Alain LEFEBVRE RENAULT POWERTRAIN DIVISION LARDY TECHNICAL CENTER alain.a.lefebvre@renault.com



RENAULT Powertrain Division



GT Power simulations on a small two-stage turbocharged engine

GT Power user conference - Frankfurt - October 2005

Presentation overview

Introduction

- Why a two-stage turbocharged engine ?
- Engine and model description

Engine performances at full load

- Influence of the LP turbocharger on power
- Influence of the LP turbocharger on low end torque
- Influence of the LP turbocharger under transient conditions

Engine design at part load

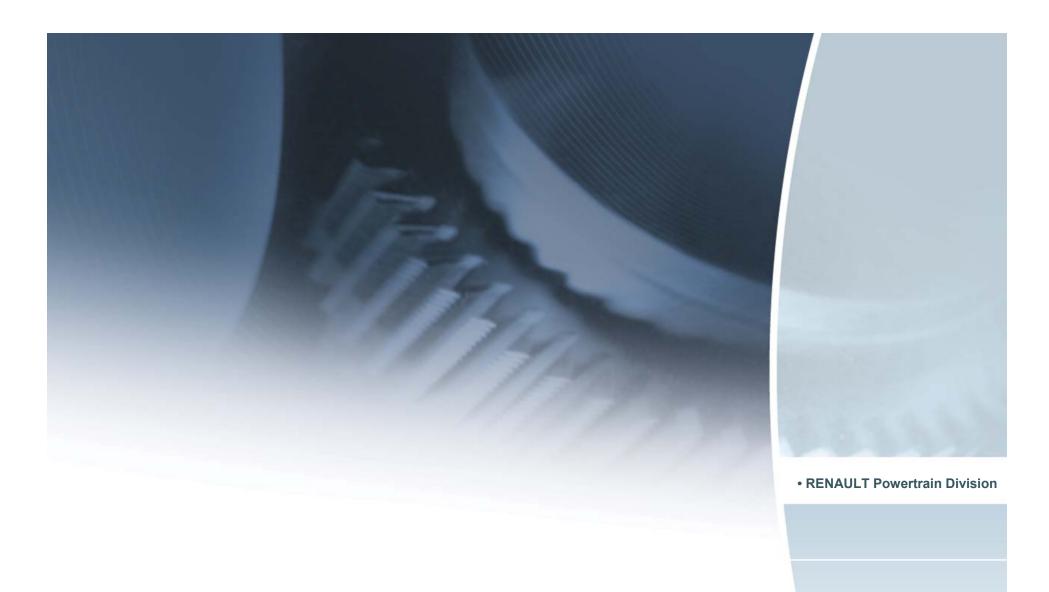
- Calculation methodology
- Influence of the HP turbocharger on EGR rates

Conclusions

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Use of a two-stage turbocharged engine

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ACEA agreements ...

 ACEA agreement : CO₂ emissions should be reduced to 140g/km in 2010 120g/km in 2012

- A way to reduce the engine consumption is to reduce the size of the engine. This solution is called *downsizing*
- turbocharger is used to keep engine performances in spite of a lower engine capacity under steady-state and transient conditions
- two-stage turbocharging can be a response for the high downsizing of a Diesel, already turbocharged engine

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... and european norms

g/km	Euro 1 (1993)	Euro 2 (1996)	Euro 3 (2000)	Euro 4 (2005)	Pollutant Emissions	Euro 5 (2008)	Euro 6 (?)
CO	2.72	1	0.64	0.50	-82%	0.50	
NO _x			0.50	0.25		0.20	•
HC+NO _x	0.97	0.7	0.56	0.30	- 69%	0.25	•
Soot	0.14	0.08	0.05	0.025	-82%	0.005	

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- Polluant emissions have been drastically reduced since the beginning of the 90's and will have to be still reduced in the coming years
- NOx emissions will have to be decreased
- One way to *reduce NOx emissions* is to *increase the EGR* rates
- two-stage turbocharging is one way to reach such high
 EGR levels

Small two-stage engine target

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 RENAULT's target: to reach 72kW/l and 220Nm/l with a smaller engine capacity (downsizing level=25%)

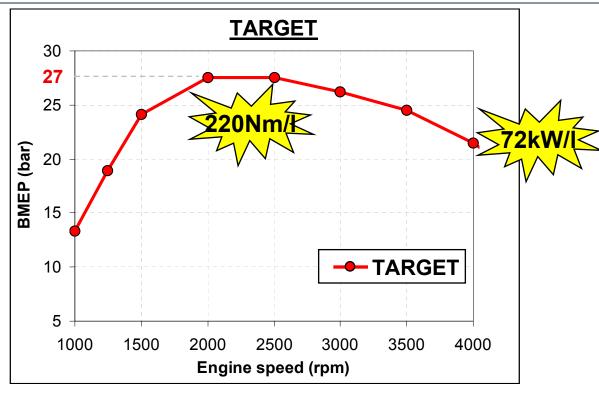
Small two-stage engine target



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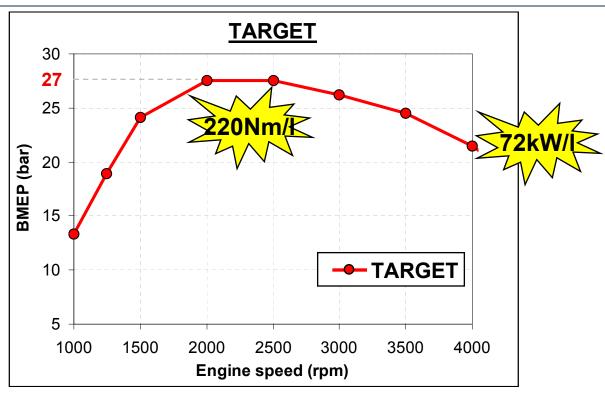
 RENAULT's target: to reach 72kW/l and 220Nm/l with a smaller engine capacity (downsizing level=25%)

Small two-stage engine target



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- RENAULT's target: to reach 72kW/l and 220Nm/l with a smaller engine capacity (downsizing level=25%)
- To reach performances similar to the engine to replace, under steady and transient conditions, in spite of a lower engine capacity and smaller turbochargers with lower turbine and compressor efficiencies

