

Super Truck Program: Vehicle Project Review

Recovery Act – Class 8 Truck Freight Efficiency Improvement Project

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aimler Trucks North America LLC

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Project ID: ARRAVT080

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Timeline

- Project start: April 2010
- Project end: March 2015
- Percent complete: 20%

Budget

- Total project: \$79,119,736
 - DOE: \$39,559,868
 - Daimler: \$39,559,868
- Budget is split between engine and vehicle projects (DDC & DTNA)

2010 DTNA direct hrs + material

- Total: \$2,707,000
- DOE: \$1,354,000
- DTNA: \$1,354,000

Barriers

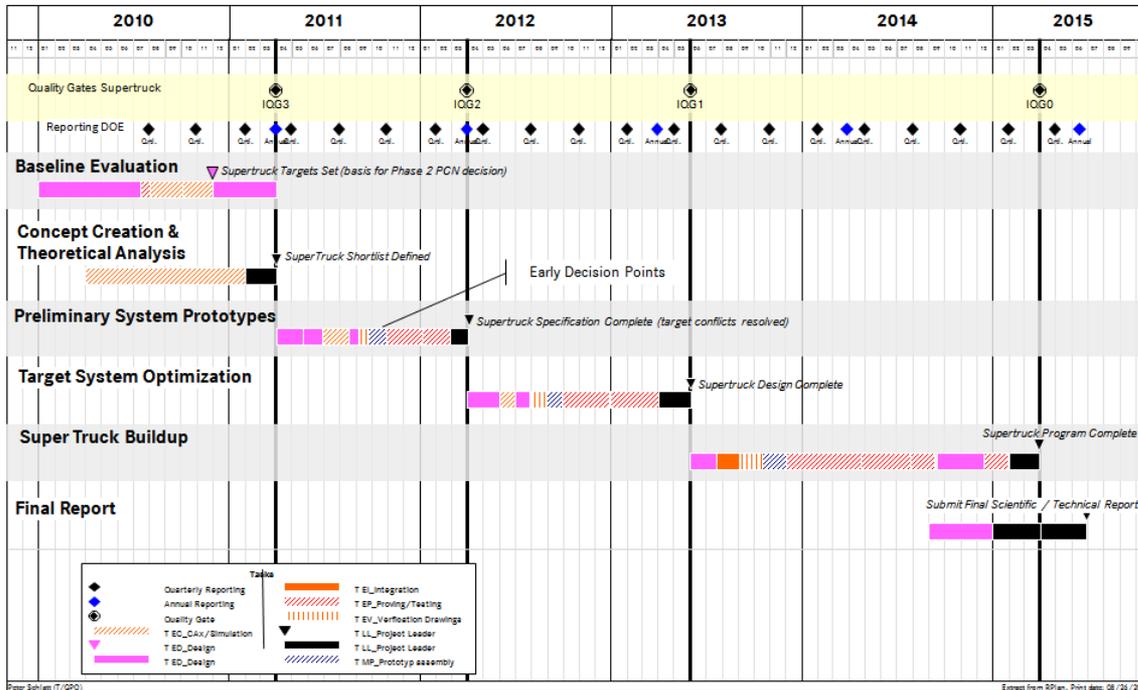
- Risk: aggressive freight efficiency target
- Complexity of vehicle integration

