

Article

Techno-Economic Investigation of Solar Powered Electric Auto-Rickshaw for Sustainable Transport System

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Abstract: The technologies influencing alternative ways of transportation are augmenting in recent years due to increasing urbanization and motorization. In this paper, a solar powered electric auto-rickshaw (SPEA) is designed and developed for Indian conditions. The developed vehicle is comprehensively analyzed techno-economically for its viability in the Indian market. The performance analysis of SPEA results in an optimal charging rate of 2 kWh per day with an average solar irradiance of 325 W/m² in a typical sunny day. The discharging characteristics are studied based on different loading conditions. The vehicle achieved a maximum speed of 21.69 km/h with battery discharge rate of 296W at 90kg load and also reached a maximum discharge rate of 540W at 390kg loading with a maximum speed of 12.11 km/h. The environmental analysis of SPEA indicated yearly CO₂ emissions of 1,777 kg, 1,987 kg and 1,938 kg using Compressed Natural Gas, Liquefied Petroleum Gas and gasoline engines respectively can be mitigated using SPEA. The financial analysis of SPEA concluded that the investor gets 24.44% lesser payback duration compared to gasoline run vehicle. Socio-Economic analysis of SPEA discussed its significant advantages and showed 15.74% and 0.85% increase in yearly income over gasoline driven and battery driven vehicles.

Keywords: electric vehicle; solar power; techno-economic analysis; carbon emission mitigation; India

1. Introduction

1.1. Current status of carbon emission in transport sector

The global dependence on fossil fuels are increasing day by day, predominantly in the automobile sector and is expected to dominate till 2040 [1]. The prime causes of this dependence are people's economic transition, rapid growth in vehicle ownership and changes in activity patterns of the people. The statistics on country wise petroleum consumption during the years 2000-2014 [2] shows India as the third largest consumer of petroleum, consuming about 3.9% of world's petroleum reserves. Combustion of these fuels in automobile generates gases like CO₂ which enhances global warming. CO₂ measurement system developed by Earth System Research Laboratory, Colorado observed an increase of 11.5% in global atmospheric CO₂ in the past decade [3]. A report on country wise carbon emissions in automobile sector by the World Bank [4] over the years 2000-2014, as depicted in Figure. 1, displays India as one of the major contributors of carbon emissions, accounting 5.9% of world's CO₂ emission.

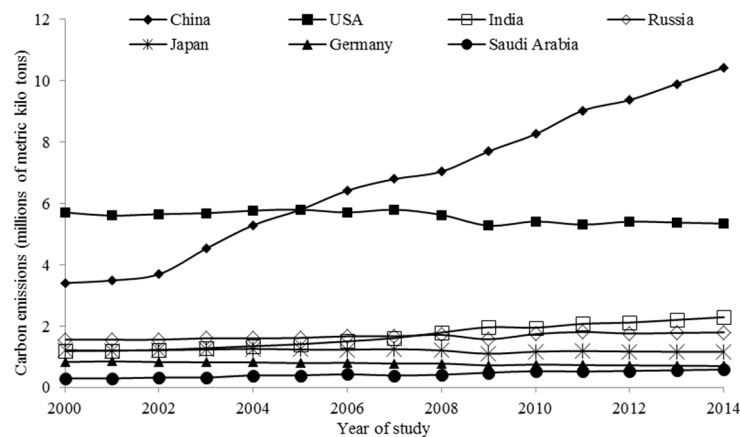


Figure 1. Country wise carbon emissions (metric kilotons) in transportation sector

The complication associated with conventional transport systems can be addressed by the development of alternative transport systems such as solar powered electric vehicles which are gaining importance in transforming automobile sector. India, a country near to the equator, is bestowed with a vast solar energy potential of annual solar radiation ranging from 1600–2200 kWh/m² [5]. India is a home for more than 2.5 million auto-rickshaws (three-wheelers) [6] and the yearly report by National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) [7] shows an increasing trend in the registration of new auto rickshaws every year over a decade. This rising trend confirms rickshaws are the suitable means for electrification because of their low-speed application and use as local transportation.

1.2. Literature Review

The discussions on the present and future scenario of Electric Vehicles (EV) give an explicit awareness about the technological advancements carried out in this particular field. EV, in upcoming years, is predicted to increase the global energy consumption by 30% and reduce the harmful carbon emissions by 25–60% [8]. Several energy consumption algorithms and vehicle operation models have been analyzed and validated by various authors which help us in optimizing the vehicle charging and discharging characteristics [9,10]. The case studies of EV usage patterns observed in Northern Europe [11] and Lisbon [12] helps us to understand its energy consumption characteristics, usage patterns and environmental impacts.

The emphasis of charging EV using Photovoltaic (PV) technology is up-and-coming due to a continuous decrease in the price of PV modules, concerns over the effects of greenhouse gases, global energy policies and an increase in procurement of EV. Over the years, numerous methods of charging EV using PV technology have been proposed [13,14]. The idea of developing off-grid recharging stations (using solar and wind energy) for charging EV's during day time in vehicle parking locations [15], not only impacts the energy economy but also helps to reduce the carbon footprint evidently.

