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CUMIN – EVE

Energy Consumption of Nissan Leaf with different Driving Conditions.

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Master VIE project

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Outline



Introduction and studied vehicle



Simulation and validation



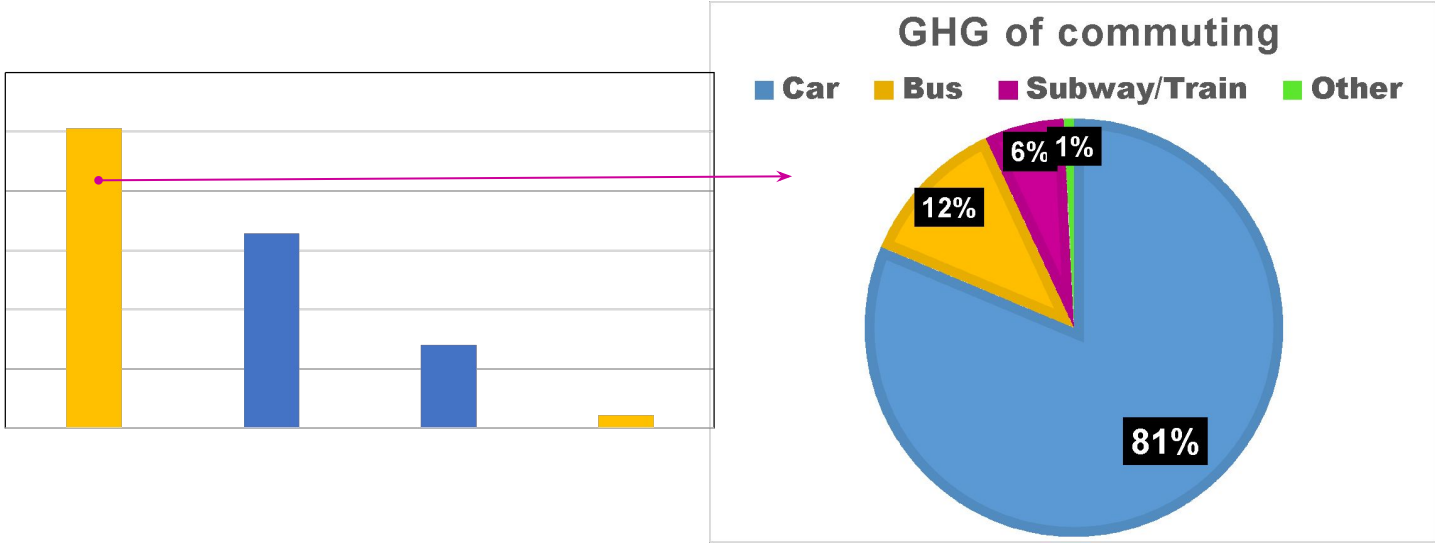
Energy consumption of different cases



Conclusion

Introduction and Objectives

GHG of University of Lille in 2020 [\[https://urlz.fr/oZRB\]](https://urlz.fr/oZRB)



→ **EVE**: estimation of energy consumption of various electrified vehicles (e-bike, e-cars, e-bus, H2-bus...)

Master Project: energy consumption of Nissan Leaf with different driving conditions

