

# National Policy Outlook

Low Emission Bus Workshop – Manchester  
Thursday 30<sup>th</sup> March 2017



**Gloria Esposito, Head of Projects**  
**Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership**

# National Policy Evolution - Low Carbon to Low Emission Buses

2007-08

Definition of a 'Low Carbon Emission Bus' (LCEB)

2009-15

Creation of a LCEB Accreditation Scheme

2015

Green Bus Fund  
BSOG LCEB incentive  
Scottish Green Bus Fund

2016

LEB Grant  
Winners Announced  
Scottish GBF 6  
BSOG review on-going

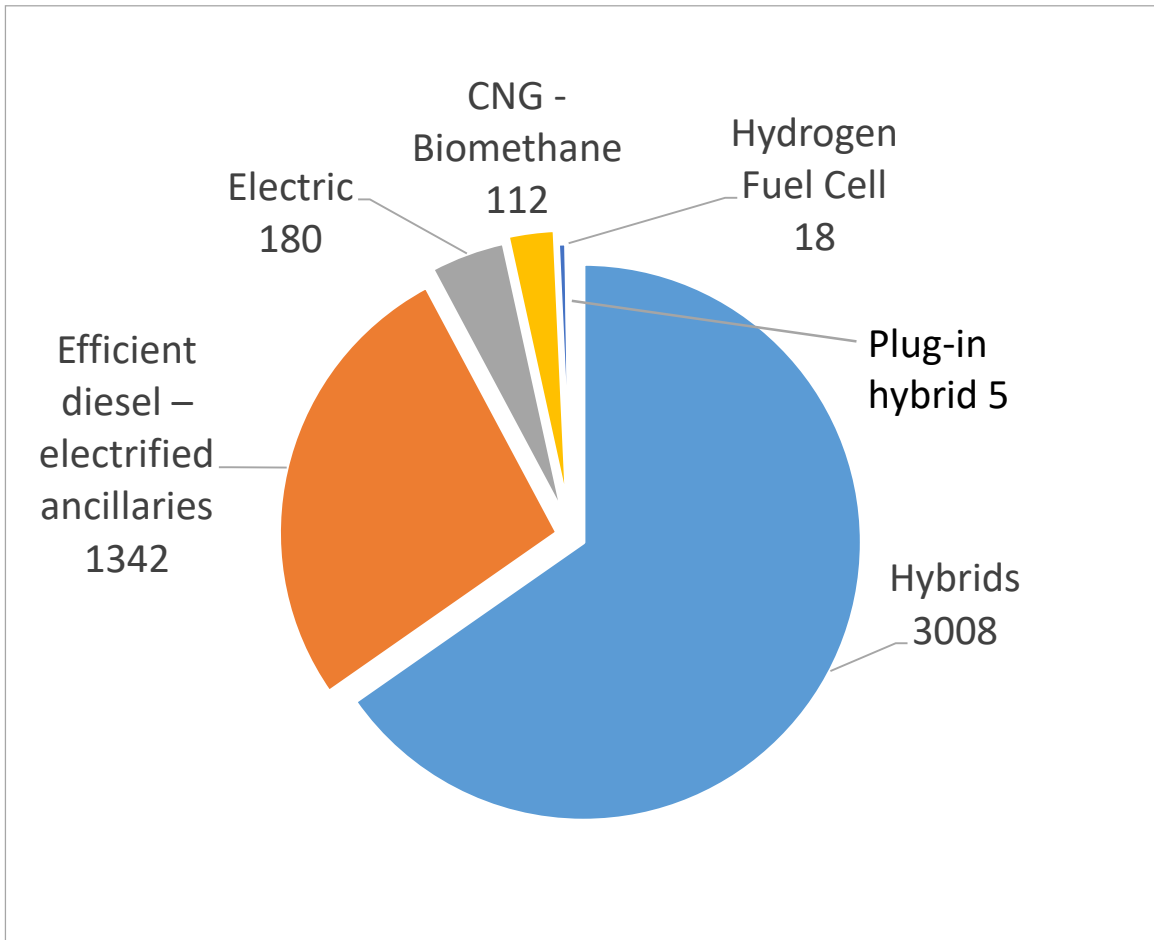
2016-2017

Autumn Statement  
£100m  
Low Emission Buses  
(new & retrofit)

LowCVP has influenced Government policy over the last decade

# Low Carbon Emission Buses

## What's Been Achievements to Date?



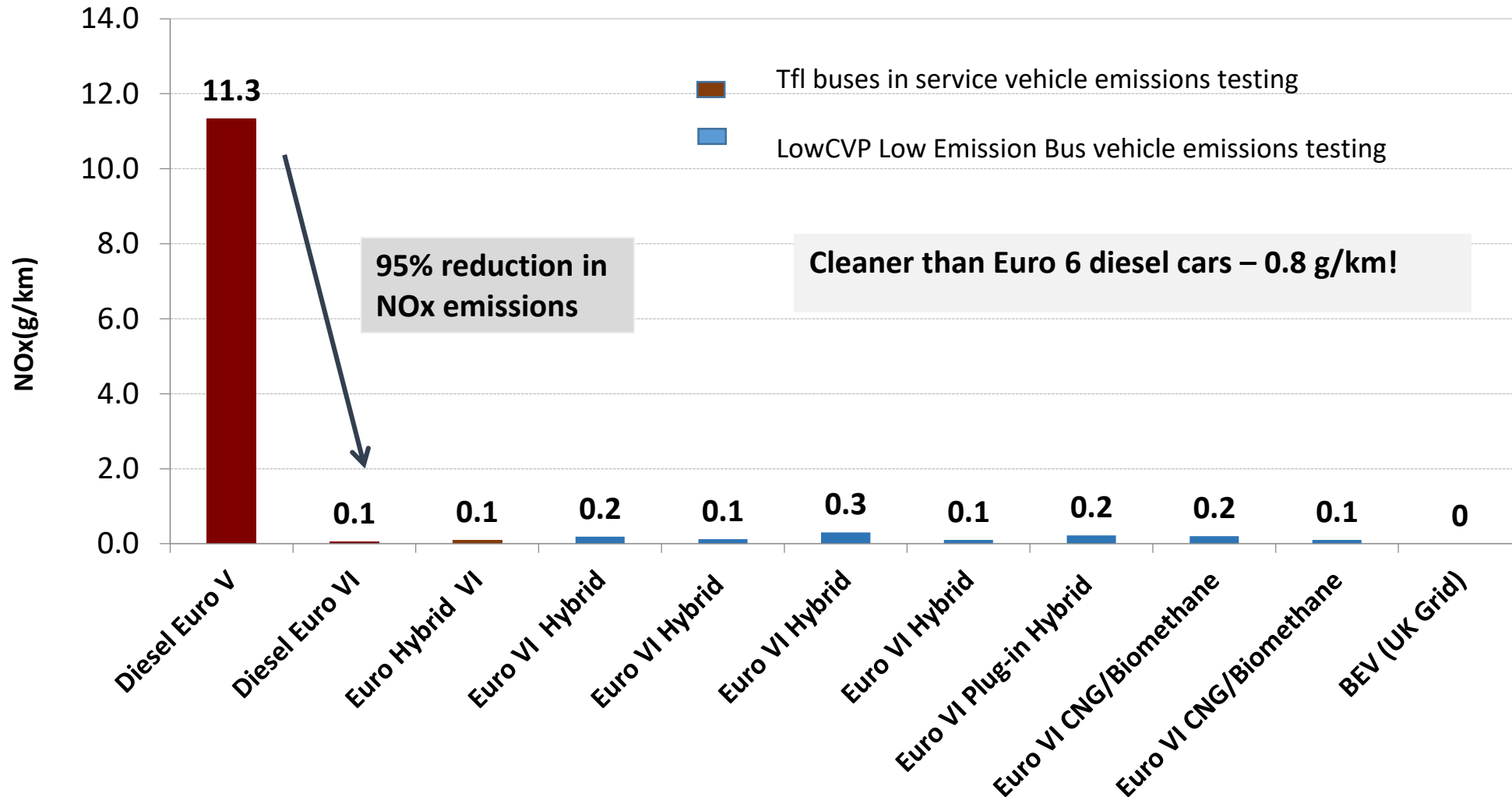
- 4,743 LCEBs in service across 38 UK cities
- LCEB achieve 30% WTW GHG savings vs Euro III diesel equivalent bus
- 44% of new bus registrations in 2016 were LCEB
- >9000 diesel buses running on B20 biodiesel
- Progressed more than any other vehicle sector – 4% new car sales alternative fuel/ULEV



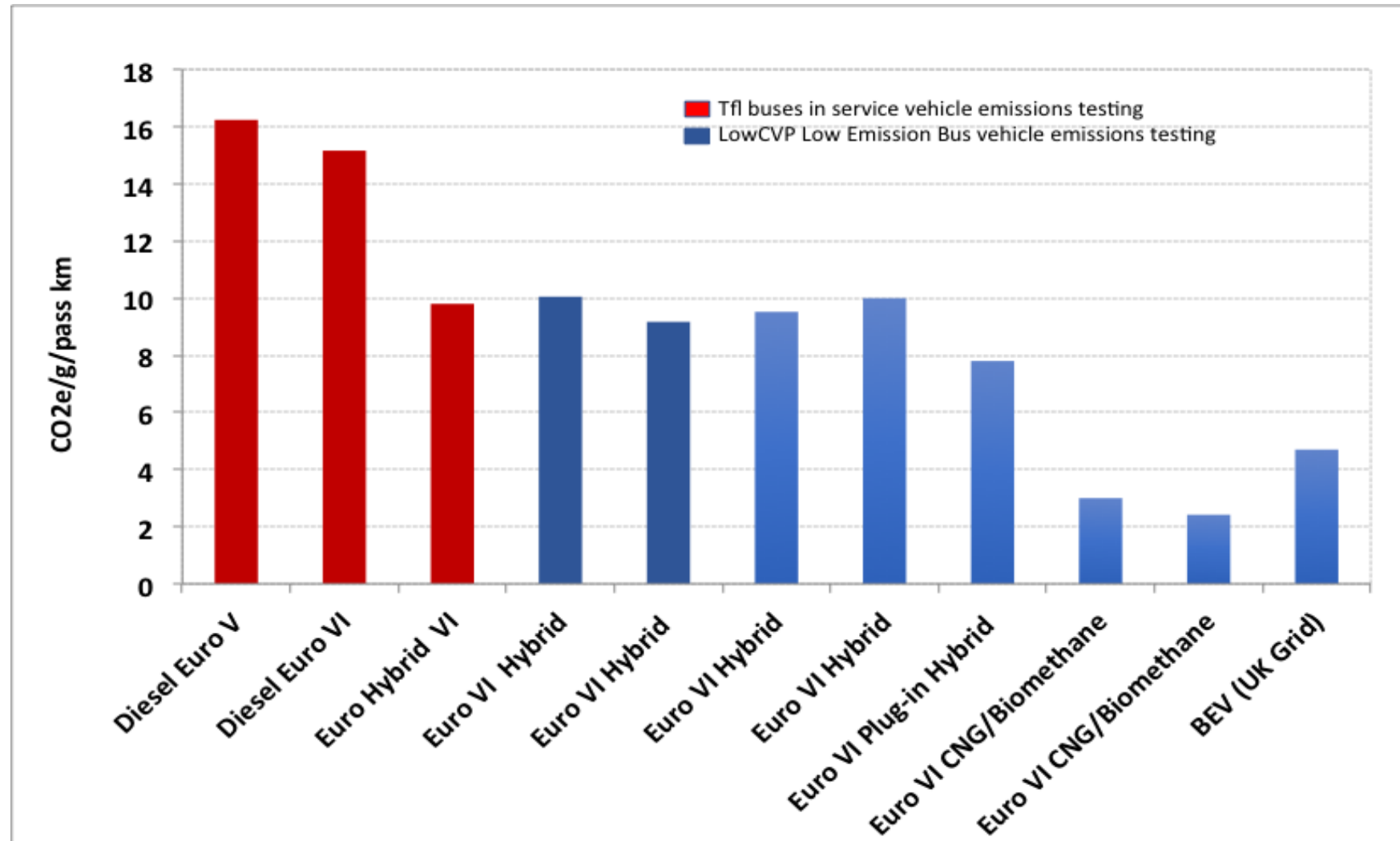
- [illegible]



# *Euro VI buses are achieving very low NOx emissions – don't try to pick winners!*



# *WTW CO<sub>2</sub>e performance varies for different LEBs important to consider vehicle technology and low carbon fuels*



# National Air Quality Action Plan

## Joint Air Quality Unit

- Focus on reducing NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from road transport to meet compliance with NO<sub>2</sub> Limit Value by 2020
- Creation of **Clean Air Zones** to improve air quality
- Strong emphasis on the shift to cleaner vehicles – new or retrofit of diesel vehicles required to meet Euro VI or equivalent for HDV (Euro 6 diesel, Euro 4 petrol LDVs).
- Two types of Clean Air Zones
  - ❖ Mandatory: ‘charging’ zone entry based on vehicle emission standards  
Five regions identified + London ULEZ – **All include buses**
  - ❖ Non-mandatory: local authorities adopt range of local measures
- Draft National Air Quality Action Plan due to be released for consultation mid April, final report July. Many more CAZ likely to be announced.

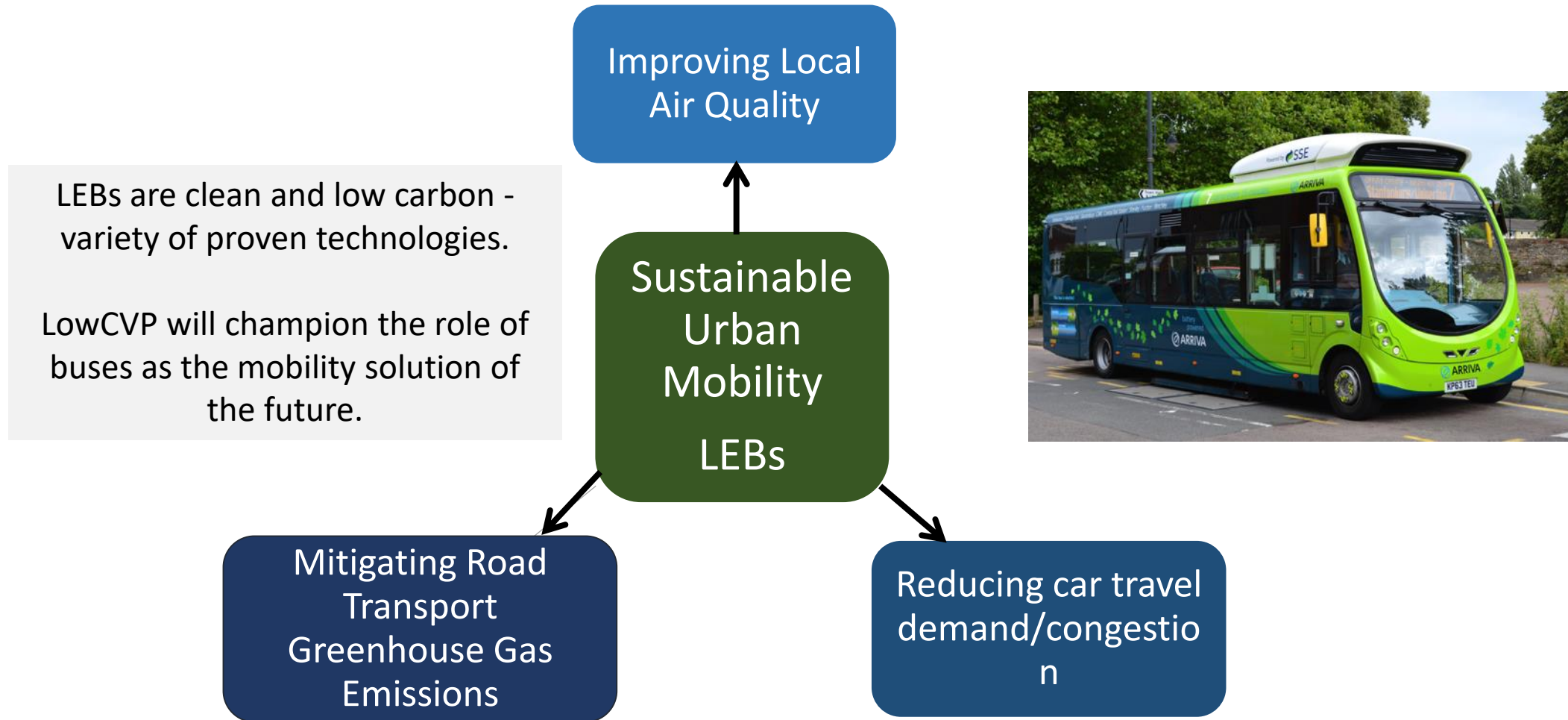


# *Opportunities for Retrofitting Older Diesel Buses*

- Various options for retrofitting older diesel buses to achieve high NOx emission reductions in CAZ – examples exhaust after treatment(SCR), engine conversion to hybrid or electric powertrain.
- OLEV £100m for Low Emission Buses will include retrofit technologies, first vehicle class to be offered funding.
- Accompanied by a Clean Vehicle Retrofit Technology Accreditation Scheme – being developed by LowCVP to certify the NOx emission reduction performance of different retrofit technologies
  - Emission limit values – air pollutant and GHG emissions
  - Vehicle emission testing procedures (representative bus drive cycle)
  - Assessing methods for in service durability of retrofit equipment



# *Huge opportunity for the bus industry to set itself up for the future as THE urban mobility solution*





Transport for  
Greater Manchester

GMCA  
GREATER  
MANCHESTER  
COMBINED  
AUTHORITY



Greater Manchester  
Local Enterprise Partnership







Transport for  
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Local Enterprise Partnership



# Integration at the heart of our 2040 Strategy

## Old way

By mode



By district



# Integration at the heart of our 2040 Strategy

## Old way

By mode



By district



## New way



People



Places



Seamless journeys

# Our Vision



Supporting sustainable  
economic growth

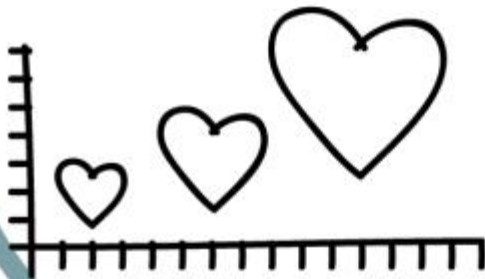


Protecting our  
environment

## Transport Vision

World class connections  
that support long-term,  
sustainable economic  
growth and access to  
opportunity for all

