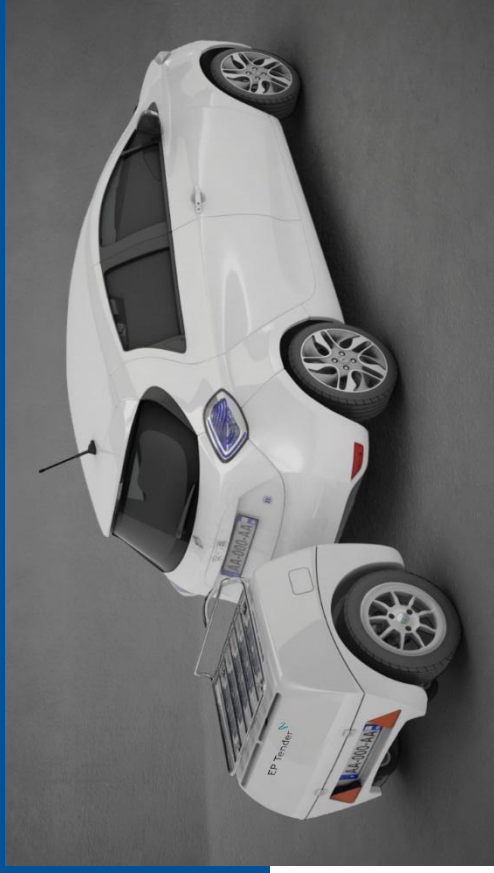


# RANGE EXTENDING AS A SERVICE (RATHER THAN A FIXED COST)

Jean-Baptiste Segard, EP Tender



Universal choice...



Peak range



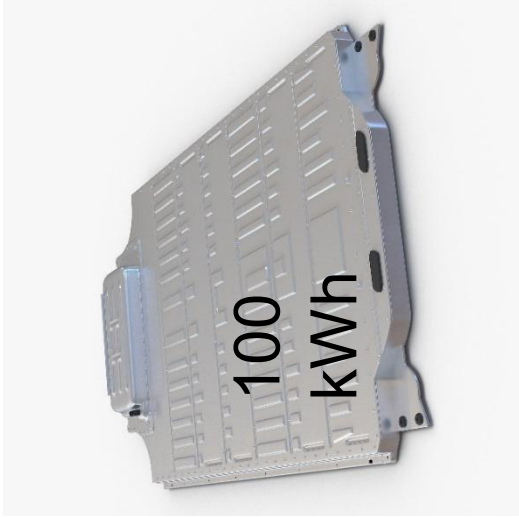
Daily range

How does it compare to an EV?



Daily range

main issue...



# and its consequences for the mass market!



Daily usage  
(98%)



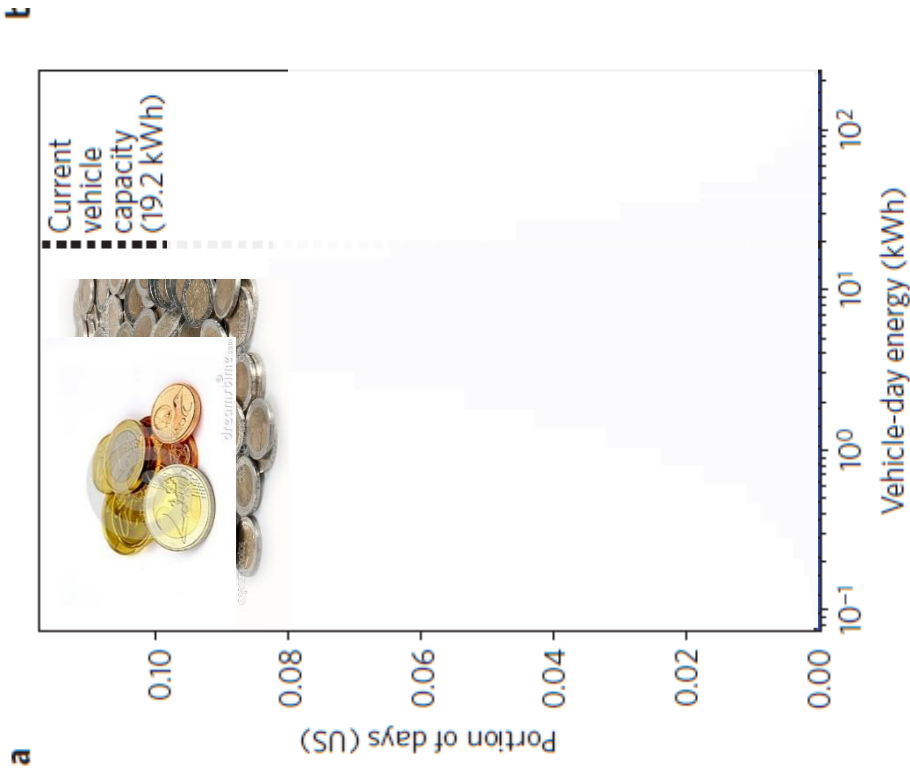
Peak use  
(2%)



100  
kWh  
battery



# much battery is required ?



## Battery utility:

- 0-20 kWh : 87 % of all daily usage
- +20 kWh: +9%
- +20 kWh: +1,5%
- +20kWh: +0,5%

If 20 kWh has a « cost » (or impact) of 1 unit per day of usage:

- +20kWh costs 11+1=12 / day
- +20kWh costs 12 + 67= 79 /day
- +20 kWh costs 79+200 = 279 /day
- ...

**The long term limit to battery size isn't technology, it's the marginal utility.**

Potential for widespread electrification of personal vehicle travel in the United States, Zachary L. Needell, James McNERNEY, Michael T. Chang and Jessika E. Trancik, MIT ,Nature Energy 5 August 2016

- Two variables:
- Battery capacity
  - Charging power

Seven equations:

- Profitable car = small battery
- Non subsidized = small battery
- Price competitive = small battery
- Convenient = very large battery
- Convenient = ultra rapid charging
- Charging from renewables = slow demand-response residential charging
- Minimized life cycle footprint = small battery

And with premium autonomous cars :

- Non stop trips = very, very large battery
- No time wasted = hyper rapid charging

**7 equations, 2 variables : no solution. This isn't a technological problem.**

## Basic solution: two independent sub problems

• bank for occasional long distance  
• plug-in hybrid, battery, fuel cell, inductive charging  
• demand rental

