



2024年5月重點汽車行業新聞分享

Ву

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本月焦點

專欄

B1 APAS車研車語: 香港綠色周-探討氫能發展

「香港綠色周」首日舉辦了主題為「氫能綠色運輸的未來方向」研討會,目標是探討氫氣和可持續燃料在本地的應用,APAS特別邀請了內地氫燃料電池技術專家和相關行業領袖,討論氫能領域近期的創新發展。APAS亦派出代表講解去年十月發佈的「香港氫能經濟發展報告及問卷調查結果」。

科技

氫燃料電池列車被視為實現火車的淨零碳排目標的解決方案。瑞士的施泰德鐵路(Stadler Rail)開發的列車搭載氫燃料電池、續航里程已破金氏世界紀錄、單罐氫氣可行駛 2800 公里。這些列車適用於非電氣化或部分電氣化的鐵路線、氫燃料電池只排放水和蒸氣、能夠長途旅行、有望取代傳統的柴油動力火車。施泰德鐵路已與兩家義大利鐵路營運商簽署供應合約、將提供 15 輛氫動力列車。這項技術對於無法進行電氣化的鐵路線具有重要意義。

T2 這不是愚人節惡作劇,福斯汽車推出可以驅趕袋鼠的 RooBadge 廠徽

福斯汽車澳洲分公司研發的 RooBadge (袋鼠廠徽)是一種袋鼠驅趕裝置,旨在減少澳洲車禍事故中車輛與袋鼠的碰撞。該裝置安裝在車輛前部,利用特定音訊訊號警示袋鼠等動物種。RooBadge 使用 GPS 定點陣圖資和機器學習,客制化音訊訊號,更有效地避免事故發生。這項技術正在與歐洲和北美的合作夥伴合作,以擴展應用範圍,防止與其他動物物種發生碰撞。RooBadge 的簡便安裝和使用將提高道路安全,節省維修費用。



市場

M1

R1

「看,沒有司機!」我在首爾自駕巴士上的旅程

首爾推出全球首款自駕夜間巴士·由SUM (Smart YoUr Mobility)開發。該巴士採用3級自動駕駛技術·在某些情況下需要人類介入。乘客在旅程中必須繫好安全帶並保持坐姿·同時還有一名司機在場·以備需要時接管控制。儘管該技術正在安靜的夜間道路上進行測試·但尚未完全準備好應對所有情況。對於自動駕駛車輛的未來·專家意見不一·有些人對其在現實環境中的可行性表示懷疑。首爾市巴士工會強調·如果自駕技術普及·需要進行司機的再培訓和支援計劃。韓國計劃到2027年在自動駕駛項目上投資超過10億美元。

標準及規範

▶ 全方位測試:優化電動車電池設計的關鍵路徑

随著電動車市場的快速成長,動力電池等汽車核心零件的需求也不斷擴大。 作為電動車的關鍵子系統之一,動力電池是持續實現交通系統電氣化的關鍵所在。影響電池設計的一個重要因素是效能測試,這個關鍵過程涵蓋了設計、生產和系統整合等環節,目的是為了確保所有進入市場的電動車電池在安全性和運行性能方面發揮出最佳表現。如何透過投資端到端的電動車電池測試系統,來提高電動車電池設計的品質和性能。這些系統如何在不影響續航性能、功率密度和安全性的前提下, 説明客戶加快產品上市速度、降低營運成本。透過採用先進的測試方法,製造商能提高電動車電池的安全性、效率和使用壽命,從而支援電動車市場的快速成長。

R2 英國建造無人機高速公路, 30 座塔臺 + 265 公里虛擬走廊

英國即將推出無人機高速公路·連接Coventry和Milton Keynes·全長165英里·部署30座無人機塔臺。此舉可改變航空運輸·提供安全的長距離飛行·無需人工干預。然而·有人擔心對居民隱私和安全構成影響·可能造成噪音污染和侵入性監視。





