



FIAT CHRYSLER AUTOMOBILES

# Propulsion systems for future mobility: FCA view

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## Environment protection, technology evolution and social demand



- Pollution, city congestion and awareness of climate changes are impacting society, policy makers, legislation.
- “CO<sub>2</sub> emissions related to transportation” are definitely under the spotlight
- New transportation patterns, jointly with more eco friendly solutions, are requested to offer a significant improvement of this situation.

**NORTH AMERICA**  
**GHG regulation**



**EMEA**  
**2020 CO<sub>2</sub> target**



**LATAM**  
ROTA  
**20/30**



**APAC**  
**CAFC**  
**BS VI**

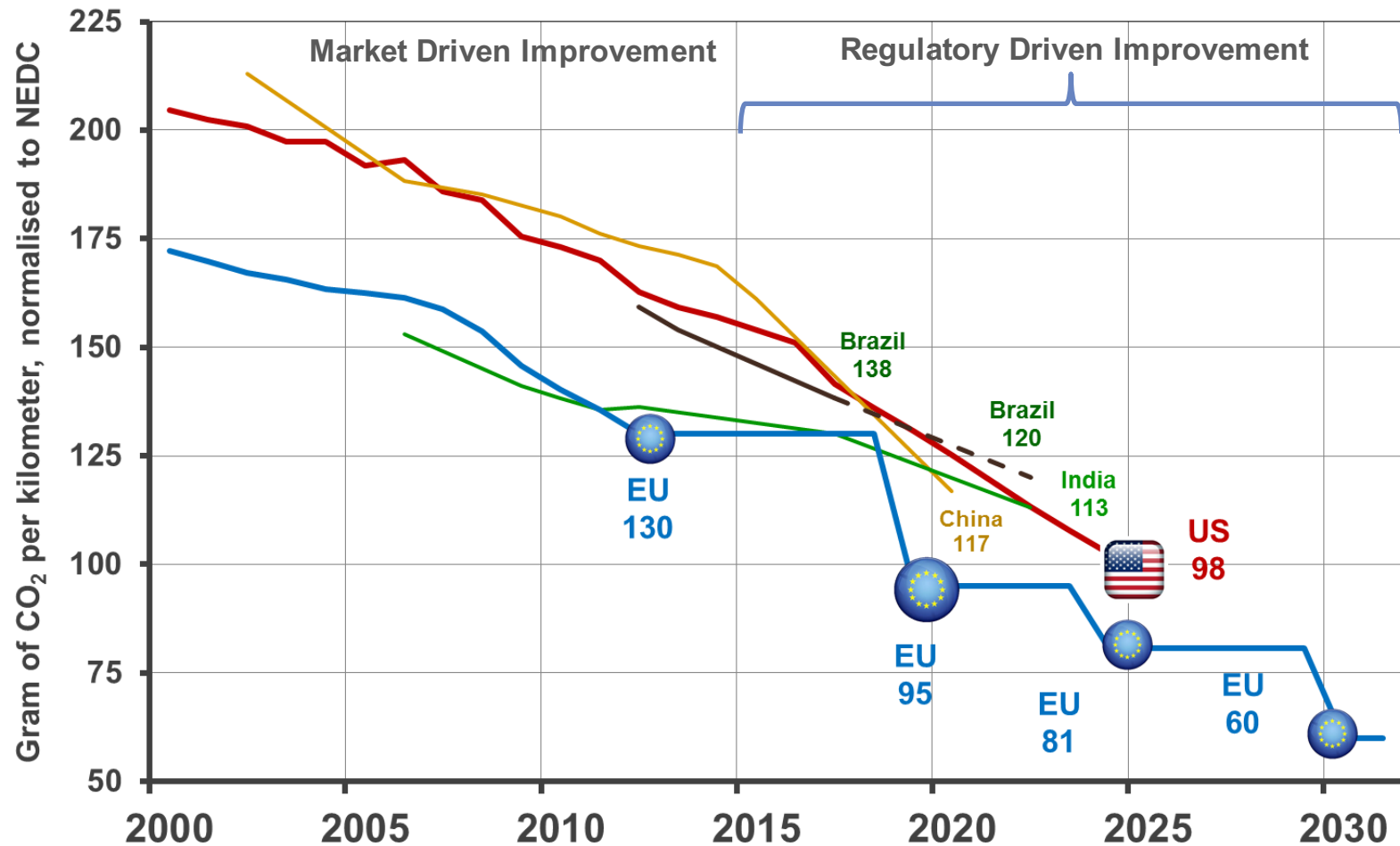


CO<sub>2</sub> emission targets differ world-wide.



