



ECTRI – FEHRL – FERSI



Young Researchers Seminar 2015

Behavioral adaptation to electric vehicles – An experimental study

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FERSI
Road Safety Research

Outline

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Results and interpretation
- Conclusions
- Research considerations

Introduction

- Electric cars – a major player in reducing pollution
- „20-20-20 by 2020“



Source: daikin.at

- Can drivers simply switch from combustion engine cars to electric ones?
- How fast can a driver accommodate himself/herself to an electric car?

First step: The E-FFEKT project

- The study attempted to evaluate differences in vehicle dynamics and drivers' behavior between electric and conventional cars
- 90 drivers – 180 test drives – 43 km route – 50 minutes
- No major differences were observed regarding driver dynamics between the 2 technologies
- The time interval of testing was too small to reveal any results in driver adaptation to electric vehicles

Next step

- Field operational trial
 - Naturalistic driving in and around Vienna, Austria

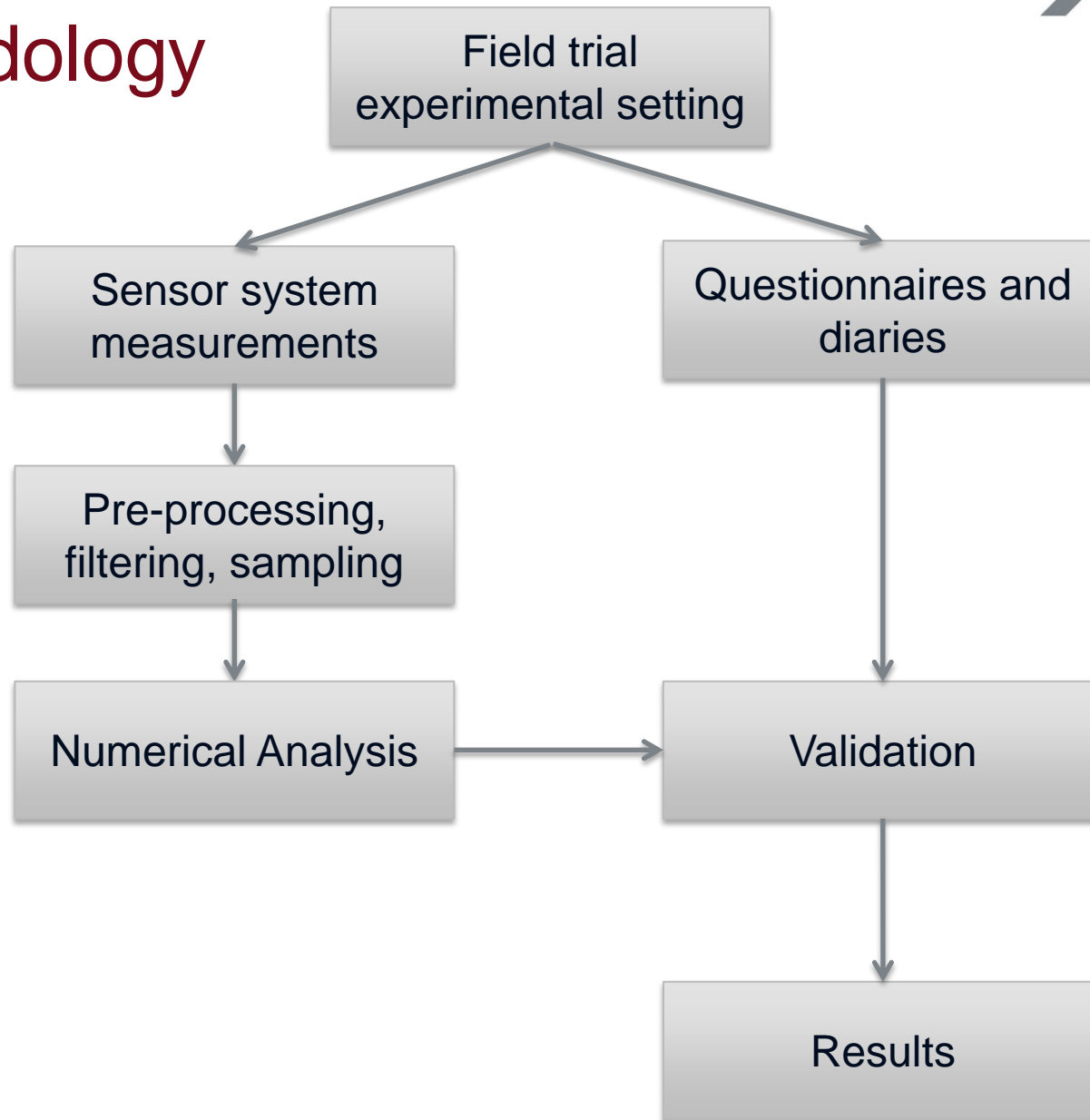
- Experimental setting
 - Is it possible to accurately evaluate drivers' adaptation to electric vehicles in an one-week interval of test trial