Partners

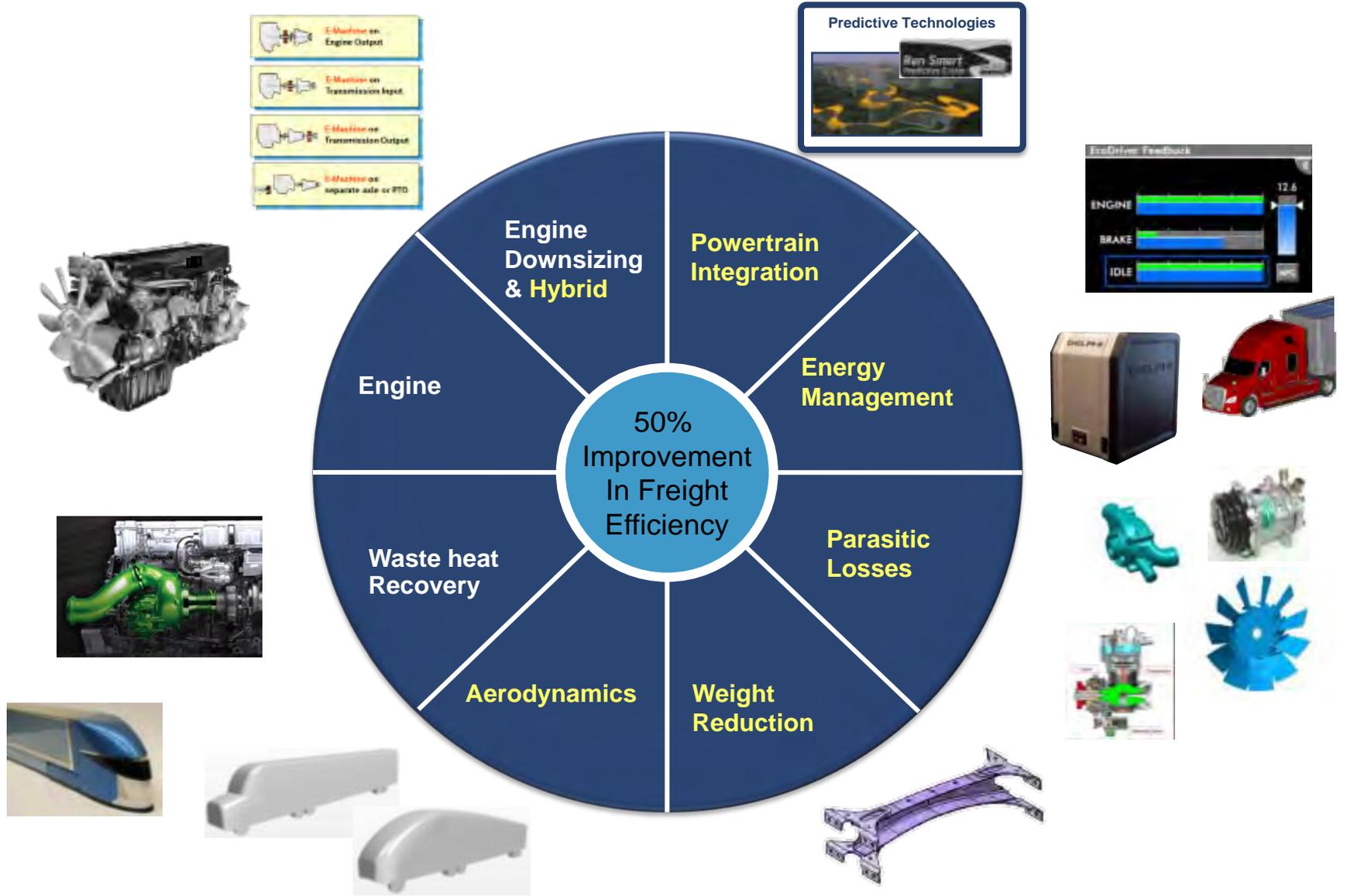
- Oregon State University
- Detroit Diesel, Daimler Research
- Schneider National, Walmart
- Great Dane
- ARC
- Solar World Industries America Inc.
- Department of Energy

Program Objective

- Super Truck (ST) program goal: 50% improvement in freight efficiency
 - Measured in ton/miles/gallon over typical heavy truck drive cycle
 - Baseline is production 2009 Cascadia with DD15 Engine



Eight Cross-Functional Workstreams



Baseline Evaluation

126 Separate Measurements Taken

Highway Cycle (58 mph)

Distance: 401 miles
 Tests completed: 5 x round trip
 2 x tractors

Data

Collected: 1.7 GB
 Channels: 126



Highway Cycle (65 mph)

Distance: 438 miles
 Test completed: 5 x round trip
 2 x tractors

Data

Collected: 1.7 GB
 Channels: 126



Urban Cycle (30 – 45 mph)

