Global Trends in Regulations and Emissions Control Technologies for Near-zero Emitting Vehicles

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Date: November 10th, 2022

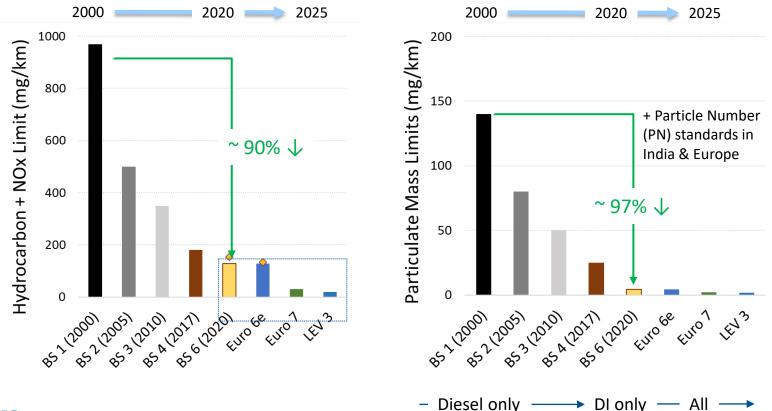






https://www.linkedin.com/in/joshiav/

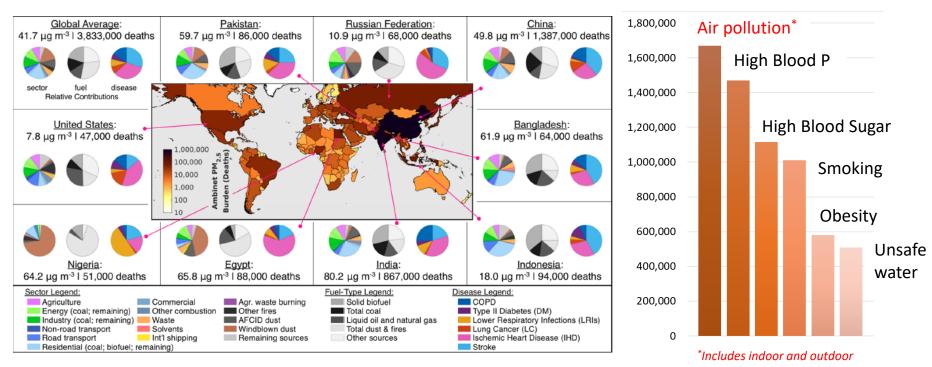
In the past 2 decades, NOx and particulate emission standards have tightened by > 90%



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However, further reductions in air pollution are crucial

Fine particulate^{*} pollution associated with ~ 850,000 premature deaths annually in India

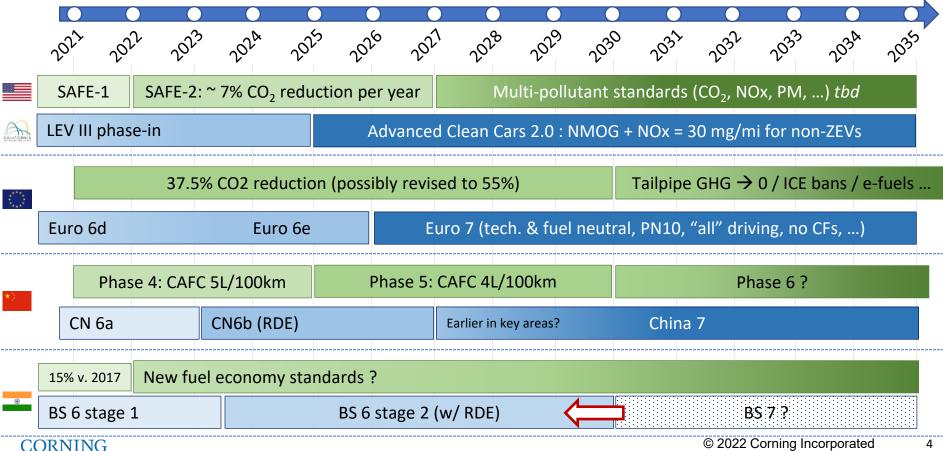


Nature Comm. 2021, 12:3594 https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-23853-y

