

UCC2

ICE optimization peak thermal efficiency towards 50%

LONGRUN SC F2F

12 & 13 June 2023

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FEV



- Status Roadmap
- Results and Outcome
- Outlook (M42-M48)

Status Roadmap

| | Engine upgrade | Combustion improvement, incl. heat transfer reduction | Mechanical improvement | Air handling | BTE Target |
|-------------------------|----------------|---|------------------------|--------------|------------|
| UC2.1 DAF development | 1.0 % | 1.3 % | 0.7 % | 1.0 % | 50.0 % |
| UC2.2 VOLVO development | | 2.0 % | 1.0 % | 2.0 % | 50.0 % |
| UC2.3 FPTi development | | 3.0 % | 1.0 % | 3.0 % | 46.0 % |
| UC2.4 Coatings | | 0.5 % | | | 0.5 % |

Results & Outcome

Task 5.6 Simulation total BTE efficiency improvement and tail-pipe emissions (TL: RWTH; FEV, DAF) [M30-M36]

ST5.6.1 Simulation on BTE (TL: RWTH; Partners: FEV, DAF)

Demonstration will be in simulation only (consolidation task for FEV with RWTH support) which includes results from all (horizontal and vertical) tasks (thermal barrier-coating/alternative stroke-bore-ratio/alternative fuels/etc.).

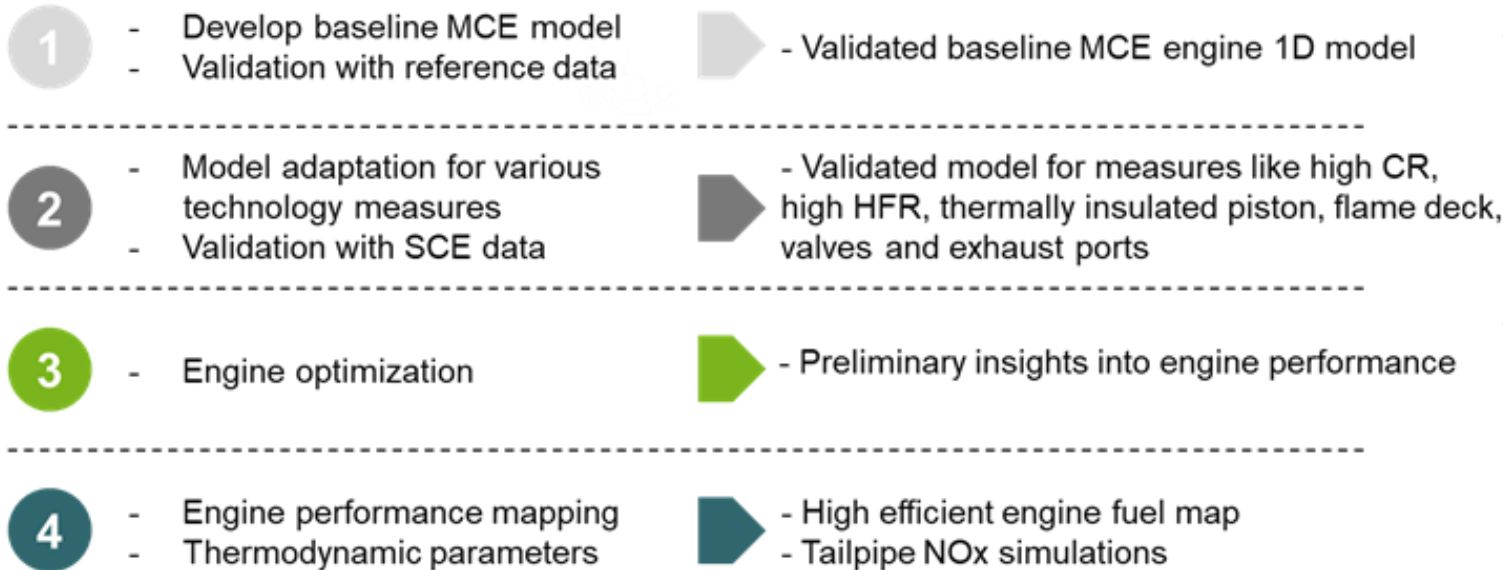
ST5.6.2 Simulation / prediction tail-pipe out NO_x (TL: RWTH; FEV, DAF)

