

Environment Campus Birkenfeld



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Radiative forcing from European passenger vehicles emissions (1995-2015) based on real-world use

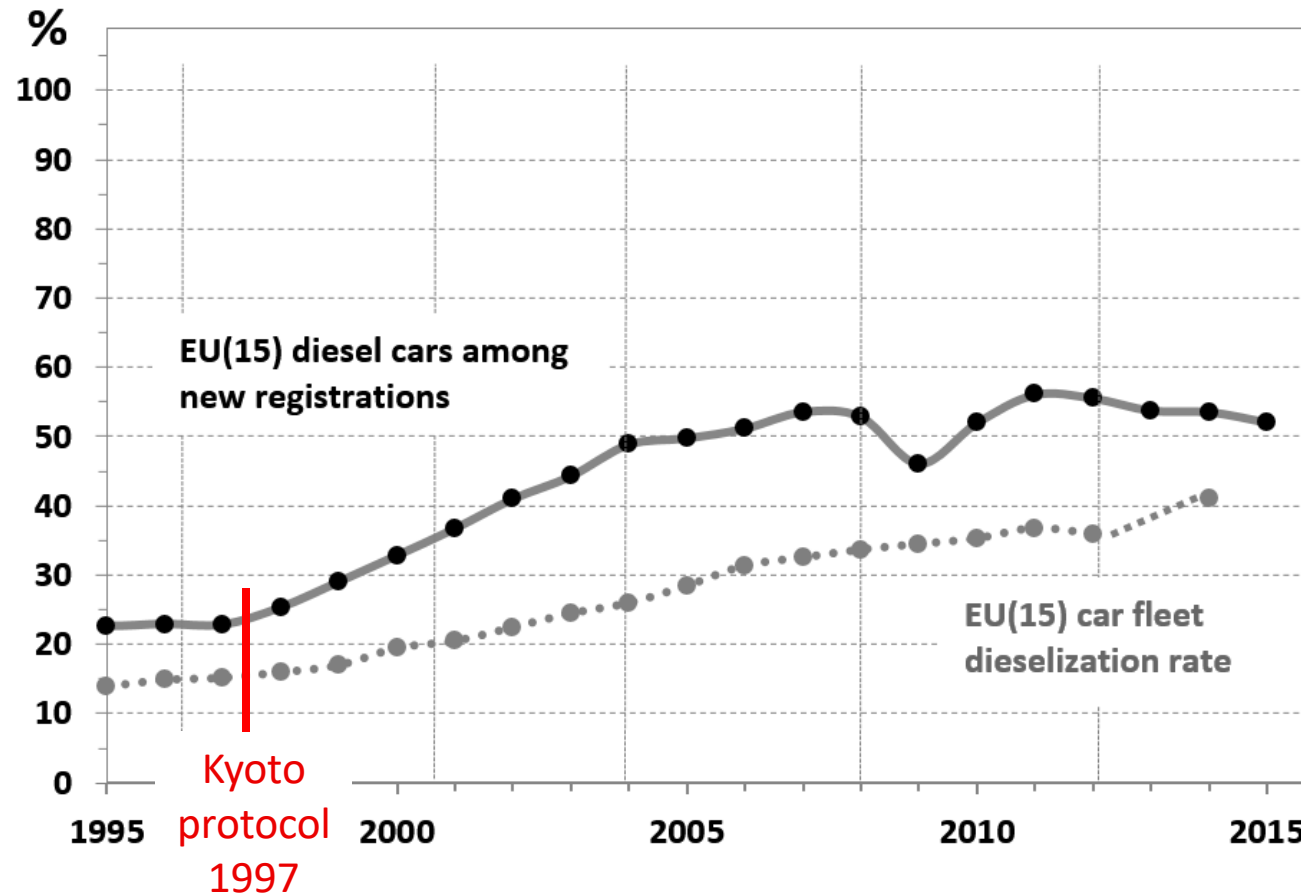
Eckard Helmers¹, Uwe Tietge², Tim Butler³

- 1) Department of Environmental Planning and Technology, Environment Campus Birkenfeld, University of Applied Sciences Trier, Germany.
- 2) The International Council on Clean Transportation, Berlin, Germany
- 3) Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies, Potsdam, Germany

