

TIGERS

(Turbo-generator Integrated Gas Energy Recovery System)

PROJECT OVERVIEW

1st June 2005

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Agenda

- ❑ Project Management
- ❑ Visteon UK Ltd:
IPR, recoverable energy, test cycles, OEM system requirements, vehicle package.
- ❑ University of Sheffield (UoS): (material provided by Melanie Michon)
Energy recovery modelling, vehicle electrical system architectures, energy storage media.
- ❑ SR Drives (SRD) Ltd: (material provided by Paul Sykes)
SR Machine & Power electronics modelling and design.






Objectives – DTI Offer Letter

“ ...to develop enabling technologies and integration techniques for an exhaust energy recovery system and to demonstrate its commercial viability...”

DTI TIGERS offer letter December 2003



PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

| Organisation | Duration (Years) | Contribution (£k) | Grant (£k) | Total (£k) |
|--|------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
|  Visteon | 3 | 225 | 135 | 360 |
|  SR DRIVES | 3 | 225 | 135 | 360 |
|  | 3 | | 180 | 180 |

| | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| Totals | 450 | 900 |
|---------------|------------|------------|

Project Timing Plan

| ID | Task Name | Q1 '04 | | Q2 '04 | | Q3 '04 | | Q4 '04 | | Q1 '05 | | Q2 '05 | | Q3 '05 | | Q4 '05 | | Q1 '06 | | Q2 '06 | | Q3 '06 | | Q4 '06 | | Q1 '07 | | Q2 '07 | | | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|---|---|---|--|--|
| | | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D | J | F | M | A | M | J | | |
| 1 | Total Project | [Gantt bar from start to end] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Project Kick Off | [Gantt bar from start to start] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Phase 1 - Conceptual Study | [Gantt bar from start to end] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | State of the art investigation | [Gantt bar from start to end] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Evaluate Available exhaust gas energy | [Gantt bar from start to end] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | Methods of energy capture & architecture | [Gantt bar from start to end] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Determine suitability of candidate technologies | [Gantt bar from start to end] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | System concept design | [Gantt bar from start to end] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Electrical system optimisation & design | [Gantt bar from start to end] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | Detailed mechanical design | [Gantt bar from start to end] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | Electromagnetic design | [Gantt bar from start to end] 60% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Detailed performance analysis (iron & aerodynamic losses) | [Gantt bar from start to end] 60% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | Structural analysis (stress/rotor/dynamics) | [Gantt bar from start to end] 60% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Detailed thermal analysis / cooling system design | [Gantt bar from start to end] 60% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | High temperature insulation evaluation | [Gantt bar from start to end] 60% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 54 | BOM | [Gantt bar from start to end] 10% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | Turbine & volute design | [Gantt bar from start to end] 50% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | Machine design | [Gantt bar from start to end] 50% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 57 | Waste gate design | [Gantt bar from start to end] 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | Design freeze | [Gantt bar from start to end] 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | Detailed drawings | [Gantt bar from start to end] 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | Procure parts | [Gantt bar from start to end] 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | Converter & control design | [Gantt bar from start to end] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 73 | Demonstration system | [Gantt bar from start to end] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 86 | Documentation | [Gantt bar from start to end] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



Visteon UK Ltd

- Patent/Literature Search
- Identify Target Vehicle/Market Segment
- Identify Drive Cycles for Modelling
- Determine Energy Recoverable
- Develop Turbine Design
- Provide Vehicle Electrical Load Data



Patent Search

- ❑ Two searches have identified 350(+) patents covering exhaust energy recovery and automotive uses of SR machines.

However:

- Many are time expired and there is so much prior art we will be able to develop and market TIGERS.
- There are no references to the use of SR machines for exhaust energy recovery devices.
- There are one (possibly two) applications/features that we may still be able to Patent for TIGERS.



Target Vehicle/Market Segment

- ❑ Diesel PT already have higher efficiency than Gas. Diesel base engine costs now much higher than gasoline - OEM's finding it difficult to justify additional new technologies. Market segmentation appears to be stabilising around 50%.
- ❑ Gasoline PT closing efficiency 'gap' with addition of advanced technologies. Boosted/downsized gas ~ 8-10% market by 2008. Remaining NA gasoline segment is opportunity for new technology.
- ❑ C/D class segment needs help to meet 140g/km. This class is the last 'high volume' segment. Customers will pay for new technology. High 'out of urban' usage.



