Promoting other means of transportation such as electric and hybrid cars with new structures

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Outline

- Motivation and background
- Infrastructures
- Vehicles
- Technologies
- Our project \rightarrow HiQuad
- Our research activity
- Conclusions

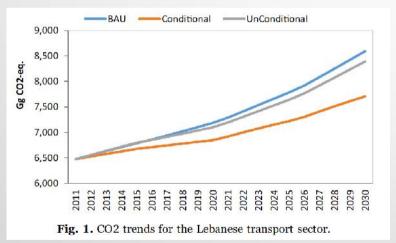
Motivation and background

• Why? Where? When?

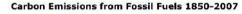
- Why?
 - Reduce greenhouse gasses emissions
 - Reduce fossil fuel utilization
- Where?
 - Everywhere → Both developing and developed countries → Modify way of thinking
- When?
 - Now → We have to start as soon as possible to reach significant results

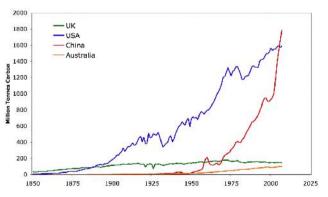
Motivation and background

Reduce greenhouse emissions everywhere in the world



Well-to-wheel assessment for informing transition strategies to low-carbon fuel-vehicles in developing countries dependent on fuel imports: A casestudy of road transport in Lebanon, Charbel J. Mansour, Marc G. Haddad, Energy Policy, 2017





Motivation and background

• We have to re-think mobility idea:

Mobility: The movement of people and goods from place to place, job to job, or one social level to another (across bridges – physical or assumed).





Why? (...we do that)

Reach a three zero approach:

- ZERO emissions
- ZERO accidents
- ZERO stress

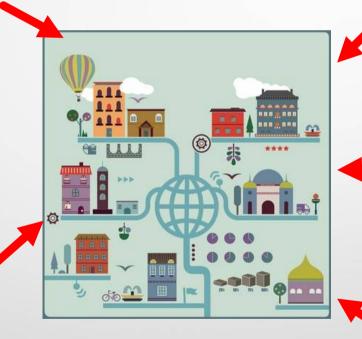


Infrastructures

- E-governance and Citizen Services:
- 1. Public information
- 2. Electronic Service Delivery
- 3. Citizen Engagement
- 4. City's Eyes and Ears (video monitoring)

Waste and Water Management:

- 1. Waste to Energy & Fuel
- 2. Smart meters and management
- 3. Leakage identification (prevention)
- 4. Quality monitoring



Energy Management:

- 1. Smart meters and management
- 2. Renewable Sources
- 3. Energy efficient and green buildings

Mobility:

- 1. Smart Parking
- 2. Traffic management
- 3. Integrated transport

Others:

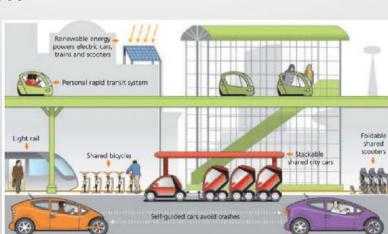
- 1. Cloud (haring data)
- 2. High speed internet
- 3. Tele-medicine

Infrastructures \rightarrow Vehicles

- Personal vs. mass Transportation
- Car sharing
- Low-/zero-emission capability
- Growth of urban vehicles to cope with parking problems
- Increasing use of information systems
- Telecommuting and virtual presence

Vehicles

- Hybrid and Electric Vehicles
- Connected Cars
- Traffic Information
- Accident Prevention
- Driver Assistance







Infrastructures → Vehicles → Technologies



- Project founded by Italian Government in the development plan "Industria 2015" promoted by MiSE (Ministero dello Sviluppo Econominco – Ministry of Economic Development)
- Example of Industry-University co-operation
- Development of an hybrid light car
- Implementation of integrated new technologies
- High connection capability





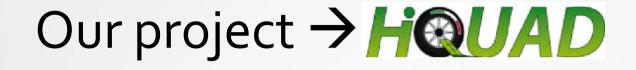
- Mass 350 kg
- Electric Engines Power: 4 kW (each)
- Maximum speed: 45 km/h
- 2 seats(driver + passenger)
- High safety light chassis
- Range extender for emergencies
- Air conditioning



- Nice aspect
- Interconnection (tablet-internet-wifi)
- Good habitability
- Good autonomy (batteries)
- Comfort on-board (suspensions).

- Pressure sensor installed into the combustion chamber → real time monitoring of cylinder pressure.
- Data have to be analysed in real time.
- Develop and ECU which is able to maximize engine efficiency at every cycle:
 - Increase specific power
 - Reduce pollutant emissions
 - Adapt engine behaviour to the specific circumstances



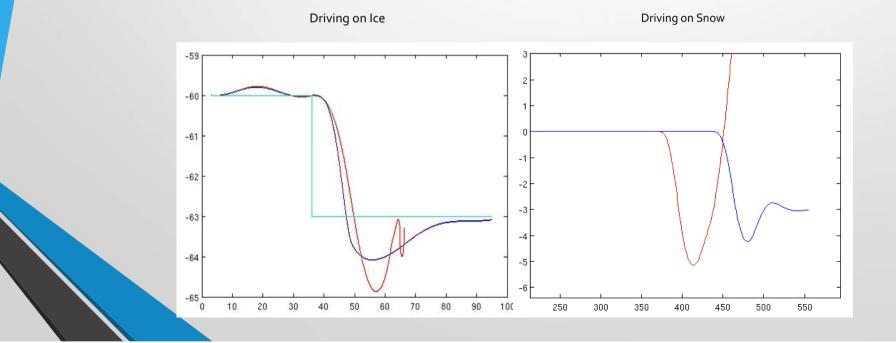


- Two wheel-engines installed on rear wheels
- Batteries:
 - Standard Equipment \rightarrow Lithium Batteries 5kWh
 - Optional Equipment \rightarrow Lithium Batteries 10kWh





