

Evaluation of EVs energy consumption influencing factors,

driving conditions, auxiliaries use, driver's aggressiveness

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Problematic

- EV's enable to avoid local nuisances
- EV's energy consumption is very sensitive :
 - To the vehicle range (driver's anxiety)
 - To the evaluation of the Life Cycle emission values (GHG balance)
 - To the evaluation of TCO

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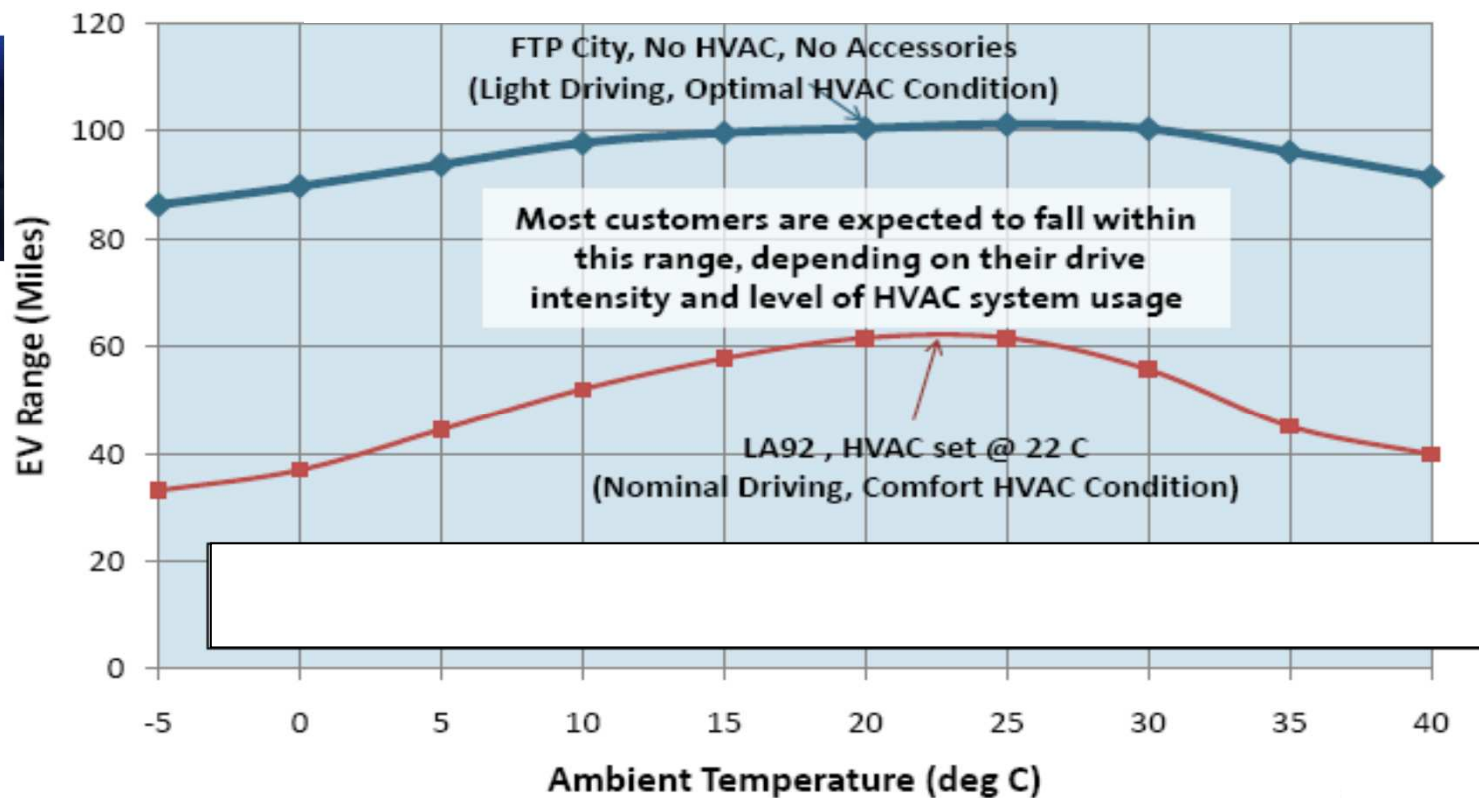


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European
Commission

Car manufacturers are very sensitive to that point (EVs)



Driving schedule

A/C use

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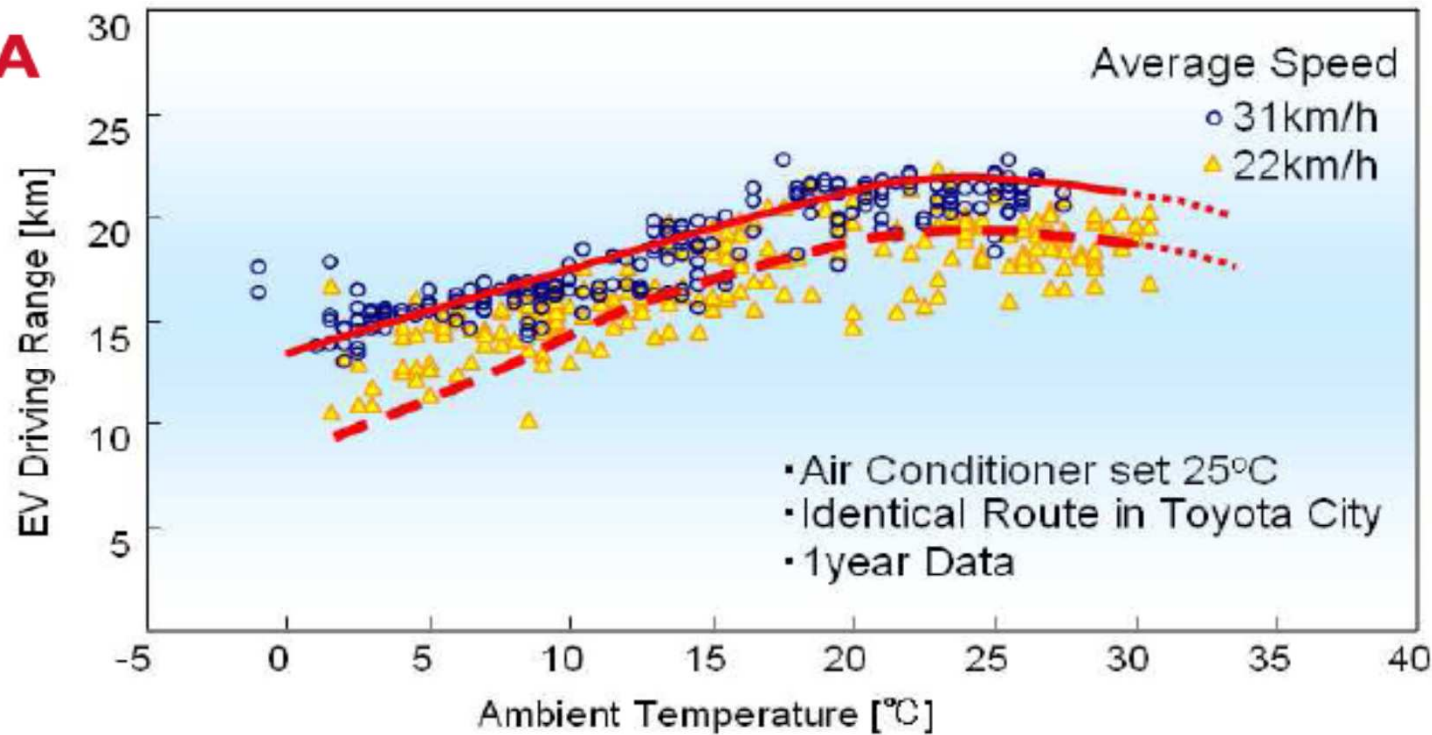