Distance: 25 miles
 Test completed: 15 x round trip
 2 x tractors

Data Collected: 0.7 GB

Data

Collected: 0.7 GB
 Channels: 126



Idle Cycle

Cycle: 10 hour idling
 Duration: 5 hours (*summer mode*)
 5 hours (*winter mode*)

Test completed: 4 x tractors

Data

Collected: 0.4 GB
 Channels: 126



Vehicle Simulation Scenarios

	Baseline Truck	Target Truck 1	Target Truck 2	Target Truck 3
				
Coefficient of Drag & Frontal Area (Cd*A)	Cascadia 125" BBC 72" RR	Cascadia with Component upgrade	Cascadia-based Full exterior upgrade	"Bullet" Truck
Coefficient of Rolling Resistance (Crr)	Baseline	Low RR Dual Tires	Low RR Super-Single	Advanced Tire Technologies
Transmission & Axle Ratios	Overdrive std. rear axle ratio	Direct Drive Faster rear axle ratio	+ optimized control strategy	Advanced Powertrain Technologies
Axle Efficiency (η)	Baseline Axles	Conventional Axle Upgrades	0.975	Advanced Axle Technologies
Auxiliary Loads { off , on }	on	on	off	off
Freight Mass	15.6 t	15.4 t	15.8 t	16.3t
Regeneration	No Regeneration	Partial EB	Partial EB + SB	Full EB + SB
Idling	Main Engine	Current APU	SOFC /Hybrid	Advanced APU Technologies
Intelligent Controls	Baseline	Controllable Systems + Predictive Cruise	+ Additional Predictive Technologies	Advanced Controls

