

NORDIC VEHICLE CONFIGURATION FROM VIEWPOINT OF FUEL AND TRANSPORT ECONOMY, EMISSION REDUCTION AND ROAD WEAR IMPACT

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ABSTRACT

The paper includes, firstly, a technical description of the Nordic Vehicle Configuration and its advantages and benefits compared to the vehicle configurations in the other European countries. Secondly it includes a short description of the Vehicle Motion Simulator (VMS), its principles, input and output data and analysis output data. The results obtained in this study have been created by this simulation system.

The Nordic Vehicle Configuration (NVC) currently in Finland and Sweden and restrictedly in Norway and Denmark (truck + trailer, gross combination mass of 60 tons and maximum length of 25.25 meters) is much more efficient measured by energy consumption [l/100 tkm] and much more environmental friendly measured by pollutant emissions [g/tkm] than the Central European vehicle combinations (gross combination mass of 40 tons and maximum length of 18.75 meters). The payload of the Nordic vehicle configuration is approximately 42 tons, but the one of the Central European is only approximately 25 tons. Though the fuel consumption per the traffic product unit [vehicle*km] increases with the mass, calculated per the transport product unit [ton*kilometer] it decreases remarkably as well as the pollutant emissions.

These results and many more have been obtained by using the simulation system together with digital road data. The results of this simulation system have been validated with field measurements.

The simulation system is based on vehicle dynamics. In the case of road traffic, input data of the simulation system includes three data categories: 1) engine and vehicle data, 2) road data and 3) driving patterns. The principal engine data consists of engine maps of fuel and emissions.

INTRODUCTION

This paper deals with the comparison of the Nordic vehicle configuration and the Central European vehicle configuration. The comparison is made so that the comparison quantities are produced for the Nordic Vehicle Configuration and the Central European Vehicle Configuration in the same conditions (on the same road sections in Finland).

The tool used in the calculations is a vehicle motion simulator based on the vehicle dynamics. The simulator outputs directly the used time, the fuel consumption and the emissions by components for any vehicle type. The economical impacts are produced indirectly by using the simulation results and unit prices.

In this case the simulation has been applied for the Nordic vehicle configuration and the Central European vehicle configuration on the selected road sections. A short description of the simulator is given in Appendix of this paper. There are two kinds of comparison quantities; physical and monetary. The both are related to the traffic product [vehicle kilometers] and to the transport product [ton kilometers]. The physical quantities are: the used time, the fuel consumption, the emissions by items and the equivalent single axle loads (ESAL). The monetary quantities are: the variable and fixed vehicle operating costs.

The road sections included in the simulations represent three (3) types of topography in Finland: average, flat and hilly. The lengths of the road sections used in the simulations are 169.7, 176.1 and 50.8 km.

VEHICLE DIMENSIONS AND MASSES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION AND SOME OTHER COUNTRIES

Heavy duty vehicles for goods transport are different in the European countries. When there is question of long haulage transportation, in general, goods are not transported by single unit trucks (without trailers), but the transportation occurs with vehicle combinations. This means that trucks are equipped either with semi-trailers or with trailers. However, the regulations concerning the masses and dimensions of these vehicles in national transportation vary from country to country.

Vehicle dimensions

The dimensions are more homogeneous, because they have been harmonized within the European Union with few exceptions, but the masses can be decided at the national level. A common length for an articulated vehicle (truck + semi-trailer) is 16.5 m and for a road train (truck + trailer) is 18.75 m. In Finland the maximum length for all road trains is 25.25 m as well as in Sweden for module combinations. If the road train in Sweden is not a module combination (genuine), the maximum length is only 24 m. In Norway (not a member state of the EU) the maximum length for a truck trailer combination in timber transportation is 22 m, otherwise 19 m. Restrictedly the modular concept (60 t, 25.25 m) can be utilized. In Denmark the maximum length is 18.75 m, but as in Norway the modular concept can be used restrictedly.

Maximum gross mass of a vehicle combination

The maximum gross mass of a vehicle combination is in general 40 t in the Central European countries. Before the year of 2000 in Switzerland (not a member state of the EU) this was 28 t. In Denmark the maximum gross mass of a vehicle combination is 48 t and in the Netherlands 50 t as well as in Norway so far. In the Netherlands the modular concept is also known, and it is used restrictedly.

In Finland the maximum gross mass for a road train is 60 t, if the combinations has at least seven (7) axles, 53 t with six (6) axles at least, 44 t with five (5) axles at least and 36 t with four (4) axles at least. For an articulated vehicle the maximum gross mass is 48 t.

In Sweden from the viewpoint of the gross combination mass there is no separation between an articulated vehicle and a road train. The maximum gross mass is 60 t, but naturally the number of axles restricts that as well as in Finland.

Nordic vehicle configuration

The solution utilized in Finland and Sweden is called here a NORDIC VEHICLE CONFIGURATION (NVC). As said above Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands have adopted this concept and apply this restrictedly.

The main idea in the Nordic Vehicle Configuration is to save energy, reduce emissions and decrease transportation costs. Also the road wear will be reduced, while a reduced vehicle fleet with increased loads can take care of the same transport product [ton*kilometers] distributed on an increased number of (real) axles, but a decreased number of equivalent axles. The solution utilized in the Central European countries is called here a CENTRAL EUROPEAN VEHICLE CONFIGURATION.

TYPE VEHICLES, TRANSPORTATION ROUTES AND DRIVING TECHNIQUE IN THE CASE STUDY

In this presentation some cases are studied. The fuel consumption and emissions have been analyzed by the computer simulation system for the motion of any road and rail vehicle. The simulation method has been validated by several field tests. The calculations concerning the vehicle operation costs are based on the current cost and price level in Finland, and the road wear survey is based on the AASHO road tests started in the early 1960's in USA and continued later all over the world

Type vehicles

In order the comparison between the different vehicle types would be possible the load space in all cases is assumed to be a sheeted body. Because the mass of the test vehicles varies between 40 and 80 t, the vehicle performance is also different. Therefore four (4) different engines (rated power range 309 ... 460 kW) are tested throughout the whole vehicle fleet. All these engines are different versions of the same base engine. This has six (6) cylinders in a row and its swept volume is approximately 12 l. The rated power of this base version is 309 kW at 1900 rpm, and the version with a compound turbo has 345 kW at 1900 rpm. With eight (8) cylinders (V8) the respective values are 412 kW at 1900 rpm and 460 kW at 1900 rpm, and the swept volume is then approximately 16 l.

A very common vehicle type in Central Europe is an articulated vehicle (truck + semi-trailer). The truck has two (2) axles and the semi-trailer has three (3) axles. The semi-trailer has a triple bogie with single wheels at each axle. In Finland the gross mass of this vehicle combination can be 42 t, but in Central Europe it is normally 40 t. In this survey the gross combination mass is 40 t for this vehicle type, and then the payload (load capacity) is 25.7 t.

In those countries, where the gross mass is 48 to 50 t a very common vehicle combination is a 3-axled truck with 3-axled trailer. In Finland the gross mass of this type vehicle is 53 t. The payload is 35.5 t. This is selected for the second type vehicle to be surveyed.

In Finland and Sweden the most common combination is a 3-axled truck with a 4-axled trailer. Then the gross mass is 60 t and the payload 41.2 t. This is the third type vehicle.

So far the gross mass of 60 t is the maximum, although the combination has more than seven (7) axles. This occurs in general in case of the length of 25.25 m, because the turning rule requires five (5) axles in the trailer. In order to utilize the full capacity of the axle masses the gross mass of this combination could be 68 t (truck 26 t and trailer 42 t) and respectively the

payload would be 47.7 t. This is not yet legal, but it might be the next step in the future solutions. This is selected for the fourth type vehicle in this survey.

By using 4-axled or 5-axled trucks the number of axles in the combination can still be increased. With a 4-axled truck the combination has nine (9) axles and gross train mass could be 74 t and the payload 52.4 t. This is the fifth type vehicle.

The sixth type vehicle is a 5-axled truck (38 t) and a 5-axled trailer (42 t). The gross train mass is then 80 t and the payload 58.0 t. See Table 1.

Transportation routes

Three (3) test road sections have been selected. The first represents an average road by the topography. This is the highway no. 7 leading eastbound from HELSINKI to VIROLAHTI (Russian border). The second is the highway no. 8 between KOKKOLA-OULU on the coast of Western Finland, where the terrain is very flat, and therefore this section represents a flat road. The third is the highway no. 26 between HAMINA-TAAVETTI representing a hilly road. In this way the impacts of the terrain topography can be observed.

