## Technical Report

1986 Transport Canada Correlation Program

November 1985 - February 1986

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## NOTICE

Technical reports do not necessarily represent final EPA decisions or positions. Their publication or distribution does not constitute any endorsement of equipment or instrumentation that may have been evaluated. They are intended to present technical analysis of issues using data which are currently available. The purpose in the release of such reports is to facilitate the exchange of technical information and to inform the public of technical developments which may form the basis for improvements in emissions measurement.

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### Background

This test program was initiated in response to Transport Canada's request to determine the degree of correlation in exhaust emissions and fuel consumption measurement between Environment Canada, EPA, Ford, GM and two Chrysler facilities (Chelsea Proving Grounds and Highland Park). In Canada, testing took place at the Environment Canada Emissions Test Laboratory, a facility operated by the Ontario Provincial Government in Toronto. The Canadian Government is adopting U.S. emission levels for the 1988 MY vehicles. They feel correlating with EPA and manufacturers' laboratories is critical to establishing the credibility of their test facility.

The Environment Canada facility was recently shut down for approximately one month. During that time, dynamometers were moved to new pit locations and gas bottle plumbing was rearranged. It has been their experience that such changes can have an effect on test results once testing resumes. Their desire was to collect correlation data at several test facilities. Therefore, the correlation program included dynamometer tests at Environment Canada's facility, EPA and manufacturers' laboratories, and gas bottle analysis on EPA's master bench.

### Program Design

The test sequence consisted of one cold start FTP, one HFET and three coastdowns from 55-45 mph. An LA-4 served as the preconditioning for the following day of testing. This sequence was to be performed three times at each laboratory.

The test vehicle was a 1984 Buick Century station wagon calibrated to Canadian standards. It was equipped with a 2.5 liter engine using throttle body fuel injection. The emission control system was an open loop type without a catalytic converter. The vehicle was not equipped to measure drive wheel torque or volumetric fuel consumption.

The actual testing schedule was:

11/01/85 - 11/22/85*	Environment Canada D002
11/11/85 - 11/28/85*	Environment Canada D001
12/08/85 - 12/14/85	Chrysler Proving Grounds
12/15/85 - 12/21/85	Chrysler Highland Park
1/05/86 - 1/11/86	Ford
1/12/86 - 1/18/86	EPA
1/19/86 - 1/25/86	GM
2/20/86 - 2/28/86	Environment Canada D002

Environment Canada conducted only two tests on dynamometer D002 to conclude the program. These were added to the first set because both sets of data were similar, for a total of five tests on dynamometer D002.

\*Instead of conducting three tests in three days on a particular dynamometer, Environment Canada used the most recent in-house tests conducted on the respective dynamometers. Since tests were not conducted daily, the test dates overlap and several weeks were required to obtain three emission tests on each dynamometer.

## Results

The following tests results and observations were obtained from this correlation program.

- 1. Environment Canada measured 11.9% higher FTP HC, 28.9% higher FTP CO and 6.1% higher FTP CO<sub>2</sub> on dynamometer D001.
- 2. Environment Canada measured 9.7% higher FTP HC, 33.6% higher FTP CO; and 8.4% higher FTP CO<sub>2</sub> on dynamometer D002.
- 3. Both Environment Canada dynamometer sites exhibited significant differences in HFET fuel economy, -6.4% and -8.0%, for D001 and D002, respectively.
- 4. The Chrysler Chelsea Proving Grounds facility exhibited fuel economy differences of -3.7% and -5.2% for the FTP and HFET, respectively.
- 5. The Chrysler Highland Park laboratory exhibited offsets in FTP and HFET fuel economy of -4.1% and -5.5%, respectively.

# Discussion

Table 1 is a summary of the FTP and HFET emission and fuel economy data obtained at EPA and participating laboratories in chronological order.