Improving quality  
of life for all

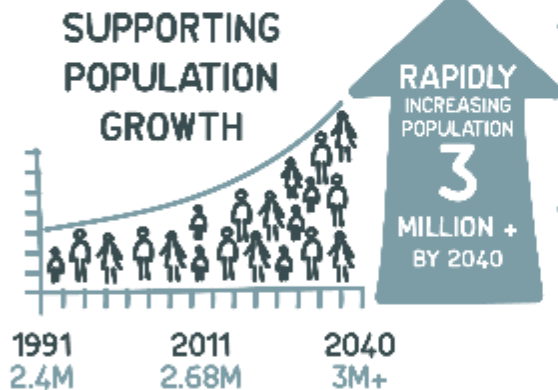


Developing an  
innovative city-region

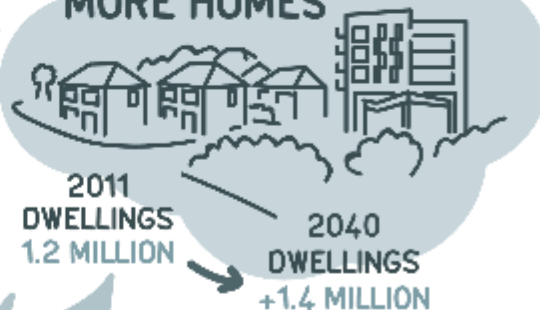


# SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH

## AN INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT



## REQUIRING AT LEAST 227,000 MORE HOMES

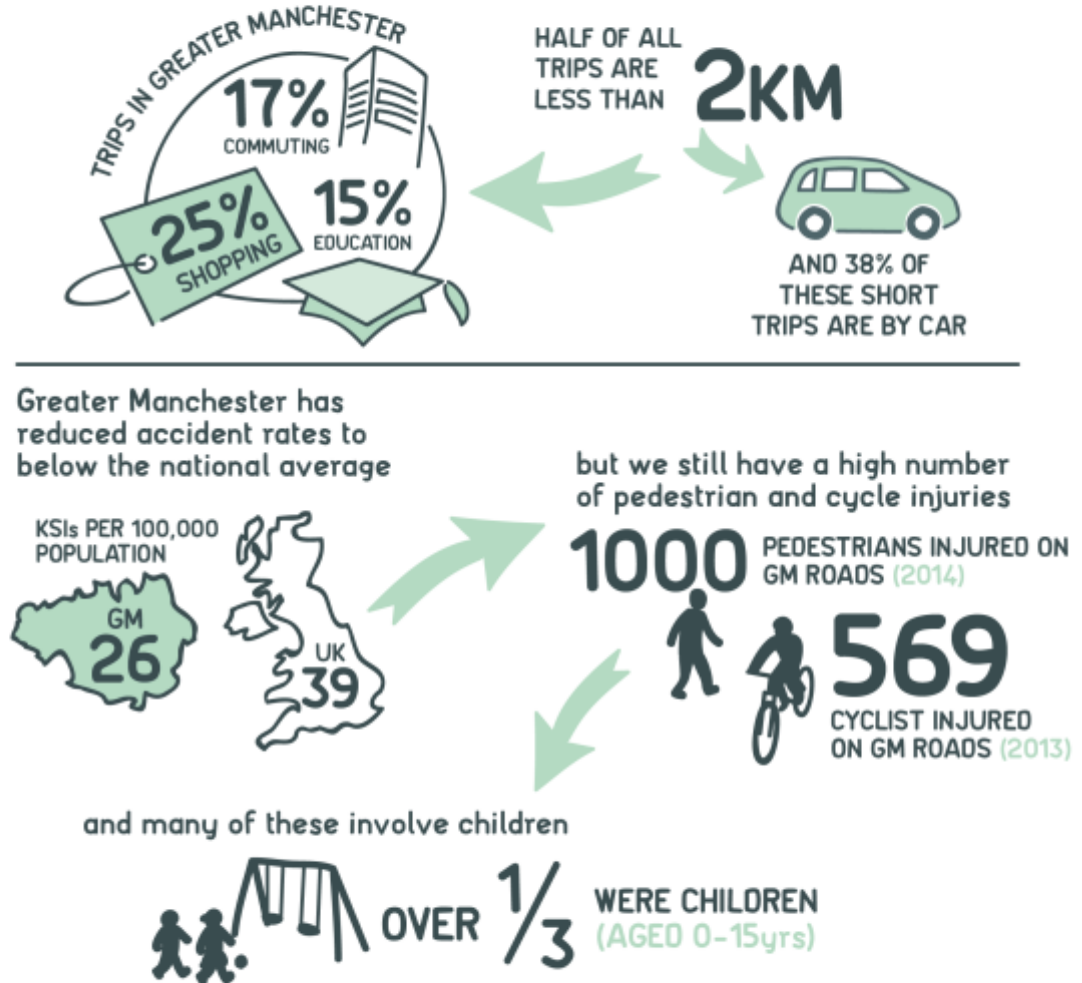
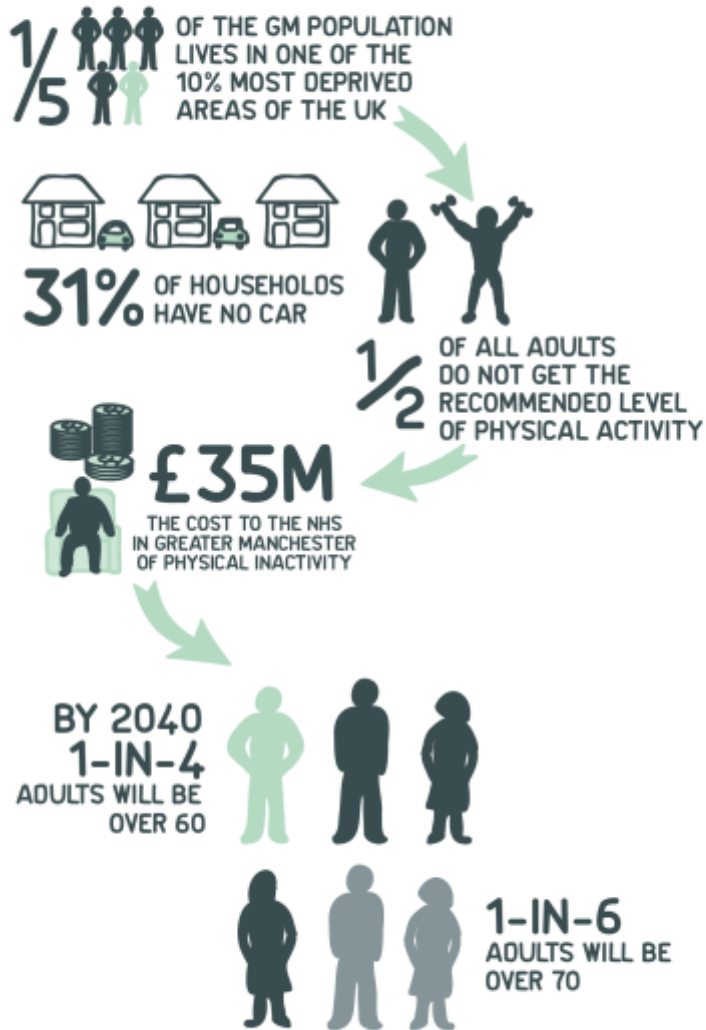


**+600,000**  
MORE TRIPS ON OUR  
TRANSPORT NETWORKS  
**EVERYDAY**  
BY 2035



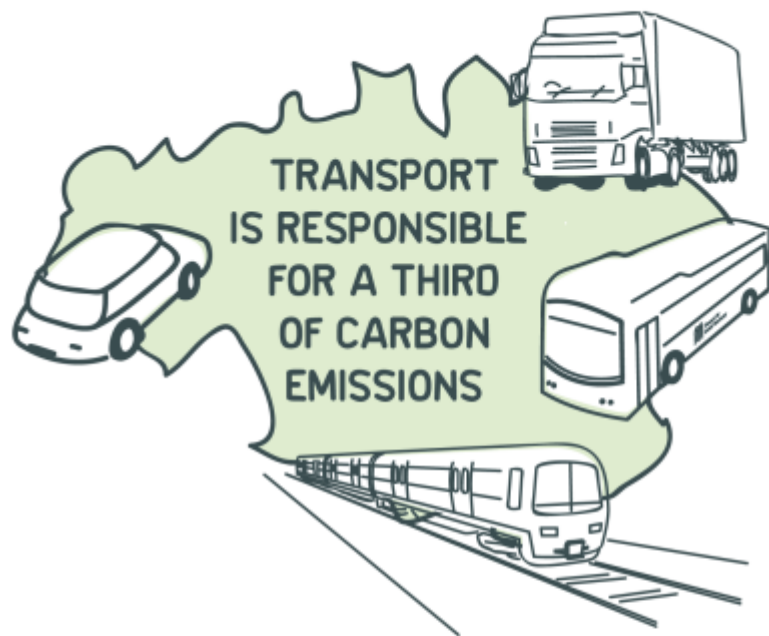


# IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE





# PROTECTING OUR ENVIRONMENT



**48%**  
CARBON  
REDUCTION  
BY 2020

**CO<sub>2</sub>**

**13%**

INCREASE IN  
WINTER RAINFALL



AND ANNUAL MEAN  
TEMP RISE OF UP TO

**+2.3°C**

BY 2050



**£20bn**

ECONOMIC  
COST IF WE DO  
NOT TACKLE  
CLIMATE CHANGE



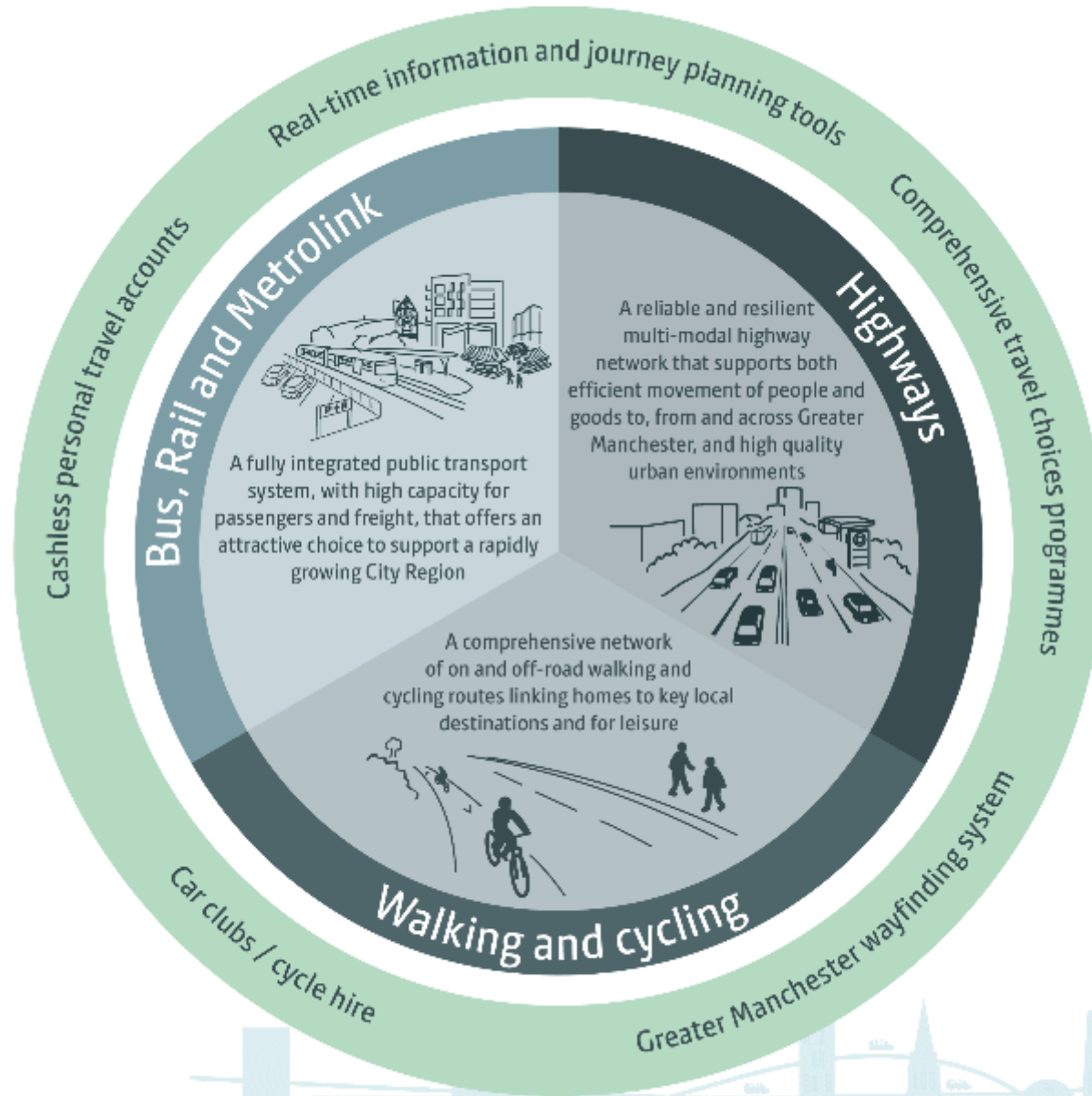
**1000** DEATHS  
PER YEAR  
FROM AIR POLLUTION



