

# A market study on Hybrid vehicles and the concept of V2G

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## Define EV Technology and Markets

### Definition and Forecasts

#### • What are electric vehicles?

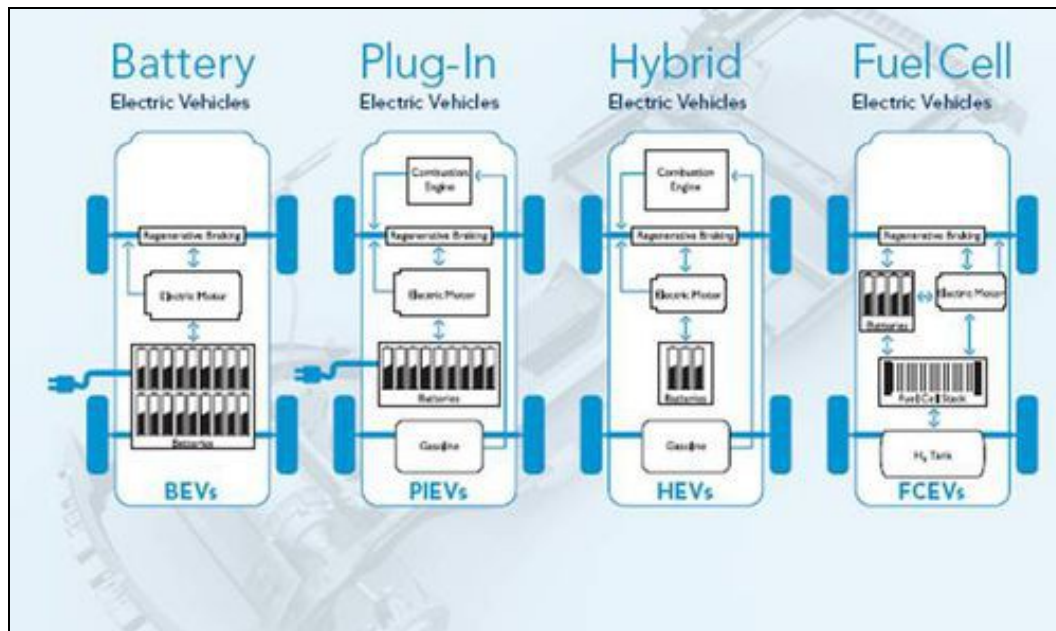
- An electric vehicle (EV) is a vehicle with one or more electric motors for propulsion. This is also referred to as an electric drive vehicle. The motion may be provided either by wheels or propellers driven by rotary motors, or in the case of tracked vehicles, by linear motors.

Unlike an internal combustion engine (ICE) that is tuned to specifically operate with a particular fuel such as gasoline, diesel or natural gas, an electric drive vehicle needs electricity, which comes from sources such as batteries or a generator. This flexibility allows the drive train of the vehicle to remain the same, while the energy source can be changed.

The electricity used to propel the vehicle may be provided in many different ways; it can come from any energy source, fossil fuels, nuclear power, and renewables (tidal power, solar, wind etc) and can either be supplied to the vehicle continuously as it is used or stored in the vehicle in some way, such as batteries, supercapacitors or fuel cells.

Electric vehicles can include electric cars, electric trains, electric airplanes, electric boats, and electric motorcycles and scooters even electric spacecraft. [1]

Below figure shows the architecture of the Vehicles along with the types.

