



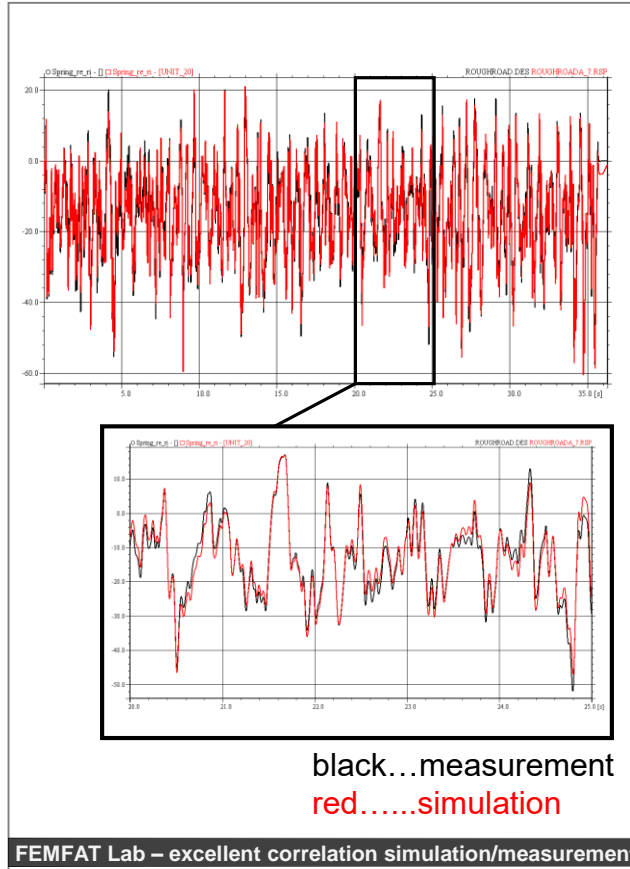
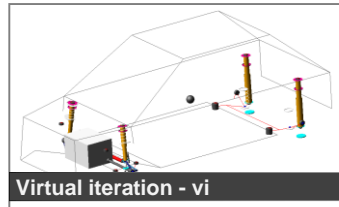
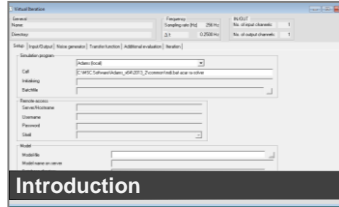
## Powertrain

Automated model improvement in  
dynamic simulation based on road  
load data measurements

