

# Emission factors 2009: Report 6 – deterioration factors and other modelling assumptions for road vehicles

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**Emission factors 2009: Report 6 - deterioration factors and other modelling assumptions for road vehicles**

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## **Executive Summary**

TRL Limited was commissioned by the Department for Transport to review the methodology used in the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) for estimating emissions from road vehicles. Various aspects of the methodology were addressed.

In the NAEI, scaling factors are applied to the basic emission factors to enable the modelling of emissions in different years. These scaling factors cover to the following:

- The changes in emissions associated with vehicle age ('degradation' or 'deterioration').
- The effects of the penetration of improved fuels and other technologies.

The current assumptions concerning vehicle age are rather simplistic, and do not take into account the characteristics of the vehicle samples used to derive emission factors. Similarly, the fuel and technology scaling factors were devised several years ago, and many were assumed to stabilise after 2005. There are some doubts as to their relevance to emission factors now being derived from more recent test programmes.

The Report describes the emission factors currently used in the NAEI, including the deterioration functions and the fuel and technology scaling factors. It also provides a brief review of the mileage, fuel and technology effects given in the literature.

The derivation of new emission factors for UK road vehicles is described in a separate Report. This Report describes how the scaling factors to be applied to the new emission factors were derived. Scaling factors for different years were developed to account for the following:

- Mileage effects relating to vehicle samples.
- Fuel composition effects.
- Increased market penetration of biofuels for use in existing petrol and diesel-engined vehicles.
- Effects of future technologies.

In the case of the mileage scaling factors, some examples of values are presented in the Report. However, these are not definitive. Users of the emission factors must calculate their own mileage scaling factors based on appropriate vehicle age and mileage distributions for each vehicle category and year.



# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Background

Emissions of air pollutants in the United Kingdom are reported in the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI)<sup>1</sup>. Estimates of emissions are made for the full range of sectors, including agriculture, domestic activity, industry and transport. The results are submitted by the UK under various international Conventions and Protocols, and are used to assess the need for, and effectiveness of, policy measures to reduce UK emissions. Projections from the road transport model in the NAEI are used to assess the potential benefits of policies and future emission standards for new vehicles. It is therefore essential that the model is as robust as possible and based on sound data.

TRL Limited has been commissioned by the Department for Transport (DfT) to review the methodology currently used in the NAEI to estimate emissions from road vehicles. The overall purpose of the project is to propose complete methodologies for modelling UK road transport emissions. The project includes an extensive and detailed review of the current methodology. It will identify where approaches could improve the quality of the emission estimates, and will show where existing methodologies give good quality estimates and should be retained.

The specific objectives of the project take the form of a list of Tasks. These Tasks, which are self-explanatory, are:

- Task 1: Review of the methods used to measure hot exhaust emission factors, including test cycles and data collection methods (Boulter *et al.*, 2009a).
- Task 2: Review of the use of average vehicle speed to characterise hot exhaust emissions (Barlow and Boulter, 2009).
- Task 3: Development of new emission factors for regulated and non-regulated pollutants (Boulter *et al.*, 2009b).
- Task 4: Review of cold-start emissions modelling (Boulter and Latham, 2009a).
- Task 5: Reviewing the effects of fuel quality on vehicle emissions (Boulter and Latham, 2009b).
- Task 6: Review of deterioration factors and other modelling assumptions (this Report).
- Task 7: Review of evaporative emissions modelling (Latham and Boulter, 2009).
- Task 8: Demonstration of new modelling methodologies (Boulter *et al.*, 2009c).
- Task 9: Final report (Boulter *et al.*, 2009c).

Task 1 also included the compilation of a Reference Book of driving cycles (Barlow *et al.*, 2009).

This Report presents the findings of Task 6, the overall aim of which was to review the deterioration factors for road vehicle emissions and other modelling assumptions in the NAEI.

In the measurement and modelling of vehicle emissions, various abbreviations and terms are used to describe the concepts and activities involved. Appendix A provides a list of abbreviations and a glossary which explains how specific terms are used in the context of this series of Reports.

It should also be noted that, in accordance with the legislation, a slightly different notation is used in the Report to refer to the emission standards for light-duty vehicles (LDVs)<sup>2</sup>, heavy-duty vehicles (HDVs)<sup>3</sup> and two-wheel vehicles. For LDVs and two-wheel vehicles, Arabic numerals are used (*e.g.* Euro 1, Euro 2...*etc.*), whereas for HDVs Roman numerals are used (*e.g.* Euro I, Euro II...*etc.*).

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.naei.org.uk/>

<sup>2</sup> Light-duty vehicles are vehicles weighing less than or equal to 3.5 tonnes, including cars and light goods vehicles (LGVs). LGVs are sometimes also referred to as 'light commercial vehicles', 'light trucks' or 'vans' in the literature. The term LGV is used in this Report.

<sup>3</sup> Heavy-duty vehicles are all vehicles heavier than 3.5 tonnes, including heavy goods vehicles (HGVs), buses and coaches.

## 1.2 The current NAEI approach for hot exhaust emissions

During 2002, an updated database of vehicle emission functions for CO, HC, NO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, CO<sub>2</sub> and fuel consumption was prepared by TRL and NETCEN for use in the NAEI. These algorithms expressed emission factors (in g km<sup>-1</sup>) as a function of average vehicle speed. The database included existing measurements from an earlier 1998 TRL database, data from the EC MEET<sup>4</sup> project, and a new set of measurements reported by TRL (Barlow *et al.*, 2001). The new TRL measurements were drawn from programmes conducted on behalf of DfT between 1997 and 2000.

After a period of public consultation on the new emission data and functions, discussions were held between TRL and NETCEN, during which a more complete set of functions were agreed. These agreed functions are still used in the NAEI, as well as in a number of other models and applications in the UK.

The vehicle classification system used in the NAEI is shown in Table 1. This is a modified version of the system of classification used in legislation. An emission function is assigned to each of the classes of vehicle in Table 1.

Table 1: The road vehicle classification used in the NAEI.

Vehicle category	Regulation	Vehicle category	Regulation
Petrol car by engine size: <1.4 litres 1.4-2.0 litres >2.0 litres	ECE 15.01	Rigid HGV	Pre-1988
	ECE 15.02		Pre-Euro I (88/77EEC)
	ECE 15.03		Euro I (91/542/EEC)
	ECE 15.04 + failed		Euro II
	Euro 1		Euro III
	Euro 2		Euro IV
	Euro 3		Euro IV+
	Euro 4		
Diesel car by engine size: <2.0 litres >2.0 litres	Pre-Euro 1	Articulated HGV	Pre-1988
	Euro 1		Pre-Euro I (88/77EEC)
	Euro 2		Euro I (91/542/EEC)
	Euro 3		Euro II
	Euro 3 + particulate		Euro III
	Euro 4		Euro IV
	Euro 4 + particulate		Euro IV+
Petrol LGV	Pre-Euro 1	Bus	Pre-1988
	Euro 1 (93/59/EEC)		Pre-Euro I (88/77EEC)
	Euro 2		Euro I (91/542/EEC)
	Euro 3		Euro II
	Euro 4		Euro III
Diesel LGV	Pre-Euro 1		Euro IV
	Euro 1 (93/59/EEC)		Euro IV+
	Euro 2	2-wheel vehicle: Moped (2-stroke) <250cc 2-stroke <250cc 4-stroke 250-750cc 4-stroke >750cc 4-stroke	Pre-2000
	Euro 3		97/24/EC
Euro 4			

<sup>†</sup> No separate emission functions are provided for failed catalyst vehicles.

In Table 1 LGVs are defined as any light-duty vehicle less than 3.5 tonnes GVW, capable of carrying goods. HGVs are defined as goods vehicles with a GVW in excess of 3.5 tonnes.

With the exception of CO<sub>2</sub>, the emission functions for the pollutants covered in the NAEI are identical to those used in the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB) procedure for air pollution estimation (Highways Agency *et al.*, 2003). Prior to 2002, the road transport emission functions contained within the DMRB and the

<sup>4</sup> MEET = Methodologies for estimating emissions from transport.

NAEI were different, but as part of the development of the supporting material and guidance for the DEFRA Air Quality Review and Assessment process, these databases were standardised.

In addition to the emission functions, in the NAEI a number of assumptions are made to enable the modelling of emissions in different years. These assumptions relate to the following:

- The changes in emissions associated with vehicle age ('degradation' or 'deterioration').
- The effects of the penetration of improved fuels and other technologies.

The current assumptions concerning vehicle mileage are rather simplistic, and do not take into account the characteristics of the vehicle samples used to derive emission factors. Similarly, the fuel and technology scaling factors were devised several years ago, and many were assumed to stabilise after 2005. There are some doubts as to their relevance to emission factors now being derived from more recent test programmes.

This Report examines the validity of the current assumption in the light of recent test data. The analysis is limited to the assumptions which relate directly to the emission factors, and do not extend to the UK vehicle fleet model.

### **1.3 Report structure**

The derivation of 'basic' 2009 emission factors for UK road vehicles was described in Task Report 3 (Boulter and Barlow, 2009). The term 'basic' is used here to indicate that the emission factors are either normalised for mileage or reflect current vehicle and fuel technologies, and should be used in conjunction with scaling factors when estimating actual emissions. Scaling factors for different years were therefore required to account for the following:

- Mileage effects relating to vehicle samples.
- Fuel composition effects.
- Increased market penetration of biofuels for use in existing petrol and diesel-engined vehicles.
- Effects of future technologies.

Chapter 2 of this Report describes the emission factors currently used in the NAEI, including the deterioration functions and the fuel and technology scaling factors. Chapter 3 provides a brief review of mileage, fuel and technology effects in the literature, and in Chapter 4 scaling factors to be applied to the 2009 emission factors are presented. In the case of the mileage scaling factors, some examples of values are presented in the Report. However, these are not definitive, and users must calculate their own values based on appropriate vehicle age and mileage distributions.

## 2 NAEI emission functions and assumptions

This Chapter of the Report describes the basic emission functions currently used in the NAEI, including the deterioration functions and the fuel and technology scaling factors. The full NAEI methodology does not appear to be publicly available. However, a methodology is available for the UK Greenhouse Gas Inventory for submission under the Framework Convention on Climate Change (Choudrie *et al.*, 2008). It is assumed that this methodology is, in fact, the same as that used in the NAEI.

### 2.1 Emission functions for CO, HC, NO<sub>x</sub> and PM

#### 2.1.1 Petrol cars

##### *Pre-Euro 1 cars*

The emission factors for CO, HC and NO<sub>x</sub> for pre-Euro 1 petrol cars were based on data from the 1998 TRL database (unpublished) and the COPERT II model produced by the European Topic Centre on Air Emissions for the European Environment Agency (Ahlvik *et al.*, 1997). Both these sources provided emission functions and coefficients relating emission factors (in g/km) to average speed for each vehicle type and emission standard. These functions were derived by fitting polynomial functions to experimental measurements. No PM data were available for pre-Euro 1 petrol cars. An average value (independent of speed) of 0.02 g/km was assumed, and the relative speed dependence around this value was taken to be the same as that for CO.

##### *Euro 1 and Euro 2 cars*

The emission factors for Euro 1 and Euro 2 cars were based on speed-emission factor relationships derived by TRL (Barlow *et al.*, 2001). The tests were carried out on in-service vehicles on dynamometer facilities using real-world driving cycles.

##### *Euro 3 and Euro 4 cars*

Due to the lack of measurements, the emission factors for Euro 3 and Euro 4 cars were estimated by applying emission-reduction factors to the equations for Euro 2 vehicles. These scaling factors were based partly on factors given in MEET (European Commission, 1999) and partly on a judgement of the extent that emissions from Euro 2 vehicles would need to be reduced to meet the Euro 3 and 4 limit values, calculated from the coefficients at the average speed of the regulatory Extra Urban Drive Cycle (EUDC) used for type-approval. Some limited data from TRL on Euro 3 vehicles also aided the judgement. Since PM emissions from petrol vehicles are not regulated, and are much lower than those from diesel cars, it was assumed that PM emissions from Euro 3 and Euro 4 vehicles would remain at Euro 2 levels.

#### 2.1.2 Diesel cars

The emission functions for pre-Euro 1, Euro 1, and Euro 2 vehicles were all derived from TRL measurements. The pre-Euro 1 emission functions were taken from the 1998 TRL database, and the Euro 1 and Euro 2 functions were taken from Barlow *et al.* (2001). The Euro 3 and 4 emission functions (including PM) were based on emission reduction scaling factors applied to the equations for Euro 2 vehicles.

#### 2.1.3 Petrol LGVs

The emission functions for pre-Euro 1 LGVs were drawn from the 1998 TRL database for small and medium sized LGVs, with the Euro 1 functions being taken from Barlow *et al.* (2001). Emission functions for Euro 2 petrol LGVs were not available, and so they were assumed to be the same as for medium-sized petrol cars. The emission functions for Euro 3 and 4 vehicles were based on emission-reduction factors applied to the equations for Euro 2 vehicles. The same scaling factors as those applied to petrol cars were used. No emission factors for PM emissions were available for petrol LGVs. For pre-Euro 1 vehicles, a bulk estimate of 0.04

g/km, agreed some years ago for use in the NAEI, was retained, but the relative speed dependence around this value was assumed to be the same as that for CO. PM emission functions for Euro 1 and 2 vehicles were assumed to be the same as for medium sized petrol cars. Since PM emissions from petrol vehicles are not regulated, it was assumed that PM emissions from Euro 3 and Euro 4 vehicles would remain at Euro 2 levels.

#### **2.1.4 Diesel LGVs**

The emission functions for pre-Euro 1 vehicles were obtained from the 1998 TRL database for medium and large sized LGVs, and the Euro 1 emission functions were taken from Barlow *et al.* (2001). Emission factors for Euro 2 diesel LGVs were not available. For all pollutants except NO<sub>x</sub>, the emission levels of Euro 1 vehicles appeared to be within the limits for Euro 2. Hence, the emission coefficients for Euro 2 diesel LGVs were assumed to be the same as those for Euro 1 on the basis that no further reduction in emissions was necessary. For NO<sub>x</sub>, a slight reduction in emissions was required from Euro 1 to meet the Euro 2 limits. Therefore, the Euro 1 coefficients were adopted, with a 0.95 scaling factor for Euro 2 vehicles. The Euro 3 and Euro 4 emission functions (including PM) were derived by applying emission-reduction factors to the functions for Euro 2. These scaling factors were estimated following much the same principles as for petrol and diesel cars (*i.e.* based on the extent emissions needed to be reduced to meet the limit values), with information from MEET and some limited data from TRL on Euro 3 vehicles aiding the judgement.

#### **2.1.5 HGVs and buses**

The emission functions for pre-Euro I, Euro I, and Euro II vehicles were all drawn from TRL measurements. The pre-Euro I functions were from the 1998 TRL database, and the Euro I and Euro II functions were taken from the 2001 TRL Report. Drive-cycle factors for pre-1988 HGVs, of which some remain in the fleet, have been used in the NAEI; these have corresponded to earlier measurements over the Warren Spring Laboratory (WSL) drive cycles. Speed-dependent emission equations were derived for this old category of HGVs from these existing WSL road-type factors, either assuming the relationship with speed was flat or had the same relative speed-dependence as the later pre-Euro I vehicles on the basis of the variation in the road-type factors with average cycle speed. In the latter case, the emission functions for old HGVs were used, based on emission scaling factors applied to the factors for pre-Euro I vehicles. Euro III and IV emission functions were based on emission reduction scaling factors applied to the equations for Euro II. The scaling factors were drawn from COPERT III (Ntziachristos and Samaras, 2000a).

#### **2.1.6 Motorcycles**

Speed-dependent functions provided by TRL were used for different sizes of motorcycle. Prior to 2000, all motorcycles were assumed to be uncontrolled. It was also assumed that mopeds (<50cc) operated only in urban areas, while motorcycles outside urban areas (motorways) would be dominated by 4-stroke engines with a capacity greater than 50cc. Otherwise, the numbers of vehicle kilometres driven on each road type were disaggregated by motorcycle type according to the proportions in the fleet. Motorcycles sold since the beginning of 2000 were assumed to meet the Directive 97/24/EC, and their emission functions were reduced according to the factors given in COPERT III (Choudrie *et al.*, 2008).