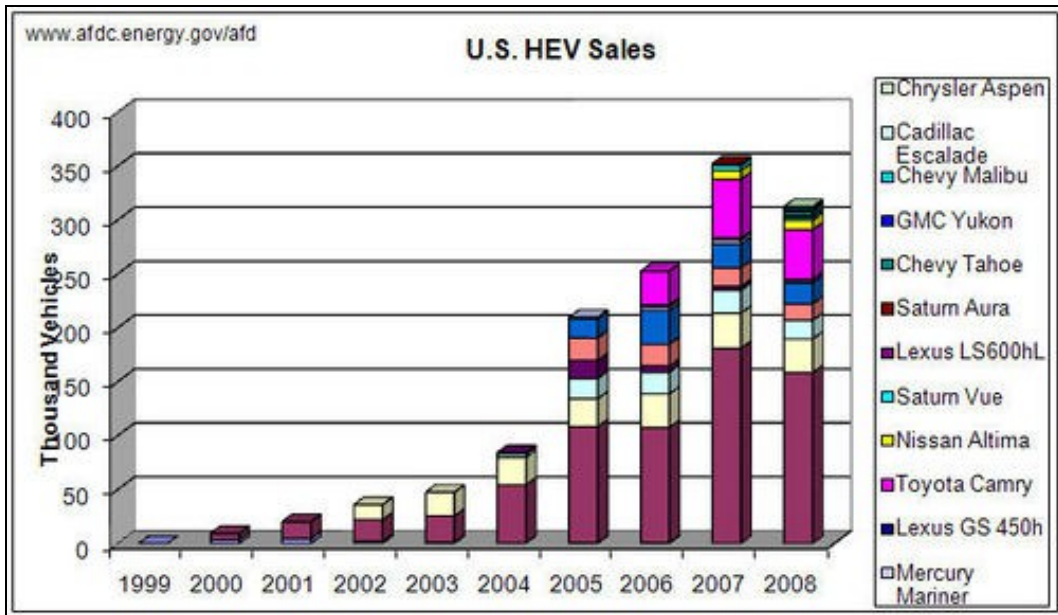


Types of EV

### Plug-in Electric Vehicles

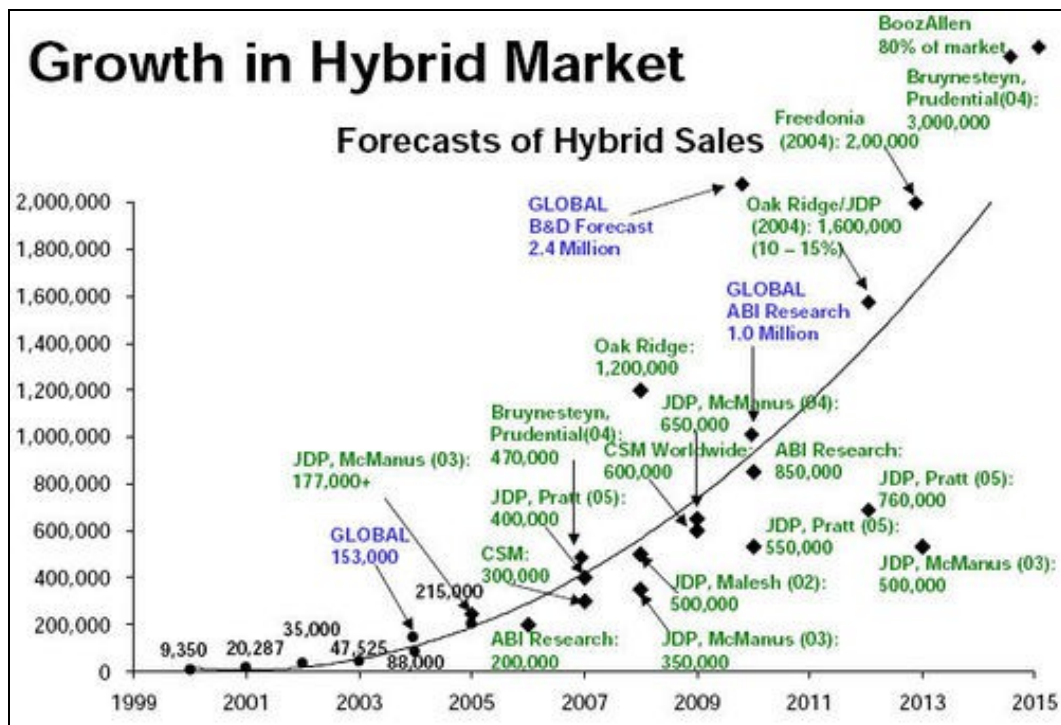
- What is a plug-in hybrid?
- PHEV, as it is called, is a normal hybrid vehicle, which has been modified to run off the electric grid. It retains all the functionality of a normal hybrid with higher than conventional mileage and lower emissions. Not all hybrids can be converted to a PHEV though. PHEV conversions can only be carried out full hybrids such as the Toyota Prius, the Ford Escape Hybrid, the Mercury Mariner Hybrid, and others. These vehicles are capable of running only on electric power directly from the factory.

Below graph shows the historic sales of various Hybrid Electric Vehicles available in the market.



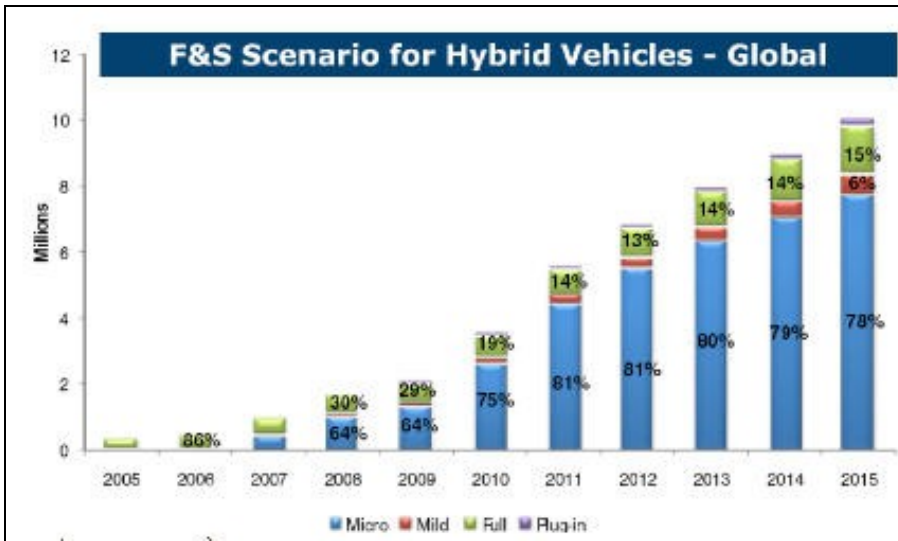
Historic Hybrid vehicle sales

This image shows the forecasts done by various research agencies on future sales of Hybrid Vehicles.

