

Radnabenantrieb ohne Bremse / Bremswiderstand integriert in Thermomangement



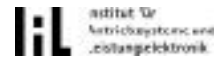
How far can you get without a friction brake on rear axle?

The RABBIT project

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SCHAEFFLER



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1 Motivation & Project Description

2 Vehicle Requirements

3 System Concept

4 Conclusion and Outlook



- **Utilization of braking energy in all operating conditions**

- Full/empty, cold/hot battery
- Long downhill drives



- **Fulfillment of requirements by legislator, end customer and OEMs**

- No longer braking distance
- No limitation in availability



Today's regenerative brake systems do not fulfill these requirements

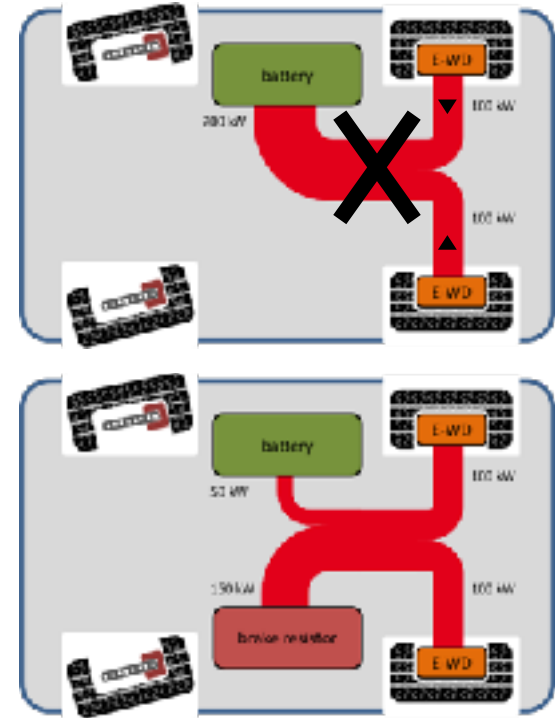
The RABBIT Project Concept

Regenerative braking



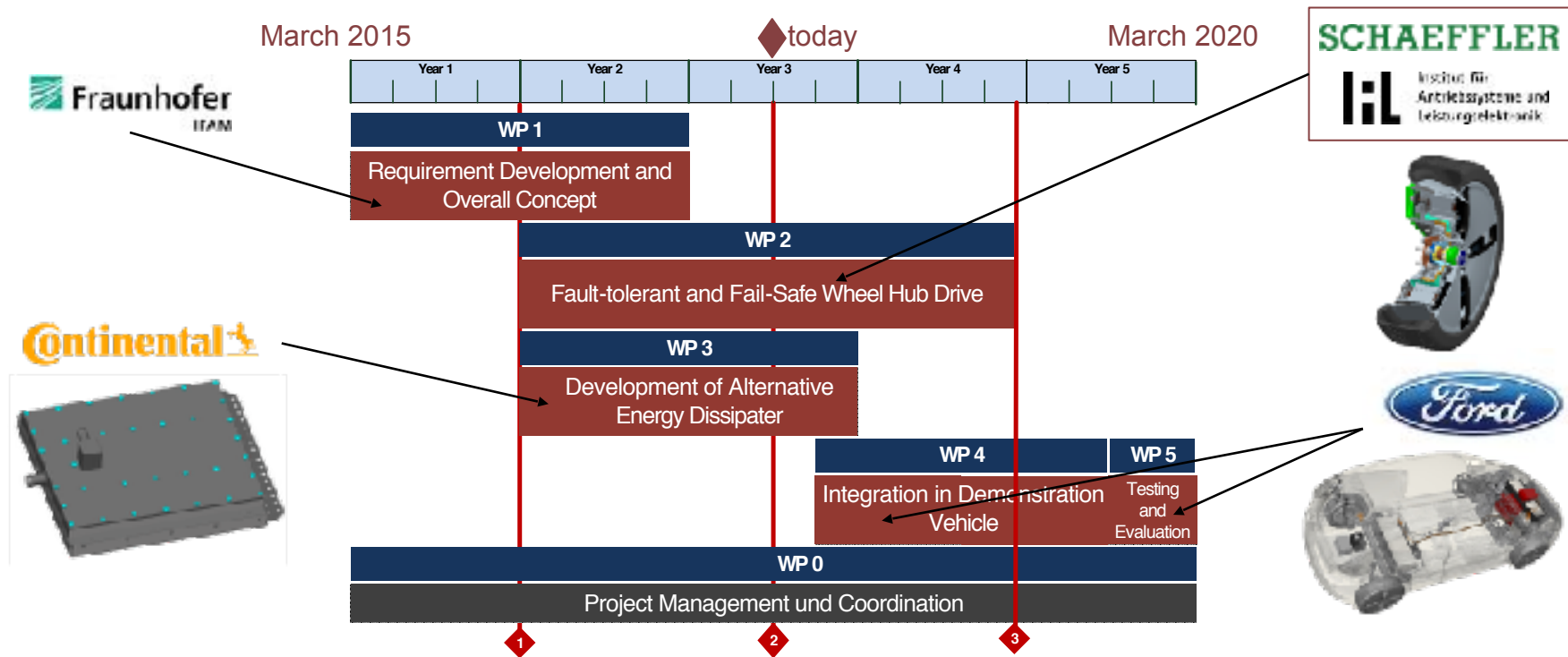
- Replace the mechanical friction brake on the rear axle with regenerative braking by 2 inwheel hub motors
- Maximum deceleration on the rear axle of **0.3 g**
- Realization of a 0.3 g deceleration through recuperation at the rear axle leads to a max. electric power of **200 kW**
- The battery system can't be charged at **10 C** or more at any given ambient conditions, SOC and SOH

