

Diesel Engine Operating Strategies

**PM, NOx and CO₂;
A Three Dimensional Trade-Off, as opposed to
a single-pollutant minimization**

Dr. C. Barro

LAV / Vir2sense

Dr. P. Kyrtatos

LAV / Vir2sense

Prof. Dr. Boulouchos

LAV

Dr. P. Elbert

IDSC

Prof. C. Onder

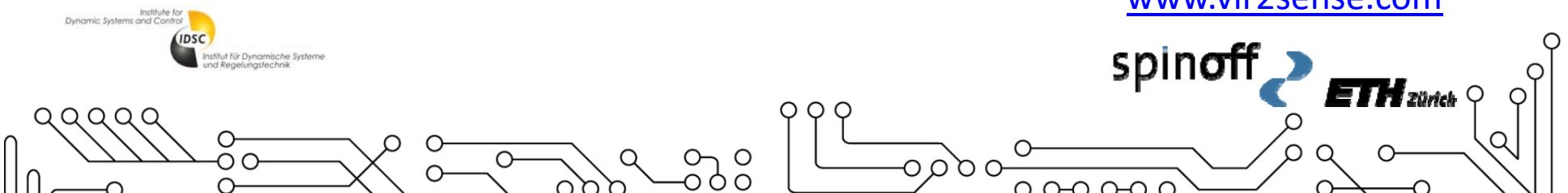
IDSC

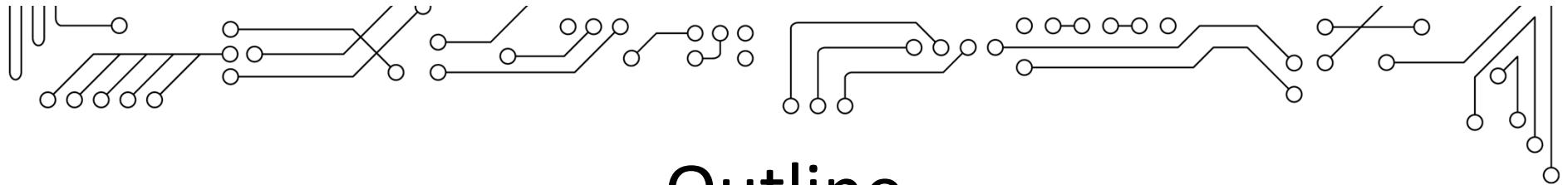


Institute for
Dynamic Systems and Control
IDSC
Institut für Dynamische Systeme
und Regelungstechnik



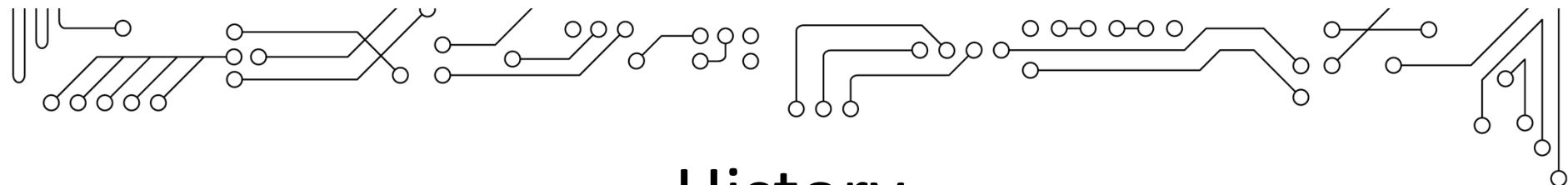
virtual sensor technology
www.vir2sense.com





