

Co-Simulation For HEV Control SW-Development

Co-Simulation for hybrid vehicle control software development

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Diesel Gasoline Systems

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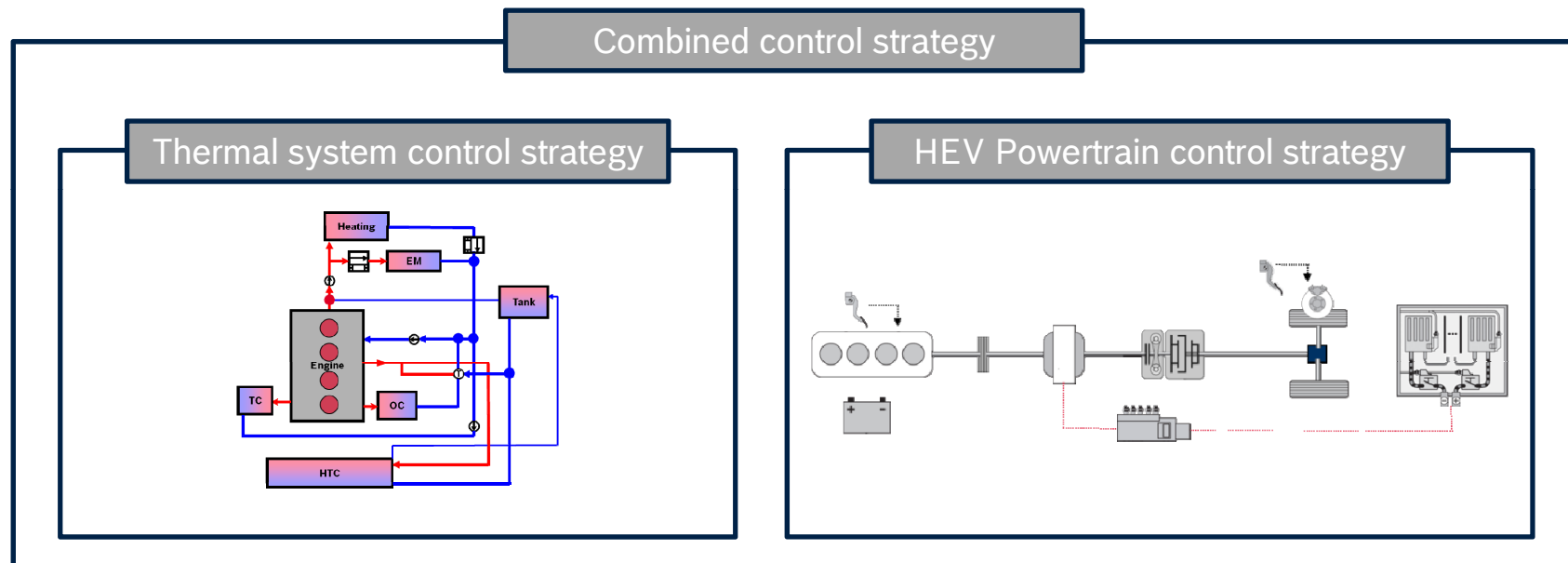
- Scope & Motivation
- Use cases & Requirements
- Simulation Environments
- Parameterization & Validation
- Summary and Conclusion



Scope of (Co)Simulation

Support the development of innovative energy management control strategies for passenger cars

Domains under investigation:



Diesel Gasoline Systems

Motivation for (Co)Simulation

- Good reproducibility and fast repeatability of experiments
 - Required especially for traffic simulation & warm-up experiments

- Investigation of real world systems with limited availability
 - Not all HEV / thermal topologies are available as real systems

- Time & costs savings by “Virtual Controller Prototyping”
 - Run control strategy model on a rapid prototyping system in a vehicle

Using (Co)Simulation makes us faster and saves money!



