

# **Update:** Revising Start/Soak Relationships for Light-Duty Gaseous Emissions

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**MOVES Review Work Group Meeting #8** 



### **Outline**

### Background

- Currently in MOVES
- Proposed revisions
  - Update to revisions presented at meeting (June 2017)
- Goal: update start/soak curves
  - Combine EPA and CARB data
- Analysis
  - PEMS results
  - Dynamometer results
- Results
  - Compare PEMS, dyno results
  - Development of revised curves



## Background

### Currently in MOVES2014

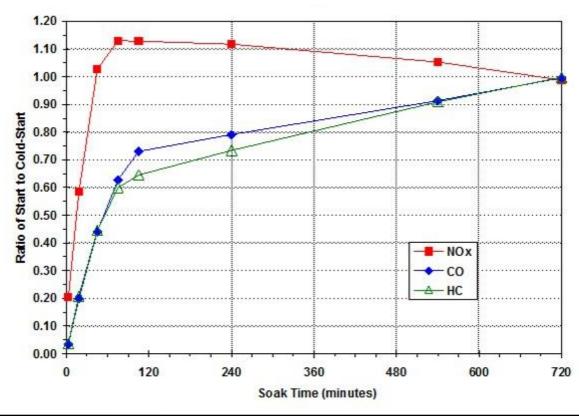
- Start emissions calculated from FTP results
  - "Cold Start" = Bag 1 Bag 3 (g/start)
    - At "warm ambient" temperature
- "Operating mode" defined as "soak period"
- Emission rates vary by soak period
  - 0-6 min to 12+ hours

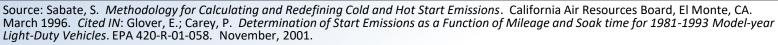
### Proposed update

- Combine PEMS and dynamometer results
  - PEMS testing by EPA
    - Presented at MRWG meeting, June 2017
    - Updated with data for two additional vehicles
  - Dyno testing by CARB
    - CARB test report: Page 117 of https://www.arb.ca.gov/msei/downloads/emfac2017-volumeiii-technical-documentation.pdf

### **Soak Curves in MOVES2014**

Soak Fractions Applied to Cold-Start Emissions (opModeID = 108) to Estimate Emissions for Shorter Soak Periods (opModeID = 101-107)







### **New Data**

### EPA in-house project

- Measurement method (PEMS)
  - Repeat drives on same route in Ann Arbor, MI with different soak periods
  - Instrument: Sensors SEMTECH-DS
  - Covered in June 2017 presentation
- 6 vehicles
  - Tier 2 (5) and Tier 3 (1)

### Data obtained from CARB

- Used in update for EMFAC2017
- Measurement method
  - Dynamometer cycle aggregates (no "second-by-second" data)
  - California Unified cycle- Phase 1
- 32 LEV-II vehicles



## **Data Quality Analysis**

#### EPA PEMS Results

- As discussed in June 2017 presentation, ensured capture of start operation
  - Evaluated catalyst and oil temperatures, along with cumulative emissions

### CARB Dynamometer Results

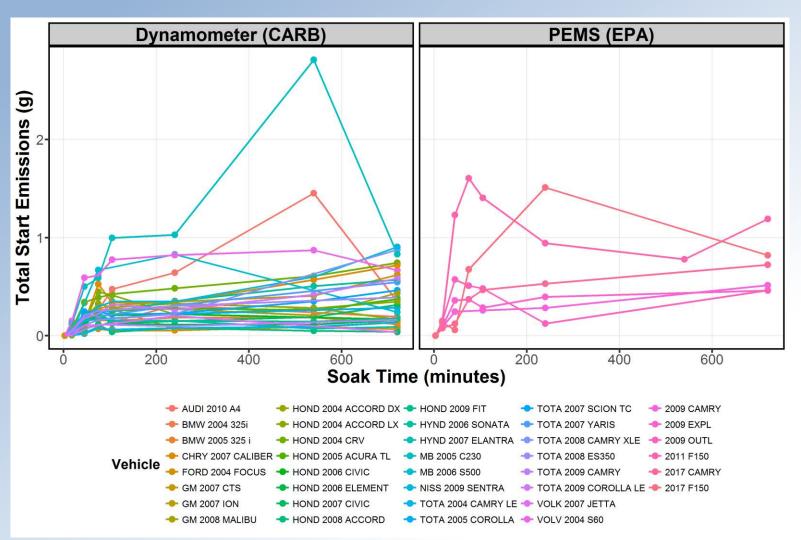
- Assign to MOVES soak periods
- Verified that emission levels were comparable to PEMS results

