Objectives and status

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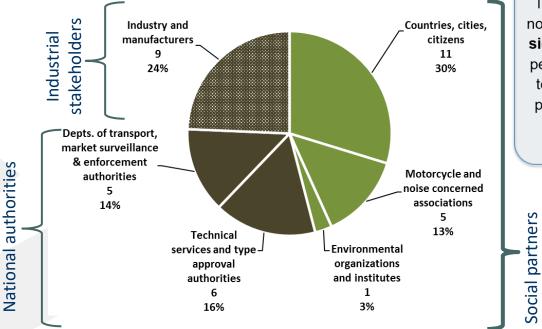
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Different viewpoint by stakeholders on motorcycle noise



Social partners

The majority of social partners (~94%), especially non-bikers and environmental organizations, want a **significant** decrease in sound limits. However, this percentage is interpreted as a general requirement to reduce the excessive sound emissions (noise) produced by the **inappropriate** usage of vehicles and rider **behaviour** (i.e. illegal aftermarket exhaust, tampering, aggressive riding, etc.).

Industrial stakeholders

Manufacturers have significant **concerns** about lowering sound limits, as this measure alone is **not** considered sufficient, if not combined with better **enforcement** of regulations, countermeasures against **illegal** aftermarket mufflers, and **antitampering** measures. Furthermore, it entails the **risk** to drive even more customers to purchase illegal aftermarket systems to **increase** the sound.

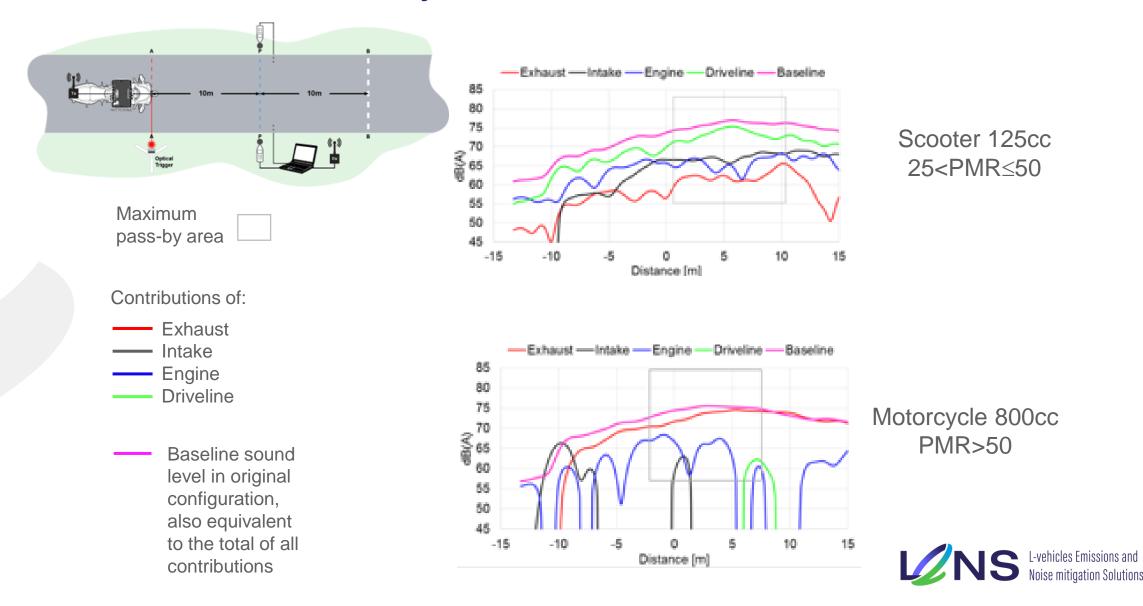
National authorities (TSs, TAAs, etc.)

They express an intermediate position (in-between social partners and industry), suggesting a **moderate** reduction in sound limits, depending on the vehicle type and (possibly) **excluding** some categories. This reduction should be combined with specific technical **improvements** in the test procedure (**ASEP**) in order to be more representative of real-driving conditions.

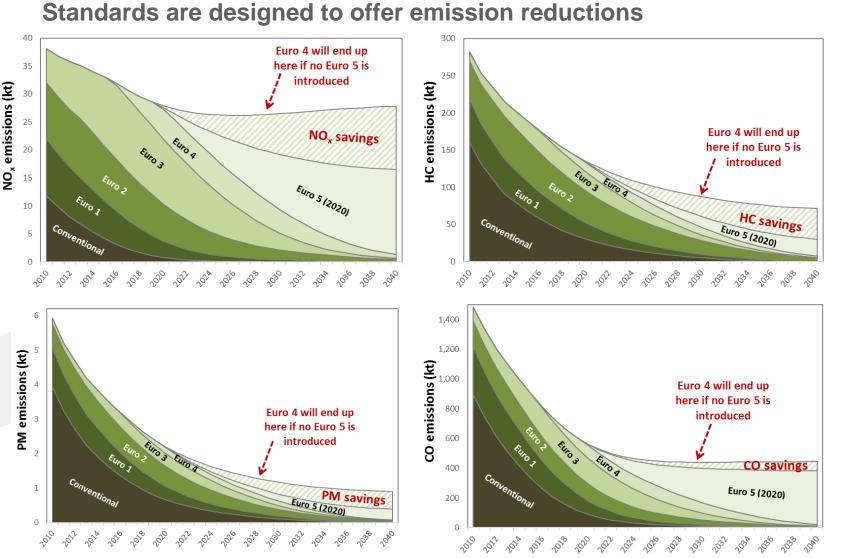
Reducing the noise from L-vehicles **does not only** depend on lowering the type approval sound limits



