

Emerging developments in heavy duty natural gas engines

Patric Ouellette, C.T.O.

October 2011

Westport at a Glance

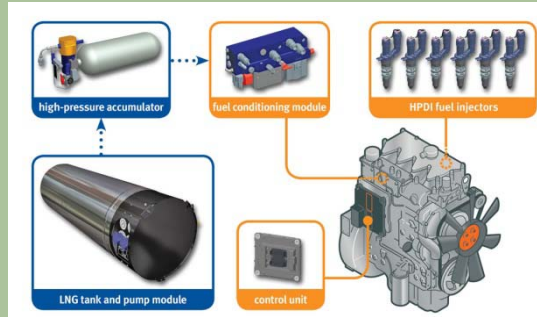
market focus

Transformation from petroleum-fueled to alternative-fueled engines.



position

The global leader in gaseous fuel engineering and technology.



strategy

Leverage IP to penetrate markets through relationships with market-leading OEMs.



Leverage Technology Across Broad End-Market Applications

Equivalent or Better Performance Without Need for Petroleum-based Fuels

Differentiated Technology



High-Pressure Direct Injection (HPDI)



Compressed Natural Gas Direct Injection (CNG-DI)



Light-Duty Alternative Fuel Engines & Systems



Medium-Duty Alternative Fuel Engines



Heavy-Duty Westport GX Engines



Cryogenic Natural Gas Storage & Delivery

All classes of the vehicle market

Light-Duty (1-5 litres)



Juniper
Engines Inc.

Medium-Duty (5.6-9 litres)



Cummins Westport

Heavy-Duty (11-16 litres)



Westport™ HD

High-Horsepower (>16 litres)

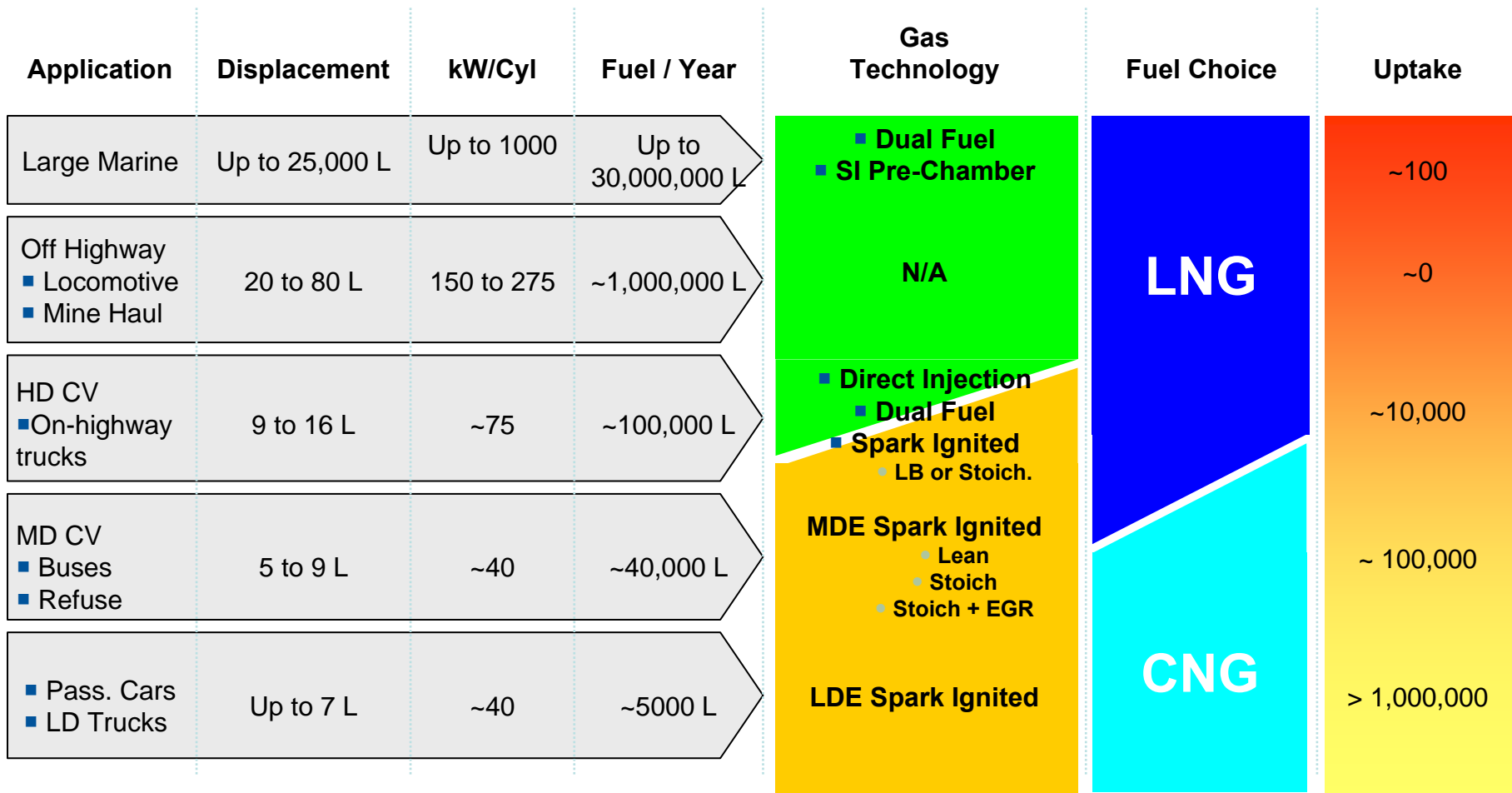


Class-leading emissions performance while maintaining equal horsepower, torque, and efficiency to a diesel-fueled engine

