



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
FIRENZE

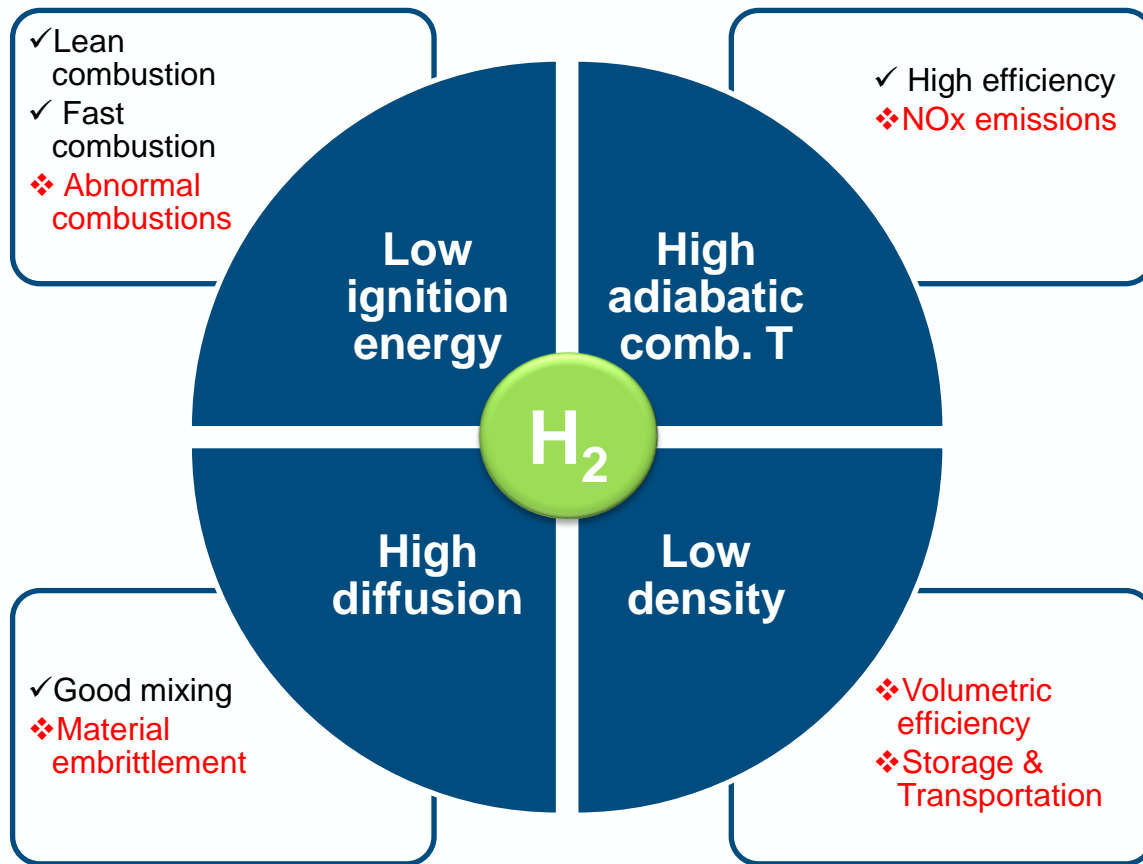
# Development of enabling technologies for efficient use of green hydrogen in ICEs

Giornata di studio AIMSEA  
Genova, 25 Gennaio 2024

Francesco Balduzzi  
Alessandro Bianchini  
Giovanni Ferrara  
Luca Romani

Dipartimento di Ingegneria Industriale – Università degli Studi di Firenze

*giovanni.ferrara@unifi.it*



# Development of a real-time control system

## Target

Real-time control for prevention of **abnormal combustion** events

- **AFR and iEGR** real-time/transient estimation
- ECU implementation

*Joint collaboration supported by Yanmar R&D Europe*



## Methodology & steps

### Real-time SIMULINK model

models calibrated/corrected with GTPower Three Pressure Analysis (TPA) for AFR and iEGR real-time/transient estimation

