





2023

BYD ATTO 3

M2F1C 60 kWh electric FWD automatic



10.0

Clean Air Index 9.5

Energy Efficiency Index 9.7



Greenhouse Gas Index



	Laboratory Test	NMHC	NO _x	NH ₃	со	PN
10.0 /10	Cold Test					
10.0 /10	Warm Test					
10.0 /10	Highway					
10.0 /10	Cold Ambient Test					
	Road Test					
10.0 /10	On-Road Drive					
5.0 /5	On-Road Short Trip					
8.0 /8	On-Road Heavy Load					
5.0 /5	On-Road Light Load					
2.0 /2	Congestion					













Comments

With no tailpipe emissions, the electric ATTO 3 naturally scores the full 10 points in the Clean Air part of the assessment.

9.5

Energy Efficiency Tests

	Laboratory Test	Energy		
10.0 /10	Cold Test		\rightarrow	18.2 kWh/100 km
10.0 /10	Warm Test		\rightarrow	18.0 kWh/100 km
8.8 /10	Highway		\rightarrow	28.1 kWh/100 km
9.3 /10	Cold Ambient Test		\rightarrow	25.1 kWh/100 km
		Consumption		Driving Range
	Average	21.4 kWh/100) km	333 km
	Worst-case	28.1 kWh/100) km	244 km













Comments

The ATTO 3 proves low consumption in the Cold and Warm Laboratory Tests – ca. 18 kWh/100 km. In the Highway cycle, the electric SUV uses significantly more – 28.1 kWh/100 km, corresponding to a range of 244 km. The On-Road Drive was performed at around 19°C and the BYD needed about 18 kWh/100 km, leading to a range of around 376 km. The Chinese SUV surprises with unexpectedly low energy demand in the –7°C Cold Ambient Test – only 25.1 kWh/100 km, which seems to be the result of an advanced heating concept utilising different sources of powertrain waste heat.

adequate marginal

Greenhouse gases	CO²	N ₂ O	CH₄	
10.0 /10 Cold Test				
10.0 /10 Warm Test				
9.3 /10 Highway				
9.8/10 Cold Ambient Test				



Comments

This Index is based on a Well-to-Wheel+ approach, meaning that the GHG emissions related to the supply of the energy are added to those of the tailpipe. The vehicle's production is not yet included in the assessment due to the implicit limitations of generic data about global supply chains, but its estimated value can be found in Green NCAP's LCA results (1994) to 1994 (1994) in the state.

. As the BYD ATTO 3 is purely electric, its GHG emissions originate only from electricity supply – ca. 50–80 g $\rm CO_2$ –eq./km, depending on the test consumption. Thanks to its efficient powertrain and heating concept and the relatively low $\rm CO_2$ emissions of the EU electricity mix, the car scores a high 9.7 out of 10.

Our Verdict

The Chinese brand BYD is a newcomer to the European market and arrives with a range of attractive electric models. Tested here is the ATTO 3 – a compact SUV with a maximum power of 150 kW and a declared usable battery capacity of 60 kWh. The mass of the empty vehicle is 1,750 kg. The measured test consumption values are creditable and let the vehicle compete with efficient electric vehicles from other manufacturers. A positive aspects worth mentioning is the relatively low energy demand at cold ambient conditions – in the -7°C lab test, the ATTO 3 needed only 25.1 kWh/100 km, which is an excellent result and proves a well-designed heating system, utilising different sources of waste heat. At the battery capacity test the vehicle was charged with 11 kW charging power. With 59.3 kWh, the measured usable battery capacity matches closely the declared figure of 60 kWh. The full battery recharge takes 68.4 kWh from the electricity grid, which results in a rather moderate grid-to-battery output efficiency of 87 %. Improving the charging/discharging behaviour of the charger and the battery would boost up the results of the vehicle even higher. Overall, the BYD ATTO 3 finishes with an Average Score of 97%, easily collects all 5 Green Stars and challenges the popular EV brands in the European market.

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Specification

Tested Car LGXCE4CB0N213XXXX

Publication Date 09 2023 Vehicle Class Small Family Car Tyres 235/50R18 V XL Emissions Class

Mass 1,750 kg Engine Size n.a.

System Power/Torque 150 kW/310 Nm Declared CO₂

Declared Battery Capacity n.a.

Declared Driving Range Overall 420 km City 565 km Declared Consumption 16 kWh/100 km

Heating Concept Waste heat + Heat pump



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