The technical characteristics of those road sections are:

Road #	Direction		Length km	Rate of rise m/km	Rate of fall m/km	Rate of rise and fall m/km
7	Eastbound	average	169.707	4.614	4.602	9.216
8	Northbound	flat	176.191	2.605	2.673	5.278
26	Northbound	hilly	50.833	11.607	10.033	21.639

The topography (gradients) of those road sections is shown in Fig. 1.

Because the simulation is based on the laws of physics, its results are applicable on any route and road type in any country of the globe.

Driving technique

The legal speed for trucks is 80 km/h, but the speed limiter is set to 90 km/h. The test drives are made here with two target speeds 80 km/h and 90 km/h. On downward slopes, where the gravitation accelerates the vehicles the target speed can be temporarily exceeded by 10 km/h before brakes are used. The accelerator pedal is then in the upward position and no fuel flow occurs. This is called "swinging".

The rated engine speed in all versions is 1900 rpm. A gear shift down takes place, when the engine speed falls to 1000 rpm and up, when it reaches 1600 rpm. In shifting down the whole step is used, but in shifting up the splitter is used.

RESULTS OF THE CASE STUDY

Fuel consumption

When the vehicle size is increasing the fuel consumption calculated per driven distance unit [l/100 km] is also increasing. However, the net load is increasing also, and if the fuel consumption is calculated per transport product unit [ton kilometer], the fuel consumption is decreasing. In this survey there are three (3) road sections. The highway no. 7 represents an average road, the highway no 8 a flat terrain and the highway no.26 a hilly terrain. The results

of the fuel consumption concerning direction A (eastbound and northbound) are presented in Tables 2A ... 2D.

Emissions

The emissions of nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, hydro carbons, particulate matters and carbon dioxide were also analyzed. The results concerning direction A (eastbound and northbound) are presented in Tables 3A ... 3D.

Vehicle operation costs

The vehicle operating costs can be divided into variable and fixed costs. The variable costs are:

- fuel costs
- lubricant costs
- repair & maintenance costs
- tire costs

The fixed costs are:

- capital costs: depreciation and interest
- wages + overhead costs
- insurance costs
- vehicle tax (drive power tax)
- administrative costs

Normally the vehicle operating costs [€/km] or [€/h] increase with the vehicle size. The purchasing price is higher (capital costs), and also wages, insurance costs and fixed taxes are higher. The variable operating costs [€/km] increase also, and the most obvious example of this is the fuel consumption and thus the fuel costs. But there is also an indirect impact on other variable operating costs. All the factors that affect the fuel consumption affect the other cost components in the same way. In this study a linear relationship has been applied; so a certain relative change of the fuel consumption has been converted directly to the lubricant, repair & maintenance and tire costs. This is called Wehner's principle.

In the examples presented here the driving product (mileage) per vehicle has been assumed to be 150 000 km/a and the operation time is respectively 3 000 h/a. The results are presented in Tables 4A ... 4D and in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.

Impacts on road wear

Concerning the road wear attention must be paid to the number of equivalent axles in the vehicle combination and the net load size. The real axles of the vehicle are converted to the equivalent single axle loads (ESAL) according to the rules of the AASHO Road Test.

The unit of this quantity is a single axle of 10 tons with twin wheels, and the other types of axles or axle groups are converted to these units.

From the viewpoint of road wear the most "road friendly" vehicle is the one that has the maximum load per equivalent axle, or inversely when a certain amount of goods must be transported, the number of equivalent axles shall be minimized.

The characteristics of the type vehicles from the road wear viewpoint are seen in Table 5.

CONCLUSIONS

General conclusion concerning the way of analysis

The Vehicle Motion Simulator based on vehicle dynamics is an effective tool for analyzing impacts of the characteristics of the different vehicle configurations on the motion state, fuel consumption and emissions.

Conclusions concerning the Nordic Vehicle Configuration vs. the Central European Vehicle Configuration

The Nordic Vehicle Configuration is in many aspects superior to the Central European Vehicle Configuration.

The transportation of goods in general by the Central European vehicle is approximately 33 percent more expensive per the transport product unit [tkm] than by the Nordic vehicle.

The Central European articulated vehicle consumes approximately 32 percent more fuel per the transport product unit [tkm] than the Nordic road train.

Respectively, carbon dioxide emissions are also 32 percent higher in the Central Europe than in the Nordic countries.

The Central European articulated vehicle generates approximately 41 percent more nitrogen oxides per the transport product unit [tkm] than the Nordic road train.

The Central European articulated vehicle wears approximately 64 percent more road pavement per the transport product unit [tkm] than the Nordic road train.

Table 1. Characteristics of the type vehicles

No.	Configuration	Number of axles			Gross mass Payload	
		truck	trailer	total	t	t
		#	#	#		
1	Truck + semi-trailer	2	3	5	40	25.7
2	Truck + trailer	3	3	6	53	35.5
3	Truck + trailer	3	4	7	60	41.2
4	Truck + trailer	3	5	8	68	47.7
5	Truck + trailer	4	5	9	74	52.4
6	Truck + trailer	5	5	10	80	58.0

Optional engines

Engine #		1	2	3	4
Bore	[mm]	127	127	127	127
Stroke	[mm]	154	154	154	154
Number of cylinders		6	6	8	8
Swept volume	[l]	11.705	11.705	15.607	15.607
Rated power/	[kW]	309	345	412	460
rated engine speed	[rpm]	1900	1900	1900	1900
Maximum torque/	[Nm]	2100	2160	2800	2880
engine speed	[rpm]	1300	1200	1300	1200

Table 2A. Fuel consumption vs. vehicle size

Rated engine power 309 kW

TARGET SPEED 80 km/h**GCM = GROSS COMBINATION MASS**

GCM LOAD		ROAD	AVERAGE SPEED km/h	FUEL CONSUMPTION		CARBON DIOXIDE	
t	t			l/100 km	l/100 tkm	g/km	g/tkm
40	25.7	AVG.	80.06	35.85	1.39	953	37.09
40	25.7	FLAT	80.16	35.17	1.37	935	36.39
40	25.7	HILLY	78.59	42.15	1.64	1120	43.58
53	35.5	AVG.	79.42	41.65	1.17	1107	31.19
53	35.5	FLAT	80.08	40.68	1.15	1082	30.47
53	35.5	HILLY	76.83	49.19	1.39	1307	36.81
60	41.2	AVG.	78.93	44.54	1.08	1184	28.74
60	41.2	FLAT	79.97	43.41	1.05	1154	28.02
60	41.2	HILLY	75.89	52.56	1.28	1397	33.90
68	47.7	AVG.	78.25	47.71	1.00	1268	26.58
68	47.7	FLAT	79.68	46.39	.97	1233	25.86
68	47.7	HILLY	74.67	56.31	1.18	1496	31.36
74	52.4	AVG.	77.69	50.21	.96	1334	25.46
74	52.4	FLAT	79.43	48.77	.93	1297	24.75
74	52.4	HILLY	73.75	59.13	1.13	1571	29.98
80	58.0	AVG.	77.07	52.70	.91	1401	24.15
80	58.0	FLAT	79.24	51.18	.88	1361	23.46
80	58.0	HILLY	72.80	61.99	1.07	1647	28.40

TARGET SPEED 90 km/h

GCM LOAD		ROAD	AVERAGE SPEED km/h	FUEL CONSUMPTION		CARBON DIOXIDE	
t	t			l/100 km	l/100 tkm	g/km	g/tkm
40	25.7	AVG.	89.72	39.48	1.54	1051	40.88
40	25.7	FLAT	90.06	39.11	1.52	1041	40.50
40	25.7	HILLY	87.96	44.24	1.72	1177	45.79
53	35.5	AVG.	88.80	45.11	1.27	1200	33.82
53	35.5	FLAT	89.88	44.77	1.26	1191	33.56
53	35.5	HILLY	86.01	50.79	1.43	1351	38.05
60	41.2	AVG.	88.14	47.72	1.16	1270	30.81
60	41.2	FLAT	89.67	47.39	1.15	1261	30.62
60	41.2	HILLY	84.94	53.83	1.31	1432	34.75
68	47.7	AVG.	87.40	50.68	1.06	1349	28.27
68	47.7	FLAT	89.36	50.30	1.05	1339	28.07
68	47.7	HILLY	83.80	57.26	1.20	1523	31.93
74	52.4	AVG.	86.73	52.95	1.01	1409	26.89
74	52.4	FLAT	89.10	52.61	1.00	1400	26.72
74	52.4	HILLY	82.83	59.85	1.14	1592	30.38
80	58.0	AVG.	86.00	55.17	.95	1468	25.31
80	58.0	FLAT	88.78	54.91	.95	1461	25.20
80	58.0	HILLY	81.74	62.58	1.08	1664	28.70

