



<https://cumin.univ-lille.fr/>



Campus of University with Mobility based on Innovation and carbon Neutrality



Pr. A. Bouscayrol
(ST, L2EP)



Pr. E. Castex
(SHS, TVES)



University carbon footprint

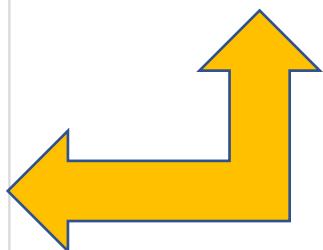
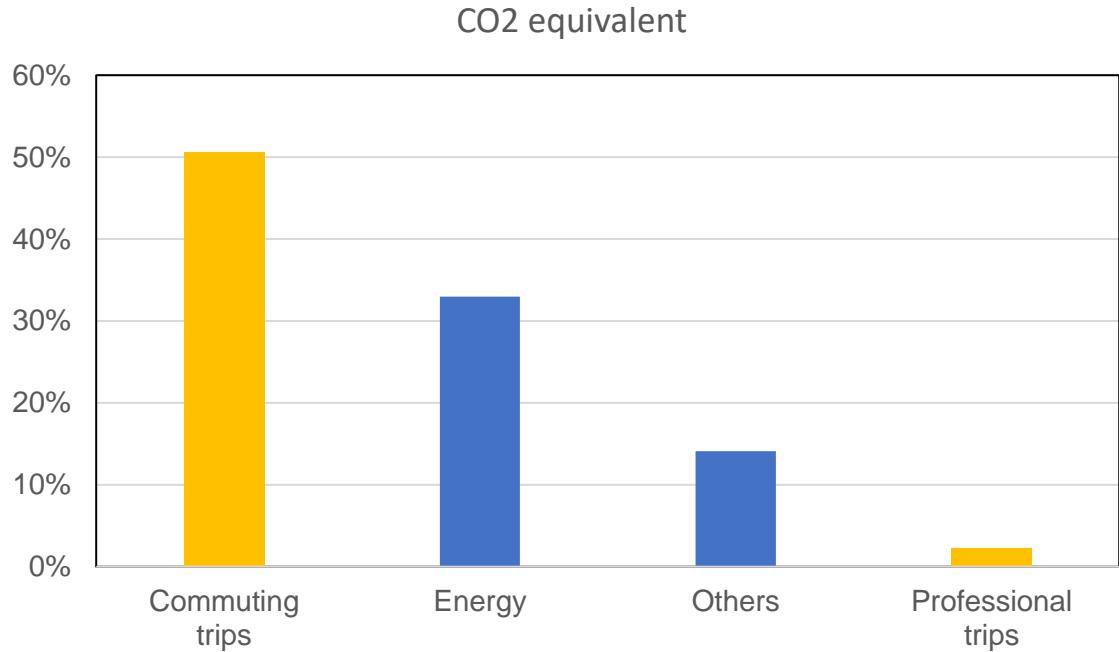
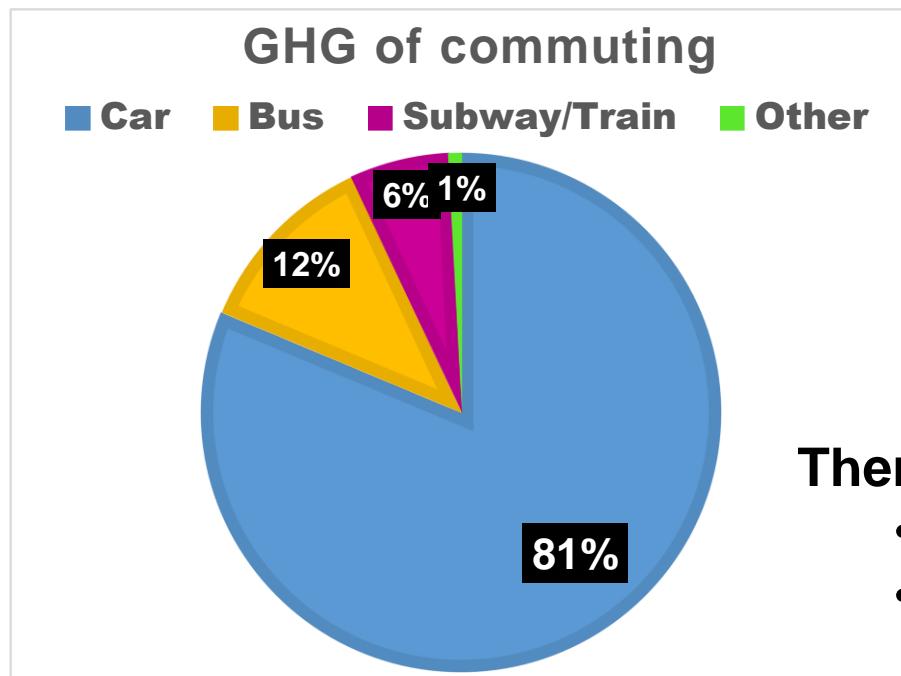


In 2020

74 000 students

7 000 staff members

Green House Gases (GHG) 52 000 tons CO2eq



Thermal cars

- only 24% of km
- but 81% of GHG

e-mobility transition?

Thermal vehicles = 41% of the GHG of the University

How to motivate commuters with thermal vehicle to switch to low-carbon alternative?



[ADEME 2022]

	TV 1 person	TV 2 persons	EV 1 person	EV 2 persons	bus GNV*	subway	bike
kgCO2ea / km	0,22	0,11	0,1	0,05	0,12	0,03	0
GHG saving	reference	50%	55%	77%	45%	86%	100%

* Natural Gaz Vehicle

5 000
Thermal
Vehicles
(TV)

Which distribution?

Which incentives?

Which constraints?

Which cost?

Which technologies?

