

The image is a composite graphic. The left side, which is semi-transparent, shows a white car on a blue and white mechanical testbed. The right side shows a white semi-truck on a multi-lane highway, with a green field and city skyline in the background. A diagonal line splits the image from the top-left to the bottom-right. The text is overlaid on the bottom-left corner.

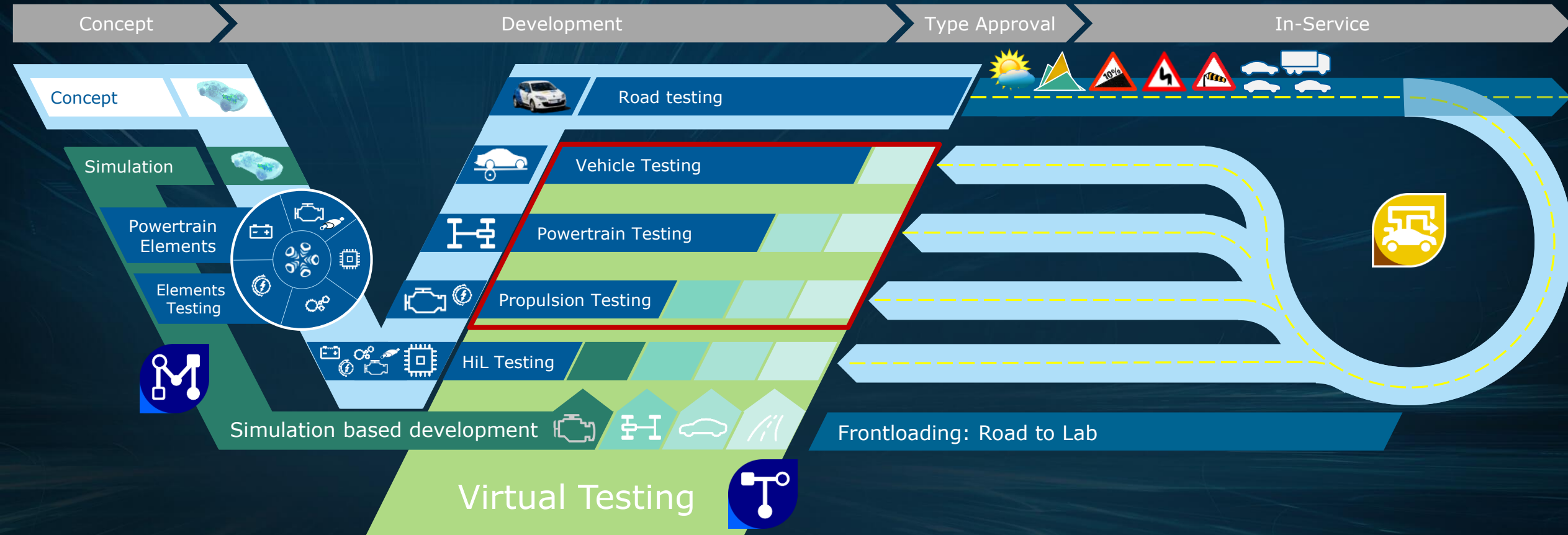
AVL Simulation Meets Testing Conference 2019