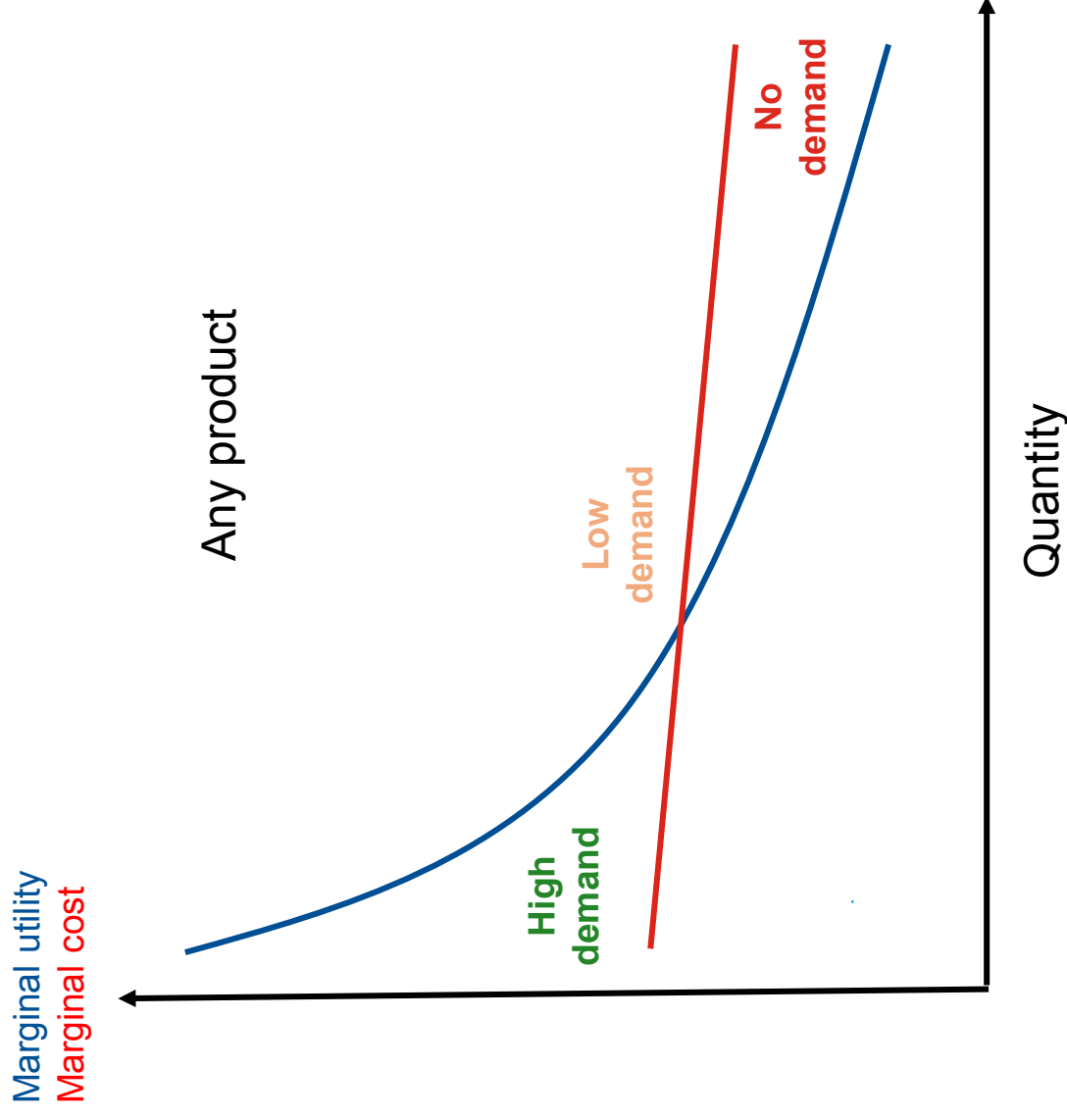
Vehicle optimized for 98% of usage

- 15-60 kWh battery depending on segment
- Mostly residential charging

Daily range



## Any product: decreasing marginal utility

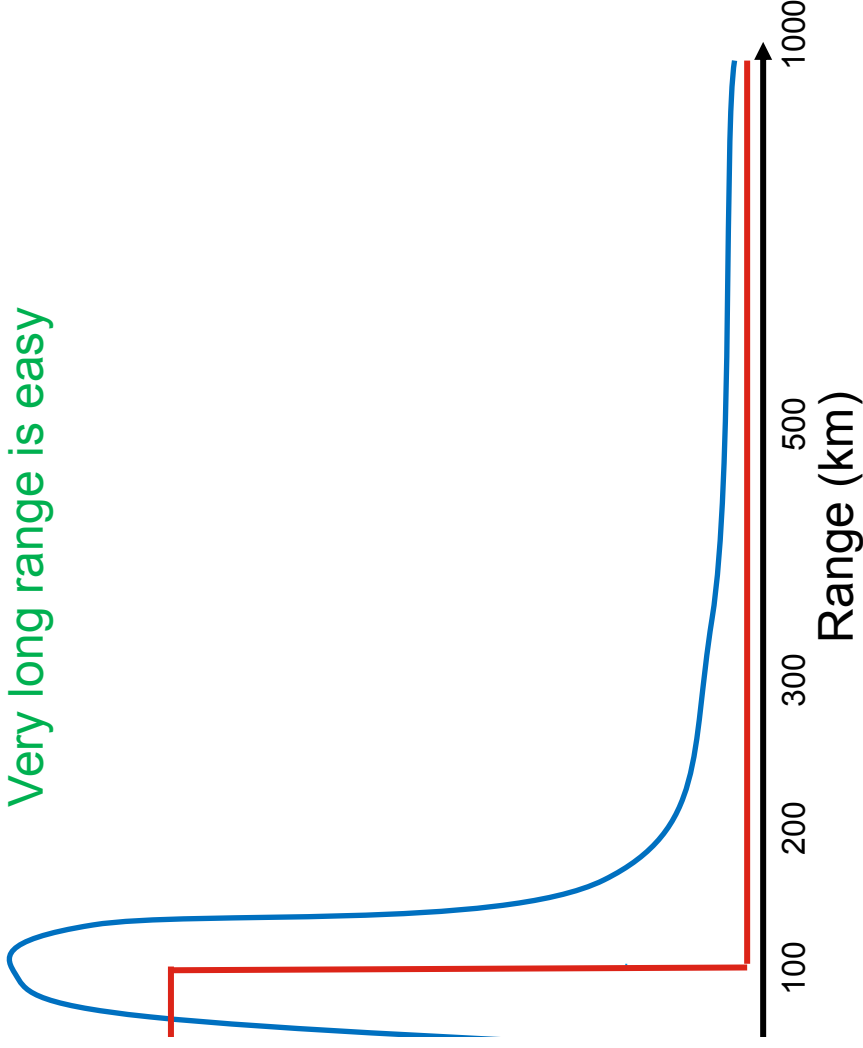


# Why Economics: decreasing marginal utility of more vehicle range

Blue line: Marginal utility  
Red line: Marginal cost

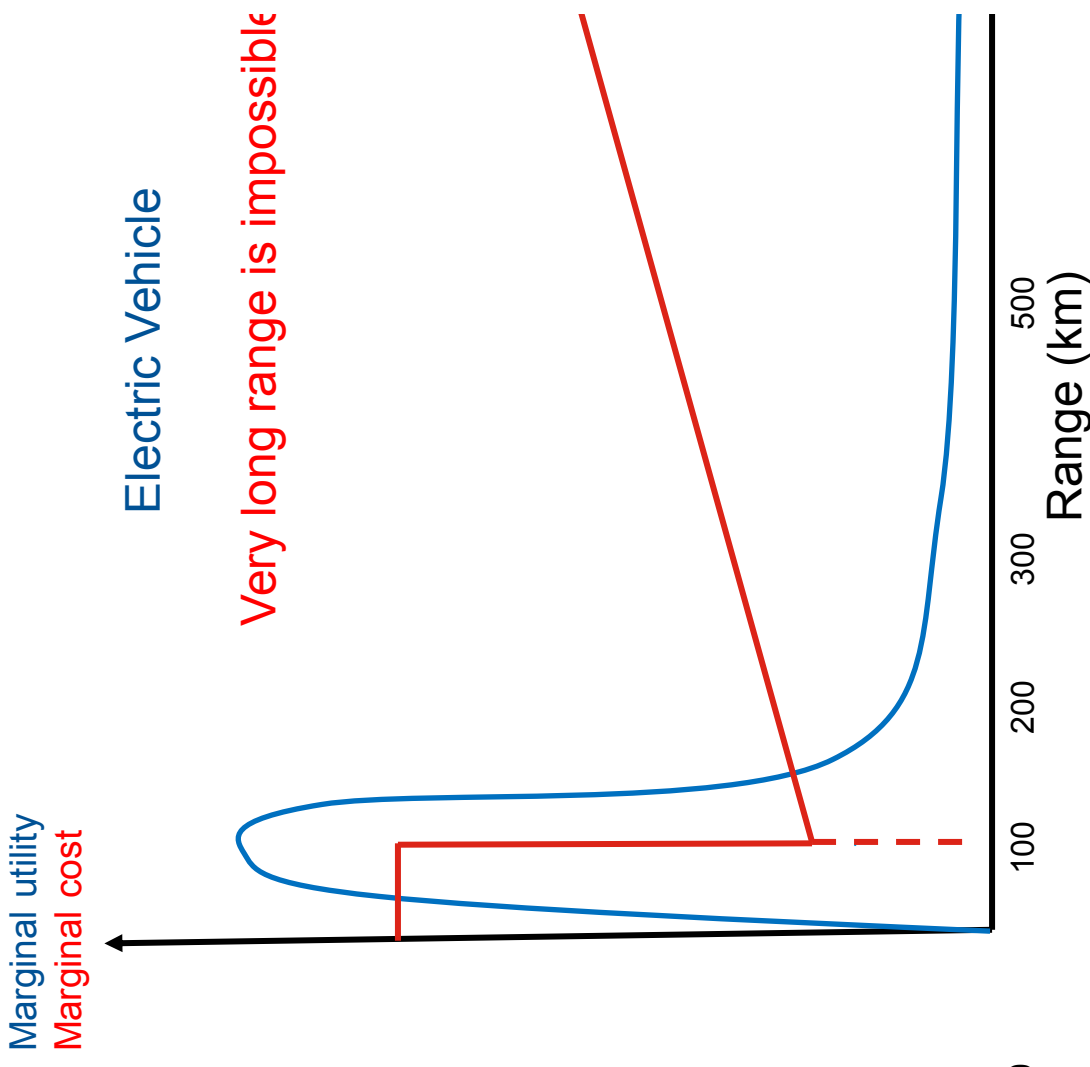
## Internal Combustion Engine Vehicle

Very long range is easy



## Electric Vehicle

Very long range is impossible

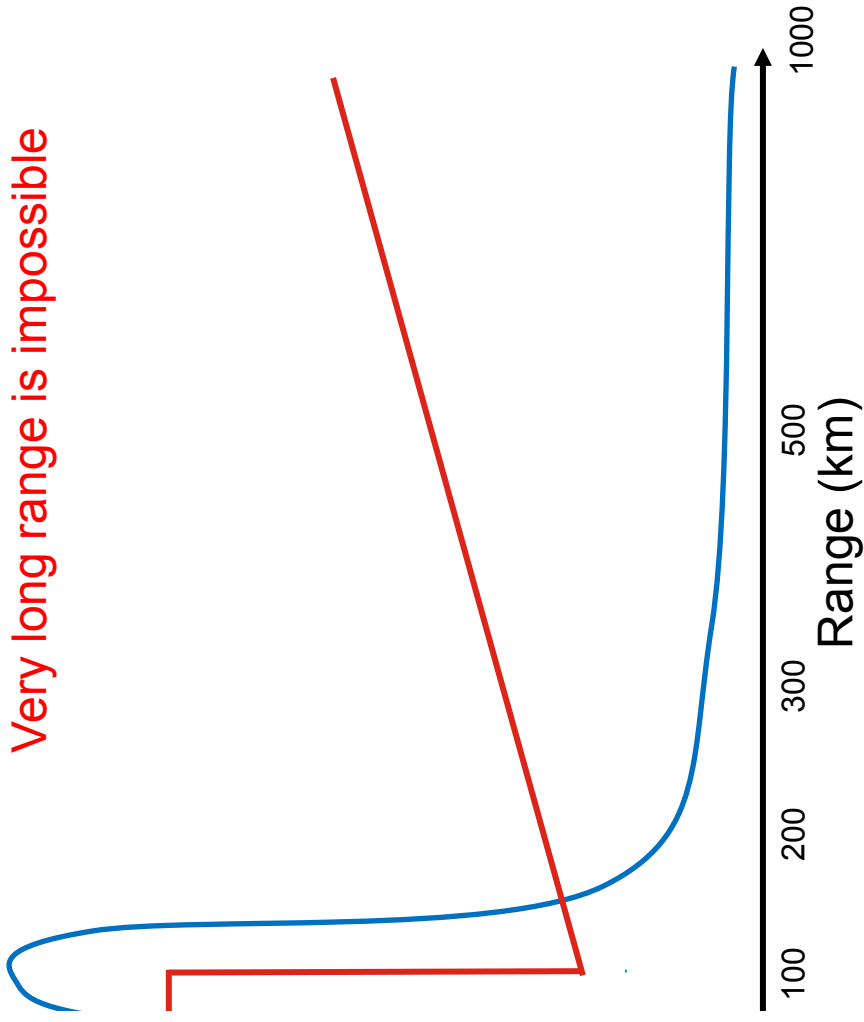


# Increasing Economics: decreasing marginal utility

Marginal utility  
Marginal cost

