

Plug-in Hybrid Electric Vehicle

I PRO 356

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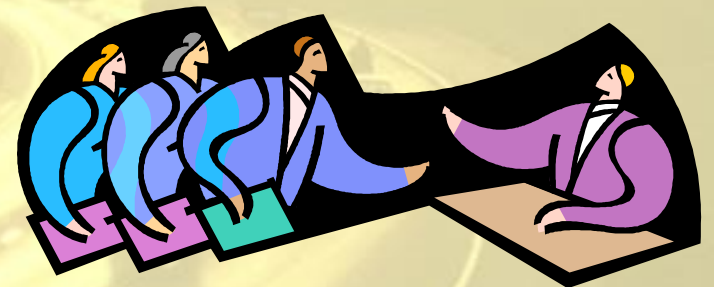
IPRO 356/Isopomoto

Mission: To analyze the business opportunities for Plug-In Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEV) for the Grainger Power Electronics Lab and AllCell Technologies



Team Structure

- Technical and business divisions
- Collaboration with Illinois Institute of Technology



The Problem

1. Oil Prices:

- Three fold increase in price, last five years
- \$2.4 billion, the avg. daily cost (U.S)
- Cost will continue to increase

3. Environmental Pollution:

- Global Climate Change
- Ozone Depletion
- Emissions and smog

2. Finite resources:

- Reserve estimated at 1 trillion barrels
- 27.7 billion barrels produced in 2004
- 33 billion bar/yr in 2010, expected



Our Solution

HEV → PHEV Conversion Kits

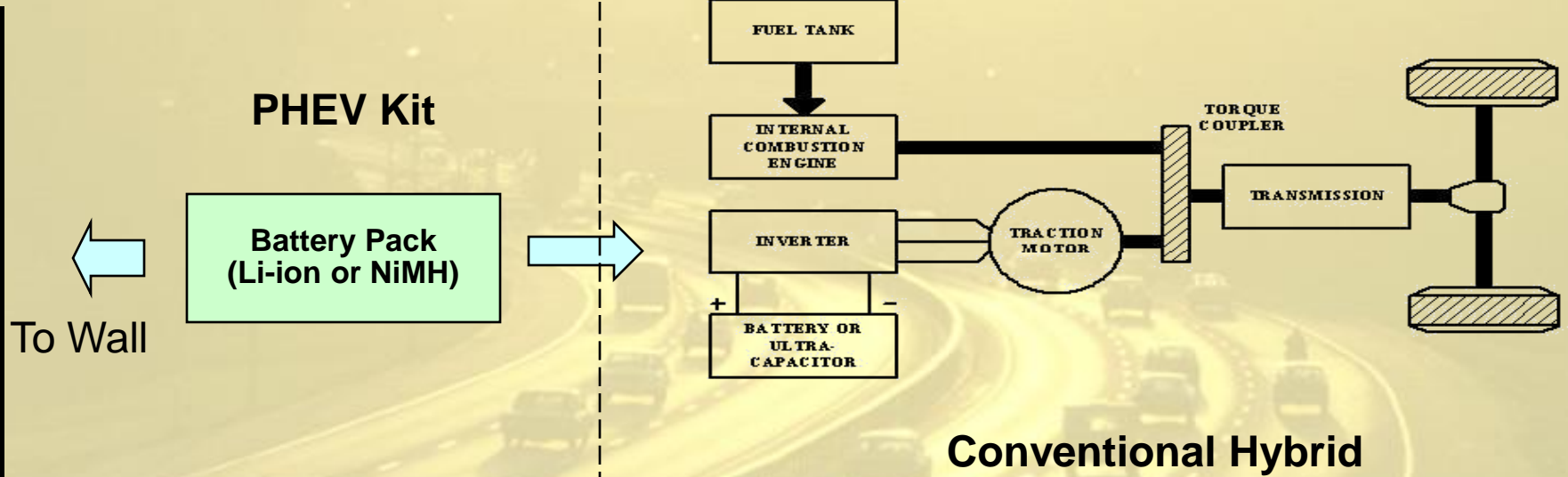
- Advanced Technology
 - Externally charged battery
- Wide Application
 - Kit can convert any existing hybrid vehicle
- Value
 - Reduces oil consumption and emissions



Introduction to the PHEV

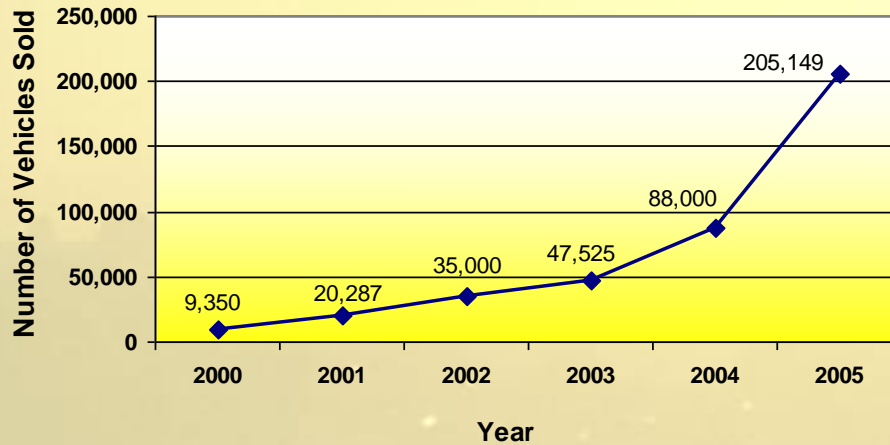


Source: 2006 EDrive Systems LLC.



