

# “Fuel saving by light-weighting for European articulated trucks“

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# Overview

- **Background on energy savings by light-weighting**
  - ▶ Energy consumption and resistance factors
  - ▶ Specific and life-time energy savings
- **Energy savings for articulated trucks**
  - ▶ Modelling fuel consumption
  - ▶ Fuel consumption and fuel savings in different situations
  - ▶ Average fuel savings for a typical European articulated truck
- **Conclusions**

# IFEU Company Profile



**IFEU** = Institute for Energy and Environmental Research Heidelberg, since 1978

- Independent science
- organised as a private not-for-profit company
- with about 40 scientists

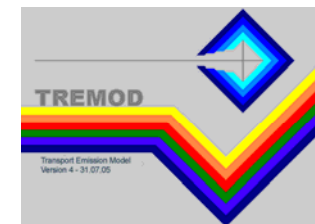


## Department: Transport and Environment

Since 1983: Scientific and consultancy work on environmental impact of all transport systems:

- Inventories
- Scenarios
- Comparisons
- Impact

**TREMOD: Official data base for German emission reporting**



## Background on fuel savings by light-weighting

# Energy consumption of road vehicles

- The total energy consumption occurs at different levels:



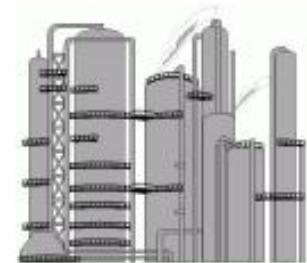
Energy consumption  
at the wheel  
(Physical resistances)

+



Energy losses  
in the vehicle  
(Engine and transmission)

+



Energy consumption  
of fuel production  
(Refineries, Distribution)



**A reduction in weight reduces energy consumption at the wheel of the vehicle and therefore also of upstream processes**

# Resistance factors

$$F_{Wi} = F_R + F_L + F_{St} + F_B$$

1. Aerodynamic resistance

$$F_L = \frac{\rho}{2} \cdot c_w \cdot A \cdot v_x^2$$

2. Rolling resistance

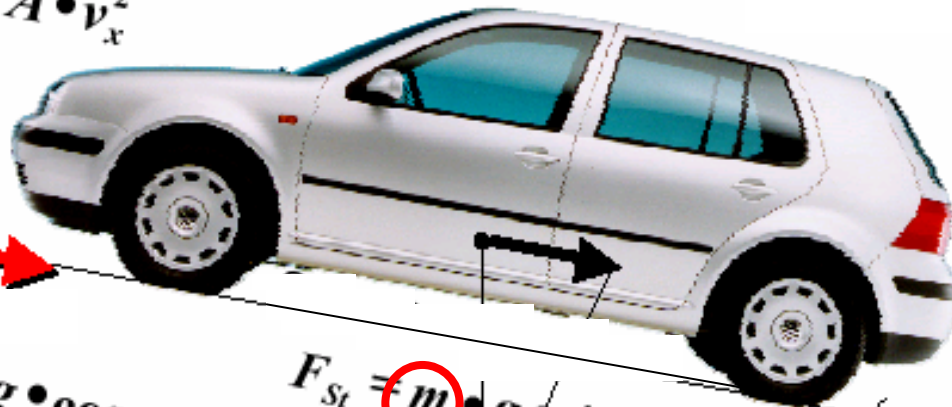
$$F_R = k_R \cdot m \cdot g \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$F_{St} = m \cdot g \cdot \sin \alpha$$
$$G = m \cdot g$$

