



ECT-2016

Contribution and Role of Off-road Industry towards Better Air Quality

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Emission Control Technology for Sustainable Growth

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New Delhi, INDIA

Role of Off-road Industry towards Better Air Quality

Dr. Anuradda Ganesh

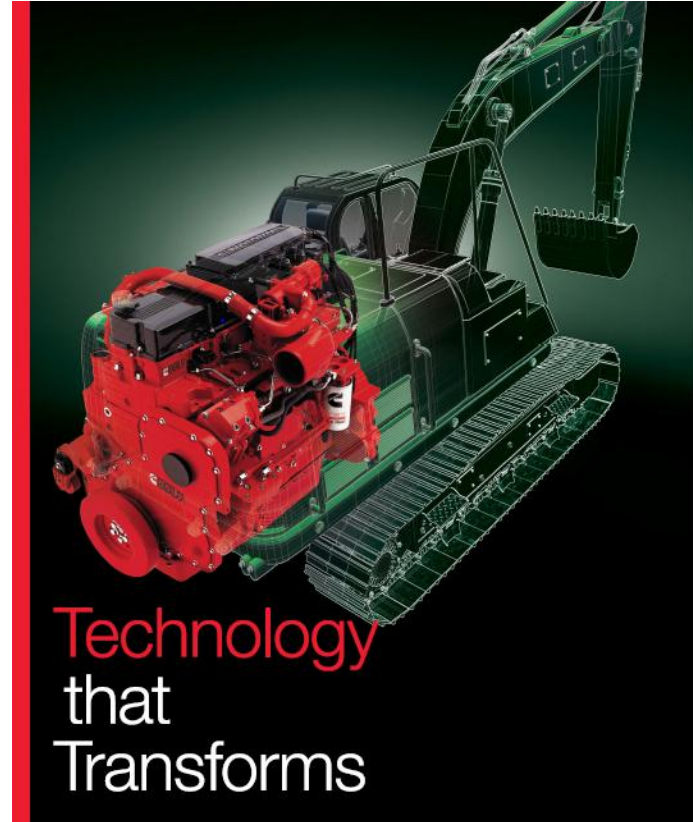
10th November 2016

Data Classification: Public

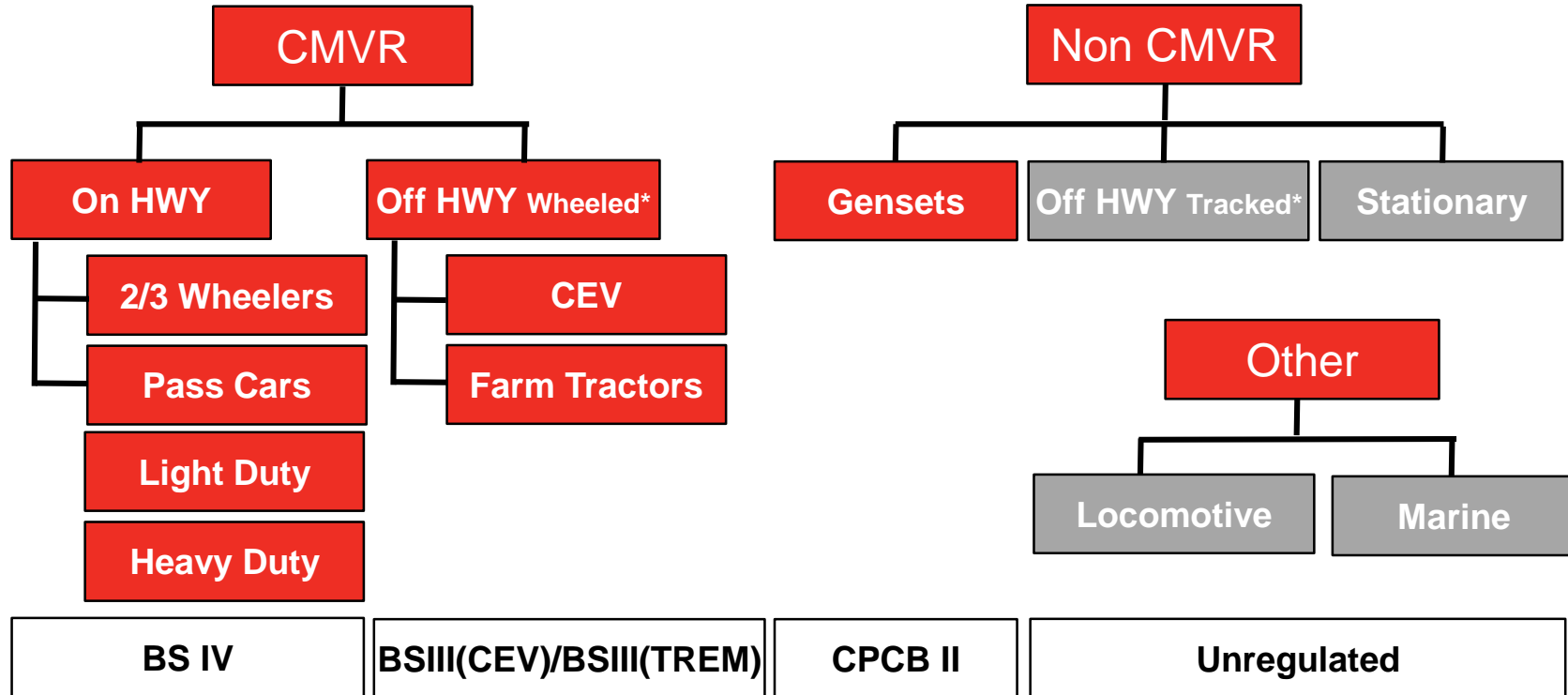


Content:

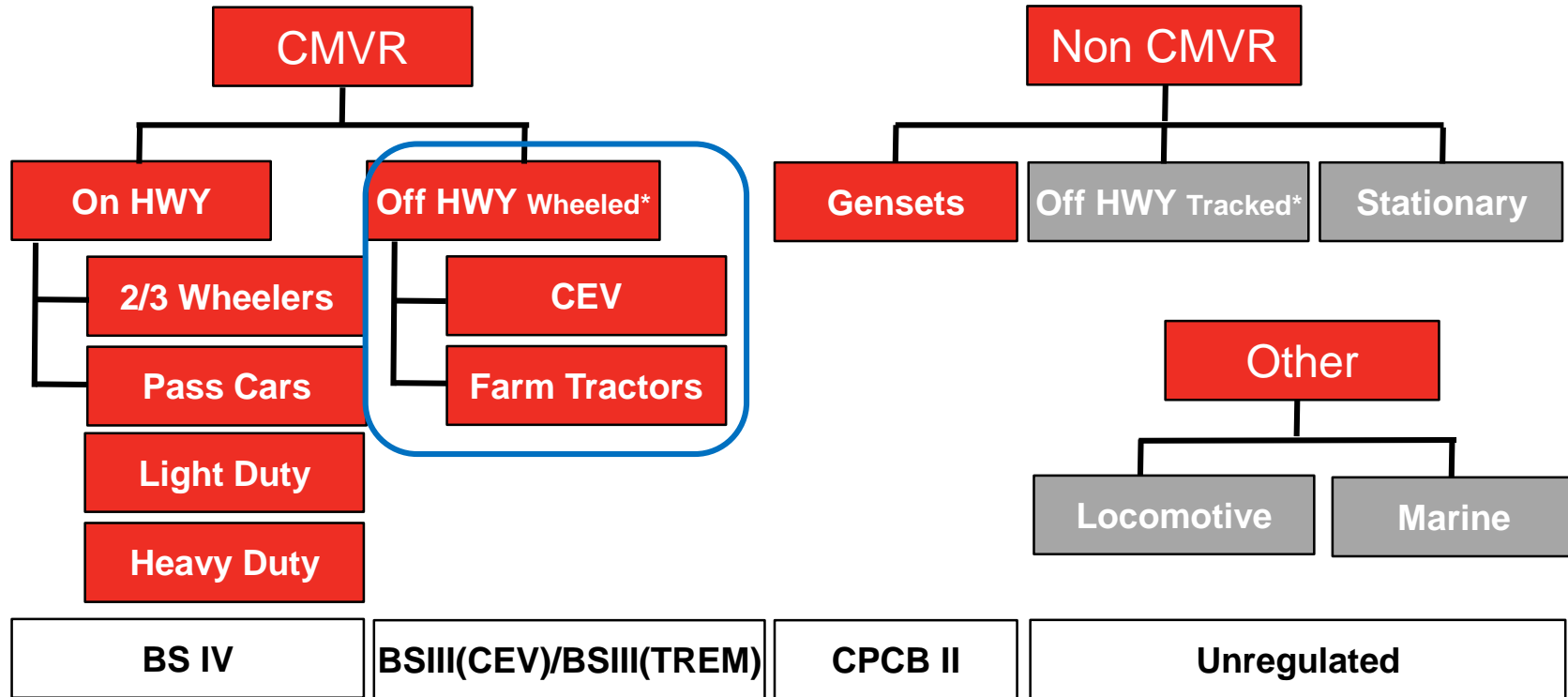
- Off HWY scenario – Global and in India
- Global Off HWY emission norms
- Cummins Emissionised products
- Architectural Options
- Conclusion



India Off HWY Emission Categories:



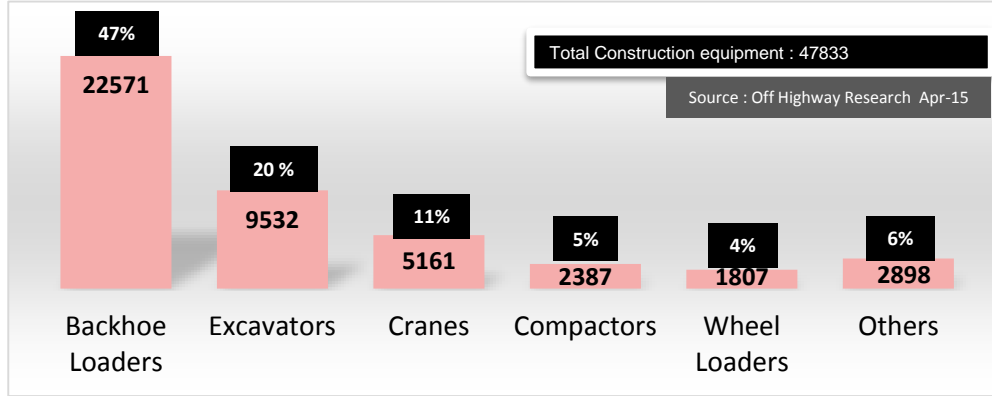
India Off HWY Emission Categories:





