Car GHG

A Software Analysis Tool for Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Cost

Advanced User Guide for Version 3.1x

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Preface to the Advanced User Guide

Background Notes

Car GHG was previously branded (in versions 3.0x) under the name *PVC* which stood for "Plug-in Vehicle Competitiveness" – although most documentation has been updated, the term "PVC" may appear in certain areas, including the source code on GitHub... As such, it should be clear that the terms "Car GHG", "CarGHG" & "PVC" (whenever it appears) are referring to the same thing

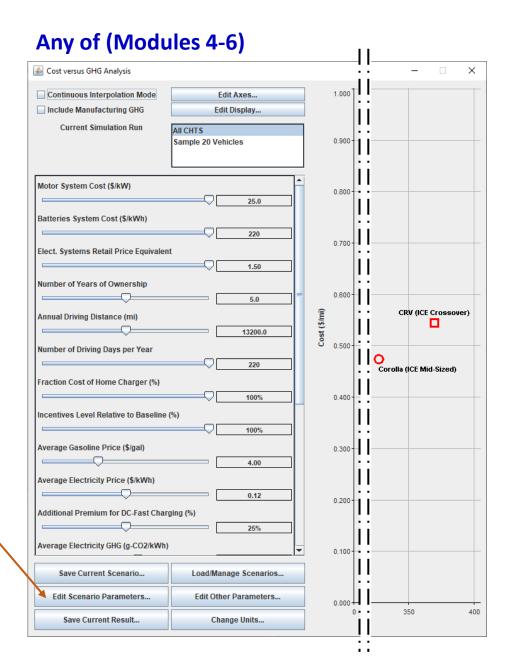
Required Reading

- This guide pre-supposes familiarity with "User Guide for Version 3.1.x" and assumes that the reader has some experience with CarGHG. Topics in the User Guide will not be repeated in this document, except where it is related to the topic being discussed.
- This guide pre-supposes that the user is familiar with FASTSim* and its models, or has otherwise acquired satisfactorily validated FASTSim models. This is not a guide for preparing FASTSim models for use in CarGHG.

^{*} FASTSim is a tool to examine the energy use of different vehicles. Please see the NREL website for more information: https://www.nrel.gov/transportation/fastsim.html

Scenario Parameters (Slider Bars) Area

- By default, only relevant adjustable parameters for vehicle models within current analysis will be visible.
 For example, since there are no Diesel vehicles in the current set, there will be no slider bars for cost of a Diesel Engine nor the cost and GHG of Diesel fuel
- The user has additional control to adjust the min/max limit values, number of discrete choices, re-ordering and/or turning off slider bars via this button



Close this window to return to the visualization view. Note that your changes will not be saved without clicking "Save Current Setup" below.

Show Slider Bar	Limiting Value	Current Limit	Baseline Value	Current Limit	Limiting Value	
Gasoline ICE System Cost (\$/kW)			16.2			Edit
Motor System Cost (\$/kW)	6.0	6.0	15.0	25.0	25.0	Edit
☑ Batteries System Cost (\$/kWh)	50	50	120	220	220	Edit
Average Retail Price Equivalent			1.50			Edit
Elect. Systems Retail Price Equivalent	1.05	1.05	1.50			Edit
Number of Years of Ownership	3.0	3.0	5.0	12.0	12.0	Edit
Annual Driving Distance (mi)	2640.0	2640.0	13200.0	26400.0	26400.0	Edit
Number of Driving Days per Year	22	22	220			Edit
Fraction Cost of Home Charger (%)	0%	0%	100%			Edit
Incentives Level Relative to Baseline (%)	0%	0%	100%			Edit
Average Gasoline Price (\$/gal)	1.00	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	Edit
Average Electricity Price (\$/kWh)	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.30	0.30	Edit
Additional Premium for DC-Fast Charging (%)	0%	0%	200%	300%	300%	Edit
Average Gasoline GHG (g-CO2/gal)	0	0	10680			Edit
Average Electricity GHG (g-CO2/kWh)	0	0	240	900	900	Edit
Manufacturing GHG Except Battery	Low End	Low End	50% Low End	High End	High End	Edit
Battery Mfg. GHG Relative to Baseline (%)	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%			Edit
Timing within Charging Events			Minimizing Cost	Minimizing GHG	Minimizing GHG	Edit
Fraction of PHEV Owners Not Charging (%)			0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	Edit
Minimum Time-Window for Charging (hr)	0.75	0.75	Overnight Only			Edit
BEV Replcement Vehicle			All T_ICE			Edit
BEV Range Anxiety (mi)			20.0	40.0	40.0	Edit
			Save Current Setup	Change Orde	r Chang	e Units