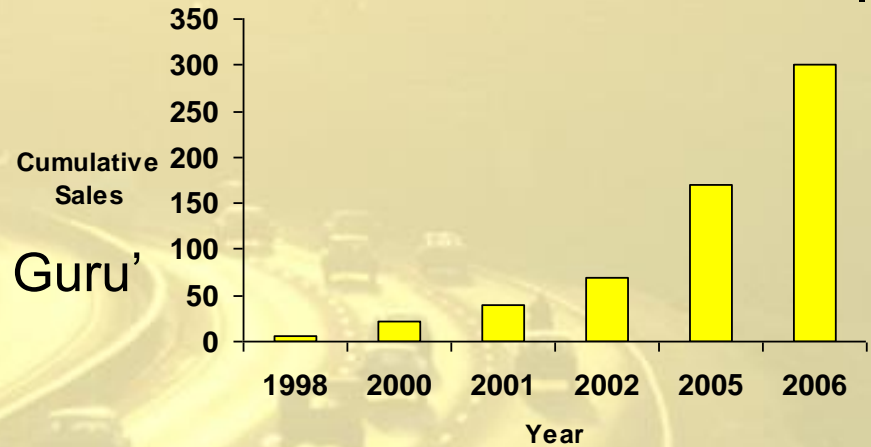
HEV Market Potential

HEV Sales: 2000-2005



Cumulative sales of major auto-manufacturers like Toyota and Honda

Honda Motorwerks Sales

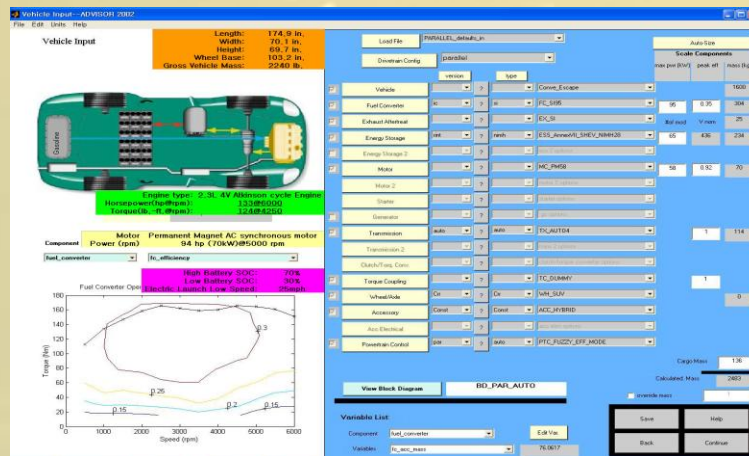


- Owned by the 'Hybrid Guru'
- Top selling certified hybrid dealer

Introduction to the Simulation Software (ADVISOR)



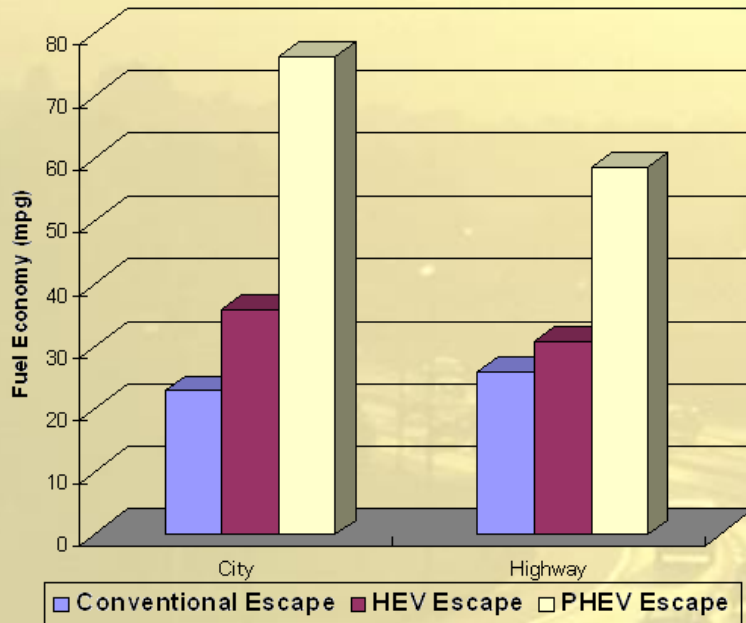
- Developed by the National Renewable Energy Laboratory
- Predicts the performance of a vehicle
- Flexibility in design:



- Choose an engine type
- Determine an optimal electric motor and a battery
- Decide a control strategy
- Select drive cycle and number of cycles