Agenda

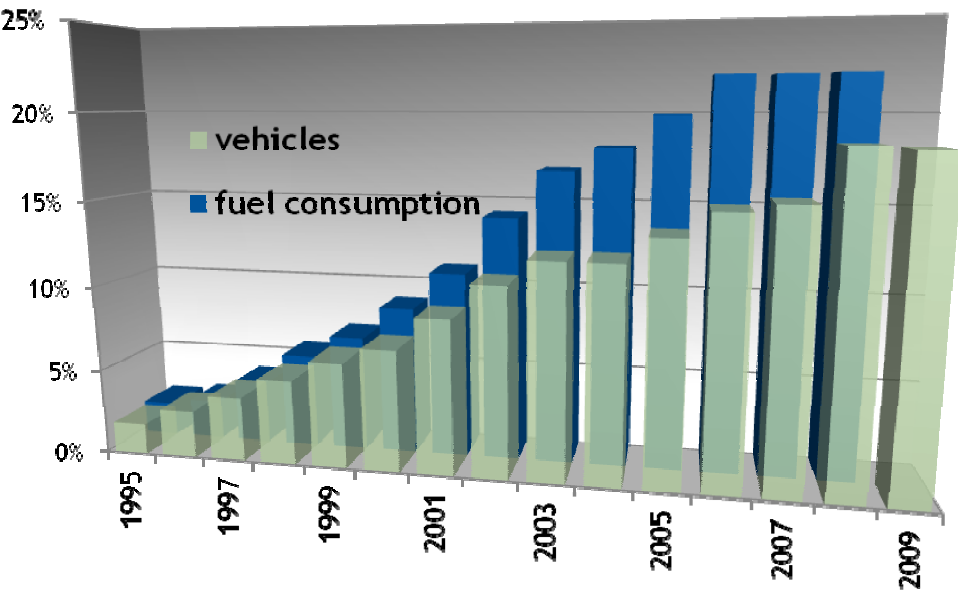
- Today's Technology Spectrum
- Main Technology Drivers by Segments
 - Medium Duty Commercial Vehicles
 - Heavy Duty Commercial Vehicles
 - High HorsePower
- Future Outlook

Technology Spectrum - Mobile Application



Values are coarse estimates and information is based on the author's knowledge - for illustration purposes

Medium Duty Commercial Vehicles U.S. Transit & Refuse Markets



- U.S. natural gas transit bus population:
 - 18.5% of in-service vehicles
 - 22.1% of fuel consumption



Refuse "Trends" 2011

About 80% of the trucks Waste Management purchases this year will be natural-gas trucks. Including the addition of its new truck Tuesday, Waste Management operates 1,000 natural-gas trucks: 51% run on compressed natural gas, or CNG, 49% on LNG.

—latimesblogs.latimes.com/greenspace/2011/07/waste-management-trash-trucks.html

Medium Duty Commercial Vehicles

Technology Change Drivers:

EPA 2010, EU IV, EU V, EU VI

New US GHG/FC standards

Technology Situation

Several SI approaches:
Lean Burn: Best NO_x ~1 g/kW/hr
Stoichiometric Approaches

~2011

Technology Evolution

Lean Burn + OC
Lean Burn + SCR ?
Stoichiometric Approaches
+
Efficiency Measures

~2020

Emissions Changes

World Emissions Standards for On-Road Heavy-Duty Truck Engines

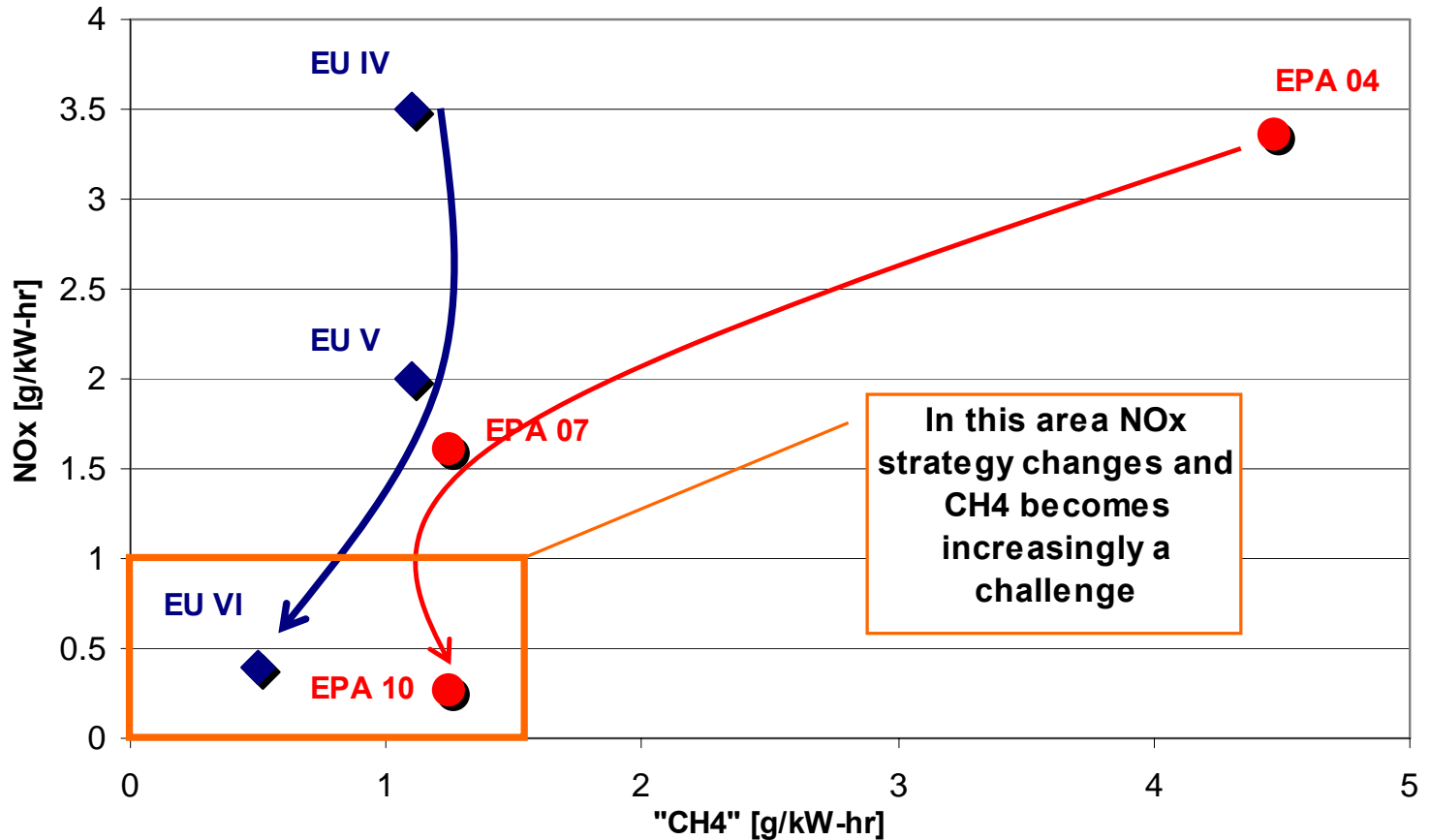
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
USA	US2007			US2010			US2013		
Australia	ADR 80/02 (Euro IV, US2004)			ADR 80/03 (Euro V, US2007, or Japan05)					
(for new vehicles; existing vehicles have one year longer to comply)									
Europe	Euro IV		Euro V				Euro VI		
(for new vehicles; existing vehicles have one year longer to comply)									
China	Euro II	Euro III					Euro IV		
(for new vehicles; existing vehicles have one year longer to comply)									
Beijing	Euro III	Euro IV (bus, garbage, & postal only?)				Euro V			
(unclear if existing vehicles have one year longer to comply)									
India	Euro II (Nation Wide), Euro III (NCR + 11 Cities)			Euro III (Nation Wide), Euro IV (NCR + 11 cities)					
NCR; National Capetial Region									

data sources: www.dieselnet.com; "Worldwide Emissions Standards, Heavy Duty & Off-Road Vehicles", Delphi, 2009.

- Emission changes have traditionally been catalysts for new technologies.
- Diesel truck prices have increased due to emission changes.
- Presents an opportunity for natural gas engines

Emissions Changes and NG Engines

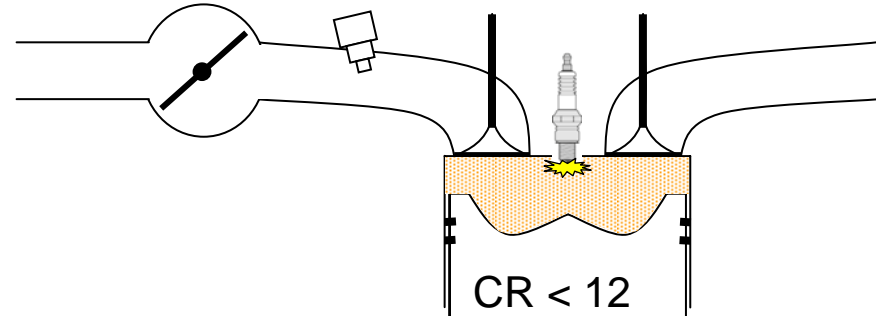
On Highway NGE Emissions Drivers



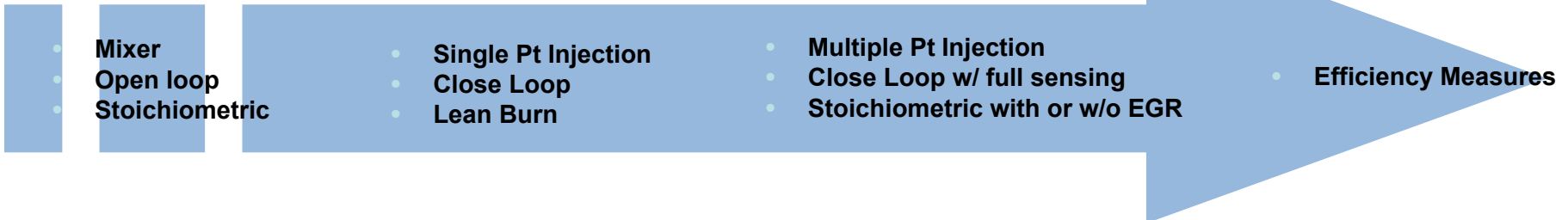
While EPA does not mandate CH4 emissions, it is assumed here that $nmHC/CH_4 \sim 0.15$

