



Pourquoi les Véhicules Electriques sont une solution de mobilité durable?

La politique VE en ville permet une amélioration de la qualité de l'air et de l'exposition



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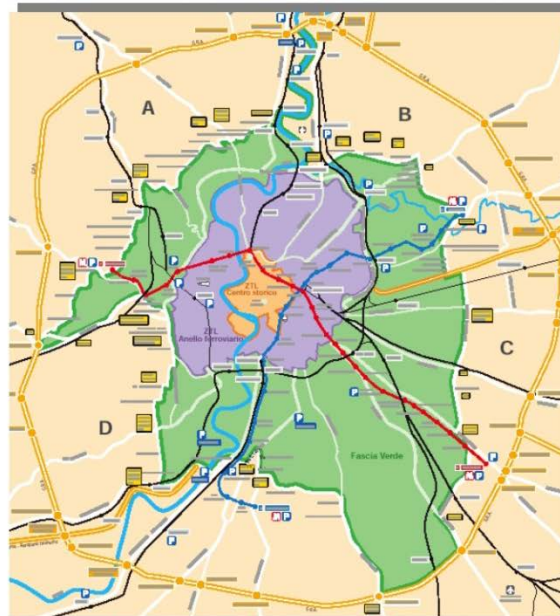
Pourquoi Rome?

Politique de limitation du trafic déjà mis en place

Rome a une population de 2,8 millions d'habitants et elle compte **1,96 million de voitures et plus de 550.000 cyclomoteurs et scooters !**

Les VE, une solution?

→ Evaluer le bénéfice sur la qualité de l'air et l'exposition des habitants d'une introduction massive de VE dans le parc roulant



Incontro Regione Lazio - Piani Qualità aria 20-04-07

Zone à trafic limité

Blu Area (ZTL) 5,5 kmq

Anello ferroviario 48,4 kmq

Fascia Verde 194 kmq

External Ring (GRA) 344 kmq

Municipality 1285 kmq

1

Calculation of changes in the **emissions inventory**, taking into account changes in fleet composition (EV / Thermal)

Impact on thermal power stations of the additional power supply needed

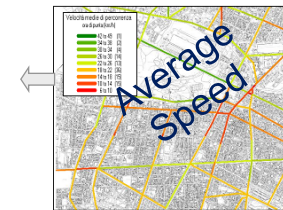
Roma central ZTL Zone:

~20% of EV's for personal vehicles, Light duty Vehicles & 2 wheelers

*Replacement of the oldest categories
+ ZTL policy strengthening*

Other zones:

~10% of EV's for
personal vehicles
& Light duty fleet

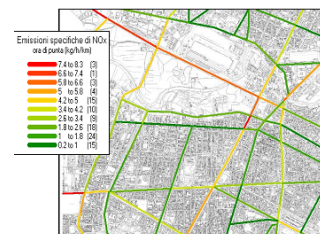
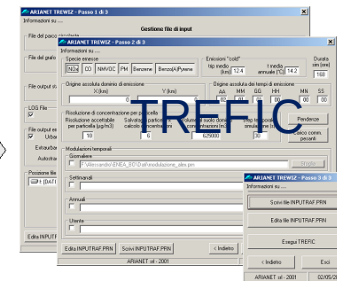
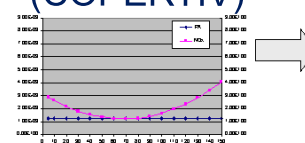


Autovetture benzina	49.466
Autovetture motore	634
Autovetture diesel	57.076
Autovetture GPL	15.147
Autocamion benzina	34.114
Autocamion motore	17
Autocamion GPL	178
Autocamion diesel	46.476
Autobus benzina	71
Autobus diesel	1.009
Motoroli benzina	34.715
Motoroli benzina	1.925
Totale veicoli immatricolati	699.076



