



**UNIVERSITÀ
DEL SALENTO**

**DIPARTIMENTO
DI INGEGNERIA
DELL'INNOVAZIONE**



GIORNATA DI STUDIO SUI MOTORI A COMBUSTIONE INTERNA
“I GRUPPI DI RICERCA DELLE UNIVERSITÀ ITALIANE INCONTRANO LE IMPRESE”
MODENA 25 MAGGIO 2016

Studio e potenzialità di architetture ibride alternative per la propulsione terrestre e aeronautica

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- Il gruppo CREA dell'Università del Salento
- Studio comparativo di differenti architetture di sovralimentazione – motore GF56
- Ottimizzazione motore GF56
- Simulazione prestazioni architetture propulsive alternative per impiego terrestre e aeronautico
- Attività correnti e future



2 Professori Ordinari

Domenico Laforgia (Direttore)
Antonio Ficarella



2 Professori Associati

Arturo de Risi
Teresa Donateo



6 Professori Aggregati

A.P. Carlucci
G. Colangelo
P.M. Congedo
M.G. de Giorgi
M. Milanese
G. Starace



10 Assegnisti di ricerca
10 Dottorandi

Simulazione e ottimizzazione dei MCI

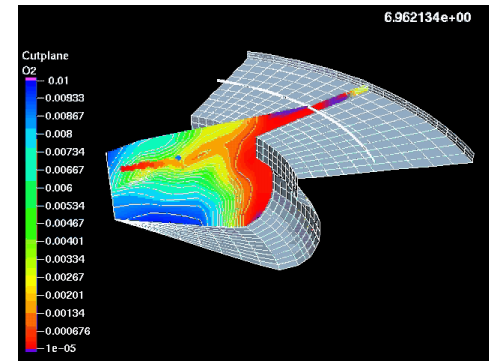
- Motori Diesel iniezione diretta
- Motori HCCI
- Motori dual-fuel CNG/diesel fuel
- Combustibili alternativi

Veicoli HEVs e Plug-in

- Modellazione del powertrain
- Modellazione del motore con finalità di controllo
- Modellazione del comportamento termico del motore
- Predizione del ciclo guida
- Acquisizione del comportamento del pilota

Sistemi motori

- Gestione dell'energia
- Modellazione e ottimizzazione



Il gruppo CREA – Salento Racing Team

Dal 2005

250 studenti coinvolti

11 competizioni internazionali

5 prototipi



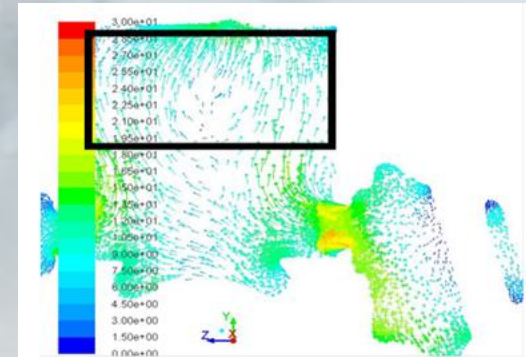
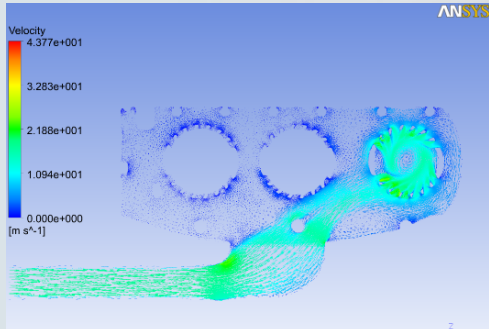
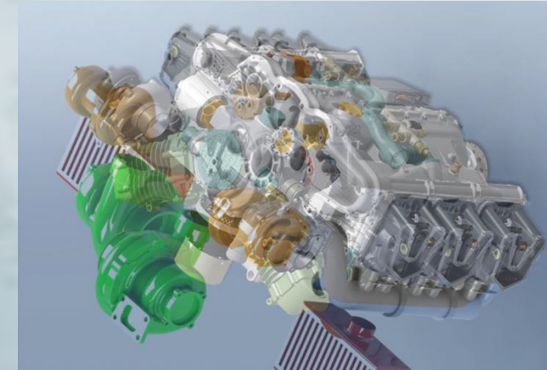
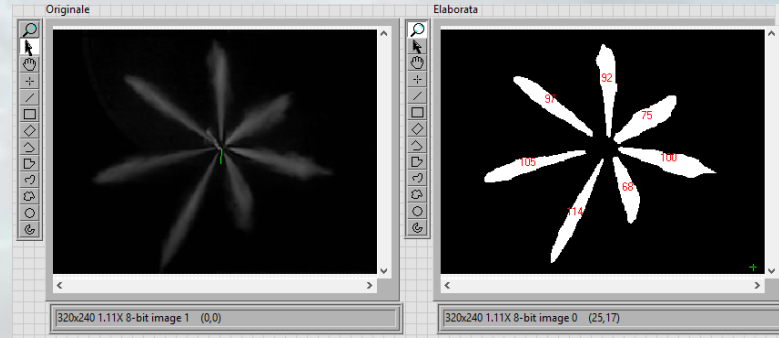
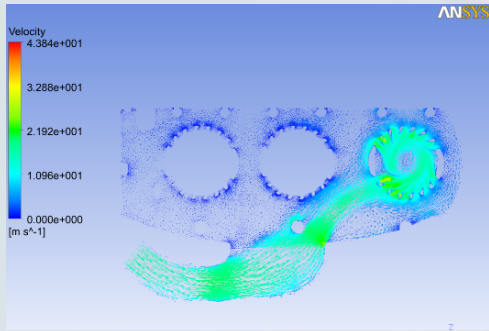
PON MALET – GF56



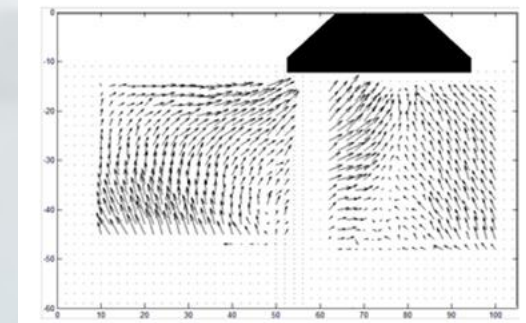
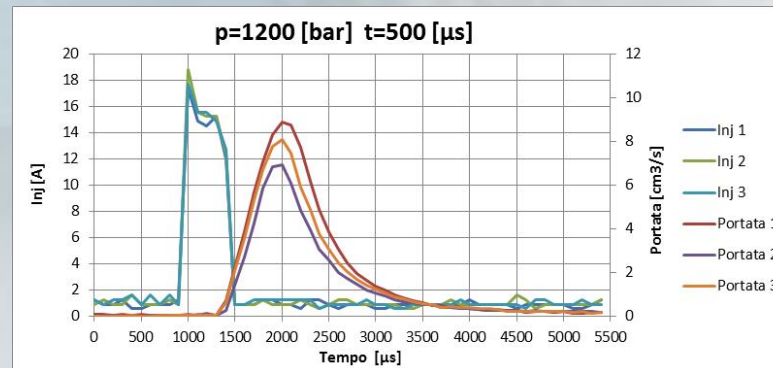
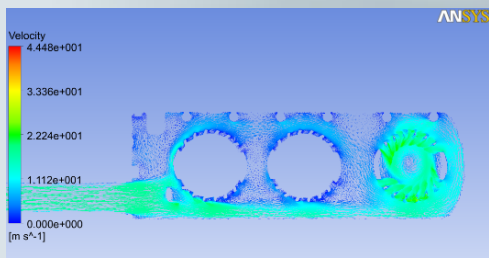
Cond. al contorno e target

Flight Level [kft]	p_{amb} [bar]	T_{amb} [°C]	Power % per bank @ 2000 rpm
0	1.01	15	100
10	0.69	-6	100
17	0.53	-18	89
35	0.23	-54	54

PON MALET – GF56

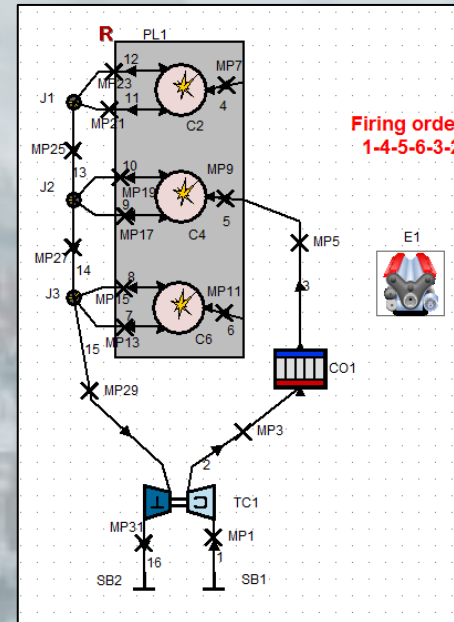
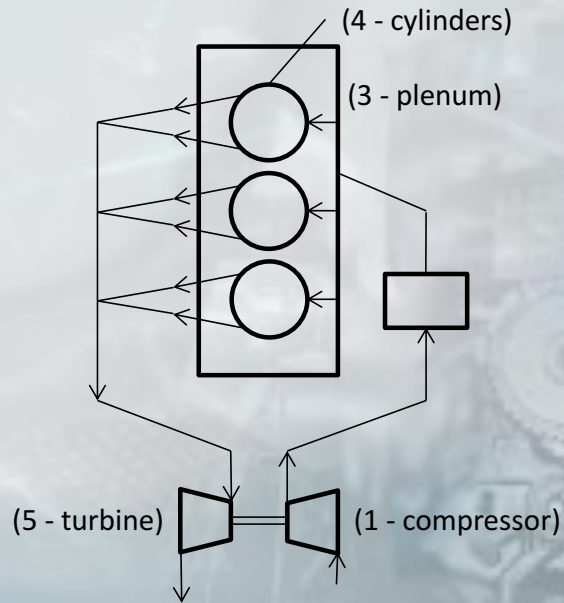


Simulazioni CFD Flussaggio (portata 0,13 kg/s @ 2,58 kg/mc) - POV



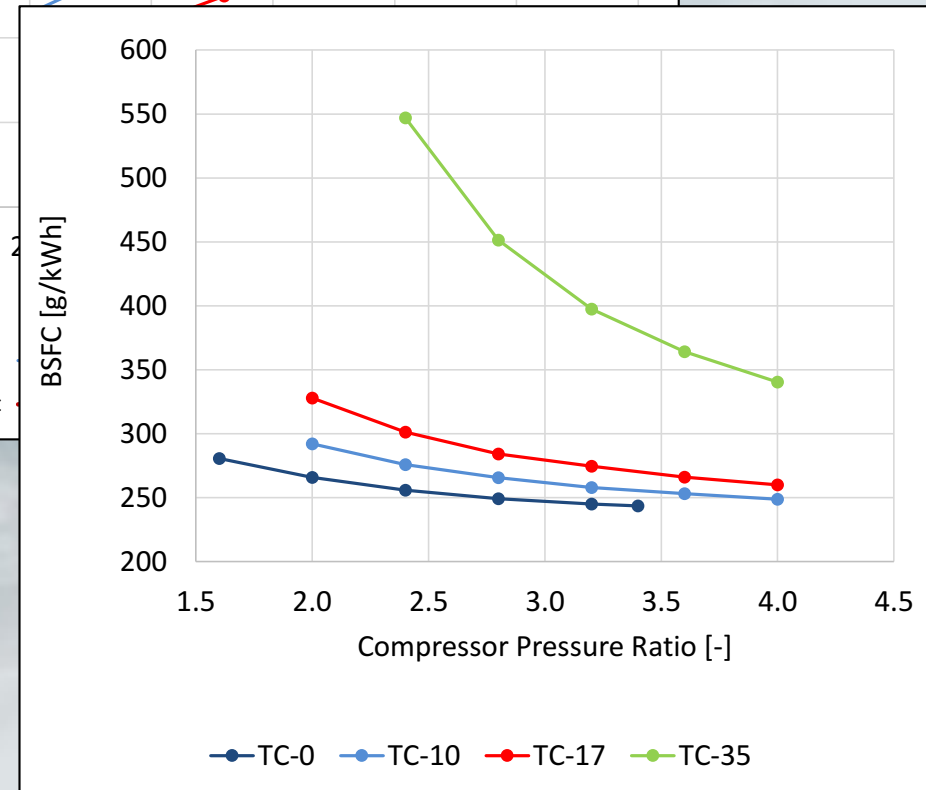
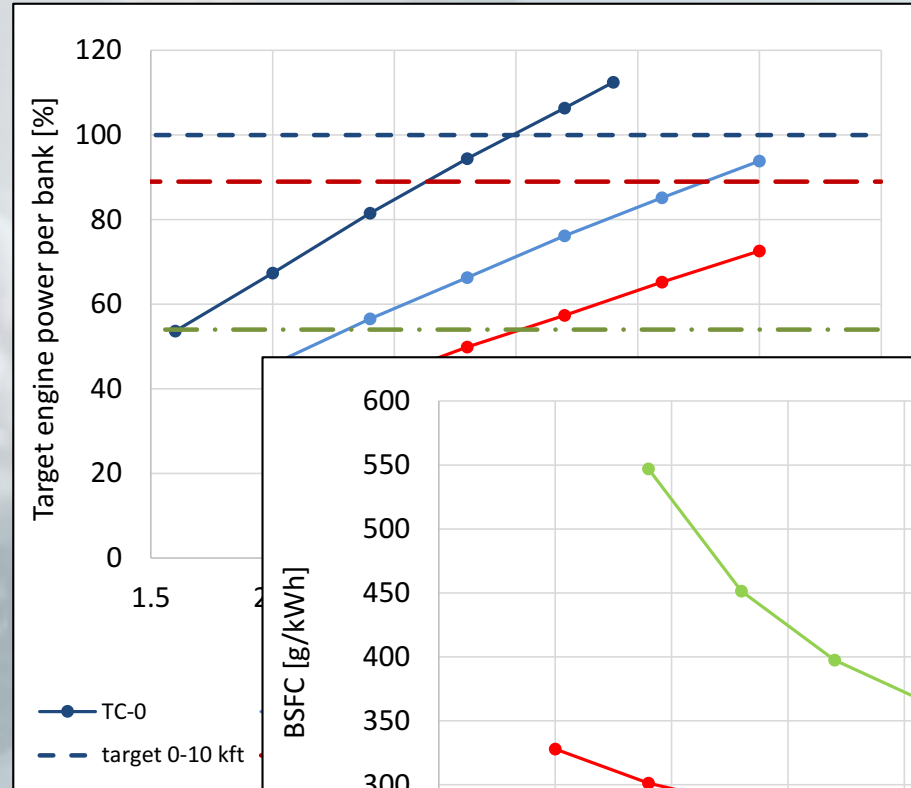
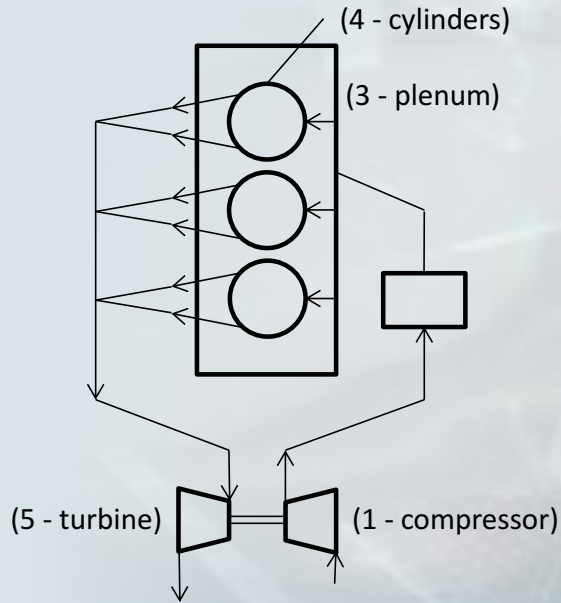
Campo di moto PIV (portata 0,06 kg/s @ 1,2 kg/mc) - POV

