

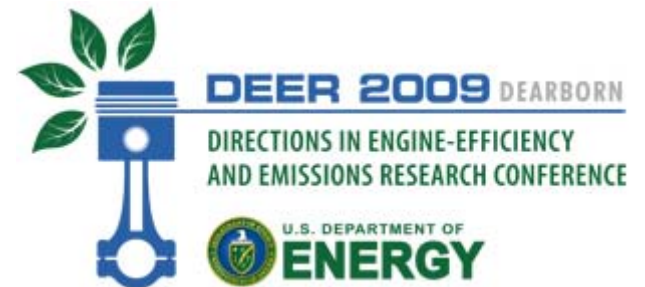


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# Reduction of Heavy-Duty Fuel Consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> Generation

## *What the Industry Does and What the Government Can Do*

Dearborn, Aug.5th 2009  
Rakesh Aneja and David Kayes





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# Daimler Trucks - Overview

- World's leading truck manufacturer
- Vehicle brands include **Mercedes-Benz, Freightliner, Western Star, Thomas Built Buses, and Mitsubishi Fuso.**
- Component brands include **Mercedes Benz, Detroit Diesel, and Mitsubishi Fuso**
- **33 production sites** in NAFTA region (16), Europe (7), South America (1), Asia (8), and Africa (1)
- Product range covers **light, medium, and heavy trucks** for local and long-distance deliveries and construction sites, as well as special vehicles for municipal applications
- Primary sales markets in 2008 were Asia (with 33% of unit sales), the NAFTA region (21%), Western Europe (18%), and Latin America excluding Mexico (13%)
- **Facts & figures:**
  - Daimler Trucks Headquarters Stuttgart, Germany
  - Employees 79,415 (December 31, 2008)
  - EBIT EUR 1,607 million (FY 2008)
  - Revenues EUR 28.6 billion (FY 2008)
  - Unit sales 472,100 units (FY 2008)
  - Responsible Board of Management Member Mr. Andreas Renschler