Emissions
factors
Default
(COPERTIV)

modelling



Emissions

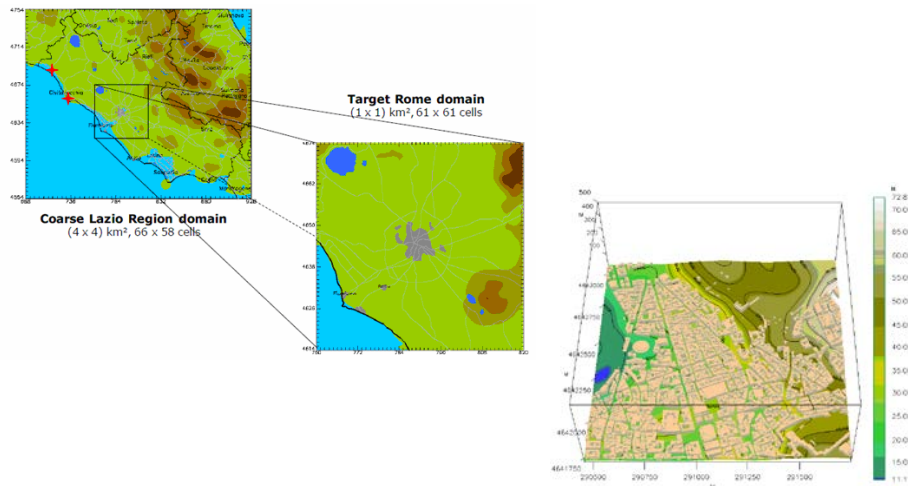


Méthodologie

- 2 **Numerical simulation of air pollutants** (Nitrogen dioxide, benzene, particulates, carbon monoxide, ozone) by taking into account the dispersion (weather, season), chemistry (large scale), traffic density & patterns...

2 simulation domains

large regional scale (50*50km), street level (1*1 km)



2 scenarios for 2020

- **Base case (S0)** business as usual without any EV introduction
- **Voluntary scenario (S1)**
 - ⇒ EV targeted Public fleet renewal
 - ⇒ Voluntary promotion of EV powered LDV for good delivery

- 3 **Benefits related to population exposure**
Assessment of the improvements by the mean of IPP index calculation (Population x concentration)

Impact on road traffic emission inventory

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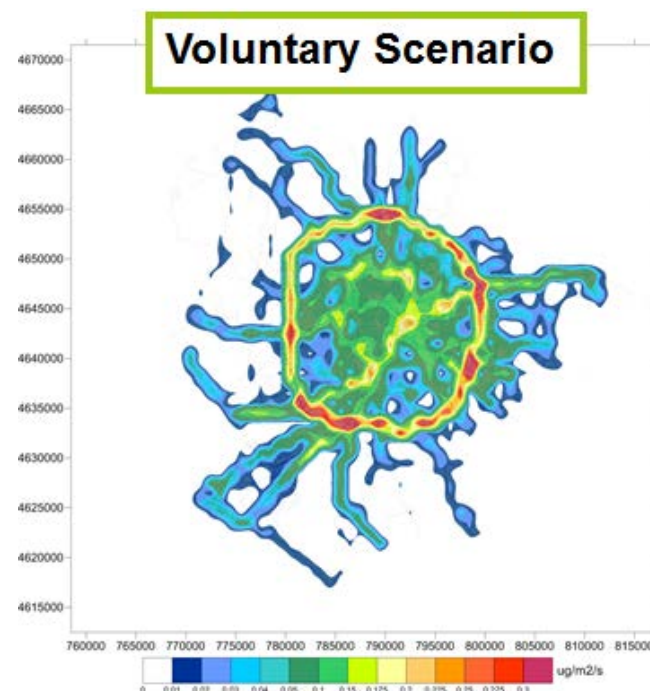
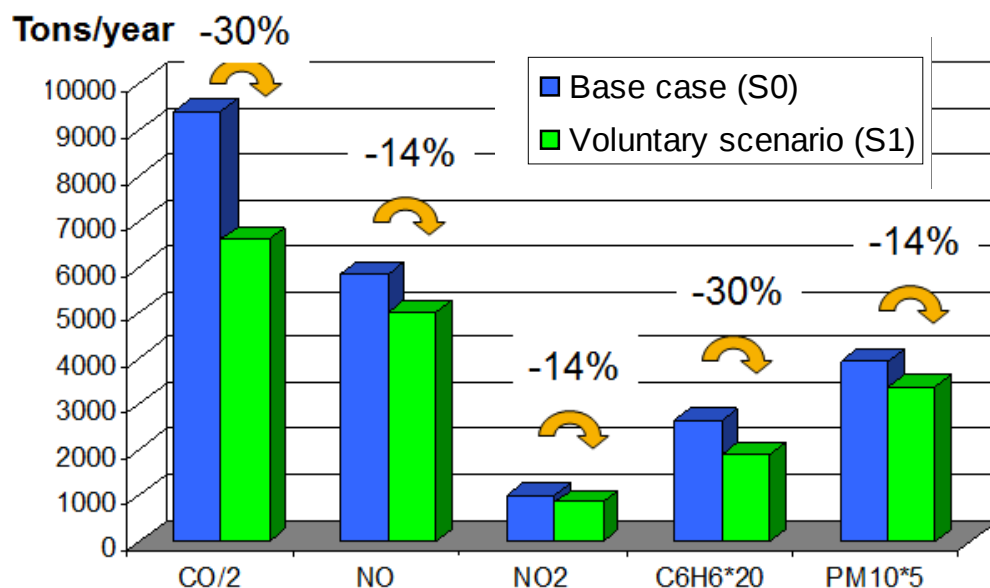
Large scale domain

