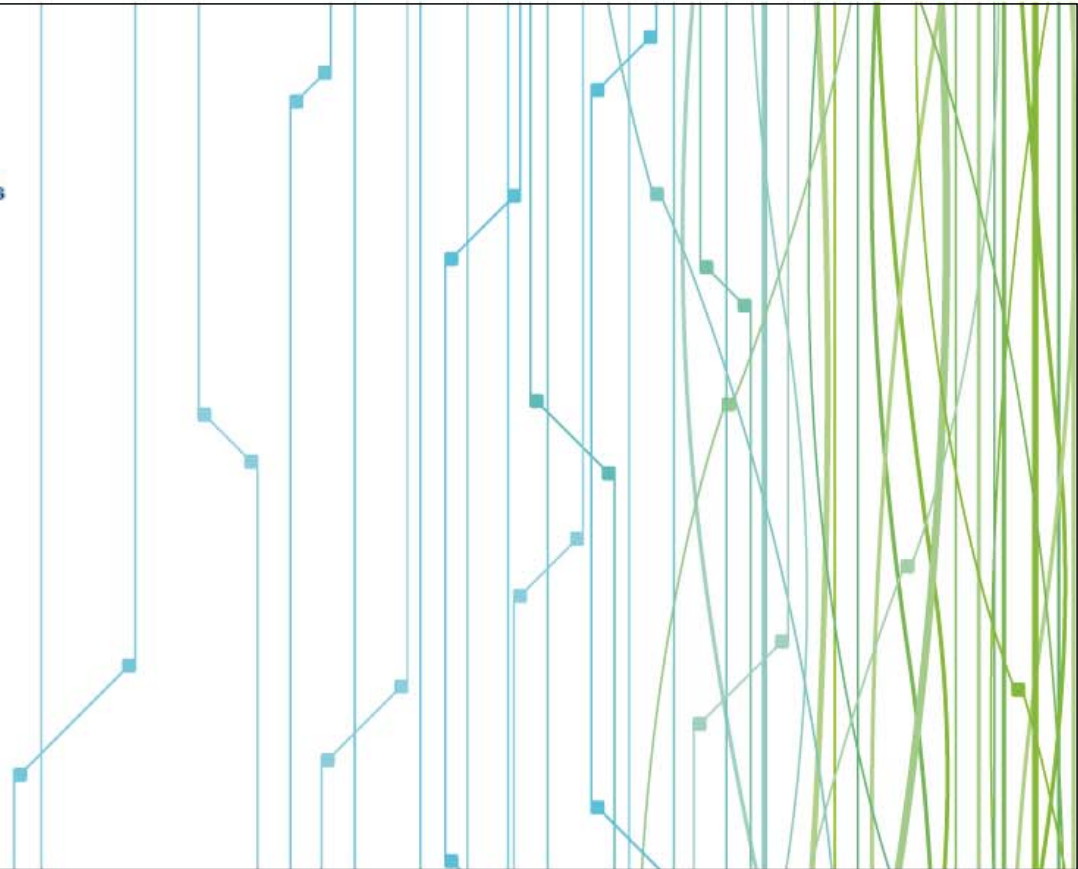


Renault presentation
discussed and agreed on
within
ACEA WLTP EV Group



European
Automobile
Manufacturers
Association

RENAULT
Z.E.

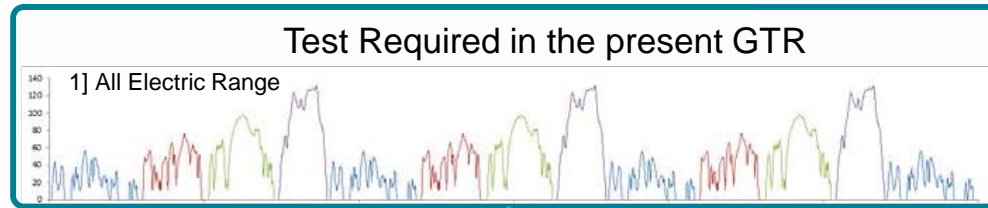


WLTP:

Specific issues of 'Pure Electric Vehicle'

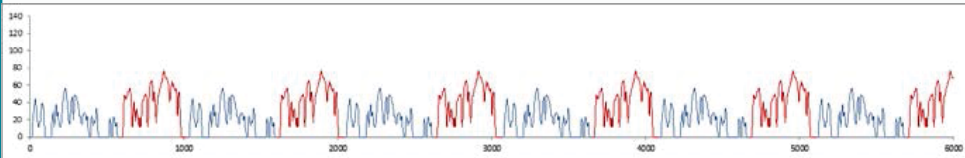
Each phase range estimation

2 Each phase range estimation : Introduction



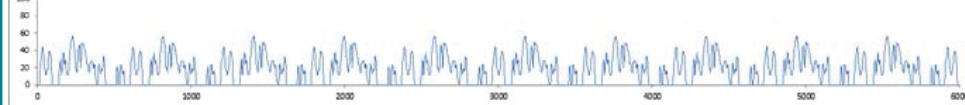
Range determination on chassis dyno

2] AER City (Low +Mid): **Required** in present draft

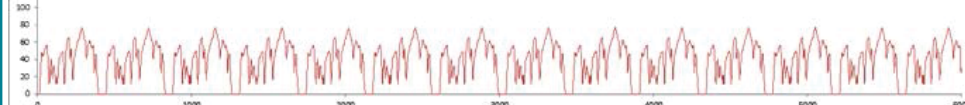


Individual range value **may be required**

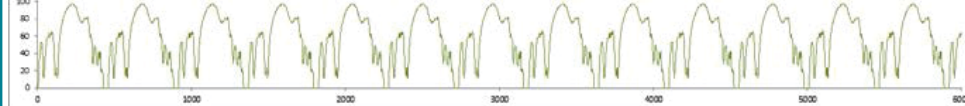
1] Low range



2] Mid range



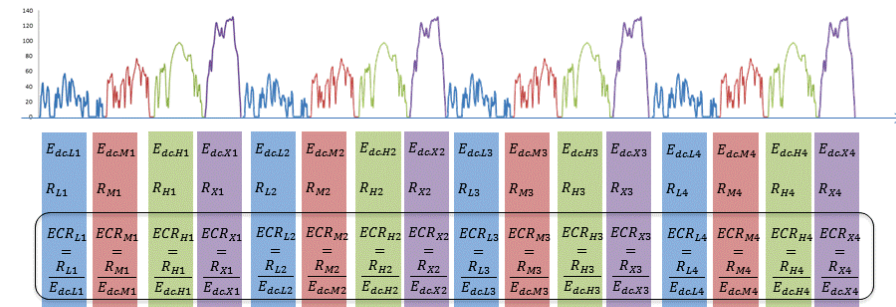
3] High range



4] Extra high range



Range estimation by calculation only



OR

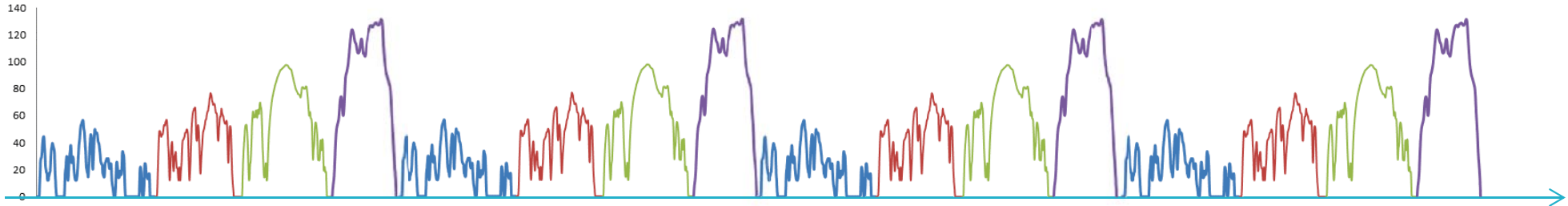
$E_{dc,mN}$ Total discharge energy [kWh]
 R_{mN} Driven distance [km]
 ECR_{mN} Energy Consumption Ratio [km/kWh]
 UBE Usable Battery Energy from begging to end of test criteria [kWh]

$$Range_{Low} = UBE \times \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{N_{Low}} ECR_{Low,i}}{N_L}$$