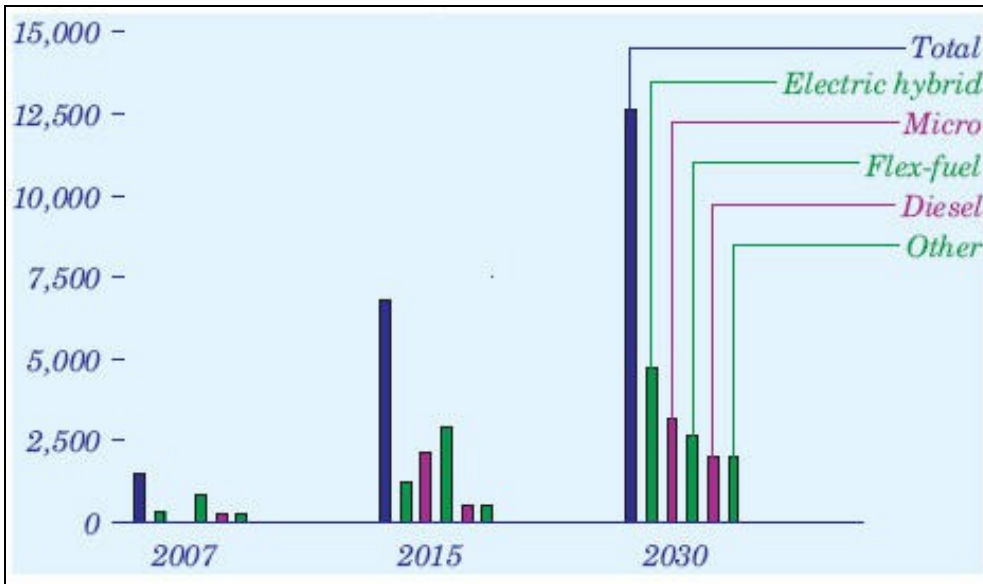


Source Hybridcars.com

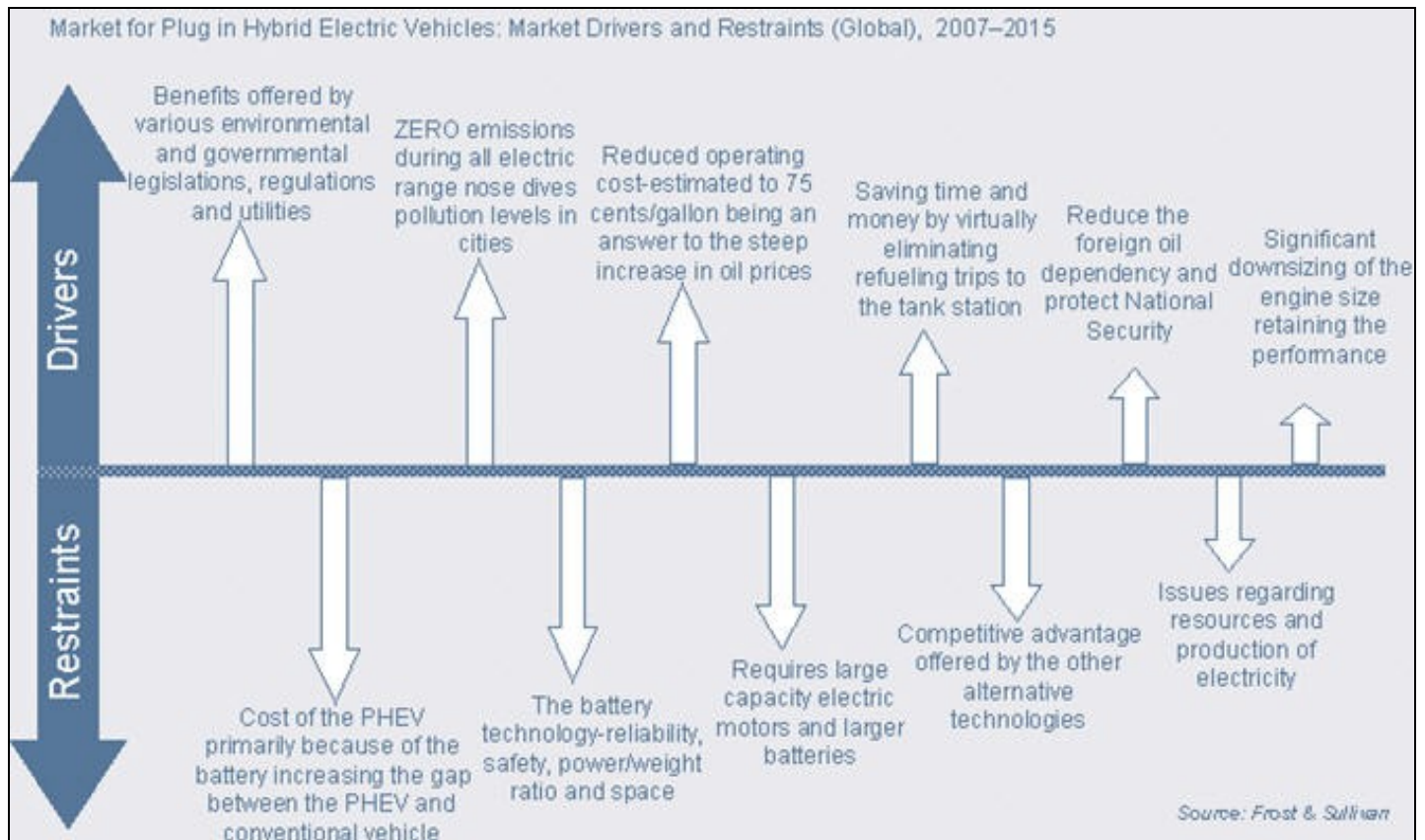
Forecast of various form of plug-in hybrid Vehicles-Global by Frost and Sullivan



Source: Frost & Sullivan  
The below graph shows the forecast of Sales of hybrid vehicles in USA.



Source: Annual Energy Outlook 2009 by U.S. Department of Energy  
**Restraints and Drivers for PHEV**



Source: Frost & Sullivan

## Legislative Background(for arizona)

Arizona Incentives and Laws (Updated June 2009)

### State Incentives

- High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lane Exemption
- Electric Vehicle (EV) Equipment Tax Credit
- Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Parking Incentive

### State Laws and Regulations

- Low Emission Vehicle (LEV) Standards
- Biofuels Infrastructure Grants and Specifications
- Clean Fuel Contracts for Heavy-Duty Equipment
- Joint Use of Government Fueling Infrastructure
- Alternative Fuel Use and Acquisition Requirements
- Alternative Fuel and Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Tax Exemption
- Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Emissions Test Requirement
- Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Special License Plate
- Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) License Tax
- Electric Vehicle (EV) Parking
- Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) Dealers Information Dissemination Requirement
- Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Device Fee
- Neighborhood Electric Vehicle (NEV) Access to Roadways
- School Bus Idle Reduction Pilot Program
- Idle Reduction Requirement - Maricopa County

