



## VEHICLE IN LOOP TESTING

### HIGHLY EFFECTIVE VEHICLE INTEGRATION AND VALIDATION

# Key Agenda Topics



- ❑ Introduction to Vehicle-In-Loop Testing : The concept
- ❑ Modern Development Strategy : Left Shifting & Integrated Powerpack Approach
- ❑ Test Data Visualisation and Logging : MultiSync of Testbed & Vehicle BUS Networks
- ❑ Use Cases on a Typical Development Program
  - ❑ Example Use Case 1 : Emissions Development and Validation Testing
  - ❑ Example Use Case 2 : Eco-Stop, SOTM & Change of Mind Validation Testing
  - ❑ Example Use Case 3 : OBD Robustness Testing
  - ❑ Example Use Case 4 : Driveability Sign-off Testing
  - ❑ Example Use Case 5 : Driveline and Brake Drag Loss Measurement
- ❑ Summary



# Introduction to Vehicle-In-Loop Testing : Testing Effectiveness



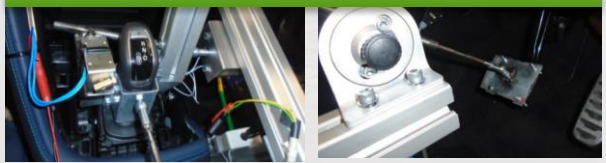
Vehicle in loop (ViL) testing involves testing key powertrain and non-powertrain vehicle functions by replacing all the wheels/tyres with hub dynos.

Its called In-the-Loop testing because,

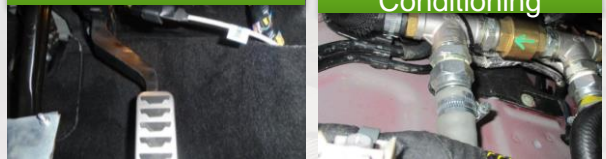
- ❑ Test bed software toolchains can
  - ❑ Demand the vehicle to perform a manoeuvre and other specific actions
  - ❑ Monitor the vehicle response to the demand
  - ❑ Very effectively control the vehicle behaviour in a closed loop
- ❑ Test noise factors can be controlled with a much higher degree of fidelity compared with chassis dynos

This test environment benefits from a high degree of test process and data - **Repeatability & Reproducibility** due to,

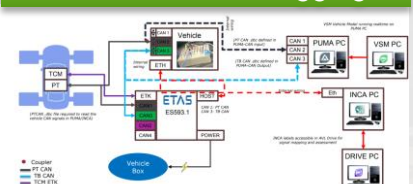
## Automated Actuation



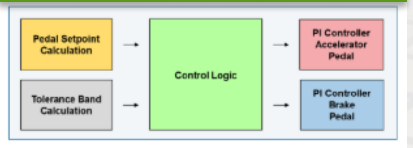
## By-Wire Controls



## Automated BUS Logging



## Robust Software Driver



## Robust Road Load Matching

**AVL Coastdown Manager 2.2**

Vehicle Specification:

Vehicle Type	AT	v4	140.0 km/h
Coastdown Type	A0	A0	180.4 N
Effective Test Mass	B0	B0	0.3078 N/(km/h)
Coefficients Determination	C0	C0	0.04053 N/(km/h) <sup>2</sup>

Testbed Coastdown #1

Tested Type: Powertrain-Testbed (open-loop-control)

Resilience Coefficient: set at the Testbed

A0	0.014	B0	0.018	C0	0.0003
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Score: 9.0

