

DOE Program on Parasitic Energy Loss Reduction for Class 7/8 Trucks

Heavy Vehicle Systems Optimization

April 19, 2006



U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy



Powering The Future®



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Program Objectives

- Reduce Parasitic Losses for Fuel Savings
- Reduce Radiator Heat Load
- Provide Anti-Idling Solutions

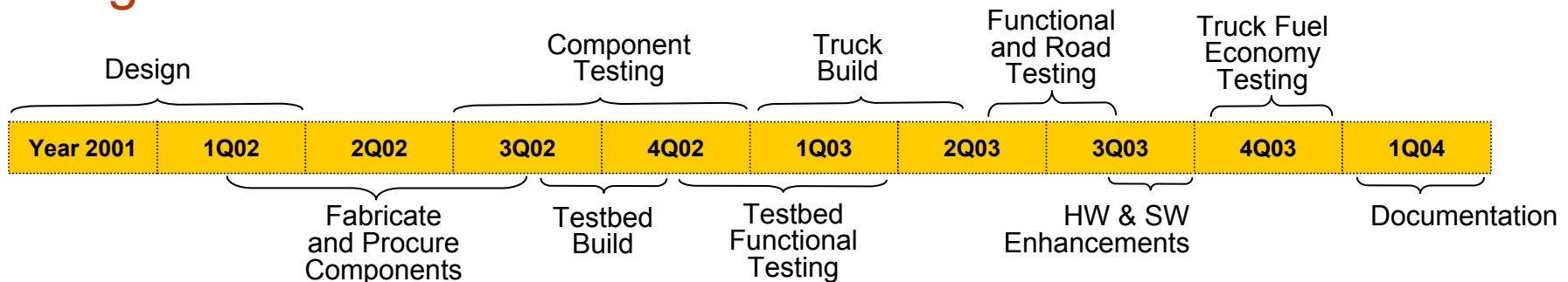
Technical Approach

Electrify truck accessory functions and hotel type loads to improve efficiency, power management, packaging flexibility, reliability, and customer value

Fuel Savings Potential

- Total fuel saving is 1550 gal/yr – 1800 gal/yr per truck
- U.S. Class-8 overnight-idling population of 458,000 trucks
- Fuel savings of 710 - 824 million gallons of diesel
- U.S. Economy impact of \$2 billion per year @ \$2.75/gal)

Program Plan





Modular HVAC

Variable speed compressor more efficient and serviceable
 3X more reliable compressor no belts, no valves, no hoses leak-proof refrigerant lines instant electric heat



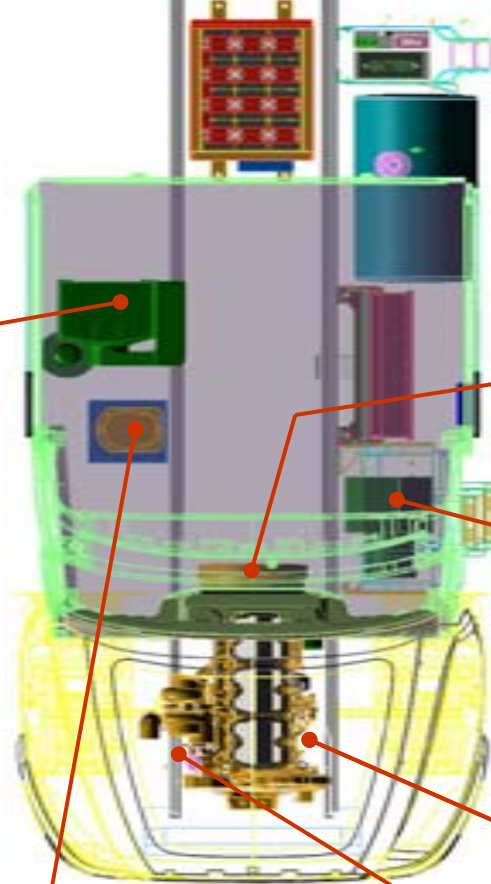
Shore Power Converter

Supplies DC Bus Voltage from 120/240 Vac 50/60 Hz Input



Down Converter

Supplies 12 V Battery from DC Bus



Integrated Starter Generator

Beltless engine product differentiation
 improve systems design flexibility
 more efficient & reliable accessories



Auxiliary Power Unit

Supplies DC Bus Voltage when engine is not running - fulfills hotel loads without idling main engine overnight



