



# **Development of HDV Fuel Economy in Korea**

**2015. 4. 29**

**Hwanjung JUNG**

Overview

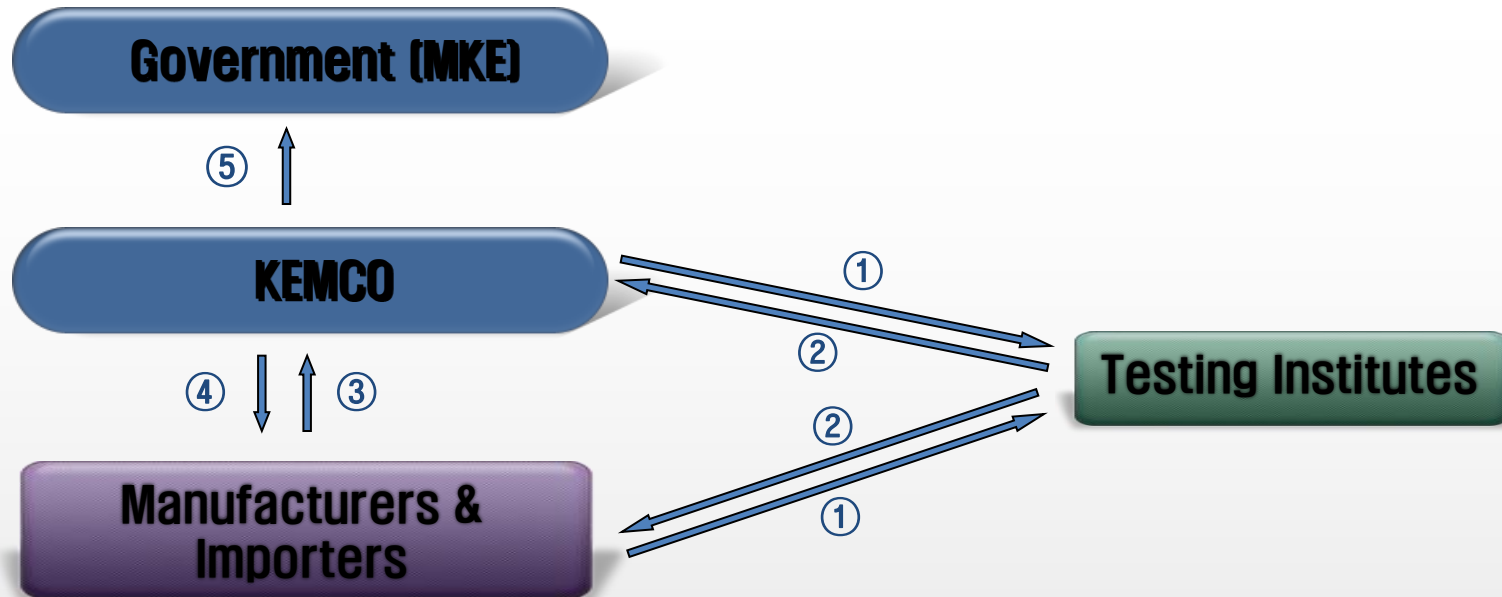
Tests Procedure

Classification

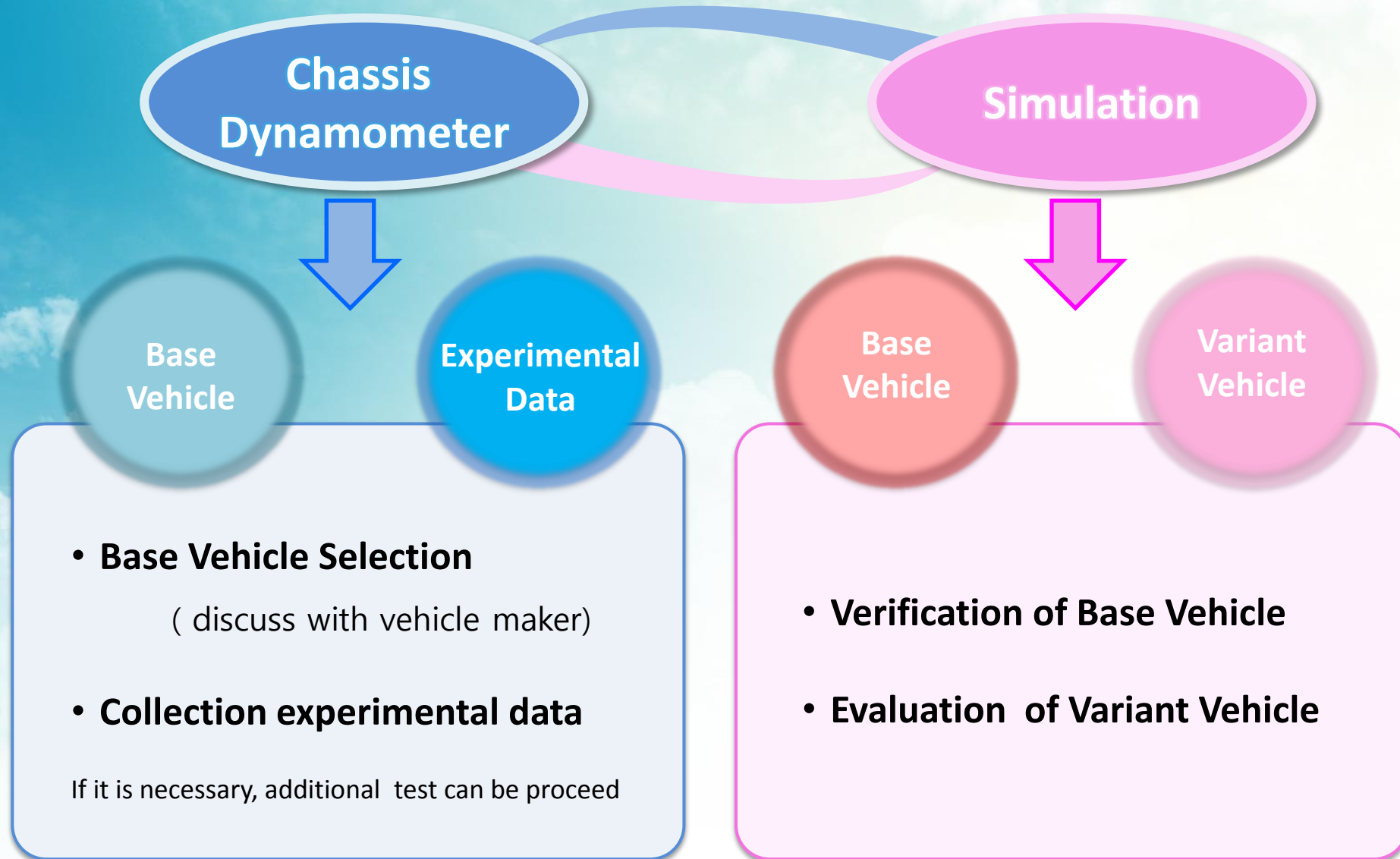
Fuel Economy Scenarios

issues

\* MRV : Measuring, Reporting, Verifying



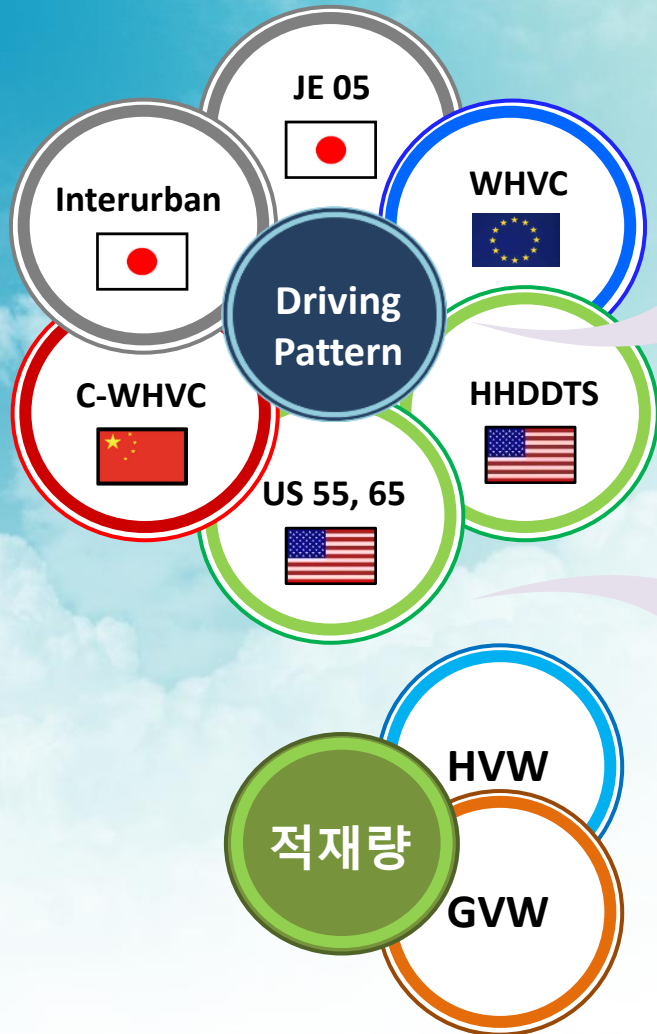
- ① Requesting tests (include following-up control)
- ② Issuing test results report
- ③ Reporting test results
- ④ Responding the approval and verifying results
- ⑤ Reporting registration status