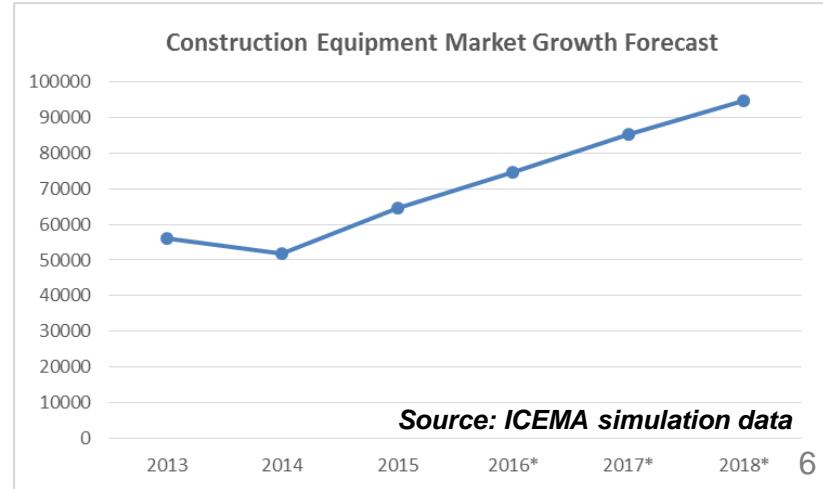
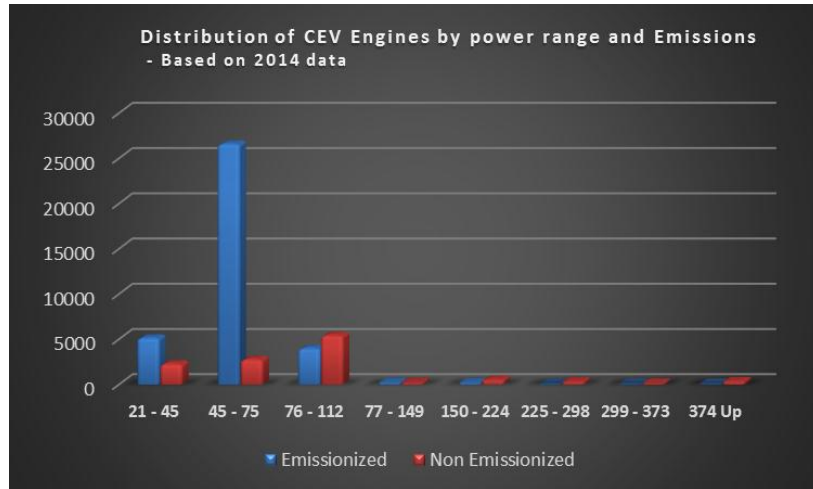
CEV Market Statistics:

(includes Compact Construction)



- Backhoe Loader continues to be the largest sub-segment in 2015, dominated by players who prefer captive engines.
- Excavators, Wheel Loaders & Cranes are the growing sub-segments.

Based on 2015 fiscal year data



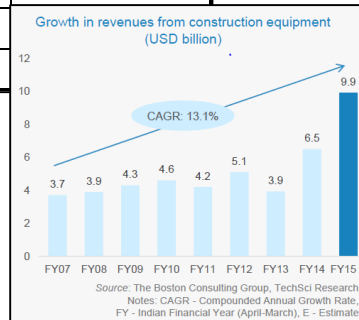
CEV Applications Share:



Category	Product Family	Overall Share	Emissionized Eqp. Share
CEV's (Emissionized)	Backhoe Loaders	52.2%	69.3%
	Mobile Cranes	10.4%	13.9%
	Compaction Equipment	5.6%	7.5%
	Wheeled Loaders	3.8%	5.0%
	Asphalt Finishers	1.7%	2.2%
	Skid-Steer Loaders	0.9%	1.2%
	Motor Graders	0.6%	0.8%
Non CEV's (Non Emissionized)	Wheeled Excavators	0.0%	0.0%
	Crawler Excavators	21.9%	0
	Crawler Dozers	0.9%	
	Mini Excavators	1.1%	
	Rigid Dump Trucks	0.7%	
	Articulated Dump Trucks	0.0%	
Crawler Loaders	0.0%		



Based on 2014 product mix



Agricultural Tractors:



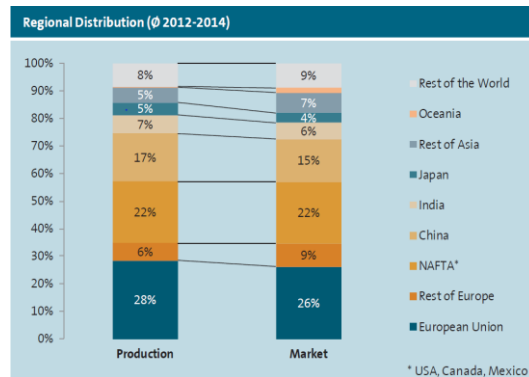
Domestic Sales includes Exports

Data Source: Tractor manufacturers Association (<http://tmaindia.in/consolidated-monthly-reports.php>)

