



IDAJ中国 GT-SUITE Team

GT-SUITE 2020 前沿技术分享

目录

- 1. GT-SUITE 2020软件介绍
- 2. 前沿功能介绍
- 3. 总结



GT-SUITE 2020软件简介

GT-SUITE: 先进的多物理系统级仿真平台

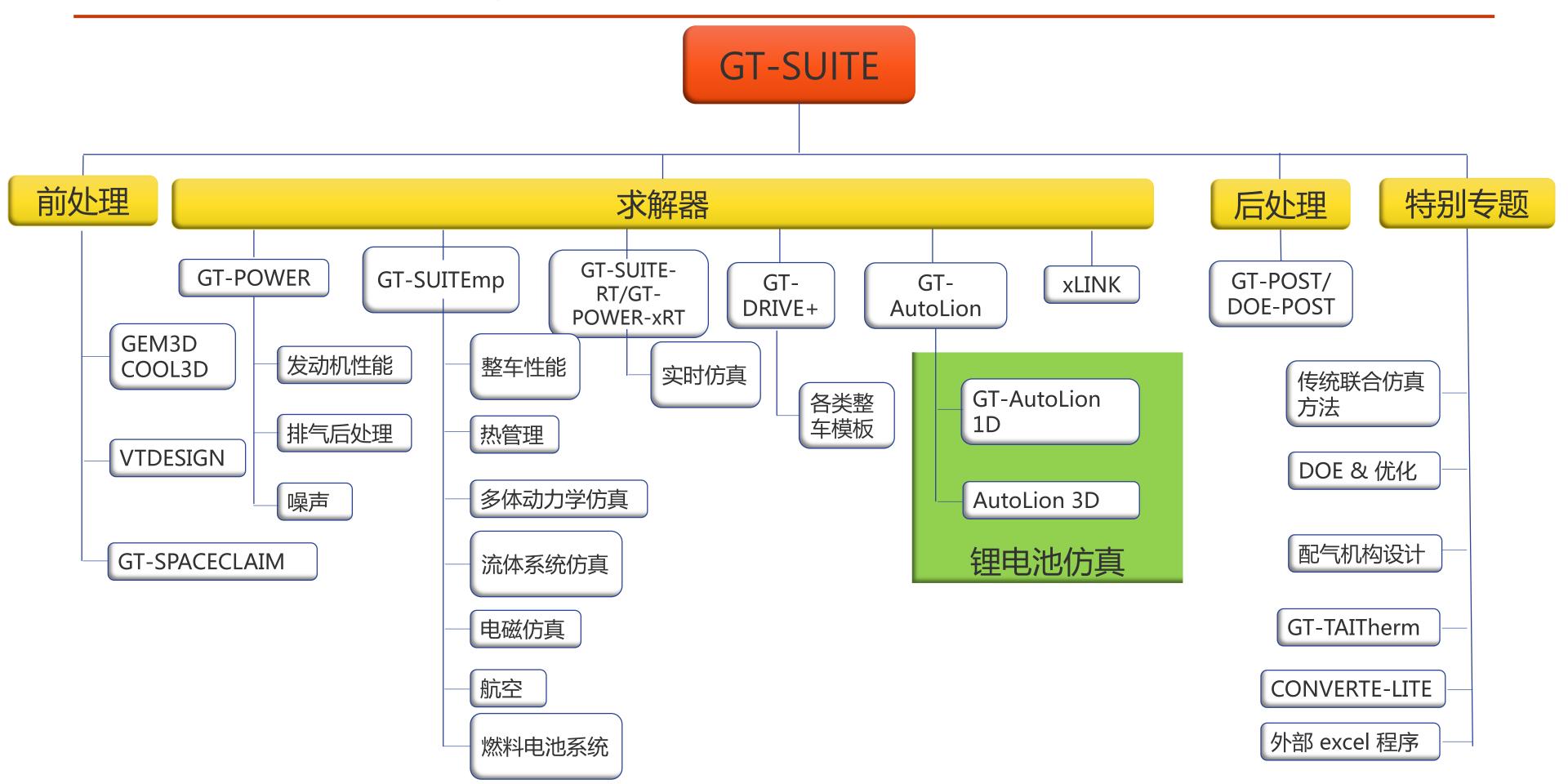
■ 开发者Gamma Technology公司(美国,底特律)

开发商网址: http://www.gtisoft.com

中国区官网: http://www.idaj.cn

- GT-SUITE是一个完整的、自成体系的发动机/整车开发平台,涵盖了发动机本体、驱动系统、冷却系统、润滑系统、空调系统、机舱热管理、液压回路、燃油供给系统、曲轴机构、配气机构、电和磁分析、HIL、锂电池、燃料电池仿真等多个方面。
- GT-SUITE是市场占有率第一的发动机/整车仿真软件,成为绝大多数世界知名发动机/车辆厂商、零部件供应商的开发平台。

GT-SUITE 2020软件架构





GT-SUITE 2020可销售模块

- 可销售的基本模块:
 - GT-SUITE
 - 不仅仅是GT-POWER+GT-SUITEmp叠加
 - GT-POWER
 - GT-SUITE-mp
 - GT-SUITERT
 - ●必须有GT其它模块才有意 义
 - GT-POWER-xRT

- ■其它可以销售的模块
 - EngineDatabase: 发动机数据库
 - GT-SUITE Li-Ion Battery Database
 - GT-TAITHERM
 - GT-Automation
 - GT-Teamcenter Integration
 - GT-Linearization
 - GT-Advanced Combustion Toolset

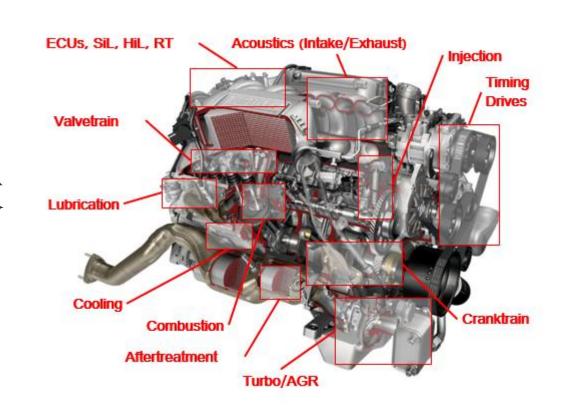


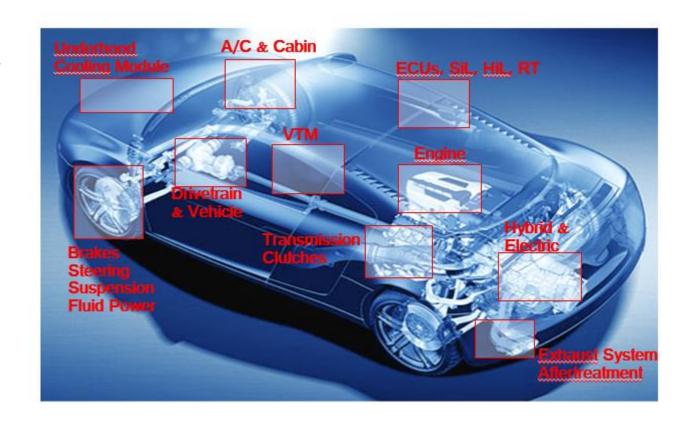
GT-SUITE 2020基本应用

- 发动机性能模拟:
 - 发动机性能模拟(包括: 燃烧分析与增压): 动力性、经济性、排放
 - 缸内压力分析 (燃烧的各种曲线)
 - ●进、排气系统的声学分析
 - ●排气后处理分析

■ 实时运算:

- 发动机、冷却系统、整车、液压系统的SiL、HiL、Real-Time模拟
- ●控制策略模拟及优化
- 传动系统模拟:
 - 整车动力学分析(驱动循环、传动系统分析)
 - 混合动力汽车、电动力分析、燃料电池整车分析
- 电、磁回路模拟





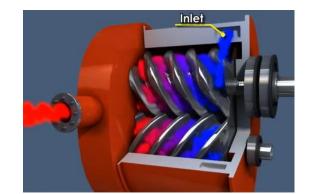


GT-SUITE 2020的基本应用

- 热管理分析:
 - 发动机冷却系统
 - 润滑系统模拟和各种轴承分析
 - ●空调系统模拟
 - 动力舱/乘员舱的准三维冷却分析(利用COOL3D)
 - 三维流体计算CONVERGE-LITE
- 液压/气动系统模拟:
 - ●燃油喷射系统分析
 - 液力和气动系统分析(液压式CVVT系统等)
- 机械动力装置:
 - ●配气机构/凸轮轴的运动学和动力学分析
 - 曲柄连杆机构的运动学和动力学分析(包括: 平衡性、发动机轴承和悬置分析)
 - ●曲轴的寿命和疲劳分析
 - ●链、齿轮、皮带等正时机构、传动系统的动力学分析
 - 多体动力学







Courtesy: YouTube Compressed Air Fundamentals, Convergence Training





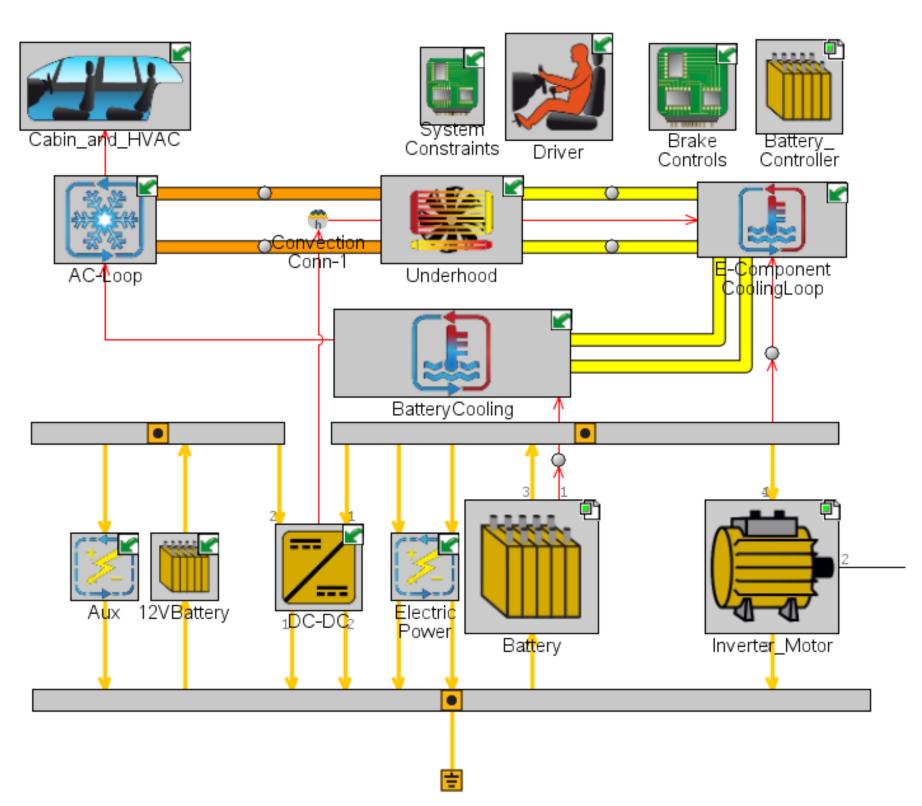
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GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(GUI方面)

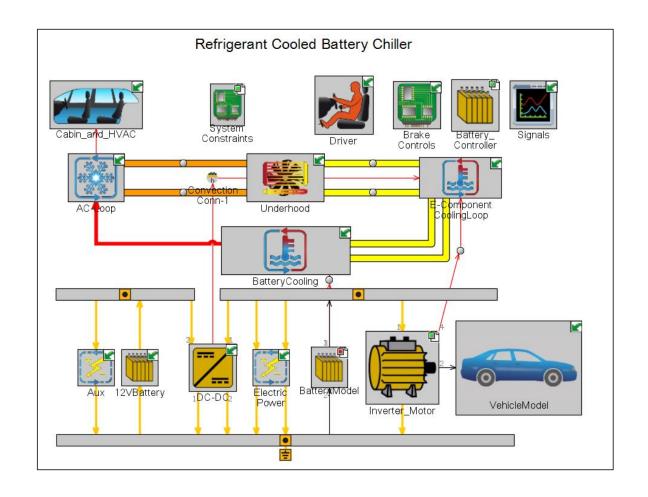


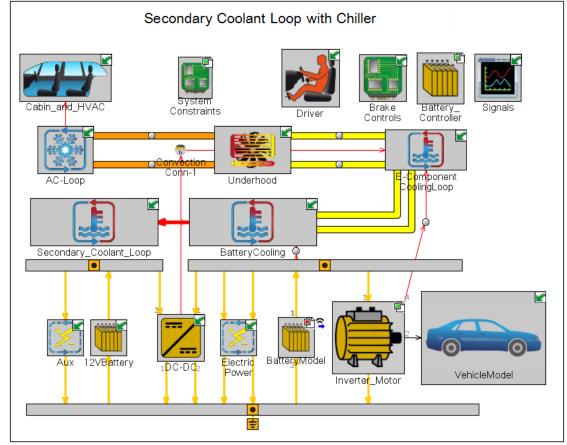
- ■使用Python脚本实现模型操作自动化
 - 大多数模型构建任务需要在用户界面中"点击"交互
 - ■创建链接
 - 定义输入
 - 等等
 - 在大多数情况下,例如构建一个新模型,这是必须
 - 但是, 当您希望对许多类似的模型执行相同的操作时, 该怎么办呢?
 - 通常是手工完成的——重复且耗时

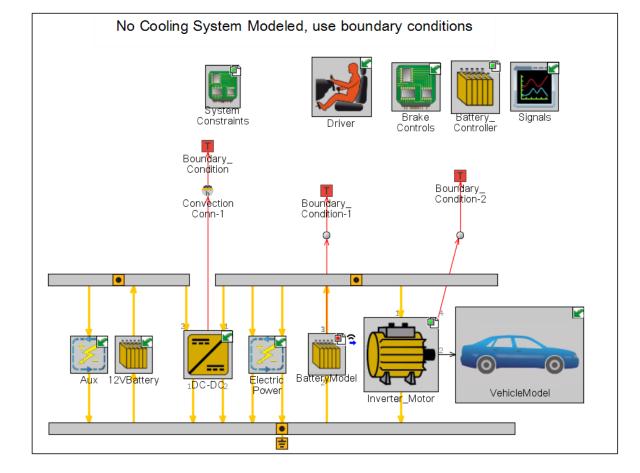




- Example: 存在三个类似的但不同配置的模型
 - 配置具有不同电池的功耗与需求







- A/C Compressor
- Single Coolant Pump

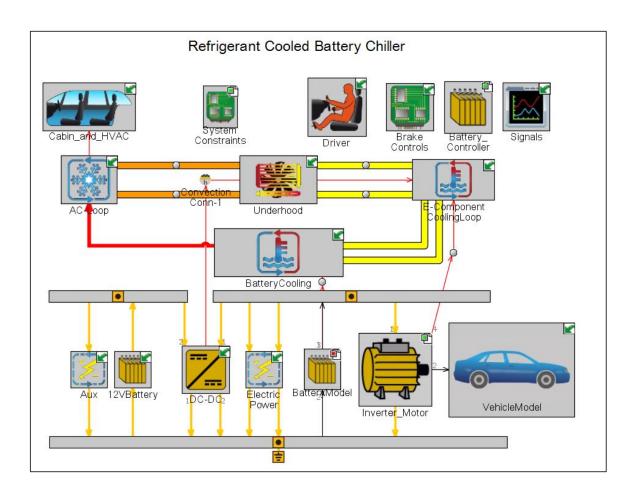
...etc

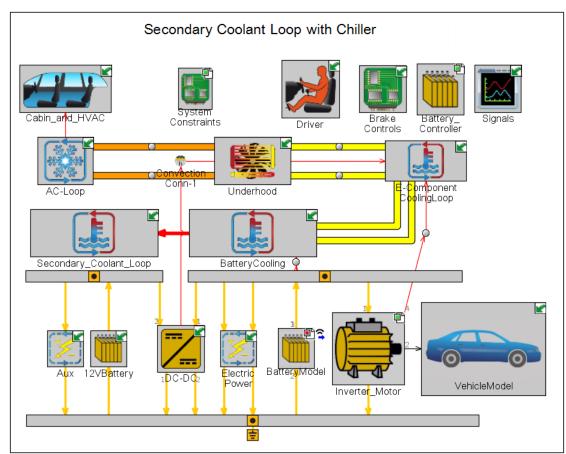
 Add Secondary Coolant Loop Pump

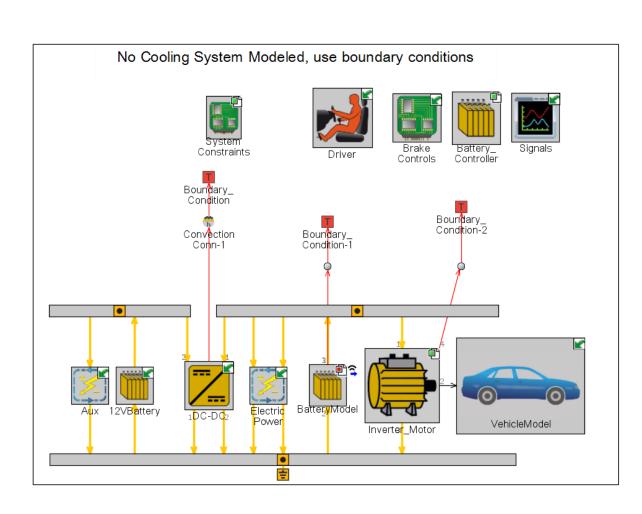
- No physics based power consumers
- Instead uses imposed estimate



- Example: 存在三个类似的但不同配置的模型
 - 配置具有不同电池的功耗与需求



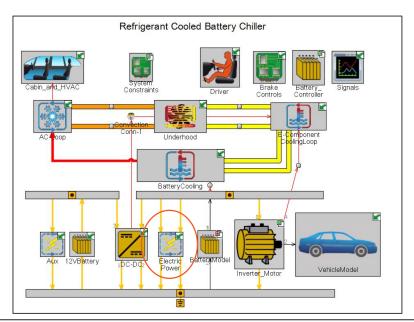


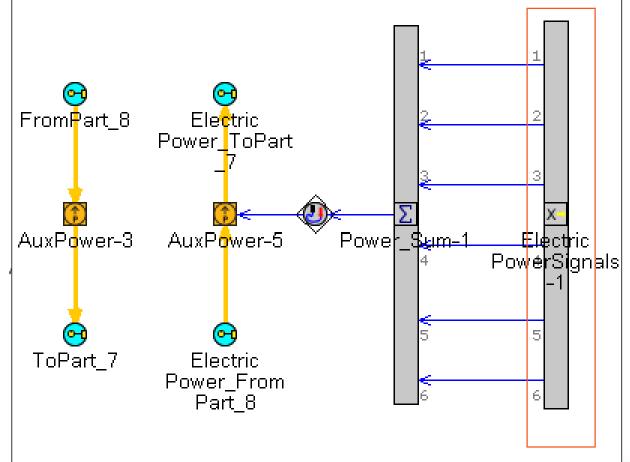


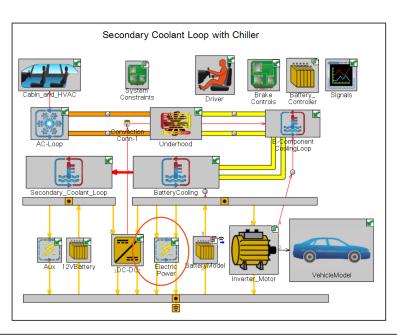
Goal:添加一个新的电能消耗需求到所有三个模型

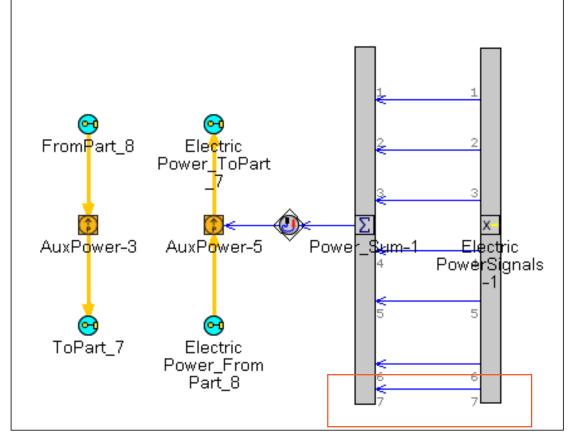


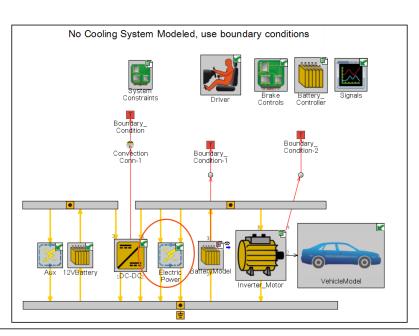
• 需要添加新的信号源到"接收信号"。但这三种定义都是不同的!

