

Chain Cam Drive Efficiency Optimization and Comparison to Belt Drives



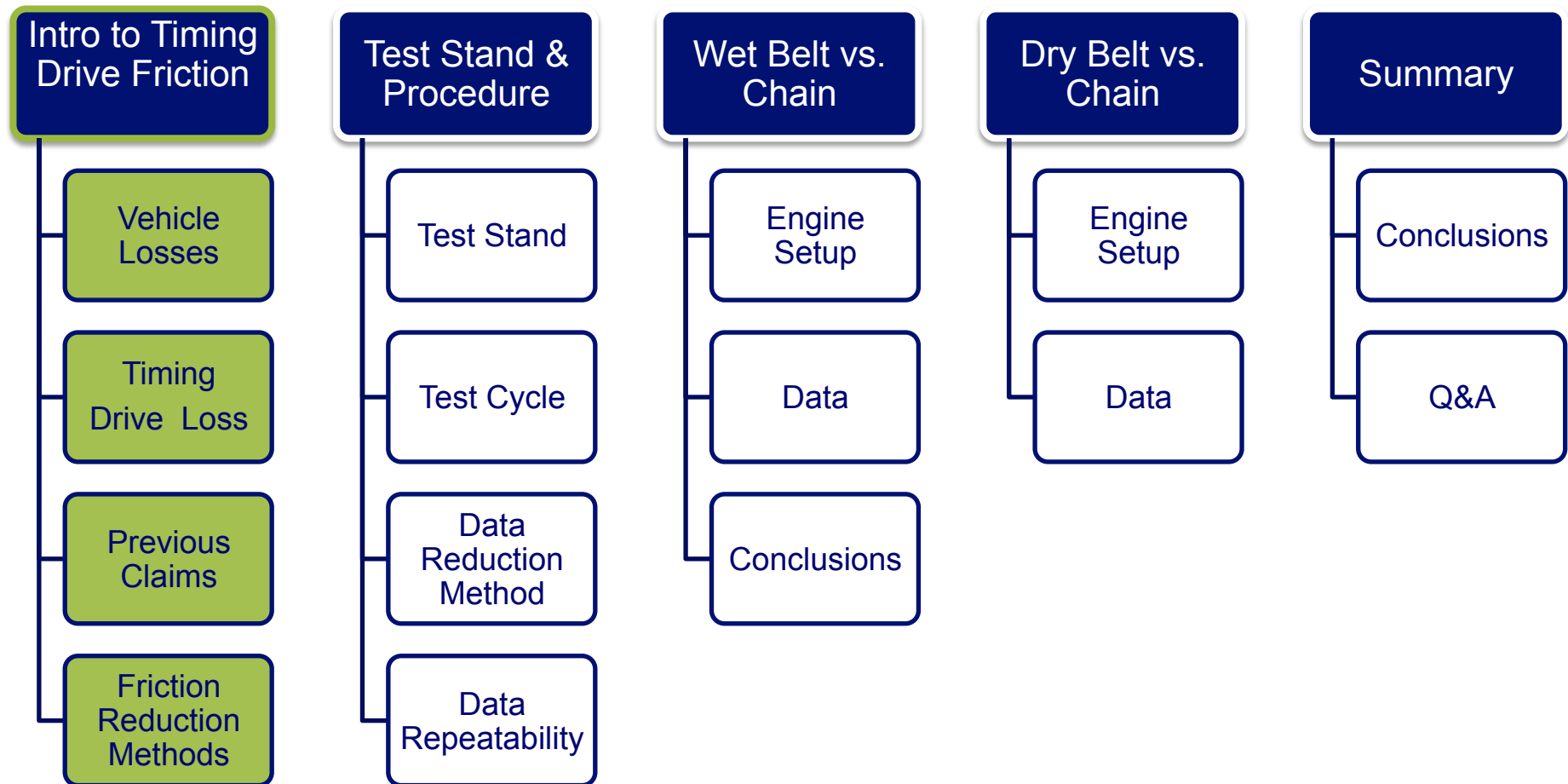
October 2012

Our Beliefs

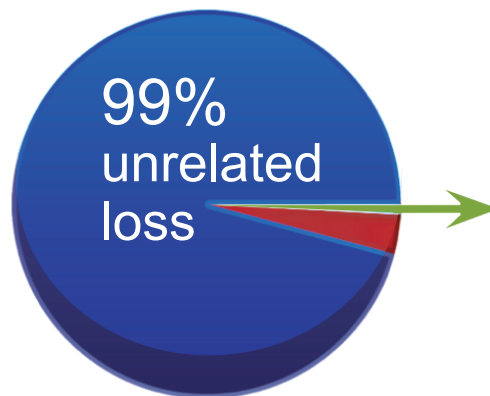
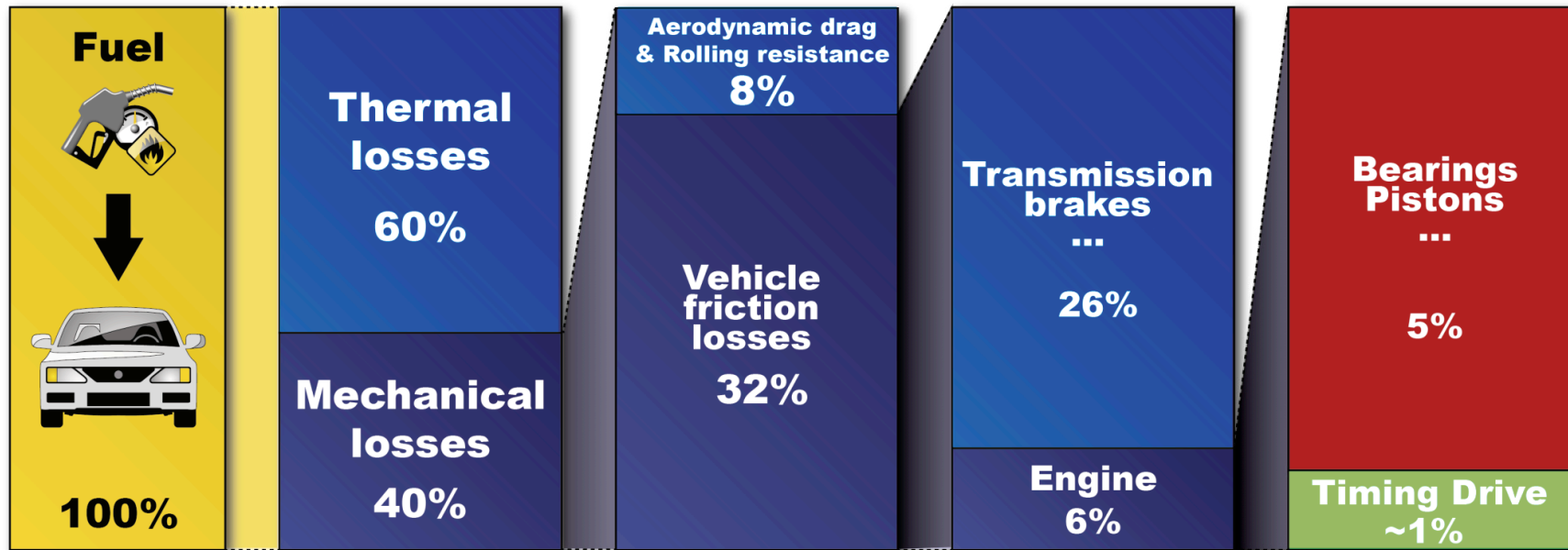
Respect
Collaboration
Excellence
Integrity
Community