### Assessment on experimental data

H2-fueled PFI engine

### dSPACE HiL system

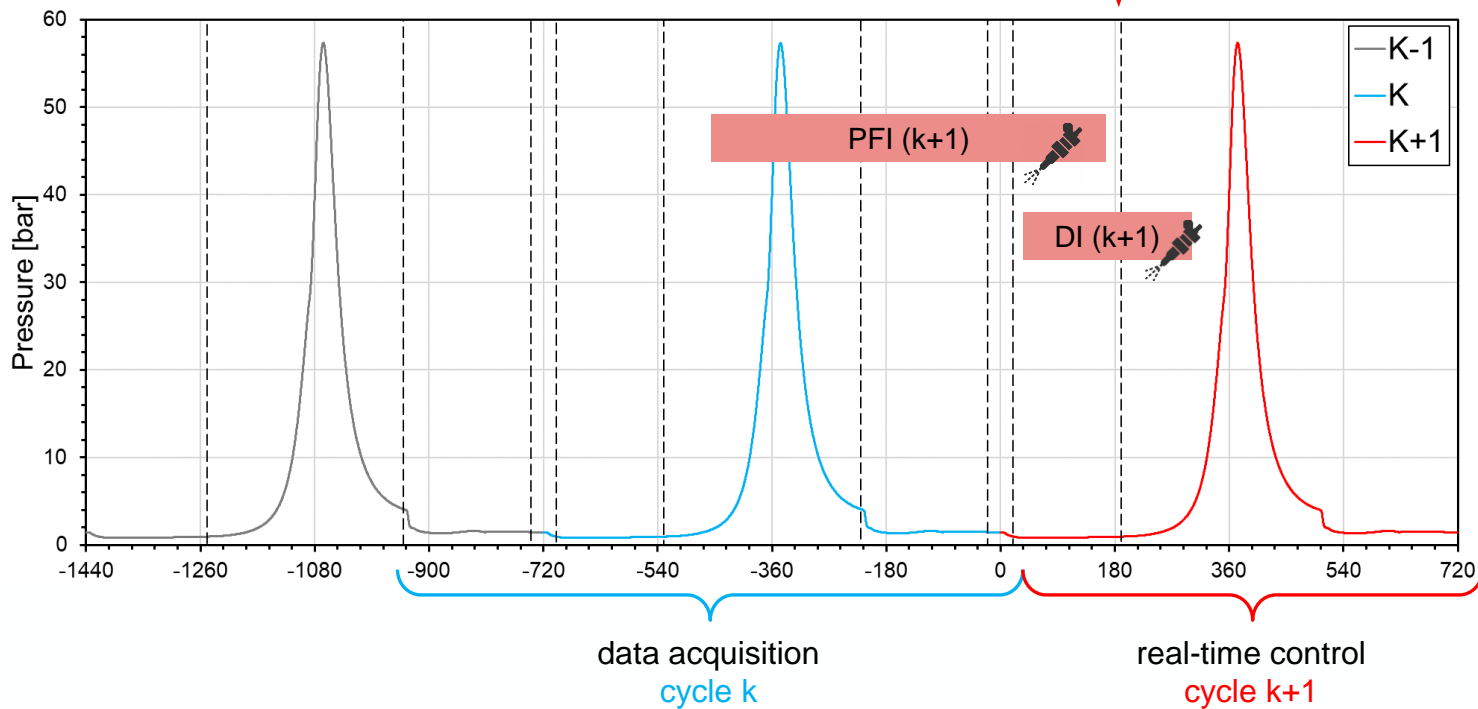
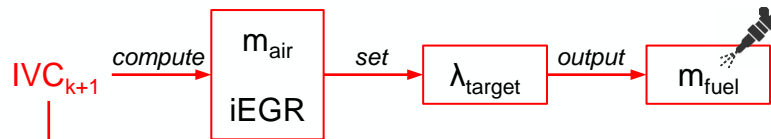
Implementation of the numerical model on prototype control system