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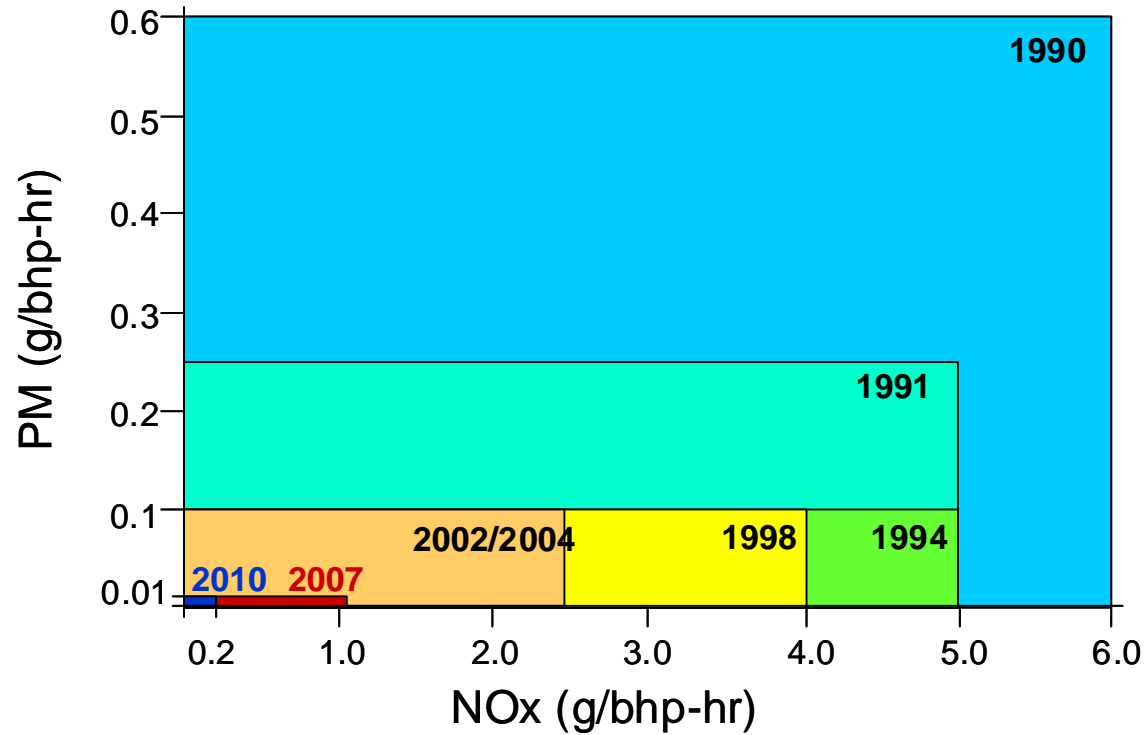
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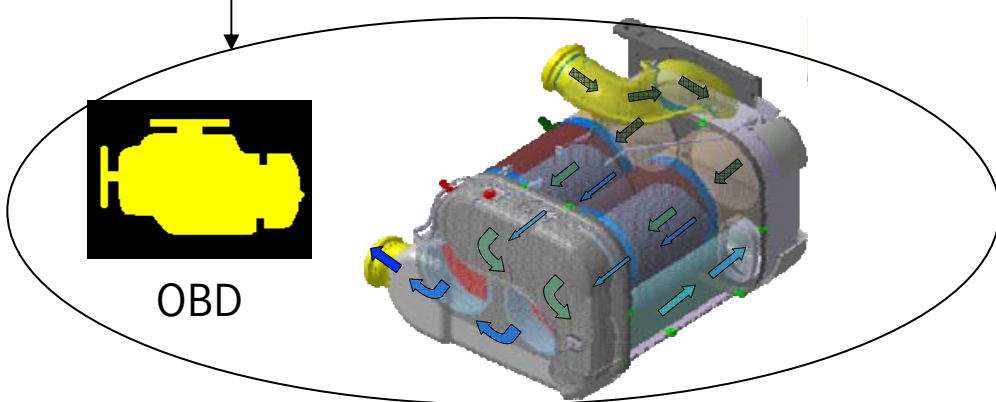
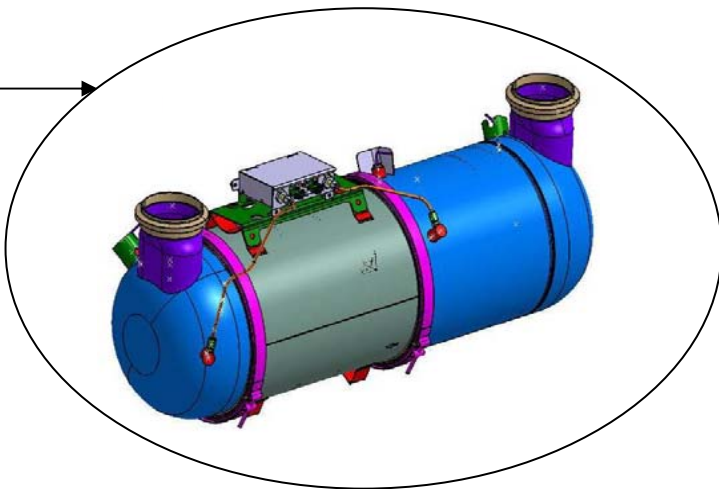
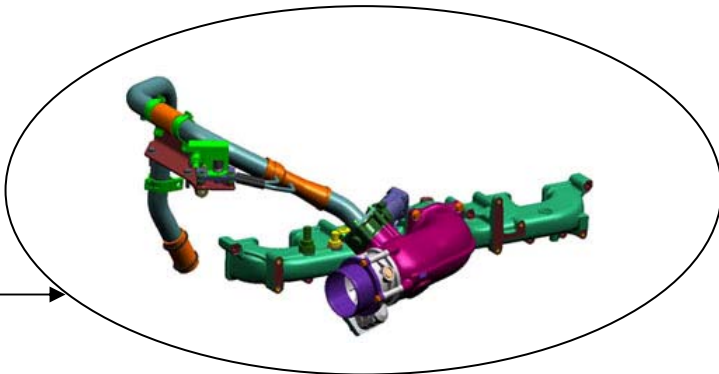
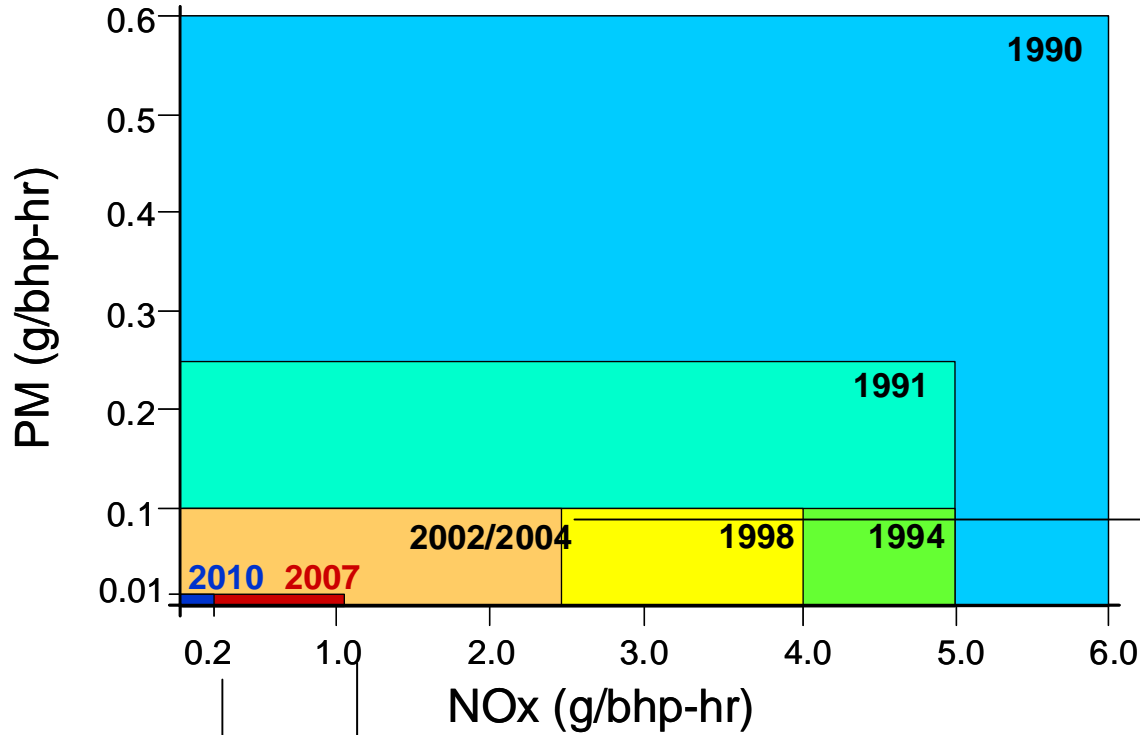
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# Criteria pollutants reductions over time



