



Engine System Approach to Exhaust Energy Recovery

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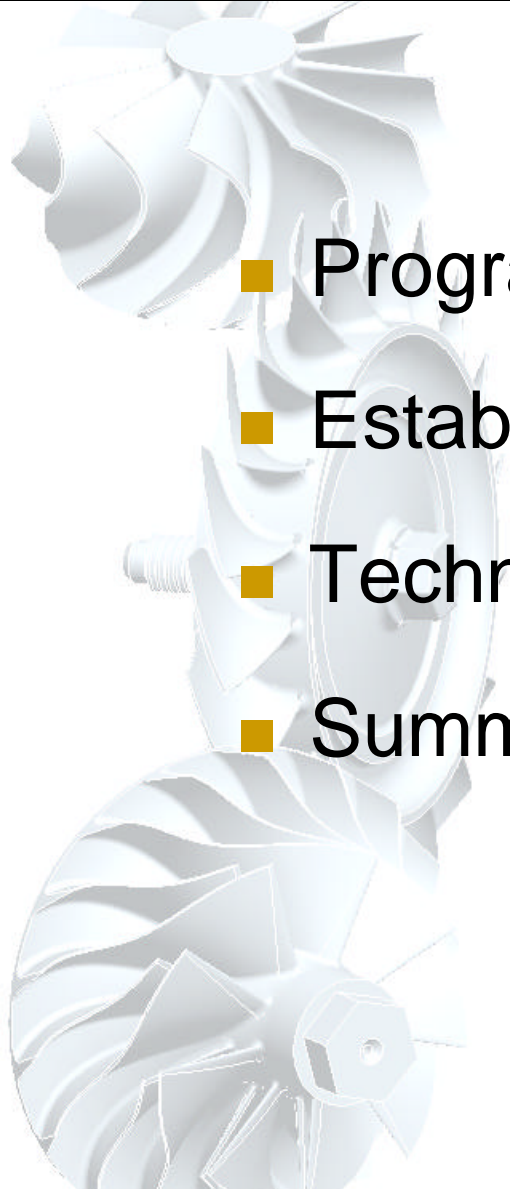
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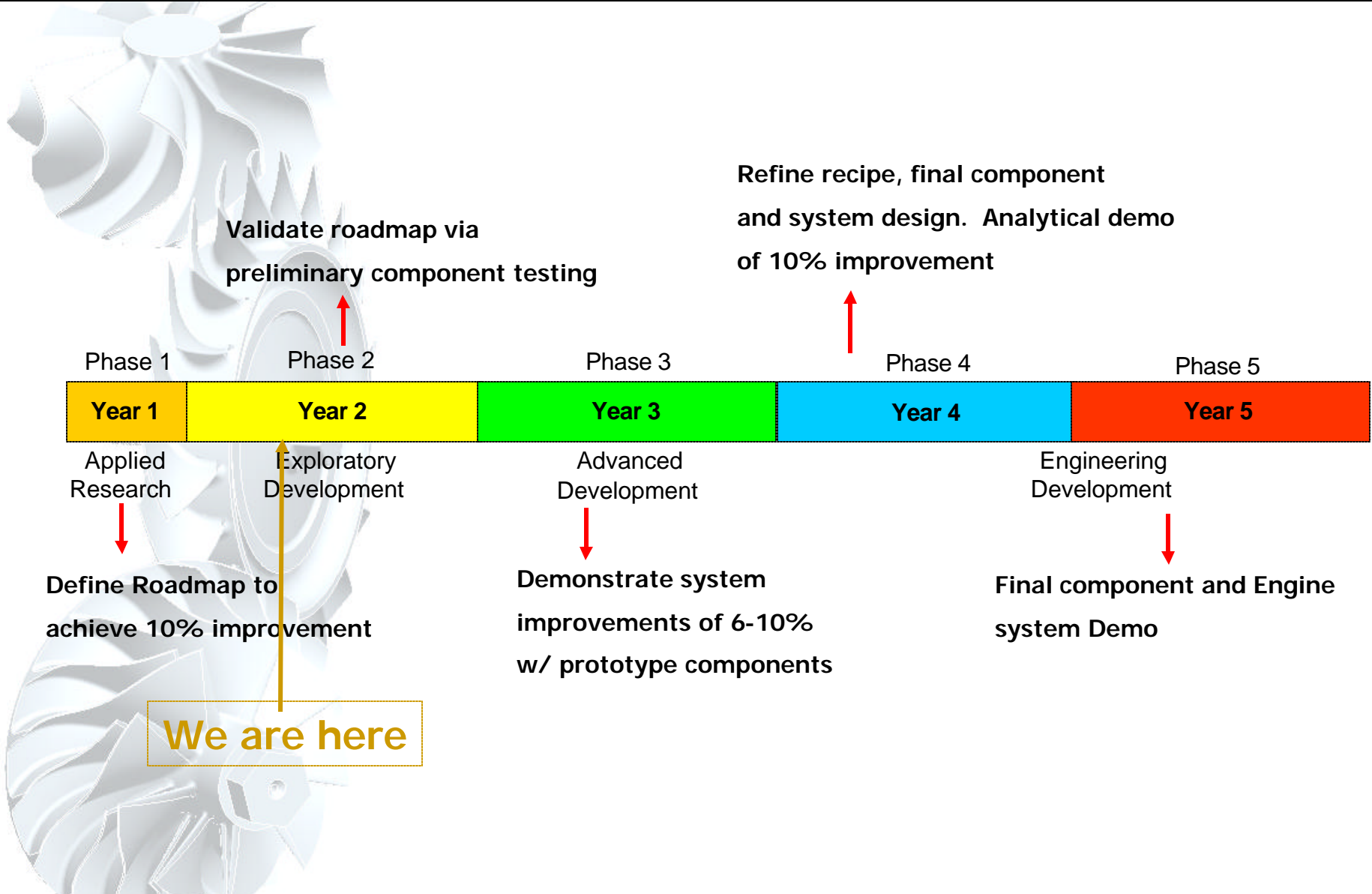
August 23, 2006

