

# Transports and Mobility

**Dr. Axel Friedrich**  
**Umweltbundesamt (UBA), Germany**

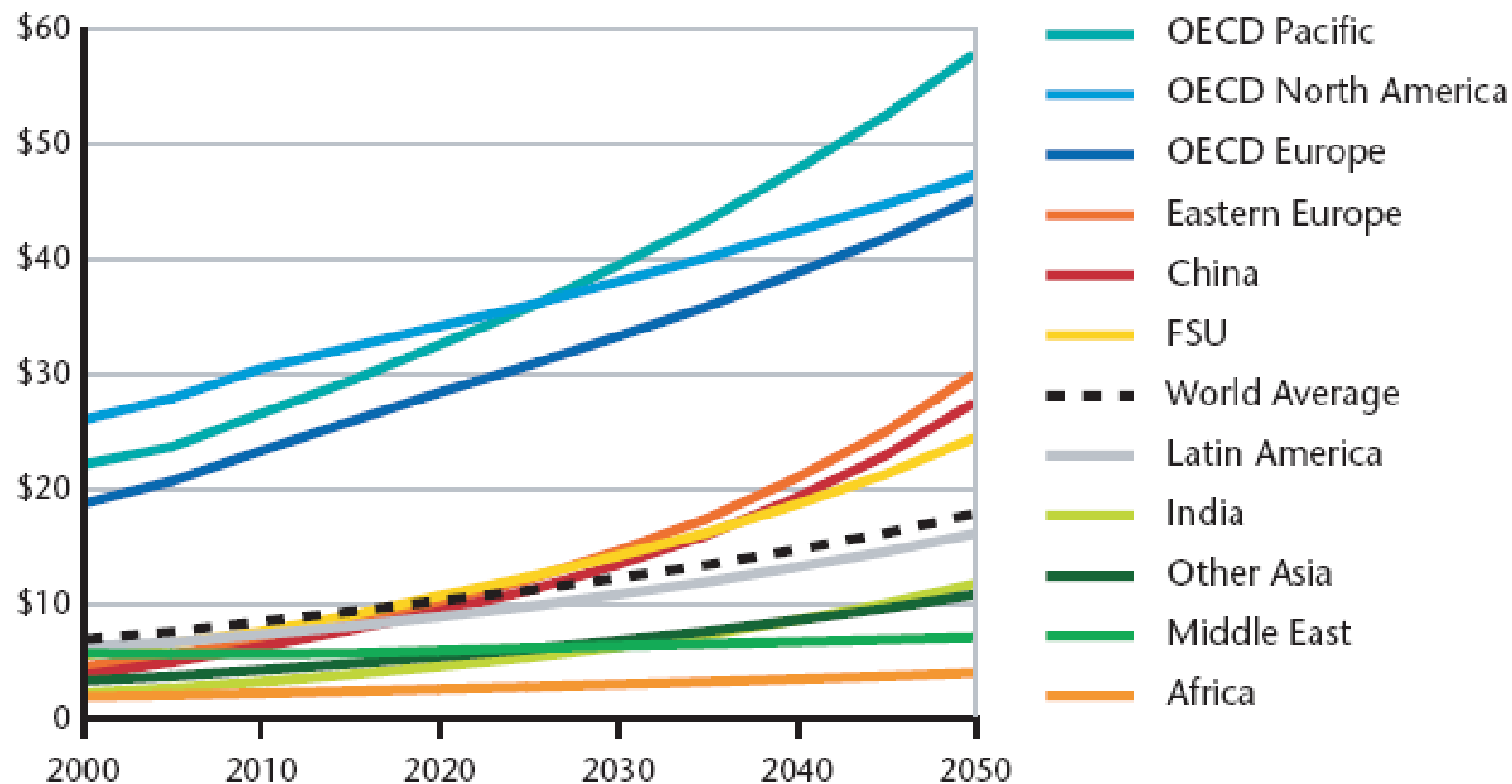
No One Can Hide From Climate Change – Challenges and Responses