Highlights of the Month

B1

Blog

<u>APAS Blog: Hong Kong Green Week - Exploring Hydrogen Energy</u> Development

Hong Kong Green Week kicked off with a seminar titled "Future Directions of Hydrogen-Powered Green Transportation." The objective was to explore the local applications of hydrogen and sustainable fuels. APAS (Alternative Power and Sustainable) specially invited mainland hydrogen fuel cell technology experts and industry leaders to discuss recent innovative developments in the hydrogen energy field. APAS also sent representatives to present the "Hong Kong Hydrogen Economy Development Report and Survey Results" released in October last year.

Technology

T1

Swiss Hydrogen-Powered Train Sets Innovative Record with Non-Stop 46-Hour, 2,800 km Journey

Hydrogen fuel cell trains are seen as a solution to achieve the zero-carbon emissions target for trains. Stadler Rail, based in Switzerland, has developed trains equipped with hydrogen fuel cells that have broken the Guinness World Record for range, with a single hydrogen tank allowing for a travel distance of 2,800 kilometers. These trains are suitable for non-electrified or partially electrified railway lines, as hydrogen fuel cells only emit water and steam, enabling long-distance travel and potentially replacing traditional diesel-powered trains. Stadler Rail has already signed supply contracts with two Italian railway operators for 15 hydrogen-powered trains. This technology is significant for railway lines where electrification is not feasible.

T2

<u>Volkswagen Unveils RooBadge Emblem to Ward Off Kangaroos - Not an April Fool's Joke</u>

The RooBadge, developed by Volkswagen Australia, is a kangaroo deterrent device aimed at reducing collisions between vehicles and kangaroos in Australian car accidents. Installed on the front of vehicles, it uses specific audio signals to warn kangaroos and other animal species. The RooBadge utilizes GPS mapping data and machine learning to customize the audio signals, effectively preventing accidents. This technology is being developed in collaboration with partners in Europe and North America to expand its application and prevent collisions with other animal species. The easy installation and use of the RooBadge will improve road safety and save on repair costs.



Market

M1

"Look, No Driver!" My Journey on a Self-driving Bus in Seoul

Seoul has introduced the world's first self-driving night bus, developed by SUM (Smart YoUr Mobility). The bus operates on Level 3 autonomy, requiring some human intervention in certain situations. Passengers must wear seatbelts and be seated during the journey, and a driver is present to take control if needed. While the technology is being tested on quiet night-time roads, it is not yet fully prepared for all scenarios. Experts remain divided on the future of autonomous vehicles, with some questioning their viability in real-world conditions. The Seoul City Bus Union emphasizes the need for re-education and support programs for drivers if self-driving technology becomes widespread. South Korea plans to invest over \$1 billion in autonomous driving projects by 2027.

Rules and Regulation

R1

<u>Comprehensive Testing: Key Pathways to Optimizing Electric Vehicle Battery Design</u>

With the rapid growth of the electric vehicle market, the demand for key automotive components such as power batteries continues to expand. As one of the critical subsystems of electric vehicles, power batteries are the key to achieving continuous electrification of the transportation system. One important factor that affects battery design is performance testing, which covers the design, production, and system integration processes, with the aim of ensuring that all electric vehicle batteries entering the market perform at their best in terms of safety and operational performance. The key is how to improve the quality and performance of electric vehicle battery design through investing in end-to-end electric vehicle battery testing systems. These systems help customers accelerate product launch speed and reduce operating costs without compromising on range performance, power density, and safety. By adopting advanced testing methods, manufacturers can improve the safety, efficiency, and service life of electric vehicle batteries, thereby supporting the rapid growth of the electric vehicle market.

R2

<u>UK Plan to Build Drone Highway Featuring 30 Control Towers and</u> a 265 km Virtual Corridor

The UK is set to launch a drone highway connecting Coventry and Milton Keynes, spanning 165 miles with 30 drone towers. This initiative aims to revolutionize air transportation by enabling safe long-distance flights without human intervention. However, concerns have been raised about potential impacts on residents' privacy and safety, including noise pollution and intrusive surveillance.