Image courtesy - TMA

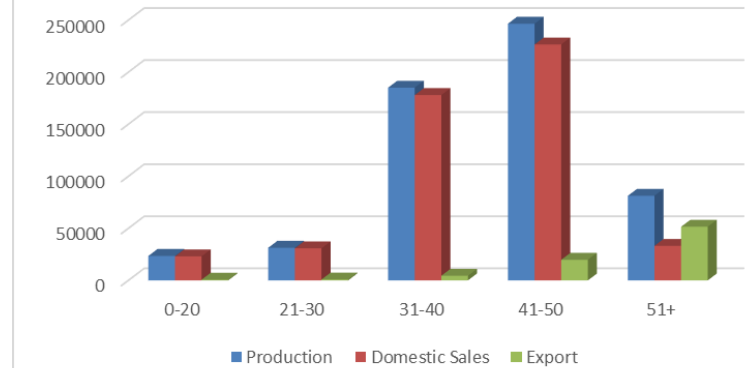


Image courtesy - TMA



Source: VDMA, own calculations and estimation

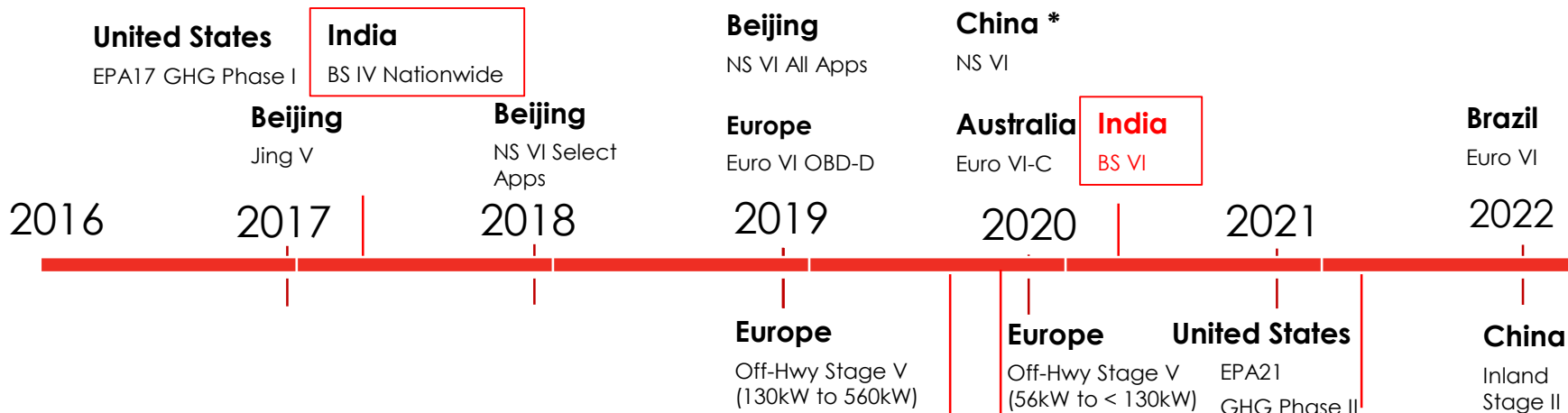
Tractors by Power (hp) range - 2015 Fiscal Year



Global On & Off HWY Future Emissions:



Cummins View on Future Emissions:



US	Canada	EU	Japan	Korea	China	India		Brazil	
						Industrial	Powergen	Industrial	Powergen
Tier 1	Tier 1	EU Stage I	Tier 1		CS I		CPCB I		
Tier 2	Tier 2	EU Stage II	Tier 2	Tier 2	CS II				
Tier 3	Tier 3	EU Stage IIIA	Tier 3	Tier 3	CS III	BS III CEV	CPCB II	MAR 1 (2017)	
Tier 4i	Tier 4i	EU Stage IIIB	Tier 4i		CS IV (2019+)				
Tier 4F	Tier 4F	EU Stage IV	Tier 4F	Stage IV		BS IV CEV (2021+)	CPCB III ?		
		EU Stage V (2019)		Stage V (study by 2020)					

Pattern indicates the current applicable regulations in the region

China @
Inland Stage I

China @
Off-Hwy Stage IV

China @
Stationary Stage I

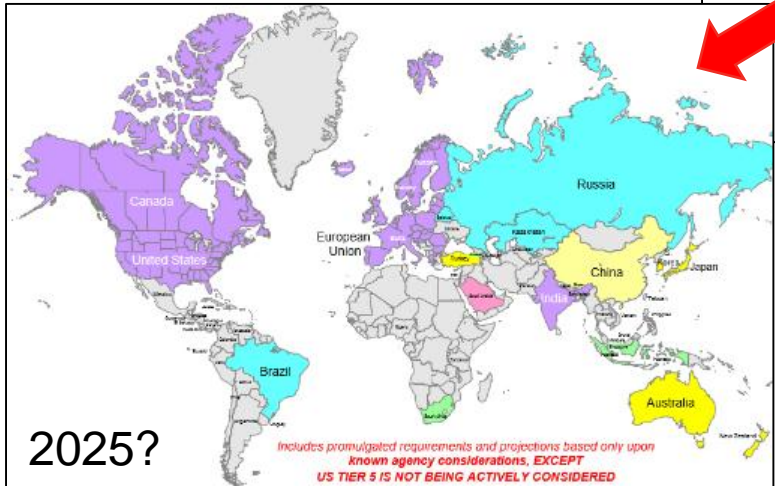
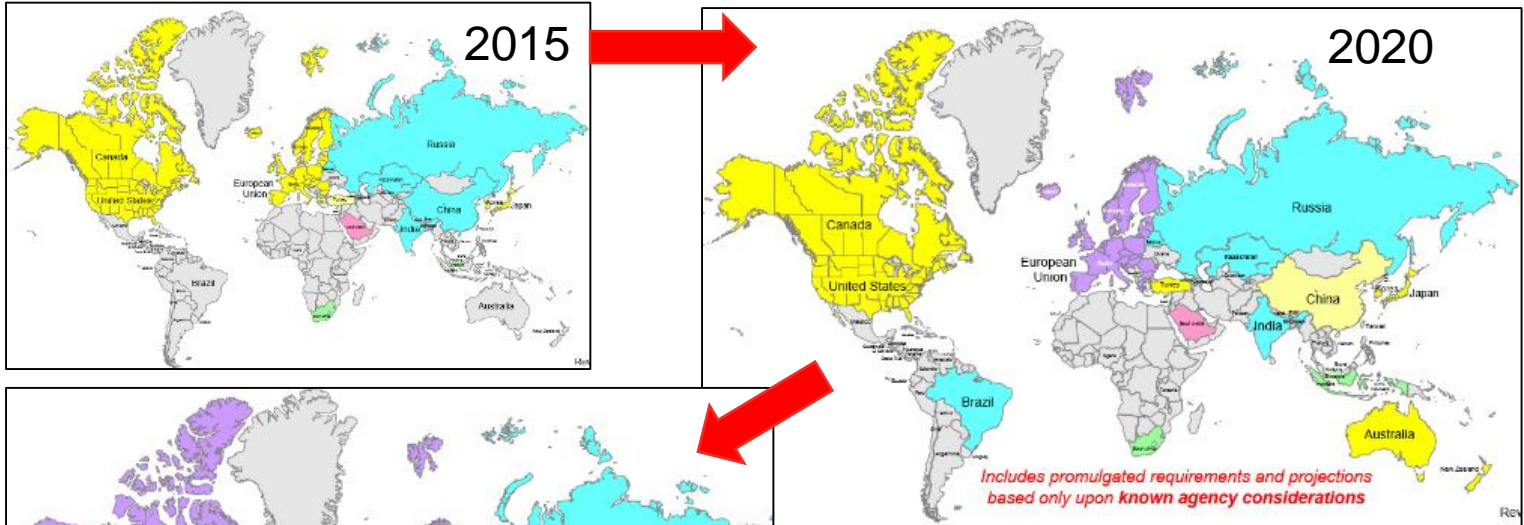
India #
BS IV CEV