2 Each Phase Result calculation : Concept

- Purpose:
 - Estimate the range & energy consumption value for each phase instead of real test on chassis dyno
 - This calculation method can replace the 'city range test' required in the present draft GTR for PEV.
- Concept:
 - Complete WLTC cycle range test is performed as required in the present GTR draft
 - Usable Battery Energy (UBE) is measured until the test termination criteria because UBE means the capacity of dischargeable energy.
 - Obligation to measure DC energy (current + voltage) for each phase
 - Only the complete driven phase is considered for range estimation
 - Energy consumption ratio of each phase is calculated and range is determined from UBE and ECR

2 Each Phase Result calculation : Method – Example of Low phase cycle

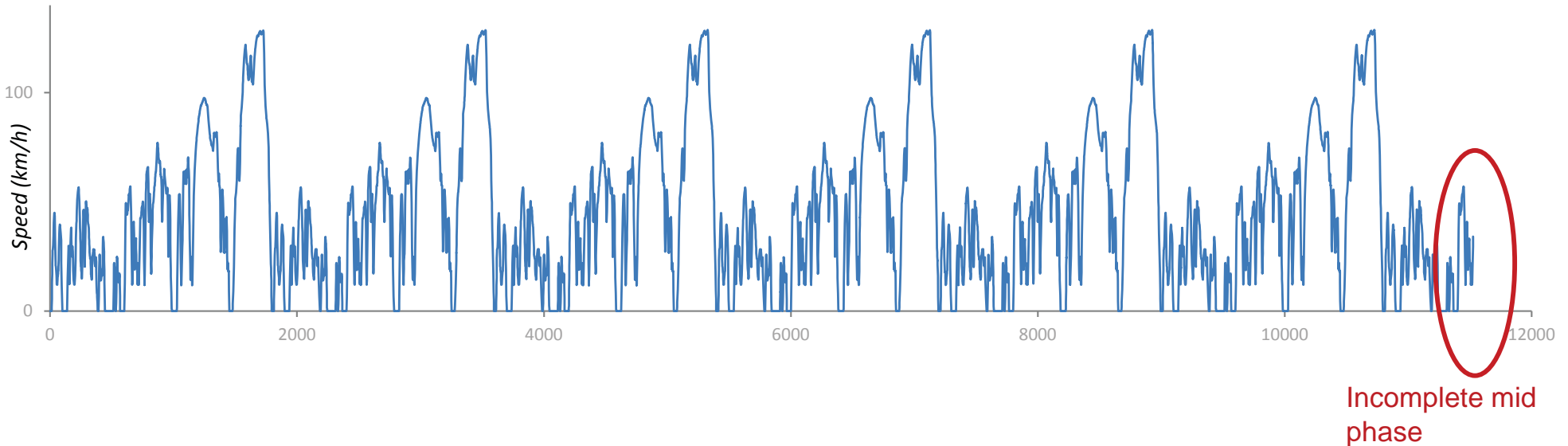


$E_{dc.L1}$	$E_{dc.M1}$	$E_{dc.H1}$	$E_{dc.X1}$	$E_{dc.L2}$	$E_{dc.M2}$	$E_{dc.H2}$	$E_{dc.X2}$	$E_{dc.L3}$	$E_{dc.M3}$	$E_{dc.H3}$	$E_{dc.X3}$	$E_{dc.L4}$	$E_{dc.M4}$	$E_{dc.H4}$	$E_{dc.X4}$
R_{L1}	R_{M1}	R_{H1}	R_{X1}	R_{L2}	R_{M2}	R_{H2}	R_{X2}	R_{L3}	R_{M3}	R_{H3}	R_{X3}	R_{L4}	R_{M4}	R_{H4}	R_{X4}