ETH Conference on Combustion Generated Nanoparticles Zürich, June 19, 2018

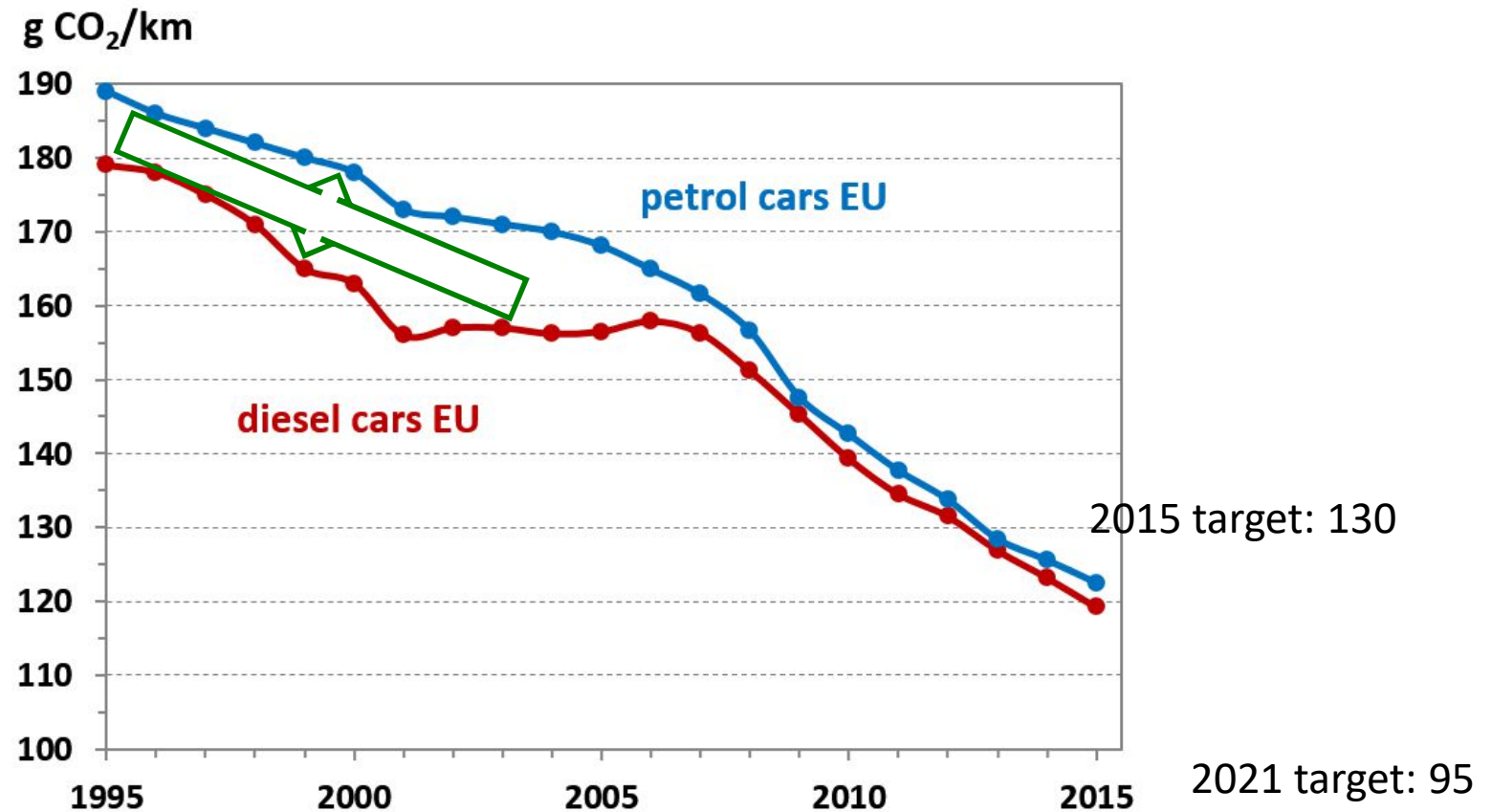
the European „Diesel car boom“

Historic dieselization of the passenger car fleet in Europe



Shares expressed as percentages, either of annual new car registrations or of the entire car fleet in different years. Data taken from Cames & Helmets (2013), and ACEA (2017)

