

Proposed Exhaust Emission Rates for Compressed Natural Gas Transit Buses in MOVES2013

MSTRS MOVES Review Work group
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The logo for MOVES, featuring the word "MOVES" in a stylized, metallic, 3D font with a glowing effect, set against a dark, gradient background.

Outline

- Overview
- Literature review
- MOVES2010b Analysis
- Creating Proposed MOVES2013 rates



Transit Bus Mileage Share by Fuel

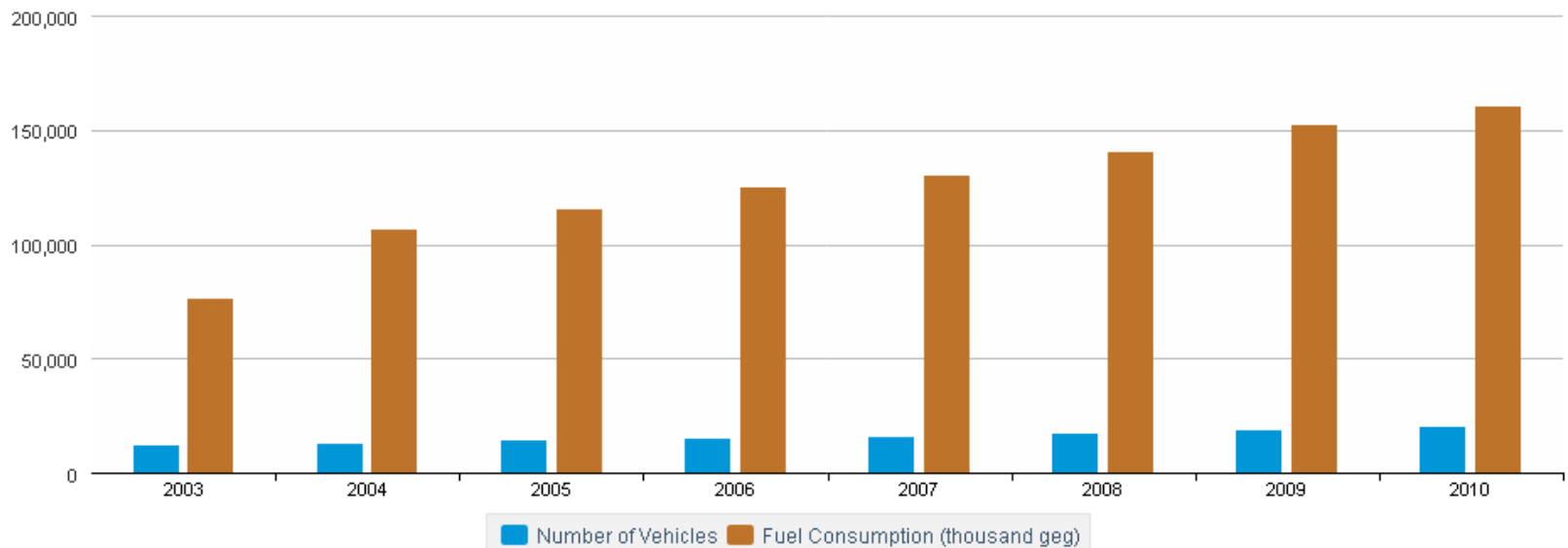
Fuel	Mileage Share (2010)
Diesel fuel	63%
Compressed natural gas (CNG)	14%
Bio-diesel(BD)	8%
Gasoline	5%
Dual fuel	4%
Hybrid diesel	3%
Liquefied natural gas (LNG)	2%

Source - National Transit Database (Transit Way Mileage)

http://www.ntdprogram.gov/ntdprogram/dabase/2010_database/NTDdatabase.htm

Bus CNG Consumption

Yearly Estimates



Yearly Totals	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
■ Total Vehicles	11,978	13,182	14,263	15,059	15,890	16,982	18,446	20,111
■ Total Fuel Consumed	76,683	106,512	115,141	125,308	130,305	140,591	152,496	160,549

Background

- **Between 2003 and 2010, the number of CNG fueled buses and quantity of CNG consumed has approximately doubled**
- **Buses consume about 75% of the CNG used in transportation**
- **Considered by municipalities for a variety of reasons**
 - Price of fuel
 - Potential for central refueling infrastructures

CNG Buses in MOVES2010b

- **Motor gasoline, diesel, and CNG are the only fuels in the default vehicle population in MOVES2010b**
 - Other fuels (ex. electricity) are available to the user through the alternate vehicle and fuels importer (AVFT)
- **MOVES2010b CNG bus HC/CO/NOx/PM rates are the MOVES2010b gasoline medium heavy duty (MHD) rates**
 - Result of timing, priorities, and data limitations in MOVES2010
 - Increasing prevalence of CNG buses increases relevance for MOVES2013
 - MHD gasoline rates documented in “Development of Emission Rates for Heavy-Duty Vehicles in the Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator MOVES2010 (EPA-420-B-12-049)”
 - MHD is regulatory class 46, 19k - 33k pounds GVWR

Benchmarking MOVES2010b CNG Bus Emission Rates

- **Conducted literature review**
 - Modal data (1 hz) was not readily available
 - EPA maintains longer term interest in this data
- **Compared test cycle results from literature against simulated test cycles using MOVES**
 - “On-road” vehicles more representative than certification data
 - Test cycle simulation
 - Configure and run MOVES with relevant drive cycle
 - Determine op mode distribution
 - Using op mode distribution, emission rates, and total cycle time, calculate emissions on test cycle
 - $\text{Emission Rate}_{\text{cycle}} = \sum(\text{Rate}_{\text{op mode}} * \text{Time}_{\text{op mode}}) / \text{Distance}_{\text{cycle}}$

HD Transit Bus Drive Traces

Figure SI-3. New York Bus Cycle (from Ref. (4), figure 4).