ECR_{L1}	ECR_{M1}	ECR_{H1}	ECR_{X1}	ECR_{L2}	ECR_{M2}	ECR_{H2}	ECR_{X2}	ECR_{L3}	ECR_{M3}	ECR_{H3}	ECR_{X3}	ECR_{L4}	ECR_{M4}	ECR_{H4}	ECR_{X4}
$= \frac{R_{L1}}{E_{dc.L1}}$	$= \frac{R_{M1}}{E_{dc.M1}}$	$= \frac{R_{H1}}{E_{dc.H1}}$	$= \frac{R_{X1}}{E_{dc.X1}}$	$= \frac{R_{L2}}{E_{dc.L2}}$	$= \frac{R_{M2}}{E_{dc.M2}}$	$= \frac{R_{H2}}{E_{dc.H2}}$	$= \frac{R_{X2}}{E_{dc.X2}}$	$= \frac{R_{L3}}{E_{dc.L3}}$	$= \frac{R_{M3}}{E_{dc.M3}}$	$= \frac{R_{H3}}{E_{dc.H3}}$	$= \frac{R_{X3}}{E_{dc.X3}}$	$= \frac{R_{L4}}{E_{dc.L4}}$	$= \frac{R_{M4}}{E_{dc.M4}}$	$= \frac{R_{H4}}{E_{dc.H4}}$	$= \frac{R_{X4}}{E_{dc.X4}}$

$E_{dc.mN}$ Total discharge energy [kWh]
 R_{mN} Driven distance [km]
 ECR_{mN} Energy Consumption Ratio [km/kWh]
 UBE Usable Battery Energy (DC) from begging to end of test criteria [kWh]

$$Range_{Low} = UBE \times \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{N_{Low}} ECR_{Low.i}}{N_L}$$

2 Each Phase Result calculation : Method – consideration of data



- The incomplete phase is not considered for calculation
- In the above example this phase data are not included for calculation of 'mid phase range', 'city cycle range' and 'complete WLTC range'
- But for the 'Usable Battery Energy' include this incomplete mid phase