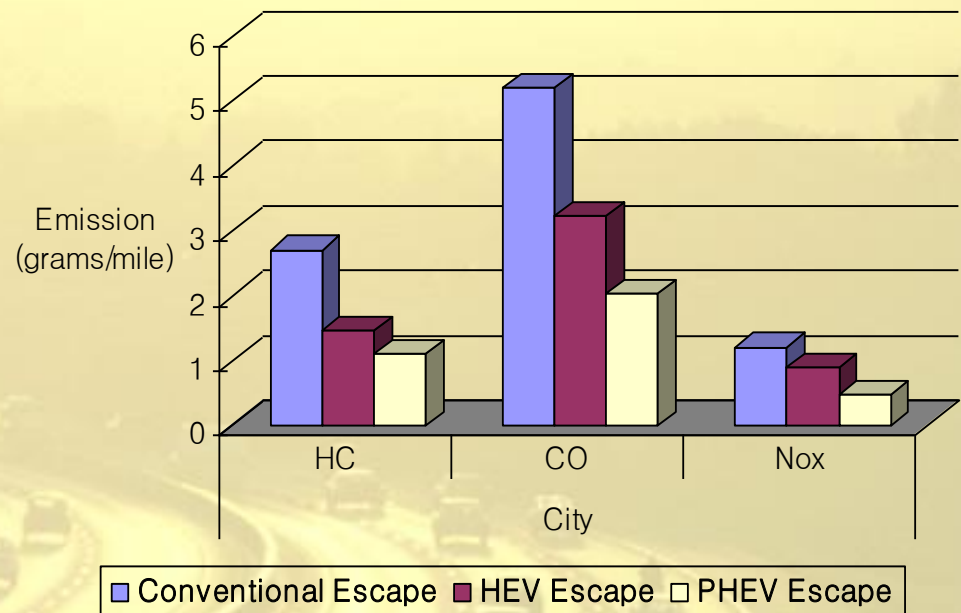
Plug-in Hybrid Escape Simulation Results

Fuel Economy (city)
 - Twice as efficient



Fuel Economy Results

Emissions
 - Cut emissions in half



Emission Results

Component/Cost Analysis

Component	Description	Cost per kit
Battery (Li-ion)	245V, 24Ah, 6kWh	10,000
Power Electronics System (AC/DC Converter)	AC Input Voltage 85 – 264 V AC DC Output Voltage 2 – 48 V DC	500
Power Electronics System (DC/DC Converter)	DC Input Voltage 12 V DC DC Output Voltage 350 V DC	300
Assembly Labor	\$25/hr 20hrs per kit	500
Insulation / Packaging		500
Miscellaneous Components		200
Total		12,000

ISOPOMOTO - SWOT Analysis

Strengths

- Technical Knowledge
- Productive and committed team

Opportunities

- High gasoline prices
- Increased environment awareness

Weaknesses

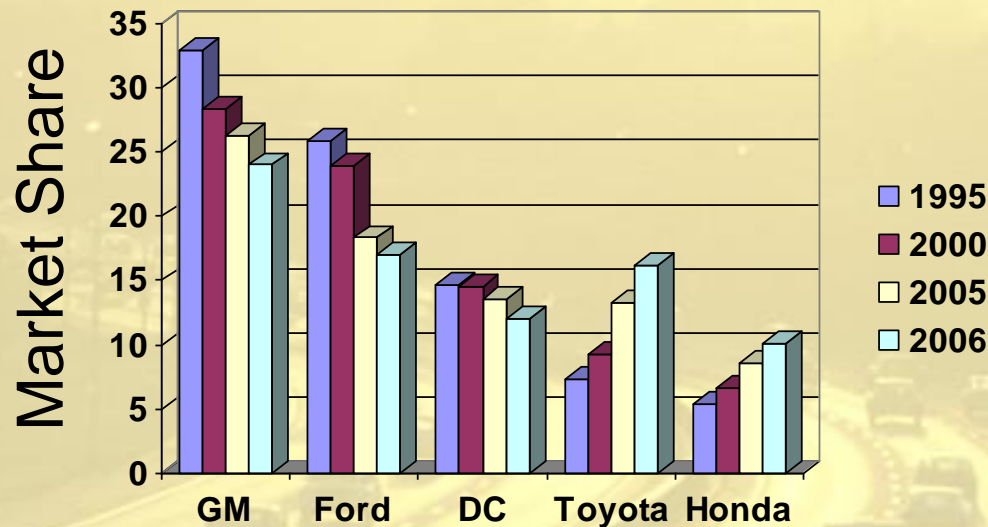
- Insufficient capital
- Lack of established customer base

