

for Light-Duty Vehicles

City access restrictions

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Structure of the presentation

Introduction.

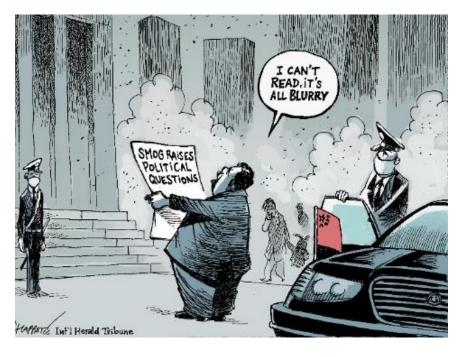
Real Driving Emissions

Conclusions





INTRODUCTION. Tailpipe emissions. Effects...

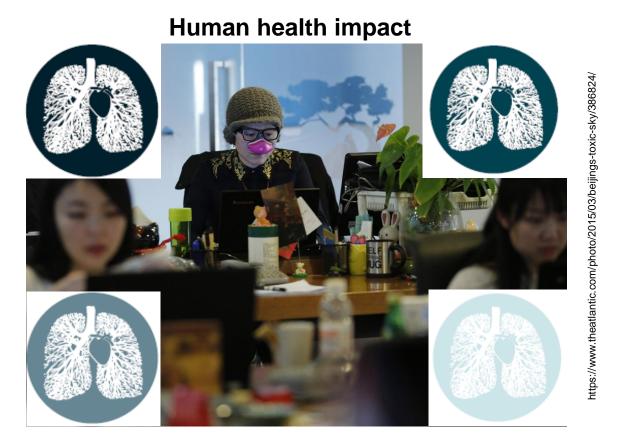








INTRODUCTION. Tailpipe emissions. Effects...



« Yong Xiaoyan wears a nose mask as she works at her office in Beijing on December 11, 2014. The office worker said she has used the mask every day since she found out she was pregnant and was concerned that Beijing's air pollution could harm her baby... »





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INTRODUCTION. Tailpipe emissions. Effects...

2020/2025 – no Diesel engine in Paris / Hamburg...?



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INTRODUCTION. *Tailpipe emissions (PM10, PM2.5; NO_x). Effects...*



« Clean Air » sticker information – Crit'Air

Paris implemented a LEZ. **Lyon** started an odd/even number plate traffic scheme which was substituted on November 2017 by differentiated traffic scheme according to the pollution alert

http://urbanaccessregulations.eu/countries-mainmenu-147/france













https://www.certificat-air.gouv.fr/simulation



Green environmental badge for fine particles / Diesel restriction zones or blue environmental zones





Hamburg and Stuttgart already set diesel restriction zones

http://urbanaccessregulations.eu/countries-mainmenu-147/germany-mainmenu-61

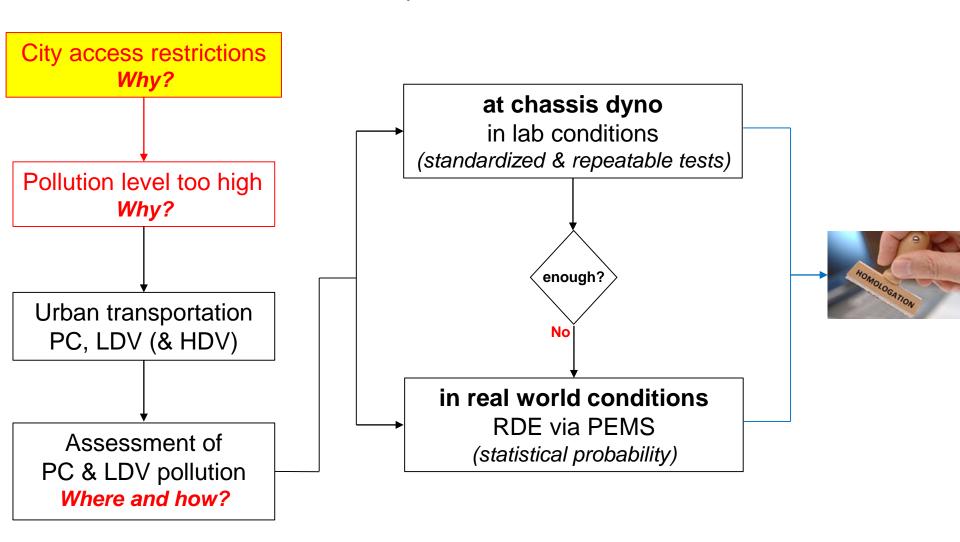
https://www.umwelt-plakette.de/en.html https://www.blaue-plakette.de/en.html





