



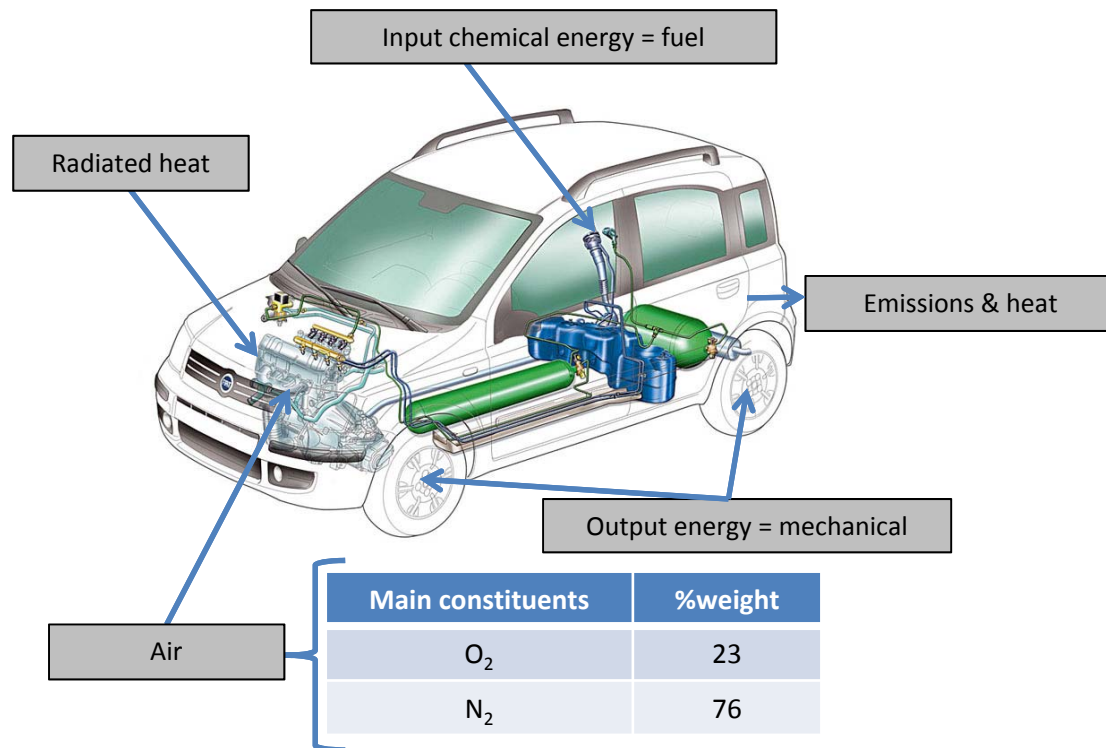
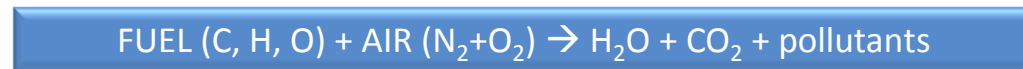
Gas-Only Internal Combustion Engines

H2020 GV-3-2014 Future natural gas powertrains and components for cars and vans

Massimo Ferrera (CRF)



The issue: vehicle emissions



Global impact

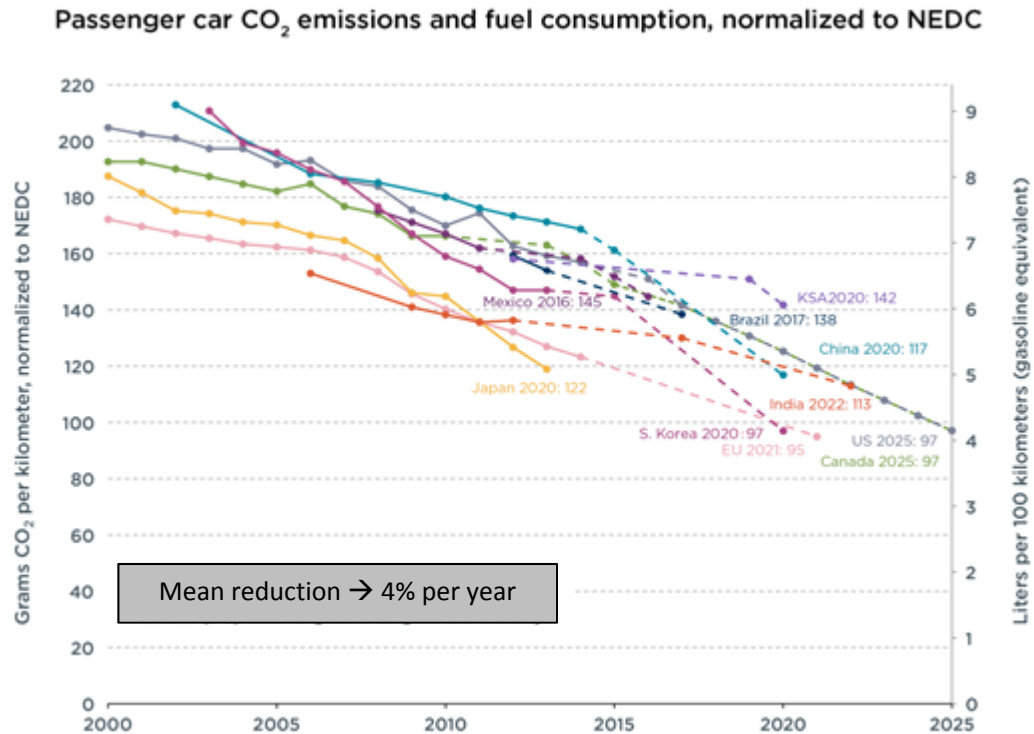
Main emissions	%weight
CO ₂	18
H ₂ O	8,5
O ₂	0,6
N ₂	72

Local impact

Noxious emissions	%weight
CO	0,6
THC	0,1
NOx	0,1
Particle matter	0,1
Not regulated	