Outline



System Friction - Background

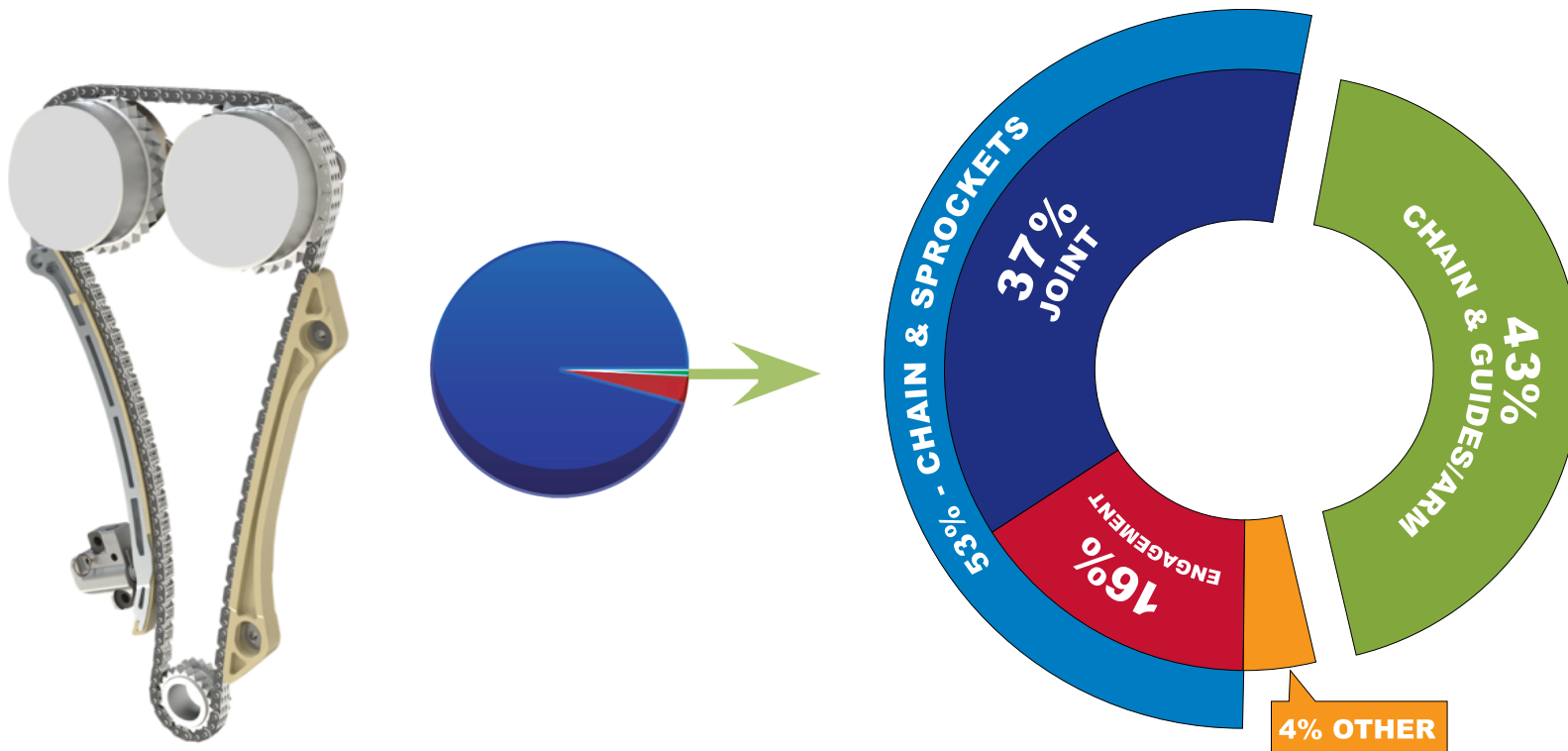


~1%

of vehicle total loss
is in the timing drive

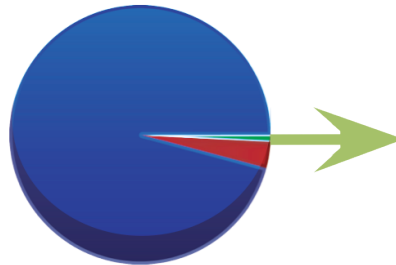
Breakdown of the Timing System Losses

Chain Drive Losses



Breakdown of the Timing System Losses

Belt Drive Losses

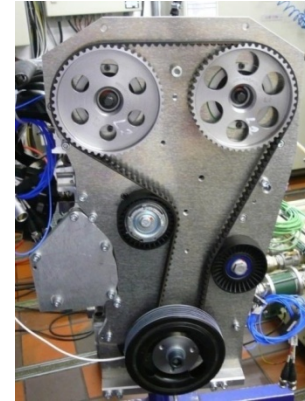


- Belt Tooth Compression
- Cam Seals
- Stretching of belt fibers
- Wrapping / Engagement / Sliding losses
- Pumping losses (oil/air out of tooth)
- Tensioner / Idler bearing and friction surface losses

Previous Claims vs. BW Study

Previous Claims:

- Significant belt efficiency benefit in some publications
- Other publications indicate efficiency benefit from chains



BW Study:

- Reports torque to turn measured at crank
- Fuel economy not included due to calculation assumptions required

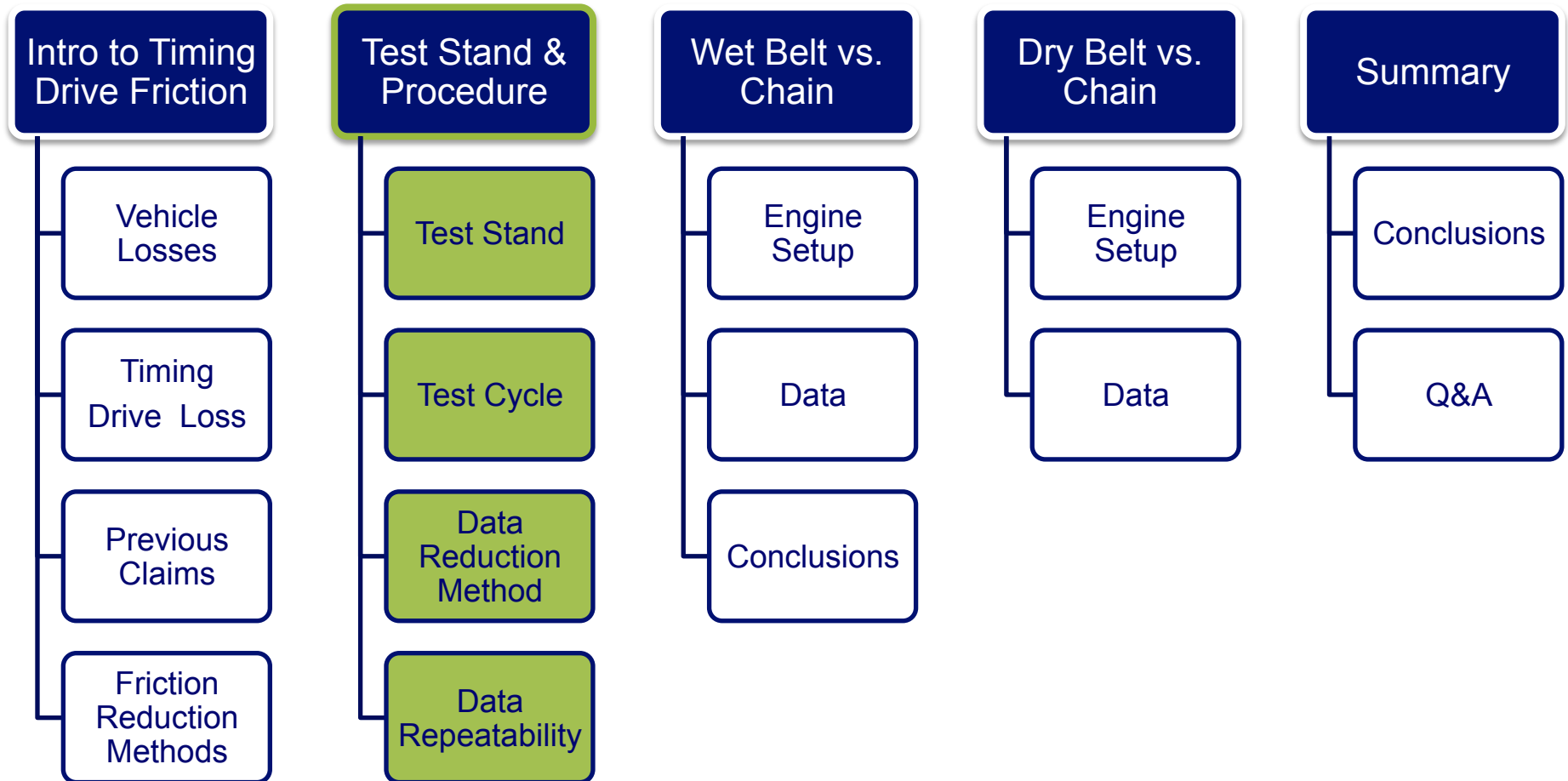


Strategies for timing drive system optimization

- Layout Geometry
- Tensioner Tuning
- Chain Internal Friction
- Face Material

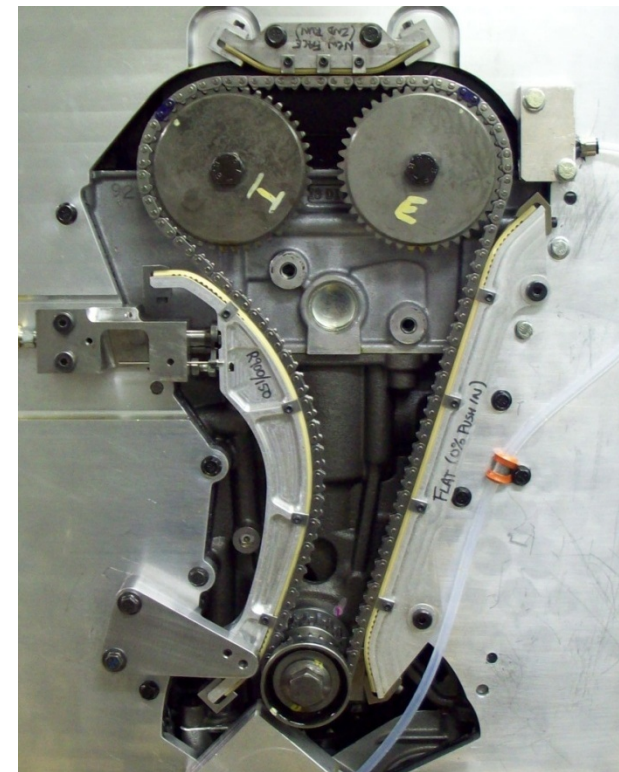
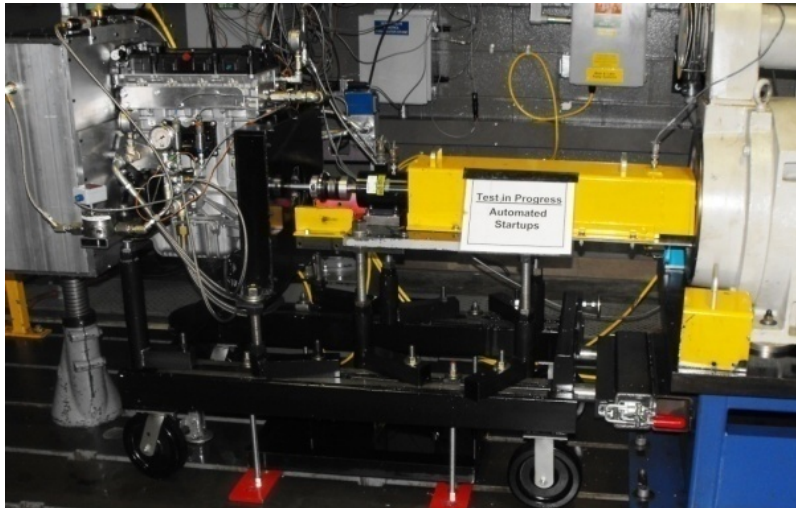


