



Co-Simulation Platform Connecting Chemistry and Powertrain Dynamics to Traffic Simulation

Project overview

LOGE GmbH & VKA RWTH Aachen

March 2020

Agenda

- ☐ Background
- ☐ Project goal
- ☐ Consortium
- ☐ Solution concept
- ☐ Development stages
- ☐ Implementation
- ☐ Project impact
- ☐ Progress

Background | Emission gap: reality vs laboratory



Since September 1, 2017, passenger car emissions have been measured under real conditions

Source: Bosch

"normal driving" required, but coverage of 95%+ of EU driving expected. Considered as parameter of highest influence

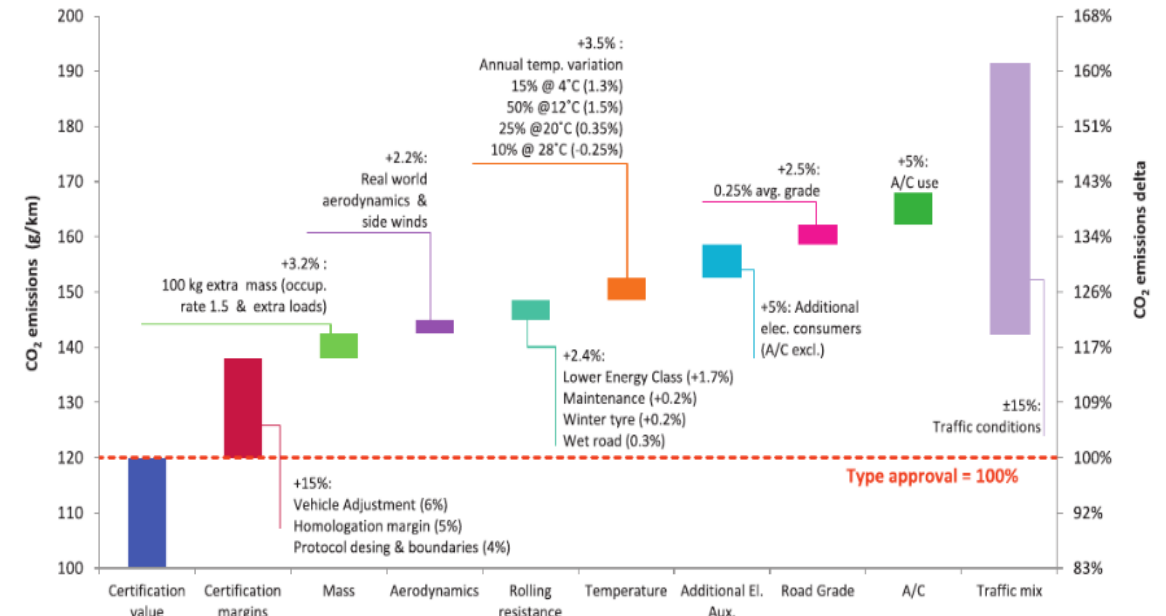


Fig. 7.1. Reality vs Certification gap estimation for an average 2015 passenger car; breakdown of factors contributing to the gap.

Source: Fuel consumption and CO₂ emissions from passenger cars in Europe – Laboratory versus real-world emissions | Georgios Fontaras, Nikiforos-Georgios Zacharof, Biagio Ciuffo <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.pecs.2016.12.004>

Solution: measurement- or simulation(virtual)-based vehicle calibration and optimisation for real driving conditions

Background | Motivation for virtual calibration

Lower interest in developing new combustion systems, but high pressure on cost-effective product and process

Expensive development and calibration procedures that rely on measurements on engine/vehicle test benches

Simulation based front-loading enables cost reduction, efficiency increase and quality improvement

- [Computer Aided Engineering \(CAE\)](#) tools are used to reduce cost and time of powertrain development ECU calibration.
- [Hardware-in-the-Loop \(HiL\) / X-in-the-Loop \(XiL\)](#) platforms allow the integration of CAE tools in the powertrain development and ECU online calibration.
- Incorporation in the XiL platform [physical-based models](#) is essential to increase the accuracy of simulations and the acceptance of the novel HiL co-simulation model toolbox.
- The virtualization of test drives for [Real Driving Emissions \(RDE\)](#) requires a [holistic simulation approach](#): to meet the requirements; incorporation of combustion → aftertreatment → powertrain → vehicle → driver → traffic; [multi-level co-simulation](#)