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Car manufacturers are very sensitive to that point (PHEVs)

TOYOTA



Driving
schedule



A/C use

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Research program to evaluate the influence of driving conditions and ambient temperature

- IFPEN : Research center
- French ADEME : Financial support
- PSA, Renault and Tazzari : Technical support
- Three steps program :
 - Measurements on 4WD climatic chassis dyno
 - Validated EVs software
 - Analytic correlation of Evs consumption



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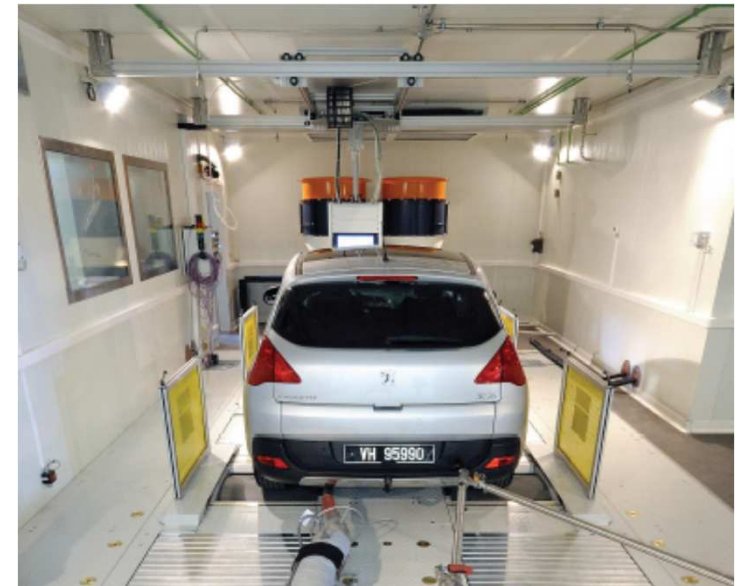
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Chassis dyno measurements

- Expensive tool ;
- Limited number of tests cycles x 3 ambient cond.);
- Confidentiality setting, CAN...) ;
- Not a benchmarking (3 EVs tested);
- Limited to existing vehicles and technologies

4WD climatic chassis dyno



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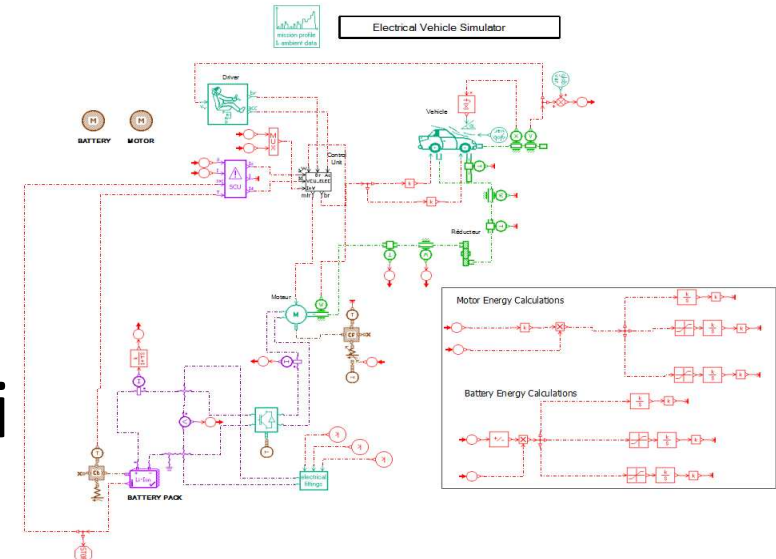


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Simulation software (1/2)

LMS Imagine Lab AMESim



IFPEN EM test bench IFPEN BAT test bench



- Dedicated library ;
- Complete set of data ;
- Validations (component & vehi
- Great care on the results ;
- Fast and not expensive ;
- Exhaustive analysis

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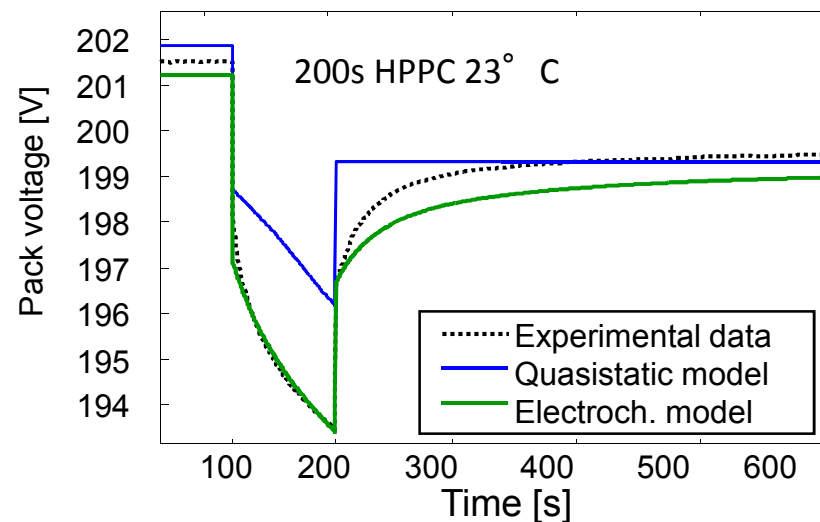
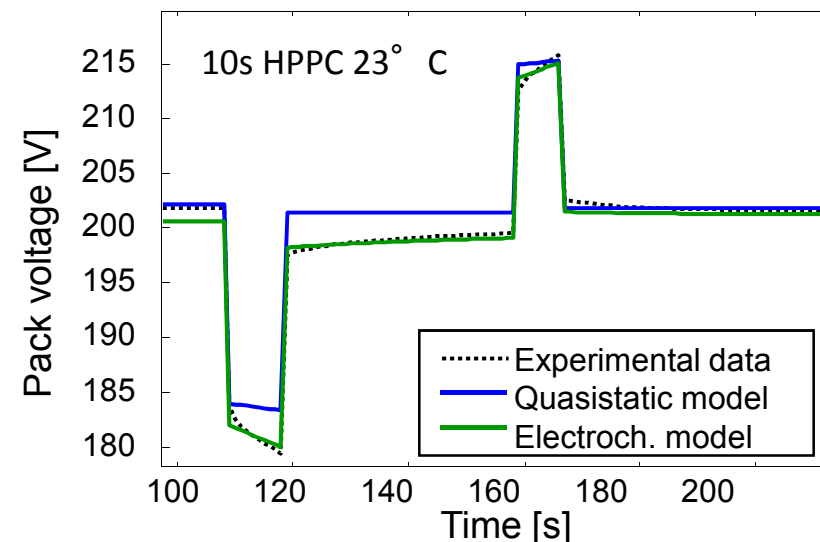
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Simulation software (2/2)

