



Challenges and Outlook for Transmission Fluids in EVs

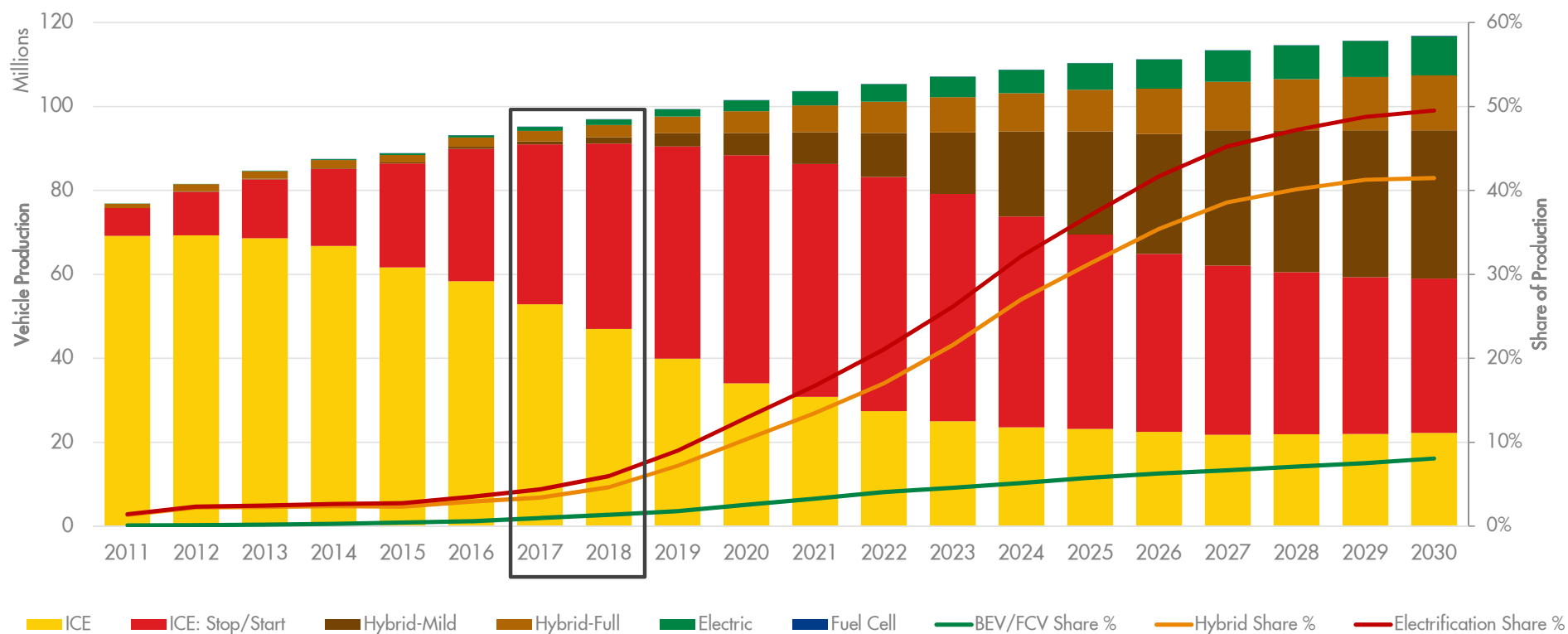
74th STLE Annual Meeting, Nashville, TN, USA – May, 19-23rd

Torsten Murr

Global Technology Manager, Shell Lubricants Technology

Electrifications is expected to be 50% (BEV 8%, full hybrid 11%) in year 2030

2011-2030 Global Vehicle Production by Propulsion System Design



Electrification: Mild-/Full-Hybrid, BEV, FCV

Source: IHS, 2018

Agenda

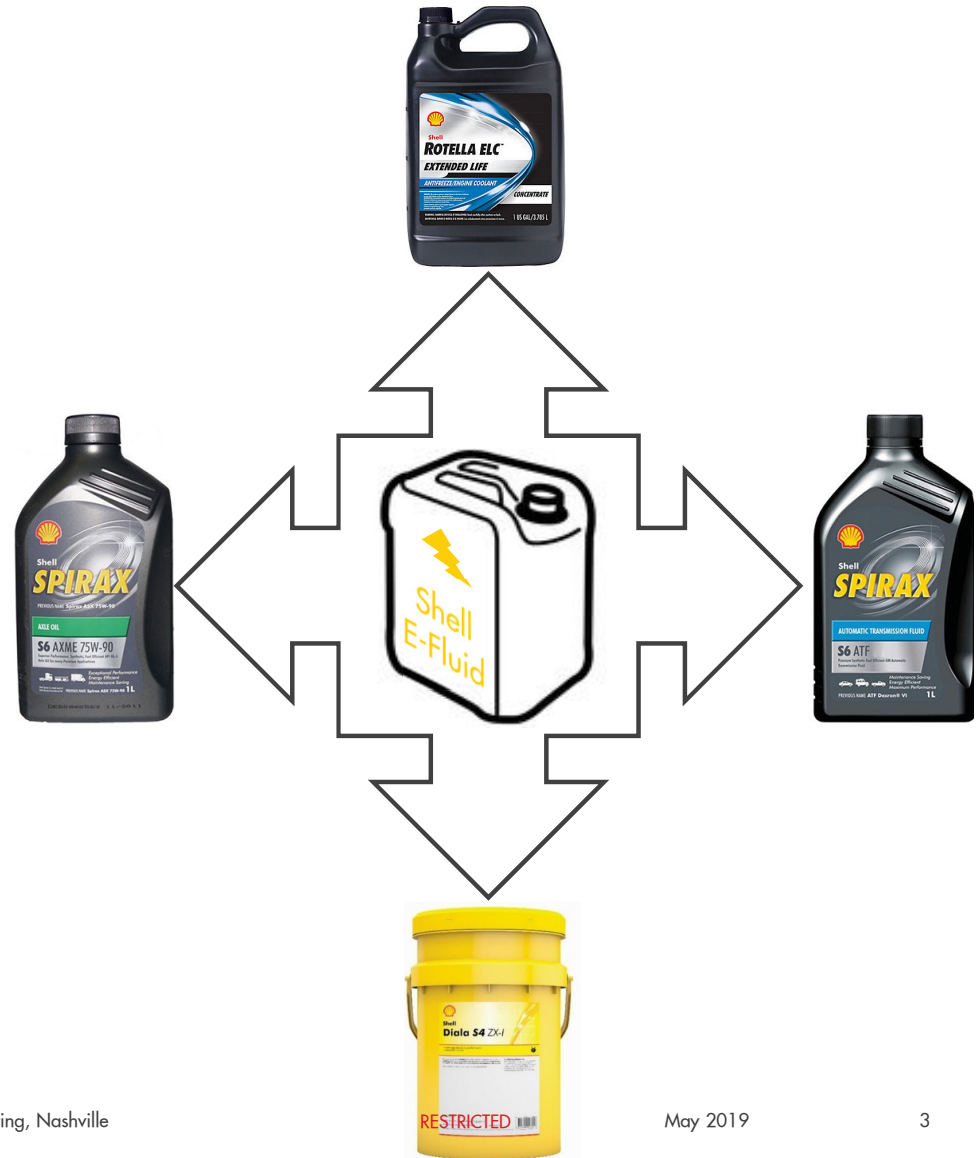
Market & Hardware Trends

Baseoil selection for Efficiency

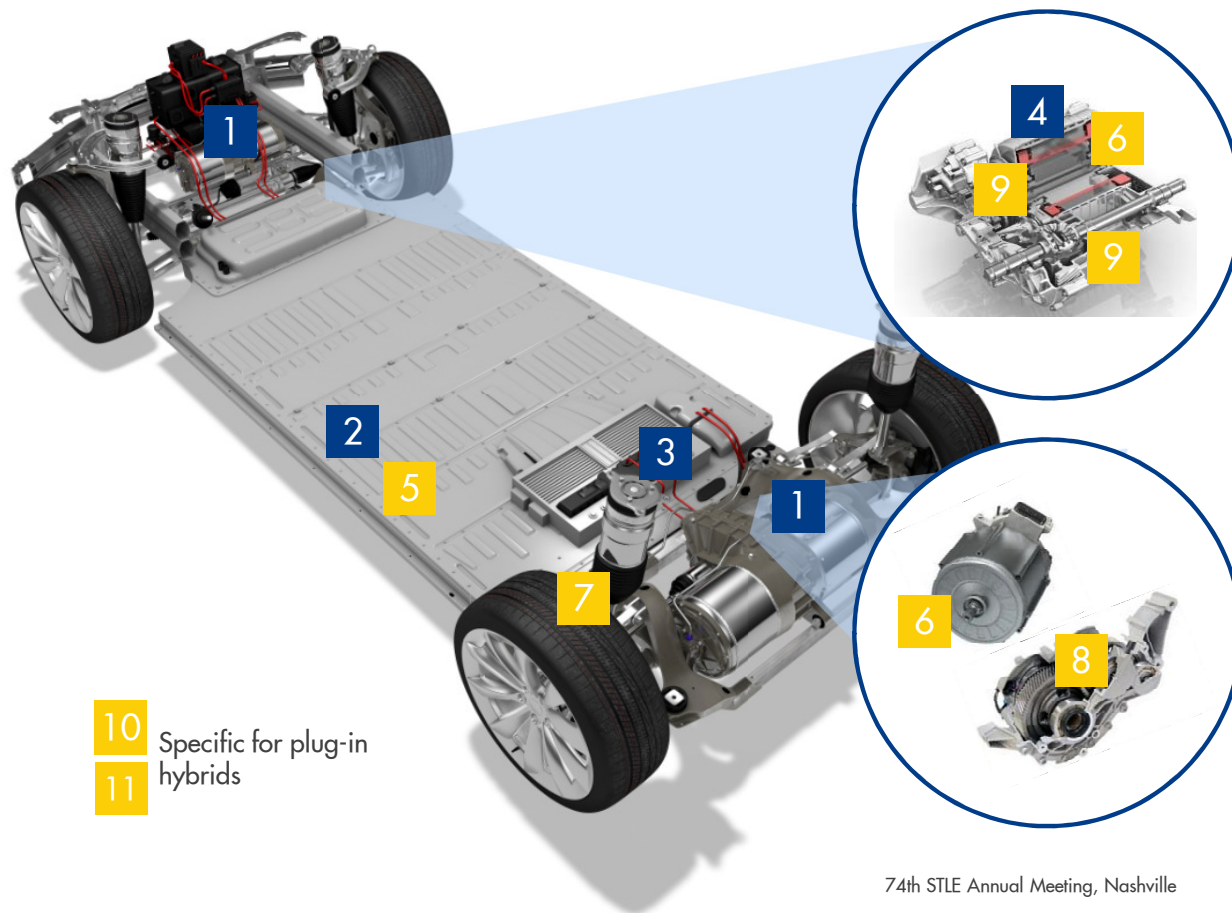
Electric Properties & Corrosion Protection

Shell EV-Fluid Technology

Summary



Lubricants and Greases in Electric Vehicles



- 1 E-motor cooling*
- 2 Battery thermal management
- 3 Inverter cooling
- 4 Direct cooling of e-motor windings

- 5 Battery membrane production
- 6 E-motor bearing lubrication
- 7 Wheel and steering bearing lubrication
- 8 Reduction gear lubrication
- 9 Differential lubrication

