

Attachment

The Fuel Economy Test Method for Motorcycles

1. Test items
 - 1.1 Fuel economy of motorcycles tested by using simulated urban driving cycle.
 - 1.2 Fuel economy of motorcycles tested by using simulated constant speed driving cycle.
2. Test conditions
 - 2.1 Motorcycle conditions:
 - 2.1.1 Only necessary power should be used during the test.
 - 2.1.2 If the motorcycle engine is equipped with engine coolant, fan control and temperature control device etc., all devices should be in normal operation conditions.
 - 2.1.3 Before testing, the motorcycle may run in to the minimum mileage as the manufacturer proclaimed to stabilize the fuel economy test results. For new vehicles the run in mileage must comply with the regulated mileage by the competent authority.
 - 2.1.4 The previous mentioned run in process before the test may be performed on real road or on chassis dynamometer.
 - 2.1.5 The idle speed must be adjusted according to the recommended range by the original manufacturer and should be remarked in the test results form (Table 1).
 - 2.1.6 The motorcycle tires must be the same as the registered test vehicle type, the tire pressure settings should be the same as the original manufacturer's specification. If the diameter of chassis dynamometer roller is equal or less than 500 mm, or dual-rollers are used, the tire pressure may be increased by 30% to 50% and this information should be remarked in the test results form.
 - 2.1.7 If the motorcycle test is conducted on a chassis dynamometer, the load should be simulated by using the motorcycle's inertia mass (Equivalent Inertia Mass); The curb mass is defined as the mass of motorcycle under no load condition and its fuel tank filled to at least 90% of its capacity, engine oil, coolant, and fitted with standard equipment in accordance with the original manufacturer's specifications. The motorcycle reference mass is defined as the curb mass plus 75 kg. The equivalent inertia mass should be approximated to the reference mass, the detailed correlation descriptions are as shown in Table2.

2.1.8 Ambient conditions:

Temperature: 20°C -30°C.

Absolute humidity: 5.5-12.2 gH₂O/kg dry air.

2.2 The exhaust gases analysis and measurement equipment for the fuel economy test should comply with the EPA regulation of “The Exhaust Emissions Test Methods and Procedures for Motorcycles”.

2.3 The settings of chassis dynamometer and accuracy requirements for the test should comply with the requirements described in Appendix 2.

2.4 Reference ambient conditions:

Barometric pressure: 101.3kPa.

Temperature: 25°C.

2.5 Air density:

2.5.1 Air density should be calculated by using the following equation:

$$dr = 2.94 \times do \times \frac{Hr}{Tr}$$

Where:

dr : air density during the test (g/ml).

do: reference ambient air density (g/ml).

Hr: Barometric pressure during the test (kPa).

Tr: Absolute temperature during the test (K).

2.5.2 When measuring the fuel economy of motorcycle, the calculated air density by using the above equation, the result value must not deviate by more than ±7.5% from the reference ambient air density value.

3. Fuel economy calculation for the motorcycle test using simulated urban driving cycle

3.1 Simulated urban driving cycle:

3.1.1. For motorcycles applicable to the EPA regulation of the “Vehicular Pollutant Emission Standards” effective on and after Jan. 1, 2017, one test under the driving cycle as shown in Figure 1 should be conducted to get test results, the duration is 600 seconds. The motorcycle classification is based on engine capacity and maximum speed of motorcycles (Table3), the test may be performed by using normal speed mode or reduced speed mode as driving cycle selection.

3.1.2. For motorcycles applicable to the EPA regulation of the “Vehicular Pollutant Emission Standards” effective prior to Jan. 1, 2017, six consecutive operations of the driving cycle as shown in Figure 2 should be conducted to get test results, the duration is 1,170 seconds.

