

Guidebook updates

Chapters 1.A.3.b.i-iv / Road Transport



New elements in 2022

- Revision of non-exhaust PM emissions
- Revision of emissions degradation methodology
- Revision of cold start methodology
- Revision of Euro 6 LPG passenger cars



Revision of non-exhaust PM emissions



Update fields

- Passenger Cars & Light Commercial Vehicles
 - Brake wear emissions
- Introduction of Electric Vehicles
 - Impact of vehicle weight
 - Impact of regenerative braking
 - New non-exhaust emission factors



Brake wear emissions

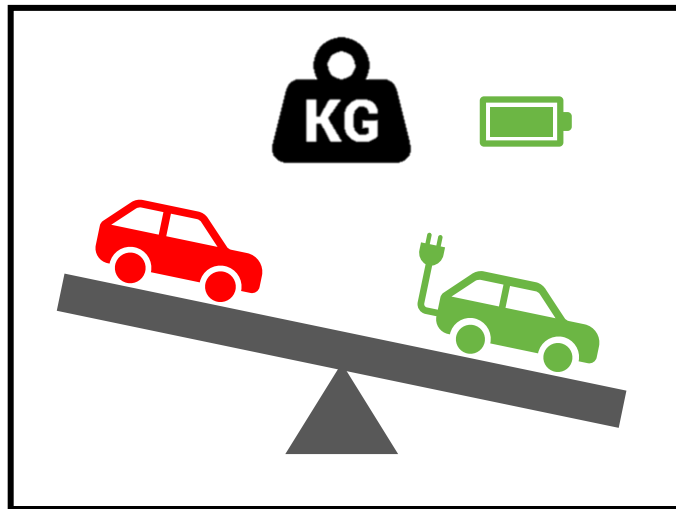
- Standardized measurement procedure from PMP Programme: WLTP brake cycle
- Measurements on WLTP brake cycle
- Revision of brake wear emission factors for PCs and LCVs

PM10 brake wear:

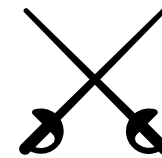
- Low-Steel (LS) pads : 12 mg/km
- Non-Asbestos Organic (NAO) pads: 3 mg/km (possibly in Euro 7?)



Electric Vehicles – Impact of Vehicle Weight



EV



ICE

	Increase	Unit
Weight	257 - 318	kg
Non-Exhaust emissions		
Brake	10 – 15	[%]
Tire	7 – 10	[%]
Road	10 – 15	[%]



Electric Vehicles – Impact of Regenerative braking

Regenerative braking

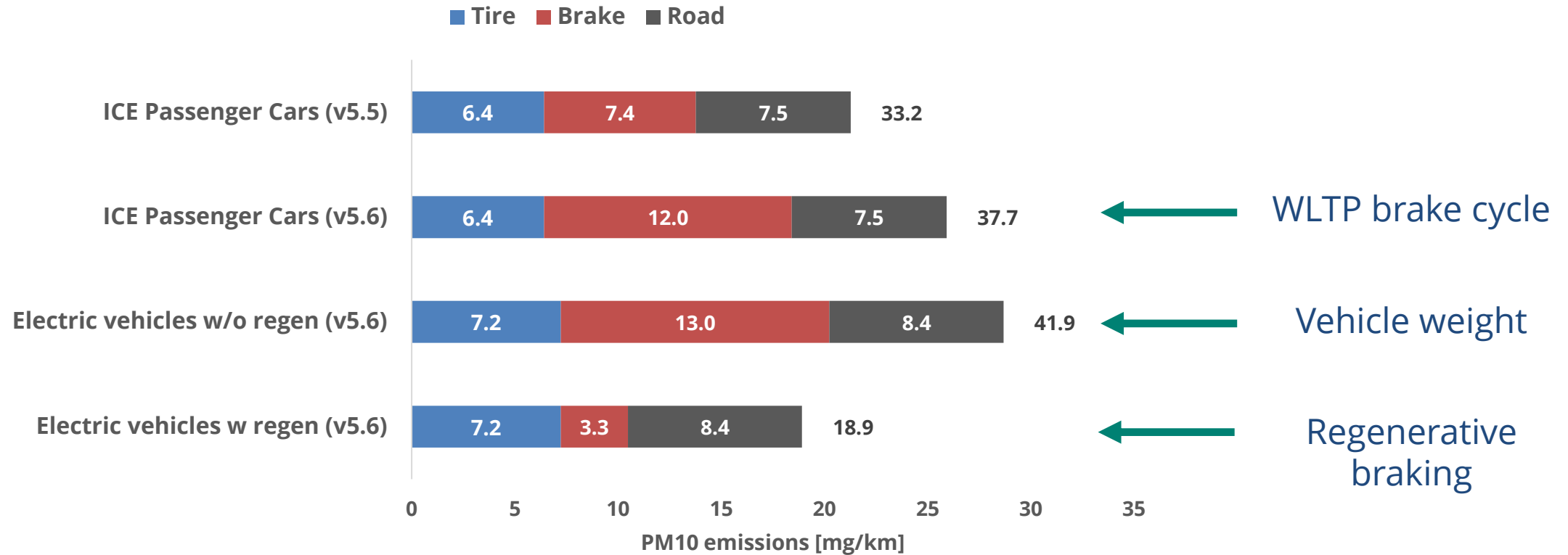
- Energy recovery mechanism
- Braking energy → Electricity → Driving/acceleration
- Brake emission reduction potential