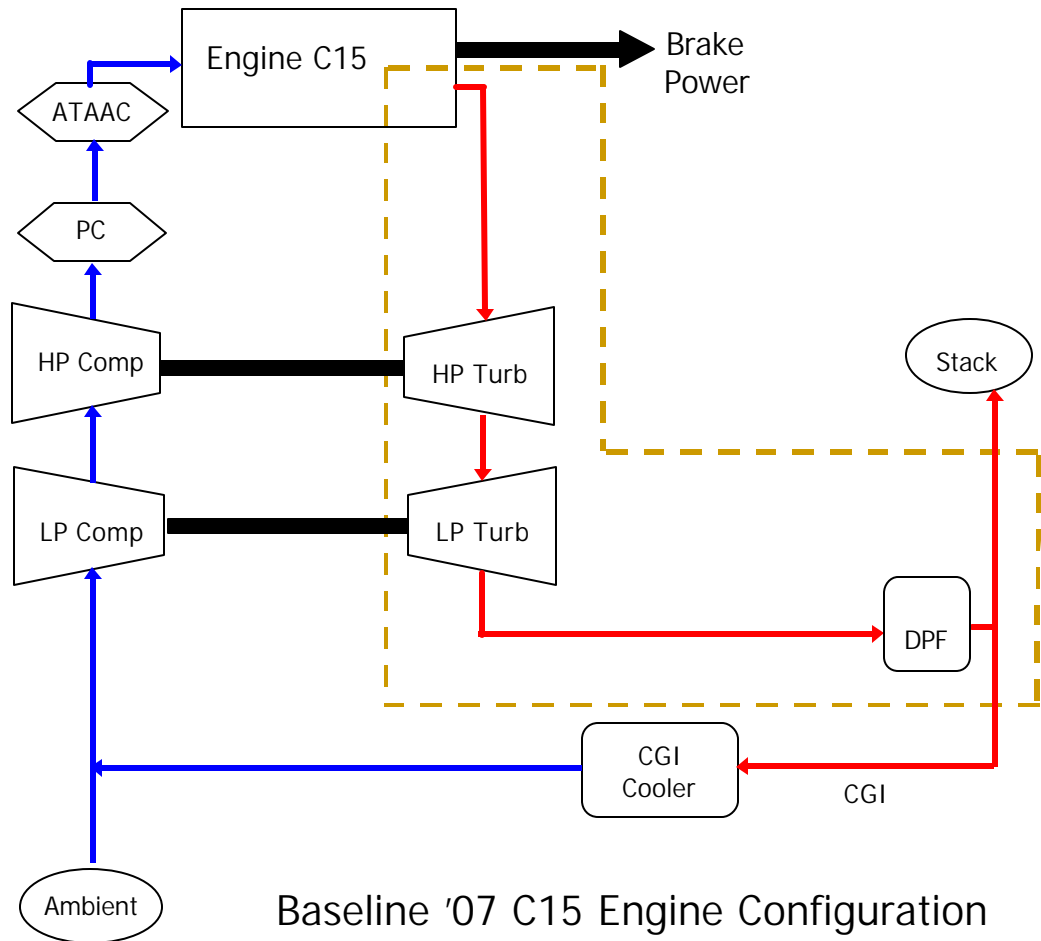
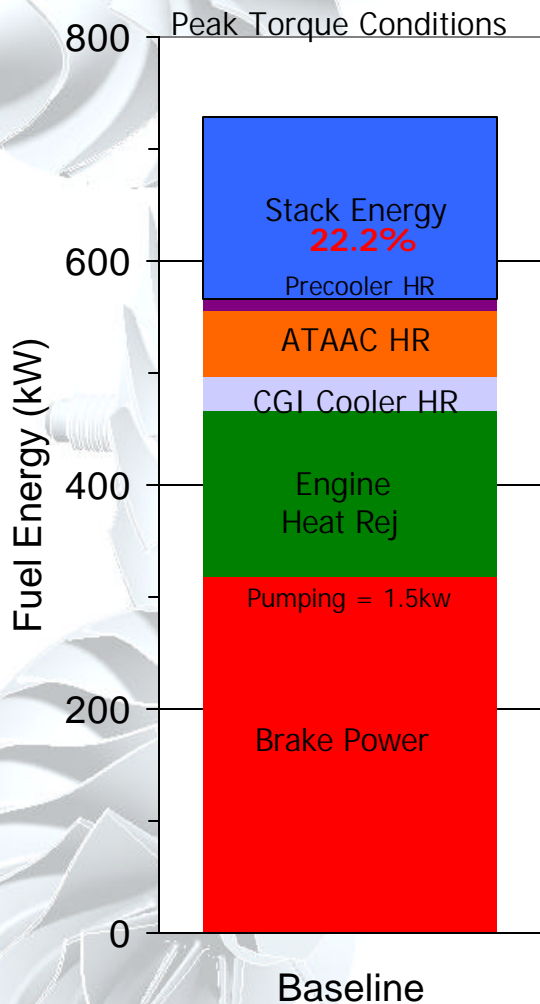
DEER Conference