Threats

- Alternative fuels

Major Industry Trends

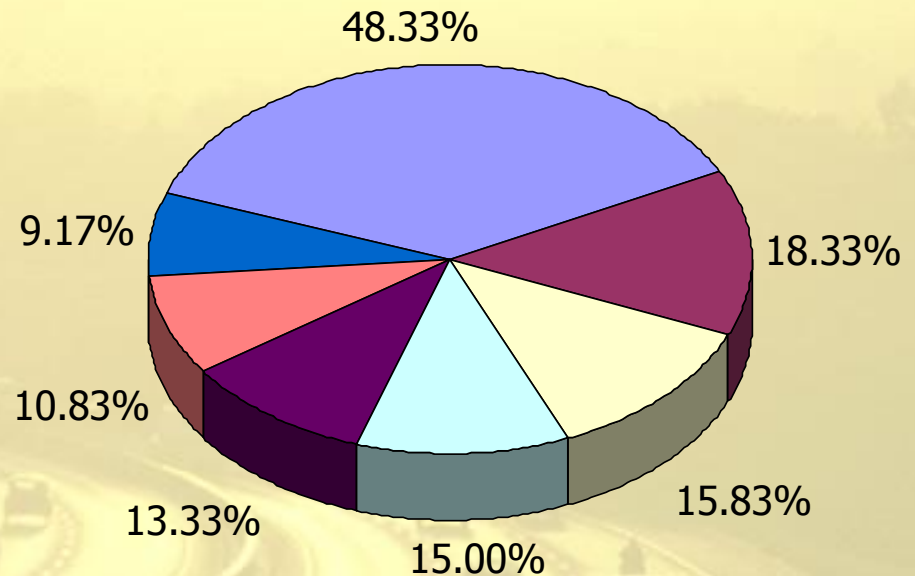
- The gradual decline of the big 3 (General Motors, Ford, DaimlerChrysler)
- Alternative fuels gain popularity
- Fuel efficiency becomes key selling element (CAFE standards)
 - 27.5 MPG for passenger cars
 - 20.7 MPG for light trucks



Fuel Efficiency becomes key selling element

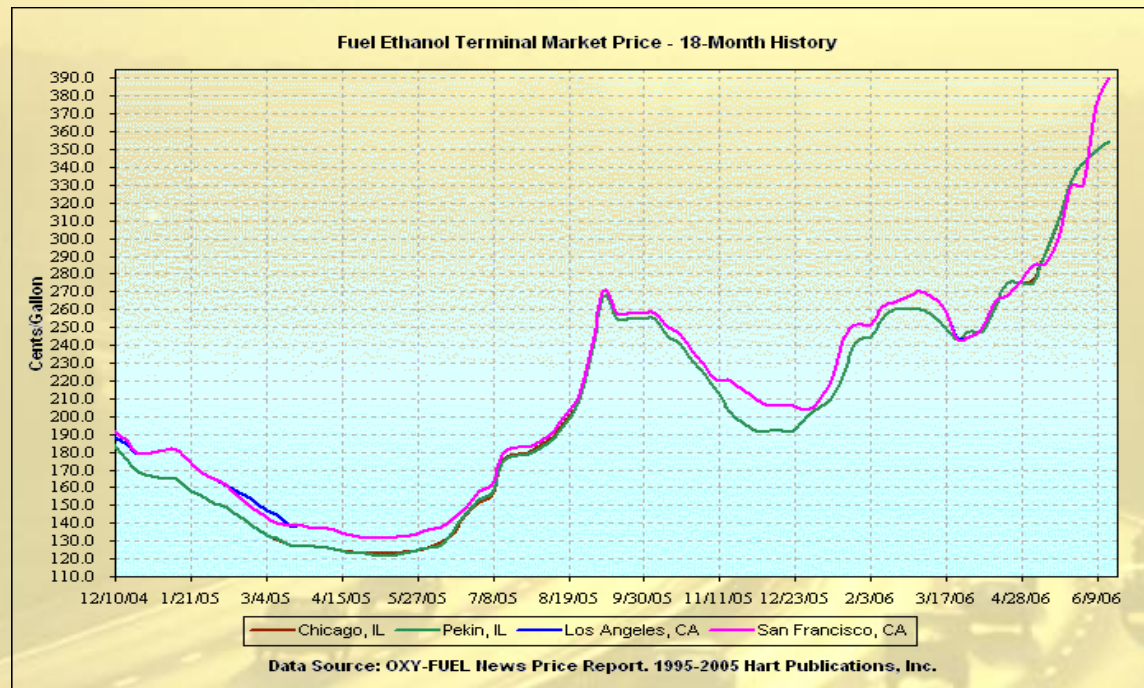
Survey Results

- Fuel efficiency
- Maintenance, Repair, Quality, Reliability
- Safety
- Luxury, Features, Comfort, Smooth ride
- Cost, Resale value, Warranty, Economy
- Fast, Speed, Engine, Power, Performance
- Look, Style, Aesthetic, Design



