

Research of ecological indicators of two-way vehicle in stationary conditions

ARTICLE INFO

The presented article concerns the research on the emission of pollutants of a rail-road tractor in two stationary research tests. The purpose of the tests was to carry out control tests of pollutant emissions and their analysis. The object used during the works was approved in accordance with the Stage V standard, which requires measurements of emissivity both in stationary, dynamic and real conditions. Despite the requirement to test engines installed on a vehicle during their normal duty cycle with PEMS, the emission limits measured in this test have not yet been defined. Therefore, the work below focuses on the stationary test cycle. The measurements were carried out in accordance with the internal combustion engine operating points described in the approval test, and then compared with the modernized NRSC test. It contains modified measuring points and rotational speeds of the crankshaft, adopted on the basis of the most common operating parameters of agricultural tractor combustion engines in real operating conditions. The measurements were performed with the use of a mobile dynamometer and devices for measuring emissions of harmful exhaust gas compounds and recording on-board data. In the performed test, the vehicle drive system worked at fixed operating points, with defined values of crankshaft rotational speed and load. Based on the recorded data on the concentrations of pollutants in the exhaust gases, the unit emission of the tested object was determined. In the final stage of the work, these data were used to perform a comparative analysis with the emission limits contained in the standard.

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1. Introduction

One of the key factors contributing to the deterioration of the natural environment are combustion engines in means of transport, which are the source of exhaust gases. Research by the European Environment Agency shows that transport generates 20% of all global CO₂ emissions, almost 10% of PM₁₀ and 39% of NO_x [5]. Despite the introduction of increasingly more stringent exhaust emission norms, the number of vehicles in use is increasing annually, which obviously affects the air quality. This contributes to the formation of smog in urban agglomerations and causes climate change as a result of the greenhouse gases (GHG) released. According to World Health Organization (WHO) reports, over 90% of the world's population lives in regions where the limits of harmful compounds concentration in the air are exceeded [20]. Our World in Data research team has shown that in 2017, air pollution was the fourth largest in terms of numbers (after high blood pressure, smoking, high blood sugar and obesity) cause of illness and death or disability in the world. It is estimated that 3.4 million people died prematurely as a result of this pollution, which accounts for about 6% of deaths worldwide. This indicates that it is one of the world's biggest health and environmental problems to date [12].

Off-road vehicles have a significant impact on the environmental pollution due to their operating characteristics and how they are used [6]. The main problem of these types of vehicle is the type-approval tests carried out on an engine dynamometer. The literature widely describes the problem of the unrepresentativeness of laboratory tests performed on specially prepared measuring stands [9, 11, 13, 16, 18, 19]. In this type of test, the real operating conditions of the vehicles are simulated in standardized tests. It has been shown, however [7, 8, 14, 15, 17], that the test

cycles used in type approval do not reflect the real conditions of the engine's actual operation. This is mainly due to the wide variety and diversity among machines and vehicles classified under the NRMM (*Non-Road Mobile Machinery*) group. This contributes to the differences between the qualitative and quantitative measurements of exhaust emissions in stationary tests and the real exhaust emissions in operation. In order to obtain reliable results, it becomes necessary to conduct field work on real objects performing real tasks. Currently, road tests are compulsory for passenger cars and heavy vehicles all over the world. Measurements in RDE (*Real Driving Emissions*) tests are performed using specialized exhaust gas analyzers from the PEMS group (*Portable Emissions Measurement Systems*). This makes it possible to perform reliable measurements in real operating conditions, and thus to verify the ecological indicators of vehicles in a wide spectrum of operation of their drive systems.

Based on the NRSC (*Non-Road Stationary Cycle*) test and field measurements, it is possible to modify and adjust the current test procedures. A set of changes to the static engine tests were proposed in [6], based on the similarity of the operating conditions of the engines, and where the phase coordinates were selected arbitrarily based on the author's knowledge and experience. This test was described in more detail and used to conduct comparative analyzes in the section discussing the measurement results.

