

Evaluation of a Low Carbon Bus

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Definition

- A Low Carbon Bus produces 30% lower Green house gas emissions than a Euro 3 Equivalent Diesel bus of the same capacity
- GHG will be expressed as CO2 equivalent on a Well to Wheel basis measured over a standard test
- Includes CO2, CH4, N2O
- Baseline has been derived from extensive test data on Euro III UK vehicles



Reference points

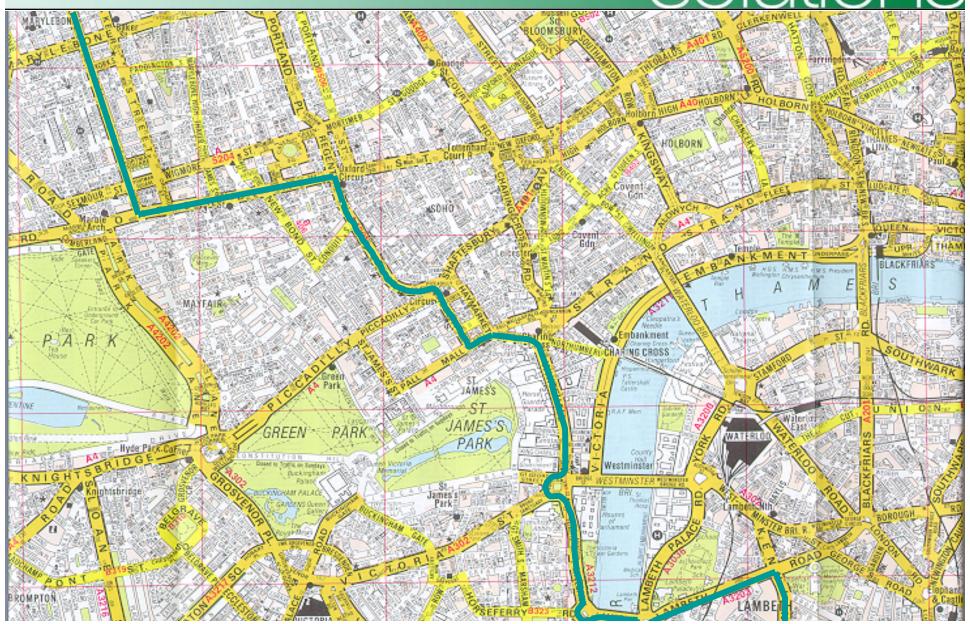
- SAE J2711 Fuel economy testing of hybrid and conventional vehicles
- Transport for London test protocols
- EC 70/220 passenger car certification methods.
- Millbrook Quality standards ISO 17025, ISO 9001



Key aspects

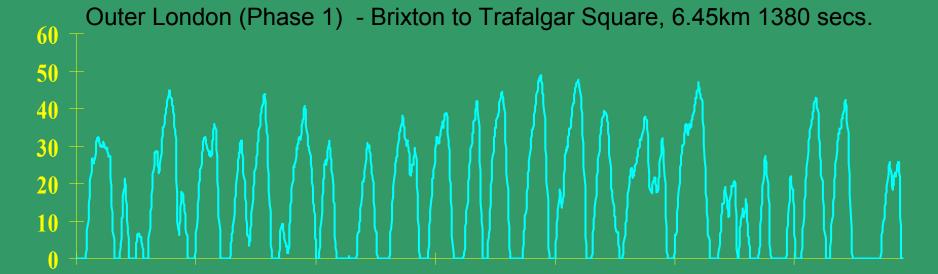
- Standard test MLTB drive cycle (Millbrook/LTB)
 - Avg speed 14.1km/h, 31% idle time
- Rated CO2 v passenger loading
- Facility
 - Inertia simulation to test at correct load/mass
 - Comprehensive emissions incl NOx species, CH4, PM CO2
 - Can not ignore legislated, pollutants (HC, CO, NOx)
- WTW analysis reference WTW studies
- Hybrids and Electrical systems, NEC analysis



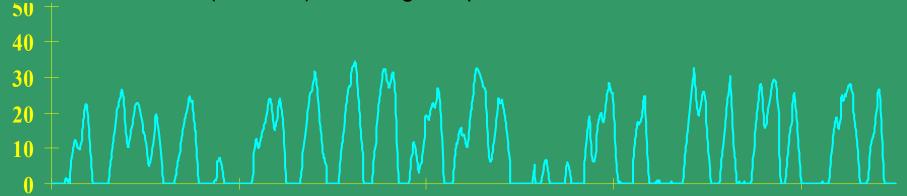




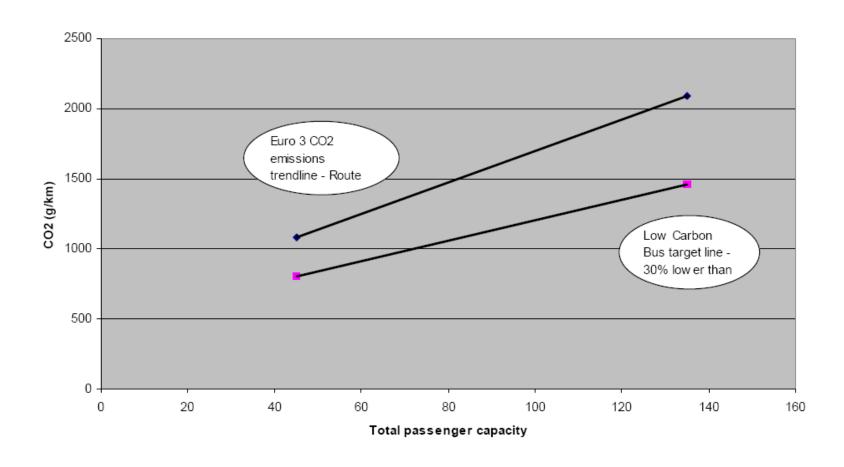
Speed (km/h)







