Informal document **GRPE-64-12** (64th GRPE, 5-8 June 2012, agenda item 7)

Presented by Alaric Lester 8th June 2012

Revision and Amendments of International L-category Vehicle Approval in the Area of Environmental Performance and Propulsion Requirements -IEPPR

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Agenda

- Introductions
- Current status of the L-category comitology package
- Aims and objectives
- Interactive session
 - L-category vehicle classification (L1Be, L3-A1 etc.)
 - Propulsion performance (peak power, torque, vehicle speed etc.)
 - Type I test tailpipe emissions (over driving cycle)
 - Type III test crankcase emissions
 - Type VII test CO₂ emissions, fuel/energy consumption, and range
 - Type II test idle emissions
 - Type V test durability
 - Type IV test evaporative emissions
 - Type VIII test OBD (environmental part)
- Round-up
- Next steps





Introduction to Study

- The EC is in the process of revising type approval procedures for L-category vehicles (powered cycles, mopeds, motorcycles, tricycles and quadricycles)
- A proposal, three delegated acts and one implementing act are currently being drafted:
 - European Commission proposal: the codecision act
 - Regulation on environmental and propulsion performance requirements (REPPR)
 - Regulation on vehicle functional safety requirements (RVFSR)
 - Regulation on vehicle construction requirements (RVCR)
 - Regulation on administrative requirements (RAR)
- The EC wishes, as far as possible, to replace the legislative text in the REPPR with references to international regulations to increase harmonisation

 On behalf of the EC, TRL and Ecorys are performing a study to propose changes to various UN regulations to achieve this Page - 3

L-category vehicle type-approval test flow

L-category vehicle type approval of emissions



Process Roadmap



Vehicle Classification

Doc: Resolution on the Construction of Vehicles, UN RE3



- EU legislation states a maximum of 45 km/h (UK 30mph, 48km/h)
- The US and UN legislation states 50 km/h
- Additional sub-categories and suffixes
- 3 subdivisions: "A1" Leaner i.e. 125cm3, "A2" 35 kW, "A3" high performance
- 2 suffixes for special types: "T" Trial, "E" Enduro



- Additional sub-categories
- ATV, SbS, quadrimobile (mini-car)
- Different power limits

Masses are measured differently per region

- Include batteries?
- Gross weight, fluids, rider ...
- Power and Engine capacity
- Definitions in kW in addition to cm³



Propulsion Performance

Doc: No UN regulation for all L-category vehicles



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•	Engine/Motor Tests	 Vehicle tests 			
•	Maximum torque	 Maximum vehicle speed 			
•	Maximum propulsive power				
•	Vehicle tests				



•	All engine/	motor/	powertrain	types
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- Petrol, Diesel, Electric, Hybrid
- Per vehicle or per drive train?
- Per engine or total propulsive power?
- Which legislation?
- Consolidate, or separate by small and large?
- Consolidate with emission tests?



Tail Pipe Emissions: Test types I, II, III, VI, VII

Doc: GTR No. 2, R40, R47, R101

• Which legislation?

- Update R40 and/or R47
- Update GTR No. 2
- New UN 'mirror' regulation (along lines of R83), mirroring GTR No. 2
- Open scope of R101 or duplicate test into L-cat regulations?

• Test as much as possible at once?

- Test types I, III, and parts of VII and VIII could all be done at once or in sequence. NB test type VIII is performed through simulation of faulty components in the type I emission laboratory test cycle
- (emissions while performing a driving cycle)

Type II (idling)

Update and harmonise

Type VII (Range)

Type VI (Type I test at -7°C)

No intention to be included in L-category environmental tests



Tail Pipe Emissions: Test type I

Doc: GTR No. 2, R40, R47

Harmonise testing methods

- Harmonise test equipment for L, M, and N the basic configuration values so that test houses can easily do all/any test?
- Test chemicals, measurement methods, measurement equipment, temperatures, ranges?

Harmonise cycles

- Move over to WMTC (in GTR No. 2) for all L-vehicle categories
- R40 and R47 representative?



Tail Pipe Emissions: Test Type II

Doc: GTR No. 2, R40, R47

- Type II (idling)
- Update and harmonise
- Any other issues?



Tail Pipe Emissions: Test Type III

Doc: GTR No. 2, R40, R47

Type III (crankcase gases)

Choose/design a test:

• R83

 R83 laboratory equipment requirements could be considered as benchmark for L-Category vehicle emission laboratory equipment requirements.

ISO 6460

- Japan uses ISO 6460 for a wide range of L-category tests, this is based on driving the R40, R47, and WMTC cycles.
- It provides a method for calculating crankcase gases indirectly: measure actual fuel used and calculate the fuel that has been burnt by measuring the emission gases
- The difference = the gases escaping from the crankcase



Tail Pipe Emissions: Test Type VI

Doc: GTR No. 2, R40, R47

Type VI (Type I test at -7°C)

 Considered a low occurrence for L-category so not being brought over to L-category vehicles in Europe



Tail Pipe Emissions: Test Type VII

Doc: GTR No. 2, R40, R47

Test as much as possible at once?

- Test types I, III, and the measurement of CO2 and fuel/energy consumption VII could all be done at once
- Measurement of CO₂ and all gases required for ISO 6460 style crankcase test are probably tested anyway, lab equipment for M and N category vehicle will be utilised
- CVS dilution air requirements are missing in GTR No 2
- PM test equipment requirements are missing
- Update and harmonise
- Type VII (Range) and Type VIII (OBD environmental)
- The measurement of range and OBD may still be separate, but following the Type I driving cycle



Durability test: Test Type V

Doc: GTR No. 2, R40, R47. R83

- Which legislation should be used to contain tests?
- Bring US EPA AMA test into international legislation
- Bring Standard Road Cycle custom-tailored for L-category vehicles into international legislation
- Initially do not define limits, distances, or which test as dependent on how the vehicle is used in a specific nation



Evaporative emission test : Test Type IV

Doc: GTR No. 2, R40, R47

- Bring both US EPA and CARB test into international legislation?
- US EPA permeation test
- US CARB SHED test



OBD : Test Type VIII (environmental only)

Doc: R83

- Envisaged paradigm change in comparison with passenger car OBD
- Main purpose of OBD is to allow effective and efficient repair of a defective vehicle
- Positive side-effects for environmental protection and functional safety
- Will be split into two parts in EU legislation:
 - Functional OBD (including functional safety)
 - Environmental OBD (comparable to comprehensive component testing in US)

• Which legislation?

- Based on R83/ US EPA/ CARB/ other?
- Additional parameters to monitor?
- Standard communication protocol and socket
- Issue with non-open standards
- Which categories: Only those vehicles with ECUs?
- Use communication protocols already defined or others?



Thank you

Presented by Alaric Lester IEPPR – 8th June 2012 Tel: +44 1344 770654 Email: alester@trl.co.uk