22nd September 2007 – Lisbon

# **Global Developments**

Figure 2.1 Real GDP per capita, purchasing power parity (PPP) basis

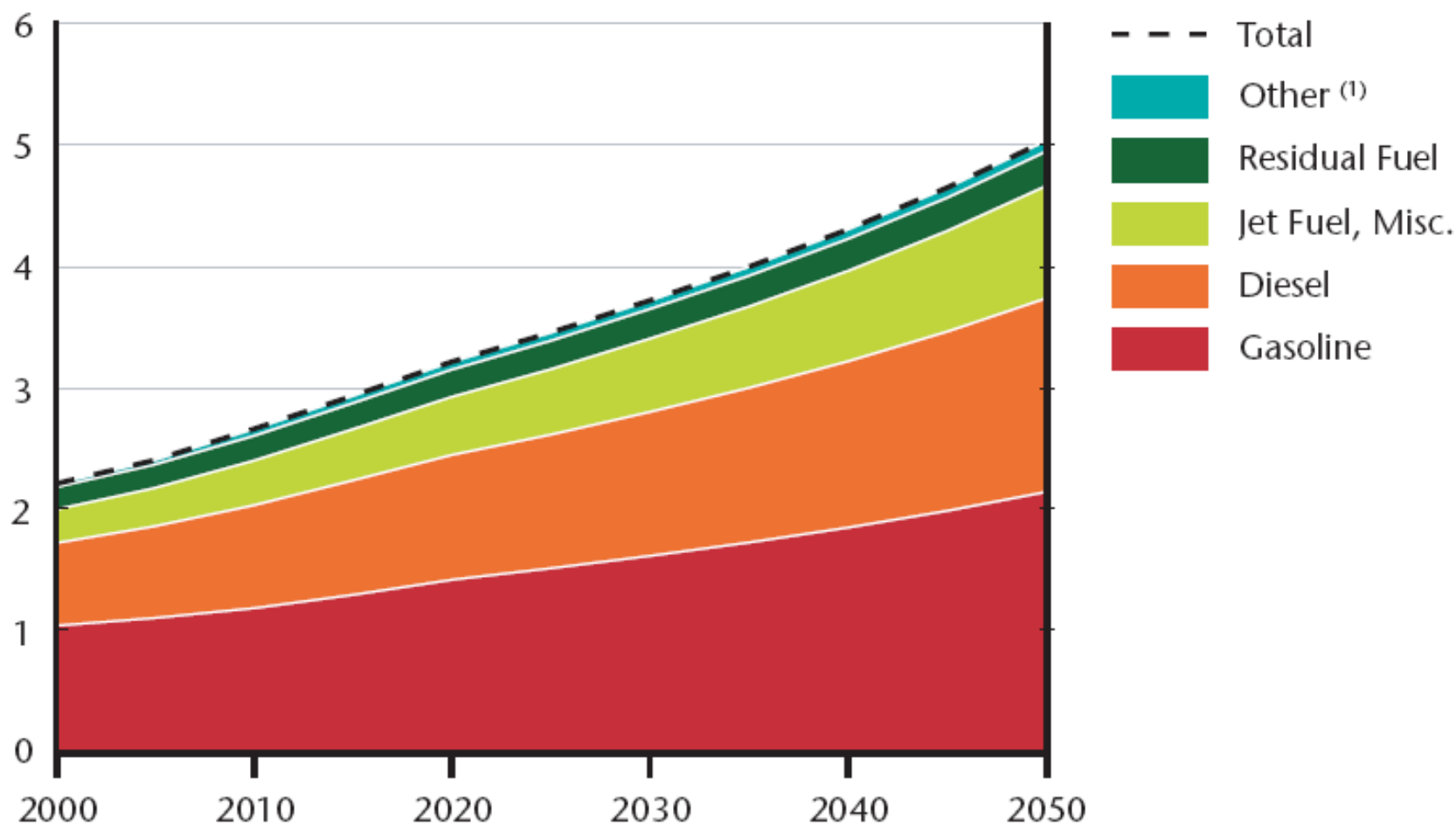
Real Per Capita Income (Thousands US\$, PPP Basis)



Source: Data for 2000, IEA; projections 2000-2030, IEA 2002, p. 408; projections for 2030-2050, SMP extrapolation of IEA projections.