In the recent years the focus has shifted  
from reducing noxious emissions – NO<sub>x</sub>, particulate, HC, CO -  
to **drastically lowering CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**

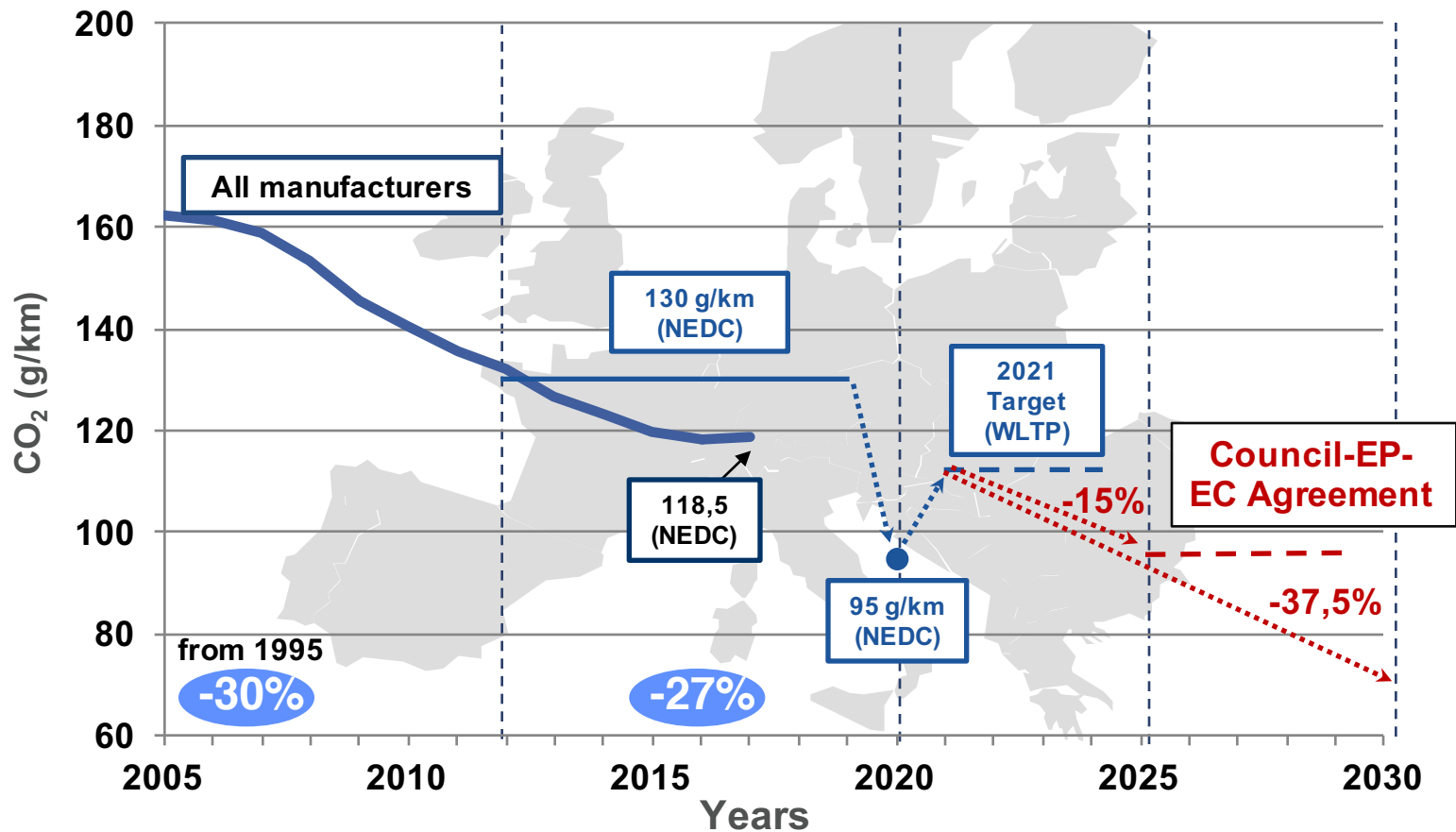
# Worldwide CO<sub>2</sub> walk of passenger cars



data from <http://www.theicct.org/global-pv-standards-chart-library>

Worldwide CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction is driven by binding regulations  
In Europe from 2015 to 2030 a reduction of about 54% is required

# The CO<sub>2</sub> Regulation: Focus on Europe Eu28



**OEM view: CO<sub>2</sub> compliance target at sold fleet level**

**Customer view:**

- Taxation based on CO<sub>2</sub>
- Operating cost
- Restrictions in city centers access