2. Method

A rail-road tractor was used for the tests (Fig. 1, Table 1) equipped with a 6-cylinder VGT (*Variable Turbo Geometry*) turbocharged engine with a displacement of 6.8 dm³ and a maximum power of 107 kW at 2000 rpm. The maximum torque of the engine was 640 Nm at 1500 rpm. The engine was supplied by direct injection of Common Rail

fuel at a pressure of 1800 bar. It should also be noted that the tractor was equipped with a continuously variable transmission, which was a combination of a two-stage planetary gear, a clutch assembly and a hydrostatic transmission. This solution to optimize the power flow, and additionally boasts a simple design and two internally changed gears. According to the manufacturer's data, the vehicle complied with the Stage V exhaust emission norm. It was equipped with an EGR (*Exhaust Gas Recirculation*) system, so that part of the engine exhaust is mixed with the intake air in the form of exhaust gas recirculation. As a result, the combustion process in the engine is slower and, at the same time, its temperature is lower. The vehicle also had a DOC (*Diesel Oxidation Catalyst*) and DPF (*Diesel Particulate Filter*) system, allowing for the reduction of both hydrocarbon and particulate emissions in the exhaust gas. In addition, the vehicle also uses SCR (*Selective Catalytic Reduction*) to reduce the content of nitrogen oxides in the exhaust gases, which are converted into nitrogen and water vapor using an aqueous solution of urea (Adblue).



Fig. 1. Test vehicle with the drive system highlighted [10]

Table 1. The main technical parameters of the test vehicle [10]

Vehicle parameters data sheet	
Engine type	Diesel
Fuel supply system	Common Rail
Number of cylinders	6
Displacement	6.8 dm ³
Nominal power at engine speed	107 kW/2000 rpm
Nominal torque at engine speed	640 Nm/1500 rpm
Turbocharging	VGT
Exhaust aftertreatment systems	EGR, DOC, DPF, SCR
Exhaust emission norm	Stage V

The aim of the research was to determine the differences in the exhaust emissions measurements carried out in stationary conditions. The vehicle was tested according to two different measurement test methods, and the actual ecological indicators of the test vehicle were determined based on the comparative analysis of the results obtained from these tests. As shown in [7, 8, 14, 15, 17] tests carried out in laboratory conditions on engine dynamometers and test benches do not reflect the real exhaust emission values

that occur in real vehicle operation. The NRSC test procedures according to which off-road vehicles are normally tested do not sufficiently reflect the actual engine operating parameters.

The test vehicle was connected with a mobile dynamometer using a power take-off (PTO) shaft, which made it possible to set the engine to achieve assigned operating points (Fig. 2 (II)). The dynamometer was equipped with an air-cooled electric machine (generator), which enabled a two-way power take-off. The maximum dynamometer rotational speed was 3600 rpm and the maximum received torque was 7200 Nm. The engine operating parameters read from the on-board diagnostics system were recorded using the TEXA Navigator TXT device. Additionally, during the tests, the emission of pollutants from exhaust gases was measured with the use of devices from the PEMS group (Fig. 2 (I)).



Fig. 2. Test stand: I – exhaust emissions measurement device, II – connection between the PTO and the mobile dynamometer

3. Results

The exhaust emission measurements of toxic gases was carried out in the process of performing two measurement tests. The first was the stationary NRSC test cycle used for testing off-road machines (Fig. 3, Table 2). It is a part of the Stage I, II, III A, III B and IV exhaust emission norms for diesel engines with a net power of $19 \text{ kW} \leq P \leq 560 \text{ kW}$, operating at constant or variable speeds. It consists of 8 phases of different rotational speed and load points, which are chosen to correspond with the typical operating range of diesel engines in machines of this type [1, 2, 4].

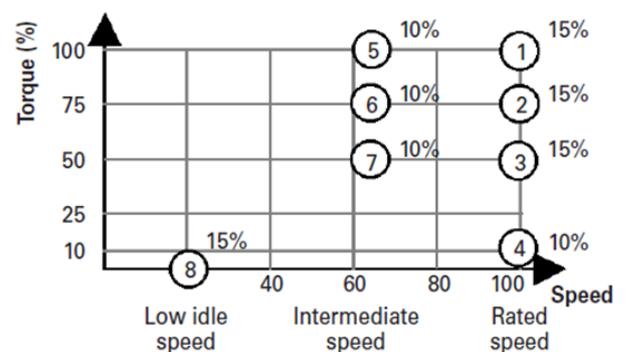


Fig. 3. NRSC test procedure measurement points (test 1) [3]

Table 2. The NRSC test parameters [3]

Parameters	Test phase number							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
load [%]	100	75	50	10	100	75	50	0
load [Nm]	465	350	230	45	600	425	300	0
n	n_{rated}				$n_{intermediate}$			n_{idle}
n [rpm]	2000				1200			800
Phase weighing factor	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.15

The rail-road tractor was also tested in accordance with the modified NRSC test for all engines (Fig. 4, Table 3). The modified version of the NRSC test was developed by Lijewski [6]. Proposition (II) results from the combination of two tests taking into account the individual character of the engine operation for the tested vehicles. The first group consists of engines which, in real operating conditions, operate in the entire rotational speed range. The second group consists of engines operating typically at a constant rotational speeds. This test was chosen because agricultural tractors belong to both engine groups simultaneously, depending on how the vehicle is used and which type of task it performs. The procedure consisted of 7 speed and load phases which depend on the engine used.