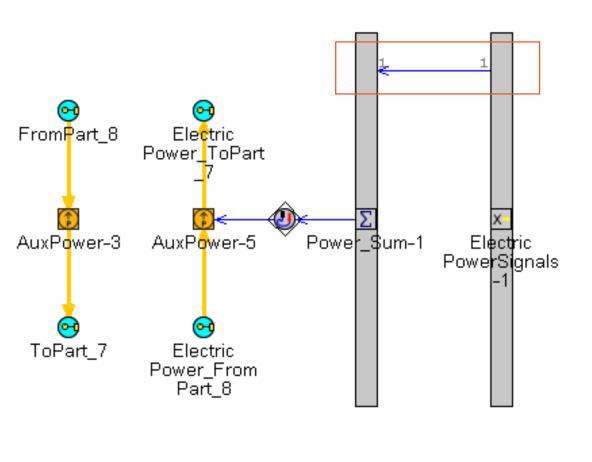








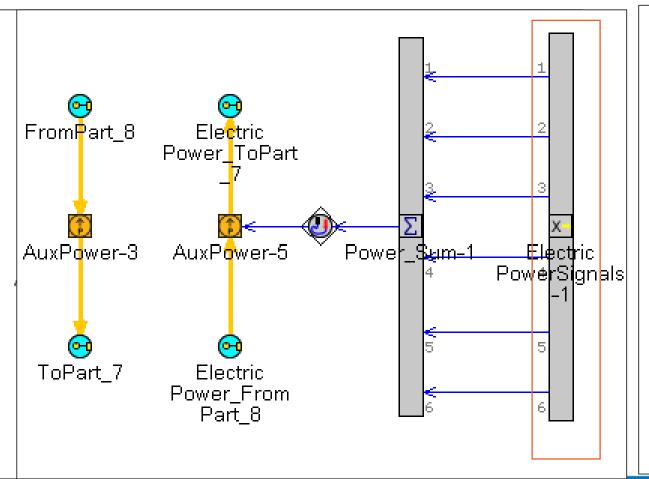


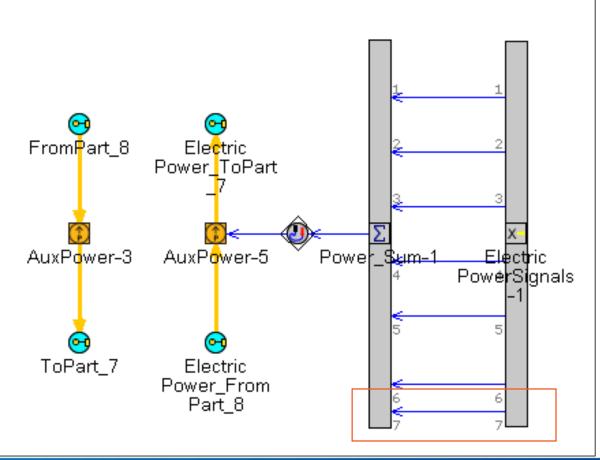


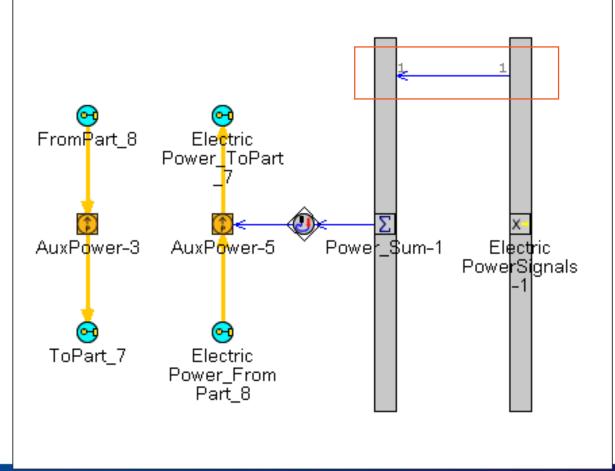


• 步骤:

- 在模型图上添加新的信号发生器部件,在多个Case情况下的情况k中设置参数定义中(施加阀座加热器负载)。将参数值添加到案例设置中.
- 修改每个"powersignars -1"以获得新的信号引用
- 改变连接ElectricPowerSignals-1到Power_Sum-1
- 可以手工完成,但是很繁琐!这是一个人为的例子,可能有更多配置的情况,情况更糟

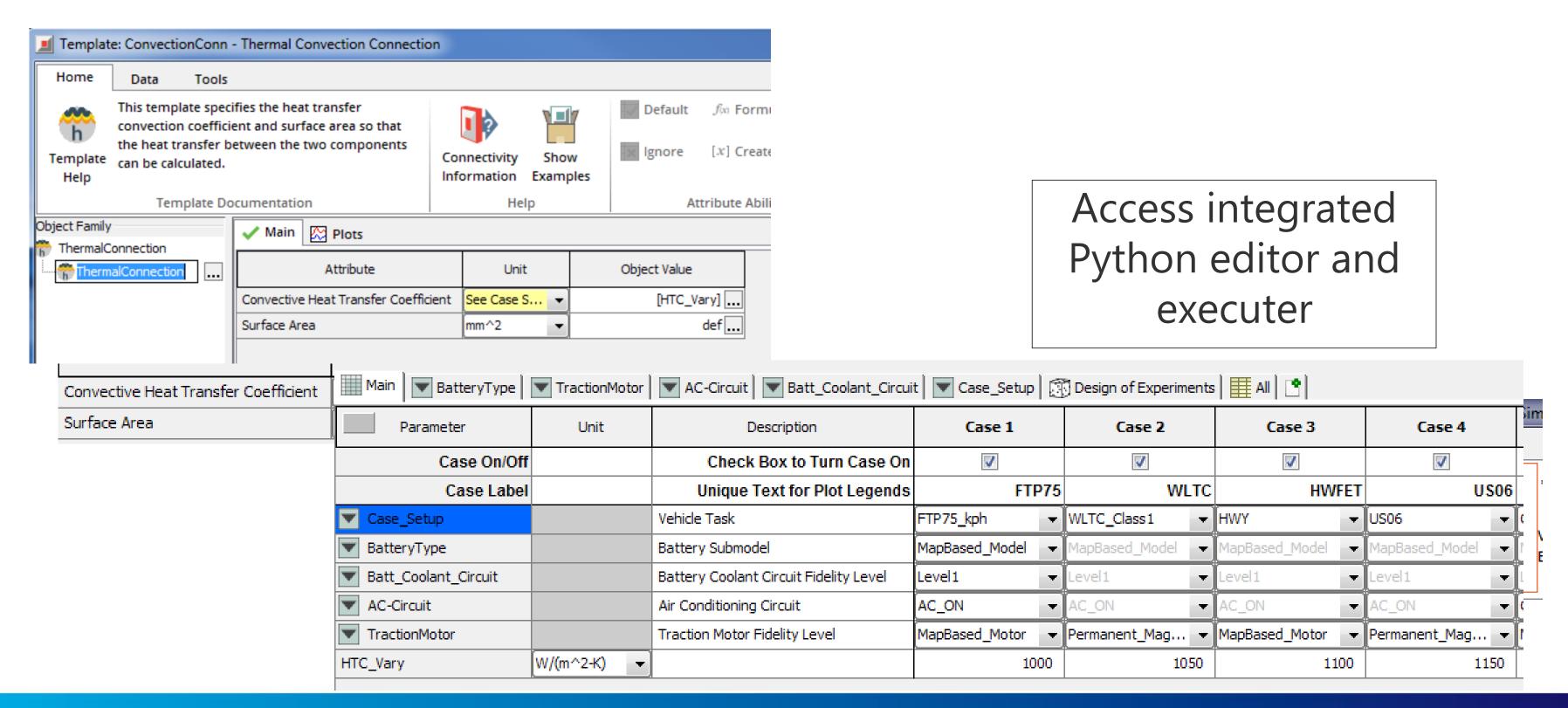








将对流系数由固定值(def)改为普通变量,并可以根据Case Setup而变化



当前Python功能



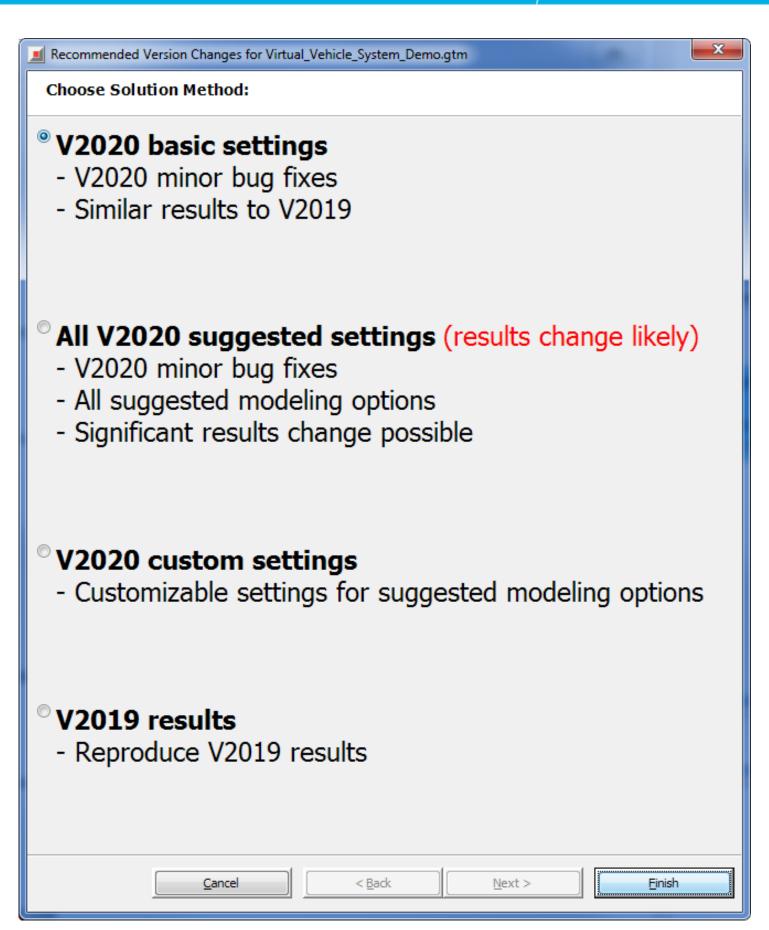
- 打开/关闭/保存模型
- 创建/查询/删除对象和部件
- 查询/设置属性值/单选按钮/复选框
- 填充数组/表/矩阵数据
- 设置属性单元(标准属性和控件)
- 创建/查询/删除链接(常规和信号)
- 打开/关闭plot并设置plot属性
- 设置菜单中的查询/设置属性(Run, Output, Advanced)
- 查询/编辑/删除Case Setup 变量/超级变量
- 查询/设置参数值,添加/删除用例,打开/关闭
- 创建. dat文件并运行模型
- 提交/获取结果/删除分布式运行

GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(GUI方面)



模型升级管理器

- 在采用GT-SUITE的新版本之前,评估现有模型的结果如何受到影响是很重要的:
 - ●漏洞修复
 - ●推荐新选项
- 当存在许多模型时,评估这些更改可能会非常 耗时和繁琐
 - ●可能阻止用户和组织采用最新的版本

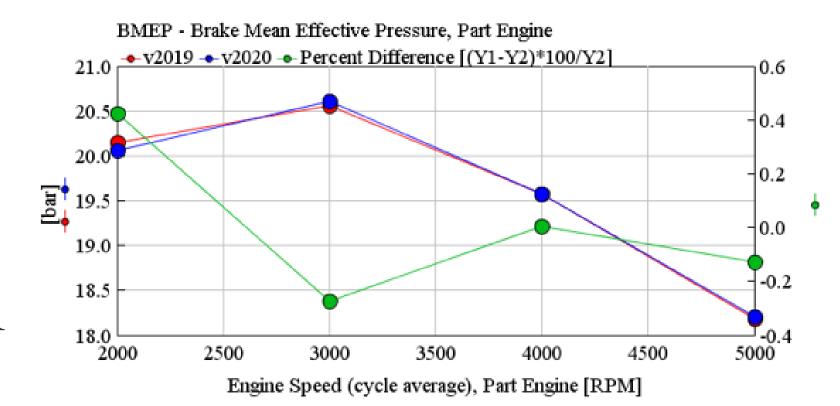


GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(GUI方面)



升级管理器介绍[2020 Build 1]

- 快速升级旧版本模型到新版本采用"推荐设置".
- 批处理一次运行一个模型集或一组模型.
- 使用该工具能自动创建的图和表,实现自动比较版本之间的结果差异.

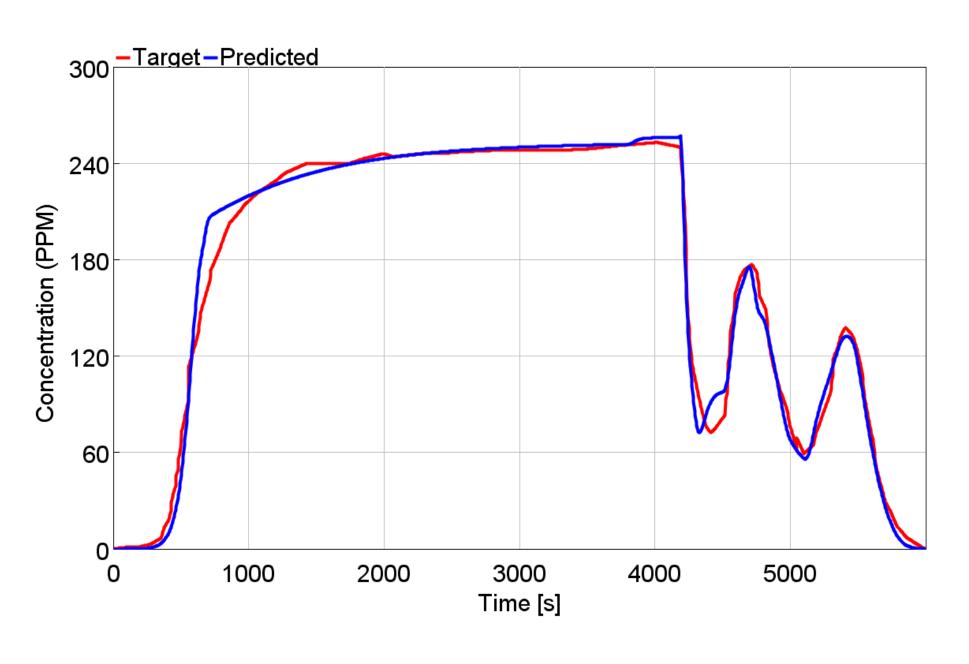


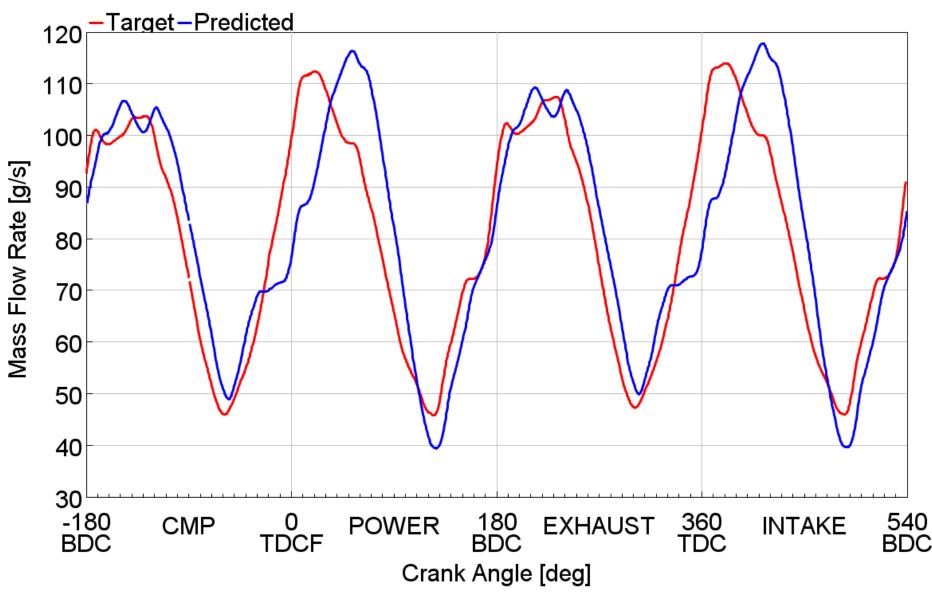
| RLT Name | Unit | Baseline | Evolved | Absolute Difference | Absolute Percent Difference | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | | | | [% ▼ | |
| IMEP720 - Net Indicated Mean Effective Pressure | bar | -9.52 | -9.56 | 0.0422 | 0.441 | |
| Input Signal 2 | No Unit | 4.06 | 4.04 | 0.0226 | 0.56 | |
| IMEP720 - Net Indicated Mean Effective Pressure | bar | -9.52 | -9.56 | 0.0422 | 0.441 | |
| PMEP - Pumping Mean Effective Pressure | bar | -0.595 | -0.591 | 0.00366 | 0.619 | |
| ISFC - Indicated Specific Fuel Consumption, Cyl | g/kW-h | 2.56E-12 | 2.35E-12 | 2.12E-13 | 9.03 | |
| Crank Pin MEP | bar | -9.52 | -9.56 | 0.0422 | 0.441 | |
| Valve-seat Impact Force | N | 1440 | 2040 | 598 | 29.4 | |
| Average of Maximum Cylinder Pressures | bar | 69.7 | 69.1 | 0.679 | 0.984 | |
| Volumetric Efficiency, Air | fraction | 1.2 | 1.2 | 9.35E-4 | 0.0779 | |
| Maximum Valve Senaration | mm | 1.08 | 1 09 | 0.00737 | 0.679 | |



瞬态目标优化

驱动瞬态信号和TimeRLTs到测量的目标曲线







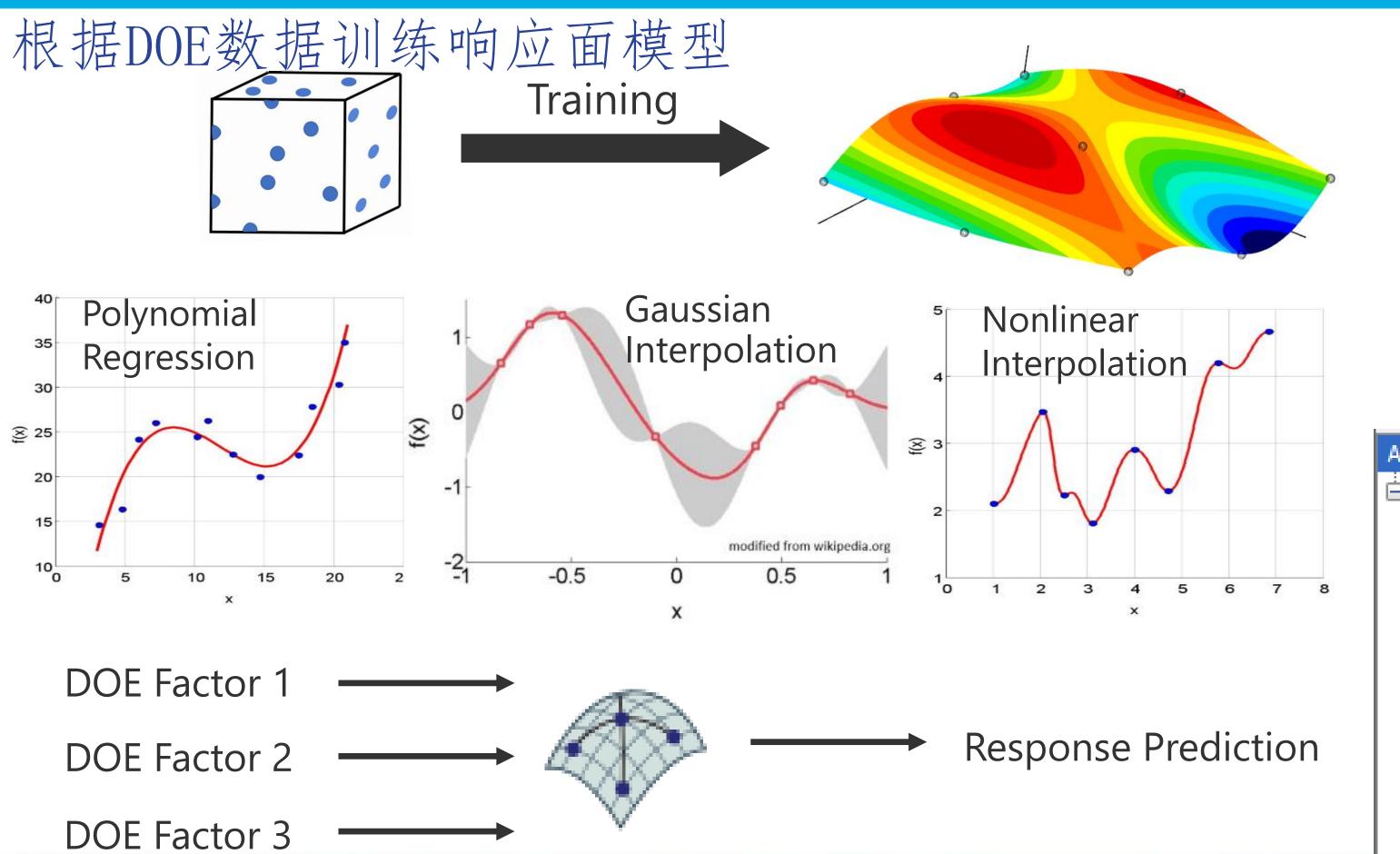
瞬态目标优化设置

- ■完全集成在优化设置中
- ■自动处理最小化的RMSE功能

| ~ | ✓ Main ✓ Constraints | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Attribute | Object Value | | | | | |
| 0 | OFF | | | | | | |
| • | Integrated Design Optimizer | | | | | | |
| 0 | Simple Optimizer | | | | | | |
| | Optimization Type | | | | | | |
| 0 | Single Objective | | | | | | |
| 0 | Multi-Objective, Pareto | | | | | | |
| 0 | Multi-Objective, Weighted-Sum | | | | | | |
| | Transient Targeting | | | | | | |
| • | Integration Basis | LastCycle ~ | | | | | |
| | Case Handling | EntireRun | | | | | |
| • | Optimize Each Case Independently | LastCycle | | | | | |
| \cap | Caro Ewoon and Cross Caso Studios | | | | | | |

| Attribute | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| Transient Targeting | | | | | | | |
| Signal or Time RLT | btq:Engine | 1:PumpInlet: 25: 25 | 2:PumpInlet:32:32 | | | | |
| Target Profile | Measured_Torque | [Measured_Pressure] | [Measured_Temperature] | | | | |
| Term Weight | def (=1) | def (=1) | def (=1) | | | | |
| Start Time (seconds) | def (=0) | def (=0) | 5 | | | | |
| End Time (seconds) | def (=case end) | def (=case end) | 25 | | | | |









可视化工具评估和比较响应面模型严格的交叉验证方法可以评估响应面模型预测未知点的能力

(1) Review and assess metamodel quality at a detailed level. Save customized plots by dragging them from the Metamodel Tree to .gu report files.

