## Opportunities for a transition to soot-free and zero emission heavyduty vehicles and fuels

### Francisco Posada (ICCT) Aug 25<sup>th</sup>, 2021







## What is black carbon?



### The opportunities for soot-free standards are widespread



Source: Miller, J., and Jin, L. (2018). Global Progress Toward Soot-Free Diesel Vehicles. <u>https://www.theicct.org/publications/global-progress-toward-soot-free-diesel-vehicles-2018</u> *Figure is modified to illustrate effects of China VI adoption. DPF, diesel particulate filter.* 

# What does it mean in practical terms?

Adopting policies that drive soot-free and zero emission technologies

# What are soot-free and zero emission vehicle technologies?



**Electric drive engines** such as batteryelectric, fuel cell, trolley-electric ...



**Euro VI gas engines** 



**Euro VI Diesel engines and 10ppm S diesel** 



## World class policies that drive soot-free and zero emission technologies

Tailpipe emission standards

 Soot-free emission standards (Euro VI, Bharat VI, China VI, EPA 2010)

- Clean, low sulfur fuels
- 10 parts per million (ppm) max sulfur for diesel and gasoline to enable soot-free emission standards

#### Vehicle electrification policies

 Policies to accelerate electric HDV adoption (Bus electrification mandates, fiscal programs, etc.)

#### Complementary programs

- Programs that address highemitters, old vehicles, I&M.
- Low Emission Zones

## Heavy-duty vehicle emission standards



NOx and PM emission standards for diesel engines used in heavy-duty vehicles

### **Diesel technology evolution according to emission standards**





#### Aftertreatment emissions control

- Diesel oxidation catalyst (DOC)
  - CO (90%), HC (70%)
  - SOF, a component of PM (10-30%)
- Selective catalytic reduction (SCR)
  - NOx (85-95%)
- Diesel particulate filter (DPF)
  - PM (+98 %)
  - PN (+99 %)
  - CN (+99 %)



# Soot free standards like Euro VI require ultra low sulfur diesel (S < 10 ppm)

Stages of Black Carbon Emissions Control Based on European Regulatory Approach for diesel HDVs



### Euro VI emission standards are significantly better than Euro V: Virtual PM and BC elimination and best NO<sub>x</sub> control







**Euro VI** 

Source: SCANIA

"The difference between Euro V and VI is so remarkable that it can be seen without microscopes or advanced analysis—purely by looking at what comes out of the exhaust."

www.scania.com/group/en/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2017/09/scania-icct-buses.pdf

# HDV emission control costs: around 2-4% of new vehicle

Absolute costs of emission control technology for diesel HDVs

If the country is already is at **Euro IV** the costs are much smaller



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### Latest Euro VI would also provide fuel savings Daimler: 15% fuel consumption reduction

Efficiency as challenge: Fuel consumption reduced by up to -15% within 5 years! Average optimization: More than -1.5% per year Introduction of further fuel efficiency measures in summer 2016 ≈85% 100% 95% 95% 94% Х Х Х up to -5% Ref: S-HH-S<sup>1</sup> 100% up to -5% up to -6% Q4/2011 Q4/2011 Q4/2012 Q4/2016 PPC proven Actros New Actros fuel efficiency measures Euro V Euro VI 2015 / 2016 1) MB Trucks reference test track: Stuttgart-Hamburg Hamburg-Stuttgart, 100% cruise control: 85 km/h



Daimler AG

Do we need CO2 limits for HDV to fulfill European Climate Targets? | An OEM Perspective