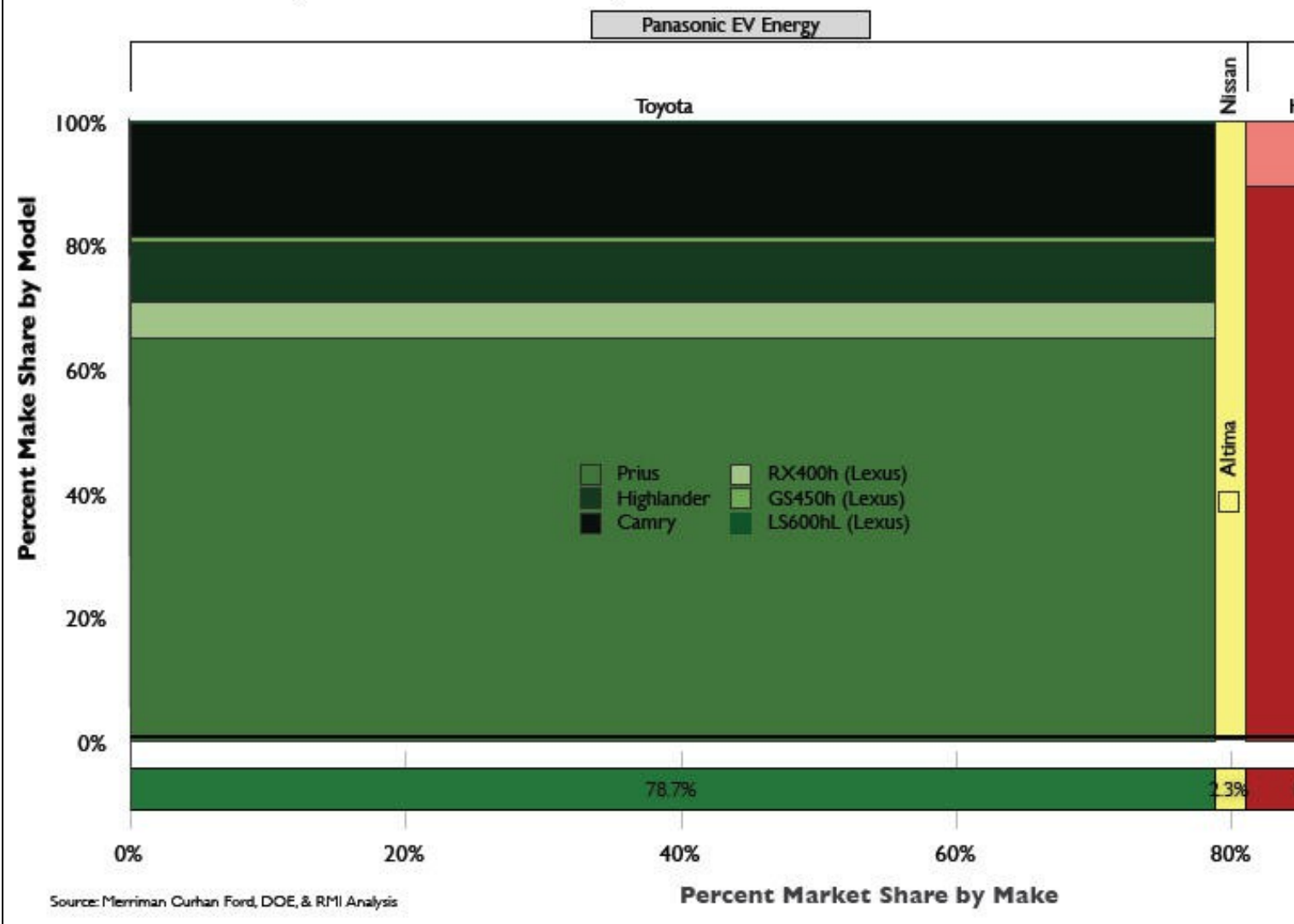
### Utilities/Private Incentives

There are currently no known utility or private incentives offered in Arizona.

## Technologies for Energy Storage

- This chart shows the market share of various companies in US(2007).

## 2007 US HEV Market by Make, Model, and Battery Manufacturer



Market share of battery companies in currently available hybrids cars in US

- The below chart shows the stage of commercialization and various parameters of battery performance for a given technology.