Figure 2.12 Worldwide transport-related fuel use – all transport modes

Trillion ( $10^{12}$ ) Litres Gasoline-Equivalent

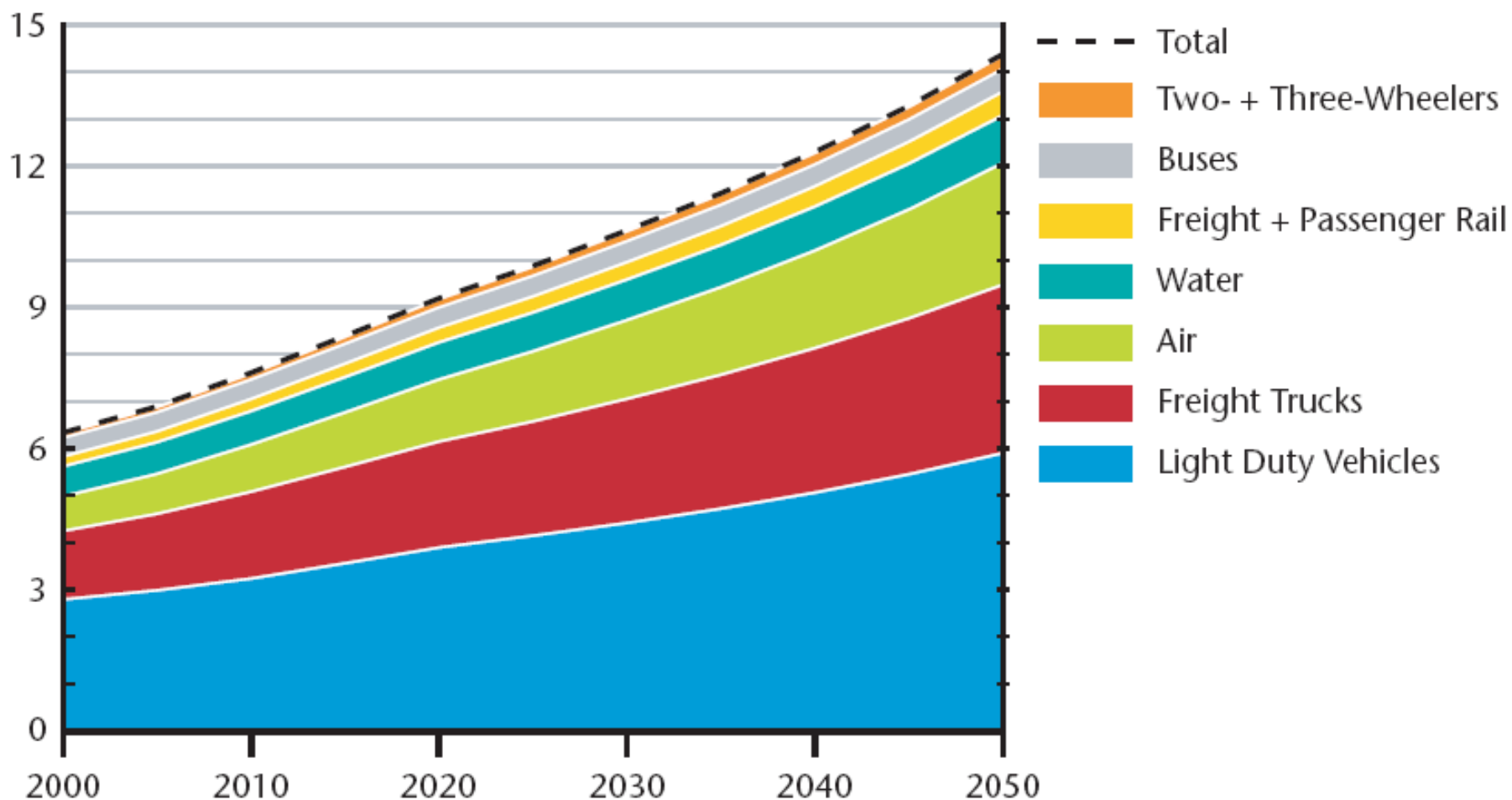


<sup>(1)</sup>CNG\LPG, Ethanol, Biodiesel, and Hydrogen

Source: Sustainable Mobility Project calculations.

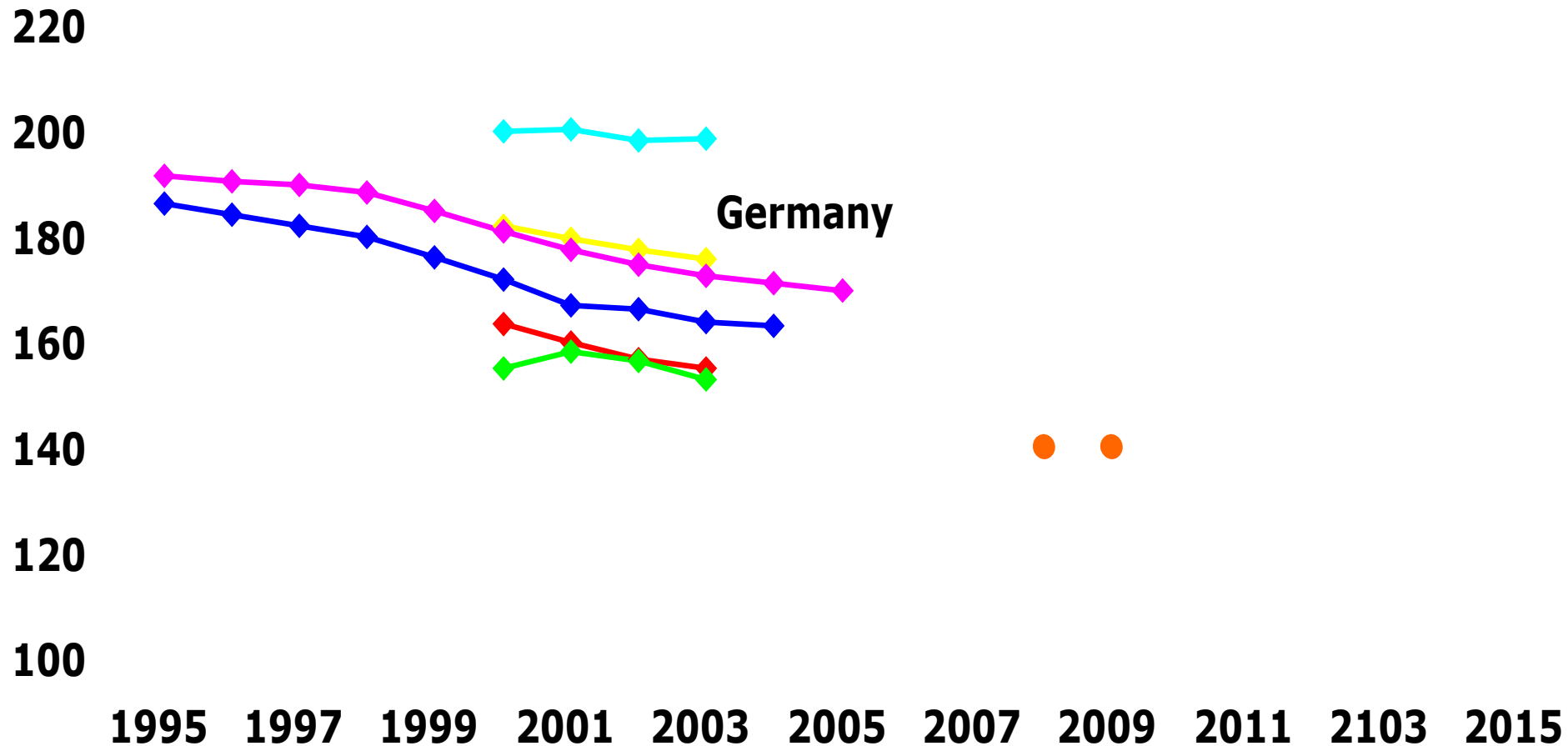
Figure 2.13 Transport-related Well-To-Wheels CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by mode

Gigatonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-Equivalent GHG  
Emissions/Year