Studio comparativo di differenti architetture di sovralimentazione

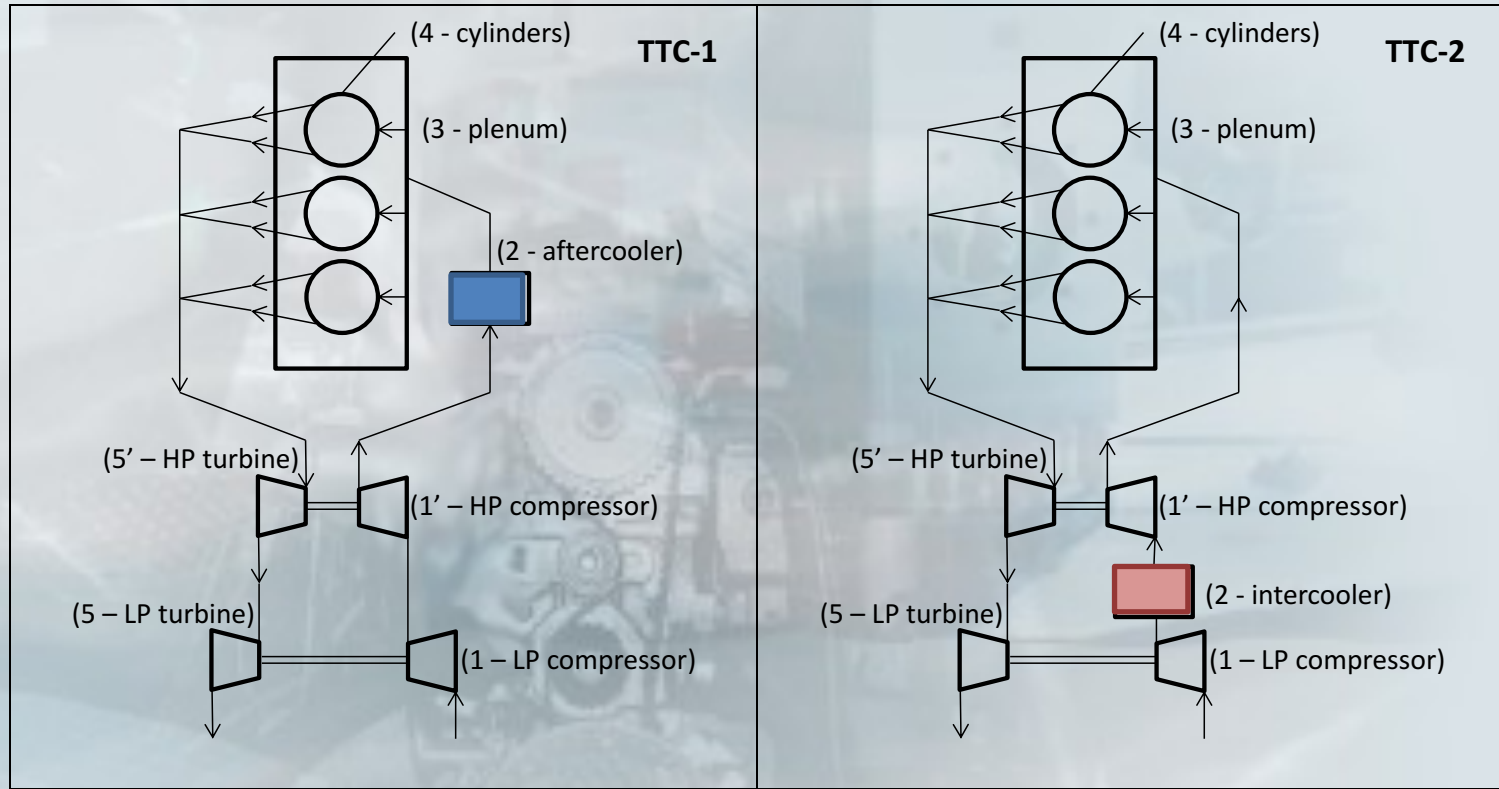


Confronto numerico - sperimentale				
	P_b	BSFC	Air mass flow	PR_TURB
SCOSTAMENTO	-1.8 %	1.9 %	-10.0 %	4.2 %

Studio comparativo di differenti architetture di sovralimentazione

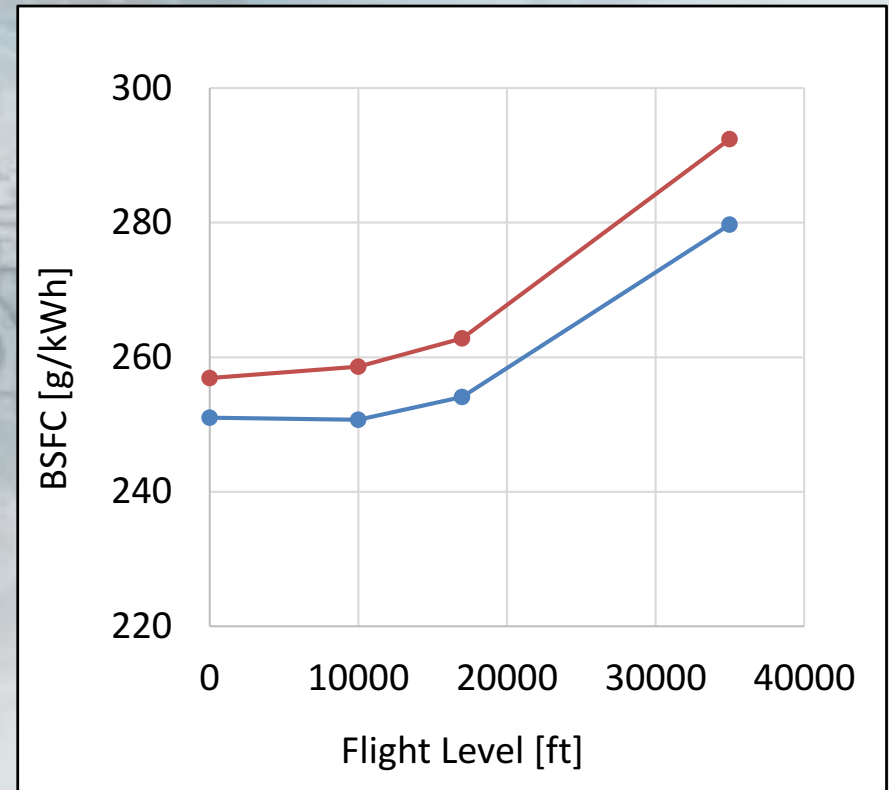
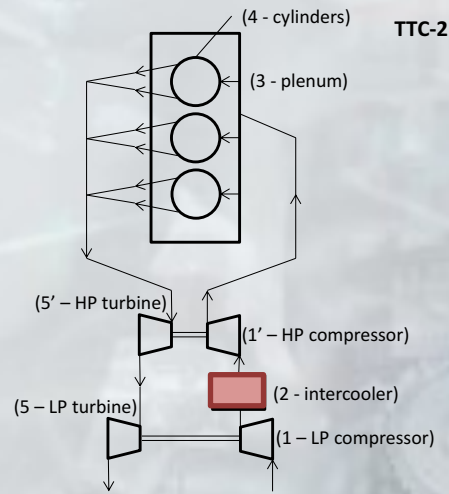
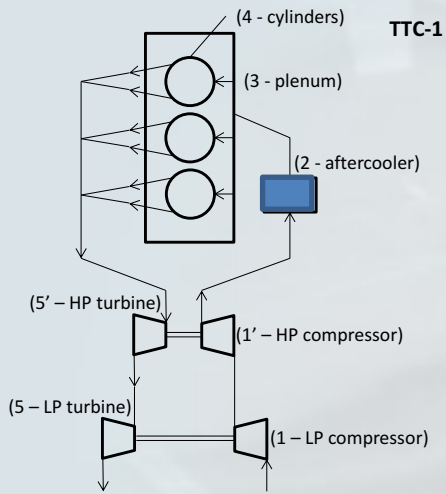


Studio comparativo di differenti architetture di sovralimentazione

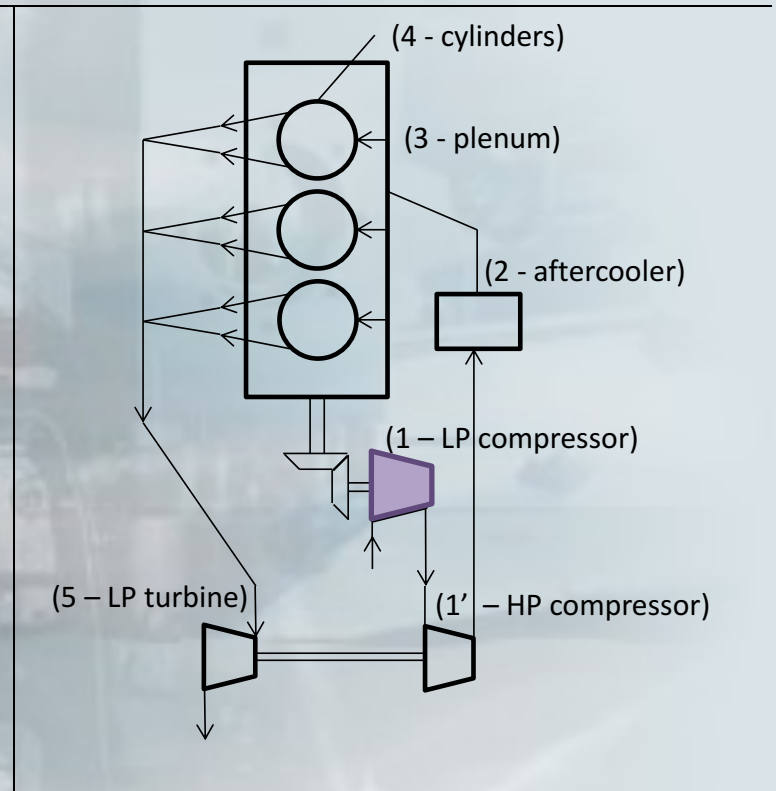
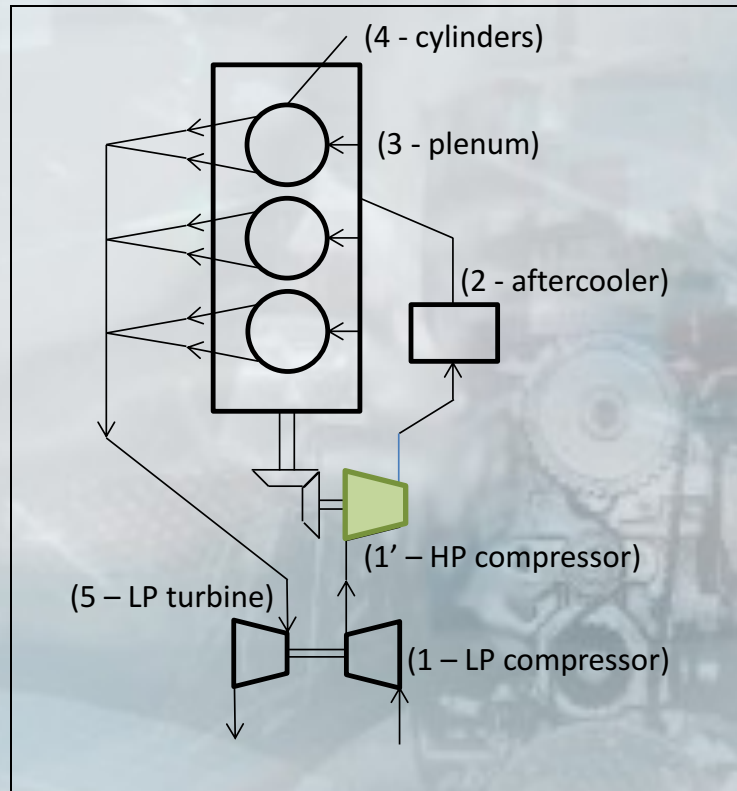


altitude	Low pressure – high pressure	Low pressure – high pressure
0 [m]	1.75-1.70	2.00-1.90
3050 [m]	2.20-1.95	2.50-2.30
5180 [m]	2.30-2.20	2.80-2.50
10670 [m]	3.00-2.30	3.20-3.00