- 10 Plug-in hybrid transmission
- 11 Plug-in hybrid engine oil

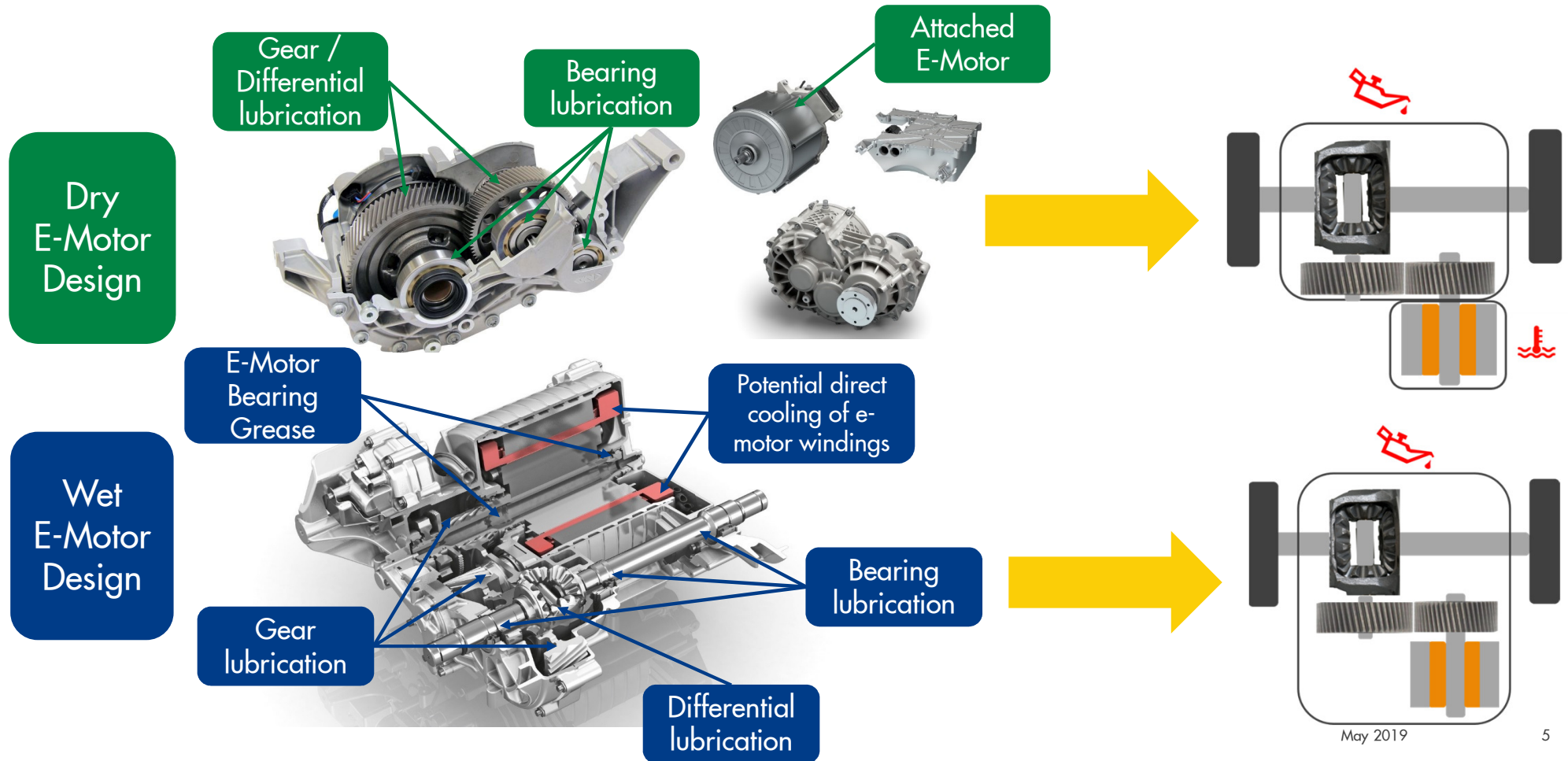
*alternatively with transmission lubes

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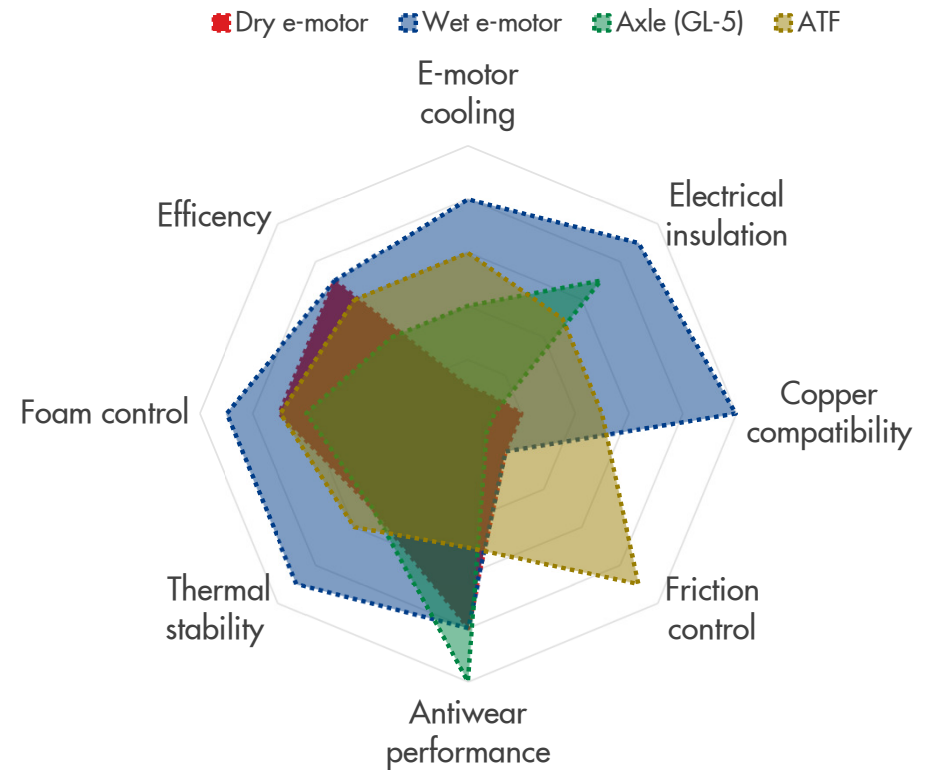
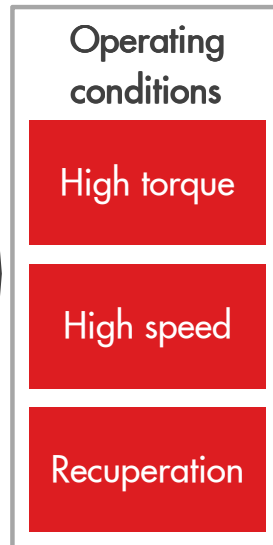
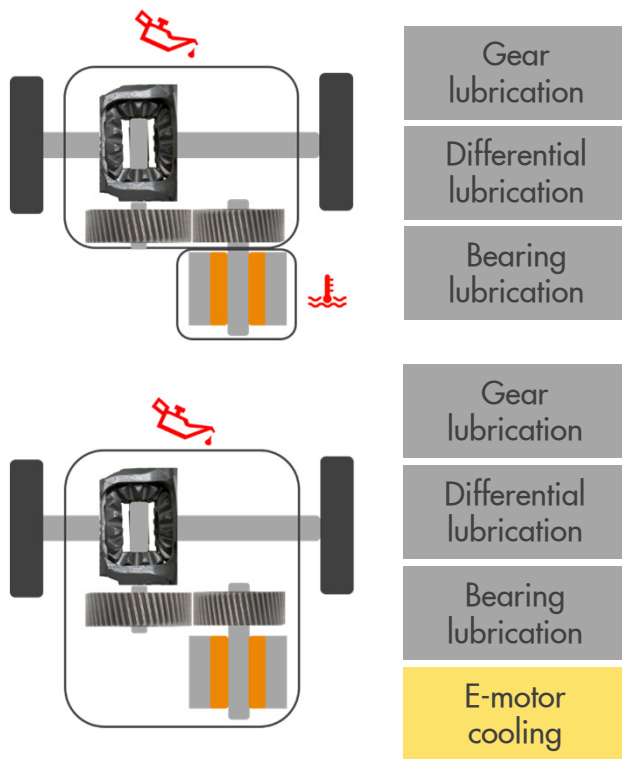
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Electric Drive Unit Design for BEV



EV transmission fluid application



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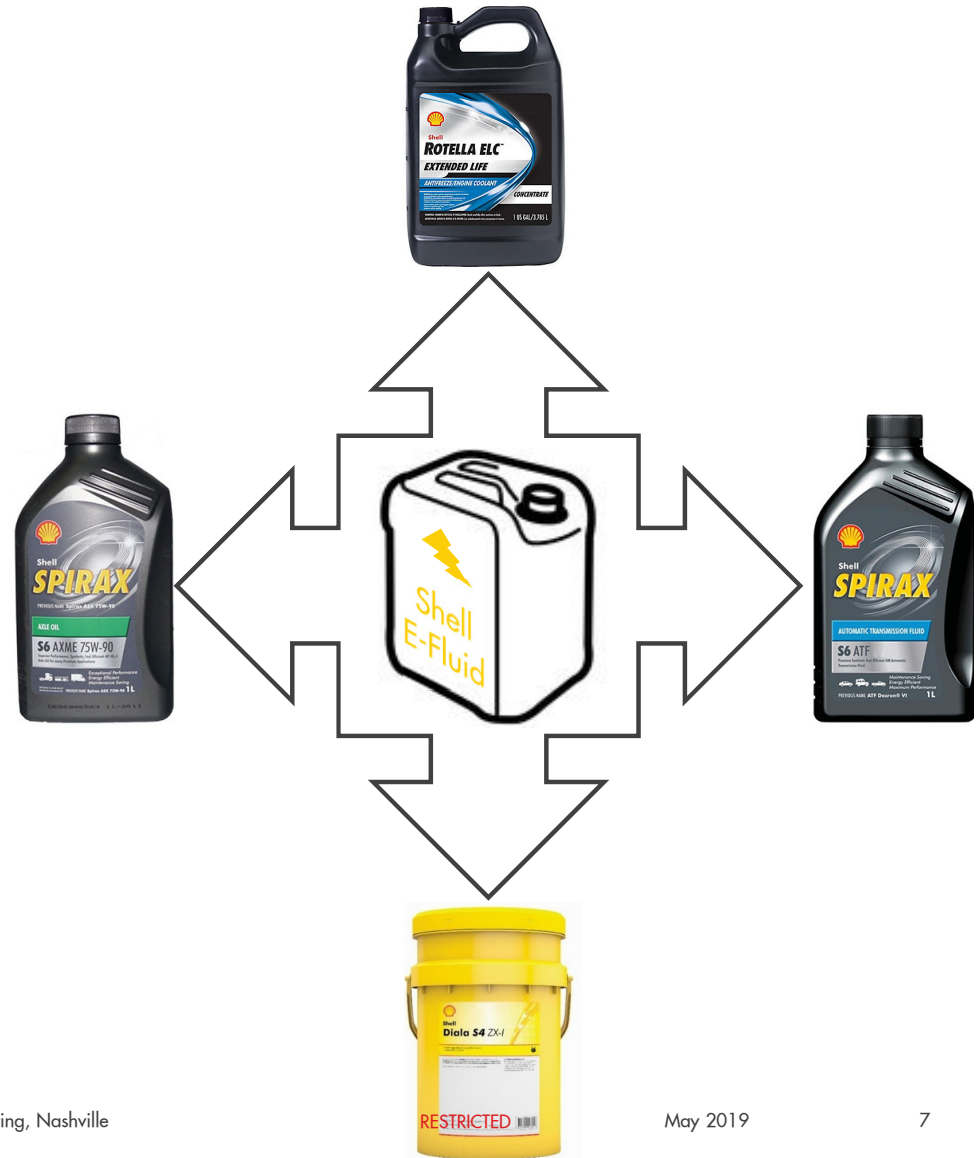
Market & Hardware Trends

