

Analysis Methods of Real-world Ammonia Emissions Using Small Type On-board Emissions Measurement System

Susumu Sato ¹⁾ Keigo Ashizawa ¹⁾ Chisato Fukunaga ¹⁾ Noritsune Kawaharada ²⁾

¹⁾ Institute of Science Tokyo, School of Engineering

2-12-1 Ookayama, Meguro, Tokyo, 152-8550, Japan (E-mail: sato.s.a1b0@m.isct.ac.jp)

²⁾ National Traffic Safety and Environment Laboratory, 7-42-27 Jindaiji-higashimachi, Chofu, Tokyo, 182-0012, Japan

KEY WORDS: Heat engine, Three-way catalyst, Emission gas, NH₃, mini-PEMS, NO_x sensor [A1]

In place of the PEMS used for RDE regulations, lightweight and compact on-board emission measurement devices (mini-PEMS) that do not affect vehicle weight are attracting attention. In this study, the new method for ammonia (NH₃) analysis with small type on-board emissions measurement system and NO_x sensor has been proposed. In addition, the dry-wet correction, delay time correction, and mass emission calculation necessary for analyzing ammonia emission were investigated based on the results of on-road measurements and chassis dynamometer testing using a mini-PEMS installed in a gasoline vehicle.

By appropriately selecting measurement data obtained from the engine, catalyst, tailpipe, and mini-PEMS, and performing cross-correlation analysis, it became possible to analyze emissions while taking into account the travel time of exhaust gases. The H₂O concentration was calculated using a theoretical combustion reaction equation based on the fuel H/C ratio and air excess ratio, and this value was used for dry-wet conversion. By comparing the theoretically calculated O₂ concentration with the O₂ concentration measured by the NO_x sensor, it became possible to accurately determine the H/C ratio. Verification of the proposed NH₃ concentration calculation method through chassis dynamometer testing revealed that it possesses sufficient accuracy. On-road driving test results under medium-cold conditions showed that a peak in CO emissions occurred at startup, followed shortly thereafter by a peak in NH₃ emissions. It was also found that NO_x and NH₃ were emitted at comparable levels.

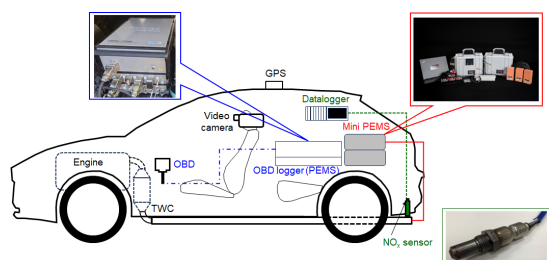


Fig. 1 The overview of the on-board measurement system

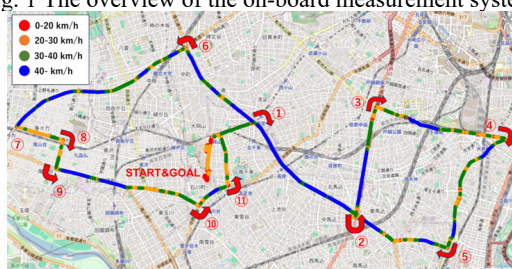


Fig. 2 The on-road driving test route

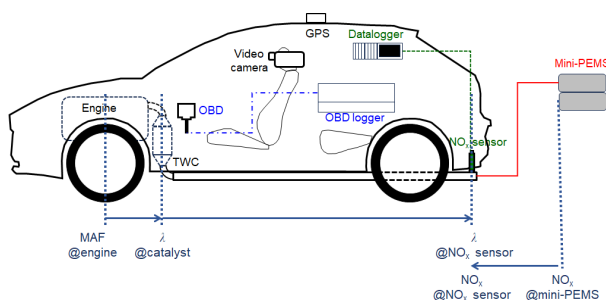


Fig. 3 The outline of the 2nd time alignment

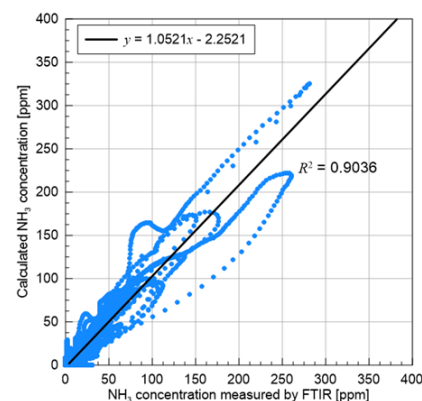


Fig. 4 The correlation between calculated NH₃ concentration, and NH₃ concentration measured by FTIR (chassis dynamometer test)

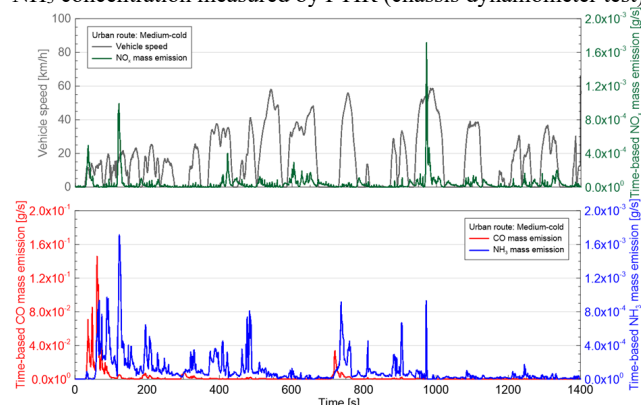


Fig. 5 Mass emissions results of NO_x, CO, and NH₃ emissions under the medium cold start conditions (on-road driving test)