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INTRODUCTION. Rationale of the exposé

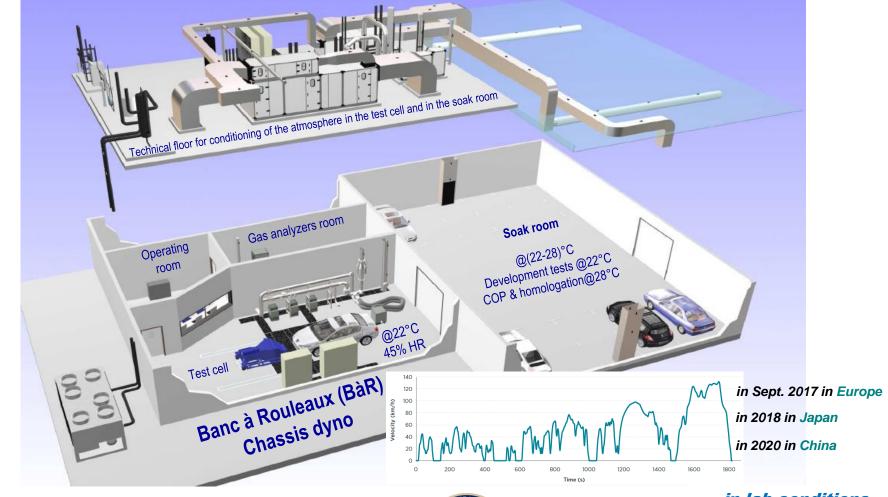






INTRODUCTION. Homologation. Where and how ?...

How are the tailpipe emissions measured?...



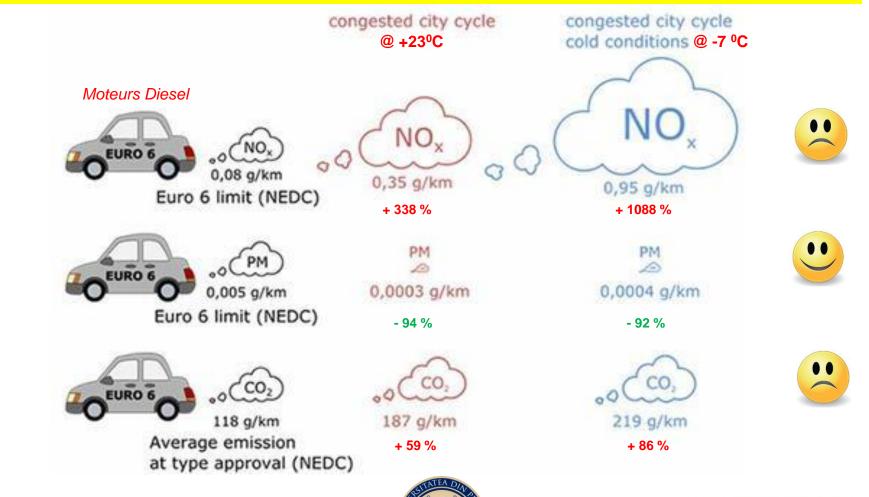
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INTRODUCTION. Real driving emissions vs. chassis dyno emissions

The real NO_x and CO_2 emissions of a diesel engine are higher than the ones measured at chassis dyno



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Source: Institute of Transport Economics Norwegian Centre for Transport Research