- Battery simulation case :
 - Quasistatic model for short power solicitations (cycling)
 - Electrochemical model for long solicitations (charging)

Session 7B M. Petit IFPEN



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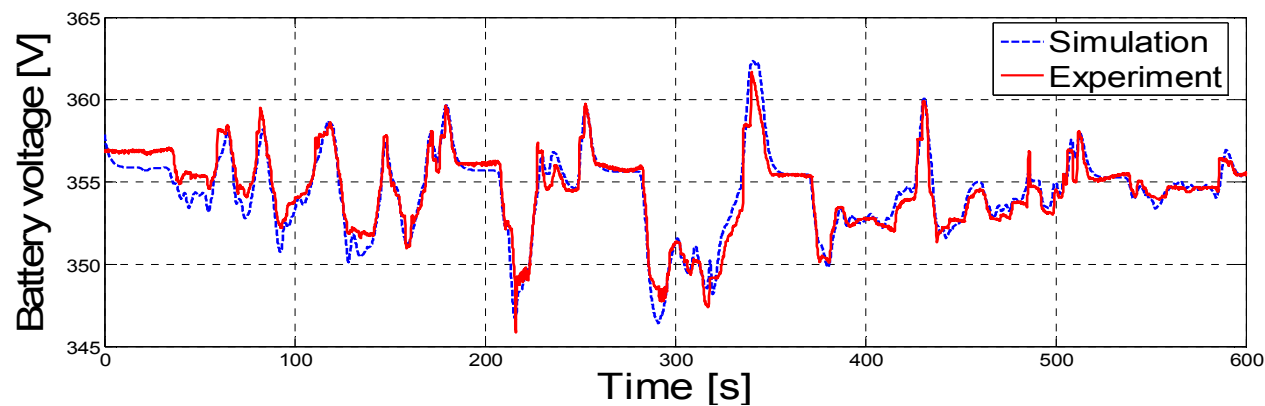
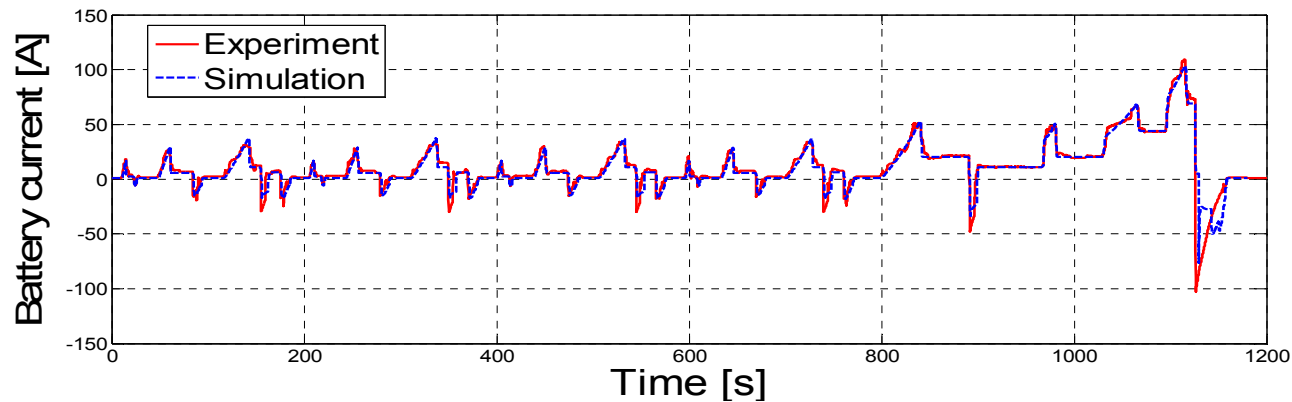
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Software validation (1/2 component level)



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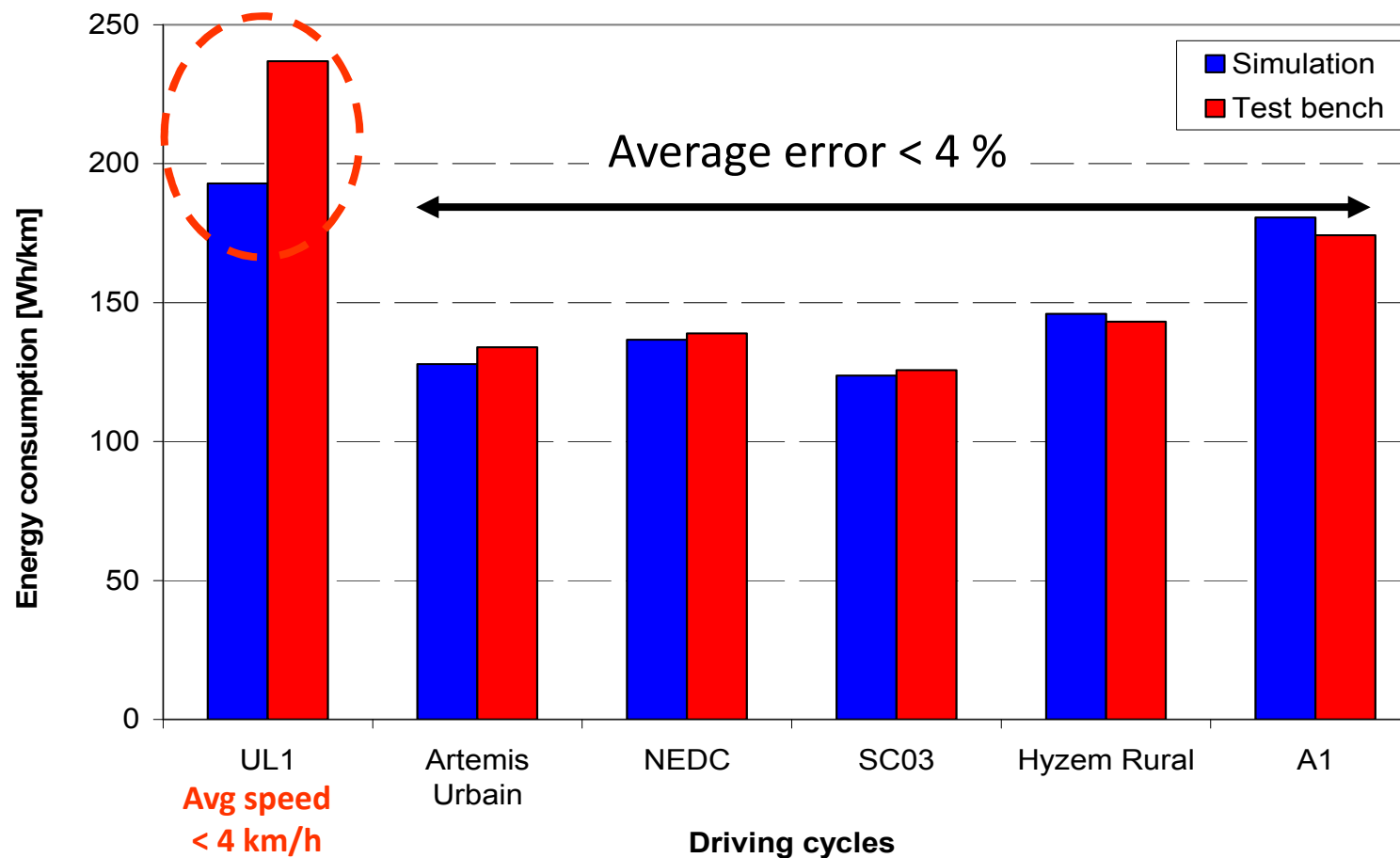
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Software validation (2/2 vehicle level)



