



On-Board Sensing: How Will This Data Be Used for Mobile Source Programs in California?

OSAR 23rd Conference, Riverside CA, March 30, 2023

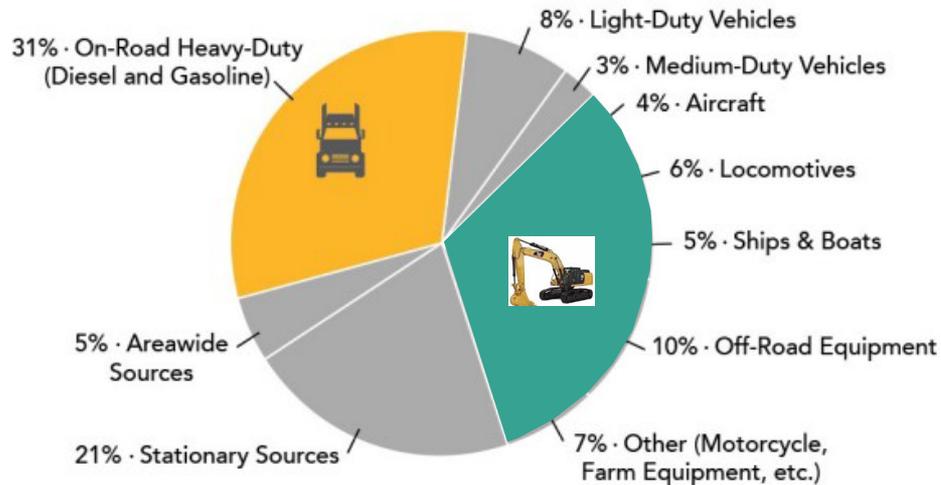
Georges Saliba¹, Seungju Yoon¹, Shabnam Dilmaghani¹, Jorn D. Herner¹, Hanwei Zhu¹, Kent C. Johnson²,
and Thomas D. Durbin²

¹California Air Resources Board

²University of California, Riverside, CE-CERT



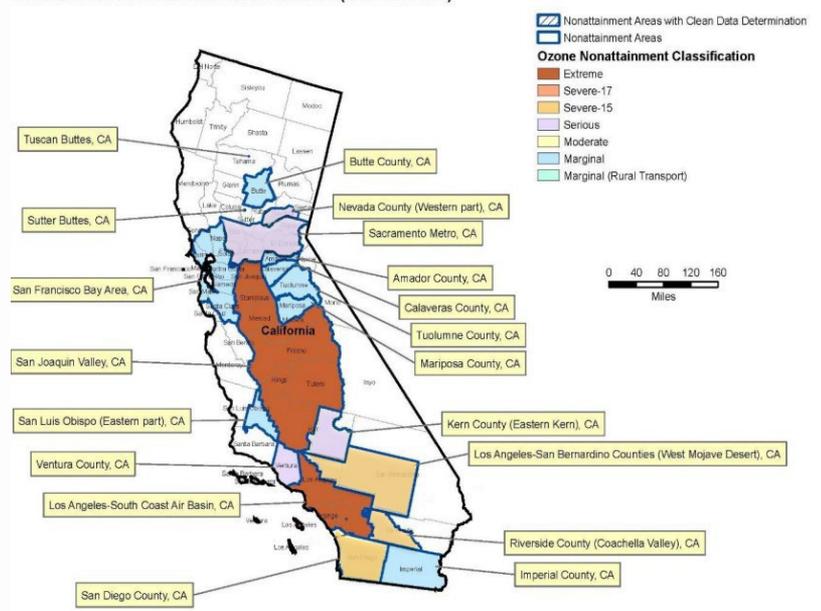
Sources of NOx in California



Source: Facts about the Low NOx Heavy-Duty Omnibus Regulation, 2020

On-road heavy duty vehicles and off-road equipment contribute **63%** of total NOx emissions in California

California 8-hour Ozone Nonattainment Areas (2015 Standard)



Source: 2022 State SIP Strategy

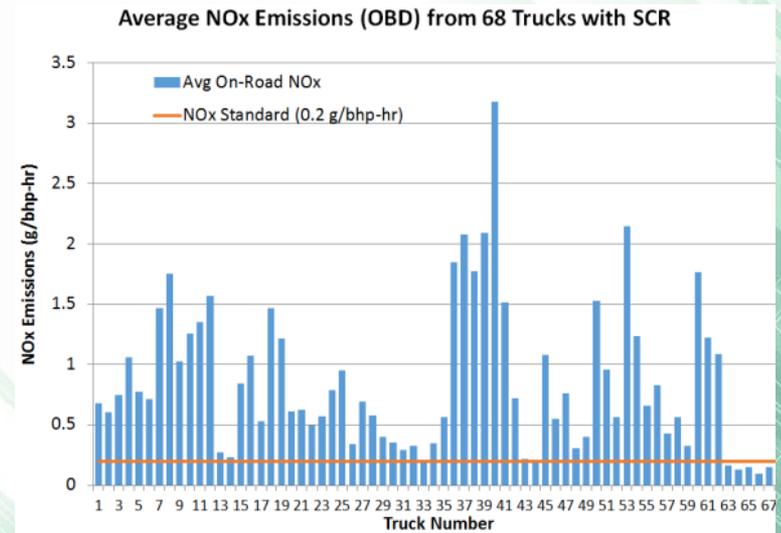
Efforts to lower NOx emissions

Tighter NOx emissions standards

- HD Omnibus reg. (0.02 gNOx/bhp-hr)
- CARB considering to tighten off-road emission standards (Tier 5 rulemaking)

