

Detroit Dd15 Engine Powertrain Demand

The transport sector continues to shift towards alternative powertrains, particularly with the UK Government's announcement to end the sale of petrol and diesel passenger cars by 2030 and increasing support for alternatives. Despite this announcement, the internal combustion continues to play a significant role both in the passenger car market through the use of hybrids and sustainable low carbon fuels, as well as a key role in other sectors such as heavy-duty vehicles and off-highway applications across the globe. Building on the industry-leading IC Engines conference, the 2021 Powertrain Systems for Net-Zero Transport conference (7-8 December 2021, London, UK) focused on the internal combustion engine's role in Net-Zero transport as well as covered developments in the wide range of propulsion systems available (electric, fuel cell, sustainable fuels etc) and their associated powertrains. To achieve the net-zero transport across the globe, the life-cycle analysis of future powertrain and energy was also discussed. Powertrain Systems for Net-Zero Transport provided a forum for engine, fuel, e-machine, fuel cell and powertrain experts to look closely at developments in powertrain technology required, to meet the demands of the net-zero future and global competition in all sectors of the road transportation, off-highway and stationary power industries.

The 21st Century Truck Partnership (21CTP) works to reduce fuel consumption and emissions, increase heavy-duty vehicle safety, and support research, development, and demonstration to initiate commercially viable products and systems. This report is the third in a series of three by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine that have reviewed the research and development initiatives carried out by the 21CTP. Review of the 21st Century Truck Partnership, Third Report builds on the Phase 1 and 2 reviews and reports, and also comments on changes and progress since the Phase 2 report was issued in 2012.

The American City Diesel Progress Engines & Drives Sound & Vibration Medium/Heavy Duty Truck Engines, Fuel & Computerized Management Systems Proceedings of the ... American Control Conference Energy and Water Development Appropriations for 2007

Ideal for students, entry-level technicians, and experienced professionals, the fully updated Sixth Edition of MEDIUM/HEAVY DUTY TRUCK ENGINES, FUEL & COMPUTERIZED MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS is the most comprehensive guide to highway diesel engines and their management systems available today. The new edition features expanded coverage of natural gas (NG) fuel systems, after-treatment diagnostics, and drive systems that rely on electric traction motors (including hybrid, fuel cell, and all-electric). Three new chapters address electric powertrain technology, and a new, dedicated chapter on the Connected Truck addresses telematics, ELDs, and cybersecurity. This user-friendly, full-color resource covers the full range of commercial vehicle powertrains, from light- to heavy-duty, and includes transit bus drive systems. Set apart from any other book on the market by its emphasis on the modern multiplexed chassis, this practical, wide-ranging guide helps students prepare for career success in the dynamic field of diesel engine and commercial vehicle service and repair. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

Volume 2 of the two-volume set Advanced direct injection combustion engine technologies and development investigates diesel DI combustion engines, which despite their commercial success are facing ever more stringent emission legislation worldwide. Direct injection diesel engines are generally more efficient and cleaner than indirect injection engines and as fuel prices continue to rise DI engines are expected to gain in popularity for automotive applications. Two exclusive sections examine light-duty and heavy-duty diesel engines. Fuel injection systems and after treatment systems for DI diesel engines are discussed. The final section addresses exhaust emission control strategies, including combustion diagnostics and modelling, drawing on reputable diesel combustion system research and development. Investigates how HSDI and DI engines can meet ever more stringent emission legislation Examines technologies for both light-duty and heavy-duty diesel engines Discusses exhaust emission control strategies, combustion diagnostics and modelling

Cost, Effectiveness, and Deployment of Fuel Economy Technologies for Light-Duty Vehicles

F & S Index United States Annual

CDJ.

Hearings Before the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, Ninety-third Congress, Second Session, on S. 3000 ...