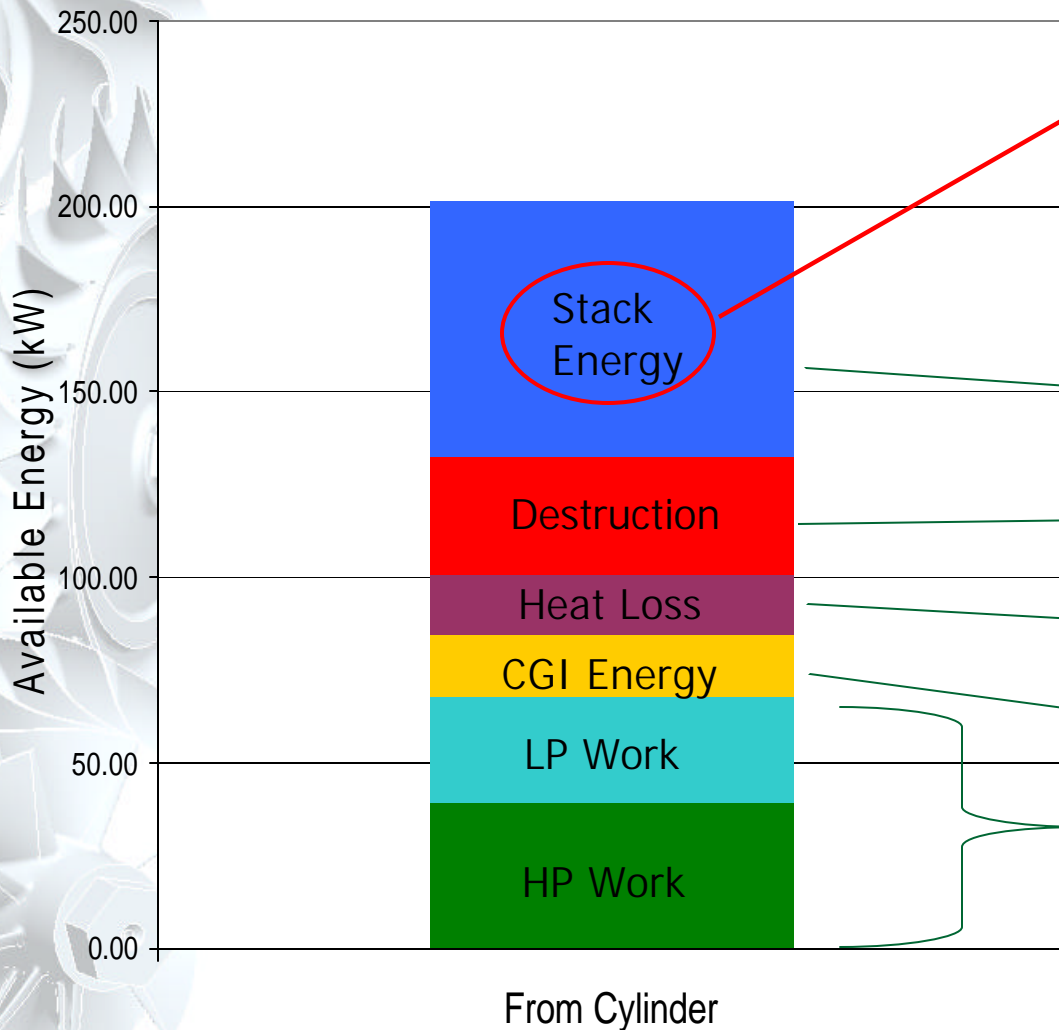
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- Program Objectives
 - Establishing the Baseline
 - Technical 'Recipe' for Improved WHR
 - Summary and Conclusions

- Develop components, technologies, and methods to recover energy normally *exhausted as waste heat* from the engine.
- Improve engine efficiency with:
 - No increase in emissions
 - No reduction in power density
 - Compatible with anticipated aftertreatment
- TARGET – Demonstrate **10%** improvement in overall thermal efficiency (OTE).

Focus on technologies that have a strong chance of being brought to production for 2010 and/or TierIV