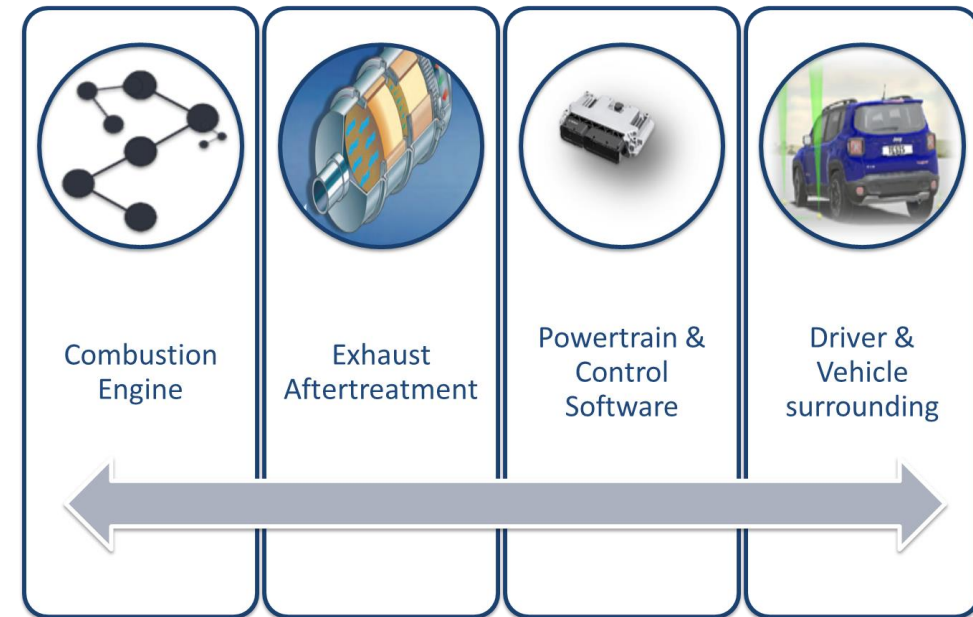
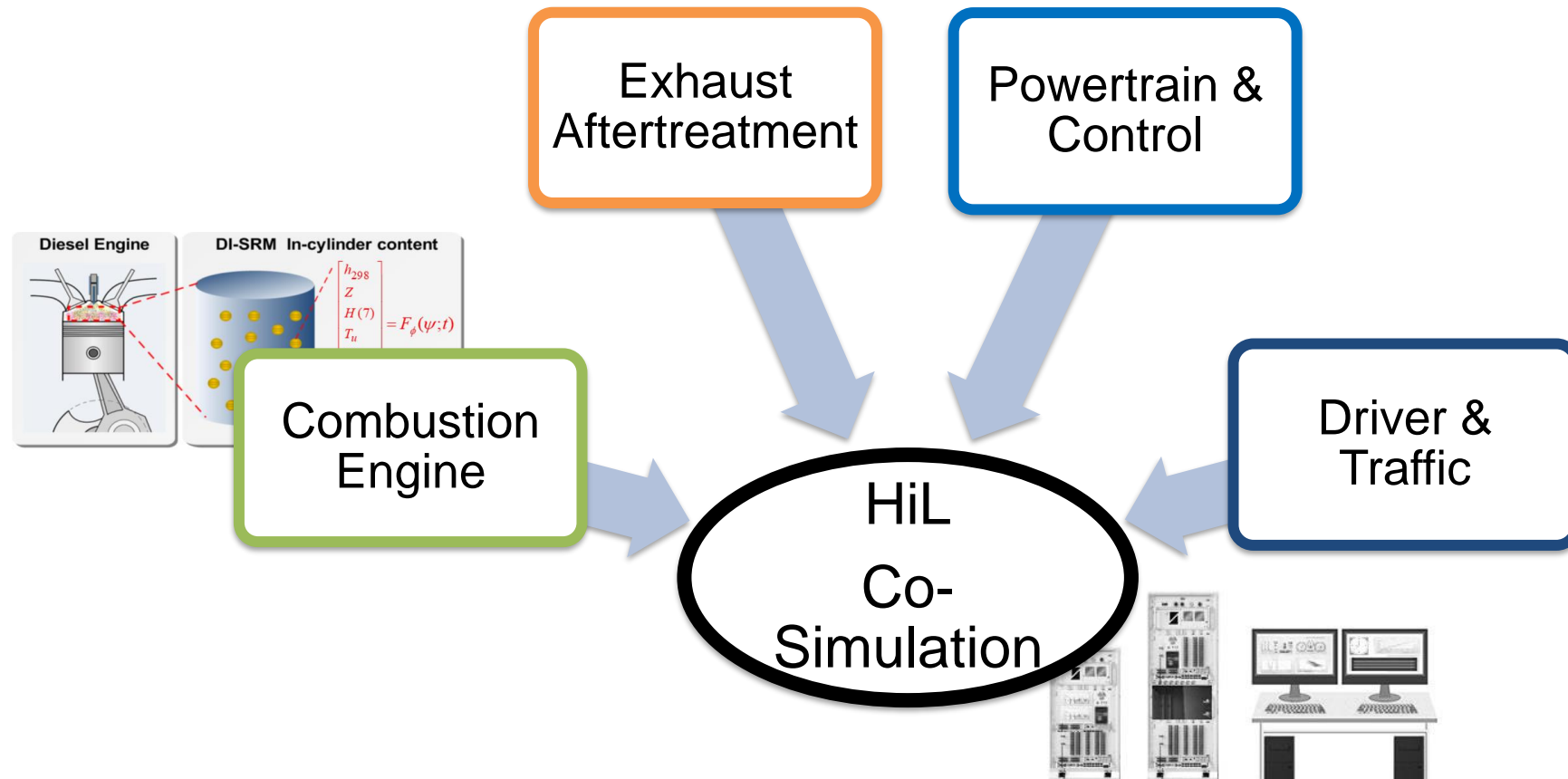


Image source: RWTH-Aachen, TESIS, BOSCH, Gamma

Hardware-in-the-Loop (HiL) as a key for efficient development of environmentally friendly vehicle powertrains

