Rules of Engagement



- 1. The webinar will be recorded and uploaded to view after with the meeting slides shared with participants.
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- **3.** Keep video turned off and microphones muted
- 4. Please raise your hand and use the chat section to submit questions. If you cannot use the chat please email your question to <u>Daniel.hayes@lowcvp.org.uk</u>



Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership

Developing an "EV Culture" with good data





Connect | Collaborate | Influence



25th November 2020

Part of Electrification of Bus Fleets Webinar Series

Webinar Panel







Tony Oldham, Operations Director, CT4N

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Lawrence Govender, Aftermarket Director, Optare

The Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership

Topics summary

1) Key differences between diesel and electric operation – not quite "plug and play" i.e. reasons why you need an EV culture and how to get the most out of your EV

2) Vehicle / Infrastructure Operation:

Where is the vehicle/ where is the charger? Is the vehicle being charged/is the charger working? How much power, for how long? How much does it need to be charged?

3 **Drivers**: driving style/training, breaking & acceleration, in-service management

Does it have enough charge to complete the service? Can I move it onto another service to support elsewhere?

4) Vehicle Maintenance/Warranty:

What is actually wrong on the vehicle, when did things go wrong and where? Is the vehicle behaving correctly? Does it have enough charge to get to the garage for maintenance?

5 Summer/Winter Effects:

What is the impact of cold on battery capacity and range? What is the impact of heating?

What can operators do to mitigate these challenges?

Introduction to CT4N

- Private operator based in Nottingham
- One of the UK's oldest and largest EV fleets
- Operating from Queens Drive Park and Ride
- 45 Optare Solo EVs & Versa EVs (2012)
- 22kW & 50 kW chargers
- Power Supply: 420kVA (0.42MW)
- 13 BYD K9 up to 80kW chargers (2016)
- Power Supply: 960kVA (0.96MW)
- 11 Routes on locallink network & Medilink



Key differences between diesel and electric operation

1

Diesel key indicators: liquid fuel, engine oil, coolant, aftertreatment system/ adblue etc.



Key differences between diesel and electric operation

EV key indicators: state of charge / range, energy consumption, charging rate, battery faults



1

Vehicle / Infrastructure Operation

2

Vehicle location, remaining charge, availability of chargers, infrastructure planning, depot operation



C



Drivers

Real-life examples





Olaf

- Efficiency 0.96 kW/mi
- Driving during rush hour
- Eco driving indicator: 77

Greg

- ► Efficiency 0.81 kW/mi
- Driving at night
- Eco driving indicator: 69

INFO BOX

In general \uparrow efficiency $\rightarrow \uparrow$ smooth indicator

However

Here, efficiency of Olaf is worse than Greg's, but the score is better.

Why?

Different vehicles, traffic conditions, weather etc.

Result

Fair eco driving scoring, independent of external conditions

Vehicle Maintenance / Warranty

4



Both OEM and Operator can look at same data set to discuss issues: faults and repairs

ard Performance Route Log Al	lerts Diagnostic Messages	Battery	Signals								
Extremes						BMS Status					
CELL VOLTAGE						PACK 1					
max: 3481 mV location: module 29, cell 3			A FEV	N SECONDS AGO		Charge mode					
min: 3390 mV location: module 29, cell 1,2			A FEV	N SECONDS AGO							
delta: 91 mV						Balancing					
CURRENT						7					
max: n/a location: n/a					STATUS CHANGE DURATION						
nin: n/a location: n/a					Equalizing to Charge complete		at last charge:	00	h:38m on average:		
delta: n/a											
TEMPERATURE						Communicating modules					
max: 36.0 °C location: 51		2 1	HOURS AGO			Communicating modules		5	2 of total 5	2 modules	
min: 22.0 °C location: 40		11	HOURS AGO			Count of communication drops		2	D		
delta: 14.0 °C											
STATE OF CHARGE						Charge status					
max: 98.0 % location: 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 36, 38, 39, 40, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52					LAST OCCURRENCES						
min: 97.3 % location: 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 22					State of charge under 20%				at least every 365 da	ys	
delta: 0.8 %						Charge complete flag			4 HOURS AGO	at least every 14 day	s
						Charge complete flag and 200mV cell voltage of	delta		4 HOURS AGO	at least every 180 da	ys
						Charge complete flag and 50mV cell voltage de	elta		4 HOURS AGO	at least every 365 da	y

Summer / Winter Effects

5

"What gets measured, gets managed" - plan for worst day in winter

Time period: 01/06/2019- 31/03/2020	Number of buses	Difference in consumption between Normal and Cold temperatures	Difference in consumption between Normal and High temperatures
12m buses	79	14% 🔺 in cold temps	9% 🔺 in high temps
18m buses	27	21% 🔺 in cold temps	12% 🔺 in high temps

Table 1: Summary Statistics of consumption differences for two categories of buses



 To receive more details & the E-bus Performance Report contact <u>s.radecka@viriciti.com</u>

Energy consumption of EVs from LEBS monitoring programme



Heating can double energy consumption in winter months

DfT Low Emission Bus Monitoring Programme

the future of transport.

Heating Energy Consumption – manual heating



DfT Low Emission Bus Monitoring Programme

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Heating Energy Consumption – with thermostat



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Thanks for listening!

Questions and Answers

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