Measurement data show ~75 % reduction of brake emissions



Revised non-exhaust emission factors

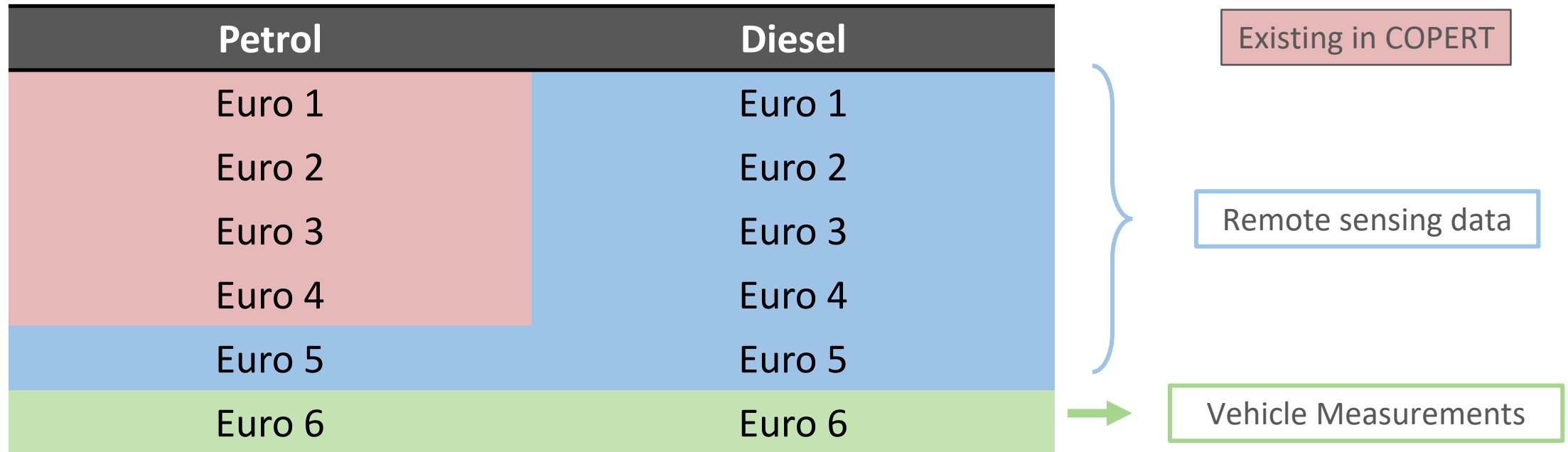
Non-Exhaust Emissions - passenger cars



Revision of degradation methodology



Update fields

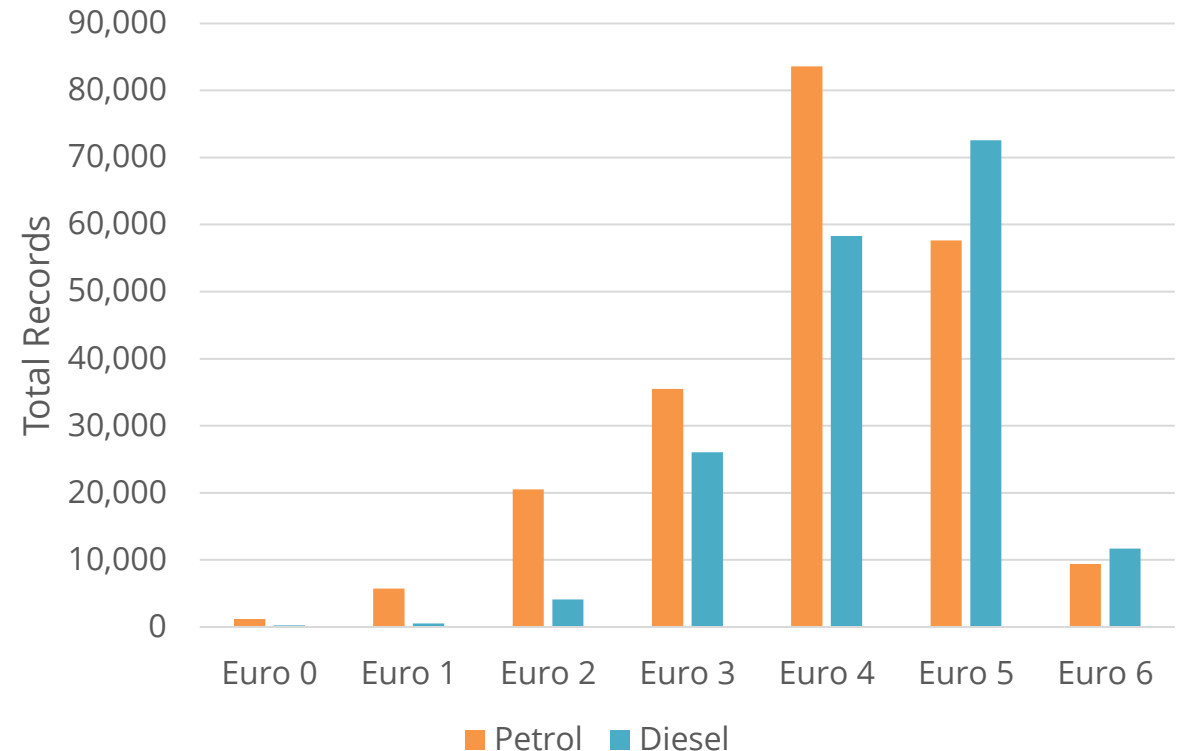


Remote sensing data

CONOX database

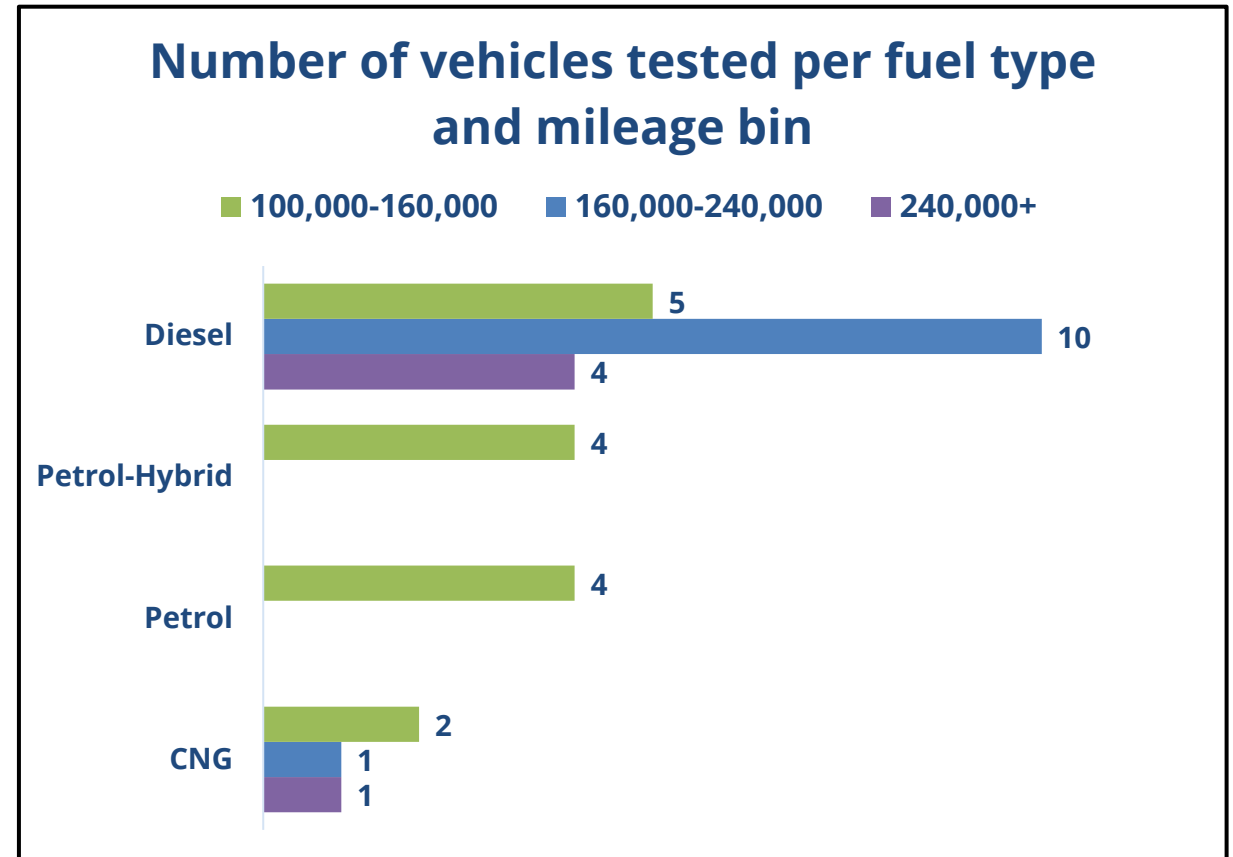
- Largest database of remote sensing measurements in Europe
- Multiple campaigns (France, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom)
- Duration: 2011 – 2017
- More than 700,000 records

