

Real World Emissions

An Industry Perspective - Light Duty Vehicles

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India Habitat Center, New Delhi

Vikram Khanna

Deputy General Manager

Maruti Suzuki India Ltd.



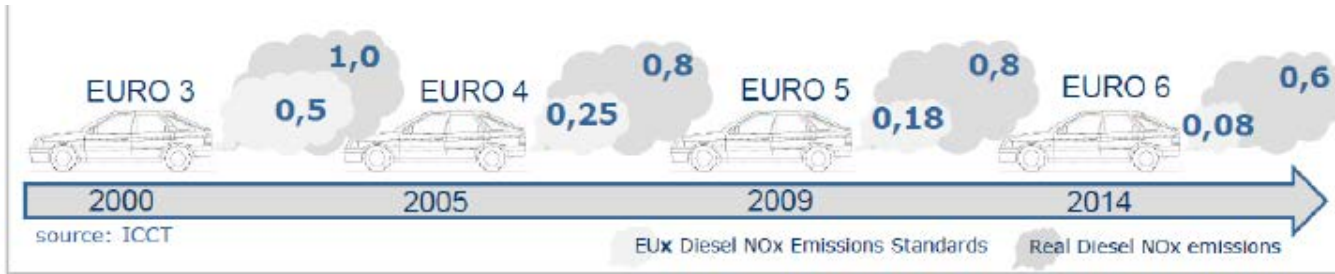
Way of Life!

- ❑ Global Scenario on Real World Emissions
- ❑ Key Insights from EU Experience
- ❑ Issues and Concerns in the Indian Context
- ❑ The Way Forward

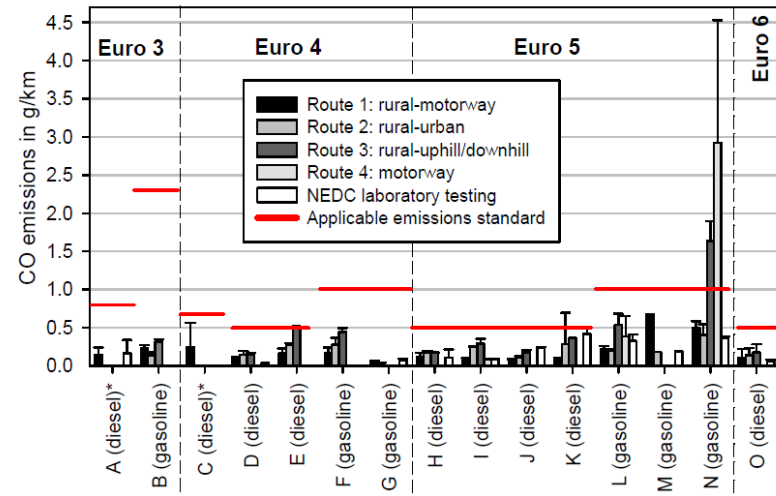
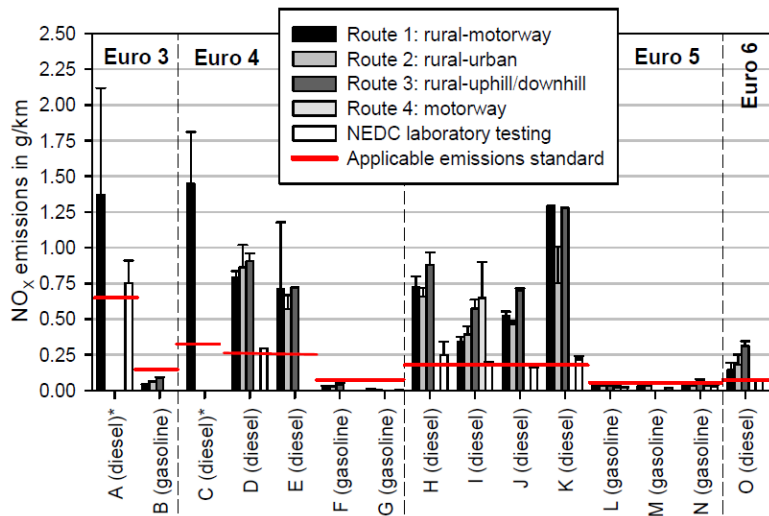
Global Scenario

Our understanding on Global Approaches?

Background



Source: ICCT



Source:
JRC Report
EUR 25572,
2013

India : BS6 Notification, GSR 889(E), dtd. 16th Sep 16

During type approval and COP applicable from 1st April, 2020, real world driving cycle emission measurement using PEMS shall be carried out for data collection and from 1st April, 2023 real world driving cycle emission conformity shall be applicable. The detailed procedure is laid down in AIS137 and as amended from time to time.

There is a need to have Test Protocols for evaluating Emissions in Real World Driving Conditions.

