



VTT

Raskaan sähkökaluston suorituskyvyn mallinnus ja digitaaliset kaksoiset käytön optimoinnissa

**RASKAIDEN KULJETUSTEN SÄHKÖISTYMISEN
SEMINAARI, Lahti**

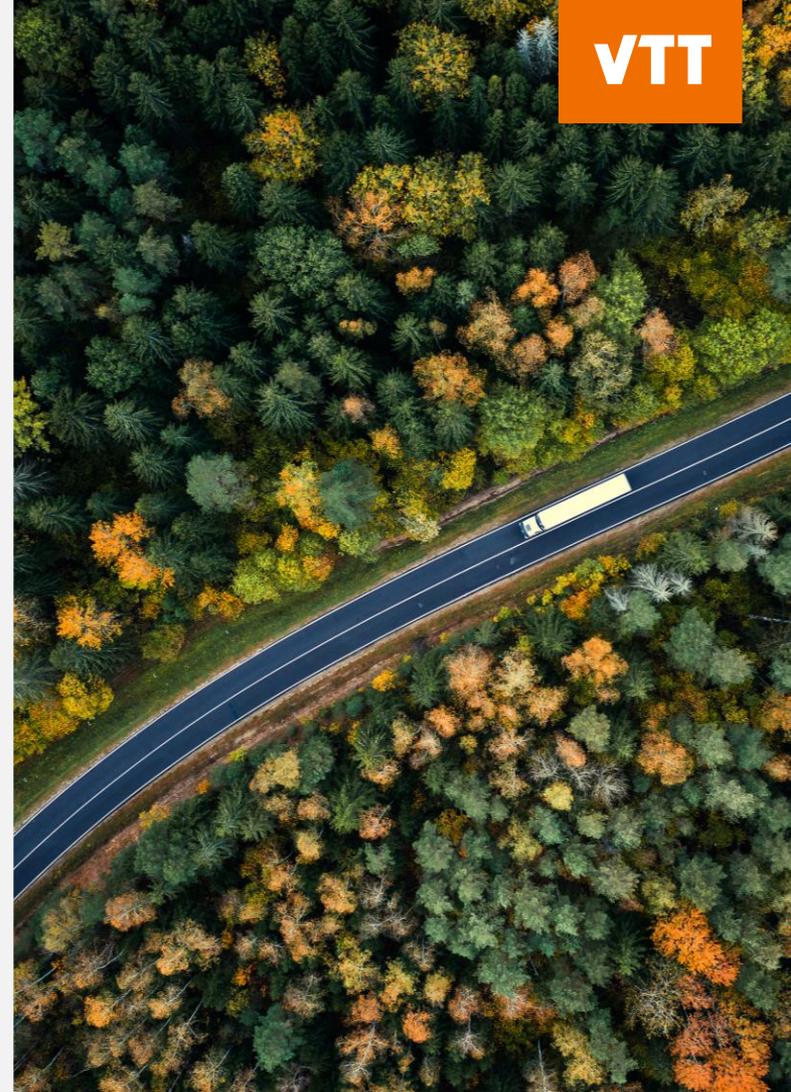
Joel Anttila, VTT

1.4.2025

VTT – beyond the obvious

Contents

- Background
- Tools for modelling
- Digital twin use cases
- Challenges and next steps