Outline



Motored Engine Friction Test Stand

- The Motored Engine Friction Test Stand is designed to measure friction of the entire timing system
 - A motored engine is a non-firing engine powered by an electric motor
 - Chain tensions are induced by the camshaft torques and tensioner dynamics



Motored Engine Friction Test Stand [4/6]

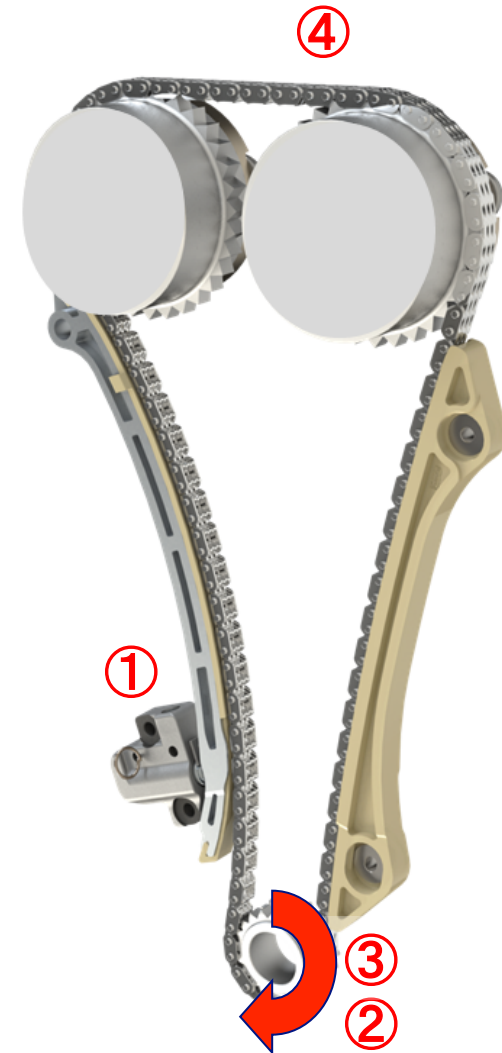
Controlled Test Stand Inputs

<i>shaft speed</i>	<i>500 ~ 5000rpm</i>
<i>oil type</i>	<i>5W-20</i>
<i>oil flow rate</i>	<i>1.0 L/min</i>
<i>Oil pressure</i>	<i>0-700 kPa</i>
<i>oil temperature</i>	<i>93°C ± 2°C</i>

Test Stand Outputs

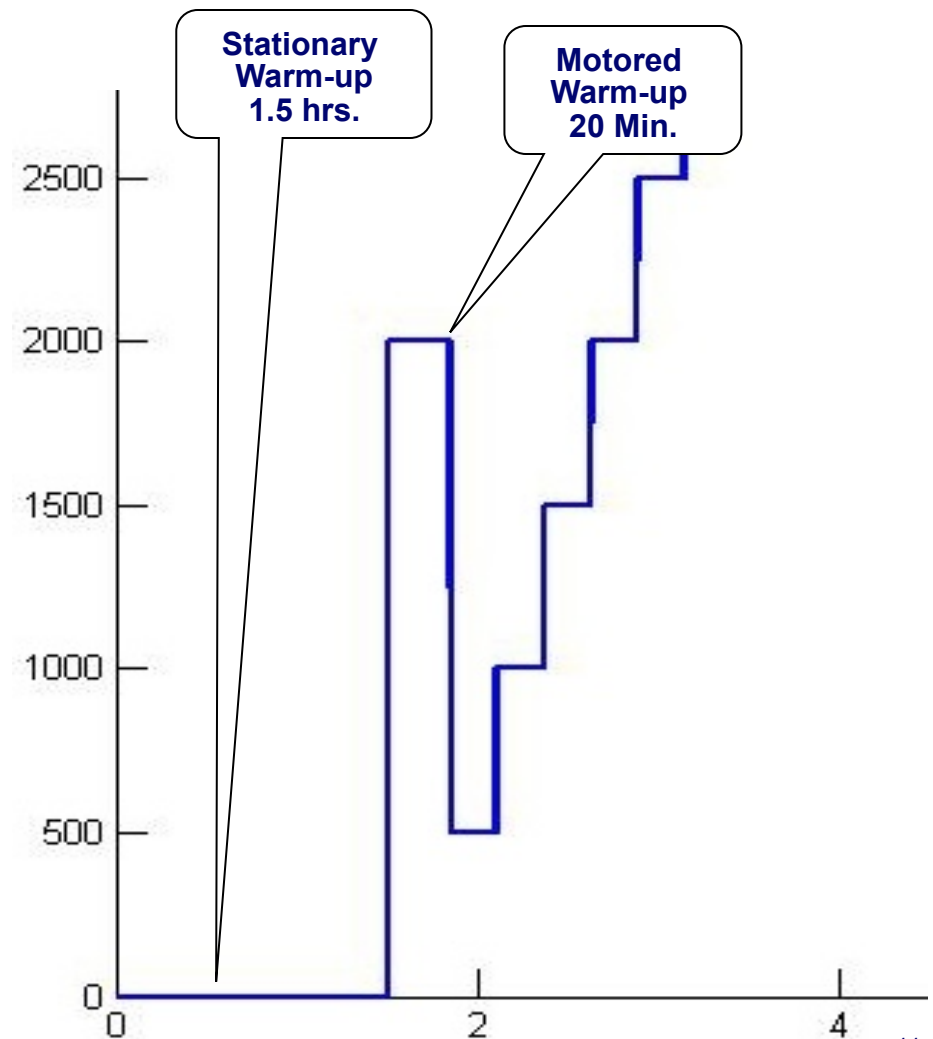
<i>1</i>	<i>chain tension</i>
<i>2</i>	<i>torque</i>
<i>3</i>	<i>speed</i>
<i>4</i>	<i>temperature in engine</i>

- Torque meter accuracy of ± 0.037 Nm
- Unmanned automated test operation



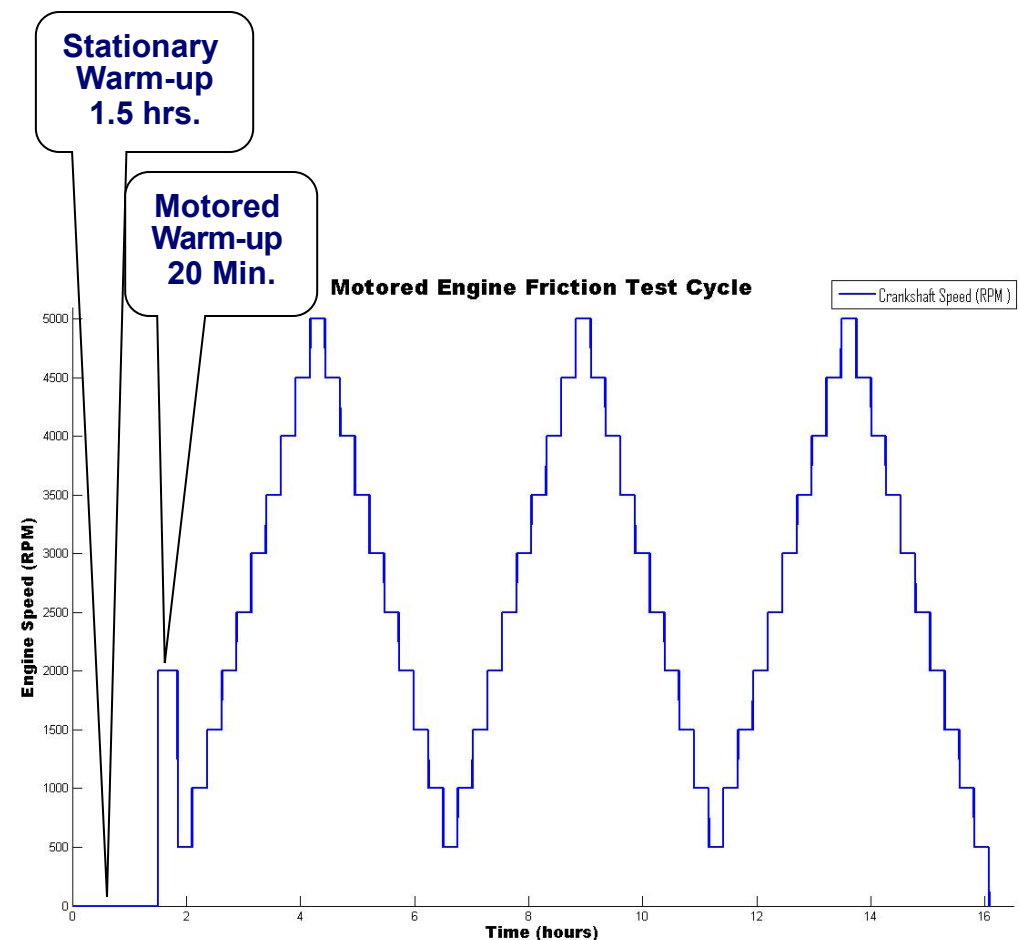
Motored Engine Friction Test Cycle [1/3]