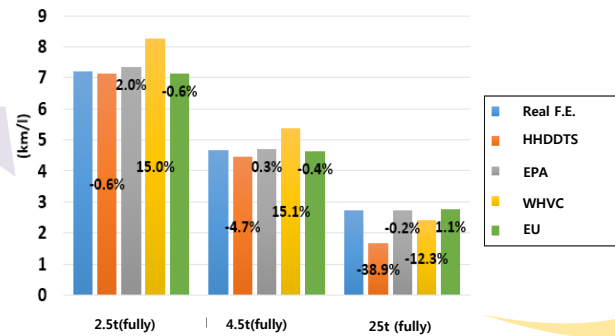


# Development of HDV Fuel Economy

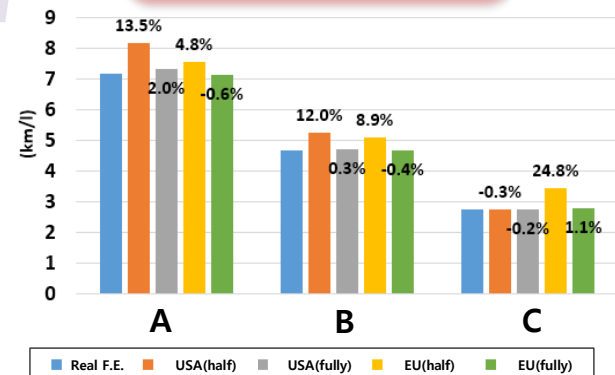
## Driving Schedule & Loading capacity



### Compare to Real Road

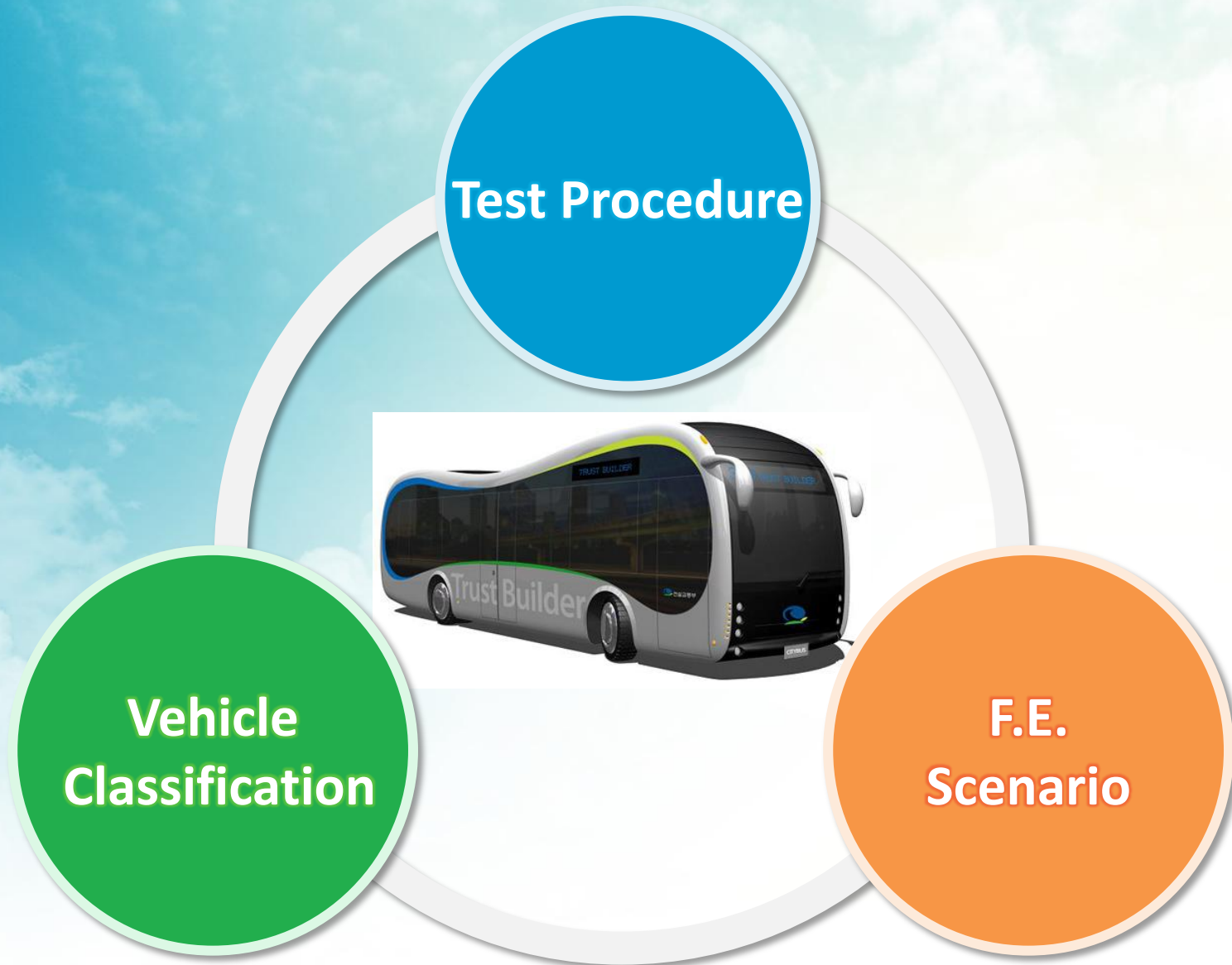


### Chi square analysis

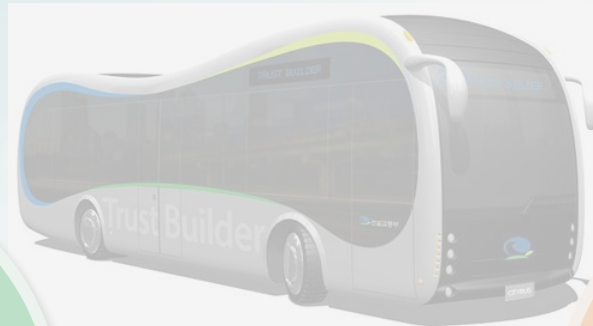


WHVC

GVW



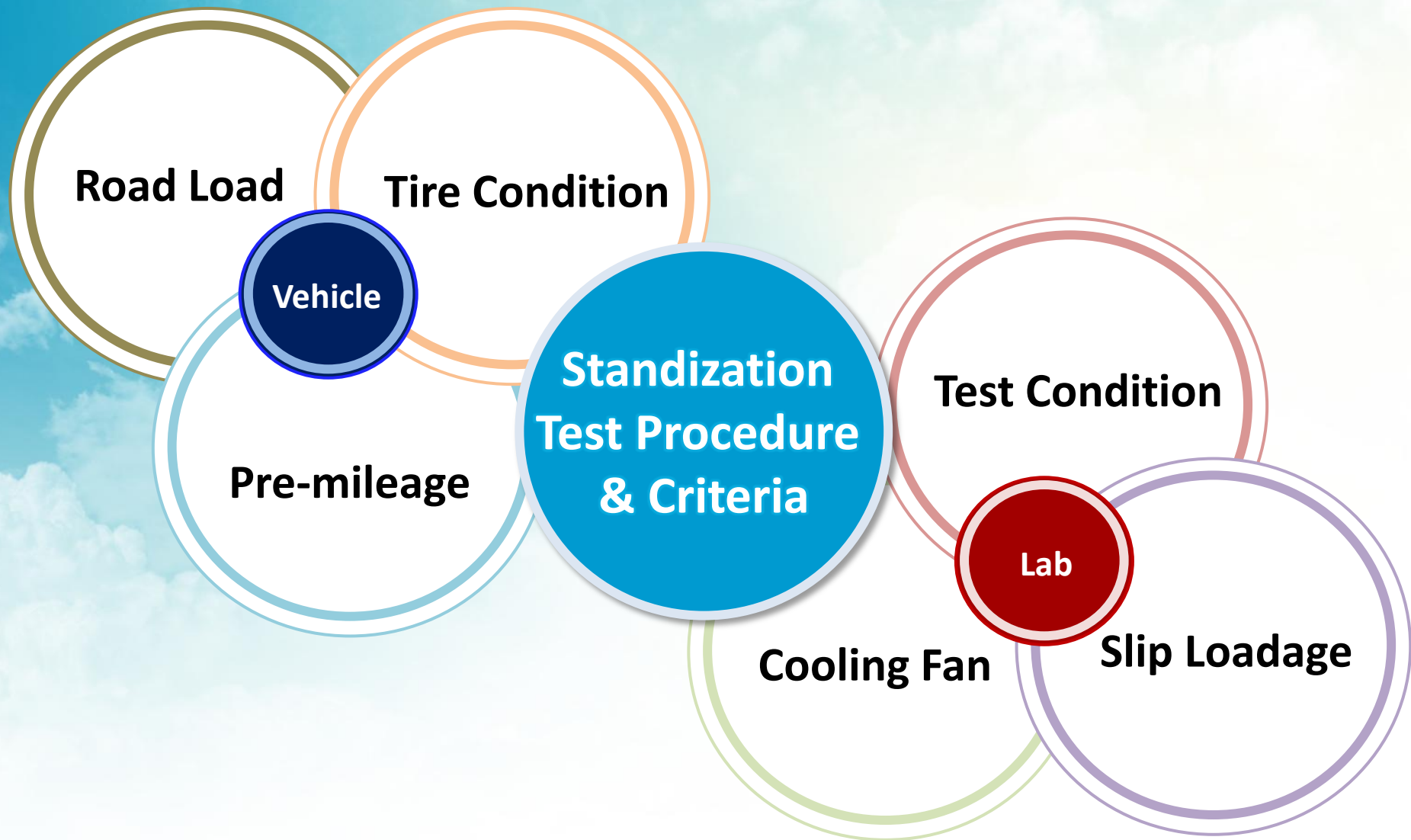
Test Procedure



Vehicle  
Classification

F.E.  
Scenario

# Standization Test Procedure & Criteria





# Standization Test Procedure & Criteria

## Load Road

Passenger Vehicle	
mileage	6,500km $\pm$ 1,000km
procedure	Total 9section, average 90kph
	Repeating accel/decelation without cruise mode

## Cooling Fan

Passenger Vehicle	
Cooling fan (fixed speed)	Opened Hood
	2.5 m <sup>3</sup> /s $\leq$
Cooling fan	Closed hood
	About 30.5cm from front of Vehicle

## Tire Condition

Passenger Vehicle	
Size	Manufactor's specifications
Pressure	Standard air pressure
Tread depth	Over 50 %

## Lab. Condition

Passenger Vehicle	
Temperature	20 ~ 30 °C
Attached	As be released
Fuel requirment	Over 40 %
Warm up	Pre-driving with same mode

# Standization Test Procedure & Criteria

## Load Road

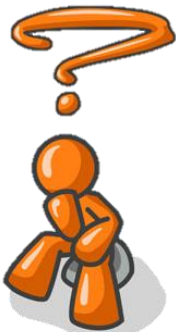
## Tire Condition

Passenger Vehicle

Passenger Vehicle