Global impact: Green House Gases



Engine efficiency
~ 30%

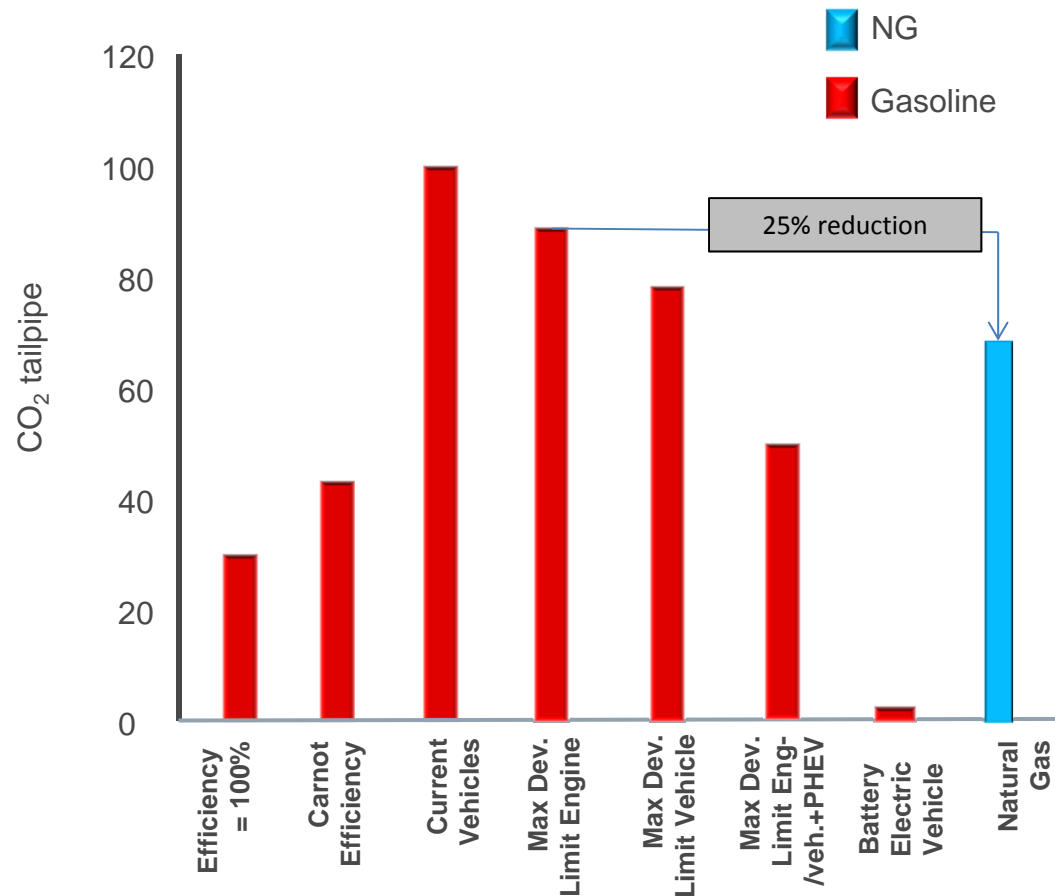


VDE Vehicle
demand energy

CO₂ is the main GHG. For a given fuel, the CO₂ quantity emitted depends on engine efficiency and vehicle characteristics (weight, rolling resistance, aerodynamics)



CO₂ reduction walk



Electric Vehicles (BEV) and Plug-in Hybrids (PHEV)

Electric vehicle offers CO₂-free emissions

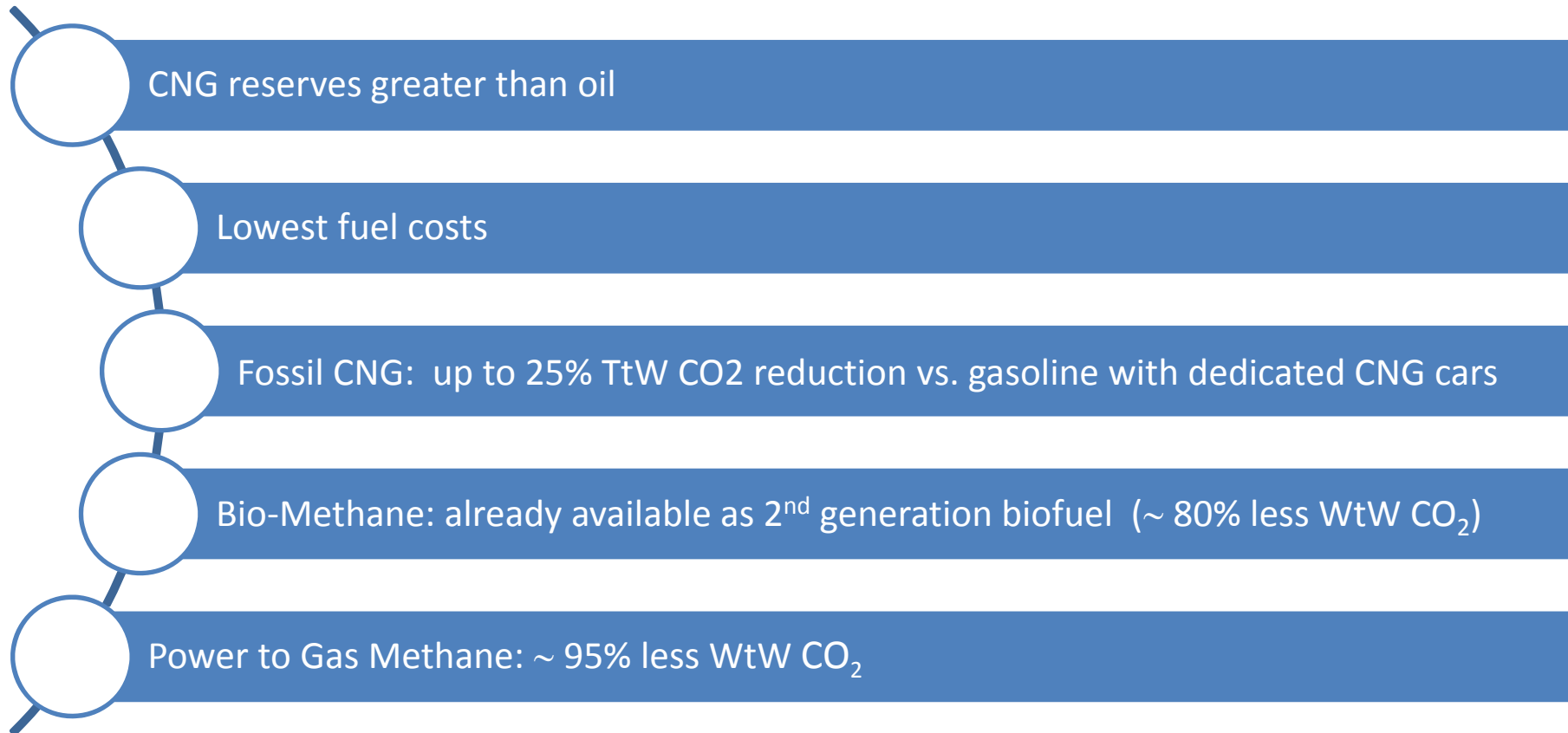
Alternative Low Carbon Fuels

The lowest carbon content fuel, the lowest the CO₂ produced.