- Test cycle consists of 3 parts
 - Test stand warm-up runs for 1.5 hrs. prior to starting friction test cycles
 - Engine warm-up motors stand at 2000 RPM to stabilize engine temperatures



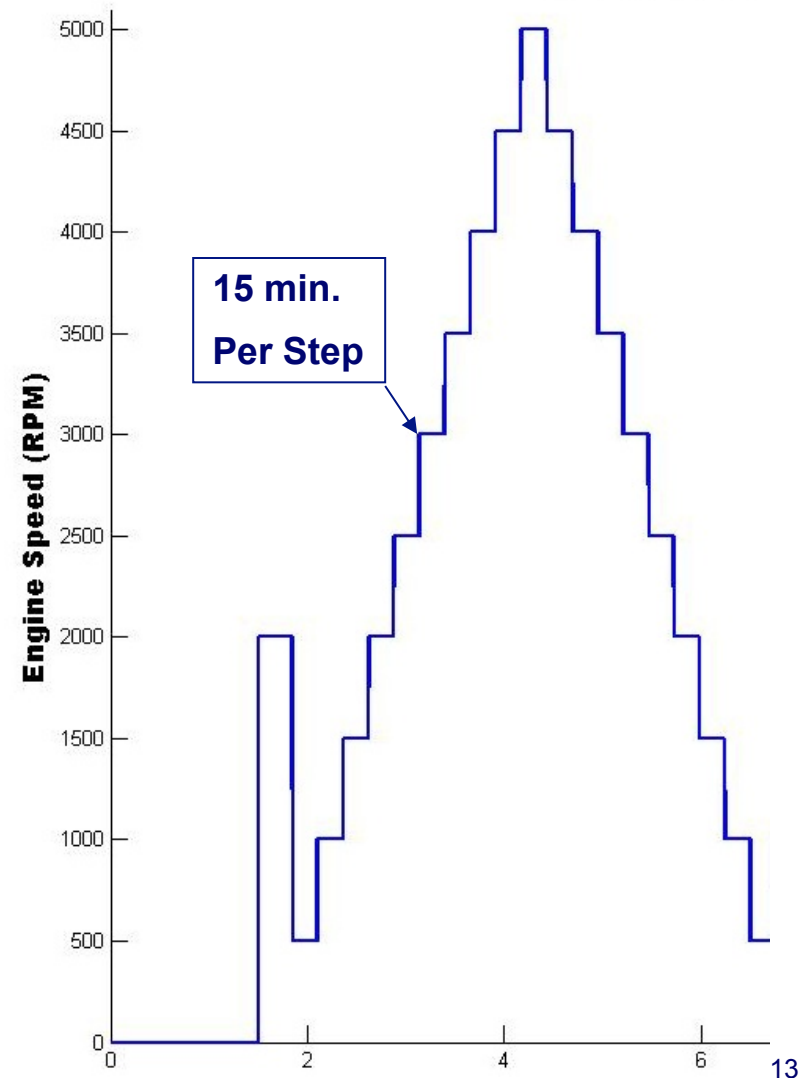
Motored Engine Friction Test Cycle [2/3]

- Test cycle consists of 3 parts
 - Test stand warm-up runs for 1.5 hrs. prior to starting friction test cycles
 - Engine warm-up motors stand at 2000 RPM to stabilize engine temperatures
 - Test cycle consists of 3 cycles to monitor and stabilize timing drive and engine friction



Motored Engine Friction Test Cycle [3/3]

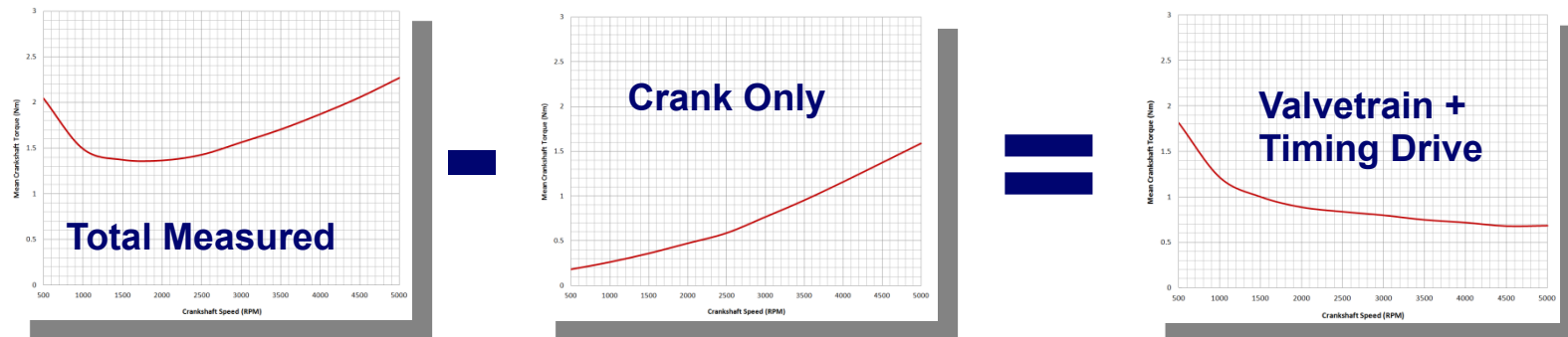
- Test cycle consists of 3 parts
 - Test stand warm-up runs for 1.5 hrs. prior to starting friction test cycles
 - Engine warm-up motors stand at 2000 RPM to stabilize engine temperatures
 - Test cycle consists of 3 cycles to monitor and stabilize timing drive and engine friction
- Each test cycle measures friction at 10 different speeds.
 - Each speed is run 15 min. to stabilize friction
 - Each speed is measured 3 times while speed is ramped up and 3 times while speed is ramped down.



Torque-To-Turn Measurement Methodology

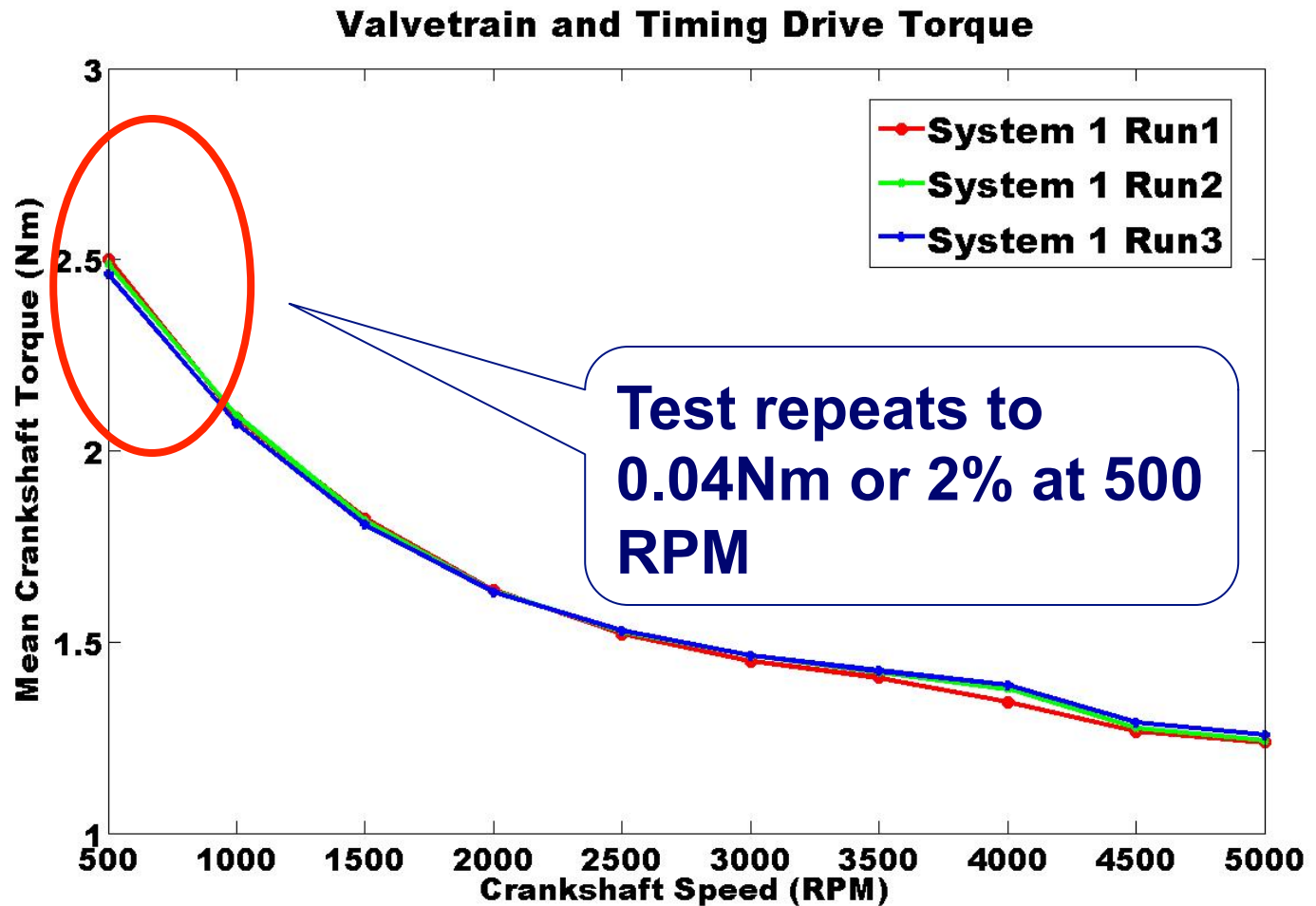
Strip Method:

- Chain or Belt drive assembled
- Measure torque at crank to spin engine
- Chain or Belt is removed
- Measure torque to spin crank only
- Subtract crank torque from total engine torque
- Resultant torque is timing drive & valvetrain torque



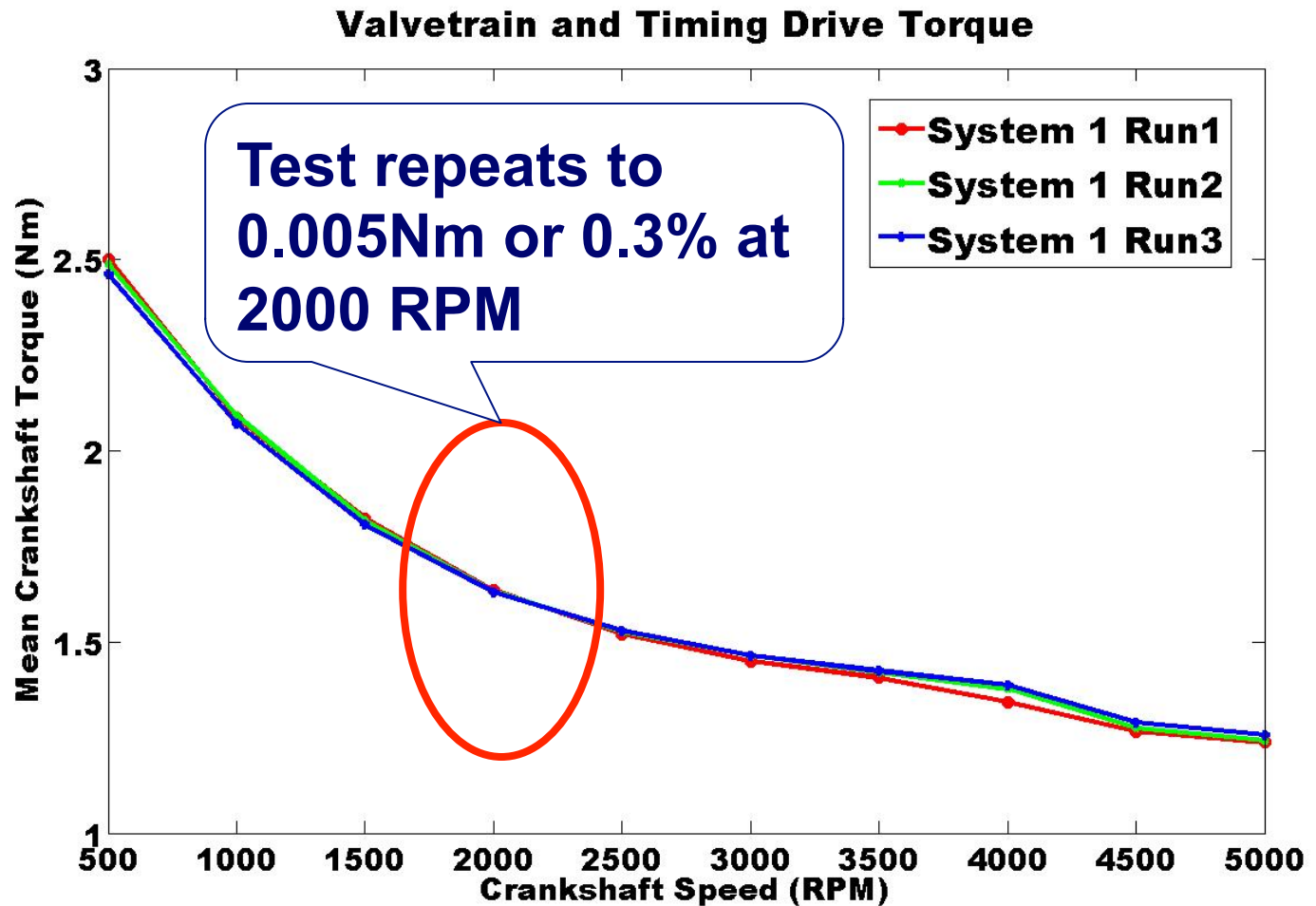
Motored Engine Friction Data [1/3]

- Example of Motored Engine Friction Repeatability



Motored Engine Friction Data [2/3]

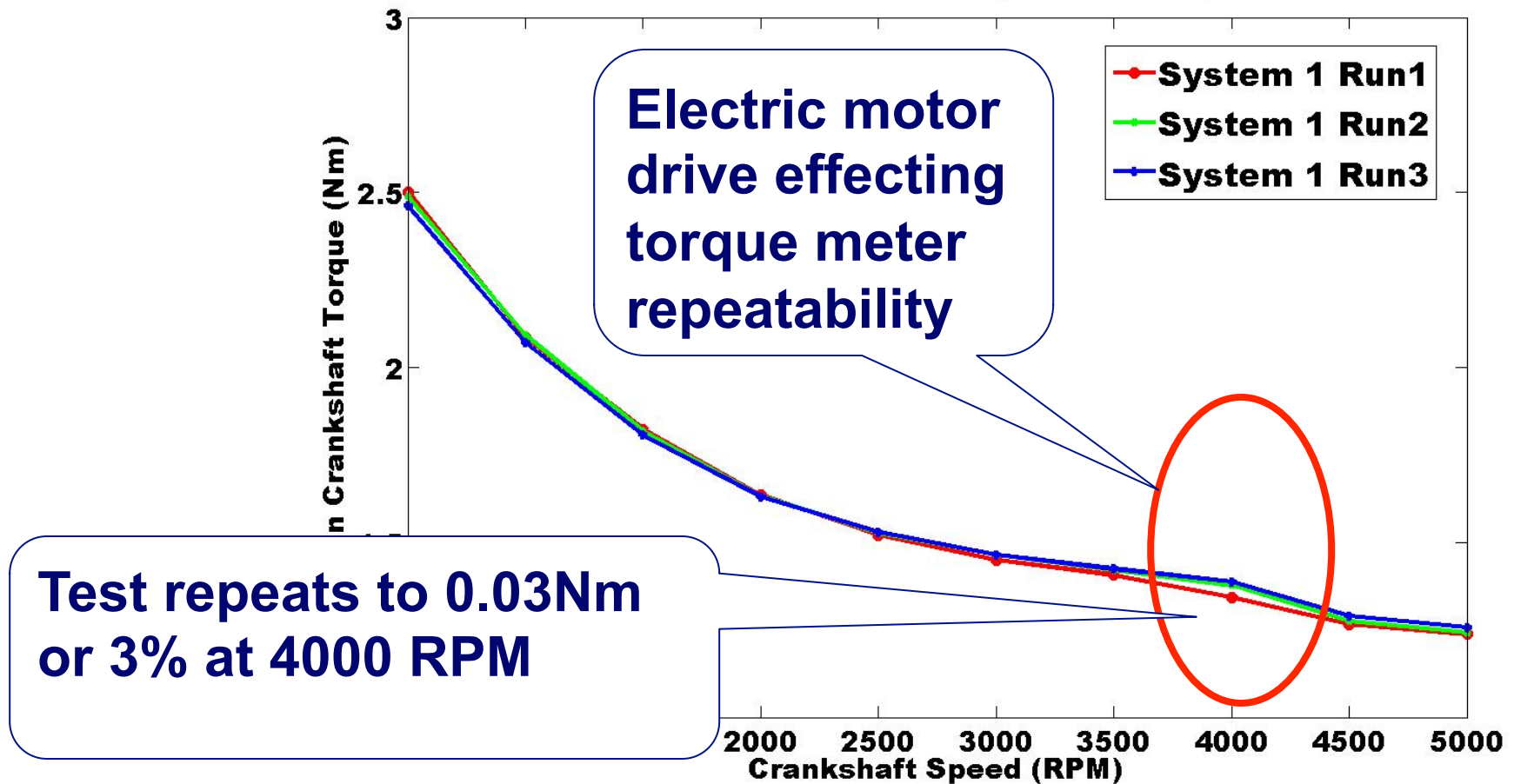
- Example of Motored Engine Friction Repeatability