8 - RPM(1500)

◆ Gasoline_Engine_DOE_Opt.gtdoe

Default
BSFC_Kriging

BSFC_Quadrat

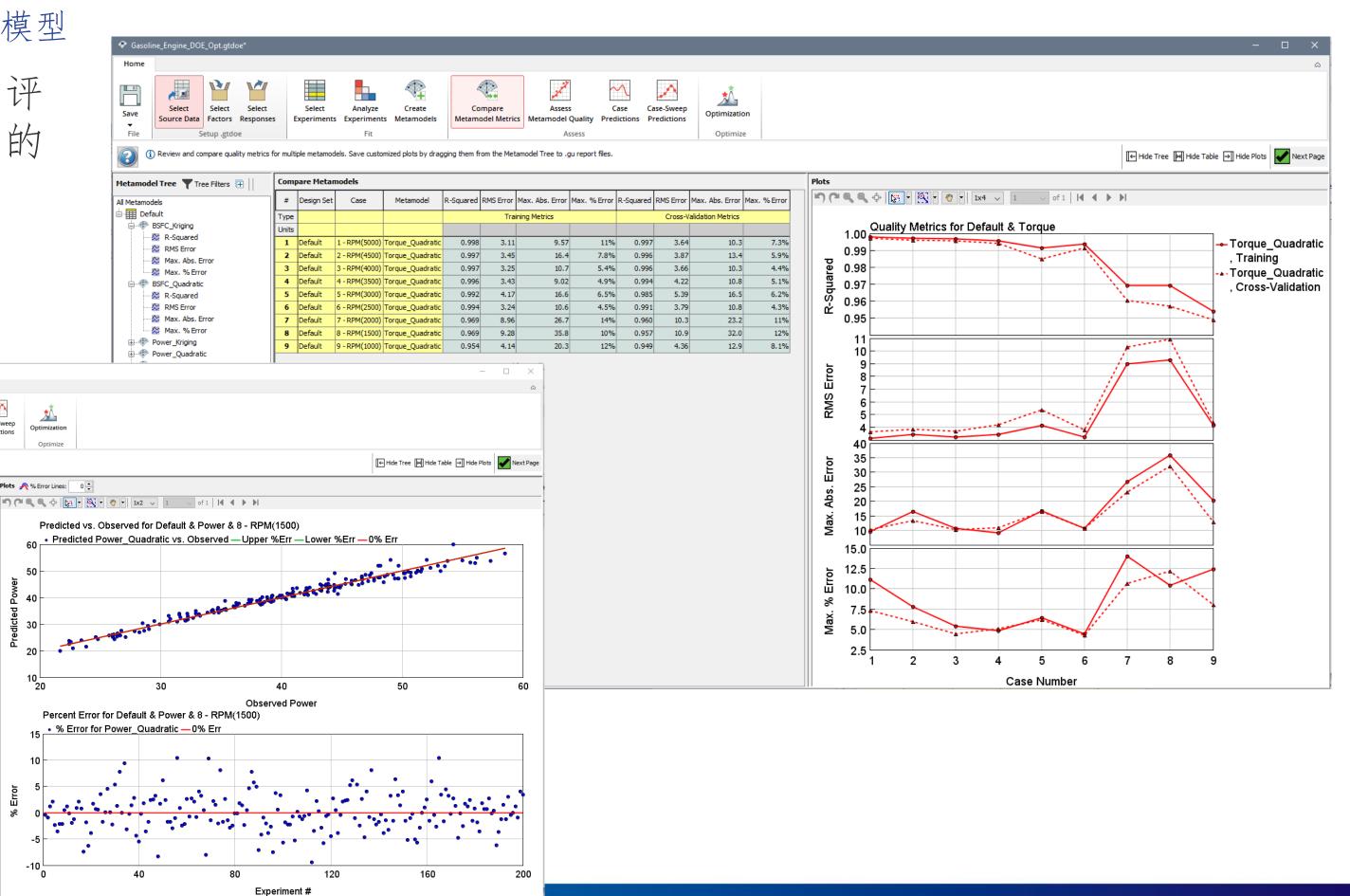
⊕ ⊕ Power Kriging

🖨 🐠 Power_Quadrati

RPM(4000) RPM(3500)

RPM(3000)

RPM(1500)
RPM(1000)
RPM(1000)
Torque_Kriging
Torque_Quadratic



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40.5363

43.7782

51.6433

53.8168

34.3791

35,7262

38,7947

46,4921

24.2627

42.3178

49, 1004

38.2685

38.3310

47,2830

-2.400%

-3.561%

-2.190%

-2.176% 0.4268%

-1.267%

0.8902%

2,115%

0.7678%

-7.417% -1.872%

1.720%

0.7017%

3.484%

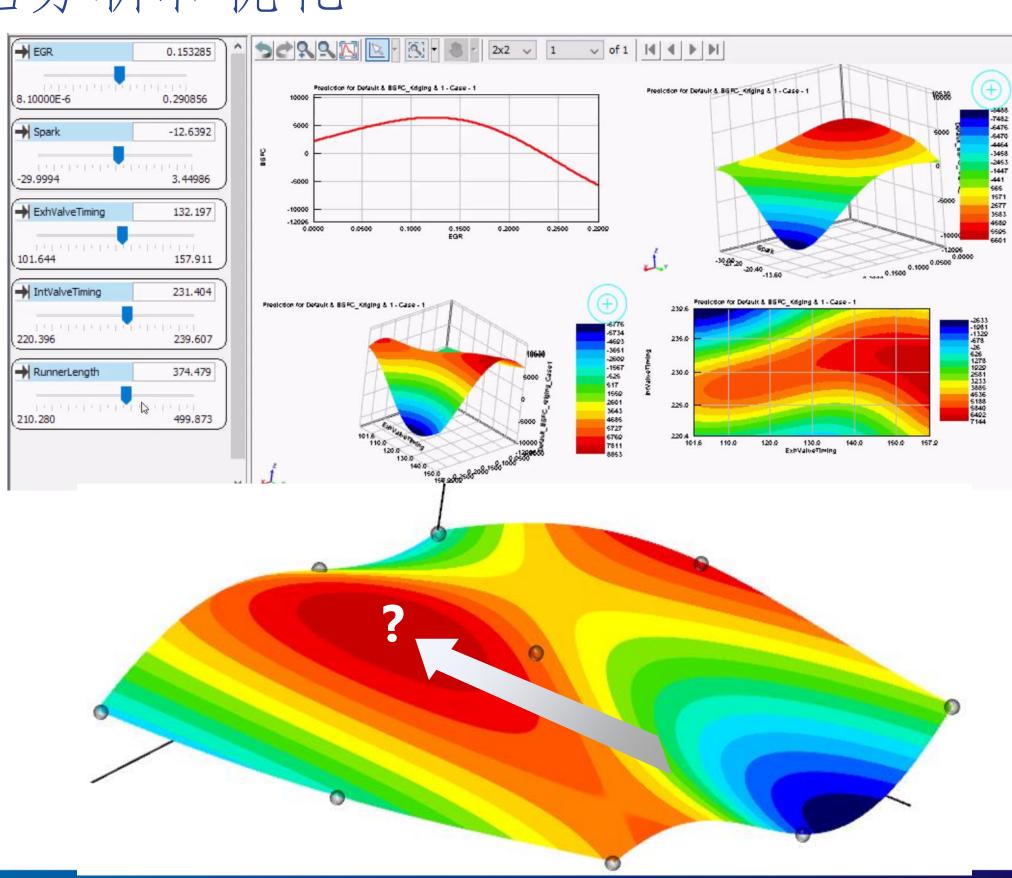
5.326%

1.285%



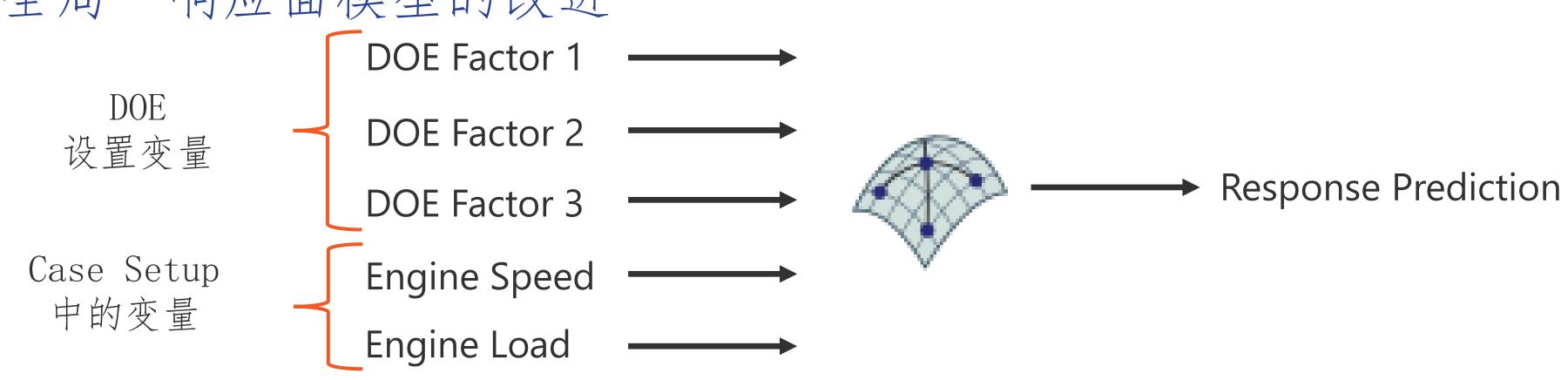
通过响应面模型进行快速的数据分析和优化

- ■提取自变量和应变量之间的关系
- 通过交互设计探索分析因素对响应的影响
 - V2020增加了GPU加速能力
- 在数学拟合面执行快速优化





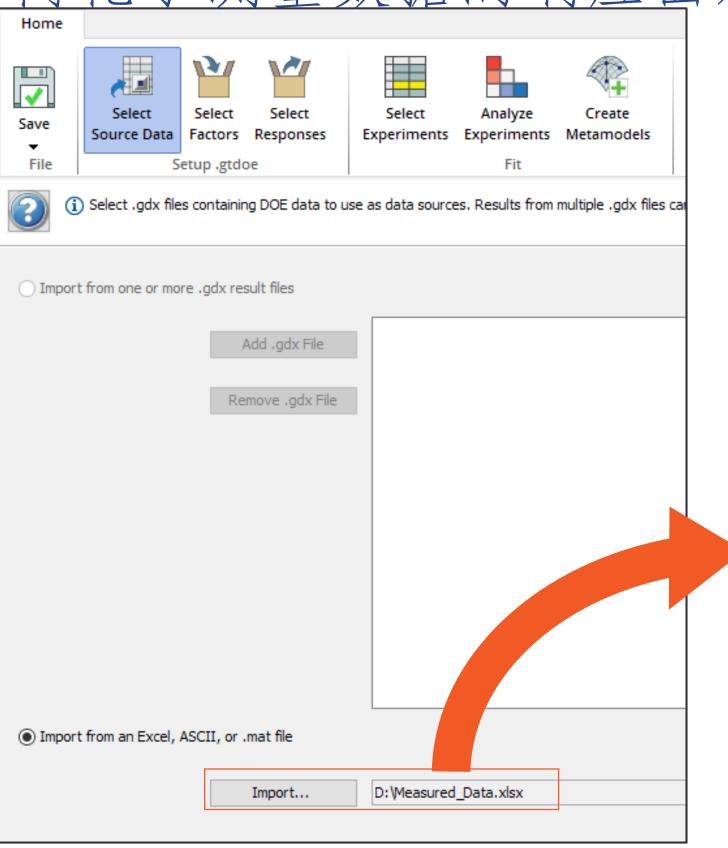
"全局"响应面模型的改进



- 在任何工况点进行响应预测(发动机速度+负载组合)
- 导出单个响应面模型, 而不是表示不同工况点的多个响应面模型
- ■配置并运行扫过多个工况点的优化



简化了测量数据的响应面建模和分析

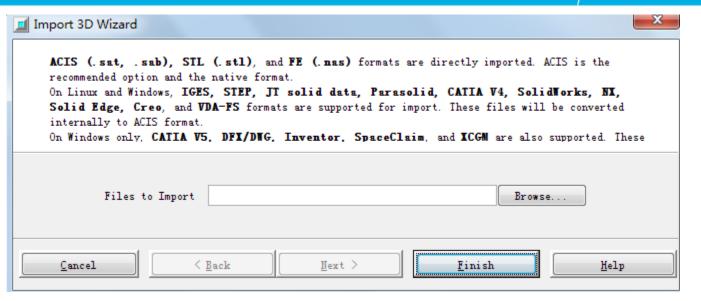


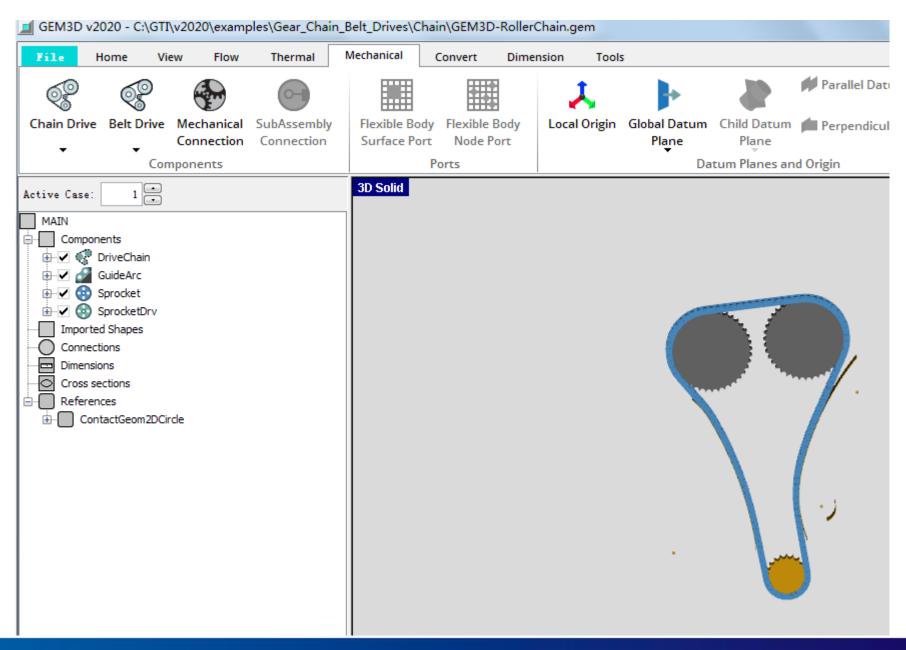
| <u> </u> | <u> </u> | 14/1 | <u> </u> | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------|---------|
| # | | Design Set | Case | Int_Valve_Timing | Exh_Valve_Timing | ca50_Burn_Angle | Runner_Length | BSFC | Torque |
| Туре | | | | Factors | | | Responses | | |
| Units | | | | Cam Angle 🔍 | Cam Angle ~ | | mm ~ | g/kW-h ∨ | N-m 🗸 |
| 1 | ✓ | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 222.343 | 114.831 | 2.98518 | 323.437 | 326.359 | 151.735 |
| 2 | ✓ | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 238.780 | 129.302 | 20.9121 | 255.519 | 335.111 | 164.918 |
| 3 | ✓ | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 220.519 | 121.764 | 6.45179 | 162.632 | 316.004 | 155.830 |
| 4 | ✓ | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 223.343 | 120.122 | 5.29840 | 274.916 | 315.108 | 167.939 |
| 5 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 226.640 | 137.193 | 14.9461 | 346.949 | 333.674 | 158.330 |
| 6 | ✓ | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 240.737 | 139.070 | 7.10060 | 312.201 | 324.898 | 165.344 |
| 7 | ✓ | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 215.362 | 122.355 | -0.549612 | 388.544 | 330.077 | 143.496 |
| 8 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 238.484 | 124.694 | 18.9689 | 302.211 | 328.689 | 170.227 |
| 9 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 232.778 | 134.840 | -3.32121 | 218.689 | 328.398 | 166.117 |
| 10 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 218.062 | 116.400 | 1.34383 | 239.150 | 325.032 | 148.745 |
| 11 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 220.661 | 118.473 | -5.08218 | 205.310 | 334.514 | 146.142 |
| 12 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 241.538 | 126.232 | 15.3728 | 418.810 | 323.833 | 182.228 |
| 13 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 222.227 | 136.680 | 17.2766 | 440.747 | 345.966 | 142.072 |
| 14 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 243.770 | 120.495 | 8.45933 | 337.894 | 317.497 | 168.628 |
| 15 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 239.169 | 121.346 | 13.2245 | 296.789 | 318.645 | 171.510 |
| 16 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 227.713 | 133, 125 | -7.57153 | 373.224 | 342.489 | 162.836 |
| 17 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 235.240 | 110.994 | 27.1286 | 170.769 | 398.163 | 104.231 |
| 18 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 233.406 | 139.737 | 23.9054 | 381.278 | 364.089 | 152.537 |
| 19 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 227.133 | 136.228 | 20.2668 | 267.683 | 342.454 | 154.826 |
| 20 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 243.526 | 138.151 | 23.1019 | 223.762 | 356.536 | 145.018 |
| 21 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 234.142 | 119.676 | 28.1065 | 368.065 | 364.918 | 155.682 |
| 22 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 231.863 | 110.694 | 25.2631 | 263.425 | 379.576 | 124.680 |
| 23 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 241.915 | 111.908 | -8.83388 | 331.624 | 360.713 | 132.111 |
| 24 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 224.664 | 117.040 | 11.6705 | 315.782 | 322.272 | 161.968 |
| 25 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 230.985 | 124.233 | -8.99688 | 382.068 | 340.544 | 171.650 |
| 26 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 233.706 | 115.611 | -8.02328 | 211.169 | 350.928 | 137.437 |
| 27 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 224.150 | 126.531 | 2.33919 | 286.497 | 315.515 | 171.138 |
| 28 | ✓ | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 234.719 | 123.584 | -1.53563 | 356.655 | 319.607 | 181.050 |
| 29 | | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 242.149 | 132.232 | 10.5511 | 317.704 | 319.622 | 171.506 |
| 30 | ✓ | Default | 1 - RPM(5000) | 239.961 | 122.753 | 0.110981 | 241.919 | 317.321 | 171.151 |
| 30 | _ | Default | 1 - KPM(5000) | 239,961 | 122,753 | 0,110981 | 241.919 | 317.321 | 1/1 |

GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(GEM3D方面)

4 IDAJ

- 直接支持的CAD数据格式增加了(在没有GT-SPACECLAIM)
 - IGES、STEP、JT Solid、CATIA V4等
- ■能在GEM3D中直接建立前端皮带轮、正时驱动系统等
 - ●更直观、简单
- 在GEM3D中可以直接定义喷油器的定义
- 声学的传递损失 (TL) 计算可以直接在GEM3D 中处理
- ■外齿轮泵能直导入并生成GT模型