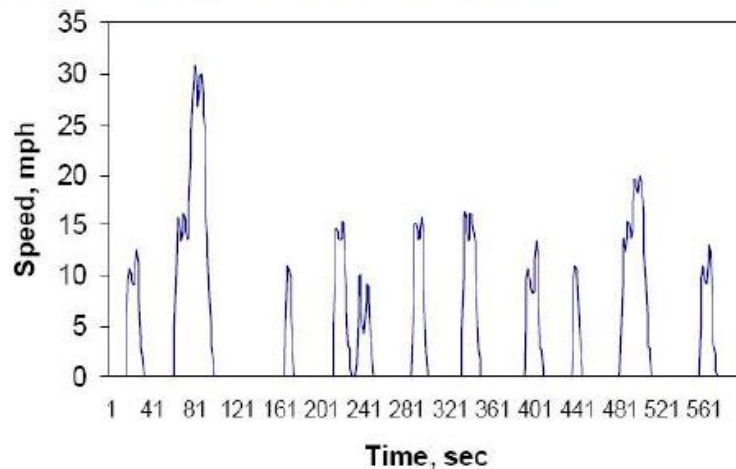
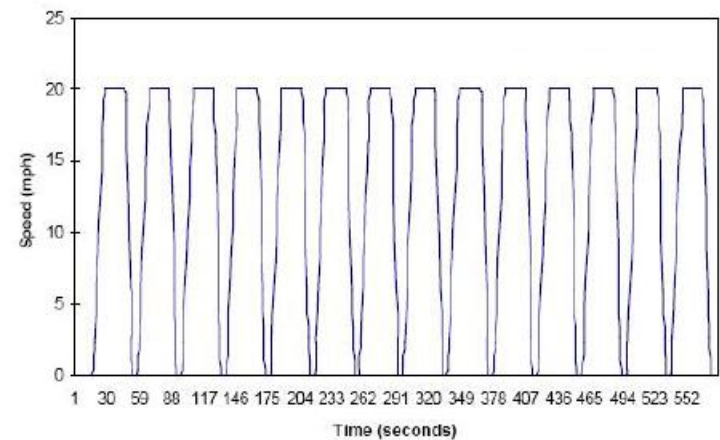


Figure SI-4. Central Business District Cycle (from Ref. (4), figure 5).



HD Transit Bus Drive Traces

Figure SI-2. Urban Dynamometer Driving Schedule (from Ref. (4), figure 3).

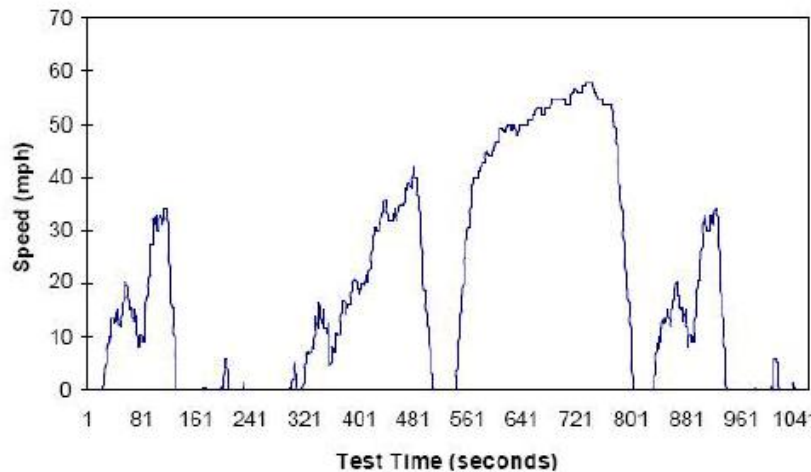
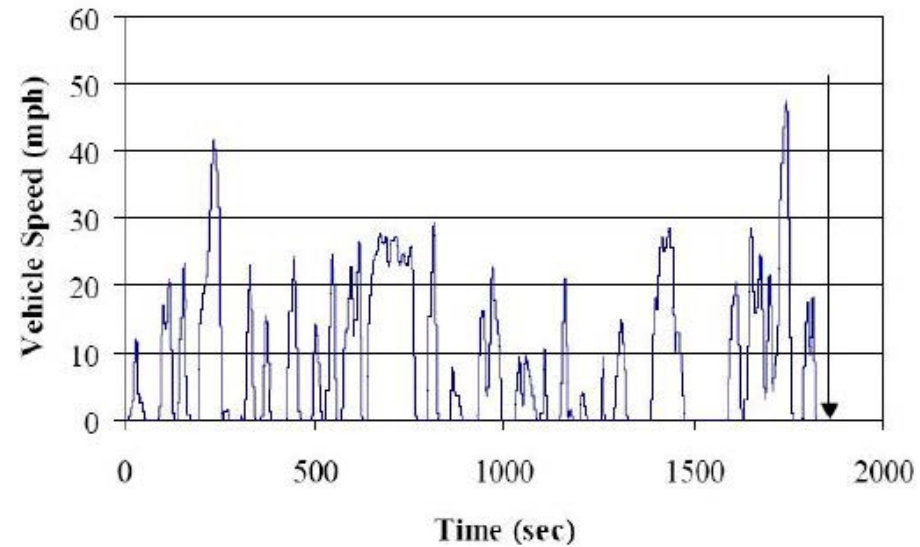


Figure SI-6. Washington Area Metropolitan Transit Authority Driving Cycle (from Ref. (23), figure 9).