## Electric Vehicle

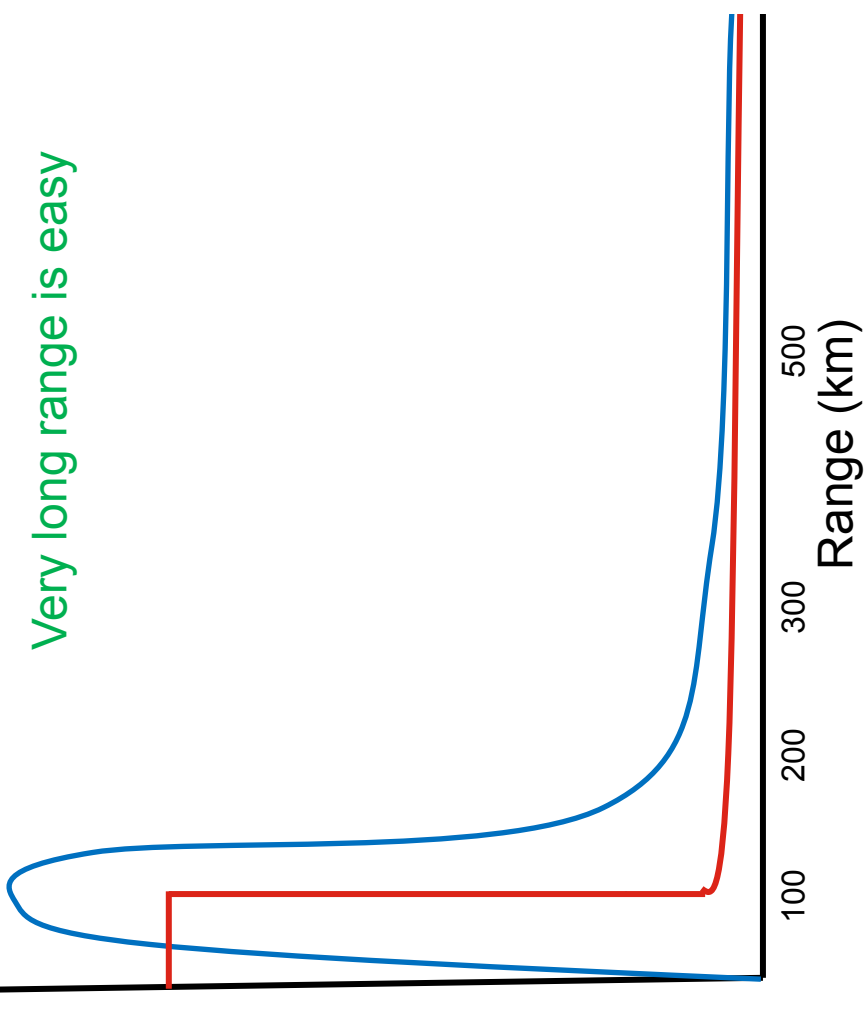
Very long range is impossible



Marginal utility  
Marginal cost

## Electric Vehicle + EP Tender

Very long range is easy



EV emotions: feel good, great comfort.

But peace of mind is missing during travelling, with risks of:

- Charger out of order,
- Charger busy,
- Missed exit,
- Detour,
- Underestimating of declivity or wether conditions,
- Traffic jam in cold or very hot weather.

Such « russian roulette » is furthermore a very poor fit with autonomous cars, which on the opposite, will provide the ideal conditions for a relaxing trip, without load interruptions, loss of time and stress.

