

Fuel Economy

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The proposed standards are projected to result in an industry-wide average target for the light-duty fleet of 82 grams/mile (g/mile) of CO₂ in MY 2032, representing a 56 percent reduction in projected fleet average GHG emissions target levels from the existing MY 2026 standard.

Agenda



- Data cleaning and preparation
- Data & Variables Introduction
- Visualisation 1 + insights
- Visualisation 2 + insights
- Visualisation 3 + Insights
- Recommended strategies
- Limitations

Data Processing

1. Dropping missing data
2. Removing duplicates
3. Analyse outliers (3rd visualisation)

Variables

Data frame: vehicles_A1.csv

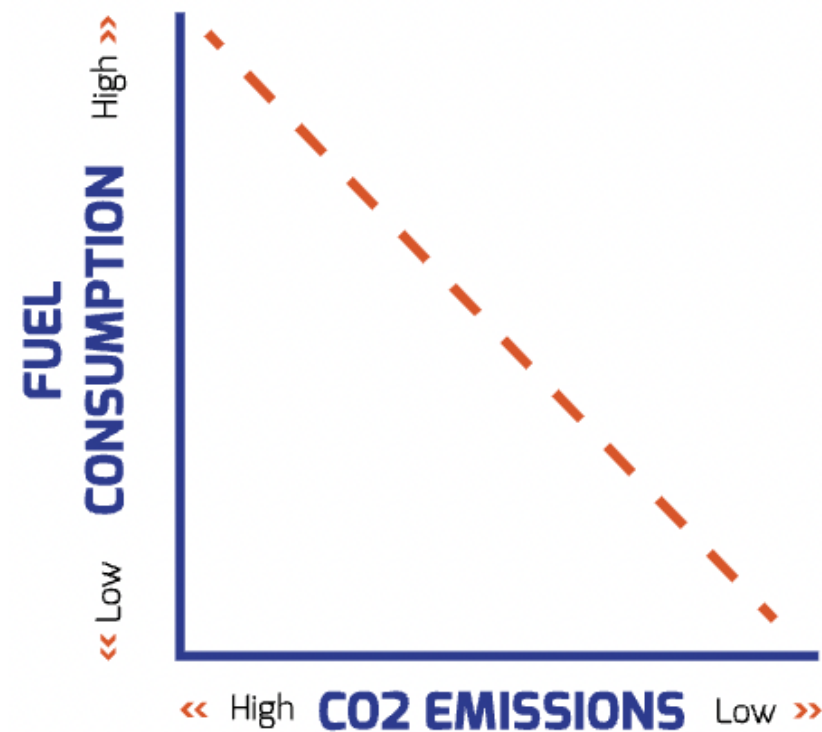
Basic information	GHG Emission	Fuel efficiency
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• make - manufacturer (division)• model - model name (carline)• trany - transmission (e.g. automatic, manual)• VClass - EPA vehicle size class• year - model year• drive - drive axle type• fuelType - fuel type• cylinders - number of engine cylinders• displ - engine displacement (volume) in litres• engId - EPA model type index• eng_dscr - engine descriptor• **hlv - hatchback luggage volume (cubic feet)• **hvp - hatchback passenger volume (cubic feet)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• co2TailpipeGpm - tailpipe CO2 in grams/mile	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• city08 - city Miles Per Gallon (MPG)• highway08 - highway MPG• comb08 - Miles Per Gallon (MPG), combined over different driving conditions.• barrels08 - annual petroleum consumption in barrels• fuelCost08 - annual fuel cost