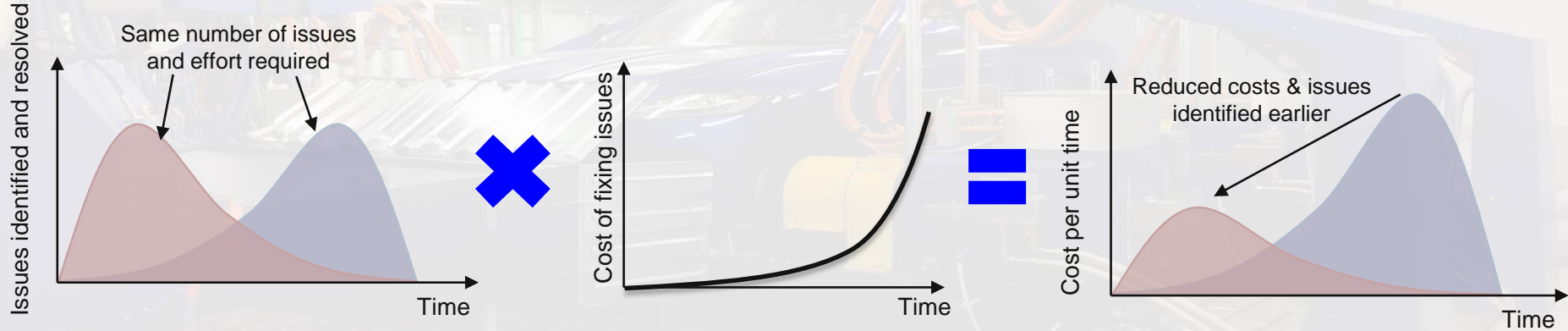
Graph: Vehicle Velocity (km/h) vs Time (s). Shows a smooth coastdown curve from 140 km/h to 0 km/h over approximately 200 seconds.

**& More...**

# Modern Development Strategy : Left Shifting & Integrated Powerpack Approach



- ❑ More complex programmes with shorter timelines require a new approach
- ❑ Left shift refers to pulling ahead calibration tasks using new testing methods and environments



- ❑ Vehicle in the loop powertrain test beds provide an environment where vehicle utilisation is much higher than on a test track or chassis dyno
- ❑ High levels of instrumentation allow for more data to be captured in a single location and shared between teams



# Modern Development Strategy : Left Shifting & Integrated Powerpack Approach



- **Vehicle in the Loop allows for precise and targeted validation of powertrain performance testing in a repeatable controlled environment**
  - Engine calibration
    - Emissions – RDE and Certification Cycles
    - Transient Performance
    - Robustness / OBD
  - Transmission & Driveability calibration
  - Full powertrain integration validation
    - MHEV to IC Interactions
    - Targeted stress-testing of HEV functions
  - Full driveline analysis



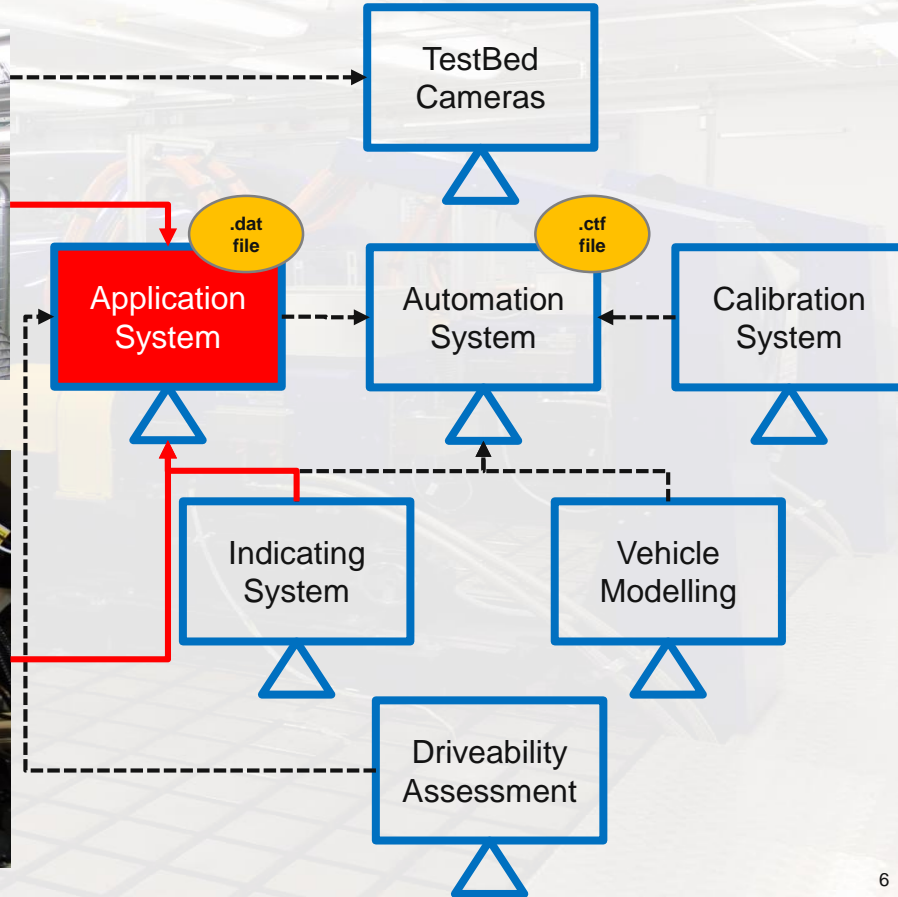
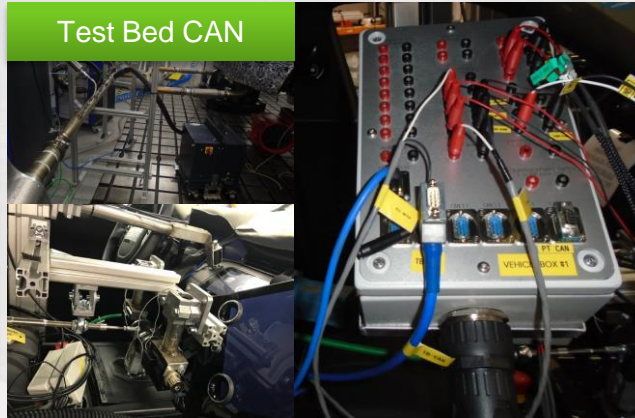
# Data Visualisation and Logging : MultiSync of Testbed & Vehicle BUS Networks