India #
CPCB III

* Draft dated 17th October 2016

Under discussions

Non-road Emission Regulations (49-751 hp)



Euro Stage	US Tier
I	1
II	2
III A	3
III B	4i
IV	4f
V	5

Global Non-Road Emissions:



kW	NO _x / THC / CO / PM (g/kWh) / [PM count/kWh]							(NO _x +THC) / CO / PM (g/kWh) / [PM count/kWh]											
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025			
kW < 8											(7.5) / 8.0 / 0.40 (0.6 PM for certain hand-startable engines)								
8 ≤ kW < 19											(7.5) / 6.6 / 0.40								
19 ≤ kW < 37	(7.5) / 5.5 / 0.6										(4.7) / 5.0 / 0.015 / [10 ¹²]								
37 ≤ kW < 56 (a)	(4.7) / 5.0 / 0.4 (a)										(4.7) / 5.0 / 0.025								
56 ≤ kW < 130 (b)	(4.0) / 5.0 / 0.3 (b)										3.3 / 0.19 / 5.0 / 0.025			0.4 / 0.19 / 5.0 / 0.025			0.4 / 0.19 / 5.0 / 0.015 / [10 ¹²]		
130 ≤ kW ≤ 560	(4.0) / 3.2 / 0.19 / 3.5 / 0.025										0.4 / 0.19 / 3.5 / 0.025			0.4 / 0.19 / 3.5 / 0.015 / [10 ¹²]					
kW > 560											3.5 / 0.19 / 3.5 / 0.045 (c)								
	Stage IIIA			Stage IIIB				Stage IV				Stage V							

(a) The power category for Stages I-III A was 37 ≤ kW < 75 kW

(b) The power category for Stage I-III A was 75 ≤ kW < 130 kW

(c) Non genset standards shown. Genset standards will align with US genset standard of 0.67 / 0.19 / 3.5 / 0.035

Constant-speed engines: All were at Stage III A by 2012 and will remain at Stage III A until they align with variable speed at Stage V

See table on Europe tab for EU member countries

Stage V dates and emission limit values apply to variable speed and constant speed engine. Until Stage V constant speed engines remain at Stage III A

UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA AND CANADA

kW	(hp)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
0-7	0-10	(7.5) / 8.0 / 0.40															
8-18	11-24	(7.5) / 6.6 / 0.40															
19-36	25-48	(7.5) / 5.5 / 0.30				(4.7) / 5.5 / 0.03				Single power category for TP EM				(4.7) / 5.0 / 0.015 / [10 ¹²]			
37-55	49-74	Optional T4i 0.30 PM				(4.7) / 5.0 / 0.03				Single power category for TP EM				(4.7) / 5.0 / 0.015 / [10 ¹²]			
56-129	75-173	Tier 3		3.4 / 0.19 / 5.0 / 0.02				0.40 / 0.19 / 5.0 / 0.02				0.40 / 0.19 / 5.0 / 0.015 / [10 ¹²]					
130-560	174-751	Tier 3		2.0 / 0.19 / 3.5 / 0.02				0.40 / 0.19 / 3.5 / 0.02				0.40 / 0.19 / 3.5 / 0.015 / [10 ¹²]					
> 560	> 751	Tier 2		3.5 / 0.40 / 3.5 / 0.10				3.5 / 0.19 / 3.5 / 0.04				?					
		T2	T3	Tier 4 Interim				Tier 4 Final				Tier 5					

(a) Applies to portable power gen engines > 900 kW (> 1207 hp)

(b) Applies to portable power gen engines > 560 kW (> 751 hp)