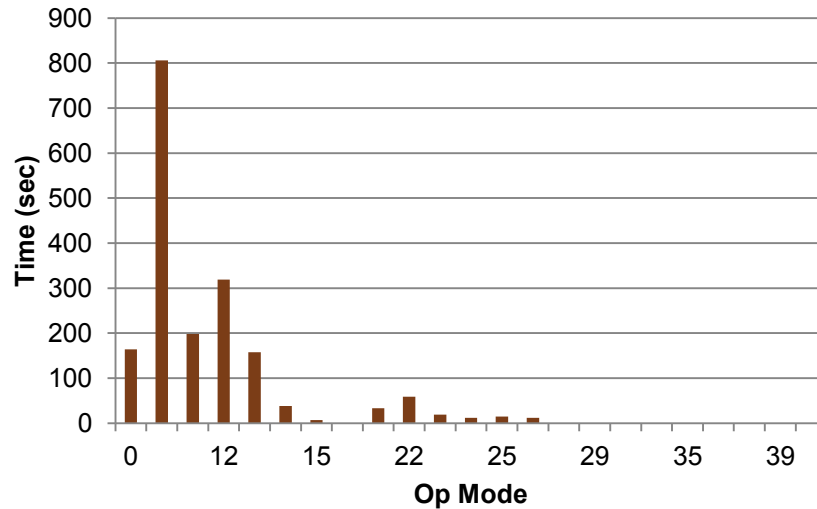


Conversion to STP bins

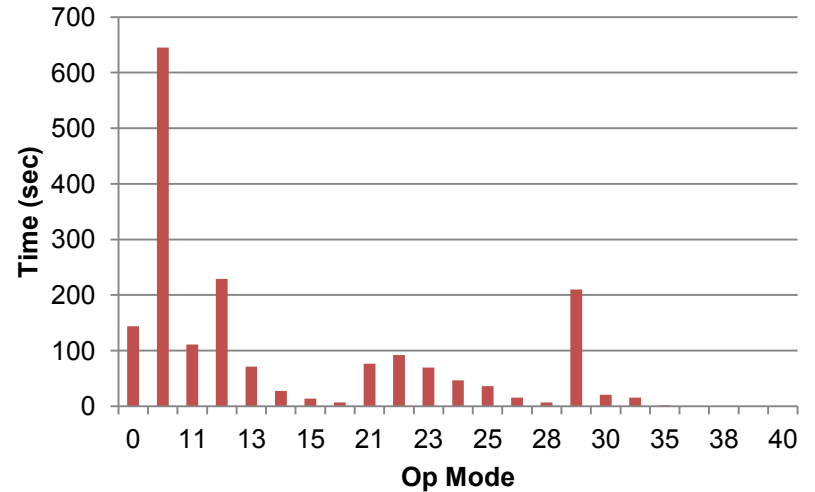
STP Class (kW/tonne)	Speed Class (MPH)		
	1-25	25-50	50+
30+		30	40
27-30		29	39
24-27			
21-24	16	28	38
18-21			
15-18		27	37
12-15			
9-12	15	25	35
6-9	14	24	
3-6	13	23	
0-3	12	22	33
<0	11	21	