- PCM
- TCM
- Engg. Test Port
- Flexray
- Inst. CANs



- Instrumentation
- Modal Emissions
- Dyno Controls
- Boundary Cond.
- Signal Emulation
- Vehicle Controls



## Example Use Case 1 : Emissions Development and Validation Testing

- ViL test beds can be used for emissions development and full calibration sign-off work.
- Typical test program involves calibrating vehicle after-treatment systems manually as well as using CAMEO.
- The developed calibrations are validated by running legislative, RDE and various city driving cycles.
- The developed test methodologies allow almost 100% automation of the testing process.

### Automation of Emissions Validation Cycles

Cycle Selection

Logging Experiment Selection

Working Dataset Selection

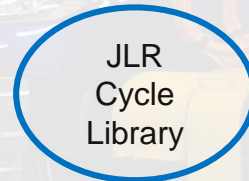
Cycle Start Temps

Emissions Device Selection

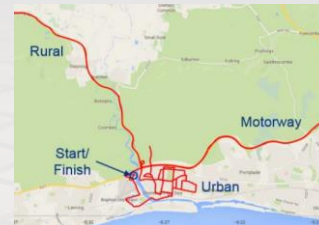
LV and HV SOC Conditioning

DPF Regens/Cal Changes

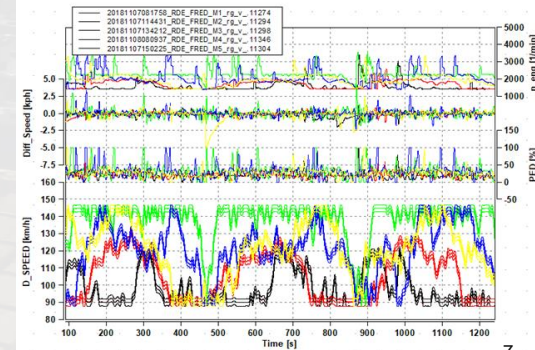
Wheel Speed, Gradient, Acc. Pedal & Brake