Source: [http://www.aqmd.gov/news1/Archives/History/50th\\_photos.htm](http://www.aqmd.gov/news1/Archives/History/50th_photos.htm)

# Criteria pollutants reductions over time





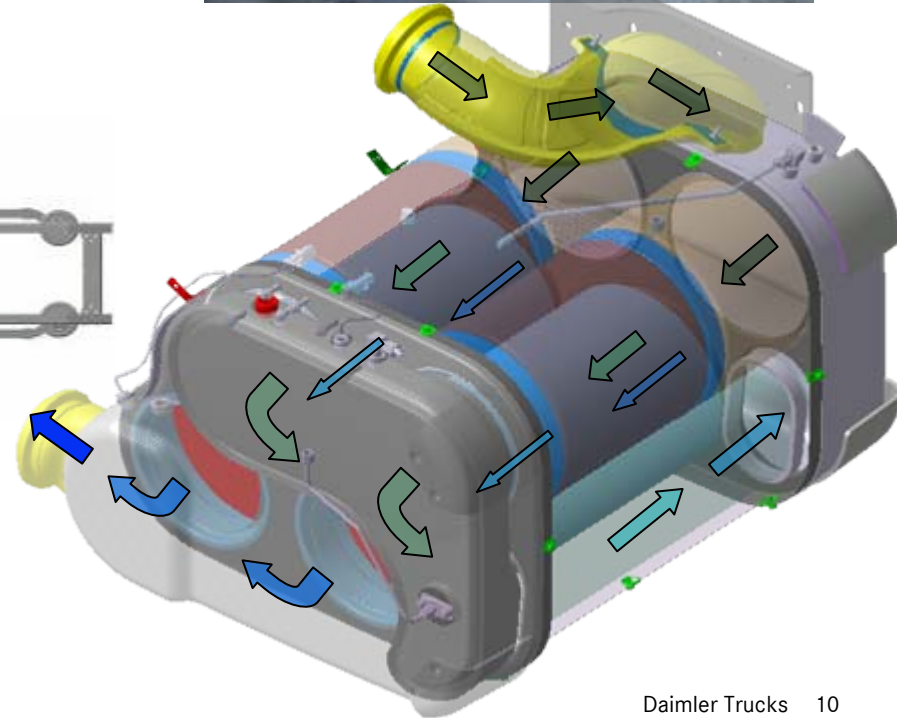
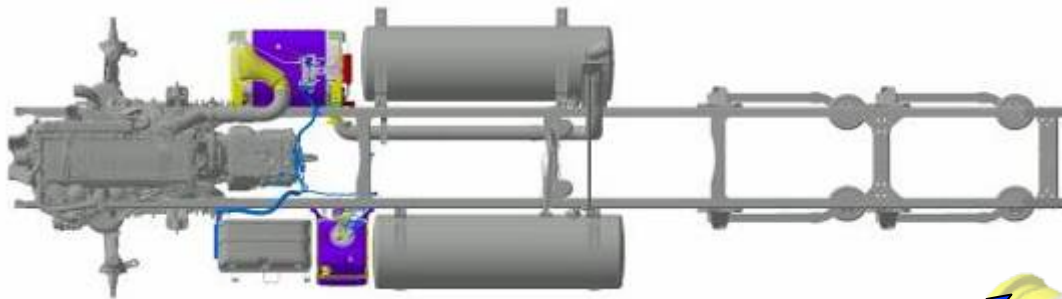


