



European  
Commission

# STEPS BEFORE RUNNING CO2MPAS

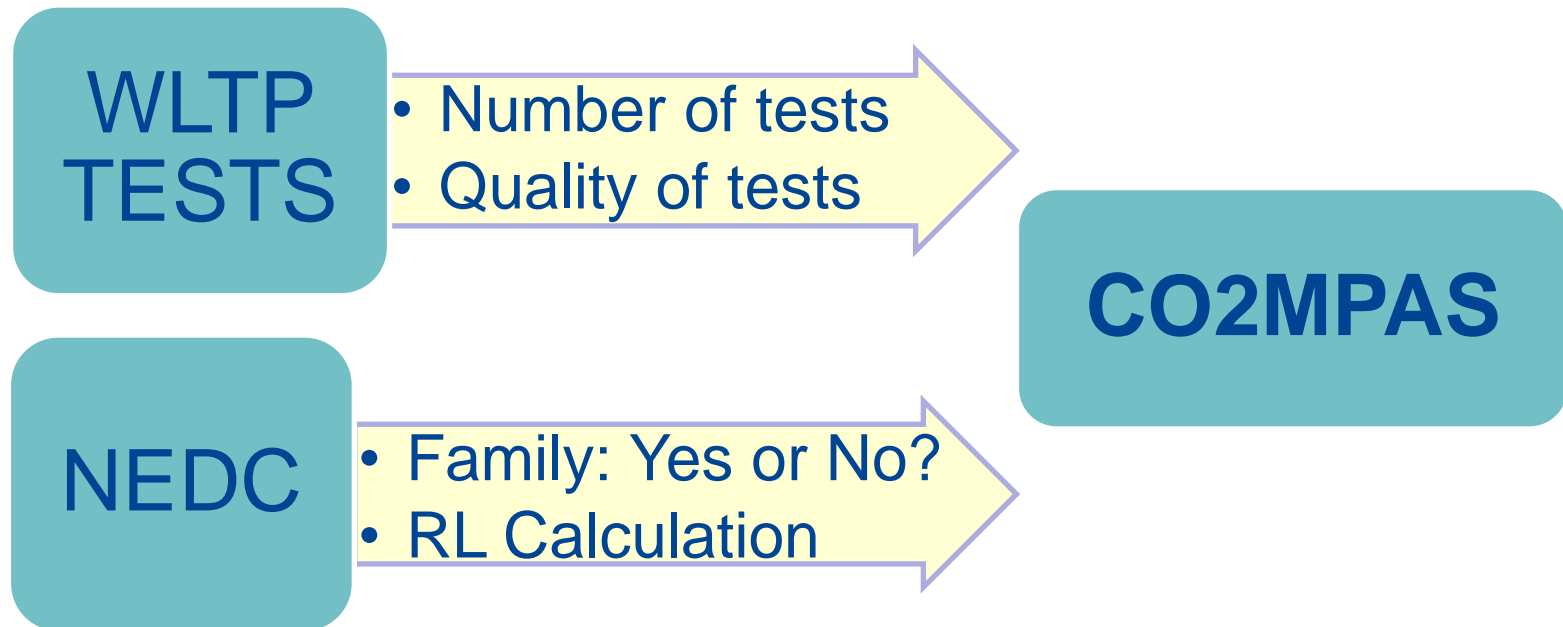
**Joint Research Centre**

the European Commission's  
in-house science service

Joint  
Research  
Centre

**2<sup>nd</sup> workshop with OEMs**  
**Ispra, December 12-13, 2016**

# STEPS THAT WILL BE DISCUSSED



# WLTP – NUMBER OF TESTS

**WLTP VEHICLE H**

**WLTP VEHICLE L**

**1 TEST**

THIS IS YOUR INPUT

**1 TEST**

**2 TESTS**

TEST WITH HIGHER CO<sub>2</sub>  
(COMBINED) IS INPUT

**2 TESTS**

**3 TESTS**

TEST WITH MEDIAN  
CO<sub>2</sub> (COMBINED) IS  
INPUT

**3 TESTS**

# WLTP – QUALITY OF DATA

WLTP VEHICLE H

WLTP VEHICLE L

1 TEST

2 TESTS

3

NEVER MIX BAG RESULTS  
OF ONE WLTP TEST WITH  
TIME-SERIES SIGNALS  
FROM ANOTHER WLTP  
TEST

ST

2 TESTS

3 TESTS

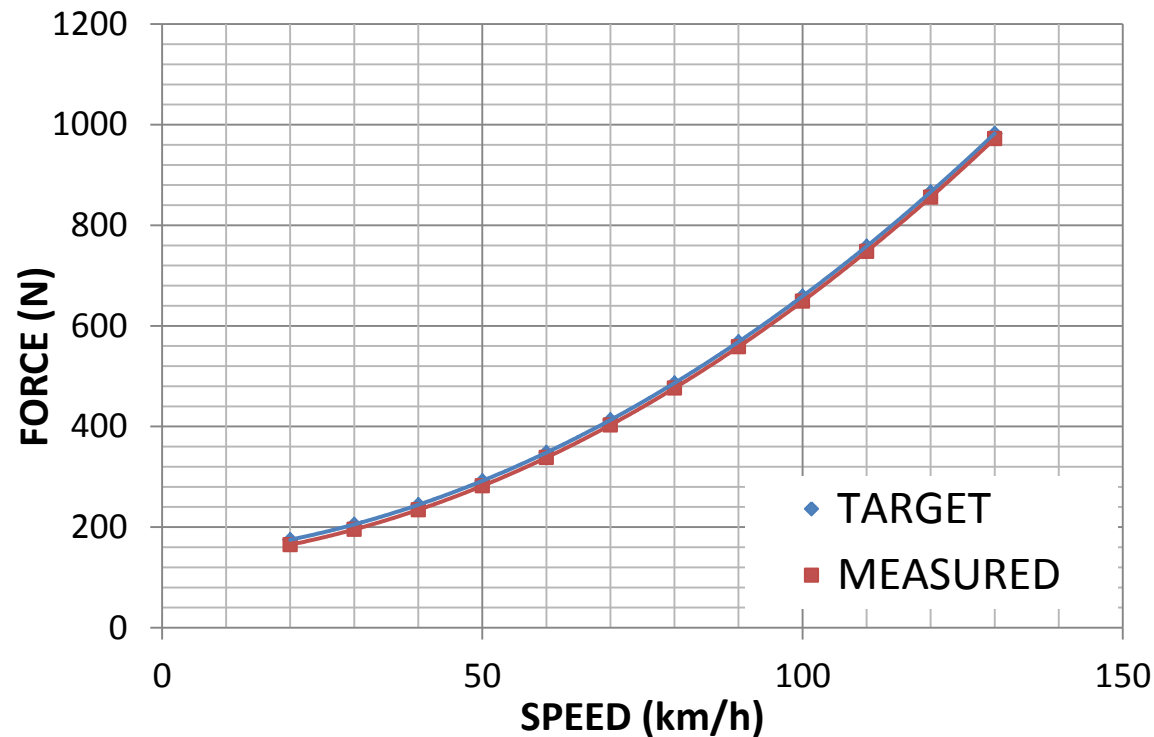
# WLTP – QUALITY OF TESTS

- Make sure that WLTP tests are carried out fully compliant with WLTP requirements, for example:
  - Preconditioning is performed day before and battery is not charged overnight;
  - WLTP Road Loads are transferred to dyno with accuracy prescribed with new regulation ( $\pm 10\text{N}$ )
  - Vehicle is soaked minimum 6 hours at  $23^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 3^{\circ}\text{C}$  and engine oil and coolant temperature shall be  $23^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$  at the start of the test;
  - Rotational mass is correctly applied to the road load and for inertia setting

# WLTP - DYNO RL SETTING ACCURACY

WLTP	TARGET	MEASURED
F0 (N)	139.88	129.88
F1 (N/km/h)	0.892	0.892
F2 (N/(km/h)^2)	0.04298	0.04298