Field operational trial

- 6 weeks
- 4 test participants
- One week with the electric vehicle, one week with a combustion car
- > 30 hours driving time, more than 1500 km driven
- Two-step approach data collection system



Methodology



Vehicles

- Electric vehicle – Renault Fluence Z.E.

Driver	Electric vehicle	Maximum power (kW)	ABS	ESC/ESP
#1, #2, #3, #4	Renault Fluence Z.E.	70	yes	yes



- Combustion vehicles – private vehicles of the trial participants

Driver	Combustion vehicle	engine	Maximum power (kW)	ABS	ESC/ESP
#1	Mercedes Benz A180,	2010	80	yes	yes
#2	Ford Galaxy, 2007		66	yes	yes
#3	Seat Ibiza, 2008		51	yes	yes
#4	Ford C-Max, 2011		70	yes	yes



Quantitative data collection

- GPS position
- GPS velocity
- 3-axis acceleration (a_x , a_y , a_z)




Qualitative data collection

- Pre-questionnaires
 - Previous experience with an EV and expectations
 - Driving experience and style

- Trip diaries
 - Trip purpose, distance, time, EV specifics

- Post- questionnaires
 - Adaptation, overall experience and meeting expectations
 - Observed differences between electric and combustion car
 - Safety
 - Influences in driving style and behavior
 - Willingness to pay

Date:			
Trip purpose (e.g. work, home, shopping):	Start	End	
Time:	Post-questionnaire		
Address:	Name:	Date:	
Km (from to):	1. How would you characterize your driving experience with the electric vehicle? Please choose one of the emotions and explain your choice.		
Stationary stat:	😊	Name:	Date:
Expected IS:		1. Have you ever driven an electric car?	
Traffic cond:		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, once <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, a few times <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, regularly <input type="checkbox"/> No.	
traffic jam):		2. Please assess your driving experience in general. (Write near the chosen answer – the approximate number of km driven per year)	
Weather (e wind):		<input type="checkbox"/> Very experienced <input type="checkbox"/> Rather experienced <input type="checkbox"/> Amateur <input type="checkbox"/> Beginner	
Temperatur:		2. Did U	
Features IU:		3. What are your expectations regarding driving an electric car in comparison to a combustion engine vehicle?	
Air condition:		<input type="checkbox"/> - Ease: <input type="checkbox"/> - Perfo: <input type="checkbox"/> - Satisf:	
Heating:		<input type="checkbox"/> - Ease of use: <input type="checkbox"/> - Performance (e.g. acceleration, speed, handling, comfort, etc.): <input type="checkbox"/> - Satisfying daily needs:	
Radio:		<input type="checkbox"/> Not as easy <input type="checkbox"/> As easy <input type="checkbox"/> Easier <input type="checkbox"/> Poorer performance <input type="checkbox"/> Better performance <input type="checkbox"/> Will satisfy <input type="checkbox"/> Will not satisfy	
Potential DC:		<input type="checkbox"/> Single	
		4. Please describe your driving style, by marking the line below with an X where you consider appropriate.	
			

Data analysis

- Quantitative analysis performed on each driver for:
 - Overall performance
 - Adaptation to the electric vehicle

