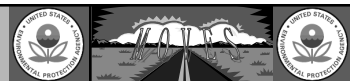


High Emitter Characterization

David J. Brzezinski
MOVES Workshop
November 6, 2002



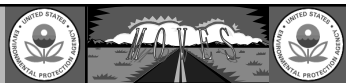
MOVES GHG

- **The issue of high emitter characterization will not be addressed in MOVES GHG**
 - Primarily an issue with non-greenhouse pollutants
 - Will either assume that the effect of I/M programs is negligible or assign nominal benefit
- **Options presented today pertain to full MOVES implementation**
 - Seeking early input on different options
- **Initial focus is on accurate characterization of high emitters, keeping in mind how MOVES would model I/M**



Issues

- How can full range of high emitters be represented?
- How could local data be taken into account?
- How would I/M be modeled?

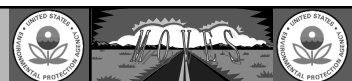
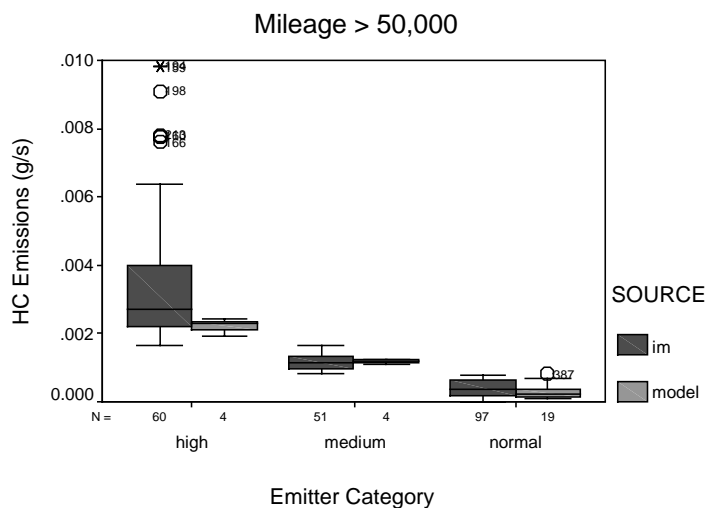


Representing High Emitters

- **Traditional Approach**
 - Discrete emitter categories (e.g. “high” & “normal”)
 - Emission level = average within each category
 - Category weightings based on age
- **Proposed MOVES Approach**
 - Emissions expressed as parametric distributions instead of averages
 - Several options for implementing this

Why Distributions Matter

Box Plot of IM240 HC emissions by category



Representing Distributions

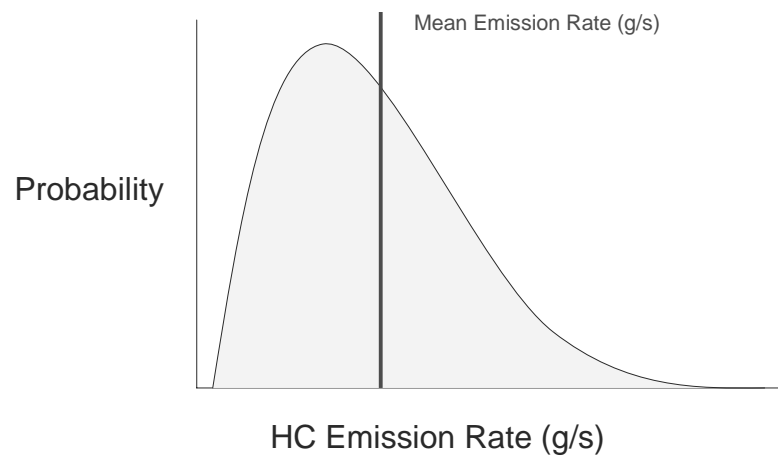
- Single Distribution
- Discrete Categories
 - Options:
 - Emitter categories
 - Malfunction categories
 - “Represented” and “Unrepresented” categories
- Distributions could be used to help quantify uncertainty, via bootstrap/Monte Carlo



Single Distribution

- **One parametric distribution per Source and Operating Mode Bin**
 - Primary method assessed in the NCSU work
- **Pros:**
 - Simplest framework
- **Cons:**
 - More difficult to link to specific repair effects
- **I/M modeling:**
 - Modify distribution to reflect repair, recompute average

