





FEMFAT Lab Virtual Iteration

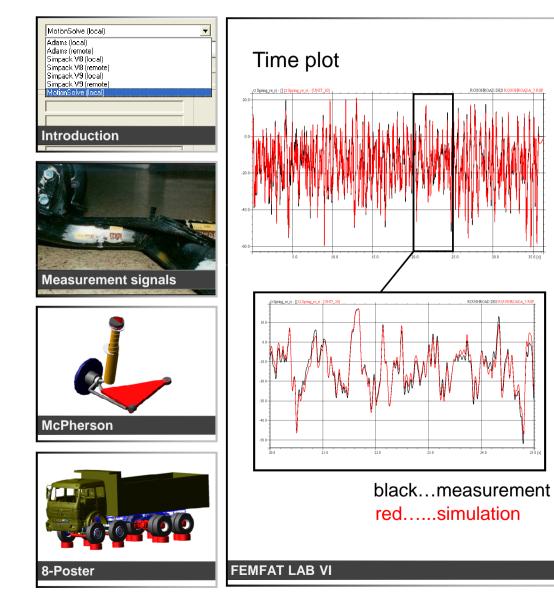
1st Indian FEMFAT User Conference 2013

Otmar Gattringer, 22. January 2013 Engineering Center Steyr



LOAD DATA ANALYSIS





Content

- Introduction
- Measurement signals
- Example: McPherson suspension
- Example: 8-poster
- Conclusion

Author: Gattringer

© ECS / Disclosure or duplication without consent is prohibited





FEMFAT LAB vi

LOAD DATA ANALYSIS

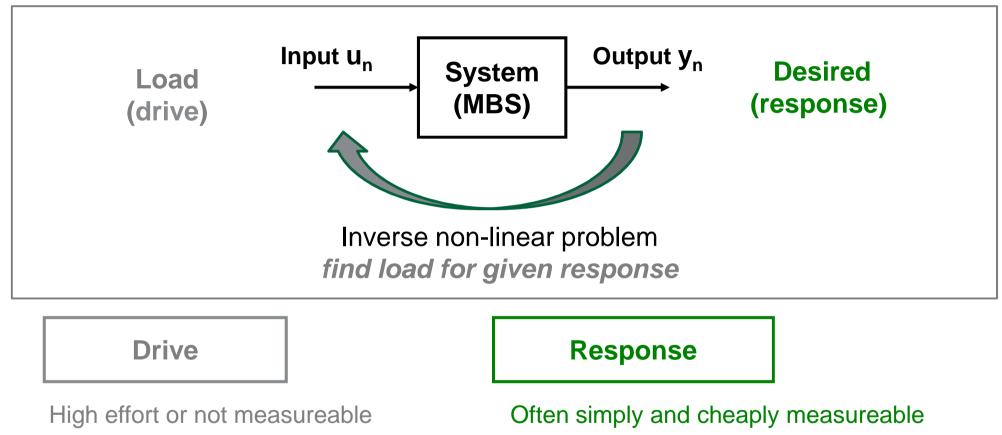
Introduction



- FEMFAT LAB
 - Load data analysis software
- Module Virtual Iteration:
 - Load data generation for simulation models based on measurement data (test track or test bench)
- General approach
 - Generate external load based on internal, measured response
- Same approach as the iteration process in the laboratory (test bench)
- Excellent convergence between measurement and simulation
- Method is automated for
 - ADAMS
 - SIMPACK
 - MotionSolve

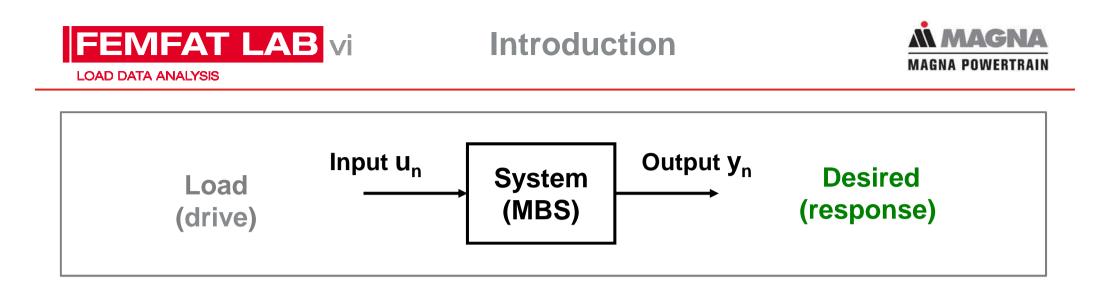
Virtual Iteration





- Forces (external)
 - WFT
 - Load cell
 - Strain gauges
- Displacements (absolute)

