

EU vehicle technology study: Development of preliminary cost curves for the EU market

ICCT International Workshop on greenhouse gas reduction potential
and costs of light-duty vehicle technologies

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Brussels



Agenda

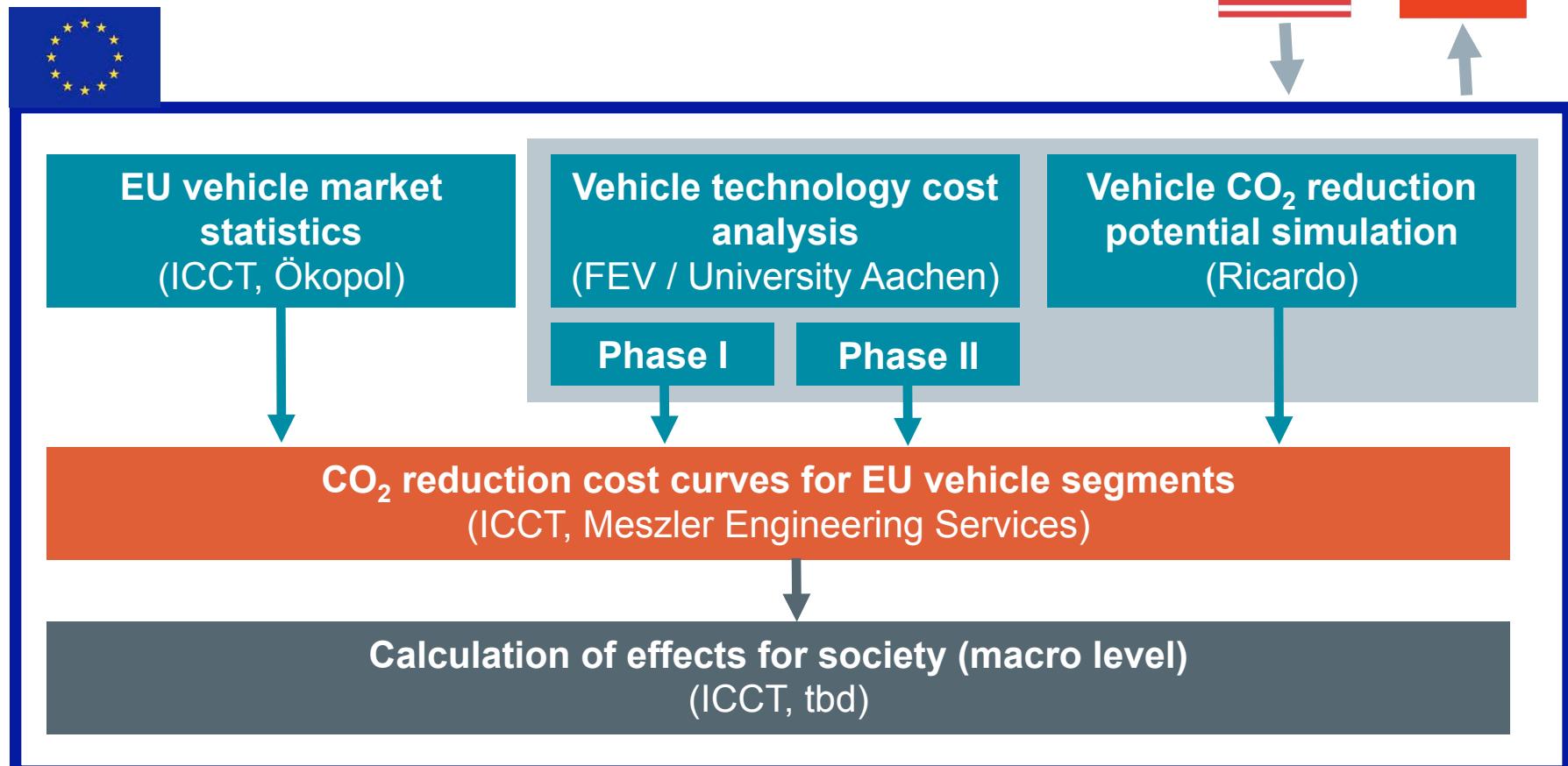
1 Methodology for developing the curves

2 Preliminary results

3 Conclusions and outlook

Methodology

The ICCT approach



Methodology Data sources



FEV cost analysis on
behalf of ICCT



Ricardo CO₂ reduction
potential analysis on
behalf of ICCT



EPA United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

EPA / NHTSA 2017-25
proposed rulemaking

only where no
EU information
available

EU cost curves

Methodology

The baseline vehicles

C-segment

(32% market, 38% diesel)



	Gasoline		Diesel	
	Ricardo	EU-27	Ricardo	EU-27
Vehicle model	Ford Focus	n/a	Ford Focus	n/a
Engine size	4 cyl., 1.6 l	4 cyl., 1.6 l	4 cyl., 1.6 l	4 cyl., 1.7 l
Engine power	88 kW	86 kW	75 kW	83 kW
Engine type	PFI	PFI (MS \approx 19%)	n/a	n/a
Vehicle weight	1,257 kg	1,270 kg	1,413 kg	1,360 kg
Transmission	6-MT	MT (MS \approx 91%)*	6-AT	MT (MS \approx 91%)*
Acceleration 0-100 km/h	---	11.3 s	10.0 s	11.6 s
CO₂ in NEDC	139 g/km	156 g/km	124 g/km	131 g/km
Remarks	Start-Stop/Reg. Euro 5 eq.	no Start-Stop Euro 4 (MS \approx 60%)	Start-Stop/Reg. Euro 5	no Start-Stop Euro 4 (MS \approx 60%)

Ricardo simulations baseline vehicle vs. EU-27 average new vehicle in 2010

Abbreviations: PFI (port fuel injection), DFI (direct fuel injection), MS (market share), AT (automatic transmission), MT (manual transmission), vehicle weight is given in mass in running order (includes 68 kg driver and 7 kg of luggage)

* MS 5-MT: 49%, 6-MT: 42%

Methodology

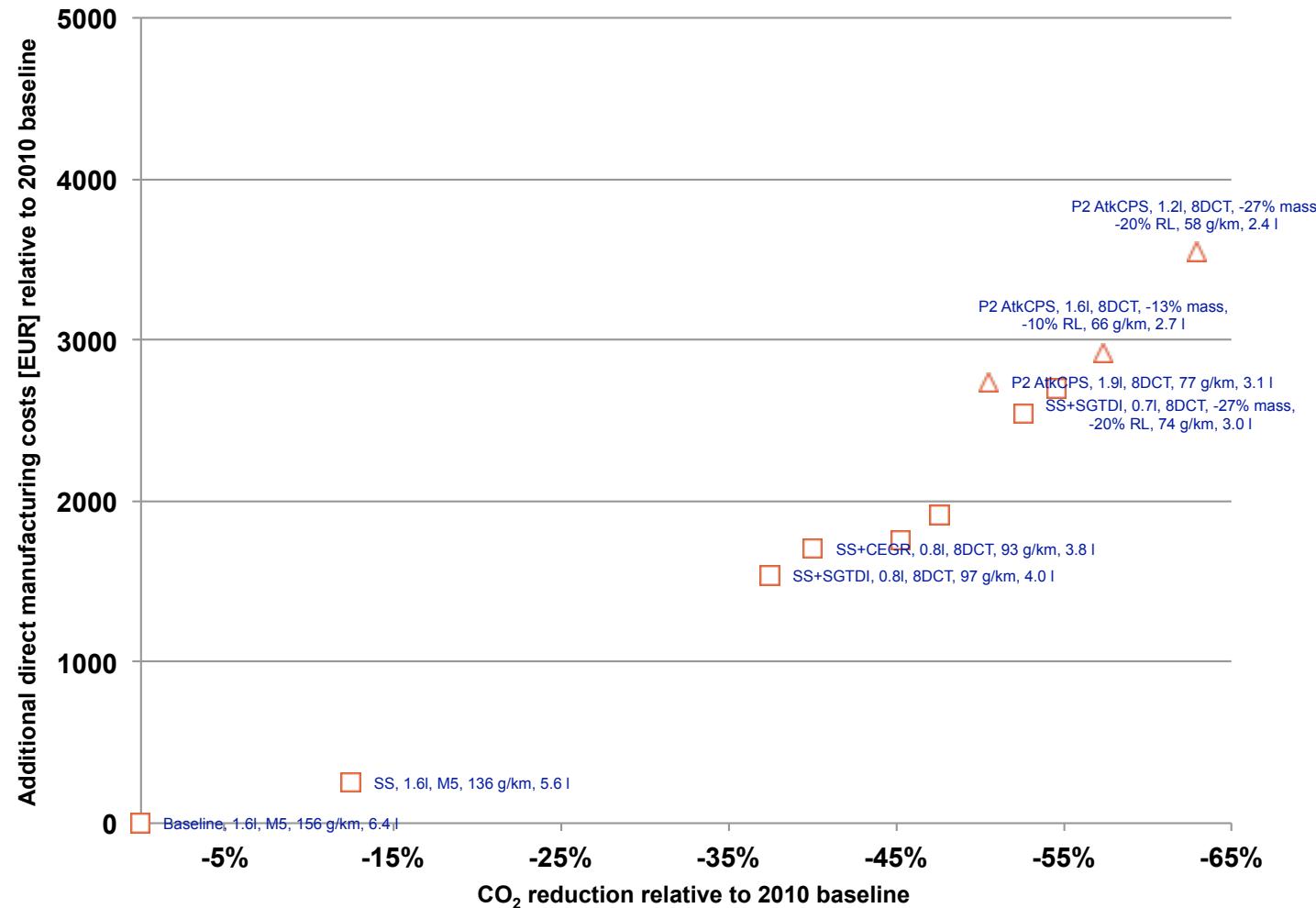
Arriving at the starting point

- **Ricardo baseline vehicles include start-stop and improved alternator**
 - Factoring out alternator efficiency improvement (55% vs. 70%)
→ ≈ -3% effect
 - Factoring out effect of start-stop system, taking into account idling times in European driving cycle → ≈ -10% effect
- **Ricardo baseline vehicles include automatic transmissions in some cases**
 - For all EU segments: manual transmission as starting point
 - E.g. going from A6 to M6 → ≈ 4% effect

