Materials-Enabled High-Efficiency Diesel Engines (CRADA with Caterpillar) Project ID: PM020

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2011 DOE Hydrogen and Fuel Cells Program and Vehicle Technologies Program Annual Merit Review and Peer Evaluation Meeting

May 10, 2011





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Overview

Collaboration between ORNL and Caterpillar, Inc. to take advantage of advances in new materials & technologies and demonstrate significant improvements in engine efficiency for heavy-duty diesels

Timeline

- Project started on October-2009
- Valve & Head Installation Feb 2011
- Valve Testing Completed April 2011
- Exhaust Manifolds Delivery Feb 2011
- Completion of Manifold Study June 2011

Budget

- FY2009: \$460K
- FY2010: \$360K
- FY2011: \$400K

Barriers addressed

- Changing internal combustion engine operational regimes
- Long lead times for materials commercialization
- Need to reduce weight
- Durability
- Cost

Partners

- ORNL Partnered with Caterpillar
- Caterpillar PI is Mark Veliz



Objective

Improve diesel engine performance, efficiency, and emissions through the application of materials enabling technologies. Increased power output and efficiency are leading to higher combustion and exhaust temperatures

Relevant to DOE goal of reaching 55% efficiency in a heavy-duty diesel engine

For FY10:

- » Experimental cell and engine fully commissioned.
- » Evaluated novel turbine system (part of WFO agreement)
- » Installed and commissioned power factor correction system

For FY11:

- » Established transient dynamometer control
- » Valve material project underway
 - » Valves installed and currently being evaluated
- » Materials for exhaust manifold study
 - » Manifolds composed of novel stainless steel alloys received

Managed by UT-Battelle **from Caterpillar for subsequent evaluation.**



Milestones

FY 2011 Milestone - Complete

- Dynamometer controller upgrades to enable automated transient control (November 2010)
- Installation of nickel alloy valves for high temperature performance and durability study (February 2011)

FY 2011 Milestones – In Progress

- Evaluate performance of nickel alloy exhaust valves (April 2011)
- Evaluate the performance of stainless steel alloy exhaust manifolds (June 2011)
- Installation of Tier IV C9 diesel engine (July 2011)
- Performance study on C9 engine (September 2011)



FY2011 Project Activities and Status

FY2011:

Currently evaluating high temperature performance of exhaust valves

- » Valve alloy developed by materials scientist at ORNL
- » Engine is operated using transient protocol
- » Testing to be completed by April
- » Valve lash measured approximately every 25 hours

Manifold alloy durability evaluation

- » Manifolds received by Caterpillar
- » To be evaluated under high stress transient cycle

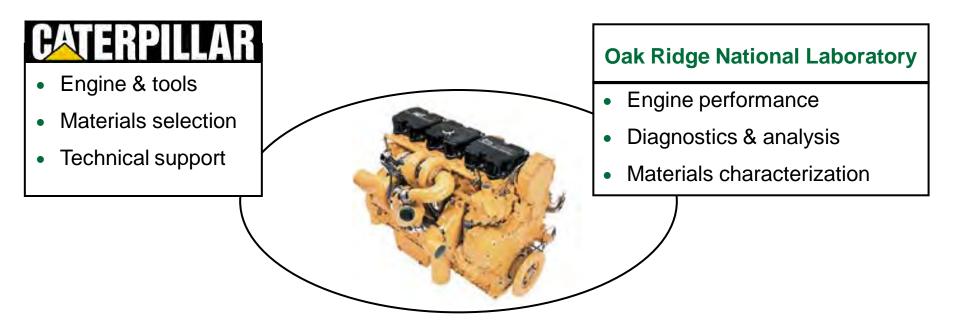
Installation of Tier IV C9

- » An advanced Tier IV C9 engine with emission control to be installed this summer.
- » Aftertreatment and EGR-related projects are being scoped out for the remainder of FY2011.



Approach

This CRADA makes use of engine/combustion and materials expertise at Caterpillar and ORNL to provide new insight into the integration of novel materials technologies to better enable high temperature, high pressure engine operation.

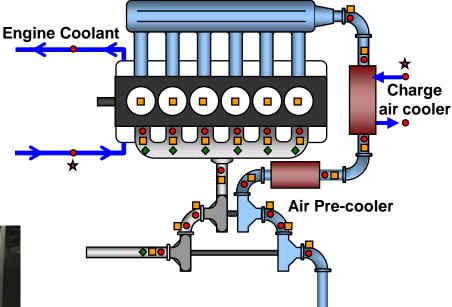


Materials & Engines approach provides a more complete understanding to better improve combustion, thermal management, emissions & cost reductions.