3. Gradient resistance

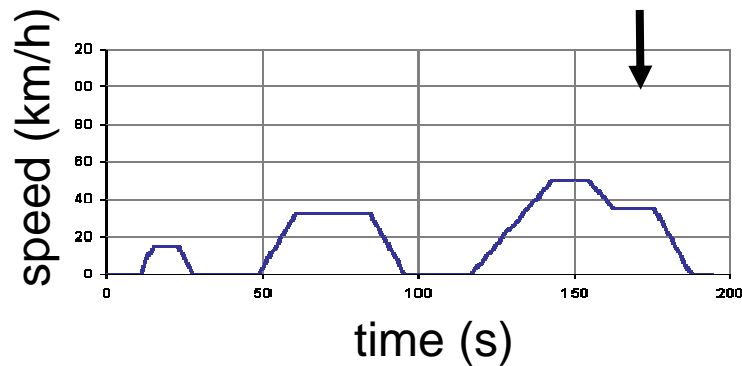
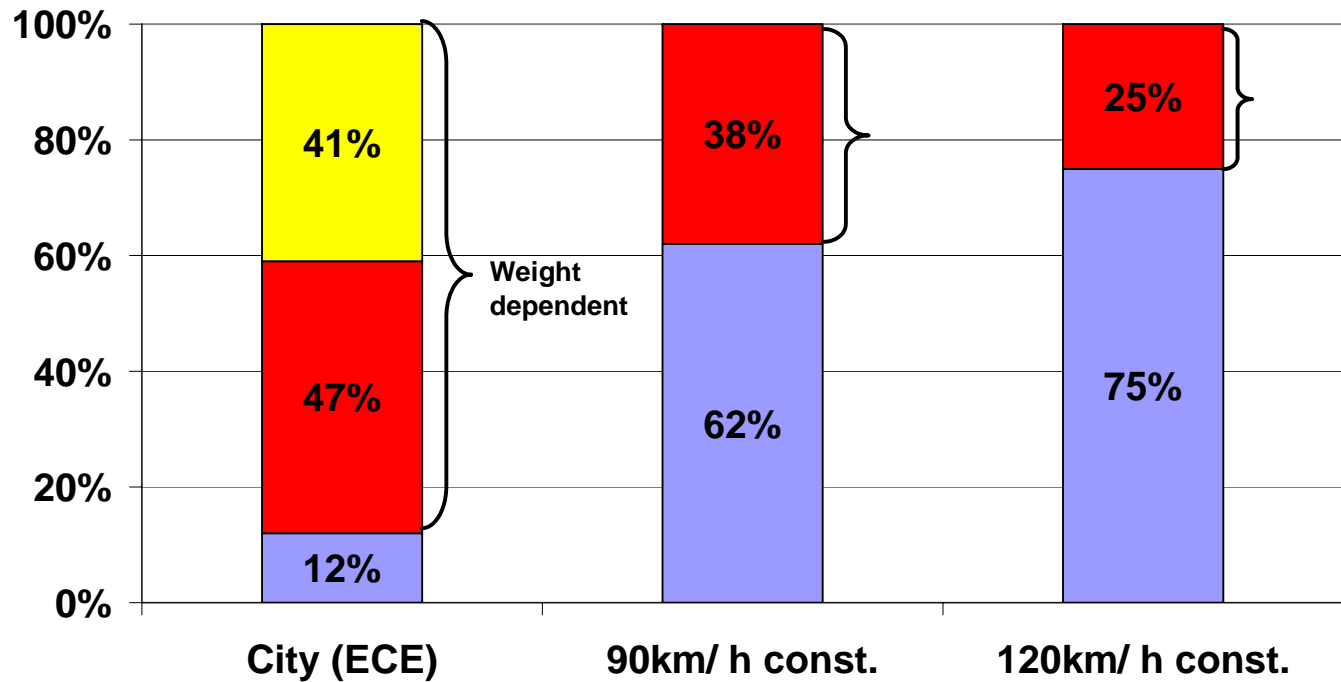
4. Acceleration resistance

$$F_B = k_m \cdot m \cdot a_x$$



Source: Volkswagen AG

# Resistance factors



# Specific energy savings

- **With the exception of aerodynamic resistance, all resistance factors are linear and depend on the mass of the vehicle**
- **The correlation between energy consumption at the wheel and vehicle weight is therefore linear**
- **Specific energy savings at the wheel for a 100 kg weight reduction are therefore independent of the vehicles weight level**
  - ▶ **High savings: Slow vehicles with frequent accelerations (urban traffic); all vehicles on uphill roads**
  - ▶ **Low savings: Fast vehicles with steady speed on level roads**