Even if Passenger vehicle's F.E. test procedure shall apply to HDV, Many component still have to discuss.

- Mileage
- Cooling Fan(fixed or not, position, Fan capacity)
- Attached device
- Fuel requirement
- etc



Cooling fan

Closed hood

About 30.5cm from front of Vehicle

Fuel requirement

Warm up

Over 40 %

Pre-driving with same mode

# Chassis Dynamometer Test

## Chassis Dynamometer for HDV

Specification	KATECH	JIAT
Picture		
Type	<b>MIM</b> (Motor in the Middle)	<b>AC IGBT Vector</b>
Max test speed	160 km/h	150 km/h
Inertia simulation range	3,500~30,000 kg	1,000~40,000 kg
Max permissible axle load	20,000 kg	25,000 kg
Vehicle cooling fan (Main)	64,000 m <sup>3</sup> /h	144,000 m <sup>3</sup> /h

# Chassis Dynamometer Test

## Test condition & Procedure

### Pay Loadage considered slip



### Coast-down test & Pre-run

Results Coastdown 11-25-2014

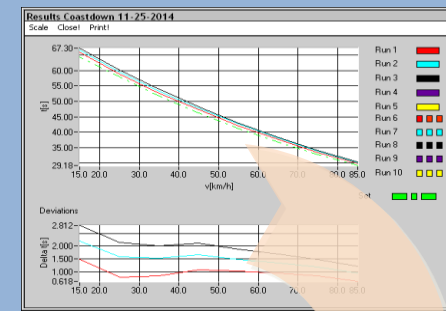
Results of CO Spec: Adapted - Accelerated by Spec - Cores

Run	at	1	2	3	4	5	Average
60.0	60.0	33.469	33.027	34.127	0.000	0.000	33.469
70.0	60.0	37.743	37.944	38.263	0.000	0.000	37.926
80.0	60.0	42.135	42.595	42.951	0.000	0.000	42.575
90.0	60.0	47.761	47.944	48.263	0.000	0.000	47.926
40.0	20.0	52.711	53.436	53.944	0.000	0.000	53.363
30.0	20.0	58.029	58.034	60.172	0.000	0.000	58.721
20.0	10.0	65.959	66.081	67.300	0.000	0.000	66.440