Proceedings of the 1986 American Control Conference

Medium- and heavy-duty trucks, motor coaches, and transit buses - collectively, "medium- and heavy-duty vehicles" or MHDVs - are used in every sector of the economy. The fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions of MHDVs have become a focus of legislative and regulatory action in the past few years. This study is a follow-on to the National Research Council's 2010 report, Technologies and Approaches to Reducing the Fuel Consumption of Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles. That report provided a series of findings and recommendations on the development of regulations for reducing fuel consumption of MHDVs. On September 15, 2011, NHTSA and EPA finalized joint Phase I rules to establish a comprehensive Heavy-Duty National Program to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and fuel consumption for on-road medium- and heavy-duty vehicles. As NHTSA and EPA began working on a second round of standards, the National Academies issued another report, Reducing the Fuel Consumption and Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Phase Two: First Report, providing recommendations for the Phase II standards. This third and final report focuses on a possible third phase of regulations to be promulgated by these agencies in the next decade.

With the changing landscape of the transport sector, there are also alternative powertrain systems on offer that can run independently of or in conjunction with the internal combustion (IC) engine. This shift has actually helped the industry gain traction with the IC Engine market projected to grow at 4.67% CAGR during the forecast period 2019-2025. It continues to meet both requirements and challenges through continual technology advancement and innovation from the latest research. With this in mind, the contributions in Internal Combustion Engines and Powertrain Systems for Future Transport 2019 not only cover the particular issues for the IC engine market but also reflect the impact of alternative powertrains on the propulsion industry. The main topics include:

- Engines for hybrid powertrains and electrification
- IC engines
- Fuel cells
- E-machines
- Air-path and other technologies achieving performance and fuel economy benefits
- Advances and improvements in combustion and ignition systems
- Emissions regulation and their control by engine and after-treatment
- Developments in real-world driving cycles
- Advanced boosting systems
- Connected powertrains (AI)
- Electrification opportunities
- Energy conversion and recovery systems

Modified or novel engine cycles

- IC engines for heavy duty and off highway

Internal Combustion Engines and Powertrain Systems for Future Transport 2019 provides a forum for IC engine, fuels and powertrain experts, and looks closely at developments in powertrain technology required to meet the demands of the low carbon economy and global competition in all sectors of the transportation, off-highway and stationary power industries.

Review of the 21st Century Truck Partnership

A Continuing Bibliography with Indexes

Hearing Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, One Hundred Ninth Congress, First Session, on H.R. 2419, an Act Making Appropriations for Energy and Water Development for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2006, and for Other Purposes

Commercial Carrier Journal for Professional Fleet Managers

Seattle Sheraton Hotel and Towers, Seattle, WA, June 18-20, 1986

Advanced Direct Injection Combustion Engine Technologies and Development

In July 2010, the National Research Council (NRC) appointed the Committee to Review the 21st Century Truck Partnership, Phase 2, to conduct an independent review of the 21st Century Truck Partnership (21CTP). The 21CTP is a cooperative research and development (R&D) partnership including four federal agencies—the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)—and 15 industrial partners. The purpose of this Partnership is to reduce fuel consumption and emissions, increase heavy-duty vehicle safety, and support research, development, and demonstration to initiate commercially viable products and systems. This is the NRC's second report on the topic and it includes the committee's review of the Partnership as a whole, its major areas of focus, 21CTP's management and priority setting, efficient operations, and the new SuperTruck program.

Technologies and Approaches to Reducing the Fuel Consumption of Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles evaluates various technologies and methods that could improve the fuel economy of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles, such as tractor-trailers, transit buses, and work trucks. The book also recommends approaches that federal agencies could use to regulate these vehicles' fuel consumption. Currently there are no fuel consumption standards for such vehicles, which account for about 26 percent of the transportation fuel used in the U.S. The miles-per-gallon measure used to regulate the fuel economy of passenger cars is not appropriate for medium- and heavy-duty vehicles, which are designed above all to carry loads efficiently. Instead, any regulation of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles should use a metric that reflects the efficiency with which a vehicle moves goods or passengers, such as gallons per ton-mile, a unit that reflects the amount of fuel a vehicle would use to carry a ton of goods one mile. This is called load-specific fuel consumption (LSFC). The book estimates the improvements that various technologies could achieve over the next decade in seven vehicle types. For example, using advanced diesel engines in tractor-trailers could lower their fuel consumption by up to 20 percent by 2020, and improved aerodynamics could yield an 11 percent reduction. Hybrid powertrains could lower the fuel consumption of vehicles that stop frequently, such as garbage trucks and transit buses, by as much 35 percent in the same time frame.