Noise does not only come from the exhaust

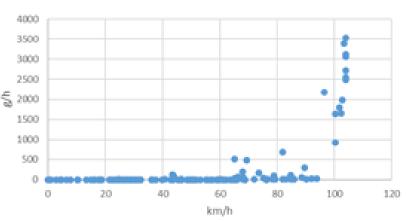


There's more than noise when it comes to two wheelers



Conducted in the framework of the Euro 5 environmental effect study for DG GROW (doi: 10.2873/397876)

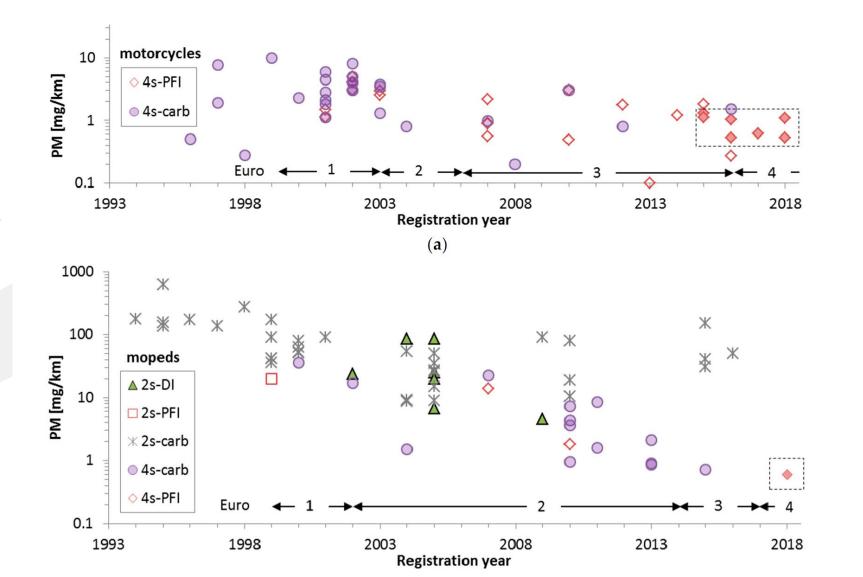
But cannot cover all operation conditions



Example: CO from Euro 5 scooters <250 cc under high-speed driving



Technology enforced by regulation can be effective



PM emissions have been indirectly dropping with technology introduced to address CO and HC standards

Source: Particulate Emissions of Euro 4 Motorcycles and Sampling Considerations, Atmosphere 2019, 10, 421; doi:10.3390/atmos10070421



LENS Objectives I

- Beyond state-of-art LVs emission & noise measurement techniques
 - Mini-PEMS to measure down to PN2.5nm
 - On-board noise monitoring in the real world
 - In-field measurement of gaseous pollutants, PN and noise
 - Compact FTIR PEMS for non-regulated pollutants



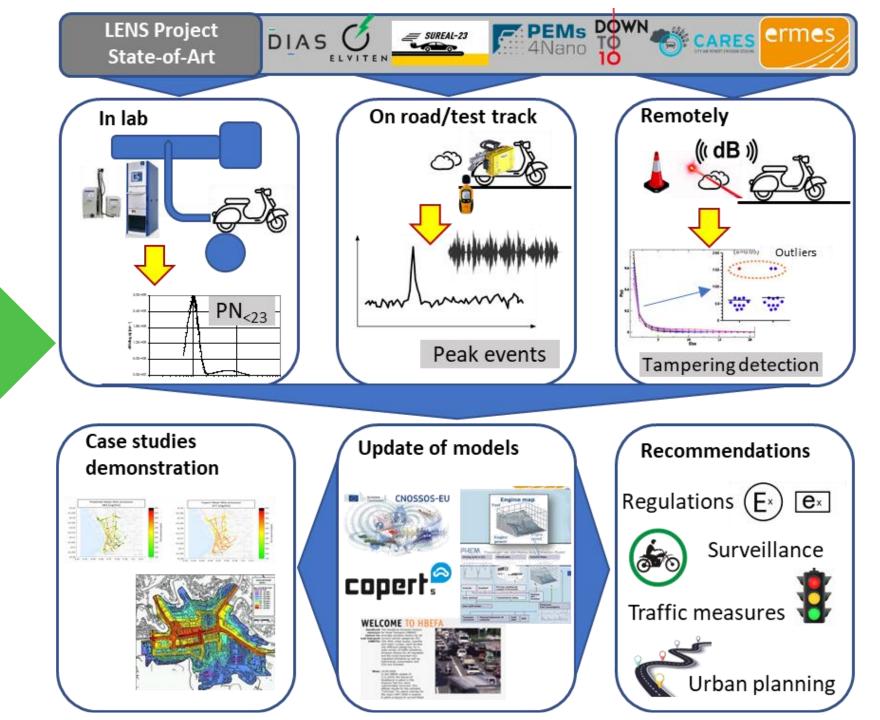
LENS Objectives II

- Characterise noise & pollutant emissions of LVs
 - Tests on 150 vehicles spanning all major LV subcategories
- In-field identification of tampered LVs
- Demonstration of solutions for 3 case studies
 - Leuven
 - Paris
 - Barcelona