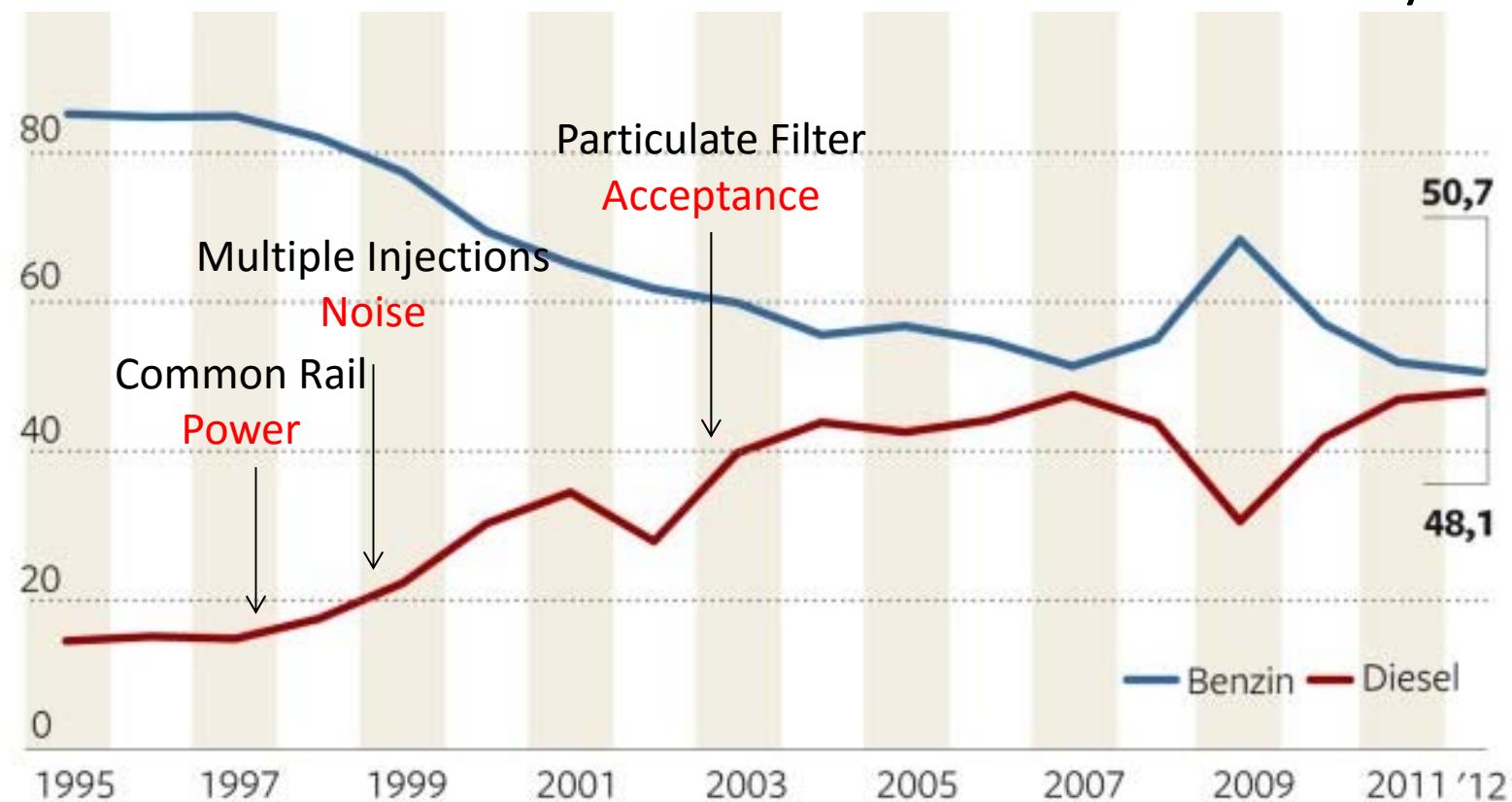
Outline

- Introduction
 - Passenger car Diesel engines in the past 20 years
- Operation Optimization
 - Trade offs of state-of-the-art engines
 - Available tools for most beneficial operation
 - Systematic Optimization
 - Model based approach
- Future solutions

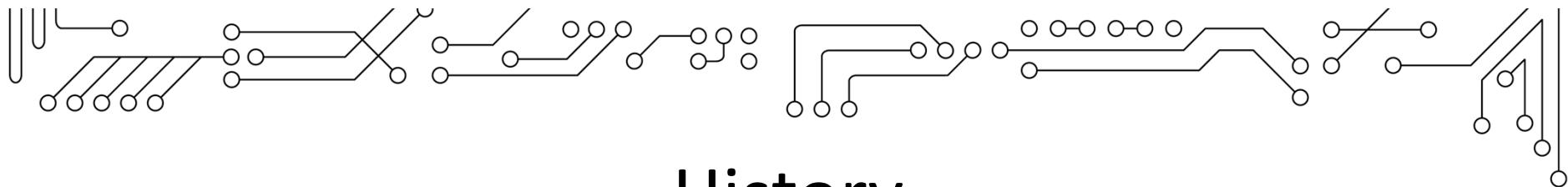


History

Share of Diesel and Gasoline Powered Cars in Germany



Source: CAR Uni Duisburg Essen



History

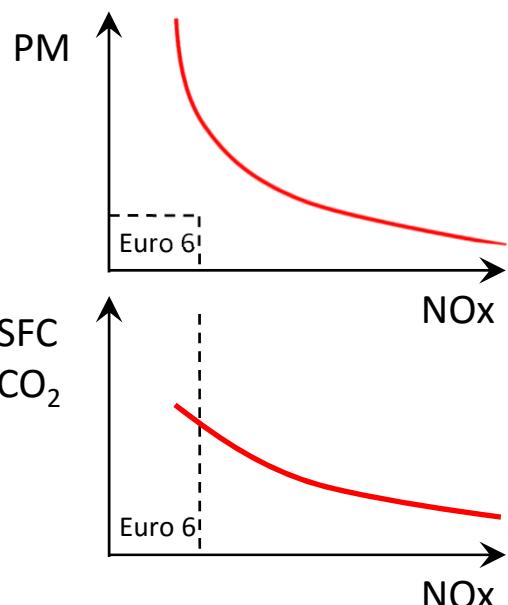
- Complexity / degrees of freedom increased

1996:

Injection timing
EGR Rate
(Waste Gate)

- Exhaust

1996:
(DOC)
(O₂ Sensor)



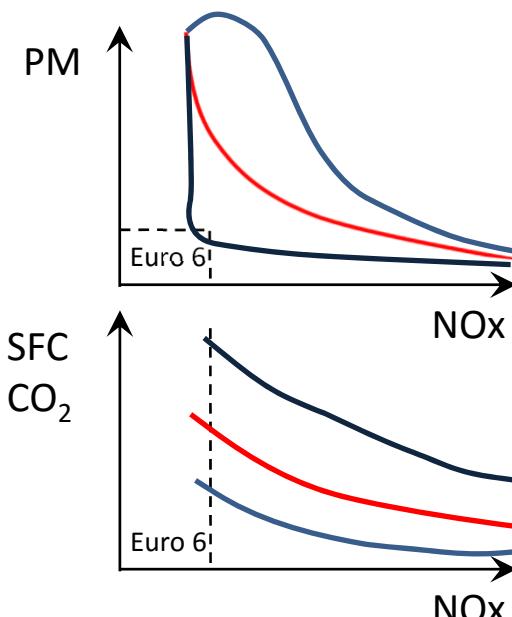
vir2sense

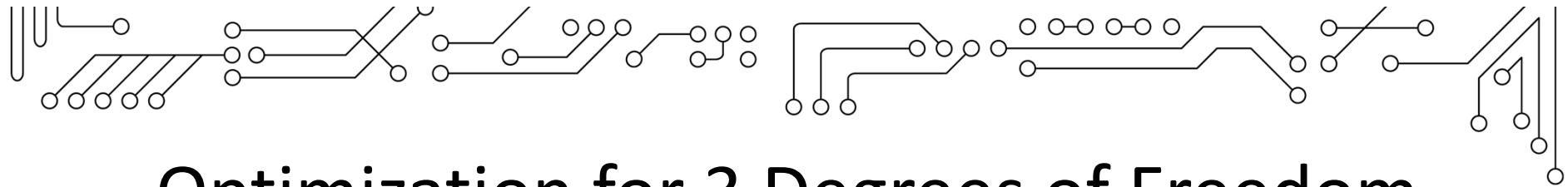
2016:

Injection timing main injection
Injection timing pilot injection
Injection timing post injection
Injection share pilot /main / post
Fuel pressure
Boost pressure
EGR rate
EGR temperature
Share LP / HP EGR
Swirl level
Engine dp

2016:

DPF
DOC
SCR/LNT
O₂ Sensor x2
NOx Sensor x2
T Sensor x2
dp Sensor
(Soot Sensor)





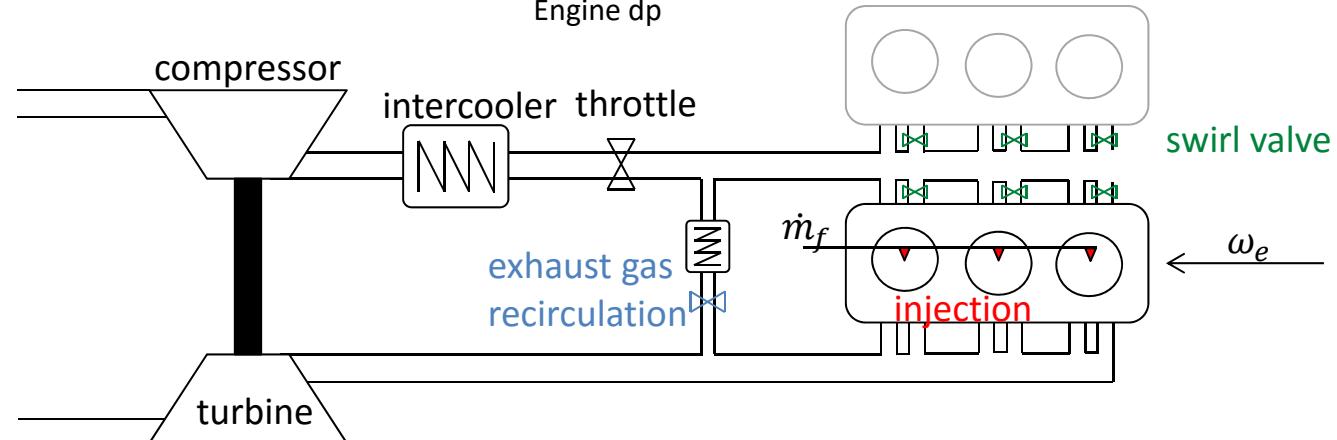
Optimization for 3 Degrees of Freedom

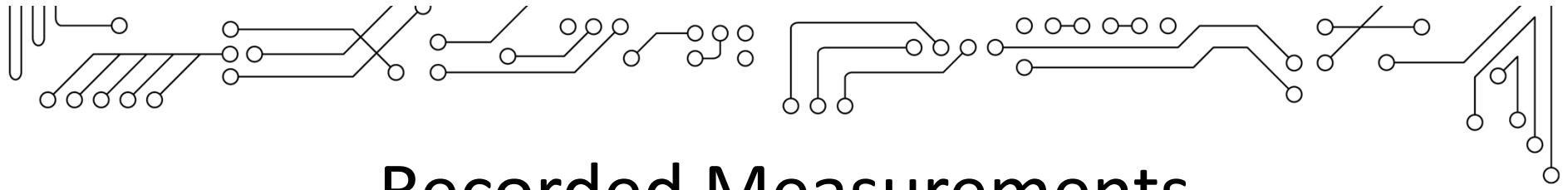
- Goals:
 - All available strategies for PM-Nox-SFC-Trade-off
 - Systematic procedure
- Start-of-injection (SOI)
- Exhaust gas recirculation (EGR)
- Swirl (SWV)

2016:

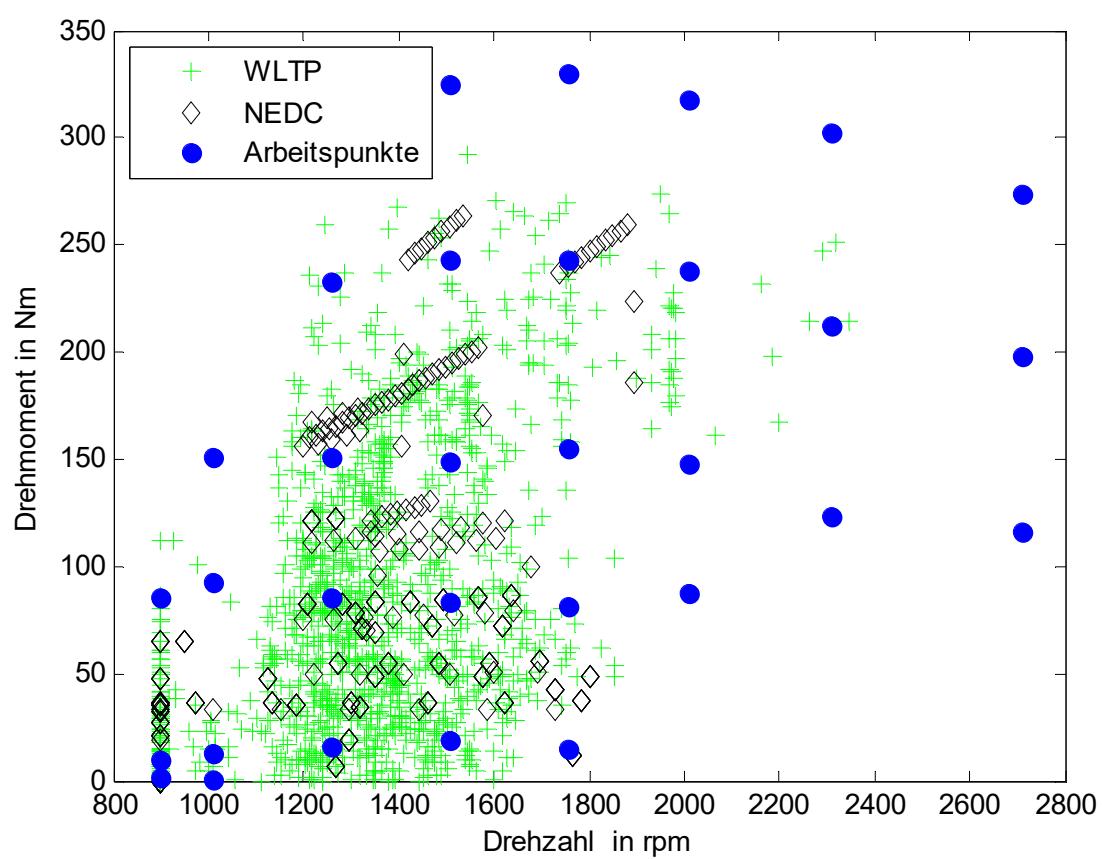
Injection timing main injection
 Injection timing pilot injection
 Injection timing post injection
 Injection share pilot /main / post
 Fuel pressure
 Boost pressure