The idea of incorporating solar PV modules in passenger vehicles has been prototyped by some of the top automobile industries as it lessens the gasoline dependence and significantly cut down fuel expenses while also reducing the carbon emission levels. The Japanese companies [16] Mazda and Toyota are the front runners in transforming this concept into reality. In early 2000's Mazda's 929 luxury sedan came up with an optional solar roof to power their air-conditioning system. Toyota redesigned its model Prius Prime to accommodate 180W solar panel to charge the batteries and power the car accessories. Ford Motor Company [17] developed a product "C-MAX Solar Energi" with off-vehicle solar concentrator made up of special Fresnel lens to direct sunlight to the rooftop solar cells while enhancing the solar radiation to harness more power from high efficient solar cells.

This paper deals with the development of solar powered auto rickshaws (SPEA) as an alternate for conventional auto rickshaws. Thus the study on the usage pattern of a conventional auto rickshaw in Indian cities paves a way to understand the economics of its usage and helps in sizing the PV/battery for the proposed system [18]. The performance of a solar vehicle is governed mainly by

the solar PV efficiency [19], selection of motor [20] and battery system [21]. Alongside the development of solar electric vehicle, hybridizing conventional vehicle with solar energy [22,23] proves to be energy efficient and also partly lessen the carbon emissions. The studies by Mani et al. [24] and Hannan et al. [25] lays the foundation for this present work by enlightening the importance of sustainable transportation and discussing the important design and performance parameters associated with Solar powered electric auto rickshaw.

Thus, from the literature review, it is implicit that an outright solar powered vehicle is not yet developed for public commute though some of the plug-in hybrid car models that incorporate solar PV panels for charging the battery and powering accessories are available. The literature discussed above has helped to define and discuss the problem effectively and also guided to address the knowledge gap between the work carried out in recent past and present work. The optimization of SPEA and its techno-economic analysis has been carried out to study the feasibility of the system for Indian conditions and compared with existing conventional vehicles. This paper focuses on charging existing electric vehicle using solar PV technology. In detail, the charging and discharging patterns of batteries, economic analysis of vehicle and mitigation of CO₂ on implementing SPEA has also been discussed. This paper is further organized as follows. Section 2 explains the design and development of SPEA, section 3 communicates the performance analysis of SPEA, furthermore sections 4&5 enlightens the environmental and economic analysis of SPEA respectively.

2. Design and development of Solar Powered Electric Vehicle (SPEA)

2.1. Principle and Operation

The operating principle of proposed solar vehicle is briefly explained in Figure 2a. Solar PV panels are fixed on the vehicle roof which converts the sun's energy directly into electrical energy. The maximum power point tracking (MPPT) controller is incorporated to extract the maximum power out of solar panels for charging the lead-acid automotive batteries. The Brushless Direct Current (BLDC) electric motor is employed to convert the battery power into mechanical drive energy. BLDC motors are reliable, safe to handle and operate with minimum noise with less frictional losses. The motor controller provided along with the motor senses the position of the stator and energizes the rotor accordingly using Hall Effect sensor. Power from the motor is transmitted to wheels through differential gears. The modified vehicle with solar PV panels is depicted in Figure 2b and Figure 2c.

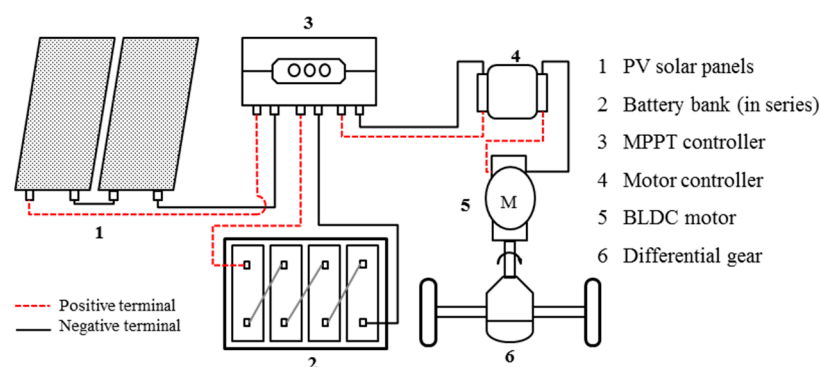


Figure 2a

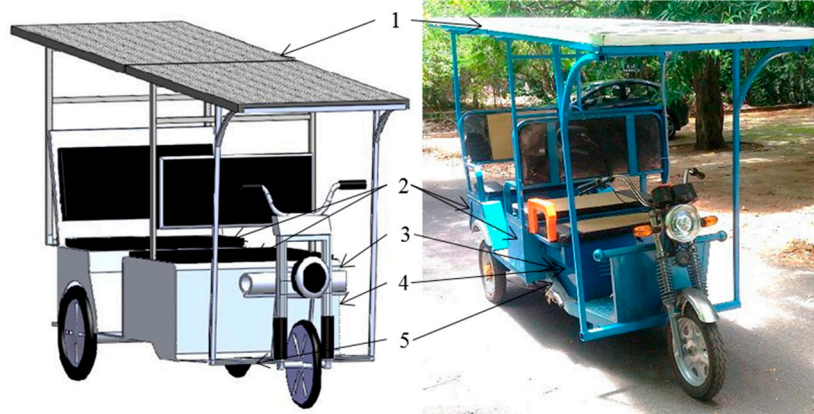


Figure 2b

Figure 2c

Figure 2. a) Line diagram of SPEA operation b) SPEA model developed in Solid Works; c) Fabricated SPEA at IIT Madras

2.2. Design and development of SPEA

The three-wheeler SPEA developed for this research is assembled and tested at Indian Institute of Technology-Madras, India (12.9908° N, 80.2357° E). The design of any automobile component has to abide by three major principles, namely: Optimization, Safety and Comfort. As the electric auto rickshaw is already available, the importance is specified to accommodate solar panels and supporting equipment to the existing vehicle. The parameters related to this research have been derived from various studies and discussed in detail below.