# DDC's 1-Box BlueTec Aftertreatment System (ATS)

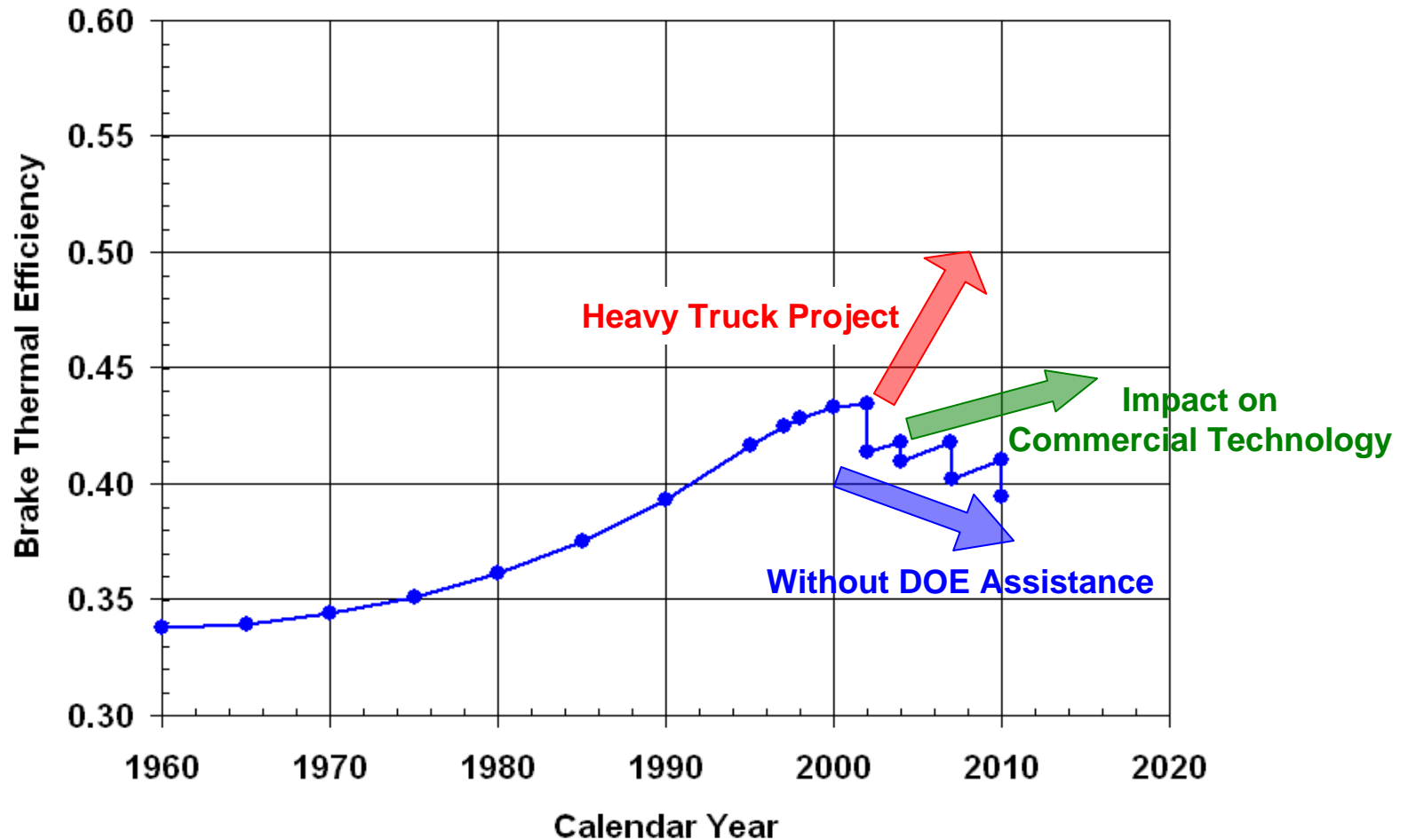
**1-BOX** Clean-sheet design to optimize performance, fuel economy, and truck packaging