EGR rate
 EGR temperature
 Share LP / HP EGR
 Swirl level
 Engine dp





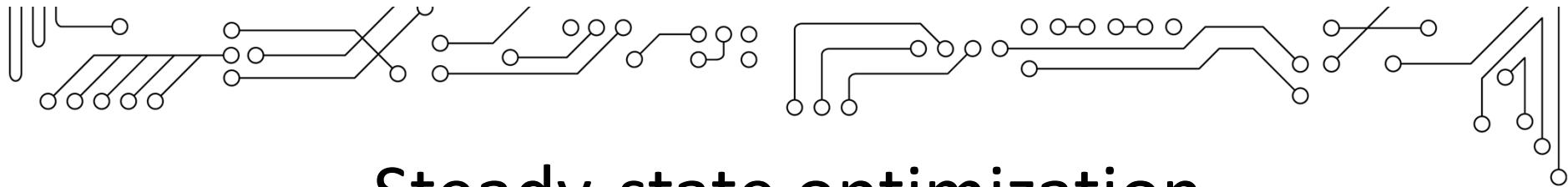
Recorded Measurements



- # operating conditions = 31
- In every operating point
 - *EGR* (4 pts)
 - *SWV* (4 pts)
 - *SOI* (4 pts) $= 4 * 4 * 4 = 64 \text{ pts}$

Total =
1984 measurements

FVV Project 1140: Emission Optimized Diesel Engine, final report, part IDSC, 2015



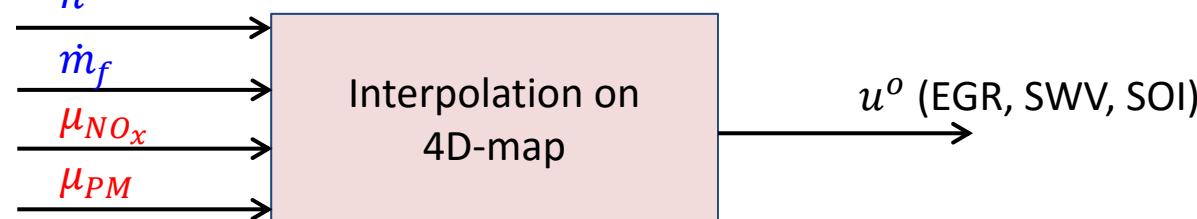
Steady-state optimization

- Optimization criterion:

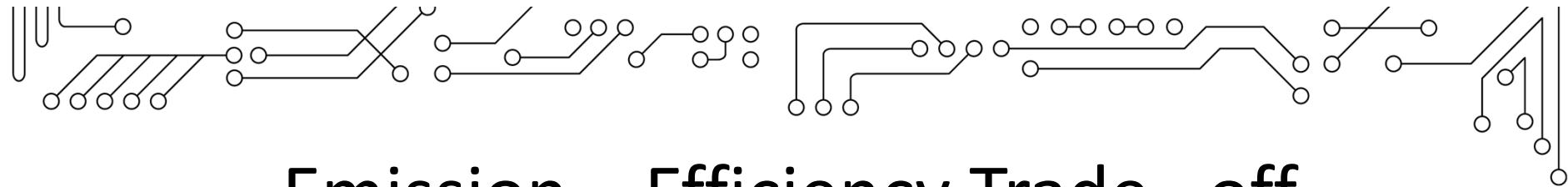
$$H = (1 - \mu_{NO_x}) \underbrace{[(1 - \mu_{PM})\dot{m}_f + \mu_{PM}\dot{m}_{PM}]}_{\text{Weighting PM vs Fuel}} + \mu_{NO_x}\dot{m}_{NO_x} \underbrace{\phantom{[(1 - \mu_{PM})\dot{m}_f + \mu_{PM}\dot{m}_{PM}]}}_{\text{Weighting NOx vs Fuel/PM}}$$

- Optimum inputs for engine control unit (EGR, SWV, SOI) are a function of **operating point** and **strategy**:

$$u^o(n, \dot{m}_f, \mu_{NO_x}, \mu_{PM}) = \operatorname{argmin}_{u(.)} \{H(n, \dot{m}_f, u, \mu_{NO_x}, \mu_{PM})\}$$

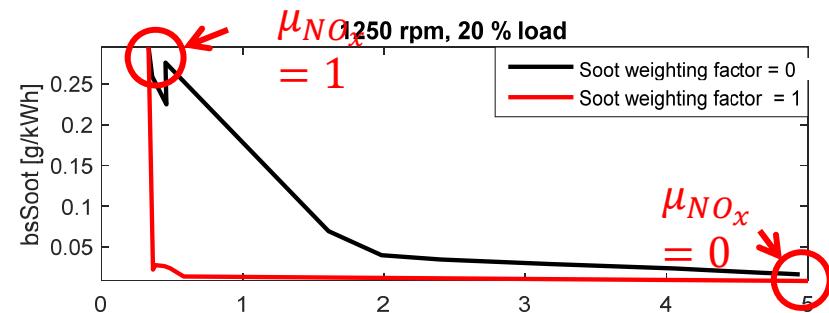


FVV Project 1140: Emission Optimized Diesel Engine, final report, part IDSC, 2015