Compressed Air Module

Supplies compressed air for brakes and ride control

Electric Water Pump



Higher reliability variable speed
 faster warm-up less white smoke
 lower cold weather emissions



Electric Oil Pump

Variable speed
 Higher efficiency

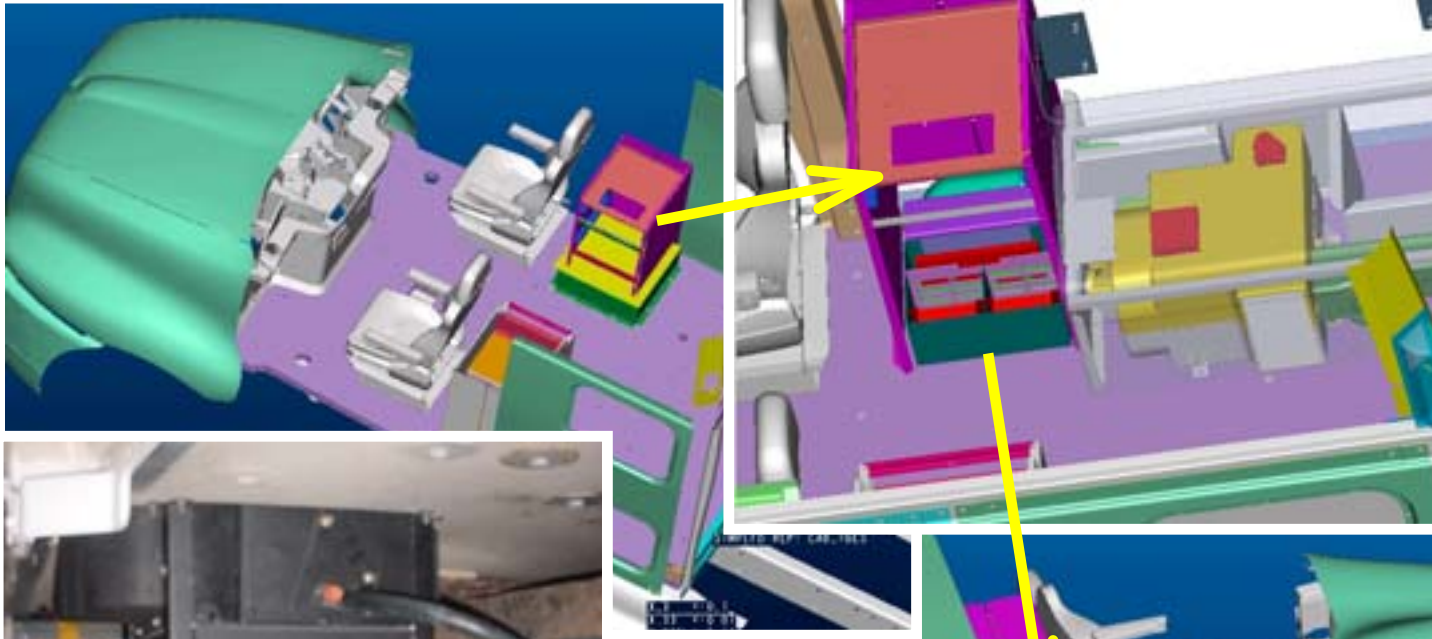


Auxiliary Power Unit (APU)

- ❑ Diesel engine: 2-cylinder, 0.5 lt, 14 hp at 3,600 rpm
- ❑ Generator: 3-phase/4-pole brushless synchronous machine
- ❑ AVR control on Field Excitation powered by rotating diodes
- ❑ AC output rectified by full-bridge to produce 340 Vdc
- ❑ Electrical Efficiency 70%
- ❑ Variable Speed
- ❑ 4 kW @ 1,800 rpm
- ❑ 8 kW @ 3,600 rpm
- ❑ Electronic engine governor adjusts speed to match electrical load



Electrically Powered HVAC - CAT Development



FEATURES and BENEFITS

- ☐ Modular design
- ☐ Variable speed scroll compressor
- ☐ More efficient and serviceable
- ☐ Leak proof refrigerant lines
- ☐ 3X more reliable – 10X more durable
- ☐ Supplemental electric heat



