

“High Emitters” and MOVES

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The word "MOVES" is displayed in a stylized, metallic, three-dimensional font with a glowing effect, set against a dark, gradient background.

Acknowledgements

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- **Eastern Research Group:** Sandeep Kishan, Michael Sabish, Tim DeFries, Heather Perez

What is MOVES2010?

- **Motor Vehicle Emission Simulator**
- **EPA's replacement for MOBILE**
- **Estimates total emissions & energy use from all on-road sources at national, local or project levels**
- **Official version released December 2009**
 - Replaces MOBILE6.2 as EPA's official car & truck emissions model for SIPs and conformity determinations
- **Based on “modal” emissions**
 - Allows finer scale (e.g., project level) modeling
 - No longer limited to data on specific test cycles - greatly broadens data sources to include lab, PEMS, I/M over any cycle

Pollutants covered in MOVES

- **HC** (THC, NMHC, NMOG, TOG, VOC)
- **CO**
- **NO_x** (NO, NO₂)
- **NH₃**
- **SO₂**
- **PM_{10,2.5}** (OC, EC, sulfate, brake, tire)
- **GHG** (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O)
- **Toxics**
- **Energy** (total, petroleum, fossil)

Emissions Processes in MOVES

- **Running**
- **Start**
- **Extended Idle (“hoteling”)**
- **Evaporative**
 - Permeation, Vapor Venting, Liquid Leaks
- **Refueling**
 - Vapor loss, Spillage
- **Crankcase**
- **Tire Wear**
- **Brake Wear**

