

Equipment Miniaturization & Big Data: Meeting Global Emissions Monitoring Challenges

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9th Annual PEMS Conference and Workshop
MARCH 14 & 15, 2019

Bourns Technology Center
1200 Columbia Avenue
Riverside, CA 92507

PEMS State-of-the-Art:

1065 Compliant PEMS provide a stable regulatory platform, but are limited:

- ❏ *Originally developed to satisfy the 1999 USEPA HDD Consent Decree*

PEMS State-of-the-Art:

§1065.915 “PEMS instruments”

June 2005 – 40 CFR 86 Part 1065

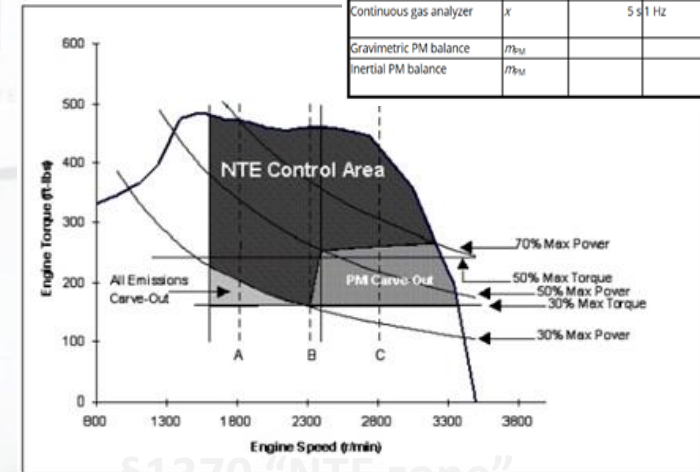
- 1999 Consent Decree 1.0 billion USD fine paved the way
- No 1065 “approval/certification process
- Method-centric

2007 – 40 CFR 86 Part 1370

- “Not To Exceed” Zone standards
- Created by EPA and Caterpillar, Cummins, Detroit Diesel, Mack, Renault Vehicles Industriels, and Volvo Truck Corp
- Penalties are assessed if the NTE Zone is exceeded

TABLE 1 OF §1065.915—RECOMMENDED MINIMUM PEMS MEASUREMENT INSTRUMENT PERFORMANCE

Measurement	Measured quantity symbol	Rise time, t_{10-90} , and fall time, t_{90-10}	Recording update frequency	Accuracy ¹	Repeatability ¹	Noise ¹
Engine speed transducer	ω_e		1 s/1 Hz means	5% of pt. or 1% of max	2% of pt. or 1% of max	0.5% of max.
Engine torque estimator, BSFC (This is a signal from an engine's ECM)	T or BSFC		1 s/1 Hz means	8% of pt. or 5% of max	2% of pt. or 1% of max	1% of max.
General pressure transducer (not a part of another instrument)	p		5 s/1 Hz	5% of pt. or 5% of max	2% of pt. or 0.5% of max	1% of max.
Atmospheric pressure meter	p_{atmos}		50 s/0.1 Hz	250 Pa	200 Pa	100 Pa.
General temperature sensor (not a part of another instrument)	T		5 s/1 Hz	1% of pt. K or 5 K	0.5% of pt. K or 2 K	0.5% of max 0.5 K.
General dewpoint sensor	T_{dew}		50 s/0.1 Hz	3 K	1 K	1 K.
Exhaust flow meter	\dot{V}		1 s/1 Hz means	5% of pt. or 3% of max	2% of pt.	2% of max.
Dilution air, inlet air, exhaust, and sample flow meters	\dot{V}		1 s/1 Hz means	2.5% of pt. or 1.5% of max	1.25% of pt. or 0.75% of max	1% of max.
Continuous gas analyzer	x		5 s/1 Hz	4% of pt. or 4% of meas	2% of pt. or 2% of meas	1% of max.
Gravimetric PM balance	\dot{m}_{PM}			See §1065.790	0.5 μ g	
Inertial PM balance	\dot{m}_{PM}			4% of pt. or 4% of meas	2% of pt. or 2% of meas	1% of max.