Legislative & Customised Cycles



Typically 13-17 Cold WLTCs can be performed in 24hrs

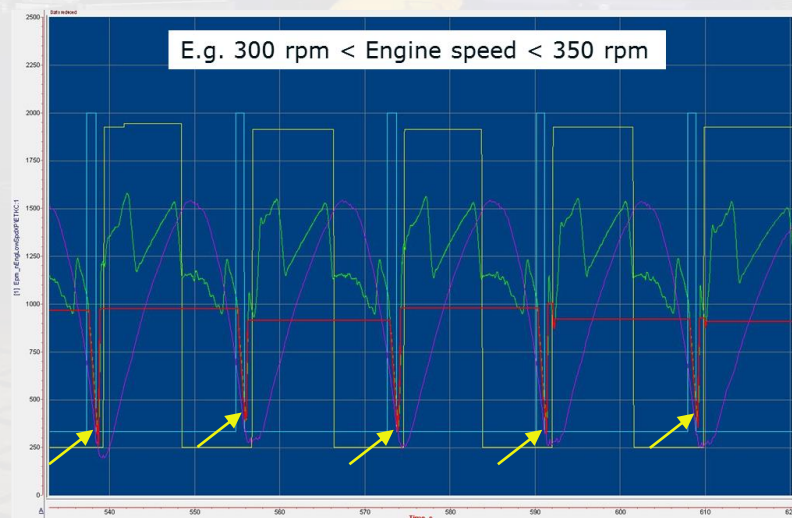
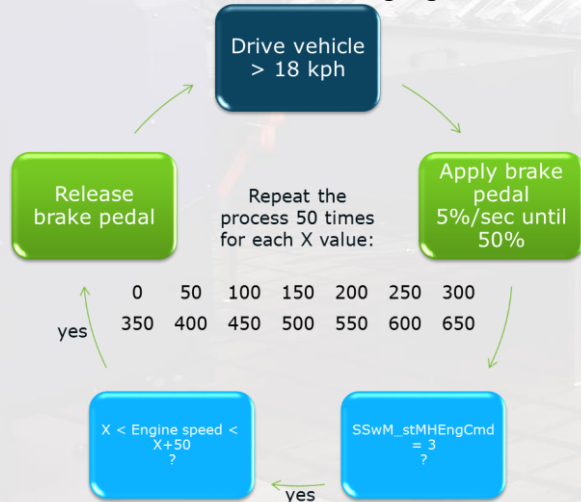


Real Road Drive Traces

## Example Use Case 2 : Eco-Stop, SOTM & Change of Mind Validation Testing

- Most modern cars with MHEV architecture allows vehicle to do an Eco-Stop as well as Stop-On-The-Move (SOTM)
- The system allows vehicles to achieve fuel economy gains and lower tailpipe emissions
- These functions are normally quite complex due to,
  - Multiple system inhibits – **At least 30**
  - Gradient and temperature dependence
  - Driver often changing his/her mind – **Anywhere between Idle to 0 engine rpm**

In Real World, replication is almost impossible !



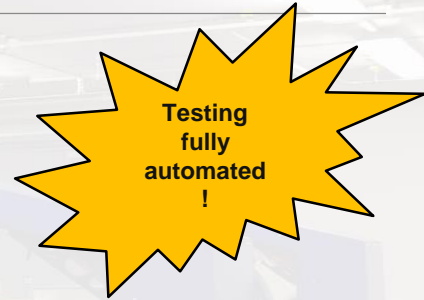
- Typically 3000 cycles/day
- +/-12% gradient tested
- +14 to +40°C tested
- BiSG and fuelling restarts can be replicated
- High repeatability
- High reproducibility
- Multiple calibrations can be tested



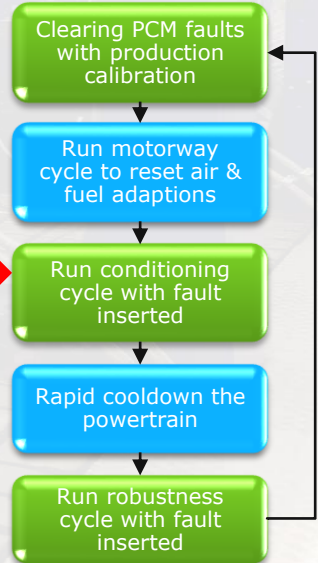
# Example Use Case 3 : OBD Robustness Testing



- ViL test beds can be used for validating robustness of OBD monitors/functions.
- Use case involves validating the series production calibrations.
- A typical test program involves – running multiple transient cycles with forced inserted faults using DCMs.
- Method allows understanding of how the inserted fault effects the Engine Out & Tailpipe emissions.
- A typical test program also involves – replicating real road cycles to recreate DFCs seen during road testing
- The developed test methodologies allow almost 100% automation of the testing process.