CONOX - Total records per fuel



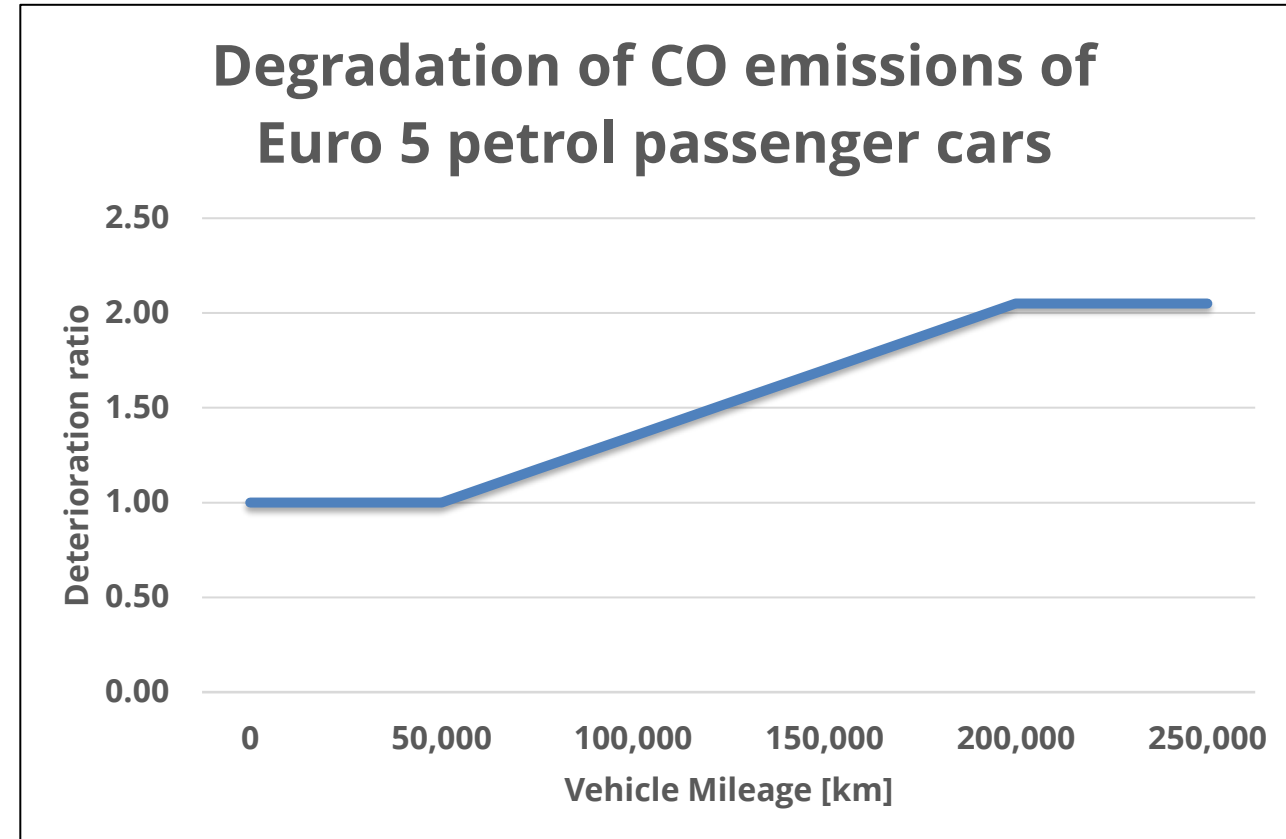
Vehicle measurements

- 35 Euro 6 vehicles tested
- Measurements
 - WLTC
 - RDE
 - Non-RDE
- Deterioration trends over mileage



Degradation equation

- Pollutants: NO_x, CO, VOC
- Degradation after 50,000 km
- No further degradation after 200,000 km