Negative correlation

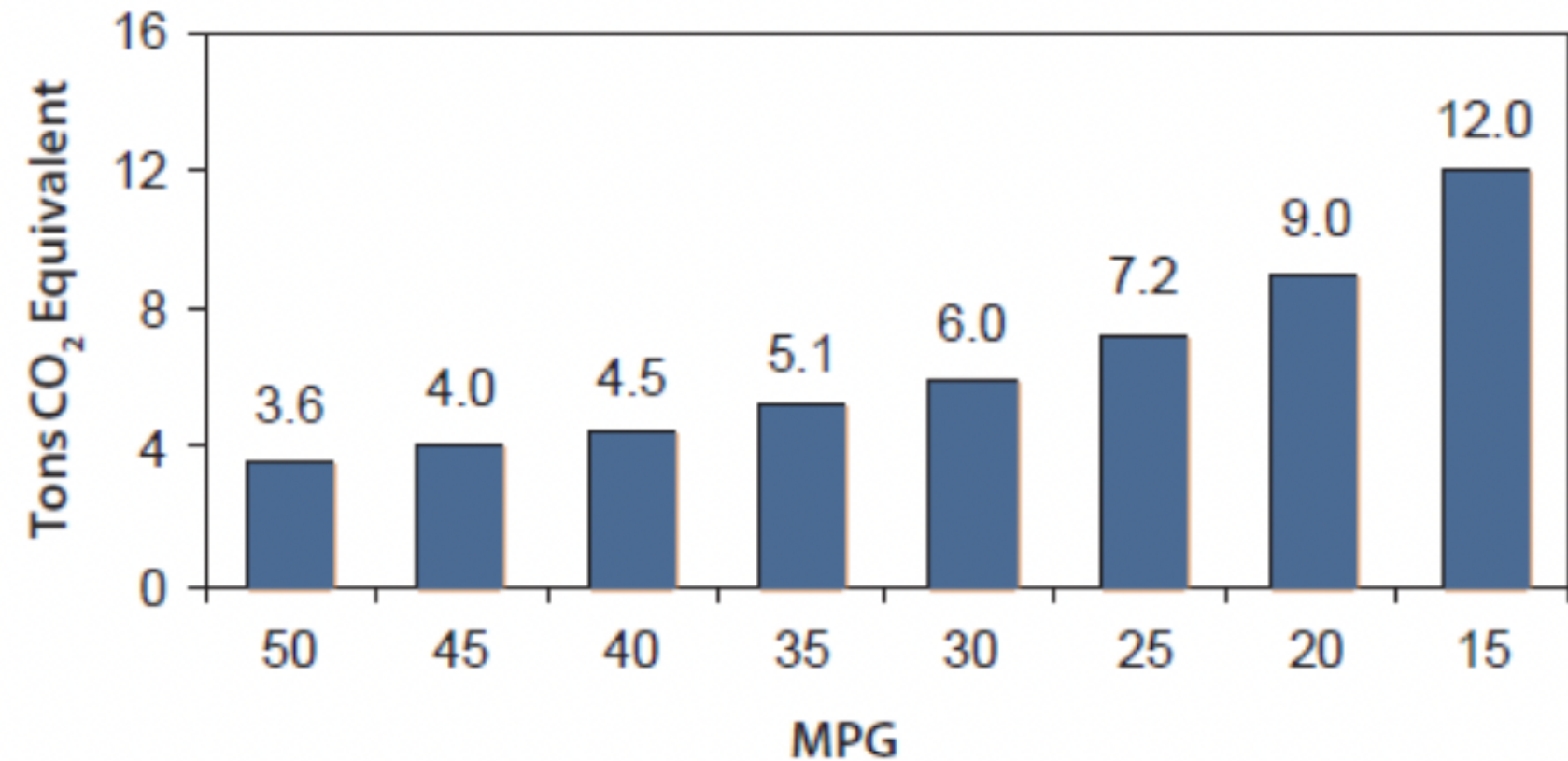
Positive correlation

Findings

The amount of CO₂ a car emits is directly related to the amount of fuel it consumes (2023).



