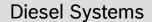


ICE 2015, Capri, Sept. 16th 2015

Dipl.-Ing. Joachim Paul, Diesel Systems, Robert Bosch GmbH



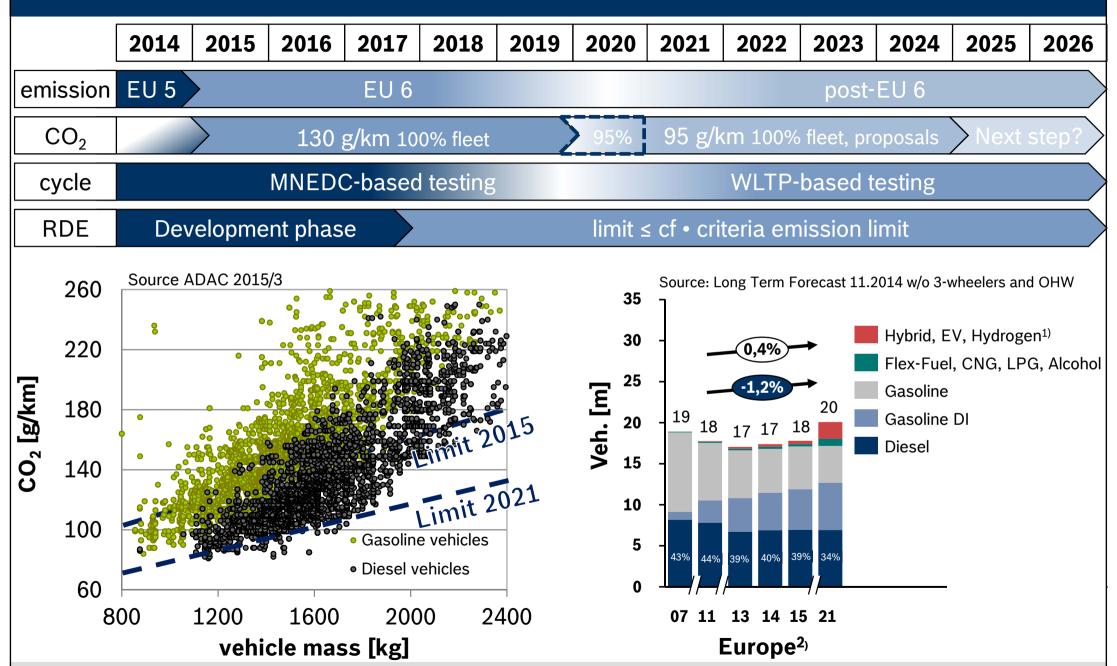


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Diesel Systems

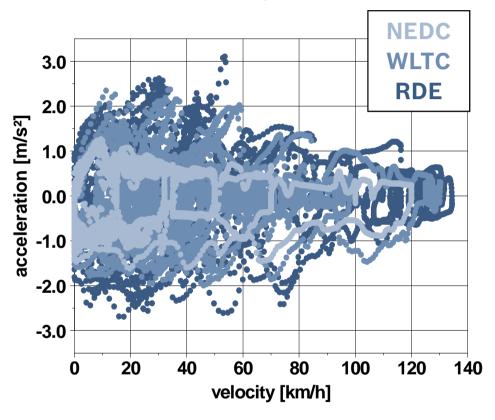
¹⁾ includes Gasoline / Diesel Hybrid and 48V 2) includes EU27 + other countries (non-EU, RU, TR, ...)



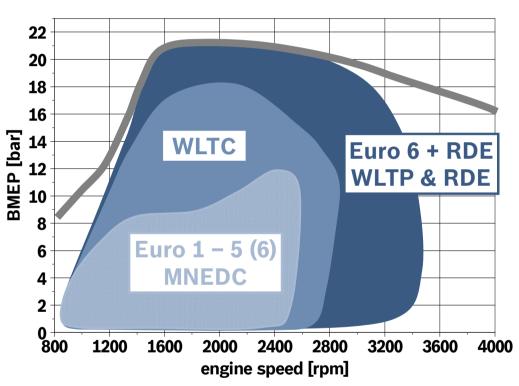


WLTC and Real Driving Emissions

Increase of Transient Operations

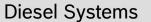


Wider engine operating area



Significant increase of transient operations and wider operation area for new driving cycles









- **Advanced T/C HW**
- **New SW functions (transient** and model based engine control)

disposal, exploitation, reproduction, editing, distribution, as well as in the event of applications for industrial property rights.

