



# 排ガス装置数年で劣化

## 大型車6万台、基準超えも

ディーゼルエンジン搭載の大型車で、窒素酸化物（NOx）の排出を抑える装置の性能が数年で劣化し、規制値を大幅に超えるケースがあることが、環境省の調査でわかった。推定では、約6万台が該当する可能性がある。環境省と国土交通省は検討会をつくらせてメーカーから聞き取りするなど、原因究明と対策の検討に乗り出した。

大気汚染防止法に基づく排ガスのNOx規制は2005年10月に強化され、これに対応するために、トラックやバスのメーカーが「尿素SCRシステム」を開発した。尿素水を使ってNOxを窒素と酸素に分解して浄化する仕組みだ。

この装置をとりつけた「UDトラック」と「三菱ふそうトラック・バス」製の車両5台について、環境省が10、11年度に排ガス中のNOxを測定したところ、いずれも規制値の2.5～3倍程度を記録した。約25万キロ走行の路線バスでは3.35倍に達した。新品の装置から出る排ガスは環境基準

準を満たしているため、走行中に性能が下がったと考えられている。

環境省によると、排ガス規制が09年度に強化された後、メーカーは尿素SCRシステムに加え微粒子除去装置もつけており、最新の車両が規制値を超える可能性は低い。そのため、05、09年に登録された約6万台が、当時の規制値を超えている可能性があるという。

排ガス規制は、新車の段階で満たしていれば法令違反にならないが、国交省は、試験上で走行距離が65万キロまで装置の性能が保たれることを求めている。環境省も「短い距離で性能が落ちるのは望ましくない」としている。

UDトラックによると、緊急の対応として尿素SCRシステムの触媒の交換が考えられるが、1台に100万円ほどかかるという。

え、劣化の原因がわからず、改善効果がどれくらい続くか見通せないという。同社や三菱ふそうは「原因を調べて対応を考えたい」としている。環境省と国交省は来年3月までに原因を調べ、各メーカーと対応を検討する方針だ。

(神田明美、工藤隆治)

- Oxides of nitrogen (NOx) can be decreased below the regulation value by setting up "E-oiler" and "E-oiler" appliance to "Urea SCR system".
- Generally, "Urea SCR system" is used for the decrease of oxides of nitrogen (NOx), and "Catalyst" and "Filter" are used for the decrease of the harmful exhaust-gases such as micro-particle matter (PM) and carbon mono-oxide (CO) and hydrocarbon (HC).
- In Japan it became clear at about November, 2012 that an ability of "Urea SCR system" was deteriorated after 2~3 years passed since "Urea SCR system" was attached as the decrease appliance of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) in a diesel engine vehicle.
- That is, it became clear that an ability of "Urea SCR system" can not gratify the environmental regulation criterion about oxides of nitrogen (NOx).

- (e) Therefore it became obvious in Japan at present that the diesel engine vehicle that can not gratify the environmental regulation criterion about oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>), attained to already more than 60,000 though "Urea SCR system" were attached.
  - (f) However, though the effective technology that can be substitute a new technology for "Urea SCR system" does not be developed till now, using "Urea SCR system" is being continued till today as it is.
  - (g) According to the technology of "E-oiler" appliance and "Trans-master" appliance, the decrease rate of oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) that can gratify the environmental regulation criterion can be achieved enough.
- B. The driving test that combustion temperature in the inside of a cylinder decreased in a diesel engine
- (a) Conventionally in Japan, the exhaust quantity of oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) has been estimated by the decrease of the fuel consumption and the decrease of exhaust-gas temperature because the measurements of the oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) exhausted from a vehicle and a ship of the diesel engine were difficult.
  - (b) In sections 3 and sections 5 of Chapter 1 the decrease rates of the fuel consumption of 17.2% and 13.2% have been already accomplished each from test results of the diesel engine.
  - (c) Therefore, the quantity of the light oil that is jetted into the inside of a cylinder and is burnt decreases till 13.2% and 17.2%.
  - (d) Therefore, the combustion temperature in the inside of a cylinder decreases necessarily. Therefore, it can be estimated that the generation of oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) has been restrained.
- C. A running test on road of large dump truck,
- (A) About test data of a decrease rate of the fuel consumption of large dump truck,
    - (a) Because a decrease rate of the fuel consumption of the truck loading capacity of more than 2 tons cannot be measured in Japanese public testing institution, therefore the private tests of large dump truck are described below as reference data.
    - (b) Mitsubishi Fuso Co., Ltd. : "Canter" : Truck loading capacity of 2 tons.  
 When loading capacity is 2 tons in running test.  
 Diesel engine of "Common rail system" : Capacity : 4,980 cc  
 A result : A decrease rate of the fuel consumption : 20.9%.