# Life-time energy savings

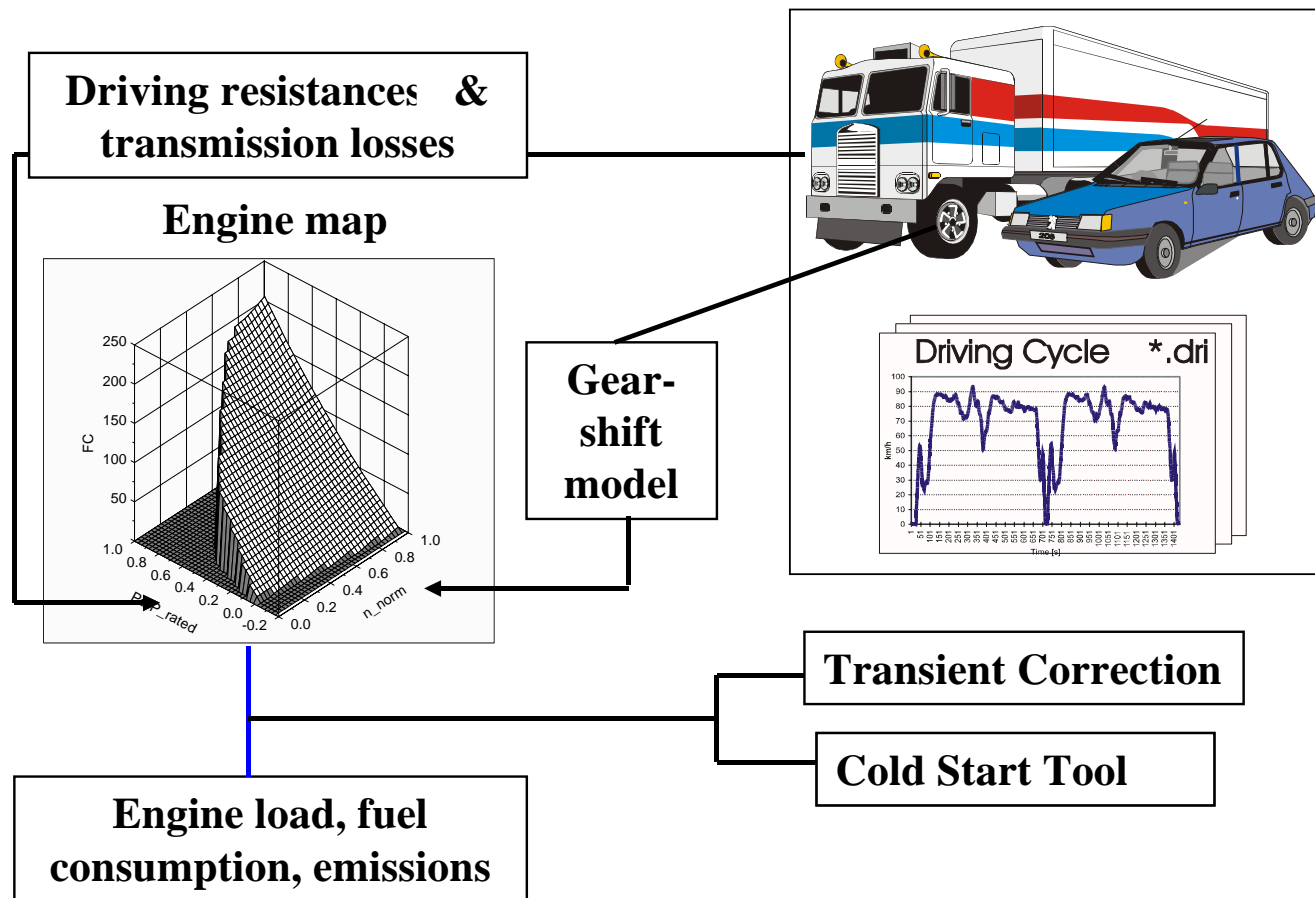
- **A weight reduction leads to fuel savings over the whole operational life of a vehicle**
- **The life-time mileage depends on factors such as:**
  - ▶ **Vehicle use (commercial vs. private)**
  - ▶ **Road conditions**
  - ▶ **Durability of vehicles**
  - ▶ **Etc.**