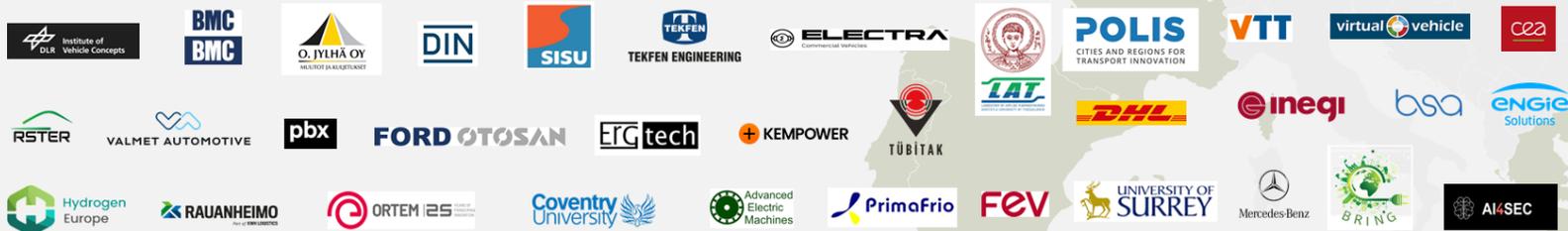
About ESCALATE EU Project

5 Truck Manufacturers
 3 Infrastructure Supplier
 5 OEMs
 4 Shippers
 10 Research Institutes
 5 NGO

Duration: 42 Months
 01/2023 – 06/2026

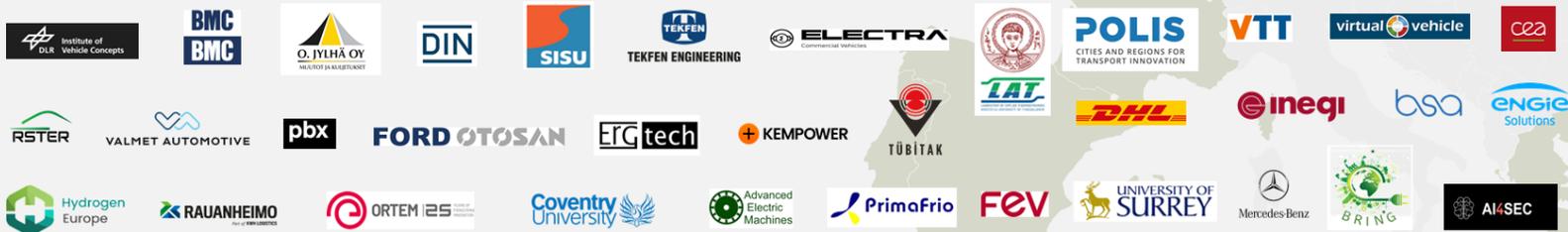


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About ESCALATE EU Project

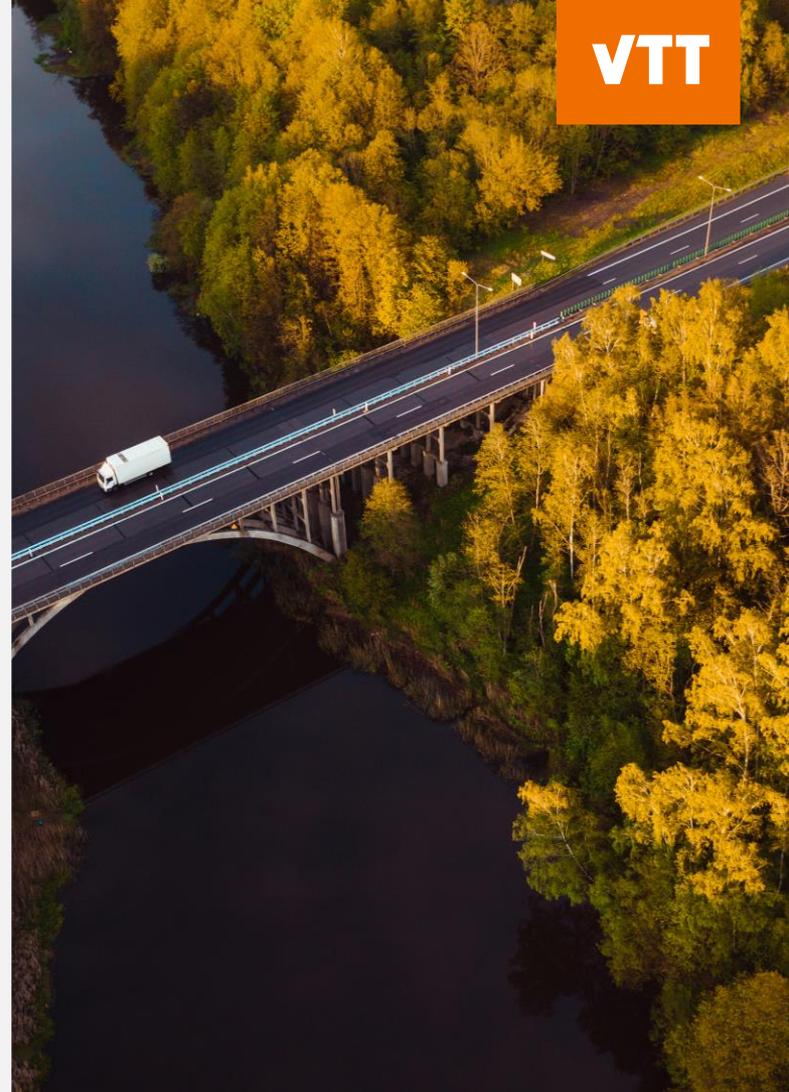
- Topic on zero emission long-haul logistics
 - Battery electric trucks
 - Fuel cell trucks
- Product development and innovations
 - Truck prototypes and system integration
 - Charging solutions (MCS)
 - Digital twins and data-based tools
- 5 pilots, out of which one in Finland



Logistics in a turning point

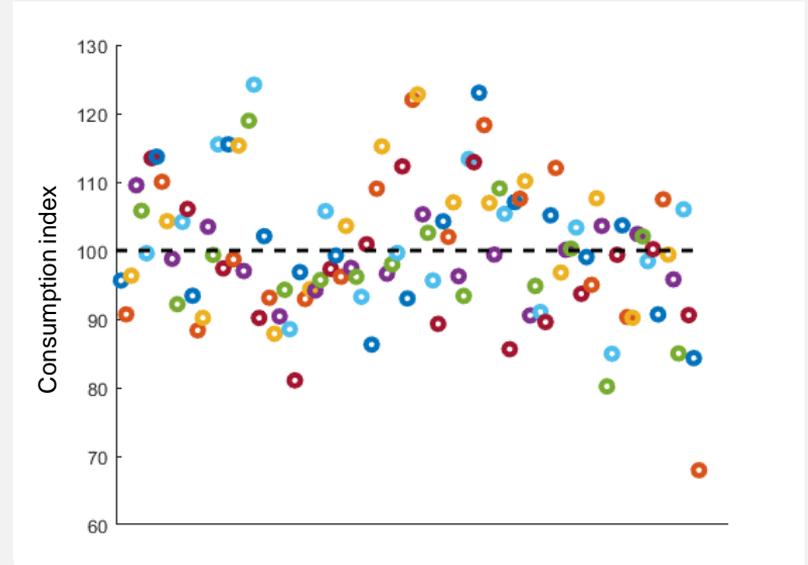
- Battery electric vehicles (BEVs) challenge the conventions in logistics sector
 - BEVs have limited operational range and require charging (unproductive dead time)
 - Ambient conditions have elevated effect on vehicle performance
 - Lower operational costs, utilisation rate ever more important for economic viability
- How to ensure successful operation, considering the limitations?
- How to react to suddenly changing conditions?
 - Changes in ambient temperature, surface conditions, traffic, congestions

“What was previously done with pen and paper now requires sophisticated tools.”



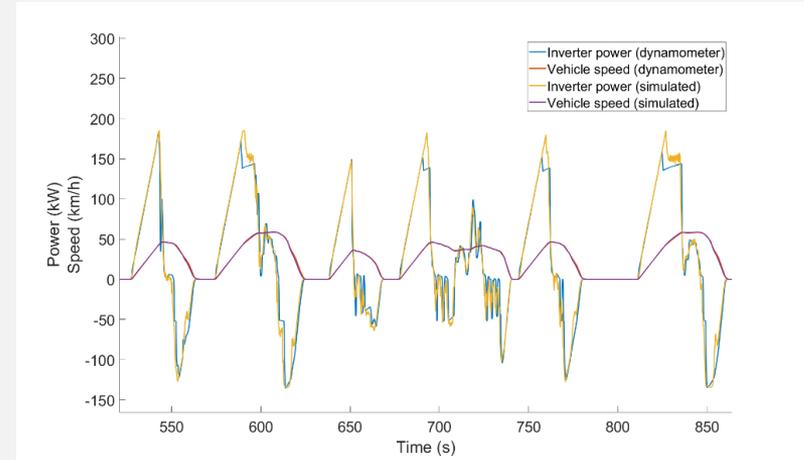
Why modelling?