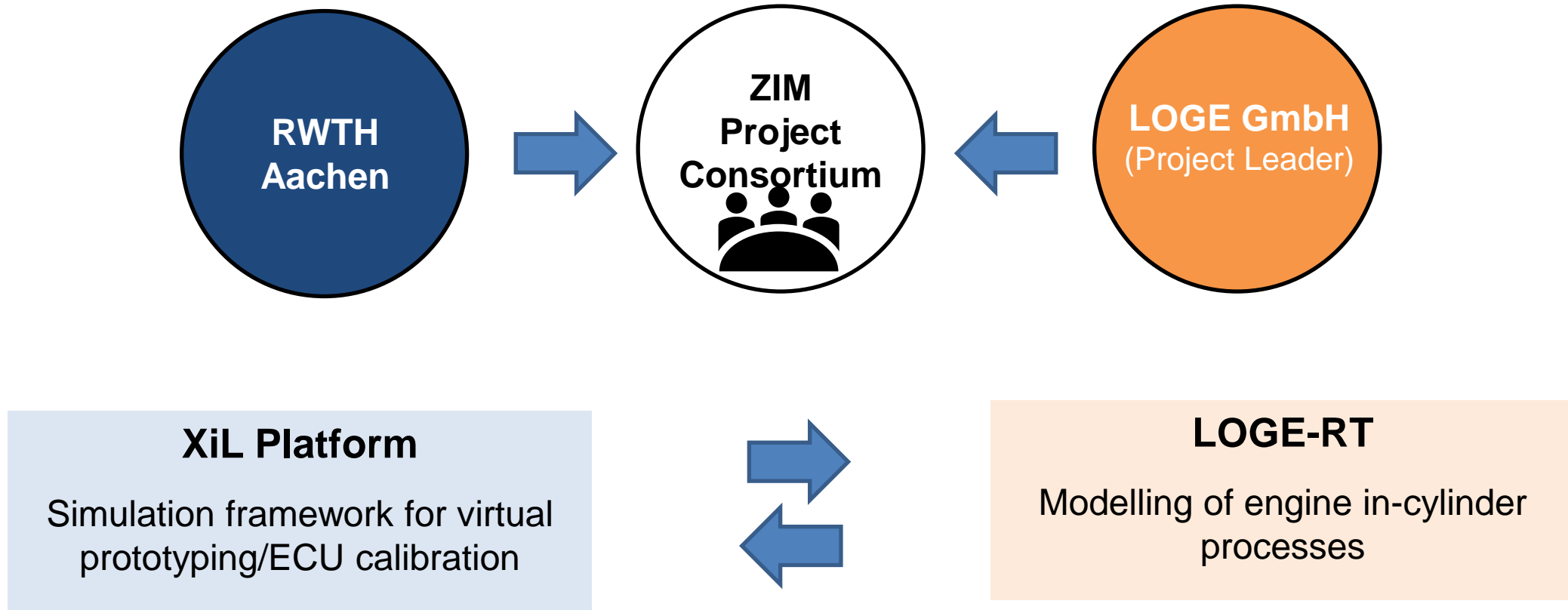
Project goal

- LOGE-RT engine software employing detailed chemistry for real-time emissions prediction for RDE applications of a compression ignition diesel engine
- Co-simulation of LOGE-RT – 0D physics-based model for Hardware-in-the-Loop based applications



Source: LOGE AB, VKA RWTH Aachen

Consortium



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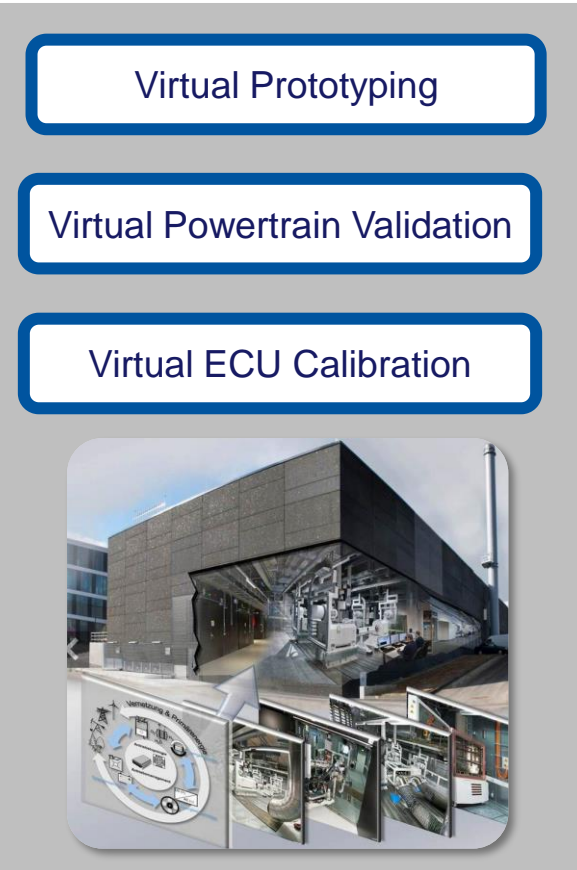
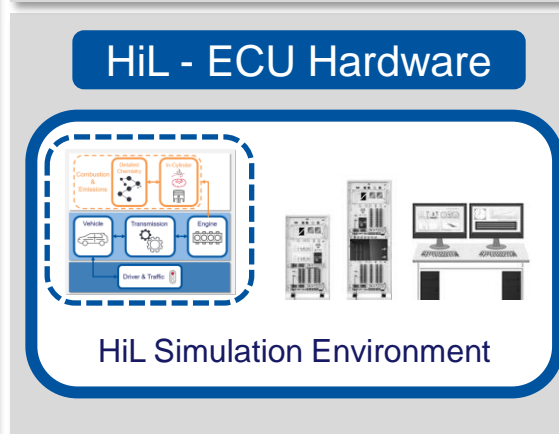
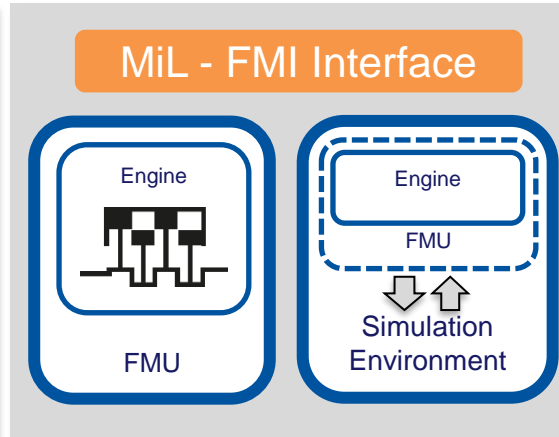
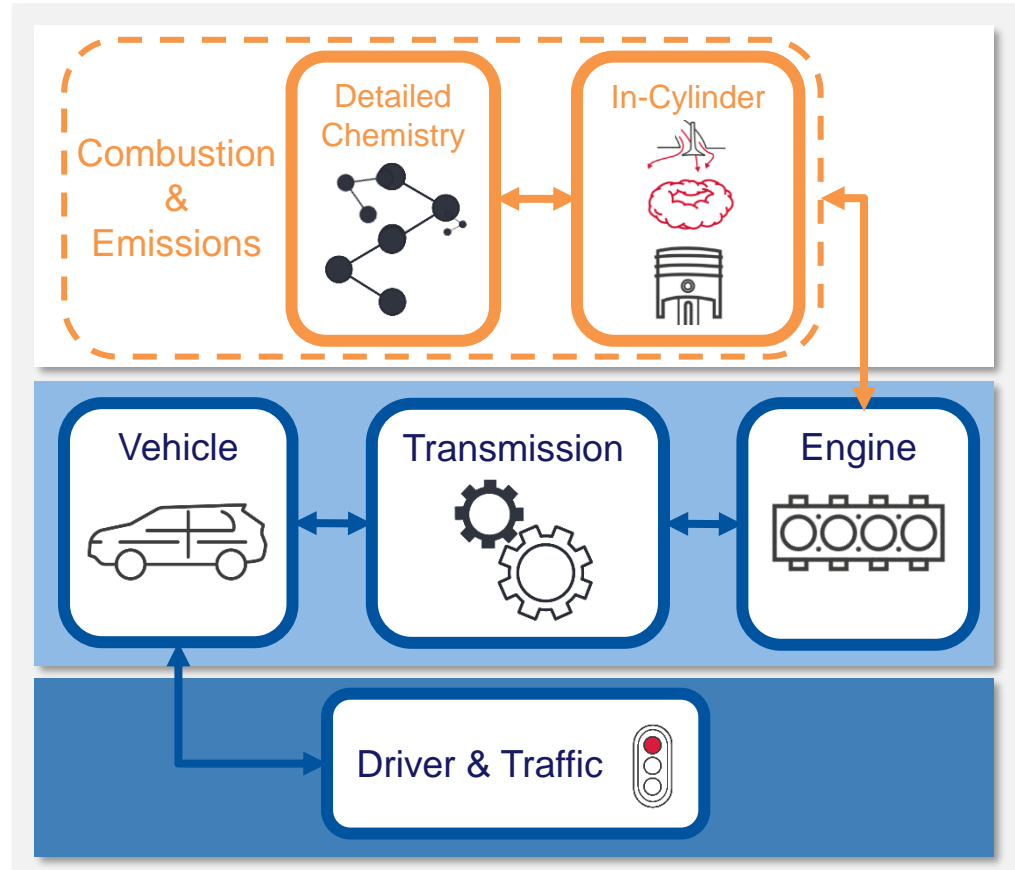
Solution concept