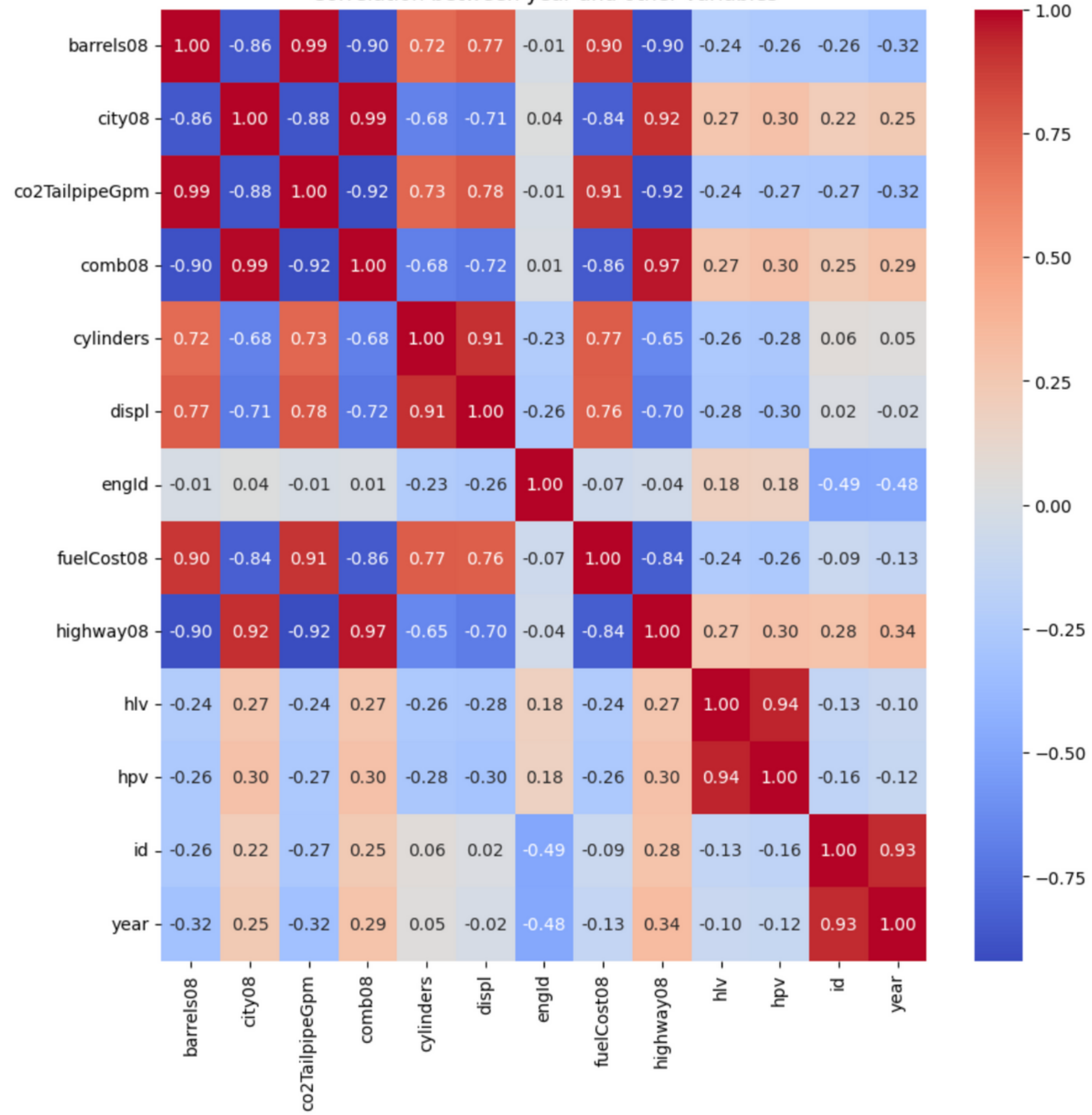
**Annual Greenhouse Gas Emissions
by Vehicle MPG
(gasoline vehicles)***



*Includes both tailpipe and upstream emissions

“Switching from a vehicle that gets 20 miles per gallon (MPG) to one that gets 25 MPG can reduce GHG emissions by 1.7 tons per year. Switching to an electric vehicle could reduce your GHG emissions even more. (2023)”

