EPA's Plans to Estimate the Criteria Air Pollutant Emissions of Highway Vehicles and Off-Highway Equipment with MOVES

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MOVES: EPA's New Mobile Source Model

- Comprehensive in source, pollutant, scale, process
- Data-driven
- Designed for modeling at multiple analysis scales
- Includes uncertainty
- Modern software--object-oriented, modular, extendable.
- Includes GUI, batch mode, interface to other models.
- Standalone or distributed processing



Where are we with MOVES?

MOVES GHG (on-road)

- Draft release: Early 2004
- Energy consumption, CO_2 , CH_4 , N_2O
- U.S. at county level inventories 1999 forward
- Well-to-pump (GREET) integration

• New implementation under consideration: 2005

- Add Aircraft, Commercial Marine, Locomotives

Full on-road implementation: Fall 2005

- Add HC, CO, NOx, Toxics, PM, NH₃, SO₂
- Microscale analysis capability
- Will replace MOBILE6
- NONROAD to MOVES: 2006



MOVES Software Framework

- Language: Java®
- Database-driven structure
 - Open-source relational database (MySQL[®])
 - Enables modularity, easy updates with new data
- Graphical user interface or batch mode
- Designed for single or multiple computer processing
- Output reporting and visualization



MOVES Emission Processes

- Emission process = emission pathway with unique activity and emission characteristics
- Combustion Products
 - Running exhaust, Start exhaust, Extended idle, Crankcase
- Hydrocarbon Evaporation
 - Diurnal, Hot Soak, Running Loss, Resting Loss, Refueling
- Other
 - Brake Wear, Tire Wear, Well-To-Pump, Manufacture/Disposal



Characterizing the Fleet

- Source Use Types are a specific class of vehicles or equipment defined by unique activity patterns
- Source Bins are subcategories of use type that differentiate emission levels
 - Source bin discriminators include weight class, fuel type, engine technology, emissions standard, horsepower range, etc.
 - A particular source bin may apply to more than one use type.



Characterizing Activity

- Total Activity Basis in general, source hours, but depends on emission process
- Operating Mode Bins depend on pollutant and process
 - Division of total activity into categories that differentiate emissions
 - Depends on emission process and pollutant



MOVES is a database processing system

- All fleet, activity, and emission rate information is stored in a database
- Default data allow calculation of countylevel inventories for entire U.S.
- Users can supply all data, generating inventories for any domain at any scale.
 - Finer analysis scales require user-supplied data



MOVES Components

Core Model

- Generic structure applied across sources, scales, pollutants

Generators

Produces core model inputs using available data

Control Strategies

- Modifies inputs for evaluation of policy scenarios
- Databases input and output
- Output processing
- User Interface
- Interfaces to other models

Core Model









Emission Rates: Binning Approach

• Group activity and emissions into "Bins"

- Vehicle Specific Power (VSP) & Speed
 - Accounts for speed, acceleration, grade, road load
- Any driving pattern can be modeled based on distribution of time spent in bins
 - Adds major flexibility compared to MOBILE
- Provides common emission rates for macroscale, mesoscale, microscale

CO2 Emission Rates By Bin ARB UCC Light-Duty Dataset



NOx Emission Rates by Bin ARB UCC Light-Duty Dataset



CO Emission Rates by Bin ARB UCC Light-Duty Dataset



HC Emission Rates by Bin ARB UCC Light-Duty Dataset







Binning Approach Broadens Usable Data





MOVES GHG Emission Data Sources

- EPA Mobile Source Observation Database
- With new data from:
 - CARB
 - Coordinating Research Council
 - UC Riverside
 - Environment Canada
 - West Virginia University
 - State of New York
 - North Carolina State University
 - University of Texas



Criteria Pollutant Considerations

• Data Sources

- How to use I/M and Remote Sensing Data
- Incorporating Kansas City Gasoline PM Study
- Characterizing High Emitters
- Evaporative Emissions
- Vehicle Deterioration



Physical Emission Rate Estimator (PERE)

- Physically models energy, fuel use, & CO₂.
- Empirically models engine out emissions and catalyst pass fraction.
- Used to help estimate emissions from future technologies.
- May also be used to help estimate bin values for which data are sparse or missing.



Life Cycle Analysis in MOVES

- GREET (Greenhouse gases, Regulated Emissions, and Energy use in Transportation) developed by Argonne National lab
- Joint EPA/DOE effort to integrate MOVES and GREET
 - Improve time resolution of GREET projections
 - Integrate GREET uncertainty estimates
 - Enable update to GREET inputs via MOVES GUI
 - Add several hydrogen production and storage pathways (DOE)

Life Cycle – The Big Picture





For More Information

- MOVES:
 - http://www.epa.gov/otaq/ngm.htm
- GREET:
 - http://www.transportation.anl.gov/greet/