Otmar Gattringer



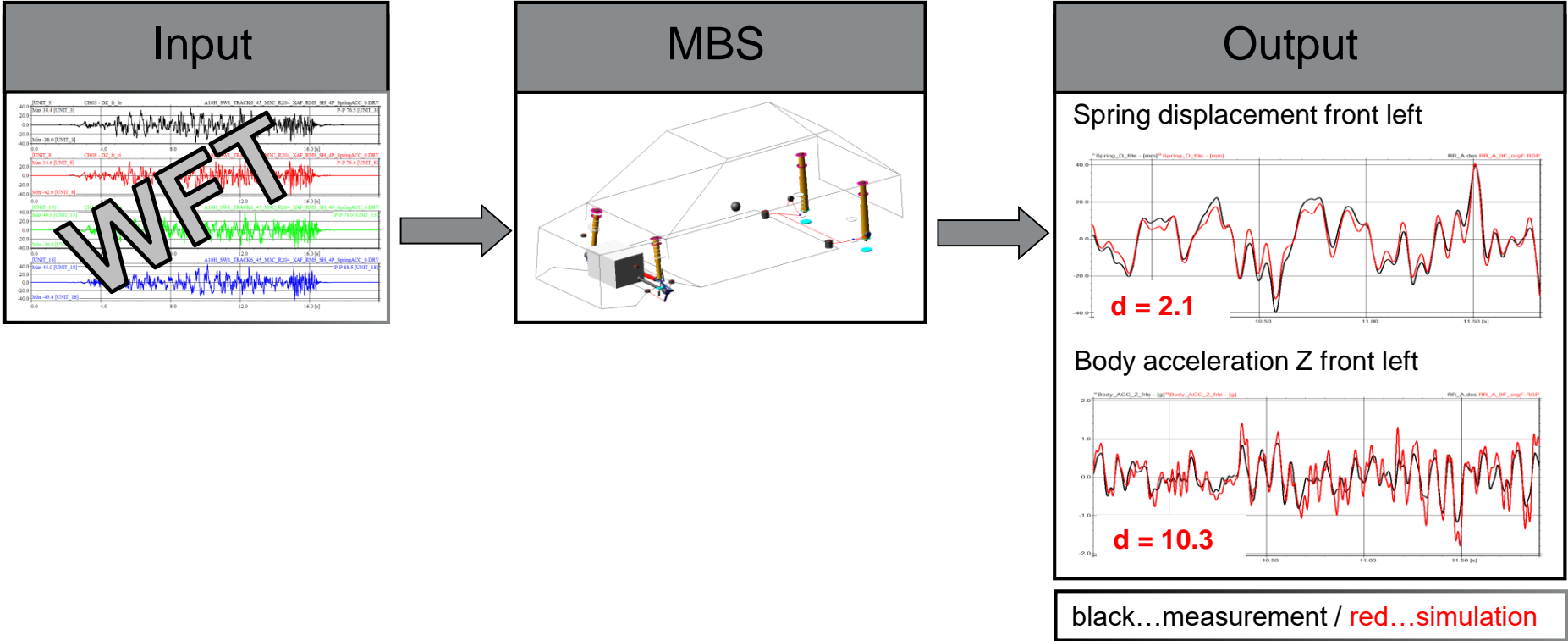
# Content



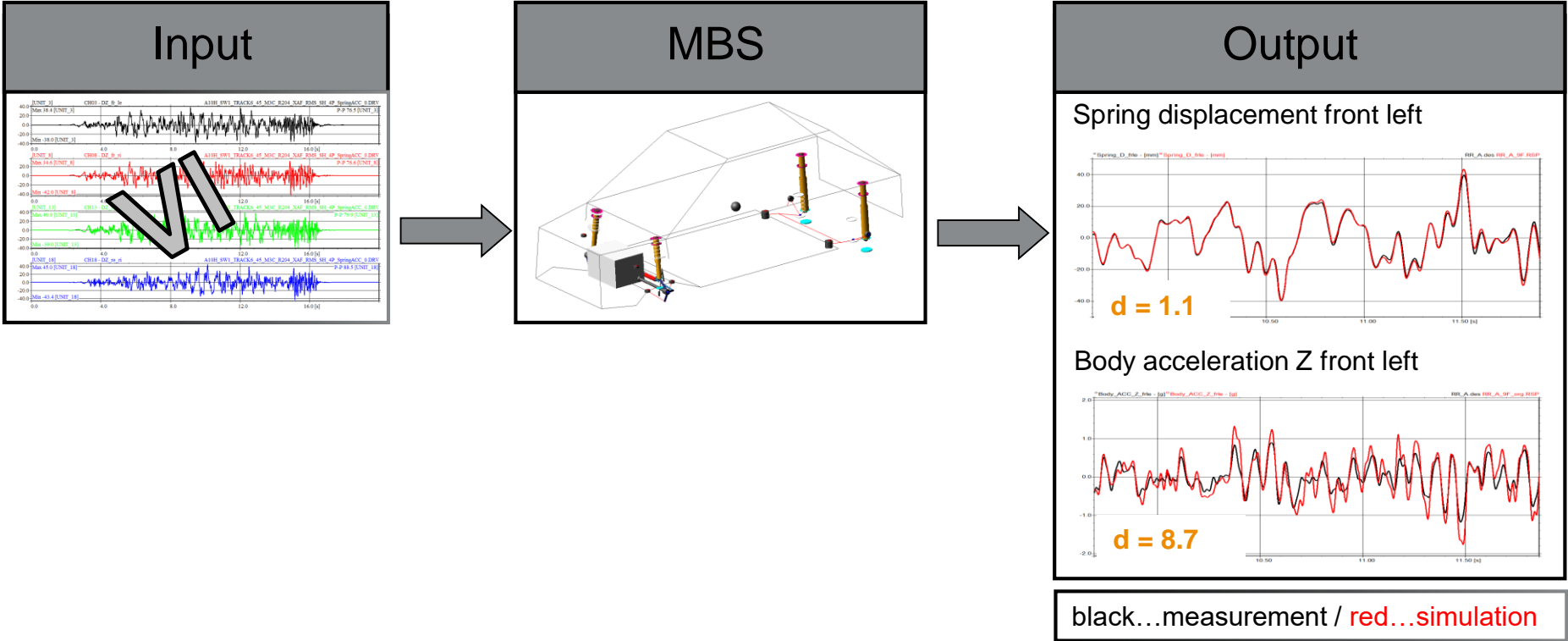
- Introduction / motivation
- Full vehicle example
  - Model
  - Measurement signals
  - Simulation
  - Model improvement
- Conclusion

