



Plug-in hybrid vehicles

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Current dilemmas with passenger cars

- Vehicles allowed LEZ (ULEZ)?
- Incentives & de-taxation?
- Plug-in hybrid cars priority plates?
 (e.g., Shanghai)
 - Under which bases?
- Which emissions?



Source: tfl.gov.UK



Current dilemmas with vehicles

- What car should I buy?
 - What kind of driver?
 - What distance I drive and where?
- Range anxiety



Source: Getty Images/Moment RF

Can the ambient conditions impact the emissions of my car?



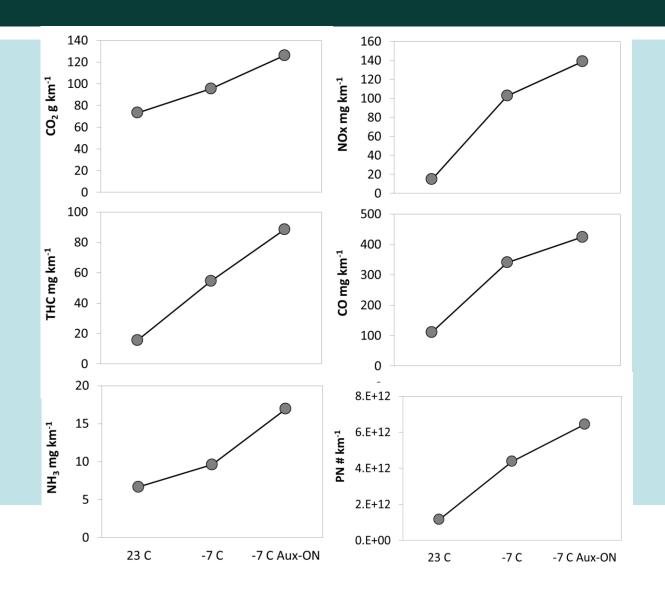
Tested vehicles

	Plug-in hybrid-1*	Plug-in hybrid-2*
Internal Combustion Engine (ICE)	GDI	PFI
ICE Displacement (l.)	1.4	2.0
Drivetrain layout	Parallel	Parallel/Series
Battery Type	Li-lon	Li-lon
Nominal voltage (V)	345	300
Nominal capacity (kWh)	8.7	12
Emission category	Euro 6b	Euro 6b

^{*}OVC-HEV1 & OVC-HEV2



Plug-in hybrid-1 gaseous emissions (23 & -7°C)

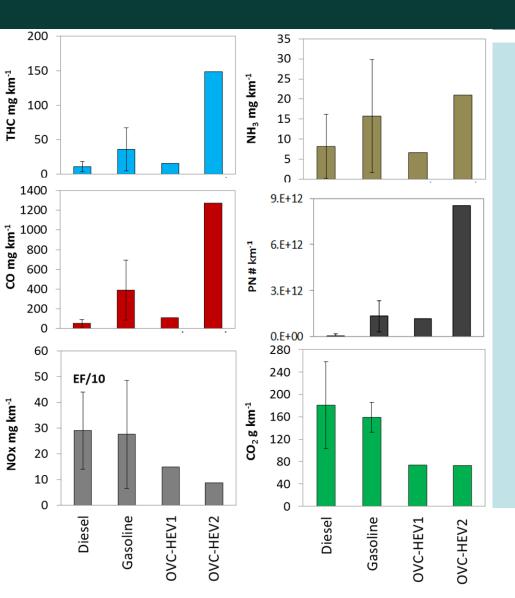


Higher emissions at lower T (-7°C)

- CO₂: 30% higher
- NOx: 7 times higher
- THC: 4 times higher
- CO: 3 times higher
- NH₃: 2 times higher
- PN: 4 times higher



Compared to conventional vehicles (at 23°C)