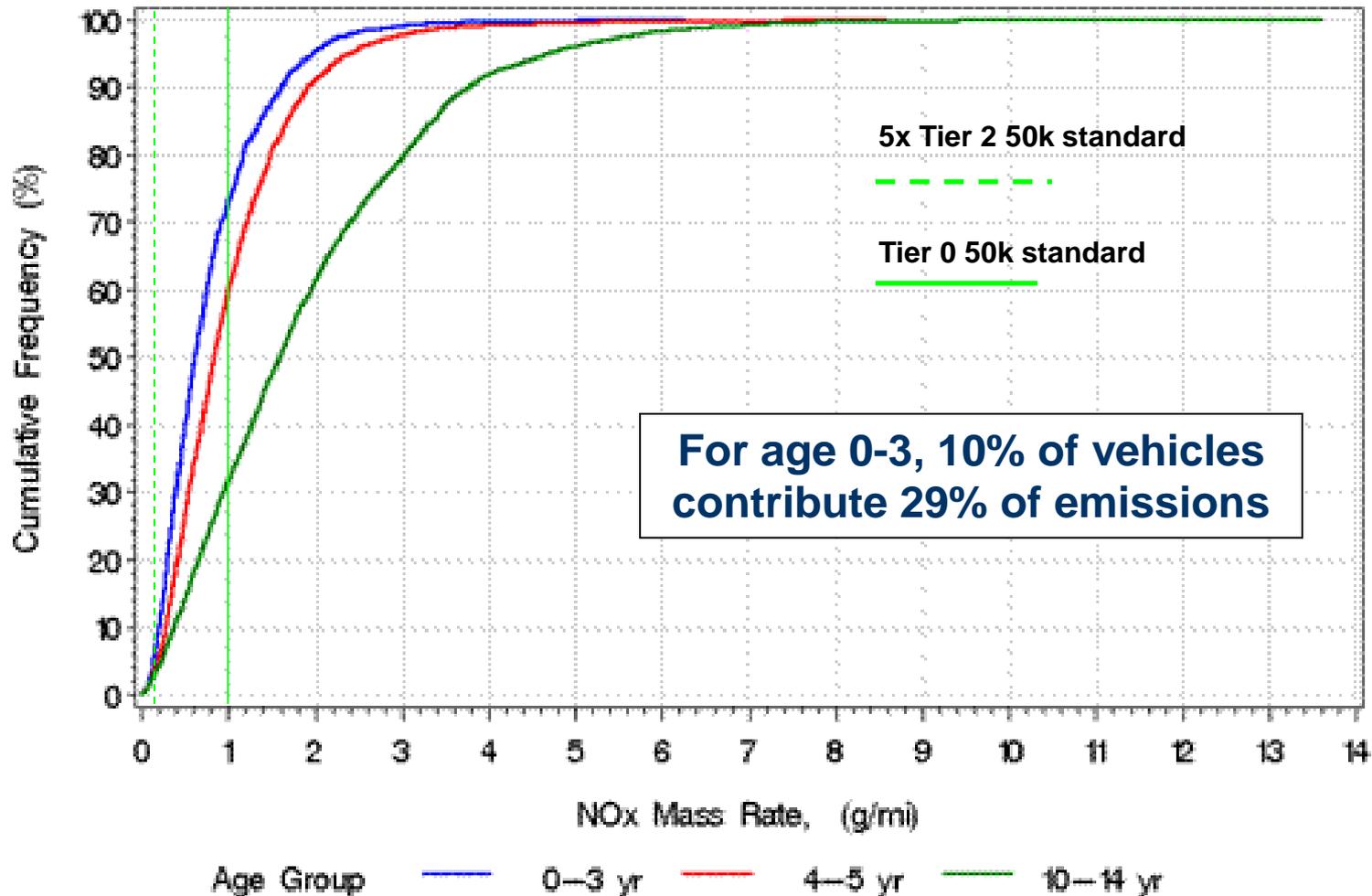
History: “High Emitters” in MOBILE

- Emission rates usually based on relatively small samples; concern they did not capture “tail” of emission distribution
- Created “high emitter” category to improve in-use prediction, provide basis for modeling I/M programs
 - Assumed a “bi-modal” population of vehicles
- “High emitters” defined as discrete category based on multiple of FTP standard (e.g. $> 2x$ FTP standard)
 - High emitter emission levels assumed constant
- Separate fuel impacts, off-cycle emissions etc. required for “high emitter” vehicles