Simulation on Testbeds. The AVL Approach,
Challenges and Customer Examples

Dr. Christian Mayr

The AVL approach of Simulation on Testbeds

Simulation on Testbeds in the V-Cycle



3 Pillars

Knowledge

Co-Simulation

Testbeds

Integration

Methodology

Road to Lab

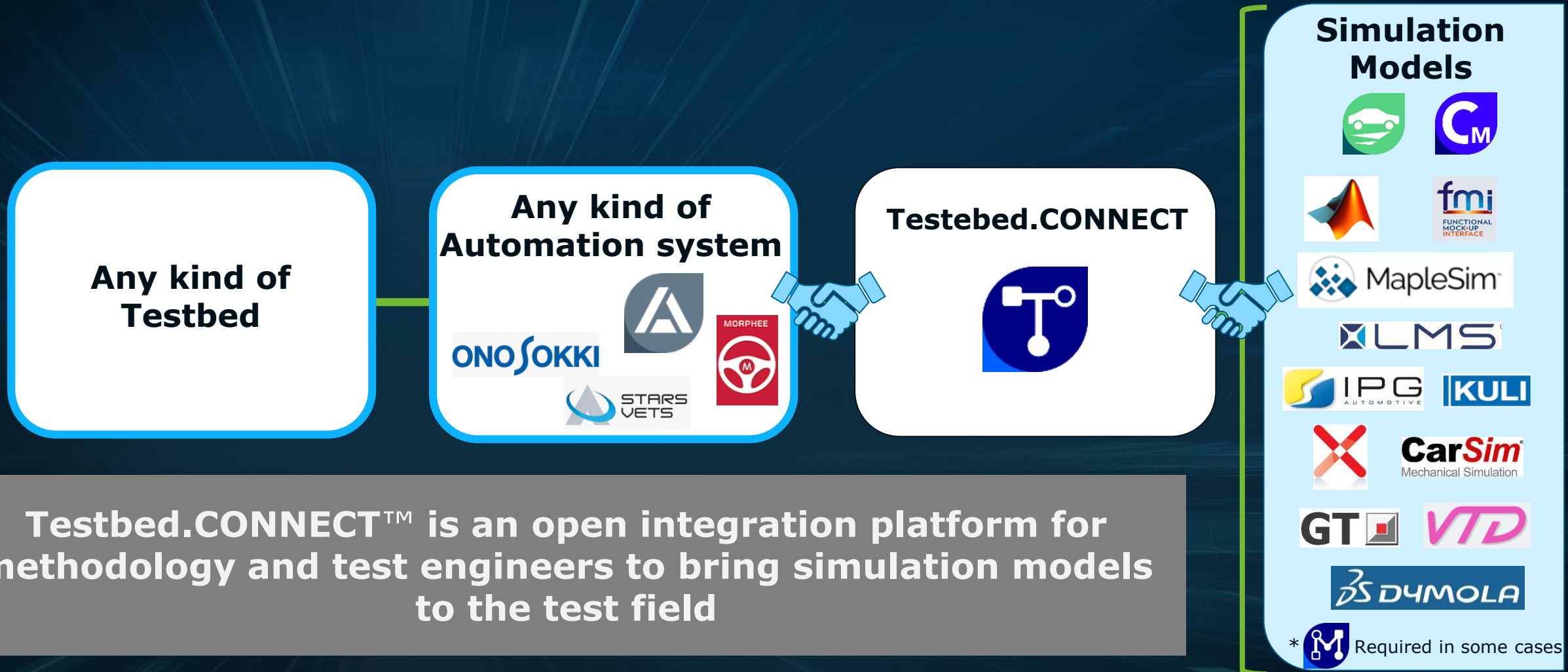
Thermal Integration

Open Simulation Platform

Testbed.CONNECT™

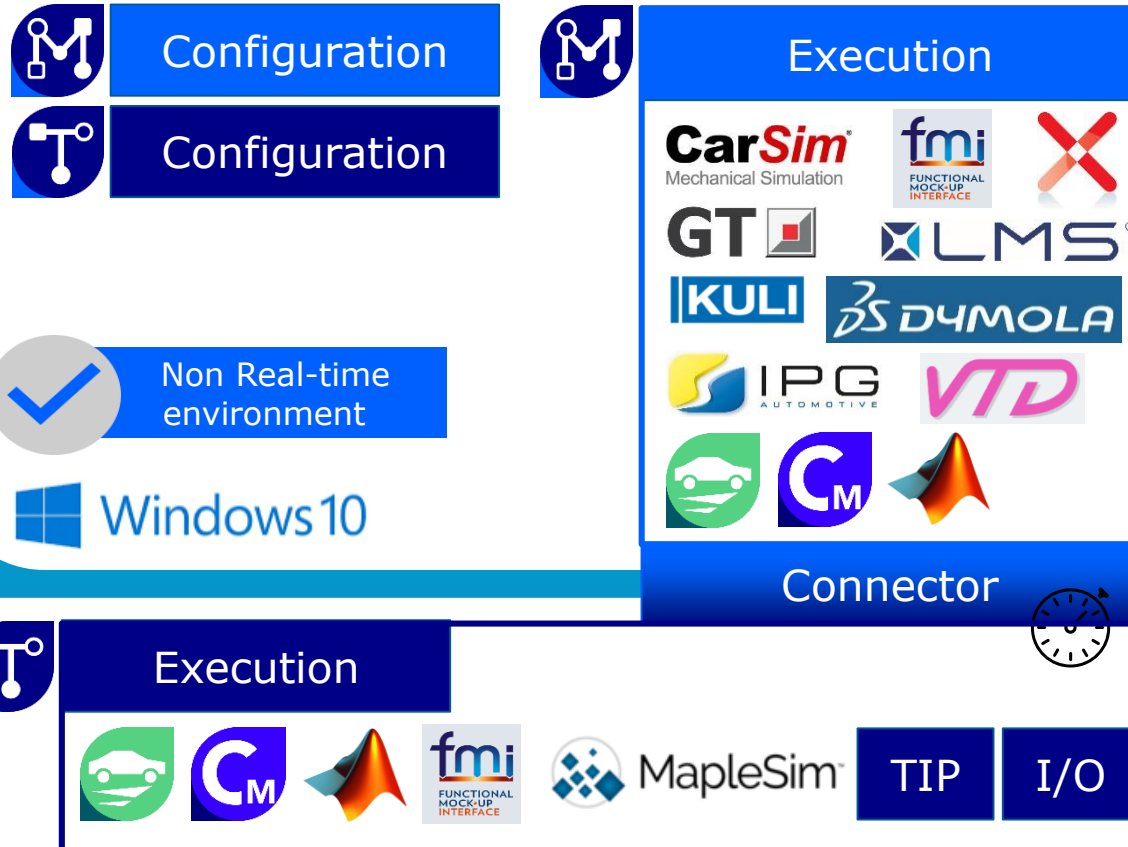
Model.CONNECT™

What is Testbed.CONNECT™?



Testbed.CONNECT™

Testbed.CONNECT™ Workstation



Workstation

- Dual Operating Systems (Windows & InTime)
- Dual Intel Xeon CPUs
- 4 cores for Windows (Model.CONNECT™)
- 4 cores for InTime (Testbed.CONNECT™)

Connector

- Clock from Real-Time System for Windows simulation
- Patented technology
- Enables integration of *Windows simulation models** to real-time environments (e.g. testbeds)

TIP (Testbed Integration Package)

- Standard interfaces for Engine/E-Motor Testbed, Driveline Testbed, Powertrain Testbed and Chassis Dyno
- Incl. basic safety features

I/O

- CAN (1kHz)
- EtherCAT (10kHz)
- UDP (2kHz, customer specific extension)
- Analog, digital and frequency I/Os

*capability to run faster than real-time

What makes the AVL approach unique

We are doing simulation on testbeds

- projects with/for customers
 - worldwide
 - every day
 - nothing else



Thermal management

CRUISE, GT, AMESim, FLOWMASTER, SIMULINK, Exothermia, SIMPACK

Control development

Dymola, Simulink

Turbo-lag behavior

CRUISE M, VSM, DRIVE, GTP

Advanced Calibration of Drivability

CAMEO, PUMA, DriCon, VSM, DRIVE, INCA,...

Virtual Shift Strategy Calibration

Model.CONNECT, VSM, SPA, Simulink,...

Data driven solutions

Integrative different data sources

Belt Starter Generator Control on ETB

PUMA, CRUISE M

Advanced Driver Assistance Systems

VTD, ADAMS, Simulink

Electrification, Thermal Management, ADAS

CRUISE, CRUISE M, VSM, VTD Vires, Simulink

Thermal management in the loop

Cruise, Simulink, Kuli, FMUs, CarMaker

Vehicle controls

Adams, Simulink

Engine and powertrain control function development

CarMaker, GT, Simulink, Saber
Optimization tasks via DVI server

RDx applications expanding to Testbed.CONNECT

CarMaker, VSM, GT, Simulink, Silver-QTronic

Challenges of Simulation on Testbeds

Challenges of the Organization



Addressing different stakeholders:

Sophie



Simulation Engineer



Use
existing
tool
landscape

Oliver



Virtual Testing Expert



Make the
workflow less
complex

Franck



Calibration Engineer
Kalibrationsingenieur

Test within the
complete
vehicle at every
development
step

Mario

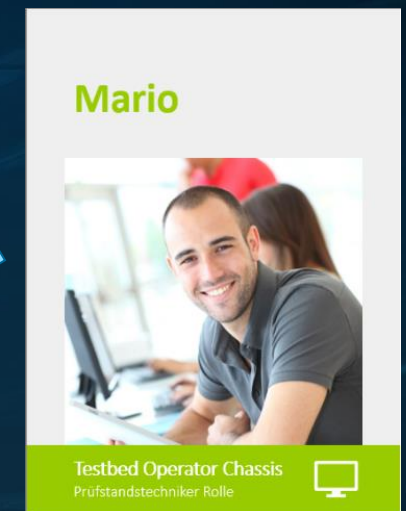
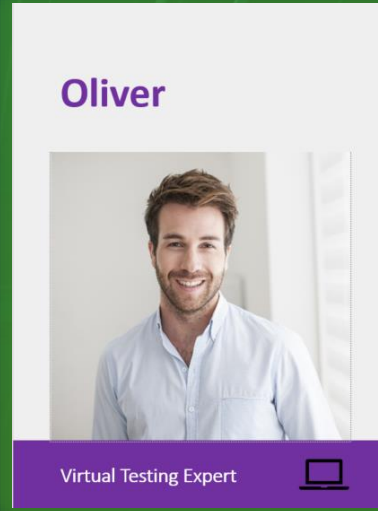
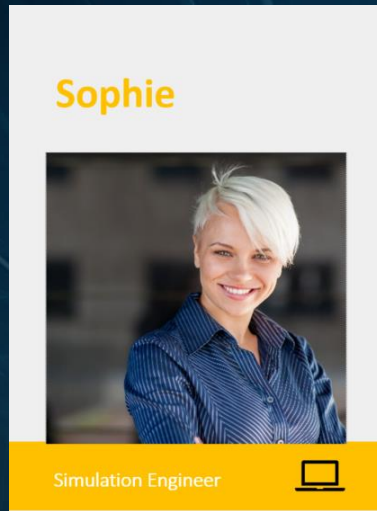