NOTE: 1065 equipment and on-road “NTE” devised for Heavy Duty Diesel (HDD) manufacturers

PEMS State-of-the-Art:

1065 Compliant PEMS provide a stable regulatory platform, but are limited:

- ❏ *Originally developed to satisfy the 1999 USEPA HDD Consent Decree*
- ❏ *1065 Compliance PEMS traditionally based on laboratory equipment*
 - 1) Significant power requirements
 - 2) More complex; sensitivity
 - 3) Size – limits vehicle testing and data collection
 - 4) Cost – acquisition and upkeep
 - 5) Training requirements

PEMS State-of-the-Art:

Limited PEMS capability hasn't helped; Ignorance is Expensive:

- ✚ Volkswagen – Global fines now exceed \$36 billion.
- ✚ Daimler – could be set for a massive fine in Germany over diesel fake data,...
- ✚ Fiat Chrysler – \$800 million to settle lawsuits over allegations it used defeat devices in 100,000 vehicles.
- ✚ Mitsubishi Motors – in 2016, a fuel-economy ratings scandal damaged the Japanese automaker's brand, Nissan.
- ✚ Subaru – faulty data on fuel economy and emissions from final inspection tests.
- ✚ Honda – emitted six times the regulatory limit of NOx; some had 20 times the NOx.
- ✚ Renault, Nissan, Hyundai, Citroen, Fiat, Volvo and Jeep – Diesels significantly more NOx in more realistic driving conditions.
- ✚ Suzuki, Mazda, Yamaha – fuel economy and emissions checks on cars fell short of Japanese standards.
- ✚ Ford Motor Co. – the latest carmaker to reveal potential flaws in its exhaust testing systems.
- ✚ Volvo Group – \$776 million charge related to an emission-control component in its heavy-duty trucks.
- ✚ Paccar's DAF Trucks unit, agreed to pay European Union regulators \$3.23 billion in fines.
- ✚ Daimler – 1.14 billion dollar penalty.
- ✚ Cummins – \$2.1 million penalty and recall 405 engines under a settlement agreement resolving alleged violations of the Clean Air Act.

Don't use a sledgehammer to kill a fly, when a flyswatter is good enough...

"mini" PEMS:

These mini/small next-gen devices are beginning to expand the understanding of in-use conditions by filling a complimentary role:

- ❖ *Micro PEMS" (uPEMS), "nano PEMS" (nPEMS), integrated PEMS" (iPEMS)*



3DATX parSYNC®



Global MRV Firefly



NGK "NCEM"



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📦 *Current usages*

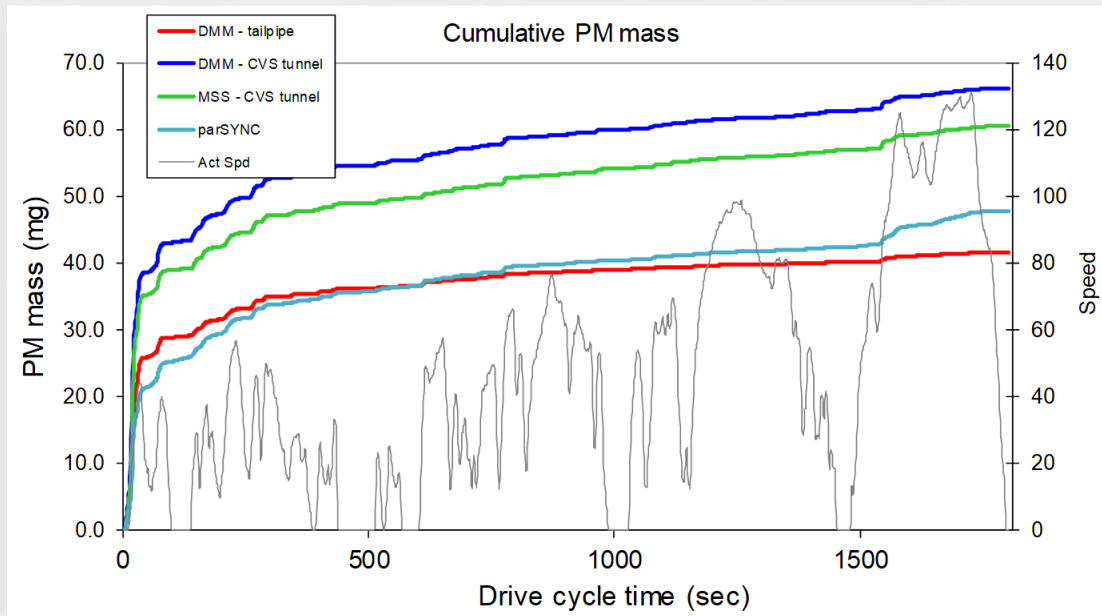
- 1) Pre-Certification (feedback prior to lab/1065 testing)
- 2) Vehicle/Systems development (prototyping)
- 3) Periodic Technical Inspection (PTI)
- 4) Unique configurations (motorcycles, etc.)



