

PREDICTION OF CO2 EMISSION IN VEHICLES.

INTRODUCTION:

Official laboratory-measured monitoring data indicate a progressive decline in the average fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions of the passenger car fleet. There is increasing evidence to suggest that officially reported CO₂ values do not reflect the actual performance of the vehicles on the road. A reported difference of 30–40% between official values and real-world estimates was found which has been continuously increasing. This paper reviews the influence of different factors that affect fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions on the road and in the laboratory. Factors such as driving behaviour, vehicle configuration and traffic conditions are reconfirmed as highly influential. Neglected factors (e.g. side winds, rain, road grade), which may have significant contributions in fuel consumption in real world driving are identified. The margins of the present certification procedure contribute between 10 and 20% in the gap between the reported values and reality. The latter was estimated to be of the order of 40%, or 47.5 gCO₂/km for 2015 average fleet emissions, but could range up to 60% or down to 19% depending on prevailing traffic conditions. The introduction of a new test protocol is expected to bridge about half of the present divergence between laboratory and real world. Finally, substantial literature was found on the topic; however, the lack of common test procedures, analysis tools, and coordinated activity across different countries point out the need for additional research in order to support targeted actions for real world CO₂ reduction. Quality checks of the CO₂ certification procedure, and the reported values, combined with in-use consumption monitoring could be used to assess the gap on a continuous basis.

OVERVIEW:

The amount of CO₂ emission from the transport sector (including cars) accounts for about 20% of total CO₂ emissions. Accordingly, from the viewpoint of preventing global warming, reducing that proportion is a key issue. In regard to CO₂ emissions from cars, fuel economy standards are getting tougher all over the world, so improving the fuel economy of cars is strongly desired. From now on wards, it is considered that the fuel economy of engines will be further improved by boosting engine efficiency and by hybridisation (electrification) of cars.

PURPOSE:

Significantly reducing CO₂ emissions from cars will not be easy, but the available data can be used to extract the features, know the behaviour of cars, and try to reduce the emissions. Machine Learning techniques can be used in this regard.

LITERATURE SURVEY:

EXISTING PROBLEM:

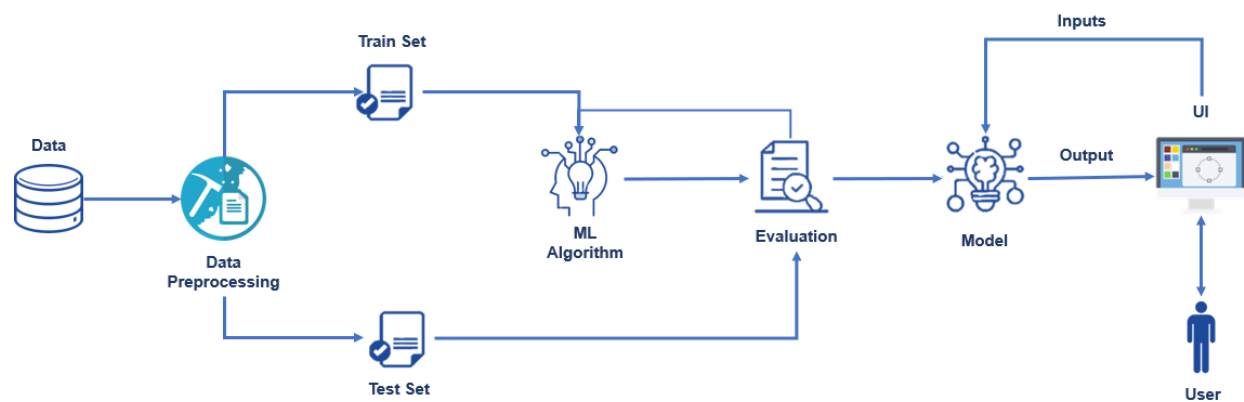
Emission from vehicles is a big damage to the living beings on the earth. Adding to this, global warming is another big threat caused by CO₂ emission to the Ozone layer. Anybody who is driving a car have no idea about the amount of CO₂ emission, so identifying this can bring an idea about the level of CO₂.