APAS 車研車語:香港綠色周-探討氫能發展

「香港綠色周 Hong Kong Green Week」早前在港舉行,活動重點包括一系列由不同機構舉辦的論壇、講座、研討會及嘉年華等,除了支持香港發展成為國際綠色科技和綠色金融中心外,亦藉此向外推廣這個全球共同面對的重要課題。

「香港綠色周」首日舉辦了主題為「氫能綠色運輸的未來方向」研討會,目標是探討氫氣和可持續燃料在本地的應用,APAS 特別邀請了內地氫燃料電池技術專家和相關行業領袖,討論氫能領域近期的創新發展。APAS 亦派出代表講解去年十月發佈的「香港氫能經濟發展報告及問卷調查結果」。前文亦提及報告的重點,包括現階段未有完善的規則和指引,以監察和控制氫的使用、運輸和儲存,讓普羅大眾安心接受氫可安全使用。

本地缺乏氫氣供應,制氫的來源地與香港並不接近,以致運送氫氣的成本必然高昂。而本地暫時缺乏加氫設施,為日常使用帶來不便。再加上現時缺乏政策推動和誘因令業界轉用氫能,令使用氫能的成本居高不下。縱然報告中指出,香港在發展氫經濟上面對不少難題,但使用氫氣作為新能源的發展方向,世界各地的專家普遍一致認同及支持。

當下最急切的工作,是制定相關法規及標準,機電工程署在二月底就啟動修訂香港法例第 51 章《氣體安全條例》展開業界資詢,目標是將氫燃料的安全及監管納入該條例的範疇,包括就氫能的儲存、運輸及加注等制定車輛氫燃料系統的安全指引。APAS 期望相關 部門能儘快制定香港氫能發展的長遠策略,把握推動本地綠色新能源發展的機遇。





行駛 46 小時、2,800 公里不間斷,瑞士氫燃料列車創新紀錄

來源:科技新報

發佈時間: 2024年3月29日

運具無碳化也是實現淨零碳排目標的關鍵,但有別於電動車、電動卡車,火車要怎麼達到淨零?氫燃料電池列車或許是解方,且瑞士鐵路工司施泰德鐵路(Stadler Rail)的列車續航里程已經破金氏世界紀錄,單罐氫氣可行駛 2,800 公里。

由於不是所有鐵路線都可以電氣化,現階段的鋰離子電池也很難滿足長時間的貨運與載客,這便是氫能的用武之地,氫燃料電池只排放水跟蒸氣,能長途旅行,有機會取代傳統的柴油動力火車。

施泰德鐵路 Flirt H2 載客車型在德國柏林 InnoTrans 2022 首次亮相,目標是取代非電氣化或部分電氣化線路的柴油火車,具有兩個由電動馬達驅動的頭尾車廂,中間則設有氫氣罐和燃料電池,燃料電池負責將能量輸送到電動驅動器。

這輛氫燃料電池列車最初是為了加州聖博納迪諾郡交通管理局打造,最高時速為每小時 127 公里,加氫一次續航里程為 460 公里。不過紀錄又翻新了,最近在美國科羅拉多州 的專用測試道 ENSCO 進行測試,結果直接開了兩天。

3 月 20 日晚上 Flirt H2 開始跑第一圈,之後工程師得輪流操控列車,最後單罐氫氣足以讓列車行駛 2,803 公里、46 個多小時。這也是不充電、不加氫下,氫動力旅客列車的最遠距離世界紀錄。