Highway Safety Literature

Modern Electric, Hybrid Electric, and Fuel Cell Vehicles

Canadian Forest Industries

Reducing Fuel Consumption and Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Medium- and Heavy-duty Vehicles, Phase Two

Hearings Before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, One Hundred Ninth Congress, Second Session

Petroleum Supply Monthly

This book covers all aspects of supercharging internal combustion engines. It details charging systems and components, the theoretical basic relations between engines and charging systems, as well as layout and evaluation criteria for best interaction. Coverage also describes recent experiences in design and development of supercharging systems, improved graphical presentations, and most advanced calculation and simulation tools.

Reducing Fuel Consumption and Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Medium- and Heavy-duty Vehicles, Phase TwoFinal ReportTechnologies and Approaches to Reducing the Fuel Consumption of Medium- and Heavy-Duty VehiclesNational Academies Press

Fiscal Year 1975 Authorization for Military Procurement, Research and Development, and Active Duty, Selected Reserve, and Civilian Personnel Strengths

Energy

Powertrain Systems for Net-Zero Transport

The TARDEC Story

Energy and Water, and Related Agencies Appropriations for Fiscal Year ...

Internal Combustion Engines and Powertrain Systems for Future Transport 2019

The 21st Century Truck Partnership (21CTP), a cooperative research and development partnership formed by four federal agencies with 15 industrial partners, was launched in the year 2000 with high hopes that it would dramatically advance the technologies used in trucks and buses, yielding a cleaner, safer, more efficient generation of vehicles. Review of the 21st Century Truck Partnership critically examines and comments on the overall adequacy and balance of the 21CTP. The book reviews how well the program has accomplished its goals, evaluates progress in the program, and makes recommendations to improve the likelihood of the Partnership meeting its goals. Key recommendations of the book include that the 21CTP should be continued, but the future program should be revised and better balanced. A clearer goal setting strategy should be developed, and the goals should be clearly stated in measurable engineering terms and reviewed periodically so as to be based on the available funds.

MODERN DIESEL TECHNOLOGY: DIESEL ENGINES, Second Edition, provides a thorough, reader-friendly introduction to diesel engine theory, construction, operation, and service. Combining a simple, straightforward writing style, ample illustrations, and step-by-step instruction, this trusted guide helps aspiring technicians develop the knowledge and skills they need to service modern, computer-controlled diesel engines. The book provides an overview of essential topics such as shop safety, tools and equipment, engine construction and operation, major engine systems, and general service and repair concepts. Dedicated chapters then explore engine, fuel, and vehicle computer control subsystems, as well as diesel emissions. Thoroughly revised to reflect the latest technology, trends, and techniques—including current ASE Education Foundation standards—the Second Edition provides an accurate, up-to-date introduction to modern diesel engines and a solid foundation for professional success. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

The Department of Energy's Fiscal Year 1997 Budget Request for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy and Fossil Energy Programs

The Power Report

Charging the Internal Combustion Engine

Reducing Fuel Consumption and Greenhouse Gas Emissions of Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles, Phase Two

Third Report

Sixty-five Years of Innovation 1946-2010

"This book is an introduction to automotive technology, with specic reference to battery electric, hybrid electric, and fuel cell electric vehicles. It could serve electrical engineers who need to know more about automobiles or automotive engineers who need to know about electrical propulsion systems. For example, this reviewer, who is a specialist in electric machinery, could use this book to better understand the automobiles for which the reviewer is designing electric drive motors. An automotive engineer, on the other hand, might use it to better understand the nature of motors and electric storage systems for application in automobiles, trucks or motorcycles. The early chapters of the book are accessible to technically literate people who need to know something about cars. While the rst chapter is historical in nature, the second chapter is a good introduction to automobiles, including dynamics of propulsion and braking. The third chapter discusses, in some detail, spark ignition and compression ignition (Diesel) engines. The fourth chapter discusses the nature of transmission systems." —James Kirtley, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA "The third edition covers extensive topics in modern electric, hybrid electric, and fuel cell vehicles, in which the profound knowledge, mathematical modeling, simulations, and control are clearly presented. Featured with design of various vehicle drivetrains, as well as a multi-objective optimization software, it is an estimable work to meet the needs of automotive industry." —Haiyan Henry Zhang, Purdue University, USA "The extensive combined experience of the authors have produced an extensive volume covering a broad range but detailed topics on the principles, design and architectures of Modern Electric, Hybrid Electric, and Fuel Cell Vehicles in a well-structured, clear and concise manner. The volume offers a complete overview of technologies, their selection, integration & control, as well as an interesting Technical Overview of the Toyota Prius. The technical chapters are complemented with example problems and user guides to assist the reader in practical calculations through the use of common scientific computing packages. It will be of interest mainly to research postgraduates working in this eld as well as established academic researchers, industrial R&D engineers and allied professionals." —Christopher Donaghy-Spary, Durham University, United Kingdom