Control algorithms to optimize DPF regeneration and minimize aging impact

1-Box ATS installed on a truck



# Government helping to offset adverse FE impact of criteria pollutants regulation



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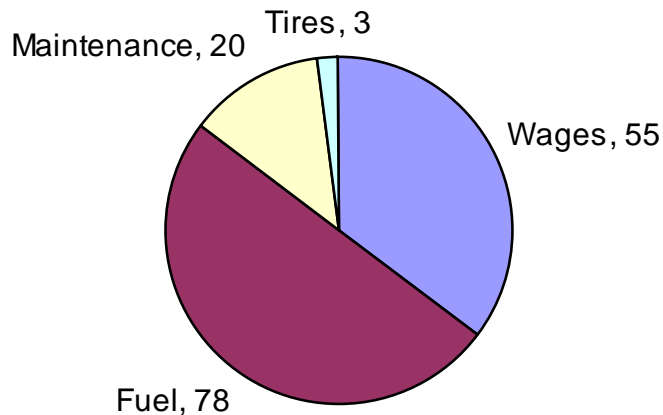
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# Market forces drive efficiency

## Variable costs (c/mi)

(not including insurance, taxes)



## Total fuel costs: effect of 0.1 mpg improvement

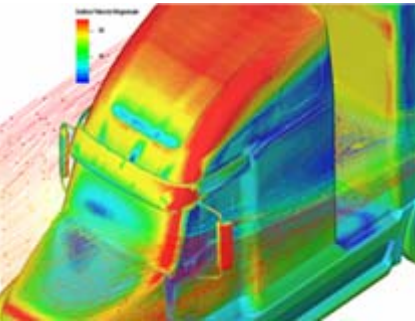
- For passenger cars:
  - Assume 30 mpg, 12,000 miles per year, \$3 / gallon
  - 0.1 mpg → \$4 / year savings (~0.01% of per capita income)
- For an owner-operator:
  - Assume 6 mpg, 120,000 miles per year, \$3 / gallon
  - 0.1 mpg → \$1,000 / year savings (~2% of income)
- For a fleet:
  - Steve Graham, director of fuel and tire systems for Schneider, said to *Heavy Duty Trucking*, April 2006, that 0.1 mile per gallon was worth \$8 million / year to his company. (Fuel price in April 2006: ~\$2.70, per DOE data.)

### Sources:

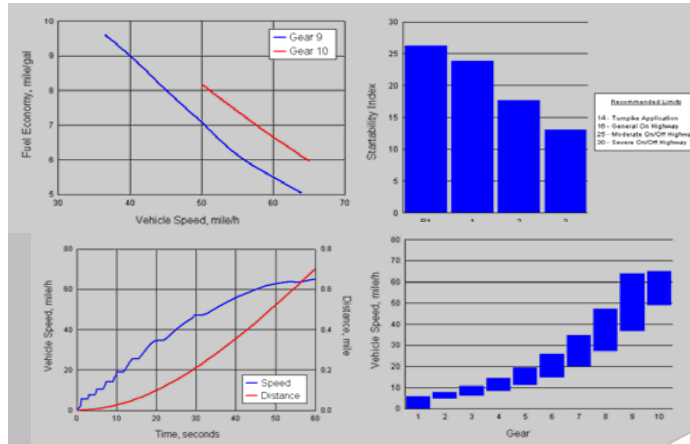
- **Driver wages = 55 cents/mile.** Re: Data based on DOT figures, reported by ATA in "American Trucking Trends 2005 - 2006," 2006, p. 17.
- **Fuel (at \$4.70 / gal and 6 mpg) = 78 c/mi** Re: *Transport Topics*, "Diesel and Gasoline Prices...", 2 June 2008, p. 1.
- **Maintenance = 20 c/mi** (down to as little as 15 c/mi for a well-run fleet). Re: *Heavy Duty Manufacturers' Assn.*, "Heavy Duty Truck Maintenance in the U.S.A. 2005," May 2005.
- **Tires = 2 to 3 c/mi.** Re: *Transport Topics*, "Calculating Cost Per Mile," *Equipment and Maintenance Update*, March/April 2007, p. 6.