雖然尚不知道列車平均速度、燃料電池容量、氫氣來源,但這確實是個重要里程碑。施泰德認為,這是團隊一同取得的巨大成就,非常自豪能夠維持另一個紀錄頭銜。

且除了在加州確認的訂單外,施泰德還透露,已經與兩家義大利鐵路營運商簽署供應合約,將供應 15 輛氫動力列車。





這不是愚人節惡作劇,福斯汽車推出可以驅趕袋鼠的RooBadge廠徽

來源:汽車日報

發佈時間: 2024年4月2日

如果你曾經在澳洲租車旅行,那麼租車公司必定會提醒你開車上路要小心袋鼠。因為每一年在澳洲總有數千起車禍事故肇因於車與袋鼠的碰撞,一旦事發生,不只是會造成袋鼠死傷,這種龐然巨物一旦撞到車子,也很容易車輛失控。福斯汽車(Volkswagen)澳洲分公司就開發一種名為 RooBadge 的袋鼠驅趕裝置,Roo 是袋鼠的簡稱,所以你也可以叫它是「袋鼠廠徽」。

你可能會以為這是汽車公司的惡作劇,因為每一年 4 月 1 日愚人節,有些汽車公司總是會搞一些惡作劇。不過這種袋鼠廠徽好像是真有其物而非惡作劇。這種看似簡單的裝置,巧妙地安裝在福斯汽車的車款車頭廠徽章上,它可以向袋鼠等動物種發出車輛接近的警告訊號,進而拯救無數的袋鼠和澳洲駕駛人的性能,並避免數十萬美元的損失。

袋鼠廠徽是福斯汽車澳洲公分司和 DDB 集團及墨爾本大學和 WIRES 澳洲野生動物學會共同協商,歷時三年而開發的,希望福斯汽車的「RooBadge」將有助於減少車輛與袋鼠的碰撞,因為這些事故占了該國道路野生動物事故的 90% 左右。

最初是安裝在福斯的 Amarok 來進行測試的·RooBadge 袋鼠廠徽連接到車載應用程式後,可以使用專門開發的袋鼠物種分佈資料來校準車輛的 GPS 座標。「廠徽」本身是一個直徑約 17 公分的圓盤,充當保護罩,它取代了當前的福斯汽車所配置圓形的廠徽,地車輛特定位置的袋鼠物種提供了獨特的音訊威懾力。它是自然聲音和人造聲音的混合物即時混合,包括鳥受驚嚇時的警示聲、掠食性動物的叫聲等,並從車輛前部投射出高頻的音訊訊號。

RooBadge 也使用 GPS 定點陣圖資,加上機器學習並針對特定袋鼠類型,客制化音訊訊號。這使得它能夠更有效地避免事故的發生。RooBadge 可以透過車輛資訊娛樂系統中的應用程式進行控制,但當駕駛者開車入袋鼠棲息地時,系統也會自動啟動。由於定向的揚聲器能夠以不同頻率發出一系列聲音,因此即使車輛以 100 公里/小時的速度行駛,該設備也可以向遠處的袋鼠發出警示。

福斯汽車表示,RooBadge 的偉大之處在於,只需更換車頭廠徽即可輕鬆安裝在所有 Amarok 車型上。更重要的是,該公司聲稱它還製作了「泛用型安裝版本」,它可以附加 到任何品牌任何車輛的車頭廠徽。雖然 RooBadge 仍在開發中 ,但未來它很有可能作為





車輛配件。此外,福斯汽車正在與歐洲和北美的合作夥伴合作,進一步開發該技術以阻止包括鹿在內的其他動物物種與車子碰撞。減少與野生動物碰撞次數,可以提高車輛乘員的道路安全,還可以節省大量的車輛維修費用。





"Look, No Driver!" My Journey on a Self-driving Bus in Seoul

來源:BBC News

發佈時間: 2024年4月21日

There is a moment on the A21 bus, at around midnight, when the man in the driver's seat presses a small red button on his dashboard.

He smiles, then lets go of the steering wheel and lifts his feet from the pedals. The vehicle continues to glide through the streets of South Korea's capital, Seoul, turning corners and stopping at traffic lights. No-one on board seems to notice.

