



Saving energy part

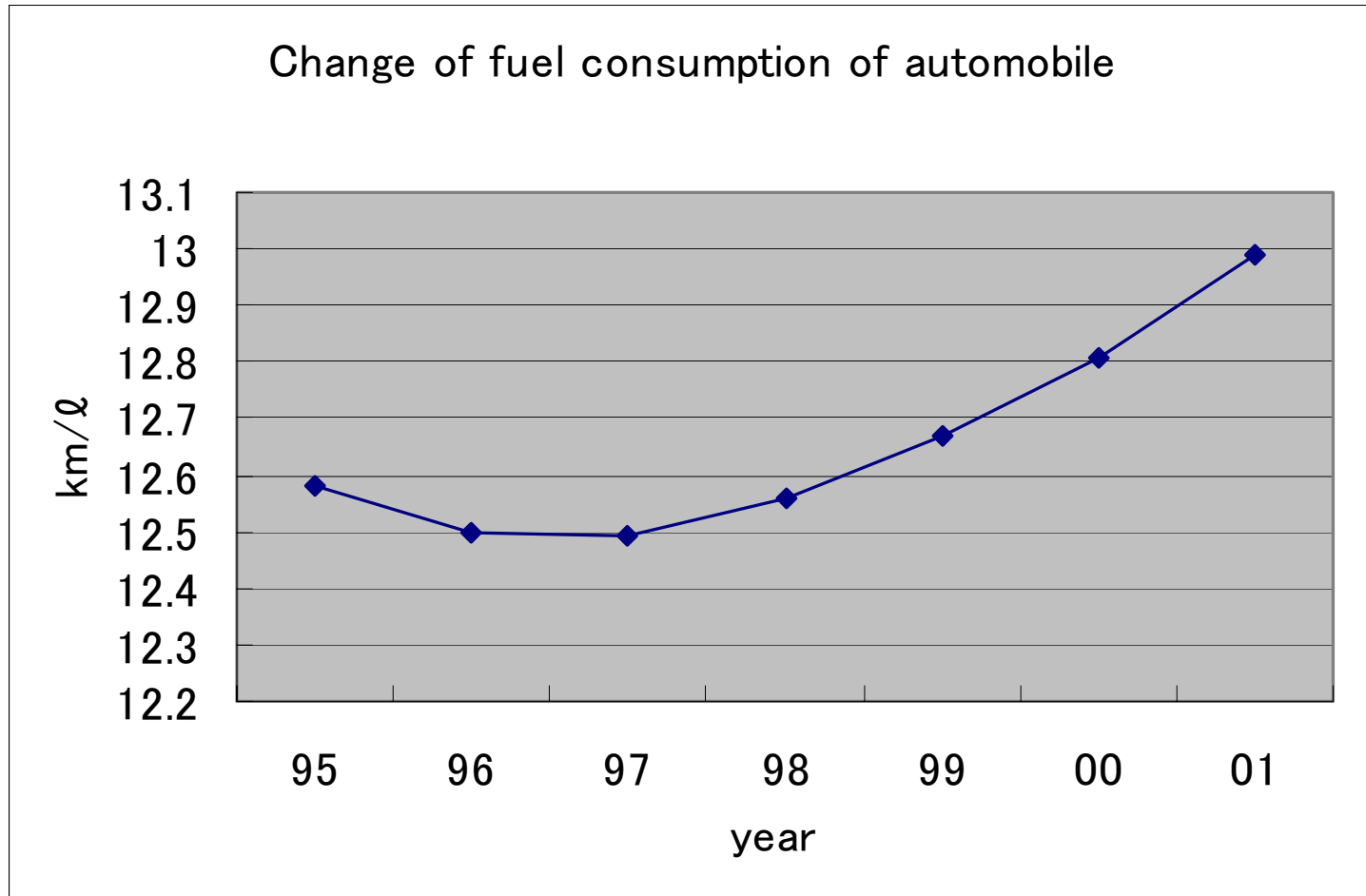
~"Top runner approach" must be useful~

Mai Akita
So Kato
Yuta Goto
Takayuki Tanaka

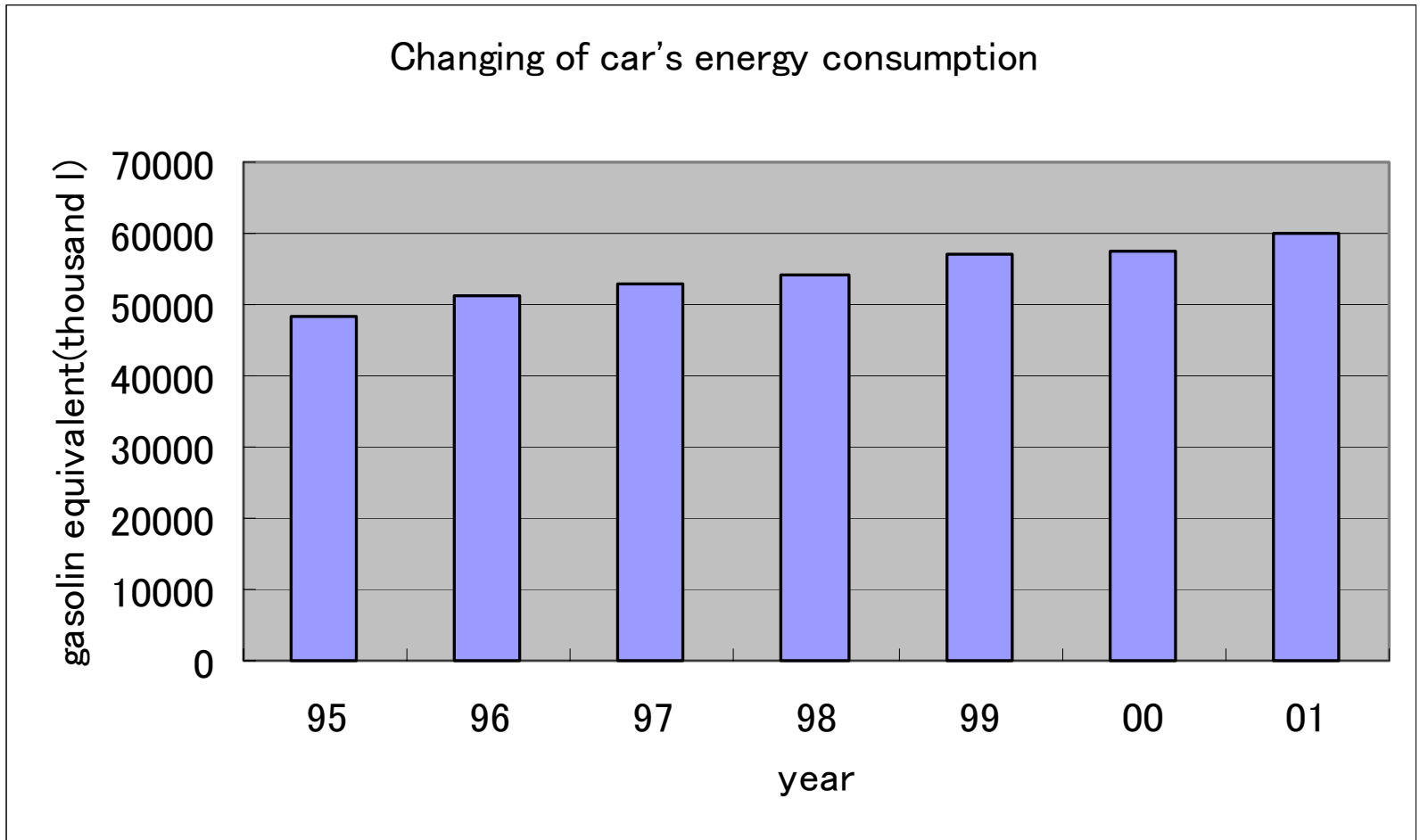
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1. Importance of saving energy
2. Analysis of saving energy in Japan
3. Analysis of saving energy in China and our proposal for it