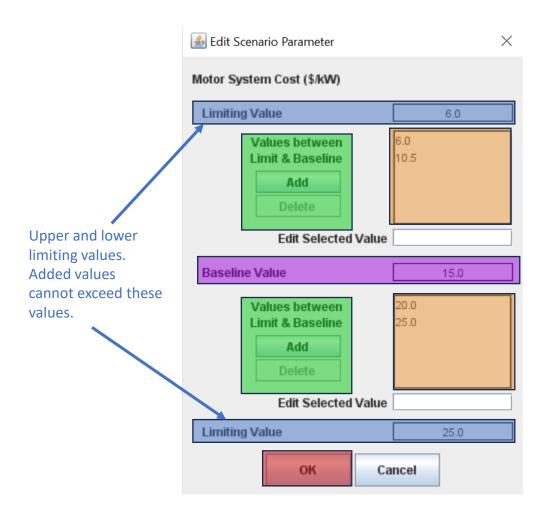
These check marks ca be selected and deselected to show or hide slider bars.

These buttons allow the user to change the order in which the sliders appear, change the units displayed for each parameter, and save the current parameter setup.

Click one of these buttons to edit slider values for the corresponding parameter.

Show Slider Bar	Limiting Value	Current Limit	Baseline Value	Current Limit	Limiting Value	
☐ Gasoline ICE System Cost (\$/kW)			16.2			Edit
✓ Motor System Cost (\$/kW)	6.0	6.0	15.0	25.0	25.0	Edit
✓ Batteries System Cost (\$/kWh)	50	50	120	220	220	Edit
Average Retail Price Equivalent			1.50			Edit
✓ Elect. Systems Retail Price Equivalent	1.05	1.05	1.50			Edit
✓ Number of Years of Ownership	3.0	3.0	5.0	12.0	12.0	Edit
✓ Annual Driving Distance (mi)	2640.0	2640.0	13200.0	26400.0	26400.0	Edit
✓ Number of Driving Days per Year	22	22	220			Edit
✓ Fraction Cost of Home Charger (%)	0%	0%	100%			Edit
✓ Incentives Level Relative to Baseline (%)	0%	0%	100%			Edit
✓ Average Gasoline Price (\$/gal)	1.00	1.00	4.00	10.00	10.00	Edit
✓ Average Electricity Price (\$/kWh)	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.30	0.30	Edit
✓ Additional Premium for DC-Fast Charging (%)	0%	0%	200%	300%	300%	Edit
✓ Average Gasoline GHG (g-CO2/gal)	0	0	10680			Edit
✓ Average Electricity GHG (g-CO2/kWh)	0	0	240	900	900	Edit
✓ Manufacturing GHG Except Battery	Low End	Low End	50% Low End	High End	High End	Edit
☑ Battery Mfg. GHG Relative to Baseline (%)	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%			Edit
✓ Timing within Charging Events			Minimizing Cost	Minimizing GHG	Minimizing GHG	Edit
✓ Fraction of PHEV Owners Not Charging (%)			0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	Edit
✓ Minimum Time-Window for Charging (hr)	0.75	0.75	Overnight Only			Edit
BEV Replcement Vehicle			All T_ICE			Edit
✓ BEV Range Anxiety (mi)			20.0	40.0	40.0	Edit
E DEV Range Anxiety (IIII)	4		Save Current Setup	Change Orde		

This grid displays information about the current slider value settings. The Limiting Values on both ends represent the highest and lowest allowed limits of settings by the model. These cannot be exceeded. The Current Limit displays the current high and low settings on the sliders (these can be changed by clicking the "Edit..." button). The Baseline Value represents the value in the middle slider position.



Use these buttons to add or delete values from the sliders.