## Test Methodology



## Comprehensive ViL Test Cycle Library

## Typical OBD Use Case Program

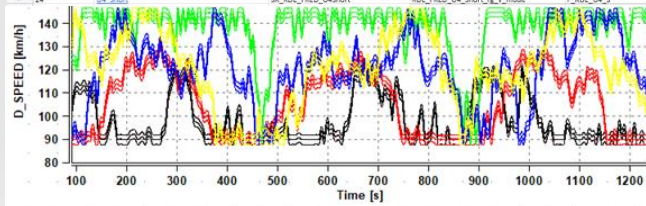
Standard RDE cycles

Day	Time	Event	Monitor
1	07:30	New fault + L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	M1.CC
1	07:30	Flash to NA3 calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M1
1	08:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M2
1	08:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M3
1	09:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M4
1	09:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M5
1	10:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M6
1	10:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M7
1	11:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M8
1	11:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M9
1	12:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M10
1	12:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M11
1	13:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M12
1	13:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M13
1	14:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M14
1	14:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M15
1	15:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M16
1	15:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M17
1	16:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M18
1	16:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M19
1	17:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M20
1	17:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M21
1	18:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M22
1	18:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M23
1	19:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M24
1	19:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M25
1	20:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M26
1	20:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M27
1	21:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M28
1	21:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M29
1	22:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M30
1	22:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M31
1	23:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M32
1	23:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M33
1	00:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M34

Day	Time	Event	Monitor
2	07:30	New fault + L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	M1.CC
2	07:30	Flash to NA3 calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M1
2	08:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M2
2	08:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M3
2	09:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M4
2	09:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M5
2	10:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M6
2	10:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M7
2	11:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M8
2	11:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M9
2	12:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M10
2	12:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M11
2	13:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M12
2	13:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M13
2	14:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M14
2	14:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M15
2	15:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M16
2	15:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M17
2	16:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M18
2	16:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M19
2	17:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M20
2	17:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M21
2	18:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M22
2	18:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M23
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2	21:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M28
2	21:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M29
2	22:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M30
2	22:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M31
2	23:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M32
2	23:30	Flash to base calibration + Clear faults	F_RDE_M33
2	00:00	L&A done to reset FIA & FIAA adaptations	F_RDE_M34



- Fully automated clearing faults
- Fully automated dataset changes
- Fully automated soaks and rapid chills
- Fully automated cycle running



# Example Use Case 4 : Driveability Sign-off Testing

- Vehicle driveability on ViL test beds can be objectively assessed.
- A typical use case involves – A Road to Rig correlation of driveability KPIs via assessment of longitudinal acceleration signal.
- Once correlation is proven – ViL test beds open the world of opportunities for Performance and Driveability critical test work

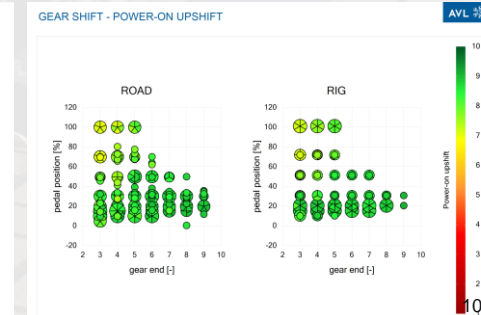
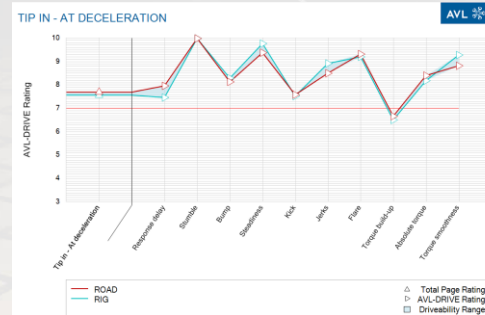
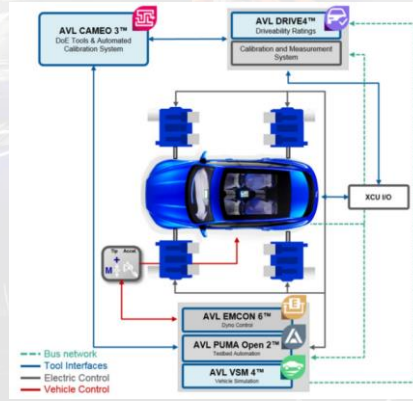
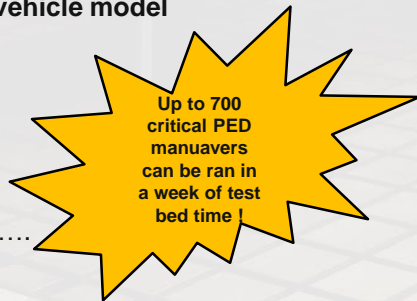