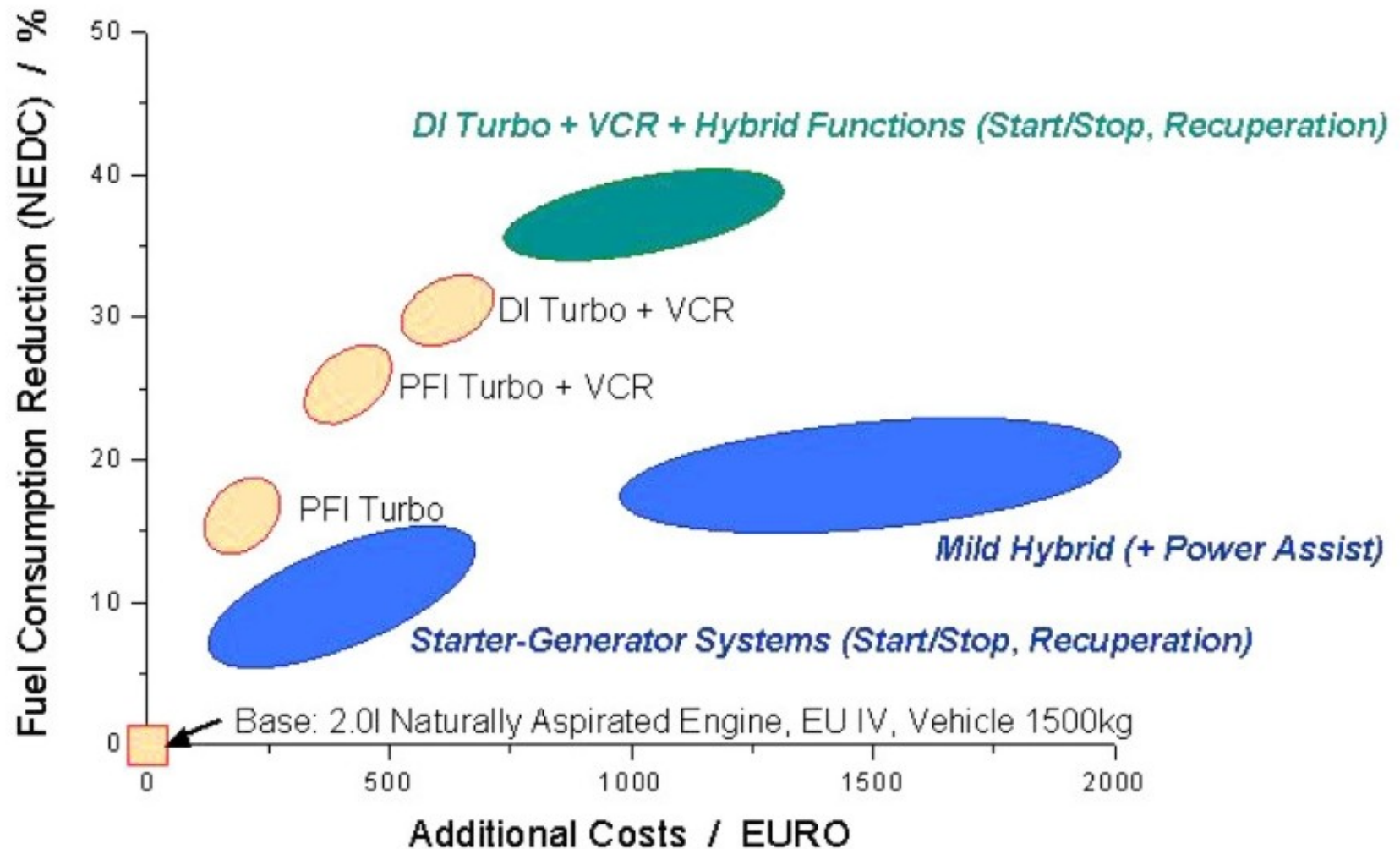


Source: Sustainable Mobility Project calculations.

# The Existing Voluntary Agreements



# Assessment of Fuel consumption, Potential and Cost of Hybrid Concepts



# Fuel Consumption Reduction by Retrofit

Golf TSI 1,4 I 125 kW





# Comparison Petrol versus Diesel

## Petrol

1.4 TSI 125 kW 6- gear box

7,2 l/100km      CO<sub>2</sub> 169 g/km      Price 22.700,00 €

1.4 TSI 125 kW DSG

7,2 l/100km      CO<sub>2</sub> 169 g/km      Price 24.375,00 €

## Diesel

2.0 TDI DPF125 kW 6-gear box

6,0 l/100km      CO<sub>2</sub> 158 g/km      Price 25.175,00 €

2.0 TDI DPF125 kW DSG

6,4 l/100km      CO<sub>2</sub> 173 g/km      Price 26.850,00 €

# Fuel saving measures

carbon  
engine hood



transmission with  
long gear ratios



AGM-battery



gear shift  
indicator



lightweight  
seats



downsized engine  
(1.4l / 125 kW)



start-stop  
function



heat storage



mirror substitution

low resistance tyres  
with high pressure

# Reduction Potential in the Simulation

## Single Measures in the EUDC

	NEDC			
	Consump. [l/100km]	CO <sub>2</sub> [g/km]	Reduction [l/100km]	Reduction [%]
<b>Basic car</b>				
<b>Golf 1.4l TSI</b>	7.24	173.7	0.00	0.0
<b>Single measure</b>				
<b>c<sub>w</sub>=0.28</b>	7.11	170.6	0.13	1.8
<b>f<sub>R</sub>=0.9%</b>	6.89	165.5	0.34	4.7
<b>2.0l-TDI-gear box</b>	6.57	157.6	0.67	9.3
<b>2.0l-TDI-gear box, 0.9% Achse</b>	6.56	157.5	0.68	9.3
<b>m=1250kg</b>	7.05	169.2	0.19	2.6
<b>Start-Stopp</b>	6.90	165.6	0.34	4.7
<b>Gearshift Indicator</b>	6.62	158.9	0.62	8.5
<b>warm start</b>	6.65	159.7	0.58	8.1