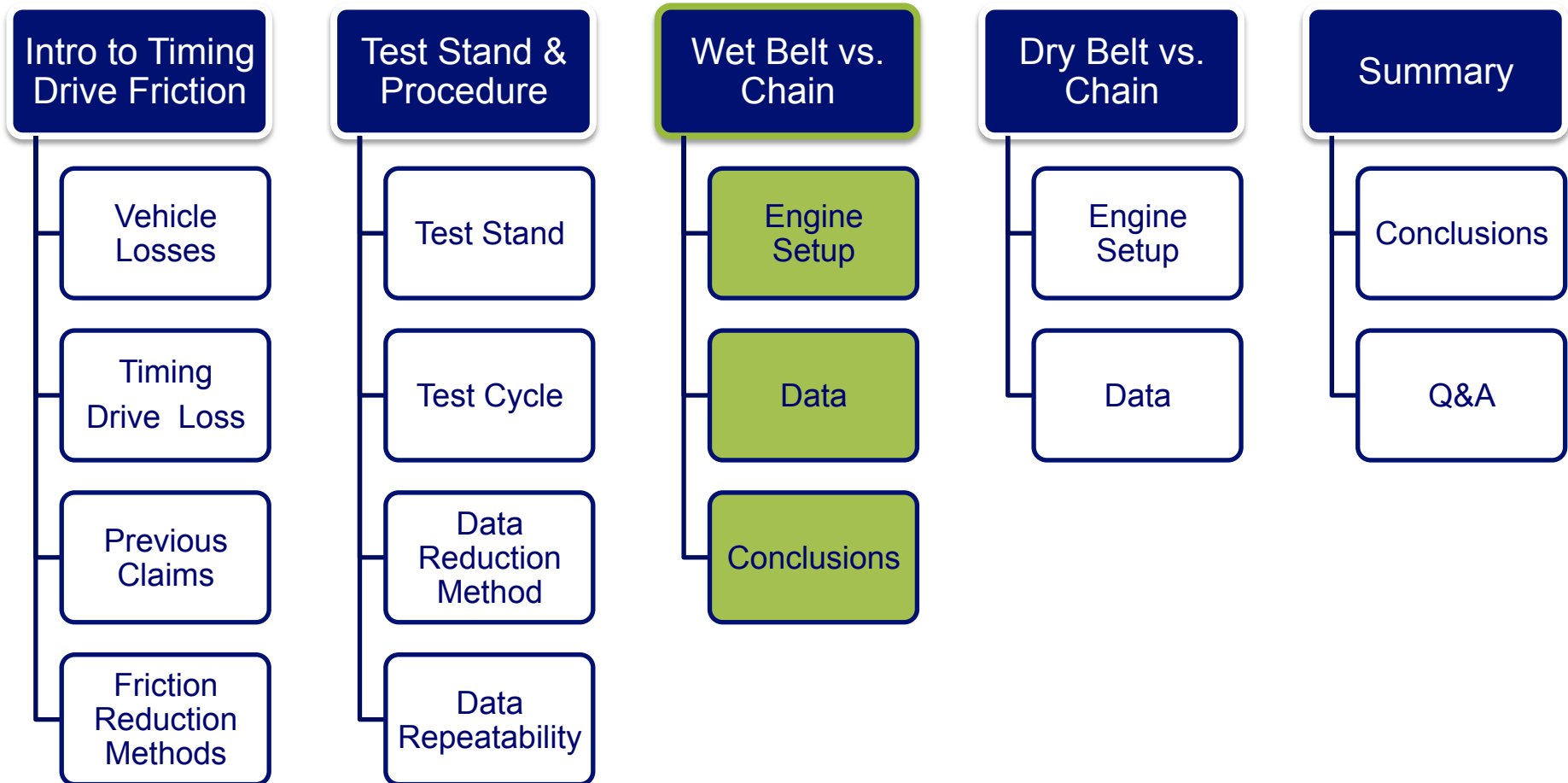
Motored Engine Friction Data [3/3]

- Example of Motored Engine Friction Repeatability

Valvetrain and Timing Drive Torque



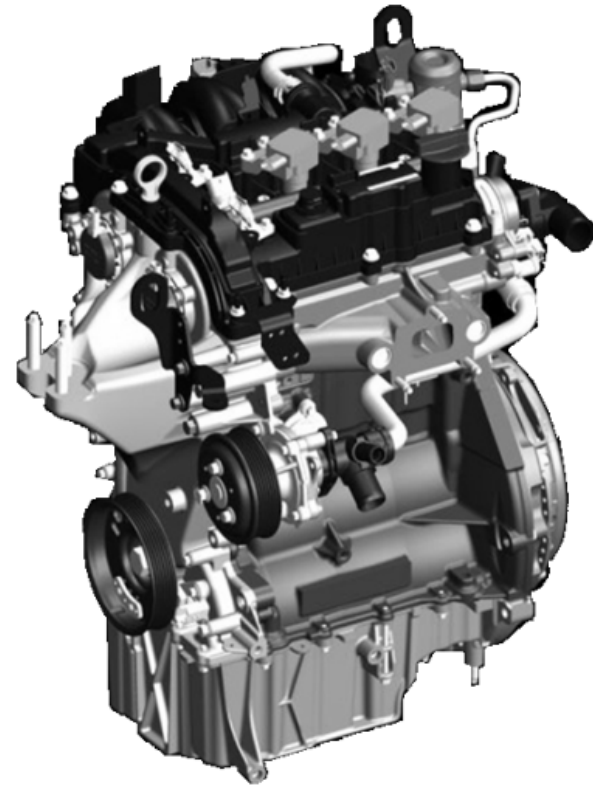
Outline



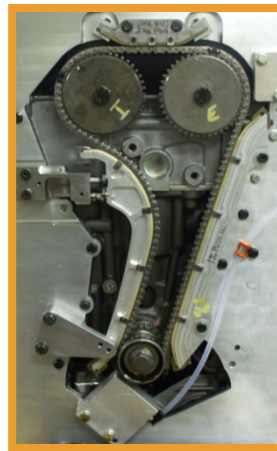
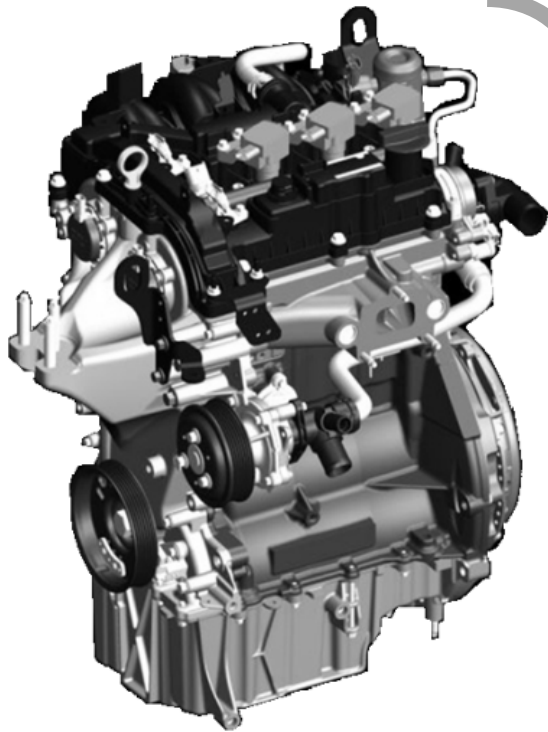
Test Set up – 1.0L I3 BIO Drive

Engine Configuration:

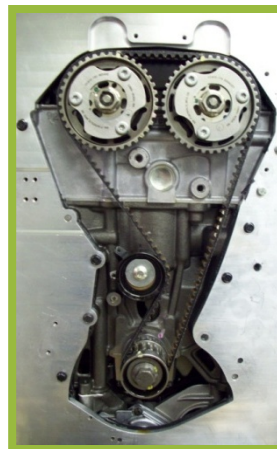
- SOP 2012 1.0L I3 engine
- Plate mounted to the front of the engine block
- Crank seals removed
- Crank balanced
- Con rods removed
- Pistons fixed
- Intake and exhaust blocked
- FIP removed