- ▢ ↘ 14% for NO, NO₂ et PM₁₀
- ▢ ↘ ~30% for CO et Benzene

Significant reduction of traffic contribution to overall emissions

(For example CO traffic contribution 13% instead of 19% of total emissions)

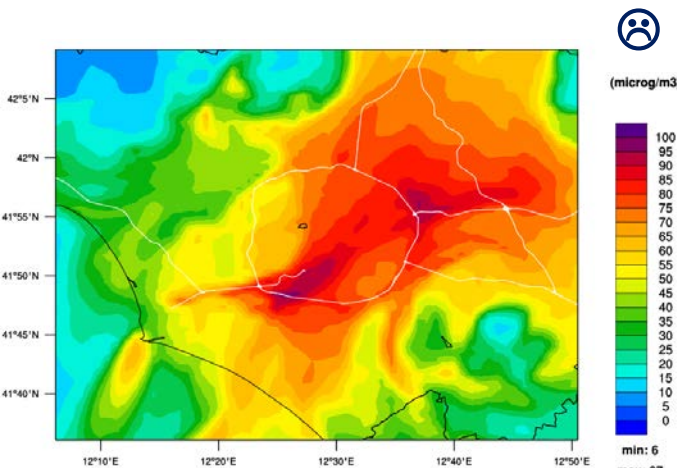
Reduction of hot spots visible on major traffic zones



Impact on the regional pollution

- 2** **NO₂**
- ❑ **Winter** (Daily maximum): the average concentrations can be reduced up to 9%, (2,5 µg/m³) decrease for central Rome
 - ❑ **Summer** (Average over 24 hours): -10 to 25% over maximum and average values, Up to 5 µg/m³ decrease for central Rome

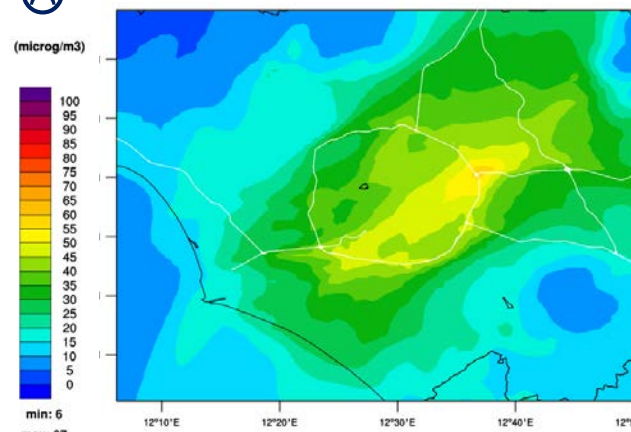
Winter period: Base case
Absolute concentration
Maximum day 1 (µg/m³)