# Reduction Potential in the Simulation

## combined Measures in the NEDC

	NEDC			
	consumption [l/100km]	CO <sub>2</sub> [g/km]	reduction [l/100km]	reduction [%]
Basic car				
Golf 1.4l TSI	7.24	173.7	0.00	0.0
combined measures				
c <sub>w</sub> =0.28, f <sub>r</sub> =0.9%, m=1250kg 2.0l-TDI-gear box, start-stop	5.58	133.8	1.66	22.9
c <sub>w</sub> =0.28, f <sub>r</sub> =0.9%, m=1250kg 2.0l-TDI-gear box, GSI start-stop,	5.44	130.6	1.80	24.8
c <sub>w</sub> =0.28, f <sub>r</sub> =0.9%, m=1250kg 2.0l-TDI-gear box, GSI Start-Stop <b>warm</b>	4.85	116.5	2.38	32.9

# Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions

Measures	Reduction of CO <sub>2</sub> -Emissions in NEDC [g/km]
<b>already implemented:</b>	
Narrow tyres (205/55 R16)	6
Transmission with long gear ratios	6
Gear shift indicator	12
Mirror substitution *	0
Heat storage	5
Start-stop-function	7
<b>planned:</b>	
Regenerative braking *	2 - 5
Low-viscosity engine and transmission oil *	5 - 7
Weight reduction *	2 - 5
Narrow tyres (185/65 R15) *	2 - 5

\* impact calculated / estimated

CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions  
of base vehicle:

**172 g/km**



**-24 %**

current CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions of  
demonstrator vehicle:

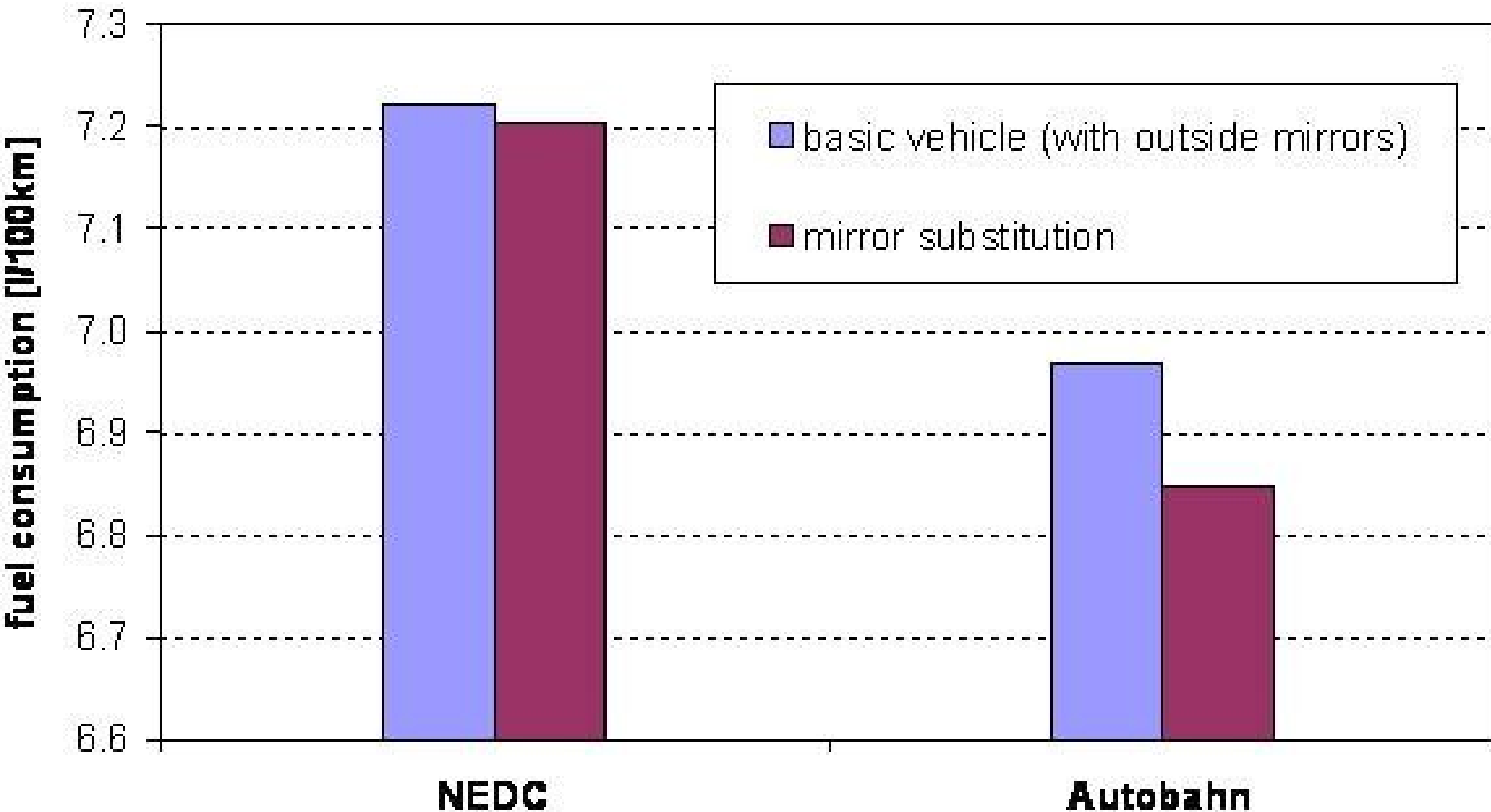
**131 g/km**

# Outside Mirror

# Influence of the outside Mirror to $c_w \times A$

- Golf GT:  $c_w \times A = 0,74 \text{ m}^2$
- Without outside mirror:  $c_w \times A = 0,713 \text{ m}^2$
- $dc_w \times A = -0,027 \text{ m}^2$

# Cameras/Monitors instead of Outside Mirror



Source: **ika**



# **CO<sub>2</sub> Reduction by Down- Sizing**

# Simulation Results Engine Downsizing

## Task and & Procedure

Estimate the fuel consumption reduction potential of a Golf V by limiting the maximum velocity 160 km/h.

- Starting with the basis engine (1,4l TSI, 125 kW) and scaling down to  $v_{\max} = 160$  km/h. The new engine power is 50 kW.
- As a result of the lower max speed the car can be equipped with smaller tires, which reduces the vehicle weight and additionally the aerodynamic drag. The smaller engine has also a positive effect for the vehicle mass.
- To estimate the impact the following assumption are made for the simulation:
  - Reduction of the vehicle weight by 100 kg
  - Reduction of the rolling resistance by 10%
  - Reduction of the aerodynamic drag by 5 %

# CO<sub>2</sub>- Emission Reduction by Downsizing

Basic vehicle: 156 g/km CO<sub>2</sub>

Engine Downsizing 113 g/km CO<sub>2</sub>  
(direct effects)

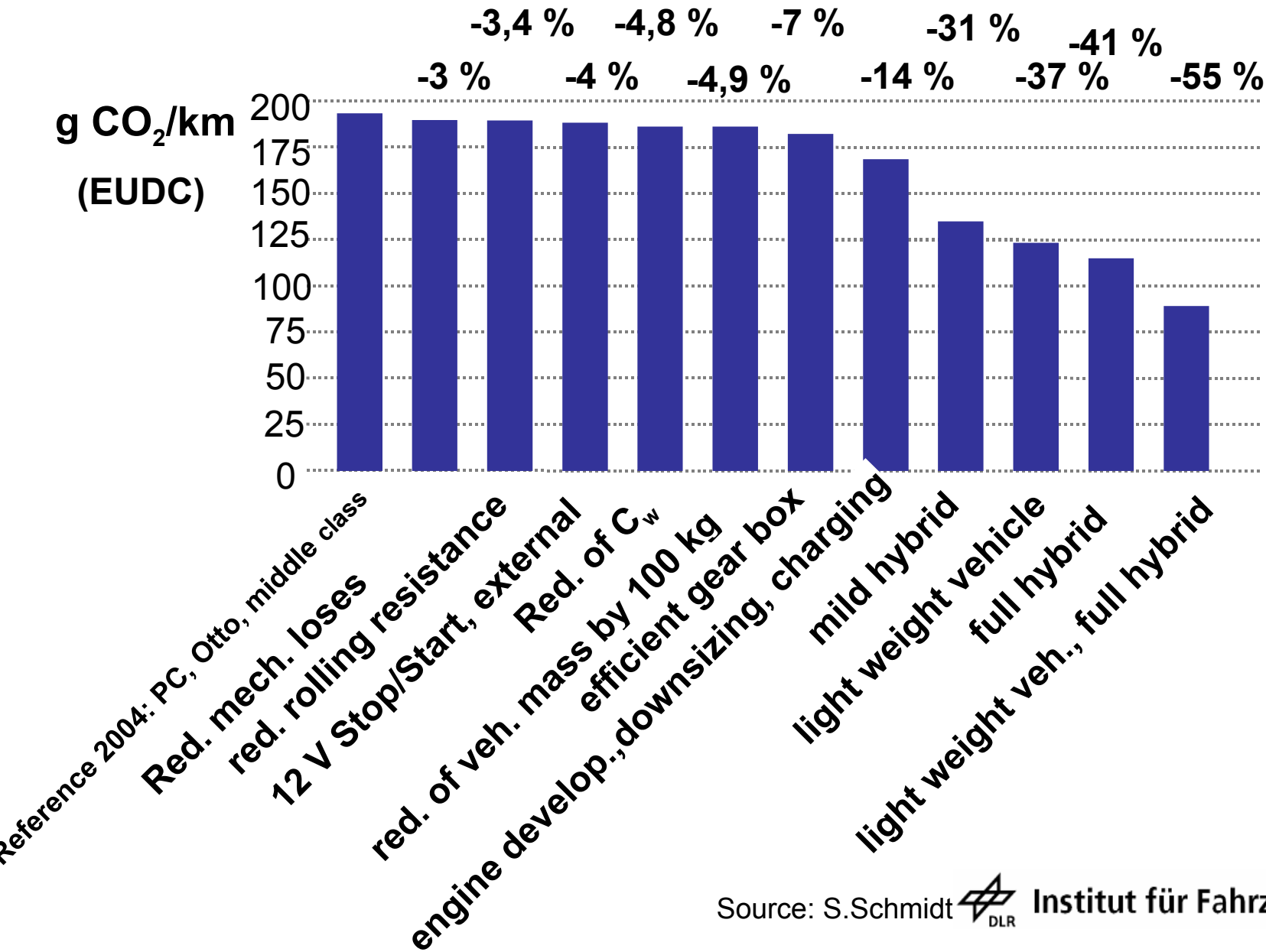
**Vehicle 105 g/km CO<sub>2</sub>**  
**(indirect effects)**