Average type-approval CO₂-emissions of new cars in the EU



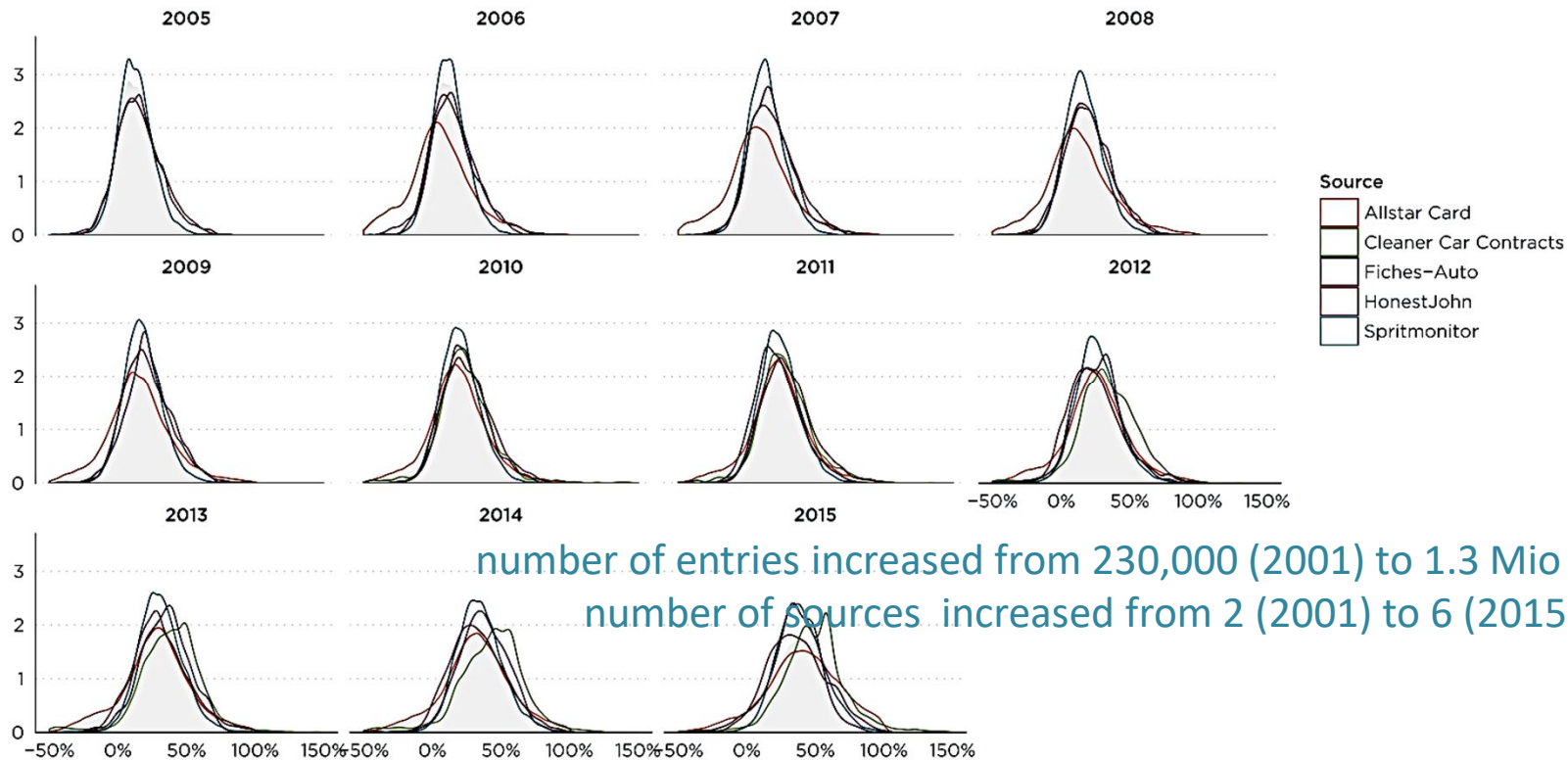
Sources: EU commission, European Environmental Agency; the geographical scope of the data changing from EU-15 through EU-28

From laboratory to road

Divergence between type-approval and real-world