

# AN IMPROVED METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE REAL-WORLD IMPACTS OF VEHICLE FUEL EFFICIENCY TECHNOLOGIES





*18 Years Experience: Motorsports,  
Testing, Advanced R&D*

# *Racing → Trucking*

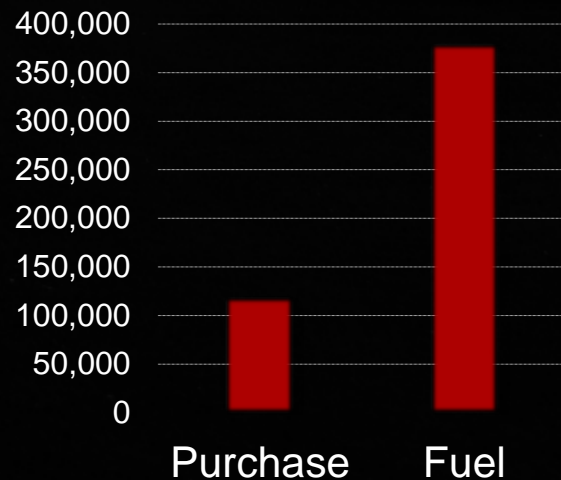


## *Importance of Fuel Economy*

	Purchase	Fuel Over Lifetime
Cost	\$120,000	\$379,000



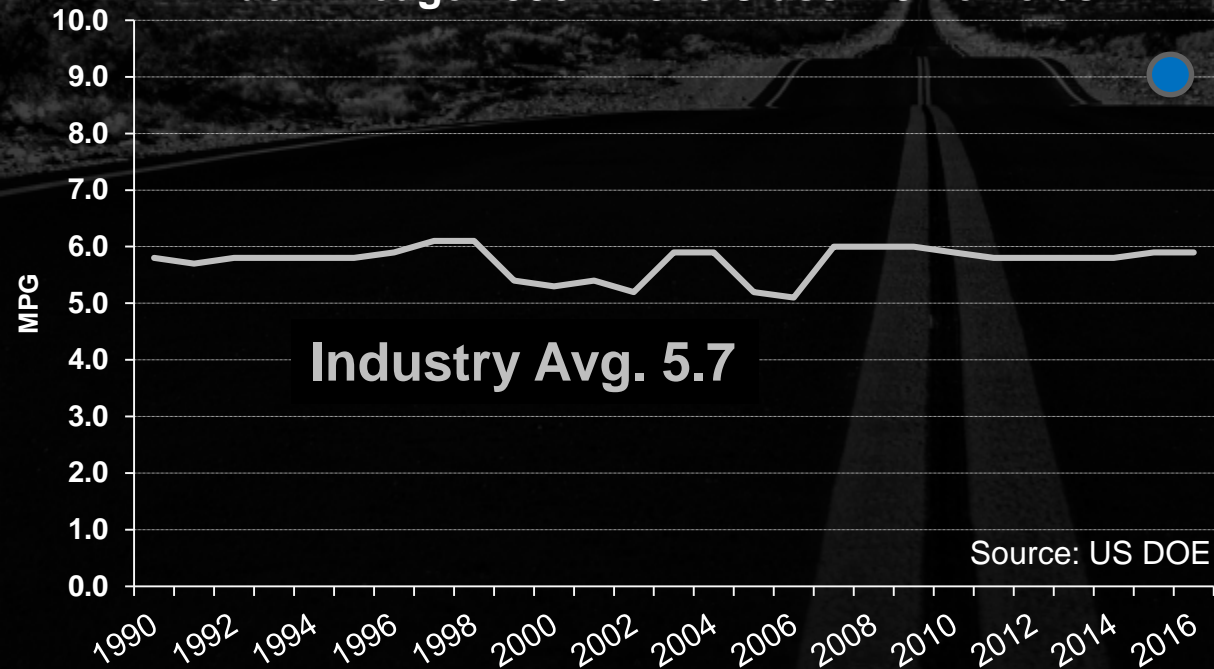
Truck Costs





# *Fuel Economy in Trucking*

Fuel Mileage 1990 – 2016 Class 7-8 Vehicles



● 12.0 MVT Top Driver

● 9.0 MVT Fleet Avg.



