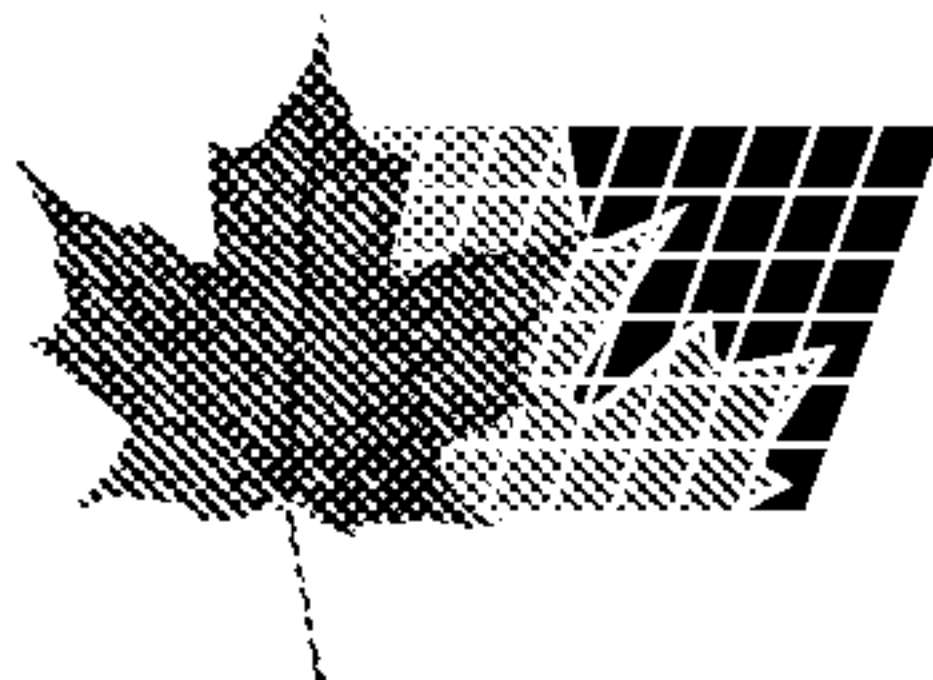




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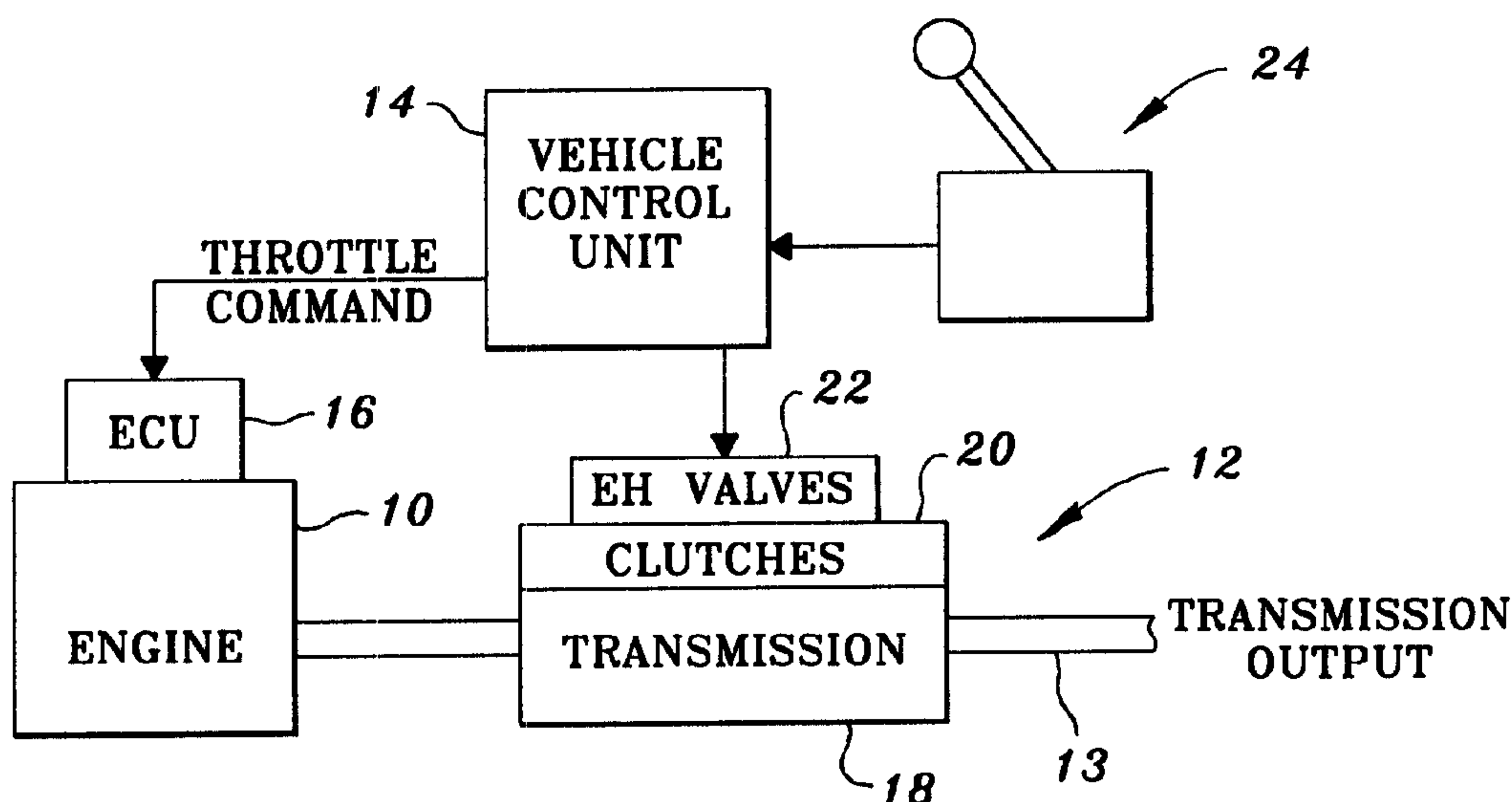
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(51) Int.Cl.⁷ B60K 41/06, F16H 63/50, F02D 41/04

(30) 1999/11/29 (09/451,182) US

(54) **COMMANDE DE GAZ DU MOTEUR POUR DES
CHANGEMENTS DE VITESSE AMELIORES**

(54) **ENGINE THROTTLE CONTROL FOR IMPROVED SHIFTING**



(57) A vehicle includes a powershift transmission driven by an electronically controlled engine. A control system momentarily modifies a magnitude of an engine throttle command signal during a shift of the power shift transmission in order to make the shift smoother and less sensitive to achieving optimum clutch engagement pressure. It also prevents an engine governor from over-reacting and causing rough shifts.

TRANSMISSION/ENGINE CONTROL SYSTEM

Abstract of the Disclosure

5 A vehicle includes a powershift transmission driven by an electronically controlled engine. A control system momentarily modifies a magnitude of an engine throttle command signal during a shift of the power shift transmission in order to make the shift smoother and less sensitive to achieving optimum clutch engagement pressure. It also prevents an engine governor from over-reacting and causing rough shifts.

ENGINE THROTTLE CONTROL FOR IMPROVED SHIFTING

Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to a vehicle powershift transmission and engine control system.

5 Powershift transmissions change speeds by disengaging one or more clutches and then engaging one or more clutches, with no interruption of power during the shift. Shift smoothness is obtained by modulating the pressure of the oncoming clutches, i.e. engaging them at low pressure. Shift smoothness is very sensitive to having the optimum engagement pressure in relation to the load being transmitted by the transmission. If the
10 engagement pressure is too low, the vehicle may drop load or speed during the shift, if the engagement pressure is too high, the shift will be aggressive, jumpy and harsh. Under lightly loaded conditions, the typical engine governor response contributes to the poor shift. For example, during an upshift, if the engaging clutch locks up quickly, it will bring the engine speed down rapidly. The engine governor typically over-reacts to this drop in speed by
15 quickly increasing fuel to the engine. An excess amount of fuel may then cause the engine to quickly overshoot the commanded speed. The resulting acceleration-deceleration causes the vehicle to pitch fore and aft, and produces a "jumpy" feel.