CO₂-emissions for passenger cars in the EU

Fuel consumption data collected from 7 European countries (web services like Spritmonitor.de, service providers, leasing/renting companies, fleet owners, automobile magazine tests)

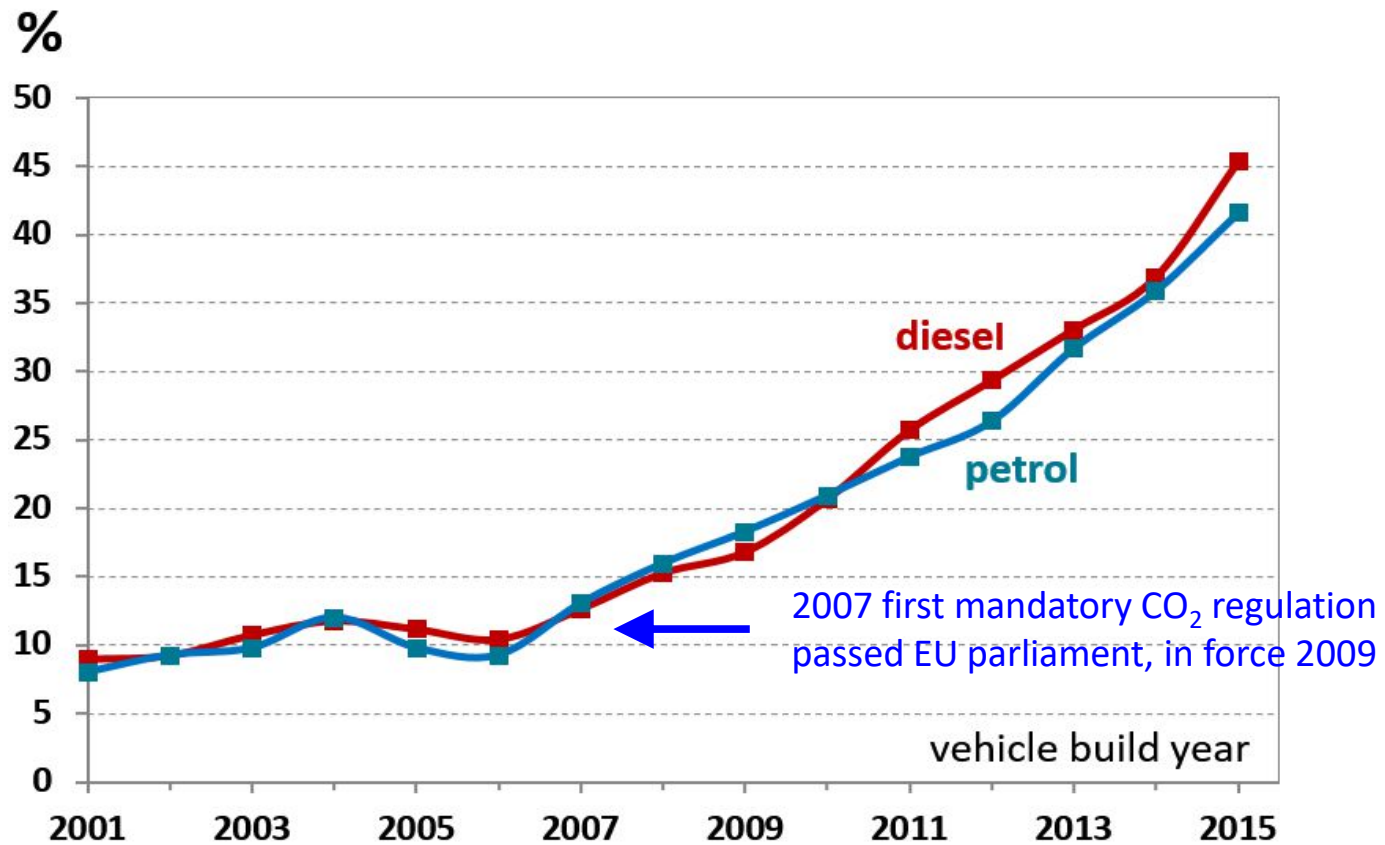
data density
vs. gap (%)