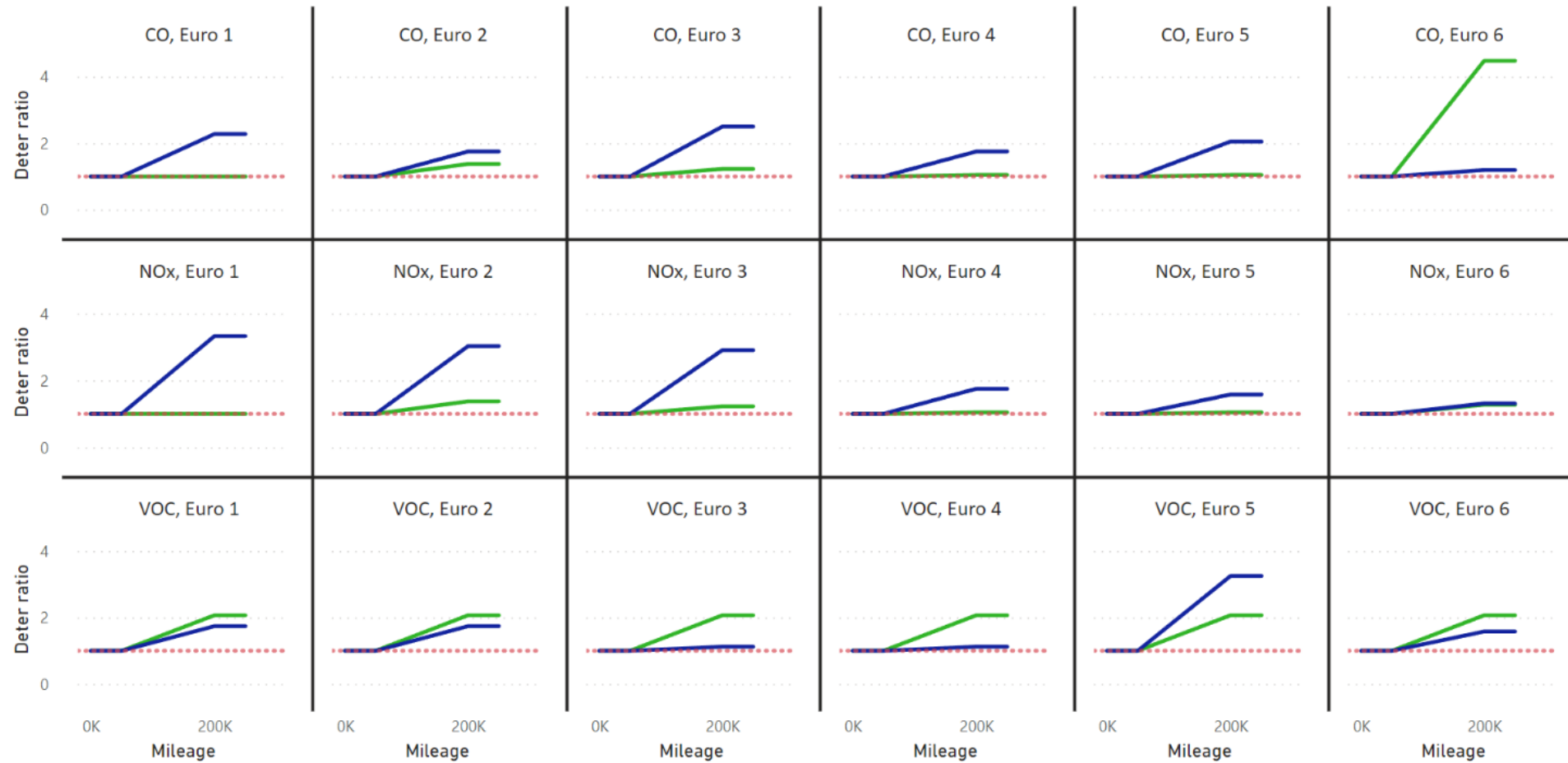
Deterioration equation example



Degradation graphs

Deterioration factor by Mileage, Fuel, Pollutant and Euro Standard

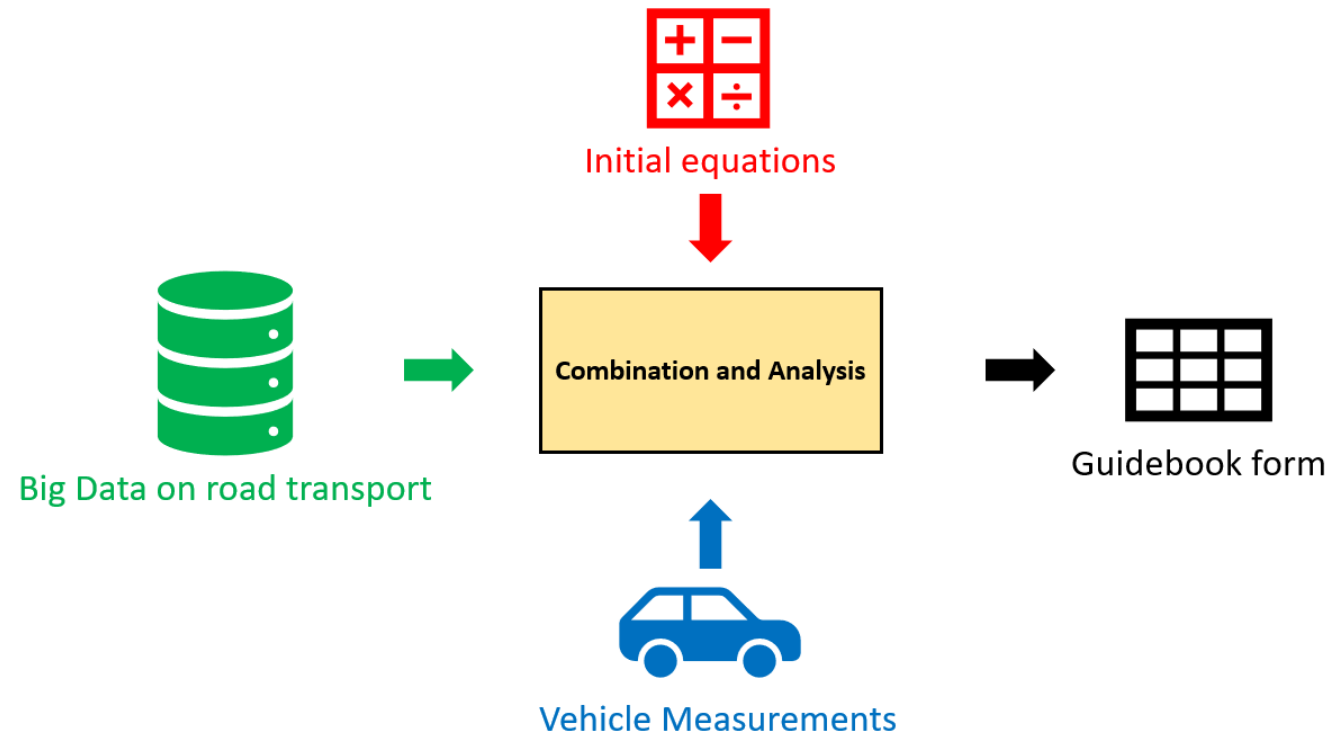
Fuel ● Diesel ● Petrol



Revision of cold start methodology



Methodology



Initial equations



Equations based on:

Modelling of cold start emissions for passenger cars,
Joumard & Andre (1999)

Equations used:

- ✓ Impact of parking time
- ✓ Impact of travelled distance
- × Impact of speed and temperature
- × Main equation of cold excess emissions



Big data on road transport



Studies:

- *A pilot study to address the travel behavior and the usability of electric vehicles in two Italian provinces*, M. De Gennaro, E. Paffumi, G. Martini, H.Scholz (2014)