Table 2B. Fuel consumption vs. vehicle size

Rated engine power 345 kW

TARGET SPEED 80 km/h

GCM = GROSS COMBINATION MASS

GCM LOAD		ROAD	AVERAGE SPEED km/h	FUEL CONSUMPTION		CARBON DIOXIDE	
t	t			l/100 km	l/100 tkm	g/km	g/tkm
40	25.7	AVG.	79.95	36.65	1.43	938	36.50
40	25.7	FLAT	80.13	36.07	1.40	923	35.92
40	25.7	HILLY	78.63	42.09	1.64	1078	41.94
53	35.5	AVG.	79.40	41.99	1.18	1075	30.28
53	35.5	FLAT	80.06	41.42	1.17	1060	29.87
53	35.5	HILLY	77.03	48.67	1.37	1246	35.10
60	41.2	AVG.	78.97	44.63	1.08	1142	27.73
60	41.2	FLAT	79.97	44.04	1.07	1126	27.34
60	41.2	HILLY	76.13	51.93	1.26	1329	32.26
68	47.7	AVG.	78.37	47.55	1.00	1217	25.52
68	47.7	FLAT	79.71	46.86	.98	1198	25.12
68	47.7	HILLY	75.05	55.41	1.16	1418	29.72
74	52.4	AVG.	77.84	49.82	.95	1275	24.33
74	52.4	FLAT	79.48	49.09	.94	1255	23.95
74	52.4	HILLY	74.14	58.10	1.11	1487	28.37
80	58.0	AVG.	77.29	52.10	.90	1334	22.99
80	58.0	FLAT	79.29	51.35	.89	1313	22.63
80	58.0	HILLY	73.28	60.70	1.05	1553	26.77

TARGET SPEED 90 km/h

GCM LOAD		ROAD	AVERAGE SPEED km/h	FUEL CONSUMPTION		CARBON DIOXIDE	
t	t			l/100 km	l/100 tkm	g/km	g/tkm
40	25.7	AVG.	89.69	39.88	1.55	1021	39.71
40	25.7	FLAT	90.03	39.57	1.54	1014	39.46
40	25.7	HILLY	88.12	44.13	1.72	1130	43.96
53	35.5	AVG.	88.92	45.17	1.27	1155	32.54
53	35.5	FLAT	89.93	45.19	1.27	1154	32.52
53	35.5	HILLY	86.26	50.29	1.42	1287	36.25
60	41.2	AVG.	88.32	47.61	1.16	1218	29.55
60	41.2	FLAT	89.76	47.73	1.16	1218	29.57
60	41.2	HILLY	85.30	53.14	1.29	1359	32.99
68	47.7	AVG.	87.63	50.34	1.06	1287	26.99
68	47.7	FLAT	89.50	50.50	1.06	1289	27.02
68	47.7	HILLY	84.26	56.34	1.18	1441	30.21
74	52.4	AVG.	87.04	52.44	1.00	1341	25.59
74	52.4	FLAT	89.22	52.67	1.01	1344	25.65
74	52.4	HILLY	83.37	58.84	1.12	1505	28.72
80	58.0	AVG.	86.38	54.47	.94	1393	24.02
80	58.0	FLAT	88.96	54.80	.94	1399	24.12
80	58.0	HILLY	82.38	61.16	1.05	1564	26.97

Table 2C. Fuel consumption vs. vehicle size

Rated engine power 412 kW

TARGET SPEED 80 km/h

GCM = GROSS COMBINATION MASS

GCM LOAD		ROAD	AVERAGE SPEED km/h	FUEL CONSUMPTION		CARBON DIOXIDE	
t	t			l/100 km	l/100 tkm	g/km	g/tkm
40	25.7	AVG.	80.30	38.18	1.49	1015	39.49
40	25.7	FLAT	80.17	37.47	1.46	996	38.76
40	25.7	HILLY	79.97	44.84	1.74	1191	46.35
53	35.5	AVG.	80.27	44.07	1.24	1172	33.01
53	35.5	FLAT	80.22	43.03	1.21	1144	32.23
53	35.5	HILLY	78.97	52.77	1.49	1402	39.50
60	41.2	AVG.	80.13	47.04	1.14	1251	30.35
60	41.2	FLAT	80.22	45.78	1.11	1217	29.55
60	41.2	HILLY	78.39	56.50	1.37	1501	36.43
68	47.7	AVG.	79.86	50.33	1.06	1338	28.05
68	47.7	FLAT	80.19	48.83	1.02	1298	27.22
68	47.7	HILLY	77.61	60.65	1.27	1611	33.77
74	52.4	AVG.	79.59	52.94	1.01	1407	26.86
74	52.4	FLAT	80.14	51.26	.98	1363	26.01
74	52.4	HILLY	76.95	63.78	1.22	1694	32.33
80	58.0	AVG.	79.29	55.54	.96	1476	25.45
80	58.0	FLAT	80.09	53.69	.93	1428	24.62
80	58.0	HILLY	76.33	66.85	1.15	1776	30.62

TARGET SPEED 90 km/h

GCM LOAD		ROAD	AVERAGE SPEED km/h	FUEL CONSUMPTION		CARBON DIOXIDE	
t	t			l/100 km	l/100 tkm	g/km	g/tkm
40	25.7	AVG.	90.12	42.21	1.64	1123	43.69
40	25.7	FLAT	90.11	41.78	1.63	1111	43.24
40	25.7	HILLY	89.60	47.77	1.86	1271	49.46
53	35.5	AVG.	89.96	48.11	1.36	1280	36.06
53	35.5	FLAT	90.12	47.46	1.34	1263	35.57
53	35.5	HILLY	88.49	54.94	1.55	1462	41.17
60	41.2	AVG.	89.77	50.87	1.23	1354	32.86
60	41.2	FLAT	90.11	50.14	1.22	1334	32.38
60	41.2	HILLY	87.75	58.28	1.41	1550	37.62
68	47.7	AVG.	89.44	53.96	1.13	1436	30.10
68	47.7	FLAT	90.05	53.17	1.11	1415	29.66
68	47.7	HILLY	86.95	62.04	1.30	1650	34.59
74	52.4	AVG.	89.08	56.35	1.08	1499	28.61
74	52.4	FLAT	89.99	55.56	1.06	1479	28.22
74	52.4	HILLY	86.28	64.93	1.24	1727	32.96
80	58.0	AVG.	88.70	58.75	1.01	1563	26.95
80	58.0	FLAT	89.87	57.91	1.00	1541	26.57
80	58.0	HILLY	85.63	67.59	1.17	1798	30.99

Table 2D. Fuel consumption vs. vehicle size

Rated engine power 460 kW

TARGET SPEED 80 km/h

GCM = GROSS COMBINATION MASS

GCM LOAD		ROAD	AVERAGE SPEED km/h	FUEL CONSUMPTION		CARBON DIOXIDE	
t	t			l/100 km	l/100 tkm	g/km	g/tkm
40	25.7	AVG.	80.12	39.62	1.54	1014	39.46
40	25.7	FLAT	80.11	38.70	1.51	990	38.51
40	25.7	HILLY	79.87	45.38	1.77	1163	45.25
53	35.5	AVG.	80.12	45.31	1.28	1160	32.67
53	35.5	FLAT	80.18	44.29	1.25	1133	31.91
53	35.5	HILLY	78.99	52.84	1.49	1353	38.12
60	41.2	AVG.	79.99	48.06	1.17	1231	29.87
60	41.2	FLAT	80.18	47.00	1.14	1203	29.20
60	41.2	HILLY	78.46	56.44	1.37	1445	35.08
68	47.7	AVG.	79.78	51.09	1.07	1308	27.42
68	47.7	FLAT	80.15	49.98	1.05	1279	26.82
68	47.7	HILLY	77.77	60.25	1.26	1543	32.34
74	52.4	AVG.	79.55	53.50	1.02	1370	26.14
74	52.4	FLAT	80.11	52.31	1.00	1340	25.56
74	52.4	HILLY	77.15	63.21	1.21	1618	30.89
80	58.0	AVG.	79.29	55.91	.96	1432	24.68
80	58.0	FLAT	80.06	54.60	.94	1399	24.11
80	58.0	HILLY	76.55	66.17	1.14	1694	29.21