- Accelerations
- Displacements (relative)
- Strains
- Forces (internal)



Calculation of the transfer function (MBS):

 $F(s) = y_0(s) / u_0(s)$ pink noise signal and its response

Calculation of first drive:

 $u_1(s) = F^{-1}(s) y_{\text{Desired}}(s)$

Calculation of further iterations:

 $u_{n+1}(s)=u_n(s)+F^{-1}(s) (y_{Desired}(s)-y_n(s))$

Measurement signals





LOAD DATA ANALYSIS



FEMFAT LAB vi



Strain – twist beam

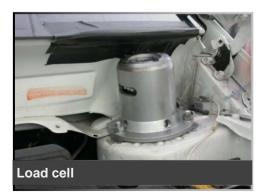




Displacement

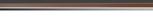


Strain – ball joint



Typical responses

- Accelerations
 - 1-axial
 - 3-axial
- Displacements
 - Draw wire displacement sensor
- Frame torsion
- Strains (directly/calibrated to forces)
 - Axle
 - Ball joint
 - Link
 - Rod
 - Spring
 - Stabilizer
- Load cells
 - Mount

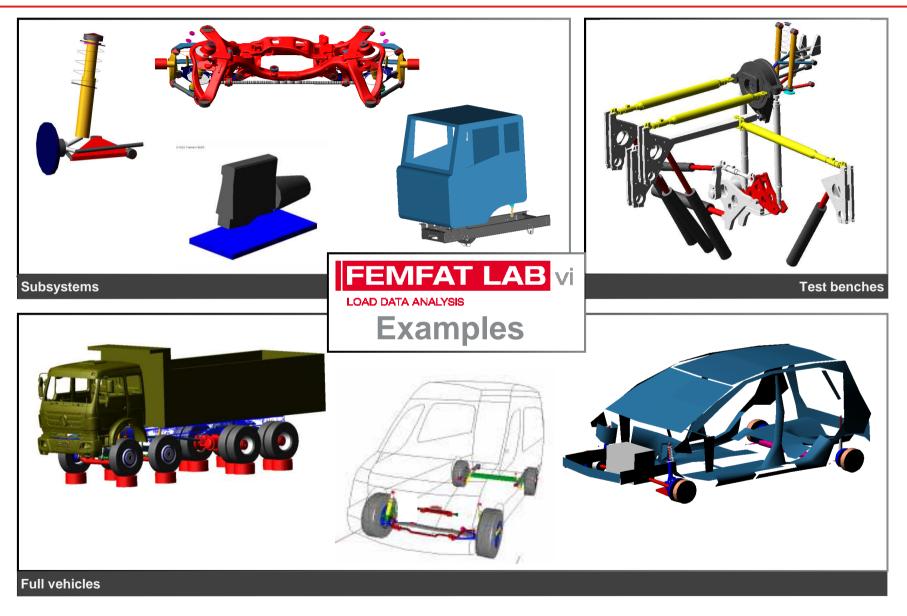


Date: 22. January 2013 Author: Gattringer

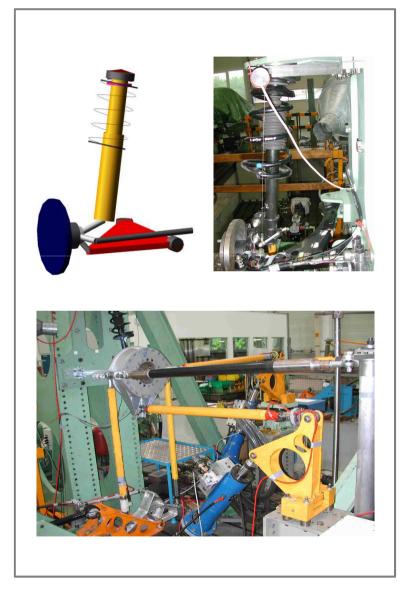


Examples









FEMFAT LAB vi

LOAD DATA ANALYSIS

- MSC.ADAMS model of front axle of a passenger car (half axle)
- Computing internal forces for fatigue analysis of the knuckle with