# Introduction

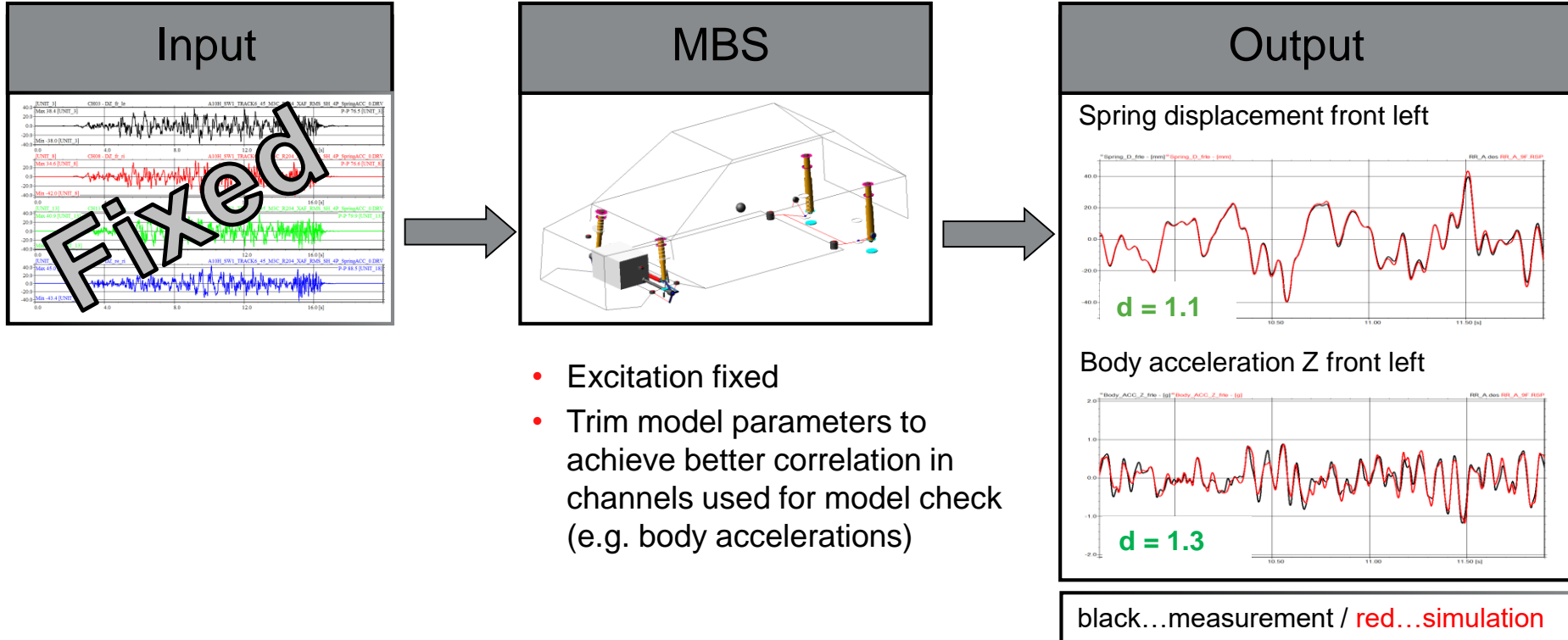
## Motivation illustrated by full vehicle simulation