TARGET SPEED 90 km/h

GCM LOAD		ROAD	AVERAGE SPEED km/h	FUEL CONSUMPTION		CARBON DIOXIDE	
t	t			l/100 km	l/100 tkm	g/km	g/tkm
40	25.7	AVG.	89.98	43.03	1.67	1104	42.94
40	25.7	FLAT	90.06	42.22	1.64	1086	42.25
40	25.7	HILLY	89.62	48.24	1.88	1236	48.10
53	35.5	AVG.	89.89	48.82	1.38	1250	35.22
53	35.5	FLAT	90.10	48.04	1.35	1233	34.73
53	35.5	HILLY	88.61	55.03	1.55	1409	39.70
60	41.2	AVG.	89.74	51.49	1.25	1318	31.98
60	41.2	FLAT	90.09	50.77	1.23	1301	31.59
60	41.2	HILLY	87.93	58.10	1.41	1488	36.10
68	47.7	AVG.	89.45	54.39	1.14	1392	29.18
68	47.7	FLAT	90.06	53.75	1.13	1377	28.87
68	47.7	HILLY	87.13	61.66	1.29	1578	33.09
74	52.4	AVG.	89.15	56.66	1.08	1450	27.66
74	52.4	FLAT	90.01	56.13	1.07	1436	27.41
74	52.4	HILLY	86.52	64.36	1.23	1647	31.43
80	58.0	AVG.	88.80	58.91	1.02	1507	25.98
80	58.0	FLAT	89.94	58.46	1.01	1494	25.77
80	58.0	HILLY	85.90	66.95	1.15	1713	29.54

Table 3A. Emissions vs. vehicle size

Rated engine power 309 kW

TARGET SPEED 80 km/h

GCM = GROSS COMBINATION MASS

GCM	LOAD	ROAD	AVG.SPEED	NOx		CO		HC	
t	t		km/h	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm
40	25.7	AVG.	80.06	9.58	.373	1.292	.0503	.340	.0132
40	25.7	FLAT	80.16	8.15	.317	1.169	.0455	.335	.0130
40	25.7	HILLY	78.59	13.62	.530	2.040	.0794	.368	.0143
53	35.5	AVG.	79.42	12.31	.347	1.705	.0480	.373	.0105
53	35.5	FLAT	80.08	10.46	.295	1.347	.0379	.367	.0103
53	35.5	HILLY	76.83	16.28	.458	2.625	.0739	.417	.0118
60	41.2	AVG.	78.93	13.64	.331	1.901	.0461	.392	.0095
60	41.2	FLAT	79.97	11.69	.284	1.451	.0352	.383	.0093
60	41.2	HILLY	75.89	17.43	.423	2.608	.0633	.451	.0110
68	47.7	AVG.	78.25	15.06	.316	2.156	.0452	.412	.0086
68	47.7	FLAT	79.68	13.02	.273	1.644	.0345	.399	.0084
68	47.7	HILLY	74.67	18.79	.394	2.806	.0588	.483	.0101
74	52.4	AVG.	77.69	16.13	.308	2.269	.0433	.433	.0083
74	52.4	FLAT	79.43	14.08	.269	1.862	.0355	.411	.0078
74	52.4	HILLY	73.75	19.83	.378	3.015	.0575	.504	.0096
80	58.0	AVG.	77.07	17.16	.296	2.404	.0414	.451	.0078
80	58.0	FLAT	79.24	15.11	.260	1.889	.0326	.430	.0074
80	58.0	HILLY	72.80	20.85	.359	3.166	.0546	.528	.0091

TARGET SPEED 90 km/h

GCM	LOAD	ROAD	AVG.SPEED	NOx		CO		HC	
t	t		km/h	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm
40	25.7	AVG.	89.72	10.28	.400	.786	.0306	.410	.0160
40	25.7	FLAT	90.06	8.89	.346	.791	.0308	.393	.0153
40	25.7	HILLY	87.96	13.93	.542	1.219	.0474	.428	.0167
53	35.5	AVG.	88.80	13.07	.368	.961	.0271	.451	.0127
53	35.5	FLAT	89.88	11.35	.320	.799	.0225	.441	.0124
53	35.5	HILLY	86.01	16.38	.461	1.442	.0406	.481	.0135
60	41.2	AVG.	88.14	14.37	.349	1.147	.0278	.468	.0114
60	41.2	FLAT	89.67	12.54	.304	.817	.0198	.464	.0113
60	41.2	HILLY	84.94	17.54	.426	1.622	.0394	.503	.0122
68	47.7	AVG.	87.40	15.63	.328	1.100	.0231	.497	.0104
68	47.7	FLAT	89.36	13.87	.291	.864	.0181	.488	.0102
68	47.7	HILLY	83.80	18.75	.393	1.638	.0343	.535	.0112
74	52.4	AVG.	86.73	16.65	.318	1.193	.0228	.514	.0098
74	52.4	FLAT	89.10	14.93	.285	.922	.0176	.508	.0097
74	52.4	HILLY	82.83	19.78	.377	1.856	.0354	.551	.0105
80	58.0	AVG.	86.00	17.66	.304	1.309	.0226	.529	.0091
80	58.0	FLAT	88.78	16.00	.276	1.004	.0173	.526	.0091
80	58.0	HILLY	81.74	20.75	.358	2.044	.0352	.573	.0099

Table 3B. Emissions vs. vehicle size

Rated engine power 345 kW

TARGET SPEED 80 km/h

GCM = GROSS COMBINATION MASS

GCM	LOAD	ROAD	AVG.SPEED	NOx		CO		HC		PM	
t	t		km/h	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm
40	25.7	AVG.	79.95	7.50	.292	.509	.0198	.229	.0089	.058	.0023
40	25.7	FLAT	80.13	6.37	.248	.493	.0192	.241	.0094	.046	.0018
40	25.7	HILLY	78.63	11.50	.447	.540	.0210	.215	.0084	.066	.0026
53	35.5	AVG.	79.40	9.80	.276	.553	.0156	.228	.0064	.073	.0020
53	35.5	FLAT	80.06	8.03	.226	.526	.0148	.239	.0067	.085	.0024
53	35.5	HILLY	77.03	13.77	.388	.667	.0188	.229	.0065	.082	.0023
60	41.2	AVG.	78.97	10.90	.265	.574	.0139	.230	.0056	.074	.0018
60	41.2	FLAT	79.97	9.00	.218	.545	.0132	.238	.0058	.090	.0022
60	41.2	HILLY	76.13	14.71	.357	.682	.0166	.240	.0058	.086	.0021
68	47.7	AVG.	78.37	12.15	.255	.614	.0129	.234	.0049	.079	.0017
68	47.7	FLAT	79.71	10.05	.211	.574	.0120	.239	.0050	.095	.0020
68	47.7	HILLY	75.05	15.84	.332	.727	.0152	.250	.0052	.092	.0019
74	52.4	AVG.	77.84	13.09	.250	.646	.0123	.237	.0045	.082	.0016
74	52.4	FLAT	79.48	10.83	.207	.615	.0117	.241	.0046	.098	.0019
74	52.4	HILLY	74.14	16.70	.319	.773	.0148	.258	.0049	.095	.0018
80	58.0	AVG.	77.29	14.04	.242	.654	.0113	.240	.0041	.085	.0015
80	58.0	FLAT	79.29	11.57	.200	.625	.0108	.244	.0042	.098	.0017
80	58.0	HILLY	73.28	17.56	.303	.818	.0141	.265	.0046	.099	.0017

TARGET SPEED 90 km/h

GCM	LOAD	ROAD	AVG.SPEED	NOx		CO		HC		PM	
t	t		km/h	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm
40	25.7	AVG.	89.69	8.12	.316	.515	.0200	.265	.0103	.065	.0025
40	25.7	FLAT	90.03	7.00	.273	.512	.0199	.274	.0107	.064	.0025
40	25.7	HILLY	88.12	11.48	.447	.477	.0186	.235	.0091	.077	.0030
53	35.5	AVG.	88.92	10.34	.291	.533	.0150	.262	.0074	.072	.0020
53	35.5	FLAT	89.93	8.72	.246	.554	.0156	.286	.0081	.069	.0020
53	35.5	HILLY	86.26	13.48	.380	.548	.0154	.247	.0070	.084	.0024
60	41.2	AVG.	88.32	11.41	.277	.551	.0134	.260	.0063	.076	.0018
60	41.2	FLAT	89.76	9.60	.233	.571	.0139	.285	.0069	.070	.0017
60	41.2	HILLY	85.30	14.50	.352	.596	.0145	.251	.0061	.088	.0021
68	47.7	AVG.	87.63	12.52	.262	.561	.0118	.260	.0055	.080	.0017
68	47.7	FLAT	89.50	10.57	.222	.588	.0123	.285	.0060	.073	.0015
68	47.7	HILLY	84.26	15.51	.325	.583	.0122	.258	.0054	.090	.0019
74	52.4	AVG.	87.04	13.39	.255	.556	.0106	.261	.0050	.082	.0016
74	52.4	FLAT	89.22	11.35	.217	.601	.0115	.284	.0054	.075	.0014
74	52.4	HILLY	83.37	16.33	.312	.614	.0117	.263	.0050	.093	.0018
80	58.0	AVG.	86.38	14.23	.245	.565	.0097	.262	.0045	.085	.0015
80	58.0	FLAT	88.96	12.17	.210	.608	.0105	.283	.0049	.078	.0013
80	58.0	HILLY	82.38	17.18	.296	.666	.0115	.268	.0046	.096	.0017