C/D segment NA Gasoline Target Platform



Drive Cycles

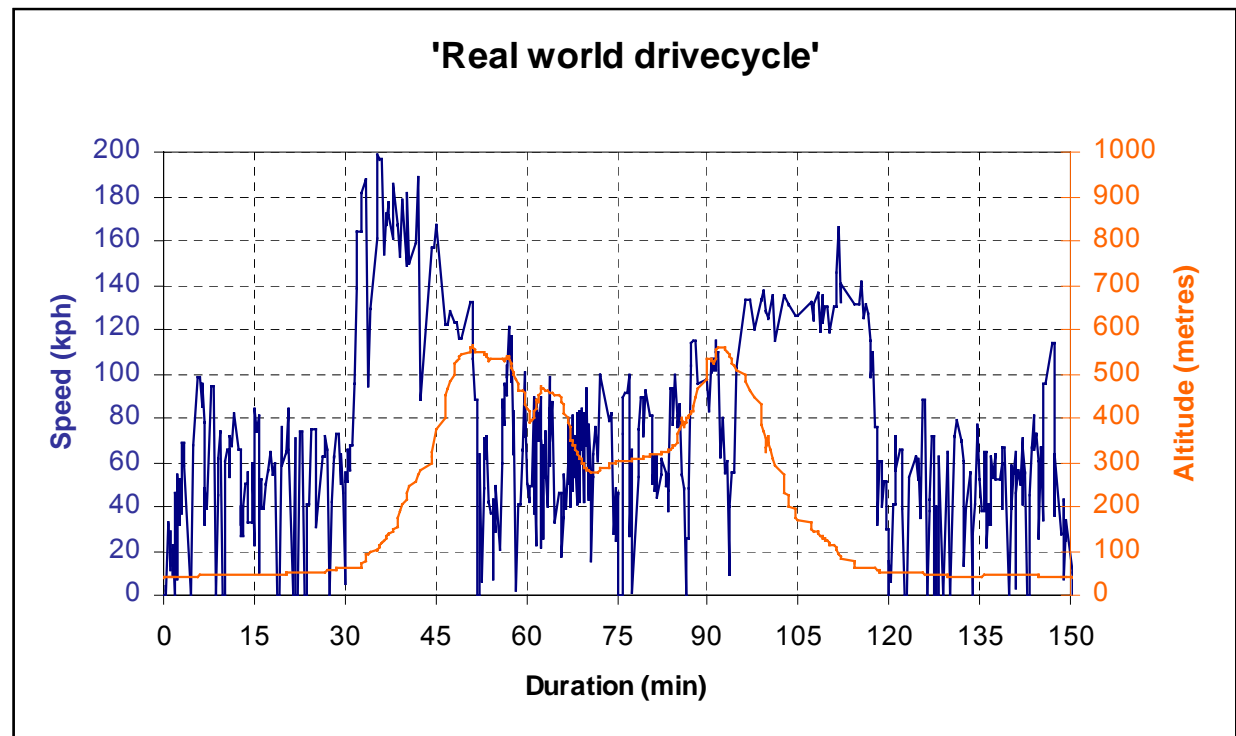
- ❑ Legislated - committed to CO2 reduction but may not reflect 'Real world' usage.
- ❑ Recommend 'Real World' cycle such as Auto Zeitung:

2.5 Hours duration

0 – 200km/h

Significant gradients

Higher engine loading



Energy Recoverable

- ❑ Commercially available ICE simulation package modified to include 'power turbine'.
- ❑ AZ cycle simplified to top 10 residency points (=80/ 90% of cycle).
- ❑ Simulations run at 3 locations in exhaust system and range of turbine speeds, loads and exhaust backpressure.
- ❑ Indicates that 50w – 13 kW may be extracted by turbine
- ❑ Follow up work to automate data handling and fully populate AZ cycle map (~900 points!)