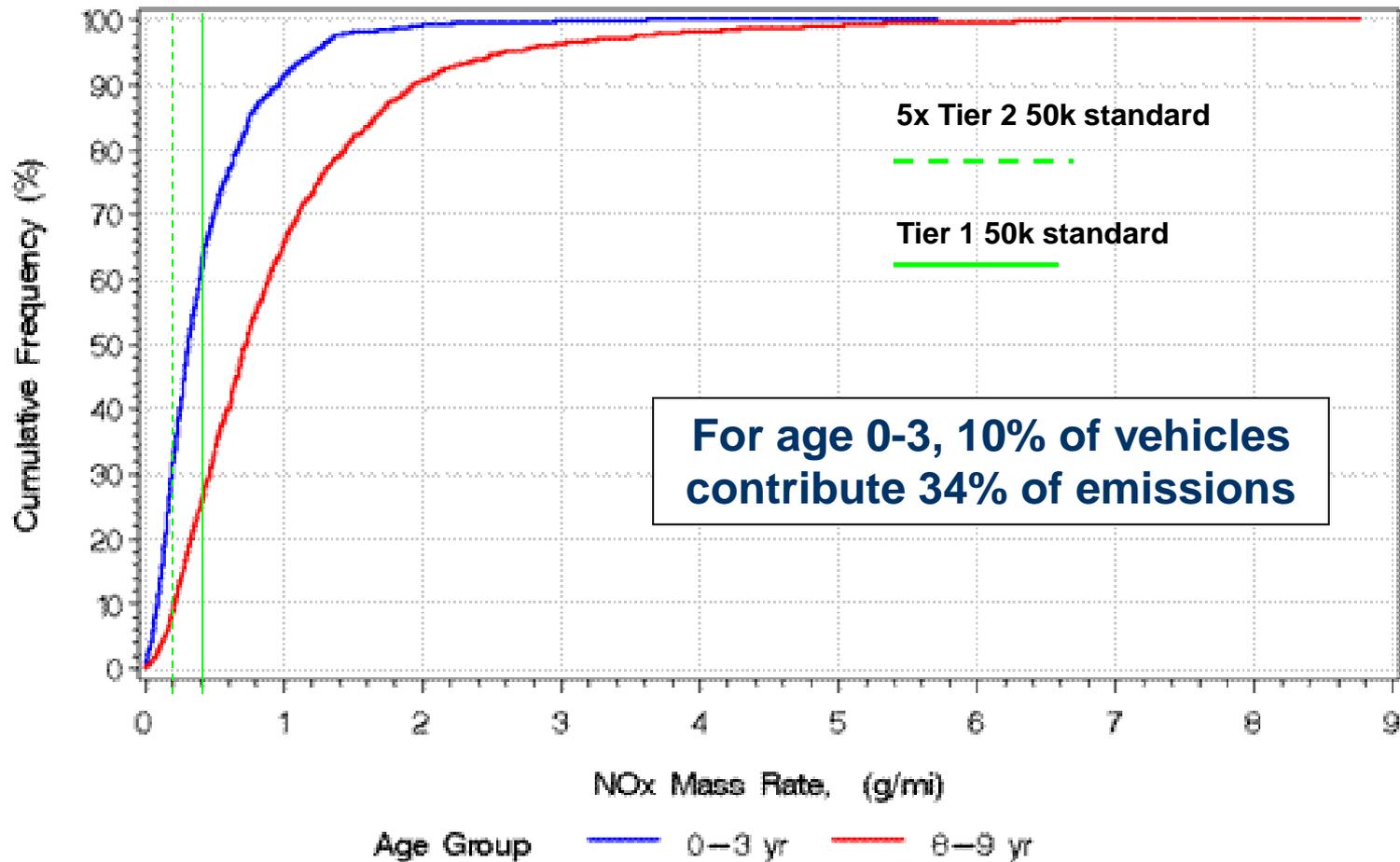
Defining “High Emitter” Problematic

- What is the right data source?
 - Largest datasets (I/M and RSD) miss start emissions, the largest contributor to overall HC, CO and PM emissions
- What pollutants?
- What emission processes?
- What operating range?
- What emission standards?
 - Tier 2 Bin 5 vehicle with NO_x emissions 5x greater than the standard is cleaner than nearly all Tier 0s with normal deterioration....which is the “high emitter”?
- Depends on context: fleet turnover, I/M, compliance...

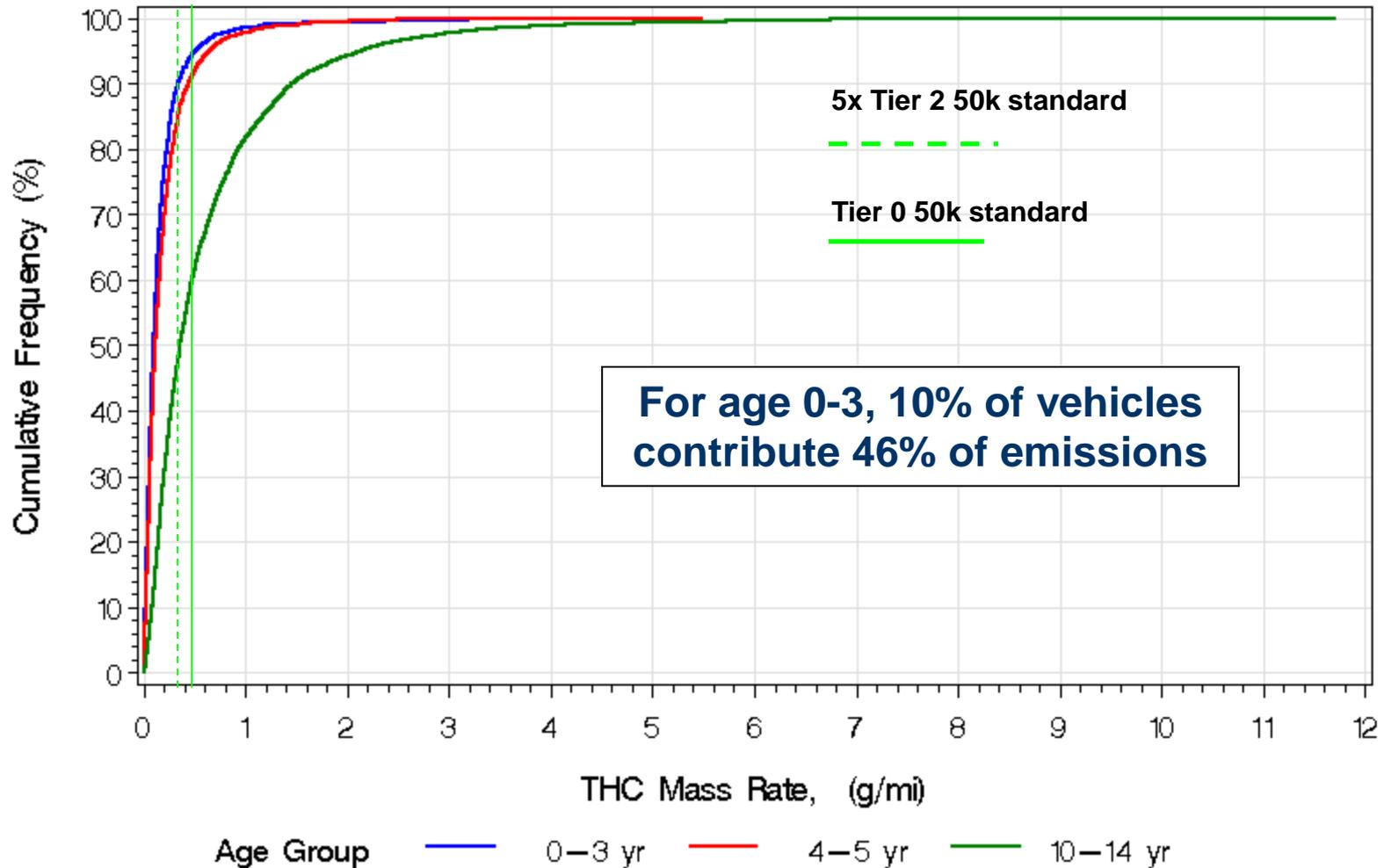
Example: Distribution of Tier 0 LDV NOx data Arizona I/M (IM147)