Methodology

Plotting technology packages

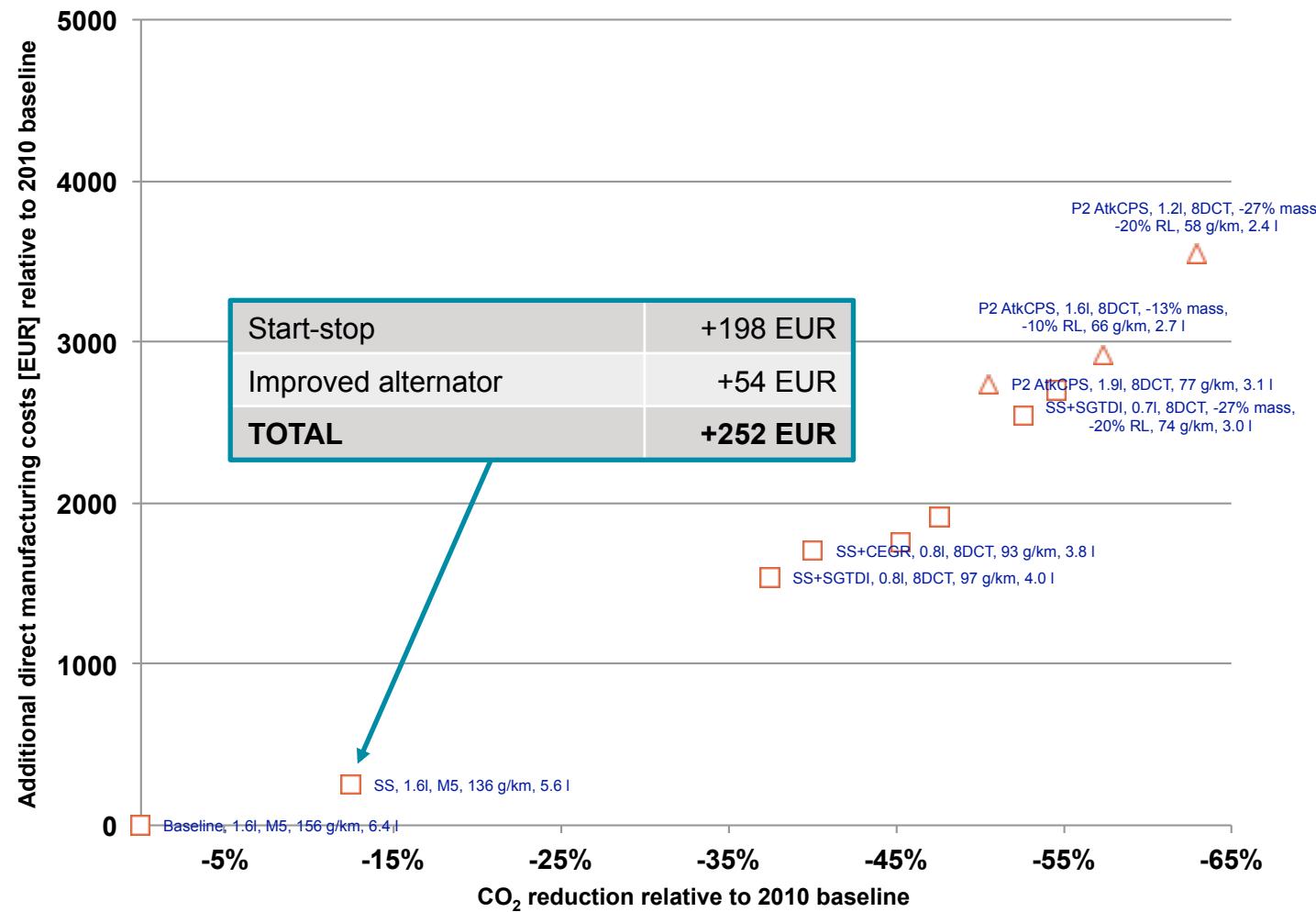
- C-segment gasoline



Methodology

Plotting technology packages

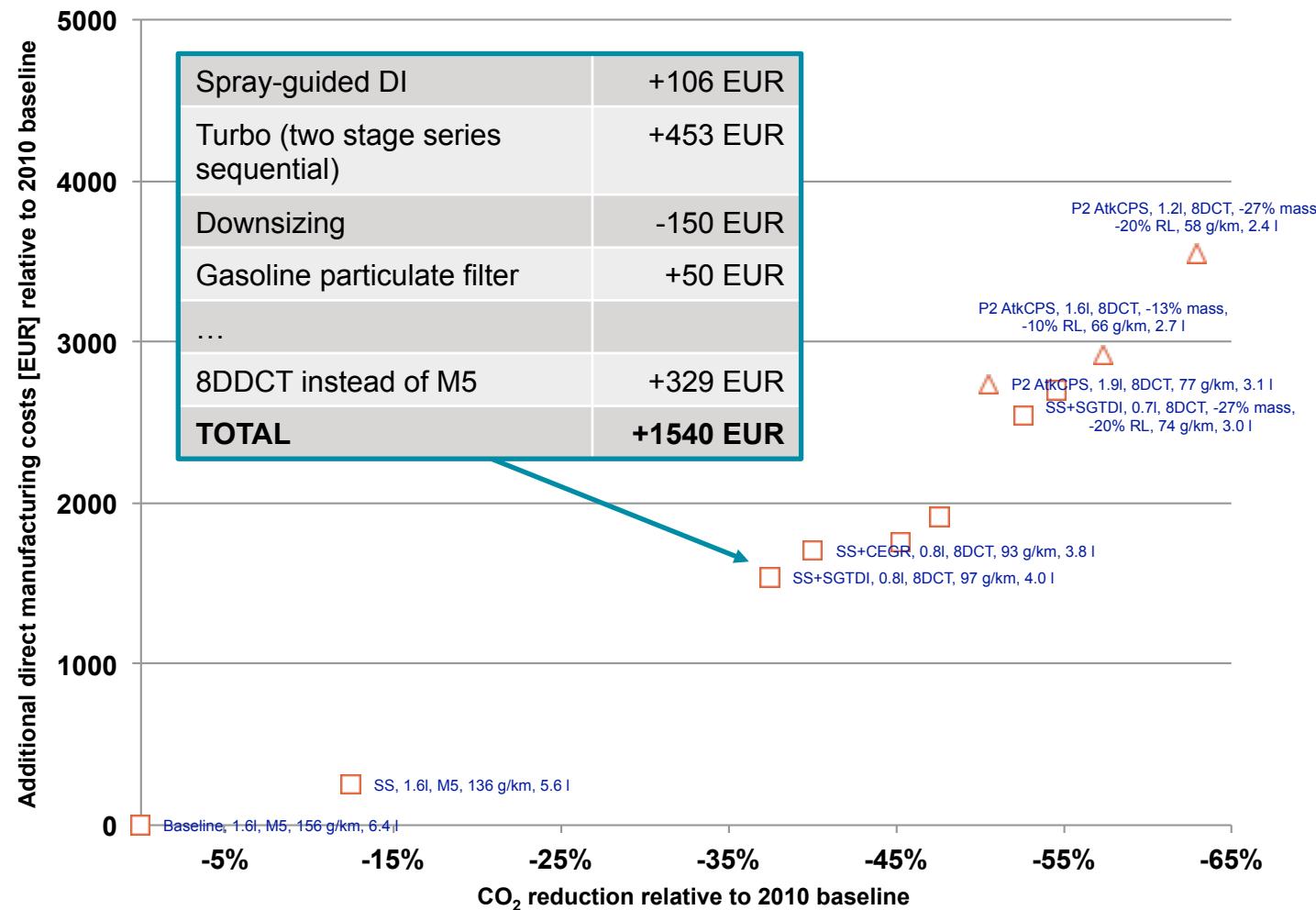
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Methodology

