Highest Fuel Efficient Cars

Historically, ethanol has been used as a fuel since the early 20th century, with Brazil pioneering large-scale adoption during the 1970s energy crisis. Advances in flexible-fuel vehicle technology and government policies have expanded its use worldwide. Ethanol's chemical composition (C2H5OH) allows it to burn cleanly, producing carbon dioxide and water, and its high octane rating makes it suitable for high-compression engines. Most ethanol is produced through microbial fermentation of sugars, followed by distillation... a2a1788e1e While these techniques can be applied by any driver, energy-efficient driving (often called "eco-driving") has become a major focus of modern fleet management. As a key part of fleet digitalization, companies use telematics to automatically monitor and manage fuel economy. A fleet telematics system collects data on behaviors that waste fuel, such as harsh acceleration, speeding, and idling. This information is then used in driver scoring applications to identify and coach drivers. This is often combined with dedicated fuel-management systems that use high-precision fuel level sensors to get exact fuel consumption data and prevent gasoline theft. a2a1788e1e

Common ethanol fuel mixtures The Thai government is promoting ethanol usage through subsidies Several common ethanol fuel mixtures are in use around the world. once more local automakers start producing small, E20-compatible, fuel-efficient cars. High percentage ethanol mixtures are used in some racing engine applications as the very high octane rating of ethanol is compatible with very high compression ratios. The use of pure hydrous or anhydrous ethanol in internal combustion engines (ICEs) is only possible if the engines are designed or modified for that purpose, and used only in automobiles, light-duty trucks and motorcycles. Anhydrous ethanol can be blended with gasoline (petrol) for use in gasoline engines, but with high ethanol content only after engine modifications to meter increased fuel volume since pure ethanol contains only 2/3 of the BTUs of an equivalent volume of pure gasoline a2a1788e1e

== Specifications == a2a1788e1e Energy consumption in transport is often described in terms of fuel consumption, fuel consumption being the reciprocal of fuel economy. and linked with a means of propulsion which uses chemical energy, whilst energy efficiency in general is applicable to any sort of propulsion. In order to compare the energy efficiency in any type of vehicle, it helps to use the International System of Units including joules for energy and metres for distance. The more efficient the vehicle, the more metres it covers with one joule (more efficiency), or the fewer joules it uses to travel over one metre (less consumption). The efficient use of energy in transport largely varies by means of transport. Different types of transport consume from some dozen... a2a1788e1e

Low Cost Green Car This initiative was designed to reduce fuel subsidies and enhance competition with imported cars from Thailand, ultimately fostering local job creation. In some aspects, the regulation is similar to the Japanese kei car category and the Thai Eco Car program which also reduce taxes for small and efficient cars. The introduction of Low Cost Green Cars (LCGC) in Indonesia aimed to make car ownership more accessible for motorcycle owners and public transportation users. 'Energy Efficient and Affordable Four-Wheeler Motor Vehicles') is an Indonesian automobile regulation which exempts low-cost and energy-efficient cars from luxury sales tax to ensure affordability, provided that they are assembled locally with a minimum amount of local components. [citation needed] The Ministry The Low Cost Green Car (LCGC; Indonesian: Kendaraan Bermotor Roda Empat Hemat Energi dan Harga Terjangkau (KBH2), lit. whom.] to the Japanese kei car category and the Thai Eco Car program which also reduce taxes for small and efficient cars a2a1788e1e

Energy-efficient driving Energy-efficient driving techniques are used by drivers who wish to reduce their fuel consumption, and thus maximize fuel efficiency. Many drivers have the potential to improve their fuel efficiency significantly. The use of multiple such techniques is called "hypermiling". Simple things such as keeping tires properly inflated, having a vehicle well-maintained and avoiding idling can dramatically improve fuel efficiency. Many drivers have Energy-efficient driving techniques are used by drivers who wish to reduce their fuel consumption, and thus maximize fuel efficiency. Careful use of acceleration and deceleration and especially limiting use of high speeds helps efficiency a2a1788e1e

