CITA WORKING GROUP 1 – Draft forward plan

Strategic Objective

The strategic objective of WG1's future work is maintain CITA's ability to have a positive influence on directive 96/95/EC by ensuring that CITA is in a position to put forward well developed proposals for modification to introduce test procedures for assessing emission performance of future low emission vehicles.

Detailed work proposals

Item no.	Subject area	Description of work	Objective/Expected output	Target completion date	Priority
1. **OBD on diesel vehicles**					
		To determine whether examination of the information to be stored in diesel OBD systems could be used during in-use inspection of diesel vehicles as defined in directives 96/96/EC and 2000/30/EC, as amended.	(a) Collection of information about diesel ODB systems; (b) Evaluation of the capabilities of OBD diagnostic tools; (c) Definition of possible test procedure; (d) Practical trials of proposed test procedure with and without induced faults; (e) Definition of test procedure using OBD examination; (f) Cost/benefit evaluation of proposed procedure; (g) Recommendations for amendments to OBD directive to increase usefulness of OBD examination; (h) Information about the design and specification of scan tools.	For data collection end of 2006	High

			Cost/benefit analysis of proposed test procedure.		
2. **Short test (without dynamometer) for NOx & PM from diesel vehicles**					
		To investigate whether a short test procedure could be devised that would give an indication for NOx & PM for diesel vehicles. The current test specified in 96/96/EC is not able to determine whether exhaust after treatment devices are functioning correctly with respect to NOx and particulate control. Even with the introduction of OBD, OBM and remote sensing, a test is still required to verify that high emitting vehicles have been correctly repaired	(a) Literature study (b) Choice of most favoured option; (c) Define of test procedure also taking account of after treatment devices (d) Practical trials of most favoured option; (e) Consider application to petrol engined vehicles (particularly direct injection) (f) Cost/benefit analysis of proposed test under consideration of centralised and decentralised PTI systems. (g) Definition of alternative test procedure, including thresholds (h) Cost/benefit analysis of alternative procedure.	For data collection end of 2006 NO/NO2 ratio	High
3. **Combined use of remote sensing and EOBD examination for periodic inspection**					
	To develop practical procedures for using a combination of remote sensing equipment and examination of EOBD at	Studies have shown that examination of EOBD does not always detect high emitting vehicles and that vehicles with EOBD faults do not always have high emissions. There is pressure to find ways to reduce these errors of	(a) Collect remote sensing and EOBD examination data in GB & Germany and gather information from US programmes already using combined remote sensing and OBD examination; (b) Practical trials to assess feasibility, effectiveness and economics of a combined programme in Europe; (c) Proposed possible procedure for use in EU; (d) Assess cost/benefit of propo Information about the	Combination with Remote OBD	Medium

	periodic inspection	commission and omission.	capabilities of current remote sensing devices; (e) Definition of possible procedure; (f) Cost/benefit analysis of proposed procedure.		
4. **2nd Motorcycle emission study**					
	To refine the procedure proposed in the study in the 2nd CITA Emission research study programme particularly for newer vehicles and those with automatic transmissions.	Interest is growing in emission tests for motorcycles and there are issues that need resolving form the first study.	(a) Review, and if appropriate modify, proposed procedure in the light of further experience and the introduction of new vehicle concepts; (b) Undertake further practical trials; (c) Review results and propose modifications to method. Revised proposed procedure which is fully useable to a wider range of vehicle types; (d) Information about the emission performance of motor cycles.		Low
5. **Use of remote sensing and/or quick screening devices for opacity to screen vehicles coming for periodic inspection or raodside inspection**					
	To develop practical procedures for using remote sensing equipment to screen diesel engined vehicles coming for periodic inspection to identify vehicles that need a full emission test.	There is constant pressure to examine how the costs of periodic inspection can be reduced. There would be considerable economic benefits if vehicles that are clearly in good order were screened out and full emission tests only had to be performed on those vehicles that were more likely to be defective.	(a) Collection of information about the capabilities of available remote sensing devices; (b) Development of proposals to screen vehicles coming for test and define threshold limits; (c) Practical trials of proposed procedure; Cost/benefit analysis of proposed procedure. (d) Information about the capabilities of current remote sensing devices; (e) Definition of possible procedure; Cost/benefit analysis of proposed procedure.		Medium

Periodic inspection for alternate fuels in the long term

Emission test on dynos