Due to miscommunication, we conducted two tests with a heat build prior to the FTP. Since this was not performed at the other participating facilities, it was decided to conduct two more tests without the heat build so that we would have comparable results with the other participants. The test results labeled EPA w/heat build are those tests that were performed with a heat build prior to the FTP. These tests are not included in the total mean in Table 1. EPA tests were also conducted on different dynamometers. The tests with the heat build were conducted on dynamometer D005 and those without the heat build were conducted on dynamometer D003.

Tables A-1 and A-2, in the appendix, are in the standard output format of the EPA LABCOR computer program which calculates the mean, standard deviation, coefficient of variation, and the percent difference of sample means. Percent difference results are based on the mean of the tests in the first row, which is the grand mean of EPA tests without the heat build.

Only those testing laboratories that exhibited statistically significant differences, in percent, using a t-test at the 95% confidence levels, are summarized in Table 2.

The gas bottle analysis is summarized in Table 3.

Table 1

1986 Transport Canada Correlation Program
Emission and Fuel Economy Results

					FTP			HFET
Test Lab	<u>N</u>		HC	_co_	NOx	<u>CO2</u>	FE	FE
• -				g/mi			MPG	
Envm't Canada	5	x	1.55	9.27	1.37	377	22.4	35.4
D002			0.05	1.39	0.10	7.6	0.4	1.2
Envm't Canada	3	x	1.58	9.37	1.27	369	22.8	36.6
D001		s	0.02	0.29	0.11	9.7	0.6	0.6
Chrysler	3	x	1.44	7.36	1.28	361	23.5	36.5
Proving Grounds		s	0.04	0.36	0.05	1.8	0.1	0.2
Chrysler	4	x	1.48	6.58	1.26	364	23.4	36.4
Highland Park		s	0.04	0.39	0.07	3.4	0.2	0.1
Ford	3	x	1.28	6.29	1.32	355	24.1	37.7
		s	0.02	0.12	0.05	3.8	0.3	Ò.4
EPA D003	2	x	1.41	7.27	1.24	348	24.4	38.5
		s	0.05	0.96	0.01	4.9	0.4	0.4
GM	3	x	1.46	7.55	1.27	351	24.1	37.6
		s	0.01	0.45	0.03	3.1	0.2	0.3
Total	23	X	1.47	7.88	1.30	363	23.4	36.7
		s	0.10	1.50	0.08	11.0	0.8	1.1
EPA w/Heat	2	x	1.45	10.2	1.37	349	24.1	37.1
Build D005		s	0.03	0.18	0.03	0.7	0.1	0.4

Table 2

1986 Transport Canada Correlation Program
Significant Percent Differences\*

			FT		-HFET		
Test Lab Envm't Canada D002	<u>N</u> 5	HC +9.7	<u>CO</u> +33.6	_CO <sub>2</sub> +8.4	MPG -8.4	MPG -8.0	Coastdowns
Envm't Canada D001	3	+11.9	+28.9	+6.1	-6.4		-4.2
Chrysler Proving Grounds	3			·			-3.1
Ford	3 .	-9.3					
EPA w/Heat Build D005	2		+40.3				-3.1