4. Analysis of “Top runner” as an energy saving measure in Japan
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Change of fuel consumption

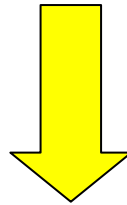


Changing of car's energy consumption



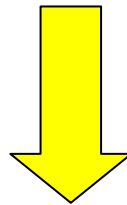
Therefore . . .

fuel consumption efficiency  improved



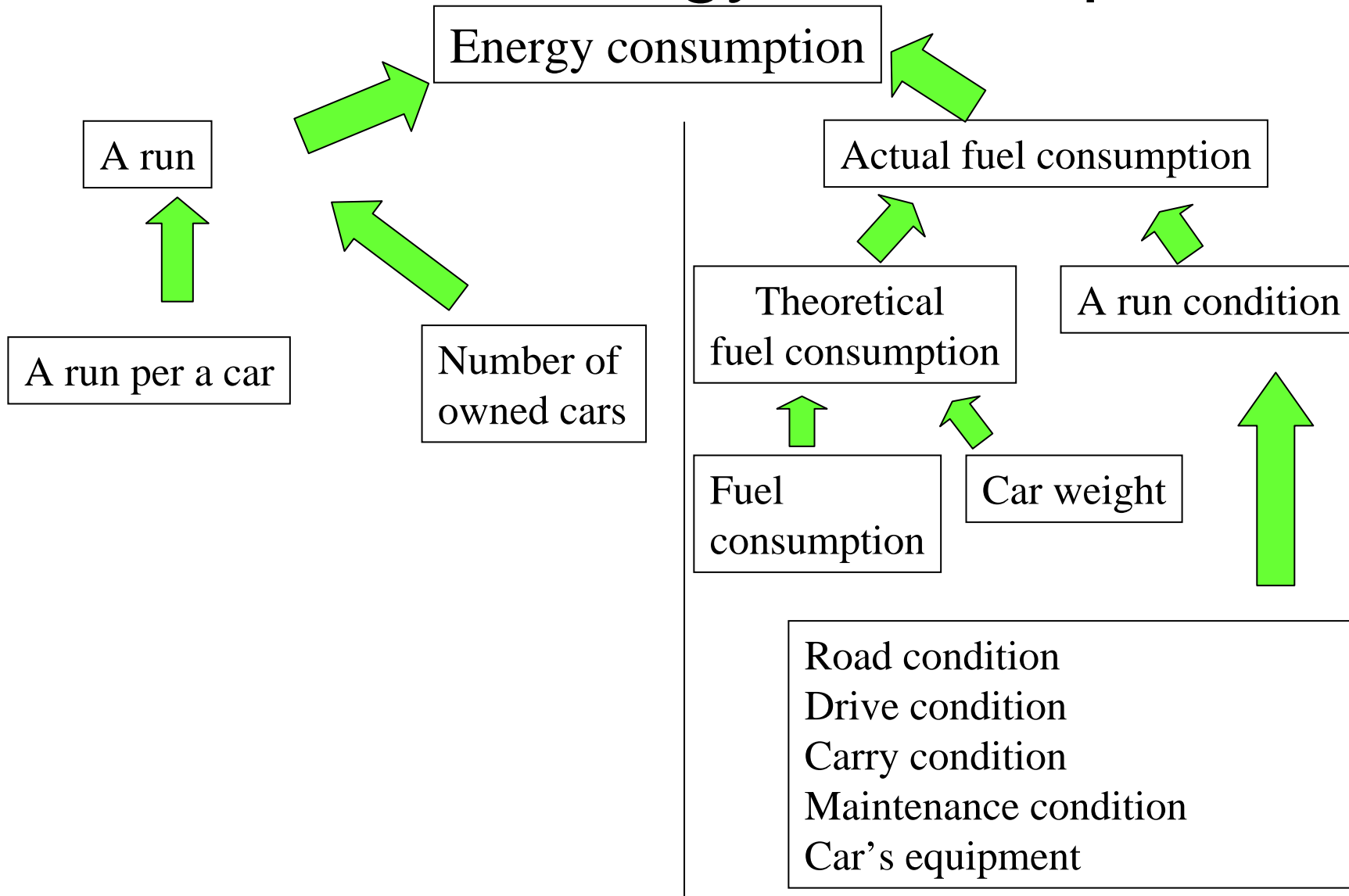
But . . .