NG shows the best reduction



A pragmatic answer: methane (1/2)



Right fuel for internal combustion engines

Low emissions:

- No soot
- No NOx issue (also in RDE)

High knock resistant (RON > 120; Methane Number (MN) > 65...70)

- Ideal fuel for boosting and downsizing
- High compression ratio enabler for efficiency improvement and further CO2 reduction
- High boost pressure enabler (higher downsizing potential) for efficiency improvement by use of smaller engine architecture

GasOn targets to drastically reduce CO2 emissions (20%)



In order to exploit the main benefits of CNG (Compressed Natural Gas), the aim is to develop CNG-only (monofuel) engines able to comply with:

- ☐ post Euro 6 noxious emissions
- ☐ 2020+ CO₂ emissions targets
- ☐ new homologation cycle and real driving conditions

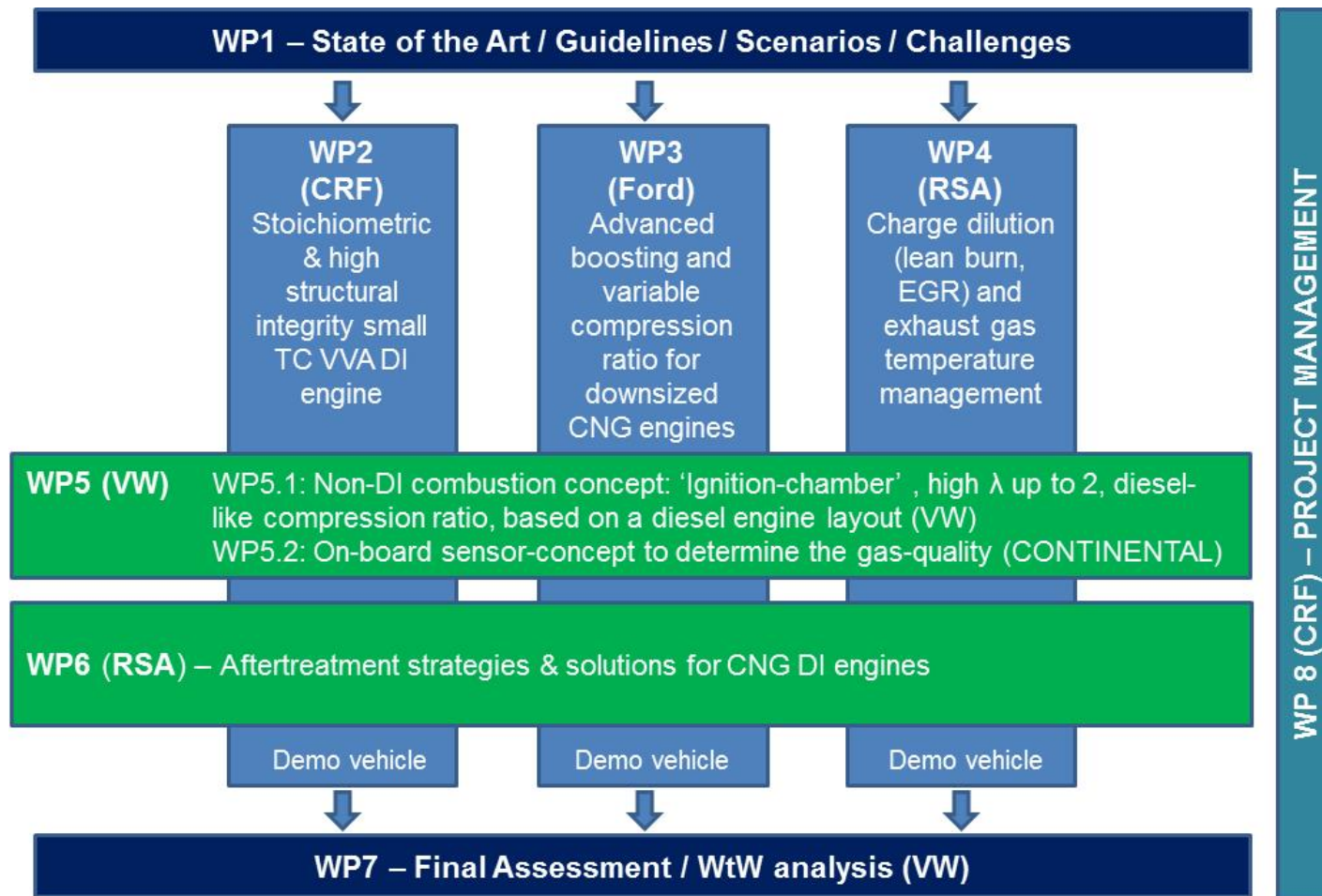
with simultaneous improvement of engine efficiency & performance gasoline-like adopting:

- ☐ Innovative injection, ignition and boosting system concepts
- ☐ Advanced exhaust gas after treatment system
- ☐ Detecting gas-quality and composition