# Reduction Potential

	• NEDC (warm start)		• Autobahn cycle	
	Consumption • [l/100km]	Reduction • [%]	Consumption • [l/100km]	Reduction • [%]
Basic vehicle Golf GT 1,4l TSI	• 6.66	• -	• 7.13	• -
Engine downsizing: • Design of the engine to 50 kW	• 4.81	• 27.8	• 6.42	• 10.0
Subsequent impacts: weight reduction (-100 kg), reduction rolling resistance (-10 %) reduction aerodynamic drag (-5 %)	• 4.45	• 33.3	• 5.91	• 17.0

# **Future Technology**

# Reduction Potential Technical Measures



# Basis Data for a 4-Seater

Motor + Starter-Generator:

Basic engine maps as for the 1-liter-car, scaled to twice the power

- Hybrid strategy:
  - equivalent to 1-Liter-car
- car data:
  - gross weight: 580 kg (equal  $2 \times m_{1\text{-Liter-car}}$ )
  - total weight: 680 kg (normal), 905 kg (full loaded, 4Persons)
  - $c_w$ -value: 0,19 (equal Mercedes Studie Bionic car)
  - front area:  $2 \times A_{1\text{-Liter-car}}$
  - rolling resistance: equal  $f_{\text{roll}, 1\text{-Liter-car}}$



Mercedes Studie Bionic  
car

# Simulation Results 4-Seater

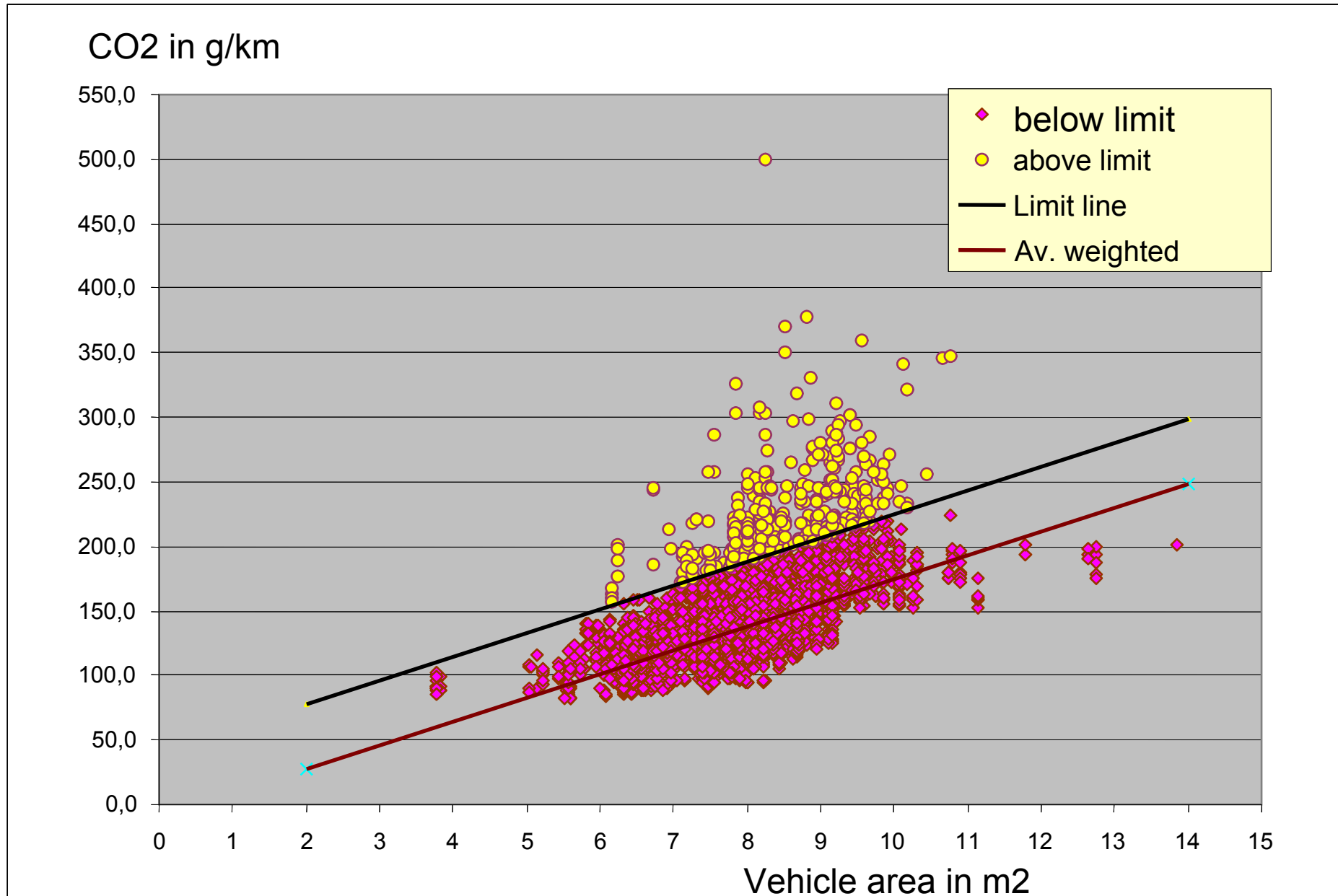
vehicle:		
mass	[kg]	680 (580+100)
c <sub>w</sub> -value	[-]	0.19
front area	[m <sup>2</sup> ]	2.0
rolling resistance	[%]	0.8
engine:		
fuel		Diesel
max. power	[kW]	12.6
at	[U/min]	4000
max. torque	[Nm]	38.2
at	[U/min]	1800 - 2800
starter-generator:		
max. power	[kW]	•5
fuel consumption:		
NEDC	[l/100km]	1.78
NEDC (full loaded	[l/100km]	2.08
Hyzem 905kg)	[l/100km]	3.04
Hyzem (full loaded 905kg)	[l/100km]	3.42