→ Redundant energy sink needed



The RABBIT Project Consortium

Timeline & Work Packages





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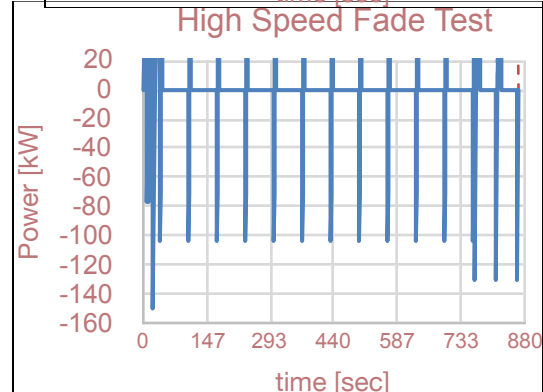
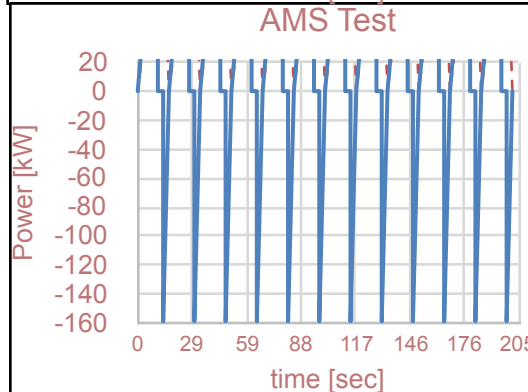
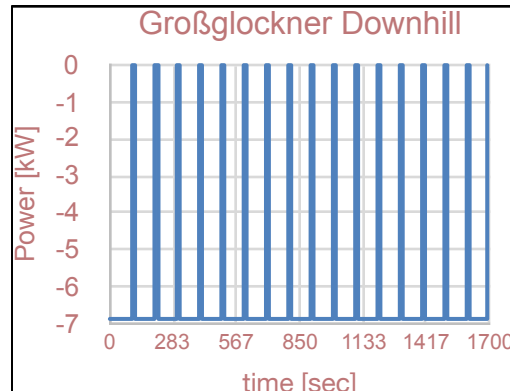
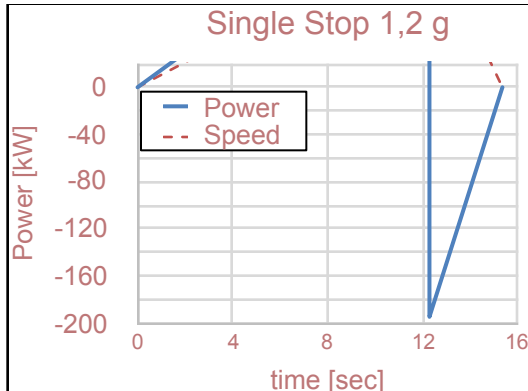
Legal Requirements for brakes



Description	Effect on	Min. deceleration	Actuator
Operating brake	Front and rear axle	5,76 m/s ²	Brake pedal
Auxiliary brake	Front and rear axle	2,44 m/s ²	Brake pedal
Parking brake	Typical rear axle	1,5 m/s ²	Push-button or lever