Studio comparativo di differenti architetture di sovralimentazione

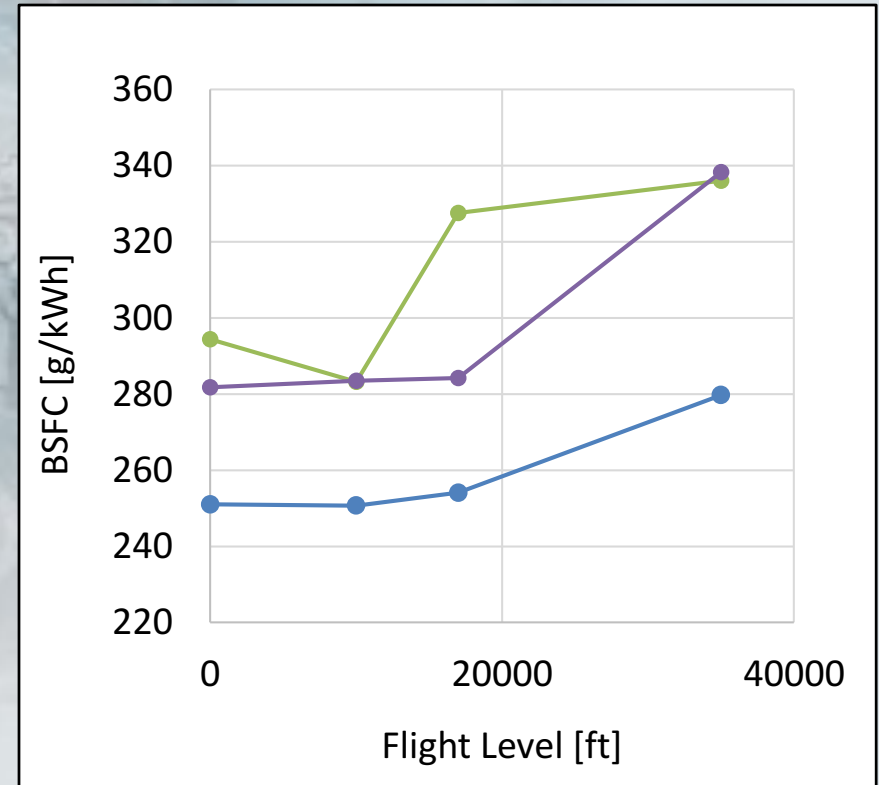
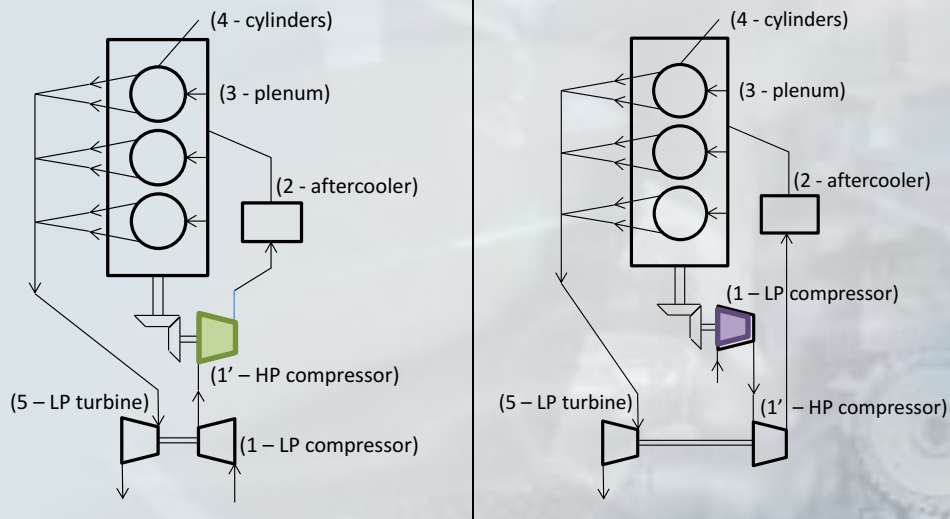


Studio comparativo di differenti architetture di sovralimentazione

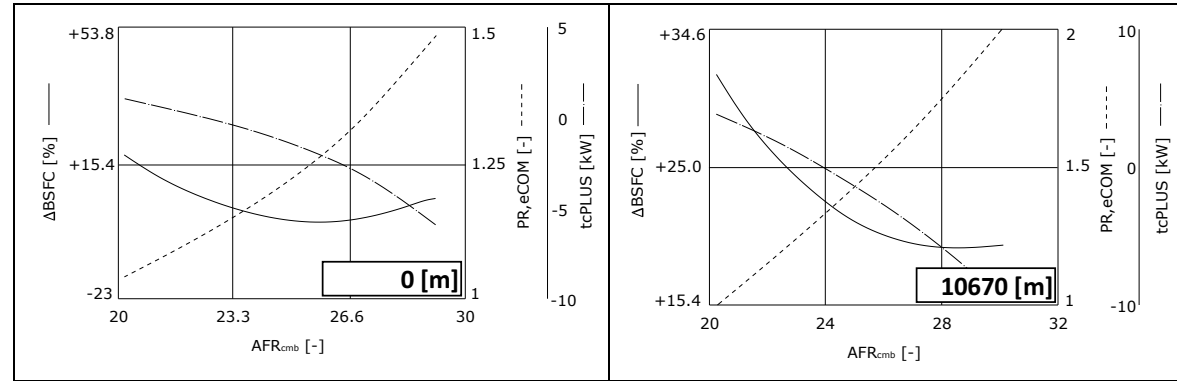
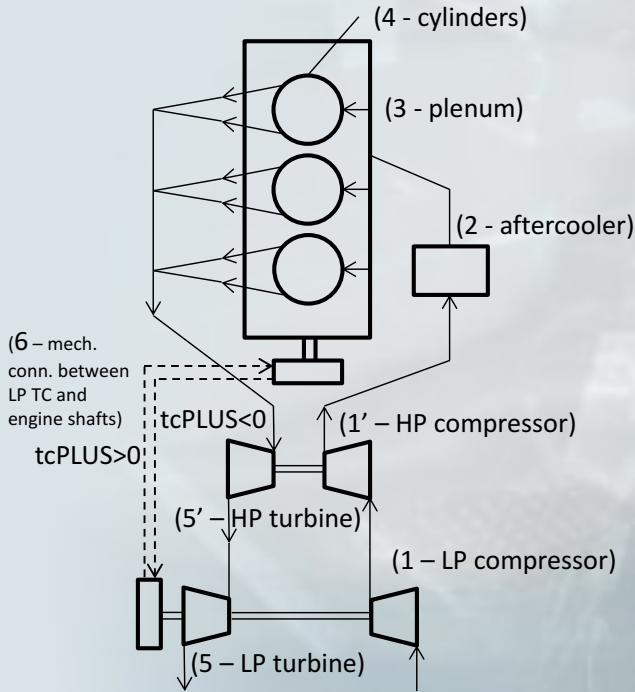


altitude	Turbocharger – mechanical compr.	Turbocharger – mechanical compr.
0 [m]	2.60-1.50	2.30-1.60
3050 [m]	3.60-1.40	3.00-1.70
5180 [m]	4.3-1.70	3.50-1.70
10670 [m]	5.00-1.40	4.00-2.20

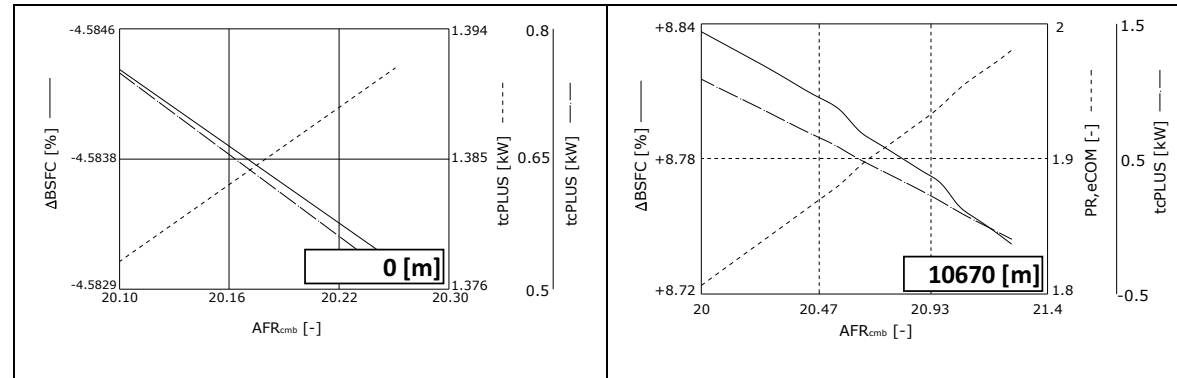
Studio comparativo di differenti architetture di sovralimentazione



Studio comparativo di differenti architetture di sovralimentazione

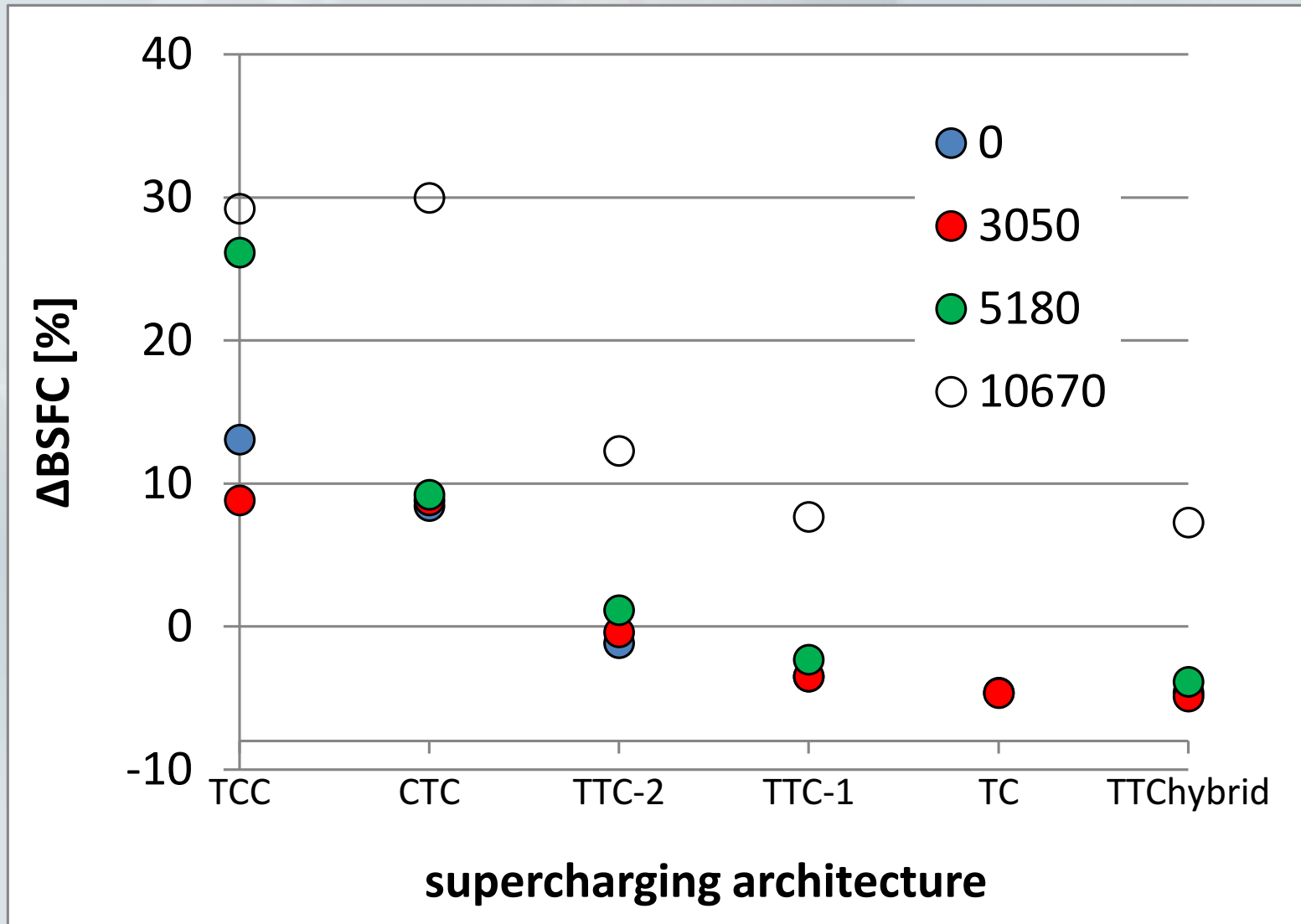


BSFC, tcPLUS and PR,eCOM at different altitudes for a constant output power at 1500 rpm

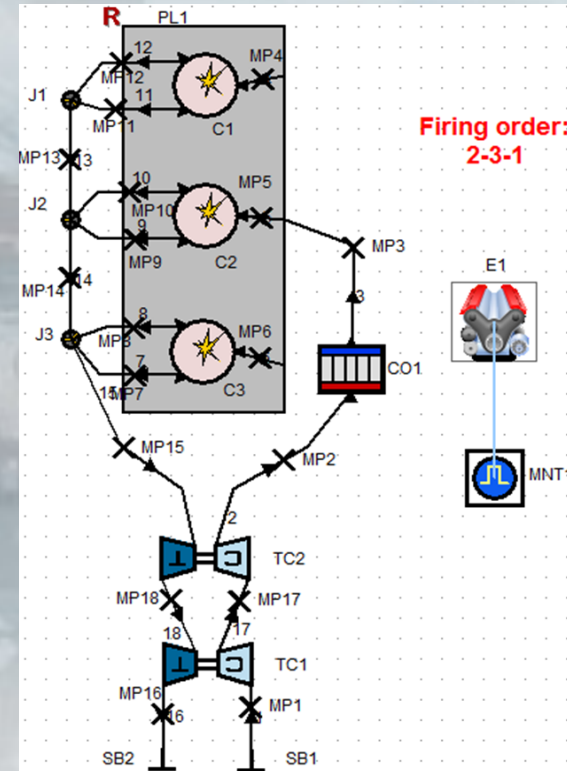
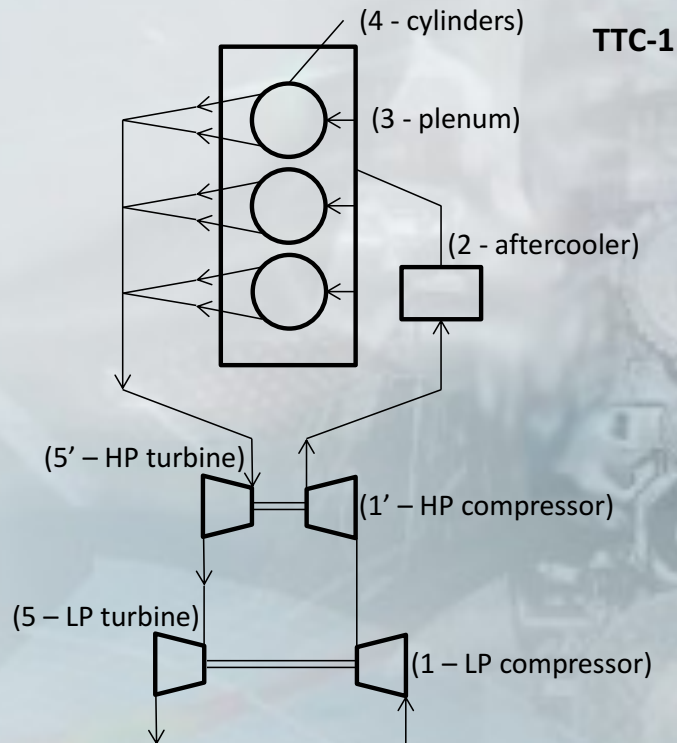


BSFC, tcPLUS and PR,eCOM at different altitudes for a constant output power at 2000 rpm