		USABC Goal Categories					
	Stage of Development	Power	Energy	Life	Safety	Low Cost	
Chemistry	Pb-Acid	Mass Commercialization	Very limited power density	Extremely limited energy density.	Proven cycle and calendar life for conventional vehicles, but not adequate for xEV applications.	Proven record of safety. Environmental impact mitigated by extensive lead recycling infrastructure.	Very low cost.
	Ni-Cd	Mass Commercialization	Limited power density.	Very limited energy density.	Good cycle and calendar life.	Proven safety record in consumer electronics. Cadmium is toxic.	Relatively high cost, little room for reduction.
	NiMH	Mass Commercialization	Limited power density.	Limited energy density.	Proven longevity for calendar and cycle life.	Proven history of safety.	Limited prospect for reductions.
	LiCoO <sub>2</sub> /Graphite (LCO)	Commercialization	Good power density.	Good energy density.	Cycle life is suitable for consumer electronics, but poor for automotive applications.	Low to moderate: thermal runaway problems would be disastrous in automotive applications.	High: cost of cobalt is a limiting factor for reduction possible.
	Li(Ni <sub>0.85</sub> Co <sub>0.15</sub> Al <sub>0.05</sub> )O <sub>2</sub> /Graphite (NCA)	Pilot	Good power density.	Good energy density.	Good cycle life and calendar life.	Moderate: nickel-based electrodes are thermally unstable and degrade at high states of charge.	Moderate: limited reductions due to cobalt and nickel.
	LiFePO <sub>4</sub> /Graphite (LFP)	Pilot	Good power density.	Moderate energy density.	Good - can be operated at wide SoC window and still achieve good cycle life.	Moderate to good: stable cathode material does not release oxygen, but graphite anode still reactive with electrolyte.	Low: one of the less expensive Li-Ion chemistries due to graphite-based cathode.
	Li(Ni <sub>1/3</sub> Co <sub>1/3</sub> Mn <sub>1/3</sub> )O <sub>2</sub> / Graphite (NCM)	Pilot	Moderate power density.	Moderate to good energy density.	Poor cycle life.	Moderate: nickel-based electrodes are thermally unstable and degrade at high states of charge.	Moderate: limited reductions due to cobalt and nickel.
	LiMn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /Graphite (LMS)	Developmental	Moderate power density.	Moderate energy density.	Moderate to excellent: potential for above-average cycle life, calendar life may have issues.	Good: manganese-based electrode material is potentially safe.	Moderate: low cost but cost per kWh due to limited energy density.
	LiMn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> /Li <sub>4</sub> Ti <sub>5</sub> O <sub>12</sub> (LTO)	Developmental	Moderate power density.	Moderate energy density, mitigated due to large SoC operating window.	Good to excellent cycle life.	Very stable cathode/anode combination that promises good to excellent safety.	High: potentially due to use of titanium.
	LiMn <sub>1.5</sub> Ni <sub>0.5</sub> O <sub>4</sub> / Li <sub>4</sub> Ti <sub>5</sub> O <sub>12</sub> (MNS)	Research	Good power density.	Moderate energy density.	Unknown.	Excellent.	Moderate.
Li <sub>1.3</sub> Mn <sub>0.4</sub> Ni <sub>0.3</sub> O <sub>2</sub> / Graphite (MN)	Research	Excellent power density.	Excellent energy density.	Unknown.	Excellent.	Moderate.	
Zinc-Air		Limited power density.	High energy density.	Long life for mechanically rechargeable type. Life unknown for electrically rechargeable type.	Very safe in storage, use, and disposal.	Low cost (driven by zinc).	
	Commercialization						
NaNiCl (ZEBRA)	Pilot	Limited power density.	High energy density.	Low cycle life.	Very safe components, safe in operation and disposal.	Moderate cost, though potentially high due to use of nickel.	

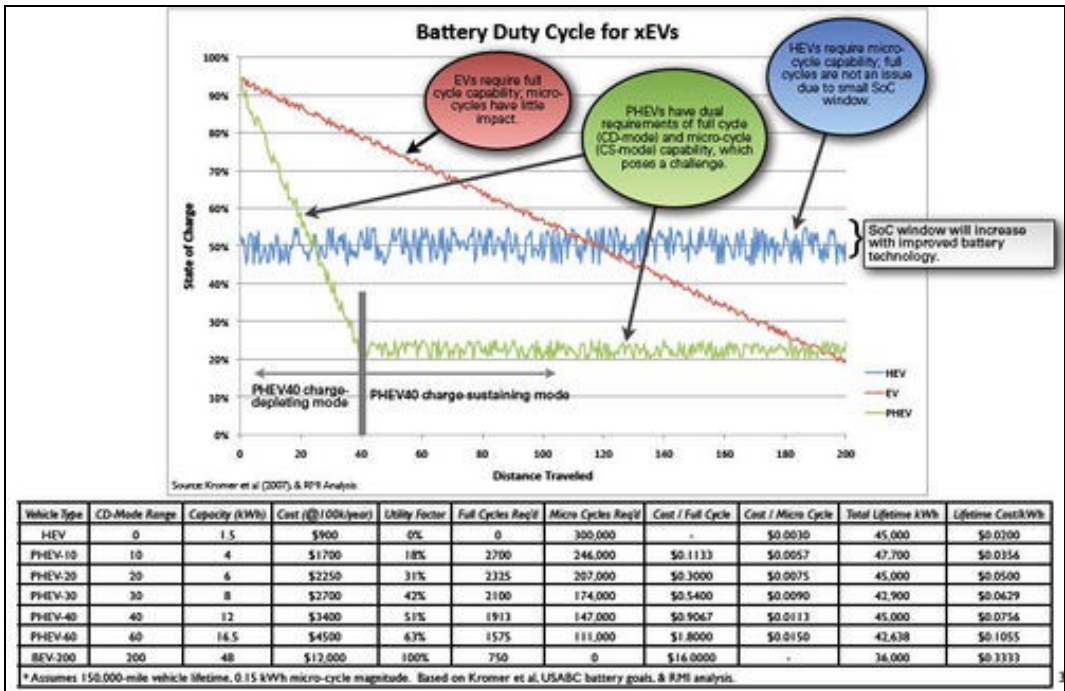
Source: Aussen et al (2006), Nielson et al (2007), Kromer et al (2007), Kalhammer et al (2007), & RMI Analysis

Source: Axsen et al (2006), Nelson et al (2007), Kromer et al (2007), Kalhammer et al (2007), & RMI Analysis



## Comparison of current and future battery technologies

- This graph shows battery requirements for various technologies.