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→ Scope & Motivation

→ Use cases & Requirements

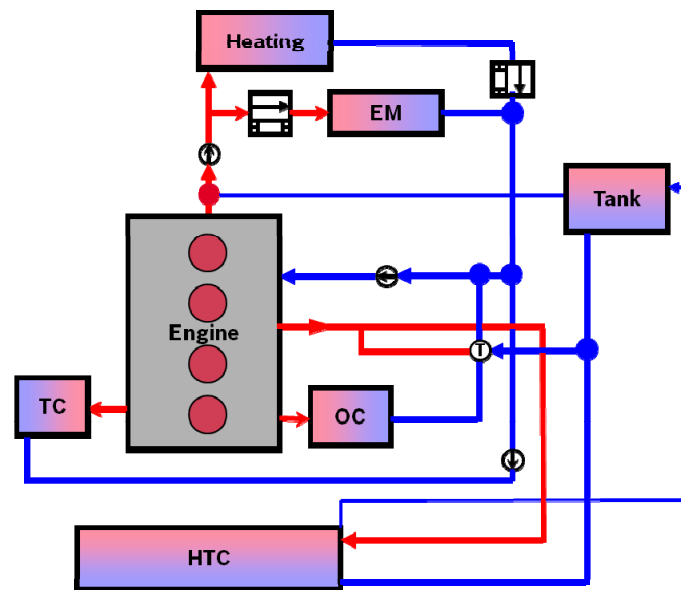
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Development: Thermal System Control Strategy



EM E-Machine
TC Turbo Charger
HTC High Temperature Cooler
OC Oil Cooler

Function:

- Optimized thermal management with prioritization of comfort and fuel consumption

Considered information:

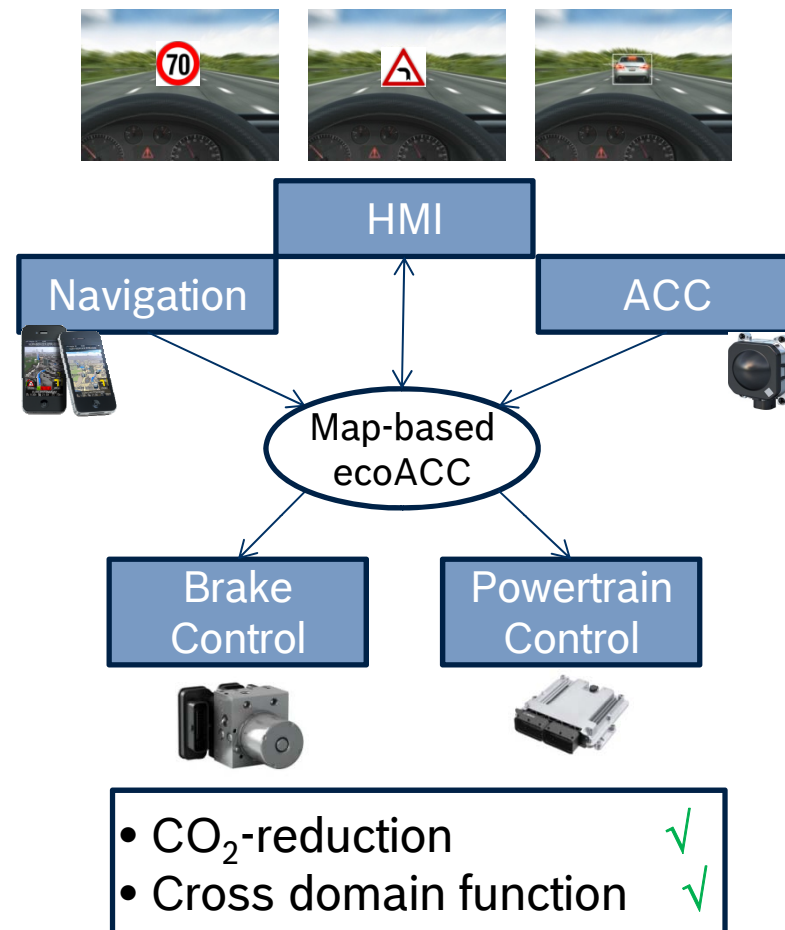
- Engine load and speed
- Cooling/Exhaust system temperatures/flowrates
- Influence on powertrain control

Requirements for the Simulation:

- Engine model with thermal behavior
- Detailed cooling/ exhaust system model
- Powertrain model including friction
- Model of control strategy software

Diesel Gasoline Systems

Development: Map-based *eco*ACC (HEV)



Function:

- Vehicle increases, decreases and holds speed autonomously

Considered information:

- Desired vehicle behavior from HMI
- Track information from navigation
- Traffic information from radar

Requirements for the Simulation:

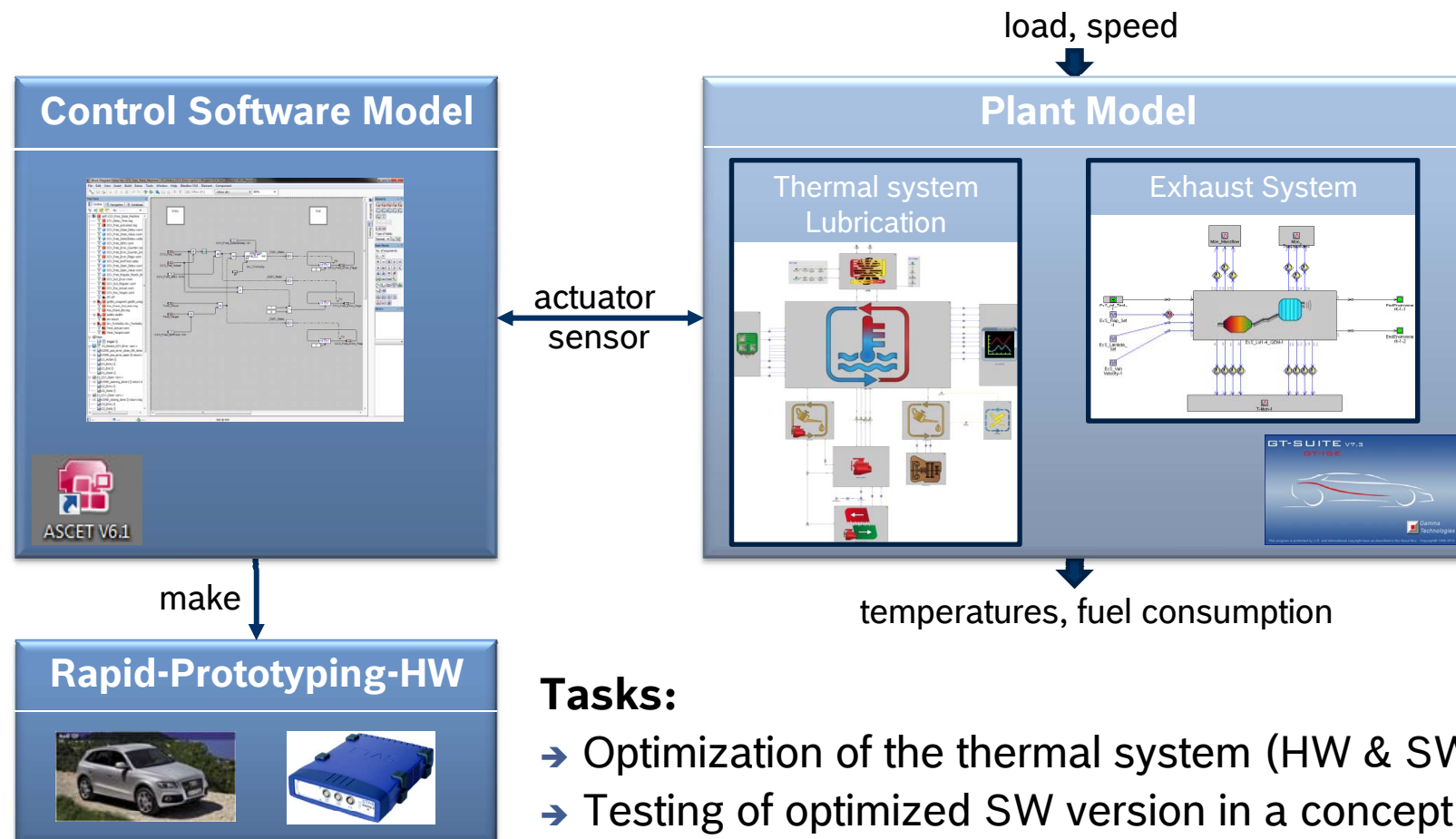
- Radar system model, traffic model
- Navigation system model
- Powertrain model
- Model of control strategy software