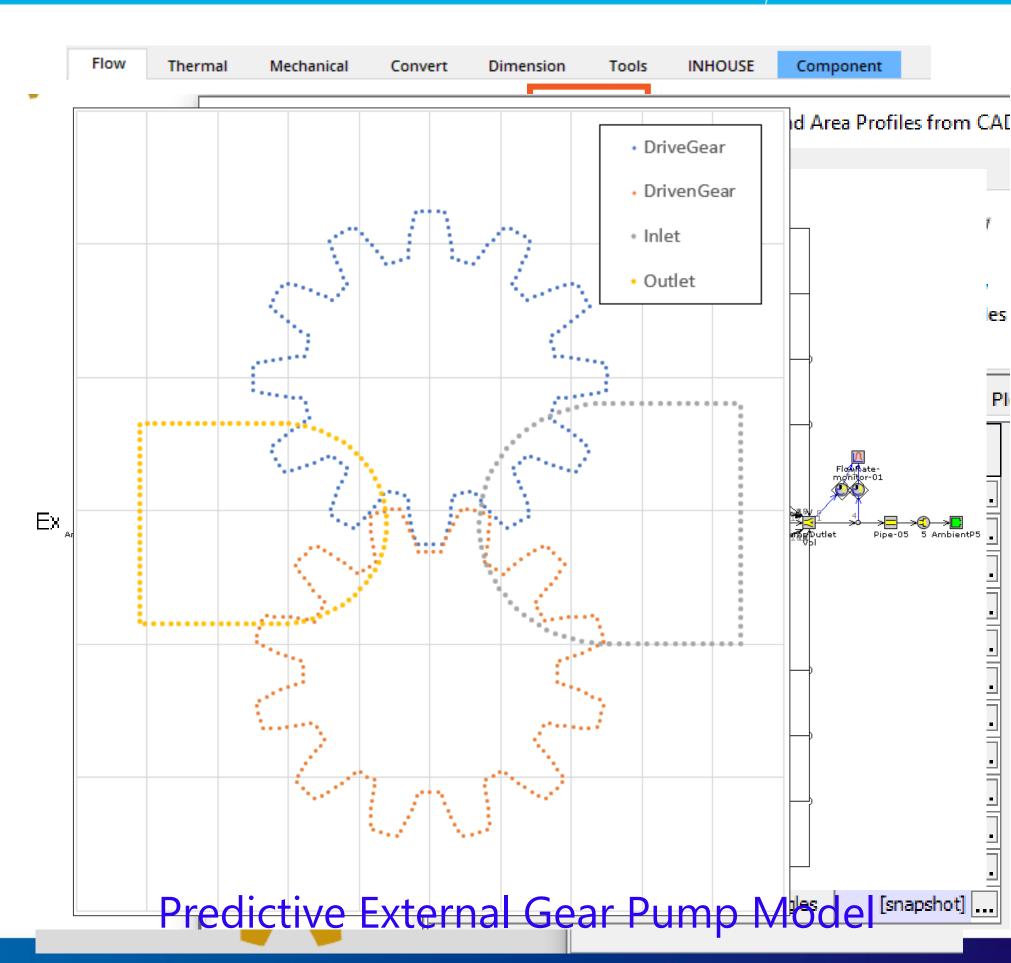
GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(GEM3D方面)



新增外部齿轮泵-GEM3D模型创建

- ■从CAD创建预测性的外部齿轮泵
 - V2019中现有的模板从用户提供的齿轮 表面XY坐标生成体积和面积剖面
 - GEM3D现在计算齿轮表面的坐标为一个 完整的解决方案

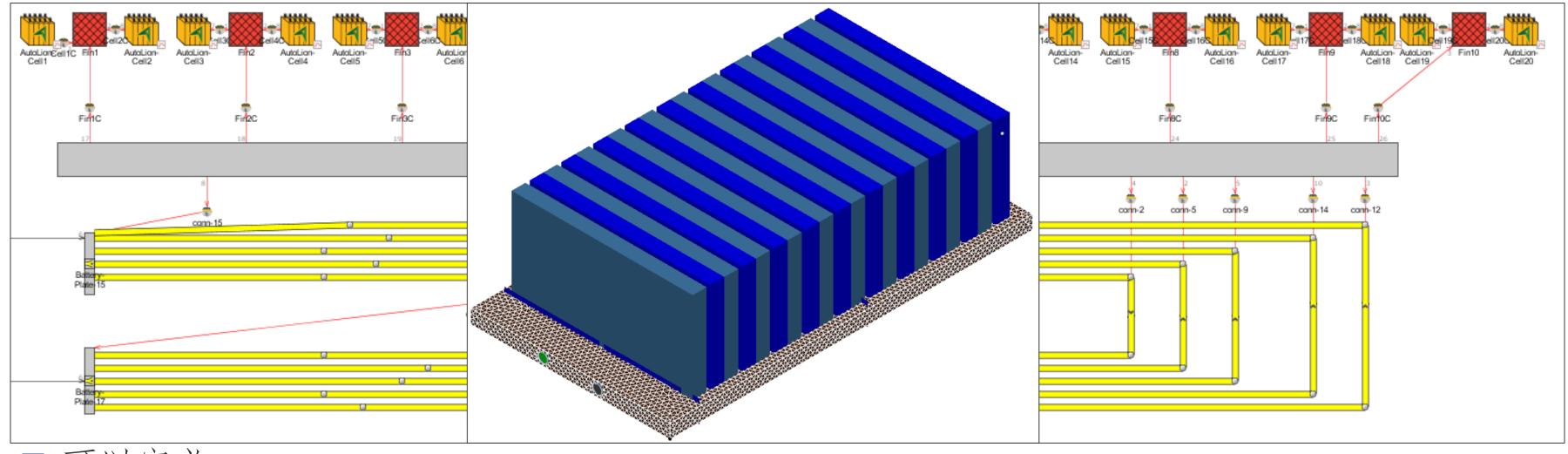
■→更快地建立预测外部齿轮泵模型





AutoLion3D 电池模型

■ 在GEM3D中增加了新的AutoLion3D电池建模



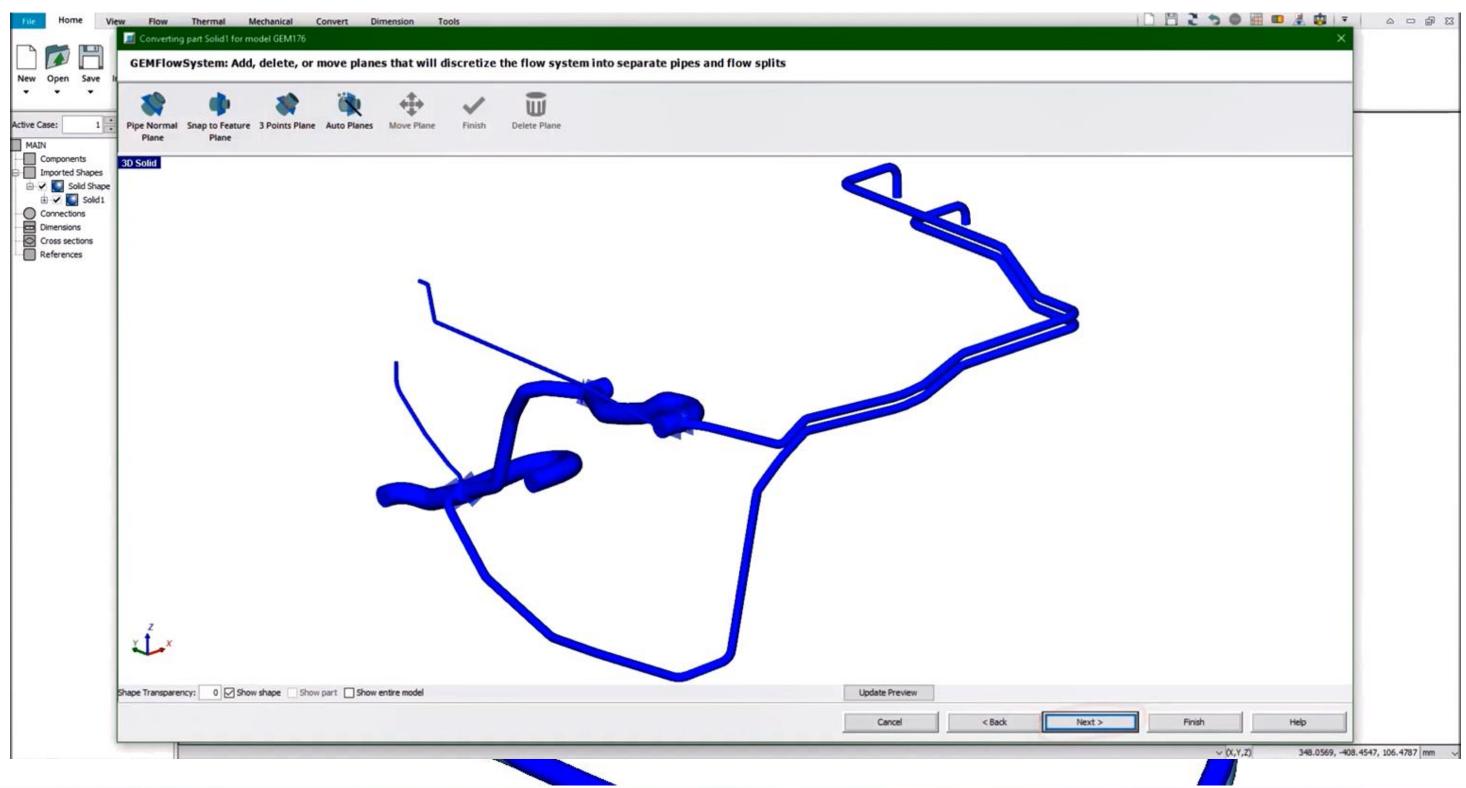
- 可以定义:
 - ●电芯单元的3D定位
 - ●自动连接到流体和热元件

GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(GEM3D方面)



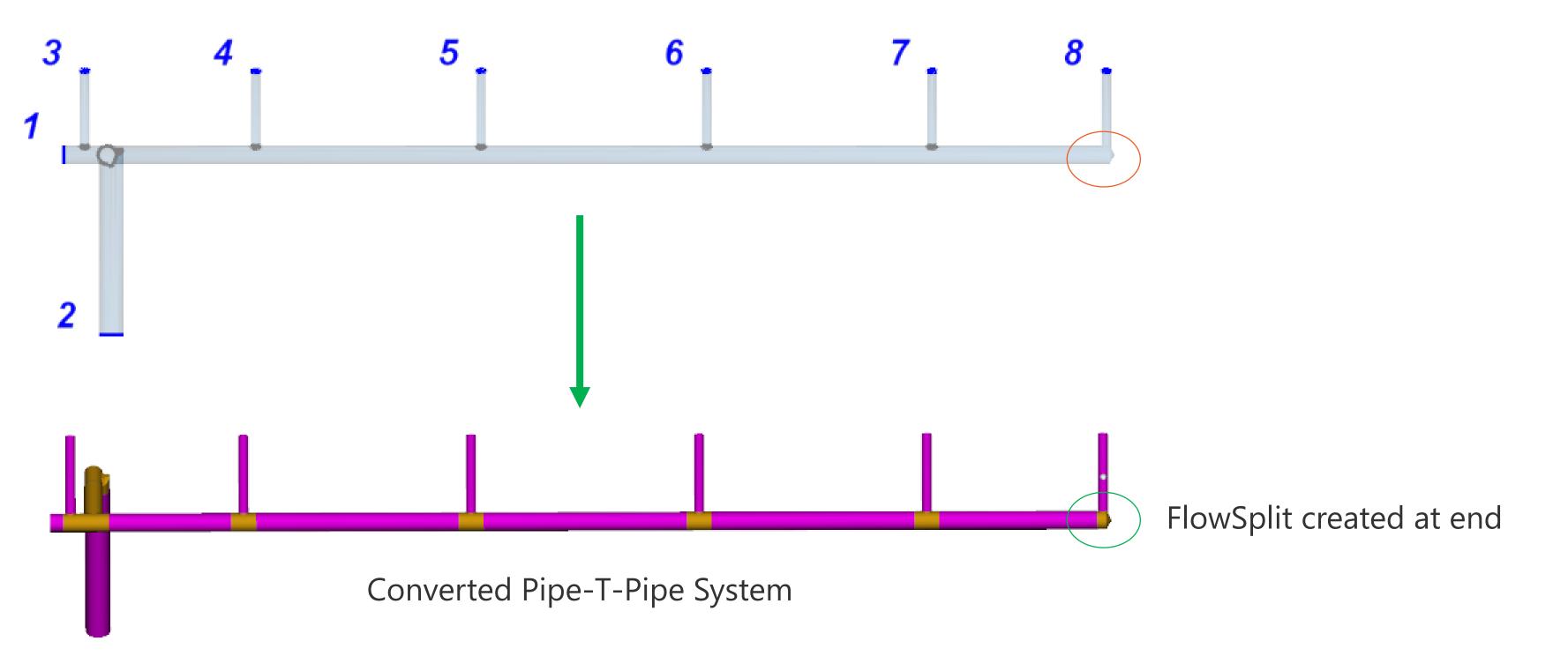
流动网络的自动离散

分析流量体积形状,建议离散化平面位置





Pipe-T-Pipe 转化

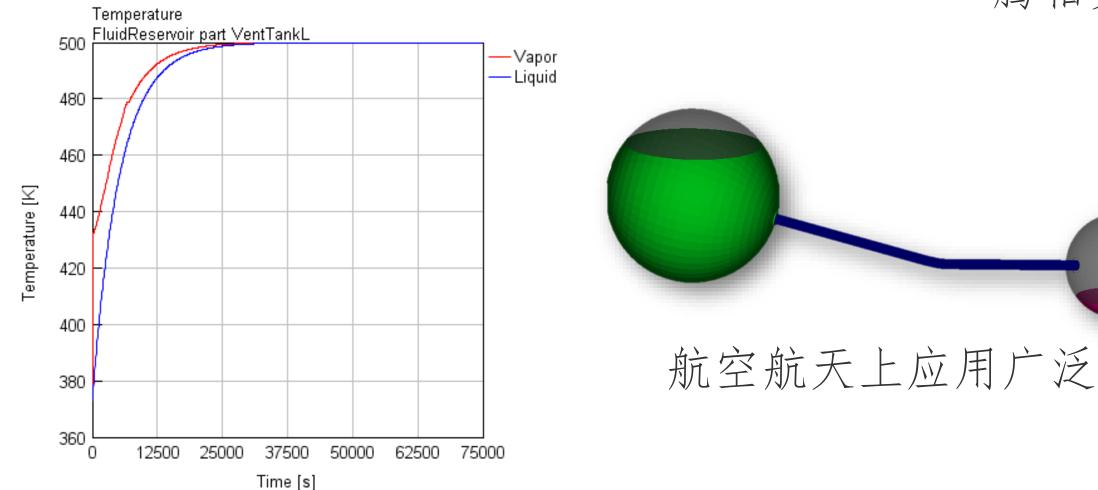


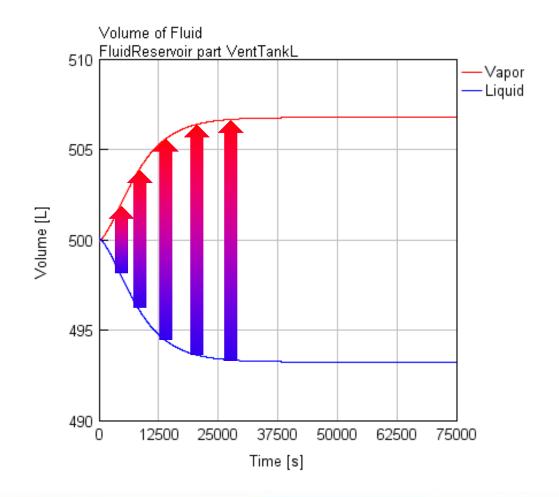


在模板FluidReservoir & Tank3D (Build 1)可以处理双温模型

- ■液相和气相的温度可以设置不同
- ■可以考虑自然对流引起的相间热传递
- ■分别计算壁与不同流体之间的热传递

- ■煮沸/扩散&冷凝
- ■相间传质
- 在封闭系统和开放系统中计算沸腾相变速率和基于扩散的相变

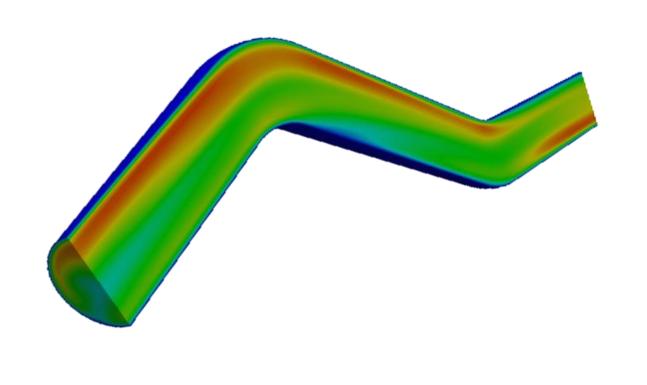


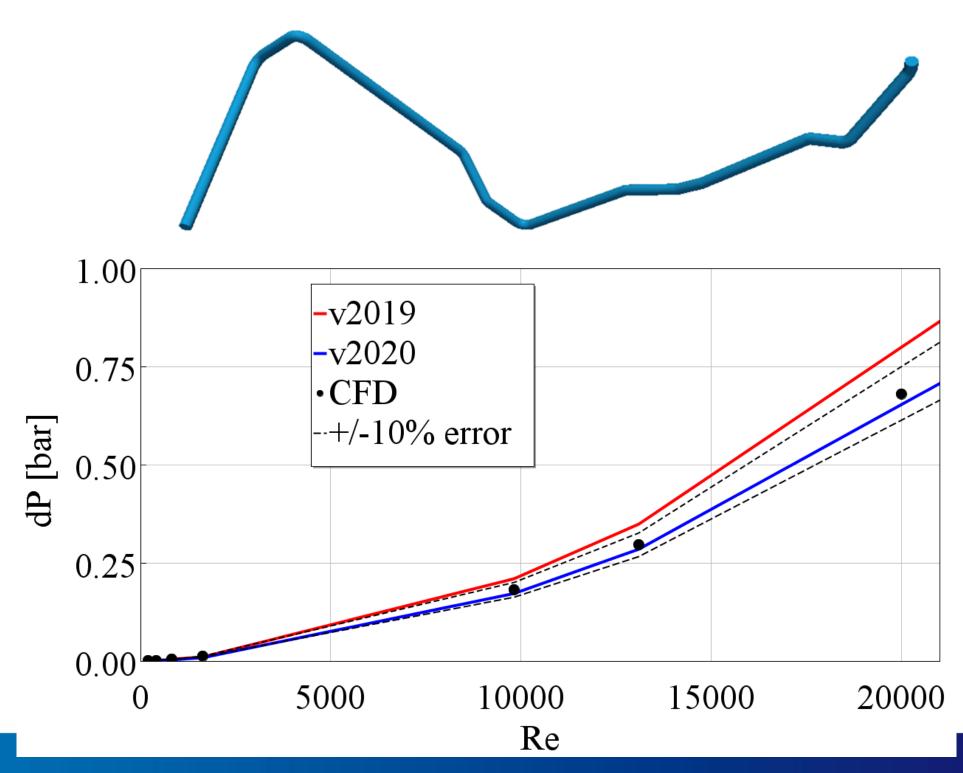




改进了压降 (dP) 计算 - 弯管

- 改进了对具有许多弯管的压力损失的预测,在这些弯管中流动往往不完全展开
- ■减少对3D CFD依赖

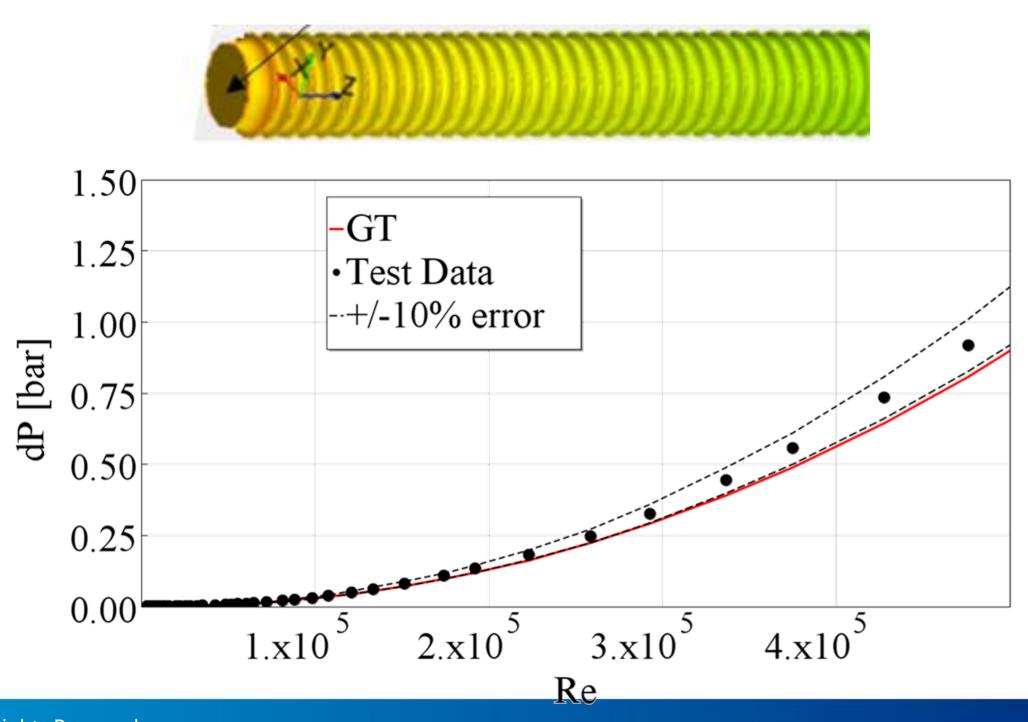






波纹管压力损失(build 1)

