





Background

L-category vehicles: mopeds, motorcycles, tricycles, and quadri-mobiles.

- → not as strict emission standards and controls by legislation
 - → distinct general sound characteristics and peak sound levels





Tampering: any modification that sets the vehicles outside of their approved specifications.

- → such practices are more common among LVs
- → it further contributes to any negative impacts of LVs



Objectives

The L-vehicles Emission and Noise mitigation Solutions project assists law enforcement and regulatory authorities to reduce the contribution of L-vehicles to air and noise pollution.

This work presents a first assessment of the effects that the most common LV tampering methods have on both pollutant and noise emissions, using a qualitative approach.



Used methods

- literature review
- own engineering judgement
- online questionnaires and face-to-face interviews



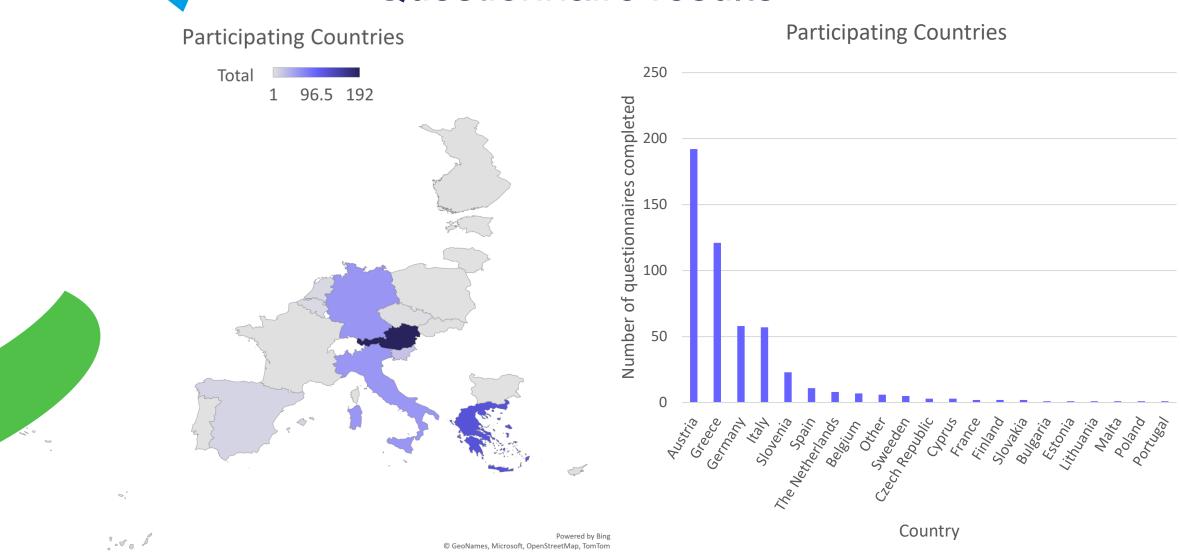
motorcycle or LV owners and enthusiasts that had modified their vehicle at least once