Diesel Hybridization

- Boost recuperation system
- Operating mode strategy (stationary and transient conditions



innovative concepts

future legislation

> exhaust gas after treatment



platform demonstrator

- optimized emission potential
- hardware upgrade
- software development

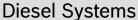
FIE benchmark

> injection strategy

single cylinder engine



Complete testing platform for future technologies







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VTG 2nd gen

- reduced axial vane clearance
- minimal hysteresis

ball bearing

- improved transient behavior
- reduced fuel consumption

titanium aluminide turbine wheel

- 50% reduced inertia due to material
- improved transient behavior
- MIM process in development @ Bosch

electrical actuator

- · minimal hysteresis
- · high actuating speed and force

compressor wheel

 hard anodized compressor wheel to prevent damages due to low pressure EGR



High flow turbine and compressor wheel

Bosch speed sensor

- no over speed damages
- use of whole compressor map
- additional OBD functions

Deriving turbocharger requirements within Bosch's overall system approach

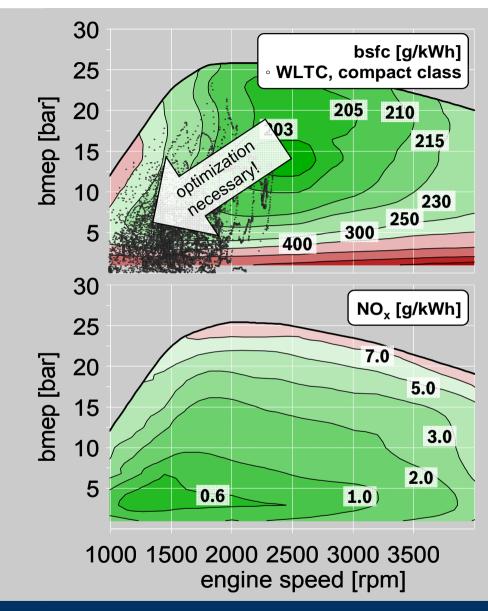






basic configuration

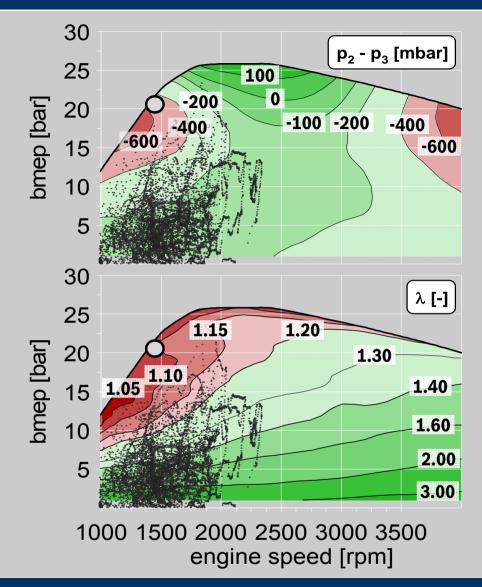
displacement	1.65 I
rated power	110kW@4000rpm
max. torque	340Nm@1700rpm
compr. ratio	16
bore	81mm
stroke	80.5mm
EGR	low pressure + high pressure