RWTH
LOGE

Co-Simulation Model Domains

Model-in-the-Loop
 Hardware-in-the-Loop

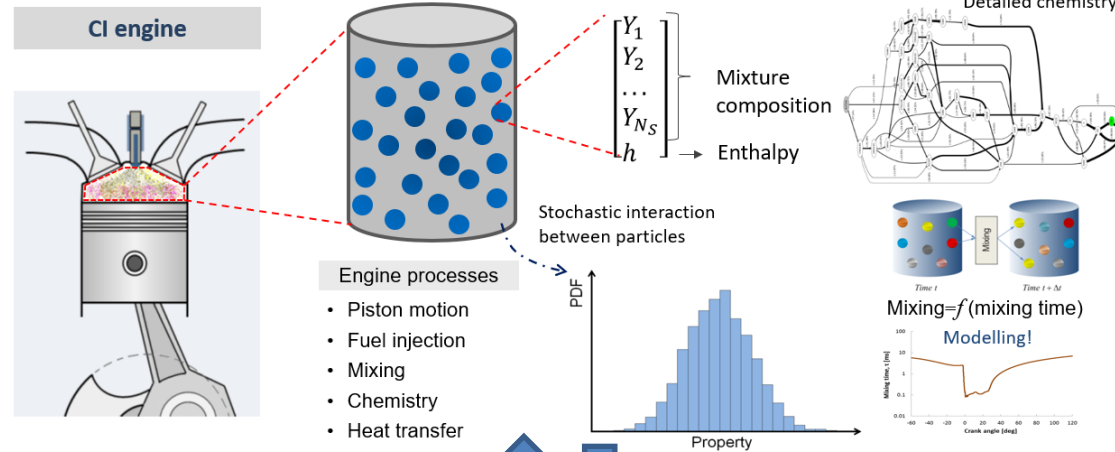
Application Assessment



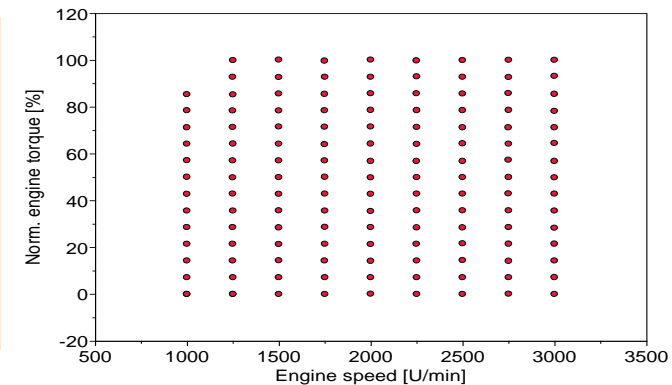
Solution concept | Engine cylinder modelling

LOGE-RT based on SRM and 1D full engine model in GTP

Stochastic Reactor Model



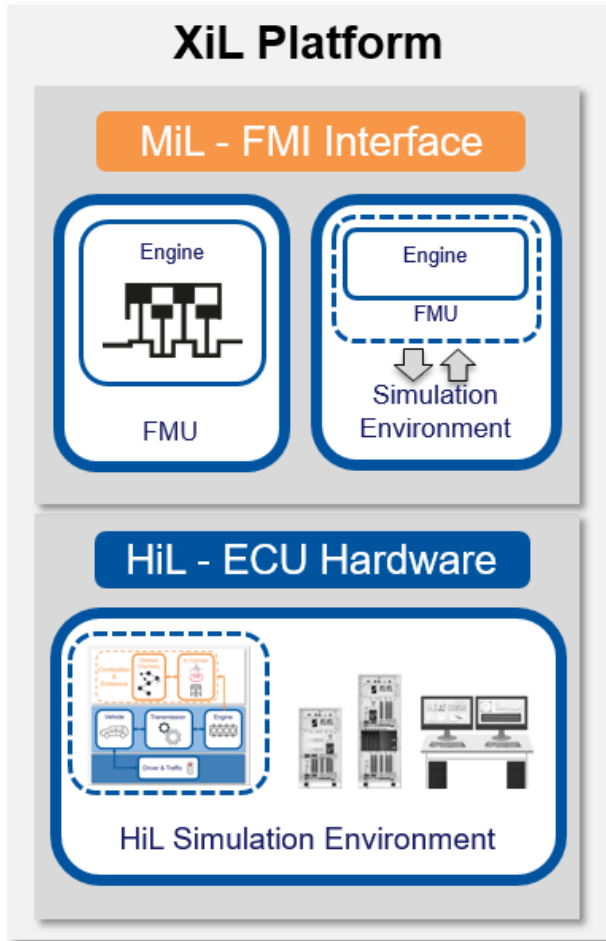
- Measured data for model development, training and validation
- Model application to real driving cycle conditions such as WLTP