Summary of the Invention

Accordingly, an object of this invention is to provide a transmission and engine
20 control system which prevents such engine governor-caused rough shifts.

Accordingly, another object of this invention is to provide a transmission and engine control system which makes shift smoothness less sensitive to modulating the oncoming clutch at the optimum pressure.

These and other objects are achieved by the present invention, wherein a control
25 system for a vehicle is provided. The vehicle includes an engine which drives a powershift transmission. The powershift transmission has a gear box which is operated by a set of pressure operated clutches which are controlled by a corresponding set of solenoid operated shift control valves. The valves are controlled by an electronic vehicle control unit (VCU) in response to the shift command signals generated by an operator controlled shift control lever
30 mechanism. The engine is controlled by an electronic engine control unit (ECU) which receives a throttle command signal from the VCU. During an upshift the control system depressurizes at least one off-going clutch and later pressurizes at least one on-going clutch. The VCU, during a shift, abruptly modifies the magnitude of the throttle command signal while the off-going clutch is being de-pressurized, and then gradually returns the
35 magnitude of the throttle command signal back to its original magnitude when the on-going clutch is fully pressurized. During an upshift, the throttle command signal TC is similarly momentarily decreased at the start of the clutch swap, and is then gradually increased or

ramped up. During a downshift, the throttle command signal TC is similarly momentarily increased at the start of the clutch swap, and is then gradually decreased or ramped down. This strategy allows the engine to accomplish most of the change in vehicle speed, and is less dependent on proper slipping of the oncoming clutch. This also causes the engine governor to react properly to the shift, and avoids governor over-reaction.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a simplified schematic diagram of a vehicle transmission/engine drive and control system of the present invention; and

Figs. 2 is a signal timing diagram illustrating the time behavior of the throttle command signal in relation to the operation of the transmission control clutches.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

As shown in FIG. 1, a vehicle power train includes an engine 10 which drives a power shift transmission 12, which has an output shaft 13 which is connected to drive wheels (not shown). The power shift transmission 12 includes a transmission or gear box 18 which is operated by a set of pressure operated control elements or clutches 20 which are controlled by a corresponding set of solenoid operated shift control valves 22. The transmission 18 is preferably a powershift transmission such as a production John Deere 16 speed powershift transmission, which is controlled by an electronic vehicle control unit (VCU) 14, or such as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,011,465, issued 30 Apr. 1991 to Jeffries et al., and assigned to the assignee of this application. The engine 10 is preferably an electronically controlled engine such as a production John Deere 8.1 liter Diesel engine, and is controlled by a production electronic engine control unit (ECU) 16.

The VCU 14 sends shift control signals to the shift control valves 22 in response to command signals it receives from an operator controlled shift control lever mechanism 24, such as the shift control mechanism of a production John Deere 8000 Series tractor. For example, Fig. 2 shows the behavior of the pressure (P-OFF) of an off-going clutch and P-ON of an on-going clutch during a typical upshift.

According to the present invention, the VCU 14 controls or modifies the throttle command signal during upshifts and downshifts to improve the quality or smoothness of shifts. As best seen in Fig. 2, the VCU 14 momentarily reduces the magnitude of the throttle command signal during an upshift of the power shift transmission 12. More specifically, during an upshift, the magnitude of the throttle command signal, TC, is abruptly reduced when the pressure of the off-going clutch, P-OFF, is being reduced to zero. Preferably, the throttle command signal TC is reduced to a value which would produce a lower engine

speed corresponding to the change in gear ratio resulting from the upshift. Thereafter, the magnitude of the throttle command signal TC is gradually increased as the pressure P-ON of the on-coming clutch is gradually increased, and so that the magnitude of the throttle command signal TC is back up to its original magnitude when the on-going clutch pressure P-ON is at its full on pressure level.

Similarly, although not illustrated, for a downshift, the throttle command signal TC momentarily increased at the start of the clutch swap, and is then gradually decreased or ramped down.