# Which Technologies for CO<sub>2</sub> Compliance?

Mild Hybrid



*RAM 1500*

Plug-in Hybrid



*Chrysler Pacifica*

Full Hybrid



*Toyota C-HR*

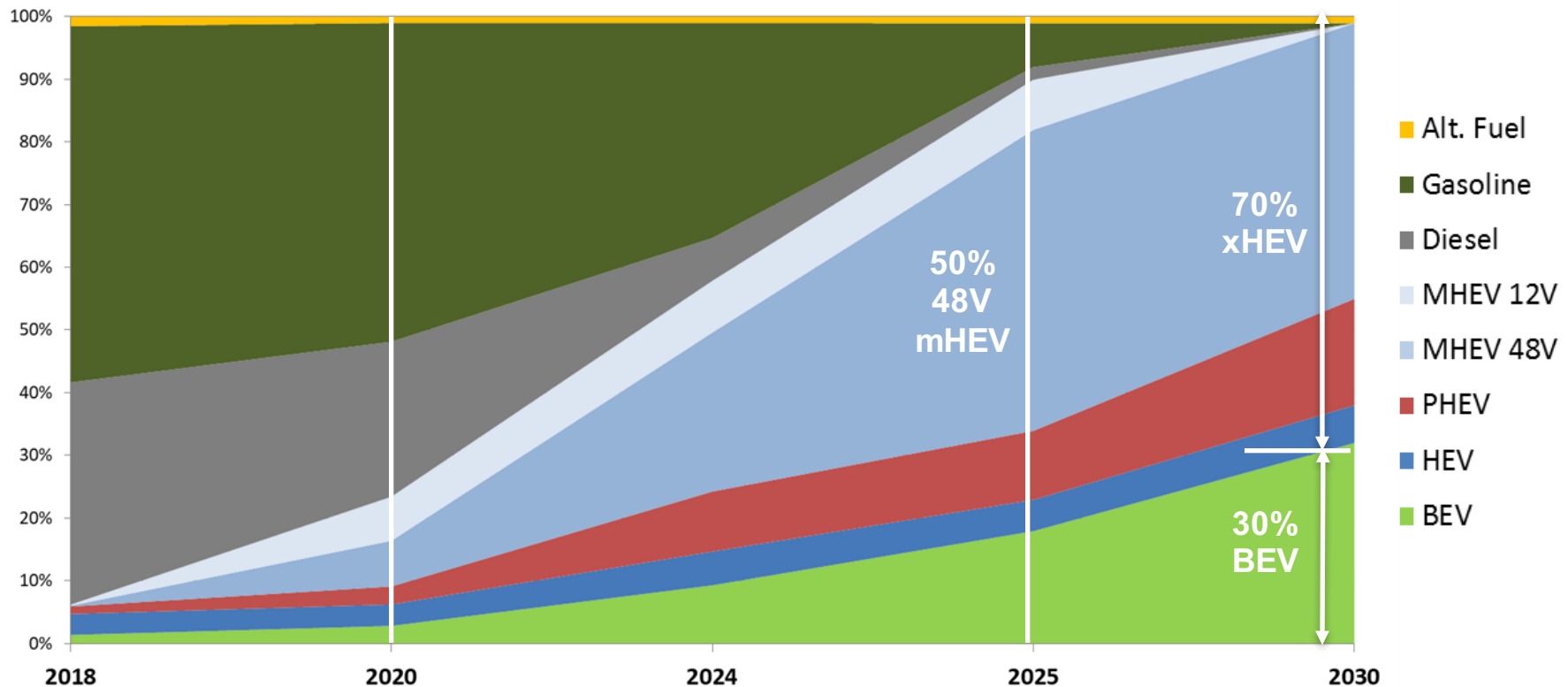
BEV



*Tesla Model 3*

- ICE technical evolution is not sufficient for CO<sub>2</sub> compliance
- Powertrain electrification is mandatory to fulfill CO<sub>2</sub> limits
- Multiple electrification solutions are available: BEV, Plug-in Hybrid, Mild- and Full-Hybrid with different complexity, cost and CO<sub>2</sub> performance

# Technology mix for a compliant European fleet



- Sharp increase of electrified Powertrains from 2020 onwards
- 48V mHEVs show the highest penetration rate reaching 50% in 2025
- BEV share increases but remains small compared to xHEVs (30% in 2030)
- By 2030 nearly all vehicles will be electrified