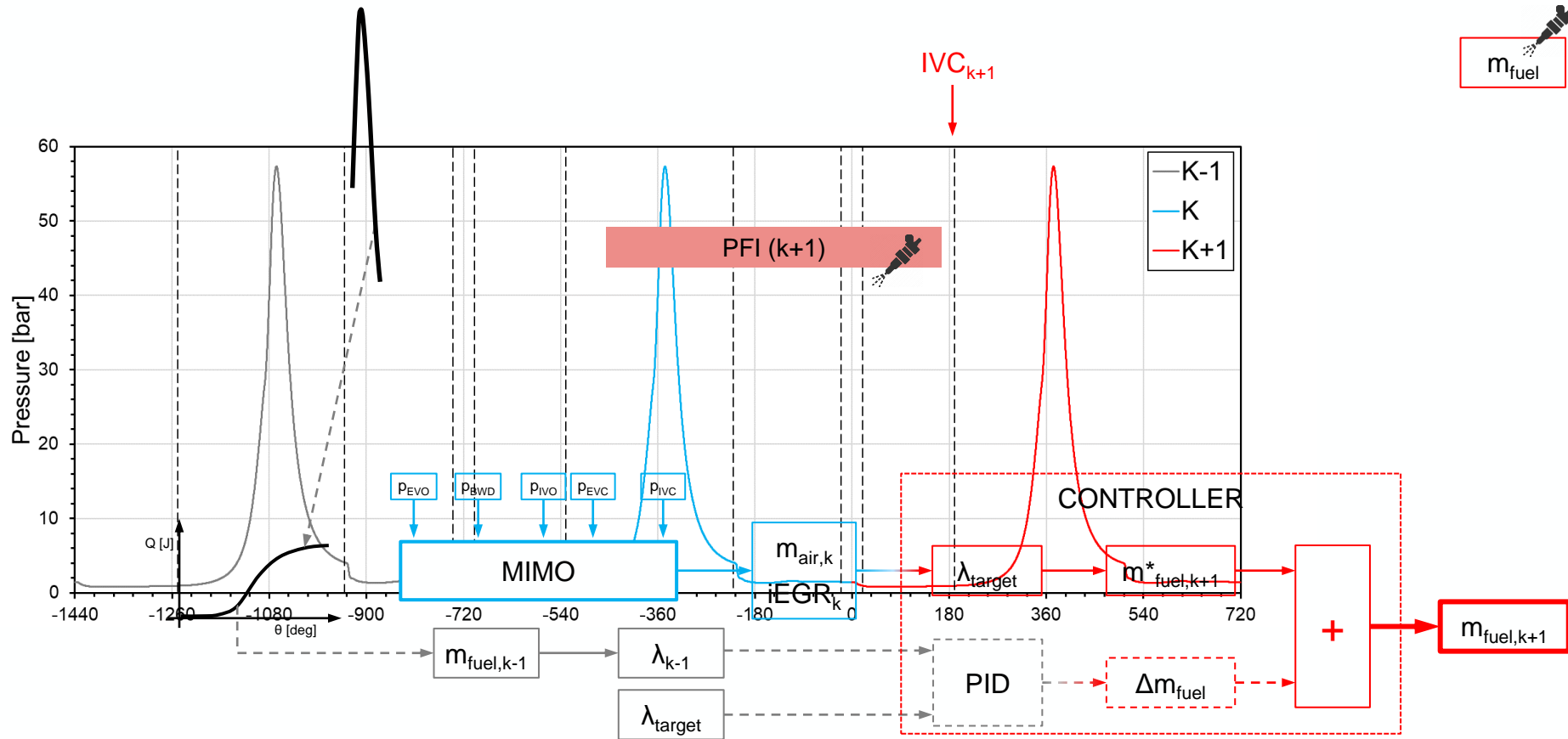
### Final experimental assessment

Experimental assessment of the control system (stationary and transient) on a H2DI-engine (@ the test bench)