Source: Tietge et al. 2016, 2017

From laboratory to road

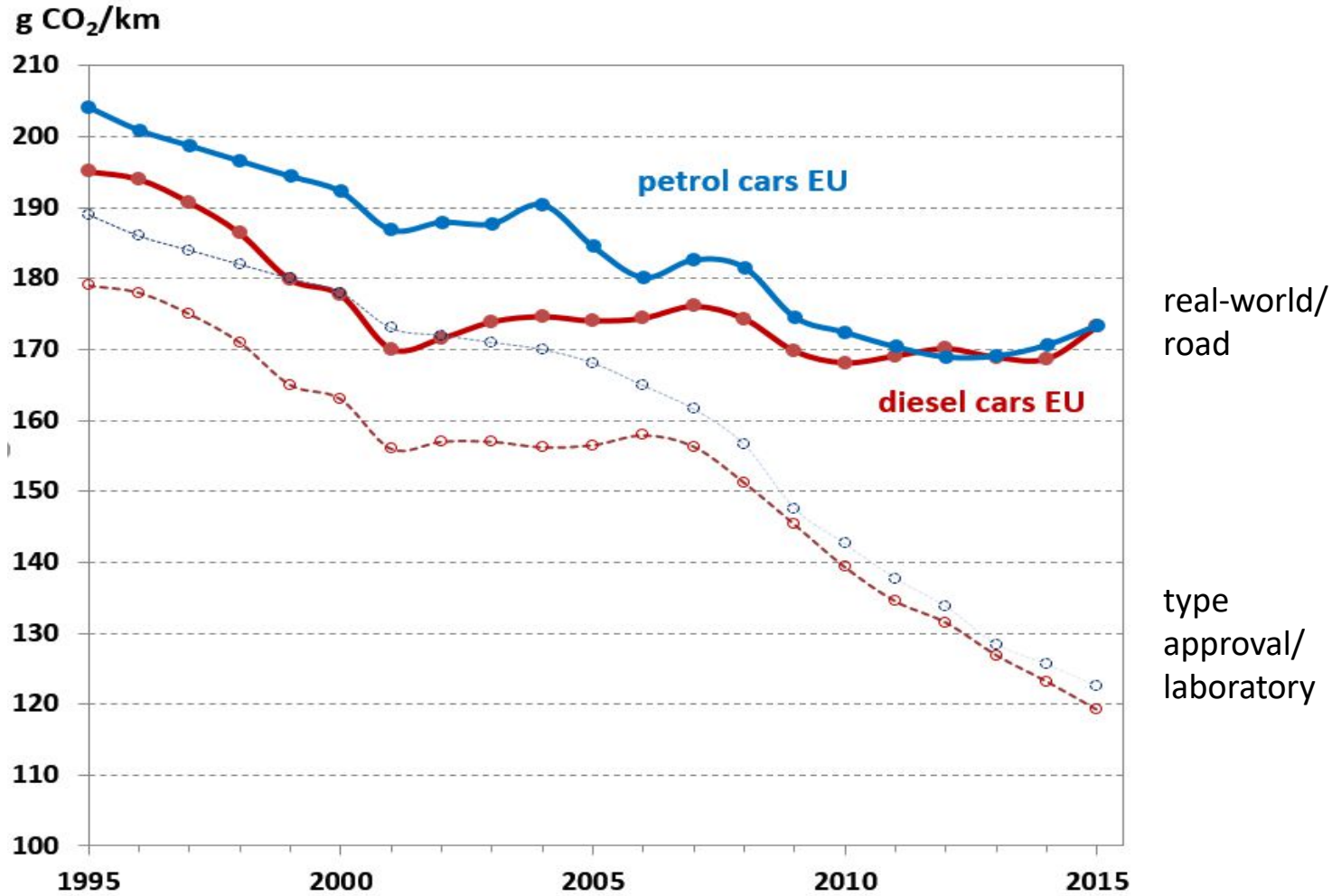
Divergence between type-approval and real-world CO₂-emissions for passenger cars in the EU



