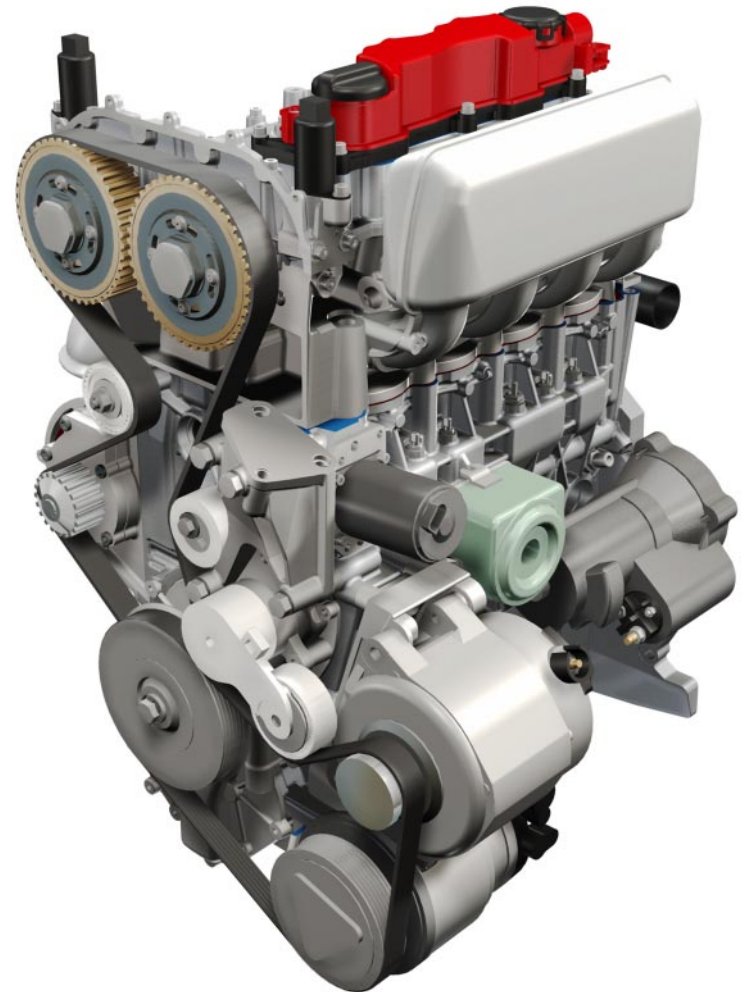
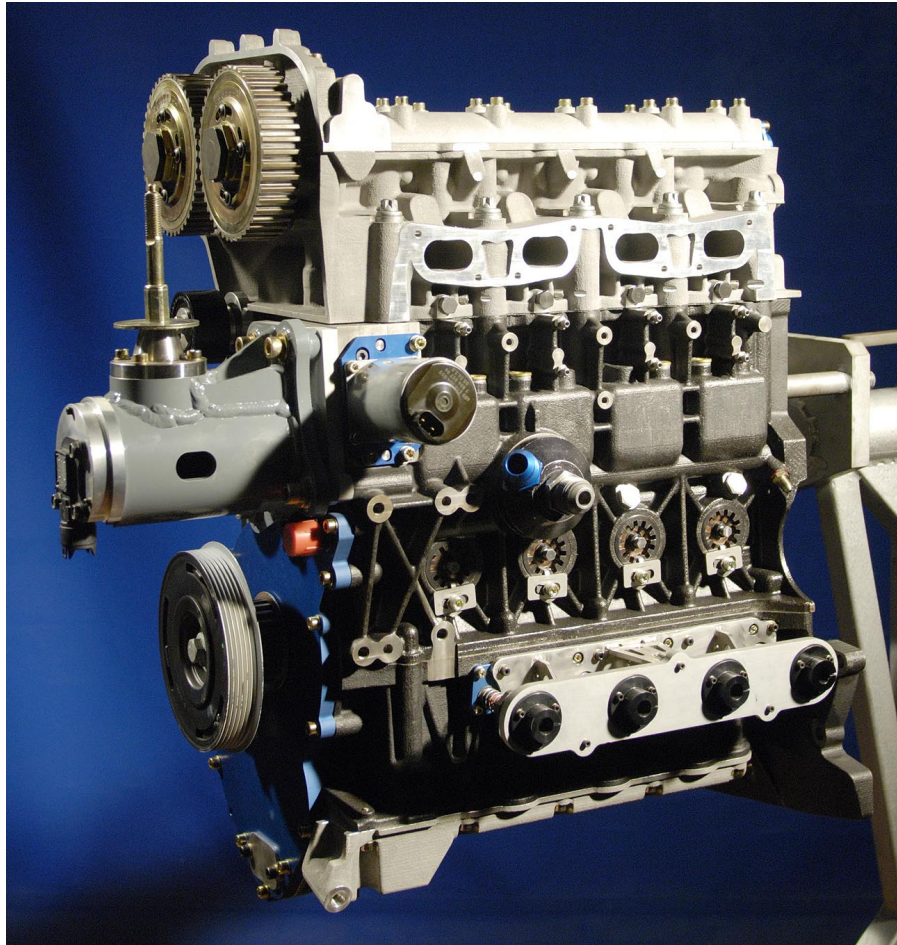


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**ENGINE EXPO - Stuttgart - 8 May 2007**

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**TURBOCHARGED IN-LINE FOUR-CYLINDER MCE-5 VCR SI ENGINE**



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Vianney RABHI - Head of Strategy and Development - MCE-5 DEVELOPMENT SA

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## SUMMARY

A - The objectives of the MCE-5 technology;

B - Brief presentation of the MCE-5 technology;

C - The R&D strategy;

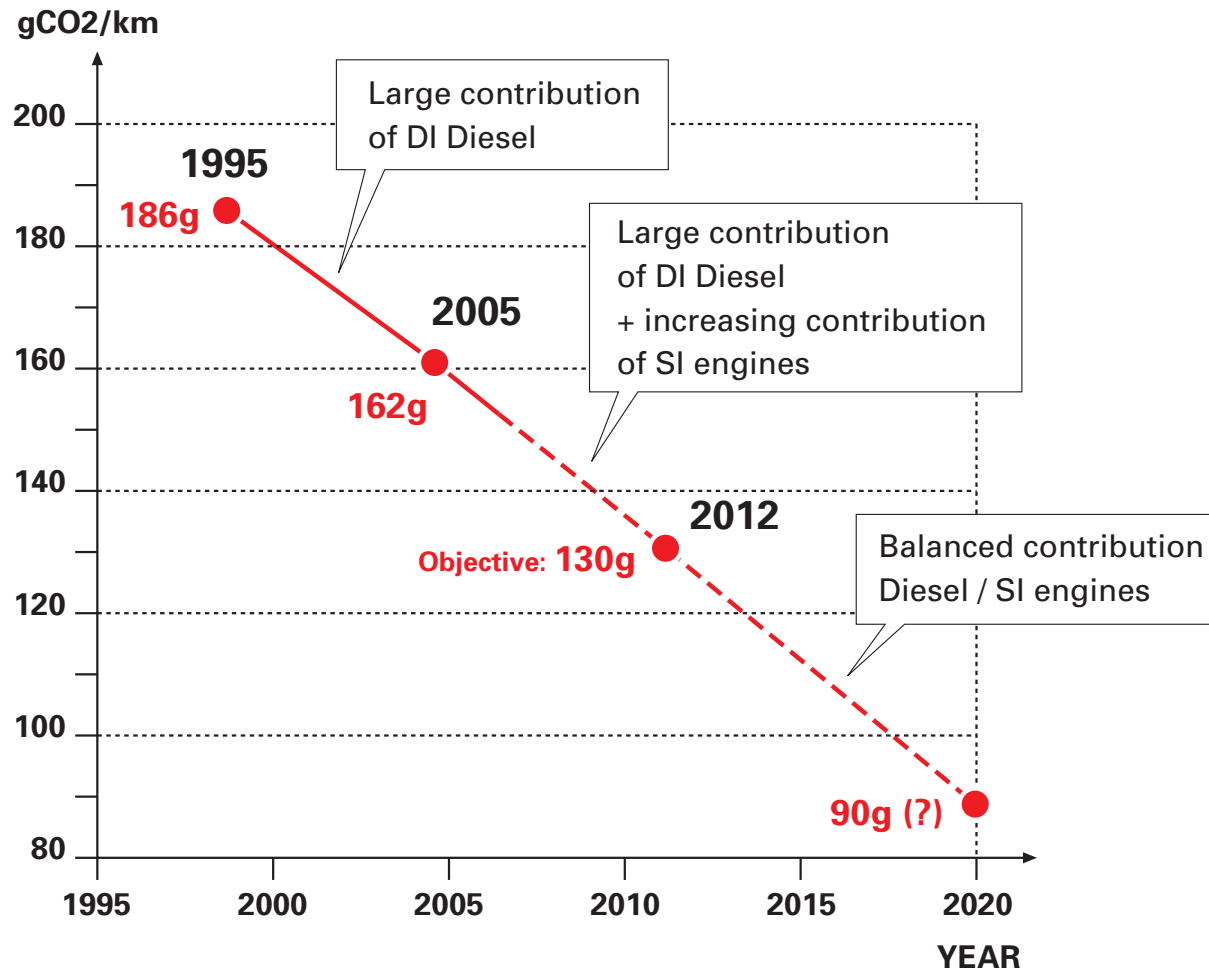
D - Current state of the MCE-5 project and intermediate results;