- Values added in the sliders appear in these boxes and must be between the Baseline Value and the corresponding Limiting Value (depending on whether values being added are greater than or less than the Baseline Value).
- Values added will act as "notches" on the slider being adjusted, allowing those specific values to be displayed in the results.
- The highest value in the bottom box and lowest value in the top box will serve as the "ends" of the slider.
- Neither the Limiting Values nor the Baseline Value can be adjusted.

Click "OK" to save the changes. The sliders will now reflect the new values.

Advanced Parameter Editing

1.000 Continuous Interpolation Mode Edit Axes... Include Manufacturing GHG Edit Display... **Current Simulation Run** Sample 20 Vehicles Motor System Cost (\$/kW) 0.800 -25.0 Batteries System Cost (\$/kWh) Elect. Systems Retail Price Equivalent 1.50 5.0 CRV (ICE Crossover) Cost (\$/mi) Annual Driving Distance (mi) 13200.0 Number of Driving Days per Year 220 Corolla (ICE Mid-Sized) Fraction Cost of Home Charger (%) Incentives Level Relative to Baseline (%) 100% Average Gasoline Price (\$/gal) 0.300 4.00 Average Electricity Price (\$/kWh) 0.12 0.200 -Additional Premiu for DC-Fast Charging (%) Average Electricity GHG (g-002/kWh) Save Current Scenario.. Load/Manage Scenarios.. Edit Scenario Parameters... Edit Other Parameters.. 400 Save Current Result... Change Units...

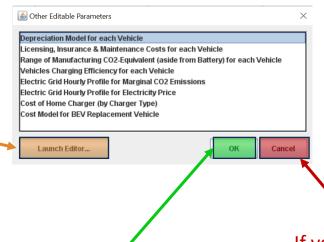
Any of (Modules 4-6)

Cost versus GHG Analysis

This button allows for editing other model parameters that aren't adjustable via sliders bars (such as vehicle depreciation).

Advanced Parameter Editing

To edit the parameters present in this list, highlight it with the mouse by clicking on it and click "Launch Editor..." button. Each editor is tailormade for the parameter to be edited and will be reviewed in the following slides.

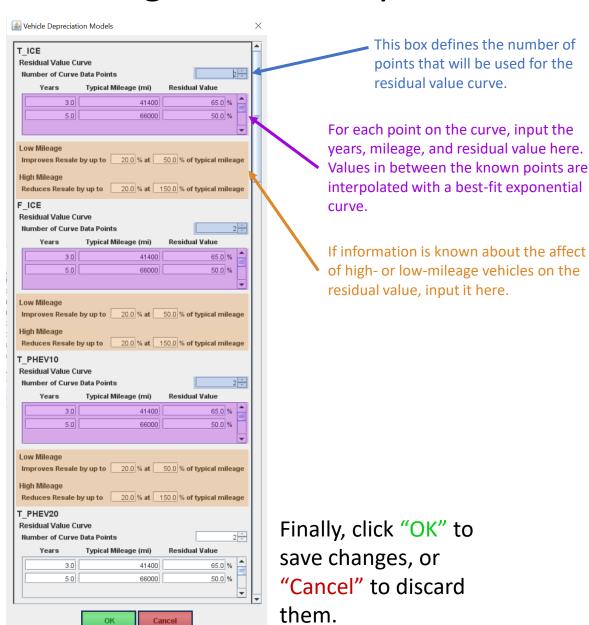


Once editing parameters is complete, click "OK" to save the changes and return to the visualization view.

If you wish to discard the changes, clicking "Cancel" will return to the visualization view without saving any changes.

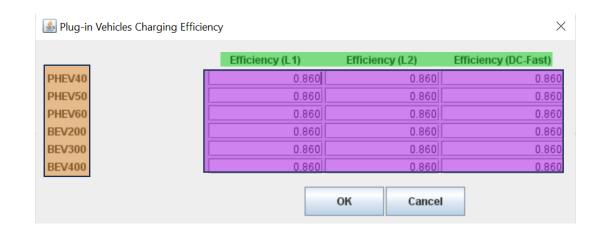
Advanced Parameter Editing – Vehicle Depreciation

The Vehicle Depreciation panel is broken up by vehicle model in the selected analysis. The default values are based off of general residual value curves for vehicle resale. However, if specific information for the vehicle being studied is known, this is often more accurate than this default. This editor allows the user to change depreciation values on a per-vehicle basis with known points on a residual value curve. Points between known points are interpolated based on an exponential best-fit curve.