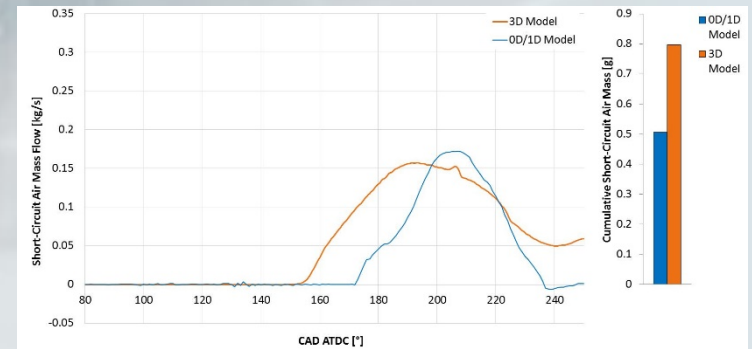
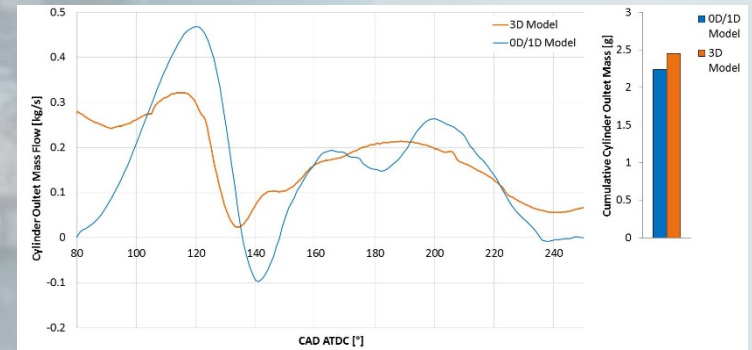
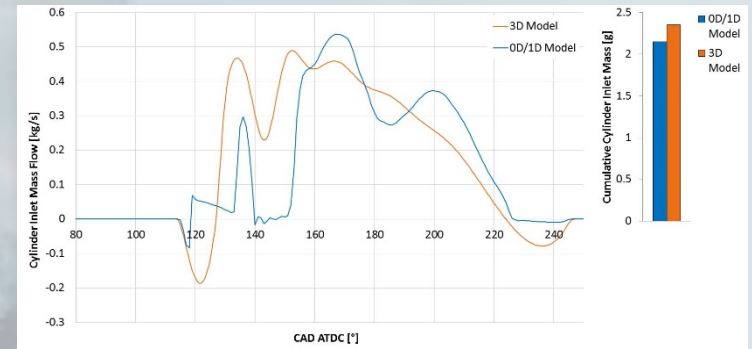
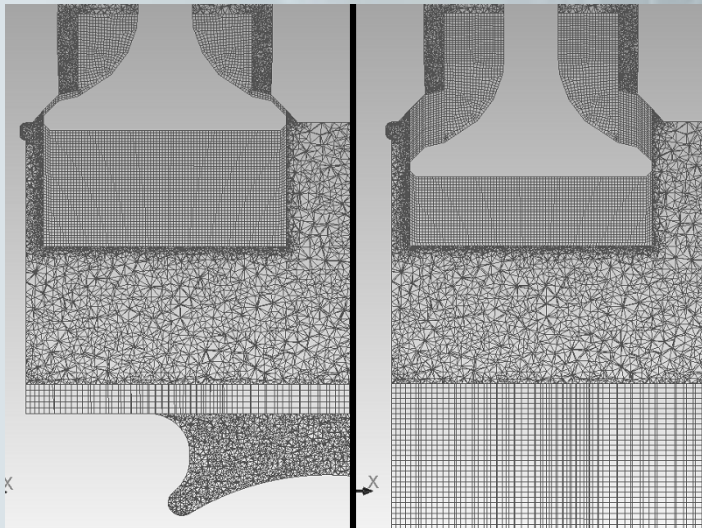
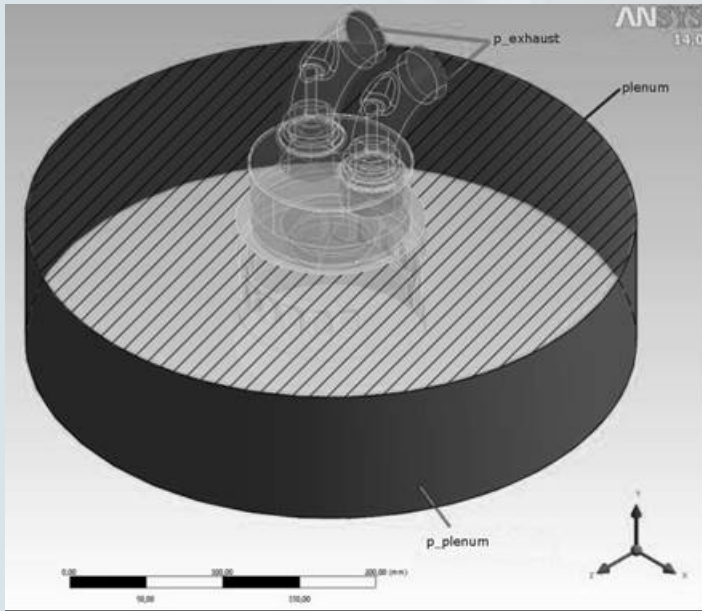
Studio comparativo di differenti architetture di sovralimentazione



Ottimizzazione motore GF56

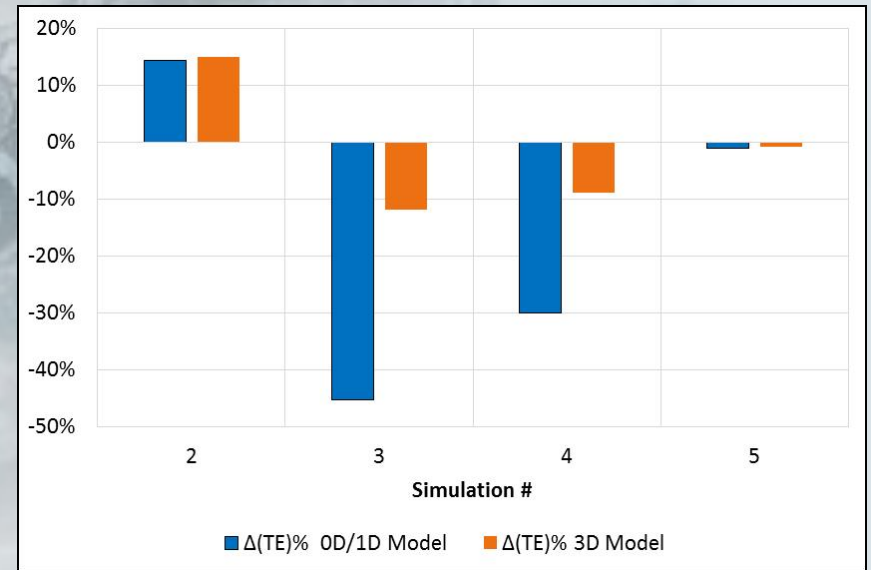
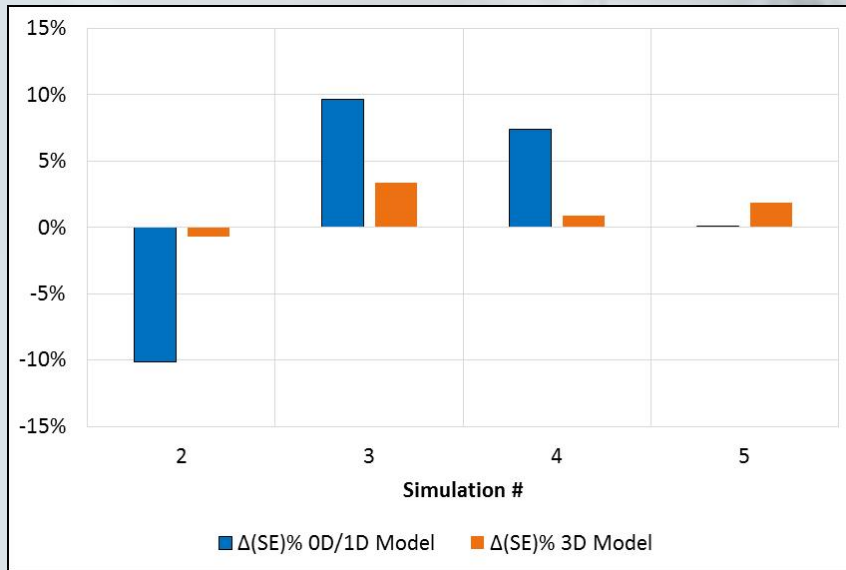


Ottimizzazione motore GF56



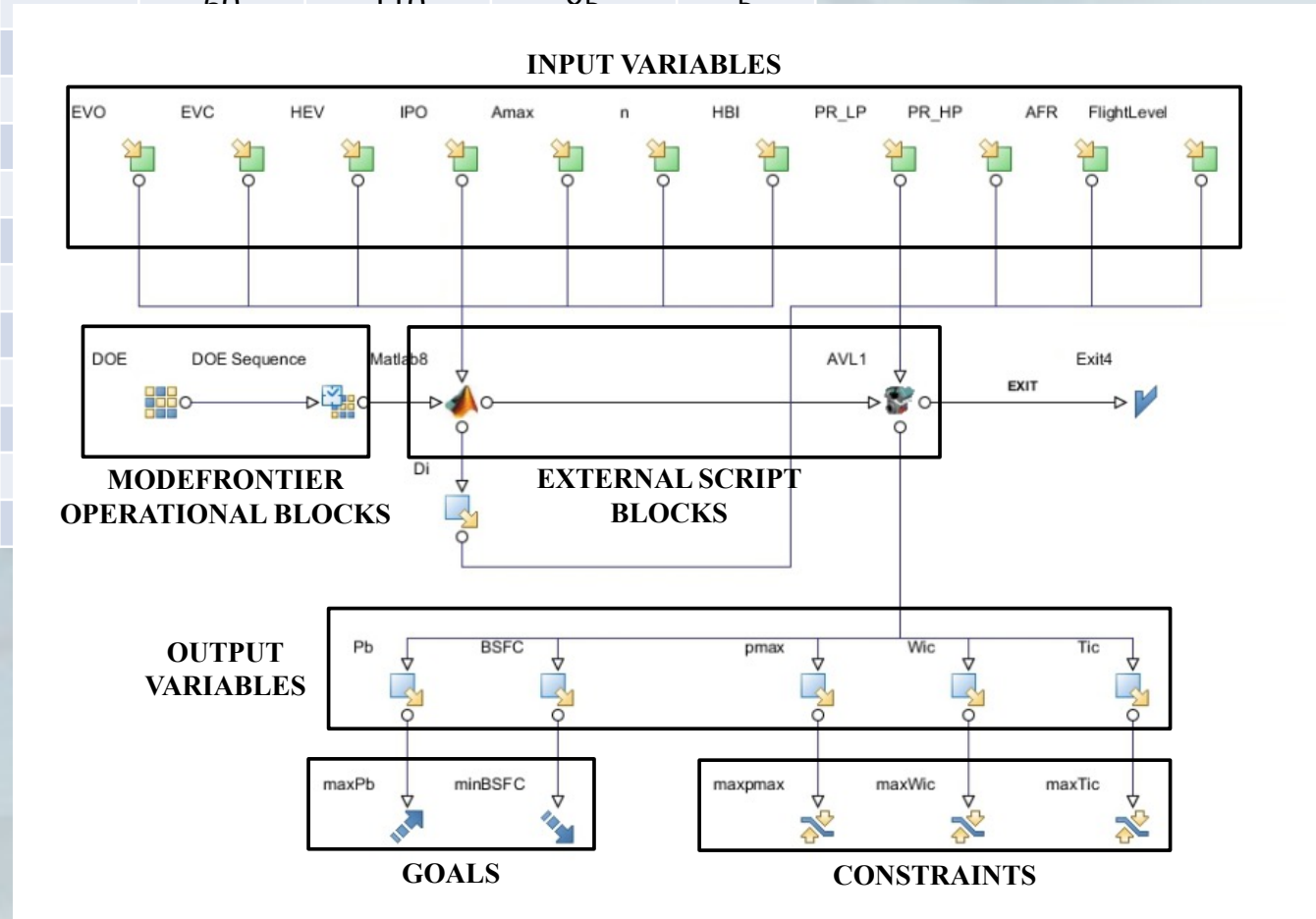
A.P. Carlucci, A. Ficarella, G. Trullo; "Performance optimization of a Two-Stroke supercharged diesel engine for aircraft propulsion", accepted for publication on Energy Conversion and Management

Ottimizzazione motore GF56



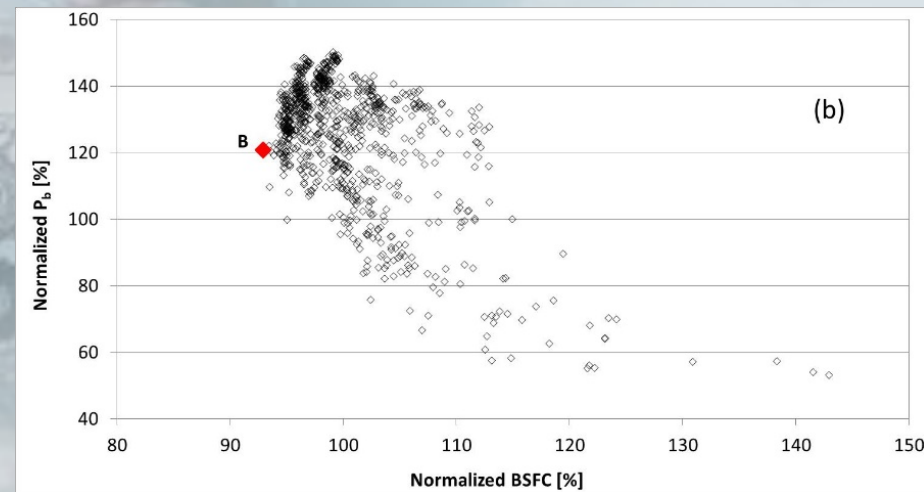
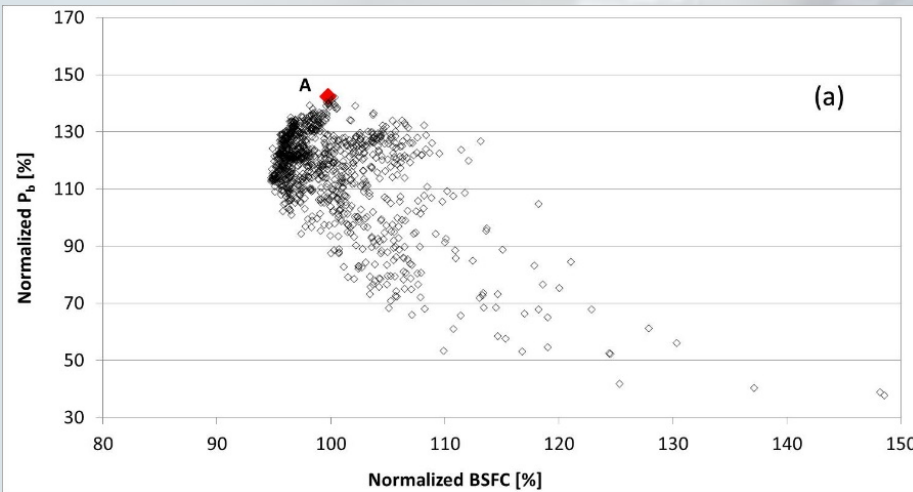
Ottimizzazione motore GF56