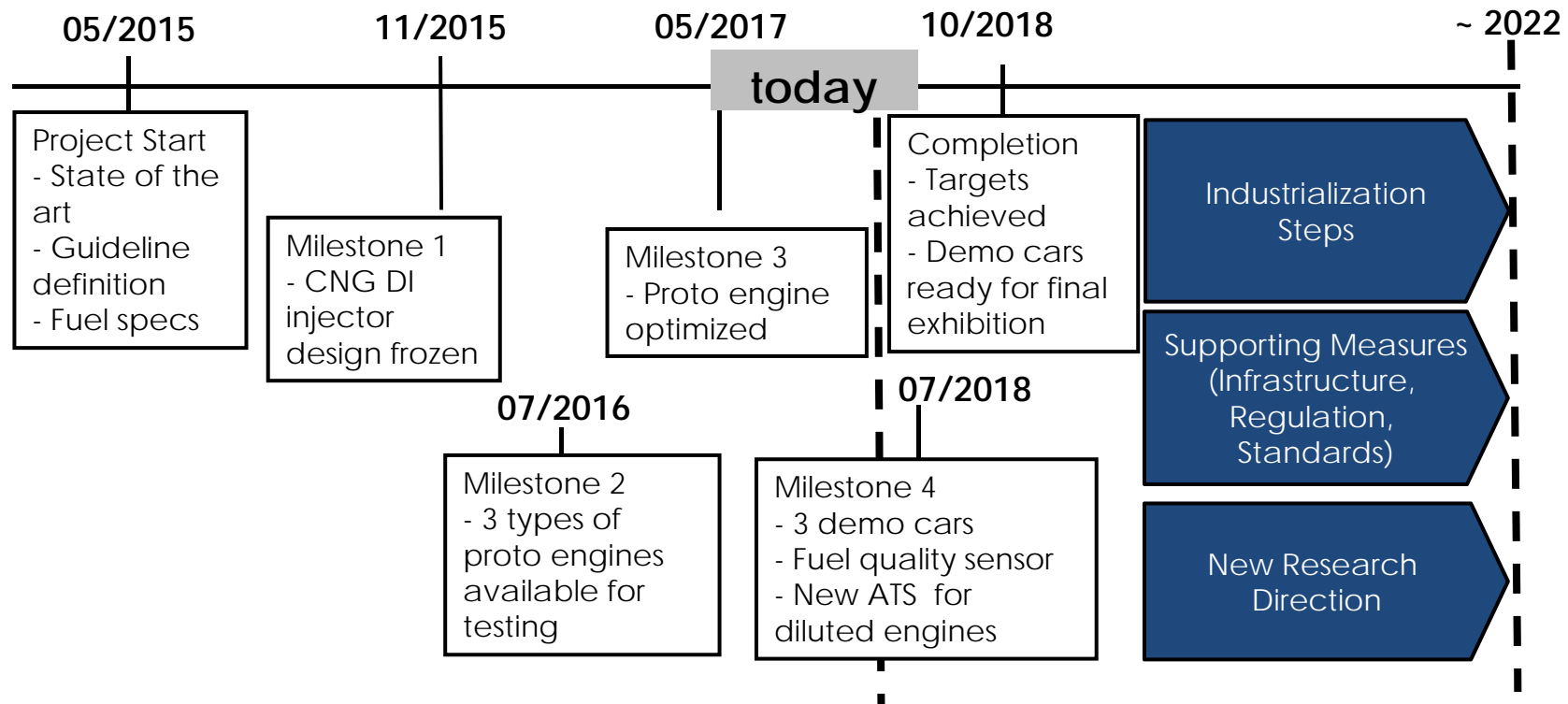


GasOn Consortium

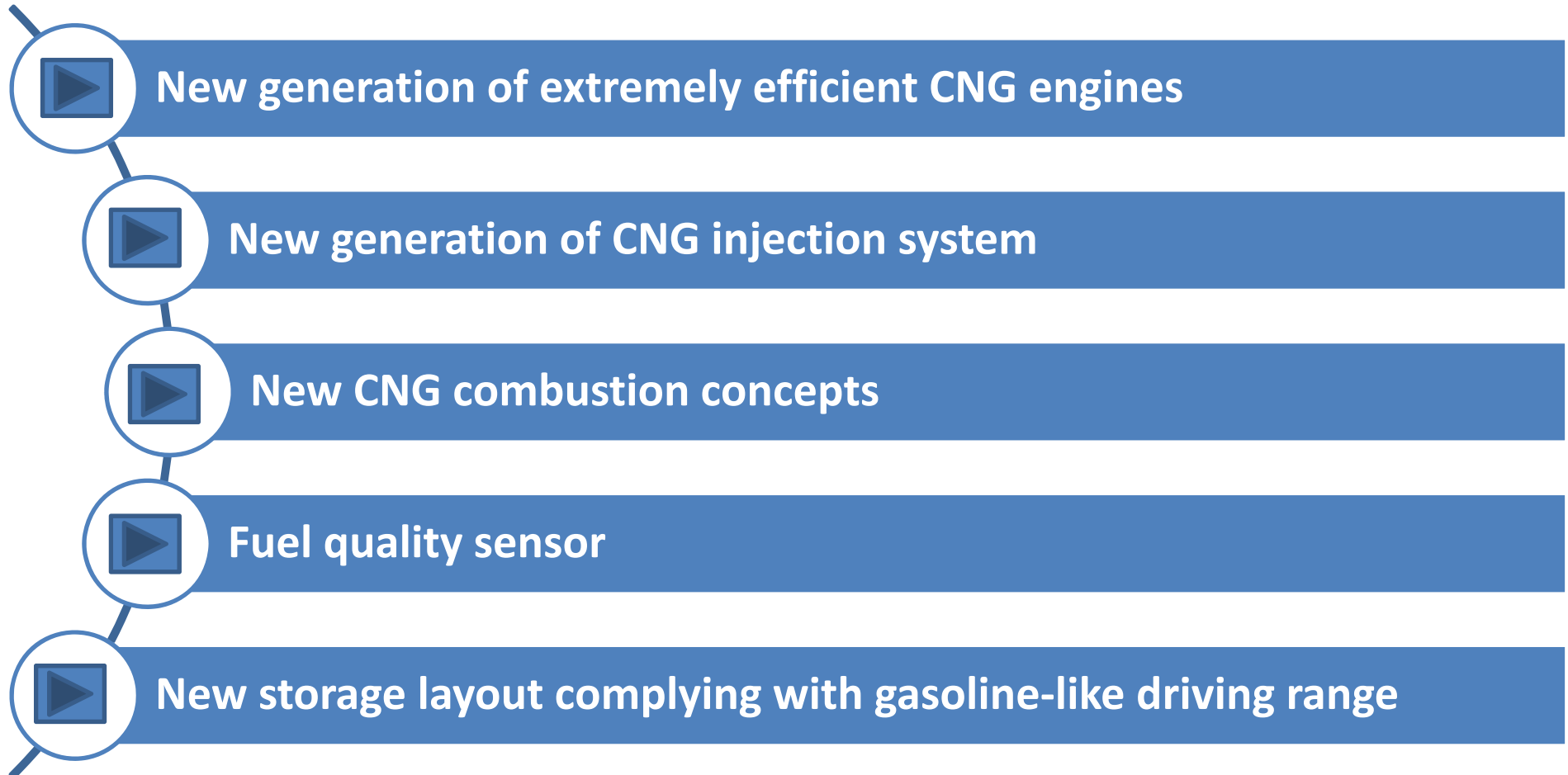




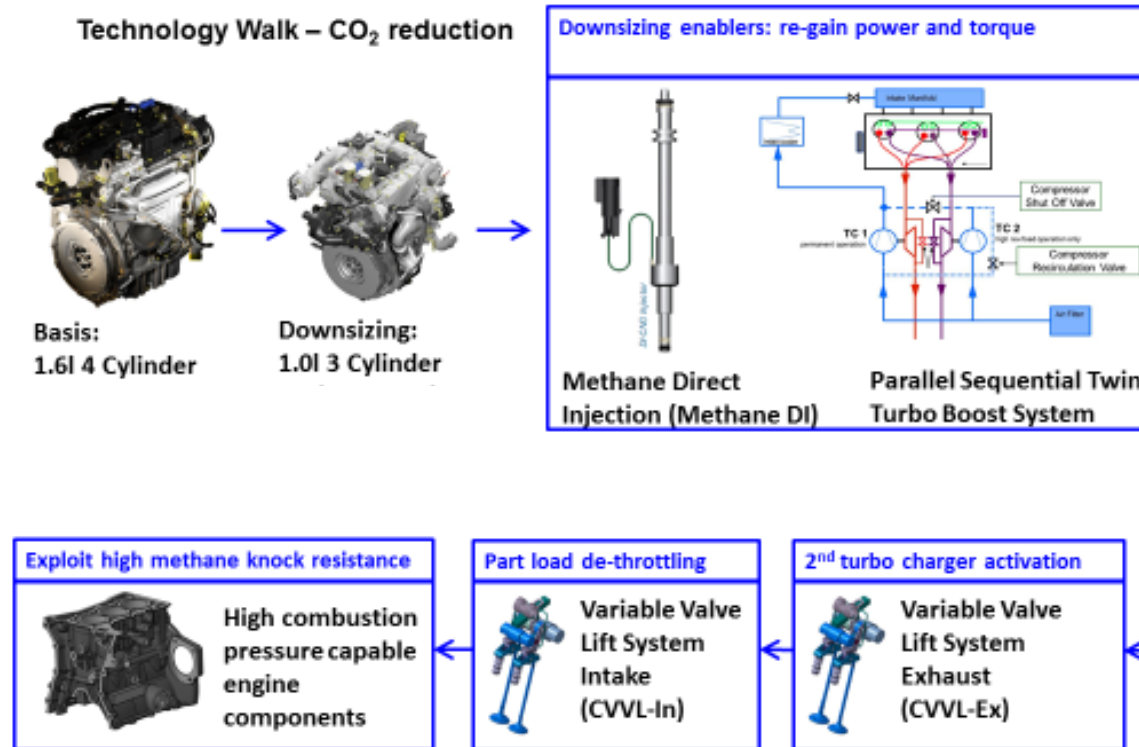