1. Maximum solar radiation available on the vehicle sloped surface

The maximum incident radiation on the solar panel for the given location is found out using the following expression

$$S_{\text{module}} = S_{\text{incident}} \sin([90 - \phi + \delta] + \beta) \quad (1)$$

Where S_{module} is solar radiation incident on the solar module in watt per square meter, S_{incident} is solar radiation measured perpendicular to the sun in watt per square meter, ϕ is the latitude of the considered location in degrees, δ is declination angle in degrees and β is tilt angle of the module measured from the horizontal in degrees

The expression for declination angle δ is given by,

$$\delta = 23.45 * \sin [360 / 365 * (284 + d)] \quad (2)$$

Where d is the day of the year

2. Height of Centre of Gravity Calculation

The height of center of gravity determines the stability of the vehicle considering its total weight and wheelbase distance. It is significant to determine the load transfer between the front and rear wheels. Height of center of gravity (h_{CG}) is found out by [26]

$$h_{\text{CG}} = \frac{\text{wheelbase distance} \times \text{difference in vehicle weight}}{\text{Total weight of vehicle} \times \tan \text{ of slope of track}} = \frac{W_b (W_{\text{FR}} - W_{\text{F}})}{m_v \tan \theta} \quad (3)$$

The approximate height of center of gravity (h_{CG}) computed using this formula is 825 mm considering the vehicle mass (m_v) as 330 kg, wheelbase distance (W_b) as 1022 mm, θ as 2 degrees whereas W_{FR} & W_{F} are the weight of front tires while rear wheel of the vehicle is raised and kept horizontally level respectively. The difference in weight $W_{\text{FR}} - W_{\text{F}}$ is found to be 9.4 kg. The position of the centre of gravity is also influenced by the number of passengers riding in the vehicle.

3. Wind Load Calculation

Wind load primarily affects the support structure design as it exerts the stress on the structure externally. It's a function of velocity of the vehicle as the wind load varies with velocity of vehicle exponentially. Wind load is expressed as [24]

$$F_w = 0.613(A C_D V^2) \quad (4)$$

The wind load F_w depends on the drag co-efficient (C_D), vehicle frontal area (A) and velocity of the vehicle (V). F_w is calculated to be 6 kg by assuming C_D as 1.05 (drag co-efficient of a cube), V as 30 m/s and A as 1.55 sq. m

4. Power Requirement and Selection of Motor

Power requirement to propel SPEA should overcome the wind drag, gravitational force and rolling resistance. Aerodynamics involved in the design of a vehicle will have a significant impact on its performance. Generally, the aerodynamic drag increases gradually with increase in vehicle speed but at higher speeds, the drag becomes proportional to the square of speed, thus increasing the drag. The Rolling resistance of a body is proportional to the weight of the body normal to the surface of travel (W). Power requirement is computed by [24]

Required power (P_r) \geq wind drag + rolling resistance + gravitational force

$$P_r \geq 0.5\rho C_D A V^2 + W(C_r \cos\theta + \sin\theta)V \quad (5)$$

Where P_r is Power required in Watts, ρ is air density in kg/m³, C_D is drag coefficient, A is vehicle frontal area in sq. m, V is vehicle speed in m/s, W is vehicle mass in kg, C_r is Co-efficient of rolling resistance and θ is slope of track in degrees.

5. Battery Bank Capacity

Battery bank capacity is selected based on the total power needed for the required duration in a day and the battery efficiency. Battery bank will act as a secondary or backup power source for the vehicle during cloudy or rainy days. The weight of battery also concerns the traveling performance of the vehicle. Thus choosing the capacity of the battery bank is a critical part of designing a solar powered system.

Battery bank capacity is selected using the following relation

$$P_b = \frac{\text{power required} \times \text{operating duration}}{\text{battery efficiency} \times \text{battery voltage} \times \text{maximum DOD} \times \text{days of autonomy}} = \frac{P_r t}{\eta_b V_b (\text{DOD})n} \quad (6)$$

The capacity of battery (P_b) is found out to be 425 Ah considering required power (P_r) as 3 kW, operating duration (t) as 8 hours per day and 1 day of autonomy (n). The parameters associated with battery such as battery efficiency (η_b), depth of discharge (DOD) and battery voltage (V_b) are considered as per available battery specification [27]. The complete hardware related to the solar electric vehicle is presented in table 1. Out of the batteries used for solar application, the lead acid batteries are largely used in India because of their moderate price tag and robust usage. Thus for commercialization and economic point of view, the authors wish to consider lead acid batteries for this analysis.

6. Travelling distance

The maximum distance that a SPEA of specific weight could travel is calculated by [21]

$$D_{\text{vehicle}} = \frac{\text{energy conversion efficiency} \times \text{Energy from solar panels}}{\text{Vehicle tractive force}} = \frac{\eta E_s}{T_f} \quad (7)$$

The distance travelled by SPEA is defined as the ratio of product of electric vehicle energy conversion efficiency (η), energy from solar panels (E_s) and the vehicle tractive force (T_f).