Testbed Operator Chassis
Prüfstandstechniker Rolle

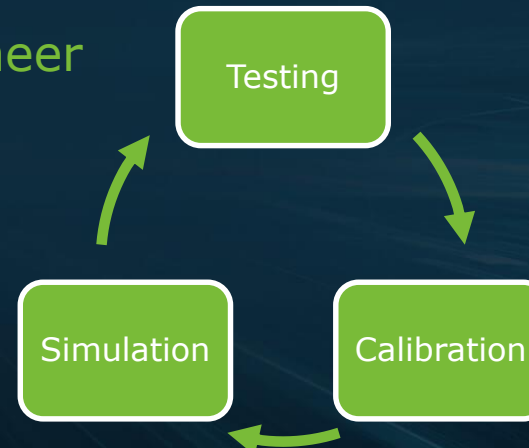
Do things in
an effective
and simple
way

What are the challenges and benefits

- Closer collaboration

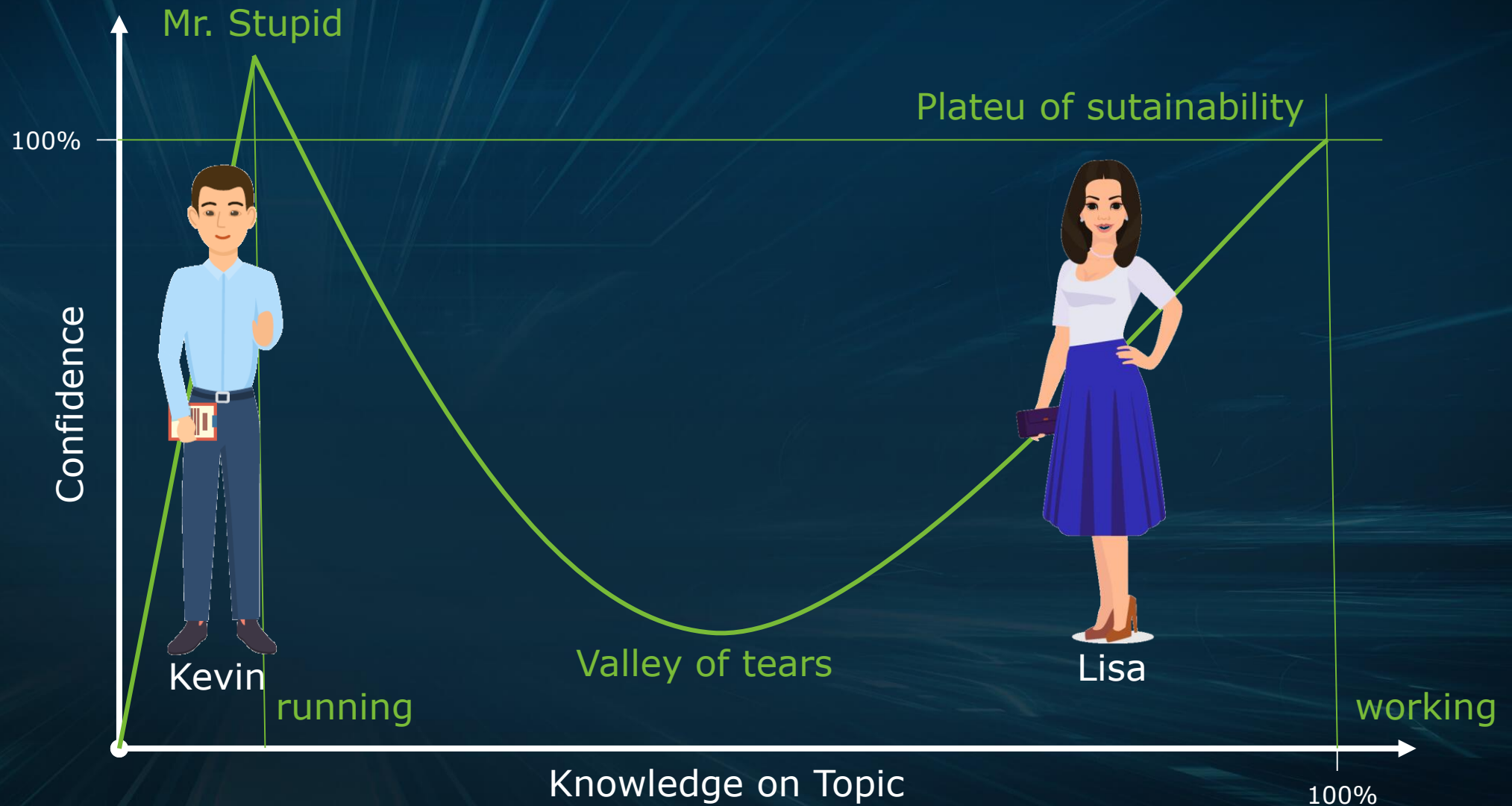


- New role in the organization required:
Virtual Testing Expert/Engineer
- Shorter iterations
 - Improvement cycle:



Challenges in terms of Knowledge

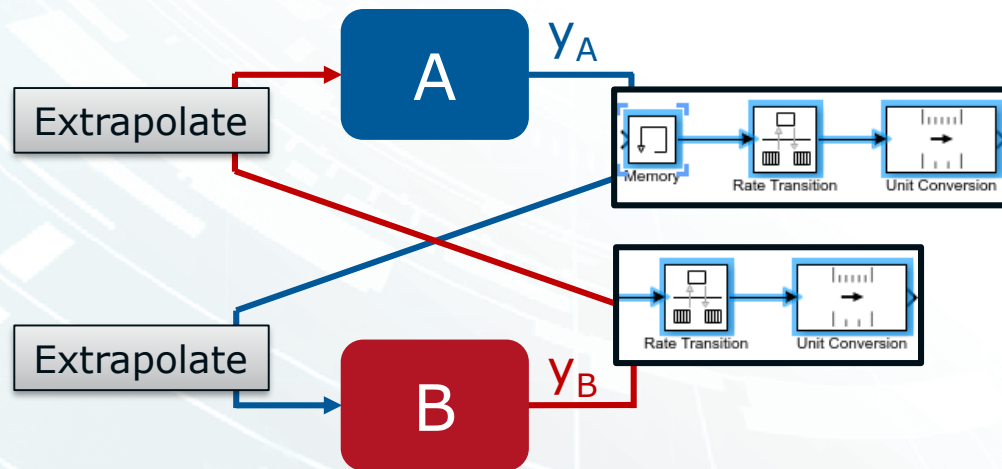
The Dunning Kruger Effect



Technical approach – Co-Simulation

- Subsystems are solved independently over predefined time-intervals
 - Independent solvers (FSS/VSS)
 - Independent frequencies