The book deals with the fundamentals, theoretical bases, and design methodologies of conventional internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles, electric vehicles (EVs), hybrid electric vehicles (HEVs), and fuel cell vehicles (FCVs). The design methodology is described in mathematical terms, step-by-step, and the topics are approached from the overall drive train system, not just individual components. Furthermore, in explaining the design methodology of each drive train, design examples are presented with simulation results. All the chapters have been updated, and two new chapters on Mild Hybrids and Optimal Sizing and Dimensioning and Control are also included

- Chapters updated throughout the text.
- New homework problems, solutions, and examples.
- Includes two new chapters.
- Features accompanying MATLABM software.

The light-duty vehicle fleet is expected to undergo substantial technological changes over the next several decades. New powertrain designs, alternative fuels, advanced materials and significant changes to the vehicle body are being driven by increasingly stringent fuel economy and greenhouse gas emission standards. By the end of the next decade, cars and light-duty trucks will be more fuel efficient, weigh less, emit less air pollutants, have more safety features, and will be more expensive to purchase relative to current vehicles. Though the gasoline-powered spark ignition engine will continue to be the dominant powertrain configuration even through 2030, such vehicles will be equipped with advanced technologies, materials, electronics and controls, and aerodynamics. And by 2030, the deployment of alternative methods to propel and fuel vehicles and alternative modes of transportation, including autonomous vehicles, will be well underway. What are these new technologies – how will they work, and will some technologies be more effective than others? Written to inform The United States Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE) and greenhouse gas (GHG) emission standards, this new report from the National Research Council is a technical evaluation of costs, benefits, and implementation issues of fuel reduction technologies for next-generation light-duty vehicles. Cost, Effectiveness, and Deployment of Fuel Economy Technologies for Light-Duty Vehicles estimates the cost, potential efficiency improvements, and barriers to commercial deployment of technologies that might be employed from 2020 to 2030. This report describes these promising technologies and makes recommendations for their inclusion on the list of technologies applicable for the 2017-2025 CAFE standards.

Automotive News

Energy: a Continuing Bibliography with Indexes

Annual Report to Congress on the Automotive Technology Development Program. Eleventh

Diesel Engines

Modern Diesel Technology: Diesel Engines

Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports

J.D. Power and Associates automotive journal.

Full of illustrations and photographs, this publication is a comprehensive history of the many innovations in tanks and other military ground vehicles and equipment developed by the engineers at TARDEC, the U.S. Army Tank Automotive Research, Development and Engineering Center. TARDEC was formed in 1946 as an outgrowth of the Detroit Arsenal Tank Plant built during World War II. During the early years, emphasis was placed on evolving new technologies to improve military ground vehicles, culminating in the development of the M1 Abrams tank. Since then, TARDEC has grown to be a key center for advanced technologies for military ground vehicles and equipment. Recent years have brought an explosion of technology development and integration, from hybrid engines to fuel cells, from analytical simulation to enormous physical simulators, and from small robots to entire unmanned vehicles.

Final Report

Energy and Water Development Appropriations for Fiscal Year ...

Energy and Water, and Related Agencies Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2006

Review of the 21st Century Truck Partnership, Second Report

Timber Harvesting

Technologies and Approaches to Reducing the Fuel Consumption of Medium- and Heavy-Duty Vehicles