



APTA Expo 2014

FUEL ECONOMY AND THE MODERN TRANSMISSION

Houston, TX

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General Fuel Economy Tips

- ❑ **Get Involved with OEM in Vehicle Design During Pre-Production Meetings**
 - ❑ **Pick your drivetrain (axle ratio, tire size, etc.) to best match the vehicles characteristics, expected duty cycles, terrain, etc.**
 - ❑ **Have OEM make various performance scans**
- ❑ **Reduce Parasitic Losses**
 - ❑ **Monitor tire pressure / wheel alignment / brake functionality**
 - ❑ **Consider utilizing electric accessories (i.e radiator fans / A/C system)**
 - ❑ **Control your A/C settings (is lowest temp. always necessary?)**
 - ❑ **Use synthetic oils / lower viscosity oils**
 - ❑ **Monitor idle time, consider a shutdown timer**
 - ❑ **Monitor maintenance practices / intervals and adjust to maximize fuel economy**
 - ❑ **Choose a transmission shift schedule that properly performs yet maximizes fuel economy for the vehicles duty cycle**
- ❑ **When discussing fleet fuel economy, be aware of differences in fleet configurations to ensure “apples to apples” comparison (i.e. axle ratio, tires, fan type, route, etc.)**

Fuel Economy Features of Modern Transmissions



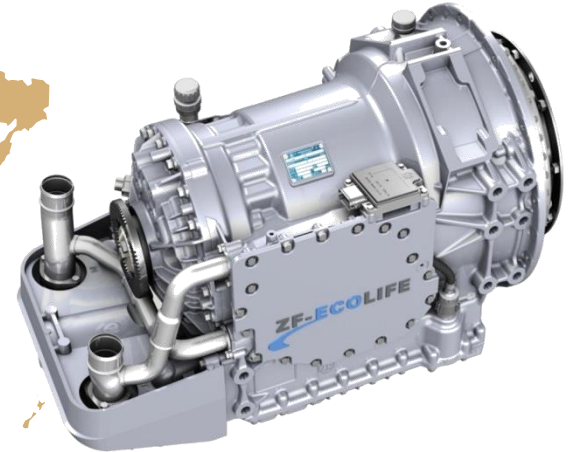
- ❑ **AIS (Automatic Idle Shift) / RELS (Reduced Engine Load at Stop) / ANS (Automatic Neutral at Standstill)**
 - ❑ **Pseudo-neutral state during stop**
 - ❑ **Eliminates converter losses – 20 to 30% reduction in engine load = less fuel used**
 - ❑ **Reduced heat load on transmission.**
 - ❑ **Reduced wear on engine components.**
- ❑ **AIS (Automatic Idle Shift) While Driving**
 - ❑ **Activate AIS before full vehicle stop**
- ❑ **Vehicle Mass and Topography Calculations (Topodyn / LBSS / Sensotop)**
 - ❑ **Use of various measurements and calculations to determine best shift points based on load / grade**
 - ❑ **Automatically select different shift strategies based on vehicle load / grade**
- ❑ **Shift to Neutral With Parking Brake Apply (Auto Neutral)**

Fuel Economy Features of Modern Transmissions



- ❑ **Active Acceleration Limitation (VAC Management)**
 - ❑ **Consider allowing less than APTA acceleration requirements**
- ❑ **Oil Pump Pressure Management**
 - ❑ **Bypass main pressure to reduce parasitic loss**
- ❑ **Lock Up Torque Converter in 1st Gear**
- ❑ **Use Torsional Damper Converters**
- ❑ **Use Low Viscosity Transmission Oils**

Questions?



Thank you for your attention!



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Detailed Appendix



Topic

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What Is AIS / RELS / ANS?