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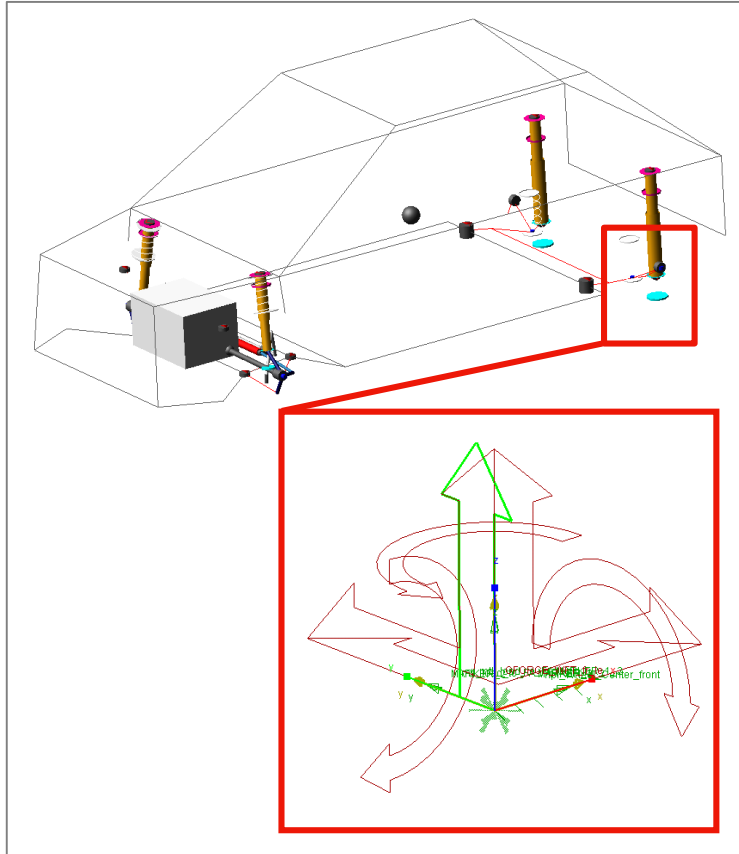
- Automated model improvement:  
Manual trimming of an experienced engineer should be partially automated respectively supported (no absolute optimum because of feasible run-times)
- Model parameters improved based on road load data (RLD)
- Parameters must be defined and will be updated automatically
- Excitation is well known (measured or computed by VI) and fixed during investigations
- A diagnose tool assists to identify the relevant parameters
- Available for MSC.ADAMS (interface to MOTIONSOLVE is planned)



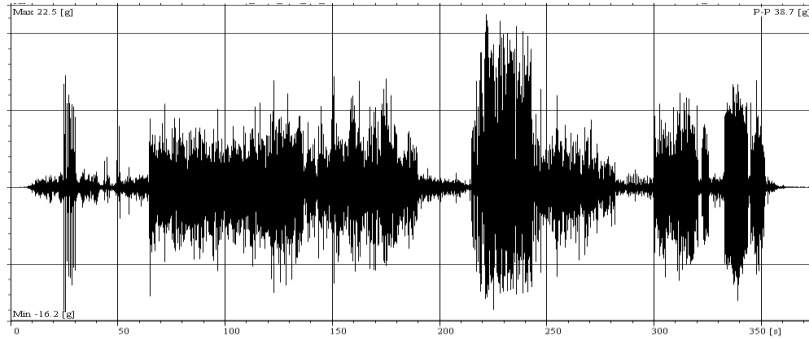
Supported model parameters which can be automatically improved

- Mass, center of gravity
- Mass moment of inertia
  - $I_x$  or  $I_y$  or  $I_z$
  - Common factor on  $I_x$ ,  $I_y$  and  $I_z$
- SFORCE
  - Stiffness by value or spline, translational (e.g. coil spring) or rotational (e.g. stabilizer stiffness)
  - Damping by value or spline, translational or rotational
- VFORCE, GFORCE, FIELD (bushing)
  - Stiffness by value or spline, common factor for all directions or directions separately
  - Damping by value or spline, common factor for all directions or directions separately
- BEAM
  - Area and polar moment of inertia
  - Young's and shear modulus
- Define groups (e.g. leaf spring)
- Clearance of bumpstop and reboundstop

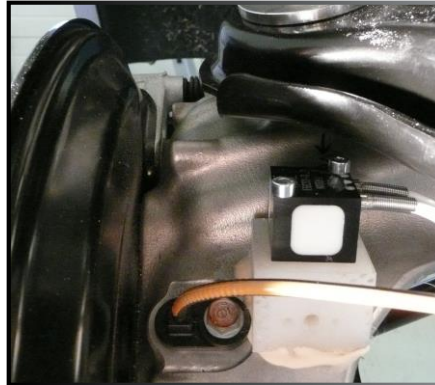
# Full vehicle example



- MSC.ADAMS/Car full vehicle model
- Load computed by virtual iteration
  - Based on RLD measurements (rough road)
  - 4-poster  
vertical displacement computed to reproduce measured spring displacements and vertical wheel center accelerations
  - WFT signals are applied additionally at wheel centers  
FX, FY, TX, TZ



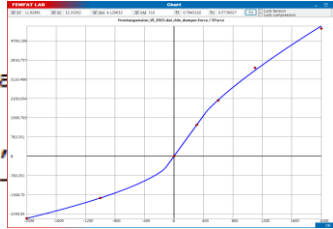
- Measurement signals
  - Spring displacements
  - Damper forces
  - Vertical wheel center accelerations
  - Vertical accelerations at body close to damper mounts
  - Wheel force transducer (WFT) signals



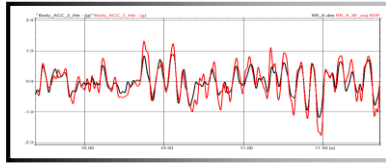
## Inexact parameter

SPLINE/122

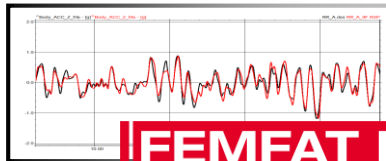
! adams\_view\_na  
, X = -2000, -1000, 0,  
, Y = 2530, 1700, 0,  
!