50*50 km



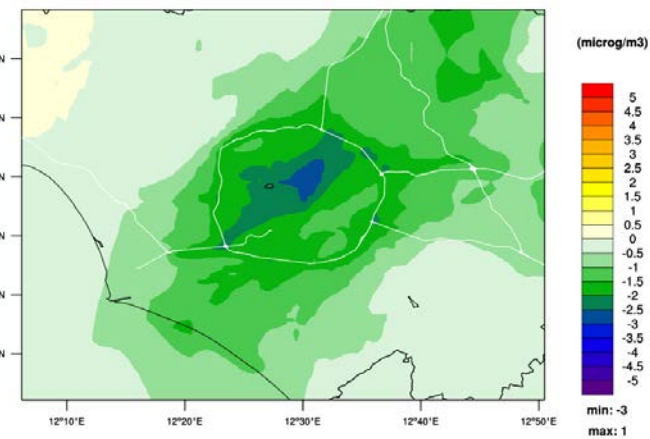
Winter period: Base case
Absolute concentration
Mean value day 1 (µg/m³)



50*50 km



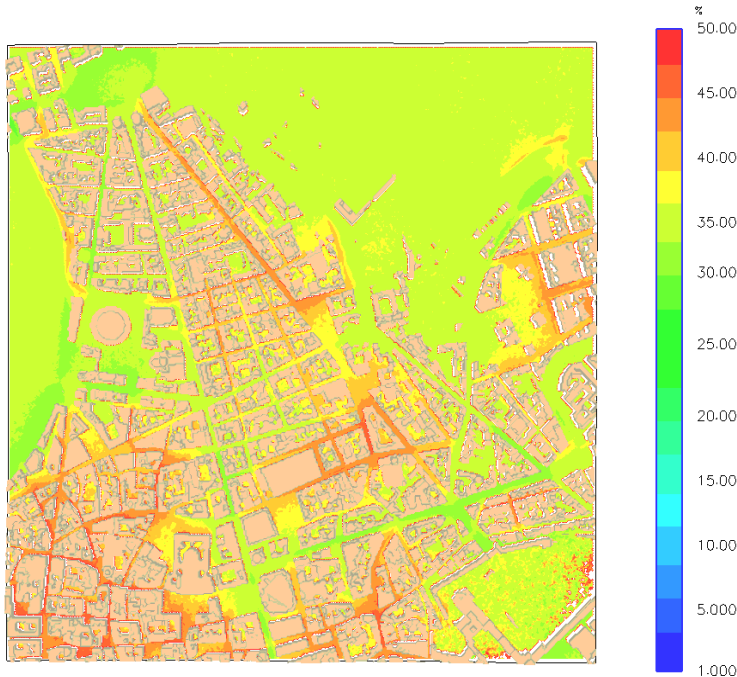
Winter period: Voluntary / Base case
concentration variation
Mean value day 1 (µg/m³)