Plotting technology packages

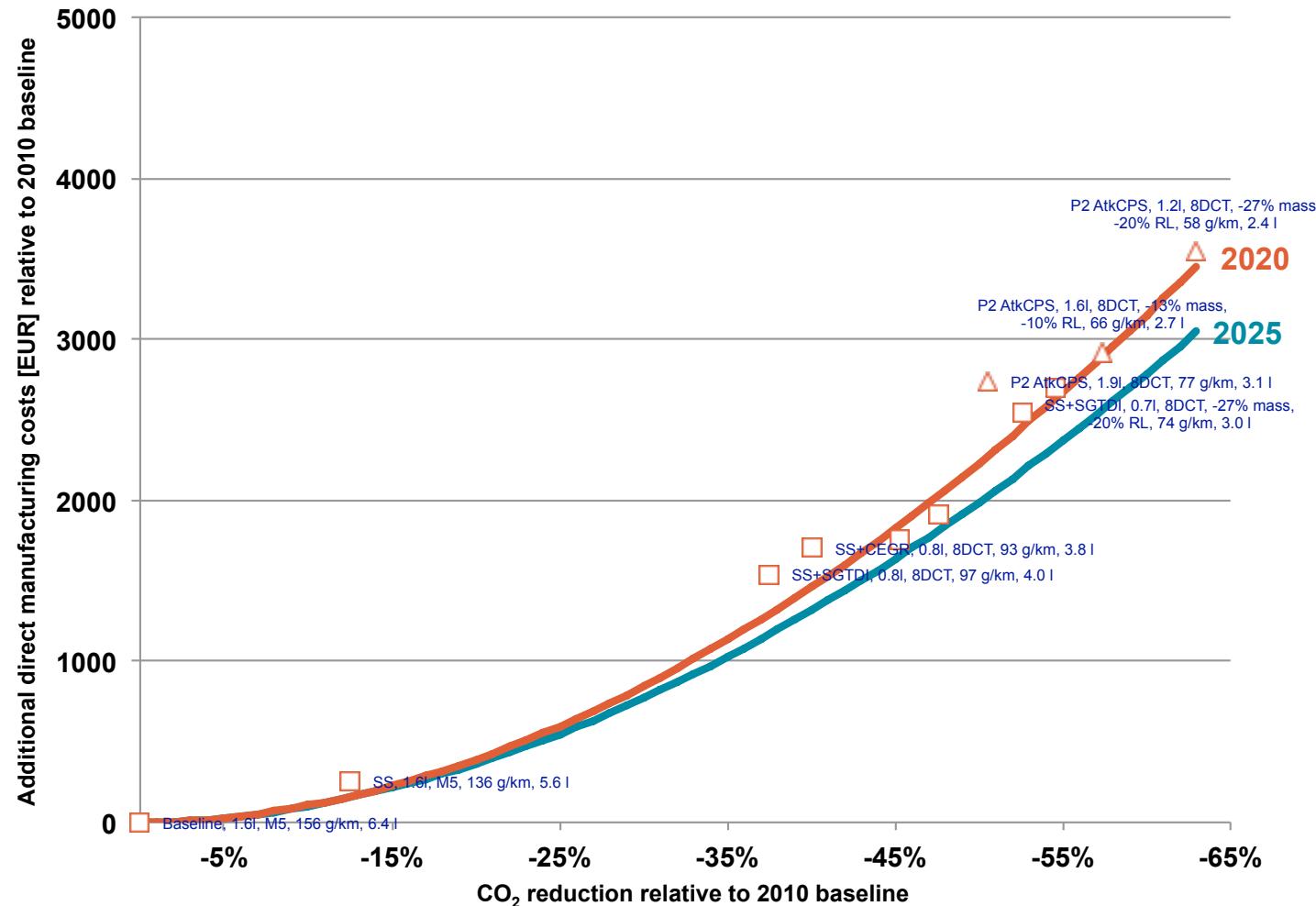
- C-segment gasoline



Methodology

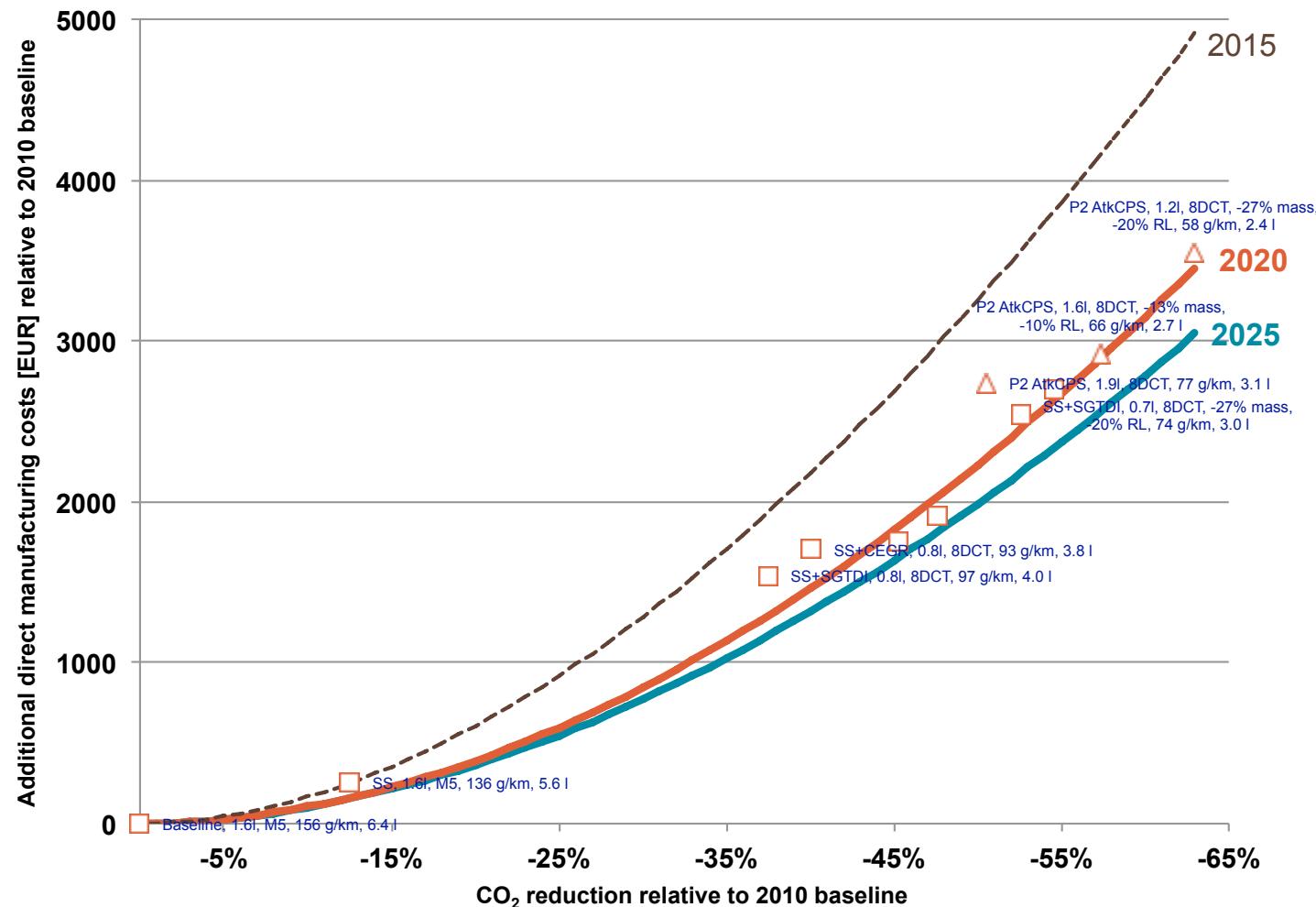
Fitting the cost curves

- C-segment gasoline



Methodology 2015 curve for illustrating purposes

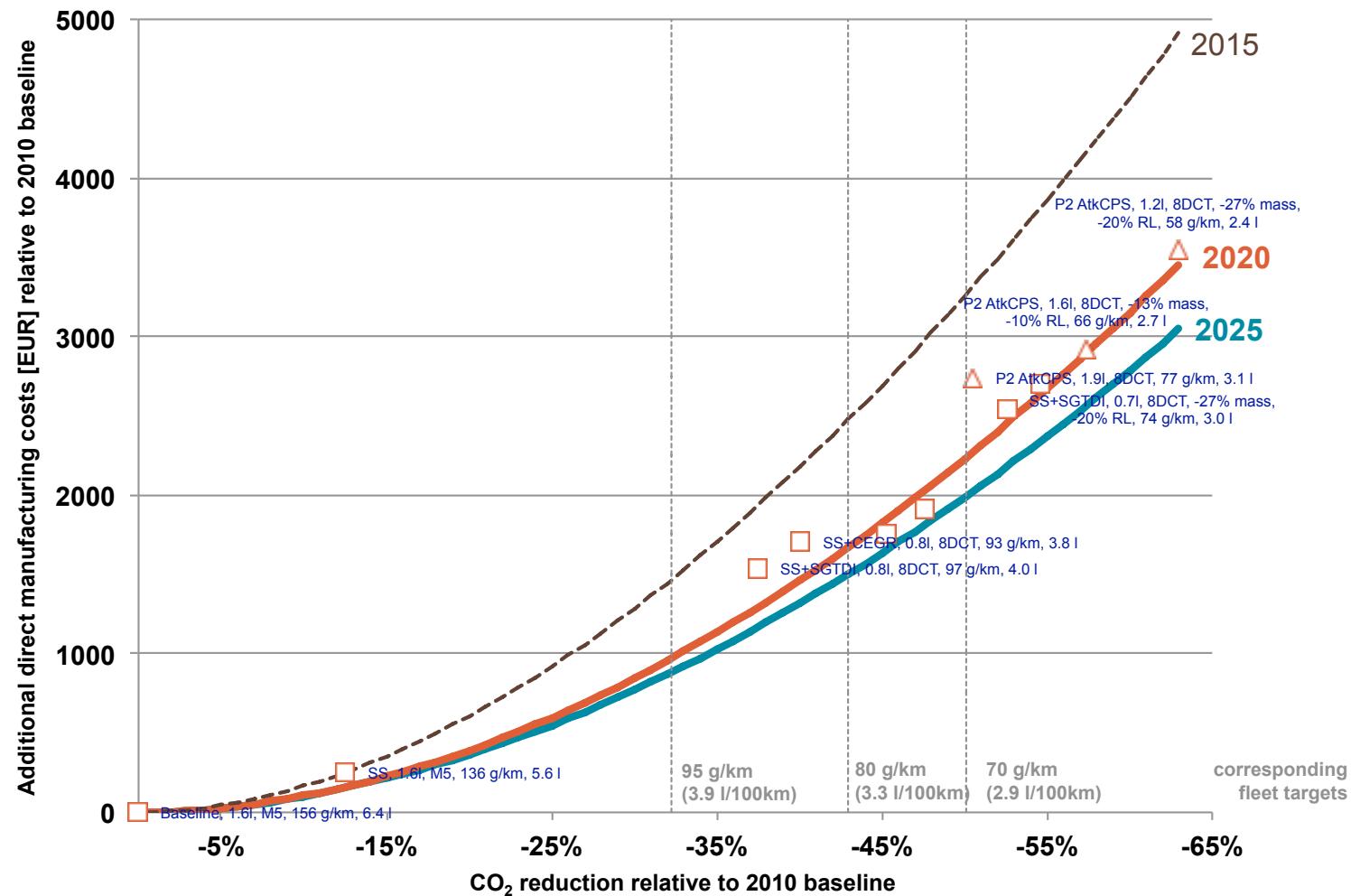
- C-segment gasoline



Methodology

The final result

- C-segment gasoline



Agenda

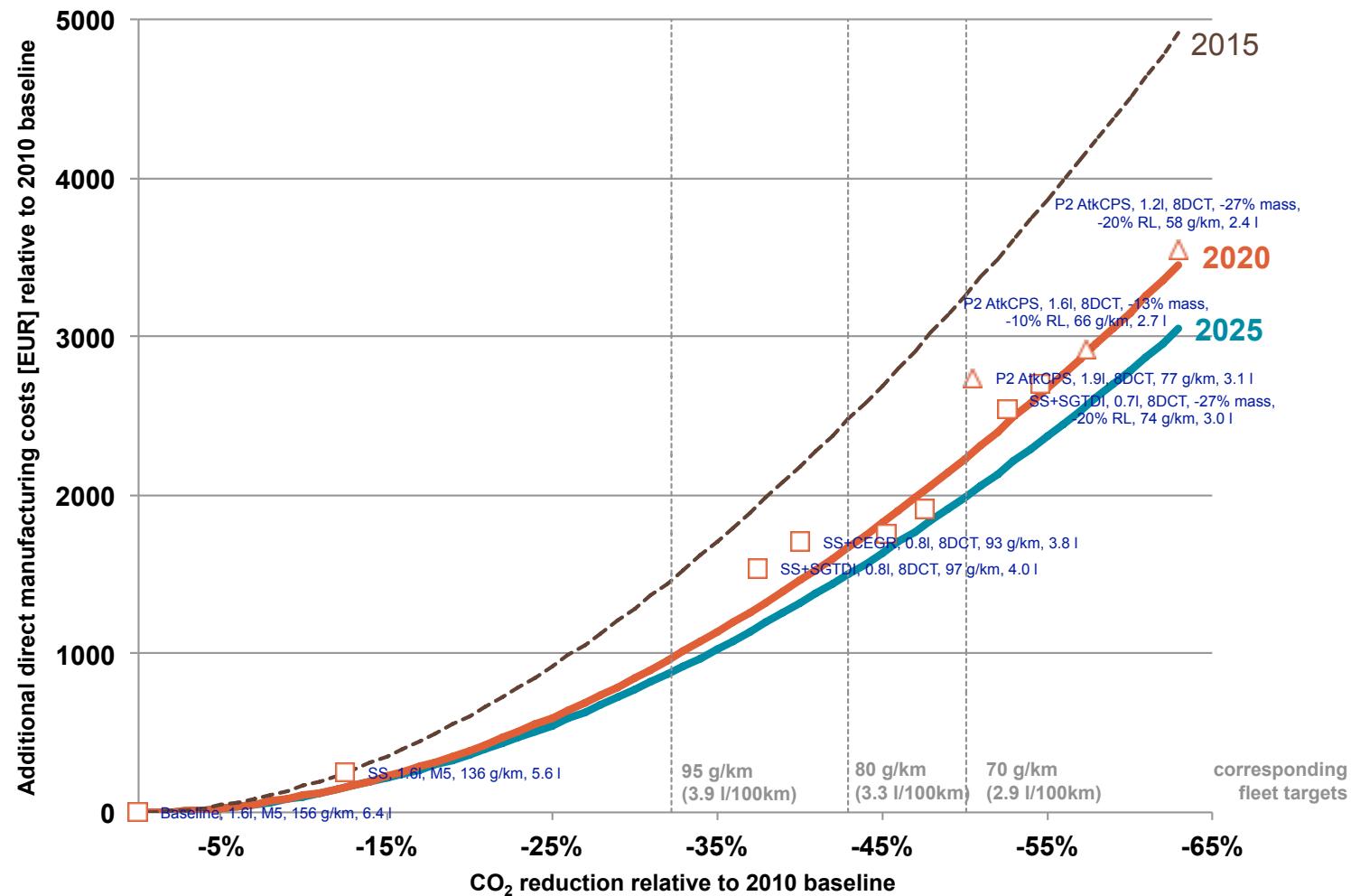