Percent Difference = (MFR - EPA w/o Heat Build) x 100EPA w/o Heat Build

N = Number of Tests

\*Based on 95% Conficdence Level

Table 3

1986 Transport Canada Correlation Program
Gas Bottle Analysis

Gas. HC         Number S11253         Canada Conc.(ppm)         EPA Conc.(ppm)         % Difference           HC         S11253         17.12         17.28         -0.95           S10829         43.26         43.70         -1.00           CO         S10130         51.21         51.84         -1.21           S10097         307.79         310.55         -0.89           S10930         1547.59         1548.20         -0.04           S12647         1670.65         1670.10         +0.03           NO <sub>X</sub> S12451         28.49         30.26         -5.86           S12305         70.58         71.29         -1.00	•	Cylinder	Environment	Master Bench	
HC \$11253 17.12 17.28 -0.95   \$10829 43.26 43.70 -1.00    CO \$10130 51.21 51.84 -1.21   \$10097 307.79 310.55 -0.89   \$10930 1547.59 1548.20 -0.04   \$12647 1670.65 1670.10 +0.03    NO <sub>X</sub> \$12451 28.49 30.26 -5.86	Gas	Number	Canada Conc. (ppm)	EPA Conc. (ppm)	% Difference
CO \$10130 \$51.21 \$51.84 -1.21 \$10097 \$307.79 \$310.55 -0.89 \$10930 \$1547.59 \$1548.20 -0.04 \$12647 \$1670.65 \$1670.10 +0.03 \$\$NO_X\$ \$\$S12451 \$28.49 \$30.26 \$-5.86\$	HC	S11253	17.12	17.28	-0.95
S10097 307.79 310.55 -0.89 S10930 1547.59 1548.20 -0.04 S12647 1670.65 1670.10 +0.03 NO <sub>X</sub> S12451 28.49 30.26 -5.86		S10829	43.26	43.70	-1.00
S10930 1547.59 1548.20 -0.04 S12647 1670.65 1670.10 +0.03 NO <sub>X</sub> S12451 28.49 30.26 -5.86	со	s10130	51.21	51.84	-1.21
S12647 1670.65 1670.10 +0.03 NO <sub>X</sub> S12451 28.49 30.26 -5.86		S10097	307.79	310.55	-0.89
NO <sub>X</sub> S12451 28.49 30.26 -5.86		S10930	1547.59	1548.20	-0.04
X		S12647	. 1670.65	1670.10	+0.03
s12305 70.58 71.29 <b>-1.</b> 00	NOx	S12451	28.49	30.26	-5.86
		S12305	70.58	71.29	-1.00
CO <sub>2</sub> S12616 0.523% 0.516% +0.83	co <sub>2</sub>	S12616	0.523%	0.516%	+0.83
S12618 1.530% 1.532% -0.14	_	S12618	1.530%	1.532%	-0.14

% Difference = Environment Canada - EPA x 100 EPA Emission and Fuel Economy Results - Figures A-1 - A-7 of the appendix present composite results for emissions and fuel economy. These figures are GM "tri-plots". This method of data presentation shows individual test values along the vertical leg of each triangle and plots the mean of the data at the intersection of the other two legs of the triangle. All GM tri-plots display a plus and minus band around the mean of the two EPA tests without the heat build. With the exception of the  $\pm$  3.0 percent bands around the fuel economy means, the control chart limits on Figures A-1 - A-4 and A-7 are somewhat arbitrary and are based on engineering judgment and historical observations of actual emissions data.

Several observations can be made by examining these data. Environment Canada dynamometer sites exhibited significant percent differences in FTP HC, CO and CO2 and HFET Fuel economy as shown in Table 2. Since this vehicle complies with Canadian standards, the emission levels to be measured for this program are much higher then what we normally expect. Because the absolute levels are high, a 9.7% offset in FTP HC with this vehicle is easier to prove than differences obtained from a program that uses a vehicle that meets U.S. emissions standards. The Environment Canada facility was the only one that showed significant percent differences in more than one constituent. Both Chrysler facilities exhibited fuel economy offsets of over -3%. Although Chrysler's Highland Park facility demonstrated offsets of -4.1% and -5.5% for FTP and HFET, respectively, and Chrysler's Chelsea Proving Grounds facility exhibited FTP and HFET fuel economy offsets of -3.7% and -5.2%, respectively, these percent differences are not significant at the 95% confidence level. These offsets do not coincide with Chrysler's FTP and HFET paired data percent differences which ranges between +2% to +3% over a longer time period.

EPA's tests with the heat build exhibited a significant difference in FTP CO of +40%. Some of this difference is due to loading the canister. These EPA results with the heat build are included in the report because we thought it would be interesting to show what effect the diurnal has on emission results. Relative to the EPA tests without the diurnal heat build, these tests also demonstrated HFET fuel economy offsets of -3.6%. Although the fuel economy difference is above -3%, it is within the variability we see with the Volvo REPCA (our cross check vehicle) between these two dynamometer sites.

