



INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC VEHICLE SYMPOSIUM & EXHIBITION



Hybrid Powertrain Technology Roadmap

**Mike Bassett, Adrian Cooper, Jonathan Hall,
Simon Reader and Martin Berger**
MAHLE Powertrain

MAHLE

Powertrain



Overview

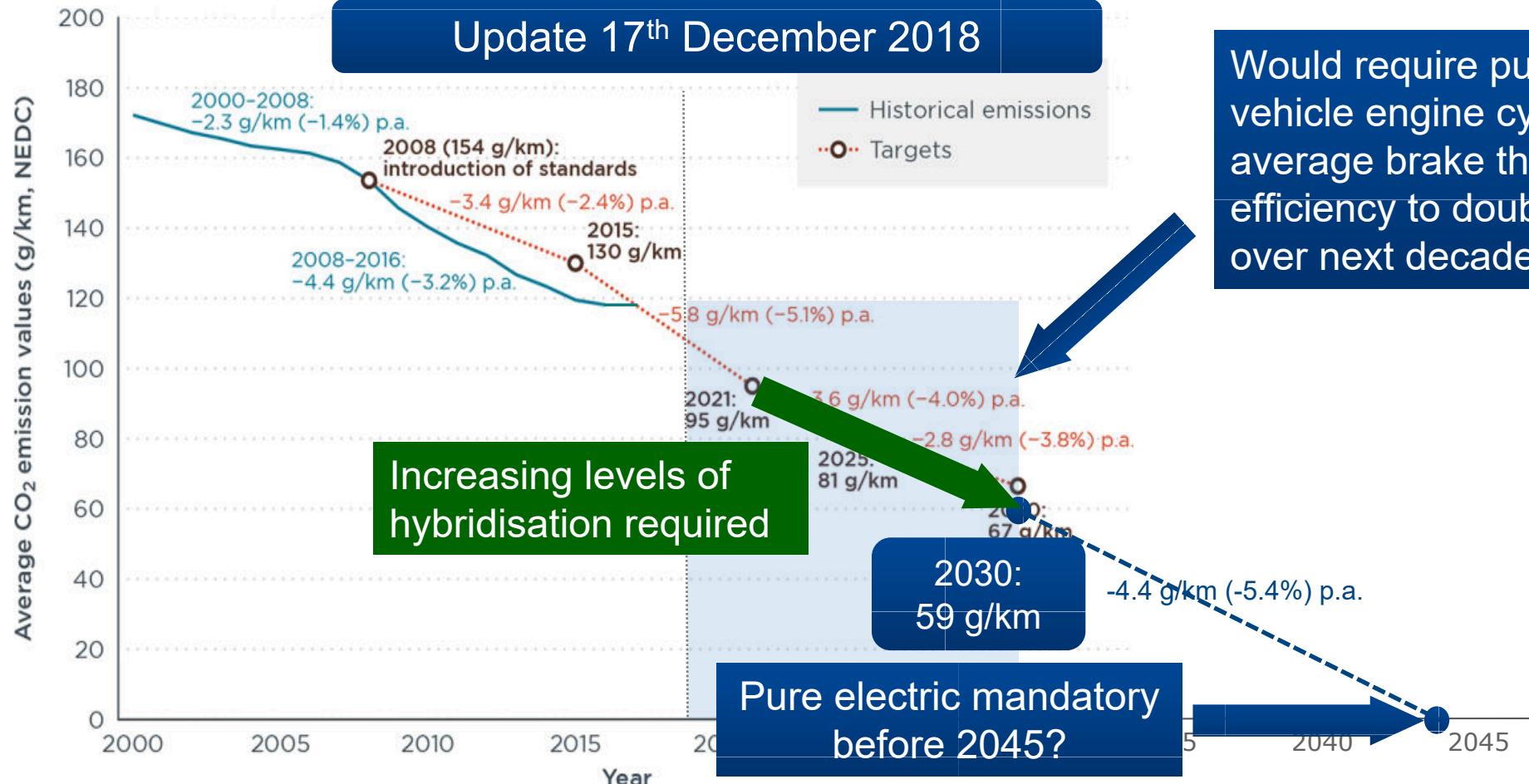
- Introduction
- MAHLE demonstrator engines
 - Downsizing engine
 - Range extender
- Powertrain technologies considered
- Fleet of vehicles analysed
 - Conventional powertrain family
 - Advanced powertrain family
 - MAHLE Hybrid Concept
 - Engine technology
 - Driveline layout
- Summary



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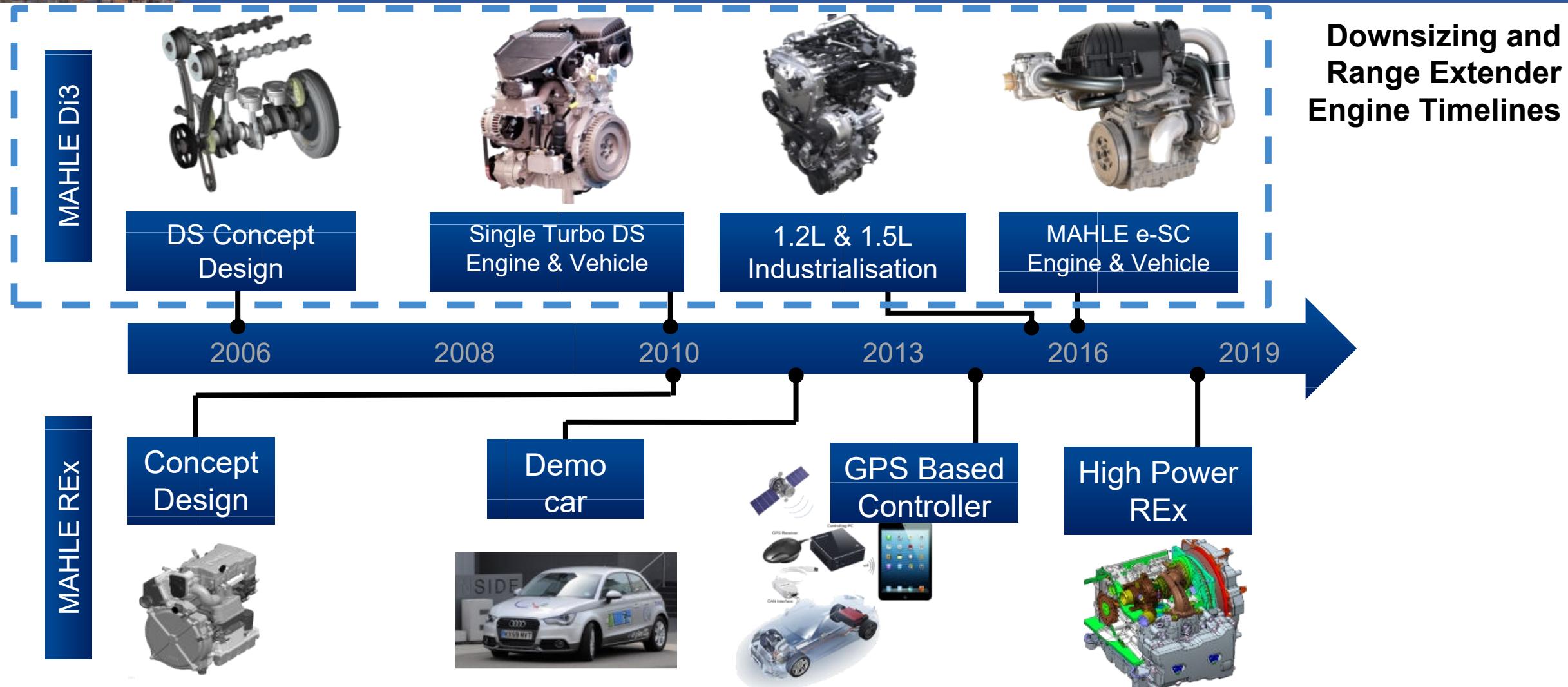
Fleet CO₂ Limits



CO₂ targets are driving manufacturers towards increased electrification

Targets based on 1400 kg vehicle mass for "average vehicle"

Source: ICCT Nov 2017 Early Christmas present to the car industry, or lump of coal?