## Fuel savings for articulated trucks

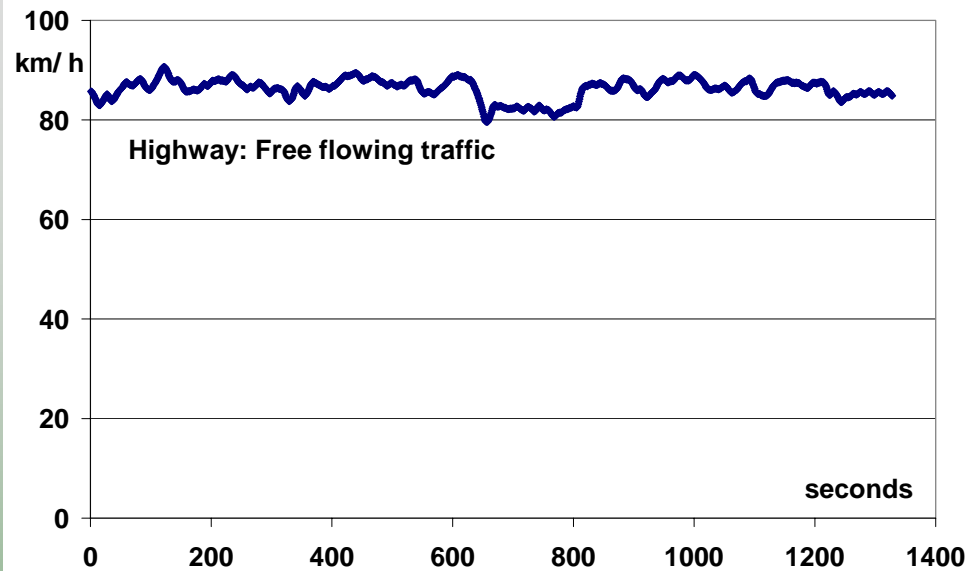
# Modelling fuel consumption of articulated trucks

Differentiated modelling has been undertaken and analysed by IFEU in cooperation with the Technical University of Graz:

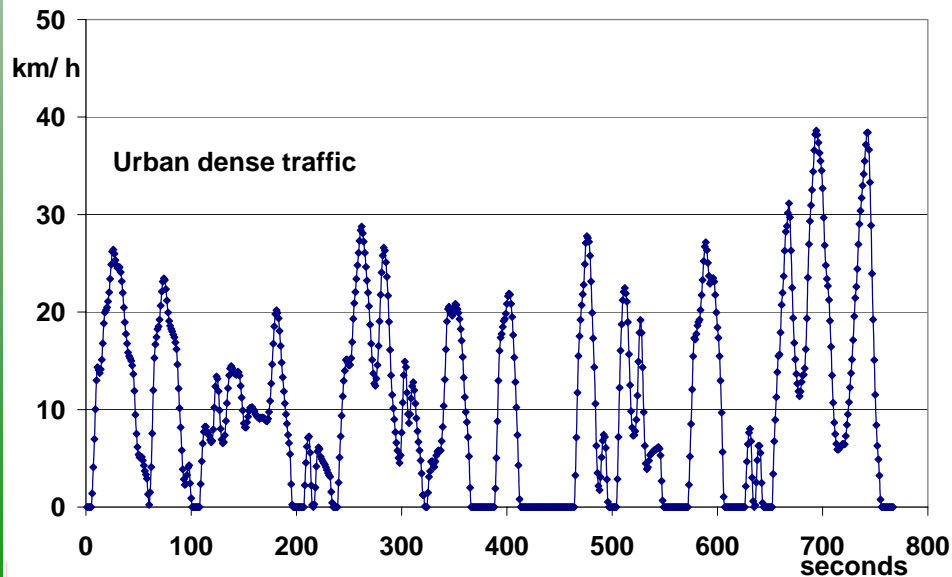
- ▶ “Passenger car and Heavy duty vehicle Emission Model“ (PHEM Model)



