

The EQUA Index and use of PEMS for optimal market information and surveillance

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Background

- Dieselgate has had much graver consequences from Europe than the US
- New Real Driving Emissions regulation is tough
- But loss of confidence in emissions regulation is eclipsing the progress being made
- RDE is too late to solve the immediate air quality problem
- CO₂ reduction is being made harder as consumers switch from diesel
- Additional policy will be required if diesel is to be kept in the market
- Much rides on political decisions, for environment, economics and society
- A NO_x problem may be swapped for a CO₂ and PN problem
- What is the optimal and rational outcome?

EMISSIONS ANALYTICS

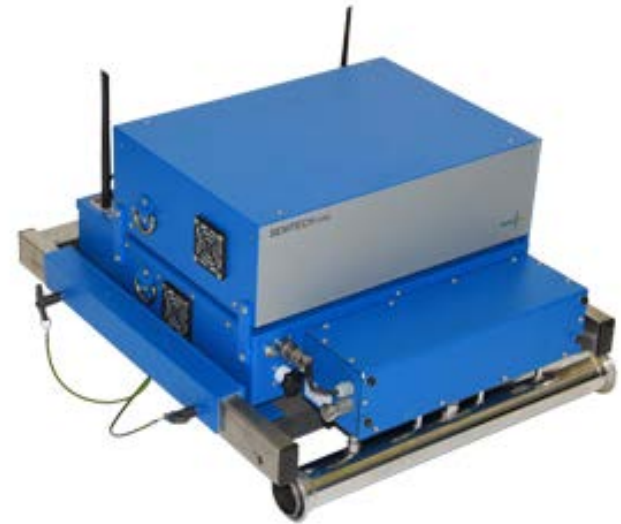
Emissions Analytics' credentials



- Privately-owned international testing and ratings organisation
- Founded in 2011
- Headquartered in the UK
- Operations in UK, Germany, USA and South Korea
- Focused on on-road testing and data analysis
- Largest commercially available database of real-world emissions data
- Works with researchers, regulators, OEMs, Tier 1/2 suppliers, fuel and chemical companies, fleets, consumer media

Equipment

- SEMTECH range from Sensors, Inc.
- Portable Emissions Measurement System connects to tailpipe
 - Captures emissions for CO₂, CO, NO, NO₂, total hydrocarbons, particulates
 - At 1 Hertz
- Air temperature, pressure, humidity
- GPS for speed and altitude
- Engine data via CANBUS
- Fuel economy derived via carbon balance
- Weight addition 100kg



Key activities

- Over 2000 passenger cars tested
- ~50 light commercial vehicles tested
- Heavy-duty commercial vehicles tested
- Agricultural equipment tested in service
- Newly-launched programme testing non-road mobile machinery, including generators, construction equipment
- Waterborne vessel testing commenced



EQUA Aq



EQUA
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Aq
AIR QUALITY

Volkswagen / Golf / Diesel
2.0L / 2010 / 2WD / Auto / Euro 5

A B C D E F G H

EQUA
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Aq ⇌ **The EQUA Air Quality Index**

| Vehicle Type | Index Range (A-H) |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Euro 5 diesel | Approx. 3.5 to 4.5 |
| Euro 5 petrol/hybrid | Approx. 5.5 to 6.5 |
| Euro 6 diesel | Approx. 4.5 to 5.5 |
| Euro 6 petrol/hybrid | Approx. 6.5 to 7.5 |