Electrically Driven Coolant Pump - with EMP

Emerson Electronics



EMP Pump



FEATURES and BENEFITS

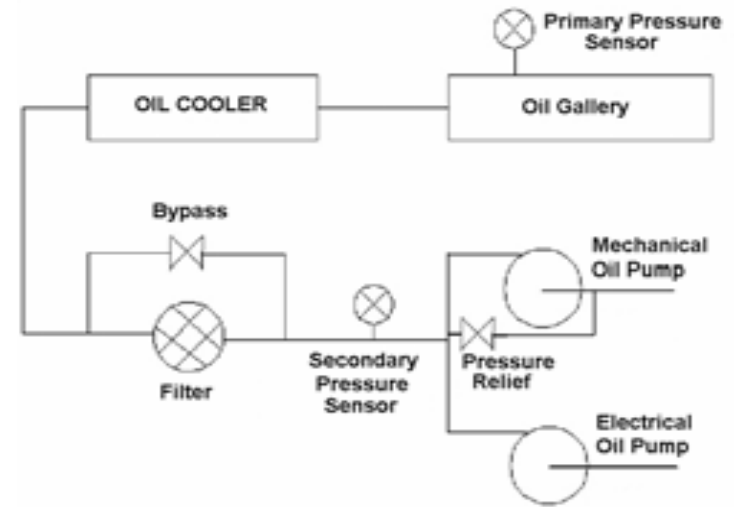
- ☐ Uses more efficient pump technology
- ☐ Variable speed drive
- ☐ Faster warm-up
- ☐ More efficient cooling system
- ☐ Potential for simplified engine front-end



Dual Engine Oil Pump System - with EMP

Mechanical

Electrical



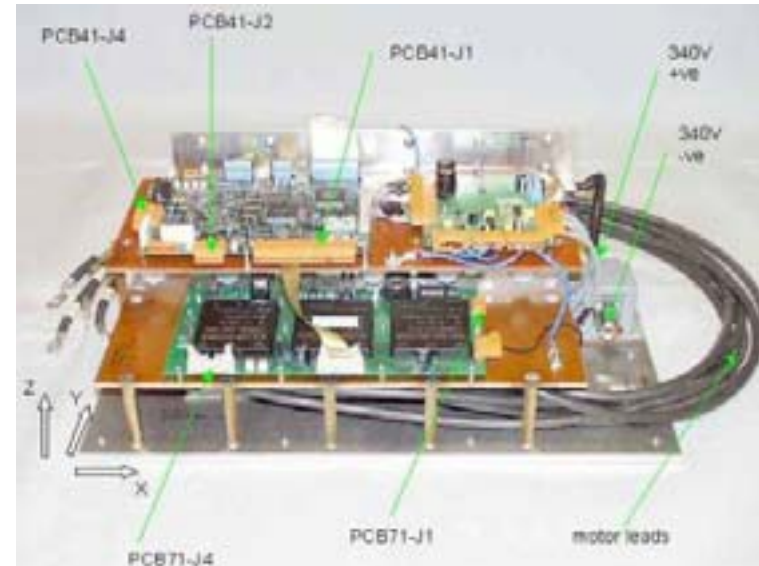
FEATURES and BENEFITS

- ❑ Variable speed
- ❑ Pre and Post Lube Capabilities
- ❑ Maintains oil pressure below relief point
- ❑ TSD focusing on control strategies