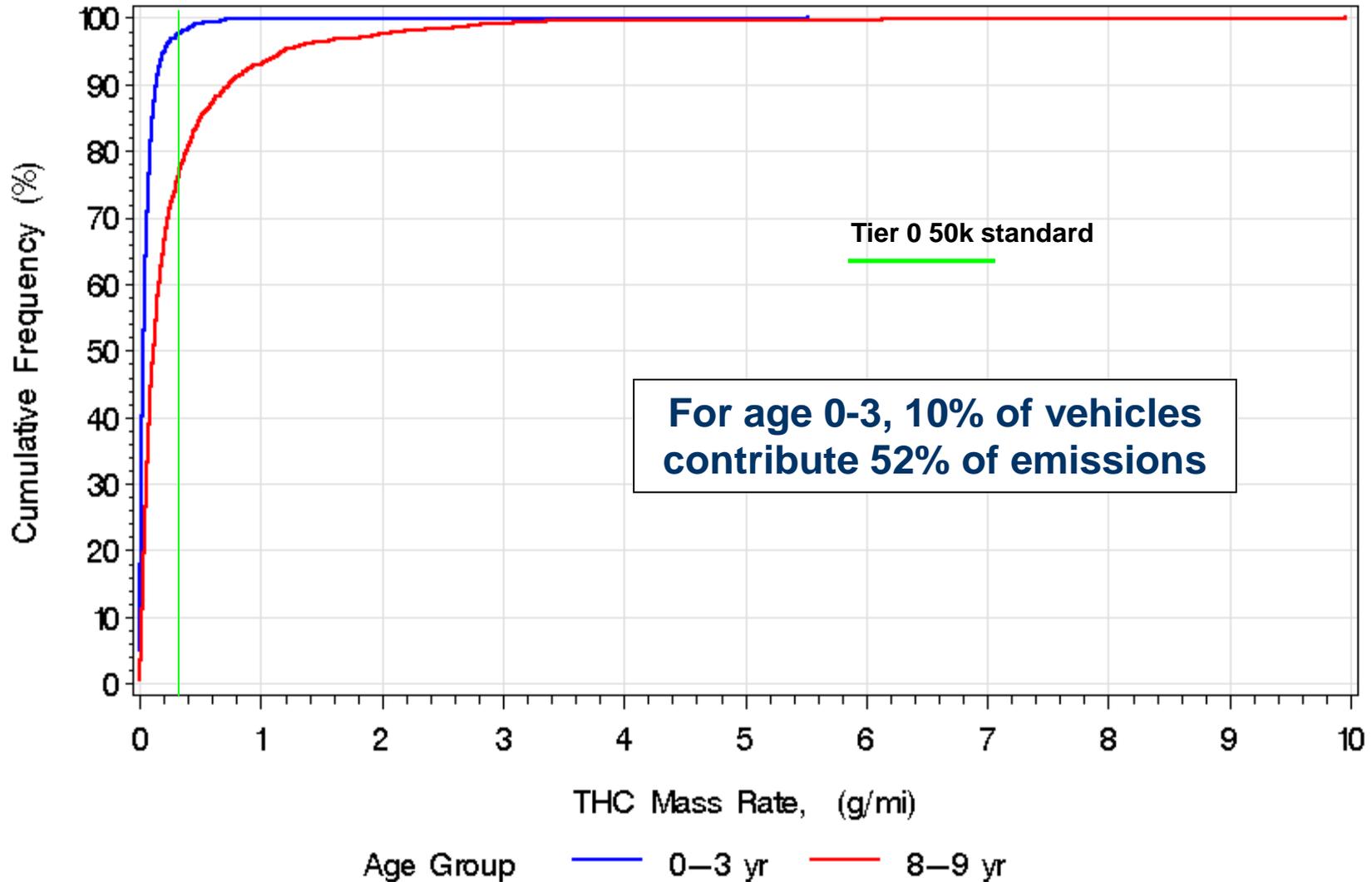
Example: Distribution of Tier 1 LDV NOx data Arizona I/M (IM147)