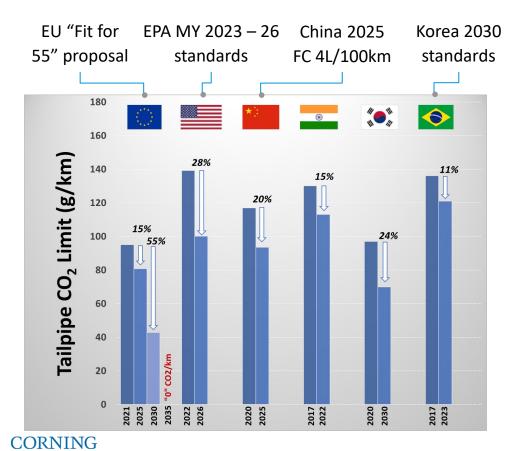
Source: OurWorldInData.org

Light-duty regulations in major markets

India is well-poised to adopt best practices for the next standards



Stringent CO₂ standards increase emphasis on electrification



European Union

- 2030 target changed from 37.5% → 55% reduction vs. 2021
- Confirmed ICE ban beyond 2035
- <u>But</u> considering allowing ICEs running on carbon neutral fuels

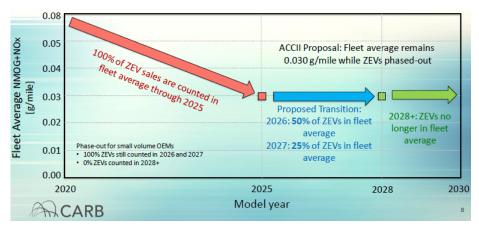
US

- MY 2023-26 limits revised and significantly lowered vs "SAFE"
- MY 2027+ standards being developed and will be part of multi-pollutant rule to be proposed by March 2023
- California has a ZEV sales mandate in place, with 100% EVs by 2035

California Advanced Clean Cars II

ZEVs phased out from fleet average

Fleet NMOG + NOx = 30 mg/mi



Improved in-use NOx emissions

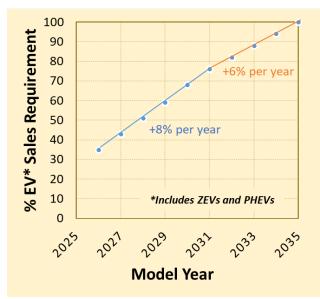
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Intermediate soaks

- PHEV high powered cold start emissions
 - Quick drive-away emissions

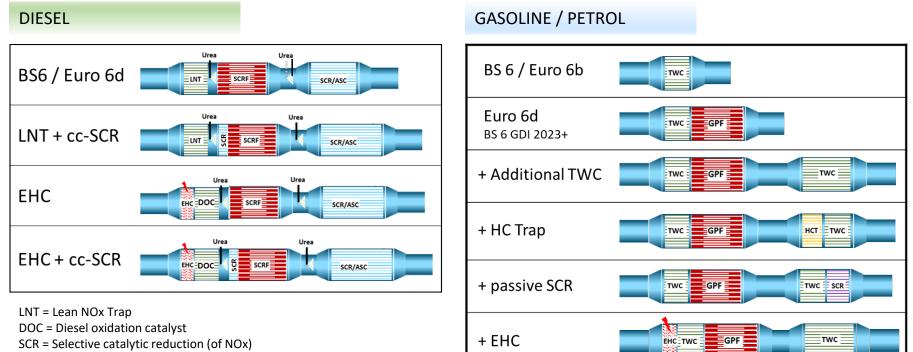
EV* sales mandate

100% sales of cars to be ZEVs and PHEVs by 2035



EVs include BEVs and PHEVs Cap on PHEV fraction

Next generation emission controls are ready for ~ Euro 7 standards



TWC = Three-way catalyst GPF = Gasoline particulate filter

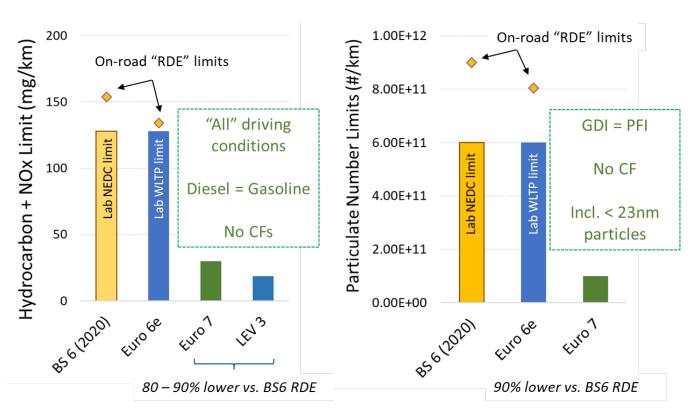
HCT = Hydrocarbon trap

- SCRF = SCR on filter
- ASC = Ammonia slip catalyst
- EHC = Electrically heated catalyst

