



2023

BMW 2 Series Coupé

220d diesel RWD automatic





Clean Air Index



Energy Efficiency Index 3.5



Greenhouse Gas Index

7.6 Clean Air Tests

	Laboratory Test	NMHC	NO _x	NH ₃	СО	PN
8.6 /10	Cold Test					
8.3 /10	Warm Test					
5.7 /10	Highway					
6.5 /10	Cold Ambient Test					
	Road Test					
8.5 /10	On-Road Drive					
3.6 /5	On-Road Short Trip					
3.6 /8	On-Road Heavy Load					
4.6 /5	On-Road Light Load					
1.0 /2	Congestion					











Comments

The BMW 220d's results for Clean Air are impressive. The particle emissions come close to Green NCAP's lower threshold and are even below it in the Short Urban Trip, demonstrating excellent management and DPF efficiency. But even in the more challenging conditions of the Cold Ambient Test or the On-Road Heavy Load, particle number remains far below the limits. NO, is generally very well controlled in all tests, but in the Highway Test, which demands high power, and in the On-Road Heavy Load, as well as in the Short Urban Trip, its elevated output prevents the BMW from scoring even higher.



Energy Efficiency Tests

Laboratory Test	Energy		
6.0 /10 Cold Test			
5.8 /10 Warm Test			
4.1 /10 Highway			
3.6 /10 Cold Ambient Test			
	Consumption	Driving Range	
Average	5.4 I/100 km	954 km	
Worst-case	6.6 I/100 km	770 km	













Comments

In terms of efficiency, the BMW plays to the advantages of its diesel powertrain. The consumption value in the Cold and Warm Lab Tests is about 5 I/100 km and is confirmed in a real-world On-Road Drive with 4.8 l/100 km, whereas the lowest figure measured is 4.6 l/100 km in the On-Road Light Load Test. A sporty and aggressive driving style as in the On-Road Heavy Load Test would result in about 6.5 l/100 km. In the demanding Highway Test, the 220d Coupé uses 6.3 I/100 km, a respectable figure for a conventionally powered car. 6.6 I/100 km are needed in the -7°C Cold Ambient Test.

Greenhouse gases	CO²	N ₂ O	CH₄
4.3 /10 Cold Test			
4.0 /10 Warm Test			
2.5 /10 Highway			
1.1/10 Cold Ambient Test			













Comments

The BMW collects only 0.5 out of the 2 bonus points which are reserved for keeping the N_2O emissions below 10 mg/km. But the good consumption values also result in lower tailpipe CO2 emissions. Following the Well-to-Wheel+ approach, the upstream greenhouse gas emissions related to the supply of the fuel are to be added to the vehicle's own output. Given the relatively low greenhouse gas intensity of diesel production, the figures sum up to about 162 g CO2-eq./km in the Cold and Warm Lab Tests, of which 24 g CO2-eq./km are related to the fuel supply. In the Highway Test the figure is 198 g CO2-eq./km.



Our Verdict

Tested here is the BMW 220d – a sporty Coupé targeting the enthusiastic driver. The BMW impresses with its performance in the Clean Air Index, especially with its highly efficient and robust control of particle emissions. In the more challenging tests, NO_x emissions are slightly elevated but remain well below under Green NCAP's thresholds. The vehicle makes excellent use of its diesel powertrain in terms of efficiency. Despite the high power and weight, the BMW needs only about 5 litres per 100 km in the Cold and Warm Lab Tests, 4.8 I/100 km in the standard On-Road Drive and 6.3 I/100 km in the Highway Test. As is typical for diesel powertrains, the 220d emits higher amounts of the climate damaging gas N_2O . These are counted with their global warming potential into the Greenhouse Gas Index results. With an Average Score of 55%, the BMW 220d Coupé collects 3 Green Stars.

Disclaimer 2

Specification

Tested Car WBA11CN0908C5XXXX

Publication Date	verlicie Ciuss	Tyres	Emissions Clus
06 2023	Small Family Car	225/45 R18	Euro 6d AP
Mass	Engine Size	Power/Torque	Declared CO ₂
1.0071	4.00=	4.40.1344/4.00.44	404 //

1,627 kg 1,995 cc 140 kW/400 Nm 121 g/km

Declared Battery Capacity Declared Driving Range Declared Consumption

Heating Concept