Description of the studied system and its subsystems

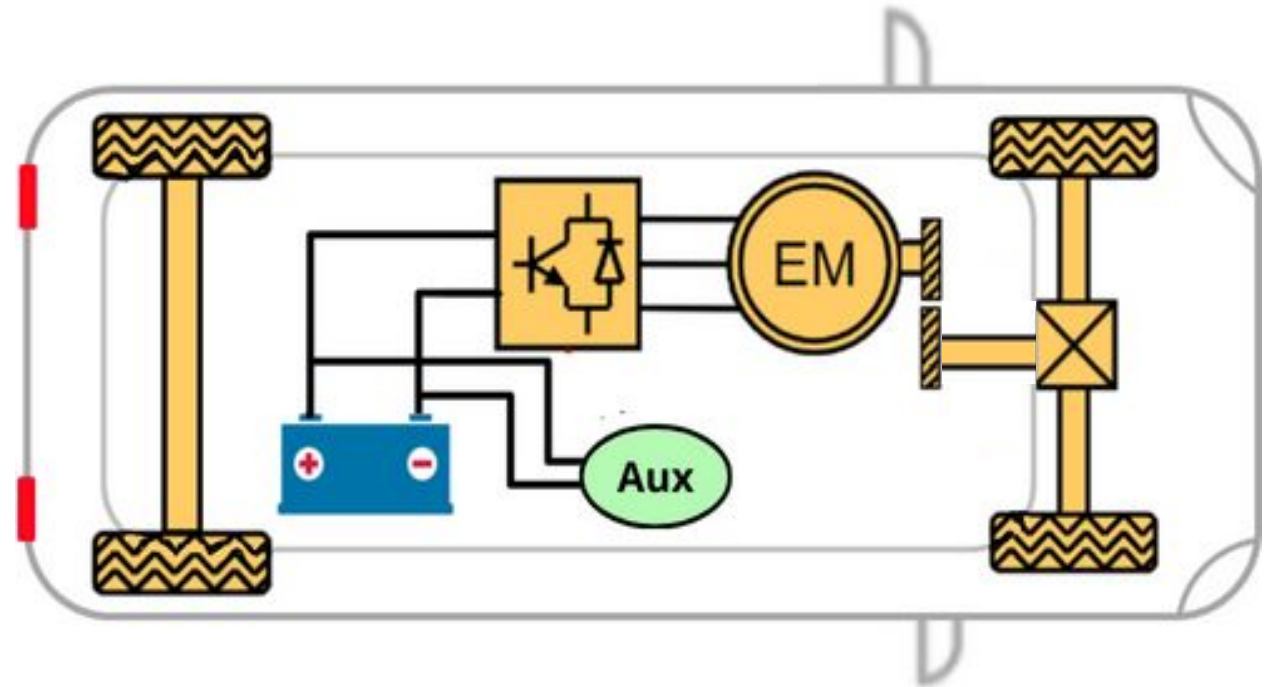


- **Battery : 350.4 V / 40 kWh**
- **Maximum Speed : 144 km/h**
- **Autonomy: 270 km**
- **energy consumed (WLTC) : 171 Wh/km**
- **Mass: 1505 kg**

[Nissan LEAF ZE1 Technical Documentation]