Since the aftertreatment performance is highly depending on exhaust gas temperature and because not all technologies will be present in the full engine the exhaust gas temperature used for determining aftertreatment conversion efficiency need to be corrected as well (using a model from the aftertreatment system in the horizontal WP) and the NO_x-conversion will be simulated (and with that the tailpipe-out NO_x). The (FEV)-aftertreatment model need to be tuned on the DAF engine. The simulation will be a task for RWTH.

ST5.6.1 Simulation on BTE

ENGINE MODEL DEVELOPMENT AND GENETIC ALGORITHM BASED OPTIMIZATION - OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY

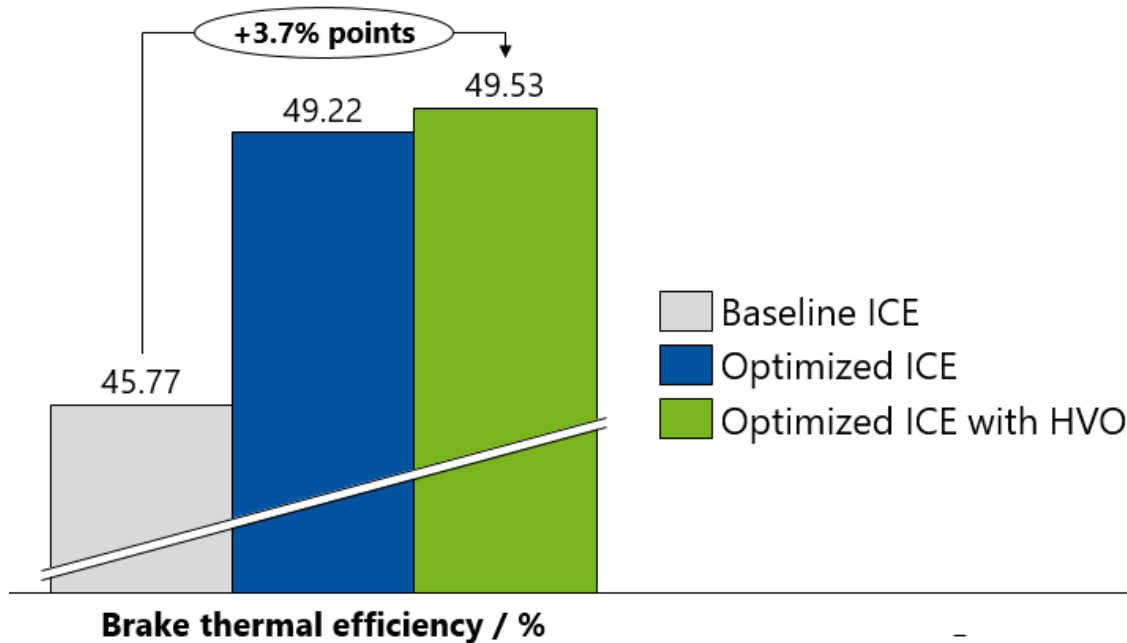


Activities

- Development and consolidation of 1D engine models for capturing the influence of individual thermal efficiency improvement measures including exhaust energy recovery by E-turbo
- Genetic algorithm-based optimization of engine parameters