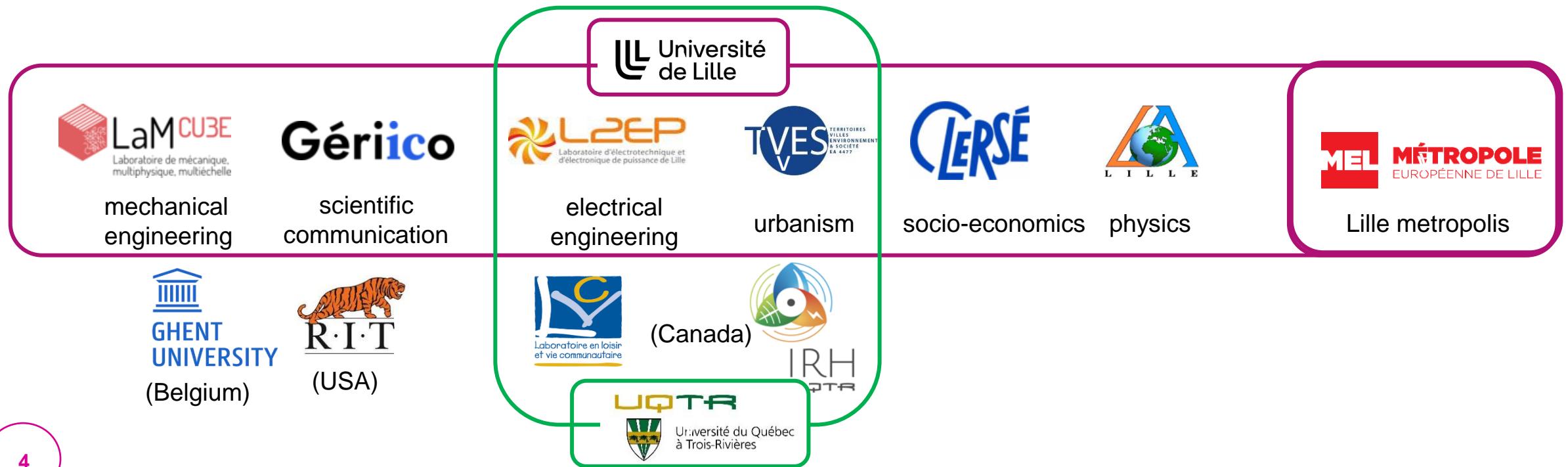
Interdisciplinary Programme



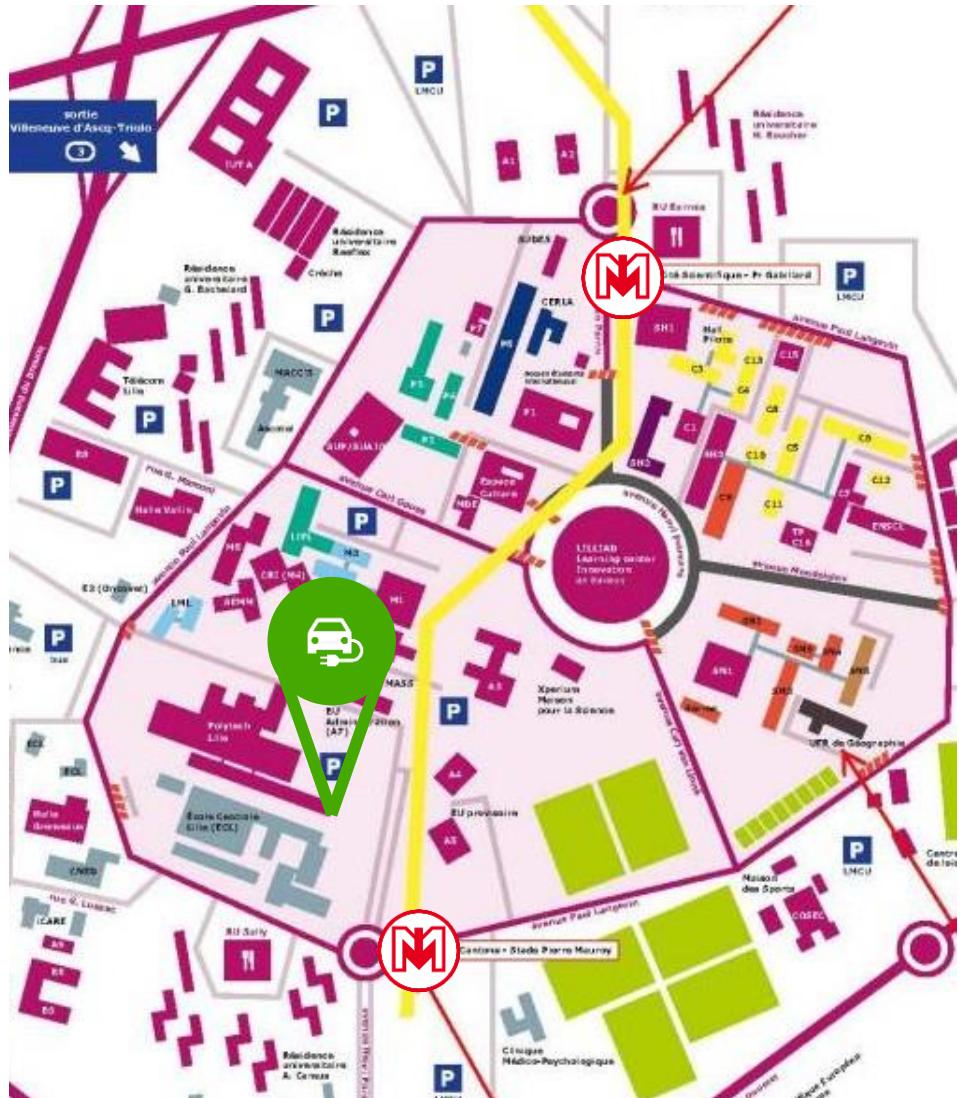
Objective: flexible méthods and tools for e-mobility transition

Mean: demonstrator campus(Living Lab)

Outputs : innovations technical solution.... To sustainable urban mobility plab



Campus “Cité scientifique” as demonstrator (Living Lab)

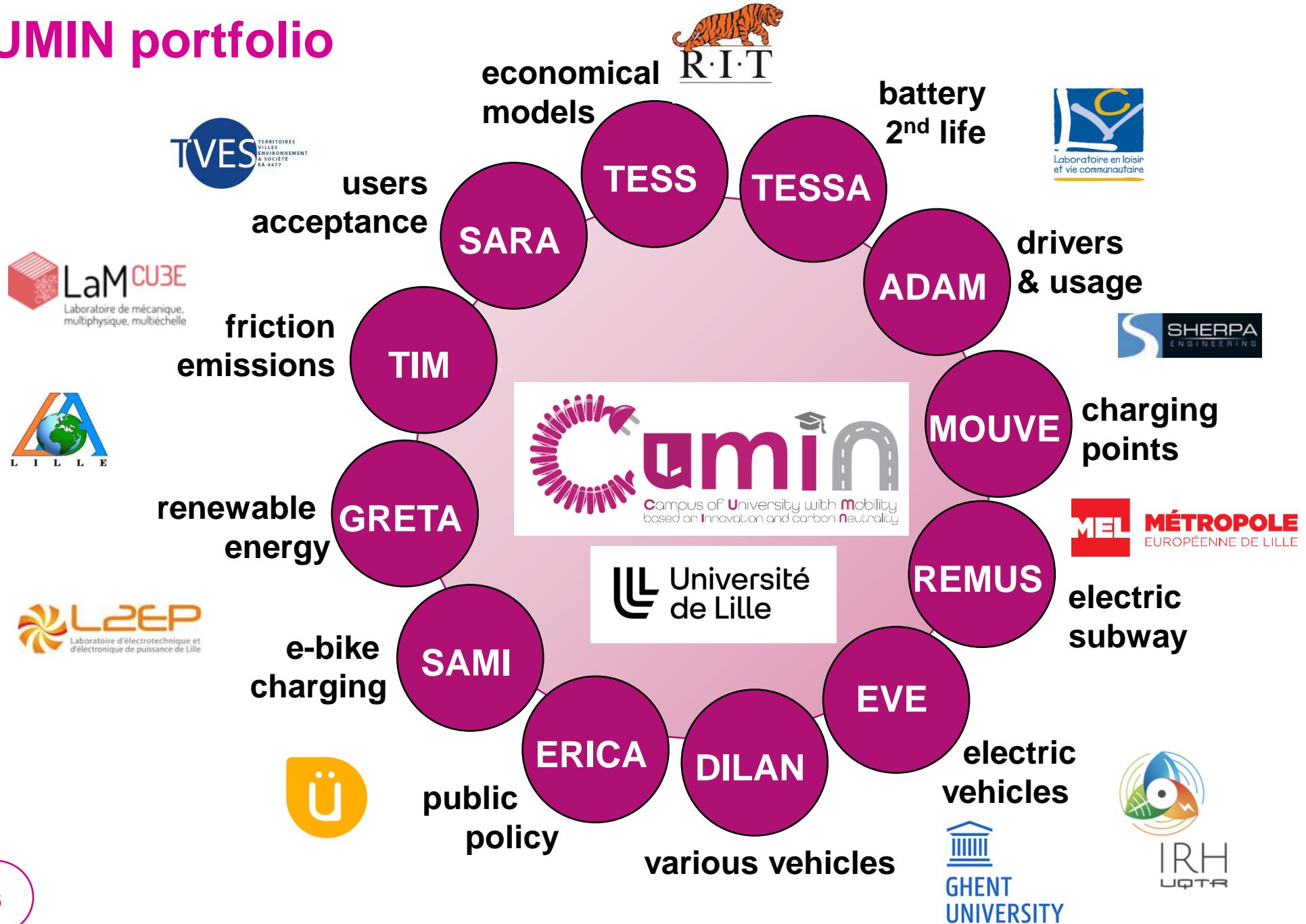


20 000 students
2 000 staff
0 buildings / 110 ha
1 hub de bus
2 subway stations

5 000 thermal
vehicles
Every day!!