# For new vehicle emission standards and cleaner fuels, benefits always surpass the costs

Rule	Benefits	Costs	Benefit-Cost Ratio
US LDV Tier 31	\$6.7b-\$19b annually (2030)	\$1.5b annually (2030)	5:1 to 13:1
US LDV Tier 2 <sup>2</sup>	\$25.2b	\$5.3b	5:1
US 2010 HDV emissions <sup>3</sup>	\$70b annually (2030)	\$4.2b annually (2030)	16:1
California Advanced Clean Cars Program (LEV-III)⁴	\$10.6b cumulative vehicle operating cost savings	\$3.4b cumulative annualized incremental cost	3:1
Mexico HDV NOM-044 <sup>5</sup>	\$135b (cumulative, 2018-2037)	\$12b (cumulative, 2018–2037)	11:1
Euro 5/V and 6/VI <sup>6</sup>	\$2,13b (2009 price)	\$1,55b (2009 price)	1.4:1
China 6/VI <sup>7</sup>	4.4t RMB	1.8t RMB	2.5:1
India Bharat VI <sup>8</sup>	\$43.8b in 2025; \$107b in 2035	\$14.5b in 2025; \$14.2b in 2035	8:1 in 2035



# Vehicle electrification policies for HDVs



# Zero emission transport is the final goal. This transition has started with e-buses

Europe (2019) 📕 Electric 📕 Hydrogen 🚽 Hybrid 📗 Diesel 📕 Gas Zero emission % Country Total 78% Denmark 98 102 67% Luxembourg 566 66% Netherlands 635 26% Sweden 654 24% Norway 330 23% Finland 2044 9.2% France 8.6% Belgium 713 1212 8.5% Spain 1799 UK 6.4% 2900 6.3% Germany 990 5.6% Poland 1219 5.4% Italy 3.7% Greece 27 319 1.9% Switzerland 184 Ireland 0% 351 0% Austria 0% 25% 75% 50% 100% % of 2019 registrations

> New urban buses registered in 2019 >8 tonnes Gross Vehicle Weight with ZE% being the sum of electric and hydrogen buses divided by the total. Trolley buses are not included in the electric bus data but make up a small amount of annual new registrations (49 in 2019)

Soluce: https://www.transportenvironment.org/press/denmark-luxembourg-netherlands-lead-wayemissions-free-buses

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Source: ICCT Databases

### Zero emission bus market in Latin-America is growing

~2500 Zero emission buses in total in 2021



Source: https://www.ebusradar.org/en/home-en/

## Santiago de Chile: Euro VI and E-bus procurement through regional air quality management strategy





Evolution of urban bus emission control emission control technologies in Santiago Source: S. Galarza, 2020

### Buses is the starting point for HDV electrification but there is potential in other segments

and performance confidence



additional applications

early near applications

### California's government vision for HDV growth:

- Battery electric transit buses
- Battery electric shuttle and school buses;
- Battery electric delivery vehicles;
- Battery electric garbage trucks;
- Battery electric regional trucks
- Battery electric or fuel-cell long-haul cargo trucks

Source: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2020-11/appd\_hd\_invest\_strat.pdf

## **Policy actions to accelerate ZEV transition**

**Phase-out targets:** Setting a vision and market signal

**Binding regulations:** Ensuring model availability and supply

**Financial incentives:** Making ZEVs cost-effective today

Charging infrastructure: Maximizing ZEVs' convenience

**Consumer awareness:** Building understanding of ZEVs' benefits



### **California Zero Emission Vehicle State Targets**



**CCCT** 

## **California Zero Emission Bus Mandate**

Calendar year	Zero Emission Bus percentage of new bus purchases		
	Large transit agency	Small transit agency	
2023*	25%		
2024*	25%		
2025	25%		
2026	50%	25%	
2027	50%	25%	
2028	50%	25%	
2029 and after	100%	100%	

\* Potential waiver for early action (more than 1000 ZEBs by December 2020; 1150 by December 2021)

## Diesel sulfur content, heavy-duty engine emissions standards, and ZEV policy in Latin America



#### Data from:

https://theicct.org/sites/default/files/publications/Global\_progress\_soutfree\_diesel\_2019\_20190920.pdf

### Thank you! francisco@theicct.org

