



ECO-DRIVING

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INTRODUCTION



- NEGATIVE IMPACT OF TRANSPORTATION ON THE ENVIRONMENT;
- □ ALTHOUGH TODAY WE HAVE VEHICLES THAT EMIT SIGNIFICANTLY LESS EXHAUST FUMES, POLLUTION IS CONSIDERABLY HIGHER THAN IT USED TO BE.

Polluting substances	Impact		
	Population	Vegetation	Global changes
CO (carbon monoxide)	Heart, circulation and	/	Creation of ground-
	nervous system		level ozone
	Main gas from the		
CO ₂ (carbon dioxide)	group of greenhouse	/	/
	gases		
HC (hydrocarbons)	Some are carcinogenic.	It is incorporated into	Some are greenhouse gases.
		the soil and cereals and	
		thus ends up in food.	
HCHO (Formaldehyde)	Respiratory system,	/	/
	eyes		
NO2 (Nitrogen Dioxide)	Respiratory system	Acid rains, acidify the	It is from the group of
		soil and water	greenhouse gases
SO2 (sulfur dioxide)	Respiratory system	Acid rains, acidify the	,
		soil and water	/
Pb (Lead)	Nervous system and	/	/
	heart		
Particles	Respiratory system,		
	some particles are	/	/
	carcinogenic		





DEFINITIONS



WHAT IS ECO-DRIVING?

A SET OF SIMPLE RULES FOR MAXIMIZING VEHICLE ECONOMY AND MINIMIZING CO2 EMISSIONS ECO-DRIVING IS A CONCEPT OF CHANGING DRIVER BEHAVIOR.

WHAT IS ACHIEVED BY THIS?

WHAT IS THE MAIN MOTIVE OF TRANSPORTERS TO IMPLEMENT ECO-DRIVING TRAINING?

THIS IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT FOR LARGE TRANSPORT COMPANIES.



ECO-DRIVING ADVICES



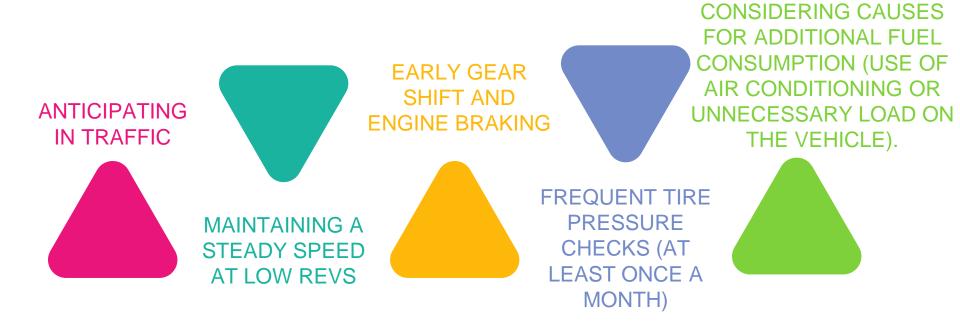
It refers to predictions when encountering traffic lights, overtaking, driving on the highway, Brake with the engine and similar. whenever possible. Predict in traffic Constant acceleration and braking require a lot of energy. An average car only needs 5 kWh of power to Maintain a **Decelerate** drive at a steady speed of steady uniformly. speed 50 km/h, while the ECOremaining 90% of power is DRIVING for acceleration and highspeed driving. Aerodynamics Driving uphill Tire pressure Change to a Additional Shutting off the vehicle higher gear advice Switch to a higher gear as transmission during short stops soon as possible (for Starting the engine gasoline engines before Additional equipment that 2500 rpm, and for diesel consumes fuel engines before 2000 rpm).



DRIVER TRAINING



THE FIRST DRIVER TRAININGS ON THIS TOPIC WERE CARRIED OUT IN THE SEVENTIES OF THE LAST CENTURY.



FIVE GOLDEN RULES OF ECO-DRIVING



AERODYNAMICS





AT A SPEED OF 120 KM/H,
CONSUMPTION INCREASES
BY 20% (200 € ANNUALLY)
OPEN WINDOWS AFFECT
INCREASED FUEL
CONSUMPTION

ROOF RACKS AND BICYCLE RACKS INCREASE AIR RESISTANCE





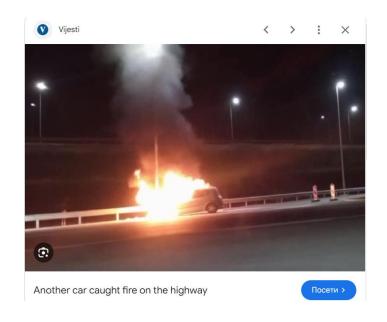
DRIVING UPHILL



"HIGHWAY SMOKOVAC-MATEŠEVO - A TEST MANY DRIVERS HAVE FAILED FOUR CARS SET ON FIRE IN TWO DAYS, WHILE 40 OVERHEATED THE BIGGEST PROBLEM - TOO STEEP OF AN INCLINE ON THE SECTION"



highway section





TYRE PRESSURE



The **Importance** of Checking Your Tyre Pressure



A PORTION OF THE DRIVE ENERGY IS USED TO OVERCOME ROLLING RESISTANCE.