FY 2010 Technical Accomplishments Completion of 2nd Law analysis and turbo performance studies

- Completion of 2nd Law analysis on engine
- Results were used to consider energy recovery options



Instrumentation Schematic



- Successful demonstration of novel prototype turbocharger (WFO with Caterpillar)
- Tested turbo design to be considered on next gen engines



FY 2010 Technical Accomplishments Power factor correction system commissioned

- The electrical power produced by the dynamometer was not in phase with grid power
- A power factor correction system was procured and installed to properly manage the electrical signals from the dynamometer (prior to being returned to the power grid)
- This effort required approximately 1 month at a cost of ~\$150K of internal funding
- Result Successful: Dyno power now in phase with electrical grid. No further issues noted.



Technical Accomplishments Automated transient dynamometer control established

CatC15 VIP

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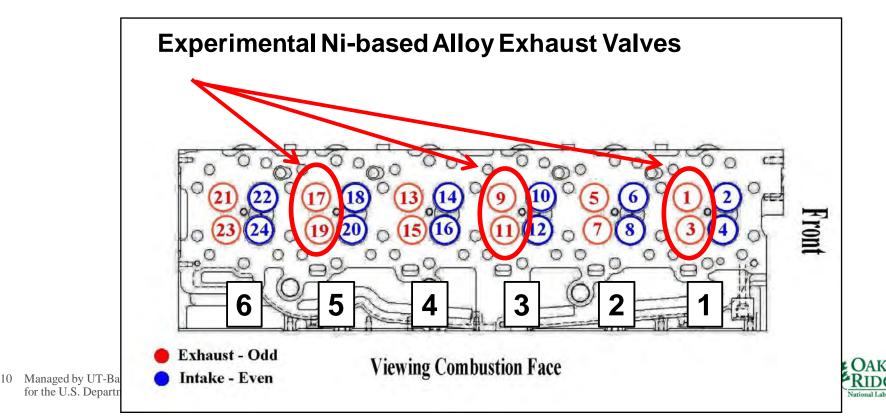
THERMOD

Throttle card installed to enable

MAIN DISPLAY Q & T shun Combuttion Air Conditio Coolant & Oll T & P transient control 99.86 % Throttle 189.7 7 Coolant In 75.9 7 80.7 -Intake Air Temperature Coolant Out 192.4 + 72.6 + 13.6 % LP Comp In -0.9 cm **Relative Humidity** Fuelin 72.1 7 206.4 -15.7 mg LP Comp Out Barometer 30.9 mm 90.5 * Fuel Out Automated program installed HP Comp In 202.6 1 15.8 mete 15.2 mm 82.1 7 Aftercooler H.O In 357.5 -36.7 HP Comp Out Air & Funt Flow 91.7 1 292.1 + Aftercooler H_O Out PreCooler Out 36,4 emp 4.99 mico I FE DP 1766 and commissioned Process H_.O In 147.9 * Aftercooler in 277.8 * 36.1 pm Std. Air Flow 1355.1 1.01 CFM Process H.O Out 165.8 4 Aftercooler Out 97.6 1 35.0 marg Mass Air Flow 6002.92 mm 207.5 -**Oil Eilte** 97.0 -34.6 194 Intake Manifold 133.70 bh Mass Fuel Flow Crank Oil 209.2 -Exhaust T & P CatC15 VIP Strip Charts Coulant Flow Rate Oil Pressure 93 pag 875.1 -Cylinder 1 178 ----76.3 + Engine Coolant **Cooling Tower Supply** Soeed Air Te 928.3 -Speed/Load Inlet Cylinder 2 -Process H.O. -0.2 Cooling Tower Return 86.6 -Cylinder 3 876.7 + 2300 500 -0.0 IC H.O 1070 767.0 -Emission Bencher SAEJI 0 3046-1 77 8.8 Cylinder 4 6.5 0, 0.00 % 872.8 1 1840 400 Cylinder 5 **HSFC and Efficiency** O para CO.Low Cylinder 6 719.8 7 BMEP 15.84 to 1380 300 -CO, High 0.00 % 632.3 1 36.1 pag 174.88 ph HP Turbine In BSEC COLow 0 HP Turbine Out 744.9 1 14.0 page Thermal Eff 45.05 % 920 200 -0.00 N CO High 698.4 T 12.6 mg 301.83 -LP Turbine In Volumetric Eff 0 HC 460 LP Turbine Out 582.3 17 -0.4 === 100 Auff and Ratio NO. 0 parts 589.4 Tailoipe A/F Flow 39.70 195600 sec 195600 se Set Analyzer Ranges AF UEGO 37.16 RPM () Channel C () Channel English Units Metric Units Show Strip Charts Loop Count 7 Step Time 0 Coolant In Fluid Temps ICH20 In Fluid Te 120 120 -90 ----- This feature is currently 60 being utilized on valve 195600 sec 195600 ser C + Channel C A) Channel performance study Flow Rate Cyl 3 Exhaust Temps A 2500 1000 2000 800 1500 600 1000 195600 sec 195600 sec stional Laborator kg/h () Channel C A Channel

Technical Accomplishments Nickel-based alloy exhaust valve study underway

- Combustion temperatures & pressures are increasing for improved power and efficiency. New materials need to be developed to meet the challenges of higher combustion and exhaust temperatures.
- Metallurgists at ORNL have developed a nickel-based alloy for high temperature applications. Exhaust valves for the C15 ACERT were made and delivered to ORNL
- The valves were installed in cylinders 1, 3, and 5 and are compared to the standard steel valves currently used in cylinders 2, 4 & 6.