## Charging Cycle Requirements for different type of EV's

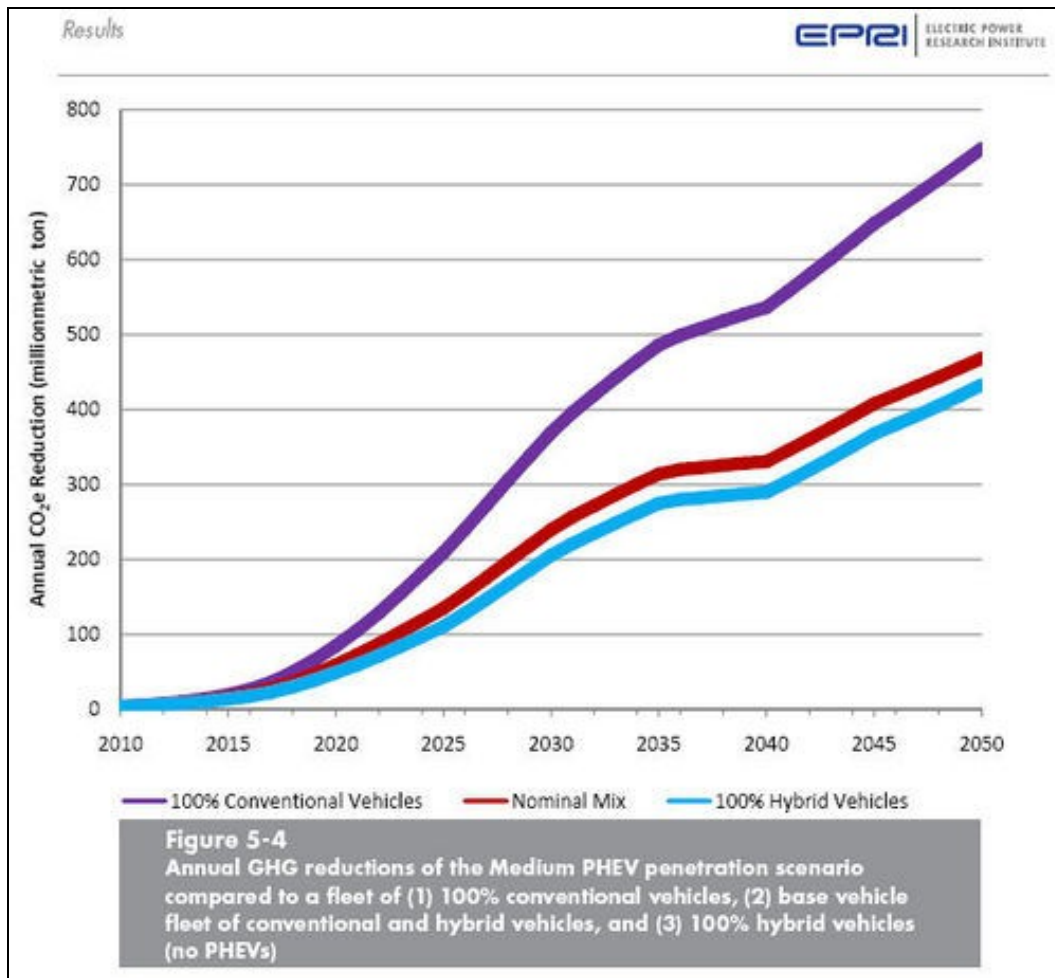
### Environmental Impact

This table shows how use of Electric vehicles can help reduce GHG emissions.

Vehicle type	Vehicle CO2 emissions (g/mi)	Upstream CO2 equivalent emissions (g/mi)	Total CO2 emissions (g/mi)	Lifetime CO2 equivalent emissions (ton)	Lifetime CO2 equivalent emissions reduced from 2002 baseline (ton)	Percent reduction from Conventional Gasoline Vehicle
Conventional vehicles	345.7	102.7	449	99.9	0.0	0%
Compressed natural gas (CNG)	284.6	92.9	378	83.9	15.9	16%
Liquid petroleum gas (LPG)	313.9	50.4	364	80.9	18.9	19%
HEV20	89.0	82.0	171	38.1	61.8	62%
Ethanol (E85)	356.9	-12.7	344	76.4	23.4	23%
Electric	0	150	150	33.4	66.5	67%

Emission reduction Possible by use of EV's

Forecast of emission reduction by use of Various scenarios in America by EPRI



Emission reduction scenario in US by Penetration of hybrid car technology

## Define Vehicle to Grid

### • The Vehicle-to-Grid concept

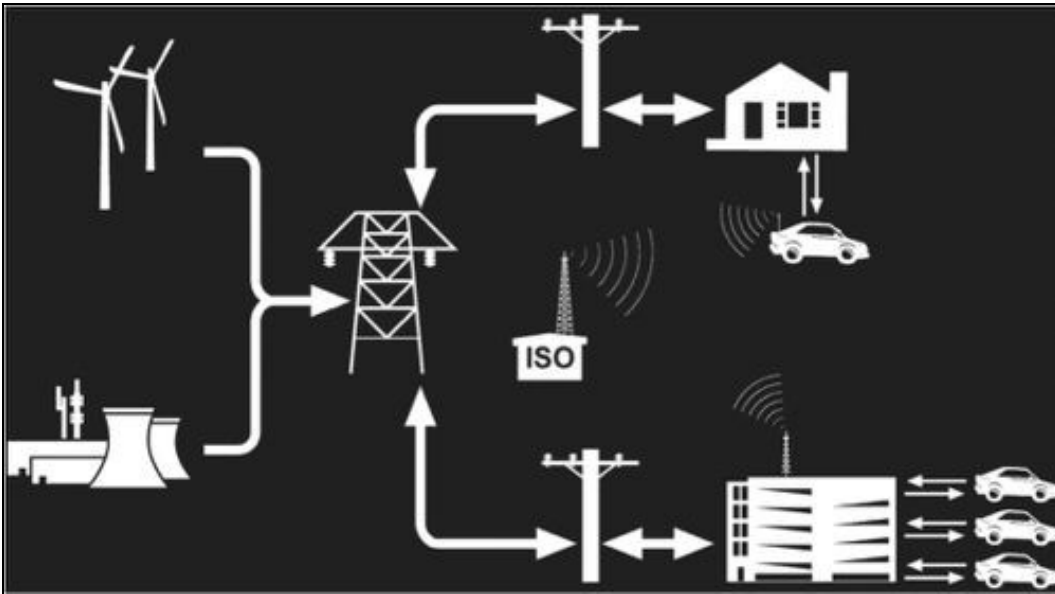
The concept of "Vehicle-to-Grid" (V2G) was first proposed in 1997 by professor Willet Kempton of the University of Delaware in his article "Electric vehicles as a new power source for electric utilities?"