Better A B C D E F G H Worse

EQUA Mpg, EQUA 100, CO₂



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Mpg

FUEL ECONOMY

Vauxhall Astra / Petrol / 2016
1.6 litre / 197 bhp / 2WD / Manual / Euro 6

40 mpg

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CO₂

CARBON DIOXIDE

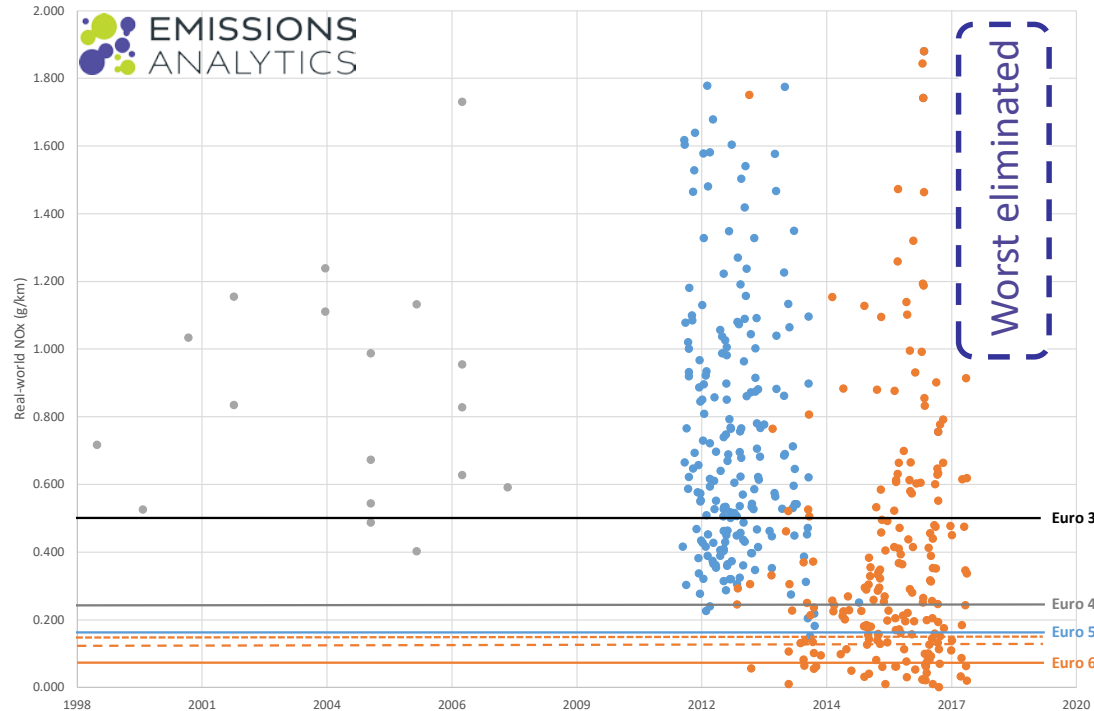
Audi A3 / Diesel / 2015
1.6 litre / 110 bhp / 2WD / Manual / Euro 6

A B C D E F G H

BETTER WORSE

URBAN AIR QUALITY

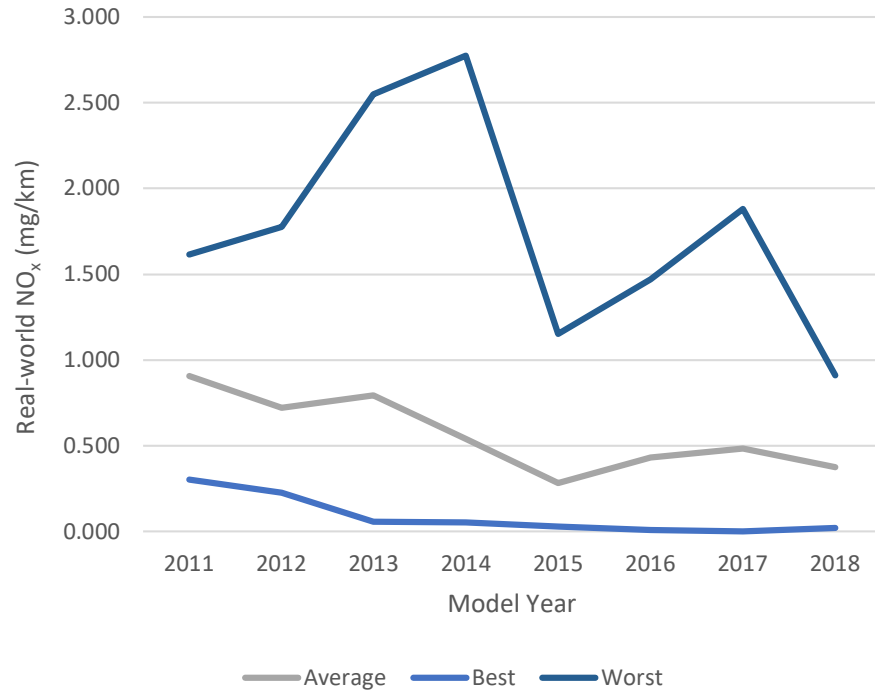
Installed base of dirty diesel



- In last year, worst new type approvals have been eliminated
- But many RDE monitoring phase diesels still dirtier than Euro 3/4
- Average Euro 6 emits 382 mg/km NO_x
- 51% lower on average than Euro 5 diesel