Monitoring real-world emissions

- HD I/M will ensure that highly polluting vehicles are quickly identified and repaired
- HD OBD requires tracking real-world NOx emissions in the REAL data and monitoring performance of SCR system



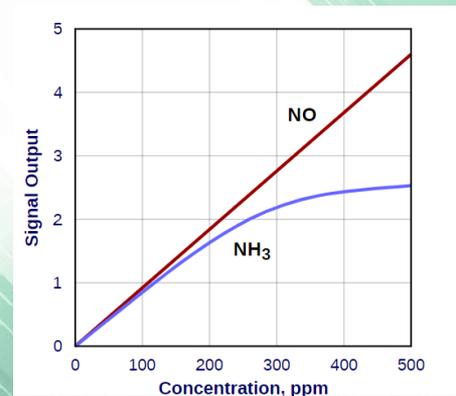
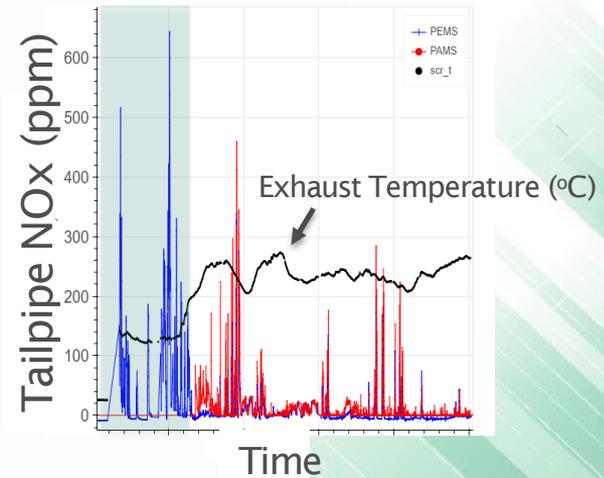
Technological limitations of NO_x sensors and OBD NO_x data use

OBD provides a *cost-effective* way to collect real-world activity and emissions data with existing hardware

- Traditional in-use test programs are slow, expensive and yield small sample sizes
- OEMs have access to a wealth of OBD data

On-board NO_x sensor technological limitations

- On-board NO_x sensors don't measure when sensor is 'cold' (exhaust T < 150°C)
- NH₃ cross-sensitivity of electrochemical NO_x sensors
- ±10 ppm uncertainty is inadequate to monitor NO_x in the [0-10 ppm]



OBD data streams use in CARB regulatory programs

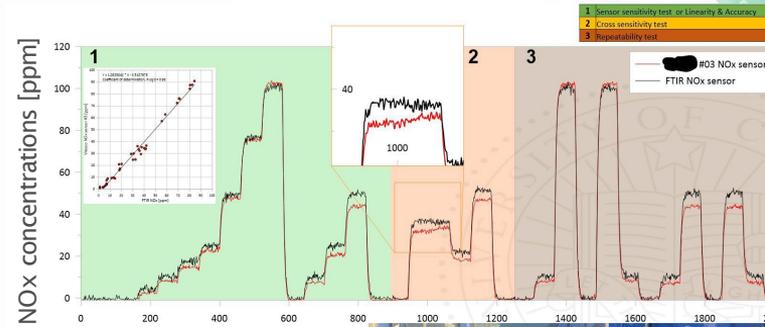
- HD I/M compliance based on OBD scan result
- CARB needs real-world data to:
 - Understand impacts of current regulations (OBD, GHG P 1,2)
 - Support upcoming regulations & programs (HD I/M, GHG P3, HD Omnibus, Tier 5)
 - Update emission inventories (EMFAC, OFFROAD)
- 4 ongoing CARB OBD sensor-based projects to:
 - Evaluate capacity of NOx sensor to measure over entire duty cycle and boost sensor performance
 - Characterize real-world activity and emissions from HDVs and OREs



On-board sensor demonstration project

Evaluate the potential of state-of-the-art and innovative sensor technologies in meeting the monitoring needs for recently implemented and future regulatory programs

- Assess measuring capacity of sensors over entire vehicle operation + durability, drift, accuracy, repeatability, etc.
- Examine innovative and advanced technology NO_x sensors during real-world operations over a year
- Characterize activity and emissions for current and future programs



Deployment type	Duration	HDDVs	ORDE Types
Short Term	4 weeks	100 HDDVs	20 ORDEs
Long Term	1 year	20 HDDVs	20 ORDEs
		15 with state of art NO _x sensors	
		5 with emerging technology NO _x sensors	
Target		2018 or newer model years	Engines meeting Tier 4 standard, Power ratings 56~560kW (75~750hp), Equip with SCR & DPF