- (c) Hino Motors Co., Ltd. : Refrigerator car : Truck loading capacity of 4 tons.  
When loading capacity is 3 tons in running test.  
Diesel engine of "Common rail system" : Capacity : 6,630 cc  
A result : A decrease rate of the fuel consumption : 21.3%.  
By "Parallel sharing separator"
- (d) Mitsubishi Fuso Co., Ltd. : Truck loading capacity of 10 tons.  
When loading capacity is full load in running test.  
Diesel engine of "Common rail system" : Capacity :  
A result : A decrease rate of the fuel consumption : 9.4%  
By "Parallel sharing separator"
- (e) Hino Motors Co., Ltd. : Dump truck loading capacity of 10 tons.  
When loading capacity is 8 tons in running test.  
Diesel engine of "Common rail system" : Capacity : 8,860 cc  
A result : A decrease rate of the fuel consumption : 19.5%.  
By "Parallel sharing separator"
- (f) Isuzu Motors Co., Ltd. : Truck loading capacity of 10 tons.  
When loading capacity is 8.3 tons in running test.  
Diesel engine of "Common rail system" : Capacity :  
A result : A decrease rate of the fuel consumption : 14.3%.  
By "Parallel sharing separator"
- (g) Mitsubishi Fuso Co., Ltd. : Truck loading capacity of 10 tons.  
When loading capacity is 8 tons in running test.  
V8 diesel engine : Capacity : 17,730 cc  
A result : A decrease rate of the fuel consumption : 12.5%.  
By "Parallel sharing separator"
- (h) Nissan Diesel Co., Ltd. : Dump truck loading capacity of 10 tons.  
When loading capacity is 8 tons in running test.  
V8 diesel engine. Bessel type : Capacity : 17,990 cc  
A result : A decrease rate of the fuel consumption : 17.6%.  
By "Parallel sharing separator"
- (i) Mitsubishi Fuso Co., Ltd. : Truck loading capacity of 10 tons.  
When loading capacity is uncertain in running test.  
V8 diesel engine : Capacity : 17,730 cc  
A result : A decrease rate of the fuel consumption : 22.1%.  
By "Parallel sharing separator"
- (j) It is considered that the combustion temperature decreased and as a result temperature of the exhaust-gas decreased greatly, because the results in the road test of the large vehicle as above become a big decrease rate of the fuel

consumption to reach 10%~20%.

(k) Therefore, it is considered clearly that the generation of the oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) decreased greatly in diesel engine of a large vehicle.

(B) About exhaust-gas temperature in ship engine

(a) A decrease quantity of a oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) in exhaust-gas from ship engine can be virtually proved by measuring a decrease quantity of temperature of exhaust-gas of ship engine.

(b) Particularly, according to the test result of test ship, the exhaust-gas temperature of ship engine with the heavy fuel oil "A" that was treated by "Trans-master" appliance, was dropped till average temperature of 14 degrees Celsius.

(c) Therefore, it is considered that the quantity of a oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) in exhaust-gas by ship engine of the test ship mentioned above decreased greatly surely.

(d) Therefore, a decrease rate of 5.2% of the fuel consumption by test data of the ship mentioned above never can be achieved by technology and science and common sense of normal ship engine.

(e) Therefore, the combustion temperature decreases because quantity of the fuel oil that is jetted into the inside of a cylinder in a ship engine decreased greatly, and as a result it is considered that the temperature of exhaust-gas that was decreased attained to 14 degrees C.

(f) Similarly, it is considered clearly that the generation of the oxides of nitrogen (NO<sub>x</sub>) decreased greatly in a ship engine.

end