How to couple multiple subsystems

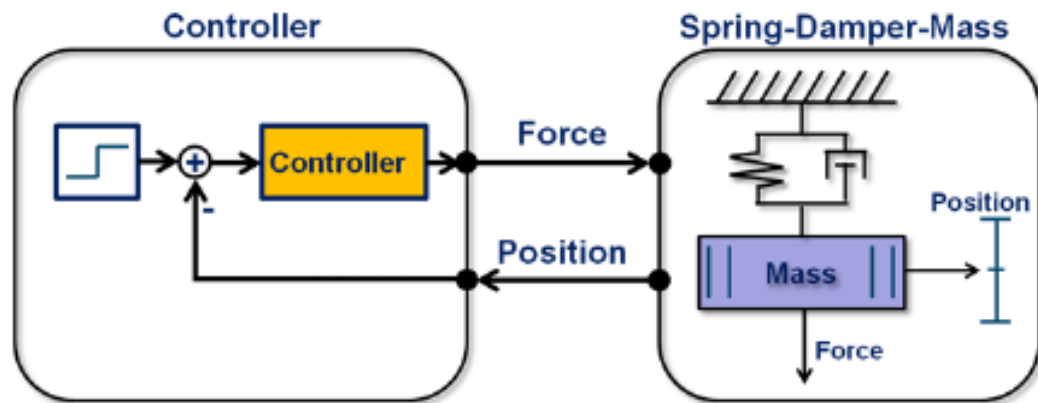


	Parallel
Calculation	Each time
Extrapolation	-
Duration	+
Trigger sequence	

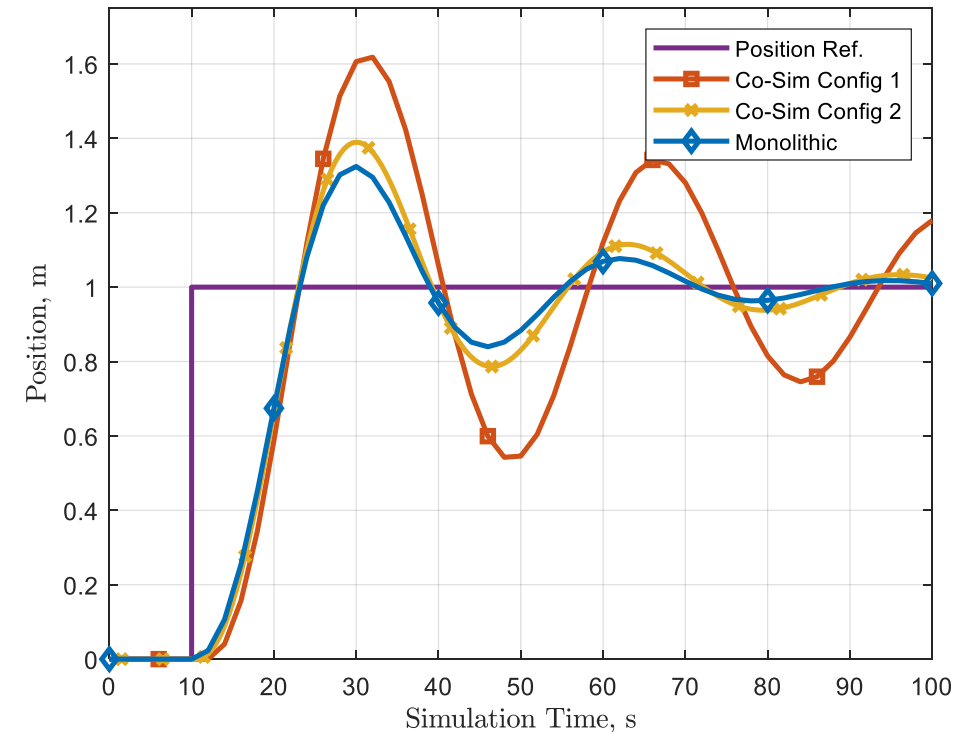
Co-Simulation Example SDM

Example: „Spring-Damper-Mass“

- 2 Subsystems (Simulink)
- Solver Settings: FSS, $\delta T = 0.001s$



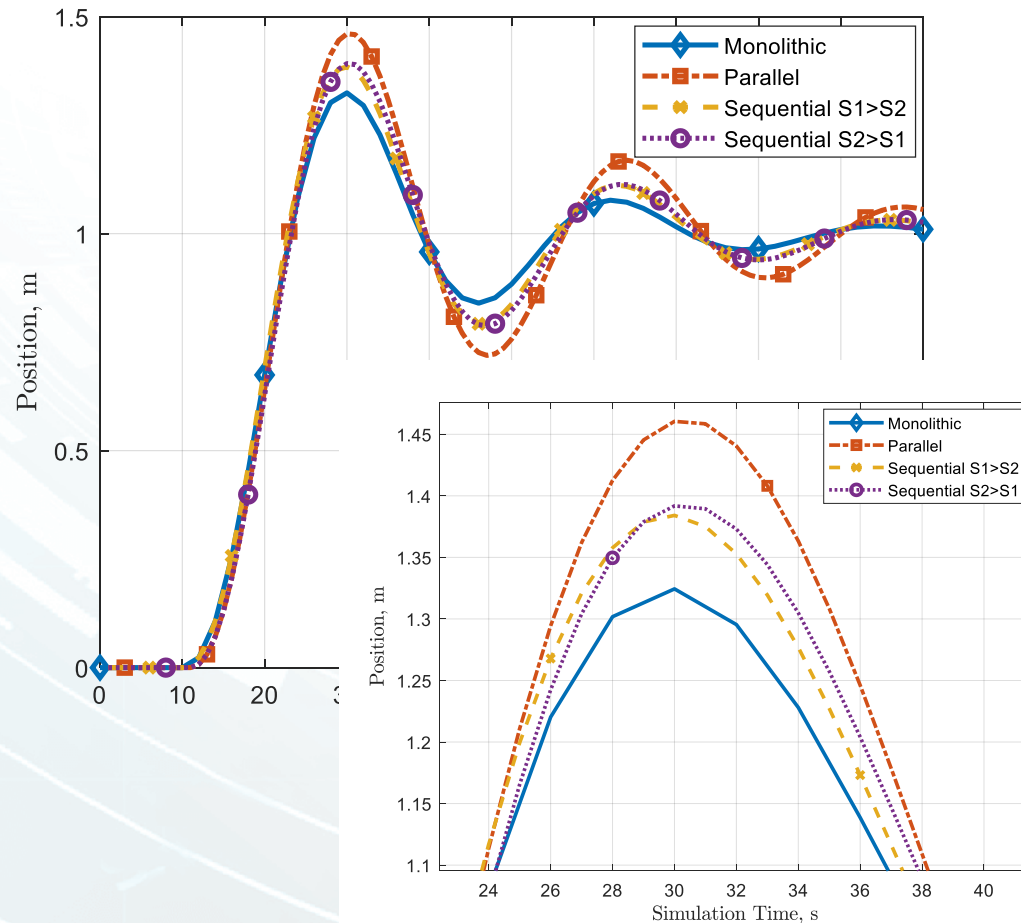
Simulation Result:



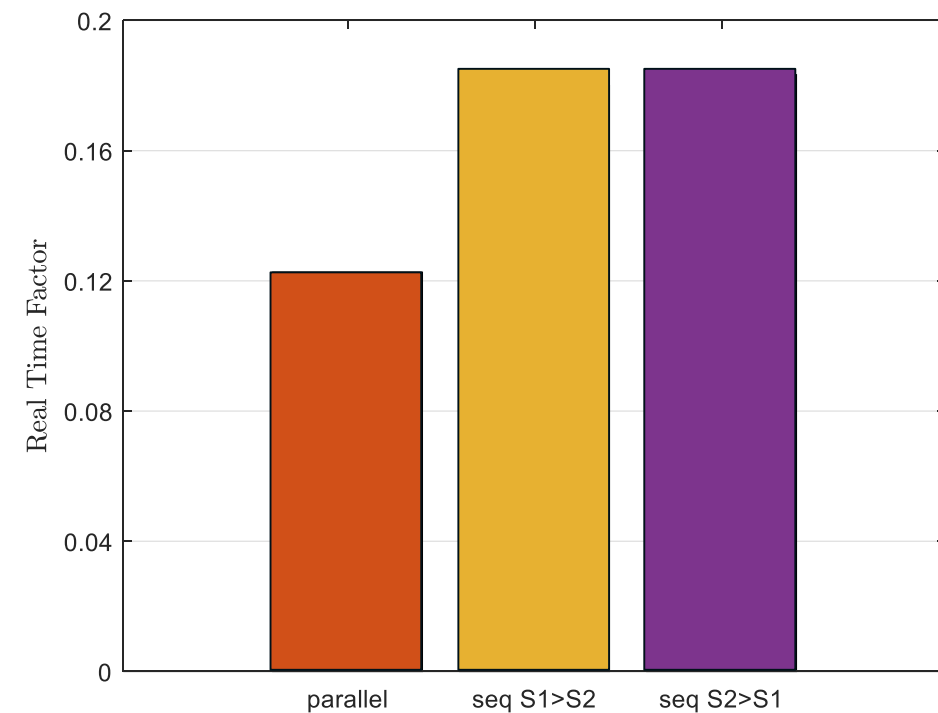
Coupling Mechanism

Coupling Mechanism: Parallel vs. Sequential @ $\Delta T = 1s + ZOH$

Simulation Results:



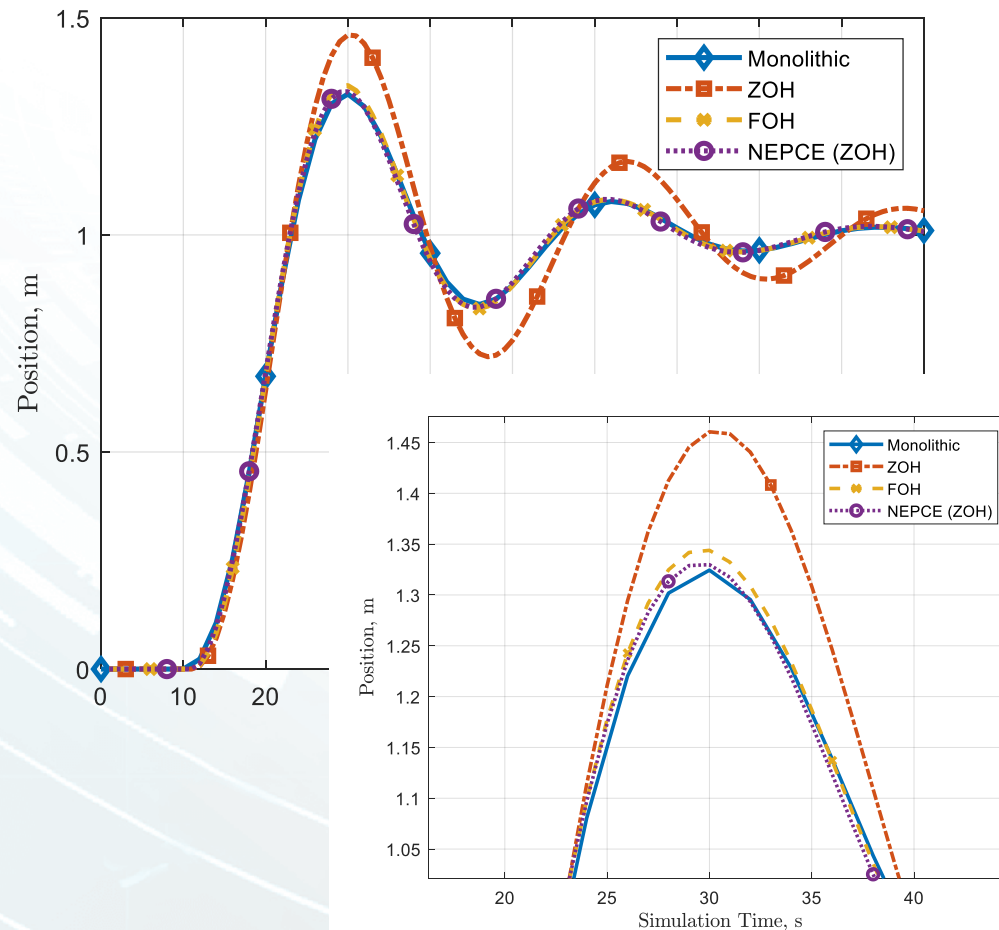
Simulation Effort:



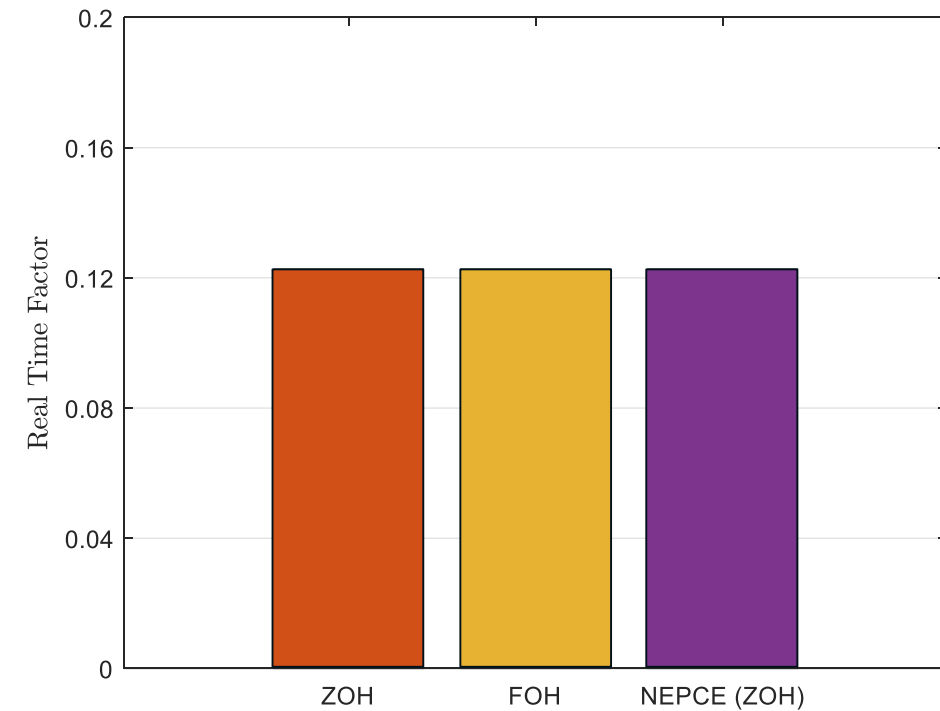
Extrapolation Filter

Extrapolation Filter: ZOH vs. FOH vs. NEPCE @ $\Delta T = 1s$ + parallel

Simulation Results:

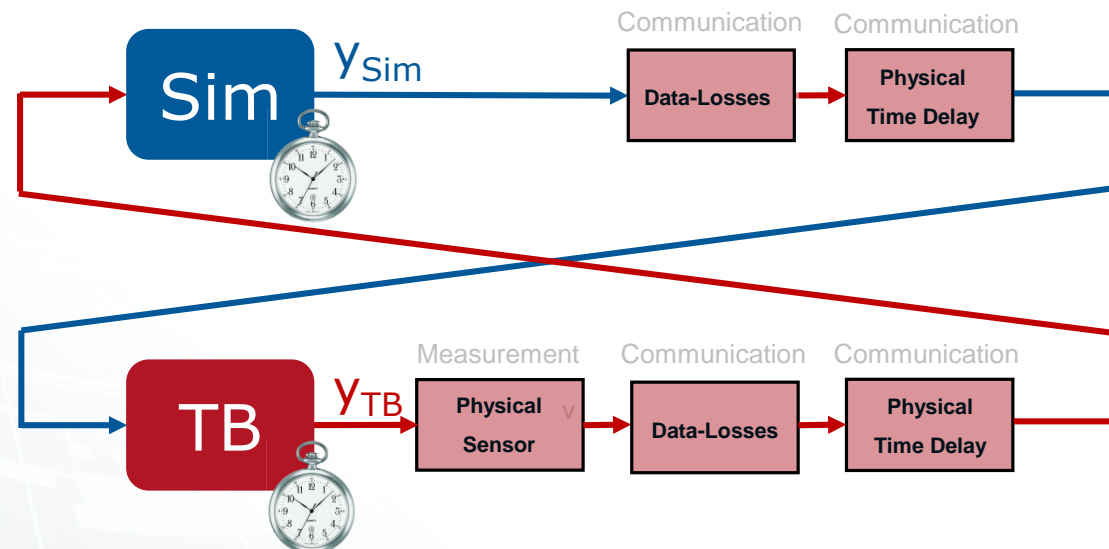


Simulation Effort:



Technical approach – RT-Co-Simulation

- Synchronization with respect to wall clock time
- Subsystems are solved independently over predefined time-intervals
- Noisy coupling signals / data losses / communication delays



Challenges in terms of scalability

Simulation in a testfield

- Today most of the available products are „island solutions“



Simulation
PC / HiL

⇒ Not scaleable in testfields

The AVL Solution

Available from Testbed.CONNECT™ 1R4.2 (end of 2019)



Host

- TB Sys 1
- TB Sys 2
- Sim Sys 1
- Sim Sys 2

- Simulation and Testbed Setups saved on Host
- Testbed.CONNECT™ controlled by PUMA (AVL Automation System)



Customer Examples

Boundary Conditions



SAFETY

Safe operation for humans and components



COST

Testbed hours are valuable

⇒ Methodology for efficient integration of simulation models on testbeds



USABILITY

Testbed operator must be able to handle the system

Thermal Management Development of BEV

Customer Project

Will be presented
at the Methodology
Symposium 2019

PARALLELSEKTION 3A

New Challenges in Electrification; Sektionsleiter:
Prof. G. Hohenberg, IVD Prof. Hohenberg GmbH

- 15.45 Testen von Antriebsumrichtern mit Power-Hardware-in-the-Loop-Emulatoren als virtuelle e-Maschine
Dr. A. Schmitt, Dr. P. Winzer, Dr. M. Schnarrenberger, H. Hammerer – AVL SET GmbH
- 16.15 To charge, or not to charge
M. Bersac – Valeo Siemens eAutomotive France SAS
- 16.45 Ansatz zur Optimierung des szenariobasierten, thermischen Managements eines batterieelektrischen Fahrzeugs durch automatisierte Simulation von Fahrbetriebskollektiven
A. Kowallik – BMW AG; Prof. C. Beidl – Technische Universität Darmstadt
- 17.15 ThermoLab für Elektrofahrzeuge – Entwicklung Thermomanagement am Prüfstand
A. Koller, Dr. H. Raiser – Dr. Ing. h.c. F. Porsche AG; C. Mayr, M. Walcher – AVL List GmbH; D. Ciglar – AVL-AST d.o.o.

Customer Reference

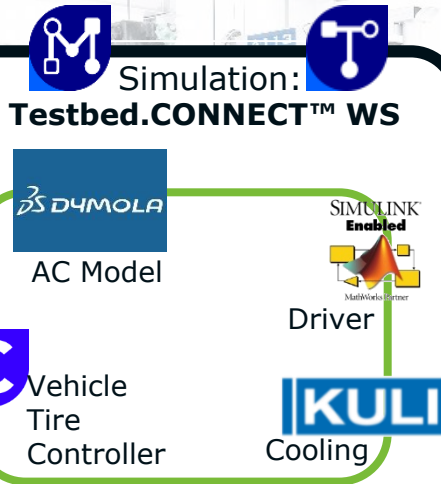
BEV thermal management on powertrain testbed

Main goal

Frontload of thermal management development from road to testbed

Powertrain Testbed

- Real E-motors
- Real Controllers
- Real Inverters
- Real Battery



Automation system:
PUMA Open

Road → Powertrain Testbed

Key facts

- Market: Europe
- Thermal management simulation tool KULI
- KULI simulates the complete cooling circuit of the vehicle
- non-compiled KULI model on Testbed.CONNECT™
- Air conditioning model in Dymola