Recommendations & expected impact of decreasing noise & pollutants

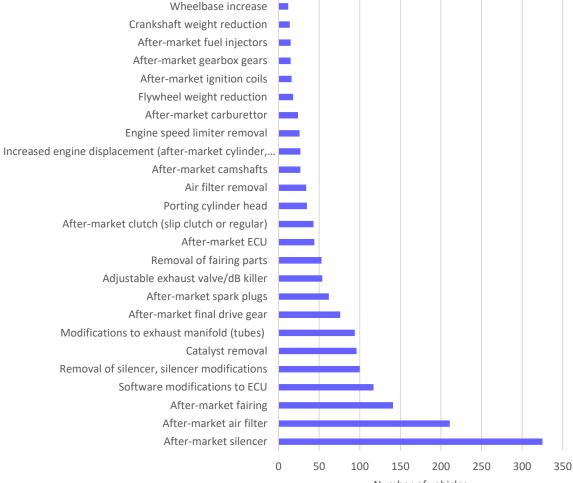


How is this being achieved?



Extent of tampering

- Target group: motorcycle or LV owners and enthusiasts
- More than 75% of the vehicles were not in their original configuration
- Muffler replacement was the most common practice
- Some 15% of vehicles with more than 6 modifications
- Large number of vehicles with modifications that may significantly affect noise/emissions:
 - Software modified ECU (20%), removed catalyst (15%), replaced ECU (6%)



Number of vehicles

	Online Questionnaires	Face-to-face Interviews	Total
Questionnaires completed	602	64	666
No modifications mentioned	157	3	160
Reviewed Questionnaires	445	61	506

Lab Testing

Round-robin executed

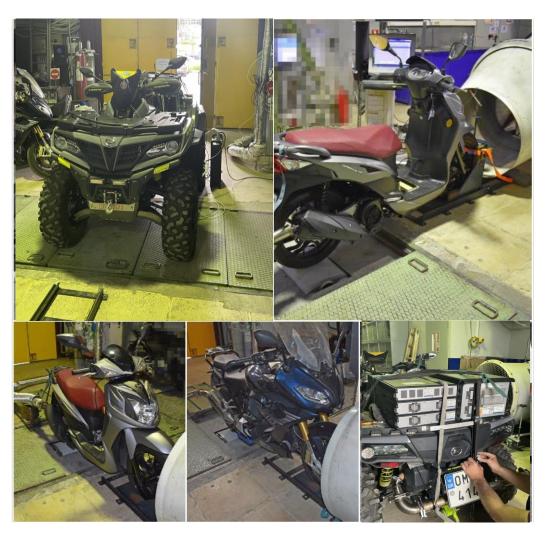
- Two motorcycles distributed around labs for cross-checking
- EMISIA/LAT, IDIADA, TUG, (Prague Univ., IFP)

Protocol finalized:

- Regulated and non-regulated pollutants, including PN2.5
- WMTC and RDC cycles

Meaurement devices:

- Closed or open CVS depending on vehicle/PN requirement
- Lab instrumentation + FTIR + PMP PN (+ Total PN)
 Status:
- ~30 vehicles have been measured
- Results are being synthesized





Real world driving conditions & Testing requirements

- Literature review
- Analysis of available real world driving data to identify emissions
- Roadside measurements
- Recommendation to record vehicle data:
 - Engine speed
 - Gear settings
 - Exhaust temperature
 - Mass of vehicle & rider
- Conditions for highest noise and emission levels

- Cold engine start
- Driving at max rated speed (mainly for mopeds)
- Strong accelerations, including from standstill
- Transition from constant speed or acceleration phases to deceleration phases
- Restarting during the test
- Testing at max technically permissible mass
- Stop and go testing simulating traffic congestion
- Engine revving

Recommendations for testing conditions in LENS (D6.1

On-road testing

Systems available:

- SEMS with selected sensors (NOx, CO2, CO, NH3, O2, HC, BCPM et al.)
- On-board FTIR
- On-board PN measurement

Challenges being adressed:

- Can-bus access for vehicle data
- Difficult access to exhaust gas at tailpipe
- Exhaust gas flow measurement
- Suitability of systems for small LVs

Status:

• 15 vehicles measured on the road

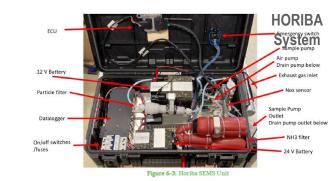




IFPEN System







EMISIA System

Emissions and Jation Solutions

Thank you!

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