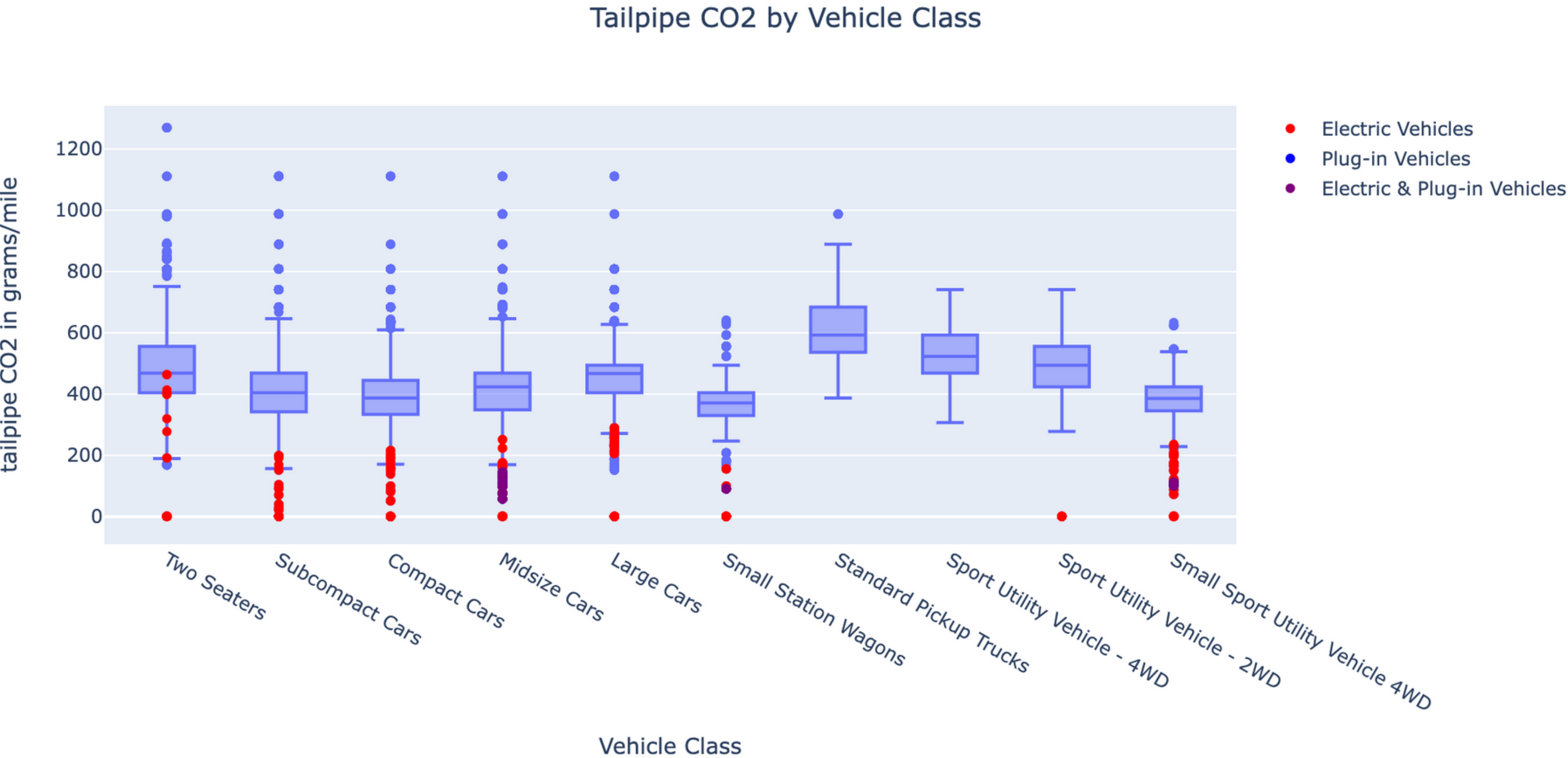
Correlation between year and other variables



Plot 1

INSIGHTS

- Larger vehicles tend to emit more CO2.
- Variations between vehicle classes are not as significant.
- The prominence of electricity usage often outweighs the impact of the vehicle's class on CO2 emissions.