Integrated Starter Generator - CAT/SRDL Development

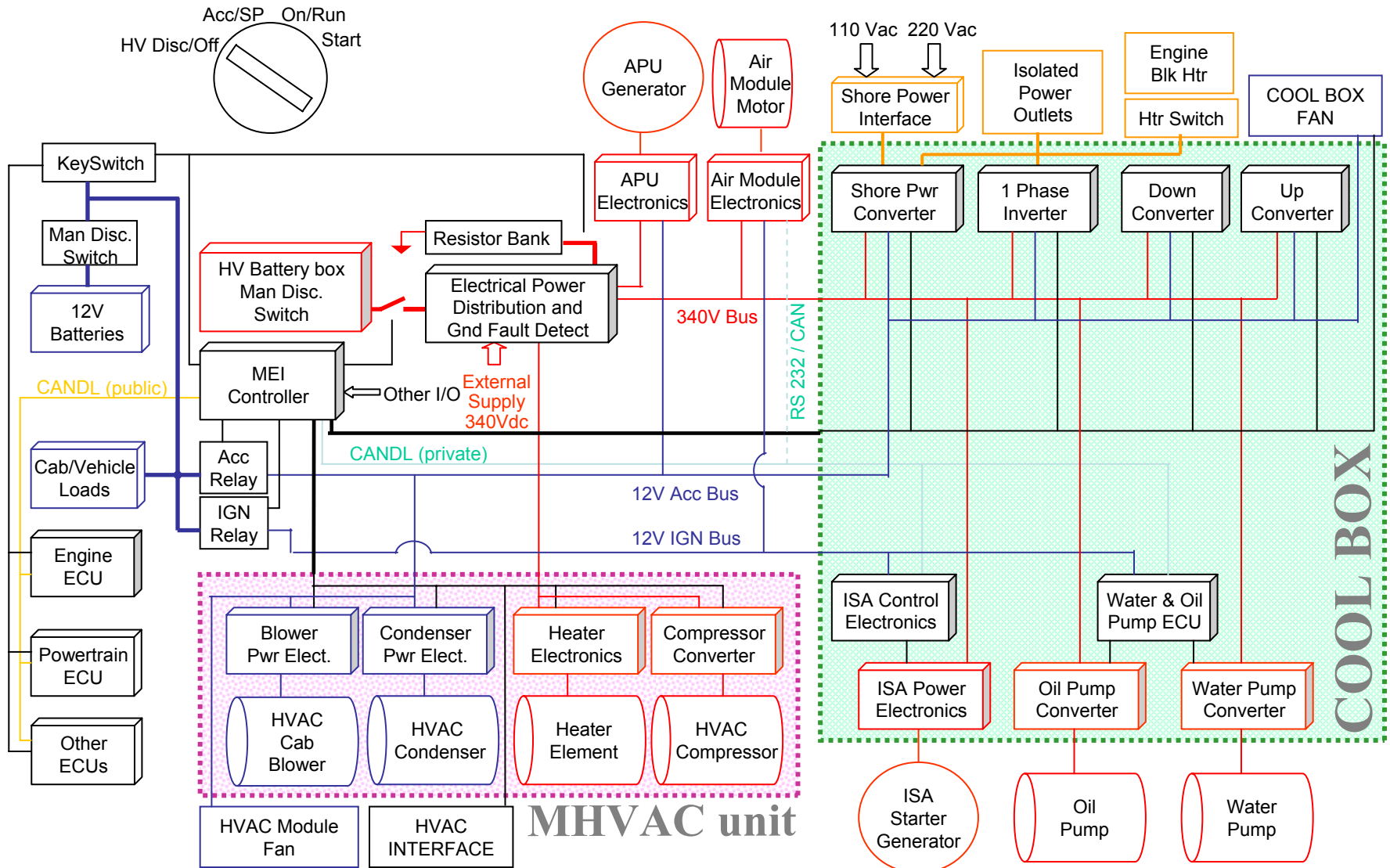
- ❑ Features brushless switched reluctance technology
- ❑ Electromagnetic and Power Electronic design by SRDL
- ❑ Mechanical design by CAT



- ❑ Conforms to SAE #1,2,3 housing standards for mating with multiple engines
- ❑ Output of 30 kW at 340 Vdc
- ❑ Cranking torque up to 1200 Nm