Alternative Fuels

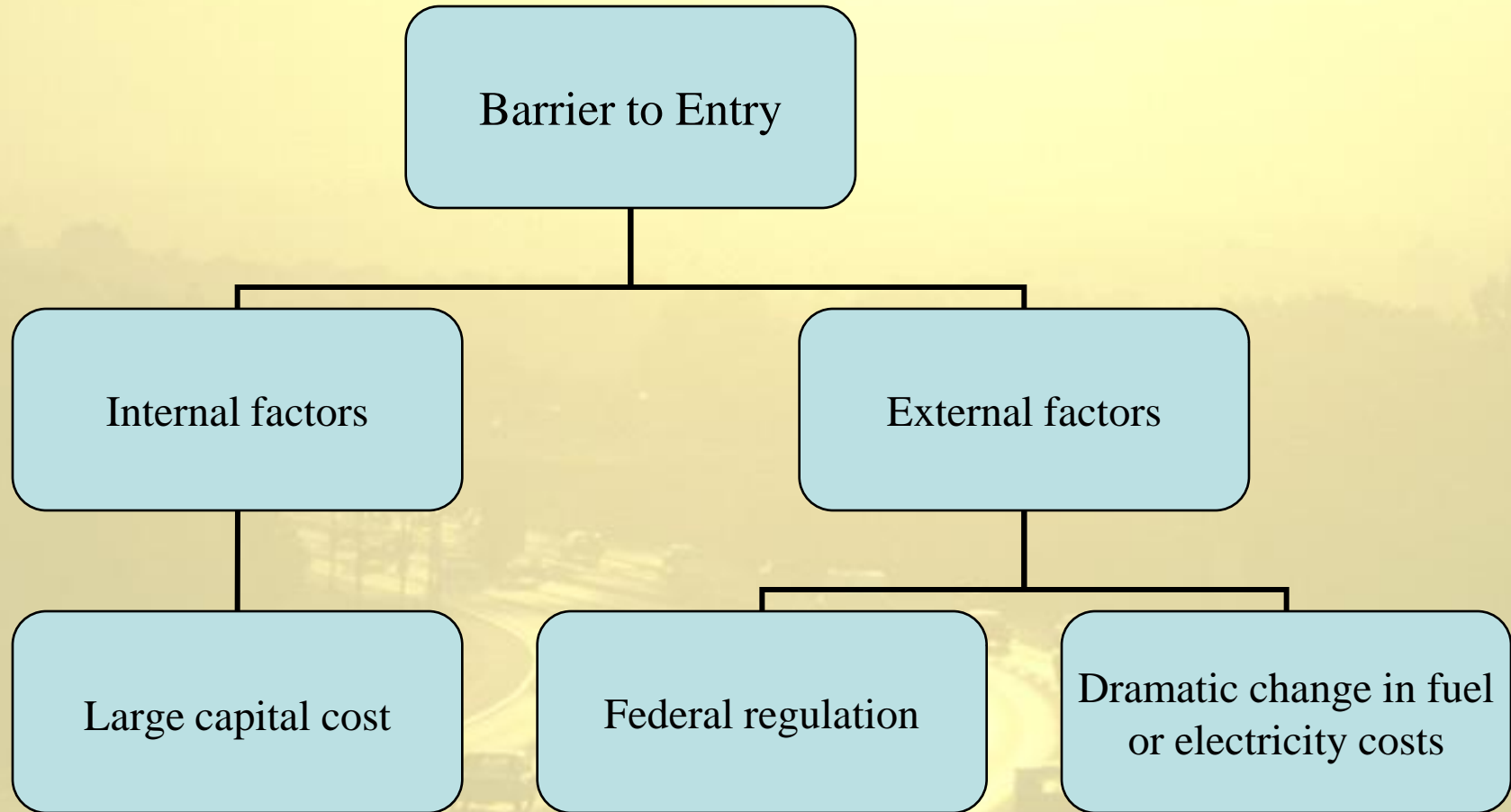
- Ethanol
- Diesel
- Hydrogen Fuel cells
- Bio-diesel
- Electricity – fully electric
- Natural Gas (compressed and liquid)