- Energy consumption varies a lot based on:
 - Route
 - Driving style
 - Payload
 - Ambient conditions and traffic
- Case example:
 - One vehicle model, 120 routes
 - Up to 80% difference in kWh/km consumption
- Data-based analysis requires immense amount of data!



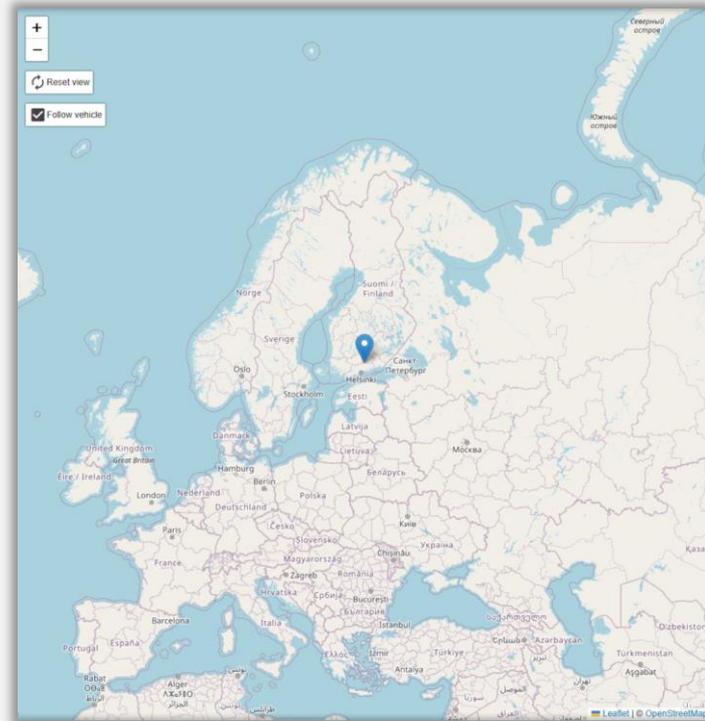
SEF simulation tool

- Smart eFleet (SEF) is a map-based vehicle fleet simulation tool developed by VTT
- VTT's research equipment and vast project catalog has been utilised in the development
- SEF energy flow modelling demonstrated 99.6% accuracy
 - Reference: IEEE VPPC 2019 “System-Level Validation of an Electric Bus Fleet Simulator”
[10.1109/VPPC46532.2019.8952293](https://doi.org/10.1109/VPPC46532.2019.8952293)



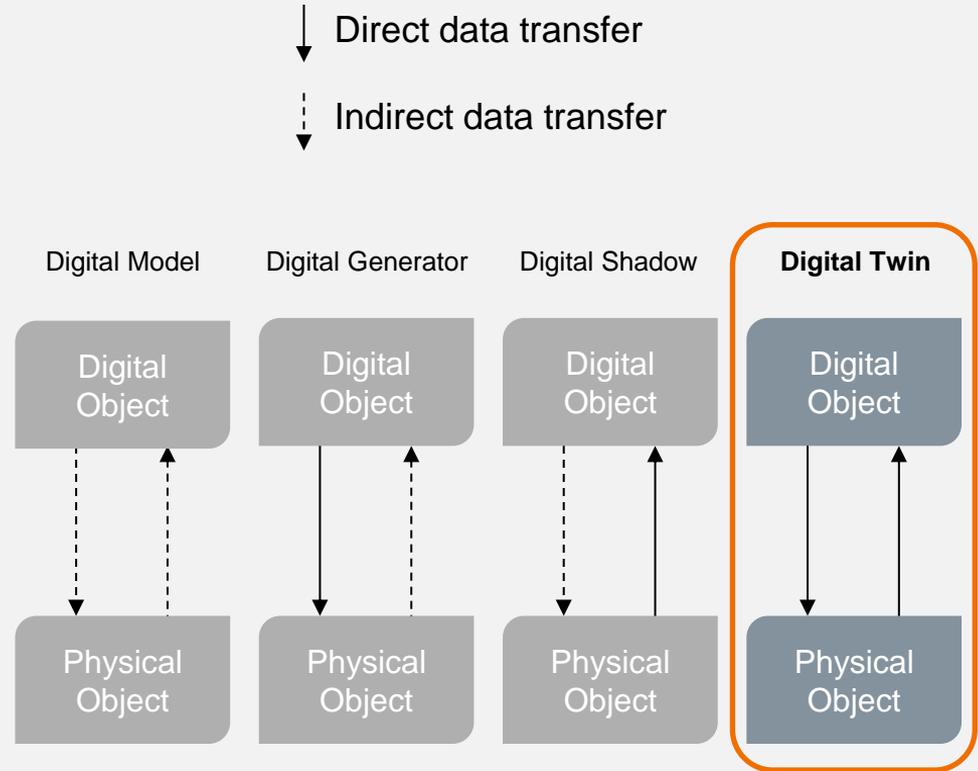
SEF simulation tool

```
Speed: 84.8 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 115.3 kW
Speed: 84.8 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 114.1 kW
Speed: 84.8 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 113.4 kW
Speed: 84.8 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 113.0 kW
Speed: 84.8 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 112.8 kW
Speed: 84.8 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 112.7 kW
Speed: 84.8 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 112.6 kW
Speed: 84.8 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 112.5 kW
Speed: 84.8 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 134.0 kW
Speed: 84.7 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 154.8 kW
Speed: 84.7 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 167.3 kW
Speed: 84.7 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 174.7 kW
Speed: 84.7 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 179.0 kW
Speed: 84.7 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 181.6 kW
Speed: 84.7 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 183.1 kW
Speed: 84.7 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 184.0 kW
Speed: 84.7 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 184.5 kW
Speed: 84.7 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 184.8 kW
Speed: 84.7 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 185.0 kW
Speed: 84.7 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 185.1 kW
Speed: 84.7 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 185.1 kW
Speed: 84.7 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 185.2 kW
Speed: 84.7 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 185.2 kW
Speed: 84.7 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 185.2 kW
Speed: 84.7 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 185.2 kW
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Speed: 84.7 km/h, SOC: 82.7 %, Battery power: 185.2 kW
```