Would need ~50% recovery of stack availability to achieve +10% OTE

Need system level attack to achieve +10%

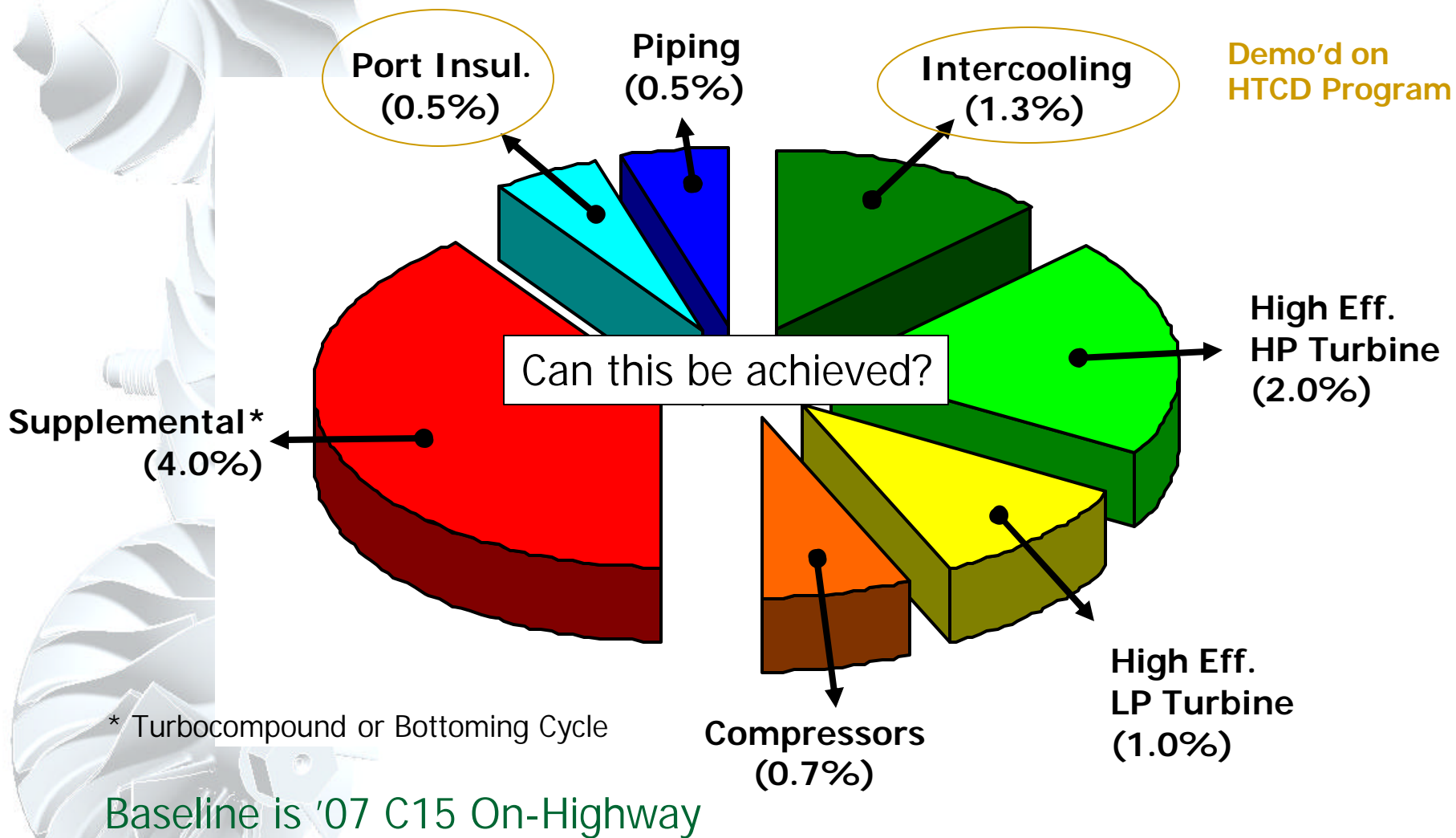
~ 34% exits stack

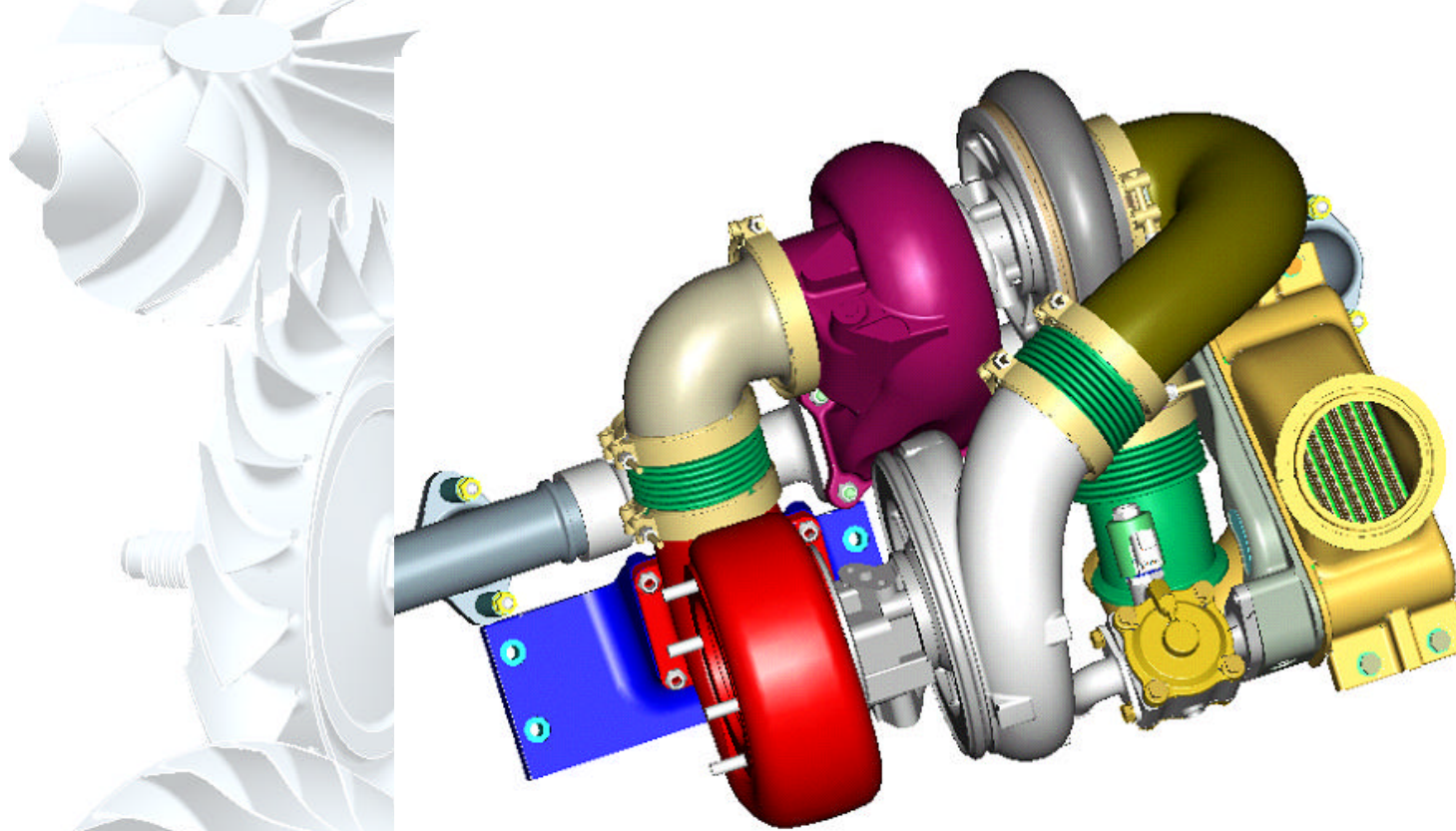
~16% (throttling, turbines, DPF)

~8% (primarily ports)

~8% CGI flow (dumped)

~ 34% of Exhaust availability used





Target: +0.5% overall thermal efficiency

- Focus on interstage ducts
 - Lower losses
 - Improved flow distribution
 - Turbines – low exit Mach #

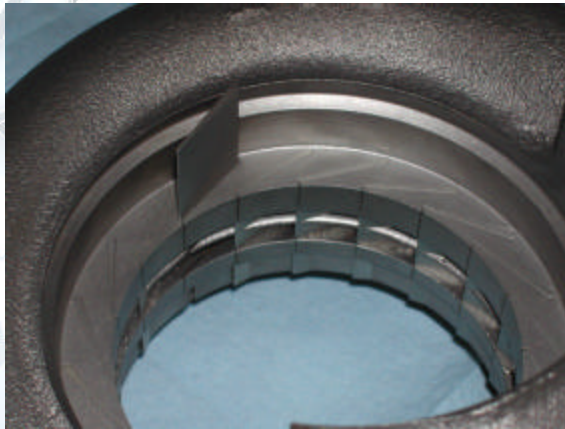
System Integration and optimization of turbocharger component selection

Target: +2.0% overall thermal efficiency

- Translates to ~ +10% turbine stage efficiency improvement

HTCD 50% OTE HP Turbo

- High-efficiency radial wheel – Caterpillar design
- Divided housing for blowdown pulse utilization, engine breathing
- Nozzled inlet for incidence control – *same OD as production HP*
- Parts procured, ready for G.S. test
- +5% T-S vs production predicted ← **Need more!**