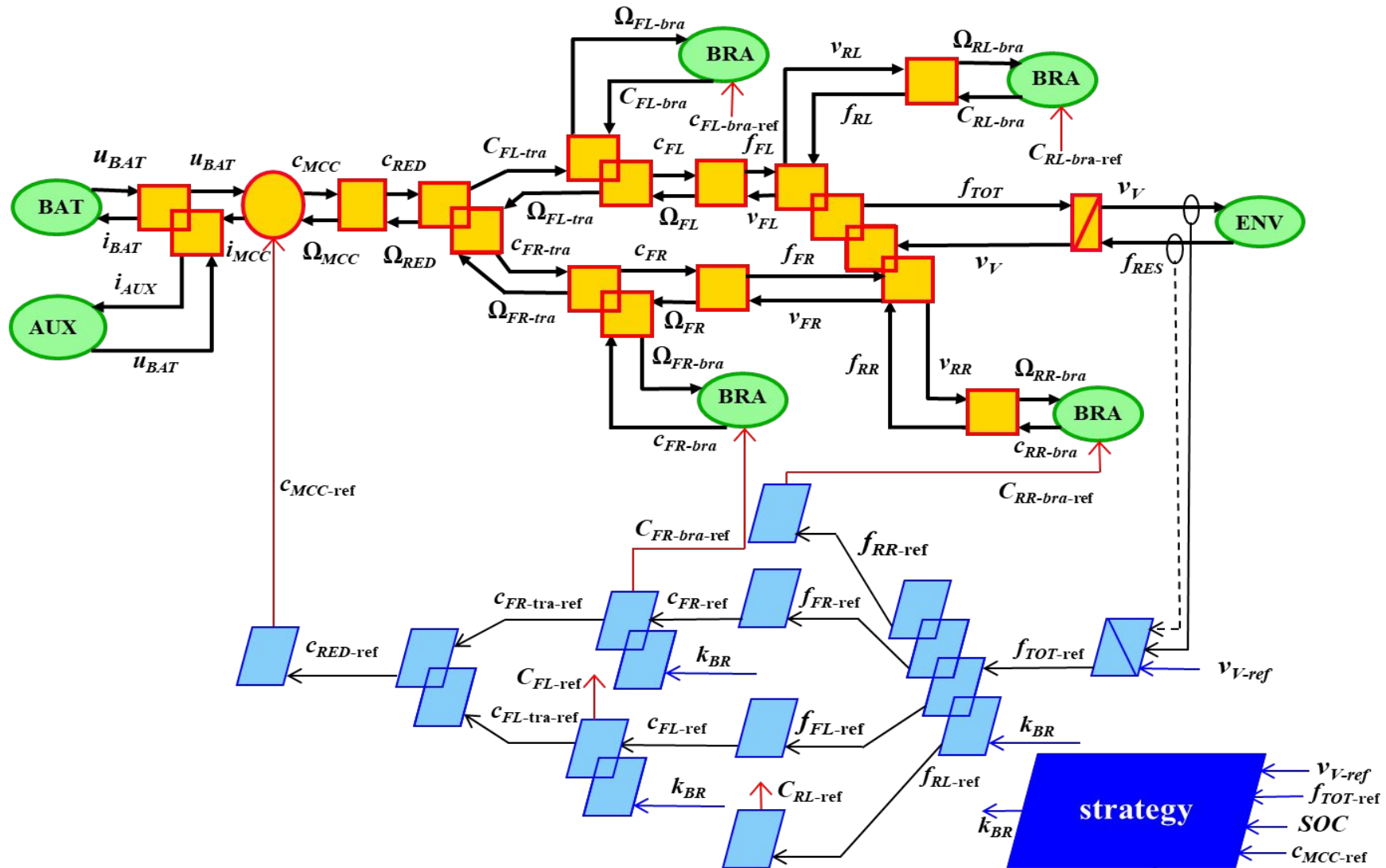
Three main Subsystems:

- **Traction Subsystem**
- **Energy Storage Subsystem**
- **Auxiliary Subsystem**



Model and control organization

Complex model organisation using the “EMR” formalism.