Acronym	Unit	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Central Value	Step
CR	[-]	13	18	15.5	0.2
EVO	[DCA ATDC]	60	110	85	5
EVC	[DCA ATDC]	60	110	85	5
HEV	[mm]	10	15	12.5	0.5
IPO	[DCA ATDC]	60	110	85	5
A	[mm ²]	10	15	12.5	0.5
"n"	[-]	1000	1500	1250	50
HBI	[mm]	10	15	12.5	0.5
AFR	[-]	10	15	12.5	0.5
PR _{HP} @ SL	[-]	0.1	0.2	0.15	0.01
PR _{LP} @ SL	[-]	0.1	0.2	0.15	0.01
PR _{HP} @ CC	[-]	0.1	0.2	0.15	0.01
PR _{LP} @ CC	[-]	0.1	0.2	0.15	0.01



Ottimizzazione motore GF56

Flight level	P_b [%]	BSFC	A	AFR	CR	EVC	EVO	HBI	IPO	HEV	PR_{LP}	PR_{HP}	n	TE	SE
SL	142	99.75	240	17	16	270	110	1	115	10.5	1.7	2.1	10	0.92	0.69
CC	121	92.92	225	18.5	18	240	95	2	122.5	11	2.7	2.7	17	0.89	0.75



Aircraft specification

- Wing span and area;
- Drag versus lift
- Take-off weight
- Auxiliaries power request
- Available Fuel

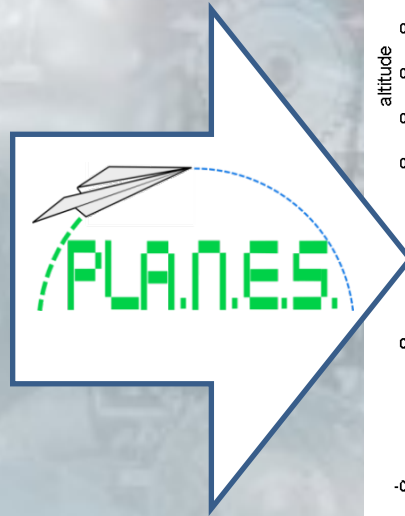


Powertrain details

- Conventional and advanced powertrains
- Supervisory control strategies

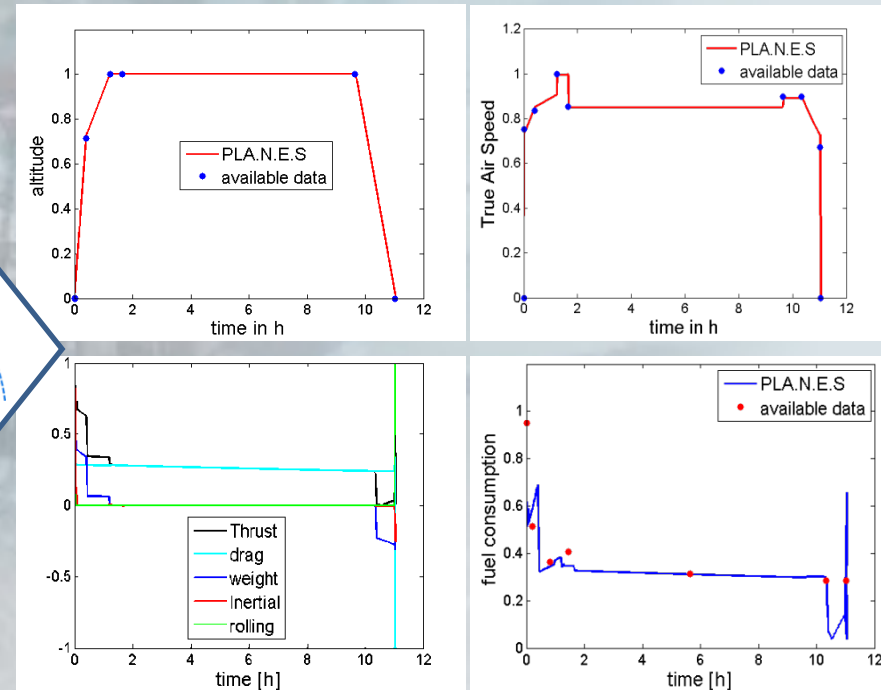
Scalable models

- Constant speed and constant pitch propellers
- Scalable performance maps for piston, Wankel and turbine engines
- Quasi-static models for energy storage systems
- Power-to-mass and power-to volume correlations



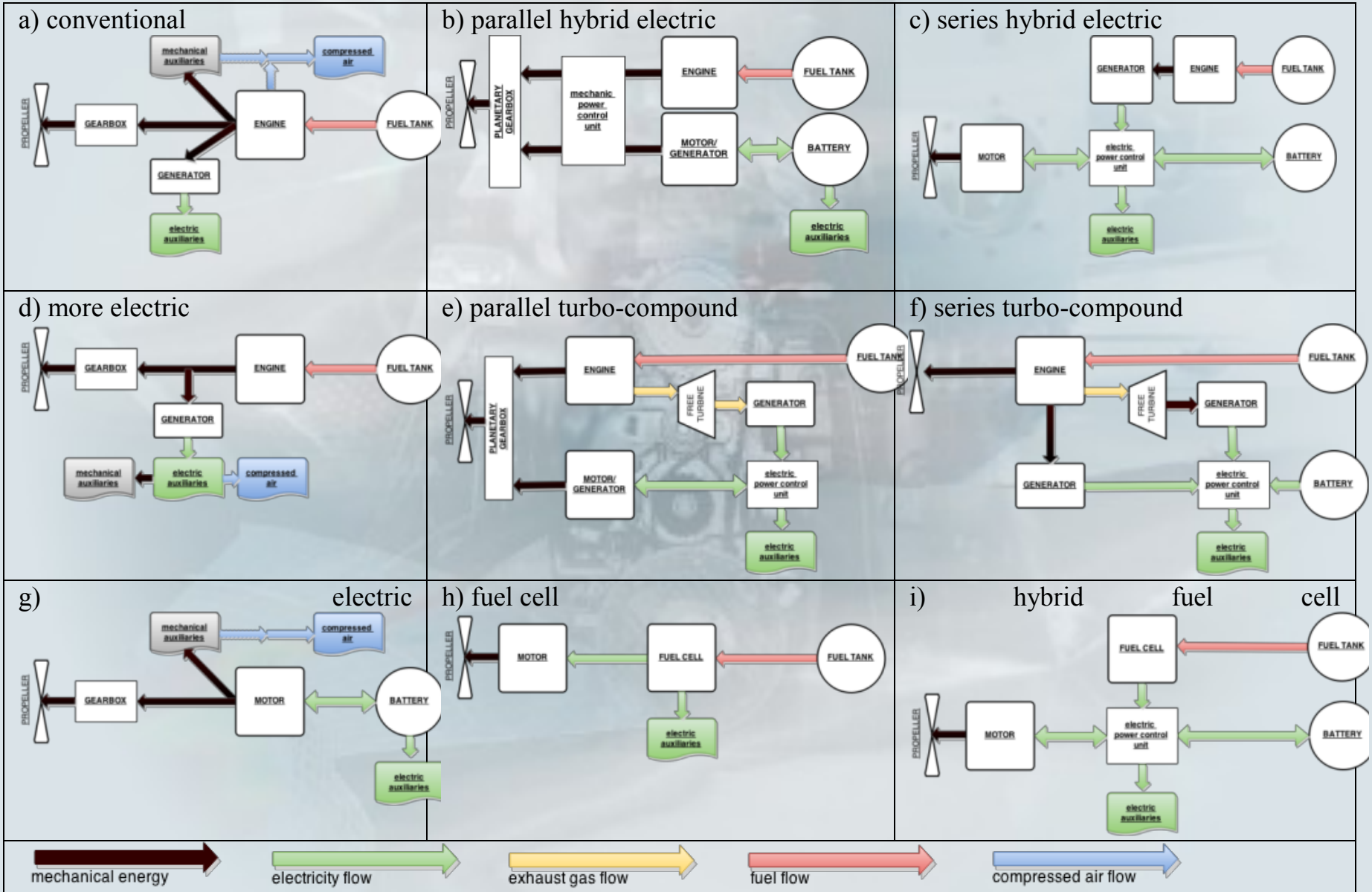
SIZING - MISSION BASED ANALYSIS

Takeoff, cruise, climb analysis



OPTIMIZATION

PLA.N.E.S. - Powertrains

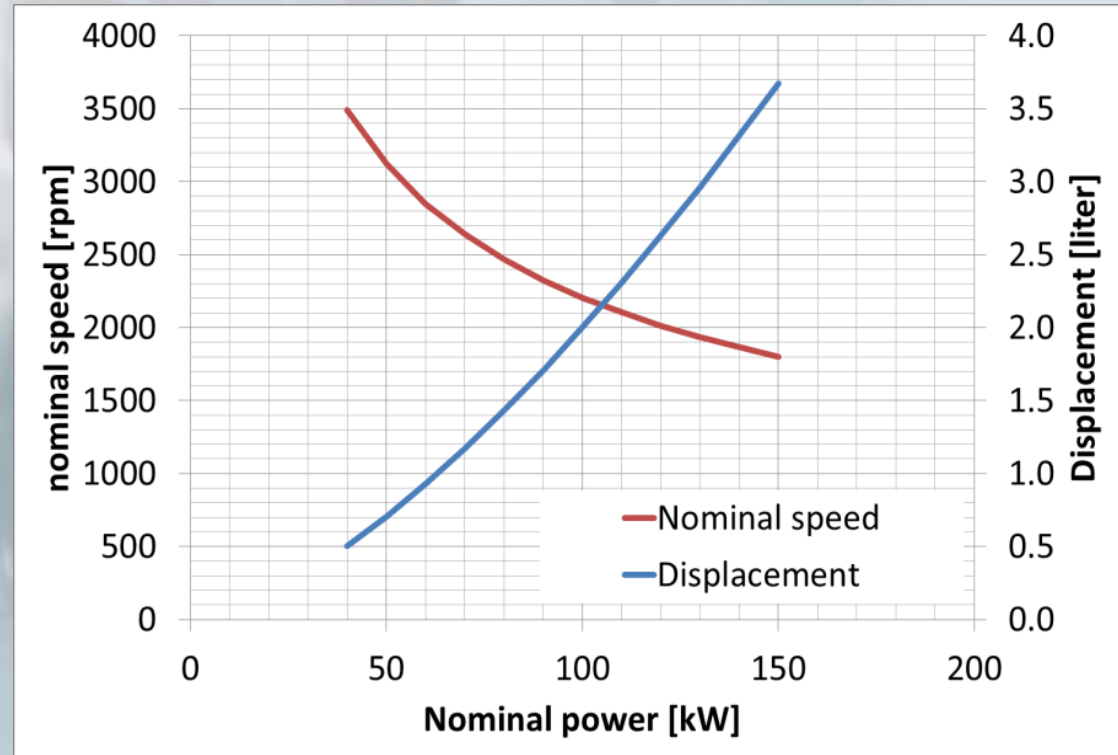


PLA.N.E.S. – Engine scaling model

The scaling parameter of the engine is assumed to be its nominal power.

According to the nominal power, the model calculates the displacement, the nominal speed, the mass, the volume and the efficiency map of the engine.

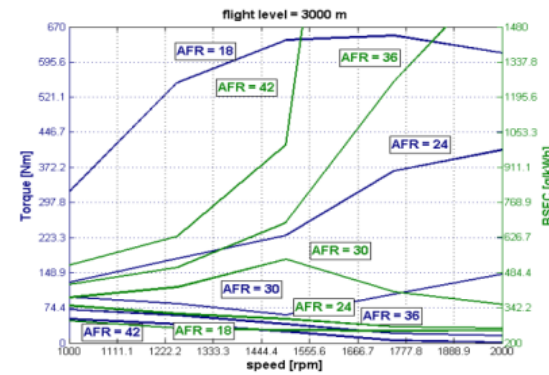
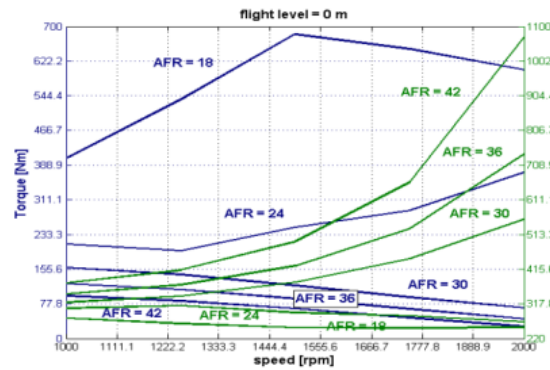
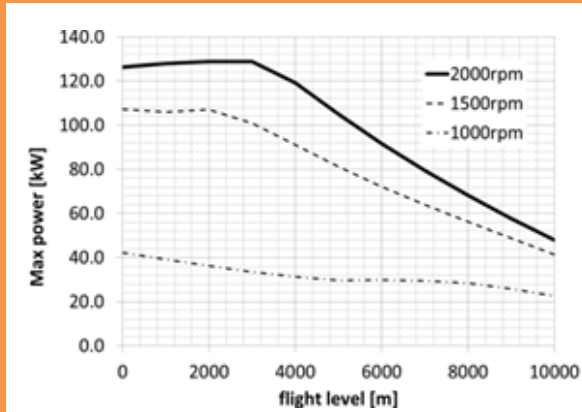
$$M_{ICE} = 6.88(HP_{ICE})^{0.61} \quad [kg]$$



PLA.N.E.S. – Engine scaling model

Reference engine: 128 kW two-stroke diesel (nominal speed 2000rpm)

Sea-level and altitude perfs maps from 1-D sims (AVL-Boost)

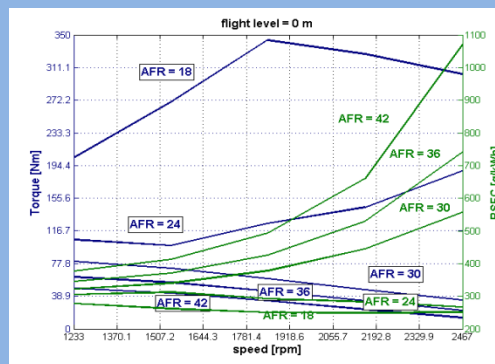


HYPOTHESIS

Engines with the same technology have a different torque-speed map but the same BMEP-piston mean speed map

Scaled engine: 80 kW two-stroke diesel (nominal speed 2500rpm)