## **2.2 Emission functions for benzene and 1,3-butadiene**

The emission coefficients for benzene and 1,3-butadiene were the same as those for total hydrocarbons, except for the use of a scaling coefficient reflecting the mass fraction of these two species in the total hydrocarbon emissions from different vehicle types. The mass fractions were based on the NMVOC emission speciation fractions for benzene and 1,3-butadiene in COPERT III. In deriving species fractions of the total hydrocarbon emission functions given by TRL, it was necessary to account for the amount of methane in the HC emissions, as the COPERT figures refer to fractions of non-methane volatile organic compounds. The methane components of the total HC emissions from each vehicle type were calculated from the COPERT III emission factors for methane.

## 2.3 Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>

Carbon dioxide emissions are not regulated under the EU emission standards. Nevertheless, for convenience, the vehicle classification used for the definition of CO<sub>2</sub> emission functions is the same as that for the regulated emissions, but in this case there are not significant, stepwise changes between the legislation classes. Emissions of carbon dioxide (and sulphur dioxide) from road transport are calculated from the consumption of petrol and diesel fuel. Data on petrol and diesel fuels consumed by road transport in the UK are taken from the Digest of UK Energy Statistics published by the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), and corrected for the fuel consumption of off-road vehicles. Emissions of CO<sub>2</sub>, expressed as kg carbon per tonne of fuel, are based on the carbon content (by mass) of the fuel. Values of the fuel-based emission factors for CO<sub>2</sub> from consumption of petrol and diesel fuels are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Fuel-based emission factors for carbon (Choudrie *et al.*, 2008).

Fuel	C (kg per tonne of fuel)
Petrol	855
Diesel	863

Average-speed functions for (exhaust) CO<sub>2</sub> were developed by TRL (Barlow *et al.*, 2001). For cars, average fuel consumption factors were calculated from UK fleet-averaged CO<sub>2</sub> emission factors for different car vintages (years of production) provided by DfT following consultation with the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT). The dependence on speed was based upon the TRL speed functions for different Euro standards. For LGVs, HGVs, buses and motorcycles, the inventory used fuel consumption factors (expressed in grammes of fuel per kilometre) for each vehicle type and road type, calculated directly from the TRL equations. A normalisation procedure was used to ensure that the breakdown of petrol and diesel consumption by each vehicle type, calculated on the basis of the fuel consumption factors, added up to the DTI figures for total fuel consumption in the UK (adjusted for off-road consumption).

Total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from vehicles running on LPG are estimated in the NAEI on the basis of national figures (from DTI) on the consumption of this fuel by road transport. The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from LPG consumption cannot be broken down by vehicle type because there are no figures available on the total number of vehicles or types of vehicles running on this fuel. It is believed that many vehicles running on LPG are cars and vans converted by their owners and that these conversions are not necessarily reported to vehicle licensing agencies. It is for this same reason that LPG vehicle emission estimates are not possible for other pollutant types, because these would need to be based on traffic data and emission factors for different vehicle types rather than on fuel consumption (Choudrie *et al.*, 2008). Emissions from vehicles running on natural gas are not estimated at present, although the number of such vehicles in the UK is very small. Estimates are not made as there are no separate figures from DTI on the amount of natural gas used by road transport, nor are there useable data on the total numbers and types of vehicles equipped to run on natural gas.

At present, there are no definitive centralised statistics from the DTI on the amount of biofuels consumed by road transport in the UK. The total amount is still relatively small, although it is growing each year. DTI has indicated that biofuels are not combined with fossil fuels in their transport fuel statistics, and are currently investigating the separate provision of national statistics on biofuel consumption by road transport. At present, emissions from road transport consumption of biofuels are not included in the inventory. Carbon emissions from road transport consumption of biofuels would not be included in the national totals. Other pollutant emissions would be included in the inventory on the basis of emission factors and usage rates (amount of fuel consumed or traffic data) although the differences in emission factors for vehicles running on biofuels and those running on fossil fuels are likely to be small for these pollutants (Choudrie *et al.*, 2008).

## 2.4 Emission degradation functions

An emission factor calculated for a particular vehicle type and emission standard is effectively an average value for in-service vehicles at the time of testing. These vehicles have various ages and mileages, and thus



any degradation in emissions with vehicle age is included in the sample. However, as time passes the average accumulated mileage of vehicles conforming to a given emission standard increases. For example, the accumulated mileage of Euro 2 cars would generally be very different in 1998 and 2005. In the case of the more recent LDV emission standards included in the 2002 database (*i.e.* Euro 1 and 2 at the time the database was compiled), the vehicles would have been fairly new when the emissions were measured, but Euro 1 and Euro 2 vehicles in the current fleet will be rather old. Therefore, adjustment factors are required to account for the deterioration in emissions with age or mileage.

### 2.4.1 Cars and LGVs

Based on data from the European Auto-Oil study, the deterioration in emissions with age or mileage was taken into account for Euro 1 and Euro 2 vehicles in the NAEI. It was assumed that emissions of CO and NO<sub>x</sub> would increase by 60% over 80,000 km, whilst emissions of NMVOCs would increase by 30% over the same accumulated distance (Choudrie *et al.*, 2008). Based on the average annual mileage of cars, 80,000 km corresponded to a time period of 6.15 years.

For Euro 3 and Euro 4 petrol cars the scaling factors took into consideration the requirement for new vehicles to meet certain durability standards. It was assumed that emissions from new vehicles would be a certain percentage lower than the limit value-derived figure when new, so that the vehicle would not have emissions that degrade to levels higher than the limit value over the durability period of the vehicle. The emission degradation rates permitted for Euro 3 and 4 light duty petrol vehicles by Directive 98/69/EC are given in Table 3. Account was taken of the fact that the regulatory cycle for the Euro 3 and 4 tests applies the moment the vehicle is switched on, and therefore includes a period of 'cold start' emissions. The degradation factors for diesel cars estimated following much the same principles as for petrol cars (Table 4).

Table 3: Emission degradation rates for petrol cars (from Choudrie *et al.*, 2008).

Pollutant(s)	Emission standard	Degradation rate
NO <sub>x</sub> , HC and CO	Euro 3	x1.2 over 80,000km
	Euro 4	x1.2 over 100,000km

Table 4: Emission degradation rates for diesel cars (from Choudrie *et al.*, 2008).

Pollutant(s)	Emission standard	Degradation rate
PM	Euro 3	x1.2 over 80,000km
	Euro 4	x1.2 over 100,000km
CO	Euro 3	x1.1 over 80,000km
	Euro 4	x1.1 over 100,000km

Note: Although the referenced report gives durability for Euro 4 cars over 100,000km, Directive 98/69/EC actually specifies 80,000 km.

### 2.4.2 HGVs and buses

According to Choudrie *et al.* (2008), the degradation factors for heavy-duty vehicles are taken from COPERT III. However, this is a source of some confusion, as COPERT III does not contain degradation factors for HDVs.

## 2.5 Fuel and technology scaling factors

Emissions from existing vehicles in the fleet can be reduced if improved fuels (*e.g.* lower sulphur content) are used or if the vehicles are retrofitted with emission-control devices (*e.g.* particulate traps). In the NAEI, scaling factors are applied to the basic emission factors for each year of the inventory. These scaling factors are designed to reflect the penetration of improved fuels and other technologies which ought to influence the

emission levels in future years. The NAEI takes account of the early introduction of certain emission and fuel quality standards and additional voluntary measures to reduce emissions from road vehicles in the UK fleet. In addition the use of engine developments and exhaust abatement technologies, while designed to limit the emissions of specific pollutants such as PM, can have significant impacts on other non-regulated pollutants. The fuel and technology scaling factors currently in use are given in Appendix B. The fuel and technology scaling factors were devised several years ago, and many were assumed to stabilise after 2005. Clearly there are some doubts as to their relevance to emission factors now being derived from more recent test programmes.

### 2.5.1 Early introduction of ultra-low sulphur petrol and diesel – HGVs and buses

The early introduction of ultra-low sulphur petrol and diesel (100% by 2001) into the national fleet was taken into account. Many bus fleets had converted to ultra-low sulphur diesel (ULSD) as early as 1997, and this was also accounted for. The impact these fuels would have on emissions from existing vehicles in the fleet was based on empirical formulae from EPEFE<sup>5</sup> on the relationship between emissions and fuel quality, combined with information drawn from MEET, the World-Wide Fuel Charter reports and various reports prepared by Millbrook and LT Buses on the effects of fuel quality on emissions from heavy duty vehicles (Murrells, 2000).

Emissions from HGVs and buses were scaled down according to the proportions running on ULSD fuel in each year, the proportions fitted with oxidation catalysts or particulate traps (CRTs), and the effectiveness of these measures in reducing emissions. Choudrie *et al.* (2008) state that (the small number of) HGVs equipped with CRTs have their emissions reduced by the amounts shown in Table 5. It is assumed that a HDV fitted with a CRT is also running on ultra-low sulphur diesel. The effectiveness of measures in reducing emissions from a Euro II bus is shown in Table 6. Again, it is assumed that a bus fitted with an oxidation catalyst or CRT is also running on ULSD. These scaling factors are relative to emissions from a bus running on 500 ppm sulphur diesel and are based on analysis of fuel quality effects by Murrells (2000) and data on the effectiveness of oxidation catalysts on bus emissions by LT Buses (1998).

Table 5: Scaling factors for emissions from a Euro II HGV running on ultra-low sulphur diesel and fitted with an oxidation catalyst or CRT (Choudrie *et al.*, 2008).

		CO	NMVOCs	NO <sub>x</sub>
ULSD only	Urban	0.96	0.97	0.94
	Rural	1.01	1.02	0.99
ULSD + CRT	Urban	0.10	0.12	0.81
	Rural	0.10	0.12	0.85

Table 6: Scaling factors for emissions from a Euro II bus running on ultra-low sulphur diesel and fitted with an oxidation catalyst or CRT (Choudrie *et al.*, 2008).

		CO	NMVOCs	NO <sub>x</sub>
ULSD only	Urban	0.91	0.72	1.01
	Rural	1.01	1.02	0.99
ULSD + oxidation catalyst	Urban	0.20	0.39	0.97
	Rural	0.22	0.55	0.95
ULSD + CRT	Urban	0.17	0.19	0.90
	Rural	0.19	0.27	0.88

<sup>5</sup> EPEFE = European Programme on Emissions, Fuels and Engine Technologies.

### **2.5.2 The effect of benzene content of petrol on exhaust emissions of benzene**

The effect of the benzene content of petrol on exhaust emissions of benzene was included in the 2002 revision to the UK emission factors. According to the UK Petroleum Industries Association (UKPIA), a substantial decrease (76 %) in the benzene content of UK petrol occurred in 2000 in order to meet the lower EU limit of 1% introduced that year. Equations from EPEFE and MEET were used to derive factors reflecting the effect of reduced benzene content on benzene emissions from catalyst cars. No such information was available for non-catalyst cars. However, on the basis of fundamental combustion chemistry and the significant reductions in ambient benzene concentrations observed in early 2000 at a number of air pollution monitoring sites, it was concluded that the reductions in benzene content of petrol led to a proportional reduction in benzene emissions from non-catalyst cars. This was represented with an emission reduction scaling factor for this class of vehicle. For all vehicle categories except buses, benzene emissions were assumed to stabilise at 2001 levels. For buses, emissions were assumed to stabilise at 2006 levels.

### **2.5.3 Retrofitting of PM traps and oxidation catalysts on heavy-duty diesel vehicles**

The retrofitting of particulate traps and oxidation catalyst on some heavy duty diesel vehicles is accounted for, on the basis of information on their likely uptake. The assumptions on their effects on emissions and their fleet uptake are described in the Technical Annex of the Air Quality Strategy consultation document (DEFRA *et al.*, 2001).

### **2.5.4 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**

The basic CO<sub>2</sub> emission factors will be influenced by the general improvements in technology introduced to improve fuel economy and, for cars in particular, by voluntary agreements between the European Automobile Manufacturers Association (ACEA) and the EU to reduce emissions.

The TRL emission databases were the sources used for pre-Euro 1, Euro 1, and Euro 2 cars, pre-Euro 1 and Euro 1 LGVs, and pre-Euro I, Euro I, and Euro II HGVs and buses, in the same way as for the CO, HC, NO<sub>x</sub> and PM functions described above. For cars and LGVs it was assumed that the basic emissions of Euro 3 vehicles would be reduced from the Euro 2 levels by the same proportion that Euro 2 emissions were reduced from Euro 1 levels. The same proportional reduction was applied to Euro 3 emission levels to derive Euro 4 levels. For petrol cars, diesel cars and petrol LGVs, an additional adjustment was made in order to take into account the voluntary agreement: emissions were reduced linearly to 140 g/km between 2000 and 2008, with no further improvement thereafter. Euro III and Euro IV buses and HGVs were assumed to have emission levels equivalent to those of Euro II vehicles.

## **2.6 Other assumptions**

In the NAEI, assumptions are currently made about the proportion of failing catalysts in the petrol car fleet. For first-generation catalyst cars (Euro 1), it is assumed that the catalysts fail in 5% of cars fitted with them each year (for example due to mechanical damage of the catalyst unit) and that 95% of failed catalysts are repaired each year, but only for cars more than three years in age, when they first reach the age for MOT testing. Lower failure rates are assigned to Euro 2 (1.5%), Euro 3 (0.5%) and Euro 4 (0.5%) cars manufactured since 1996.

## 3 Review of mileage, fuel and technology effects

### 3.1 Overview

This Chapter of the report provides a brief review of the mileage, fuel and technology effects on emissions reported in the literature, and in particular the use of scaling factors.

### 3.2 Mileage effects

#### 3.2.1 Light-duty vehicles

In the ARTEMIS project (Joumard *et al.*, 2006), the influence of the mileage  $M_1$  or  $M_2$  (km) for LDVs is expressed by the formula:

$$\frac{\text{emission}(M_1)}{\text{emission}(M_2)} = \frac{y(M_1)}{y(M_2)} \quad (\text{Equation 1})$$

Values of  $y$  are given for Euro 1 and 2 petrol cars in Table 7, and for Euro 3 and 4 petrol cars in Table 8, in both cases for urban and rural situations (average speeds lower than 19 km/h and higher than 63 km/h respectively). For an intermediate speed,  $V$ , the following formula is used:

$$y(V) = y(\text{urban}) + \frac{(V - 19) \cdot (y(\text{rural}) - y(\text{urban}))}{44} \quad (\text{Equation 2})$$

Table 7: Emission degradation correction factor  $y = a \times \text{Mileage} + b$ , for Euro 1 and Euro 2 petrol vehicles. Mileage expressed in km,  $y$  normalised for the corresponding average mileage.

Petrol Euro 1 and 2	Engine capacity (l)	Average mileage (km)	$a$	$b$	Value at $\geq$ 120,000 km	
$y(\text{urban})$ for $V \leq 19$ km/h	CO	$\leq 1.4$	29,057	1.523E-05	0.557	2.39
		1.4-2.0	39,837	1.148E-05	0.543	1.92
		$> 2.0$	47,028	9.243E-06	0.565	1.67
	HC	$\leq 1.4$	29,057	1.215E-05	0.647	2.10
		1.4-2.0	39,837	1.232E-05	0.509	1.99
		$> 2.0$	47,028	1.208E-05	0.432	1.88
NO <sub>x</sub>	All	44,931	1.598E-05	0.282	2.20	
$y(\text{rural})$ for $V \geq 63$ km/h	CO	$\leq 1.4$	29,057	1.689E-05	0.509	2.54
		1.4-2.0	39,837	9.607E-06	0.617	1.77
		$> 2.0$	47,028	2.704E-06	0.873	1.20
	HC	$\leq 1.4$	29,057	6.570E-06	0.809	1.60
		1.4-2.0	39,837	9.815E-06	0.609	1.79
		$> 2.0$	47,028	6.224E-06	0.707	1.45
NO <sub>x</sub>	all	47,186	1.220E-05	0.424	1.89	

Table 8: Emission degradation correction factor  $y = a \times \text{Mileage} + b$ , for Euro 3 and Euro 4 petrol vehicles. Mileage expressed in km,  $y$  normalised for the corresponding average mileage.

