

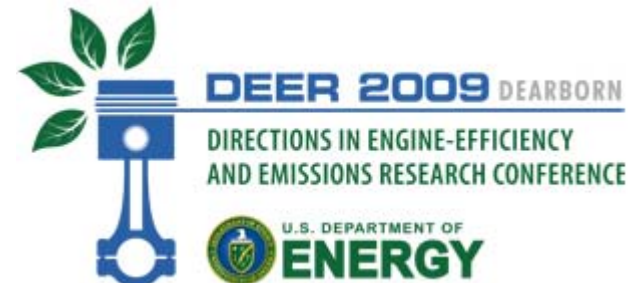
**DETROIT DIESEL**



# Demonstrating and Validating a Next Generation Model-Based Controller for Fuel Efficient, Low Emissions Diesel Engines

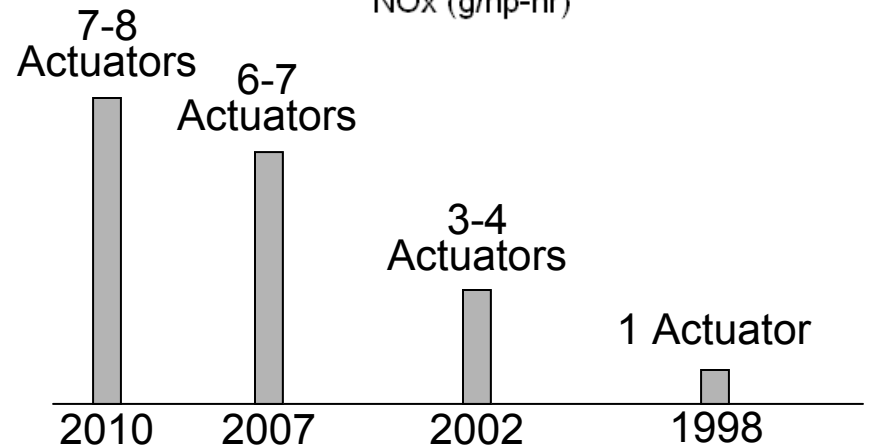
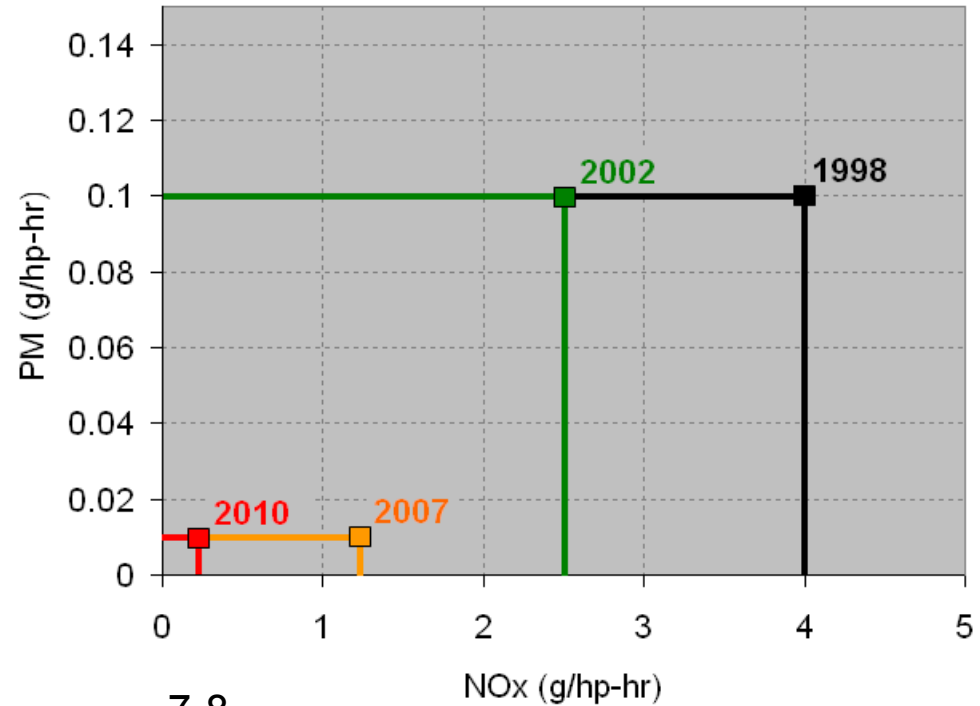
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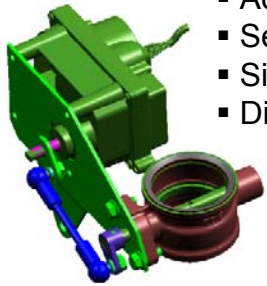