Sea-level and altitude performance maps from scaling procedure

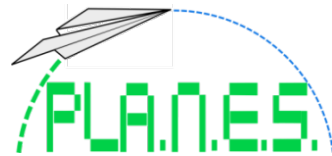


A possible correction (from literature data)

$$\frac{bsfc}{bsfc_0} = \left(\frac{HP_{ICE}}{HP_{ICE,0}} \right)^{-0.062}$$

Many-objective optimization of a hybrid electric aircraft

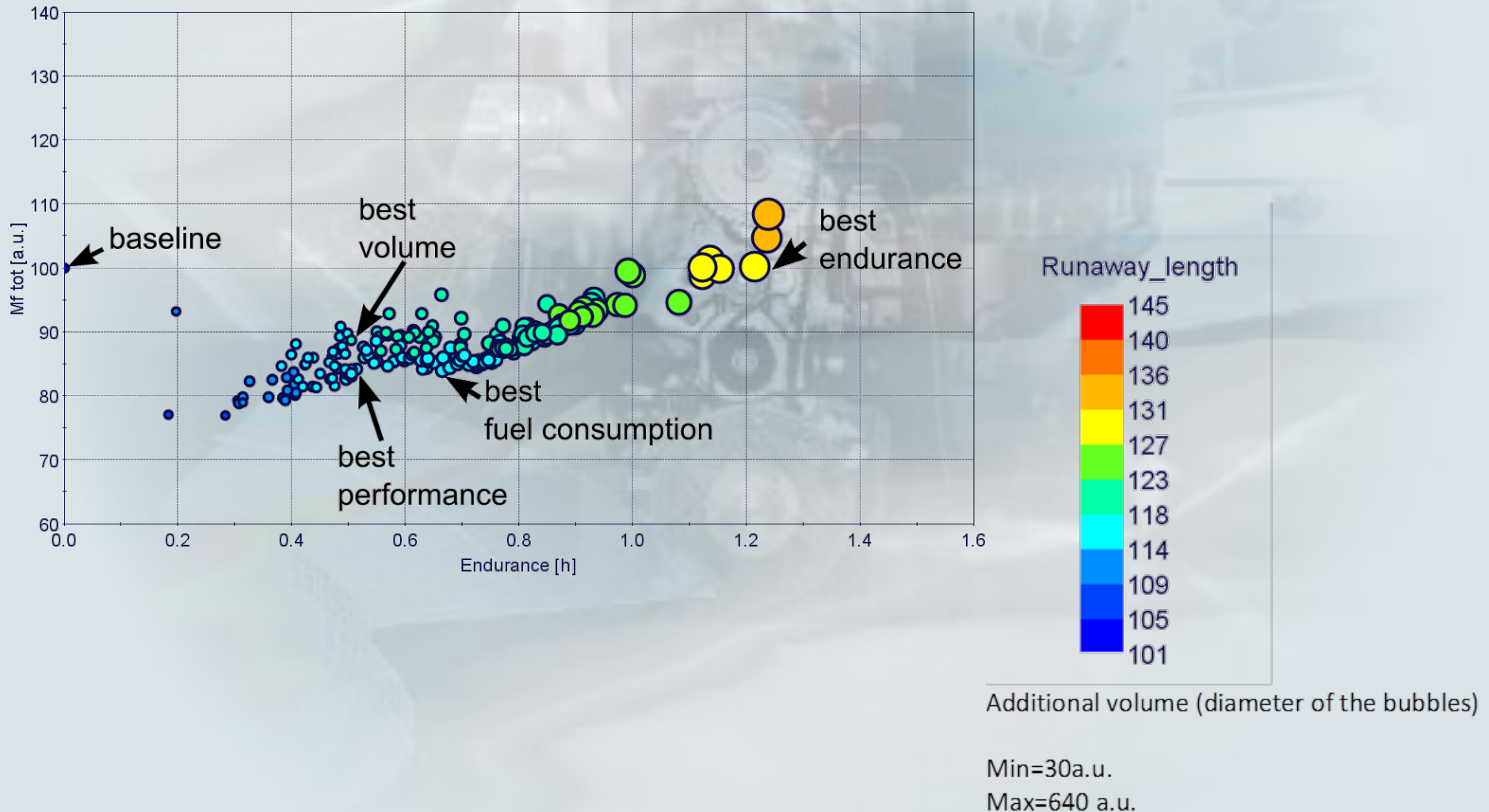
Variable	Unit	Min	Max	Step	Parameter	Battery 1	Battery 2
Nominal Engine power	kW	90	150	2	Rated Voltage [V]	3.7	3.6
Motor cooling ID: 1: free cooling; 2: forced air cooling 3: forced liquid cooling		1	3	1	Max Voltage [V]	4.2	4
Battery ID		1	2	1	Cut-off Voltage [V]	2.7	2.8
Battery nominal capacity C_{nom}	Ah	10	100	5	Max continuous current in discharge [A]	$5C_{nom}$	$2.2C_{nom}$
Battery elements in series	-	C_{nom}	$5 C_{nom}$	$0.1 C_{nom}$	Peak current [A]	$10C_{nom}$	$5C_{nom}$
Discharge current	A	$0.5 C_{nom}$	$2.5C_{nom}$	$0.1C_{nom}$	Max continuous current in charge [A]	$3C_{nom}$	$1C_{nom}$
Recharge current	A	C_{nom}	$5 C_{nom}$	$0.1 C_{nom}$	Energy density [Wh/kg]	134.5	149
					Energy volumetric density [kWh/m ³]	140	172
					Power density [kW/kg]	0.67	0.33



mode **FRONTIER**

- Electric Endurance ↑
- Take-off performance ↑
- Fuel consumption ↓
- Powertrain volume ↓

Many-objective optimization of a hybrid electric aircraft

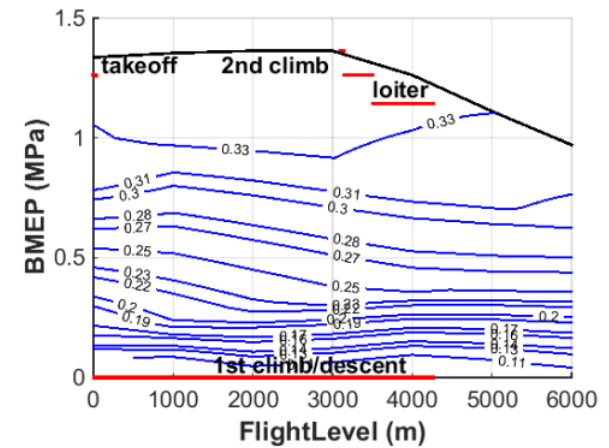
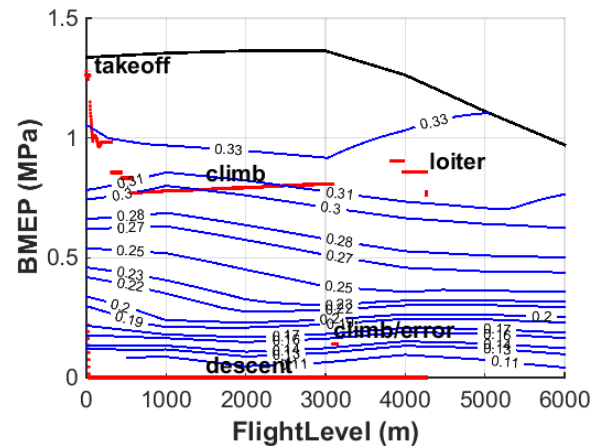
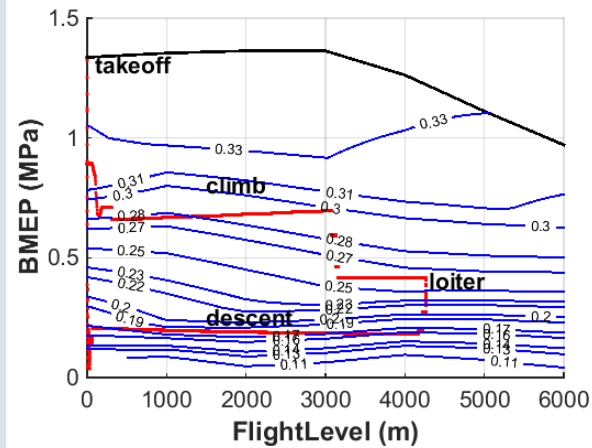


Engine working points

Baseline (non hybrid)

Non - optimized hybrid

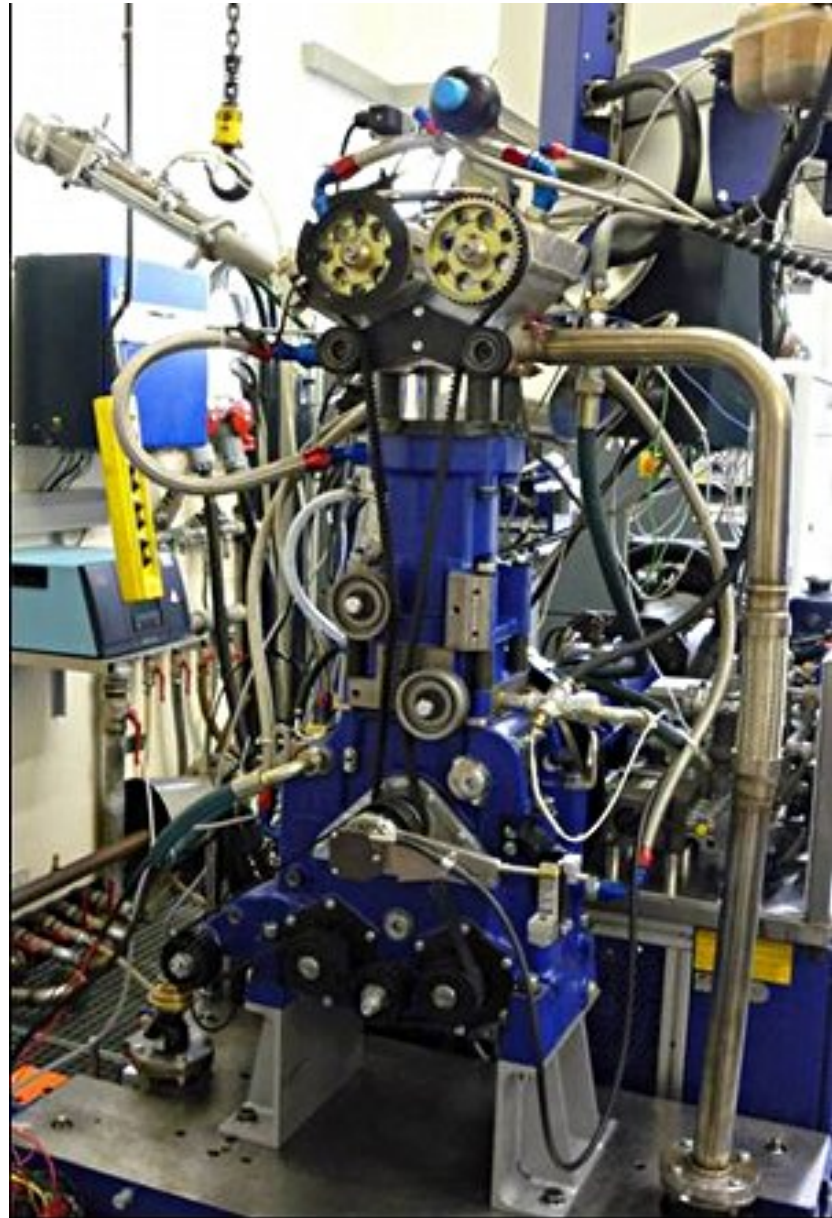
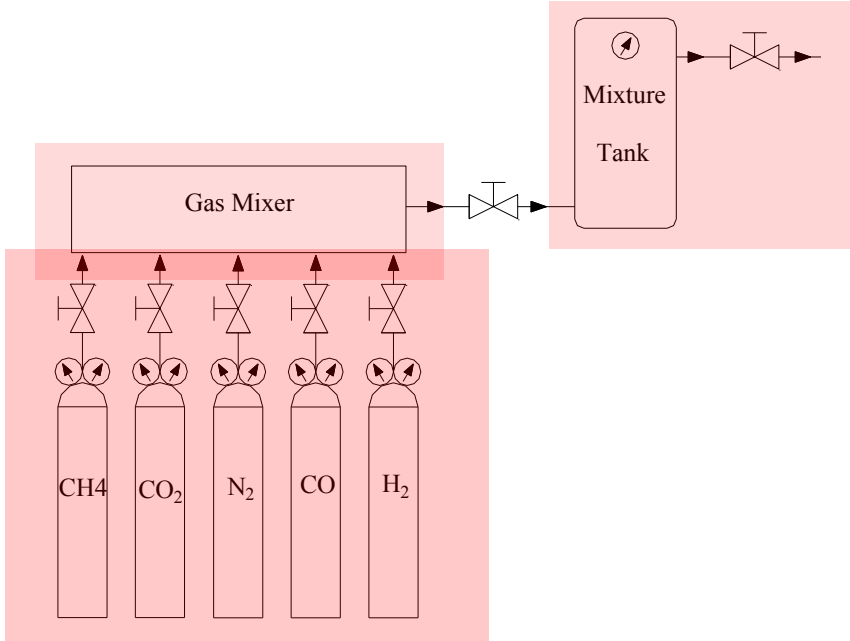
Optimized hybrid

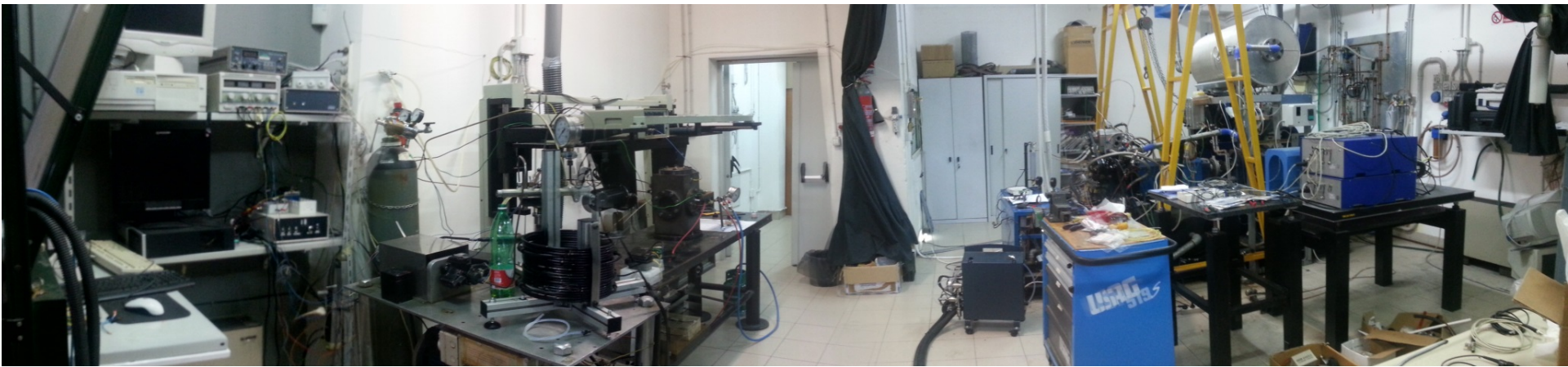


Future developments

- Advanced supervisory control strategies
- Optimization of the combustion process in the engine working points