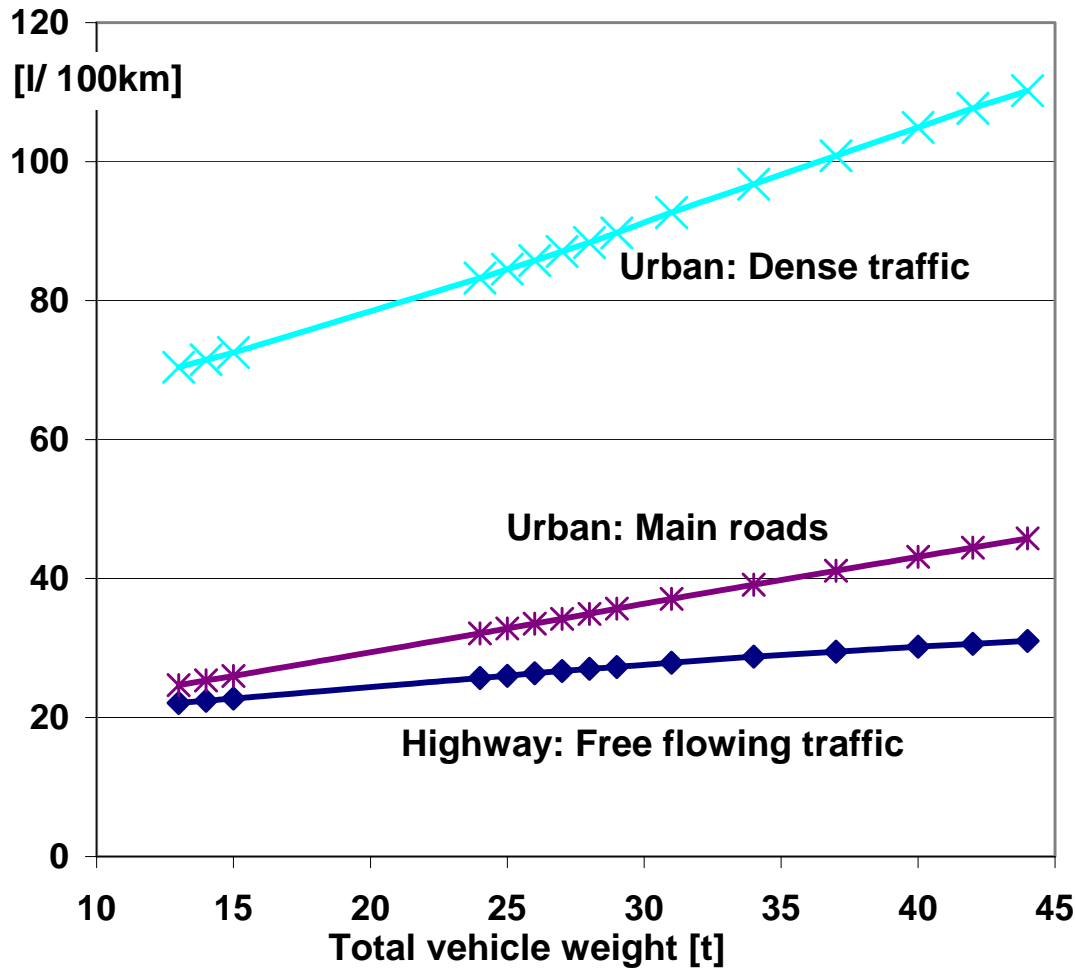
# Modelling fuel consumption (Traffic situation examples)