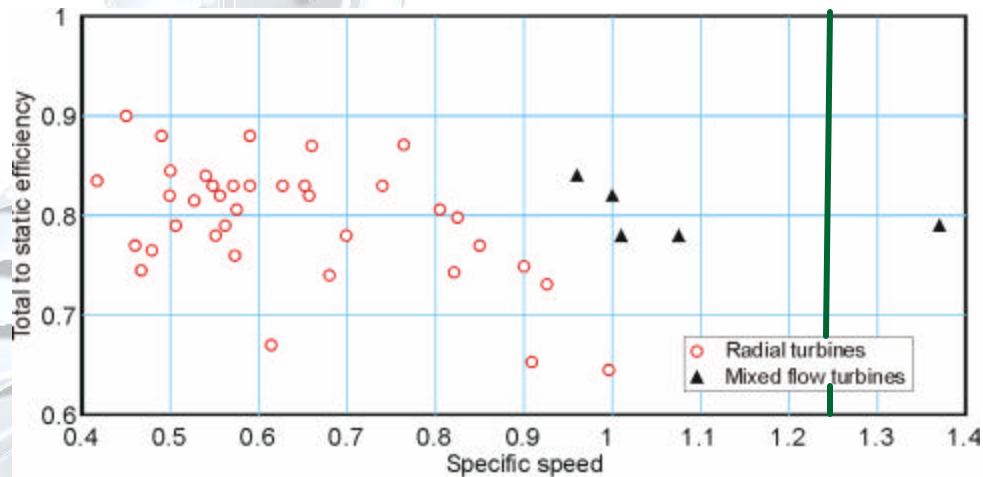


Target: +2.0% overall thermal efficiency

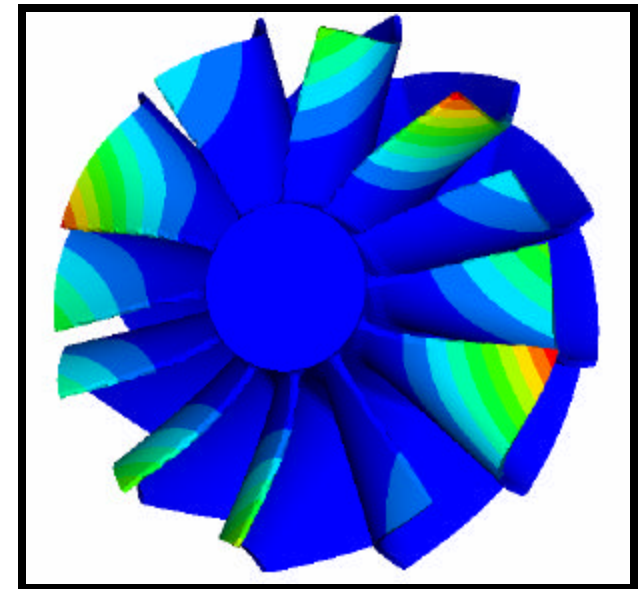
- Translates to ~ +10% turbine stage efficiency improvement

Mixed-Flow Turbine

- High Efficiency at high specific speeds
- Aero design and structural analysis complete
- *same OD as production HP*
- + 3-5% efficiency relative to radial



From Baines, Fundamentals of Turbocharging



Target: +1.0% overall thermal efficiency

- Translates to ~ +6.5% turbine stage efficiency improvement

HTCD 50% OTE LP Turbine

- High Efficiency radial wheel – Caterpillar design
- Nozzled inlet for incidence control – *same OD as production LP*
- +5% T-S vs production LP ← **Need more!**

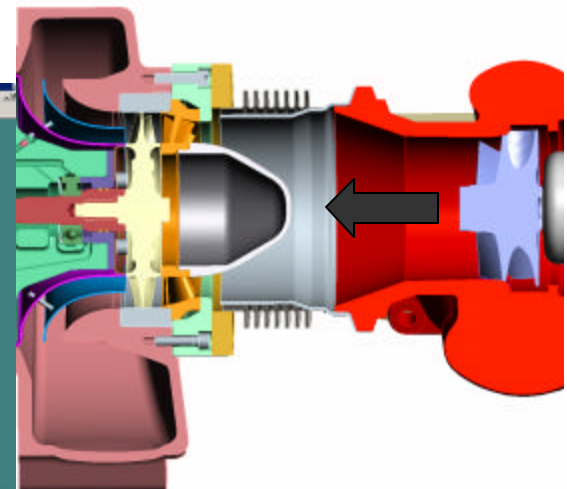
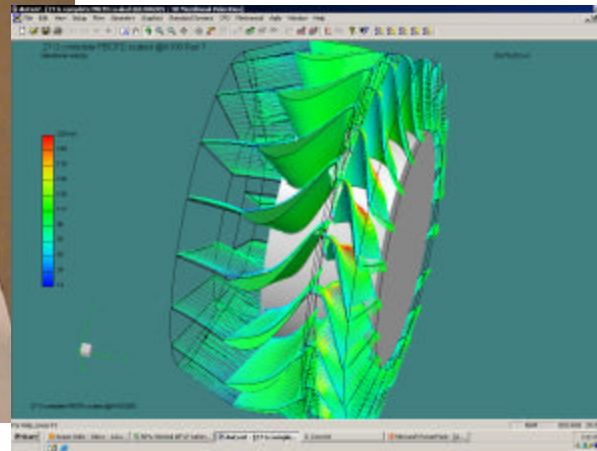


Target: +1.0% overall thermal efficiency

- Translates to ~ +6.5% turbine stage efficiency improvement

Axial Turbine

- High Efficiencies
 - 84-86% T-S efficiencies demo'd on Caterpillar prototypes
- Potential for reducing interstage duct losses
 - Combination of radial HP feeding axial LP



Target: +0.7% overall thermal efficiency

- Translates to ~ +2.5% compressor efficiency improvement

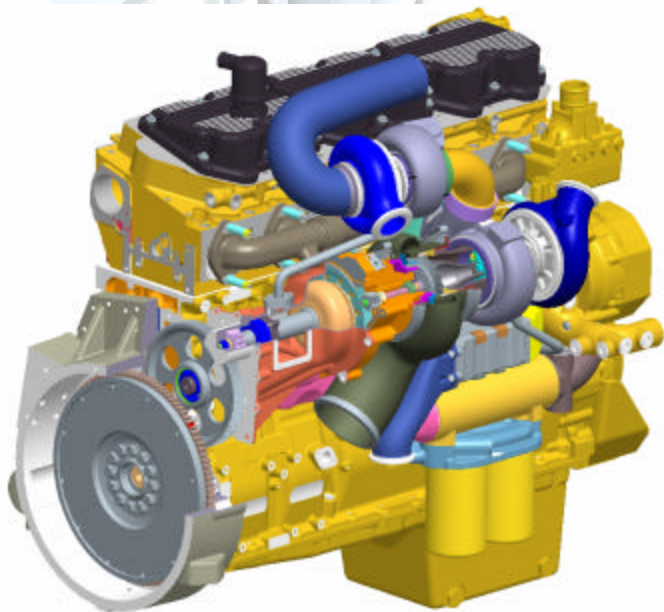
High Efficiency Compressor Design

- Caterpillar design
- High blade backsweep
- Low solidity vaned diffuser
- *Same OD as today's production*
- +2-3% efficiency predicted
- Design/analysis complete,
Procurement underway