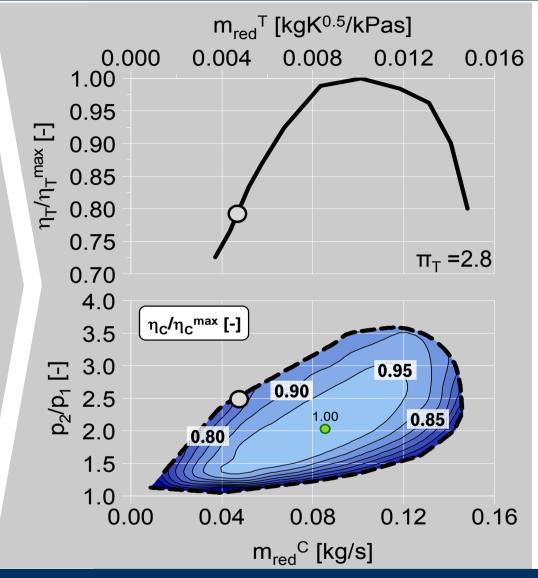


Dedicated optimization of main driving area necessary

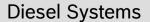




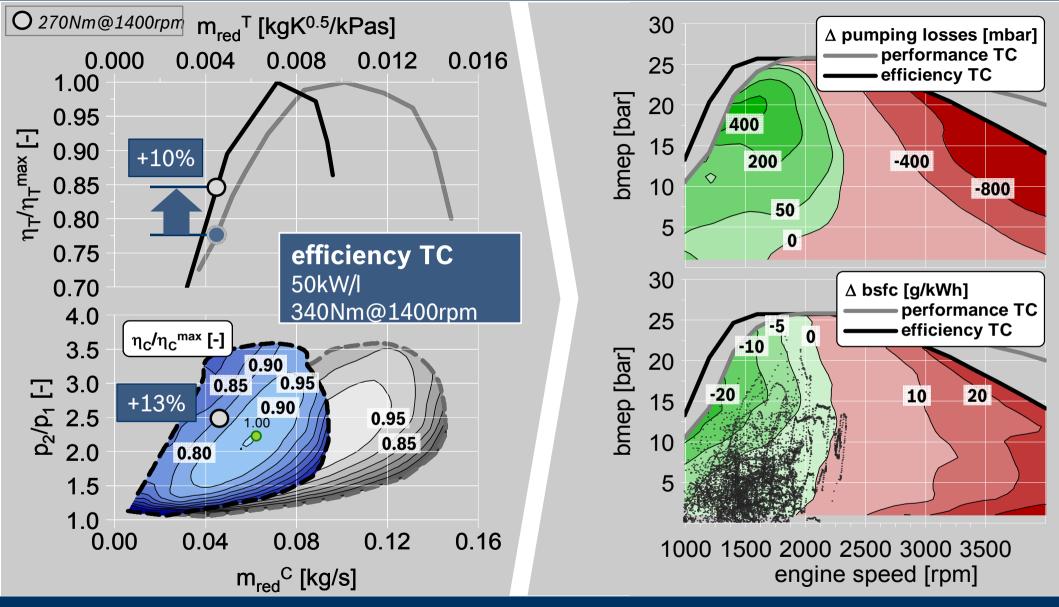




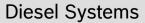
Increased bsfc caused by low air-fuel ratio and high gas exchange work at low engine speed



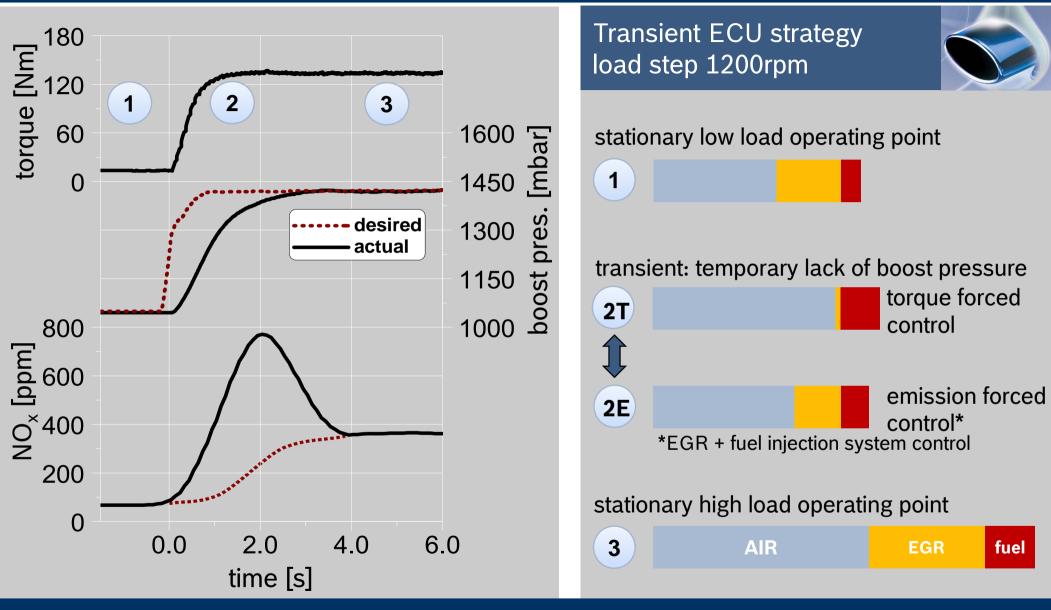




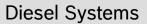
High fuel consumption benefit in main driving area with the efficiency TC