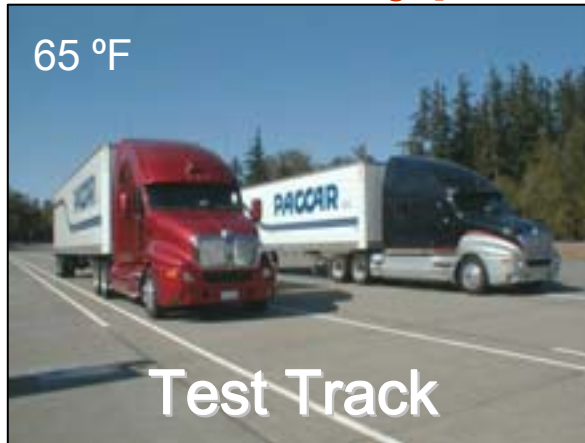
Electrical System Architecture



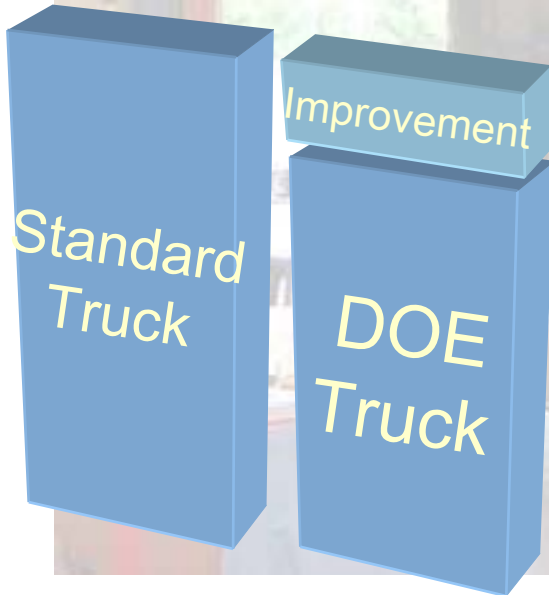
DOE MEI On-Highway Truck



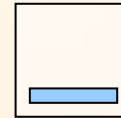
SAE Type II Truck Performance Testing



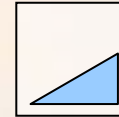
Goal



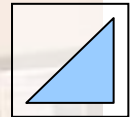
Real-world truck performance data over a range of terrain and conditions



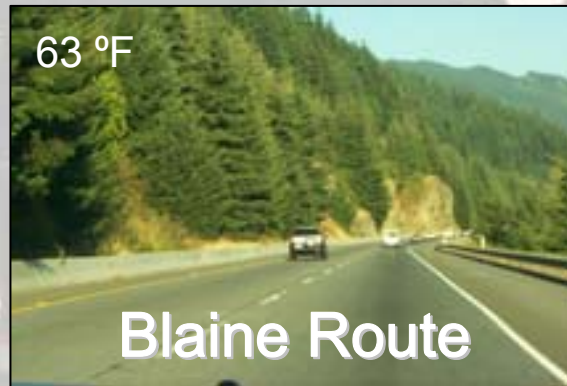
Flat,
smooth



Moderate
grade



steep grade



Fuel Savings Opportunity

Over the Road Case

- ❑ decoupling accessories from engine
- ❑ operating electric accessories on-demand basis
- ❑ matching power consumption to actual need

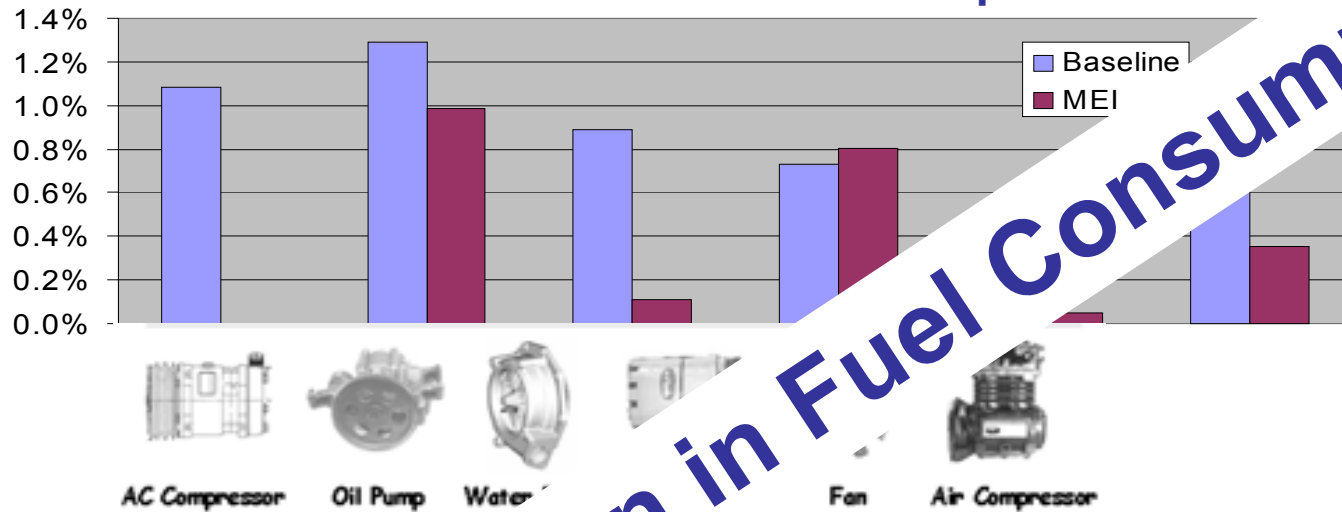
Idle Avoidance Case

- ❑ avoiding the idling of truck's main engine
- ❑ operating 1830 hours per year in stationary position
- ❑ powering accessories with auxiliary source, e.g. APU