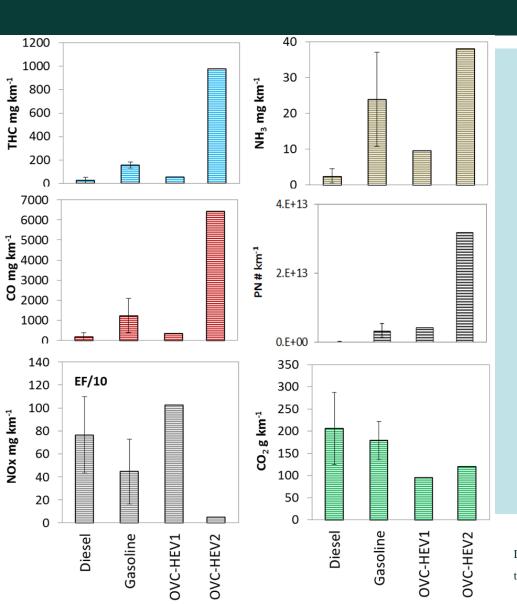


- CO₂ emissions from the plug-in hybrids were lower than those of conventional gasoline and diesel
- Plug-in hybrid-1: emissions are comparable to conventional Euro 6b gasoline
- Plug-in hybrid-2: emissions of PN, CO, THC and NH₃ are higher than conventional Euro 6b gasoline and diesel

Data from diesel and gasoline vehicles can be found at Suarez-Bertoa and Astorga, Impact of cold temperature on Euro 6 passenger car emissions, Environmental Pollution. 234, 318-329. 2018



Compared to conventional vehicles (at -7°C)



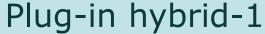
 Plug-in hybrid-1 emissions are comparable to conventional Euro 6b gasoline (except for NOx)

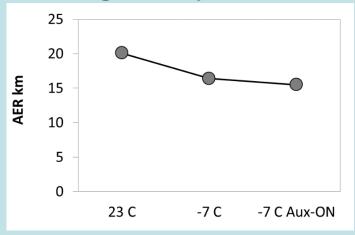
 Plug-in hybrid-2 emissions of PN, THC and CO are higher than conventional Euro 6b gasoline LDVs

 CO₂ emissions from the plug-in hybrids were lower than those of conventional vehicles but the difference is smaller than tests at 23°C

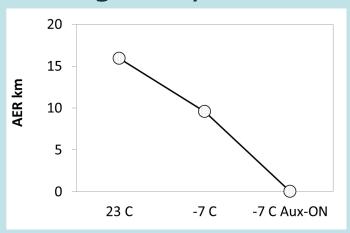


All electric range (AER)