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BS6 can be further strengthened to improve real-world emissions



Key Recommendations for post BS-6 standards

Fuel & Technology neutral standards Diesel = GDI = PFI = CNG

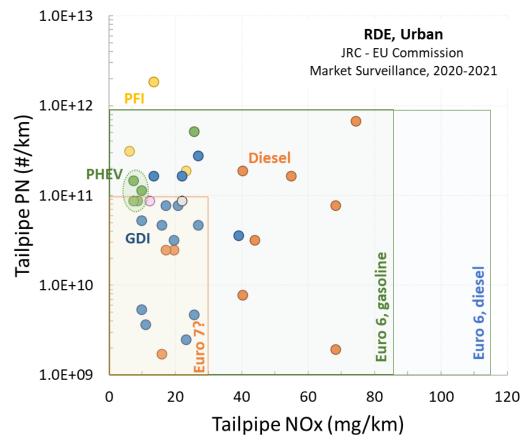
Testing under all driving conditions (no "RDE")

Elimination of conformity factors (real-world limits = lab limits)

Include sub-23nm particles (down to 10nm)

Reduce limits for NOx & PN

Market Surveillance data from Europe

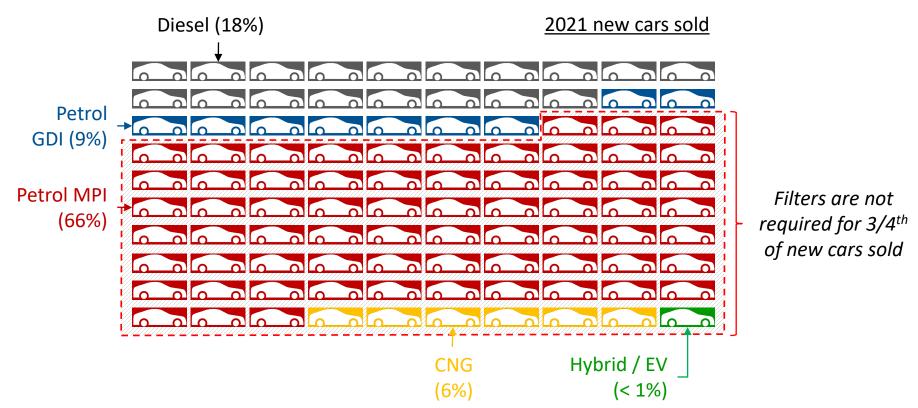


RDE testing has helped : vehicles are meeting limits on road

 Diesels still lag gasoline for NOx emissions
→ need fuel neutral standards with reduced NOx limits

Petrol vehicles with PFI engines can be emitting over the PN limit and need to be regulated

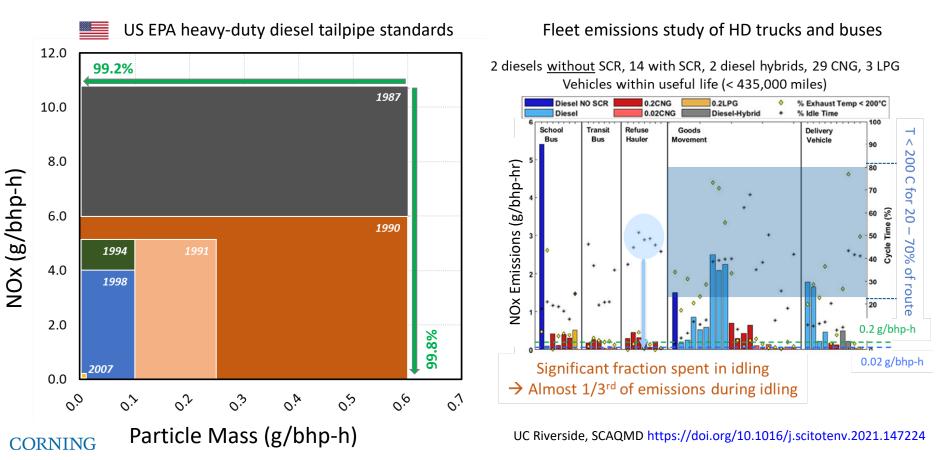
BS6 particle number standards do <u>NOT</u> apply to majority of the vehicles in India → PN standards should apply to <u>all</u> vehicles