# What manufacturers and fleets do to optimize FE

## Technology optimization

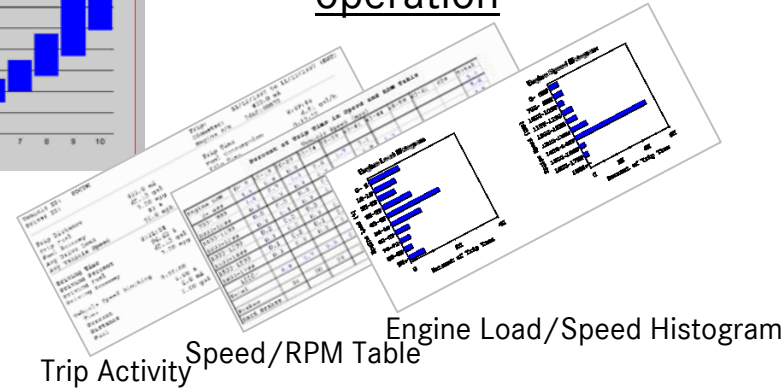


## Vehicle/operation matching



Vehicle specification data from DDC “Spec Manager” with sample vehicle configuration, for illustration only.

## Feedback on design and operation



- Many configurations based on application
  - *Note:* even many “SmartWay” fleets choose different HP, transmissions, rear axle ratios, fuel tanks, tires, hood/cab/sleeper models because of their unique applications, routes, etc.
- Speed limiting, logistical improvements, fuel efficiency rewards for drivers

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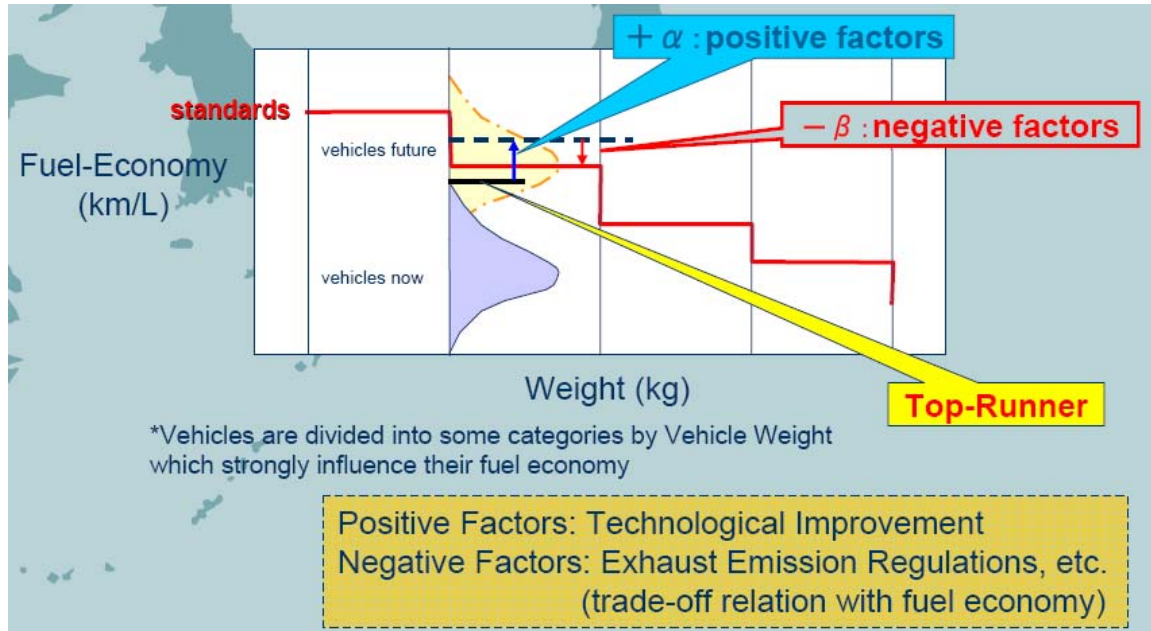
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**4** What the Government Can Do to Reduce Fuel Consumption

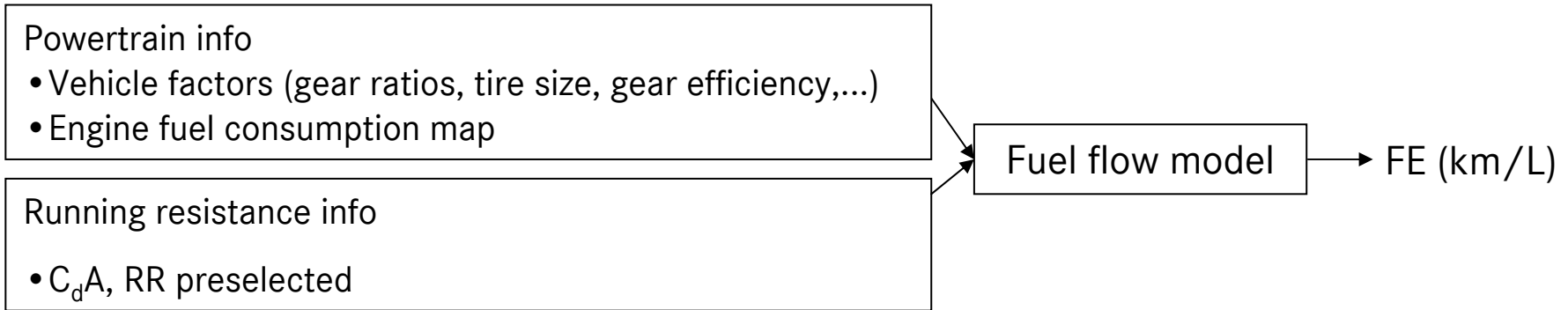
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# FE Regulations: Japanese Top Runner program