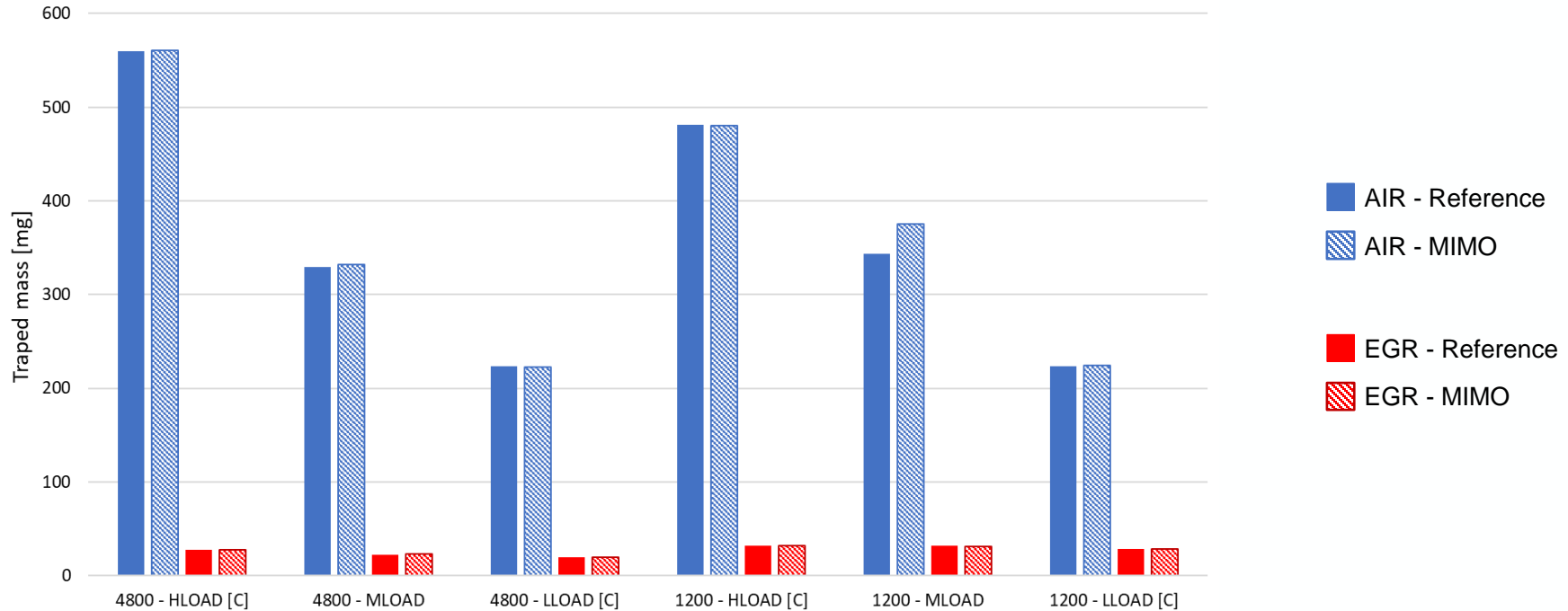
# Real-time AC+iEGR

**MIMO Model**  
(Multi-Input Multi-Output)

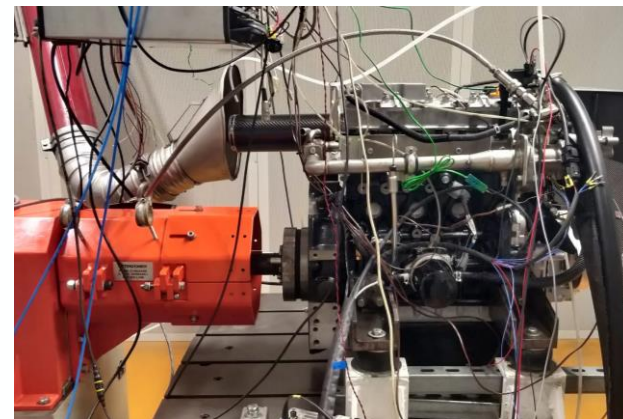
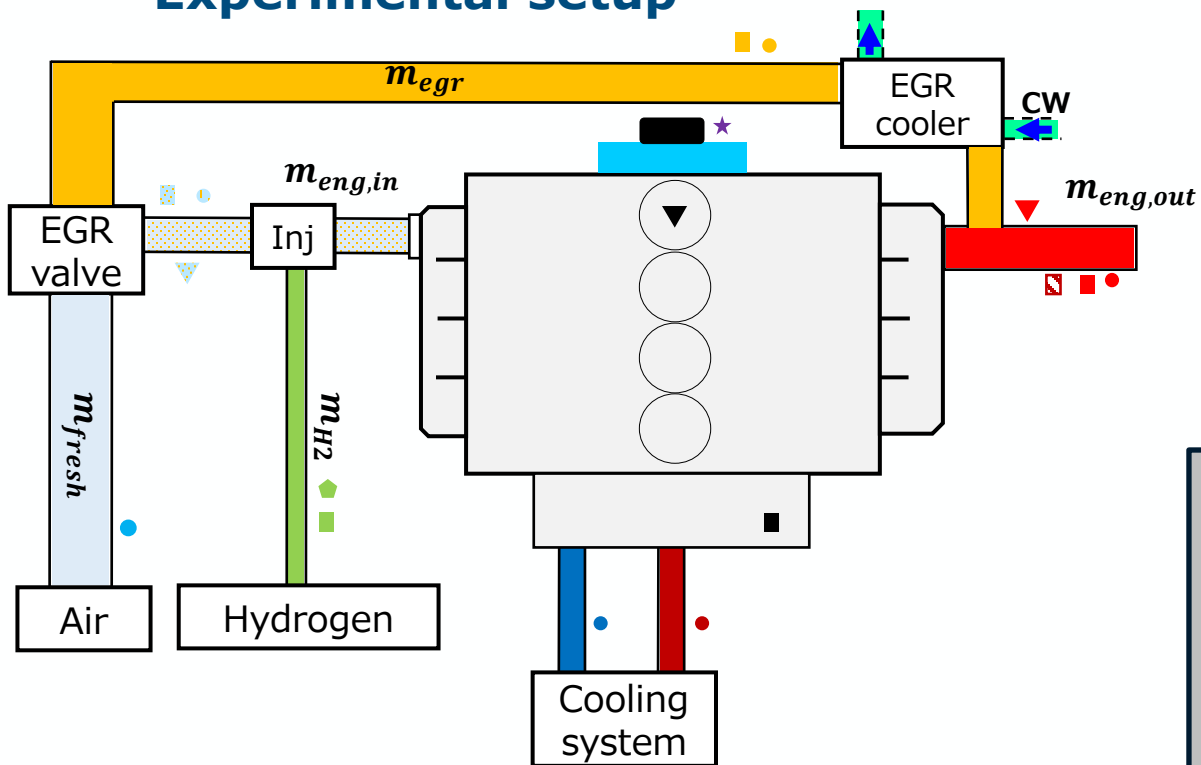