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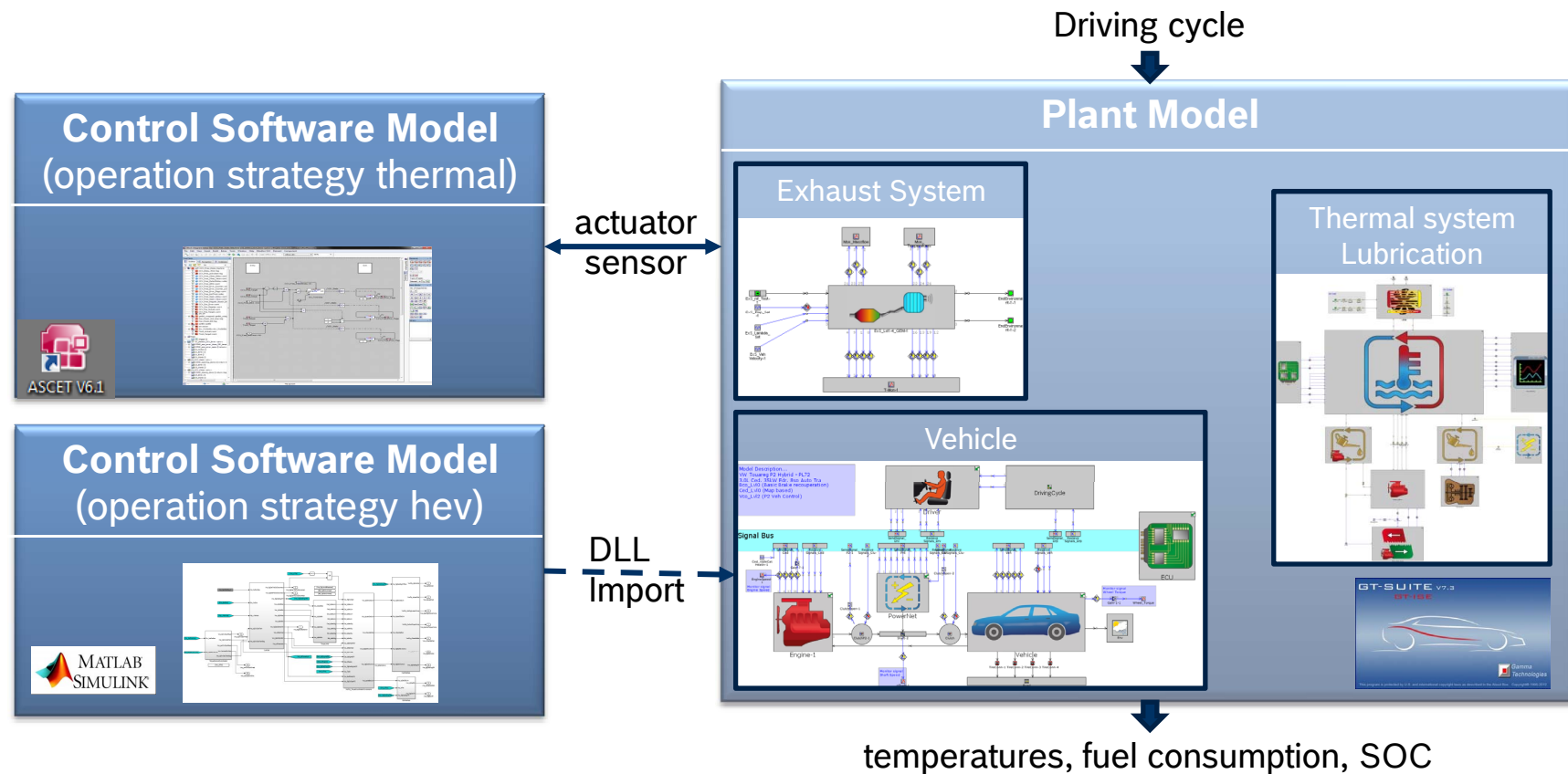
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Optimization Thermal System Control Strategy (HEV)