Simulation and validation

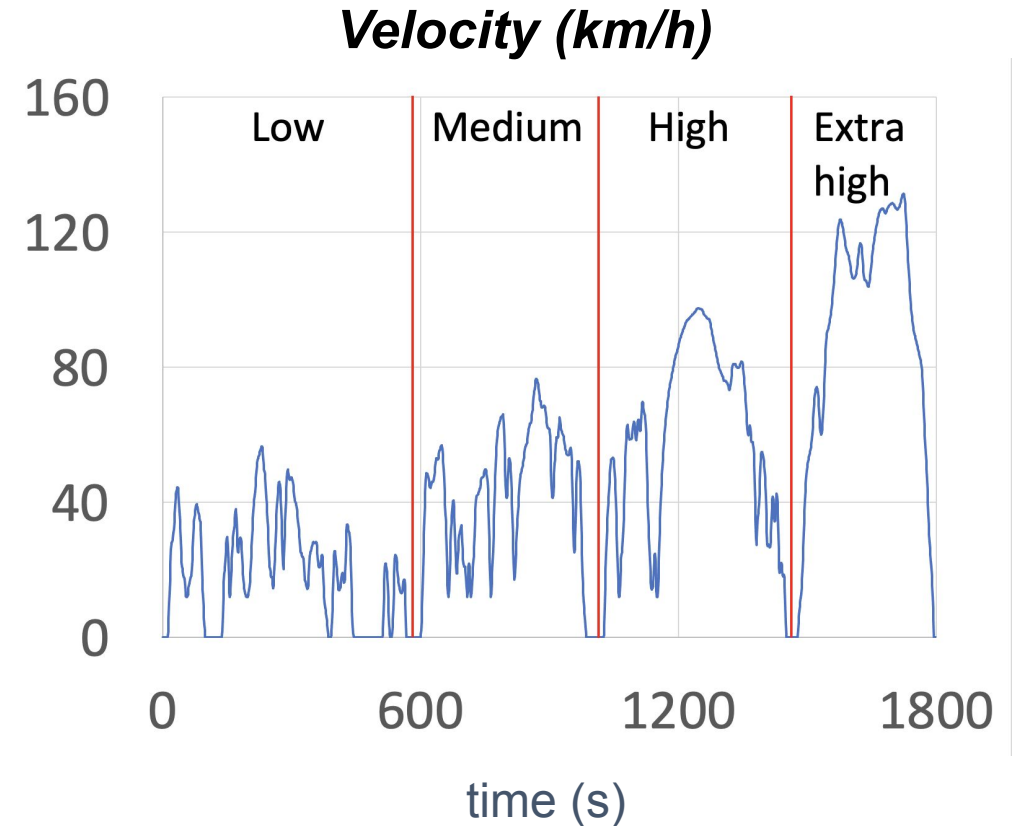
WLTC Cycle class 3

	<i>Consumption (Wh/km)</i>	<i>consumption error (%)</i>	<i>Autonomy (km)</i>
Real Vehicle	171*	ref	270*
Simulation	177.3	1.9	250

*[Nissan LEAF ZE1 Technical Documentation]

the simulation model has 2% of error on energy consumption compared to the Nissan data

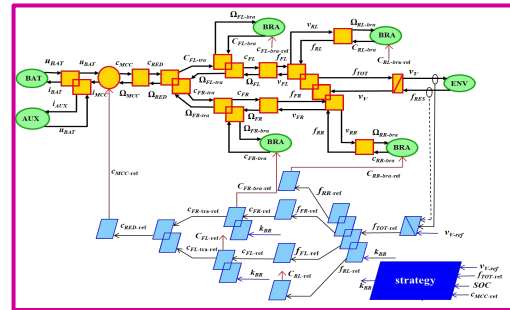
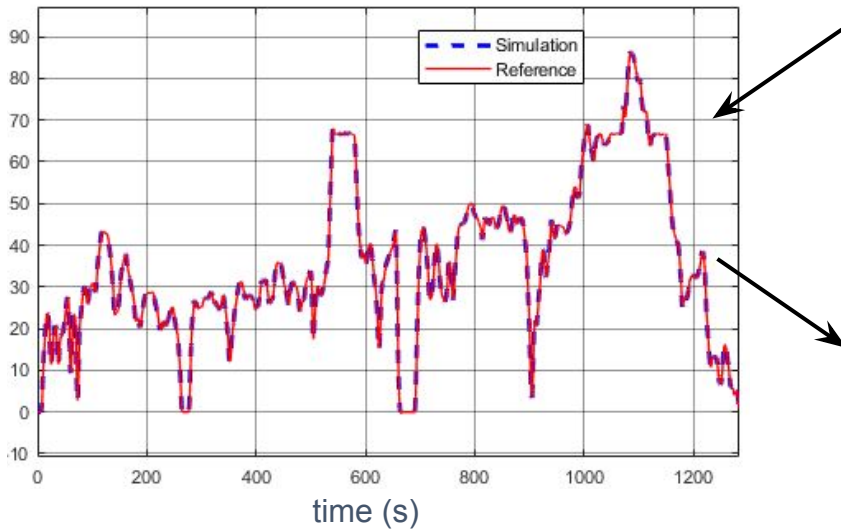
Worldwide Harmonized Light Vehicles Test (km/h) Cycle Class 3 Used by the Manufacturer



[<https://urlz.fr/pvSe>]