## Calibration and Validation



## Experimental setup



### Sensors list

- |                |                                |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| ● Exhaust T.   | ▣ Lambda sensor                |
| ● Air T.       | ▼ In-cylinder dynamic pressure |
| ● EGR T.       | ▼ Exhaust dynamic pressure     |
| ▤ Intake T.    | ▤ Intake dynamic pressure      |
| ● Water in T.  | ▤ Hydrogen mass flow           |
| ● Water out T. | ★ Torque-meter                 |
| ▣ Exhaust P.   |                                |
| ▣ Intake P.    |                                |
| ▣ EGR P.       |                                |
| ▣ Hydrogen P.  |                                |
| ▣              |                                |

## Hydrogen supply setup

### H2 produced by electrolyzer

- Working on demand (no storages)
- H2 max Flow rate 14 m<sup>3</sup>/h (1,26 kg/h, 33 kWt)

### Safety management

- Huge amount of dilution air, on the electrolyzer and in cell, H2 less than 3%
- Air flow meter in the safety ring
- H2 sniffers



## Hil testing – dSPACE



Analog signals

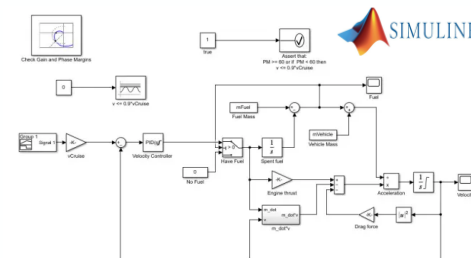


dSPACE MABIII

Engine Sensors  
signals

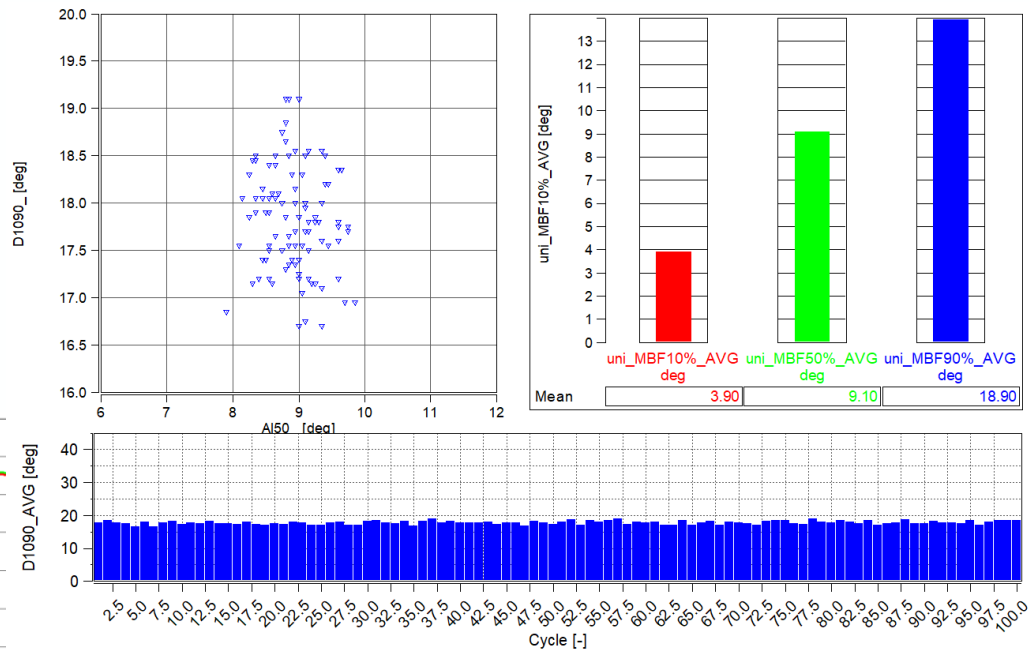
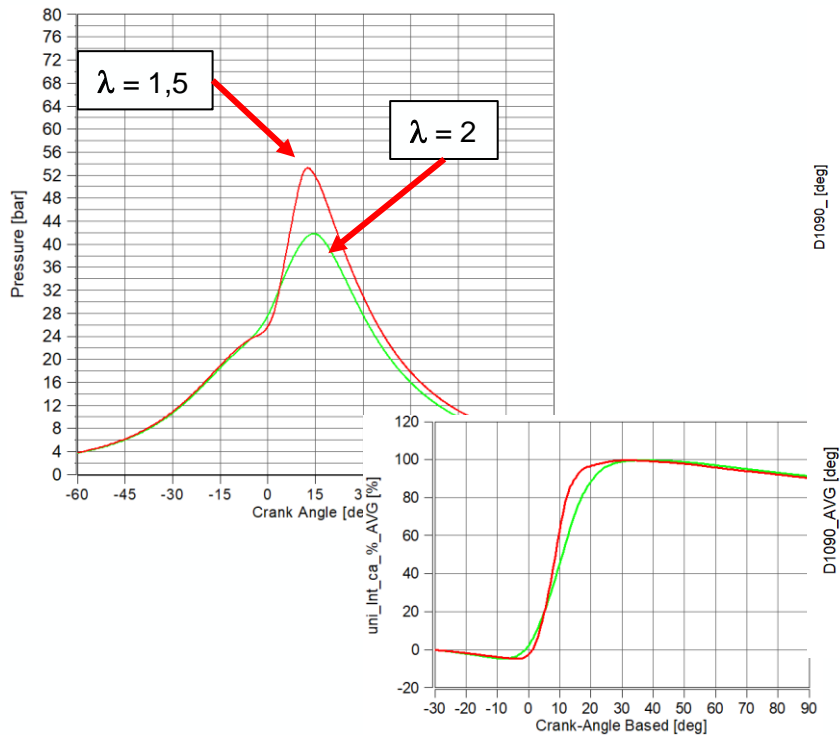