## EP Tender user experience

- ▶ EV emotions: feel good, great comfort.
- ▶ With a modular range extender: travel with peace of mind, and save time
- ▶ 2 key conditions:
  - Convenience
  - Safety

Watch 50 "pemo"  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UJ7p83\\_9xOM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UJ7p83_9xOM)

venience: the backing system

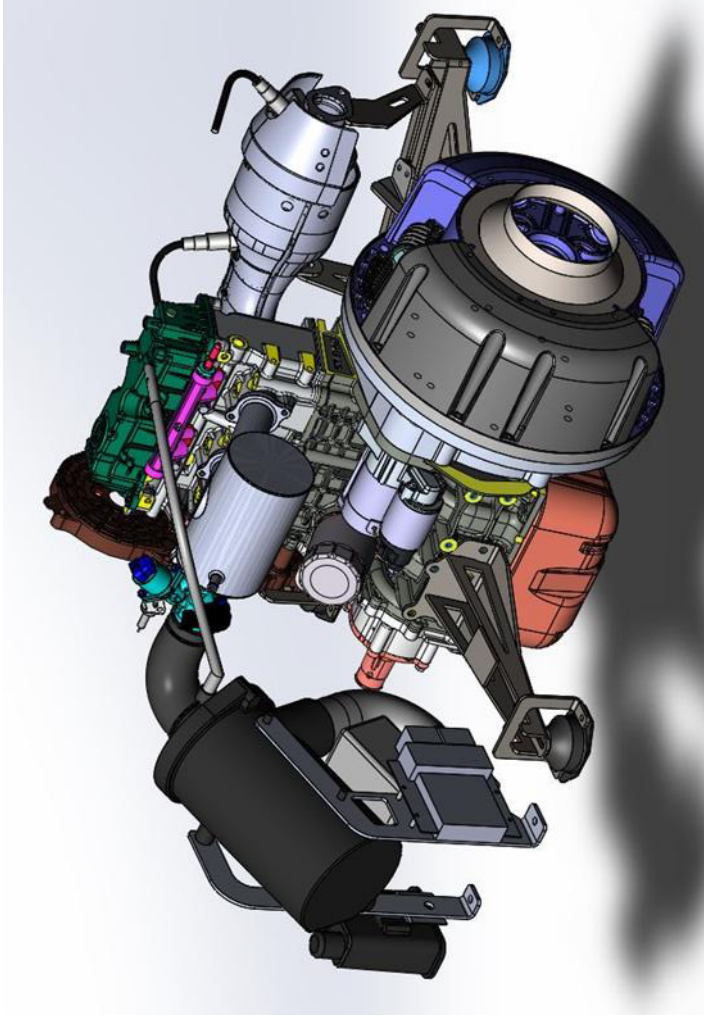
Watch the platform:  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jnHX\\_L0gTpk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jnHX_L0gTpk)

Open the FMS301R crash simulation  
<https://www.dropbox.com/preview/Reporting%20H2020/PGG.R.P.16.040.EP%20TENDER WITH LIQUID.pptx>



## CE range extender

• 1.3 l  
• 1000 cc  
• 4 cylinder  
• Water cooled  
• Fuel tank: 35 l



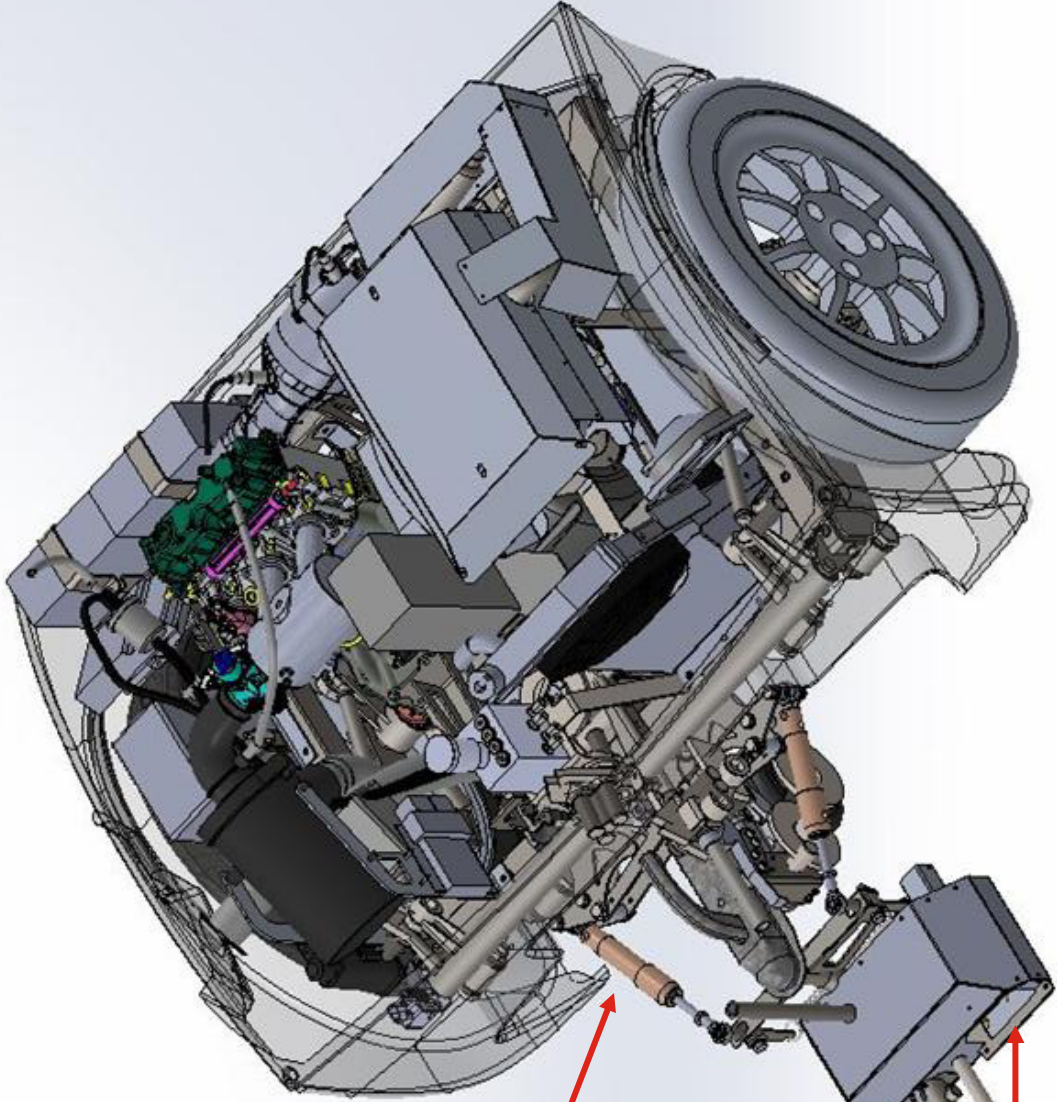
Electric machine:

- NSM (Italy)
- Synchronous, permanent magnets
- 3 phase, 22 poles
- 2 windings
- Redressor bridge (no inverter)
- Parallel mode: 360 V at 47 A
- Series mode: 360 V at 235 A
- Air cooled

Range extender:

- 22 kW
- 80 kWh
- 2MW « charging »

# CE Range extender



steering and  
hydraulic  
indicators

air

and plug

mounted with tow bar and receiver



Renault Zoe



Renault Kangoo

## Cycle impact (Vrije Universiteit Brussels)

### Goals & scope

- Environmental assessment of in-life modularity
- Benchmarking 40 kWh EV + REx (generator/battery)