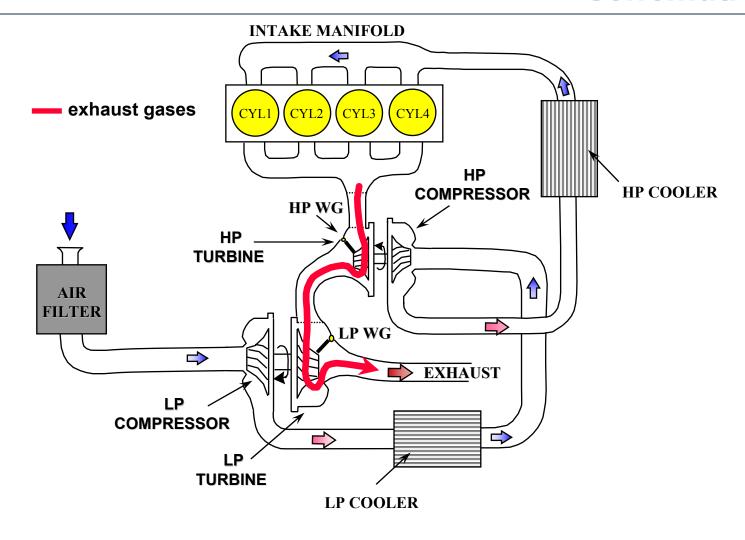
Small two-stage engine schematic

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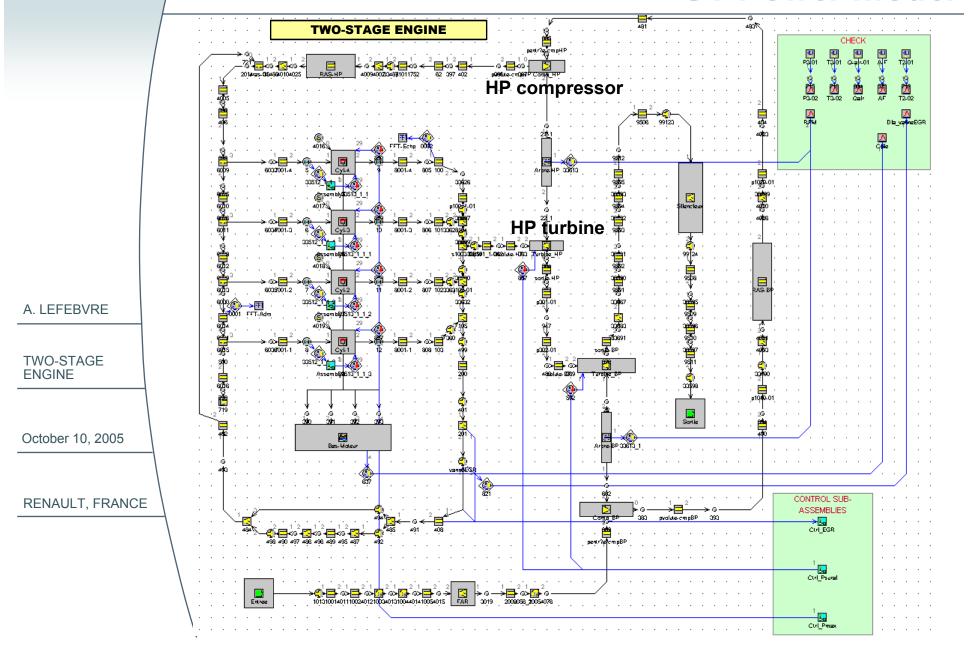
TWO-STAGE ENGINE

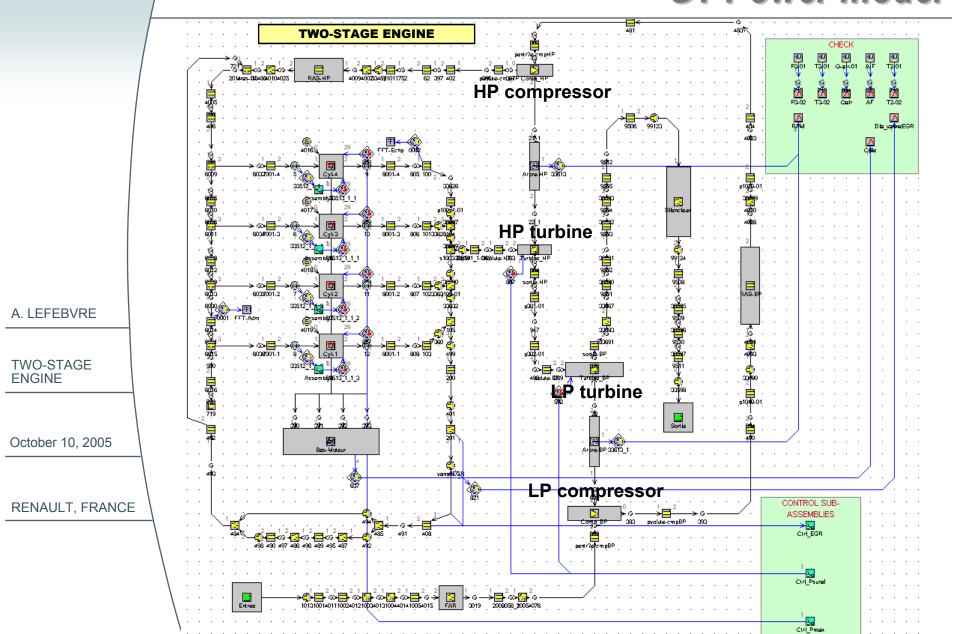
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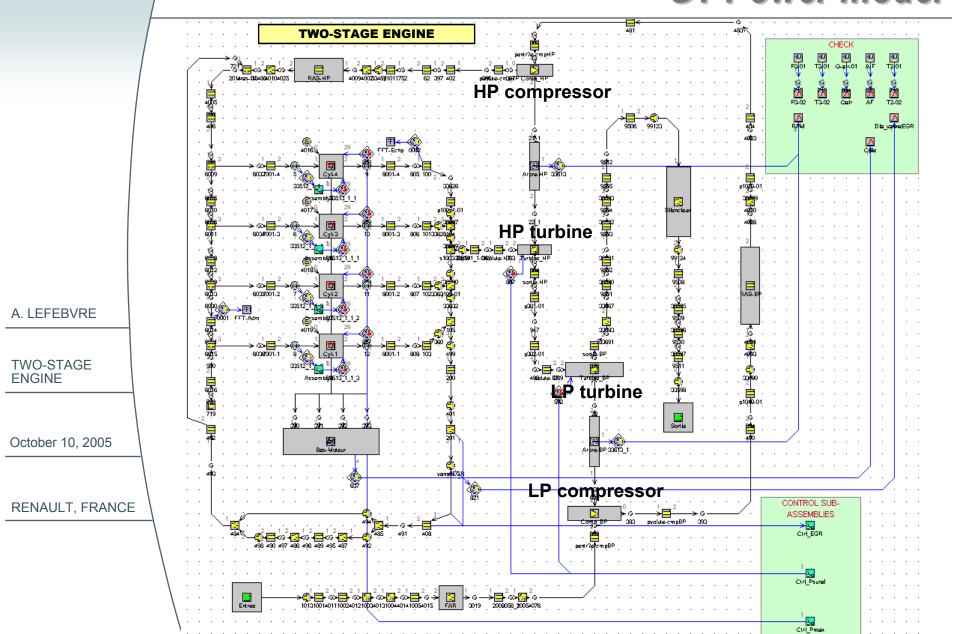
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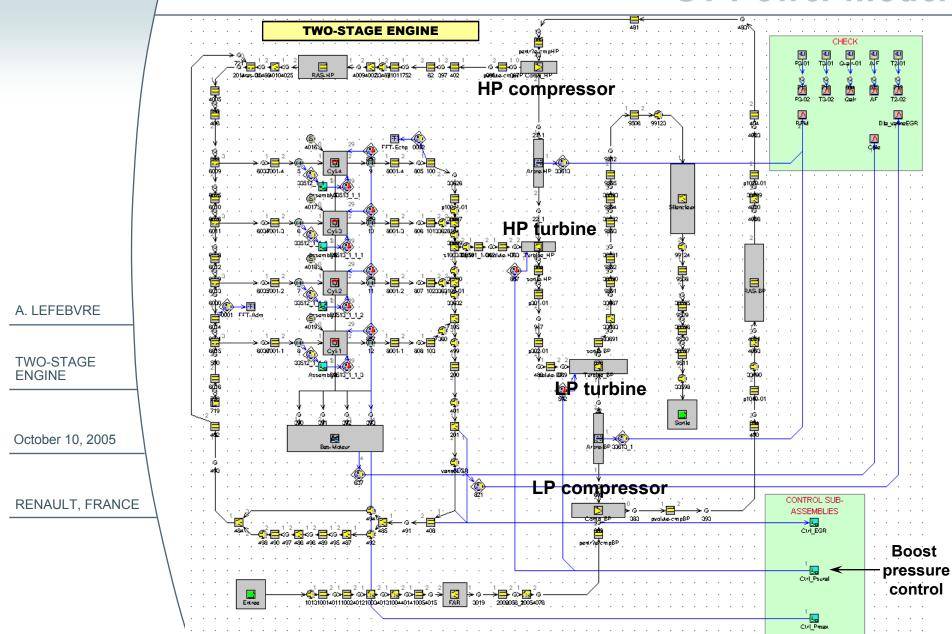