Example: Distribution of Tier 0 LDV HC data Arizona I/M (IM147)



Example: Distribution of Tier 1 LDV HC data Arizona I/M (IM147)



Updated Thinking in MOVES

- Need to capture high emissions
- Vehicle emissions not bimodal; emissions are a continuous distribution with a long tail
 - Exception: evaporative vapor venting
- Representative data is paramount; larger datasets enabled by MOVES capture the “tail”
- Emission rates in MOVES reflect average of distribution, including “tail”
 - More appropriate for modeling emission inventories
- Methods emerging to increase representativeness of data to be used for modeling

The Challenge of Emission Factor Research

- **Need very large samples to reflect the tail**
 - If sampling fully at random
- **RSD and I/M provide these samples, but are a limited snapshot of the total emissions**
- **PEMS provides on-road emissions, but sample sizes are limited**
- **Emerging “hybrid” approach:**
 - Screen vehicles using RSD
 - Develop stratified samples based on RSD score
 - Test vehicles in each strata with PEMS for on-road emissions
 - Reweight PEMS results according to strata RSD weighting
- **Enables much smaller sample sizes**

Beginning to implement “next generation” sampling approach

- **Evaporative Leak Detection Study (2008-10)**
 - Method developed to detect high evap vehicles using RSD
 - Confirmed using portable SHED
 - Developing way to apply to much larger RSD datasets
- **Houston Port Drayage Study (2009-10)**
 - First to implement hybrid of RSD and PEMS
- **Tier 2 PEMS Study (2010+)**
 - RSD conducted at 6 sites around Metro Detroit (~80,000 hits)
 - PEMS testing planned on ~100 Tier 2s selected based on RSD
 - Considering additional cities for 2011/2012

Evaporative “Leaker” Field Study

- Evaporative vapor emissions either contained, or leaking
- In collaboration with CRC and Colorado, developing groundbreaking approach to quantifying frequency of evap leakers
- Developed method to find evap leakers using roadside remote sensing
- Verified using portable SHED



