

Clean Mobility Suppliers Supporting EPA's Light-Duty and Medium-Duty Multipollutant Regulation

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Today's Focus

- Clean mobility suppliers represent nearly 300,000 jobs in the automotive industry that contributes more than \$100 billion in economic content to the U.S. GDP.
- Performance based standards offer the best opportunity to meet climate goals through multiple technology pathways
- It is critical for suppliers that this rule is finalized in 2024 and implemented in 2027 because
- Suppliers have made substantial investments in new propulsion technologies and infrastructure
- These investments rely on regulatory certainty and are at risk by any implementation delay tied to infrastructure development.

MECA Members Supplying Technologies for Clean Mobility



Battery Recycling

Battery & Fuel Cell
Materials & Packaging

Evaporative Controls

Emission Controls

Catalysts &
Substrates

Exhaust System
Integration

ICE Efficiency
Technologies

Cylinder Deactivation

Injection & Ignition

Onboard Diagnostics
and Monitoring

Sensors

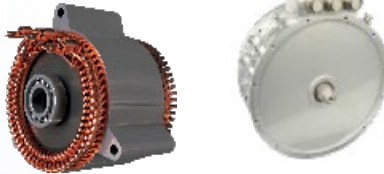
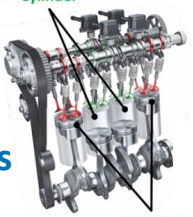
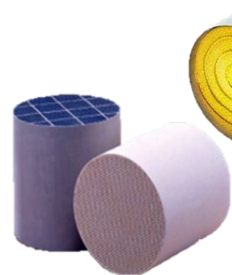
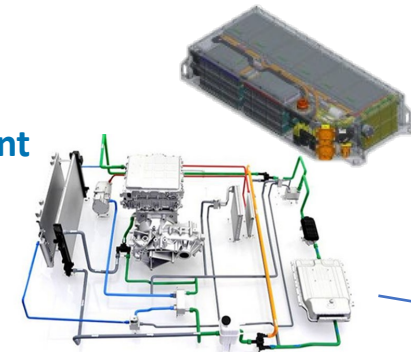
Electric Drive Motors