Heavy-duty regulatory roadmap in major markets

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	202)	_201		2023	2024	2025	2026	2021	2028	2029	2030	2032	2032	2033	2034	2035
EALITORNIA		U	S 201	0	U	L NOx Ph	1 NOx ↓ 7	75% C	ARB UL	NOx Ph2	2 NOx ↓	90%				
	CARB Adv. Clean Trucks : 30-50% zero-emitting by 2030															
	US 2010						EPA CTI (Low NOx)									
	GHG Ph. 2					2			GHG Ph. 2 +			GHG Ph. 3				
	Tier 4 Fir				Final	CARB Off-road UL NOx NOx 4 up to 90%, first CO ₂ standard?								lard?		
े	GHG reduction (ion (vs	(vs. 2019) -15%				-30% (may be revised with Climate Law)							
	Euro VI-E							Euro VII								
*)	CN VIa CN VIb							С	N VII-a	CN	VII-b (?)					
	Stage 3 GHG (WTVC)					Sta	ge 4 ?	15% ↓ ′	? Change c	f test cycle	3					
<u>_</u>)]	BS	BS VI Ph 1 BS VI Ph 2											BS	6 VII ?		11

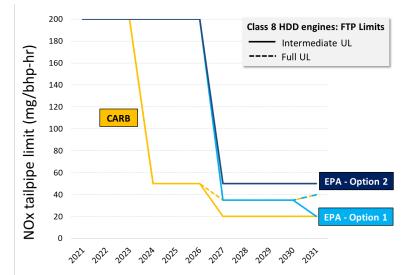
Tailpipe criteria pollutant limits have reduced by >99% But we need to tackle real-world emission scenarios and high emitters



Low NOx regulations will require advancing ICEs while also continuing to advance fuel efficiency & electrification

EPA Cleaner Trucks Plan

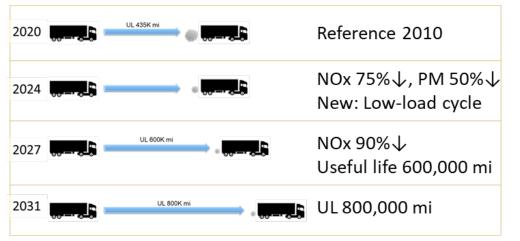
Two options proposed Most likely application starting MY 2027



Included: Low NOx limit, Low load cycle, MAW, increased UL Targeted GHG Phase 2 revisions to some vocational segments

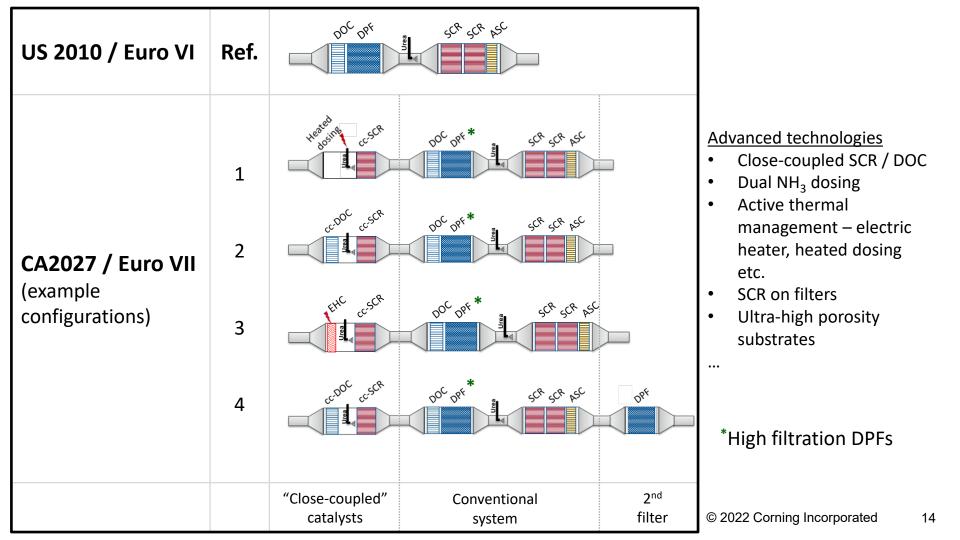
California Low NOx Omnibus Rule

90% NOx emission reduction by MY2027



+ GHG Phase 2: CO₂ 25% \downarrow

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Non-road agricultural & construction machinery California is targeting further tightening of NOx and PM standards