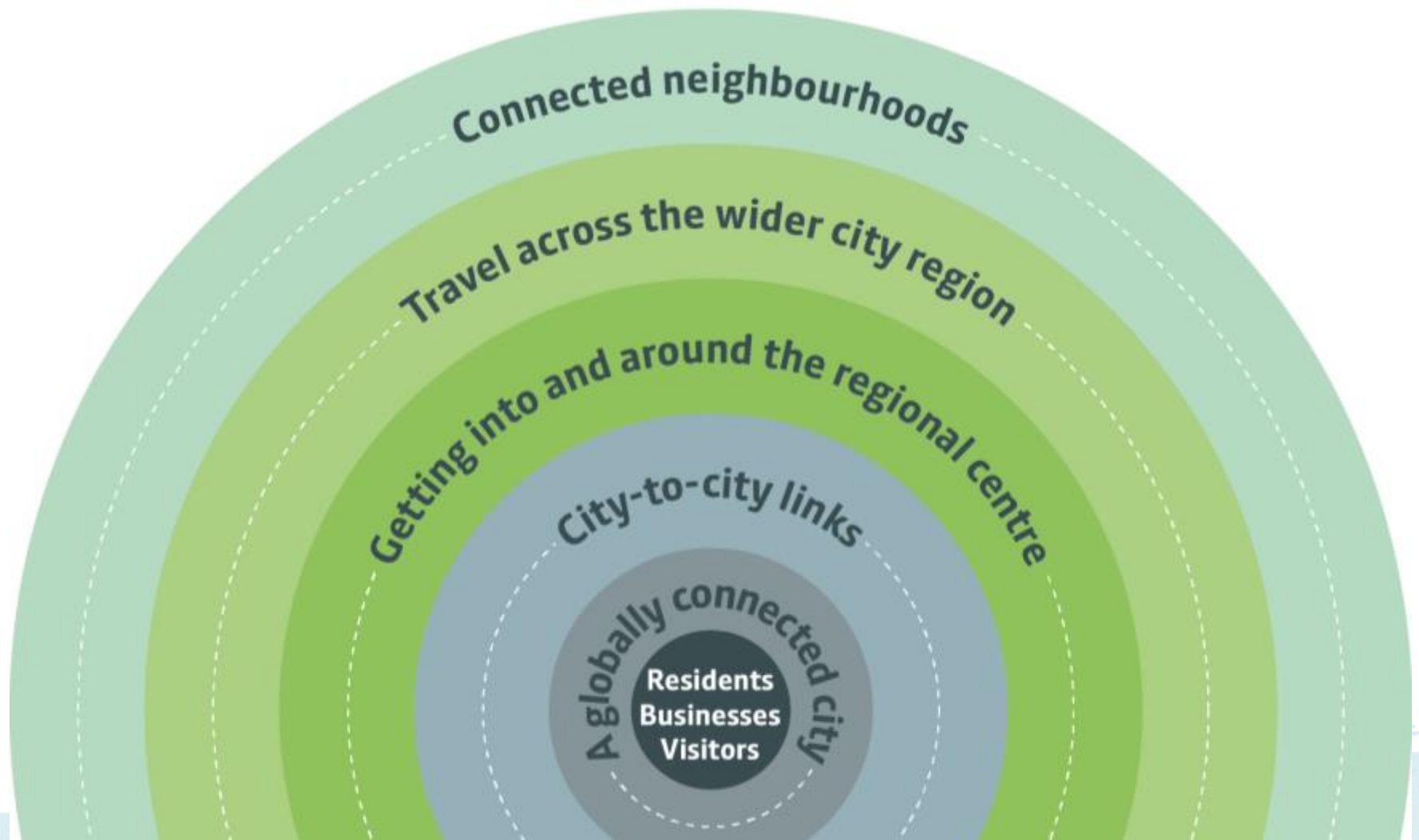
# Our network principles



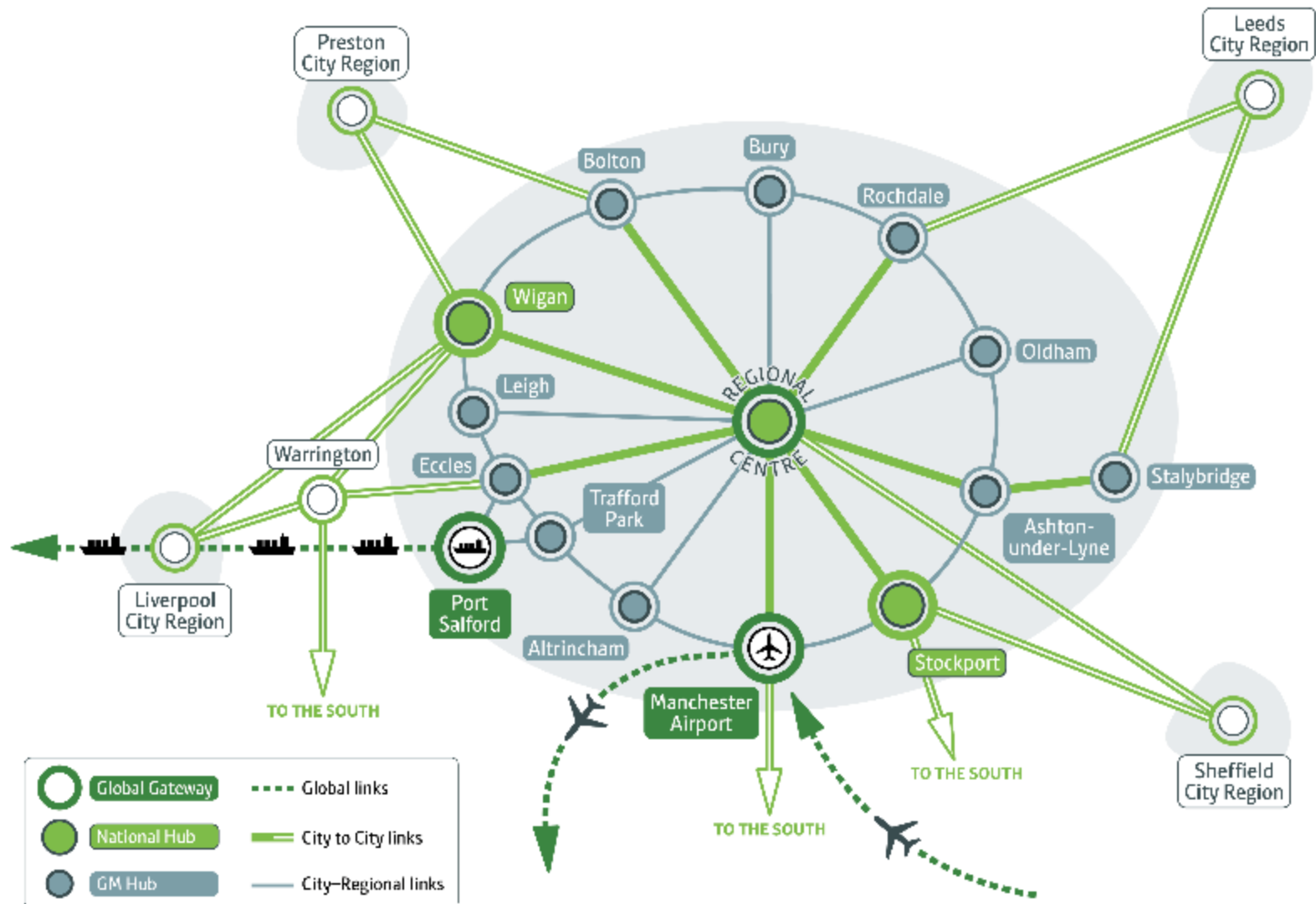
# Our modal principles



# Our 2040 spatial themes



# A full integrated public transport network

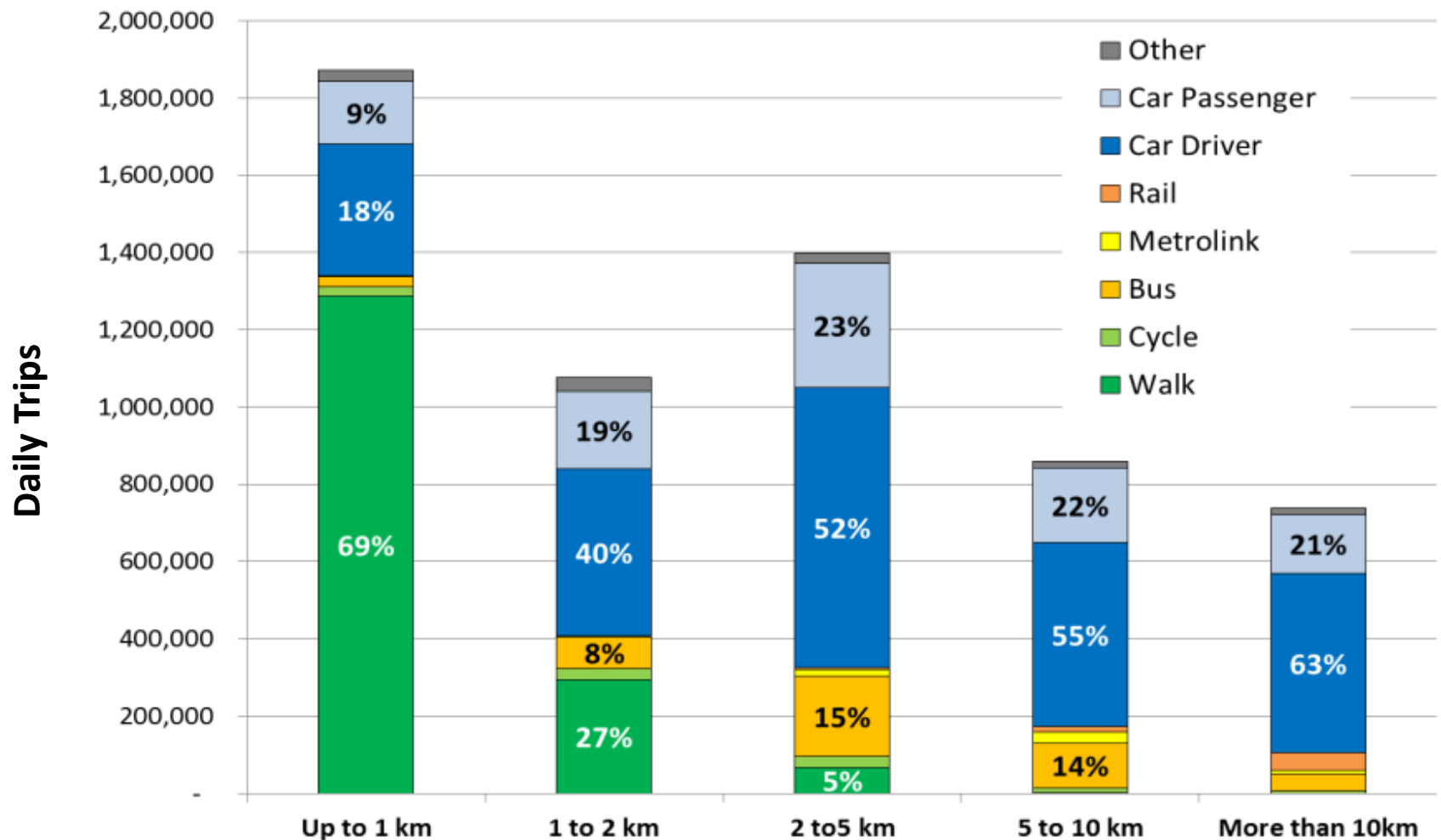


# The role of buses in delivering our air quality ambitions





# The role of bus for different length trips



*\* All trips by GM residents - including those that end outside GM*

## Breakdown of vehicle types on Greater Manchester roads.

79%



14%



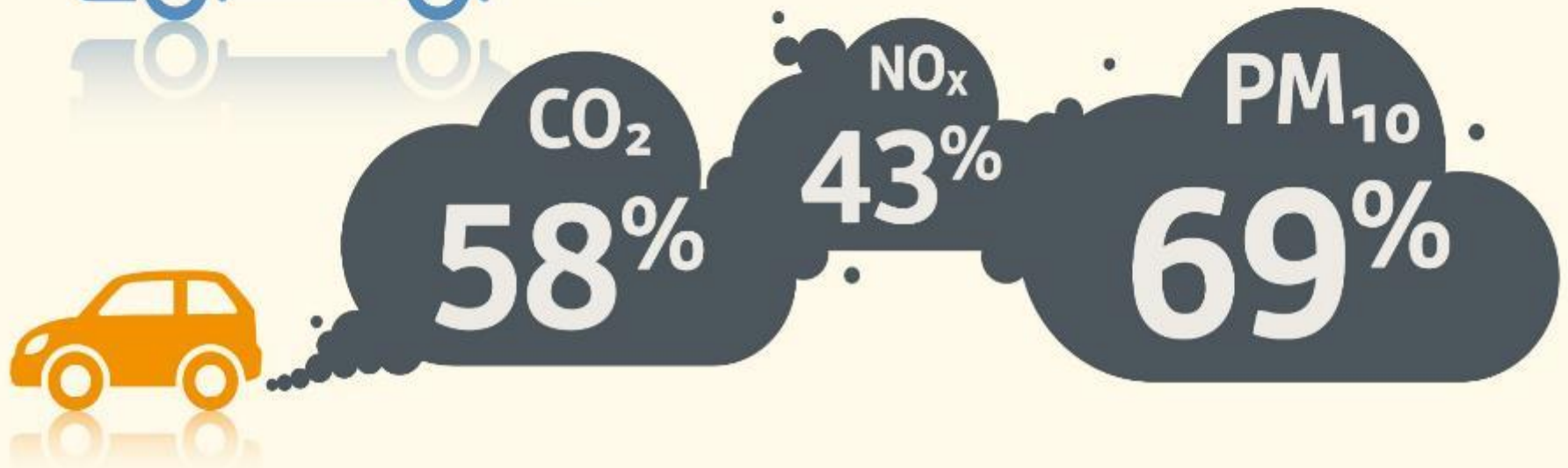
6%



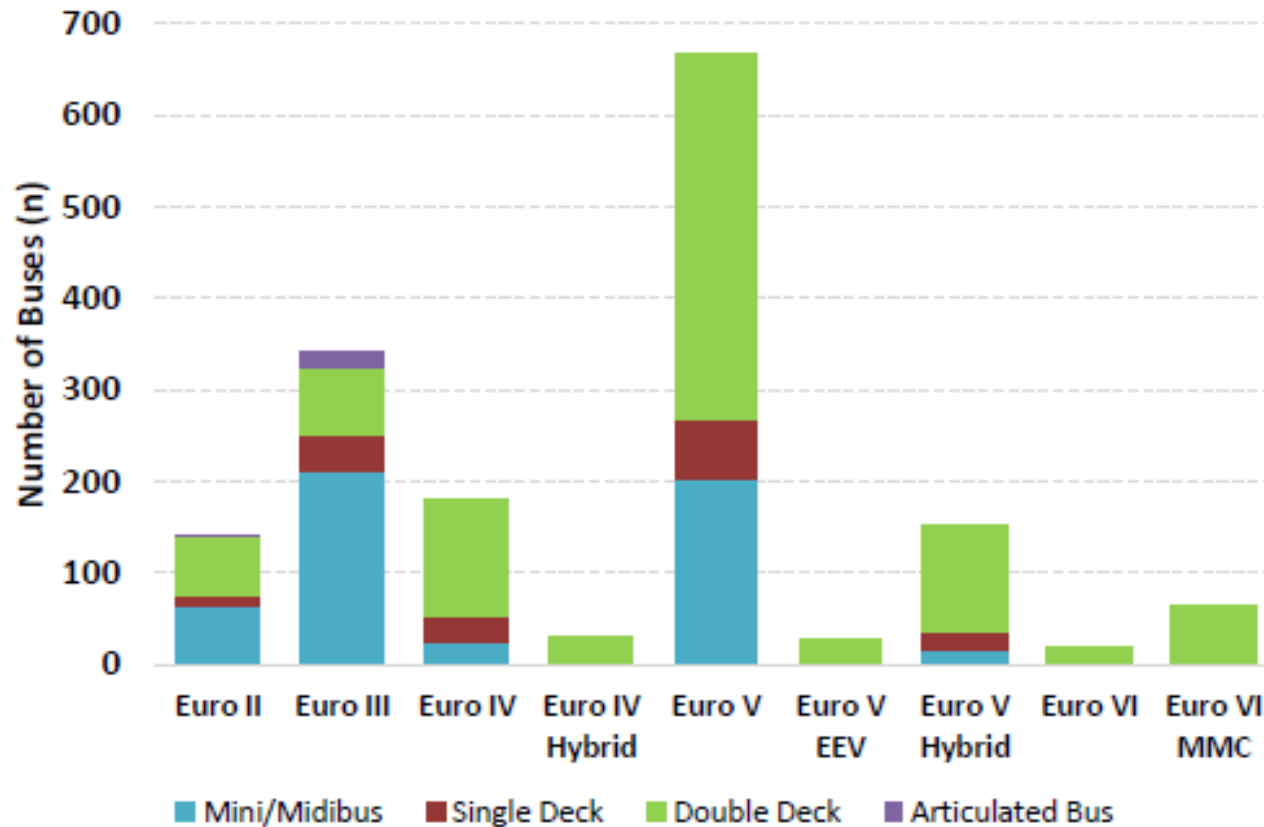
1%



Levels of key pollutants, and which vehicle types are responsible.

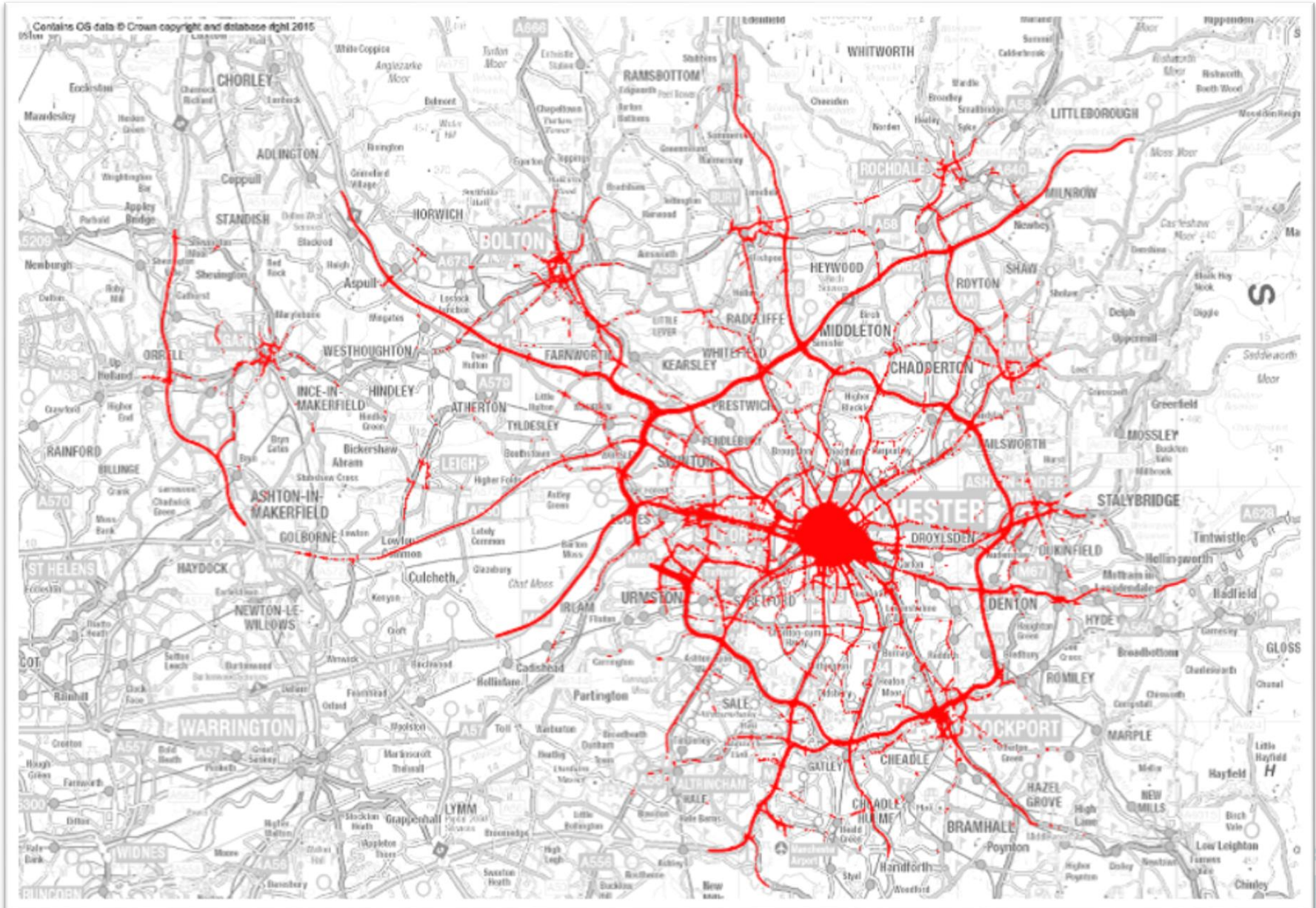


# Bus Fleet Type & Euro Emission (April 2016)





# Air Quality Management Area



## New Investment

- Global connectivity
- City-to-city links
- Regional centre connectivity
- Travel across the city-region
- Connected neighbourhoods
- GM-wide programmes

## Service Delivery

- Integrated planning and funding
- Key route network
- Rail station devolution
- Integrated bus network

## Maintenance and Renewal

- Highways
- Rail and Metrolink
- Passenger facilities
- Off-road pedestrian and cycle routes



# Final thoughts...





Transport for  
Greater Manchester

**GMCA** GREATER  
MANCHESTER  
COMBINED  
AUTHORITY

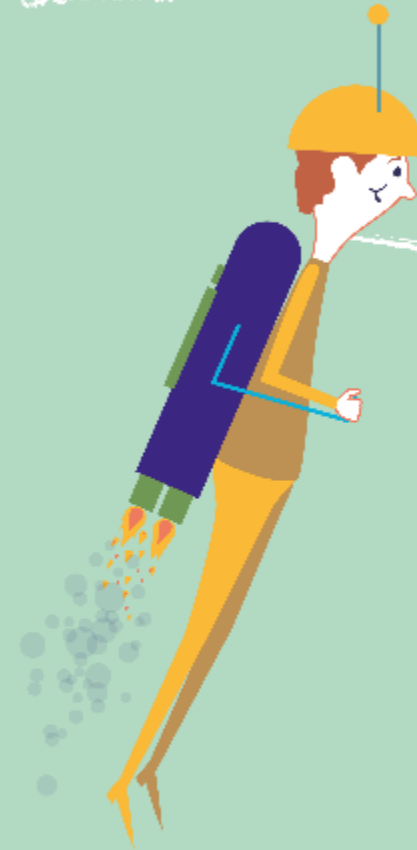


Greater Manchester  
Local Enterprise Partnership

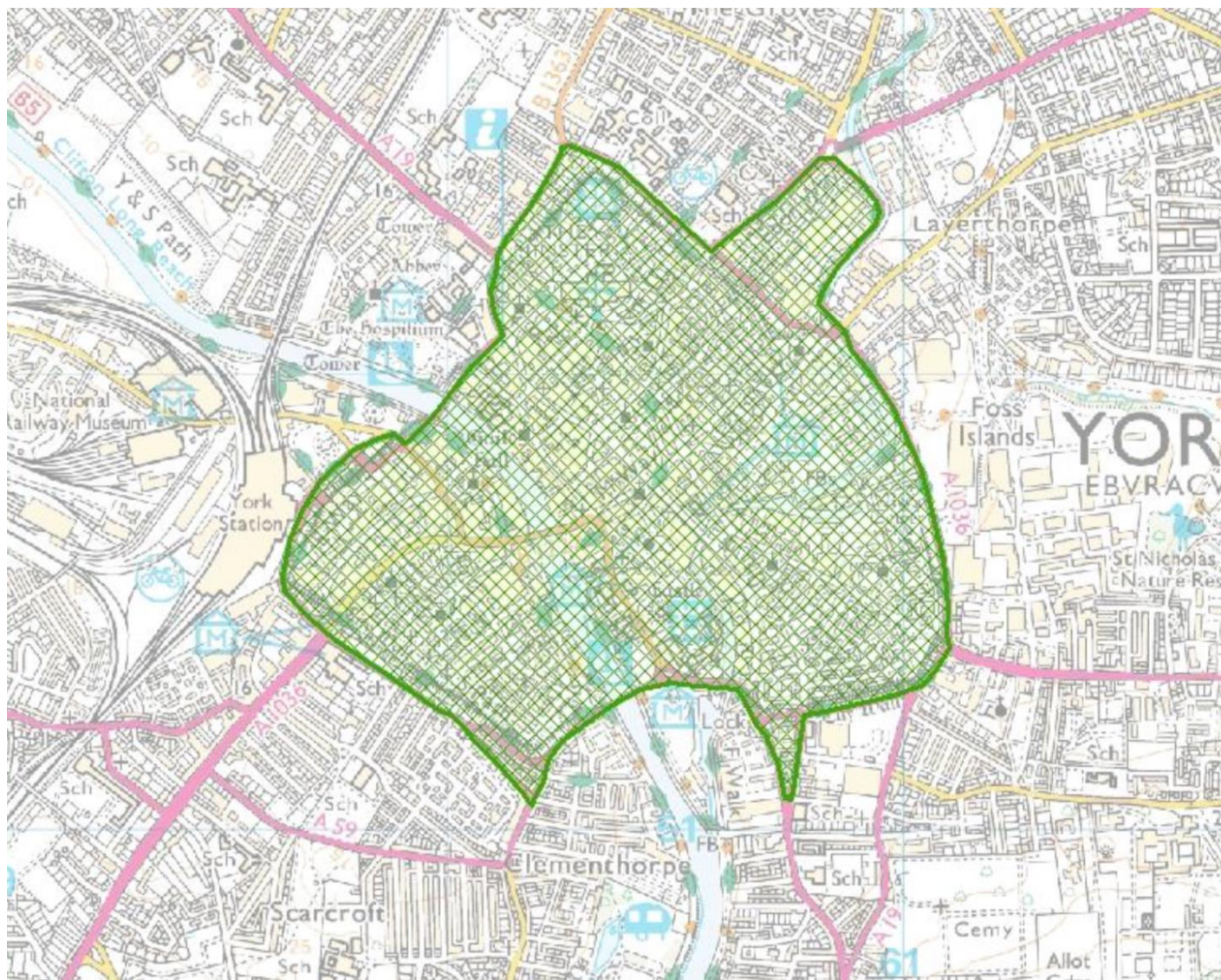
# Thank you!

[tfgm.com/2040](https://tfgm.com/2040)

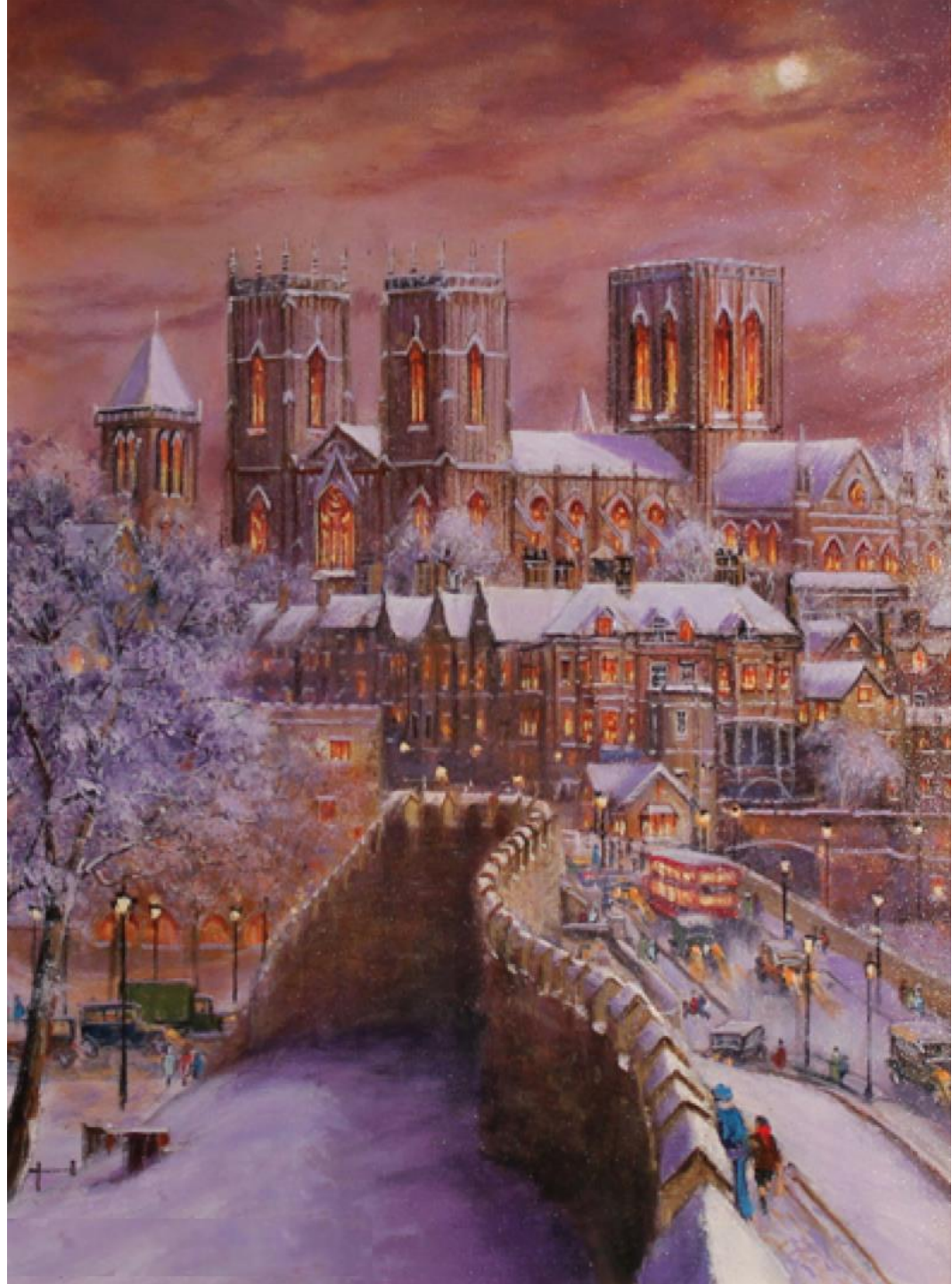
[Nicola.Kane@tfgm.com](mailto:Nicola.Kane@tfgm.com)