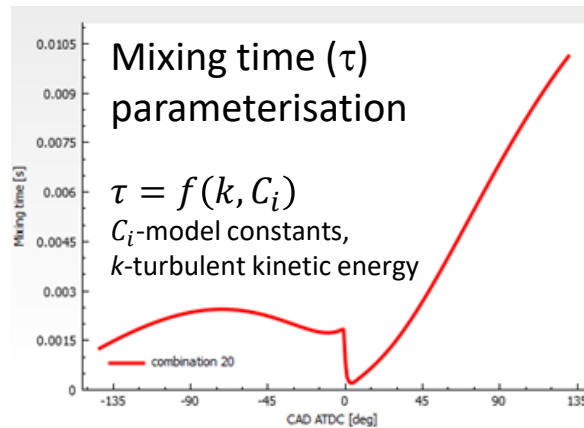
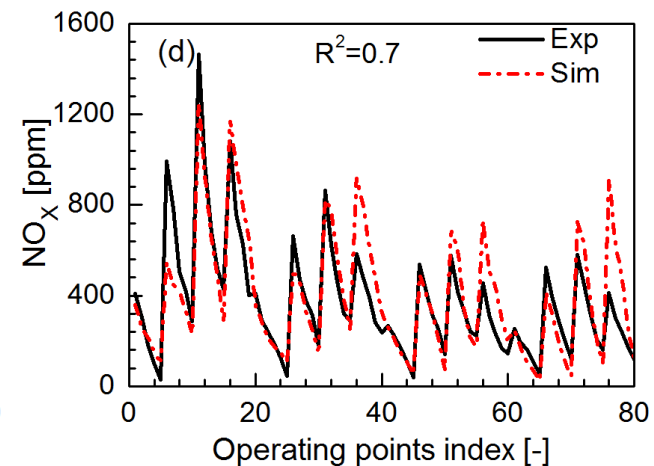
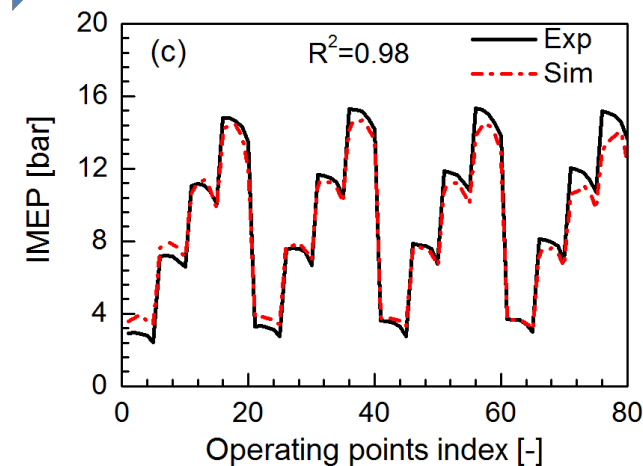
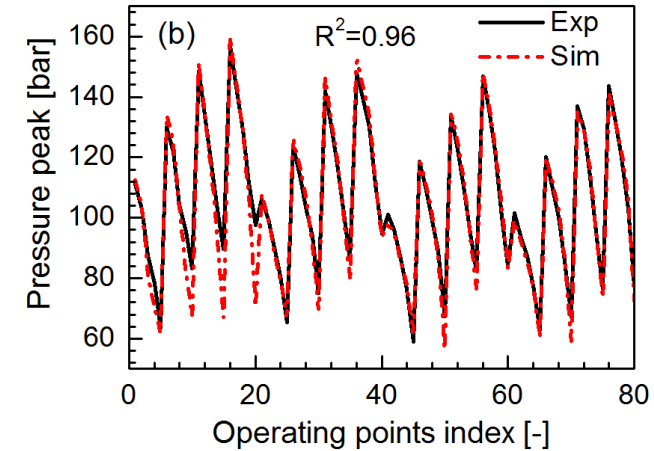
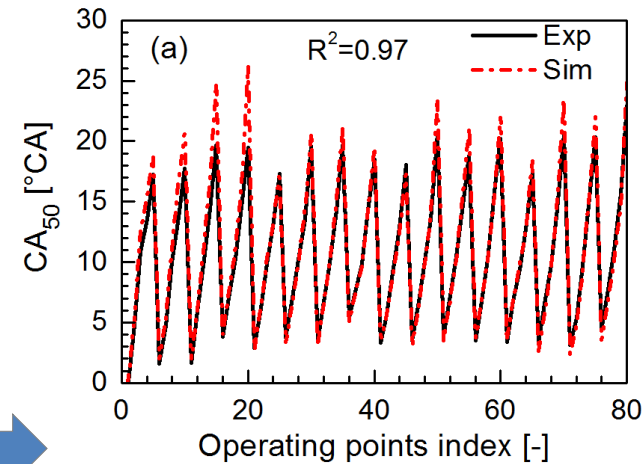
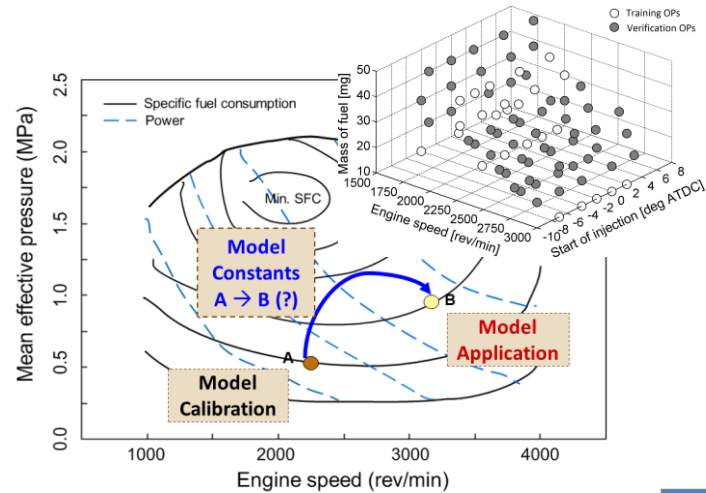
Virtual
prototyping