## *Barriers to Improving Fuel Economy*



Barriers to Increased Adoption of Fuel Efficiency Technologies in Freight Trucking



**2013 Study with NACFE, CSS, ICCT**  
**The five predominant barriers are:**

- 1) Lack of credible information**
- 2) Uncertainty around the amount of time needed for technologies to pay for themselves in terms of fuel savings (i.e. payback time)...**



**2013 Smartway Presentation**

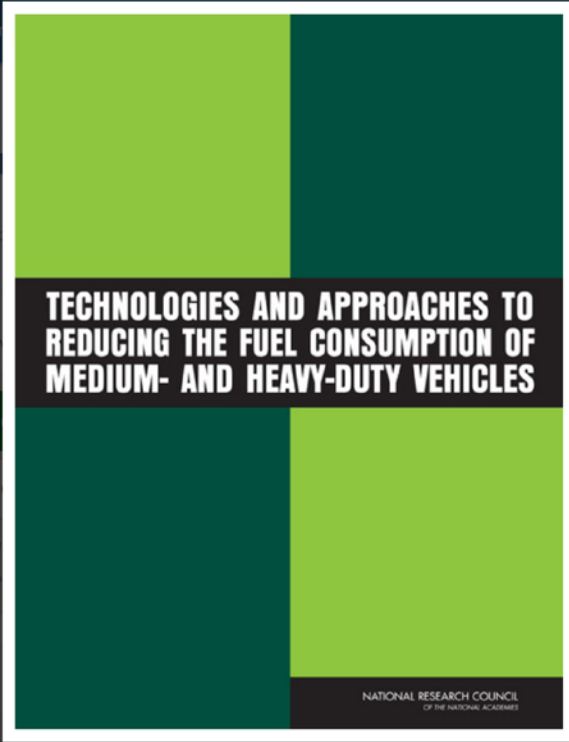
- Market confusion due to lack of understanding and claims
- Translating standardized testing to performance and ROI for a given fleet

## *Due to Unreliable Testing*

**National Academies Press, 2010**

### **Finding 2.5**

...accurate test procedures are required to reliably determine the potential benefit of technologies that reduce fuel consumption. Unfortunately, it is very difficult to achieve, at the 90 or 95 percent confidence interval, a precision of less than  $\pm 2$  percent for vehicle fuel consumption measurements with the current SAE test procedures.



**TECHNOLOGIES AND APPROACHES TO  
REDUCING THE FUEL CONSUMPTION OF  
MEDIUM- AND HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLES**

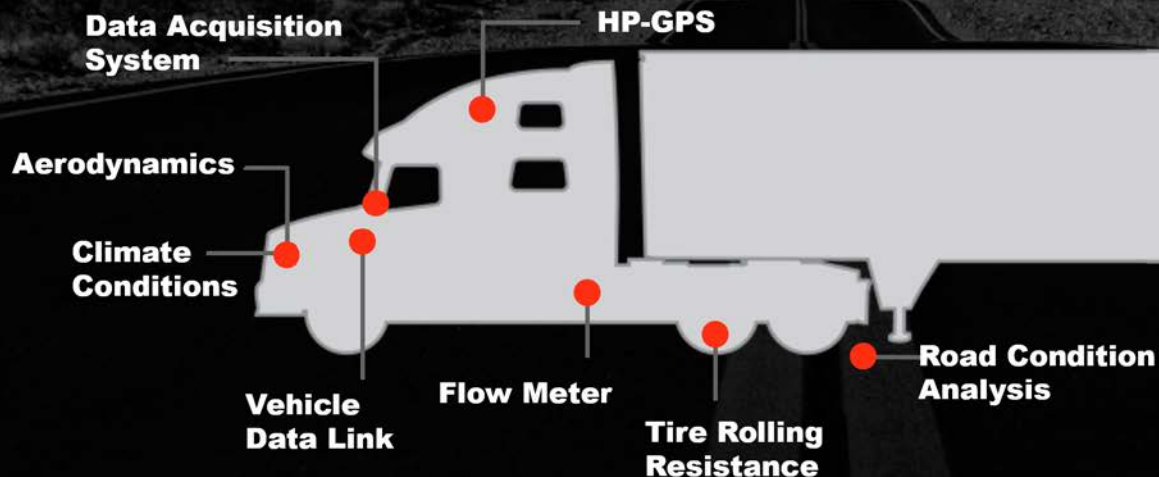
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL  
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

The background of the slide is a photograph of two blue Kenworth semi-trucks parked in a lot. The truck in the foreground is a Kenworth T270, with a white trailer. It has '2153P' and 'ESILLA VALLEY' written on the side. The truck in the background is also a Kenworth, with '2153P' visible on the side. The text '21ST CENTURY: HIGH TECH FUEL ECONOMY TESTING' is overlaid on the image in a large, white, sans-serif font.