Petrol Euro 3 and 4		Engine capacity (l)	Average mileage (km)	$a$	$b$	Value at $\geq 160,000$ km
$y$ (urban) for $V \leq 19$ km/h	CO	$\leq 1.4$	32,407	7.129E-06	0.769	1.91
		$> 1.4$	16,993	2.670E-06	0.955	1.38
	HC	$\leq 1.4$	31,972	3.419E-06	0.891	1.44
		$> 1.4$	17,913	0	1	1
	NO <sub>x</sub>	$\leq 1.4$	31,313	0	1	1
		$> 1.4$	16,993	3.986E-06	0.932	1.57
$y$ (rural) for $V \geq 63$ km/h	CO	$\leq 1.4$	30,123	1.502E-06	0.955	1.20
		$> 1.4$	26,150	0	1	1
	HC	all	28,042	0	1	1
		all	26,150	0	1	1
	NO <sub>x</sub>	all	26,150	0	1	1
		all	26,150	0	1	1

The literature suggests that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are not affected by vehicle mileage (Samaras and Ntziachristos, 1998; Ntziachristos and Samaras, 2000b; Geivanidis and Samaras, 2004).

### 3.2.2 Heavy-duty vehicles

In order to determine whether a vehicle mileage effect had to be taken into account for HDVs in the ARTEMIS emission model, the effects of engine deterioration and maintenance on emissions were assessed by Rexeis *et al.* (2005). Data from the Dutch and German in-use compliance programmes were used for this purpose. The assessment focused only on Euro I, II and III vehicles (200 vehicles in total).

The results for Euro I and II vehicles were surprising. Where an increase in emissions with increasing mileage was anticipated, an improvement was observed for most pollutants. A clear increase in emissions was only evident for HC from Euro III vehicles, and to a lesser extent for Euro III PM emissions. One explanation for the lower emissions of vehicles with higher mileage could be that the fuel consumption was, on average, lower for vehicles with a high mileage. Another explanation is that vehicles in the database with a high mileage were probably used for long -distance transport activities. The general conclusion for the ARTEMIS model was that no mileage scaling factors were needed for Euro I to Euro III vehicles.

Rexeis *et al.* (2005) noted that there are currently several different emission-control devices which are considered relevant to the Euro IV emission standards and beyond, including:

- Exhaust gas recirculation (EGR).
- Diesel oxidation catalyst.
- Selective catalytic reduction of NO<sub>x</sub> (SCR).
- Diesel particulate filter (DPF).

The conclusions in relation to the deterioration of Euro IV and Euro V technologies were as follows:

- There is no reason to assume that the deterioration pattern of engine-out emissions would differ much from engines of earlier Euro classes.
- Emission-control devices can contribute to the deterioration of specific pollutants as a result of ageing, malfunctioning and even tampering.
- Some of the anticipated effects of component deterioration (including the effects of malfunctioning and tampering) can be prevented by the installation of an OBD system, which will be mandatory from Euro IV onwards.
- Emission-control devices featuring catalysts will show some emission deterioration over the life of the vehicle due to ageing. At present it is not possible to give exact values since the technology is not fully developed and few data are available.

### 3.3 Fuel effects

Fuel effects were reviewed in some detail in Task Report 5 (Boulter and Latham, 2008). This work is not repeated here.

### 3.4 Technology effects

#### 3.4.1 Cars and LGVs

Within the ARTEMIS project Samaras and Geivanidis (2005) provided emission factors for Euro 4 petrol cars. However, there are relatively few measurements for Euro 4 cars, and none for Euro 5 cars. It was proposed that the Euro 4 equations for petrol vehicles are also used for Euro 5 petrol vehicles. In the case of direct injection petrol vehicles, the literature and the limited available data indicated a reduction in fuel consumption of around 10%. Samaras and Geivanidis (2005) also presented the reduction of emissions expected in Euro 4 and 5 diesel vehicles using as basis the emissions of Euro 3 vehicles. These factors were derived from the ratios of the established Euro 4 or expected Euro 5 emission standards (Table 7) over the emission standards of Euro 3:

Table 7: Reduction factors for future diesel vehicle technologies.

	CO	HC	NO <sub>x</sub>	PM	
Euro 4	0.781	0.833	0.5	0.5	x Euro 3
Euro 5	0.781	0.833	0.35	0.1	x Euro 3

Table 8 presents the PM mass reduction potential of the installation of a DPF on a vehicle. The factors were derived under the assumption that the application of a DPF leads to PM levels comparable to the expected Euro 5 limit.

Table 8: Reduction of PM mass emissions due to the addition of a DPF.

	PM	
Euro 3 + DPF	0.1	x Euro 3
Euro 4 + DPF	0.1	x Euro 4

#### 3.4.2 Heavy-duty vehicles

In the ARTEMIS model for heavy-duty vehicles, the option of 'DPF-technology' can be chosen, which assumes a reduction in PM mass of approximately 90%, and an increase in fuel consumption of 3%, compared with the relevant basic engine emission map (Rexeis *et al.* (2005).

## 4 Scaling factors applicable to the 2009 emission factors

The development of the basic emission factors for road vehicles was described by Boulter and Barlow (2009). These basic emission factors are complemented by scaling factors to take account of (i) mileage effects associated with vehicle samples and (ii) future improvements in fuels and vehicle technologies.

### 4.1 Vehicle mileage scaling factors

An emission factor for a particular vehicle type and emission standard is usually an average value for vehicles of different ages and mileages which inherently takes account of possible changes in emissions with vehicle age, relative to new vehicle emissions performance. However, vehicles which are now rather old would have been relatively new when tested, with a relatively low mileage. For example, the accumulated mileage of Euro 2 vehicles would generally be very different in 1998 and 2005. Therefore, it is possible to refine the basic emission factors using scaling factors for the deterioration in emissions with age or mileage. This is not an altogether straightforward process, as different scaling factors are required for different years, and information is required on the average accumulated mileage of different types of vehicle by year.

#### 4.1.1 Cars and light good vehicles

Rather than using existing mileage scaling factors, examples of new scaling factors for cars and LGVs were determined from the database of emission measurements compiled within the project. The following steps were taken to adjust the measured emission factors to take account of the wide range of vehicle mileage during tests:

- (i) To generate the basic emission functions for cars, the emission test data were normalised to an accumulated mileage of 50,000 km for each vehicle type and pollutant. This process was described by Boulter and Barlow (2009). Only the emission factors for CO, HC and NO<sub>x</sub> were normalised for mileage. Too few PM measurements were available to obtain deterioration functions, and literature suggests that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are not affected by vehicle mileage.
- (ii) For each vehicle category, the average age was calculated for the range of reference years of interest (1995-2030).
- (iii) Relationships between vehicle age and mileage were established, and the average mileage was then calculated for each vehicle category and reference year.
- (iv) For each vehicle category, reference year and pollutant, the emission factor associated with the actual average mileage and the emission factor for 50,000 km were calculated. The scaling factors were calculated by dividing the emission factor for the actual mileage by the emission factor for 50,000 km.

#### *Normalisation of measured emission factors*

As noted above, the basic CO, HC and NO<sub>x</sub> emission factors for all LDVs were normalised to an accumulated mileage of 50,000 km for each vehicle type and pollutant. Due to a lack of data, no mileage correction was applied to test data relating to fuels other than conventional petrol or diesel. The mileage adjustment was applied for urban, rural and motorway driving using the formula:

$$E_{50,000} = E_{test} \times y_{50,000} / y_{test} \quad \text{(Equation 3)}$$

Where :

$E_{50,000}$	=	emission factor at 50,000 km.
$E_{test}$	=	emission factor recorded during the test
$y_{50,000}$	=	mileage adjustment factor for 50,000 km
$y_{test}$	=	mileage during test

The coefficients which are used to calculate the values of  $y$  for urban, rural and motorway driving are given in Table 9. Values for all the data are also shown.

Table 9: Coefficients of the regression fits to the CO, HC and NO<sub>x</sub> emission factors and accumulated mileage data for cars. In each case, the function is of the form  $y = ax + b$ , where  $y$  is the emission factor in g/km, and  $x$  is the accumulated mileage.

Pollutant	Fuel	Emission standard	Urban		Rural		Motorway		All	
			a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
CO	Petrol	Pre-Euro 1	2.570E-05	14.714	4.094E-05	4.621	5.339E-05	3.227	3.974E-05	8.661
		Euro 1	5.197E-05	0.243	3.053E-05	0.409	1.831E-05	2.086	4.303E-05	0.382
		Euro 2	1.428E-05	0.827	1.994E-06	0.552	4.284E-06	1.104	8.418E-06	0.785
		Euro 3	4.650E-06	0.617	1.866E-06	0.483	-1.318E-05	2.752	1.669E-06	0.954
	Euro 4	6.071E-06	0.462	9.622E-06	0.158	1.349E-05	0.430	1.021E-05	0.358	
	Diesel	Pre-Euro 1	5.410E-07	0.965	1.025E-06	0.341	2.819E-07	0.375	1.054E-06	0.666
		Euro 1	4.277E-07	0.560	-6.683E-07	0.384	3.094E-07	0.183	-4.836E-07	0.504
		Euro 2	6.379E-06	0.230	2.620E-06	0.118	5.584E-07	0.038	3.749E-06	0.164
Euro 3		8.183E-07	0.201	5.816E-07	0.038	1.333E-07	0.019	8.146E-07	0.097	
Euro 4	1.803E-06	0.074	1.509E-07	0.008	1.253E-07	0.009	1.166E-06	0.027		
HC	Petrol	Pre-Euro 1	4.713E-06	1.804	3.525E-06	0.891	2.896E-06	0.461	4.459E-06	1.192
		Euro 1	4.749E-06	0.034	2.439E-06	0.040	7.092E-07	0.079	3.475E-06	0.042
		Euro 2	9.570E-07	0.122	2.879E-07	0.029	4.140E-07	0.024	6.376E-07	0.070
		Euro 3	2.943E-07	0.051	7.621E-08	0.024	-2.902E-07	0.060	1.256E-07	0.042
	Euro 4	1.214E-06	0.025	-3.931E-08	0.008	-1.340E-07	0.019	3.233E-07	0.022	
	Diesel	Pre-Euro 1	5.121E-07	0.162	3.681E-08	0.086	4.510E-08	0.071	4.294E-07	0.120
		Euro 1	1.104E-07	0.089	-1.466E-07	0.063	-6.353E-08	0.036	-7.471E-08	0.082
		Euro 2	1.077E-06	0.036	1.704E-07	0.035	8.807E-08	0.019	5.253E-07	0.035
Euro 3		3.863E-07	0.035	1.803E-07	0.015	4.645E-08	0.007	2.944E-07	0.021	
Euro 4	1.012E-06	0.010	3.015E-07	0.010	1.480E-06	0.010	1.024E-06	0.010		
NO <sub>x</sub>	Petrol	Pre-Euro 1	2.548E-06	1.378	-1.157E-06	2.688	6.518E-06	1.802	1.250E-06	1.985
		Euro 1	3.368E-06	0.155	3.779E-06	0.181	4.077E-06	0.274	3.761E-06	0.165
		Euro 2	-2.191E-06	0.334	-7.720E-07	0.170	1.301E-06	0.140	-9.811E-07	0.240
		Euro 3	-1.127E-06	0.152	-4.612E-07	0.080	-1.590E-07	0.092	-6.759E-07	0.113
	Euro 4	3.273E-07	0.059	4.379E-07	0.040	7.694E-07	0.010	4.315E-07	0.046	
	Diesel	Pre-Euro 1	-2.036E-08	0.828	3.628E-07	0.583	1.731E-06	0.581	3.577E-07	0.714
		Euro 1	3.231E-06	0.588	8.112E-07	0.498	2.880E-07	0.740	1.764E-06	0.618
		Euro 2	9.963E-07	1.078	-1.541E-07	0.708	5.192E-07	0.998	1.611E-07	0.960
Euro 3		-4.603E-06	1.194	-7.567E-06	0.826	-5.952E-06	1.026	-4.849E-06	1.010	
Euro 4	-3.819E-06	0.913	3.300E-07	0.319	3.411E-07	0.567	-1.312E-06	0.660		



**Estimation of average vehicle age**

**NB:** The age and mileage values presented here, and the resulting mileage scaling factors, should be viewed as indicative, and are provided to illustrate the recommended approach. These indicative scaling factors are available on the DfT web site. Users of the emission factors must calculate their own mileage scaling factors based on appropriate vehicle age and mileage distributions for each vehicle category and year.

For each car category, the average age was calculated for each reference year from 1995 to 2030 inclusive. UK vehicle licensing statistics<sup>6</sup> were used for this purpose. The licensing statistics are stated in terms of the numbers of cars licensed by propulsion (fuel), engine capacity, and year of first registration. Similar data are available for LGVs, although there is no distinction according to fuel type. However, this process was not straightforward for a number of reasons.

Firstly, the licensing statistics relate to model years and not specific emission standards. Assumptions were therefore required to align the two. The assumed correspondence between emission standard and model year is given in Table 10.

Table 10: Assumed correspondence between emission standard and model year for LDVs.

Emission standard	Model years (inclusive)			
	Car <2.5 t, taxi	Car 2.5-3.5 t	LGV N1(I)	LGV N1(II/III)
Pre-Euro 1	Up to 1992	Up to 1994	Up to 1994	Up to 1994
Euro 1	1993 to 1996	1995 to 1998	1995 to 1997	1995 to 1998
Euro 2	1997 to 2000	1999 to 2001	1998 to 2000	1999 to 2001
Euro 3	2001 to 2005	2002 to 2006	2001 to 2005	2002 to 2006
Euro 4	2006 to 2010	2007 to 2011	2006 to 2010	2007 to 2011
Euro 5	2011 to 2015	2012 to 2016	2011 to 2015	2012 to 2016
Euro 6	2016 to 2020	2017 to 2020	2016 to 2020	2017 to 2020

Secondly, actual statistics were available for reference years up to and including 2006. The statistics for a particular year were used to define the age distribution in the following year. For example, the 2006 statistics were used to define the age distribution in 2007. Assumptions were therefore required to estimate vehicle age distributions in future years. For this purpose, it was assumed that the vehicle age distributions in 2007 could be applied to each year in the future.

The 2007 distributions for petrol and diesel cars, and for the three engine size ranges (<1400 cc, 1400-2000 cc and >2000 cc) were normalised to give the percentage of vehicles by age, and the normalised distributions were applied to future years. The 2007 distributions are shown for petrol cars and diesel cars in Figure 1 and Figure 2 and for LGVs in Figure 3.

A problem associated with future projections was the treatment of the oldest vehicles in the fleet, as these are combined in the statistics (*e.g.* 'Pre-1988'). For such vehicles, it was assumed that the oldest vehicles were evenly distributed in terms of model years. This is a relatively crude assumption which would benefit from further refinement, although the number of vehicles in the oldest age band was generally rather small compared with the total (an exception being petrol cars >2000 cc).

The resulting average ages are shown in Table 11 to Table 15.