3.2 Fuel economy test:

- 3.2.1. When conducting the motorcycle urban driving cycle fuel economy test, the gear positions during acceleration, deceleration, or with constant speed, the deviation tolerance from stipulated requirements during acceleration, deceleration, constant speed, idling process and between real vehicle speed and regulated vehicle speed should be in accordance with the EPA regulation of "The Exhaust Emissions Test Methods and Procedures for Motorcycles".
- 3.2.2. Before the urban driving cycle test can be conducted, the motorcycle should be soaked 6~36 hours in a soaking room or when the difference between its engine oil or coolant temperature and the ambient temperature is within $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$. The ambient temperature of the soaking room should be between 20°C and 30°C .

3.3 Calculation of test results

The fuel economy of driving cycle test should be calculated by using the following equation:

- 3.3.1. For motorcycles applicable to the EPA regulation of the "Vehicular Pollutant Emission Standards" effective on and after Jan. 1, 2017.

$$C=100\times D/(0.118\times(0.848\times HC+0.429\times CO+0.273\times CO_2))$$

- 3.3.2. For motorcycles applicable to the EPA regulation of the "Vehicular Pollutant Emission Standards" effective prior to Jan. 1, 2017.

$$C = \frac{3179 \times 10^4 \times CWF \times S_g}{(CWF \times HC + 0.429 \times CO + 0.273 \times CO_2) \times (0.6 \times S_g \times NHV + 12722)}$$

Where:

C: Energy efficiency (km/L).

D: Test fuel density at 15°C ambient temperature.

HC: From sampled emissions and according to provision 3.2.1 calculated HC value in g/km, and rounded to three decimal places.

CO: From sampled emissions and according to provision 3.2.1 calculated CO value in g/km, and rounded to two decimal places.

CO_2 : From sampled emissions and according to provision 3.2.1 calculated CO_2 value in g/km, and rounded to one decimal place.

CWF: Carbon weight fraction of test fuel.

NHV: Net heating value of test fuel (J/g).

Sg: Specific weight of test fuel.

4. Fuel economy calculation for the test using simulated constant speed driving cycle

- 4.1 Motorcycles with engine capacities of 50 cc and under should be tested by using constant vehicle speed of 40 km/h. If the motorcycle's maximum speed could not reach to 40 km/h, then using its maximum speed for the test and remarked in the test report. Motorcycles with other engine capacity classes, a constant vehicle speed of 50 km/h should be used for the fuel economy test.
- 4.2 When conducting the motorcycle constant speed fuel economy test, the gear shifting positions should be in accordance with the original manufacturer's recommendations.
- 4.3 Fuel economy test:
 - 4.3.1. Before the fuel economy test, the motorcycle should be driven for at least 10 kilometers (warm-up) with designated speed as stipulated in provision 1.
 - 4.3.2. After warm-up, the motorcycle should be conducted three times the fuel economy measurements and calculations with the designated vehicle speed as stipulated in provision 1. For each fuel economy measurement, the travel distance should be at least 2 kilometers.
- 4.4 For each of the previous mentioned constant speed fuel economy test, the fuel economy value should be calculated by using the equation described in 3.3, and the calculated arithmetic mean value should be utilized as the fuel economy test result.

Appendix1 Test fuel specifications

The test fuel must comply with the specifications that prescribed in the EPA regulation of “The Exhaust Emissions Test Methods and Procedures for Motorcycles” .

Appendix 2 Chassis dynamometer

1. The chassis dynamometer should be able to simulate the driving resistance on the road, the reference mass and provide cooling function for component parts of the motorcycle.
2. The driving resistance provided by the Chassis Dynamometer should be calculated by using the following equation:

$$F = a + bV^2$$

Where:

- F: Driving resistance provided by the chassis dynamometer (N).
 - a: Front wheel rolling resistance (N), the values are as shown in Table 2.
 - b: Air resistance coefficient (N/ (km/h)²), the values are as shown in Table 2.
 - V: Driving speed (km/h).
3. Equivalent inertia mass of the vehicle: The motorcycle's reference mass should be simulated by the inertia mass when testing on chassis dynamometer; the correlations between reference mass and equivalent inertia mass are as shown in Table 2.
 4. When performing the motorcycle test on a chassis dynamometer, a cooling fan should be located and facing the opposite of vehicle driving direction. The outlet area of the cooling fan should be at least 0.4m², its wind speed should be simultaneously varied with vehicle speed; when the vehicle speed is above 10km/h, and the accuracy of wind speed should be within ±10%. The distance between the lowest edge of fan outlet and floor should be between 0.05m to 0.2m. The distance between fan outlet and front wheel of the motorcycle should be between 0.3m to 0.45m.
 5. Accuracy: When simulates driving resistance for conducting the motorcycle test on a chassis dynamometer, if the vehicle speed is greater than or equal to 50 km/h, the deviation should be less than or equal to 2%, when the vehicle speed is greater than or equal to 30 km/h but lower than 50 km/h, the deviation should be less than or equal to 3%, when the vehicle speed is lower than 30 km/h, the deviation should be less than or equal to 10%.
 6. The mass of the driver must be within 75±5 kg.

Appendix 3 Standard Urban Driving Cycle

1. The definition of Urban Driving Cycle

Motorcycle test on a chassis dynamometer should be in accordance with correlation

between vehicle speed and time is as shown in **Table 4 or Table 5**, the driving cycles is as shown in **Figure 1 or Figure2**.

2. Gear shifting timing

The motorcycle gear shifting should comply with the EPA regulation of “The Exhaust Emissions Test Methods and Procedures for Motorcycles”; when in acceleration, the acceleration should be as smooth as possible.

3. Deviation tolerance

When driving motorcycle on a chassis dynamometer, the speed difference between the vehicle and Driving Cycle setting should be less than ± 3.2 km/h, and the time difference should be within 1 second, as shown in figure 1; when driving by following the driving cycle as shown in figure 2, the speed difference should be less than 1 km/h and within 0.5 seconds for time difference.

4. Idle Speed

When in idling, the principle is to release the clutch, gear in neutral position, and throttle in closed idle position.

5. Acceleration

5.1 During acceleration, try to maintain constant acceleration.

5.2 If the maximum acceleration of the motorcycle could not reach the settings of the Driving Cycle, then full throttle should be used to accelerate the motorcycle to the final speed of that acceleration period of driving cycle. The time increased should be compensated by the time deduction from the following constant speed driving cycle duration.

6. Deceleration

6.1 During deceleration, try to maintain constant deceleration. For the following conditions, the clutch should be released.

6.1.1 Vehicle speed has decreased to less than 10 km/h.

6.1.2 Engine speed has decreased to less than $n_{idle} + 0.03 \times (s - n_{idle})$:

Where:

n_{idle} : engine idle speed

s : nominal engine speed

6.1.3 In cold start condition during which there is a risk of engine stall.

6.2 If the deceleration time exceeds the driving cycle deceleration setting, then use brake properly.

6.3 For motorcycle to reach the driving cycle designated constant speed or idling duration by release the throttle pedal or by using brake. If the above mentioned necessary deceleration time is less than the driving cycle stipulated time, the reduced time should be compensated by adding the following driving cycle's

constant speed or idling duration time, or by using throttle pedal or brake to follow the pattern of driving cycle.

- 6.4 When the motorcycle is decelerated to zero vehicle speed, its gear position should be in neutral and with clutch released.

7. Constant speed

In the middle of motorcycle testing, when the driving pattern is changed from acceleration to constant speed duration, the increase of vehicle speed should not exceed the allowed tolerance.

