



High Dimensional Fast-Response Particle Number (PN) Surrogate Model Building Methodology for Heavy Duty (HD) Diesel Engine Applications

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CMCL Innovations

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Session 4: Emission Control and Aftertreatment





Overview

Objective:

Develop capability to robustly estimate engine-out PN for HD Diesel Engines with physico-chemical engine models and a high dimensional, fast response surrogate model over transient cycle simulation.

This presentation is part of a project:

Title: Establishment of calibration strategy for BS VI Real Driving Emission (RDE) by virtual technique

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Workflow



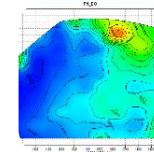
Data Acquisition & Analysis
(In-cylinder and engine-out measurement)



Physico-chemical Engine Model
(Combustion characteristics & emissions)



Model Calibration
(Model calibration with 40% of measured data)



Model Validation (Blind Test)
(Model validation with 60% of measured data)

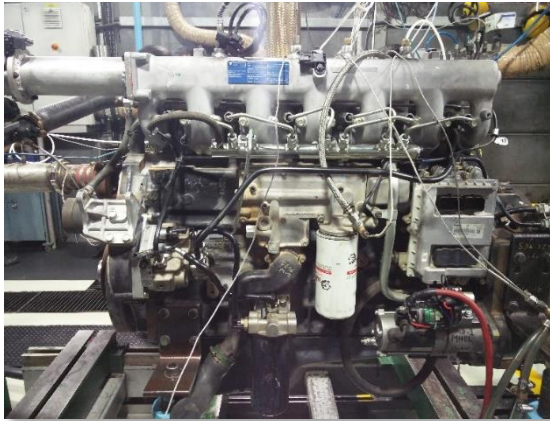


Surrogate Model Generation
(High dimensional model generation)



Real-time FRM Creation
(Surrogate model integrated to MATLAB via API)

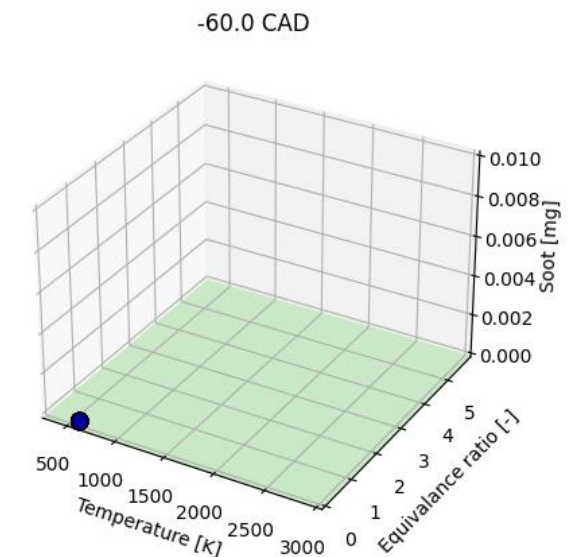
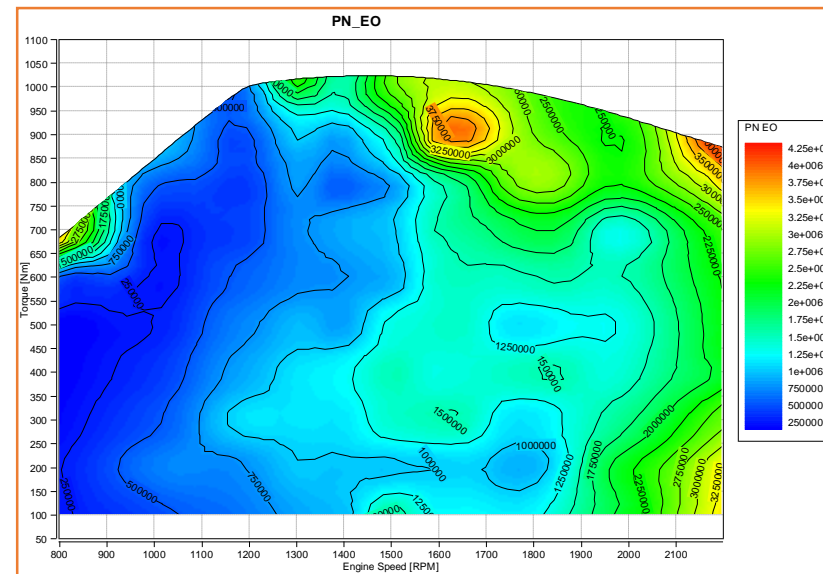
Engine Measurement Campaign at ARAI



Engine Description

Displacement	~7 L
No of cylinders	6
Aspiration	Turbocharged (WG)
Injection	Common rail DI
EGR	Yes

- In-cylinder data measurement on engine with parametric variation
- PM + PN measurement with AVL APC 489
- Data outliers removed based on overall emission trends
- 40% of acquired measurement data used for model calibration
- 60% of acquired measurement data reserved for model validation