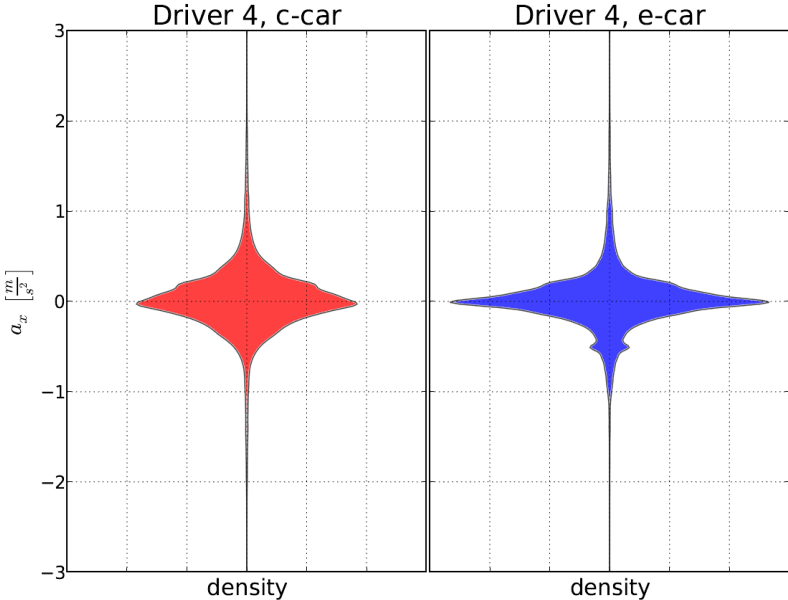
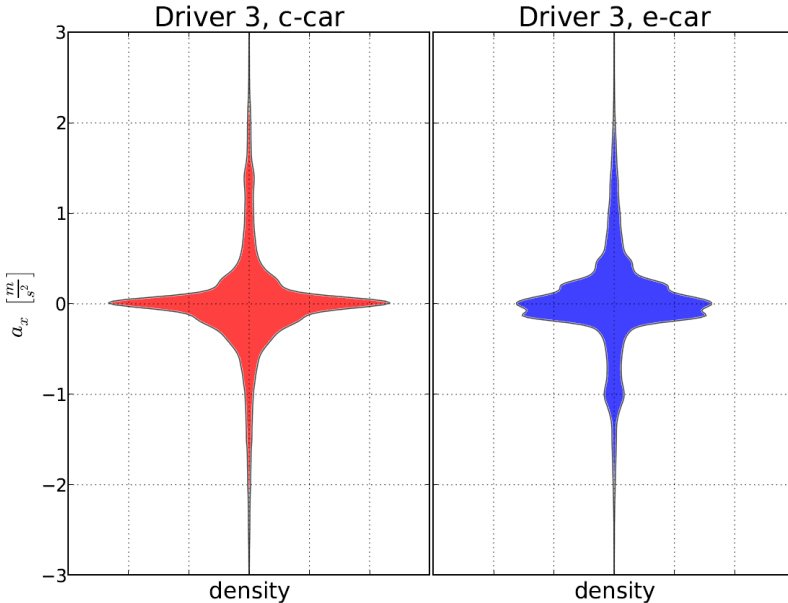
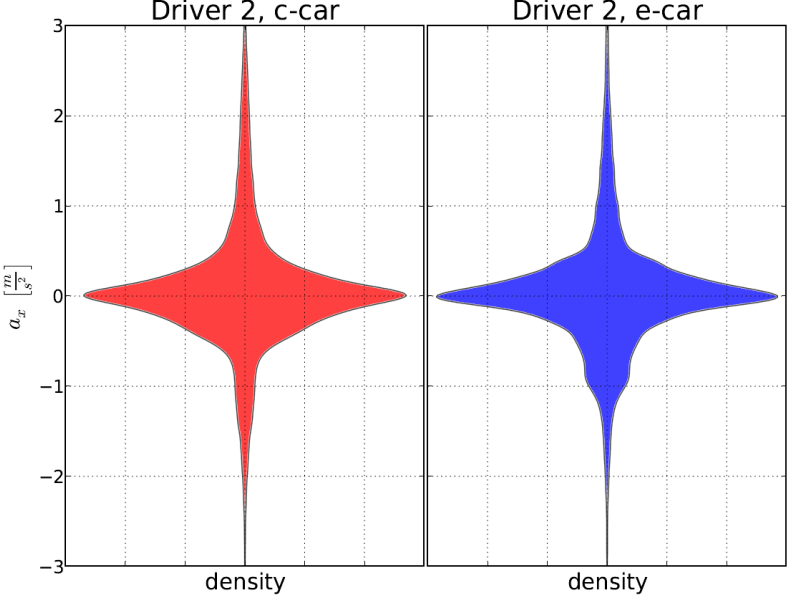
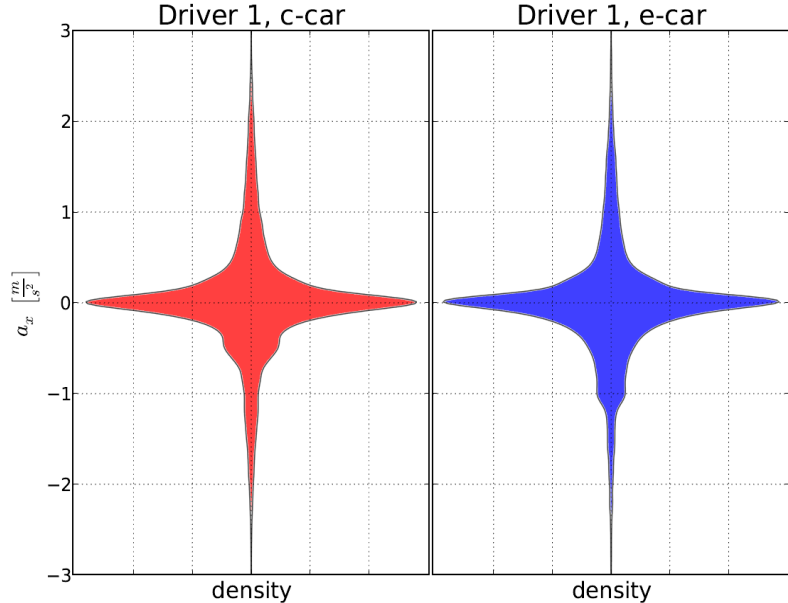
- Qualitative analysis performed on each driver for:
 - Expectations
 - Vehicle dynamics and acoustics
 - Adaptation
 - Safety
 - Vehicle range