Corporate average fuel economy Rather, it attempts to accomplish the goals indirectly, by making it more expensive for automakers to build inefficient vehicles by introducing penalties. 1975, after the 1973–74 Arab Oil Embargo, to improve the average fuel economy of cars and light trucks (trucks, vans and sport utility vehicles) produced Corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) standards are regulations in the United States, first enacted by the United States Congress in 1975, after the 1973–74 Arab Oil Embargo, to improve the average fuel economy of cars and light trucks (trucks, vans and sport utility vehicles) produced for sale in the United States. More recently, efficiency standards were developed and implemented for heavy-duty pickup trucks and commercial medium-duty and heavy-duty vehicles. CAFE neither directly offers incentives for customers to choose fuel efficient vehicles nor directly affects fuel prices a2a1788e1e

CAFE standards are administered by the secretary of transportation via the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. The original CAFE standards sought to drive automotive innovation to curtail fuel consumption, and now the aim is also to create domestic jobs and cut global warming. a2a1788e1e == Background == a2a1788e1e

Ethanol fuel While it is the same type of alcohol as found in alcoholic beverages, it is most often used as an alternative to gasoline in transportation, either as a pure fuel or blended into gasoline mixtures as a biofuel additive, to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and lower greenhouse gas emissions. Most cars on the road today Ethanol fuel is an alcohol-based fuel commonly produced by fermenting sugars from crops such as corn, sugarcane, and other biomass, although it can also be synthesized from petroleum derivatives. Ethanol fuel in Brazil and the United States dominate global ethanol production, together accounting for the majority of supply, and many countries mandate ethanol blending in automotive fuels. Ethanol-blended fuel is widely used in Brazil, the United States, Canada, and Europe (see also Ethanol fuel by country) a2a1788e1e

Efficient energy use CarsDirect. Another method made by Lev Levich is to remove energy subsidies that promote high energy consumption and inefficient energy use. Retrieved 26 March 2019. Retrieved 2018-10-03 Efficient energy use, or energy efficiency, is the process of reducing the amount of energy required to provide products and services. Archived from the original on 2018-10-03. There are many technologies and methods available that are more energy efficient than conventional systems. "What Makes a

Fuel Efficient Car. For example, insulating a building allows it to use less heating and cooling energy while still maintaining a comfortable temperature. The 8 Most Fuel Efficient Cars". Improved energy efficiency in buildings, industrial processes and transportation could reduce the world's energy needs in 2050 by one third a2a1788e1e

Fuel economy in automobiles 4 mpg-US (9. EVs) The fuel economy (also called fuel efficiency or mileage) of an automobile relates to the distance traveled by a vehicle and the amount of fuel consumed. 2019 model year cars (ex. average fuel economy for new 2020 model year cars, light trucks and SUVs in the United States was 25. 3 L/100 km). Since fuel economy of vehicles is a significant factor in air pollution, the importation of motor fuel can be a large part of a nation's foreign trade and consumers frequently undervalue fuel efficiency, many countries impose requirements for fuel economy. It can be expressed in terms of the volume of fuel to travel a given distance, such as in litres per 100 kilometres (L/100 km), or through its inverse, the distance traveled per unit volume of fuel consumed, as in kilometres per litre (km/L) or miles per gallon (mpg) a2a1788e1e

Energy efficiency in transport The inverse of the energy efficiency in transport is the energy consumption in transport. 8 L/100 km (74 mpg-imp; 62 mpg-US) (combined) were the most fuel efficient petroleum-fuelled cars on sale in the UK as of 22 March 2008. [needs update] Honda The energy efficiency in transport is the useful travelled distance, of passengers, goods or any type of load; divided by the total energy put into the transport propulsion means. The energy input might be rendered in several different types depending on the type of propulsion, and normally such energy is presented in liquid fuels, electrical energy or food energy a2a1788e1e