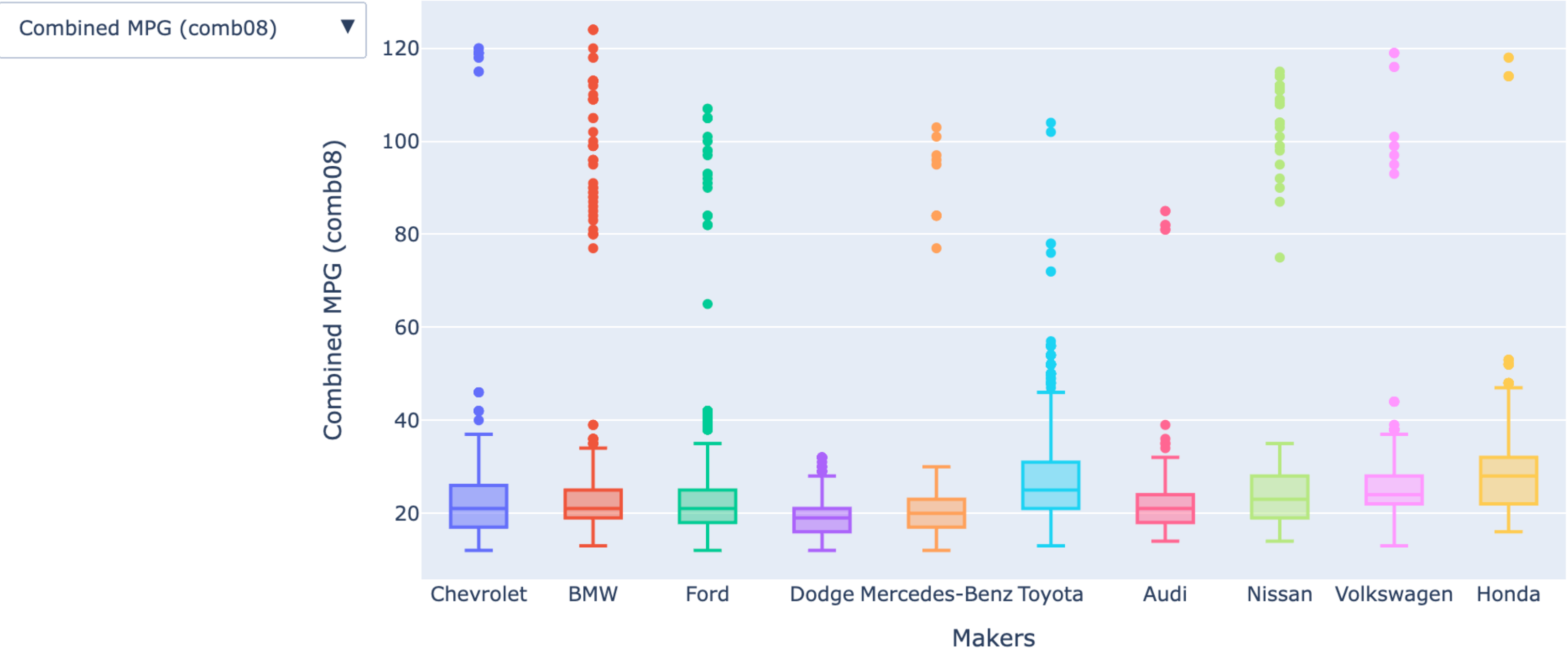


Plot 2

INSIGHTS

- The differences in MPG and CO2 emissions among vehicle makers are not pronounced.
- (Outliner) The jump in fuel efficiency is largely attributed to the integration of innovative technologies and the adoption of electric vehicle platforms.
- However, the older or more traditional models, the majority, drag down the overall landscape of the performance of MPG