Spark-Ignited Natural Gas Engines

- Many different technology levels
- All throttled
- All fumigated
 - ◆ The NG is mixed with intake air before compression
 - ◆ Requires throttling to control load while maintaining target A/F ratio
 - ◆ Requires reduced compression ratio to avoid knock



For EU VI / EPA 2010	
<p><u>Advantages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low emissions with simple catalyst • Low noise 	<p><u>Challenges</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Part load efficiency gap • Reduced torque capability



HD Commercial Vehicles

Weichai Westport LNG Engine Application Example



- WWI WP12NG380E40 product is used in coal field, and coal transportation industry, where the working condition is very harsh and over-loading is frequent.
- These are Spark Ignited, Lean Burn
- There is are more than 1000 HD LNG trucks in this segment in China

Heavy Duty Commercial Vehicles

Technology Change Drivers:

EPA 2010, EU IV, EU V, EU VI

Fuel Costs

New US GHG/FC standards

Technology Situation

Several different approaches:

- Direct Injection
 - Dual Fuel
- Lean Burn SI
- Stoichiometric SI

~2011

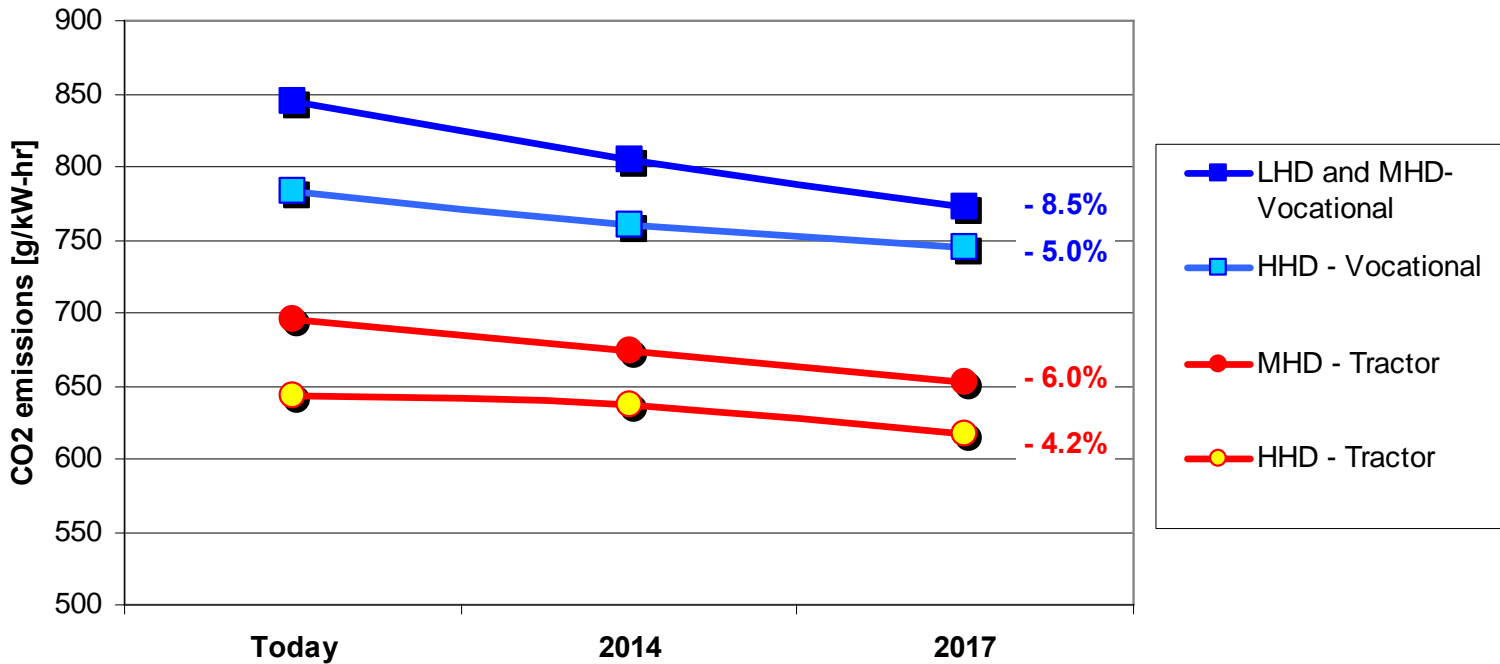
Technology Evolution

Direct Injection
Dual Fuel
Lean Burn + SCR ?
Stoichiometric with
efficiency measures

~2020

EPA CO₂ - NHTSA FC Standards

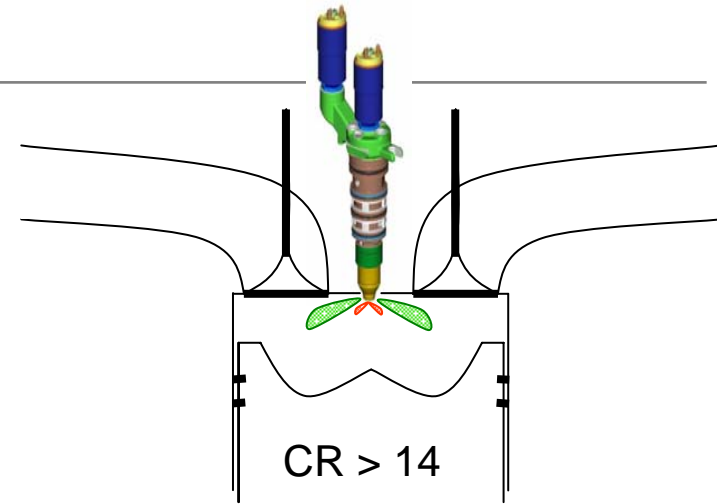
HD Rule EPA - DOT (NHTSA)
HD Engines CO₂ Emissions Standards