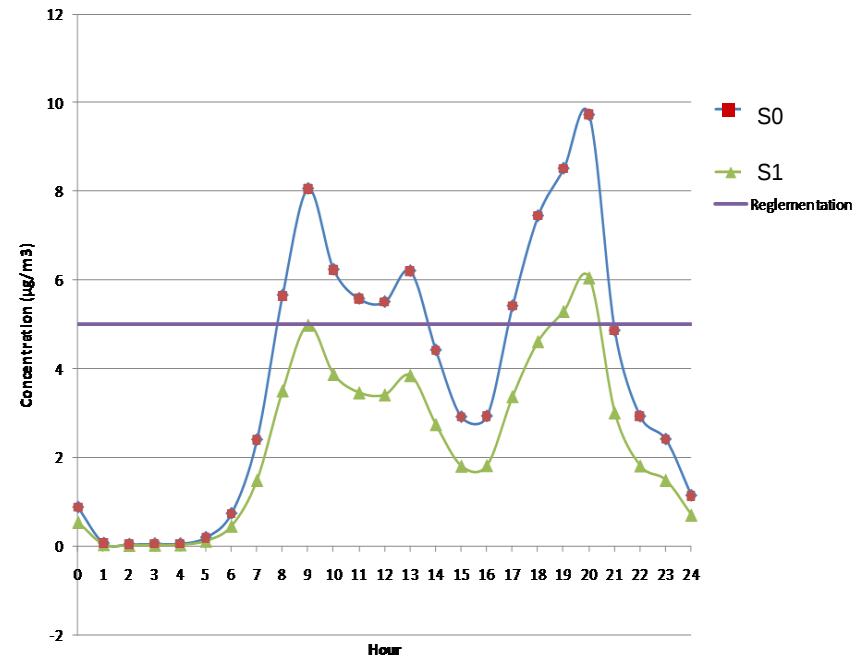
50*50 km

Impact at the street scale

NO₂ concentrations Variations between S0 and S1 (%)



Evolution of Benzene - Corso



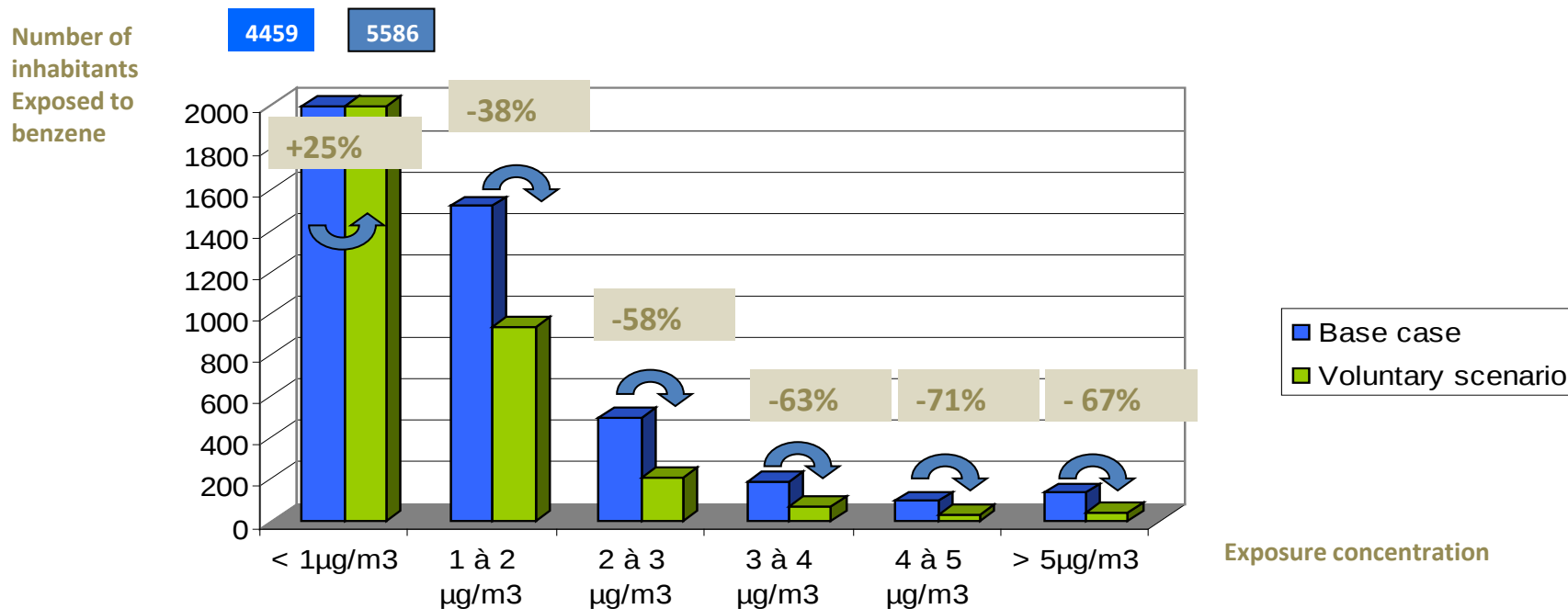
Reductions for voluntary Scenario (maximum level at 8pm)