MAHLE Downsizing Engine

- 1.2 litre, 3-cylinder highly boosted engine
- 30 bar BMEP, 100 kW/litre
- Minimum BSFC of 235 g/kWh
- Demonstrator vehicle developed in 2010
 - 25% fuel consumption reduction compared to 2.4 litre V6 baseline



Industrialised Downsizing Engine

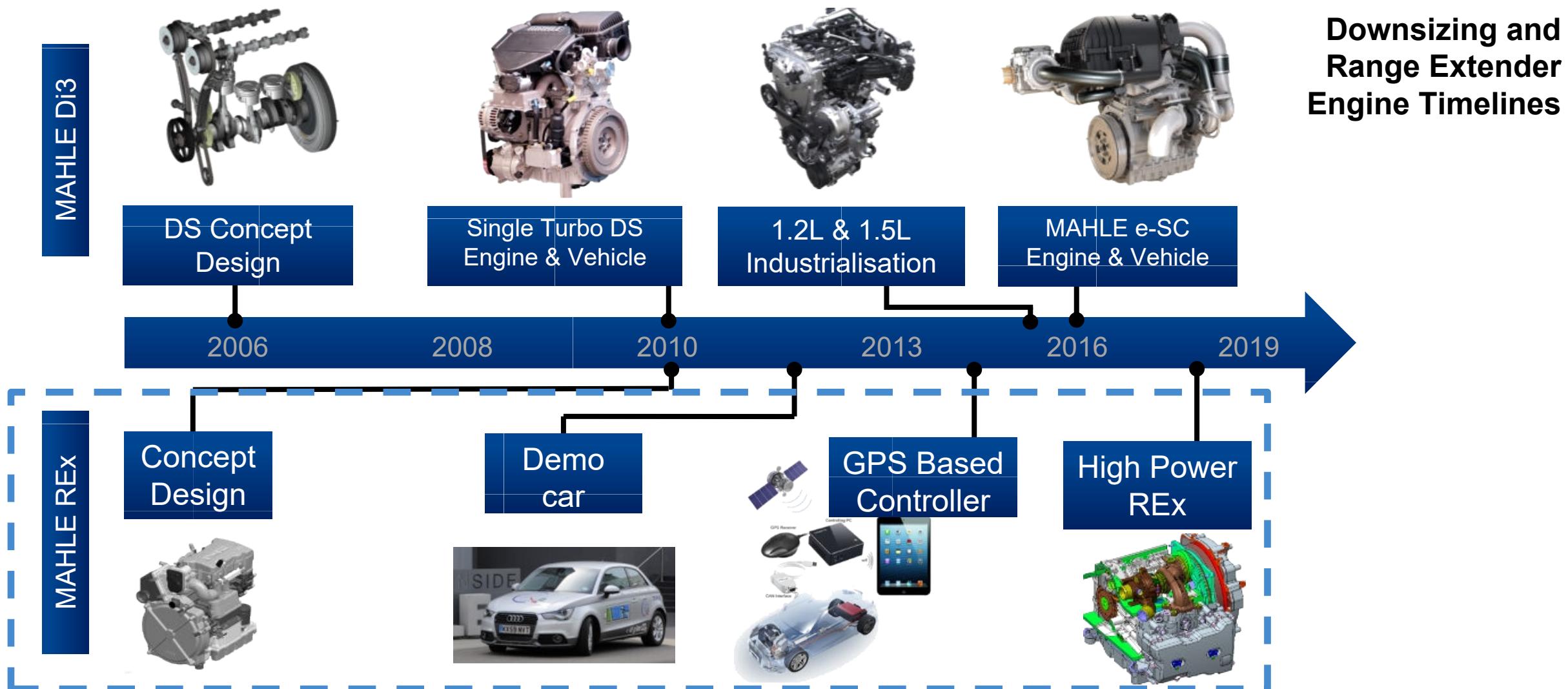
- 1.2L & 1.5L variants with max commonality
- Design for manufacture & local suppliers
- 80 kW/litre Lambda 1 whole area map and 24bar BMEP with 970°C pre-turbine limit



● 227 g/kWh

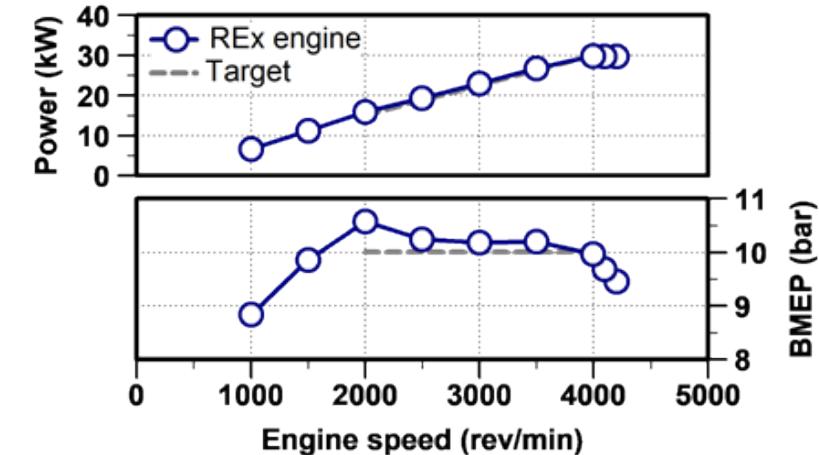


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MAHLE Range Extender Unit

- 900 cc, in-line 2-cylinder, 4-stroke gasoline
- 30 kW peak power at 4000 rev/min
- Port-fuel injection ($\lambda = 1$)
- Fully integrated axial flux generator
- Compact package (65 litres total volume)



B-Segment Demonstrator Vehicle

- Total range 500 km (70 km pure electric range)
- 42 g/km CO₂ Tail-pipe emissions for NEDC
- Charge sustaining speed of 120 km/h
- Dynamic performance comparable to baseline vehicle

Technologies Assessed to Meet Future Fuel Consumption Targets

Engine measures:

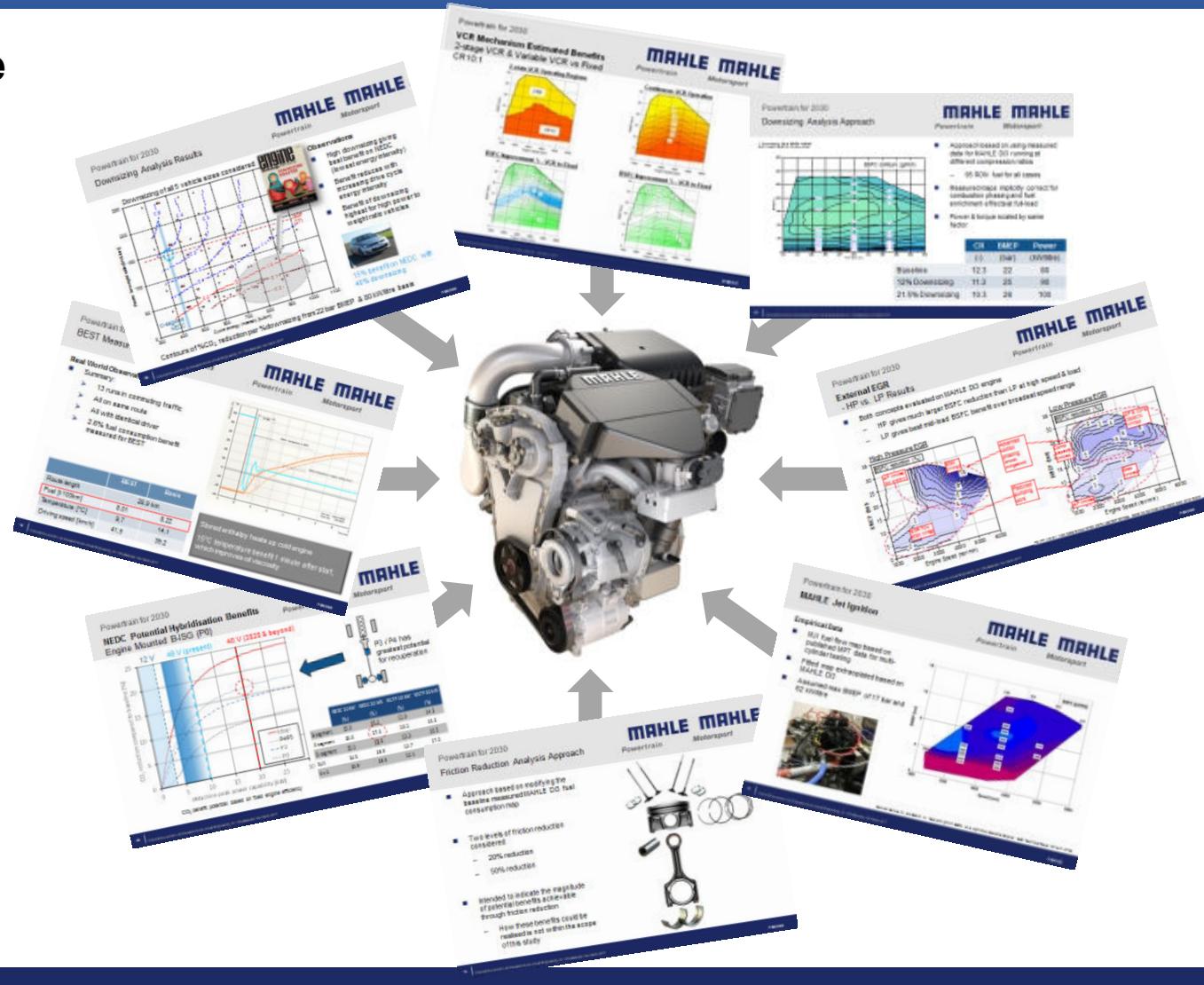
- Whole area $\lambda=1$ operation
- Higher fuel injection pressures
- Advanced boosting systems
- Additional after treatment solutions
- Enablers for higher CR:
 - High & Low pressure EGR
 - Water Injection
 - Advanced combustion systems

Alternative fuels:

- Biofuels / CNG

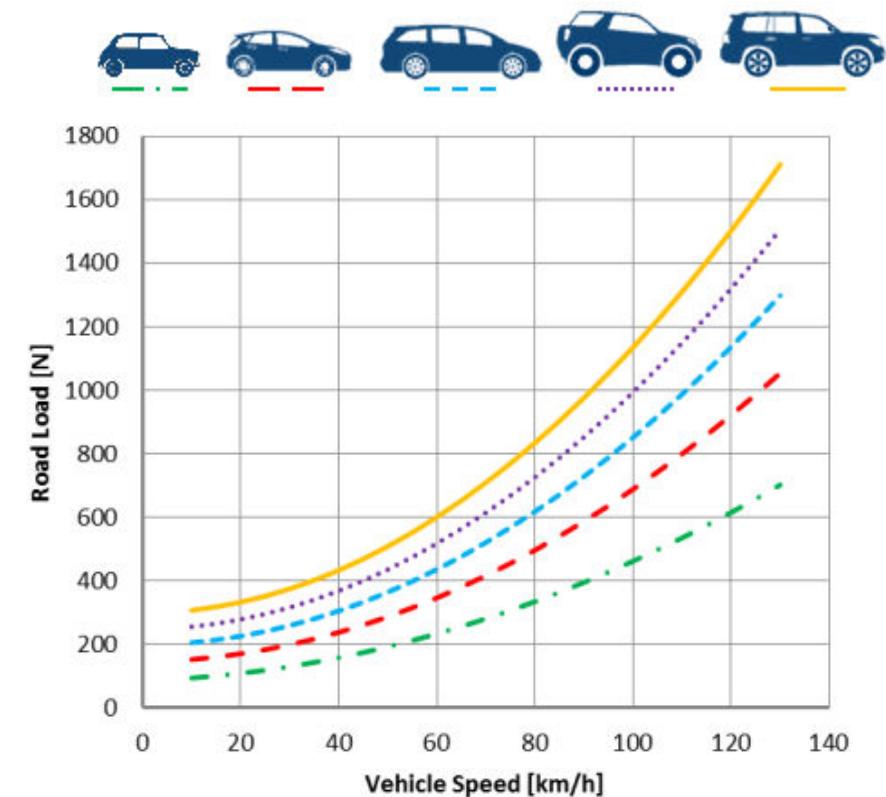
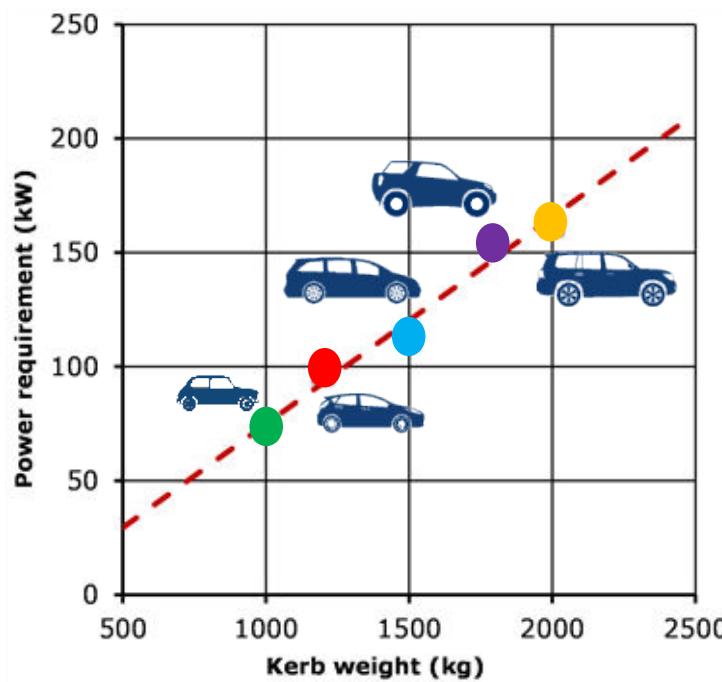
Increased electrification:

- PHEV & MHEV applications
- Different operating strategies
- Low cost / high efficiency engine