Available Test Protocols

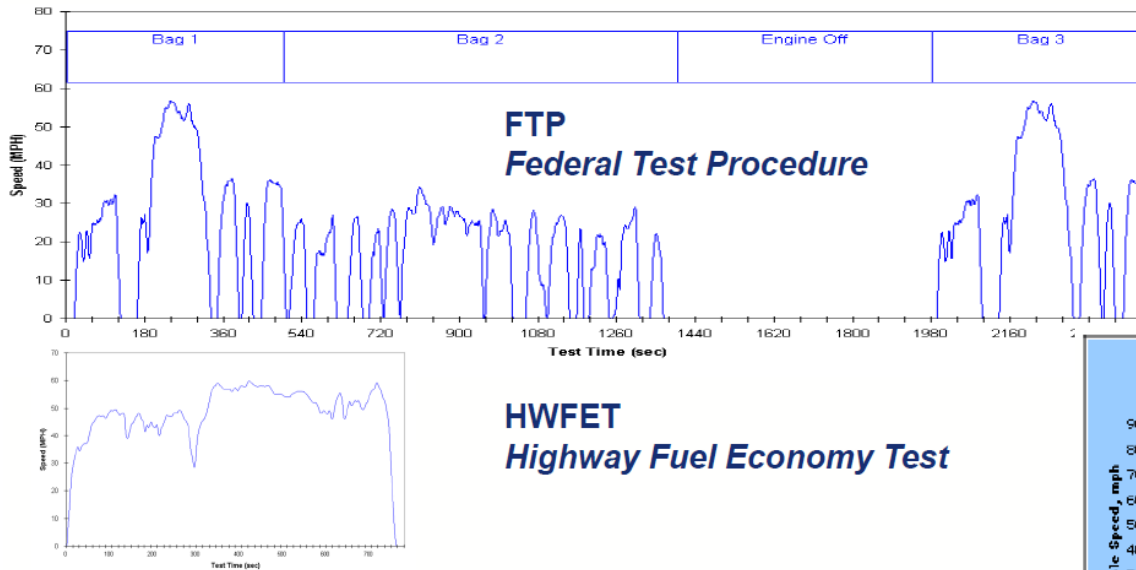
Country	PEMS based Tests	Lab Tests
USA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ No regulatory Requirements.▪ Primarily for research work & emission source modelling.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Supplementary Tests for Light Duty
EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Monitoring from Jan 2016 for New type-approvals▪ Compliance from Sep 2017 for new type Approvals from Sep 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ No provision
Japan	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ No Regulatory Requirements▪ Used for Research Work▪ Study for suitability of PEMS for defeat device detection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ No provision

Approaches for Light Duty Vehicles :

- On Road using PEMS (**P**ortable **E**mission **M**easurement **S**ystem)
- Supplementary Tests in Test Lab (In addition to Primary Certification Test)

Globally, two distinct Approaches Available

The US Example



Primary Test Cycles

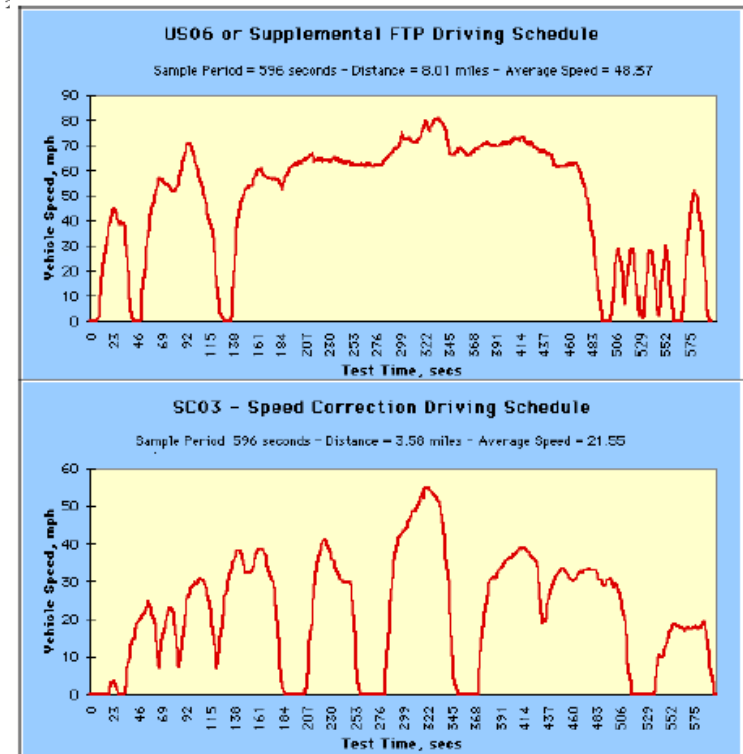
- FTP 75
- HWFET

Supplemental Cycles

- Aggressive driving behavior
- Rapid speed fluctuations
- Driving behavior following startup, and
- Use of air conditioning

US06: High acceleration, aggressive driving

SC03: Hot, city traffic, Air Conditioning on
95F, 40% RH and 850 W/m² solar load



Supplemental Lab Tests for Real World Drive Conditions

EU Experience

Drivers in EU

- High NO₂ levels (Urban hotspots)
- Correlation established - High Nox from Diesel Vehicles

EU Approach

- Data collection & Study done (2011 ~ 2014)
- Two concepts studied
 - (A) **Random Test cycle (RTC)**
 - (B) **Portable Emission Measurement System (PEMS)**
- Compliance using PEMS for new Type Approvals from Sep 2017.



Air pollution hotspots

By 2010, the mean yearly nitrogen dioxide level was supposed to be below 40 micrograms per cubic metre of air in the EU. It was higher in many sites in 2012

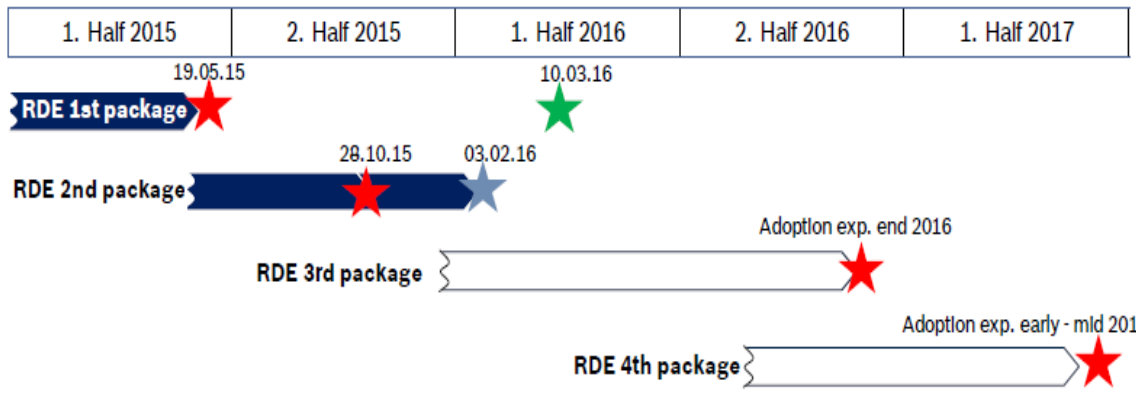
● 40-49 ● >50 µg/m³NO₂

(Source: Air quality in Europe - 2015 report, EEA & EUR 25572 EU- 2013 report, JRC)