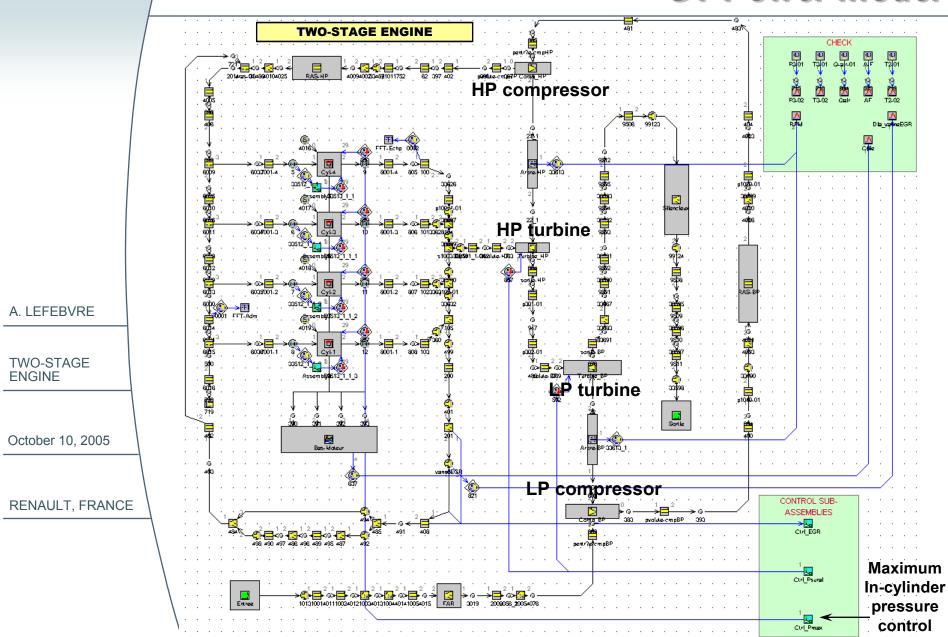
Exhaust system in serial mode type











Small two-stage engine GT Power model

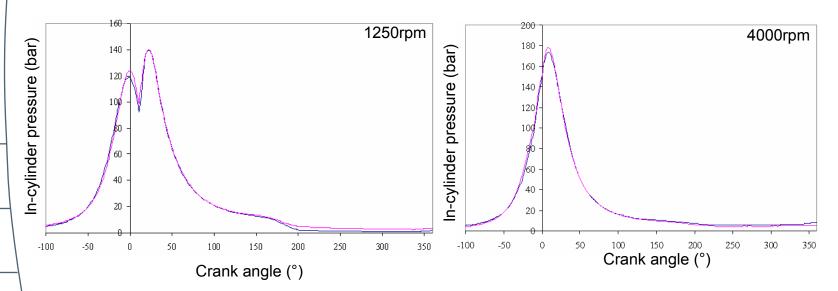
- GT Power model tuned at full load and steady state
 - pressure losses
 - combustion parameters
 - heat transfer coefficients (in-cylinder and exhaust)



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 Good agreement on the entire speed range and especially at low and high engine speeds





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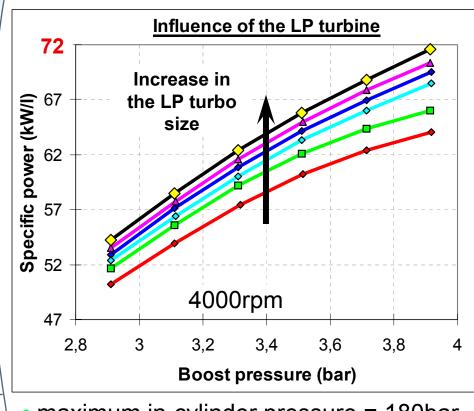


Full load simulations

Influence of the LP turbocharger – 4000rpm

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Full load simulations at 4000rpm Influence of the LP turbocharger



Use of a higher LP turbocharger size



72kW/I reached

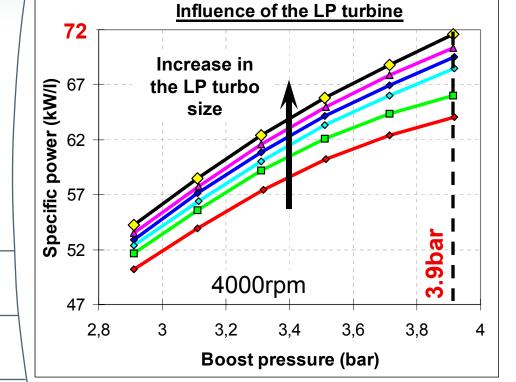
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- maximum in-cylinder pressure = 180bar
- same air-fuel ratio

Full load simulations at 4000rpm Influence of the LP turbocharger



Use of a higher LP turbocharger size



72kW/I reached



but at the price of high boost pressures

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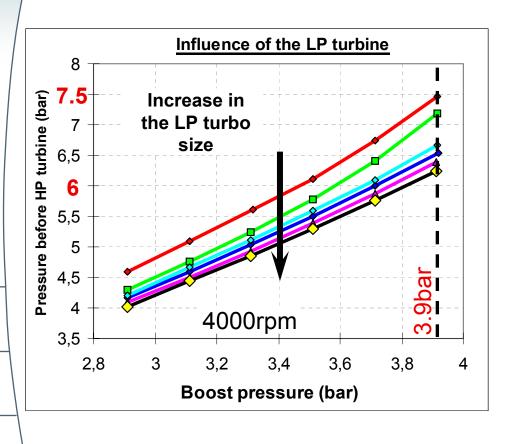
Full load simulations at 4000rpm Influence of the LP turbocharger



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Use of a higher LP turbocharger size



72kW/I reached



but at the price of high boost pressures



high pressure before turbine levels

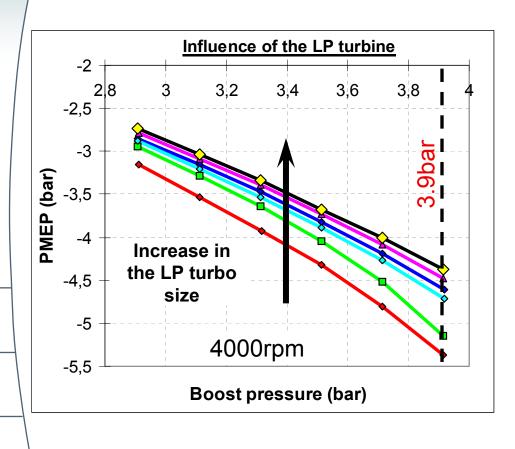
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Use of a higher LP turbocharger size