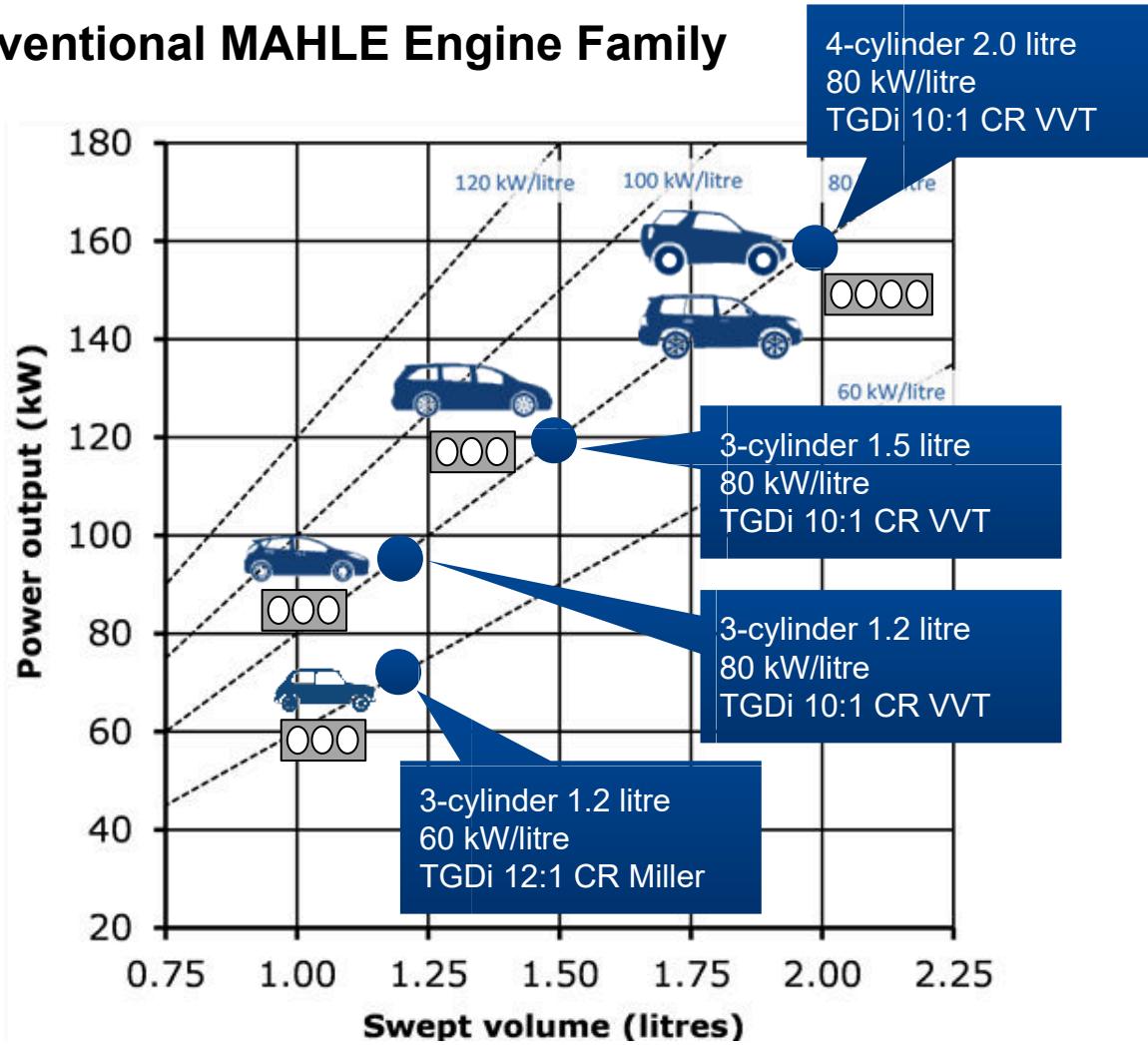


Fleet of Vehicles Analysed: Road Load Vehicle Power Requirement

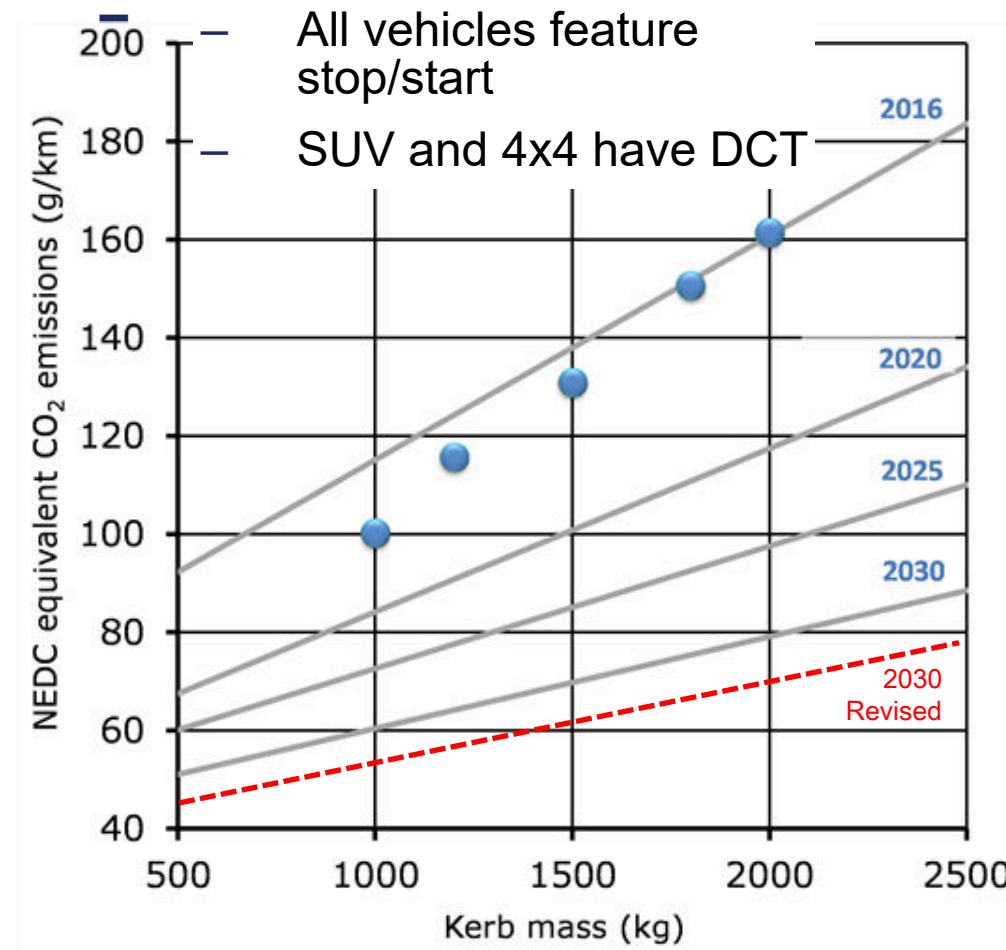
- Power requirement from analysis of Vmax target & 0-100 km/h acceleration target
- Differing targets would give different power requirement
 - i.e. for differing model variants on same platform