"One day all the buses in Seoul will be driverless," says Park Sang-uk, head of operations at SUM (Smart YoUr Mobility).

His company has spent the past four years developing the city's new self-driving night bus, which authorities say is the first of its kind anywhere in the world. These kinds of buses and cars are known as autonomous vehicles or AVs.

"There are fewer and fewer people who want to drive buses, especially at night," Mr Park says. "This is the perfect solution to help fill that void."

The quiet night-time roads are also the ideal place to test the technology, which is still far from perfect.

There are some safety measures on board. For example, passengers have to be sitting down and must wear a seatbelt at all times.

There is also someone in the driver's seat, who can take control of the bus in case something goes wrong. Soon, Mr Park insists, there won't be any need for that.

The journey is mostly smooth. It took us past the glowing storefronts of the city centre and then into the capital's more dimly-lit residential neighbourhoods - stopping about 20 times on the way.

At first, looking at the steering wheel moving by itself, then seeing the bus ghost to the left and right accordingly, is enough to fill you with trepidation. But soon that feeling passes.

Having said that, there are a couple of times when the driver has to take the wheel and hit the brakes. These sudden jolts are a reminder that human drivers are on the road and the artificial intelligence (AI) controlling the bus is not prepared for every eventuality.

Most passengers were fairly relaxed though. "I was excited to try this," said one student on his way home from university. "The fact that it's a late-night bus also means it can reduce the burden on drivers."





"I had no idea this was a driverless bus!" said one woman who had just finished work.
"You really wouldn't know."

Another student, visiting from the Netherlands, seemed a little less convinced: "I was a bit nervous getting onboard. Seeing the driver sitting there did reassure me a bit."

The US-based Society of Automotive Engineers categorises AVs from Level 1 to 5.

Level 1, the most basic, relates to vehicles with features such as cruise control, while Level 5 is a fully-automated vehicle that can operate under any conditions and in any situation. These do not currently exist.

Seoul's new night bus is a Level 3 vehicle, which means that some human intervention is required in certain situations.the left and right accordingly, is enough to fill you with trepidation. But soon that feeling passes.

The most advanced AVs operating at the moment are in China and the United States, passengers can take a Level 4 taxi in Beijing, and parts of California and Arizona. These cars have no safety driver but must stick to certain roads and routes.

How far self-driving technology can actually advance is up for debate. Without a complete overhaul of how our cities function some experts doubt whether truly autonomous vehicular traffic is possible.

"The view that autonomous cars are our future is sheer science fiction", says Graham Currie, a professor of public transport at Monash University in Melbourne.

"It's nonsense, quite frankly. On the street we have dogs, we have children, we have weather, we have other vehicles. Technology hasn't sorted all of that out yet and it may never do."

According to Professor Currie, governments are especially interested in the possibilities of autonomous public transport because the majority of the cost of a bus route is the driver's salary. Naturally, this has led to some concern among bus drivers.

The trade union representing Seoul's 18,000 bus drivers told the BBC that the city government has never contacted them about its plans for an autonomous future.

"Self-driving should not replace human labour completely," says Yoo Jae-ho, Secretary-General of the Seoul City Bus Union. "Right now, I don't think that's even possible - it's too dangerous."

"If self-driving technology is ready and it can be implemented one day, then it should come along with re-education and re-hiring support programmes for the bus drivers and maintenance workers."





South Korean authorities are planning to invest more than \$1bn (£810m) in projects to develop autonomous driving technologies and build related infrastructure by 2027.

China is also making strides when it comes to self-driving vehicles. Last week, the ride-hailing firm Didi announced a partnership with state-owned electric vehicle manufacturer GAC Aion to mass-produce a fleet of Level 4 robotaxis.

Tesla boss Elon Musk said earlier this month that his electric car maker would unveil its own robotaxi in August.

However, Professor Currie argues that investing in private AVs does little to address real transport problems faced by cities.