Integrated Drive
Modules

Power Electronics

Electrification

Thermal Management
Integration



ADVANCED
ENGINE SYSTEMS



48V MILD & FULL
HYBRID SYSTEMS



PLUG-IN HYBRID
TECHNOLOGIES



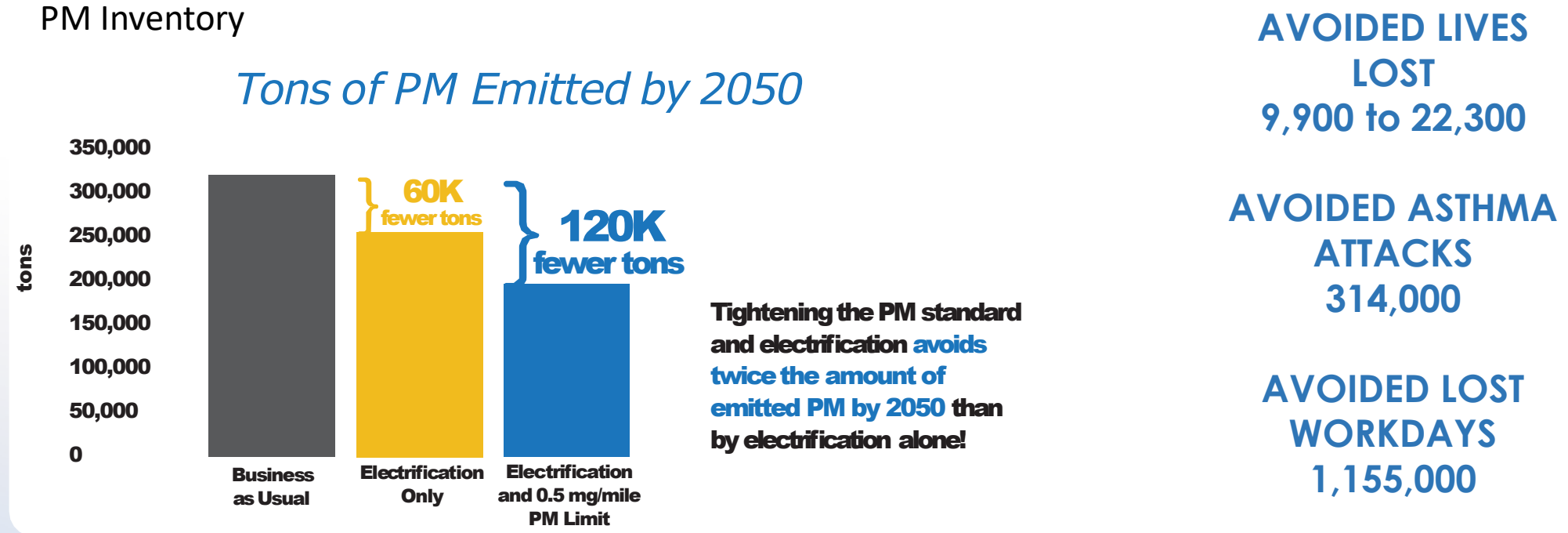
BATTERY & FUEL CELL
ELECTRIC COMPONENTS

Advanced Combustion Controls Create a Parallel Path to Compliance



Stringent PM control from ICE Vehicles complements electrification

MECA PM Modeling Study – Quantifies the Health Benefits of Parallel Technology Paths

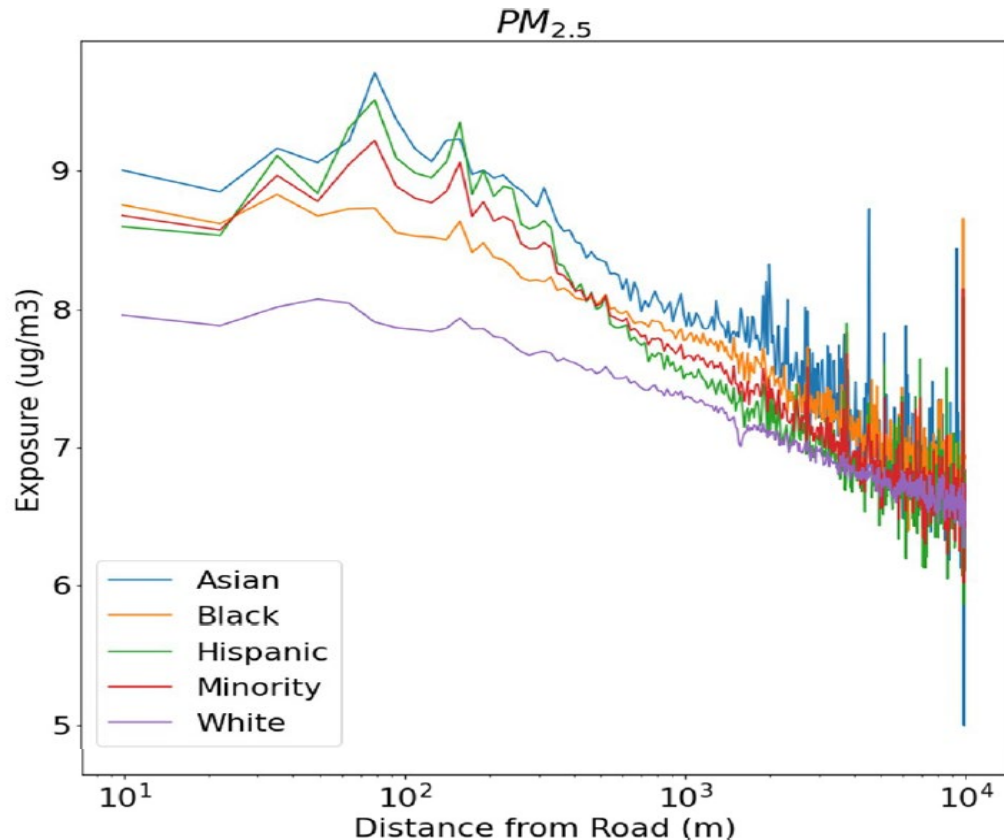


Deploying GPFs has multiple attributes and co-benefits:

- Simultaneously reducing black carbon will complement the climate benefits of electrification. Estimated 80 million tons of CO₂ equivalent reduced by 2050.
- Filtration efficiency improves with age as engine out emissions increase.
- GPFs offer an insurance policy to achieve PM reductions regardless of EV penetration rate

