Developing Tools to Quickly Find Potentially High Emitting Heavy-Duty Vehicles



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Study Objective

- Study was performed to evaluate commercial (or pre-commercial) tools to "automatically" detect vehicles with potentially high emissions in less than 2-3 minutes
 - EPA wants to better understand the in-use emissions from the diesel fleet since the implementation of the MY2007/2010 regulations.
 - What fraction of the fleet consists of high emitting vehicles, across engine manufacturers and/or vehicle types within the fleet?
 - "Blind" Testing Protocols and analysis was used between scanning tools
- "Tampered" For purpose of this study, means vehicles where the emission control hardware is electronically and/or physically disabled and OBD software functions related to these systems were disabled or otherwise bypassed.
 - Primarily evaluated the exhaust gas recirculation (EGR) system, diesel oxidation catalyst (DOC), diesel particulate filter (DPF), and selective catalytic reduction (SCR) system.

Study Scope

- Approximately 75 vehicles were evaluated at an auction site in 2023
 - The sample of vehicles tested is not representative of the fleet because efforts were made to select vehicles that included potential tampering

• Vehicles tested included:

- Medium-duty (MD) diesel trucks: (8501-14,000 lbs. GVWR), Model Year (MY) 2007+, OBDII compliant
- Heavy-duty (HD) diesel trucks: (>14,001 lbs. GVWR), MY 2011+, OBD compliant
- Variety of types of vehicles: tractors, stake bed, garbage, boom, water, box trucks
- Mixture of Vehicle and Engine Manufacturers: Volvo, Freightliner, Cummins, Dodge, GM, etc.
- OBD compliant = OBDII (SAE J1979) or HD OBD (SAE J1939)

Reference Tools for gather information:

- HEM Data DAWN Mini-Logger ("live" 1-hz data stream)
- RA Consulting's SilverScan ("snapshot" of operational data and diagnostics)
- Diesel Laptops Diesel Decoder ("snapshot" of operational data and diagnostics)

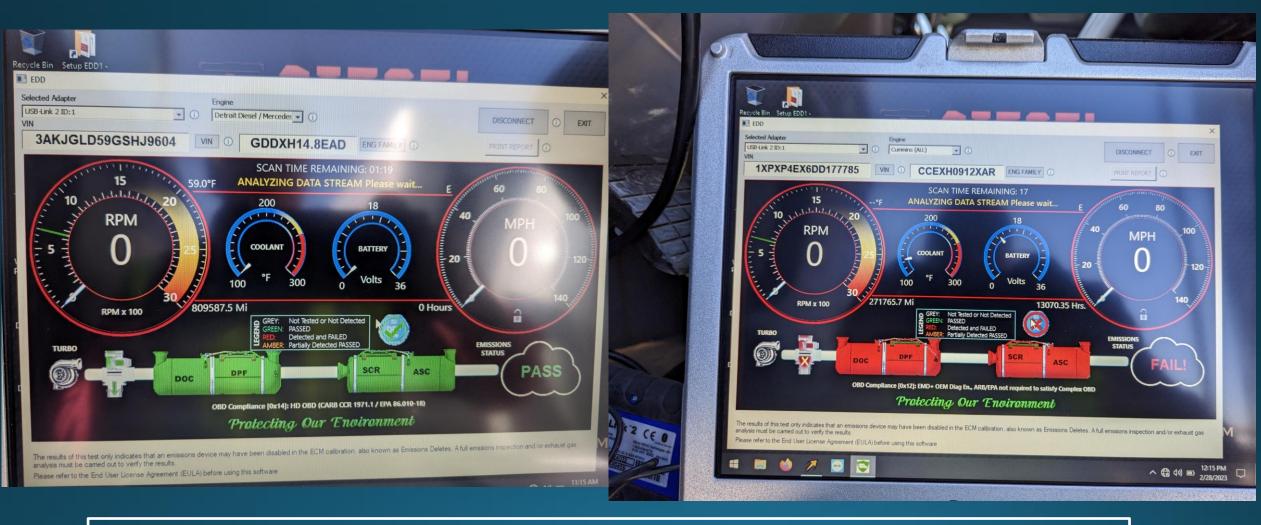
Tools Evaluated

- Diesel Laptops Emissions Delete Detector (EDD) (PocketFleet)
 - Tested as a pre-commercial tool
 - Currently can scan Cummins, Detroit Diesel and International MaxxForce; future to likely include Paccar, Hino, Mack and Volvo
 - Current version does not work on pickup trucks (Ford, Ram, etc.)
 - Inferred the engine family from information scanned from the OBD port and prompted the user to verify the value
 - Showed Pass/Fail on computer screen
 - Provided PDF of results at conclusion of test
- HEM Data HD OBD Inspector with TamperDetect
 - All scanned data uploaded to cloud for 3rd party analysis
 - Current version is J1939 capable
 - J1979 (i.e., pickup trucks) development underway

Diesel Laptops Emissions Delete Detector (EDD)



Diesel Laptops Emissions Delete Detector (EDD)