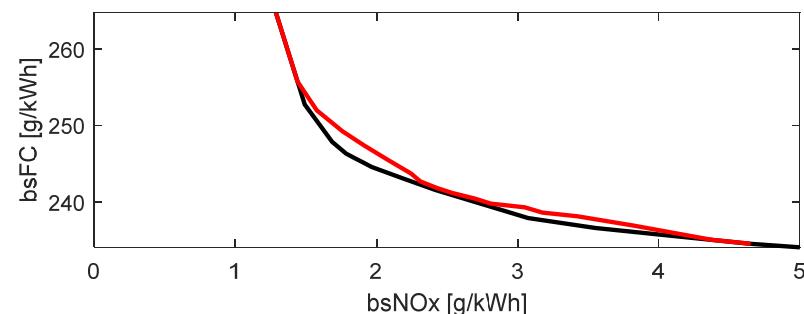
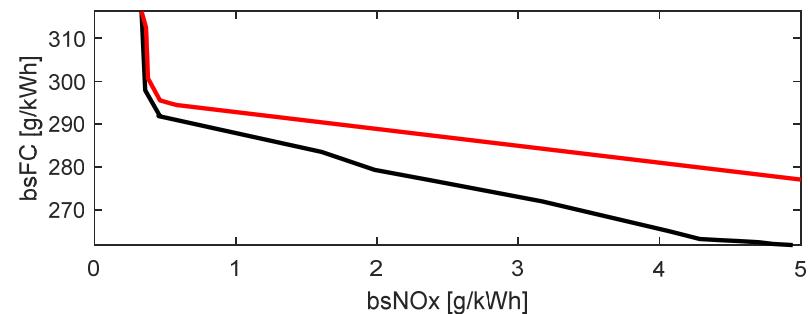
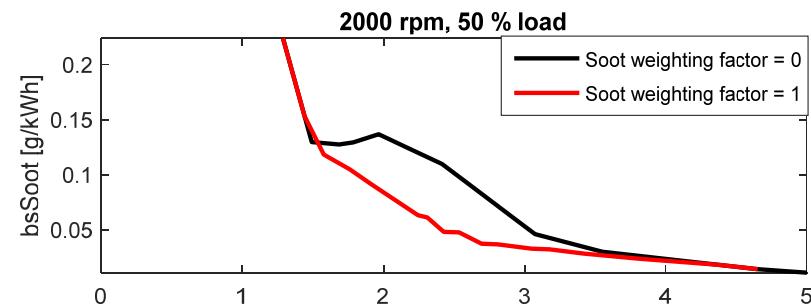


