

HDV CO2 Emissions:

Trends, tips and tricks for trucks (of the future)

Presented by DG CLIMA C4 - Road Transport Unit EU Commission

NABU and T&E workshop, Berlin, 23 March 2017



Outline

- 1. Outline
- 2. Policy initiatives
- > CO₂ emission certification, monitoring & standards
- Supporting regulatory steps
- 3. (What technologies will the future bring for trucks?)



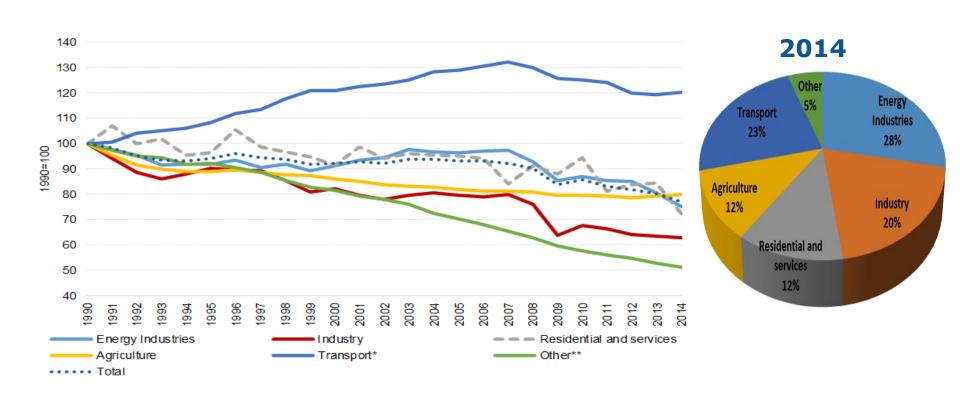


Context

- Low emission mobility strategy (July 2016): Transport, as a whole, should reduce its CO_2 emissions by at least 60% by 2050 compared to its 1990 level and be firmly on the path towards zero CO_2 emissions
- 2030 Climate and energy framework requires a 30% reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in sectors outside of the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) by 2030 compared to 2005
- 2014 Heavy Duty Vehicle (HDV) Strategy: HDV fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions to be measured and monitored to address some of the key market barriers by increasing market transparency and vehicle comparability

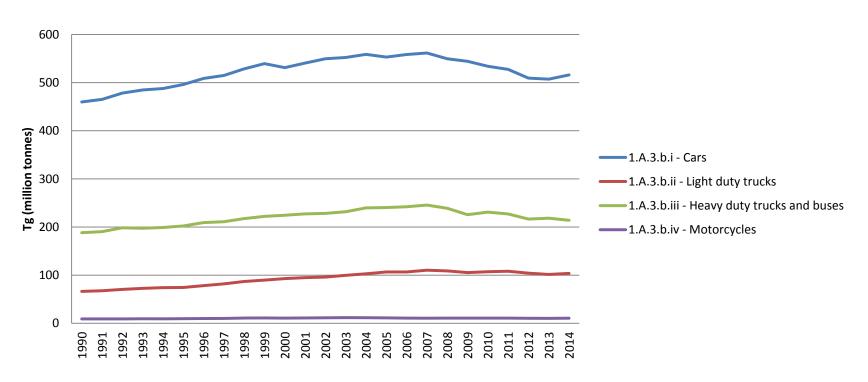


EU-28 GHG emissions - trend since 1990





EU28 GHG Road transport emissions 1990 - 2014



Source: GHG Emission Inventory data 2016

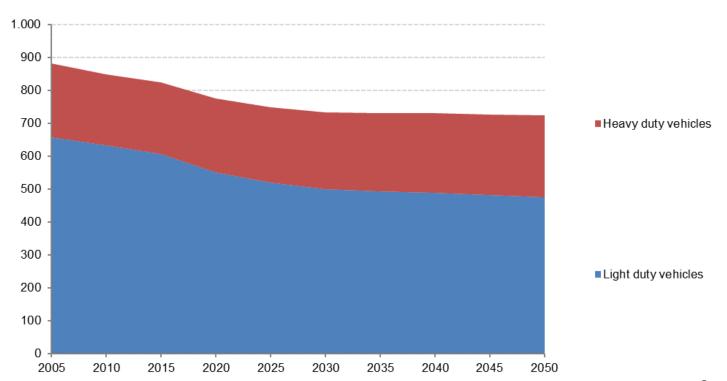
http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-

maps/data/data-viewers/greenhouse-gases-viewer



Road transport - projections

Projected emissions (Mt) by mode without additional policies (2016 Reference Scenario)