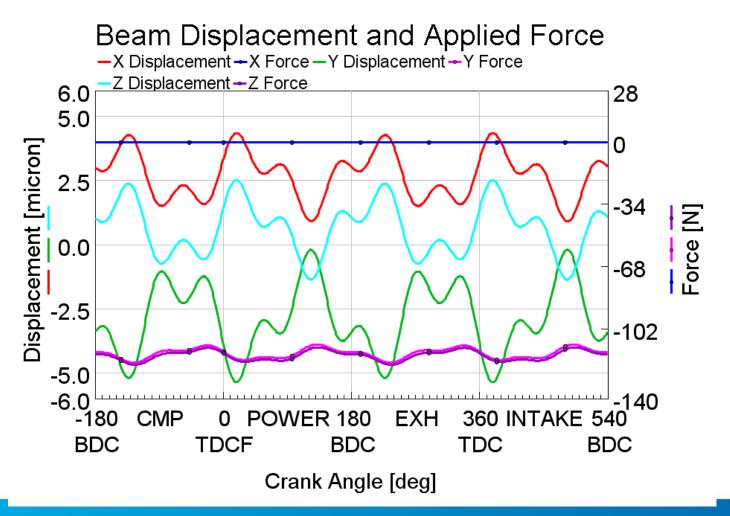
电动汽车冷却系统常用波纹管(直、弯)压力损失预测

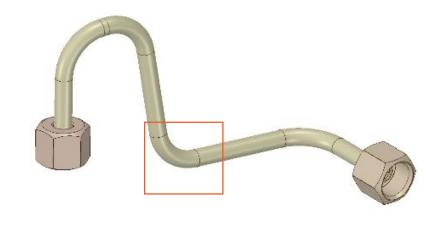


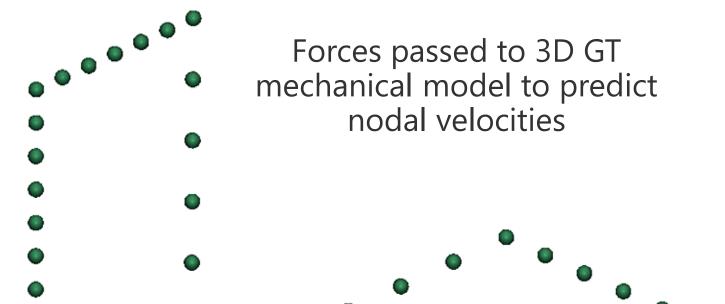


管网上的流体作用力

- ■流动管路上反作用力的自动计算
- 应用:燃油系统、排气系统等的安装位置/力量.
- 作为边界条件用于结构的 NVH FEA







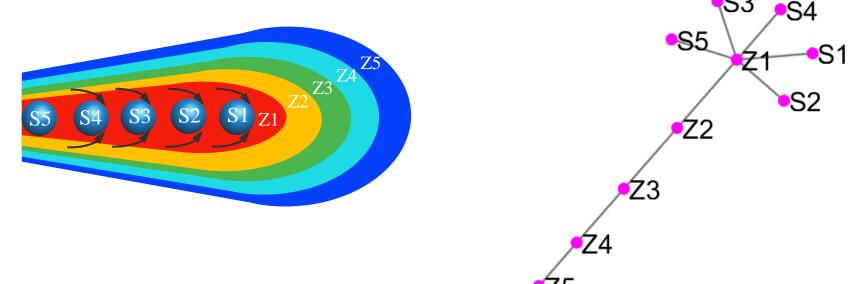
GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(GT-POWER方面)

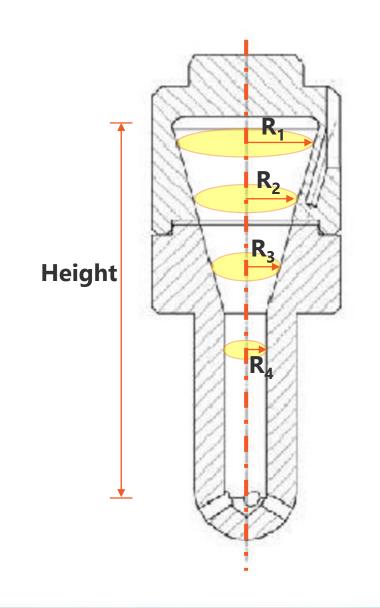
4 IDAJ

- 新增加燃烧模型: EngCy1CombDISRM模型
 - ●应用于柴油机的单次或多次喷射
 - ●采用EMST (Euclidean Minimum Spanning Tree) 混合模型
 - 预测放热率与排放



- ●新的预测性燃烧模型 (EngCy1CombJetIgnition) 计算预燃室燃烧
- ●SITurb 模型可用于预燃室
- ●能够沿着预燃室高度方向,指定不同的壁面温度

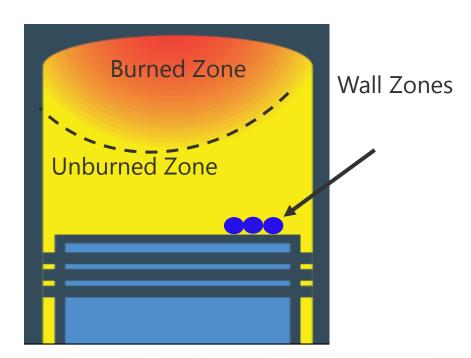




GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(GT-POWER方面)



- SITurb Fuel Puddle/Wall Zone Model (Build 1)
 - 模拟 GDI 发动机的油束撞壁和蒸发
 - IEM混合模型可以模拟蒸发的燃油分布于多个壁面区域中
 - 基于化学动力学的碳烟模型模拟碳烟 PM/PN/粒径分布
 - ●化学动力学模型计算 HC 氧化以及碳烟前驱体生成,现象学模型计算后续碳烟过程(成核、 生长、聚合、氧化)
 - ●高级燃烧工具能够加速化学计算



Inception

Converts Acetylene to spherical soot particles

Acetylene Spherical soot

Soot growth

Evolved soot particles react with Acetylene to form more soot

0 0 0 000 000



Coagulation

Multiple soot particles interact with each other and coagulate





Oxidation

Soot particles are oxidized by O2 and OH to convert soot to CO

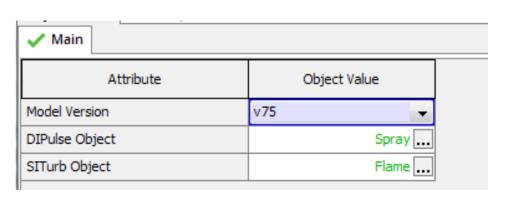


Carbon Monoxide CO



■ 双燃料新功能

■新的双燃料模型

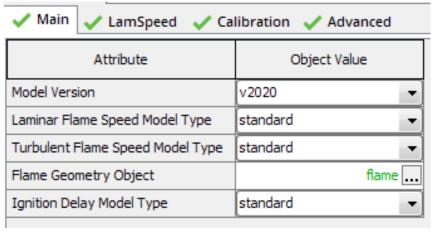


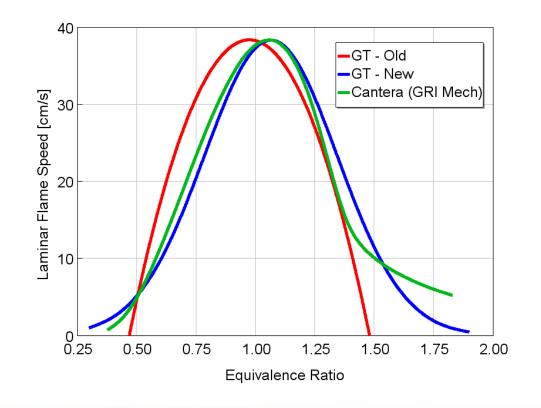


- ■改进的对喷雾和燃烧之间相互作用的模拟
- ■一个新的稀燃条件下的甲烷层流火焰速度公式

$$Old: S_{L} = (B_{m} - B_{\varphi}(\varphi - \varphi_{m})^{2}) \left(\frac{T_{u}}{T_{ref}}\right)^{\alpha} \left(\frac{P}{P_{ref}}\right)^{\beta}$$

$$New: S_{L} = W \varphi^{n} e^{-\xi(\varphi - \sigma)^{2}} \left(\frac{T_{u}}{T_{ref}}\right)^{\alpha} \left(\frac{P}{P_{ref}}\right)^{\beta}$$





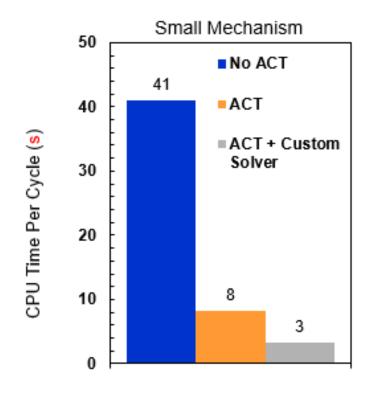
GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(GT-POWER方面)

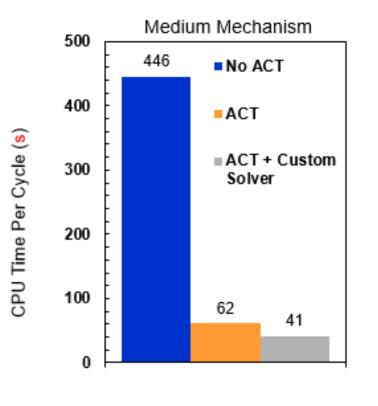


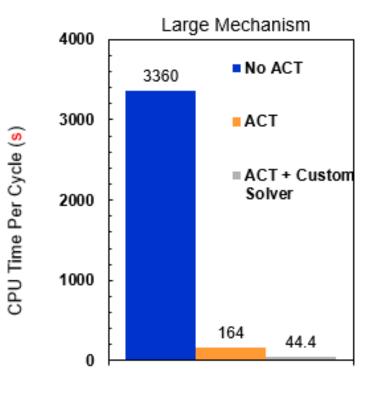
■ 高级燃烧工具(ACT)

●支持 EngCylChemGas 和 GaseousReactions模块,用于化学反应机理计算,如滞燃期、爆震、碳烟排放





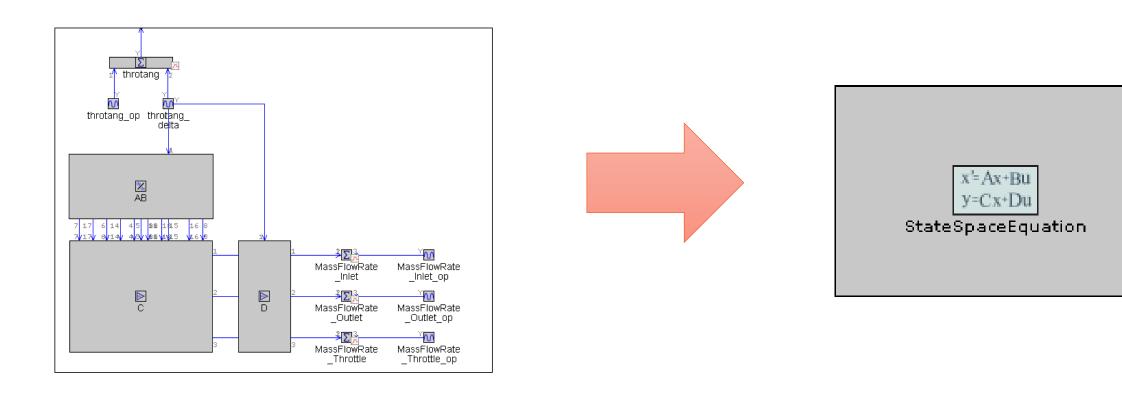






GT-POWER-xRT

- ■增加了涡轮和歧管传热分析模块
- ■增加了预测型DIPulse的分层燃烧燃烧区NOX排放模型
- 增加一个控制系统线性化方程模块, StateSpaceEquation
- 支持 MinGW 编译器



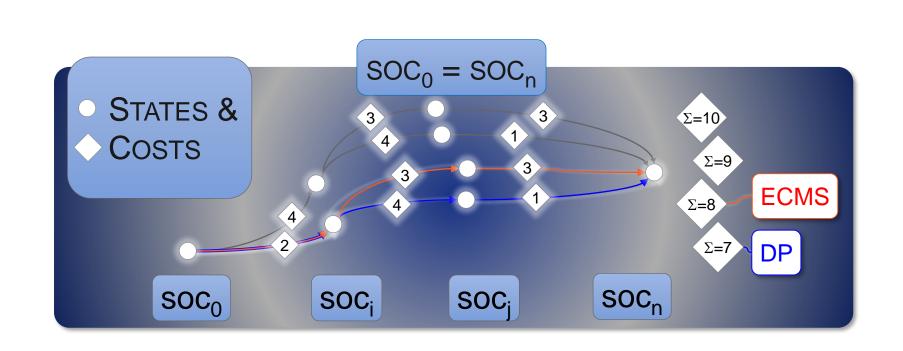
GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(整车匹配方面)

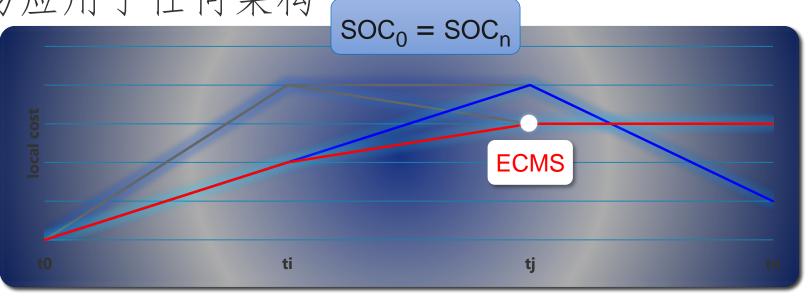


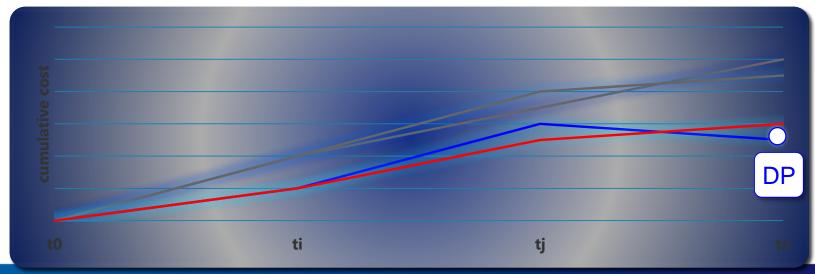
嵌入式优化解决方案(概念设置阶段)

- 各种优化 xEV 控制和架构的方法
 - ●等效消耗最小化策略(ECMS)是一种局部优化策略
 - ●动态规划(DP) 是一个全局最优, 用作基准

■ 这两种算法的实现在GT中是完全通用的,很容易应用于任何架构



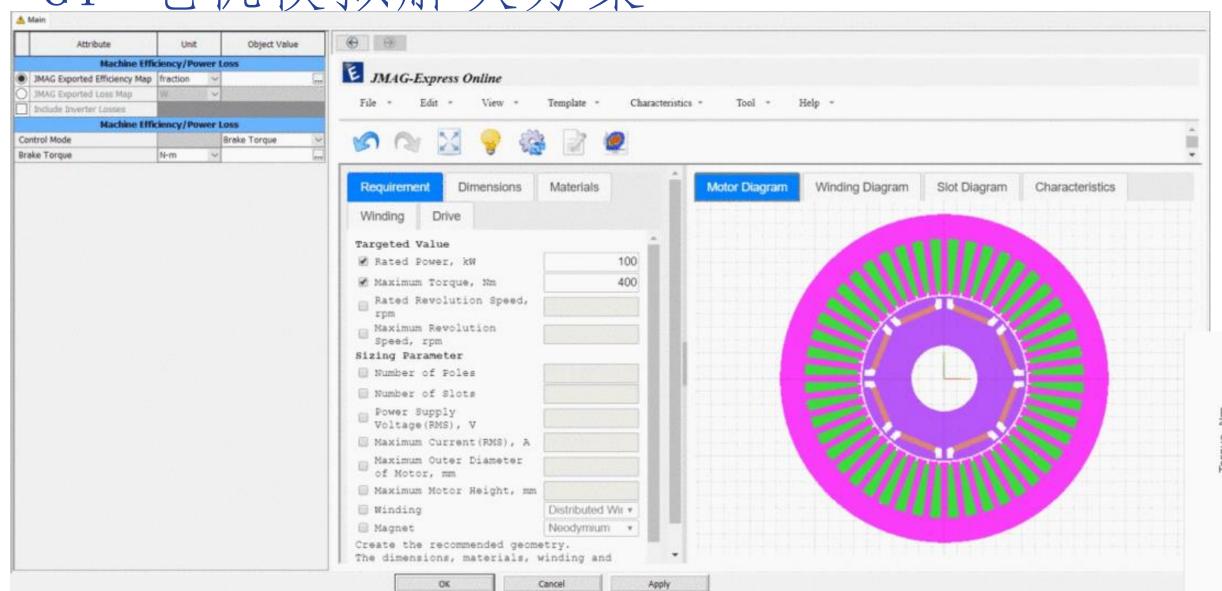




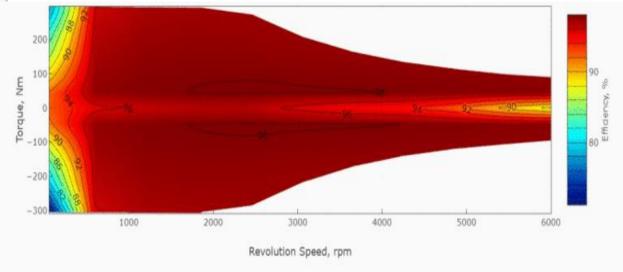
GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(整车匹配方面)



GT电机模拟解决方案



New in V2020!



Efficiency and Operation Range:

Operation Range, %

93.7 98.3

100

100

Efficiency

360 Above 80%

400 Above 70%

6000 Above 60%

Above 90%

电机要球中在线访问 赫础电机资 导诸

电磁学仿真领蜿蜒触

Value

Maximum Power

Motor Control: Parameter

Maximum Voltage, V

Maximum Current, A

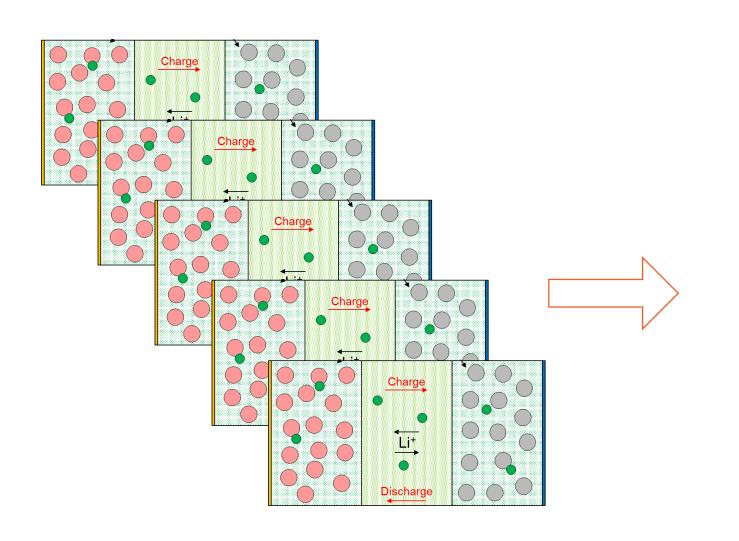
Maximum Speed, rpm

Control



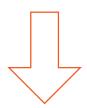
GT-AutoLion 电芯选择和模拟

- GT-AutoLion + GT-SUITE 能够:
- ■早期电池选择和尺寸权衡研究

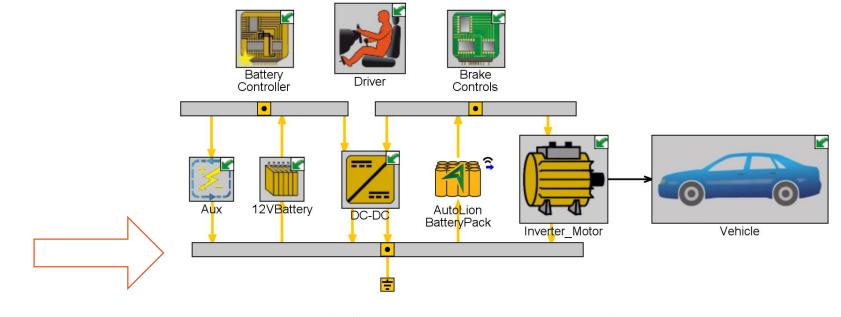


Predictive Physics-based models

 N_{Series} , $N_{Parallel}$



 $mass_{Batt}$ $Volume_{Batt}$ $Cost_{Batt}$



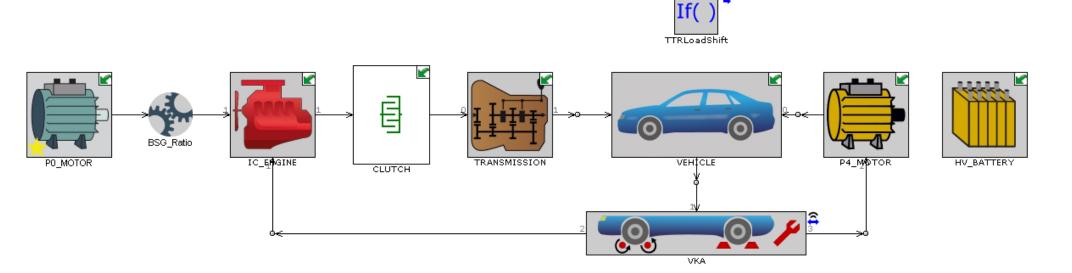
Full System Model

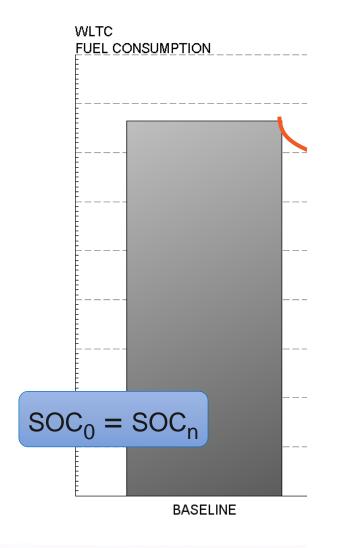
- 续航里程
- 动力性
- 电池寿命
- 产品成本
- 运行成本

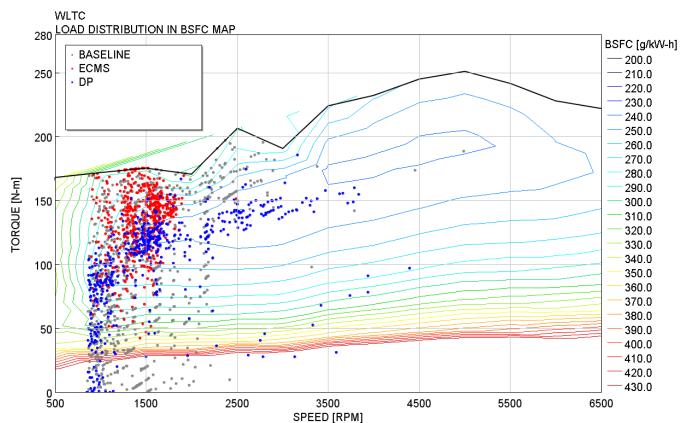
GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(整车匹配方面)