- Different traffic situations and case studies
- Variations in vehicle weight
- Different road grades (up to +/- 6%)

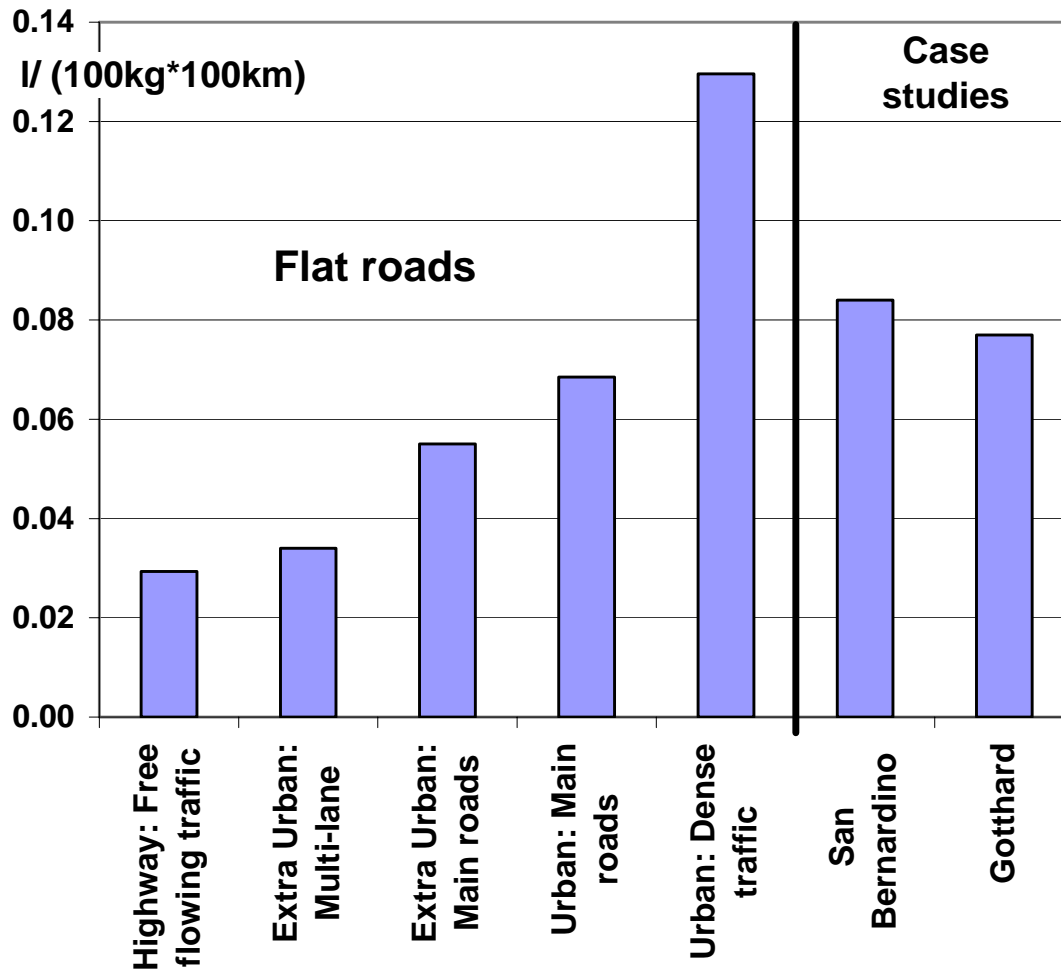