Fixed Parameters

Engine

15 liter
455/1550

GCVW

65000 lbs

Increasingly aggressive targets

Vehicle Simulation Results-Energy Consumption

Baseline Truck



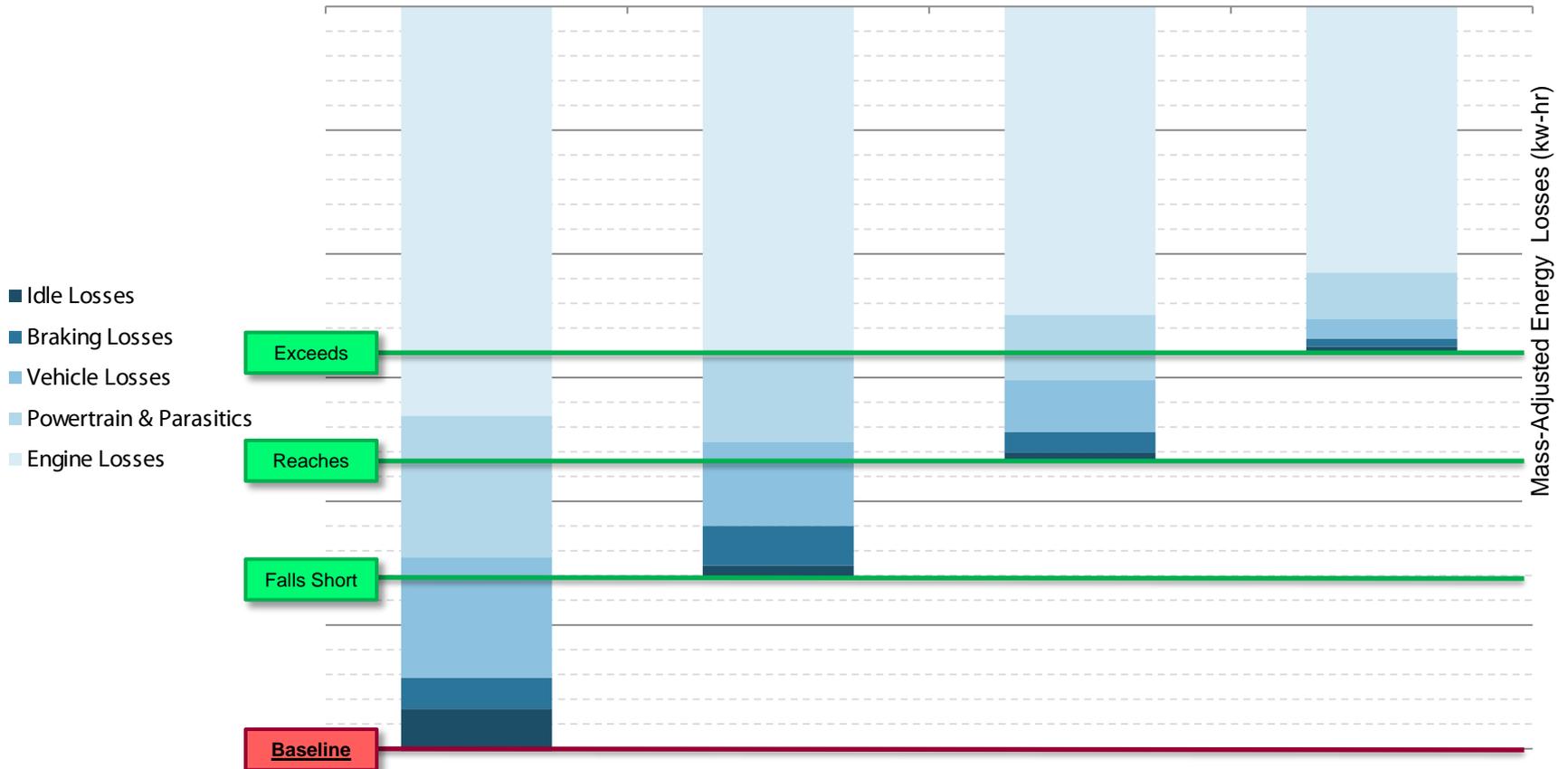
Target Truck 1



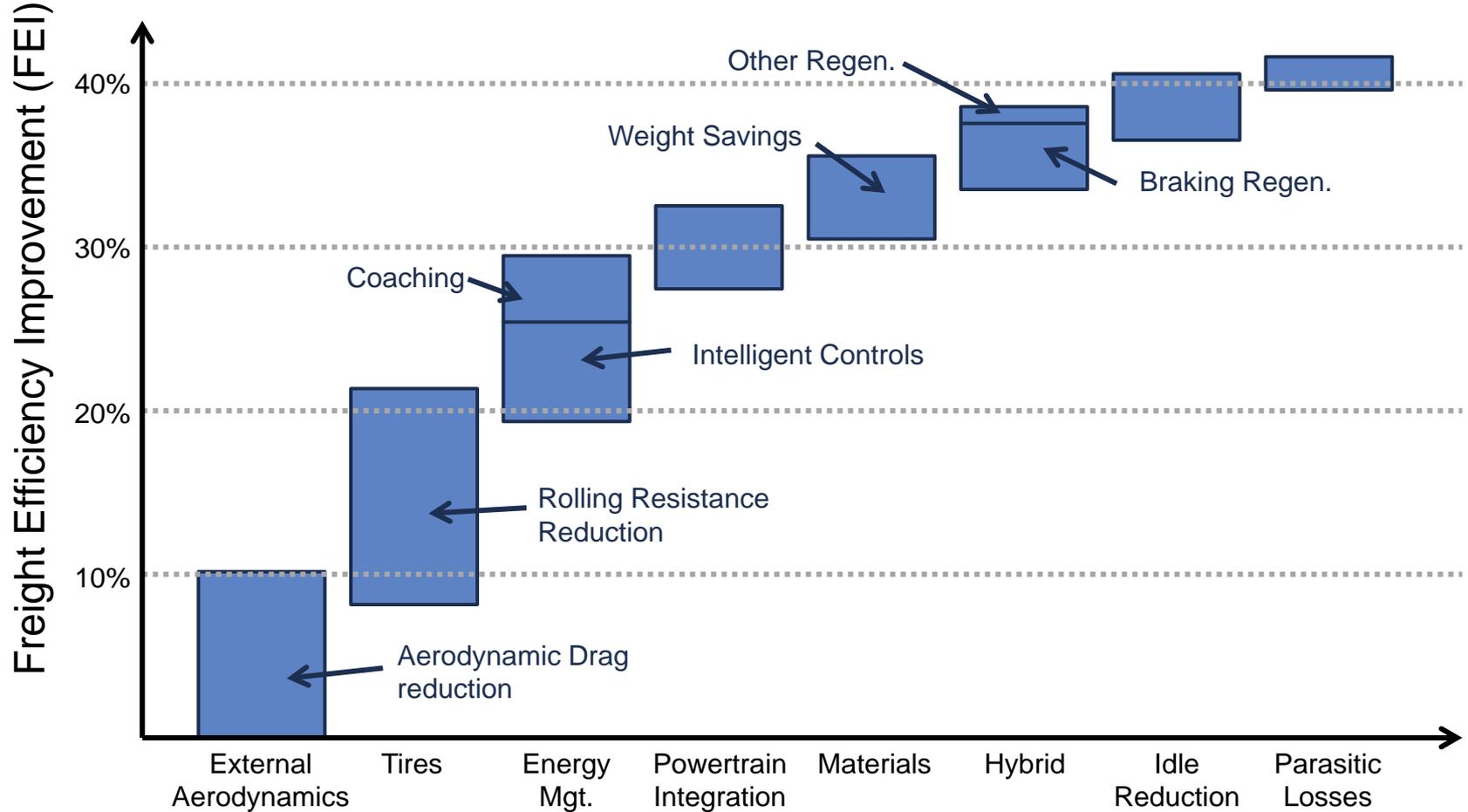
Target Truck 2



Target Truck 3

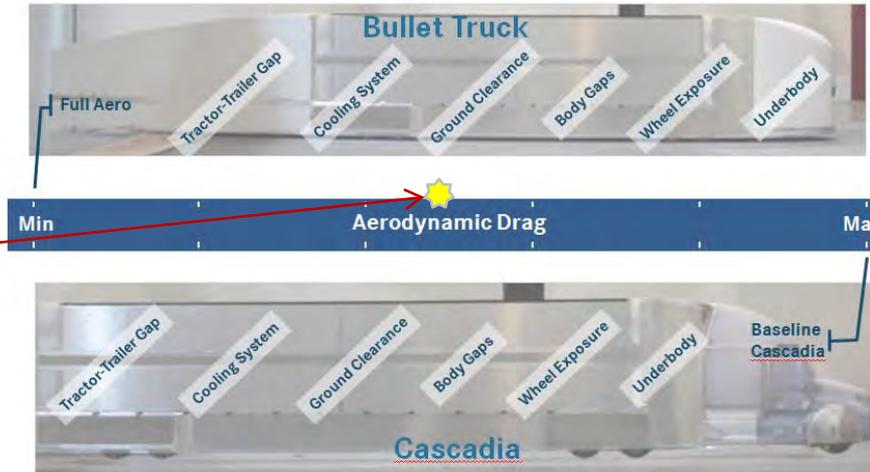


Roadmap: Vehicle-Side Technologies



External Aerodynamic Analysis

Scale Wind Tunnel Testing



Objective: 30%
aero. drag
reduction over
baseline

Results to Date