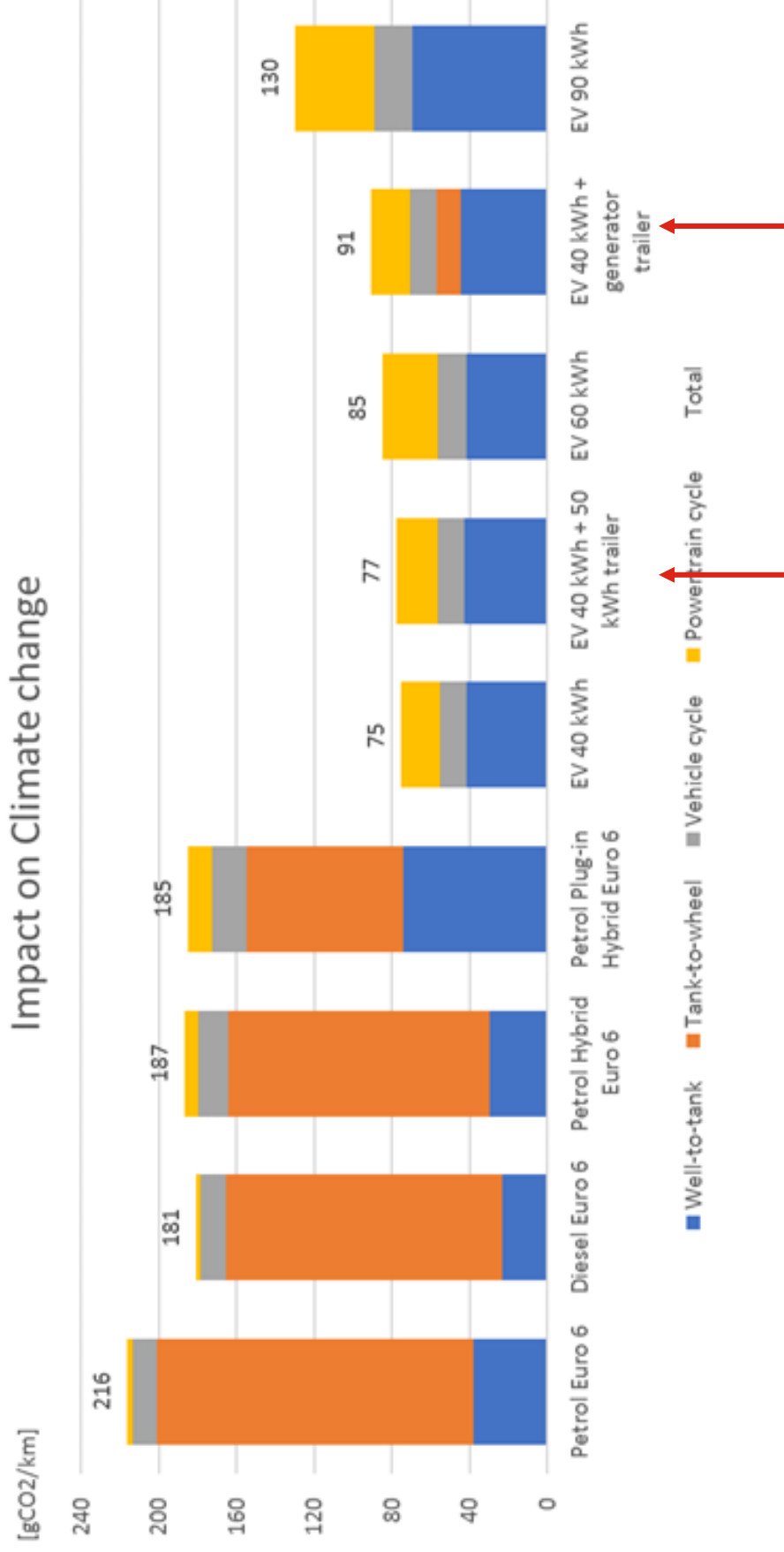
### Methodology

- Life-cycle assessment for impact on climate change
- Life-cycle inventory assessment for REx trailer
- Functional unit = 1 kilometre

### Assumptions

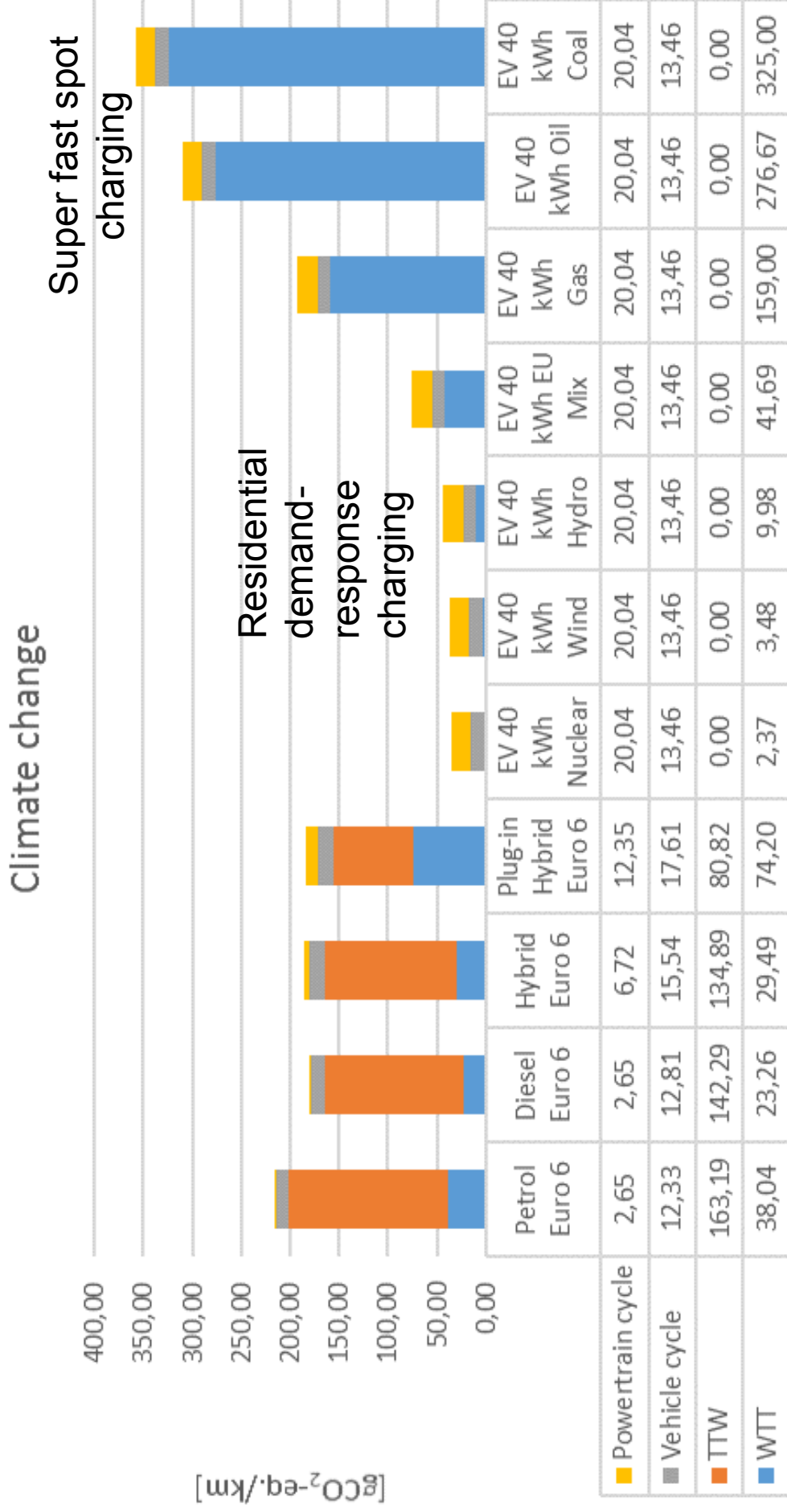
- REx shared by 15 users
- Lifetime 209.460 km
- EU electricity mix (29,5% renew., 27,9% nuclear, 25,3% coal, 15,5% gas, 2% oil) = 276 gCO<sub>2</sub>/kWh
- Real-world driving emissions