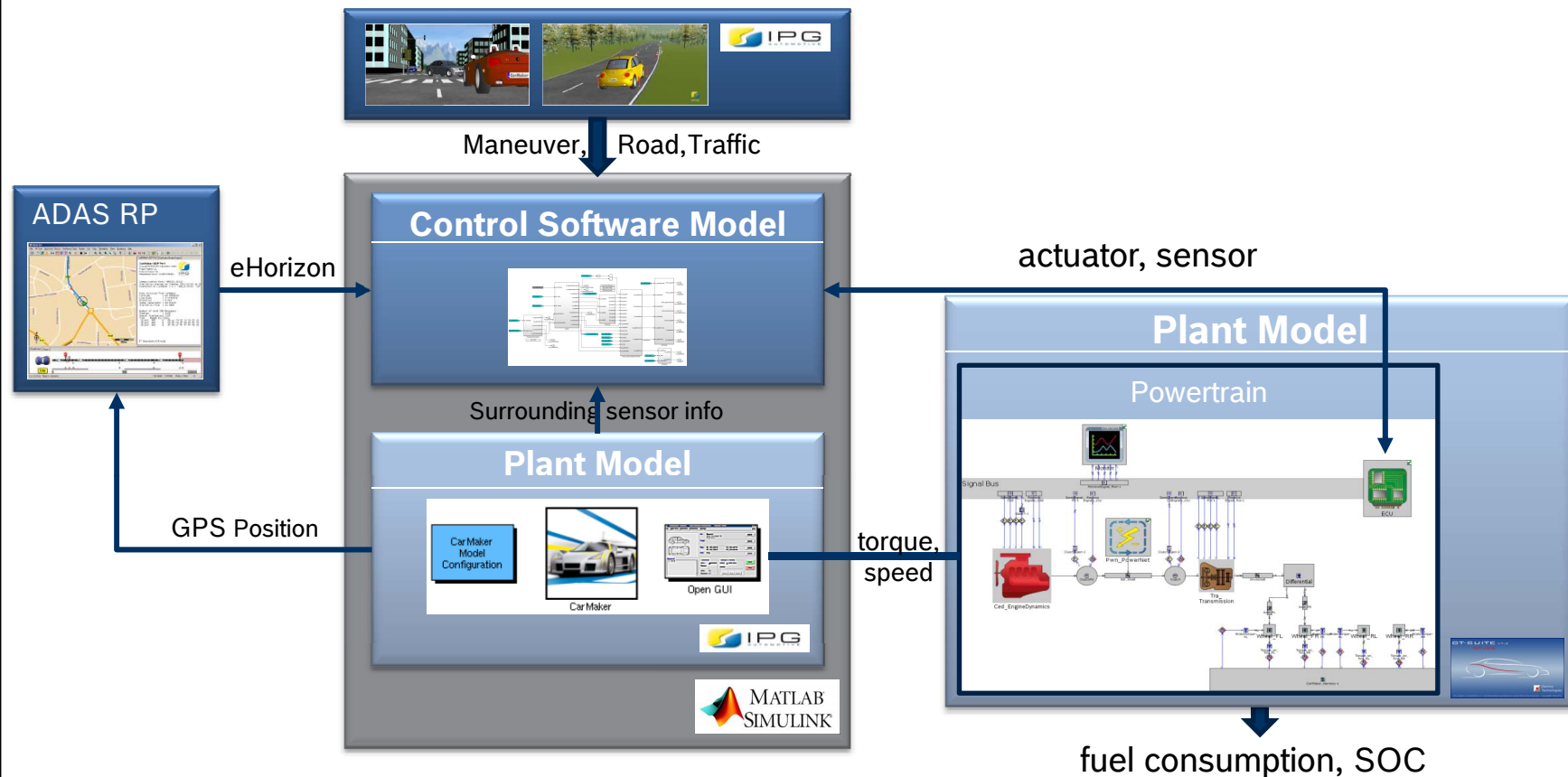


Combined HEV & Thermal Strategy Optimization



Task: Investigate CO2 benefit of combined thermal and HEV strategy optimization

Simulation Environment for Map-based ecoACC



Tasks: Optimize & develop predictive powertrain control strategy