Quantitative analysis

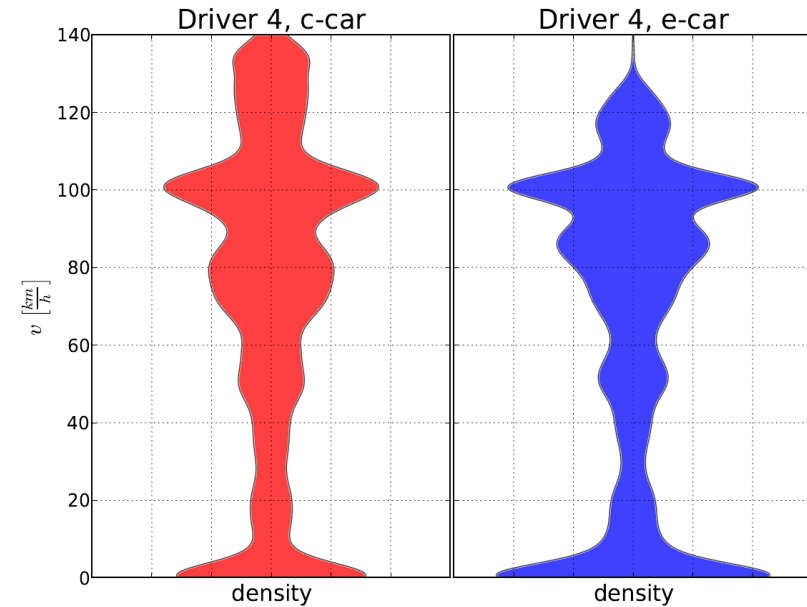
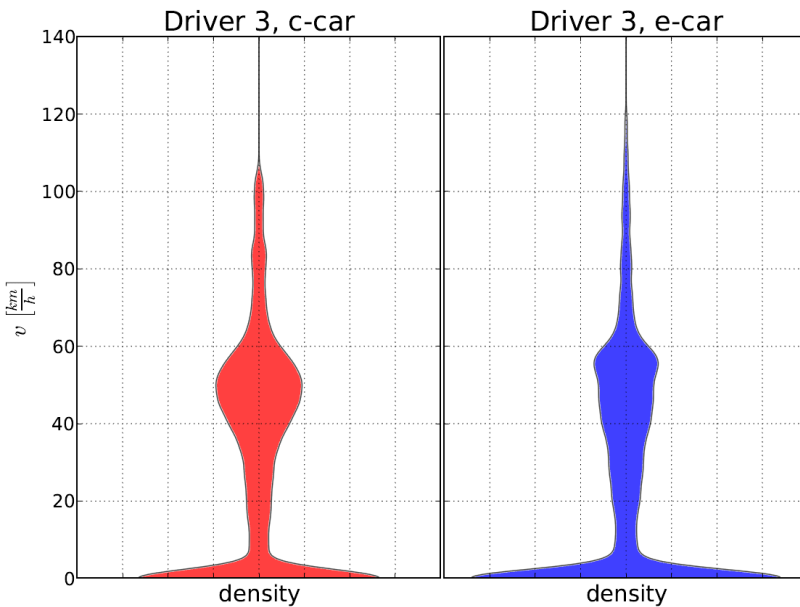
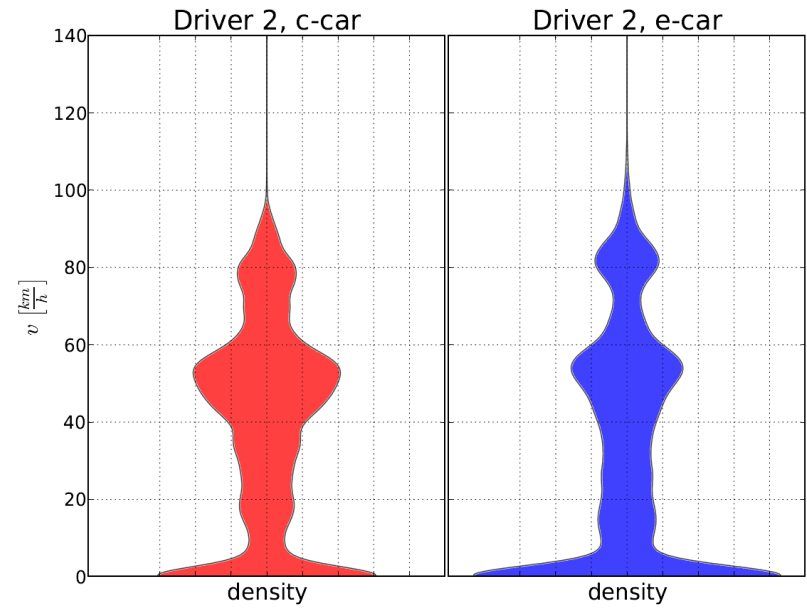
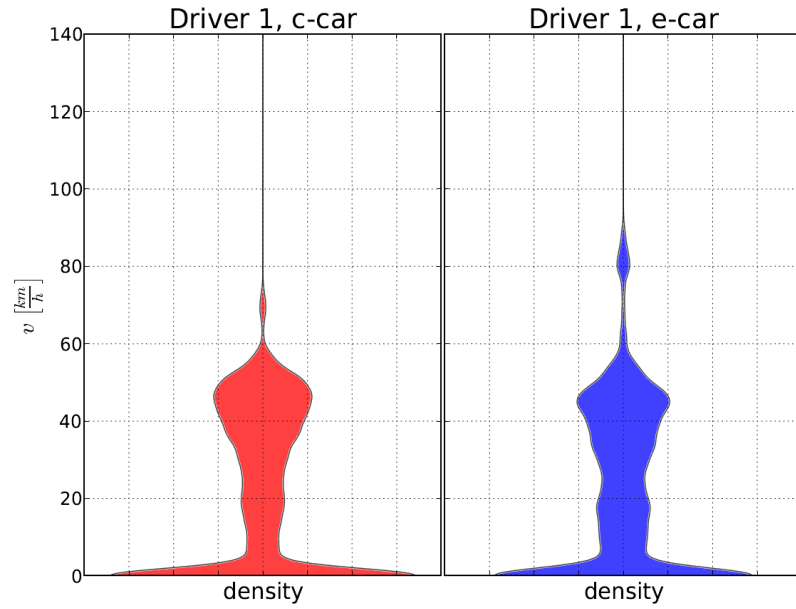
- Vehicle performance

