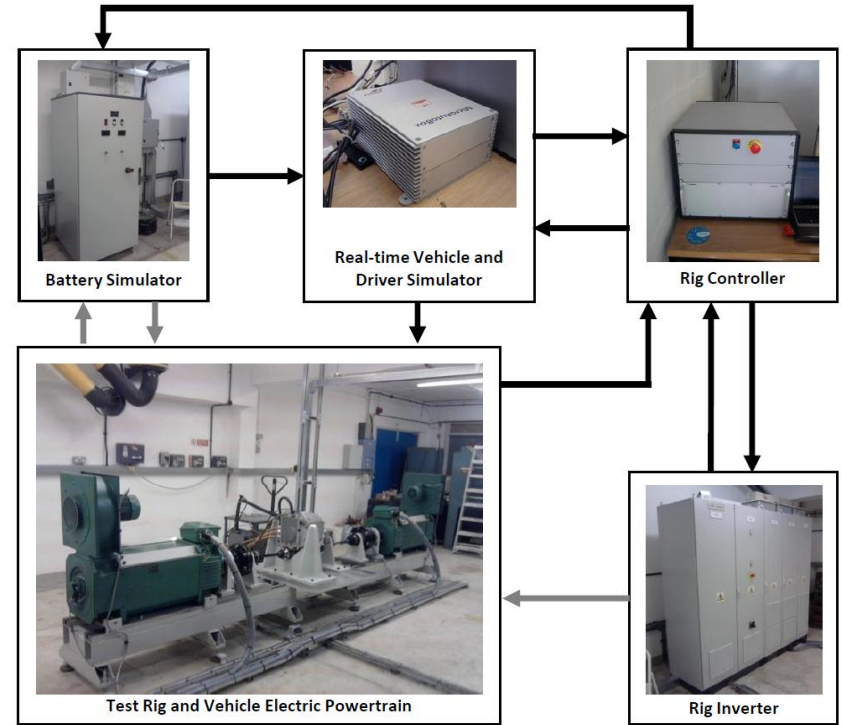
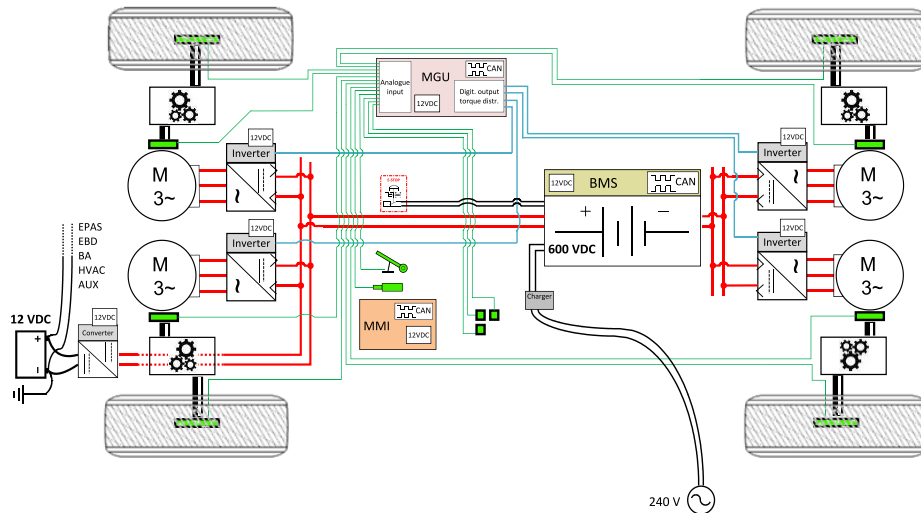
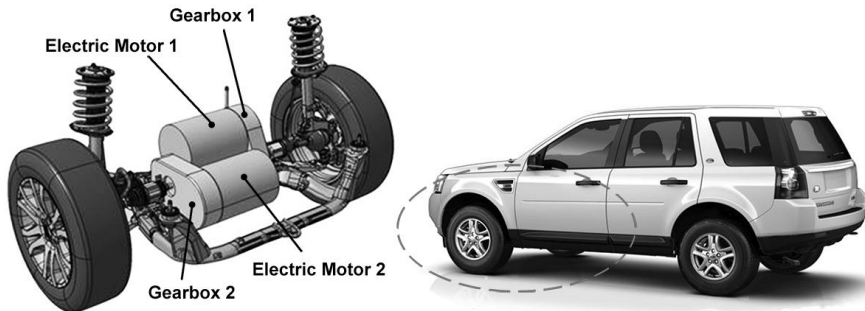
5. Technological Challenges

Subsystem	Goals
Base Brake Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High regeneration capability (pure regeneration at any deceleration level up to 30 km/h for the unladen vehicle, and progressively decreasing regeneration capability as a function of vehicle speed).
ABS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ABS modulation entirely achieved through the control of the regenerative torque; • 5% of minimum stopping distance reduction during ABS braking in low friction conditions achieved during the experimental validation using the vehicle demonstrator.
TC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% reduction in time for the part of the acceleration tests characterised by the TC intervention in low friction conditions.
Yaw Rate Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full compensation of the variation of the under/oversteer characteristic induced by braking and traction, with slip angles up to 5°, and partial compensation for larger slip angles; • Linear steady-state understeer characteristic with lateral accelerations up to at least 0.7 g; • Reduction of the amplitude of the yaw rate oscillations during dynamic steering manoeuvres; • Trade-off between vehicle dynamics and energy consumption; • Automated methodology for the tuning of yaw rate control algorithms based on the application of the Moment Method.
Vehicle Demonstrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capability of reproducing and testing vehicle layouts with 2, 3 and 4 individually controlled electric motors; • Capability of 2 hours of uninterrupted testing in heavy working conditions; • 195 km/h of maximum vehicle speed.



6. Exploitation Potential

Land Rover Freelander Vehicle Demonstrator



Control solutions developed for in-board motors can be easily adopted for in-wheel motors, whereas a technology transfer in the inverse direction could be rather complicated (i.e., control solutions developed for in-wheel motors can pose problems when implemented with in-board motor configurations).