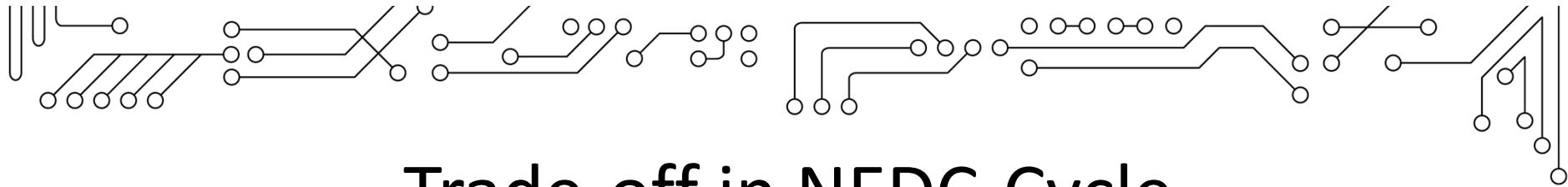
Emission – Efficiency Trade –off

Trade off **surface** at 1250 rpm and low load

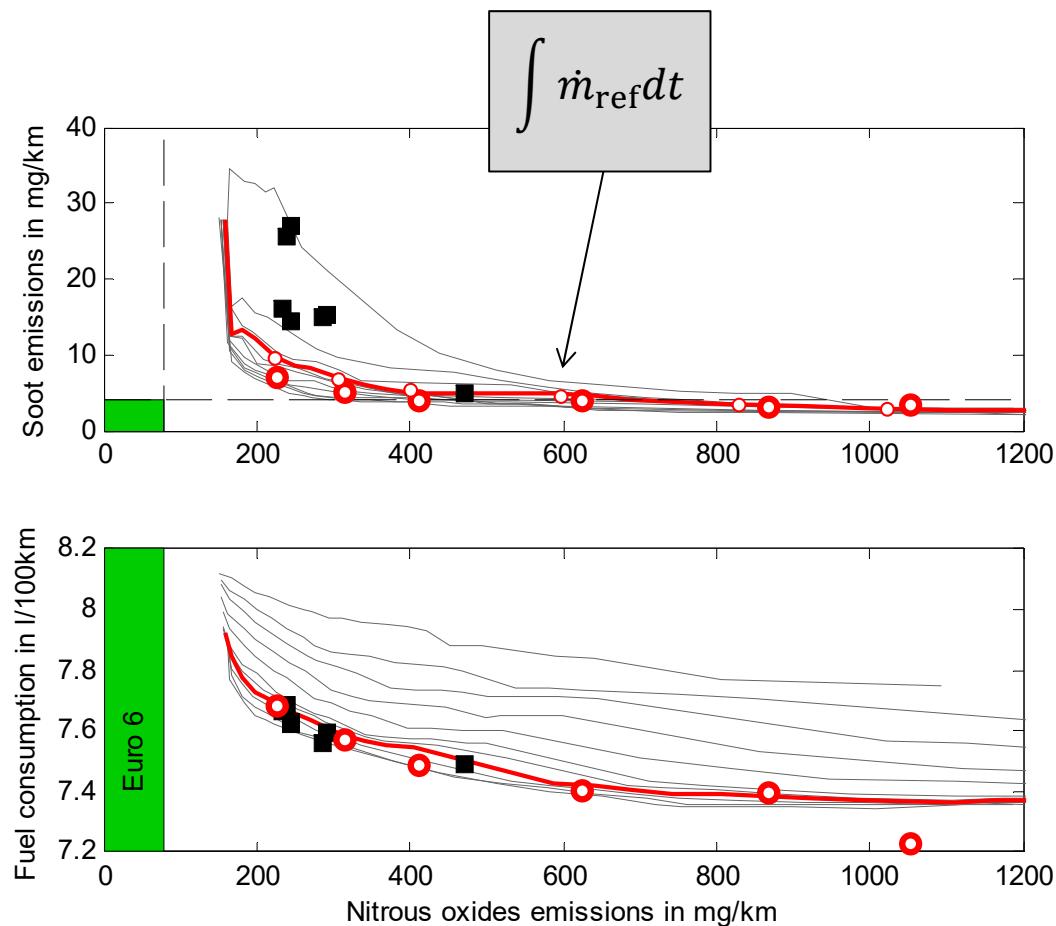


Trade off **line** at 2000 rpm and (high) load





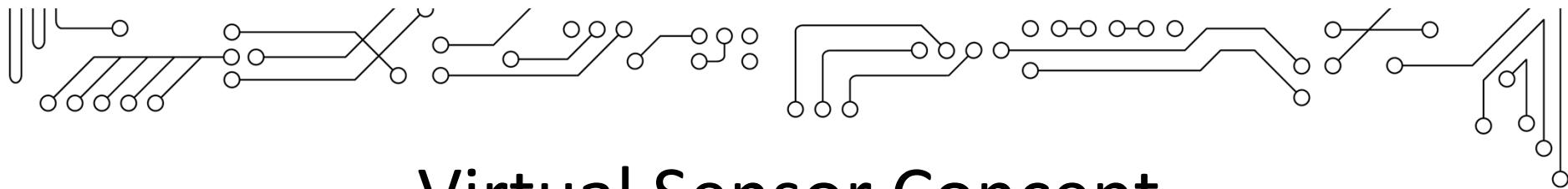
Trade-off in NEDC-Cycle



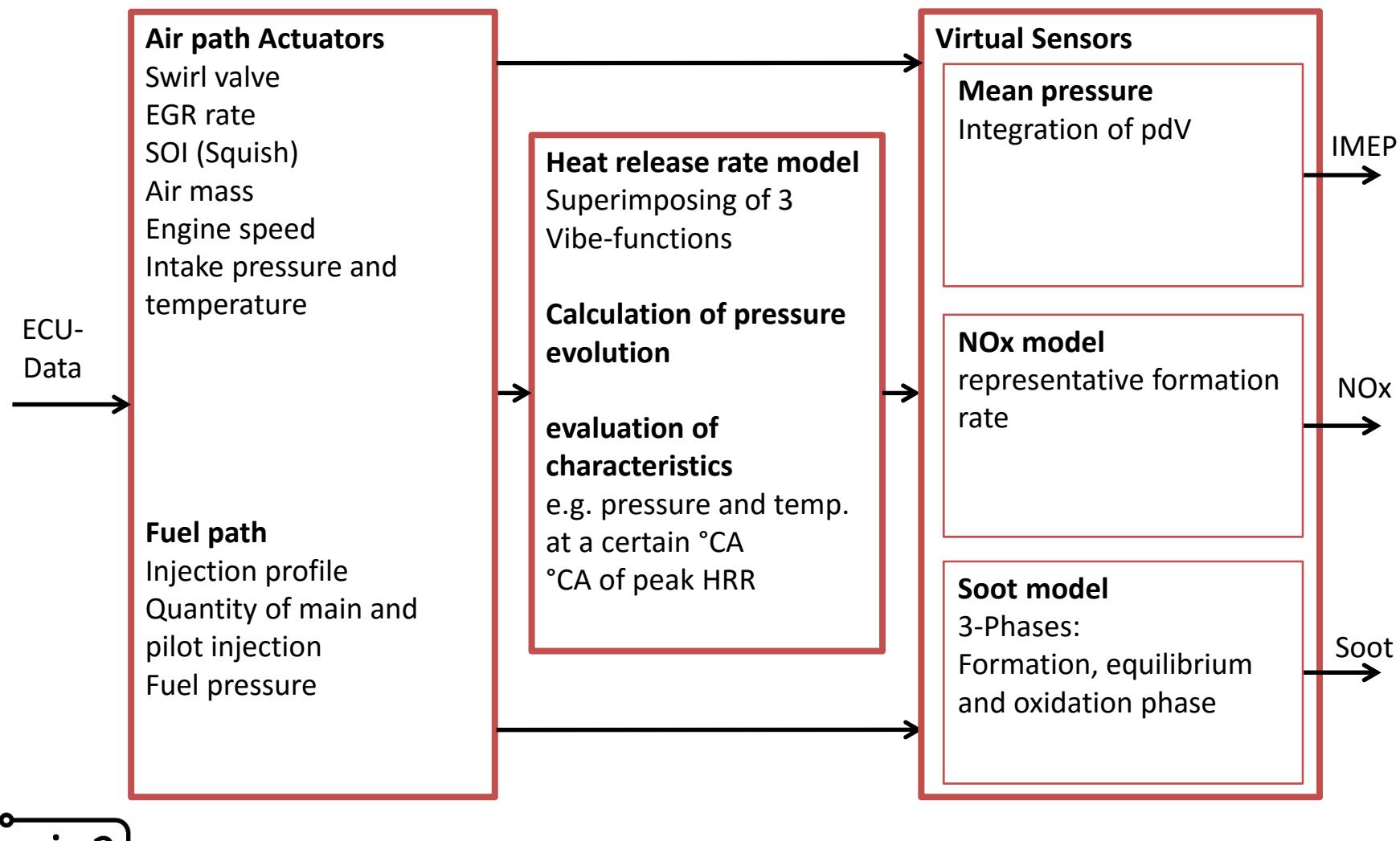
- Simulation
- Benchmark
- Optimized

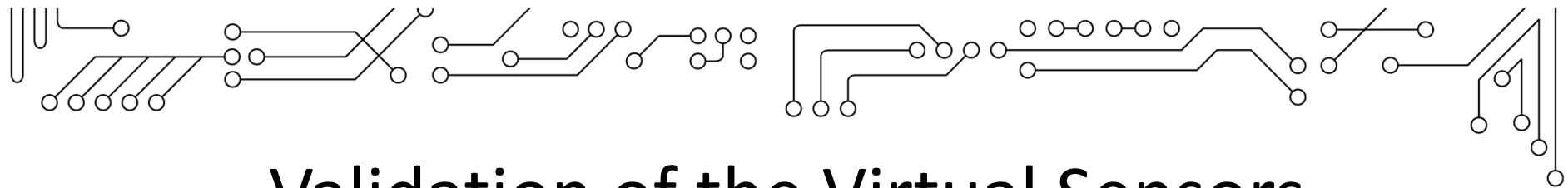
	$\frac{\int \dot{m}_{NO_x} dt - \int \dot{m}_{ref} dt}{\int \dot{m}_{ref} dt}$
1	+3.0%
2	+1.3%
3	+3.4%
4	+4.9%
5	+4.8%
6	+2.7%