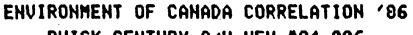
<u>Gas Analysis</u> - Ten working standards from Environment Canada were analyzed in the EPA gas standards laboratory. Table 3 summarizes the results of this analysis. Environment Canada exhibited small negative offsets in 8 out of the 10 gas bottle analyses. Overall, there is good correlation between gas concentration measurements, with the exception of the low concentration of  $NO_X$  (30 ppm).

#### Summary

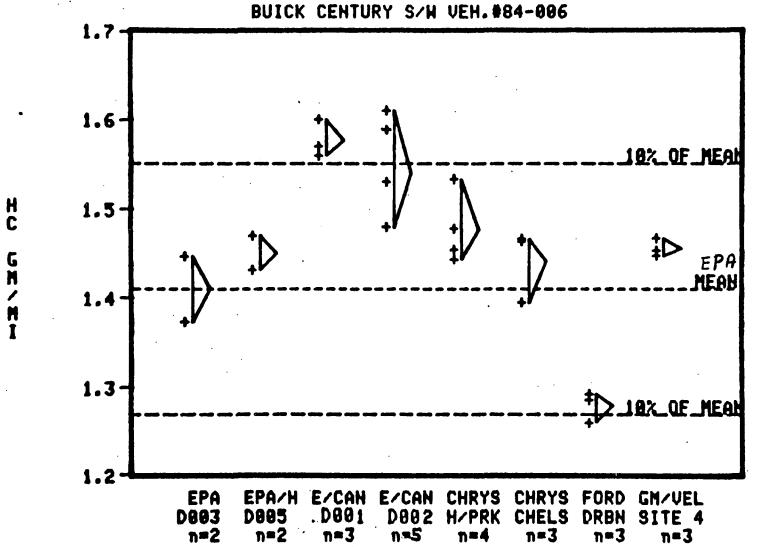
The Environment Canada laboratory demonstrated statistically significant offsets in emissions and fuel economy. These offsets could be a result of how the data were generated because they did not run three consecutive tests. Instead, they selected the three most recent emission tests with this vehicle. Also, Environment Canada's offsets may be attributed to calibration differences resulting from modifications that were done to the laboratory. The two Chrysler facilities, Highland Park and the Chelsea Proving Grounds, demonstrated fuel economy offsets of over -3%. However, they were not statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. Ford and GM demonstrated reasonable correlation with EPA despite the variability of the vehicle.

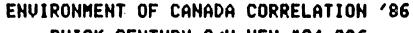
## Recommendations for Future Work

- Future programs can be more effective if the test vehicle is more repeatable. Also, the vehicle should be equipped with a drive wheel torque meter and a fuel meter.
- 2. Better coordination is needed to shorten the time frame of the program and make the data more relevant.
- 3. The Environment Canada laboratory should examine their quality control diagnostics as a first step to investigate the offsets seen in this program.

