

CAMBUSTION

Emissions from interrupted traffic flow *...and their effects on (very) local air pollution*

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Note: *The pdf version of this presentation lacks the original videos,
but an overview including movies can be found at*

<https://www.cambustion.com/products/rde>

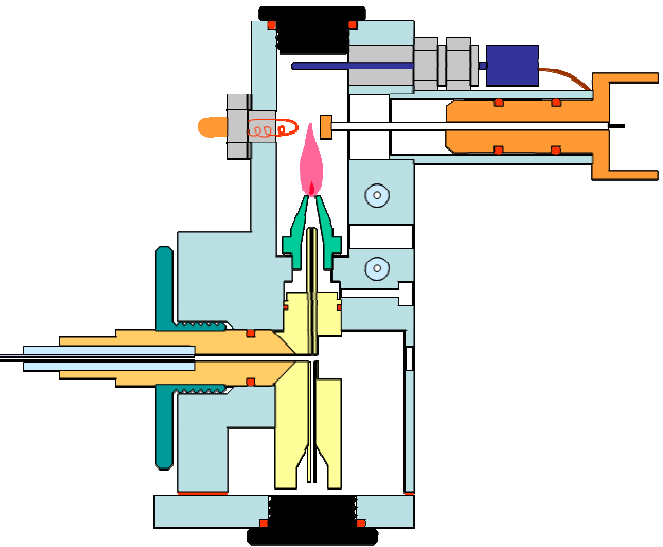
Real world Driving Emissions (RDE)

- Main challenge is transients (accel, decel & “unsmooth” driving), often $\ll 1$ second duration
- If a short-duration “spike” of emissions is produced, you need an instrument with a fast response time to measure it accurately
- Portable Emissions Measurement Systems (PEMS) have a response time of a few **seconds**



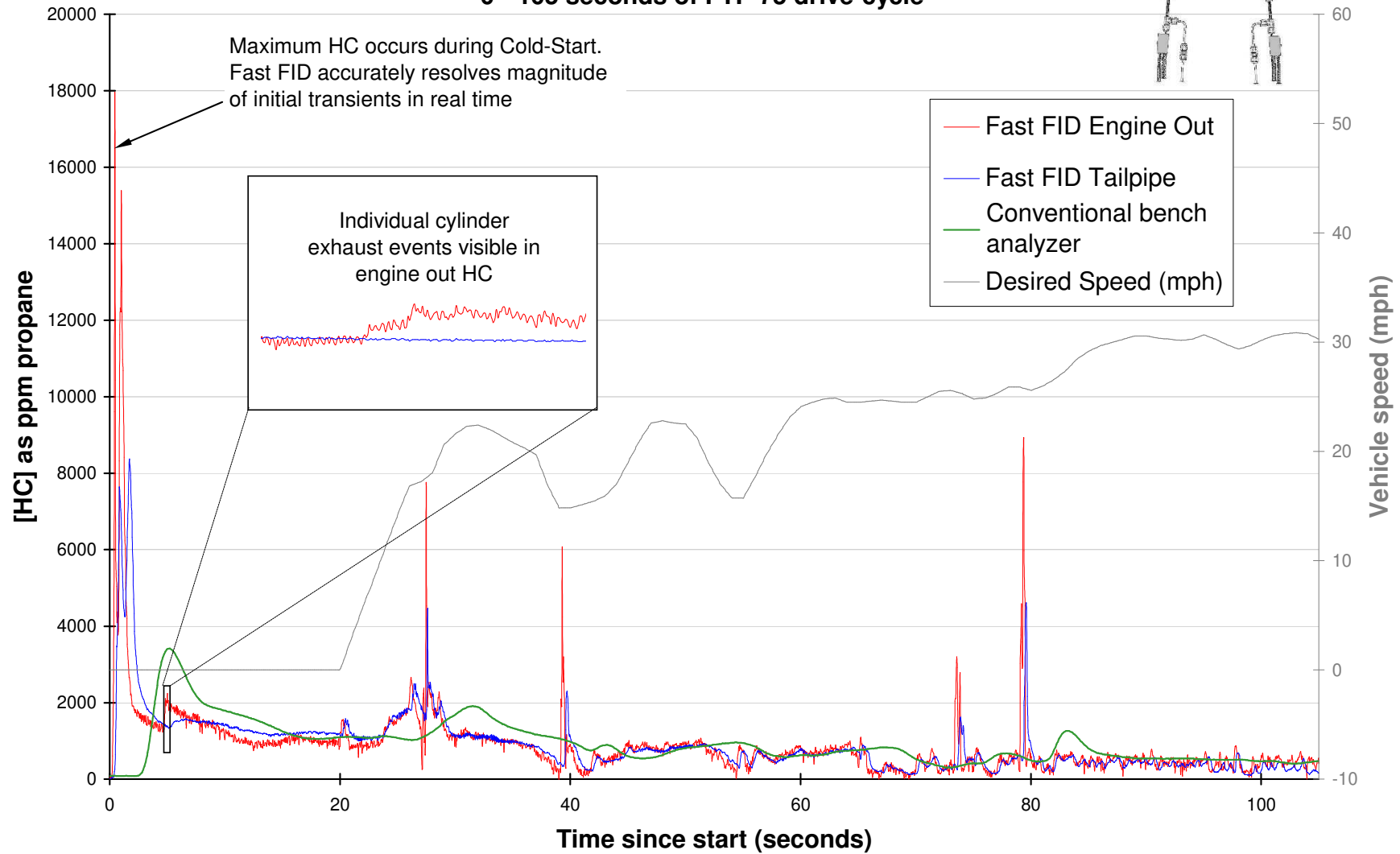
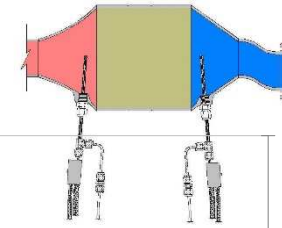
- Combustion emissions analyzers have a response time of a few *milliseconds (...a thousand times faster)*

Fast response exhaust gas analyzers ($T_{10-90\%} \sim 1$ millisecond)