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but at the price of high boost pressures



high pressure before turbine levels



High pumping losses levels

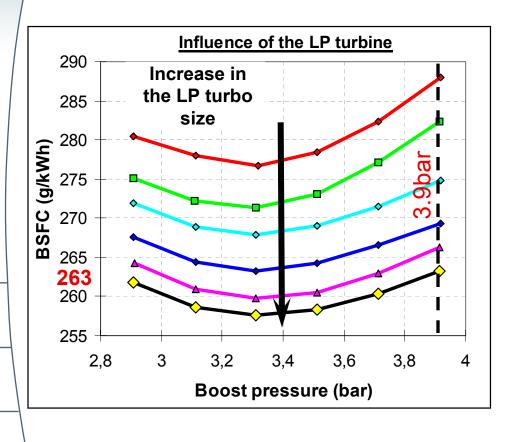
Full load simulations at 4000rpm Influence of the LP turbocharger



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Use of a higher LP turbocharger size



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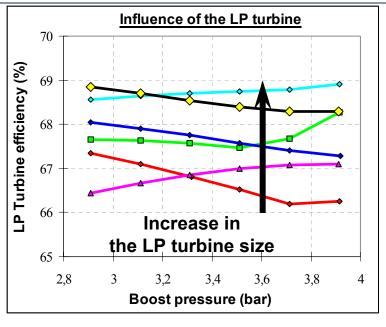


high pressure before turbine levels



Penalty in specific fuel consumption

Full load simulations at 4000rpm Influence of the LP turbocharger



Positive effect of a higher LP turbocharger size



due to LP *turbine efficiency*...

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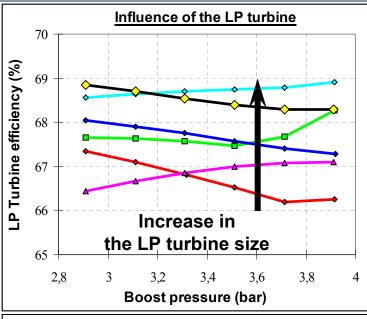
Full load simulations at 4000rpm Influence of the LP turbocharger

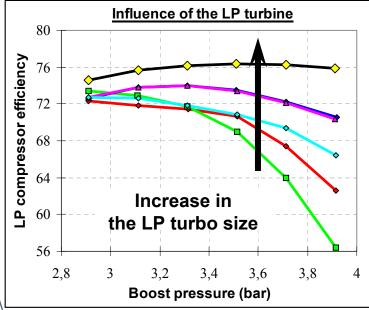


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Positive effect of a higher
LP turbocharger size



due to LP *turbine efficiency*...



...and LP compressor efficiency improvement





Full load simulations

Influence of the LP turbocharger – low end

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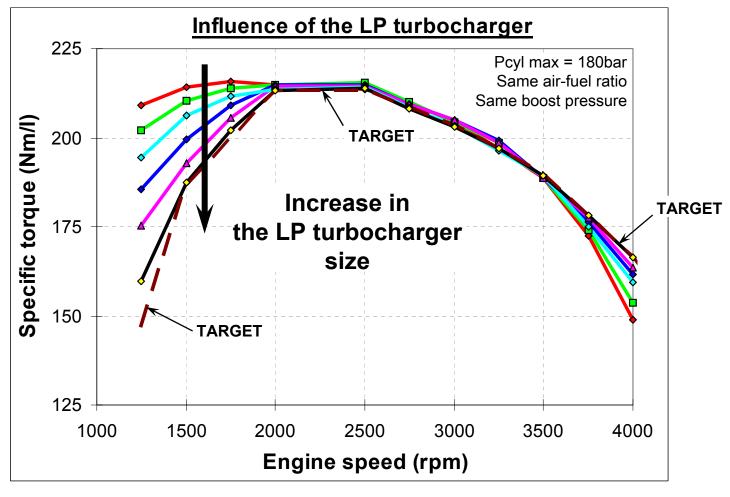
Full load simulations at low end Influence of the LP turbocharger



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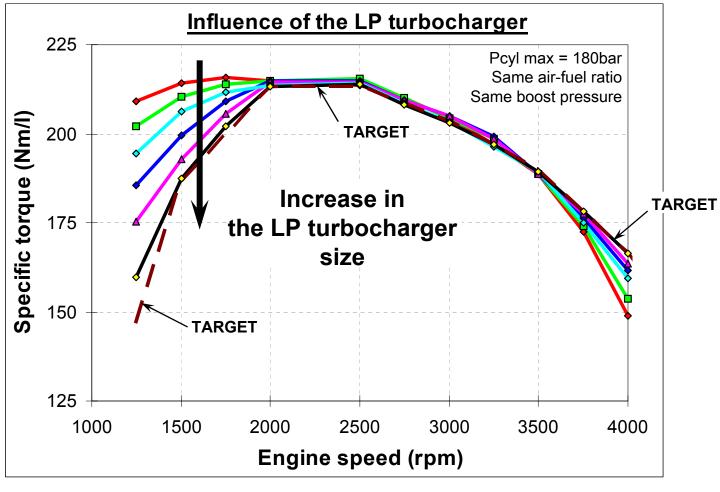
 LP turbocharger size has also a strong effect on the engine performances even at low speed

Full load simulations at low end Influence of the LP turbocharger



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- LP turbocharger size has also a strong effect on the engine performances even at low speed
- Target reached on the entire speed range





Full load simulations

Influence of the LP turbo – transient conditions

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Transient simulations Modelling

- GT Power model already tuned at full load and steady state
- Adapted according RENAULT's experience under transient conditions:
 - combustion parameters
 - in-cylinder heat transfer coefficients

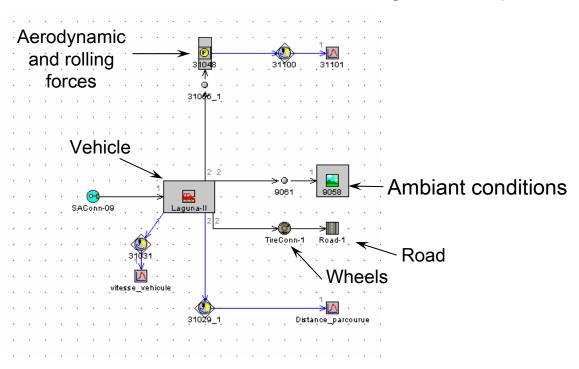
Vehicle model based on a LAGUNA 2 with the engine to replace

(target engine)