6 years of rigorous study leading to a suitable mechanism

EU Road Map

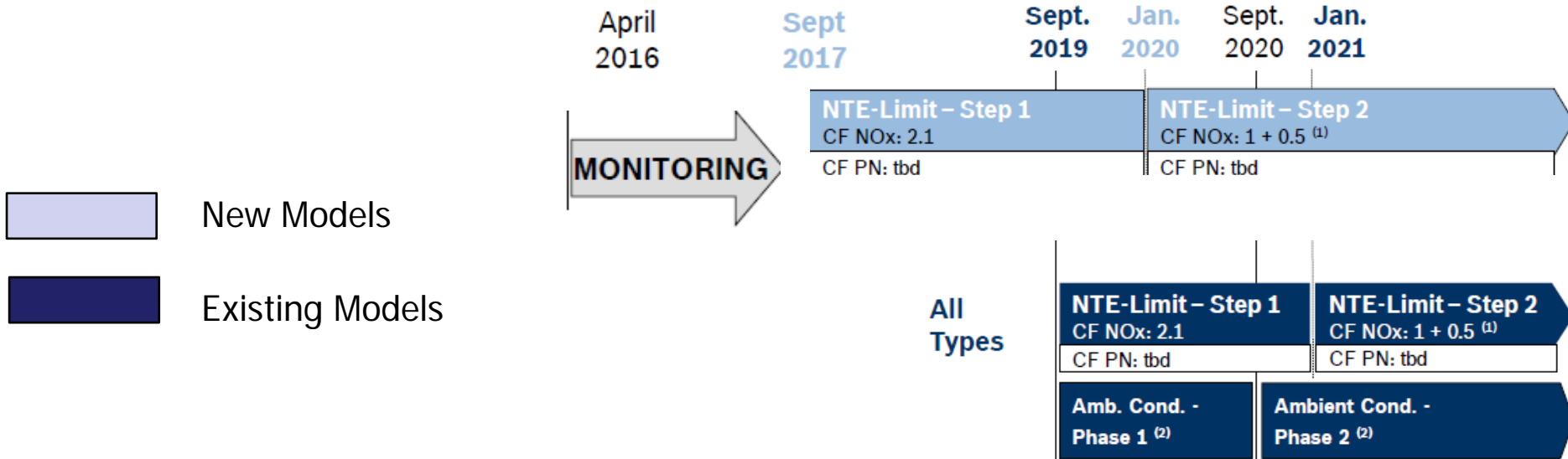
Regulation Development



Pending Items - 3rd & 4th Package

- Cold Start Evaluation
- PN Test Procedure & CF
- Testing of Hybrids
- In-Service Conformity