Table 1 Test Results Form

Test Report Number		Client		Test Date	Yr Mo Day	Tester	
Vehicle		Engine			Transmission		
Make		Engine Type			Transmission Type		
Country of Manufacture		Engine Identification No.			Gear Type		
Vehicle Type		Engine Capacity		L	gear ratio	1 st	
Vehicle Category		Bore × Stroke		mm×mm		2 nd	
Year of Production		Cylinder Numbers				3 rd	
Vehicle Condition		Idle Speed		rpm		4 th	
Width	cm	Maximum Power		kW ,at rpm		5 th	
Height	cm	Maximum Torque		Nm ,at rpm		6 th	
Wheelbase	cm	Fuel				7 th	
Curb Mass	kg	Fuel Supply Method				8 th	
Reference Mass	kg	Turbo-Charge Device				9 th	
Equivalent Inertia Mass	kg				Remark		
Resistance					Test Results		
Tire Brand					Simulated Driving Cycle		
Front/Rear Tire Spec.					CO(Carbon Monoxide)		□mg/km □g/km
Tire Pressure	Fr : kg/cm ² , Re :	kg/cm ²			HC(Hydrocarbons)		□mg/km □g/km
Travel Mileage	km				NMHC(Non-Methane Hydrocarbons)		□mg/km □g/km
					NO _x (Nitrogen Oxides)		□mg/km □g/km
					Urban Energy Efficiency		km/l
					Constant Speed Energy Efficiency		km/l
					Combined Energy Efficiency		km/l
					Urban CO ₂ Test Result		□g/km

				Constant SpeedCO ₂ Test Result	□g/km
				Combined CO ₂ Test Result	□g/km

Table 2 Correlation between vehicle reference mass and equivalent inertia mass

Reference Mass m_{ref} (kg)	Equivalent Inertia Mass m_i (kg)	Front Wheel Rolling Resistance 'a' (N)	Coefficient of Air Resistance (remark) 'b' (N/ (km/h) ²)
95 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 105	100	8.8	0.0215
105 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 115	110	9.7	0.0217
115 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 125	120	10.6	0.0218
125 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 135	130	11.4	0.0220
135 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 145	140	12.3	0.0221
145 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 155	150	13.2	0.0223
155 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 165	160	14.1	0.0224
165 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 175	170	15.0	0.0226
175 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 185	180	15.8	0.0227
185 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 195	190	16.7	0.0229
195 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 205	200	17.6	0.0230
205 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 215	210	18.5	0.0232
215 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 225	220	19.4	0.0233
225 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 235	230	20.2	0.0235
235 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 245	240	21.1	0.0236
245 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 255	250	22.0	0.0238
255 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 265	260	22.9	0.0239
265 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 275	270	23.8	0.0241
275 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 285	280	24.6	0.0242
285 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 295	290	25.5	0.0244
295 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 305	300	26.4	0.0245
305 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 315	310	27.3	0.0247
315 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 325	320	28.2	0.0248
325 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 335	330	29.0	0.0250
335 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 345	340	29.9	0.0251

Reference Mass m_{ref} (kg)	Equivalent Inertia Mass m_i (kg)	Front Wheel Rolling Resistance 'a' (N)	Coefficient of Air Resistance (remark) 'b' (N/ (km/h) ²)
345 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 355	350	30.8	0.0253
355 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 365	360	31.7	0.0254
365 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 375	370	32.6	0.0256
375 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 385	380	33.4	0.0257
385 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 395	390	34.3	0.0259
395 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 405	400	35.2	0.0260
405 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 415	410	36.1	0.0262
415 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 425	420	37.0	0.0263
425 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 435	430	37.8	0.0265
435 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 445	440	38.7	0.0266
445 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 455	450	39.6	0.0268
455 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 465	460	40.5	0.0269
465 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 475	470	41.4	0.0271
475 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 485	480	42.2	0.0272
485 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 495	490	43.1	0.0274
495 < $m_{ref} \leq$ 505	500	44.0	0.0275
Class increment per 10kg	Class increment per 10kg	$a = 0.088m_i$ Rounded to 2 decimal places	$b = 0.000015m_i +$ 0.0200 Rounded to 5 decimal places
Remark: regarding the b values as mentioned about, its adjustments should be in accordance with the EPA regulation of "The Exhaust Emissions Test Methods and Procedures for Motorcycles".			