Baseoil selection for efficiency and cooling

Electric Properties & Corrosion Protection

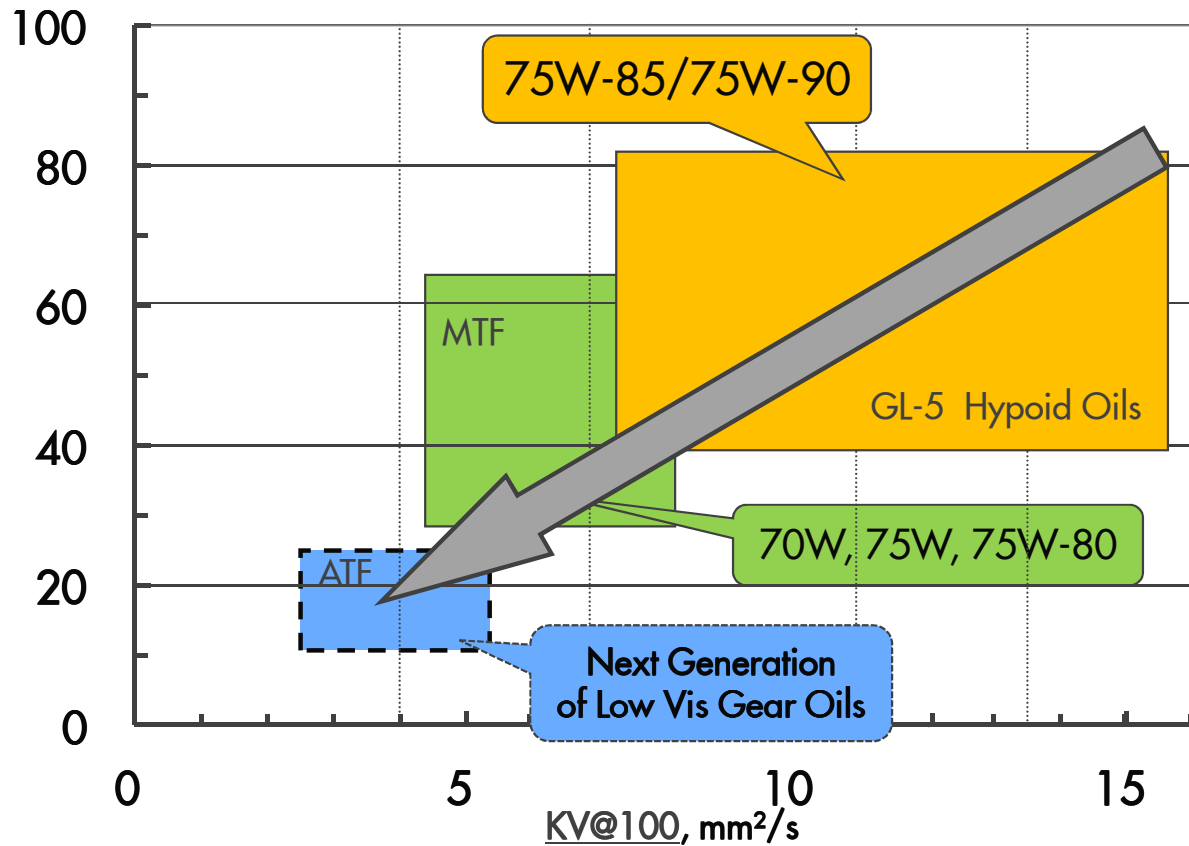
Shell EV-Fluid Technology

Summary



Low viscosity for high efficiency in the electric drive unit

KV@40C, mm²/s



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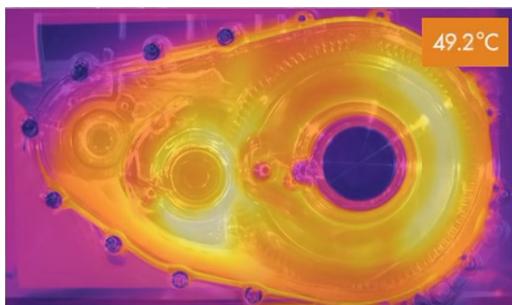
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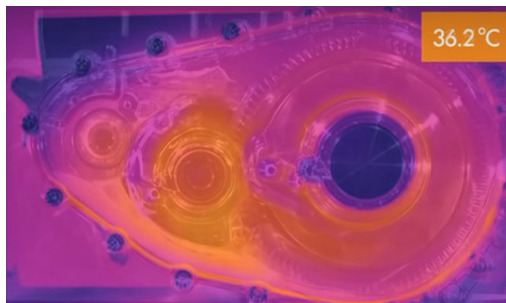
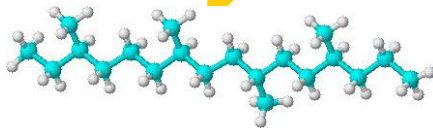
Choosing low viscosity synthetic base stocks for high efficiency

- Lower Viscosity Oils will reduce friction losses
- Lower Operating temperatures of gearboxes possible
- Higher efficiency of the system
- Improvement of up to 0,4% efficiency (WHTC Driveline Test)



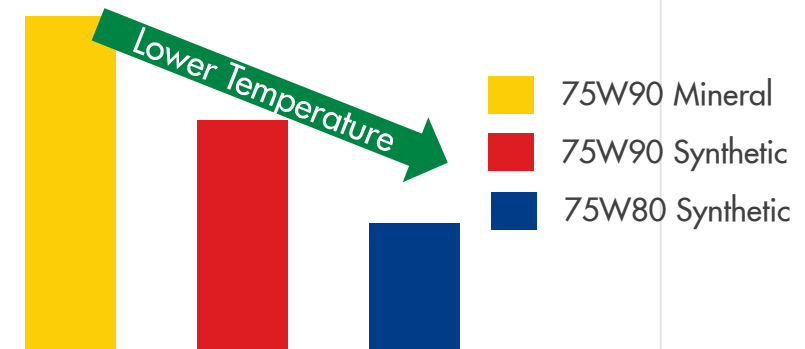
Lubricant using mineral base oil

Lubricant using synthetic base oil

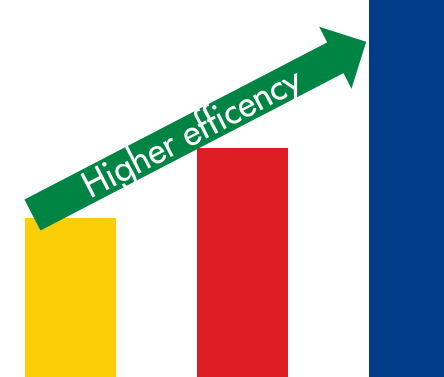


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OPERATING TEMPERATURE



GEARBOX EFFICIENCY



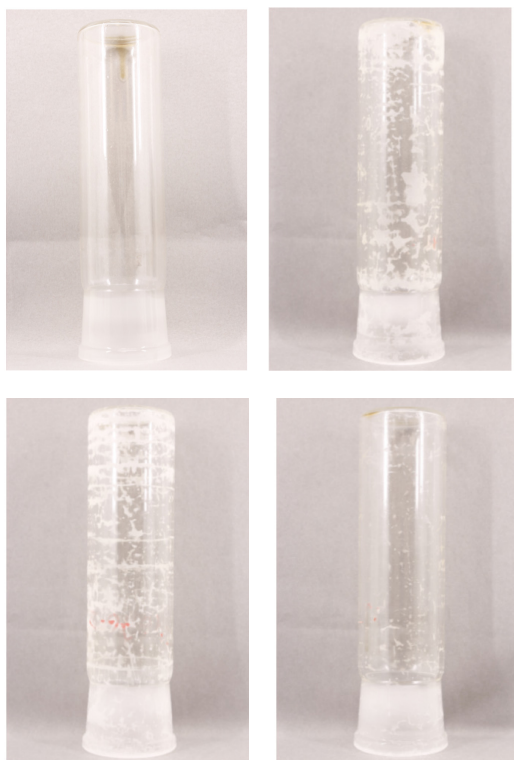
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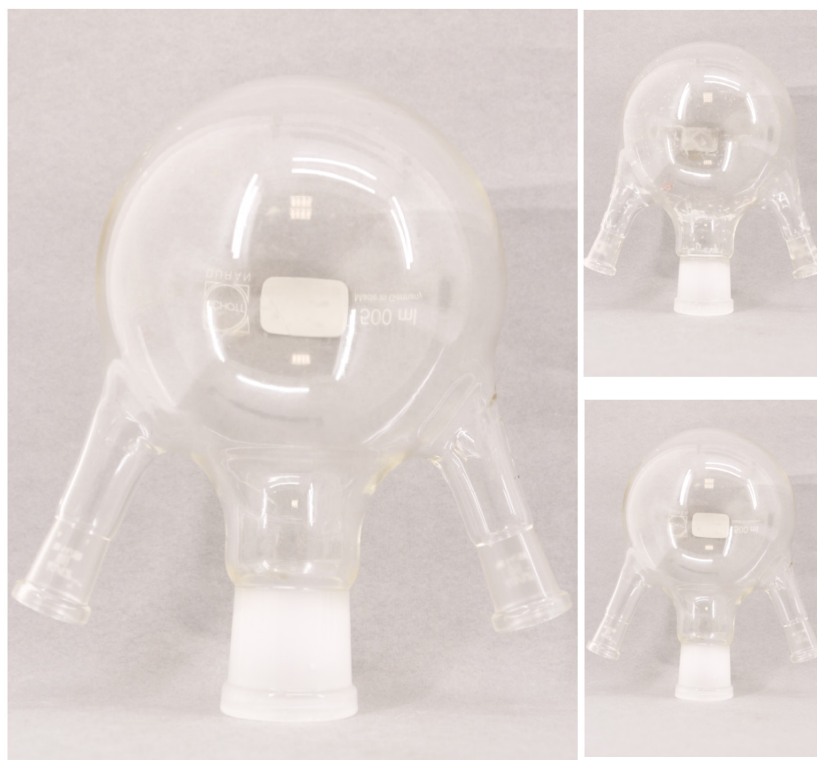
Superior oxidation stability, tested multiple times

