



Digital Twinning & Virtual Integration

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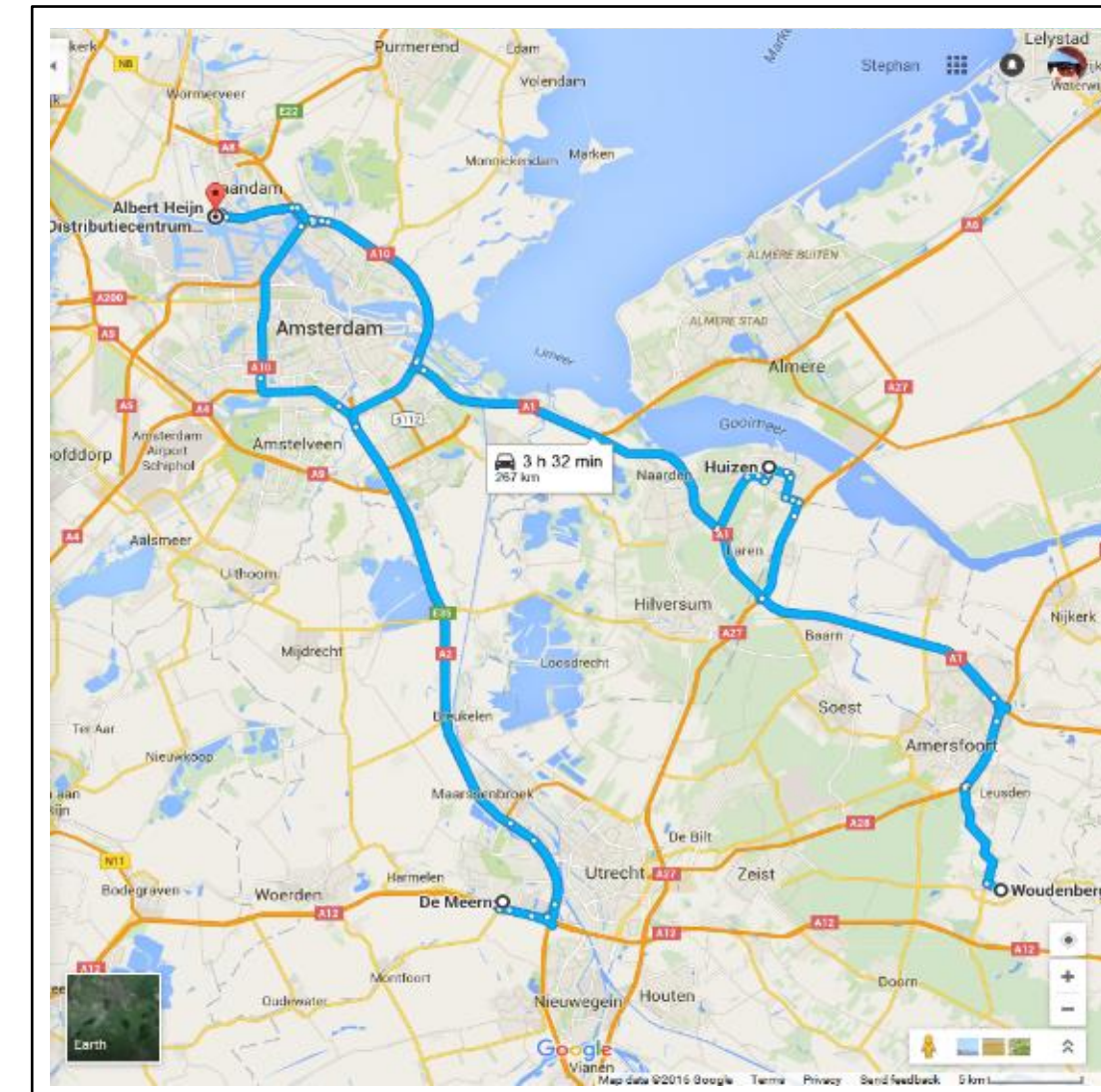
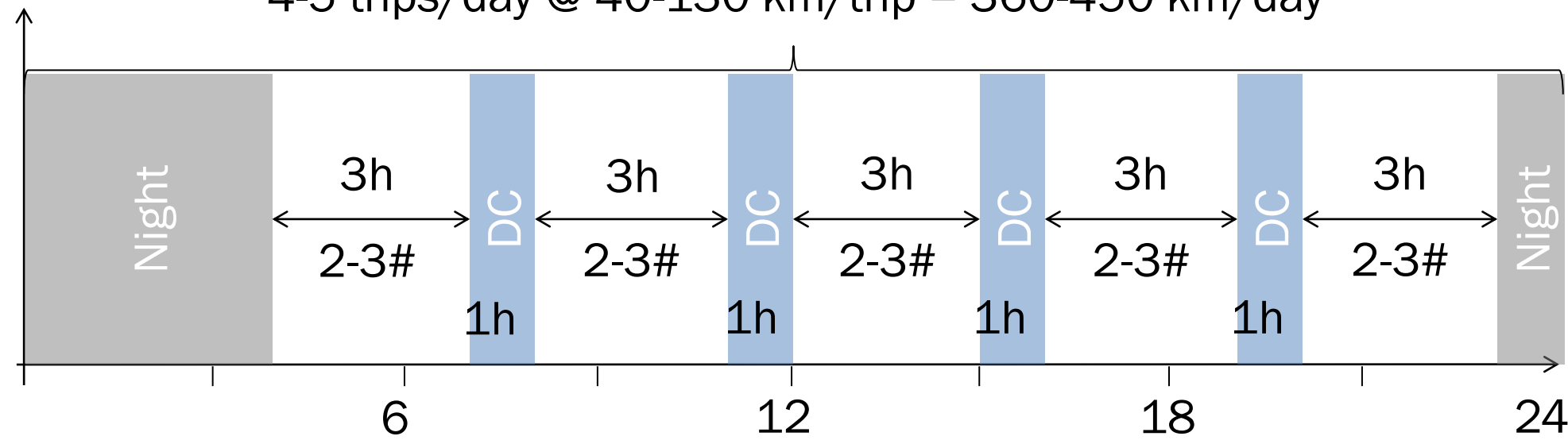