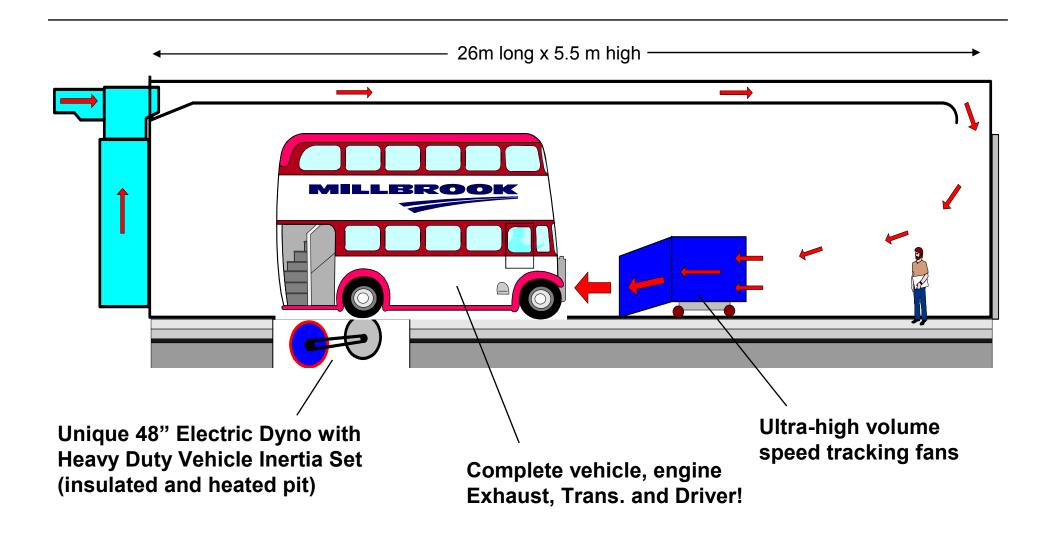
Appendix 2 - Low Carbon Bus CO2 emissions target line



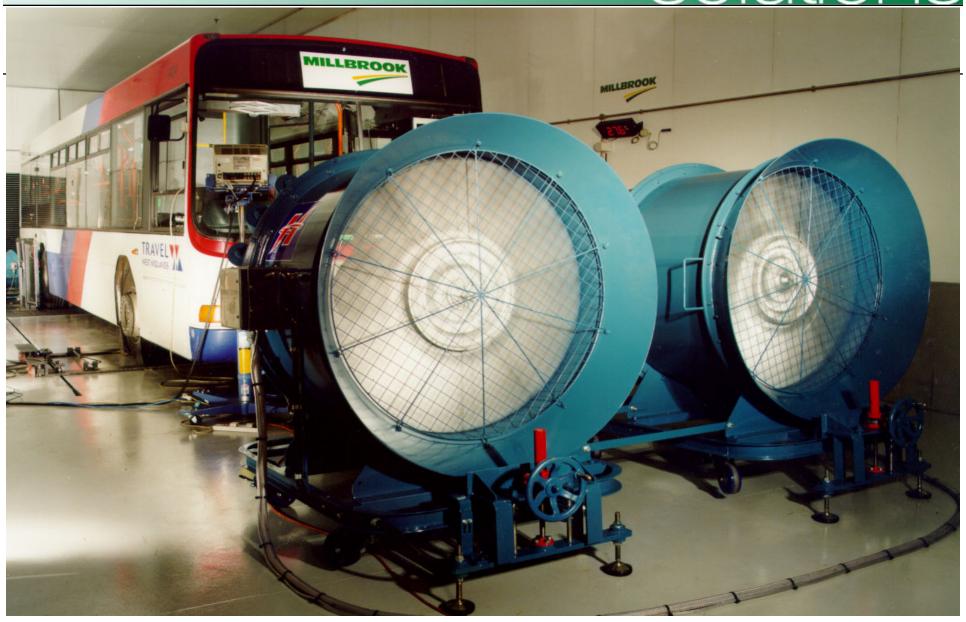


Variable Temperature Emissions Chamber

(-30 to +50°C)









Routes to Low Carbon

- Fuel
 - Alternative
 - Biofuel
- Weight reduction (or increased payload)
- Aerodynamics
- Engine technology
 - Hybrid
 - Advanced conventional
- Combinations



LCVP – comprehensive approach

- The physical test confirms
 - TTW CO2, NOx, PM etc
 - Demonstrates benefits from vehicle technologies
- The LCVP Fuels group
 - Confirm WTT carbon
 - Verifies fuel supplier contribution



Out of Scope

- Driver improvements
- Route/traffic management systems



Success stories

- Wrightbus Hybrid
- ADL Hybrid
- Eneco
- Some other technologies look promising