E - General conclusion.

**A - The objectives of the MCE-5 technology**

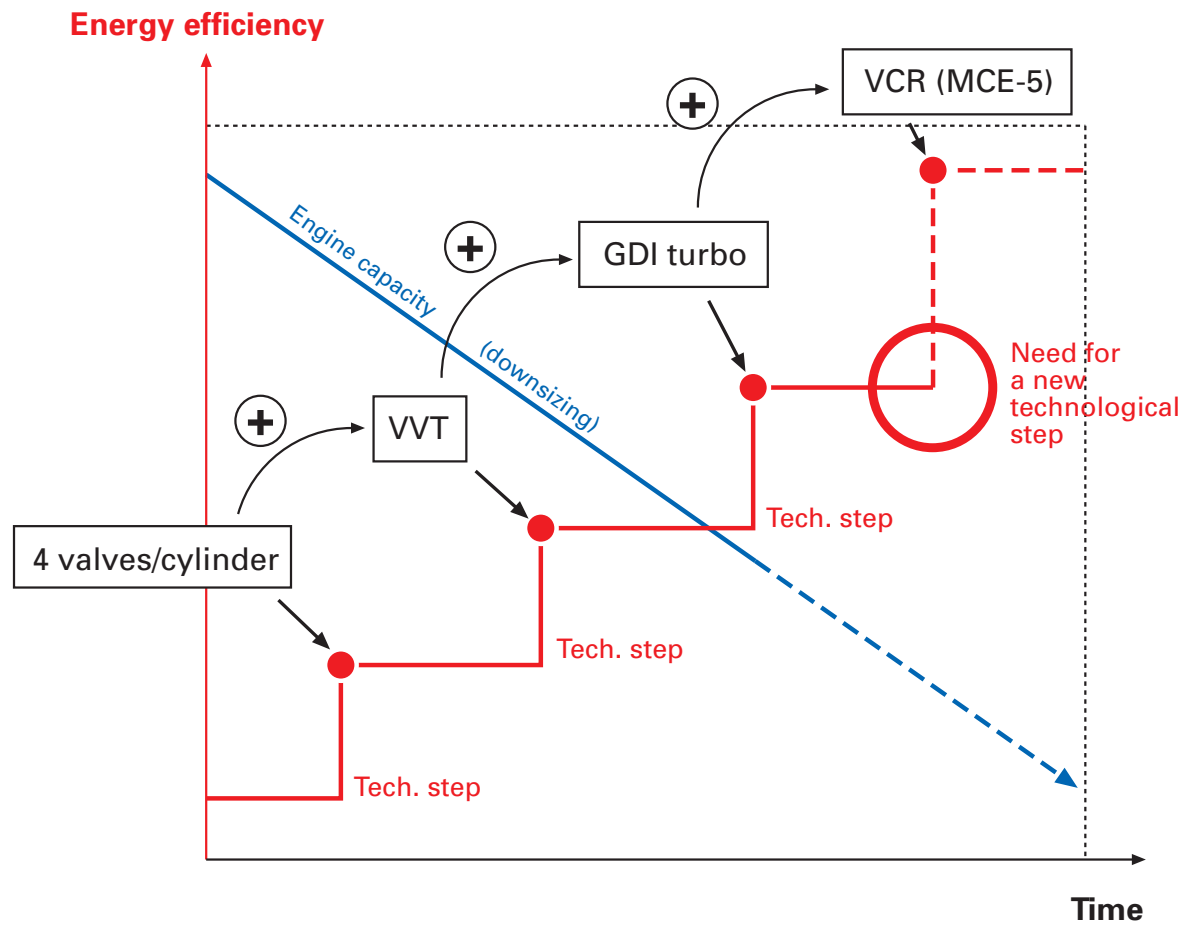
**Evolution and objectives for CO2 emissions of passenger cars:**

Diesel / SI engines contribution:



### The step-by-step evolution of SI engines:

New strategies-technologies are added to previous ones:



TURBOCHARGED IN-LINE FOUR-CYLINDER MCE-5 VCR SI ENGINE

**The objective of MCE-5 technology is to combine advantages of Diesel and SI GDI turbo:**

	SI VVT GDI turbo	Diesel	SI VVT VCR MCE-5 GDI turbo (objectives)
<i>Comparative features</i>			
Low-revs specific torque	++	++	+++
CO2 emissions	+	+++	+++
NVH	+++	-	+++
<i>Additional costs over GDI turbo</i>			
Engine manufacturing	Ref	800 €	≤ 450 €
Additional cost for OxyCat or 3-way catalyst	Ref	0 €	0 €
Additional cost for particulate filter	Ref	500 €	0 €
Additional cost for DeNox (SCR)	Ref	800 €	0 €
<b>Total overcost</b>	<b>Ref</b>	<b>2,100 €</b>	<b>≤ 450 €</b>

## General strategy of the MCE-5 technology:

### I - Reduction of **friction and pumping losses**:

- a) High downsizing;
- b) High downspeeding.

### II - Improvement of **combustion-expansion effectiveness**:

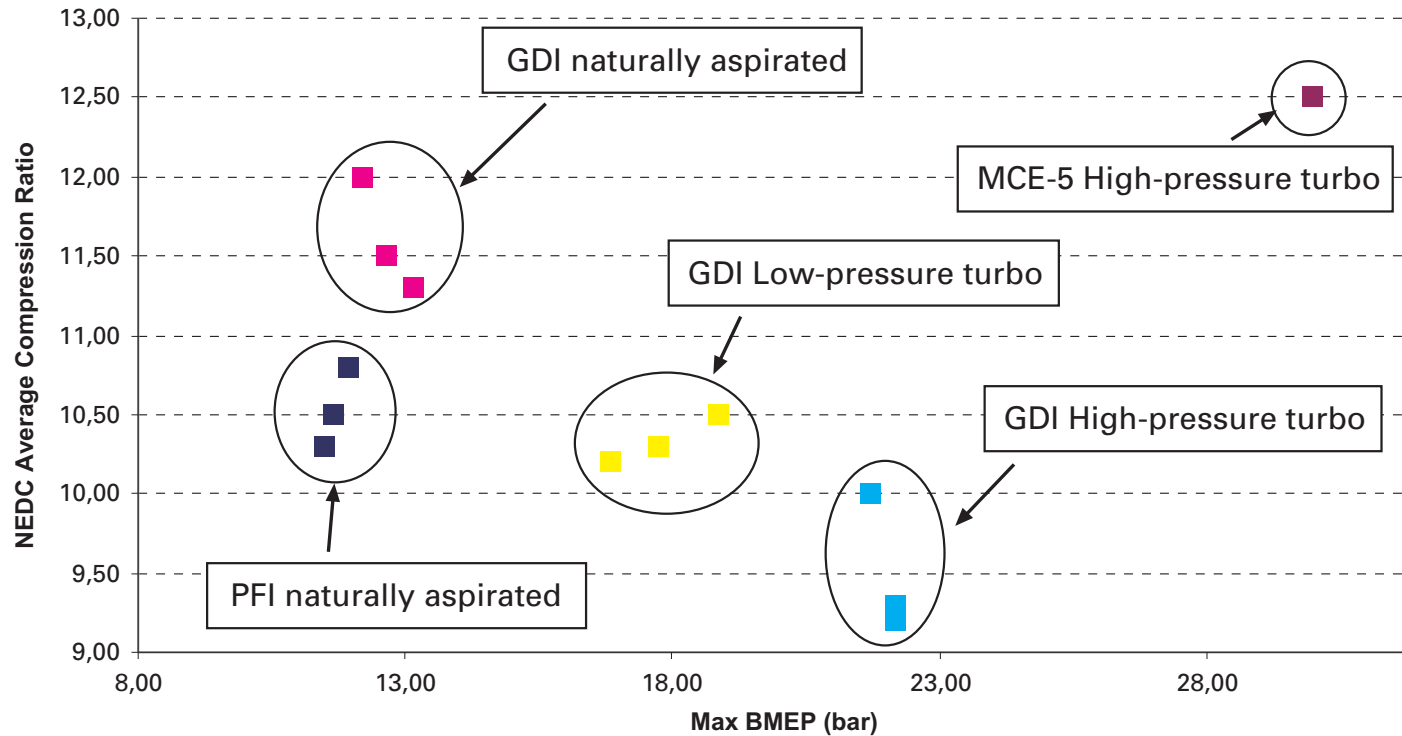
- a) All loads optimization of relation between:
  - Ignition Advance;
  - Compression Ratio;
  - EGR.