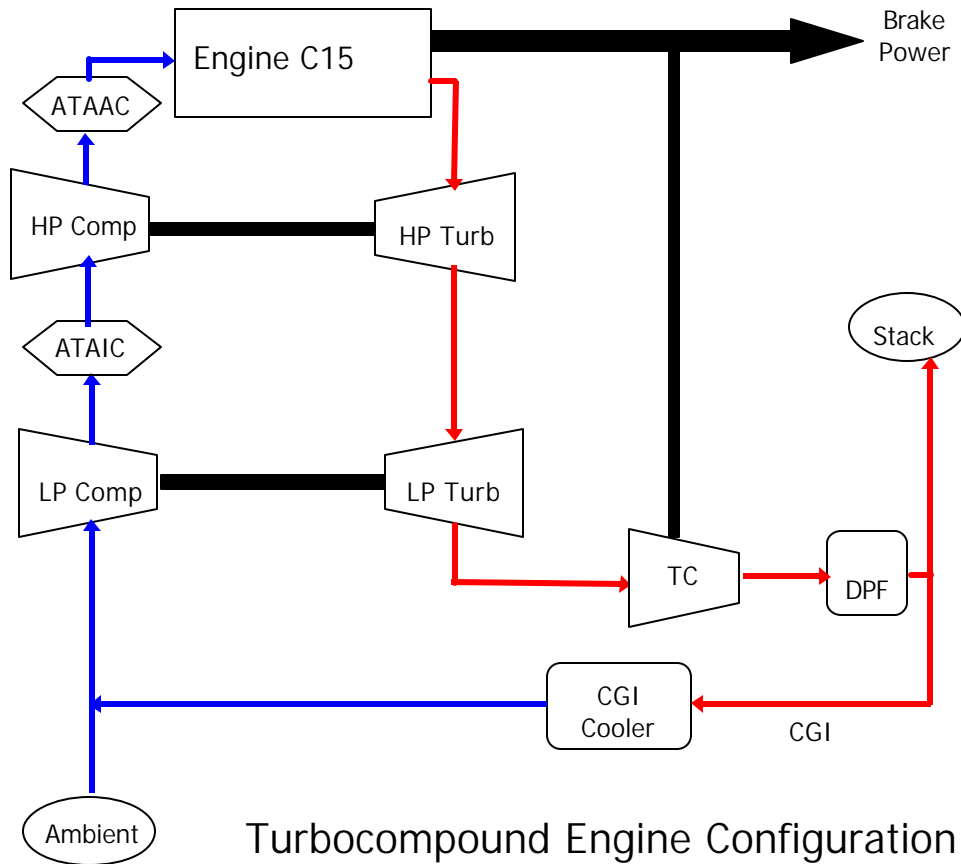


Target: +4.0% overall thermal efficiency

Caterpillar Experience



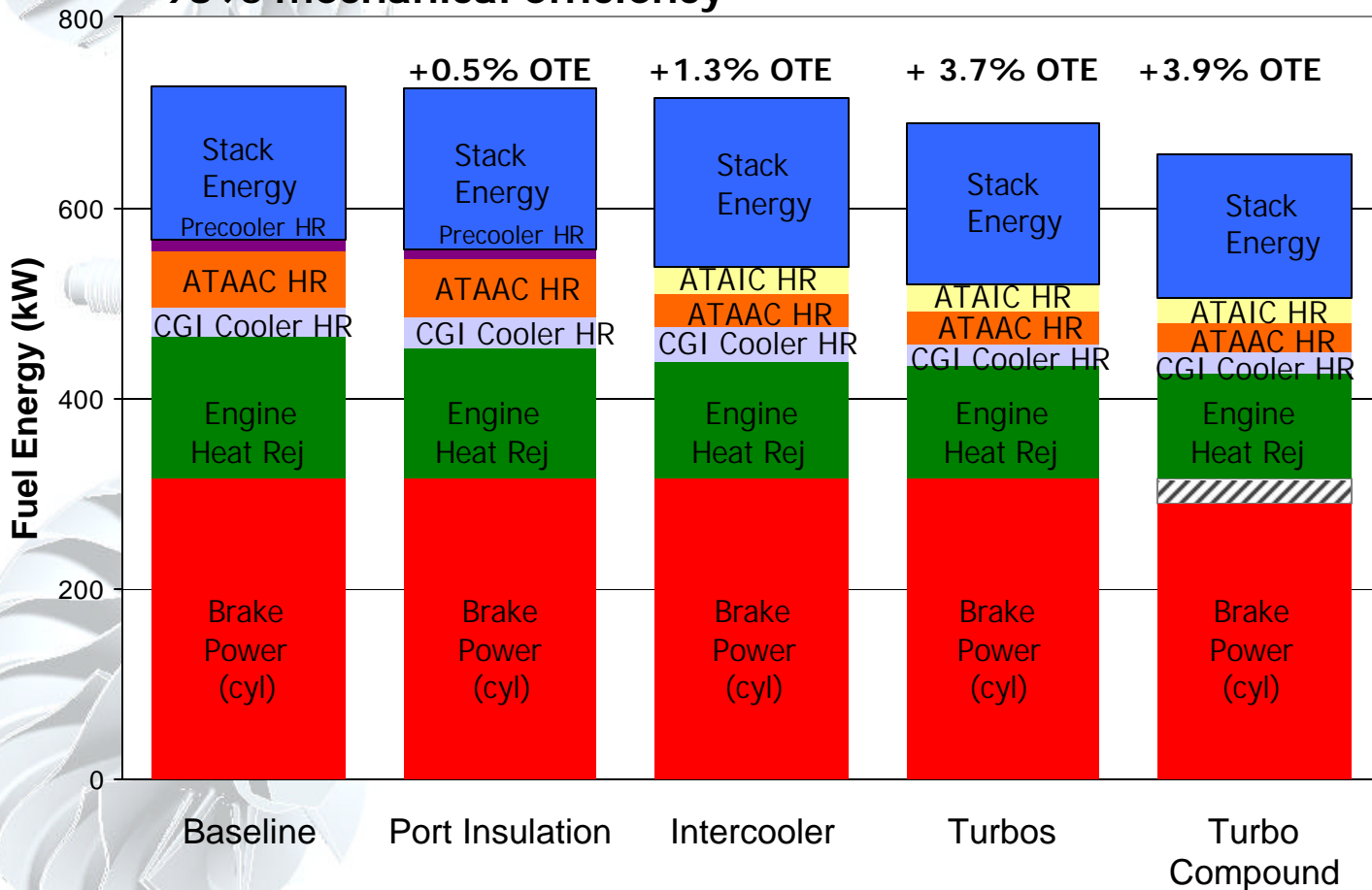
Mechanical
2006 HTCD Program



Turbocompound Engine Configuration

Target: +4.0% overall thermal efficiency

- 83% efficient compound turbine
- 93% mechanical efficiency



+9.1% OTE overall

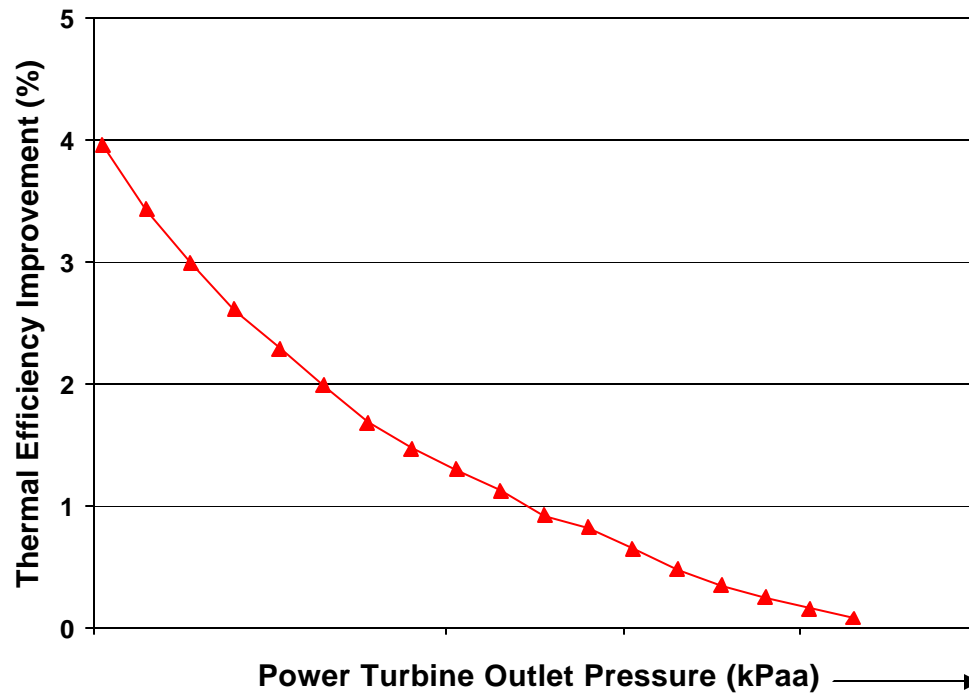