Example of Shell E-Fluids i Range

Ageing under nitrogen 170°C / 192hr

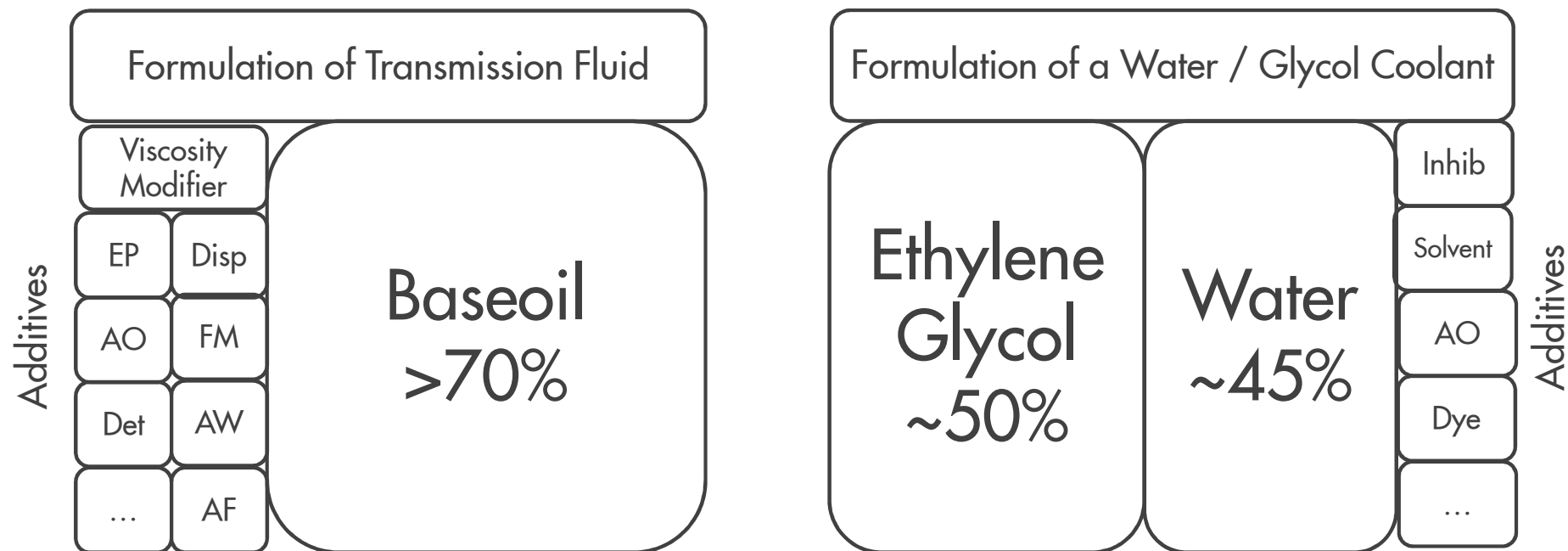


Oxidation 140°C / 672hr

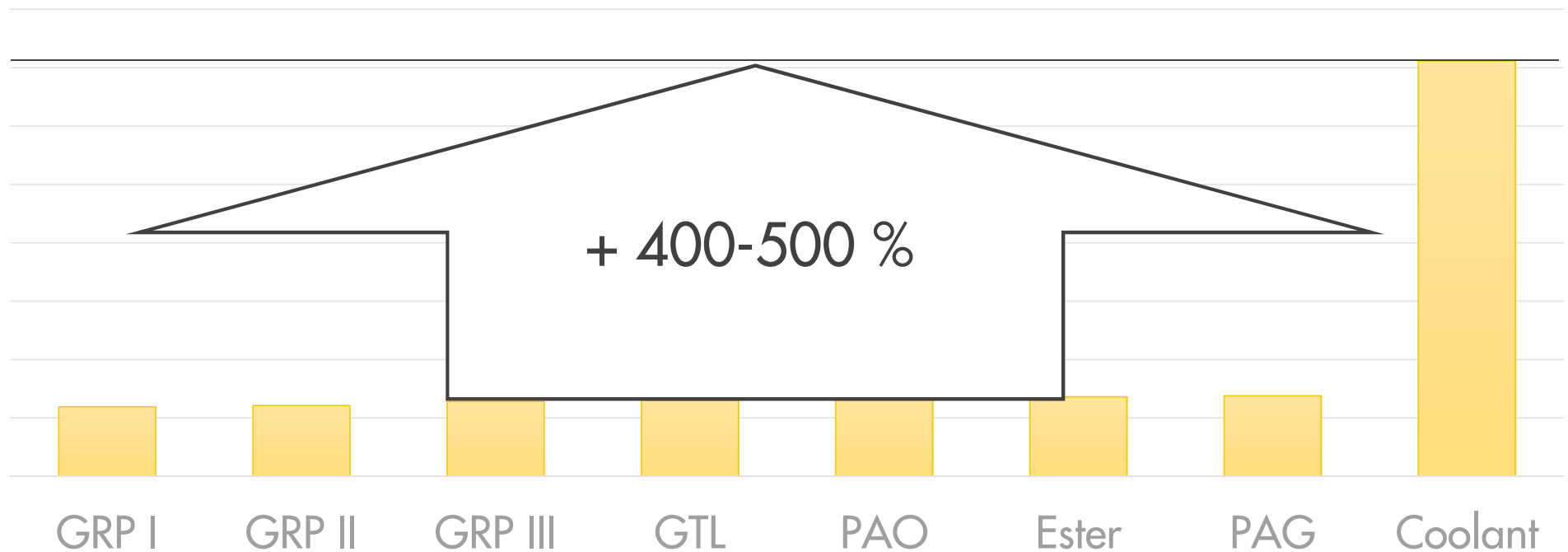


- The balanced formulation provides excellent oxidation and ageing stability
- Designed for fill for life application under high thermal stress conditions

Fluid formulation comparison for thermal properties

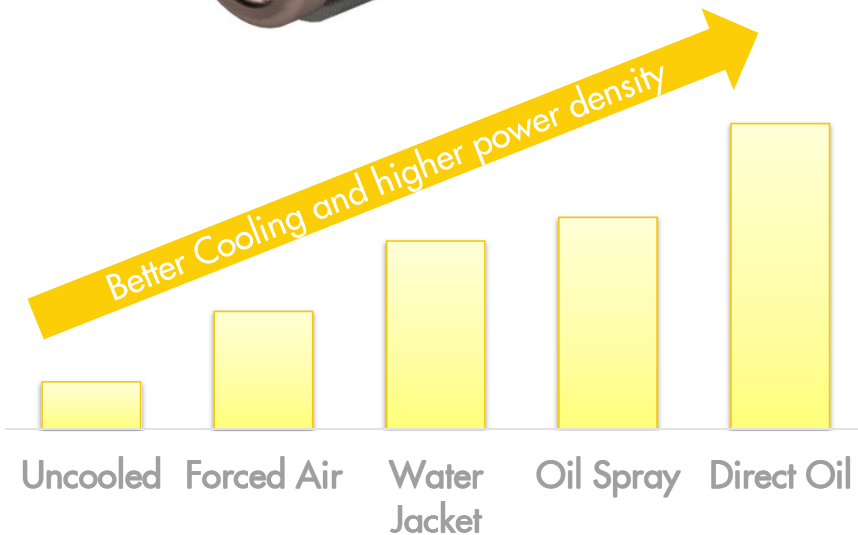
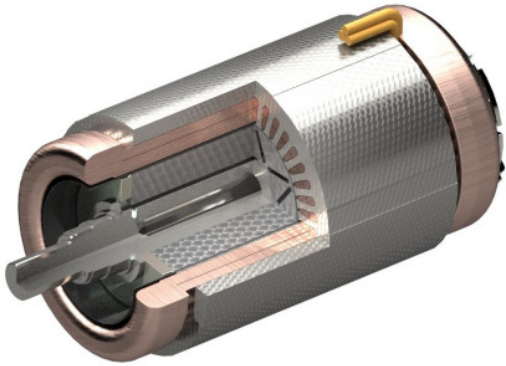


Comparison of Heat Conductivity at 100°C



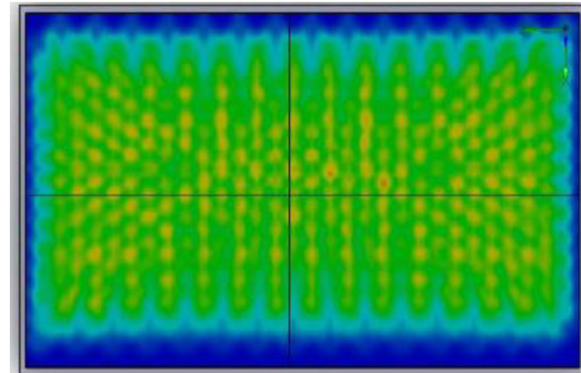
Comparison between Hydrocarbon based and Water/Glycol based fluids is an unrealistic match
Both fluid concepts are considered for different hardware designs which do have different requirements

Direct Oil Cooling as a concept for future thermal management



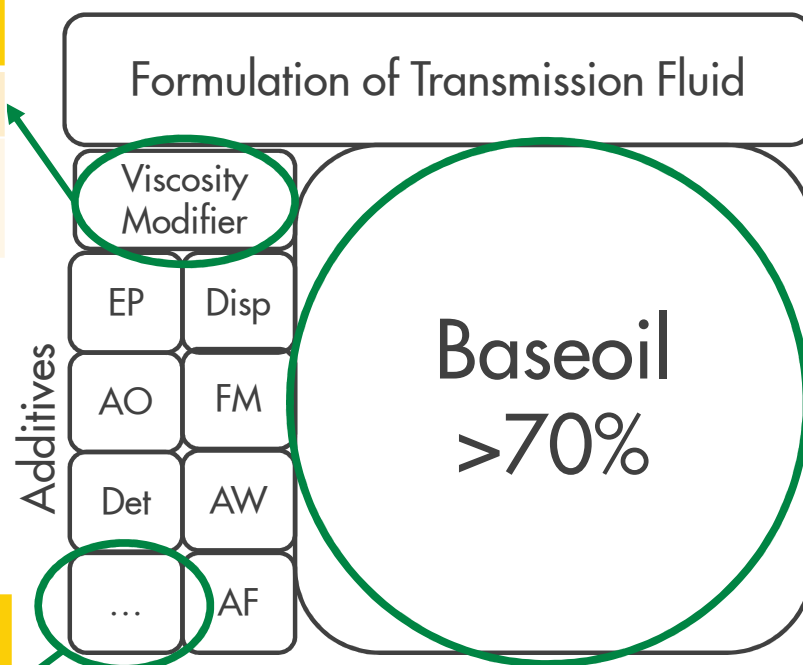
- Saving weight
- More compact design, saving space
- Lower power losses
- Efficient cooling management
- Lower number of and smaller parts
- Lower material cost

...Direct oil cooling also applies for batteries



What possibilities do we have to boost Thermal Properties?

Concept	Cost impact
Increase VM	minor
VM molecular modification	?