# York - Clean Air Zone









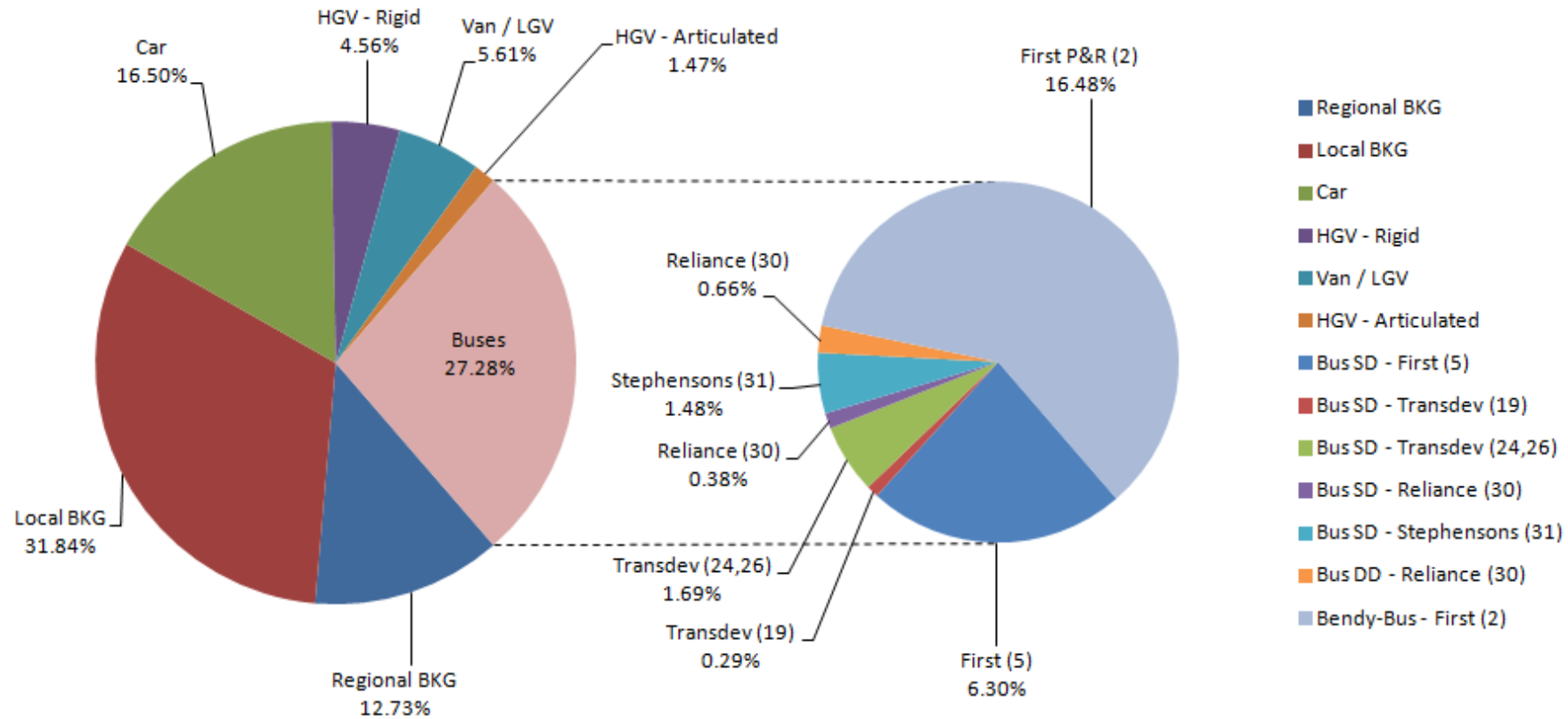
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**Dreamstime.com**

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ID 69210594

Oxlock | Dreamstime.com

# Air pollution source apportionment





# Air pollution factors – March 2012

- Type of Fuel – Diesel worst
- Weight of vehicle
- Route through city
- Frequency of journeys

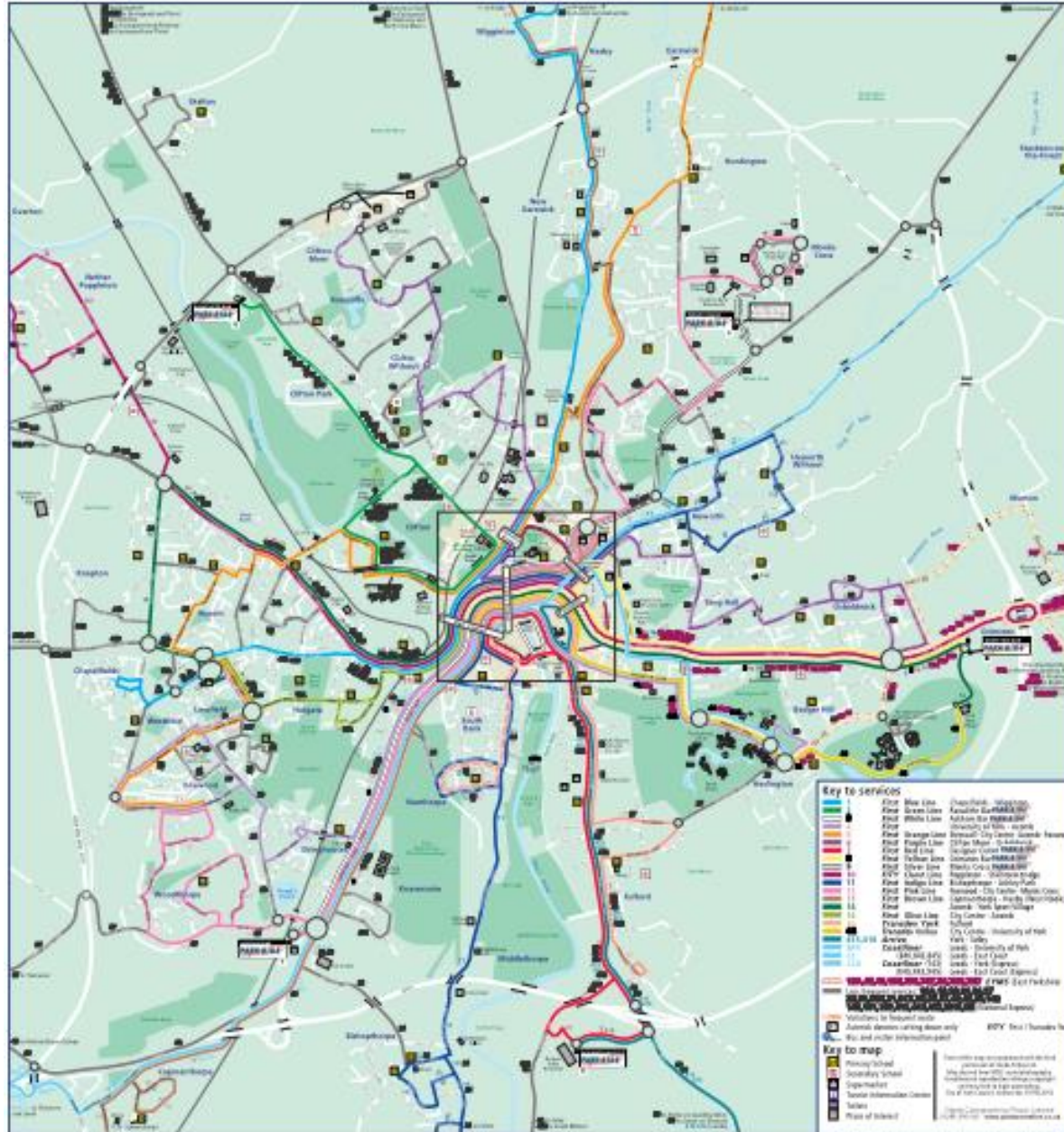
0.3% of vehicles create 20%-30% NO<sub>x</sub>

# Electric bus feasibility November 2012



# York bus routes

**80% of  
bus traffic  
can run  
zero  
emission**







**March 2013**



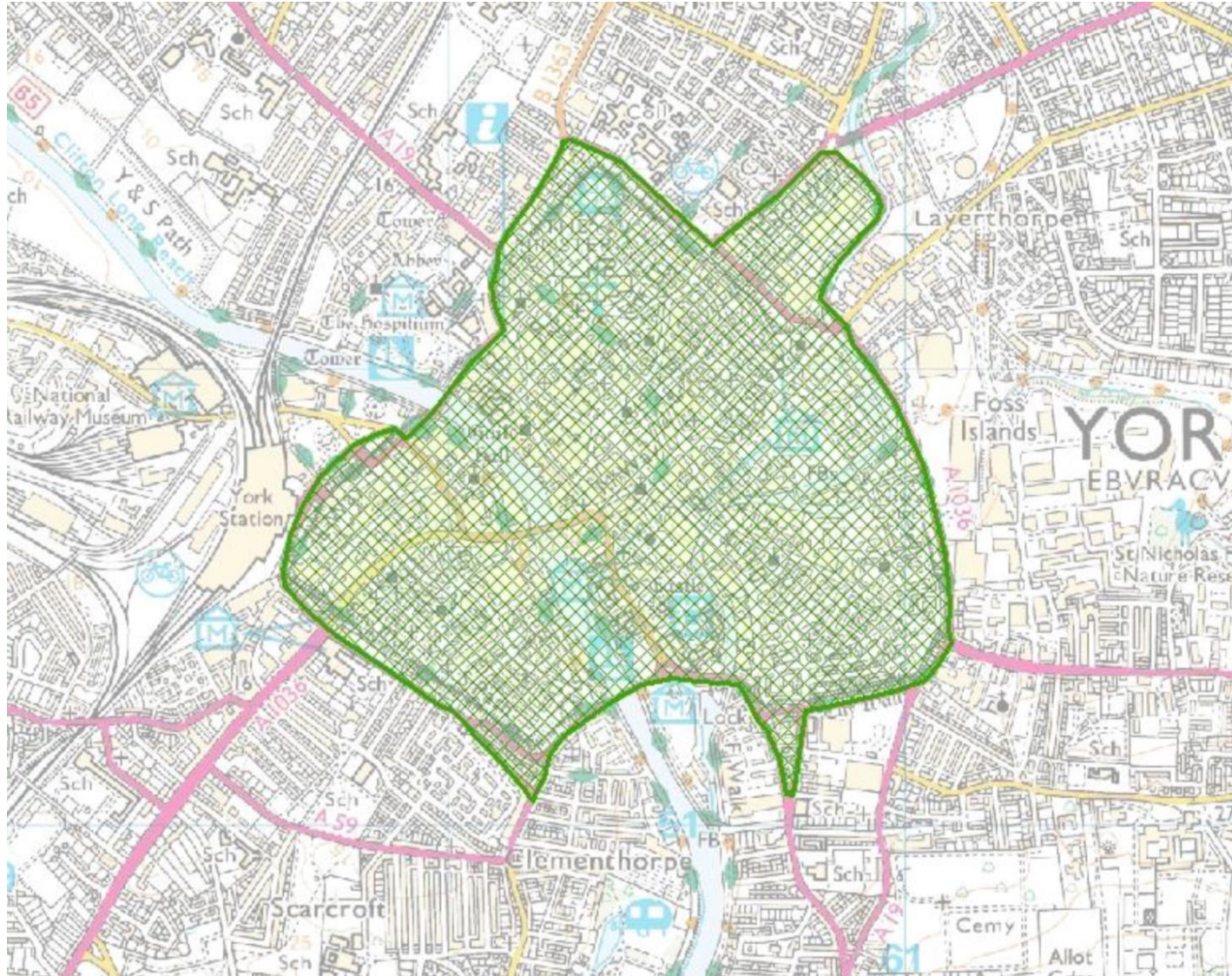
**March 2013**



**May 2013**



# York - Clean Air Zone proposal July 2013

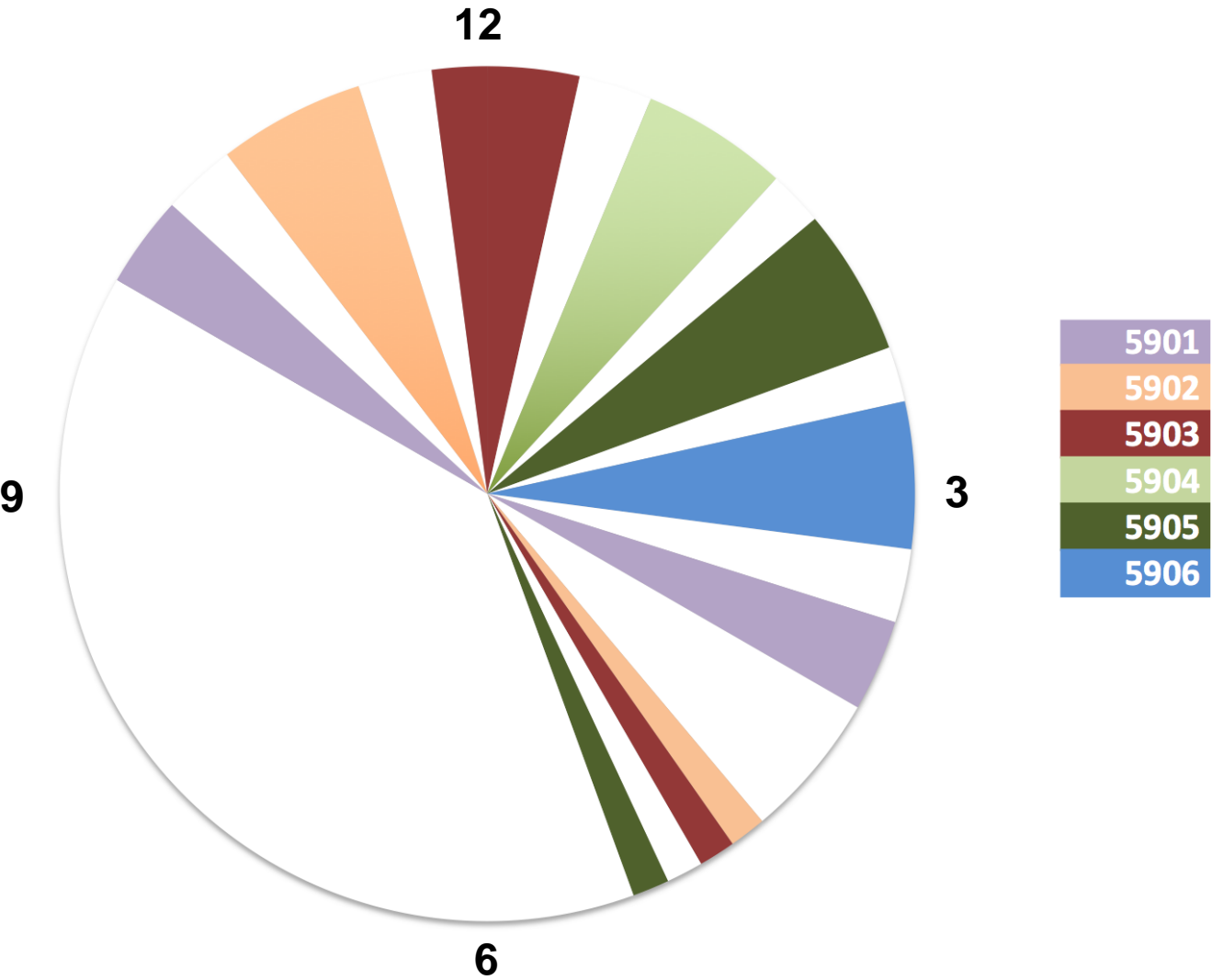




# June 2014 – first fully electric P&R

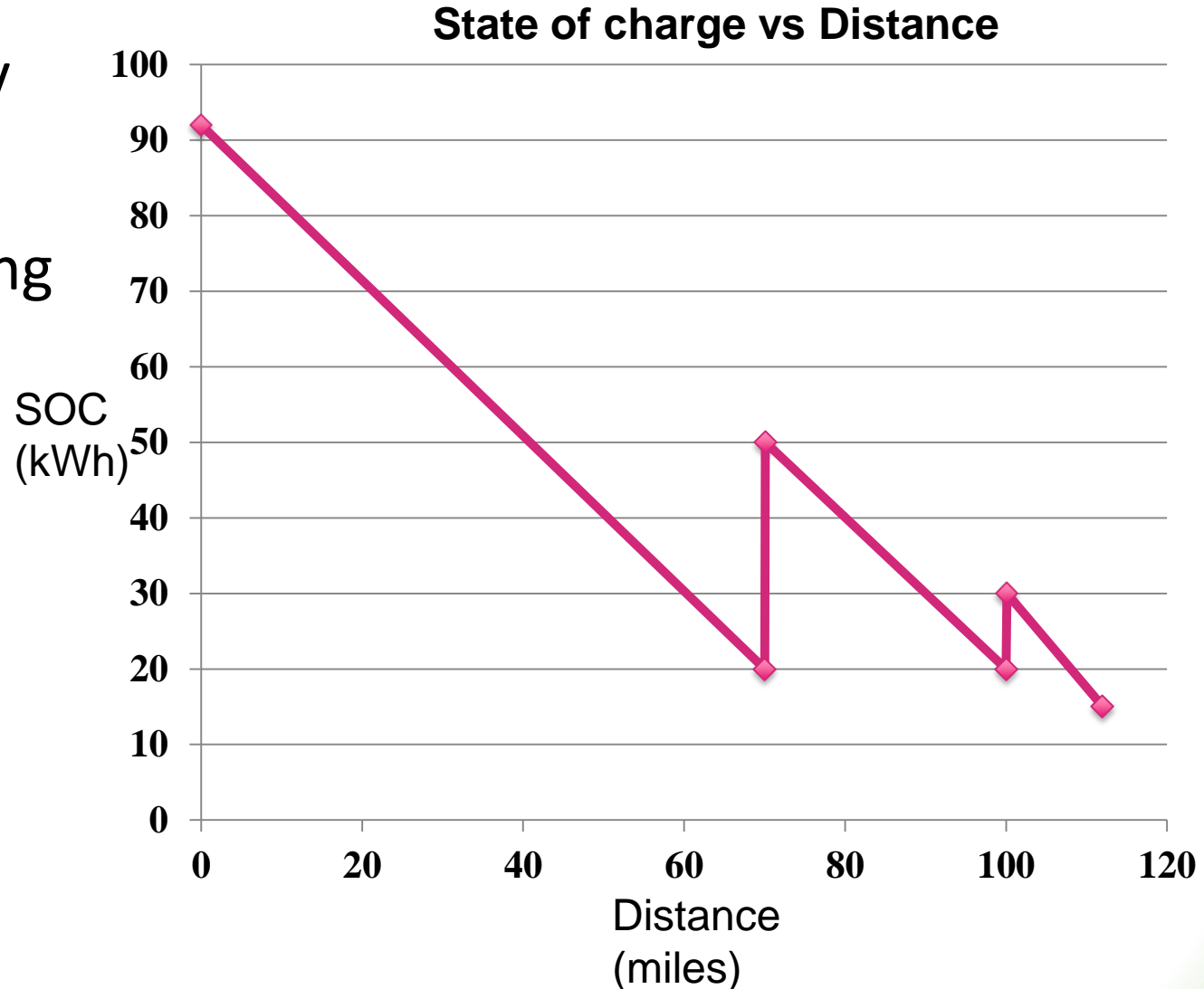


# Charging schedule



# Range – how far will an electric bus go ?

- Driver variability
- Speed of route
- Passenger loading
- Stop/start
- Topography
- Ancillary load
- Temperature
- Weather