- Start Of Injection (SOI)
- End Of Injection (EOI)
- Spark timing
- EGR valve status



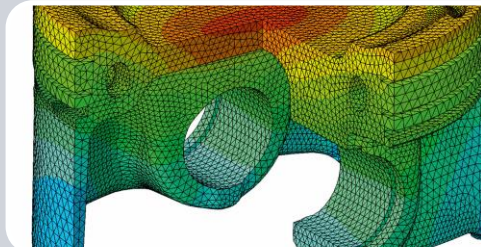
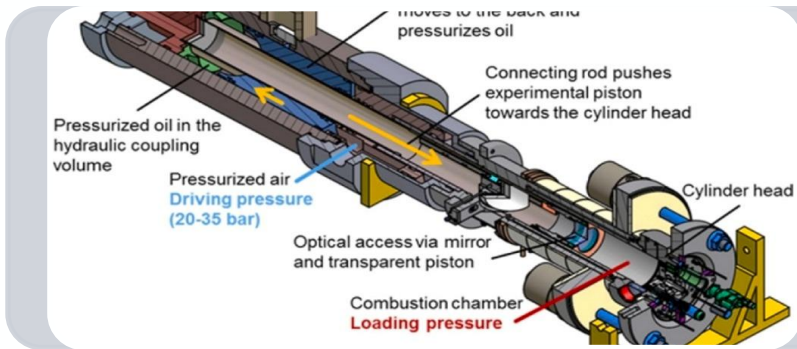
PREDICTIVE MODEL

# Preliminary results on experiments



$\lambda = 1,5$

## Developments in progress on H2 ICE



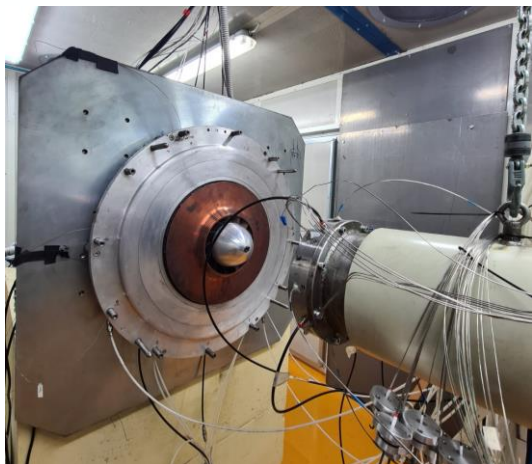
### RCEM

Complete investigation of combustion phenomena:  
*repeatability*  
*controlled thermodynamic conditions in cc*  
*covering all the processes from ignition to combustion*