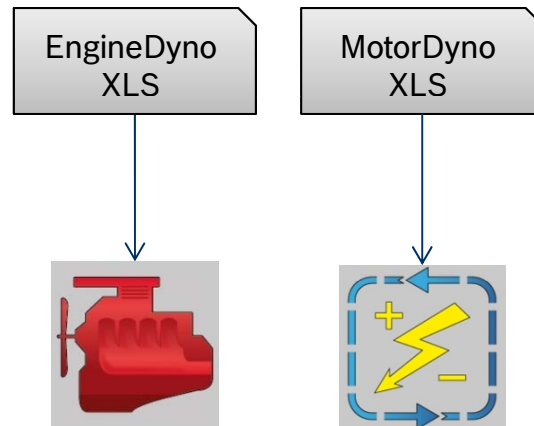
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- Used Simulation Environments
- **Parameterization & Validation**
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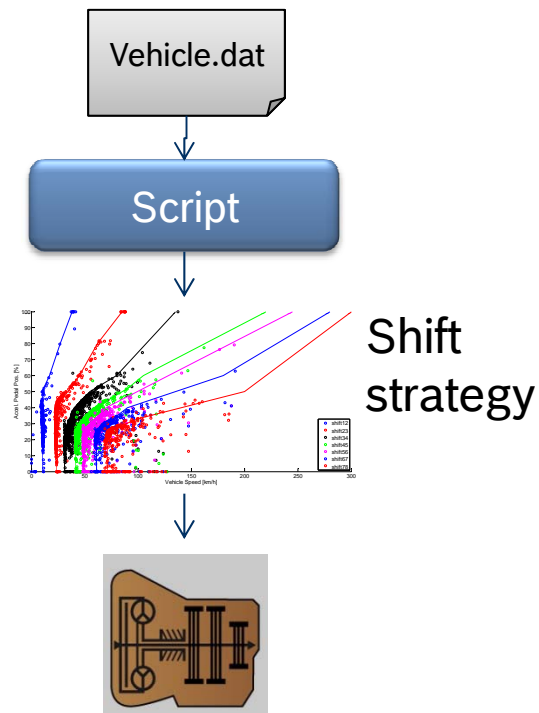