Source: K. Wani, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Japan, presentation, June 2007.



Model-based program, validated by limited testing but does not recognize vehicular differences (e.g., Cd)



# Smart vehicle regulations for the US



- What makes regulations smart?

- Recognition of the differences between vehicles for different applications
- Practicability
- No adverse impacts on total fuel consumption

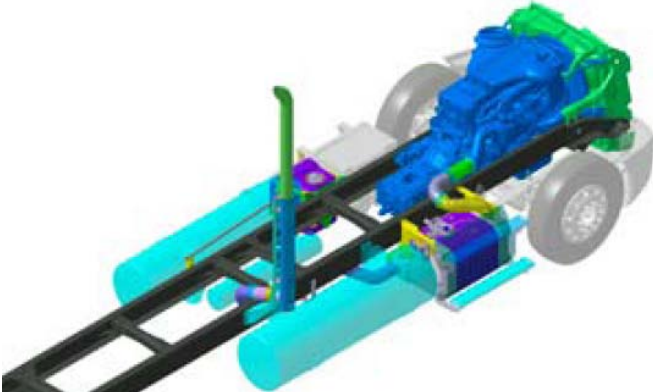
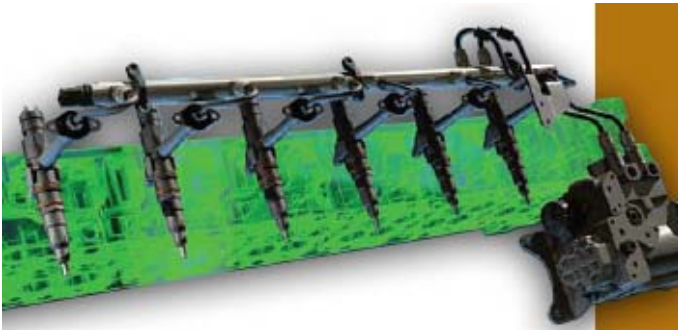


- What must be involved?