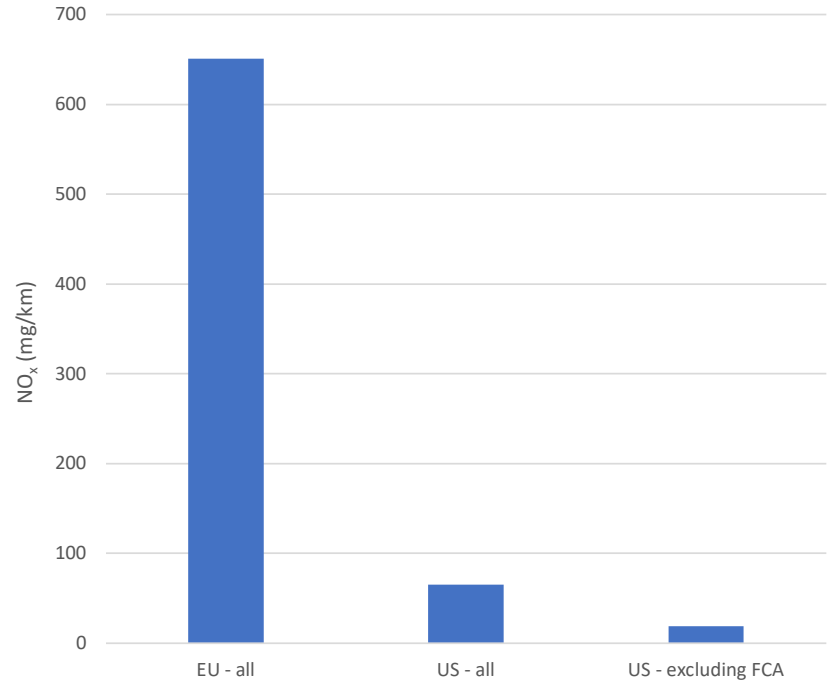
Divergent performance

- RDE vehicles tested so far are close to minimum in range
- Elimination of worst emitters is reducing average modestly
- Population of dirty diesels is likely to continue growing in 2019



Comparison to US

- Diesels sold are very low emitting for NO_x and particles
- Excluding those currently under investigation
- Around half the limit, and similar to many gasoline
- Lowest emitting EU vehicles now approaching NO_x emissions of typical US diesels

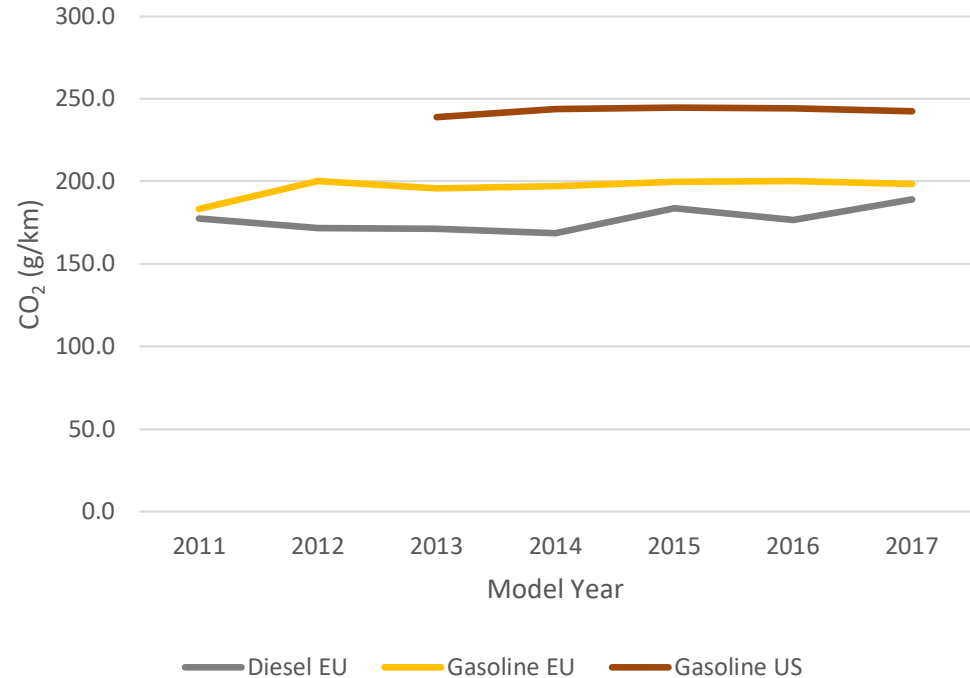


What about gasoline?