GasOn timing



GasOn final outcomes



GasOn technologies & impacts

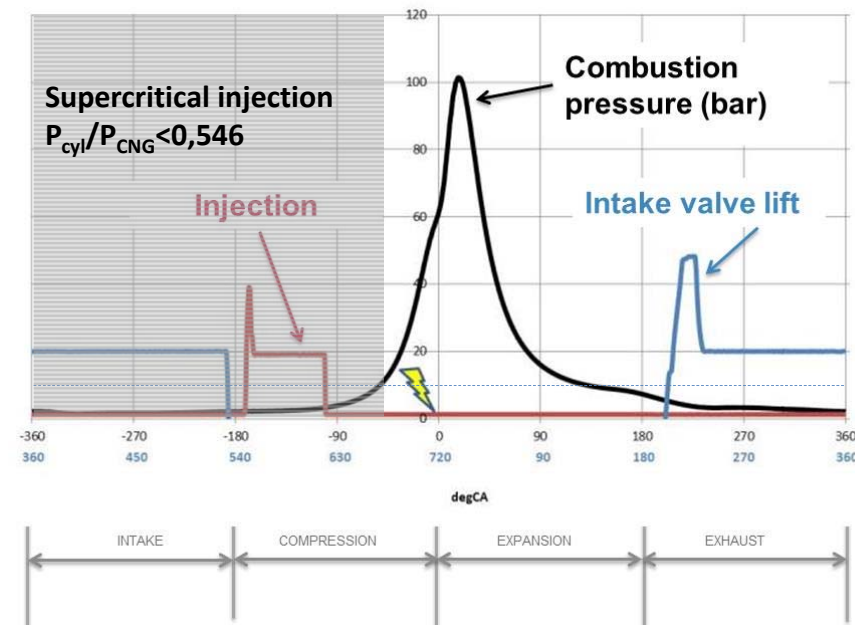
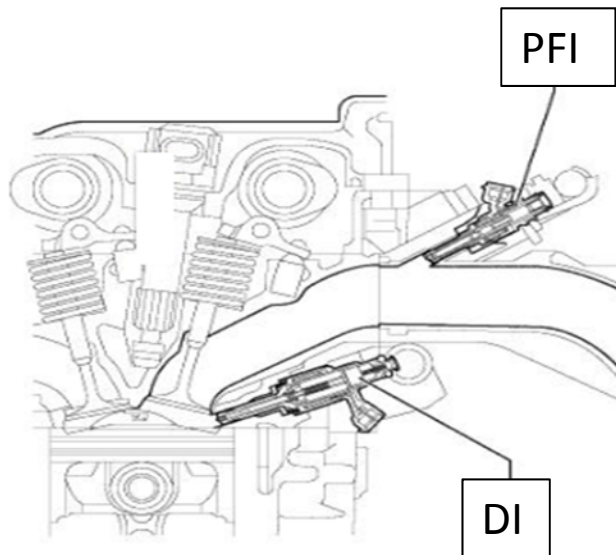