PROPOSED SOLUTION:

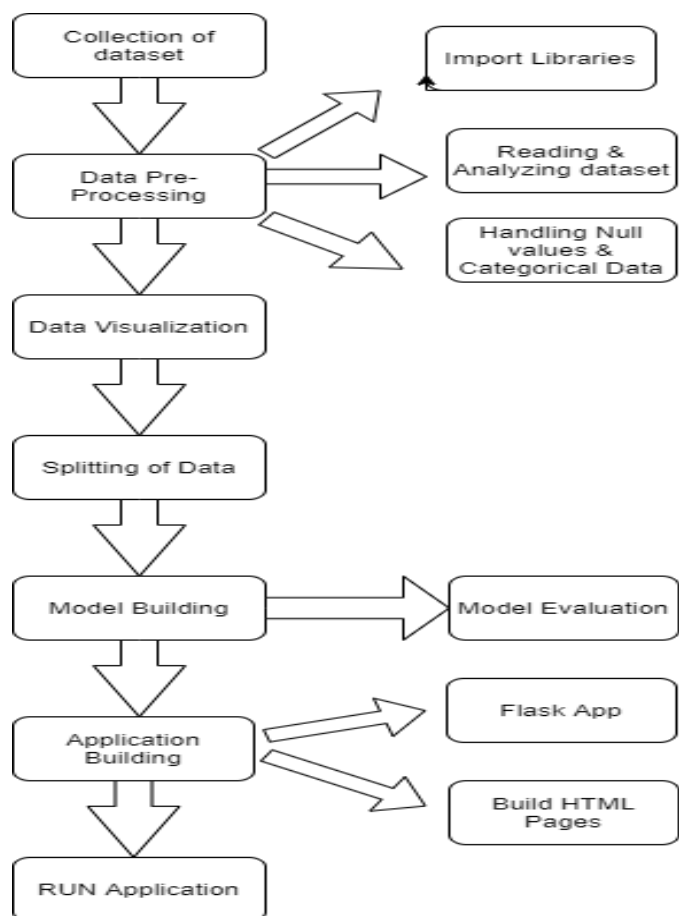
From the Dataset, we used variables such as model, make, vehicle class, engine size, cylinders, transmission, fuel type, fuel consumption, CO₂ emission list. The Linear Regression model is proposed to identify the relation between the input and output variables. The CO₂ emission as dependent variable and remaining as the independent variables, the model is executed. A web application is created to take input from the user to identify the emission of CO₂ from vehicles as output.

THEORITICAL ANALYSIS:

