

# **Emissions Testing Solutions for Hybrid Vehicles**

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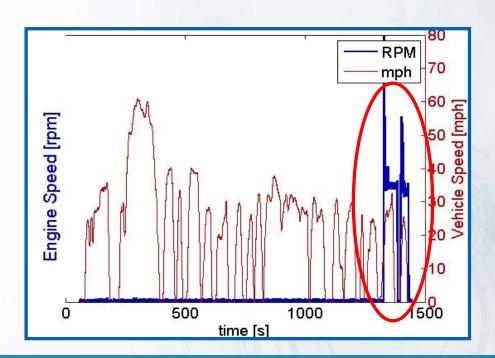
Horiba Automotive Test Systems





HEV Vehicles respond like Standard Vehicle. (achieve charge balance during a standard FTP test)

- PHEV Emission Measurement has significant limitations in a Chassis Dynamometer Test Cell.
- First PHEV engine start occurs at very end of UDDS test cycle

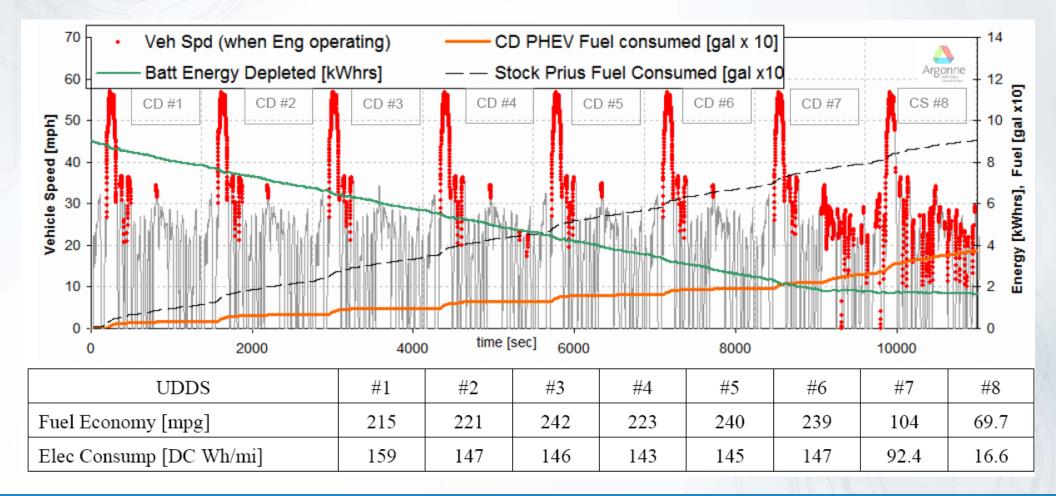


## DOE/ANL PHEV tests with a CVS



# PHEV Fuel Economy measured with a standard CVS is 215 mpg to 240 mpg during CD UDDS.

SAE 2007-01-0283 Carlson, et al.



### Simulated PHEV



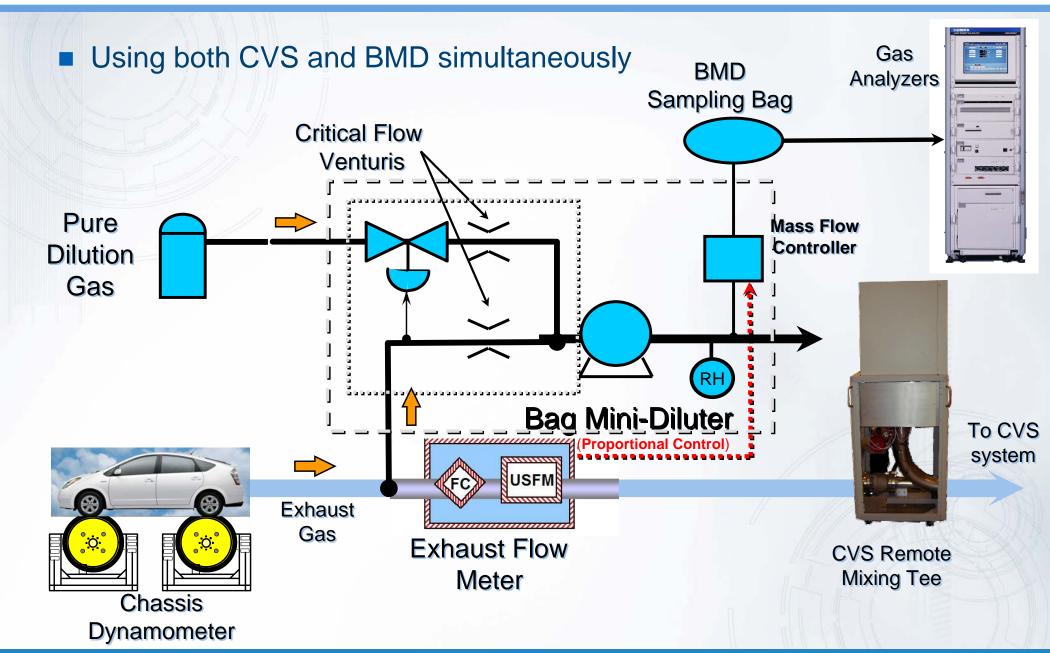
## Initial Investigation

- 3.8L conventional vehicle on chassis dynamometer
- FTP 505 test procedure
- BMD operated in series with CVS
- Simulated PHEV ICE operation.
  - Manually start and stop engine: 15 seconds
- Compare BMD and CVS emissions



# **PHEV Testing**

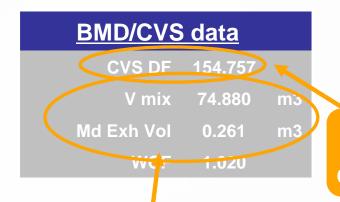




#### **CVS Test Data**



CVS bag data							CO2 data		
	THC	СО	NOx	CO2	Fuel Eco	nomy	Range	3.0	%
grams/phase	0.768	3.595	0.052	48.930	64.308	mile/gal	Sample	0.081	%
grams/mi	1.822	8.532	0.124	116.128	3.658	L/100km	Ambient	0.051	%
grams/km	1.132	5.301	0.077	72.159			Net	0.030	%



CO2 = 0.03% net On 3% range

DF = 154.76

Calculated according to CFR

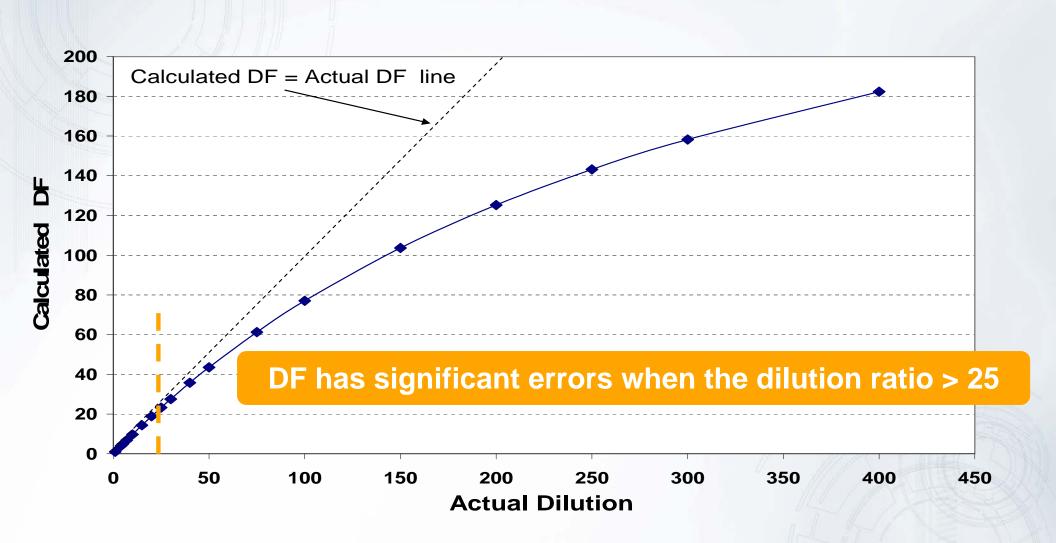
Actual DF= (V mix /Md Exh Vol) +1 = (74.88/0.2605)+1 = 288.4

SAE 2010-01-1295 Nevius, et al.

### **CVS DF Calculation error**



SAE 2010-01-1295 Nevius, et al.

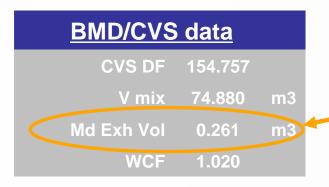


Actual Dilution ratio as measured with ultrasonic flowmeter

#### **BMD Test Data**



BMD bag data						CO2 data			
	THC	СО	NOx	CO2	Fuel Econ	omy	Range	3.0	%
grams/phase	0.212	1.502	0.002	21.109	156.375	mile/gal	Sample	0.669	%
grams/mi	0.503	3.565	0.006	50.098	1.504	L/100km	Ambient	n/a	
grams/km	0.313	2.215	0.004	31.129			Net	0.669	%



Bag volume = 1 liter

Not Enough Sample to read the Bag!

(16 Liter minimum)

SAE 2010-01-1295 Nevius, et al.





Both CVS and BMD need major countermeasures to be applied to PHEV measurement

	CVS	BMD
Bag Sample Gas Volume	Good: But mostly filled with ambient air that can be a big source of error	Too little: 16 liters minimum required but BMD sample can be as small as zero
Dilution	Too much: Analyzer range being too high? DF calculation has intrinsic error.	Good: Because it is always constant

#### Other issues:

- Analyzer ranges, accuracy, quenching
- Water condensation ( many cold-starts )
- "Leftover" CO2 in the vehicle exhaust system
- Catalytic converter temperature

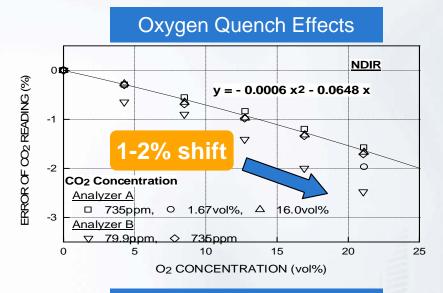
# Dilution Ratio Effect on NDIR Analyzer

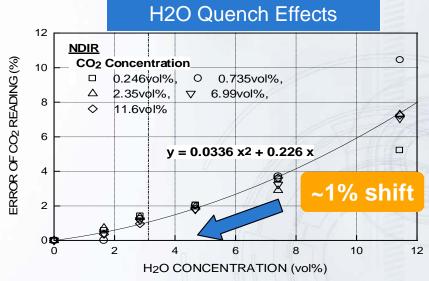


 Dilution Ratio in the sample bag is different from a conventional ICE vehicle

- Mostly Ambient Air
- Lower Water concentration
- Higher Oxygen concentration
- Higher DF results in lower
   CO<sub>2</sub> concentration reading
  - Approx 3% shift possible from conventional vehicle CO<sub>2</sub> concentration

SAE 2010-01-1295 Nevius, et al.





#### Horiba PHV Solutions for BMD and CVS



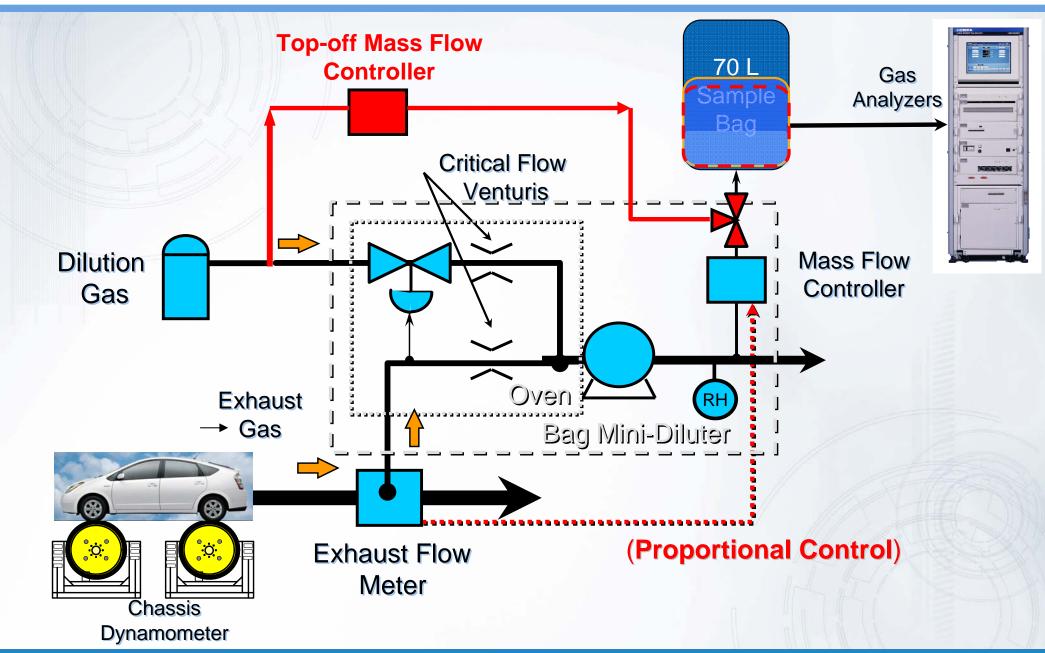
#### PHEV Testing

- Verification with a PHEV
  - performed testing with Prius modified to be a PHEV.
  - Horiba SULEV Test cell with CVS and BMD
- Verification of current PHEV testing practices
- Modifications to BMD hardware and software
- Modifications to CVS hardware and software
- Exhaust Flowmeter specifications for low-flow accuracy.
- Based upon tests, developed joint-patent concept with Ford Motor Company to overcome potential low bag volumes and excessive PHEV exhaust dilution



# 'Top-off' Patent Concept





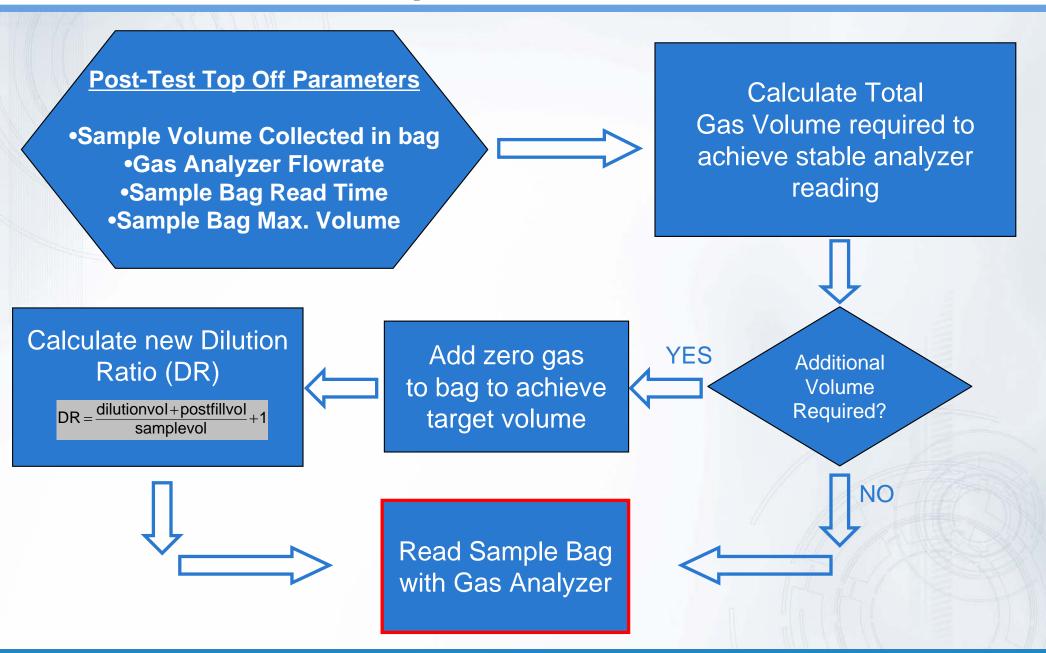


# **PHEV Patent Concepts**

- Benefits of the patent concept:
  - Optimizes bag DR
  - Provides sufficient bag sample volume for stable and accurate reading
- Utilizes MFC to add pure zero air to sample bag ... AFTER the test phase is complete
- Referred to as "Post-Test Top-Off"
- Concept can be applied to CVS or BMD



# **BMD Post-Test Top-Off**



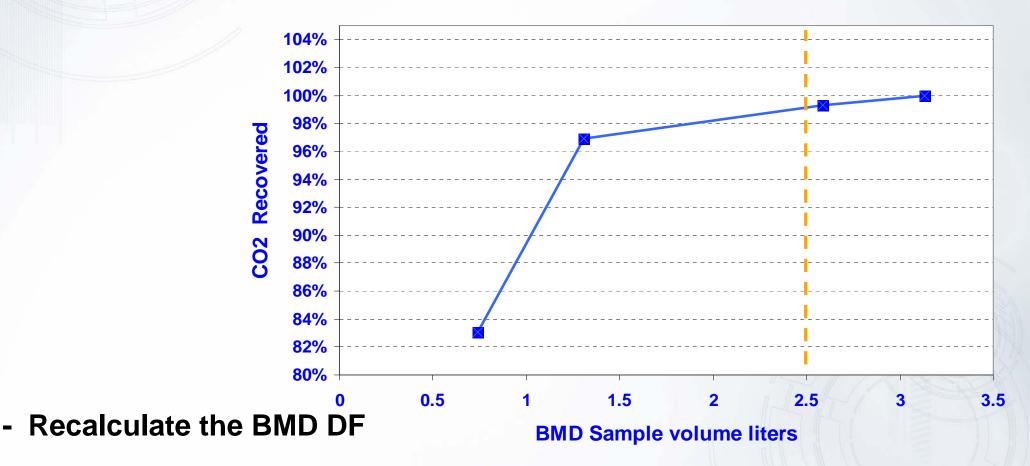
## **Optimizing the BMD for PHEV**



- Post-Test Top-Off (99% recovery @ 2.5liter)
  - second dilution step increases the sample volume (sufficient for gas analyzers).

    Post-Test Top-Off BMD

Post-Test Top-Off BMD (BMD sample diluted to ~16 liters)

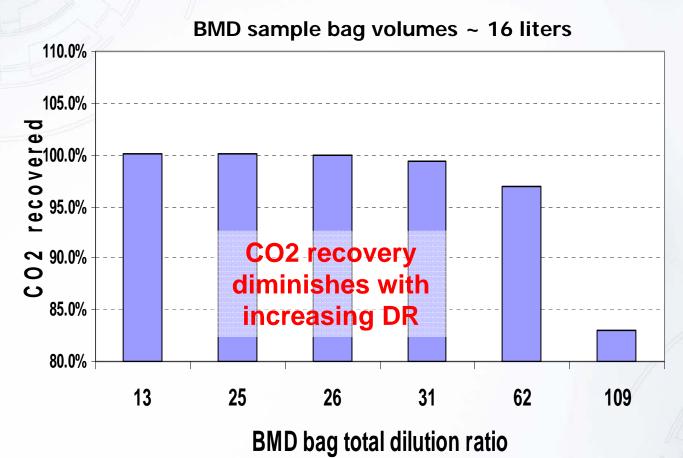




# **PHEV Patent Concepts**

## Optimizing the bag Dilution Ratio

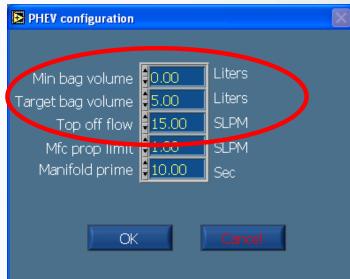




#### **Modified BMD Software for PHEV**





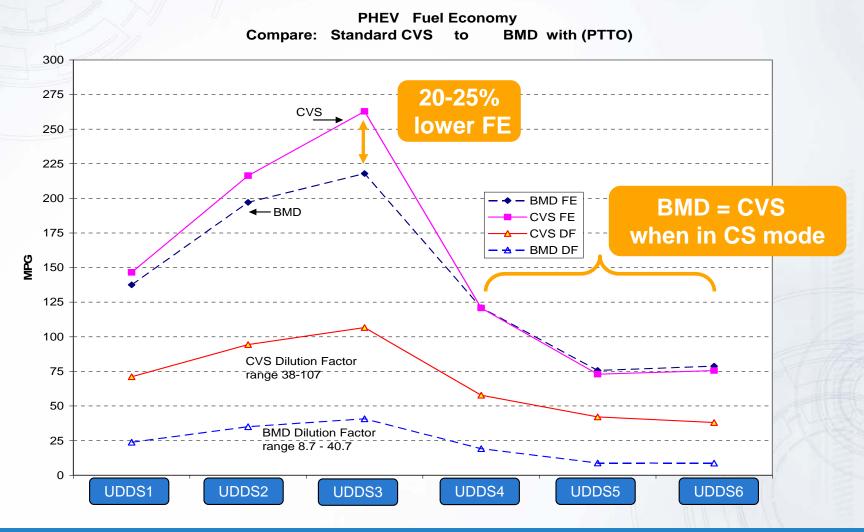


 $DF_{PHEV} = DF_{Std} * \left( \frac{TopOffVolume + BMDBagVolume}{BMDBagVolume} \right)$ 



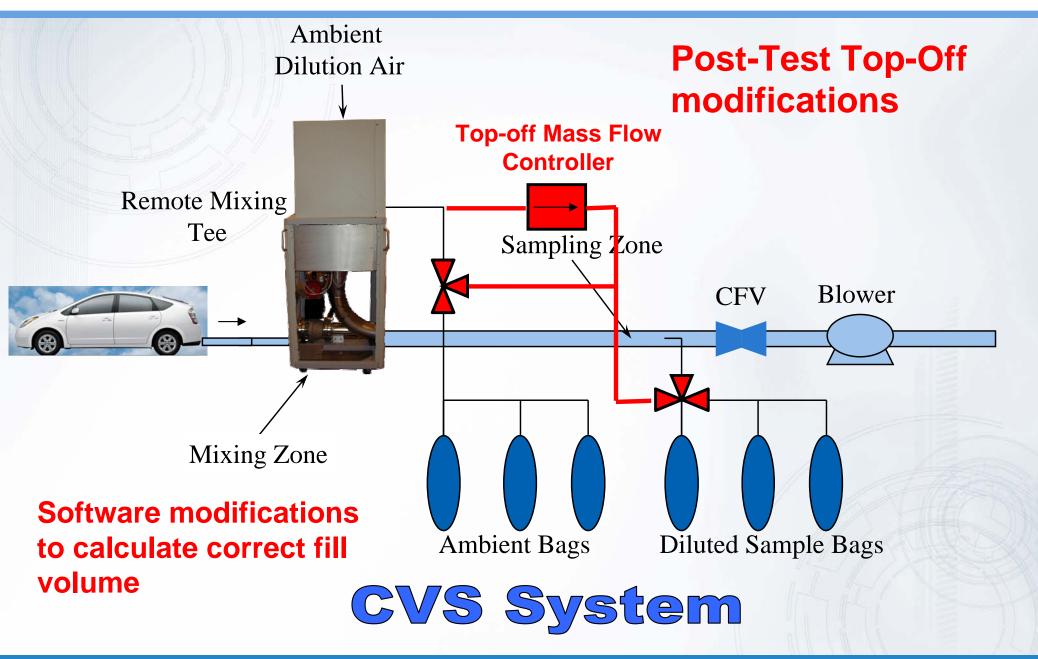


- Test vehicle:PHEV = 2007 Prius + 5.5 kW-hr plug-in battery
  - ~Equivalent to EnergyCS Prius



#### HORIBA Automotive Test Systems

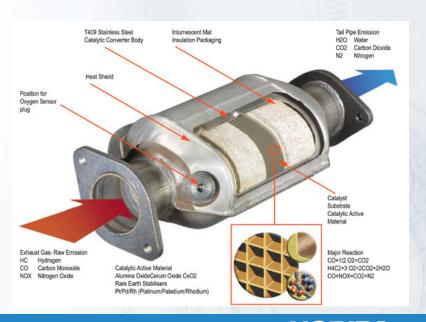
# Constant Volume Sampling System- Solutions



#### PHEV measurement issues

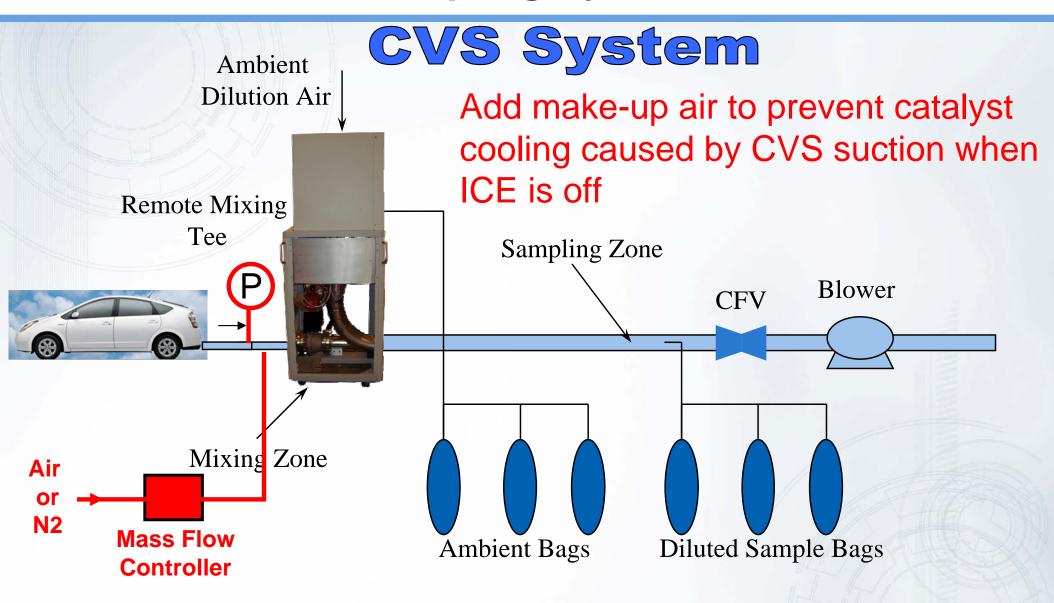


- Catalyst temperature management
  - Many 'cold starts' require catalyst temp management strategy
- CVS method draws small amount of air across the catalyst when ICE inactive
  - Slightly negative CVS tailpipe pressure
  - Air flow across the catalyst reduces catalyst temperature
  - Impact on emissions upon ICE activation





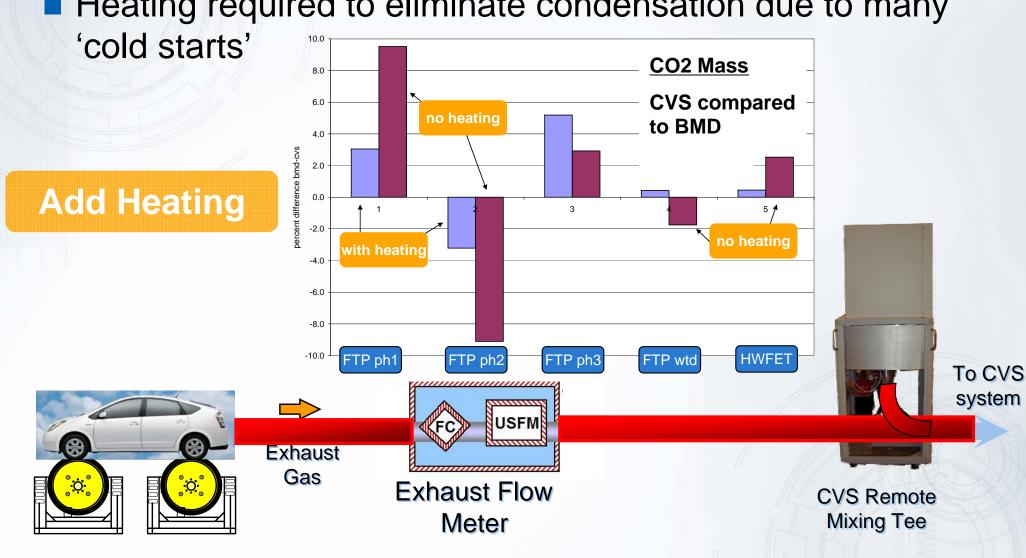
# Constant Volume Sampling System –Solutions



# PHEV Testing Solutions



Heating required to eliminate condensation due to many





## **Summary-PHEV equipment modifications**

#### CVS

High dilution factor leads to measurement error

#### BMD

- Low sample volume results in measurement error
- CVS and BMD require hardware and software modifications for maximize measurement accuracy for hybrid vehicle technologies
  - Optimize bag fill dilution ratios using post-test bag dilution
  - Prevent catalyst cooling
  - Heating of raw transfer tubes



# Thank You for your Attention

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