energy consumption by cars  increased



How much does fuel consumption efficiency contribute to energy consumption?

Flowchart of energy consumption



Way of calculation

energy consumption [l]

$$= \text{A run [km]} \times \text{Actual fuel consumption [l/km]}$$

$$= \text{A run per a car [km/car]} \times \text{Number of owned cars [car]}$$

$$\times \text{Actual run condition} \times \text{Theoretical fuel consumption [l/km]}$$

Way of calculation

Δ Energy consumption [1]

$$= \Delta A \text{ run} \times \text{Actual fuel consumption} + 1/2(\Delta A \text{ run} \times \Delta \text{Actual fuel consumption})$$

Change of a run factor

+

$$\Delta \text{Actual fuel consumption} \times A \text{ run} + 1/2 (\Delta A \text{ run} \times \Delta \text{Actual fuel consumption})$$

Change of actual fuel consumption factor

Way of calculation

ΔA run

$$= \Delta A \text{ run per a car} \times \text{Number of owned cars} \\ + 1/2(\Delta A \text{ run per a car} \times \Delta \text{Number of owned cars})$$

Change of a run per a car factor

+

$$\Delta \text{Number of owned cars} \times A \text{ run per a car} \\ + 1/2 (\Delta A \text{ run per a car} \times \Delta \text{Number of owned cars})$$

Change of Number owned cars factor

Way of calculation

Δ Actual fuel consumption

$$\Delta \text{Actual run condition} \times \text{Theoretical fuel consumption} + 1/2(\Delta \text{Actual run condition} \times \Delta \text{Theoretical fuel consumption})$$

