

Arguments for range monitoring and base MPR + wide tolerance for UBE in Phase 1 of the GTR

EVE #39 meeting
04. November 2020

- Phase 1: UBE → base MPR + wide tolerances; range → monitoring

		OVC-HEV	PEV
Phase 1	UBE indicator	Part A: Verification with Tolerance X Part B: MPR_base	Part A: Verification with Tolerance X Part B: MPR_base
	Range indicator	Monitoring_OVC-HEV*	Monitoring_PEV

*Note: Regarding „Monitoring_OVC-HEV“: removed if no agreement is reached in Phase 1 for an appropriate range metric (AER, EAER, ...)

- Phase 2: UBE → advanced MPR + tighter tolerances; range → MPR + tolerances (based on monitoring)

		OVC-HEV	PEV
Phase 2	UBE indicator	Part A: Verification with Tolerance Y Part B: MPR_adv	Part A: Verification with Tolerance Y Part B: MPR_adv
	Range indicator	Part A: Verification with Tolerance Z Part B: MPR_base	Part A: Verification with Tolerance Z Part B: MPR_base

Tolerances	Tolerance X (P1) >> Tolerance Y (P2); Tolerance range Z >>> Tolerance UBE Y
MPR_base =	Base MPR to ban substandard products from the market
MPR_adv =	Data driven MPR based on Phase 1 experience/learning (if needed)

Argument 1 (for OVC-HEVs and PEVs):

- Range is influenced (also on dyno) on a lot more parameters than UBE (see presentation ACEA/Alliance: [EVE-37-04-Rev2e.pdf](#))
 - That higher influence from other parameters is requiring a higher tolerance for the indicator
 - How much the higher tolerances need to be is hard to quantify
- Range monitoring in Phase 1 can be used to get a broad data base for defining an appropriate tolerance for range indicator
- Alternative to range monitoring: pretty conservative tolerances in Phase 1 which can be tightened anyway in Phase 2

Argument 2 (for OVC-HEVs and PEVs):

- Data from [ACEA/Alliance in EVE-37](#) as well as from Japan in EVE-38 showed (currently) no influence of EC on range
 - Therefore, as range is (currently) a function of decreased UBE, no urgency to set MPRs and tolerances for range already in Phase 1 (in Phase 1, that is sufficiently covered by tolerances and MPRs for UBE)
- To respect the requests from legislator, range indicator will be kept but MPR and tolerances for range first in Phase 2
- Range monitoring in Phase 1 can be used to get a broad data base for defining appropriate tolerances and MPRs for range indicator

Argument 3 (for OVC-HEVs):

- Range value for range indicator of OVC-HEVs is still in discussion (no decision yet; only feeling that EAER could work)
 - Current results/findings on EAER look promising but further evaluation and scrutiny necessary
 - Is EAER really working under all circumstances? Is there any job stopper coming along?
- Range monitoring gives more time to make this analysis and to avoid implementing something which does not work
- At least for OVC-HEVs, this assessment is definitely required

OICA position regarding tolerance and MPR level:

- For UBE: base MPR and wide tolerance in Phase 1 (“rock-screening”), tighten tolerances and MPRs in Phase 2 based Phase 1
- For range: no MPR and tolerances defined in Phase 1; set MPR and tolerances in Phase 2 based on monitoring results

Argumentation for base MPR in Phase 1 for UBE:

- MPR level should be set in a way to ban substandard products from the market
- MPR level should not only base on simulation data from TEMA model and premium car vehicles (currently broad mass of EVs)
- MPR level (if too low) can be tightened anyway with the Phase 2

Argumentation for wide tolerances in Phase 1 for UBE:

- Tolerances should be wider as also with the UBE indicator some more experience need to be made
- Tolerances can be wider as they can be tightened anyway with Phase 2

Argumentation for shifting MPR and tolerances definition of range to Phase 2:

- Range value (especially for OVC-HEVs) needs more in-depth scrutiny and evaluation
- Critical point is for both OVC-HEVs and PEVs the definition of appropriate tolerance for the range indicator (Part A)
- Phase 1 can be used to find the appropriate tolerance and MPR level for range in Phase 2
- Industry understands concerns from legislator regarding range
(although range degradation is currently no function of increased EC but just decreased UBE)
→ Industry accepts the range indicator but is asking for that monitoring phase as additional input for MPR and tolerance definition

Proposed timeline for GTR Phase 1 and Phase 2

Data sources (e.g. data from OEM, TEMA, etc.)

Input

Development of GTR Phase 1

Contents of GTR Phase 1

- UBE indicator:
 - Part A: Verification with Tolerance X
 - Part B: MPR_base
- Range Indicator*:
 - Part A: Monitoring
 - Part B: Monitoring

*Note: Regarding „Monitoring_OVC-HEV“: removed if no agreement is reached in Phase 1 for an appropriate range metric (AER, EAER, ...)

Implementation of GTR Phase 1 into regional legislation

Regional legislation (contents GTR Phase 1)
In EU, US, JPN, etc.

Technical lead-time required (indicator need to be implemented)

Other data sources

Input

Input

Development of GTR Phase 2

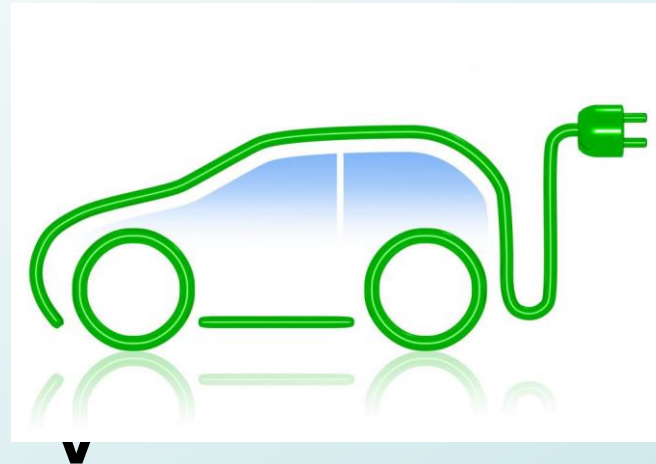
Proposed contents of GTR Phase 2

- UBE indicator:
 - Part A: Verification with tighter Tolerance Y (if necessary)
 - Part B: MPR_adv (replacing MPR_base if necessary)
- Range Indicator:
 - Part A: Verification with Tolerance Z
 - Part B: MPR_base

Need for an appropriate starting time and length of the GTR Phase 2 development: Robust and wide data base is required for the indicator evaluation (indicator need be available + evaluation on broad basis of vehicle, especially aged vehicles)

Information for the legislator

- Range **indicator** (cycle/procedure based)
- Relevant for comparison with MPR
- No information for the customer



≠

Customer information

- UBE **indicator** (cycle/procedure based)
- Relevant for comparison with MPR
- Should be shown to the customer as important for second hand users

- Remaining battery range (individual for each customer)
- Not relevant for comparison with MPR
- Will be shown in the HMI as important for knowing when to charge the vehicle