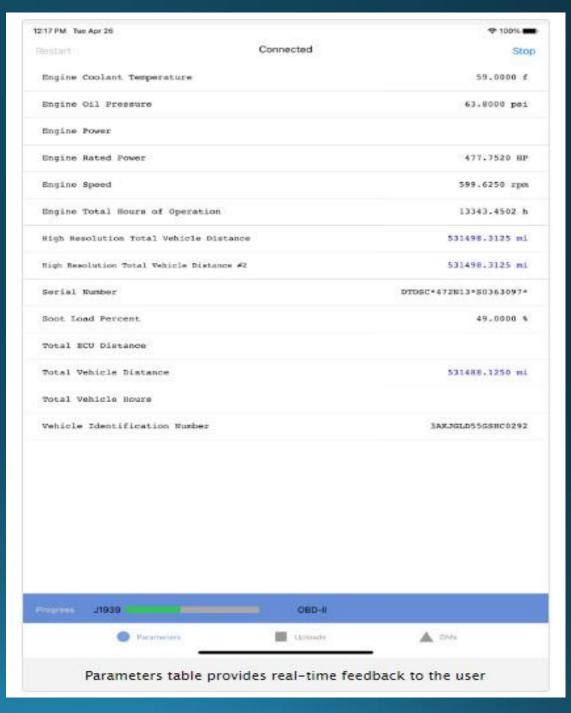


HEM Data Mini Streamer with OBD Inspector Software



Note: Streamer uses WiFi and is designed for HD OBD SAE J1939 protocol but can use converter cable to evaluate OBD-II SAE J1979 protocol



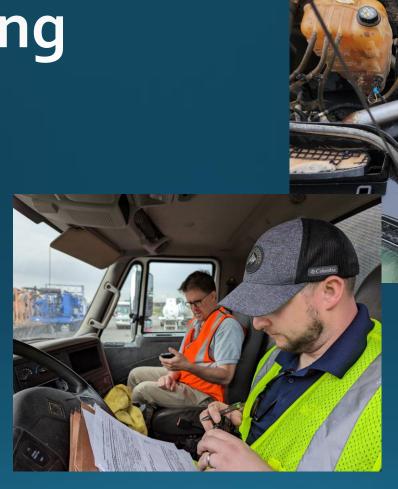


Reference Method

- EPA/ERG used the following two types of inspections to determine the tampered disposition for better scientific ingetrity:
 - <u>Physical inspection</u> Physical examination of emission control hardware (EGR, DOC, DPF, SCR) and related components (sensors, other electrical connections). Some examples:
 - Straight pipes, EGR block plates
 - Unplugged sensors, valves
 - <u>OBD data</u> Review of SAE-based parameters to identify evidence emission control hardware (EGR, DOC, DPF, SCR) and/or related components (sensors) were disabled and OBD system functions associated with these systems were disabled or otherwise bypassed collected with key on/engine running. Some examples:
 - OBD monitor characteristics
 - SCR/DEF diagnostics and operational characteristics
 - EGR diagnostics and operational characteristics
 - DPF diagnostics and operational characteristics

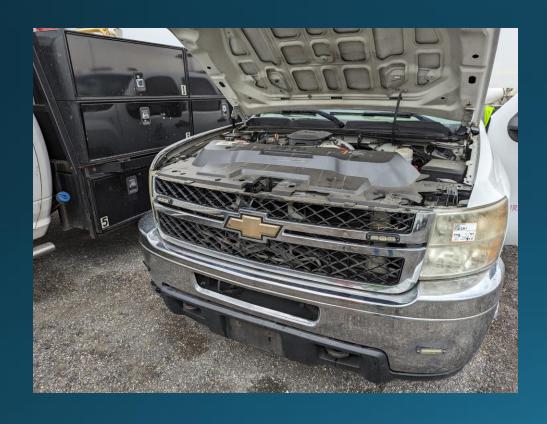
Field Testing: Data Gathering





Physical Vehicle Inspections for this Study

Field Testing: Data Gathering





Tampering Disposition Determinations

Tampered

- <u>Apparent Tampering</u> = vehicle had visible physical evidence of being tampered.
- <u>Discreet</u> = clear tampering (i.e., there is no other reasonable explanation for the observed anomalies besides tampering).
- <u>Discreet with Subtle Evidence</u> = vehicle was tampered but not able to fully see the observable anomalies.
- <u>Indeterminate</u> = we observed one or more anomalous results that may be indicative of tampering but cannot confirm tampering beyond a reasonable doubt (e.g., we do not have sufficient information from the data and/or OEM).
- Not Tampered = no apparent evidence of tampering. This result, however, is not absolute.
 For example, our physical and data evaluation method may miss some less common and
 deeply-concealed emulators or discreet tampering on older trucks where minimal SAEbased parameters are available.