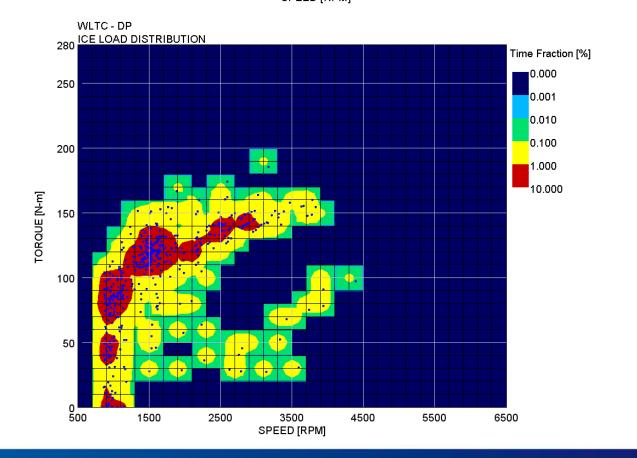


POP4混合架构的示例结果, WLTC









GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(整车匹配方面)



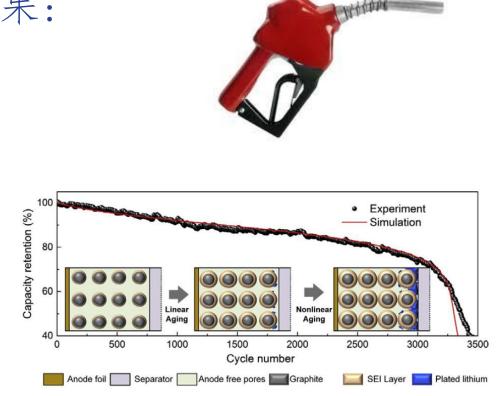
模拟实际驾驶循环的动机

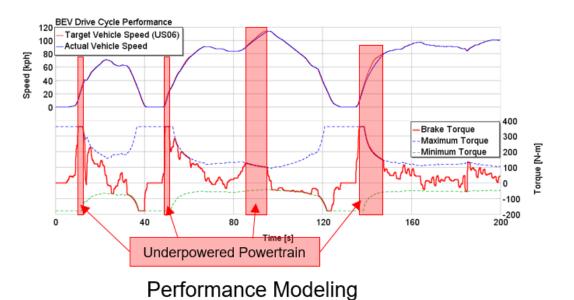
汽车工程师正在寻求更接近现实的结果:

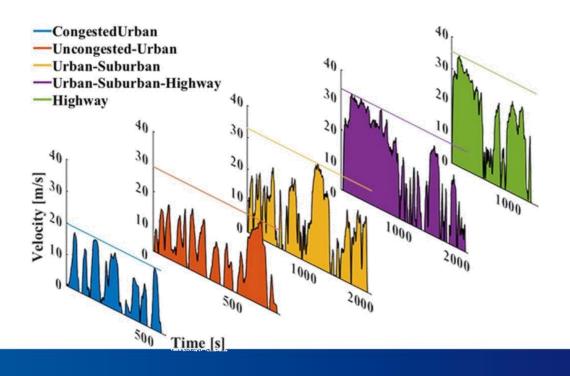
- ●油耗 & RDE
- ●能量管理
- ●动力系统负载
- ●热负载
- ●电池负载

通过评价以下的效果:

- ●驾驶员激进行为
- ●交通
- ●海拔和坡度
- ●限速和交通信号





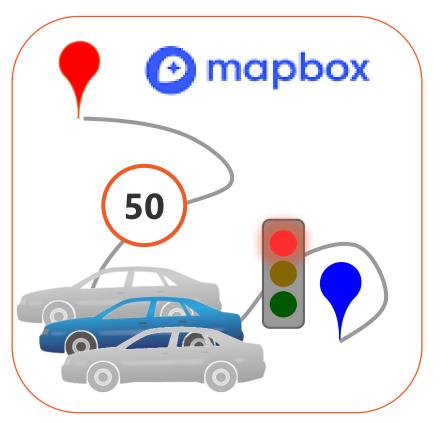




GT-RealDrive 实现实际驾驶循环

使用 GT-RealDrive 的封装解决方案

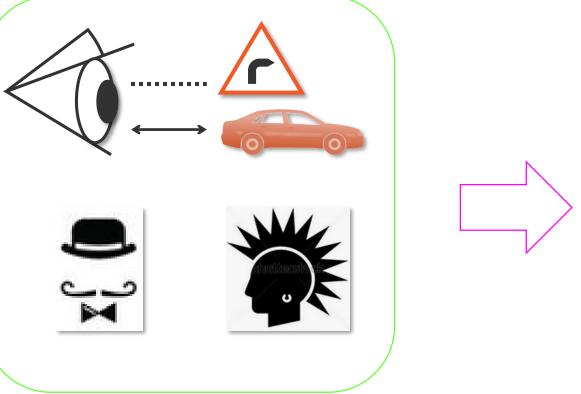
- New in V2020! ●基于来自 Mapbox 的 GPS路径/地理信息服务的方法(限速、高程、交通灯、交通密度···)
- ●新的输入和调整参数特征化驾驶员行为

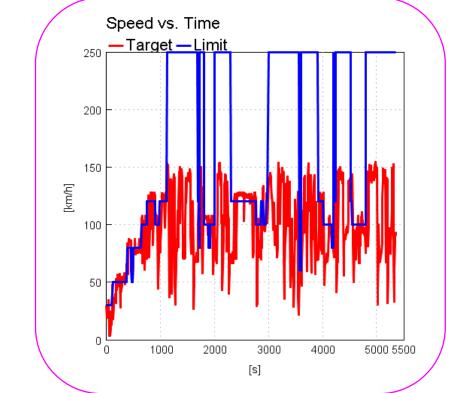


Route, Traffic, Intersections

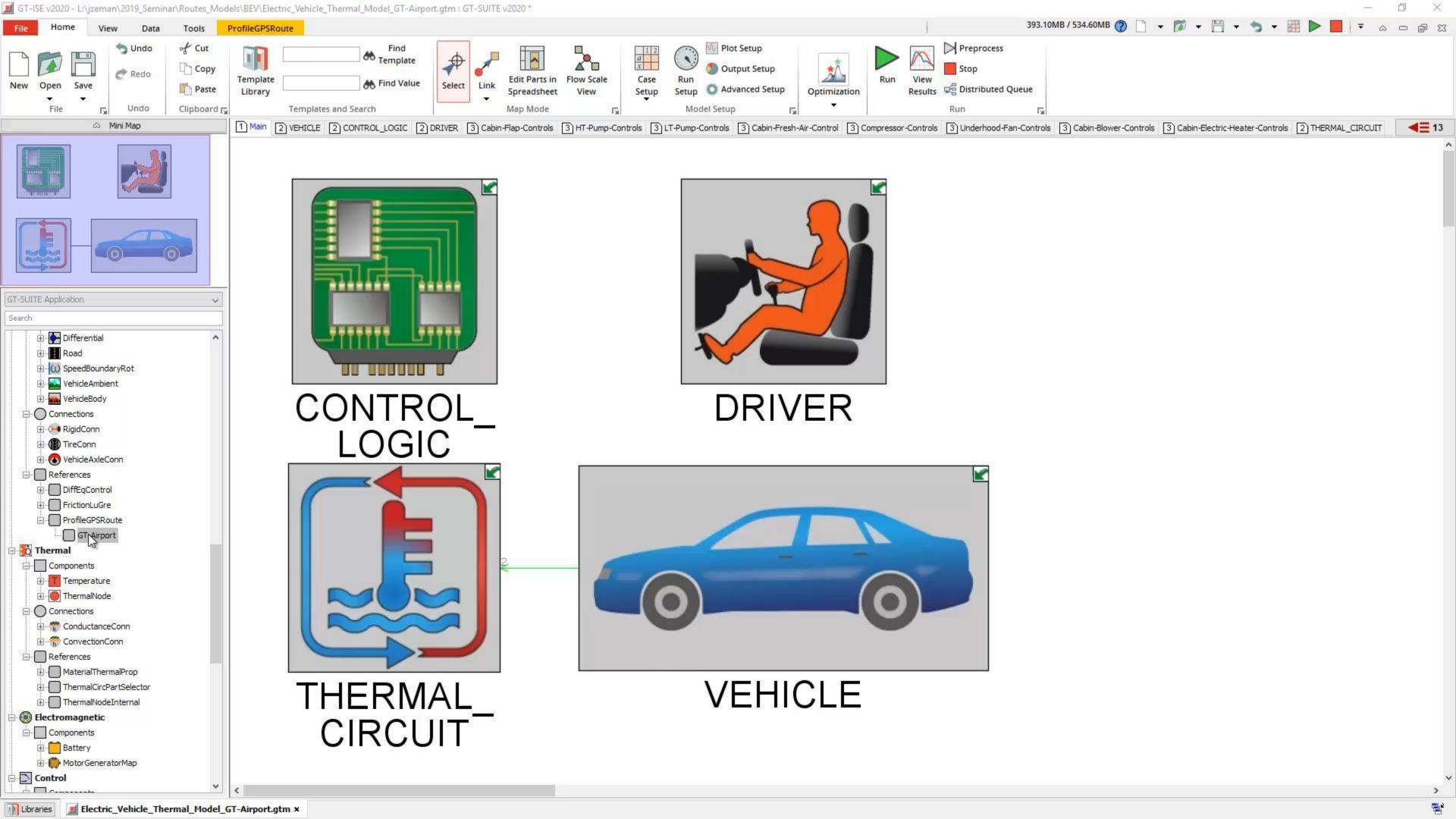


Driver Behavior Characterization





Real-World Results





GT-RealDrive 运行总结比较

GT-RealDrive 能评价行驶路线选择和驾驶员实际行为对实际路况行驶里程、热管理和电池 老化方面的影响

收费路线行程结果

| | 保守驾驶员 | 激进驾驶员 |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Energy Cons. | 16.2 kWh/100km | 17.8 kWh/100km |
| Duration | 1685 s | 1672 s |

本地路线行程结果

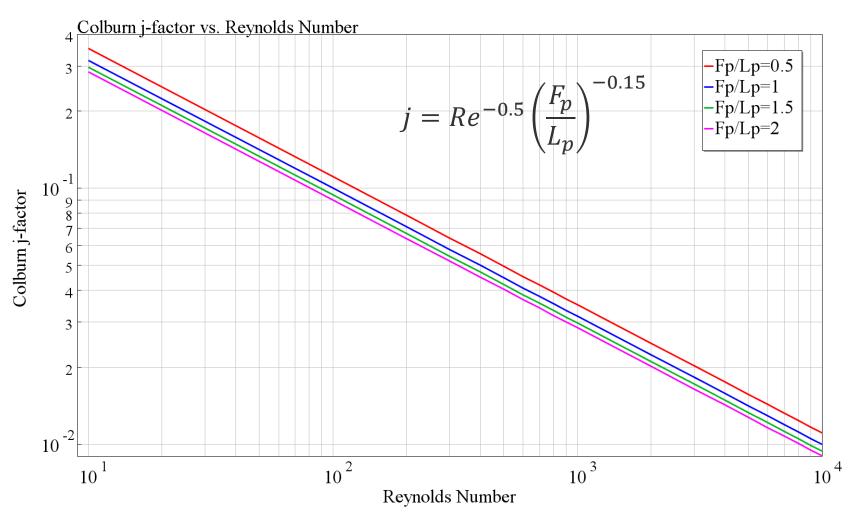
| 保守驾驶员 | 激进驾驶员 |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 16.9 kWh/100km | 20.3 kWh/100km |
| 2213s | 2169s |



散热器相关经验关系式的改进

- 经验(预测)相关性增强
 - 传热
 - ●更容易使用"简单"关联
 - 自定义 "Colburn j-factor" 或 "Nusselt" 相关性
 - ●摩擦损失
 - ●定制化的"Fanning" 相关
- 定制的相关性
 - ●直接链接到几何体(i.e. Fin Pitch)
 - •新变量 (i.e. ρ , μ , ν , κ , C_p)
 - ●不再需要用户代码

| Single Phase Correlation | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 0 | Simple Nusselt Correlation | ~ |
| | Custom Correlation Type | Colburn j-factor |
| • | Custom Correlation | =Re^-0.5*([!FIN_PITCH(mm)]/[!LOUVER_PITCH(mm)])^-0.15 |
| | Out of Range Flag | Error Message |

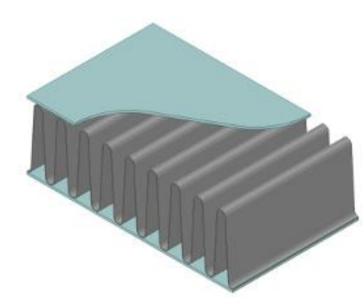


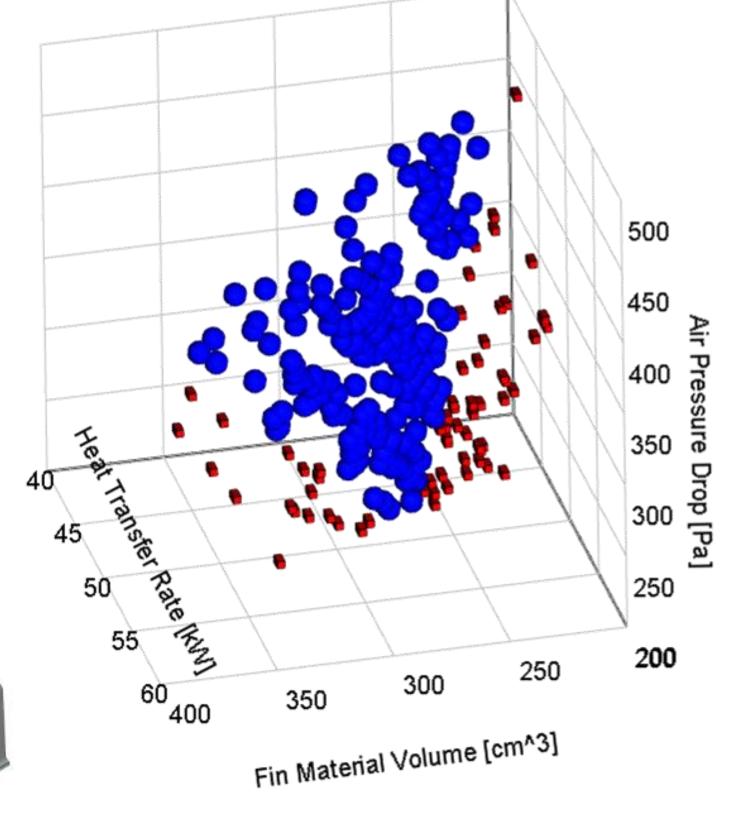
GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(热管理方面)

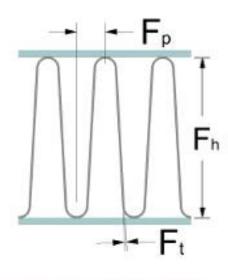


散热器:几何尺寸优化

- ■几乎所有几何属性都支持参数化定义
 - Tube Length
 - Fin Dimensions
 - Number of Tubes, etc.
- ■用经验相关性预测性能
- ■优化几何形状以满足性能要求
 - ●性能
 - ●安装尺寸
 - ●物料成本

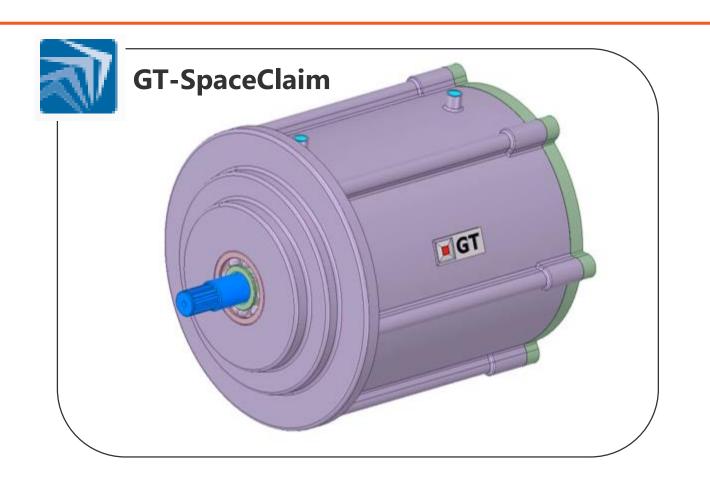


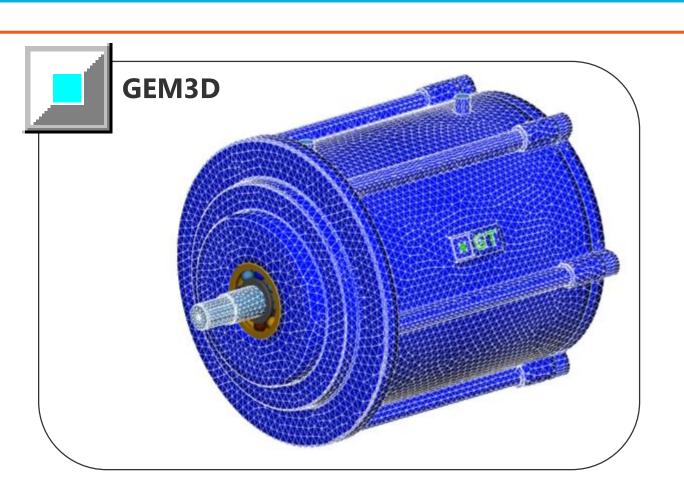




GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(热管理方面): 协同的1d - 3d电机建模(工作流程)

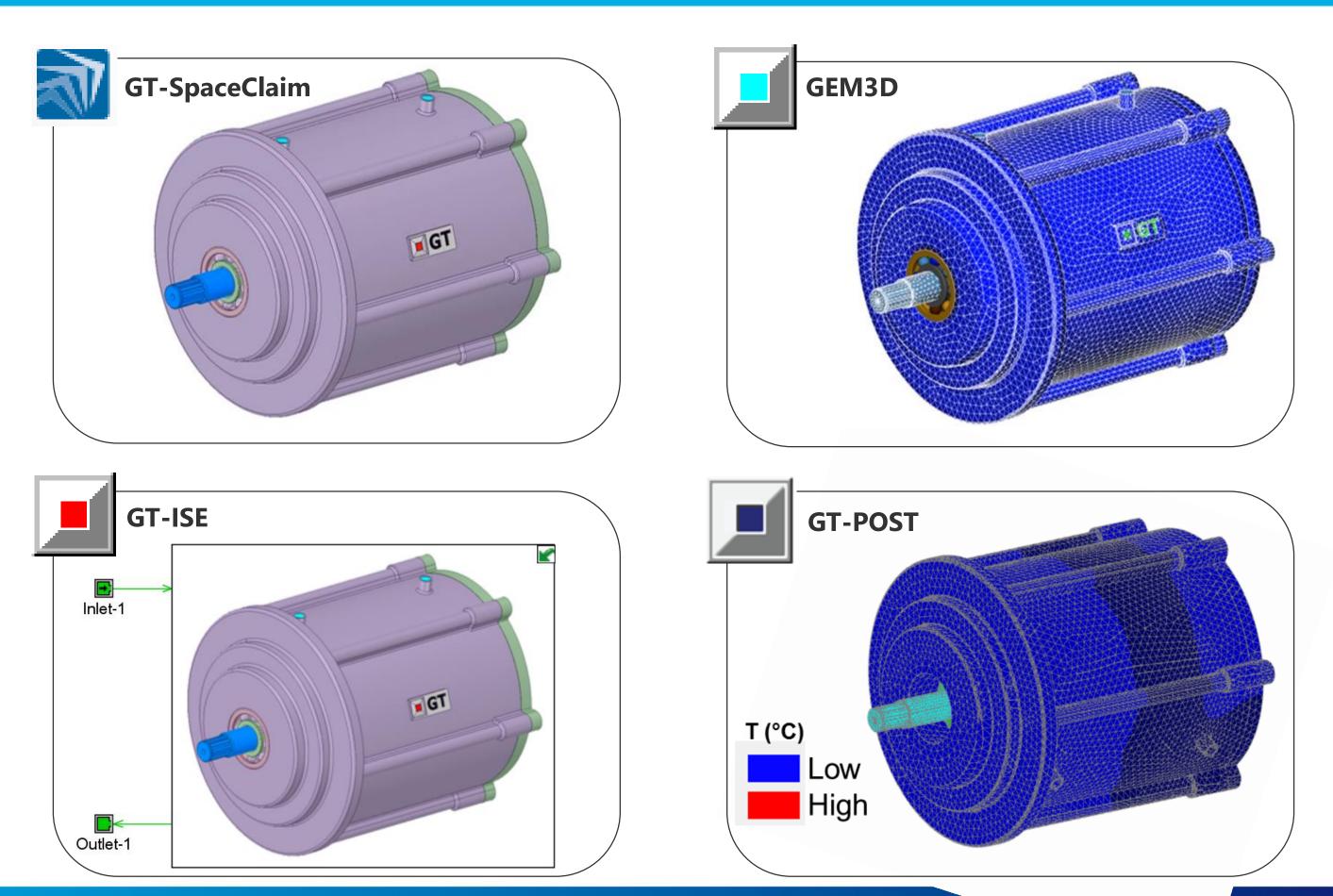






GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(热管理方面): 协同的1d - 3d电机建模(工作流程)





GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(热管理方面)

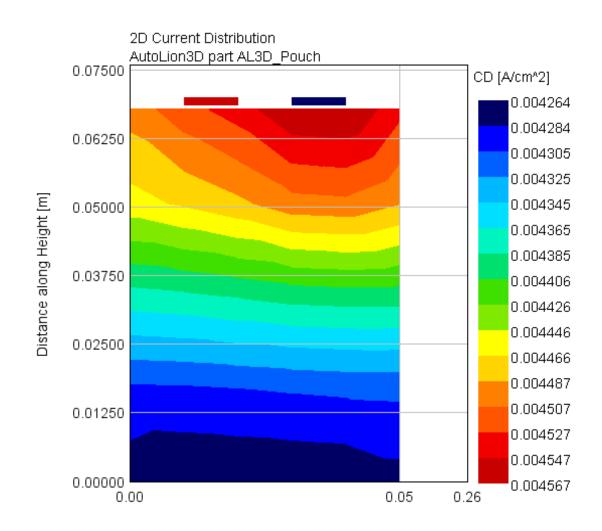


GT-AutoLion-3D 新增的电池解决方案

电化学

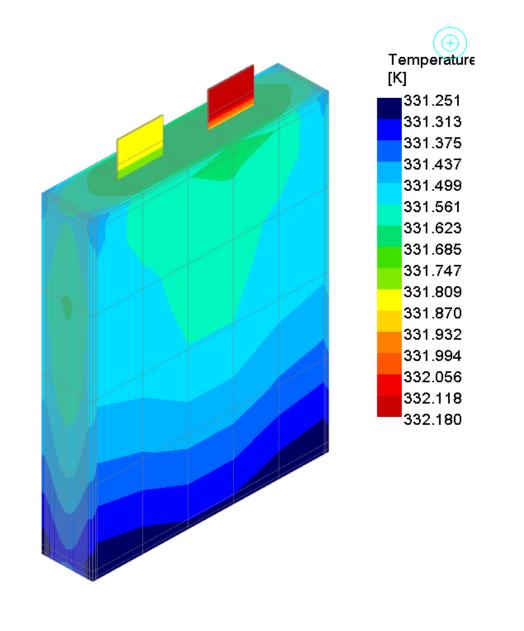
- 电流
- 热量
- 老化

- SOC
- 化学计量比
- 等等



■温度分布





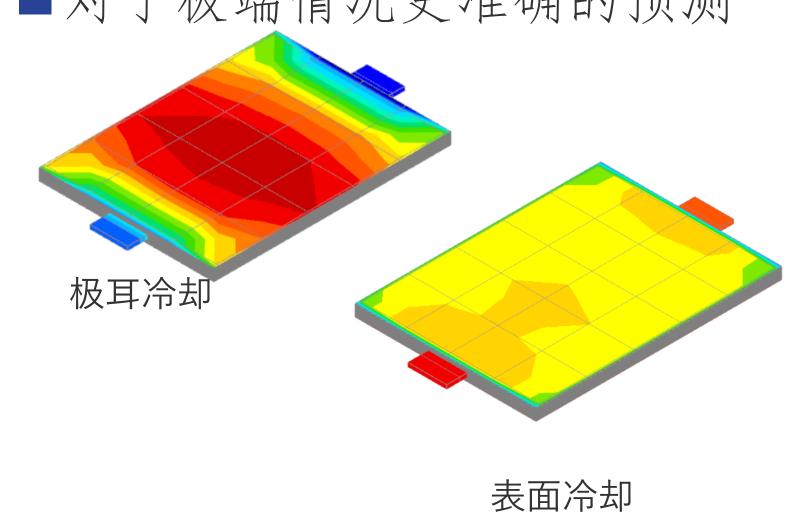


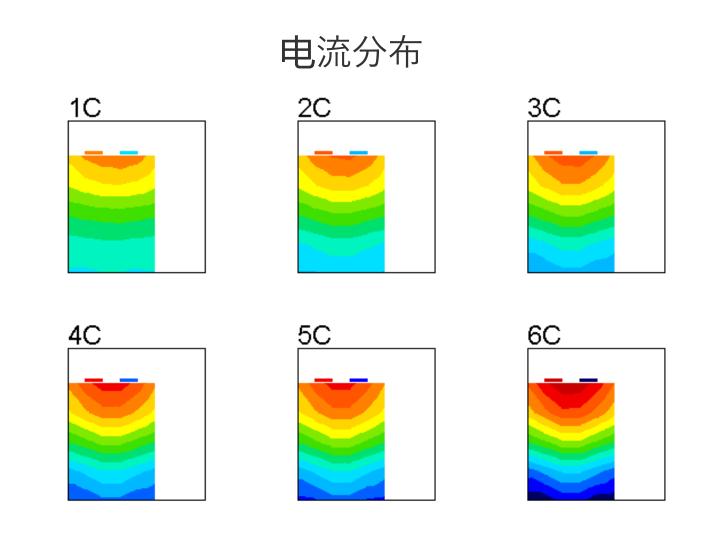
New in V2020!

GT-AutoLion-3D 新增的电池解决方案

研究电芯冷却策略

■对于极端情况更准确的预测

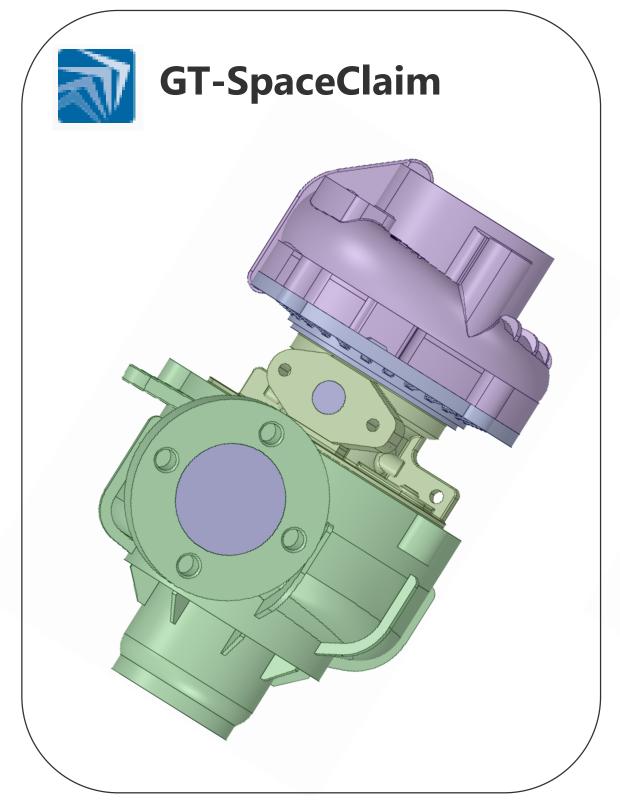




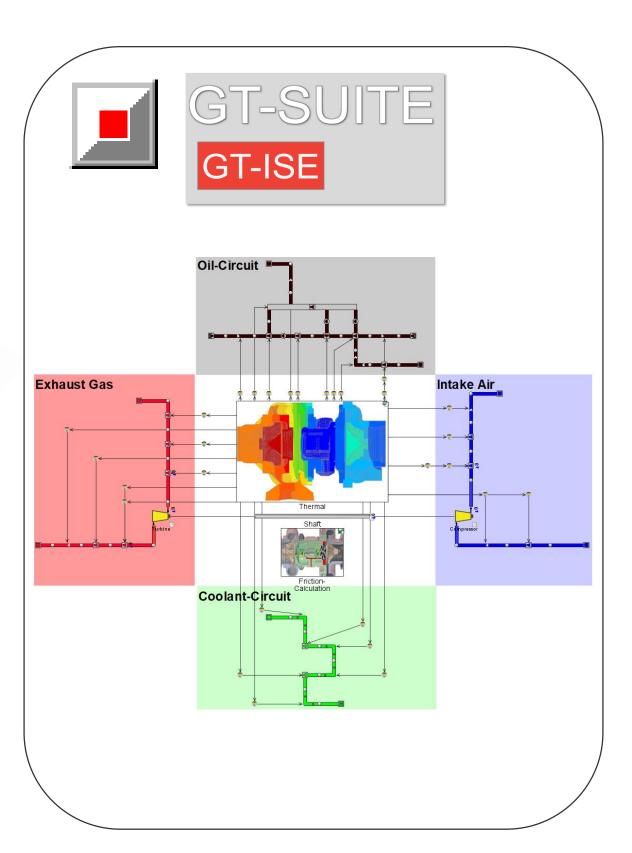
高倍率和低温下的非均匀增长 (如析锂)



涡轮增压器协同的1D和3D热管理解决方案





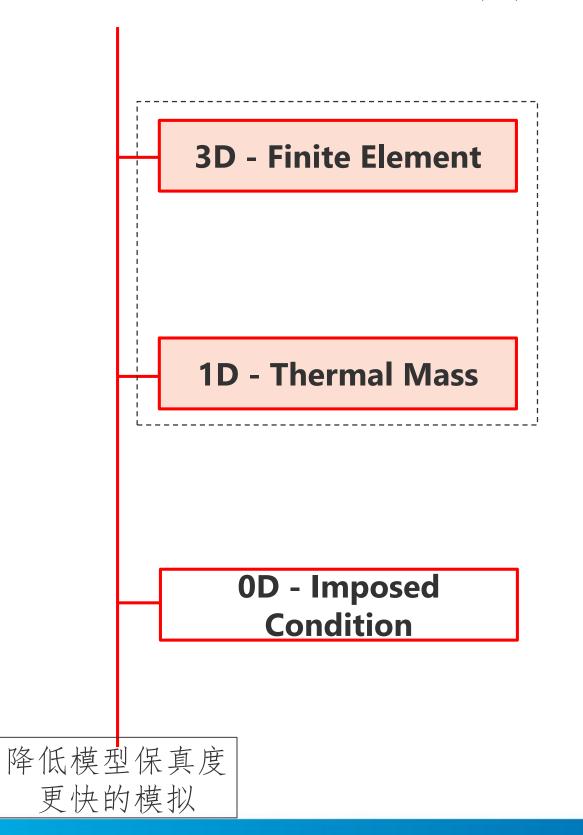


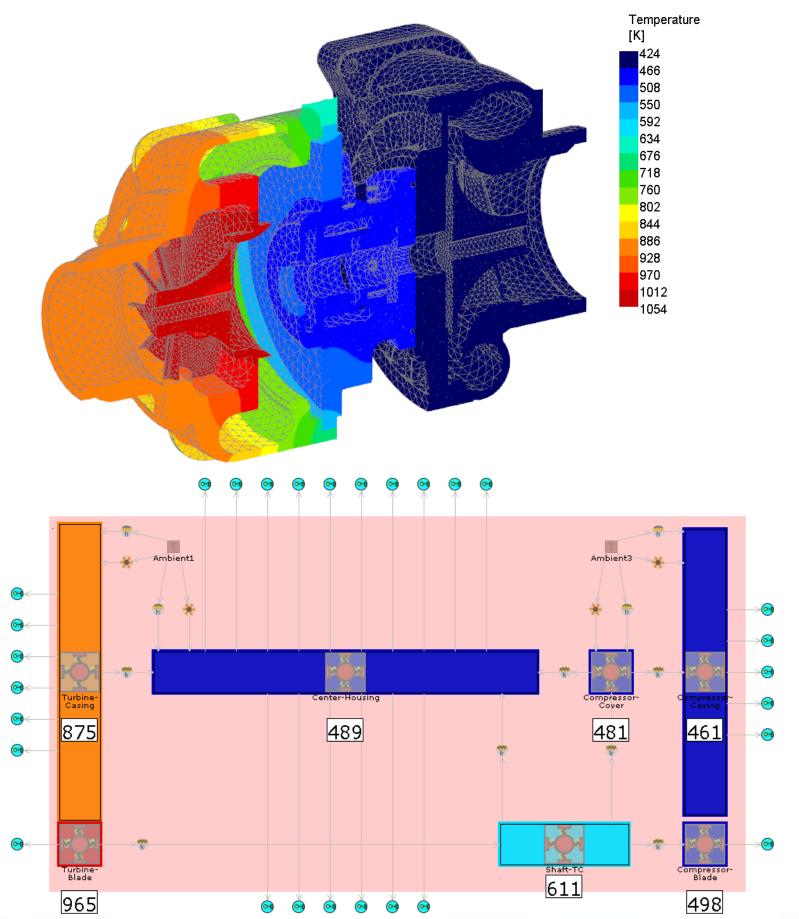
GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(热管理方面): 涡轮增压器



更高的精度模拟更慢

涡轮增压器热分析



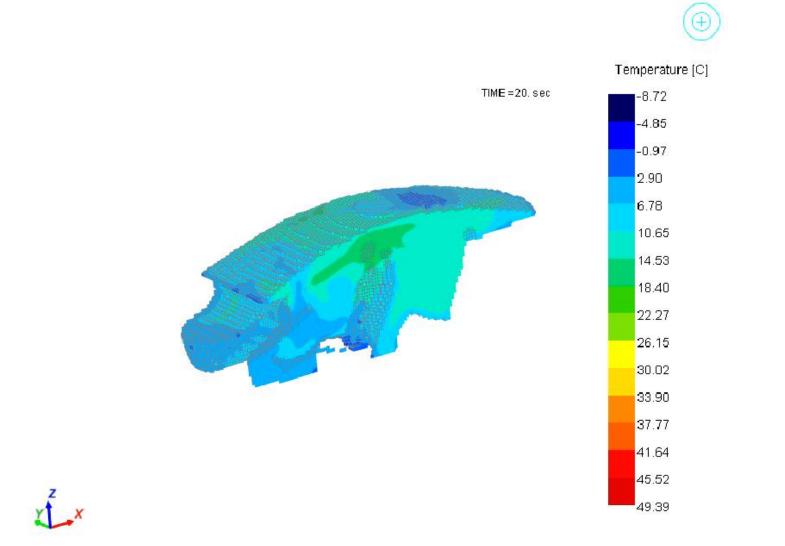


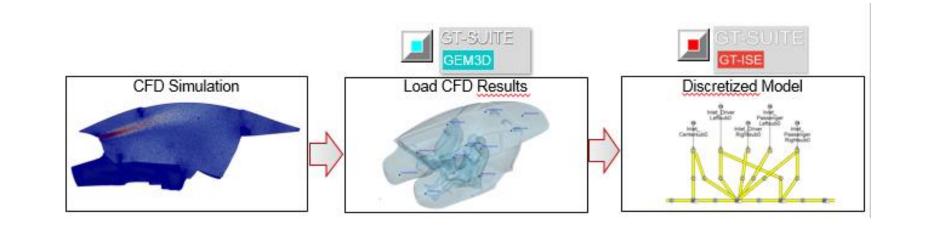
GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(热管理方面)

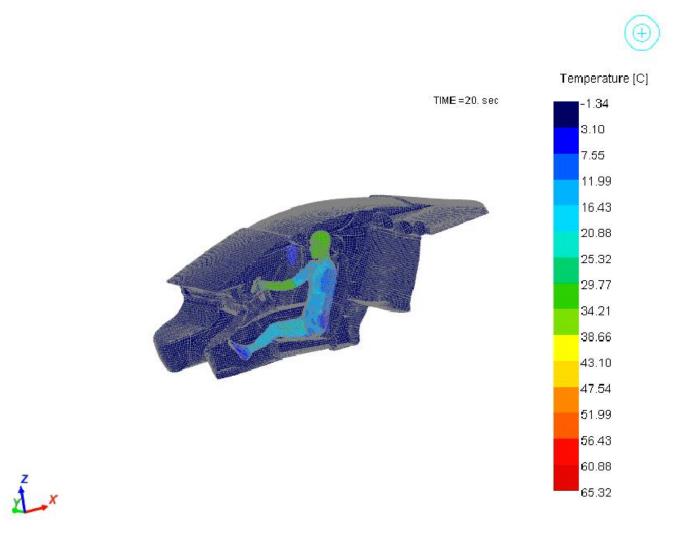


乘员舱热分析

- ■GT改进
 - ●更快的三维数模导入乘员舱热舒适性分析
 - ●舒适性分析





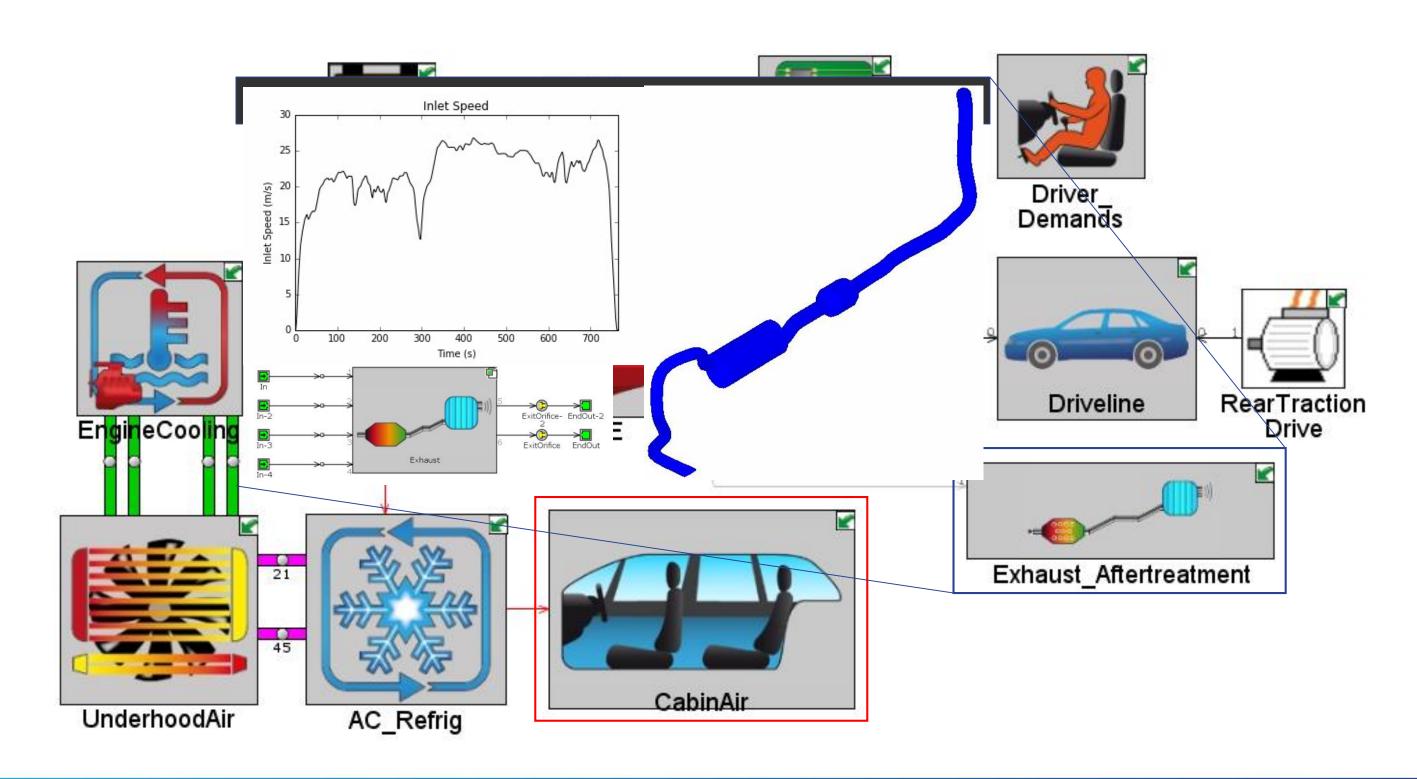


可视化三维结构和空气温度

GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(热管理方面)