"I don't want to be negative. I do believe it's worth experimenting with new systems," he said. "But I find myself being sceptical".

"Having thousands of autonomous cars driving around a city, often empty, is only going to make make our roads more congested - not less."

Back on the A21, we reach the end of the line. The man behind the wheel, an ex-bus driver who's in his 60s, waves me goodbye. Before getting off I ask him what he thinks about the new technology.

"It's easy for me to say, but I think it's great," he laughs. "Driving a bus at night is a hard job - I don't think many people would miss doing this."





全方位測試:優化電動汽車電池設計的關鍵路徑

來源:蓋世大 Ⅴ 說

發佈時間: 2024年4月11日

電池設計是電動汽車生態系統的重中之重

從內燃機(ICE)向使用清潔能源的電動汽車(EV)轉型,需要大量的技術投入,才能推動電動汽車在市場上廣泛普及。

此外,越來越多的國家宣佈了逐步淘汰或者限制傳統內燃機的計畫。受到政策驅使,EV 生態系統亟需快速發展壯大。相應地,這種需求也對電動汽車的電池測試方法提出了更高要求,要求電池測試更加高效。

隨著電動汽車市場的快速增長,動力電池等汽車核心部件的需求也在不斷擴大。作為電動 汽車的關鍵子系統之一,動力電池是持續實現交通系統電氣化的關鍵所在。

業界的目標是使用快速、經濟高效和節能的工藝來開發電動汽車電池,以提高電池的耐用性、功率密度和運行安全。

影響電池設計的一個重要因素是性能測試。這個關鍵過程涵蓋了設計、生產和系統集成等環節,目的是為了確保所有進入市場的電動汽車電池在安全性和運行性能方面發揮出最佳表現。

如果不採用最新的測試系統和測試方法,電動汽車的電池測試不僅會成本高,還會非常耗時。在整個電池設計過程中,採用最佳實踐方法和先進技術可以說明客戶快速、輕鬆地解決各種設計難題。

加快新產品上市速度

測試和驗證電動汽車電池對於確保產品上市後具有出色的性能和安全性至關重要。在研發 (R&D)階段進行全面測試還可以加快新產品上市速度、提高成本效益。客戶通過執行內部 測試(In-House Testing)便可以發現電池的性能問題,進而縮短新產品上市時間,有利於確保 電動汽車電池供應鏈的穩定。

執行內部測試(In-House Testing)

現階段,測試機構的排期比以往任何時候都更加繁忙,因此等待的時間會更長,這也意味著設計人員的測試需求會被延誤。如果依賴外部測試機構,開發時間動輒會延長幾個星期,





讓企業在競爭中處於不利地位。

企業購買自己在內部使用的測試設備,能夠極大地縮短測試等待時間。通過合理規劃和安排內部測試,企業能夠在更短的時間內得到關於最新設計原型的完整性能資料。

購買這些設備看似需要較高的資金投入,但在競爭日趨激烈的環境下,節省下來的時間能 夠為企業帶來非常可觀的投資回報。

發現性能和安全隱患

性能不佳所帶來的影響務必要考慮清楚。跳過非強制性測試可能會導致遺漏性能或安全隱患。一旦產品需要召回,傳導至生產過程的代價更為嚴重。糾正問題的過程會極大地影響將完好的終端產品成功推向市場的時間。在市場發展如此快速的當下,這樣的延誤是不被容許的。