Concept	Cost impact
Change to Grp III/ Grp IV	1,5-4 times
Change to Ester / PAG	2-8 times

Concept	Cost impact
Nano particles	> 30 times

Most cost-effective solutions for lubricants:
High Grade Base Oil Technology Grp III-IV

Agenda

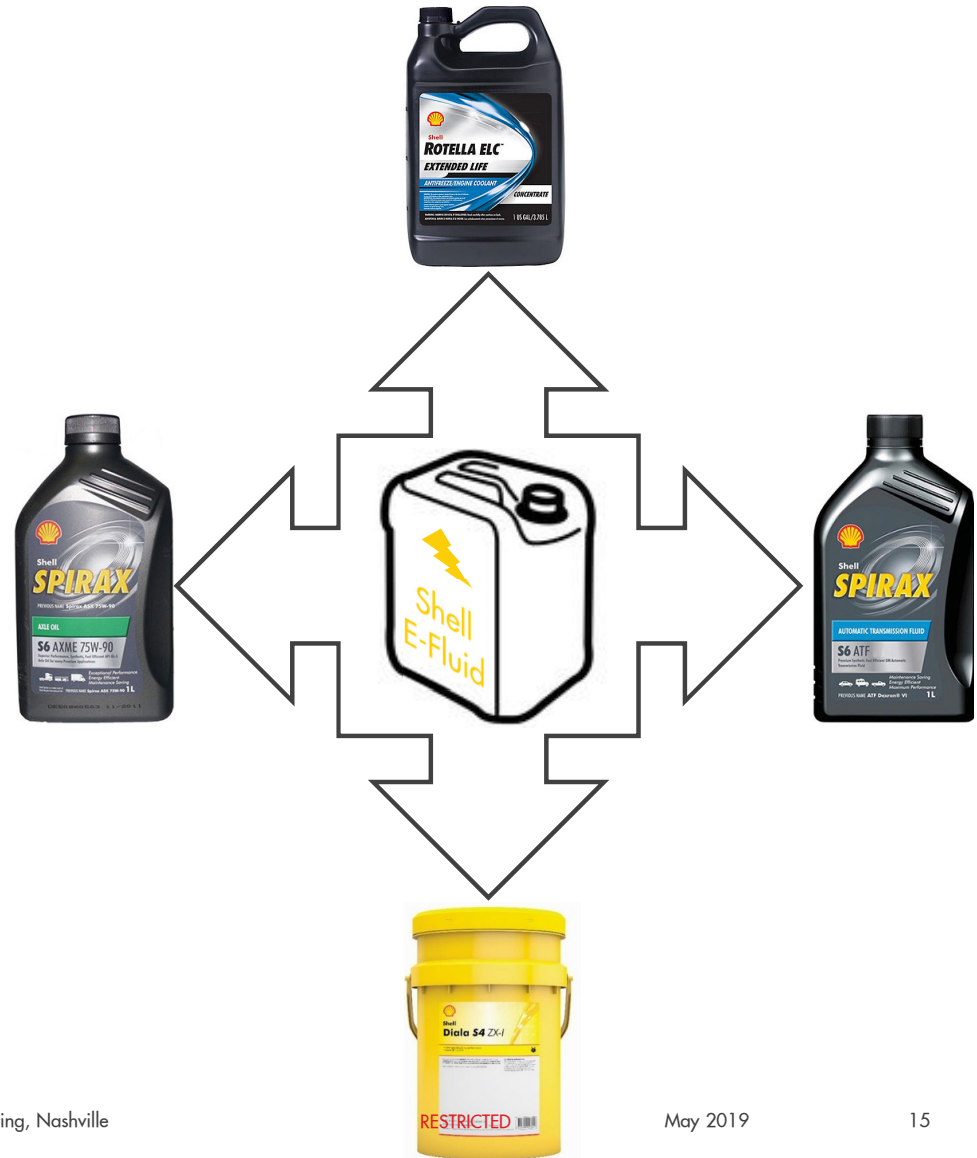
Market & Hardware Trends

Baseoil selection for Efficiency

Electric Properties & Corrosion Protection

Shell EV-Fluid Technology

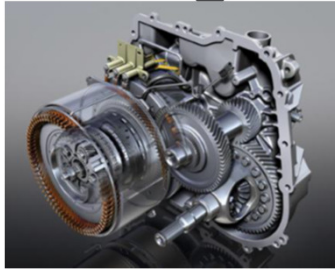
Summary



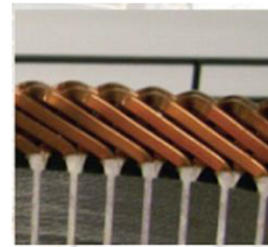
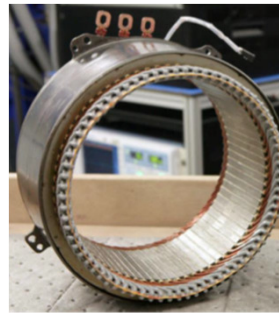
Electric Motor design is unique to each OEM



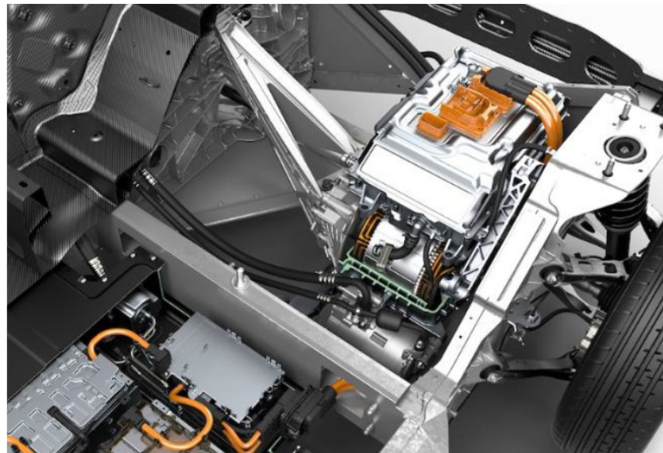
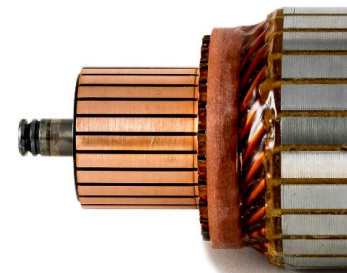
Ford Focus



Chevy Volt

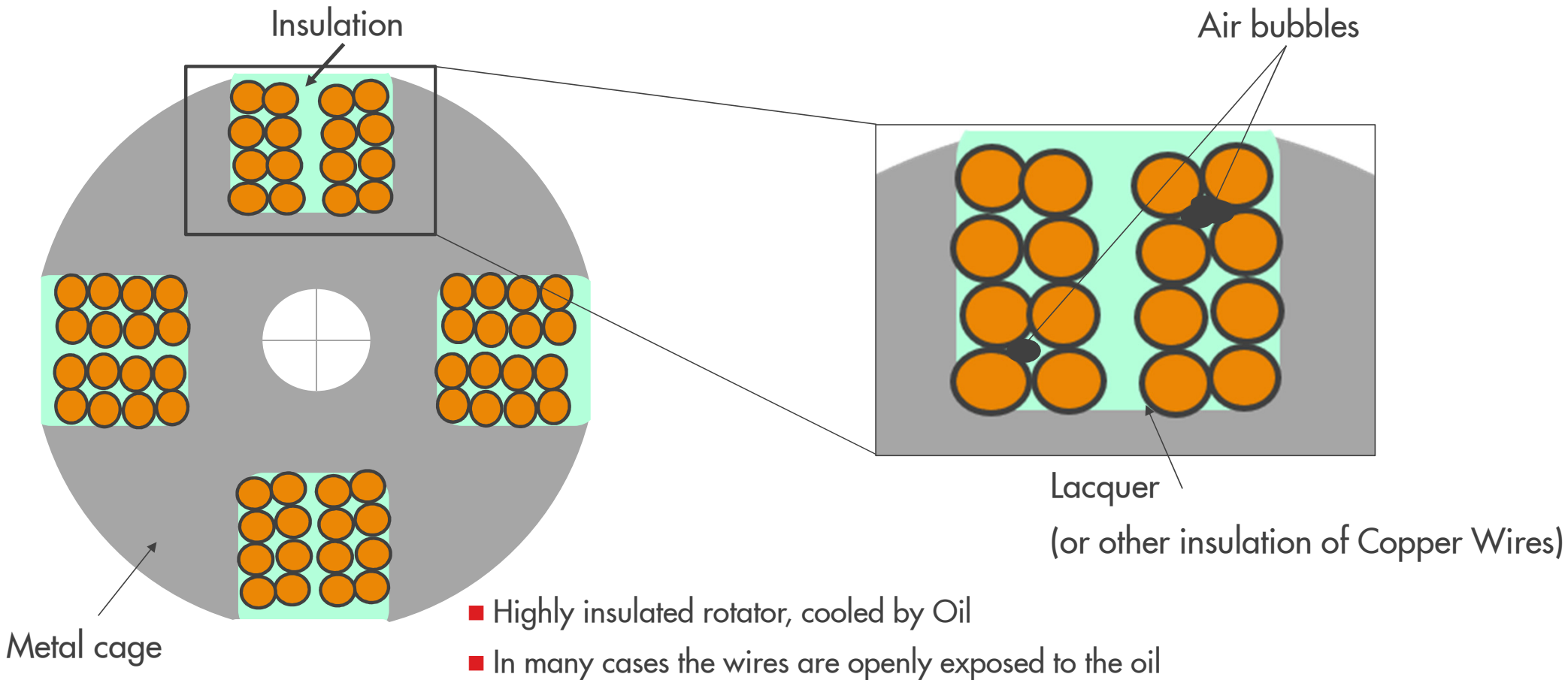


- Each OEM has a unique design of the electric motor
 - Insulation material
 - Winding technology
 - Rotor / Stator setup
 - ...

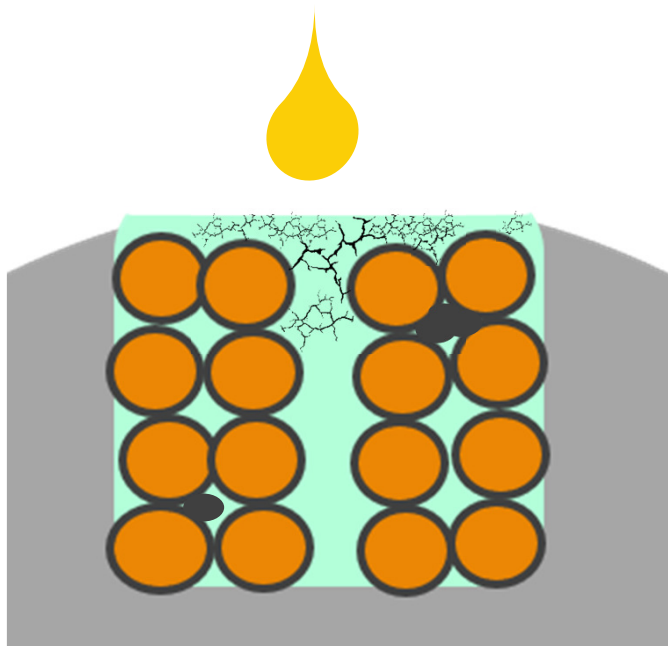


BMW i3

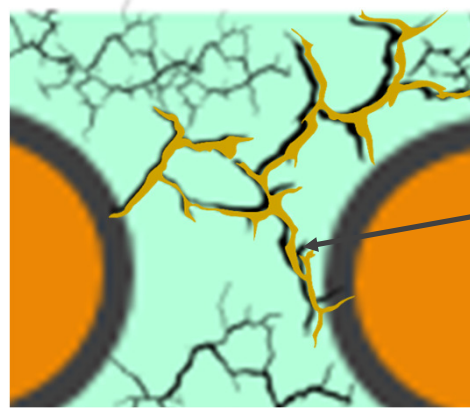
Example of incompatibility with integrated E-Components (Rotor)