Real-World Operation of E-Trucks

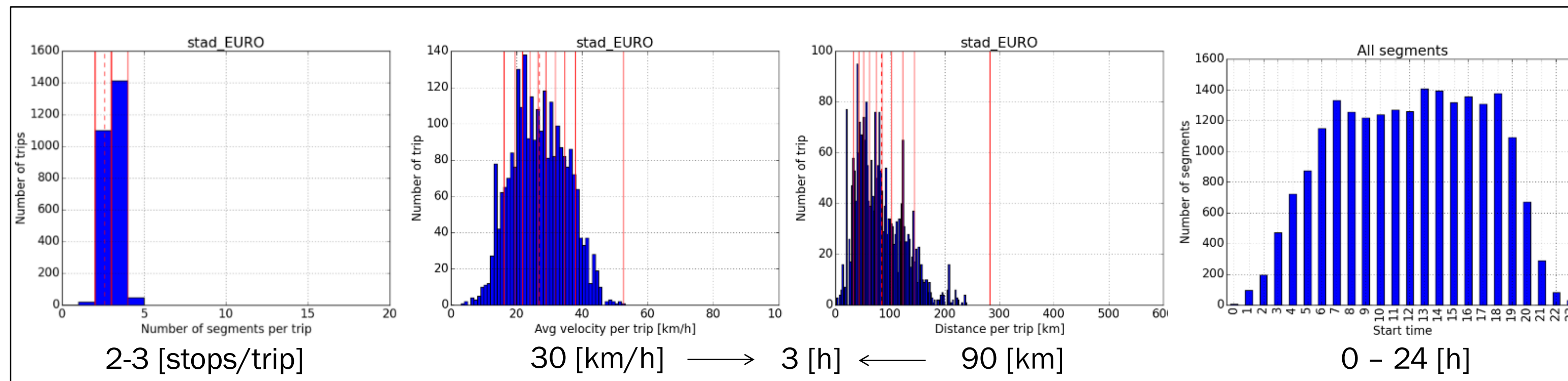


Example End User Operation

4-5 trips/day @ 40-130 km/trip = 360-450 km/day



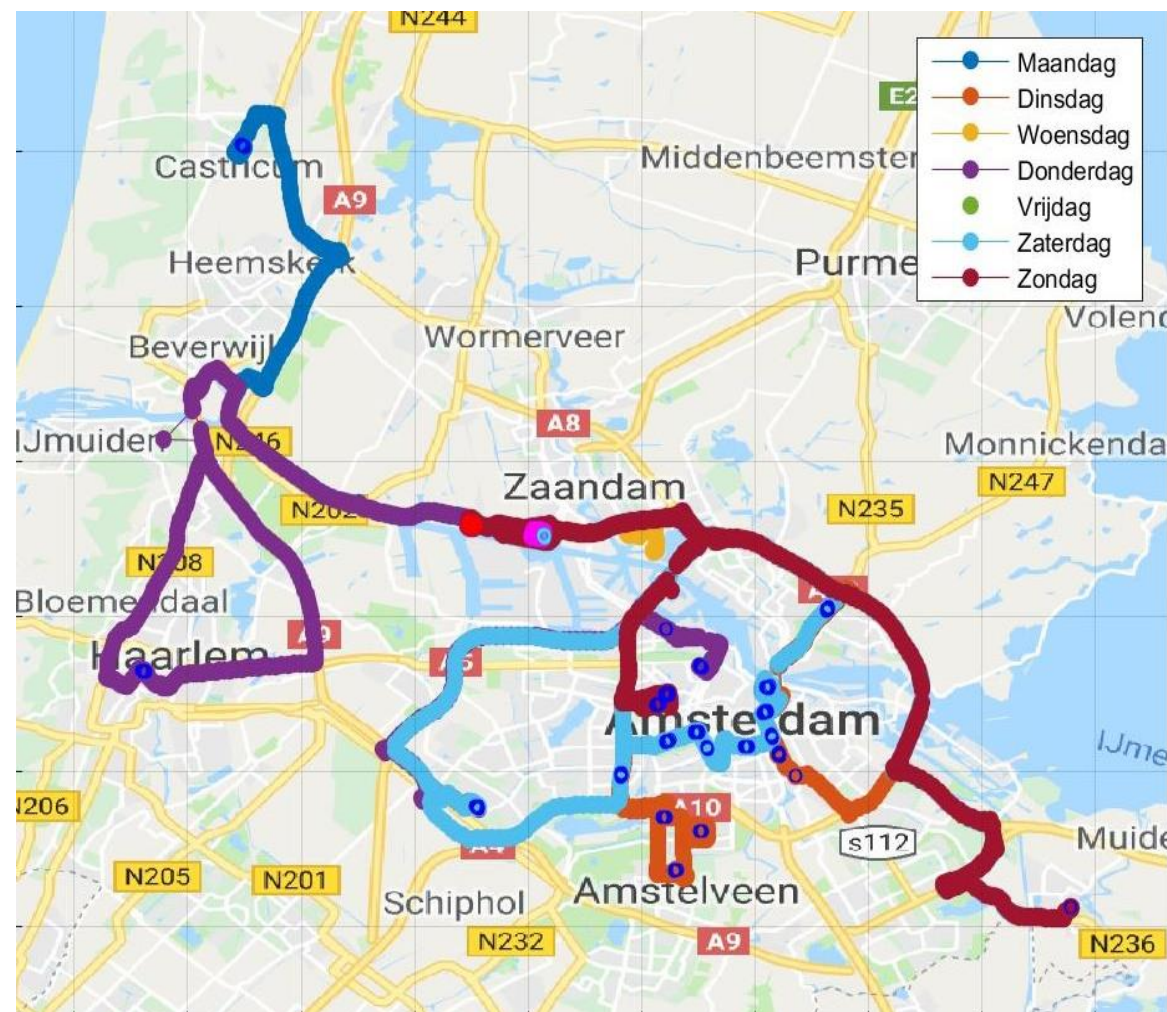
Speed in km/h [segment / trip / day]	35 / 25 / 17
Loading in kg [90% / middle / average / low]	14580 / 11246 / 2770 / 0
Typical usage Diesel [l/100km]	27-29 (+ 9.5)
Typical usage LNG [kg/100km]	23-24 (+ 9.5)
Typical usage Electric [kWh/km]	1.26-1.27 (+ 0.25)