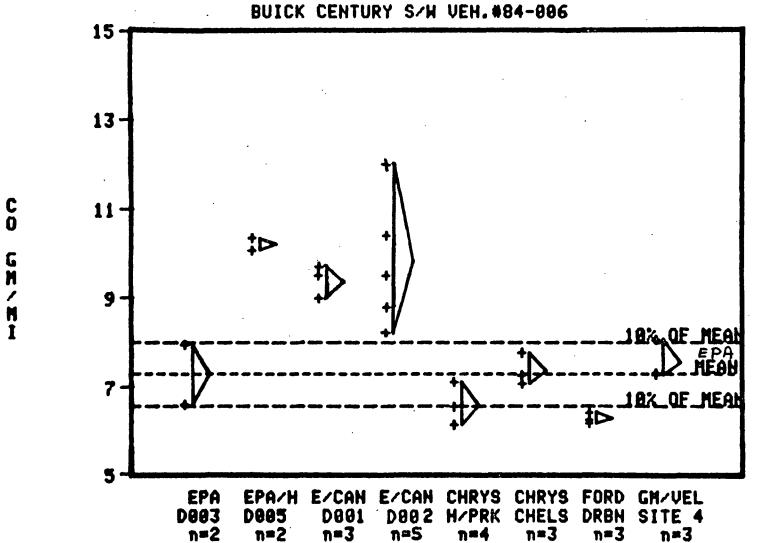


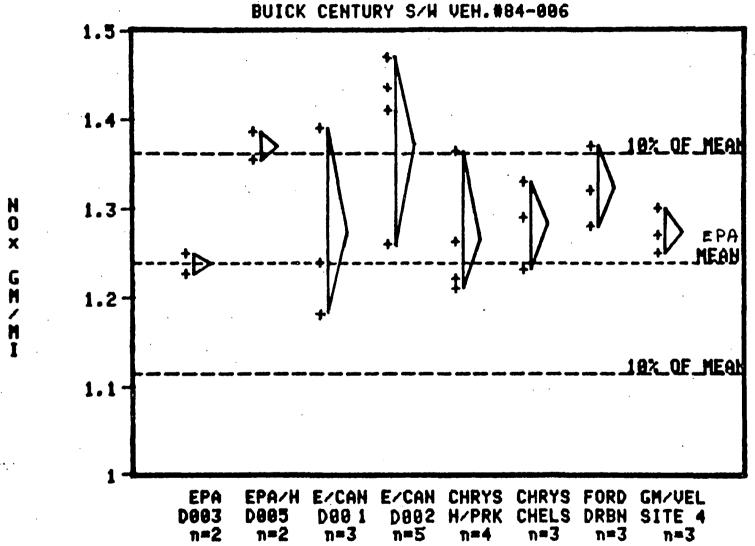




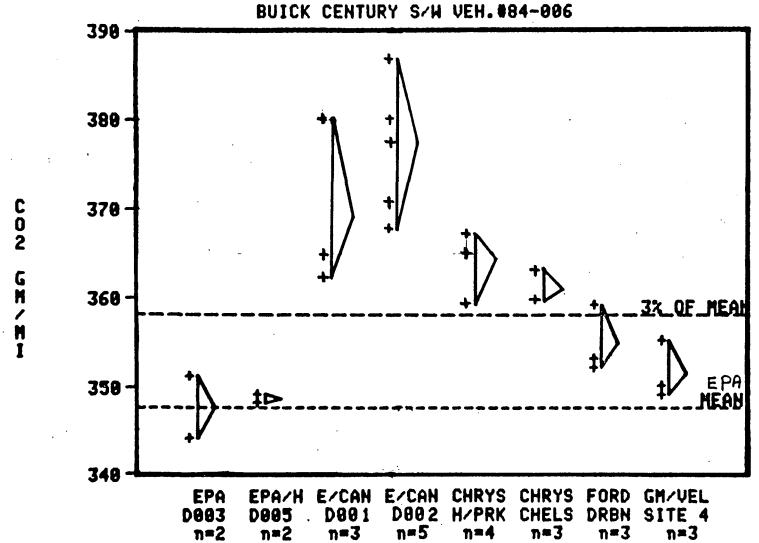