Driver	Nr of trips with electric car	Nr of trips with combustion-engine car	Mean trip length (km)
#1	6	7	11
#2	8	8	14
#3	8	6	24
#4	8	8	53

Acceleration – deceleration patterns



Velocity patterns

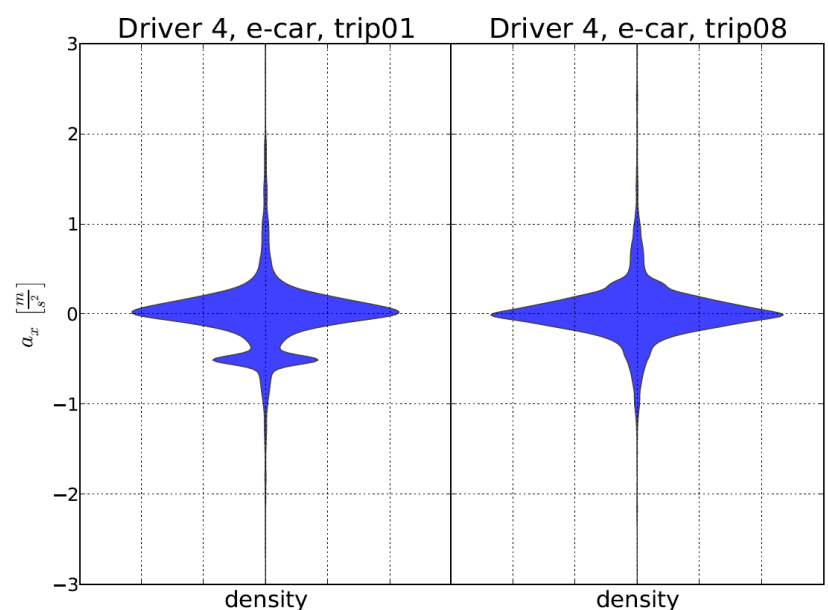
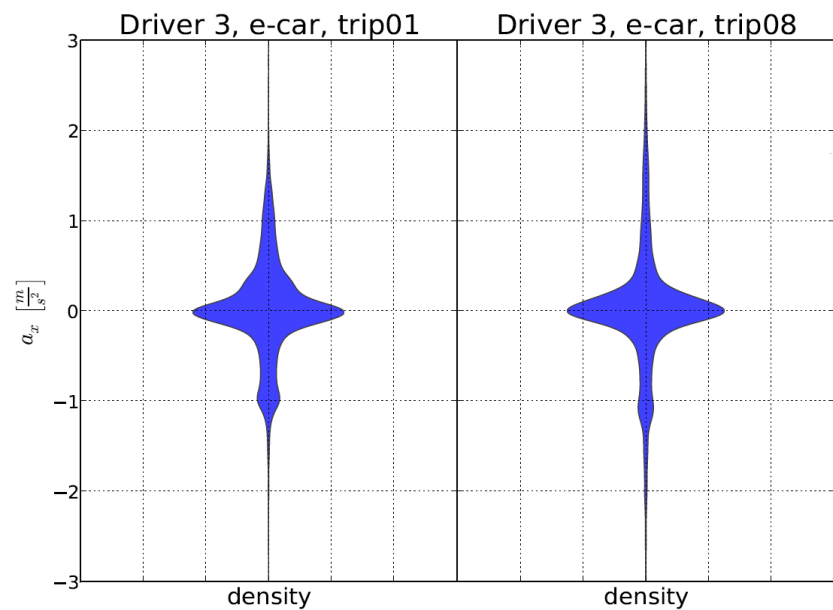
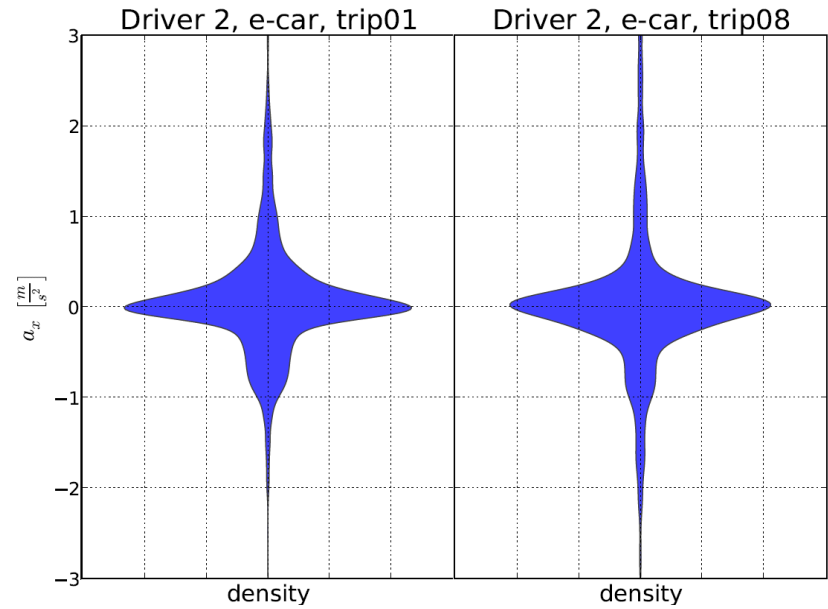
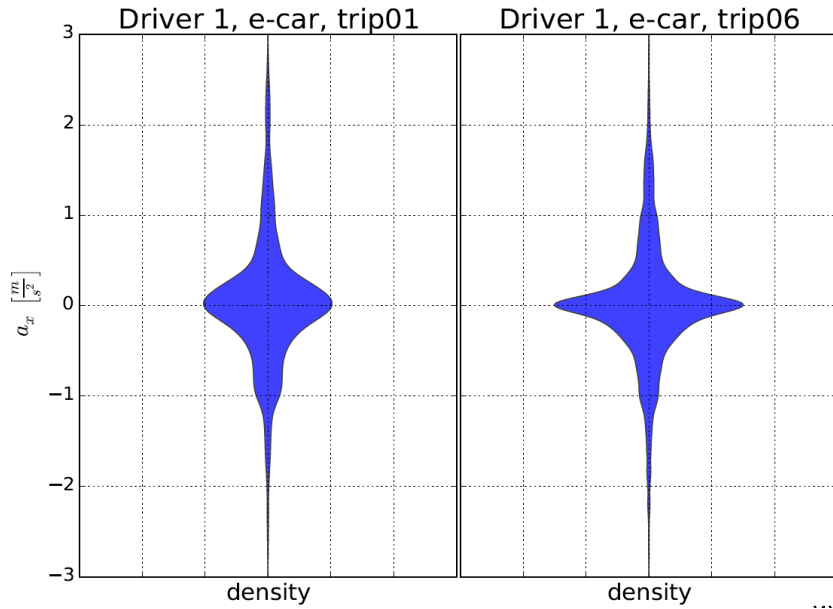