# Fuel consumption per 100km (Examples)



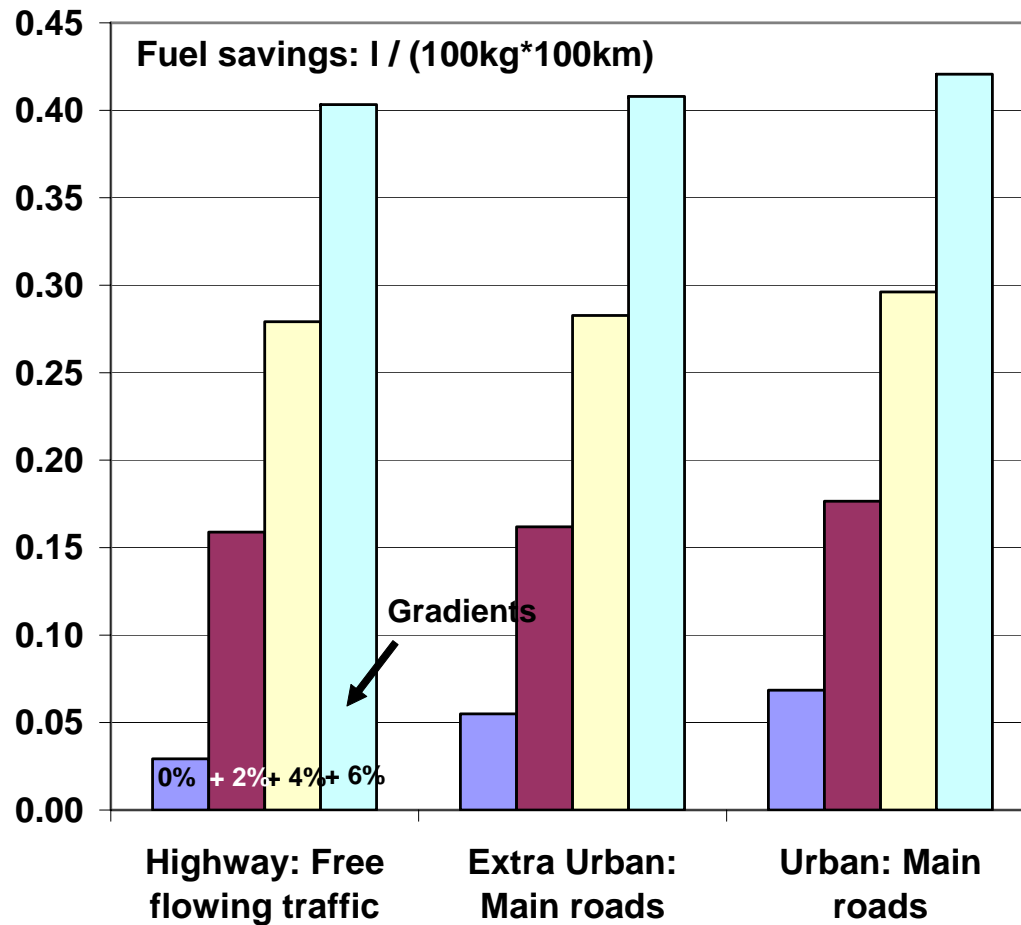
- Level of fuel consumption depends on traffic situations
- Grades indicate level of fuel savings by weight reduction