- 268 hrs of wind tunnel tests
- Identification of significant parameters

Computational Fluid Dynamics



50+ full vehicle simulations (30,000 CPU-hrs)

- Drag Development
- Visualization



→ NEXT STEPS: lock-in macro tractor-trailer design features, investigate underhood thermal management

Hybrid Electric Architecture

Proposed Hybrid Architecture



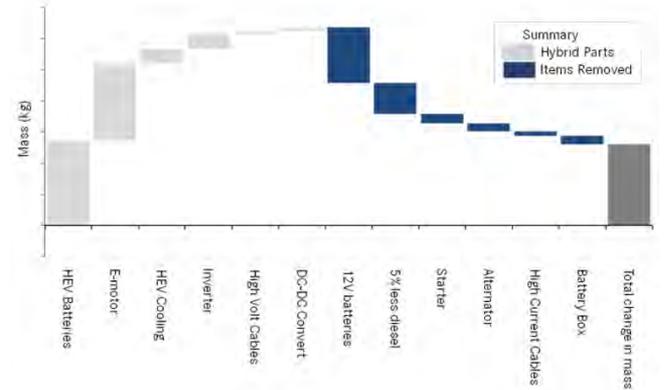
- Parallel hybrid configuration
- Weight advantage
- Enabler for additional features (e.g. anti-idle)