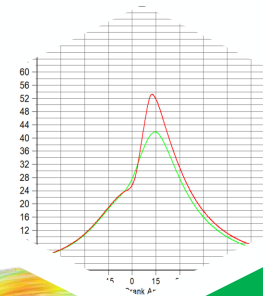
### TISMEN

Funded project (accordi per l'Innovazione – MIMIT)  
 Partner:  
 ASSO WERKE  
 PONTLAB  
 UniPI  
 UniFI

# Many aspects to be addressed and faced by REASE research group

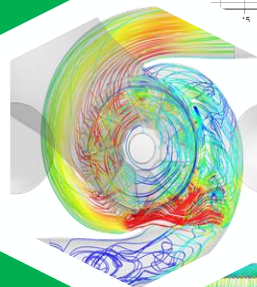


ICEs



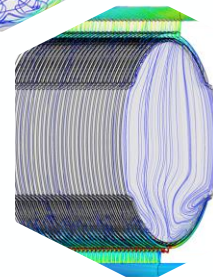
Numerical & experimental

Centrifugal & reciprocating compressors



Compression

H<sub>2</sub> production



Electrolyzers  
Numerical & experimental development



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
FIRENZE

# Development of enabling technologies for efficient use of green hydrogen in ICEs

Giornata di studio AIMSEA  
Genova, 25 Gennaio 2024

Francesco Balduzzi  
Alessandro Bianchini  
Giovanni Ferrara  
Luca Romani

Dipartimento di Ingegneria Industriale – Università degli Studi di Firenze

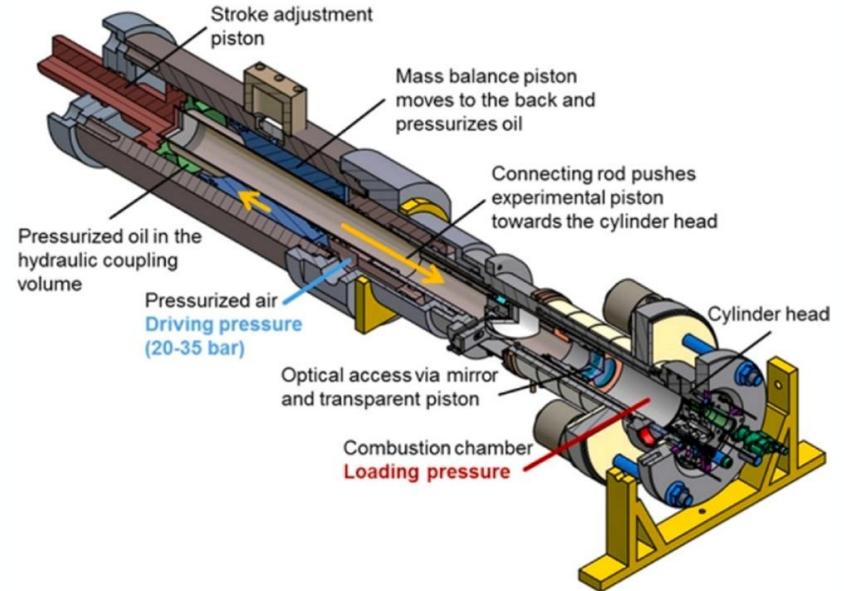
*giovanni.ferrara@unifi.it*

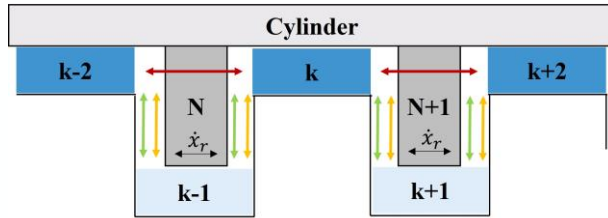
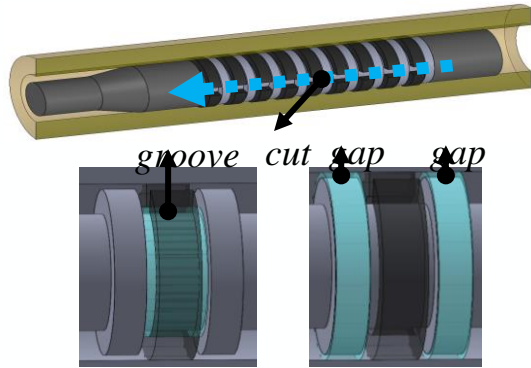
## RCEM (Rapid Compression Expansion Machine)

Complete investigation of combustion

phenomena in ICE:

- repeatability
- controlled thermodynamic conditions in cc
- covering all the processes from ignition to combustion