Corresponding Op Mode Distributions

Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

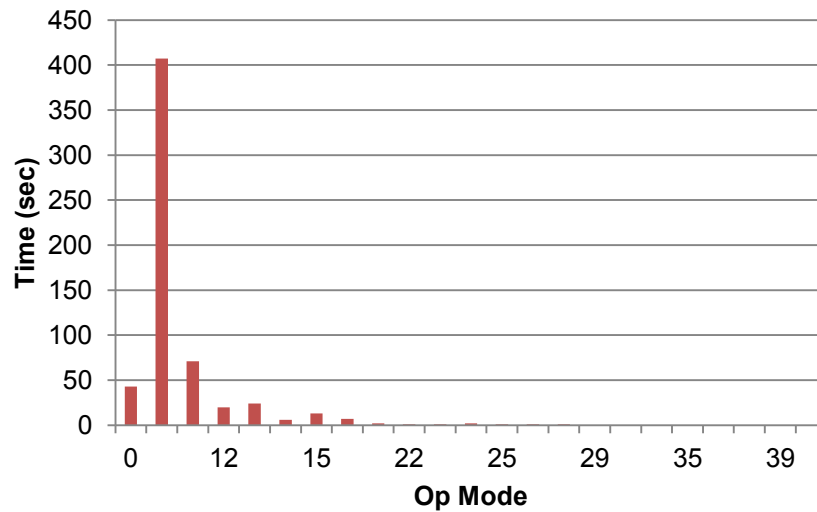


Heavy-Duty Urban Dynamometer Driving Schedule

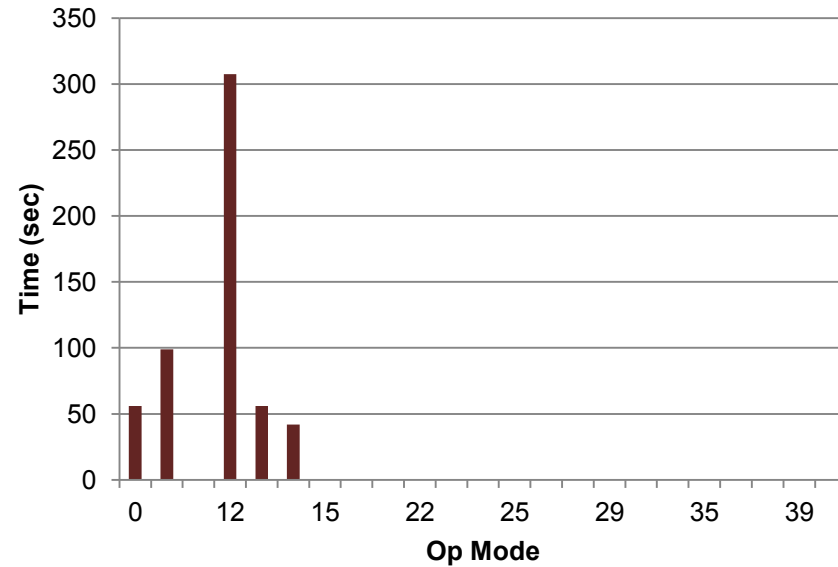


Op Mode Distributions

New York Bus



Central Business District



Literature Reviewed

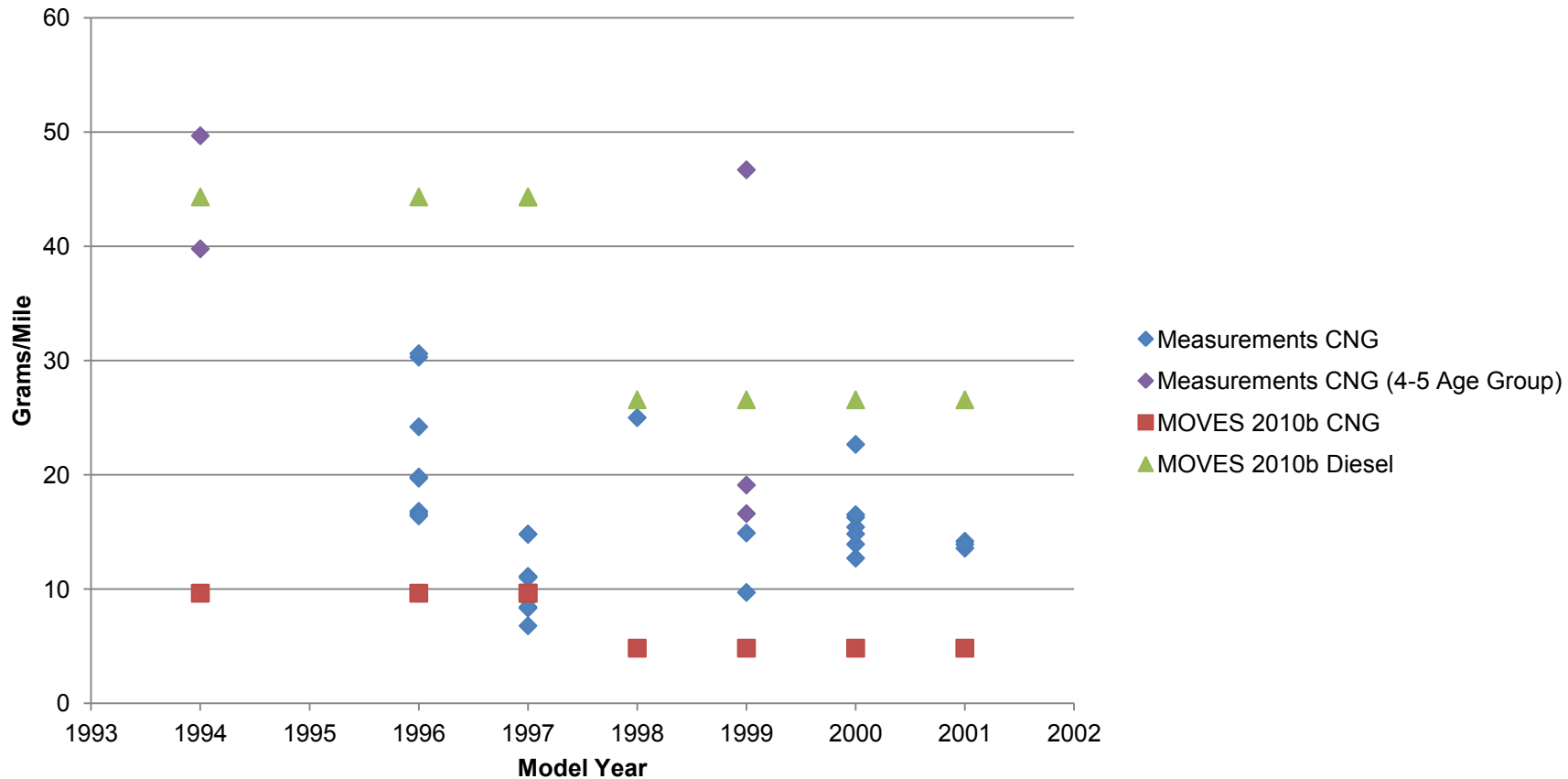
Paper/Article	Lead Research Unit	Driving Cycle(s)	Number of Unique Measurements
Melendez 2005	National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL)	WMATA	7
Clark 1999	West Virginia University (WVU)	CBD	7
Ayala 2002	California Air Resources Board (CARB)	CBD, NYB, S55, UDDS	8
Ayala 2003	CARB	CBD, SS55	12
Lanni 2003	New York Department of Environmental Conservation	CBD, NYB	6
McCormick 1999	Colorado School of Mines	CBD, UDDS	8
LaTavec 2002	ARCO (a BP Company)	CBD	2
McKain 2000	WVU	CBD, NYB	6
Clark 1997	WVU	CBD	10
TOTAL			66

Literature Analysis

- **9 papers, 66 unique dynamometer measurements**
 - A similar analysis on CNG and diesel buses was performed by Navistar in 2007
- **Majority of vehicles are pre-2004, low age**
 - 53 of 66 measurements are age 0-3, remainder were 4-5
 - Additional data is welcome
 - No published second by second data
- **38 measurements made on the CBD cycle**
 - Focused on this analysis, but the other trends were generally similar