Table 3C. Emissions vs. vehicle size

Rated engine power 412 kW

TARGET SPEED 80 km/h

GCM = GROSS COMBINATION MASS

GCM	LOAD	ROAD	AVG.SPEED	NOx		CO		HC	
t	t		km/h	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm
40	25.7	AVG.	80.30	8.97	.349	1.310	.0510	.405	.0158
40	25.7	FLAT	80.17	7.79	.303	1.331	.0518	.409	.0159
40	25.7	HILLY	79.97	14.00	.545	2.312	.0900	.405	.0158
53	35.5	AVG.	80.27	11.57	.326	1.598	.0450	.427	.0120
53	35.5	FLAT	80.22	9.71	.274	1.456	.0410	.428	.0121
53	35.5	HILLY	78.97	16.99	.479	2.517	.0709	.469	.0132
60	41.2	AVG.	80.13	12.92	.314	1.750	.0425	.444	.0108
60	41.2	FLAT	80.22	10.80	.262	1.539	.0374	.440	.0107
60	41.2	HILLY	78.39	18.51	.449	2.821	.0685	.491	.0119
68	47.7	AVG.	79.86	14.47	.303	1.984	.0416	.461	.0097
68	47.7	FLAT	80.19	12.06	.253	1.651	.0346	.455	.0095
68	47.7	HILLY	77.61	20.05	.420	3.153	.0661	.520	.0109
74	52.4	AVG.	79.59	15.66	.299	2.191	.0418	.477	.0091
74	52.4	FLAT	80.14	13.07	.249	1.748	.0334	.468	.0089
74	52.4	HILLY	76.95	21.14	.404	3.391	.0647	.543	.0104
80	58.0	AVG.	79.29	16.80	.290	2.297	.0396	.494	.0085
80	58.0	FLAT	80.09	14.11	.243	1.830	.0316	.483	.0083
80	58.0	HILLY	76.33	22.10	.381	3.240	.0559	.580	.0100

TARGET SPEED 90 km/h

GCM	LOAD	ROAD	AVG.SPEED	NOx		CO		HC	
t	t		km/h	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm
40	25.7	AVG.	90.12	9.48	.369	.962	.0374	.475	.0185
40	25.7	FLAT	90.11	8.21	.320	1.038	.0404	.462	.0180
40	25.7	HILLY	89.60	14.12	.549	1.011	.0393	.501	.0195
53	35.5	AVG.	89.96	12.17	.343	.989	.0278	.515	.0145
53	35.5	FLAT	90.12	10.33	.291	1.031	.0290	.493	.0139
53	35.5	HILLY	88.49	17.21	.485	1.416	.0399	.542	.0153
60	41.2	AVG.	89.77	13.54	.329	1.037	.0252	.534	.0130
60	41.2	FLAT	90.11	11.45	.278	1.036	.0251	.513	.0125
60	41.2	HILLY	87.75	18.50	.449	1.725	.0419	.563	.0137
68	47.7	AVG.	89.44	15.09	.316	1.131	.0237	.553	.0116
68	47.7	FLAT	90.05	12.73	.267	1.038	.0218	.536	.0112
68	47.7	HILLY	86.95	19.87	.417	1.761	.0369	.596	.0125
74	52.4	AVG.	89.08	16.25	.310	1.249	.0238	.568	.0108
74	52.4	FLAT	89.99	13.76	.263	1.044	.0199	.556	.0106
74	52.4	HILLY	86.28	20.92	.399	1.853	.0354	.620	.0118
80	58.0	AVG.	88.70	17.37	.300	1.341	.0231	.586	.0101
80	58.0	FLAT	89.87	14.79	.255	1.052	.0181	.574	.0099
80	58.0	HILLY	85.63	21.96	.379	2.051	.0354	.637	.0110

Table 3D. Emissions vs. vehicle size

Rated engine power 460 kW

TARGET SPEED 80 km/h

GCM = GROSS COMBINATION MASS

GCM	LOAD	ROAD	AVG.SPEED	NOx		CO		HC		PM	
t	t		km/h	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm
40	25.7	AVG.	80.12	7.30	.284	.642	.0250	.306	.0119	.051	.0020
40	25.7	FLAT	80.11	6.59	.256	.649	.0253	.329	.0128	.034	.0013
40	25.7	HILLY	79.87	11.88	.462	.651	.0253	.268	.0104	.069	.0027
53	35.5	AVG.	80.12	9.17	.258	.650	.0183	.298	.0084	.071	.0020
53	35.5	FLAT	80.18	7.78	.219	.641	.0181	.321	.0090	.047	.0013
53	35.5	HILLY	78.99	14.42	.406	.684	.0193	.279	.0079	.083	.0023
60	41.2	AVG.	79.99	10.23	.248	.662	.0161	.297	.0072	.077	.0019
60	41.2	FLAT	80.18	8.49	.206	.645	.0156	.318	.0077	.058	.0014
60	41.2	HILLY	78.46	15.68	.380	.728	.0177	.285	.0069	.089	.0022
68	47.7	AVG.	79.78	11.55	.242	.691	.0145	.296	.0062	.082	.0017
68	47.7	FLAT	80.15	9.38	.197	.655	.0137	.315	.0066	.066	.0014
68	47.7	HILLY	77.77	16.98	.356	.788	.0165	.293	.0061	.095	.0020
74	52.4	AVG.	79.55	12.55	.239	.710	.0136	.297	.0057	.089	.0017
74	52.4	FLAT	80.11	10.16	.194	.666	.0127	.314	.0060	.084	.0016
74	52.4	HILLY	77.15	17.95	.342	.863	.0165	.301	.0057	.102	.0020
80	58.0	AVG.	79.29	13.50	.233	.719	.0124	.297	.0051	.096	.0017
80	58.0	FLAT	80.06	10.93	.189	.683	.0118	.313	.0054	.111	.0019
80	58.0	HILLY	76.55	18.73	.323	.879	.0152	.311	.0054	.110	.0019

TARGET SPEED 90 km/h

GCM	LOAD	ROAD	AVG.SPEED	NOx		CO		HC		PM	
t	t		km/h	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm	g/km	g/tkm
40	25.7	AVG.	89.98	7.87	.306	.663	.0258	.351	.0137	.072	.0028
40	25.7	FLAT	90.06	7.11	.276	.656	.0255	.365	.0142	.065	.0025
40	25.7	HILLY	89.62	11.74	.457	.549	.0214	.304	.0118	.087	.0034
53	35.5	AVG.	89.89	9.74	.274	.666	.0188	.347	.0098	.080	.0023
53	35.5	FLAT	90.10	8.41	.237	.660	.0186	.358	.0101	.076	.0021
53	35.5	HILLY	88.61	14.24	.401	.585	.0165	.304	.0086	.097	.0027
60	41.2	AVG.	89.74	10.79	.262	.670	.0163	.344	.0083	.084	.0020
60	41.2	FLAT	90.09	9.13	.222	.671	.0163	.360	.0087	.079	.0019
60	41.2	HILLY	87.93	15.35	.373	.664	.0161	.308	.0075	.102	.0025
68	47.7	AVG.	89.45	12.02	.252	.665	.0140	.339	.0071	.090	.0019
68	47.7	FLAT	90.06	10.03	.210	.678	.0142	.361	.0076	.089	.0019
68	47.7	HILLY	87.13	16.43	.344	.688	.0144	.314	.0066	.108	.0023
74	52.4	AVG.	89.15	12.96	.247	.677	.0129	.337	.0064	.093	.0018
74	52.4	FLAT	90.01	10.74	.205	.697	.0133	.364	.0069	.091	.0017
74	52.4	HILLY	86.52	17.29	.330	.708	.0135	.320	.0061	.111	.0021
80	58.0	AVG.	88.80	13.84	.239	.688	.0119	.339	.0058	.096	.0017
80	58.0	FLAT	89.94	11.51	.198	.711	.0123	.376	.0065	.092	.0016
80	58.0	HILLY	85.90	18.18	.313	.741	.0128	.327	.0056	.114	.0020