As discussed above, the calculation of solar radiation available on the vehicle surface forms the foundation of the design process. Based on the available solar radiation, the power required for the vehicle, capacity of batteries and travelling distance are found out. In order to accompany solar PV panels, the steel structures are designed and assembled with the help of height of the center of gravity and wind load calculations.

Table 1. Hardware specification of designed SPEA

S. No	Particulars	Specifications
1	Solar Panels [28]	Bosch Solar Module c-Si M 60
	Rated Output	245 W each
	Dimensions	1660 x 990 x 50 mm
	No. of cells per panel	60x mono-crystalline solar cells
	Efficiency	17.6% – 18%
2	MPPT Controller [29]	Phocos CX48
	System voltage	24/48 V auto recognition
	Max charge/load current	40 A
	Efficiency	96% ~ 98%
3	Battery bank [27]	Exide Invaplus Tubular battery
	Rated Output	100 Ah, 12V (4 no. in series)
	Depth of discharge	80% (First 1500 cycles)
	Overall efficiency	60%
4	Motor [30]	Brushless DC motor
	Rated Output	1000 W
	Motor controller output	1000 W
5	Dimensions of SPEA (L x B x H)	2600 x 950 x 1200 mm
6	Wheelbase and wheel size	800 mm & 3-12
7	Load capacity & no. of passengers	330kg & 6+1 passengers
8	Clearance and frontal area	180 mm & 1.3 m ²

3. Performance analysis of SPEA

The performance analysis is basically executed to test the charging and discharging characteristics of the solar vehicle. The battery placed in the solar vehicle was charged using PV panels placed on top of the vehicle. The charging and discharging characteristics were separately tested and explained in this section. The experiments were carried out to analyze the performance of the vehicle on a typical sunny day. The DC voltage and current were measured using MASTECH [31] make digital multi-meter and instantaneous solar irradiance was measured using PMA 2144 class II pyranometer [32]. The accuracies of measuring instruments associated with the measurement of parameters such as vehicle speed, DC voltage, DC current and irradiance were found out to be ± 4.0 %, ± 1.0 %, ± 1.5 % and ± 2.5 % respectively.

The irradiance incident on the panels and the electrical output from PV panels over a day is shown in Figure 3. As discussed, the charging characteristics of vehicle purely depend on the irradiance and the photovoltaic panel specification. The PV panel output followed the same pattern as radiation intensity over the day. It reached the peak value during the noon (11 AM to 2 PM). The overall rated power output of the panels as mentioned in Table 1 is 490 W (2 panels of 245W) but for the measured average irradiance per day of 325 W/m² on the tilted PV panel surface, the power output was around 250W. Thus, a day long charging should yield about 2 units i.e. 2 kWh of power.

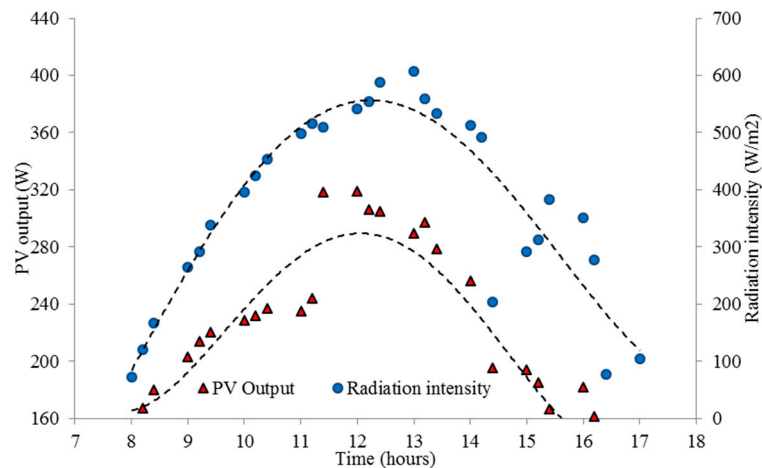


Figure 3. Variation of measured solar irradiance and PV panel output over a day

The relation between vehicle speed and discharge rate is illustrated in Figure 4. This test was conducted with a variable load ranging from no load (only vehicle's weight) to 400 kg which was the maximum weight the vehicle can hold. The weight of the vehicle in this context refers to the summation of vehicle's weight, the weight of solar panels, support structure and batteries and also the driver's weight. The maximum speeds achieved at the loads 0 kg (no load), 90 kg, 160 kg, 230 kg and 390 kg were 29.6 km/h, 21.69 km/h, 18.69 km/h, 15.92 km/h, and 12.11 km/h. The maximum speed at each loading condition directly depends on the pulling capability of the motor. The discharge voltage and current trends are depicted in Figure 5 for the 390kg load. The maximum discharged rate achieved was 540 W with a load of 390 kg moving at a speed of 12.11 km/h. This performance test is carried out on a straight flat track of 1.56 km distance for each loading case. From the graph, it could be understood that the battery discharge rate increases initially with respect to vehicle speed and tends to be unchanged up to a certain range of vehicle speed (15 km/h). Once the vehicle speeds up further, there was a sudden increase in discharge rate noted at all loading scenarios.