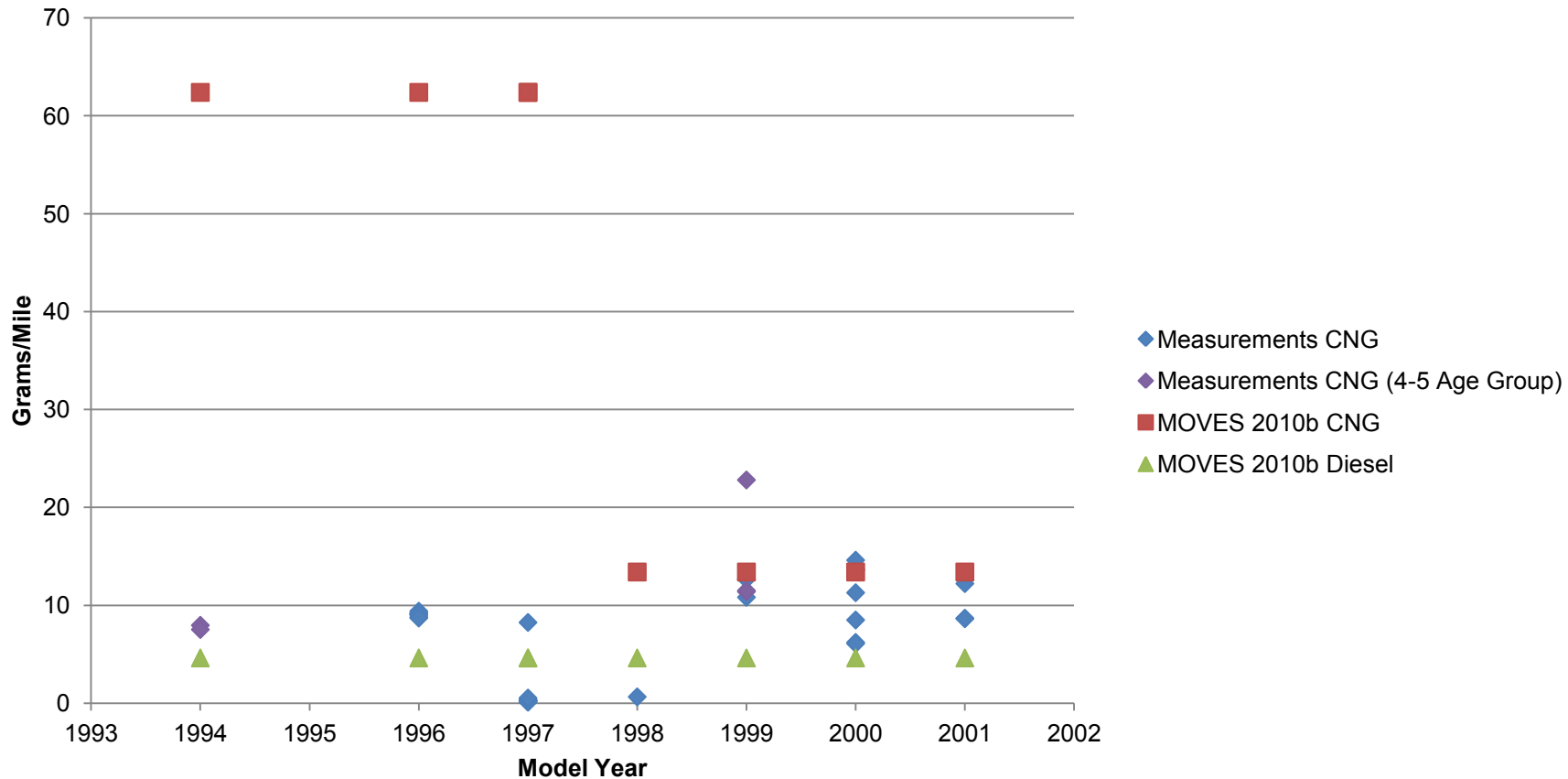
Comparing MOVES Projections to Measurements

CBD Cycle, NOx Emissions, Age Group ≤3



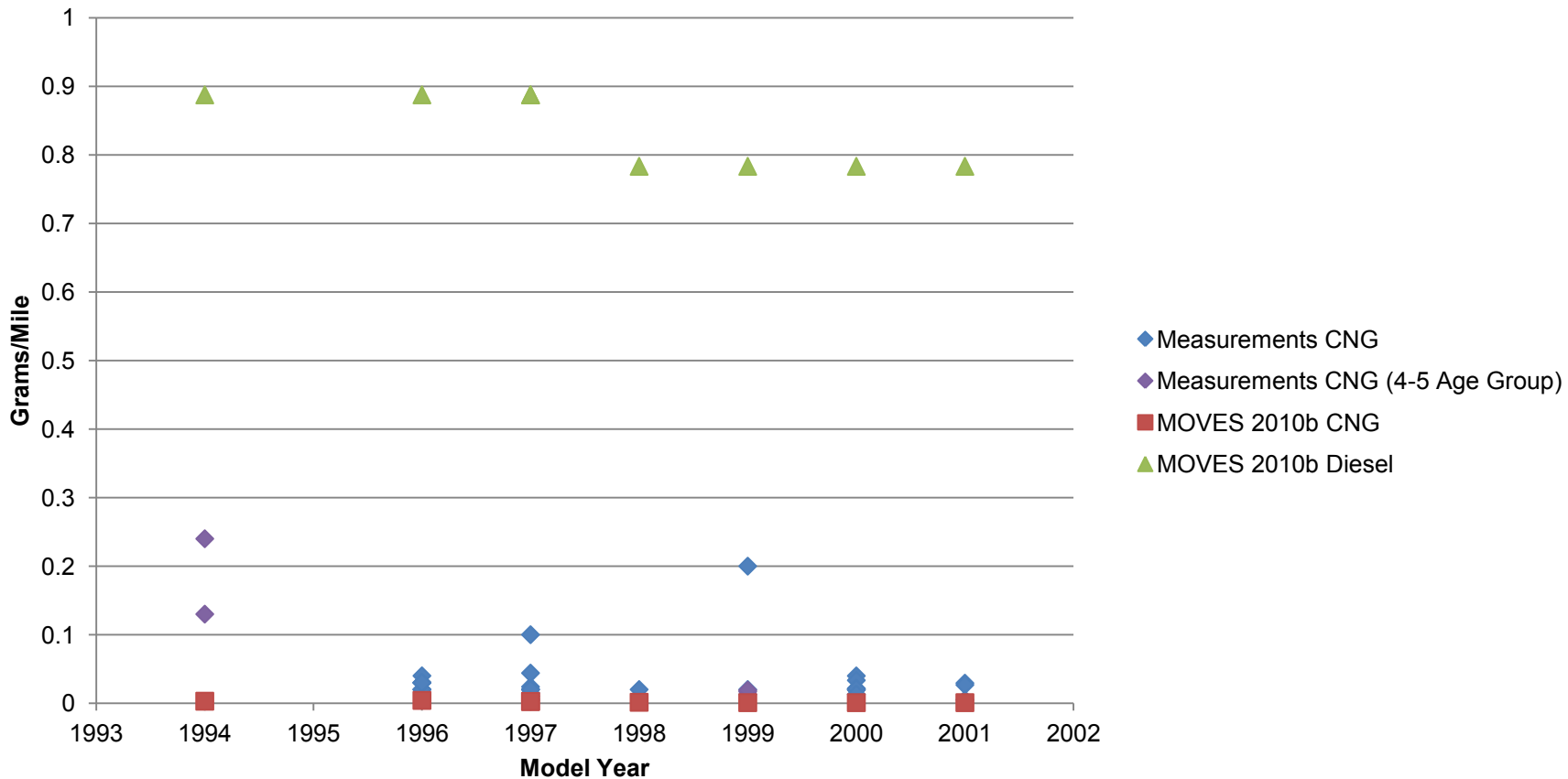
Comparing MOVES Projections to Measurements