Plug-in hybrid-2

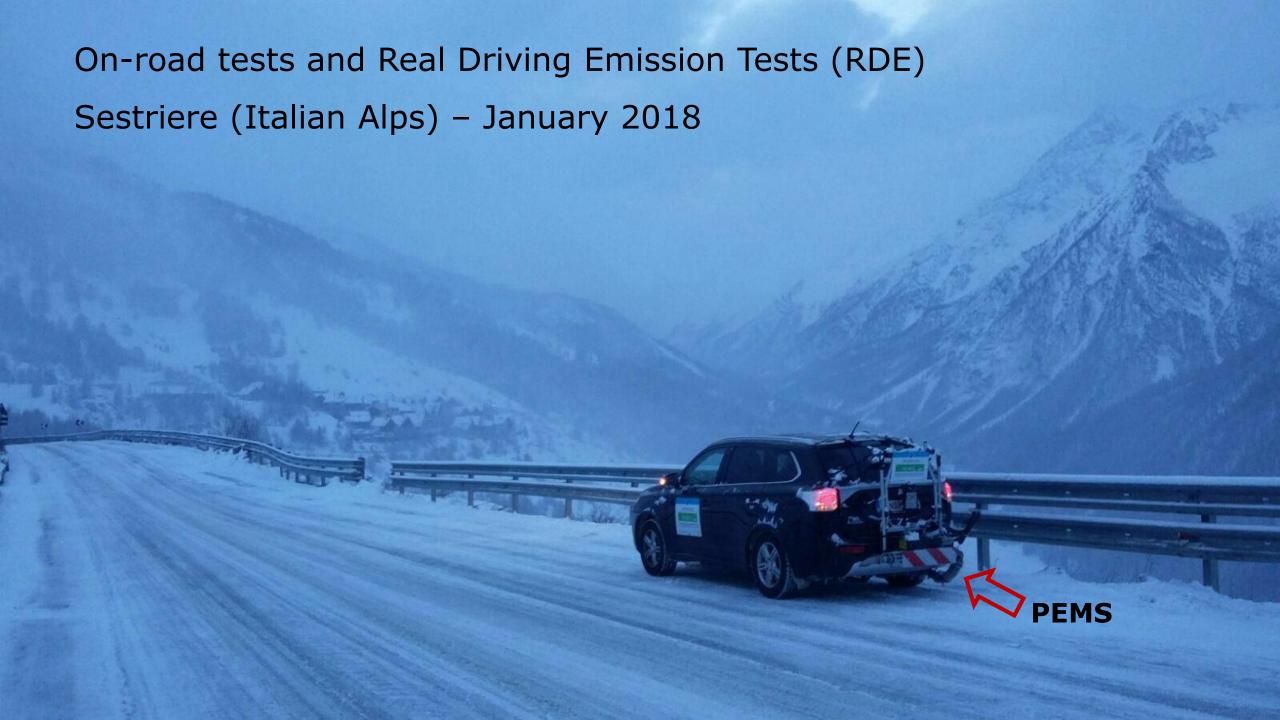


- •Plug-in hybrid-1 AER decreased 18% and Plug-in hybrid-2 40% at -7°C compared to 23°C
- Plug-in hybrid-2 AER was 0 km at -7°C with heating-ON
 - •Plug-in hybrid-1 decreased 23% at -7°C with heating-ON

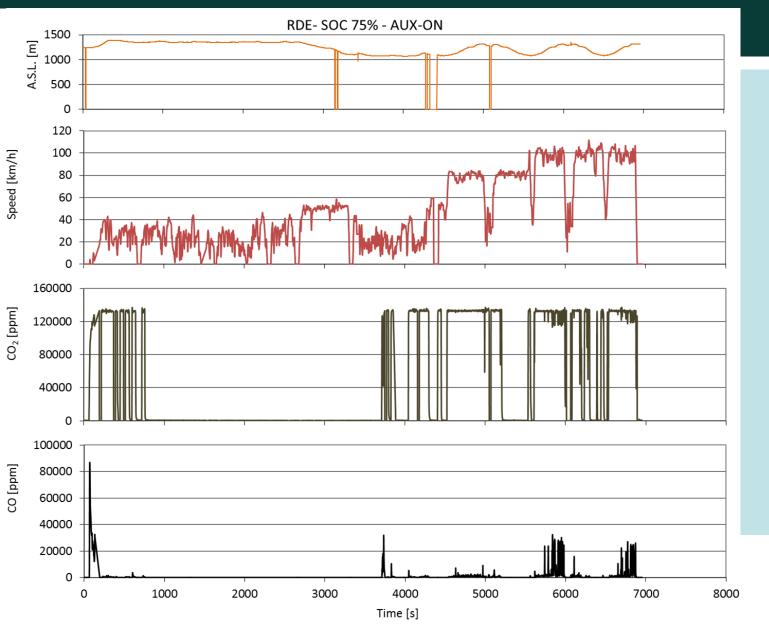


	T °C	Cycle	Road-Load	Vehicles	Pollutants
	-7.0 ±3	UDC	Determined at -7 °C or 10% reduction of coast-down time	S.I. including hybrids + information regarding NOx after-treatment for C.I.	HC, CO
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	-7.0 ±3	UDC	II	II	THC, CO, CO ₂
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	-7.0 ±1.7	FTP	Performing coast- down tests and calculating road- load coefficients at -7 °C	Otto-cycle and diesel including multi-fueled, alternative fueled, hybrid electric, and zero emission vehicles	NMHC, CO, CO ₂ *
	-6.7	CVS-75	II	Gasoline + information regarding NOx after-treatment for C.I.	СО
**	-7.0 ±3	Low+ Medium of WLTC	II	S.I. C.I. hybrids	THC, CO, NOx