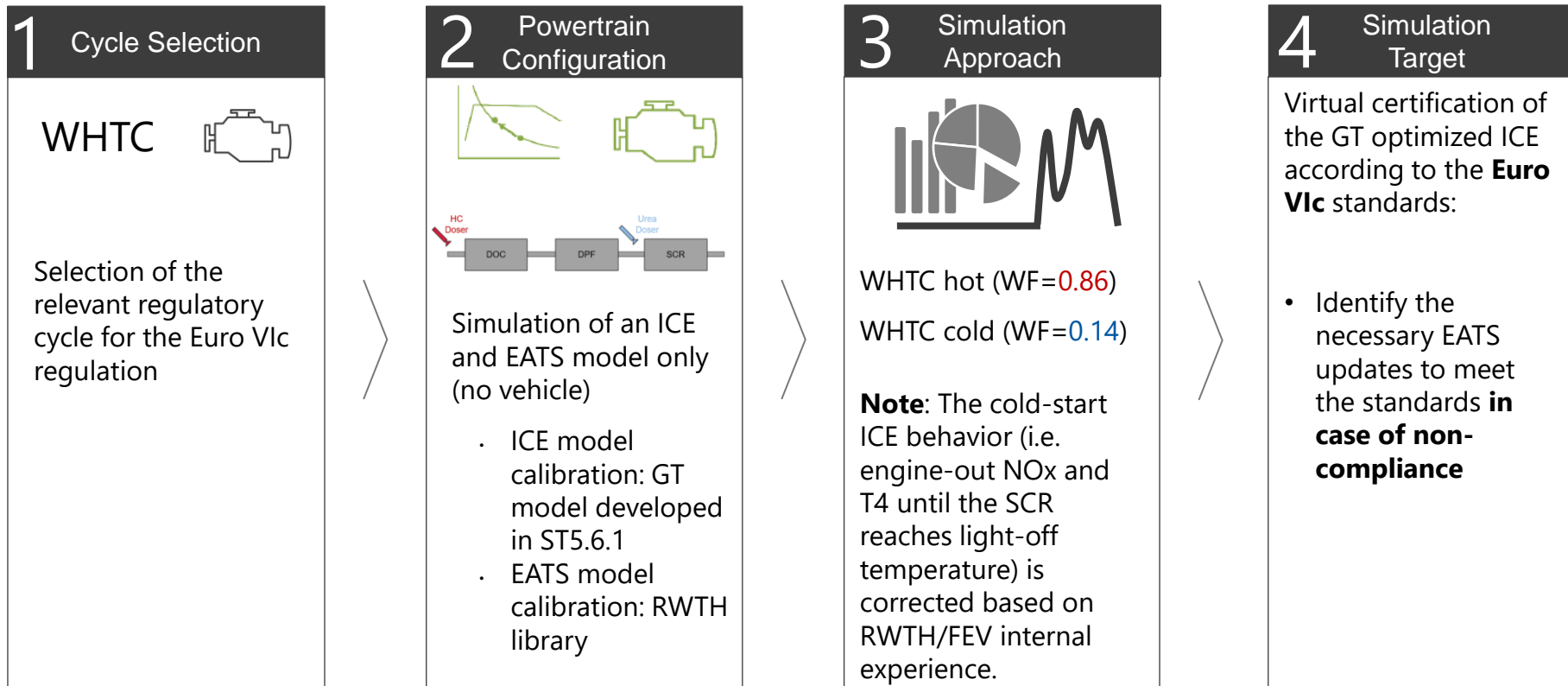
ST5.6.1 Simulation on BTE

ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENT IN BTE WITH HVO FUEL –PERFORMANCE AT BEST EFFICIENCY POINT



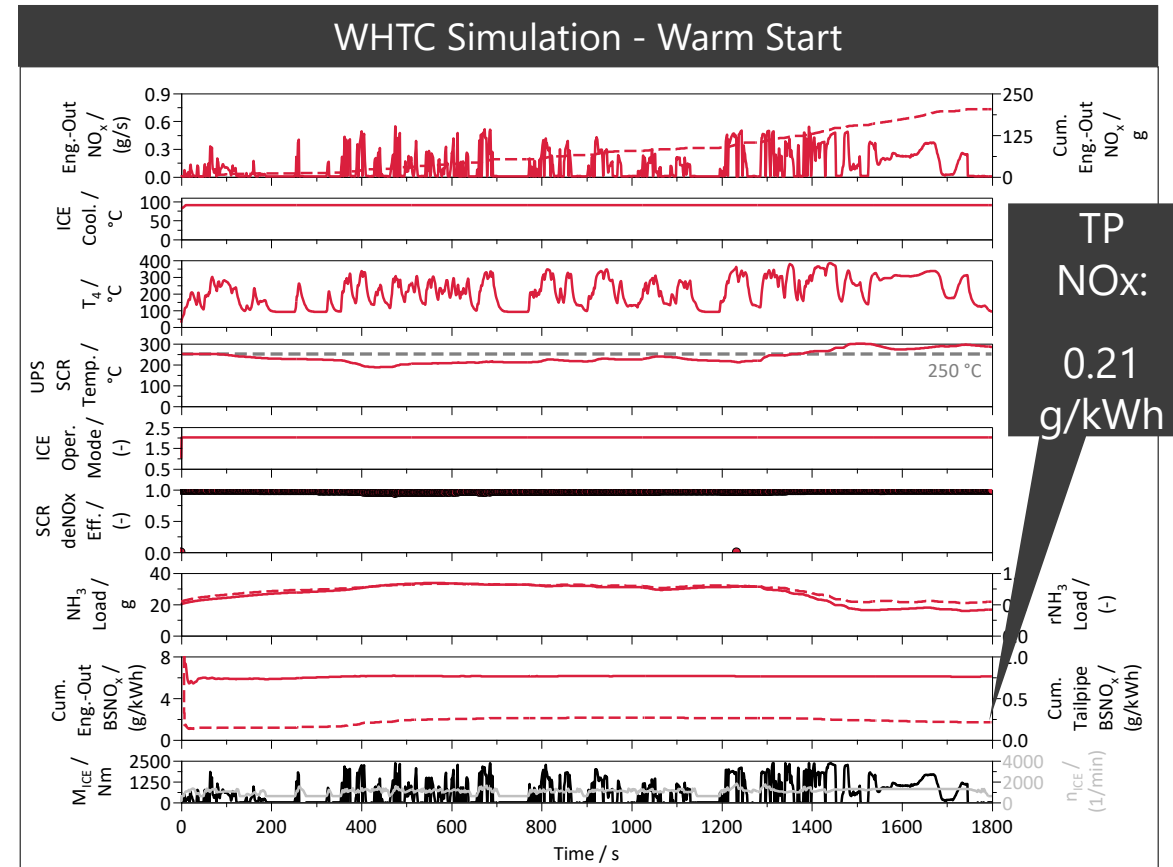
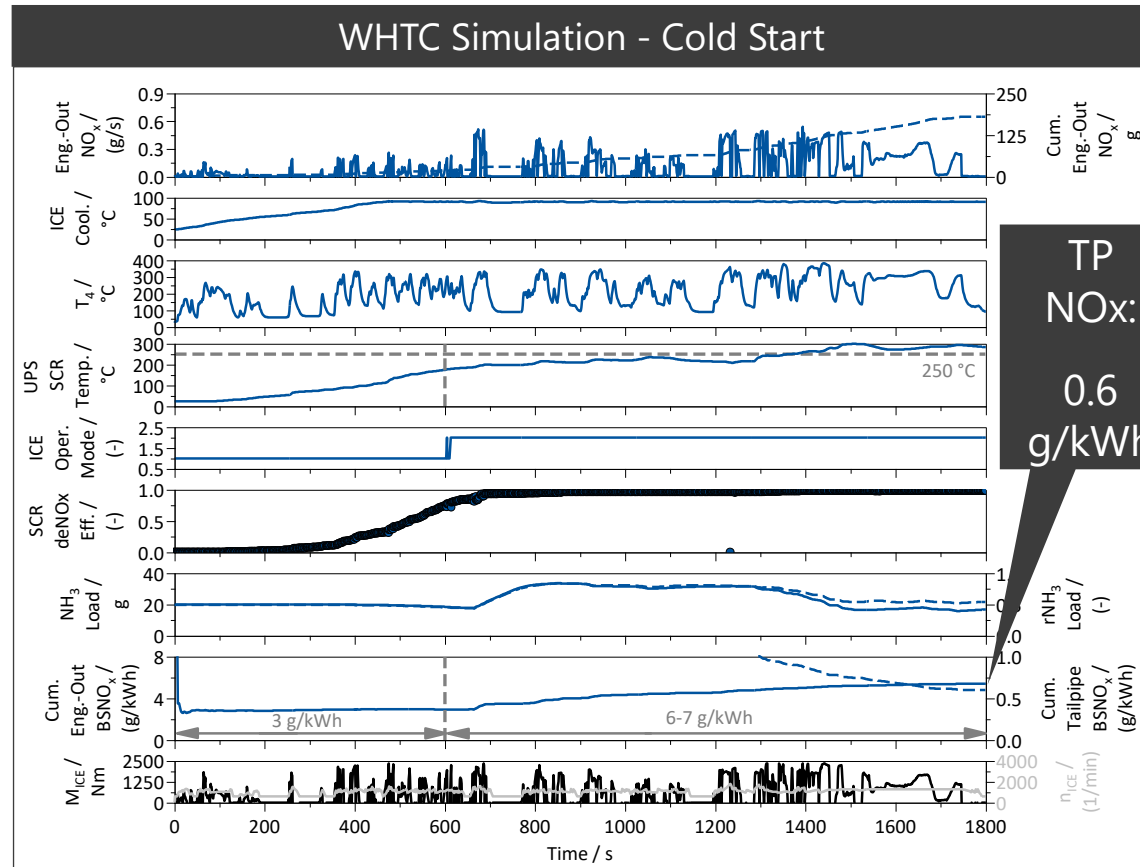
- The brake thermal efficiency improves by ~3.5% points with reference to the baseline. This can be attributed to the combined effect of improved high pressure cycle efficiency, reduced friction, reduced pumping losses and a marginal amount of exhaust energy recuperation.
- The final consolidated optimized ICE leads to a 49.22% points BTE with Diesel and 49.53% with hydrogenated vegetable oil as fuel.
- This final simulated value is slightly lower than the SCE test result but it considers all the interactions of the investigated technologies.