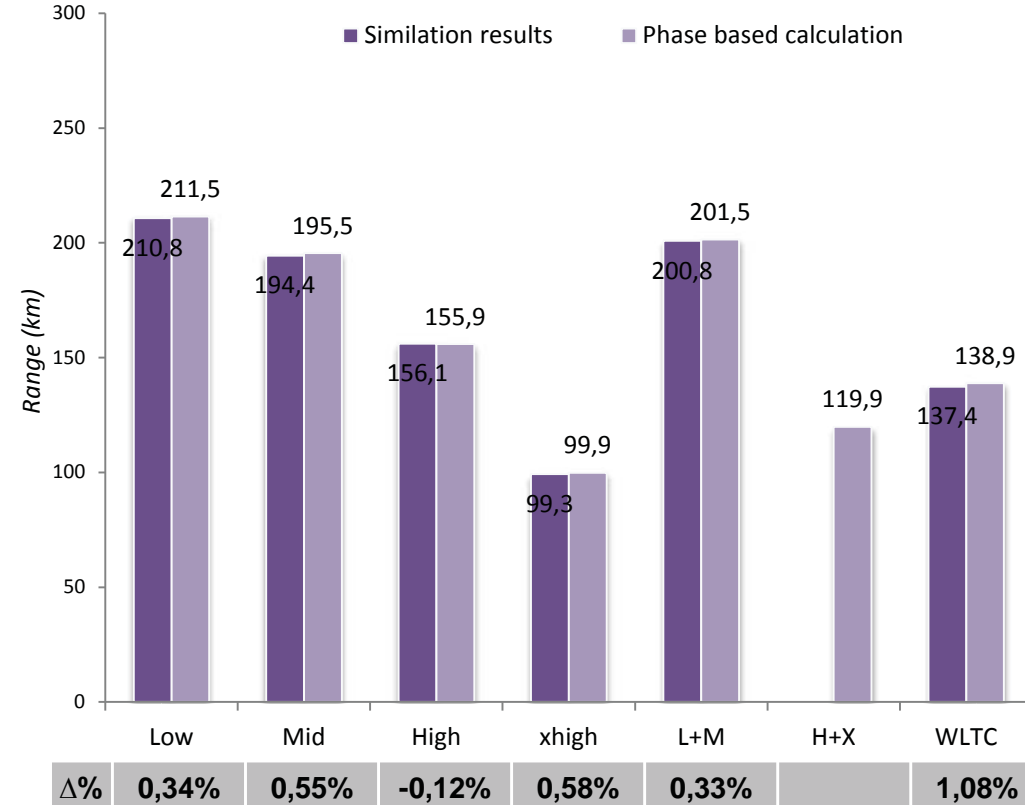
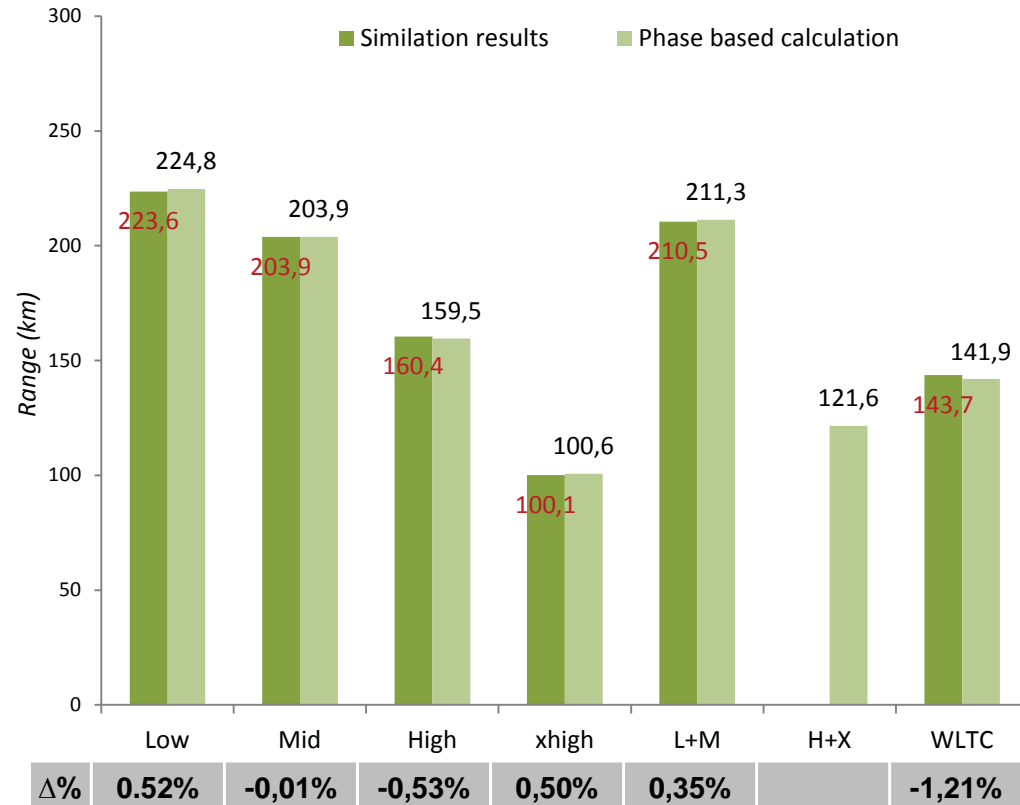
2 Each Phase Result calculation : Simulations