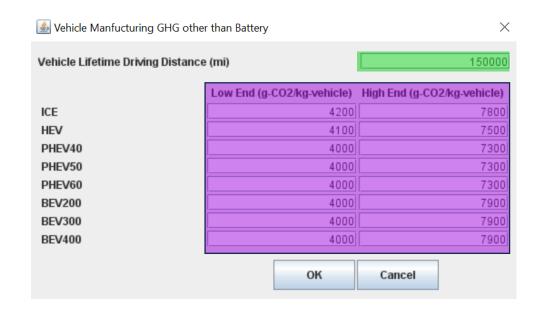
Advanced Parameter Editing – Other Vehicle Parameters

The Plug-In Vehicles Charging Efficiency editor can be used to adjust the charging efficiency in the model. Efficiency can be changed per vehicle, per charging type, and should be expressed as a decimal (for example, 86% efficiency is expressed here as 0.860).



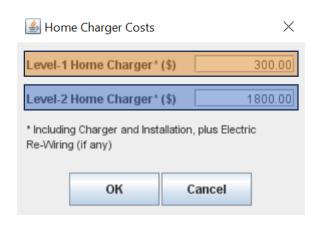
Advanced Parameter Editing – Other Vehicle Parameters

The Vehicle Manufacturing GHG editor allows the user to adjust the expected CO2 emissions from manufacturing the vehicle. The expected lifetime driving distance expressed in miles should be entered at the top. Then, the range of GHG estimations for manufacturing can be entered in the boxes.



Advanced Parameter Editing – Other Vehicle Costs

The home charger cost editor (top)
 allows the user to define the cost of
 installation for both level 1 and level
 2 home chargers.



Advanced Parameter Editing – Other Vehicle Costs

 The Licensing, Insurance, and Maintenance cost editor allows the user to adjust these costs for each vehicle. Licensing/Registration and Insurance are expressed on a peryear basis, while Maintenance is expressed on a per-mile basis.



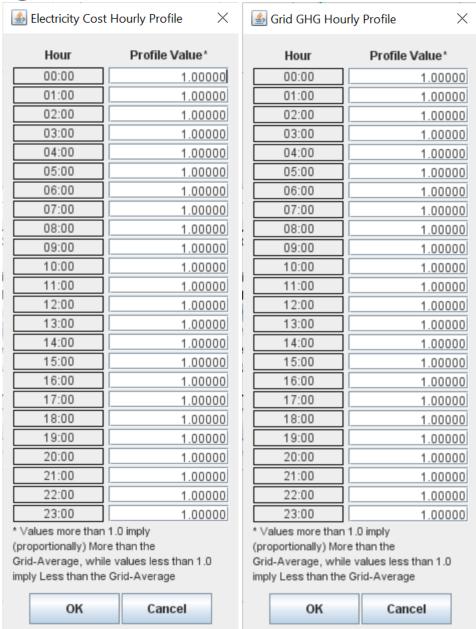
Advanced Parameter Editing – Other Vehicle Costs

 The Replacement Vehicle Cost editor (bottom) allows the user to express the cost of replacing a vehicle with a BEV. This can be expressed EITHER per day OR per mile. Typically, one of these should be set to \$0.00.



Advanced Parameter Editing – Grid Parameters

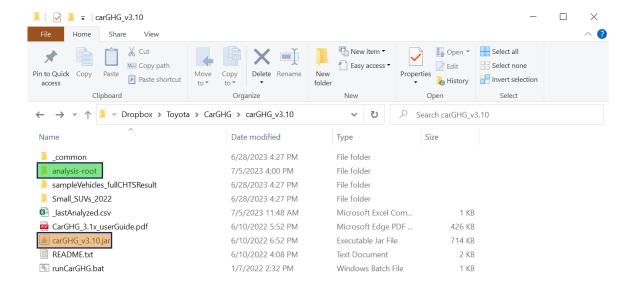
- These editors allow the user to adjust the hourly parameters of the electric grid.
- The cost (left) and GHG (right) can be adjusted on a per-hour basis.
- As described in the tool-tip within the editor, these values are expressed as a proportion of the Grid-Average values; that is, the Grid-Average value for an hour will be multiplied by the value supplied for that hour.
 - Values above 1.0 increase the cost or GHG above the grid-average.
 - Values below 1.0 decrease the cost or GHG below the grid-average.