# Cycle impact (Vrije Universiteit Brussels)



Battery Tender ICE Tender

# Impact of the energy production mix in grams per kilometre

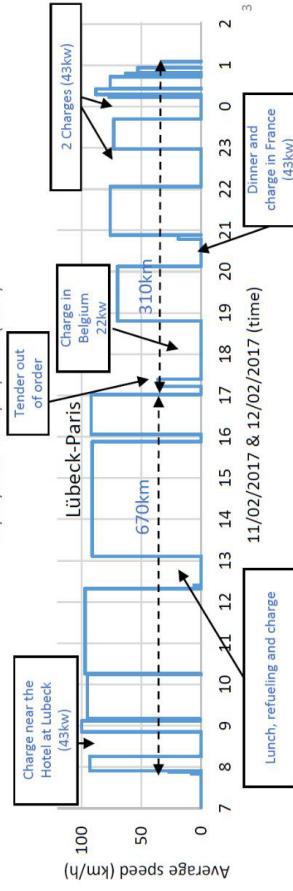
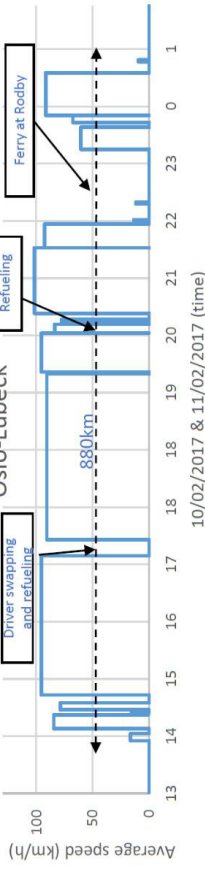
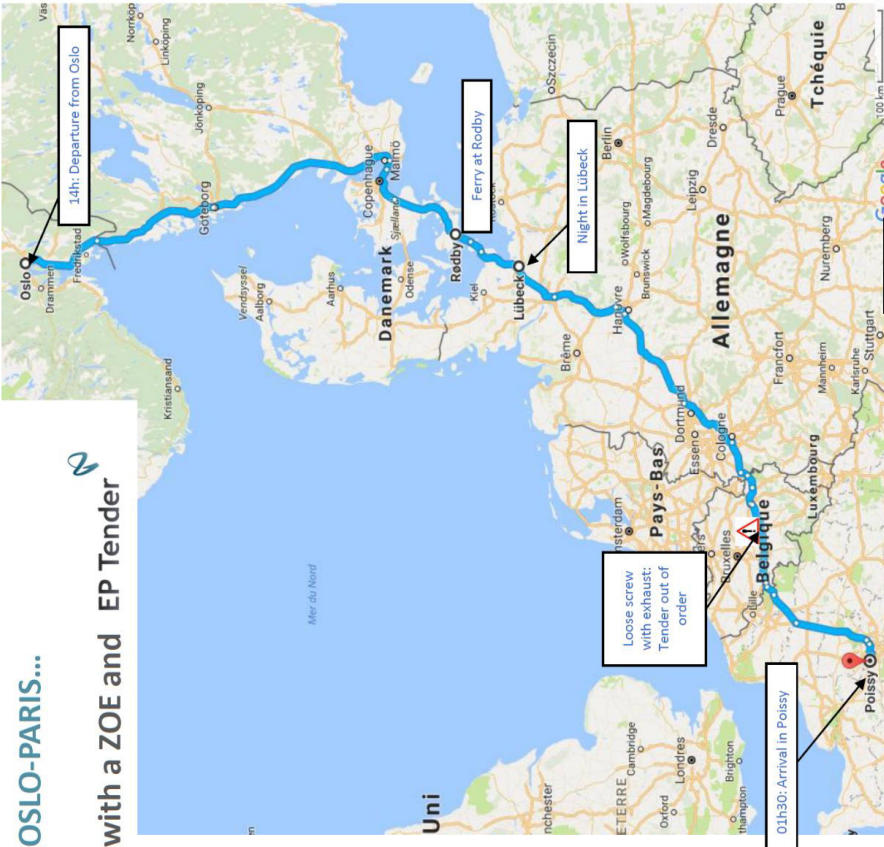


Gaspar, F.-S. Boureima, T. Coosemans, C. Macharis, and J. Mierlo, "A Range-Based Vehicle Life Cycle Assessment Incorporating Variability in the Environmental Assessment of Different Vehicle Technologies and Fuels," *Energies*, vol. 7, no. 3, pp. 1467–1482, Mar. 2014.