CBD Cycle, CO Emissions, Age Group ≤ 3



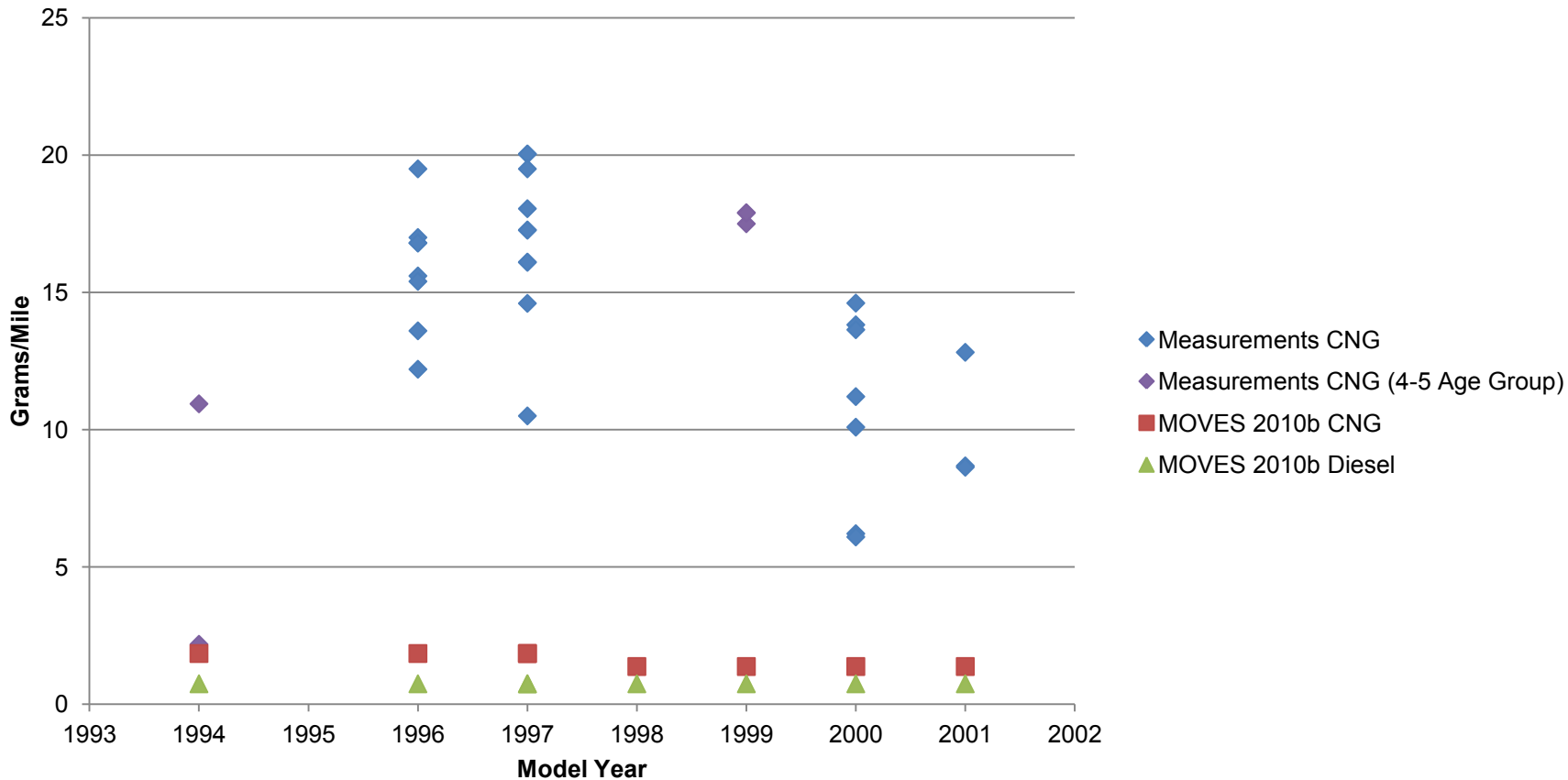
Comparing MOVES Projections to Measurements