Includes Puerto Rico and US Virgin Islands

Canadian Tier 4 standards came into effect January 16, 2012

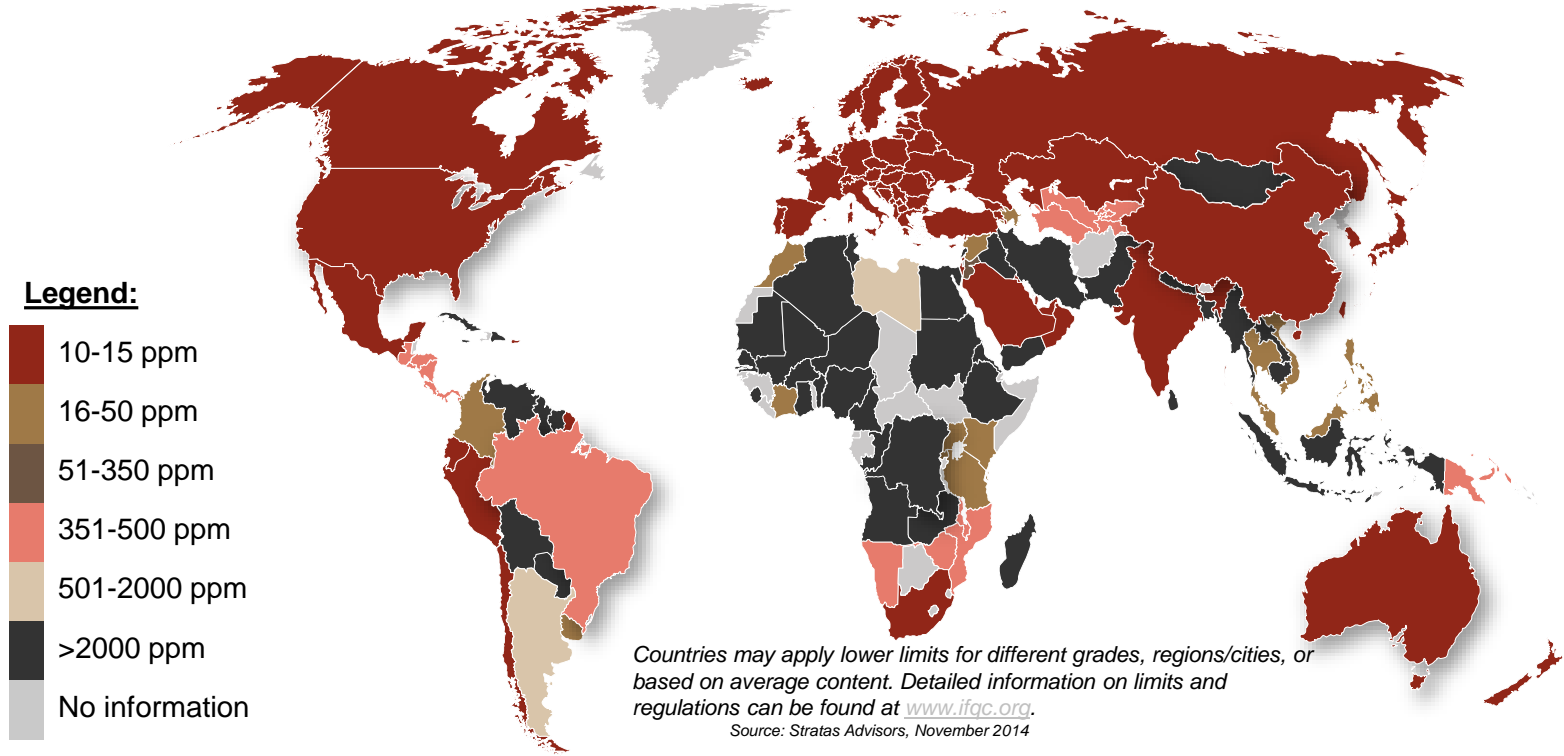
California nonroad standards are the same as the 49-state EPA nonroad standards

Significant Reduction in NO_x and PM

Max Sulfur Limits in On-Road Diesel, 2020



China, India, South Africa and Ukraine moving to 10 ppm by this time



BSVI fuel under single fuel policy will be enabler for advance Off HWY norms

Emissions Share:

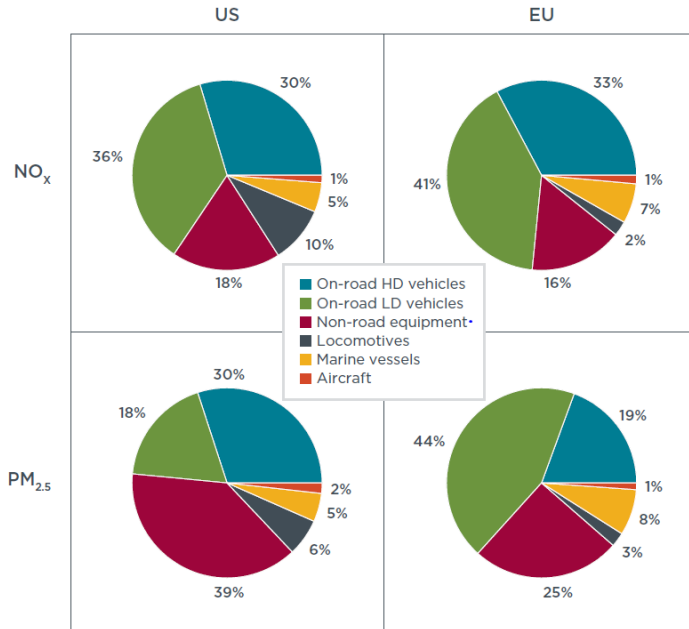


Figure 2. Relative contributions of individual source categories to mobile-source NO_x and PM_{2.5} emissions in the United States and European Union for 2011 (EPA, 2015a; EEA, 2015)