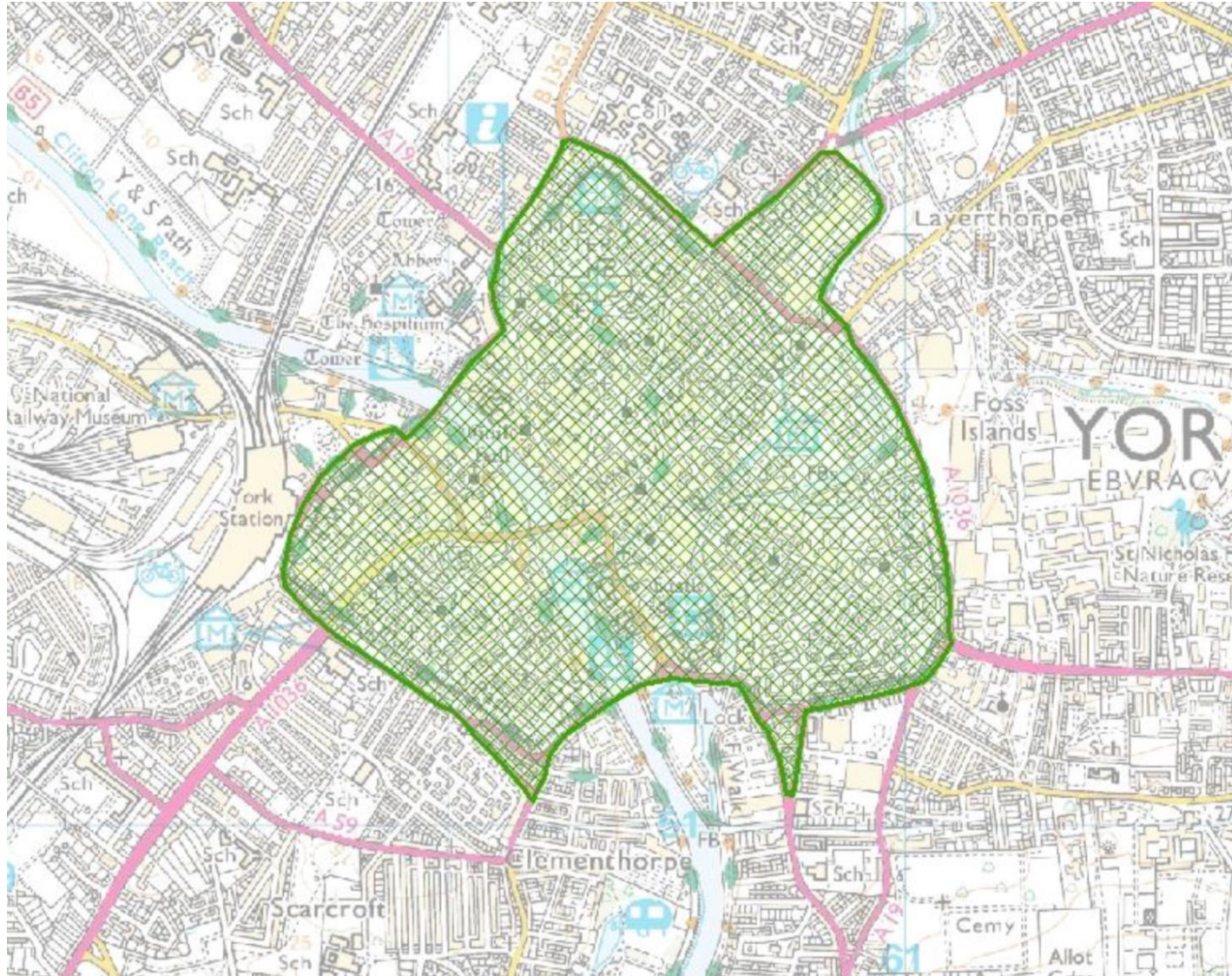






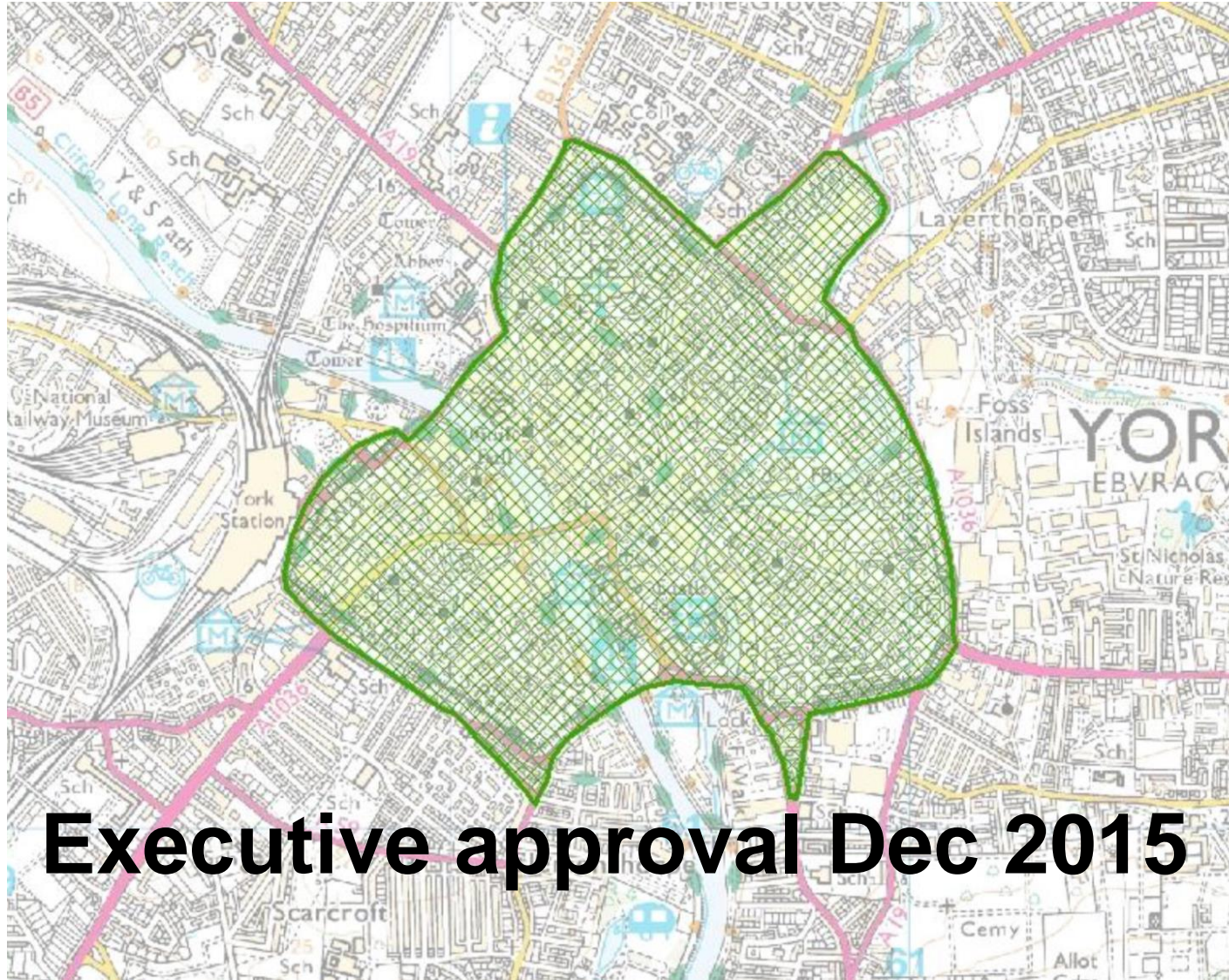


# York - Clean Air Zone consultation Dec 2014





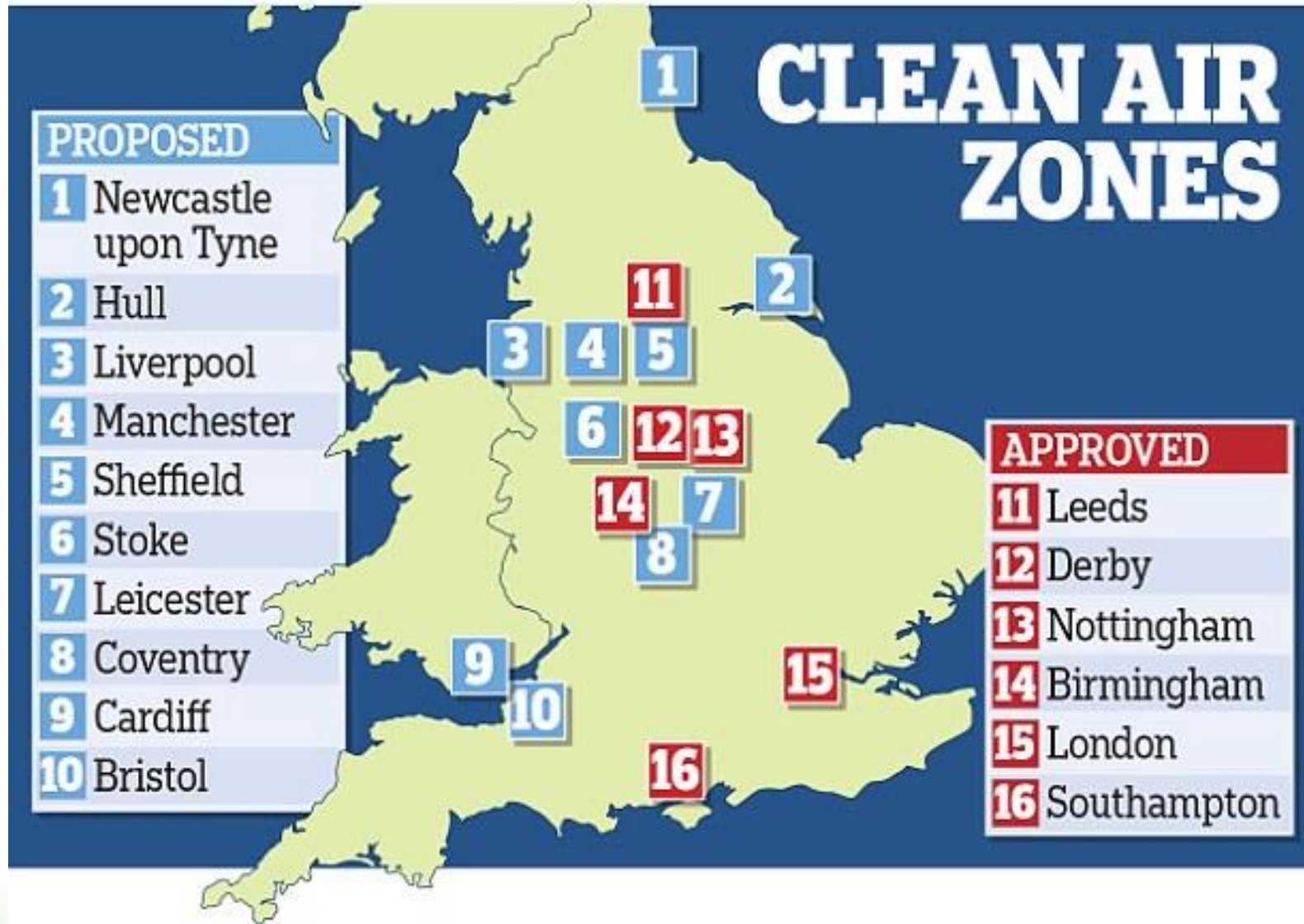
# York - Clean Air Zone consultation Dec 2014



**Executive approval Dec 2015**



## ...other Clean Air Zones

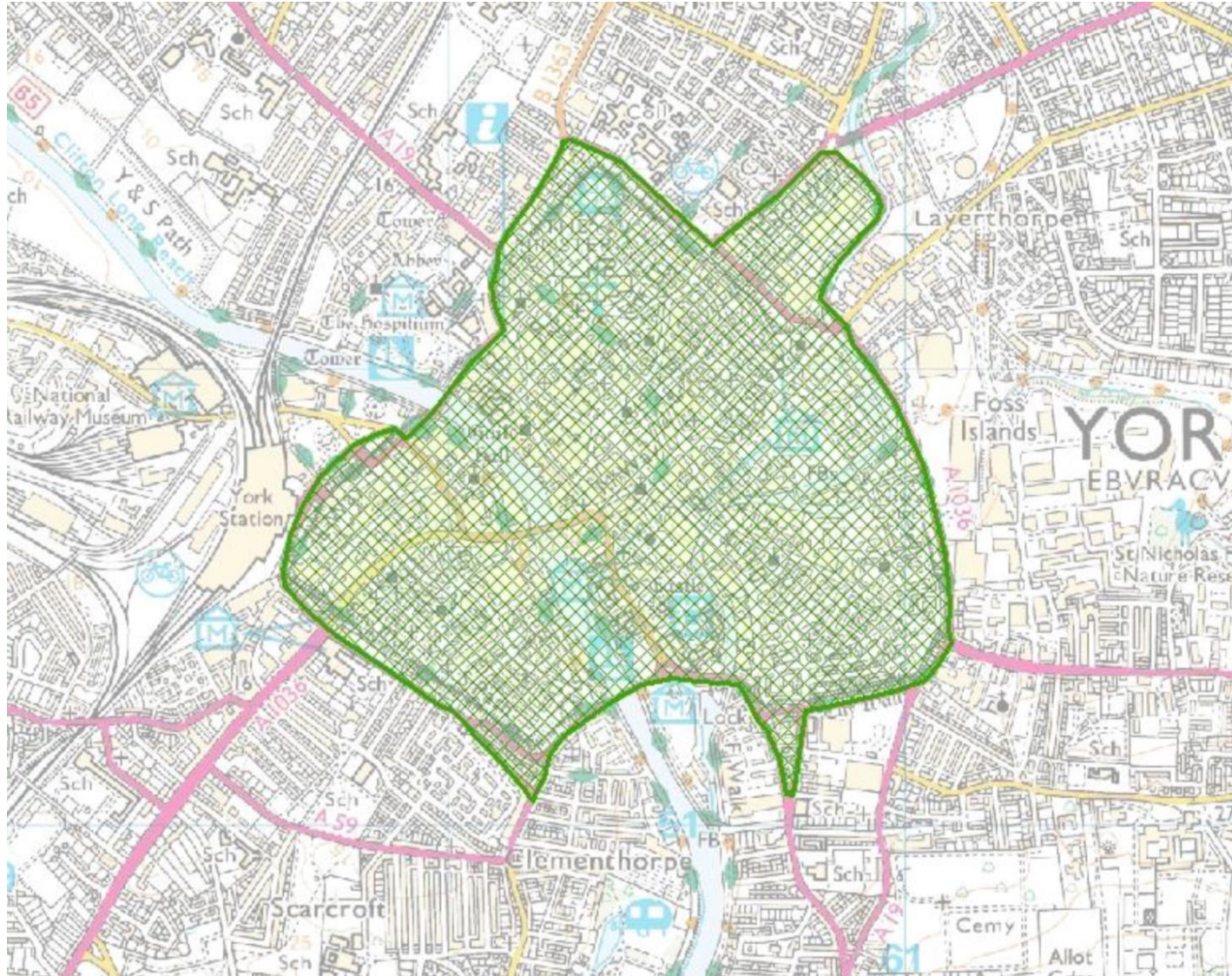


# Technology advances





# York - Clean Air Zone - future





# 1,300,000 km and counting...





# 1,300,000 km and counting...



Thank you for listening

Any questions...?

[derek.mccreadie@york.gov.uk](mailto:derek.mccreadie@york.gov.uk)



# The Low Emission Bus Guide Greener Journey's Trilogy

Low Emission Bus Workshop - Manchester  
Thursday 30<sup>th</sup> March 2017

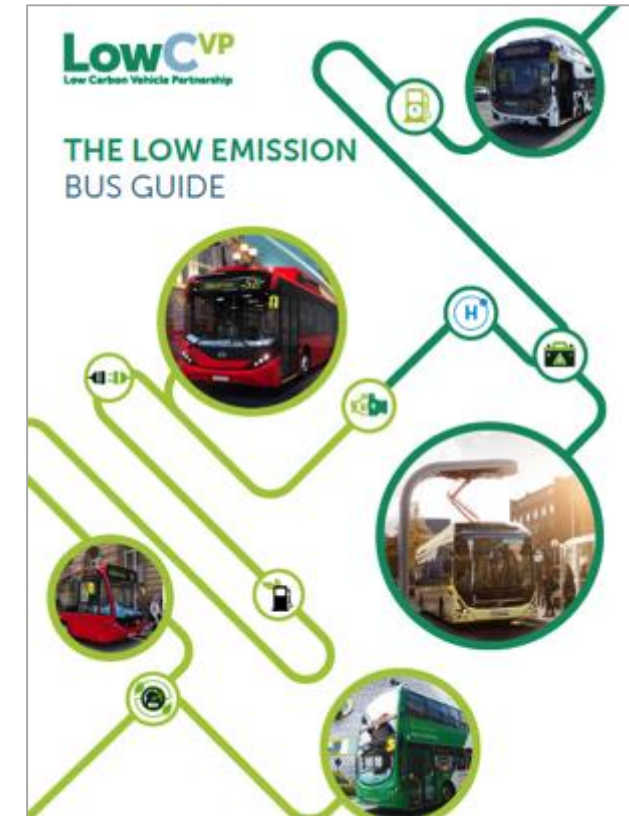


Daniel Hayes, Project Officer  
Low Carbon Vehicle Partnership



# Low Emission Bus Guide

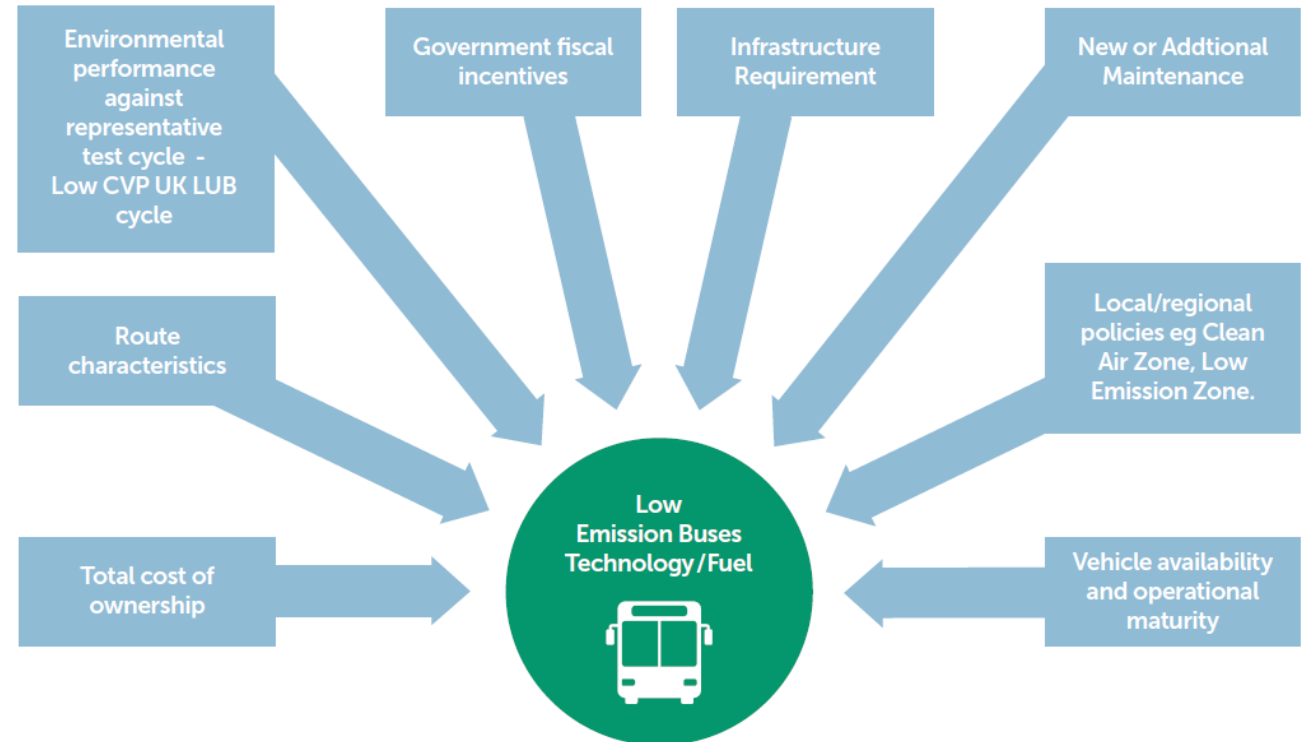
- LowCVP identified the **provision of information** has key role to play in encouraging the growth of low emission bus market
- Focus on small operators and local authorities.
- Low Emission Bus Guide created to aid procurement decisions and increase knowledge of available options, including:
  - National policy framework including grants and incentives
  - Technical – *how different bus technologies & supporting infrastructure work*
  - Environmental – *Well-to-Wheel greenhouse gas & AQ emissions*
  - Operational – *variation compared to conventional diesels.*
  - Financial – what to consider when assessing total cost of ownership
- Aims to answer how can LEB technologies and fuels best suit different routes and ambitions.
- Supported by case studies of in-service bus fleets in the UK & Europe.



# What to consider?

Guide highlights key elements to consider when assessing different LEB options:

- Local policies
- Route characteristics
- Infrastructure requirements
- Vehicle availability
- Environmental performance
- Fiscal incentives
- Total cost of ownership



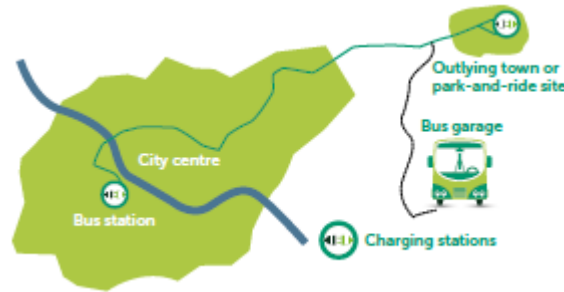
# Overview of Technologies, Fuels and Infrastructure

8 different technologies and fuel options covered:

- Battery Electric
- Hybrid
- Plug-in Hybrids
- Biomethane
- Hydrogen Fuel Cell
- Biodiesel & HVO
- Efficient Diesels (Electrified Ancillaries)
- Retrofit SCR for NOx emissions reduction

Emissions performance data from Low Emission Bus accreditation scheme for new buses.