Monitoring and Compliance

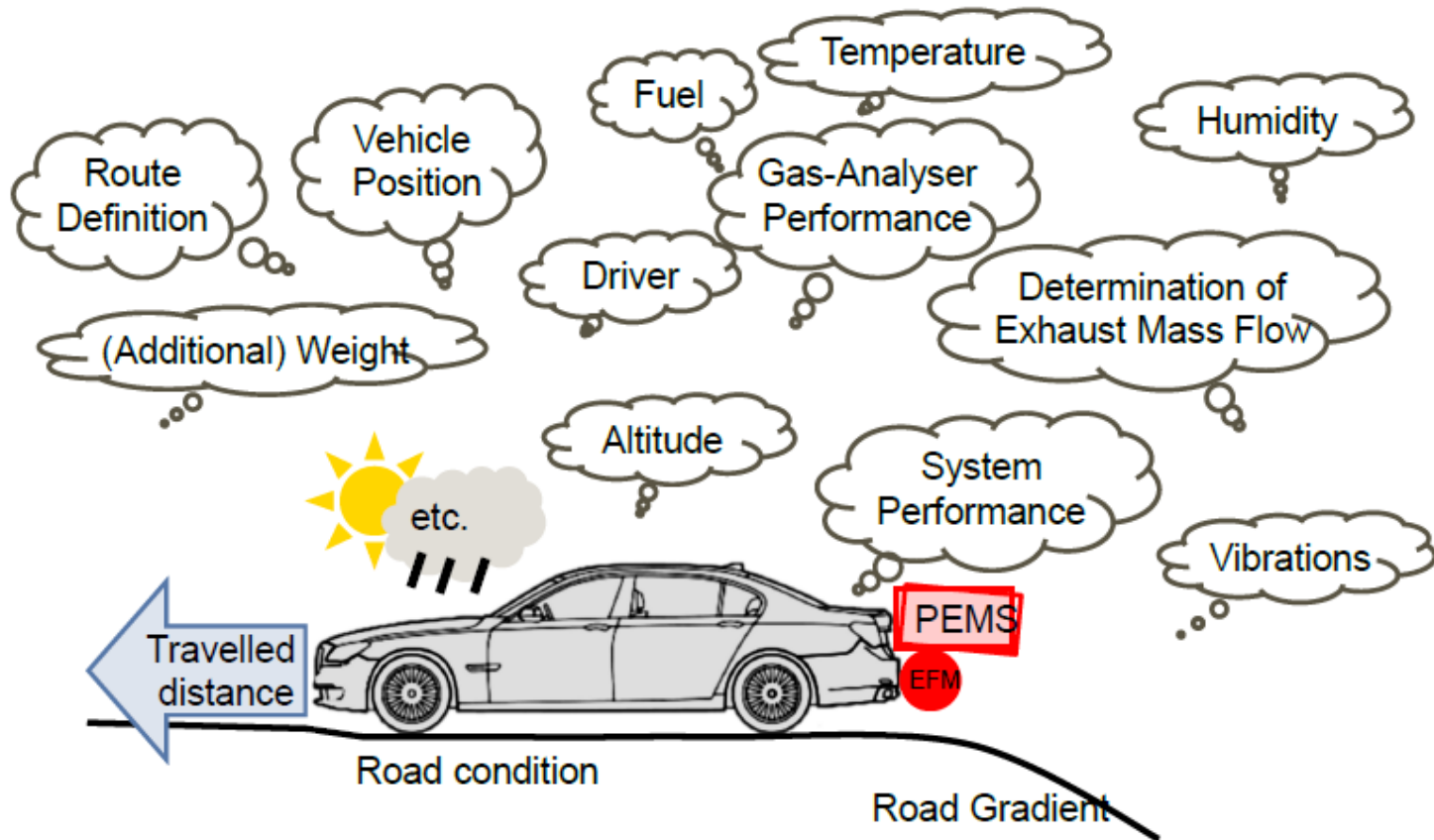


Regulatory Requirements in EU are still being Finalized.

Key Insights from EU Experience

Our Understanding So Far

Issues and Concerns



From Test Lab to Road Test , the increase in Complexity is a Challenge for Measurement Accuracy & Repeatability

A Typical EU RDE Test Schedule

Day 1 – Installation & Verification

- EFM Selection, PEMS installation
- Pre-conditioning (For Correlation check of PEMS & CVS)

Day 2 – Correlation Check with Test Lab.

- PEMS leak check
- Starting and stabilizing PEMS
- Preparing the sampling system & EFM
- Pre-test check & calibration of PEMS
- Cold Emission on WLTC (For Correlation check of PEMS & CVS)
- Post-test calibration check of PEMS analyzer

Day 3- On Road Test including Test Preparation

- PEMS leak check
- Starting and stabilizing PEMS
- Preparing the sampling system & EFM
- Pre-test check & calibration of PEMS
- On-road RDE test (on a pre-decided and agreed route)*
- Post-test calibration check of PEMS analyzer

Day 4 – Test Validity Check & Data Analysis

- Post processing of data (MAW/Power Binning)
- Compliance evaluation

Day 5 – Final Report Compilation

- Final Report generation

Rectify PEMS

If Correlation check is out of permissible tolerances :

CO, THC, NOx: ± 15 mg/km OR 15% (Larger)

CO₂: ± 10 mg/km OR 10% (Larger)

Repeat On Road Test

Trip requirements not fulfilled.

Tool criteria not fulfilled

* Additional time required for Route definition, if not done earlier.

A Typical PEMS test may take 5-7 days to complete !!

Trip Requirements

Trip Sequence = Urban → Rural → Motorway

	Urban	Rural	Motorway
Speeds [km/h]	$V \leq 60$ $15 < V_{avg}$ (including stops) < 30	$60 < V < 90$	$V \geq 90$ $V > 100$ (for at least 5 minutes)
Max. speed [km/h]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> $V_{max} \leq 145\text{km/h}$ (may be exceeded by 15km/h for max. 3% of time of motorway driving) <input type="checkbox"/> Local speed limits remain in force at a PEMS test, notwithstanding other legal consequences. <input type="checkbox"/> Violations of local speed limits per se do not invalidate the results of a PEMS test. 		
Min. Distance [km]	16	16	16
Trip duration [min]	90 -120		
Share [of total trip distance]	34% ($\pm 10\%$) <input type="checkbox"/> Shall never be less than 29%	33% ($\pm 10\%$)	33% ($\pm 10\%$)
Elevation	Start & end point shall not differ in their elevation above sea level by more than 100 m.		
Stop Periods [$V < 1\text{km/h}$]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Shall account for at least 10% of the time duration of urban operation. <input type="checkbox"/> Urban operation shall contain several stop periods of 10s or longer. <input type="checkbox"/> Shall avoid the inclusion of one excessively long stop period that individually comprises $>80\%$ of the total stop time of urban operation. 		

Test Route Selection – Vital for ensuring a Valid Test.

PEMS Installations

In the cabin



On the towing hitch



On the open deck



Picture Courtesy: Millbrook's , JAMA

Issues

- Less Boot Space- Requirement of Towing Hitch.
- Dual Exhaust Vehicles
- Closing of Boot Lid, when installed in the Boot
- Vehicle adaptation needed