### Analysis

- Average g/start for each vehicle for each soak time
  - See next slides

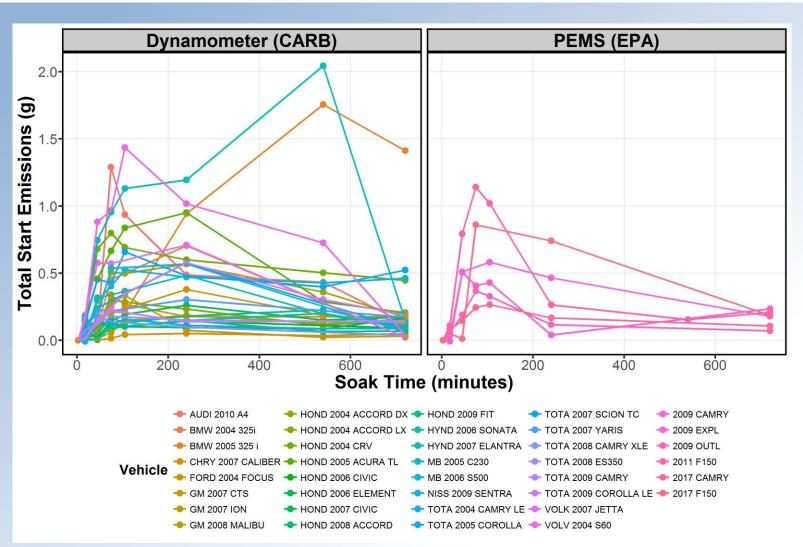


## THC: Average start emissions (g) by method and vehicle



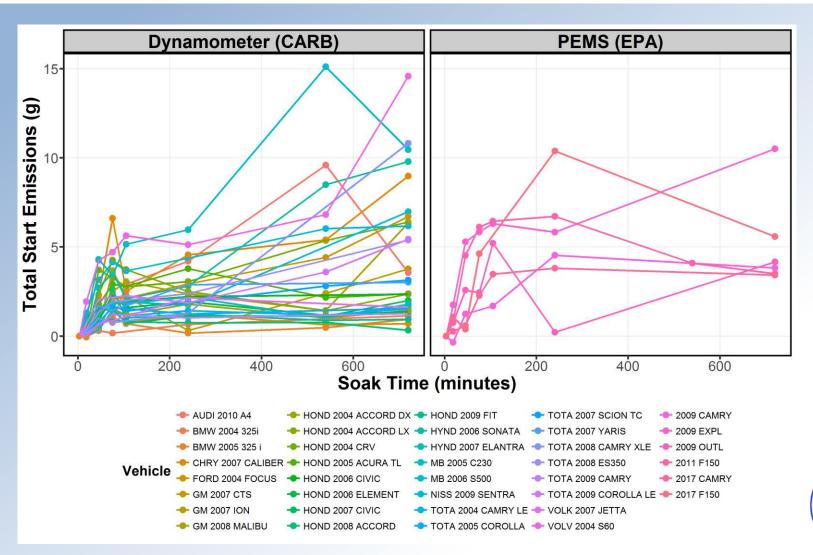


## NOx: Average start emissions (g) by method and vehicle





## CO: Average start emissions (g) by method and vehicle





## **Developing Soak Ratios**

### Average mass results

- By vehicle
- By operating mode

#### Correct for running-exhaust emissions

- By subtracting result for 0-6 minute soak period
- By vehicle
- By operating mode