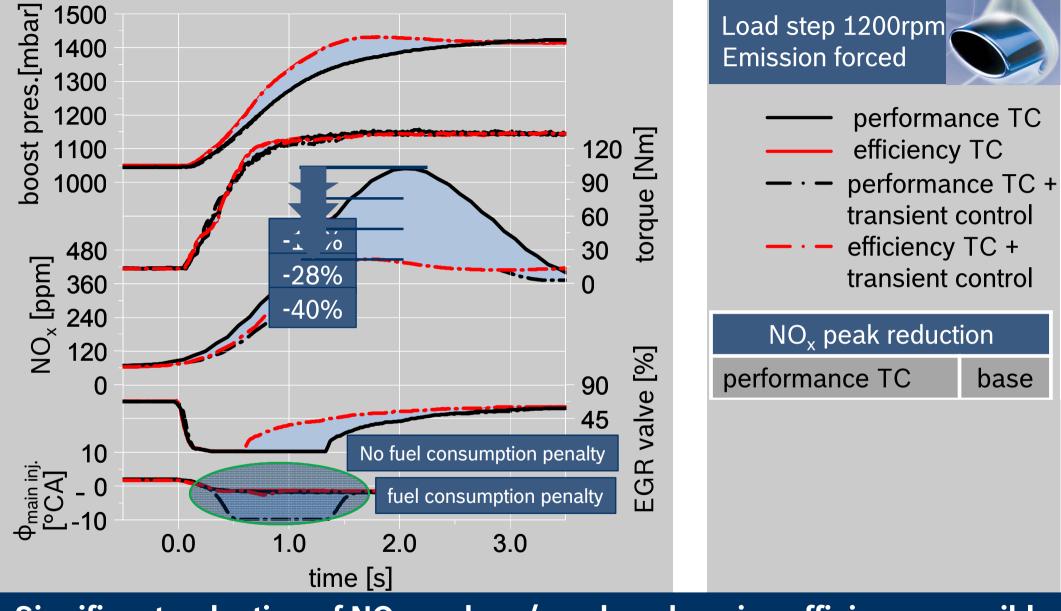


Transient turbocharger performance as essential key parameter

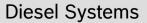






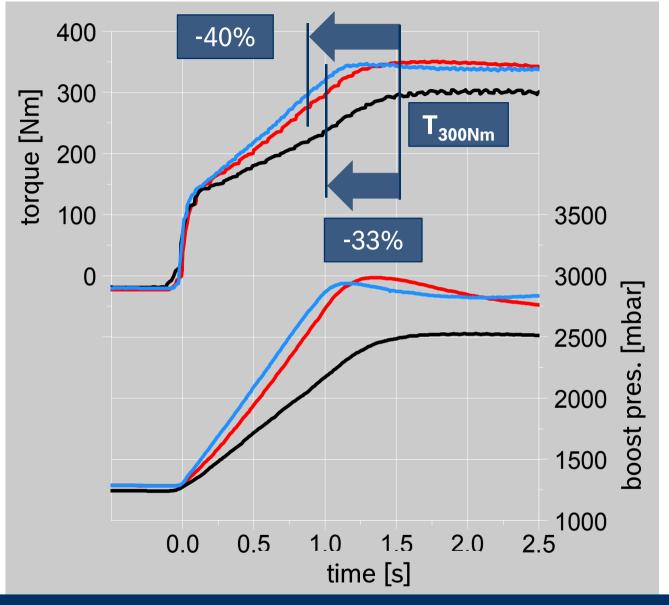


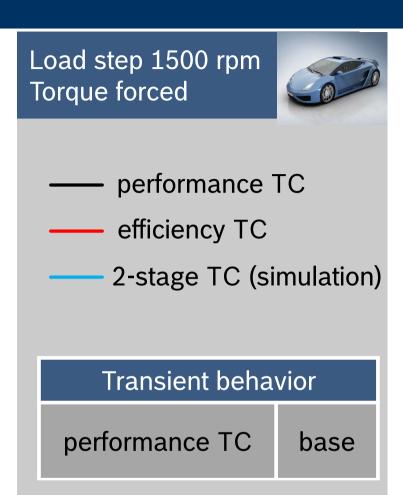
Significant reduction of NO_x peaks w/o reduced engine efficiency possible