## Simulation

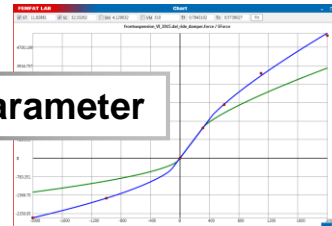


## Model improvement



**FEMFAT LAB** mi  
LOAD DATA ANALYSIS

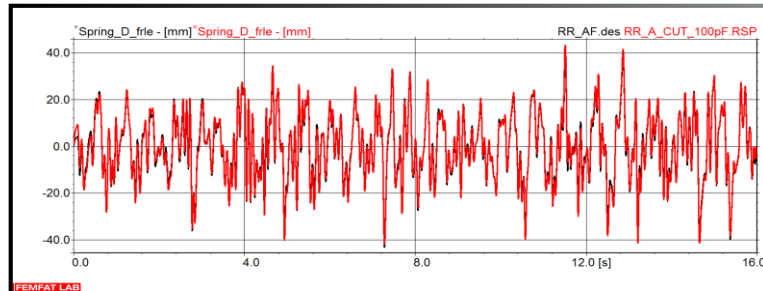
## Improved parameter



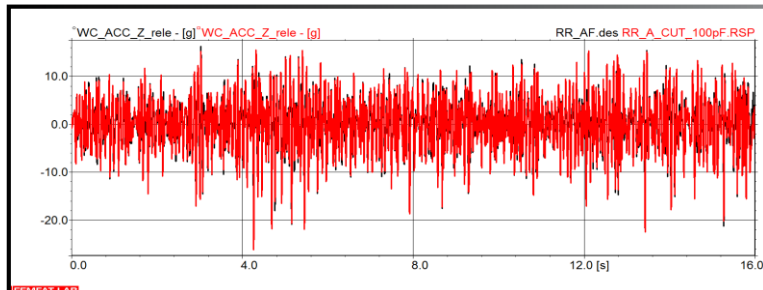
## Process

- Model
- Simulation
  - Well correlation in spring displacements, vertical wheel center accelerations, WFT signals
  - Worse correlation in damper forces and vertical body accelerations
- Model improvement
  - Improve relevant parameter