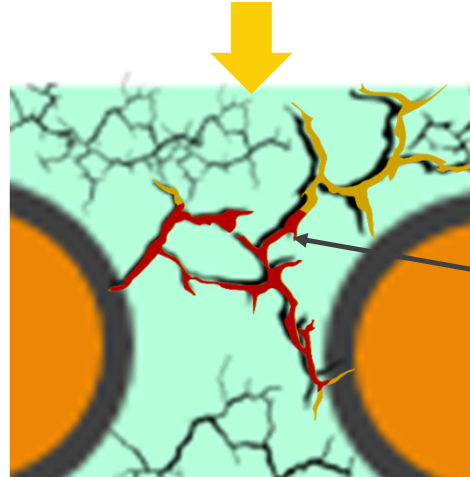
Example of incompatibility with integrated E-Components (Rotator)



- Electric Rotator spinning with high speed, experiencing high dynamic load
 - Small Cracks in the insulation

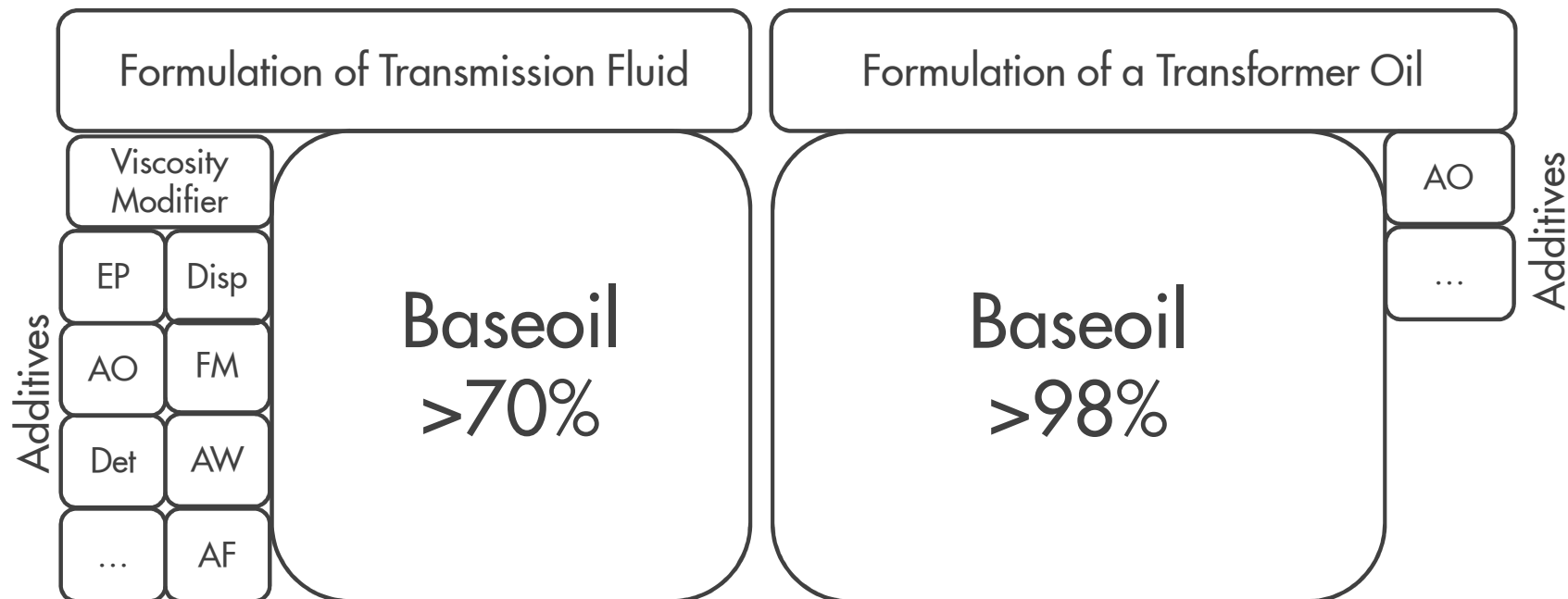


- Oil immersing into cracks of Insulation
 - Electrical Properties of Lubricant



- Chemical reaction with Copper to build up „CuS Bridges“ leading to short circuits, decreasing efficiency of E-Motor
 - Copper Compatibility of Lubricant
 - Compatibility with insulation material of hairpins

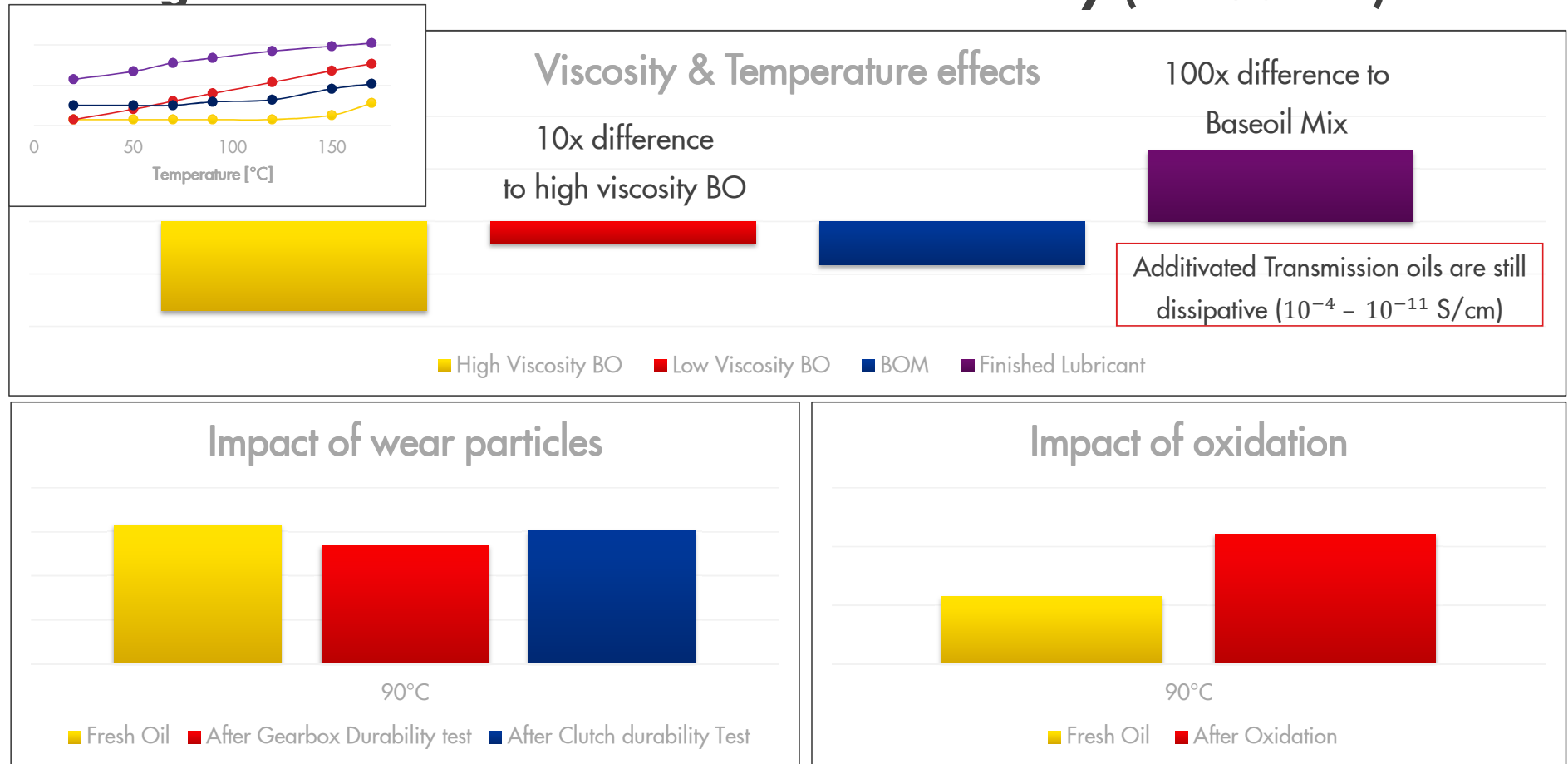
Fluid Formulation Comparison for electrical properties



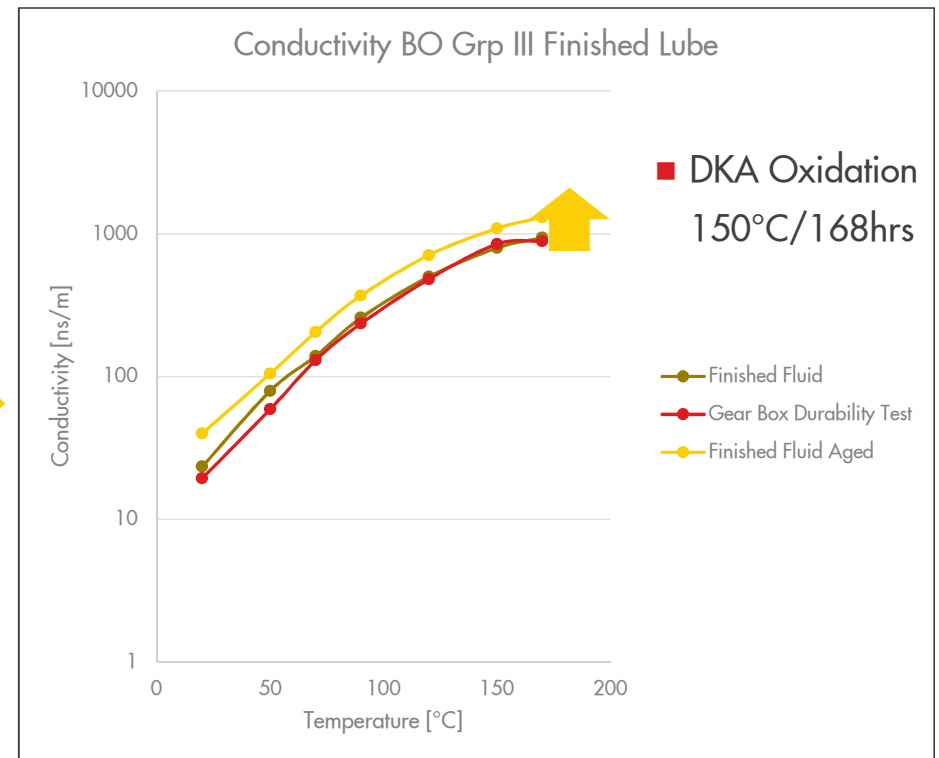
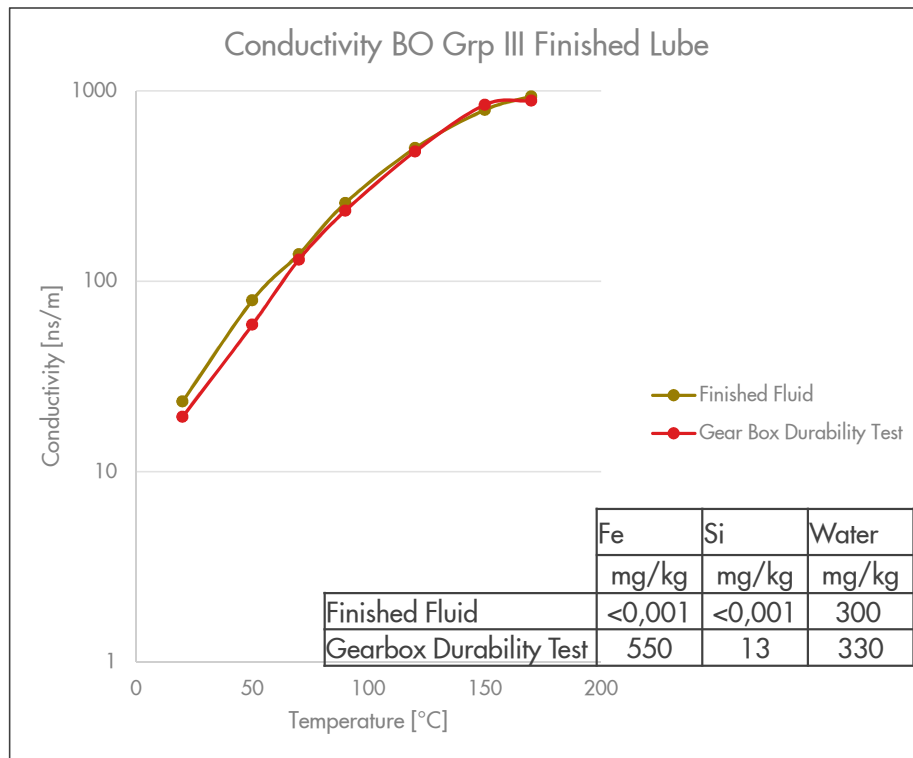
Electrical Properties of Transformer Oils
do behave like pure and treated BO