Automatic Idle Shift (AIS) / Reduced Engine Load at Stop (RELS) / Automatic Neutral at Standstill (ANS):

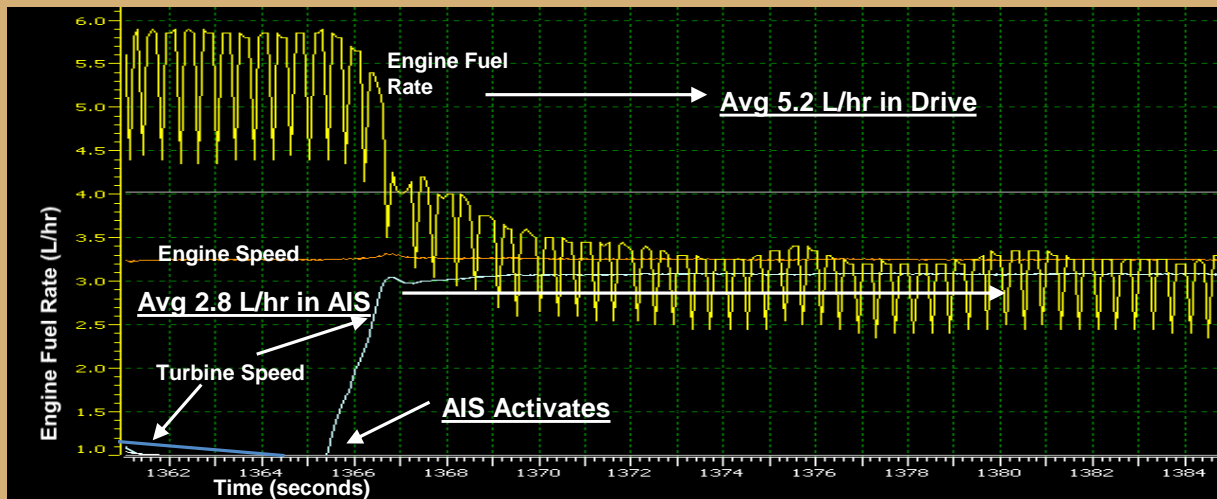
AIS / RELS / ANS is a function that puts the transmission into a pseudo-neutral state once at a stop:

- The process begins when the driver presses the brake to come to a complete stop**
- Once the vehicle is at rest and all conditions are met, AIS / RELS / ANS is engaged**
- Once engaged, the transmission is in a pseudo-neutral state**
- When in AIS / RELS / ANS, some OEM's set the vehicle brake interlocks or lock the transmission brake clutches to prevent any possible rollback**
- To release AIS / RELS / ANS, OEM's generally perform this in one of two ways:**
 - Throttle tip in**
 - Footbrake release**

AIS / RELS / ANS

- ❑ The AIS / RELS / ANS function puts the transmission into a pseudo-neutral state when the vehicle comes to a stop
- ❑ Transparent to driver
- ❑ ~50% fuel saving compared to idling vehicle in drive
- ❑ Save approximately 1 gallon of fuel per 100 minutes

Measurement from a
Cummins ISL280
EPA10 model engine



What Is Automatic Idle Shift While Driving?



Automatic Idle Shift (AIS) While Driving:

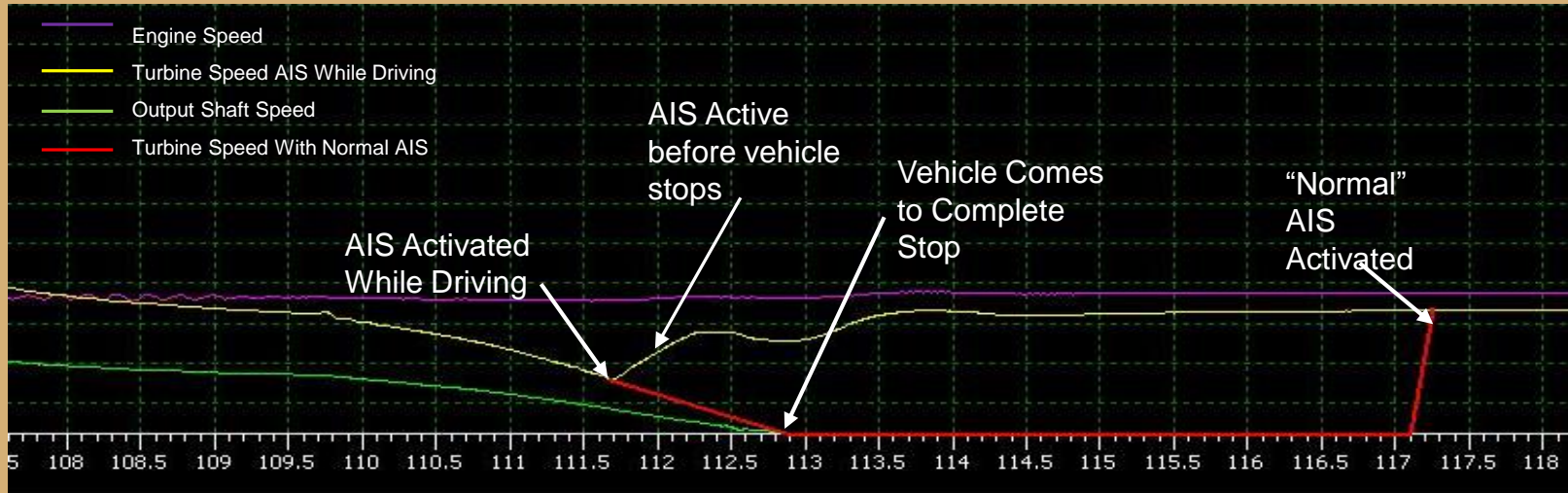
AIS while driving is a function that puts the transmission into a pseudo-neutral state once the vehicle is close to stopping:

- ❑ The process begins when the driver presses the brake and is ready to come to a complete stop**
- ❑ Once the vehicle is close to a stop and all conditions are met, then AIS while driving is engaged**
- ❑ This engagement happens just after the retarder is no longer effective but the vehicle is still rolling**
- ❑ Once engaged, the transmission is in a pseudo-neutral state**
- ❑ Once in AIS, some OEM's set the vehicle brake interlocks or lock the transmission brake clutches to prevent any possible rollback**
- ❑ To release AIS while driving, OEM's generally perform this in one of two ways:**
 - ❑ Throttle tip in**
 - ❑ Footbrake release**



AIS While Driving

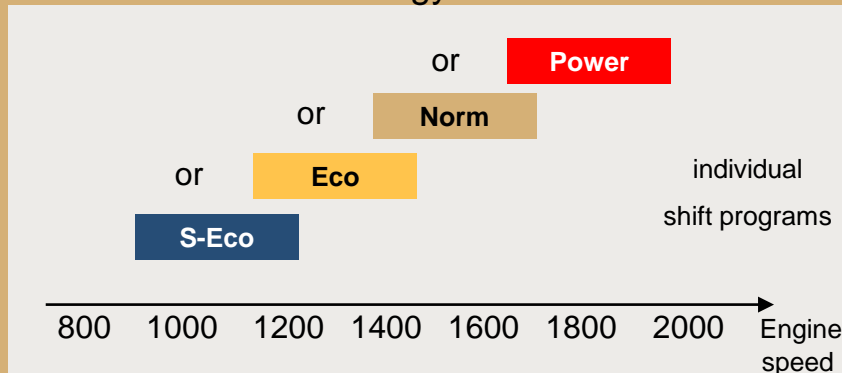
- ❑ Automatic Idle Shift (AIS) while driving function puts the transmission into a pseudo-neutral state when the vehicle comes close to a stop.
- ❑ Transparent to driver.
- ❑ With this feature, ZF EcoLife transmission is able to gain ~5.5 seconds of additional AIS per stop. That is an approximate fuel savings of 1 gallon/850 stops.