<sup>6</sup> Vehicle licensing statistics for recent years are available from DfT at <http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/statistics/datatablespublications/vehicles/licensing/>

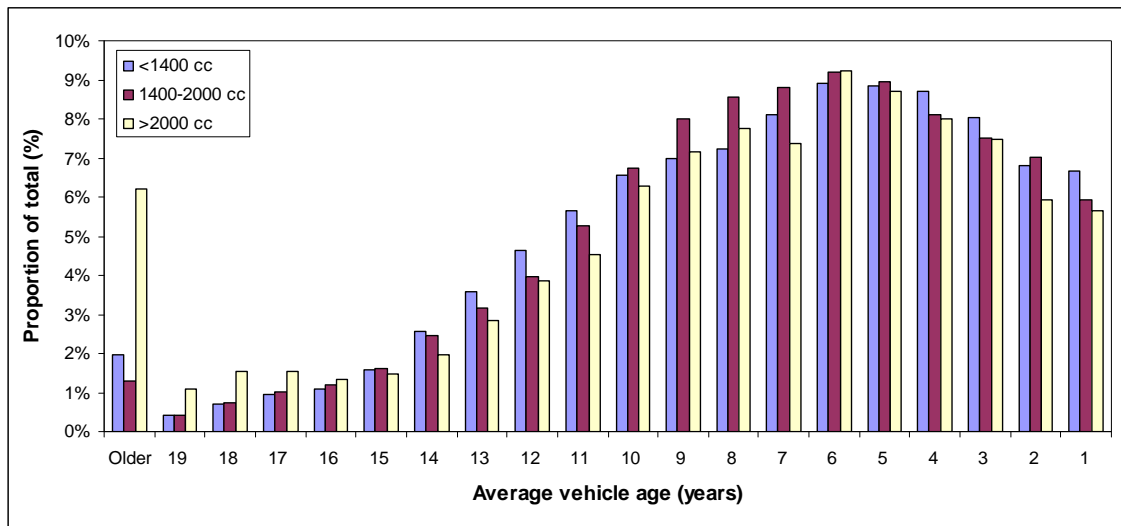


Figure 1: Normalised age distribution for petrol cars in 2007, based on licensing statistics for 2006.

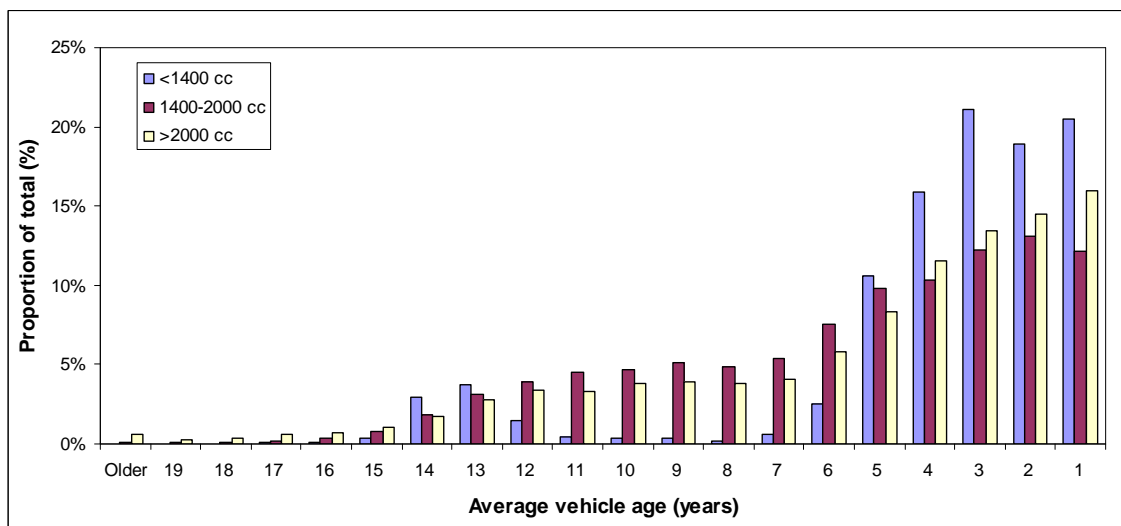


Figure 2: Normalised age distribution for diesel cars in 2007, based on licensing statistics for 2006.

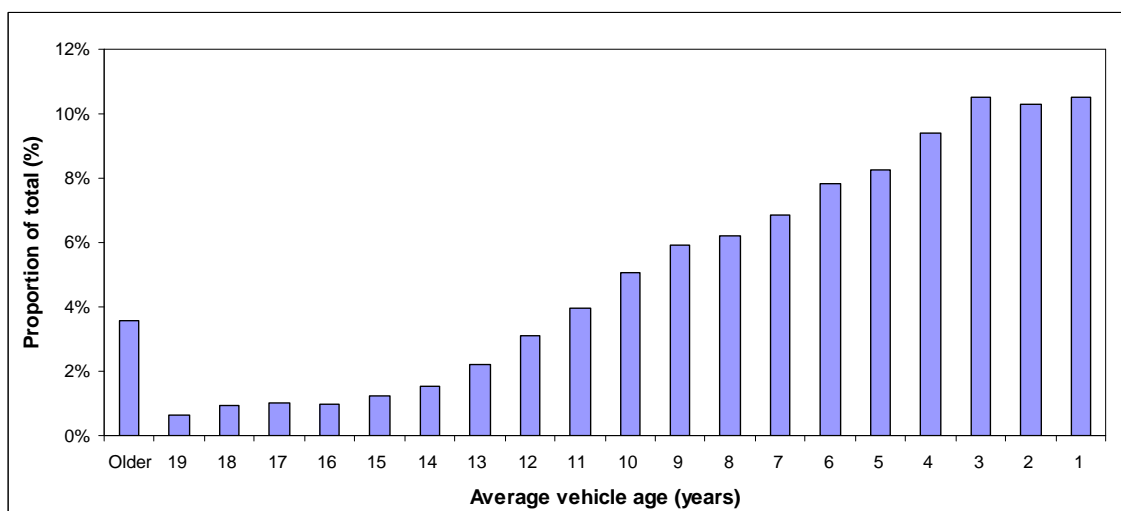


Figure 3: Normalised age distribution for all LGVs in 2007, based on licensing statistics for 2006.

Table 11: Average age by vehicle category and model year (cars <2.5 tonnes).

Code	Vehicle type	Fuel type	Engine capacity (cc)	Emission standard	Average age by reference year																																				
					1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030		
R001	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	<1400 cc	Pre-Euro 1	8.4	9.1	9.8	10.5	11.1	11.7	12.4	13.0	13.7	14.5	15.3	16.1	17.2	18.4	19.3	20.4	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5	36.5	37.5	38.5	39.5	40.5	
R002	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	<1400 cc	Euro 1	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.4	10.3	11.3	12.2	13.1	14.0	15.1	16.2	17.1	18.0	19.0	20.2	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5	
R003	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	<1400 cc	Euro 2	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.4	10.3	11.3	12.2	13.1	14.0	15.1	16.2	17.1	17.9	18.9	20.0	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R004	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	<1400 cc	Euro 3	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.4	10.3	11.3	12.2	13.1	14.0	15.1	16.2	17.1	17.9	18.9	20.0	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R005	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	<1400 cc	Euro 4	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.4	10.3	11.3	12.2	13.1	14.0	15.1	16.2	17.1	17.9	18.9	20.0	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R006	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	<1400 cc	Euro 5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.4	10.3	11.3	12.2	13.1	14.0	15.1	16.2	17.1	17.9	18.9	20.0	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R007	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	<1400 cc	Euro 6	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.4	10.3	11.3	12.2	13.1	14.0	15.1	16.2	17.1	17.9	18.9	20.0	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R008	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	>2000 cc	Pre-Euro 1	7.8	8.4	9.0	9.9	10.6	11.3	12.0	12.7	13.5	14.3	15.1	15.9	17.2	18.1	18.9	20.0	21.3	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5	36.5	37.5	38.5	39.5	40.5	
R009	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	1400-2000 cc	Euro 1	1.6	2.0	2.4	3.4	4.4	5.4	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.4	10.3	11.3	12.2	13.2	14.1	15.1	16.2	17.1	17.9	18.8	20.0	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5	
R010	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	1400-2000 cc	Euro 2	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.4	4.4	5.4	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.3	10.2	11.2	12.2	13.2	14.1	15.1	16.2	17.1	17.8	18.7	19.8	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R011	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	1400-2000 cc	Euro 3	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.4	4.4	5.4	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.3	10.2	11.2	12.2	13.2	14.1	15.1	16.2	17.1	17.8	18.7	19.8	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R012	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	1400-2000 cc	Euro 4	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.4	4.4	5.4	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.3	10.2	11.2	12.2	13.2	14.1	15.1	16.2	17.1	17.8	18.7	19.8	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R013	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	1400-2000 cc	Euro 5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.4	4.4	5.4	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.3	10.2	11.2	12.2	13.2	14.1	15.1	16.2	17.1	17.8	18.7	19.8	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R014	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	1400-2000 cc	Euro 6	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.4	4.4	5.4	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.3	10.2	11.2	12.2	13.2	14.1	15.1	16.2	17.1	17.8	18.7	19.8	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R015	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	>2000 cc	Pre-Euro 1	9.5	10.0	10.6	11.6	12.3	13.0	13.7	14.3	15.0	15.7	16.3	16.9	18.4	19.1	19.7	20.6	21.6	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5	36.5	37.5	38.5	39.5	40.5	
R016	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	>2000 cc	Euro 1	1.4	1.8	2.3	3.3	4.3	5.3	6.3	7.3	8.2	9.2	10.2	11.2	12.1	13.1	14.2	15.4	16.5	17.4	18.3	19.2	20.3	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5	
R017	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	>2000 cc	Euro 2	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.4	8.4	9.3	10.2	11.2	12.2	13.1	14.2	15.4	16.5	17.4	18.1	19.0	20.1	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R018	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	>2000 cc	Euro 3	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.4	8.4	9.3	10.2	11.2	12.2	13.1	14.2	15.4	16.5	17.4	18.1	19.0	20.1	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R019	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	>2000 cc	Euro 4	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.4	8.4	9.3	10.2	11.2	12.2	13.1	14.2	15.4	16.5	17.4	18.1	19.0	20.1	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R020	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	>2000 cc	Euro 5	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.4	8.4	9.3	10.2	11.2	12.2	13.1	14.2	15.4	16.5	17.4	18.1	19.0	20.1	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R021	Car <2.5 t	Petrol	>2000 cc	Euro 6	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.4	8.4	9.3	10.2	11.2	12.2	13.1	14.2	15.4	16.5	17.4	18.1	19.0	20.1	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R022	Car <2.5 t	Diesel	<1400 cc	Pre-Euro 1	8.4	6.3	7.2	8.0	8.8	9.5	10.4	11.2	12.1	12.9	13.7	14.7	15.8	17.3	18.2	19.6	21.6	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5	36.5	37.5	38.5	39.5	40.5	
R023	Car <2.5 t	Diesel	<1400 cc	Euro 1	1.4	2.3	3.2	4.2	5.2	6.2	7.2	8.2	9.2	10.2	11.2	12.1	13.1	13.3	13.5	14.2	15.6	16.7	17.5	18.5	20.4	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5	
R024	Car <2.5 t	Diesel	<1400 cc	Euro 2	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.3	3.3	4.3	5.3	6.3	7.3	8.3	9.7	11.2	12.4	13.1	13.3	13.5	14.2	15.6	16.7	17.5	18.4	20.2	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R025	Car <2.5 t	Diesel	<1400 cc	Euro 3	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.3	3.3	4.3	5.3	6.3	7.3	8.3	9.7	11.2	12.4	13.1	13.3	13.5	14.2	15.6	16.7	17.5	18.4	20.2	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R026	Car <2.5 t	Diesel	<1400 cc	Euro 4	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.3	3.3	4.3	5.3	6.3	7.3	8.3	9.7	11.2	12.4	13.1	13.3	13.5	14.2	15.6	16.7	17.5	18.4	20.2	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R027	Car <2.5 t	Diesel	<1400 cc	Euro 5	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.3	3.3	4.3	5.3	6.3	7.3	8.3	9.7	11.2	12.4	13.1	13.3	13.5	14.2	15.6	16.7	17.5	18.4	20.2	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R028	Car <2.5 t	Diesel	<1400 cc	Euro 6	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.3	3.3	4.3	5.3	6.3	7.3	8.3	9.7	11.2	12.4	13.1	13.3	13.5	14.2	15.6	16.7	17.5	18.4	20.2	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R029	Car <2.5 t	Diesel	1400-2000 cc	Pre-Euro 1	5.9	6.8	7.7	8.6	9.5	9.9	11.1	11.8	12.6	13.4	14.2	15.1	16.1	17.3	18.3	19.3	20.7	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5	36.5	37.5	38.5	39.5	40.5	
R030	Car <2.5 t	Diesel	1400-2000 cc	Euro 1	1.4	1.9	2.4	3.4	4.4	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.4	9.4	10.3	11.3	12.2	12.9	13.7	14.6	15.8	16.9	17.8	18.6	19.6	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5	
R031	Car <2.5 t	Diesel	1400-2000 cc	Euro 2	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.5	9.5	10.4	11.3	12.2	12.9	13.7	14.6	15.8	16.9	17.7	18.5	19.5	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R032	Car <2.5 t	Diesel	1400-2000 cc	Euro 3	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5																													

Table 12: Average age by vehicle category and model year (cars >2.5 tonnes).

Code	Vehicle type	Fuel type	Engine capacity (cc)	Emission standard	Average age by reference year																																				
					1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
R049	Car 2.5-3.5 t	Petrol	All	Pre-Euro 1	8.8	9.0	9.2	10.6	11.3	11.9	12.5	13.1	13.8	14.4	15.1	15.7	17.0	18.0	18.8	19.6	20.3	21.3	22.4	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5	36.5	37.5	38.5	39.5	
R050	Car 2.5-3.5 t	Petrol	All	Euro 1		1.0	1.5	1.9	2.3	3.3	4.3	5.3	6.3	7.3	8.3	9.3	10.2	11.2	12.2	13.1	14.2	15.4	16.5	17.4	18.2	19.1	20.2	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	
R051	Car 2.5-3.5 t	Petrol	All	Euro 2					1.0	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.9	5.0	5.9	6.9	8.0	8.9	9.9	10.8	11.8	12.8	13.8	14.9	16.0	17.0	17.9	18.7	19.7	21.0	22.0	23.0	24.0	25.0	26.0	27.0	28.0	29.0	30.0		
R052	Car 2.5-3.5 t	Petrol	All	Euro 3							1.0	1.5	2.0	2.9	3.9	5.0	5.9	6.9	8.0	8.9	9.9	10.8	11.8	12.8	13.8	14.9	16.0	17.0	17.9	18.7	19.7	21.0	22.0	23.0	24.0	25.0	26.0	27.0	28.0	29.0	30.0
R053	Car 2.5-3.5 t	Petrol	All	Euro 4									1.0	1.5	2.1	2.6	3.2	4.2	5.0	6.0	6.9	7.8	8.8	9.6	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.4	14.7	15.9	16.9	17.6	18.2	19.0	20.2						
R054	Car 2.5-3.5 t	Petrol	All	Euro 5													1.0	1.5	2.1	2.7	3.2	4.2	5.0	6.0	6.9	7.8	8.8	9.6	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.4	14.7	15.9	16.9	17.6	18.2	19.0	20.2		
R055	Car 2.5-3.5 t	Petrol	All	Euro 6																		1.0	1.5	2.1	2.7	3.2	4.2	5.0	6.0	6.9	7.8	8.8	9.6	10.5	11.5	12.5	13.4	14.7	15.9		
R056	Car 2.5-3.5 t	Diesel	All	Pre-Euro 1	4.9	5.8	6.8	7.6	8.4	7.8	10.0	10.8	11.6	12.4	13.2	14.0	15.0	16.1	17.2	18.1	19.1	20.3	21.7	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5	36.5	37.5	38.5	39.5	
R057	Car 2.5-3.5 t	Diesel	All	Euro 1		1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.4	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.4	9.4	10.4	11.4	12.3	13.0	13.9	15.0	16.1	17.1	17.9	18.7	19.7	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	
R058	Car 2.5-3.5 t	Diesel	All	Euro 2						1.0	1.5	1.9	2.9	3.9	4.9	5.9	6.9	8.0	9.0	9.9	11.0	11.9	12.8	13.7	14.7	15.8	16.8	17.8	18.5	19.3	21.0	22.0	23.0	24.0	25.0	26.0	27.0	28.0	29.0	30.0	
R059	Car 2.5-3.5 t	Diesel	All	Euro 3									1.0	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.6	4.4	5.4	6.6	7.8	8.9	9.9	10.8	11.7	12.5	13.3	14.2	15.3	16.4	17.2	17.9	18.7	19.8	22.0	23.0	24.0	25.0	26.0	
R060	Car 2.5-3.5 t	Diesel	All	Euro 4													1.0	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.6	4.4	5.4	6.6	7.8	8.9	9.9	10.8	11.7	12.5	13.3	14.2	15.3	16.4	17.2	17.9	18.7	19.6		
R061	Car 2.5-3.5 t	Diesel	All	Euro 5																		1.0	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.6	4.4	5.4	6.6	7.8	8.9	9.9	10.8	11.7	12.5	13.3	14.2	15.3		
R062	Car 2.5-3.5 t	Diesel	All	Euro 6																		1.0	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.6	4.4	5.4	6.6	7.8	8.9	9.9	10.8	11.7	12.5	13.3	14.2	15.3		

Table 13: Average age by vehicle category and model year (taxis).