CUMIN portfolio



Funding



Supports

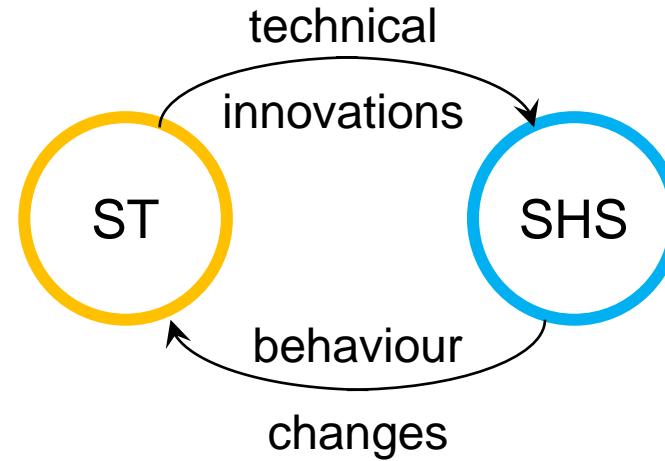


Scientific outcomes

A unique interdisciplinary approach
from theory to experimentation
from experimentation to theory

Flexible methods and tools
with different spatial
and temporal layers

Accurate and reliable results
with validation and
good understanding



Energy 268 (2023) 126637

Contents lists available at [ScienceDirect](#)

 ELSEVIER

Energy

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/energy



Accurate energy consumption for comparison of climate change impact of thermal and electric vehicles

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ARTICLE INFO

Handling Editor: X. Ou

Keywords:
Electric vehicle
Conventional vehicle
Life cycle assessment
Global warming potential
Vehicle simulation

ABSTRACT

Performing a climate impact assessment of vehicles is essential for comparing different powertrain options during an entire vehicle life. Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is used to estimate these effects over a vehicle's lifecycle, including manufacturing, usage, and end-of-life phases. LCA comprises several indicators, such as the Global Warming Potential (GWP). Generally, LCA or GWP studies use manufacturer-reported standard cycle data to estimate the energy consumption of vehicles. In this article, we develop diesel, gasoline, and electric vehicle simulation tools using the Energetic Macroscopic Representation formalism to evaluate that practice. These simulations are validated with actual, measured driving cycles. The simulations are then used to compare the calculated GWP from real, measured driving cycles relative to standard driving cycles used as industry benchmarks. The results show that standard driving cycles consistently underestimate the benefit of switching from fossil fueled vehicles to electric vehicles. Finally, a sensitivity analysis of the battery life duration is included in this work. It shows that the replacement or second life of batteries is also a key parameter in the GWP advantages of electric vehicles.

Societal outcomes



Contribution of CUMIN:

- Ecologic Transition Plan of University of Lille (2023-2033)
- 3 committees on « Sustainable Development Goals » among 7
- Transition week(18-22 March) workshops & vehicle tests



Un exemple pour :

- Lille European Metropolis
- Other international campuses
- etc.



Campus
Living Lab



Methods
& tools ?



Education outcomes

eV platform visits

(Univ, IUT, Polytech'Lille, Centrale Lille, ENSAM)

Various projects

(Bachelor, Master, ST & SHS)

Lesctures & seminars

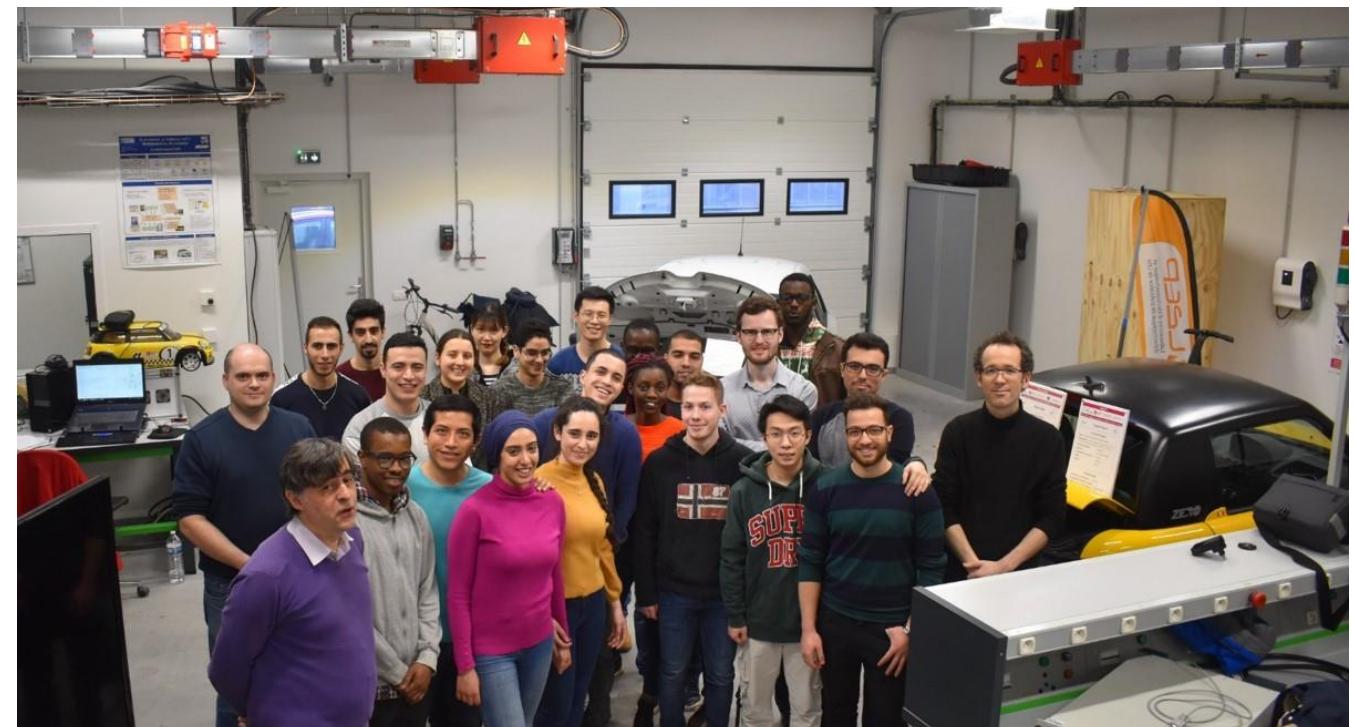
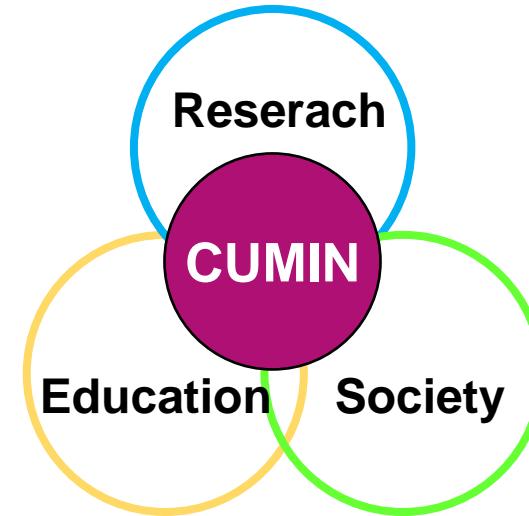
(Master ST & SHS)

A transversal doctoral unit

« Green Mobility » (ST & SHS)

Co-supervised PhD theses

- **6 defended**
- **4 on-going**





<https://cumin.univ-lille.fr/>

CUMIN-SARA

**(Social Acceptance of electric
vehicles in Restricted Areas)**

L. Junker, E. Castex,

A. Bouscayrol, C. Audouit



About SARA.....