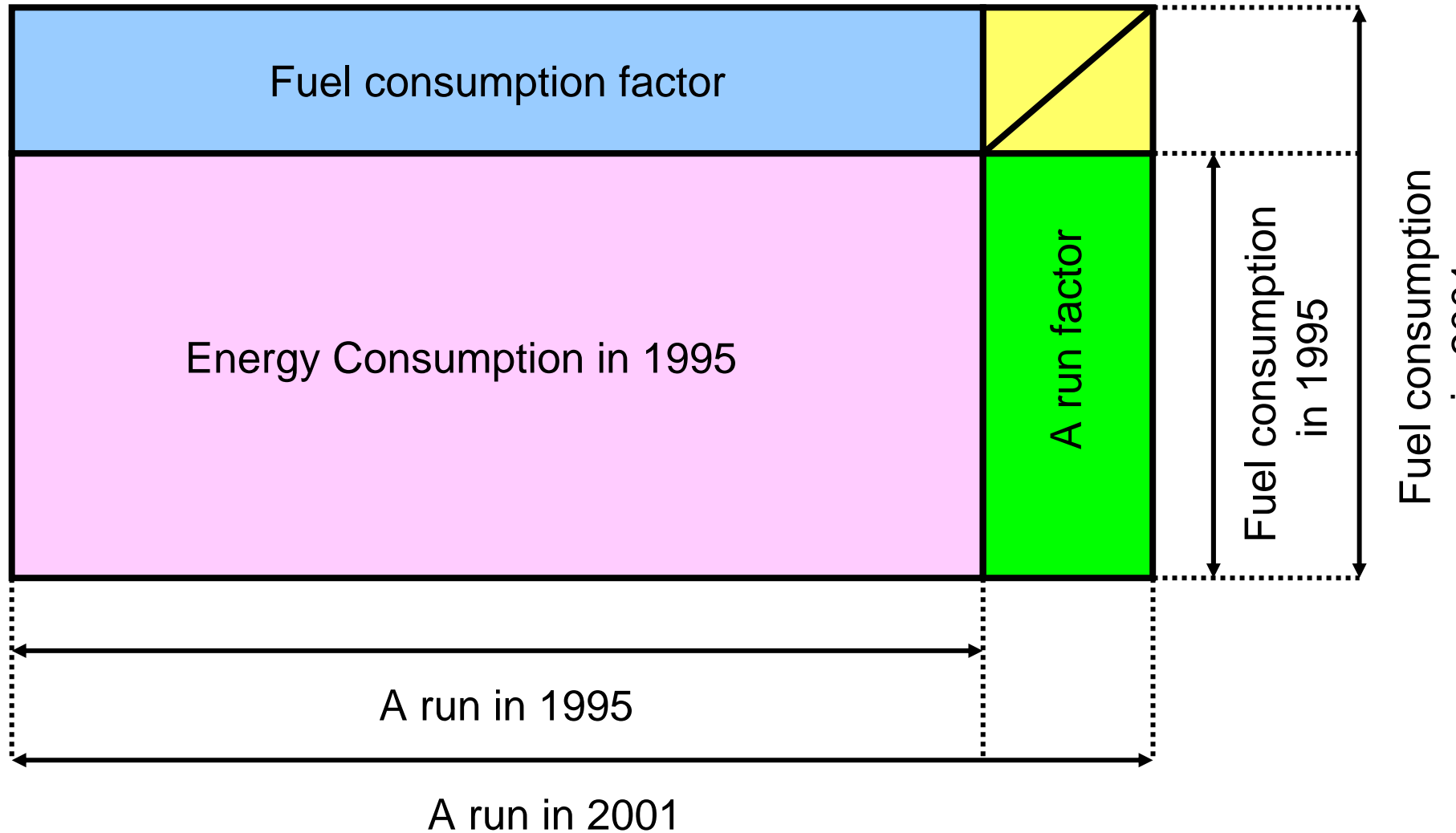
Change of actual run condition factor

+

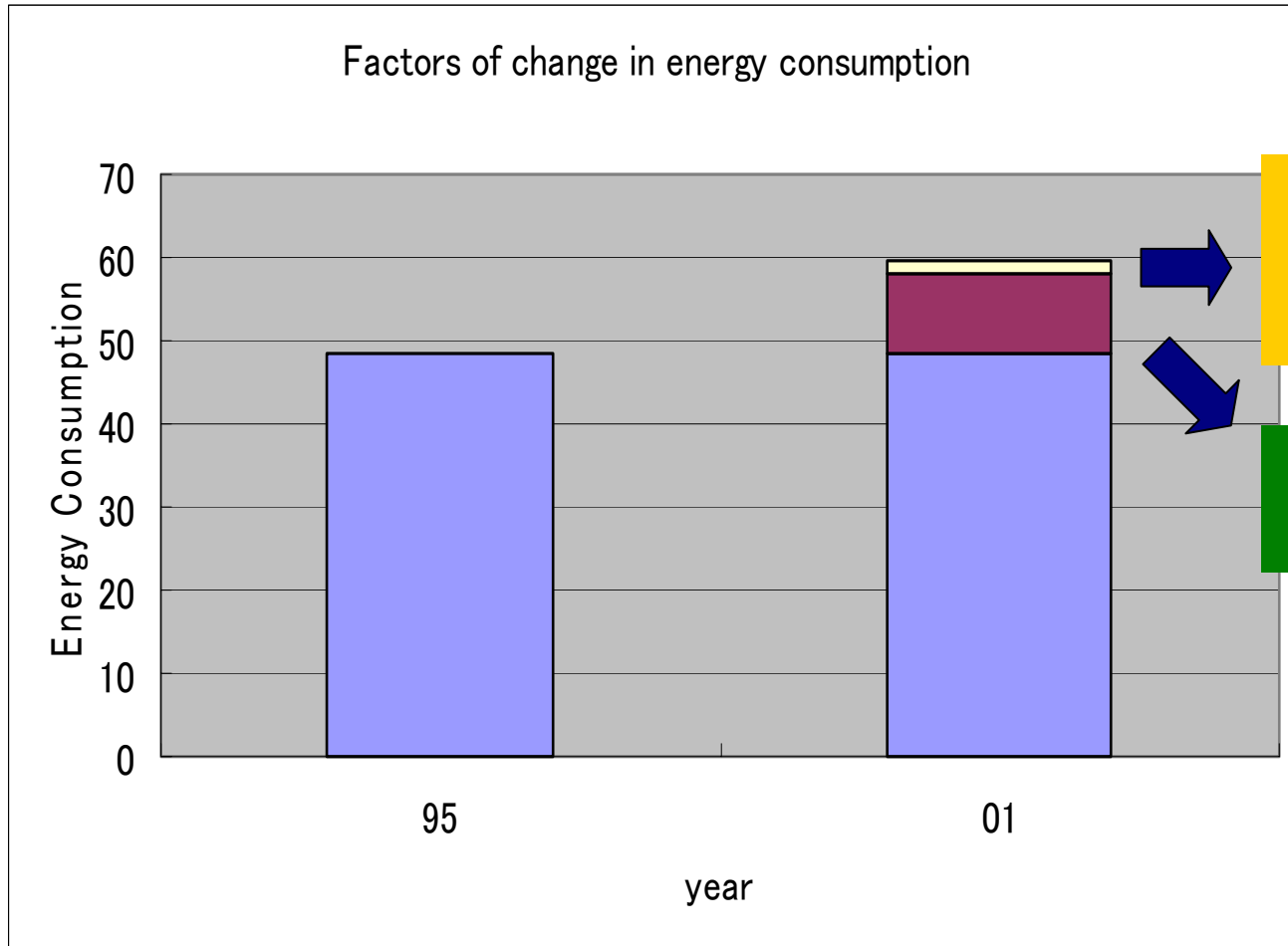
$$\Delta \text{Theoretical fuel consumption} \times \text{Actual run condition} + 1/2(\Delta \text{Actual run condition} \times \Delta \text{Theoretical fuel consumption})$$