- The need for advanced engine control
- Proposed alternative to traditional control techniques
- Viability demonstration
- Limitations & next steps

- Increased number of sensors and actuators
- More degrees of freedom
- New control logic required
- More calibration flexibility
- Calibration optimization more complex

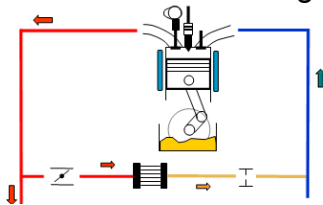


# Several Levels of Control



- Actuator position control
- Sensor drift
- Signal processing
- Diagnostics

Individual  
Component  
Level



- Parameter control
- System Interactions
- Diagnostics

System Level



- Emissions
- Fuel economy
- Diagnostics

Engine Level



- Drivability
- Heat rejection
- Diagnostics

Truck Level

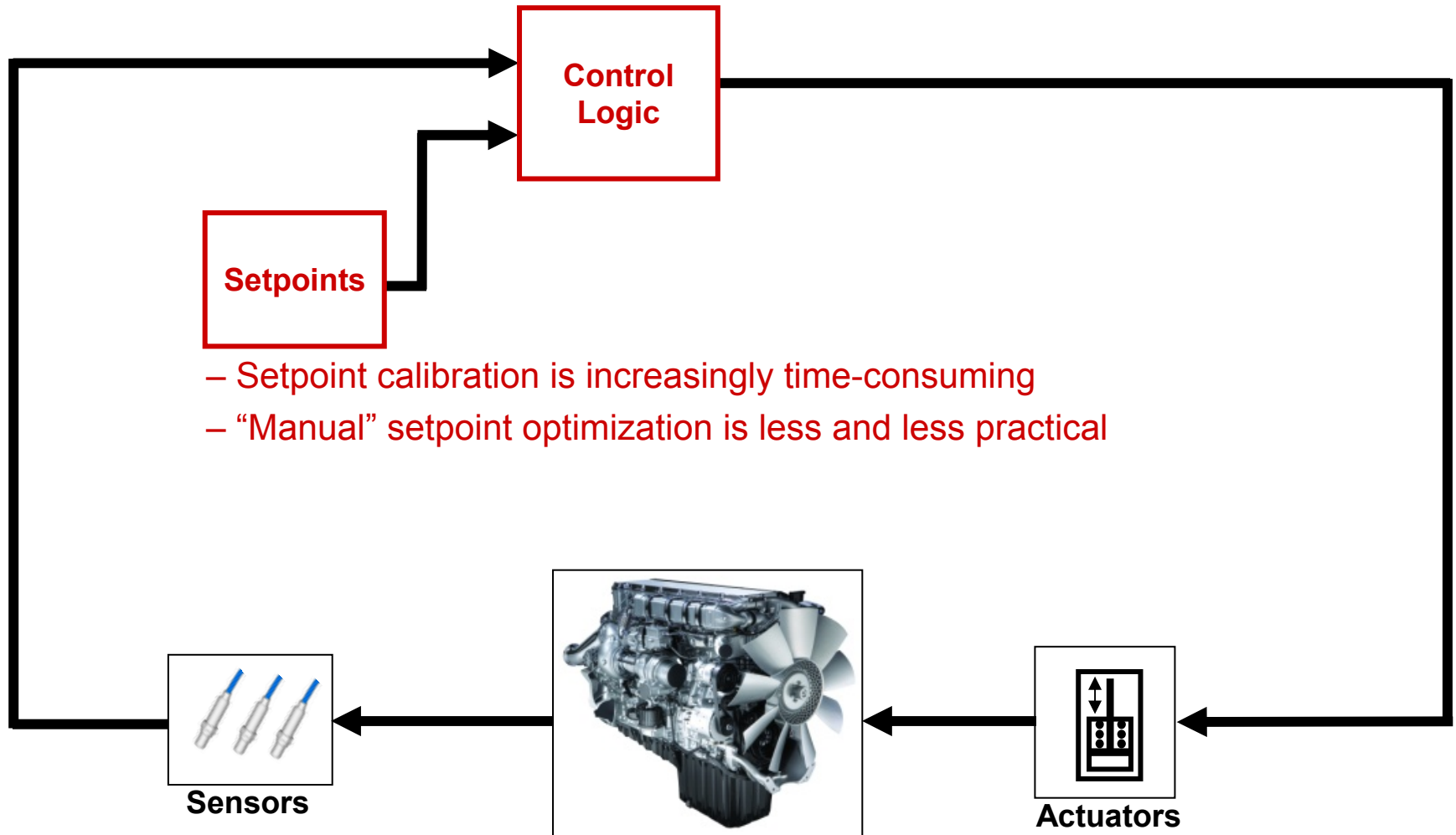
## Constraints:

- Control stability
- Transient response
- Diagnostics

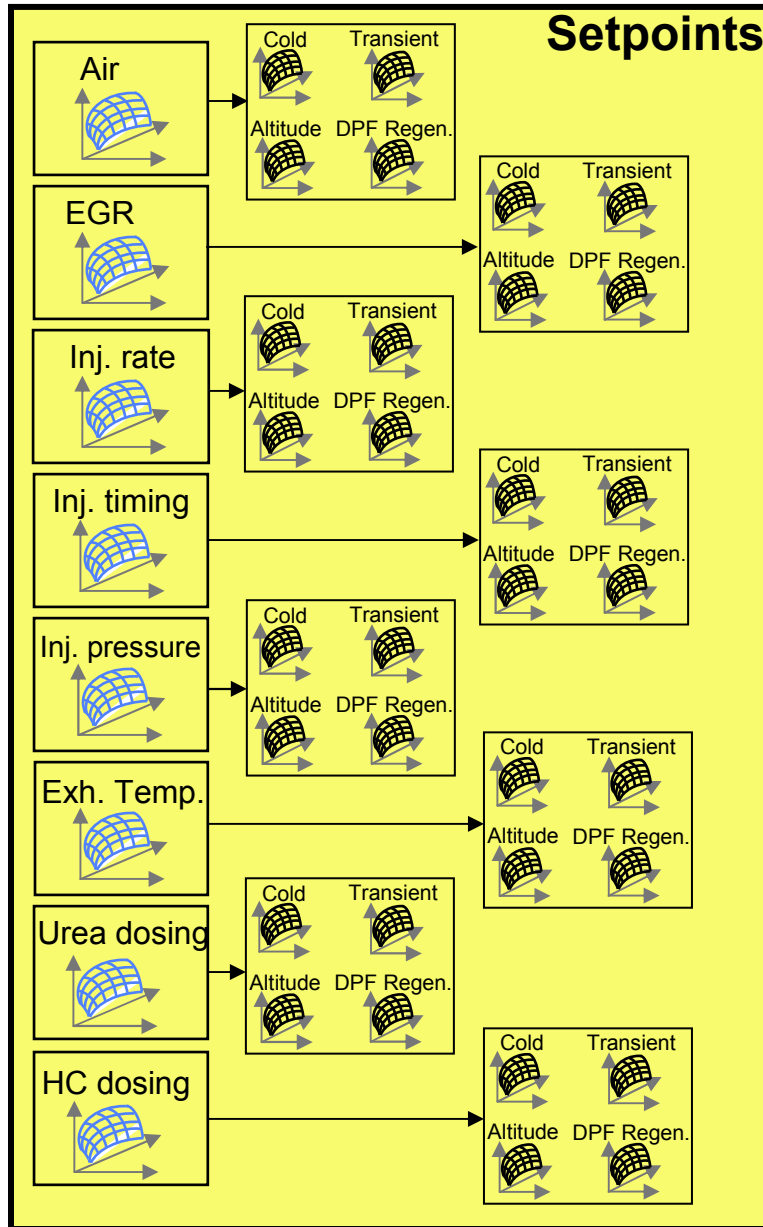
## Must integrate systems with:

- Different response times
- Nonlinearities
- Part-to-part variability

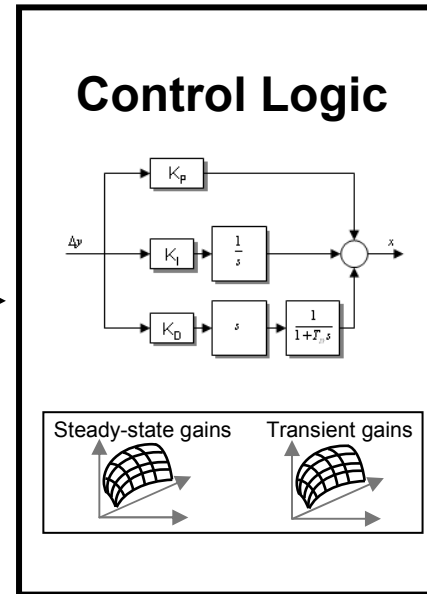
- Control logic requires extensive mapping of control gains
- Control gains are tuned to ensure stability
- Trade-off is steady-state stability vs. transient response



- Setpoint calibration is increasingly time-consuming
- "Manual" setpoint optimization is less and less practical



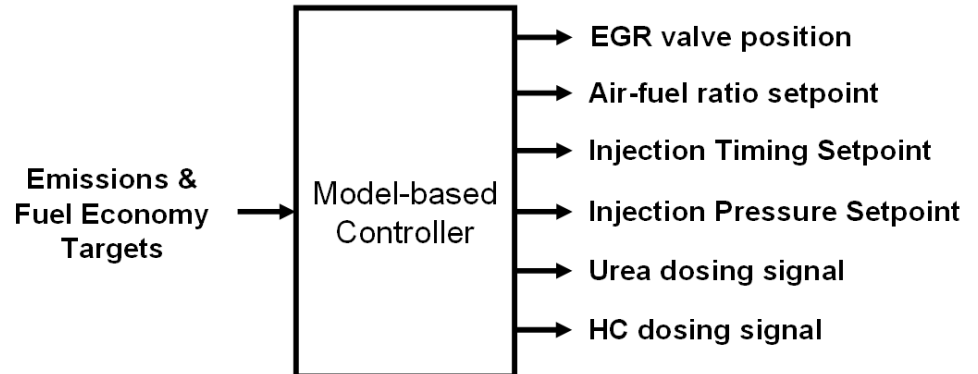
- Factorial increase in calibration space
- Multiple performance targets



### Performance targets

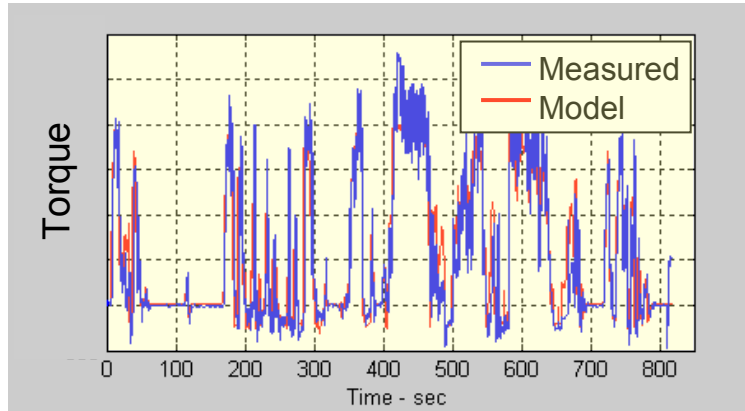
- Torque
- Drivability
- Durability
- Fuel economy
- NOx / PM / NMHC
- NO/NO<sub>2</sub> ratio
- NH<sub>3</sub> storage
- Urea consumption
- SCR efficiency