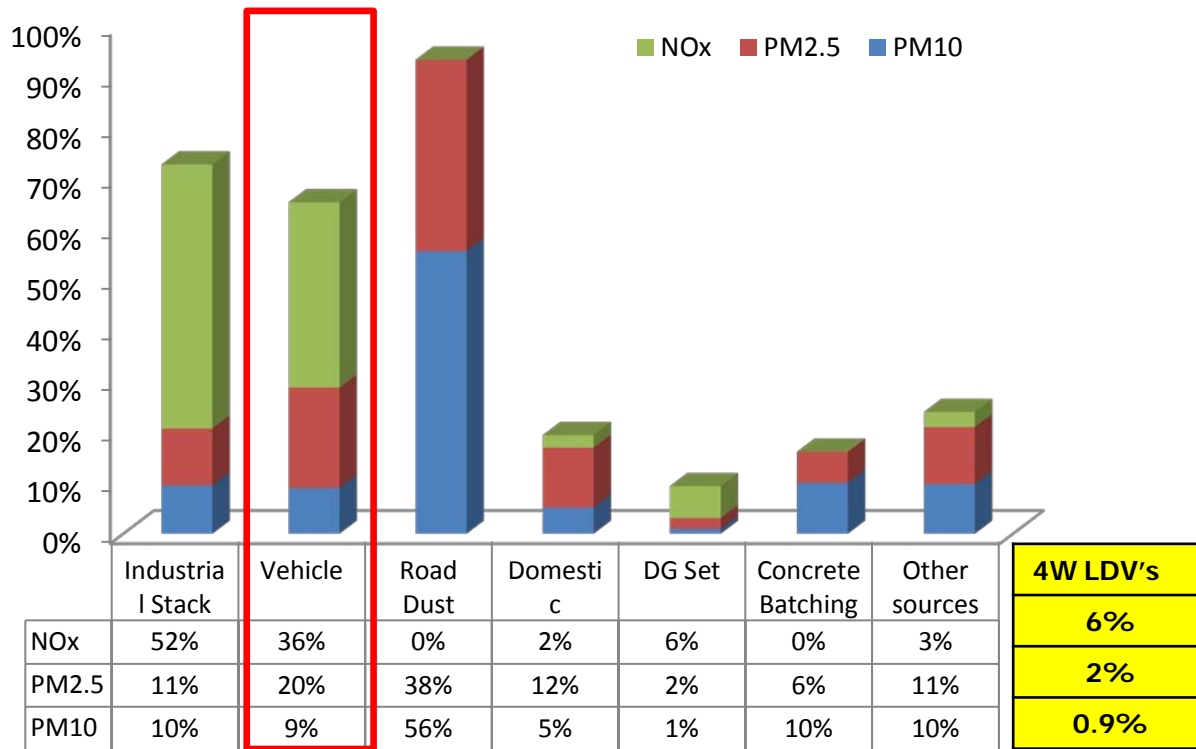
Installation of PEMS can be Challenging for some vehicles, requiring Vehicle Adaptation and Customization

The Indian Context

Issues & Concerns

India Ambient Air Quality – Concerns

Ambient Air Quality Data



The End Objective?

1. Air Quality Improvement by Improving 4W-LDV emissions?
2. The Target Pollutant: NOx or PM?
3. To reduce gap between On Road Emissions & Test Cycle (MIDC)?

Source: Comprehensive Study on Air Pollution and Green House Gases (GHGs) in Delhi – Draft Report : IIT Kanpur

Note : The above figures are for the NCT of Delhi. For a more holistic picture for India, more such studies are required for major Cities

The Objective needs to be understood so as to define a Suitable Test Protocol addressing the Objective.

Indian Conditions are Different

Traffic conditions (Uneven, High density)



Dust, Road Vibration



Ambient Conditions High temperature , BS II/III fleet



PEMS Installation



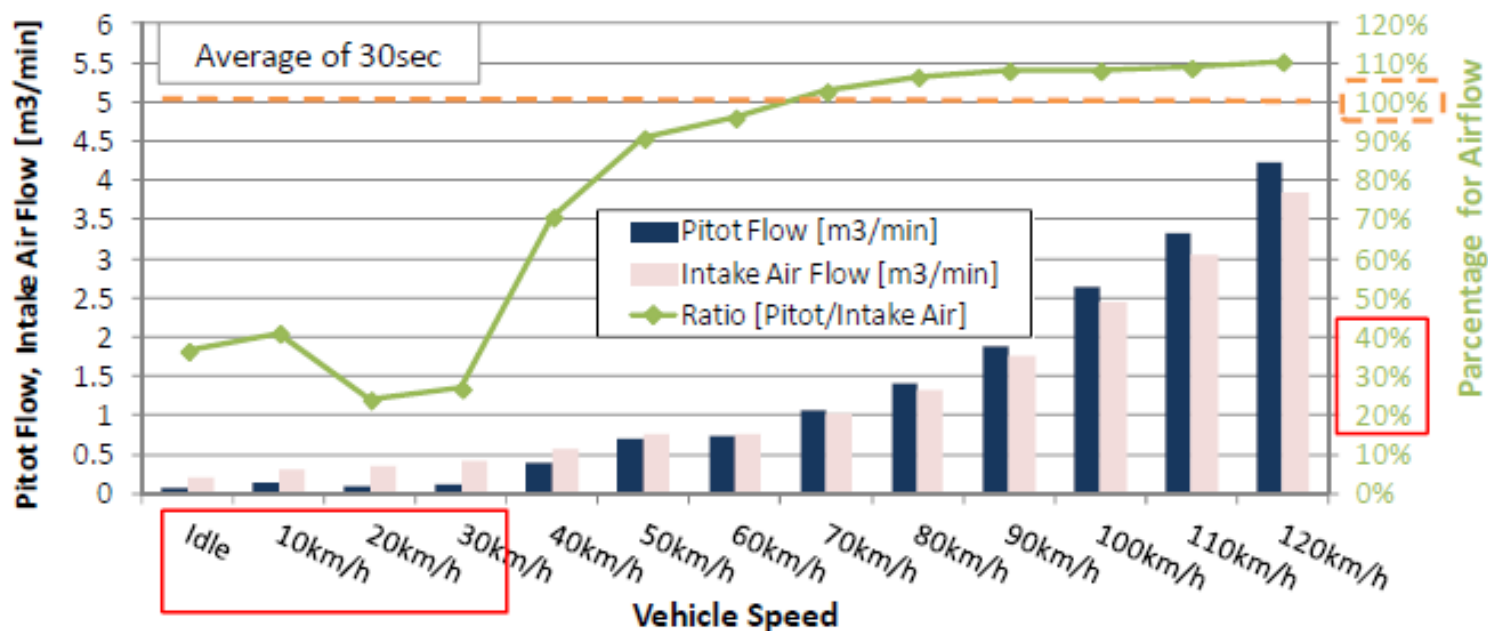
- ❑ Safety of test vehicle & equipment.
- ❑ Reliability of test results due to dust & road vibrations.
- ❑ Vehicle speed is often low in India. *(Concern of Pitot tube accuracy at low flow rate)*
- ❑ Concern of high ambient ppm levels. *(No adjustment for Background Samples as in Lab Tests)*
- ❑ PEMS Equipment installation & operation at high temperatures (>40 deg C).
- ❑ Traffic condition demand more battery back up.