Parameterization

Use data from calibration departments

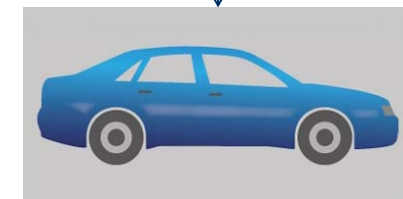


Perform special vehicle measurements



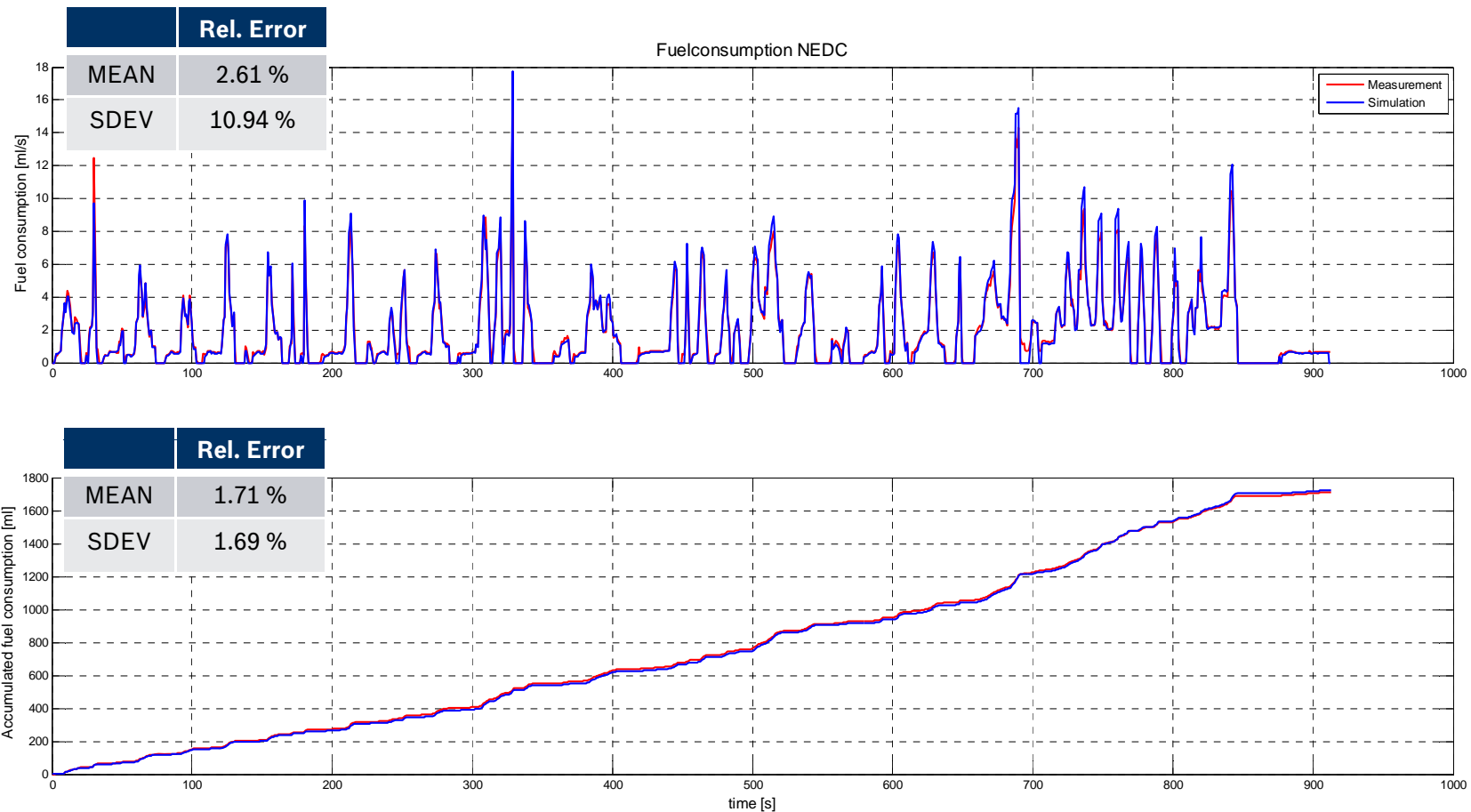
Use catalogue data geometric data

Leergewicht (abhängig von der Ausstattung)	
nach DIN 70020	1980 • 2115 kg
nach 70/156/EWG ¹⁾	2055 • 2190 kg
Zulässige Achslast vorne ²⁾	1210 kg
Zulässige Achslast hinten ²⁾	1355 kg
Zulässiges Gesamtgewicht ²⁾	2485 kg
Dachlast	
Zulässige Dachlast ³⁾	100 kg