Results To Date

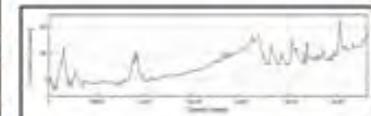
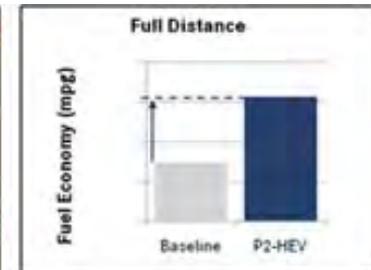
- Analysis of various architectures complete
- Simulation on Portland Route indicate sufficient fuel savings to meet target

➔ **NEXT STEPS:** Further analysis to size components (E-motor, Battery) and buildup of hybrid system

Weight Impact Analysis



Preliminary Analysis

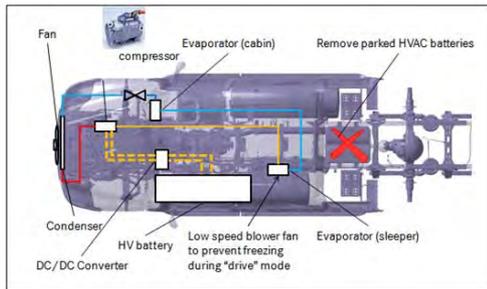


Parasitic Losses

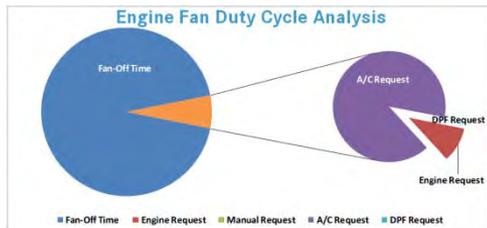
Objective: 2% Freight Efficiency Improvement through auxiliary optimization

Air Conditioning System

- Investigation of Single Circuit Layout



Target: Optimization of power consumer operation (fan, compressor)

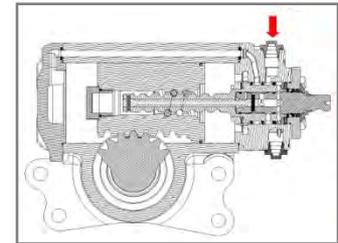
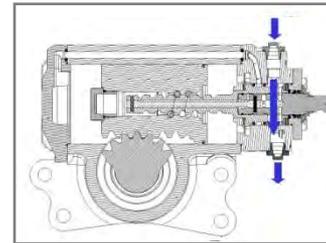


Power Steering System

- Evaluation of efficient concepts

Open Center

Closed Center



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- Constant Flow
- Variable Pressure

- Variable Flow
- Variable Pressure

Target: Minimization of Pump Power & Duty Cycle

→ NEXT STEPS: Evaluation / Selection of preferred concept sizing of system components

Idle Reduction Technologies

Objective: 4% Freight Efficiency Improvement over baseline (*main engine idling*)

Solid-Oxide Fuel Cell APU



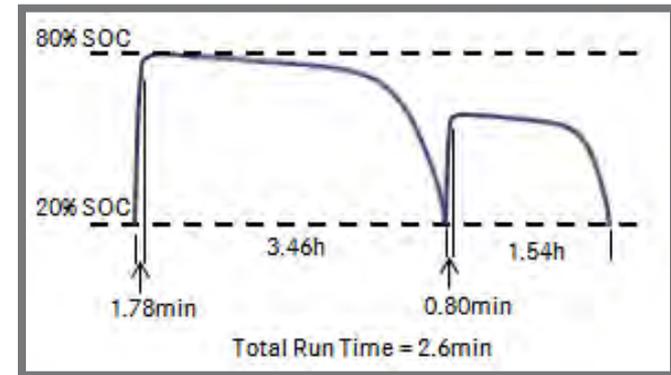
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Results: SOFC-APU installed & tested on Cascadia, fuel measurement