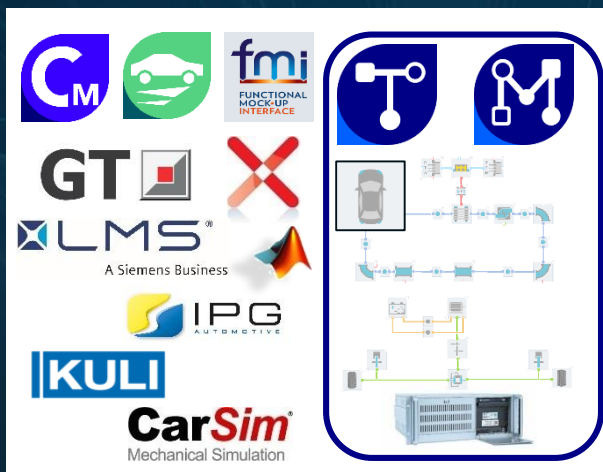
HIGHLIGHTS

- Quick charge tests with thermal management simulation on testbed
- High potential for development time savings
- Safety critical tests can be executed on testbed rather than road – Race track, full acceleration tests 0-200-0 km/h

Integration Methodology on Testbeds (for complex simulation models)

STEP 1

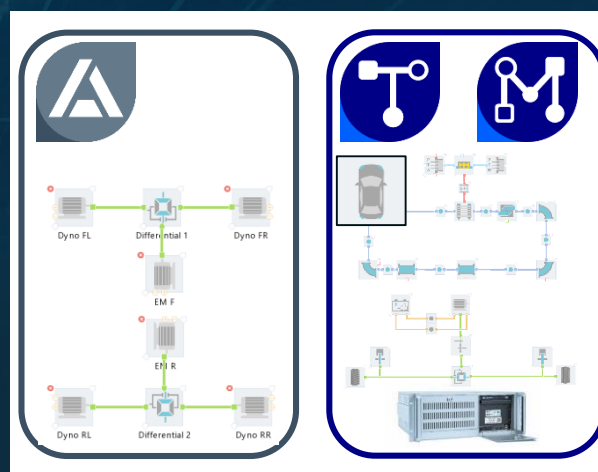
Prepare Simulation Models



1. Integrate required I/O
2. Ensure standalone real-time capability
3. Ensure co-simulation stability

STEP 2

Testbed Simulator



1. Setup overall simulation
2. Integrate simulation on a testbed simulator
3. Test the testruns

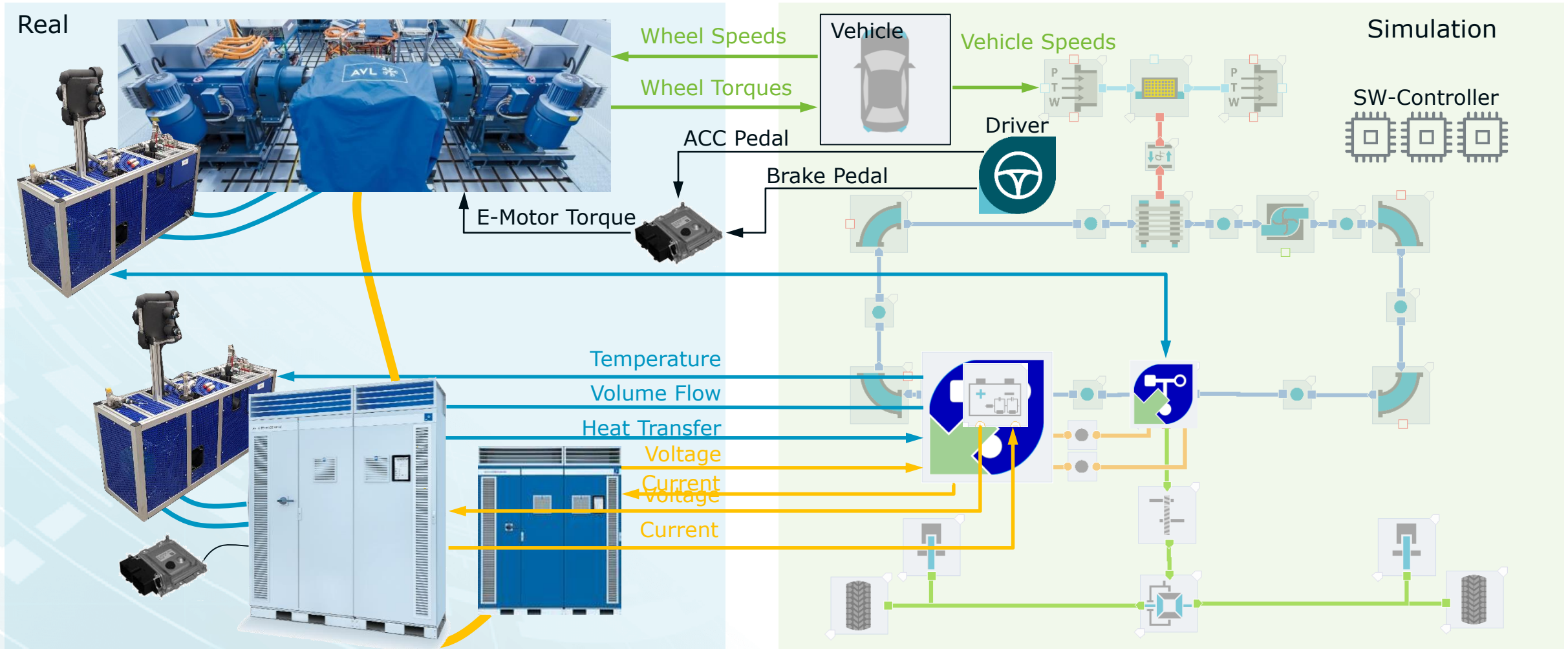
STEP 3

Real Testbed



1. Transfer Simulation on the real testbed
2. Conduct the testruns

Integration of Thermal Simulation on Testbeds



RDx

Customer Project with AMG

Published at the Conference Simulation & Test 2018

Customer Reference

Real World Driving Emissions on engine testbed

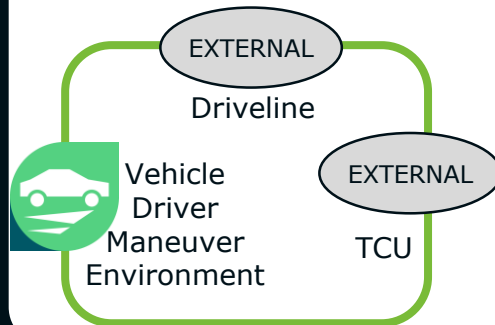
Main goal

Frontloading of RDE to ETB

Engine Testbed HORIBA

- Real Engine
- Real ECU

Simulation:
Testbed.CONNECT™ WS



Automation system:



ROAD → ENGINE TESTBED

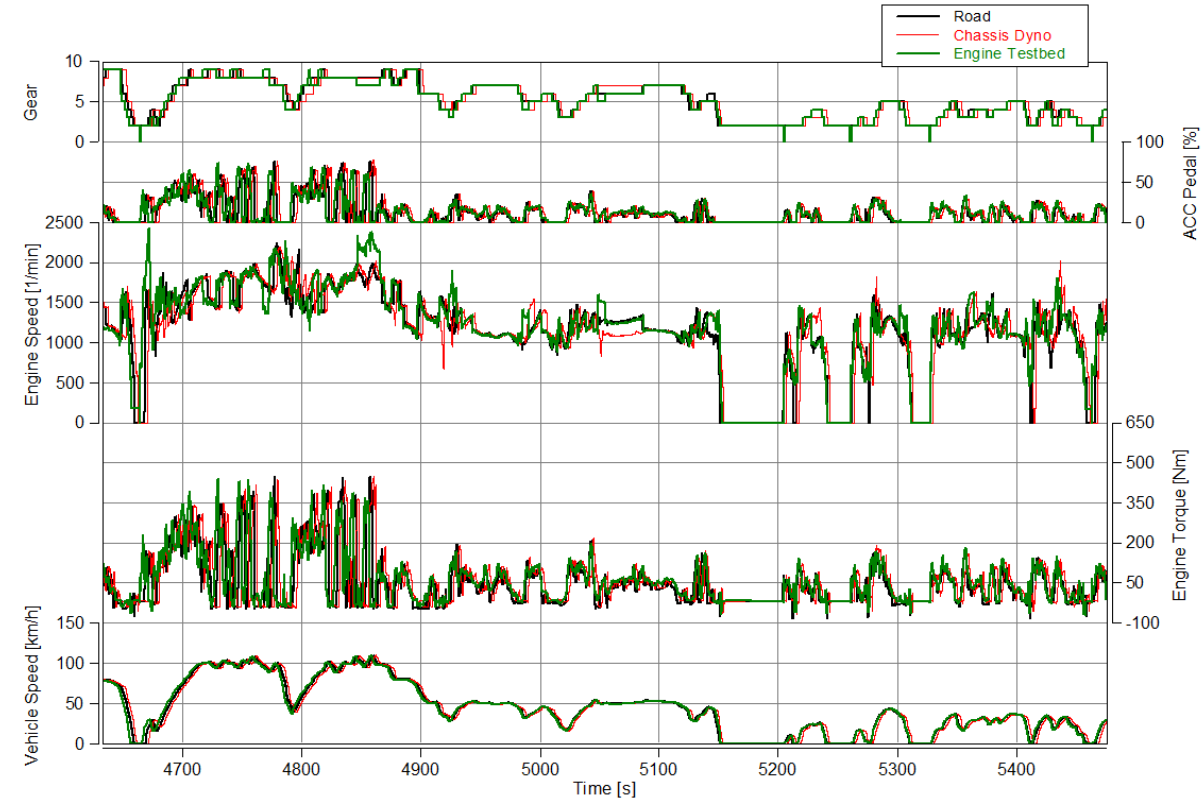
Key facts

- Market: Europe
- Integration in 3rd party automation system (Horiba STARS) & external 3rd party simulation environment

HIGHLIGHTS

- Time Reduction of 60% in comparison to road
- Comparable results for different cycles with different driving styles, for both 2D and 3D
- Relevant events could be found much earlier
- RDE Calibration started much earlier before real hardware available

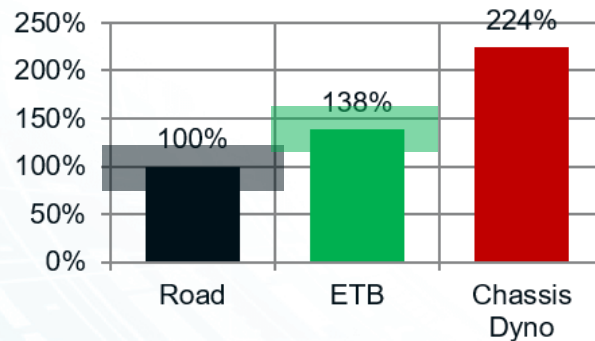
Details



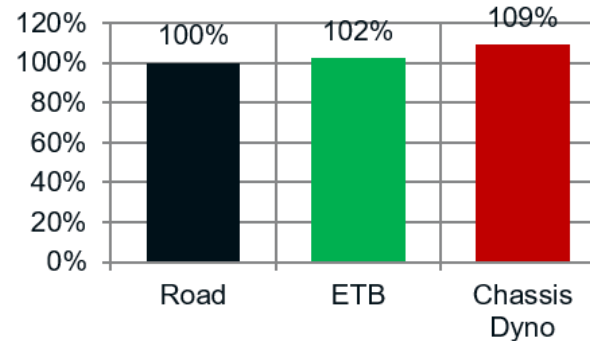
Time course of gear, acceleration pedal, engine speed, engine torque and vehicle speed show good correlation.

Emission Results - Overall

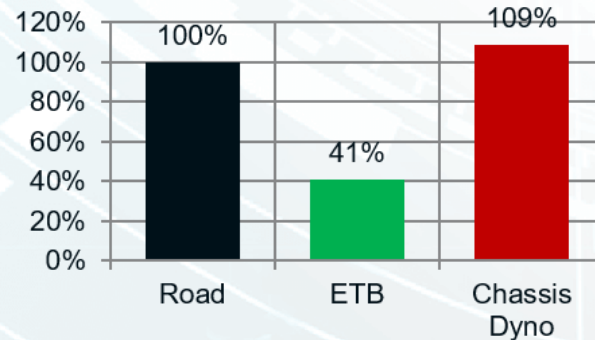
NOx, % of road measurement



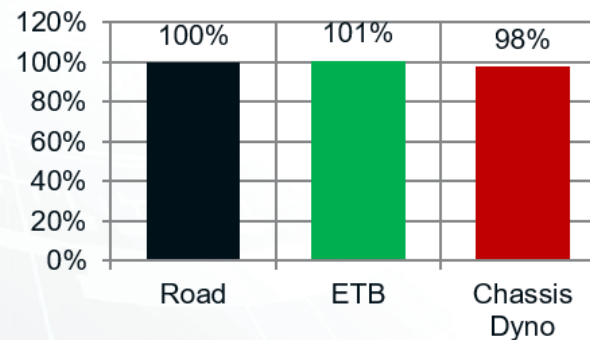
CO, % of road measurement



PN, % of road measurement



CO2, % of road measurement



- Norming the results to the road measurement leads to relatively big deviations – absolute deviations of the engine testbeds are in the range of the accepted measurement equipment error
- CO₂ and CO show a good match
- NOx and PN are strongly influenced by the boundary conditions (e.g.: fuel, air temperature and pressure)

Final Words

Where we need to improve

Simplify portfolio



Where we are good

Get the things done

Be like Lisa, not like Kevin.



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