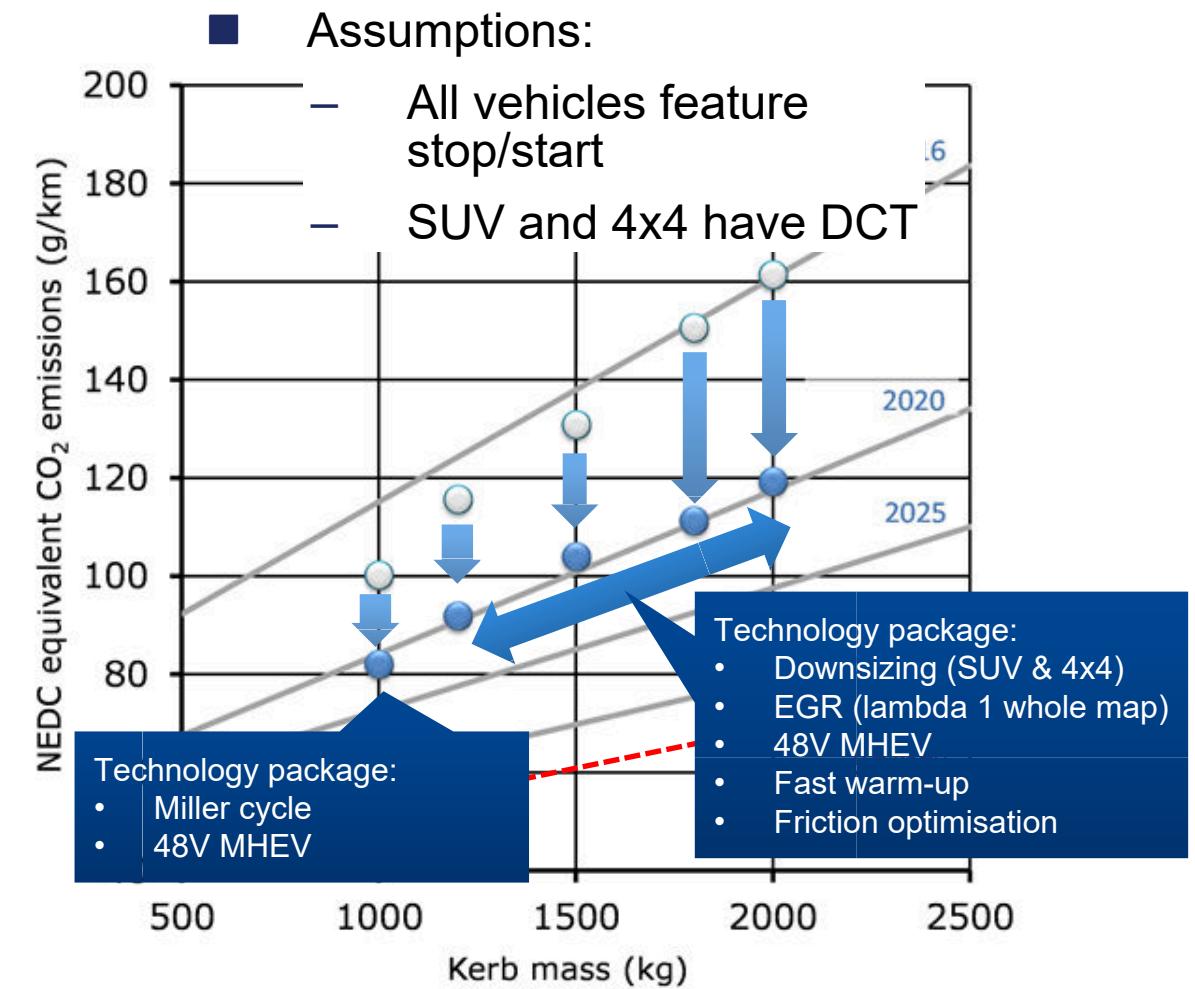
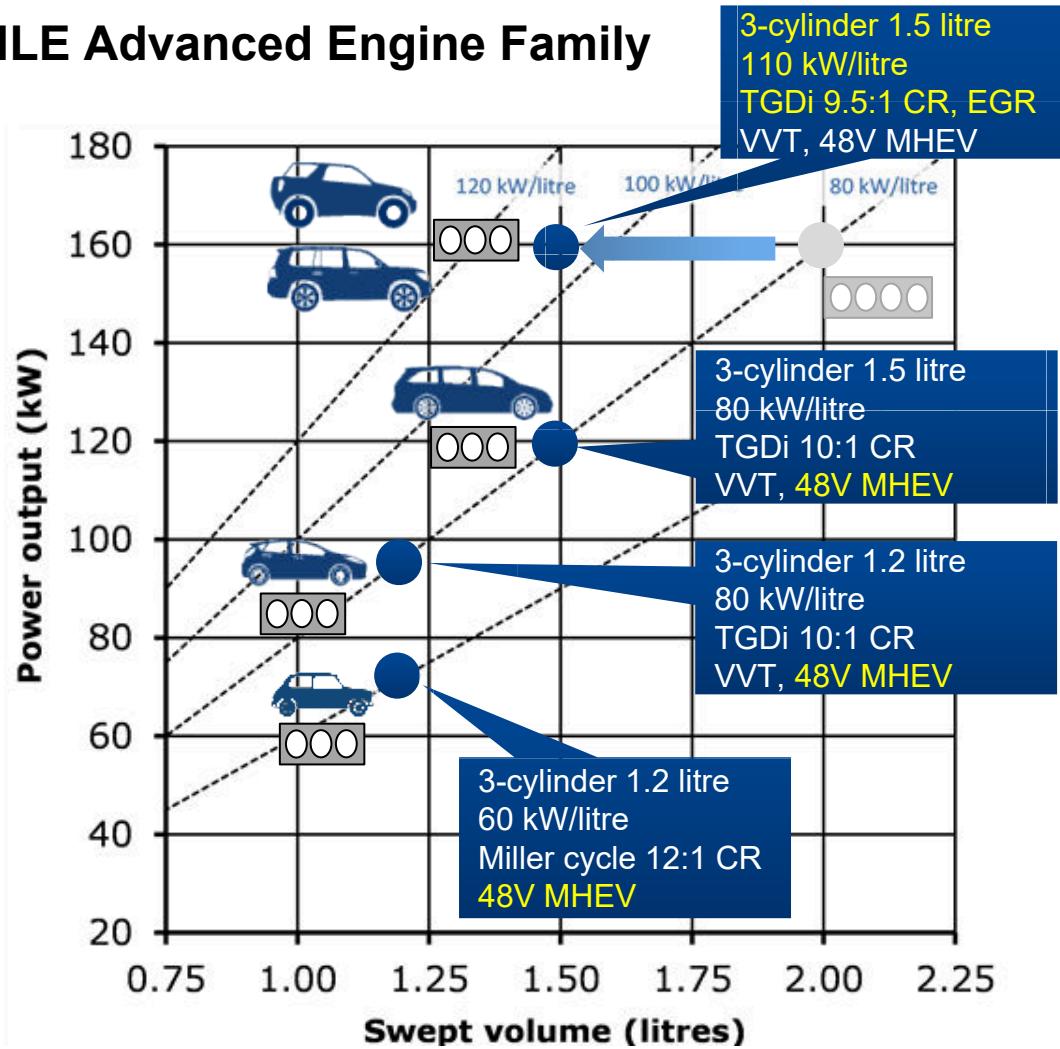
Conventional MAHLE Engine Family



Assumptions:



MAHLE Advanced Engine Family





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MAHLE Di3



DS Concept Design

2006



Single Turbo DS Engine & Vehicle

2008



1.2L & 1.5L Industrialisation

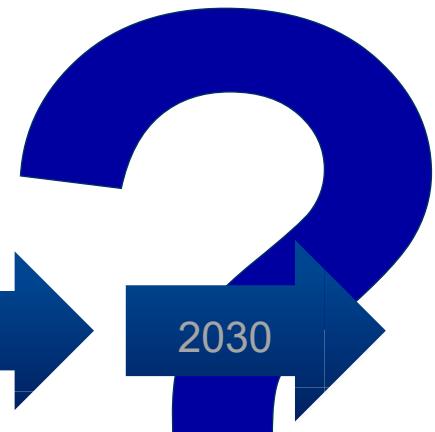
2013



MAHLE e-SC Engine & Vehicle

2016

What Next?