- CO₂ regulation should benefit NG engines
- Diesel engine efficiency will increase, moving the benchmark for NG engines

Direct Natural Gas Fuel Injection - HPDI

- The NG is directly injected in the combustion chamber, late in compression cycle
- Ignition with pilot diesel fuel
 - ◆ <5% is diesel during vehicle operation
- No throttling required
- Not knock limited



For EU VI / EPA 2010	
<p><u>Advantages</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain High Efficiency • Maintain High BMEP 	<p><u>Challenges</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires lean NOx catalyst

- EGR
- Oxidation Catalyst

- SCR
- Particulate Control

- Efficiency Measures

HPDI HD Truck Applications

City Of LA Roll Off Trucks



PG&E Warehouse Trucks



LAX Dump Trucks



Prometheus Trailer



Kenworth HPDI Truck

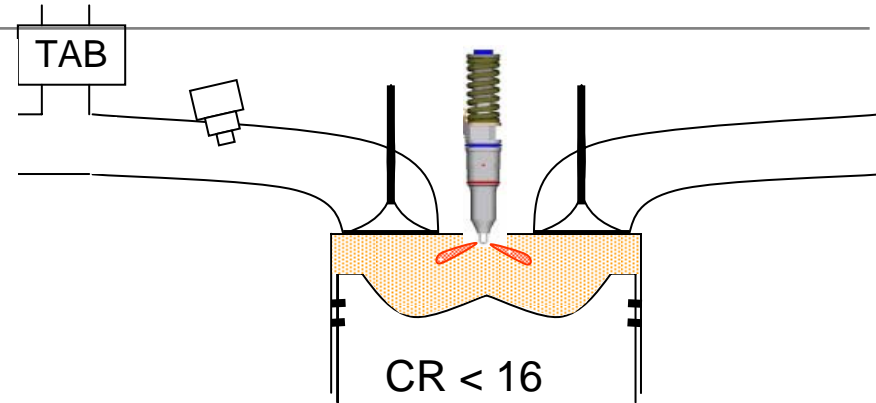


LA Sanitation Refuse Transfer

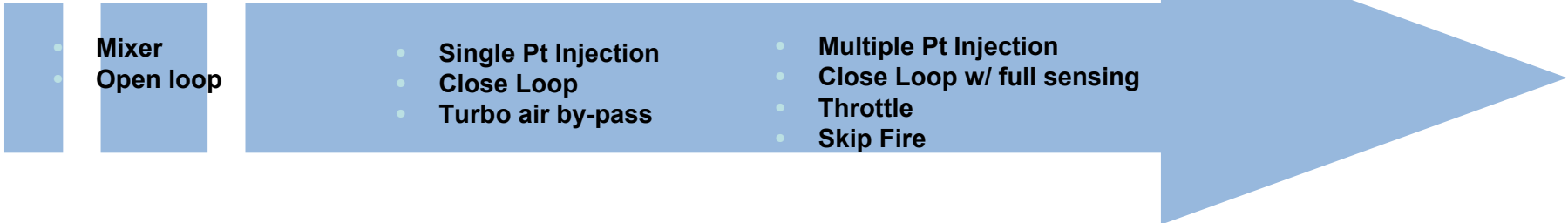


Dual-Fuel Engines