### • What is V2G?

(PHEVs) have a battery pack (energy storage device) and a charger. The charger can be bidirectional; able to deliver power back to the grid from the vehicle's battery as well as charge the battery. Typically, the battery recharge time is only a few hours. Since most vehicles are generally in use just a couple of hours per day, there is a flexibility to the timing and power profile of how and when vehicles are recharged, or even discharged into the grid. Kempton's concept of V2G is based on such vehicles with remotely controlled, bidirectional chargers providing services to the electric power grid. The services that these vehicles provide to the grid have a value that may result in payments back to vehicle drivers, resulting in lower vehicle operating costs.

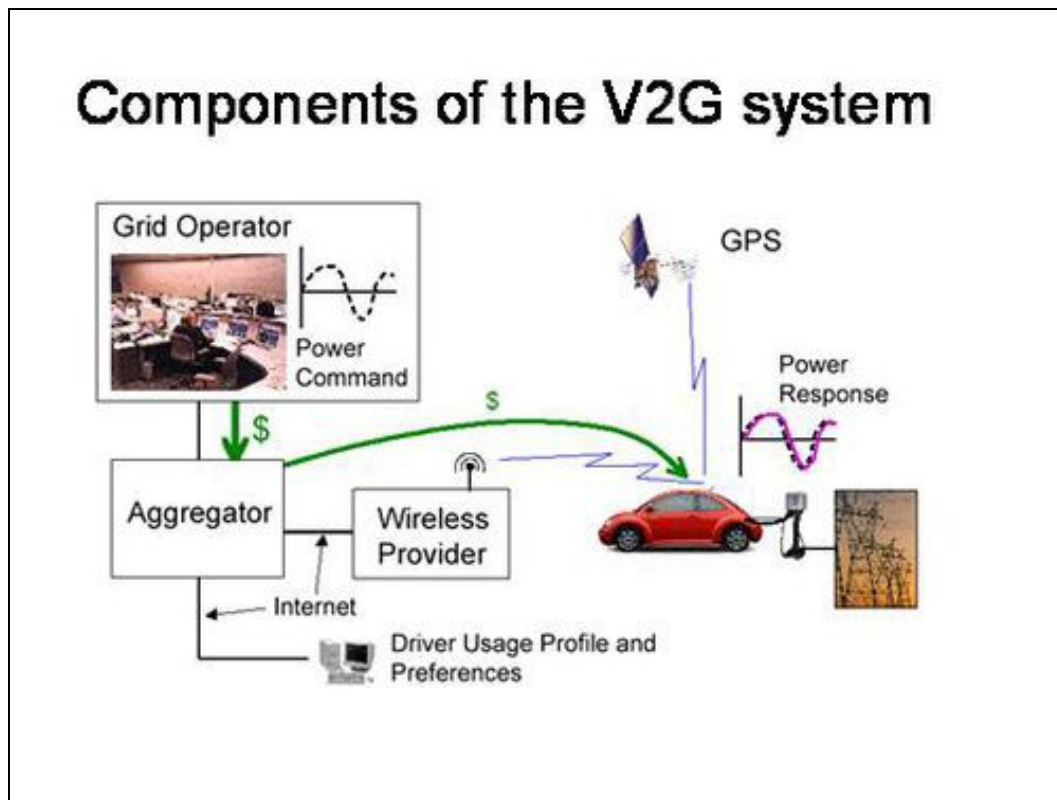
### • Working Model of V2G Process(Arrow shows direction of power flow)





Working of V2G technology

- Components of a V2G system



Possible model to Introduce V2G technology

- Aggregators

In order to make V2G work properly, service providers (aggregators) will be required to organise MW-size blocks of regulation/reserve/peak power. These service providers need to be able to communicate with the vehicles to obtain vehicle location, battery state-of-charge, owner preferences, and to transmit charge or dispatch signals.

- Smart meters

Metering of the V2G contribution to the grid of individual vehicles can be done with residential smart meters, which are widely commercially available. Both in the US and in the EU, taskforces/working groups are working on standards for smart meters (US: UtilityAMI/OpenHAN, EU: NTA 8130).

Another option is to use an on-board metering device; this seems to make more sense in the case that the vehicle is controlled by an aggregator.

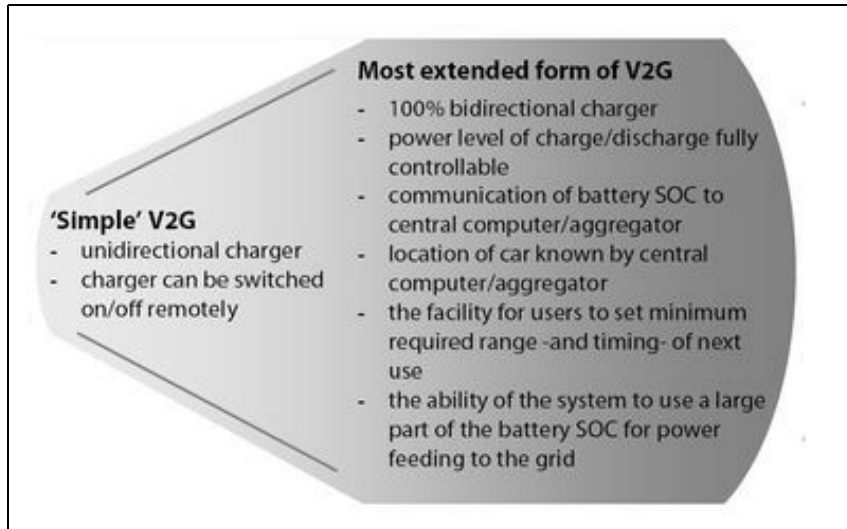
- **Communication**

Several 'smart grid' companies in the US are active in providing communication solutions between V2G-vehicles and TSOs/aggregators; examples are V2Green and GridPoint.