Adaptation

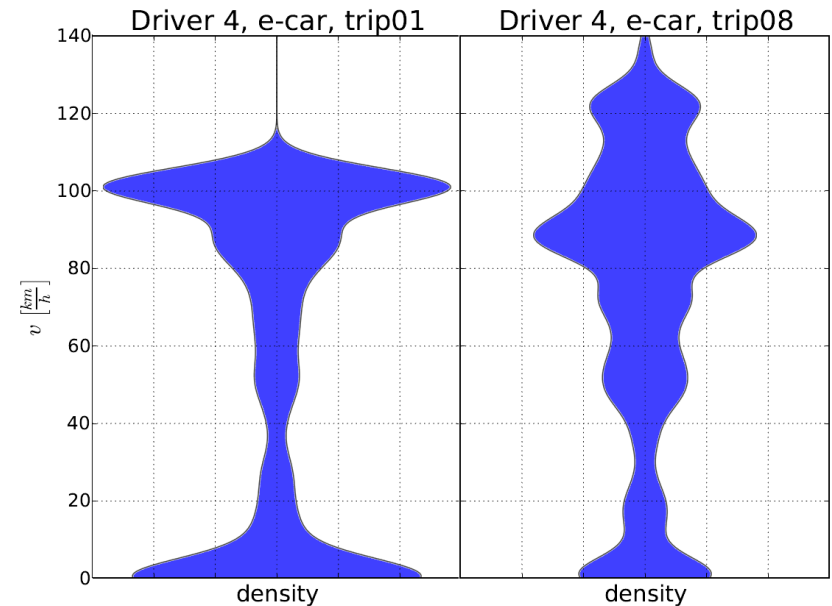
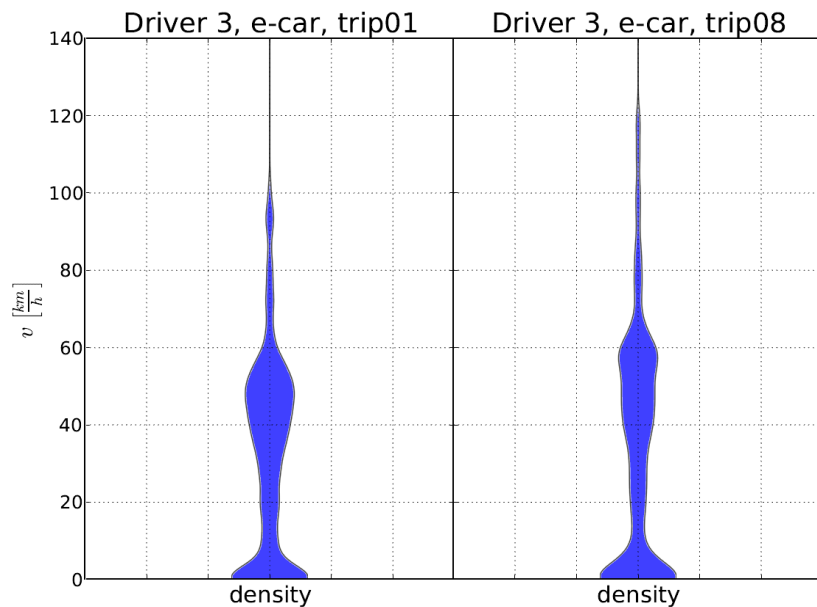
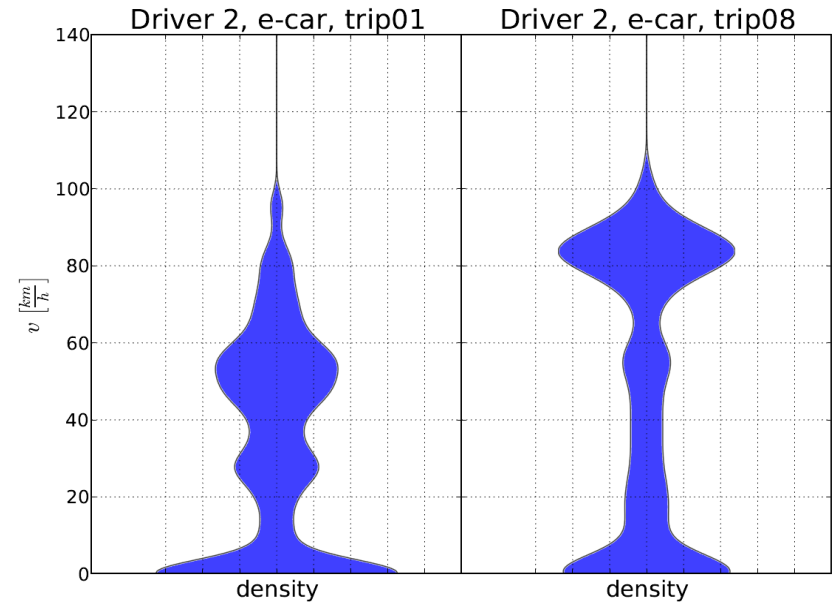
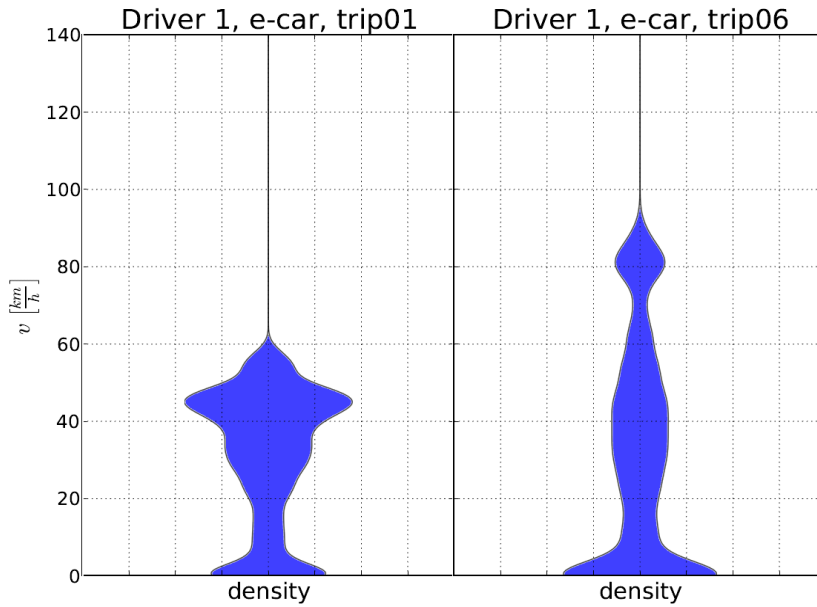
- Driver adaptation to the electric vehicle