- Now 18% higher CO₂ per km than diesels
 - This is can be mitigated by up to 7% by downsizing
 - Challenge to control individual buying decisions
 - Dirtiest 10% of gasoline emit 129 mg/km of NO_x
 - Cleanest 10% of diesels emit 70 mg/km
 - Cleanest diesels 46% cleaner than worst gasoline
 - Some direct injection gasoline cars create more ultrafine particulates than diesels
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- Individual model selection dominates technology in outcome
 - Technology neutrality is essential

What about CO₂?

- Like-for-like CO₂ has not been falling in the EU or US
- Total CO₂ has fallen because of mix effects
- Downsizing, hybridisation and dieselisation
- Reversing over-downsizing can be good
- Reduced diesel share will increase CO₂, unless the shift is to hybrids



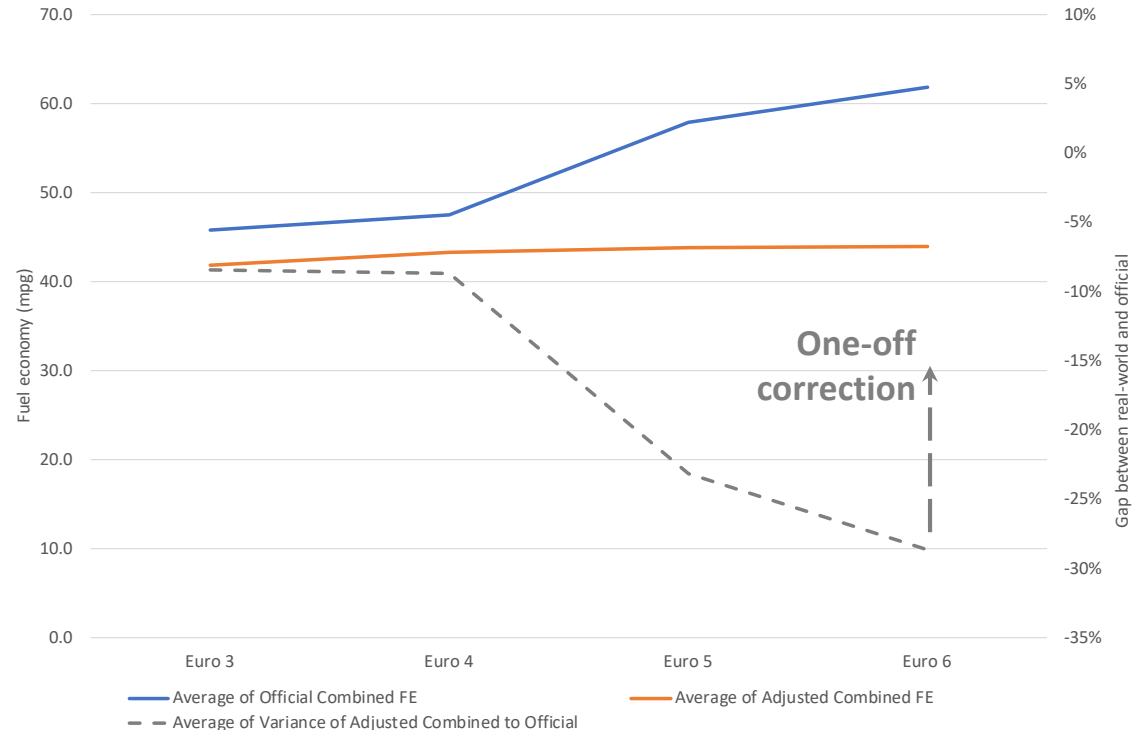
Effects of confidence loss

- Residual values of diesels are falling
- Sales of used diesel cars are increasing
- Sales of gasoline vehicles are increasing
- Governments are making policy more technology-specific
- To neutralise the in-built preference of diesels in EU regulations
- OEMs are subsidised to develop EVs, despite having no rapid air quality benefit
- Cities planning to ban diesels in different ways
- National governments trying to standardise bans
- Vehicle owners suffering capital losses and inconvenience
- Industrial and employment effects to follow