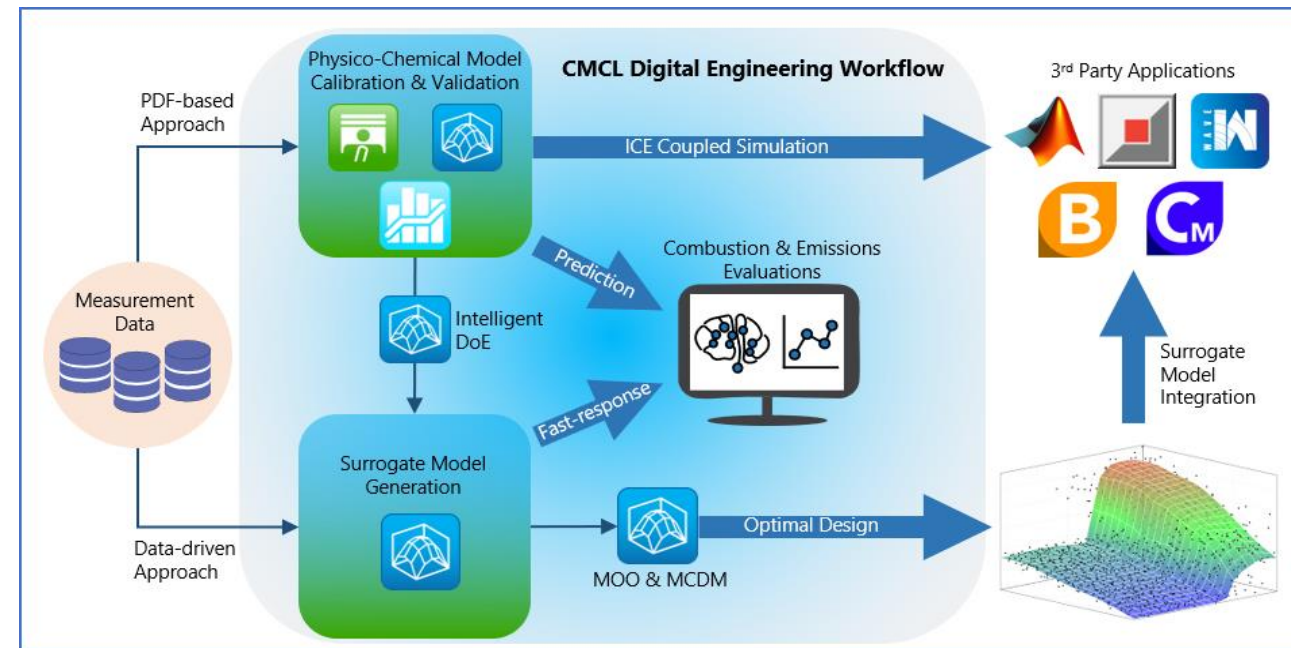
CMCL's MoDS-SRM Engine Suite Workflow for ICEs



MoDS-SRM Engine Suite Workflow



- SRM Engine Suite, MoDS, and CMCL Explorer (post-processing)
- Physico-chemical models + advanced statistical algorithms
- Conventional and alternative fuels
- All aspects of digital engineering:
 - Model calibration (parameter estimation)
 - Validation (blind test)
 - Intelligent DoE (digitally populate data)
 - Surrogate model generation
 - Multi-objective optimisation
 - Multi-criteria decision making
- Applications:
 - Combustion characteristics
 - Gas phase emissions (CO, HC, NOx)
 - Particulate emissions (PM and PN)
- Steady state and transient cycle simulations



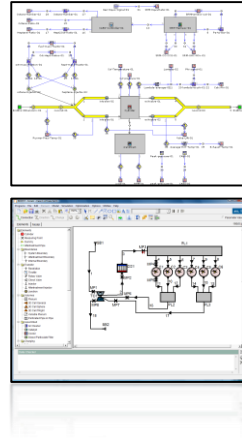


Physico-chemical Simulation: SRM Engine Suite

1st Generation: 1D multi-cycle

Breathing, valve train and engine optimisation

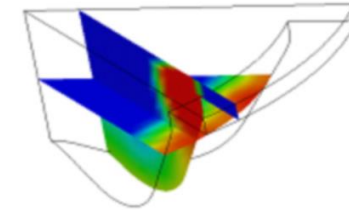
- CPU time seconds/cycle
- **Poor predictive combustion**
- **Poor predictive emissions**



2nd Generation: 3D CFD

In-cylinder optimisation

- CPU time days/cycle
- Predictive combustion
- Predictive emissions in some cases
- Many parameters
- Lengthy meshing/pre-/post-processing
- **Limited by workflow & CPU time**