## Results of rough road maneuver

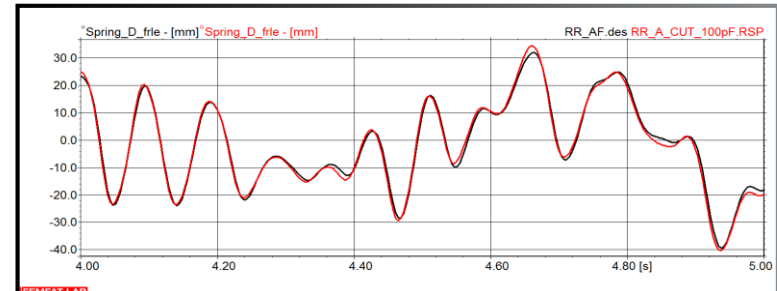


Spring displacement front left

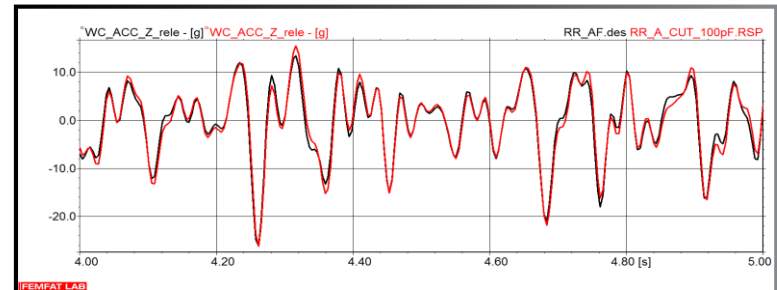


WC acceleration Z rear left

black...measurement / red.....simulation



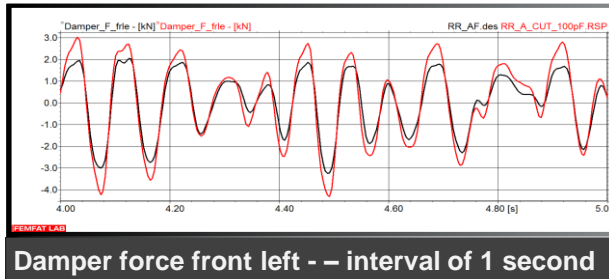
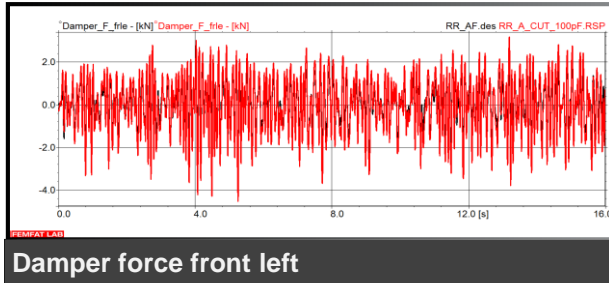
Spring displacement front left – interval of 1 second



WC acceleration Z rear left – interval of 1 second

### Results of rough road maneuver

black...measurement / red...simulation



### Relative damage values (target is 1)

#### — Signals used for generation of 4-poster excitation

- Spring front left:	1.33	- ACC WC front left:	0.83
- Spring front right:	0.95	- ACC WC front right:	0.84
- Spring rear left:	1.10	- ACC WC rear left:	1.14
- Spring rear right:	1.14	- ACC WC rear right:	1.07

#### — Channels for check of model quality

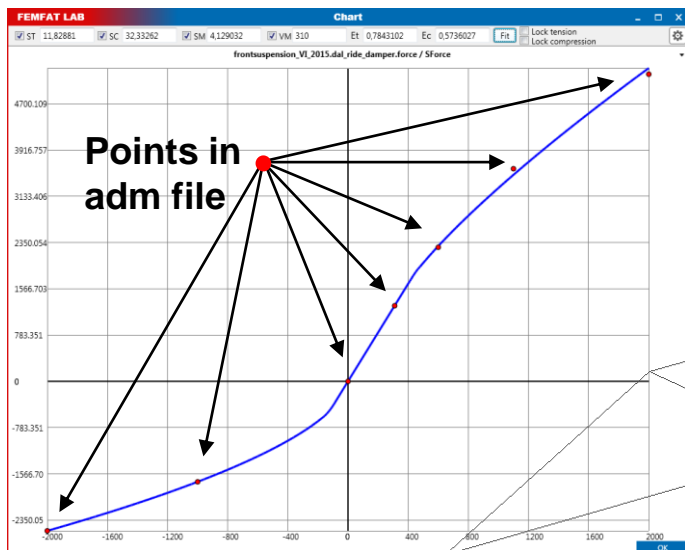
- Damper force front left:	4.78	- ACC body front left:	3.95
- Damper force front right:	4.47	- ACC body front right:	4.18
- Damper force rear left:	1.02	- ACC body rear left:	0.99
- Damper force rear right:	1.09	- ACC body rear right:	1.34