Table 3 Applicable driving cycle modes for different motorcycle classes

Vehicle Classification			Mode		
Class		Engine Capacity (ec)	Maximum Speed (Vmax)	Reduced Speed	Normal Speed
CLASS 1		ec<150c.c.	Vmax<100kph	※	
CLASS 2	subclass 2-1	ec<150c.c.	100kph≤Vmax<115kph	※	
		ec≥150c.c.	Vmax<115kph		
	subclass 2-2		115kph≤Vmax<130kph		※
CLASS 3	subclass 3-1		130kph≤Vmax<140kph		※
	subclass 3-2		Vmax≥140kph		※
		ec>1,500c.c.			※

Table 5 Motorcycle Urban Driving Cycle (For motorcycles applicable to the emission standards effective prior to Jan. 1, 2017)

Step	Operating mode	Phase	Accelerate rate (m/s ²)	Vehicle speed (km/h)	Time (s)		Accumulated time	Manual gear shifting timing
					Operate	section		
1	Idling	1		0	11	11	11	6s PM+5s K
2	Accelerate	2	1.04	0-15	4	4	15	In accordance with EPA regulation of “The Exhaust Emissions Test Methods and Procedures for Motorcycles”
3	Constant speed	3		15	8	8	23	
4	Decelerate	4	-0.69	15-10	2	5	25	
5	Decelerate; declutch		-0.92	10-0	3		28	K
6	Idling	5		0	21	21	49	16s PM+5s K
7	Accelerate	6	0.74	0-32	12	12	61	In accordance with EPA regulation of “The Exhaust Emissions Test Methods and Procedures for Motorcycles”
8	Constant speed	7		32	24	24	85	
9	Decelerate	8	-0.75	32-10	8	11	93	
10	Decelerate; declutch		-0.92	10-0	3		96	K
11	Idling	9		0	21	21	117	16s PM+5s K
12	Accelerate	10	0.53	0-50	26	26	143	In accordance with EPA regulation of “The Exhaust Emissions Test Methods and Procedures for Motorcycles”
13	Constant speed	11		50	12	12	155	
14	Decelerate	12	-0.52	50-35	8	8	163	
15	Constant speed	13		35	13	13	176	
16	Decelerate	14	-0.68	35-10	9	12	185	
17	Decelerate; declutch		-0.92	10-0	3		188	K
18	Idling	15		0	7	7	195	7s PM

