MOVES-Based NO_x Analyses for Urban Case Studies in Texas

Song Bai, Yuan Du, Annie Seagram, and Kenneth Craig Sonoma Technology, Inc. Petaluma, California

> 2017 International Emission Inventory Conference Baltimore, MD

> > August 18, 2017



How do we reconcile mobile NO_x emissions?

Emitted

Monitored



Modeled (Inventory)

Research Questions

1. Does MOVES overestimate NO_x emissions?

Emissions reconciliation analysis

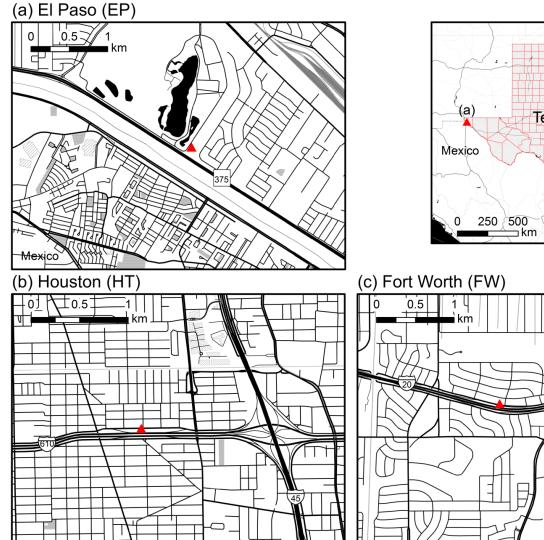
Compare near-road monitoring data to output from MOVES to examine NO_x emissions estimates

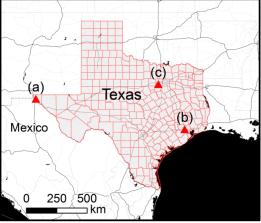
2. What MOVES input data are important for NO_x emissions estimates?

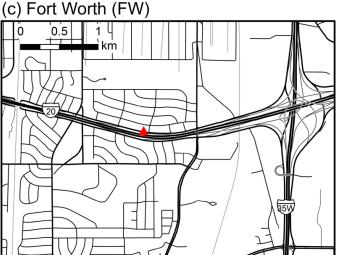
Emissions sensitivity analysis

Identify input parameters that have larger influence on MOVES-based NO_x emissions