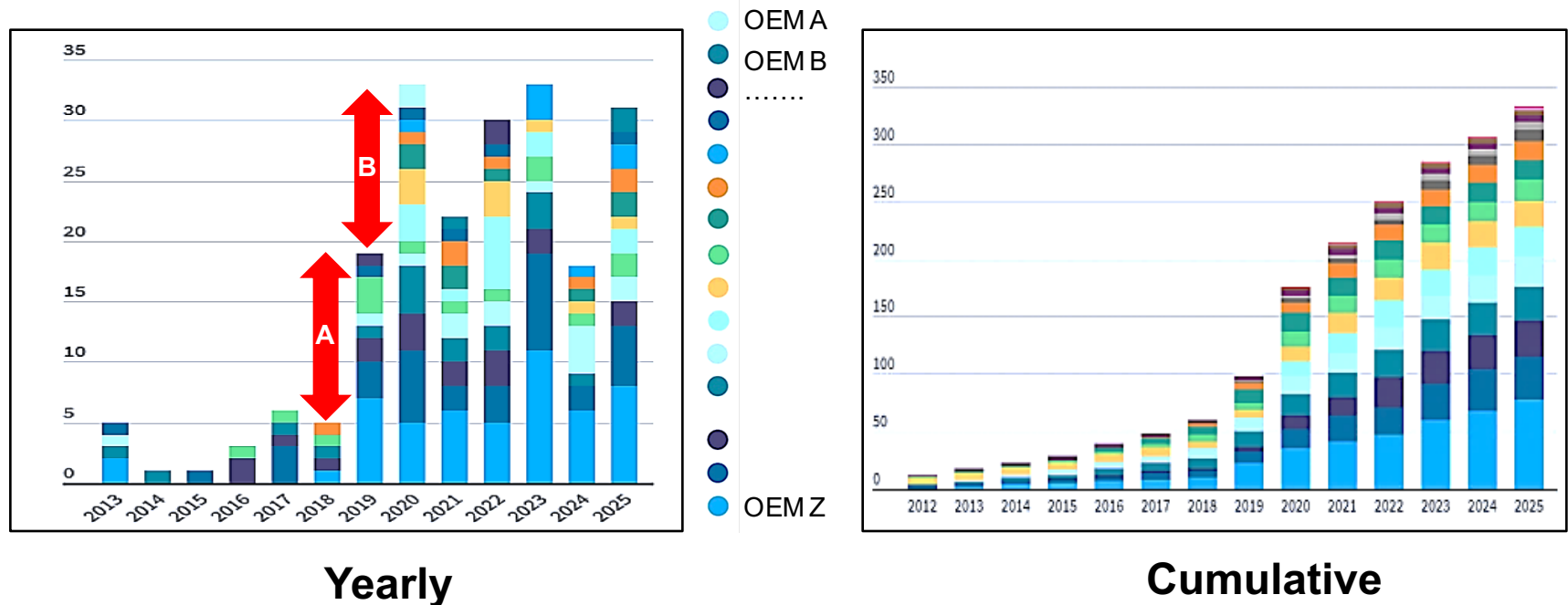
**Still, in 2030, 70% of these electrified vehicles will have an IC engine !**

Sources:

2018 Jato Dynamics – 2020, 2024 forecasted by IHS – 2025, 2030 BEV and PHEV forecasted by Bloomberg (FCA elaboration)

# And a very crowded arena...

## New BEV models coming to the market in Europe (\*)



### OEMs immediate reaction to the CO<sub>2</sub> legislative scenario:

- A) 2018 – 2019 : New BEV model launches rise from 5 to 19
- B) 2019 – 2020 : New BEV model launches rise from 19 to 32

(\*) Source: European Federation for Transport and Environment, July 2019





**Technical Challenges:** New Systems, New technologies  
Safety, complexity, reliability



**Cost Challenges:** ICE de-content/customization not enough to offset electrification cost



**Timing Challenges :** Shorter lifecycle, different solutions



**New Business Players :** Driven by new technologies

**The IC engine will be part of the majority of electrified powertrains but has to be adapted to their characteristics**

These vary significantly according to the electrified powertrain architecture and installed electric traction power:

- **12V mHEVs** involve frequent engine stop/start events
- **48V mHEVs** also modify transient engine performance requisites
- **HEVs** make less use of the engine's maximum torque features
- **PHEVs** also involve long engine-off periods