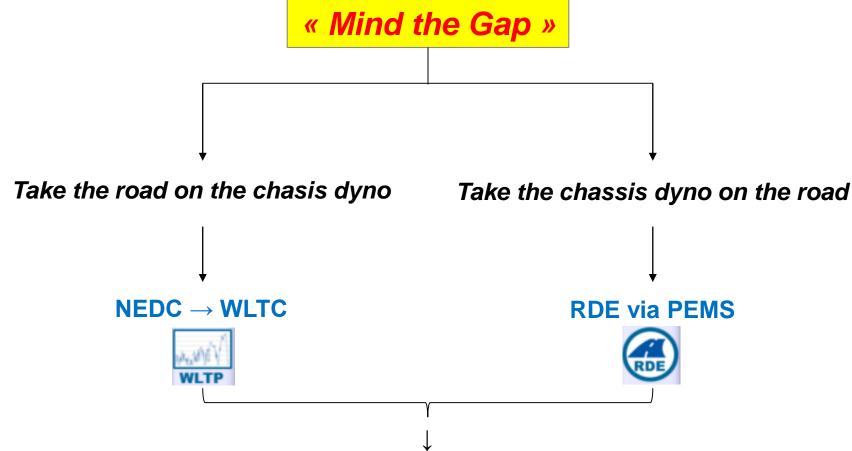
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SOCIETY OF AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERS OF ROMANIA

SOCIETATE A INCINEBIL OR DE AUTOMORIJE DIN ROMANIA

INTRODUCTION. Real driving emissions vs. chassis dyno emissions



In-Service Conformity (EU) / In-Use Compliance Testing (US) with \underline{P} ortable \underline{E} missions \underline{M} easurement \underline{S} ystems (PEMS) \longrightarrow In-Use Legislation



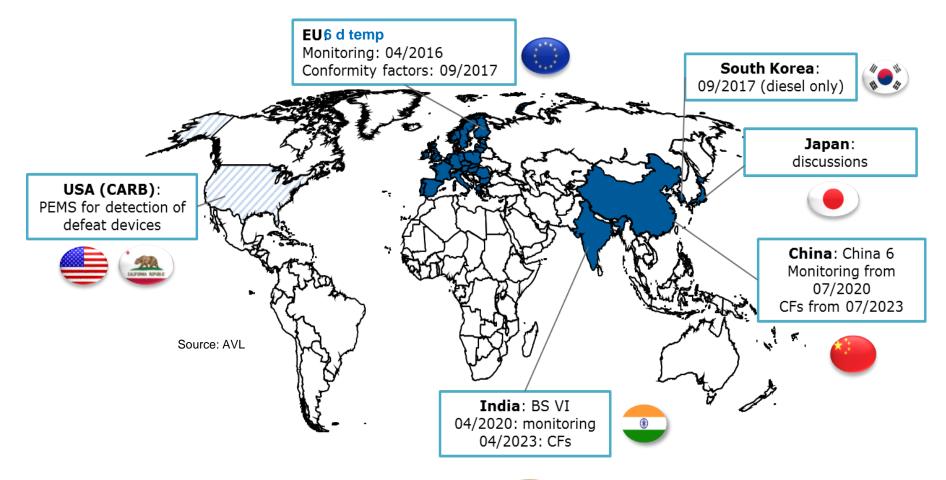
Homologation = Standardized and repeatable tests at chassis dyno + Real Driving Emissions





RDE. A change of paradigm in the development. The situation worldwide

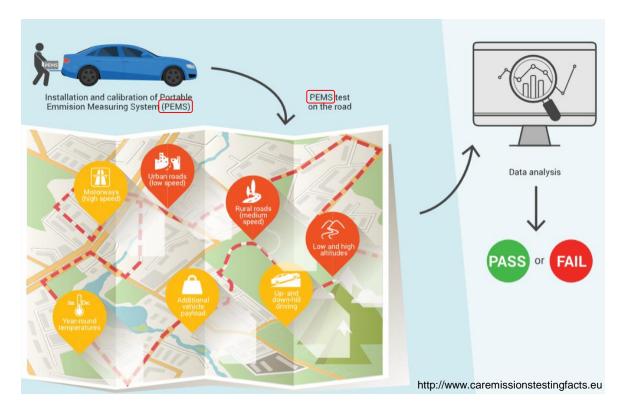
The stake: the sanitary risks → human health







RDE. What is the RDE test?