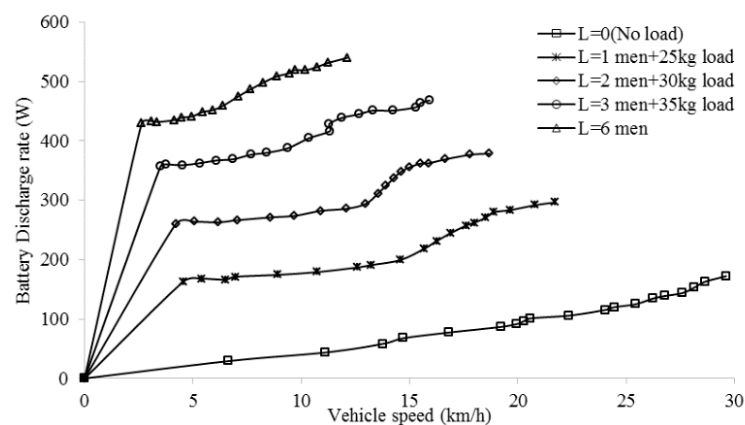


Figure 4. Impact of discharge rate on vehicle speed

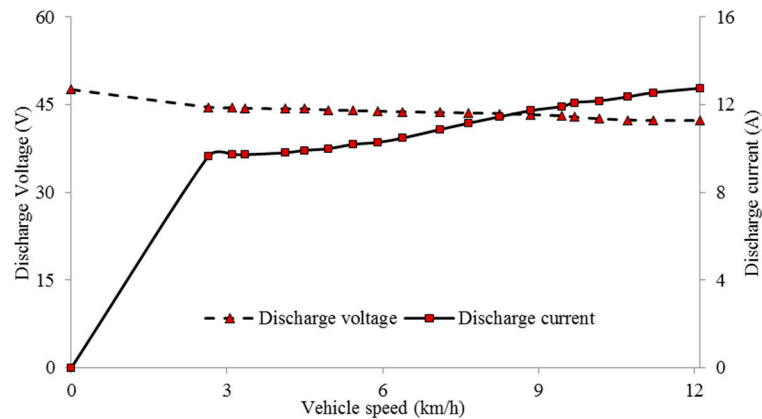


Figure 5. Discharge voltage and current trends at 390kg load

3.1. Hourly solar availability and mobility patterns

The mobility pattern of the vehicle is influenced by the insolation rate during sunshine hours. The yearly solar resource for this particular location was collected from the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) solar radiation database and NREL's National Solar Radiation Database (NSRDB) [33]. The month wise solar radiation profile on the tilted surface is calculated and presented in Figure 6.

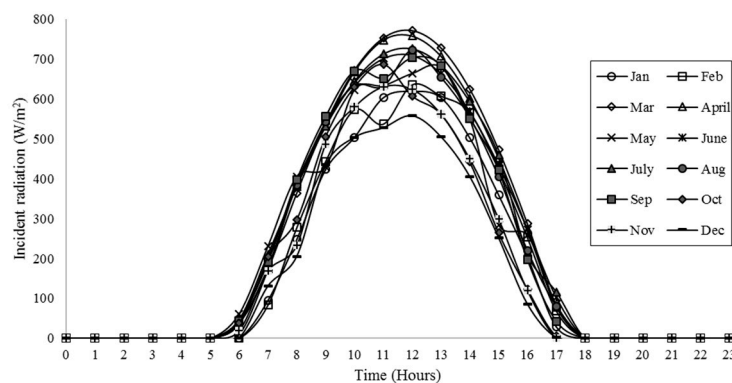


Figure 6. Incident radiation profile for location considered (IIT Madras)

The typical mobility pattern is designed based on the standardized driving cycle. The driving cycle for low load vehicles followed in India is based on the European Urban Driving Cycle (EUDC). From the Table 2, it is evident that the acceleration and deceleration limits and top speed mismatch with the vehicle under study. Thus, a new driving cycle developed by Lukic et al. [14] for auto rickshaws was used for this study. The driving cycle was designed using the tool Advanced Vehicle Simulator (ADVISOR) [34]. The data such as maximum speed, acceleration and deceleration were the input parameters of this study. The driving cycle thus developed is shown in Figure 7.

Table 2. Comparison of standard driving cycle and driving cycle considered for this study

Parameter	Standard Indian Driving Cycle	Cycle considered for this study
Time (sec)	1244	3300
Distance (km)	10.6	12.8
Max Speed (km/h)	90	29.6
Ave Speed (km/h)	31.1	11.12
Max Accel (m/s^2)	0.6	1.31
Max Decel (m/s^2)	-1.4	-0.4
Ave Accel (m/s^2)	0.6	0.33
Ave Decel (m/s^2)	-0.8	-0.4
Idle Time (sec)	388	83
No of Stops	13	79