在早期的設計和生產階段,跳過測試環節看起來像是走了快捷方式。然而,這種策略實際上具有很高的風險。如果隱患一直未被發現和排除,可能會嚴重推遲新產品的上市時間。

降低運營成本

精心設計的測試實驗室可以幫助電動汽車電池研發團隊顯著節約運營成本。

高性能的先進電池測試系統甚至可以實現高達 96% 的能效。剩餘的 4% 可用能源會返回電網,服務其他用途。

這種技術可以從兩個方面幫助工作繁忙的研發實驗室降低運營成本:前期主要通過改進冷卻基礎設施的安裝,後期則主要通過持續大幅降低能源成本。

改進實驗室的運營效率

全球電動汽車銷量不斷攀升,在 2023 年達到 1,360 萬輛,比 2022 年增加了 31%。如此大規模的銷量增長需要大量的測試提供支撐,而執行這些測試會在相當長的時間內佔用大量的設備。隨著市場的快速發展和電動汽車銷量的增長,冗長的測試流程可能會導致設計瓶頸,延誤新產品上市時間。

上述所有測試需要高效管理和評估海量資料的能力。而有效管理大量測試資料的方法之一是,選擇可以提供完整資料和可追溯功能的實驗室操作軟體。 此外,應用軟體還可以提供





資料分析工具和工作流管理功能,提高測試實驗室的效率。

明確電池設計人員的測試要求

模組化和靈活性有助於打造精益的流程,助力電池設計人員、研發工作室和小型初創企業快速設計高品質的電池。

在上游設計階段進行投入,其效益會體現在最終產品的品質上。必須在這個階段以經濟高效的方式快速、準確地糾正設計缺陷。充電/放電平臺和電池迴圈壽命檢測裝置等測試系統必須快速評測和驗證設計,才能提供全面的資料,説明設計人員進行後續優化。

理想情況下,測試設備應當具有設計緊湊的外形尺寸,並能夠隨著電池需求的變化和容量的增長部署不同的通道配置。

複雜的系統測試

除了功率電子器件,客戶還應該考慮很多其他測試場景,例如使用電池管理系統和人工氣 候實驗室在不同氣候條件下測試原型設計。

測試場景涵蓋以下方面:

- ·功能、老化、環境和性能測試。
- ·標準化和合規性測試(例如 ISO、DIN、EN、SAE)。
- · 內阻、電荷、能量、容量、效率、耐用性和使用年限、溫度特性和機械阻力測試。
- 耐用性、續航里程和效率分析。
- ・電化學阻抗測量和迴圈伏安法測量。

通過動態控制這些變數,測試工程師能夠在無需使用者干預的情況下設置和更改相關測試參數。這些額外的資料必須在測試期間完成評估,不需要後期處理。測試系統必須清楚地顯示資料,以便使用者判斷測試是否正常運行,或者是否有必要終止測試。

因此,測試軟體必須能夠同步控制測試環境中的所有元件,同時在執行餘下的測試工作期間,記錄測量值以及使用的變數。

結論

顯然,在電動汽車電池測試方面進行投入不僅有技術上的需求,也是瞄準未來交通出行進行 決策部署的戰略需要。通過採用先進的測試方法,製造商能提高電動汽車電池的安全性、 效率和使用壽命,從而支持電動汽車市場的快速增長,這一點至關重要。





此舉不僅契合全球可持續發展目標,還讓製造商走在了科技創新的最前沿,能夠成竹在胸地應對消費者和監管機構不斷變化的需求。通過優先採用先進的電池測試,製造商為推動交通出行領域的創新鋪平了道路。這些創新將推動電動汽車在易用性、可靠性和生態環保等方面實現大幅提升。





英國建造無人機高速公路,30座塔台+265公里虛擬走廊

來源:科技新報

發佈時間: 2024年4月17日

英國準備推出第一條無人機高速公路·連接 Coventry 及 Milton Keynes,全長 165 英里 (約 265.54 公里)並部署 30 座無人機塔台,今夏開通,屆時或能改變航空運輸。

無人機高速公路 30 座塔台可從地面監控無人機交通,建立一條天空虛擬走廊,引導無人機安全長距離飛行,無需人工干預。開發商 Altitude Angel 表示,無人機能安全與其他空域用戶一起飛行時,無人機可更容易部署執行關鍵任務,如緊急響應、搜索和救援任務、運輸器官和醫療用品,以及更安全有效率調查。

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