- A practically-mapless control system
- Based on predictive engine models
  - First principle models
  - Neural networks trained with transient engine data
- A controller with built-in knowledge of system interactions
  - Nonlinearities
  - Individual system response times
- Inputs: Performance targets
- Outputs: Actuator signals
- Includes an optimizer
  - Cost function that minimizes emissions and fuel consumption
  - Optimizes engine operation in real-time

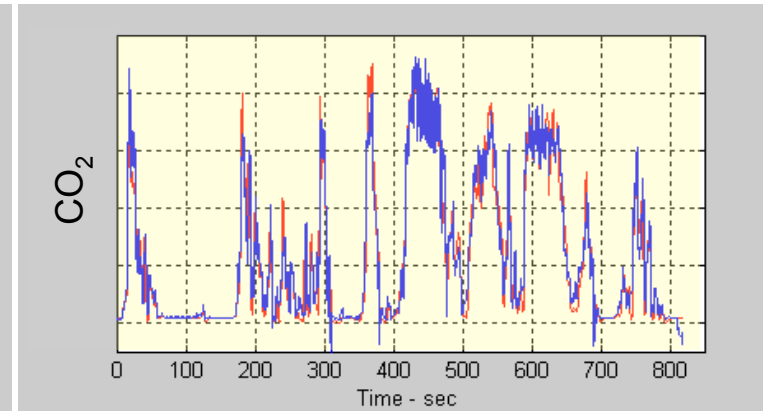
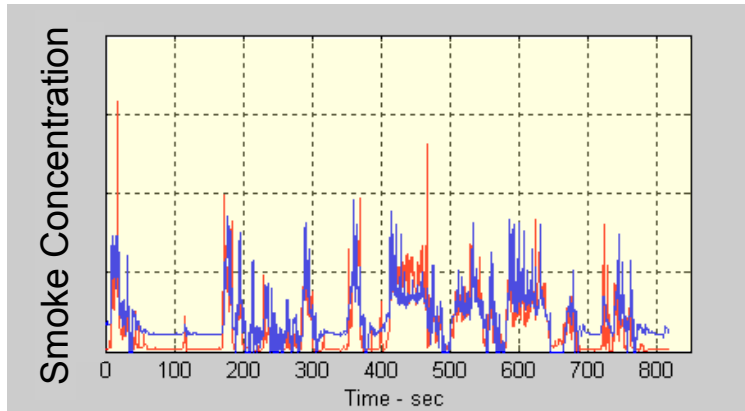
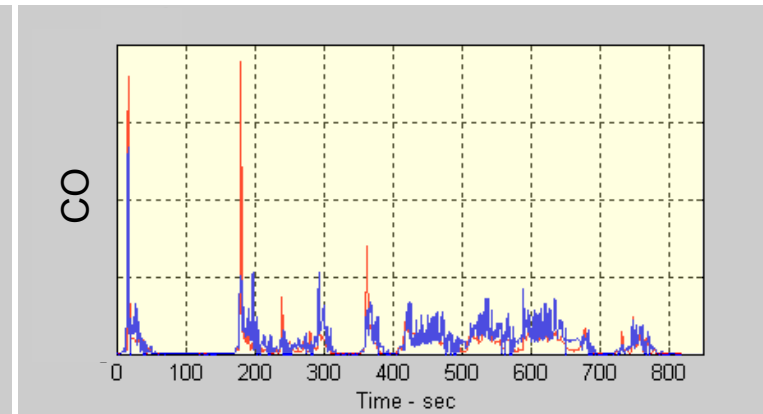
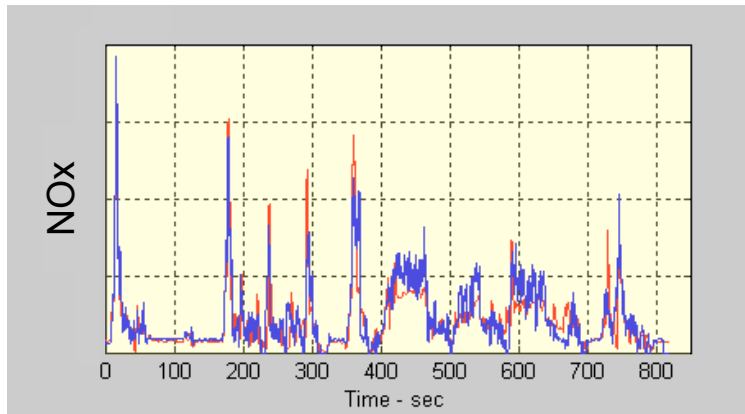