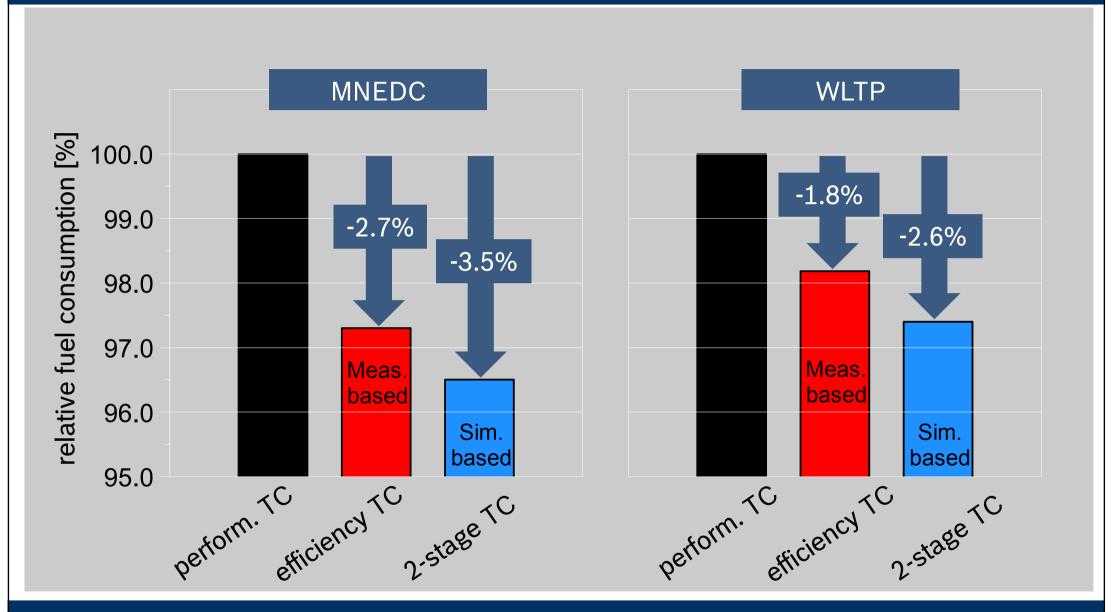




Significant increase of transient performance due to efficiency turbocharger







Fuel consumption benefit up to 2-3% due to efficiency turbocharger





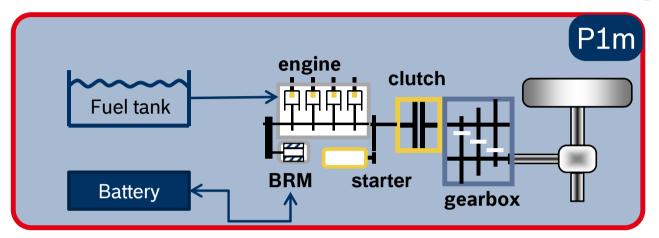
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System description: P1m configuration



Consid	lered	Degrees of	Freedom:
Consid	icicu	Degrees or	i reedoiii.

- Clutch open/closed
- Torque distribution
- Vehicle velocity

System description:					
Vehicle	1470 kg curb weight				
ICE	Diesel				
Swept volume	1,65 litre				
Cylinders	4				
Valves	4				
CR	16				
Power	90kW @ 4000 rpm				
Torque	270 Nm @ 2000-2400 rpm				
Emissions	EU6				
Gearbox	MT5				
Clutch	electrical actuated				
E-Drive	48V				
E-Motor (BRM)	11kW peak power, air cooled Ratio E-Motor/Crank shaft 3/1				
Battery	Lithium Ion				

Torque distribution as major degree of freedom for P1m configuration

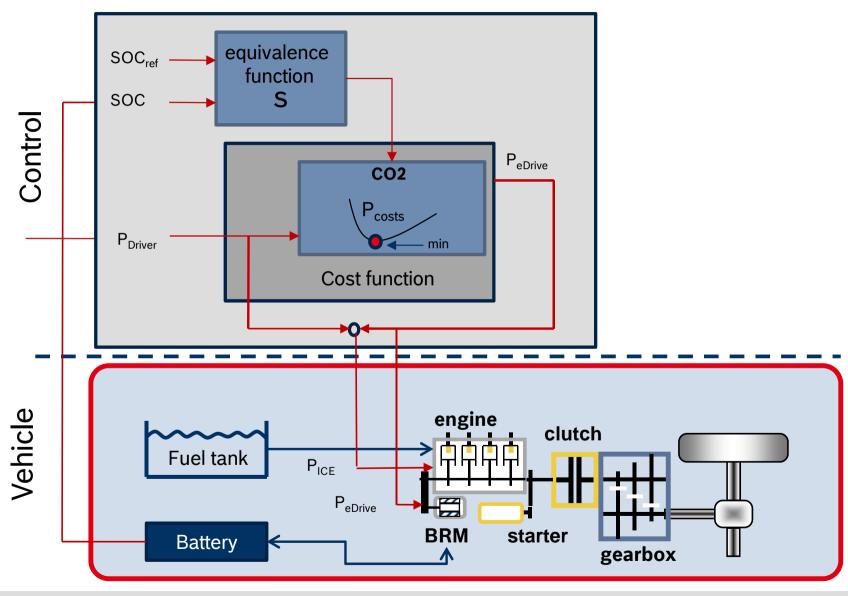
Diesel Systems

BRM Boost recuperation machine





Basic ECMS controller structure:

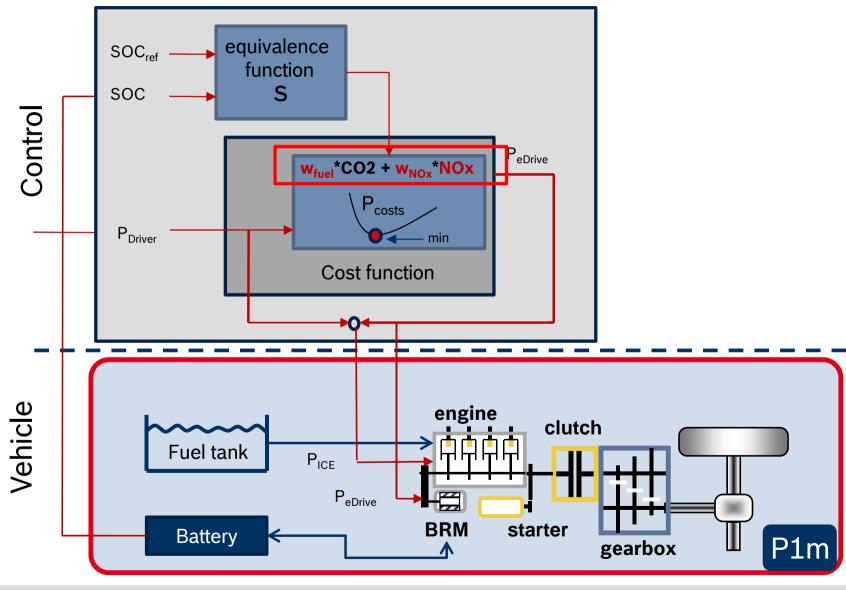


Diesel Systems

ECMS: Equivalent Consumption Minimization Strategy



Diesel ECMS controller structure:

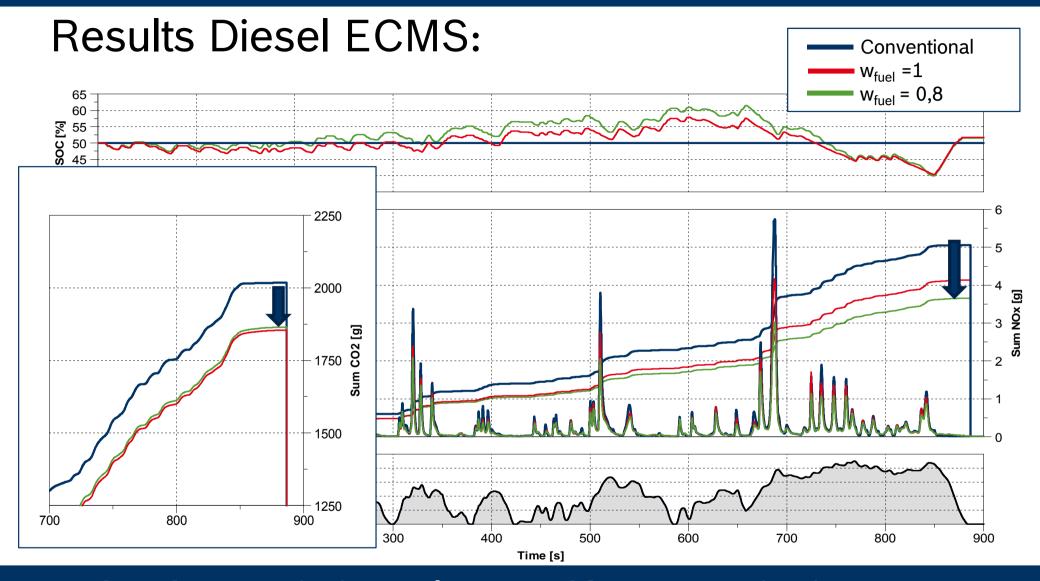


Diesel Systems

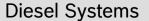
ECMS: Equivalent Consumption Minimization Strategy







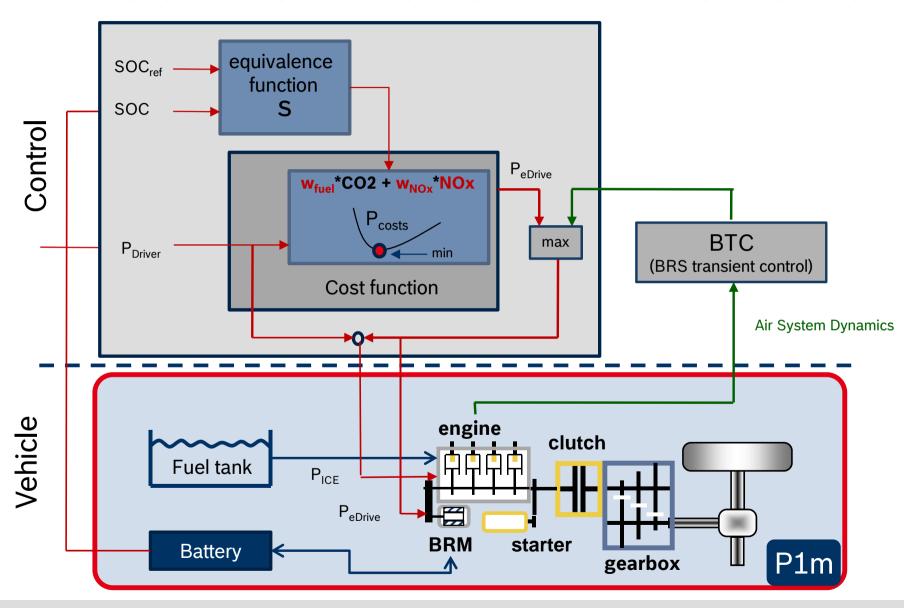
Reduced NO_x -Emissions w/ comparable consumption improvement for $w_{fuel} = 0.8$