3rd Generation: Advanced and application-focused PDF-methods – SRM Engine Suite



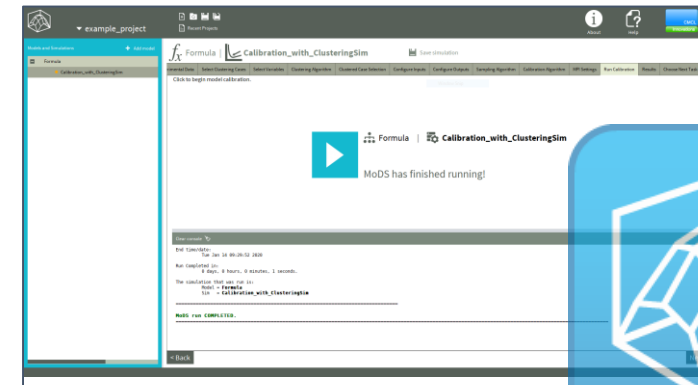
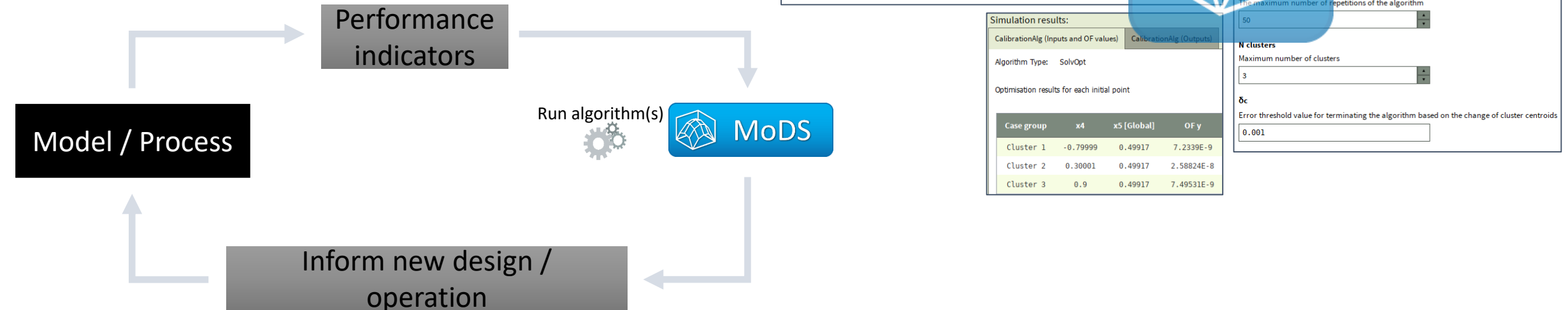
- CPU time - minutes
- No meshing
- Predictive combustion and emissions
- Accurate sub-models for turbulence, heat transfer, MDI, EGR, fuel volatility
- **Properly account for chemical kinetics**
i.e. ignition, extinction, misfire, flame propagation and emissions
- Easy to integrate into 1D cycle tools
- **More efficient solution for fuels, combustion and emissions**



Statistical Algorithms: MoDS

MoDS is a **highly flexible** model development application that uses **statistical algorithms** to **automate common tasks**, such as:

- Purpose-built workflows
 - Model calibration / parameter estimation
 - Model validation
 - Surrogate generation and evaluation
 - Multi-objective optimisation
 - Global sensitivity analysis
- Currently backend only
 - Intelligent DoE / space filling
 - Local sensitivity analysis
 - Uncertainty propagation



Report data table

Case	column 1	column 2	column 3	column 4
1	10	10	10	10
2	10	10	10	10
3	10	10	10	10
4	10	10	10	10
5	10	10	10	10
6	10	10	10	10
7	10	10	10	10
8	10	10	10	10
9	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10
11	10	10	10	10
12	10	10	10	10
13	10	10	10	10
14	10	10	10	10
15	10	10	10	10
16	10	10	10	10
17	10	10	10	10
18	10	10	10	10
19	10	10	10	10
20	10	10	10	10

Configure the clustering algorithm

Algorithm type: **K-Means**

N iters: **50**
The maximum number of iterations carried out by the algorithm (for each initial point)