FEMFAT max

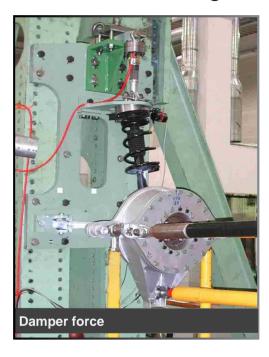
FINITE ELEMENT METHOD FATIGUE

- Measurement signals from test track
- Goal: load at wheel (4 channels)
 - Vertical displacement (wheel center)
 - Longitudinal force (wheel center)
 - Steering torque (wheel center)
 - Lateral force (tire patch)
- Desired (measurement)
 - Damper force
 - Ball joint force longitudinal
 - Ball joint force lateral
 - Tie rod force axial
 - Spring displacement (used for model-check)





Measurement signals (responses)









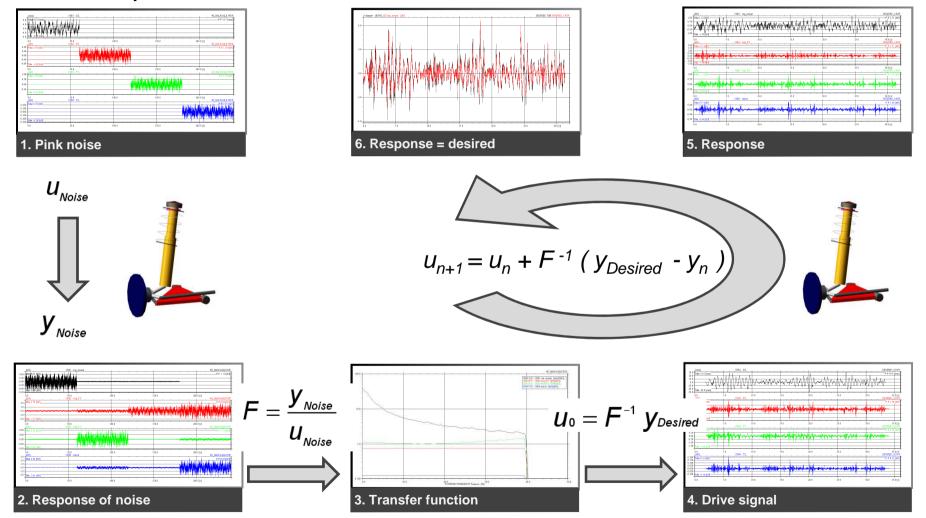
MBS: requests



Iteration process

LOAD DATA ANALYSIS

FEMFAT LAB vi



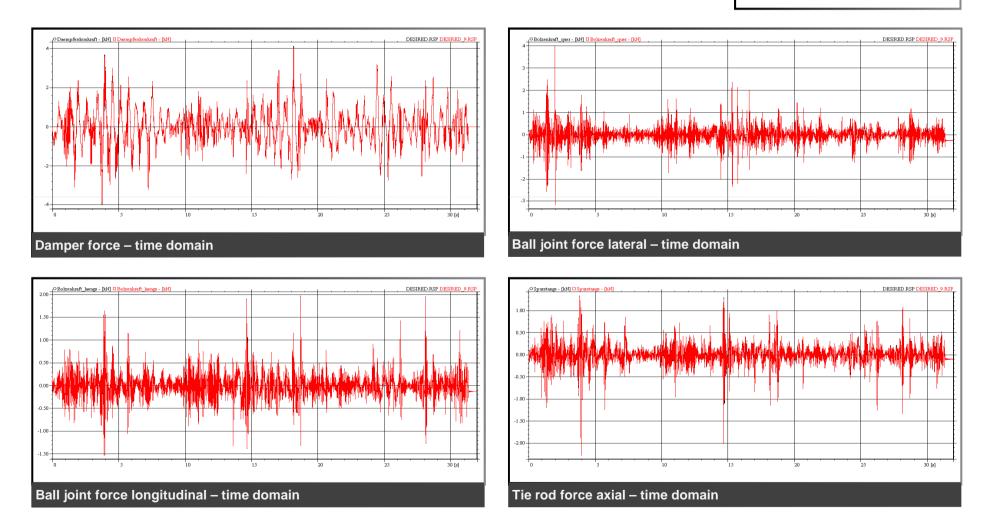


black...measurement

red.....simulation