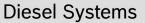






Transient Diesel ECMS controller structure:







BRS transient control (BTC): Motivation

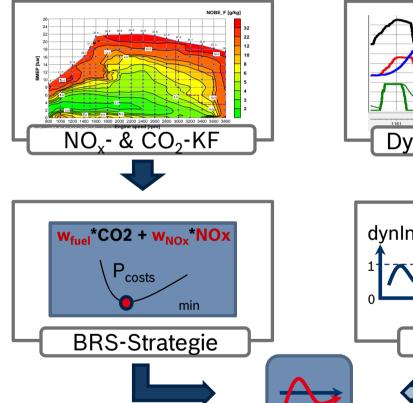
ECMS: Stationary Emissions

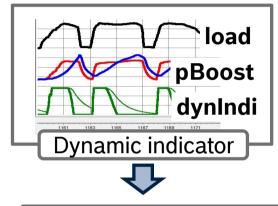




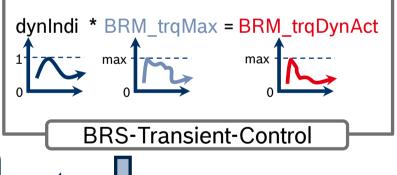
BTC: Transient Emissions

Diesel ECMS based on stationary NO_x - $/CO_2$ -Maps





Dynamic indicator (rel. boost pressure deviation)

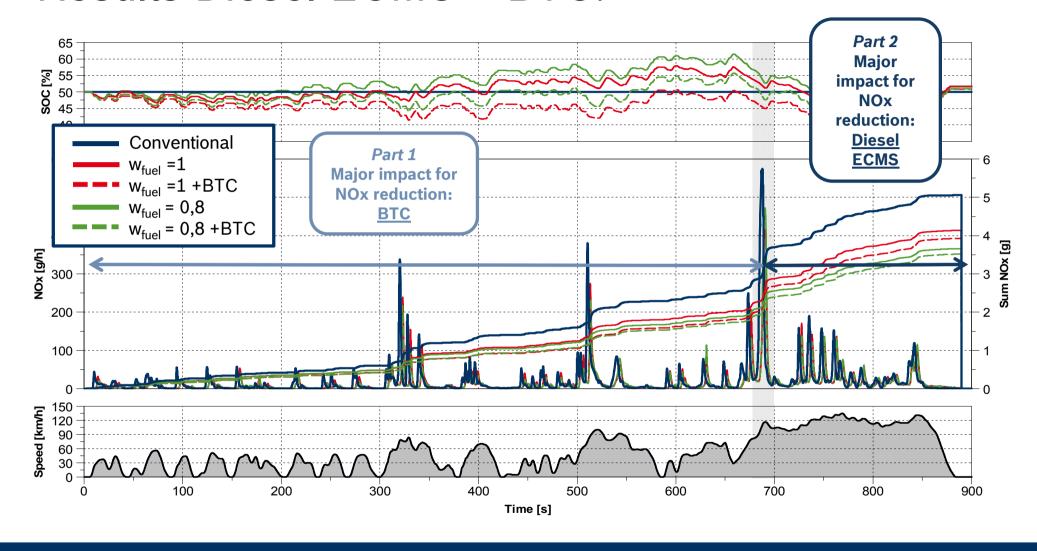


Additional transient torque intervention by BTC

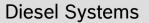




Results Diesel ECMS + BTC:



Minimal NO_x-emissions with 80%-CO₂+BTC

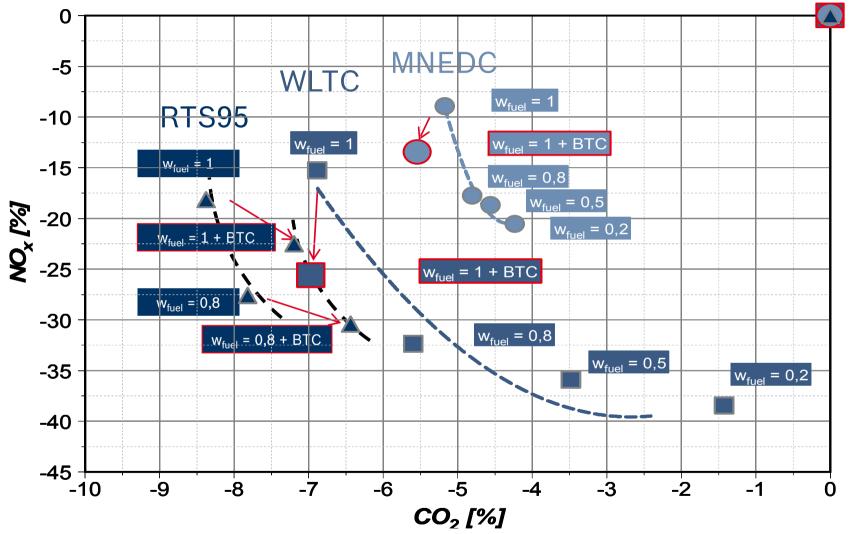






CO₂ and NO_x potential:

w/o BRS

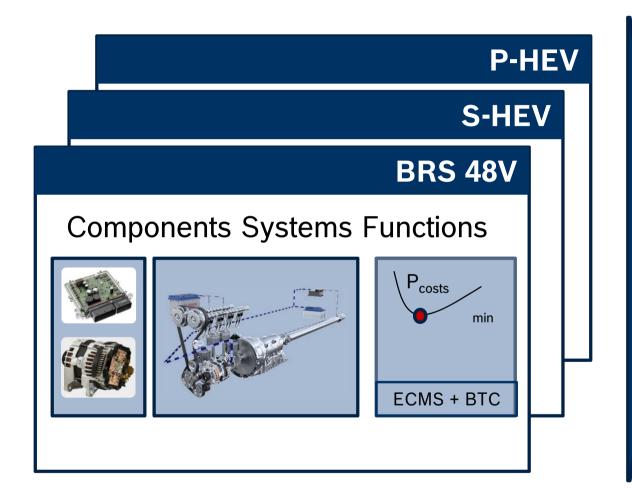


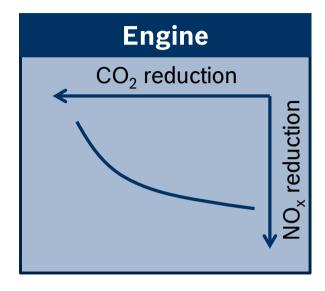
Increasing CO2 and NOx potential for real driving conditions

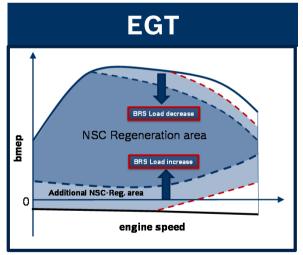




BOSCH HEV product portfolio:







BOSCH enables optimized overall system w/ minimized CO₂ and NO_x emissions





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Air System Approach

		performance TC	efficiency TC	2-stage TC	efficiency TC + transient control
	time to torque	base lineTiAl turbineball bearingRDE compliant	-33%	simulation only -40%	-33%
Δfc	MNEDC WLTP		-2.7% -1.8%	-3.5% -2.6%	-2.7% -1.8%
	NO _x peak reduction		-12%	not measured	-40%

- Optimized overall system including RDE compliance developed by Bosch and BMTS
- Reduced fuel consumption demonstrated with further potential for down speeding
- Significant reduction of transient NO_x emissions due to fast boost pressure built up and advanced transient control:
 - → Reduction of costs for the EGT system possible + Fuel and cost efficient overall system



Diesel Hybridization Concept

- → A holistic approach for Diesel Hybrid Operating strategy was <u>realized</u>
- \rightarrow Potential for CO₂ and NO_x reduction was demonstrated in three different driving cycles: MNEDC, WLTC, RTS95
- \rightarrow Increasing $\mathrm{CO_2}$ and $\mathrm{NO_x}$ potential for realistic driving cycles compared to homologation cycles
- Diesel Hybrid Operating Strategy as one option for RDE fulfilment
- Available as platform ECU function
- Future development:
 - Enlarge to higher hybridisation degrees (S-HEV, P-HEV)
 - Adaptive closed loop operating strategy
 - Include short-, mid- and long range prediction





Thank you for your attention! Questions?