### III - Additional features:

- a) Idle speed reduction;
- b) Cold starting pollutant emissions reduction;
- c) Maximum fuel flexibility (VCR).

### General strategy of the MCE-5 technology:

To eliminate the need for compromise between BMEP and Compression Ratio:



Data sources:  
selection of mass-produced last generation engines

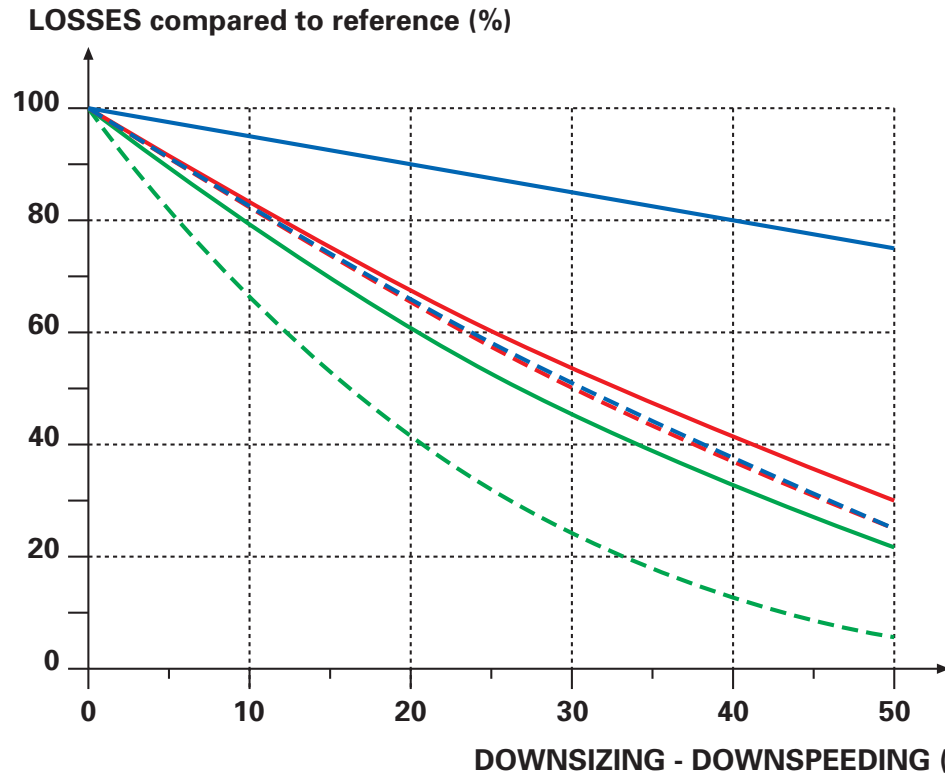
**Fixed compression ratio calls for compromise:**

**High BMEP** (to serve downsizing + downspeeding) penalizes possible max Compression Ratio;

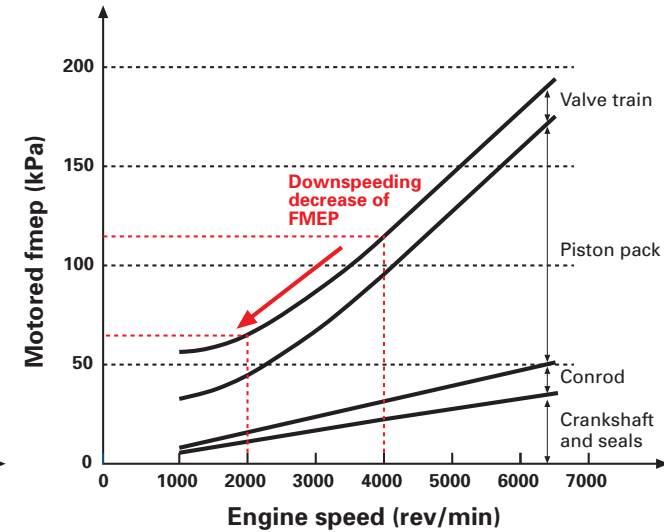
**High Compression Ratio** (increased expansion efficiency) penalizes possible max BMEP.

**The objective of the MCE-5 technology is to combine downsizing AND downspeeding:**

As downsizing, downspeeding is a priority objective:



(in broad line)



Sources: Heywood - Stone

- Friction - downsizing, same speed
- Friction - downspeeding, same size
- - - Pumping - downsizing, same speed
- - - Pumping - downspeeding, same size
- Friction - combined downsizing & downspeeding
- - - Pumping - combined downsizing & downspeeding

**The objective of the MCE-5 technology is to combine downsizing AND downspeeding:**

Downspeeding is more efficient than downsizing for reducing friction losses:

Friction losses reduction:

*(in broad line)*

**15% Downspeeding** is as efficient as **50% Downsizing**

Pumping losses reduction:

**50% Downspeeding** is as efficient as **50% Downsizing** (same effectiveness)

Notes:

**I** - If **upspeeding** occurs when downsizing, **FC consumption reduction can be void;**

**II** - Both downsizing and downspeeding call for **high low-revs torque.**

## MCE-5 VCR

The objective of the MCE-5 technology is to combine downsizing AND downspeeding:

The MCE-5 7:1 to 18:1 Compression Ratio control  
is set for reaching:

**1-stage turbocharging**

**DOWNSIZING**

up to **40%**

**X**

**DOWNSPEEDING**

up to **10%**

Together aiming to reduce:

**Friction losses** by a **1.5** factor (at same FMEP)

**Pumping losses** by a **3.4** factor

## MCE-5 VCR

The objective of the MCE-5 technology is to combine downsizing AND downspeeding:

The MCE-5 7:1 to 18:1 Compression Ratio control  
is set for reaching:

**2-stage turbocharging**

**DOWNSIZING**

up to **50%**

**X**

**DOWNSPEEDING**

up to **25%**

Together aiming to reduce:

**Friction losses** by a **2.2** factor (at same FMEP)

**Pumping losses** by a **7** factor

**The objective of the MCE-5 technology is to combine downsizing AND downspeeding:**

**MCE-5 downsizing objective:** up to **50%**

Low to mid class vehicles:

*(in broad line)*

1.5-2.0 L (L4) downsized to --> **1.0 L** (L4; unit capacity = 250 cc)

Power range: ..... from 75 to 110 kW at 5,000 rpm

Max. torque: ..... 230 Nm at 1,800-2,000 rpm

Mid to high-class vehicles:

2.5-3.0 L (V6 or L6) downsized to --> **1.5 L** (L4; unit capacity = 370 cc)

Power range: ..... from 110 to 165 kW at 5,000 rpm

Max. torque: ..... 350 Nm at 1,800-2,000 rpm

High-class vehicles:

4.0-5.0 L (V8) --> **2.25 L** (L6; unit capacity = 370 cc)

Power range: ..... from 165 to 245 kW at 5,000 rpm

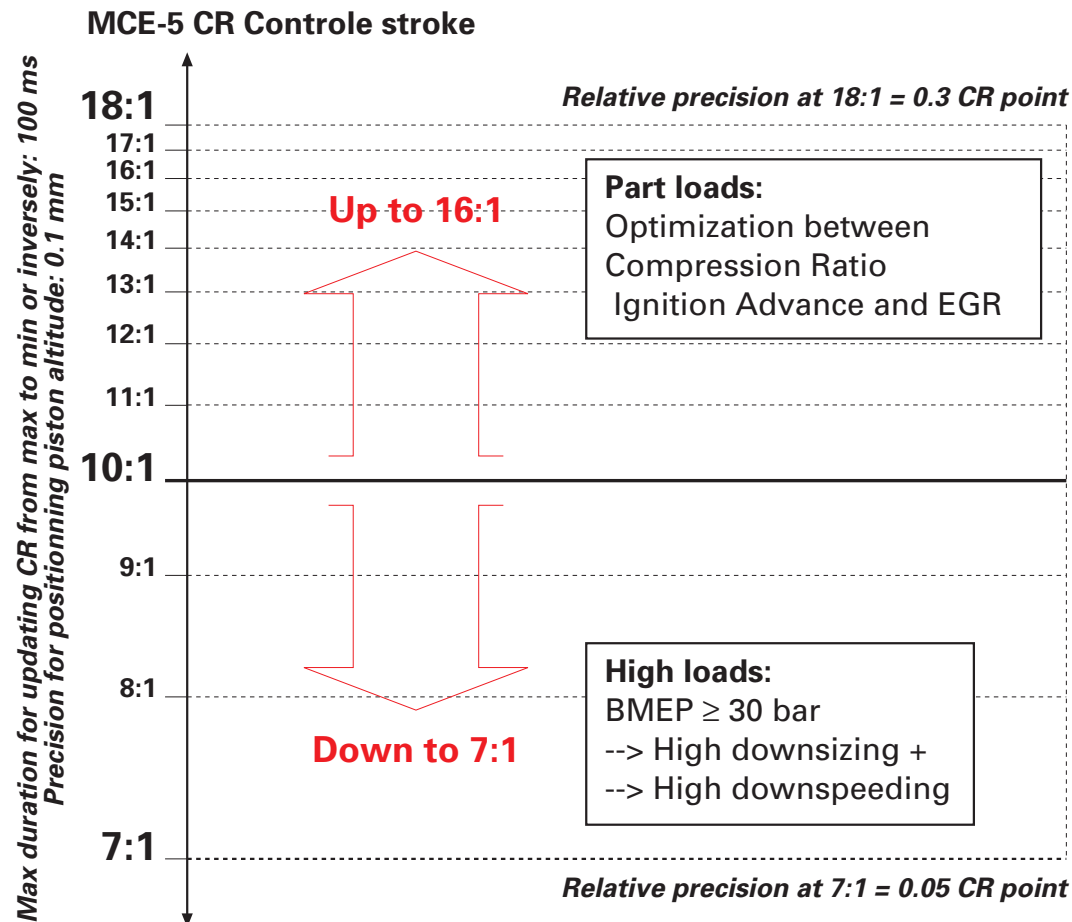
Max. torque: ..... 520 Nm at 1,800-2,000 rpm

**MCE-5 downspeeding objective:** from **10%** (single stage turbo), up to **25%** (2-stage turbo)

**Diesel-like operational speed** + extra speed up to 6,000 rpm (max power at 5,000 rpm)

**The objective of the MCE-5 technology is to combine downsizing AND downspeeding:**

Wide range and high precision CR control is required to meet all objectives:



**The objective of the MCE-5 technology is to combine downsizing AND downspeeding:**

Extremely low Compression Ratio induces virtuous circles for turbocharging implementation:

- I - Ultra-low compression ratio (7:1) permits achieving extreme low-revs TORQUE;**
- II - VCR permits an optimum engine thermal management.**

**LOW CR MANAGES KNOCK SENSITIVITY AT LOW REVS**

Knock limit at low revs pushed back by CR reduction  
↳ High Increase in possible max BMEP at low revs

**VARIABLE CR ALLOWS FOR EXHAUST THERMAL OPTIMIZATION**

Increase in efficiency by Ignition Advance / CR optimization  
(knock threshold increases in parallel to engine speed)

- ↳ Increase in torque
- ↳ Reduction of need for waste gate by-passing
  - ↳ Reduction of exhaust gases temperature
    - ↳ Catalyst overheat prevention
    - ↳ Reduction or elimination of the need for charge enrichment

**LOW CR IMPROVES CHARGE SCAVENGING EFFECTIVENESS**

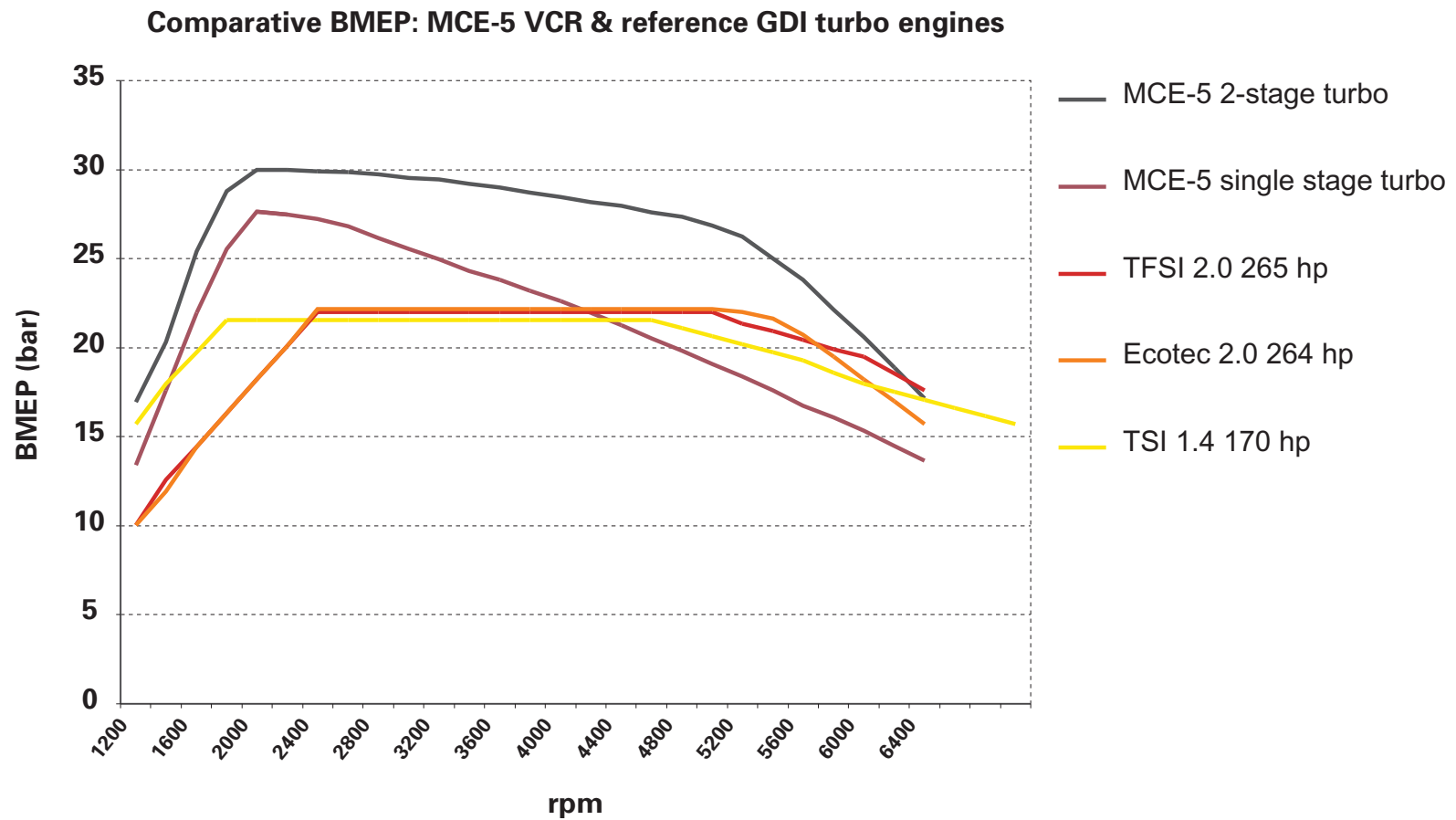
Low CR = bigger combustion chamber volume  
↳ Increased amount of intake gas