Change of theoretical fuel consumption factor

Way of calculation



Factors of change in energy consumption by private cars



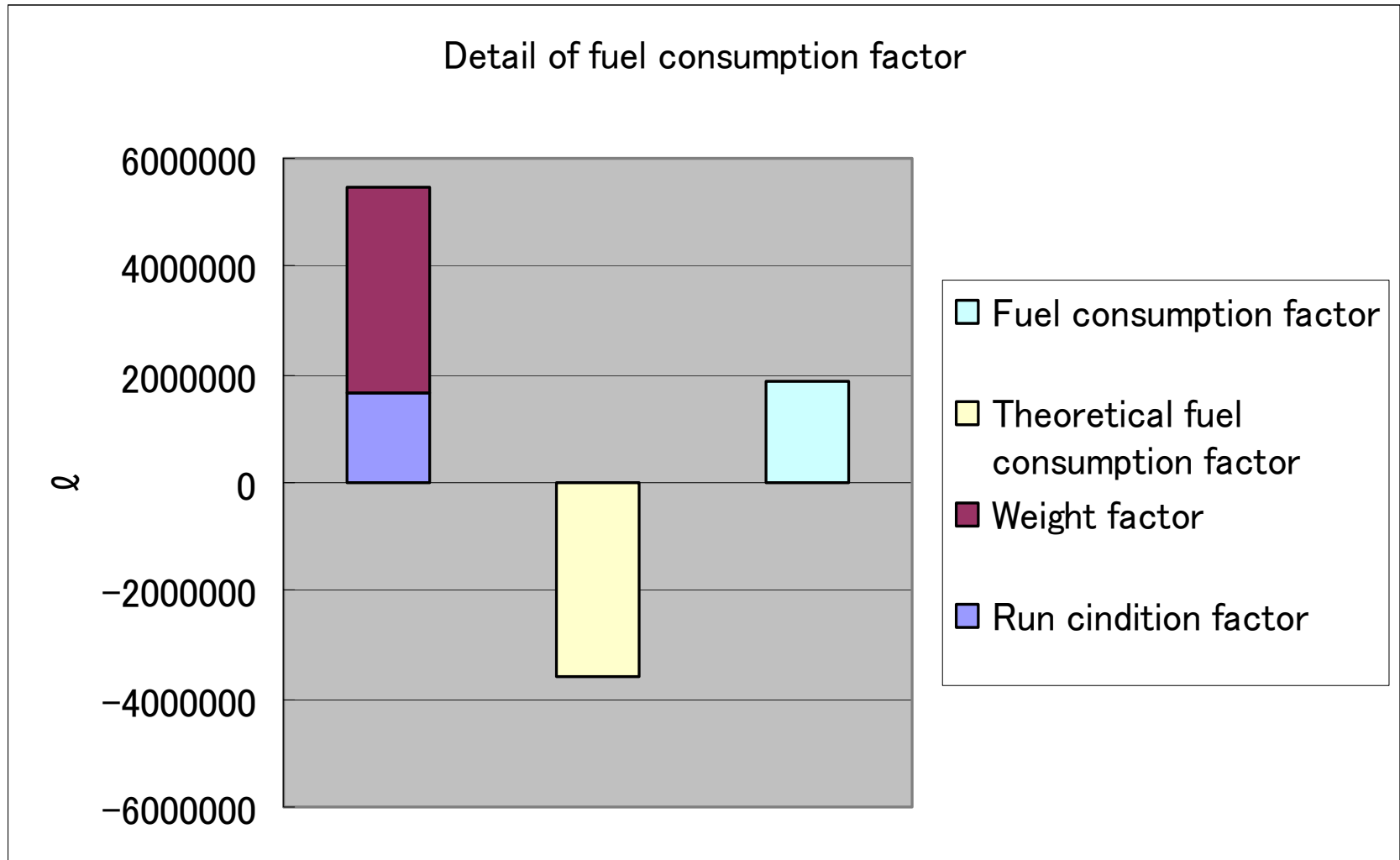
**Fuel consumption factor
1.9 Mkl**

**A run factor
9.4 Mkl**

Source: Made by presenter

based on the date of Relationship traffic and energy catalogue and Road statistics

Detail of fuel consumption factors



Source: Made by presenter

based on the date of Relationship traffic and energy catalogue and Road statistics