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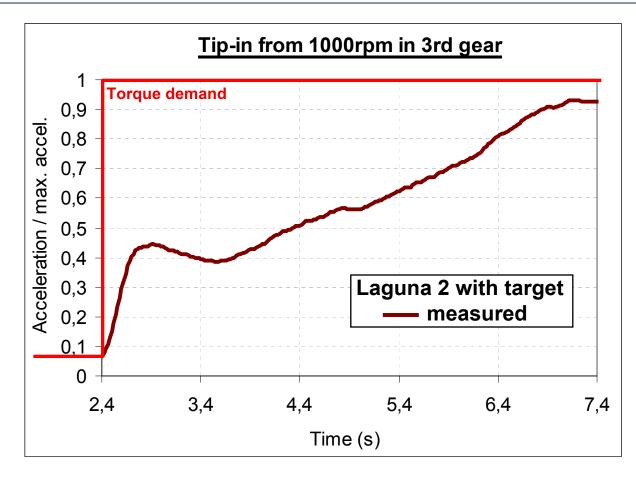
Transient simulations Influence of the LP turbocharger

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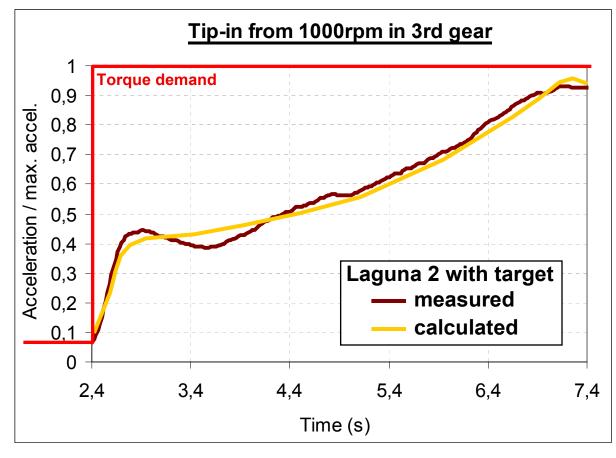
 Transient performances measured on a Laguna 2 vehicle with target engine on a tip-in from 1000rpm in 3rd gear after part load conditions (constant vehicle speed)

Transient simulations Influence of the LP turbocharger

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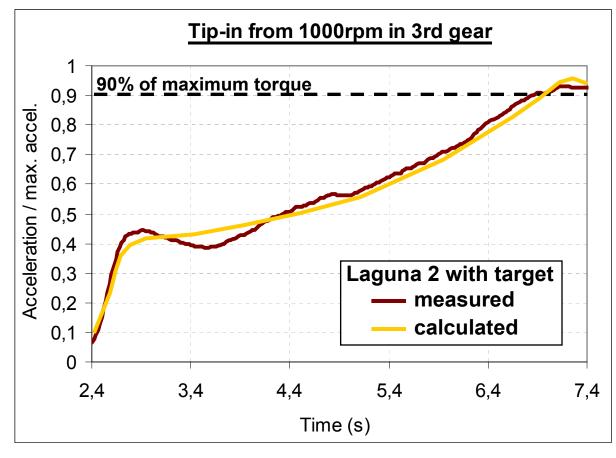
- Transient performances calculated on a Laguna 2 vehicle with target engine on a tip-in from 1000rpm in 3rd gear after part load conditions (constant vehicle speed)
- Good agreement between calculations and tests

Transient simulations Influence of the LP turbocharger

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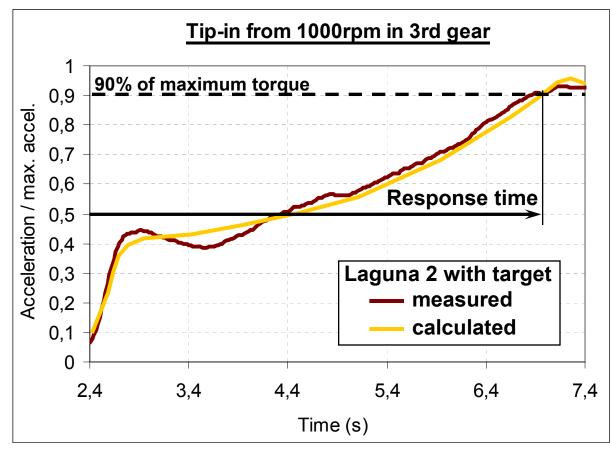
- Transient performances *calculated* on a Laguna 2 vehicle with target engine on a tip-in from 1000rpm in 3rd gear after part load conditions (constant vehicle speed)
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Transient simulations Influence of the LP turbocharger

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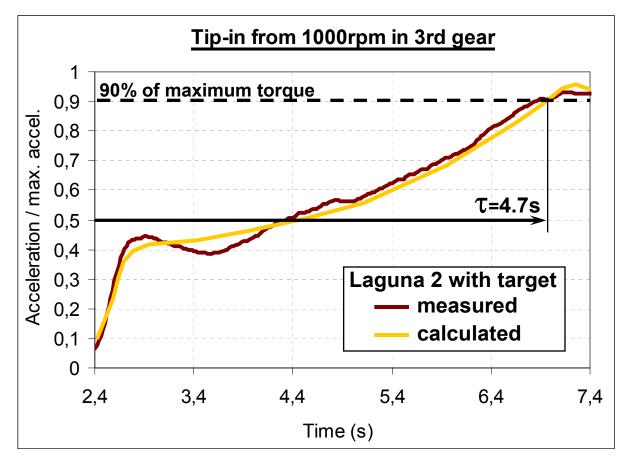
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Transient simulations Influence of the LP turbocharger

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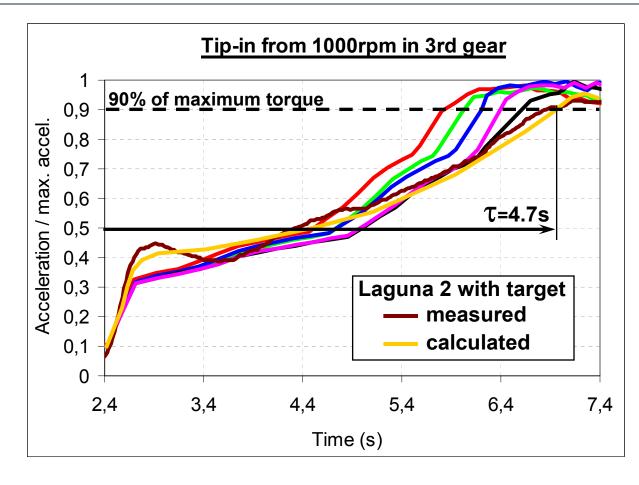
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 The vehicle with the small two-stage engine has a similar acceleration to the target engine with single turbocharger

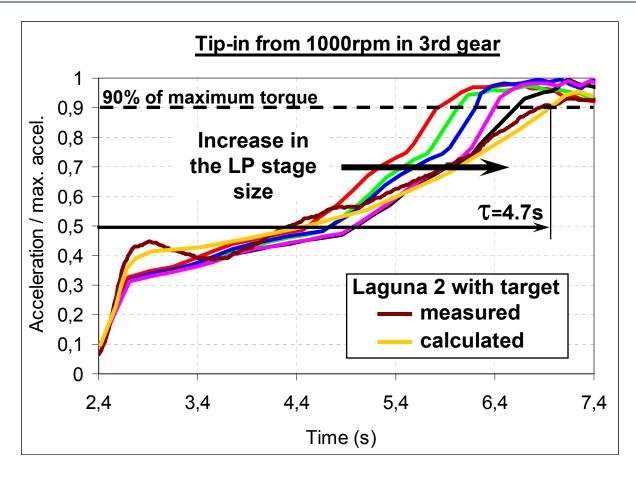
Transient simulations Influence of the LP turbocharger



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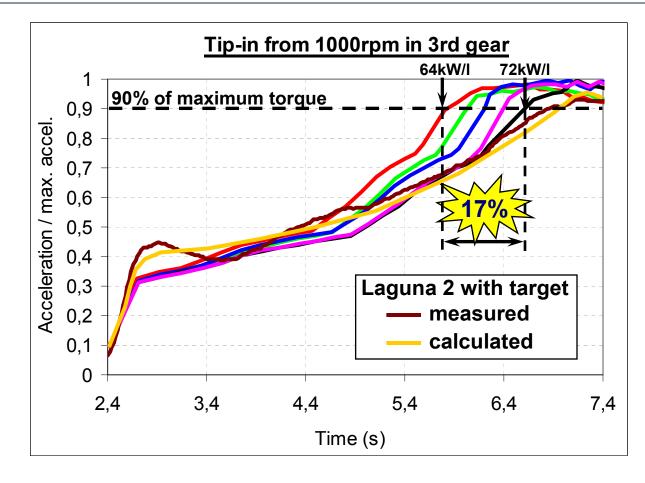
LP turbo has a strong effect on the transient performances

Transient simulations Influence of the LP turbocharger



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- LP turbo has a strong effect on the transient performances
- 17% on the response time between the larger LP turbo (72kW/I) and the smaller HP turbo (64kW/I)

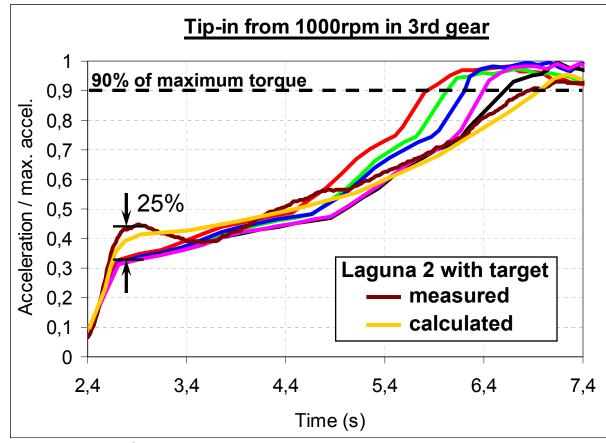
Transient simulations Influence of the LP turbocharger

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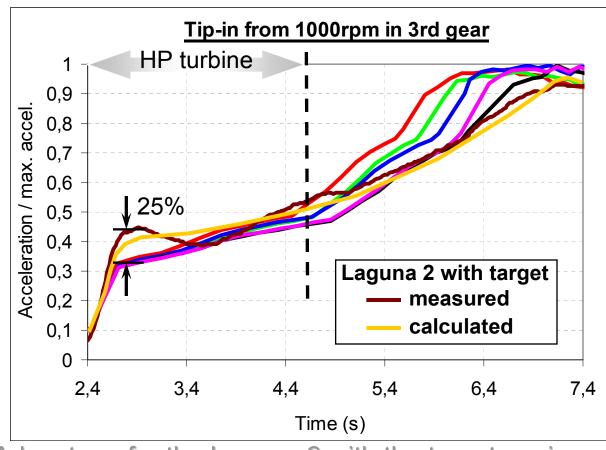
Advantage for the Laguna 2 with the target engine at the beginning thanks to its capacity

Transient simulations Influence of the LP turbocharger

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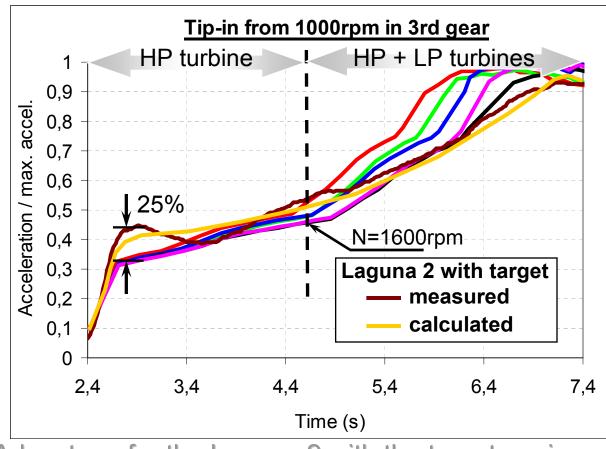
- Advantage for the Laguna 2 with the target engine at the beginning thanks to its capacity
- At the beginning of the transient, HP turbine is mainly used

Transient simulations Influence of the LP turbocharger

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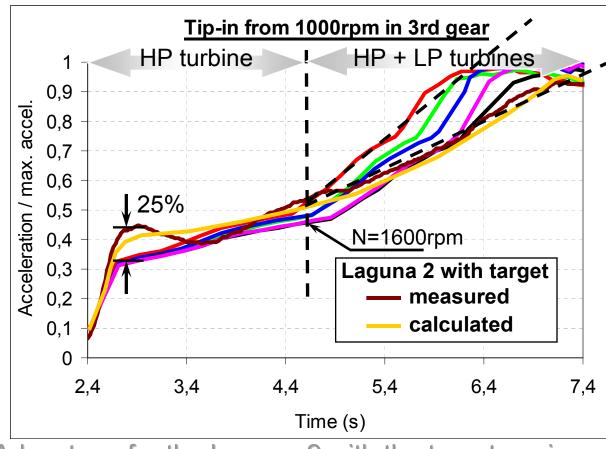
- Advantage for the Laguna 2 with the target engine at the beginning thanks to its capacity
- At the beginning of the transient, HP turbine is mainly used
- LP turbine has an effect only after 2.5s, when the engine reaches 1600rpm

Transient simulations Influence of the LP turbocharger

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- Advantage for the Laguna 2 with the target engine at the beginning thanks to its capacity
- At the beginning of the transient, HP turbine is mainly used
- LP turbine has an effect only after 2.5s, when the engine reaches 1600rpm
 change in slope

Full load simulations Conclusions

GT Power calculations show that :

- it is **possible to reach the target** engine performances with a smaller two-stage engine **under steady-state and transient conditions**
- Balance between low and high engine speeds has to be found especially for the *LP turbocharger*
- The use of *larger LP turbochargers* has a negative impact even on *low end torque* and on the vehicle acceleration under *transient conditions*
 - On the contrary, the use of too small HP turbochargers will have a negative influence on the power target (not presented here)

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Part load simulations Principle

- Main engine parameters during tuning tests
- HP boost pressure
- LP boost pressure
- EGR vane opening
- A/F ratio...

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Part load simulations Principle

- Main engine parameters during tuning tests
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- A/F ratio...
- Parameters to optimize
- Polluant emissions (to minimise)
- Specific fuel consumption (to minimise)

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- Main engine parameters during tuning tests
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- Polluant emissions (to minimise)
- Specific fuel consumption (to minimise)
- GT Power calculations outputs
- effective section and dimensions of the EGR circuit
- maximum EGR rate available

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- Main engine parameters during tuning tests
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- Operating points representative of the NMVEG cycle :

1500rpm – BMEP=8bar

1750rpm – BMEP=8bar

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. . . .

Part load simulations Principle

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. . . .

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We decided to use the new GT Power **DOE** and **Design Optimizer tools**

Part load simulations Modelling

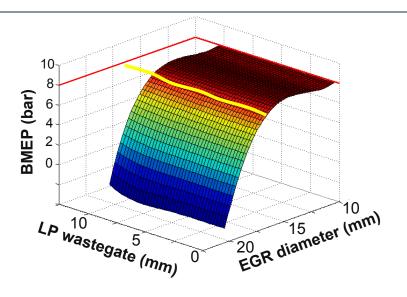
- GT Power model already tuned at full load
- Adapted according RENAULT's experience at part load on engines with EGR:
 - combustion parameters
 - in-cylinder heat exchanges coefficients
- PID regulation on A/F ratio with BMEP target A/F ratio limitation (smoke limit)
- DOE model based on :
- WG diameters (LP WG diameter, HP WG closed): 5 positions
- EGR vane diameter : 5 positions
 (no regulation on wastegates and vanes)
- For each case (1500rpm –BMEP=8bar,...): 25 cases

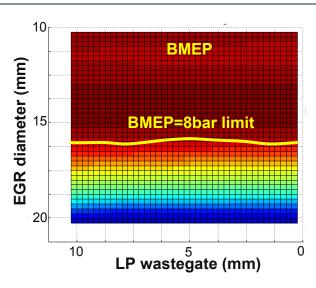
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Part load simulations 1500rpm-BMEP=8bar



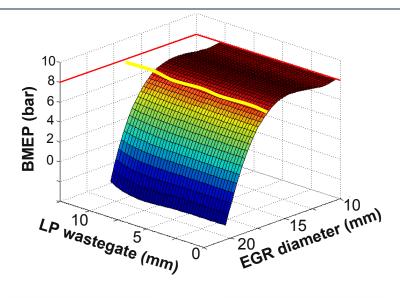


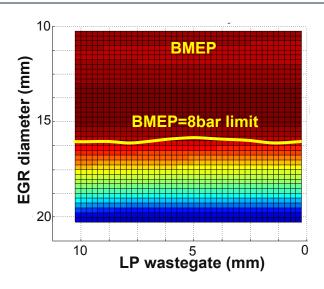
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Part load simulations 1500rpm-BMEP=8bar

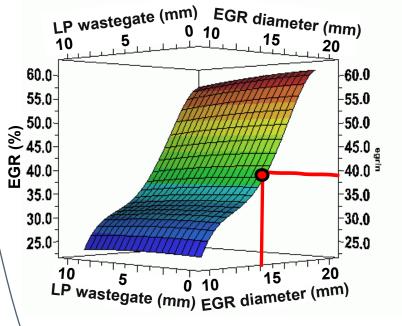




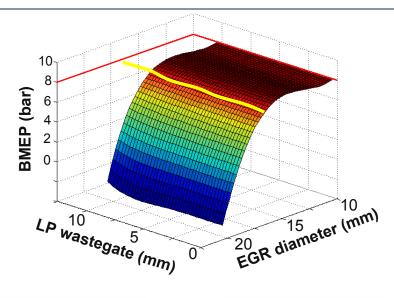
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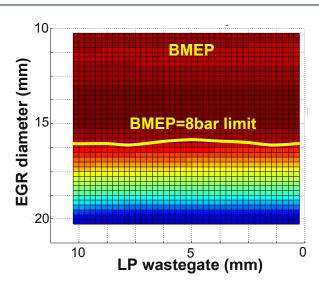
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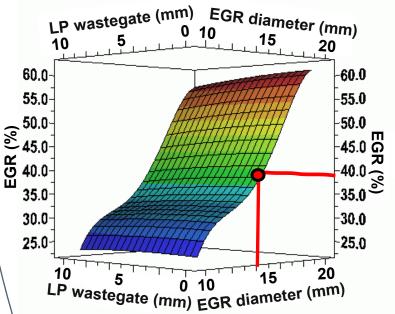


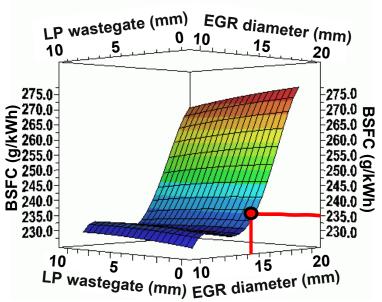


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Part load simulations 1500rpm-BMEP=8bar

EGR vane opening

Increase in the EGR rate



Increase in the air mass flow



Turbocharging system limits (WG closed)



Increase in the BMEP thanks to air fuel ratio



Air fuel ratio limitation (BSFC and smoke limits)



Maximum EGR rate

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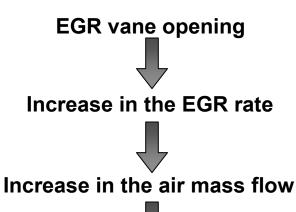
Part load simulations 1500rpm-BMEP=8bar

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Turbocharging system limits (WG closed)



Increase in the BMEP thanks to air fuel ratio



Air fuel ratio limitation (BSFC and smoke limits)



Maximum EGR rate

Optimisation results Base HP turbocharger

BMEP	8bar
N	1500rpm
BSFC (g/kWh)	233
EGR diameter	15.2mm
A/F ratio	15.1
EGR (%)	38

Part load simulations 1500rpm-BMEP=8bar

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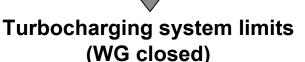
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Increase in the EGR rate

Increase in the air mass flow





Increase in the BMEP thanks to air fuel ratio



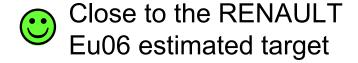
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Maximum EGR rate

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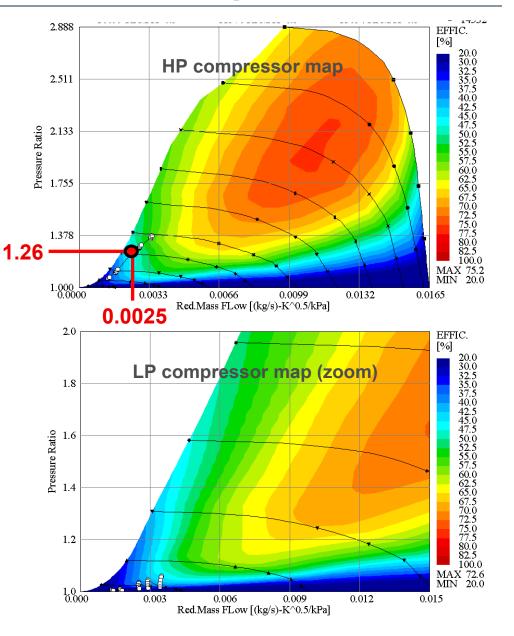
Part load simulations 1500rpm-BMEP=8bar

Operating points far away from the *surge line* in the HP and LP compressor maps

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Part load simulations Influence of the HP turbocharger

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Part load simulations Influence of the HP turbine

Optimisation results

Lower HP turbocharger

(max. mass flow rate -10% at π_t =2.5)

BMEP	8bar
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EGR diameter	15.2mm
A/F ratio	15.1
EGR (%)	42

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Part load simulations Influence of the HP turbine

Optimisation results

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<u>-</u>	
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Part load simulations Influence of the HP turbine