Investigation of effects on electrical conductivity (IEC 60247)



Ageing effect on electrical properties - oxidation of lubricants



Oxidation of lubricants has higher effects on conductivity as wear particles

Agenda

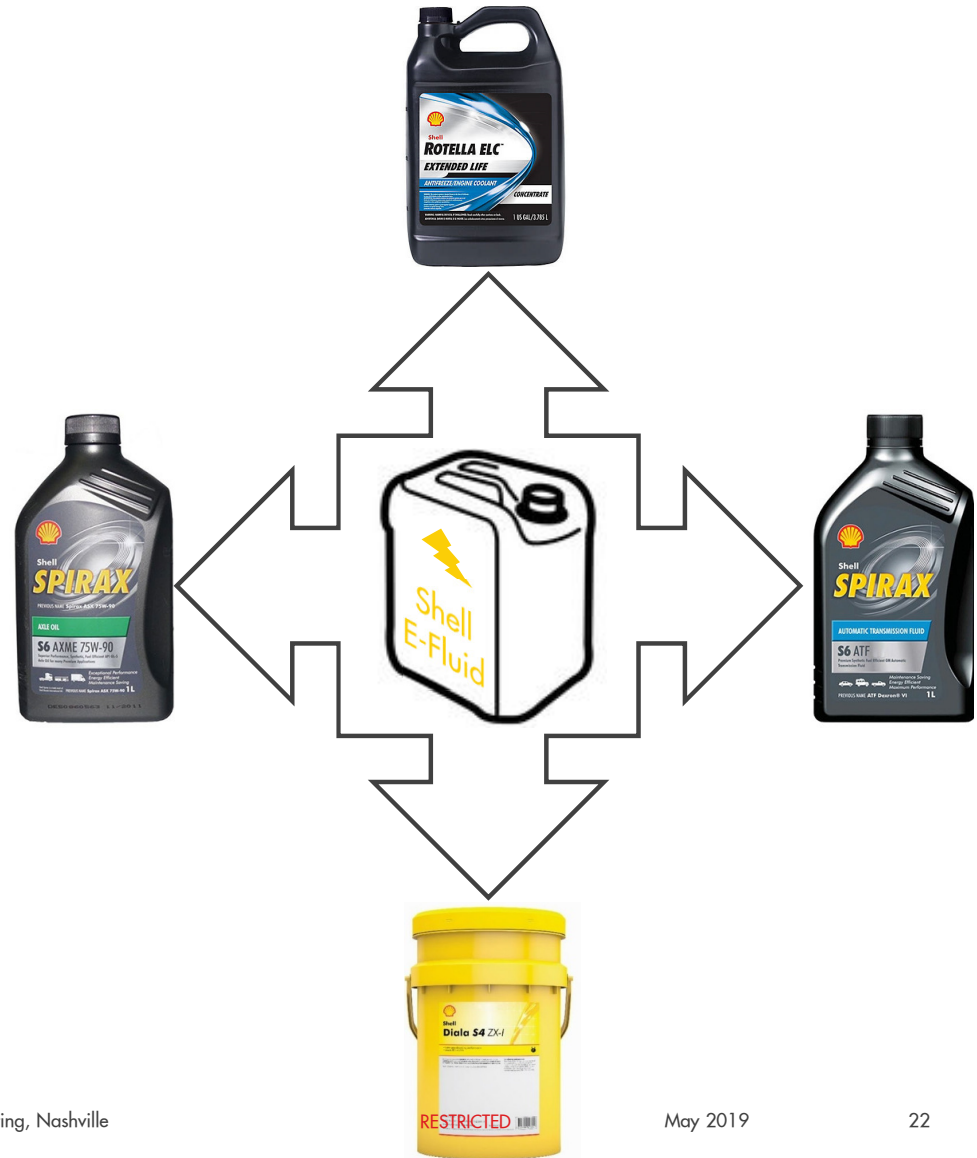
Market & Hardware Trends

Baseoil selection for efficiency

Electric Properties & Corrosion Protection

Shell EV-Fluid Technology

Summary



New Screening tests to enable Shell EV-Fluid Technology

- Formulating successful future E-Mobility lubricants requires to use new, alternative chemistries and base stocks:

Dry
E-Motor

- High wear protection
- Low viscosity with high VI for efficiency

Shell E-Fluid Gear Oil

Wet
E-Motor

- Electrical properties,
- Clutch compatibility
- Excellent Copper compatibility

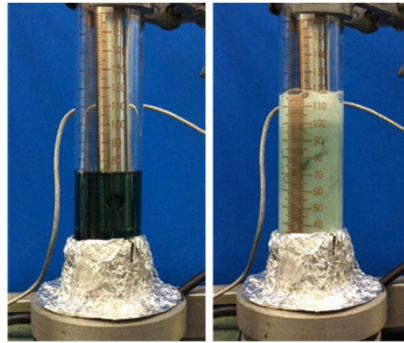
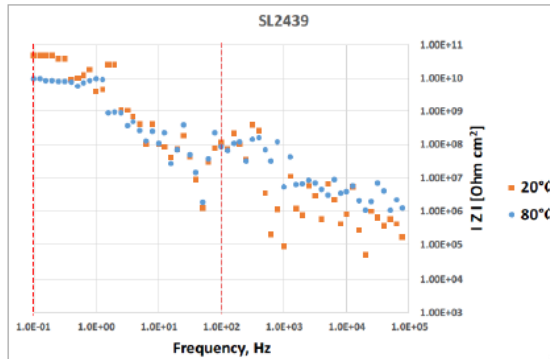
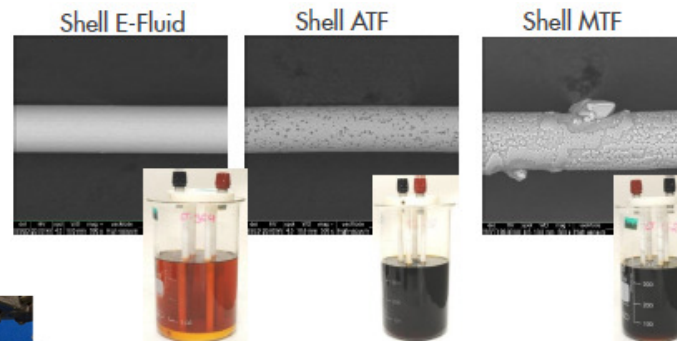
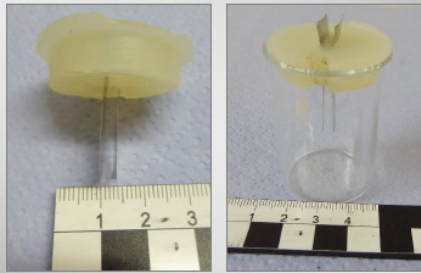
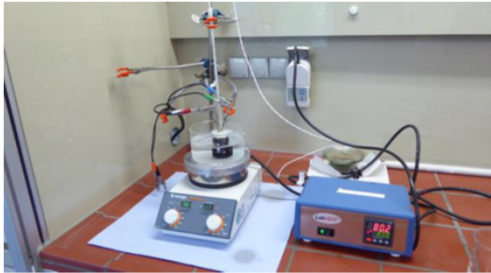
Shell E-Fluid i_{Integrated}

- High wear protection
- Excellent Copper compatibility

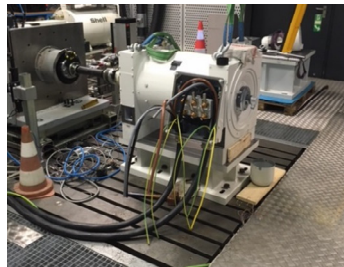
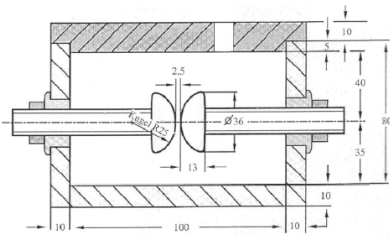
Shell E-Fluid i PLUS



Screening methods for future E-Mobility lubricants development



- Understanding frequency effects on lubricants behaviour
- Dielectric breakdown measurements
- Electrical Conductivity
- Copper Wire Corrosion testing
- Hairpin immersion in oil
- Foaming test for 20.000 rpm
- Updating test rigs for high speed E-Drive Units
- ...



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Balancing Cu-Protection with Scuffing Protection

Shell E-Fluids i Technology

P-Content [%]

<0,04

<0,04

<0,1

S-Content [%]

≤0,15

≤0,15

>0,5

ASTM D 130
150C / 168h

41 mg

331 mg

927mg

- Rating
- Copper in Oil

Copper Wire
Corrosion Test

130°C / 240hr

- EDX: S-Content on
Surface

S: 0,8%

S: 4,5%

S: 17,5%

FZG A10/ 16,6R/90

- Fail Load Stage

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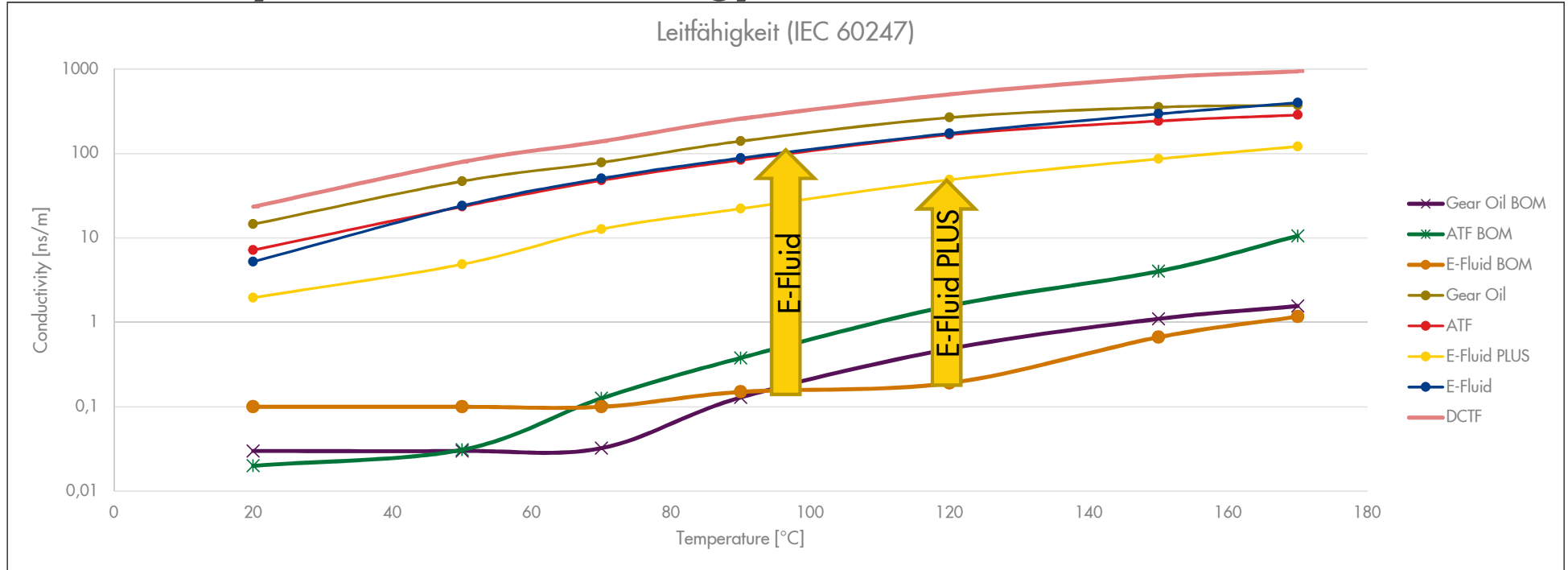
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Balancing Cu-Protection with Scuffing Protection