-20% CO₂ tailpipe is feasible compared to current CNG solutions

Source Ford @ 39. Internationales Wiener Motorensymposium 2018:
Based on these steady state measurements vehicle cycle simulations have been conducted to verify conformance to NEDC and WLTC targets, based on a mid-class 7-seater van. The NEDC cycle prediction indicates a CO₂ emission of 93 g/km, well below the initial target of 100 CO₂ g/km. The prediction for the higher loaded WLTP cycle shows CO₂ emissions of 120 g/km. The combination of these technologies leads to exceptionally low CO₂ emissions which support the future emission glide path.



CNG DI (Direct Injection) concept



- Low pressure injection after intake valve closing (DI) to remove volumetric efficiency losses due to gaseous injection (PFI)
- Variable injection pressure system to comply with injection duration

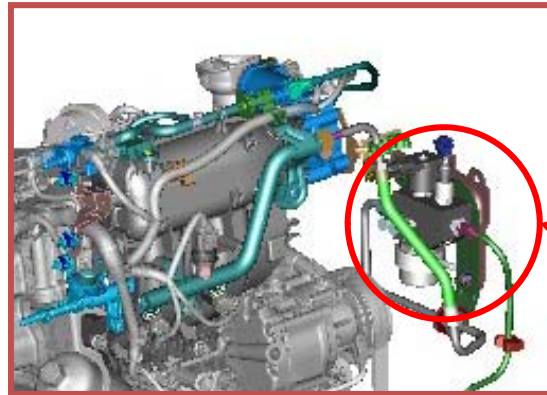


Easy adaptation of CNG DI system into GDI engine



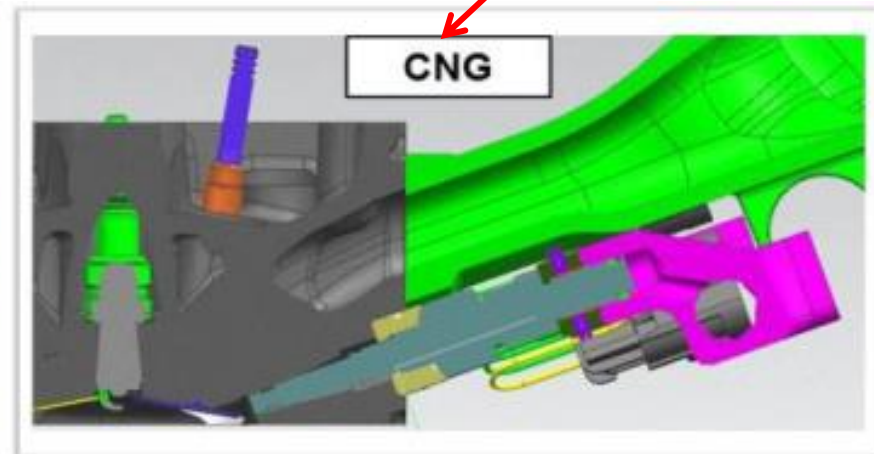
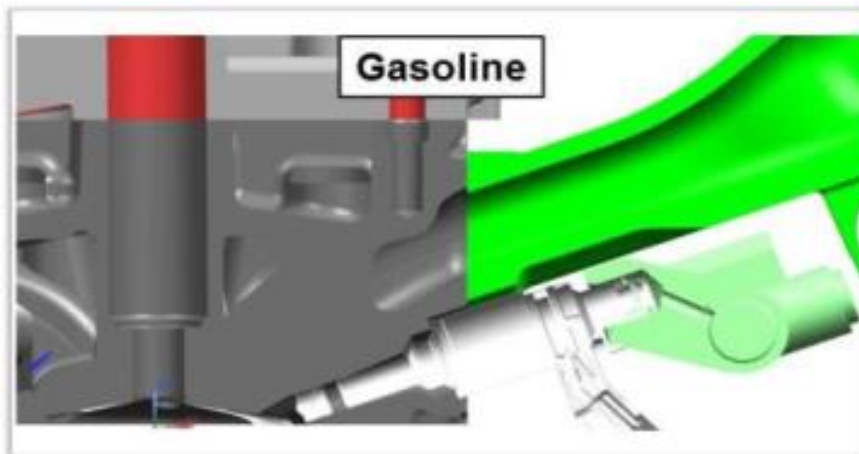
Cylinder Head & Block:

➤ No modifications

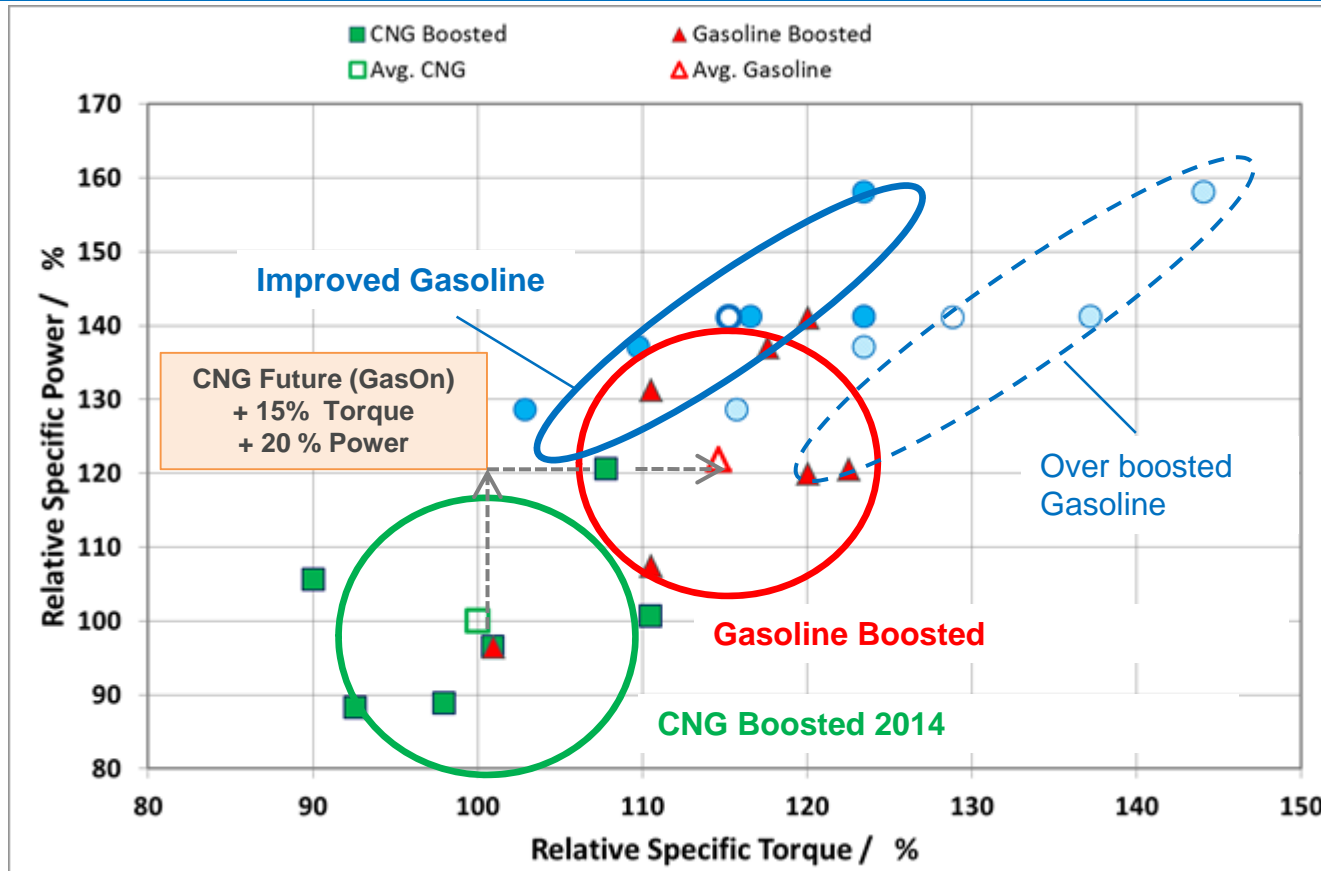


Injection system CNG:

➤ DI CNG injectors, fuel rail and electronic pressure regulator



GasOn engine performance



2014 CNG vehicle market: CNG port fuel injection (CNG PFI) only

Low specific torque: ~15% below comparable average gasoline DI
 Low specific power: ~20% below comparable average gasoline DI

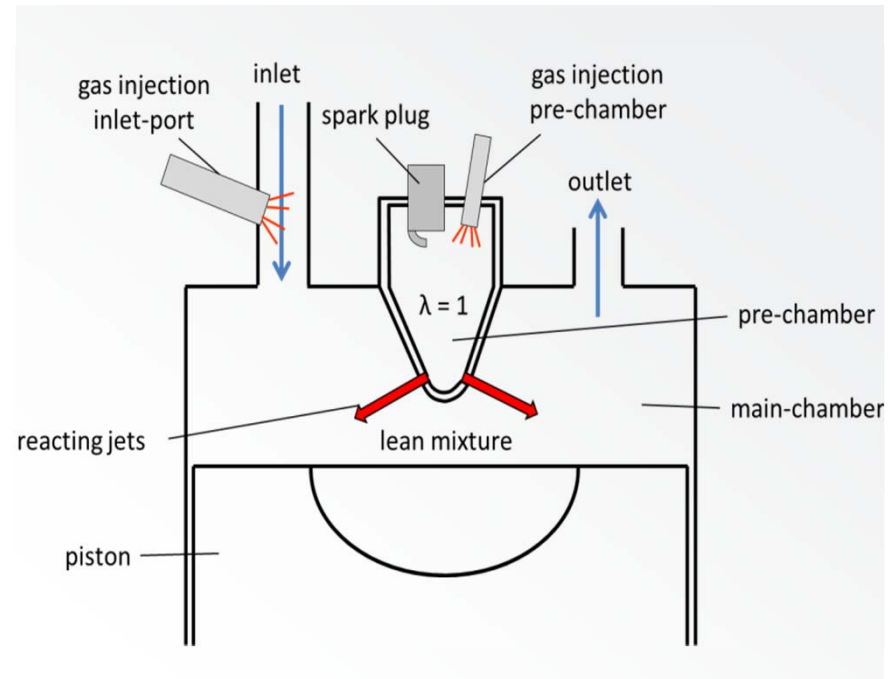


MOTIVATION

Monovalent CNG-Combustion to exploit fuel advantages and reach maximum efficiency

- ➡ Efficiency can be improved by using lean combustion for CNG with $\lambda > 1$
Target: $\lambda = 2$
- ➡ Increased requirements for ignition system (mixture, pressure)
- ➡ Creating a suitable distribution of NG in the air locally and globally

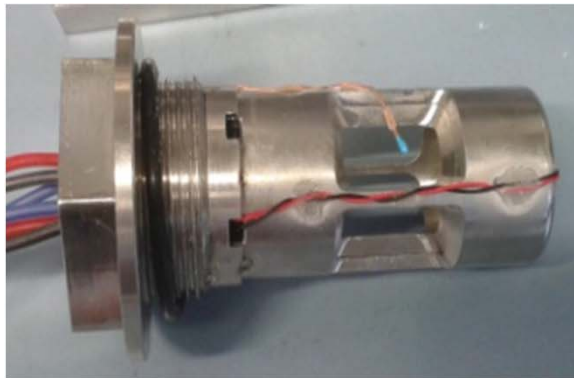
Combustion Process



- Ignition chamber combustion increases lean limit
- Downscaling from big bore engines feasible
- Engine efficiency of 44% already shown
- Challenging aftertreatment system

On-board sensor concept and module to detect the relevant gas quality parameters (eg. caloric value and composition)

- Integrated sensor module with multiple measurement principles
- 2 modules for optical and non optical measurements with the advantage of higher flexibility during development