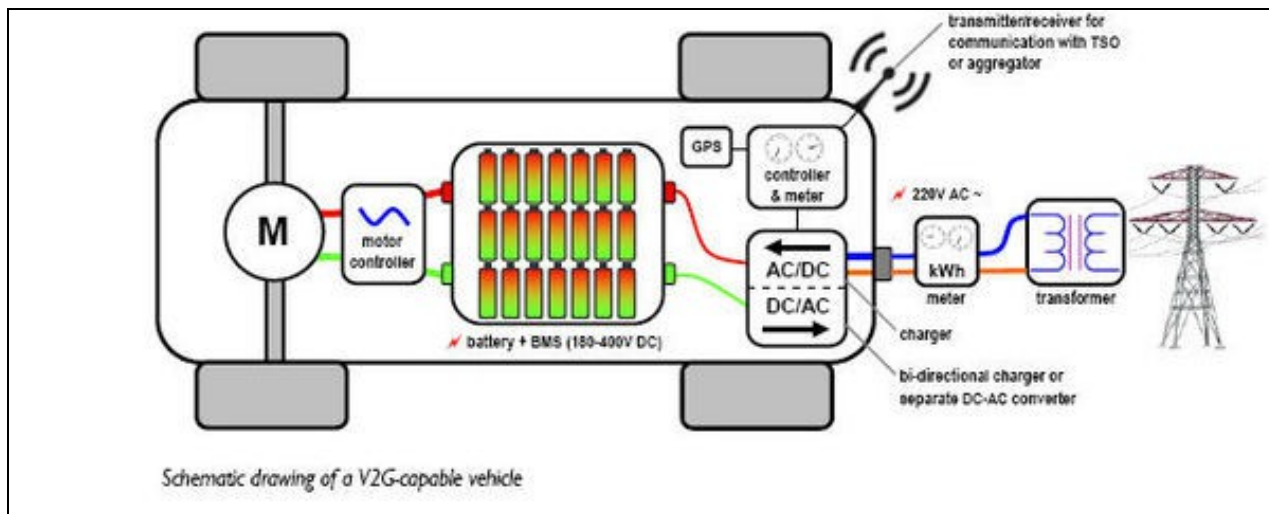
- **Standards for charge/discharge communication**

In the US, The National Electric Infrastructure Working Council (IWC, organised by EPRI) is working with the automotive industry to define a communications standard, enabling EVs to communicate to their charging infrastructure. The IWC is working closely with the SAE J1772 (EV charging standard) committee.[2]

- **Options for application of V2G.**



- **V2G capable Vehicle diagram**



V2G capable Vehicle Diagram

- **V2G-relevant vehicle components**

### Battery

PHEVs have advanced batteries with a storage capacity of 4 to 15kWh, giving the vehicle an electric-only range of 15-80km. EVs generally have 15 to 50kWh on board, for a range of 80-300km. (PH)EV batteries should be able to provide a power of at least 30kW, to ensure convenient acceleration. The DC voltage of PH(EV) batteries is generally between 180V and 400V DC.

### Battery management system (BMS)

Since individual battery cells have a voltage ranging from 1.2V to 3.6V, (PH)EV batteries are built from  $\pm$ hundred to several thousands of battery cells. Such a multi-cell, high-energy battery pack requires complicated electronics and software to manage voltage, current levels and temperatures for each individual (module of) cells. This system is called the battery management system (BMS). The BMS also keeps track of the state-of-charge (SOC) of the battery, and controls the maximum power level of the charger and the maximum regenerative braking level.

### Battery charger (AC-DC) & inverter (DC-AC)

(PH)EV chargers have an output voltage of 180-400 Volt DC. If they are rated for a standard 220V AC socket, their maximum (dis-)charge power in Europe is generally  $\pm$ 3.5kW. In the US, the residential socket output is 110V, and maximum power output limited to  $\pm$ 1.5kW. If a two-phase AC outlet is used, a much higher charge power can be drawn (15-20kW is the current state-of-the art).

In many European countries, there is a 2-phase 380V connection inherently present in every home, since the electricity system brings a 3-phase cable (3 x 220V) to every household. A 380V socket can then easily be added to a residential or small business connection. Most V2G research goes from the assumption that future (PH)EVs will have a charger with a (dis-)charge power level of 10-20kW, and that there will thus be dedicated EV charging connections installed in the house of (PH)EV owners.

The battery management system controls the maximum charge level of the charger, which is usually connected to the BMS via a CAN-interface. In order to let the battery deliver power back to the grid, either the charger needs to be bi-directional, or a separate DC-AC inverter is required.

### **Controller, GPS & electricity meter**

To regulate the power taken from or fed into the grid by the vehicle, a remotely controlled regulation device is required. The signal that controls the regulation device can be provided in the following ways:

1. via the cellular phone network
2. via a radio signal
3. via the ?Internet? (last part WLAN connection)
4. via a ?smart meter? network (last part wirelessly, first part Internet or cellular phone network)
5. via the power grid (TSO signals)

Ideally, a GPS device keeps track of where the vehicle is and an on-board electricity meter measures in- and outflow of electricity.

### **Outside vehicle: (Smart) meter**

In a less advanced V2G scenario, it is not the on-board meter that measures electricity consumed and generated by the vehicle, but a (smart) residential electricity meter.