# Fuel savings for a 100kg weight reduction (Examples)



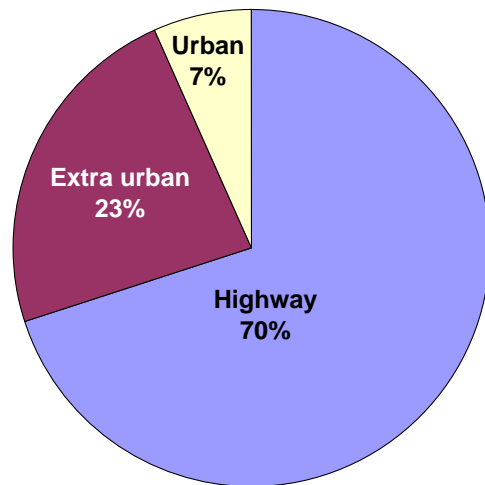
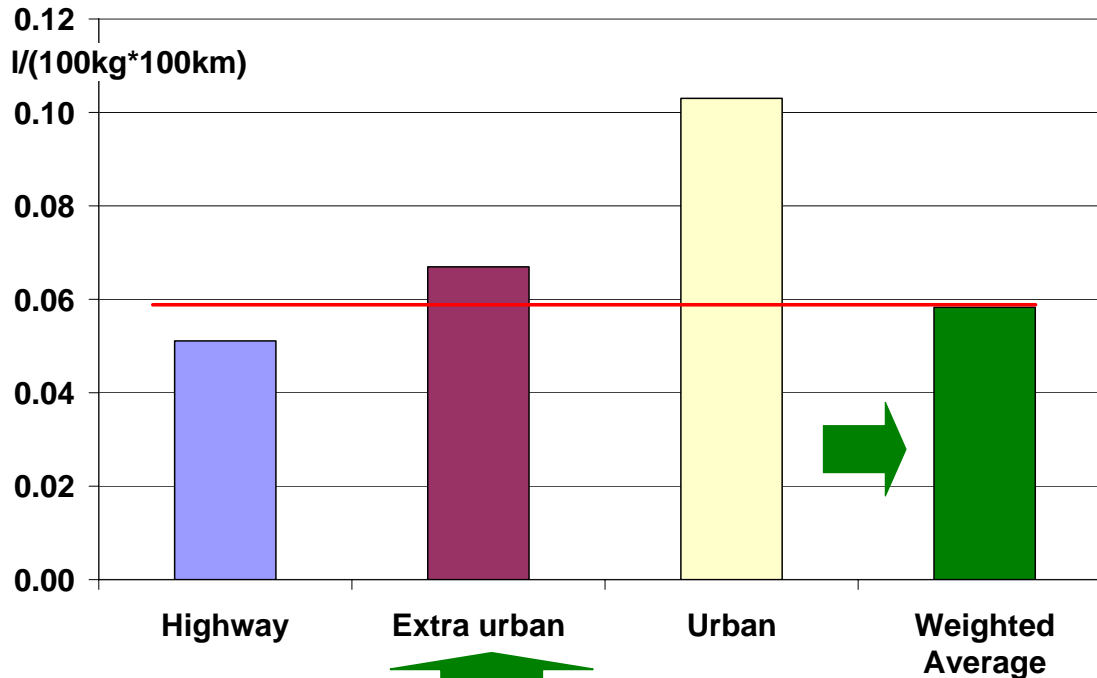
- Fuel savings increase from highways to urban areas
- High savings on transalpine routes (case studies)

# Fuel savings for different road grades (Examples)



- Up to 10x higher savings for uphill roads (+6%)
- No savings on downhill roads

# Average fuel savings for articulated trucks



**Average fuel savings consist of fuel savings for different traffic situations**

**Share of road categories on truck mileage**

# Conclusions

- **Reliable data have been derived for the fuel savings of a typical European articulated truck by light-weighting**
- **Specific fuel savings for a 100kg weight reduction vary according to traffic situation and road gradient**
- **Average primary fuel savings for a weight reduction of 100kg are about 0.06l per 100 km**
- **Considerable use-stage fuel savings due to a high life-time mileage of articulated trucks (often over 1 Mio. km)**
- **Use-stage primary CO<sub>2</sub> savings of around 2t for a weight reduction of 100kg and a life-time mileage of 1.2 Mio. km**
- **CO<sub>2</sub> savings related to increased payload are not taken into account here but will be considered in the next speech**

**Thank you for your attention!**

**Any questions?**

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