FVV Project 1140: Emission Optimized Diesel Engine, final report, part IDSC, 2015

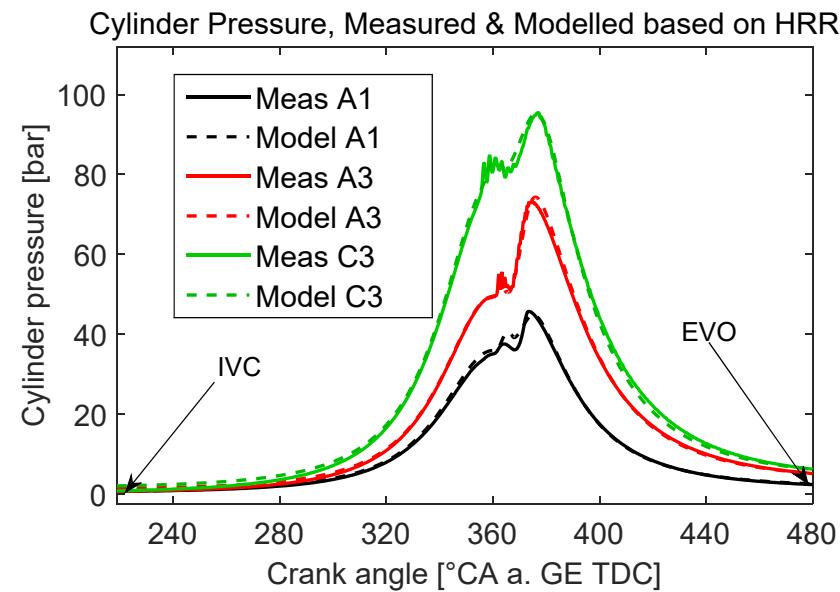
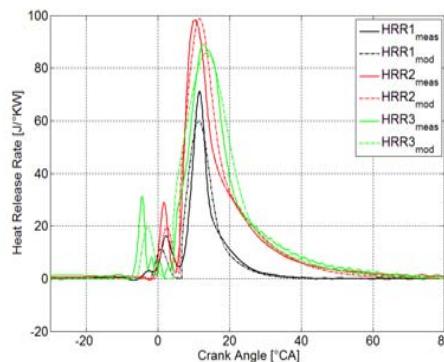
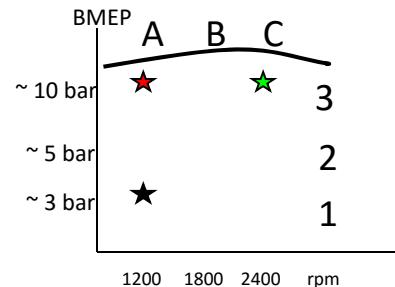