ECU
calibration

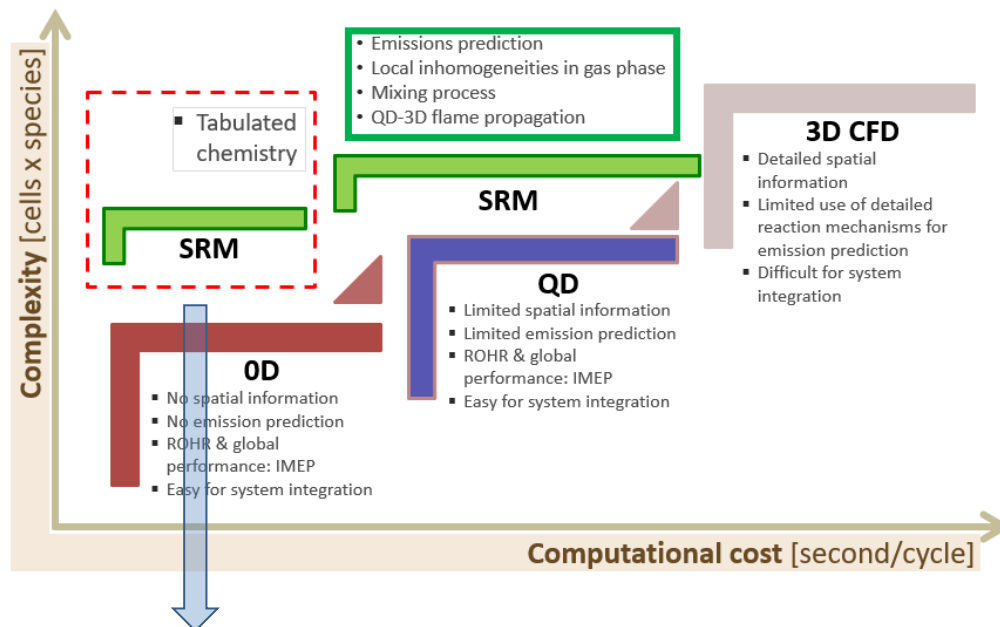


Engine performance mapping using LOGE SRM



Towards real time driving cycle simulations

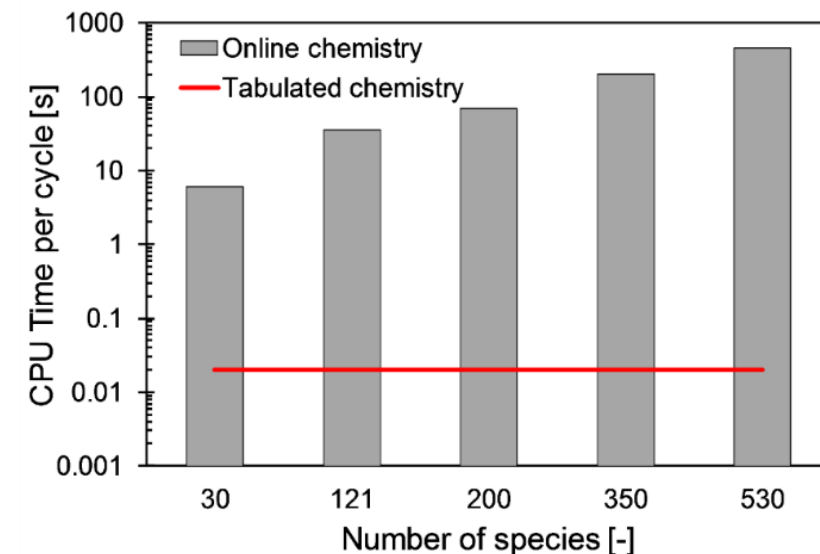
LOGE SRM | Relation to other methods



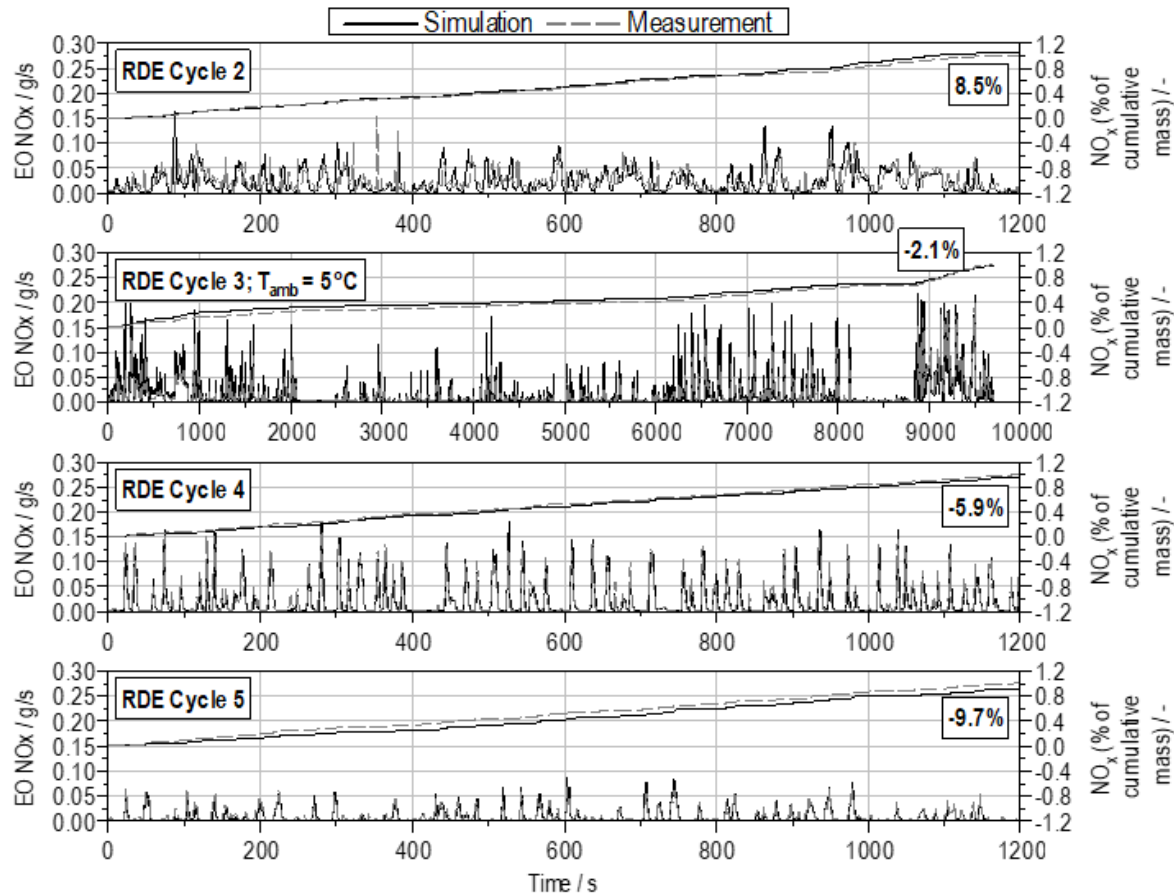
- Possibility to use complex fuel surrogates with no drawback on computational cost
- Advantages for full cycle simulations and control algorithms development and optimisation