VIRTUAL CERTIFICATION APPROACH OF THE GT-OPTIMIZED ICE ACCORDING TO THE EURO VIc STANDARDS – POWERTRAIN SIMULATION STRATEGY



VIRTUAL ENGINE CERTIFICATION

Remarks: 1) Engine model: GT-optimized engine model based on the DAF MX13 engine
 2) Exhausts aftertreatment system model: Validated Euro VIc layout on a valid ISC route

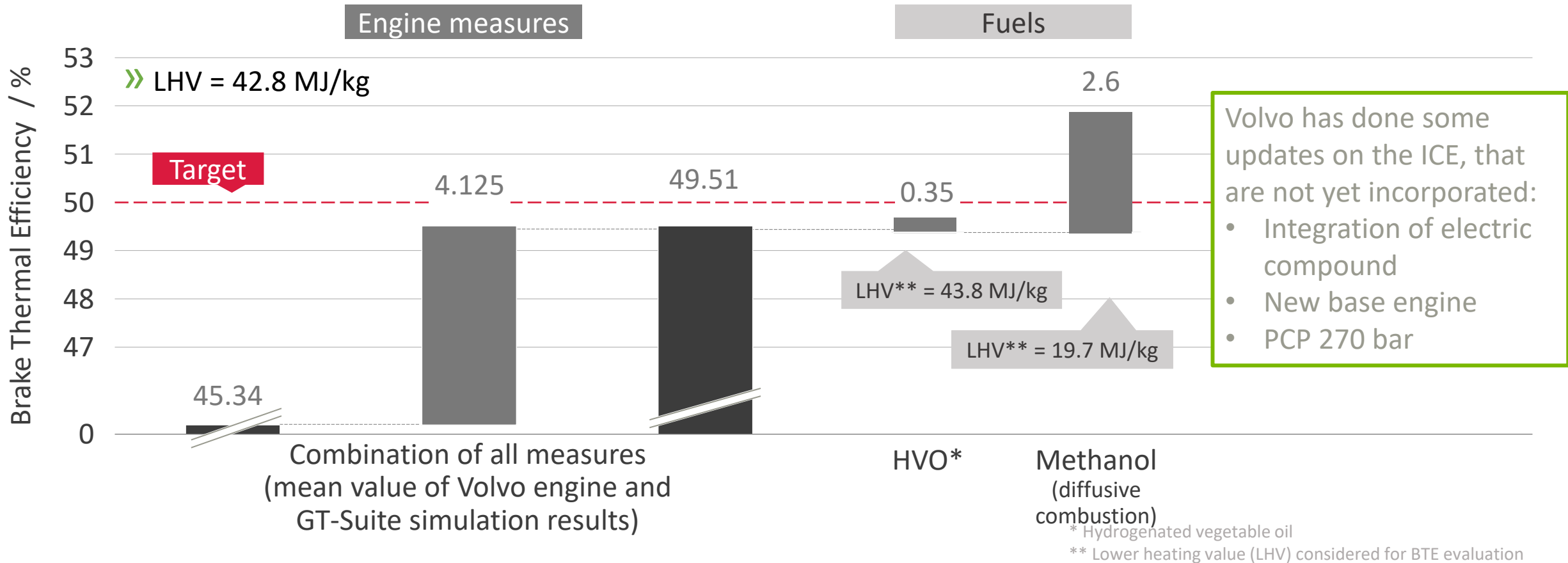


➤ The ICE with future technology can stay below the 0.46 g/kWh NO_x emission limit in WHTC – Weighted Tailpipe NO_x emissions: 0.265 g/kWh