Box plot of Combined MPG (comb08) by Top 10 Makers by Count

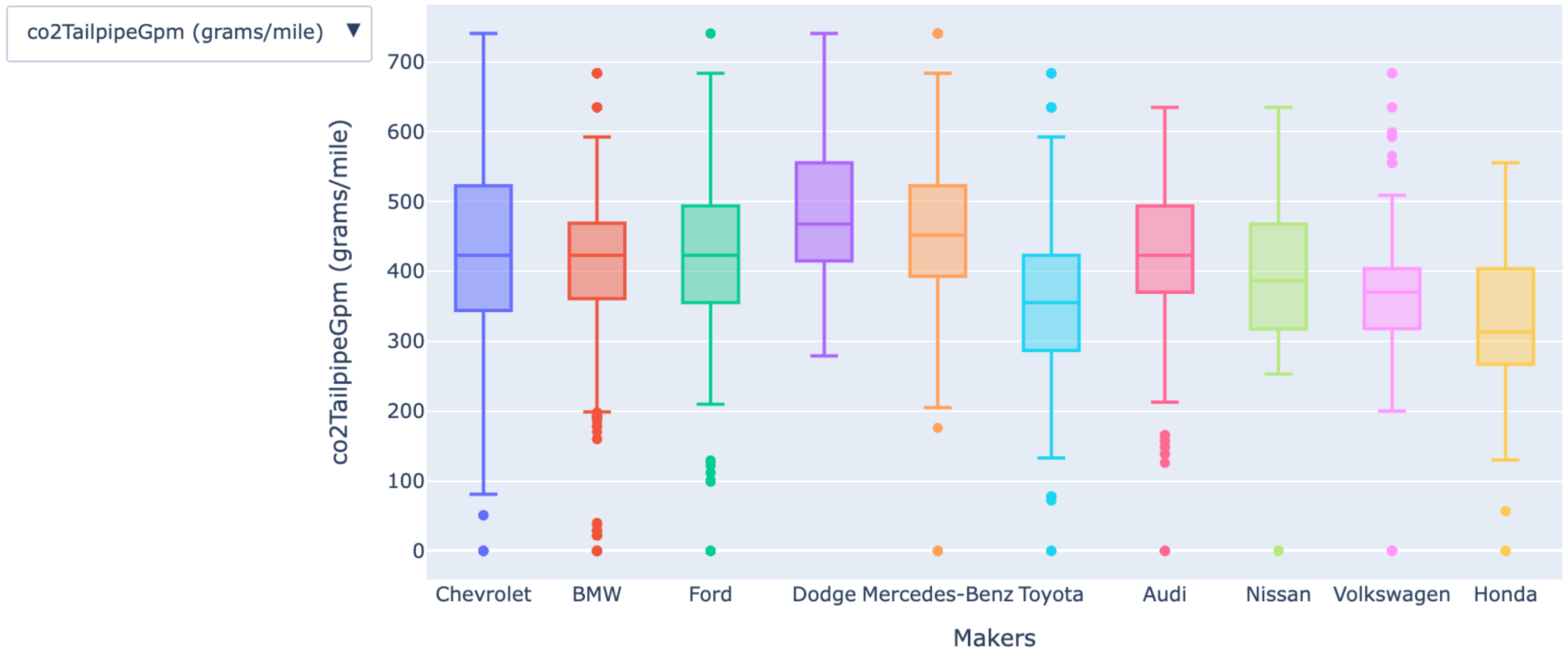


Plot 2

INSIGHTS

- The average tailpipe CO2 emission falls between 400 and 600 (grams/mile)
- The vehicle makers having more diverse and are more willing to adopt new technology, such as Toyota and BMW, perform better in cutting CO2 emission
- The low performers are old MK, whereas the high achievers are mostly EVs