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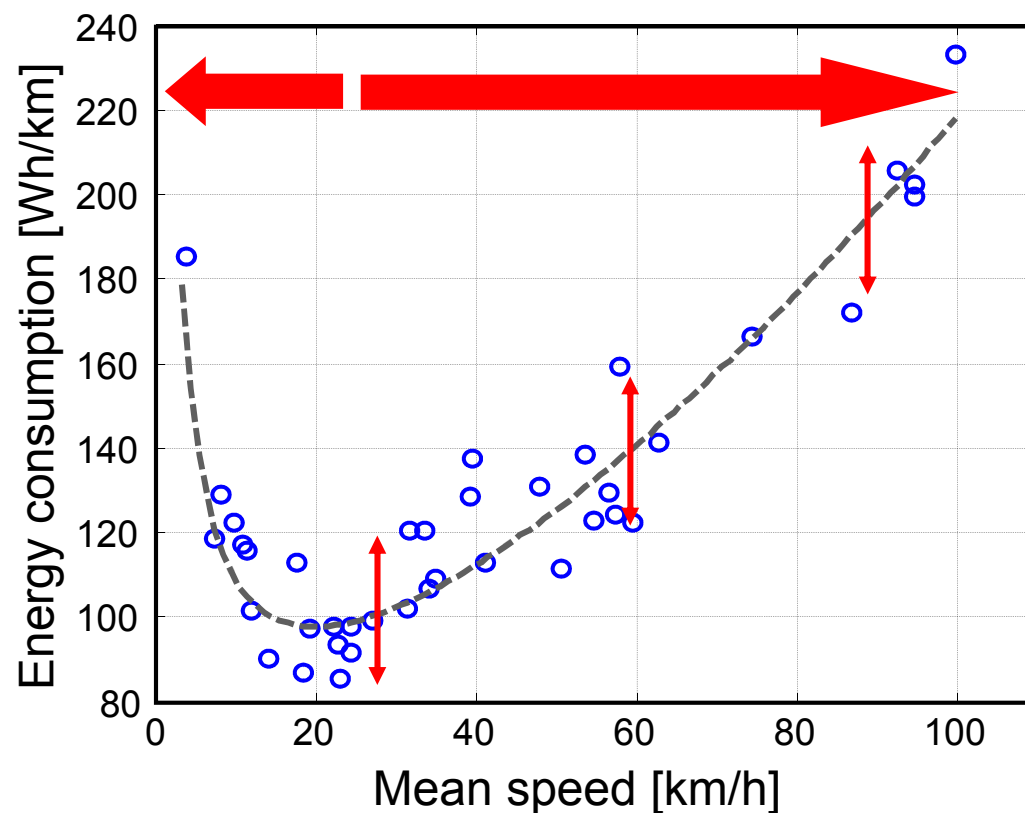


Software results

Vehicle energy consumption

- Large number of driving patterns (40*)
- Wide range of En Cons 90 to 240 Wh/km
- Disparities

* Influence of slope not considered



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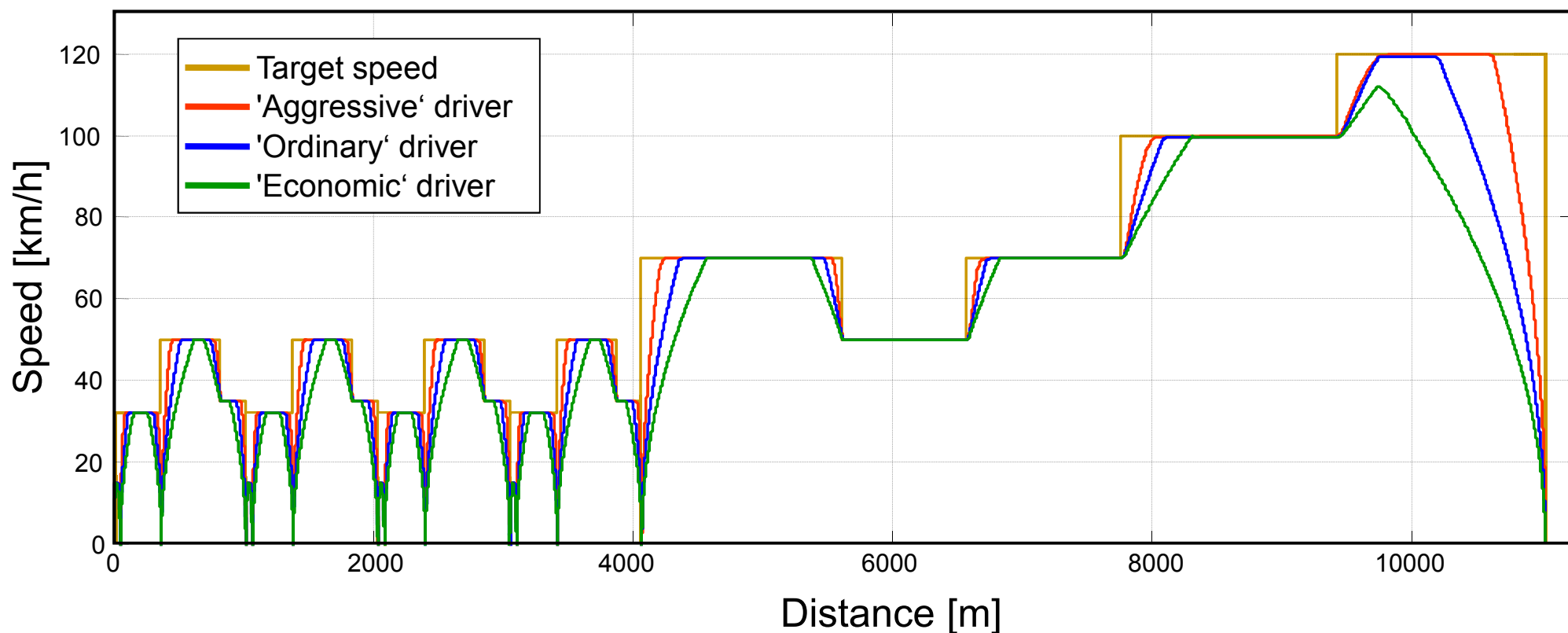
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Software results