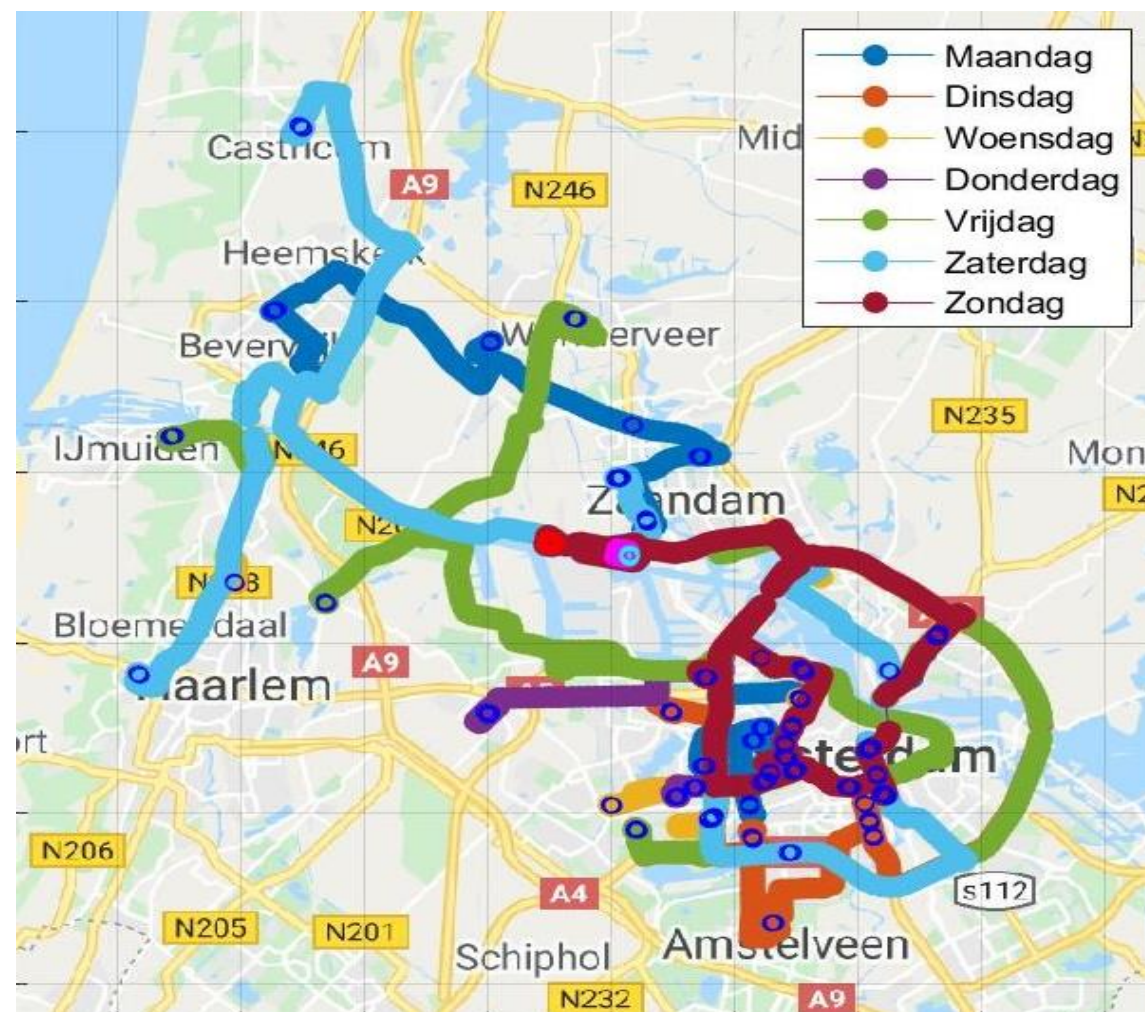
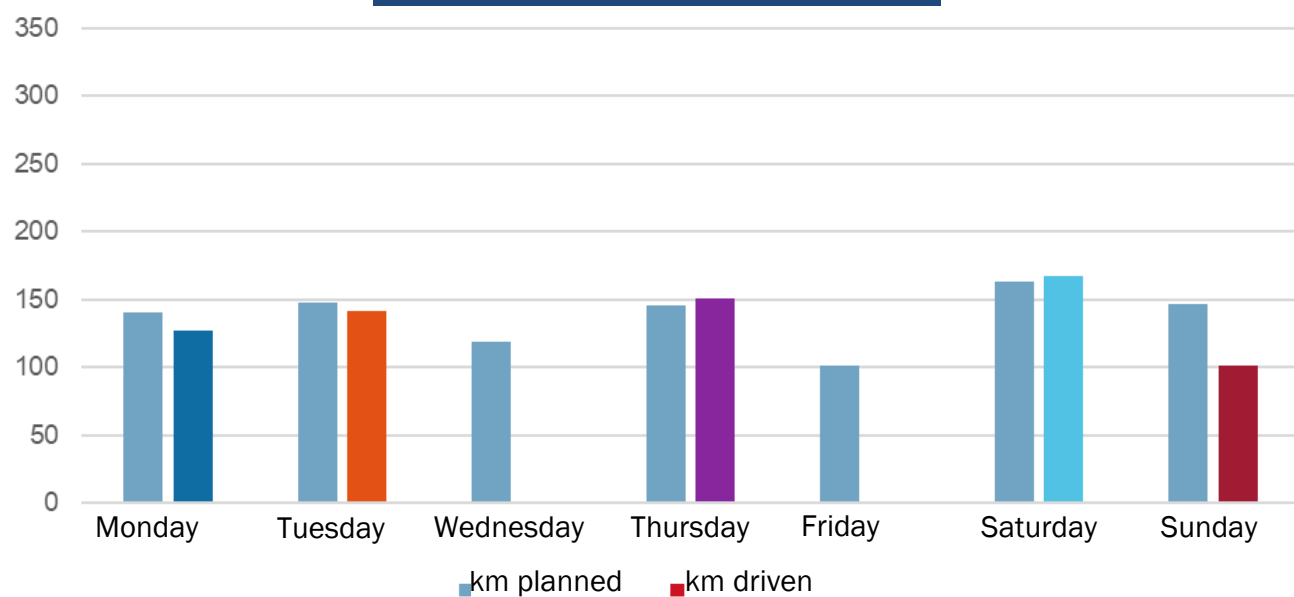