#### Average results across vehicles

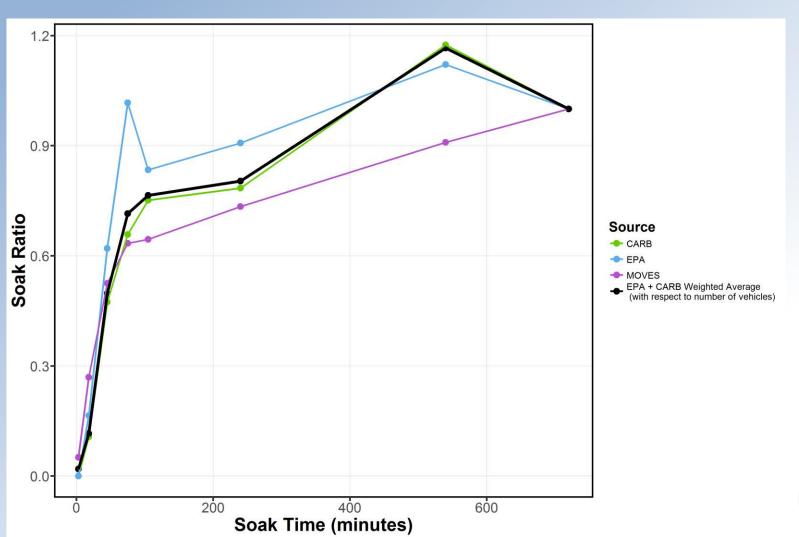
- Separately for EPA and CARB fleets
- Calculate intermediate ratios
  - Normalize all soak periods to "cold start"
  - By dividing by the opModeID 108 emissions

#### Calculate final ratios

- Combine CARB and EPA results as a weighted average
- By number of vehicles in each soak period

