## World Light Duty Test Procedure

For Class III Vehicles

- Analysis of Velocity Margin
- 2. Proposal on Discrete Velocity Caps



Presentation from India 15<sup>th</sup> Jan, 16<sup>th</sup> DHC Meeting Geneva, Switzerland

### Background – 15<sup>th</sup> DHC

- For vehicles with Vmax > 120 km/h, it was decided to have velocity capping on Ex-High Phase (if applicable in that CP).
- The velocity capping would be based on margin as a % on max speed of the vehicle
- A proposal of 10% was discussed in the last DHC meeting
- This presentation summarizes an analysis of this margin considering two vehicles A and B

#### Vehicle Information

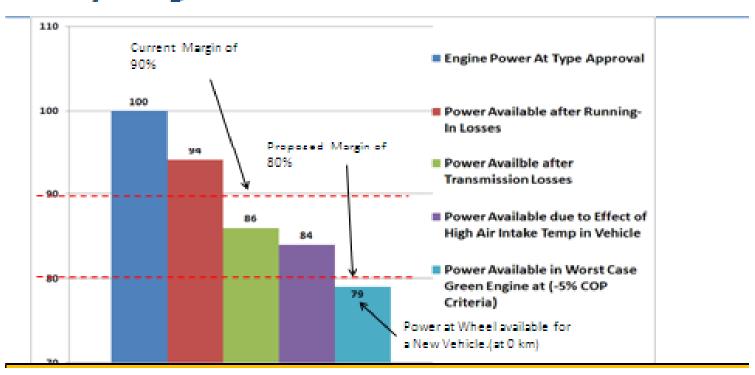
Vehicle	Engine CC	Power, kW	Kerb Wt. kg	PMR kw/ ton	Max Speed km/h	Vcap @10%	Vcap @15%
Α	796	34.5	705	49.0	135	121.5	114.8
В	998	49.2	860	55.6	145	130.5	123.3

The following were analyzed for 10% and 15% margins from Max speed in terms of:

- Cycle Power Demand vs. Available Vehicle Power
- Fuel Economy
- RPM-Load Scatter

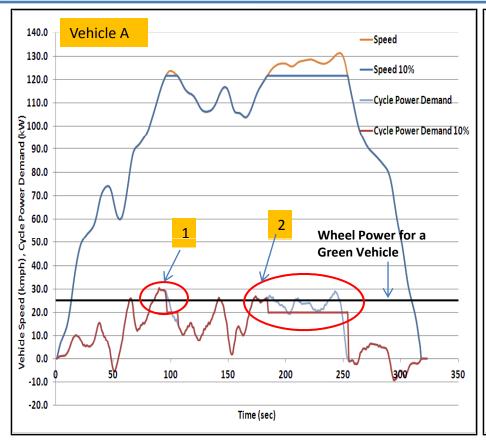
### Engine Power vs Wheel Power

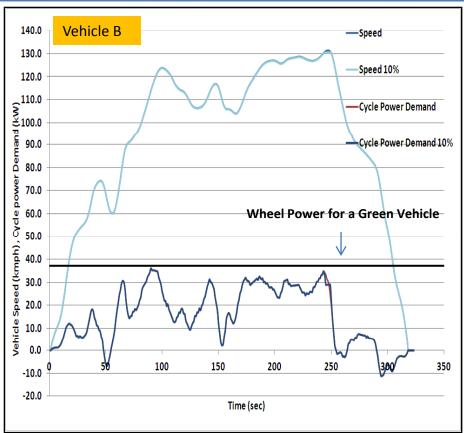
#### Safety Margin on Full Load Power Curve



- Source : WLTP –DHC-14-05
- India had presented in 14<sup>th</sup> DHC Meeting that only 80% of the Engine Power is Available at Wheel for a Green vehicle.