# 1<sup>st</sup> Step: Performance Model Evaluation

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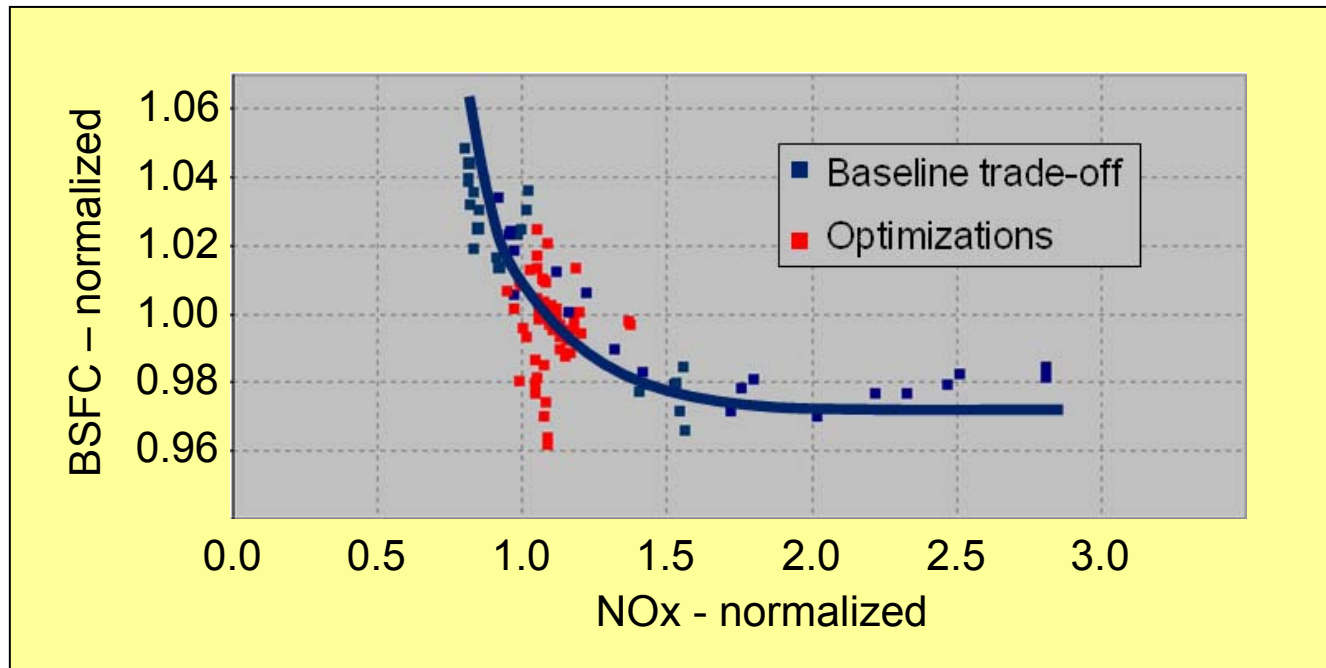
Performance model accuracy is satisfactory over a wide range of operating conditions