Cars and vans

Proposal (2017) on CO2 standards for post-2020

Incentives for low- and zero- emission cars

Lorries, coaches, and buses

Proposal (2017) on C02 monitoring and reporting

Proposal for C02 standards

Fuels

Promote lowemission alternative energy

Alternative fuel infrastructure



Scope and objective

CO₂ emissions from HDVs are not certified nor monitored and reported

Knowledge gap

Lack of transparency & → competitive pressure for uptake of most energy efficient technologies/vehicles



Three steps of monitoring & reporting

VECTO simulation tool to calculate fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions from HDVs

Certification legislation: CO₂ emissions from new HDVs will have to be certified

Monitoring and reporting legislation: certified CO₂ emissions & fuel consumption from every new HDV registered in the EU to be monitored and reported



Operational objectives

- Gather data needed for action to reduce GHG emissions from HDVs
- Tackle market failure limiting the uptake of low emission technologies
 - Increased market transparency
 - Data publicly available, allowing comparison by operators
 - Increased vehicle efficiency
 - Operators better informed to choose most efficient truck
 - Improve competitiveness





Simulation tool to calculate both, fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions from the **whole** vehicle



VECTO modes

 <u>Declaration mode</u>: where all generic data and the test cycle are allocated automatically as soon as the vehicle class is defined

 Engineering mode: where the user can select and change all input data to allow recalculation of test data e.g. for model validation



VECTO output

In the **declaration mode:**

- FC and CO₂ emissions automatically calculated for all mission profiles allocated to the vehicle for average payload, full load and empty driving
- Results given in g/km, g/(m³ x km), g/(ton x km)
- Accuracy compared to lab measurements: +/- 3%

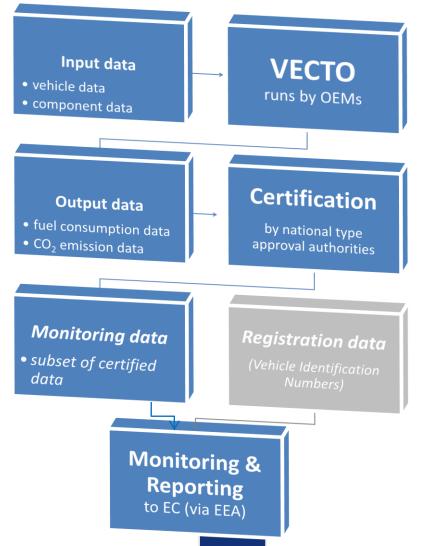


HDV CO₂ emission certification

- In the EU certification of motor vehicles takes place under type approval legislation as defined in the 2007/46/EC Framework Directive
- Upcoming new regulation on the certification of HDVs' CO₂ emissions and fuel consumption under the existing Regulation 595/2009 (EURO VI)



Link VECTO-Certification-Monitoring



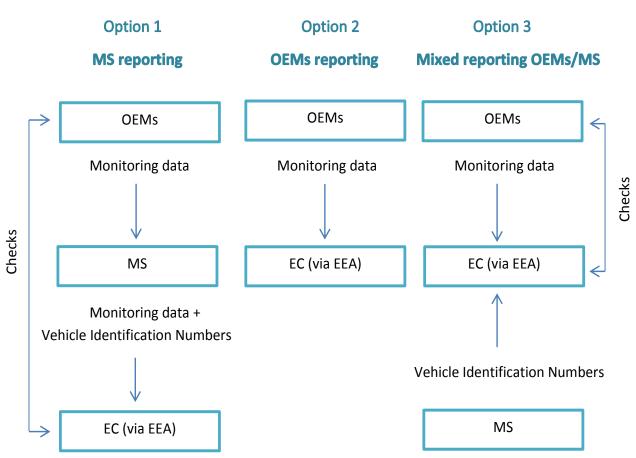


Data to be monitored/reported

- List of parameters to be monitored and reported after certification, in particular:
 - Fuel consumption
 - for different mission profiles (driving cycles) and with different metrics (g/km or g/m³km or g/tkm)
 - CO₂ emissions
 - Vehicle specifications and technologies used
 - engine, gear box, axles, tires, start/stop system, etc.



Options





HDV CO2 emission standards

- Proposal during this Commission's mandate
- Date of regulatory application still tbd
- More complex than CO2 standards for LDV:

17 vehicle classes, utility parameters, limited historical data,...