- ↳ Higher torque
- ↳ Greater energy available for the turbine
- ↳ Higher engine permeability (cross flow)
  - ↳ Compressor surge limit management
    - ↳ Increase in choice for adaptable compressors

TURBOCHARGED IN-LINE FOUR-CYLINDER MCE-5 VCR SI ENGINE

**The objective of the MCE-5 technology is to combine downsizing AND downspeeding:**

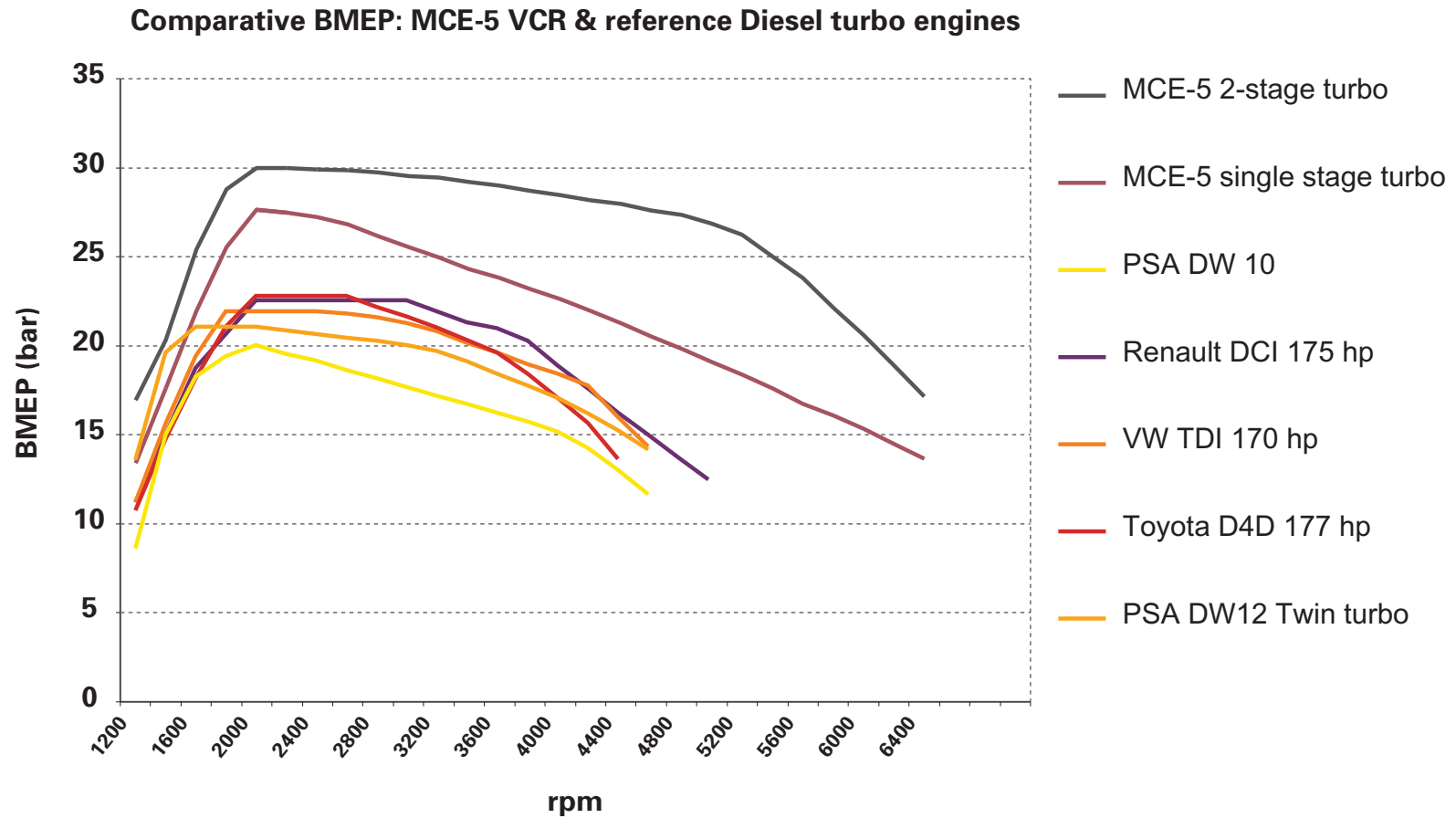
Single or two stage turbocharging permits responding to needs for all passenger cars:



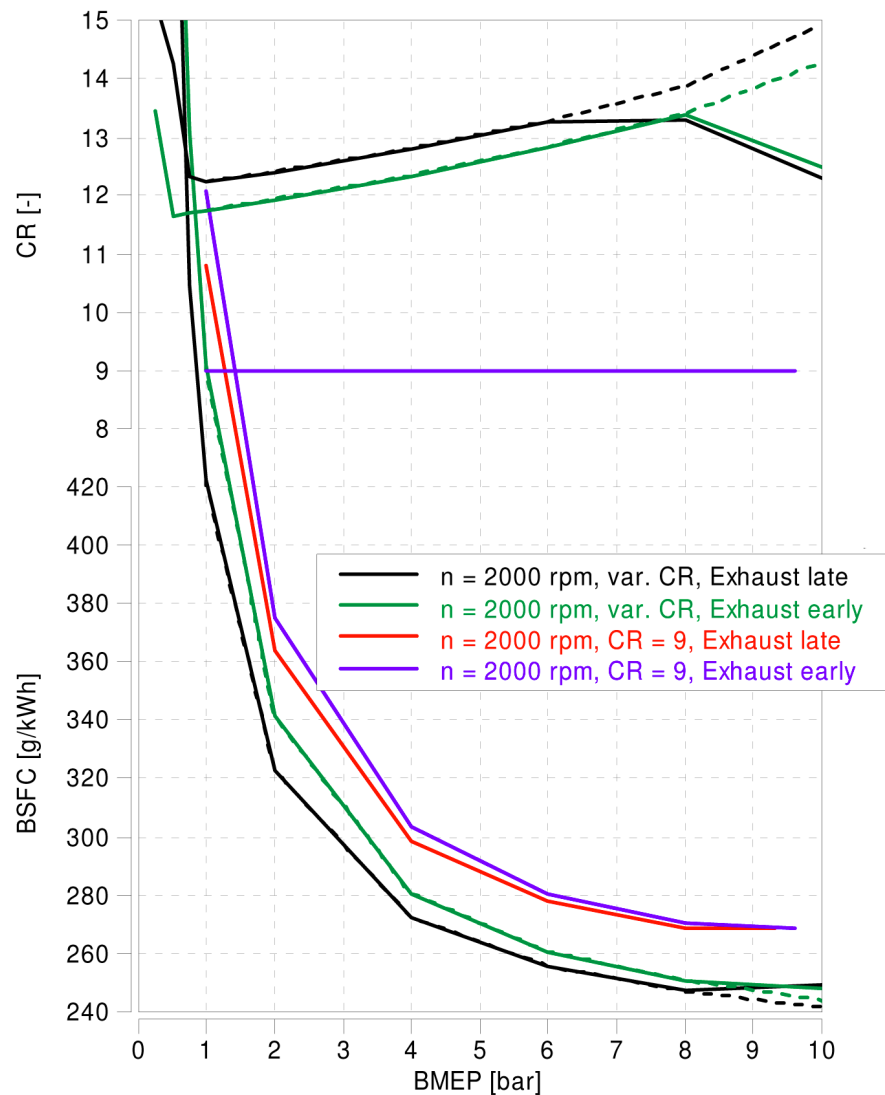
TURBOCHARGED IN-LINE FOUR-CYLINDER MCE-5 VCR SI ENGINE

**The objective of the MCE-5 technology is to combine downsizing AND downspeeding:**

Single or two stage turbocharging permits responding to needs for all passenger cars:



**Secondary objective is optimizing combustion-expansion effectiveness at part loads:**



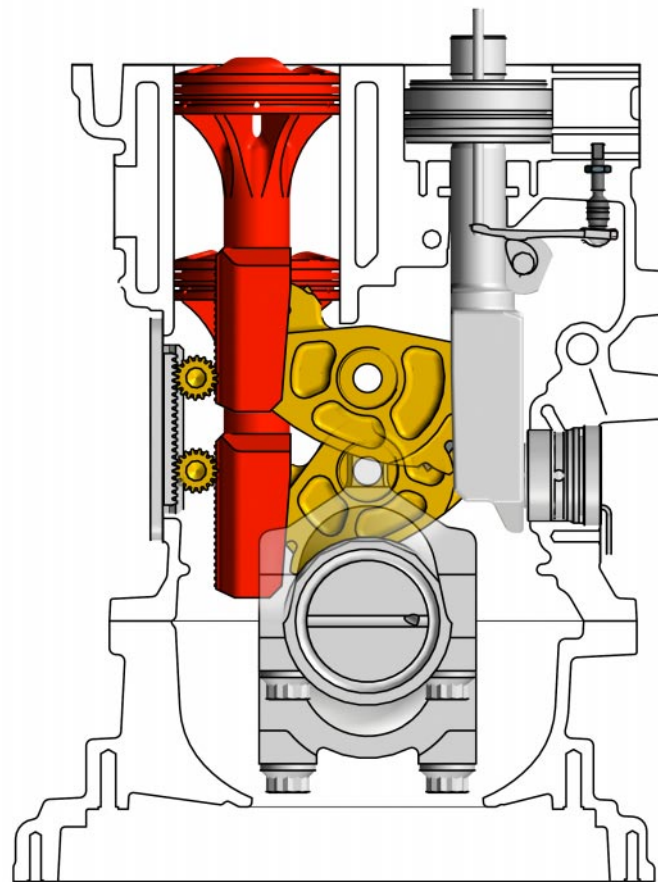
CR / Ignition Advance / EGR optimization:




Between 8 and 12% FC reduction on the entire load range, added to downsizing-downspeeding benefit.

(Boost simulations)

**B - Brief presentation of the MCE-5 technology**

**MCE-5 technology - brief description:**



-  Full stroke motion
-  Half stroke motion
-  Rotational motion or fixed

**Main features:**

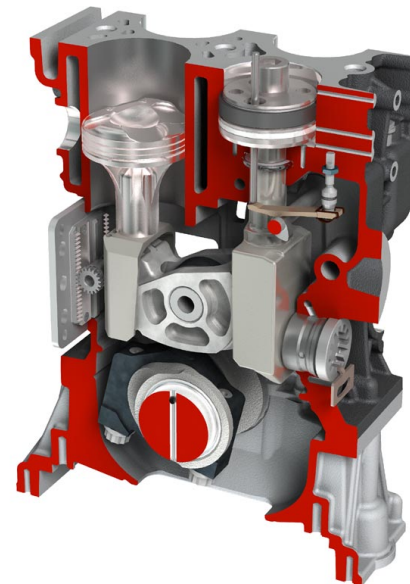
**Compression Ratio control:**

- Linear CR control from 7:1 to 18:1;
- Reactivity - worst case: 100 ms for min to max;
- Precision:  $\pm 0.05$  mm.

**Guided piston:**

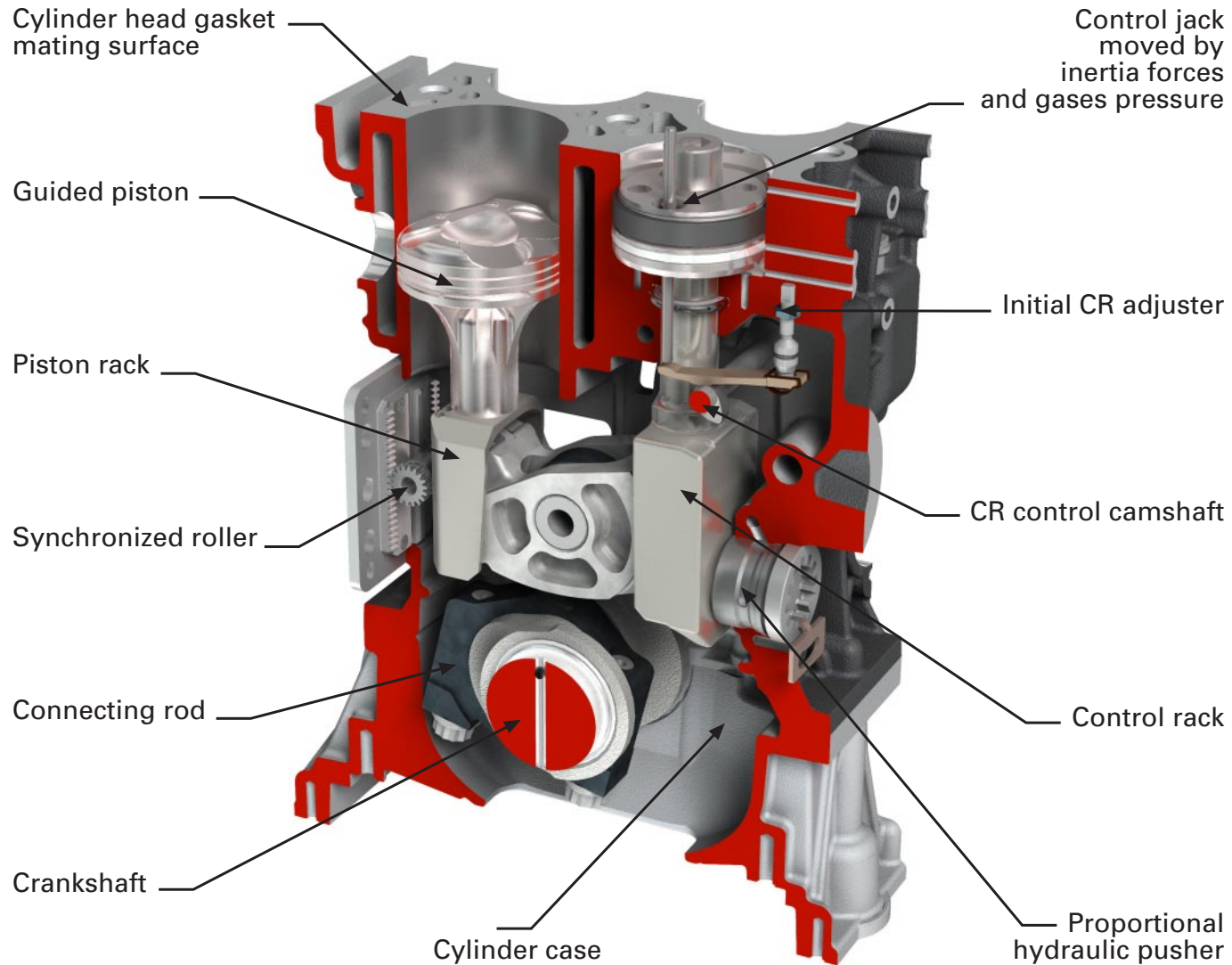
- No slap --> VCR compatible, long cylinder service life;
- Low radial stress (about ten times lower on the average);

Objective: reduction of blow-by, wear, oil consumption and friction.