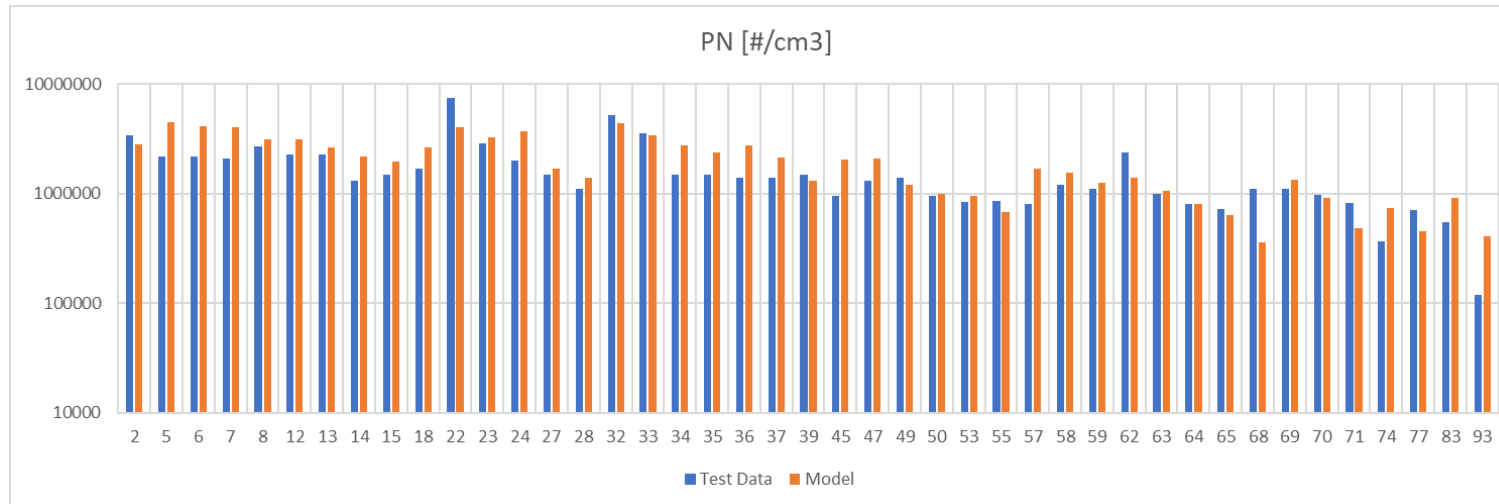
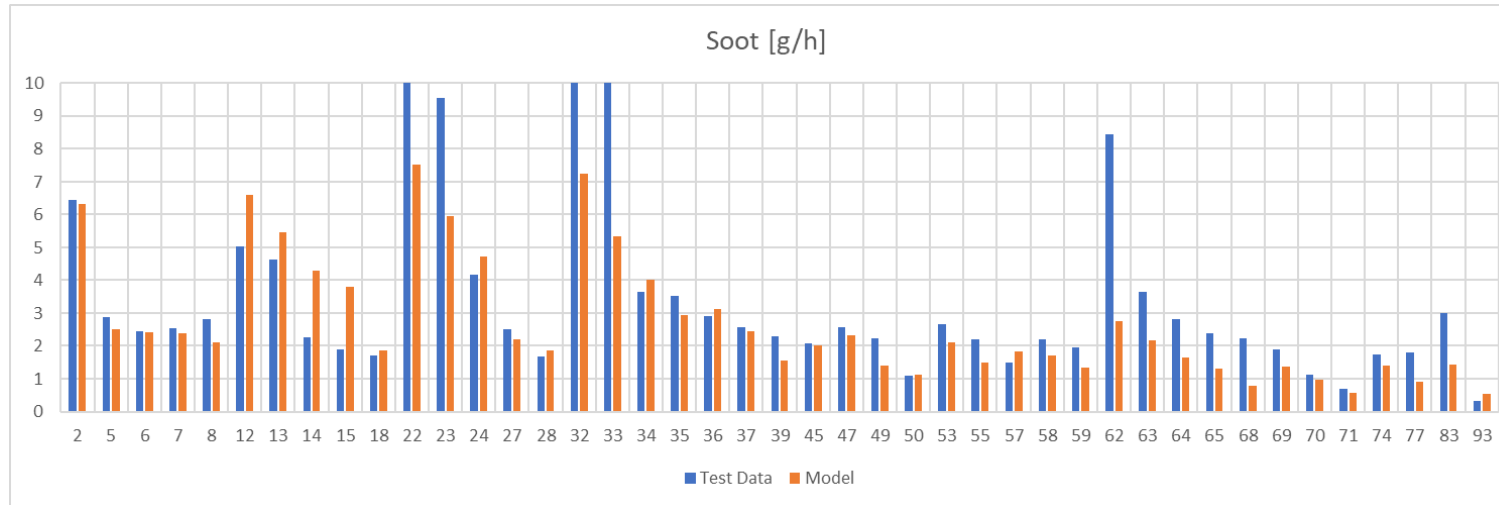
N reps: **50**
The maximum number of repetitions of the algorithm