"mini" PEMS:

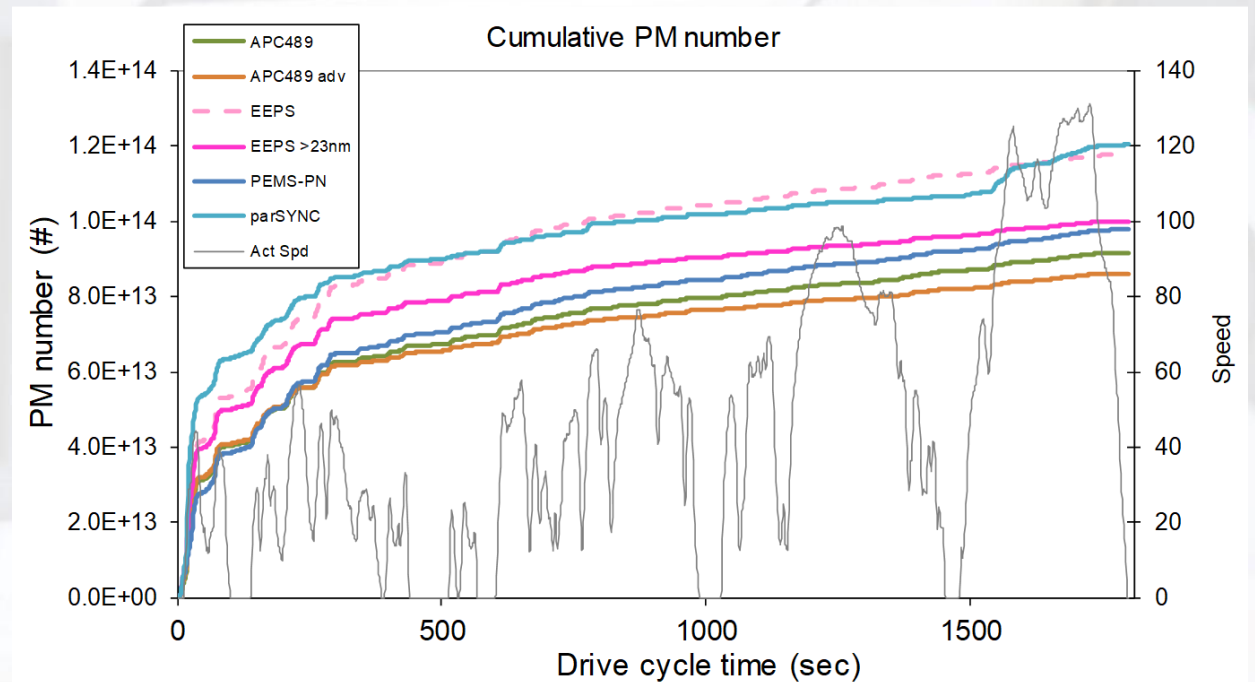
Trade-offs – when is "good enough" good enough?

Overview – PM mass
WLTP drive cycle



Note: Tailpipe DMM is unexpectedly low; should be similar to CVS MSS

Overview – solid particle number
WLTP drive cycle



parSYNC® RDE PM/PN evaluation

Pluses and Minuses:

Regulatory PEMS vs. Mini - "non-compliant" devices

Comparison List							
PEMS Type	"one-person"	Accuracy	Certification	Cost Efficiency	Large Vehicles	Small Vehicles	Airplane Travel
1065 Compliance		✓	✓		✓	✓ *	
mini/small	✓	— *			✓	✓ *	
micro/nano	✓	— *		✓	✓	✓	
integrated	✓	— *		✓	✓	✓	✓

*Dependent upon requirements and definitions

*Some vehicles may be precluded

"Filling in the gaps" – the trade-offs contribute to a more complete understanding of everyday conditions

Filling in the Gaps:

China, the EU, and the US can benefit with enhanced inventories and data-based guidance that smaller devices can provide:

- 📦 *Larger data set*
- 📦 *Faster turn-around time*
- 📦 *Increased testing throughput*



Quicker decision making and lower per-test costs =
complete information

Opportunities:

Small and Mini iPEMS are already beginning to provide a cost-effective alternative for