Results: 10. iteration, rough road

FEMFAT LAB vi





black...measurement

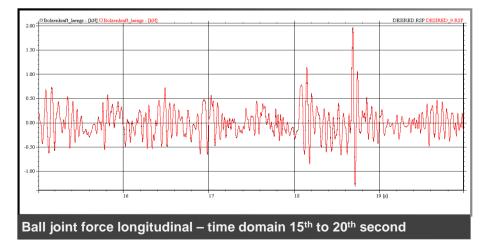
red.....simulation

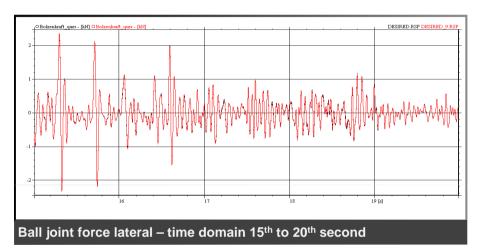
Results: 10. iteration, rough road

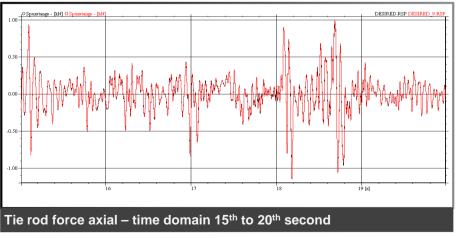
FEMFAT LAB vi

LOAD DATA ANALYSIS

Desperative of the second







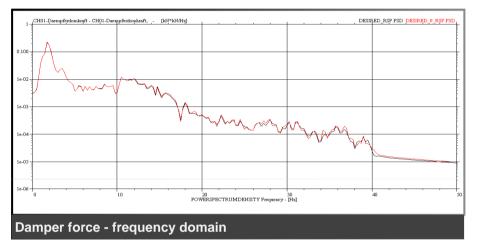


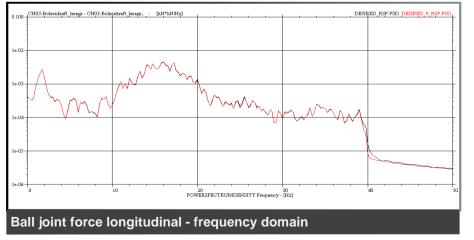
black...measurement

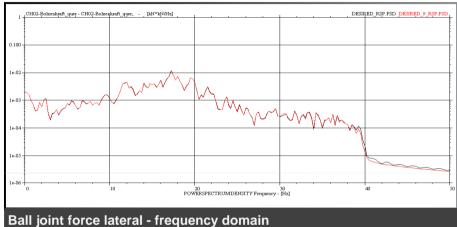
red.....simulation

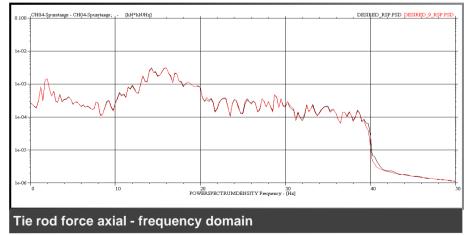
Results: 10. iteration, rough road

FEMFAT LAB vi





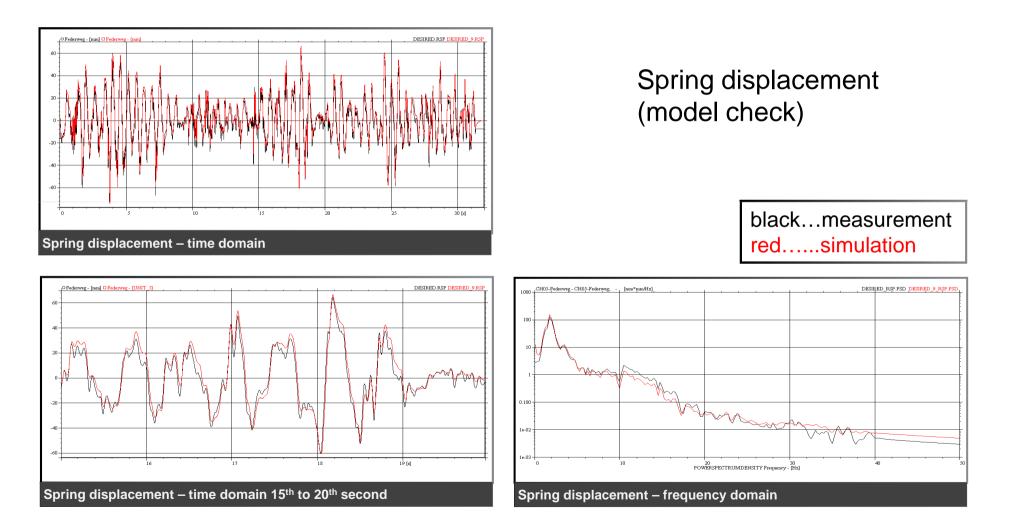








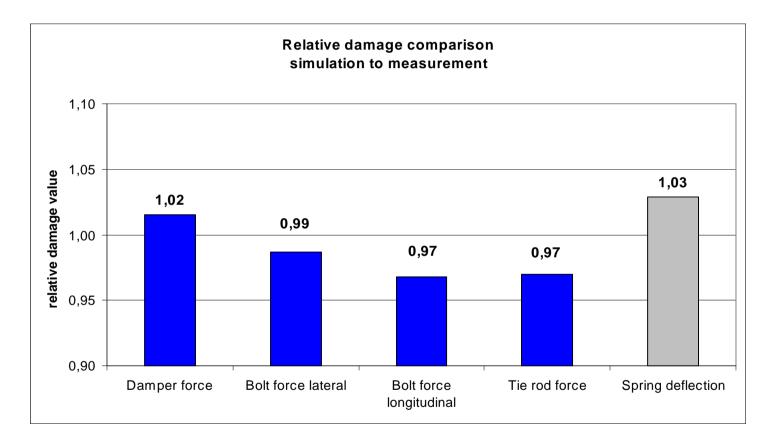
Results: 10. iteration, rough road