CBD Cycle, PM Emissions, Age Group ≤ 3



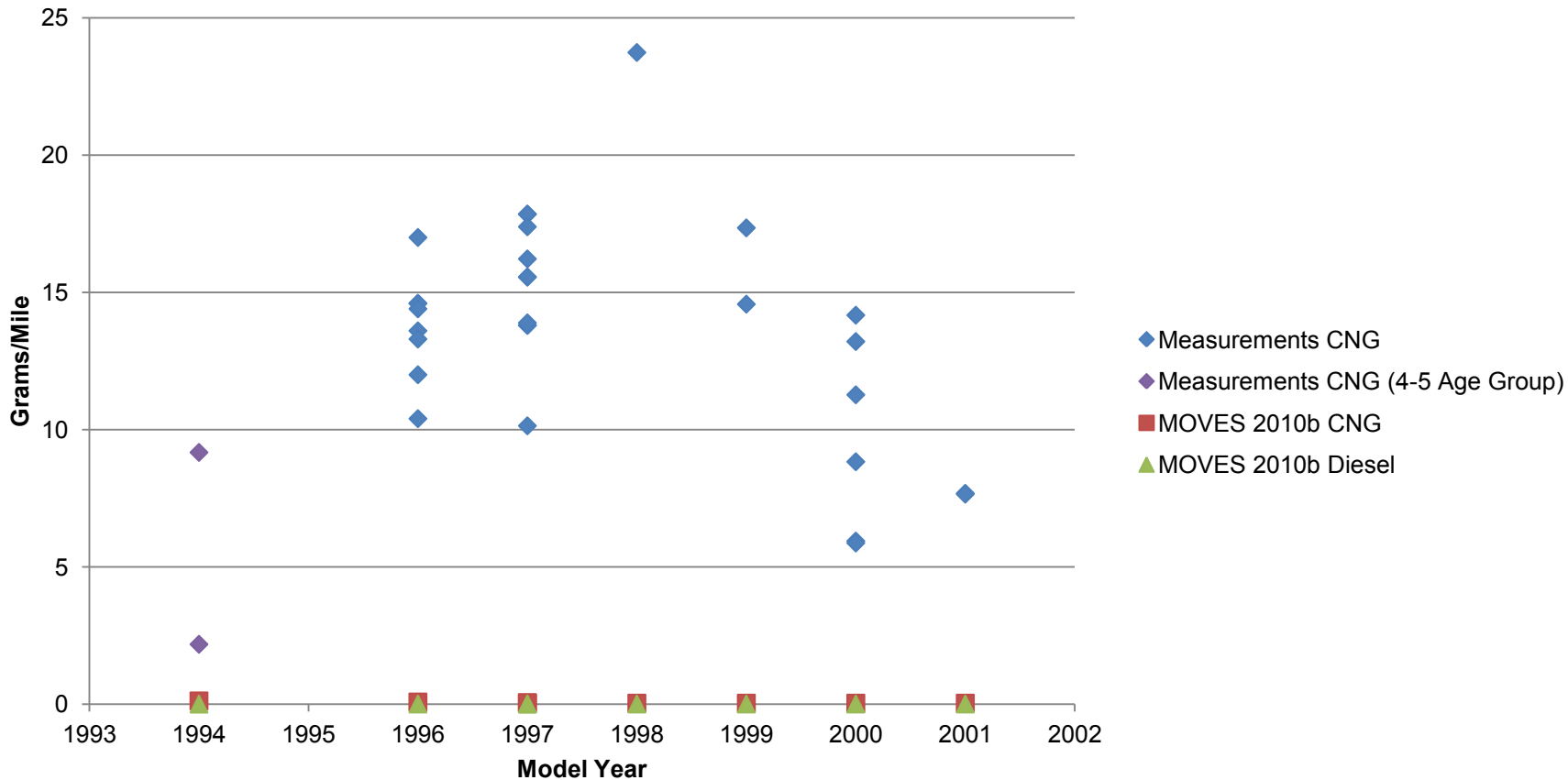
Comparing MOVES Projections to Measurements

CBD Cycle, THC Emissions, Age Group ≤3

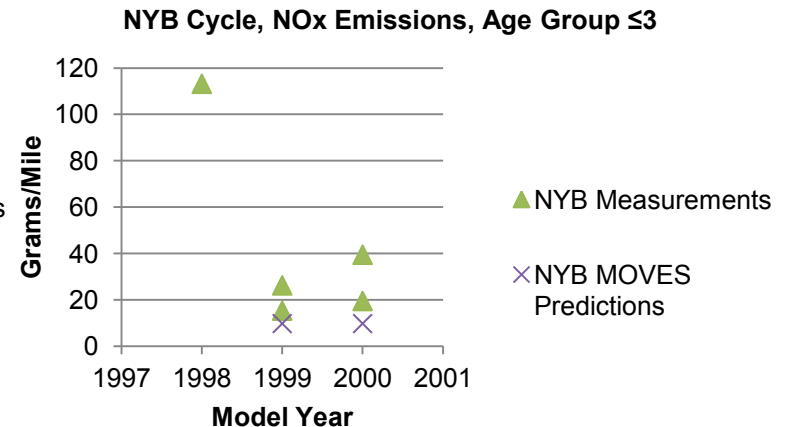
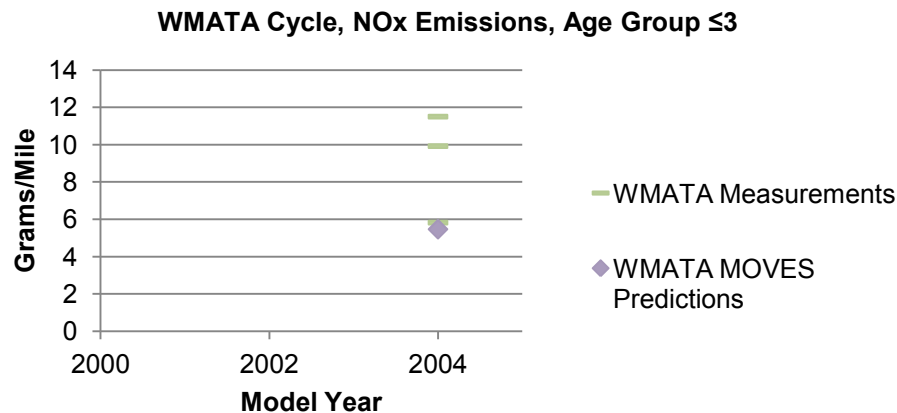
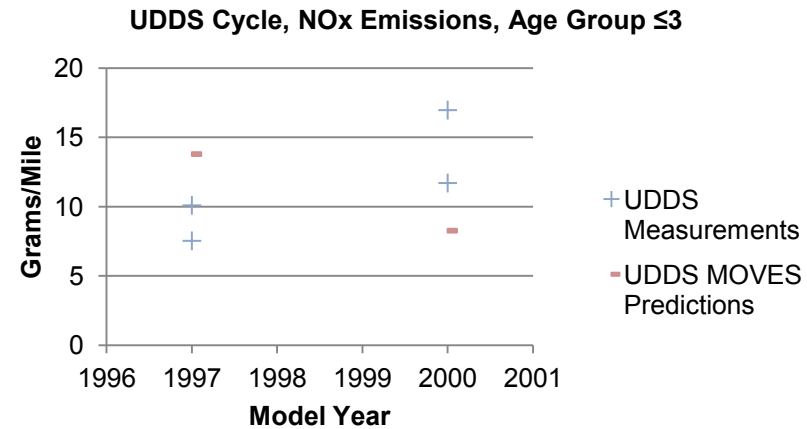
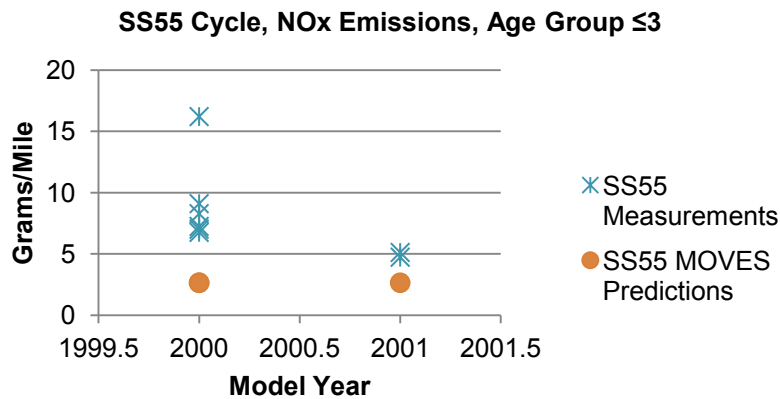