- ▣ *In-use testing*
- ▣ *Enhanced (NEW) Periodic Technical Inspections (NPTI)*
- ▣ *Real Driving Emissions (RDE)*



Opportunities: One Example

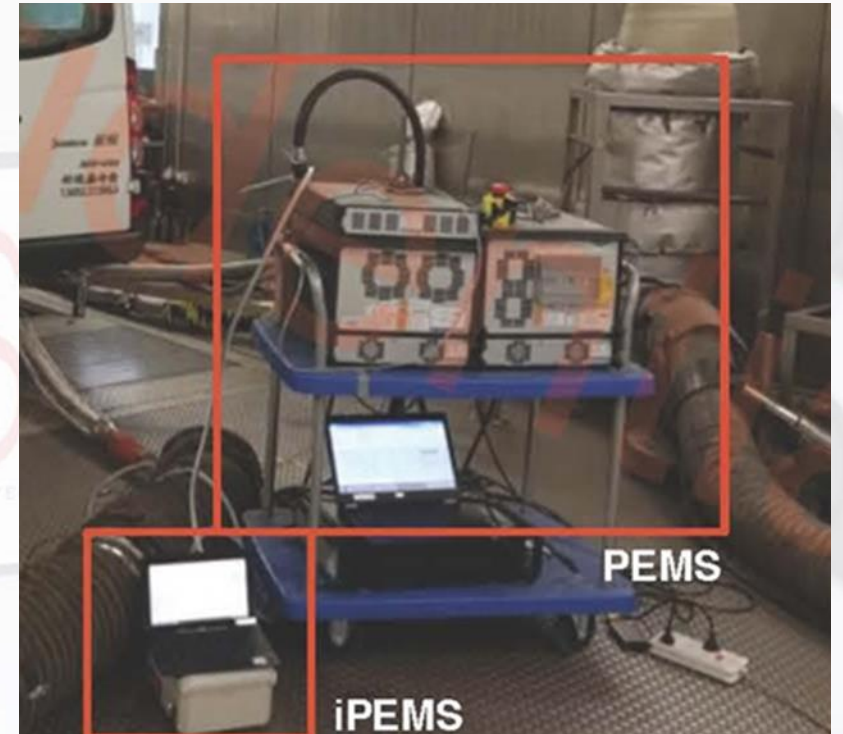
NPTI: The EU leads the way, and Germany is setting the bar:

- ❏ *Particulate filters on diesel and GDI engines - increased difficulty of periodic technical inspections (PTI).*
- ❏ *Opacity/Smoke meters cannot identify particulate filter failures or tampering.*
- ❏ *10% of passenger cars equipped with diesel particulate filters (DPF) have high PN emissions (damaged/removed DPF).*
- ❏ *As of 2016, New Periodic Technical Inspection (NPTI) include particle number (PN); supported by the EU, Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland. Programs are already being adopted**
- ❏ *In 2017, the German Federal Council reintroduced PTI tailpipe emission tests**
 - 1) Gaseous pollutants - January 2018
 - 2) PN measurements - no later than January 2021
 - 3) NPTI - applied to non-road mobile machinery (NRMM) EU Stage V emission standards
 - 4) Includes PN emission limits for multiple engine categories

Vision-Casting:

Continued reduction in size will contribute to

- ❏ *Built-in high-resolution vehicle sensors*
- ❏ *Drone advancements*
- ❏ *Improved Big Data – automated, “AI” decision-making, streamlined traffic systems*



“Fossil Fuels” are here for a while longer (25 – 50 years) so we must continue to improve efficiency!

Vision-Casting:

- ❏ *Harmonized Global Standards (RDE, MOVES, etc.) and Sustainability*
- ❏ *Big Data - evaluation services*
- ❏ *Level Playing Field Development (fuels, roadways, driver education, engines, etc.)*
- ❏ *Integrated telematics (further assimilation of sensors and software into the vehicle)*
- ❏ *Carbon standard metrics (external and independent measurement tool)*

Special thanks to:

Ford Motor Company – Vehicle Emissions Research Laboratory, Research and Advanced Engineering, *Diep Vu, Joseph Szente, Matti Maricq*

Volvo – Steve Trevitz

Deutsche Umwelthilfe (DUH) – *Axel Friedrich, Dorothee Saar, Florian Koch, Simon Annen*

TÜV NORD – *Helge Schmidt, Technical Director*

Dekra – *Thomas Ost, Technical Director*

UC Riverside – *Kent Johnson, Tom Durbin*

Any Questions?

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