(EU) 2016/427

RDE = "EMISSIONS OF A VEHICLE IN NORMAL USE"

Not-to-exceed factor: $NTE_{polluant} = FC_{polluant} \cdot FT(p_1, p_2, ...) \cdot EURO6$

Measured emissions in RDE for LDV= PN, CO, CO₂, NO, NO₂

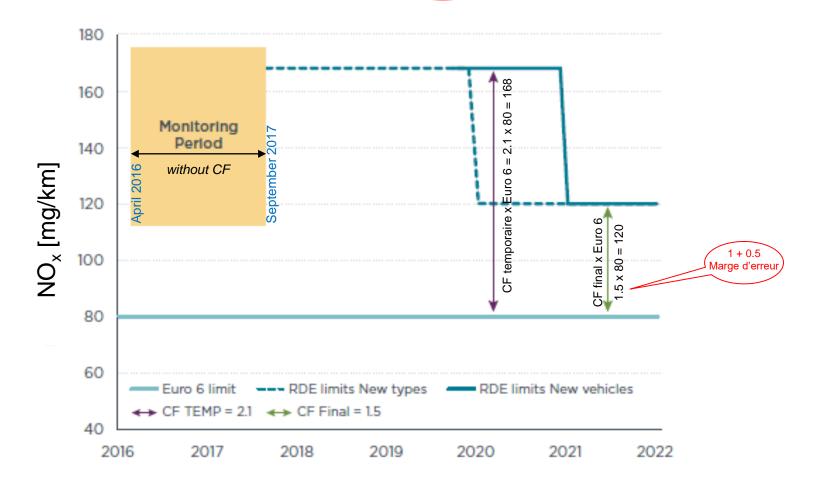




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RDE. Conformity factor

Not-to-exceed factor: $NTE_{polluant} = CF_{polluant} TF(p_1, p_2, ...) \cdot EURO6$







RDE. Gas PEMS & PN PEMS at University of Pitesti, Romania





Source:
Renault Technologie Roumanie
&
University of Pitesti





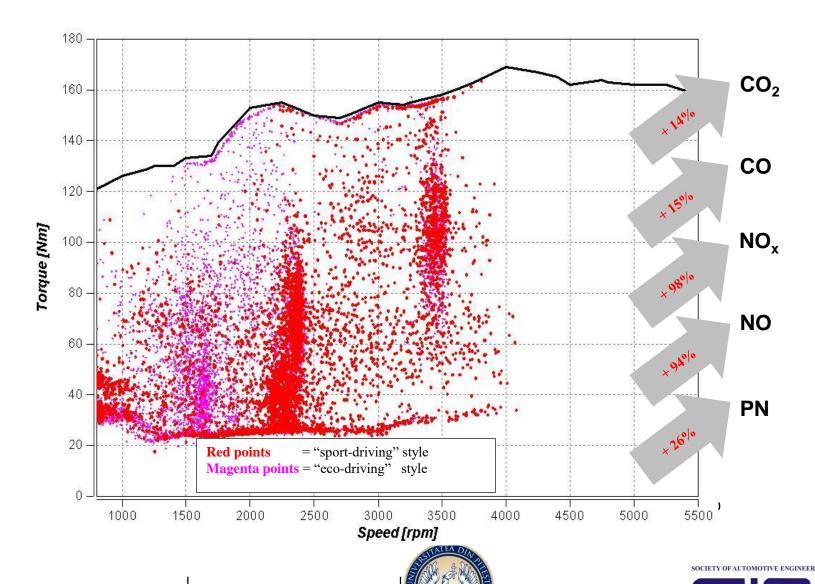




RDE. The influence of the driving style on the RDE

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CONCLUSIONS

The challenges

How can real traffic be brought in the homologation procedure; consequently, how can the non-repeatable feature of the real world be handled?

(RDE covers a large part of the real world operation but obviously not everything)