Model should be improved to achieve better correlation in damper forces front

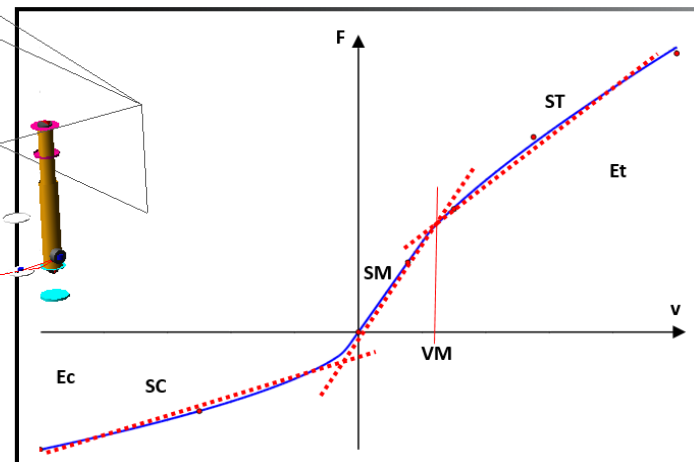
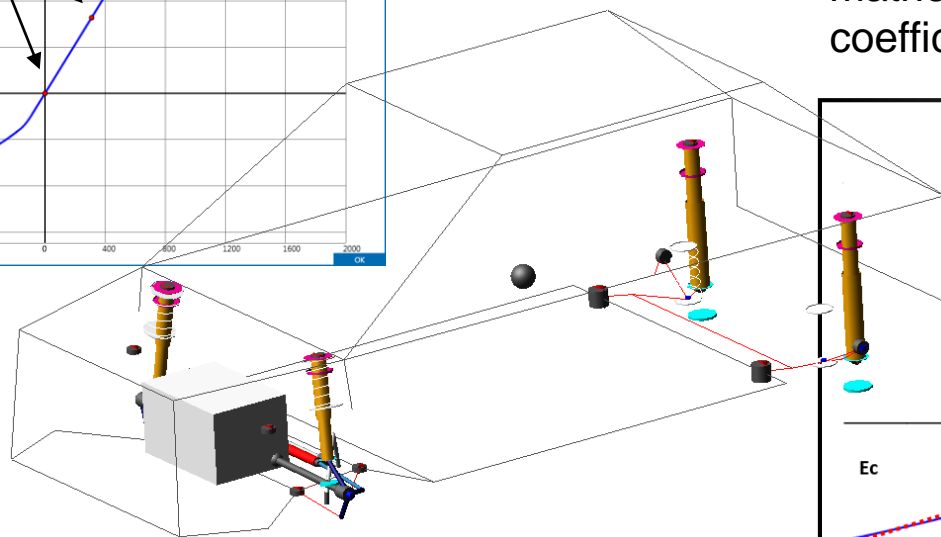
# Model improvement

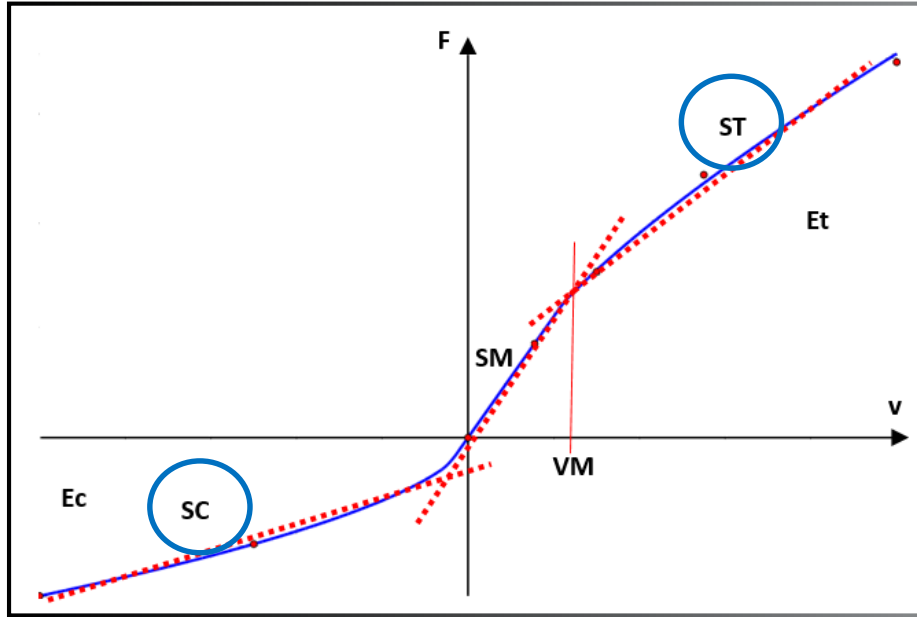




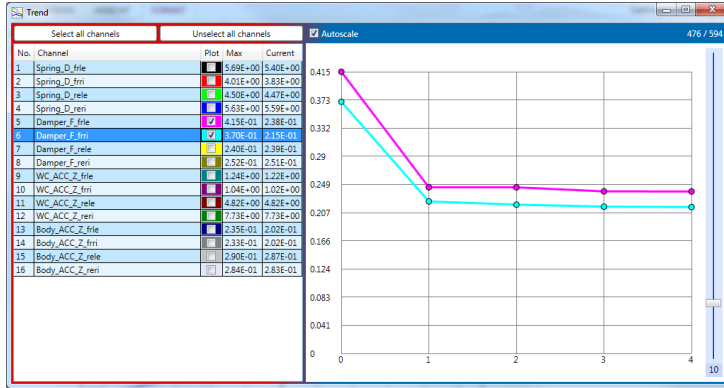
## Damper

- Characteristics interpolated by the points of the adm file
- Characteristics approximated by a mathematical function using 6 coefficients