N clusters: **3**
Maximum number of clusters

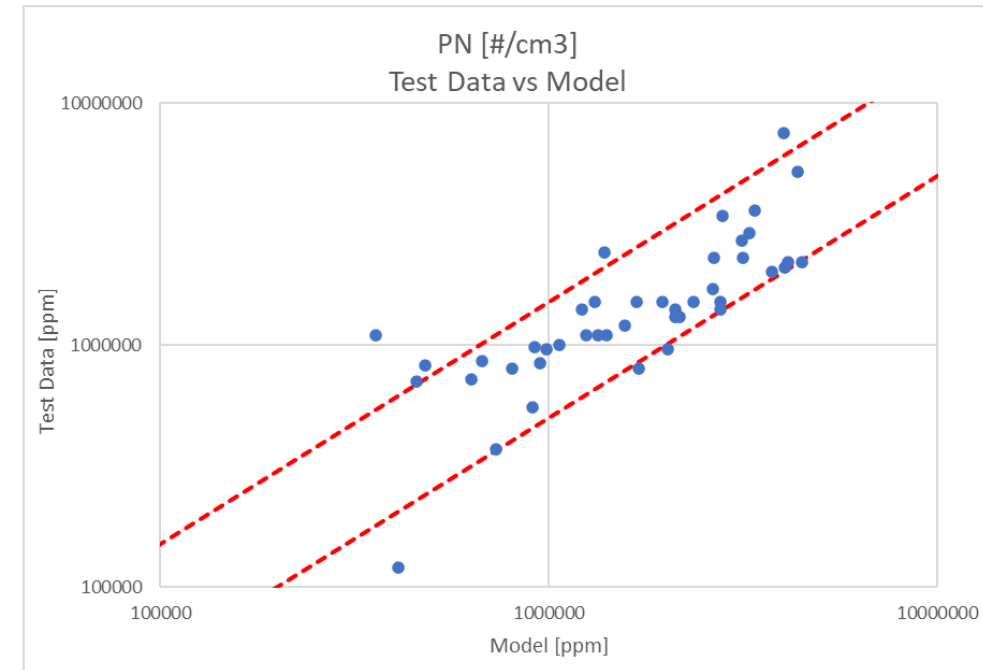
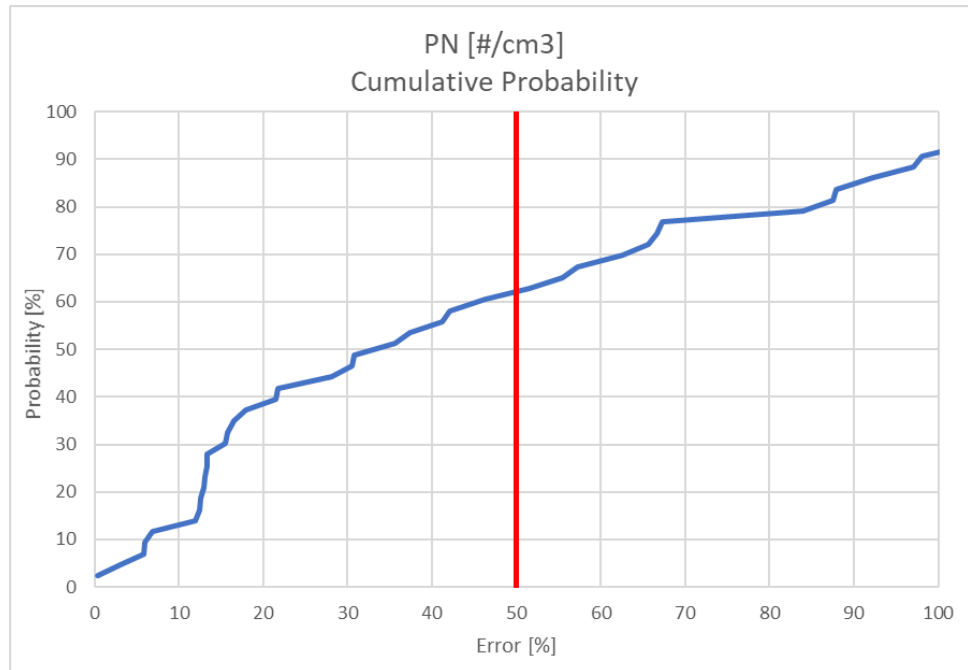
δc: **0.001**
Error threshold value for terminating the algorithm based on the change of cluster centroids

Simulation results:

CalibrationAlg (Inputs and OF values)		CalibrationAlg (Outputs)
Algorithm Type: SolvOpt		
Optimisation results for each initial point		
Case group	x4	x5 [Global] OF y
Cluster 1	-0.79999	0.49917 7.2339E-9
Cluster 2	0.30001	0.49917 2.58824E-8
Cluster 3	0.9	0.49917 7.49531E-9