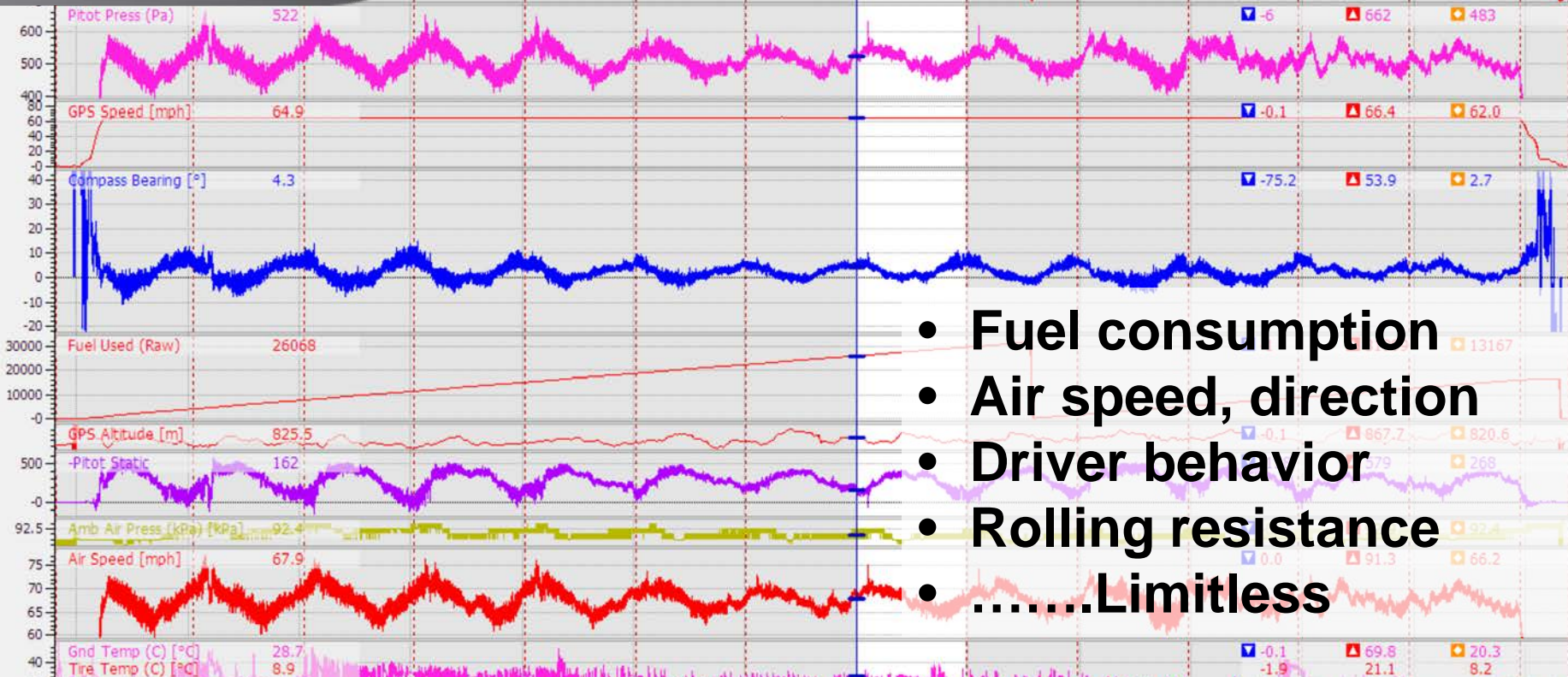
21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY:  
HIGH TECH FUEL ECONOMY TESTING