Based on data from Tietge et al., 2016

From laboratory to road

Average real-world CO₂-emissions of new cars in Europe.



Adding the black carbon warming effect

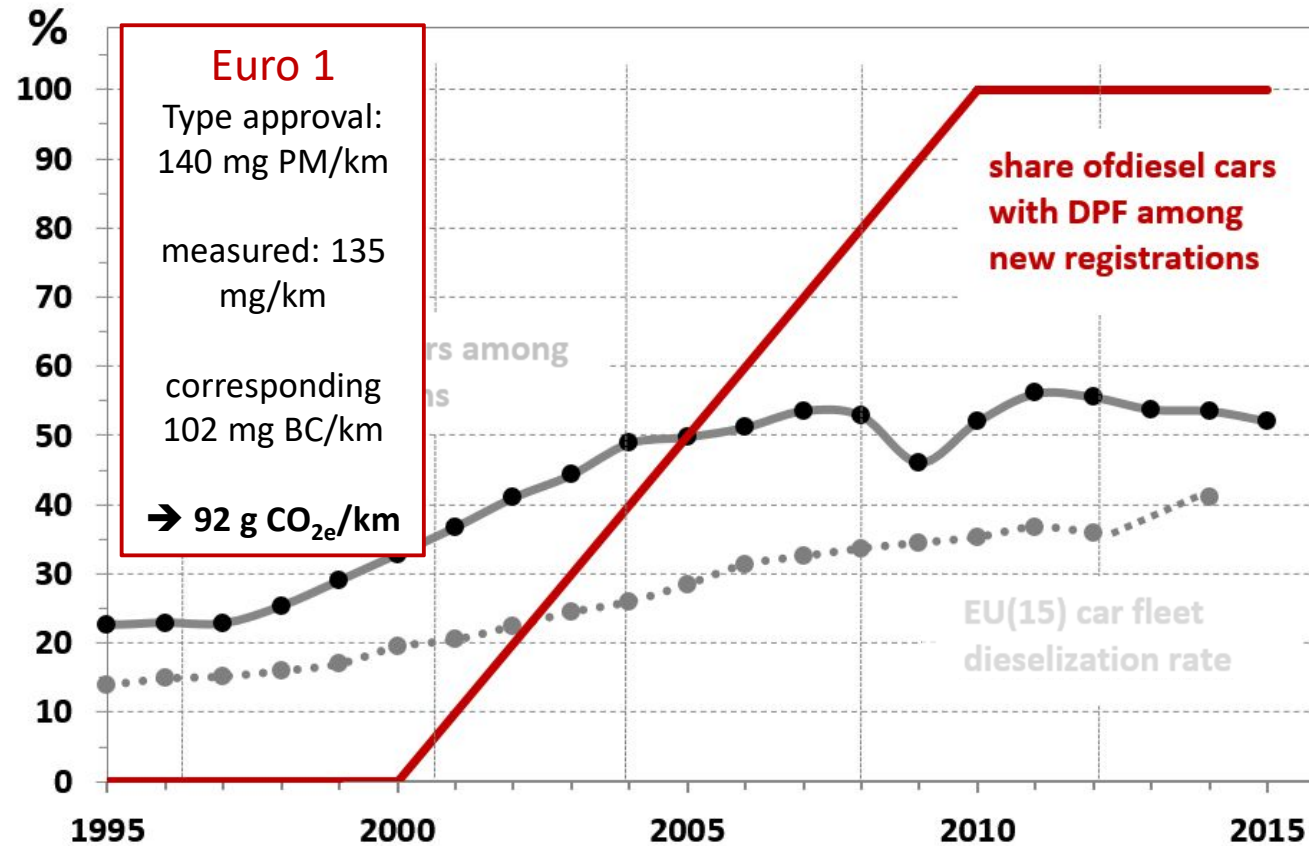
Historic dieselization of the passenger car fleet in Europe, and DPF penetration rates

CO₂-equivalents
added due to BC
emissions:

GWP20 = 3200
(270 – 6200)