Vehicle Mass / Topography Calculations (Topodyn / LBSS / Sensotop)

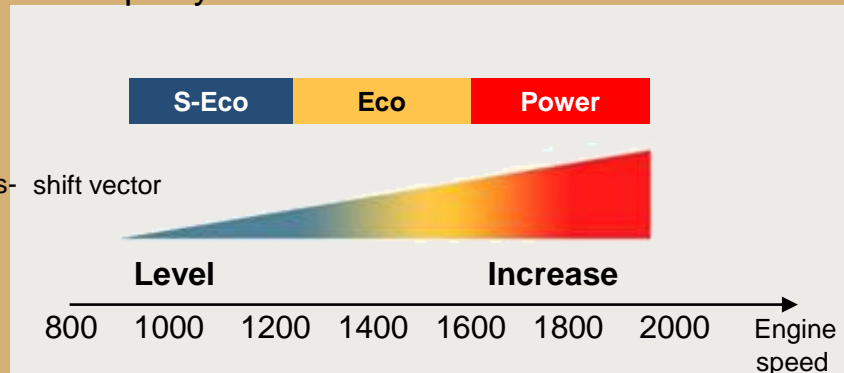
- ❑ Automatic shift program selection depends upon the topography

State-of-the-art technology



- ❑ Different shift programs stored at the control unit; however, only one program is active at a time.
- ❑ Optional: Hidden eco / power switch for workshop personnel for switching back and forth between two programs.
- ❑ Electronics select the shift point within the respective program in a gradient- and load-related manner.
- ❑ Used for current competition fuel savings technology, as they switch between the various programs.

ZF TopoDyn



- ❑ The control unit calculates inclination percentage & utilizes torque pre-calculation on a continuous basis to dynamically select the optimum shift program for the current topography.

Advantages:

- + Reduction of fuel consumption on flat grounds (starting with the Eco - program).
- + Increase of drivability on gradients (uphill/downhill).
- + Higher level of stability of the individual drive programs in order to prevent gear hunting.

ZF Ecolife With Topodyn Technology



ZF TopoDyn adjusts the shift points in a continuously variable manner without the need for discrete program changes



Topodyn shift vector technology

S-Eco Eco Power

Level Increase

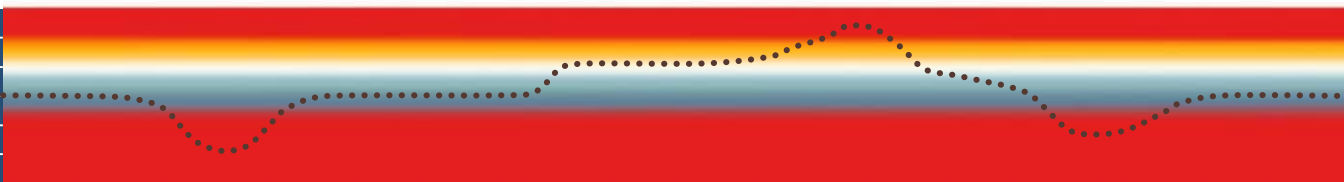
Mass / Topography Calculation

Route Profile



Inclination (%)