Characteristics:

- Enables full-engine off Operations

Hybrid System



Results: concept defined, preliminary energy calculations completed

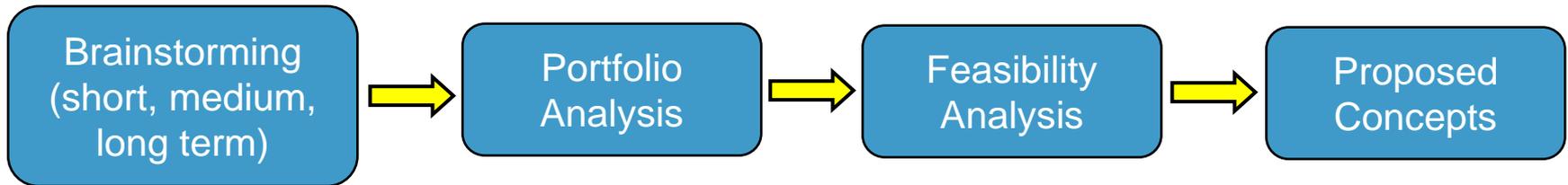
Characteristics:

- Fast on/off time
- No dedicated added weight

→NEXT STEPS: evaluation / selection of preferred SuperTruck concept based on representative test cycles

Investigation Phase – Portfolio Analysis

- A portfolio analysis was performed to identify potential weight reduction concepts
- Concepts were discussed and grouped according to short / medium / long term
- Certain concepts were further investigated by a feasibility analysis.



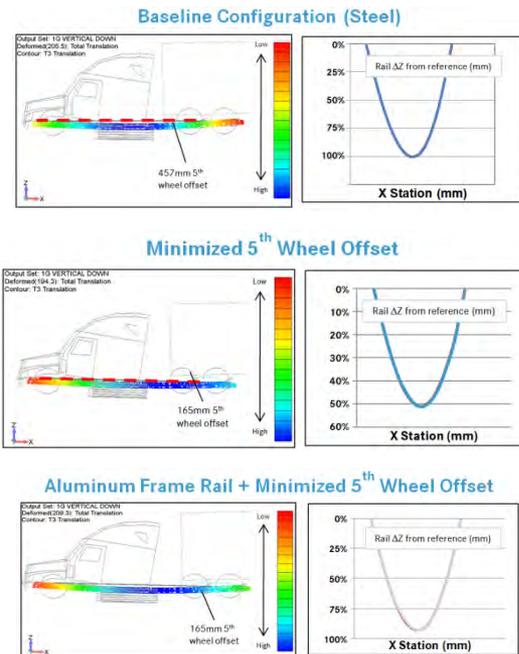
- Some of the proposed concepts include:

Aluminum Frame Rails	Lightweight MMC components
Horizontal tailpipe	One-piece driveshaft
Load optimized frame rail	Multi-link suspension
Composite fuel tanks	Integrated suspension/ airbag system
Load optimized 5 th wheel approach	Spaceframe chassis concept

Chassis – Load Sensitivity / Optimization Study

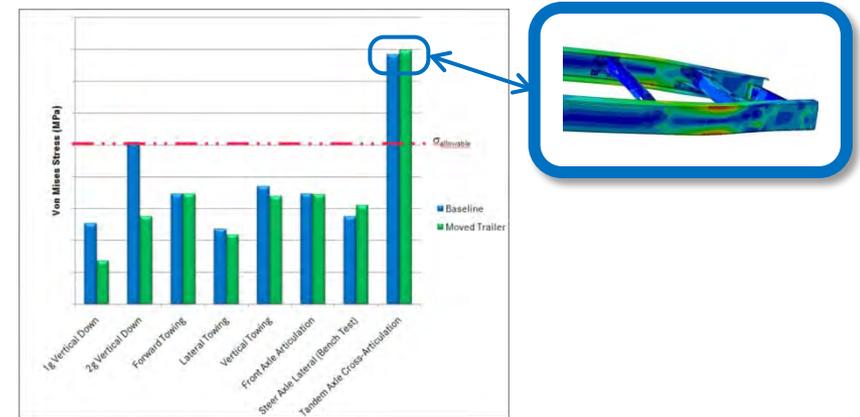
Objective: to save 1000 lbs while meeting loading criteria using innovative chassis design and new materials