THE ADVICE IS TO CHECK THE PRESSURE ONCE A MONTH.

IF THE TIRE PRESSURE IS 25% HIGHER THAN RECOMMENDED, THE ROLLING RESISTANCE INCREASES BY 25%, AND FUEL CONSUMPTION BY 2%

0.3 L/KM * 30 000 KM/YEAR * 100 VEHICLES * 0.02 = 18,000 L * €1.50 = €27 000 INADEQUATE PRESSURE ALSO AFFECTS HANDLING, AS WELL AS THE STOPPING DISTANCE OF THE VEHICLE."



SHUTTING DOWN THE VEHICLE DURING SHORT STOPS



- ☐ IN NEWER VEHICLES, IT IS CONSIDERED

 JUSTIFIED TO TURN OFF THE ENGINE, IF

 WE STAND STILL FOR AT LEAST 1 MINUTE;
- ☐ IN OLDER VEHICLES, IT MAKES NO SENSE TO TURN OFF THE ENGINE DURING BRIEF STOPS
- START-STOP SYSTEM, WHAT IS IT AND HOW DOES IT WORK?
- ☐ ITS APPLICATION ACHIEVES FUEL SAVINGS OF 3-10%
- THE SYSTEM CONSTANTLY MONITORS THE STATE OF THE BATTERY THE SYSTEM RECEIVES INFORMATION FROM NUMEROUS SENSORS IN THE VEHICLE (SENSORS RECOGNIZING THE NEUTRAL POSITION OF THE GEARBOX, ENGINE TEMPERATURE, ETC.)







POSITIVE EFFECTS OF ECO-DRIVING the European Union

- NOISE REDUCTION,
- □INCREASE IN TRAFFIC SAFETY,
- □ REDUCTION OF STRESS IN DRIVERS (WHICH OCCURS WHEN EXCEEDING THE SPEED LIMIT OR OVERTAKING),
- □ DECREASE IN VEHICLE WEAR AND TEAR (BRAKES, TIRES)

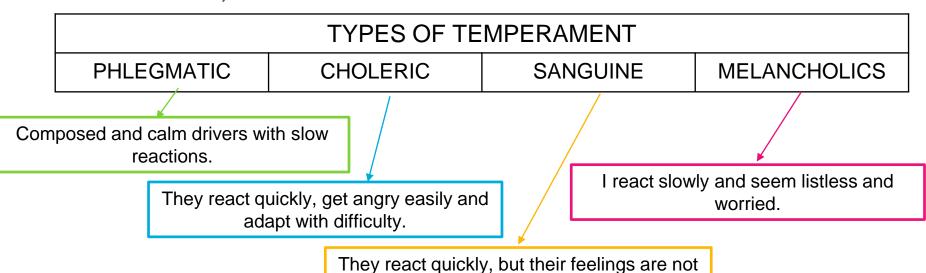




LIMITATIONS IN THE APPLICATION OF ECO DRIVING



- THE RESULTS OF TRAINING LARGELY DEPEND ON THE INDIVIDUAL
- □ DRIVERS FIND IT HARD TO BREAK AWAY FROM THE OLD WAY OF DRIVING
- TEMPERAMENT, ATTITUDES, CHARACTER, EMOTIONS, MOTIVE



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strong.



RESULTS OF ECO DRIVING – CASE STUDY



- □THE AVERAGE SPEED DECREASED FOR 9 DRIVERS BY 2.92 14.67%, WHILE IT INCREASED FOR 4 DRIVERS BY 0.73 23.70%
- □ ALMOST ALL DRIVERS ACHIEVED FUEL SAVINGS (0.99-20.95%)
- □THE TOTAL FUEL CONSUMPTION DECREASED ON AVERAGE BY 8.61%
- □THE AVERAGE REDUCTION OF CO2 EMISSIONS WAS ALSO 8.61%
- ☐ TEN DRIVERS REDUCED THEIR BRAKING TIME DURING DRIVING AFTER TRAINING





THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION