

# Temporal Patterns in $\text{NO}_x$ Emissions from Diesel Engines



Robert Harley

Dept. of Civil and Environmental Engineering  
University of California, Berkeley

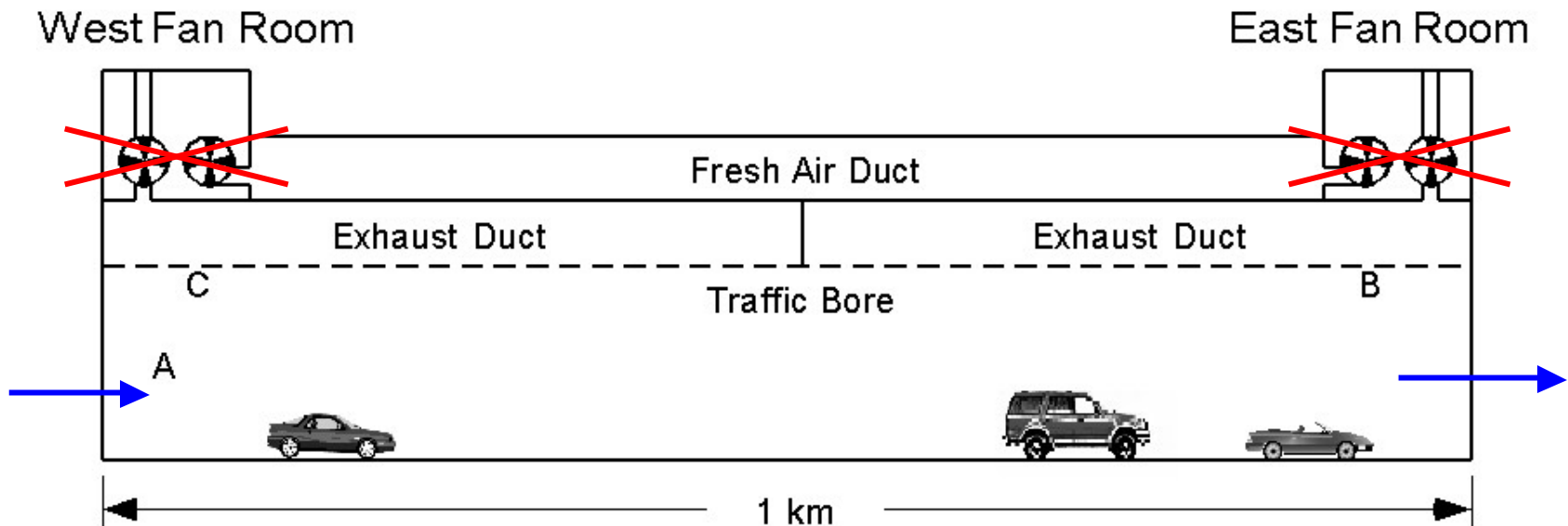
# Outline

---

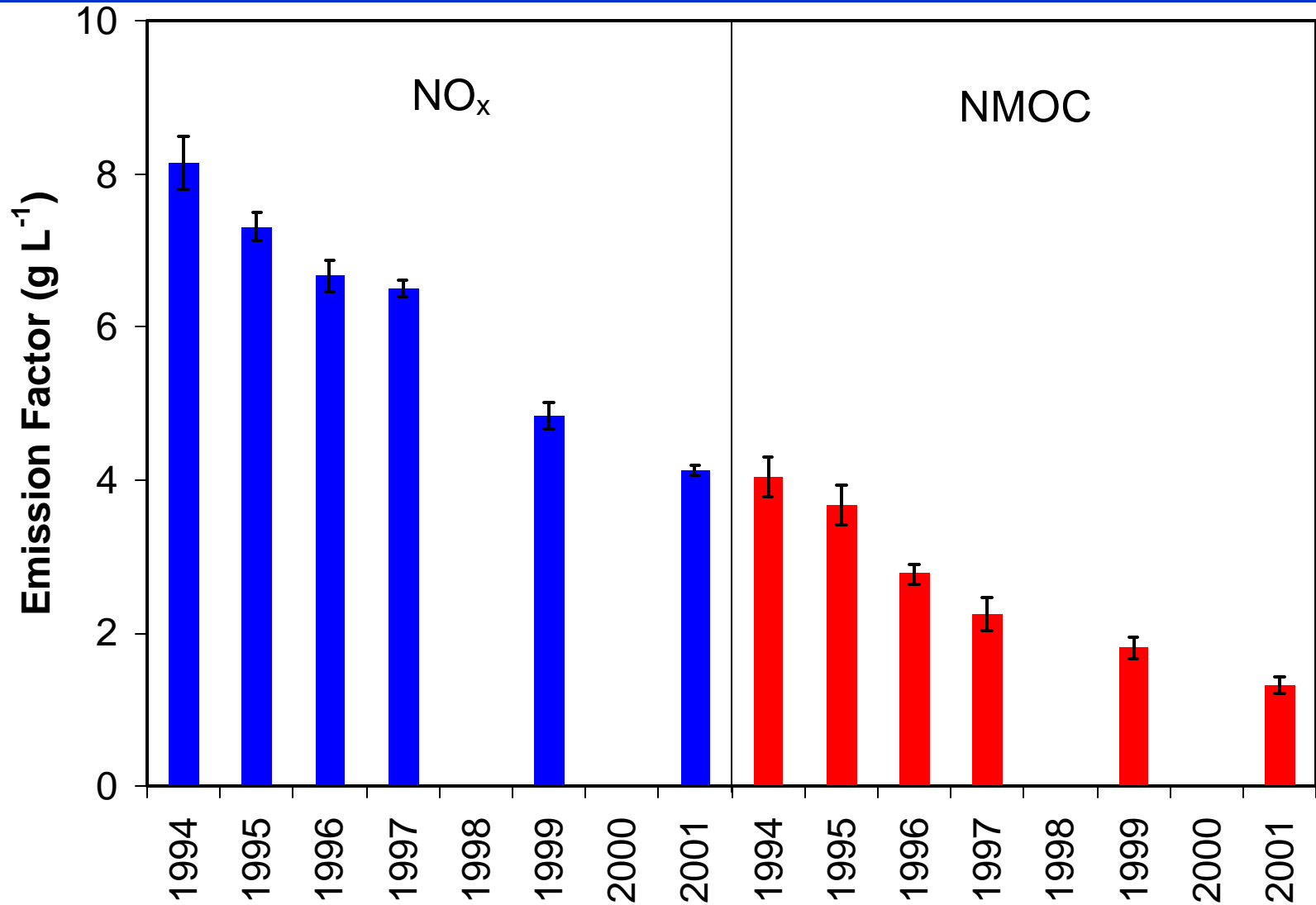
- Light-duty vehicle emissions
- Heavy-duty diesel truck emissions
- Temporal patterns
  - » decadal
  - » weekly
  - » diurnal

# Caldecott Tunnel Sampling Site

- 3 tunnel bores, 2 lanes each, 4% grade
- Measurements from middle bore where heavy diesel trucks are not allowed

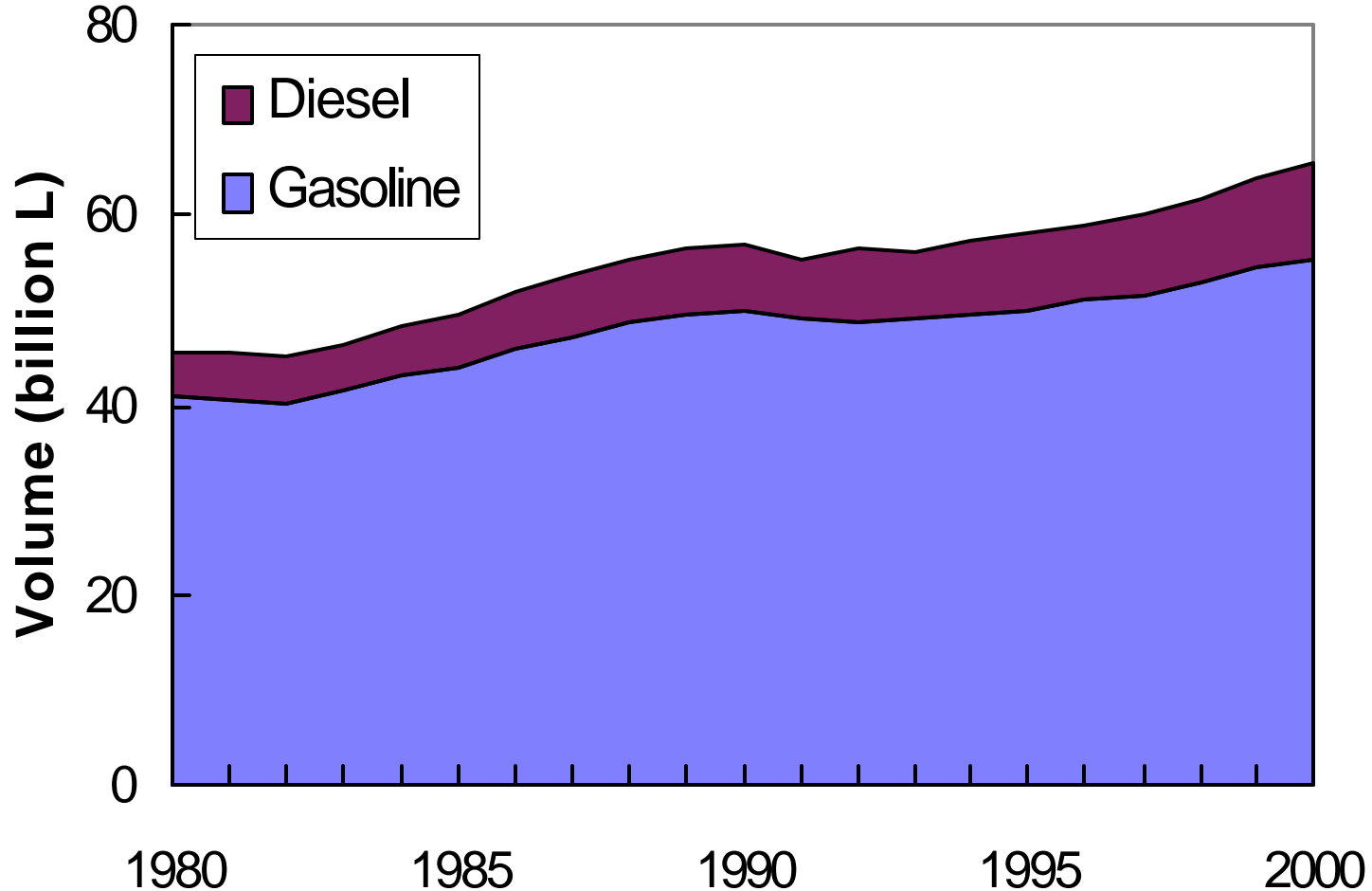


# Emission Factor Trends

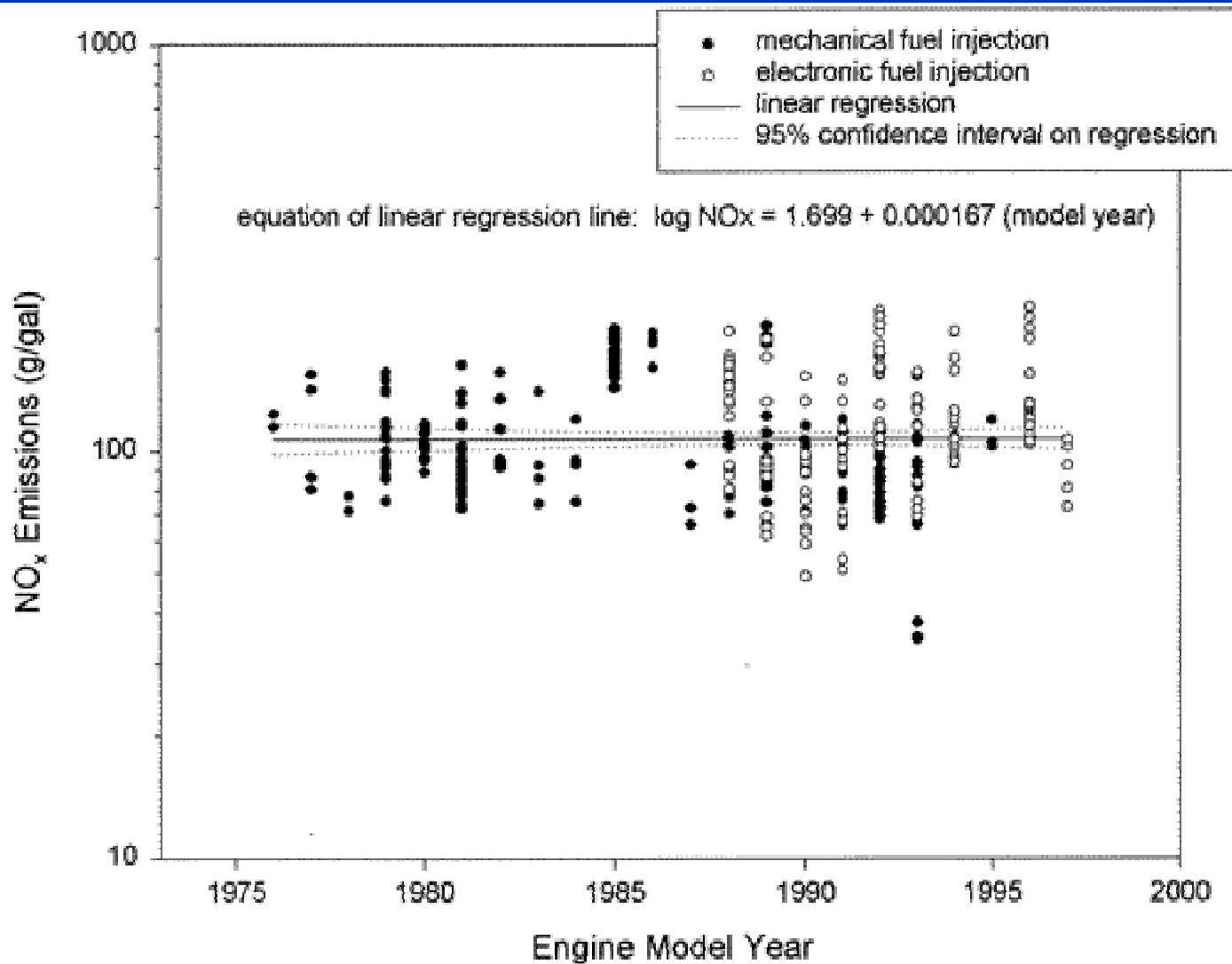


# California Fuel Sales

(sales for on-road use only)



# Diesel NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions



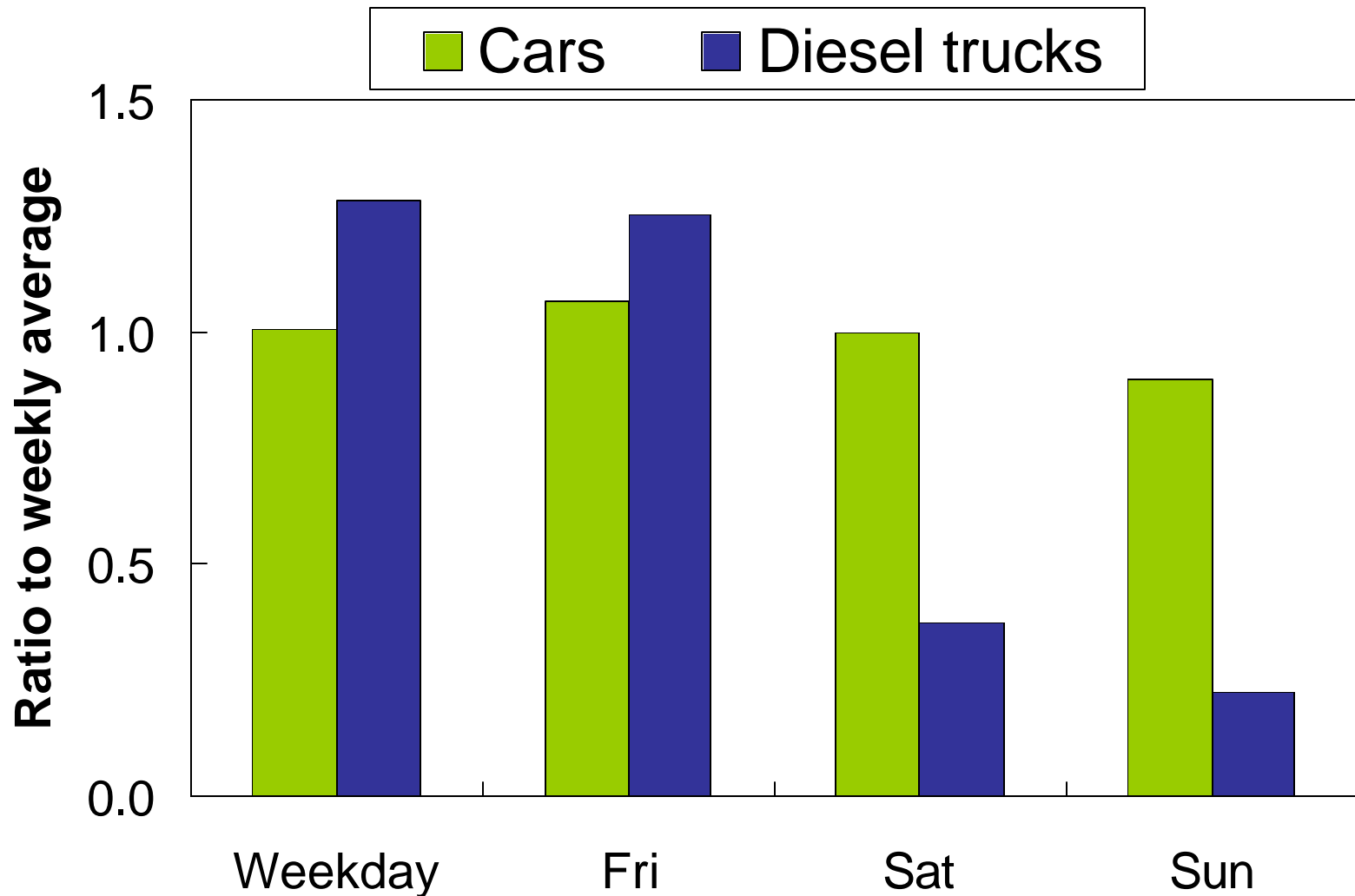
# Weigh in Motion

---

- Traffic counts on highways that classify vehicles by number of axles and weight
  - » vehicles with 3 or more axles are almost always heavy-duty diesel
  - » 2-axle vehicles are mostly cars and light-duty trucks (vans, pickups, SUV)

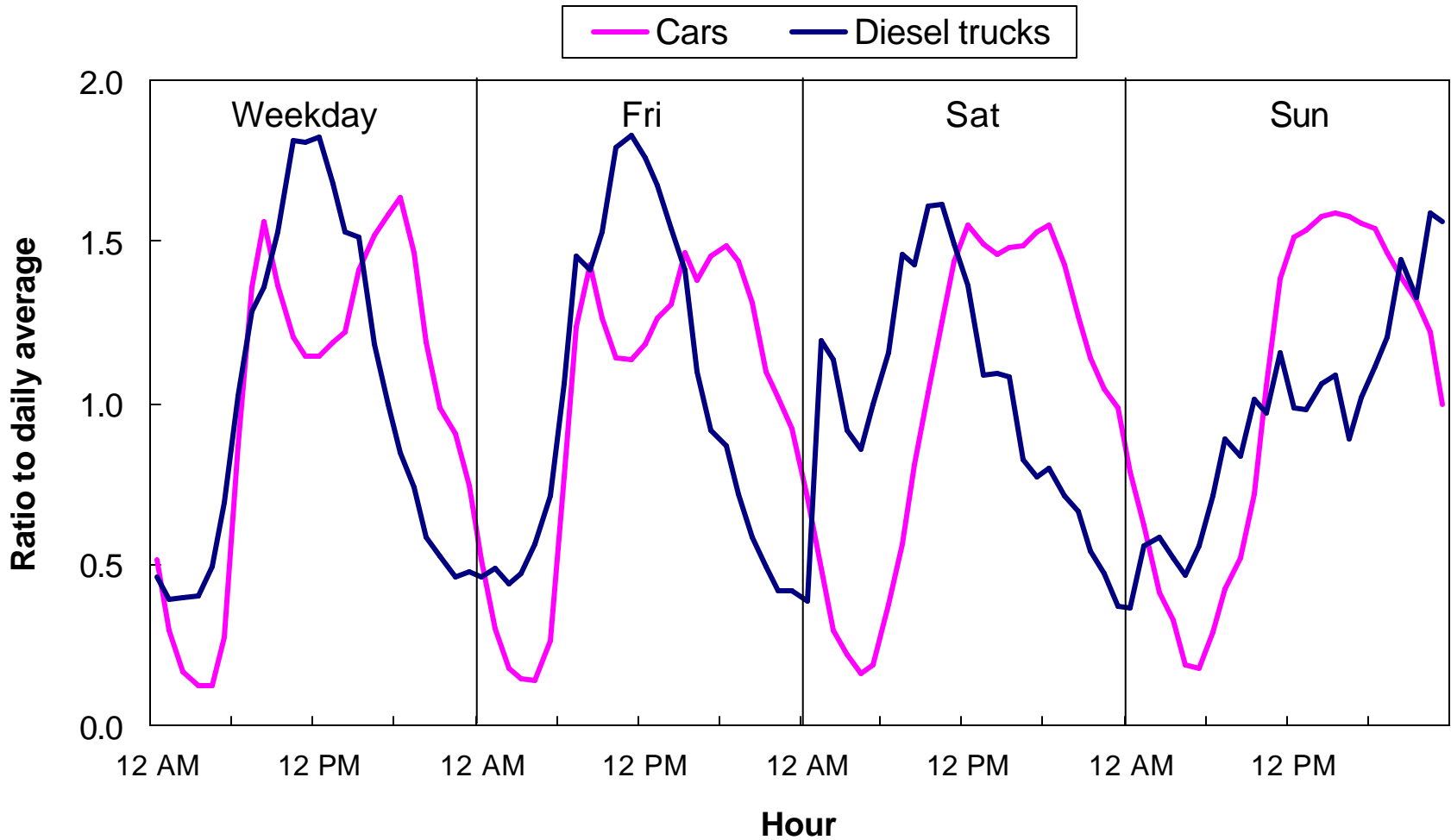
# Changes in Mass Emissions

---





# Changes in Emission Timing

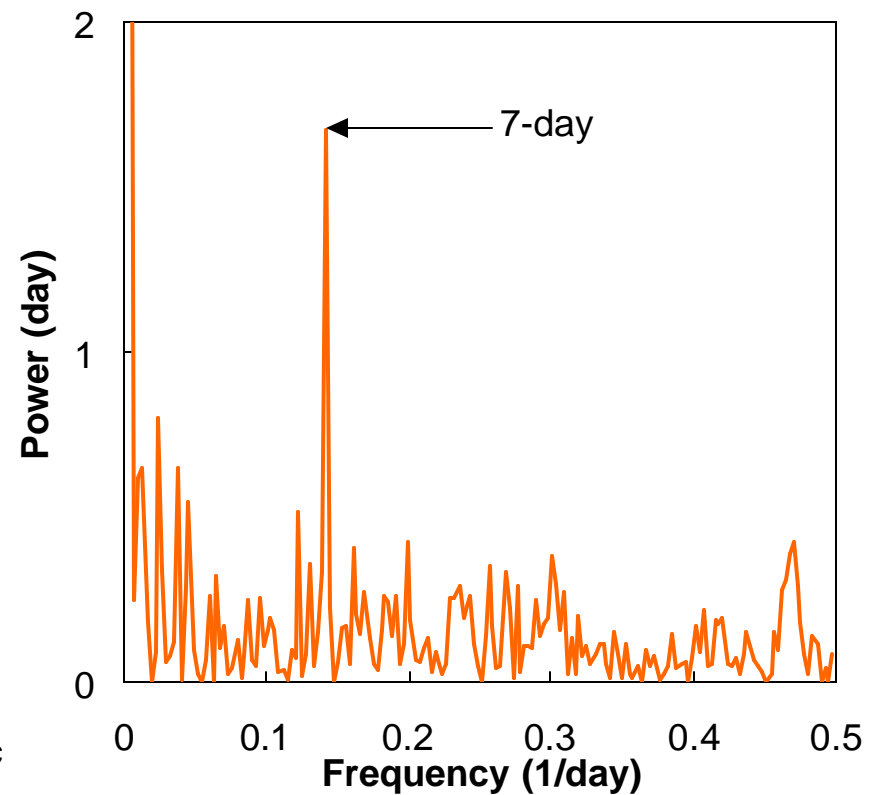
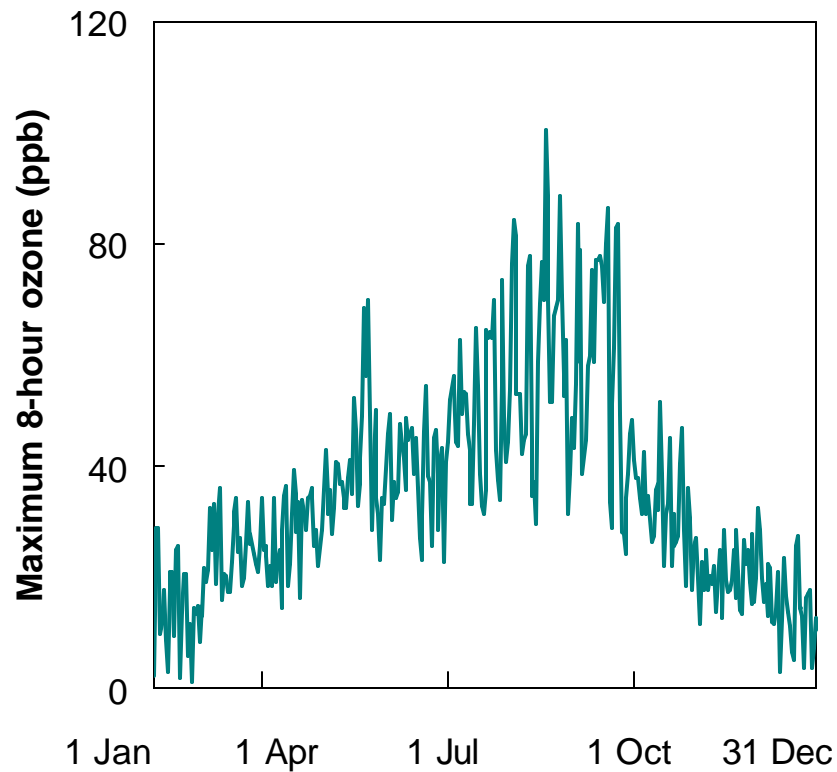


# Weekend Ozone Hypotheses

---

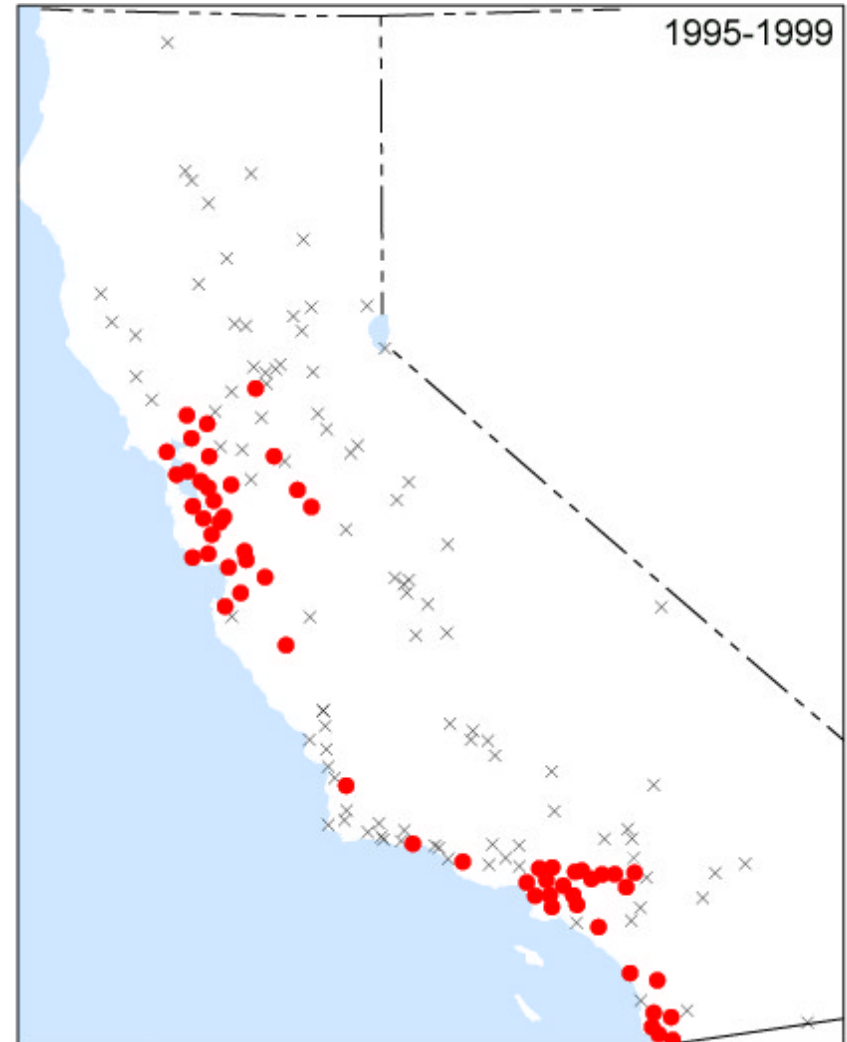
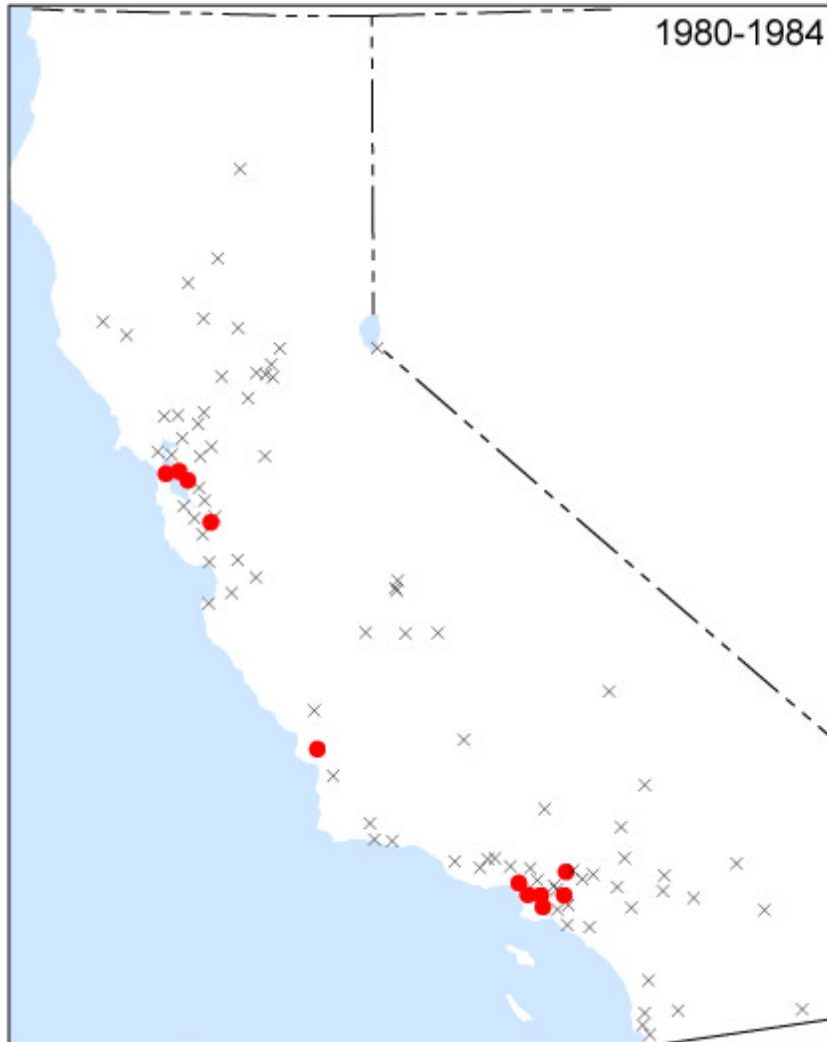
- Higher VOC emissions (e.g., garden and recreational equipment, barbeques)
- Lower NO<sub>x</sub> emissions (industry, power plants, diesel vehicles)
- Altered emissions timing/spatial pattern
- Increased photolysis rates (less soot)
- Carryover of previous day's pollutants

# Spectral Analysis



# Sites with Higher Weekend $O_3$

---



# Conclusions

---

- Diesels now responsible for about half of all on-road  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions in California
- Progress in reducing  $\text{NO}_x$  from LDV has been offset by increased  $\text{NO}_x$  from diesels
- Assuming HD diesels comprise a fixed percentage of total vehicle travel is wrong on diurnal, weekly, and decadal time scales
- Increasing diesel  $\text{NO}_x$  consistent with spread of observed weekend  $\text{O}_3$  effect (other hypotheses can't explain spread of effect in California over last 20 years)

# Recommendations

---

- Improve representation of diesel truck traffic in emission inventories
  - » weigh-in-motion count data
  - » develop freight demand models
- Ensure sum of on- and off-road diesel use matches total fuel production
  - » applaud EPA's planned integration of on & off-road diesel engines in a unified emission model (MOVES)

# Acknowledgments

---

- Tom Kirchstetter, Andrew Kean, and Linsey Marr
- Gary Kendall (Bay Area AQMD)
- Financial Support:
  - » California Air Resources Board
  - » UC Transportation Center
  - » U.S. EPA

# References (1)

---

- Yanowitz, J.; McCormick, R.L.; Graboski, M.S. (2000). In-use emissions from heavy-duty diesel vehicles. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 34, 729-740.
- Kean, A.J.; Sawyer, R.F.; Harley, R.A.; Kendall, G.R. (2002). Trends in exhaust emissions from in-use California light-duty vehicles, 1994-2001. *SAE Transactions*, paper no. 2002-01-1713.
- Marr, L.C.; Black, D.R.; Harley, R.A. (2002). Formation of photochemical air pollution in central California. 1. Development of a revised motor vehicle emission inventory. *J. Geophys. Res.* 107(D6), article no. 4047.



# References (2)

---

- Marr, L.C.; Harley, R.A. (2002). Spectral analysis of weekday-weekend differences in ambient ozone, nitrogen oxide, and non-methane hydrocarbon time series in California. *Atmos. Environ.* 36, 2327-2335.
- Marr, L.C.; Harley, R.A. (2002). Modeling the effect of weekday-weekend differences in motor vehicle emissions on photochemical air pollution in central California. *Environ. Sci. Technol.* 36, 4099-4106.