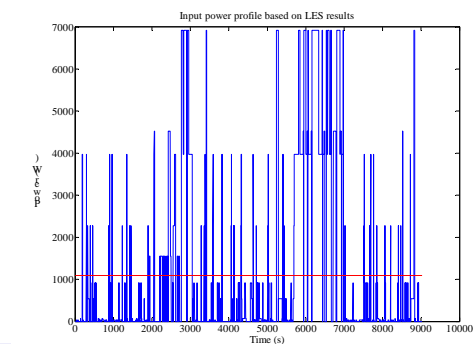
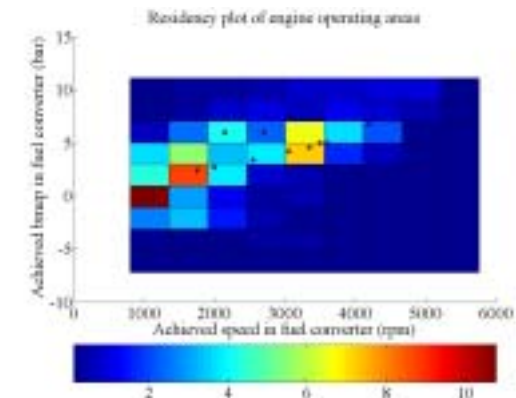
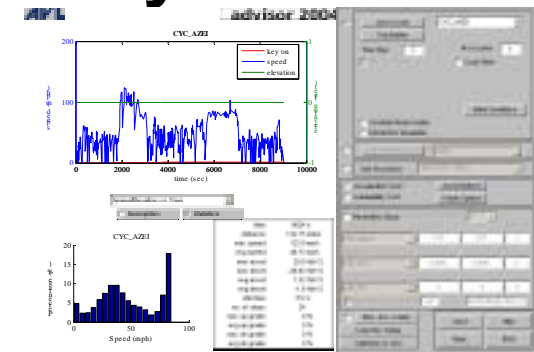
The University of Sheffield

- ❑ Electrical System Energy Recovery Modelling
- ❑ Electrical System Topologies
- ❑ Energy storage Media