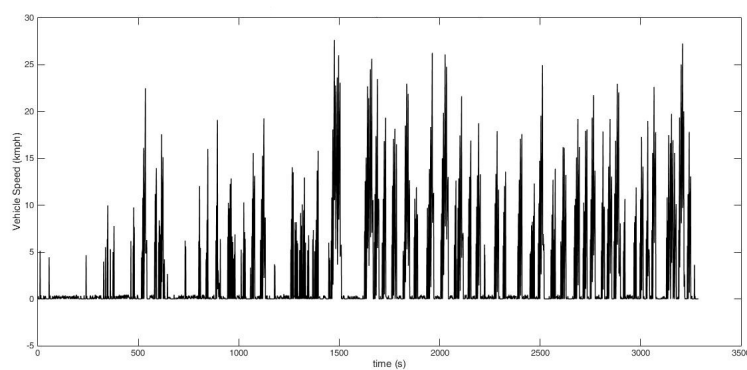


Figure 7. Vehicle speed variation with respect to time

3.2. Impact of the monsoon season on the performance of the vehicle

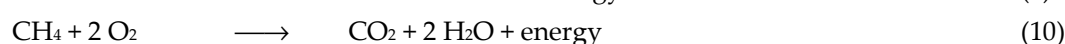
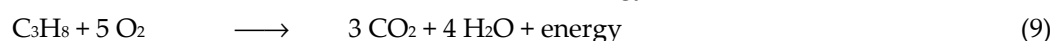
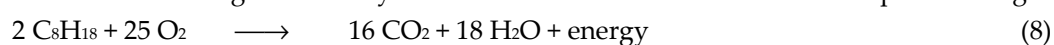
In a south Asian country like India, the influence of monsoon season on the performance of the vehicle is significant due to profuse cloud cover and ineffective solar radiation. The location (IIT Madras) considered for the study, particularly is affected by northeast monsoon during November and December. This issue was managed in the developed vehicle by providing a DC electric port along with AC-DC adapter for charging the batteries using grid supply. It was estimated that average speed of vehicle reduces by 3-13% during this time of the year [35] due to poor visibility issues. It was also concluded that the power required to cruise the vehicle would be 6% to 16% more during rains because of broken down roads and traffic amid rains. During this monsoon, 3 kWh/day of electricity from the grid was used for charging the vehicle. The environmental and economic impact of monsoon on the vehicle is discussed in the forthcoming sections in detail.

4. Environmental and Economic Analysis of SPEA

Though the structural and performance analysis of SPEA gives an overall picture of the feasibility of SPEA for Indian conditions, it is essential to evaluate SPEA from a social, environmental and economic point of view. This section presents a detailed analysis of the vehicle in terms of carbon mitigation, financial and socio-economic perspective.

4.1. Mitigation of CO₂ emission

The vehicles commonly fuelled by petroleum-based fuels such as gasoline, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) contributes to CO₂ emissions. The carbon emission that can be mitigated by using a solar powered electric vehicle instead of petroleum-fueled vehicle over a period of 25 years (considered as the vehicle lifetime) is studied in this section. Any hydrocarbon on stoichiometric combustion will produce CO₂ and H₂O. The amount of CO₂ discharged during stoichiometric combustion of gasoline (Eq. 8), LPG (Eq. 9) and CNG (Eq. 10) by balancing the chemical equations was found out to be 3.09 kg, 3 kg and 2.75 kg respectively for unit weight (kg) of fuel and in terms of per liter of fuel, 2.296 kg, 2.983 kg and 2.35 kg of CO₂ was emitted respectively. Then, CO₂ emission in kg/km of fuel was calculated by assuming the vehicle runs about 25km per liter of fuel. If the vehicle's mileage was about 15,000 km per year i.e., 50 km trip for 300 sunny days [5], then, 1776.6 kg of CO₂ was emitted using CNG engine, 1986.6 of kg CO₂ was emitted using gasoline engine, 1938.3 kg of CO₂ was emitted using LPG engine for a duration of a year. Thus, the amount of CO₂ mitigated for 25 years was calculated and the results are depicted in Figure 8.



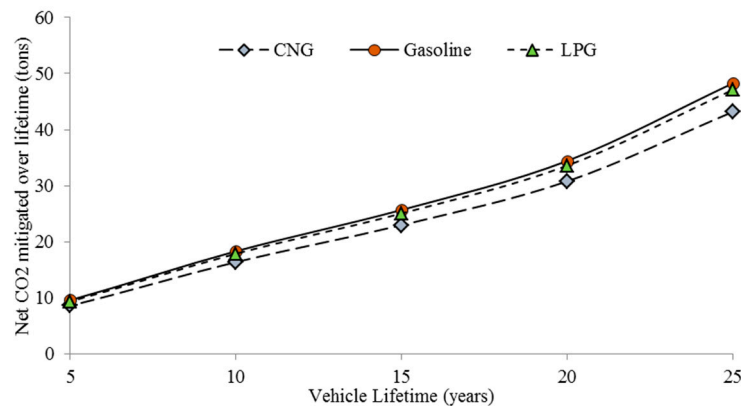


Figure 8. Mitigation of carbon-dioxide emission over SPEA lifetime

The amount of CO₂ mitigated mentioned above, assumes the vehicle is completely served by solar power throughout its lifetime but in reality, the vehicle is also charged using grid during rainy seasons. The amount of CO₂ produced using grid is expressed as

$$\text{Net CO}_2 \text{ from grid} = 0.85[\text{Grid power (in kWh/day)} \times \text{No. of days per year}] \quad (11)$$

The amount of CO₂ mitigated per year was found to be 153 kg by considering 3 kWh/day of electricity from the grid consumed for 60 rainy days in a year (Average rainy days in Chennai [36]).

4.2. Financial analysis of SPEA using RETScreen

Financial analysis of SPEA was carried using RETScreen v4 [37], a software package developed by the Canadian government to analyze the financial viability of renewable energy system and compares it with the available conventional system. The cash flow analysis is used to predict the payback period of the system. The rate of interest for payback (I_r) was calculated using

$$I_r = \frac{1 + \text{discount rate}}{1 + \text{inflation rate}} - 1 \quad (12)$$

The payback interest rate was found out to be 4%. The important parameters associated with this analysis are presented in table 3. The vehicle life represents the duration of vehicle usage when it can be utilized in an efficient and economical way. The life of vehicle considered for analysis was 25 years.