EU approach as it is, may not work in India

Selection of EFM

Measurement accuracy is low at low flow rate.
The maximum difference is approx. 75%.

• Chassis dynamometer test (Steady-state condition)

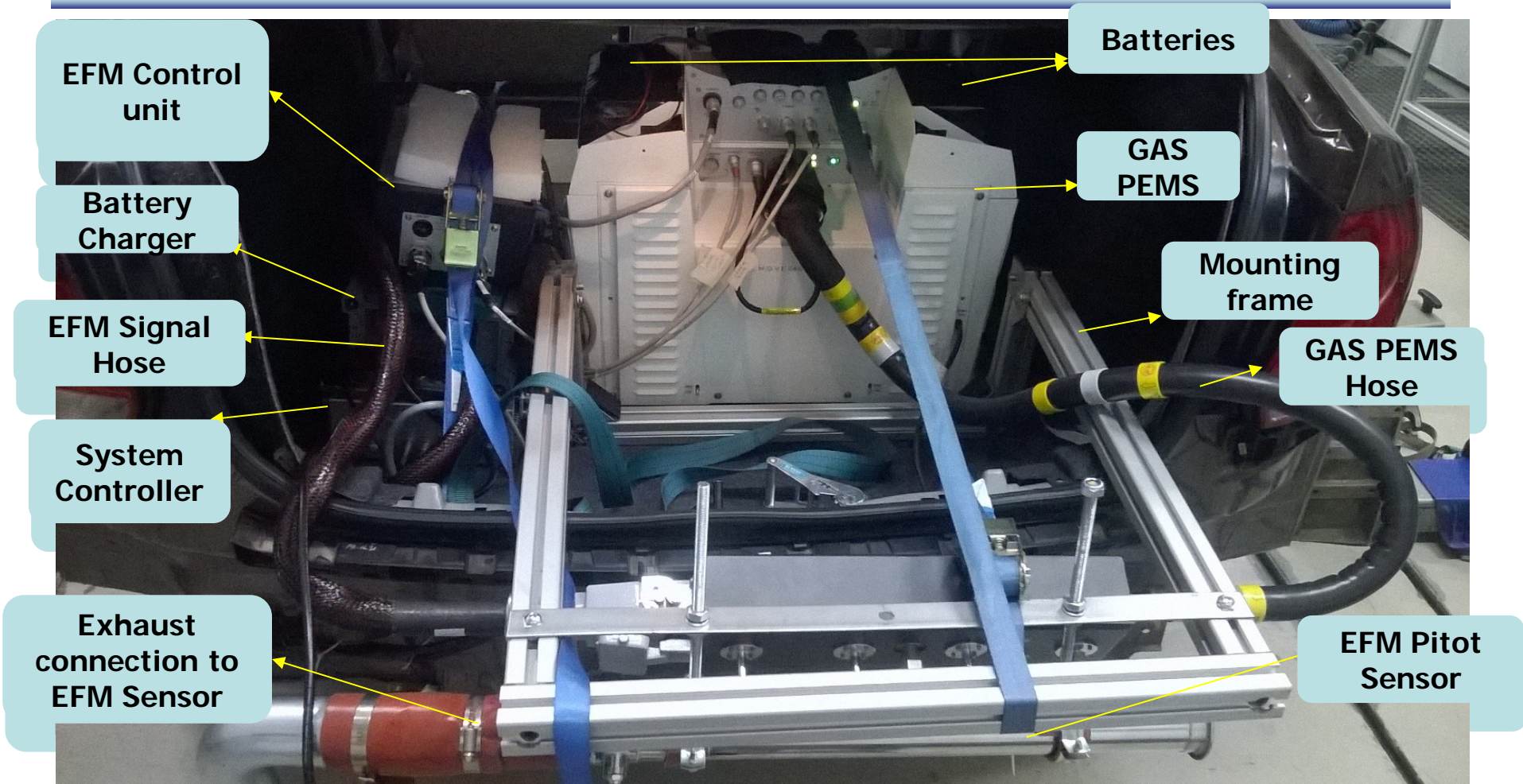


Comparison between Pitot tube-type exhaust gas flowmeter and Intake air flow (ECU)

Source: JAMA, 2016

A Key Concern: EFM Accuracy is very low at lower Speeds.