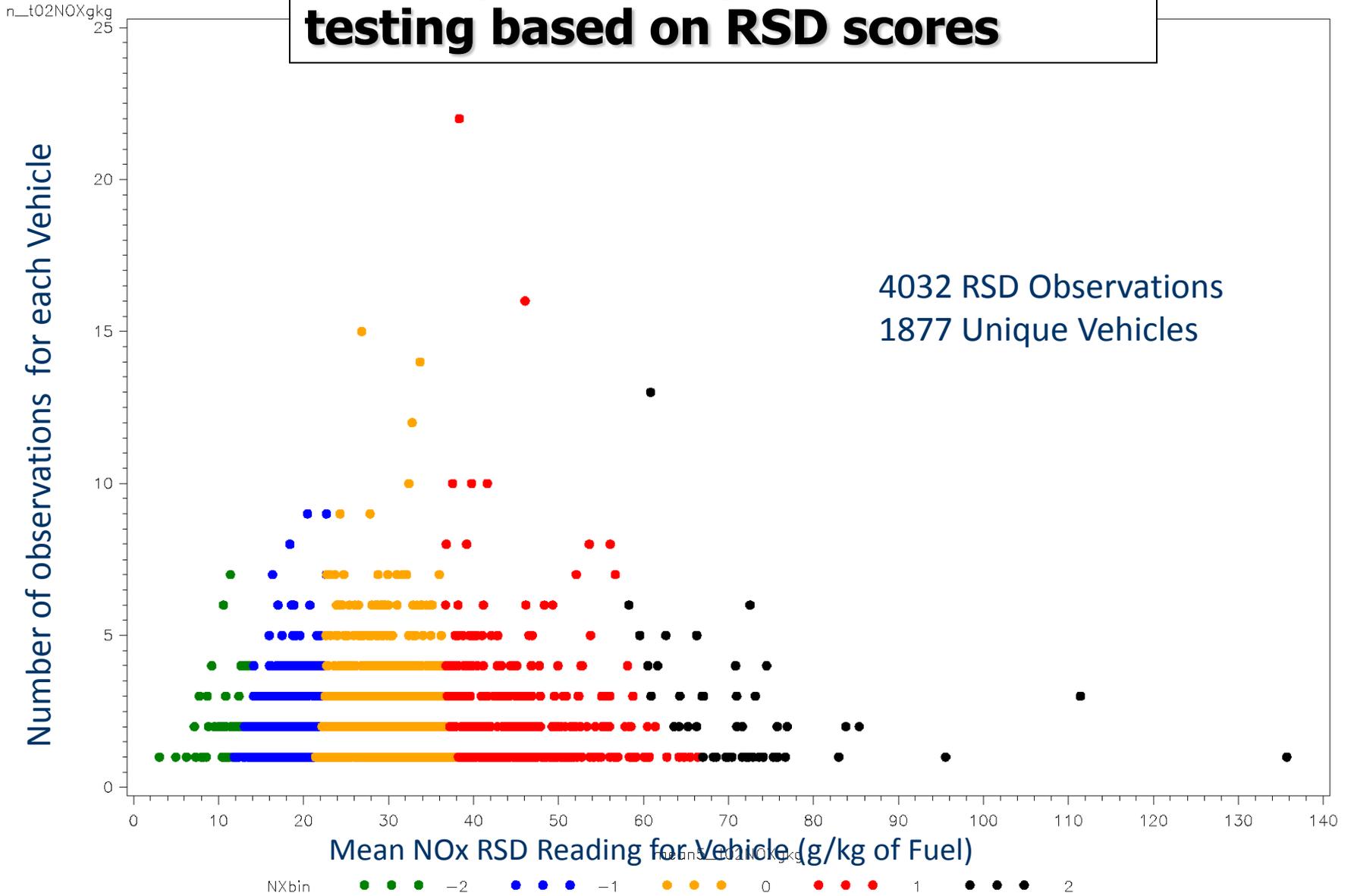
Houston Port HD Drayage Study

- ~ 4,000 RSD hits on 1,900 trucks entering port
- PEMS testing on sample of these, stratified by emission level