The inflation rate is defined as the rate at which the price of the vehicle is expected to reach based on the country's economy. It was assumed as 3.65%. Capital cost refers to the cost of the vehicle and other costs which are accountable during delivery of the vehicle. These also include registration charges and other taxes which were incurred for a passenger vehicle. Annual operation and maintenance cost were the costs that are incurred for the operation, maintenance, preservation, and protection of the vehicle on an annual basis. Lastly, the payback period was the time required for a person or a company to recover its complete investment of buying the vehicle.

Table 3. Assumptions in cash flow analysis of SPEA and gasoline vehicle

S.No	Parameters	SPEA	Gasoline vehicle
1	Vehicle life	25 years	25 years
2	Inflation rate	3.65%	3.65%
3	Discount rate	7.75%	7.75%
4	Capital costs	INR 1,30,000 (USD* 1,950)	INR 1,75,000 (USD 2,625)
5	Annual O&M costs	INR 5,000 (USD 75)	INR 10,000 (USD 150)

*1 INR = 0.015 USD as on March 2017

Based on the input parameters, the payback period was found out to be 4.5 years for gasoline run vehicle and 3.4 years for SPEA and the resulting trends are plotted in Figure 9. The graph starts from the negative side of cash flow stating that an investment of particular capital is spent towards the vehicle purchase. As the years progress, the payback adds up and progresses towards the positive side of cumulative cash flow. Thus SPEA is benefiting the investor as its payback duration is 24.44% lesser than the gasoline run vehicle.

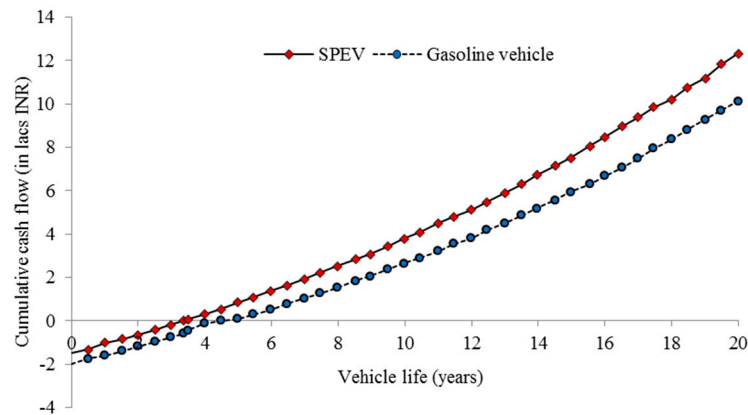


Figure 9. Cumulative cash flow analysis over SPEA lifetime

4.3. Socio-Economic analysis of SPEA

Socio-Economic analysis on gasoline driven, battery driven and solar powered electric vehicle were performed in order to differentiate and showcase the respective impact on society.

1. Comparative feature study

The vehicles taken for study differ basically by their operational features. Table 4 explains the features of vehicles in detail. The important parameters such as energy source, prime mover and the other accessories involved in the vehicles were studied and compared.

Table 4. Comparison of Vehicle features

S.No	Parameters	Gasoline Driven Vehicle (GDV) [38]	Electric Vehicle (EV) [30]	SPEA
1	Energy source	Gasoline/LPG	Grid/Batteries	Solar panels
2	Energy storage	Fuel tank	Batteries	Batteries
3	Extraction of energy (energy source)	Crude oil (Non-renewable)	Wide variety of sources (Both renewable and non-renewable)	Solar energy
4	Prime mover	Internal Combustion Engine (ICE)	AC/DC motor	Brushless DC motor (BLDC)
5	Speed control	Variable speed gearbox (Manual/Automatic)	Motor controller	Motor controller
6	Prime mover power	6.6 kW at 5000 rpm	1 kW	1 kW
7	Braking system	Single control, foot operated hydraulic brakes	Mechanical Drum brakes	Mechanical Drum brakes
8	Front and Rear Suspension	Helical coil spring and hydraulic double acting shock absorber	Front: Helical coil spring and hydraulic shock absorber Rear: Leaf Spring (double-eye with U-Bolts)	Front: Helical coil spring and hydraulic shock absorber Rear: Leaf Spring (double-eye with U-Bolts)

2. Comparative study on social aspects

The social considerations involved in the vehicles are much important as they reflect the impact of the vehicle on the environment. Some of the social considerations of prime importance are safety

aspects involved in the vehicle, fuel usage, vehicle mileage and harmful discharge of emissions to the environment. These considerations are compared in Table 5 for the vehicles taken for study.

Table 5. Comparison of social consideration involved in vehicles

S.No	Parameters	GDV	EV	SPEA
1	Emissions	NOx, CO, HC and CO ₂	No tail pipe emissions	No tail pipe emissions
2	Maximum speed range	50 to 60 km/h [28]	25-30 km/h [22]	25-30 km/h
3	Mileage	18 to 20 km/L (City) 25 km/L (Highway)	Battery capacity: 70-80 km	80 km per complete charging

3. Economic study

The economic study of vehicles considered for the study is tabulated in Table 6. The preliminary economic study on these vehicles was carried out with some assumptions which are pointed out below.