FUTURE

WTLP is challenged

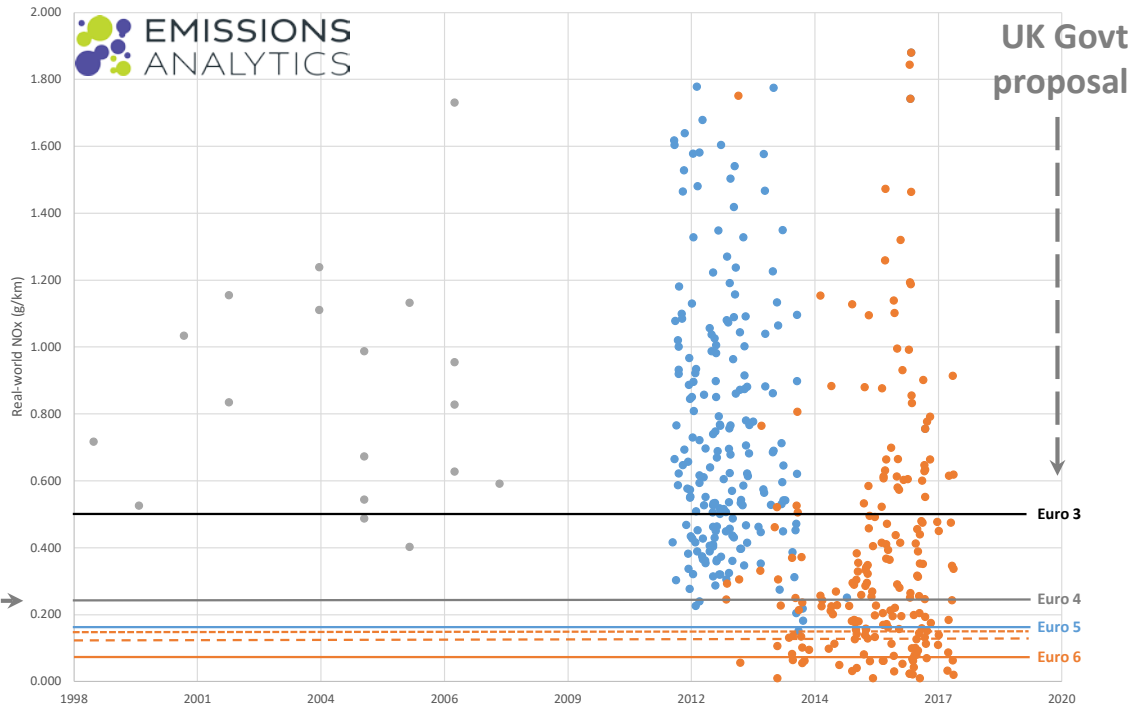
- WLTP is likely to increase cynicism and consumer distrust
- One-off correction will still leave ~15% average gap in real-world
- Effect of WLTC may undermine good work of RDE in rebuilding regulatory credibility
- Will negatively rebound on manufacturers