 Traction control with TORQUE VECTORING in order to increase safety and stability over all the driving conditions





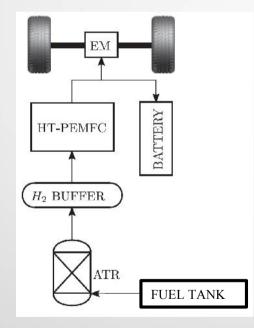








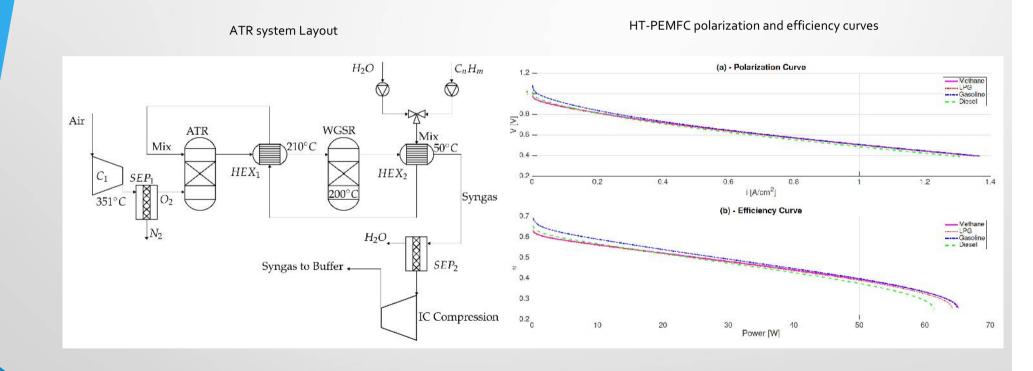
- Development of a hybrid electric-fuel cell vehicle with on-board hydrogen production
- Possibility of using standard fuels \rightarrow no need of new infrastructures
- Low CO_2 emissions \rightarrow there is no combustion
- High efficiency in a wide range of operating condition
- Possibility to charge batteries at home



Energy management of a plug-in fuel cell/battery hybrid vehicle with onboard fuel processing, L. Tribioli, R. Cozzolino, D. Chiappini, P. Iora, Applied Energy 2017

- Electric motor can be driven both by HT-PEMFC and by Batteries
- Electric motor can work as generator as well (during brakes)
- Hydrogen buffer is needed in order to make the HT-PEMFC ready to operate at every load request
- ATR makes the conversion of standardfuel to hydrogen

- The ATR is simulated through commercial software (ASPEN Plus ™)
- A semi-empirical zeroth-dimensional model has been implemented for deriving the polarization curves of HT-PEMFC under different conditions of CO poisoning
- Vehicle and Control have implemented in Matlab-Simulink^R
- We have realized a sensitivity analysis to different fuels in order to understand effectiveness of such a system



	Conventional Vehicle vs FCV		
	Diesel	Gasoline	LPG
Driving Cycle	%	%	%
Urban	172,1	209,8	284,0
Extra Urban	136,4	138,0	213,0
Mixed	234,5	330,7	403,4

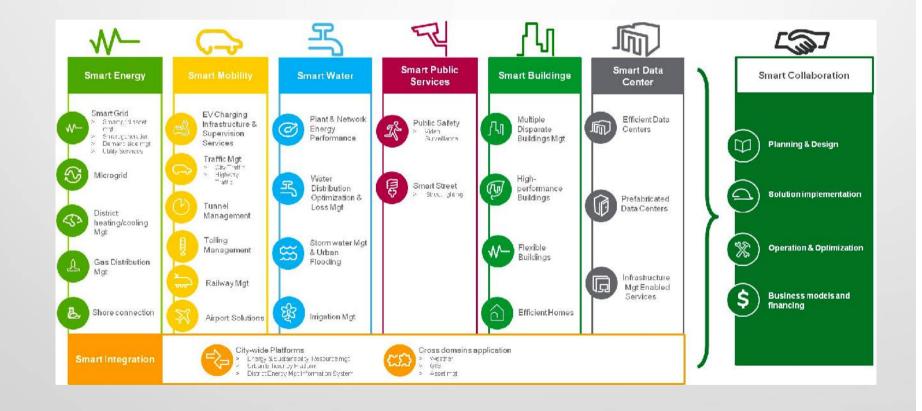
Conclusions

- We have to rethink to city concept
- We have to push towards technical improvements in some critical aspects
- We have to change way of thinking mobility
- Improve "sharing sense"
- Improve vehicles and infrastructures design

Thanks for your attention!



Towards a smart way of thinking



Technologies

- Fast Internet Connection
- Cloud Sharing
- Big Data Servers
- Online monitoring
- Batteries
- Tele-medicine













- Sinopoly Cells LiFePO4 66Ah 3.2V
 - High safety and stability
 - Low discharge current (0.8%moth vs 10% of standard LiPO)
 - Long lifetime cycle (>2000 vs 500 of standard LiPO)
 - Good Charge/Weight Ratio (115Wh/kg vs 167Wh/kg of standard LiPO)