# MCE-5 VCR

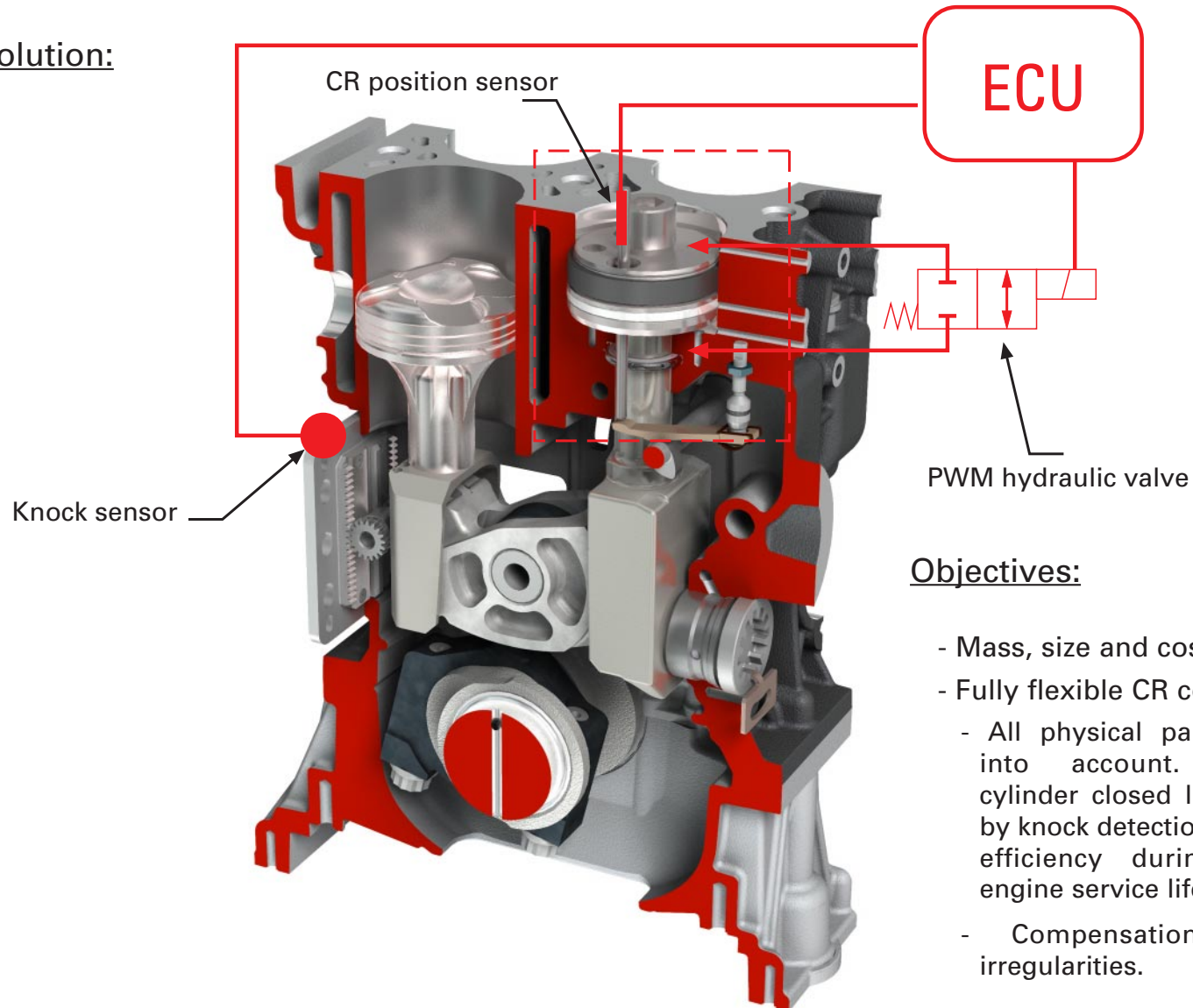
## MCE-5 technology - brief description:



## MCE-5 VCR

### MCE-5 technology - brief description:

Planned evolution:

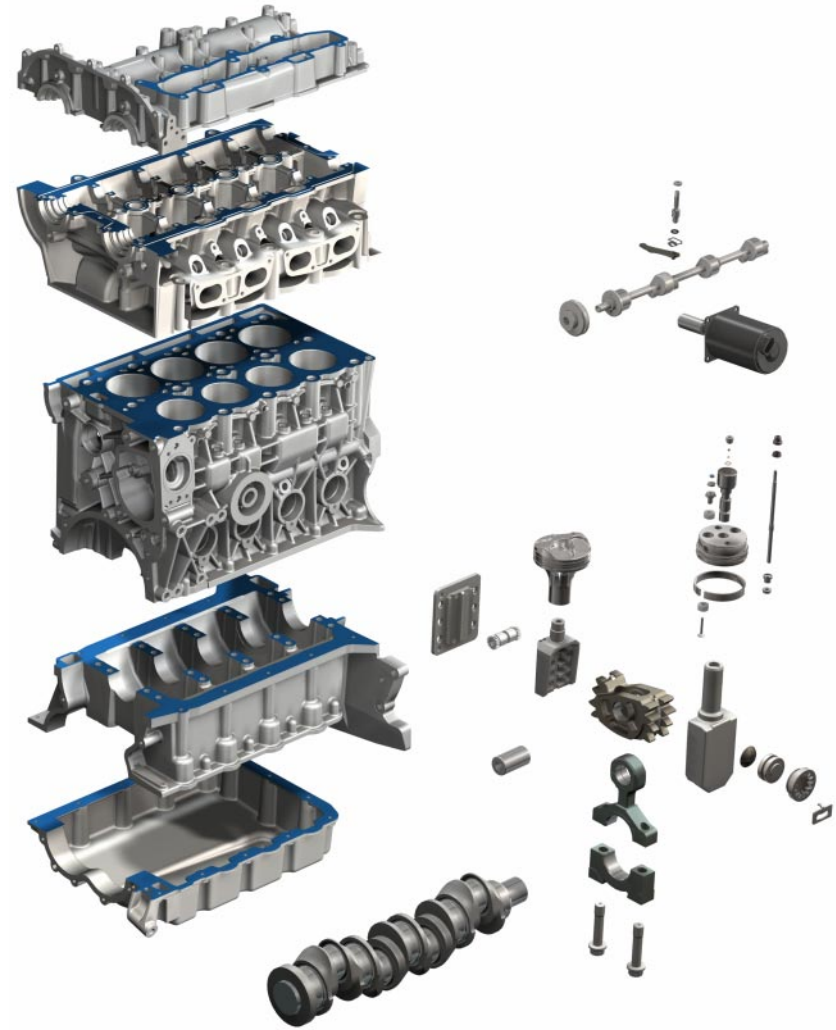


### Objectives:

- Mass, size and cost reduction;
- Fully flexible CR control:
  - All physical parameters taken into account. Cylinder-per-cylinder closed loop CR control by knock detection for maximum efficiency during the entire engine service life;
- Compensation for cyclic irregularities.

**MCE-5 technology - brief description:**

General arrangement:



## **C - The R&D strategy**

**R&D objectives:**

**Determining factors taken into account:**

- a)** Technical functionalities, flexibility and evolution perspectives;
- b)** Requirements for mass-production;
- c)** Ability to respond to mass-market demands;
- d)** Cost/benefit ratio (profitability).