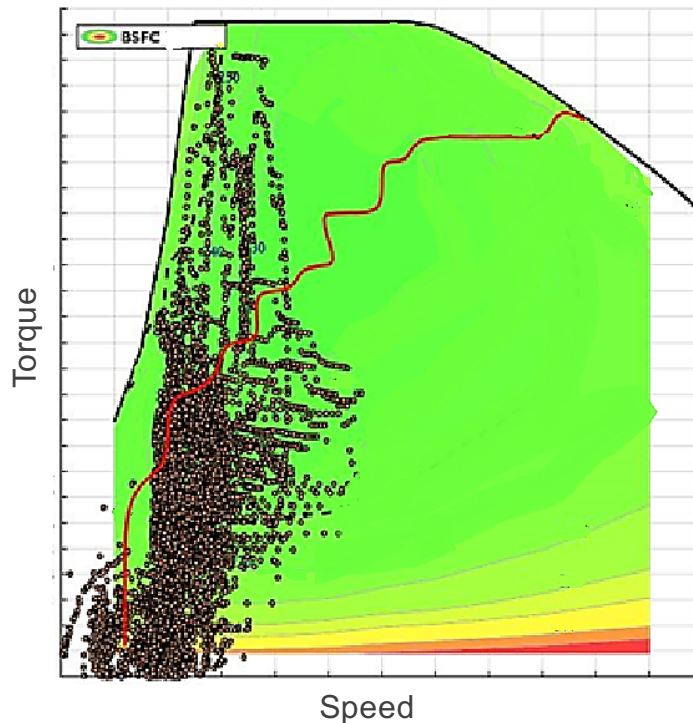
**Conventional powertrains will co-exist with the electrified ones and must guarantee the highest possible efficiency and comply with most stringent emissions regulation**

Therefore, **the IC engine has a challenging future**. It must:

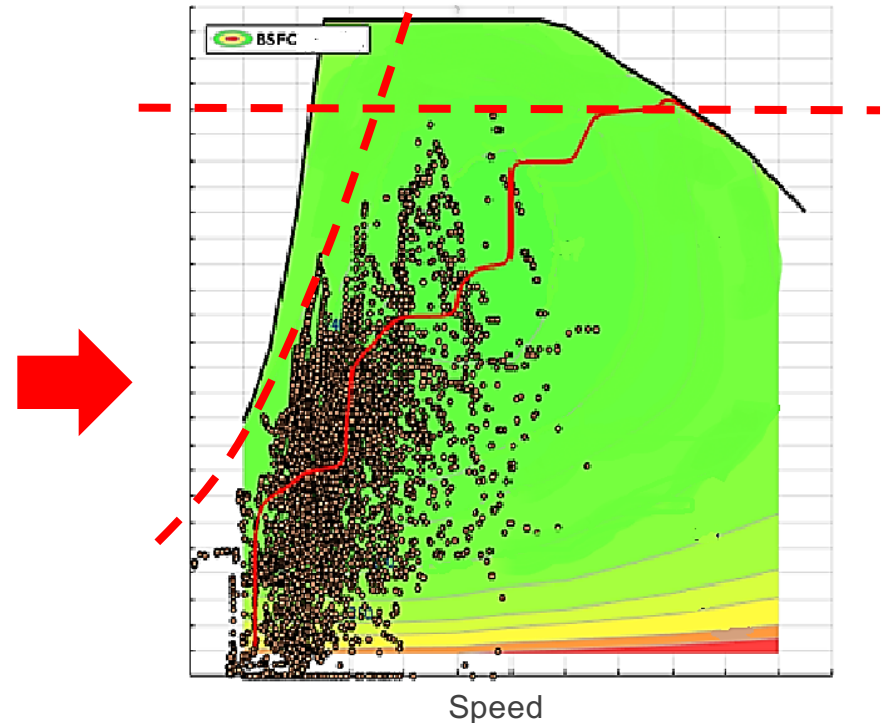
- Satisfy efficiently a large variety of missions
- Achieve this target with the minimal possible hardware proliferation

An example: C-Segment vehicle: IC Engine operating points in the WLTC(H)

Conventional powertrain



Hybrid powertrain



- The IC Engine mission in the hybrid powertrain is radically modified:
  - Low- and Medium-speed peak torque can be significantly reduced
  - Its operating range is restricted