Case Study Settings

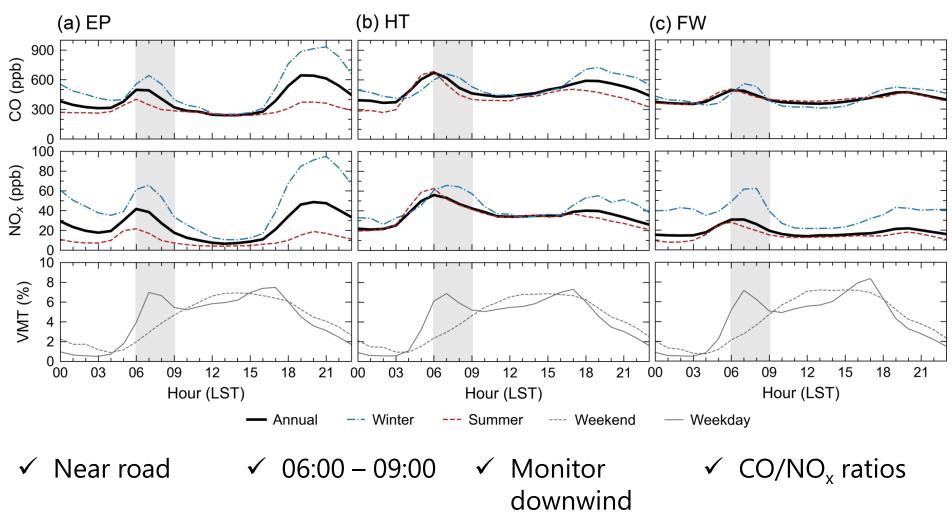






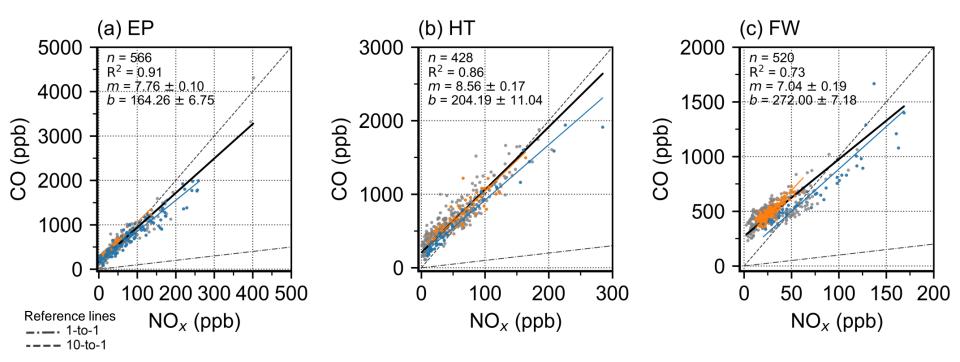
Ambient Data





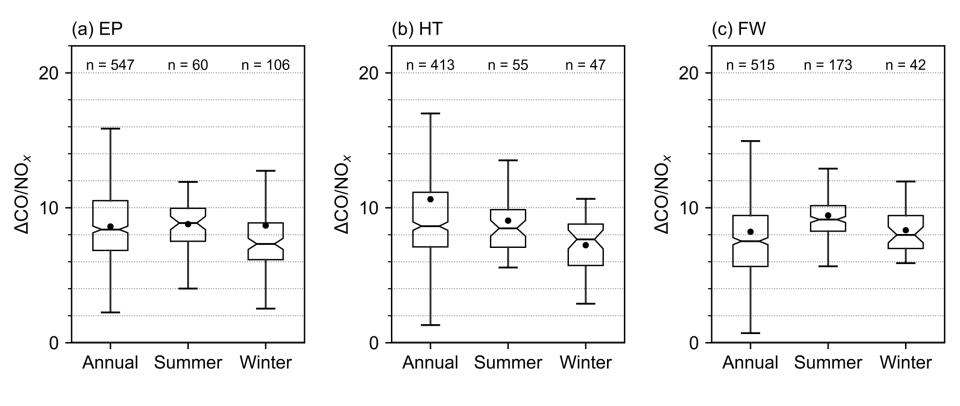
Ambient CO/NO_x Ratios

2015



Total linear least-squares regression Annual, Summer (Jun-Aug), Winter (Dec-Feb)

Comparison of CO/NO_x Ratios



Ambient mean

MOVES Modeling NOVES 2014a

Section	Setting
Scale	
Domain/Scale	County
Calculation Type	Inventory
Time Span	
Aggregation Level	Hour
Year	2015
Months	All
Days	Weekend, Weekday
Hours	Start Hour: 6, End Hour: 9
Geographic Bounds	Texas Counties: El Paso, Harris, Tarrant
Vehicles/Equipment	All
Road Type	Urban restricted-access roads
Pollutants and Processes	
Processes	Running Exhaust, Crankcase Running Exhaust
Species	CO, NO, NO ₂

MOVES Modeling

Default scenario:

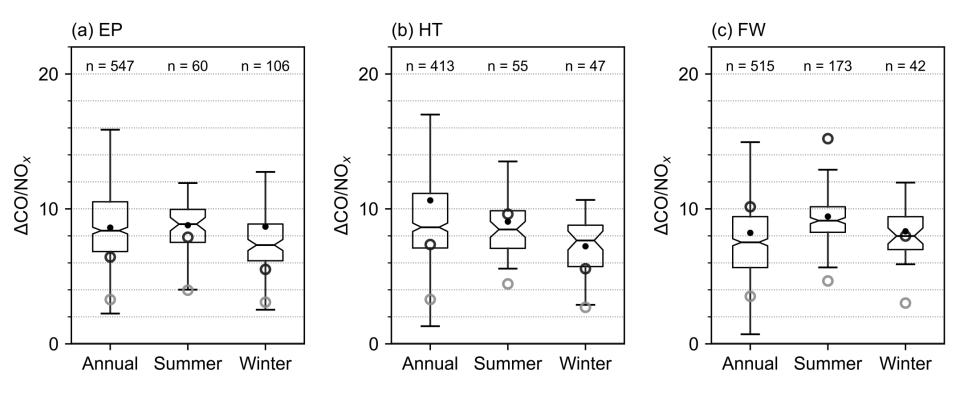
MOVES2014a national default inputs

Best Available Local (BAL) scenario:

MOVES county databases (CDBs) from TCEQ, HGAC, NCTCOG Local activity data from TxDOT Roadway Inventory

MOVES - T:\ProjectDocs\916046 UT-Austin	AQRP MOVES NOx Analysis\Task 1 Emission	ns Reconciliation Analysis\data\MOVES\mrs\C48201_HGAC_TCEQ_PK_2015EL_Ann.mrs - L 📼 🔟 🐹
Eile Edit Pre Processing Action Post	Processing <u>T</u> ools <u>S</u> ettings <u>H</u> elp	
Description Scale	Region: States: O Nation ALABAMA O State ALASKA	Counties: Selections: EXAS - Harris County EXAS - Harris County
Time Spans	County ARIZONA ARKANSAS CALIFORNIA	W MOVES County Data Manager
Geographic Bounds	COLORADO	🖉 Vehicle Type VMT 🖉 Hotelling 🦉 I/M Programs 🦉 Retrofit Data 🦉 Generic 🛛 Tools
🛨 🧹 Vehicles/Equipment =	DELAWARE DISTRICT OF CO	Ramp Fraction Road Type Distribution Source Type Population Starts
Road Type		RunSpec Summary Database Speed Distribution Average Speed Distribution 8 Fuel Stretcorology Data
Pollutants And Processes	Domain Input D The County dom Server: local	a Server leeshest
+ Strategies	Database: c482 Geographic Bounds Requireme	Database: c48201 hgac tceg pk 2015 ann in
+ Voutput		Log: Clear All Imported Data
Open an existing RunSpec		2017-05-15 18:24:05.0 Vehicle Type VMT Filled HPMSVTypeYear table 2017-03-08 17:48:04.0 Fuel Filled FuelUsageFraction table 2017-03-08 17:48:04.0 Fuel Filled avft table 2017-03-08 17:08:45.0 Age Distribution Filled SourceTypeAgeDistribution table 2017-03-08 17:06:57.0 I/M Programs Filled IMCoverage table

Comparison of CO/NO_x Ratios



- CO/NO_x ratios based on MOVES Default are much lower than ambient-based ratios
- MOVES-based ratios using BAL inputs and ambient-based ratios are in good agreement

Ambient mean
MOVES Default
MOVES BAL

Reconciliation Analysis: Findings

- MOVES emissions for CO or NO_x or both pollutants based on **Default** inputs did not reasonably represent on-road mobile sources
- MOVES emission ratios using BAL inputs are comparable with the respective ambient ratios (within the acceptable 25-50% range of agreement)
- Using BAL inputs is key to generate reasonable emissions estimates