**Key points being studied:**

**Conformity to objectives:**

<b>Criteria to be considered</b>	<b>Current situation may 2007</b>		
● Compression Ratio control	○	○	○
● NVH	○	○	○
● Robustness, durability, reliability	○	○	○
● Friction losses	○	○	○
● Engine structure, overall size, vehicle integration	○	○	○
● Mass production processes	○	○	○
● Production cost	○	○	○

**D - Current state of the MCE-5 project and intermediate results**

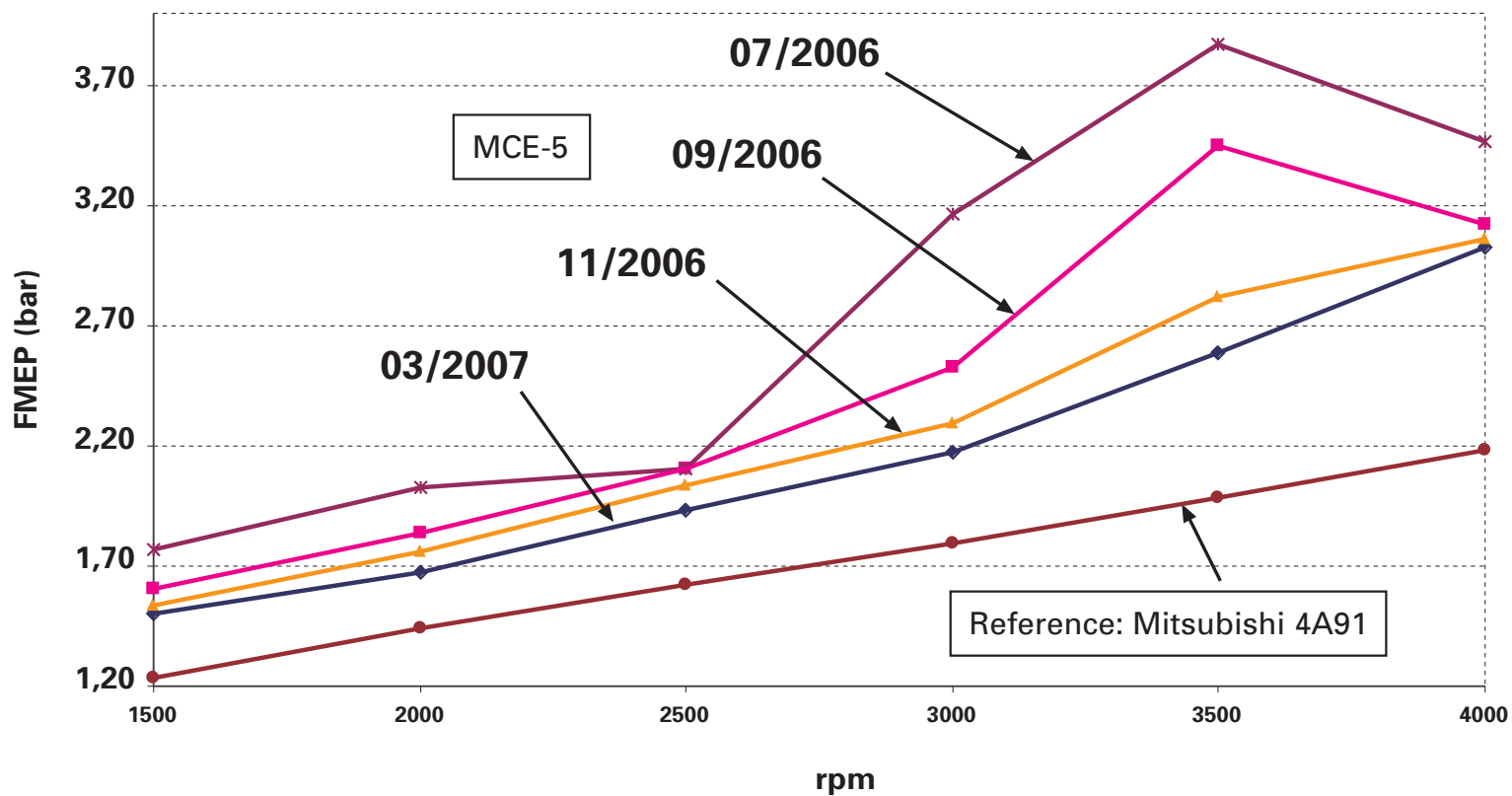
**Intermediate results - current situation (in broad line):**

Conformity to objectives:

<b>Criteria to be considered</b>	<b>Current situation may 2007</b>		
● Compression Ratio control	○	○	●
● NVH	○	○	●
● Robustness, durability, reliability	○	○	●
● Friction losses	●	○	○
● Engine structure, overall size, vehicle integration	○	○	●
● Mass production processes	○	○	●
● Production cost	○	○	●

**Friction losses must be further reduced:**

**Reduction of MCE-5 FMEP since July 2006 when comparing it to that of Mitsubishi 4A91  
(Total friction - single cylinder engine)**



**Friction losses must be further reduced:**

**FMEP reduction sources:**

- a)** Piston (FMEP reduction potential: moderate);
- b)** Gears (FMEP reduction potential: high);
- c)** Gear wheel pin (FMEP reduction potential: moderate).

**MCE-5 gears efficiency has to be improved:**

Current calculated-estimated gear efficiency:

About 0.97

Target efficiency for MCE-5 gears:

Between 0.995 and 0.997

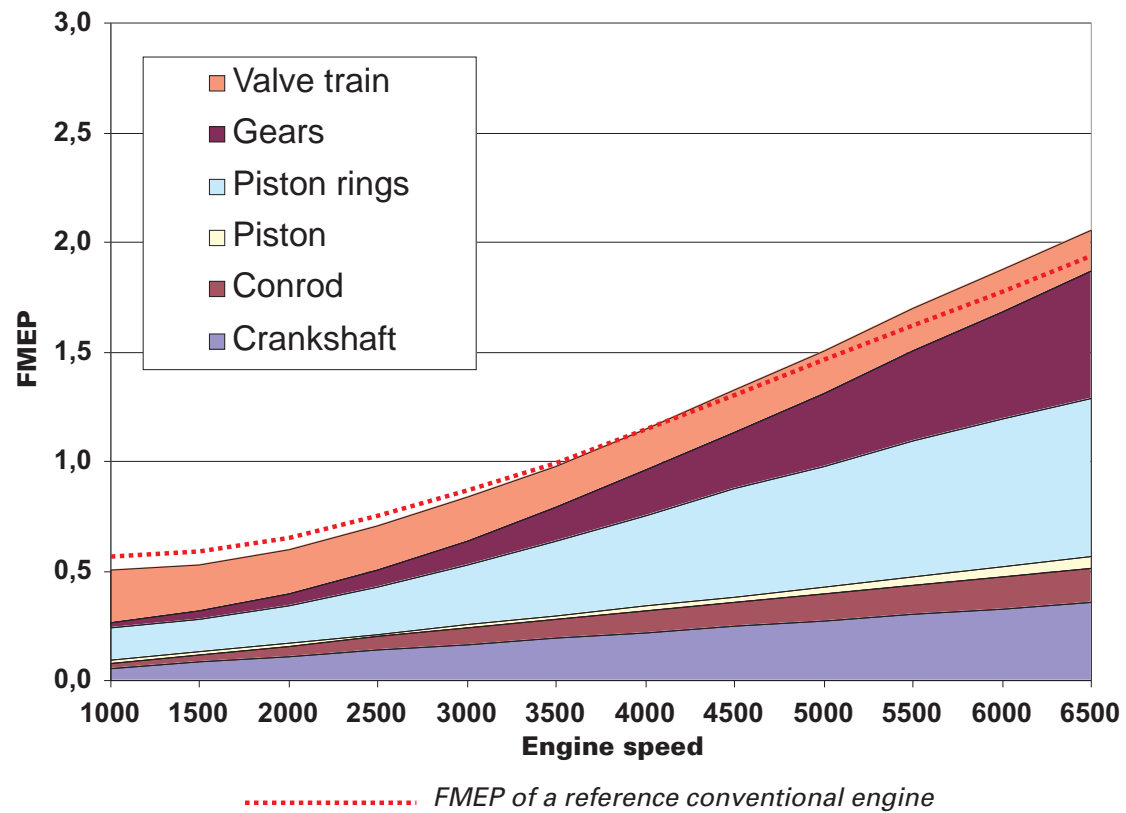
Under study improvement methods:

<b>Method</b>	<b>Effectiveness</b>
Gear module reduction	++++
Gear contact ratio reduction	++++
Gear geometry optimization	+++
Surface roughness optimization	+
Surface treatment (DLC or equivalent)	+

Possible gear friction losses reduction ..... **Between 70 and 90%**

**MCE-5 FMEP target:**

Objective: a lower FMEP at low speeds:



## E - GENERAL CONCLUSION:

- 1) VCR is a **key technological step** for reaching **high CO2 emission reduction** and energy sources diversification;
- 2) MCE-5 technology can respond to **all VCR engine requirements**;
- 3) MCE-5 FMEP remains the last point to be improved to complete the engine conformity to all specifications.

**Thank you for your attention**