Test Set up – 1.0L I3 BIO Drive



OR



Chain Drive

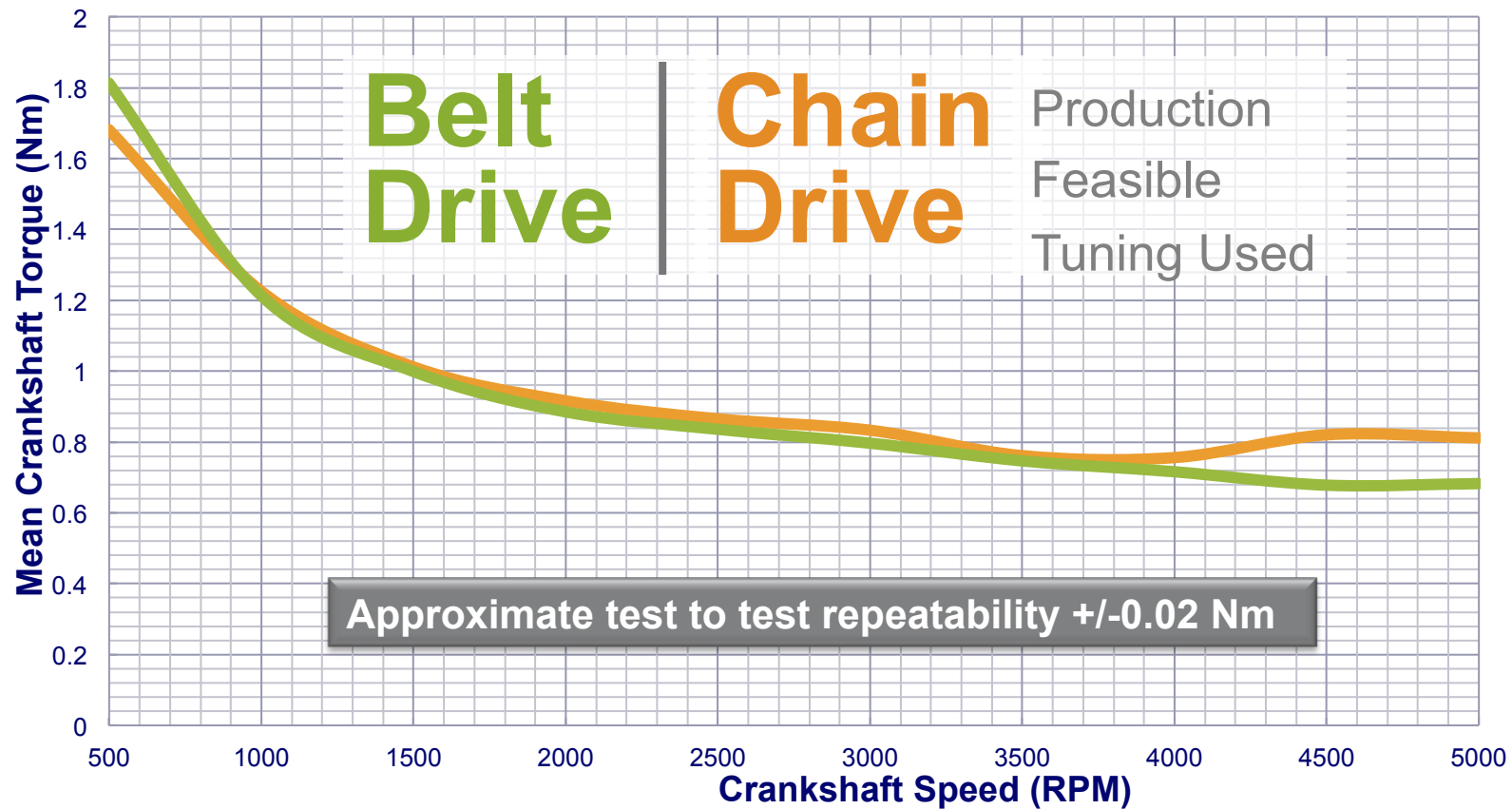
- BW 8mm Pitch IT Chain
- 12.7mm Hydraulic Tensioner
- Machined crank sprocket
- Machined cam sprockets (inertia matched to VCTs)

Belt Drive

- VCT locked and electrically disconnected
- OEM Belt, VCT, Tensioner, and crank pulley

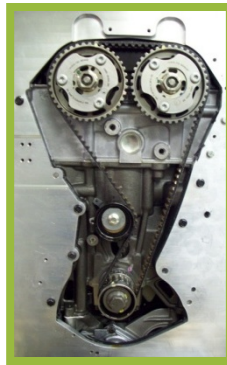
1.0L I3 Chain vs. BIO Results

Timing Drive Valve Train Torque (Nm) (Crankshaft Torque Subtracted)



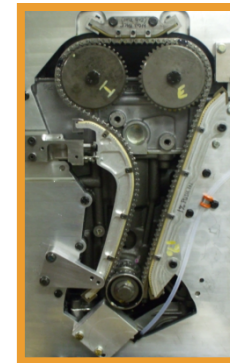
Efficiency Considerations

- **Systems as shown have the same efficiency**
- **Chain system already contains the necessary elements to adapt to additional engine variants.**
- **Belt system - What is impact on efficiency of specific application requirements?**
 - Increased belt width due to higher tensions on new variant?
 - Additional tight strand guide or snubber required for other variant
 - Belt Tensioner– Increased preload due to higher amplitude inputs, to maintain dynamic stability?



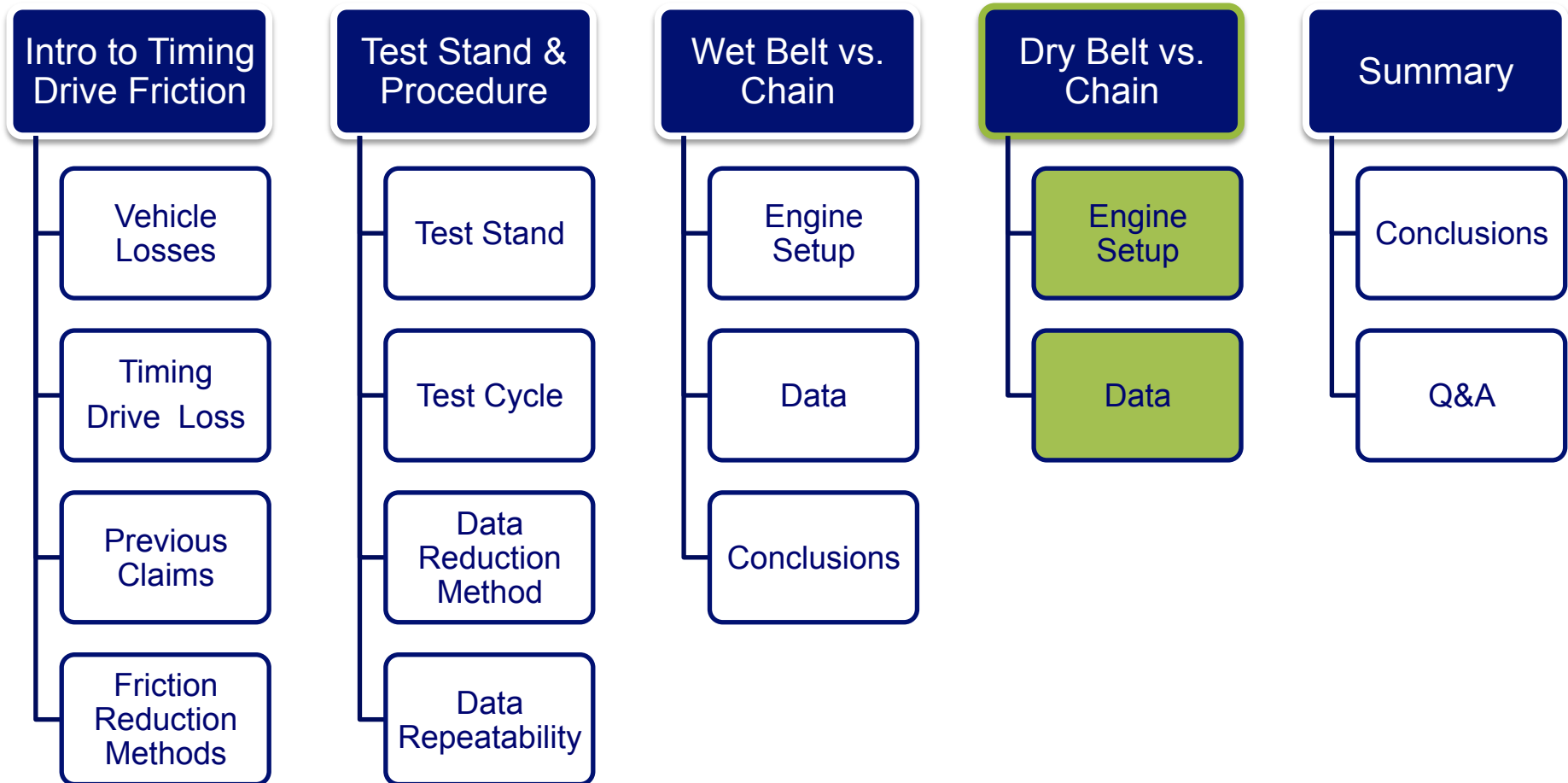
**BIO – Mechanical
Roller Element**

E F F I C I E N C Y



**Chain –
Hydraulic Tensioner**

Outline



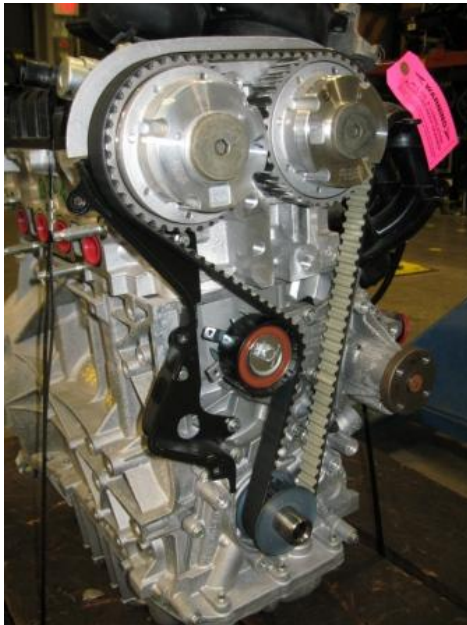
Test Set up – 1.6L I4 Dry Belt Drive

Engine Configuration:

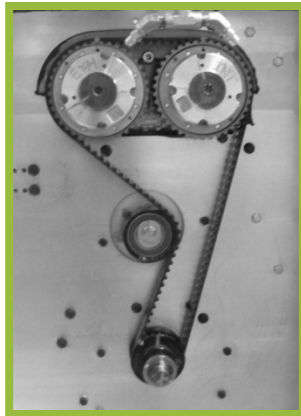
- 1.6L I4 Existing production dry belt timing drive
- Plate mounted to the front of the engine block
- Crank seals removed
- Crank balanced
- Con rods removed
- Pistons fixed
- Intake and exhaust blocked
- FIP removed