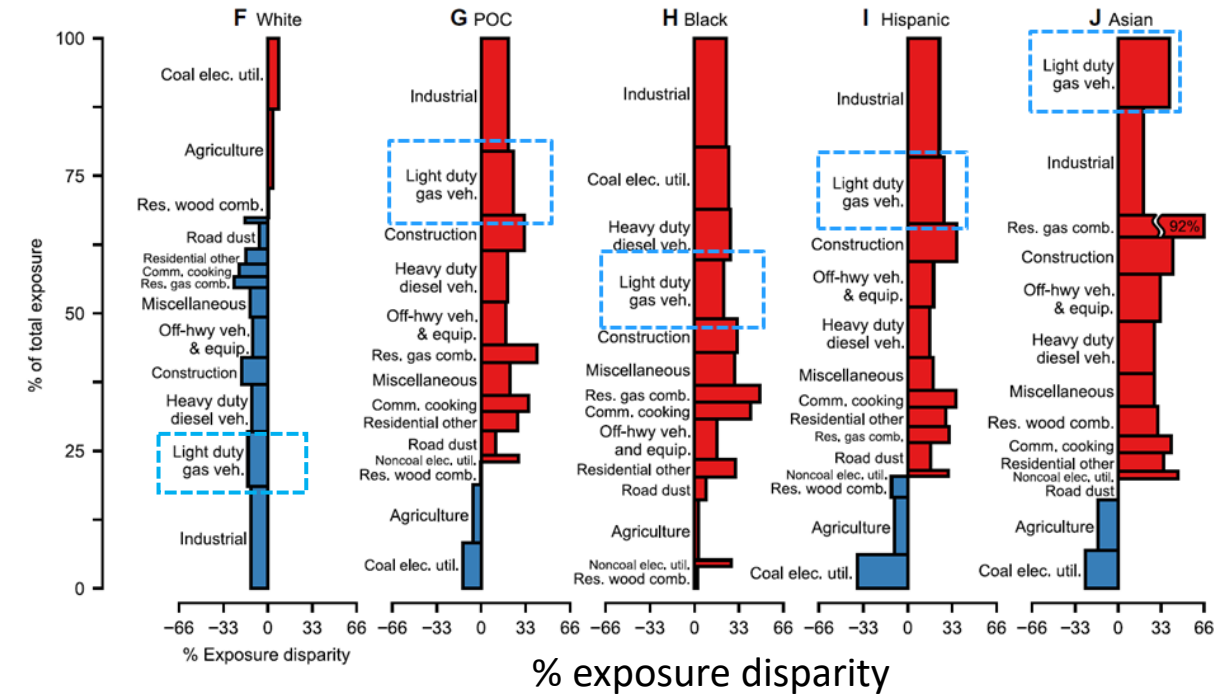
Mobile source particulate emissions disproportionately impact near-road and disadvantaged communities

Near-Road PM_{2.5} Exposure Reveals Inequality



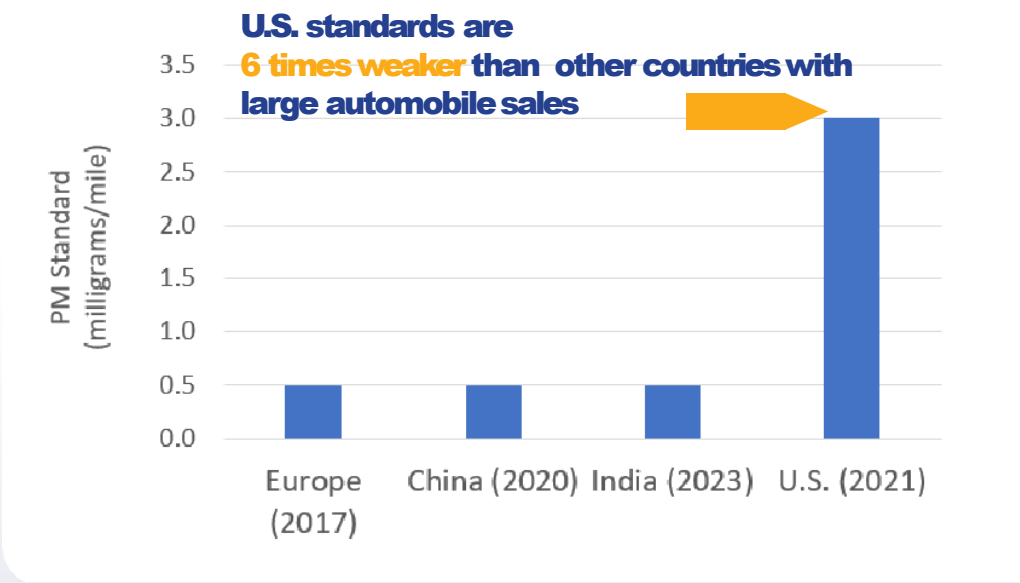
PLoS One; <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0286406>

Gasoline particle emissions is a leading contributor to environmental injustice



U. Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, U. Washington, UT Austin, UC Berkeley, U. Minnesota; Sci. Adv. 2021: 7(18).