- The distance covered by the vehicle per day was assumed to be 50 km (10 trips of 5 km)
- The auto fare has been calculated as per Tamilnadu passenger auto rickshaw fare norms [39] i.e. INR 25 for first 2 km and INR 15 for the rest of distance covered per trip
- The charges such as lifetime tax, vehicle registration charges, driver fitness certificate charges etc. were included in the overall vehicle cost
- Petroleum fuel cost was assumed based on the price details mentioned in Indian oil corporation limited [40] and battery charging cost was assumed to be INR 10 per kWh
- This study was assumed for the Chennai urban conditions. So the gasoline run vehicle's mileage was assumed to be 20 km/L

Table 6 Economic analysis the vehicles involved in the study

S.No	Parameters	GDV	EV	SPEA
1	Vehicle overall cost	INR 1,50,000 (USD* 2,315) (approx.) (incl. of vehicle cost, cost of registration etc.,)	INR 1,10,000 (USD 1,650) (approx.) (incl. of vehicle cost, battery bank cost, etc.,)	INR 1,65,000 (USD 1,950) (approx.) (vehicle cost= INR 1,10,000; battery bank cost= INR 20,000; solar panel cost= INR 26,000; Panel mounting frame= INR 9,000)
2	Yearly revenue (based on assumptions)	INR 3,90,000 (USD 5,850)	INR 3,90,000 (USD 5,850)	INR 3,90,000 (USD 5,850)
3	Inspection and maintenance (I &M)	INR 20,000 (USD 300)	INR 15,000 (USD 225)	INR 26,000 (USD 390)
4	Fuel cost / charging cost	INR 60,000 (USD 900)	INR 20,000 (USD 300)	INR 6,000 (USD 90)
5	Taxes and other documentation charges (Depreciation, Insurance)	INR 5,000 (USD 75)	INR 5,000 (USD 75)	INR 5,000 (USD 75)
6	Yearly expenditure	INR 85,000 (USD 1275)	INR 40,000 (USD 600)	INR 37,000 (USD 555)
7	Yearly income	INR 3,05,000 (USD 4575)	INR 3,50,000 (USD 5250)	INR 3,53,000 (USD 5610)

*1 INR = 0.015 USD as on March 2017

The operational and maintenance (I&M) cost is a variable parameter which increases with vehicle mileage and depends on driving patterns. The I&M cost for EV and SPEA was assumed as INR 15,000 and INR 26,000. The I&M cost, which accounts up to 4.5% of its annual income includes

the cost of routine maintenance of the vehicle, wear and tear of machinery and component replacement costs. Both in EV and SPEA, the component which has to be replaced periodically is the battery. The battery's life is determined by its number of charge cycles. Since both these vehicles use batteries as the power source, it was assumed to be replaced every 4 years. The maintenance cost of SPEA was higher as the solar PV panels incorporated were subjected to timely maintenance. The fuel cost for EV and SPEA was assumed as INR 20,000 and INR 6,000. The fuel cost for EV was more than SPEA as it utilizes grid power for charging batteries whereas SPEA was charged mostly using solar energy. The SPEA was found to be an economically viable solution with 15.74% and 0.85% profitable than gasoline operated and electric vehicle respectively.

As far as the economics of this vehicle is concerned, the calculations based on Chennai is presented. This calculation can be generalized and applied all over India as the auto rickshaw tariff and the prices of gasoline don't change drastically from place to place as shown in table 7.

Table 7 Auto fare and gasoline rate at key urban regions of India

City	Auto tariff* [39]		Gasoline Rate* (Rs./liter)
	Minimum fare	Fare above min. fare (Rs./km)	
Chennai	Rs. 25 – first 2 km	15.00	71.16
Mumbai	Rs. 15 – first 1 km	10.00	74.42
New Delhi	Rs. 25 – first 2 km	8.00	68.07
Kolkata	Rs. 25 – first 2 km	12.00	70.66
Pune	Rs. 18 - first 1.5 km	12.31	71.30
Ahmedabad	Rs. 11 - first 1.5 km	7.50	70.05
Bengaluru	Rs. 25 – first 2 km	13.00	73.00

* as on April 2017

5. Conclusions

The solar powered electric vehicle (SPEA) was designed, optimized and tested effectively for Indian conditions in this research article. The performance analysis of vehicle demonstrated the charging and discharging characteristics of the battery at varied load conditions. The solar PV output followed the same trend as radiation intensity over a day and experienced a maximum charging rate of 250W. A day long charging of batteries in a typical sunny day yielded 2 units (2 kWh) of power. The Battery discharging characteristics were studied at the variable loading (number of passengers) conditions. The maximum discharge of 540W was recorded at 390 kg load when the vehicle was moving at a speed of 12.11 km/h. The maximum vehicle speed of 21.7 km/h was achieved at a discharge of 296W when it was loaded with 90kg. The environmental analysis of SPEA assessed the yearly CO₂ emissions that could be mitigated using SPEA. The results displayed CO₂ emissions of 1,777 kg, 1,987 kg and 1,938 kg using CNG, LPG and gasoline engines respectively can be certainly mitigated by using SPEA instead of conventional vehicles for the period of 25 years. The financial analysis of SPEA resulted in 24.44% lesser payback duration compared to gasoline run vehicle. Socio-economic analysis of SPEA discussed its significant benefits and showed 15.74% and 0.85% rise in yearly income over gasoline driven and battery-driven electric vehicles. With these outcomes of analyses discussed, the developed SPEA could be a suitable alternative for local and low-speed transit. SPEA not only mitigates the carbon emissions but also progresses the livelihood of mankind in terms of economy and sustainability.

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