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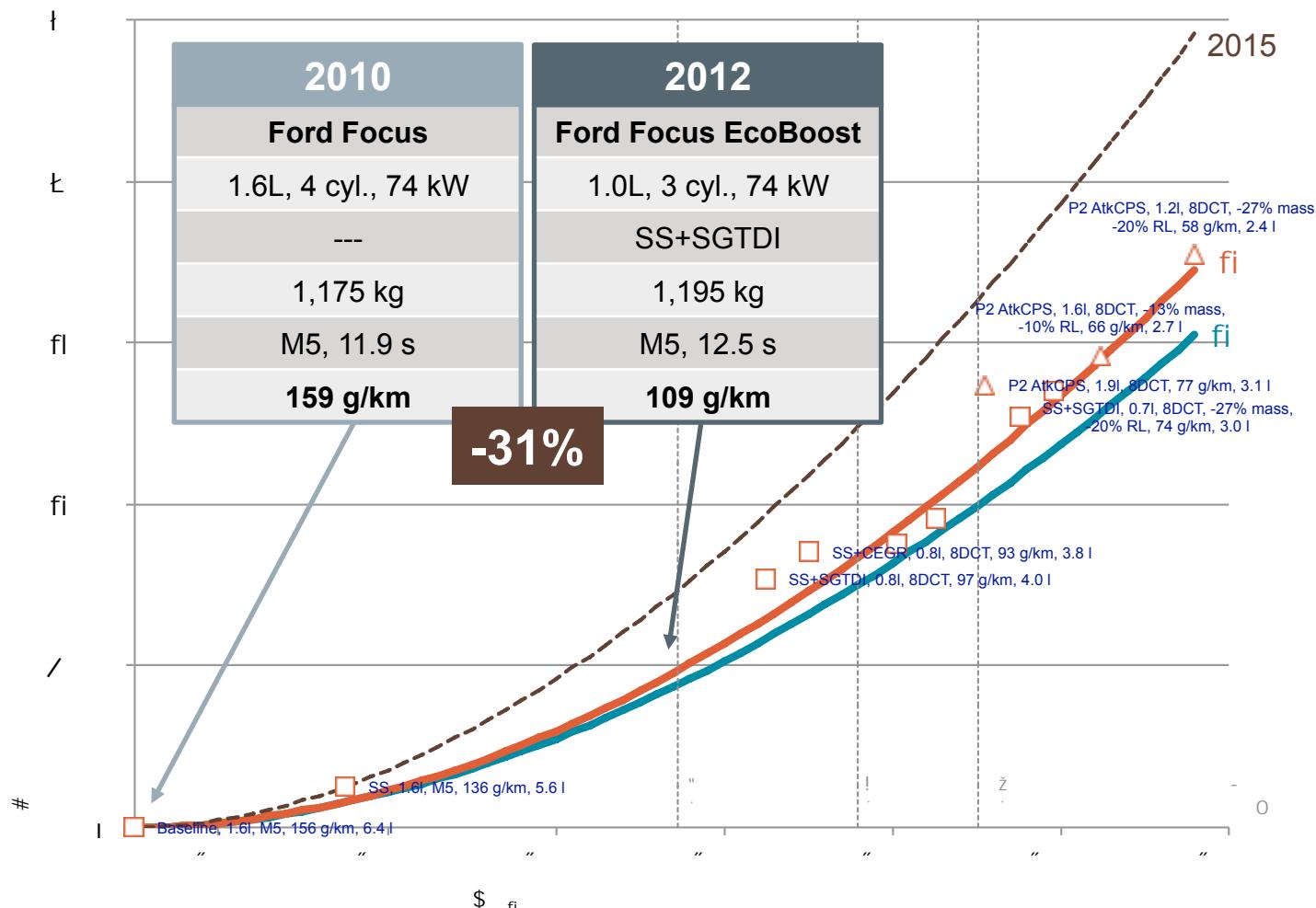
Preliminary results C-segment cost curve

- C-segment gasoline



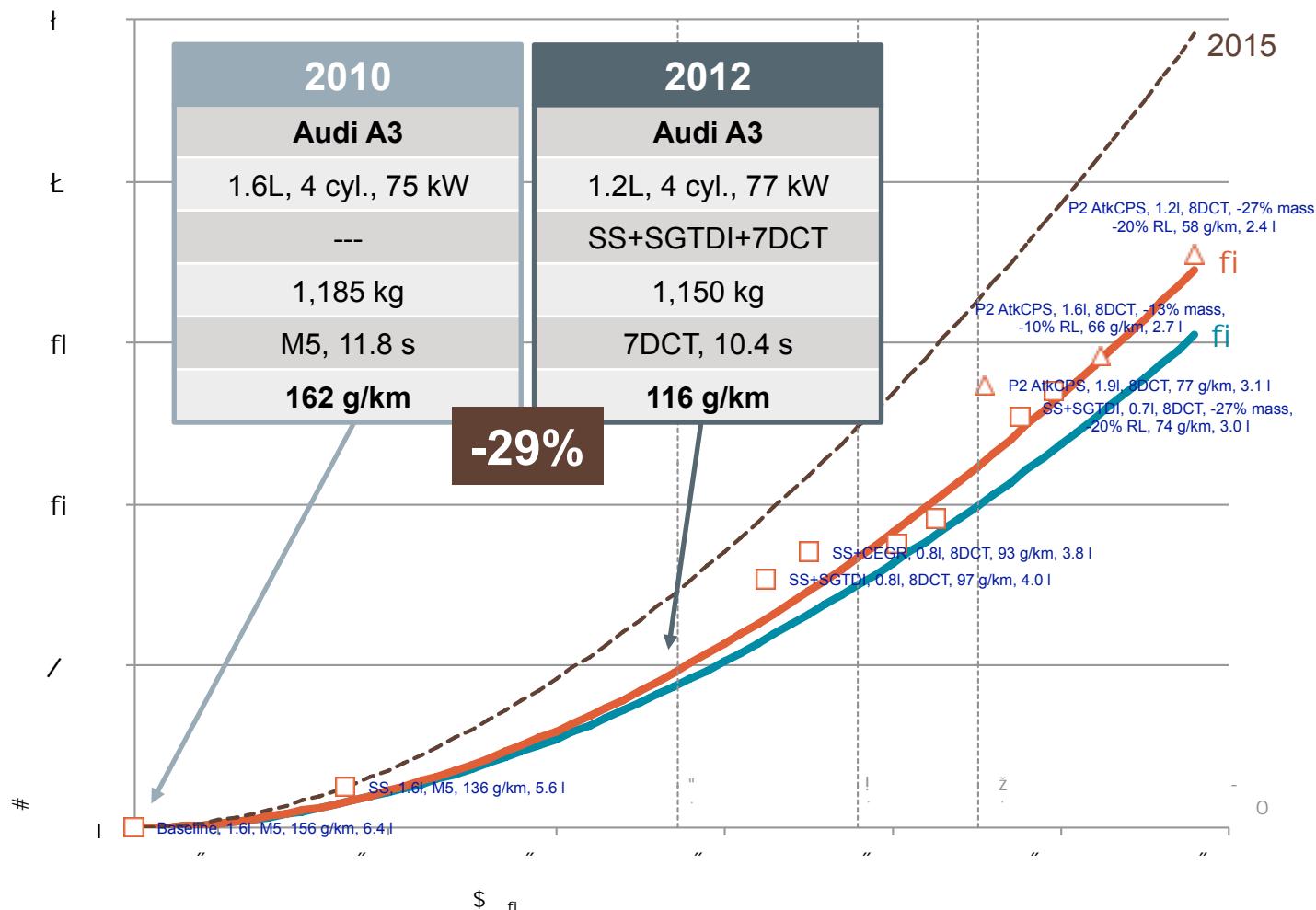
Preliminary results Comparison with vehicles on the market

- C-segment gasoline



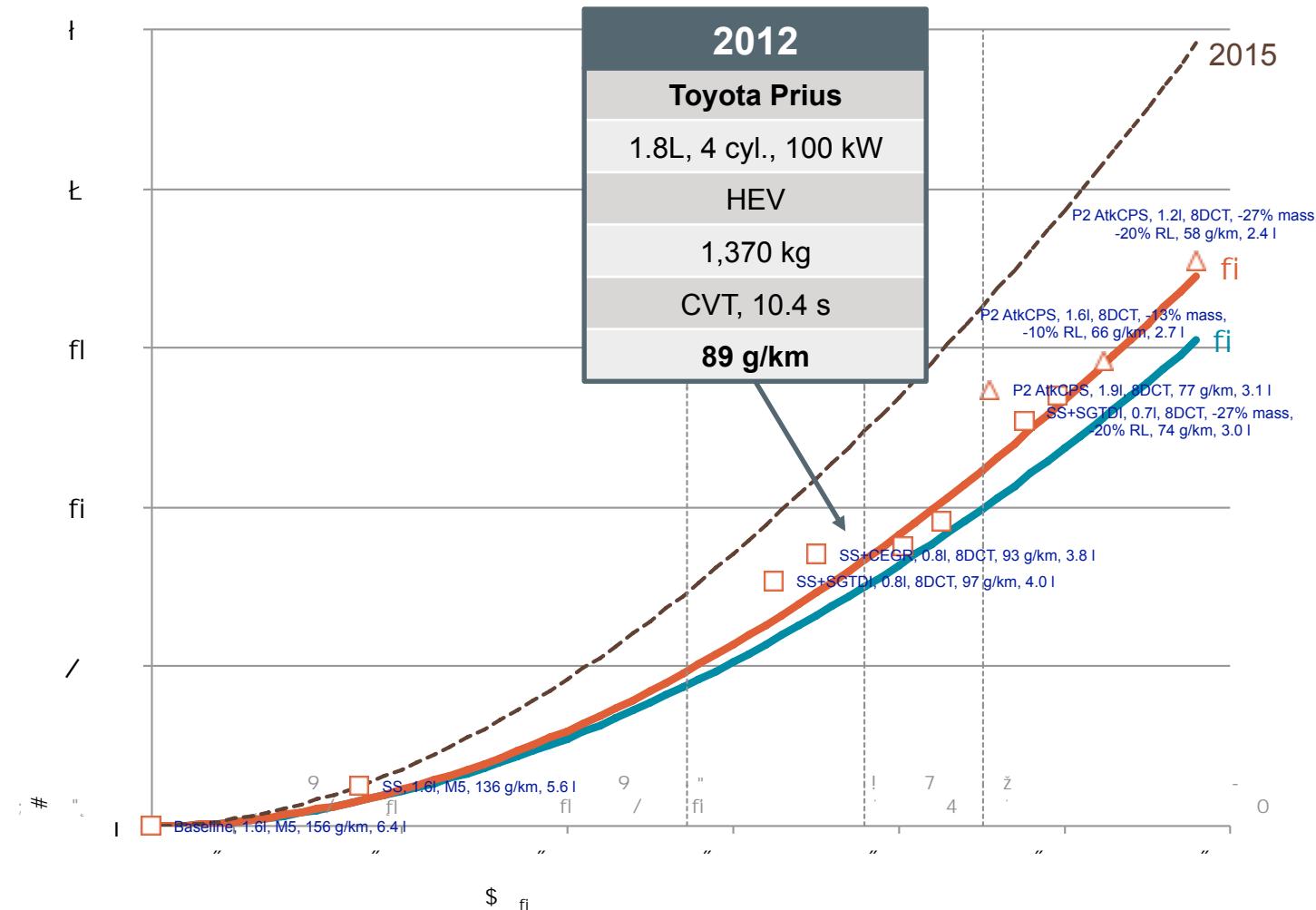
Preliminary results Comparison with vehicles on the market