GT-TAITherm应用

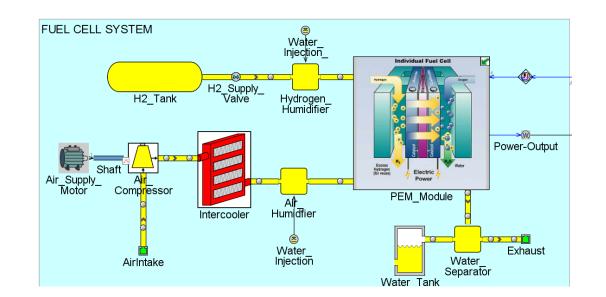


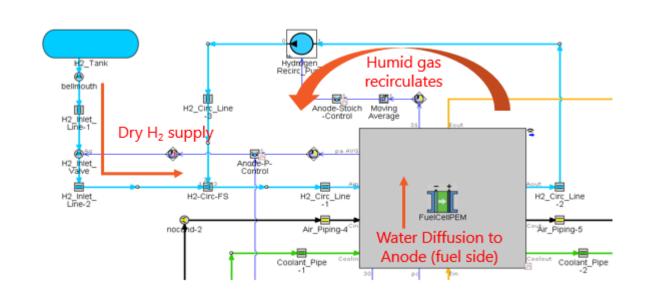
GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(燃料电池)

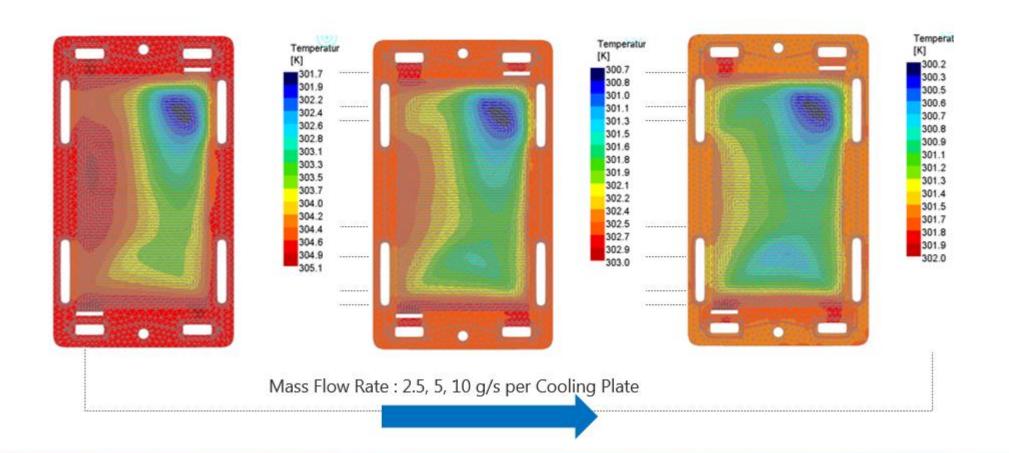


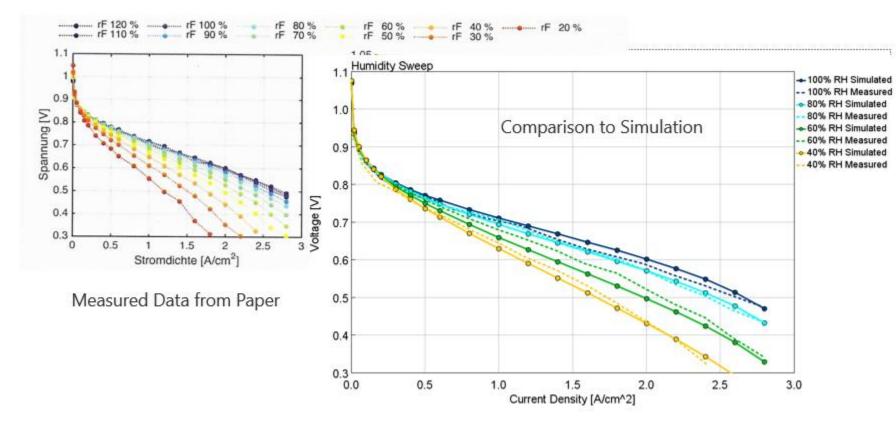
燃料电池应用

- ■加强了极化预测功能
- ■考虑组份的渗透
 - ●水与氮气渗透
- ■热管理分析





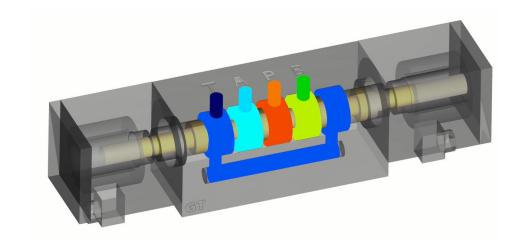


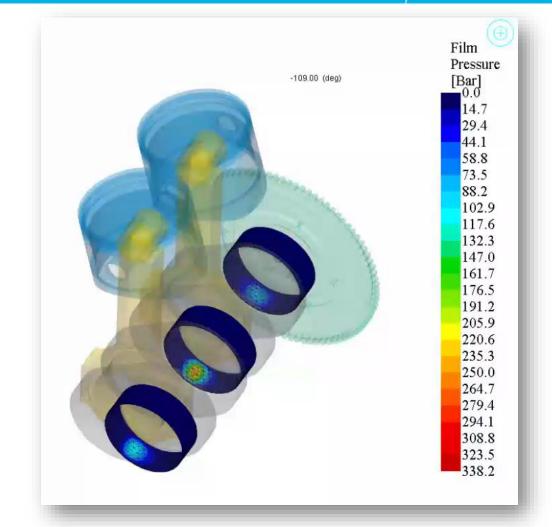


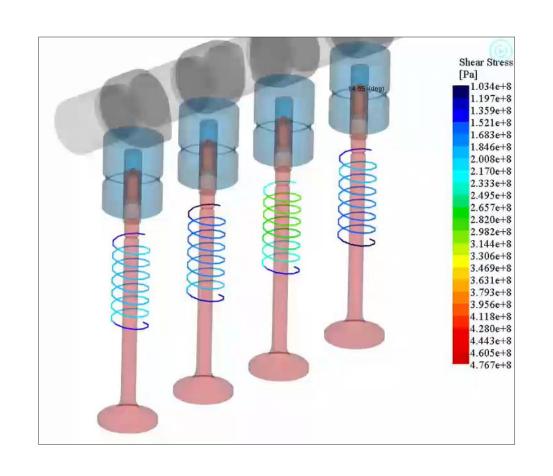
GT-SUITE2020前沿技术(液压-机械应用)



- ■液压回路及多体动力学分析
 - ●使大型系统、长运行时间的计算效率提
 - ●轴承分析功能增强
 - ●3D EHD计算效率提升





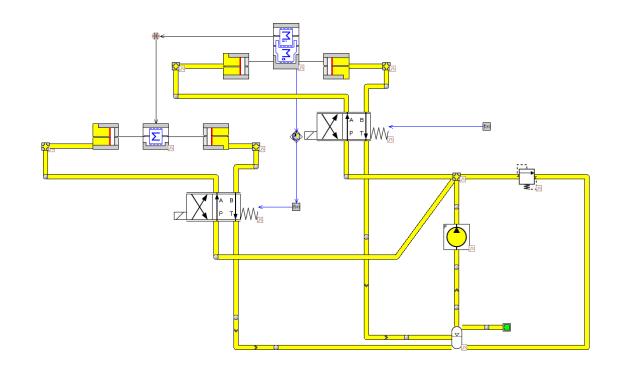






指导式的回路定义

GT-ISE自动识别和建议流体和ODE回路(如机械、电气)的求解器设置



Flow Settings #1

Hydraulic

Explicit

ODE Settings #1

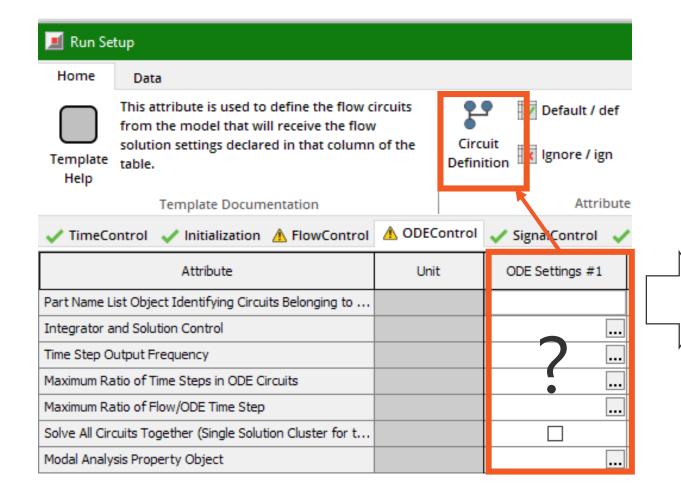
~

Mechanical-def

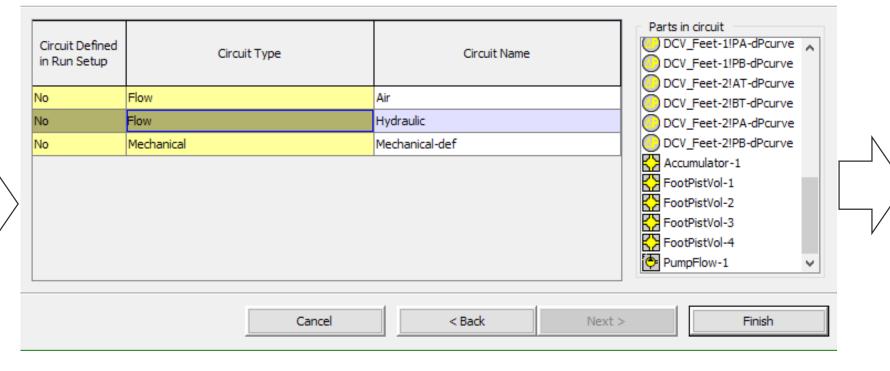
Level3

def (=20) ...

def (=5) ...



This guided circuit definition wizard is designed to detect all circuits in your model, suggest a name for each of them to ease post-processing, and automatically suggest circuit solver settings in most situations.



在Run Setup中自动 建议的求解方法放置

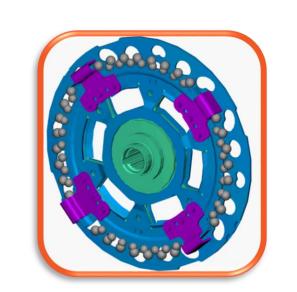
向导智能地识别什么是电路

当不确定要分配什么解决方案设置时激活向导



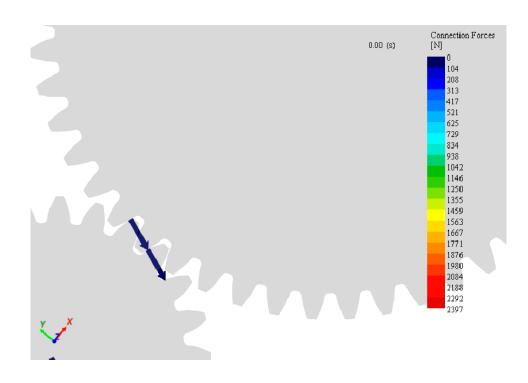
NVH应用

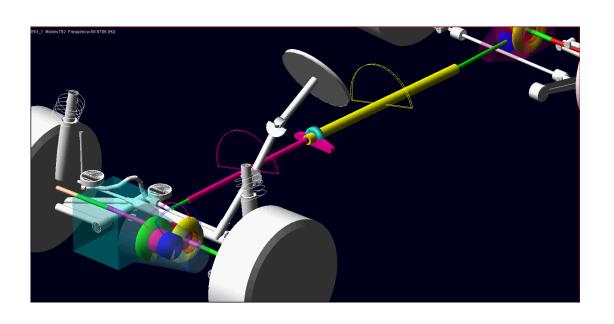
- GT传统优势
 - ●发动机进排气声学
- 传动系统的振动分析
 - ●各重要部件的NVH分析





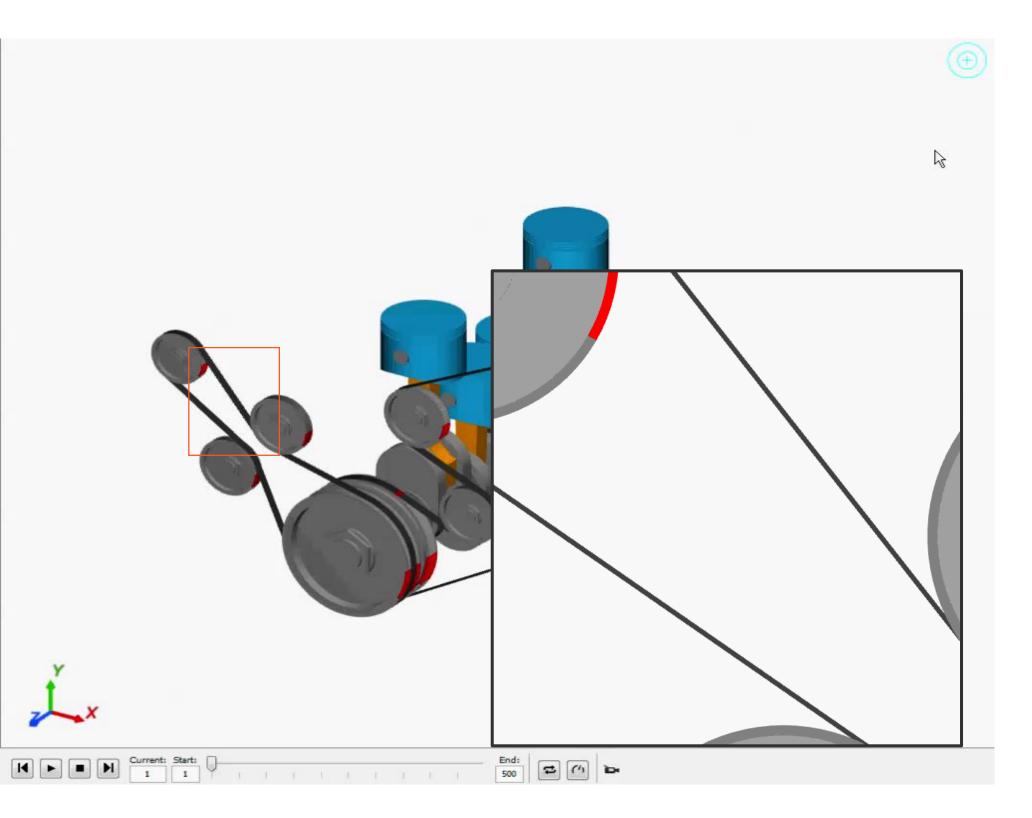


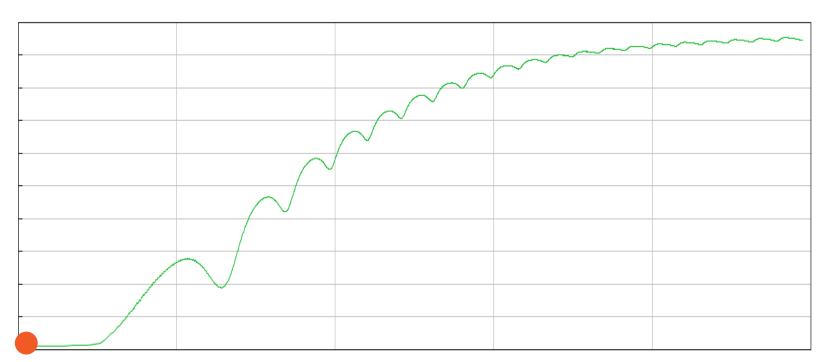




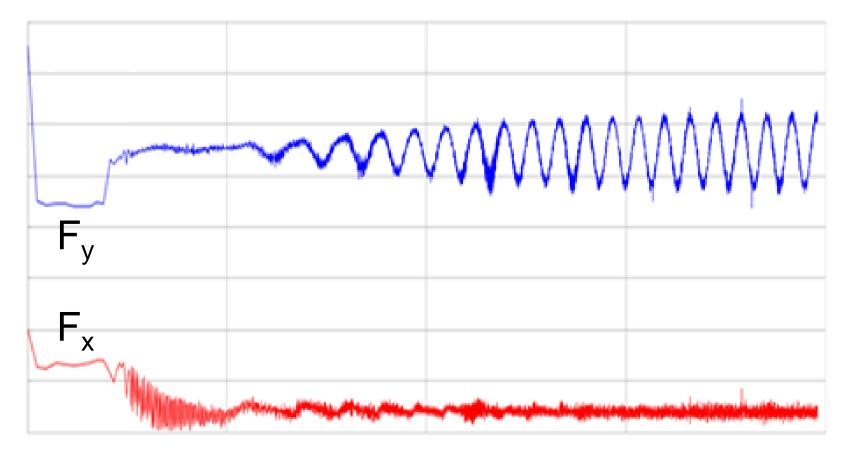


启动-停机分析: BSG系统





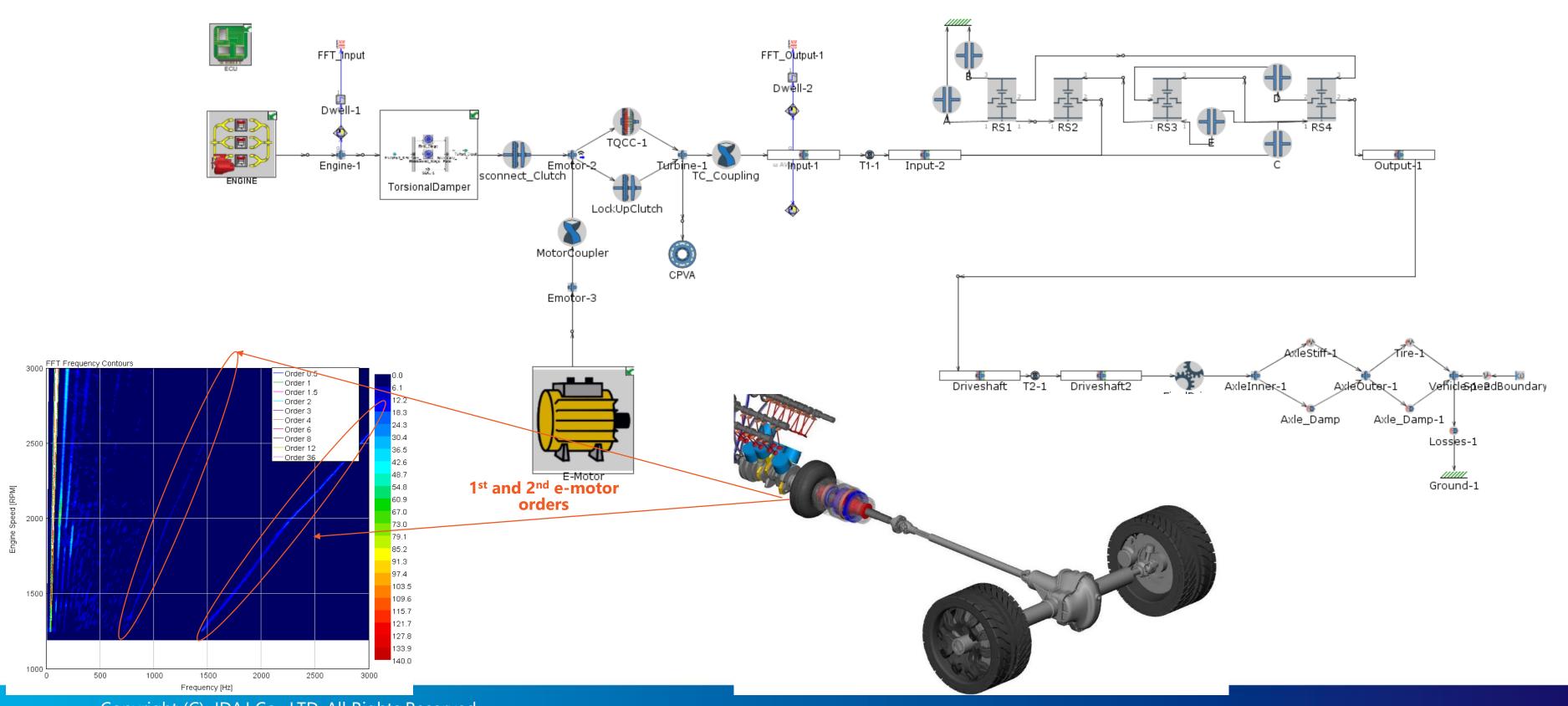
Engine Speed



Unbalanced Block Forces



电机振动详细的JMAG模型在传动系统中NVH的研究



目录

- 1. GT-SUITE 2020软件介绍
- 2. 前沿功能介绍
- 3. 总结

总结



- GUI方面
 - Python 自动化操作
 - ●模型升级管理器
- 优化/DOE功能
 - ●瞬态曲线优化
 - DOE后处理功能加强
- GEM3D功能
 - ●电机、电池三维数模导入
 - ●管路系统自动化离散
- ■通用流体
 - ●压强模型增强
 - ●波纹管增加
 - ●管路作用力输出

- 整车性能、热管理/能量管理应用
 - ●新增加控制策略
 - ●新增Jmag-Express On-line功能
 - AutoLion-3D功能
 - 关键部件三维热管理分析(电机、电池、 发动机、增压器等)
- 多体动力学/NVH应用
 - ●新增加大量多全动力学模板
 - ●动力部成的振动分析

欢迎联系IDAJ中国 进行GT-SUITE升级、项目咨询等合作



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