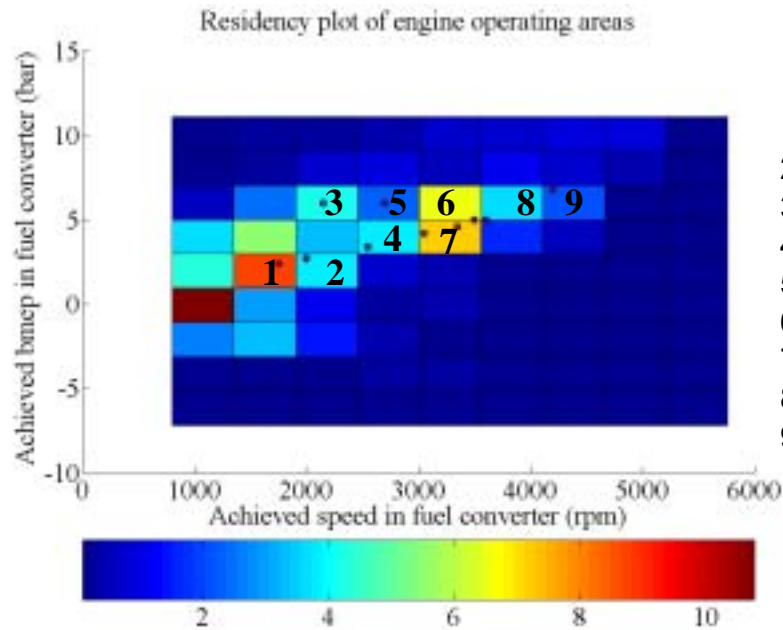


TIGERS Turbine Power Study

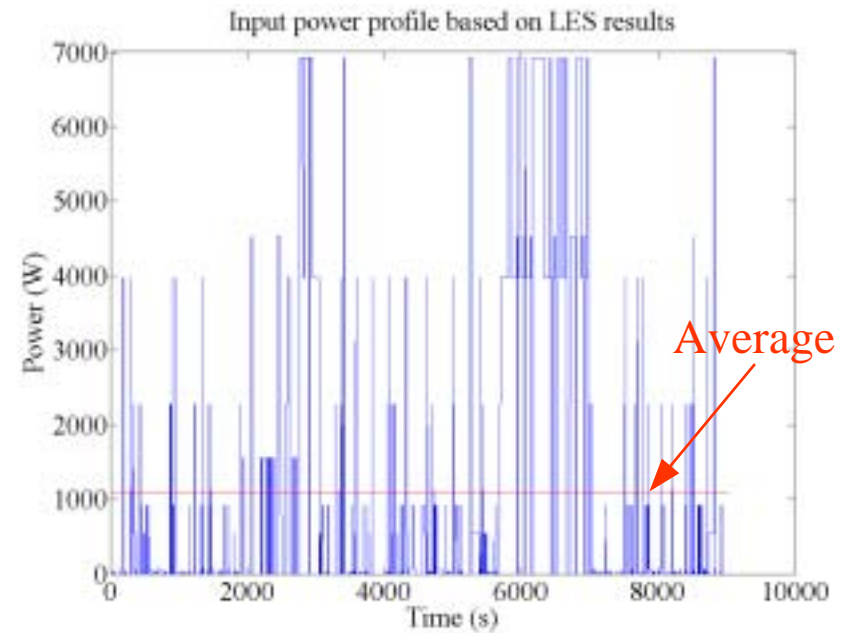
- ❑ **Driving Cycle**
Auto Zeitung
- ❑ **Vehicle Simulation**
 - Advisor
- ❑ **Residency Data**
 - map points / curve fitting
- ❑ **Engine/Turbine Simulation**
 - Visteon: Lotus Engine Simulator
- ❑ **Electrical Input Power**



Energy Storage Sizing Study for TIGERS



- 1: 30.4W
- 2: 67.5W
- 3: 920W
- 4: 538.2W
- 5: 2271W
- 6: 3968W
- 7: 6919W
- 8: 4520W
- 9: 1558W



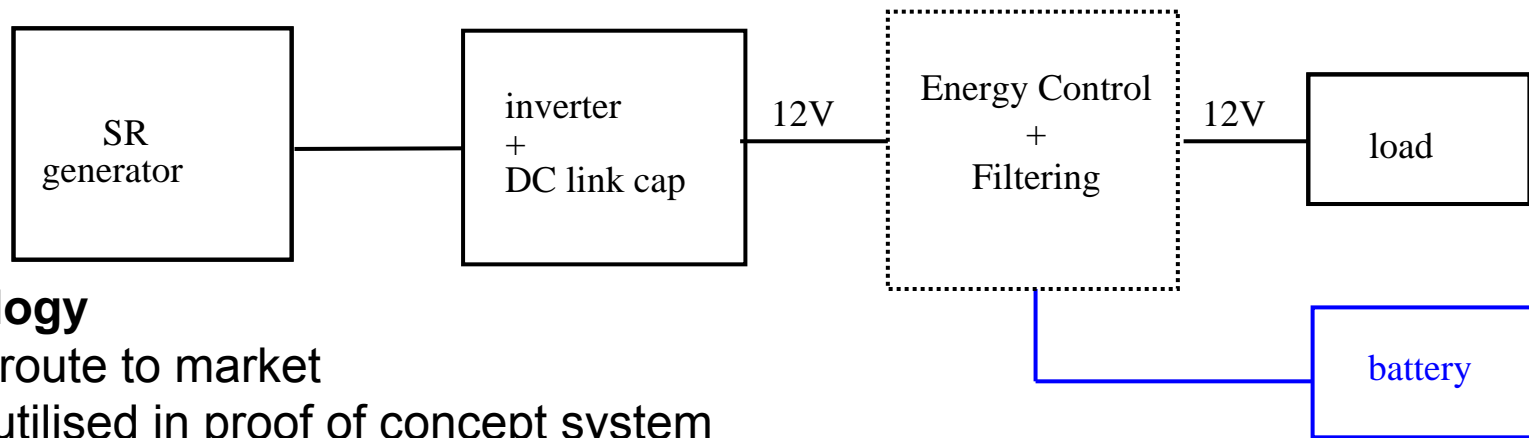
C/D class car:

- ❑ Idling load requirement: 62A constant
- ❑ Average load requirement over CLCC driving cycle: 70A constant

Conclusions:

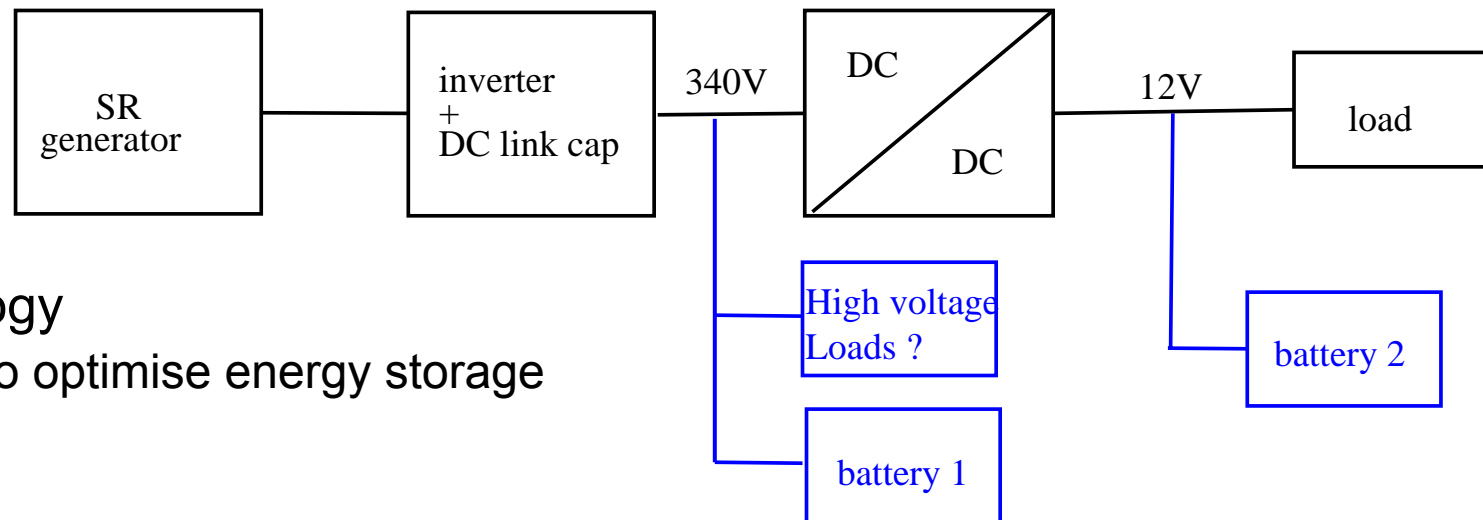
- C_{bat} : based on first simulation: $\geq 150Ah$ to delete alternator
- Driving cycle dependant: requirement to study other cycles e.g. NEDC no motorway cruising, etc.

Energy Storage Topology Study for TIGERS



12V topology

- fastest route to market
- will be utilised in proof of concept system



340V topology

- potential to optimise energy storage

SRD UK Ltd

- SR machine design assumptions
- High frequency loss investigations
- Thermal design
- Manufacturing processes



SR Machine Design Assumptions

- ❑ Operating speed 80 – 90k RPM
 - Maximum shaft power $\approx 6\text{kW}$.
- ❑ Voltage studies carried out for 12Vdc and 340Vdc
 - 12Vdc system selected for POC.