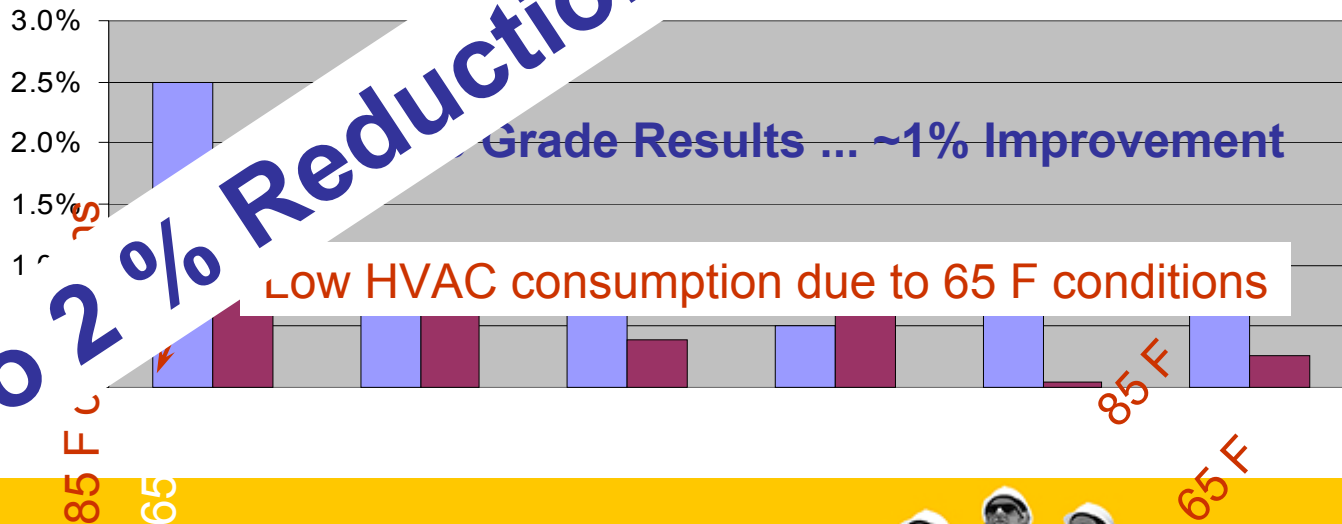


Fuel Economy – Over the Road Case

Test Track Results ... ~2% Improvement



Grade Results ... ~1% Improvement

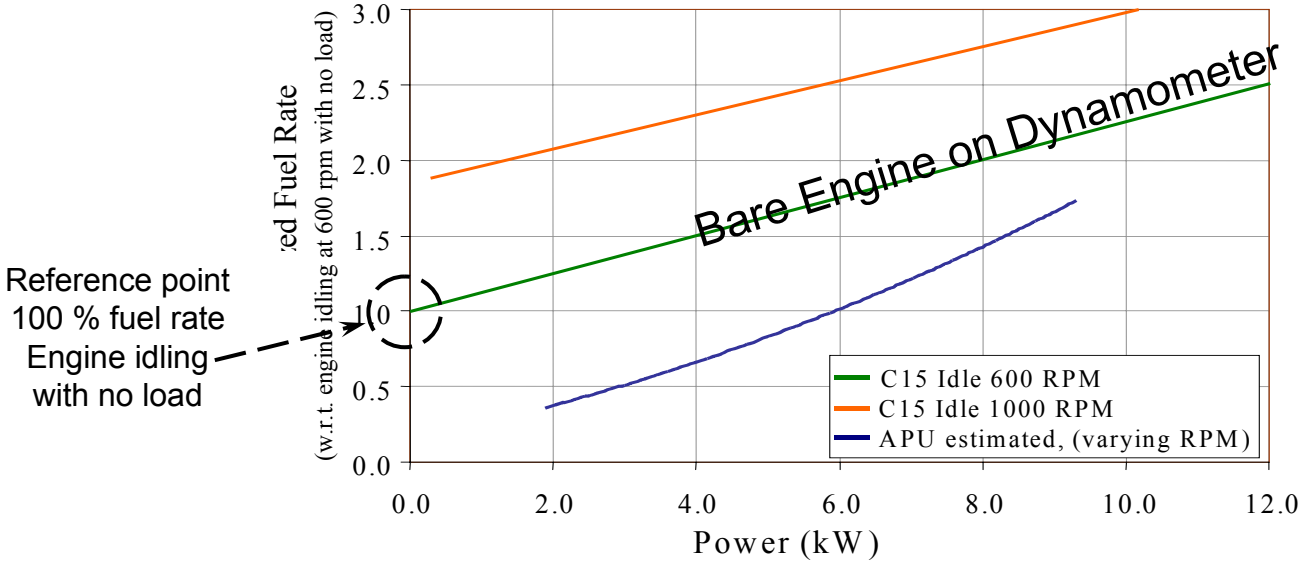


Low HVAC consumption due to 65 F conditions



Fuel Consumption – Truck Idling Case

| | Fuel Usage | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 600 rpm | | | 1000 rpm | |
| | Spring & Fall | Mild Winter | Mild Summer | Cold Winter | Hot Summer |
| Truck Idling | 145 % 3.7 kWm | 145 % 3.7 kWm | 155 % 4.4 kWm | 235 % 4.7 kWm | 270 % 7.4 kWm |



Fuel Savings Opportunity – Truck Idling Case

| | Fuel Usage | | | | |
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| | 600 rpm | | | 1000 rpm | |
| | Spring & Fall | Mild Winter | Mild Summer | Cold Winter | Hot Summer |
| Idling Std Truck | 145 % 3.7 kWm | 145 % 3.7 kWm | 155 % 4.4 kWm | 235 % 4.7 kWm | 270 % 6 kWm |
| APU 1.2 kWe | 20 % | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| APU 2.0 kWe | --- | 30% | 30% | --- | --- |
| APU 2.8 kWe | --- | --- | --- | 40 % | 40% |

Seasonal Breakdown

- ❑ 6 months Spring/Fall
- ❑ 2 months mild Summer
- ❑ 2 months mild Winter
- ❑ 1 month cold Winter
- ❑ 1 month hot Summer