The US has fallen behind Europe, China and India, who all require deploying the best available control technology on gasoline vehicles



**EU, China and India limits estimated as PM mass*

EPA’s proposed standards include 3 years of lead time: Phase-in extends that to 4-5 years

Model Year	EPA Phase-In	MECA Phase-In
2027	40%	60%
2028	80%	90%
2029	100%	100%
2030+	100%	100%

Millions of vehicles produced with GPFs in the US, since 2022, and shipped to Europe, China! but without GPFs for the US market

OEM	Model		GPF Installed?		
			Europe	China	US
Ford	Mustang		★	★	✗
General Motors	Corvette		★	★	✗
	Silverado Escalade	 	★	★	✗
Stellantis	Jeep Wrangler		★	★	✗
	Grand Cherokee		★	★	✗
Mercedes	GLE / GLS SUV		★	★	✗
BMW	X-Series SUV		★	★	✗
Audi	Q-Series SUV		★	★	✗

GPFs cost less than 1% of new vehicle price

- In some cases costs may be inflated by indirect and testing costs being allocated entirely to GPF costs
- Three independent cost analyses arrived at the same conclusion
- Incremental OBD and other indirect costs for GPF estimated to add about 10% to hardware costs

Source	Included DMC Costs for GPF on 1.5L to 7L engines	GPF Costs
EPA	Assumed bare GPF as extra component in exhaust (0.55 SVR)	\$68 - \$155
ICCT (2011)	Detailed bottom-up analysis of DMC costs for catalyzed filter (0.55 SVR)	\$80 - \$203
ICCT (2023)	Detailed bottom-up analysis of DMC costs for bare filter (1.2 SVR)	\$87 - \$261
	Detailed bottom-up analysis of DMC costs for catalyzed filter (0.8 SVR)	\$76 - \$208
MECA	Bare filter, hardware, including OBD (SVR 1.2)	\$106 - \$381
	Catalyzed filter incremental costs to replace TWC, hardware, OBD (SVR 0.75)	\$85 - \$261
OEMs	Assumptions include upgrading test cells, extensive calibration Engine redesign	\$600 - \$800 \$2,000?

Multiple Technology Paths Available to Meet Stringent Fleet Average NMOG+NOx Limits