Driver	Length of first trip (km)	Length of last trip (km)	Maximum speed limit first trip (km/h)	Maximum speed limit last trip (km/h)
#1	10	10	100	100
#2	14	21	130	130
#3	27	24	100	100
#4	51	54	130	130

Adaptation: acceleration – deceleration AUSTRIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY



Adaptation: velocity



Qualitative analysis

- Expectations of the electric vehicle
 - As easy to use
 - Same or even better performance
 - Satisfied daily travel needs
- Vehicle dynamics and acoustics
 - Same or even better acceleration performance
 - Acoustic profile could affect safety or lead to under-evaluation of speed
- Adaptation
 - Overall – less than a day
- Safety
 - As safe, although issues may arise (due to acoustic profile)
- Vehicle range
 - All drivers recharged the vehicle as often as possible

Conclusions

- Drivers have the ability of easily adapting to the electric vehicle
- No significant differences were found between electric and combustion cars in terms of vehicle dynamics and performance
- Drivers do not expect an electric vehicle to have the same performance as a conventional car
- The noise level of the electric vehicle could lead to potential safety issues
- The range of the electric car is still a drawback, willingness to pay is low

Discussion and research considerations

- Experimental setting
 - It is possible to evaluate the adaptation and short term behavior changes of drivers to electric vehicles after one week test trial;

- E-ENDORSE – “*The effects of electric vehicles and electric powered two-wheelers on road safety*”
 - Electric vehicle dynamics & acoustics (internal and external)
 - Test trial on dedicated test track with professional driver
 - “Hidden speedometer test”



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THANK YOU!

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