Policy proposal

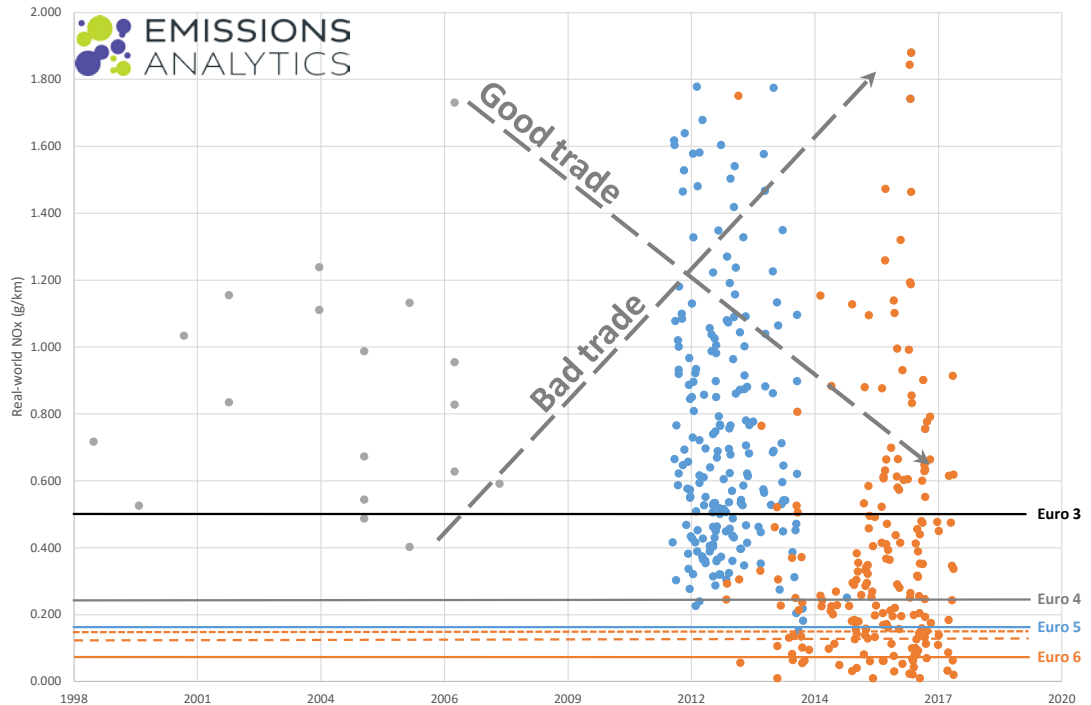
- Restrict diesels with EQUA Aq 'E' rating or worse
- Real-world NO_x needs to be less than 250 mg/km (Euro 4 limit)
- Affects ~90 of Euro 5 diesels, ~50% Euro 6
- 87% reduction in total emissions
- Quick and fair

EA proposal →



Retrofits and scrappage

- Is efficient only to fix dirty cars, in such a way that makes them clean
- Worst vehicles are hardest to software retrofit, as have no SCR
- Typical 20% benefit from software retrofit – not enough
- Scrappage can only work if trades are beneficial



Mayor of London



- Cleaner Vehicle Checker
- Launched October 2017
- Complement to T-Charge and proposed ULEZ
- New A+ rating if 60 mg/km met

Make: Model: Model year: Fuel: Transmission:

Body style: Engine size:

Click on any row in the table below to get more information about a vehicle.

| Make | Model | Model year | Fuel | Transmission | Body style | Engine size | Power | NO _x rating | Official CO ₂ emissions |
|------------------------------|-------|------------|--------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Alfa Romeo ▼ | 4C | 2017 | Petrol | Automatic | Coupe | 1.7L | 240BHP | A+ | 157 g/km |
| Alfa Romeo ▼ | 4C | 2017 | Petrol | Automatic | Convertible | 1.7L | 240BHP | A+ | 161 g/km |
| Alfa Romeo ▼ | 4C | 2016 | Petrol | Automatic | Coupe | 1.7L | 240BHP | A+ | 157 g/km |

The hybrid solution

| Rating | Volkswagen Passat 1.6 litre diesel, Euro 6 | Hyundai Ioniq 1.6 litre petrol full hybrid, Euro 6 | Tesla 3 |
|----------------------------|--|--|----------------------|
| EQUA Mpg | 52.6 | 58.1 | 123 (UK MPGe) |
| EQUA CO ₂ | B | A | A++ at tailpipe |
| EQUA CO | A++ | A+ | A++ |
| EQUA Aq (NO _x) | A+ | A+ | A++ |
| Retail price | From £23k | From £20k | £35k?? minus subsidy |

Optimal response?

- Diesel could endure for ~10 years to buy time, so long as you discriminate
 - Progressive transition to variants of hybrids over 10-20 years
 - Pending deeper electrification 20+ years for CO₂ reduction (not necessarily BEVs)
 - Gives time for market to adjust
 - Minimises economic and social distributive effects
 - Cost falls more on those manufacturers who produced dirtier cars, rather than owners!
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- Anti-diesel narrative and battery evangelism obscuring the right policy response
 - allowAIR.org

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