+0.5% Piping

+9.6% OTE overall

BUT.....

Target: +4.0% overall thermal efficiency

- Turbocompound benefit highly sensitive to backpressure
- Additional 30KPa backpressure cuts benefit by half

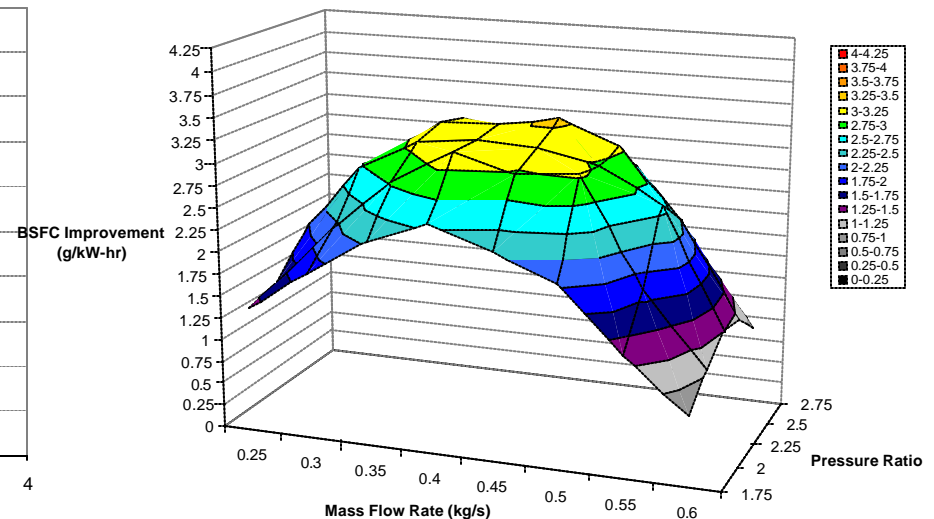
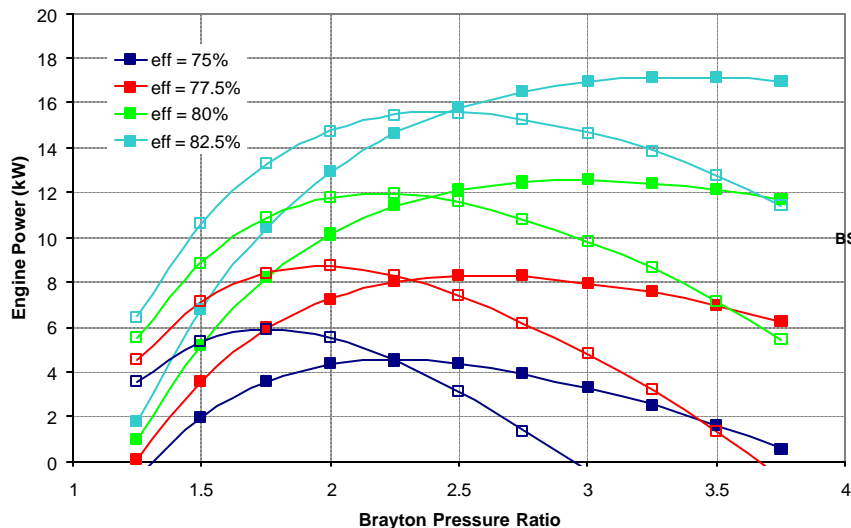


OTE improvement with turbocompound could fall 1-3% short of +10% goal, depending on aftertreatment DP