+10
+5
0
-5
-10



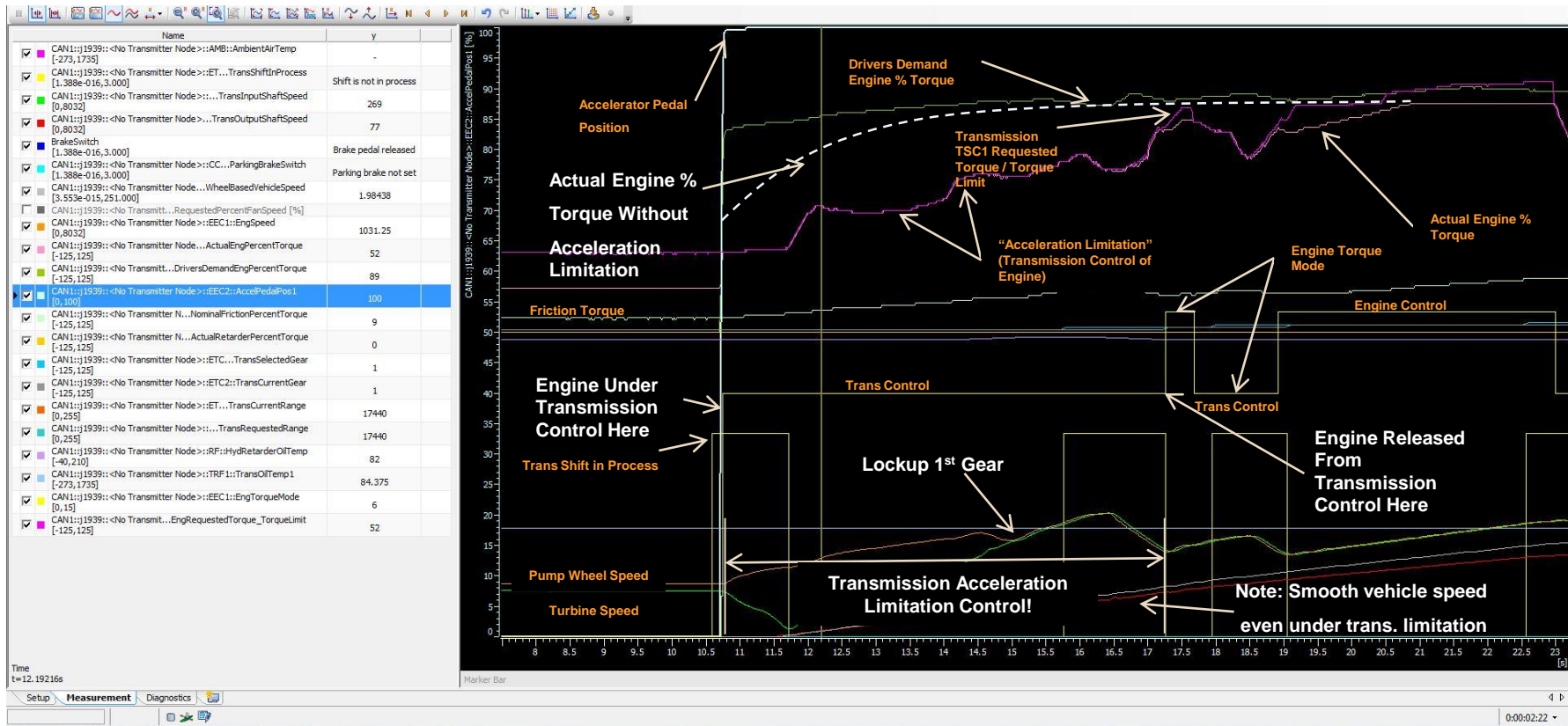
TopoDyn Life



What Is Acceleration Limitation (VAC Technology)?

- ❑ One of the most effective features inside Topodyn / LBSS technology is the fact that it utilizes a vehicle acceleration limitation at launch.
- ❑ Most vehicle drivers depress the accelerator pedal to 100% at takeoff, even though it may not always be necessary.
- ❑ Using acceleration limitation technology, the transmission controller watches the acceleration rate (∂ m/s²) rise.
- ❑ Once the acceleration rate rise hits the pre-defined limit in the transmission software, the controller begins to send a torque limit to the engine to slow the vehicle's acceleration down.
- ❑ When the vehicle slows down to below the pre-defined acceleration rate limit, then the torque limit from the transmission to the engine is released.
- ❑ The end result is eliminating driver influence to vehicle behavior, which provides a consistent, smooth ride from vehicle to vehicle / driver to driver.
- ❑ Most important, IT SAVES FUEL!

What Is Acceleration Limitation (VAC Technology)?