The use of BEV trucks: the learning curve

AN EXAMPLE OF THE DEPLOYMENT WITHIN LESS THAN A YEAR

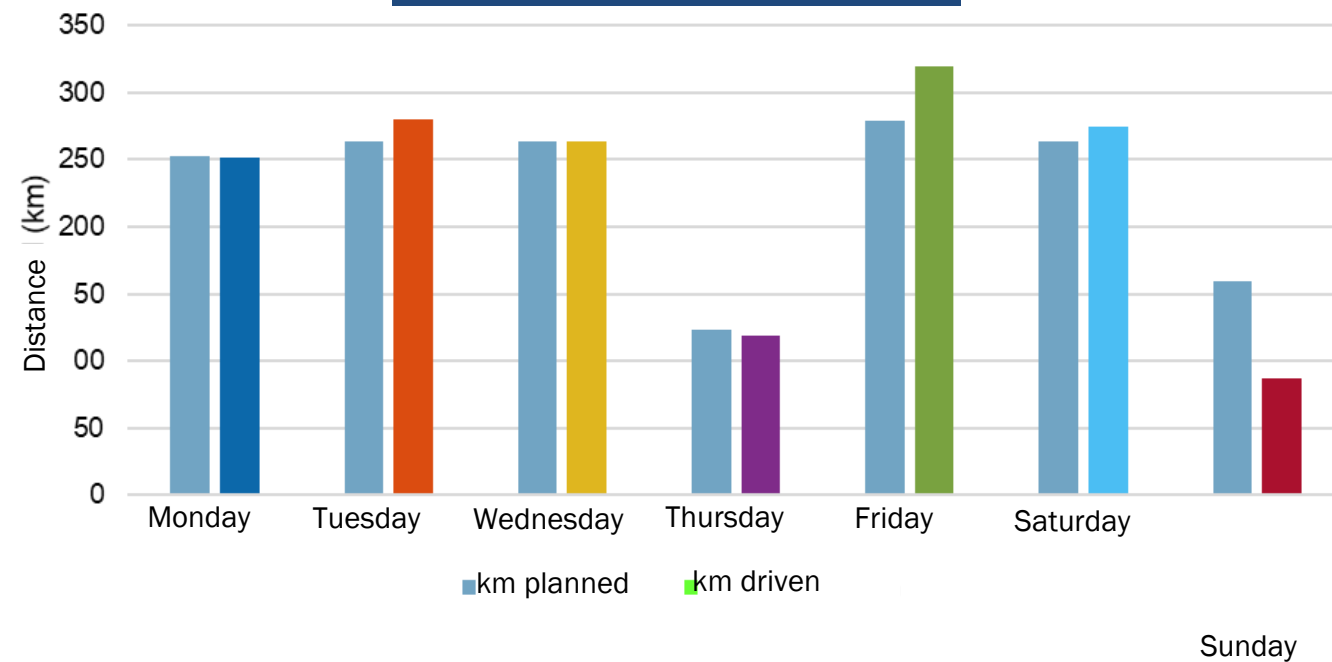


Week 37 - 2019



Distance

Week 22 - 2020

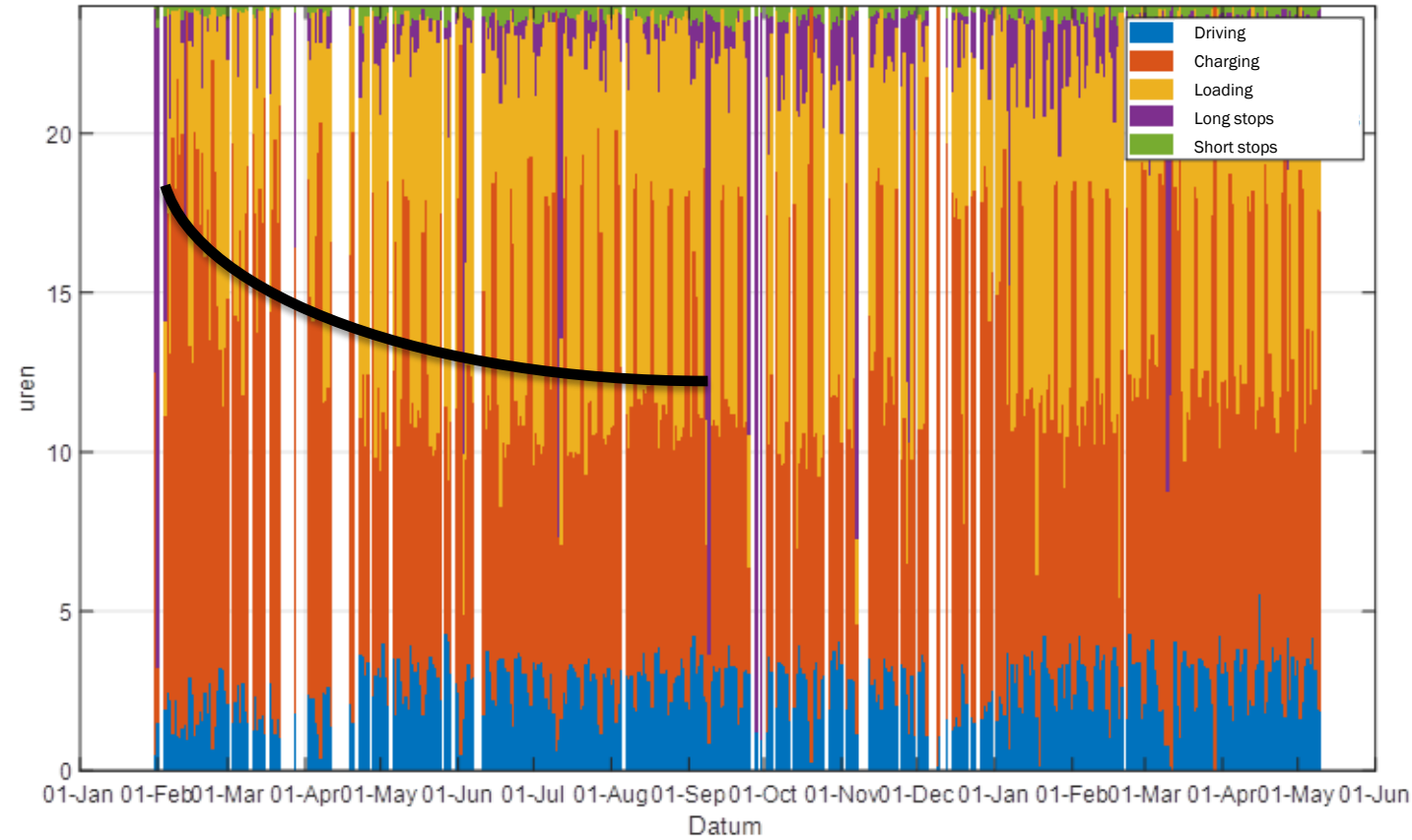




The same e-truck, completely different operation

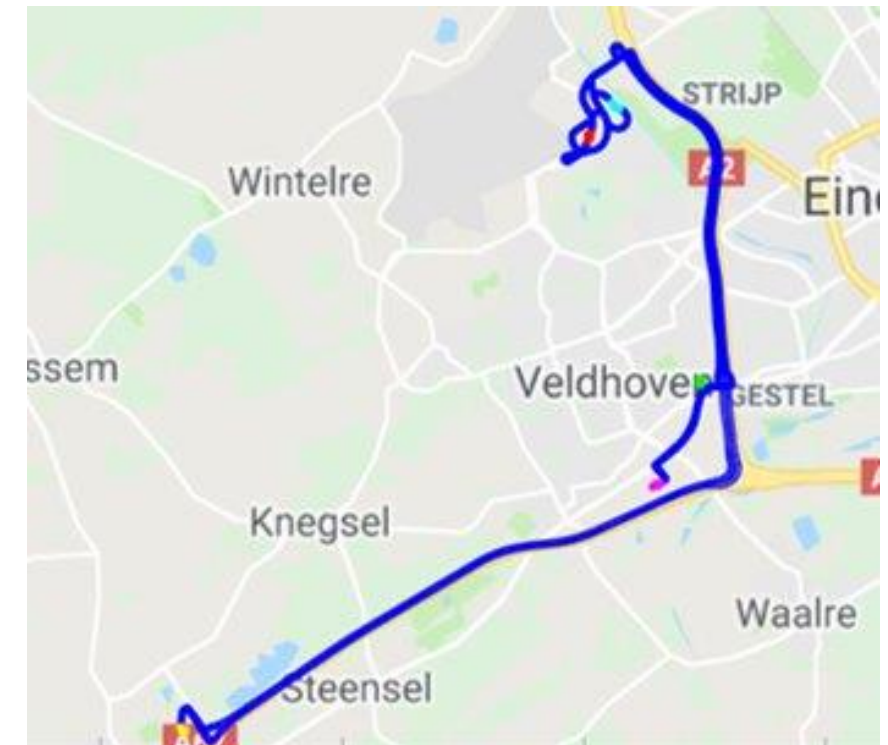
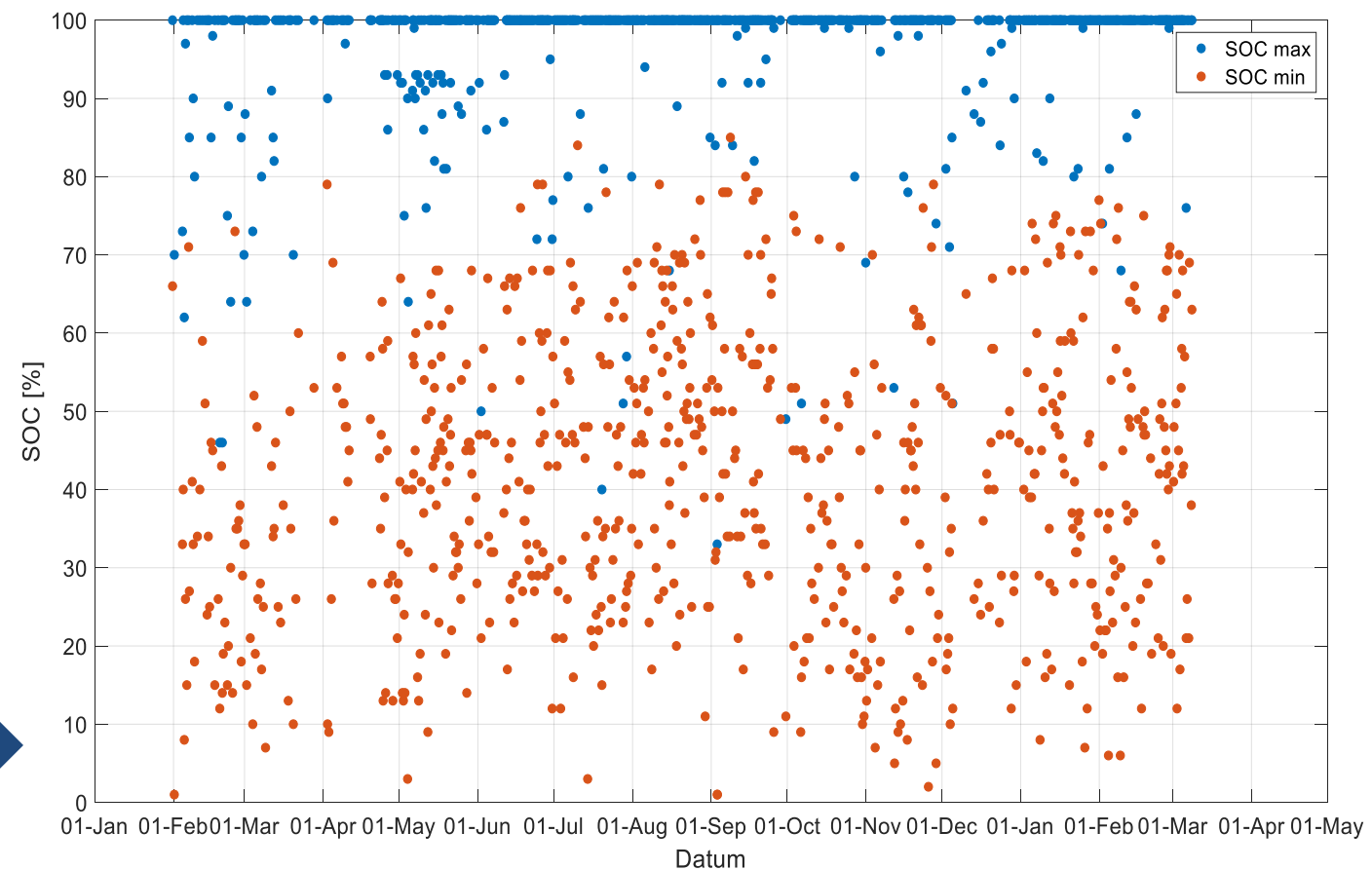
WHAT IF THE OPERATION IS PREDICTABLE AND THE RIDES SHORT