Analysis:

- CO2 emission baseline
- Technology improvements, cost & benefits



Identification of vehicle class				Allocation of mission profile and vehicle configuration							ation
Axle configuration	Chassis configuration	Maximum GVW	Vehicle class	Long haul	Long haul (EMS)	Regional delivery	Regional delivery (EMS)	Urban deli very	Municipal utility	Construction	Standard body allocation
	Rigid	>3.5 – 7.5	(0)					-			
4x2	Rigid (or tractor)*	7.5 - 10	1			R		R			B1
	Rigid (or tractor)*	>10 - 12	2	R+T1		R		R			B2
	Rigid (or tractor)*	>12 - 16	3			R		R			В3
	Rigid	>16	4	R+T2		R			R		B4
	Tractor	7.5 - 16	5	T+ST	T+ST+T2	T+ST	T+ST+T2				
4x4	Rigid	>16	(6)								
	Rigid	>16	(7)								
	Tractor	all weights	(8)								
6x2	Rigid	all weights	9	R+T2	R+D+ST	R	R+D+ST		R		B5
	Tractor	all weights	10	T+ST	T+ST+T2	T+ST	T+ST+T2				
6x4	Rigid	all weights	11	R+T2	R+D+ST	R	R+D+ST		R	R	B5
	Tractor	all weights	12	T+ST	T+ST+T2	T+ST	T+ST+T2			R	
6x6	Rigid	all weights	(13)								
	Tractor	all weights	(14)								
8x2	Rigid	all weights	(15)		ı		ī				
8x4	Rigid	all weights	16							R	
8x6 8x8	Rigid	all weights	(17)								

R = Rigid & standard body T1,

T2 = Standard trailers

ST = Standard semitrailer
D = Standard dolly

<u>Initially:</u> standard bodies & trailers, only vehicle standards <u>Final objective:</u> consider real vehicle configuration, separate trailer standards



HDV CO2 emission standards: next steps

Extension of scope:

- All truck classes
- Buses & coaches
- Trailers

Technologies:

- A lot of things (waste heat recovery, AT,...)
- In particular: hybridisation

Timeline:

Gradual/stepwise increase of stringency



Energy efficiency of trucks

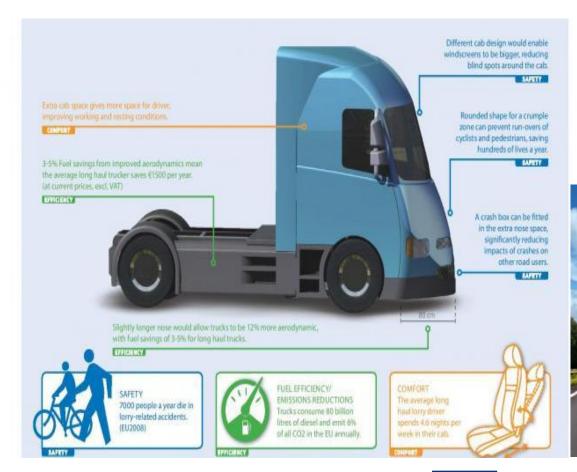
<u>Directive 96/53 as amended by Directive 2015/719 on weights & dimensions of road vehicles in international traffic:</u>

- Retractable or foldable aerodynamic devices to the rear
- New (elongated) cab profiles are allowed, even if maximum length is exceeded Certain type approval requirements:
- Safety assessment (pedestrians/cyclists, collisions)
- Improved aerodynamic performance

To be specified in TA Comitology under General Safety Regulation 661/2009 => vote in TCMV scheduled for end 2017



Energy efficiency of trucks

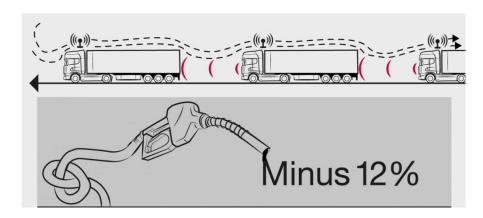


"Typical" European truck of the future (Copyright T&E)





New forms of road transport



Mega & EMS trucks:

length > 18,75 m or gross vehicle weight > 40 t. Significant fuel savings, but issues with safety, infrastructure logistics and wear. Currently national registration possible in some Member States, future cross-border traffic to be decided on EU level. Platooning & autonomous driving: only the first and last truck experience large air drag forces. Fuel savings up to 15% are discussed. Can improve safety and reduce traffic jams.





Towards carbon-free transport

Renewable fuels (bio & synthetic)

Hydrogen / fuel cells

Electrification

 Prefer transport by railway where possible, adapt infrastructure & logistics



Towards carbon-free transport



Electrified roads: certain share of the road network to be equipped with overhead wiring (or inductive charging?), driving on the non-electrified parts with battery power or diesel/gas engines. Costs of 2 mio. €/km have been quoted.

<u>Battery-electric trucks</u>: currenty electric range up to 200 km, probably only suitable for urban and regional delivery and the smaller truck segments.



Thank you for your attention!

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