Influence of driver's aggressiveness (1/3)

- Dynamic analysis (NEDC cycle base)



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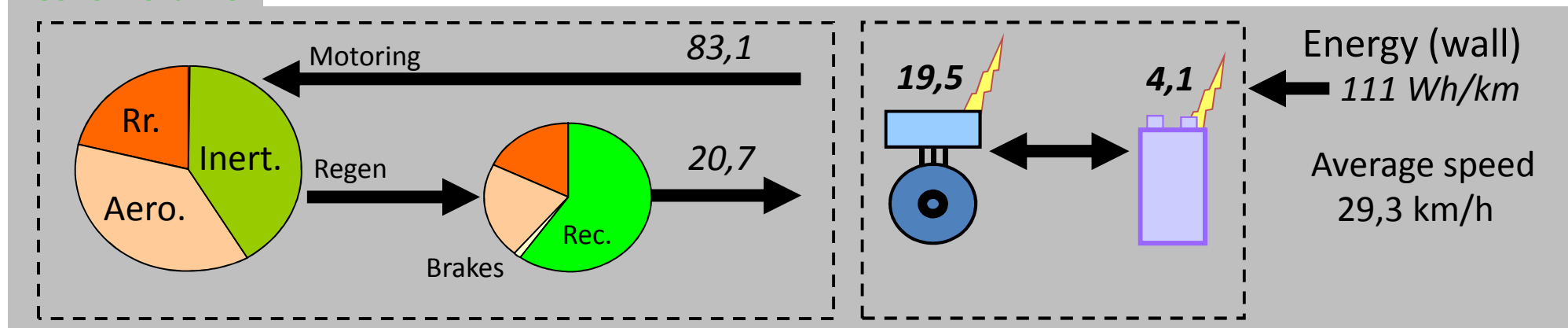


Software results

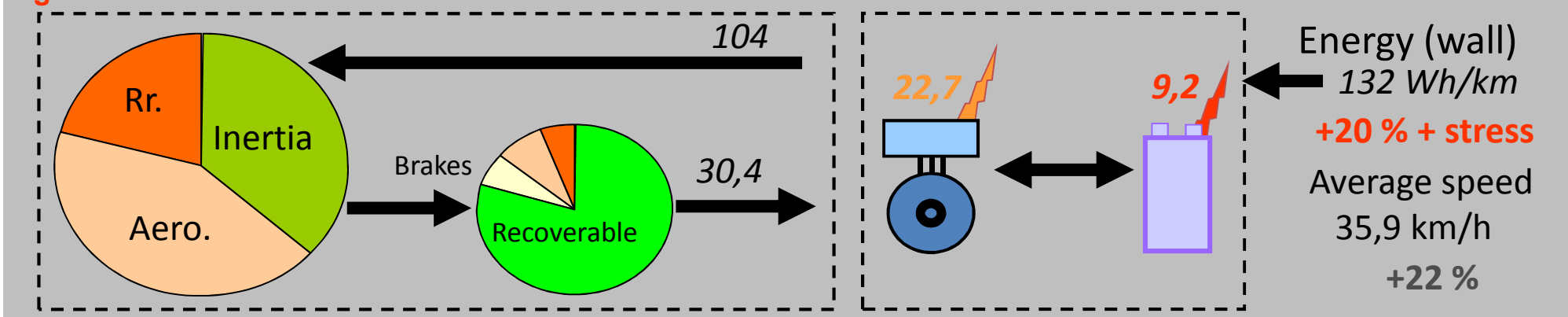
Influence of driver's aggressiveness (2/3)

- Energy analysis

'Economic' driver



'Agressive' driver



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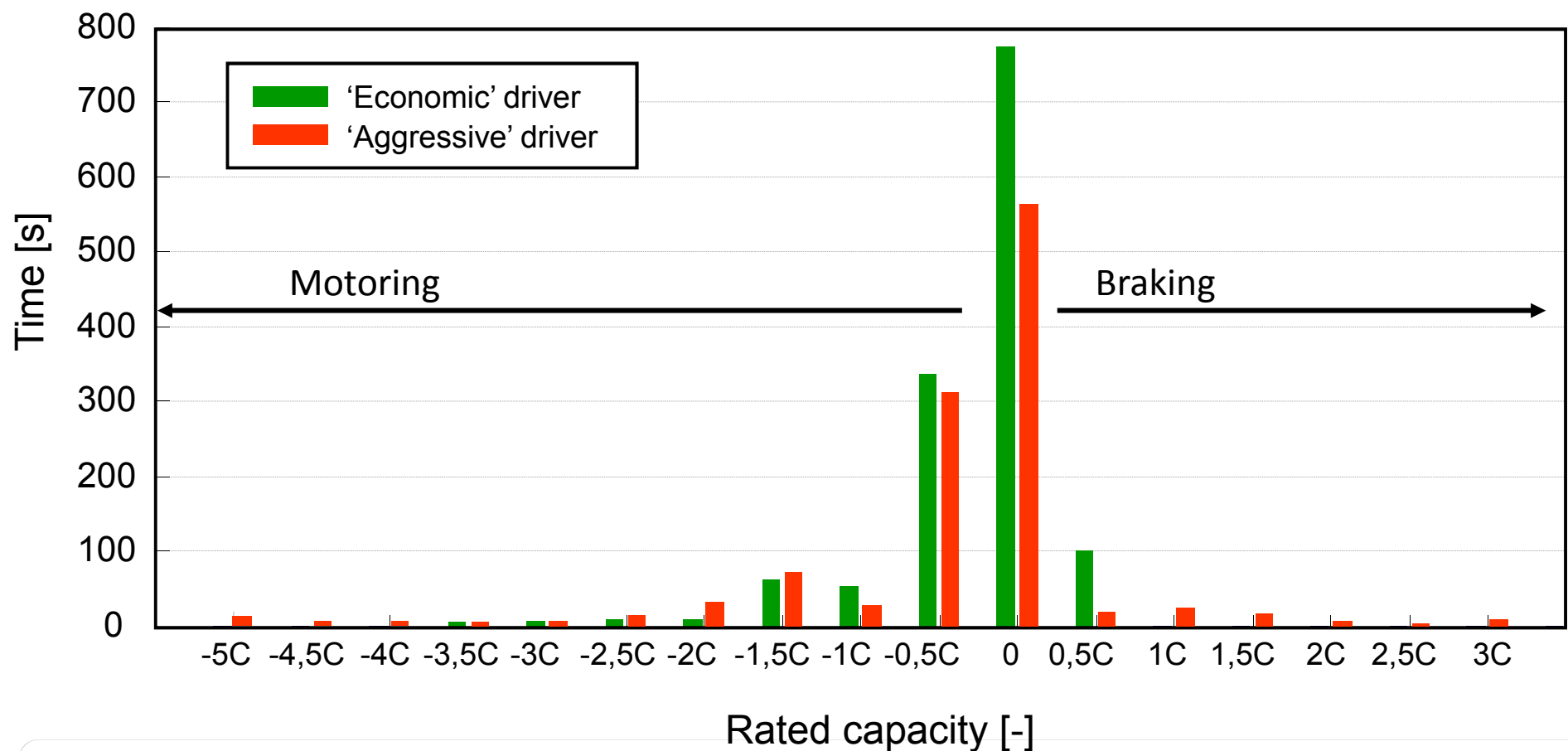
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Software results