Tabulated chemistry

- Instead of using product species as indicators of the reaction progress, the evolution of the chemistry is parametrized with a progress variable (C) using chemical enthalpy (h_{298}) $C = (h_{298} - h_{298,0}) / (h_{298,maxHR} - h_{298,0})$
- Detailed chemistry scheme is pre-compiled in a look-up table containing dc/dt source, molar mass of the mixture, polynomial coefficients, species to be monitored and emissions source terms; the look-up table parameters are pressure, unburned temperature, equivalence ratio and EGR



HiL modeling approach using physics-based engine model



Validation of the HiL simulation results for the engine-out NOx emission

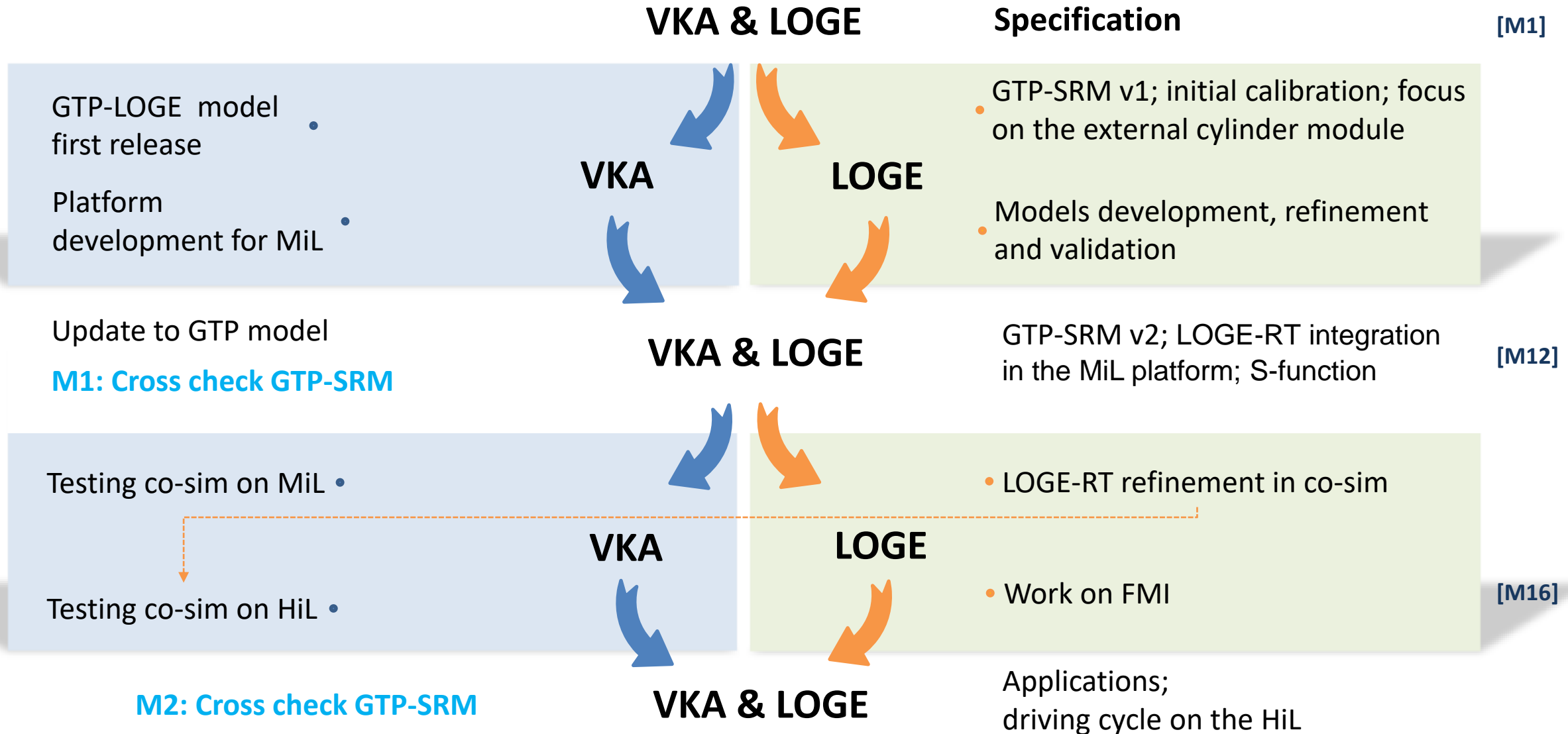
Source: Virtual Real driving environment and emissions: a road towards XiL-based digitalization of the powertrain calibration, International Conference on Calibration Methods and Automotive Data Analytics May 21–22, 2019, Berlin

Relevant publications

- [1] Lee, S.; Andert, J.; Hardware-in-the-Loop-Based Virtual Calibration Approach to Meet Real Driving Emissions Requirements. In: *SAE Int. Journal Engines*.
- [2] Lee, S.; Andert, J.; Pischinger, S.; Scalable Mean Value Modeling for Real-Time Engine Simulations with Improved Consistency and Adaptability. In: *WCX SAE World Congress Experience* : (SAE Technical Paper Series).
- [3] Joerg, C.; Lee, S.; Accurate Mean Value Process Models for Model-Based Engine Control Concepts by Means of Hybrid Modeling. In: *WCX SAE World Congress Experience* : (SAE Technical Paper Series).