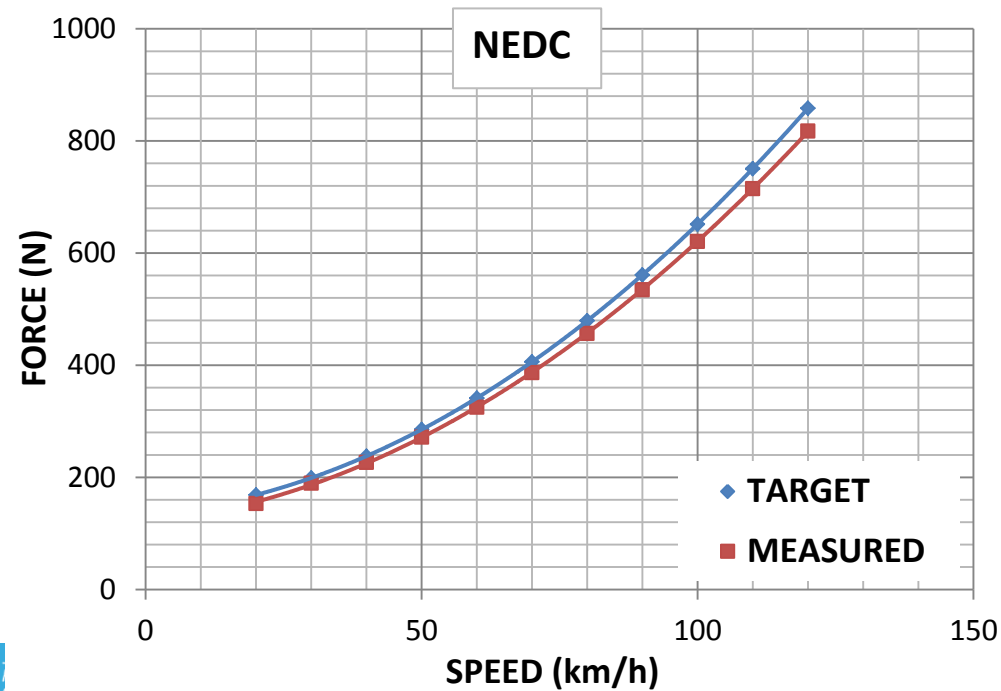
WLTP allows  $\pm 10\text{N}$  tolerance in setting dyno RLs  
= APPLIED RLs can be lower by 10N compared to  
TARGET



# NEDC - DYNO RL SETTING ACCURACY

NEDC	TARGET	MEASURED
F0 (N)	133.88	119.54
F1 (N/km/h)	0.879	1.049
F2 (N/(km/h)^2)	0.04298	0.03966

NEDC allows  $\pm 5\%$ \* time tolerance in setting dyno RLs  
=> APPLIED time can be higher by 5% compared to TARGET time  
=> APPLIED forces lower than TARGET forces



\*  $\pm 10\%$  for the lowest reference speed (20km/h)

# DYNO RL SETTING ACCURACY – FINAL EFFECT

NEDC	TARGET	MEASURED	
F0 (N)	133.88	119.54	
F1 (N/km/h)	0.879	1.049	
F2 (N/(km/h)^2)	0.04298	0.03966	
WLTP	TARGET	MEASURED	
F0 (N)	139.88	129.88	
F1 (N/km/h)	0.892	0.892	
F2 (N/(km/h)^2)	0.04298	0.04298	
	TARGET	MEASURED	DECLARED
CO2MPAS RESULT	122.12	119.42	117
CO2MPAS DEVIATION (%)	<b>4.38</b>	<b>2.07</b>	

The effect can be even higher and we saw also some tests where it can be more than 5%