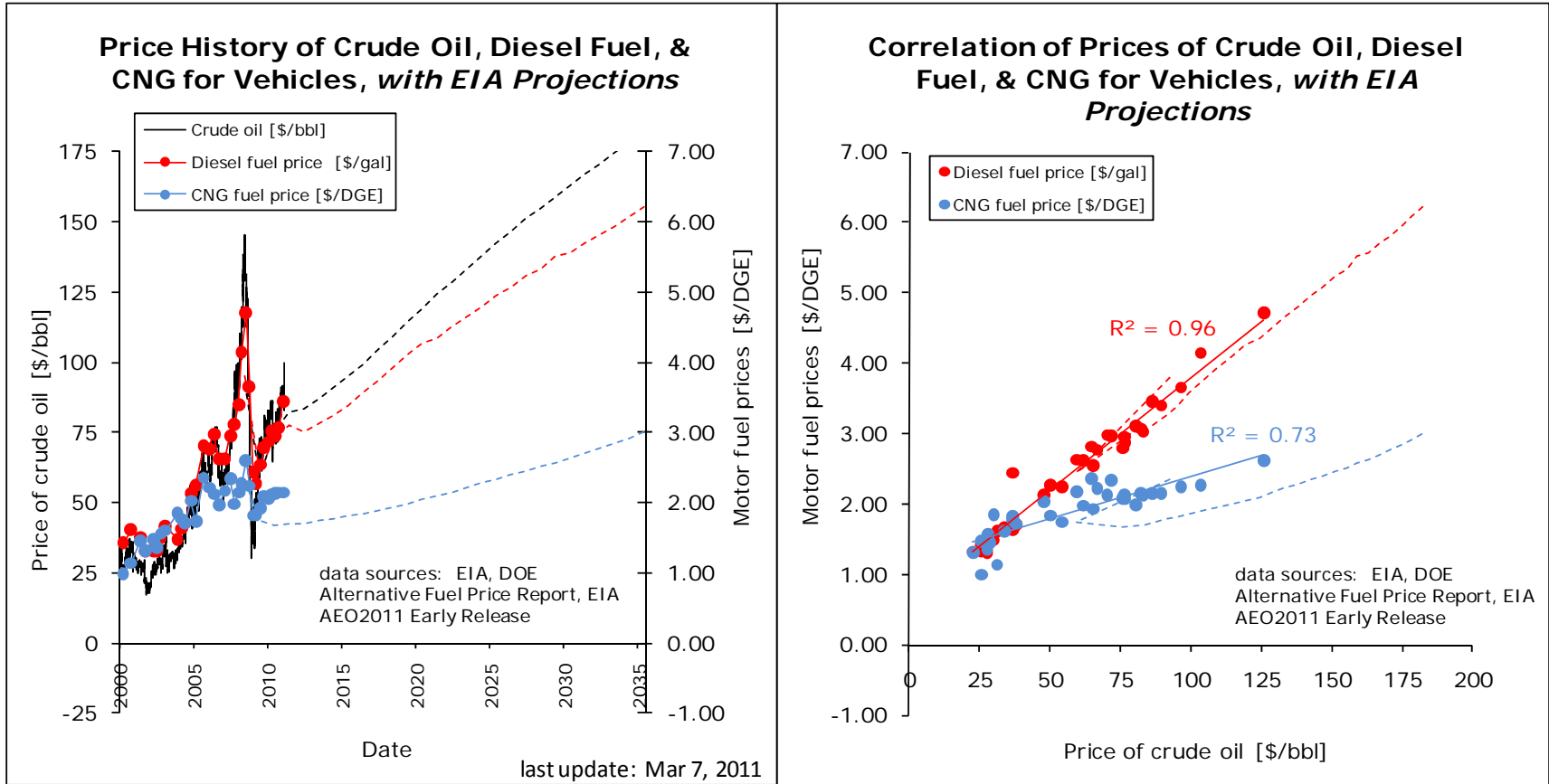
- Different technology levels
- Retains diesel operation capability
- Under NG operation
 - ◆ The NG is mixed with intake air before compression
 - ◆ Diesel used for ignition of the lean mixture
 - ◆ Requires air fuel ratio control to yield significant substitution
 - ◆ As load increases, use more diesel to avoid knock
 - ◆ As load decreases, reduce air or use more diesel to avoid misfire



For EU VI / EPA 2010	
Advantages	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can revert to diesel operation • Maintains good performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requires full diesel after-treatment • Requires full certification under both diesel and gas operation • HC emissions are challenging for Euro 6 • Reduced fuel savings due to diesel operation



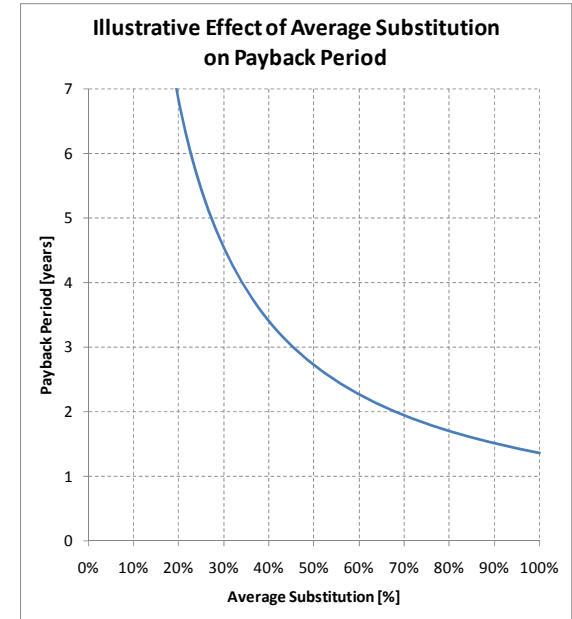
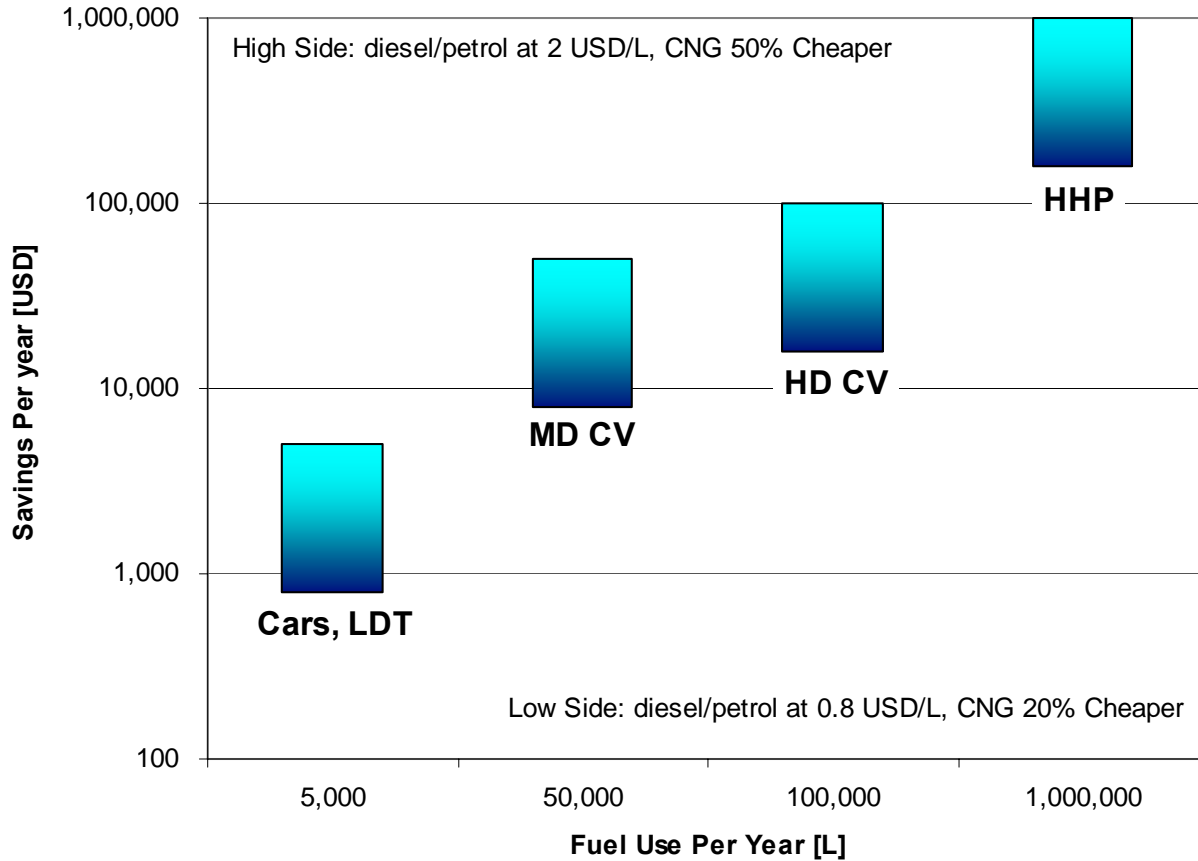
Projections for future prices for crude oil, diesel fuel, and CNG for vehicles in the USA