- C-segment gasoline



Preliminary results Comparison with vehicles on the market

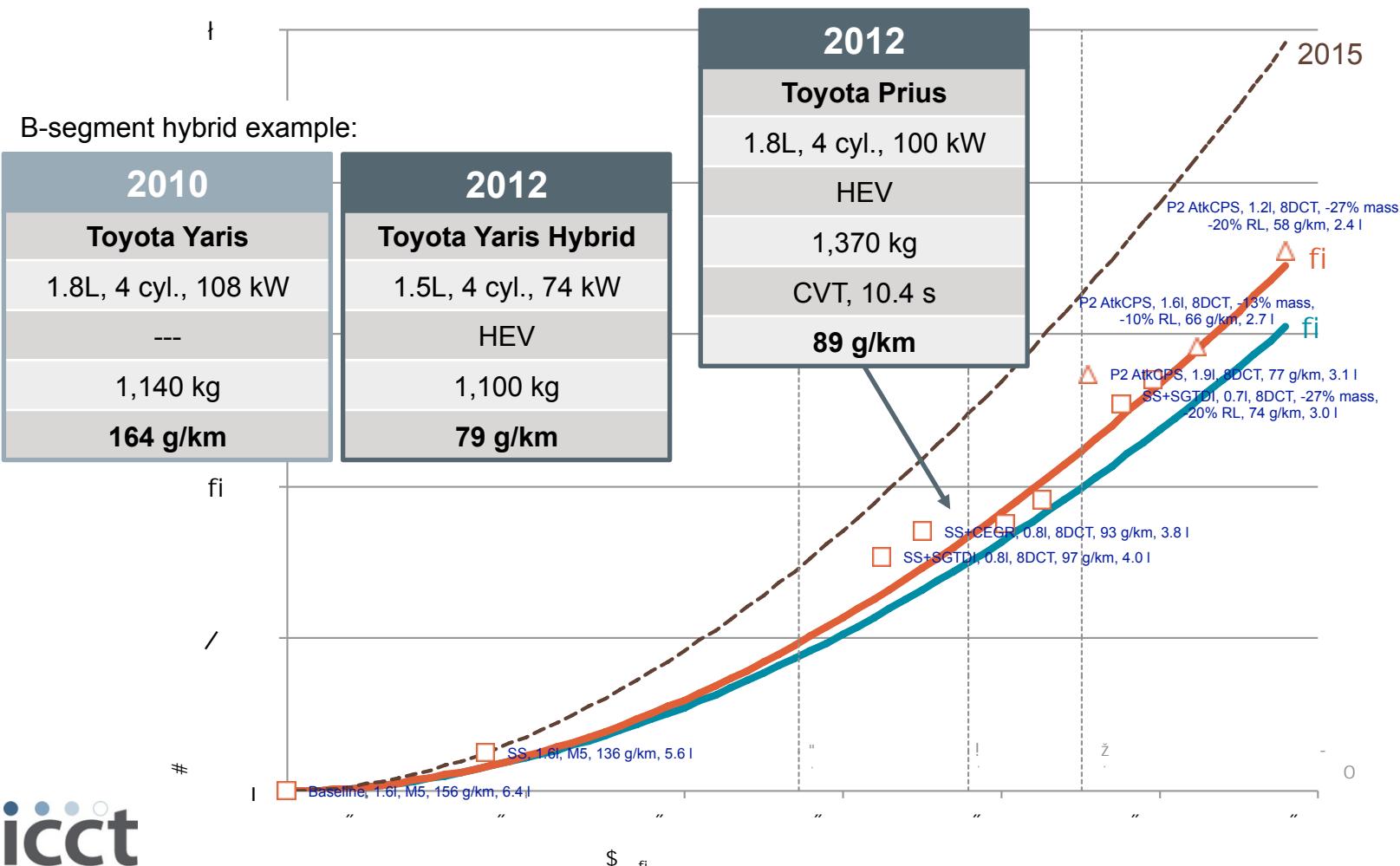
■ C-segment gasoline



Preliminary results

Comparison with vehicles on the market

■ C-segment gasoline

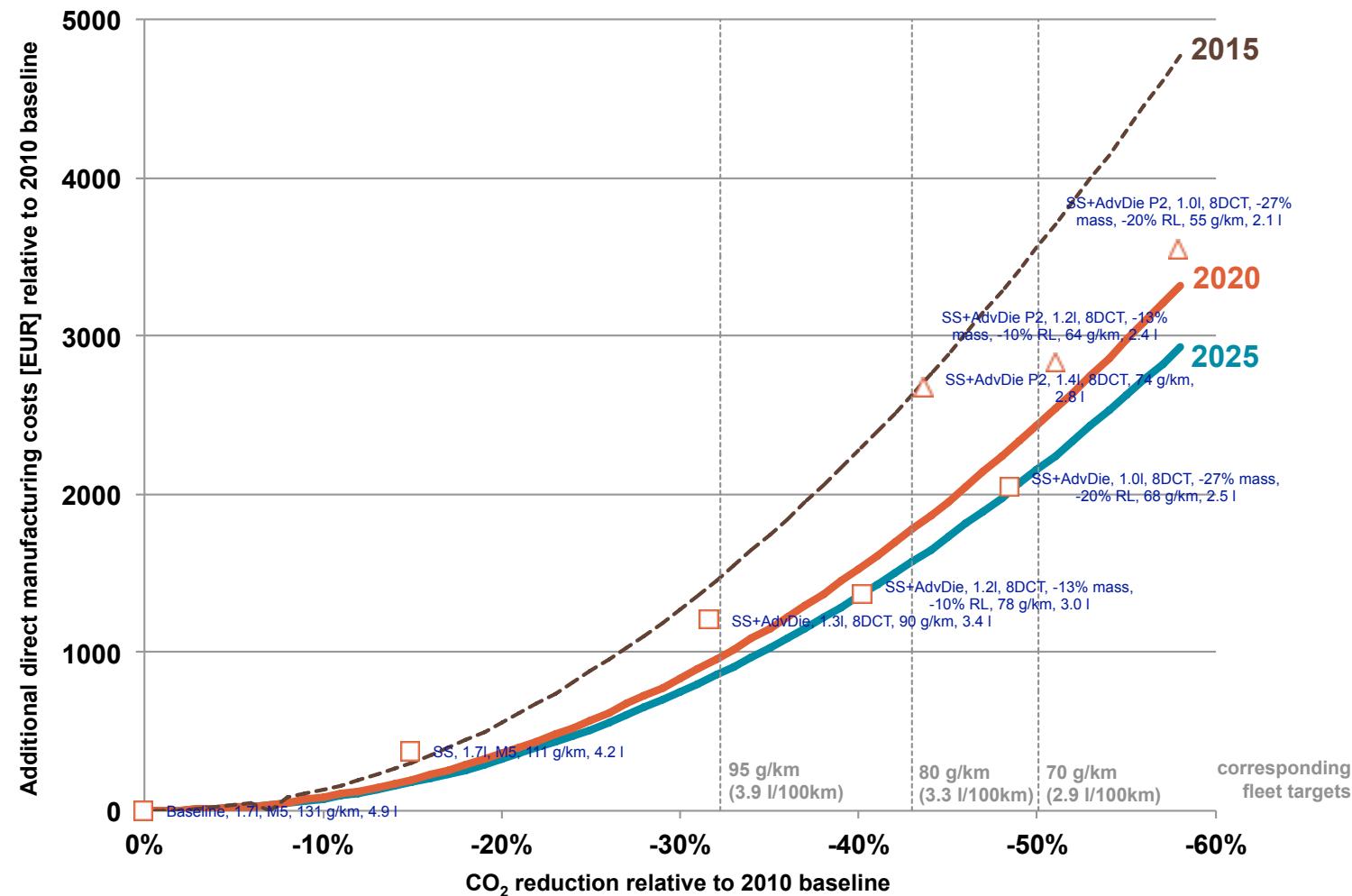


Data source for technical data: Automobil Revue

Preliminary results

C-segment cost curve