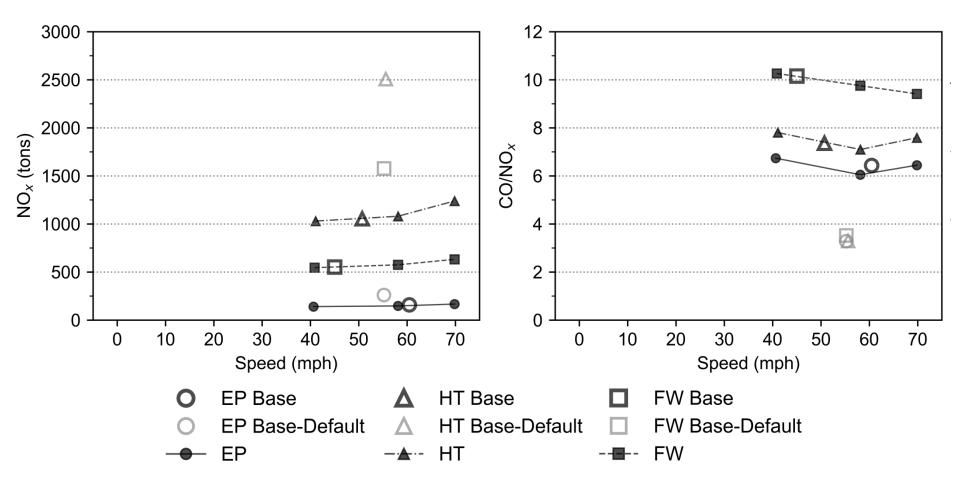
Emissions Sensitivity Analysis

	Scenario Speed Distributio		Truck %	Age Distribution	Temperature and RH	
	Base	BAL	BAL	BAL	BAL	
Speed	Speed Base-Default	Default	BAL	BAL	BAL	
	Speed Low	Low	BAL	BAL	BAL	
	Speed Medium	Medium	BAL	BAL	BAL	
	Speed High	High	BAL	BAL	BAL	
Fleet Mix	Truck Base-Default	BAL	Default	BAL	BAL	
	Truck 0	BAL	0	BAL	BAL	
	Truck 5	BAL	5	BAL	BAL	
	Truck 10	BAL	10	BAL	BAL	
	Truck 20	BAL	20	BAL	BAL	
	Truck 30	BAL	30	BAL	BAL	
Age	Age Base-Default	BAL	BAL	Default	BAL	
	Age Old	BAL	BAL	Old	BAL	
	Age Mid	BAL	BAL	Mid	BAL	
	Age New	BAL	BAL	New	BAL	
Met.	Season Base-Default	BAL	BAL	BAL	Default	
	Season Half	BAL	BAL	BAL	6 month mean	
	Season Quarter	BAL	BAL	BAL	3 month mean	
	Season Month	BAL	BAL	BAL	1 month mean	

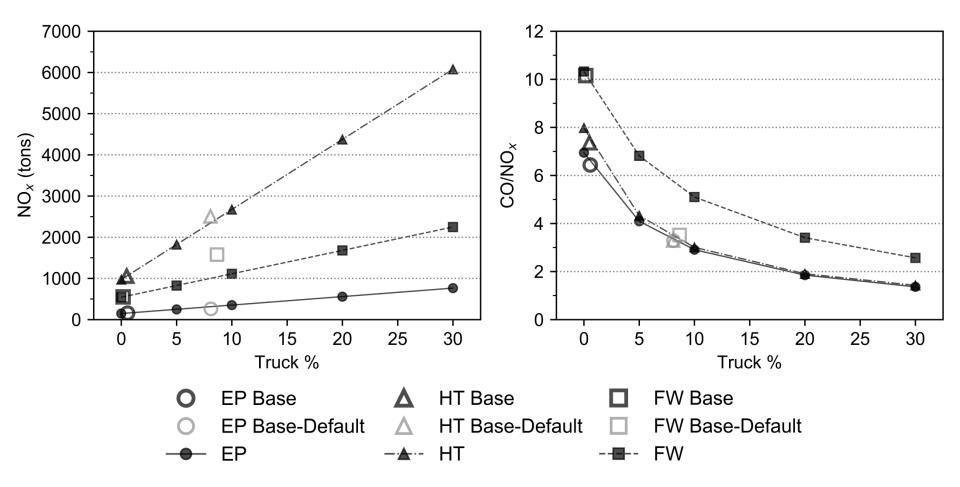
Emissions Sensitivity Analysis

	Scenario	Speed Distribution	Truck %	Age Distribution	Temperature and RH	
	Base	BAL	BAL	BAL	BAL	
Speed	Speed Base-Default	Default	BAL	BAL	BAL	
	Speed Low	Low	BAL	BAL	BAL	
	Speed Medium	Medium	BAL	BAL	BAL	
	Speed High	High				
Fleet Mix	Truck Base-Default	BAL	1.0 -	- Low		
	Truck 0	BAL	2	— Medium		
	Truck 5	BAL	B 0.8 -	— High		
	Truck 10	BAL	cat	 TX counties 		<i>[</i>] <i>[</i>]
	Truck 20	BAL	ed ∧ 0.6			
	Truck 30	BAL	- 8.0 source type - 9.0 type category - 9.0 type category			
	Age Base-Default	BAL	onic			
ge	Age Old	BAL				
Age	Age Mid	BAL	o uo			////····//
	Age New	BAL	Laction of Laction			<u></u>
Met.	Season Base-Default	BAL				
	Season Half	BAL	0.0 -			
	Season Quarter	BAL		10 15 20 25 20 1		
	Season Month	BAL	2.55		35 40 45 50 55 6 vin mean (mph)	0 65 70 75