Social



Acceptability

of electric vehicles in

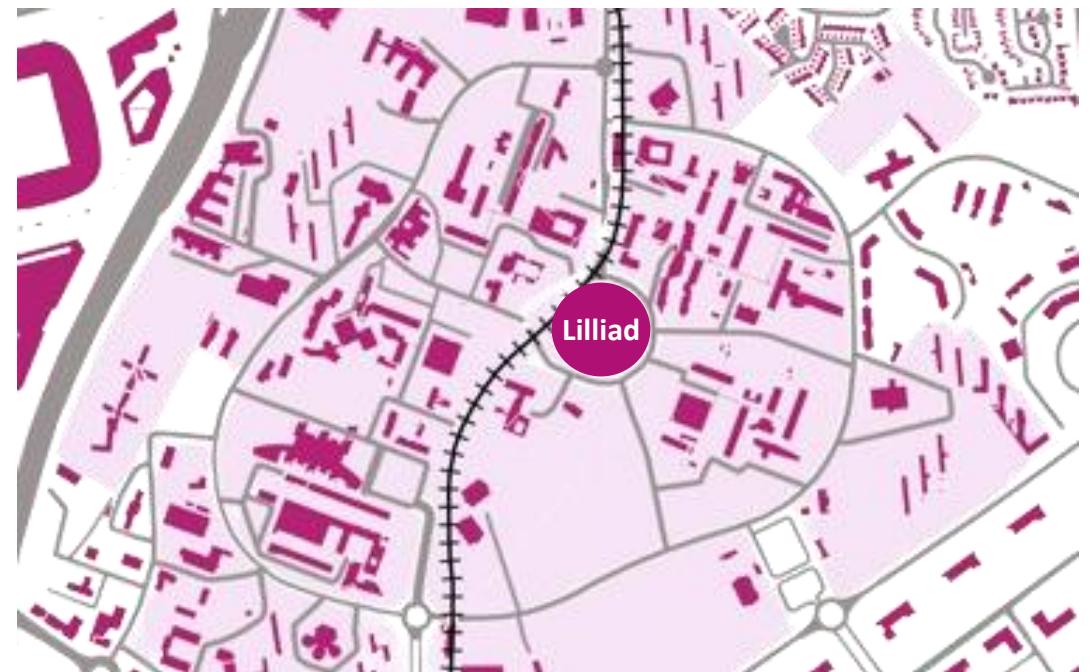
Restricted



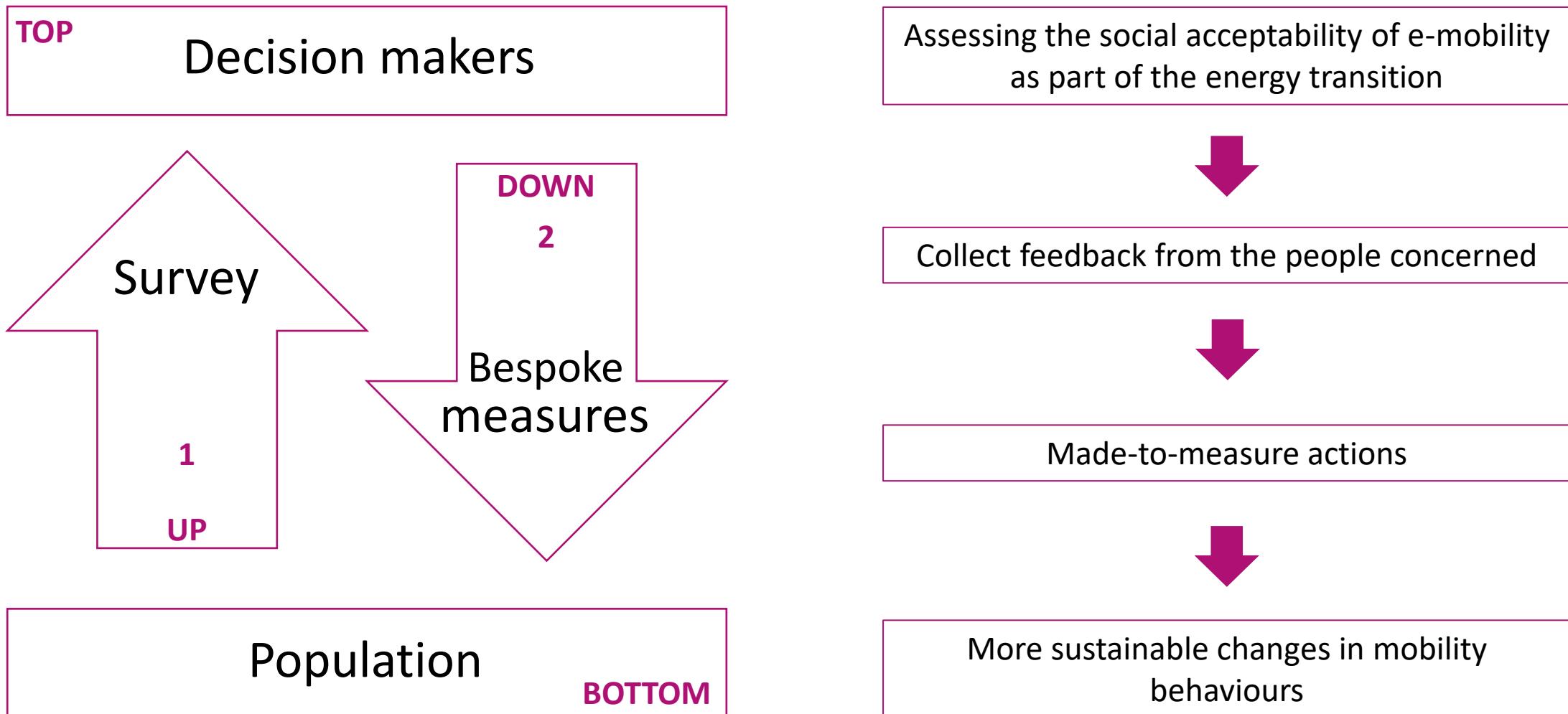
Areas

DEF: *Social acceptability refers to the **level of approval a project or decision gets from a population**. It is based on the collective belief that the proposed option is preferable to alternatives, including the status quo. This concept includes **legislative, economic, environmental, and social dimensions**, reflecting the **community's consensus** on the merits of the undertaking.*

In our case, the campus :