- Each coefficient can be deactivated for fixing it in the improvement process
- The challenge is that the process should be unique (several inputs for one output and interactions between the inputs)
- SC and ST are used to improve correlation between simulated and measured damper forces



Target:

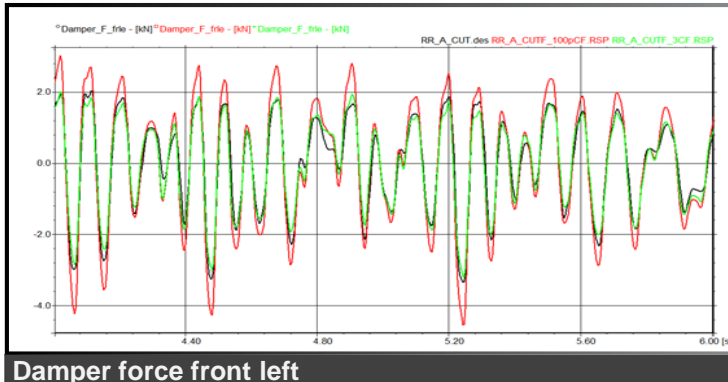
- Sum of the 2 RMS values of damper forces front (simulation to measurement)

Stop criteria

- Difference of highest parameter change is smaller than 5% between 2 consecutive steps

Results

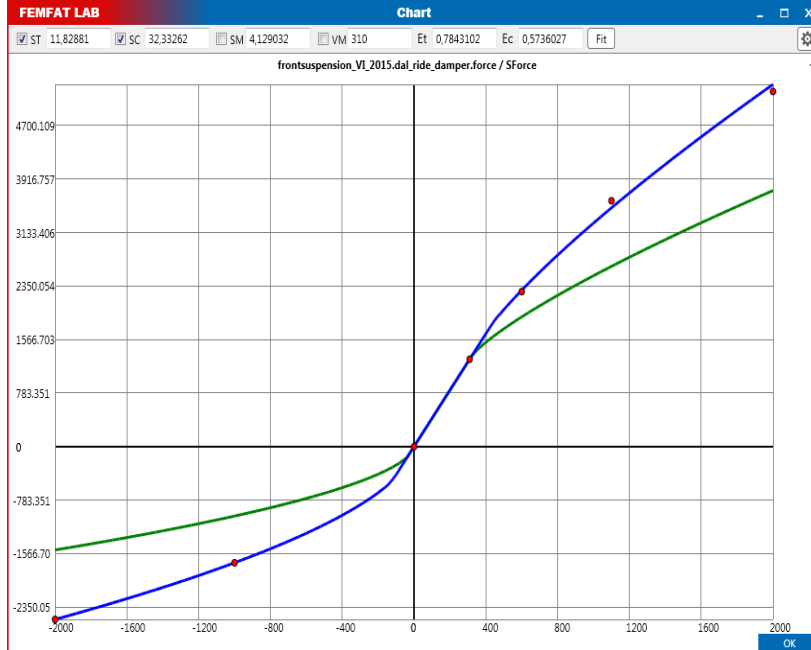
- Resulting damper force



black...measurement

red.....simulation using inexact damper characteristics

green.. simulation using improved damper characteristics

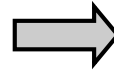


## Result

- 4 improvement steps were required (1 improvement step requires several ADAMS runs)
- 14 ADAMS simulations in total

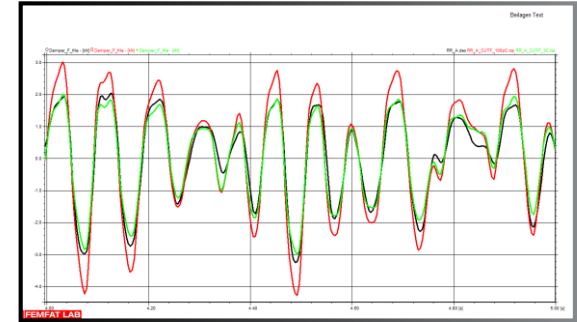
- Improved damper characteristic leads to better correlation in damper forces

- Damper force front left:	4.78
- Damper force front right:	4.47
- ACC body front left:	3.95
- ACC body front right:	4.18



**Improved to**

0.89
0.85
0.66
0.59



# Conclusion

- FEMFAT Lab connects simulation with measurement



- Model improvement
  - mi supports to improve the model quality
  - Worse defined parameter can be identified with suitable measurement channels
  - Linear or nonlinear parameter can be improved
  - Full vehicle example shows capability of the method regarding damper characteristics



DRIVING **EXCELLENCE.**  
INSPIRING **INNOVATION.**