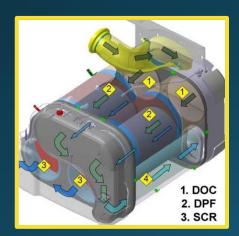
Delete Examples

Process:

- 1. Aftertreatment is removed
- 2. Catalysts are gutted/punched out or drilled out
- 3. System is reinstalled

Source:

https://truckecmtunes.com/blog.html



Stock aftertreatment system layout

DOC



Red arrows point to DOCs with catalyst intact

DPF



Red arrows point to hollowed out DPF canisters

SCR



SCR canisters cut open



SCR canisters removed



SCR canisters welded shut





Veh 27 — Discrete Delete (only detected through OBD Data)





Veh 66 – Discrete Delete (Subtle Evidence, Confirmed by OBD data review)





Veh 24 – Obvious Delete



Veh 73 – Obvious Delete

Study Findings using Reference Method Trucks with Engines using SAE J1939

			Detroit		
	Total	Cummins	Diesel	PACCAR	Other
Not Tampered Trucks	37	16	16	5	0
Tampered Trucks	16	5	8	1	2
Indeterminate	4	1	2	0	1
Total	57	22	26	6	3
Breakdown of Tampered Trucks					
Discreet	9	2	5	0	2
Discreet with Subtle Evidence	3	2	1	0	0
Apparent Tampering	4	1	2	1	0

Study Findings using Reference Method Trucks with Engines using SAE J1979

	Total	Cummins	Ford	Duramax	Volvo	Other
Not Tampered Trucks	12	0	3	1	7	1
Tampered Trucks	6	1	3	1	0	1
Indeterminate	1	1	O	0	O	o
Total	19	2	6	2	7	2
Breakdown of Tampered Trucks						
Discreet	O	O	O	0	O	O
Discreet with Subtle Evidence	O	O	0	0	O	0
Apparent Tampering	6	1	3	1	0	1

Study Findings

- Both tools evaluated in this program were found to effectively identify tampering in their respective target fleets, with minimal false identifications with an 94% success rate to determine a tampered vehicle.
- A similar fraction of trucks were found to be tampered across trucks using either of the OBD SAE protocols
 - 16 of the 53 (30%) trucks using SAE J1939 for which a tampering disposition (other than indeterminate) was assigned were classified as "tampered"
 - 6 of the 18 (33%) trucks using SAE J1979 for which a tampering disposition (other than indeterminate) was assigned were classified as "tampered"
 - However, as noted in the beginning, these fractions are not representative of the fleet since efforts were made to select vehicles with potential tampering
- The majority of SAE J1939 (typically HD) trucks that were tampered were discreet tampers, while the trucks with SAE J1979 (typically MD) that were tampered were visually identifiable.

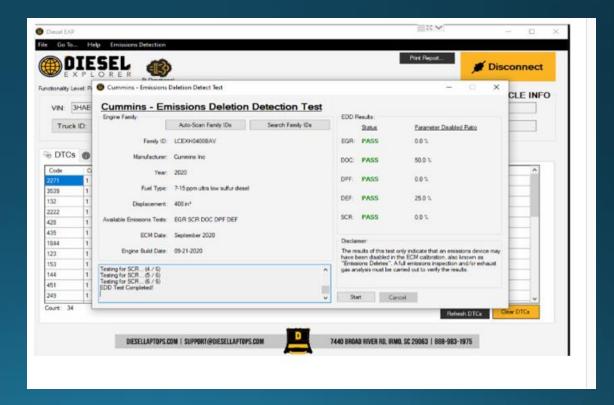
Next Steps

- EPA needs more data to determine the fraction of high emitting vehicles within the national fleet and is looking for partners to help gather this across the USA.
 - EPA has developed protocols, and methodologies plus equipment loans to help partners gather this data.

Availability of Products

- Diesel Laptops Emissions Delete Detector (EDD)
 - Announced in September 2023 that their product available.



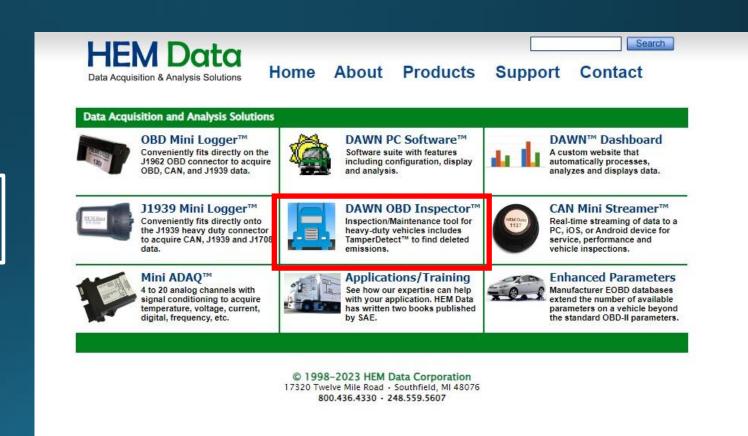


Availability of Products

Disclaimer: EPA does not endorse any of these products and is only making the public aware of their existence for possible use.

HEM Data's OBD InspectorTM with TamperDetectTM

Announced at the IM Solutions
Conference in May 2023



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