^{*} CO $_2$ is analysed and results used for the determination of the vehicle fuel economy. Cold temperature standards apply for CO and NMHC emissions.



Tests on-road – RDE extended conditions



- Ambient temperature -5°C
- ICE starts as soon as heating is activated even at 75% SOC
- Extremely high CO (2.5 g/km) and high PN (3 x10¹¹ #/km) emissions



Recommendations

Coordinate research seeking evidence for policy making among
 EC-DG services facing post-6 vehicle emission standards.

 Work towards a global harmonization of vehicle emission standards.





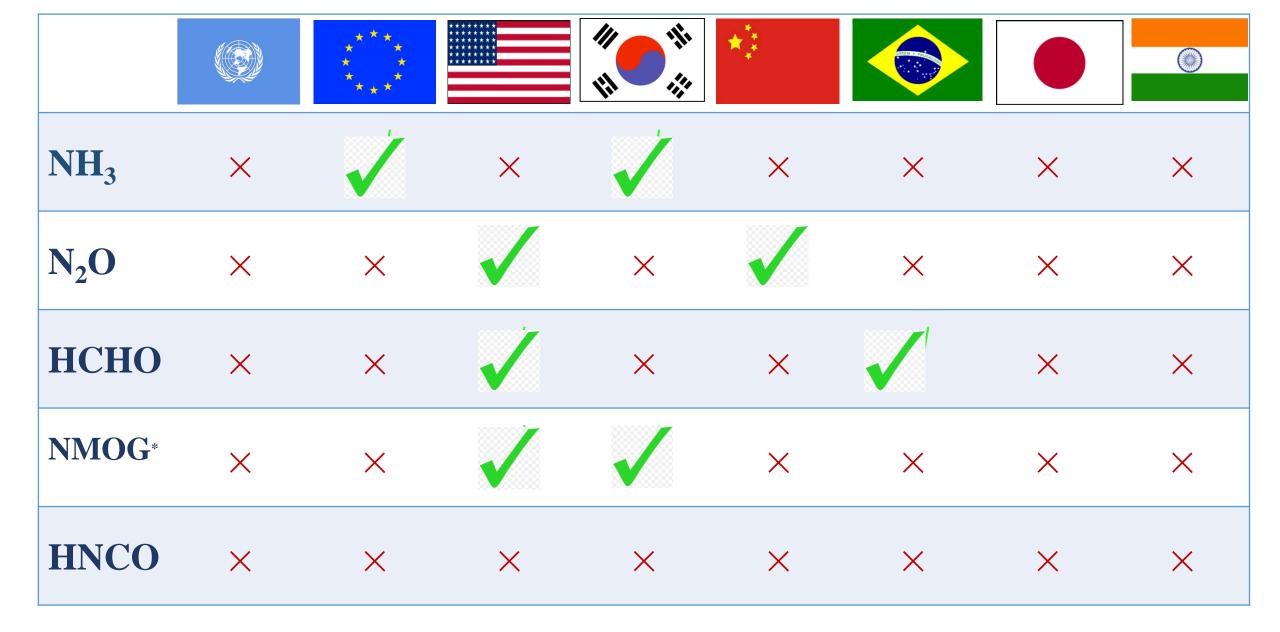


Thank you

Any questions?

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^{*}Includes measurement of methanol, ethanol, formaldehyde and acetaldehyde