Opportunities for targeted ICE efficiency optimization

# Targeted IC Engine optimization

**Objective:** To optimize and extent the maximum Brake Thermal Efficiency (max BTE)

**Targets:**  
42%  $\pm$ 45% maximum BTE  
Significant extension of >40% BTE area  
Full Stoichiometric map

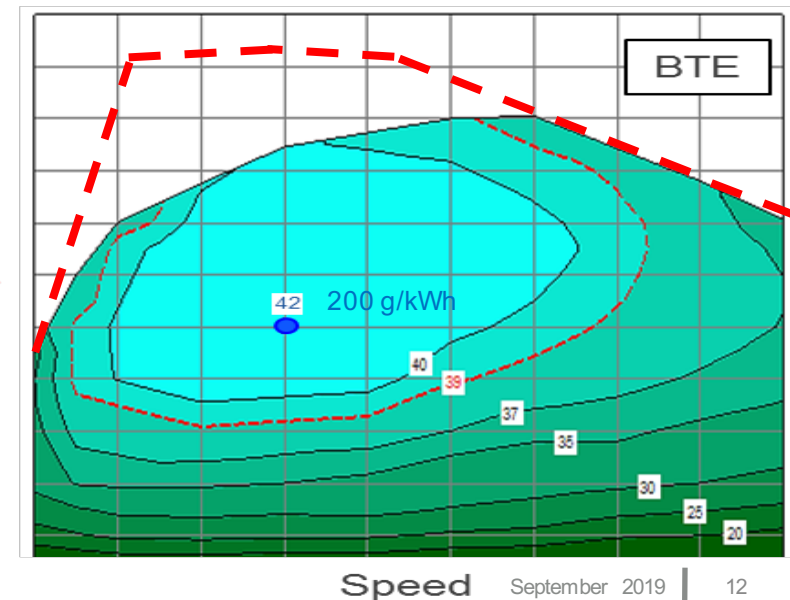
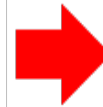
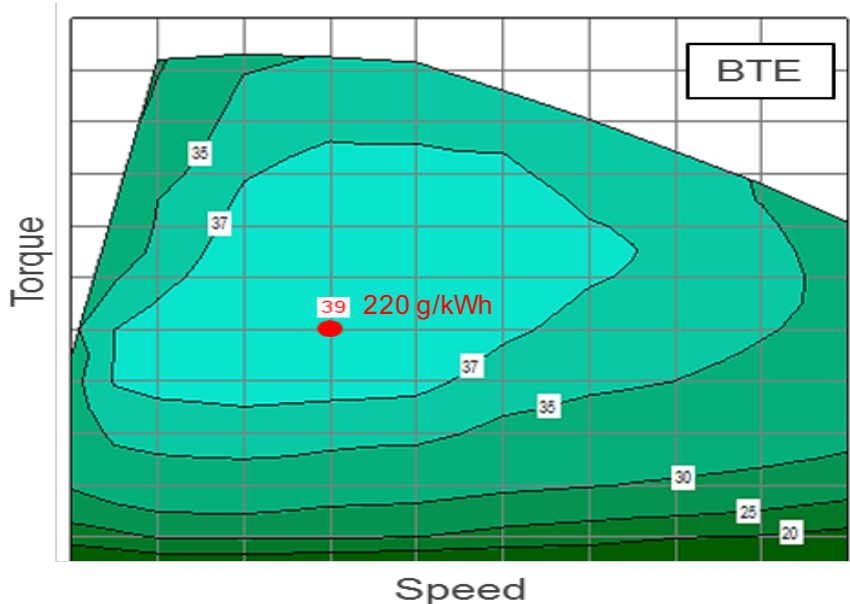
**Measures**

Improve Thermodynamic Efficiency

Reduce Losses – Exhaust, Coolant, Pumping, Friction

Control Cold Emissions

Increase Knock Resistance

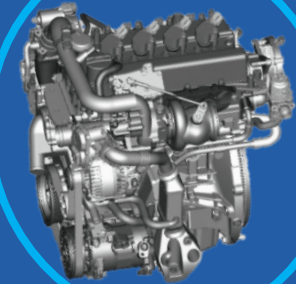
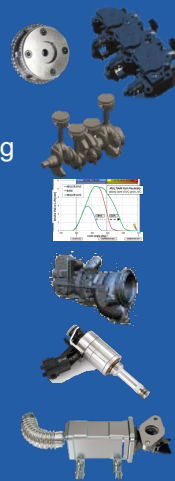


