

# NON-EXHAUST PARTICLE EMISSIONS Typical Driving Patterns Relevant to Non-Exhaust Particle Emissions 

## SUMMARY REPORT RESULTS

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## WI-1: INVESTIGATION OF TYPICAL DRIVING PATTERNS

- An extended literature study was carried out by the JRC (March 2014) and its results were published on a JRC "Science and Policy Report" and also in a peer-reviewed paper. Also several presentations were made in different forums (PMP, UN GRPE, EuroBrake 2014 \& 2015)
- Different driving conditions in experimental investigation of wear emissions is one important reason for different results and conclusions
- Speeds of $\mathbf{7 - 1 0 0} \mathbf{k m} / \mathrm{h}$ and decelerations of $\mathbf{0 . 1 - 1 0 ~} \mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}^{\mathbf{2}}$ have been applied in brake and tyre/road wear investigation thus resulting in incomparable results


## WI-1: INVESTIGATION OF TYPICAL DRIVING PATTERNS

- For that reason the PMP IWG introduced a dedicated Working Item (WI-1) in order to address the issue (Document GRPE-69-23)
- The purpose of this WI was to provide guidance for the harmonization of future wear studies and thus improve the comparability of the results
- The proposed approach involved the use of activity data collected in the framework of other projects (i.e. WLTP database)
- Parameters such as speed, acceleration \& deceleration distributions, number and duration of braking events, etc. were calculated


## SUMMARY RESULTS FROM THE ANALYSIS OF THE WLTP DATABASE

## WORKING ITEM 1 - MAIN FINDINGS

| Region | Road Type | Vehicle Speed [km/h] | Acceleration Duration [s] | Acceleration [m/s ${ }^{2}$ ] | Deceleration Duration [s] | Deceleration [m/s ${ }^{2}$ ] | Stop Duration [s] |  | Brake Phase Duration [s] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe | Motorway | 114.8 | 3.6 | 0.13 | 3.5 | -0.23 | 6.2 | 4,290 | 2.5 |
|  | Rural | 64.7 | 4.4 | 0.22 | 4.3 | -0.33 | 5.9 | 1,736 | 3.4 |
|  | Urban | 28.3 | 4.7 | 0.32 | 4.7 | -0.41 | 5.8) | 264 | 3.3 |
| India | Motorway | 55.0 | 4.0 | 0.15 | 3.8 | -0.27 | 6.2 | 1,839 | 2.7 |
|  | Rural | 37.0 | 4.3 | 0.19 | 4.0 | -0.30 | 5.9 | 2,558 | 2.8 |
|  | Urban | 25.0 | 4.1 | 0.21 | 3.9 | -0.32 | 6.2 | 576 | 2.6 |
| Japan | Motorway | 62.8 | $<=2$ | 0.18 | 2.0 | -0.28 | 6.1 | 143 | 1.6 |
|  | Rural | 47.5 | 3.2 | 0.18 | 3.1 | -0.30 | 12.6 | 934 | 4.1 |
|  | Urban | 28.4 | 3.1 | 0.34 | 3.2 | -0.42 | 19.5 | 244 | 2.6 |
| Korea | Motorway | 46.0 | 4.3 | 0.17 | 4.0 | -0.27 | 6.2 | 344 | 2.7 |
|  | Rural | 48.6 | 5.4 | 0.24 | 4.7 | -0.35 | 16.9 | 1,575 | 3.7 |
|  | Urban | 27.2) | 5.6 | 0.31 | 5.2 | -0.41 | 21.9 | 322 | 3.7 |

Overview of median values ( $50^{\text {th }}$ percentile) of non-exhaust related parameters worldwide

## WORKING ITEM 1 - MAIN FINDINGS

- Similar median vehicle speeds are found in urban areas worldwide (25-30 km/h). Big differences are observed among motorway speeds
- Similar acceleration and deceleration rates are found worldwide regardless the type of road. Somewhat lower rates found in India
- Significantly longer stop phases between short trips are observed in Asia compared to European urban areas ( 20 sec vs. 6 sec ). Indicates probably more intense traffic jams at least in urban areas
- Median brake phase duration in urban areas worldwide is found to be approximately 3-4 sec. Shorter braking durations in motorways