APU fuel rate
with HVAC off
35 Amp 12 V load

APU fuel rate
with HVAC on
at 95 F ambient
and 45% humidity



Fuel Consumption – Truck Idling Case

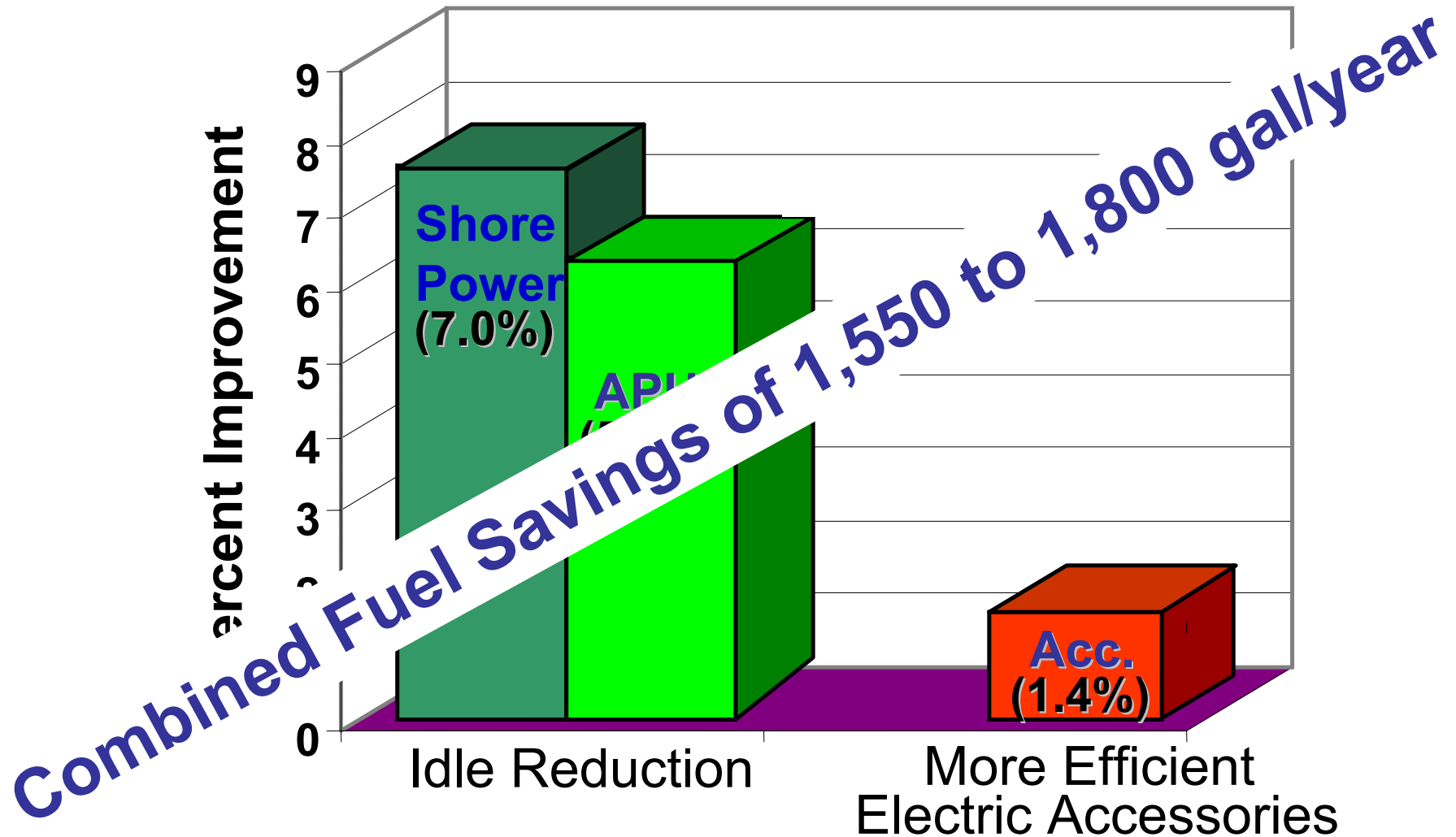
| Idling Scenario | Main Engine Fuel Consumed % baseline | APU Fuel Consumed % baseline | Power Load (hotel load for all conditions) | Main Eng Brake Power | APU Electric Power |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| 6 mo Spring/Fall | 145 (600 rpm) | 20 | HVAC Off | 3.7 Kw | 1.2 Kw |
| 2 mo Mild Summer | 155 (600 rpm) | 30 | A/C On | 3.7 Kw | 2.0 Kw |
| 2 mo Mild Winter | 145 (600 rpm) | 30 | Heater On | 4.4 Kw | 2.0 Kw |
| 1 mo Cold Winter | 235 (1000 rpm) | 40 | Heater On | 4.7 Kw | 2.8 Kw |
| 1 mo Hot Summer | 270 (1000 rpm) | 60 | A/C On | 7.4 Kw | 2.8 Kw |

Idle Reduction Fuel Savings Opportunity

- ❑ Assume truck idling for 1830 hr/yr and nominal fuel rate of 0.5 gal/hr (100% rate)
- ❑ Conventional Truck consumes 1500 gal/year
- ❑ More Electric Truck with APU consumes 250 gal/yr
- ❑ APU yields fuel savings opportunity of 1250 gal/yr
- ❑ Shore Power fuel savings opportunity is 1500 gal/yr



Fuel Economy Improvements for Case Study with
Test Truck consuming 20,000 gal. over-the-road