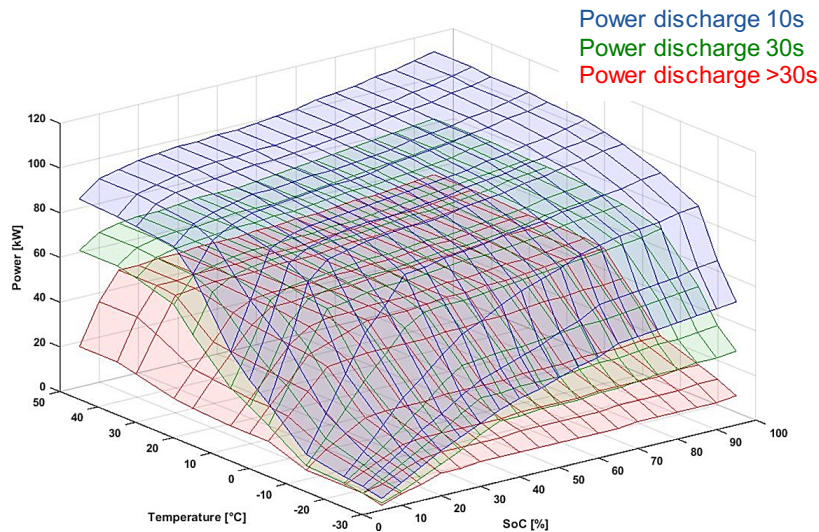
## Objective

- 200g/kWh  $\leftrightarrow$  42% Break Thermal Efficiency “sweet spot”
- Enable full stoichiometric map without performance decrease

## Engine Technologies

- High Compression Ratio ( $\geq 15:1$ )
- VVL - Variable Valve Lift or VVT - Variable Valve Timing
- Miller Cycle – Early or Late Intake Valve Closing
- Variable Geometry Turbo
- Higher Injection pressure ( $>350\text{bar}$ )
- Cooled Exhaust Gas Recirculation

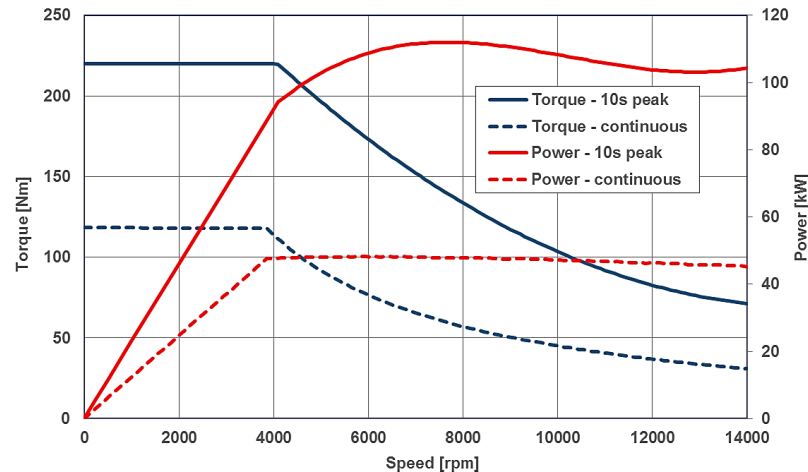




## Available Battery Power is not constant:

- It depends on Temperature, State of Charge, Duty cycle, State of Health, ....