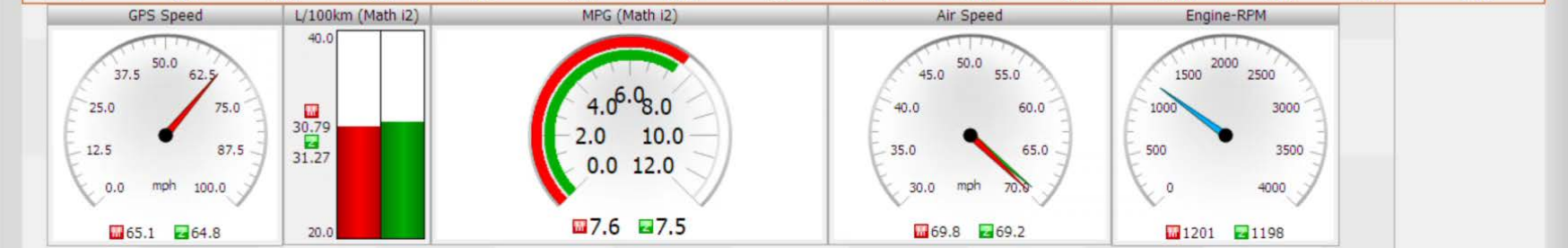
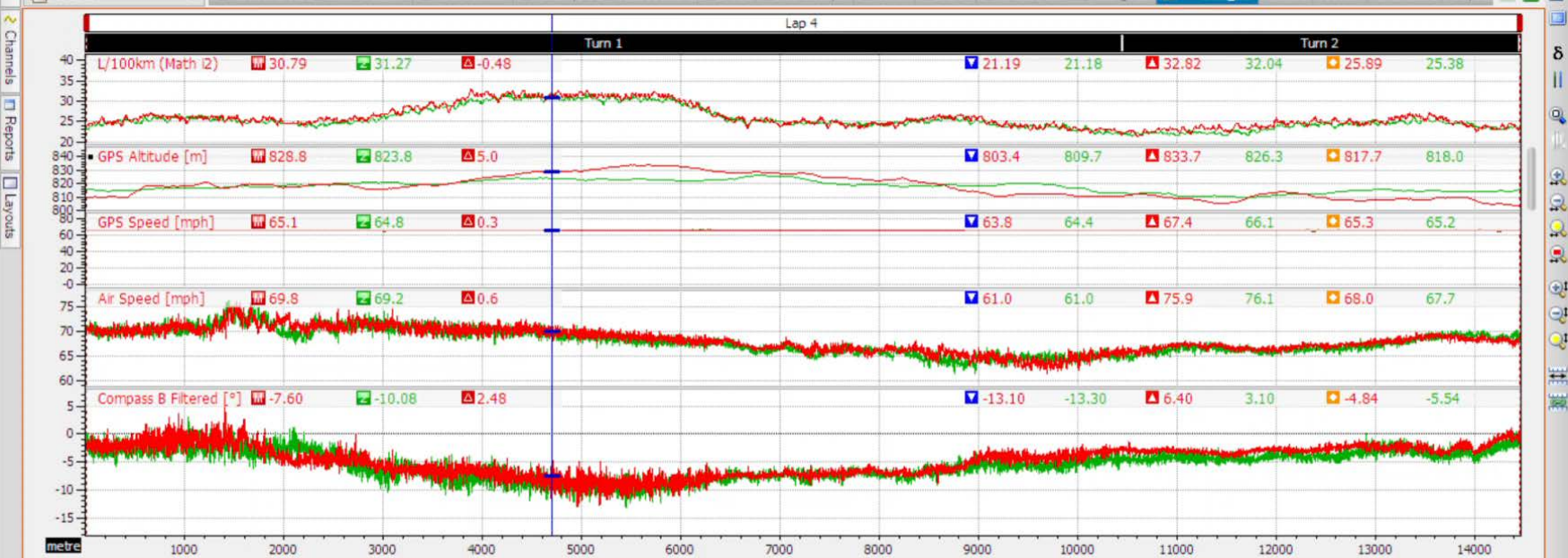


## *How We Test: Sensors, Data, Analytics*



## *Data is Limitless and Critical*







# *Analytics: Energy Method Fuel Consumption (Patent Pending)*

## 1<sup>st</sup> Principle of Thermodynamics

$$E_{IN} = E_{OUT}$$

$$E_{IN} = E_{FUEL}$$

$E_{OUT}$  = Measured/Calculated = Energy from variables:  
Aerodynamics, Rolling Resistance, Acceleration....

$$E_{FUEL} = E_{AERO} + E_{ROLL} + E_{ACCEL.} + E_{AUXILIARY} + E_{HEAT} + \dots\dots\dots$$

$$E=mc^2$$



# *Energy Method Fuel Consumption*

1<sup>st</sup> Principle of Thermodynamics

$$E_{IN} = E_{OUT}$$

$$E=mc^2$$

$$E_{IN} = E_{FUEL}$$

**Measured / Calculated Variables**

$E_{OUT}$  = Energy from variables: Aerodynamics, Rolling Resistance, Acceleration...