- Go through learning curve here too
- > 50,000 km driven, 7 days / week
- This e-truck is now used almost identically to a diesel truck
- And allows the planning to discharge much deeper



Optimisation is possible:

- Small fleet
- Very predictable rides
- Short trips only
- Drivers were already used to short journeys
- Charging at the dock, so usually no time wasted



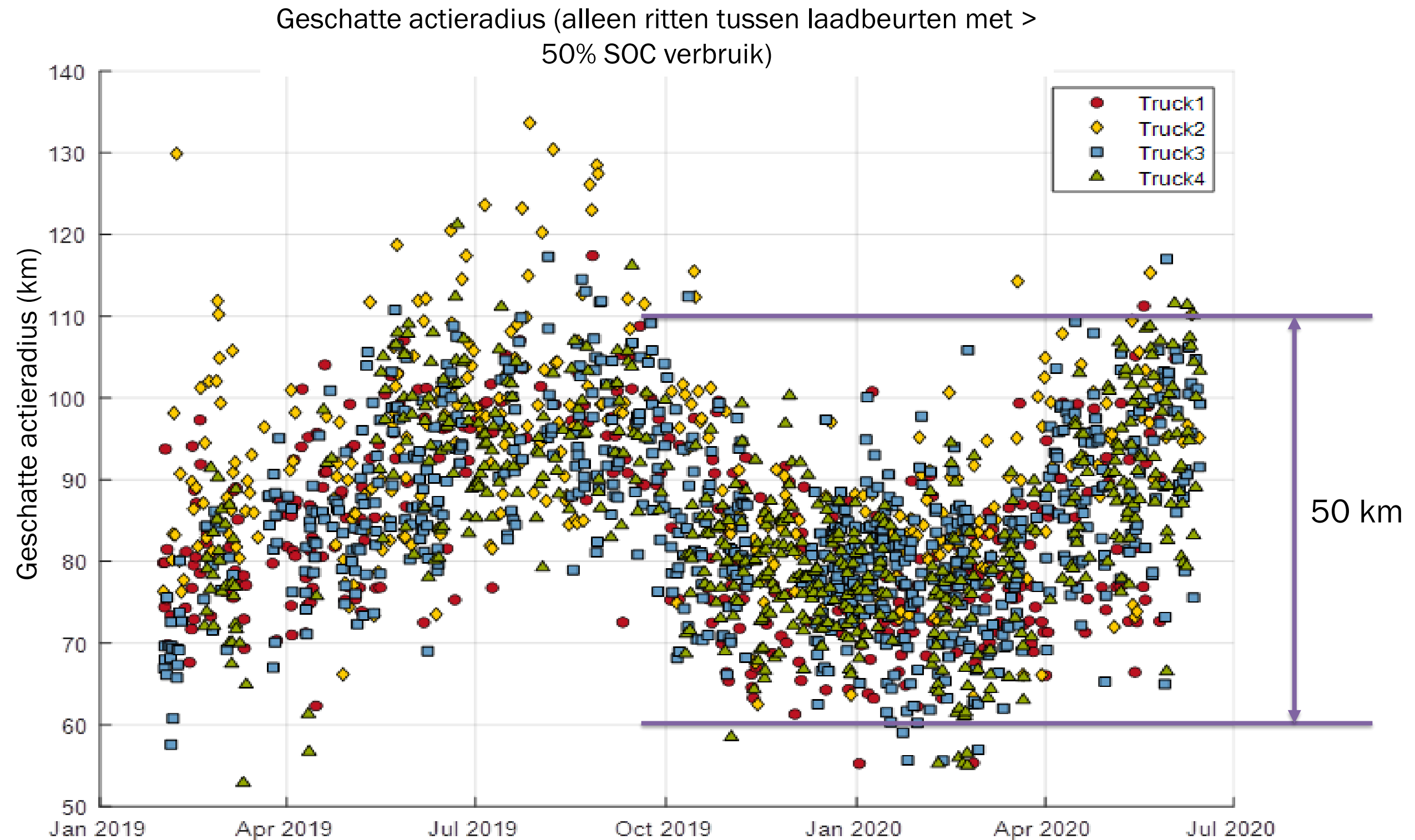


The Range in Practice

LEVEL AND RANGE VARIATION STRONGLY INFLUENCES OPERATION

- Obvious seasonal influence
- Estimated range in practice can differ almost by a factor of 2
- Main influences: combination weight, ambient temperature, city/highway distribution
- All these influences are known separately, not part of this presentation

Standstill due to an empty battery is not accepted, which is why planning is often based on the worst-case range. This means (much) shorter journeys than theoretically possible (= improvement potential)





Digital Twinning



Different types of digital twins

Digital Model

Virtual representation of a physical system
No interaction between system and model