Optimisation results

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(,
ВМЕР	8bar	
N	1500rpm	
BSFC (g/kWh)	231	
EGR diameter	15.2mm	
A/F ratio	15.1	
EGR (%)	42	/ + 7/

Optimisation results VGT HP turbocharger

(max. mass flow rate -30% at π_t =2.5)

maxi mass non rate 50% at 70 =10		
ВМЕР	8bar	
N	1500rpm	
BSFC (g/kWh)	233	
EGR diameter	10.3mm	
A/F ratio	15.1	
EGR (%)	40	

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TWO-STAGE ENGINE

October 10, 2005

Part load simulations Influence of the HP turbine

Optimisation results

Lower HP turbocharger

(max. mass flow rate -10% at π_t =2.5)

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BMEP	8bar	
N	1500rpm	
BSFC (g/kWh)	231	
EGR diameter	15.2mm	
A/F ratio	15.1	
EGR (%)	42	7
		,

Optimisation results VGT HP turbocharger

(max. mass flow rate -30% at π_t =2.5)

(- 10 010 10t = 10
ВМЕР	8bar
N	1500rpm
BSFC (g/kWh)	233
EGR diameter	10.3mm
A/F ratio	15.1
EGR (%)	40 >3.

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Part load simulations Influence of the HP turbine

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ВМЕР	8bar	
N	1500rpm	
BSFC (g/kWh)	231	
EGR diameter	15.2mm	
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EGR (%)	42	+1 7

Optimisation results VGT HP turbocharger

(max. mass flow rate -30% at π_t =2.5)

•	•	•
ВМЕР	8bar	
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Interest to use a *lower HP turbocharger* (but compromise to find with the maximum power)

Part load simulations Influence of the HP turbine

Optimisation results

Lower HP turbocharger

(max. mass flow rate -10% at π_t =2.5)

ВМЕР	8bar	
N	1500rpm	
BSFC (g/kWh)	231	
EGR diameter	15.2mm	
A/F ratio	15.1	
EGR (%)	42	+1(

Optimisation results

VGT HP turbocharger

(max. mass flow rate -30% at π_t =2.5)

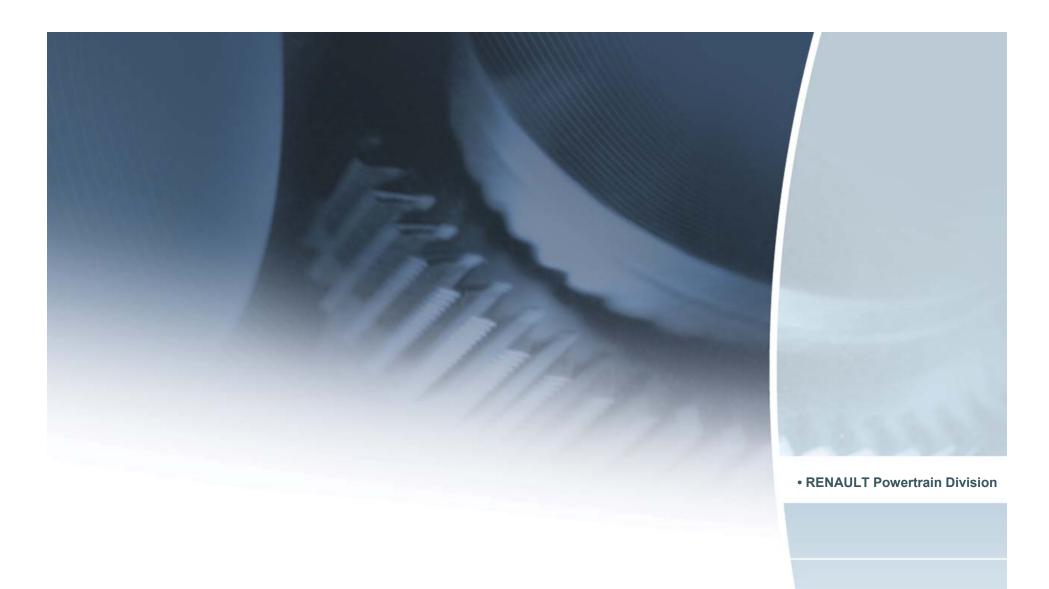
ВМЕР	8bar	
N	1500rpm	
BSFC (g/kWh)	233	
EGR diameter	10.3mm	
A/F ratio	15.1	1
EGR (%)	40 >3.	4%
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- Interest to use a *lower HP turbocharger* (but compromise to find with the maximum power)
- Limited interest of a VGT HP turbine, due to lower turbo-charger efficiencies

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Conclusions

GT Power user conference – Frankfurt – October 2005

Small two-stage engine Conclusions

- GT Power calculations were used to optimize the engine design at *full load*
- to choose the turbocharger matching for HP and LP stages
- to evaluate the response times under transient conditions
- target engine performances can be reached with a smaller two-stage engine
- GT Power DOE tools were used to estimate the maximum EGR rates at part load
- DOE is a good tool to have quick estimations on a large field
- new interpolation methods have to be developed
- Two-stage turbocharged engine is a good way to reach high EGR rates and to reach our estimated targets for Eu06
- Interesting influence of the HP turbine effective area (like on a classical single-stage turbocharged engine)
- Poor impact of the VGT turbine on the EGR rates
- Turbocharger matching is also compromise between part and full load, like on a single stage engine

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Thank you for your attention... ...Your questions

RENAULT Powertrain Division



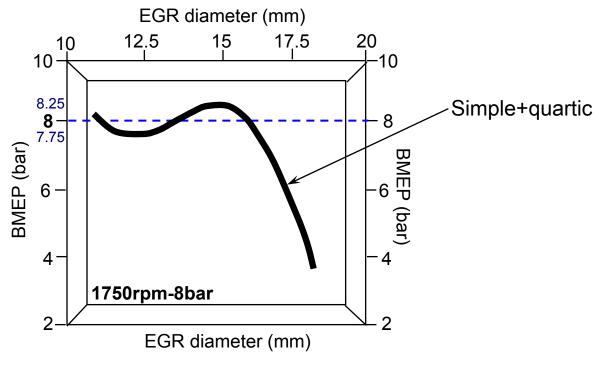
Part load simulations DOE tool

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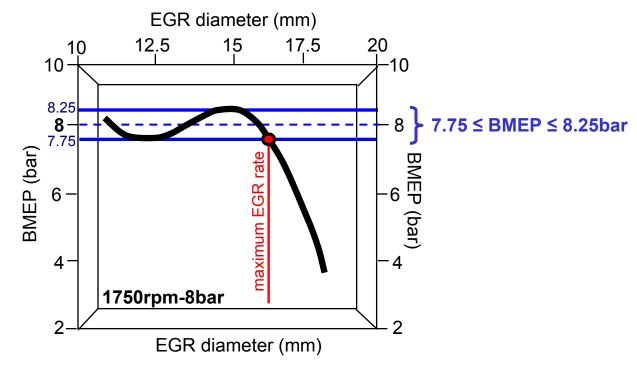
Sometimes difficult to have a good fit with the available interpolation methods (simple + quartic resolution model generally giving the best results)

Part load simulations DOE tool

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- Sometimes difficult to have a good fit with the available interpolation methods (simple + quartic resolution model generally giving the best results)
- But possibility to fix constraints on the BMEP in the DOE