Defining : Integrating top-down & bottom-up approaches into energy transition



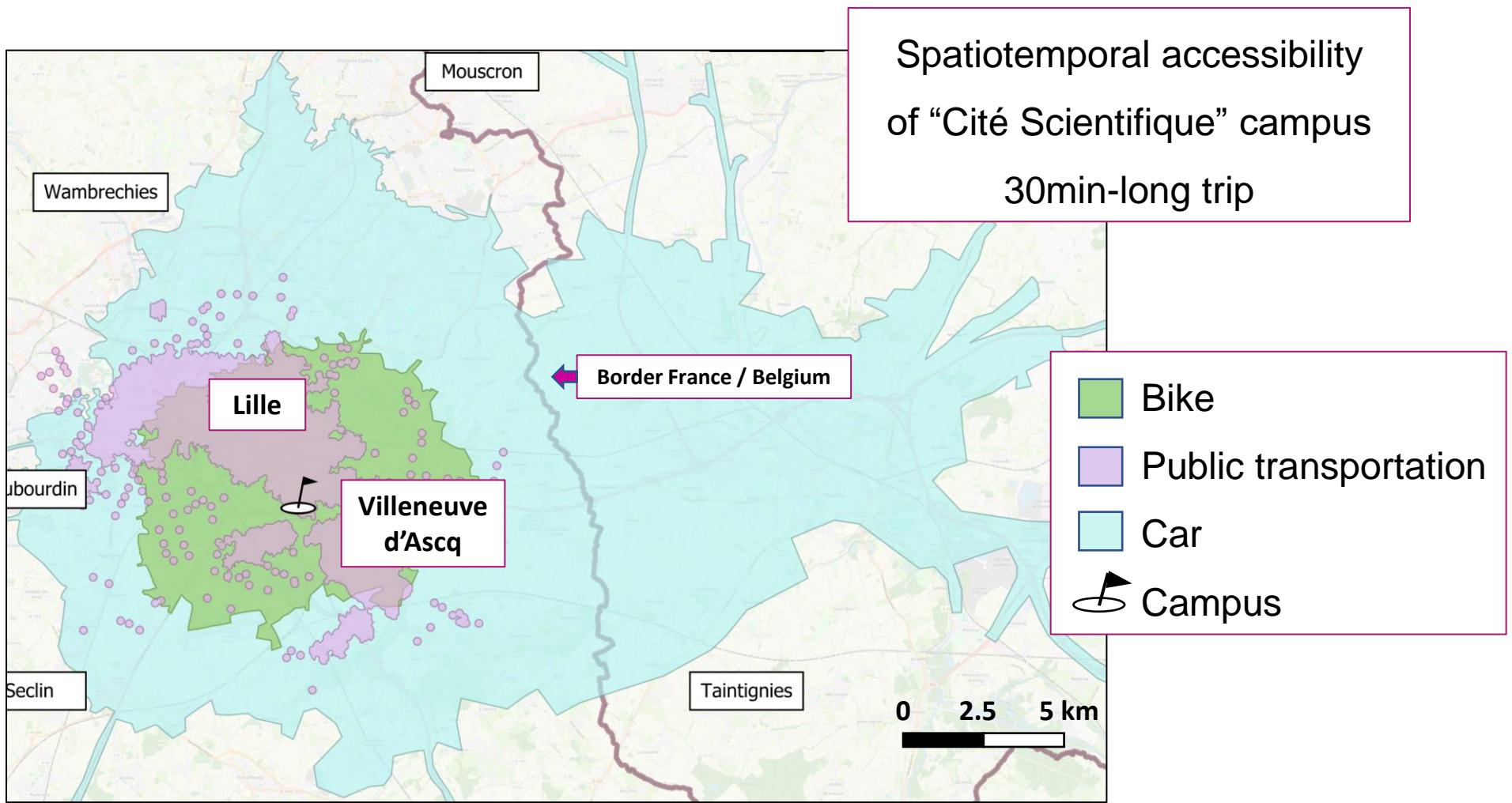
Objectives

Identify levers for action to decarbonize commuting trips

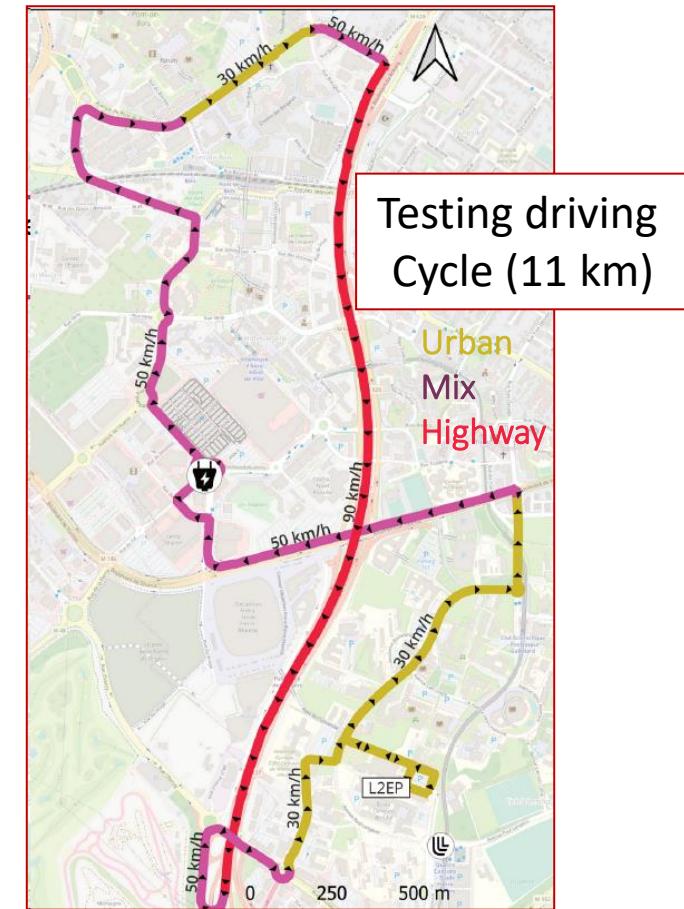
Collecting information on the mobility habits of campus users

Identify obstacles and think about planning solutions that encourage the use of sustainable mobility

Isochore maps of various transport types



CUMIN-SARA – Driving tests of an EV



ST Engineer:

1. Instrumentation of the EV
2. Charging
3. Collection of recorded data

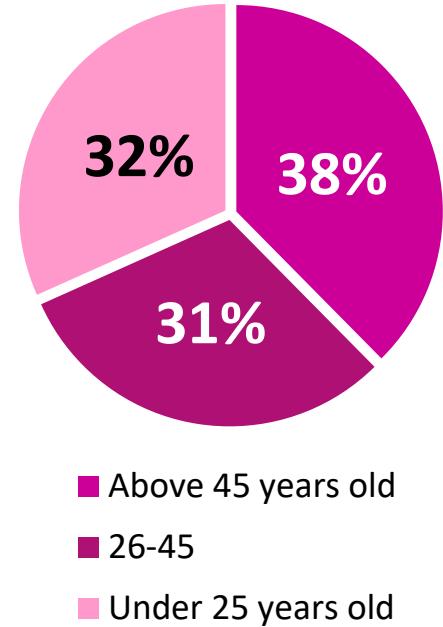
SHS Engineer:

1. Survey on EV perception
2. Driving tests
3. Survey on EV perception and commuting habits

CUMIN-SARA – First results (SHS)



72 drivers
same vehicle
same trip
same period



Socio-behavioural aspects

- 49% unaware of campus charging stations
- 82% in favor of adopting an EV
but 47% cannot buy HEV
- 51% with cost as their first issue

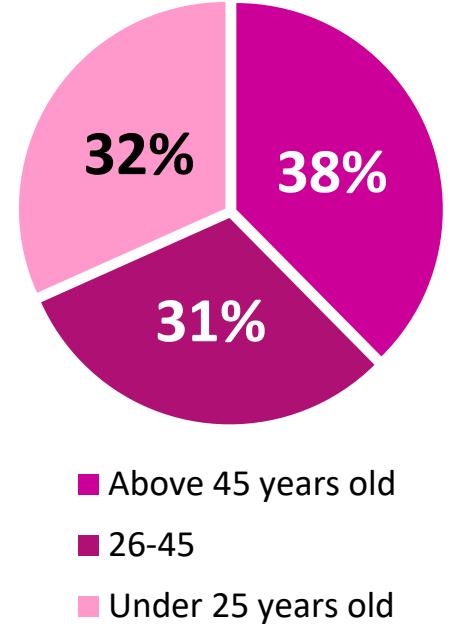


Connexion with CUMIN-TESS
(Technical Economical Study of Sustainable campuses)

CUMIN-SARA – First results (ST)



72 drivers
same vehicle
same trip
same period



Technical aspects

- Variation in terms of energy consumption of 21%
- Impact of traffic ?
- Impact of driver ?