Code	Vehicle type	Fuel type	Engine capacity (cc)	Emission standard	Average age by reference year																																				
					1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	
R063	Car (taxi)	Diesel	All	Pre-Euro 1	7.0	7.9	8.8	9.7	10.5	9.8	12.1	12.8	13.6	14.4	15.1	15.9	17.0	17.9	18.8	19.8	21.0	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5	36.5	37.5	38.5	39.5	40.5	
R064	Car (taxi)	Diesel	All	Euro 1		1.3	1.8	2.3	3.3	4.3	5.4	6.3	7.3	8.3	9.3	10.3	11.3	12.3	13.0	13.9	15.0	16.1	17.1	17.9	18.8	19.8	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.5	35.5
R065	Car (taxi)	Diesel	All	Euro 2					1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.5	4.5	5.5	6.5	7.5	8.5	9.4	10.4	11.4	12.3	13.0	13.9	15.0	16.1	17.1	17.9	18.7	19.6	21.5	22.5	23.5	24.5	25.5	26.5	27.5	28.5	29.5	30.5	31.5
R066	Car (taxi)	Diesel	All	Euro 3									1.0	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.6	4.4	5.4	6.6	7.8	8.9	9.9	10.8	11.7	12.5	13.3	14.2	15.3	16.4	17.2	17.9	18.8	19.8	22.0	23.0	24.0	25.0	26.0	27.0
R067	Car (taxi)	Diesel	All	Euro 4													1.0	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.6	4.4	5.4	6.6	7.8	8.9	9.9	10.8	11.7	12.5	13.3	14.2	15.3	16.4	17.2	17.9	18.7	19.7	22.0	
R068	Car (taxi)	Diesel	All	Euro 5																		1.0	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.6	4.4	5.4	6.6	7.8	8.9	9.9	10.8	11.7	12.5	13.3	14.2	15.3	16.4	
R069	Car (taxi)	Diesel	All	Euro 6																		1.0	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.7	3.6	4.4	5.4	6.6	7.8	8.9	9.9	10.8	11.7	12.5	13.3	14.2	15.3		



**Estimation of average mileage**

Relationships between vehicle age and mileage were established using data supplied by VOSA from in-service emission tests (MOT) conducted between November 2006 and November 2007 (VOSA, 2007). The data from VOSA described the average mileage by model year for around 33 million cars and 730,000 LGVs. Model years period to 1993 were stated as bands (1978-1982, 1983-1987 and 1988-1992). As in-service tests are conducted primarily on vehicles which are at least three years old, the most recent mileage data, with some exceptions, were for 2004.

For the vehicle categories listed in the VOSA data, the average accumulated mileage was plotted as a function of vehicle age relative to 2007 (i.e. 2006 models were assumed to be one year old, 2005 models two years old, and so on). The results are shown in Figure 4 (cars) and Figure 5 (LGVs).

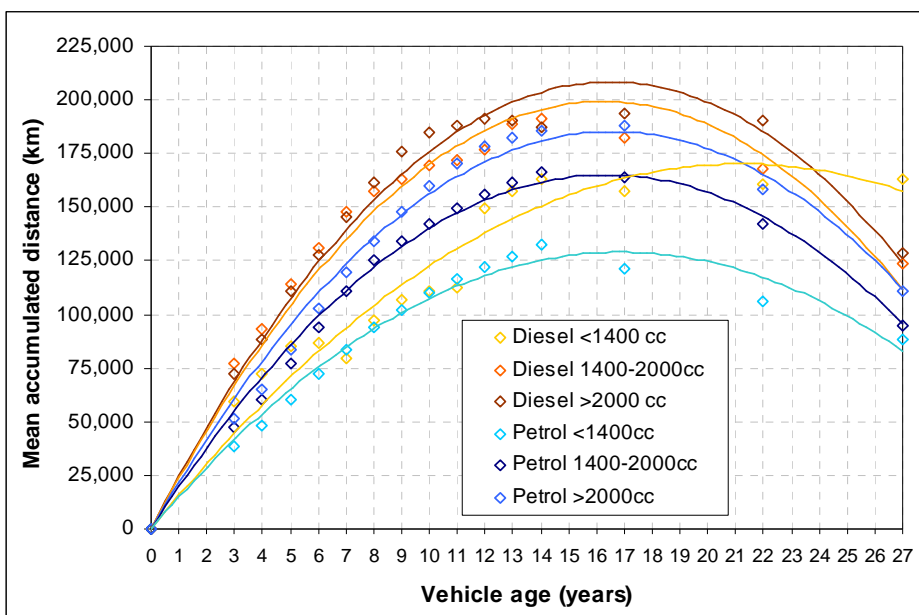


Figure 4: Vehicle mileage as a function of age, based on in-service test data (cars).

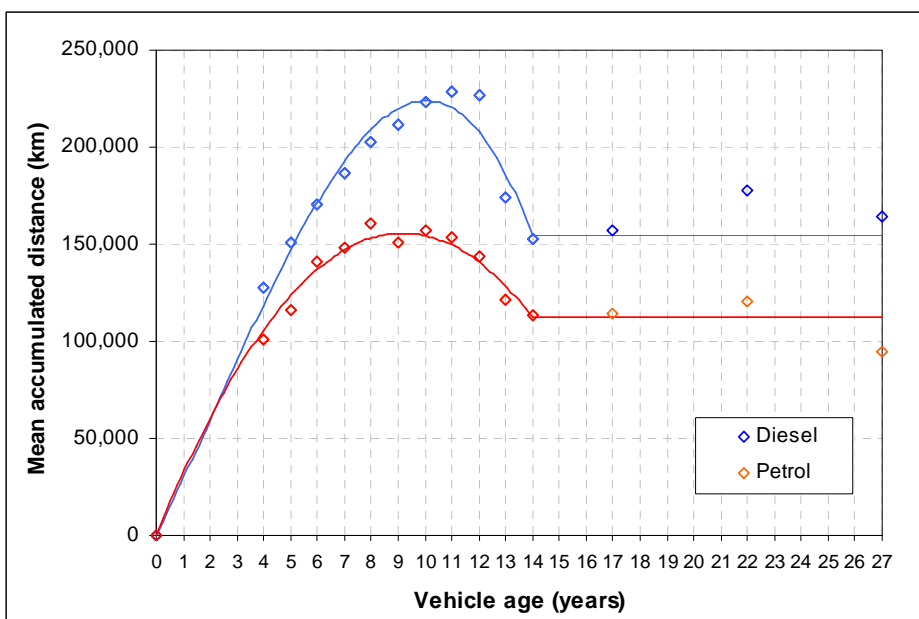


Figure 5: Vehicle mileage as a function of age, based on in-service test data (LGVs).

The plots for cars indicate that the average accumulated mileage for vehicles typically increases with age for vehicles up to around 16 or 17 years old, and then appears to decrease for older vehicles. Presumably the decrease in the average mileage is due to high-mileage vehicles being removed from the fleet. The average mileage of small diesel cars appears to have a slightly different relationship with age compared with other types of car, with a peak in accumulated mileage occurring for vehicles which are around 21 or 22 years old, but the numbers of old vehicles of this type were relatively small. In the case of LGVs, the peak accumulated mileage occurred for vehicles between around 9 and 10 years old.

For cars, second-order polynomial functions (forced through zero) were fitted to the data. For LGVs no simple function could be fitted to the data, and a polynomial function was used for vehicles less than or equal to 14 years old. It was assumed that there was no further change in mileage for vehicles with an age greater than 14 years. The coefficients for the regression fits are shown in Table 16. In all cases, it was assumed that there was no further change in mileage for vehicles older than 27 years.

Table 16: Equations describing accumulated vehicle mileage as a function of age.

Vehicle type	Fuel	Engine capacity (cc)	Vehicle age (years)	Equation <sup>a</sup>	Coefficients		
					a	b	c
Car	Petrol	<1400	0-27	$y = ax^2 + bx$	-452.02	15,274	
		1400-2000	0-27	$y = ax^2 + bx$	-616.25	20,172	
		>2000	0-27	$y = ax^2 + bx$	-675.25	22,366	
		All	0-27	$y = ax^2 + bx$	-537.38	18,172	
	Diesel	<1400	0-27	$y = ax^2 + bx$	-378.22	16,938	
		1400-2000	0-27	$y = ax^2 + bx$	-757.02	24,568	
		>2000	0-27	$y = ax^2 + bx$	-766.48	25,276	
		All	0-27	$y = ax^2 + bx$	-746.21	24,658	
LGV	Petrol	All	<=14	$y = ax^2 + bx$	-1,855.1	33,997	
			>14	$y = a$	112,358.4		
	Diesel	All	<=14	$y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx$	-160.27	1002.6	28,386
			>14	$y = a$	154,132.7		

<sup>a</sup> where  $y$  is the accumulated mileage in km, and  $x$  is the vehicle age in years.

For each vehicle category and reference year, the functions in Table 16 were used to calculate the average vehicle mileage. In the case of cars the functions for the different engine size bands were used. For LPG cars the functions for 1400-2000 cc petrol cars were used. For cars >2.5 tonnes the functions for large petrol and diesel cars were used. The functions for large diesel cars were also used for taxis. In the case of LGVs only the functions for all engine sizes were used (the division between petrol and diesel was retained).

### Calculation of mileage scaling factors

For each vehicle category, reference year and pollutant, the emission factor associated with the actual average mileage, and the emission factor for 50,000 km, were calculated using Equation 2 and the coefficients in Table 9 ('all' driving conditions). These coefficients were applied to all LDVs. For LPG cars the functions for petrol cars were used. Where a function had a negative gradient (*i.e.* emissions decreased with increased mileage), it was assumed that there was no further reduction in emissions above 100,000 km.

The mileage scaling factors were then calculated by dividing the emission factor for the actual mileage by the emission factor for 50,000 km. The final scaling factors are given in Appendix C.

### 4.1.2 Heavy-duty vehicles

The general conclusion from the ARTEMIS work on HDVs was that no emission deterioration factors were needed for Euro I to Euro III vehicles. It was also concluded that there is no reason to assume that the

deterioration pattern of engine-out emissions from Euro IV and Euro V vehicles would differ much from engines of earlier Euro classes. However, the ageing, malfunctioning and tampering of emission-control devices on Euro IV and Euro V vehicles could lead to increased emissions. At present, it is not possible to give exact values since the technology is not fully developed and few data are available (Rexeis *et al.*, 2005).

The database of heavy-duty emission factors compiled in this project was considered to be too small to allow deterioration effects to be examined. As a consequence of this, and taking into account the findings of ARTEMIS, no mileage scaling factors were developed for heavy-duty vehicles.

### **4.1.3 Two-wheel vehicles**

For the UK, Boulter and Barlow (2009) recommended the use ARTEMIS emission factors for two-wheel vehicles. However, emission degradation was not studied in ARTEMIS and no degradation functions were available. This was identified as an area for further research (Elst *et al.*, 2006).

## **4.2 Fuel composition scaling factors**

The scaling factors for fuel composition (sulphur content), taken from Boulter and Latham (2008), are given in Appendix D. In order to derive fuel composition scaling factors, an adapted version of the method presented in COPERT III (and retained in COPERT 4) was used. The baseline fuels which were used were identical to those used in COPERT, except for the addition of a 'Fuel 2009' having a maximum sulphur content of 10 ppm. The correspondence between fuels and emission standards, for all vehicle types, was also taken from COPERT, with the addition of a 2009 fuel. It was assumed that there would be no further improvements in fuels beyond 2009. The correspondence between fuel and emission standards was applied to all light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles. No fuel scaling factors were determined for two-wheel vehicles.

## **4.3 Scaling factors for biofuels**

Based upon the available evidence, Boulter and Latham (2008) concluded that emission scaling factors for biodiesel are not required in the UK, given that the blending of petroleum diesel with biodiesel in a proportion of less than 10% is expected to have no effect on emissions, and the biofuel content of diesel is not predicted to exceed 5% by volume

A similar argument appears to be justifiable for bioethanol blends, although there appear to be few recommendations for specific adjustment factors. Consequently, no scaling factors are provided here. The effects of bioethanol blends are currently being reviewed for inclusion in COPERT 4. When this information becomes available, the need for scaling factors in the UK should be reconsidered.

## **4.4 Technology scaling factors**

For future LDV technologies, such as Euro 5 and Euro 6 cars, assumptions were made to derive the basic emission factors, based upon the limit values in legislation (Boulter and Barlow, 2009). No further assumptions are required, as technological improvements are accounted for implicitly. For example, for LDVs the use of a DPF will be required to meet the Euro 5 and Euro 6 PM standards and this is taken into account in the basic emission factors. However, an important consideration is the fitting (or retro-fitting) of a DPF to pre-Euro 5 diesel vehicles. Where this is the case, based on the values presented by Samaras and Geivanidis (2005) it is assumed that the basic PM emission factor is multiplied by 0.1 (*i.e.* the DPF leads to a 90% reduction in PM mass emissions).

For heavy-duty vehicles, the majority of Euro VI vehicles are expected to be fitted with DPFs, whereas Euro V vehicles are not expected to need them to meet the limits. Again, this is taken into account in the basic emission factors for Euro V and Euro VI vehicles. For pre-Euro V heavy-duty vehicles retro-fitted with a DPF, a scaling factor of 0.1 is again recommended, based on Rexeis *et al.* (2005).