Diesel Gasoline Systems

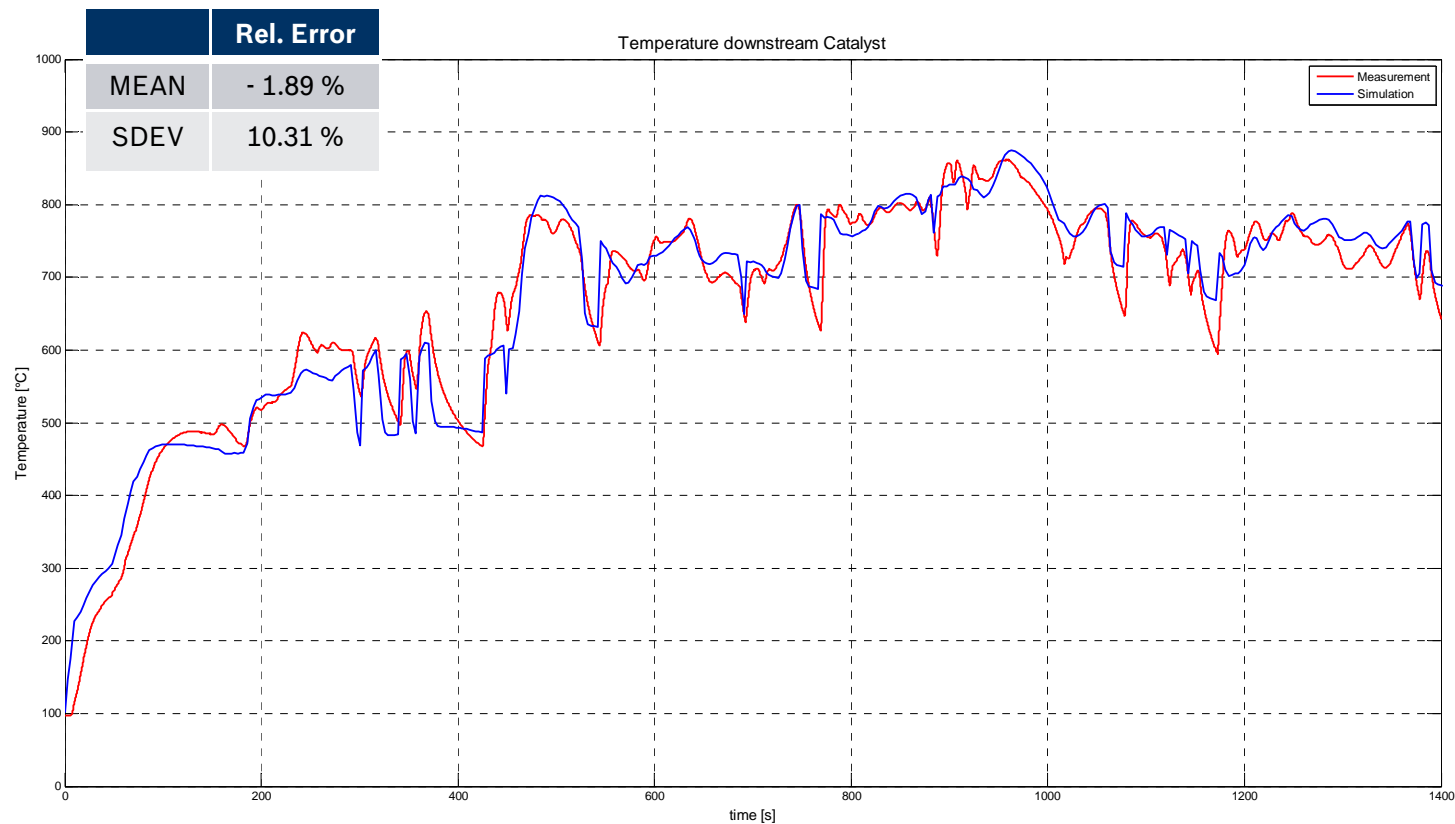
Validation: Fuel Consumption



Diesel Gasoline Systems



Validation: Exhaust Temperature



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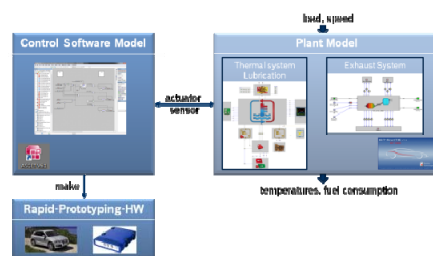
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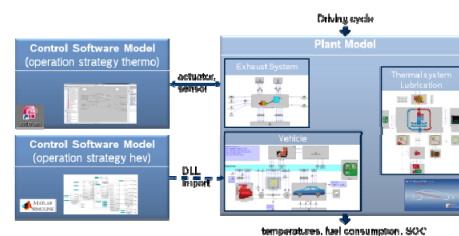
Summary

- There are use case specific simulation environments for

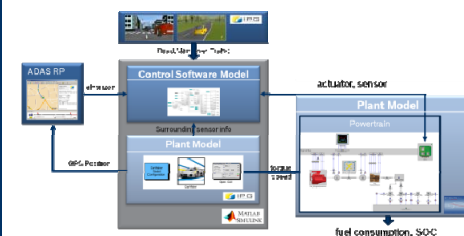
Thermal Strategy



Combined Strategy



Predictive Strategy



- GTSuite is applied for plant models
- CarMaker is applied for radar sensor models & maneuver, traffic simulation
- ASCET & Simulink are applied for control software models

Conclusion

- GT Suite fulfills our requirements for a scalable simulation/modeling environment for plant models
- To cover all use cases several tools have to be integrated to one useful simulation application
Requirement: Standardized interfaces for tool interoperability
- Reuse of subsystem models coming from different tools is essential
Requirement: Standardized ex-/import features for model exchange

Continue development in tool interoperability & model exchange features



Thank you for your attention!