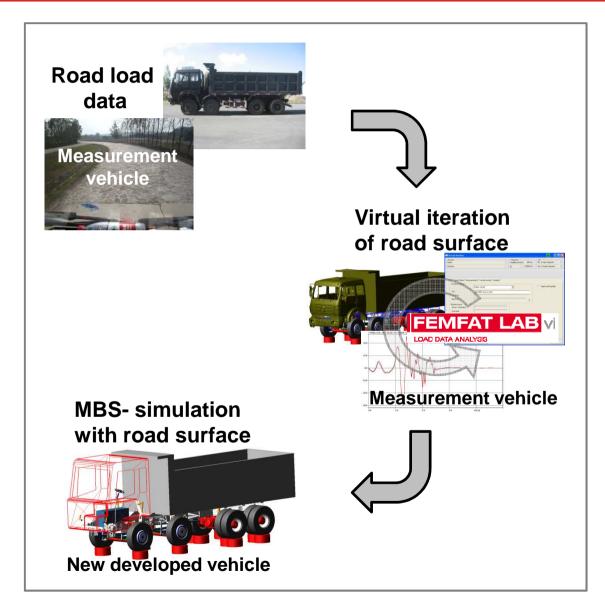
Results: 10. Iteration – relative damage values





LOAD DATA ANALYSIS





Transfer of invariant signals to different vehicle

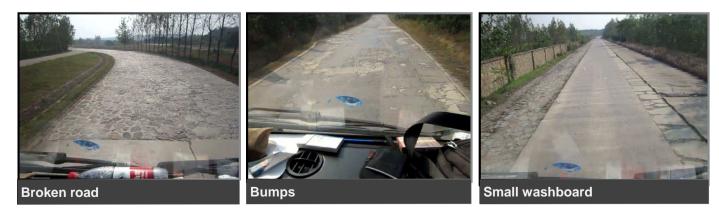
- Identification of road surface 4-, 6- or 8- poster
- Road surface can be transferred to different vehicle
- Analysis of vertical loaded parts or subsystems possible, e.g. frame (chassis parts not suitable)
- Goal of 8-Poster simulation
 - Internal forces for fatigue analysis of frame with
 FEMEAT max
 EINITE ELEMENT METHOD FATIGUE

8 - Poster





- MBS model of measurement vehicle
- Virtual iteration of different test tracks (bumps, rough roads, washboards, twisting,...)