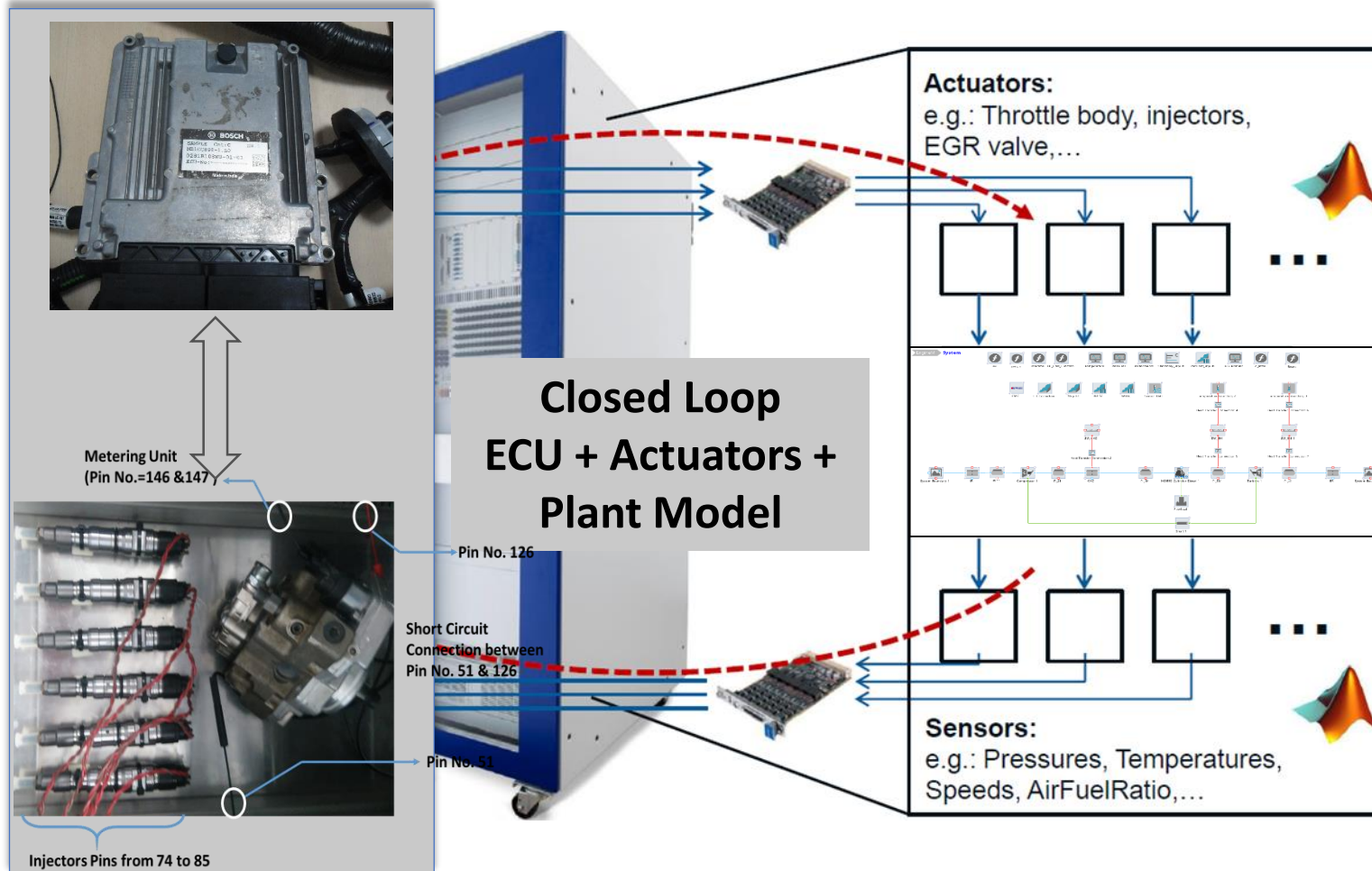


- This section compares the soot and PN emissions from the model validation (blind test) results against the measurement data
- For soot emissions:
 - 40% of the points simulated are situated within the 20% error relative to the measurement data
 - 80% of the points simulated are situated within the 50% error relative to the measurement data
- For PN emissions:
 - 62% of the points simulated are situated within the 50% error relative to the measurement data
 - 92% of the points simulated are situated within the 100% error relative to the measurement data



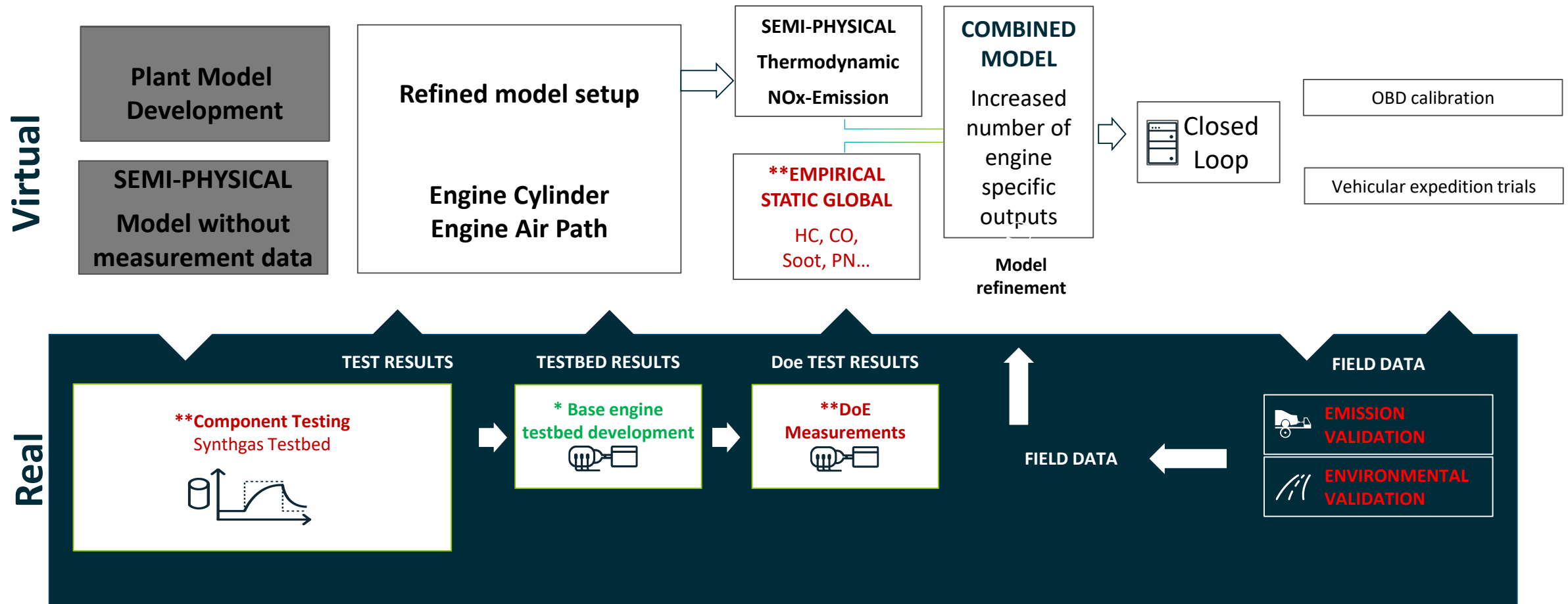
- The figure on the left shows the cumulative probability distribution with respect to the absolute error
- The figure on the right compares the simulation results against the test data
 - The red dotted lines indicate the $\pm 50\%$ error boundary
- It can be observed that the majority of operating points simulated are situated within the 50% error
 - 62% of the points simulated are situated within the 50% error relative to the test data
 - 92% of the points simulated are situated within the 100% error relative to the test data
 - The maximum error is 242% at one operating point