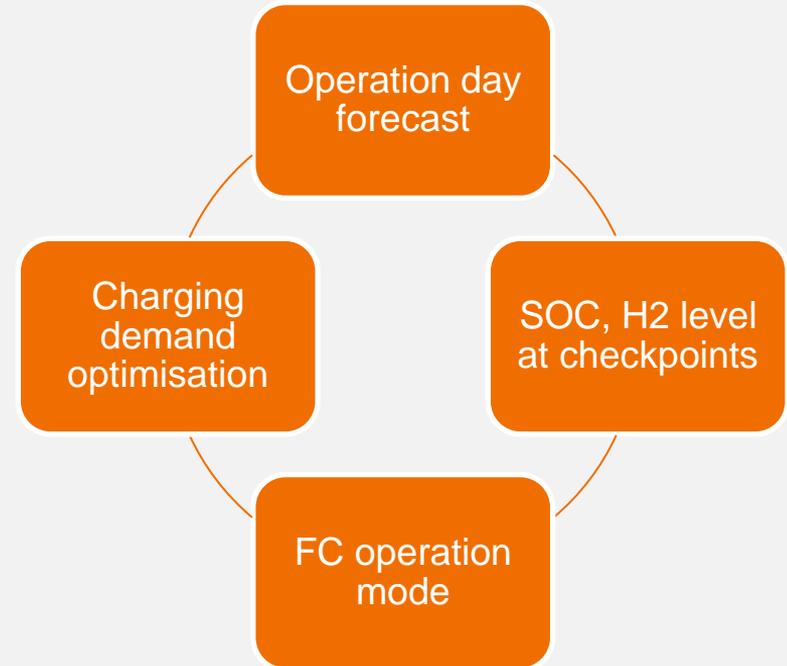
Digital Twin Definition

- Digital twin requires **direct bi-directional information exchange** between digital and physical objects
- Information exchange is a broad concept
 - It can be, e.g., guidance, notifications, control parameters and so on



ESCALATE Digital Twin Objectives

- Forecast daily operation in real-time, with focus on
 - Driving time and energy consumption
- Ambient conditions and traffic are taken into account
 - Weather and road condition
 - Congestion
 - Charging station availability
- Forecasts used to optimise operation
 - Energy cost savings (optimising fuel cell consumption)
 - Operational reliability (target SOC)
 - Charging demand optimisation (optimal charge window, charger reservation)

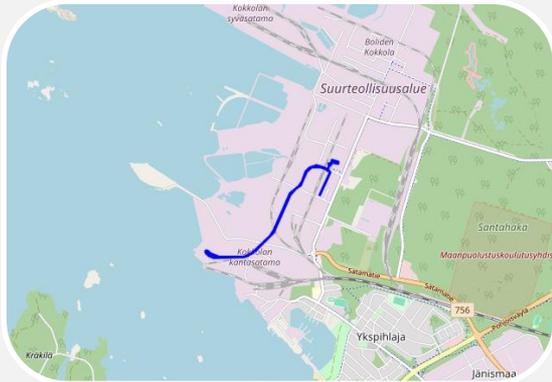


ESCALATE Pilot 1 Vehicle Specifications

- Manufacturer: Oy Sisu Auto Ab
- Type: Fuel cell electric vehicle (FCEV)
- Powertrain:
 - Motor power: 300 kW (nominal)
 - Fuel cell (FC) power: 120 kW
 - Traction 6x4
 - 12-gear transmission
- Energy storage: 664 kWh NMC
- H2 tank: 58 kg (700 bar)
- Range: >800 km
- Gross vehicle weight: 76t

ESCALATE Pilot 1 Routes

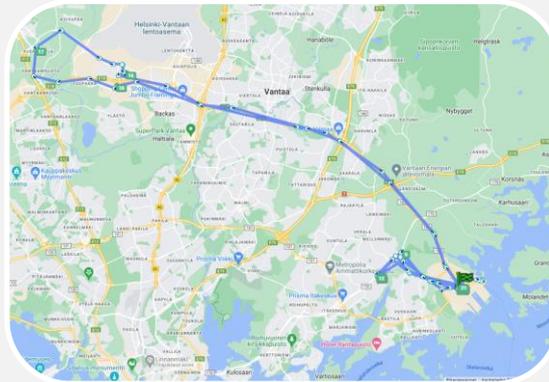
Phase 1 Q2/2025



Kokkola harbour

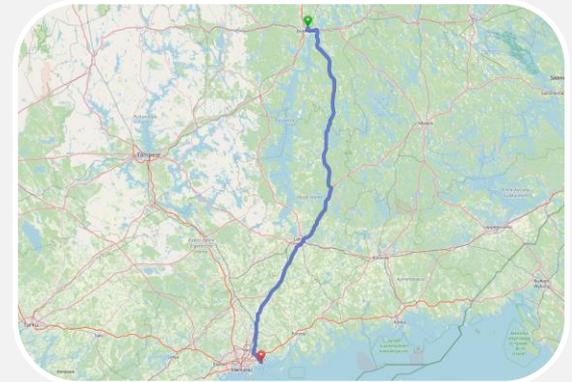
- Closed industrial zone
- 5 km route, about 80 km per day
- GVW 60t
- Fully electric operation

Phase 2 Q3/2025



Helsinki region

- Regional transports from Vuosaari harbour
- 30 km routes, about 150 km per day
- GVW 44t
- FCEV operation