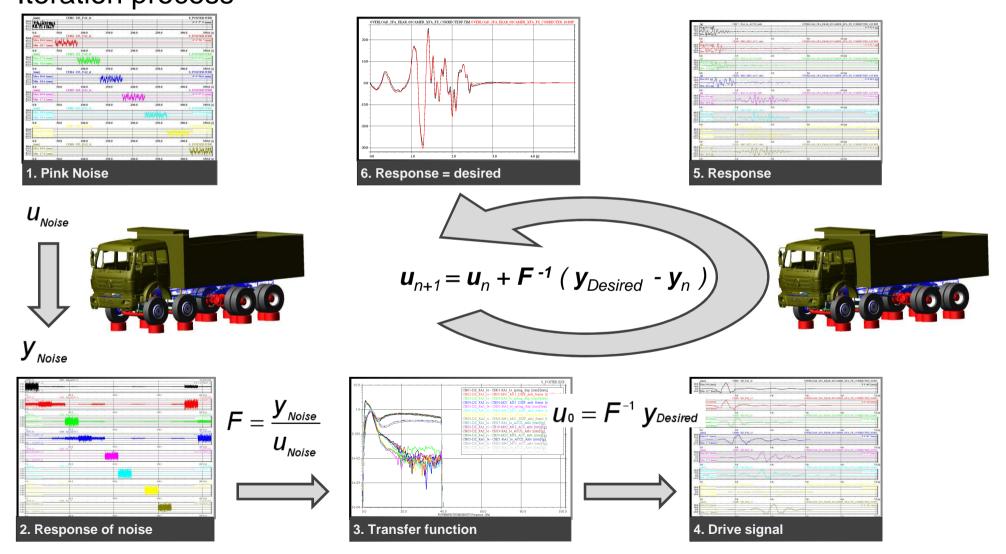


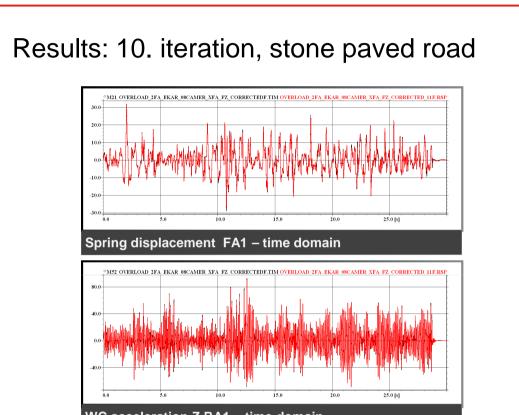
Model-check (measurement)