## Manoeuvres driven on road and replayed on ViLs for correlation

- Vehicle road load measurements
- Full Load Accelerations in D & S2/3
- Tip-Ins and Tip-Outs in S2/3

## Manoeuvres driven on ViLs using vehicle model

- Full Load Accelerations
- Tip-Ins and Tip-Outs
- Power-On-Upshifts
- Coast Downshifts
- Tip-In Downshifts
- Tip-Out Upshifts
- Driveaways & many more....



# Example Use Case 5 : Driveline and Brake Drag Loss Measurement

- ViLs can be used to baseline vehicle Driveline Losses and Brake Drag Losses
- Aim is to capture and quantify the contribution to tailpipe CO2 emissions
- DLT\* have interest in both aspects where BDT\* is mainly focused on brake drag...



Original vehicle setup

Day 1, Shift 1

Driveline Loss Measurements with driveshafts ON & Brake Pads ON

- ✓ Different transient cycles
- ✓ With and Without driveshafts
- ✓ Hot and Cold driveline

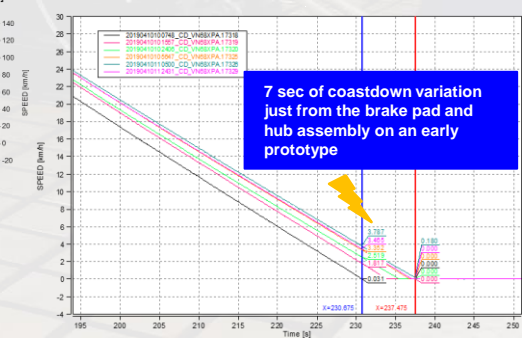
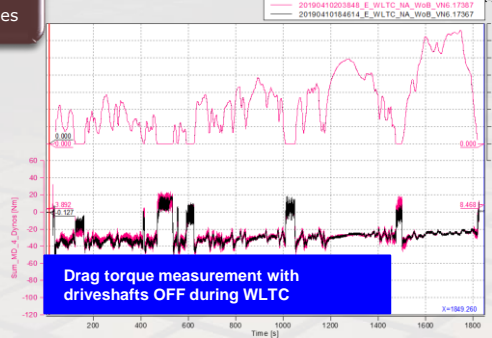
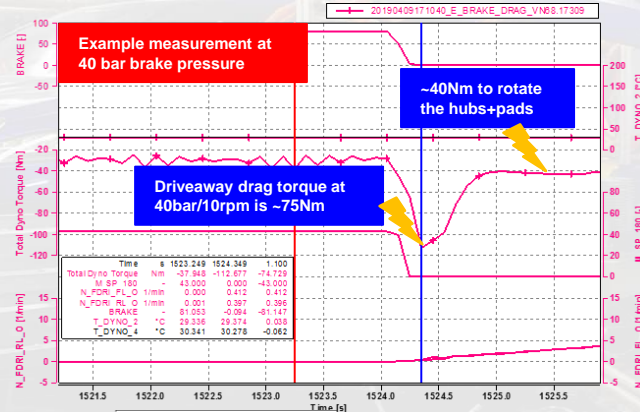
Vehicle modification

Driveline Loss Measurements with driveshafts OFF & Brake Pads ON

- ✓ Different brake pressures
- ✓ Different brake disc temperatures
- ✓ Measure drag and residual torques

Brake drag measurements

Day 2, Shift 6



\*DTL : Driveline Team  
\*BDT : Brake Drag Team

## Summary



- ❑ Vehicle in the Loop testing has provided:
  - ❑ Opportunity for a repeatable, reproducible fully integrated powertrain test environment
  - ❑ High levels of instrumentation and synced data logging that allow issues to be captured and analysed faster
  - ❑ Wide breadth of use cases and cycles that can reproduce what is seen on the road
  - ❑ Intense and targeted validation of sub-system interactions
  - ❑ A highly automated test environment that allows for more data to be generated and for more in-depth high quality data analysis

# THANK YOU

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