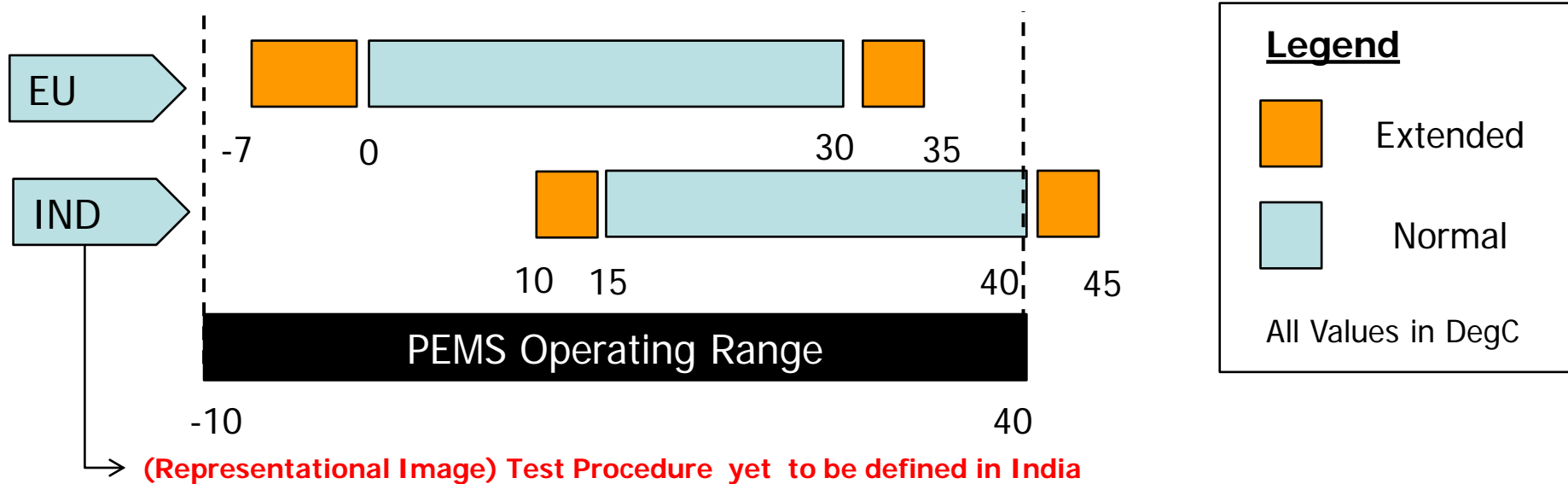
Vehicle Size Constraints : Instrumentation



Equipping PEMS in Small Vehicles with Less Space in Rear: May require modification in the Vehicle.

Typical Indian Cars (Sub 4m) have smaller in size with limited space in the rear

Effect of Higher Ambient Temperatures



- ❑ As Indian Ambient Temperatures are Higher than EU, there will be a need of changing temperature range for RDE Measurement
- ❑ Limitation based on PEMS Operating Range. (Max 40 DegC). For working in extended range the following adaptation may be required:
 1. Internal Temperature Condition Unit → Increase Battery Drain
 2. PEMS is Cooled by Vehicle AC → Additional Load on Vehicle → Will increase severity for Small Vehicles

Measurements at Higher temperatures may not be representative of Real Drive Conditions (Customer Drive Conditions). Needs further Review

Summary & The Way Forward

Recommendations

Options - Addl. Emission Test Protocols

Options	Merits	Demerits
<p>Option1 (PEMS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ On Road Emission Measurement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Test Accuracy, Repeatability & Validity Issues ▪ Equipment Safety and Test Implementation Concerns in Indian Conditions ▪ Testing Time and Effort
<p>Option2 : (Supplemental Tests)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Excellent Accuracy & Repeatability ▪ Existing Test Equipment Can be used (No additional Investment Required) ▪ Efficient, due to less test effort and time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Capturing Indian Driving Conditions, may be a Challenge.

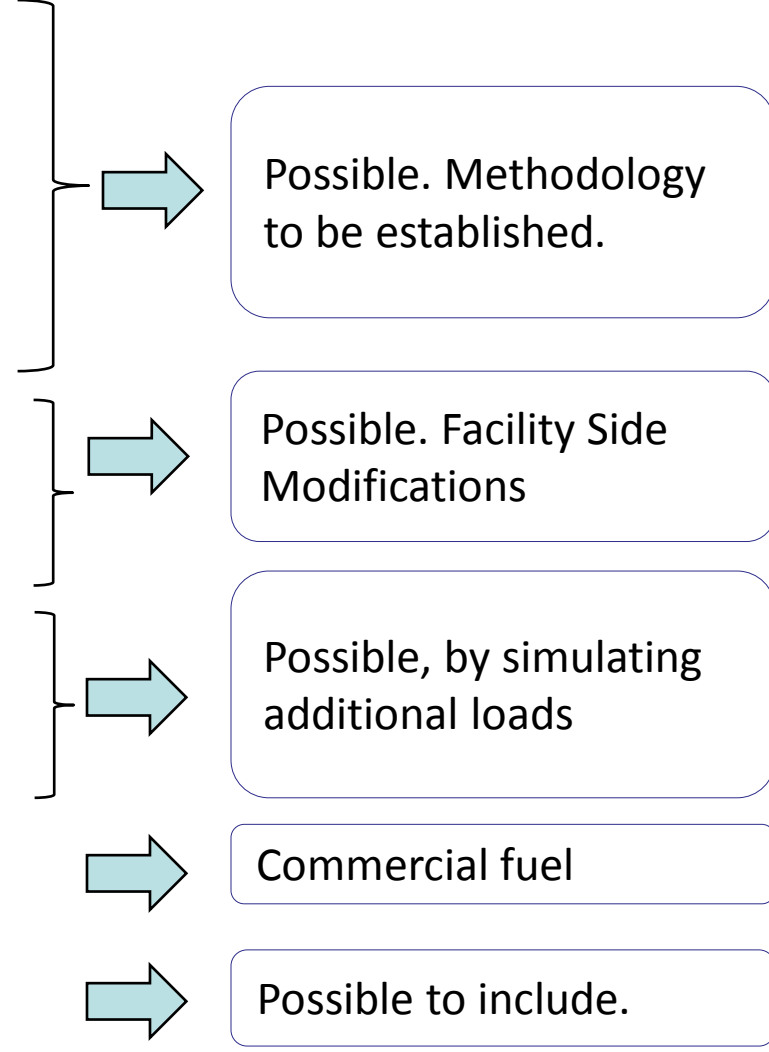
Supplementary Test seems to be a Practical Approach for Implementation as a Part of Vehicle Certification.

