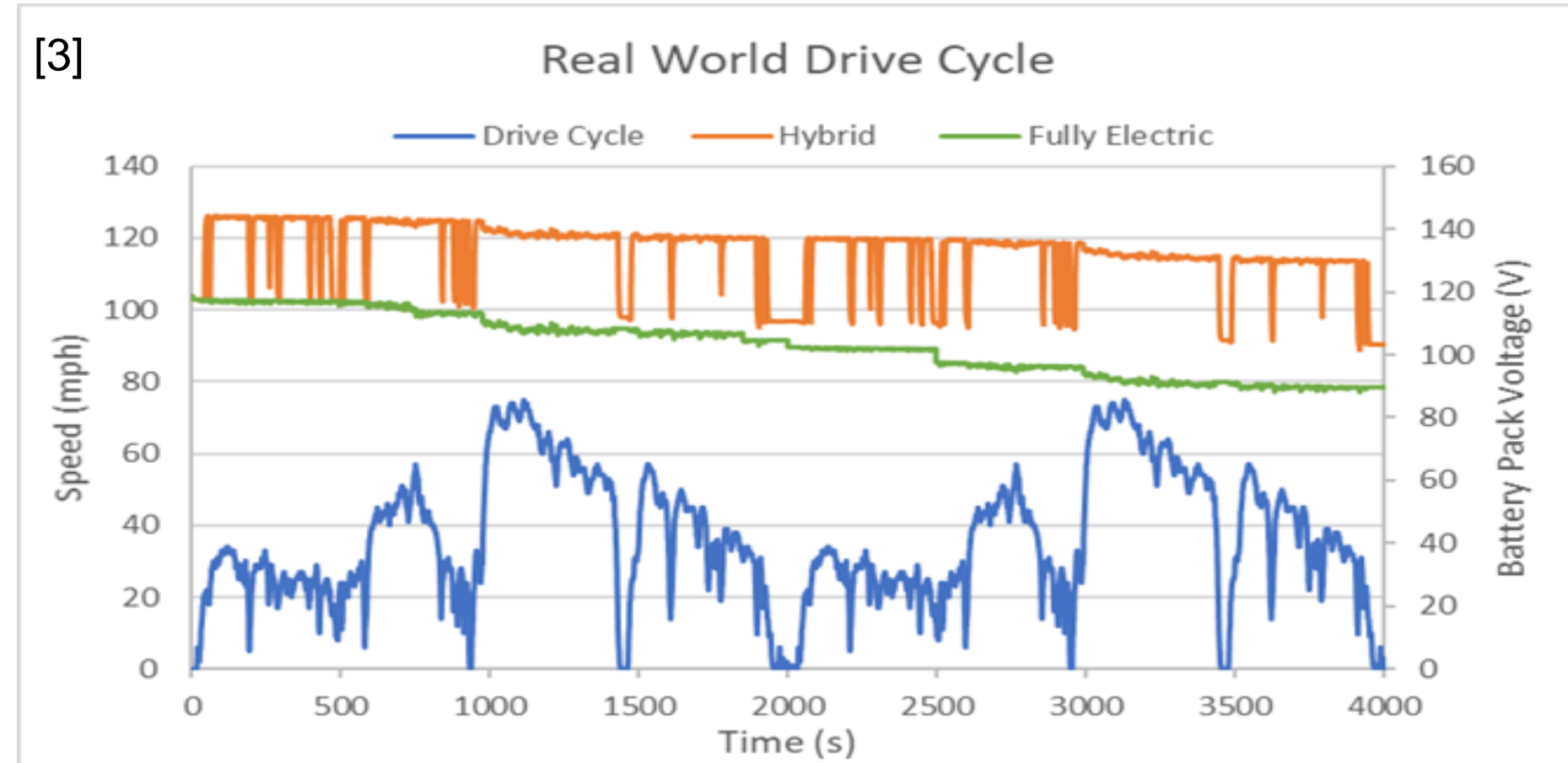




# An Investigation into the Feasibility of Motorcycle Hybridization

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## Introduction

The current uncertainty of where the motorcycle industry is headed in terms of future designs that meet new emissions laws while still supplying the consumer with a familiar product is the driving force behind this project. The current solution to this problem are fully electric motorcycles, and although these machines have proven to have grabbed a foothold in the industry, many consumers are not making the switch due to range / performance limitations when compared to internal combustion engines. Which is why the idea of hybridization is currently being discussed and is the reason behind this project.