# Life results

## OSLO-PARIS...

with a ZOE and EP Tender

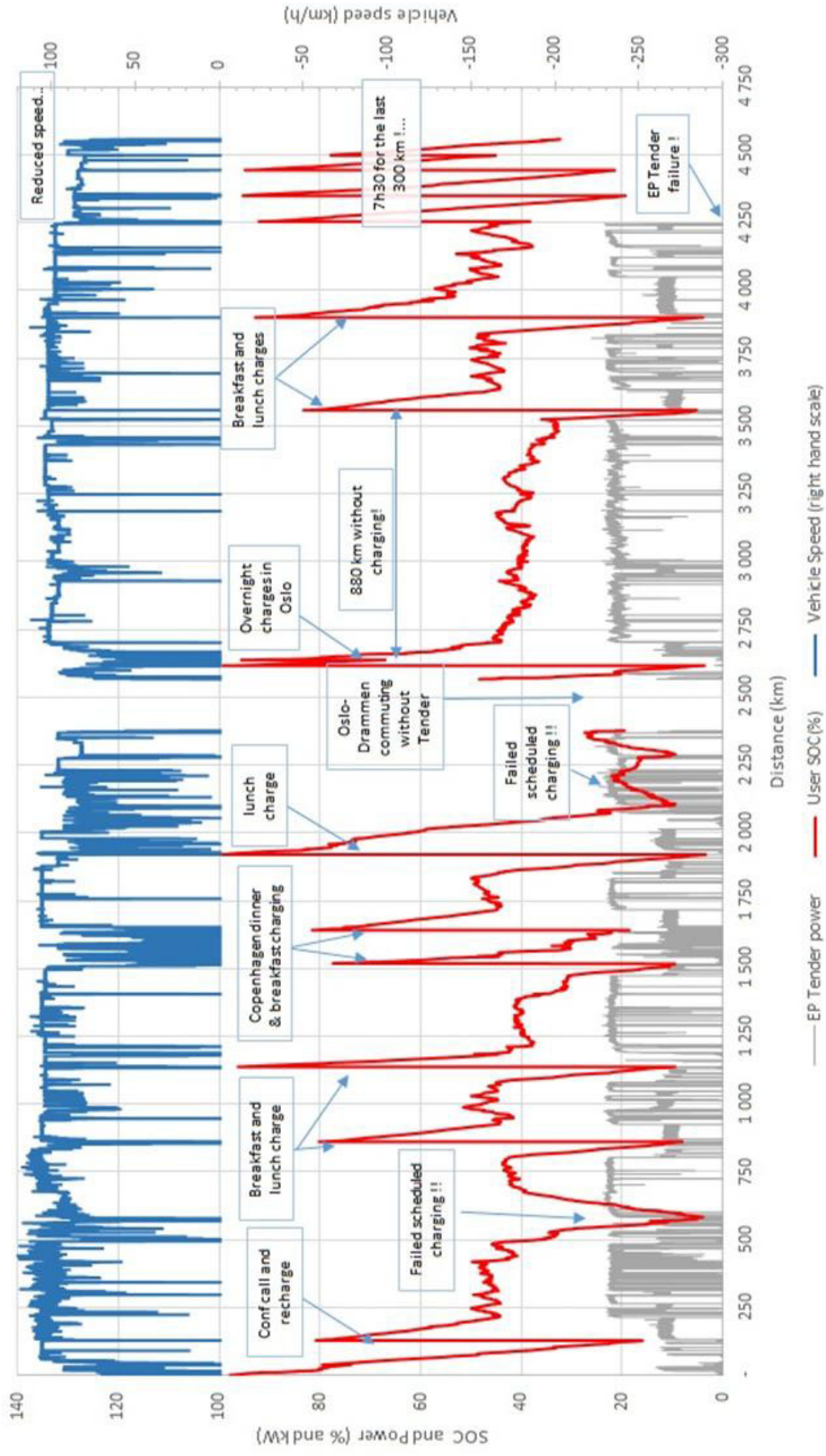


## Paris-Oslo-Paris

4 556 km with a Renault Zoe 22 kWh

Winter conditions (-5°C to +5°C) - Snow tyres

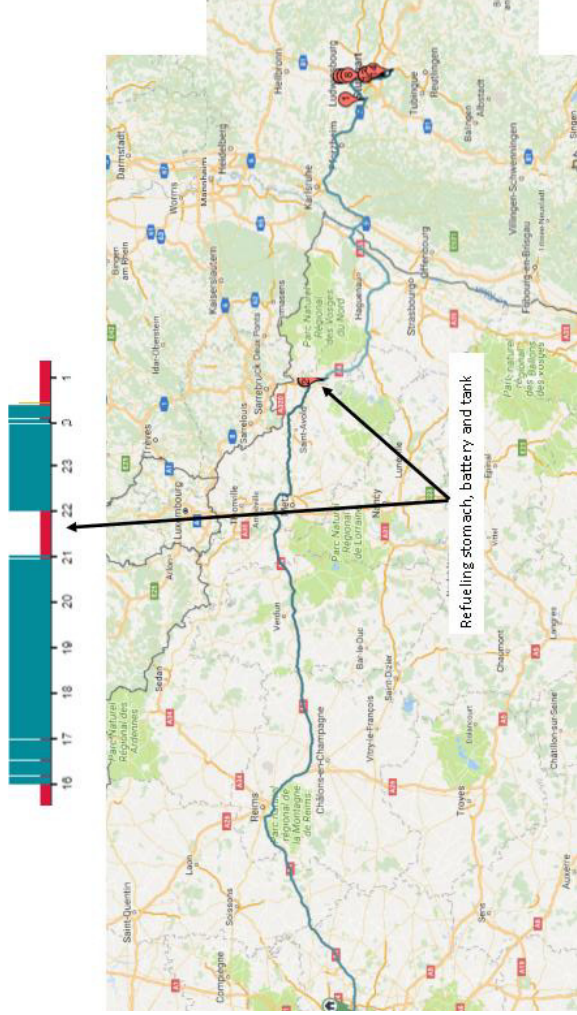
260 l/gasoline - 5.7 l/100km on average



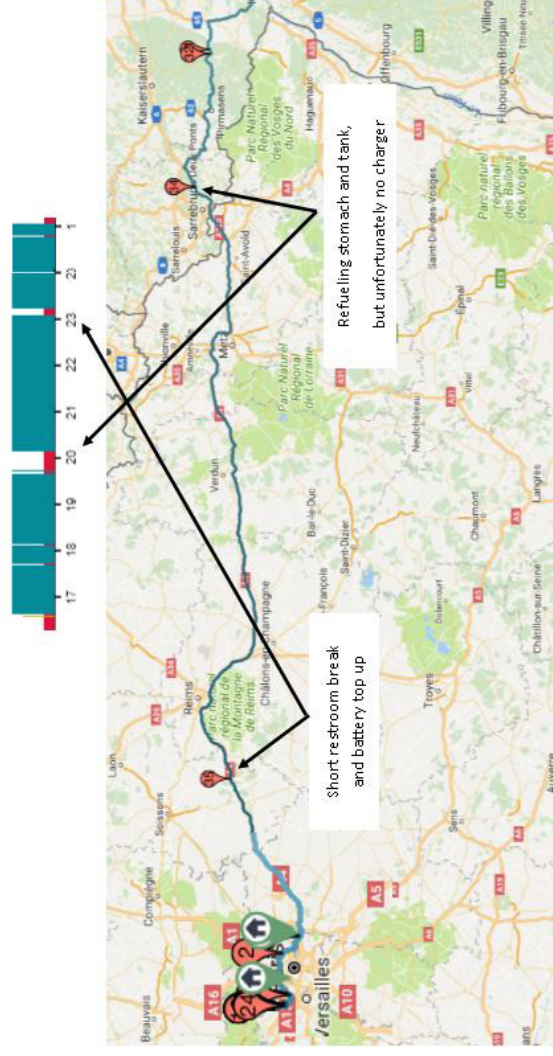


# life results

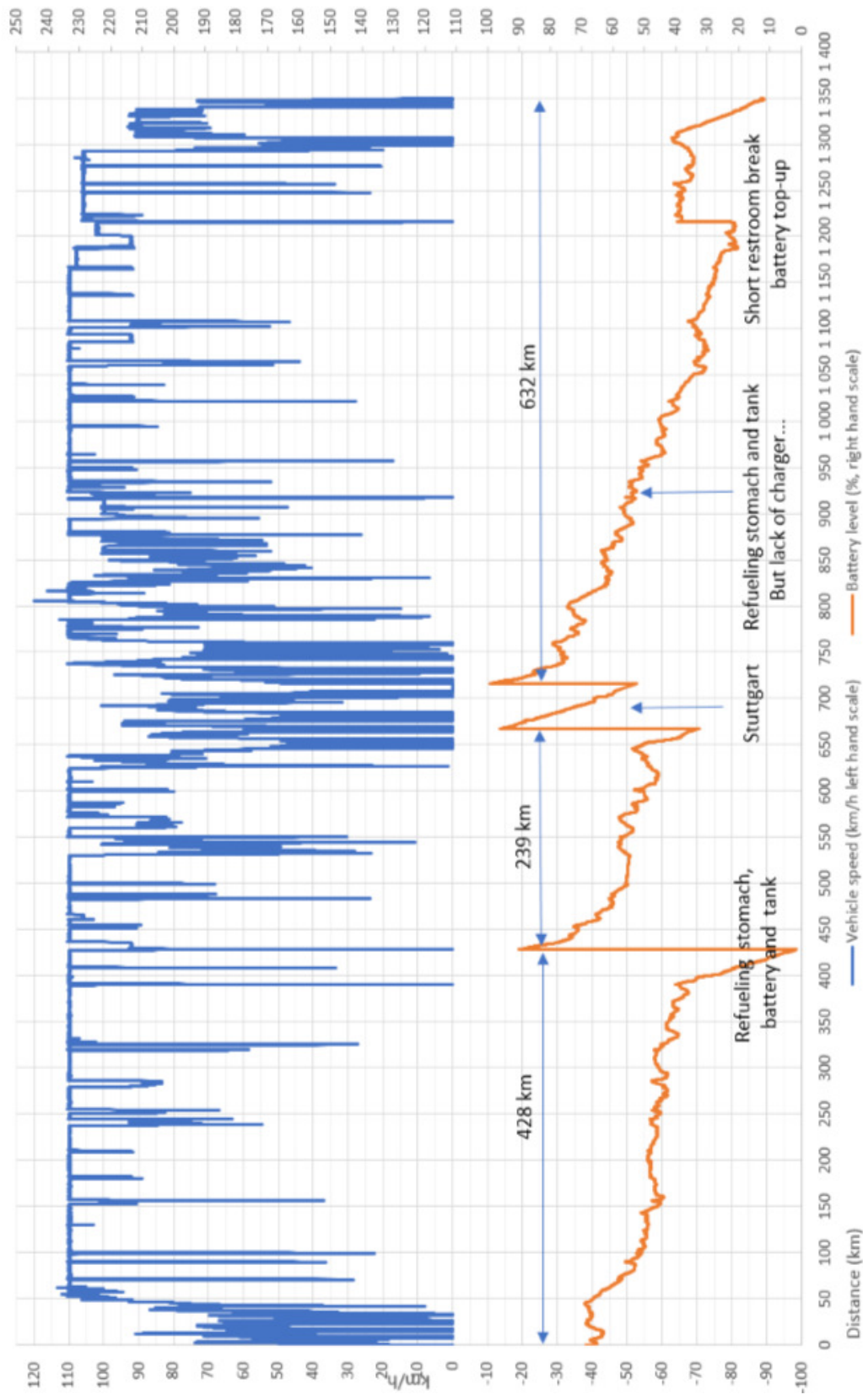
**Paris—Stuttgart with a Zoe 22 + EP Tender**  
**Sunday 8 october 667 km from 4.00pm to 0.20 am**