Optional low NOx vehicle measurement project

Characterize real-world NO_x, NH₃, and CO₂ emissions of HD Natural Gas vehicles that meet the optional low NO_x (0.02g/bhp-hr) standard

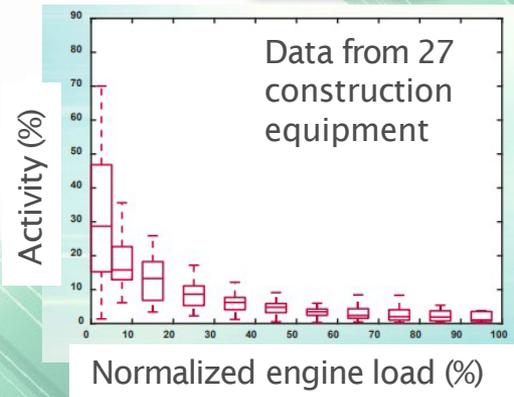
- Collect real-world vehicle activity and emissions data to inform CARB HDV regulations
 - Instrument 100 NG vehicles (drayage, transit, refuse, delivery) for 4 weeks
- Conduct PEMS testing on 4 NG vehicles to assess accuracy of sensor in real-world
- Identify excessive emitters and characterize their emissions



Off-road OBD concept demonstration

Establish a requirement for off-road engines that parallels the REAL requirements for on-road engines

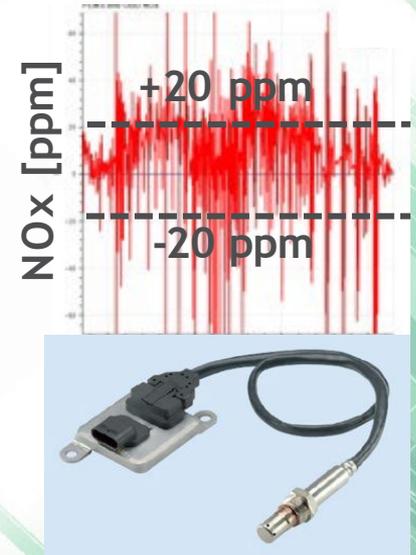
- Conduct data analysis (using existing datasets) and propose binning structure for off-road REAL NOx and GHG tracking
- Recommended bin structure should yield useful data for the whole range of diverse off-road equipment types and power ranges



On-board NO_x sensor performance project

Evaluate the performance of on-board NO_x sensors that are available in the market and commercialization-intent development

- Determine noise factors that adversely impact NO_x sensor performance (spikes, negative concentrations, drift)
- Develop correction algorithms to improve sensor performance
- Evaluate effectiveness of developed correction algorithms on a diesel engine
- Characterize impacts of NO_x sensor aging on its performance



Summary of CARB OBD sensor-based projects

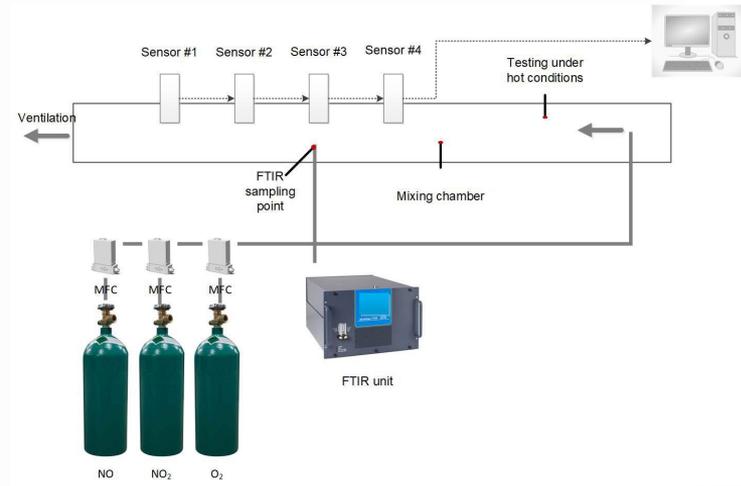
- Understand impacts of implemented regulations by tracking real-world emission trends for NO_x & GHG from diesel and NG vehicles
- Evaluate capacity of NO_x sensors to measure over entire vehicle operation and at low concentrations
- Boost performance of state-of-the-art NO_x sensor using correction algorithms
- Inform on-road programs (HD I/M, OBD REAL, HD Omnibus, and GHG phase 3) using real-world activity and emissions data
- Inform off-road Tier 5 rulemaking using (scarce) real-world activity and emissions data from off-road equipment
- Inform emissions inventories (EMFAC, OFFROAD)

OSAR Evaluation and Calibration Laboratory at UCR



High flow bench to simulate exhaust conditions while calibrating and comparing with an FTIR and PM (miniCAST)

- NO 0-200ppm
- NO₂ 0-200ppm
- H₂O 6%
- O₂ 3%-18%



In Partnership with EmiSense