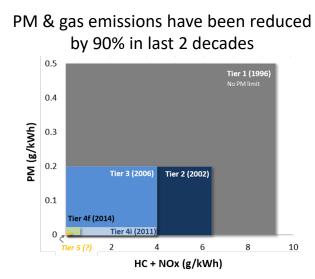




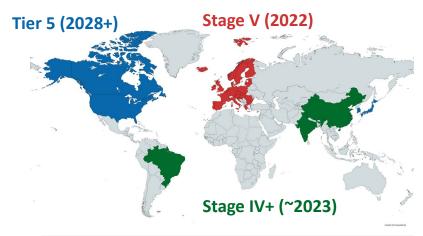








Tighter standards are being implemented across the world

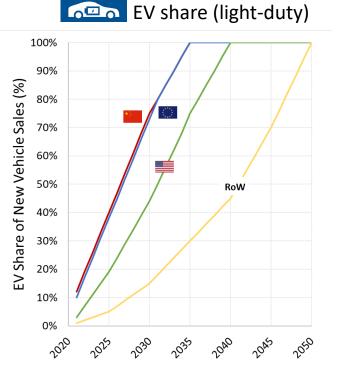


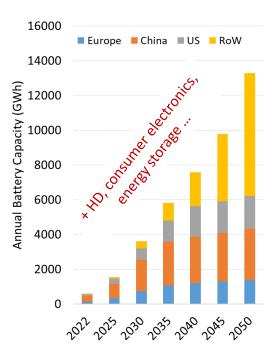
- India only other market to have adopted EU Stage V standards
- California is considering 75 90% reduction in NOx & PM
- China has introduced PN limit and telematics

Region	Standard	Timing	Technology
N. America	Tier 5	2028+	DPF on <u>all</u> equipment
Europe	Stage V	2022	PN limit = DPF
China	Stage IV + PN	2023	SCR + DPF
India	Stage V	2024	SCR + DPF
Brazil	Stage 4	> 2025	SCR

Why emission regulations – won't electric vehicles solve all problems ? Battery raw materials could be a bottleneck for EVs in the next few years

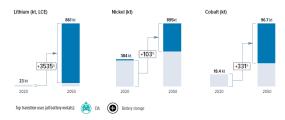
Battery demand for LD





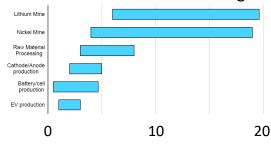
🐝 Raw materials

Future needs for EU alone Li: 36X Ni: 2X Co: 4X



"Metals for Clean Energy: Pathways to solving Europe's raw materials challenge" Eurometaux, 2022

Mines cannot be built overnight

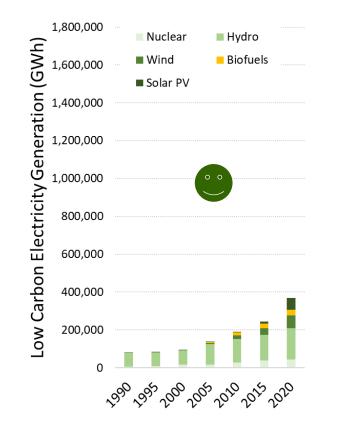


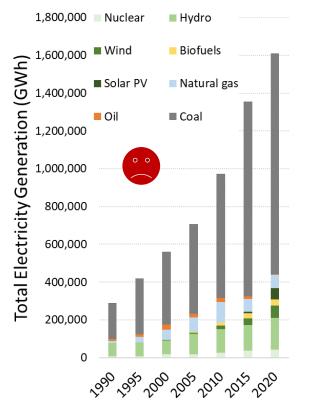
Years for mine development

<u>Assumptions</u> Avg. battery pack sizes – 50 kWh in China, 60 kWh in Europe, 75 kWh in US Vehicle sales flat in US and grow at 0.5% per year in all other regions No separation of PHEV and BEV for simplicity

True benefit of electrification is tied to grid carbon intensity

Low carbon electricity has increased by ~ 2X in the past decade But > 70% of the total electricity is still coal-based





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We need to pursue all pathways for transport decarbonization