Digital Generator

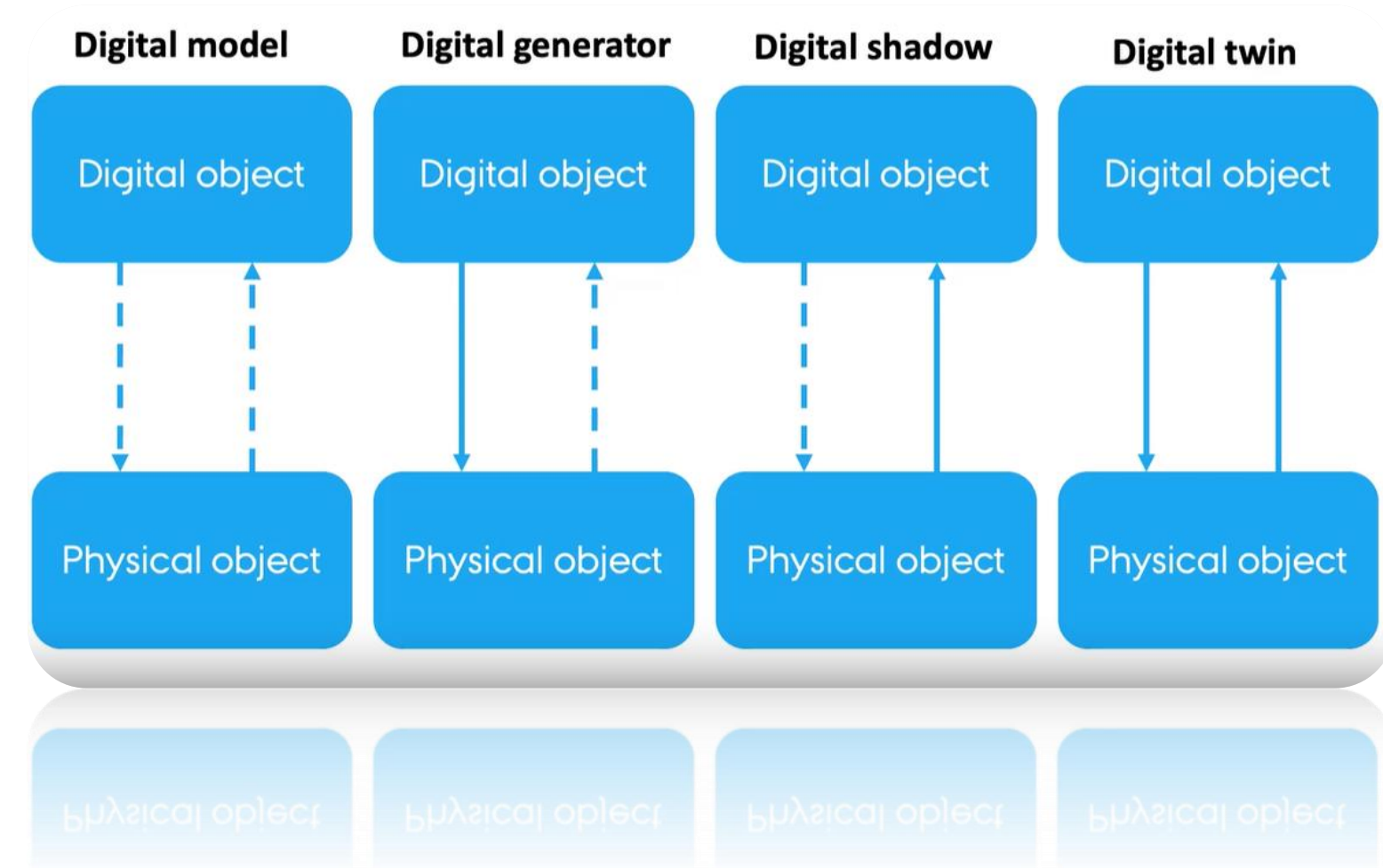
Physical system follows the model

Digital Shadow

Model follows physical system

Digital Twin

Virtual representation of a physical object or process
Bidirectional exchange of data between physical and virtual system
Used for process optimisation, observation, prediction,...

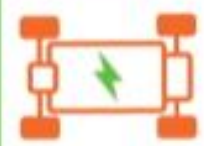


Example`A model whose parameters and states are concurrently updated based on live data, such that the model represents the physical system, in such a way that it can be used to interact with that system in a bidirectional manner`



Why Digital Twin(s)?