Dev: 1.445E+000 7.011E+000 2.000E+000 0.000E+000 0.000E+000

F1: 1.130E+000 1.424E+000 1.500E+000 8.000E+000 1.000E+000

F2: 1.130E+000 1.424E+000 1.500E+000 8.000E+000 1.000E+000



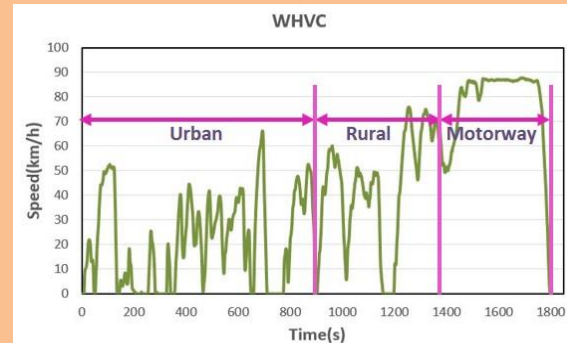
### WHVC Driving & Data analysis

### Measuring CO<sub>2</sub> , 2~3 times repeated

(L/100KM)  
62.143  
(KM/L)  
1.6092002E+00

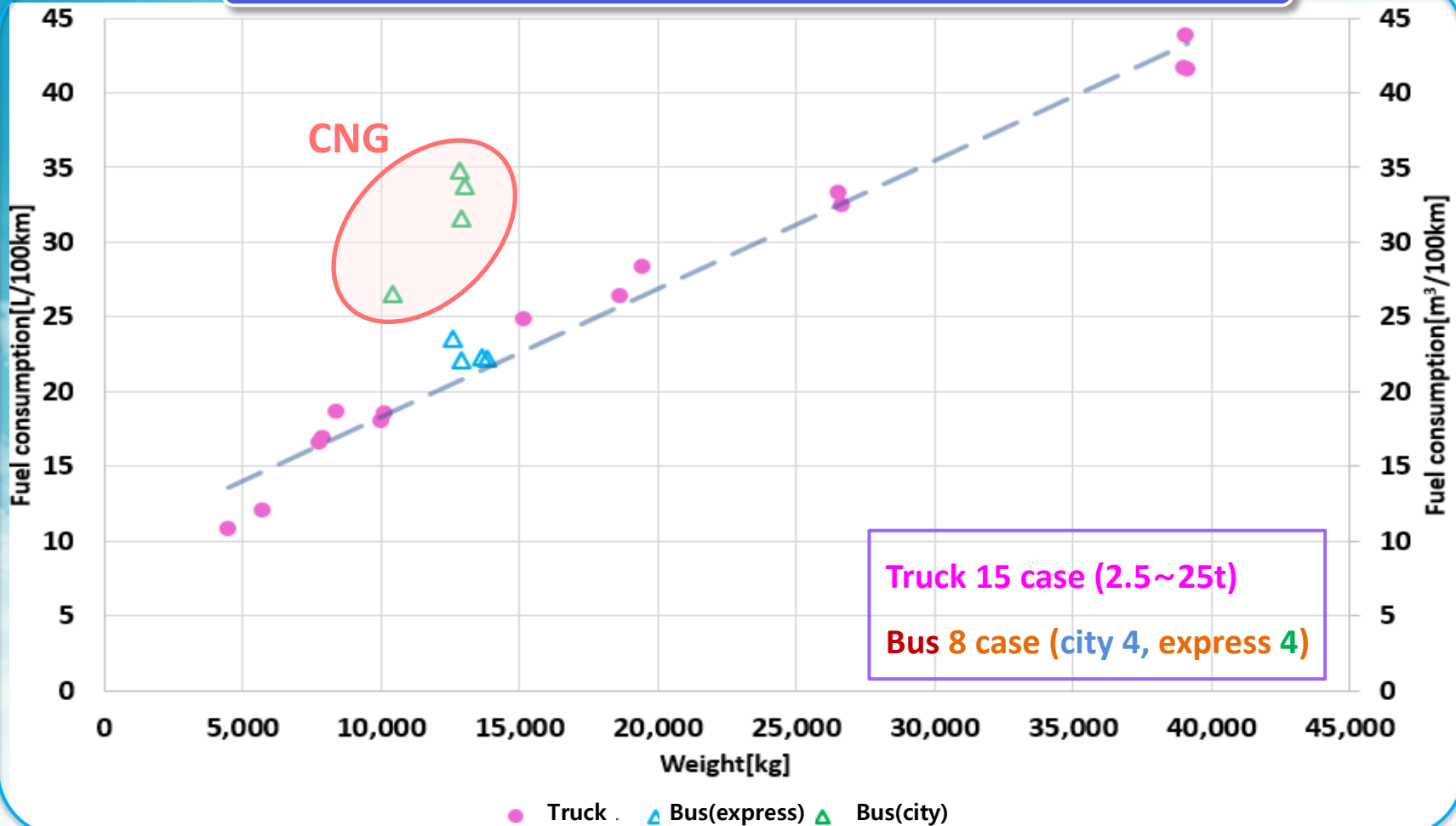
(L/100KM)  
44.947  
(KM/L)  
2.2248427E+00

(L/100KM)  
27.518  
(KM/L)  
3.6339873E+00



# Chassis Dynamometer Test(WHVC)

Fuel Consumption by GVW

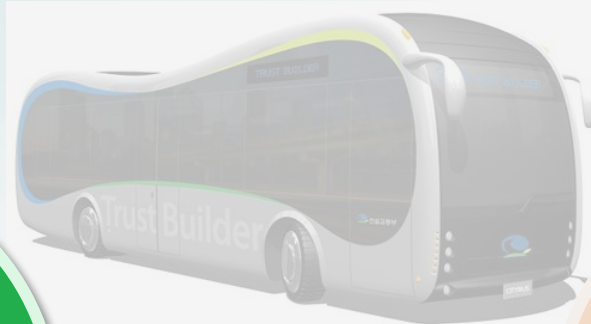


Most of all vehicles Fuel economy show linearity.







Test Procedure

Vehicle  
Classification






F.E.  
Scenario

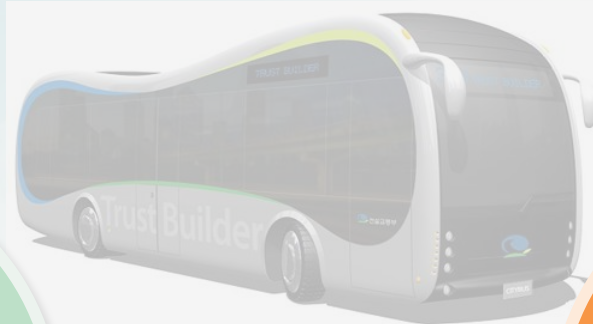
# HDV Classification in Korea

	Medium - Heavy	Heavy - Heavy
Bus	<p><math>16 \leq \text{passenger} \leq 35,</math></p> 	<p><math>36 \leq \text{passenger}, 9\text{m} \leq L, W, H</math></p> 
Truck	<p><math>1\text{t} &lt; \text{Load Capacity(Max)} &lt; 5\text{t},</math> <math>3.5\text{t} &lt; \text{GVW} &lt; 10\text{t}</math></p> 	<p><math>5\text{t} \leq \text{Load Capacity(Max)}, 10\text{t} \leq \text{GVW}</math></p> 