Virtual test setup preparation



- ECU in loop with RT plant model
- Feedbacks to ECU from plant model
- Steady state and transient operation

Virtual calibration: workflow



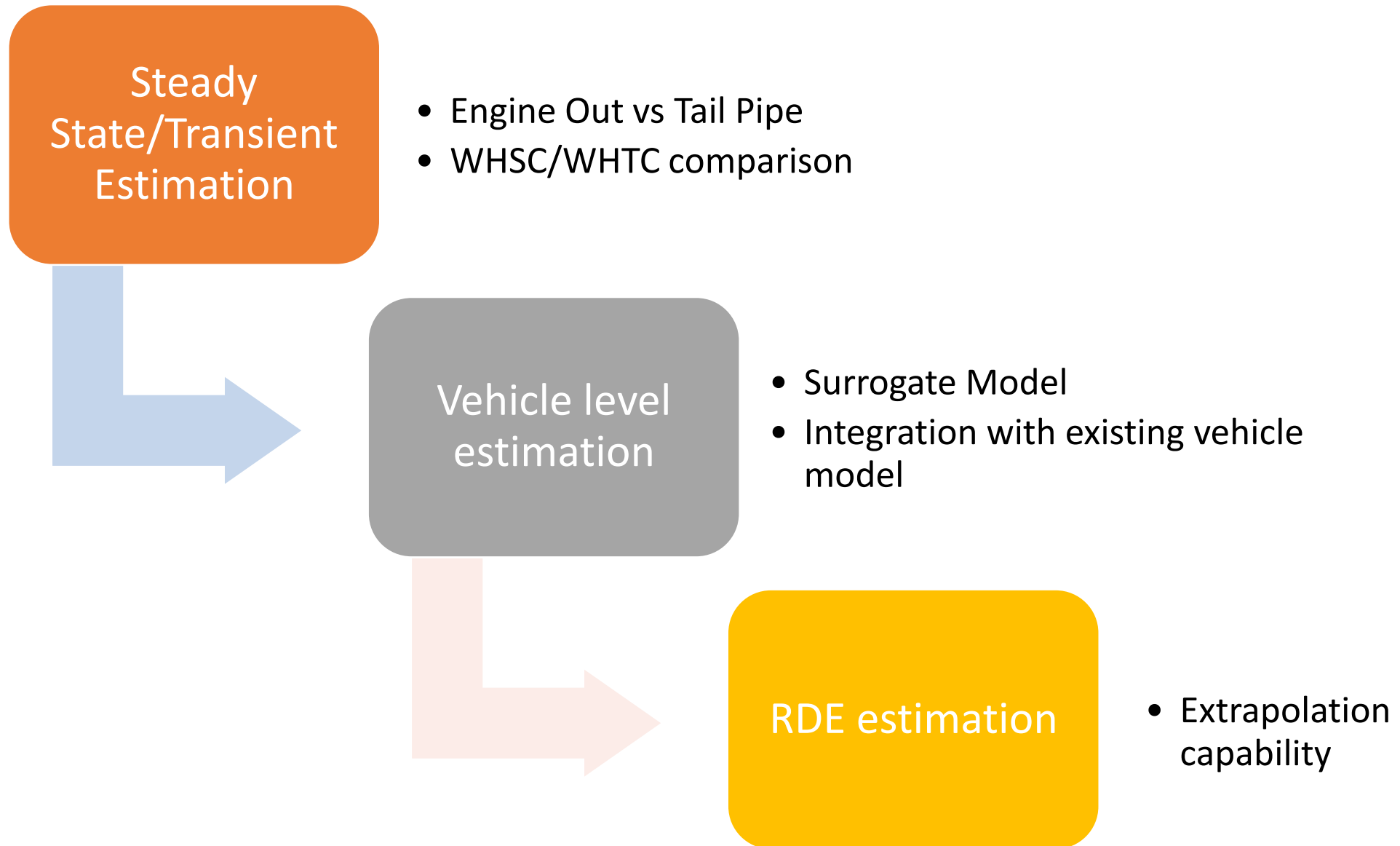
Conclusion



- This work demonstrated capabilities of PN estimation workflow for Heavy duty Diesel engines
- General trends for gas phase and particulate emissions at all operating points across entire operating window are very well predicted
- Detailed understanding on physics involved in generation and evolution of particles, sensitive parameters etc. was established
- This workflow approach with extended measurements with respect to variation in EGR, Fuelling parameters, altitude and ambient conditions demonstrate a cost reduction potential of calibration for upcoming emission norms