Influence of driver's aggressiveness (3/3)

- Component stress analysis (battery)



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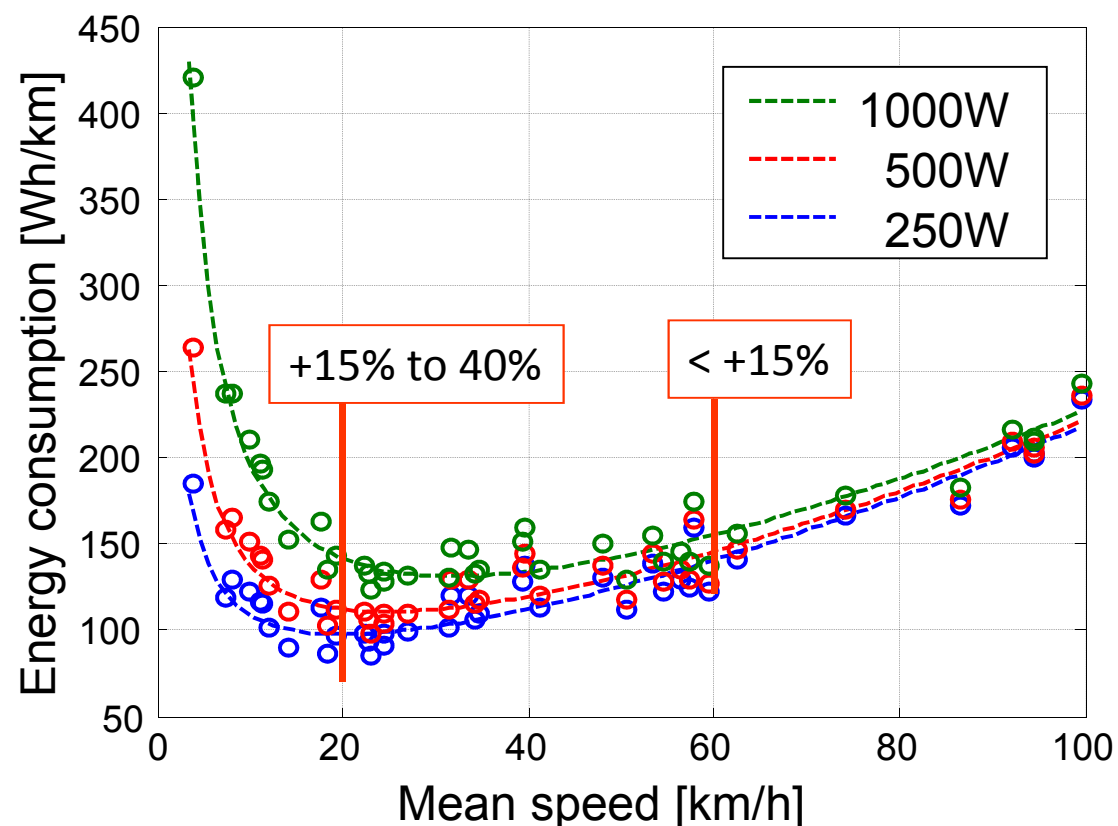
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Software results

Influence of auxiliary power

- Three cases tested, 250, 500 and 1000 W



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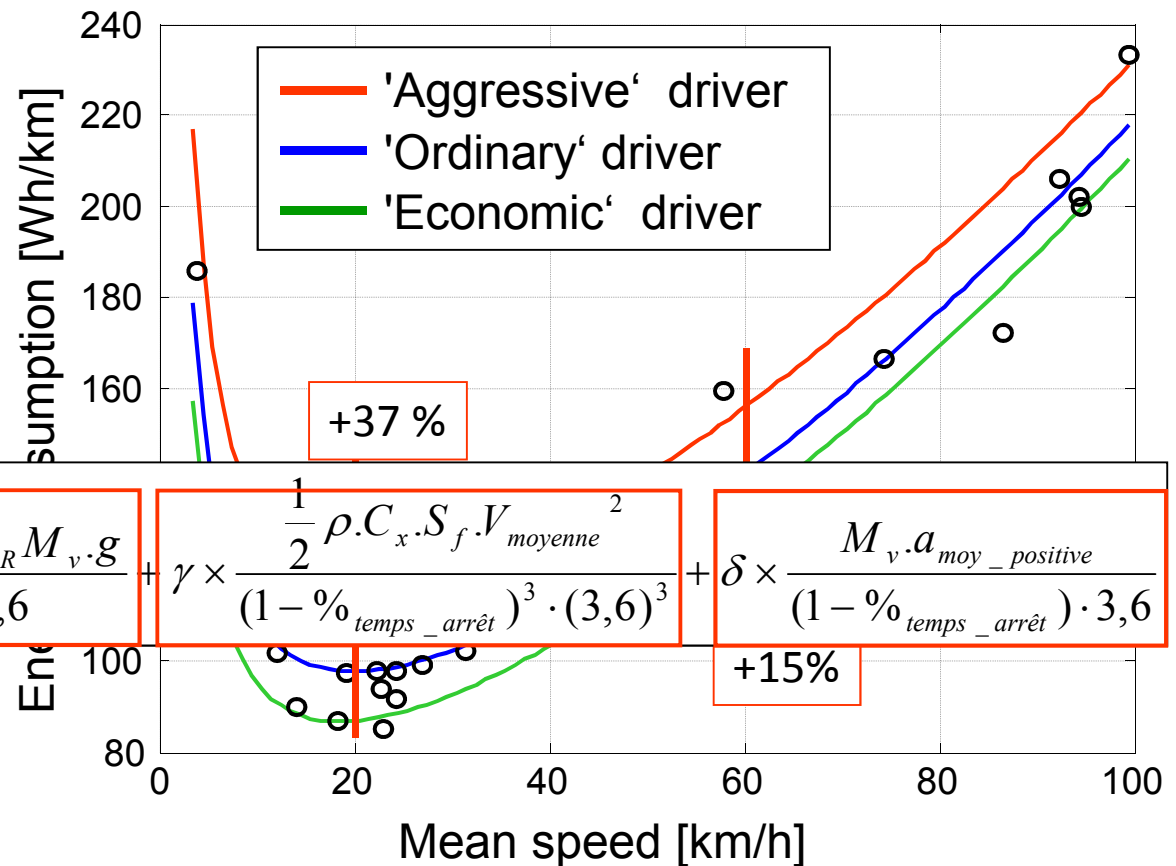
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Analytical method