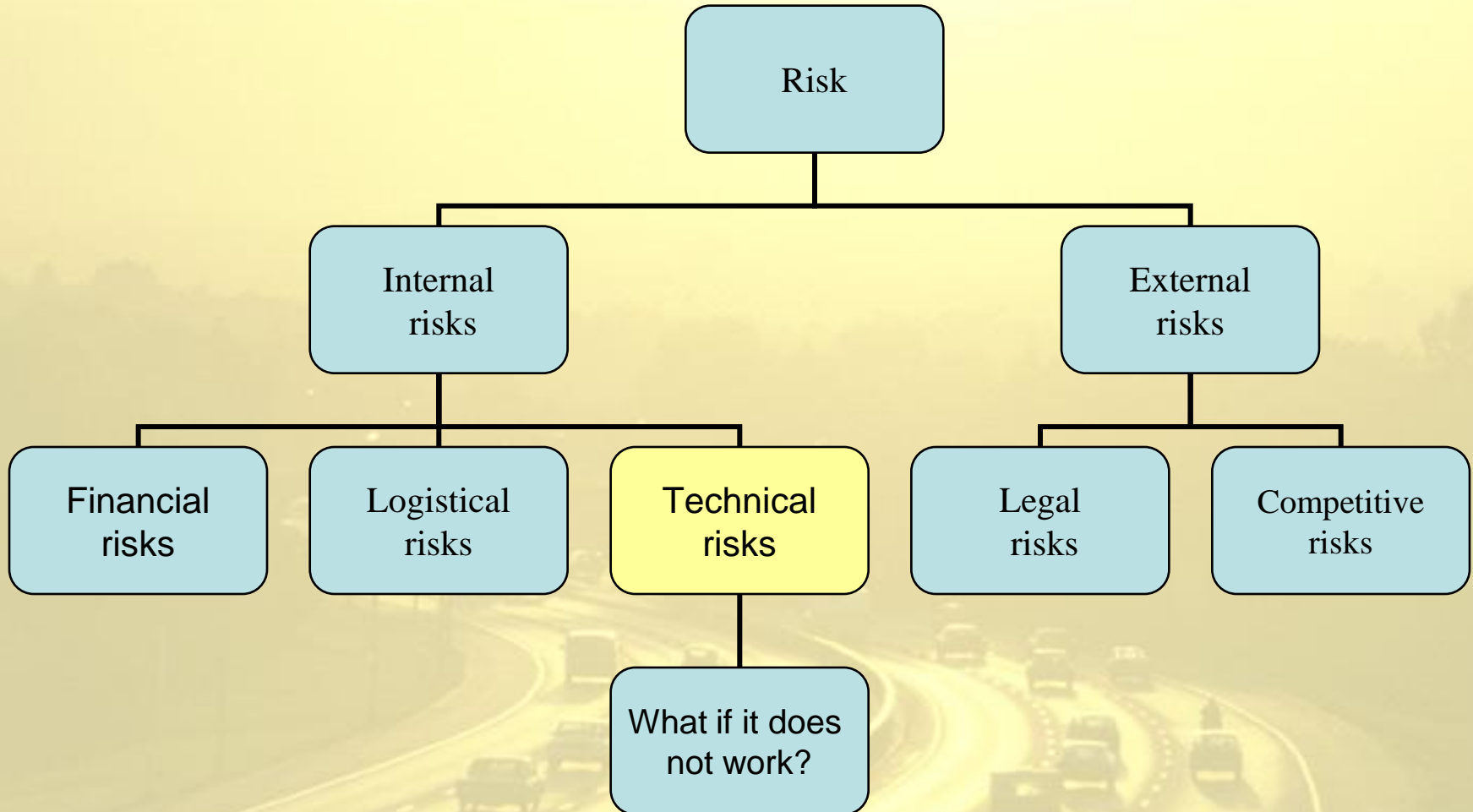
ISOPOMOTO – Political, Economic, Social and Technological Analysis

FACTOR	IMPACT ON ISOPOMOTO
<p>Political</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Federal safety regulations (high voltage) 2. Current tax reduction is \$2,000 	<p>Might delay acceptance Will encourage sales</p>
<p>Economic:</p> <p>Illinois is transitioning to a competitive market structure for electricity beginning Jan 1, 2007</p>	<p>Less economic appeal</p>
<p>Social:</p> <p>Trends (Health, Environment etc)</p>	<p>Will encourage sales</p>
<p>Technological:</p> <p>Development of alternative fuels</p>	<p>May reduce sales</p>

Barrier to Entry



Risk Analysis



Primary Competitors

Company	Background	Target Clients	Partnerships
<p>EnergyCS (www.energycs.com)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First to introduce PHEV commercially • 2007 target for direct consumer sales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toyota • Ford • Honda • Lexus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK company Amberjac Projects Ltd • Calcars • Valence Technology
<p>Hymotion (www.hymotion.com)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced for fleet use • 2006 direct consumer sales • Target price for kit is \$9,500 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toyota • Ford • Saturn Mariner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