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

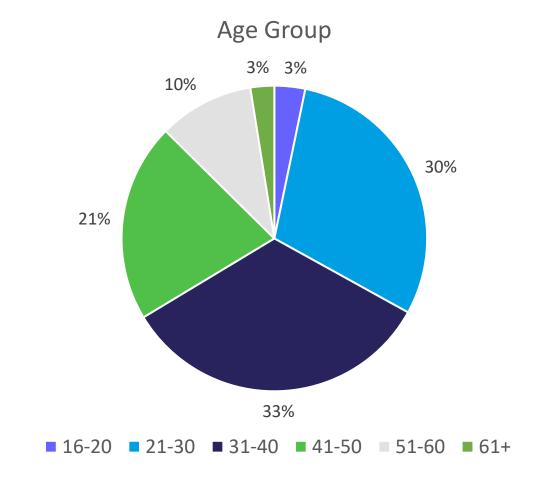


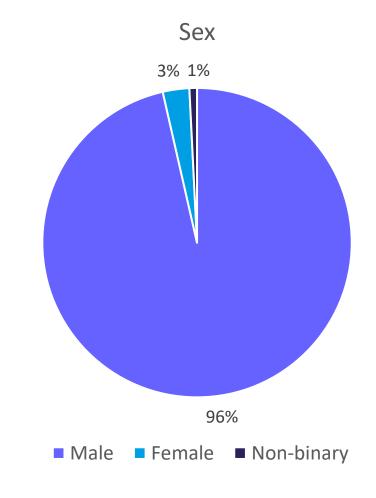


Questionnaire results

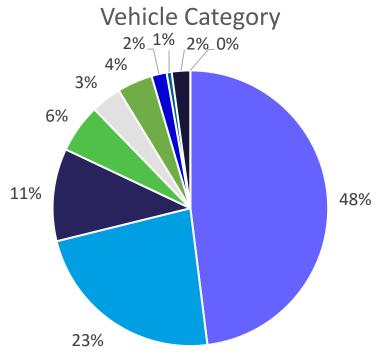














■ Street/Naked/Supersport/Superbike ■ On-Off/Touring/Adventure

■ Super moto

Off-road/Enduro

Scooter

Cruiser

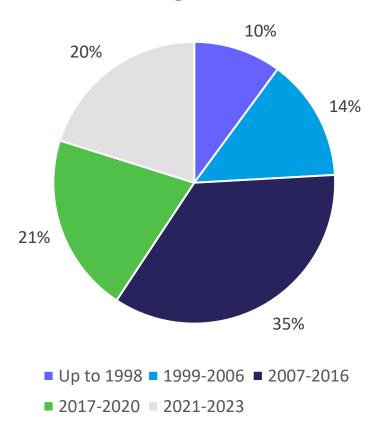
■ Low performance/Commuter

■ 4-wheeler/ATV

■ Other

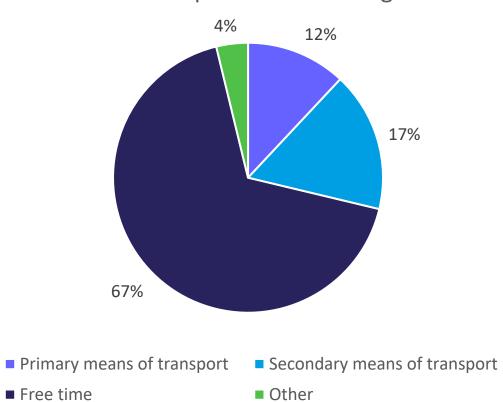
■ 3-wheeler

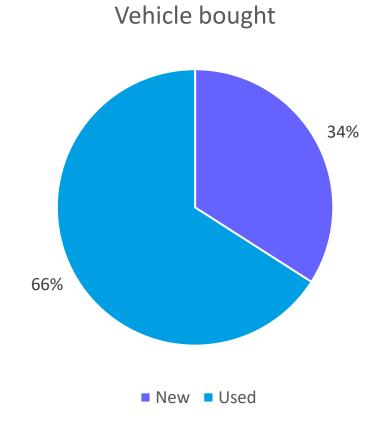
Vehicle Registration Year





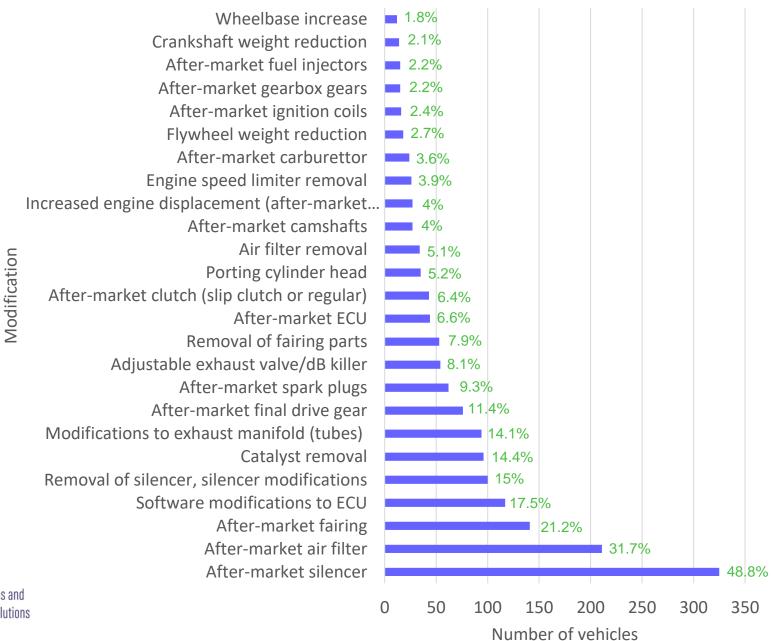
Most Frequent Vehicle Usage





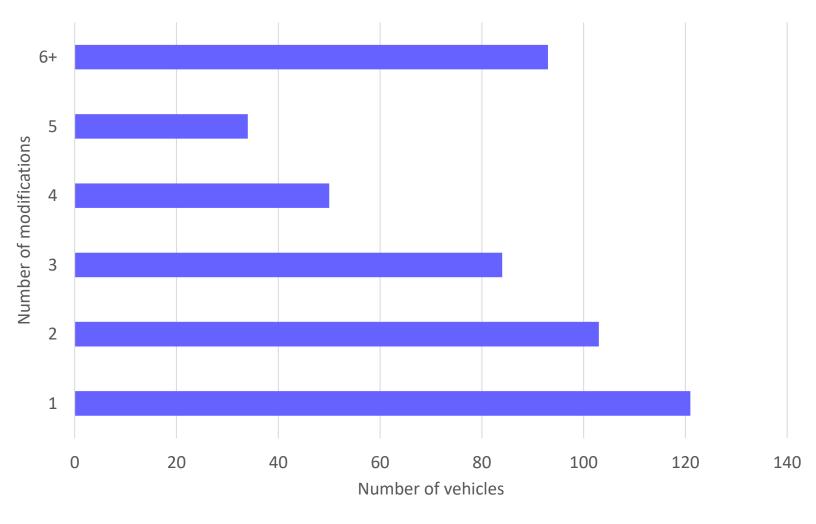


Modifications

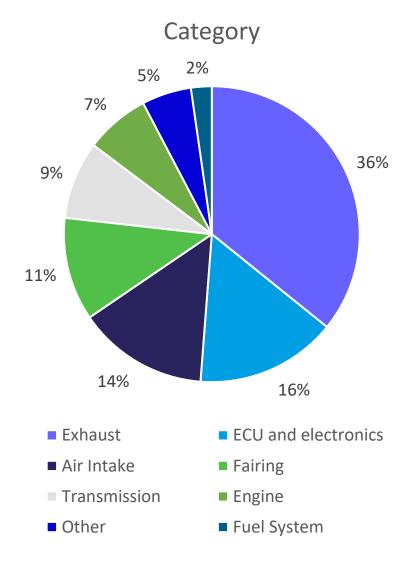




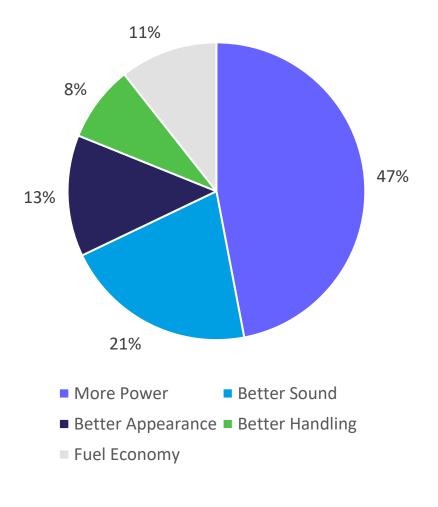
Number of Modifications







Reason behind Modifications





Validation of online results by comparing Greek questionnaires

Question	Most Common Answer				
	Greek Online questionnaires	Face-to-face interviews in Greece			
Age Group	21-50 (72%)	21-50 (94%)			
Sex	Male (98%)	Male (100%)			
Vehicle category	Street/Naked/Supersport/Superbike (35%)	Street/Naked/Supersport/Superbike (41%)			
Vehicle registration year	2007-2016 (47%)	2007-2016 (56%)			
Vehicle bought	Used (81%)	Used (77%)			
Vehicle usage	Free time Secondary means of transport (69%)	Free time Secondary means of transport (68%)			
Modification	After-market silencer After-market air filter (26%)	After-market silencer After-market air filter (34%)			
Modification category	Exhaust (27%)	Exhaust (41%)			



Effects table

Madification	Effect on				
Modification	CO	CO₂	NO_x	HC	Noise level