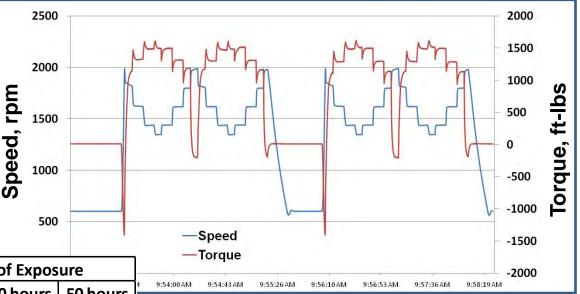


Technical Accomplishments: Nickel-based alloy exhaust valve study (continued)

- Engine was operated for 200 hours according to the transient test cycle shown
- Valve lash was periodically measured to assess performance relative to baseline valve material

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Cylinder	Valve	Valve	Time of Exposure		
Number	Material	Number	0 hours	30 hours	50 hours
1	Ni alloy	1	0.030	0.028	0.028
		3	0.030	0.028	0.028
2	Standard	5	0.030	0.028	0.028
		7	0.030	0.028	0.028
3	Ni alloy	9	0.030	0.028	0.028
		11	0.030	0.028	0.028
4	Standard	13	0.030	0.028	0.027
		15	0.030	0.028	0.027
5	Ni alloy	17	0.030	0.029	0.028
		19	0.030	0.028	0.028
6	Standard	21	0.030	0.028	0.027
		23	0.030	0.028	0.027



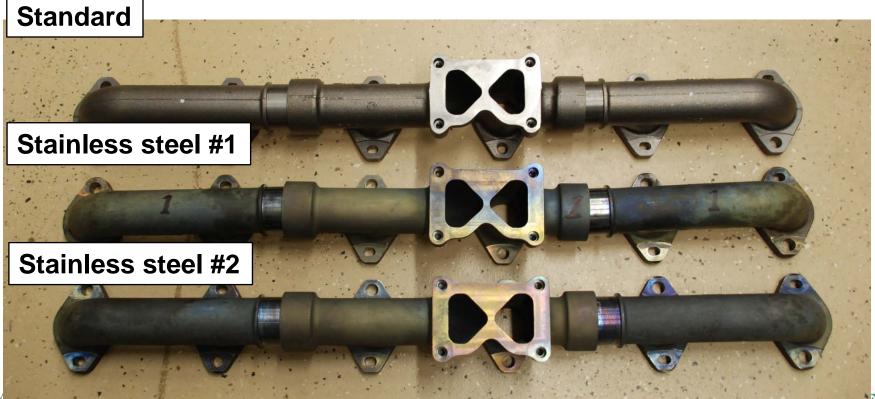
- Valve lash measurements showed very little recession of the valve
- Essentially no difference in the recession for either the standard and Ni-alloy valves



Technical Accomplishments

Two new exhaust manifolds composed on new alloys were developed for performance evaluation

- Received 2 proprietary stainless steel exhaust manifolds for evaluation
- Manifolds represent a lower cost alternative to austenitic stainless steel for improved high temperature and thermal cycling performance
- Manifolds currently being instrumented to assess thermal performance



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Collaborations

- Caterpillar is the industry partner on this CRADA
- Caterpillar has provided:
 - » Two 600hp motoring dynamometers
 - » C15 ACERT engine & components
 - » Technical support

Technology Transfer

- » 2nd Law analysis was used to evaluate proprietary model
- » Improved turbo performance will be considered for future engine designs



Materials Evaluation Research Plan – Future Work

- 1. Completion of stainless steel alloy exhaust manifold thermal performance study
- 2. Receive and install Tier 4 engine. Engine will be equipped with EGR and emissions control
 - Engine will be instrumented to assess 1st and 2nd Laws of Thermodynamic analyses
- 3. Evaluate emission control technologies
- 4. Analyze components for durability
 - Non-destructive evaluation
 - Micro-structural analyses
- 5. Temperature, flow rates, combustion data will be used to assess thermal management potential and identify locations for additional modifications
- 6. Expand research plan to additional components & materials



Summary

- We have established a unique CRADA with Caterpillar with the goal of evaluating new materials systems for improved engine efficiency
 - » Combines ORNL materials and engine/combustion R&D expertise with industry partner
 - » Similarly, materials and engine research staff at Caterpillar are also working together
- Performance assessment of nickel alloy exhaust valves is underway
 - » Valve lash measurements indicated that the performance of the nickel alloy valves matches standard material
 - » Exhaust manifolds composed of stainless steel-based alloys have been received and will be instrumented for thermal performance
- C9 engine has been identified for future emissions control and materials evaluation studies. Installation is anticipated later this FY