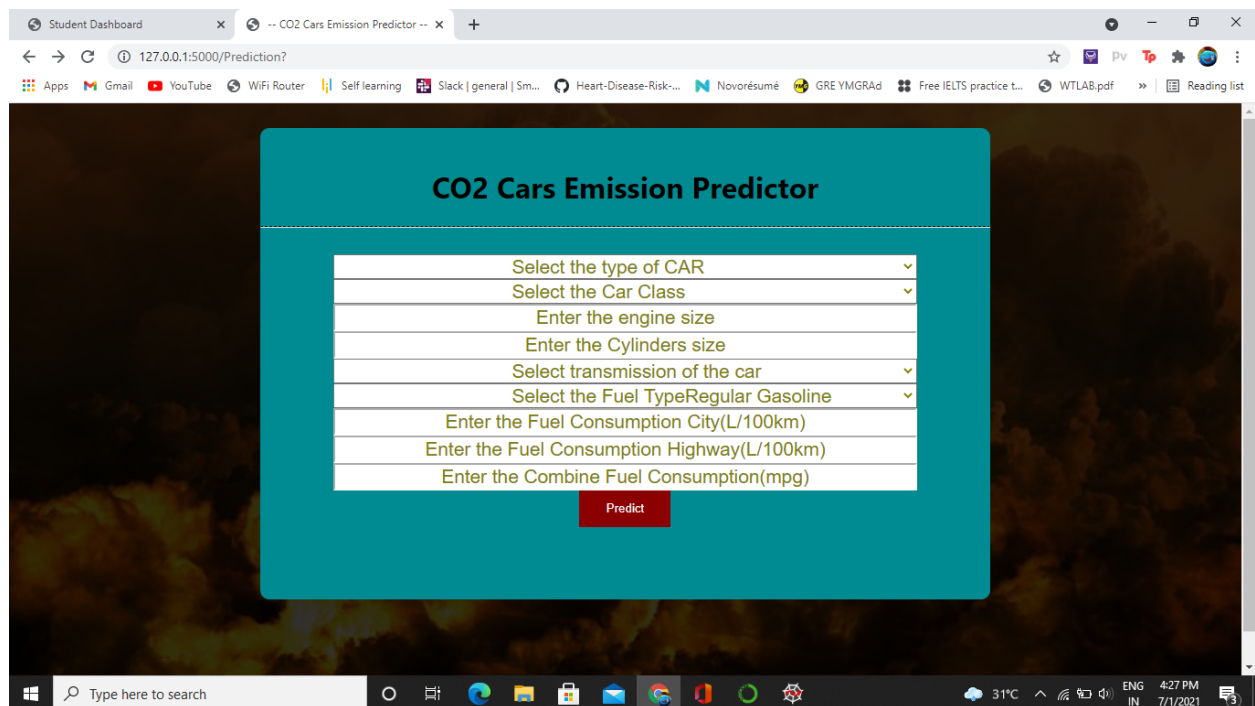
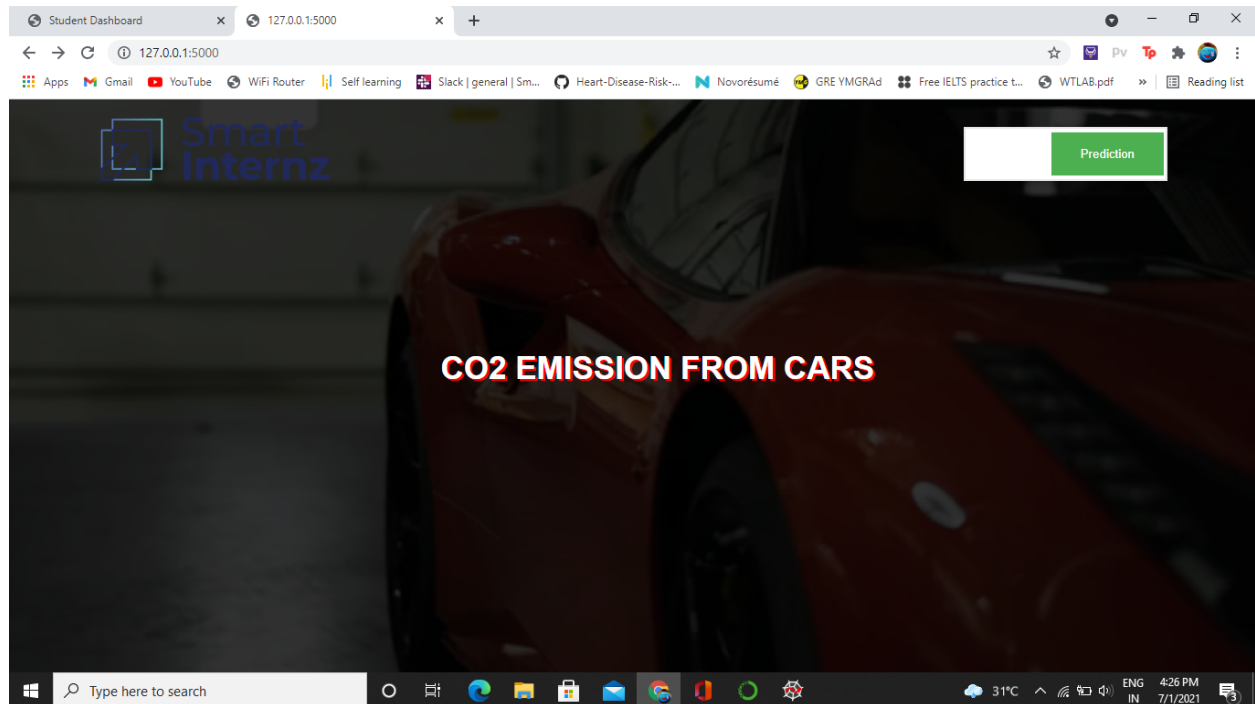
BLOCK DIAGRAM:

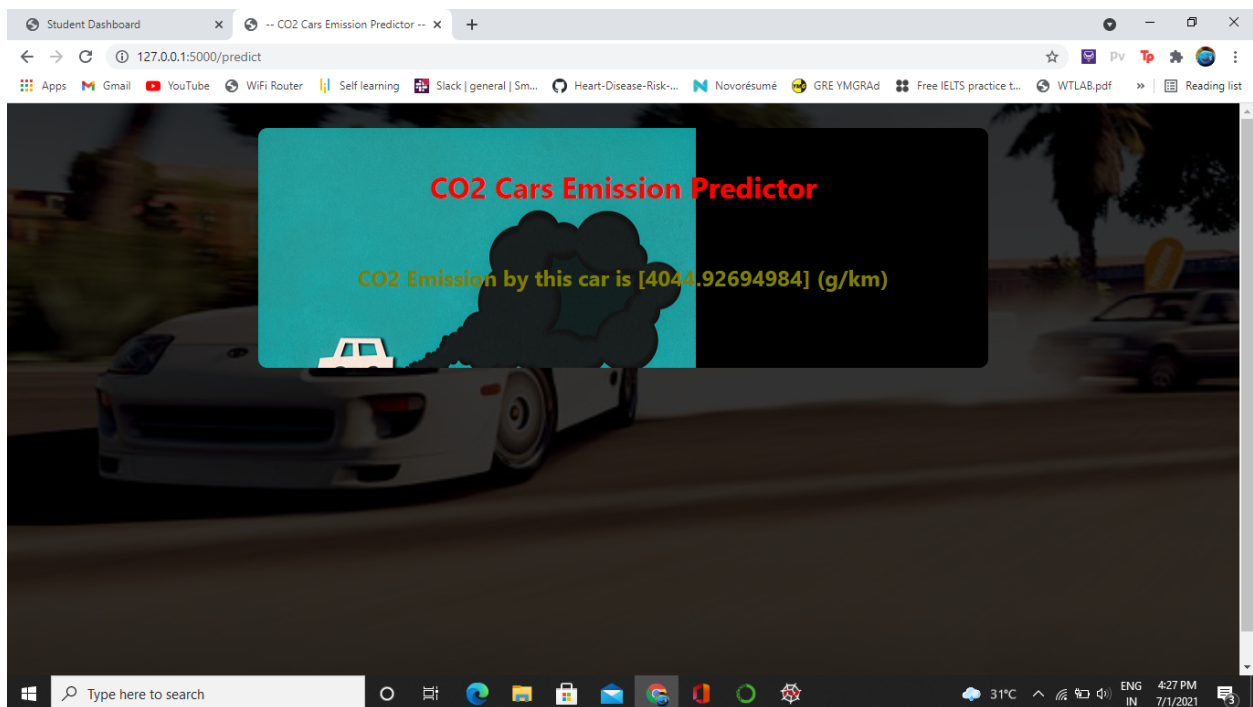
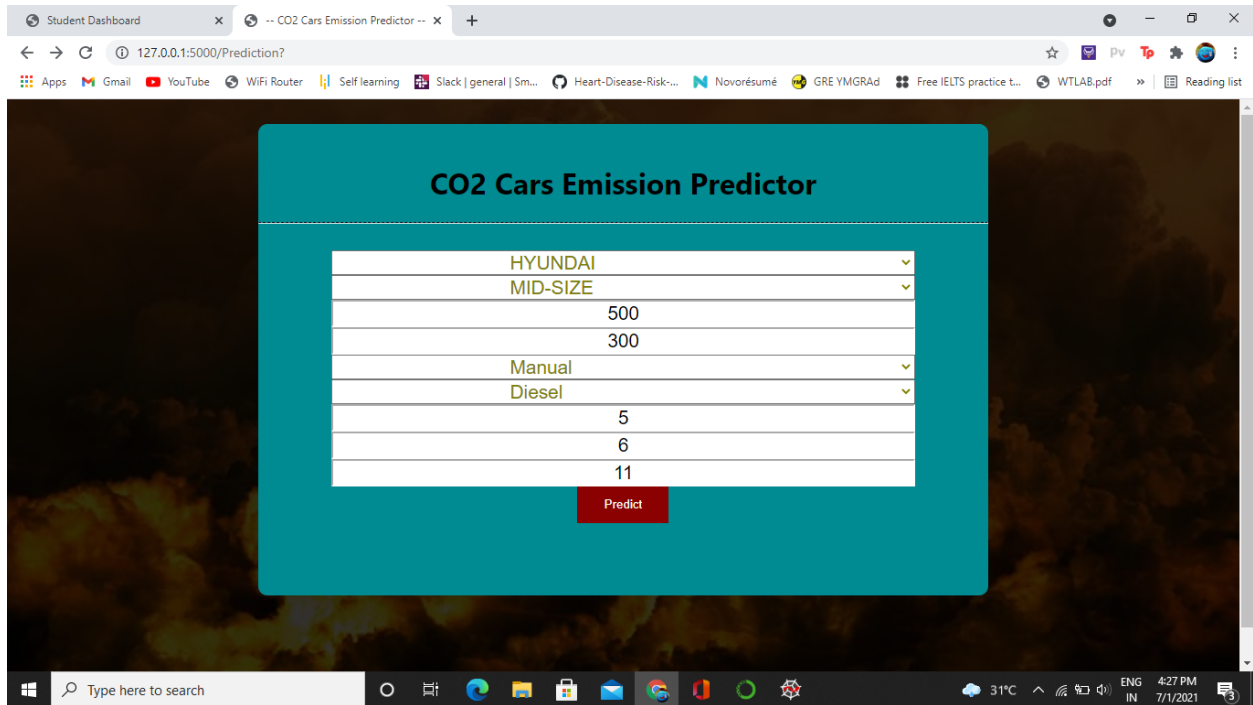