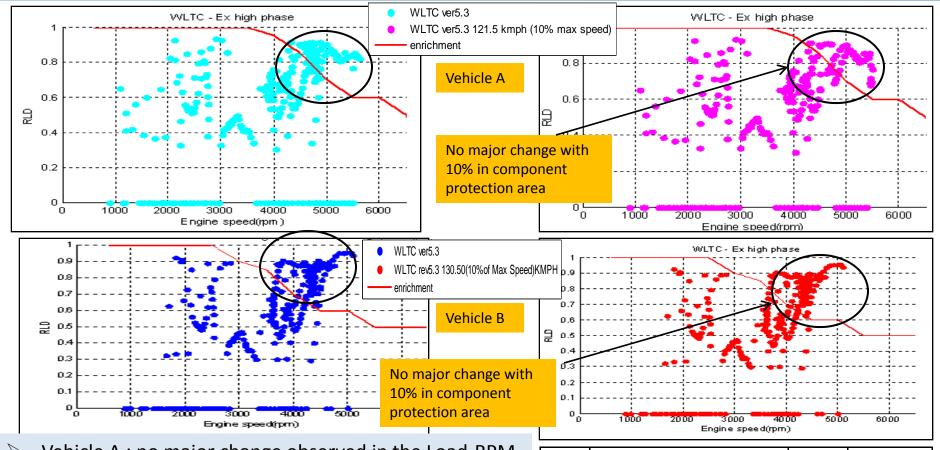
#### 10 % Margin: Cycle Power Demand Analysis





- For Vehicle A, a margin of 10% is not adequate as cycle power demand is higher than available power of the vehicle. Also verified from RPM load scatter / FE data in the next slide. (Pt 1&2)
- ➤ For Vehicle B, at a margin of 10%, the available power of the vehicle just meets the cycle power demand.

#### 10% Analysis: Engine Load & FE Analysis

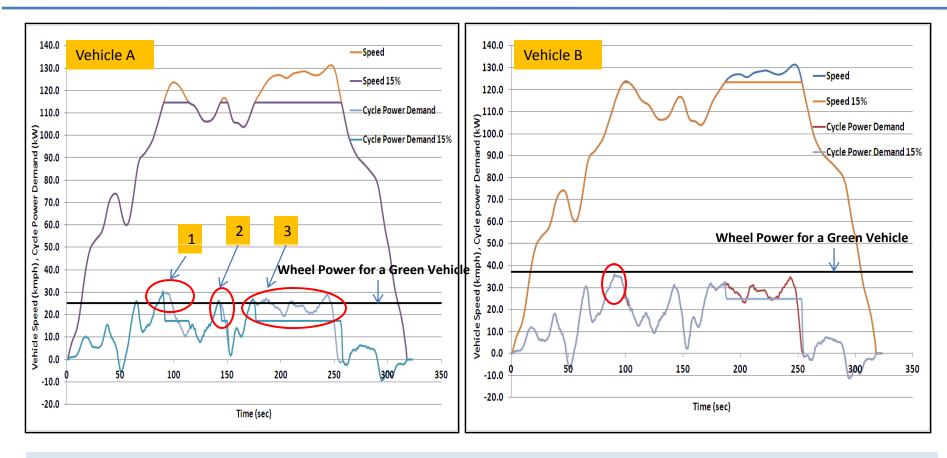


- ➤ Vehicle A: no major change observed in the Load-RPM scatter diagram of Component Protection Area.
- For Vehicle B, 10% margin speed (130.5km/h) is almost same as Ex-H Peak Speed of 131.7 km/h. Hence no change seen in Component Protection area.

For both vehicles A and B, no change in FE observed with 10 % capping.

Vehicle	Speed (WLTC Cycle V 5.3) (kmph)	FE (KMPL)	% Change V5.3 with diff Max Speeds	
Α	Declared Max Speed (135 kmph)	18.51	Base	
	Max Speed 121.5 ( 10%)	18.50	-0.05%	
В	Declared Max Speed (145 kmph)	16.61	Base	
	Max Speed 130.50 (10%)	16.61	0.000%	

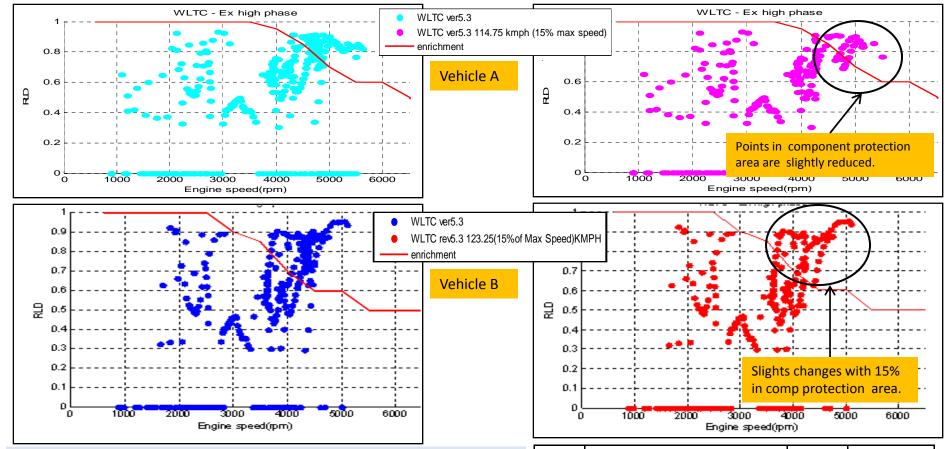
#### 15% Margin: Cycle Power Demand Analysis