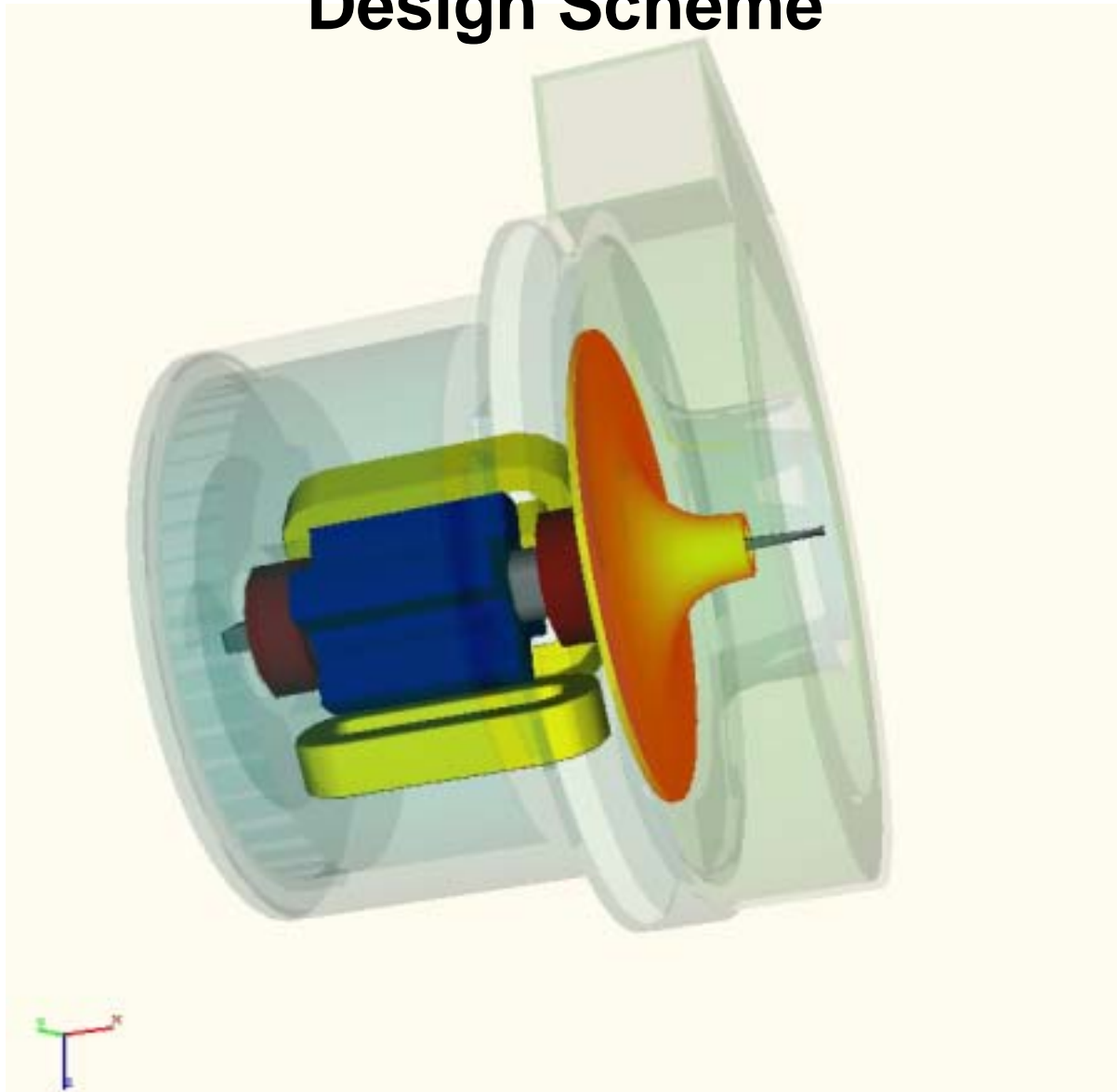


Design Challenges

- ❑ Need to maximise overall system efficiency.
- ❑ Electrical design needs to address problems posed by very high power throughput at low volts.
- ❑ Mechanical design needs to meet requirements of high speed operation at elevated temperatures.
- ❑ Thermal design needs to manage heating effects of machine & system power losses
 - High temperature coolant system
 - Very high exhaust gas temperatures



Design Scheme



Risk

❑ Thermal

- SR Machine windings, potting compound, power electronics
- DGBB sealed for life grease pack

❑ Mechanical

- Shaft critical speeds and rotor strength

❑ Cost

- Additional cooling loop
- Hardware cost down (POC to Prod. Intent Solution).
- DC-DC converters and power electronics



Next Steps....

- ❑ Complete Mechanical & Electrical detailed designs.
- ❑ Expedite manufacture of POC hardware for Dec'05 (12v Dyno & 340v Rig).
- ❑ Complete Energy Cycle Simulation.
- ❑ Complete Vehicle Electrical System Design.
- ❑ Preliminary Control System Specification.
- ❑ Determine Feasibility of Total System Model.



Dissemination Opportunity

- Invitation to present a paper at the Hybrid vehicle conference held at Braunschweig University (Feb 2006).
 - Modelled comparison of series hybrid with gasoline engine
 - Engine only
 - Engine fitted with TIGERS (340V)
 - Compare results of distance achieved using the same amount of fuel



Any Questions ?