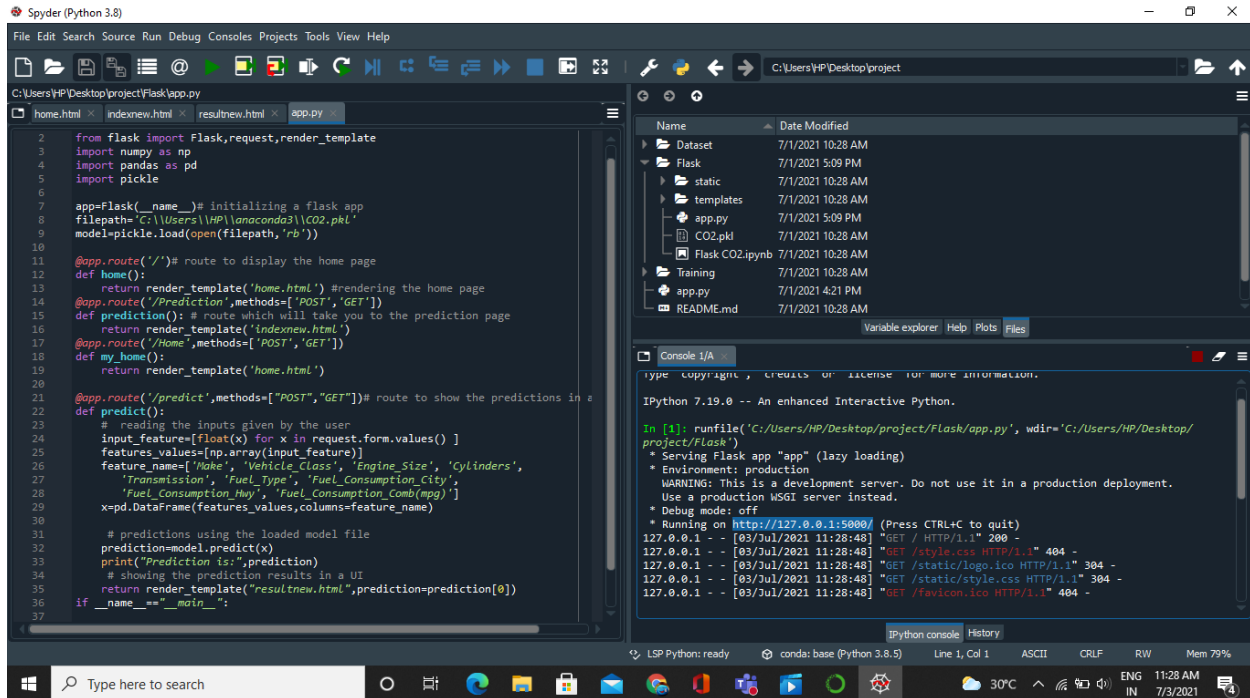
FLOW CHART:



RESULT:







For the dataset, using Linear Regression model with dependent variable Co2 Emissions and Independent variables of the car features, the model has given an accuracy of 92% for the prediction.