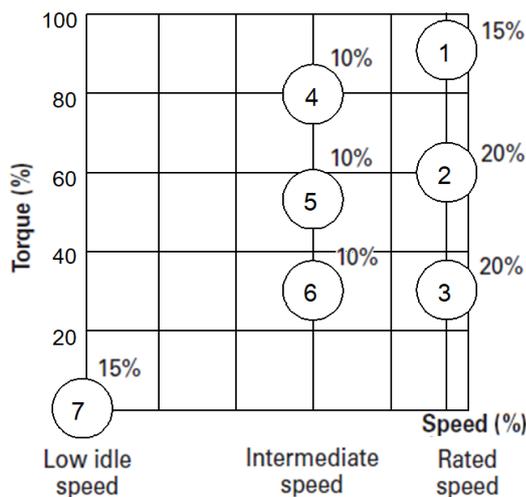


Fig. 4. The modified NRSC test (test 2) [6]

Table 3. Parameters of the modified NRSC test designed for all engines [6]

Parameters	Test phase number						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
load [%]	90	60	30	80	55	30	0
load [Nm]	420	280	135	475	320	175	0
n	n_{rated}			$n_{intermediate}$			n_{idle}
n [rpm]	2000			1200			800
Phase weighing factor	0.15	0.20	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.15

Based on the performed measurements, carried out in the above-mentioned test phases, the characteristics of the time-variable exhaust emission of harmful exhaust compounds limited by the emission norms were created assigned to the defined engine operating points. From the obtained results, a similarity in the way the results are distributed could be observed. In both cases, there is a down-

ward trend for each of the monitored toxic exhaust compounds. Thus, it can be concluded that the resulting exhaust emission was closely related to the rotational speed and the load of the vehicle engine. The obtained results differed, however, to some extent. In the case of the modified NRSC test, the obtained results were about 30% lower than in the NRSC homologation test. These deviations were 27.8% for carbon monoxide, 34.2% for nitrogen oxides and hydrocarbons, and 30.3% for particulate matter, respectively. This was due to the fact that the load for all the tested phases, as defined in test 2, was characterized by lower values. The characteristics have been shown in Figs 5 and 6. For better clarity of the results, the PM values were multiplied by 10000.

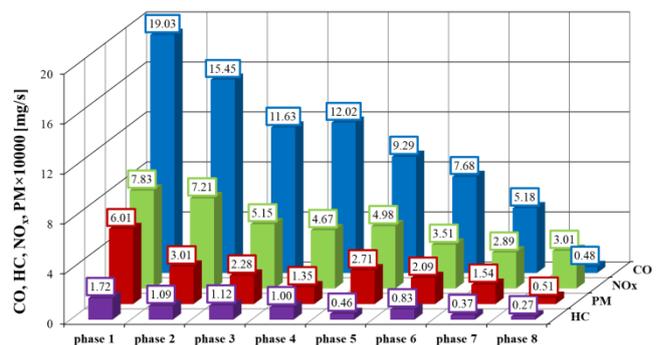


Fig. 5. Exhaust emission characteristics in each second obtained in the NRSC test

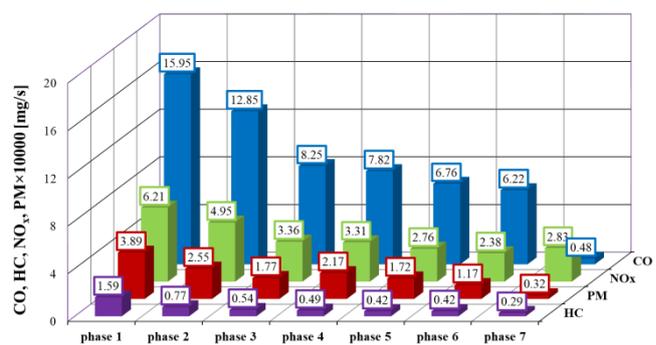


Fig. 6. Exhaust emission characteristics in each second obtained in the modified NRSC test