Many countries and cities around the world have stated they will ban the sale of passenger vehicles (primarily cars and buses) powered by fossil fuels such as petrol, liquefied petroleum gas, and diesel at some specific time in the future. A few have actually implemented this change. Synonyms for the bans include phrases like "banning gas cars", "banning petrol cars", "the petrol and diesel car ban", or simply "the diesel ban". Another method of phase-out is the use of zero-emission zones in cities. a2a1788e1e Ethanol fuel mixtures have "E" numbers which describe the percentage of ethanol fuel in the mixture by volume, for example, E85 is 85% anhydrous ethanol and 15% gasoline. Low-ethanol blends are typically from E5 to E25, although internationally the most common use of the term refers to the E10 blend. a2a1788e1e There are two main motivations to improve energy efficiency. Firstly, one motivation is to achieve cost savings during the operation of the appliance or process. However, installing an energy-efficient technology comes with an upfront cost, the capital cost. The different types of costs can be analyzed and compared with a life-cycle assessment. Another motivation for energy efficiency is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and hence work towards climate action. A focus on energy efficiency can also have a national security benefit because it can reduce... a2a1788e1e The first road vehicle powered by a fuel cell was the Chevrolet Electrovan, introduced by General Motors in 1966. The Toyota FCHV and Honda FCX, which began leasing on December 2, 2002, became the world's first government-certified commercial... a2a1788e1e The Ministry of Industry regulates LCGC to conform with the following initial specifications: a2a1788e1e

Phase-out of fossil fuel vehicles It is one of the three most important parts of the general fossil fuel phase-out process, the others being the phase-out of fossil fuel power plants for electricity generation and decarbonisation of industry. There is some opposition to simply moving from fossil-fuel-powered cars to electric cars, as they would A phase-out of fossil fuel vehicles refers to bans or discouragement (for example via taxes) on the sale of new fossil-fuel powered vehicles or use of existing fossil-fuel powered vehicles, as well the encouragement of using other forms of transportation. internal combustion cars powered by diesel or petrol. Vehicles that are powered by fossil fuels, such as gasoline (petrol), diesel, kerosene, and fuel oil have been phased out in some countries and are scheduled to be phased out by a number of other countries a2a1788e1e

Simple fuel-efficiency... a2a1788e1e Blends of E10 or less are used in more than 20 countries around the world, led by the United States, where ethanol represented 10% of the U.S. gasoline fuel supply in 2011... a2a1788e1e

Fuel cell vehicle The 2017 Clarity had the highest combined and city fuel economy ratings among all hydrogen fuel cell cars rated A fuel cell vehicle (FCV) or fuel cell electric vehicle (FCEV) is an electric vehicle that uses a fuel cell, sometimes in combination with a small battery or supercapacitor, to power its onboard electric motor. Fuel cells in vehicles generate electricity generally using oxygen from the air and compressed hydrogen. Fuel cells have been used in various kinds of vehicles including forklifts, especially in indoor applications where their clean emissions are important to air quality, and in space applications. Transporting and storing hydrogen may also create pollutants. Fuel Cell was produced from 2016 to 2021. Fuel cells are being developed and tested in trucks, buses, boats, ships, motorcycles and bicycles, among other kinds of vehicles. As compared with internal combustion vehicles, hydrogen vehicles centralize pollutants at the site of the hydrogen production, where hydrogen is typically derived from reformed natural gas. Most fuel cell vehicles are classified as zero-emissions vehicles a2a1788e1e

A study found that stringent CAFE standards together with government incentives for fuel efficient vehicles in the United States should accelerate the demand for electric... a2a1788e1e Different methods are used to approximate the actual performance of the vehicle. The energy in fuel is required to overcome various losses (such as wind resistance or tire drag) encountered while propelling the vehicle, and in providing power to vehicle systems such as ignition or air conditioning. Various strategies can be employed to reduce losses at each of the conversions between the chemical energy in the fuel and the kinetic energy of the vehicle. Driver behavior can affect fuel economy; maneuvers such as sudden... a2a1788e1e

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