US and EU share of emission by Categories

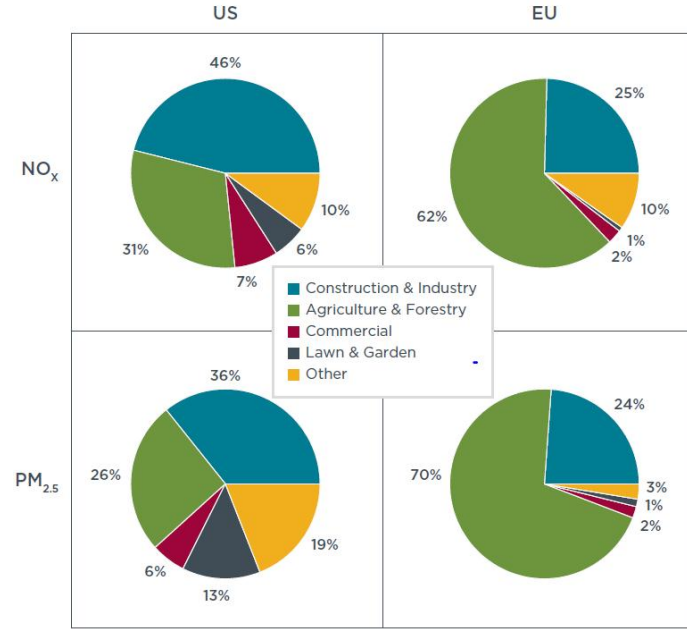
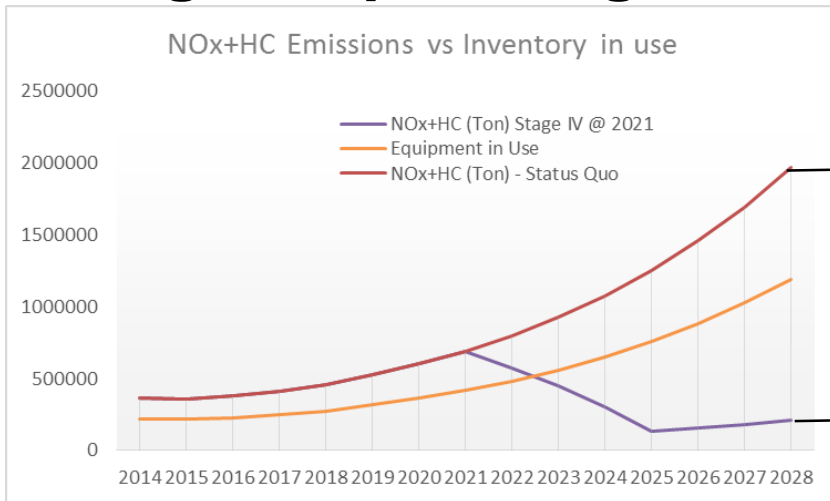


Figure 3. Relative contributions to non-road vehicle and equipment NO_x and PM_{2.5} emissions in the United States and European Union by end-use sector for 2011 (EPA, 2015a; EEA, 2015)

US and EU share of emission within Non Road applications

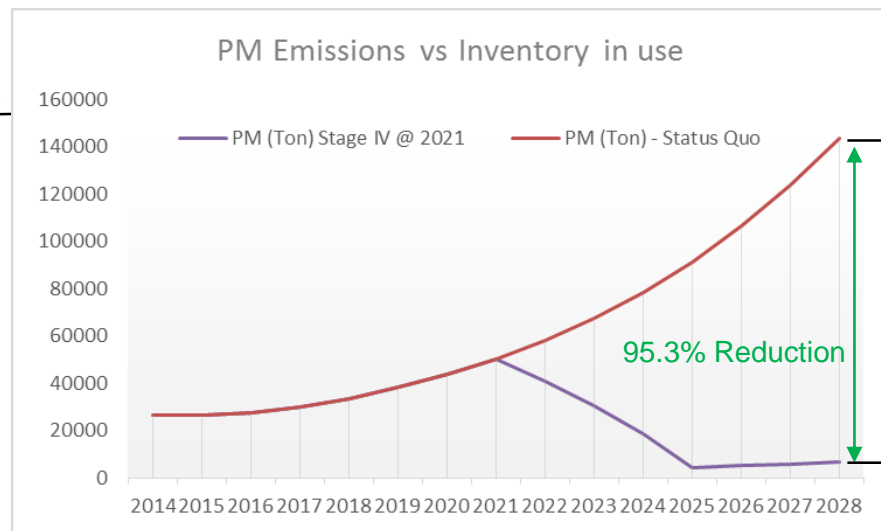
With infrastructure growth plan, India would exhibit similar trends as in EU

CEV Emissions Impact with and Without Stringent upcoming Emissions:



Simulation only to illustrate impact of 'Stage IV' norms applicable across all CEV categories beginning 2021.