5 key innovations



Advanced electric powertrains

Modular design
Regenerative braking
Energy loss reduction



Digital twin and fleet management tools

Cost savings
Environmental benefits



Tools to optimize design and reduce costs

Improved vehicle cabin
HVAC system



New business models to increase widespread market

Circular economy
Repurposed batteries

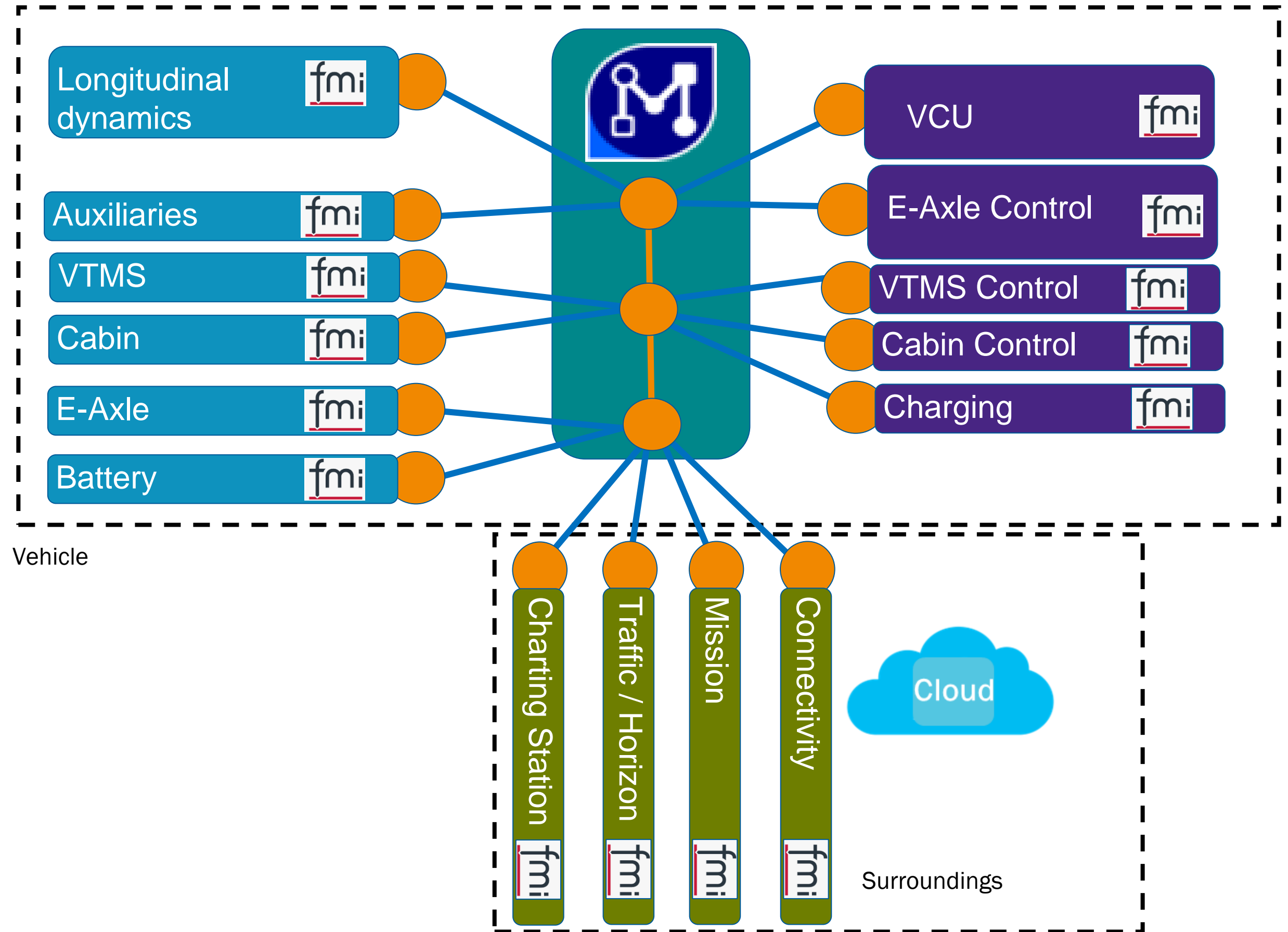


Flexible ultra-fast charging concepts

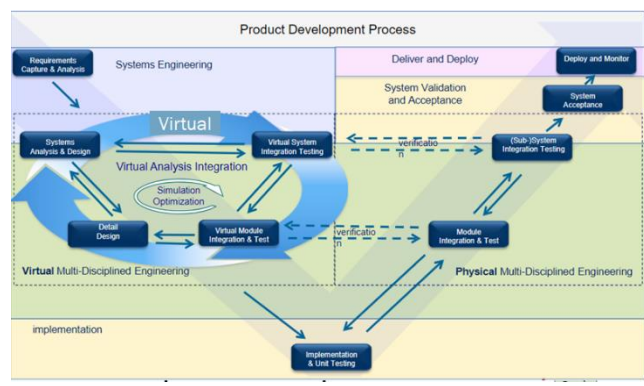
Minimise charging costs
Avoid peak demand



DGT-concept



NextETruck
Digital Twin
Status 10.03.2023



System definition

- System modeling/ SysML
- Use cases
- Architecture/ interface



Model calibration

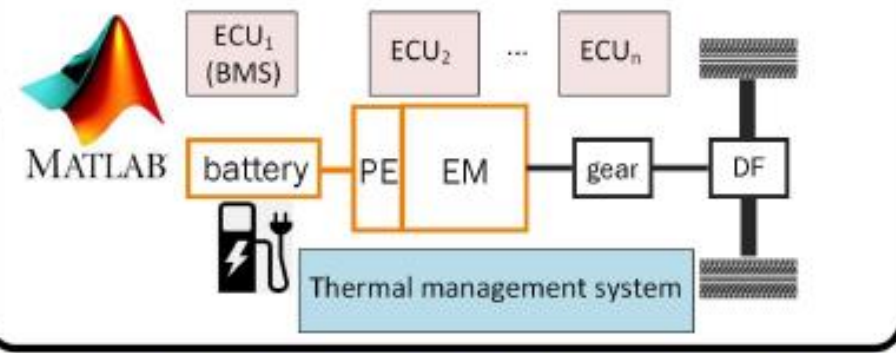
- Sub-system model identification and verification
- Autonomous calibration

Simulation

Simulation parameters

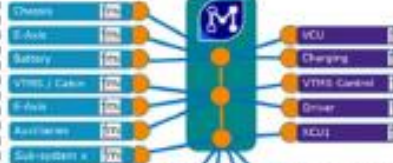
- Vehicle parameters
- Ambient parameters
- Depot locations
- Charging facility locations
- Grid, schedules

Matlab/Simulink Simulation Model (Powertrain, thermal, E/E, ECU)



Co-simulation

fmi Functional Mock-up Interface



- Real-time capability models
- Scalable models
- Model.CONNECT™ platform

Cloud/ edge computing/ IoT setup

Data fusion

TCO calculation

Cost parameters

- Unit cost data
- Component service life
- Discount rate
- Interest rate
- Cost escalation/ degression per component

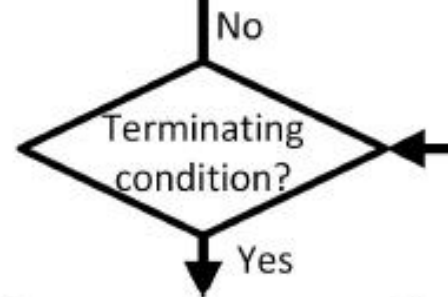
TCO model

- CAPEX model (vehicles, batteries, infrastructure)
- OPEX model (driver, energy, maintenance)



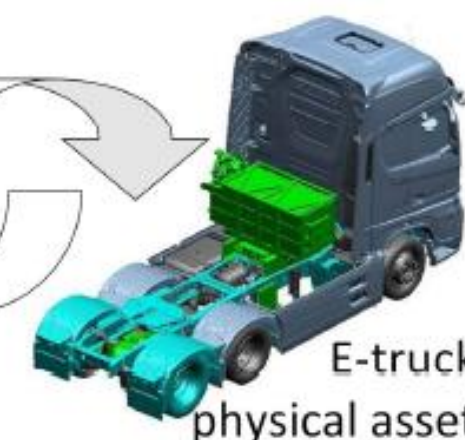
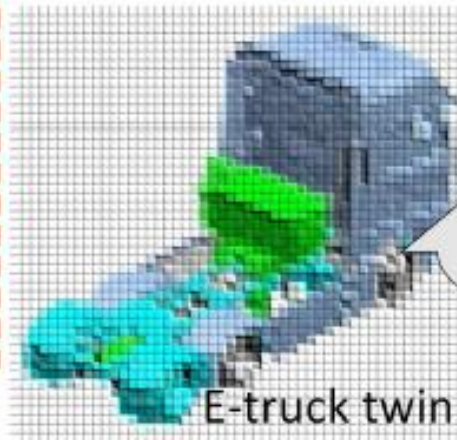
Optimization loop