# HDV Classification in Korea

	type	GVW	variant	Classification
	Combined Tractor	Day Cab Class 8	Low Roof	12
			Mid Roof	
			High Roof	
		Day Cab Class7	...	
		Sleeper Cab Class8	...	
	Vocational Vehicle	Light Heavy		
		Medium Heavy		
		Heavy Heavy		
	Truck	T1 ~ 11		25
	Tractor	TT1 ~ 2		
	Bus(city)	BR1 ~ 5		
	Bus(express)	B1 ~ 7		
	Tractor	8		54
	Bus(Intra)	11		
	Cargo Truck	12		
	Bus(city)	12		
	Dump Truck	11		

Test Procedure



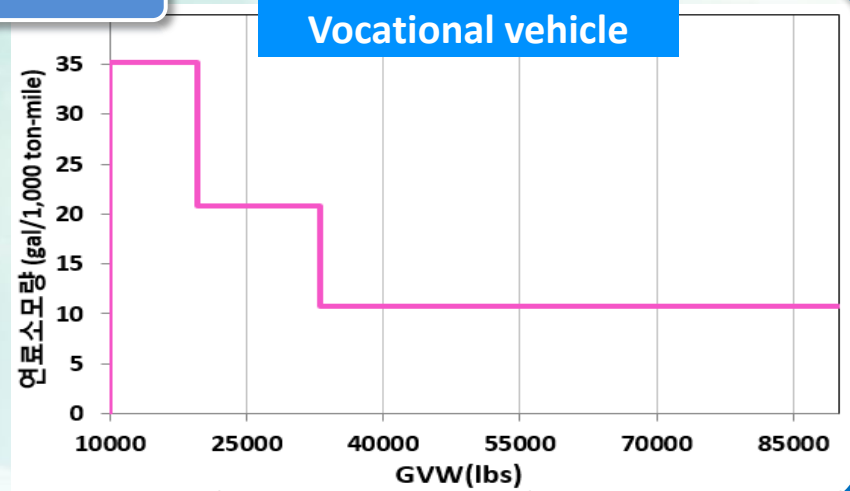
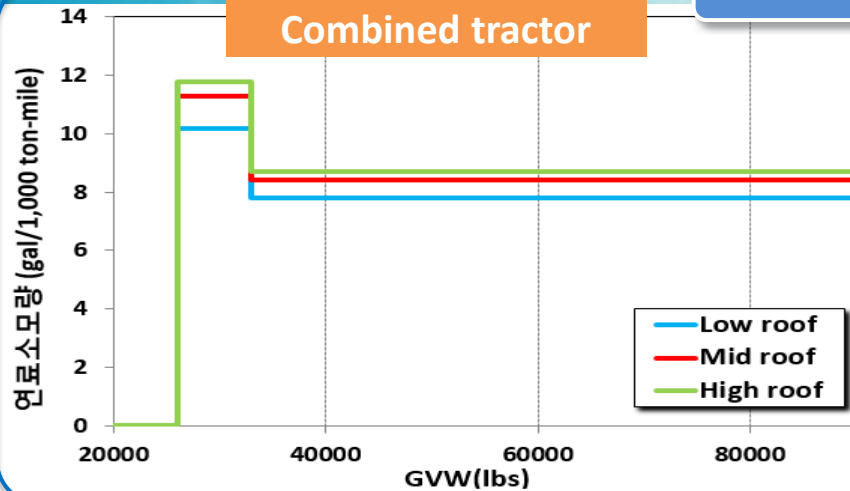
Vehicle  
Classification

F.E.  
Scenario

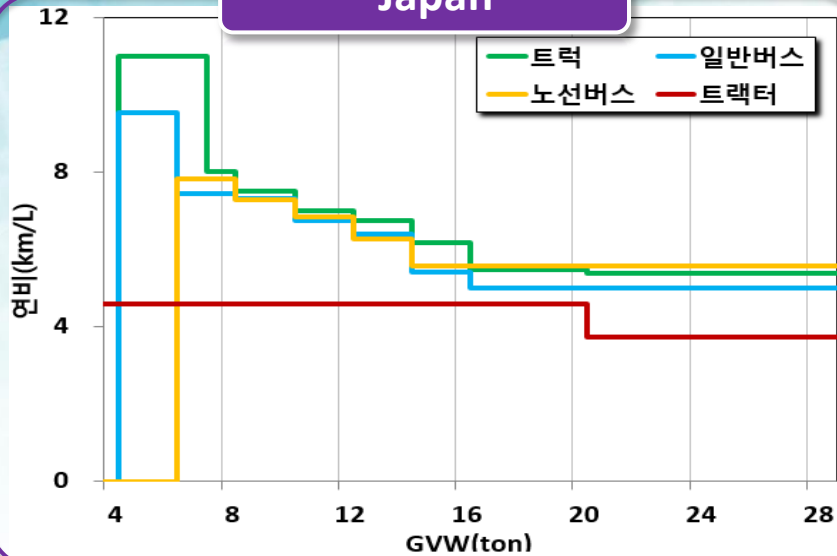
# Fuel Economy Scenario

US

source: EPA, NHTSA]