- At 15% margin, for Vehicle A, the available power just meets the cycle power demand.
- At 15% margin, for Vehicle B, the cycle power demand is conveniently met by the available engine power.

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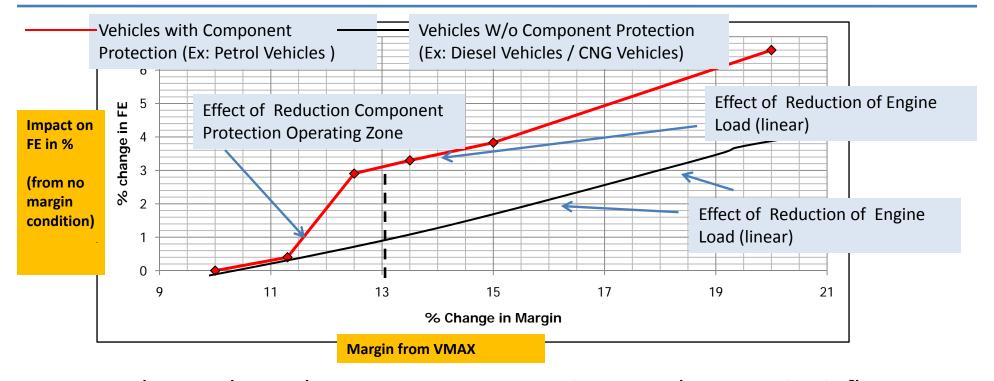
#### 15% Margin: Engine Load & FE Analysis



- For Vehicle A, at 15 % margin, reduction in scatter points observed in the Component Protection Area of Load-RPM scatter diagram.
- For Vehicle B, at 15% margin, points are reduced in the component protection area.
- > Slight FE improvement observed in case of both the vehicles. ( Please refer to note in the next slide )

Vehicle	Speed (WLTC Cycle V 5.3) (kmph)	FE (KMPL)	% Change V5.3 with diff Max Speeds	
Α	Declared Max Speed (135 kmph)	18.51	Base	
	Max Speed 114.75 ( 15%)	19.22	3.83 %	
В	Declared Max Speed (135 kmph)	16.61	Base	
	Max Speed 123.25 (15%)	16.84	+1.38 %	

#### A Note: Effect on FE Vs Max Velocity Margin%



- As shown above the component Protection zone has a major influence on Gasoline Applications. With the increase in margins, the points in engine protection area reduces which show increase in FE.
- Outside the component protection Zone the effect is almost linear.
- Diesel vehicles / CNG Applications or Vehicles not having any component protection will not show this trend and FE increase will be marginal. 9

### Summary

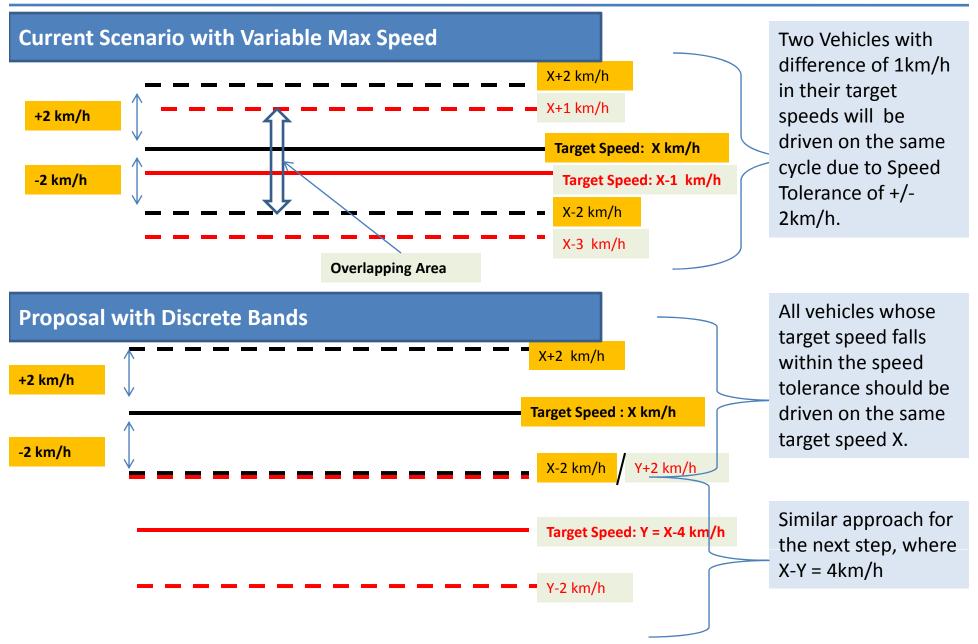
 Margin of 10% on Max Vehicle Speed is not suitable for Vehicles having max speed between 120 to 145 km/h as seen by engine operating points.