- 38% for Benzene
- 34% for NO_x
- 33% for CO
- 29% for PM10
- 22% for PM2,5

Impact on the population exposure

3 Voluntary scenario very effective for population exposure reduction

47% of the exposed population (inhabitants) and an additional 43% of tourists are preserved from concentrations above $2\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$



The electric vehicle is part of the very effective measures to reduce the exposure of the citizens

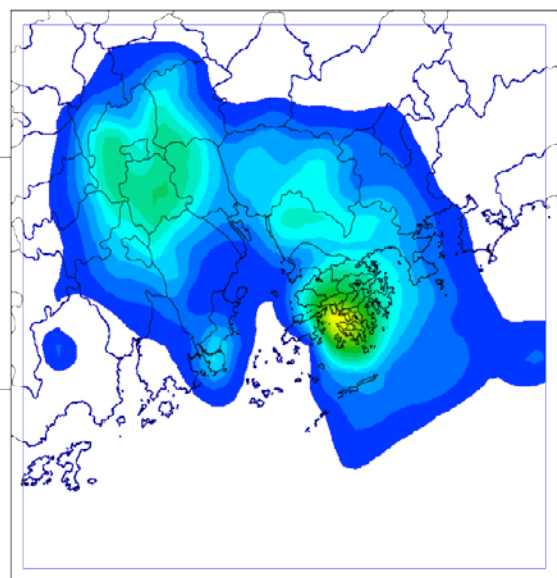
Electric Vehicles introduction in Hong Kong

Scenario 1: 20% of private cars are replaced by EV

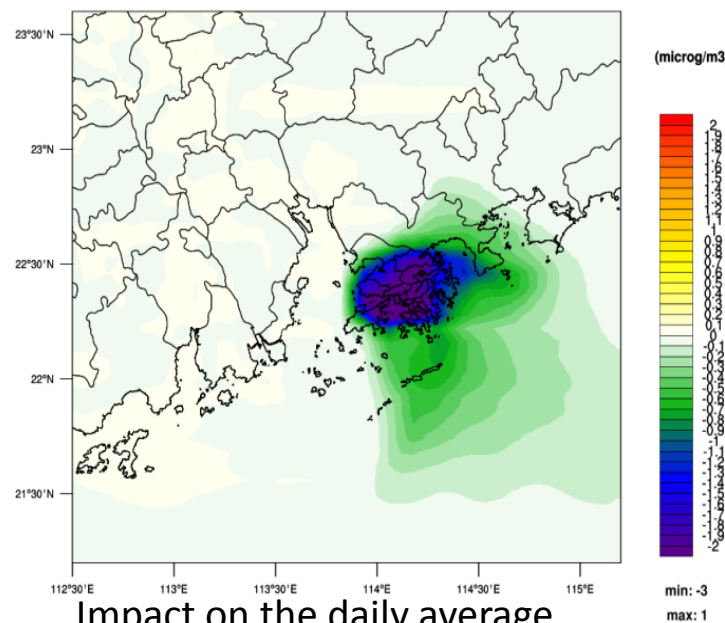
Scenario 2: 20% of diesel Light Commercial Vehicles are replaced by EV

Scenario 3: 20% of current mono-fuel taxi and PLB replaced by bi-fuel LPG

Scenario 4: SC1+SC2+SC3



Average concentrations of NO₂ for the 28/01/2010



Impact on the daily average concentrations (SC4)

Significant impacts on the emissions of CO, VOC and NO_x with respectively 28%, 17% and 8% of traffic emission reduction.

In term of concentrations, about 20% of reduction for CO. Efforts need to be done for No_x and PM.

Merci de votre attention



Introduction massive de véhicules électriques à Rome