



System and Architecture Approach to Enable Diesel Engine Emission Reductions



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Outline

Look Back of Diesel Engines for Off-road

Engine Development to Enable Emission Controls

Past Examples of System Interactions and Lessons Learned

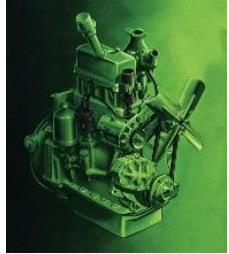
System Engineering and Model Based Development (MBD)

New Examples of MBD for Concept Architectures

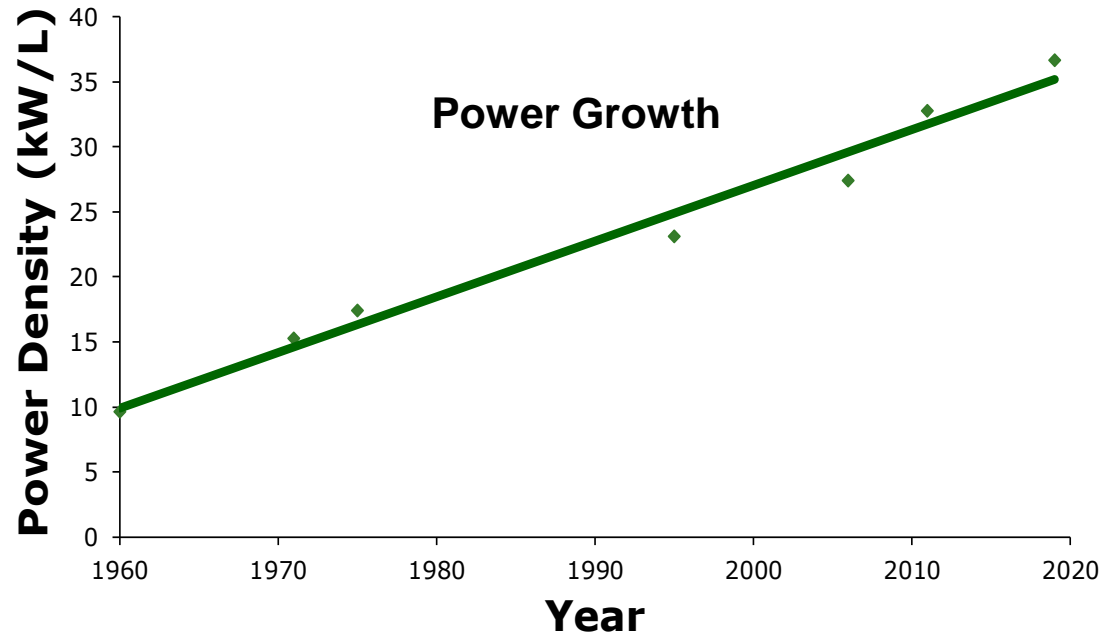
Summary

Diesel Engines have Powered Off-Road for 70+ Years

Customer Benefits: Durable, Reliable, Efficient, Low Speed Torque, Safe...



1949



Technology Drivers: power, fuel consumption, emission

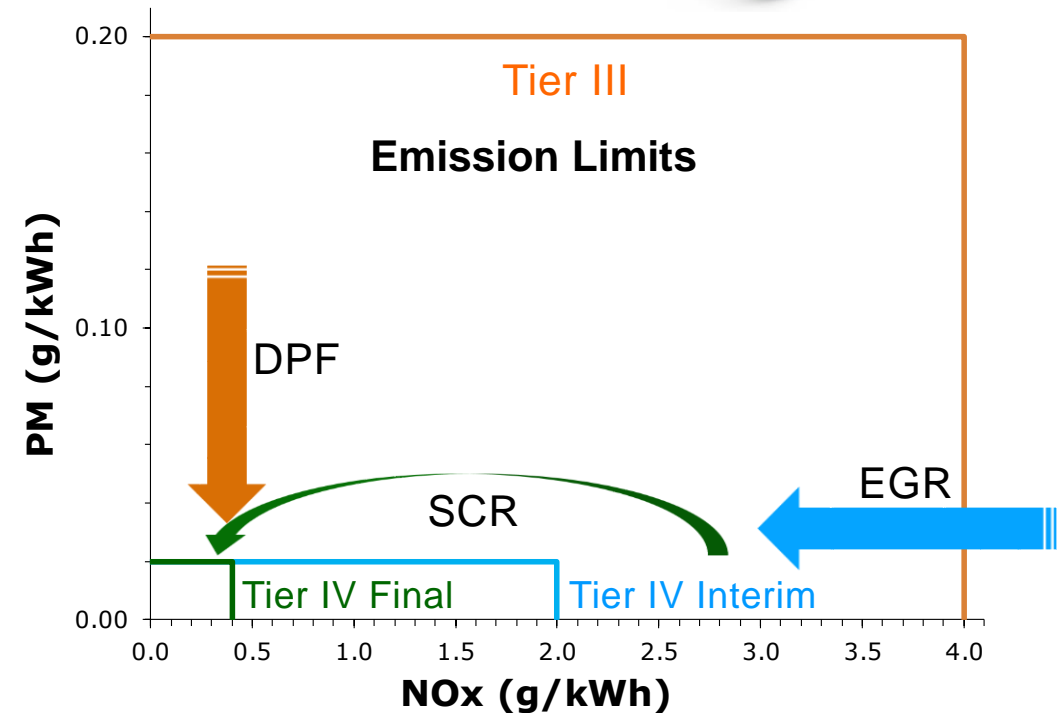
Turbo
1960

Electronic
1988

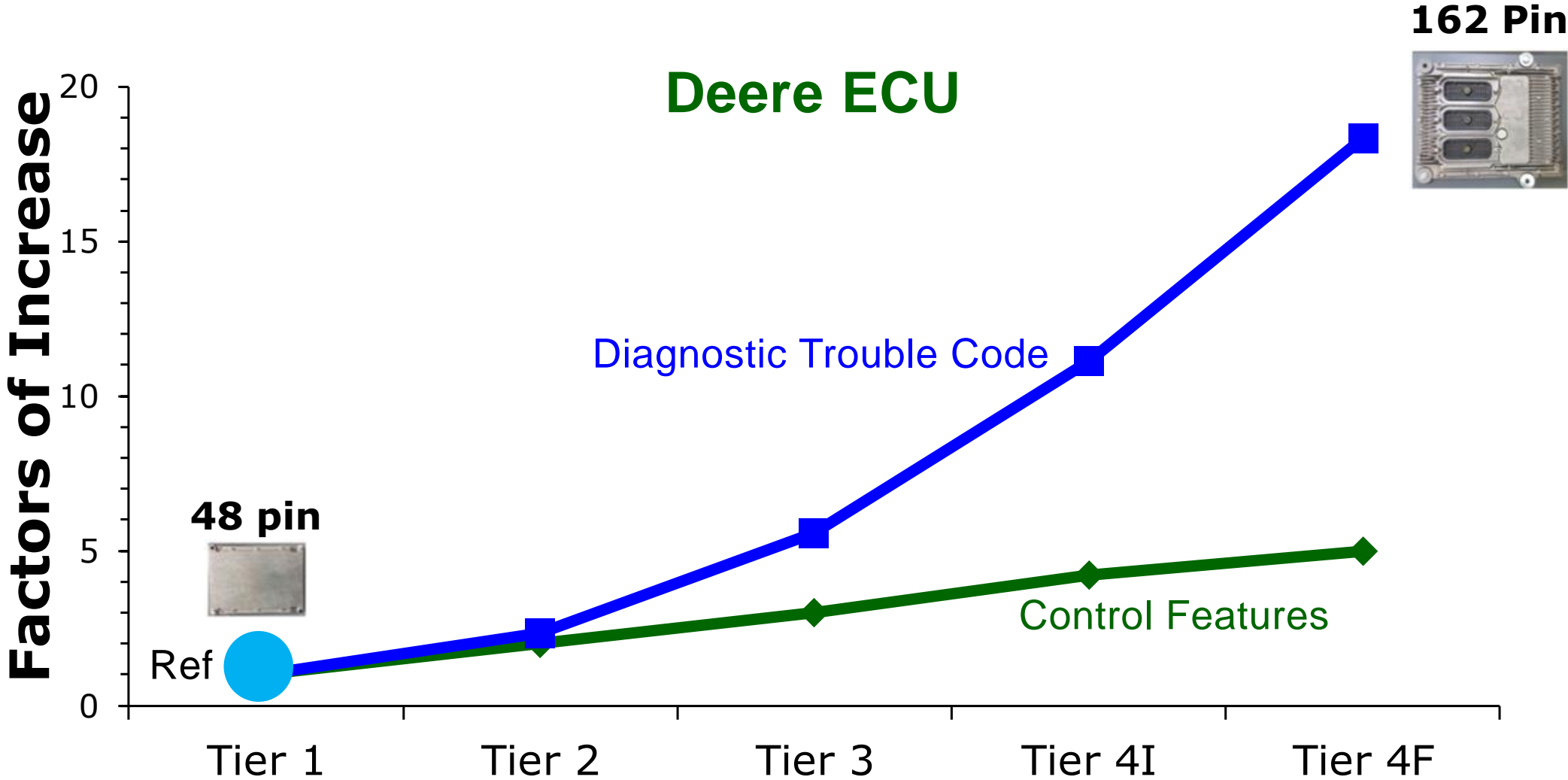
HPCR
2002

EGR/VGT
2006

DPF/SCR
2014



Rapid Growth of Electronic Controls Offers Application Flexibility, Performance Optimization, Engine-Protection and Service Assist



Diesel Engines Will Power Off-Road Machines for Years to Come

Engine Systems Will Become More Efficient, Cleaner and Smarter

JD 2.9L

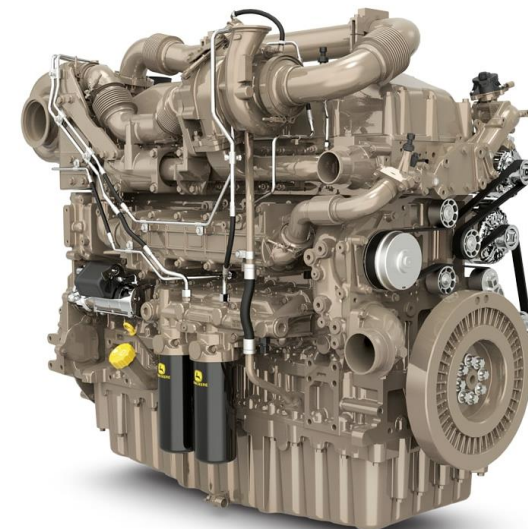
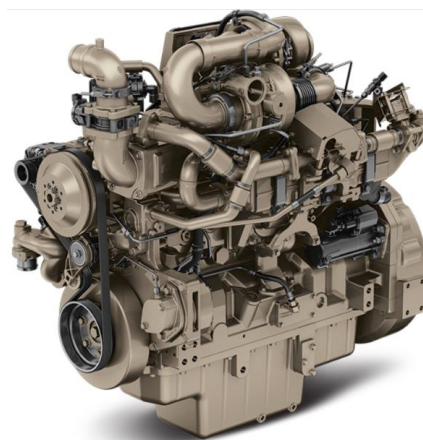
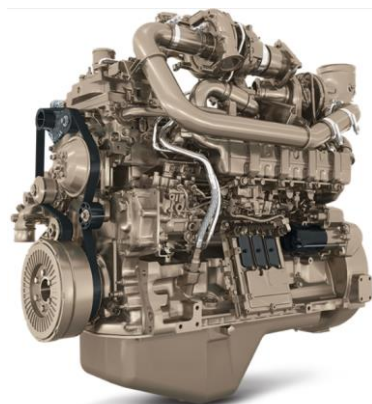
JD 4.5L

JD 6.8L

JD 9.0L

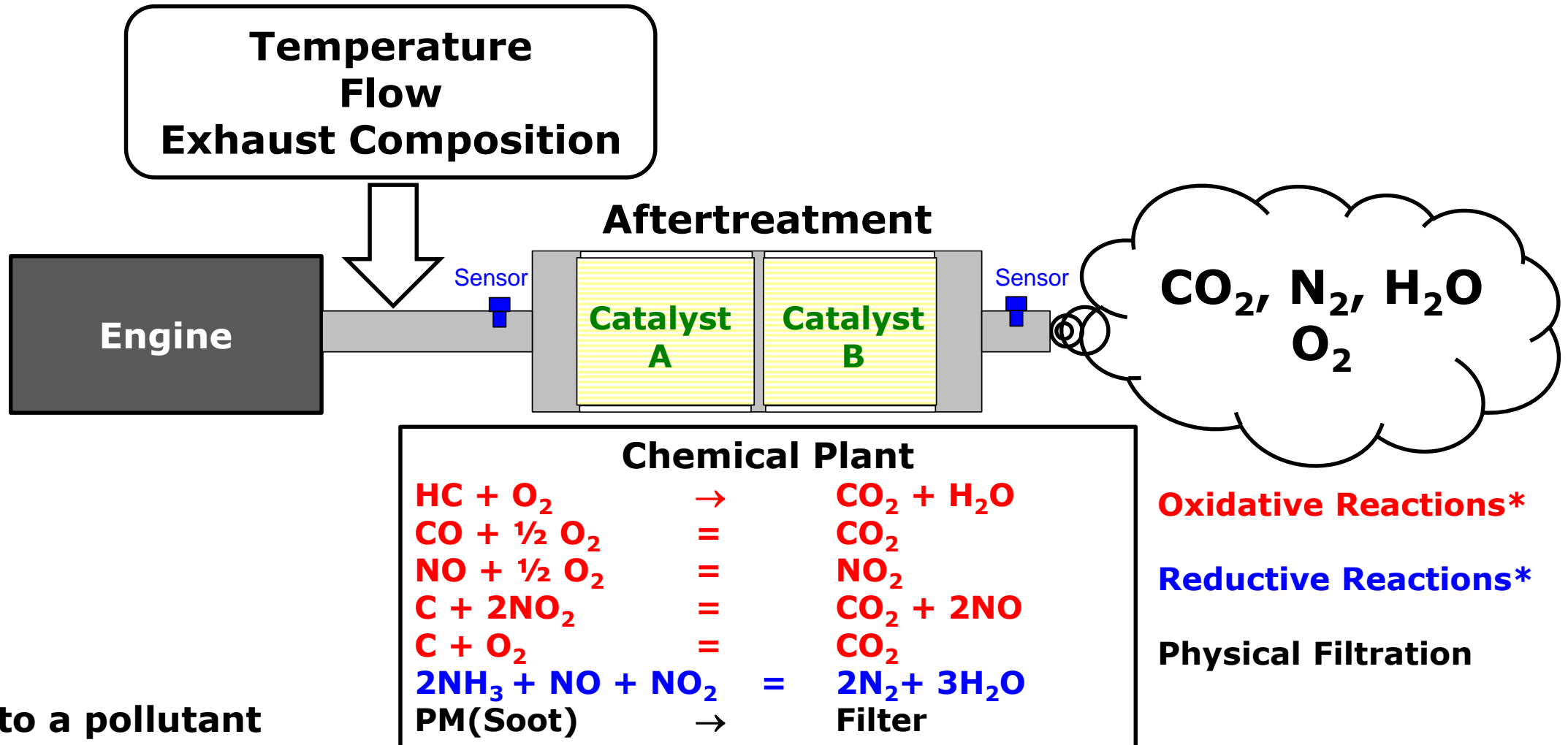
JD 13.6L

JD 18L



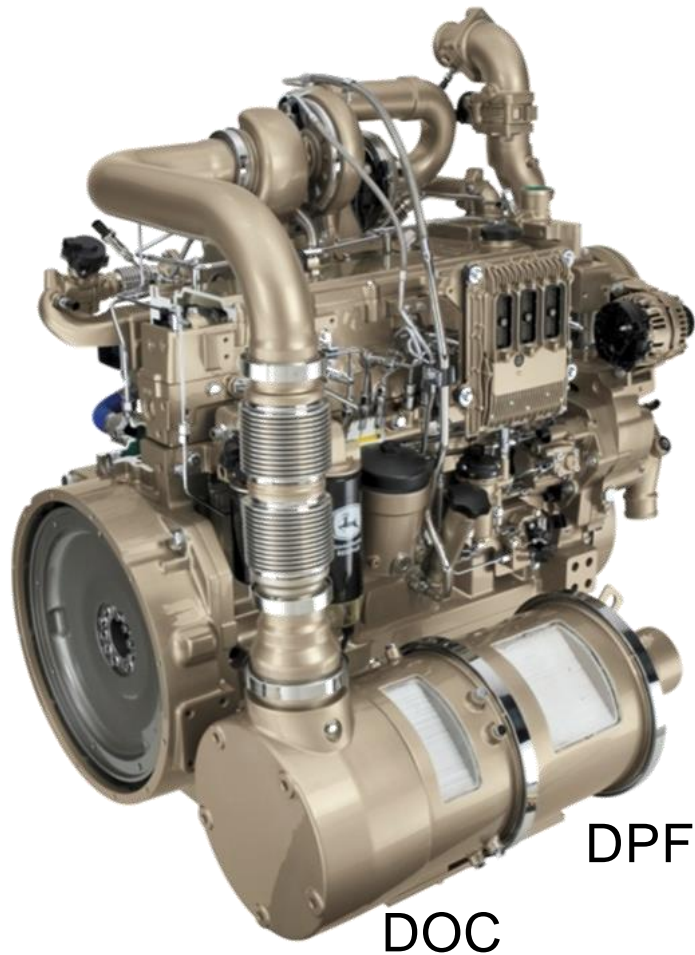
Aftertreatment is a Reactive Chemical Plant

Activity Controlled by Engine out Conditions



Hardware Upgrades to Enable Interim Tier IV (2g/kWh NOx)

Technical Solution: EGR + DOC|DPF



- Upgraded fuel and air systems
- Venturi for EGR flow measurement
- Air throttle (intake or exhaust)
- Fuel supply and HC injector
- New ECU hardware(bin, memory, speed...)
- Low oil consumption kit
- Upgraded cooling system
- Engine harness

- DOC|DPF assembly
- AT sensors (temperature, ΔP)
- Thermal shield and exhaust diffuser etc.

Software Upgrade to Enable Interim Tier IV (2g/kWh NOx, >130kW)

Technical Solution: EGR—DOC|DPF

Engine



Aftreatment

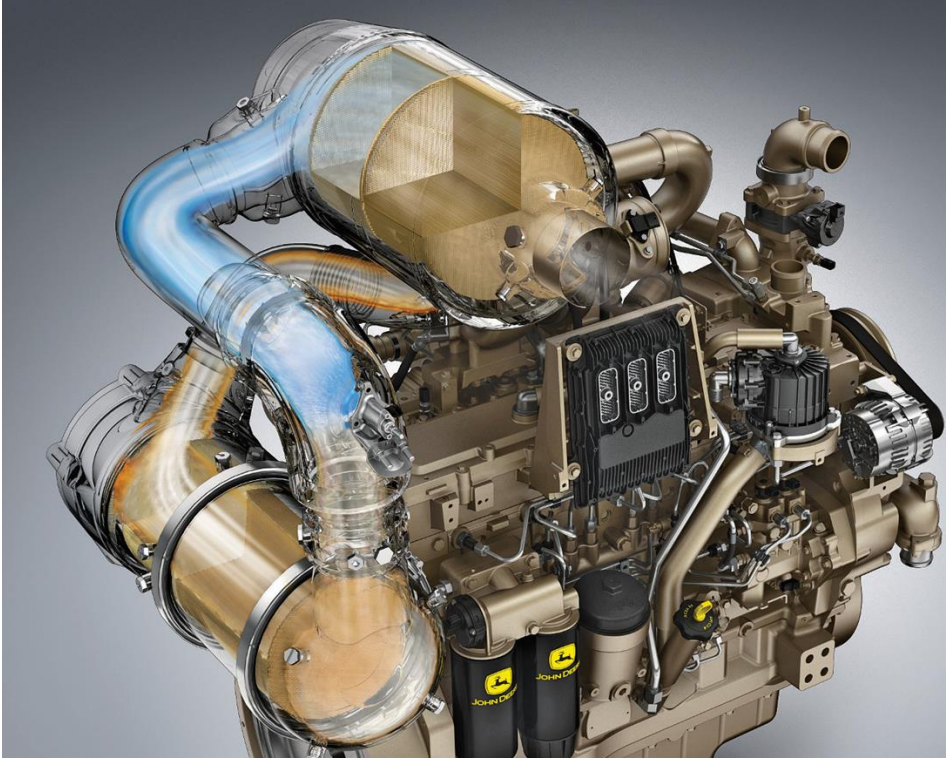
- New sensors and actuators controls
- Enhanced Air/EGR controls
 - Increase EGR, lower NOx and transient
- New operating modes (like ETM*)
- Diagnostics and service features
- Engine protection and derate

- Engine out emission model
- Exhaust thermal and pressure models
- DPF soot and ash models
- DPF regeneration controls
- Operator interface (display)
- Diagnostics and fault management

* Exhaust Temperature Management

Hardware Changes to Enable Final Tier 4 Emissions (0.4g/kWh)

Technical Solution: EGR—DOC|DPF—SCR|AOC



Engine

- No hardware change
- EGR removal feasible with fluid penalty

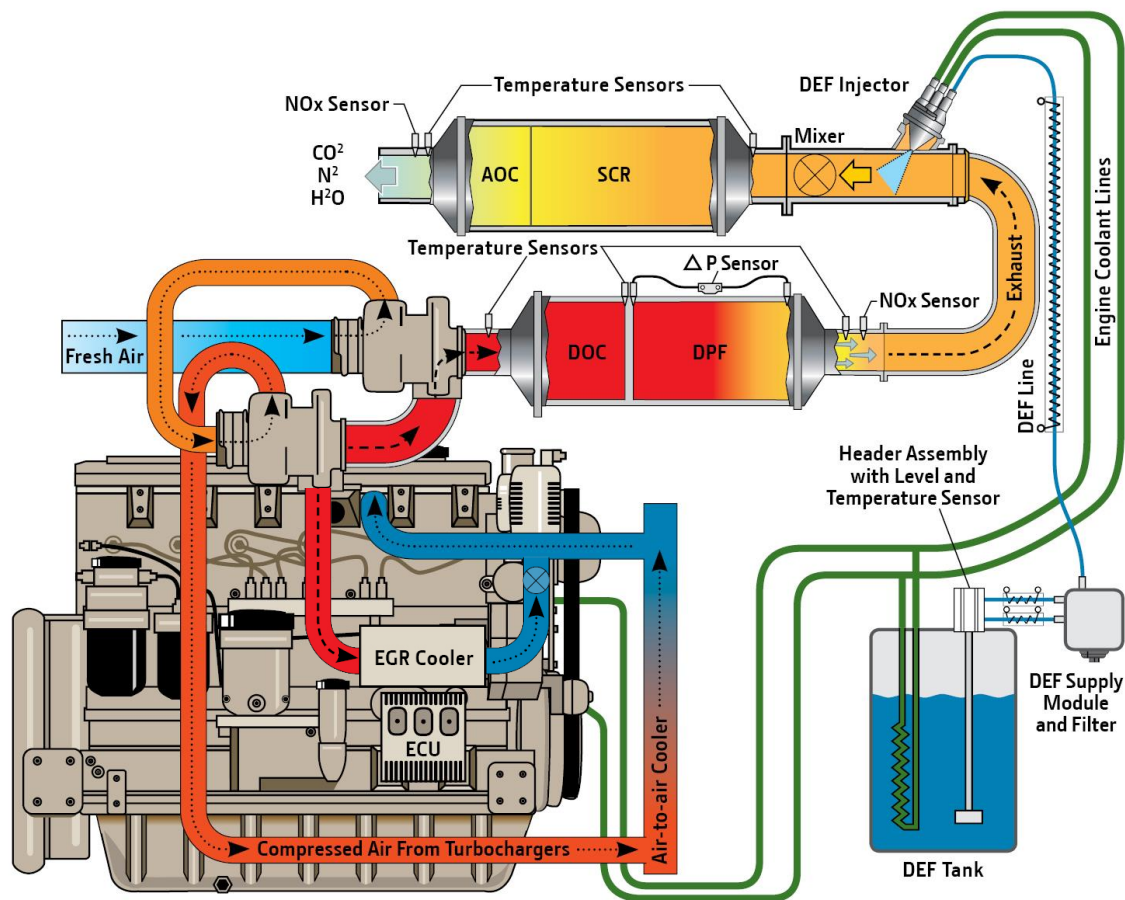
AT

- NOx sensors and temperature sensors
- DEF tank, filter, sensors, lines
- DEF storage thermal management
- DEF pump and injector
- DEF mixer assembly
- SCR and AOC catalyst assembly

AOC: Ammonia Oxidation Catalyst

Software Changes to Enable Final Tier 4 Emissions (0.4g/kWh)

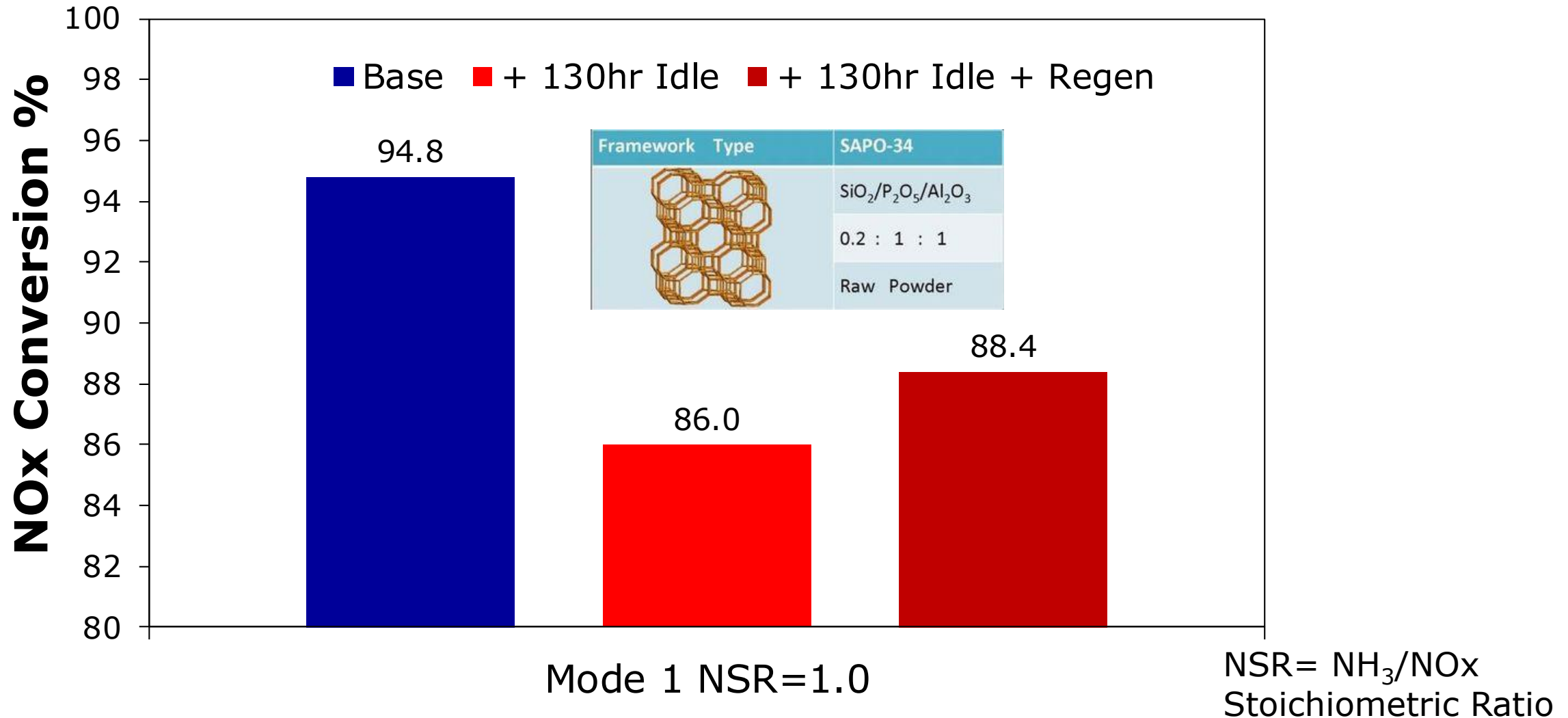
EGR-SCR Improves Performance and Reduces Fluid Consumption



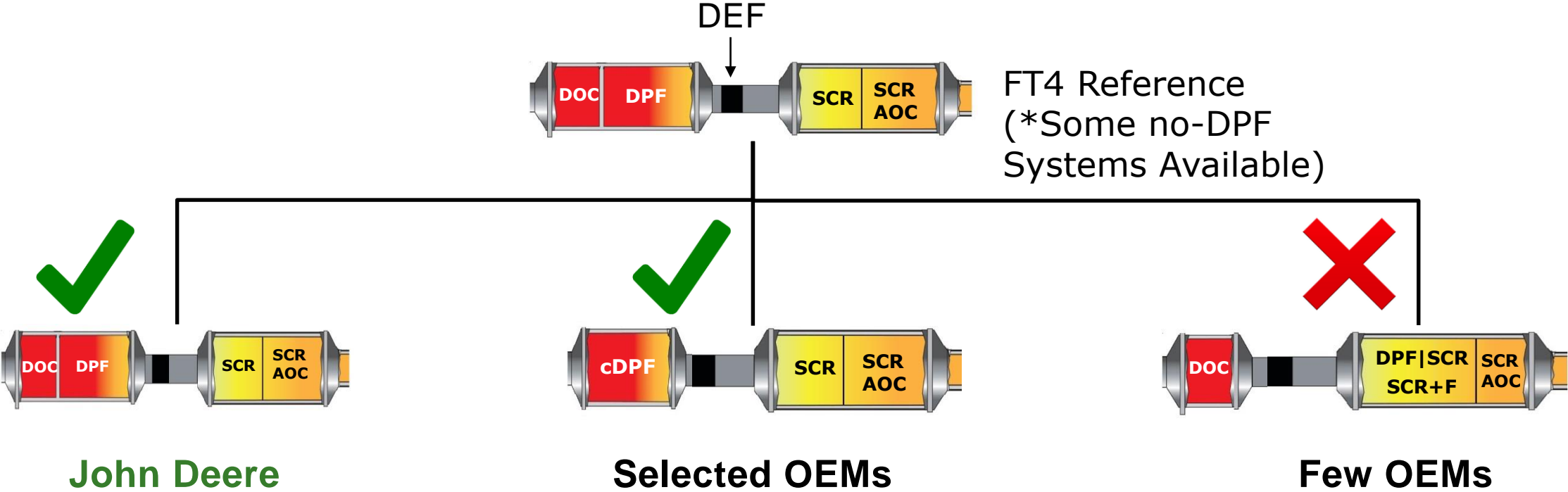
- SCR temperature management
- NOx calibration optimization
- SCR thermal model
- SCR chemistry model
- DEF dosing strategy
- DEF pump and injector control
- DEF thawing control
- Operator interface and display
- Diagnostics and inducement

Lessons Learned – Failure from System Interaction

Low Temperature SAPO-34 SCR Degradation has Led to Recalls



Stage V Aftertreatment Architecture Overview and Recommendations

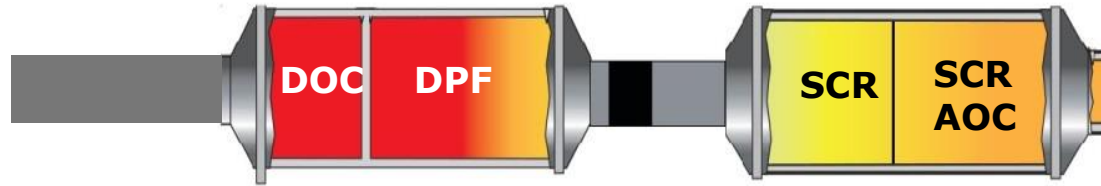


Precious metal migration to filter*
NOx performance degradation*

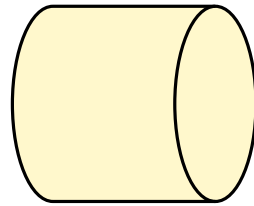
* SAE 2019-01-0740

cDPF: catalyzed DPF
DPF: non catalyzed (bare) DPF
SCR+F: SCR on filter
AOC: Ammonia oxidation catalyst

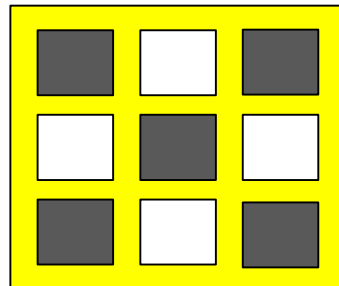
Aftertreatment Design Advancement and Packaging Optimizations Achieve 40% Size Reduction With Installation Simplification



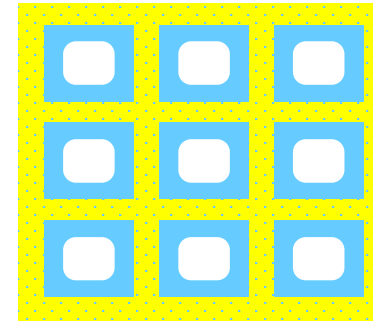
Base



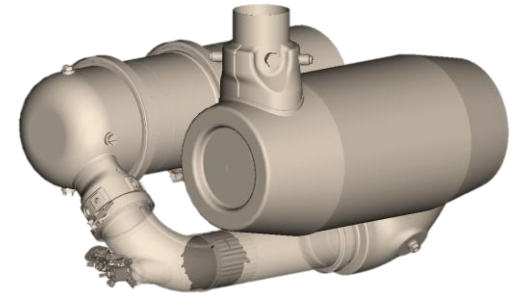
catalyzed



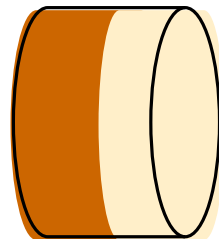
400cpsi



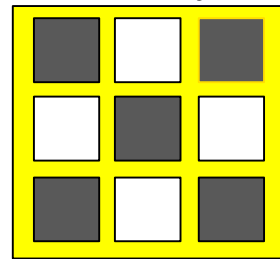
Gen 1



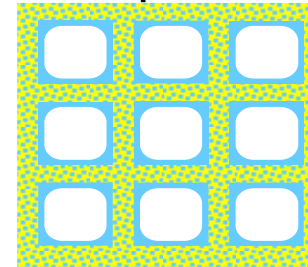
Optimized



uncatalyzed



400cpsi, HP

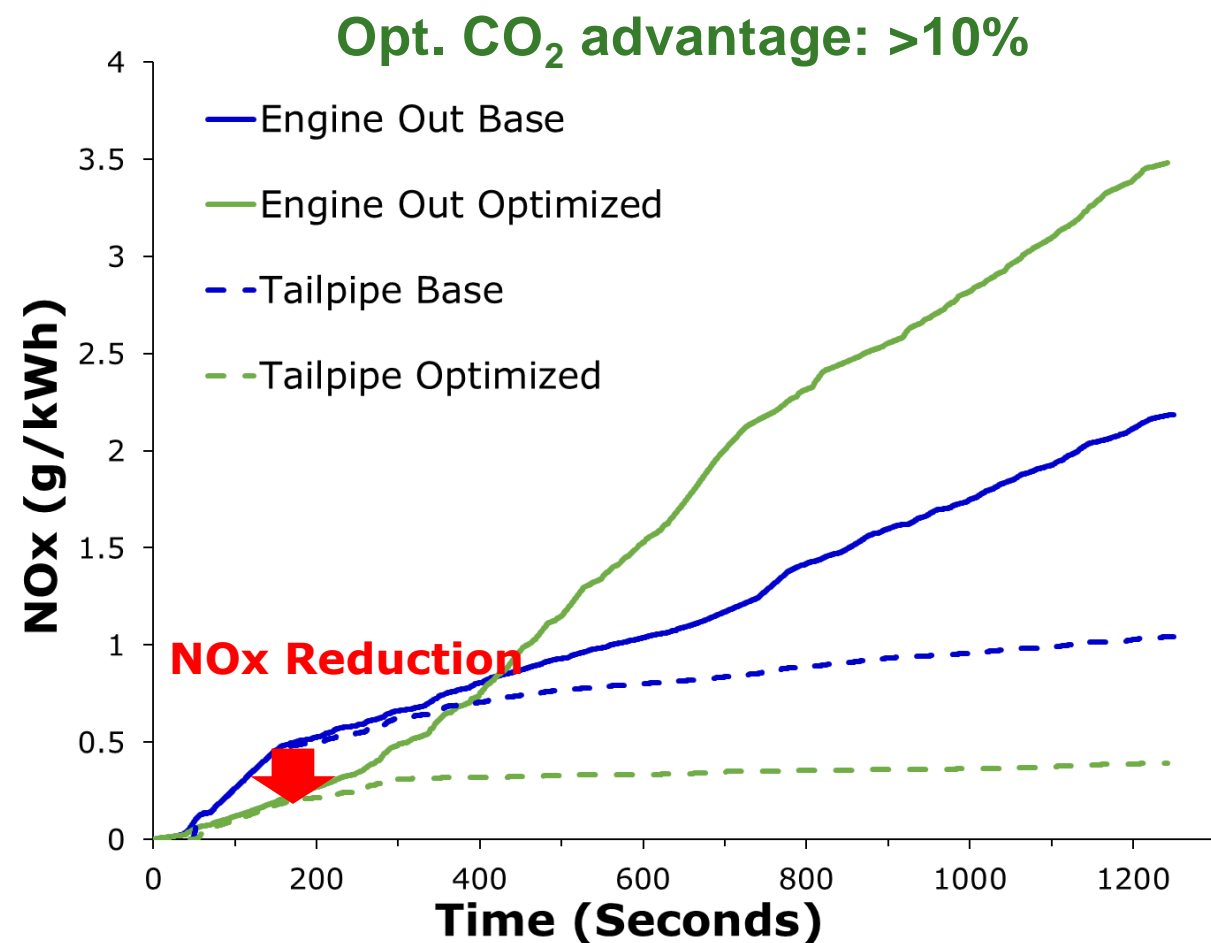
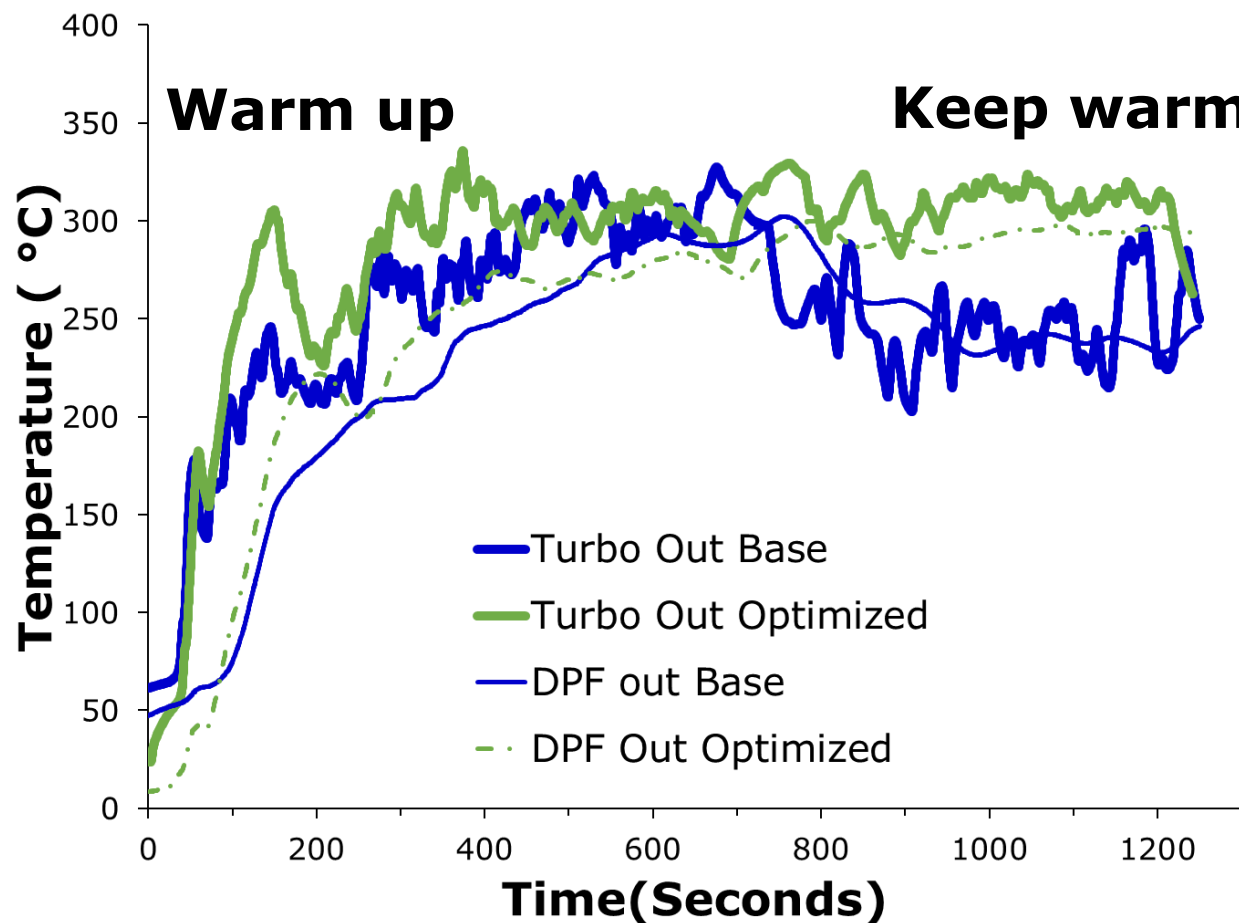


Gen 2

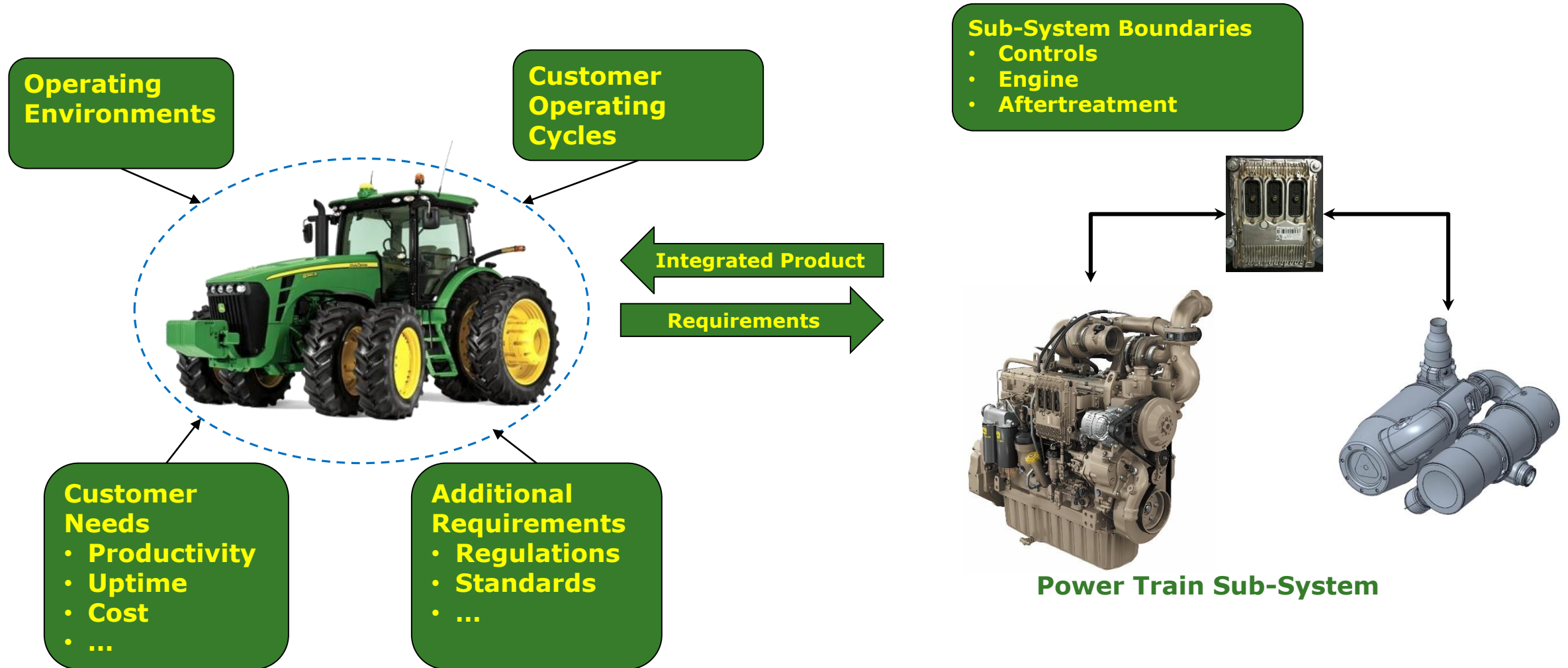


Lessons Learned: System Optimization Reduces Both NOx Emissions and Fuel Consumption (9L Min Power Output Case)

Cold NRTC

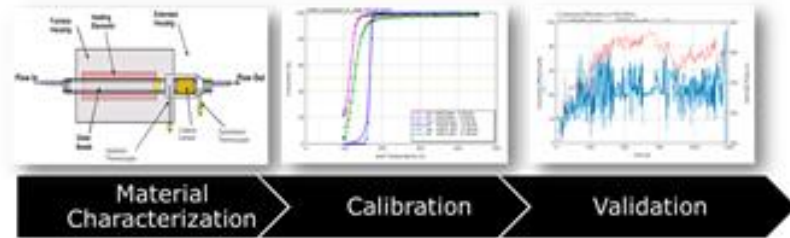


System Engineering Principles Applied to Off-road Equipment: Final Tier 4 Gen 2 Example

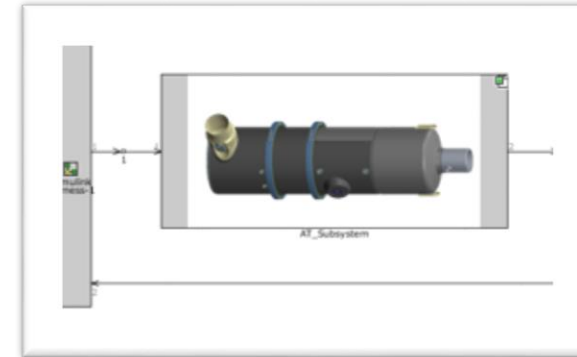


Simulation Tools Processes Allow for Rapid Concept Development

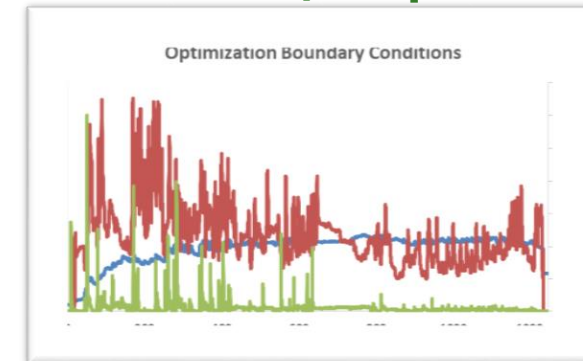
Component Model Library



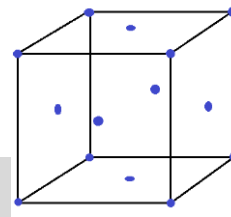
Model Assembly from library



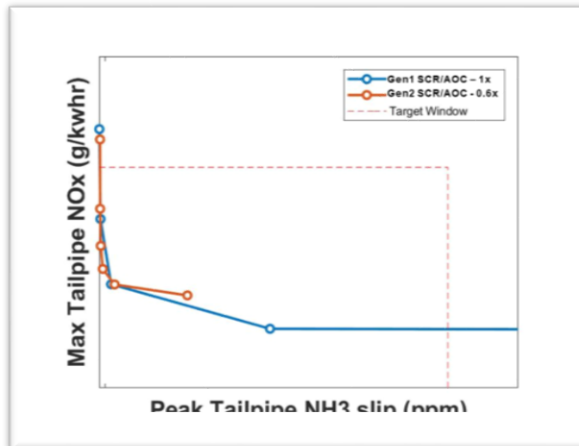
System Boundary Conditions/Requirements



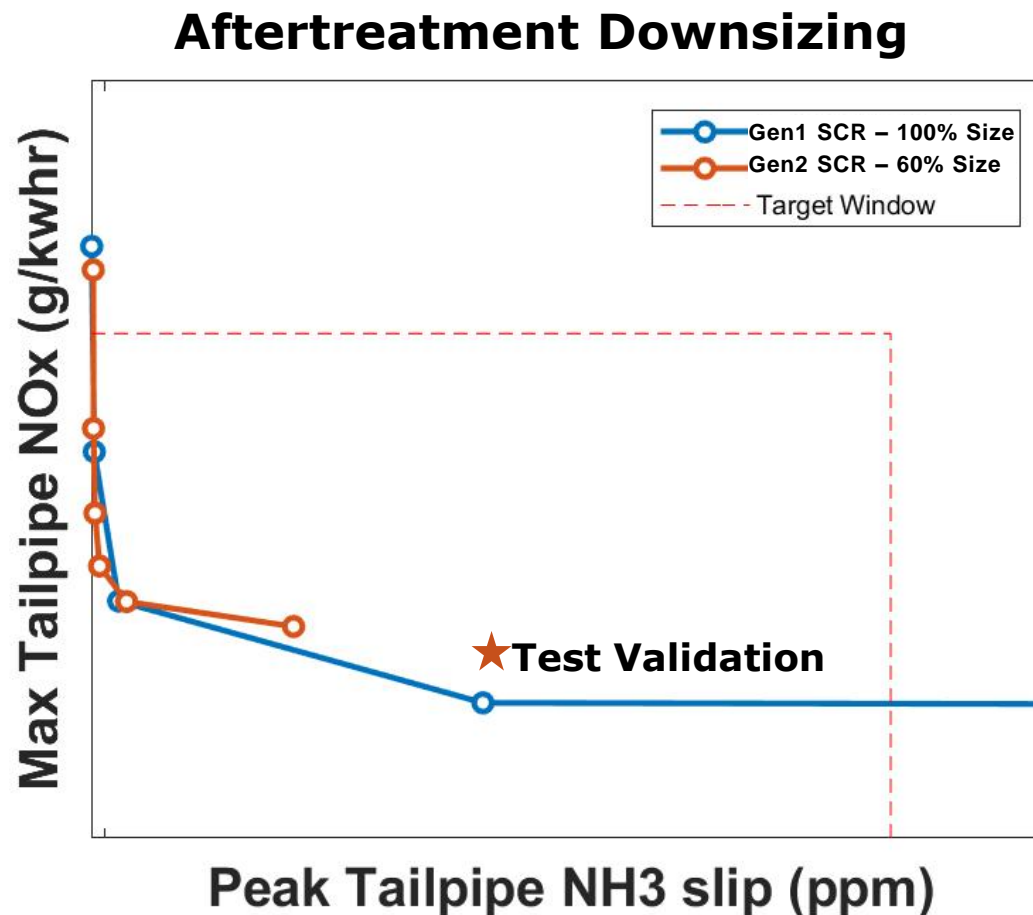
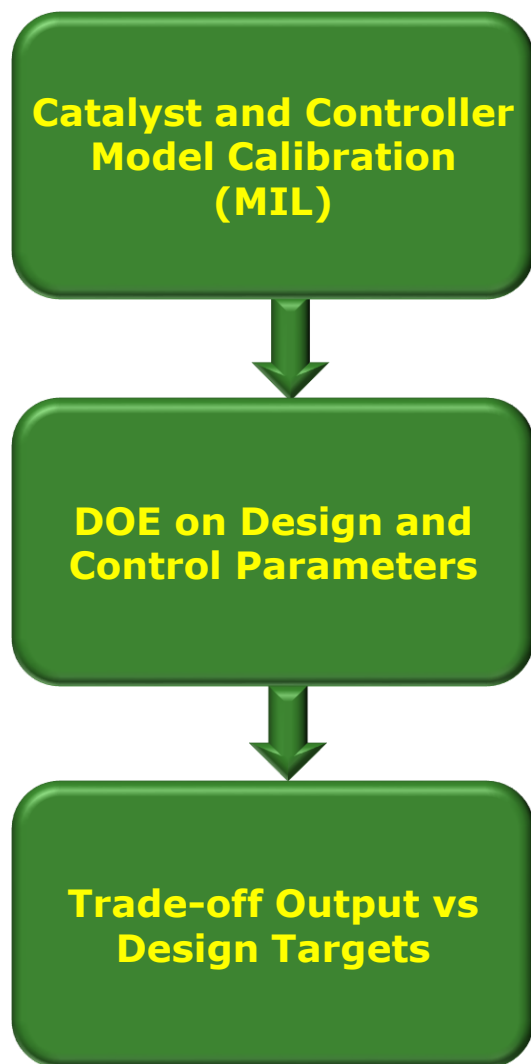
System Simulation vs Design Parameters



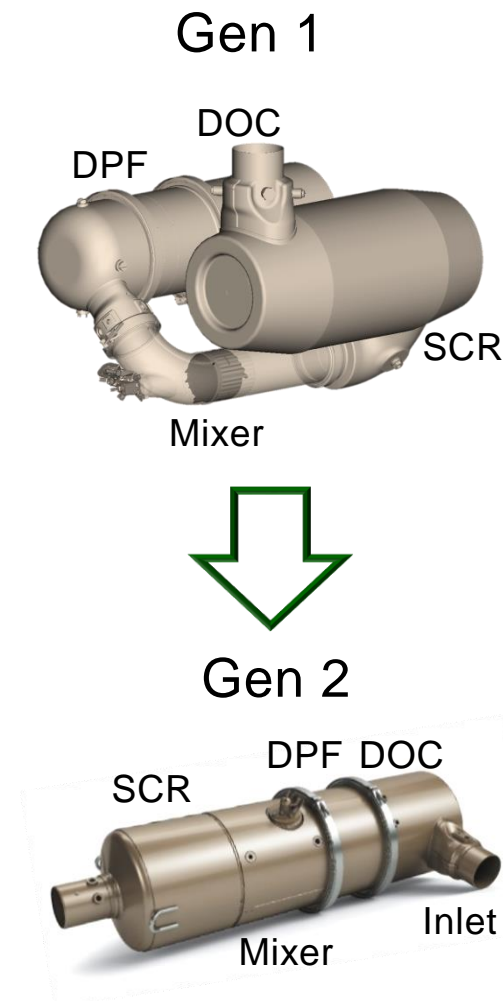
Design Trade-offs vs Requirements



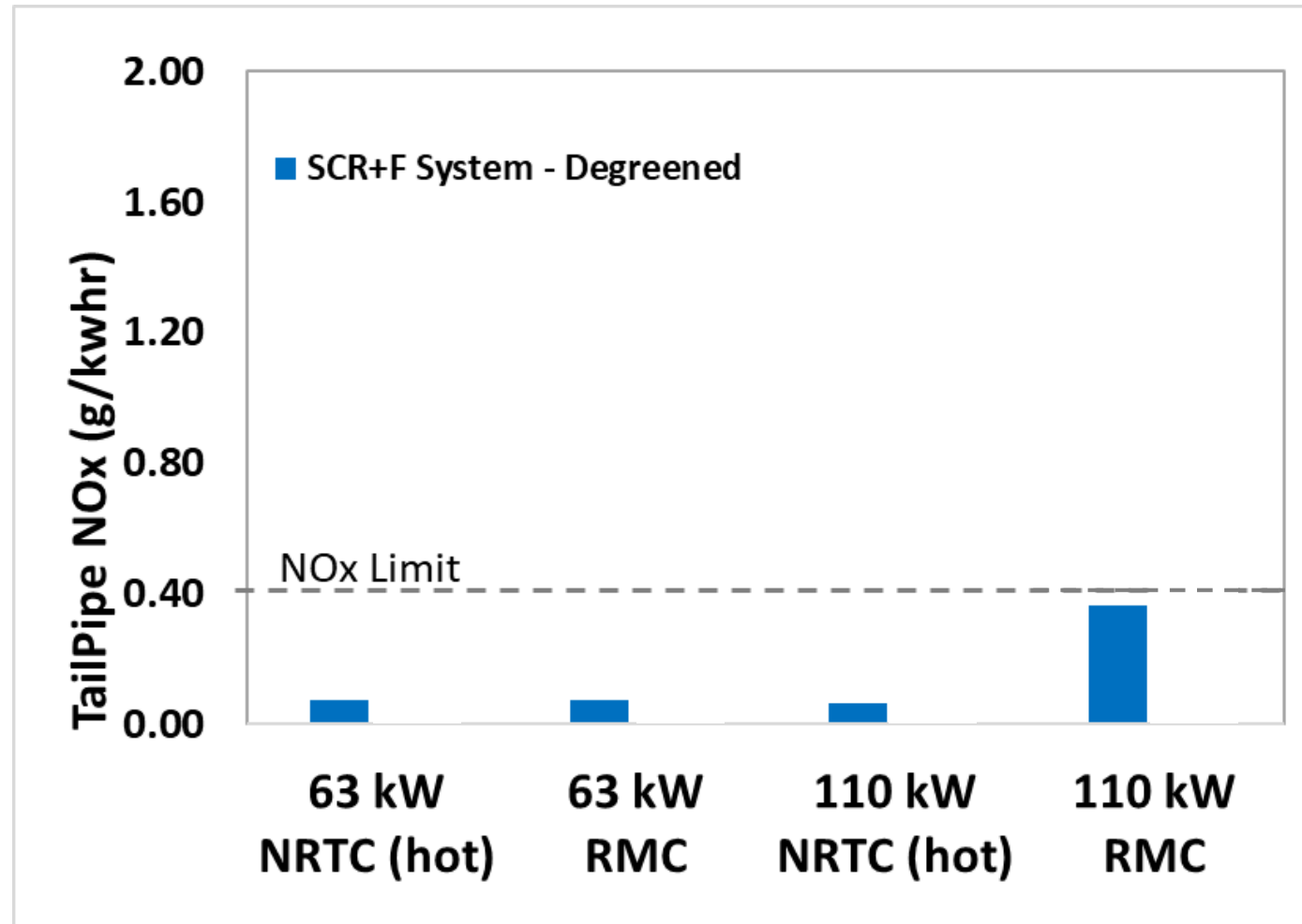
Simulation Activities Vital to Successful Gen 2 Aftertreatment!



MIL : Model in the loop

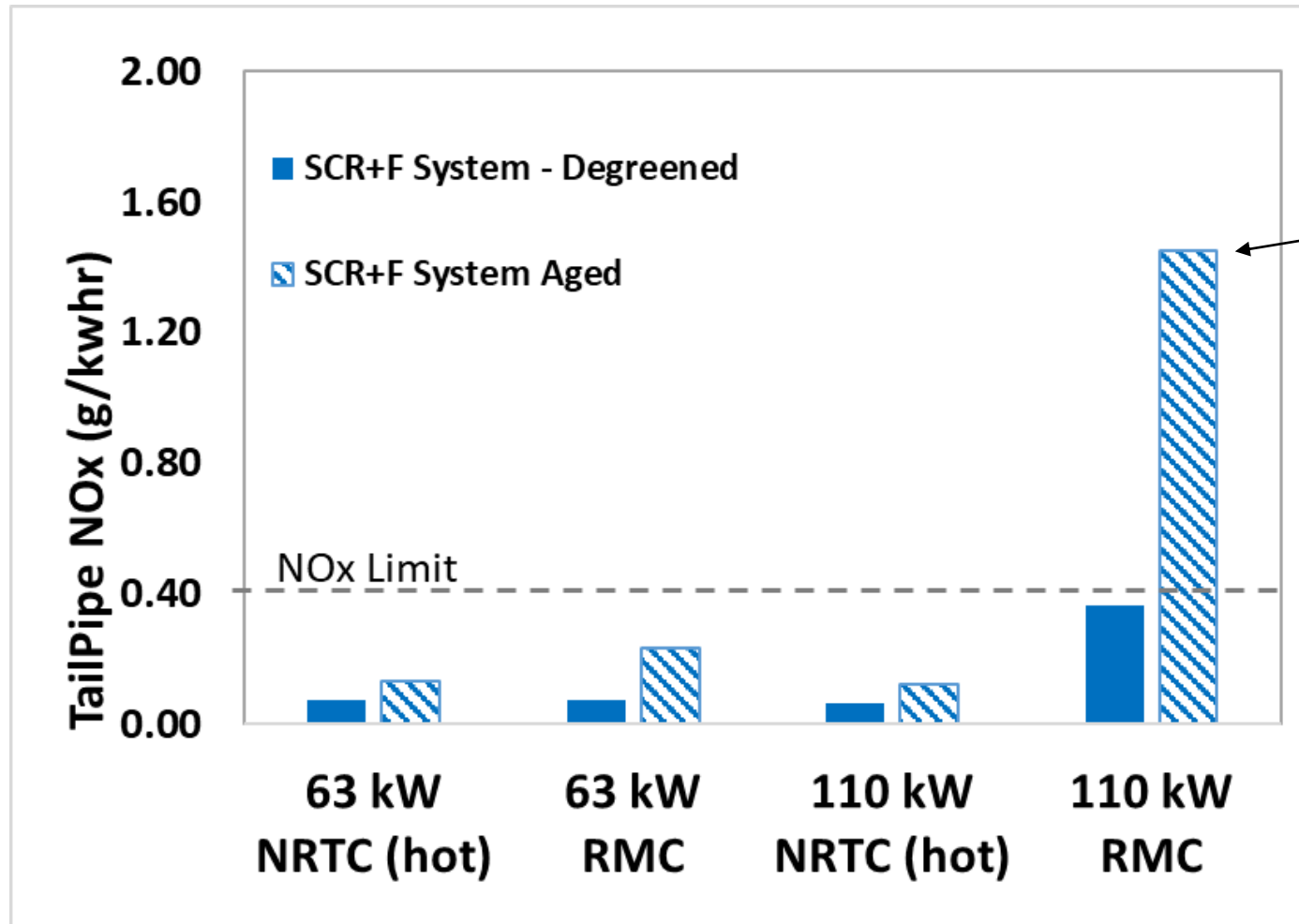


Stage V Test Case: Simulation Tools Successfully Design a New Concept and Validated in Physical Test



Reference: SAE 2019-01-0740

Lesson Learned: Simulation Tools cannot Answer all the Questions, and are Blind to Unknown Failure Modes