## **5 Acknowledgements**

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## Appendix A: Abbreviations and terms used in the Task Reports

<b>ACEA</b>	European Automobile Manufacturers Association.
<b>ADMS</b>	Atmospheric Dispersion Modelling System.
<b>ARTEMIS</b>	Assessment and Reliability of Transport Emission Models and Inventory Systems. An EC 5 <sup>th</sup> Framework project, funded by DG TREN and coordinated by TRL. <a href="http://www.trl.co.uk/artemis/introduction.htm">http://www.trl.co.uk/artemis/introduction.htm</a>
<b>AURN</b>	Automatic Urban and Rural Network. Automatic monitoring sites for air quality that are or have been operated on behalf of the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs in the UK.
<b>AVERT</b>	Adaptation of Vehicle Environmental Response by Telematics. Project funded by the Foresight Vehicle programme. <a href="http://www.foresightvehicle.org.uk/dispproj1.asp?wg_id=1003">http://www.foresightvehicle.org.uk/dispproj1.asp?wg_id=1003</a>
<b>BP</b>	British Petroleum.
<b>CEN</b>	European Standards Organisation.
<b>CERC</b>	Cambridge Environmental Research Consultants, the developers of the ADMS model suite.
<b>Cetane number (CN)</b>	Cetane number is a measure of the combustion quality of diesel fuel. Cetane is an alkane molecule that ignites very easily under compression. All other hydrocarbons in diesel fuel are indexed to cetane (index = 100) as to how well they ignite under compression. Since there are hundreds of components in diesel fuel, the overall CN of the diesel is the average of all the components. There is very little actual cetane in diesel fuel. Generally, diesel engines run well with a CN between 40 and 55.
<b>CITA</b>	International Motor Vehicle Inspection Committee, based in Brussels.
<b>CNG</b>	Compressed natural gas (primarily methane).
<b>CH<sub>4</sub></b>	Methane.
<b>CO</b>	Carbon monoxide.
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	Carbon dioxide.
<b>uCO<sub>2</sub></b>	'Ultimate' CO <sub>2</sub> .
<b>COLDSTART</b>	A model for cold-start emissions developed by VTI in Sweden.
<b>CONCAWE</b>	The Oil Companies' European Association for Environment, Health and Safety in Refining and Distribution.
<b>COST</b>	European Cooperation in Science and Technology.
<b>CRT</b>	Continuously Regenerating Trap – a trademark of Johnson Matthey.
<b>CVS</b>	Constant-volume sampler.
<b>COPERT</b>	<u>C</u> omputer <u>P</u> rogram to calculate <u>E</u> missions from <u>R</u> oad <u>T</u> ransport. <a href="http://lat.eng.auth.gr/copert/">http://lat.eng.auth.gr/copert/</a>
<b>CORINAIR</b>	CO-ordinated INformation on the Environment in the European Community - AIR
<b>DEFRA</b>	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

<b>DfT</b>	Department for Transport, UK.
<b>DI</b>	Direct injection.
<b>DMRB</b>	Design Manual for Roads and Bridges. <a href="http://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/dmrb/">http://www.standardsforhighways.co.uk/dmrb/</a>
<b>DPF</b>	Diesel particulate filter.
<b>DTI</b>	Department of Trade and Industry (now the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform – BERR).
<b>Driving cycle</b>	The term ‘driving cycle’ (or sometimes ‘duty cycle’ is used to describe how a vehicle is to be operated during a laboratory emission test. A driving cycle is designed to reflect some aspect of real-world driving, and usually describes vehicle speed as a function of time.
<b>Driving pattern</b>	The term ‘driving pattern’ is used to describe how a vehicle is operated under real-world conditions, based on direct measurement, or the time history of vehicle operation specified by a model user. In the literature, this is also often referred to as a driving cycle. However, in this work it has been assumed that a driving pattern only becomes a driving cycle once it has been used to measure emissions.
<b>Dynamics</b>	Variables which emission modellers use to describe the extent of transient operation (see entry below for ‘transient’) in a driving cycle ( <i>e.g.</i> maximum and minimum speed, average positive acceleration). Can be viewed as being similar to the concept of the ‘aggressiveness’ of driving.
<b>DVPE</b>	Dry vapour pressure equivalent. The difference between DVPR and (the older) RVP is the measurement method. DVPE is measured ‘dry’ after removing all moisture from the test chamber prior to injection of the sample. This overcomes the unpredictability of results experienced when testing samples containing oxygenates by the conventional RVP method. DVPE is measured at a temperature of 37.8°C.
<b>EC</b>	European Commission.
<b>ECE</b>	Economic Commission for Europe.
<b>EGR</b>	Exhaust gas recirculation.
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EMEP</b>	Cooperative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe.
<b>EMFAC</b>	EMission FACtors model, developed by the California Air Resources Board. EMFAC 2007 is the most recent version.
<b>EMPA</b>	One of the research institutes of the Swiss ETH organisation.
<b>EPEFE</b>	European Programme on Emissions, Fuels and Engine Technologies
<b>ETC</b>	European Transient Cycle.
<b>EU</b>	European Union.
<b>EUDC</b>	Extra Urban Driving Cycle.
<b>EXEMPT</b>	EXcess Emissions Planning Tool.
<b>FAME</b>	Fatty acid methyl ester.
<b>FHB</b>	Fachhochschule Biel (FHB): Biel University of applied science, Switzerland.
<b>FID</b>	Flame ionisation detector.
<b>FIGE (or FiGE)</b>	Forschungsinstitut Gerausche und Erschutterungen (FIGE Institute), Aachen, Germany. Now TUV Automotive GmbH.

<b>Fischer-Tropsch diesel (FTD)</b>	Fischer-Tropsch diesel is a premium diesel product with a very high cetane number (75) and zero sulphur content. It is generally produced from natural gas.
<b>FTP</b>	Federal Test Procedure – the driving cycle used in US emission tests.
<b>FTIR</b>	Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy.
<b>GC/MS</b>	Gas chromatography/mass spectrometry.
<b>GDI</b>	Gasoline Direct Injection.
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse gas.
<b>GVW</b>	Gross vehicle weight.
<b>HBEFA/Handbook</b>	Handbook Emission Factors for Road Transport (Handbuch Emissionsfaktoren des Strassenverkehrs). An emission model used in Switzerland, Germany and Austria. <a href="http://www.hbefa.net/">http://www.hbefa.net/</a>
<b>HDV</b>	Heavy-duty vehicles. Road vehicles greater than 3.5 tonnes (GVW), where GVW is the gross weight of the vehicle, <i>i.e.</i> the combined weight of the vehicle and goods.
<b>HGV</b>	Heavy goods vehicles. Goods vehicles greater than 3.5 tonnes GVW.
<b>HOV</b>	High-occupancy vehicle.
<b>HyZem</b>	HYbrid technology approaching efficient Zero Emission Mobility.
<b>IDI</b>	Indirect injection.
<b>IM</b>	Inspection and Maintenance: in-service vehicle road worthiness testing.
<b>INFRAS</b>	A private and independent consulting group based in Switzerland.
<b>INRETS</b>	Institut National de Recherche sur les Transports et leur Sécurité, France.
<b>IUFC-15</b>	INRETS urbain fluide court. Short, urban free-flow driving cycle.
<b>IRC-15</b>	INRETS route courte. Short rural driving cycle.
<b>JCS</b>	A European Joint Commission funded project: <i>The inspection of in-use cars in order to attain minimum emissions of pollutants and optimum energy efficiency</i> , carried out on behalf of EC DGs for Environment (DG XI) Transport (DG VII) and Energy (DG XVII). Project coordinated by LAT, University of Thessaloniki.
<b>LDV</b>	Light-duty vehicles. Road vehicles less than 3.5 tonnes GVW, including cars and light goods vehicles.
<b>LGV</b>	Goods/commercial vehicles less than 3.5 tonnes GVW.
<b>LPG</b>	Liquefied petroleum gas.
<b>M25</b>	London orbital motorway.
<b>MEET</b>	Methodologies for Estimating air pollutant Emissions from Transport. European Commission 4 <sup>th</sup> Framework project coordinated by INRETS.
<b>MHDT</b>	Millbrook Heavy-Duty Truck (driving cycle).
<b>MLTB</b>	Millbrook London Transport Bus (driving cycle).
<b>MOBILE</b>	USEPA vehicle emission modelling software.
<b>MODEM</b>	Modelling of Emissions and Fuel Consumption in Urban Areas. A research project within the EU DRIVE programme coordinated by INRETS.
<b>MOUDI</b>	Micro-orifice uniform deposit impactor.
<b>MPI</b>	Multi-point injection.

<b>MTC</b>	AVL MTC Motortestcenter AB, Sweden.
<b>MVEG</b>	Motor Vehicle Emission Group.
<b>NAEI</b>	National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (UK). <a href="http://www.naei.org.uk/">http://www.naei.org.uk/</a>
<b>NEDC</b>	New European Driving Cycle.
<b>NETCEN</b>	National Environmental Technology Centre.
<b>N<sub>2</sub>O</b>	Nitrous oxide.
<b>NH<sub>3</sub></b>	Ammonia.
<b>NMVOG</b>	Non-methane volatile organic compounds.
<b>NO</b>	Nitric oxide.
<b>NO<sub>2</sub></b>	Nitrogen dioxide.
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	Total oxides of nitrogen.
<b>OBD</b>	On-board diagnostics.
<b>OSCAR</b>	Optimised Expert System for Conducting Environmental Assessment of Urban Road Traffic. A European Fifth Framework research project, funded by DG Research. Project and coordinated by the University of Hertfordshire.
<b>PAHs</b>	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.
<b>PARTICULATES</b>	An EC Fifth Framework research project, funded by DG TREN and coordinated by LAT, Thessaloniki. <a href="http://lat.eng.auth.gr/particulates/">http://lat.eng.auth.gr/particulates/</a>
<b>PHEM</b>	Passenger car and Heavy-duty Emission Model. One of the emission models developed in COST Action 346 and the ARTEMIS project.
<b>PM</b>	Particulate matter.
<b>PM<sub>10</sub></b>	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 µm.
<b>PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>	Airborne particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 µm.
<b>PMP</b>	Particle Measurement Programme.
<b>POPs</b>	Persistent organic pollutants.
<b>ppm</b>	Parts per million.
<b>PSV</b>	Public Service Vehicle.
<b>Road characteristics</b>	Information relating to the road, such as the geographical location ( <i>e.g.</i> urban, rural), the functional type ( <i>e.g.</i> distributor, local access), the speed limit, the number of lanes and the presence or otherwise of traffic management measures.
<b>RME</b>	Rapeseed methyl ester.
<b>RTC</b>	Reference test cycles.
<b>RTD</b>	Real-time diurnal (evaporative emissions).
<b>RTFO</b>	Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation.
<b>RVP</b>	Reid vapour pressure.
<b>SCR</b>	Selective catalytic reduction.
<b>SEA</b>	Strategic Environmental Assessment.
<b>SHED</b>	Sealed Housing for Evaporative Determination.
<b>SMMT</b>	Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	Sulphur dioxide.
<b>TEE</b>	Traffic Energy and Emissions (model).
<b>THC/HC</b>	Total hydrocarbons.
<b>TNO</b>	TNO Automotive, The Netherlands. The power train and emissions research institute of the holding company, TNO Companies BV.
<b>Traffic characteristics/ conditions</b>	Information relating to the bulk properties of the traffic stream – principally its speed, composition and volume/flow or density.
<b>TRAMAQ</b>	Traffic Management and Air Quality Research Programme. A research programme funded by the UK Department for Transport. <a href="http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/roads/network/research/tmairqualityresearch/trafficmanagementandairquali3927">http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/roads/network/research/tmairqualityresearch/trafficmanagementandairquali3927</a>
<b>Transient</b>	Relates to when the operation of a vehicle is continuously varying, as opposed to being in a steady state.
<b>TRL</b>	TRL Limited (Transport Research Laboratory), UK.
<b>TRRL</b>	Transport and Road Research Laboratory - former name of TRL.
<b>TUG</b>	Technical University of Graz, Austria.
<b>TUV</b>	TÜV Rheinland, Germany. Exhaust emission testing used to be undertaken at this institute based in Cologne. These activities were transferred to another institute in the TUV group, based in Essen, in 1999.
<b>TWC</b>	Three-way catalyst.
<b>UG214</b>	A project within DfT's TRAMAQ programme which involved the development of realistic driving cycles for traffic management schemes.
<b>UKEFD</b>	United Kingdom Emission Factor Database (for road vehicles).
<b>UKPIA</b>	UK Petroleum Industries Association
<b>ULSD</b>	Ultra-low-sulphur diesel.
<b>UROPOL</b>	Urban ROad POLLution model.
<b>USEPA</b>	United States Environmental Protection Agency.
<b>UTM/UTMC</b>	Urban Traffic Management / Urban Traffic Management and Control.
<b>Vehicle operation</b>	The way in which a vehicle is operated ( <i>e.g.</i> vehicle speed, throttle position, engine speed, gear selection).
<b>VeTESS</b>	Vehicle Transient Emissions Simulation Software.
<b>VOCs</b>	Volatile organic compounds.
<b>VOSA</b>	Vehicle and Operator Services Agency
<b>WMTC</b>	World Motorcycle Test Cycle. A common motorcycle emissions certification Procedure. The cycle is divided into urban, rural, and highway driving.
<b>WSL</b>	Warren Spring Laboratory.
<b>WVU</b>	West Virginia University, US.
<b>WWFC</b>	World-Wide Fuel Charter. The World Wide Fuel Charter is a joint effort by European, American and Japanese automobile manufacturers and other related associations, and recommends global standards for fuel quality, taking into account the status of emission technologies.



## **Appendix B: Fuel and technology scaling factors currently used in NAEI**













## **Appendix C: Examples of mileage scaling factors applicable to 2009 emission factors**



Table C1: Mileage scaling factors for CO by vehicle category and reference year (cars <2.5 tonnes).