Source: **ika**

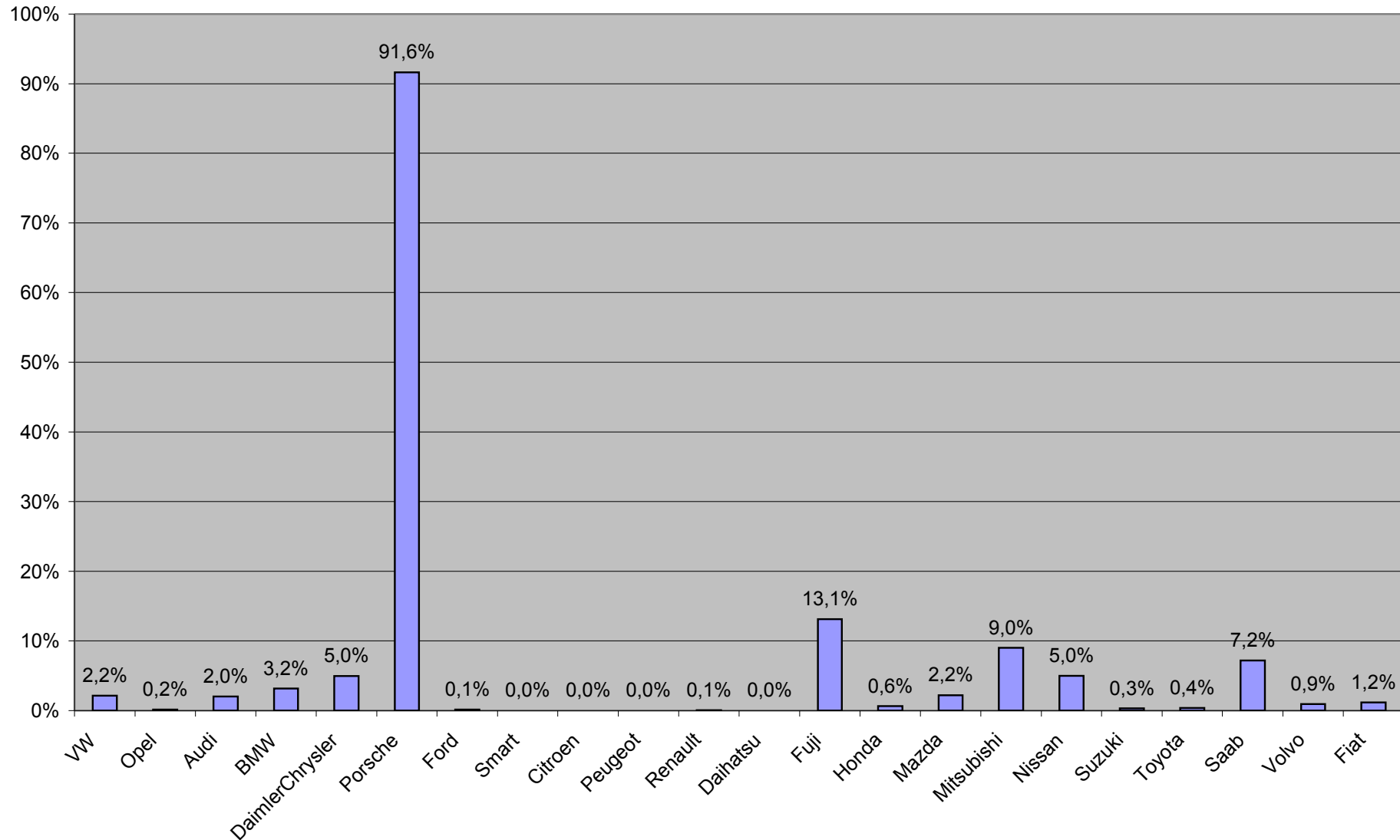


**What Parameters for a CO<sub>2</sub> Limit?**

# Proposal for a CO<sub>2</sub> Limit



# Share of Vehicles above the Limit Line



# Conclusions

There is a clear need to control the carbon dioxide emission as other pollutants.

It should be emission limit per vehicle based on the vehicle area.

It is no need to develop new vehicles.

Only exchange of parts and improvements are enough to meet the 130 g/km target in 2012

[axel.friedrich@uba.de](mailto:axel.friedrich@uba.de)  
[www.umweltbundesamt.de](http://www.umweltbundesamt.de)

Address:

068440 Dessau POB 1406

Tel: +49 340 2103 2562

# Integrated Approach