Virtual Sensor Concept



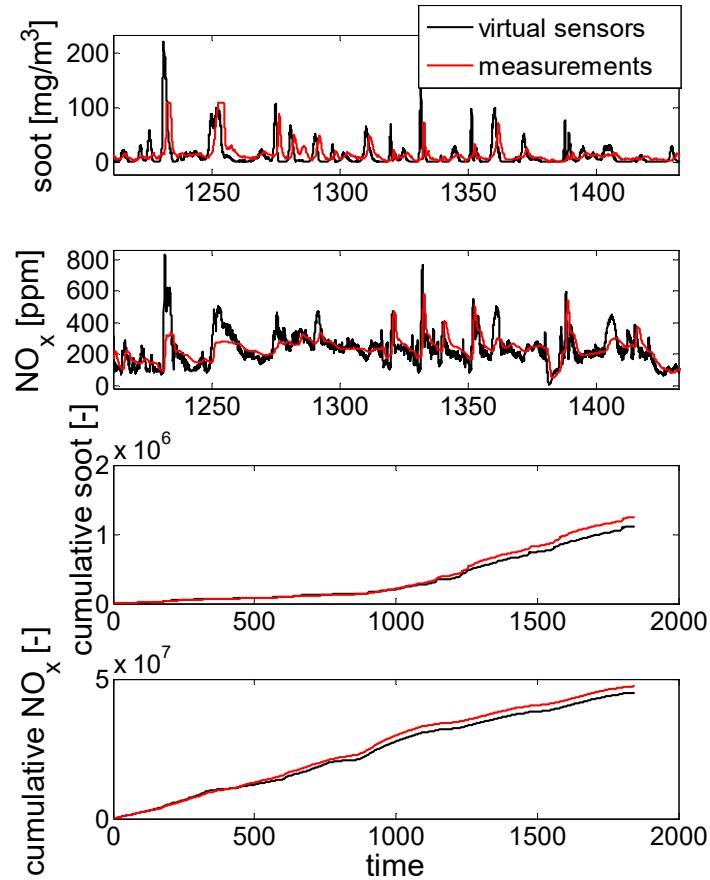


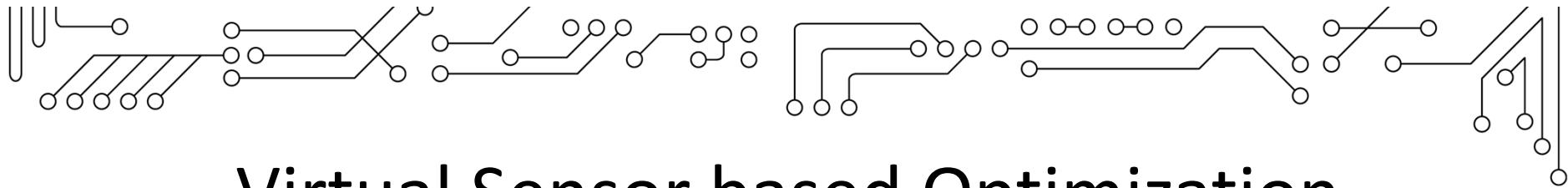
Validation of the Virtual Sensors



vir2 sense

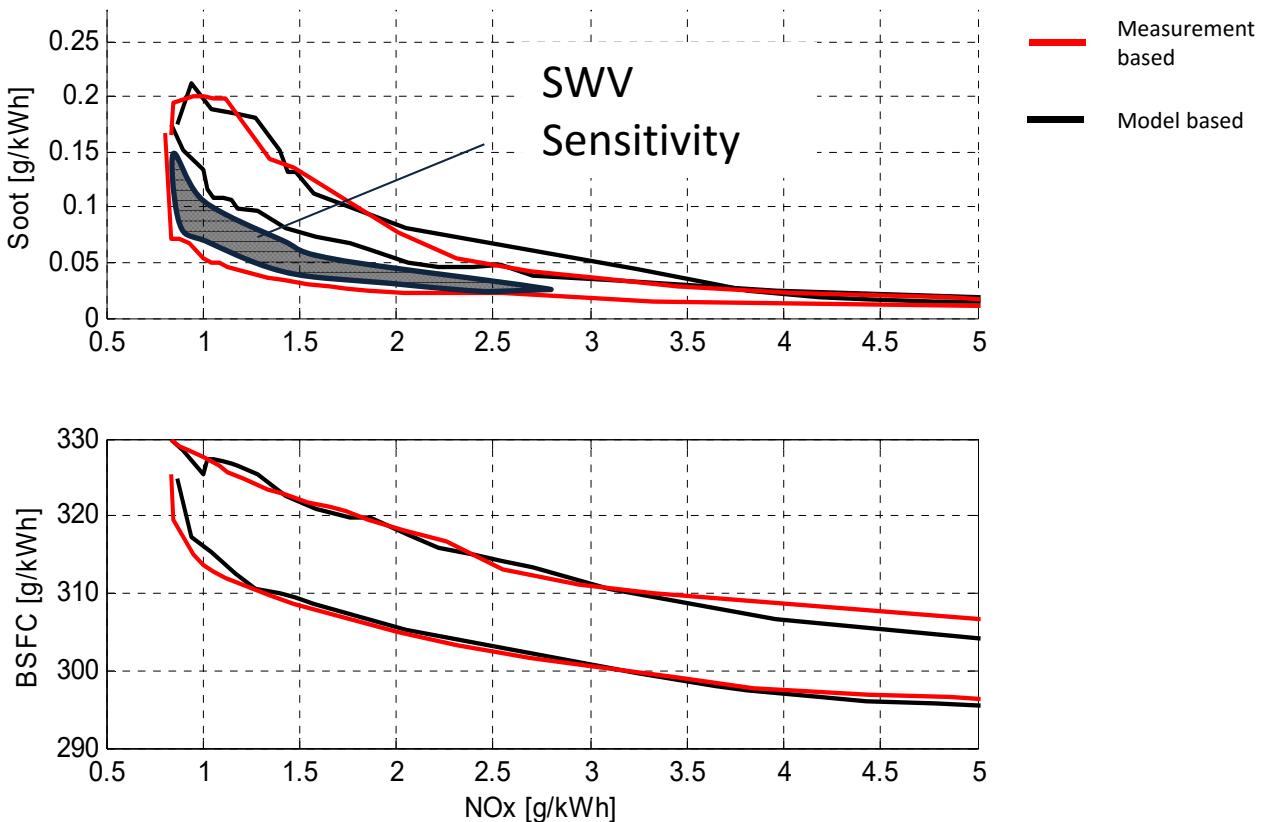
Calculated on-line by ECU

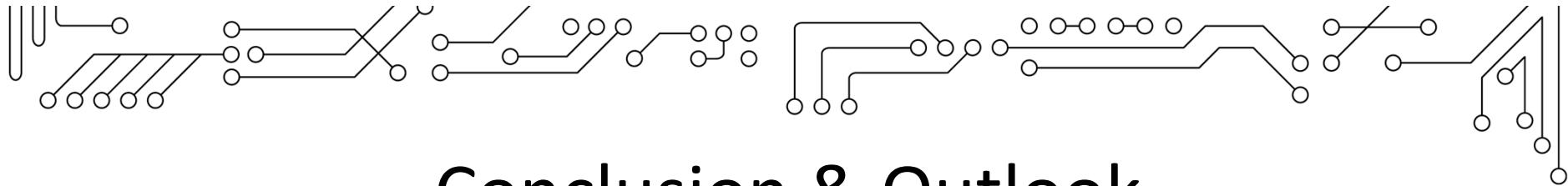




Virtual Sensor based Optimization

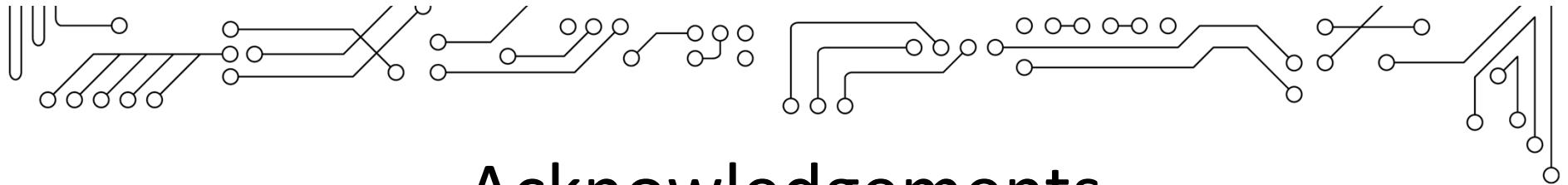
- Goal:
 - Replace the 1984 measurement points with model input
 - Easier conversion to a different engine
 - Include more degrees of freedom
- Quality of the solution depending on modelled sensitivity of actuators on emissions





Conclusion & Outlook

- Optimum Calibration
 - Best available trade-off between soot, NOx and fuel consumption ✓
 - Systematic procedure for optimum ECU calibration ✓
 - Virtual sensor based calibration ✓
 - Using virtual sensors for **Soot + NOx and IMEP** ✓
- Future Work
 - Include more degrees of freedom (i.e boost pressure)
 - Adapt virtual sensors for alternative fuels
 - Include requirements from aftertreatment (i.e. exh. temperature, DPF pressure, regeneration strategy, etc...)
 - Include transient cycles



Acknowledgements

- Co-Authors, for their contributions
- Swiss Federal Office of Energy, for the financial support
- FVV, for the financial support
- You, for your kind attention