MAHLE REx



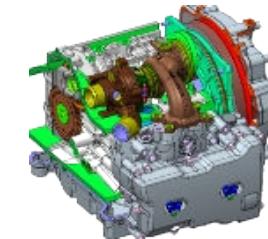
Concept Design



Demo car



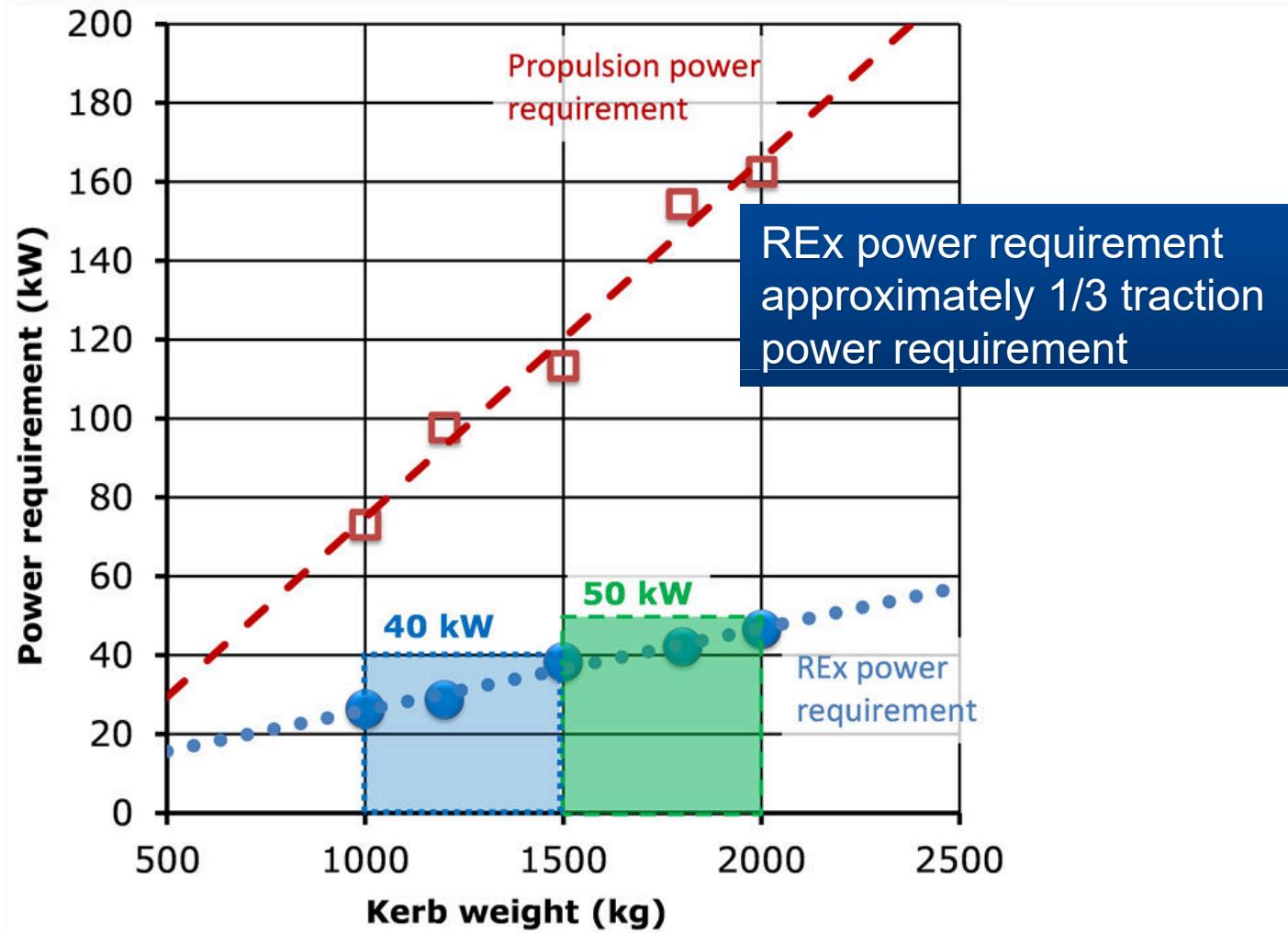
GPS Based Controller



High Power REx

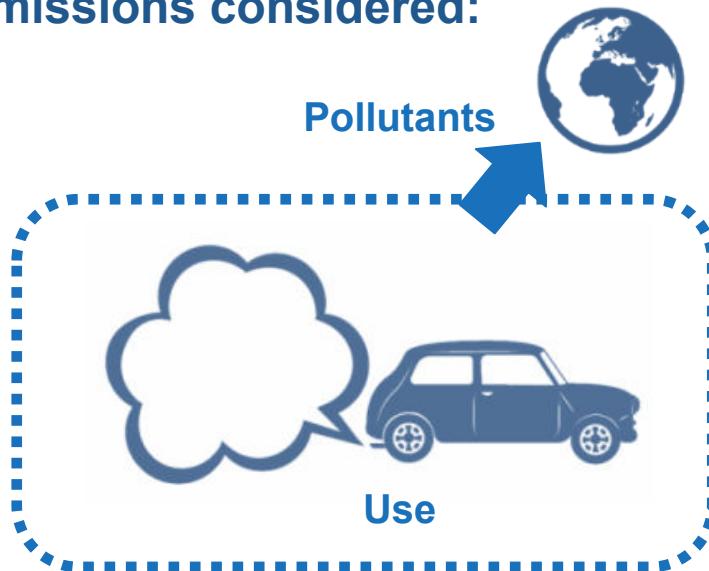
Range Extender Power Requirement

- REx power requirement lower than conventional ICE
 - ICE sized for Vmax and vehicle dynamic performance
- REx charge sustaining power requirement determined by
 - Charge sustaining cruise speed
 - Hill climbing capability during charge sustained operation
 - Charge sustained towing capability



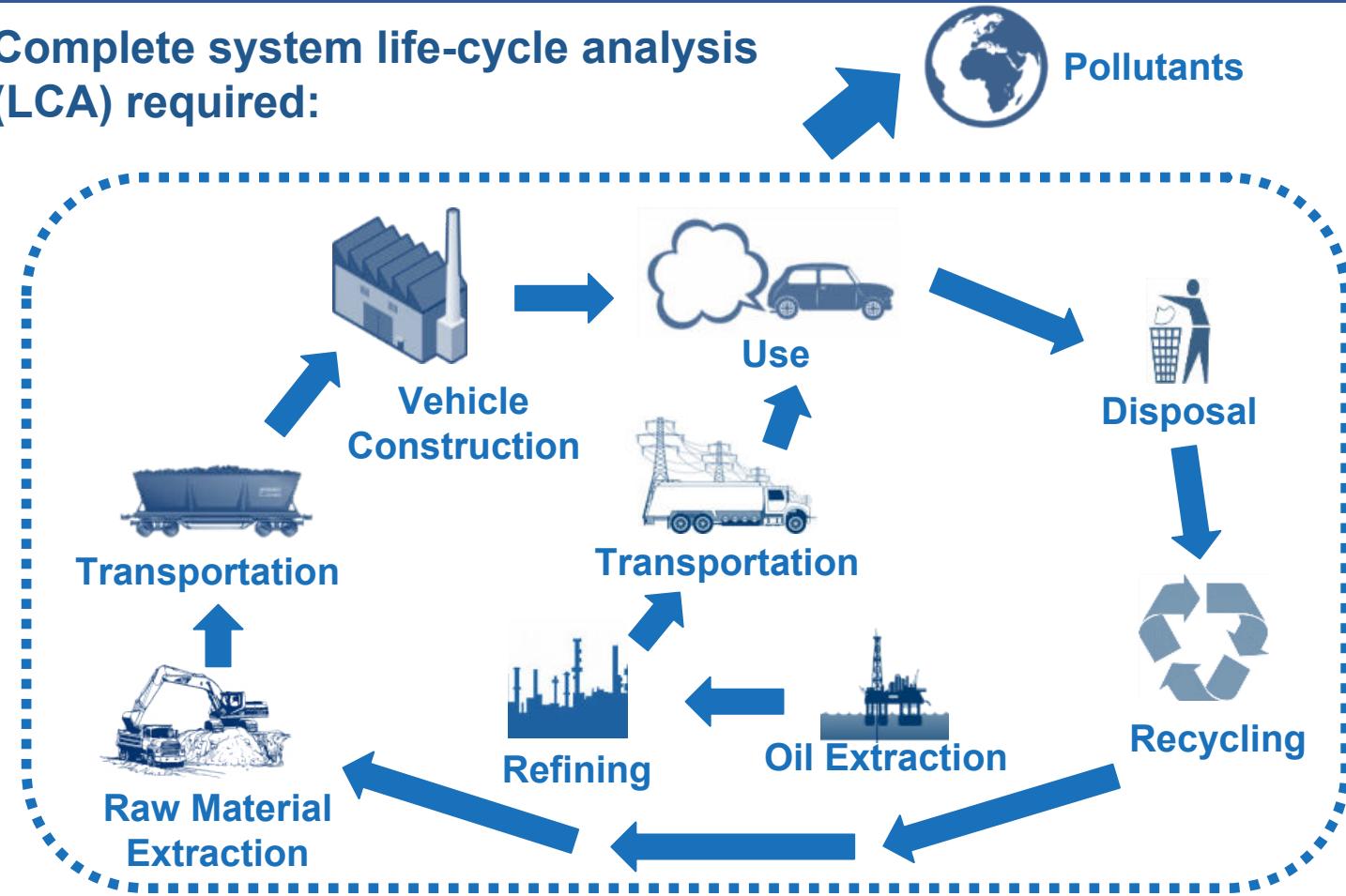
Life Cycle Analysis

Typically only in use tailpipe emissions considered:



System Boundary
Under Consideration

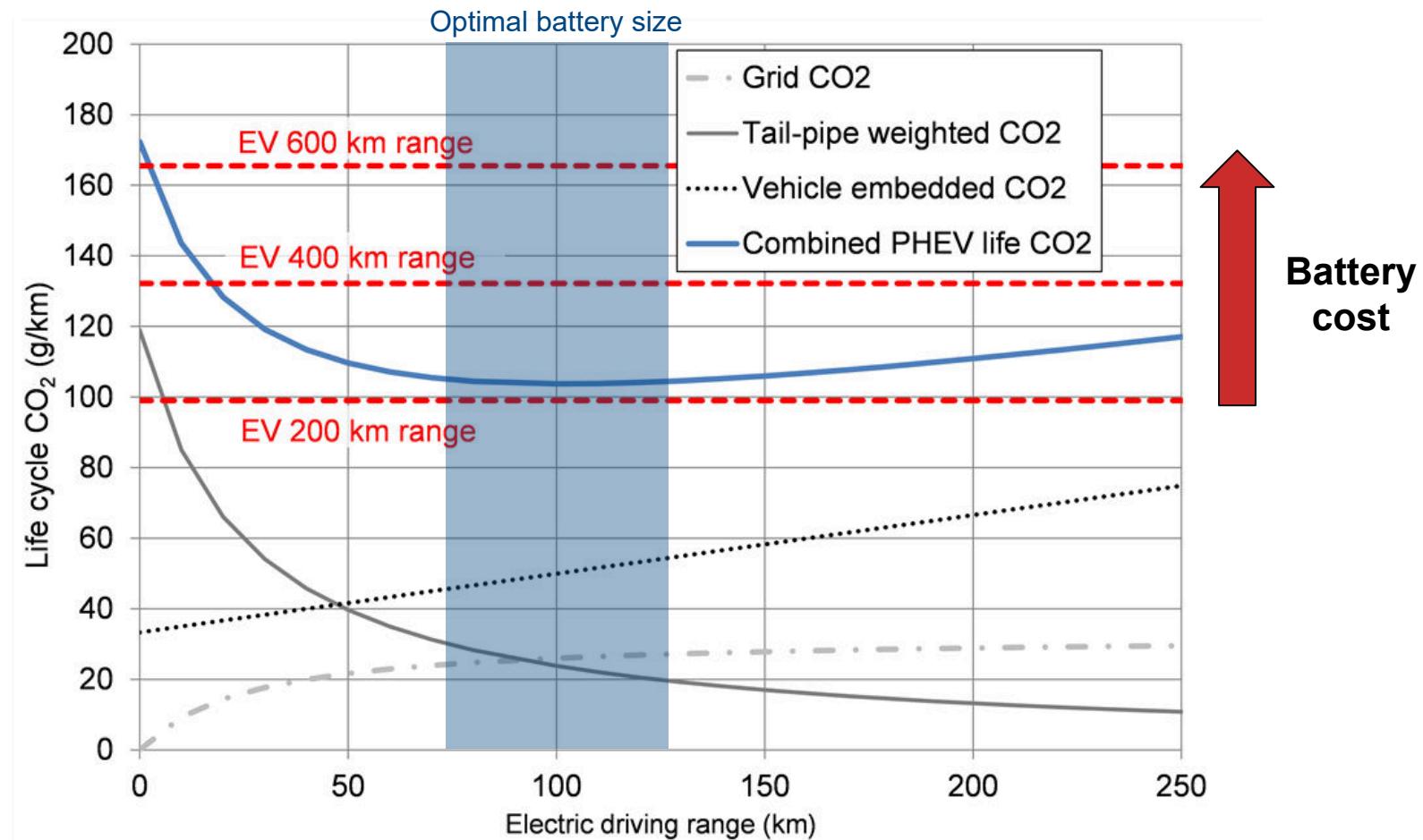
Complete system life-cycle analysis (LCA) required:



Need to consider the whole system lifecycle

PHEV – Optimal Battery Size

- Analysis based on 1400kg vehicle over NEDC
- 150,000 km life
- Battery embedded CO₂ 175 kg/kWh¹
- Utility factor based on R101 tail-pipe weighting factor
- Grid CO₂ intensity for UK
 - 292 g/kWh
- Well to tank contribution also considered

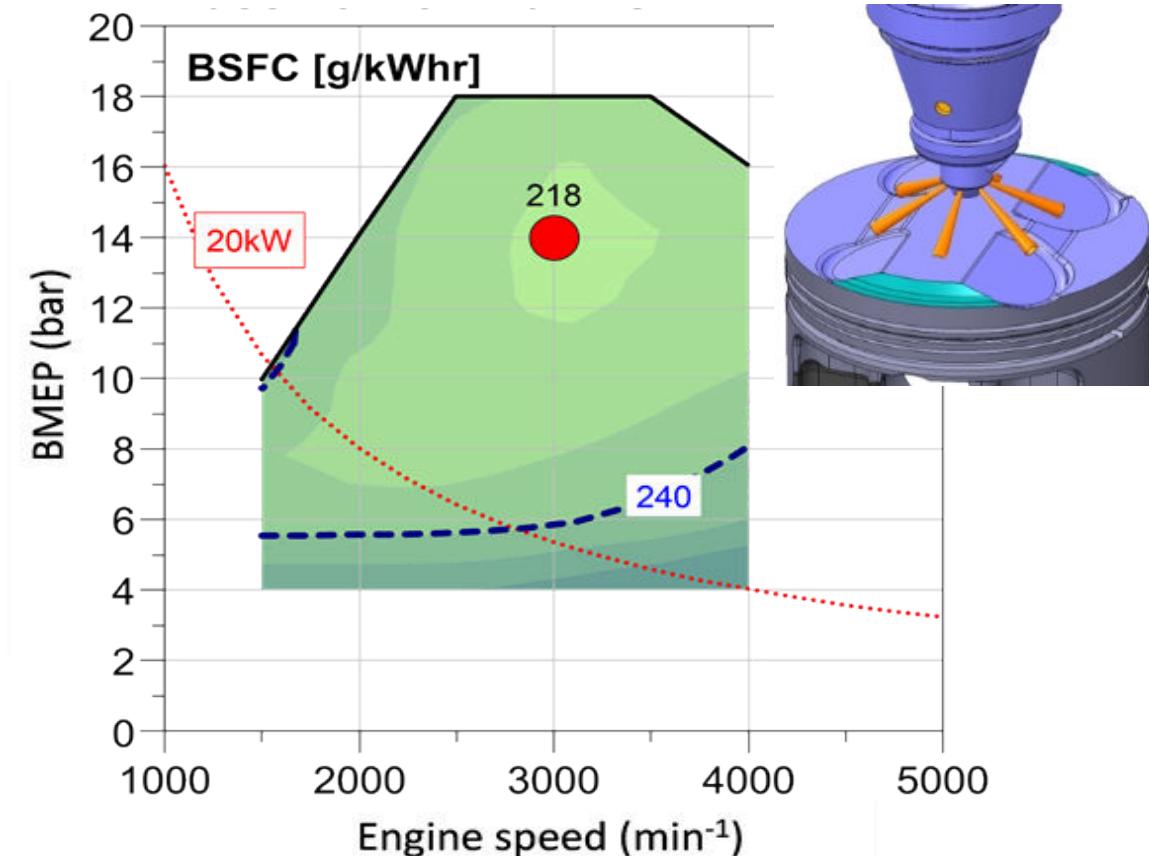


Are we overspecifying the battery to get equivalence to ICE vehicles?