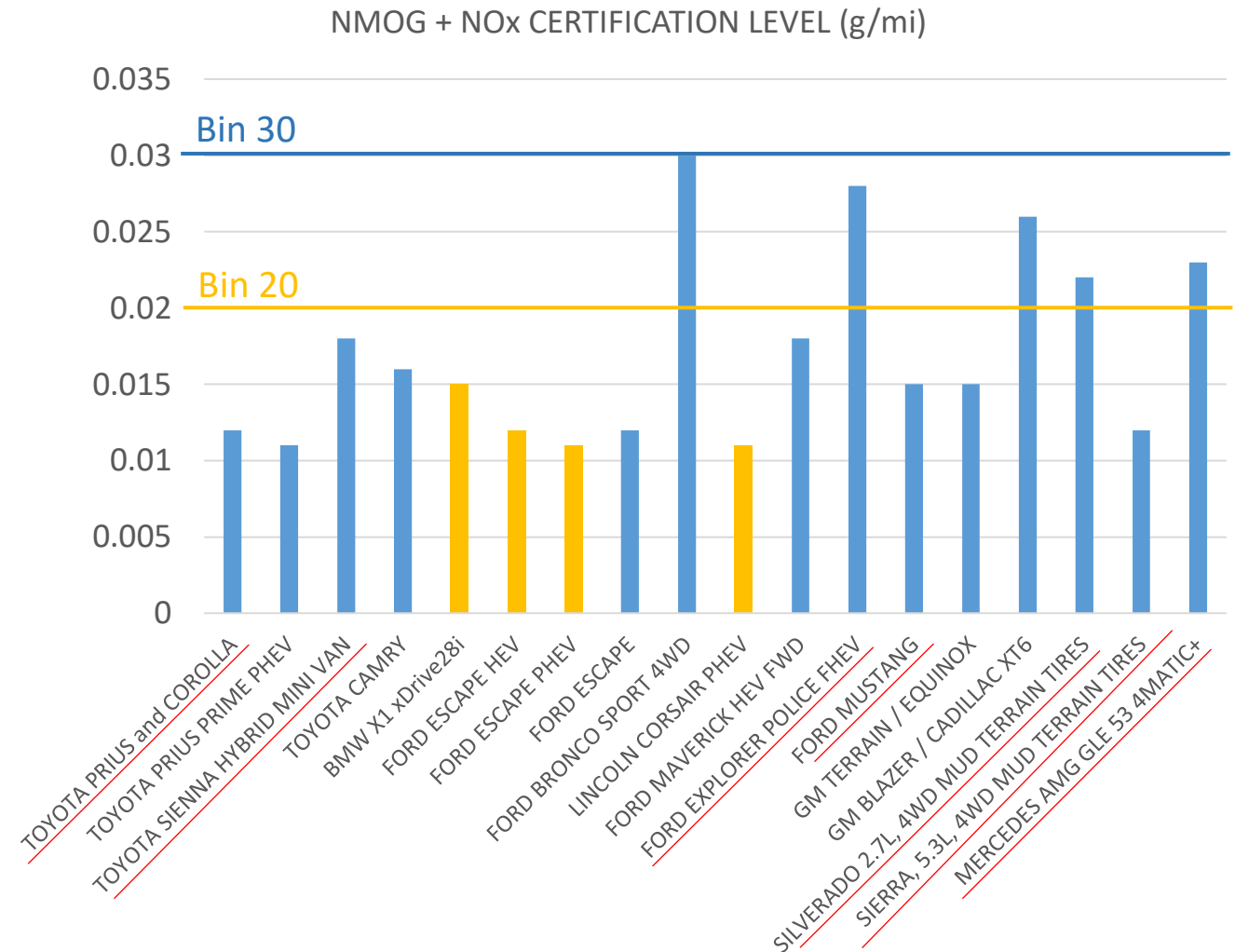
MY2023 & 24 Light-Duty Vehicles Meeting Ultra-Low Emission Limits

89 Engine Families Representing 232 Models
Certified to Bin 30 or Bin 20

43 Light-Truck Engine Families
Certified to Bin 30 or Bin 20

45 Engine Families Representing 94 Models
Hybrids

28 Engine Families
Certification Levels Under 15 mg/mile



Example Vehicle Models

10

Technologies to enable phase-out of commanded enrichment

EGR

Miller Cycle (Boosted – VNT Turbo with higher temperature metallurgy)

Cooled exhaust manifolds

Larger catalysts with advanced, thermally stable catalyst supports

Downstream catalysts (combined with e-heaters)

Electronic throttle control

Advanced multi-speed transmissions to down speed engine to optimal operating range

MECA Members are Developing Components for Next Generation Electric Vehicles



Inverter

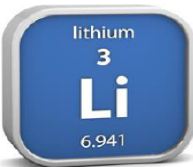
More efficient 800V architectures, electric drive units that combine power electronics with motors, multi-speed transmissions



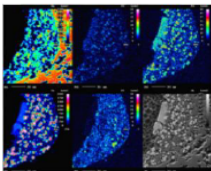
Design flexibility, reduced complexity, simplified vehicle integration, simplified cooling, increased efficiency and reduced cost.



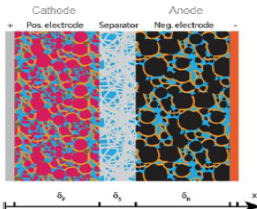
Integrated units



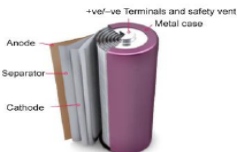
Key challenges to address:



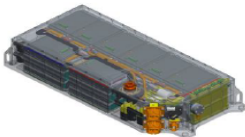
Material cost
Energy density
Chemistry
Deactivation



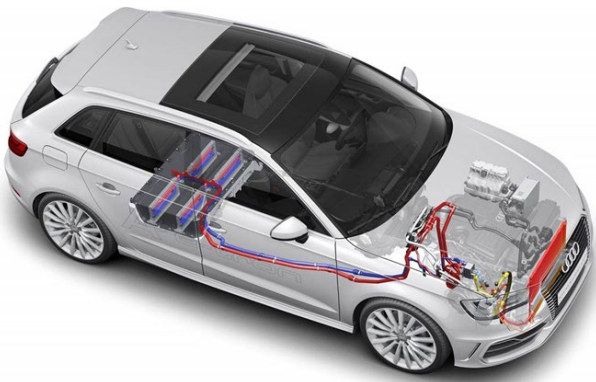
Electrode cost
Press density
Structure
Degradation