- Vertical forces at axle
- Damper forces



Iteration process

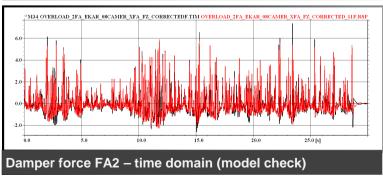




WC acceleration Z RA1 – time domain

FEMFAT LAB vi

LOAD DATA ANALYSIS



Author: Gattringer

8 - Poster

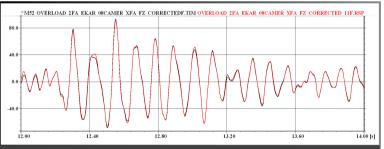
15

15

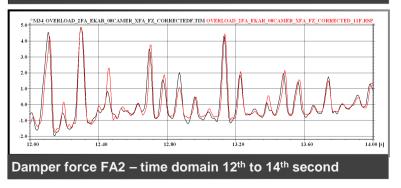




Spring displacement FA1 – time domain 12th to 14th second



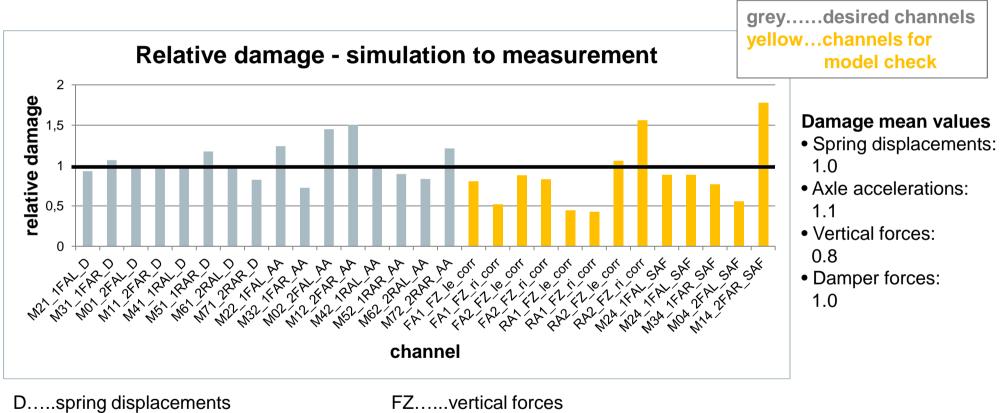
WC acceleration Z RA1– time domain 12th to 14th second







Relative damage of all maneuvers in total, linear combined with their repeats



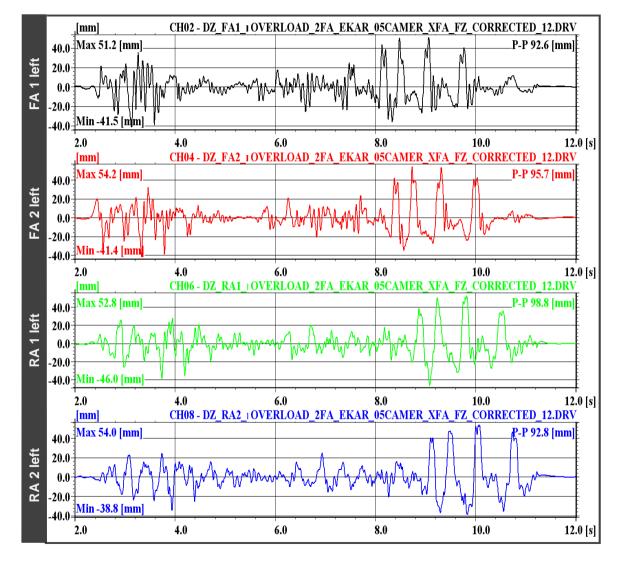
AA...axle accelerations

FZ.....vertical forces SAF...damper forces (ShockAbsorberForces)





LOAD DATA ANALYSIS



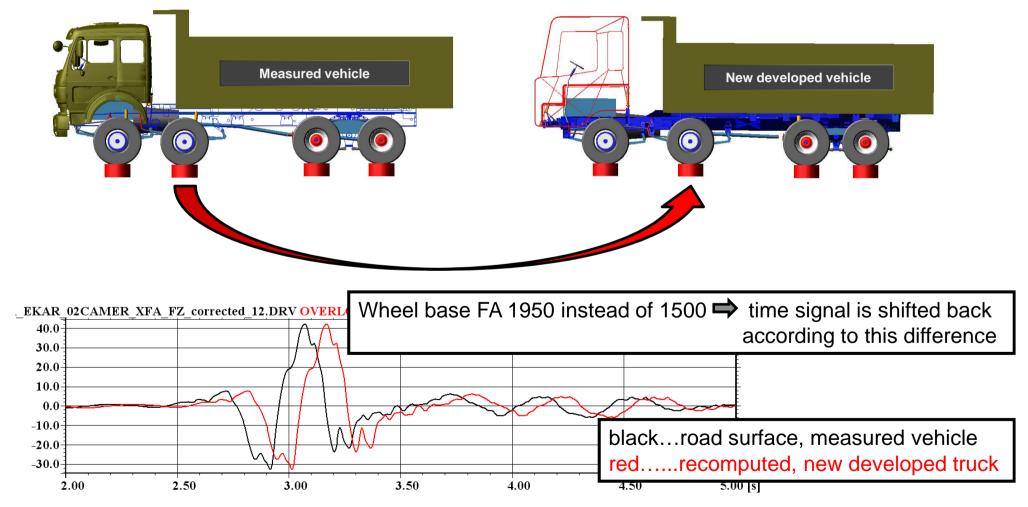
Resulting road surface for broken asphalt