Evaluation of EV energy consumption

- $$\text{Cons [Wh/km]} = K_{1\text{aux}} + K_{2\text{rolling}} + K_{3\text{aero}} + K_{4\text{acceleration}}$$



$$Conso_{moyenne} [W.h / km] = \alpha \times \frac{P_{accessoires}}{V_{moyenne}} + \frac{\beta \times C_{RR} M_v \cdot g}{3,6} + \gamma \times \frac{\frac{1}{2} \rho \cdot C_x \cdot S_f \cdot V_{moyenne}^2}{(1 - \%_{temps_arrêt})^3 \cdot (3,6)^3} + \delta \times \frac{M_v \cdot a_{moy_positive}}{(1 - \%_{temps_arrêt}) \cdot 3,6}$$

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Conclusion

- Evaluation of EVs energy consumption thanks to a validated software, on 40 driving patterns;
- Consumption ranges from 90 to 240 Wh/km (B segment);
- Influence of driver's aggressiveness, up to 40% at 20 km/h and up to 15 % at 60 km/h;
- Influence of auxiliaries, 15 to 40 % at 20 km/h and 5 to 15% at 60 km/h (resp. +250 and +750 W);
- Setting up of an analytic method to quickly evaluate EV consumption with a reasonable error level;
- Work still in progress

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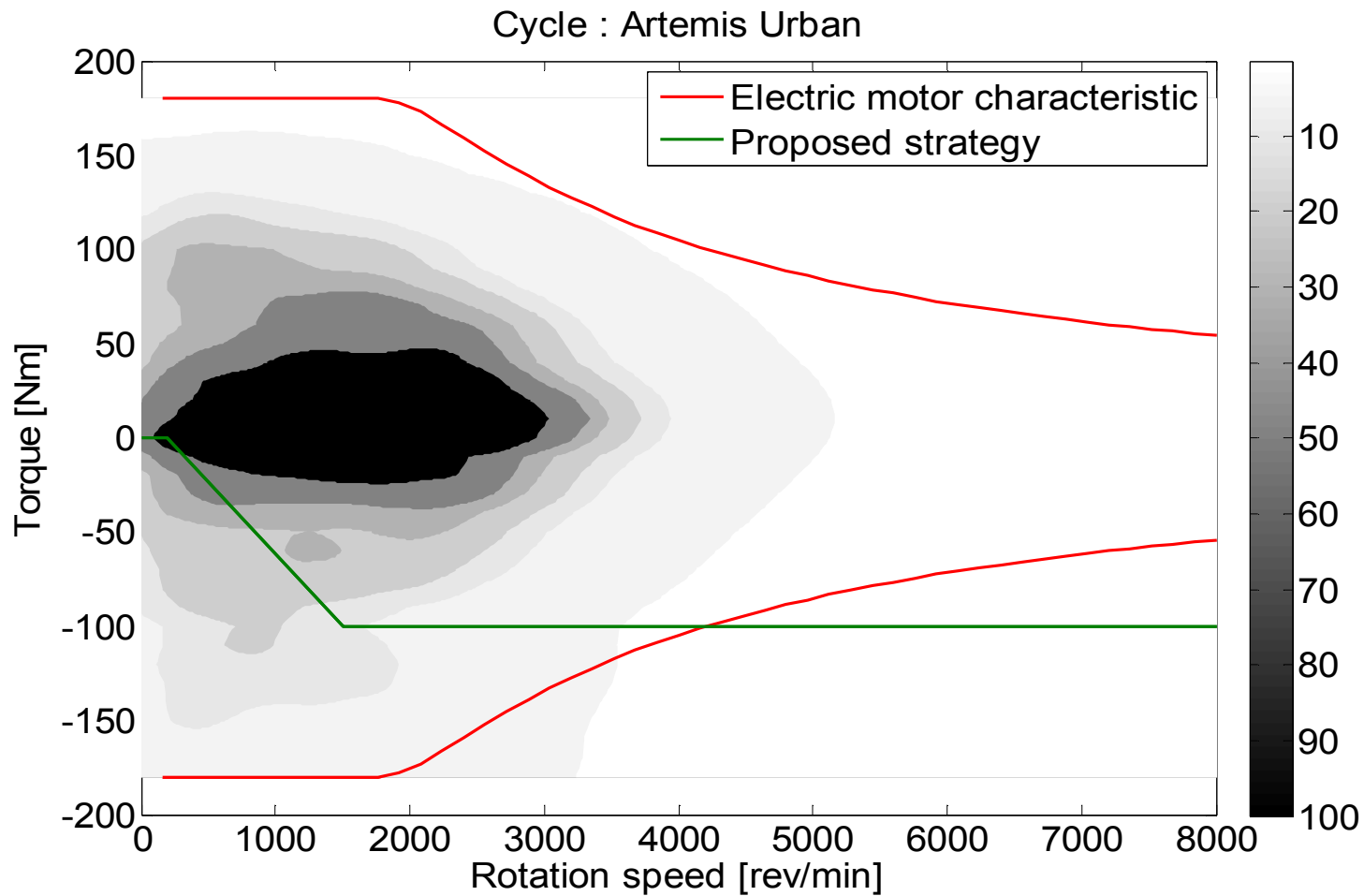