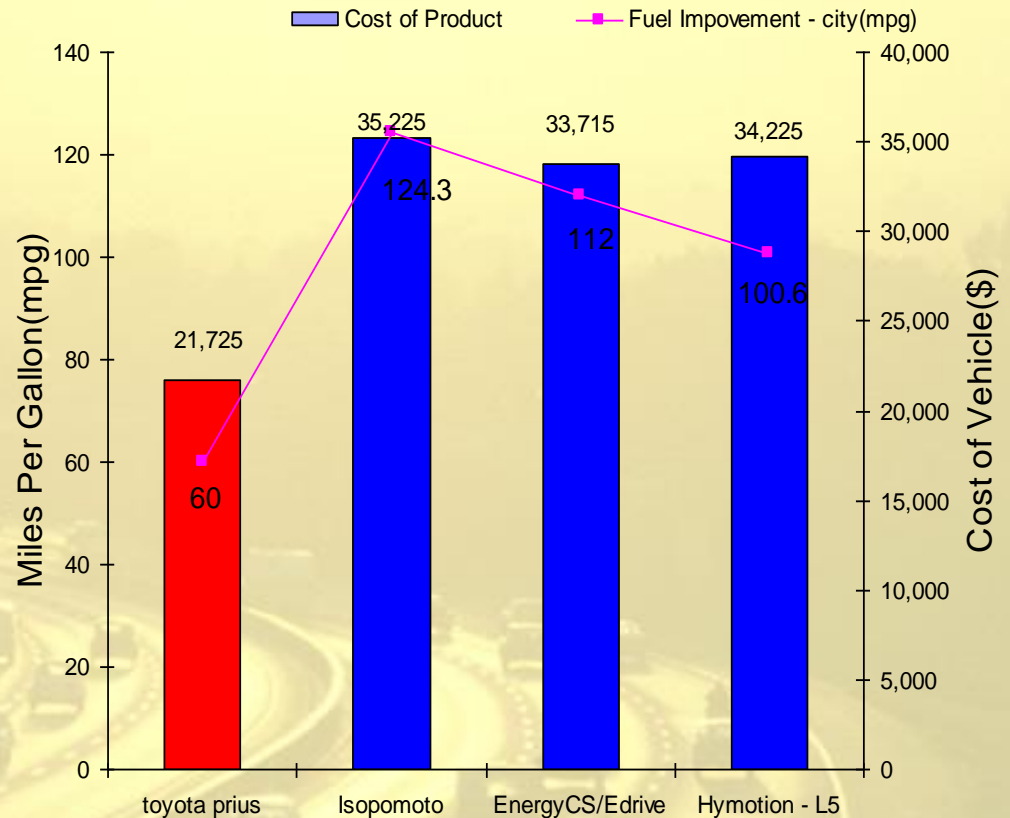
Comparison to Primary Competitors

Company	Price(\$)	Fuel Efficiency (city mpg)	Emission Efficiency (g/mile)	Battery type	Battery size (kWh)
Isopomoto	12,000 Goal price: 10,000	124.3 (Toyota Prius) 76.3 (Ford Escape)	Zero Emission (City drive cycle 2.97)	lithium-ion with thermal management	6kWh
EnergyCS	Goal price : 12,000	112 (Toyota Prius)	Zero Emission	lithium-ion	9kWh
HyMotion	12,500 Goal Price: 9,500	100 (Toyota Prius) 60 (Ford Escape)	Zero Emission	lithium-ion	L5 : 5kWh L12 : 12kWh

(emission efficiency is based on the city driving in 28mile/h)

Comparison to Primary Competitors

Comparison of Fuel Economy to Cost



Isopomoto - 124.3mpg

EnergyCS - 112mpg

HyMotion - 100.6mpg

Customer Analysis

Three Main Types of Customers have been identified

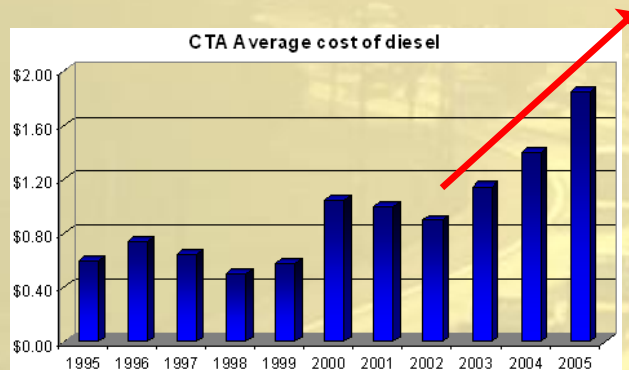
- 1. Direct Consumer**
- 2. Fleets**
- 3. Indirect Customer**
 - i. Partnership with a global auto company**
 - ii. Licensing to major auto manufacturers**

Case Study: Chicago Transit Authority (CTA)

Second largest public transportation system in the U.S.

Over 1.6 million customers and 205 000 miles every weekday

Increase in fuel price generated \$9.1 mil. additional operating cost



The Fleet in 2005

Number of buses	2033
Distance covered	74.8 million miles
Fuel consumption	24 million gallons
Cost of fuel	43 million dollars

CTA: Cost Analysis / bus

Fuel saving in 2007 will be \$17,127 per bus

	2007 – conventional	2007- hybrid	2007 – plug-in hybrid	
Mileage	37,000 mi	37,000 mi	37,000 miles (22,400 gas + 14,600 electric)	
Fuel efficiency	3.13 mpg	4.9 mpg	4.9 mpg	4 miles / kwh
Fuel consumption	11,805 gal	7,551 gal	4571.4 gal	3650 kwh
Cost of fuel	\$2.41/gal	\$2.41/gal	\$2.41/gal	\$0.0838 / kwh
Tot_fuel cost	\$28,450	\$18,198	\$11,323 ((\$11,017 gas + \$305 electric))	


\$10,252 saving


\$6,895 saving

Cost Analysis

Start up costs

- Research and development costs
- Initial training of staff
- Facility and property costs
- Office equipment and furniture
- Legal fees

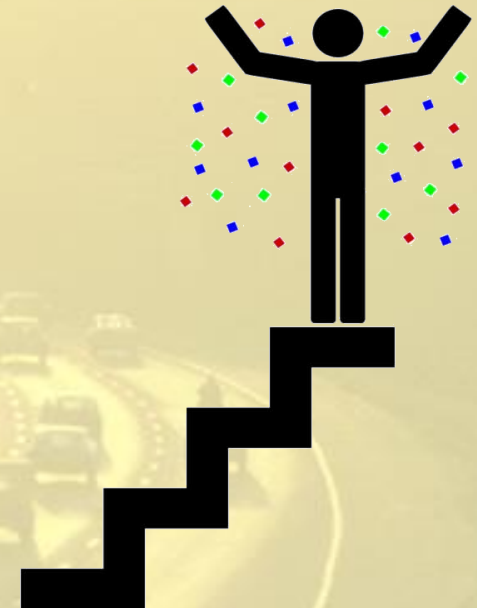
O&M Costs

- Wages and Benefits
- Parts and Shipping for kits
- Advertising
- Utilities
- Office Maintenance



Potential sources of cash include:

- Sales
- Fundraising and grants
- Investors
- Customers

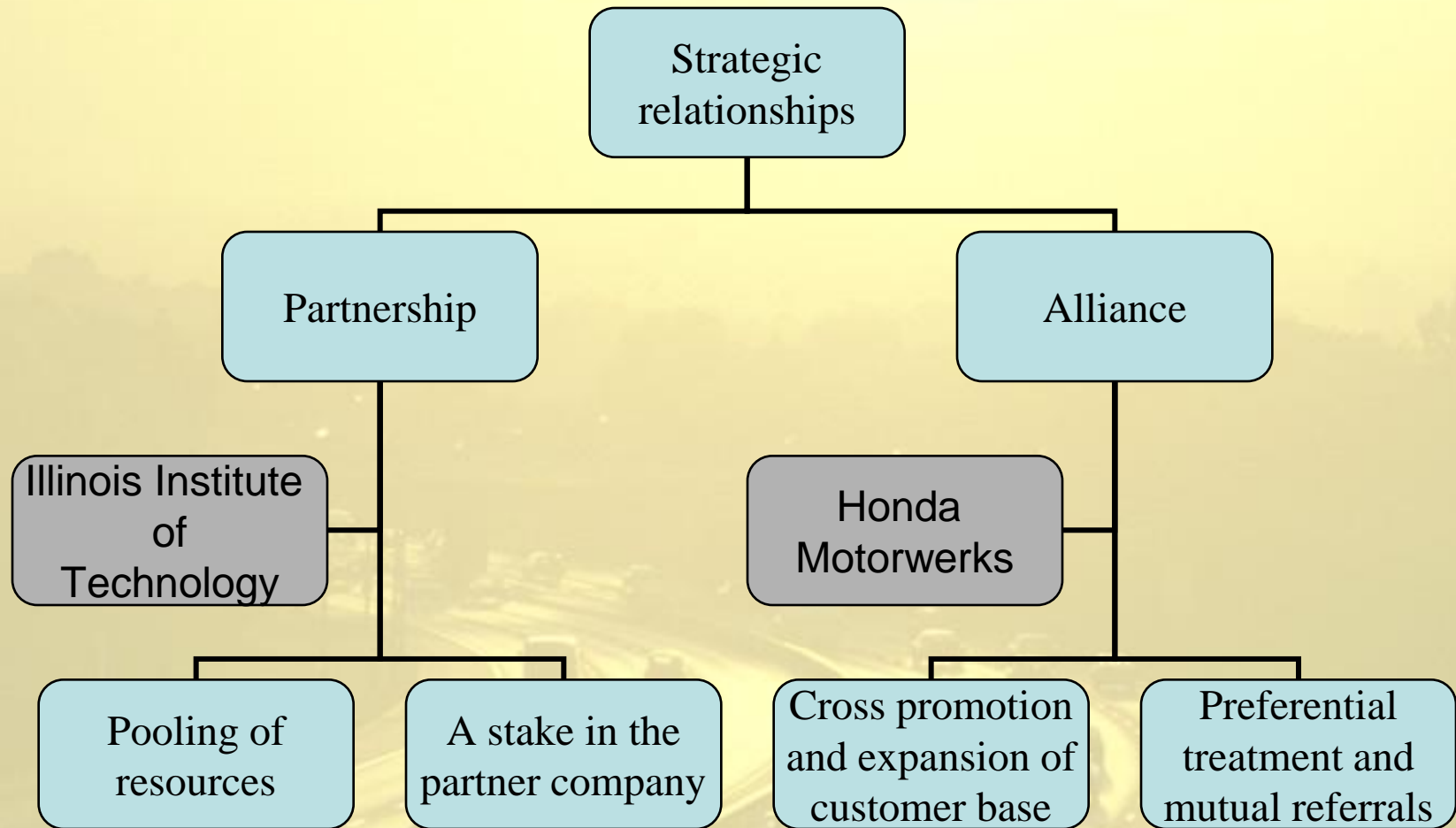


Staffing

- **Assembly and installation**
 - Troubleshooting
 - Quality Control
- **Executive Staff**
 - Marketing Team
- **Support Staff**
 - Advisors
 - HR Manager



Partnership and Alliance



The future of EnPRO 356/Isopomoto

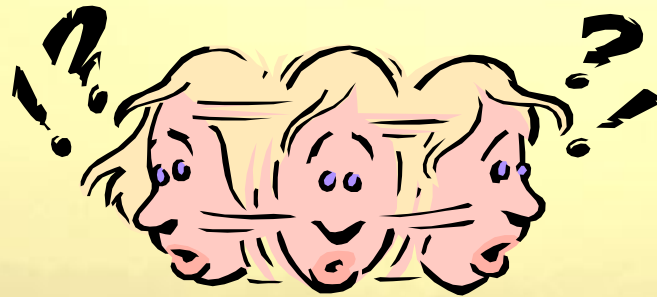
- Complete the cost analysis
- Recyclable parts
- More robust power electronics
- More options for the end-user
 - Same day installations
 - Vehicle Delivery
 - Rental Arrangements
- Vehicle-to-grid integration (V2G)

Acknowledgements

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Thank You

Questions



www.isopomoto.com