Single Distribution Illustration

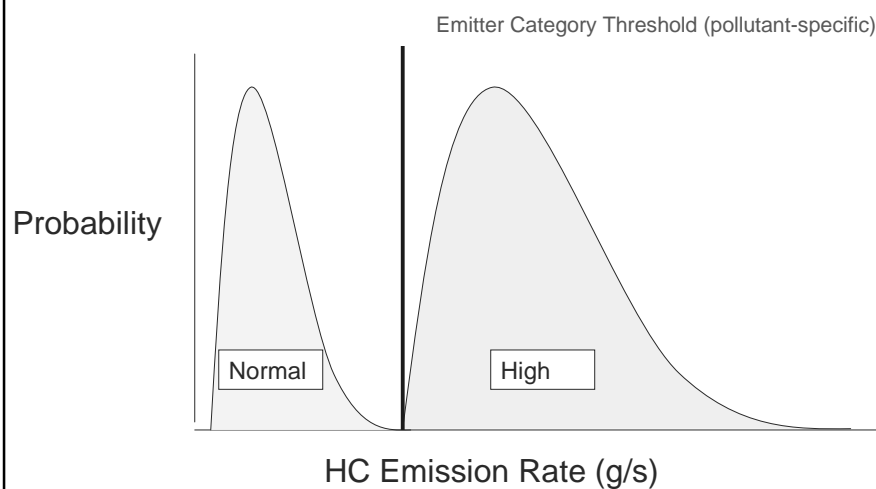




Emitter Categories

- **Define category by emission level based on predetermined threshold, e.g:**
 - High
 - Normal
 - Medium
- **Fit parametric distribution within each category**
- **Emitter categories would be new “source bins”**
- **I/M modeling:**
 - Change weighting between emitter categories
 - Modify distributions within categories

Emitter Category Illustration



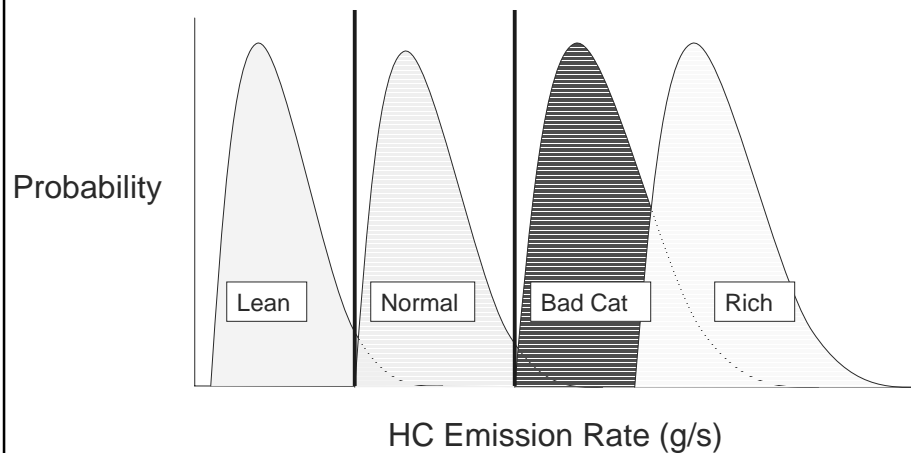


Malfunction Categories

- Used by UC Riverside's CMEM
- Define malfunction category based on multiple pollutant thresholds, e.g:
 - Runs lean: (NO_x high, HC/CO low)
 - Runs rich (HC/CO high, NO_x low)
 - Bad catalyst (HC/CO/NO_x high)
- Could be linked more specifically to OBD malfunction/repair data
- I/M modeling:
 - Change weighting between emitter categories
 - Modify distributions within categories

Malfunction Category Illustration

Malfunction Category Thresholds (defined across multiple pollutants)

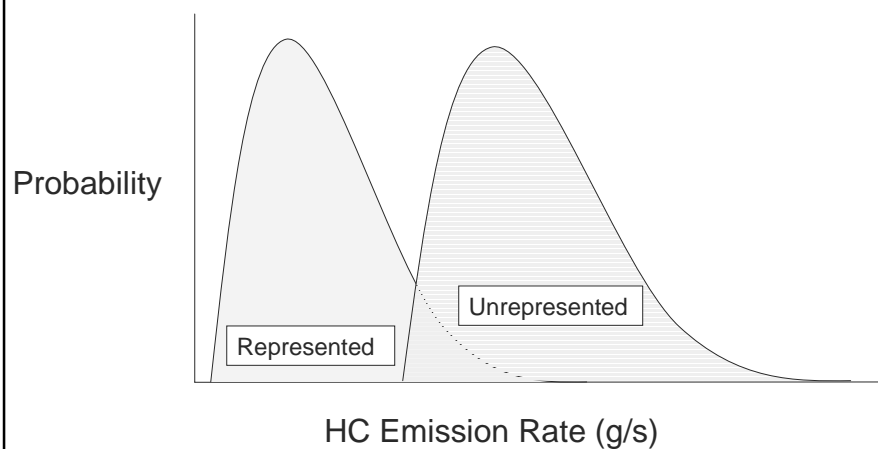




Unrepresented Category

- **Create new emitter category for data not represented in default model**
- **Would employ “mixture” distributions**
- **Would allow calibration to local data**
- **I/M modeling:**
 1. Calibrate to area with an I/M program (empirical)
 2. Change weighting between emitter categories, Modify distributions within categories

Unrepresented Category Illustration





Summary

- **Parametric distributions proposed to describe emission levels for non-GHG pollutants**
- **Three options for applying distributions:**
 - Emitter categories
 - Malfunction categories
 - Unrepresented category
- **Seeking input on these or other methods**