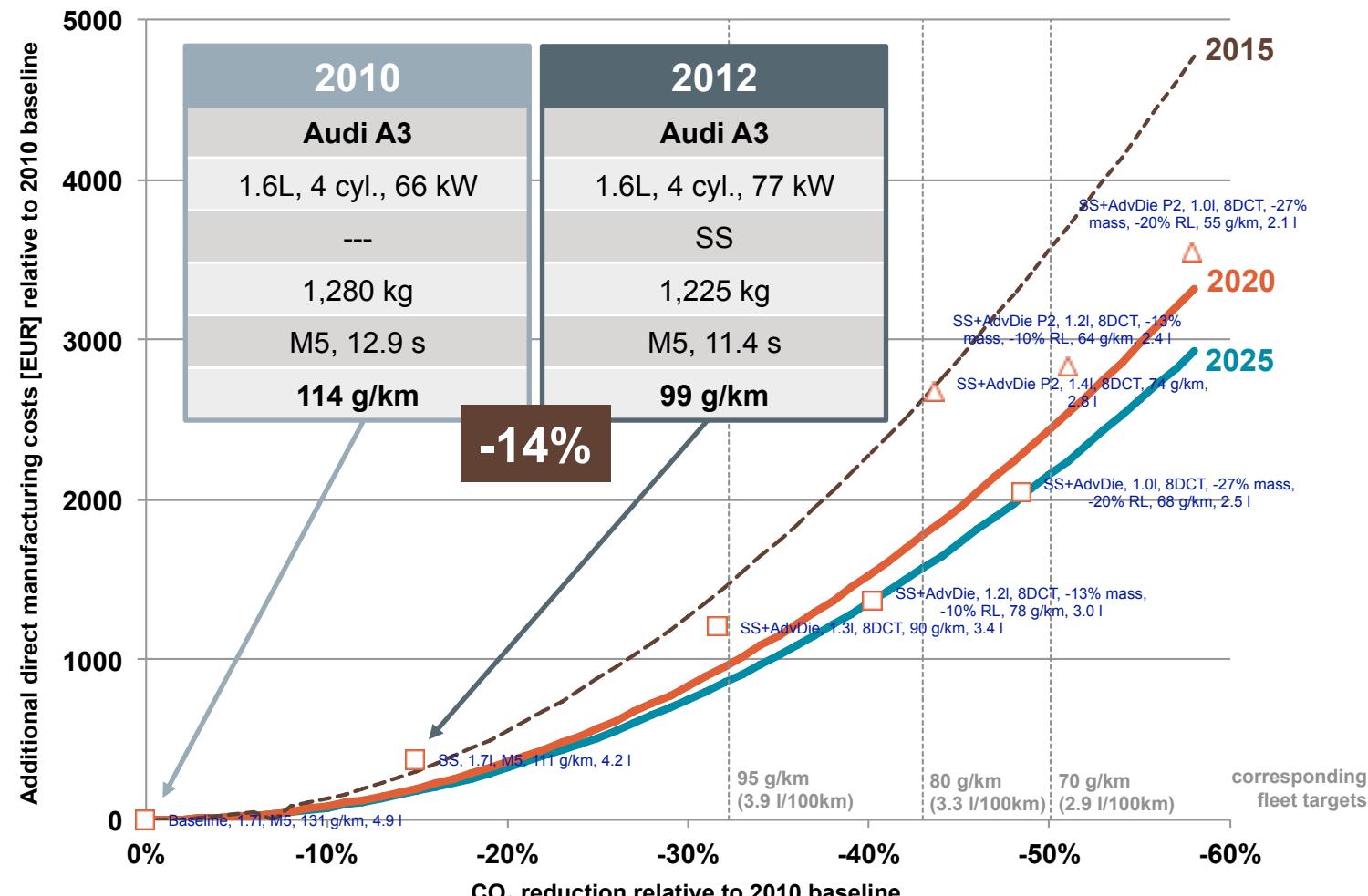
- C-segment diesel



Preliminary results

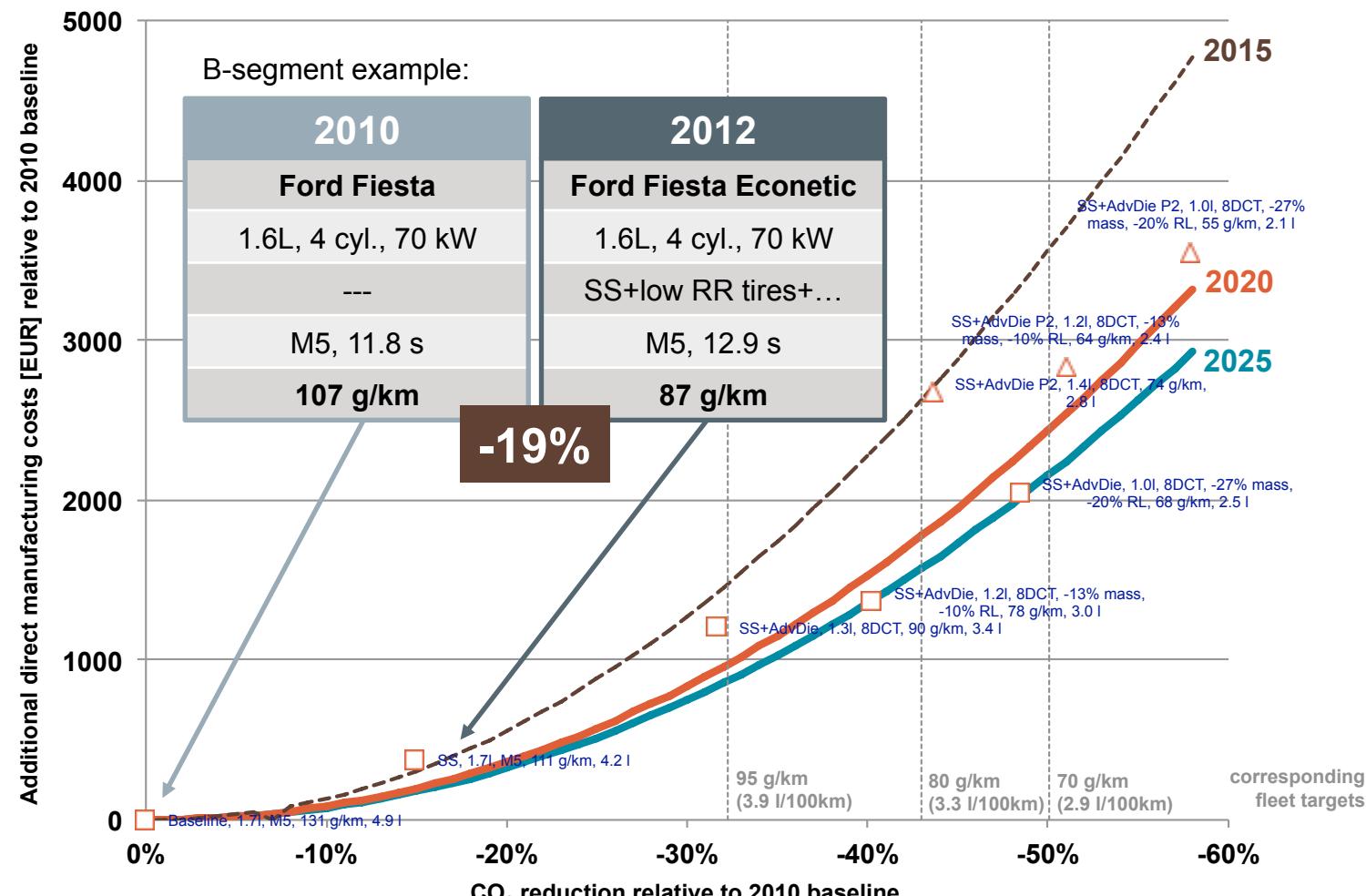
Comparison with vehicles on the market

- C-segment diesel



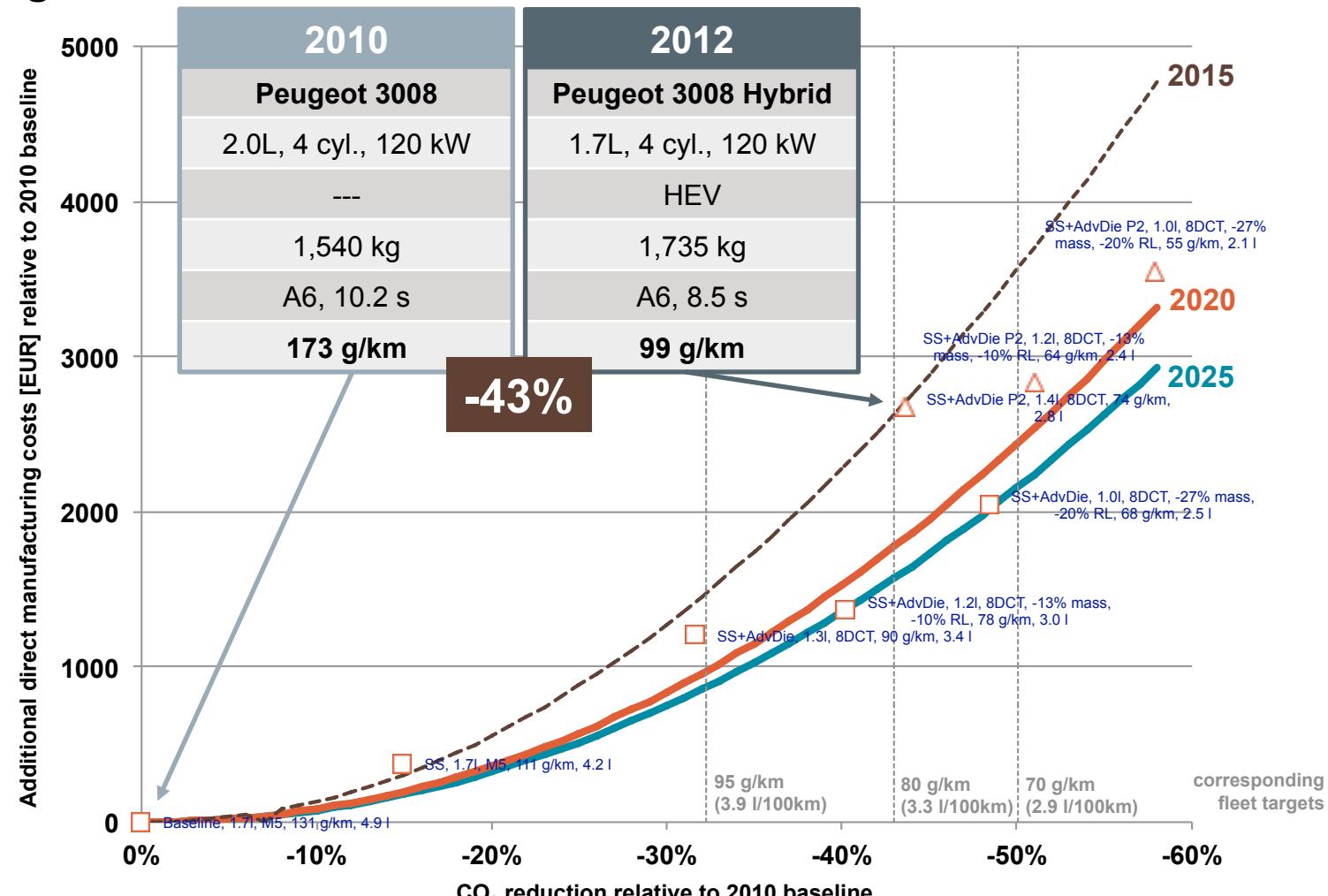
Preliminary results Comparison with vehicles on the market

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Preliminary results Comparison with vehicles on the market