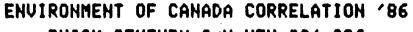
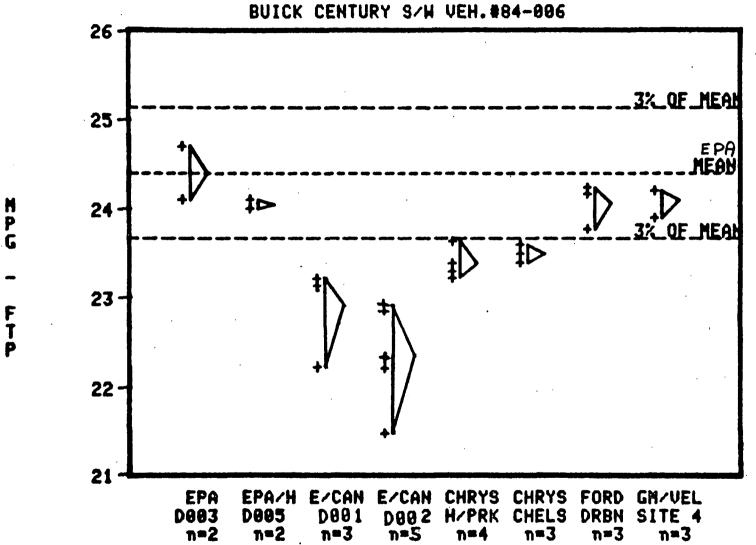
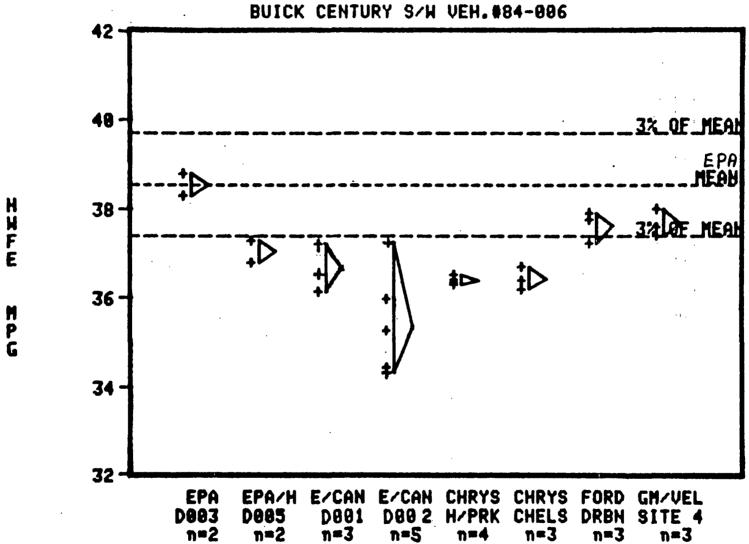