Code	Vehicle type		Fuel type	Engine capacity (cc)	Emission standard	Mileage scaling factor by reference year																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Category	Sub-category				1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
R001	Car <2.5t	Pre-Euro 1	Petrol	<1400 cc	Pre-Euro 1	1.172	1.102	1.210	1.226	1.304	1.354	1.371	1.386	1.399	1.410	1.419	1.426	1.429	1.428	1.425	1.424	1.423	1.422	1.421	1.420	1.419	1.418	1.417	1.416	1.415	1.414	1.413	1.412	1.411	1.410	1.409	1.408	1.407	1.406	1.405	1.404	1.403	1.402	1.401	1.400	1.399	1.398	1.397	1.396	1.395	1.394	1.393	1.392	1.391	1.390	1.389	1.388	1.387	1.386	1.385	1.384	1.383	1.382	1.381	1.380	1.379	1.378	1.377	1.376	1.375	1.374	1.373	1.372	1.371	1.370	1.369	1.368	1.367	1.366	1.365	1.364	1.363	1.362	1.361	1.360	1.359	1.358	1.357	1.356	1.355	1.354	1.353	1.352	1.351	1.350	1.349	1.348	1.347	1.346	1.345	1.344	1.343	1.342	1.341	1.340	1.339	1.338	1.337	1.336	1.335	1.334	1.333	1.332	1.331	1.330	1.329	1.328	1.327	1.326	1.325	1.324	1.323	1.322	1.321	1.320	1.319	1.318	1.317	1.316	1.315	1.314	1.313	1.312	1.311	1.310	1.309	1.308	1.307	1.306	1.305	1.304	1.303	1.302	1.301	1.300	1.299	1.298	1.297	1.296	1.295	1.294	1.293	1.292	1.291	1.290	1.289	1.288	1.287	1.286	1.285	1.284	1.283	1.282	1.281	1.280	1.279	1.278	1.277	1.276	1.275	1.274	1.273	1.272	1.271	1.270	1.269	1.268	1.267	1.266	1.265	1.264	1.263	1.262	1.261	1.260	1.259	1.258	1.257	1.256	1.255	1.254	1.253	1.252	1.251	1.250	1.249	1.248	1.247	1.246	1.245	1.244	1.243	1.242	1.241	1.240	1.239	1.238	1.237	1.236	1.235	1.234	1.233	1.232	1.231	1.230	1.229	1.228	1.227	1.226	1.225	1.224	1.223	1.222	1.221	1.220	1.219	1.218	1.217	1.216	1.215	1.214	1.213	1.212	1.211	1.210	1.209	1.208	1.207	1.206	1.205	1.204	1.203	1.202	1.201	1.200	1.199	1.198	1.197	1.196	1.195	1.194	1.193	1.192	1.191	1.190	1.189	1.188	1.187	1.186	1.185	1.184	1.183	1.182	1.181	1.180	1.179	1.178	1.177	1.176	1.175	1.174	1.173	1.172	1.171	1.170	1.169	1.168	1.167	1.166	1.165	1.164	1.163	1.162	1.161	1.160	1.159	1.158	1.157	1.156	1.155	1.154	1.153	1.152	1.151	1.150	1.149	1.148	1.147	1.146	1.145	1.144	1.143	1.142	1.141	1.140	1.139	1.138	1.137	1.136	1.135	1.134	1.133	1.132	1.131	1.130	1.129	1.128	1.127	1.126	1.125	1.124	1.123	1.122	1.121	1.120	1.119	1.118	1.117	1.116	1.115	1.114	1.113	1.112	1.111	1.110	1.109	1.108	1.107	1.106	1.105	1.104	1.103	1.102	1.101	1.100	1.099	1.098	1.097	1.096	1.095	1.094	1.093	1.092	1.091	1.090	1.089	1.088	1.087	1.086	1.085	1.084	1.083	1.082	1.081	1.080	1.079	1.078	1.077	1.076	1.075	1.074	1.073	1.072	1.071	1.070	1.069	1.068	1.067	1.066	1.065	1.064	1.063	1.062	1.061	1.060	1.059	1.058	1.057	1.056	1.055	1.054	1.053	1.052	1.051	1.050	1.049	1.048	1.047	1.046	1.045	1.044	1.043	1.042	1.041	1.040	1.039	1.038	1.037	1.036	1.035	1.034	1.033	1.032	1.031	1.030	1.029	1.028	1.027	1.026	1.025	1.024	1.023	1.022	1.021	1.020	1.019	1.018	1.017	1.016	1.015	1.014	1.013	1.012	1.011	1.010	1.009	1.008	1.007	1.006	1.005	1.004	1.003	1.002	1.001	1.000	0.999	0.998	0.997	0.996	0.995	0.994	0.993	0.992	0.991	0.990	0.989	0.988	0.987	0.986	0.985	0.984	0.983	0.982	0.981	0.980	0.979	0.978	0.977	0.976	0.975	0.974	0.973	0.972	0.971	0.970	0.969	0.968	0.967	0.966	0.965	0.964	0.963	0.962	0.961	0.960	0.959	0.958	0.957	0.956	0.955	0.954	0.953	0.952	0.951	0.950	0.949	0.948	0.947	0.946	0.945	0.944	0.943	0.942	0.941	0.940	0.939	0.938	0.937	0.936	0.935	0.934	0.933	0.932	0.931	0.930	0.929	0.928	0.927	0.926	0.925	0.924	0.923	0.922	0.921	0.920	0.919	0.918	0.917	0.916	0.915	0.914	0.913	0.912	0.911	0.910	0.909	0.908	0.907	0.906	0.905	0.904	0.903	0.902	0.901	0.900	0.899	0.898	0.897	0.896	0.895	0.894	0.893	0.892	0.891	0.890	0.889	0.888	0.887	0.886	0.885	0.884	0.883	0.882	0.881	0.880	0.879	0.878	0.877	0.876	0.875	0.874	0.873	0.872	0.871	0.870	0.869	0.868	0.867	0.866	0.865	0.864	0.863	0.862	0.861	0.860	0.859	0.858	0.857	0.856	0.855	0.854	0.853	0.852	0.851	0.850	0.849	0.848	0.847	0.846	0.845	0.844	0.843	0.842	0.841	0.840	0.839	0.838	0.837	0.836	0.835	0.834	0.833	0.832	0.831	0.830	0.829	0.828	0.827	0.826	0.825	0.824	0.823	0.822	0.821	0.820	0.819	0.818	0.817	0.816	0.815	0.814	0.813	0.812	0.811	0.810	0.809	0.808	0.807	0.806	0.805	0.804	0.803	0.802	0.801	0.800	0.799	0.798	0.797	0.796	0.795	0.794	0.793	0.792	0.791	0.790	0.789	0.788	0.787	0.786	0.785	0.784	0.783	0.782	0.781	0.780	0.779	0.778	0.777	0.776	0.775	0.774	0.773	0.772	0.771	0.770	0.769	0.768	0.767	0.766	0.765	0.764	0.763	0.762	0.761	0.760	0.759	0.758	0.757	0.756	0.755	0.754	0.753	0.752	0.751	0.750	0.749	0.748	0.747	0.746	0.745	0.744	0.743	0.742	0.741	0.740	0.739	0.738	0.737	0.736	0.735	0.734	0.733	0.732	0.731	0.730	0.729	0.728	0.727	0.726	0.725	0.724	0.723	0.722	0.721	0.720	0.719	0.718	0.717	0.716	0.715	0.714	0.713	0.712	0.711	0.710	0.709	0.708	0.707	0.706	0.705	0.704	0.703	0.702	0.701	0.700	0.699	0.698	0.697	0.696	0.695	0.694	0.693	0.692	0.691	0.690	0.689	0.688	0.687	0.686	0.685	0.684	0.683	0.682	0.681	0.680	0.679	0.678	0.677	0.676	0.675	0.674	0.673	0.672	0.671	0.670	0.669	0.668	0.667	0.666	0.665	0.664	0.663	0.662	0.661	0.660	0.659	0.658	0.657	0.656	0.655	0.654	0.653	0.652	0.651	0.650	0.649	0.648	0.647	0.646	0.645	0.644	0.643	0.642	0.641	0.640	0.639	0.638	0.637	0.636	0.635	0.634	0.633	0.632	0.631	0.630	0.629	0.628	0.627	0.626	0.625	0.624	0.623	0.622	0.621	0.620	0.619	0.618	0.617	0.616	0.615	0.614	0.613	0.612	0.611	0.610	0.609	0.608	0.607	0.606	0.605	0.604	0.603	0.602	0.601	0.600	0.599	0.598	0.597	0.596	0.595	0.594	0.593	0.592	0.591	0.590	0.589	0.588	0.587	0.586	0.585	0.584	0.583	0.582	0.581	0.580	0.579	0.578	0.577	0.576	0.575	0.574	0.573	0.572	0.571	0.570	0.569	0.568	0.567	0.566	0.565	0.564	0.563	0.562	0.561	0.560	0.559	0.558	0.557	0.556	0.555	0.554	0.553	0.552	0.551	0.550	0.549	0.548	0.547	0.546	0.545	0.544	0.543	0.542	0.541	0.540	0.539	0.538	0.537	0.536	0.535	0.534	0.533	0.532	0.531	0.530	0.529	0.528	0.527	0.526	0.525	0.524	0.523	0.522	0.521	0.520	0.519	0.518	0.517	0.516	0.515	0.514	0.513	0.512	0.511	0.510	0.509	0.508	0.507	0.506	0.505	0.504	0.503	0.502	0.501	0.500	0.499	0.498	0.497	0.496	0.495	0.494	0.493	0.492	0.491	0.490	0.489	0.488	0.487	0.486	0.485	0.484	0.483	0.482	0.481	0.480	0.479	0.478	0.477	0.476	0.475	0.474	0.473	0.472	0.471	0.470	0.469	0.468	0.467	0.466	0.465	0.464	0.463	0.462	0.461	0.460	0.459	0.458	0.457	0.456	0.455	0.454	0.453	0.452	0.451	0.450	0.449	0.448	0.447	0.446	0.445	0.444	0.443	0.442	0.441	0.440	0.439	0.438	0.437	0.436	0.435	0.434	0.433	0.432	0.431	0.430	0.429	0.428	0.427	0.426	0.425	0.424	0.423	0.422	0.421	0.420	0.419	0.418	0.417	0.416	0.415	0.414	0.413	0.412	0.411	0.410	0.409	0.408	0.407	0.406	0.405	0.404	0.403	0.402	0.401	0.400	0.399	0.398	0.397	0.396	0.395	0.394	0.393	0.392	0.391	0.390	0.389	0.388	0.387	0.386	0.385	0.384	0.383	0.382	0.381	0.380	0.379	0.378	0.377	0.376	0.375	0.374	0.373	0.372	0.371	0.370	0.369	0.368	0.367	0.366	0.365	0.364	0.363	0.362	0.361	0.360	0.359	0.358	0.357	0.356	0.355	0.354	0.353	0.352	0.351	0.350	0.349	0.348	0.347	0.346	0.345	0.344	0.343	0.342	0.341	0.340	0.339	0.338	0.337	0.336	0.335	0.334	0.333	0.332	0.331	0.330	0.329	0.328	0.327	0.326	0.325	0.324	0.323	0.322	0.321	0.320	0.319	0.318	0.317	0.316	0.315	0.314	0.313	0.312	0.311	0.310	0.309	0.308	0.307	0.306	0.305	0.304	0.303	0.302	0.301	0.300	0.299	0.298	0.297	0.296	0.295	0.294	0.293	0.292	0.291	0.290	0.289	0.288	0.287	0.286	0.285	0.284	0.283	0.282	0.281	0.280	0.279	0.278	0.277	0.276	0.275	0.274	0.273	0.272	0.271	0.270	0.269	0.26



Table C5: Mileage scaling factors for CO by vehicle category and reference year (LGV N1(II/III)).

Code	Vehicle type	Fuel type	Engine capacity (cc)	Emission standard	Mileage scaling factor by reference year																																					
					2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030							
R084	LGV N1(II)	Petrol	All	Pre-Euro 1	1.199	1.263	1.314	1.351	1.376	1.386	1.395	1.391	1.379	1.359	1.323	1.289	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233				
R085	LGV N1(II)	Petrol	All	Euro 1	0.697	0.954	1.201	1.409	1.834	2.124	2.386	2.579	2.712	2.782	2.793	2.748	2.647	2.511	2.347	2.145	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059				
R086	LGV N1(II)	Petrol	All	Euro 2	0.875	0.974	1.048	1.223	1.374	1.499	1.597	1.669	1.721	1.738	1.698	1.643	1.571	1.486	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436			
R087	LGV N1(II)	Petrol	All	Euro 3				0.971	0.994	1.015	1.033	1.052	1.083	1.09	1.132	1.151	1.165	1.170	1.169	1.162	1.152	1.140	1.125	1.106	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100			
R088	LGV N1(II)	Petrol	All	Euro 4																																						
R089	LGV N1(II)	Petrol	All	Euro 5																																						
R090	LGV N1(II)	Petrol	All	Euro 6																																						
R091	LGV N1(II)	Diesel	All	Pre-Euro 1	1.095	1.134	1.170	1.200	1.222	1.234	1.230	1.255	1.252	1.243	1.226	1.197	1.157	1.155	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153		
R092	LGV N1(II)	Diesel	All	Euro 1	0.697	0.954	1.201	1.409	1.834	2.124	2.386	2.579	2.712	2.782	2.793	2.748	2.647	2.511	2.347	2.145	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059		
R093	LGV N1(II)	Diesel	All	Euro 2	0.875	0.974	1.048	1.223	1.374	1.499	1.597	1.669	1.721	1.738	1.698	1.643	1.571	1.486	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	
R094	LGV N1(II)	Diesel	All	Euro 3				0.971	0.994	1.015	1.033	1.052	1.083	1.09	1.132	1.151	1.165	1.170	1.169	1.162	1.152	1.140	1.125	1.106	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	
R095	LGV N1(II)	Diesel	All	Euro 4																																						
R096	LGV N1(II)	Diesel	All	Euro 5																																						
R097	LGV N1(II)	Diesel	All	Euro 6																																						
R098	LGV N1(II)	Diesel	All	Pre-Euro 1	1.199	1.263	1.314	1.351	1.376	1.386	1.395	1.391	1.379	1.359	1.323	1.289	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	1.233	
R099	LGV N1(II)	Petrol	All	Euro 1	0.697	0.954	1.201	1.409	1.834	2.124	2.386	2.579	2.712	2.782	2.793	2.748	2.647	2.511	2.347	2.145	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	
R100	LGV N1(II)	Petrol	All	Euro 2	0.875	0.974	1.048	1.223	1.374	1.499	1.597	1.669	1.721	1.738	1.698	1.643	1.571	1.486	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	
R101	LGV N1(II)	Petrol	All	Euro 3				0.971	0.994	1.015	1.033	1.052	1.083	1.09	1.132	1.151	1.165	1.170	1.169	1.162	1.152	1.140	1.125	1.106	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100
R102	LGV N1(II)	Petrol	All	Euro 4																																						
R103	LGV N1(II)	Petrol	All	Euro 5																																						
R104	LGV N1(II)	Petrol	All	Euro 6																																						
R105	LGV N1(II)	Diesel	All	Pre-Euro 1	1.095	1.134	1.170	1.200	1.222	1.234	1.230	1.255	1.252	1.243	1.226	1.197	1.157	1.155	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	1.153	
R106	LGV N1(II)	Diesel	All	Euro 1	0.697	0.954	1.201	1.409	1.834	2.124	2.386	2.579	2.712	2.782	2.793	2.748	2.647	2.511	2.347	2.145	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	2.059	
R107	LGV N1(II)	Diesel	All	Euro 2	0.875	0.974	1.048	1.223	1.374	1.499	1.597	1.669	1.721	1.738	1.698	1.643	1.571	1.486	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	1.436	
R108	LGV N1(II)	Diesel	All	Euro 3				0.971	0.994	1.015	1.033	1.052	1.083	1.09	1.132	1.151	1.165	1.170	1.169	1.162	1.152	1.140	1.125	1.106	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.100
R109	LGV N1(II)	Diesel	All	Euro 4																																						
R110	LGV N1(II)	Diesel	All	Euro 5																																						
R111	LGV N1(II)	Diesel	All	Euro 6																																						

Table C6: Mileage scaling factors for HC by vehicle category and reference year (cars <2.5 tonnes).