Ultrasonic Sensor



Thermal Sensor

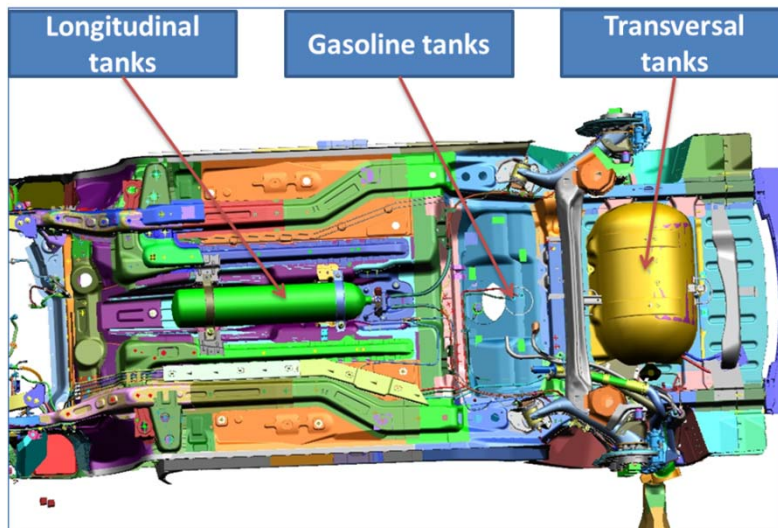


Optical sensor

GasOn - Storage



Existing underfloor lay-out



2 tanks = 86 liters = 300 km

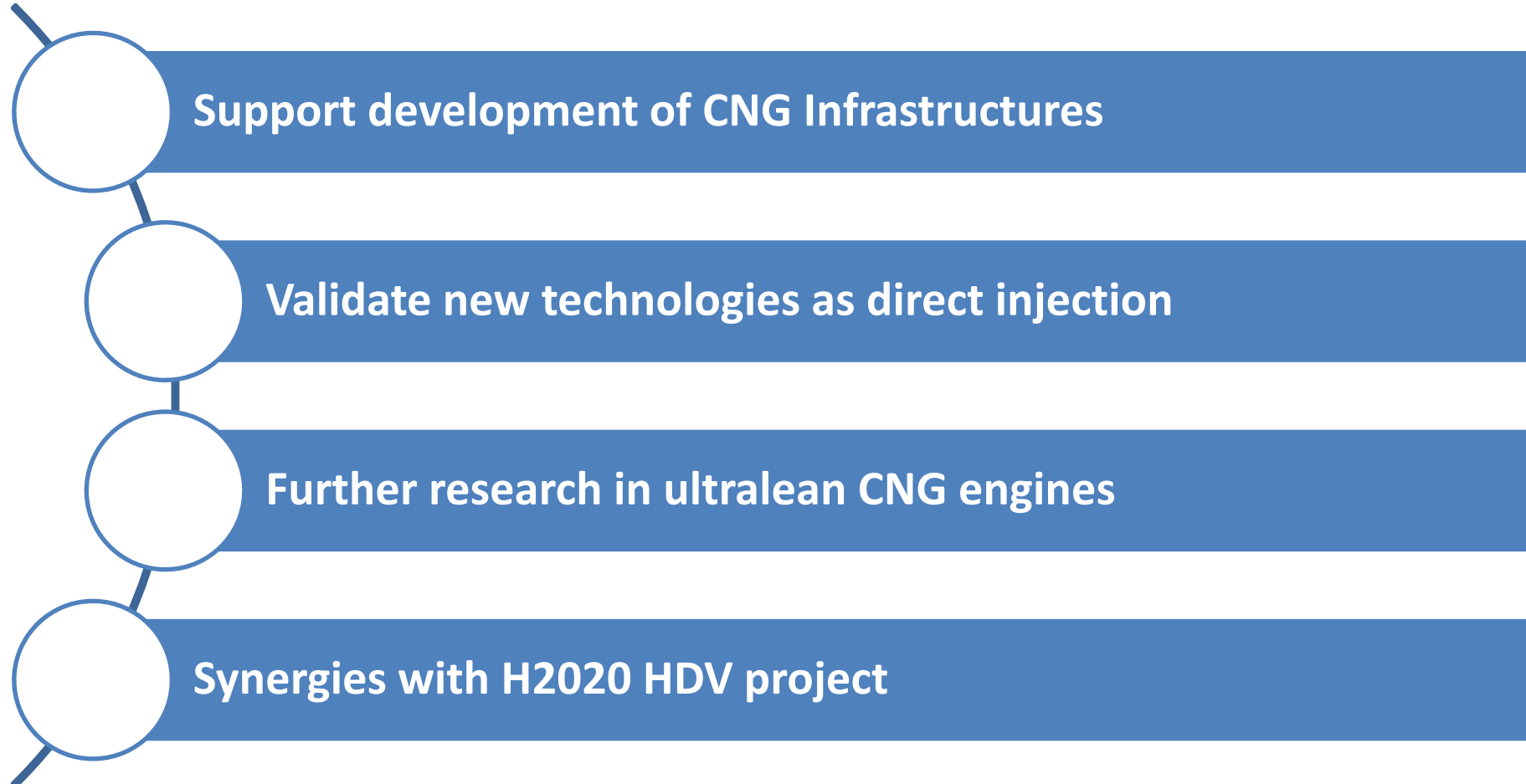
GasOn project

Option	Capacity liters	Range (Km)	Tank lay out	Lay out modification
	163	580	N°1 tunnel (18L) + N°1 rear (68L) + N°1 rear Ø410x769 (77L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rear seat New 2 tanks
	154	545	N°1 tunnel (18L) + N°1 rear (68L) + N°1 rear (68L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rear seat New 1 tank
	150	530	N°1 tunnel (18L) + N°1 rear Ø356x740 (55L) + N°1 rear Ø410x769 (77L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rear seat New 2 tanks
	141	500	N°1 tunnel (18L) + N°1 Ø210x690 (55L) + N°1 Ø410x769 (68L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rear seat New 1 tank
	124	440	N°1 tunnel (18L) + N°2 Ø210x690 (19L x2) + N°1 Ø410x769 (68L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New 2 tanks

2 times driving range vs current solutions



GasOn further support on Natural Gas arena



**You are invited to attend
Final GasOn Workshop in Aachen on 24 October 2018**

Thank you for your attention