**Table 4A. Vehicle operating costs by type vehicles
Rated engine power 309 kW**

PRESENT VEHICLES

	TYPE VEHICLE 1			TYPE VEHICLE 2			TYPE VEHICLE 3		
	40 t		5 axles	53 t		6 axles	60 t		7 axles
	€/a	€/km	€/tkm	€/a	€/km	€/tkm	€/a	€/km	€/tkm
FUEL	48398	.323	.0126	56232	.375	.0106	60135	.401	.0097
LUBRICANT	1161	.008	.0003	1471	.010	.0003	1573	.010	.0003
REPAIR&MAINT.	14631	.098	.0038	15707	.105	.0029	16797	.112	.0027
TYRES	8975	.060	.0023	10540	.070	.0020	11271	.075	.0018
VARIABLE	73165	.488	.0190	83950	.560	.0158	89777	.599	.0145
DEPRECIATION	24046	.160	.0062	33634	.224	.0063	34786	.232	.0056
INTEREST	7214	.048	.0019	10090	.067	.0019	10435	.070	.0017
WAGES	54949	.366	.0143	57655	.384	.0108	57655	.384	.0093
INSURANCES	5652	.038	.0015	8076	.054	.0015	8076	.054	.0013
VEHICLE TAX	2037	.014	.0005	2373	.016	.0004	2373	.016	.0004
FIXED	93898	.626	.0244	111827	.746	.0210	113325	.755	.0183
TOTAL	167064	1.114	.0433	195777	1.305	.0368	203102	1.354	.0329

FUTURE VEHICLES

	TYPE VEHICLE 4			TYPE VEHICLE 5			TYPE VEHICLE 6		
	68 t		8 axles	74 t		9 axles	80 t		10 axles
	€/a	€/km	€/tkm	€/a	€/km	€/tkm	€/a	€/km	€/tkm
FUEL	64412	.429	.0090	67779	.452	.0086	71149	.474	.0082
LUBRICANT	1685	.011	.0002	1773	.012	.0002	1861	.012	.0002
REPAIR&MAINT.	17992	.120	.0025	18932	.126	.0024	19873	.132	.0023
TYRES	12073	.080	.0017	12704	.085	.0016	13336	.089	.0015
VARIABLE	96162	.641	.0134	101189	.675	.0129	106219	.708	.0122
DEPRECIATION	35939	.240	.0050	38798	.259	.0049	41658	.278	.0048
INTEREST	10782	.072	.0015	11640	.078	.0015	12498	.083	.0014
WAGES	57655	.384	.0081	57655	.384	.0073	57655	.384	.0066
INSURANCES	8076	.054	.0011	8076	.054	.0010	8076	.054	.0009
VEHICLE TAX	2373	.016	.0003	2686	.018	.0003	2774	.018	.0003
FIXED	114825	.765	.0160	118856	.792	.0151	122661	.818	.0141
TOTAL	210987	1.407	.0295	220045	1.467	.0280	228881	1.526	.0263

**Table 4B. Vehicle operating costs by type vehicles
Rated engine power 345 kW**

PRESENT VEHICLES

	TYPE VEHICLE 1			TYPE VEHICLE 2			TYPE VEHICLE 3		
	40 t		5 axles	53 t		6 axles	60 t		7 axles
	€/a	€/km	€/tkm	€/a	€/km	€/tkm	€/a	€/km	€/tkm
FUEL	49472	.330	.0128	56690	.378	.0106	60251	.402	.0097
LUBRICANT	1187	.008	.0003	1483	.010	.0003	1576	.011	.0003
REPAIR&MAINT.	14956	.100	.0039	15835	.106	.0030	16830	.112	.0027
TYRES	9174	.061	.0024	10626	.071	.0020	11293	.075	.0018
VARIABLE	74789	.499	.0194	84634	.564	.0159	89950	.600	.0146
DEPRECIATION	24046	.160	.0062	33634	.224	.0063	34786	.232	.0056
INTEREST	7214	.048	.0019	10090	.067	.0019	10435	.070	.0017
WAGES	54949	.366	.0143	57655	.384	.0108	57655	.384	.0093
INSURANCES	5652	.038	.0015	8076	.054	.0015	8076	.054	.0013
VEHICLE TAX	2037	.014	.0005	2373	.016	.0004	2373	.016	.0004
FIXED	93898	.626	.0244	111827	.746	.0210	113325	.755	.0183
TOTAL	168687	1.125	.0438	196461	1.310	.0369	203275	1.355	.0329

FUTURE VEHICLES

	TYPE VEHICLE 4			TYPE VEHICLE 5			TYPE VEHICLE 6		
	68 t		8 axles	74 t		9 axles	80 t		10 axles
	€/a	€/km	€/tkm	€/a	€/km	€/tkm	€/a	€/km	€/tkm
FUEL	64189	.428	.0090	67252	.448	.0086	70338	.469	.0081
LUBRICANT	1679	.011	.0002	1759	.012	.0002	1840	.012	.0002
REPAIR&MAINT.	17929	.120	.0025	18785	.125	.0024	19647	.131	.0023
TYRES	12031	.080	.0017	12605	.084	.0016	13184	.088	.0015
VARIABLE	95828	.639	.0134	100402	.669	.0128	105009	.700	.0121
DEPRECIATION	35939	.240	.0050	38798	.259	.0049	41658	.278	.0048
INTEREST	10782	.072	.0015	11640	.078	.0015	12498	.083	.0014
WAGES	57655	.384	.0081	57655	.384	.0073	57655	.384	.0066
INSURANCES	8076	.054	.0011	8076	.054	.0010	8076	.054	.0009
VEHICLE TAX	2373	.016	.0003	2686	.018	.0003	2774	.018	.0003
FIXED	114825	.765	.0160	118856	.792	.0151	122661	.818	.0141
TOTAL	210653	1.404	.0294	219258	1.462	.0279	227670	1.518	.0262

**Table 4C. Vehicle operating costs by type vehicles
Rated engine power 412 kW**

PRESENT VEHICLES

	TYPE VEHICLE 1			TYPE VEHICLE 2			TYPE VEHICLE 3		
	40 t		5 axles	53 t		6 axles	60 t		7 axles
	€/a	€/km	€/tkm	€/a	€/km	€/tkm	€/a	€/km	€/tkm
FUEL	51541	.344	.0134	59499	.397	.0112	63502	.423	.0103
LUBRICANT	1237	.008	.0003	1557	.010	.0003	1661	.011	.0003
REPAIR&MAINT.	15581	.104	.0040	16619	.111	.0031	17737	.118	.0029
TYRES	9558	.064	.0025	11152	.074	.0021	11902	.079	.0019
VARIABLE	77916	.519	.0202	88827	.592	.0167	94803	.632	.0153
DEPRECIATION	24046	.160	.0062	33634	.224	.0063	34786	.232	.0056
INTEREST	7214	.048	.0019	10090	.067	.0019	10435	.070	.0017
WAGES	54949	.366	.0143	57655	.384	.0108	57655	.384	.0093
INSURANCES	5652	.038	.0015	8076	.054	.0015	8076	.054	.0013
VEHICLE TAX	2037	.014	.0005	2373	.016	.0004	2373	.016	.0004
FIXED	93898	.626	.0244	111827	.746	.0210	113325	.755	.0183
TOTAL	171814	1.145	.0446	200654	1.338	.0377	208128	1.388	.0337

FUTURE VEHICLES

	TYPE VEHICLE 4			TYPE VEHICLE 5			TYPE VEHICLE 6		
	68 t		8 axles	74 t		9 axles	80 t		10 axles
	€/a	€/km	€/tkm	€/a	€/km	€/tkm	€/a	€/km	€/tkm
FUEL	67951	.453	.0095	71474	.476	.0091	74984	.500	.0086
LUBRICANT	1778	.012	.0002	1870	.012	.0002	1962	.013	.0002
REPAIR&MAINT.	18980	.127	.0027	19964	.133	.0025	20945	.140	.0024
TYRES	12736	.085	.0018	13397	.089	.0017	14055	.094	.0016
VARIABLE	101445	.676	.0142	106704	.711	.0136	111946	.746	.0129
DEPRECIATION	35939	.240	.0050	38798	.259	.0049	41658	.278	.0048
INTEREST	10782	.072	.0015	11640	.078	.0015	12498	.083	.0014
WAGES	57655	.384	.0081	57655	.384	.0073	57655	.384	.0066
INSURANCES	8076	.054	.0011	8076	.054	.0010	8076	.054	.0009
VEHICLE TAX	2373	.016	.0003	2686	.018	.0003	2774	.018	.0003
FIXED	114825	.765	.0160	118856	.792	.0151	122661	.818	.0141
TOTAL	216270	1.442	.0302	225560	1.504	.0287	234607	1.564	.0270