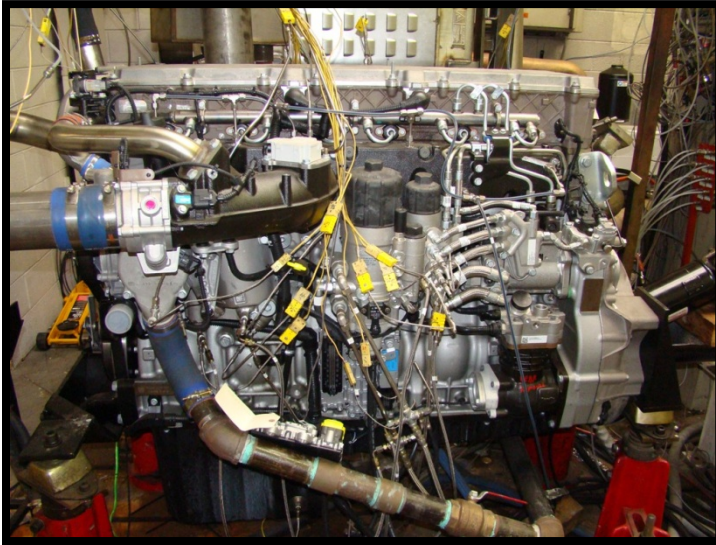


- Exercized the controller model offline
- Resulting engine setpoints were evaluated at the test cell
- Measurable gains in fuel economy