 - 28,000 vehicles, Italy
- *European-wide study on big data for supporting road transport policy*, E. Paffumi, G. Martini, M. De Gennaro (2018)
 - 600,000 vehicles, multiple cities in Europe

Data used:

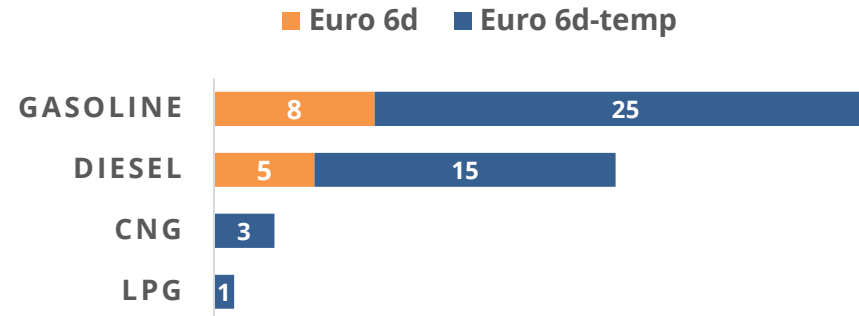
- Probability distribution of parking duration → *Impact of parking duration*
- Trip number per trip length → *Impact of travelled distance*



Vehicle measurements



PASSENGER CAR - MEASUREMENTS

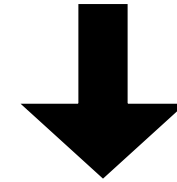


HEAVY DUTY VEHICLES MEASUREMENTS

Euro Standard	Fuel	Categories
Euro V	Diesel	Heavy Duty Trucks, Buses
Euro VI-ABC	Diesel	Heavy Duty Trucks, Buses
Euro VI-DE	Diesel	Heavy Duty Trucks, Buses

Measurements

- hot conditions
- cold conditions



Cold start excess emission [mg per trip]