- Objective functions
- Constraints
- Searching algorithm



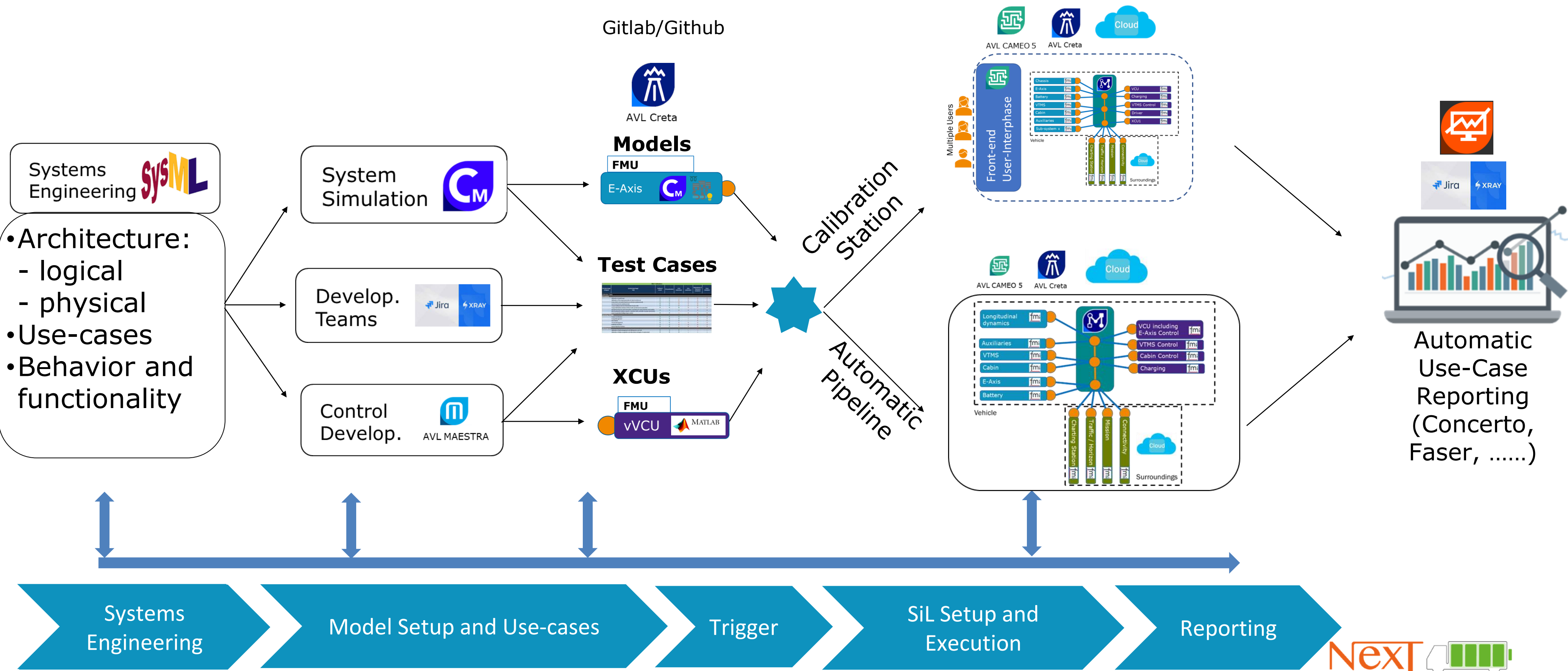
Simulation results

- Energy consumption
- Vehicle states (SoC, power, ...)
- Charging states (occupation, power)
- Depot states





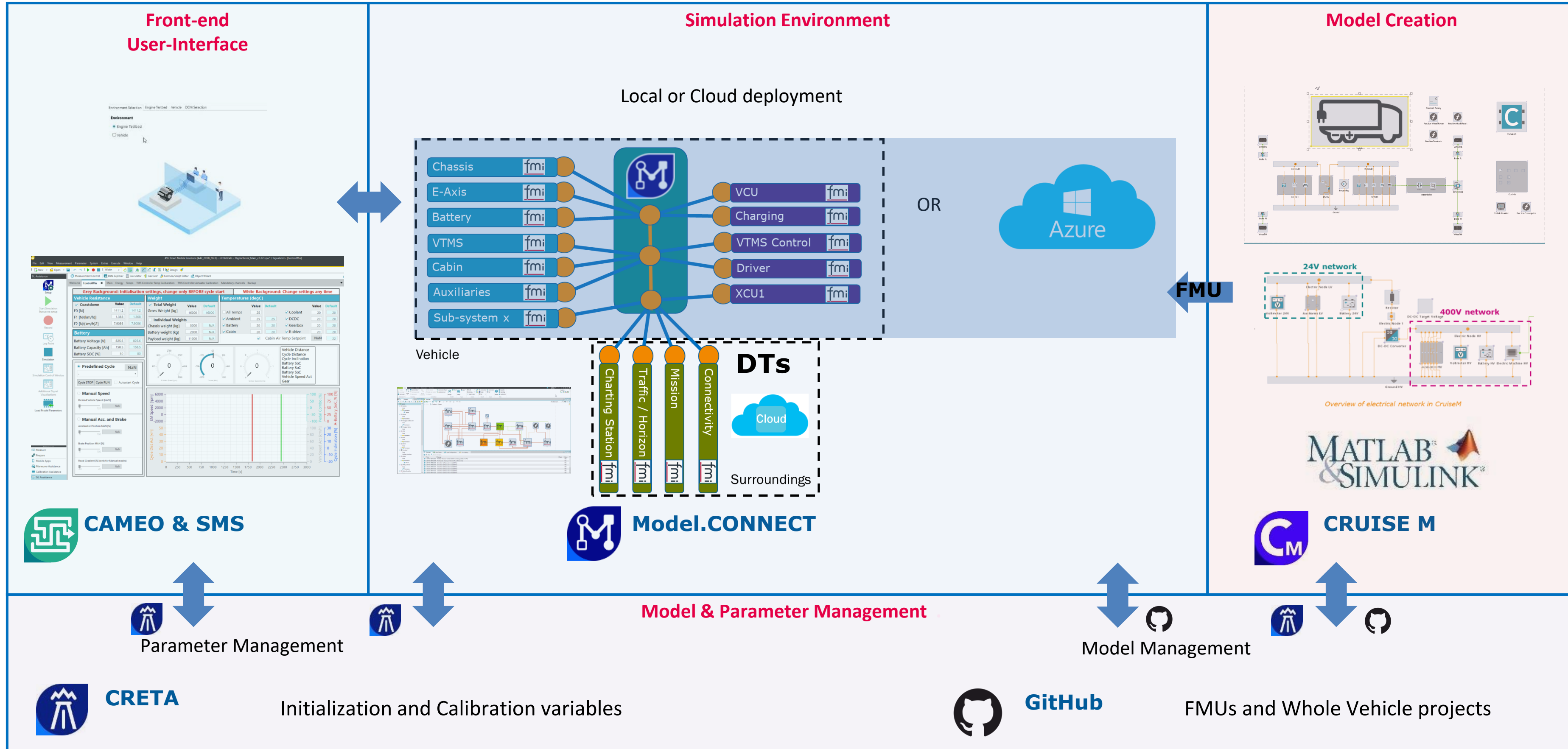
Example of SiL setup (as development and test tool)



NextETRUCK Baseline Vehicle environment

Multiple Users

DB Managers





Big Picture

FAST Digital Twin:



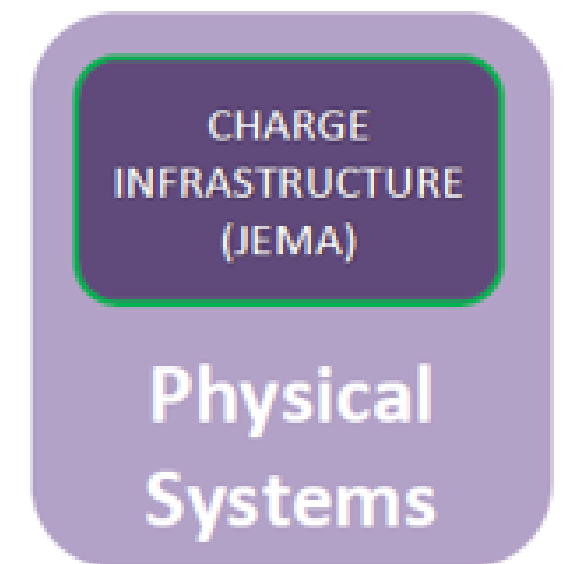
Real time Digital Twin:



Actual conditions

Real, physical Vehicle

Optimized (logistic) decisions for the near future





Summary

- › Challenges in upscaling towards zero emission vehicles – timescale, maturity of technology, policy
- › Real-world testing teaches us that data and modelling will be much more important than for conventional vehicles
- › Digital twinning offers a way for monitoring, optimisation
- › Standardisation (e.g. via FMUs) could provide a standard Digital Twin – especially for mixed fleets or interactions with charging infrastructure
- › NextEtruck is one of a set of projects realising solutions – more collaboration is possible beyond
- › Answering the research question “How big the TCO reduction can be , Applying IOT-Approaches supporting the logistic decisions by DGTs?”



Next ETRUCK



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