View all models on [LowCVP Low Emission Bus Portal](#)



	Hybrid Bus Models	Fuel Consumption	WTW GHG and Air Pollution Emissions
	<b>Volvo 7900 Electric</b> Single Decker Length: 12m Passenger capacity: 80 GVW: 18,000 kg	24.1 l/100km	WTW GHG emissions: 824.1 gCO <sub>2</sub> e /km 10.05 gCO <sub>2</sub> e/passenger km WTW GHG Savings: 34% Achieves Euro VI
	<b>Volvo B5HL</b> Double Decker Length: 10.5m Passenger capacity: 90 GVW: 19,000kg	25.7 l/100km	WTW GHG emissions: 870 gCO <sub>2</sub> e /km 9.2 gCO <sub>2</sub> e/passenger km WTW GHG Savings: 37% Achieves Euro VI
	<b>Streetline H.E.V.</b> Single Decker Length: 7.1- 10.6m Passenger capacity: 69 GVW: 13,408 kg	22.2 l/100km	WTW GHG emissions: 731.4 gCO <sub>2</sub> e /km 10.6 gCO <sub>2</sub> e/passenger km WTW GHG Savings: 35% Achieves Euro VI
	<b>Wrightbus Street-Deck H.E.V</b> Double Decker Length: 7.1- 10.6m Passenger capacity: 95 GVW: 18,000 kg	27.4 l/100km	WTW GHG emissions: 904.2 g CO <sub>2</sub> e/km 9.52 g CO <sub>2</sub> e/passenger km WTW GHG Savings: 35% Achieves Euro VI
	<b>ADL E400 48V Hybrid</b> Double Decker Length: 10.3-11.5m Passenger capacity: 99 GVW: 18,000 kg	31.8 l/100km	WTW GHG emissions: 1072.1 gCO <sub>2</sub> e /km 10.8 gCO <sub>2</sub> e/passenger km WTW GHG Savings: 24% Achieves Euro VI
	<b>ADL E200 48V Hybrid</b> Single Decker Length: 11.5m Passenger capacity: 72 GVW: 13200 kg	23.0 l/100km	WTW GHG emissions: 767.9 gCO <sub>2</sub> e/km 10.6 gCO <sub>2</sub> eq/passenger km WTW GHG savings: 34% Achieves Euro VI



# A Green Bus for Every Journey

- Produced trilogy of reports in collaboration with GJ

## “A Green Bus for Every Journey:

- Provides the bus operators perspective of low carbon buses and fuels:
  - Hybrid, Battery Electric, Biomethane, Hydrogen, Biodiesel, Efficient Diesels
  - 20 case studies including: TfL, Nottingham CC, Stagecoach, National Express, Lothian Buses, First Bus, Arriva, Reading Buses and more..
  - Includes environmental and financial benefits



# Conclusions

- Low Emission Bus Guide provides comprehensive details regarding how bus operators can choose different low emission fuels and technologies for their fleet upgrades.
  - Regularly update vehicle data and new models on website.
- A Green Bus for every journey gives wide variety of cases studies of LCEBs and LEBs in operation across UK.
- LowCVP hosting 3 more regional workshops this year to reach out to more operators and local authorities.

[Download reports from the LowCVP website.](#)

- For more info on joining LowCVP speak to Gloria, Alec or myself.
- Please visit Scania and Vantage Power stands during break for bus tours after lunch.

[www.lowcvp.org.uk](http://www.lowcvp.org.uk)

# Experience Operating Hybrid Vehicles

LEB Workshop

30/3/17

Tom Large – Head of Engineering – Arriva Yorkshire

# Vehicles

- Volvo B5LH  
Wrightbus Eclipse Gemini body  
13 plate  
Parallel hybrid transmission  
Volvo I-Sam motor  
Volvo I-Shift transmission
- ADL Enviro 350H  
12 plate  
Series hybrid transmission  
BAE Hybrid-Drive system





# Operation

- No major operational issues. Expectation in terms of reliability is in line with that of a standard diesel
- Personal experience shows better reliability is achieved on lower speed, urban routes. Particularly true for series hybrid vehicles
- No personal experience operating hybrid vehicles older than 5 years old

# MPG

- Volvo B5LH – 8.75 MPG  
20% better than equivalent standard diesel
- E350H – 8.75 MPG  
2/3% better than equivalent standard diesel
- Very route dependent

# Maintenance Costs

- B5LH on an all inclusive maintenance contract with Volvo. Very good service, fixes costs but is expensive
- E350H under extended driveline warranty
- Need to consider whole life cost of vehicle. Particularly with regards to battery packs



# Arriva North West & Wales

## Experience of operating MAN EcoCity CNG buses

Dave Smith, Fleet Engineer Arriva NW





## Why Gas buses ?

### **A simple cost effective environmental solution**

- Arriva Europe: 300 + Gas Buses
- Known Technology - No surprises
- Simple maintenance regime
- MAN expertise in Gas technology - 4000+ Gas Buses
- Gas Bus Alliance Solution

# Why Runcorn depot ?

- Fleet 47
- PVR 42
- 10 gas buses                      5 SB200's                      32 SB120's
- Annual mileage 2,971,326 of which gas bus miles = 698,366





## Services in Runcorn & Widnes







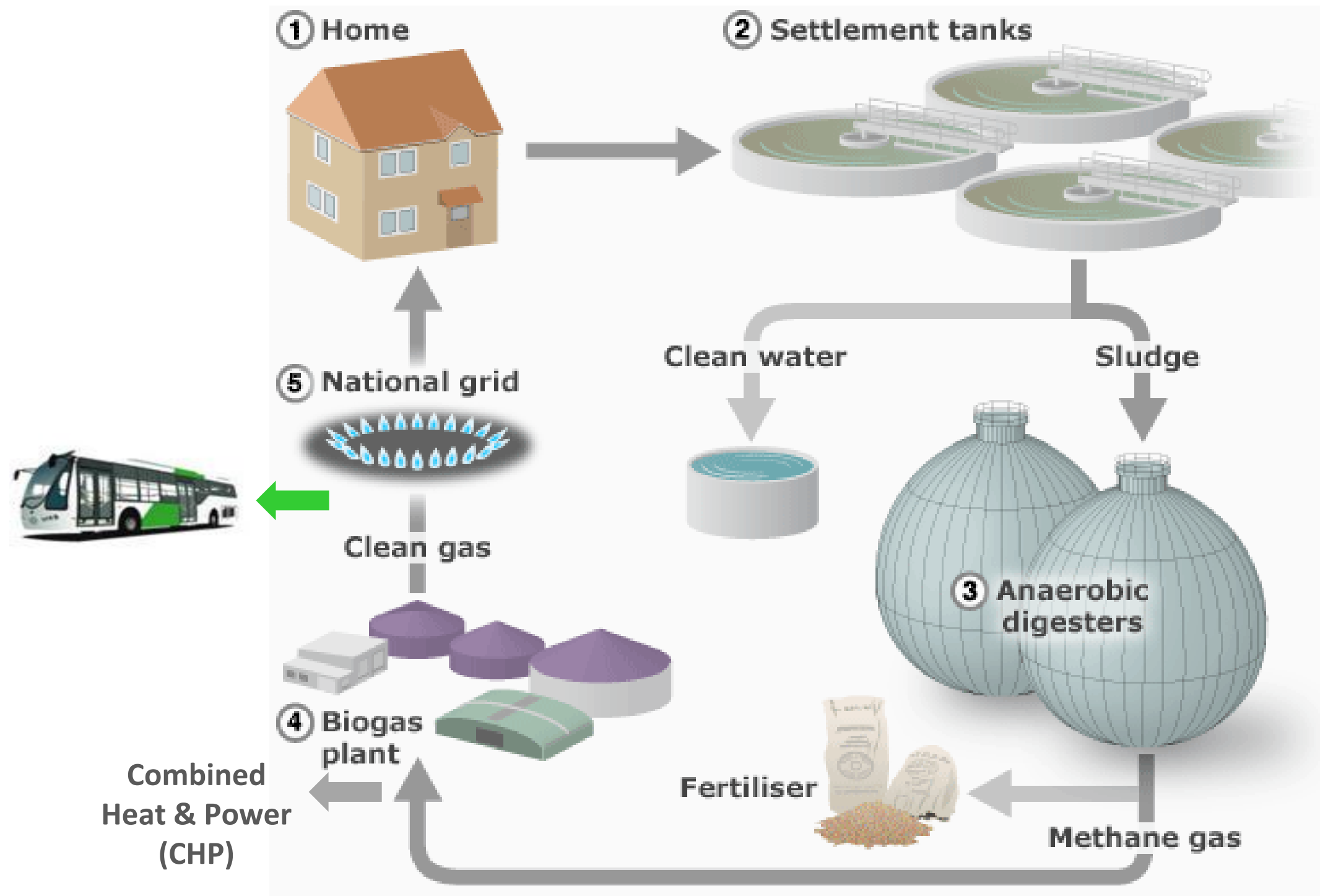
## Runcorn - Gas Station

- Designed & Built by Gas Bus Alliance
- Installed 2014
- To date: 100% Operation
- Capacity: 20 Buses

**100% Biomethane**



# GBA - Biomethane Production





## MAN Ecocity

- E2876 – Dedicated Gas Engine
- 6 Cylinder 12.8 ltr - Spark Ignition
- 270 bhp
- 4 Gas Tanks: 1136 ltr, approx 300 miles
- EEV/Euro V1 (On order)
- Capacity 70 passengers

Current Fleet Size: 10 (Further 9 on Order)



## Results to Date

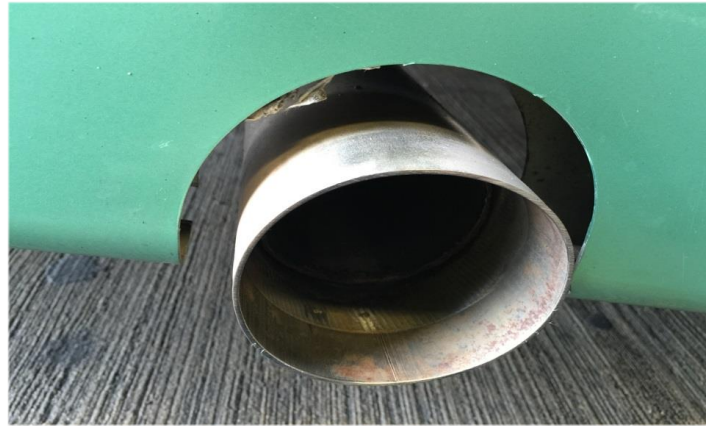
- 3.6 million Kgs CO2 saved
- Operational Savings: 21% v Fleet average
  - Fuel
  - Maintenance
  - Reliability
- Replaced Euro 3 & 4 Buses
  - NOx & PM reduction +95%



- Annual spark plug change
- No EGR system to maintain.
- No Particulate traps to service.
- Longer intervals between engine oil changes.
- No messy fuel filters to replace.
- All of this saves on cost of running these vehicles.



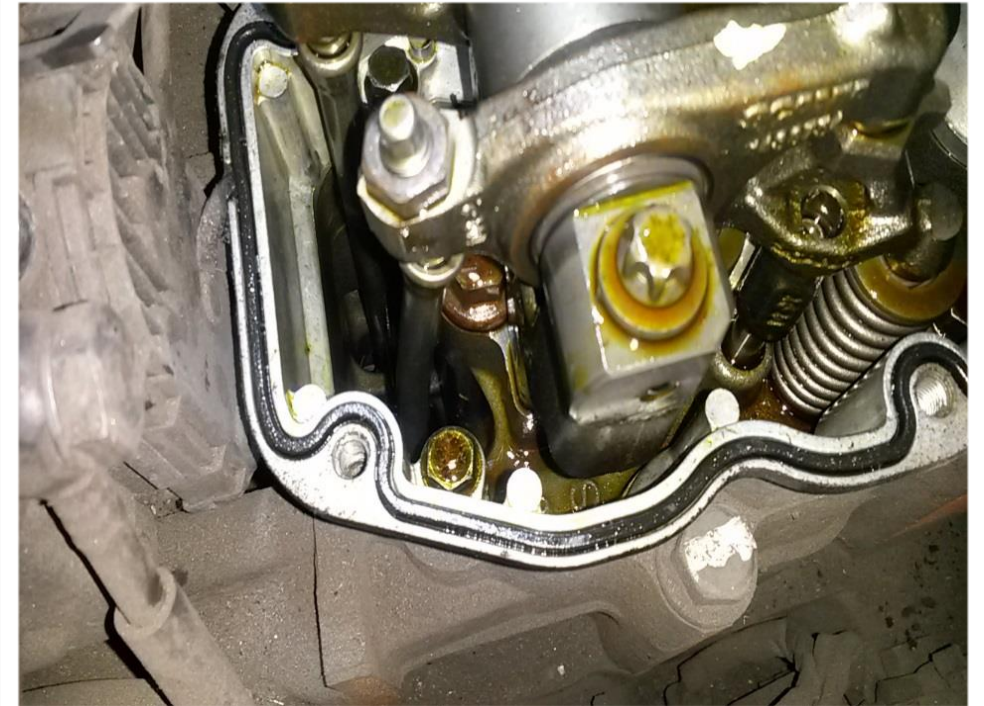
Euro V1 Gas  
(100,000+ Kms)



Euro V1  
Diesel Hybrid



Euro V1 Gas



# Advantages of CNG/Biomethane technology

**The cleanest, CO<sub>2</sub> neutral, reliable, non-fossil and affordable solution for public transport:**

- Buses readily available
- Proven reliable technology
- Lowest PM emission
- Lowest NO<sub>x</sub> emission
- Low noise production (-2 dB)
- No link with food chain discussion (Bio-fuels)



# Advantages of CNG/Biomethane technology

**The cleanest, CO2 neutral, reliable, non-fossil and affordable solution for public transport:**

- Exceeds Euro 6
- No Adblue
- No Battery Packs, disposal or replacement
- Biogas compatibility
- No Spillage risks
- Future Proof - Biogas
- Manure, Municipal Waste, Food waste – Not crop reliant
- Biogas can be fed directly into the UK Gas Main

# Initial running cost comparator

- Gas: £0.38/mile
- Diesel: £0.48/mile
- Initial expected saving: 22%.
- However, to date the savings have exceeded 24%

# Vehicle cost

- MAN EcoCity (to Arriva specification) circa £220,000
- Standard Arriva specification single deck bus circa £165,000
- Variance = circa £55,000 per vehicle



# What the passengers think

- Quiet
- No vibration
- No diesel smell
- Good heating and ventilation
- Good interior lighting

# What the drivers think

- Good cab ergonomics
- Good seat
- Driveability
- Blown air – demisting
- Effortless drive

# In Summary

- Sustainable renewable fuel
- Carbon Neutral
- Farming community opportunities
- UK produced fuel
- Solution for now
- No Guinea Pigs



# CBN065g MAN A69CNG



image by almadesign



# Large fleet rollout of Electric Buses

Steve Cornes

Electric Bus Project Manager

Nottingham City Council Public Transport Team



# Nottingham City Council Electric Bus Project

**58 ELECTRIC BUSES**

**18 ROUTES**

**5 MILLION PASSENGERS**

**80 CHARGEPOINTS**

**10 RAPID CHARGEPOINTS**



**Nottingham**  
**City Council**

# The 5 Ws

- What?
  - Who?
  - Where?
  - When?
  - Why?
  - How?
  - How much?
- Air Quality
  - *Your name here*
  - *Your local AQMA/LEZ*
  - *Your timescale here*
  - Environment, Health, Cost
  - Using zero emission buses
  - *How much do you have available/ can you get hold of? Business case*



Nottingham  
City Council

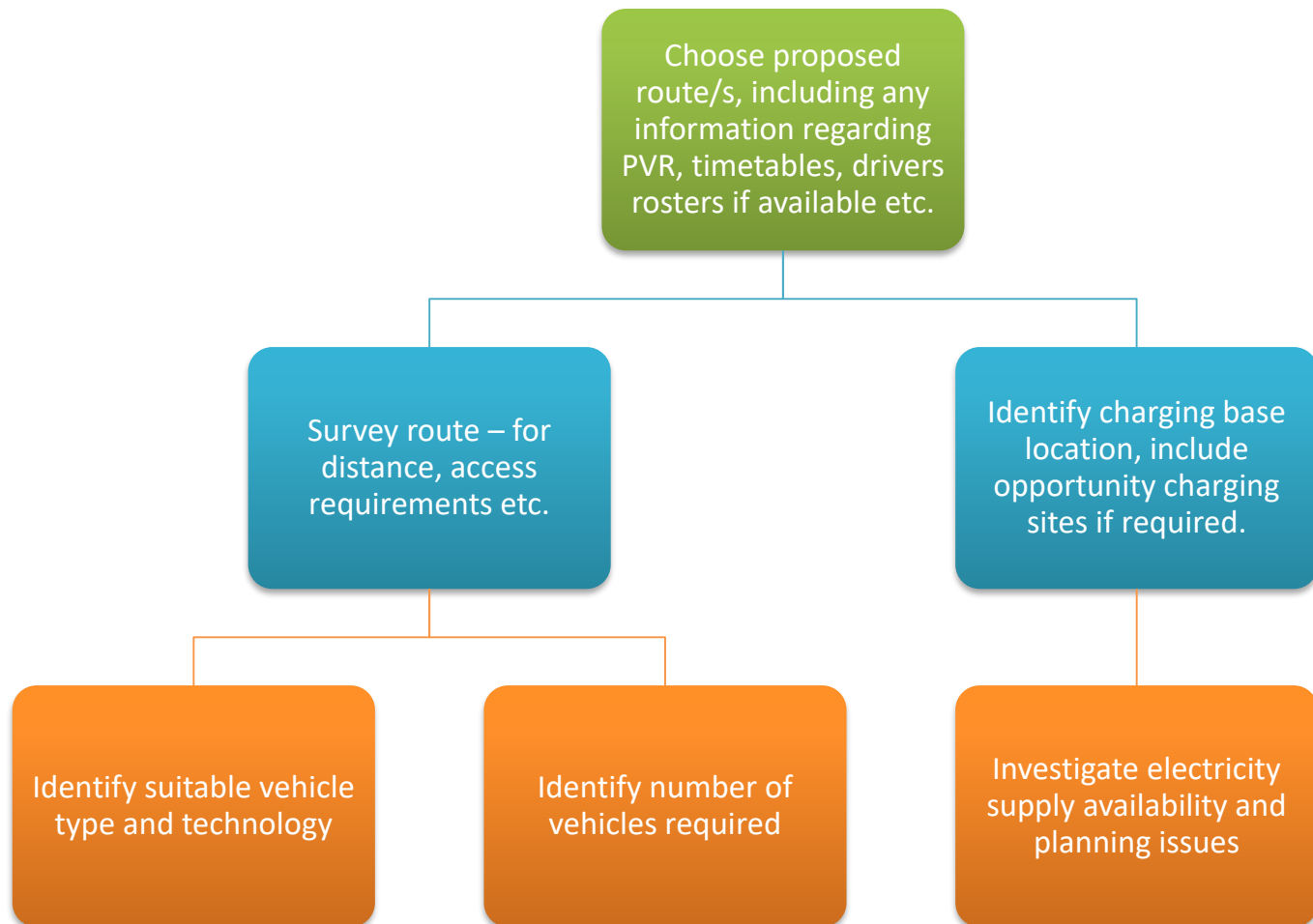


# How? Planning

- Initial scoping exercise – scale, route/s
- Different scenarios concerning vehicle ownership
- Contract lengths
- Who is responsible for the provision of vehicles and charging base?
- Think about the expertise and personnel you will require
- Investigate and visit working projects
- Talk to operators and manufacturers
- Think about ancillaries - ticketing, real time and telemetry requirements



# How? Planning: Infrastructure and Vehicles



# How? Planning: Finance and procurement

- Write/respond to tenders for vehicles and/or services – importance of SLAs and guarantees. Ensure contracts are signed with warranty service providers before delivery.
- Consider extended warranty options
- Consider charging base design and other charging equipment factors
- Consider complete operating costs e.g. standing charges on electricity supplies, the impact of regenerative braking, can you use low tariff electricity?





# How? Planning: Vehicles

- Identify suitable vehicles: technology, range, seating, costs, vehicle dimensions
- Heating and a/c types and impacts
- Take into account vehicle build and delivery times
- Keep in touch without the manufacturer throughout
- Testing



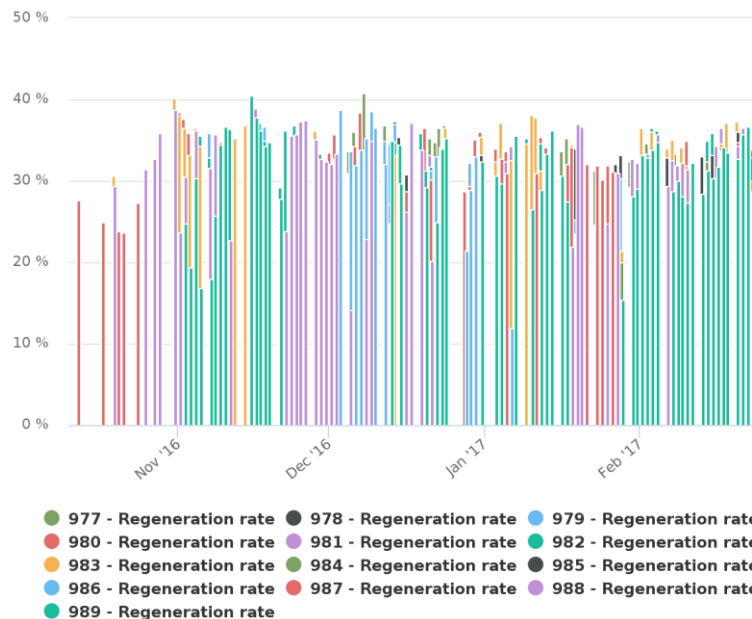
# How? Infrastructure construction

- Plan ahead – long lead-in times with DNOs etc. so apply early for POCs, permits to work etc. if required
- Take account of extra civils costs for enclosures, highways works, storage requirements – grant implications
- Program with vehicle delivery – does any charging equipment from the manufacturer need delivering before the vehicles arrive for installation?
- Allow time for trialling with vehicles



# How? Operations and monitoring

- Importance of good telemetry
- Charging times – peak/off-peak
- ASC standing charges – can the asc be lowered/offset?
- Grid impacts





# When?

- Delivery - Project management
- Launch event
  - time to coincide with significant local/national event



# Future..

- Keep looking for funding opportunities
- Electricity Supply Grid Developments
- V2G developments
- Energy trading/brokerage
- Marketing – keep your profile high



**Nottingham**  
**City Council**

Thank you for your attention.