[1]

## Project Aims

The end goal of this project was to develop a Simulink model capable of accurately modelling a fully electric motorcycle, and then integrating a hybrid system into the Simulink model [2], which would be able to accurately predict the benefits / limitations of the hybridized powertrain. The results generated from this research will help determine the feasibility of hybridization

## Methodology

The first step was to create a validated fully electric simulator for steady state and dynamic drive cycles. This was achieved by correlating real-world third party data for a Zero SR/F motorcycle and then using the error percentage to determine the predictive capability of the simulator. The next step was to integrate a hybrid powertrain to the model by developing a DC-DC generator that could utilize different hybridization strategies. The following list was the final hybridization specifications used for the research:

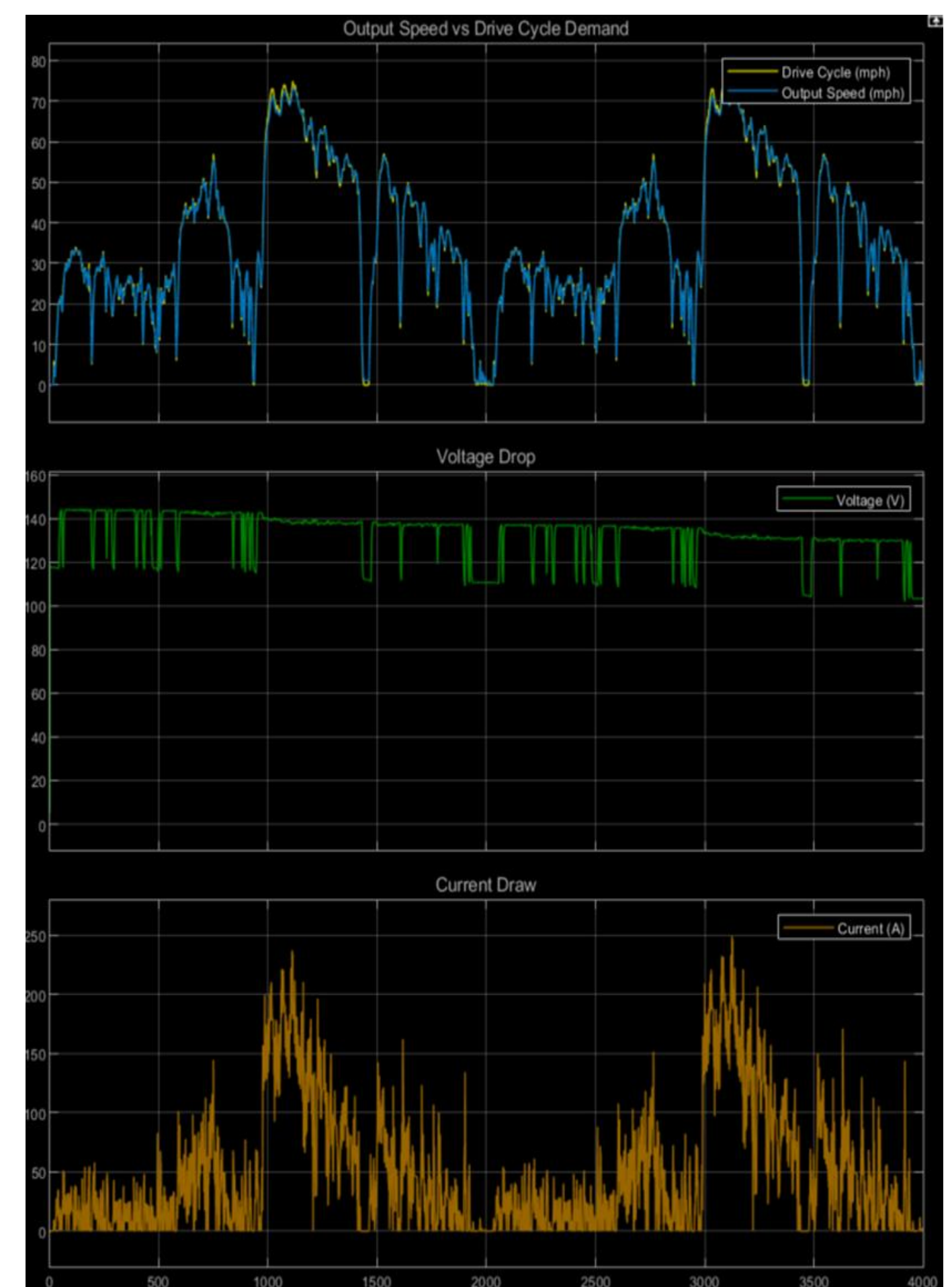
- Motorcycle Geometry – Zero SR/F.
- Electric Motor – Z-Force Motor 75-10 adapted from a 2019 Zero SR/F.
- Battery Pack – Farasis 32Ah cells in a configuration of 28 Series and 2 parallel.
- DC Generator / DC-DC Converter – Lifan LF170f-BDQ generator
- Hybridization Strategy – ICE operational at 20 mph with a 5 second delay.