Connexion with CUMIN-DILAN
(Driver-In-the-Loop of transport Application for New e-mobility)





If you'd like to contribute to our research and try out an electric vehicle, you can reach out to me at: Lucie.juncker@univ-lille.fr

(A valid driving license is mandatory)



<https://cumin.univ-lille.fr/>

CUMIN-TESS

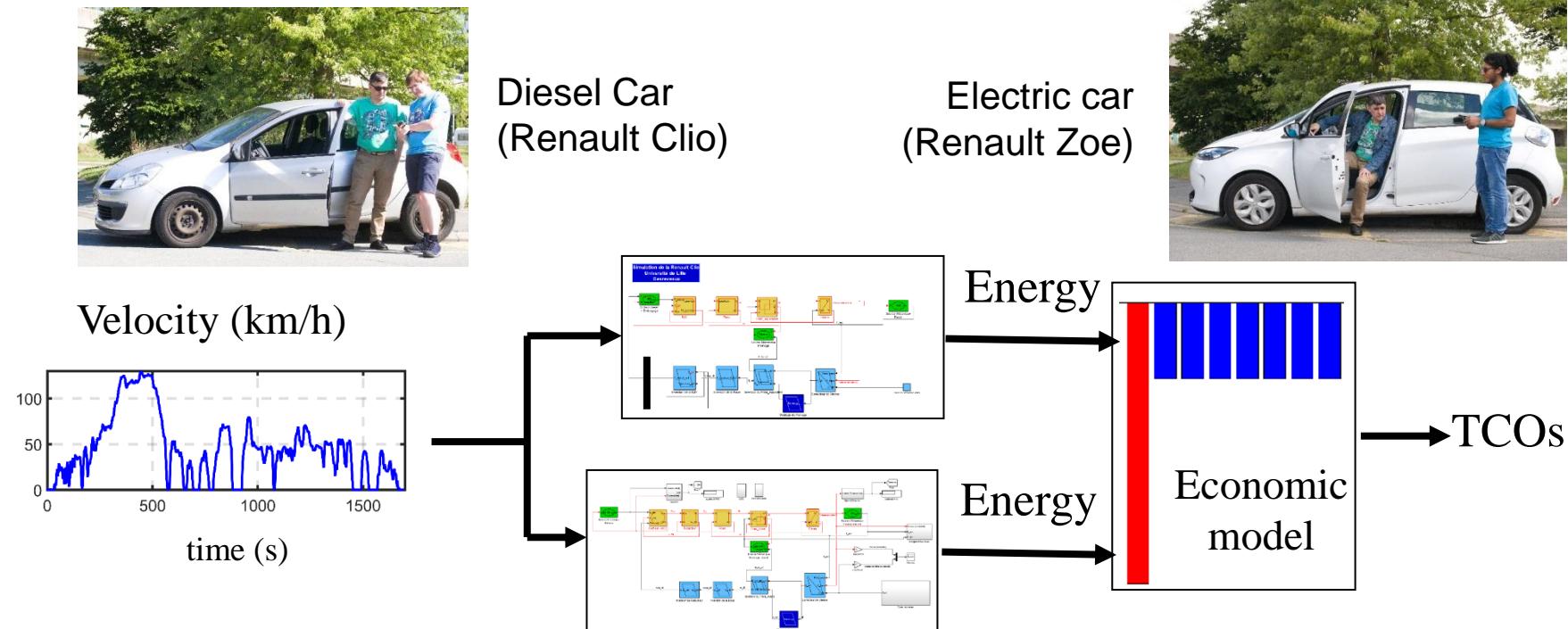
(Technical Economical Studies of Sustainable campuses)

E. Hittinger, A. Desreveaux,

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Comparison of Total Cost of Ownerships (TCO)



Fair comparison of TCO of EV and TV using:

- Real vehicles of the same segment
- Real driving cycles
- accurate technical and economic models

Digital Model & validation



GA#824256

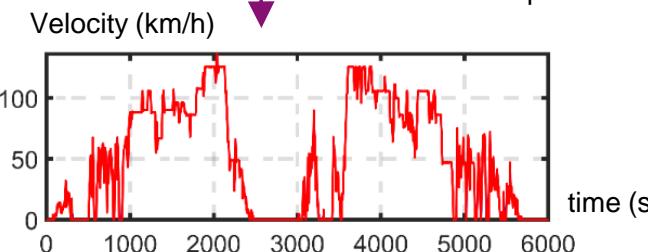
different real driving cycles
from RTR track