CI diesel ICE improvements Summary

Best efficiency point

$n = 1300 \text{ min}^{-1}$, IMEP ca. 19 bar, $\text{BSNO}_x = 6 \text{ g/kWh}$

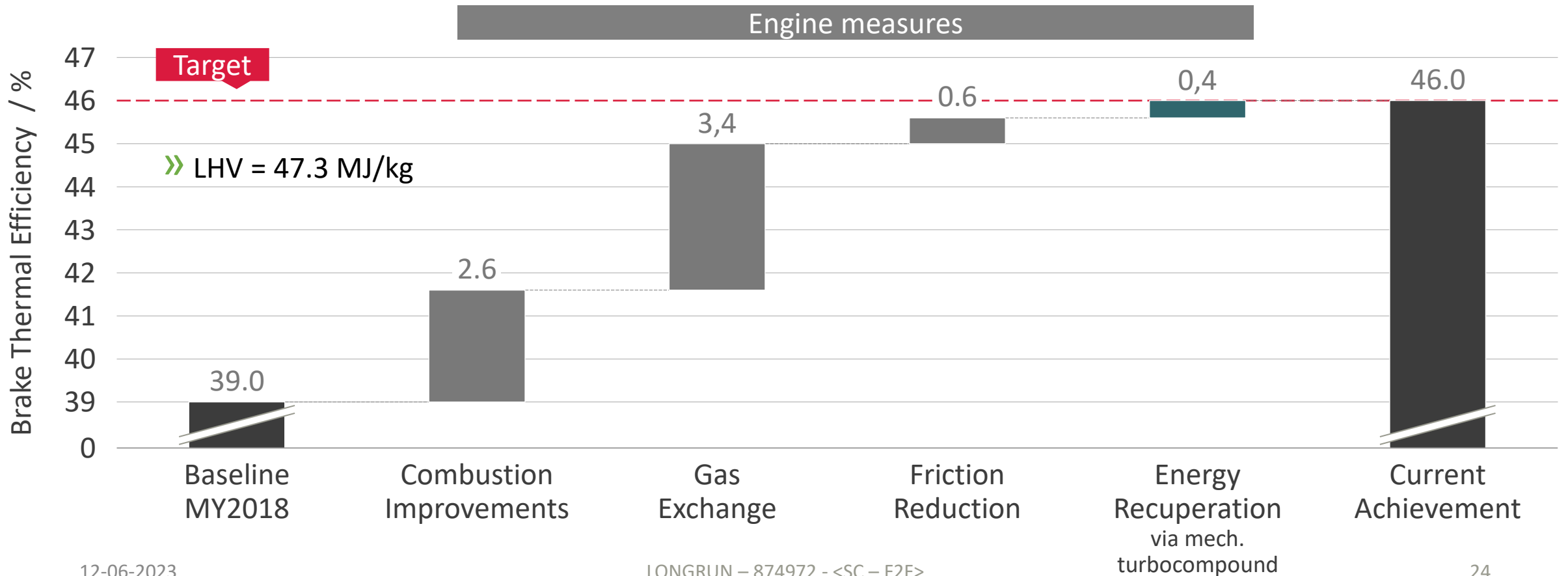


SI natural gas ICE improvements Summary

Full load efficiency

$n = 1100 \text{ min}^{-1}$, IMEP = 21 bar

■ Measurement
■ Simulation



SI – Combustion improvements Charge motion: Swumble™

DESCRIPTION



- Innovative concept of in-cylinder aerodynamics for high efficiency spark ignited systems of combustion
- High production of Turbulent Kinetic Energy at TDC
- Compatible with a 4 valve, pent roof architecture of the cylinder head
- Applicable to all gaseous and liquid fuels spark ignited

ADVANTAGES



- Improved efficiency by reduction of thermal losses, unburnt losses and combustion duration
- Enabler for further efficiency improvement approaches : increased compression ratio, Miller, EGR dilution, lean burn

RISKS / CHALLENGES



- Requires a “gasoline like” architecture of the cylinder head
- ⇒ Not directly compatible with an existing “Diesel like” system of combustion of the current HD gas engines