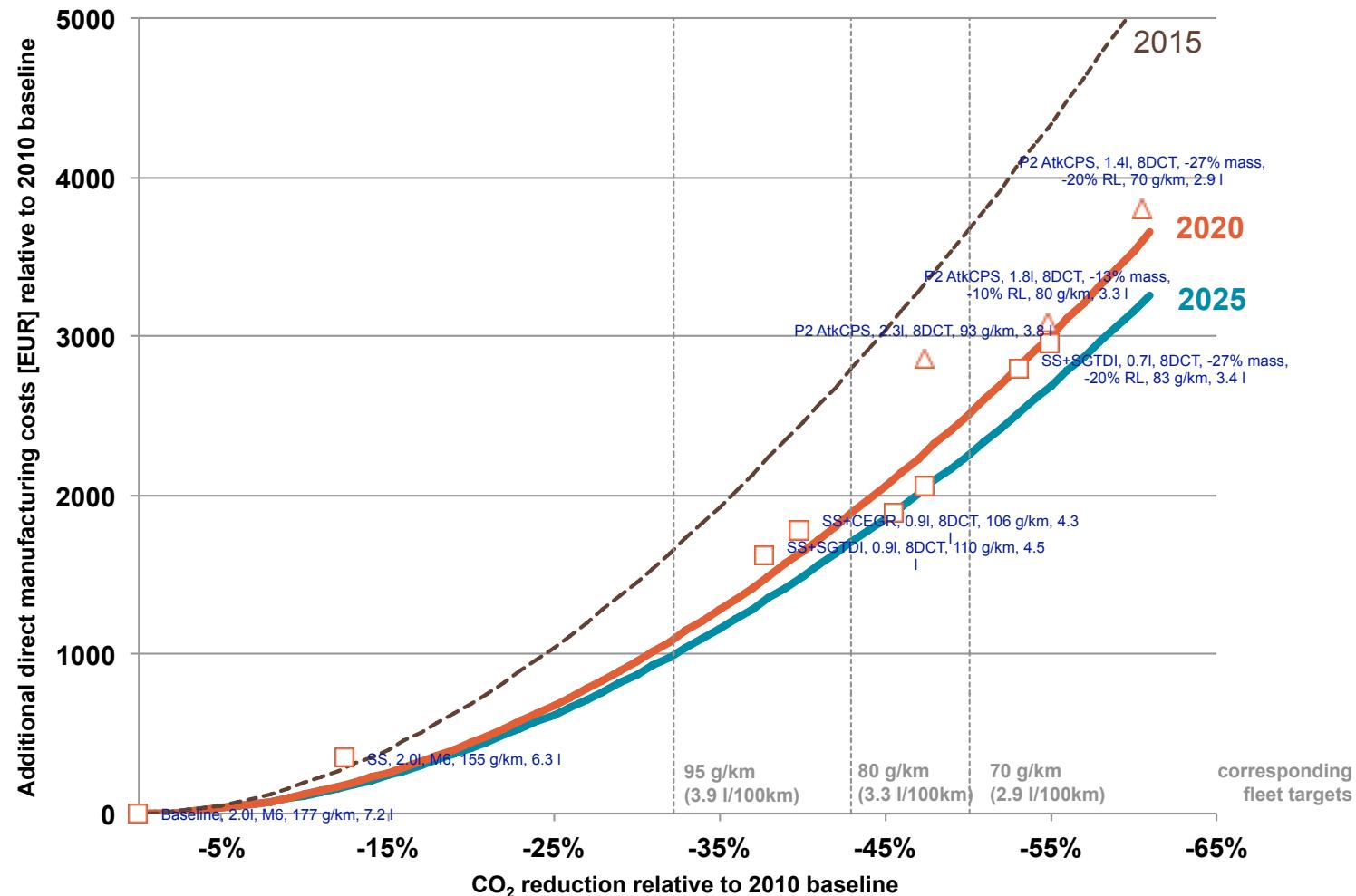
- C-segment diesel



Preliminary results

D-segment cost curve

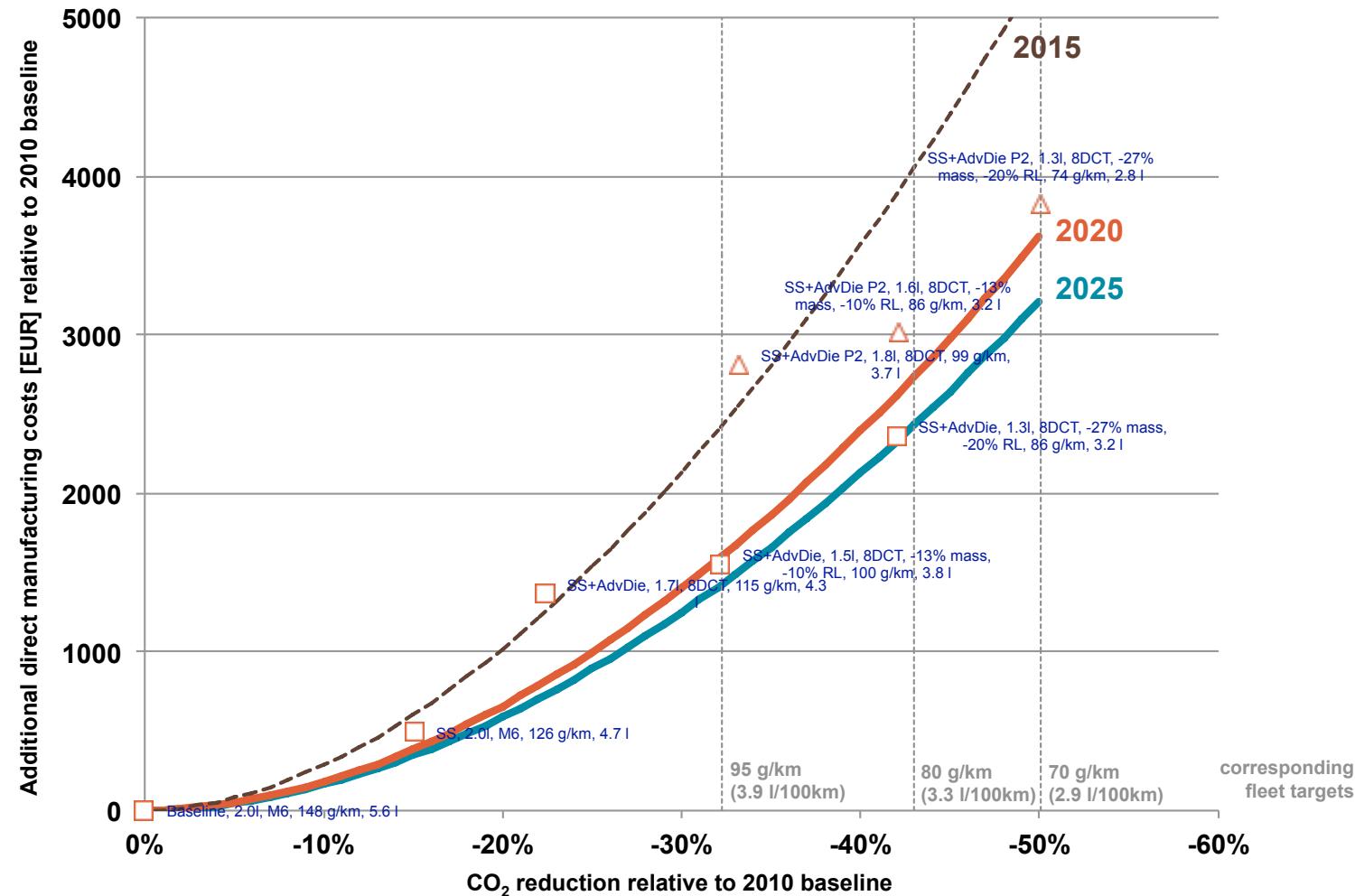
- D-segment gasoline



Preliminary results

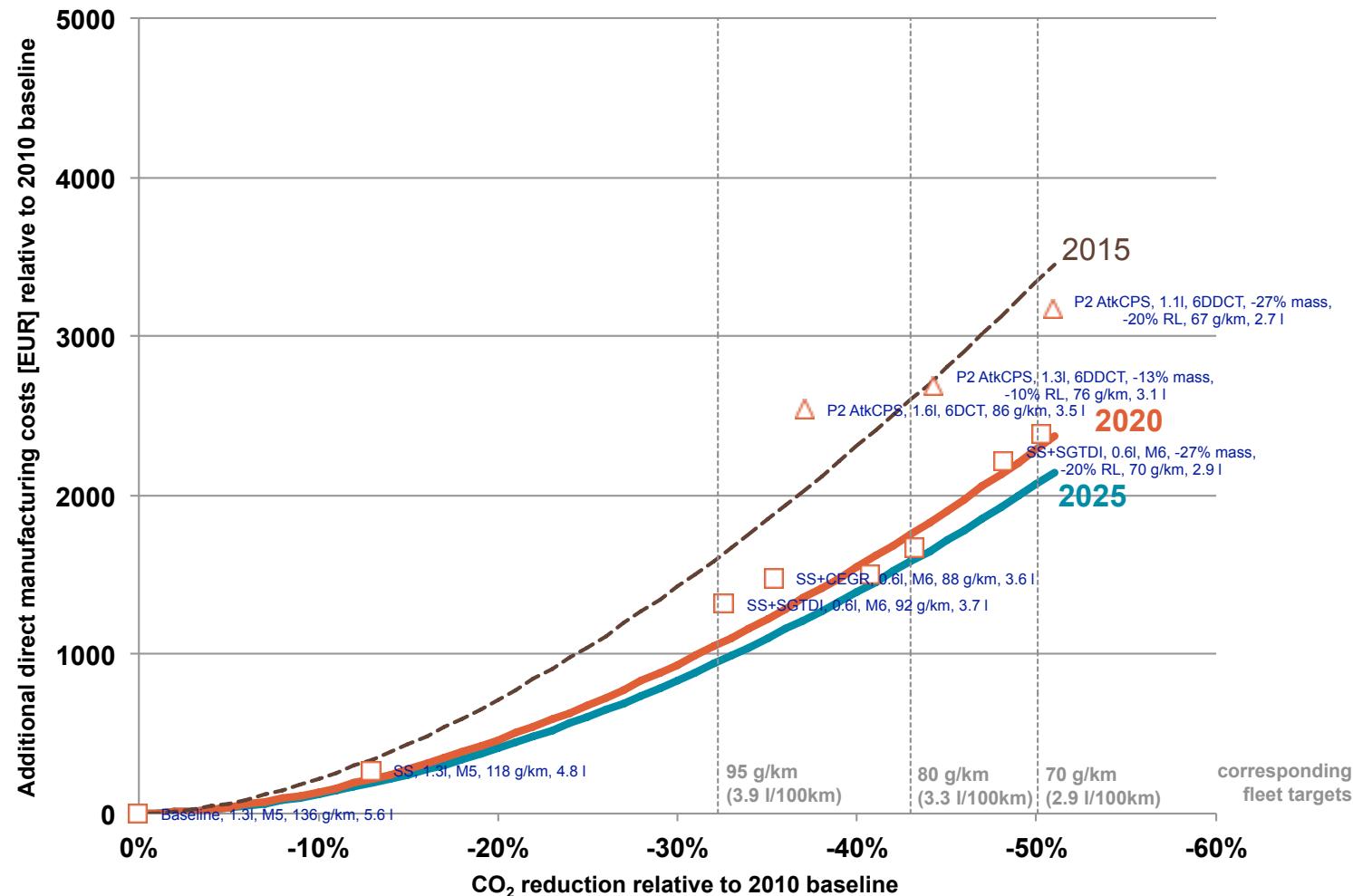
D-segment cost curve

- D-segment diesel



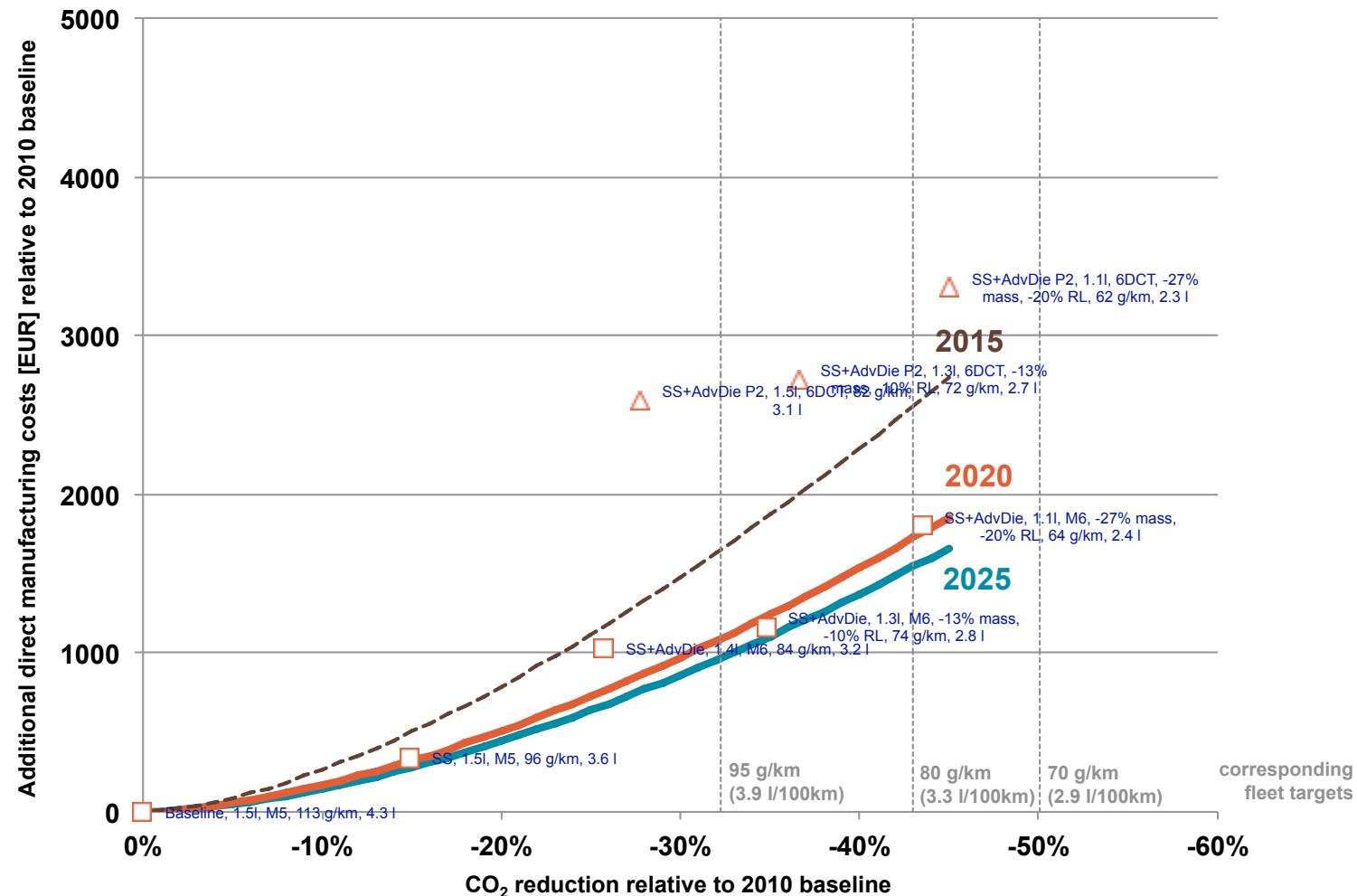
Preliminary results B-segment cost curve

▪ B-segment gasoline



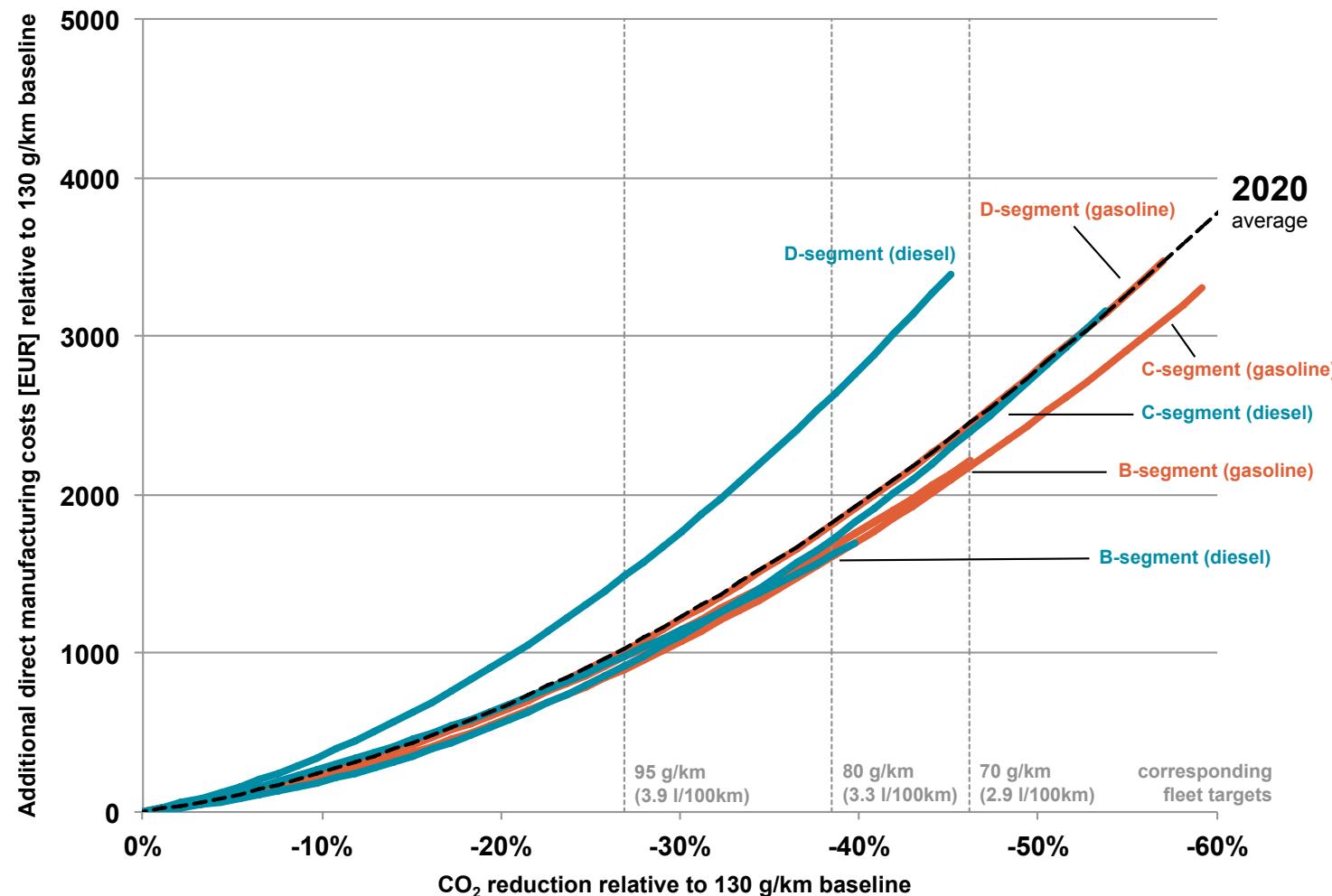
Preliminary results B-segment cost curve

▪ B-segment diesel



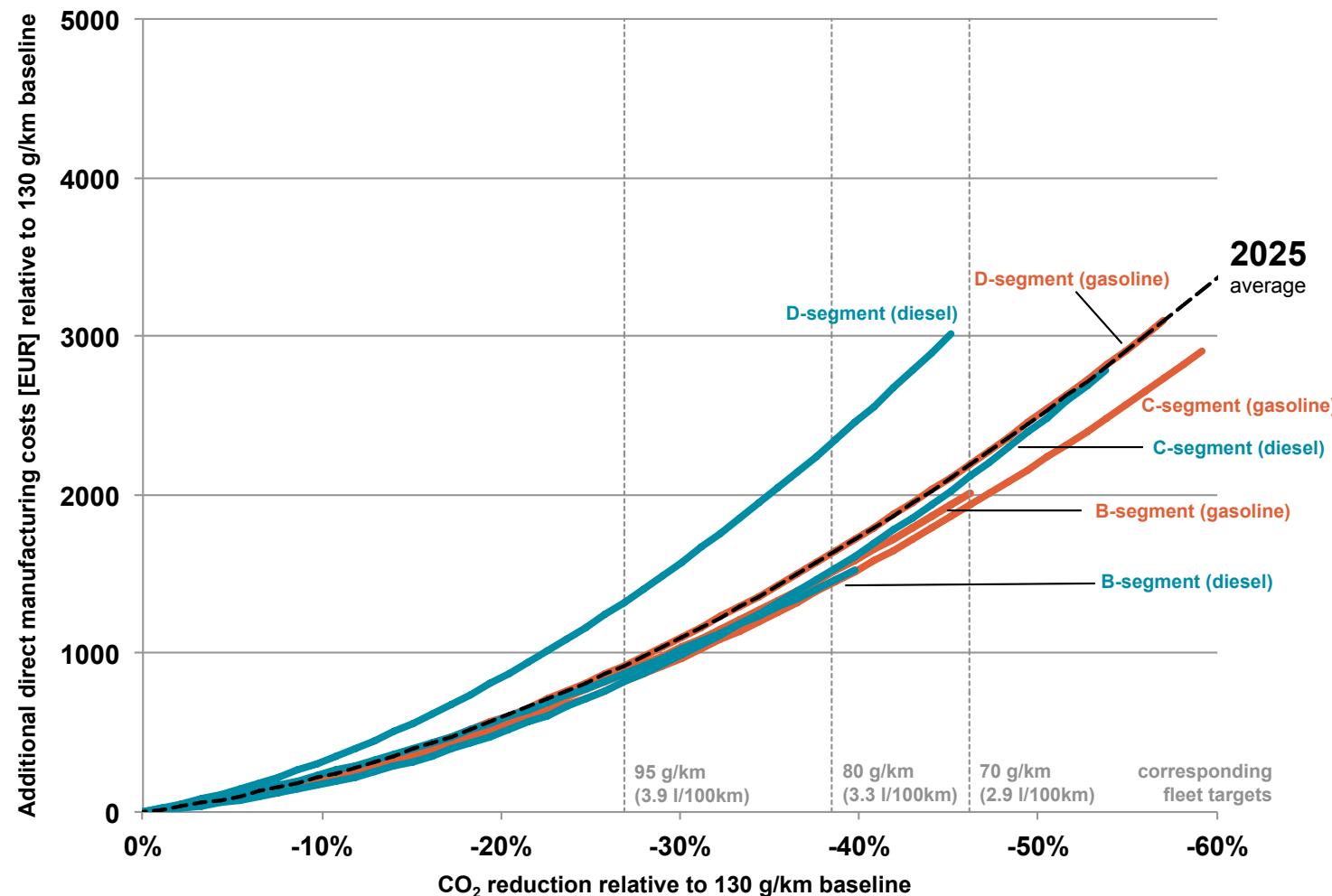
Preliminary results All vehicle segments

- From a 2020 perspective



Preliminary results All vehicle segments

- From a 2025 perspective



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Conclusions and outlook

Main conclusions

- **Based on preliminary EU cost curves**
 - Technologies to meet 95 g/km target are already in the market
 - For average market, 95 g/km can be met by making use of improved combustion engines
 - Going beyond 70-80 g/km will require some lightweighting and / or hybrid electric technology
 - Additional manufacturing costs:
 - for meeting 95 g/km in 2020 \approx 1,000 EUR
 - for meeting 70 g/km in 2025 \approx 2,200 EUR
 - Technology requirements and costs may be different for individual manufacturers
 - Payback period from consumer perspective: \approx 3 years for 95 g/km

Conclusions and outlook

Outlook

- **Additional results to come soon**
 - Cost curves for N1 (vans) vehicles
 - New lightweighting cost results from FEV
- **Next steps**
 - Summarizing report on methodology and results
 - Macro-economic modeling

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