**Table 4D. Vehicle operating costs by type vehicles
Rated engine power 460 kW**

PRESENT VEHICLES

	TYPE VEHICLE 1			TYPE VEHICLE 2			TYPE VEHICLE 3		
	40 t		5 axles	53 t		6 axles	60 t		7 axles
	€/a	€/km	€/tkm	€/a	€/km	€/tkm	€/a	€/km	€/tkm
FUEL	53494	.357	.0139	61162	.408	.0115	64887	.433	.0105
LUBRICANT	1284	.009	.0003	1600	.011	.0003	1698	.011	.0003
REPAIR&MAINT.	16172	.108	.0042	17084	.114	.0032	18124	.121	.0029
TYRES	9920	.066	.0026	11464	.076	.0022	12162	.081	.0020
VARIABLE	80868	.539	.0210	91310	.609	.0171	96872	.646	.0157
DEPRECIATION	24046	.160	.0062	33634	.224	.0063	34786	.232	.0056
INTEREST	7214	.048	.0019	10090	.067	.0019	10435	.070	.0017
WAGES	54949	.366	.0143	57655	.384	.0108	57655	.384	.0093
INSURANCES	5652	.038	.0015	8076	.054	.0015	8076	.054	.0013
VEHICLE TAX	2037	.014	.0005	2373	.016	.0004	2373	.016	.0004
FIXED	93898	.626	.0244	111827	.746	.0210	113325	.755	.0183
TOTAL	174767	1.165	.0453	203138	1.354	.0381	210197	1.401	.0340

FUTURE VEHICLES

	TYPE VEHICLE 4			TYPE VEHICLE 5			TYPE VEHICLE 6		
	68 t		8 axles	74 t		9 axles	80 t		10 axles
	€/a	€/km	€/tkm	€/a	€/km	€/tkm	€/a	€/km	€/tkm
FUEL	68969	.460	.0096	72224	.481	.0092	75478	.503	.0087
LUBRICANT	1804	.012	.0003	1890	.013	.0002	1975	.013	.0002
REPAIR&MAINT.	19265	.128	.0027	20174	.134	.0026	21083	.141	.0024
TYRES	12927	.086	.0018	13537	.090	.0017	14147	.094	.0016
VARIABLE	102966	.686	.0144	107825	.719	.0137	112682	.751	.0130
DEPRECIATION	35939	.240	.0050	38798	.259	.0049	41658	.278	.0048
INTEREST	10782	.072	.0015	11640	.078	.0015	12498	.083	.0014
WAGES	57655	.384	.0081	57655	.384	.0073	57655	.384	.0066
INSURANCES	8076	.054	.0011	8076	.054	.0010	8076	.054	.0009
VEHICLE TAX	2373	.016	.0003	2686	.018	.0003	2774	.018	.0003
FIXED	114825	.765	.0160	118856	.792	.0151	122661	.818	.0141
TOTAL	217791	1.452	.0304	226681	1.511	.0288	235343	1.569	.0271

Table 5. Characteristics of type vehicles from road wear viewpoint

Type	Gross mass	Net load	axles	equivalent axles	Net load/eq. axle	Index
#	t	t	#	#	t/eq.axle	
1	40	25.7	5	3.195	8.046	164
2	53	35.5	6	3.338	10.649	124
3	60	41.2	7	3.125	13.192	100
4	68	47.7	8	3.444	13.840	95
5	74	52.4	9	3.816	13.731	96
6	80	58.0	10	3.988	14.537	91