Flowchart of energy consumption

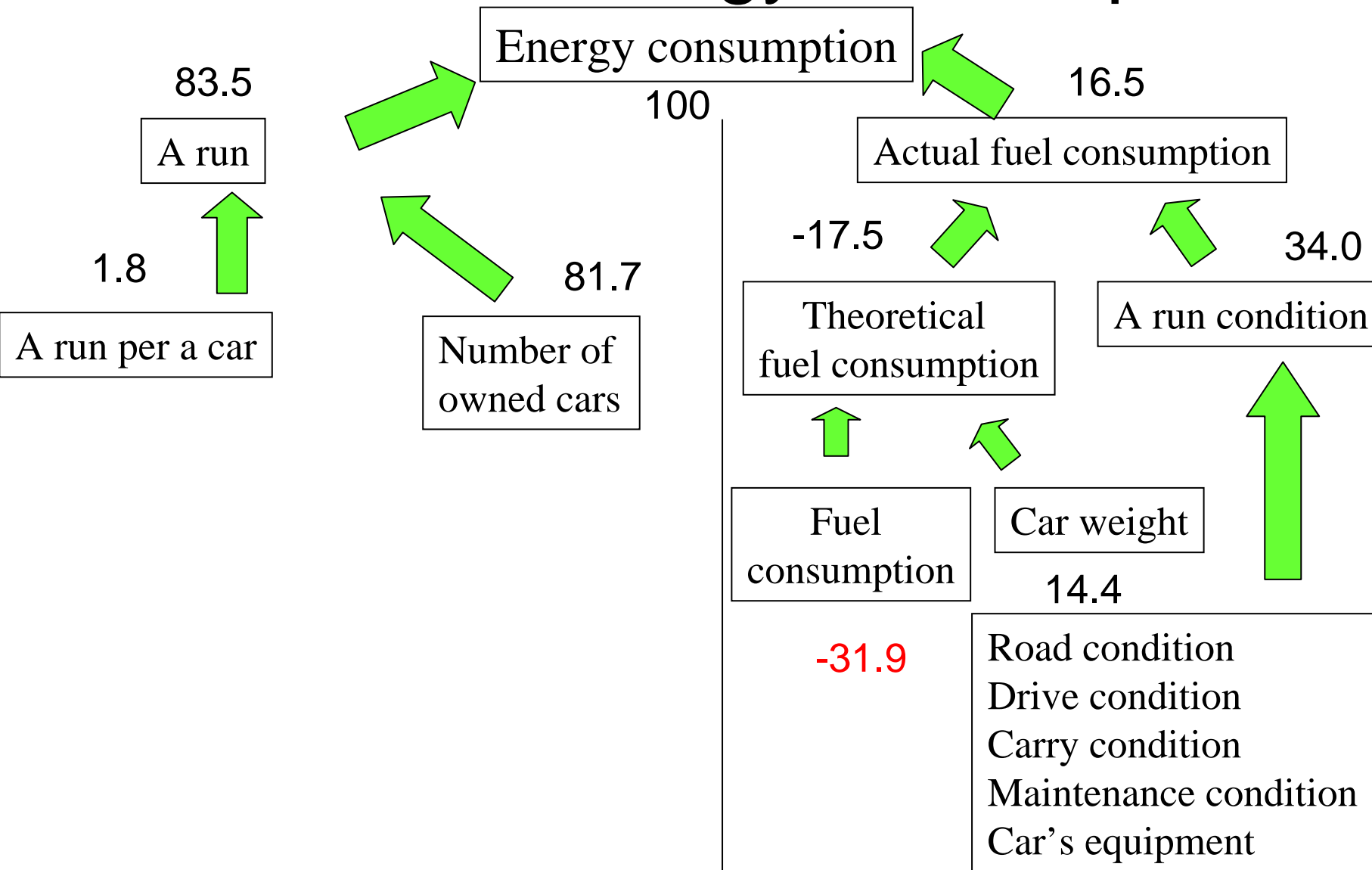
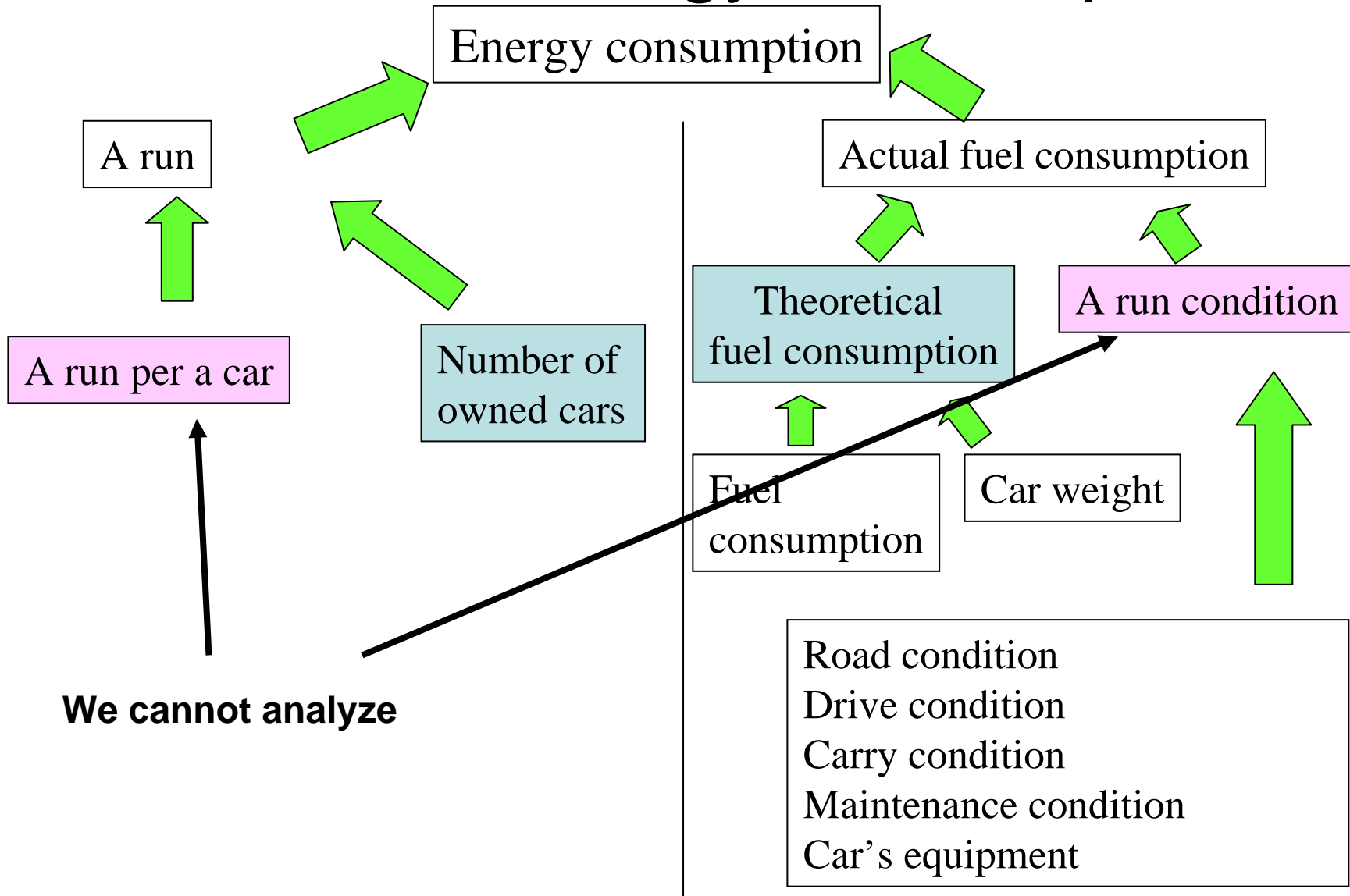