The RABBIT Project

System Requirements



- Different vehicle test cases have to be fulfilled
- Redundant energy sink (electric heater) converts the electric energy into heat
- The electric heater shall handle peak and continuous power



1 Motivation & Project Description

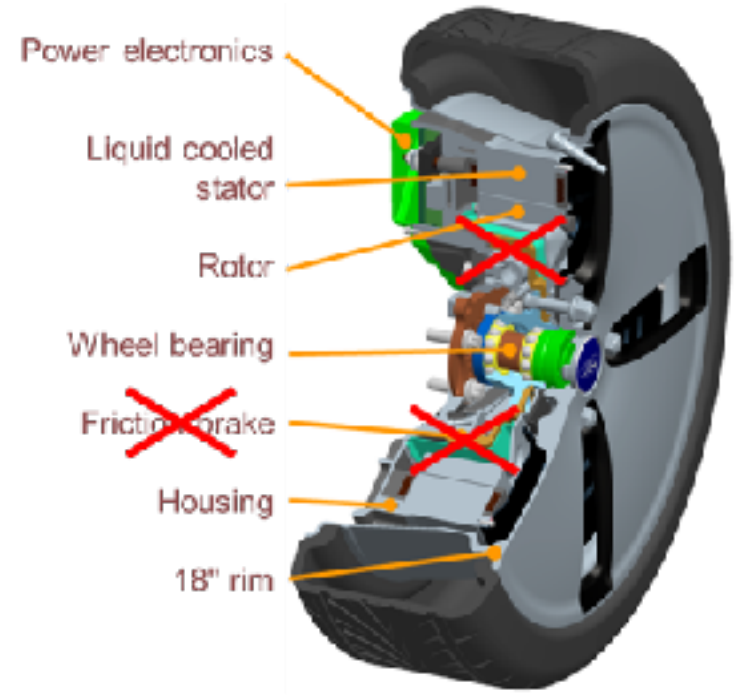
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Electric Wheel Hub Drives do not need a mechanical brake

- Sufficient peak torque (at the rear axle) for all braking conditions incl. emergency braking
- Individual wheel hub drive can fulfill safety relevant brake functions (i.e. ABS, ESP)
- Omitting the mechanical brakes leads to technical and economic advantages