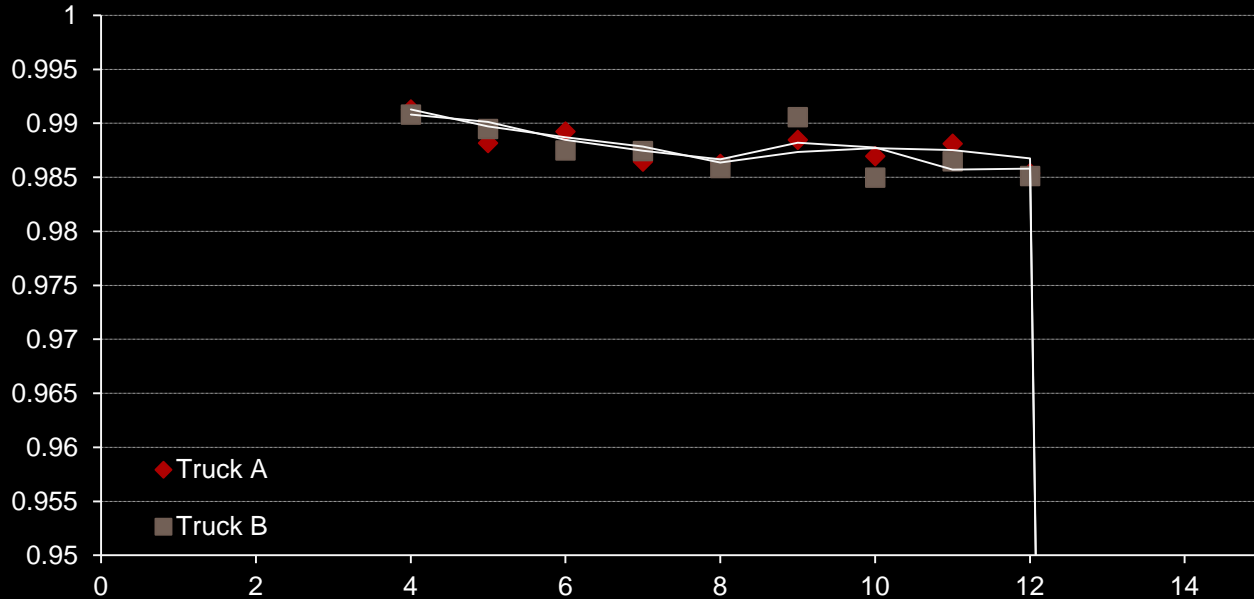
$$E_{FUEL} = E_{AERO} + E_{ROLL} + E_{ACCEL.} + E_{AUXILIARY} + E_{HEAT} + \dots$$