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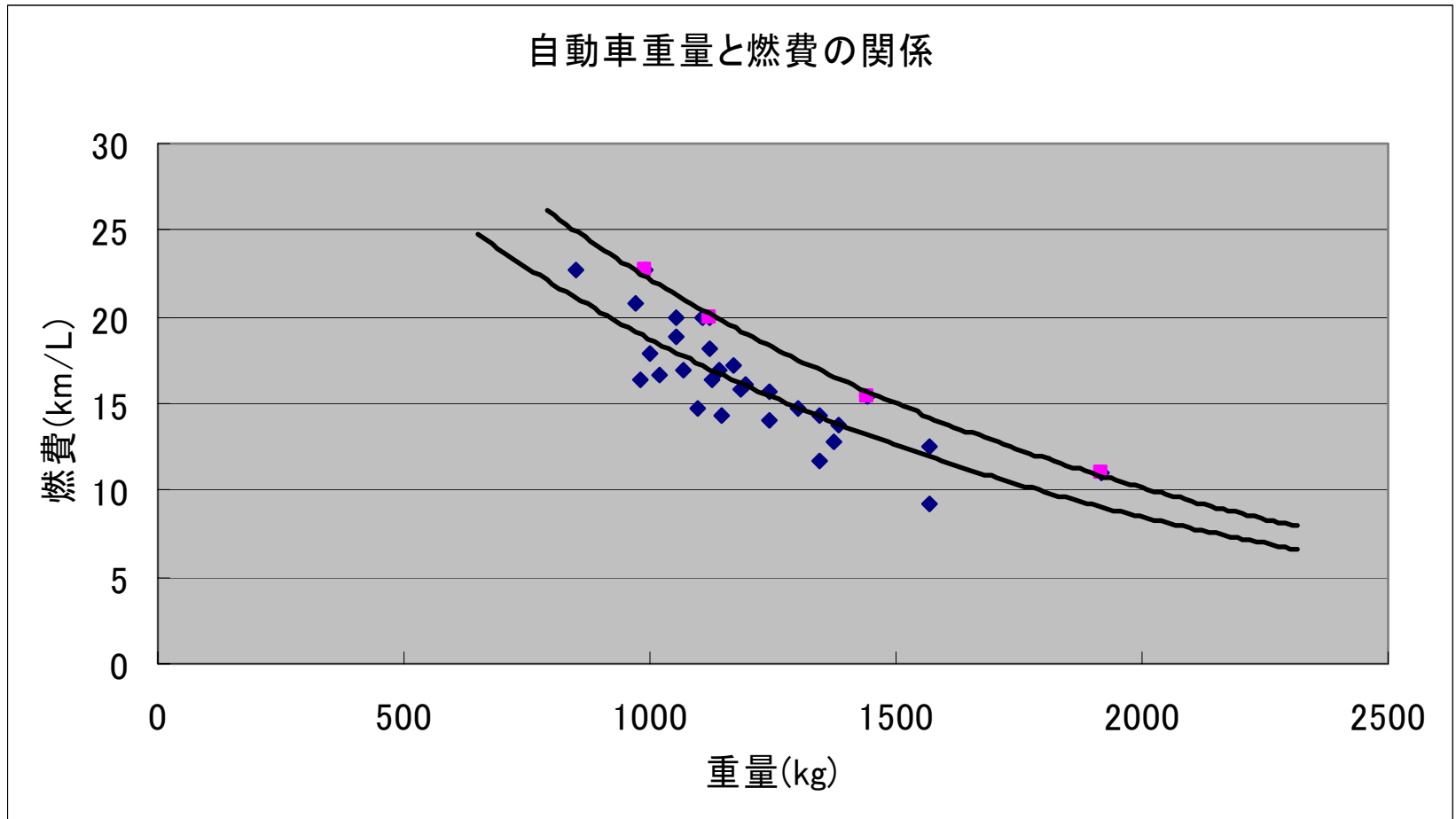
Flowchart of energy consumption



Assumption

- Number of owned cars
 - Theoretical fuel consumption
- } **Our analysis**
- Run per a car must be effected by trend (not our analysis)
 - Run condition must be effected by trend (not our analysis)
 - 12 years brings cars top runner