The performed analysis was supplemented with the characteristics of the specific emissions obtained in the entire tests, together with the reference to the Stage V emission norm for engines in the power range $56 \leq P < 130$ kW, based on which the test vehicle received type approval (Fig. 7). The obtained results show that the Lijewski test (test 1) shows a more favorable exhaust emission values of all toxic gas compounds per unit of work. The smallest difference (9.2%) was obtained for hydrocarbons. The value for test 1 was 0.25 g/kWh and for test 2 it was 0.23 g/kWh. In both cases, the Stage V emission limit value of 5 g/kWh was not met.

The largest difference (29.3%) was found for particulate matter, the values were 5.01×10^{-5} g/kWh for the NRSC test and 3.54×10^{-5} g/kWh for the modified NRSC test, respectively. In both cases, the exhaust emission standard of 0.015 g/kWh was met. For nitrogen oxides, the difference was

11%, and for carbon monoxide 22% (2.35 g/kWh NO_x, 1.26 g/kWh CO – test 1, 2.09 g/kWh NO_x, 0.98 g/kWh CO – test 2). The limit values were 0.4 g/kWh for NO_x (not met in both tests) and 0.5 g/kWh for CO (met in both tests), respectively. On the basis of the obtained results, it can therefore be concluded that using modified research tests characterized by different engine operating points to test off-road vehicles has scientific merit.

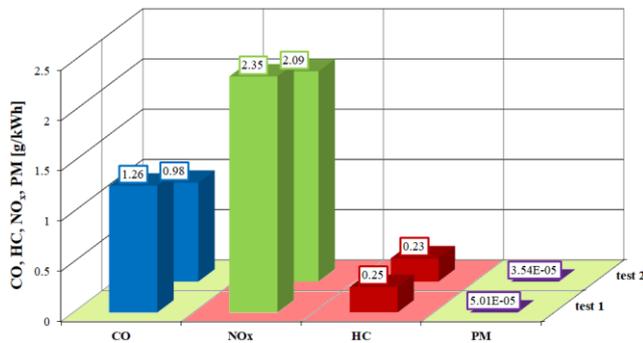


Fig. 7. Characteristic of the specific emission obtained in the tests

6. Conclusions

The considerations discussed in this article concern exhaust emission tests of toxic compounds during the engine dynamometer braking tests of an off-road vehicle. The eight-phase NRSC test and its modified original seven-phase variant were performed. As part of the research carried out, ecological indicators of the engine were determined, based on which a comparative analysis was conducted. The specific exhaust emission values of pollutants obtained as a result of the measured data were compared to

the limit values defined in the Stage V emission norm, for which the tested vehicle received the type approval.

In order to present the differences between the obtained measurement results, the article uses the proposed measurement procedure described in [6]. The two performed tests were characterized by a similar distribution of results, which can be seen thanks to the characteristics of the exhaust emission in time for each of the defined test phases. They confirmed the relation between the ecological indicators and the engine speed and load. The obtained results of the emission per second (lower by about 30%) and the values of the specific emission (differences at the level of 10–20%) indicate the advantage of the modified NRSC test. In terms of CO and PM emissions, the Stage V emission standard was met, while the HC and NO_x indicators were exceeded. Special attention should be brought to the last of the given toxic compounds, because normally this compound's emission in real operating conditions most often reaches different – higher values, as compared to stationary tests.

The modified test procedure used by the authors allows for testing vehicles equipped with engines in their entire operating range of rotational speed as well as those operating at a constant rotational speed. Thanks to its versatility, it is possible to implement this solution for engines installed in all off-road vehicles. Therefore, further work of the authors will concern similar considerations and tests done for other machines of this category. In addition, plans are considered for conducting measurements on a wider group of vehicles in order to create a new original research test proposal.

Nomenclature

CO	carbon monoxide	NRSC	non-road stationary cycle
CO ₂	carbon dioxide	PEMS	portable emissions measurement systems
DOC	diesel oxidation catalyst	PM	particulate matter
DPF	diesel particulate filter	PTO	power take-off
EGR	exhaust gas recirculation	RDE	real driving emissions
GHG	greenhouse gas	SCR	selective catalytic reduction
HC	hydrocarbons	VGT	variable turbo geometry
NO _x	nitrogen oxides	WHO	World Health Organization
NRMM	non-road mobile machinery		

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