Any questions?

[steve.cornes@nottinghamcity.gov.uk](mailto:steve.cornes@nottinghamcity.gov.uk)



Nottingham  
City Council

## Integration of Efficient EuroVI Diesels

James Blackshaw BEng, MSc, MSc, CEng MIMechE  
Technical Projects Manager  
First Bus





- First is one of the UK's largest Bus operators, with around 6200 buses across the UK and carries 1.6million people per day.
- First operates around 1000 low carbon certified buses with in the UK.
- Fleet includes: Hybrids, MicroHybrids, Electric, Hydrogen, Virtual Electric, and we have recently trialled Bio-methane.

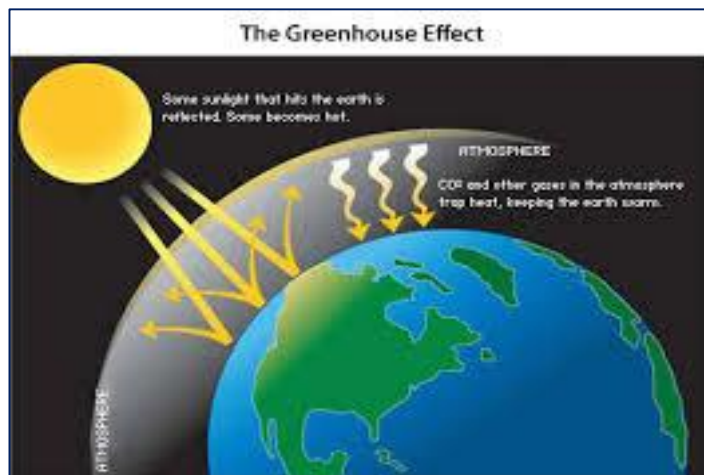


## Low Carbon Vehicle Operator of the Year 2016

Low Carbon  
Champions Awards



## Double Challenge for Passenger Transport

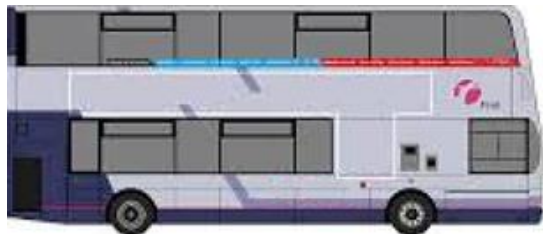


**Climate Change** – Impacted by Green House Gases / Carbon emissions (**CO<sub>2</sub>**) which directly relate to fuel consumption. Increasingly on Global and UK Government agenda.

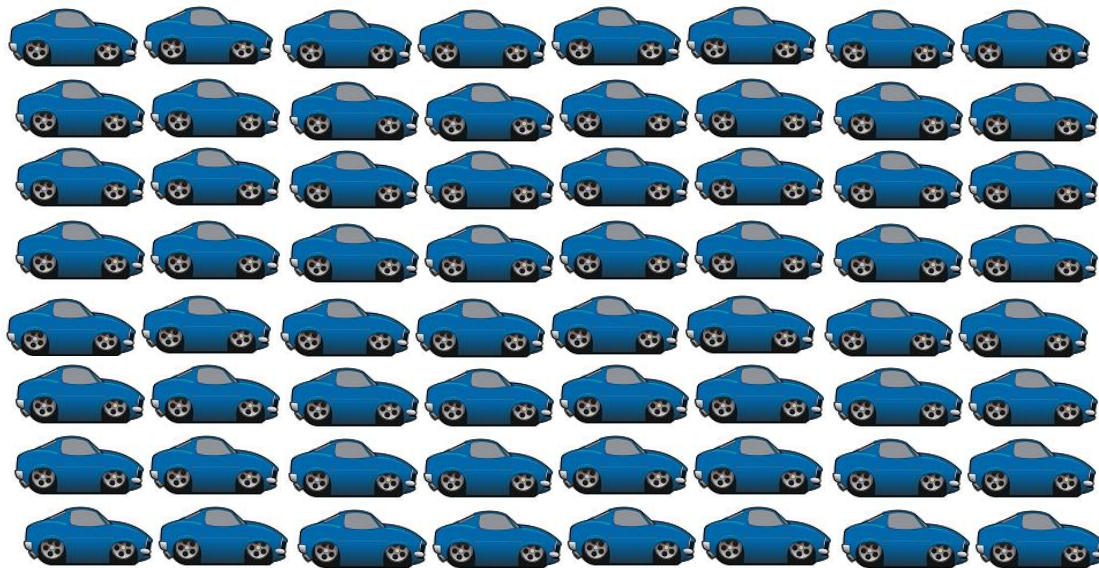


**Air quality** – Many cities in breach of EU's Oxides of Nitrogen (**NO<sub>x</sub>**) emission limits – Reported as hazardous to human health and driving factor behind the push for Clean Air Zone introduction. Emissions rate of Particulate Matter (**PM**) is also of concern.

## Emissions in Context



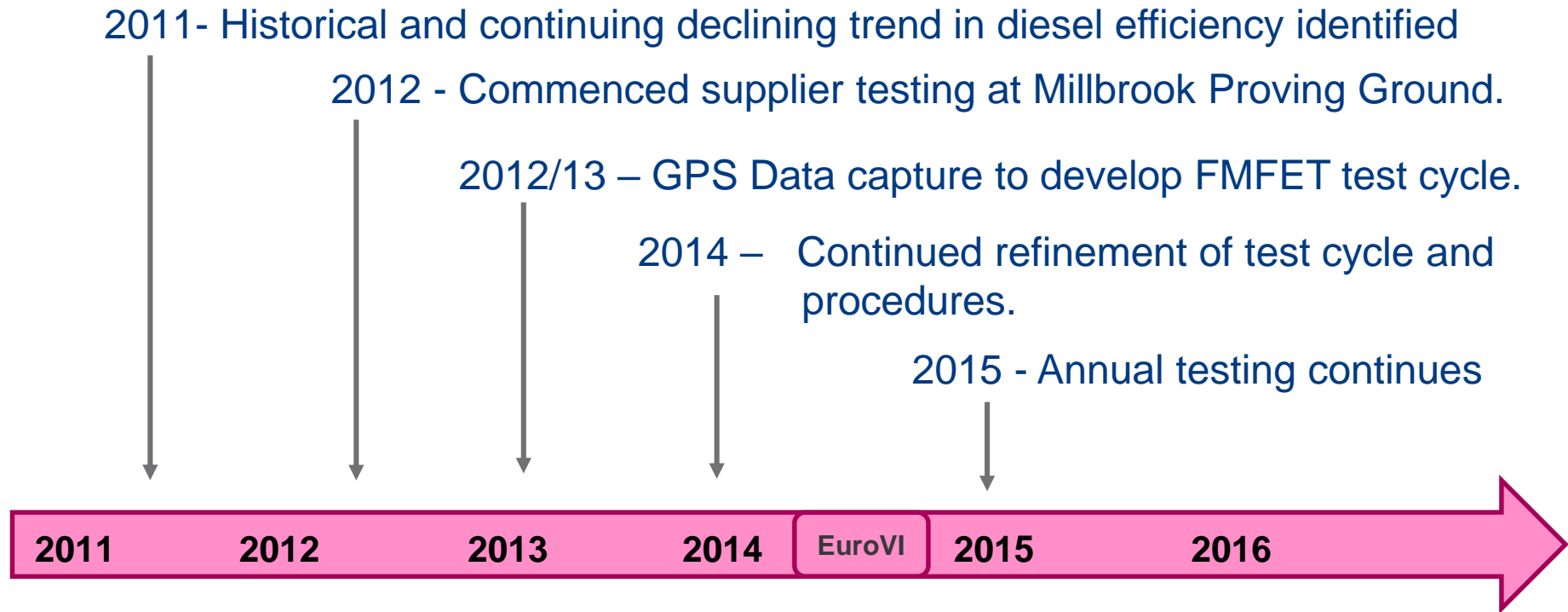
OR



Regardless of the technology used

- Buses offer a significantly more efficient way of travel – therefore helping to reduce impact on climate change.
- Buses can and should be a vital part of effort to improve air quality.
- **However** - Buses are becoming stuck in the very congestion they can help to solve therefore more help and work is needed to improve journey times for bus users.

# Timeline of Efficiency Development





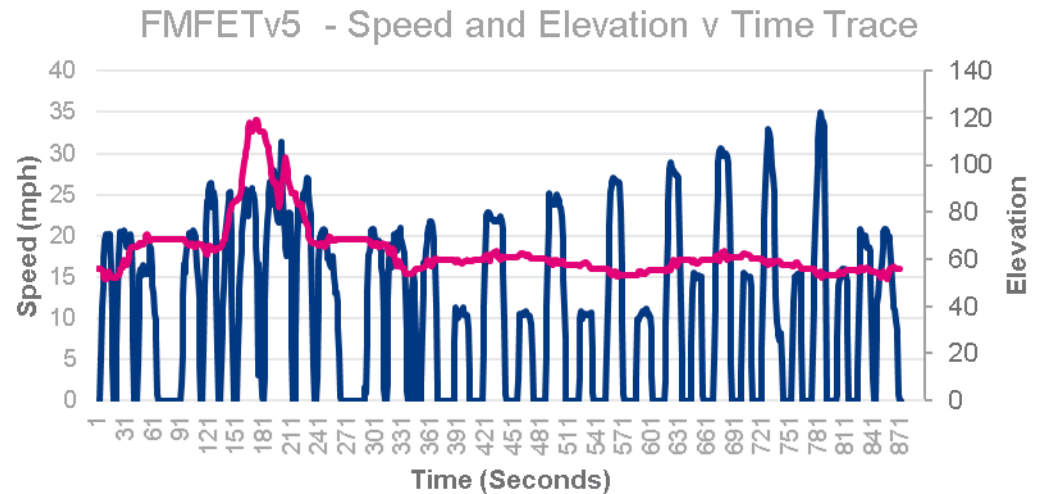
The First Bus logo, featuring the word "First" in blue, a red stylized 'f' icon, and the word "Bus" in blue.

New vehicle testing programme



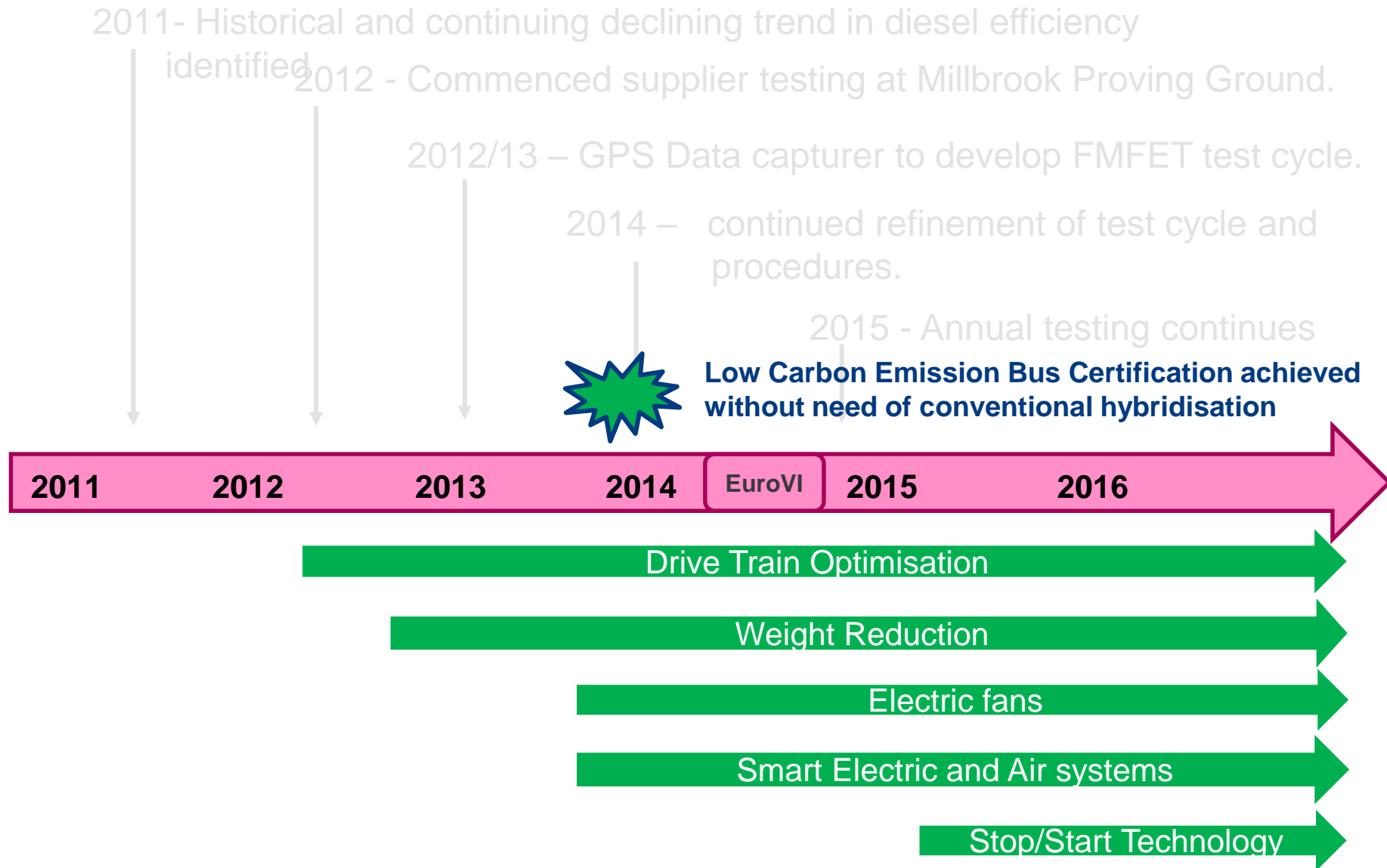
Millbrook Testing: Based on real word operational data to replicate what buses actually do. Test incorporates:

- Junctions
- Roundabouts
- Bus stops with door openings
- Varied idling periods
- Flat and hilly sections
- Straight and windy roads
- Varying speed profile



- Buses fitted with fuel flow meters and advanced GPS tracking
- Driven by independent Millbrook's drivers
- Process also involves Gradient and Acceleration testing

# Timeline of Efficiency Development



## Air Quality – EuroVI Diesel

First moved to EuroVI engine vehicles in April 2015 and now has over 600 within its fleet.

EuroVI HD Diesel Engines –

- Widely acknowledged as delivering a huge improvement on previous standards
- verified by independent testing and further improvement is already being made.

EuroVI Diesel Double Deck Example - LEB Test Results

Test Phase	HC (g/km)	CO (g/km)	NOx (g/km)	PM (g/km)
Rural	0.000	0.011	0.005	N/A
Outer London	0.000	0.037	0.004	N/A
Inner London	0.000	0.045	0.006	N/A
MLTB Average	0.000	0.039	0.005	N/A
LUB Average	0.000	0.027	0.005	0.0116

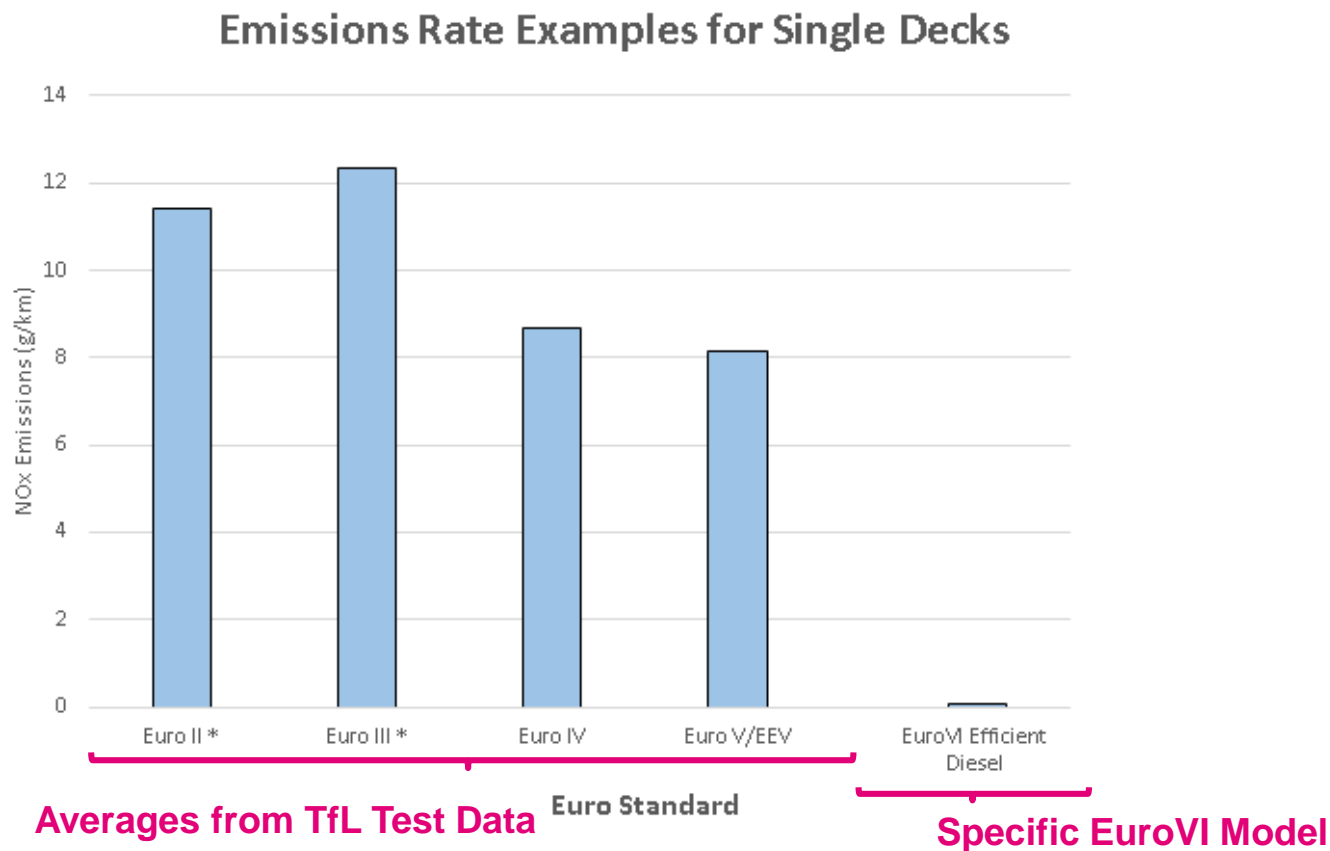
Euro6 Passenger Car Avg – DfT Test Data\*

NOx (g/km)
0.5

\*DfT Data based on real world testing, average of 19 diesel models.



- **Modern efficient Euro VI diesel** most cost effective emissions reduction solution in short term. New vehicles can deliver up to 99% reduction in NOx emissions and over 30% Carbon emissions relative to end of life Euro II / III buses..



Data based on publically available and credible sources recognised by DfT, DEFRA and OLEV.

**Efficient EuroVI diesel models are the most cost effective new bus solution to improving air quality.**

- Offer significant improvements in both NOx and Carbon emissions
- No requirement for new infrastructure
- Technology fairly well understood
- Carries a cost premium but is commercially viable particularly with LCEB BSOG incentive.
- Emergence of new generation of Hybrids that offer even further carbon benefits.