**Dedicated control strategies are needed to mitigate impact on drivability**

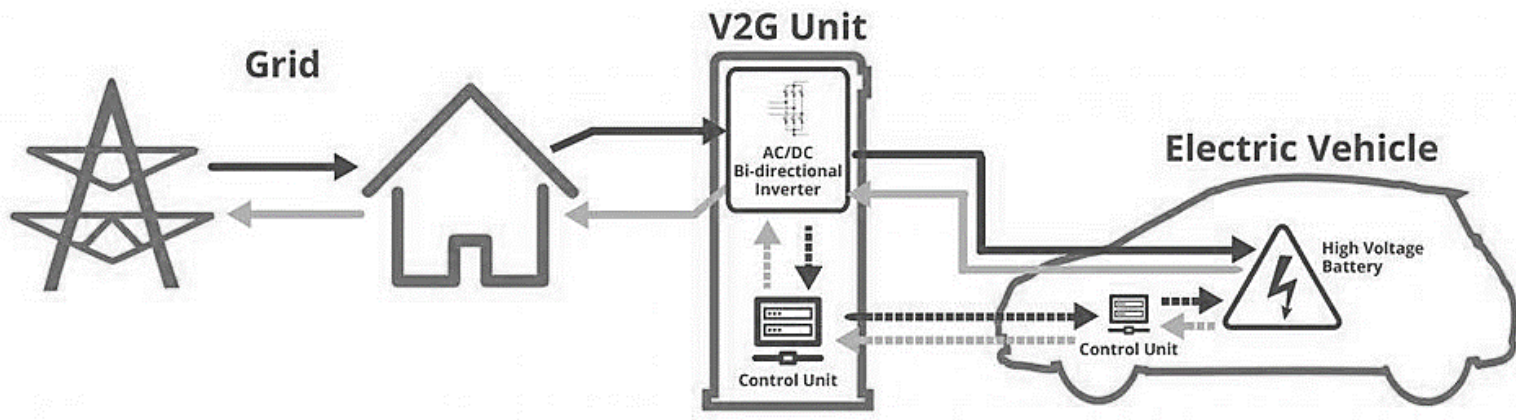


## Available e-Drive power is not constant:

- It depends on actuation time and duty cycle

**e-Drive thermal management is critical**

**Virtual analysis at component and system level is necessary in order to address these peculiarities**

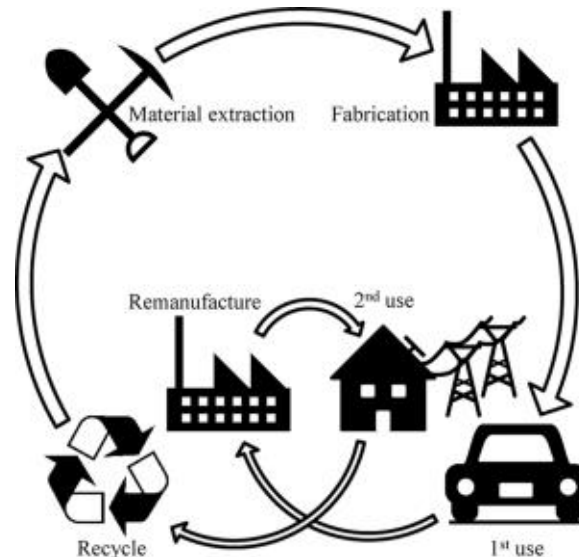


The opportunities offered by the electrified vehicle are based on the commonality of its energy vector -electricity - with that of the civil infrastructure.

Some examples:

## 1- Vehicle to Grid applications:

- The vehicle, while connected to the network for battery charging, can be used for **energy buffering** to smooth-out the network's peak power requests
- The resulting energy savings improve overall supply efficiency and can have **economic benefits for the vehicle user**



## 2 - Battery Second Life applications:

- The vehicle's battery is considered at its end of life **when its capacity is reduced at 70% of its initial value**
- The remaining capacity can be **used for the network's energy buffering** in, less demanding, stationary applications

Such applications require coordination of the electrified vehicle's hardware and control systems with the electricity supply infrastructure.

**The vehicle becomes part of a wide and complex energy management system**



## RAM 1500 MHEV



Pentastar 3.6l V6 305hp / 365 Nm  
HEMI 5.7l V8 395hp / 556 Nm

*48V eTorque Technology:*  
+122 Nm on 3.6l V6  
+176 Nm on 5.7l V8

## CHRYSLER PACIFICA PHEV



Pentastar 3.6l V6 260 hp / 320 Nm  
Electric Range up to 51 km  
eFlite electrically-variable transmission

## JEEP GRAND COMMANDER PHEV

*Most recent launch  
In China*



RENEGADE PHEV eAWD



COMPASS PHEV eAWD



CO <sub>2</sub>	< 50 g/km
Electric Range	50 km
Max Power	240 hp
Engine	1.3l



*Off Road Capability, Power, Performance*

## First BEV manufactured in Italy



## New Generation



old sister launched in USA in 2013

- FCA is investing 700 million euros to build the production line for the new Fiat 500 electric in the Mirafiori plant in Turin.
- Production will start in the second quarter of 2020.

...to develop new e-mobility solutions to boost the uptake of electric vehicles



- Intelligent charging solutions for plants, offices, R&D centers:  
700 stations in Italy in 2 years
- Dealership installations: Italy, Spain, Portugal
- In 2020 JuiceBox charging stations available

- e-Mobility solutions in 14 European countries
- For dealers and customers: hybrid and BEV
- About 2800 dealers involved
- A new dedicated app for easy localization, booking, use and payment

## For OEMs...

### Design

- We are facing a **technical revolution** rather than the usual evolution
  - **New engineering disciplines** are needed for the design and development of the electrified vehicle
- 

### Systems

- The vehicle becomes a **complex system** and is integrated in the communication and energy supply infrastructures
- The development, investment and direct material costs **increase significantly**

## *...and for Users*

### Added value

- Improved performance, features and comfort should **be well accepted**
- **Lower operation costs** and environmental impact may also be attractive

### Worries

- **Novelties** in driving habits may not be welcome by everybody
- **Increased purchasing cost** is unavoidable : Is the user prepared to pay more for this commodity?