GWP100 = 900
(100 – 1700)

Bond et al. 2013



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Adding the black carbon warming effect

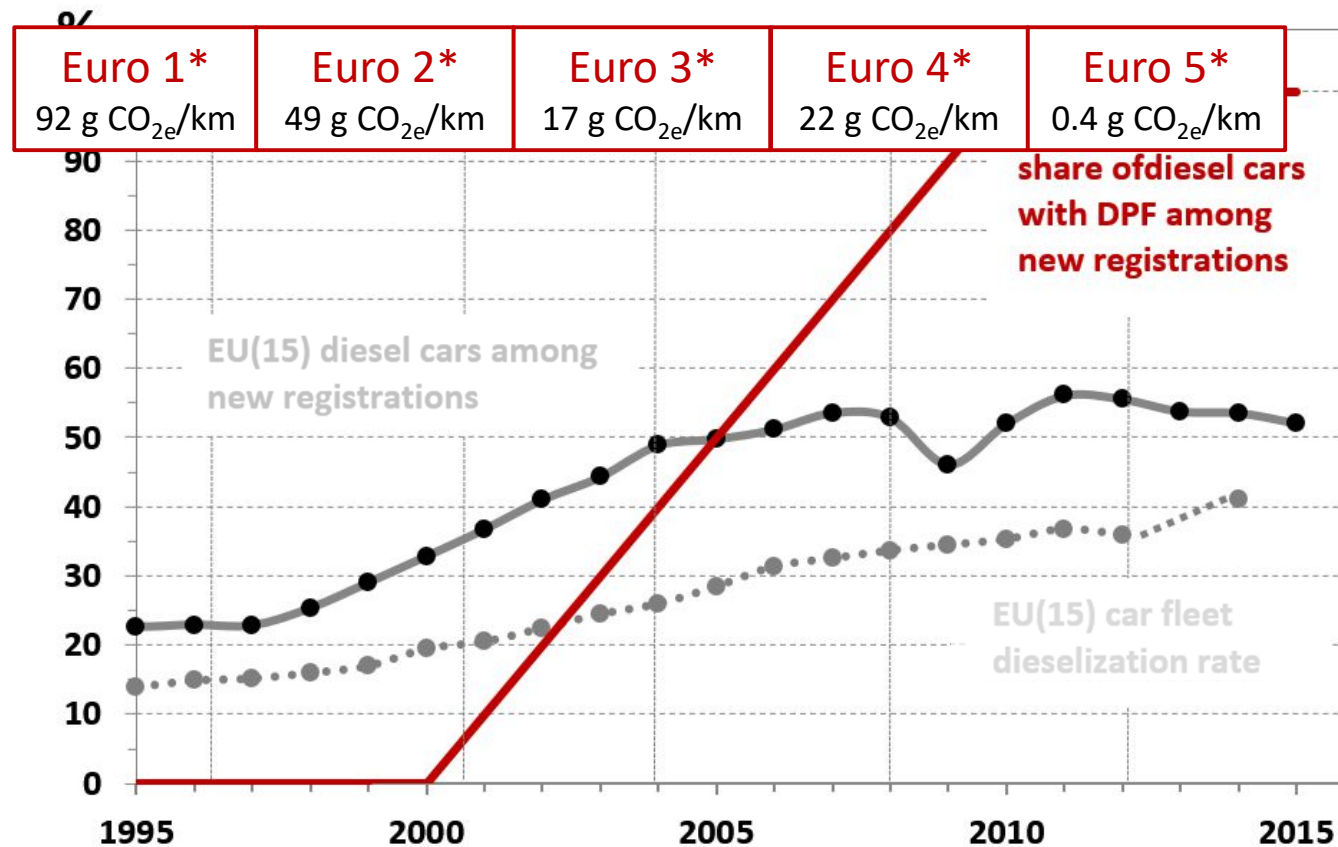
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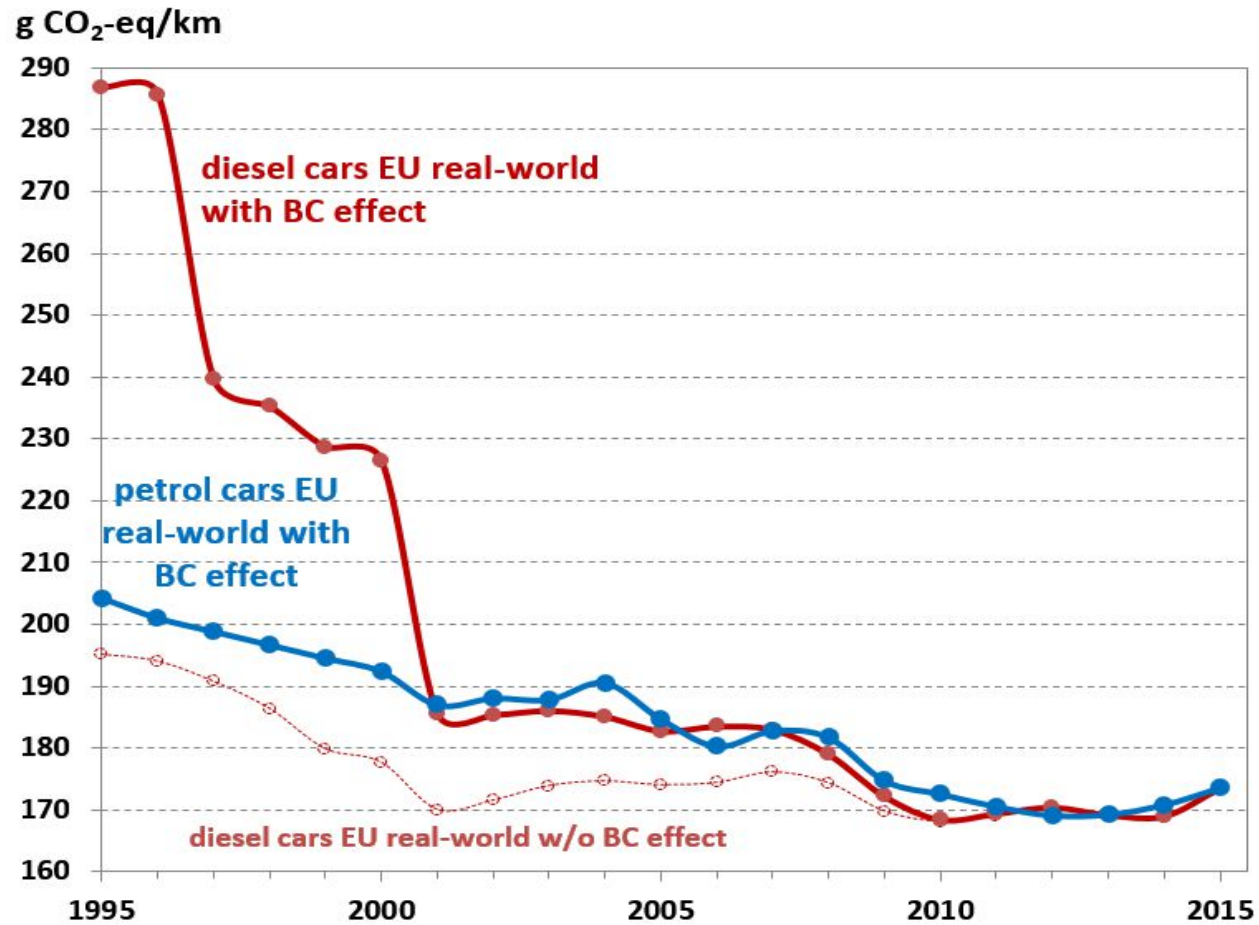
Bond et al. 2013