- The EIA's most recent (Dec 2010) projections for future fuel prices show:
 1. The crude oil—diesel fuel relationship will continue
 2. CNG for vehicles will become cheaper than historical trends would predict
 3. Ever-higher prices and an ever-widening diesel-CNG price gap, further strengthening the case for NGVs

Fuel Savings

Fuel Savings Per Year



Under Dual Fuel, payback period increases as actual substitution decreases

Values are coarse estimates for illustration purposes

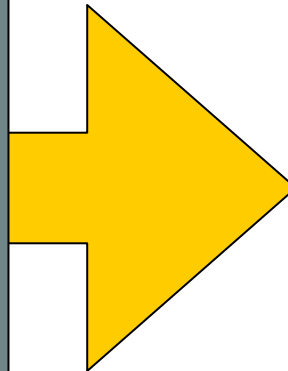
High Horsepower Vehicles

Technology Drivers:

Tier IV

Fuel Costs

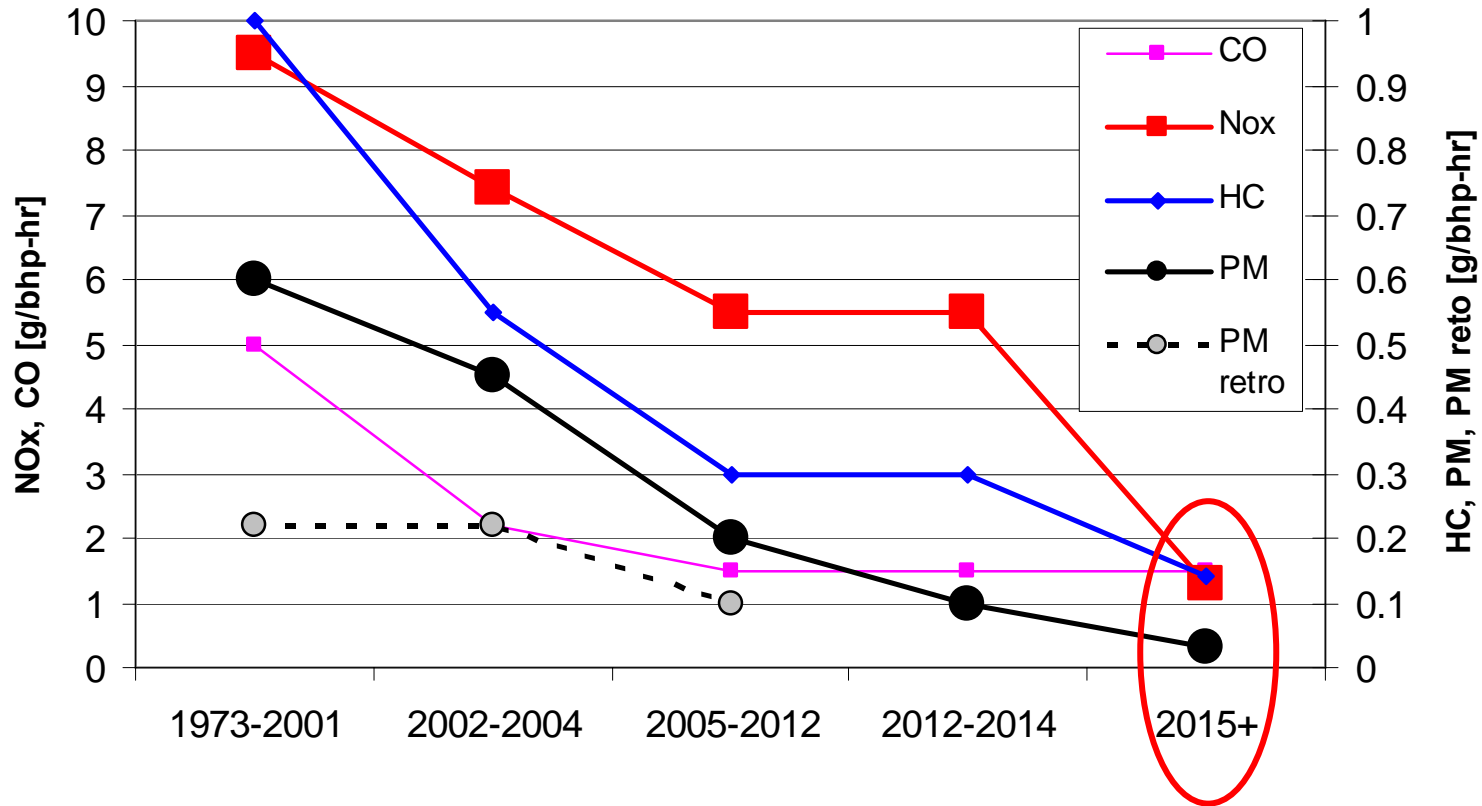
Technology Situation
Almost no application
of natural gas today