and 1,500 gallons during overnight idling



Summary and Conclusions

- Several high power electric accessories were demonstrated
 - Starter/Generator and Battery Charger
 - Coolant and Engine Oil Pumps
 - Heating and Air Conditioning System
 - Auxiliary Power Unit
 - Developed architecture & control system
- Over the road fuel economy gains of 1 - 2% est.
- Difficulty accurately measuring over the road fuel savings with 1 truck
- Better methodology would be to measure a group of trucks over a period of time



Summary and Conclusions

- ❑ Shore power or APU's yield savings in fuel consumption
 - ❑ Dependent on actual usage
 - ❑ Truck idling reductions yields significant fuel savings
 - ❑ 5.8 – 7.0 % of total yearly fuel usage
- ❑ Total fuel saving is 1550 gal/yr – 1800 gal/yr per truck
- ❑ U.S. Class-8 overnight-idling population of 458,000 trucks
- ❑ Fuel savings of 710 - 824 million gallons of diesel
- ❑ U.S. Economy impact of \$2 billion per year @ \$2.75/gal)

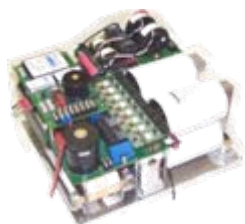


Questions ???



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Electric Oil Pump

Variable speed
Higher efficiency



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