Guidebook form – Passenger cars

Euro Standards: Euro 6
Fuels: Petrol, Diesel
Pollutants: NO_x, CO, VOC

Calculation of cold start emissions (overemissions)

$$E_{\text{COLD}} = \beta \times bc \times N \times M \times e^{\text{hot}} \times (e^{\text{cold}} / e^{\text{hot}} - 1)$$

where,

β	:	fraction of mileage driven in cold engine (beta parameter)
bc	:	beta-reduction factor
N	:	number of vehicles (stock)
M	:	mileage per vehicle
e^{hot}	:	hot emission factor
$e^{\text{cold}} / e^{\text{hot}}$:	cold/hot emission quotient

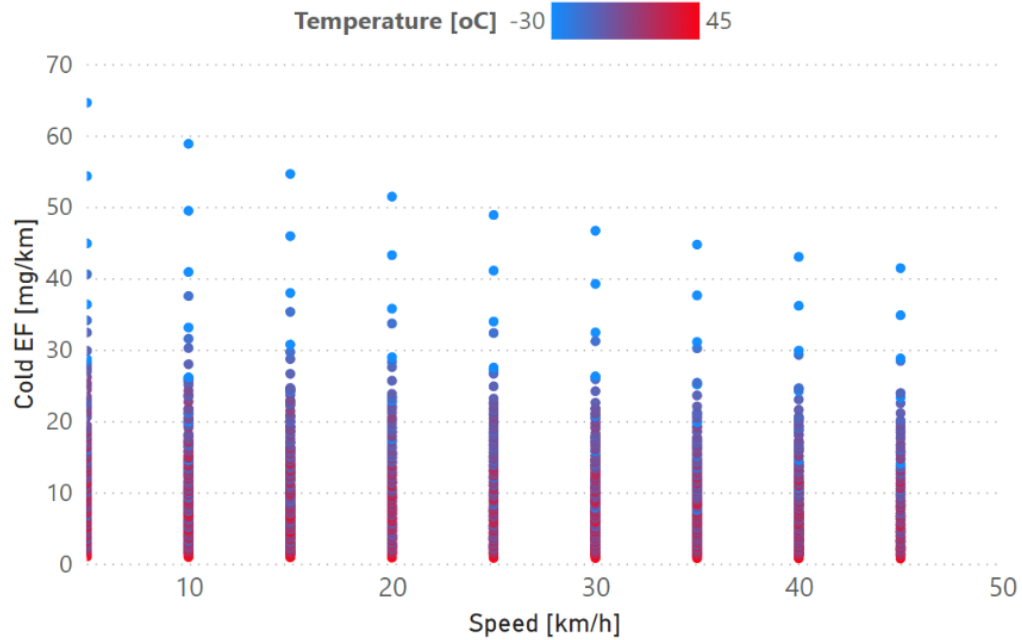
$$e^{\text{cold}} / e^{\text{hot}} = A \times v + B \times T + C$$

(v : vehicle speed, T : temperature)

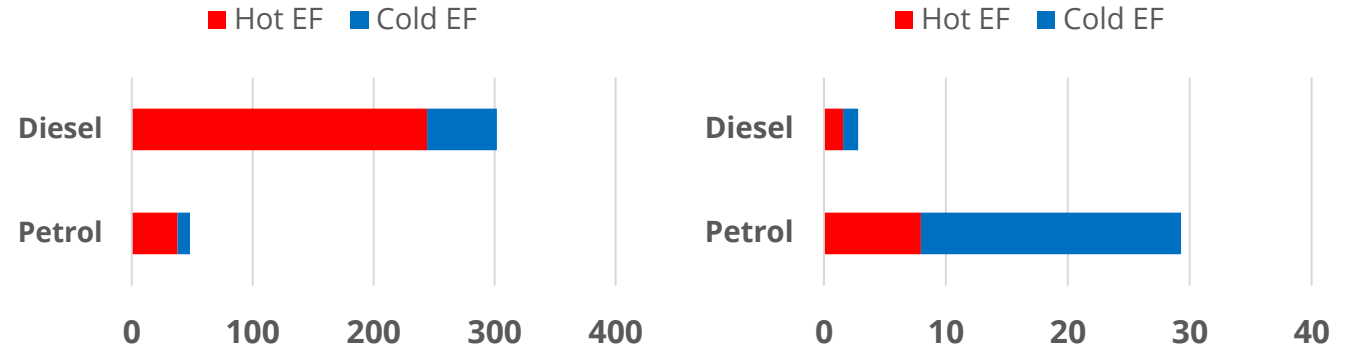


Passenger car - example

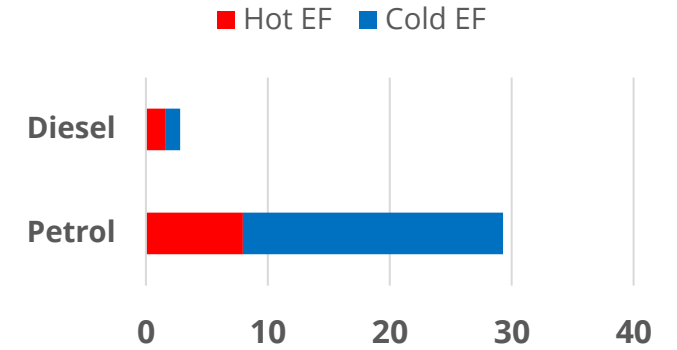
Cold EF per speed and temperature



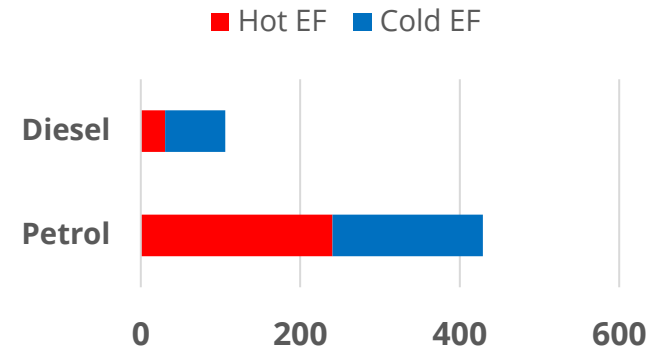
Average NOx EF [mg/km] for Euro 6 vehicles