CREA facilities





Vessel for spray w/wo combustion characterization

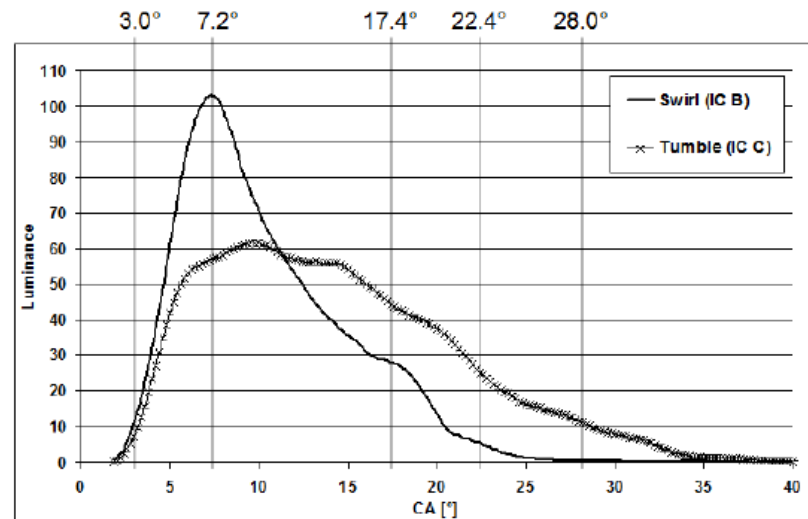
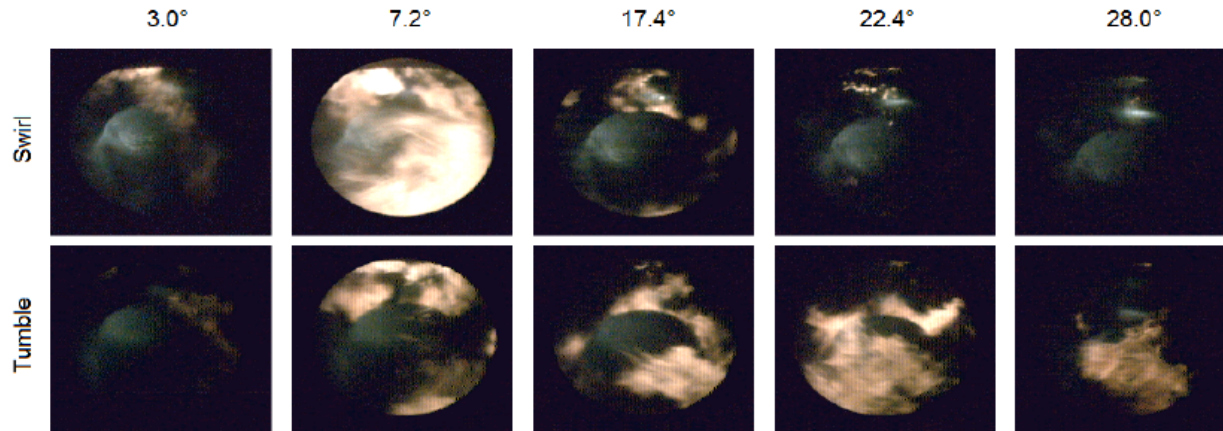
Optical single cylinder Diesel engine on active test bench

Average fuel consumption (AVL 733 Fuel Balance)
and emission measurements (AVL AMA i60)

**PM at tailpipe measurement (AVL Micro Soot
sensor, AVL Smoke Meter)**

Imaging and optical characterization of sprays
and combustion

Methane DF - Power mode – Effect of gas motion



P. Carlucci, D. Laforgia, R. Saracino, G. Toto: "Study of combustion development in methane-diesel dual fuel engines, based on the analysis of in cylinder luminance", SAE World Congress 2010, April 13-15, 2010; SAE Paper 2010-01-1297

A.P. Carlucci, D. Laforgia, R. Saracino, G. Toto: "Combustion and emissions control in diesel-methane dual fuel engines: the effects of methane supply method combined with variable in-cylinder charge bulk motion", **Energy Conversion and Management** 52 (2011) 3004–3017

Methane DF - Power mode

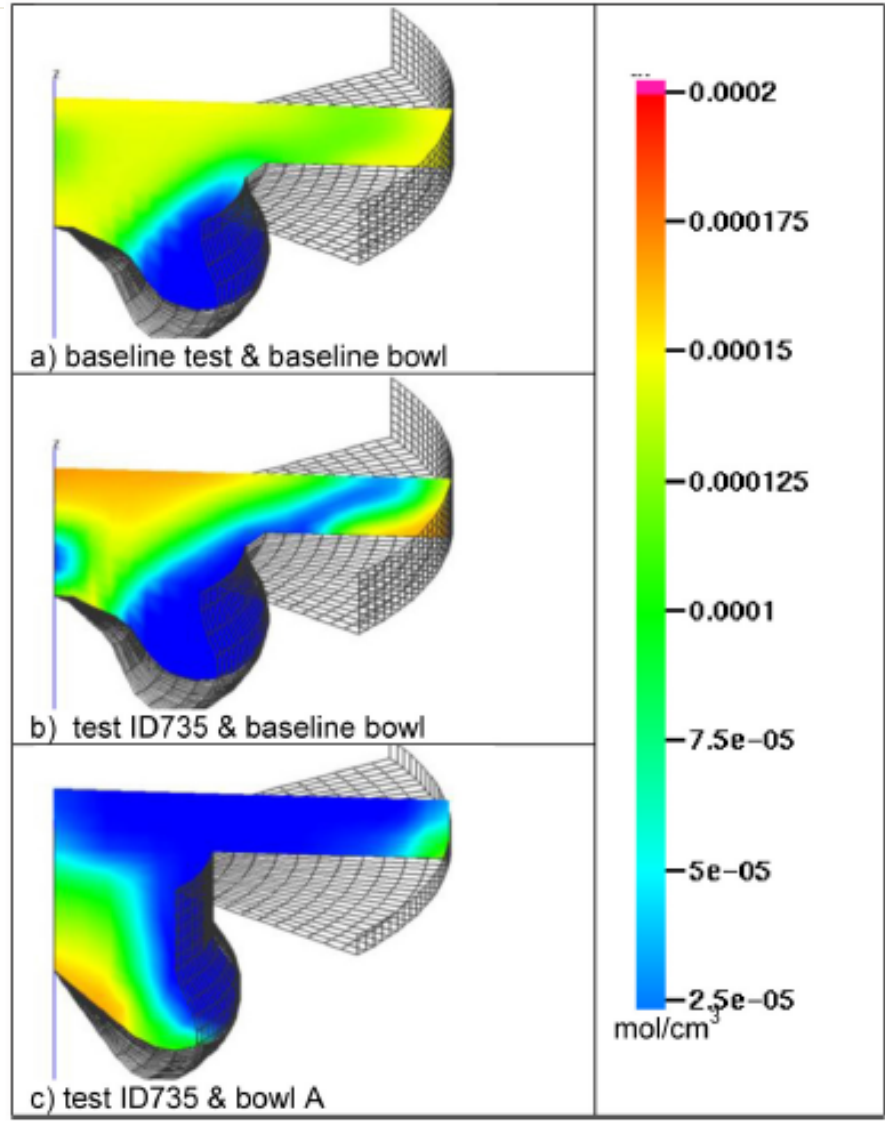
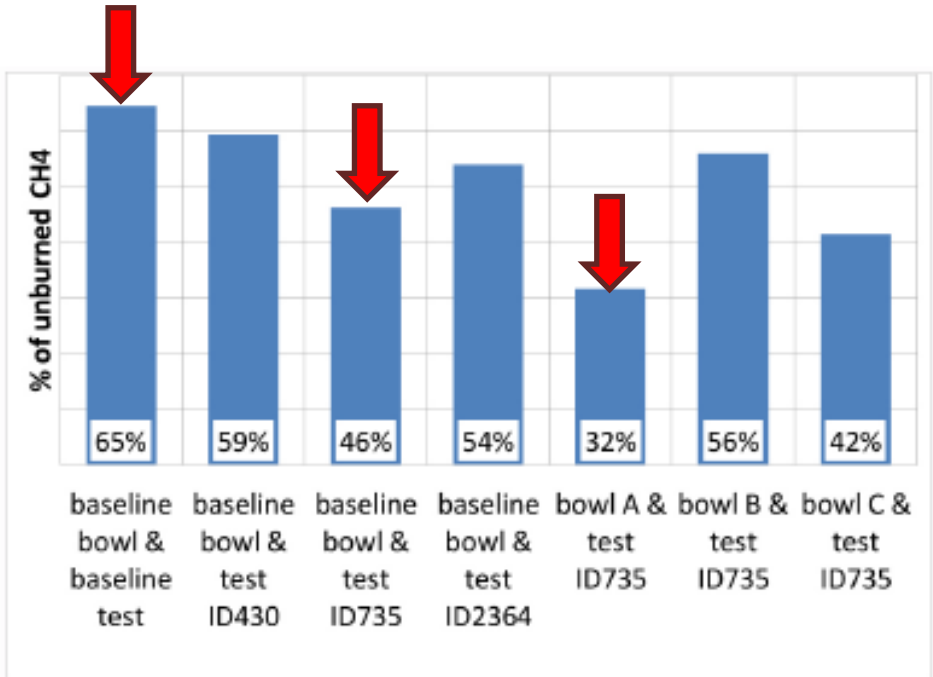
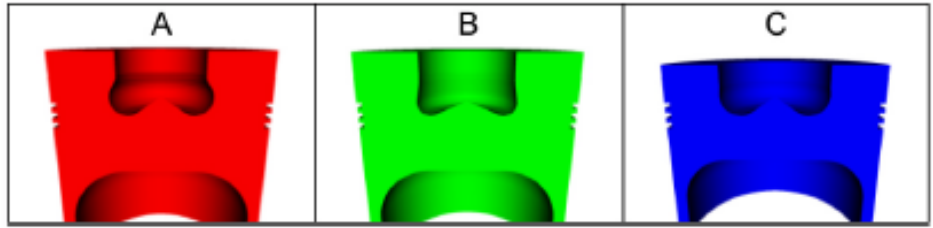
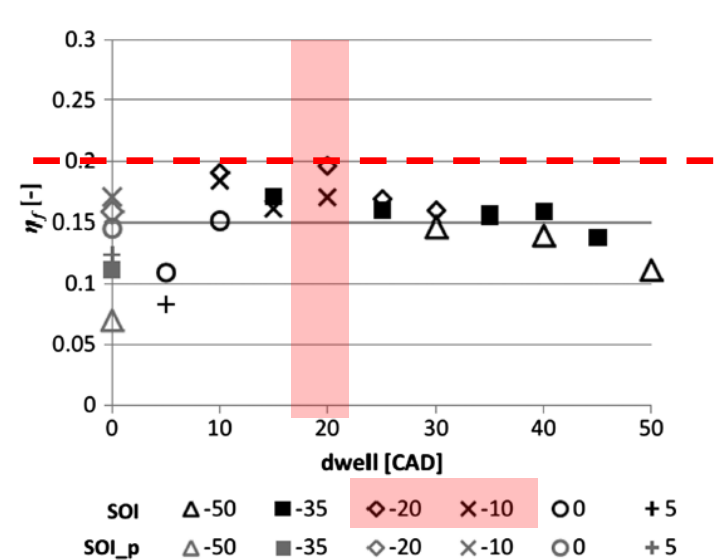
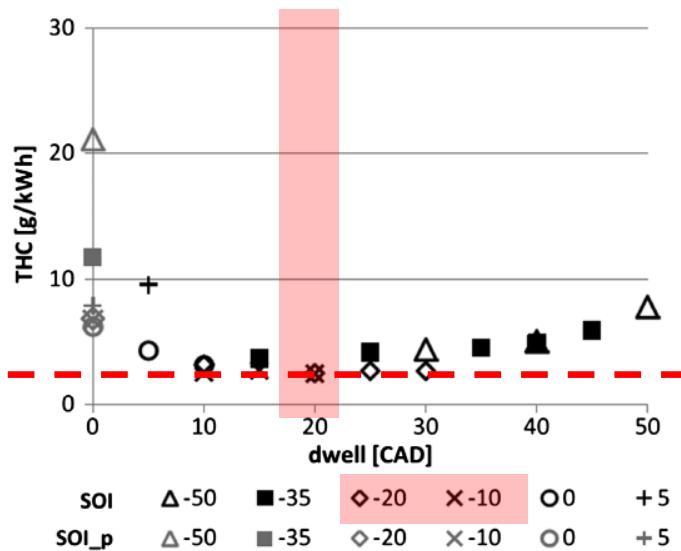
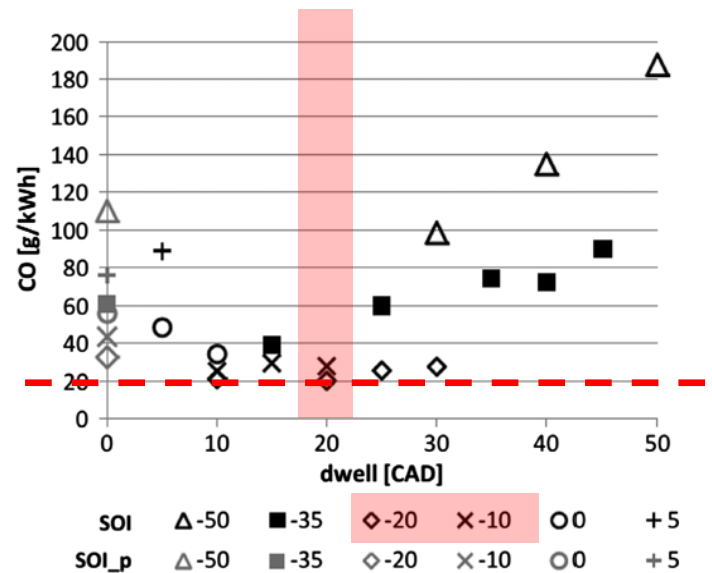
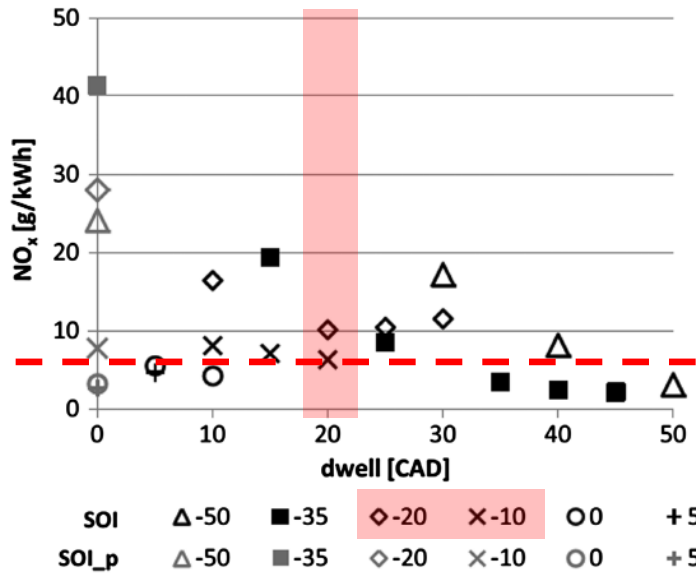