**Stuttgart—Paris with a Zoe 22 + EP Tender**  
**Thursday 12 october 632 km from 4.37pm to 1.03 am**



Return trip Paris-Stuttgart 1 350 km with a Zoe 22 and EP Tender

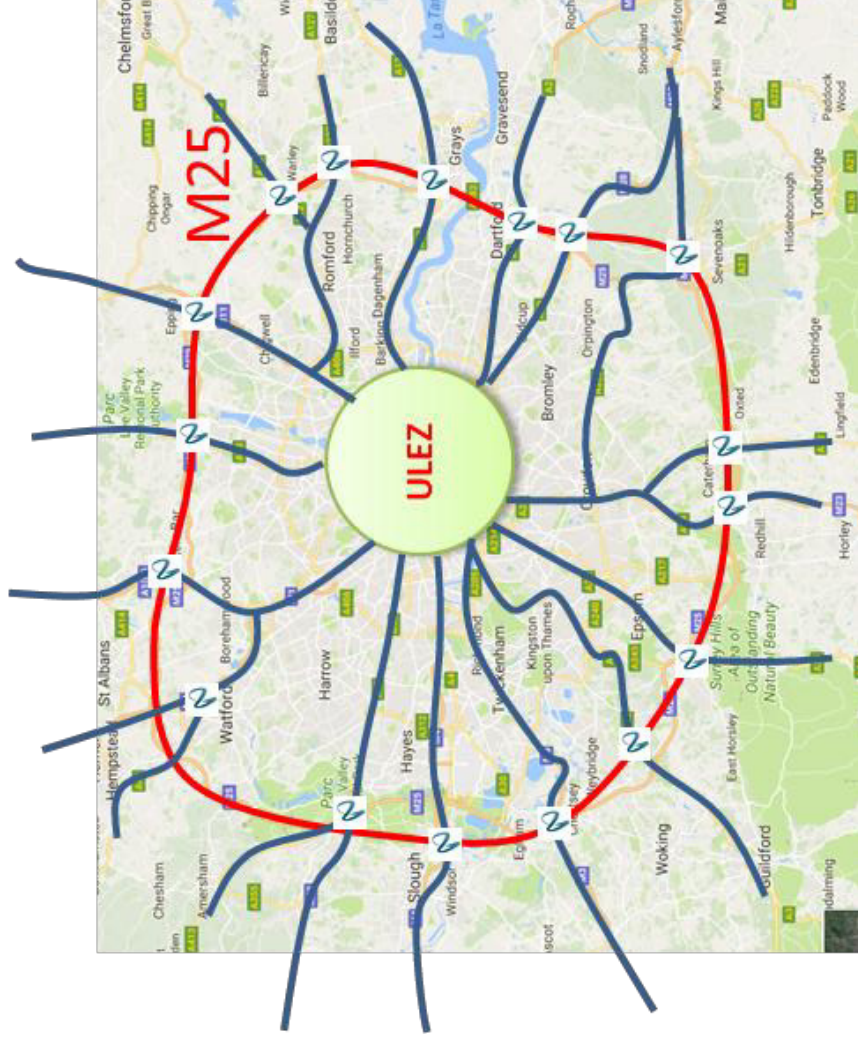


# Examples of rental points



Proposed service (looking for partners !)

On demand rental  
Travelling with peace of mind !  
Optimal carbon impact  
London example:  
• 17 rental points  
• 9 million people  
Paris, Oslo, etc.  
500 km additional range



## cell version (looking for partners!)

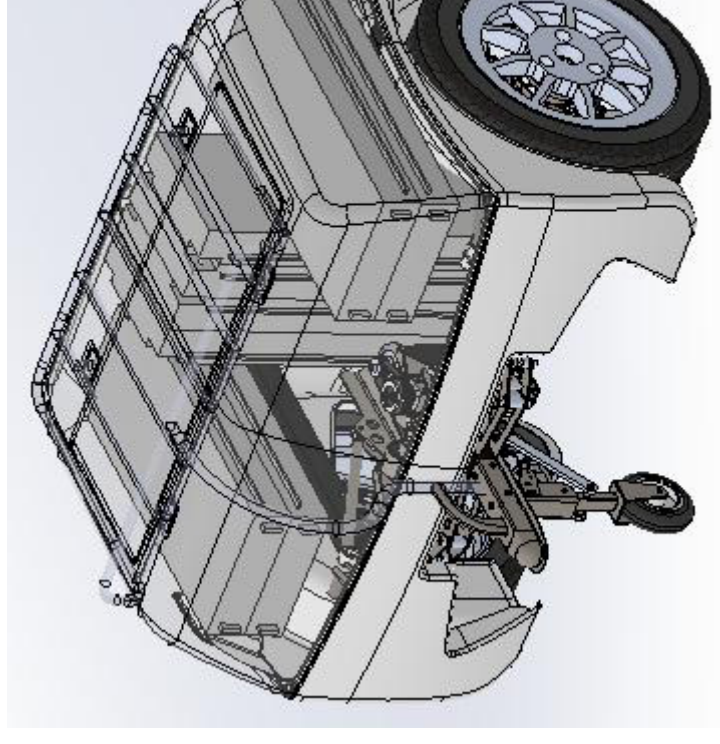
- 20 kW
- g H2 @ 700 bar
- shared by 15 affordable EVs
- becomes multienergy
- gressive deployment of H2 infrastructure
- arging stations are loaded (used by affordable EVs)

e required investment from FC industry to reach critical mass is reduced by 2 to 3 orders of magnitude

## ery version (looking for partners !)

re looking to develop a 35-40 kWh version  
at is 60 kWh in 5-10 years  
20/80, Leaf 40/100, Bolt 60/120, Model 3 50/110 and  
35 !

er will self mate with the [autonomous] EV  
er will be swapped when depleted  
ged at night from renewables  
as a buffer near fast chargers  
mes part of the grid, and located where demand is moving  
powerwall on wheels, if owned  
asset which provides value at all times !!



EP Tender with 8 Tesla module

## vision

vehicles are clean, connected, autonomous and electric.

Their range is adequate for daily usage.

During long distance trips, a self hitching energy module (a Tender) complements their natural energy storage.



## business model

### Range extending service for EVs

#### Revenues

- High client value
- Margin protected by patents
- Recurring business (“sticky” business)

#### Distribution

- Low client acquisition cost (via car dealers)

#### Growth

- Scalable business (wireless rental management, passive docking stations)
- Variable costs
- Global market
- Growth >20% for decades



# Facts and figures

Targeting 6m€ turnover in 2021



2  
Intl.  
patents  
granted

Launch  
client  
**enedis**  
LE ELECTRICITE EN RESEAU

Clients are impatient !

3 M\$  
funding

H2020  
SME  
Phase 2

Strong fundamentals

Field  
test 50  
cars, 5  
Tenders

Team of  
6

Low burn  
rate



Signal: two of our clients meet by chance on a French motorway !

ou

n-Baptiste Segard

Tender

rue Gustave Eiffel, 78300 Poissy, France

3 6 09 36 09 26

n-baptiste.segard@eptender.com



# Electric Architecture

## Electric architecture EP Tender – Electric vehicle