## *Example Test: Vented Mud Flap*



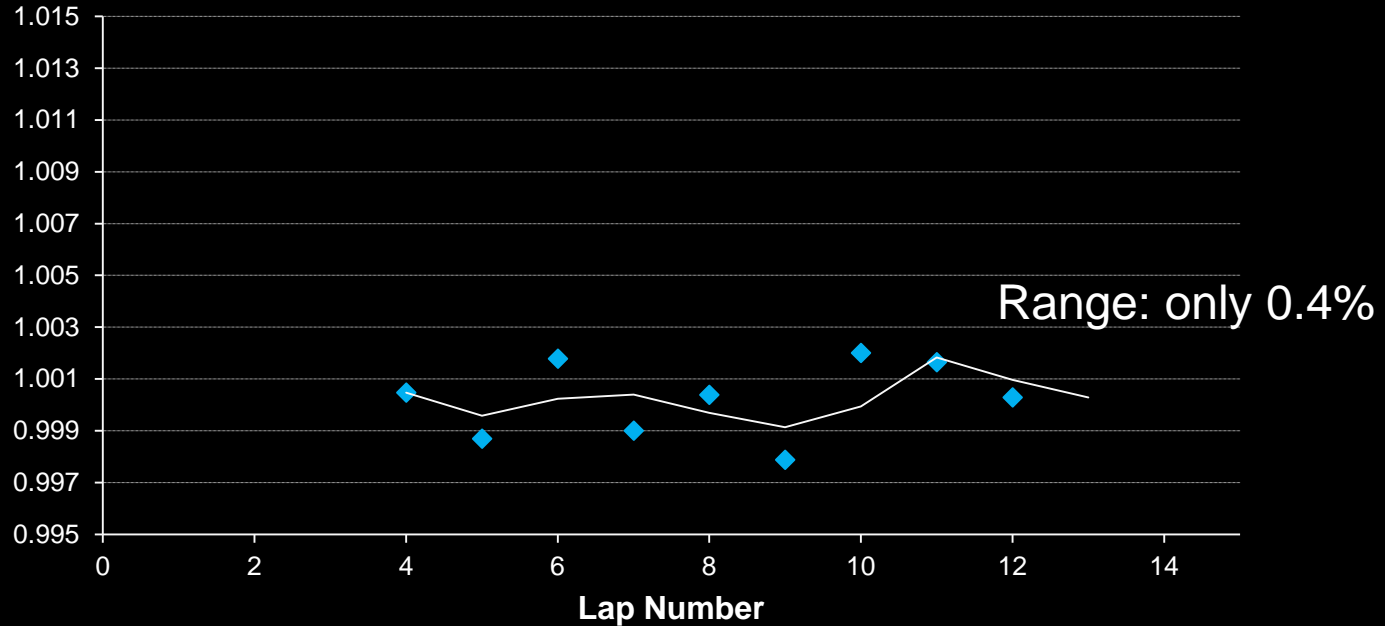
## Analytics: Ef / Ec Ratio

**Baseline Ef/Ec Comparison (Truck A & B)**



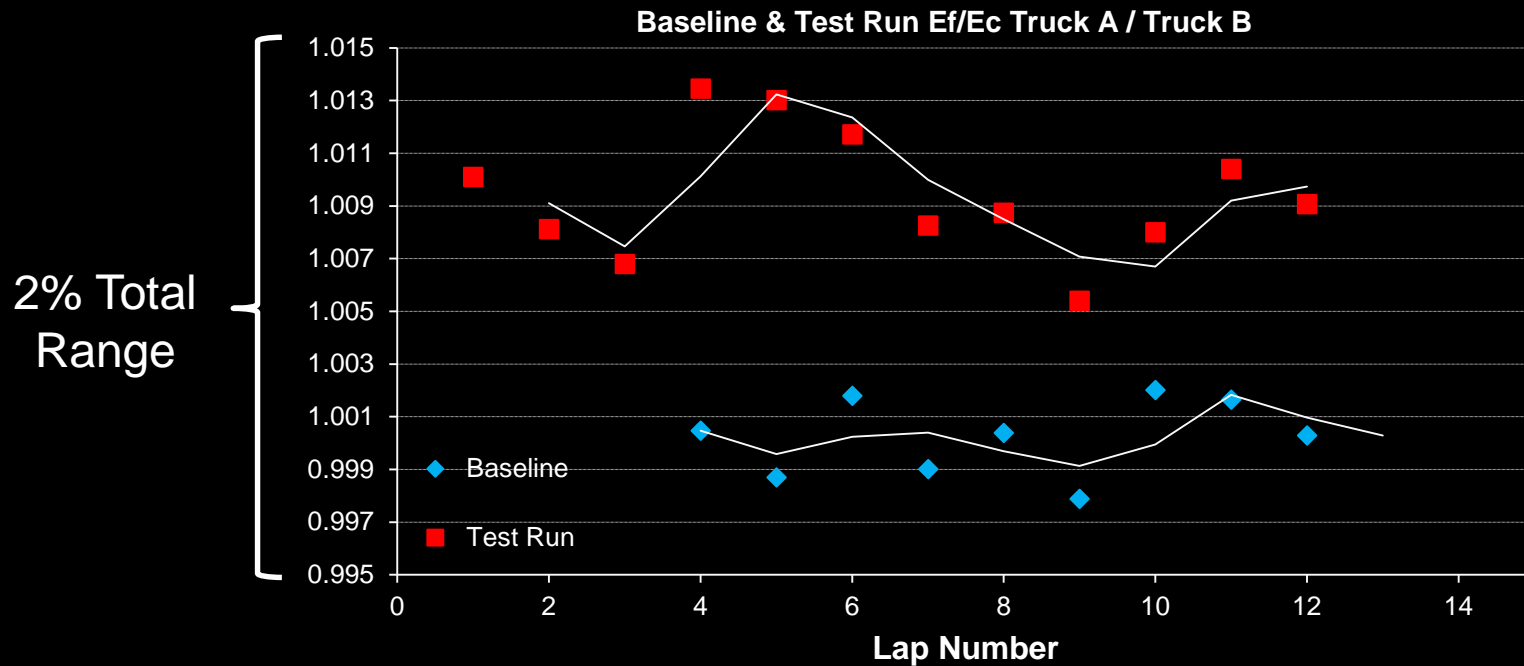
## *Calculations: $E_f / E_c$ Ratio*

**Baseline  $E_f/E_c$  Comparison (Truck A / Truck B)**





## *Calculations: $E_f / E_c$ Ratio*



## *Example Test: Vented Mud Flap*




	Test Results: Improvement		
	gal/1000 miles	MPG	Percent
<b>Average</b>	<b>1.01</b>	0.09	0.93%
Accuracy	<b>+/- 0.30</b>	+/- 0.03	+/- 0.27%

MVTS Test = Reliable decision = \$325,000  
annual fuel saved in MVT fleet

SAE J1321 Test = Within margin of error =  
Unreliable = No decision = \$0 fuel saved

## *MVTS Test Specs*

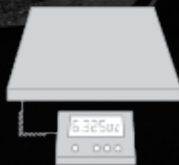
		 <b>ESILLA VALLEY</b> <b>TRANSPORTATION</b> SOLUTIONS
Accuracy		+/- 0.2 to 1.0%
Variables Accounted For	Wind	✓
	Temperature	✓
	Driver Behavior	✓
	Fleet Duty Cycle	✓
	Weight (GVW)	✓
	Vehicle Specs (tires, aero, etc.)	✓
	Fleet Climate	✓
<b>Real-World Prediction</b>		✓
Time		2-4 hours
Distance		100 - 300 miles
Cost		Avg. \$12,000
Ease to Conduct		Very easy when trained
Payback		0.1 months

# SAE J1321

Since 1986: Old methods rely on old technology



- FUEL TANK




- SCALE

- MINIMAL DATA





# MVTS vs. SAE J1321

		 <b>ESILLA VALLEY</b> <b>TRANSPORTATION</b> SOLUTIONS	SAE J1321
Accuracy		+/- 0.2 to 1.0%	+/- 1.0 to 5.0%
Variables Accounted For	Wind	✓	✗
	Temperature	✓	✗
	Driver Behavior	✓	✗
	Fleet Duty Cycle	✓	✗