While the present invention has been described in conjunction with a specific embodiment, it is understood that many alternatives, modifications and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art in light of the foregoing description. Accordingly, this invention is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations which fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. A control system for a vehicle having an engine 10 which drives a power shift
5 transmission, the power shift transmission having a gear box which is operated by a set of pressure operated clutches which are controlled by a corresponding set of solenoid operated shift control valves which are controlled by an electronic vehicle control unit (VCU) in response to the shift command signals generated by an operator controlled shift control lever mechanism, the engine being controlled by an electronic engine control unit (ECU) which
10 receives a throttle command signal from the VCU, comprising:
a throttle command modifier for modifying a magnitude of the throttle command signal during a shift of the power shift transmission.
2. The control system of claim 1, wherein:
the throttle command modifier momentarily modifies the magnitude of the throttle
15 command signal during said shift.
3. The control system of claim 1, wherein:
during said shift, the throttle command modifier abruptly modifies the magnitude of the throttle command signal and then gradually returns the magnitude of the throttle
command signal back to its original magnitude upon completion of said shift.
- 20 4. The control system of claim 1, wherein:
during an upshift of the power shift transmission, the throttle command modifier reduces the magnitude of the throttle command signal.
5. The control system of claim 4, wherein:
the throttle command modifier momentarily reduces the magnitude of the throttle
25 command signal during said upshift.
6. The control system of claim 4, wherein:
during said upshift, the throttle command modifier abruptly reduces the magnitude of the throttle command signal and then gradually increases the magnitude of the throttle
command signal back to its original magnitude prior to said upshift.
- 30 7. The control system of claim 1, wherein:
during a downshift of the power shift transmission, the throttle command modifier increases the magnitude of the throttle command signal.
8. The control system of claim 7, wherein:
the throttle command modifier momentarily increases the magnitude of the throttle

command signal during said downshift.

9. The control system of claim 7, wherein:

during said downshift, the throttle command modifier abruptly increases the magnitude of the throttle command signal and then gradually decreases the magnitude of the throttle command signal back to its original magnitude prior to said downshift.

10. The control system of claim 1, wherein:

the throttle command signal is modified to a value which produces a modified engine speed corresponding to a change in a gear ratio resulting from the shift.

11. The control system of claim 10, wherein:

during an upshift, the throttle command signal is reduced to a value which produces a lower engine speed corresponding to a change in a gear ratio resulting from the upshift.

12. The control system of claim 10, wherein:

during a downshift, the throttle command signal is increased to a value which produces a higher engine speed corresponding to a change in a gear ratio resulting from the downshift.

13. In a vehicle having an engine which drives a power shift transmission, the power shift transmission having a gear box which is operated by a set of pressure operated clutches which are controlled by a corresponding set of solenoid operated shift control valves which are controlled by an electronic vehicle control unit (VCU) in response to the shift command signals generated by an operator controlled shift control lever mechanism, the engine being controlled by an electronic engine control unit (ECU) which receives a throttle command signal from the VCU, a method of improving shift quality comprising: modifying a magnitude of the throttle command signal during a shift of the power shift transmission.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein:

the magnitude of the throttle command signal is momentarily modified.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein:

during said shift, the magnitude of the throttle command signal is abruptly modified and then gradually returned back to its original magnitude upon completion of said shift.

16. The method of claim 13, wherein:

during an upshift of the power shift transmission, the throttle command modifier reduces the magnitude of the throttle command signal.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein:

the magnitude of the throttle command signal is momentarily reduced during said

upshift.

18 The method of claim 16, wherein:

during said upshift, the magnitude of the throttle command signal is abruptly reduced and then gradually increased back to its original magnitude prior to said upshift.

5 19. The method of claim 13, wherein:

during a downshift of the power shift transmission, the magnitude of the throttle command signal is increased.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein:

10 the magnitude of the throttle command signal is momentarily increased during said downshift.

21. The method of claim 19, wherein:

during said downshift, the magnitude of the throttle command signal is abruptly increased and then gradually decreased back to its original magnitude prior to said downshift.

15 22. The method of claim 13, wherein:

the throttle command signal is modified to a value which produces a modified engine speed corresponding to a change in a gear ratio resulting from the shift.