Box plot of co2TailpipeGpm by Top 10 Makers by Count



Plot 3

Outliner Analysis Insights

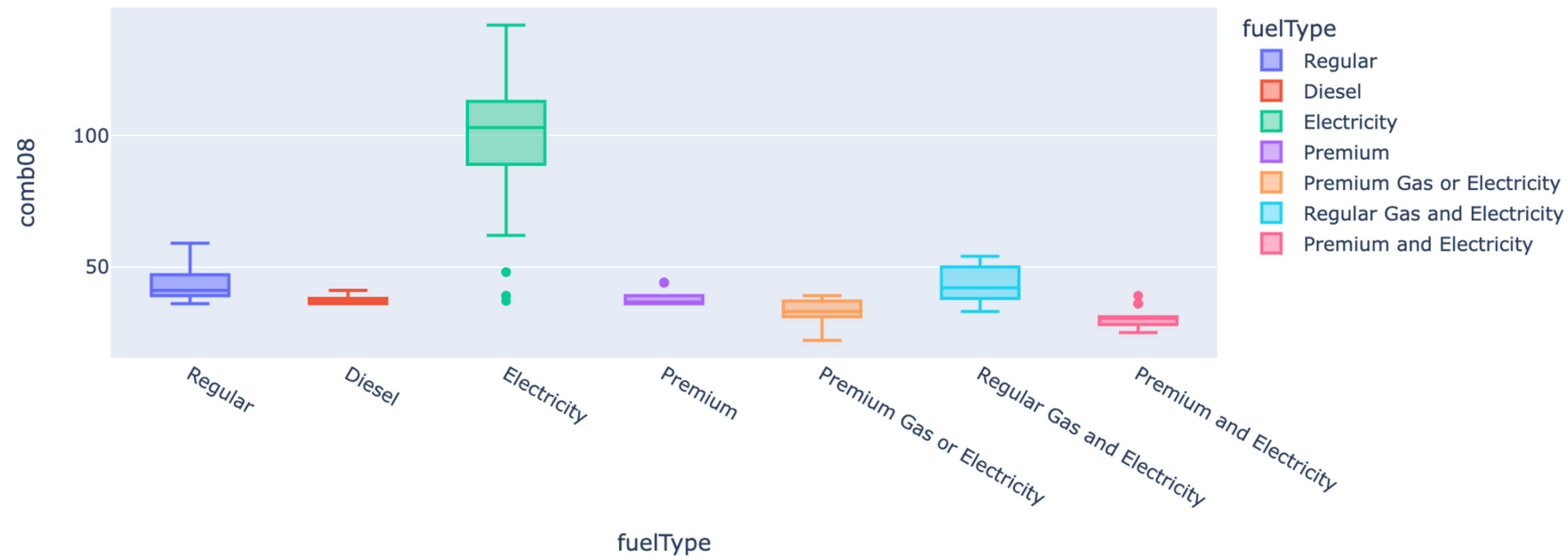
- Electricity or half electricity-powered vehicles perform significantly in CO2 emission and fuel economy than traditional petrol or diesel-powered ones.
- CO2: Diesel > Regular > Premium > Premium & electricity > Regular & electricity > Premium or electricity

Select Y-axis Variable:

comb08

X ▼

Outliners Analysis



***Outliners
CO2 < lower fence
MPG > higher fence

Plot 3

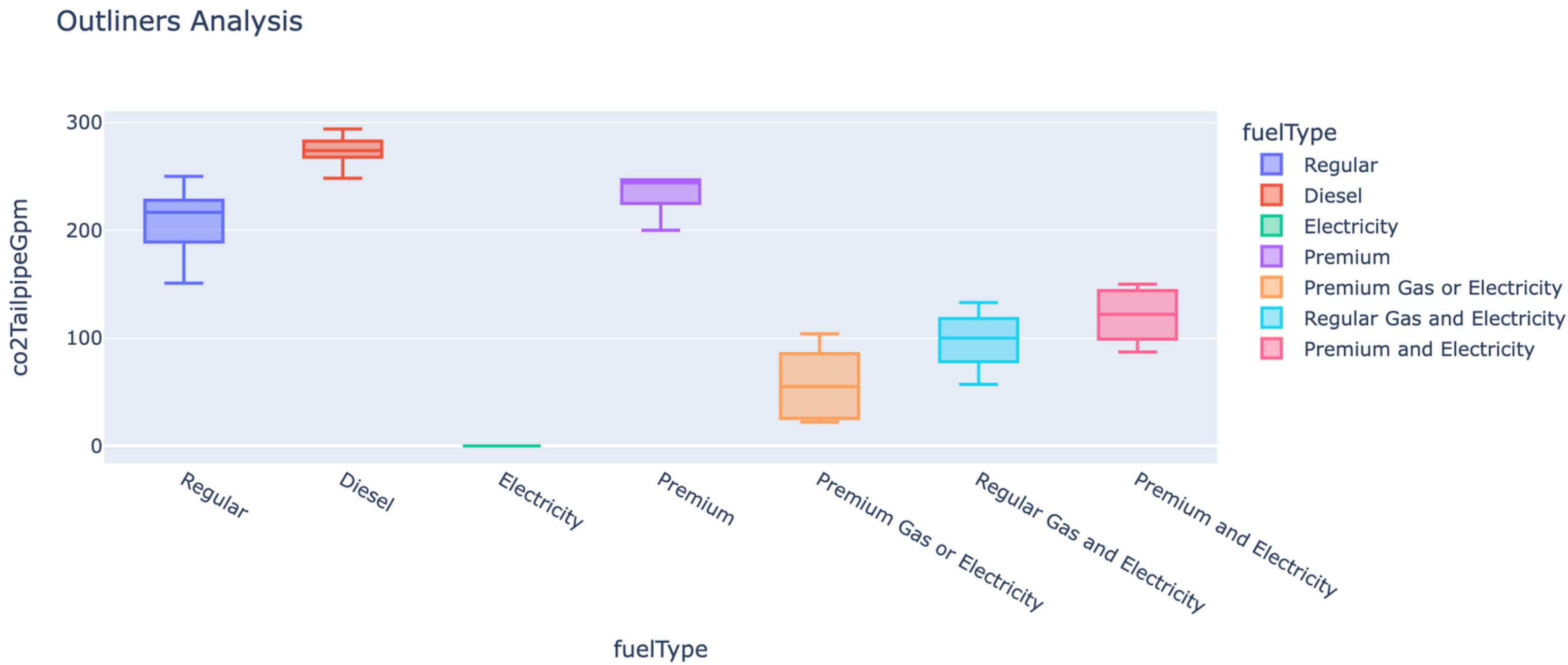
Outliner Analysis Insights

- Electricity or half electricity-powered vehicles perform significantly in CO2 emission and fuel economy than traditional petrol or diesel-powered ones.
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Select Y-axis Variable:

co2TailpipeGpm

✕ ▼



Recommended Strategies



Encourage the adoption of EVs

Infrastructure Investment

Upgrade the electrical grid
Implement EV charging infrastructure

Purchase Incentives

Offer tax credits to EV buyers
Launch trade-in programs for older vehicles

Upgrade older vehicles

Retrofitting

Collaborate with manufacturers to develop retrofit kits.

Fuel Switching

Provide incentives for gas stations to offer alternative, cleaner fuels such as biofuels.

Shortcomings



Shortcoming of the data

The selection of the variables might not be comprehensive enough to analyse CO2 emissions

The data selected might be underrepresented overrepresented the original data, which might be due to the lack of volume and quality of data

Shortcoming of my analysis

The economic implications, such as fuel cost, have not been sufficiently explored.

This analysis focus on primarily on a snapshot in time instead of the trends overtime

Party rotation and other political issues will greatly influence the progress of the strategies

References

CO2 emissions and fuel consumption: what is the link? (n.d.). WLTPfacts.eu.

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