# NEDC FAMILY – YES OR NO?

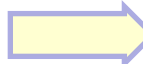
1. WLTP  
ONLY VEHICLE H



NEDC  
ONLY VEHICLE H

- All vehicles will have one NEDC H value

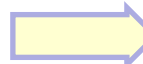
2. WLTP  
VEHICLE H AND L



NEDC  
ONLY VEHICLE H

- Situation with one body shape and one option for tire

3. WLTP  
VEHICLE H AND L



NEDC  
VEHICLE H AND L

- NEDC will have interpolation family

# NEDC Calculation of RLs and Inertia

## INPUTS

MRO-L (kg)	1000
MRO-H (kg)	1100

## WLTP-L

Test Mass -L (kg)	1200
F0* -L (N)	110
F1* -L (N/km/h)	0.400
F2* -L (N/(km/h) <sup>2</sup> )	0.03000
F2 <sup>a*</sup> -L (N/(km/h) <sup>2</sup> )	0.03200

## WLTP-H

Test Mass -H (kg)	1400
F0 -H (N)	130
F1 -H (N/km/h)	0.400
F2 -H (N/(km/h) <sup>2</sup> )	0.03400
F2 <sup>a*</sup> -H (N/(km/h) <sup>2</sup> )	0.03300

## TIRE PRESSURE

Pmin-H	2
Pmax-H	3
Pmin-L	2
Pmax-L	3

$$RM_{n,L} = (MRO_L - 75 + 100) [kg]$$

$$RM_{n,H} = (MRO_H - 75 + 100) [kg]$$

**$RM_{N,L} = 1000 - 75 + 100 = 1025 \text{ kg}$**   
and from Regulation 83 it  
corresponds to inertia of **1020 kg**

# NEDC Calculation of $F_0$

## CO2MPAS

$$F_{0n,L} = F_{0w,L} \cdot \left( \frac{RM_{n,L}}{TM_{w,L}} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{P_{avg,L}}{P_{min,L}} \right)^{-0,4} \cdot \frac{1.015}{1.03} - \left( 2 \cdot \frac{0.1 \cdot RM_{n,L} \cdot 9.81}{1000} \right) - 6 N$$

## PHYSICAL TESTS

$$F_{0n,L} = F_{0w,L} \cdot \left( \frac{RM_{n,L}}{TM_{w,L}} \right) \cdot \left( \frac{P_{avg,L}}{P_{min,L}} \right)^{-0,4} \cdot \frac{1}{1.03} - \left( 2 \cdot \frac{0.1 \cdot RM_{n,L} \cdot 9.81}{1000} \right)$$

Inertia

Tire  
pressure

Rotational  
mass

Tire  
tread

Precond

# NEDC Calculation of $F_1$ and $F_2$

## CO2MPAS

$$F_{1n,L} = F_{1w,L} \cdot \frac{1.015}{1.03}$$

$$F_{2n,L} = F_{2w,L} \cdot \frac{1.015}{1.03}$$

## PHYSICAL TESTS

$$F_{1n,L} = F_{1w,L} \cdot \frac{1}{1.03}$$

$$F_{2n,L} = F_{2w,L} \cdot \frac{1}{1.03}$$

When WLTP RLs are measured with coast down or wind tunnel methods these formulas for NEDC RL calculations apply.

# NEDC Calculation of default RLs

## CO2MPAS

$$\begin{aligned} F_{on,L} &= T_{on,L} + (F_{ow,L} - A_{w,L}) \\ F_{1n,L} &= F_{1w,L} - B_{w,L} \\ F_{2n,L} &= T_{2n,L} + (F_{2w,L} - C_{w,L}) \end{aligned}$$

Dyno coefficients for WLTP tests

Tabulated NEDC dyno values

Target WLTP RLs

When for WLTP RLs are used default values (or RLMF) the following procedure for NEDC shall apply.

# NEDC Calculation of default RLs

## PHYSICAL TESTS

$T_{0\ n,L}$

$T_{2\ n,L}$

Tabulated NEDC  
dyno values

When for WLTP RLs are used default values (or RLMF) the following procedure for NEDC shall apply.

# NEDC Physical Tests

- Make sure that NEDC tests are carried out fully compliant with correlation regulation, and especially:
  - That NEDC RLs are calculated as explained;
  - Set temperature for the tests is at 25°C;
  - Battery is fully charged before the tests

# Questions ?