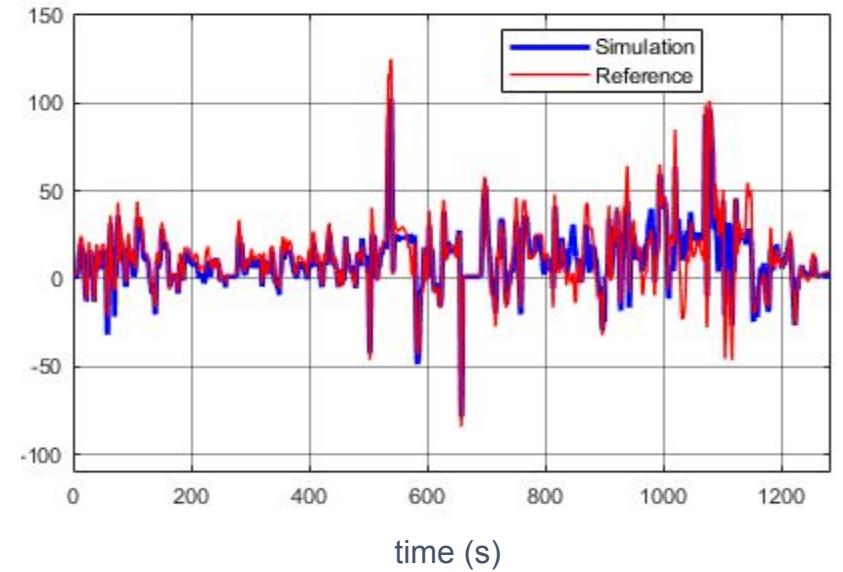
Validation using a real driving cycle

Velocity (km/h)

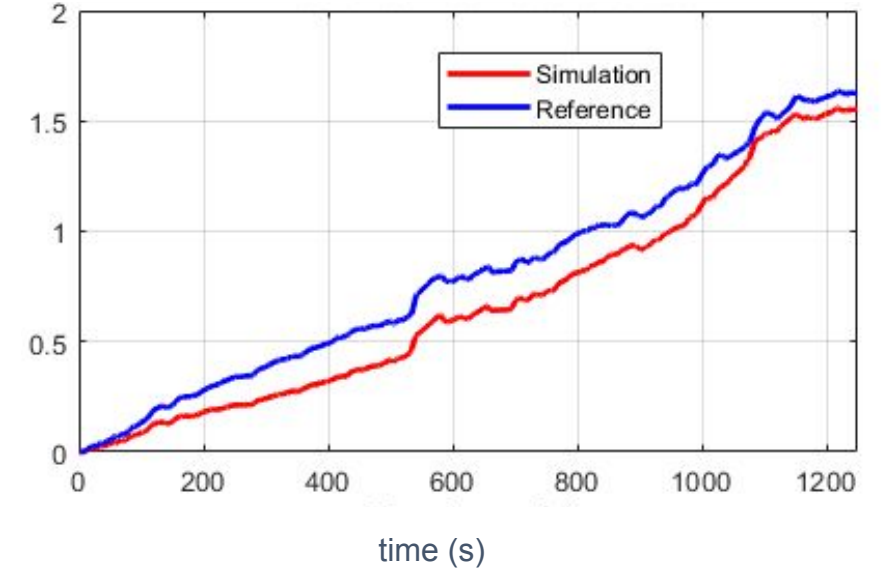


simulation

Battery Current (A)



Energy Consumption (kWh)



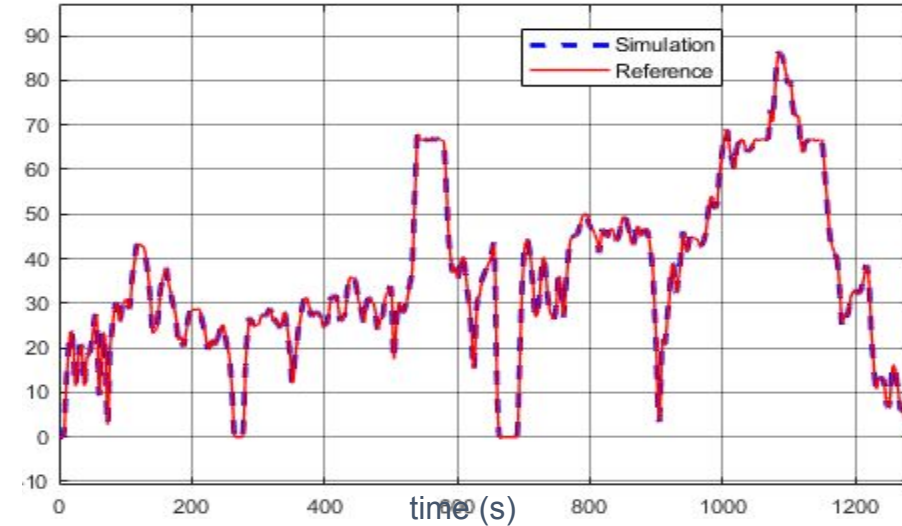
the simulation model has **2%** of error on energy consumption compared to a **real driving cycle**