## WORKING ITEM 1 - MAIN FINDINGS

| Region | Road Type | Vehicle Speed [km/h] | Acceleration Duration [s] | $\begin{gathered} \text { Acceleration } \\ {\left[\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}\right]} \end{gathered}$ | Deceleration Duration <br> [s] | Deceleration [m/s ${ }^{2}$ ] | Stop Duration [s] | Short Trip Distance Distance [m] | Brake Phase Duration [s] |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe | Motorway | 137.9 | 15.6 | 0.78 | 14.6 | -0.92 | 48.4 | 79,094 | 10.3 |
|  | Rural | 113.7 | 17.6 | 1.14 | 16.9 | -1.43 | 52.0 | 26,086 | 10.2 |
|  | Urban | 60.2 | 15.1 | 1.28 | 14.5 | -1.55 | 55.0 | 3,270 | 9.0 |
| India | Motorway | 83.9 | 17.3 | 0.74 | 13.7 | -1.19 | 93.1 | 52,700 | 8.7 |
|  | Rural | 68.7 | 16.1 | 0.82 | 12.8 | -1.36 | 102.8 | 35,575 | 7.6 |
|  | Urban | 65.2 | 15.0 | 0.80 | 13.2 | -1.21 | 74.0 | 7,912 | 7.9 |
| Japan | Motorway | 99.7 | 10.1 | 0.91 | 10.1 | -1.07 | 51.9 | 20,440 | 7.7 |
|  | Rural | 64.5 | 19.2 | 1.11 | 17.6 | -1.55 | 63.4 | 3,946 | 11.5 |
|  | Urban | 59.5 | 12.3 | 1.34 | 14.0 | -1.48 | 72.5 | 1,694 | 9.2 |
| Korea | Motorway | 91.1 | 16.0 | 0.72 | 14.7 | -1.00 | 46.1 | 49,400 | 9.2 |
|  | Rural | 79.3 | 21.3 | 0.99 | 17.6 | -1.60 | 90.2 | 15,485 | 11.5 |
|  | Urban | 56.4 | 18.0 | 1.13 | 17.3 | -1.47 | 102.2 | 1,654 | 10.6 |

Overview of extreme (95th percentile) distributions of non-exhaust related parameters worldwide

## WORKING ITEM 1 - MAIN FINDINGS

- Speeds higher than $60 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ in urban areas can be considered as "extreme". Significant differences observed for threshold motorway speeds between Europe and Asia
- Similar "extreme" acceleration and deceleration duration and rates are found worldwide regardless the type of road. Decelerations in urban areas higher than $1.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ can be considered "extreme"
- Shorter stop phases between short trips are observed in Europe. Stop phases longer than 60 sec are extremely rare
- Brake phase duration higher than $\mathbf{1 0} \mathbf{~ s e c}$ can be counted as "extreme"


## WORKING ITEM 1 - MAIN FINDINGS

|  | Number of Braking Events per km [\#/km] |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Average | Type of Road |  |  |
|  |  | Urban | Rural | Motorway |
| Europe | 1.56 | $3.8(31.8 \%)$ | $1.0(15.7 \%)$ | $0.2(13.5 \%)$ |
| India Class 1 | 1.36 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 0.0 |
| India Class 2 | 1.55 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 |
| India Class 3 | 1.84 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 1.0 |
| Japan | 3.00 | $4.5(34.5 \%)$ | $1.3(38.6 \%)$ | $1.2(22.7 \%)$ |
| Korea | 2.01 | $3.6(42.4 \%)$ | $1.4(19.5 \%)$ | $0.7(15.9 \%)$ |
| USA | 1.37 | $*$ | $*$ | $*$ |

Number of brake phases per km (\#) and percentage (\%) of brake phases down to a stop phase with respect to the total number of brakes for different regions per road category

## WORKING ITEM 1 - MAIN FINDINGS

- The average number of braking events per km in Europe and the US is approximately 1.5. Higher braking rates are found in Asia with Japan exhibiting twice as high figures
- The breakdown of braking events in Europe shows that approximately 4 braking events per km occur in urban areas. Approximately one third of these events are full stop brakes
- Significantly lower braking rate is observed in rural and motorway driving. 1 event every 5 km is recorded in motorways, while only 1 event every 40 km is a full-stop braking event


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