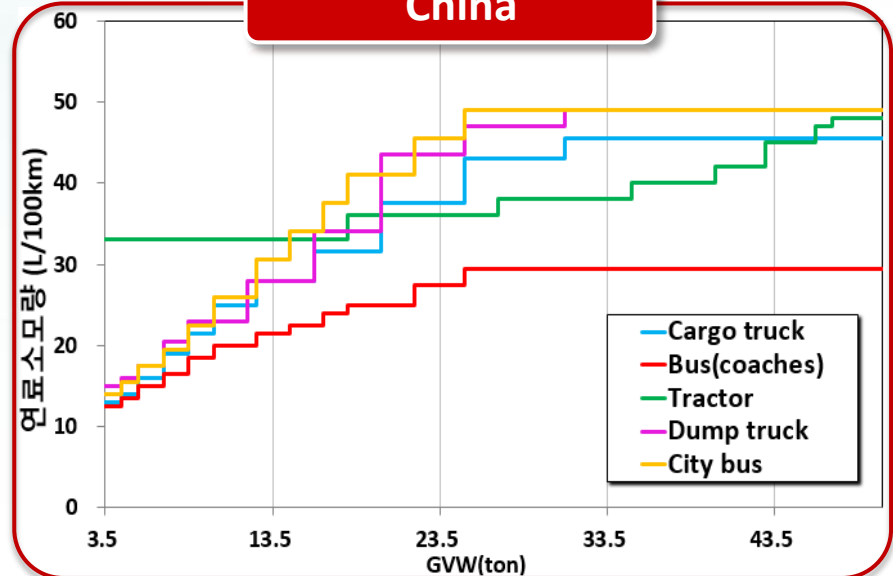


Japan



source: MLIT( 국토교통성)]