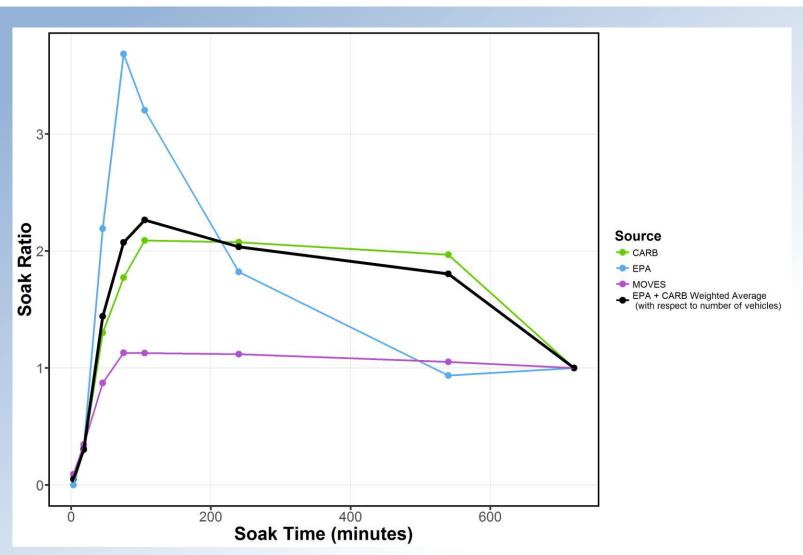


## **THC: Proposed Soak Ratios**



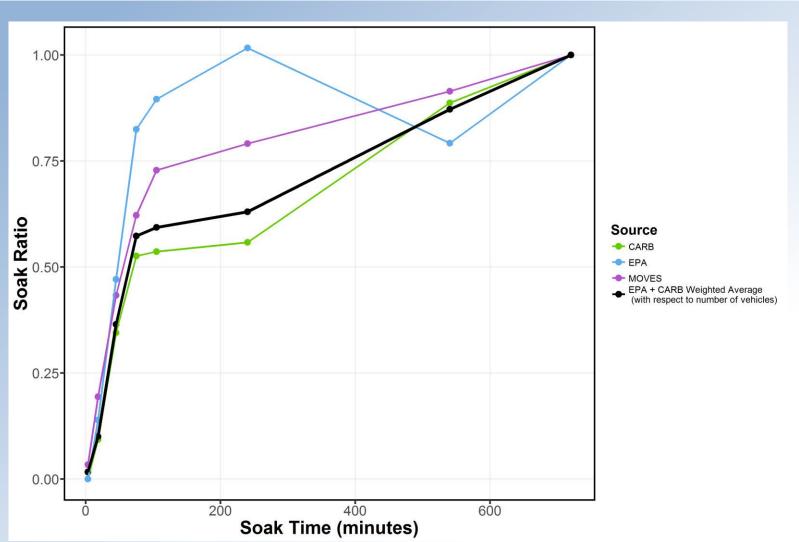


## **NOx: Proposed Soak Ratios**





## **CO: Proposed Soak Ratios**





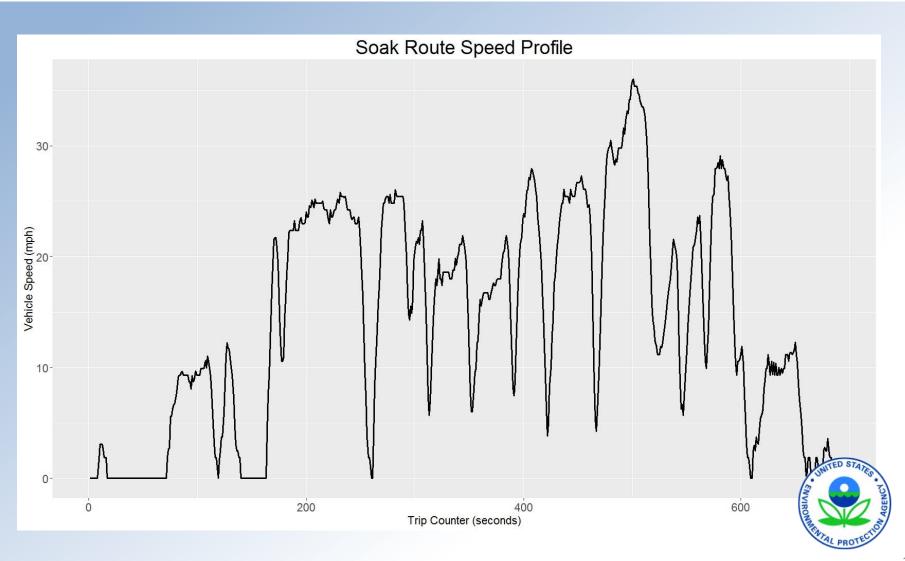
## **Summary and Conclusions**

- Start/soak relationships differ from older results
  - NOx emissions highest at shorter soak periods
- We propose to update MOVES rates
  - For model years 2004 and later
  - Using revised soak curves based on PEMS and Dyno data
    - For HC, CO, NOx
    - Use HC curve for particulate matter (PM) rates, as we have done for MOVES2014
  - For "warm" to "hot" starts only (opModeID 101-107)
  - NOT updating Cold-start rates themselves (opModeID 108)
    - Still based on FTP results

## **Extra Slides**



### **EPA Drive Route**



## **Speed Trace**California Unified Cycle

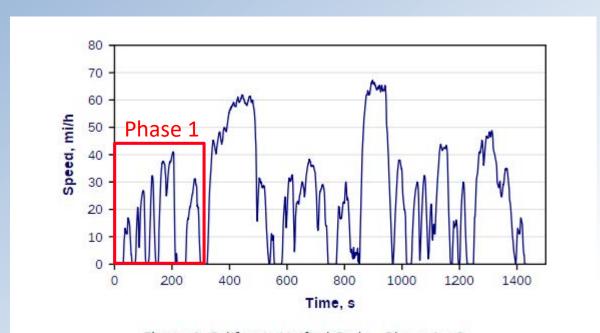


Figure 1. California Unified Cycle—Phase 1 + 2