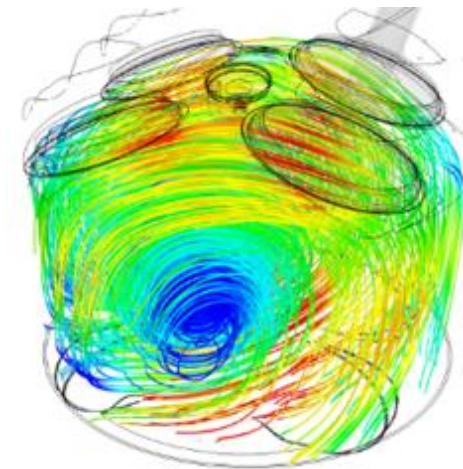
ASSESSMENT



BTE impact Around 2.6 %-point BTE improvements

Invest Moderate invest expected

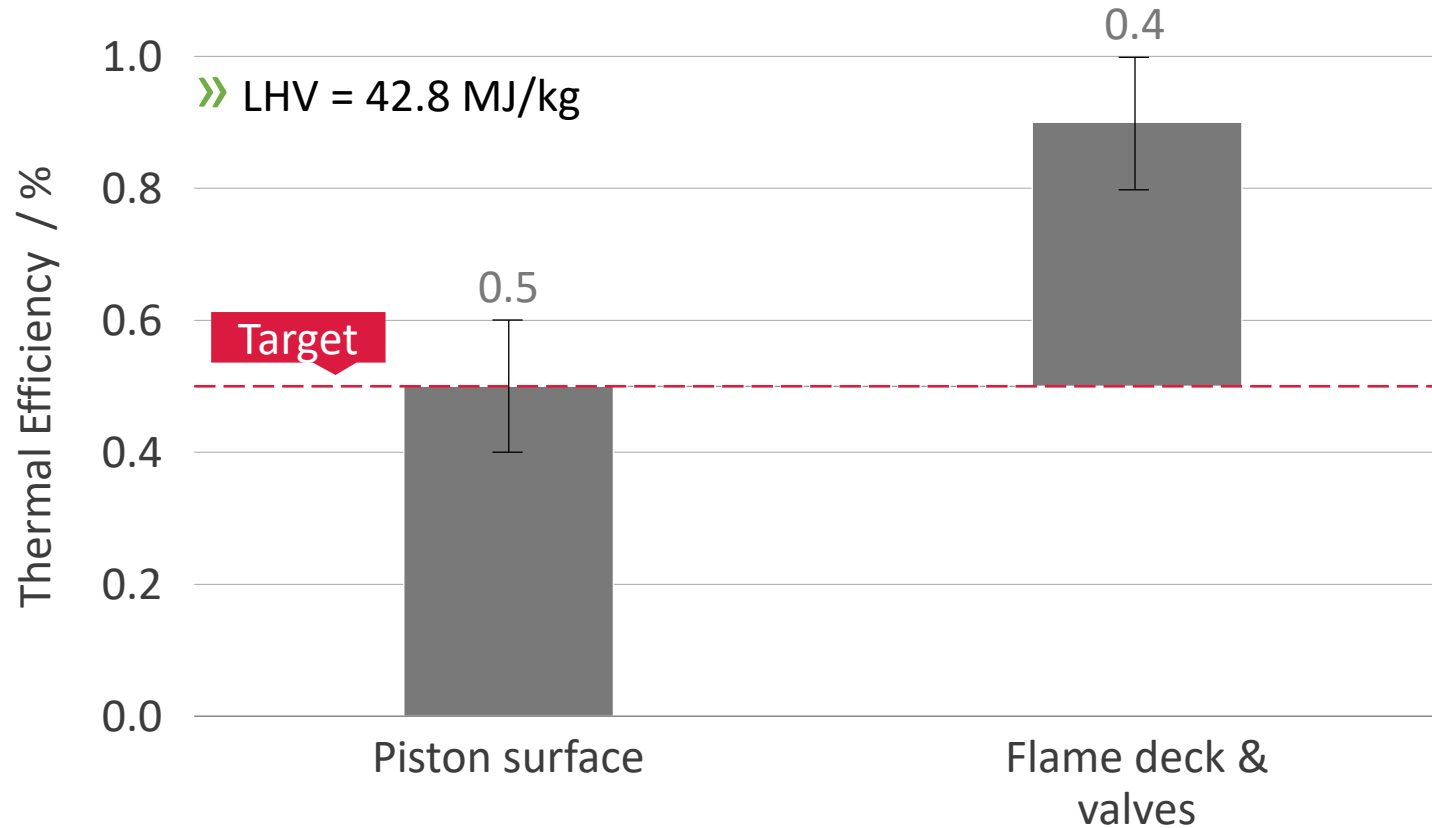
Maturity 2025-2030 Medium/high maturity level



ICE improvements by coatings Summary

Best efficiency point

$n = 1200 \text{ min}^{-1}$, IMEP ca. 21 bar, $BSNO_x = 8\text{-}10 \text{ g/kWh}$



UCC2 Outlook M42-M48

| Use case | Action |
|---------------------|--|
| 1 DAF development | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Completed for UCC2• Multi cylinder engine<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High efficiency eTurbo → results will only be used to validate the simulation results (no deliverable and UCC2 contribution connected to these measurements) |
| 2 Volvo development | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Completed (deliverable 3.7 contains some updates on the engine; their effect on BTE still has to be quantified) |
| 3 FPTi development | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Analysis of energy recovery system e.g. eTurbo → shifted to project end |
| 4 Coatings | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Completed |
| 5 Final roadmap | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continuous update of working document |

Thank you



The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Union under Grant Agreement no. 874972