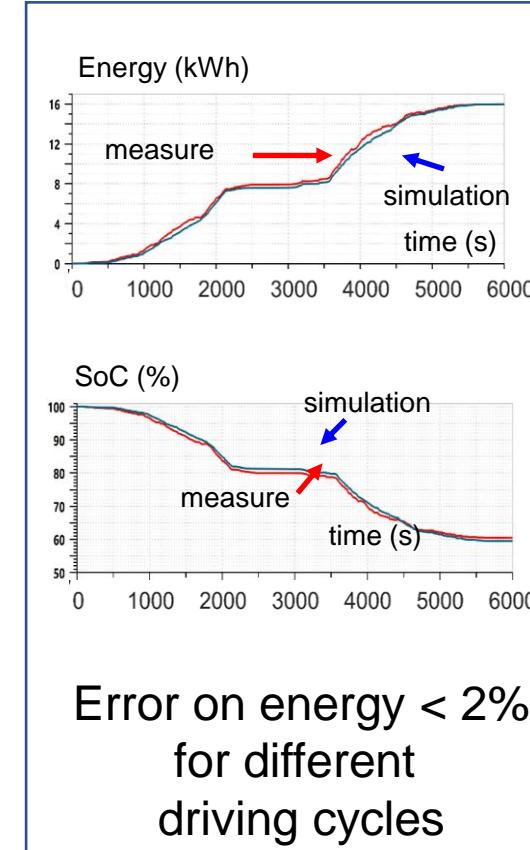
**GROUPE
RENAULT**

Extra-urban real
driving cycle

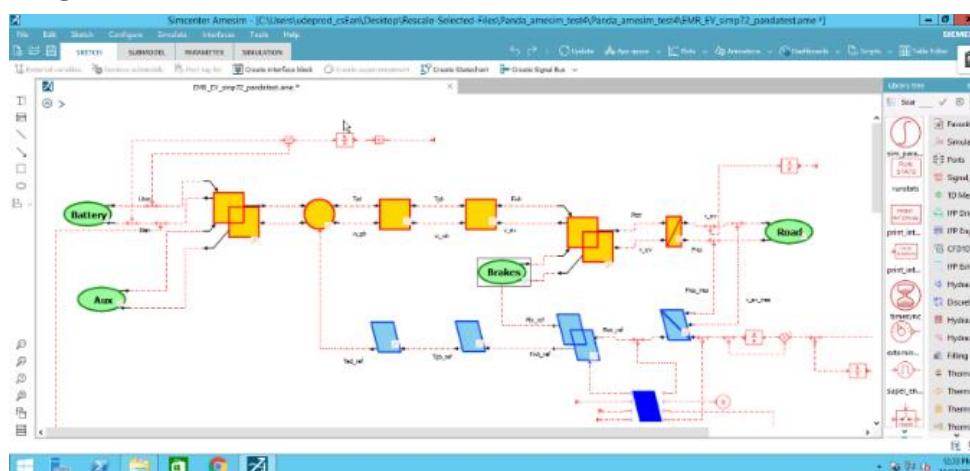
measurements



input



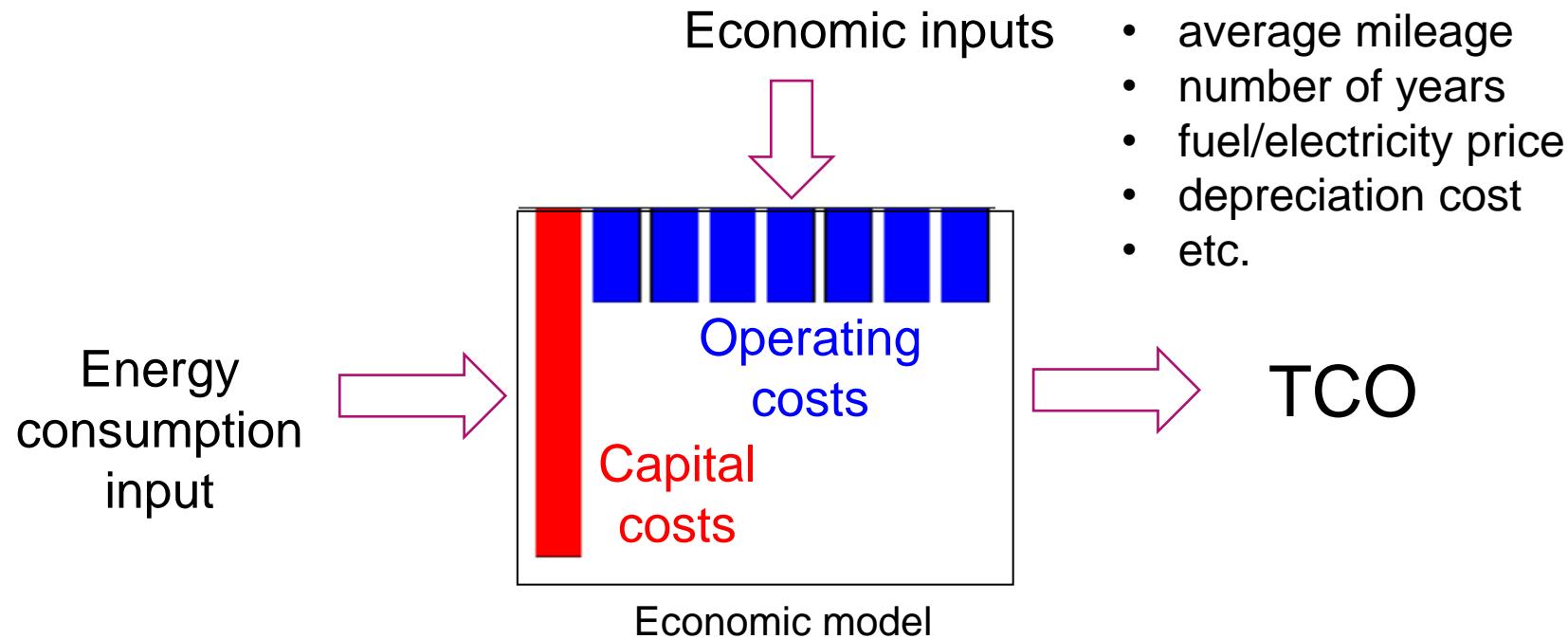
Digital model



results

Error on energy < 2%
for different
driving cycles

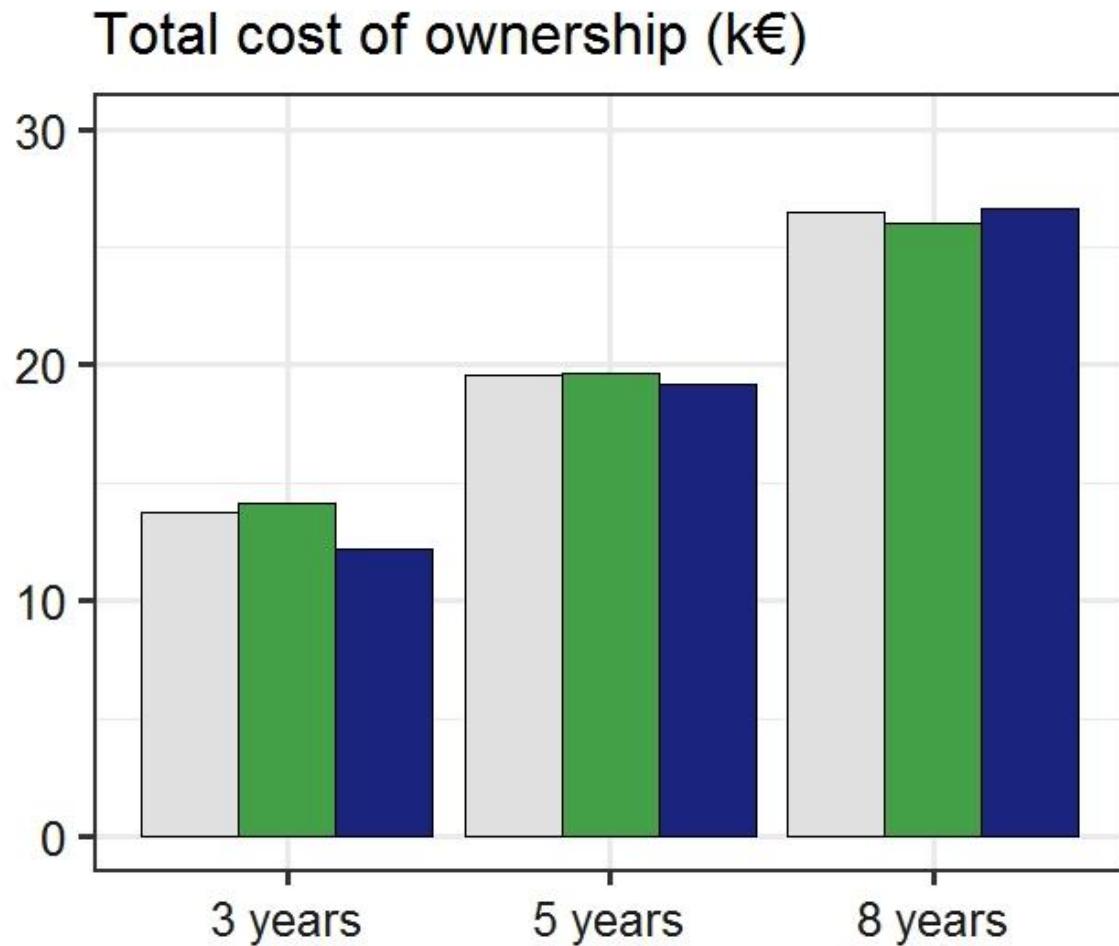
Economic model



Operating costs = Energy + Maintenance + insurance costs

$$TCO = Capital\ Cost - Salvage\ Value + \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{Operating\ cost}{(1 + \sigma)^i}$$