1) Dale & Hall, ICCT, January 2018

Advanced Combustion Technologies

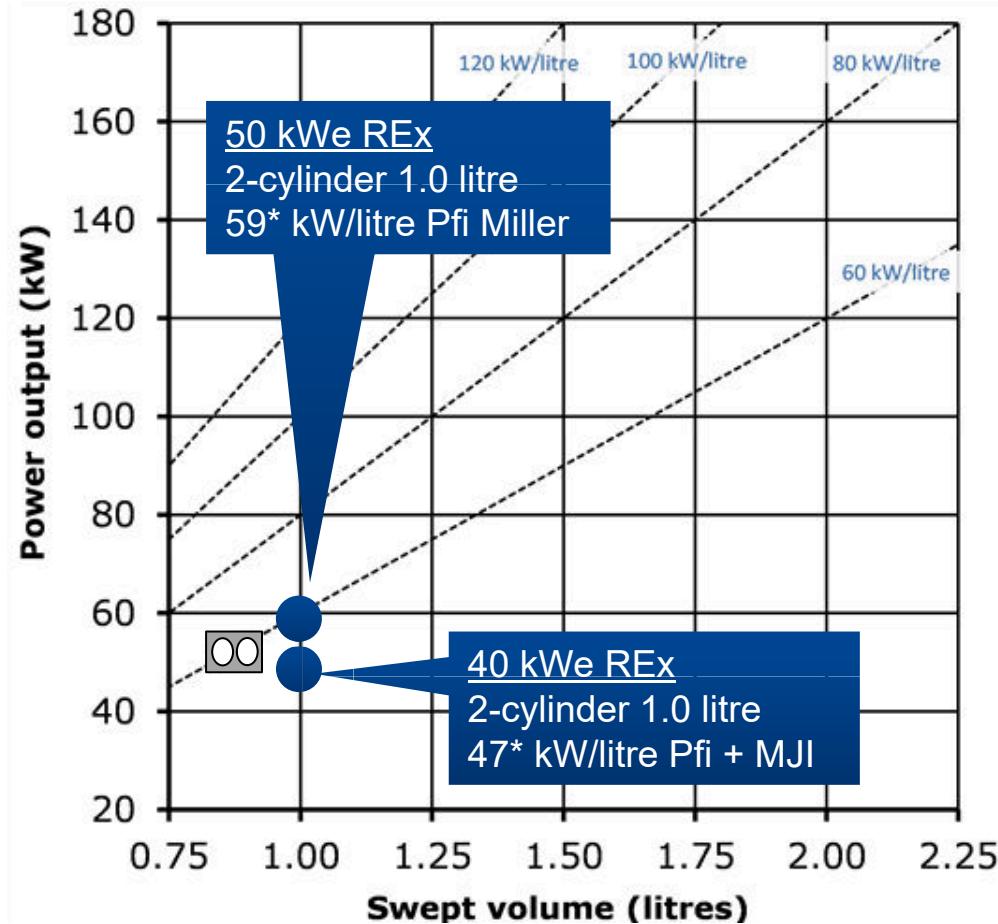
- MAHLE Jet Ignition® with passive pre-chamber
 - No additional fuel injector
- Rapid combustion
 - Increased CR capability
- Excellent efficiency across operating map
- Low cost technology content



Initial fuel consumption measurements for the low cost dedicated hybrid engine with MJI®

MAHLE Hybrid Concept

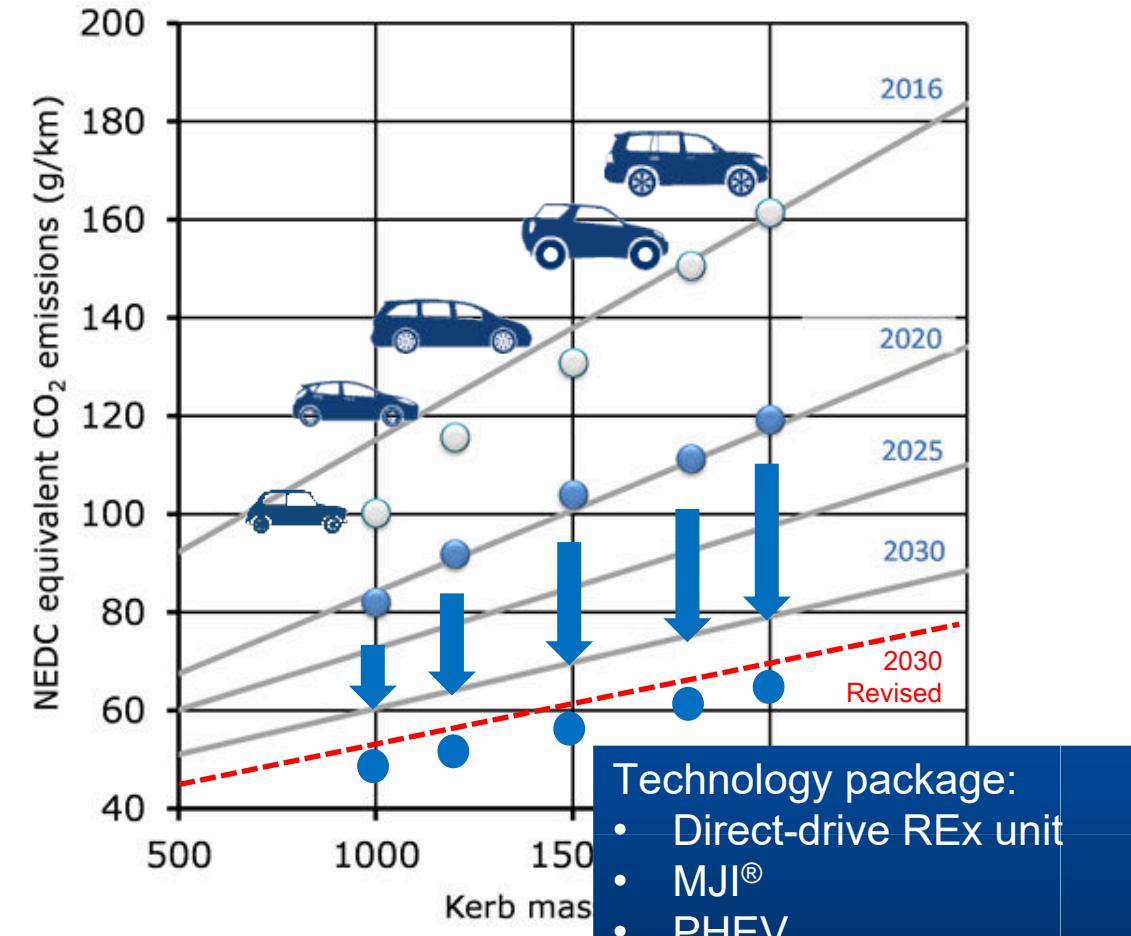
- Hybrid operation and cost optimised engine
 - 2-cylinder, 1.0 litre, turbocharged
 - Port fuel injection
 - 2-valves per cylinder, fixed timing
 - MJI® combustion system for high efficiency
- Engine concept verified by initial testing



*Assumed 85% generator + inverter efficiency

MAHLE Hybrid Concept

- Traction motor with direct drive provides vehicle dynamic performance
- High SOC - pure EV mode:
 - Engine off and disconnected from wheels
- Low SOC – hybrid mode:
 - Low vehicle speeds
 - Series hybrid mode
 - High vehicle speeds
 - Parallel hybrid mode
 - Dynamic performance supported by motor
- Assumptions:
 - Battery pack sized to give required EV range to achieve target CO₂



Summary

- Vehicle manufacturers facing increasingly demanding legislative requirements
- Large reductions in fuel consumption needed to meet fleet targets
- PHEV's currently offer a compelling interim proposition for many markets
- Electrification opens up new engine development opportunities
 - Lots of potential left to develop engines for new applications
 - Hybrid powertrains offer potential for low total life-cycle CO₂ emissions
- **MJI® is a promising low cost and high efficiency solution**



Powertrain technology diversification is challenging and will remain so for the next decade



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Thank you for your kind attention!

Mike.bassett@gb.mahle.com