Technology Evolution
Direct Injection?
Dual Fuel?
Lean Burn + SCR ?

Locomotive Tier IV Standards

US Locomotive Standards
(Line Haul)



Meant to be met using after-treatment

Significant High-Horsepower Opportunities

RESOURCE EXTRACTION INDUSTRY



- \$45.4Bn world mining equipment industry ⁽¹⁾
- 2,035 onshore drilling rigs working in U.S. and Canada (U.S. increased from 968 in 2009 to 1,640 in 2010) ⁽²⁾
- Remote mining and drilling sites make use of conventional fuel expensive



target vehicles

current issues

key vendors



- Rail carries more than 40% of U.S. freight ⁽³⁾
- Fuel represents approximately 24% of the operating costs of railroads ⁽⁴⁾
- Most locomotives are diesel-powered, and rail operators need solutions to reduce risk of price volatility of diesel fuel



INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORTATION

1) Freedonia World Mining Equipment report, November 2009.
2) Baker Hughes report, August 2010.
3) Burlington Northern 2008 Annual Report.

4) Average fuel costs as percentage of all operating expenses for Union Pacific of 22%, 24% and 25% for CY2009, CY2008 and CY2007, respectively.

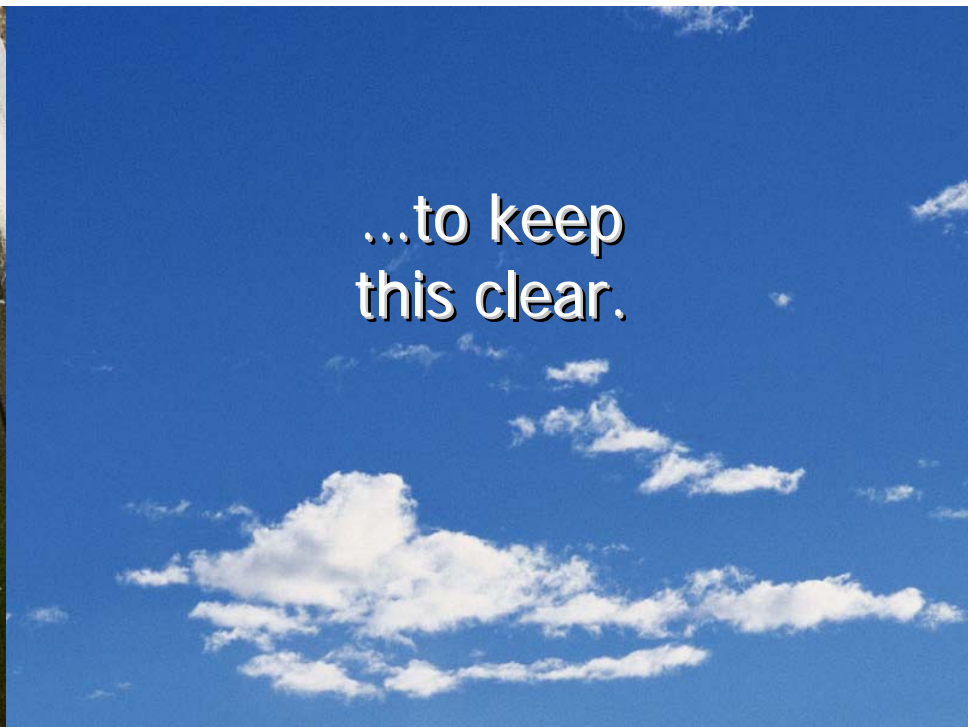
Technology Outlook

Over the coming years, we would expect:

- Migration of lean burn spark ignition engines to stoichiometric approaches and adoption of engine efficiency improvement measures in the MD commercial vehicle sector
- Increased deployment of natural gas engines in HD commercial vehicles
 - Increased deployment of direct injection approach
 - Some deployment of dual fuel approaches in situations where infrastructure cannot be well coordinated
- Increased development and demonstration of natural gas in off-highway mobile equipment
 - Technology direction is not settled in these applications, several approaches will likely be tried
 - Direct Injection has the right attributes
- Increased interest of natural gas for marine applications
 - There are some early technology approaches, but applications are very diverse
 - There will likely be experimentation with different technologies for different applications



Our products
work here...



...to keep
this clear.

Thank You

pouellette@westport.com