- Cut mass flow
- Displacement mass flow
- Axial gap mass flow



## RCEM (Rapid Compression Expansion Machine)

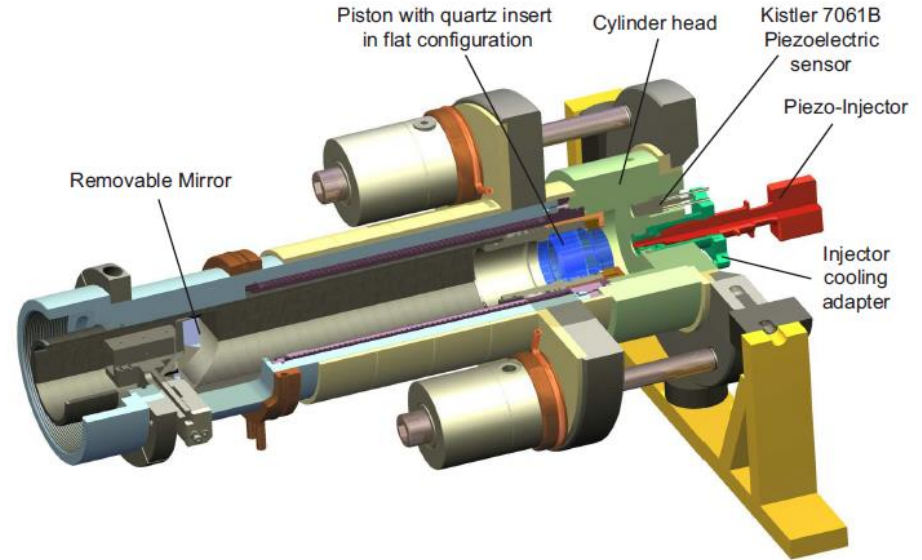
Versatility of investigation thanks to:

- Possibility to modify piston and head geometry, injection system
- 3 optical accesses (piston + 2 in the CC)

Same advantages of transparent engines, but

also:

- No vibrations
- Easier optical access
- CC operating conditions adjustable

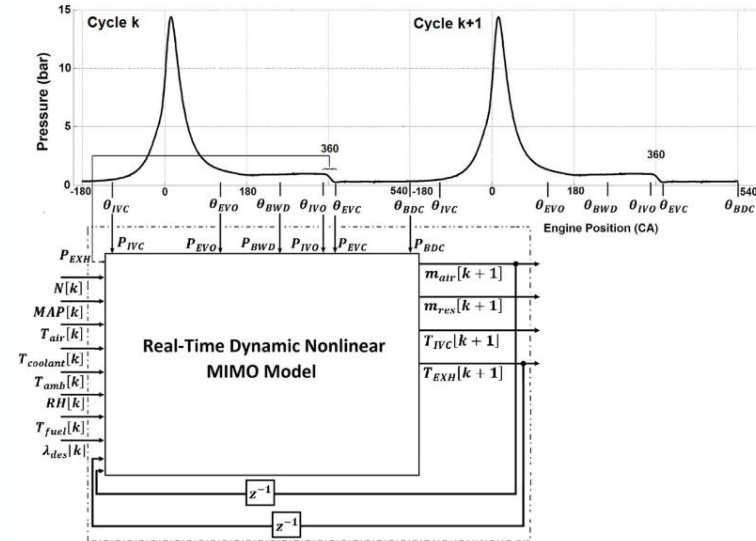


# Real-time AC+iEGR

## Numerical Model main characteristics

(Based on Khameneian et al. doi.org/10.1016/j.conengprac.2021.104978)

- **Real time** calculation of **AC** & **iEGR** for fuel & combustion control
  - Gasoline GDI SI engine
  - **AFR transient** control (with validation)
  
- **Physics based** model (Simulink/Stateflow)
  - Possibility of extension for further aspects (extEGR)
  - 2 strictly dependent submodels (Air Charge and iEGR)
  
- Minimal **calibration** (2 coefficients, lookup tables)
  - Done with **GT Power TPA**, @Steady state
  
- Corresponding **experimental setup**
  - In-cyl pressure sensor
  - Intake LFE
  - Intake MAP/Temperature sensor
  - Exhaust pressure and lambda sensor



# Real-time AC+iEGR

New implementations needed for different case study

- **PFI vs GDI:**
  - Change in **(5-6) energy balance**: no fuel vaporization
    - Mixing equation in (3-4)
    - $T_{FUEL}$ ,  $m_{FUEL}$
- **H<sub>2</sub> vs Gasoline**: chemical tuning
- **External EGR**: additional mixing equation
  - $T_{EXT EGR}$ ,  $m_{EXT EGR}$