Comparing MOVES Projections to Measurements

CBD Cycle, CH₄ Emissions, Age Group ≤3



Other Cycles – Consistent Trends



MY 1994-2001 Literature Review

- **Literature shows much higher THC and CH₄ emissions than MOVES2010b CNG rates**
 - MOVES2010b CNG is based on gasoline emission rates
 - CH₄ is uncombusted fuel from CNG vehicle
 - Majority of THC increase is CH₄
- **Literature PM rates are higher than MOVES2010b**
 - Much lower than diesel buses without trap
- **Literature NO_x rates are higher than MOVES2010b**
- **Literature CO rates are similar**
- **Other cycles show similar, but not identical conclusions**

Developing Modal Rates

- **No modal data from papers**
 - Potentially available from some authors
 - Significant additional time and financial investment
 - Acquisition costs
 - Quality Assurance
 - Analysis
 - Potentially a future option
- **Scaled MOVES2010b CNG rates so that simulated drive cycle emissions are at appropriate level**
 - Simulate drive cycle in MOVES
 - Match to equivalent data from paper
 - Develop scaling factor
 - Assuming same ratio applies to running and start emissions
 - Assume same age trends, except for CH₄
 - CH₄ is assumed to remain same proportion of THC

Proposed MOVES2013 CNG bus rates

- **Categorized CNG buses into 3 model year groups**
 - A: 1994-2001 (Most MYs contained in literature review)
 - B: 2002-2006 (Additional MYs – WMATA cycle)
 - C: 2007 and later
- **For group A & B, emission rates from literature**
- **For 2007 and later MYs, scaled group B emission rates by ratio to sales-weighted certification data**
 - Portions of certification data (ie, projected sales) are CBI.

Current and Draft Proposed Rates

Current MOVES2010b CNG Rates (g/mile)								
MY	Age Group	Cycle	NOx	CO	PM_OC	PM_EC	THC	CH4
1997	0-3	CBD	9.6	62.4	2.4E-03	1.8E-04	1.8	0.05
2004 and later	0-3	CBD	4.8	13.4	2.4E-03	1.7E-04	1.4	0.03
1997	0-3	WMATA	9.5	90.0	4.0E-03	2.9E-04	2.5	0.07
2004 and later	0-3	WMATA	5.5	19.0	3.5E-03	2.6E-04	1.4	0.03
Proposed MOVES2013 CNG Rates (g/mile - measured/estimated from analysis)								
MY	Age Group	Cycle	NOx	CO	PM_OC	PM_EC	THC	CH4
1994-2001	0-3	CBD	18.1	7.6	3.3E-02	3.7E-03	14.3	13.1
2002-2006	0-3	WMATA	9.1	2.3	3.9E-03	4.3E-04	11.2	10.6
2007 and later	0-3	WMATA	2.2	20.0	1.6E-03	1.8E-04	4.3	4.1

Summary

- **Improvement in CNG bus rates from MOVES2010b**
 - Emissions reflect CNG bus emission rates
 - Significant increase in CH₄ and THC
 - Smaller changes in NO_x, CO
- **Incorporated analysis of 66 vehicle measurements**
 - Additional area for improvement exists
 - Modal data
 - More recent data
 - Aged vehicle data
- **Also fixed a MOVES2010b bug (no VOC emissions)**

Appendix: References

- Clark, N., Gautam, M., Rapp, B., Lyons, D. et al., "Diesel and CNG Transit Bus Emissions Characterization by Two Chassis Dynamometer Laboratories: Results and Issues," Society of Automotive Engineers, SAE Technical Paper 1999-01-1469, 1999, (<http://papers.sae.org/1999-01-1469>).
- Ayala, A., Kado, N., Okamoto, R., Holmén, B. et al., "Diesel and CNG Heavy-duty Transit Bus Emissions over Multiple Driving Schedules: Regulated Pollutants and Project Overview," Society of Automotive Engineers, SAE Technical Paper 2002-01-1722, 2002. (<http://papers.sae.org/2002-01-1722>).
- Ayala, A., Gebel, M., Okamoto, R., Rieger, P. et al., "Oxidation Catalyst Effect on CNG Transit Bus Emissions," Society of Automotive Engineers, SAE Technical Paper 2003-01-1900, 2003. (<http://papers.sae.org/2003-01-1900>).
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- McCormick, R., Graboski, M., Alleman, T., Herring, A. et al., "In-Use Emissions from Natural Gas Fueled Heavy-Duty Vehicles," Society of Automotive Engineers, SAE Technical Paper 1999-01-1507, 1999. (<http://papers.sae.org/1999-01-1507>).
- LeTavec, C., Uihlein, J., Vertin, K., Chatterjee, S. et al., "Year-Long Evaluation of Trucks and Buses Equipped with Passive Diesel Particulate Filters," Society of Automotive Engineers. SAE Technical Paper 2002-01-0433, 2002. (<http://papers.sae.org/2002-01-0433>).
- McKain, D., Clark, N., Balon, T., Moynihan, P. et al., "Characterization of Emissions from Hybrid-Electric and Conventional Transit Buses," Society of Automotive Engineers, SAE Technical Paper 2000-01-2011, 2000. (<http://papers.sae.org/2000-01-2011>).
- Clark, N., Gautam, M., Lyons, D., Bata, R. et al., "Natural Gas and Diesel Transit Bus Emissions: Review and Recent Data," Society of Automotive Engineers, SAE Technical Paper 973203, 1997. (<http://papers.sae.org/973203>).