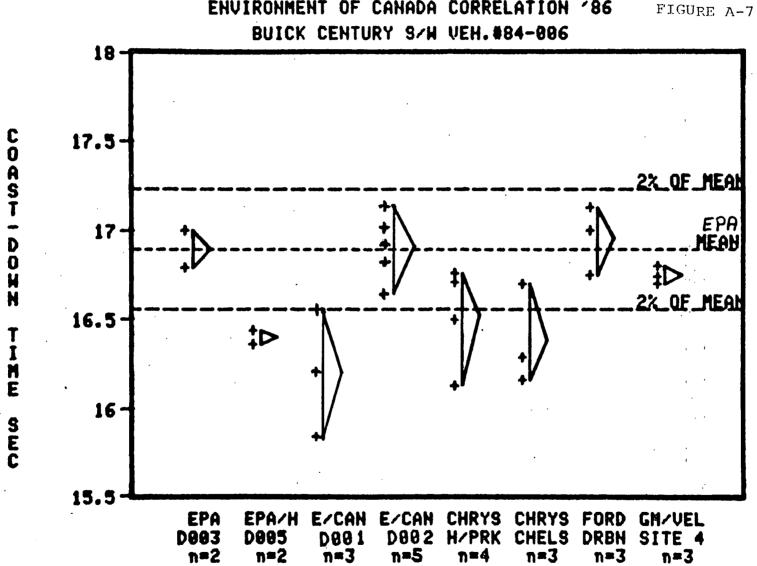
FIGURE A-5



ENVIRONMENT OF CANADA CORRELATION '86 FIGURE A-6







PRJ: TRANSPORT CANADA CORR. LAB CORRELATION SUMMARY PROCESSED: MAY 20, 1986

TEST PROCEDURE: FTP VIN: 84-006 INERTIA WT: 3250 ACTUAL HP 7.6

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LAB		СН4	CH4 HC CO NOX CO2 FE BARO SHUM NXFC CDT						DB	EVAP/AUXILIARY FIELD OPTION						
		,														
			<		G/MI		>	(MPG)	(IN-HG	)(G/L	В)			ı	BAG DATA NOT	USED
EPA .	2	MEAN STD. DEV. C.V.%	0.0 0.0 0.0	.0523	0.955	.014	4.9	0.4	0.21	1.53	0.897 0.006 0.662	0.0	74.8 0.21 0.3	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0
EPA W/HEAT BUILD	2	MEAN STD. DEV. C.V.% DIFF. %	0.042 .0007 1.7 0.0	.0269	0.184	.028 2.1	0.7 0.2	0.1 0.3	0.311	0.54	0.896 0.002 0.231 -0.1	$0.0 \\ 0.0$	76.6 0.06 0.1 2.3	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
ENVM'T CAN DOO1	3	MEAN STD. DEV. C.V.% DIFF. %	0.0 0.0 0.0	.0197 1.3	0.286	. 108 8.5	9.7 2.6	0.6 2.5	0.270 0.90	3.00	0.899 0.011 1.268 0.2	0.0 0.0	75.8 0.60 0.8 1.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
ENVM'T CAN DOO2	5	MEAN STD. DEV. C.V.% DIFF. %	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	.0529 3.4	1.386	.098 7.2	7.6 2.0	0.4 1.9	0.332	4.70	0.907 0.018 1.989 1.2	0.0	80.2 1.19 1.5 7.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
CHRYS CHELSEA-PG	3	MEAN STD. DEV. C.V.% DIFF. %	0.0 0.0 0.0		0.356 4.8	.049	1.8 0.5	0.1 0.4	0.026 0.09	5.23 10.4	0.896 0.020 2.232 -0.1	0.0	75.0 1.73 2.3 0.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
CHRYS HLAND PARK	4	MEAN STD. DEV. C.V.% DIFF. %	0.0 0.0 0.0	.0396	0.399	.070 5.5	3.4 0.9	0.2 0.8	0.148 0.50	11.9 27.7	0.871 0.044 5.046 -2.9	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
FORD	3	MEAN STD. DEV. C.V.% DIFF. %	.0168 1.3	.0168	0.122	.045 3.4	3.8 1.1	0.3 1.1	0.122 0.42	0.88 2.7	0.834 0.003 0.338 -7.0	0.0 0.0	74.0 1.22 1.7 -1.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
GENERAL MOTORS	3	MEAN STD. DEV. C.V.% DIFF. %	0.0 0.0 0.0		0.450 6.0	.025 2.0	3.1 0.9	0.2 0.7	0.315	0.77	0.892 0.003 0.332 -0.6	0.0	75.2 0.29 0.4 0.4	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

C.V.% IS THE COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION. ((STD. DEV./MEAN) \*100).

DIFF.% IS THE DIFFERENCE OF THE MEANS BETWEEN THE MFR AND EPA LABS. (((MFR-EPA)/EPA) \* 100).