Jyväskylä-Helsinki-Jyväskylä

- Long-haul operation
- 530 km route
- GVW 44t and 76t
- FCEV operation

ESCALATE Digital Twin Architecture

ESCALATE PILOT 1 DIGITAL TWIN



Orchestrator



**Simulator
(SEF)**

Data storage



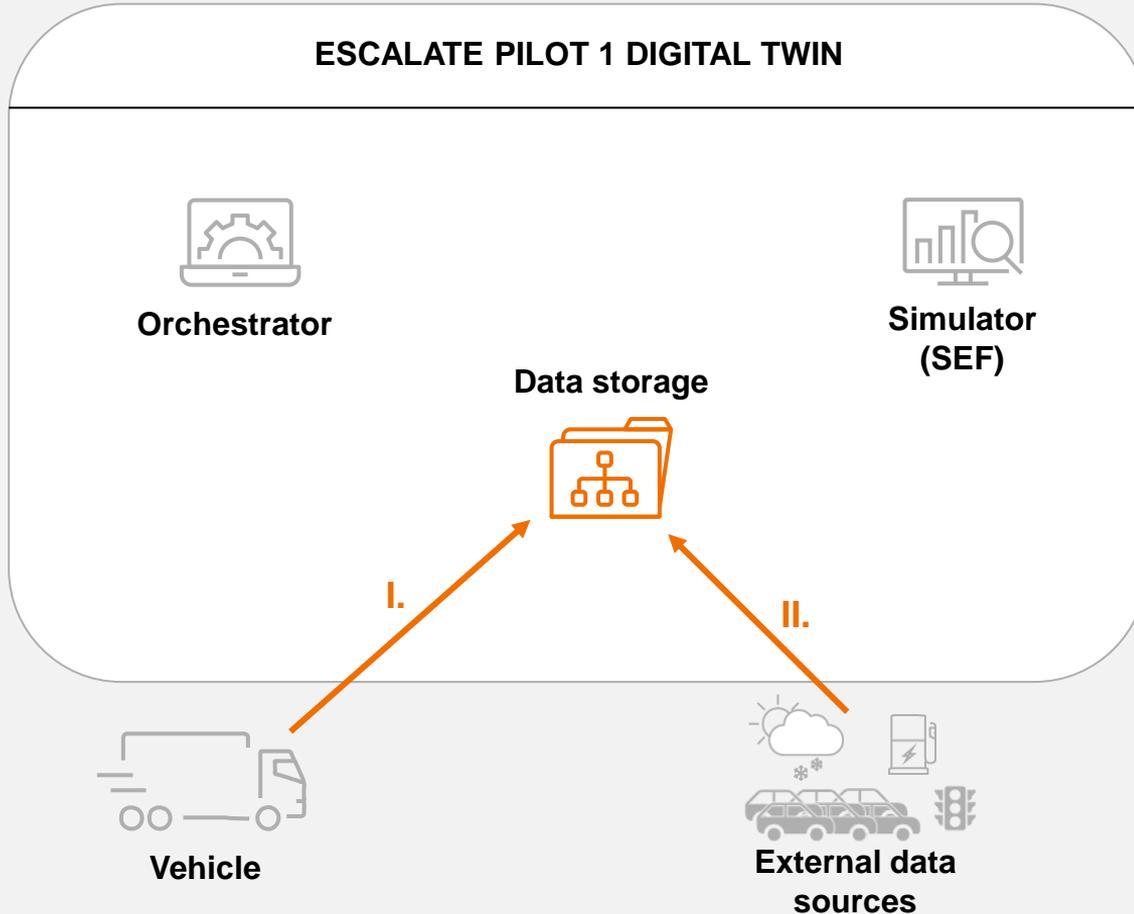
Vehicle



**External data
sources**

ESCALATE Digital Twin Architecture

ESCALATE PILOT 1 DIGITAL TWIN

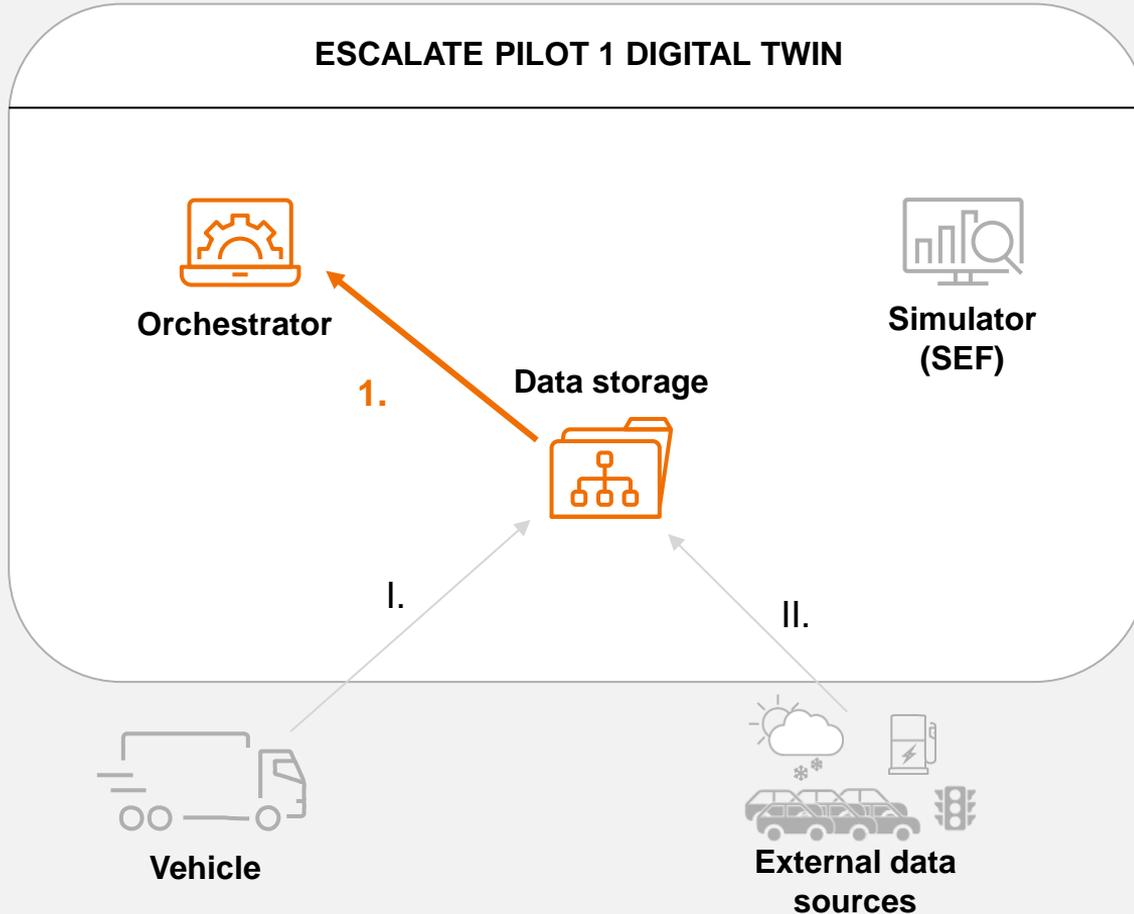


Data about operational conditions are stored in **Data storage**:

- I. **Vehicle** real-time data
- II. **External data sources** include data from
 - Ambient conditions, charging stations, traffic

ESCALATE Digital Twin Architecture

ESCALATE PILOT 1 DIGITAL TWIN

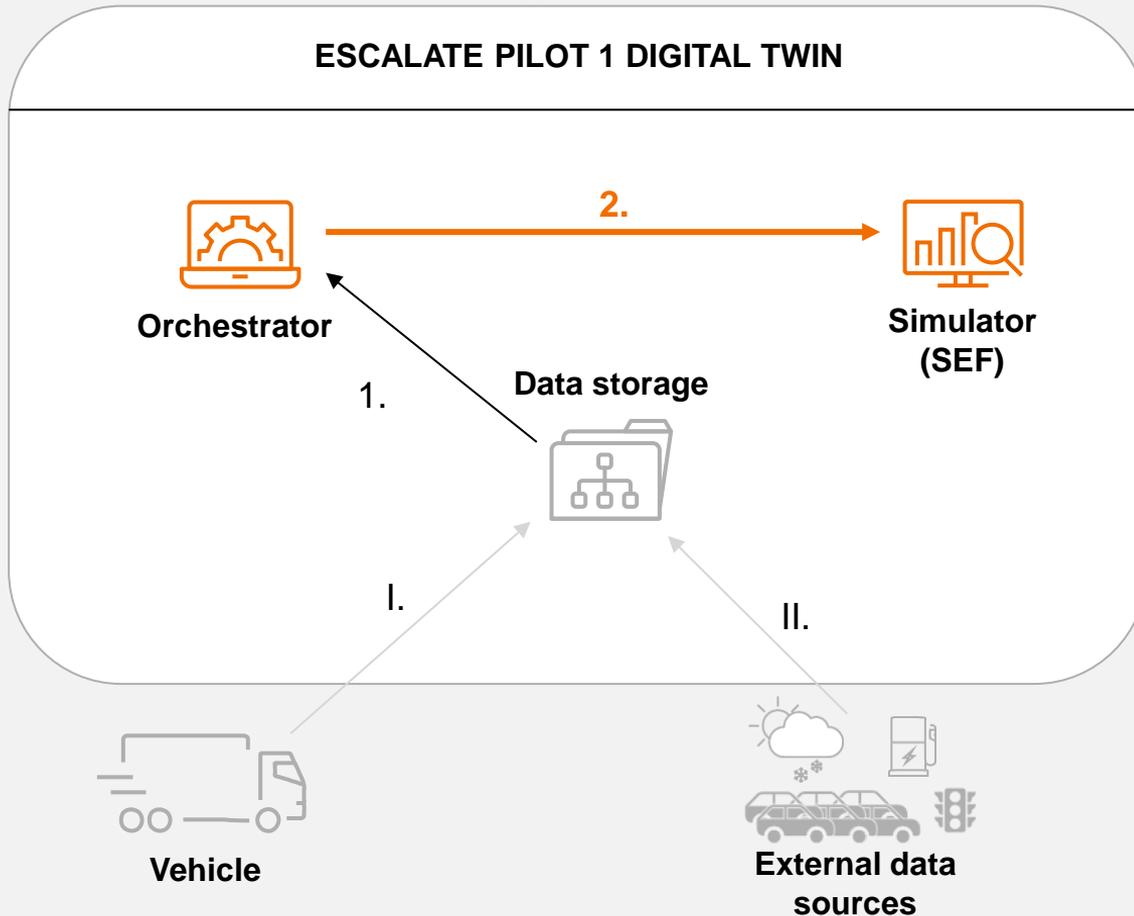


Creating an operation forecast

1. **Orchestrator fetches current operation data**

ESCALATE Digital Twin Architecture

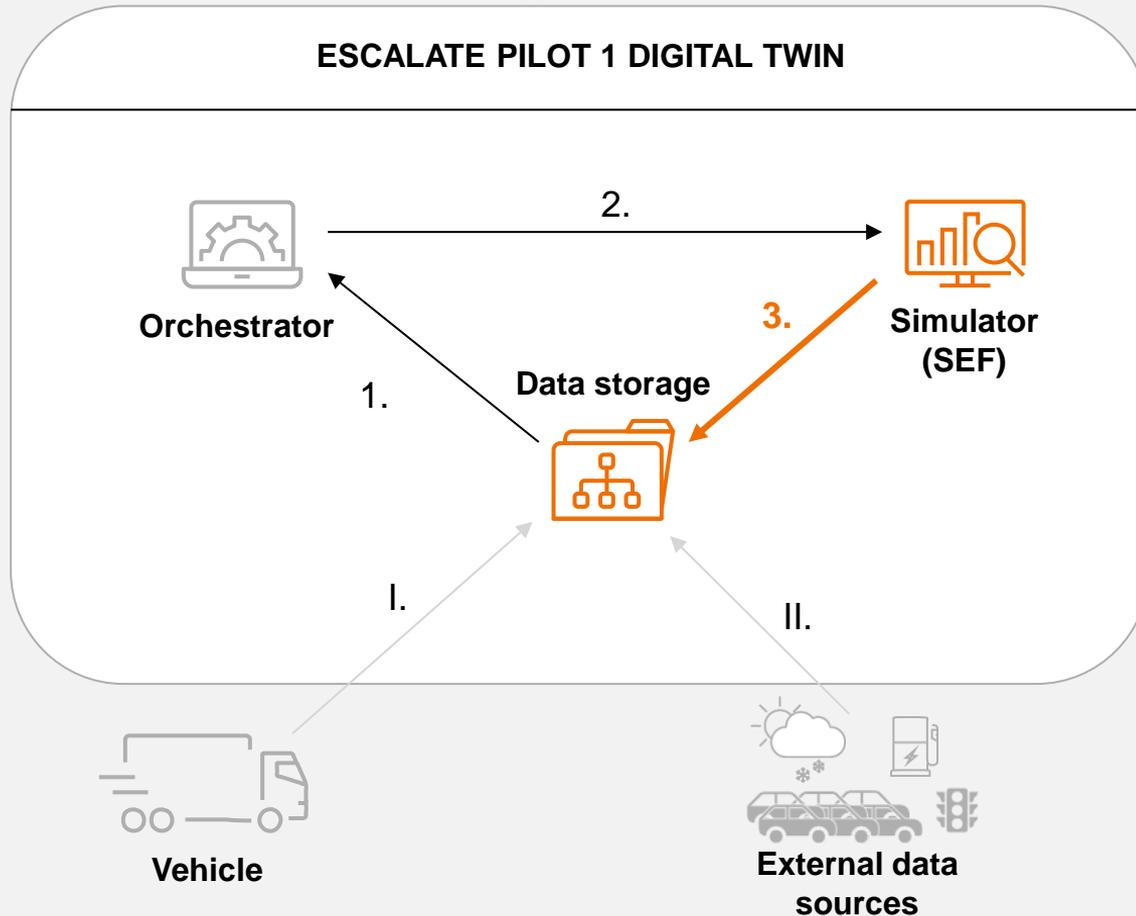
ESCALATE PILOT 1 DIGITAL TWIN



Creating an operation forecast

1. **Orchestrator** fetches current operation data
2. **Orchestrator forms input parameters for SEF and starts simulation**

ESCALATE Digital Twin Architecture

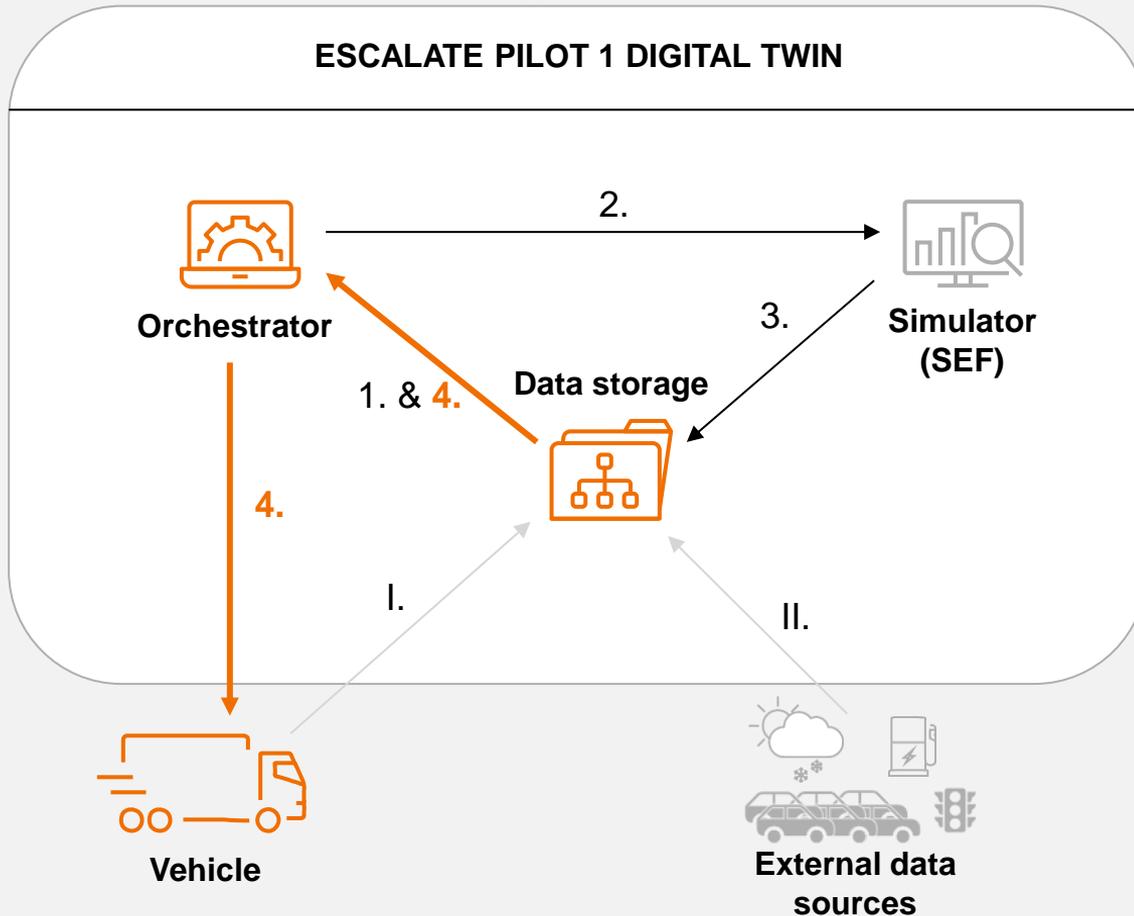


Creating an operation forecast

1. **Orchestrator** fetches current operation data
2. **Orchestrator** forms input parameters for **SEF** and starts simulation
3. **SEF stores simulation results to Data storage**

ESCALATE Digital Twin Architecture

ESCALATE PILOT 1 DIGITAL TWIN



Creating an operation forecast

1. **Orchestrator** fetches current operation data
2. **Orchestrator** forms input parameters for **SEF** and starts simulation
3. **SEF** stores simulation results to **Data storage**
4. **Orchestrator** fetches results, processes them and forms a forecast, then passed to the **Vehicle**

ESCALATE Digital Twin Example

☰ 75 km/h | SOC: 87.3 %

VEHICLE STATUS VEHICLE LAST MSG 2025-03-19 07:00:00+02:00
 API

Operation forecast

Origin	Departure Time	Destination	Arrival Time	Start SOC	Arrival SOC
Jyväskylä	18.03.2025 05:01	Vuosaari	18.03.2025 09:45	95	30
Vuosaari	18.03.2025 09:45	Vuosaari	18.03.2025 10:10	30	85
Vuosaari	18.03.2025 10:10	Kerava	18.03.2025 12:15	85	83
Kerava	18.03.2025 12:15	Jyväskylä	18.03.2025 15:20	83	15