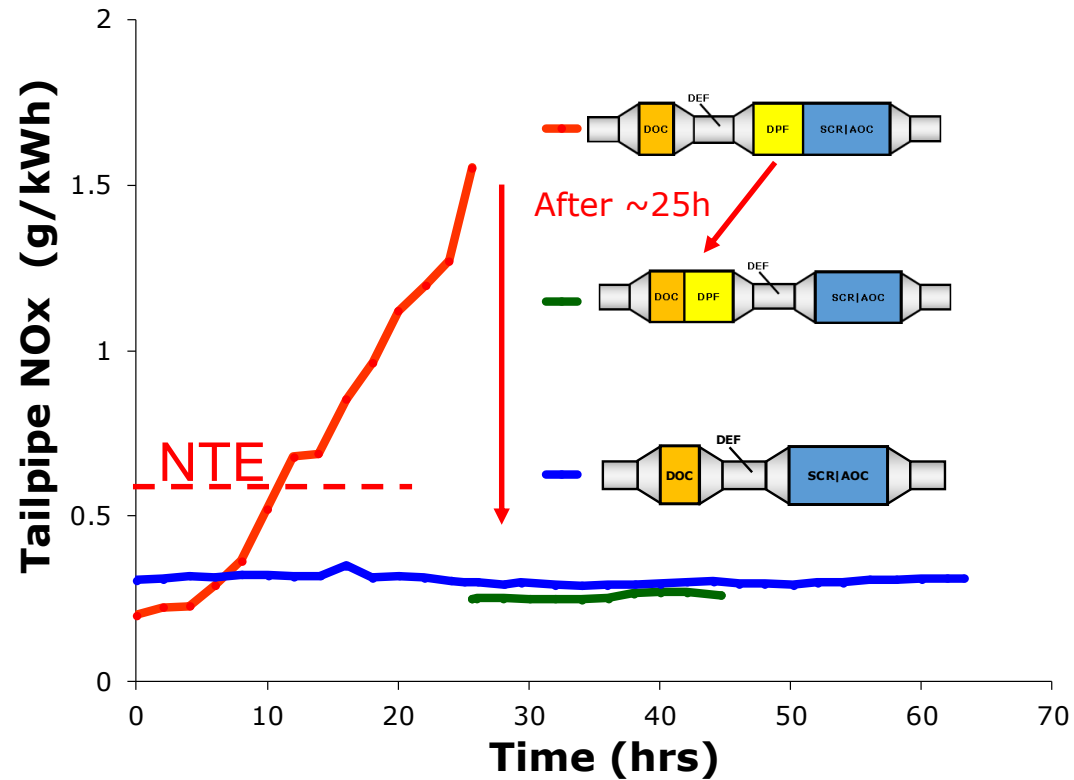
Platinum migration observed

Reference: SAE 2019-01-0740

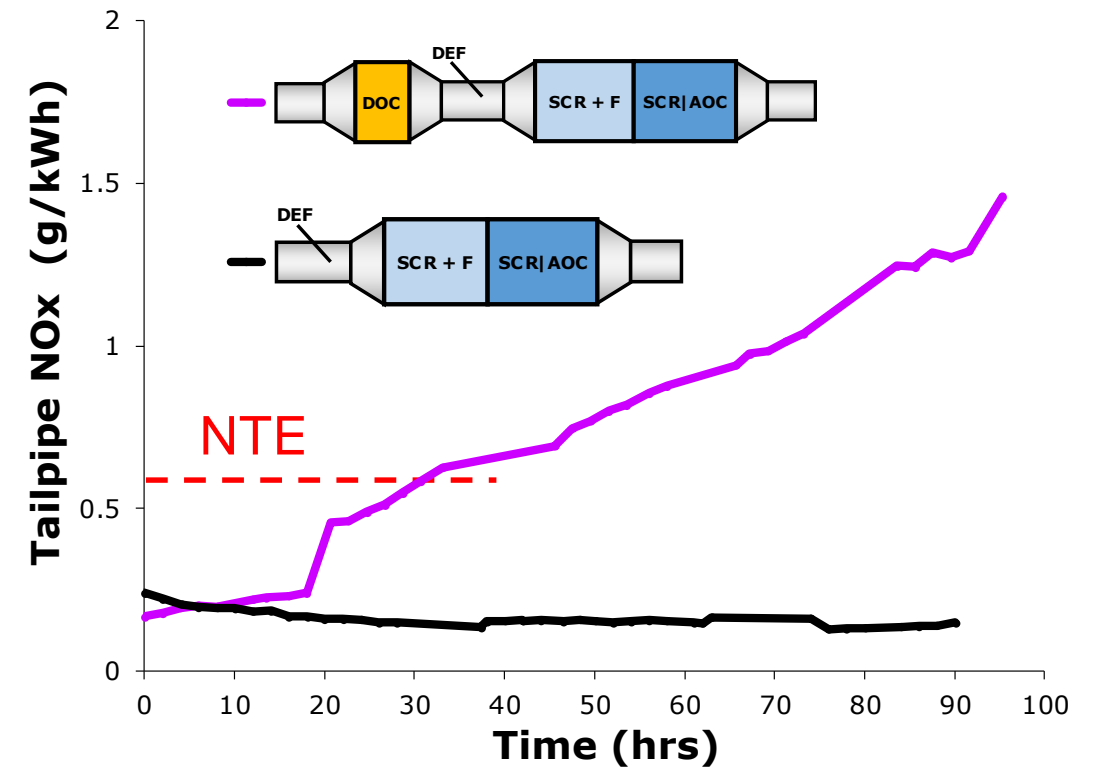
Lessons Learned Continued: Failure from System Interaction

NOx emission degradations-exceeding NTE limit
(4.5L engine at 110kW rated power without EGR)

Bare DPF Case



SCR+F Case



Reference: SAE 2019-01-0740

Off-road Future Trends

Reducing real world emission with extended useful life and compliance monitoring

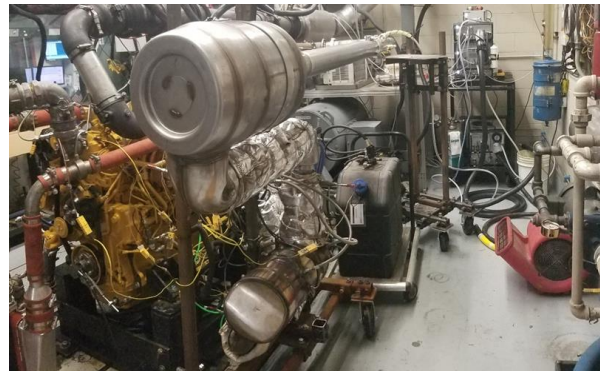
OEM



Final T4 Optimizations

New generation aftertreatment
High performance/space efficient

Emission Regulations



Engine Certifications

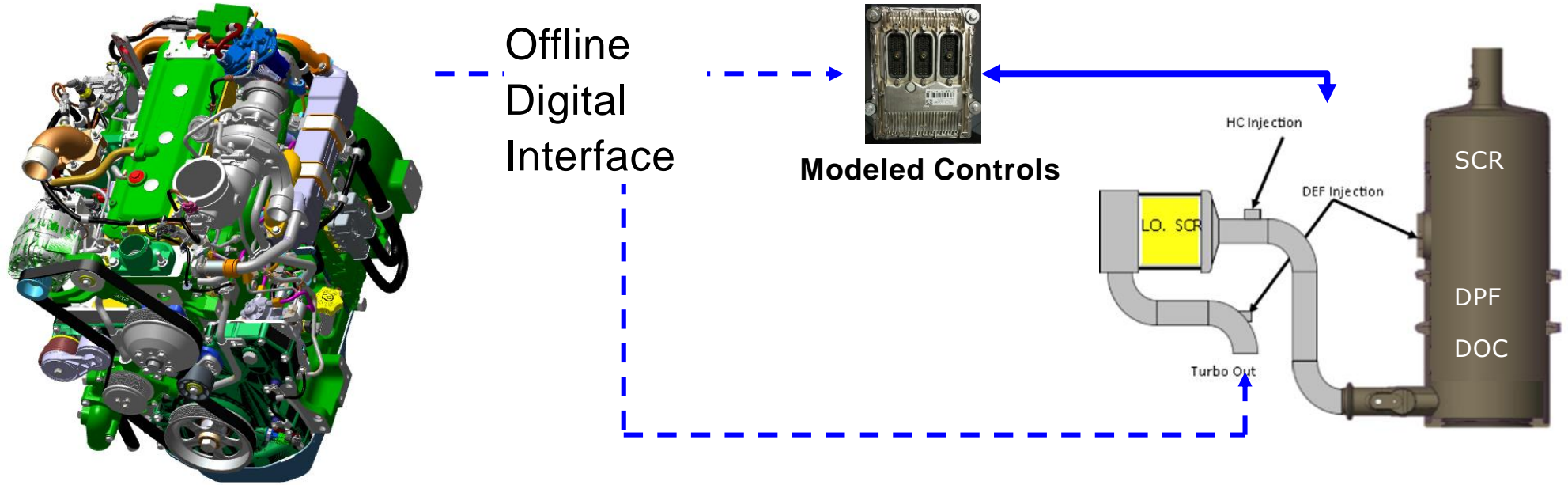
New Test Protocols (light loads)
Reduced NOx limits



Vehicle Real World Emissions

Telematic data/monitoring
In use emission & compliance

Test Case: Off-road Future Emission Understanding



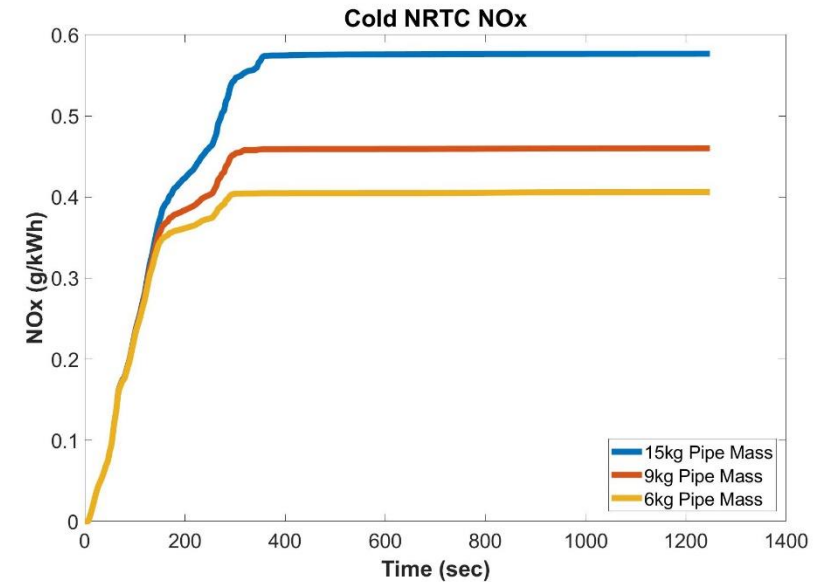
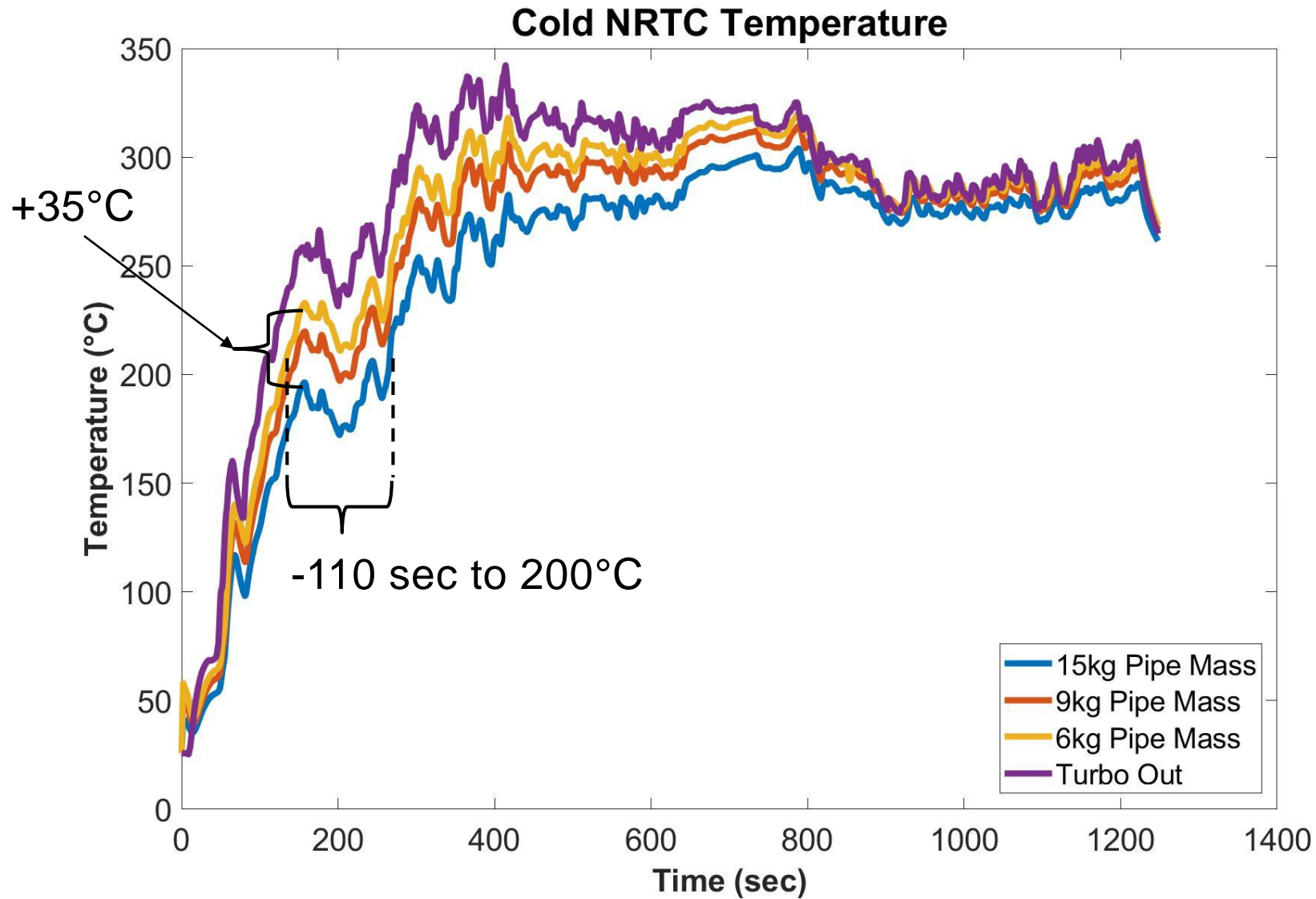
Physical engine data:

- Existing Certified FT4 4.5L lab data
- Mature calibration, w/ hardware constraints managed
- Low power density (emission challenge)
- ~4.0 g/kWh NOx on hot NRTC

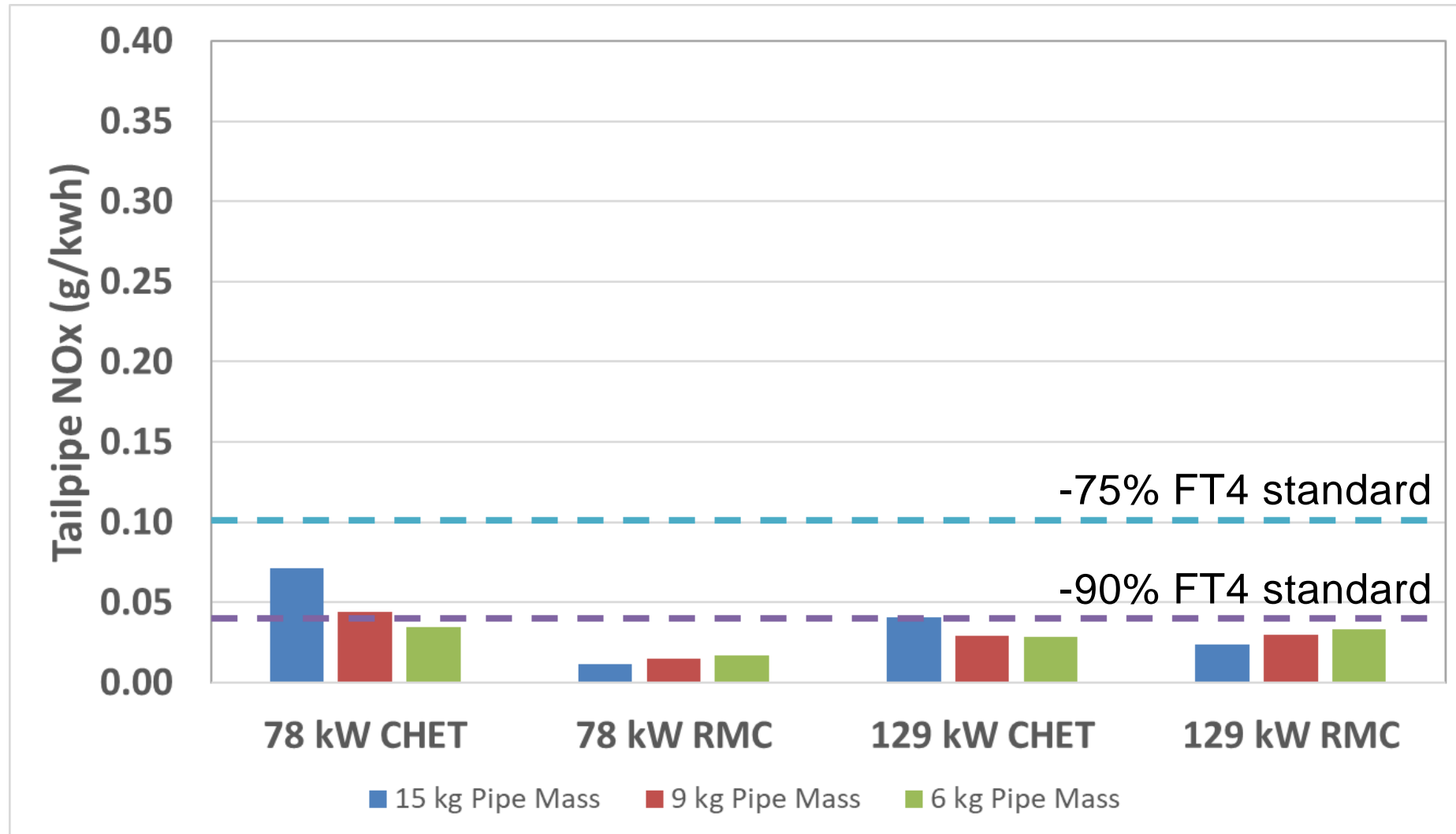
Architectural approach (model based):

- Chemistry well characterized/validated
- Controls integrated
- Modified to represent new generation ATD
- DOE on parameters of impact
 - Structural thermal mass (inertia)

Component Design as Important as Architecture (78 kW rating)

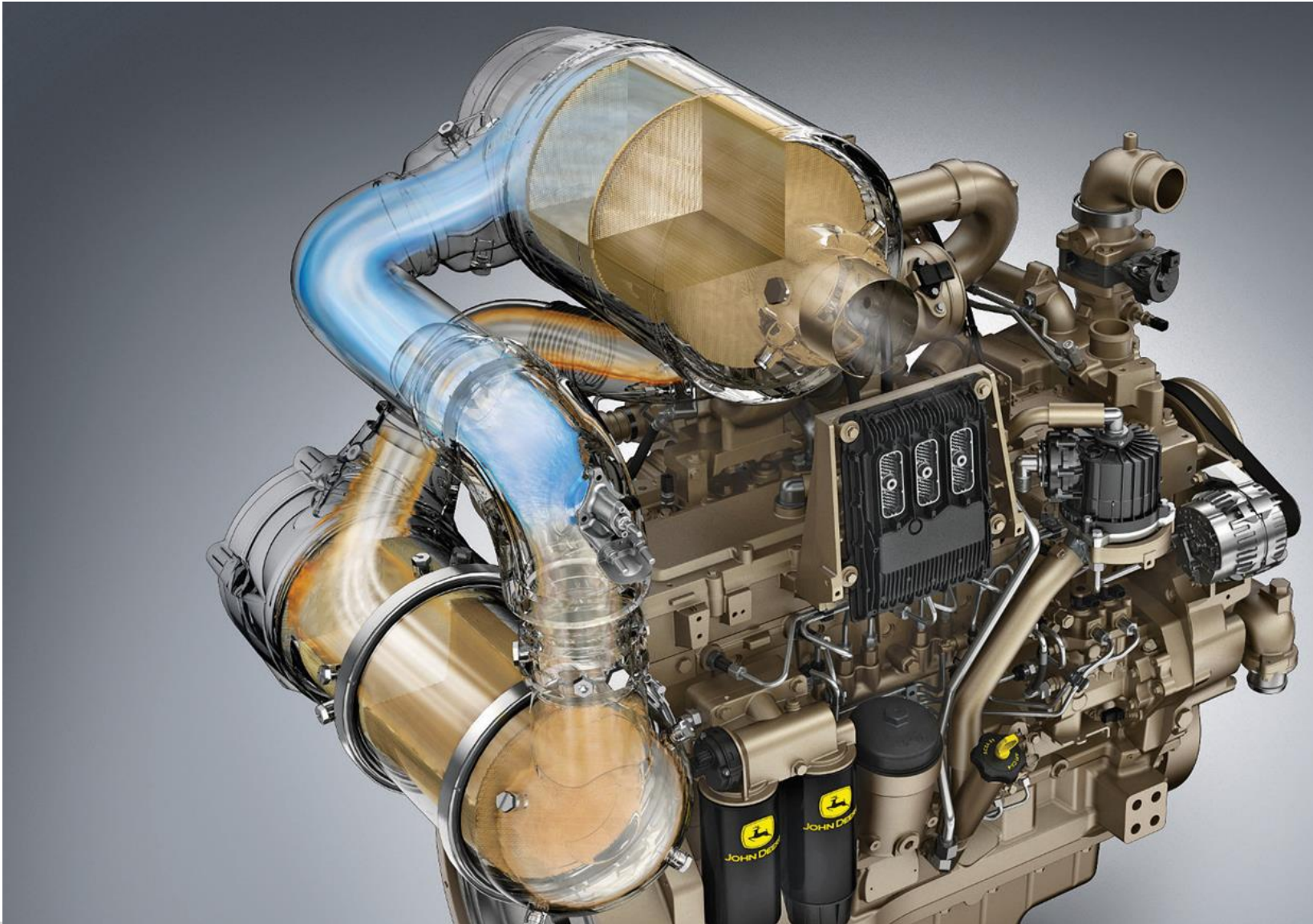


Low thermal mass upstream of light-off SCR systems allows for meeting goals without additional fuel penalties in degreened state



Summary

- Off-highway diesel engine applications remain essential for the future
- New technologies and systems will increase in complexity
- Systems engineering, MBD, and architecture choice are key to manage growing complexity
- Simulation tools provide early critical feasibility/trade-off analysis with controls as part of systems engineering
- Testing will remain vital to validate simulation results and expose unforeseeable failure modes and system interactions (including controls/diagnostics)
- Many of these advances shown today were built off of technical communities like the CLEERS community researching the fundamentals of catalysts





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