RSD equipment



Develop sampling strata for field testing based on RSD scores



Developed Model Year and Nox Bins for Field Set and Desired Stratified Sample

Field Set

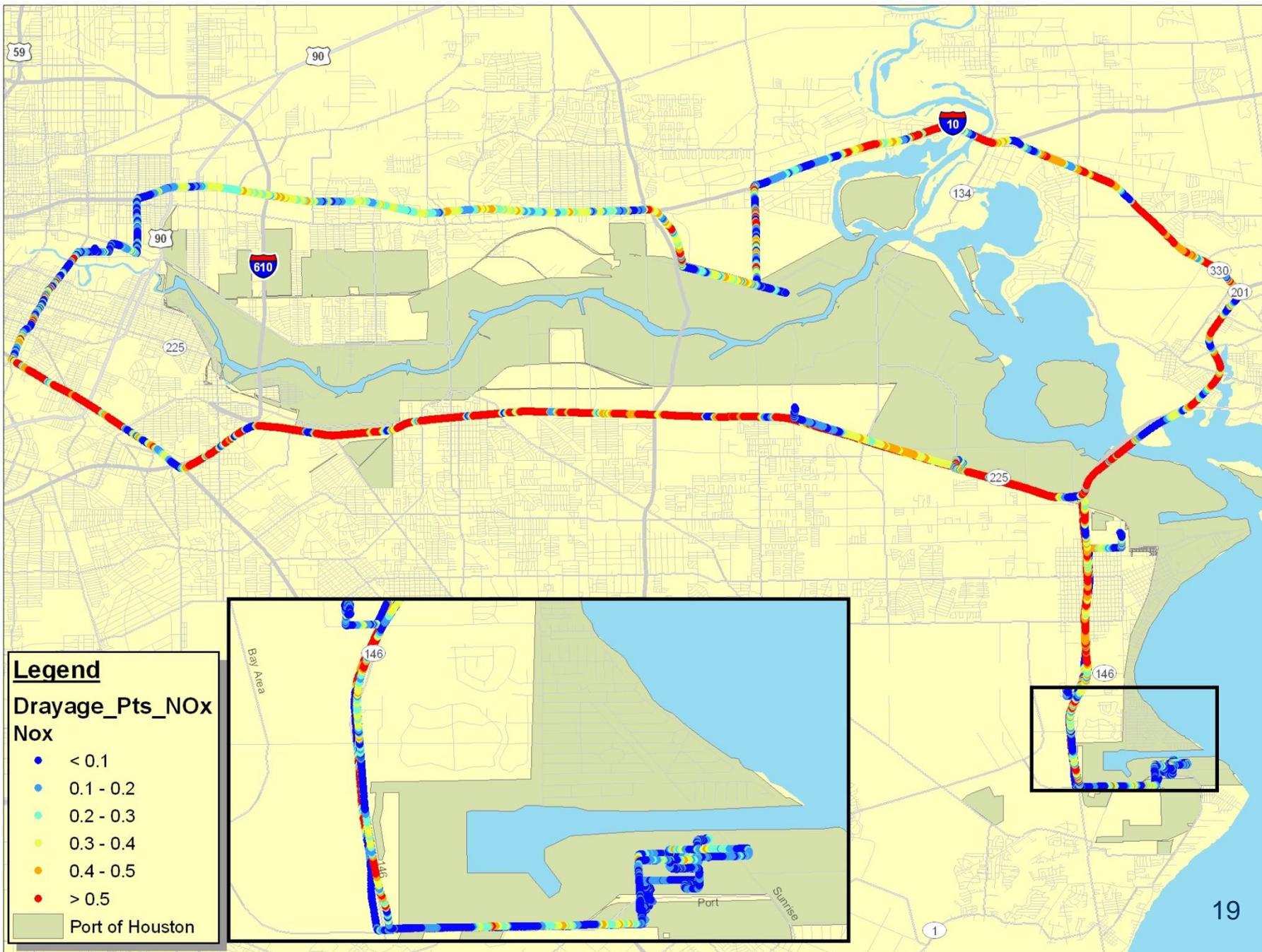
	NXbin					
	-2	-1	0	1	2	
1978-1993	8	23	69	20	2	122
1994-1997	1	34	259	175	25	494
1998-2003	11	234	636	168	16	1065
2004-2006	11	65	43	8	4	131
2007-2010	15	20	26	4	0	65
	46	376	1033	375	47	1877

Proportional

	NXbin					
	-2	-1	0	1	2	
1978-1993	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.0	2.1
1994-1997	0.0	0.6	4.4	3.0	0.4	8.4
1998-2003	0.2	4.0	10.8	2.9	0.3	18.2
2004-2006	0.2	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.2
2007-2010	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.1
	0.8	6.4	17.6	6.4	0.8	32

Stratified

	NXbin					
	-2	-1	0	1	2	
1978-1993	1	1	1	1	1	5
1994-1997	0	1	2	2	2	7
1998-2003	1	2	3	2	2	10
2004-2006	1	2	1	1	1	6
2007-2010	1	1	1	1	0	4
	4	7	8	7	6	32



Legend

Drayage_Pts_NOx
Nox

- < 0.1
- 0.1 - 0.2
- 0.2 - 0.3
- 0.3 - 0.4
- 0.4 - 0.5
- > 0.5

Port of Houston

Summary

- “High emitter” definition depends on context
- MOVES focus is on including high emissions by ensuring underlying data captures distribution tail
- MOVES analysis suggests similar emission trends between Tier 0, Tier 1 and Tier 2, relative to standards
 - Will confirm Tier 2 with upcoming PEMS study
- EPA research focused on capturing in-use emission distribution, by capitalizing on strong points of RSD and PEMS
 - Cost effective, efficient, robust