Debug

ESCALATE DT HMI v0.0.1 | © VTT

ESCALATE Digital Twin Example

75 km/h | SOC: 87.3 %

VEHICLE STATUS

VEHICLE LAST MSG 2025-03-19 07:00:00+02:00

API

Operation forecast

10:00

Origin	Departure Time	Destination	Arrival Time	Start SOC	Arrival SOC
Jyväskylä	18.03.2025 05:01	Vuosaari	18.03.2025 09:45	95	30
Vuosaari	18.03.2025 09:45	Vuosaari	18.03.2025 10:10	30	70
Vuosaari	18.03.2025 10:10	Kerava	18.03.2025 12:15	70	68
Kerava	18.03.2025 12:15	Jyväskylä	18.03.2025 15:20	68	0

Debug

ESCALATE DT HMI v0.0.1 | © VTT

Reset view

Follow vehicle

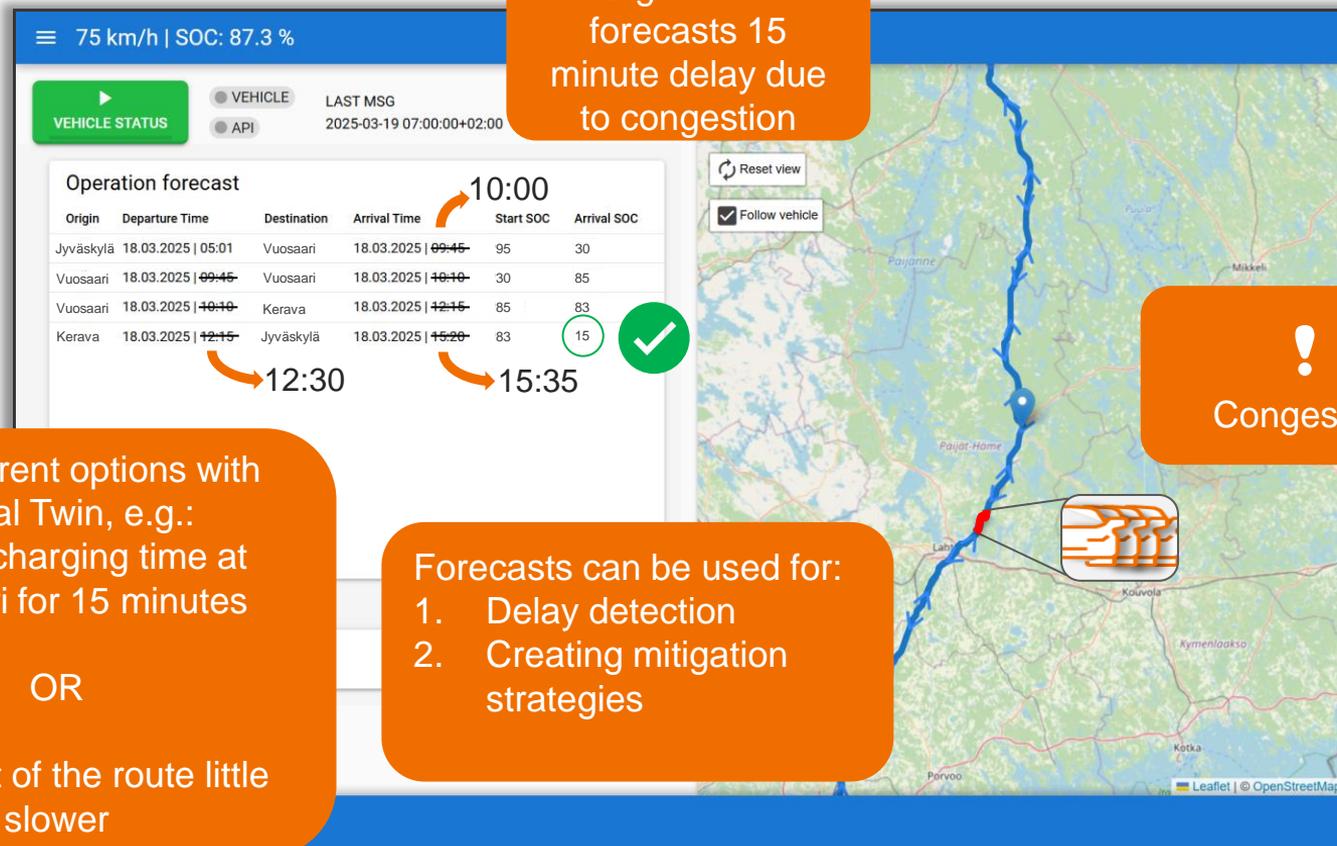
Congestion

! Congestion

! If original schedule is kept, charging time is reduced and SOC may not be enough for return

Digital twin forecasts 15 minute delay due to congestion

ESCALATE Digital Twin Example



Digital twin forecasts 15 minute delay due to congestion

! Congestion

Test different options with Digital Twin, e.g.:
Extend charging time at Vuosaari for 15 minutes

OR

Drive part of the route little slower

Forecasts can be used for:
1. Delay detection
2. Creating mitigation strategies

Known Challenges

- Model accuracy
 - How to ensure prediction accuracy
- Driving does not match forecast
 - How to adjust to different drivers and driving styles?
 - What happens if the driver doesn't follow expected route?
- Shortages in operational data
 - Traffic data (e.g. traffic flow speed, roadworks, accidents)
 - Road condition, especially in winter
- Communication issues
 - Interruptions in communications
 - Data security
- Conclusions
 - Repeat analysis often
 - Start with a testing period (commercial level operation shouldn't expect at first)
 - Gather as much operational data as possible



Future developments

- Digital twin based fleet management
 - Optimise charger utilisation at fleet level
- Dynamic duty cycles and scheduling
 - Adapt to new driving missions during the day
 - Useful e.g. for taxi and on-demand delivery services
- Autonomous decision making
- High-level control system for autonomous vehicle systems



bey⁰nd

the obvious

Thank you!

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vttresearch.com