*) recalculated from: Tate 2013, 2015, Kadijk et al. 2015, Hoofman et al. 2016, Pilot et al. 2014, Shields 2016, European Environmental Agency 2013

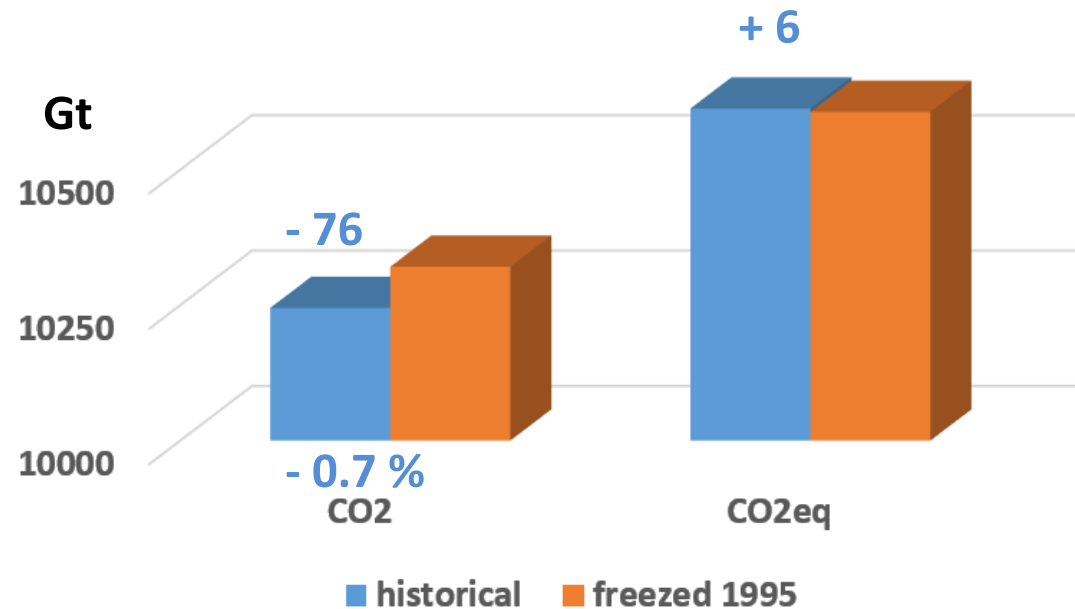
Adding the black carbon warming effect

Average GHG emissions of new cars in Europe including BC emissions



Adding the black carbon warming effect

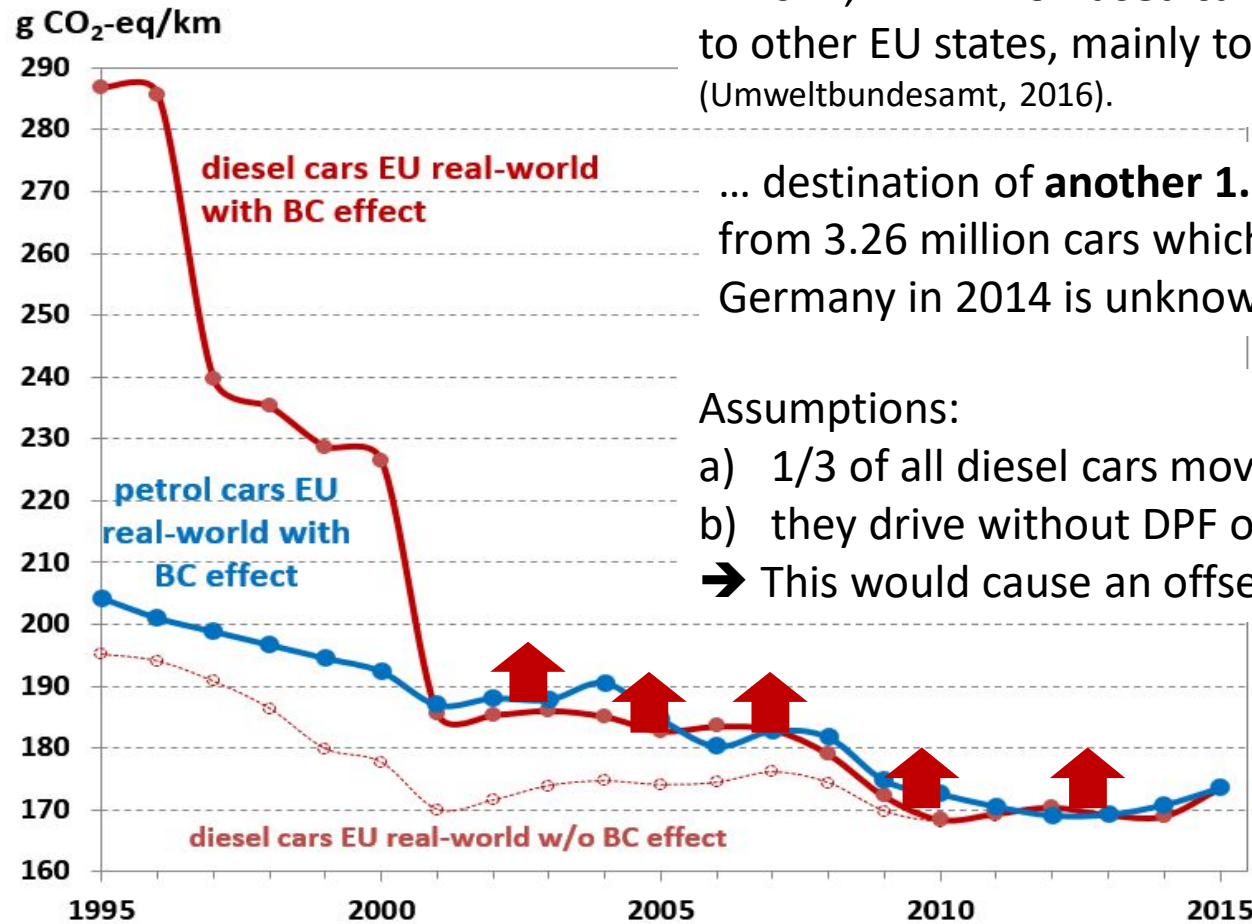
Modelling the European car fleet emissions (1995 – 2015)



total committed lifetime emissions of CO₂ and total CO₂-eq (including black carbon),
for **281 million new cars** registered between 1995-2015 in the EU (each vehicle
modelled with 200,000 km). Frozen* 1995 scenario: - 58 million diesel cars
(* = diesel car percentages kept on 1995 level)

Adding the black carbon warming effect

Average GHG emissions of new cars in Europe including BC emissions



In 2014, **1.2 million used cars** moved from Germany to other EU states, mainly to south-eastern Europe (Umweltbundesamt, 2016).

... destination of **another 1.2 million used cars** from 3.26 million cars which signed out in Germany in 2014 is unknown (Umweltbundesamt, 2016)

Assumptions:

- a) 1/3 of all diesel cars move to Eastern Europe
- b) they drive without DPF over 1/3 of their lifetime

➔ This would cause an offset of + 8 g CO₂-equivalents

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thank you
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