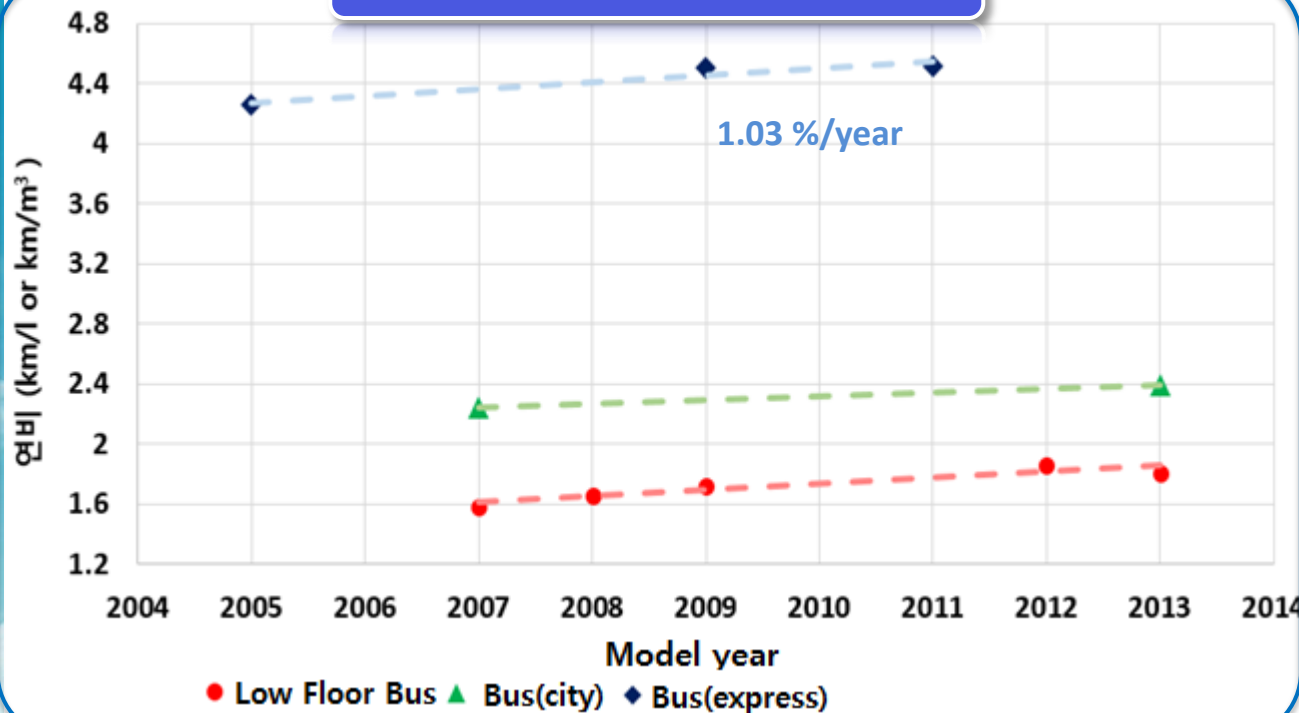
China





# Fuel Economy Scenario

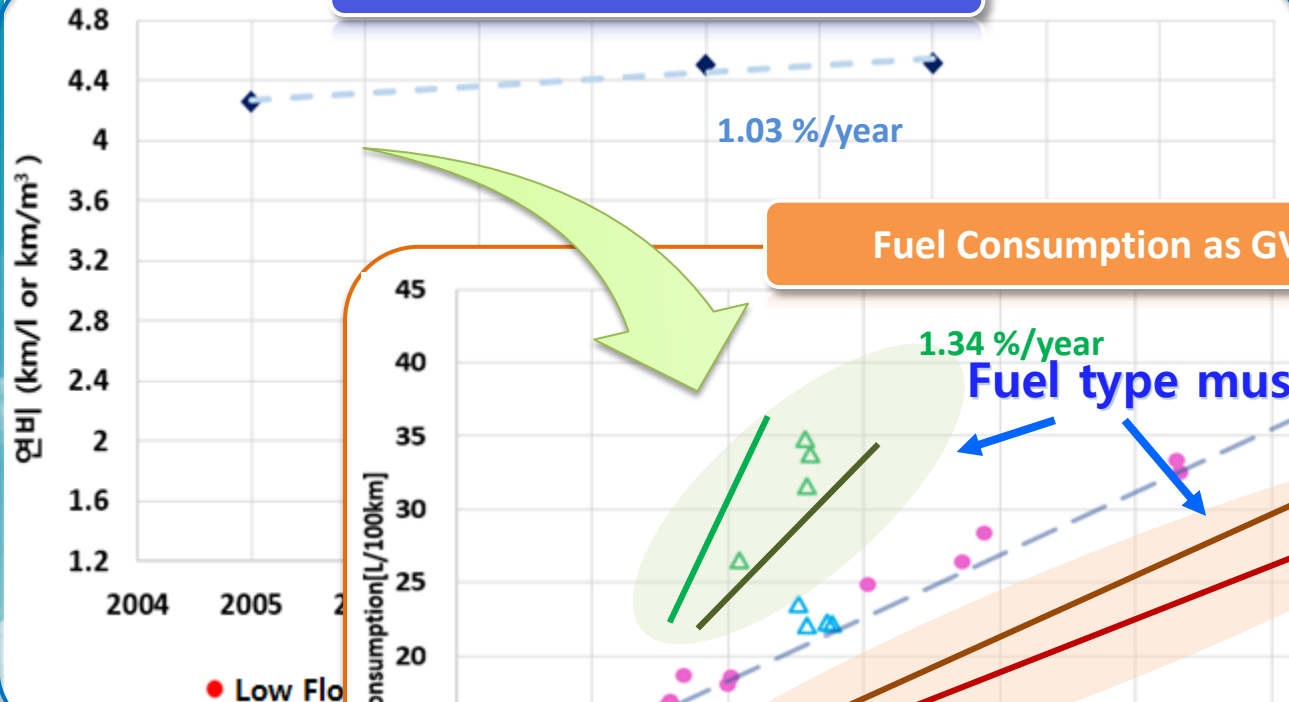
Fuel Economy as Model Year



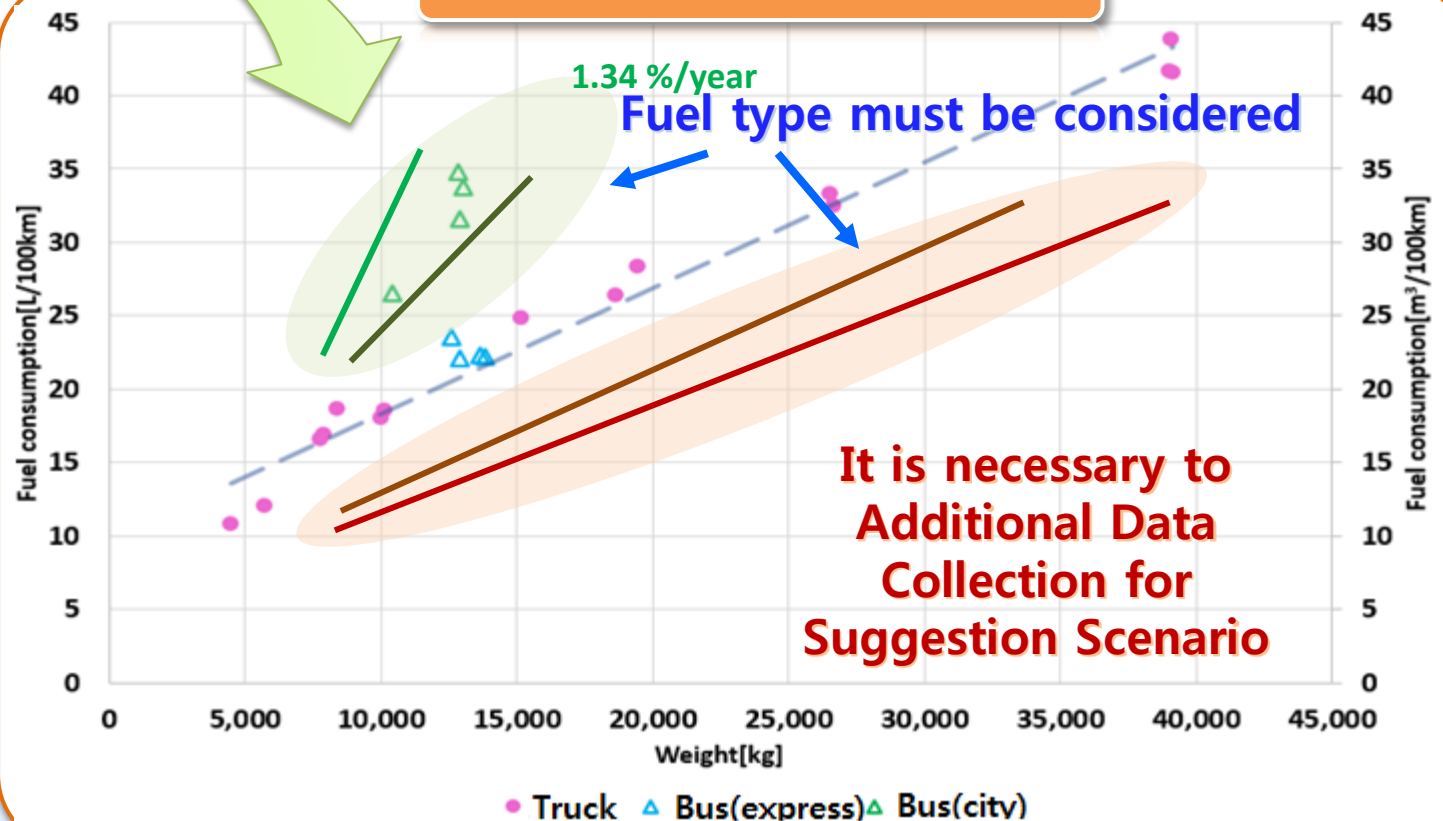
- Tendency Analysis of Bus with different type
- Increasing Rate is about 6 ~ 14% as model year
- Suggestion Fuel Economy Scenario considered Increasing Rate

# Fuel Economy Scenario

Fuel Economy as Model Year



Fuel Consumption as GVW



- Tendency A
- Increasing F
- Suggestion



Standization of Test Procedure for HDV

Selection of HDV segmentation Criteria

Collection Experimental Data (type, fuel, model)

Suggestion Fuel Economy Scenario from Big Data

*Thank you  
for your attention*