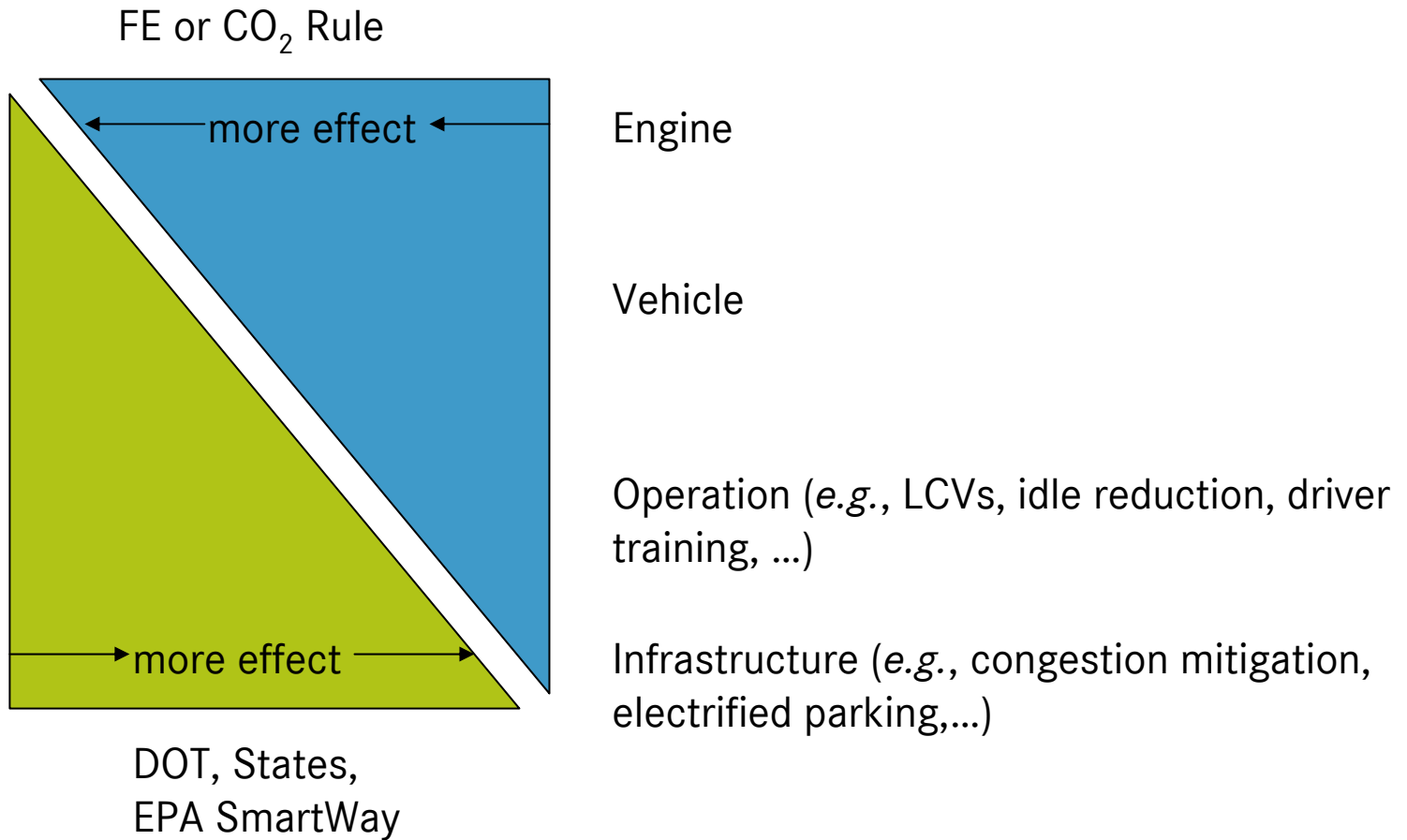
- Starting with “big hitters” (linehaul, regional haul, P&D)
- Using modeling and simulation, validated by limited testing
- Rewarding “eco-innovations” not impacting test/model results
- Comparing FE results only to similar vehicle applications



# Funding for advanced engine, powertrain, and vehicle projects



# Additional things the government can do to lessen fuel consumption



*Concept borrowed from Mr. Byron Bunker, EPA. Used with permission.*

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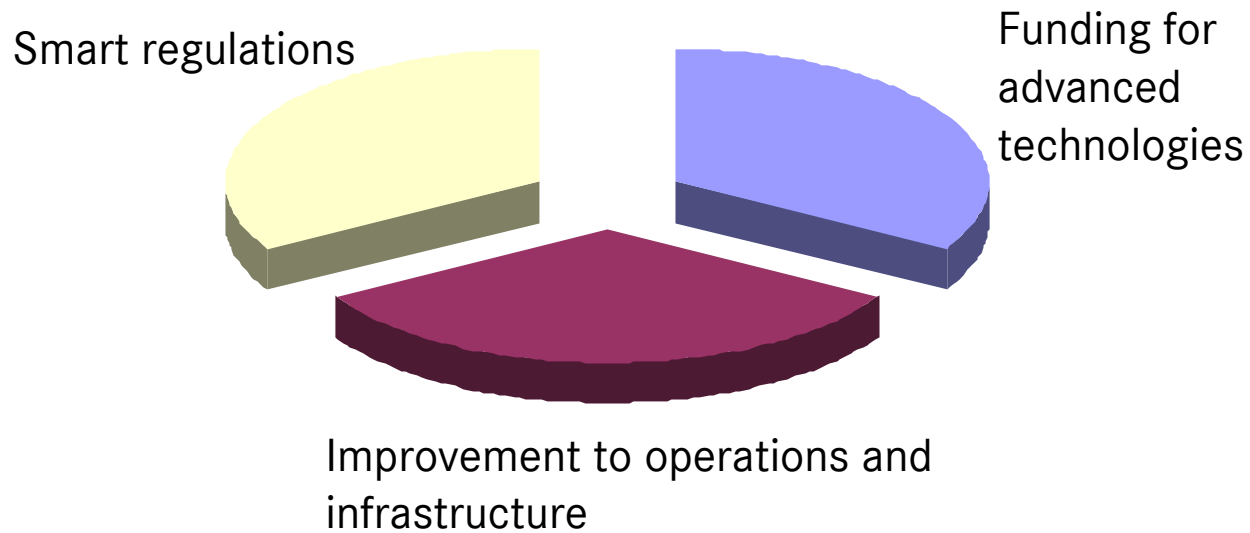
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# Conclusions



All three play role in reducing fuel consumption!