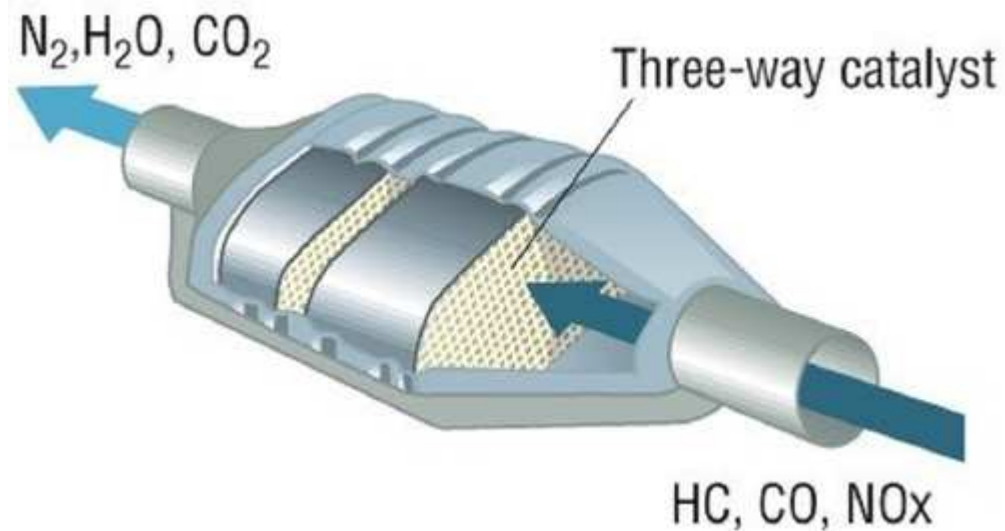


PFI gasoline cold start

Transient HC measurement 0 - 105 seconds of FTP 75 drive-cycle



3-way catalyst for most petrol engines



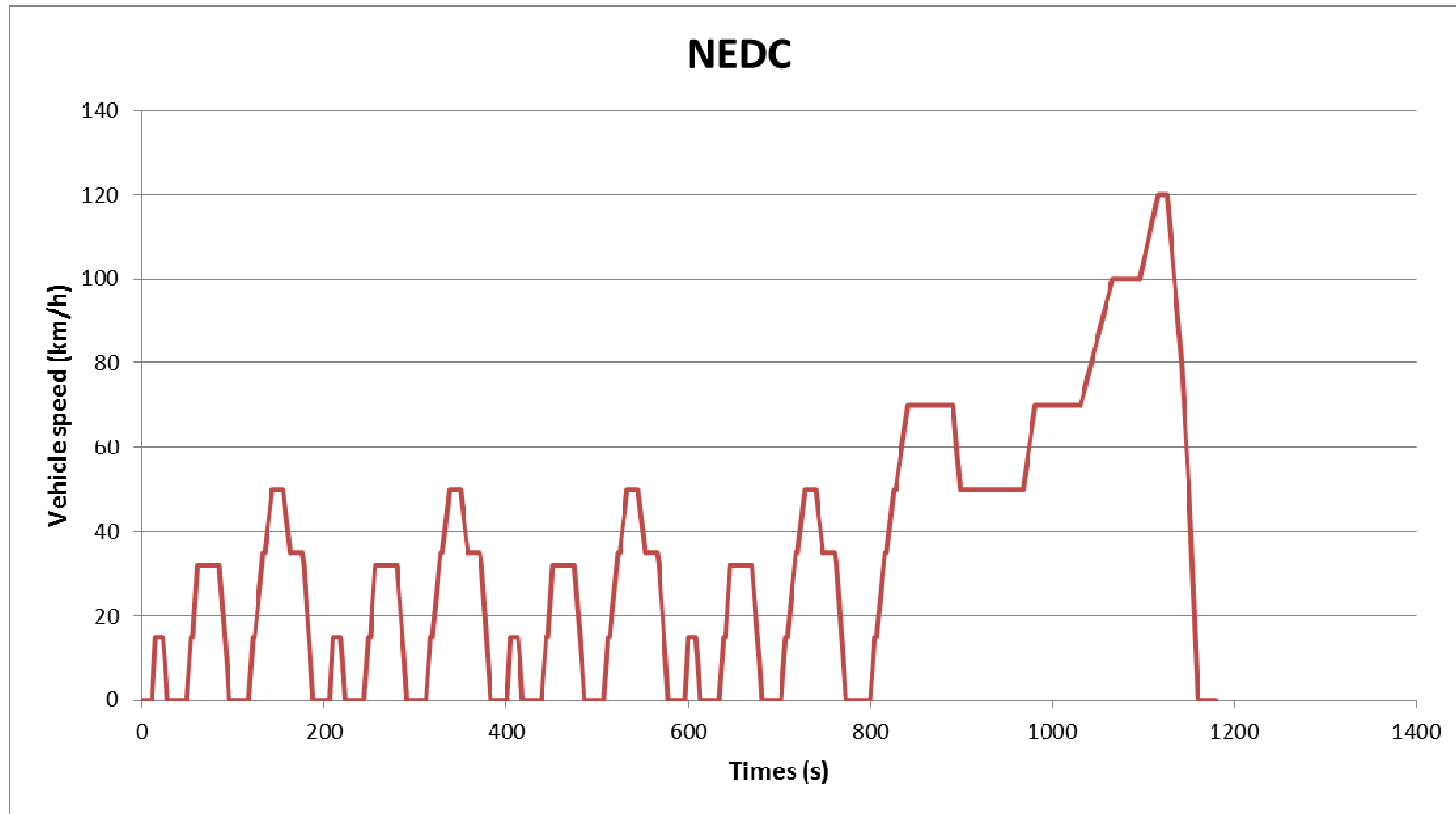
- Gasoline/petrol engine perfect running conditions are with air:fuel ratio of 14.7:1. This is known as $\lambda = 1$
- $\lambda < 1$ is “rich” (excess fuel)
- $\lambda > 1$ is “lean” (excess air)
- The 3-way catalyst requires $\lambda = 1$ *and* needs to be *hot!*

Typical engine transients

- Cold start
- Accelerations
- Decelerations (decel fuel shut-off)
- Gear changes

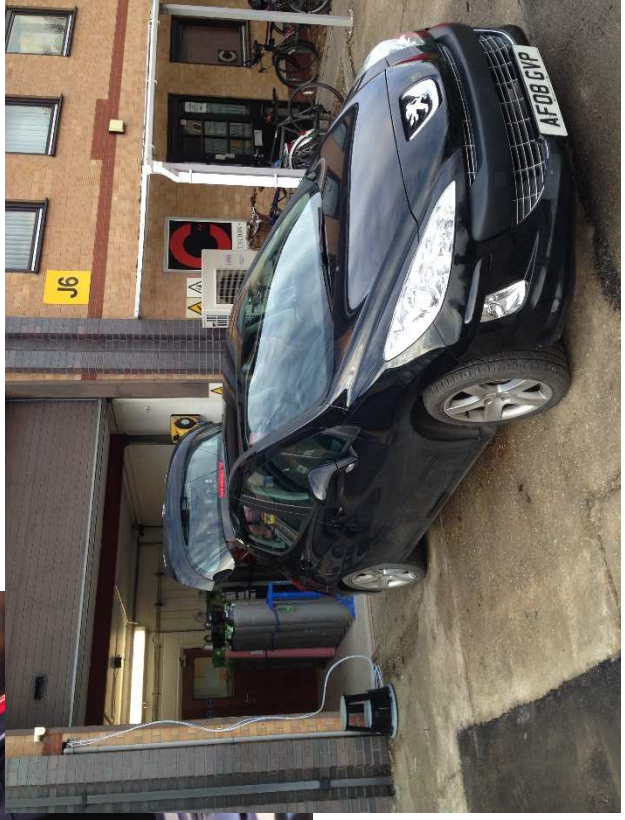


“New” European Drive Cycle



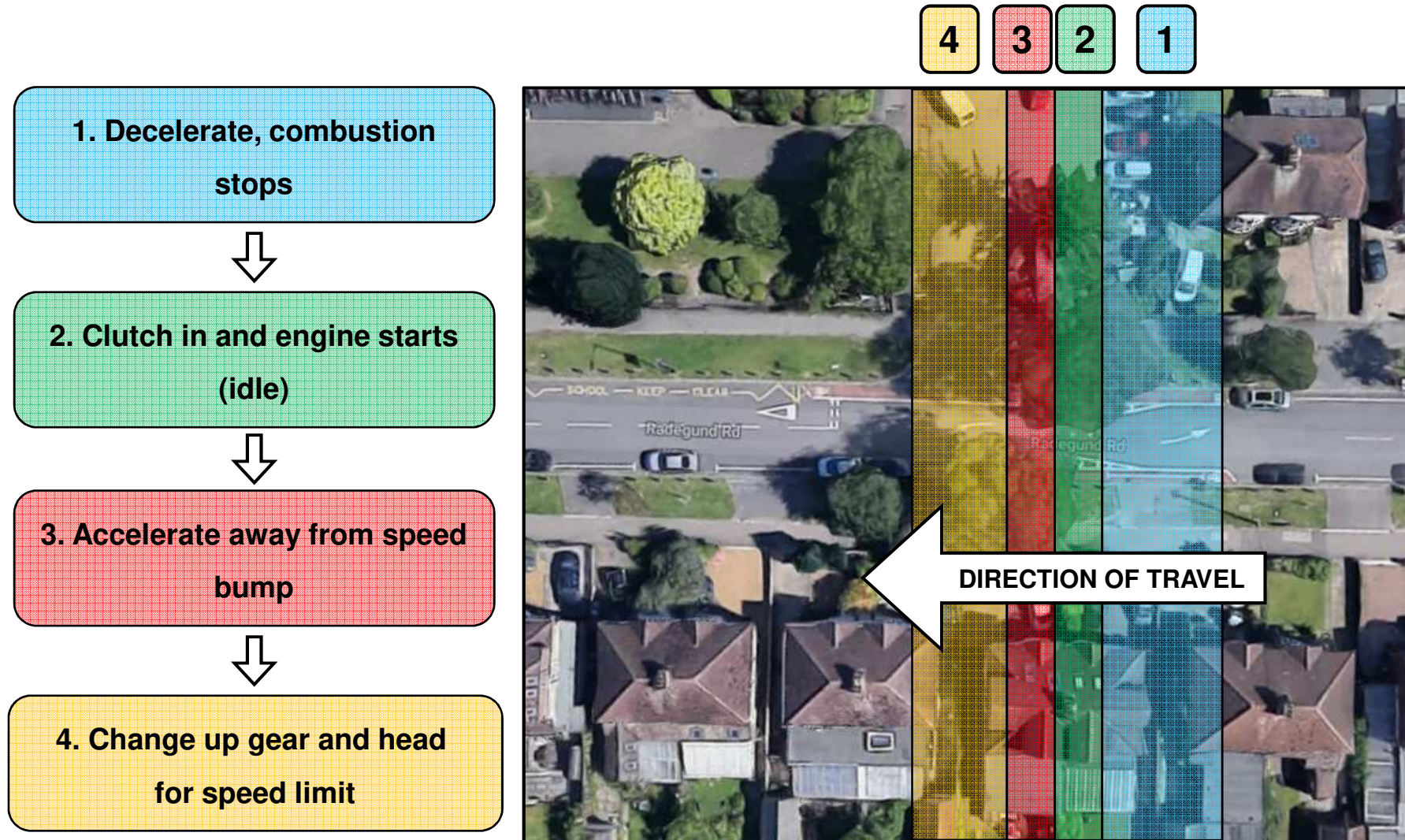
Basic advantages of using *fast* on-board analyzers

- Real world driving is **full** of transients (which need fast response analysers measurement equipment)
- Two channels allows both pre- and post-catalyst measurements simultaneously – checks catalyst conversion efficiency
- Easy and accurate correlation with Engine Control Unit (ECU) parameters
- When combined with accurate GPS, $T_{10-90\%} = 10\text{ms}$ at 30mph corresponds to 14cm resolution whereas typical on-board analyzers with $T_{10-90\%} = 3$ seconds yields 42m resolution



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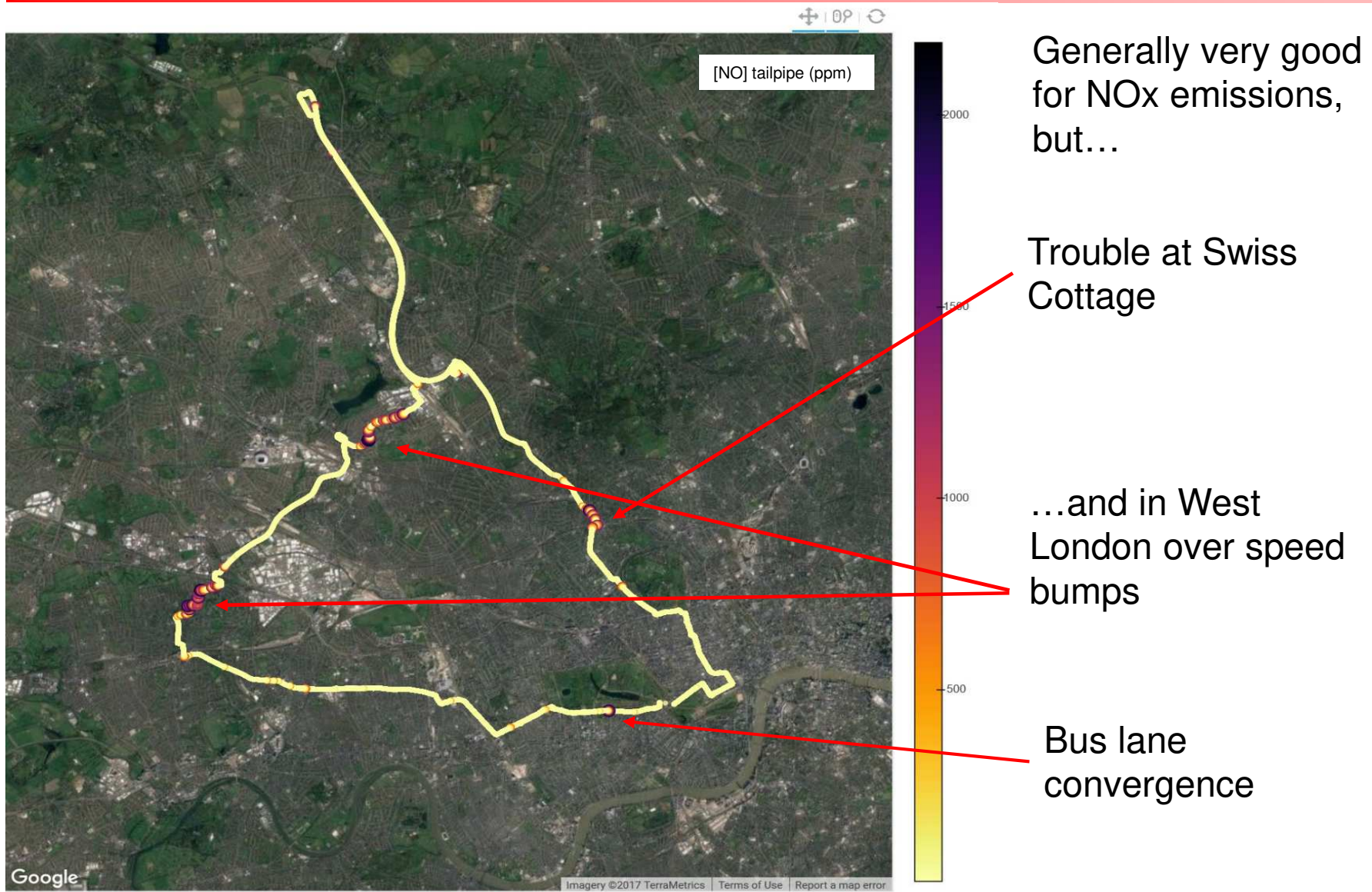
Negotiating the humble speed bump!



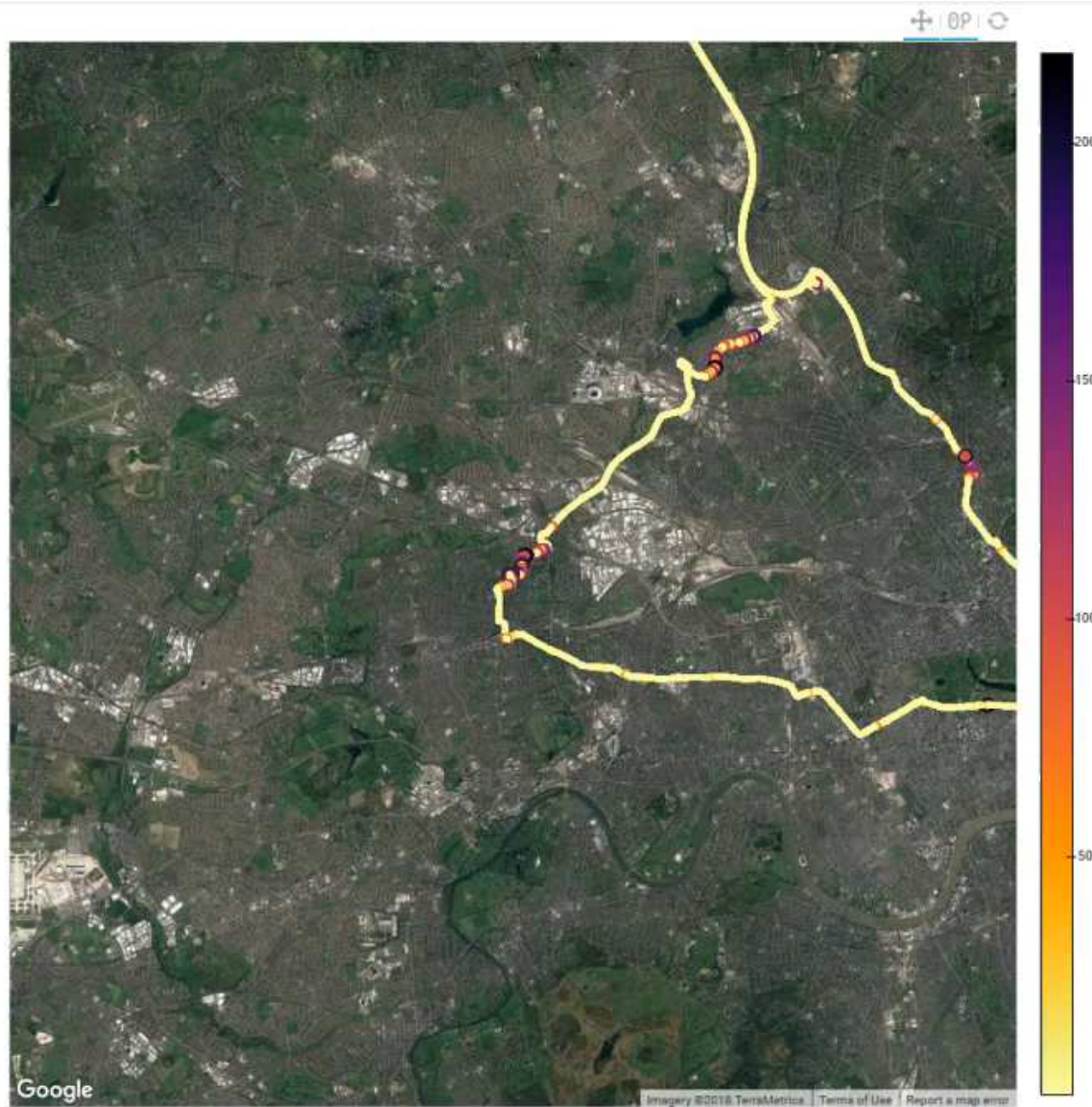
Speed bump – Euro 4 gasoline

2017 Euro 6 gasoline plug-in hybrid
(vehicle available courtesy of Byron Mason,
Loughborough University)

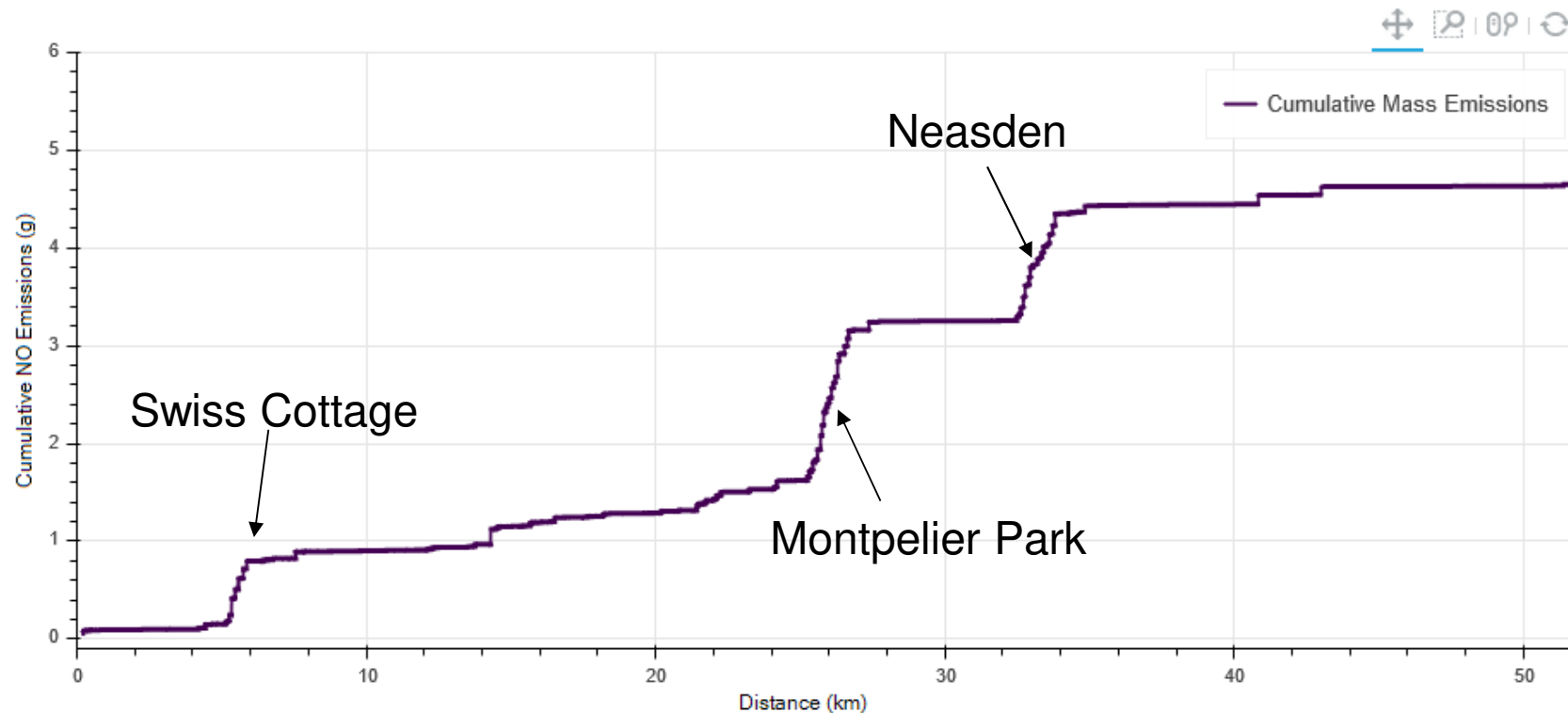
TfL West London Route with PHEV vehicle



Map of Montpelier Park NOx pollution hot spots



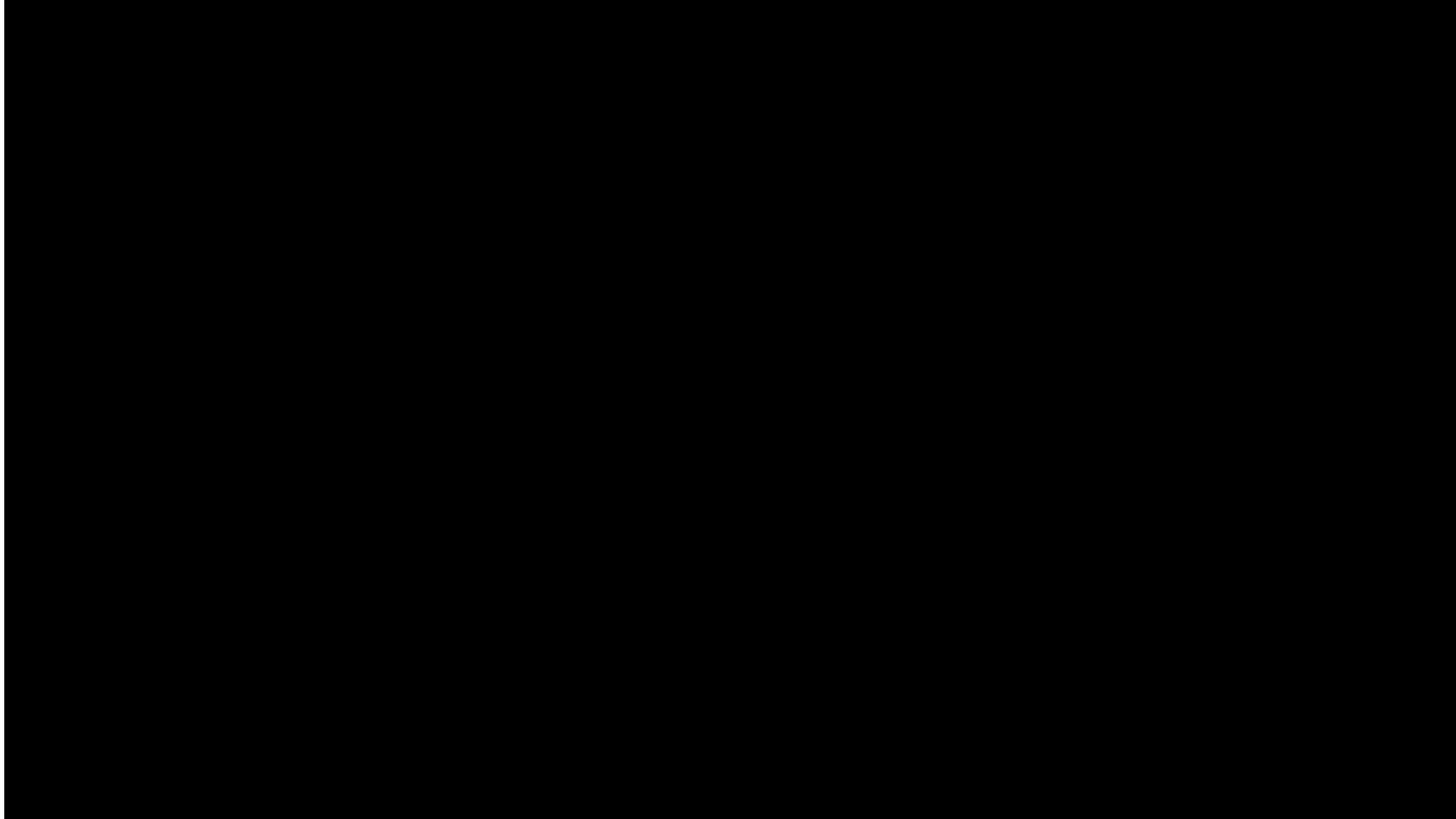
Main emissions contributors



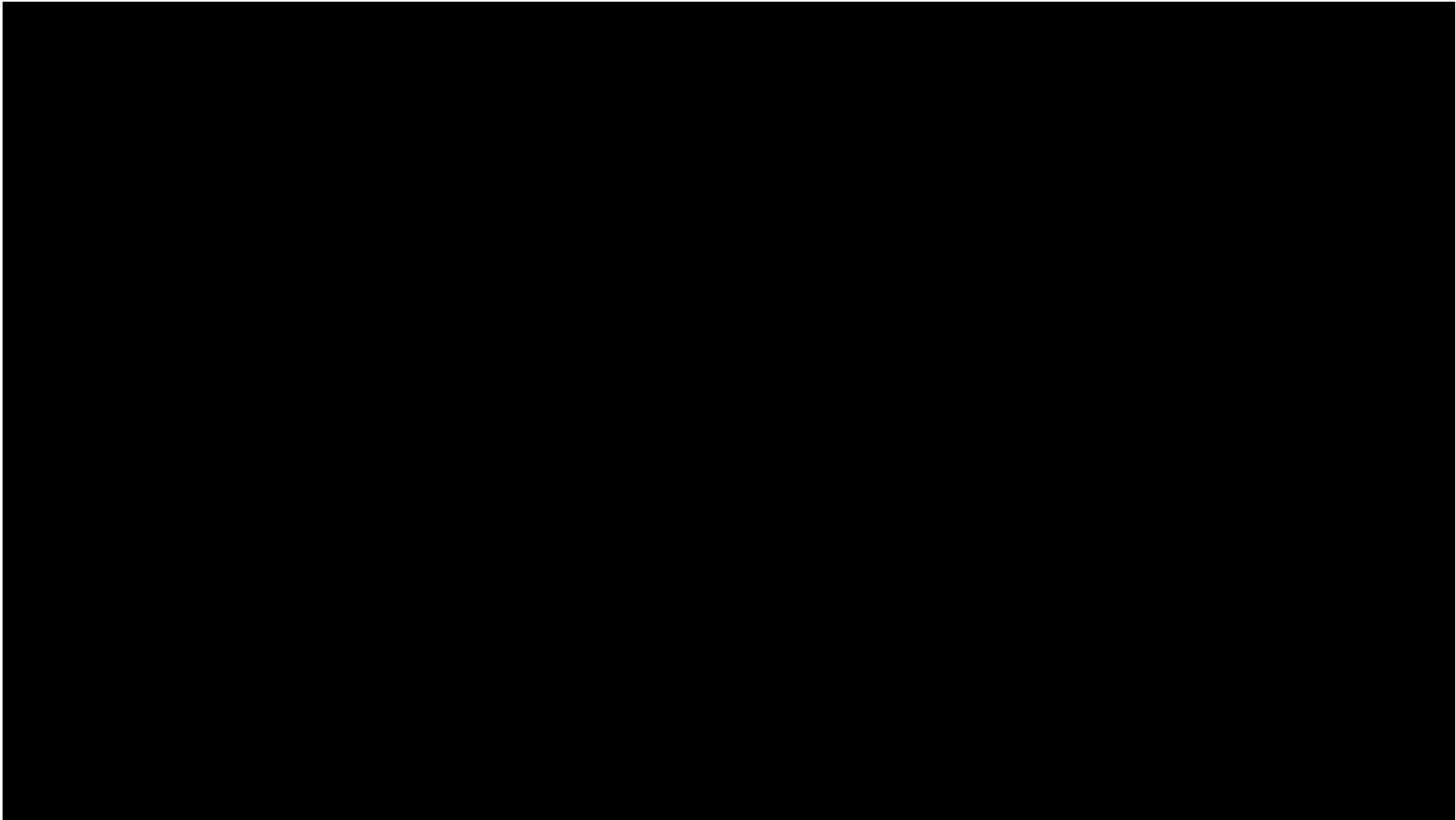
Euro 6 NEDC limit is 0.06g/km of NOx

TfL route yielded 0.09g/km, 70% of which was caused by these 3 sites

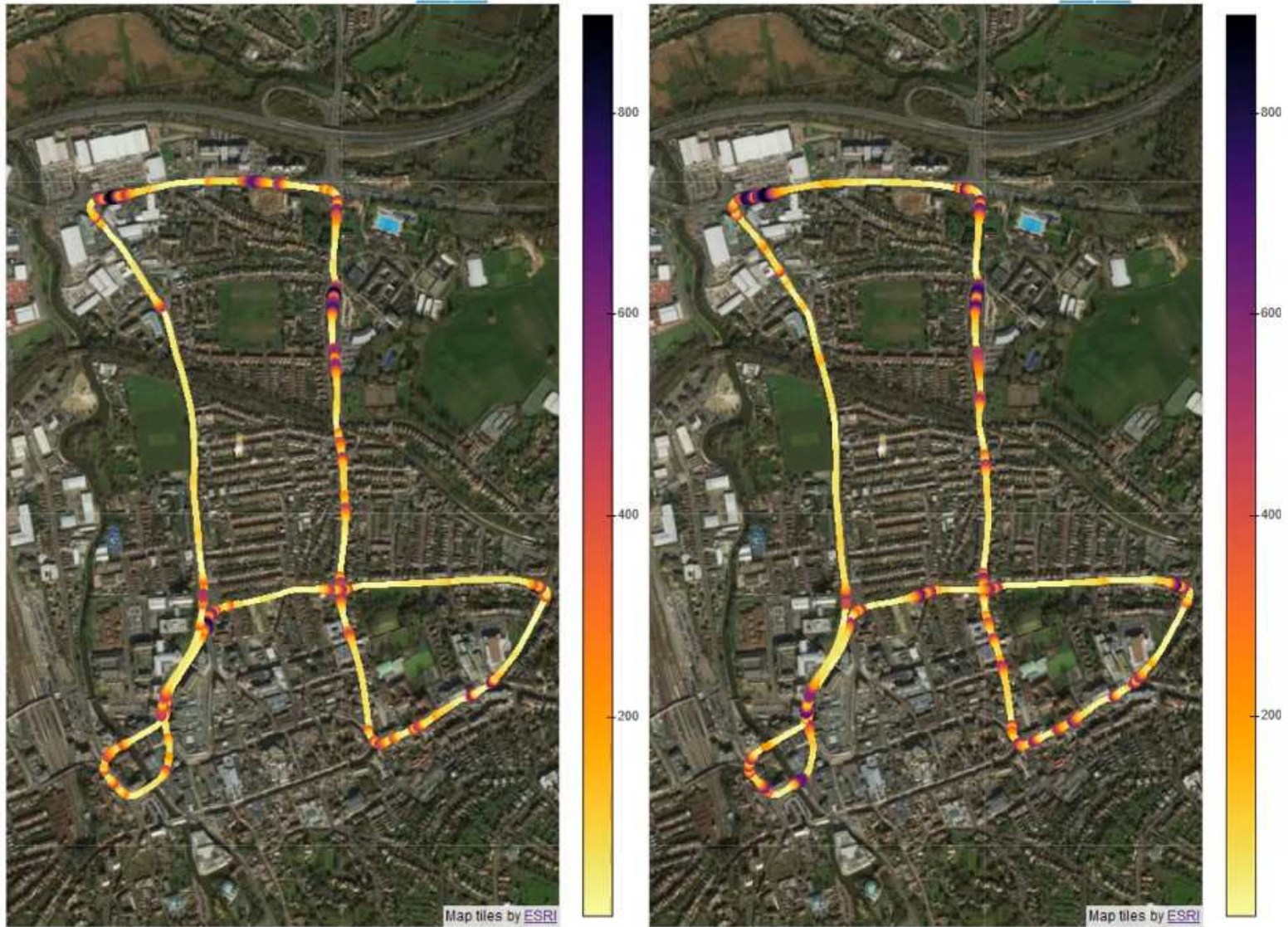
Swiss Cottage



West London residential speed bumps



Guildford City Centre NOx pollution hot spots



Vehicle motion

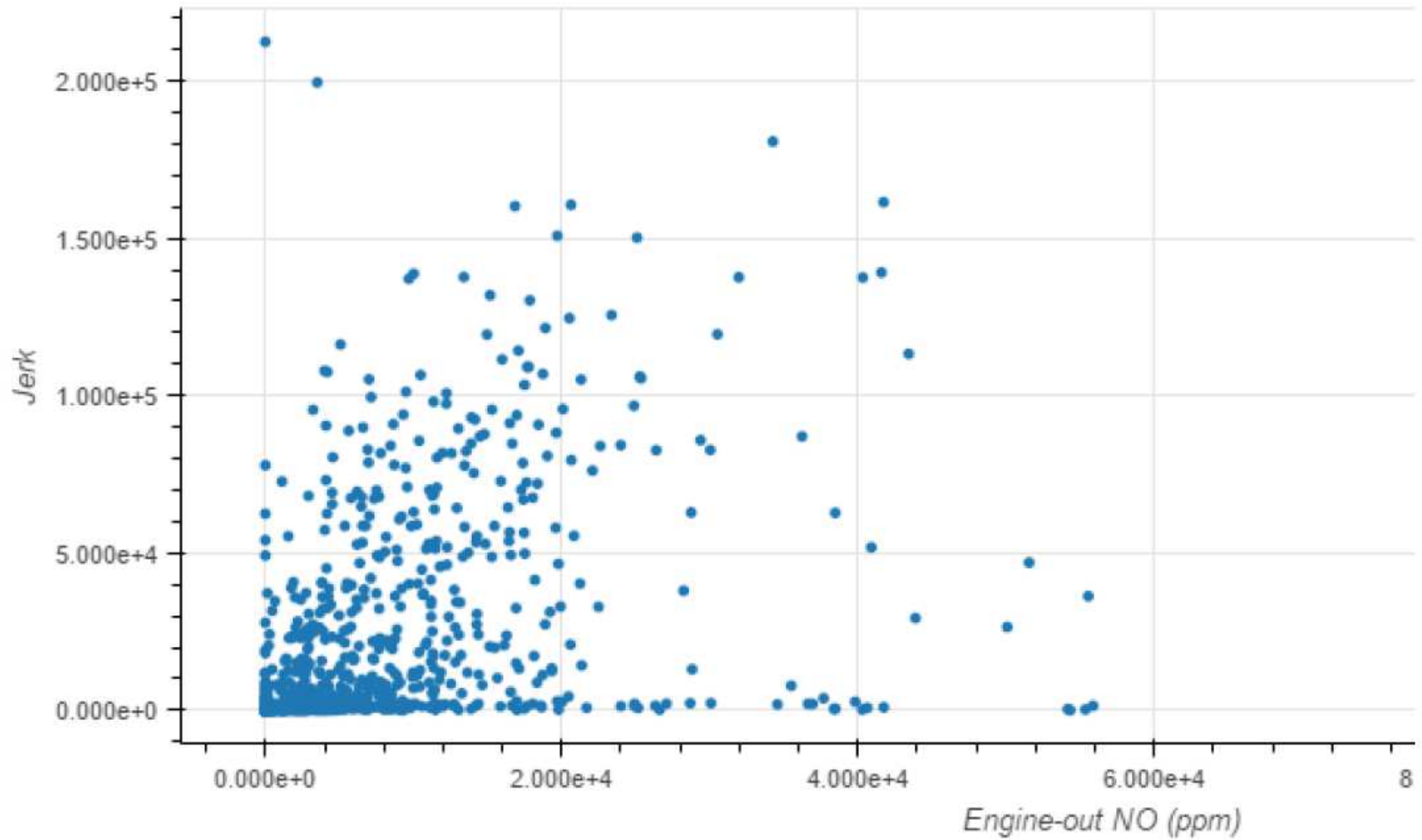
$$x = \textit{distance}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \textit{velocity}$$

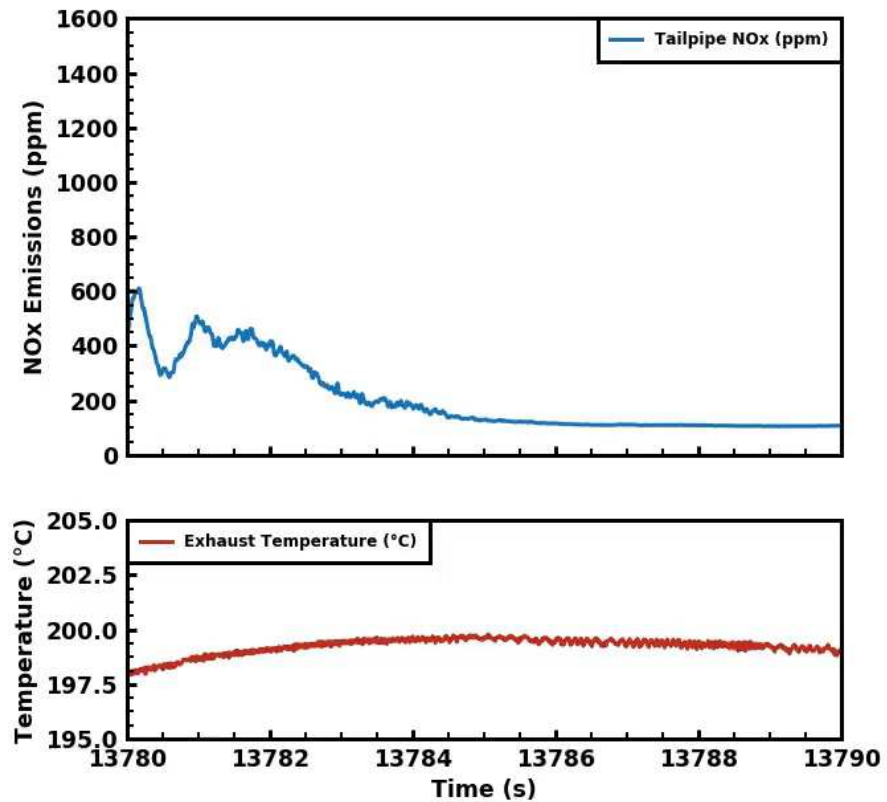
$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \textit{acceleration}$$

$$\frac{d^3x}{dt^3} = \textit{jerk}$$

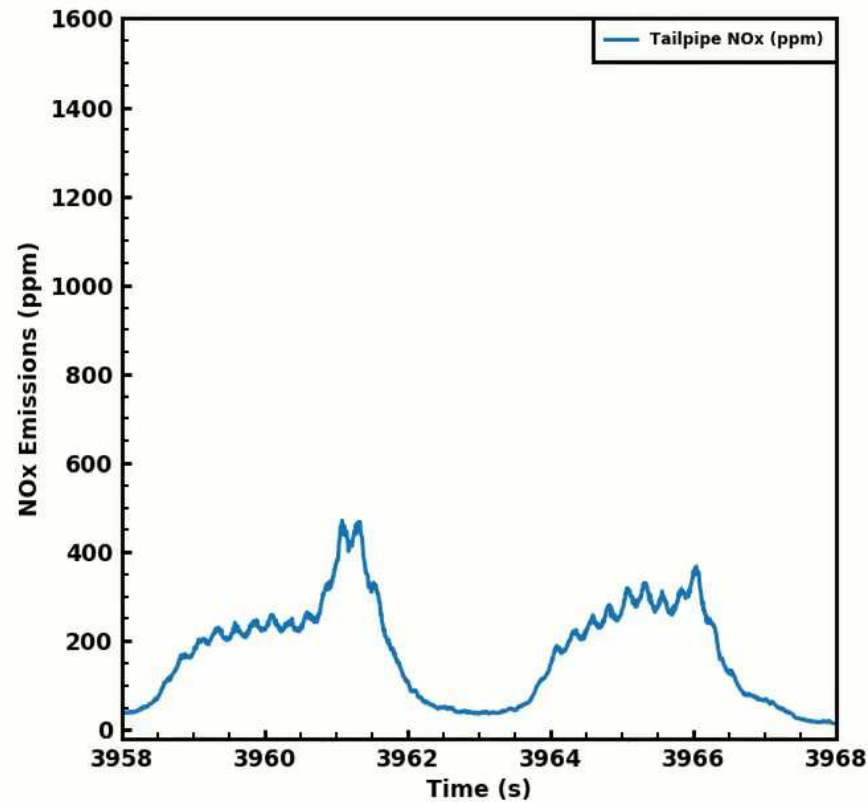
[NO] vs jerk



Euro 6 bus real time NOx emissions - roundabout



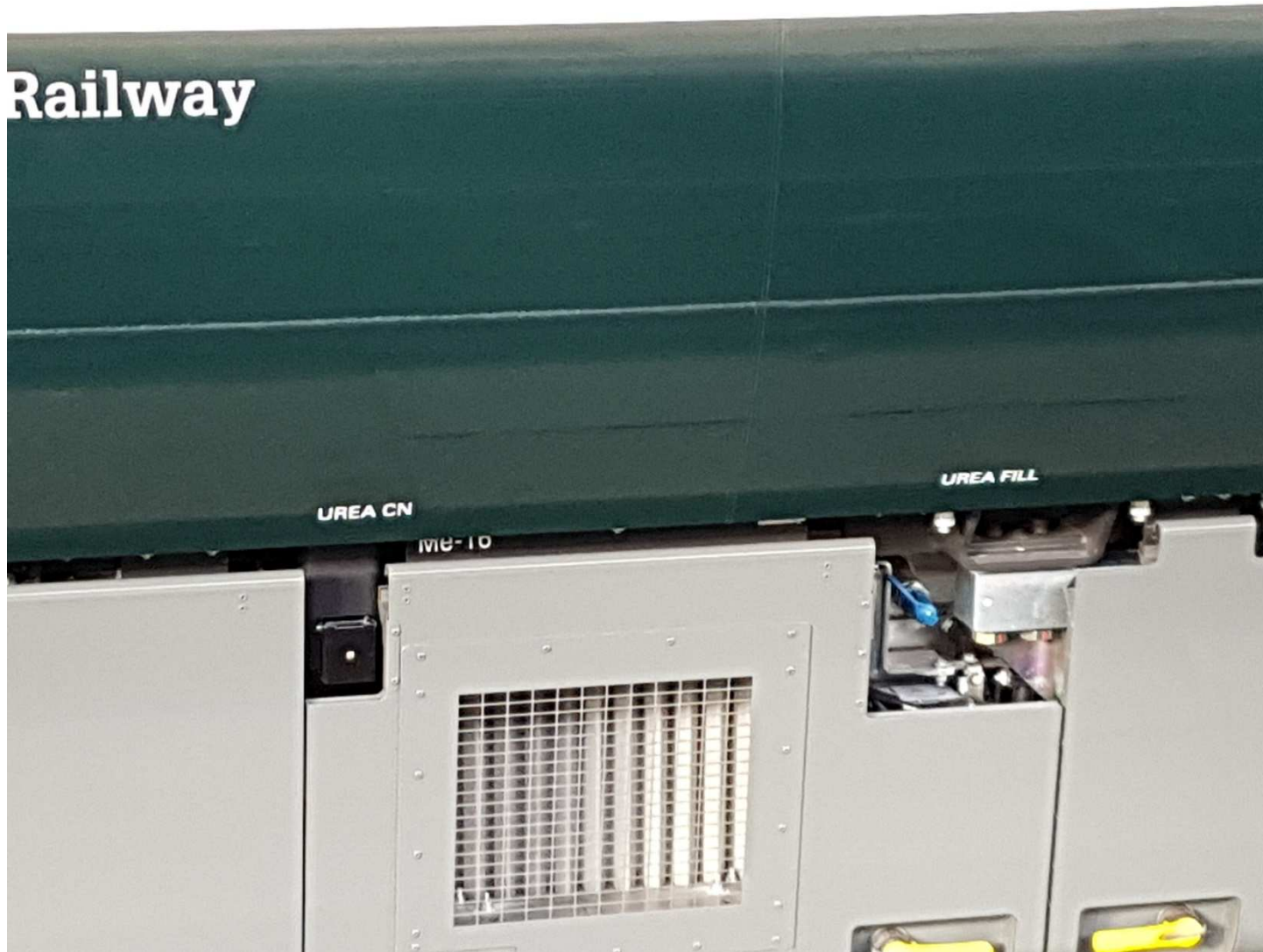
Euro 5 retrofit SCR bus – speed bumps



Locomotive emissions...

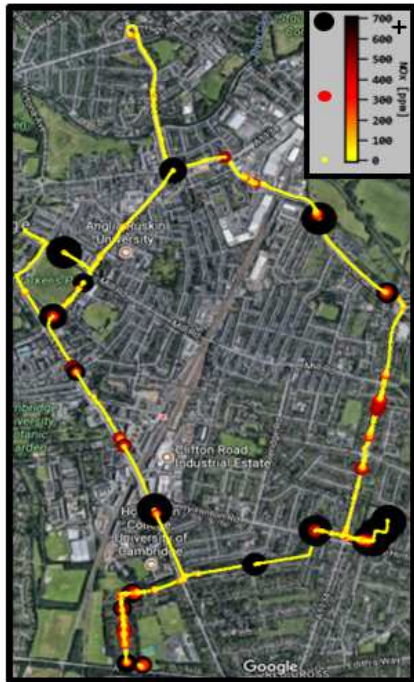


SCR on new trains - GWR



Are vehicle comparisons valid?

PETROL EURO4



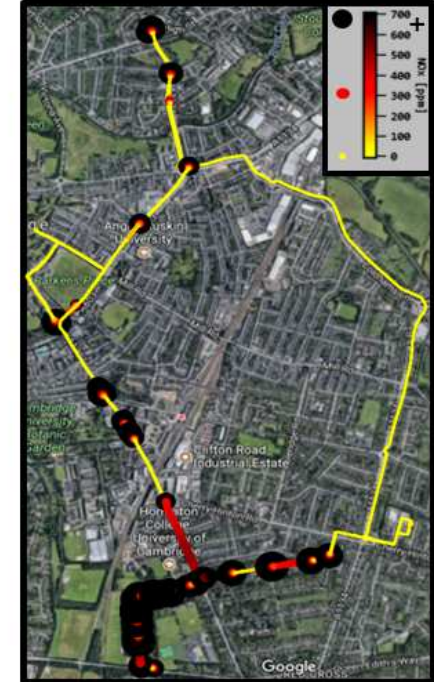
DIESEL EURO5



DIESEL EURO6



PHEV
PETROL EURO6



Variations in climate, congestion, battery state of charge, *ppm* vs *mg/m* etc etc will greatly affect the above – treat comparisons with great care!

In conclusion

- Engines & vehicles are generally getting cleaner, spurred-on by the new RDE legislation
- RDE presents unpredictable transients
- Very good spatial resolution of pollution “hot spots”
- Fast response analyzers can measure transient emissions and correlate these with other engine parameters
- Observed emissions issues are solvable using conventional means

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