## **Other technologies - Longer term outlook**

- Drive towards zero emissions and further reducing carbon emissions means Electric will increasingly have a place in the long term.
- Whilst bio-methane is not zero emission it does have strong carbon credentials

- ☐ **Increasing number of technologies are becoming available**
- ☐ **The specific local objectives need to be determined and understood before the most appropriate technology solution can be chosen.**



# Clean Air for Schools Programme



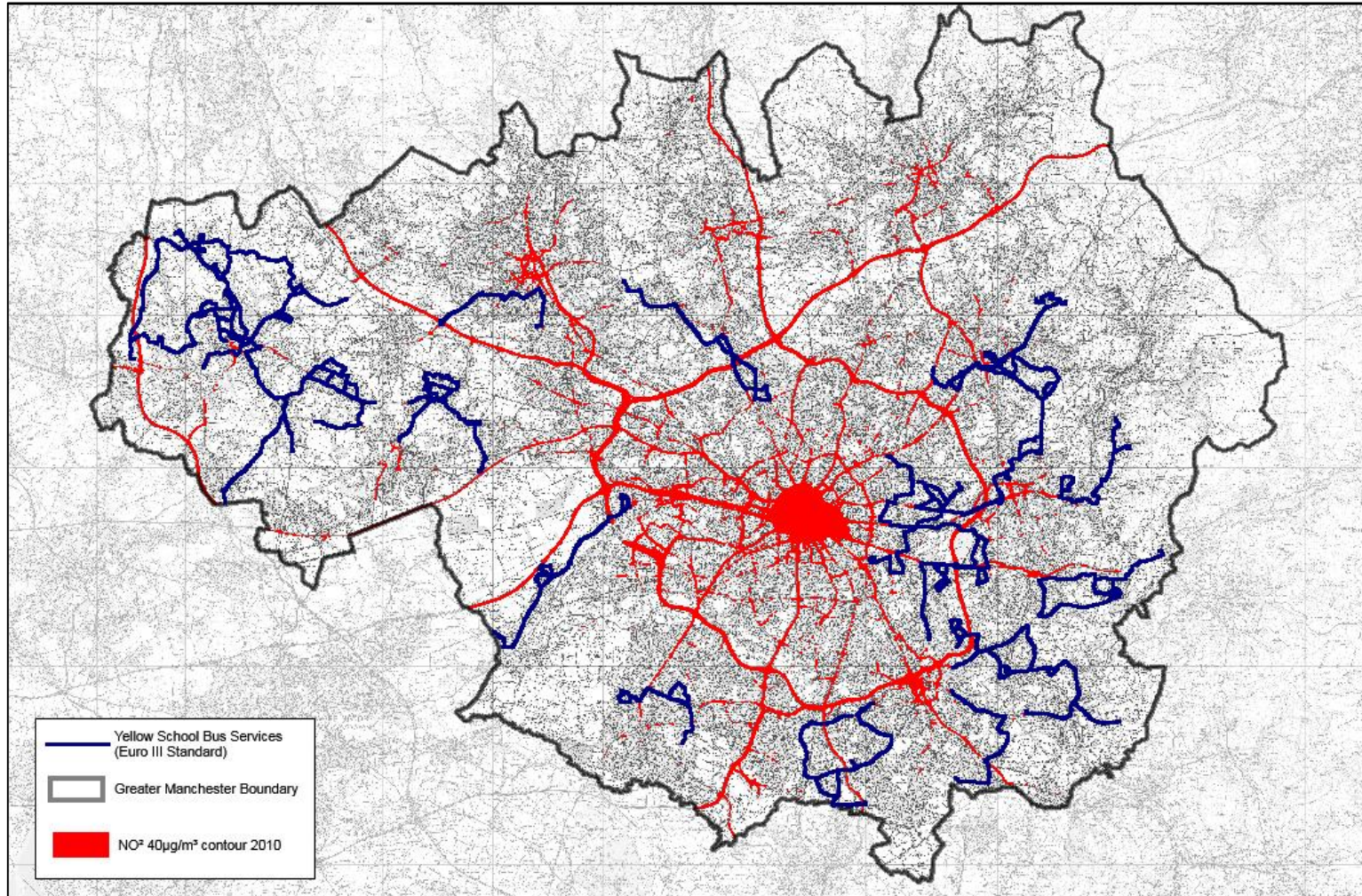
# TfGM Yellow School Bus Fleet

- TfGM has a fleet of 93 Yellow School Buses.
- 52 Optare Versa hybrid buses.
- 41 conventional diesel Iveco Scolabuses, purchased between 2003 and 2009, which were Euro III/IV emission standards and the subject of this project.
- These vehicles operate on dedicated school services across Greater Manchester.





# School Bus Operating Area



# Project Objectives

- To improve local air quality in the vicinity of the school services and the communities that the buses serve.
- To reduce tailpipe emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and other harmful by-products with air pollution control equipment to upgrade them to Euro V emissions standards or better for all legislated pollutants (CO/HC/PM/NO<sub>x</sub>).
- TfGM continue to set example to local operators, with regard to air quality responsibilities.



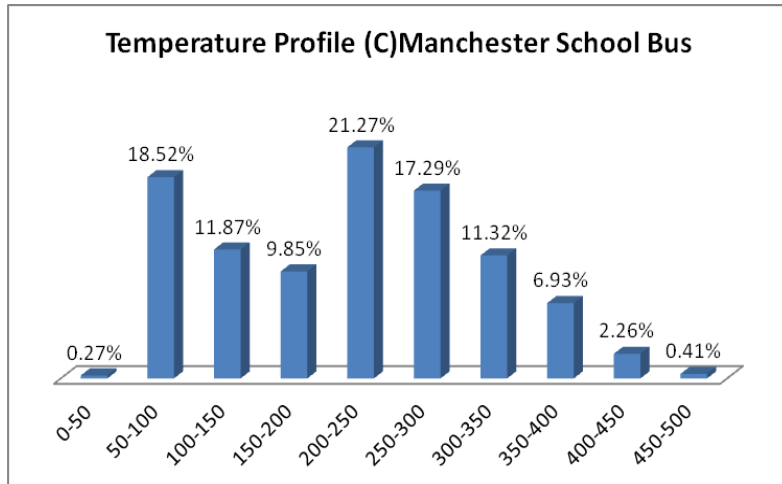
# Project Scope

- Consider and evaluate alternative retro fitment technologies comprising Diesel Oxidation Catalysts (DOC), Diesel Particulate Filters (DPF), Selective Catalytic Reduction filters (SCR) and Ammonia Generators.
- Focus on significant levels of reduction in PM/HC/NOx/PM without adverse effects on CO<sub>2</sub>.
- In-service monitoring of emissions performance data and system reliability.
- The installation of idle limiters, to help reduce engine idling time, conserve fuel and reduce harmful emissions.
- The installation of fast acting windscreen de-misting equipment to reduce the need to operate engines prior to commencing the journey.



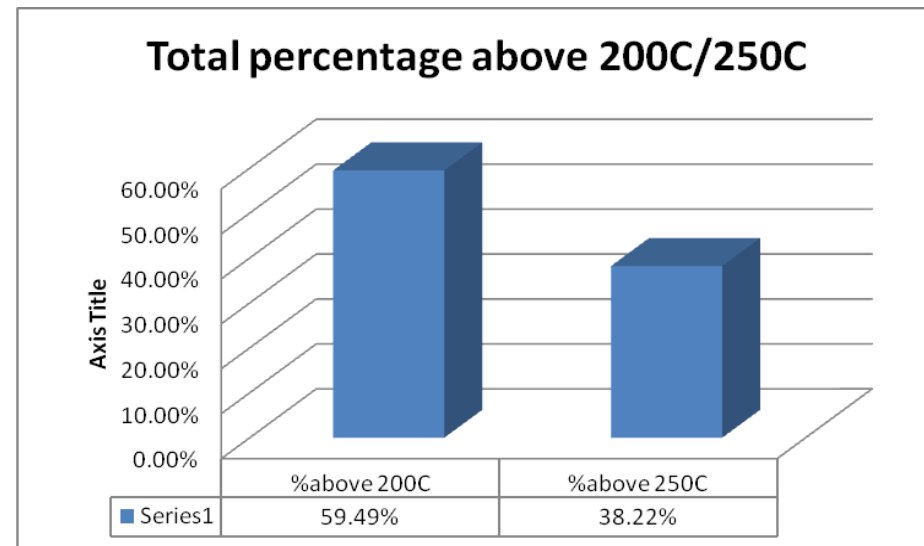


# Temperature Profile



Data was provided to allow the selected suppliers to develop a bespoke solution.

To assist with the project, exhaust gas temperature measuring equipment was installed on a representative Yellow School Bus.





# Supplier Selection and Award

- TfGM conducted an open OJEU procurement process. The scoring was evaluated against 60% Technical and 40% Financial.
- Clean Bus Technology Fund 2013 - Baumot UK Ltd and HJS Emission Technology awarded.
- Clean Bus Technology Fund 2015 - Baumot UK Ltd.
- The average retro-fitment package costs across the projects equates to 10% of the purchase cost of a new Euro 6 equivalent Yellow School Bus.



# SCRT<sup>®</sup> - System (= SCR + CRT<sup>®</sup>)

## CRT-System

Stage 1

SMF<sup>®</sup> - Sintered Metal Filter

Oxi-Cat

Stage 1

Hydrocarbon (HC)  
Carbon monoxide (CO)  
↓  
Diesel-Oxidation-Catalyst  
(DOC)

Particulate Matter  
(PM)  
↓  
Diesel particulate filter

Urea (AdBlue<sup>®</sup>)-  
Doser

SCR - Catalyst

Ammonia  
Slip-Catalyst

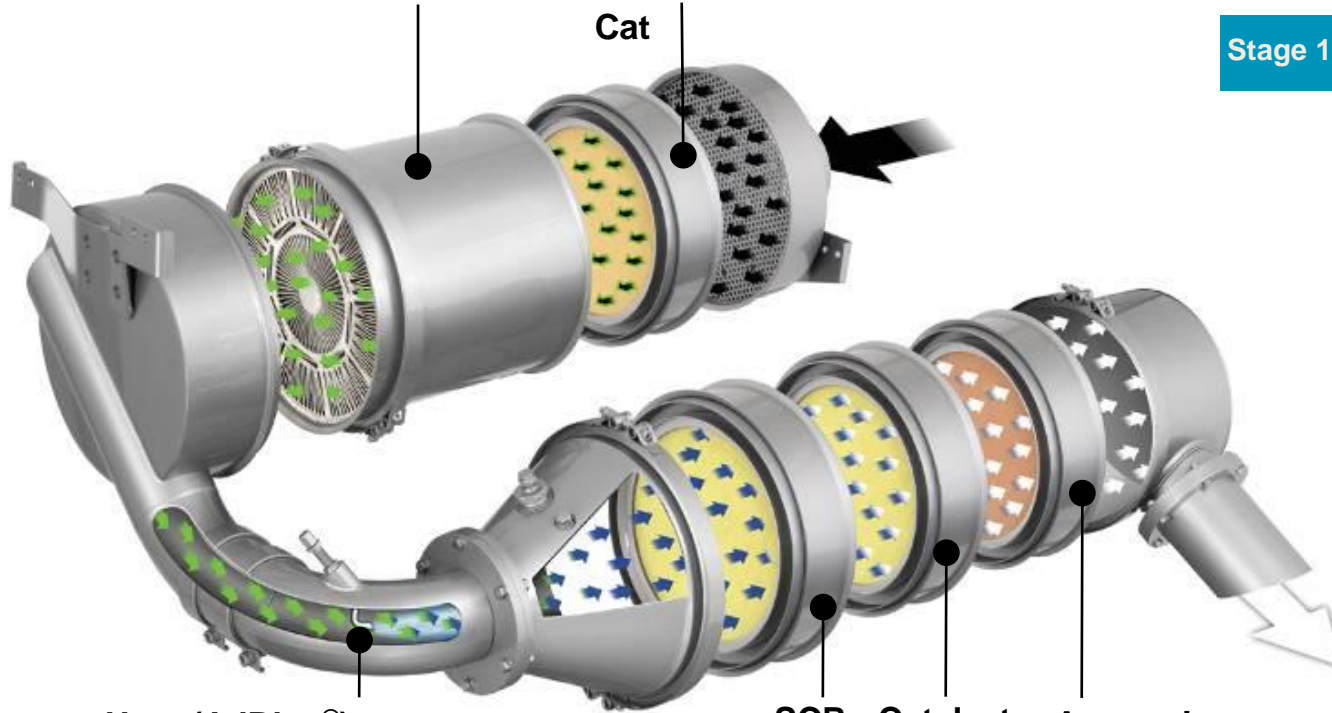
## SCR-System

Stage 2

Stage 2

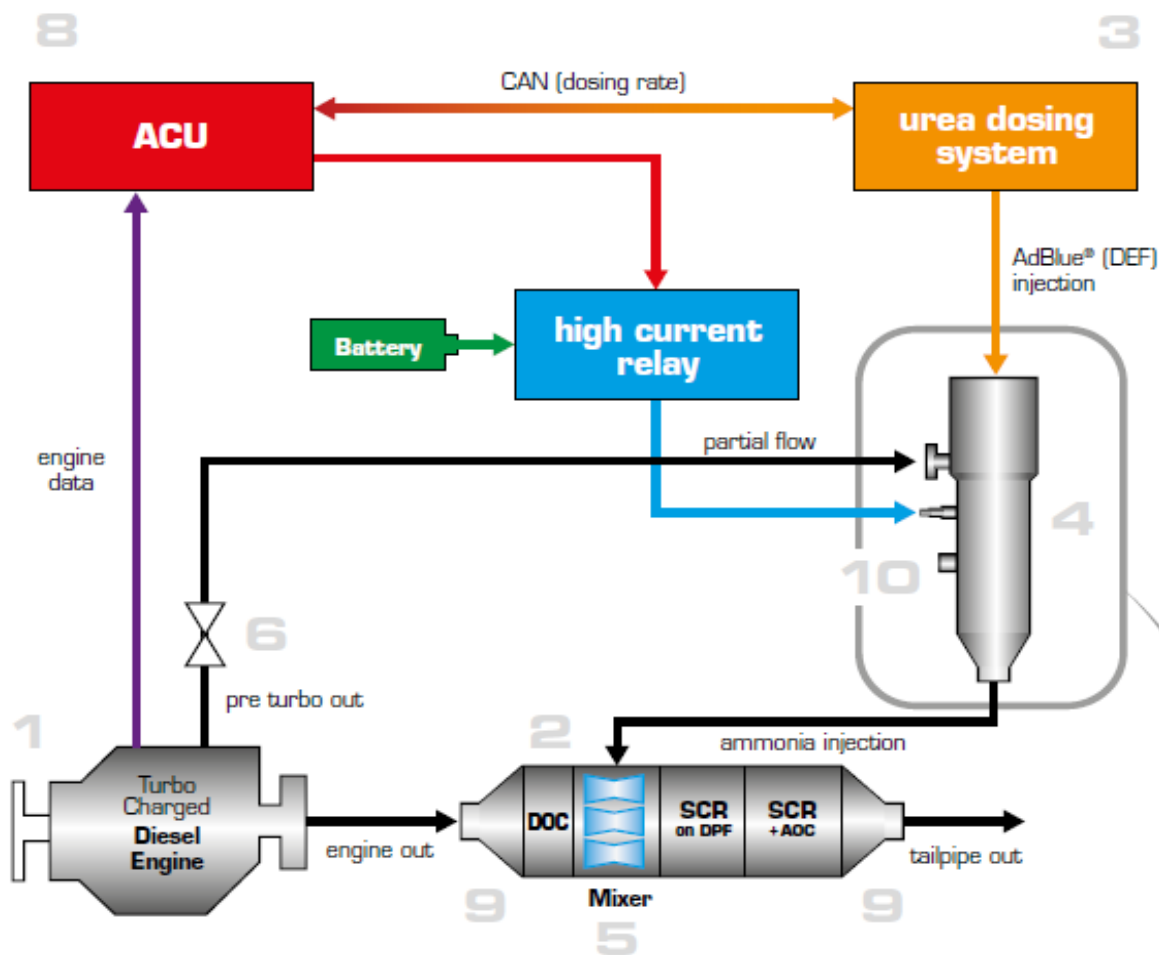
Nitrogen Oxides  
(NO<sub>x</sub>)  
↓

Selective Catalytic Reduction  
(SCR)





## TwintecBaumot B-NOx SYSTEM OVERVIEW



Turbo Diesel engine 1, Exhaust System with PM- and NOx reduction 2, Ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) Generator 4 and Mixing Unit 5.

DEF (Urea Solution) is injected via Urea Dosing System 3 into Ammonia Generator 4.  $\text{NH}_3$  is generated inside and injected into Exhaust Mixing Unit 5.

The generator uses the heat sources from pre turbo exhaust gas 6 and electrically heated catalyst 7

Partial flow is defined by tube diameter 6.

Injection control by ACU 8,  
Urea Dosing System 3,  
Temperature- 10 and NOx Sensors 9.

# Emission Testing at Millbrook Proving Ground

- Baseline emission data for a sample Euro III and IV bus was obtained using the Millbrook London Transport Bus test cycle, in conjunction with the Low Carbon Emission Bus test weight.
- The prototype Euro III retro fitments were specified to be tested on the Millbrook London Transport Bus test cycle.
- Follow up testing of the Euro III retro fitment was conducted after 2 years in operation.
- The prototype Euro IV retro fitment was specified to be tested on the Millbrook London Transport Bus test cycle, with the Low Carbon Emission Bus test weight.





# Millbrook Emission Test Results

Twintec Baumot B-NOx SCR System result a on Euro III bus

Millbrook London Transport Bus Test Cycle – Low Carbon Emission Bus Test Weight

	Units	HC	CO	NOx	CO2	PM	Fuel Consumption Litres/100km
Baseline	g/km	1.375	3.677	12.742	1252.1	0.399	47.67
After	g/km	0.008	0.083	0.097	1288.7	0.026	48.67
Level of Reduction %		-99.42%	-97.74%	-99.24%	2.92%	-93.48%	2.10%

HJS SCRT System result on a Euro III bus

Millbrook London Transport Bus Test Cycle

	Units	HC	CO	NOx	CO2	PM	Fuel Consumption Litres/100km
Baseline	g/km	1.375	3.677	12.742	1252.1	0.399	47.67
After	g/km	0.000	0.063	0.14	1390.9	0.005	52.53
Level of Reduction %		-100.00%	-98.29%	-98.90%	11.09%	-98.75%	10.20%

# Millbrook Emission Test Results

Twintec Baumot B-NOx System results on Euro III after 2 years

Millbrook London Transport Bus Test Cycle - Low Carbon Emission Bus Test Weight

	Units	HC	CO	NOx	CO2	PM	Fuel Consumption Litres/100km
Baseline	g/km	1.375	3.677	12.742	1252.1	0.399	47.67
After	g/km	0.000	0.037	0.041	1309.1	0.0226	49.44
Level of Reduction %		-100.00%	-98.99%	-99.68%	4.55%	-94.34%	3.71%

Twintec Baumot B-NOx System results on Euro IV

Millbrook London Transport Bus Test Cycle – Low Carbon Emission Test Weight

	Units	HC	CO	NOx	CO2	PM	Fuel Consumption Litres/100km
Baseline	g/km	0.034	1.769	8.716	1155.9	0.0435	43.76
After	g/km	0.007	0.038	0.081	1239.2	0.012	46.8
Level of Reduction %		-79.41%	-97.85%	-99.07%	7.21%	-72.41%	6.95%

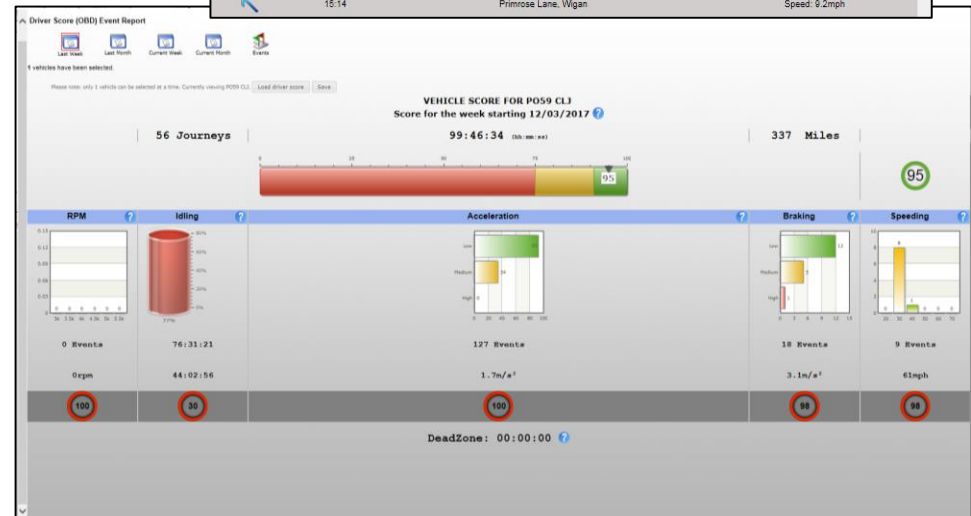
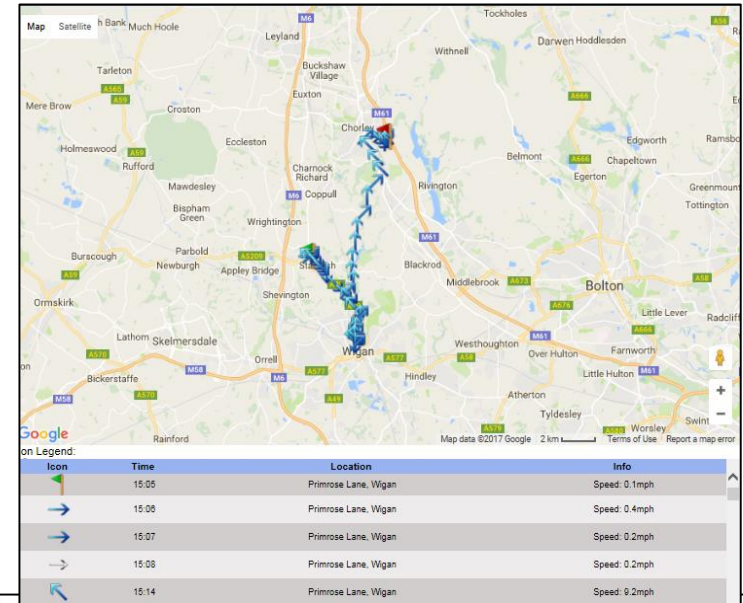
# Project challenges

- New technology challenges.
- Component mounting challenges due to variations in the chassis layout.
- Component ECU failures experienced.



# Next Steps

- Installation of telematics onto the 41 Iveco Yellow School Buses.
- To enable real-time monitoring of:
  - Driver performance including idling, harsh acceleration and braking events.
  - CAN Bus data for driveline systems.
  - Exhaust system data and performance.
  - Real time alerts for active faults.





Thank you.

David Ives

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