- Left side
- Similar characteristics



Applying road surface to new developed truck

Road surface recomputed to new wheel base



Conclusion



• Powerful method for load data generation

FEMFAT LAB vi

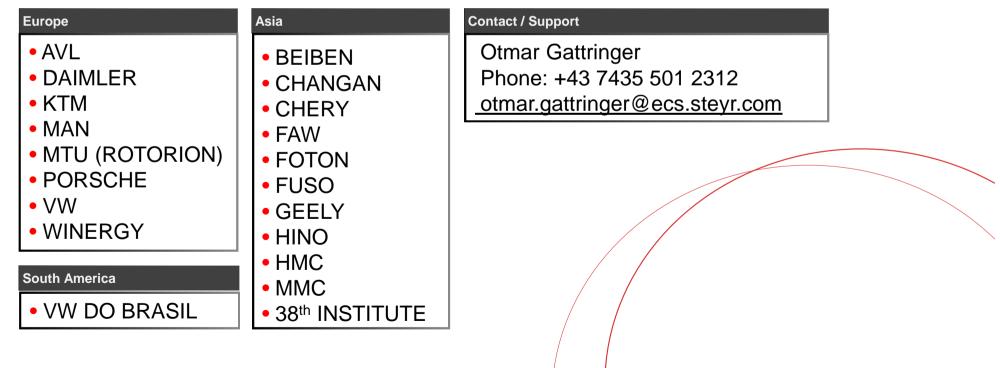
- Excellent convergence between measurement and simulation
- Efficient method to generate absolute displacements (e.g. tire patch, frame movement for add on parts like cab, tank, engine, exhaust systems)
- Full vehicles, subsystems and test benches can be simulated based on real road load data using simple and cheap measurements
- Efficient parameter studies and transfer to similar vehicles (invariant load)
- Model verification and trimming by additional checking signals
- Absolute fatigue life prediction possible
- Assessment of test bench concepts (feasibility, simplifications)

Conclusion



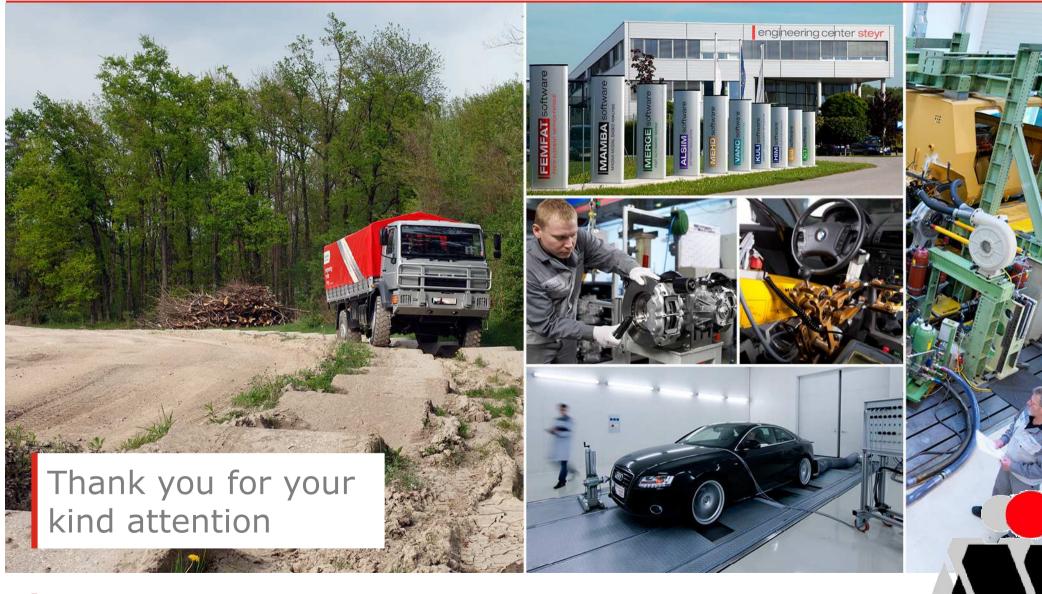
- FEMFAT LAB Virtual Iteration
 - Automatic iteration process with MSC.ADAMS®, SIMPACK® and MotionSolve®
 - MSC.ADAMS® and SIMPACK® can be executed on a desktop computer or remotely controlled in a network
 - Pre- and post- processing with FEMFAT LAB
 - Well tested and used in different fields of application since many years

• FEMFAT LAB Users



engineering center steyr





www.ecs.steyr.com