Figure 26. Methane distribution at 25 deg ATDC

Syngas DF – Splitting of diesel fuel injection





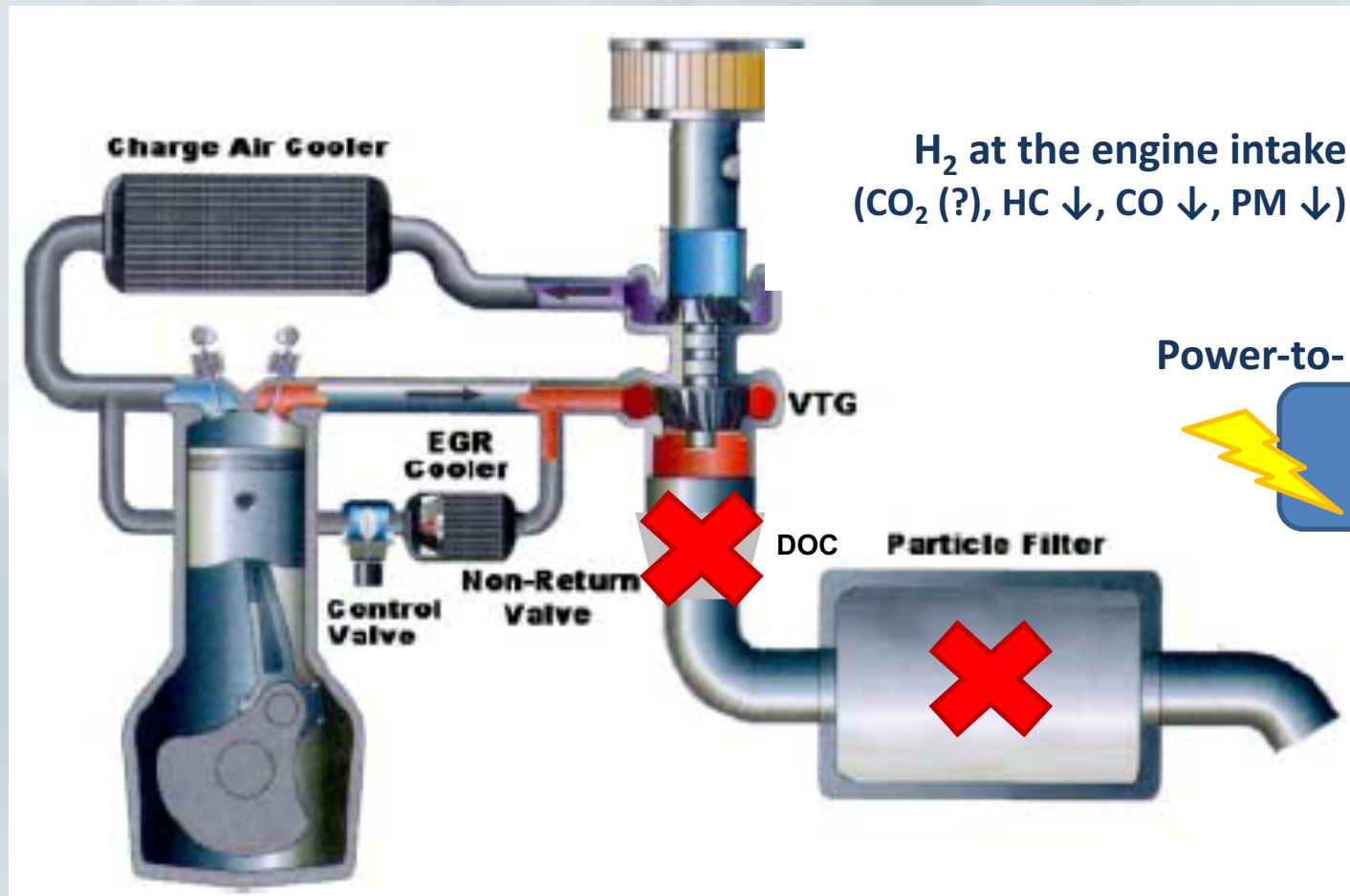
2 engine test benches (160 kW, 400 Nm, 10000 rpm; 240 kW, 600 Nm, 10000 rpm)

Average fuel consumption (AVL 733 Fuel Balance) and emission (AVL AMA i60) measurement

PM at tailpipe measurement (AVL Micro Soot sensor, AVL Smoke Meter)

Dilution tunnel

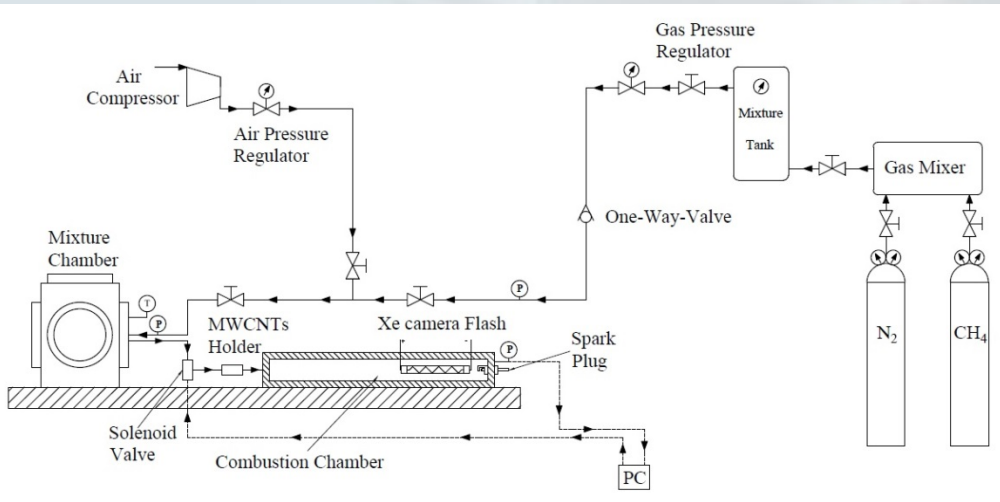
Future activities – “dual-fuel powertrains”



DOC – CO and HC oxydation

DPF – particle filtration

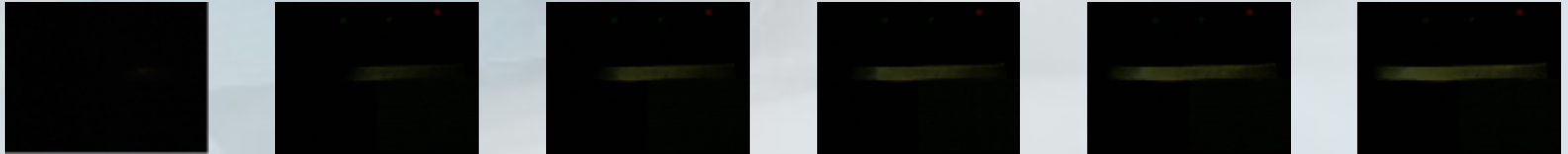
Current activities - Alternative ignition technologies



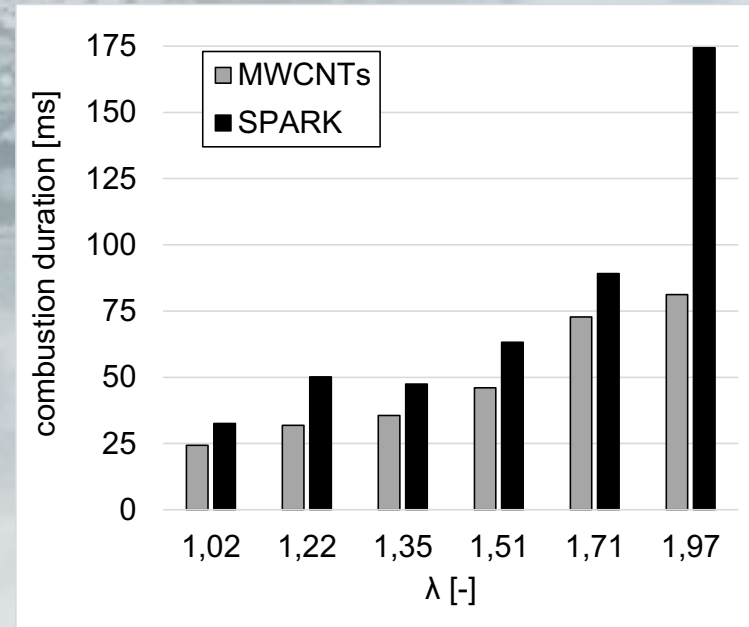
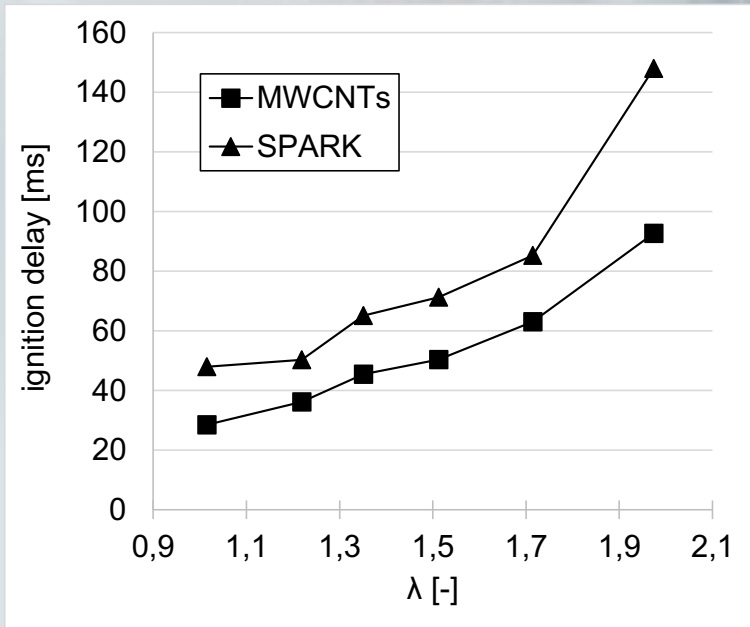
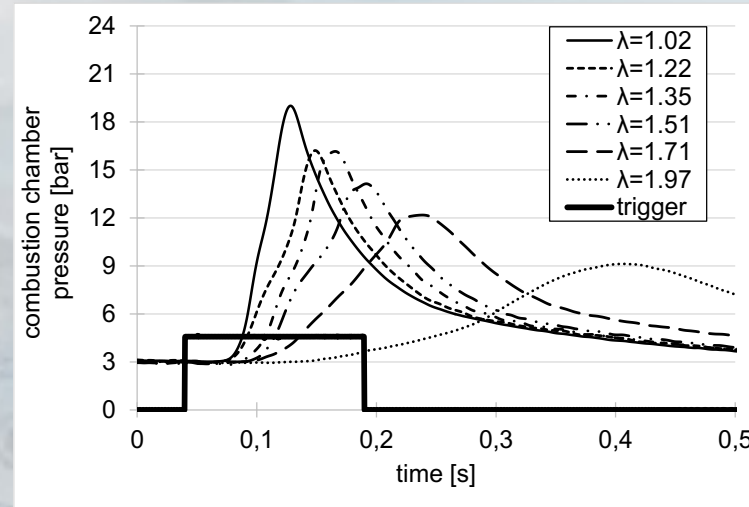
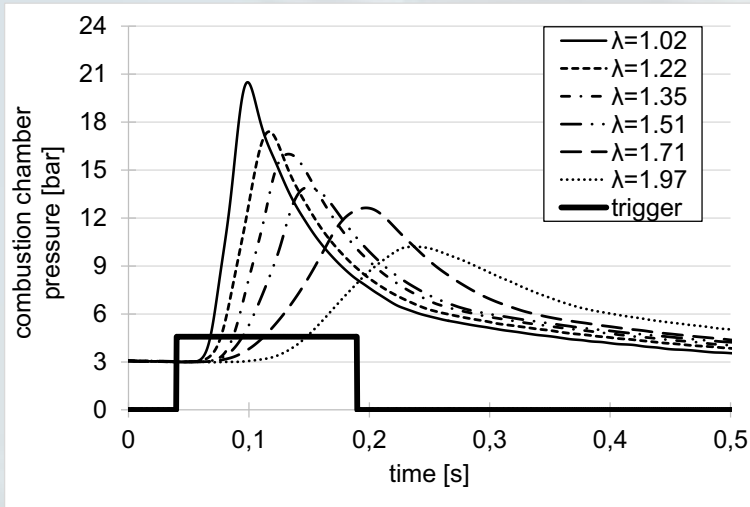
$\lambda=1.35$
MWCNTs



$\lambda=1.35$ spark

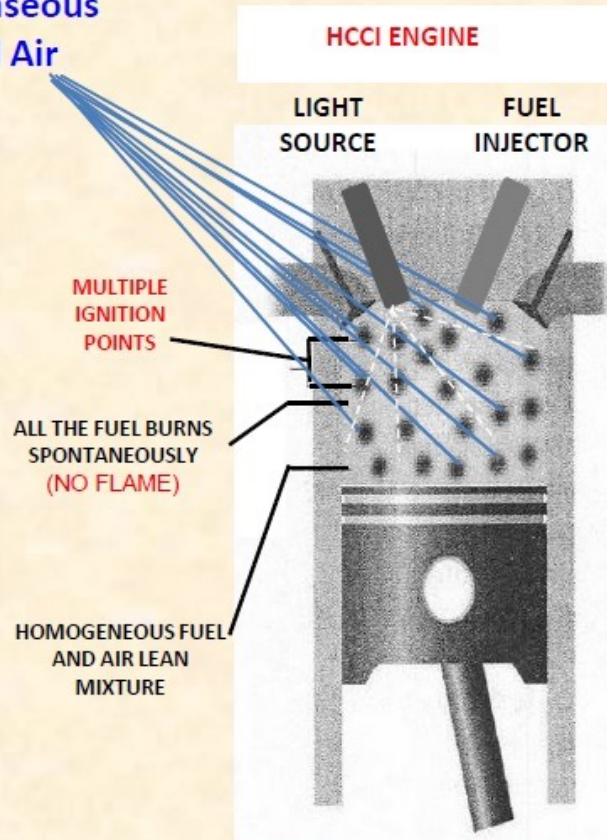


Current activities - Alternative ignition technologies



A.P. Carlucci, F. Carnevale, G. Ciccarella, A. Ficarella, D. Laforgia, F. Mussardo, L. Strafella: "Air/methane mixture ignition with Multi-Walled Carbon Nanotubes (MWCNTs) and comparison with spark ignition", Transactions of Nanofim 2015 (Nanotechnology for Instrumentation and Measurement Workshop), July 24-25, 2015 – Lecce (Italy).

Carbon Nanotubes distributed
in a Homogeneous Gaseous
Mixture of fuel and Air



Chehroudi B, Vaghjiani GL, Ketsdever A.
Method for distributed ignition of fuels by light sources.
US Patent 7,517,215 B1; April 14, 2009.

- Photo-ignition of CNT can be used to:
 - manages the HCCI combustion process
 - On-demand autoignition of homogeneous gaseous air-fuel mixture
- **Photo-ignition of CNT is a new technology for a precise control/initiation of autoignition process in HCCI engines**
- **Other possible applications: DPF more uniform regeneration**



**UNIVERSITÀ
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**DIPARTIMENTO
DI INGEGNERIA
DELL'INNOVAZIONE**



Dipartimento di Ingegneria dell'Innovazione
Università del Salento



Grazie!