This section of the guide will discuss adding FASTSim models to your analysis. Don't forget that this guide does not cover the process of developing or validating FASTSim models. CarGHG relies on the accuracy of the FASTSim models to generate accurate results. If you are confident in the accuracy of your models, you can add them for use in FASTSim.

First, create a root folder for your analysis. This folder can have any name that does not start with an underscore character (for example, "myAnalysis" is a valid name, but "_myAnalysis" is not). In this guide, the folder will be known as "analysis-root".

 To ensure that you are in the correct folder location, look for the carGHG launch IAR file.

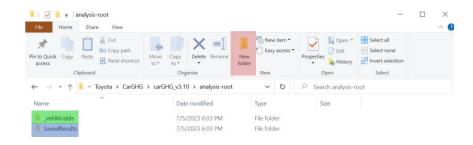


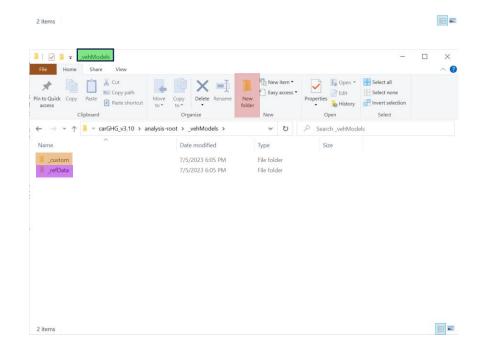


Within the analysis-root folder, create two new folders called "_vehModels" and "SavedResults".

Within the newly-created "_vehModels" folder, create two more new folders called "_custom" and "_refData".

- It is intended that "_refData" contains a
 PDF document explaining the creation and
 verification of the underlying FASTSim
 models being used in the analysis.
- Creating and displaying these files is not yet implemented into CarGHG.

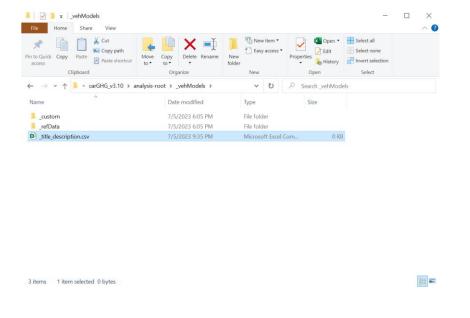




Still within the _vehModels folder, create a new file called "_title_description.csv".

Open it with a text editor (such as Notepad or similar) and enter the following (example below):

- Line 1: A short title or short description of the analysis. Commas should NOT be used.
- Line 2: A longer description of the analysis. Commas may be used if you wish.

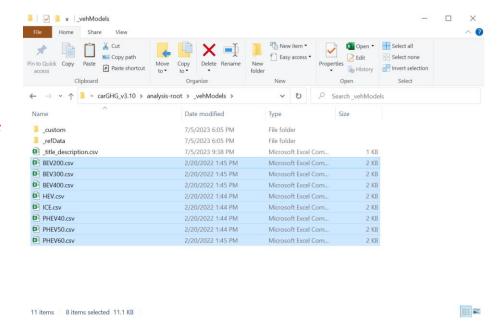


Example Analysis Title

This is the description line for the analysis description. Any punctuation can be used here, even commas

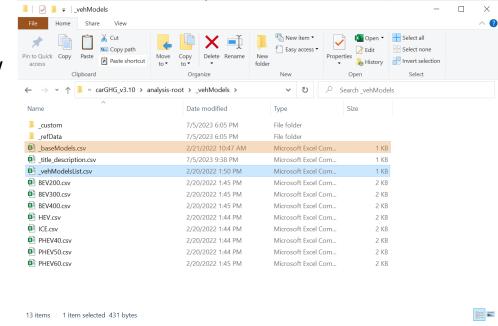
Copy all of the FASTSim models that will be part of the analysis to the _vehModels folder.