Source: Schaeffler

Torque gradient of the Wheel Hub Drives

Simulation Results at different Voltages



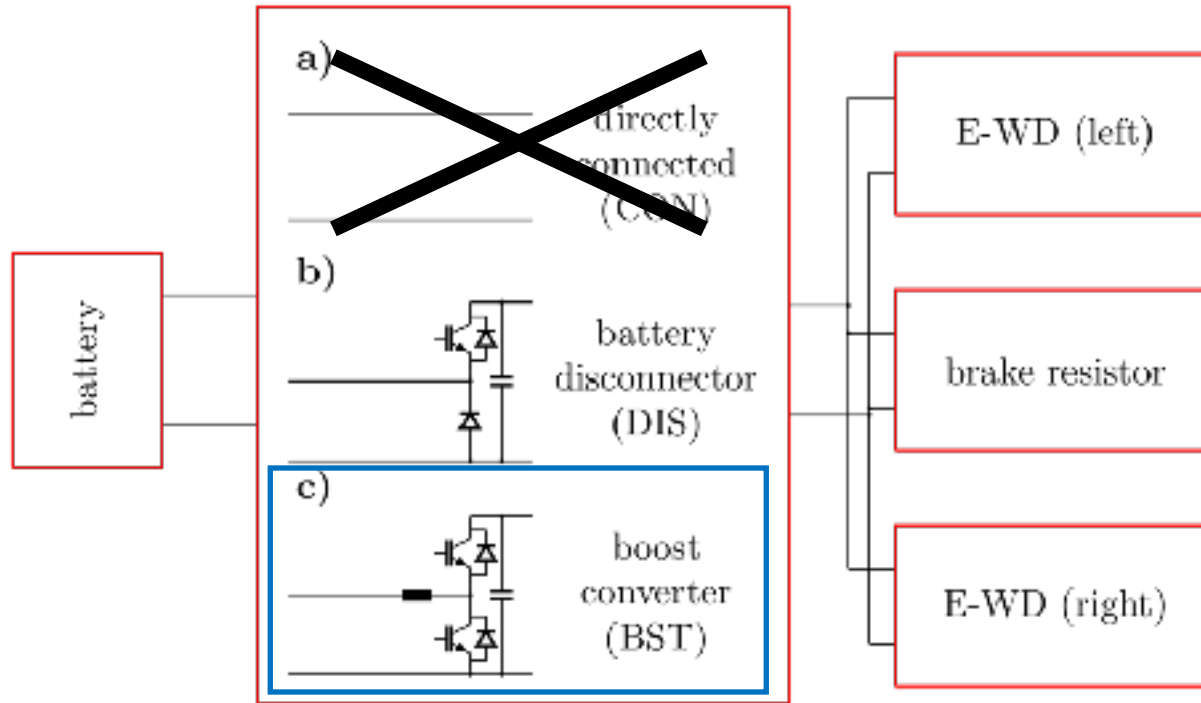
Originally HV battery voltage

Increased DC-link voltage

→ To fulfill the specification a increased DC-Link voltage is needed

HV Architecture

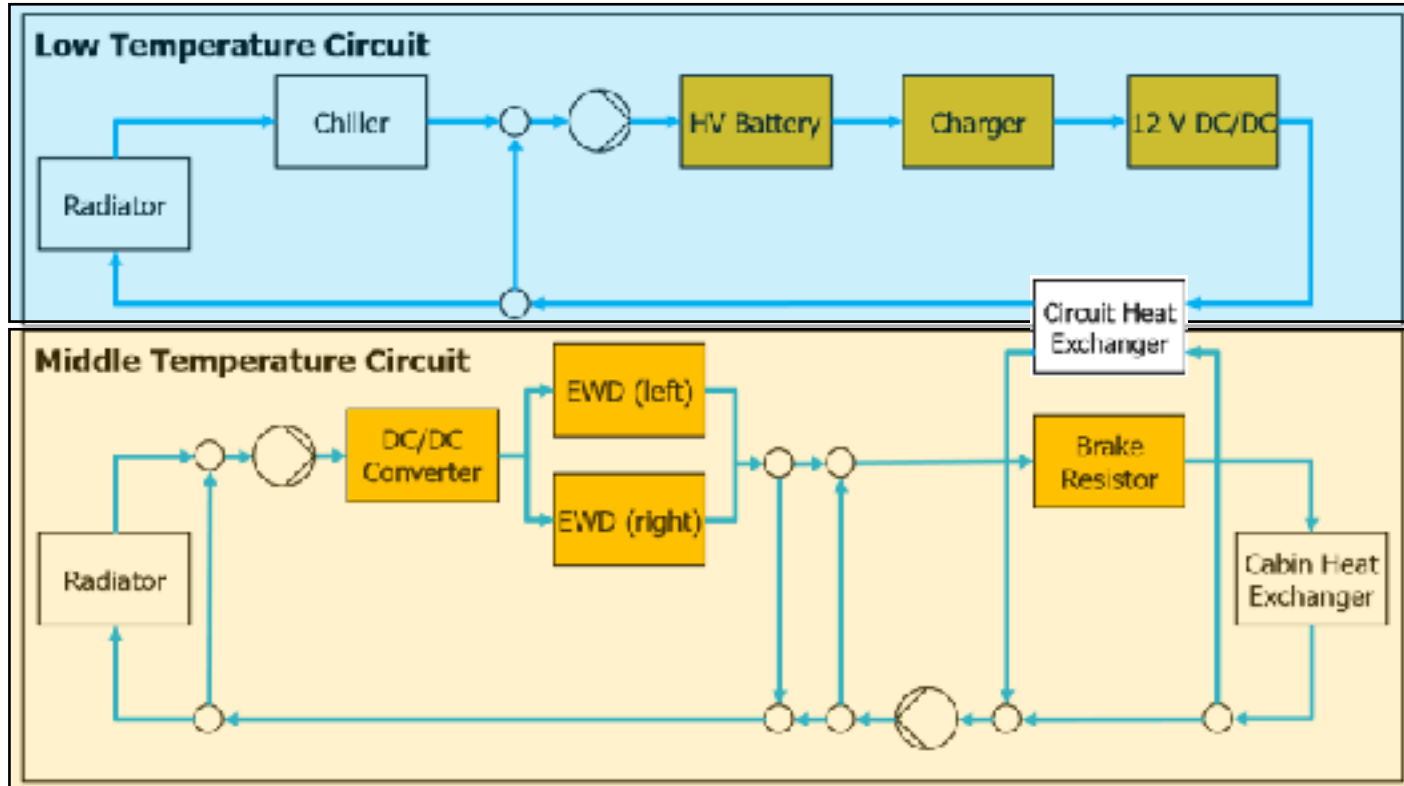
Schematic View



- Directly connected architecture don't fulfill requirement
- Boost converter enables more functionality compared to battery disconnector