	Weight (GVW)	✓	✗
	Vehicle Specs (tires, aero, etc.)	✓	✗
	Fleet Climate	✓	✗
Real-World Prediction		✓	✗
Time		2-4 hours	1 - 3 days
Distance		100 - 300 miles	300 - 1000 miles
Cost		Avg. \$12,000	Avg. \$40,000
Ease to Conduct		Very easy when trained	Difficult, complex due to labor and procedures
Payback		0.1 months	24 - 48 months

## *Call to Action & Responsibility*

### **Make Better Testing the Industry Standard –Help Everyone Improve**

- Regulatory organizations –let's talk
- Testing companies –let's talk

**Daryl Bear**  
**Lead Engineer & COO**  
**MVT Solutions, LLC**  
**317-603-9325**

[Daryl.Bear@m-v-t-s.com](mailto:Daryl.Bear@m-v-t-s.com)  
[www.m-v-t-s.com](http://www.m-v-t-s.com)

## *MVTS: Real-World Prediction*

### **MVTS Test Result → Climate 'Normalized' → Fleet's Duty Cycle**

- X.x Fuel Savings
- Aerodynamics
- Tires
- Engine
- Drivetrain
- Temperature
- Altitude
- Wind
- Speed Brackets
- Distance travelled
- Fuel economy
- Driver behavior
- Vehicle Spec's

**Decisions: Fast, Cost-effective, Easy**

## *How We Test: Sensors, Data, Analytics*



### Aerodynamic sensors:

- Wind speed
- Wind direction
- Air pressure
- Air temperature



## *How We Test: Sensors, Data, Analytics*



### Fuel Flow Meter:

- Fuel consumption, precise to 0.2%
- Temperature compensated
- ...and many more sensors

## *How We Test: Sensors, Data, Analytics*



### Data Acquisition:

- Racing-inspired
- High resolution/sampling
- Customizable