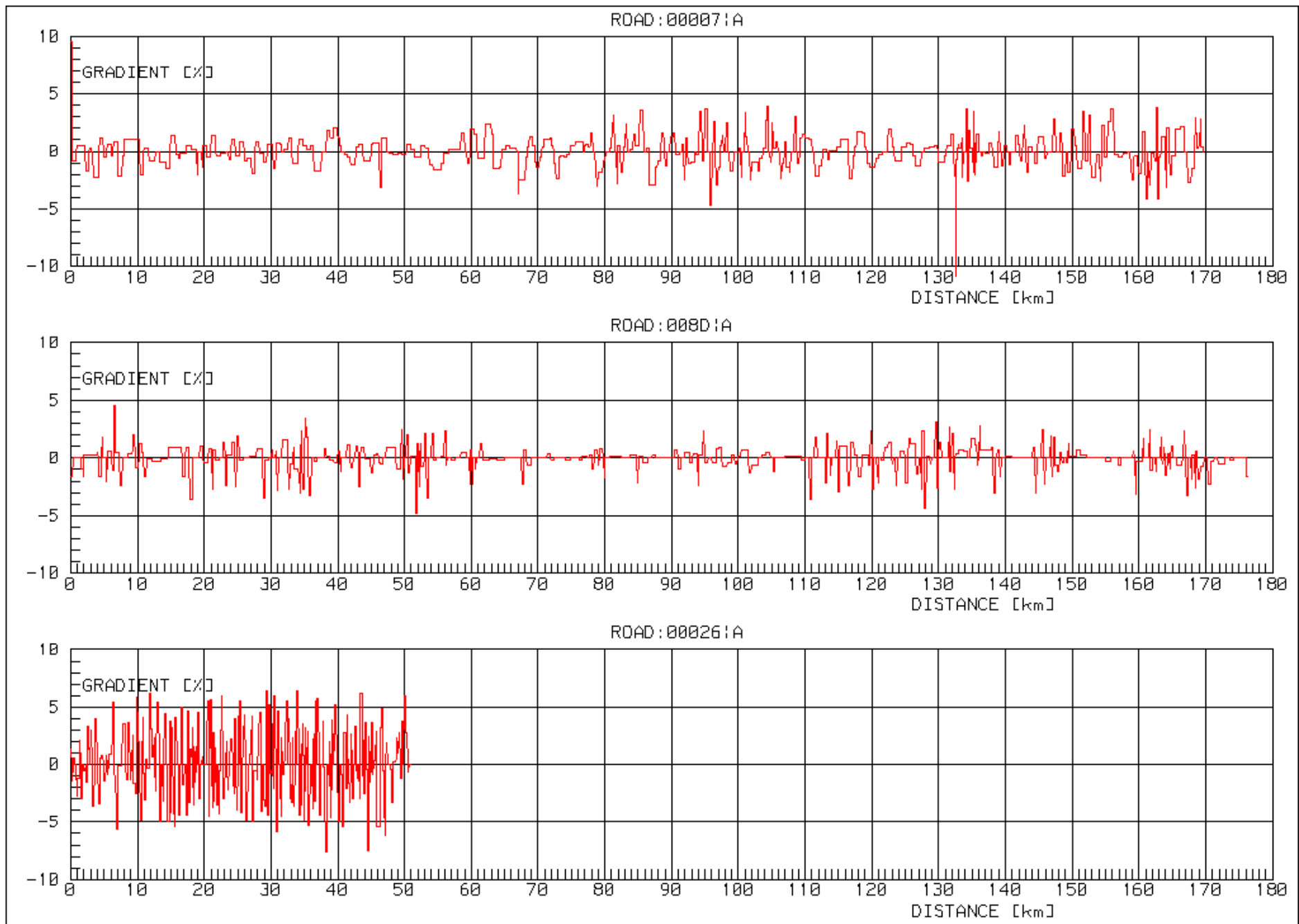


FIG. 1 TEST ROAD SECTIONS: GRADIENT VS. DISTANCE

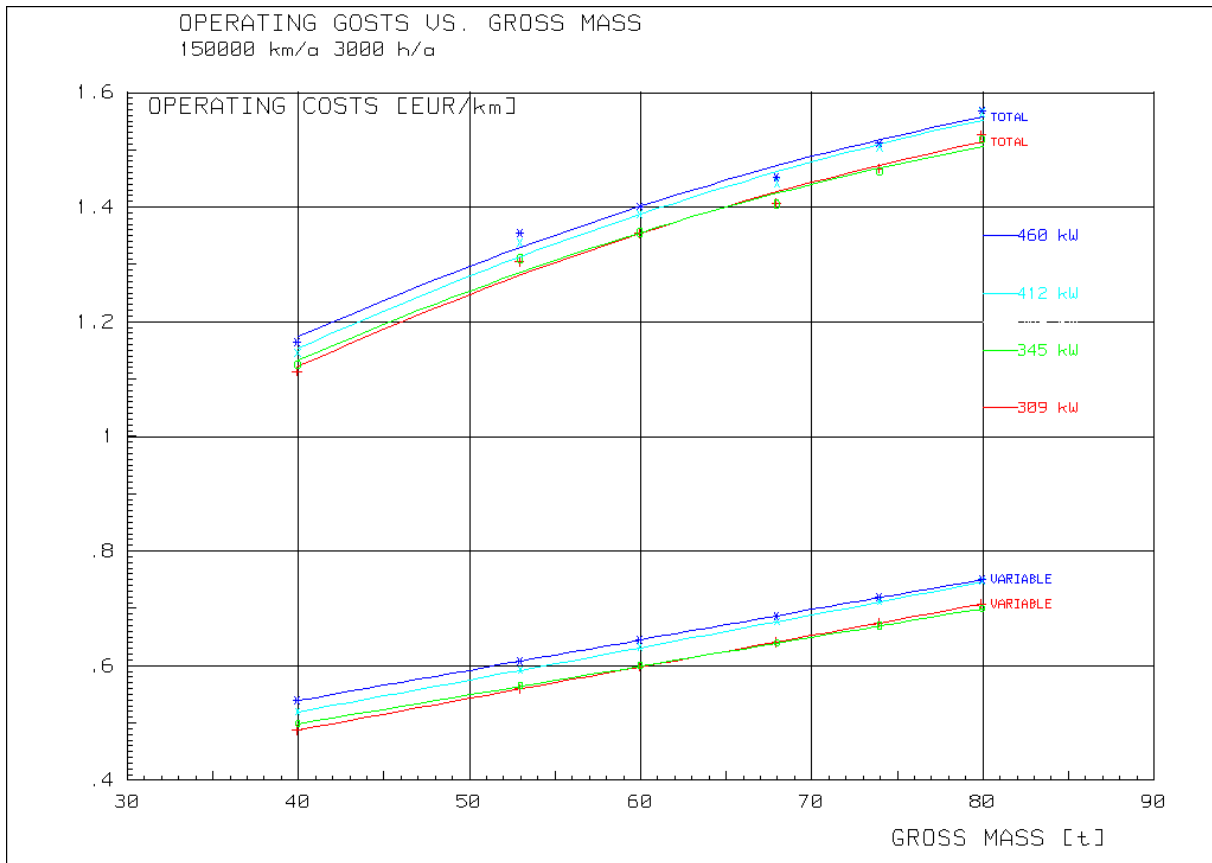


FIG. 2 VEHICLE OPERATING COSTS VS. GROSS MASS

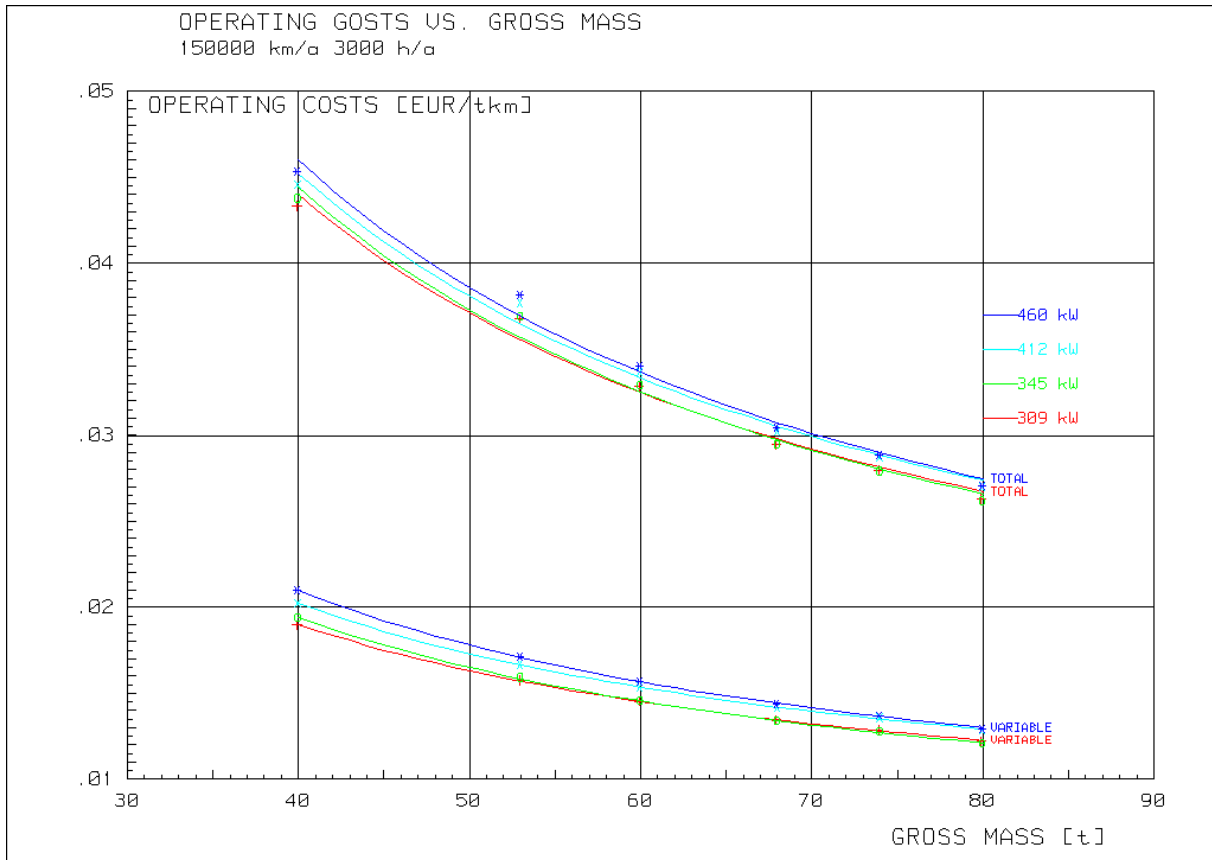


FIG. 3 VEHICLE OPERATING COSTS PER TRANSPORT PRODUCT UNIT [tkm] VS. GROSS MASS

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VEHICLE MOTION SIMULATOR

INTRODUCTION

The vehicle computer simulation system has been developed by Mr. Olavi H. Koskinen in the Ministry of Transport and Communications in Finland in order to simulate the motion of a real vehicle in normal road and traffic conditions. In that simulation process the vehicle can be driven either in undisturbed or disturbed traffic flow according to predefined driving techniques and rules (goal speed, schwung, use of gears etc). The simulation output can be continuous, so also the statistical analysis of the drive containing the elapsed time, proceeded distance, consumed fuel amount, use of gears, engine power, torque, engine load distribution etc.

SIMULATION SYSTEM IN DETAIL

The technical characteristics of the vehicle and road must be given as input data, before the simulation process can be started. The idea of the simulation is simply based upon the Newton's second law, which is expressed in the following differential equation:

$$m \, dv/dt = F_t - F_r$$

where:

- v = vehicle speed
- t = time
- m = vehicle mass
- F_t = traction force
- F_r = resistance force

The current resistance force (F_r) is determined by the drive resistance parameters of the vehicle (rolling and air resistance coefficients) and current longitudinal road gradient. The traction force (F_t) is regulated by using the accelerator and brake pedals and various gears.

The geometric data of the road are stored in a very compact mode as distance-altitude or respectively as distance-gradient coordinates. In the former case the rounding curves between them are determined by an effective iterative algorithm.

The vehicle data for the computer simulation are:

- drive resistance coefficients
- description of the power train
- description of the engine
 - maximum torque as a function of the engine speed
 - fuel flow rate as a function of the engine speed and torque (engine map of fuel consumption)
- emission flow rates by components (NO_x , CO, HC, PM, CO_2) as functions of the engine speed and torque

The quantities, which are followed continuously in the standard output during the drive, are:

- time
- proceeded distance
- consumed fuel amount
- emission amounts if available and selected
- gear position

- current speed
- current engine speed
- longitudinal road gradient
- position of accelerator pedal
- current engine power
- engine load degree
- traction force
- resistance force
- brake force

In the graphical output it is possible to plot several different quantities. The standard graphical output contains, as a function of the distance, the current speed, the cumulative fuel amount or the current fuel consumption per distance unit [l/100 km] and the longitudinal road gradient. In addition, the locations of the gear changes are plotted in the figure; changes up and down with different symbols.

The drive can be analyzed. There are two options, short and long. The long analysis prints the following information:

- time of drive
- distance of drive
- average speed
- cumulative rotation angle of engine
- average engine speed
- loading distribution of engine
 - time distribution by engine speed and torque categories
 - distance distribution by engine speed and torque categories
- drive at full load (maximum torque): time and distance
- average power, torque and loading degree of engine
- fuel consumption
 - time, distance and fuel amount distribution by specific fuel consumption categories
 - consumed fuel amount
 - average fuel consumption per distance, per time and average specific fuel consumption
- emission amounts if available and selected for survey
- use of brakes: time and distance
- use of gears
 - drive at different gears: time, distance and average speed
 - number of gear changes: down, up, to neutral
- time and distance distribution by different speed and acceleration categories
- drive work: engine work, traction work, resistance work, brake work, acceleration work and average thermal efficiency

EMISSION SIMULATION

If emission maps of different pollutants are available, the impact of the environmental pollution can be studied by this simulation system in various road and traffic conditions. However, for the time being there is a lack of emission maps of engines and they are not easily available from the engine manufacturers.