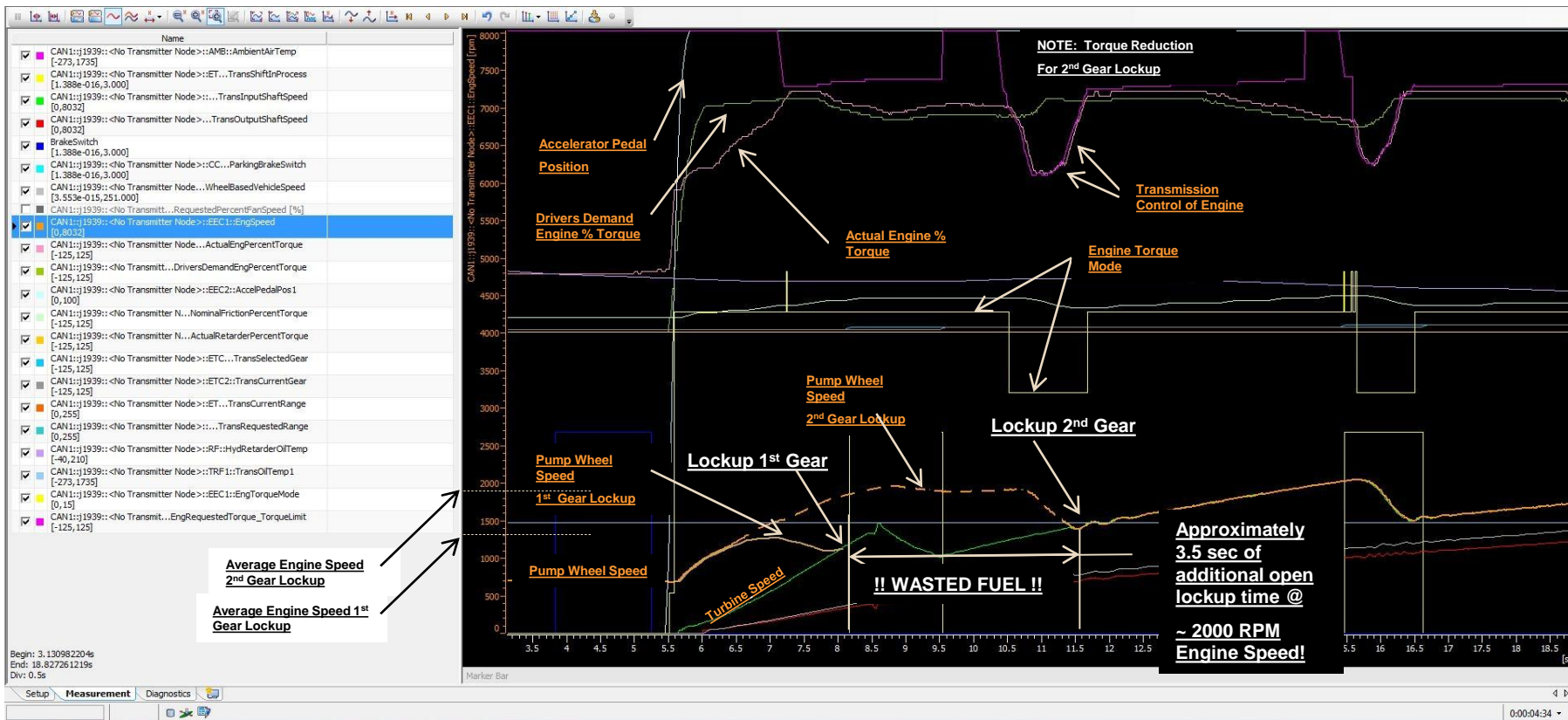
Torque Converter Lockup In 1st Gear

- ❑ Traditionally, torque converter lockup is performed in 2nd gear for transit bus applications
- ❑ In the past, 2nd gear was chosen as it provided the most comfortable shift given the hardware and controls available
- ❑ This was considered “state of the art” in its time as it provided the most driver / passenger comfort. However, the price for this comfort is increased fuel consumption
- ❑ As the demand from the end user for improved fuel consumption rises, it becomes critical to implement 1st gear lockup for gaining further efficiency.

New Technology:

- ❑ With the addition of torsional dampers in torque converters, variable control valves and rapid TCU processors, 1st gear lockup has become a possible reality for the North American Market.
- ❑ Hence, additional fuel economy could be realized as a result.

Torque Converter Lockup in 1st Gear



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