- Vehicles: Two different kind of electric vehicles were selected for simulation
 1. Kangoo EV : Utility vehicle , maximum speed of 130 km/h, not able to follow the drive cycle in extra-high phase , SAE J1634 method applied
 2. Zoe : Passenger vehicle, maximum speed of 135 km/h , non problem in following the drive cycle , higher range than Kangoo EV
- Simulation : Following simulations were done one each vehicle for two different mass TM_H & TM_L
 1. Range test with sequence L-L-L-L.....
 2. Range test with sequence M-M-M-M....
 3. Range test with sequence H-H-H-H....
 4. Range test with sequence XH-XH-XH-XH....
 5. Range test with sequence LM-LM-LM-LM....
 6. Range test with sequence LMHXH-LMHXH-LMHXH-LMHXH....
- Calculation:
 - As suggested by the proposal , only complete phases were considered for calculation
 - An additional compete WLTC cycle range also calculated to check the over all error margin

2 Each Phase Result calculation : Kangoo ZE Simulation results

- Test mass Low: 1722 kg

- Test mass High: 1939 kg

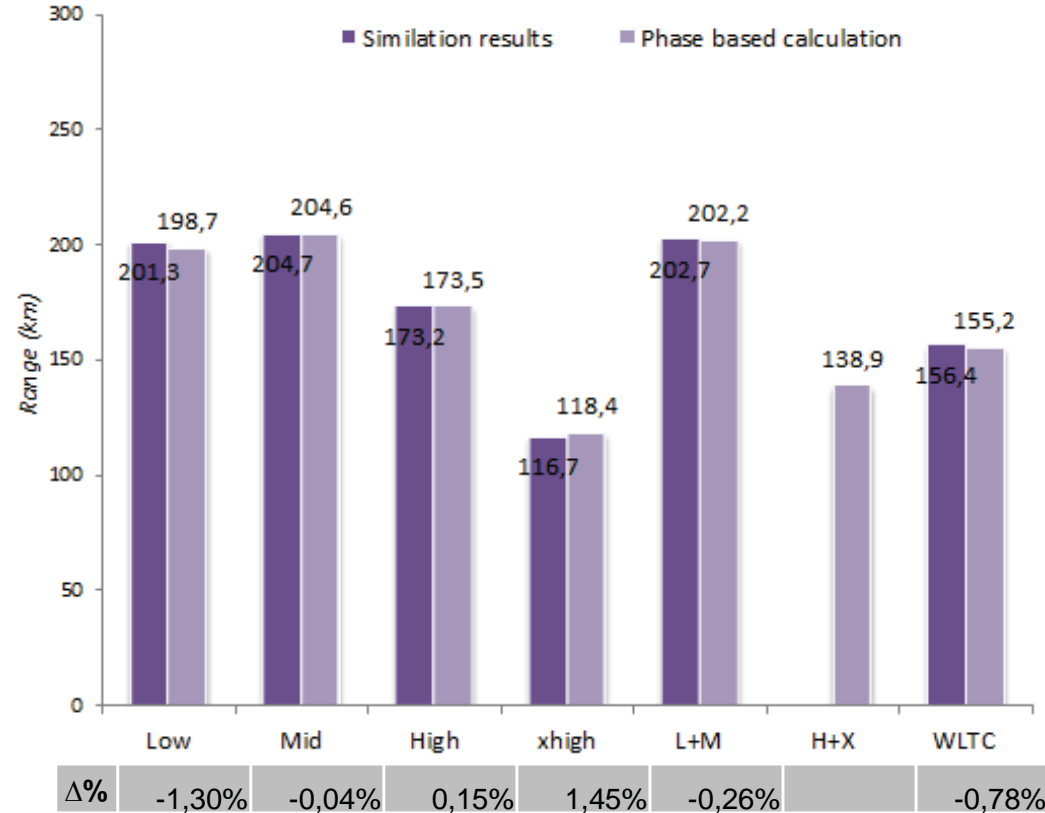
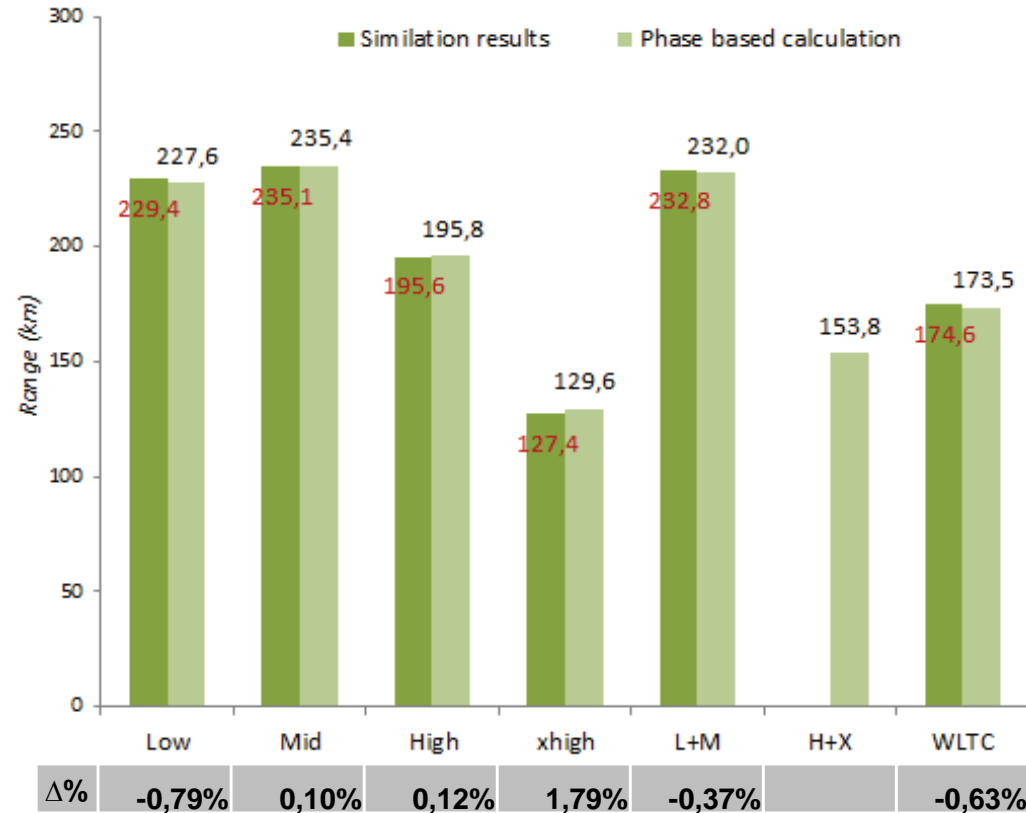


- Simulation results shows that the 'proposed phase based calculation' has an error margin of <0.5% for 'City range' calculation
- To verify the method we calculate the complete WLTC cycle range with proposed method and we found the error margin to be around 1%

2 Each Phase Result calculation : Zoe Simulation results

- Test mass Low: 1593 kg

- Test mass High: 1674 kg



- Simulation results shows that the 'proposed phase based calculation' has an error margin of <0.5% for 'City range' calculation
- To verify the method we calculate the complete WLTC cycle range with proposed method and we found the error margin to be < 1%

2 Each Phase Result calculation : Conclusion

- The simulation results of two different test mass shows that the range of each phase can be estimated by the proposed method with acceptable error margin ($\approx 0.5\%$; max ≈ 1 km)
- Simulation on Kangoo ZE shows that this proposed method can even work well on vehicle which can not follow the drive cycle
- The incomplete phase should not be included in the range calculation
- The city range (L+M) test required in the GTR draft can be replaced by phase based calculation
- The proposed method can also provide result of 'Low+Mid+High' range (required in other non-EU countries) results from a single complete WLTC cycle range