Cell cost
Cell energy
Cell power
Cycle life



Total cost
Range
Power
Lifetime



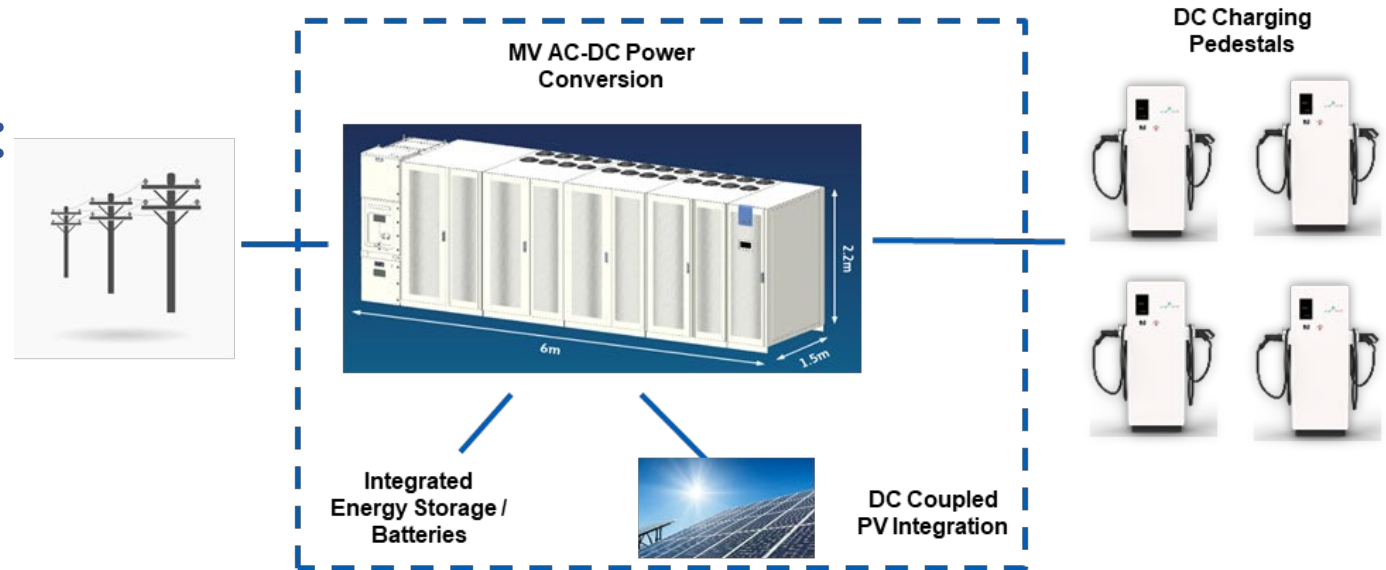
New battery materials and thermal management provide higher range, extended battery durability and safety

Electric Infrastructure Development is Critical

To serve light-duty sector in 2030:
1.4 million public charging ports
(including 341,000 DCFC ports)
projected to be needed

- Investment projected near \$80B cumulative from 2024-2030
- Annual electricity demand for LDVs is approximately 250 TWh in 2030 and 500 TWh in 2035

Source: [https://crcao.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/CRC Infrastructure Assessment Report ICF 09282023 Final-Report.pdf](https://crcao.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/CRC_Infrastructure_Assessment_Report_ICF_09282023_Final-Report.pdf)



Integrated charging infrastructure results in:

- Footprint reduction
- Weight reduction
- Higher Efficiency (up to 98%)
- Lower total deployment cost
- Faster all-in-one deployment
- Future-proofed: Scaling, Storage & Solar

Summary

- It is critical for suppliers that this rule is finalized in 2024 and implemented in 2027.
- EPA's multipollutant approach recognizes technology diversity and vehicle inequality
- Stringent PM control of ICE vehicles complements electrification to ensure PM reduction goals are met
- Deploying U.S. made PM controls preserves U.S. jobs and facilitates the transition of manufacturing and the U.S. workforce
- Advanced combustion technology and electrification offers multiple compliance paths to meet EPA's NMOG + NOx limits
- Medium-duty vehicles can benefit from light-duty experience

THANK YOU.

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