After-market silencer	-	-	-	-	$\uparrow \uparrow$
Removal of silencer	-	-/↓	-	-	$\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow$
Catalyst removal	$\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$	\downarrow	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$	\uparrow
Adjustable exhaust valve	-	-/↓	-	-	$\uparrow \uparrow$
Air filter removal	\downarrow	-	↑	-/↓	$\uparrow/\uparrow\uparrow$
After-market ECU	↑/ ↑↑	$\uparrow \uparrow$	↑	$\uparrow \uparrow$	\uparrow
After-market carburettor	$\uparrow \uparrow$	$\uparrow \uparrow$	\downarrow	$\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$	\uparrow





Conclusions

- 1 LV tampering poses a severe problem that may lead to harmful effects, as it deteriorates the pollutant and noise emission performance of LVs.
- The most common LV tampering modification in the EU is the replacement of the original silencer of a vehicle with an after-market one.
- The removal of the catalyst, using an after-market ECU or an after-market carburetor has the most significant effects on pollutant emissions of a LV.
- The removal of the silencer, using an adjustable exhaust valve or removing the air filter of a LV affects its noise levels the most.
- Anti-tampering measures must be taken to prevent such modifications and decrease their detrimental effects.
- The main output of this work, the qualitative effects table, could be used as a guide to identify different tampering types and reduce any negative effects on air and noise pollution more effectively.



Thank you!

For more info: https://www.lens-horizoneurope.eu/resources/