note : PM=neutral, clutch engaged K=declutch

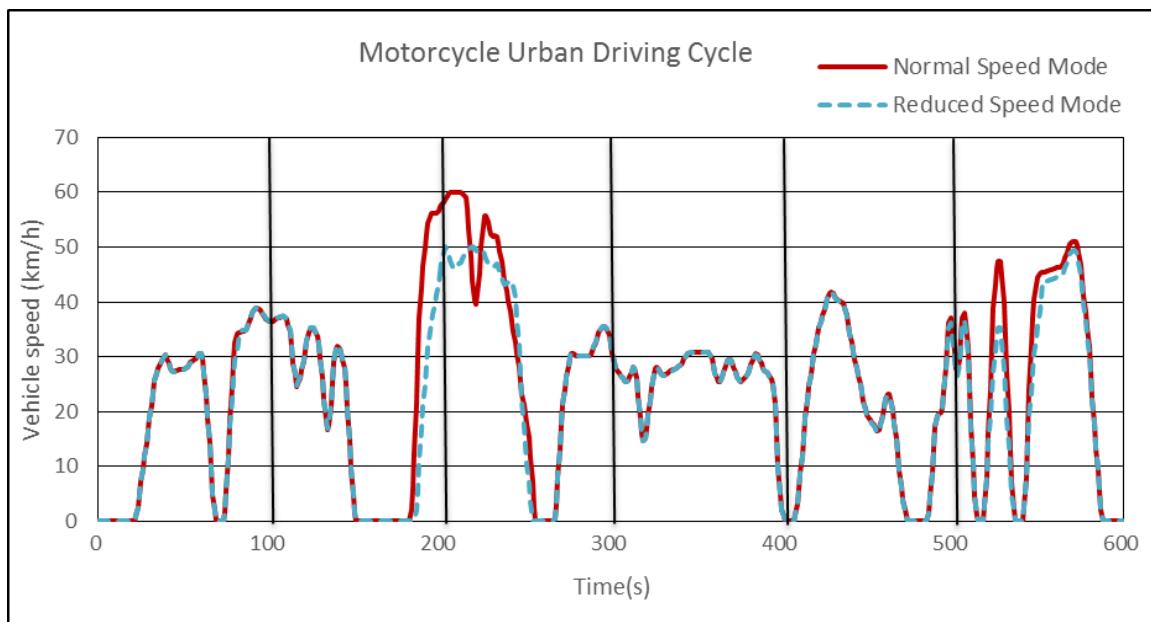


Figure 1 Motorcycle Urban Driving Cycle (For motorcycles applicable to the emission standards effective on and after Jan. 1, 2017)

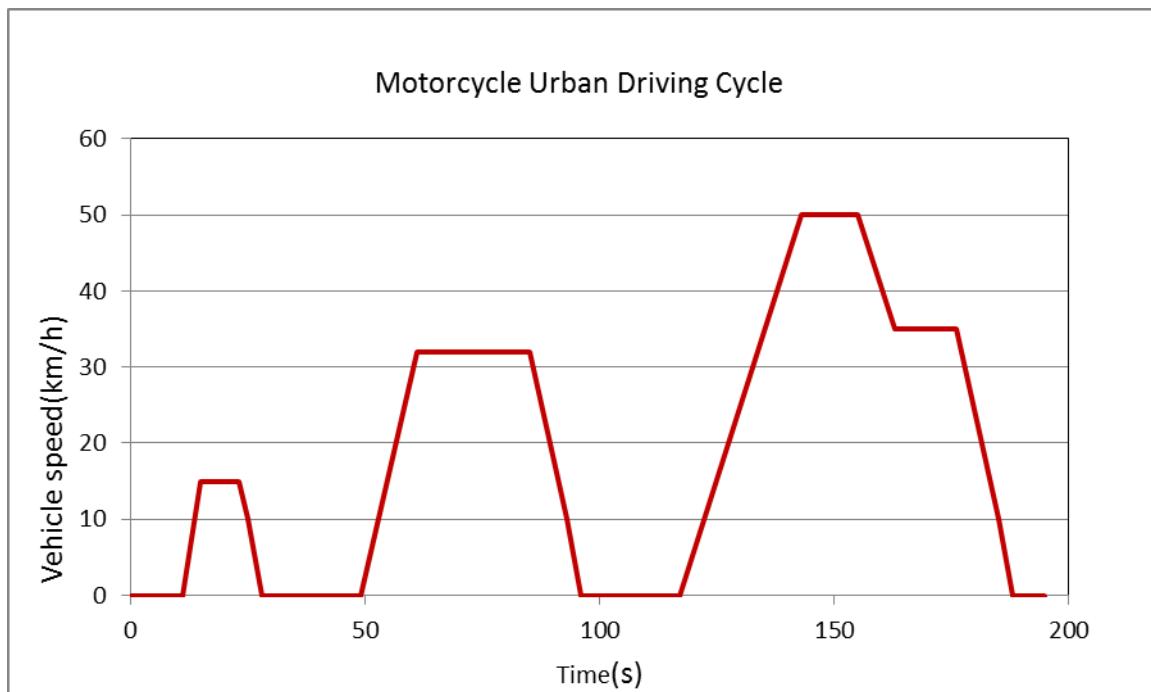


Figure 2 Motorcycle Urban Driving Cycle (For motorcycles applicable to the emission standards effective prior to Jan. 1, 2017)