TCO for an Extra-Urban Cycle



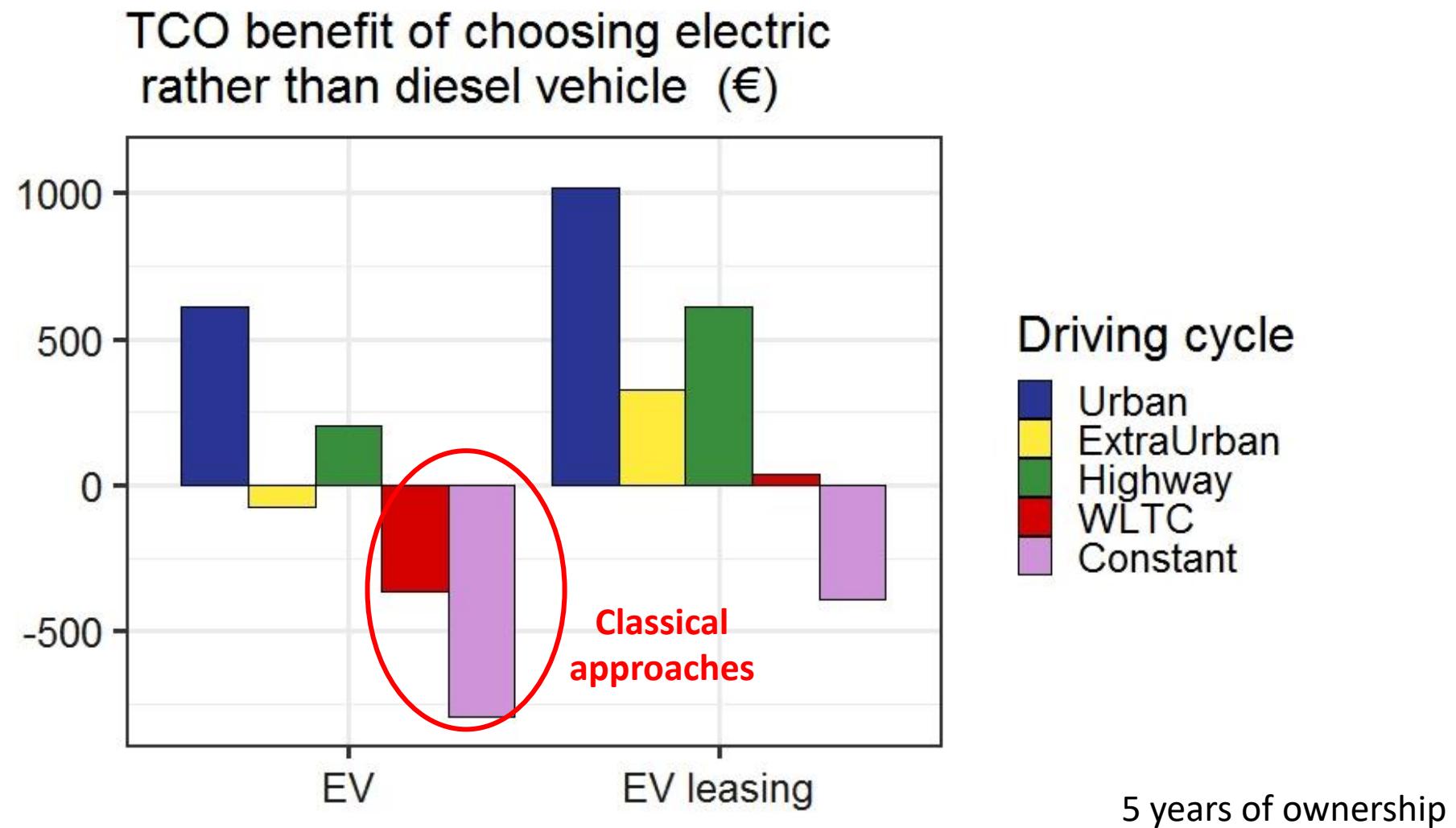
Annual mileage: 9,500 km
Electricity price: 0.13 €/kWh
Diesel fuel price: 1.44 €/l
EV Bonus: 8,000 €
(France 2019)

Vehicle

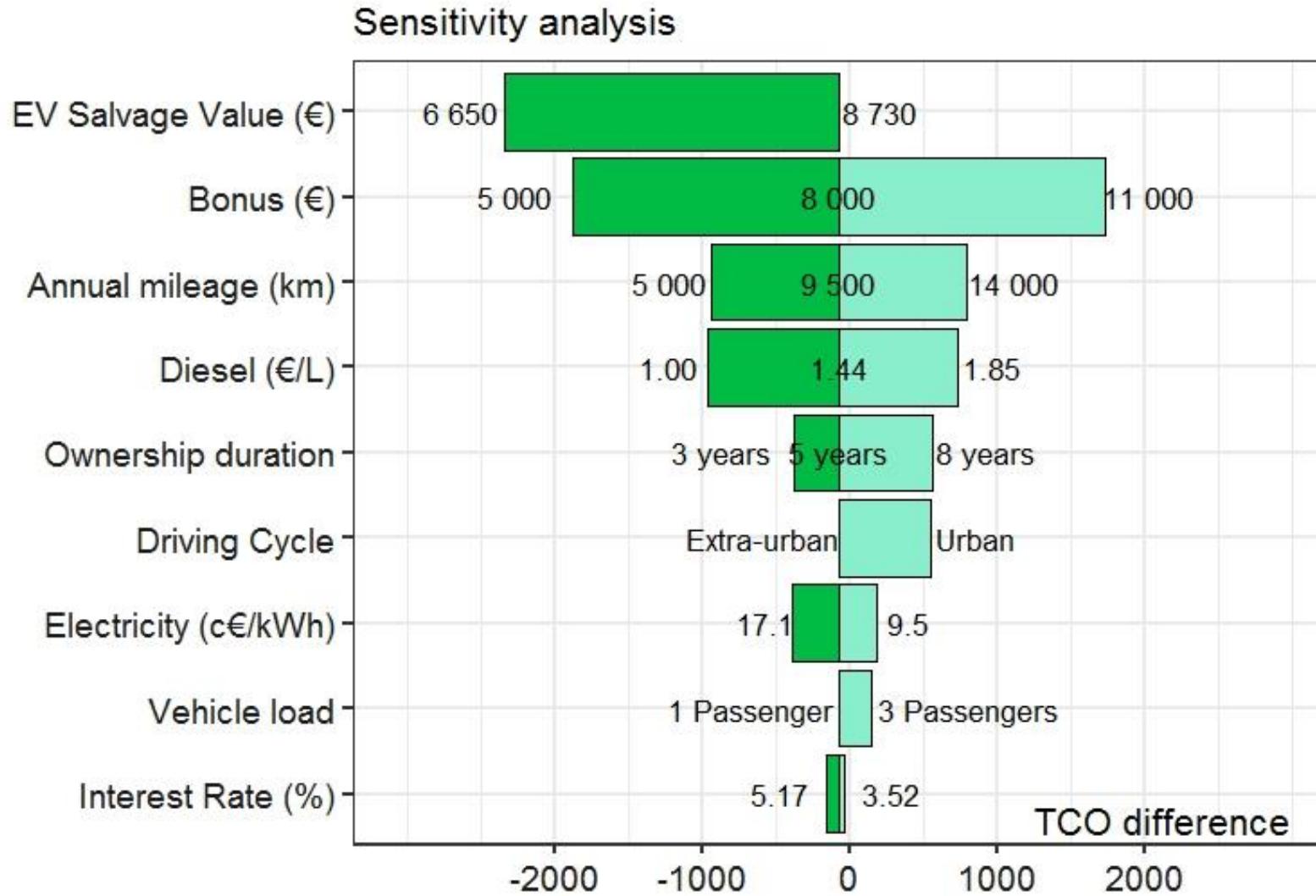
- Diesel
- EV
- EV leasing

EV with battery is more interesting with a high life duration

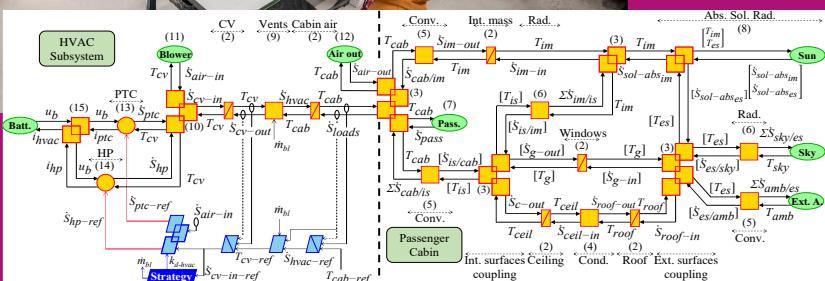
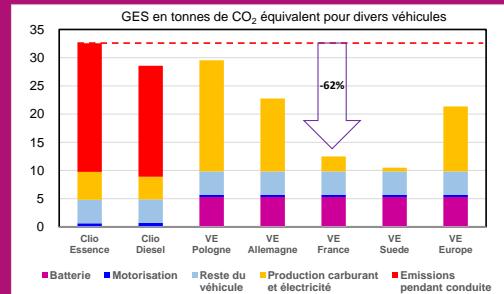
Interest of interdisciplinary approach



Sensitivity Analysis



Salvage value and EV bonus have the most impact



Our university as an exciting living lab towards eco-cities !