Conventional Frame



➔ **NEXT STEPS:** Evaluate cross-sectional geometries to meet deflection criteria with standard 5th wheel position

Load-Optimized Frame



➔ **NEXT STEPS:** Concept development and load path analysis based on Topology Optimization.

Energy Management

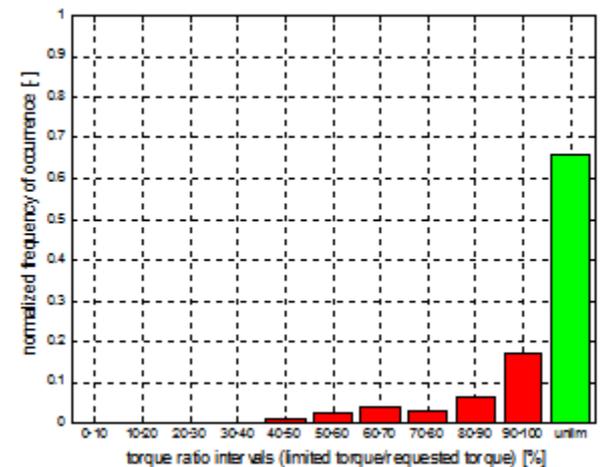
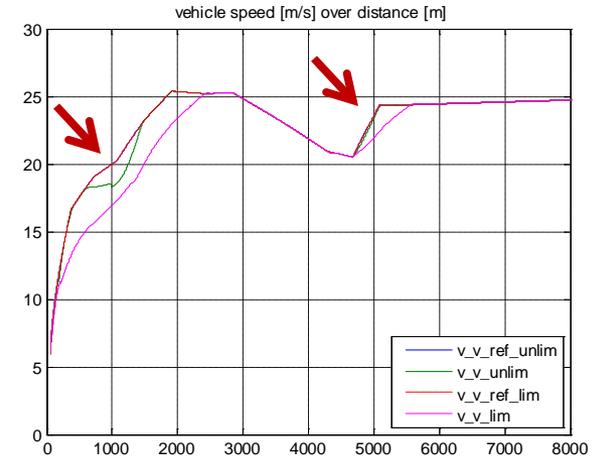
Predictive Torque Management

- Limits torque based on vehicle mass and road grade to limit excessive accelerations.
- Torque Limit applied using J1939 TSC1 message.

Results To Date

- Simulations shows fuel saving based on limiting factor, terrain & driving behavior
- Prototype hardware installed and functional in vehicle

→ NEXT STEPS: Conduct a fleet trial to evaluate 'real-world' performance and driver feedback, define calibration levels





Summary and Future Work

First Year of SuperTruck Complete

- Baseline vehicle & route specified
- Completed baseline testing
- Definition of technical measures on a system basis
- Vehicle improvement targets defined based on simulation
- Key accomplishments for concept development
 - Hybrid & Energy Management Simulation
 - FEA of Lightweight Frame
 - Aerodynamic and CFD Analysis

Future Work for 2011

- Complete high-level SuperTruck vehicle specification,
- Resolving technology conflicts
- Complete digital mockup
- Build up prototype systems for performance evaluation on 3 'tinker' trucks
 - Hybrid, powertrain, chassis, aerodynamics

Collaboration and Support

Oregon State University

- Composite Frame Analysis
- Fuel Efficient Routing



Schneider National / Walmart

- Fleet Partner – Technology Evaluation



Great Dane

- Trailer Lightweighting & Aerodynamics



ARC

- Aerodynamics



Department of Energy Head Quarters

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