	Shell E-Fluid	ATF Technology	Gear Oil Technology
P-Content [%]	≤0,04	<0,04	<0,1
S-Content [%]	≤0,06	≤0,15	>0,5
ASTM D 130 150C / 168h - Rating - Copper in Oil	1B 12 mg	3B 331 mg	4C 927mg
Copper Wire Corrosion Test 130°C / 240hr - EDX: S-Content on Surface	S: 0,0%	S: 4,5%	S: 17,5%
FZG A10/ 16,6R/90 - Fail Load Stage	7	5	>10

Conductivity of E-Fluid Technology vs. conventional



- Baseoil composition for E-Fluid Technology - extra low conductive due to VM / Baseoil selection
- Shell E-Fluid Core Technology shows comparable conductivity as conv. ATF
- Shell E-Fluid Plus Technology shows significant improvement for electrical conductivity

Agenda

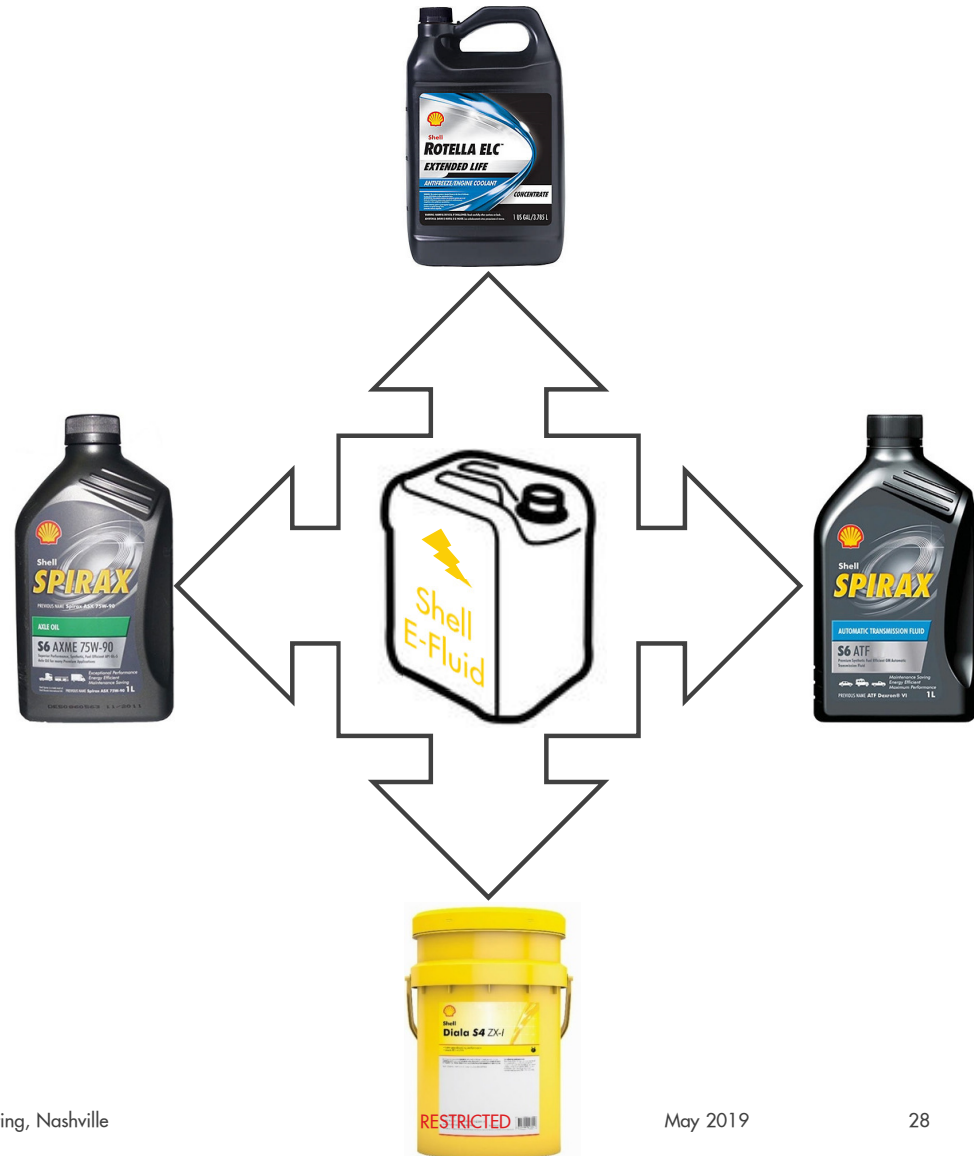
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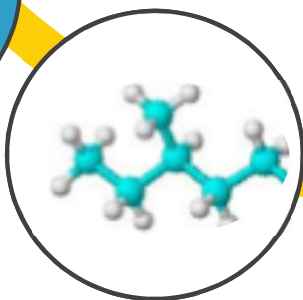
Shell EV-Fluid Technology

Summary

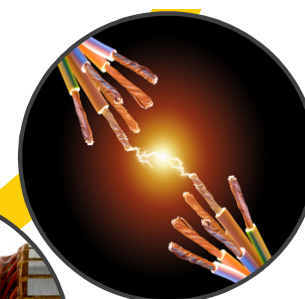
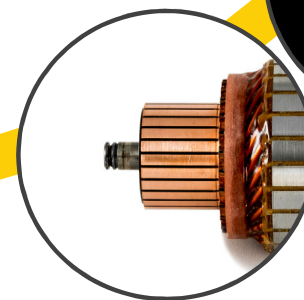




- Need to develop dedicated lubricants for next generation electrified drivetrains



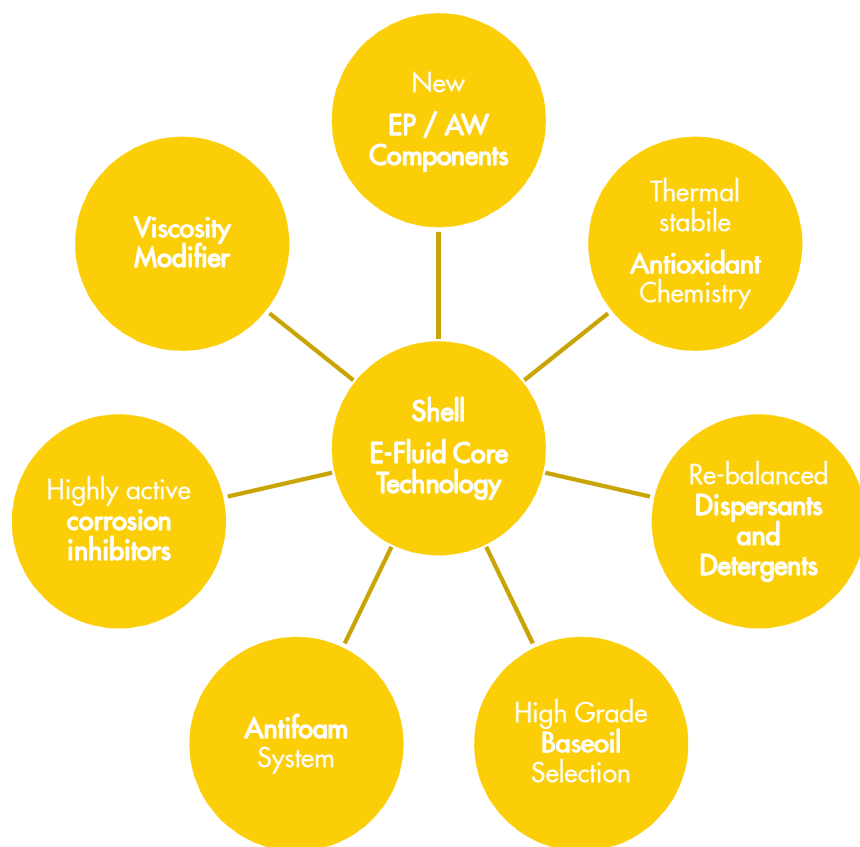
Summary



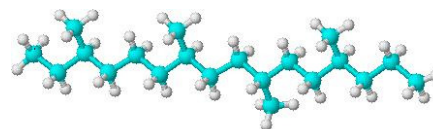
- Only high grade base oil technologies are fit for purpose, balancing commercial value vs. technical performance
- Evaluating successful the new E Fluids, requires to investe into test methods and alternative chemistries and base stocks
- Superior electrical performance benefits can be achieved with dedicated lubricants technologies
- Future EV-Fluids need to deliver excellent compatibility with electric components, while achieving higher gear protection compared to conv. technologies

Thank You

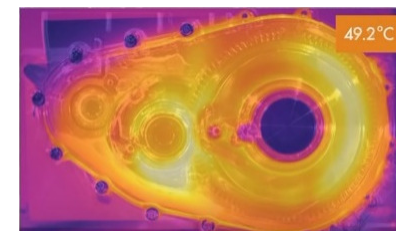
Shell E-Fluids key enabler: GTL Base oil with fine selected additive technology



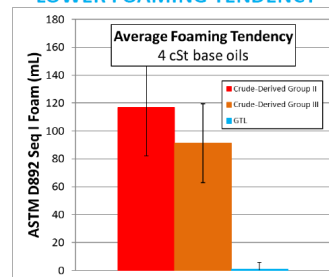
GTL enabling
Shell E-Fluids



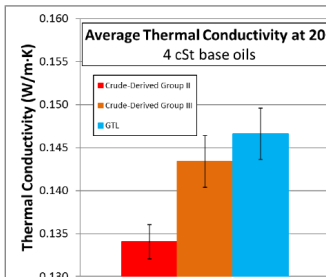
Lower Viscosity combined with GTL-Technology



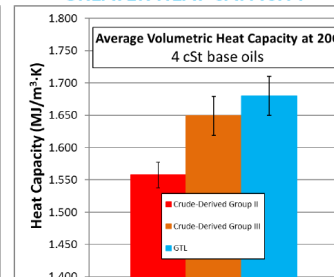
LOWER FOAMING TENDENCY



GREATER THERMAL CONDUCTIVITY



GREATER HEAT CAPACITY



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