Evaluation of the gain of energy recovery

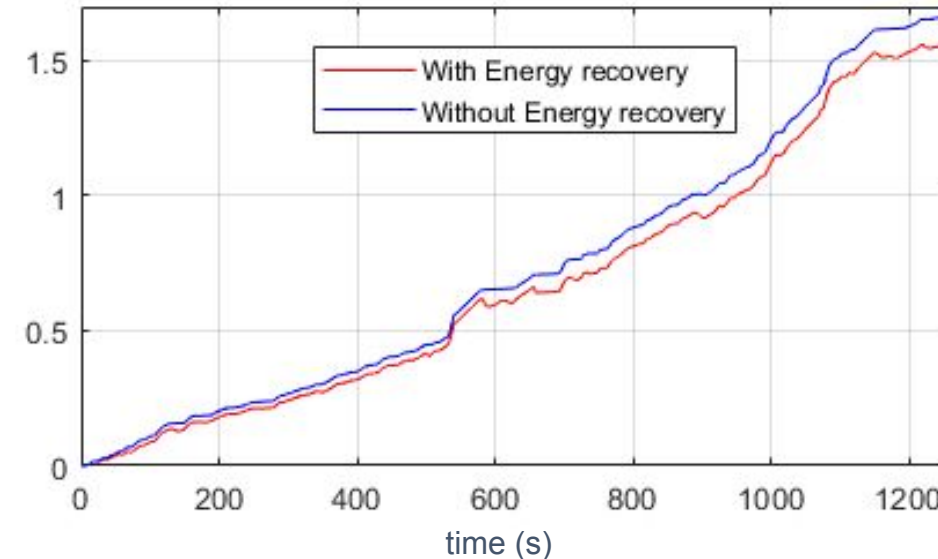
Real driving cycle		
Braking type	<i>Pure mechanical</i>	<i>Pure Electrical</i>
Consumption (Wh/km)	123.3	117.2

5% of energy saving using regenerative braking

Velocity (km/h)



Energy Consumption (kWh)



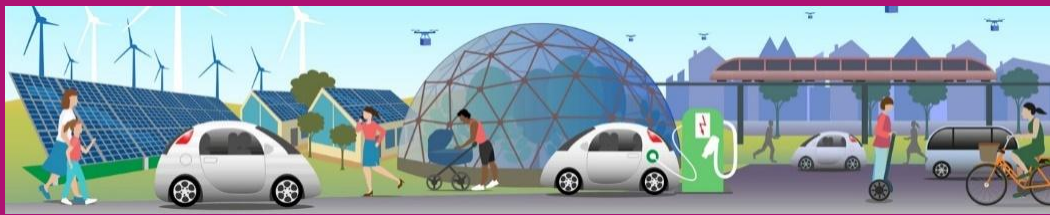
Conclusion

□ Simulation model of the Nissan Leaf

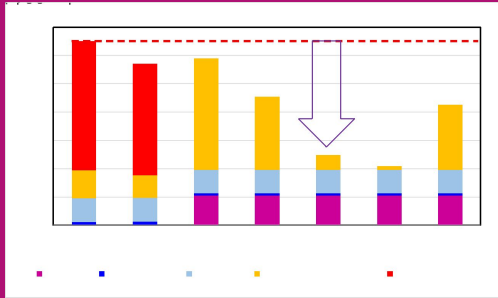
- validation with 2% of error with a real driving cycle
- energy saving of 5% using regenerative braking
- energy consumption negligible for turns

□ Perspectives

- impact of mass transfer during braking
- impact of different drivers (CUMIN-SARA)



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through an innovative
transdisciplinary
framework !