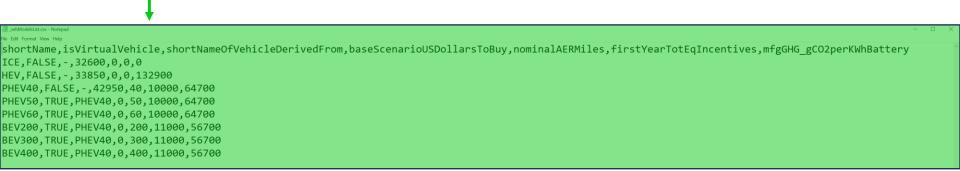
- The FASTSim models must be accurate and validated for results generated by CarGHG to be accurate. CarGHG has no way to check the accuracy of FASTSim models. Results cannot be guaranteed if the FASTSim models are not accurate and validated.
- All models should be named in the format "ShortName.csv" (see example on right).
 - The names used on these models will be referenced later in _vehModelList.csv (see data dictionary)



Still in the _vehModels folder, create a new file called "_vehModelsList.csv". This file must be filled out according to the following slide. An example of a filled-out file is shown below. Finally, download the "_baseModel.csv" file and place it in the _vehModels folder.

 The values of _baseModel.csv will be explained in a later slide.



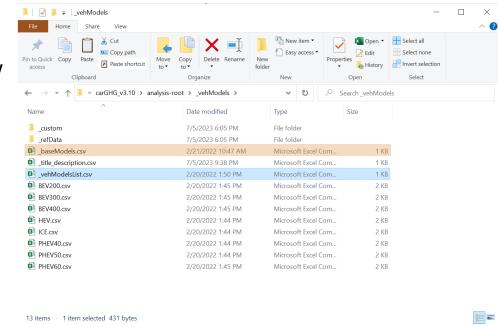


_vehModelsList.csv Data Dictionary

Parameter Name	Data Type/Class	Notes
shortName	String	The short name by which this vehicle model will be referenced. This value must match the filename of the vehicle FASTSim model (for example, if the shortName of a model is 'BEB20', the name of the FASTSim model for that vehicle must be 'BEB20.csv').
isVirtualVehicle	Boolean	Marks whether the model in question is a 'virtual vehicle' or not. Virtual vehicles are models that do not have their own curves, but are rather based off of the performance curve of another model, with certain parameters scaled to account for increased battery sizes.
shortNameOfVehicleDerivedFrom	String (shortName)	If isVirtualVehicle is FALSE, this should be set to '-' denoting a blank. If isVirtualVehicle is TRUE, this should be the shortName of the vehicle that is forming the basis model for the virtual vehicle.
baseScenarioUSDollarToBuy	Float	If isVirtualVehicle is FALSE, this is the value to purchase the vehicle when all model parameters are set to their base value. If isVirtualVehicle is TRUE, this value is ignored and can be set to 0.
nominalAERMiles	Float	The nominal all-electric range (AER) of the vehicle. If a non-electric vehicle is being modeled, set to 0.
firstYearTotEqIncentives	Float	The value (in first-year dollars) of the value of incentives gained throughout the ownership of the vehicle in the baseline scenario.
mfgGHG_gCO2perKWhBattery	Float (optional)	The grams of CO2 produced to manufacture 1 kWh of the battery that is being used in this vehicle. If included, a value is required for all vehicles. For non-electric vehicles, set to 0.

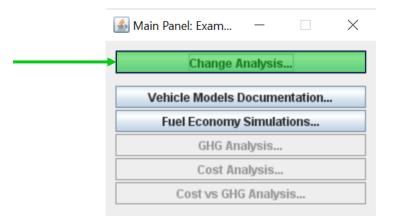
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 The values of _baseModel.csv will be explained in a later slide.



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You should now be ready to run your analysis. Launch CarGHG and select "Change Analysis..."



You can confirm that CarGHG has identified your analysis by selecting your analysis title. The custom description should also appear. Click "Launch" to load the analysis and run Modules 2 and 3 according to the Primary User Guide to view your results.