Future Work





Automotive Research Association of India



Establishment : 1966

Location : Pune, INDIA (150 km from Mumbai)

Manpower: 750+

Facilities : Corporate office, Pune

HTC-Chakan; FID- Chakan

Laboratories – Powertrain, Emissions, Safety & Homologation, Passive Safety, Vehicle Evaluation, Materials, Automotive Electronics, NVH, CAE, Structural Dynamics, Calibration, Environmental Research, Centre of excel Emobility, Fatigue & Materials Centre of Excellence, Centre of Excellence Powertrain, Transmission & Gear Test Centre, Academy,

Reginal Office, Chennai

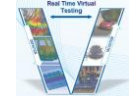
Affiliates : China and South Korea

Investments : 110 MUSD

Accreditations : ISO 9001, 14001, 27001

OHSAS 18001 &
NABL (ISO/IEC 17025)

CMCL Innovations



Problem space

- Complex engineering systems
- High-dimensional and dynamic
- Data and information silos
- Lack of distributed regulation
- Lack of interoperability
- Bespoke linking not scalable



Motivation: solution space

- Digital Engineering
- Combining physico-chemical and statistical algorithms
- Interoperability across domains
- IIoT: Industrial Internet of Things
- IoS: Internet of Services/ Senses

Computational Modelling Cambridge Ltd (CMCL)

- Research-driven business spun out of Cambridge University over a decade ago
- Diverse team of dedicated, technical specialists
- Computational Modelling Pirmasens GmbH – to be founded in Germany shortly
- Established distributor network covering China, India, Korea and Turkey
- Markets: Automotive, materials, chemicals, energy, environment, infrastructure



Dynamic Knowledge Graph technology

- Account for dynamic nature of data and information
- Interoperability between heterogeneous data and software
- Live representation of the aspects of real world to aid scenario analysis and cross-domain decision support
- Digital twins and interactions between them say, via smart contracts
- Knowledge management, accounting for the context of the data



Software



MoDS



kinetics



SRM Engine Suite



CMCL Explorer

Consulting

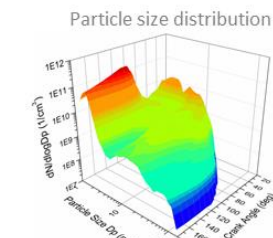
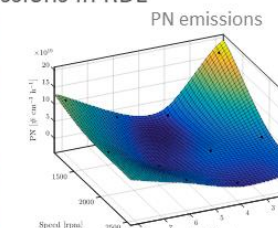
- Experience in problem-solving with customers including governments, industry and academia

Training

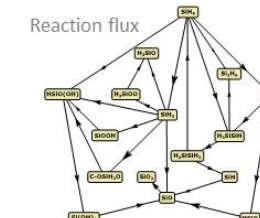
- Specialised technical training services offered online, on-site, and at client-site

Use cases: within and across domains

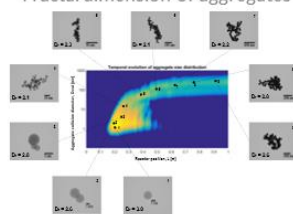
Automotive: Vehicle emissions in RDE



Chemicals: Nanomaterial production



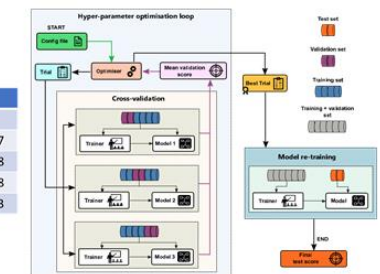
Fractal dimension of aggregates



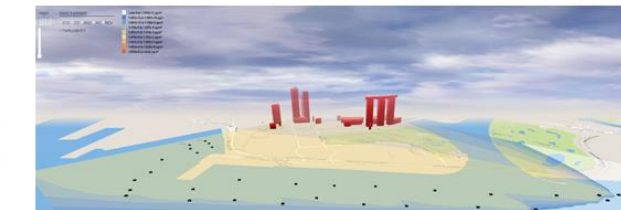
Renewables: Organic solar photovoltaics



Machine Learning	MSE	R ²	r
BILSTM	3.935	0.188	0.467
Simple GNN	2.410	0.470	0.698
SVR	2.846	0.423	0.668
HDMR	3.185	0.350	0.623



Air quality: Virtual sensors



Collaboration: CoMo GROUP CAMBRIDGE CARES



Thank You