Target: +4.0% overall thermal efficiency

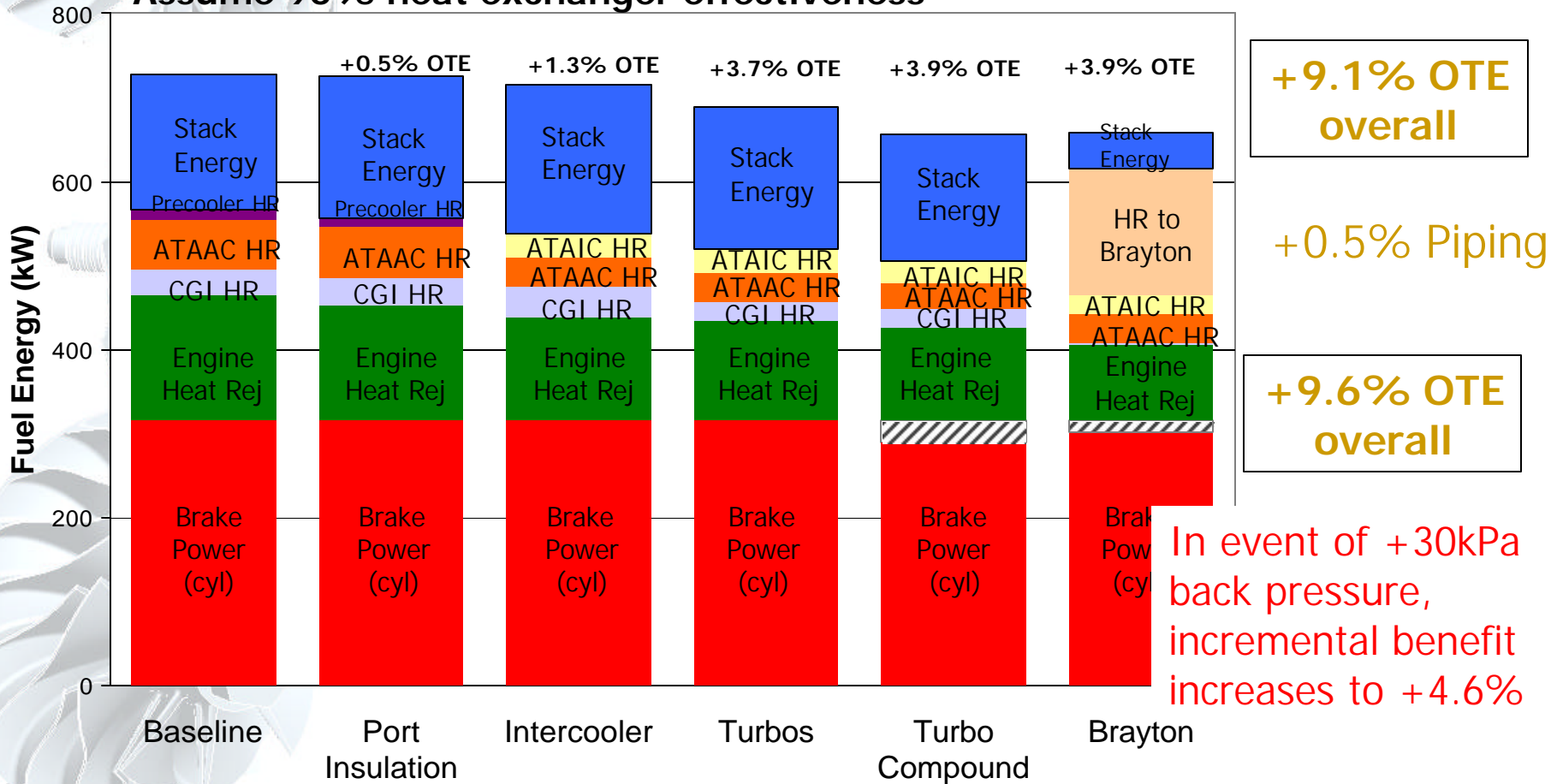
Brayton Cycle

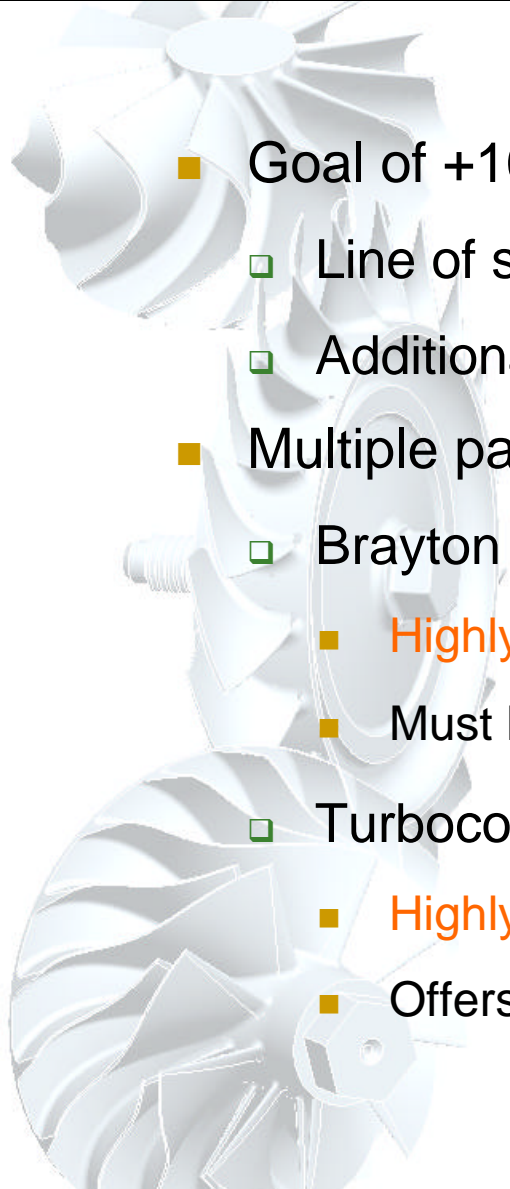
- Difficult to achieve high cycle efficiencies at 'low' heat source temps
- Highly sensitive to turbo efficiencies, heat exchanger effectiveness, operating conditions
- Extensive sensitivity conducted to optimize system



Target: +4.0% overall thermal efficiency

- Assume 83% efficient Brayton turbo components
- Assume 90% heat exchanger effectiveness



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- Goal of +10% OTE via improved WHR can be achieved
 - Line of sight to 9-10% improvement via analysis
 - Additional system optimization investigations ongoing
 - Multiple paths to reach goal
 - Brayton cycle offers most potential
 - **Highly sensitive to component performance**
 - Must be combined with other technologies (port insulation)
 - Turbocompound similar efficiency benefit as Brayton
 - **Highly sensitive to backpressure**
 - Offers additional benefit of response improvement, especially ETC



Caterpillar Thanks:

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 - Gurpreet Singh
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 - Ralph Nine