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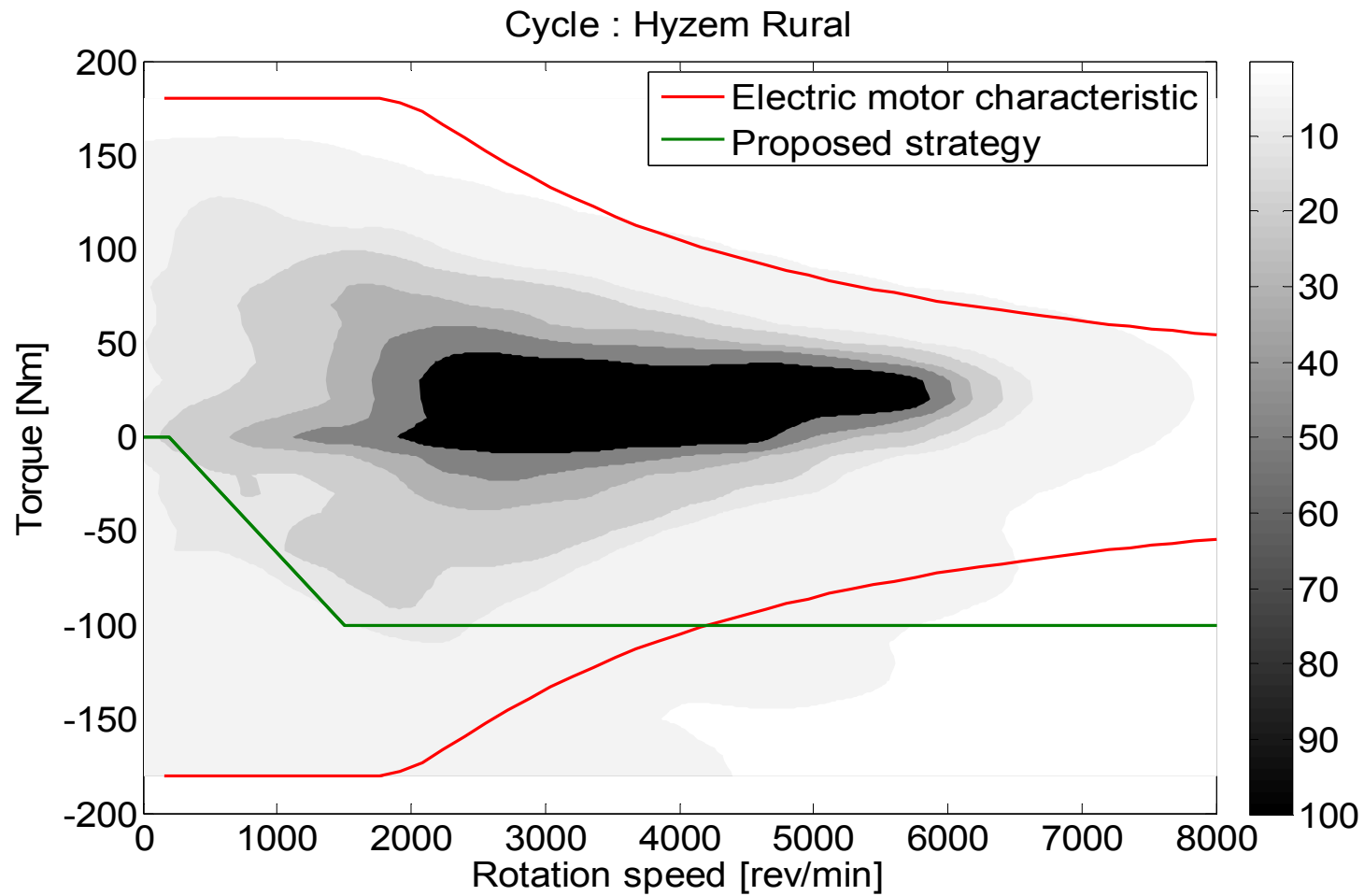


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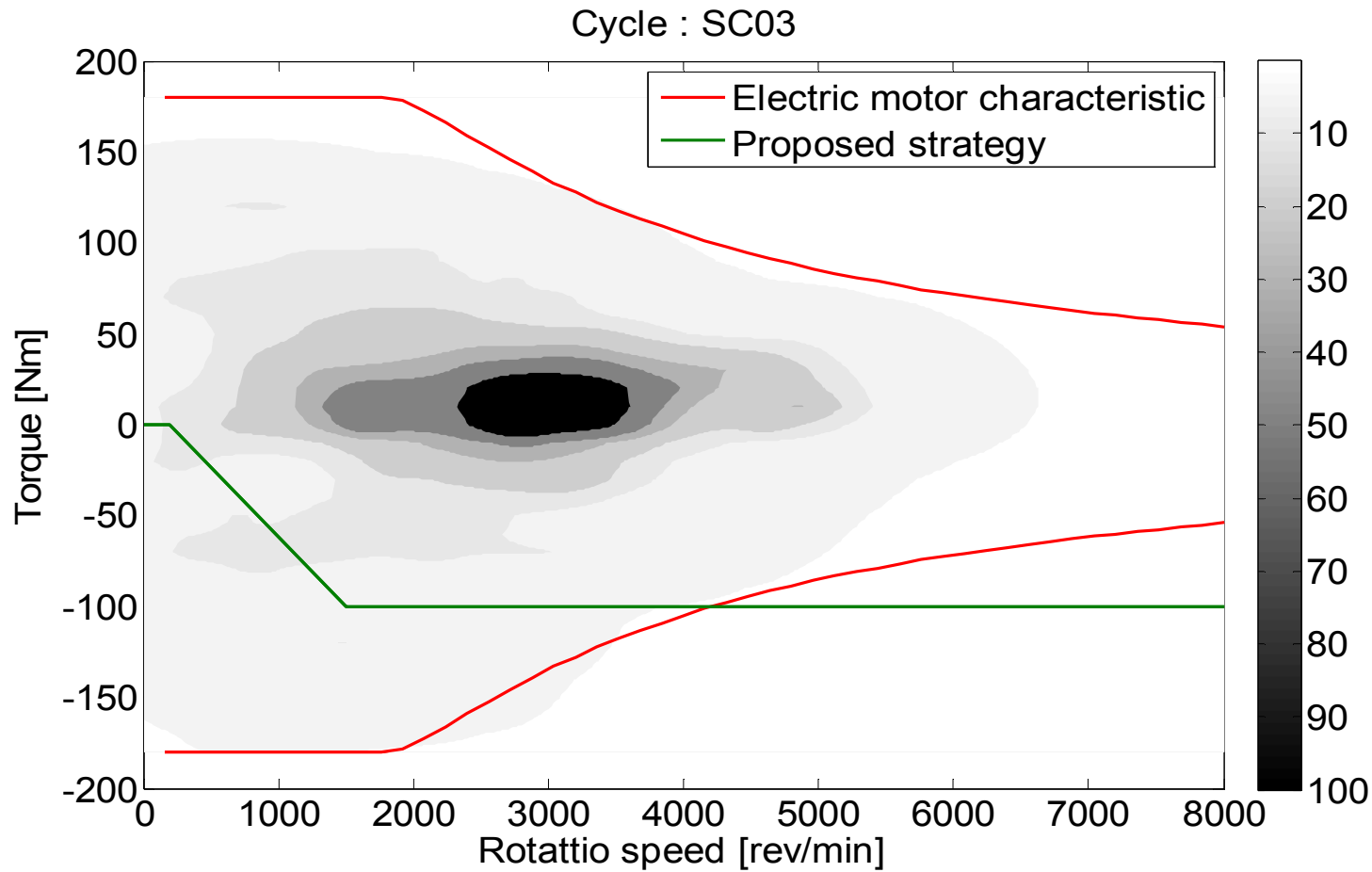




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