Thermal Architecture

Schematic View



Electro thermal recuperation (ETR)

Potential to increase the range



Use Energy for heating water and not mechanical brakes

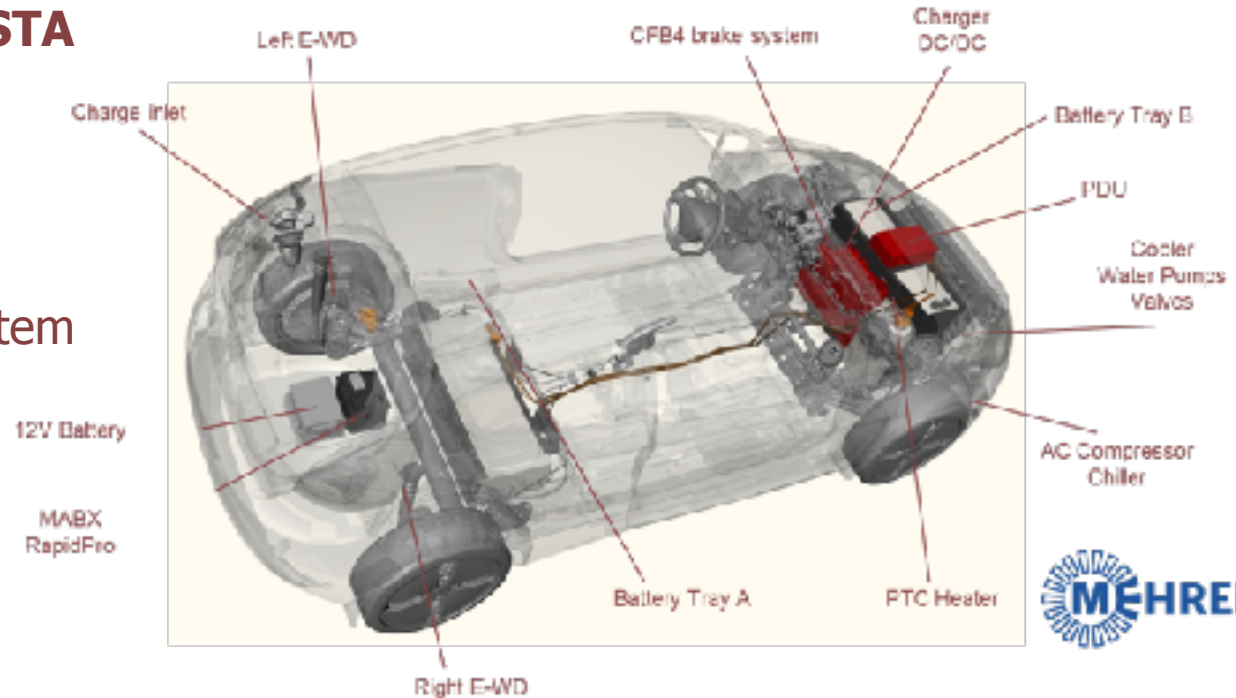
Electro Thermal Recuperation:

- Brake resistor recuperates waste brake energy as heat
- Intelligent control strategy and thermal system inertia used for energy efficient heating
- Potential for energy saving 5-10 %

Source: J.Lieb et. al., "Potential of an electric brake resistor to increase the efficiency of electric vehicles", EVS27 Barcelona November 17-20 2013

MEHREN demonstrator based on a Ford FIESTA

- $v_{\max} = 130 \text{ km/h}$
- $m_{\text{laden,max}} = 1.700 \text{ kg}$
- 18.8 kWh battery system





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RABBIT allows...

- ... for the first time the **substitution of a mechanical friction brake** by an electrical system on the rear axle
- ... the reliable provision of a brake torque by a **fault tolerant E-Wheel Drive with an Alternative Energy Dissipater**
- ... the range extension by **electro-thermal recuperation**
- ... **testing different operating scenarios** with a demonstrator vehicle to investigate and assess both **safety and customer acceptance** (passenger comfort / handling quality) aspects

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