## Results

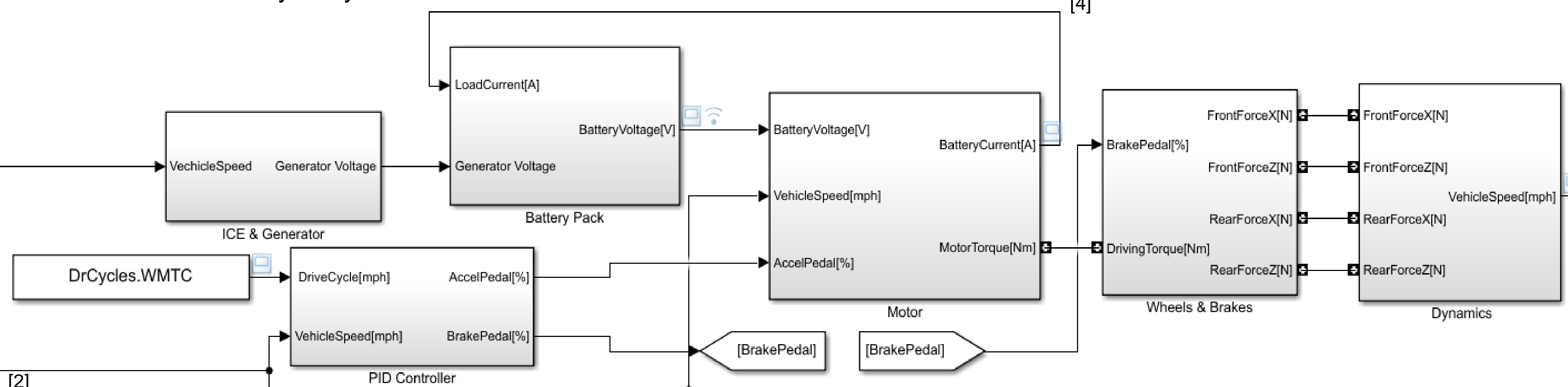
The model was stress tested against steady state data, regulated drive cycles and real-world drive cycles. The common theme among all testing was the addition of a hybridized system provided an average voltage drop reduction of **22.15%**. Meaning that for a real-world drive cycle the extended range was around **19.83** miles, [3] [4].

## Conclusions

The current Simulink model was successfully able to replicate a fully electric motorcycle and thus was deemed valid to use for exploratory testing such as hybridization. The results generated from hybridizing the Zero SR/F produced significant performance benefits, which could then be utilized for performance applications or economy purposes. Currently the report has shown that motorcycle hybridization is a feasible design, but these results should only be taken as preliminary findings due to the inability to validate them against any real-world hybridization data.



[4]



## References

[1] Motorcycles, Z. (2019, June 26). 2020 Zero SR/F, Retrieved from Robb Report: <https://robbreport.com/motors/motorcycles/2020-zero-sr-f-electric-motorcycle-2856053/>

[2] Powertrain Blockset, (Jason, Authors Own)

[3] , [4] Real World Drive Cycle Results, (Jason, Authors Own)