Test Set up – 1.6L I4 Dry Belt Drive



OR



Chain Drive

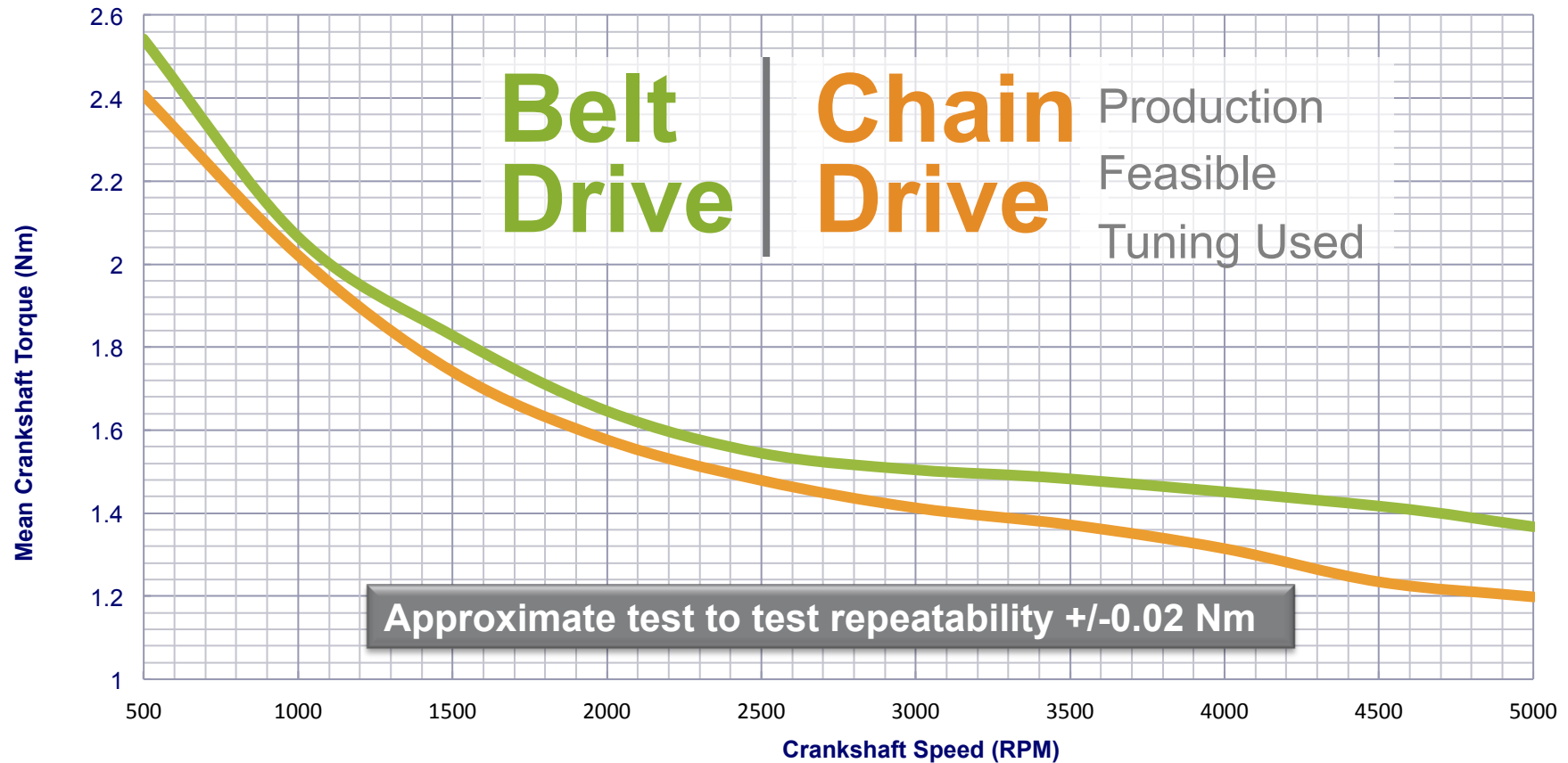
- BW 6.35mm Pitch IT Chain
- 12.7mm Hydraulic Tensioner
- Machined Crank Sprocket
- Machined Cam Sprockets (inertia matched to VCTs)

Belt Drive

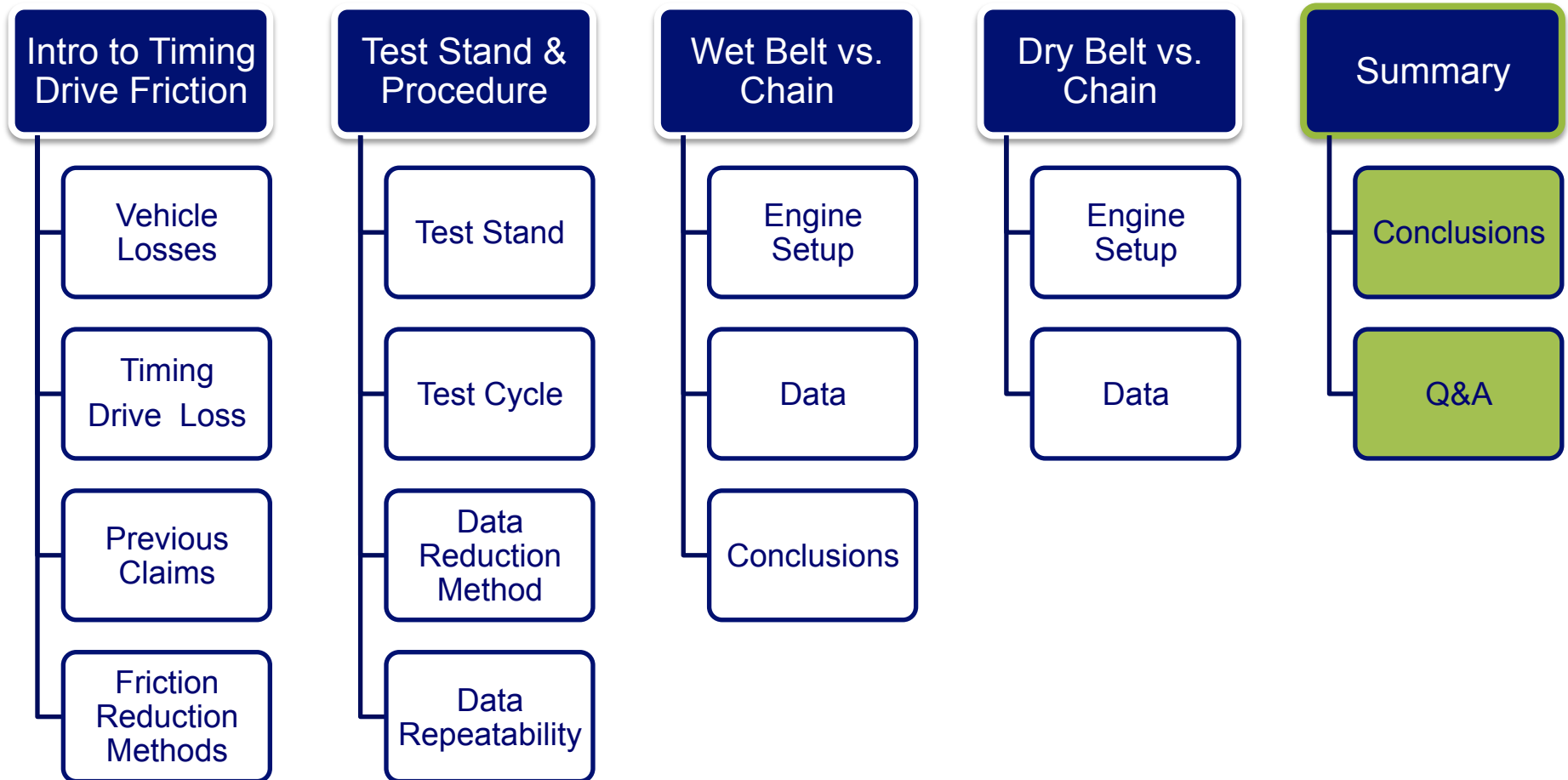
- OEM Belt, VCT, Tensioner, and Crank Pulley
- VCT locked and electrically disconnected

1.6L I4 Chain vs. Dry Belt Results [1/2]

BW TR16809A Crankshaft Speed (rpm) vs. Timing Drive and Valvetrain Drag Torque (Nm)
(Crankshaft Torque Subtracted)

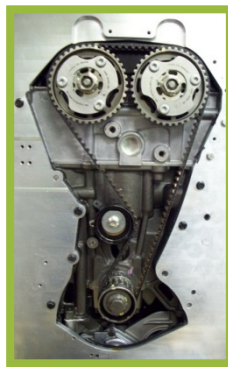


Outline



Conclusions

- 1) When both chain and belt drives are optimized they have similar efficiency
- 2) Timing drive design decisions should be made considering all design criteria.



Belt in Oil Drive

E F F I C I E N C Y



Chain Drive

Conclusions

3) Chains are often the best solution for timing drives due to:

- Minimized Package
- Optimized Efficiency
- Robustness Against Dynamic Instability
- Proven Long Term Field Durability
- Proven Adaptability Across Multiple Variants

Q&A



Any Questions?

Thank You

*feel good
about driving*



*better fuel economy
reduced emissions
great performance*