PRJ: TRANSPORT CANADA CORR. LAB CORRELATION SUMMARY PROCESSED: MAY 20, 1986

TECT DOCCEDIDE. HEET VIN. 84-006 INSOTIA WT. 2250 ACTUAL HD. 7.6

TEST PROCEDURE: HFET VIN: 84-006 INERTIA WT: 3250 ACTUAL HP 7.6

LAB	N -		CH4	HC	co	NOX	CO2	FE 	BARO	SHUM	NXFC	CDT	DB ~-	EVAP/AU	JXILIA	RY FIEL	D OPTION
			<	G	/MI		>	(MPG)	(IN-HG	) (G/LE	3)			1	BAG D	ATA NOT	USED
EPA	2	MEAN STD. DEV. C.V.%	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.707 .0148 ( 2.1	0.117	.023	2.6	0.4		1.70	0.007	0.16	0.42			0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0
EPA W/HEAT BUILD	2	MEAN STD. DEV. C.V.% DIFF. %	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		0.631 23.4	.001	1.4 0.6	0.4 1.1	29.16 0.297 1.02 -0.2	0.42	0.002 0.203	0.01	2.40	0.0		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
ENVM'T CAN DOD1	3	MEAN STD. DEV. C.V.% DIFF. %	0.0 0.0 0.0		0.333	.223 18.1	3.9 1.6	0.6 1.5	0.270 0.90	6.59 13.2	0.025	0.37 2.3	1.04	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
ENVM'T CAN DOO2	5	MEAN STD. DEV. C.V.% DIFF. %	0.0 0.0 0.0		1.664	.096 7.3	7.8 3.2	1.2 3.4	0.335	4.82	0.018 2.010	0.18	1.18	0.0 0.0 0.0	•	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
CHRYS CHELSEA-PG	3	MEAN STD. DEV. C.V.% DIFF. %	0.0 0.0 0.0		0.307	.032	2.3 1.0	0.2 0.5		2.08 4.6	0.008 0.858	0.28	2.65 3.5	0.0 0.0 0.0		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0
CHRYS HLAND PARK	4	MEAN STD. DEV. C.V.% DIFF. %	0.0 0.0 0.0			.057	0.9 0.4	0.1 0.3	0.161 0.55	7.47 18.8	0.026	0.26 1.6	0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
FORD	3	MEAN STD. DEV. C.V.% DIFF. %	0.0 0.0 0.0	.0011 ( .0.2	0.132 5.3	.007 0.5	2.0 0.9	0.4 0.9	29.47 0.081 0.27 0.9	0.15 0.5	0.001 0.067	0.19 1.1	0.78	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
GENERAL MOTORS	3	MEAN STD. DEV. C.V.% DIFF. %	0.0 0.0 0.0		1.338	.012 0.9	0.8 0.4	0.3 0.8	28.89 0.300 1.04 -1.1	0.93	0.004 0.398	0.05 0.3	0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

C.V.% IS THE COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION. ((STD. DEV./MEAN) \*100).

DIFF.% IS THE DIFFERENCE OF THE MEANS BETWEEN THE MFR AND EPA LABS. (((MFR-EPA)/EPA) \* 100).



# UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

### ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN 48105

June 18, 1986

OFFICE OF AIR. NOISE AND RADIATION

# MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: 1986 Transport Canada Correlation Program

PROM: Douglas H. DeVries, Engineer & De Vries

Correlation and Engineering Services

TO: Eldert Bontekoe, Team Leader

Certification Branch Group

THRU: Martin Reineman, Manager MIC

Correlation and Engineering Services

Attached is a report based on the Transport Canada Correlation Program which was conducted during November 1985 through February 1986.

This program was initiated at Transport Canada's request to determine the degree of correlation in exhaust emissions and fuel consumption measurement between Environment Canada, EPA, Ford, GM and two Chrysler facilities (Chelsea Proving Grounds and Highland Park). The major findings of this program were the following:

- 1. Environment Canada exhibited FTP HC and CO differences of +11.9% and +28.9% respectively, on their dynamometer D001.
- 2. Environment Canada exhibited FTP HC and CO difference of +9.7% and +33.6% respectively, on their dynamometer D002.
- 3. Environment Canada demonstrated fuel economy offsets of -6.4% and -8.0% for their dynamometer sites D001 and D002, respectively.
- 4. The Chrysler Chelsea Proving Grounds facility exhibited fuel economy differences of -3.7% and -5.2% for the FTP and HFET, respectively.
- 5. The Chrysler Highland Park Laboratory exhibited offsets in FTP and HFET fuel economy of -4.1% and -5.5%, respectively.

Please contact me if you have any questions concerning this report.

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