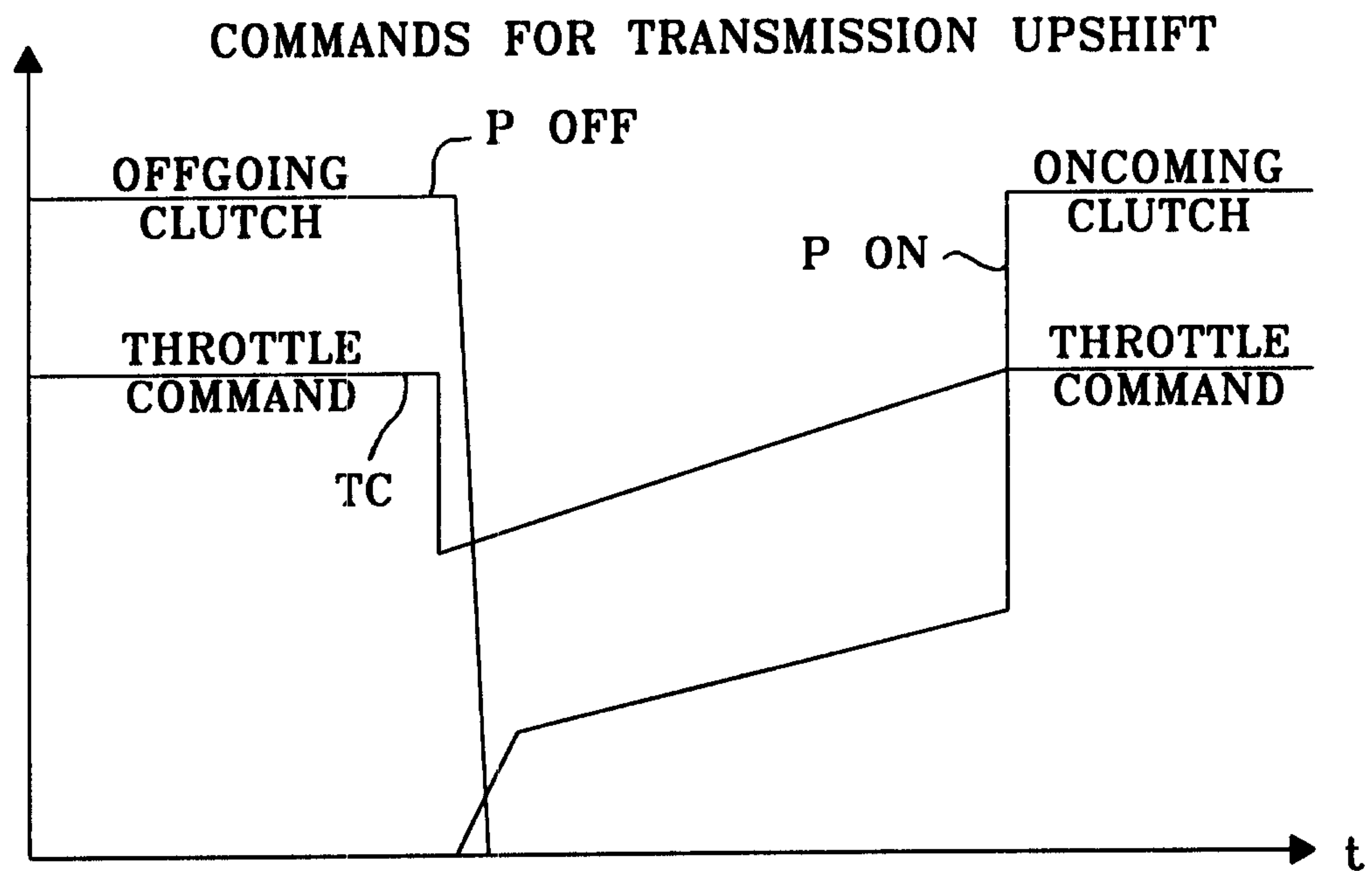
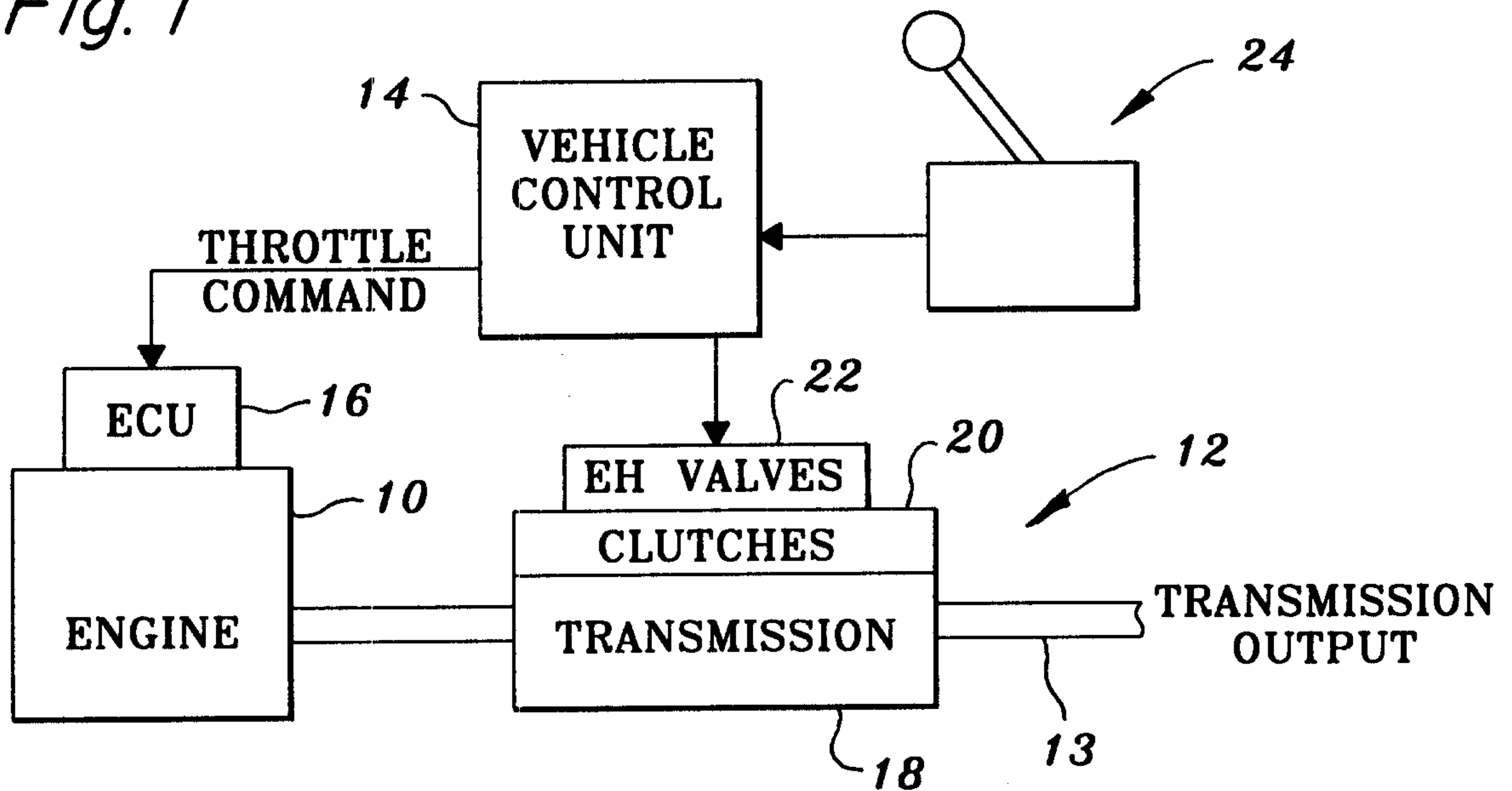
23. The method of claim 22, wherein:

20 during an upshift, the throttle command signal is reduced to a value which produces a lower engine speed corresponding to a change in a gear ratio resulting from the upshift.

24. The method of claim 22, wherein:

during a downshift, the throttle command signal is increased to a value which produces a higher engine speed corresponding to a change in a gear ratio resulting from the downshift.

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Fig. 1*Fig. 2*