89.3% Reduction

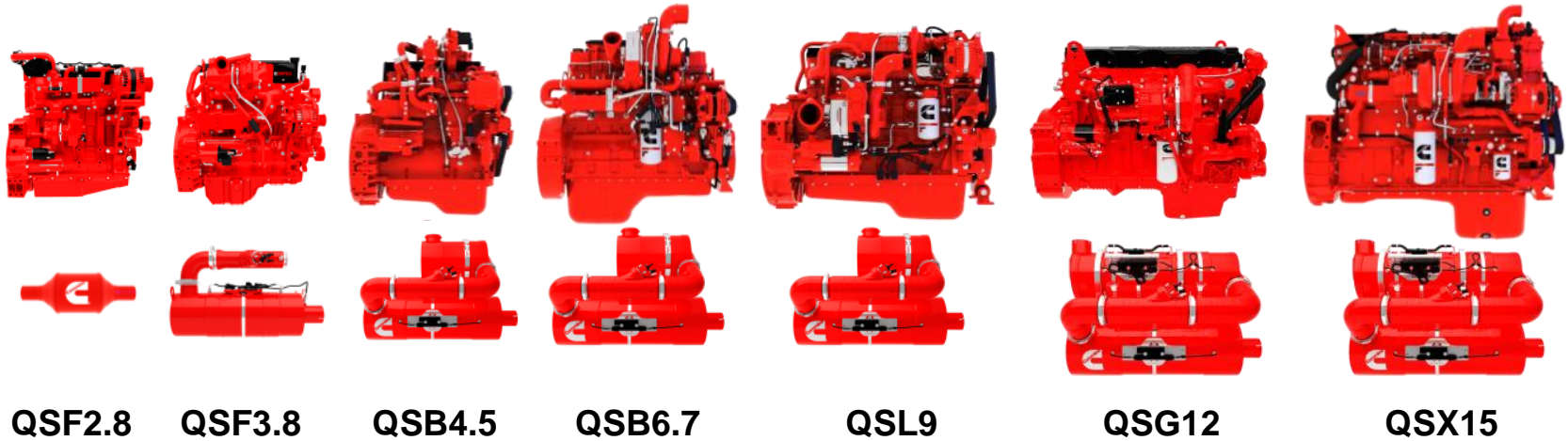


95.3% Reduction

Emissions inventory data simulation based on certain assumptions:

- Equipment Life cycle of 4 years and 12 hours of use per day @ 250 days operation totaling 12000 Hrs
- Product mix ratio same as 2014 data assumed for extrapolation
- 16.1% CAGR beyond 2018 (same as average growth in 2014-2018 (E))
- Excluded RTLs due to data availability

Cummins Global Products:



49 hp



675 hp

- Tier4 Final and Stage IV compliant Engine + Aftertreatment solutions.

Cummins CEV offerings in India



60-80 HP
B3.3



75-102 HP
4B



130 HP
QSB4.5



125-169 HP
6B



230-260 HP
6C



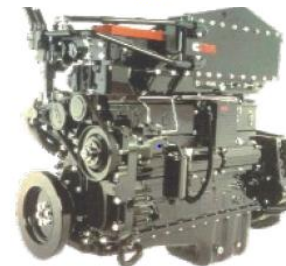
220 HP
QSB6.7



280 HP
QSL8.9



QSM11



N14

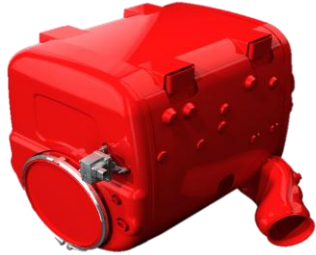
- Optimised Fuel and Lube oil consumption
- Compact and Low weight
- Low noise level
- Standardisation of engine platform
- Built tough for the most demanding conditions like high heat, humidity, dust and cold, all conditions that can compromise the productivity of your equipment
- Guaranteed availability, higher equipment uptime through customised service contracts and parts support

Emissionsied products for CEV applications

Cummins Products:



■ Aftertreatment System Solutions:



Compact Box
Next Gen ATS
Introduced with Euro VI



Single Module
Compact and Next Gen ATS
Being Introduced with EPA 2017 norms



Typical Off HWY Switchback system
DOC+SCR configuration shown



2010 – 2013 Technology
(DOC+ DPF + SCR)
Over 586,000 units
27.13B miles, 980M hours



Selective Catalytic Reduction
(SCR) Systems
Over 1,168,000 units
61.3B miles,
2.21B hours



Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF)
Over 1,468,000 units
71.91B miles, 2.60B hours

Architectural Options:



Base Engine Technology:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Technology / Solution</u>	<u>Impact</u>
Fuel system Fuel Injection parameters and controls	High Pressure common rail or unit injector systems or equivalent. Multiple injection events. Dynamic Timing control.	Better atomization and mixing. Better controlled combustion Better control on NOx & PM emissions in wide operating range
Air handling System	Electronically controlled variable geometry turbines or equivalent solution. Better air flow estimates and control through capable sensors.	Better control of air/fuel ratio. Better and flat torque characteristics. Better fuel economy over wide engine operating zone. Helps in emission reduction.
In cylinder NOx reduction	Low or high EGR solutions with EGR coolers or internal EGR for in-cylinder NOx control strategy.	High EGR: Lower NOx at cost of PM or Low / internal EGR: Low PM and moderate NOx - to be treated through aftertreatment solutions.

Architectural Options:



After treatment Devices:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Technology / Solution</u>	<u>Impact</u>
PM Reduction	DOC: PM, HC and CO reduction DPF: PM reduction through Passive and Active soot regeneration	DOC converts only Soluble Organic Fraction (SOF) part of PM. Good reduction in HC and CO. DOC is essential for passive and active regeneration of PDF.
NOx Reduction	Vanadia SCR. Zeolite based SCRs - Cu-Z/Fe-Z Urea dosing system Ammonia Oxidation Catalyst (AMox)	NOx reduction: 80 – 95% efficiency Ammonia slip control through aftertreatment system
ATS Controls and OBD	Closed loop controls along with catalyst models. High accuracy Temperature sensors, NOx Sensors, Delta 'P' sensors, PM Sensors	Optimal Ammonia dosing. Ultra high efficiency NOx conversion. Better soot load management. Aftertreatment system protection. Effective conversion efficiency over lifecycle.

Conclusion:



- **World harmonized norms such as ‘Stage IV’ should apply to CEVs and agricultural tractors including currently exempted categories not too delayed from BSVI implementation.**
- **CPCB III norms can be aligned with proposed CEV emissions leveraging technology and common development efforts.**
- **Stationary applications should be brought under emissions regime inline with global emissions initiatives.**
- **Marine norms are also critical to be looked at and regulated, particularly ‘inland’ category owing to government initiatives of utilizing waterways more effectively.**
- **Non road machines have significant potential to curb air pollution further.**