Option2 (Supplemental Tests) as a Likely Approach

Requirements

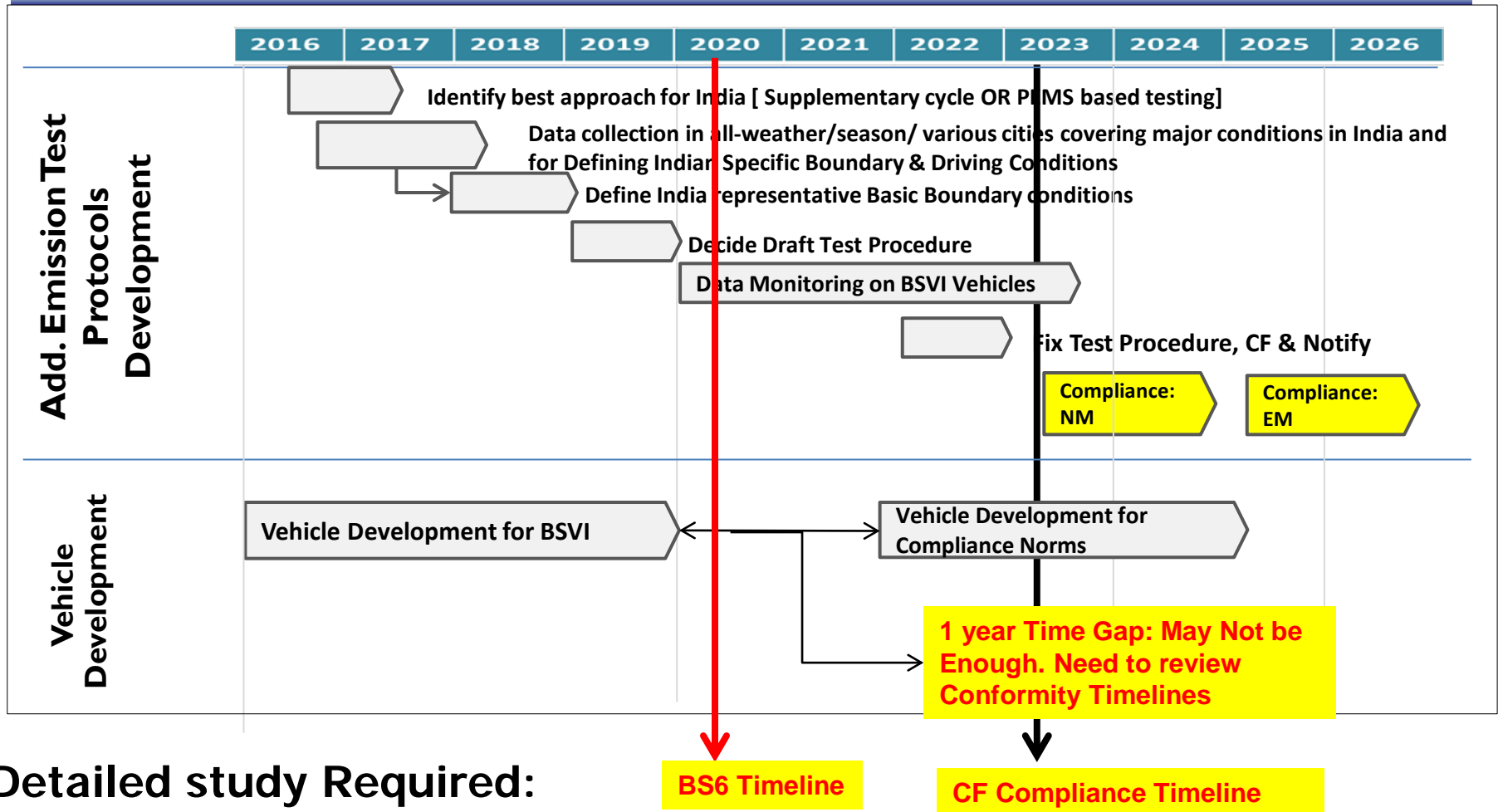
Key Factors	On Road Test	Lab Test
Driving Pattern	Customer pattern	Standard (MIDC)
Test Method	Varying condition (Cold/Hot conditions)	Cold Start
Test Environment (Temp./Humidity)	Based on season & Region	20~30 deg C / 5.5 to 12.2. g/kg
Road Load Forces	Real road conditions	Based on Coast Down data
Inertia Weight	2 ~ 4 or more	2 Pax
Test Fuel	Commercial (available in market)	Reference
Use of Accessories	AC/ Blower, Head lamps, etc.	Not Captured

Addl. Emission Test in Lab set up



Indian Conditions to be studied to define the Addl. Emission test protocols in Lab.

The Way Forward (Outline)



Detailed study Required:

- Option1 : PEMS Test (On Road)
- Option2 : Supplementary Tests (In Test Lab)

All Stake Holders need to work Together for Defining the Best Approach

Thank you very Much