Average VOC EF [mg/km] for Euro 6 vehicles



Average CO EF [mg/km] for Euro 6 vehicles



Guidebook form – Heavy Duty Vehicles

<u>Vehicle Categories:</u>	Heavy Duty Trucks, Buses
<u>Euro Standards:</u>	Euro V, Euro VI
<u>Fuels:</u>	Diesel
<u>Pollutants:</u>	NO _x , CO, VOC

Calculation of cold start emissions (overemissions)

$$E_{\text{COLD}} = \beta \times N \times M \times e^{\text{cold}}$$

where,

β	:	fraction of mileage driven in cold engine (beta parameter)
N	:	number of vehicles (stock)
M	:	mileage per vehicle
e^{cold}	:	cold emission factor

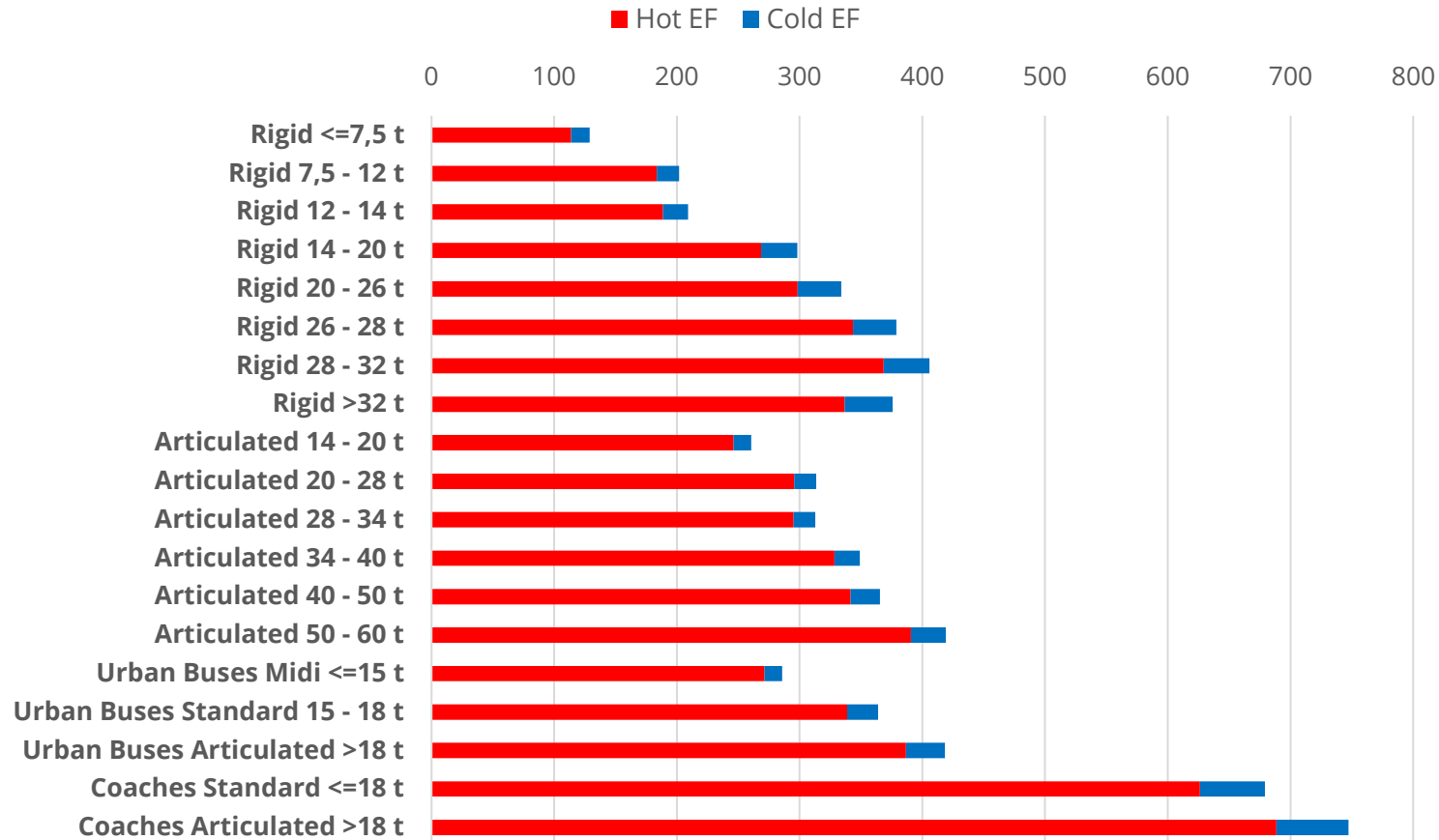
$$e^{\text{cold}} = A \times v + B \times T + C$$

(*v*: vehicle speed, *T*: temperature)



Heavy Duty Vehicles - example

CO EF [mg/km] for Euro VI A/B/C heavy vehicles



Revision of Euro 6 LPG passenger cars



Vehicle measurements

- Vehicles

Categories:

4 passenger cars, 1 LCV (Euro 6b, 6c)

Euro Standards:

Euro 6b, Euro 6c

Engine size:

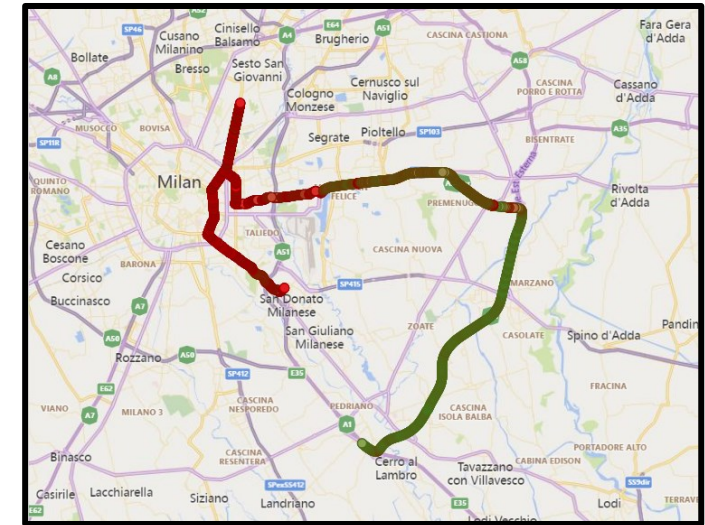
1.2 – 1.6 l

- Measurements

Laboratory and On-road cycles
(conducted by Innovhub in Italy)

- Revised pollutant equations

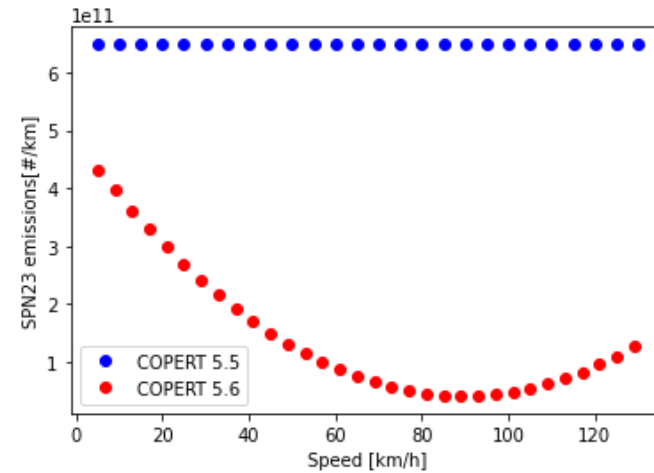
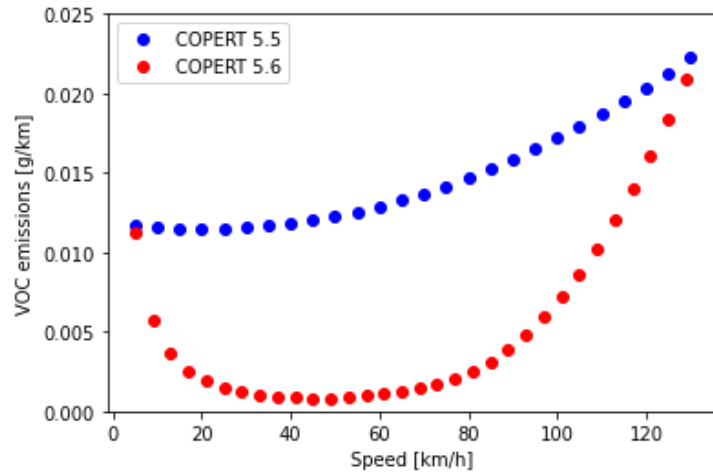
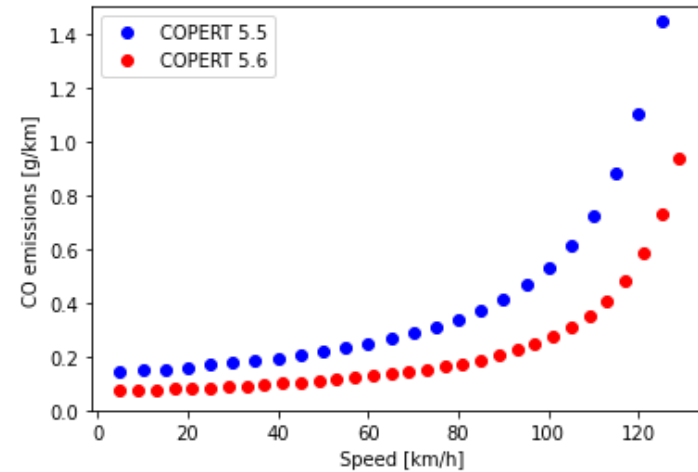
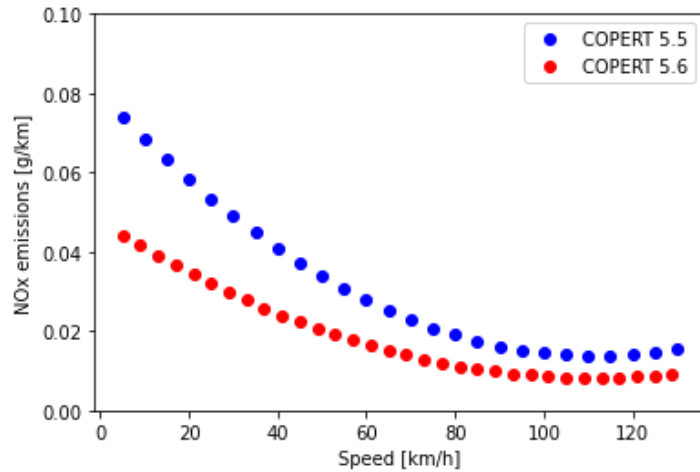
NO_x, CO, VOC, SPN23



RDE cycle in Milan (Low speed – High Speed)



Revised equations



Planned updates for next year

- Revision of Heavy-Duty Vehicles categories
- Revision of emission factors of urban buses
- Introduction of Euro 7 vehicles



Thank you for your attention!