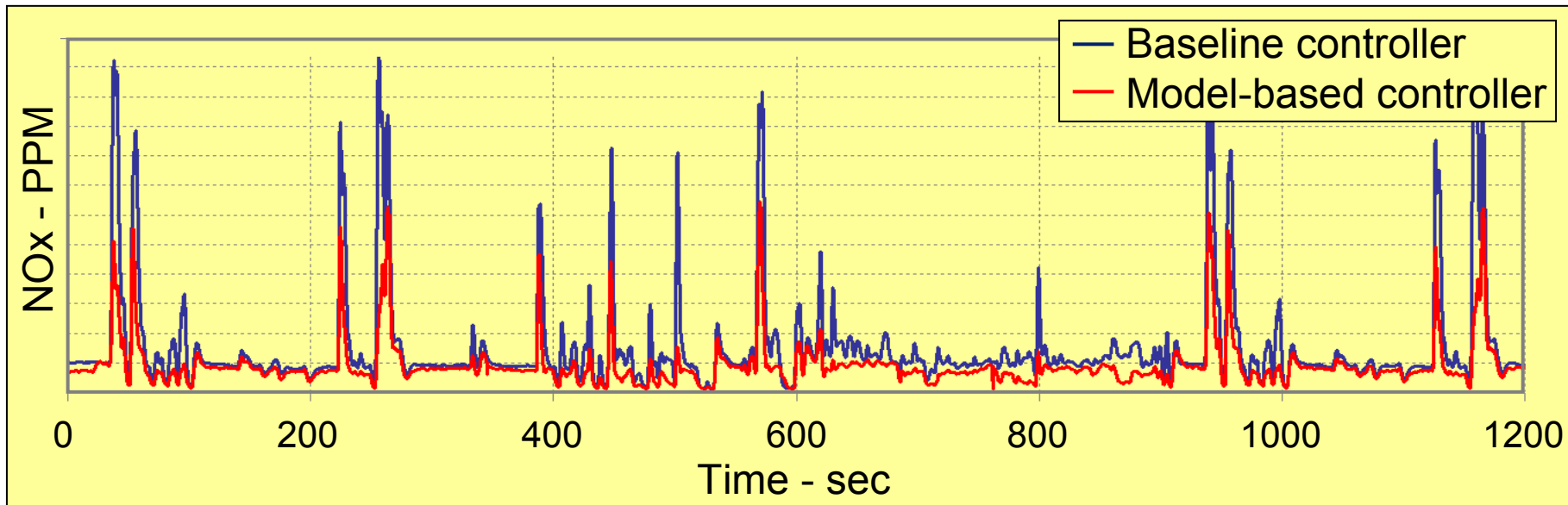


# 3<sup>rd</sup> step: Complete Controller Evaluation

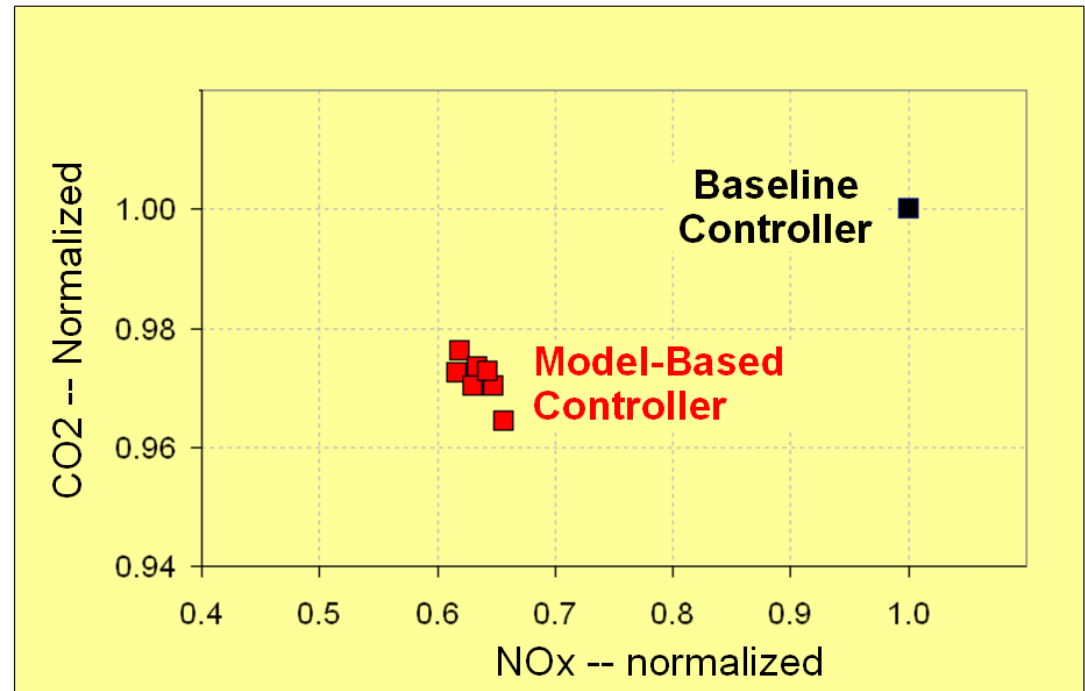
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- Full model-based control logic implementation
  - Performance models
  - Controller
  - Optimizer
- Test engine: 2010 Detroit Diesel DD15
- Test cycle: U.S. FTP



- Controller evaluation in 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of the FTP cycle
- Initial results are encouraging
  - Controller operates in real-time
  - Verified controller's ability to “steer” engine performance towards high/low NOx and CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Control is stable
  - Torque is maintained
  - CO<sub>2</sub> vs. NOx trade-off benefit



- Fully model-based, practically-mapless engine control concept is viable
  
- Main limitations of the approach
  - Large amount of transient engine data required
  - Vehicle-to-vehicle variability
  - Increased ECU computing power required
  
- Next Steps
  - Expand the use of the control technique to additional systems
  - Evaluate the controller over full transient cycles
  - Quantify the potential fuel economy benefits in a vehicle

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  - Gurpreet Singh
  - Roland Gravel
  
- National Energy Technology Laboratory
  - Carl Maronde
  - Jeffrey Kooser
  
- FEV, Inc.
  - John Zelasko
  - Roger VanSickle
  - Falk Beier