 Based on the analysis at least 15% margin on speed will be appropriate considering Cycle
Power Demand and Component Protection.

### 2. Proposal on Discrete Velocity Caps

- Determining Velocity Caps for vehicles having Max Speeds between 120 and 145km/h will generate at least 25 different test patterns.
- Speed tolerance of at least +/- 2km/h, will cause overlapping of these test patterns within this tolerance.
- It is suggested to have discrete Velocity Caps, to minimize effort in calculation and implementation as shown in the next slide.

### Discrete Velocity Caps-Concept



### Proposal-Discrete Velocity Caps

Group	Vehicle Max Speed A	Max Speed with 15% Margin B = 0.85*A	Target Speed C	Actual Margin wrt to Target Speed D = (1-C/A)%
	121	102.9		13.6%
	122	103.7		14.3%
1	123	104.6	104.6	15.0%
	124	105.4		15.7%
	125	106.3		16.4%
	126	107.1		13.7%
	127	108.0		14.3%
2	128	108.8	108.8	15.0%
	129	109.7		15.7%
	130	110.5		16.3%
	131	111.4		13.7%
	132	112.2		14.4%
3	133	113.1	113.1	15.0%
	134	113.9		15.6%
	135	114.8		16.3%
	136	115.6		13.8%
	137	116.5		14.4%
4	138	117.3	117.3	15.0%
	139	118.2		15.6%
	140	119.0		16.2%
	141	119.9		13.8%
	142	120.7		14.4%
5	143	121.6	121.6	15.0%
	144	122.4		15.6%
	145	123.3		16.2%

Based on the previous reasoning, the 5 distinct groups can be formed.

The target speed for various groups is as shown.

The actual margin of the speed point wrt to target speed is also shown.

### Impact on FE (Inter Group Variation)

Group	Vehicle Max Speed A	Max Speed with 15% Margin B = 0.85*A	FE km/l	
	131	111.4		1
	132	112.2		
3	133	113.1	17.54	$\vdash$
	134	113.9		
	135	114.8		1.7%
	136	115.6		
	137	116.5		
4	138	117.3	17.24	$\dashv$
	139	118.2		
	140	119.0		1.9%
	141	119.9		1.5/0
	142	120.7		
5	143	121.6	16.92	
	144	122.4		
	145	123.3		

- One Vehicle was tested with mean speed of Group 3
   , Group 4 and Group5 to check the inter-band variation.
- Percentage Difference in FE between mean speed points of 3 consecutive group was found to be within 2%

### Impact on FE (Intra Group Variation)

	Vehicle A			Vehicle B						
G	roup	Vehicle Max Speed A	Max Speed with 15% Margin B =	FE km/l		Group	Vehicle Max Speed A	Max Speed with 15% Margin B = 0.85*A	FE km/l	
		-	0.85*A				141	119.9	17.05	
		131	117.9				142	120.7		
		132	118.8			5	143	121.6	16.92	0.8%
	3	133	119.7	18.60		,			10.52	J
		134	120.6		<b>-0.5%</b>		144	122.4		
		135	121.5	18.5	J		145	123.3		

- Two Vehicles were checked in Group5 for variation in FE within the speed points of a same group.
- Difference between extreme speed point and target speed of each group is found to be less than 1%.

### Summary

 The proposal of having discrete velocity caps would reduce the effort in calculation and implementation for different cycles for different speeds.

 FE variation, at speed points within a group was found to be negligible.

 FE variation, at mean speed points of two neighboring groups was found to be within 2%.

# **THANK YOU**