Code	Vehicle type	Fuel type	Engine capacity (cc)	Emission standard	Mileage scaling factor by reference year
R001	Car <2.5t	Petrol	<1400 cc	Pre-Euro 1	1995 1.145 1996 1.162 1997 1.178 1998 1.191 1999 1.201 2000 1.211 2001 1.220 2002 1.228 2003 1.235 2004 1.241 2005 1.245 2006 1.248 2007 1.249 2008 1.256 2009 1.262 2010 1.266 2011 1.272 2012 1.276 2013 1.282 2014 1.287 2015 1.292 2016 1.296 2017 1.301 2018 1.305 2019 1.310 2020 1.314 2021 1.318 2022 1.322 2023 1.326 2024 1.330 2025 1.334 2026 1.338 2027 1.342 2028 1.346 2029 1.350 2030 1.354
R002	Car <2.5t	Petrol	<1400 cc	Euro 1	0.548 0.656 0.761 0.858 1.146 1.231 1.319 1.406 1.492 1.579 1.666 1.752 1.839 1.926 2.013 2.100 2.186 2.273 2.360 2.447 2.534 2.621 2.708 2.795 2.882 2.969 3.056 3.143 3.230 3.317 3.404 3.491 3.578 3.665 3.752 3.839 3.926 4.013 4.100 4.187 4.274 4.361 4.448 4.535 4.622 4.709 4.796 4.883 4.970 5.057 5.144 5.231 5.318 5.405 5.492 5.579 5.666 5.753 5.840 5.927 6.014 6.101 6.188 6.275 6.362 6.449 6.536 6.623 6.710 6.797 6.884 6.971 7.058 7.145 7.232 7.319 7.406 7.493 7.580 7.667 7.754 7.841 7.928 8.015 8.102 8.189 8.276 8.363 8.450 8.537 8.624 8.711 8.798 8.885 8.972 9.059 9.146 9.233 9.320 9.407 9.494 9.581 9.668 9.755 9.842 9.929 10.016 10.103 10.190 10.277 10.364 10.451 10.538 10.625 10.712 10.799 10.886 10.973 11.060 11.147 11.234 11.321 11.408 11.495 11.582 11.669 11.756 11.843 11.930 12.017 12.104 12.191 12.278 12.365 12.452 12.539 12.626 12.713 12.800 12.887 12.974 13.061 13.148 13.235 13.322 13.409 13.496 13.583 13.670 13.757 13.844 13.931 14.018 14.105 14.192 14.279 14.366 14.453 14.540 14.627 14.714 14.801 14.888 14.975 15.062 15.149 15.236 15.323 15.410 15.497 15.584 15.671 15.758 15.845 15.932 16.019 16.106 16.193 16.280 16.367 16.454 16.541 16.628 16.715 16.802 16.889 16.976 17.063 17.150 17.237 17.324 17.411 17.498 17.585 17.672 17.759 17.846 17.933 18.020 18.107 18.194 18.281 18.368 18.455 18.542 18.629 18.716 18.803 18.890 18.977 19.064 19.151 19.238 19.325 19.412 19.499 19.586 19.673 19.760 19.847 19.934 20.021 20.108 20.195 20.282 20.369 20.456 20.543 20.630 20.717 20.804 20.891 20.978 21.065 21.152 21.239 21.326 21.413 21.500 21.587 21.674 21.761 21.848 21.935 22.022 22.109 22.196 22.283 22.370 22.457 22.544 22.631 22.718 22.805 22.892 22.979 23.066 23.153 23.240 23.327 23.414 23.501 23.588 23.675 23.762 23.849 23.936 24.023 24.110 24.197 24.284 24.371 24.458 24.545 24.632 24.719 24.806 24.893 24.980 25.067 25.154 25.241 25.328 25.415 25.502 25.589 25.676 25.763 25.850 25.937 26.024 26.111 26.198 26.285 26.372 26.459 26.546 26.633 26.720 26.807 26.894 26.981 27.068 27.155 27.242 27.329 27.416 27.503 27.590 27.677 27.764 27.851 27.938 28.025 28.112 28.199 28.286 28.373 28.460 28.547 28.634 28.721 28.808 28.895 28.982 29.069 29.156 29.243 29.330 29.417 29.504 29.591 29.678 29.765 29.852 29.939 30.026 30.113 30.200 30.287 30.374 30.461 30.548 30.635 30.722 30.809 30.896 30.983 31.070 31.157 31.244 31.331 31.418 31.505 31.592 31.679 31.766 31.853 31.940 32.027 32.114 32.201 32.288 32.375 32.462 32.549 32.636 32.723 32.810 32.897 32.984 33.071 33.158 33.245 33.332 33.419 33.506 33.593 33.680 33.767 33.854 33.941 34.028 34.115 34.202 34.289 34.376 34.463 34.550 34.637 34.724 34.811 34.898 34.985 35.072 35.159 35.246 35.333 35.420 35.507 35.594 35.681 35.768 35.855 35.942 36.029 36.116 36.203 36.290 36.377 36.464 36.551 36.638 36.725 36.812 36.899 36.986 37.073 37.160 37.247 37.334 37.421 37.508 37.595 37.682 37.769 37.856 37.943 38.030 38.117 38.204 38.291 38.378 38.465 38.552 38.639 38.726 38.813 38.900 38.987 39.074 39.161 39.248 39.335 39.422 39.509 39.596 39.683 39.770 39.857 39.944 40.031 40.118 40.205 40.292 40.379 40.466 40.553 40.640 40.727 40.814 40.901 40.988 41.075 41.162 41.249 41.336 41.423 41.510 41.597 41.684 41.771 41.858 41.945 42.032 42.119 42.206 42.293 42.380 42.467 42.554 42.641 42.728 42.815 42.902 42.989 43.076 43.163 43.250 43.337 43.424 43.511 43.598 43.685 43.772 43.859 43.946 44.033 44.120 44.207 44.294 44.381 44.468 44.555 44.642 44.729 44.816 44.903 44.990 45.077 45.164 45.251 45.338 45.425 45.512 45.600 45.687 45.774 45.861 45.948 46.035 46.122 46.209 46.296 46.383 46.470 46.557 46.644 46.731 46.818 46.905 46.992 47.079 47.166 47.253 47.340 47.427 47.514 47.601 47.688 47.775 47.862 47.949 48.036 48.123 48.210 48.297 48.384 48.471 48.558 48.645 48.732 48.819 48.906 48.993 49.080 49.167 49.254 49.341 49.428 49.515 49.602 49.689 49.776 49.863 49.950 50.037 50.124 50.211 50.298 50.385 50.472 50.559 50.646 50.733 50.820 50.907 50.994 51.081 51.168 51.255 51.342 51.429 51.516 51.603 51.690 51.777 51.864 51.951 52.038 52.125 52.212 52.299 52.386 52.473 52.560 52.647 52.734 52.821 52.908 52.995 53.082 53.169 53.256 53.343 53.430 53.517 53.604 53.691 53.778 53.865 53.952 54.039 54.126 54.213 54.300 54.387 54.474 54.561 54.648 54.735 54.822 54.909 54.996 55.083 55.170 55.257 55.344 55.431 55.518 55.605 55.692 55.779 55.866 55.953 56.040 56.127 56.214 56.301 56.388 56.475 56.562 56.649 56.736 56.823 56.910 57.000 57.087 57.174 57.261 57.348 57.435 57.522 57.609 57.696 57.783 57.870 57.957 58.044 58.131 58.218 58.305 58.392 58.479 58.566 58.653 58.740 58.827 58.914 59.001 59.088 59.175 59.262 59.349 59.436 59.523 59.610 59.697 59.784 59.871 59.958 60.045 60.132 60.219 60.306 60.393 60.480 60.567 60.654 60.741 60.828 60.915 61.002 61.089 61.176 61.263 61.350 61.437 61.524 61.611 61.698 61.785 61.872 61.959 62.046 62.133 62.220 62.307 62.394 62.481 62.568 62.655 62.742 62.829 62.916 63.003 63.090 63.177 63.264 63.351 63.438 63.525 63.612 63.699 63.786 63.873 63.960 64.047 64.134 64.221 64.308 64.395 64.482 64.569 64.656 64.743 64.830 64.917 65.004 65.091 65.178 65.265 65.352 65.439 65.526 65.613 65.700 65.787 65.874 65.961 66.048 66.135 66.222 66.309 66.396 66.483 66.570 66.657 66.744 66.831 66.918 67.005 67.092 67.179 67.266 67.353 67.440 67.527 67.614 67.701 67.788 67.875 67.962 68.049 68.136 68.223 68.310 68.397 68.484 68.571 68.658 68.745 68.832 68.919 69.006 69.093 69.180 69.267 69.354 69.441 69.528 69.615 69.702 69.789 69.876 69.963 70.050 70.137 70.224 70.311 70.398 70.485 70.572 70.659 70.746 70.833 70.920 71.007 71.094 71.181 71.268 71.355 71.442 71.529 71.616 71.703 71.790 71.877 71.964 72.051 72.138 72.225 72.312 72.399 72.486 72.573 72.660 72.747 72.834 72.921 73.008 73.095 73.182 73.269 73.356 73.443 73.530 73.617 73.704 73.791 73.878 73.965 74.052 74.139 74.226 74.313 74.400 74.487 74.574 74.661 74.748 74.835 74.922 75.009 75.096 75.183 75.270 75.357 75.444 75.531 75.618 75.705 75.792 75.879 75.966 76.053 76.140 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88.668 88.755 88.842 88.929 89.016 89.103 89.190 89.277 89.364 89.451 89.538 89.625 89.712 89.799 89.886 89.973 90.060 90.147 90.234 90.321 90.408 90.495 90.582 90.669 90.756 90.843 90.930 91.017 91.104 91.191 91.278 91.365 91.452 91.539 91.626 91.713 91.800 91.887 91.974 92.061 92.148 92.235 92.322 92.409 92.496 92.583 92.670 92.757 92.844 92.931 93.018 93.105 93.192 93.279 93.366 93.453 93.540 93.627 93.714 93.801 93.888 93.975 94.062 94.149 94.236 94.323 94.410 94.497 94.584 94.671 94.758 94.845 94.932 95.019 95.106 95.193 95.280 95.367 95.454 95.541 95.628 95.715 95.802 95.889 95.976 96.063 96.150 96.237 96.324 96.411 96.498 96.585 96.672 96.759 96.846 96.933 97.020 97.107 97.194 97.281 97.368 97.455 97.542 97.629 97.716 97.803 97.890 97.977 98.064 98.151 98.238 98.325 98.412 98.499 98.586 98.673 98.760 98.847 98.934 99.021 99.108 99.195 99.282 99.369 99.456 99.543 99.630 99.717 99.804 99.891 99.978 100.065 100.152 100.239 100.326 100.413 100.500 100.587 100.674 100.761 100.848 100.935 101.022 101.109 101.196 101.283 101.370 101.457 101.544 101.631 101.718 101.805 101.892 101.979 102.066 102.153 102.240 102.327 102.414 102.501 102.588 102.675 102.762 102.849 102.936 103.023 103.110 103.197 103.284 103.371 103.458 103.545 103.632 103.719 103.806 103.893 103.980 104.067 104.154 104.241 104.328 104.415 104.502 104.589 104.676 104.763 104.850 104.937 105.024 105.111 105.198 105.285 105.372 105.459 105.546 105.633 105.720 105.807 105.894 105.981 106.068 106.155 106.242 106.329 106.416 106.503 106.590 106.677 106.764 106.851 106.938 107.025 107.112 107.199 107.286 107.373 107.460 107.547 107.634 107.721 107.808 107.895 107.982 108.069 108.156 108.243 108.330 108.417 108.504 108.591 108.678 108.765 108.852 108.939 109.026 109.113 109.200 109.287 109.374 109.461 109.548 109.635 109.722 109.809 109.896 109.983 110.070 110.157 110.244 110.331 110.418 110.505 110.592 110.679 110.766 110.853 110.940 111.027 111.114 111.201 111.288 111.375 111.462 111.549 111.636 111.723 111.810 111.897 111.984 112.071 112.158 112.245 112.332 112.419 112.506 112.593 112.680 112.767 112.854 112.941 113.028 113.115 113.202 113.289 113.376 113.463 113.550 113.637 113.724 113.811 113.898 113.985 114.072 114.159 114.246 114.333 114.420 114.507 114.594 114.681 114.768 114.855 114.942 115.029 115.116 115.203 115.290 115.377 115.464 115.551 115.638 115.725 115.812 115.899 115.986 116.073 116.160 116.247 116.334 116.421 116.508 116.595 116.682 116.769 116.856 116.943 117.030 117.117 117.204 117.291 117.378 117.465 117.552 117.639 117.726 117.813 117.900 117.987 118.074 118.161 118.248 118.335 118.422 118.509 118.596 118.683 118.770 118.857 118.944 119.031 119.118 119.205 119.292 119.379 119.466 119.553 119.640 119.727 119.814 119.901 119.988 120.075 120.162 120.249 120.336 120.423 120.510 120.597 120.684 120.771 120.858 120.945 121.032 121.119 121.206 121.293 121.380 121.467 121.554 121.641 121.728 121.815 121.902 121.989 122.076 122.163 122.250 122.337 122.424 122.511 122.598 122.685 122.772 122.859 122.946 123.033 123.120 123.207 123.294 123.381 123.468 123.555 123.642 123.729 123.816 123.903 123.990 124.077 124.164 124.251 124.338 124.425 124.512 124.599 124.686 124.773 124.860 124.947 125.034 125.121 125.208 125.295 125.382 125.469 125.556 125.643 125.730 125.817 125.904 125.991 126.078 126.165 126.252 126.339 126.426 126.513 126.600 126.687 126.774 126.861 126.948 127.035 127.122 127.209 127.296 127.383 127.470 127.557 127.644 127.731 127.818 127.905 127.992 128.079 128.166 128.253 128.340 128.427 128.514 128.601 128.688 128.775 128.862 128.949 129.036 129.123 129.210 129.297 129.384 129.471 129.558 129.645 129.732 129.819 129.906 129.993 130.080 130.167 130.254 130.341 130.428 130.515 130.602 130.689 130.776 130.863 130.950 131.037 131.124 131.211 131.298 131.385 131.472 131.559 131.646 131.733 131.820 131.907 131.994 132.081 132.168 132.255 132.342 132.429 132.516 132.603 132.690 132.777 132.864 132.951 133.038 133.125 133.212 133.299 133.386 133.473 133.560 133.647 133.734 133.821 133.908 133.995 134.082 134.169 134.256 134.343 134.430 134.517 134.604 134.691 134.778 134.865 134.952 135.039 135.126 135.213 135.300 135.387 135.474 135.561 135.648 135.735 135.822 135.909 135.996 136.083 136.170 136.257 136.344 136.431 136.518 136.605 136.692 136.779 136.866 136.953 137.040 137.127 137.214 137.301 137.388 137.475 137.562 137.649 137.736 137.823 137.910 137.997 138.084 138.171 138.258 138.345 138.432 138.519 138.606 138.693 138.780 138.867 138.954 139.041 139.128 139.215 139.302 139.389 139.476 139.563 139.650 139.737 139.824 139.911 140.000 140.087 140.174 140.261 140.348 140.435 140.5



Table C10: Mileage scaling factors for HC by vehicle category and reference year (LGV NI(III/II)).

Code	Vehicle type	Fuel type	Engine capacity (cc)	Emission standard	Mileage scaling factor by reference year																																
R084	LGV(NI)D	Petrol	All	Pre-Euro 1	1.68	1.222	1.265	1.297	1.317	1.325	1.333	1.330	1.320	1.303	1.278	1.244	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196		
R085	LGV(NI)D	Petrol	All	Euro 1	0.713	0.956	1.191	1.387	1.387	0.888	0.977	1.043	1.109	1.134	1.447	1.534	1.589	1.665	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	
R086	LGV(NI)D	Petrol	All	Euro 2																																	
R087	LGV(NI)D	Petrol	All	Euro 3																																	
R088	LGV(NI)D	Petrol	All	Euro 4																																	
R089	LGV(NI)D	Petrol	All	Euro 5																																	
R090	LGV(NI)D	Petrol	All	Euro 6																																	
R091	LGV(NI)D	Diesel	All	Pre-Euro 1	1.197	1.278	1.332	1.414	1.401	1.484	1.319	1.238	1.324	1.305	1.408	1.408	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316		
R092	LGV(NI)D	Diesel	All	Euro 1	1.020	1.005	0.990	0.976	0.976	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	
R093	LGV(NI)D	Diesel	All	Euro 2																																	
R094	LGV(NI)D	Diesel	All	Euro 3																																	
R095	LGV(NI)D	Diesel	All	Euro 4																																	
R096	LGV(NI)D	Diesel	All	Euro 5																																	
R097	LGV(NI)D	Diesel	All	Euro 6																																	
R098	LGV(NI)D	Petrol	All	Pre-Euro 1	1.168	1.222	1.265	1.297	1.317	1.325	1.333	1.330	1.320	1.303	1.278	1.244	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	1.196	
R099	LGV(NI)D	Petrol	All	Euro 1	0.713	0.956	1.191	1.387	1.387	0.888	0.977	1.043	1.109	1.134	1.447	1.534	1.589	1.665	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	1.660	
R100	LGV(NI)D	Petrol	All	Euro 2																																	
R101	LGV(NI)D	Petrol	All	Euro 3																																	
R102	LGV(NI)D	Petrol	All	Euro 4																																	
R103	LGV(NI)D	Petrol	All	Euro 5																																	
R104	LGV(NI)D	Petrol	All	Euro 6																																	
R105	LGV(NI)D	Diesel	All	Pre-Euro 1	1.197	1.278	1.332	1.414	1.401	1.484	1.319	1.238	1.324	1.305	1.408	1.408	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	1.316	
R106	LGV(NI)D	Diesel	All	Euro 1	1.020	1.005	0.990	0.976	0.976	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	0.952	
R107	LGV(NI)D	Diesel	All	Euro 2																																	
R108	LGV(NI)D	Diesel	All	Euro 3																																	
R109	LGV(NI)D	Diesel	All	Euro 4																																	
R110	LGV(NI)D	Diesel	All	Euro 5																																	
R111	LGV(NI)D	Diesel	All	Euro 6																																	









## **Appendix D: Fuel composition scaling factors applicable to 2009 emission factors**











# Emission factors 2009: Report 6 – deterioration factors and other modelling assumptions for road vehicles



TRL was commissioned by the Department for Transport to review the approach used in the National Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (NAEI) for estimating emissions from road vehicles, and to propose new methodologies. This Report addresses the emission deterioration functions and fuel/technology scaling factors currently used in the NAEI. Scaling factors are applied to the basic emission factors to enable the modelling of emissions in different years. These scaling factors cover to the changes in emissions associated with vehicle age (“degradation” or “deterioration”), and the effects of the penetration of improved fuels and vehicle technologies. The current assumptions concerning vehicle age are rather simplistic, and do not take into account the characteristics of the vehicle samples used to derive emission factors. Similarly, the fuel and technology scaling factors were devised several years ago, and many were assumed to stabilise after 2005. The Report provides a brief review of the mileage, fuel and technology effects given in the literature, and describes how new scaling factors (to be applied to the new emission factors) were derived. Scaling factors for different years were developed to account for the following: (i) mileage effects relating to vehicle samples; (ii) fuel composition effects; (iii) increased market penetration of biofuels; and (iv) the effects of future technologies.

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