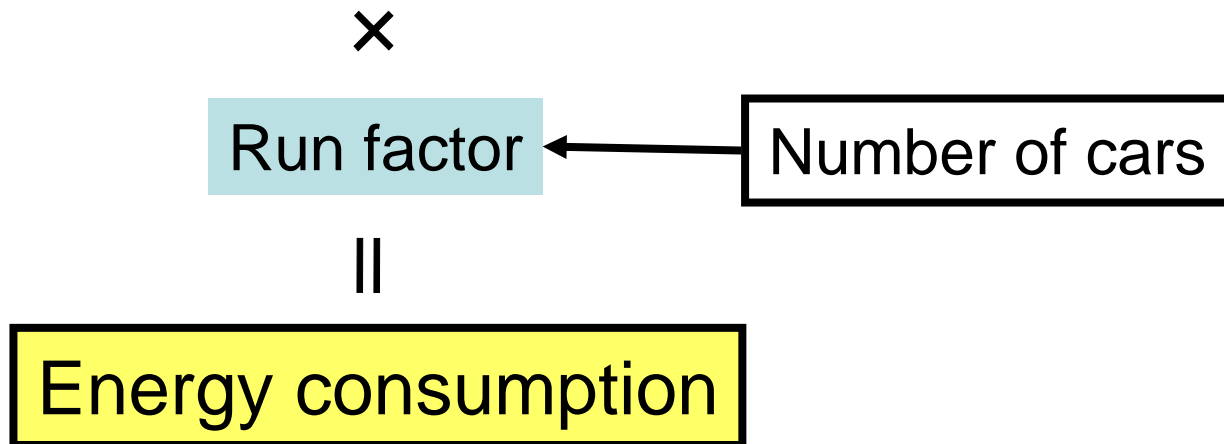
Weight and Fuel Consumption



Fuel consumption

Center curve is 14.02(average) } Actual fuel consumption
Top curve is 16.42 (average)

Gap of these actual fuel consumption



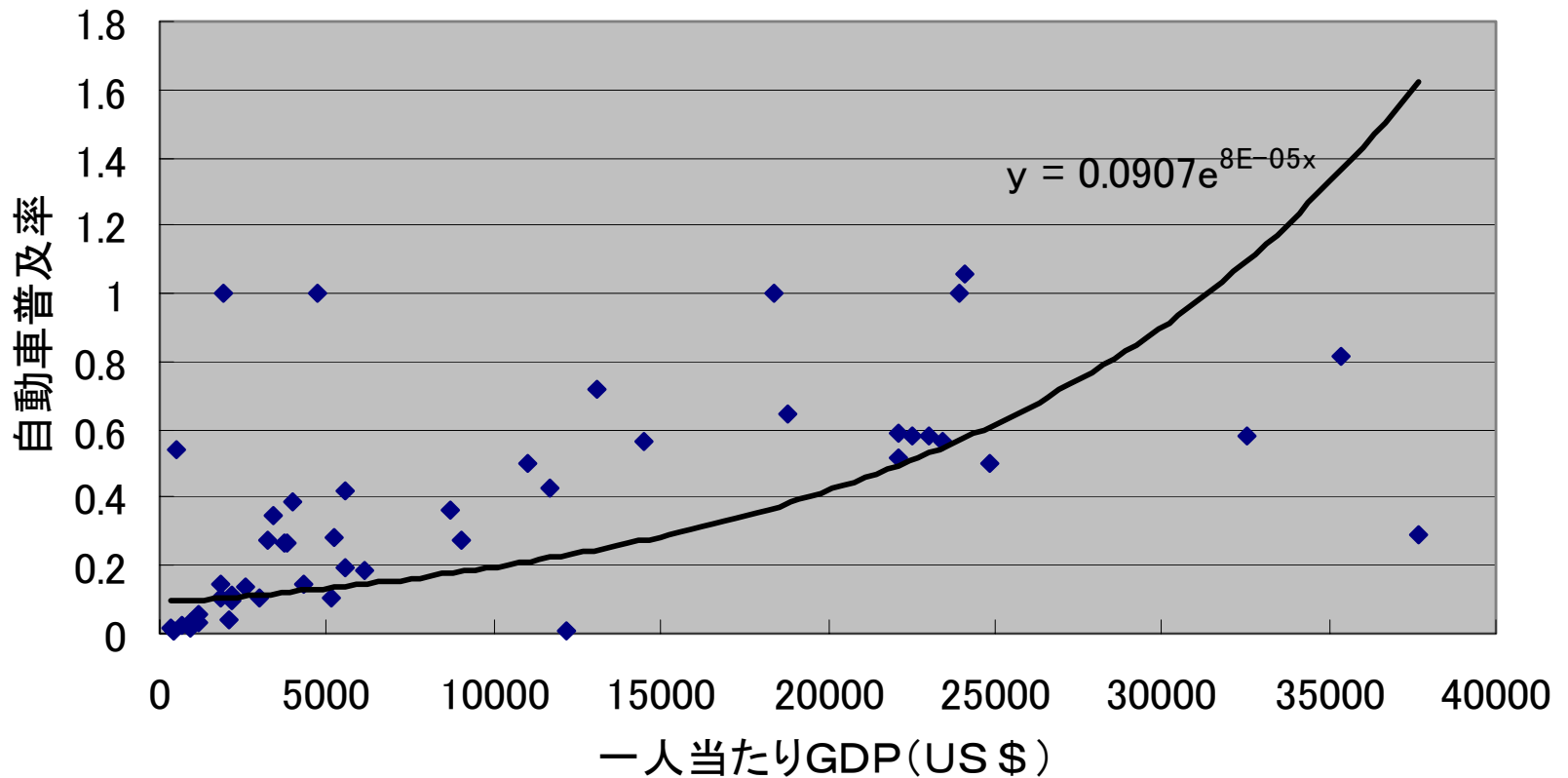
→ Calculation from 2003 to 2015

Number of cars

- Analyze relationship between GDP and number of cars
- Leading to number of cars in China in the future by this analysis.

GDP and Car

世界各国の所得水準と自動車普及率の相関関係(2001)



出所:世界自動車統計(2003)より独自作成



How many cars do Chinese have in 2015?

Our misunderstanding

- Slide number 20 cannot be apply for our analysis.
- All cars included (truck, bus etc)