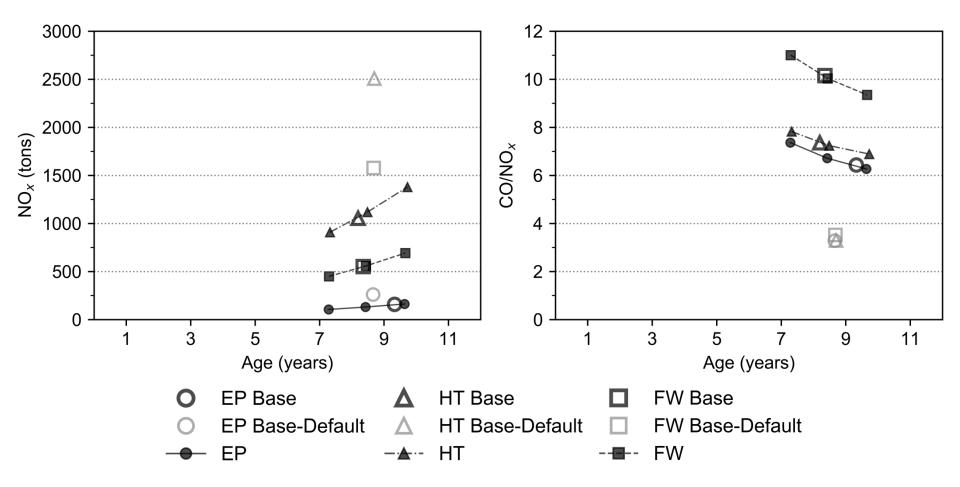
Sensitivity: Speed



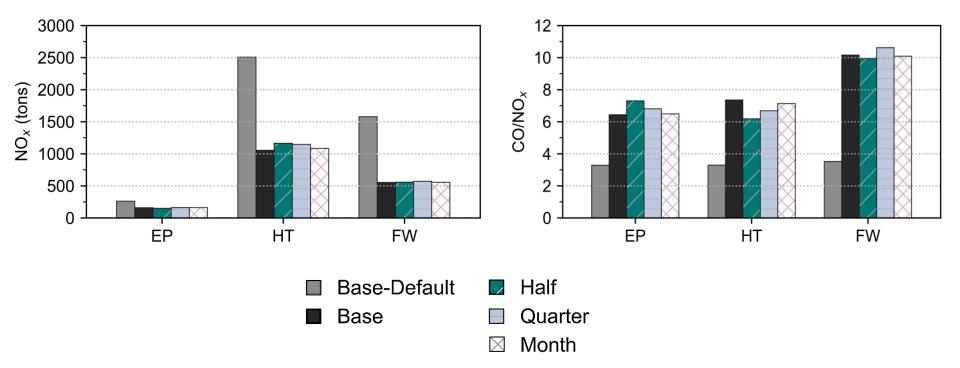
Sensitivity: Fleet Mix



Sensitivity: Age



Sensitivity: Meteorology



Sensitivity Analysis: Findings

- NO_x running exhaust emissions estimates are more sensitive to fleet mix and vehicle age distribution
- Data collection priority should be on fleet characteristics

Conclusions

- 1. Does MOVES overestimate NO_x emissions?
 - MOVES Default inputs can generate biased ratios and lead to incorrect emissions assessment
 - Using local (BAL) input data, MOVES emissions-based ratios are comparable to ambient-based ratios—no substantial overestimation was found
- 2. What MOVES input data are important for NO_x emissions estimates?
 - Priority for local data collection and quality assurance should be given to parameters that emissions are more sensitive to, e.g., truck percentage and vehicle age distribution.

Acknowledgments

This presentation is based on work supported by the State of Texas through the Air Quality Research Program (AQRP) administered by The University of Texas at Austin by means of a Grant from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The project team would like to acknowledge:

Gary McGaughey, Maria Stanzione (AQRP)

Chris Kite, Mary McGarry-Barber (TCEQ)

Jenny Narvaez (North Central Texas Council of Governments)

Graciela Lubertino (Houston-Galveston Area Council)

The opinions, findings, and conclusions from this work are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of the AQRP or the TCEQ.

Questions?