- The engine model is calibrated using steady-state engine mapping from the test bench
- Achieved cycle NOx emission target $\pm 10\%$ set during the project begin
- Effort for HiL system set-up
 - Depending upon the verified inputs (hardware information, measurement data, ECU, rest bus simulation, etc.) required for the HiL set-up

Development stages | Overview



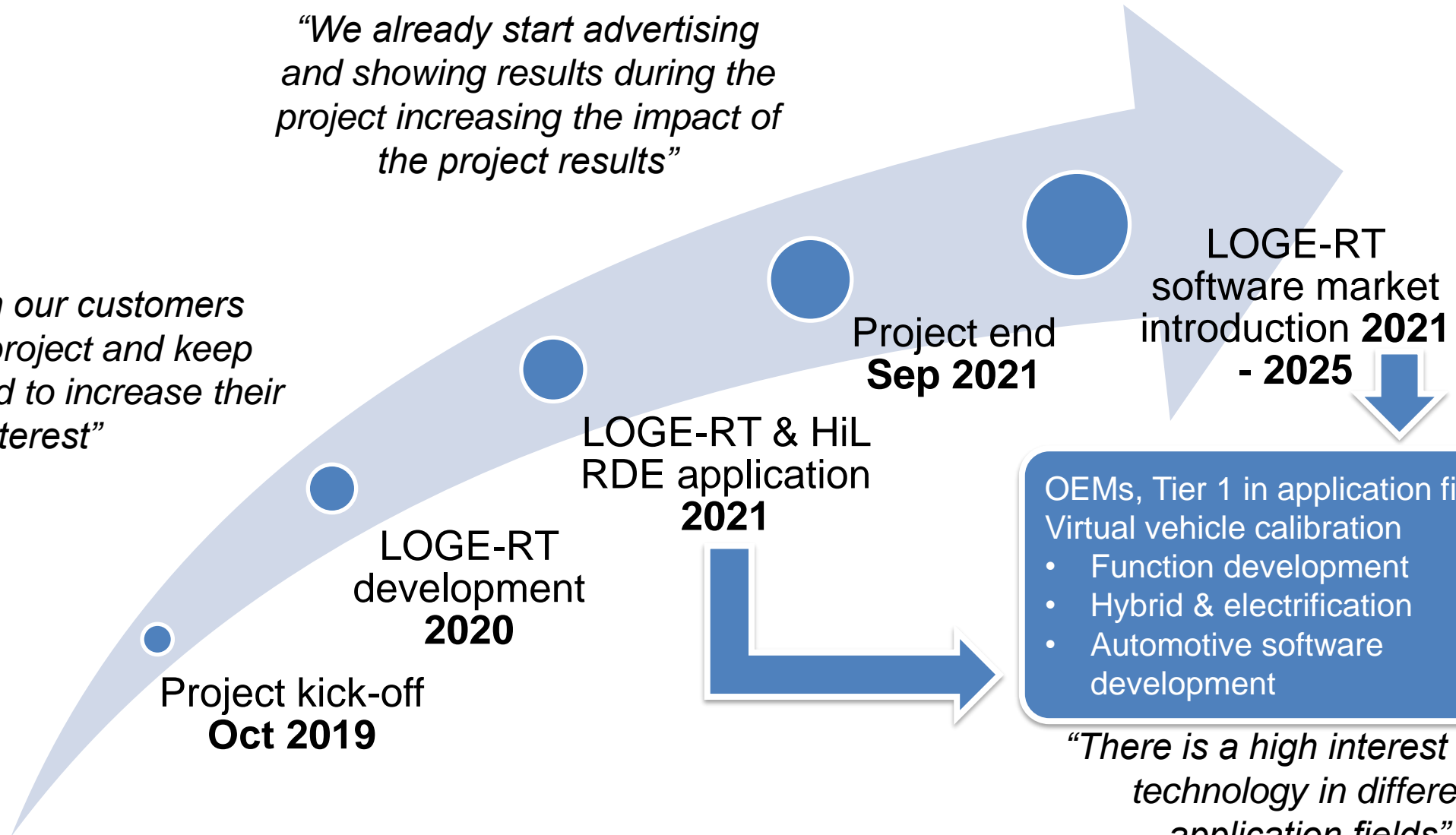
Development stages | Work packages

Specification	WP1	Specification
Test engine, Fuel specification, Operating points selection, RDE application case, Input- and output for co-sim; . . .		
MiL platform	WP2	Real-time engine model
Powertrain models extension and for RT applications	Modelling updates: 0D turbulence, vaporization, heat transfer Optimizations of sub-models (time and accuracy)	
MiL integration, simulation and validation		
LOGE-RT on the MiL platform		
HiL platform	WP3	Real-time tabulated chemistry
Driver and environment model adaptations for RT compilation	Interpolation method for tabulated chemistry	
RT capability of all models considering HiL specification	Automated calibration of emission parameters	
Integration of LOGE-RT on the HiL platform		
Functional-Mockup Interface	WP4	Functional-Mockup Interface
HiL simulation and validation	FMI programming and validation	
Driving cycle on the HiL platform		
Management	WP5	Management
Meetings, Workshops, Conferences, Reports, Advertising, Market introduction, . . .		

Implementation strategy

*“We already start advertising
and showing results during the
project increasing the impact of
the project results”*

*“We inform our customers
about the project and keep
them involved to increase their
interest”*



Impact of the Project

Strategies for knowledge transfer to improve the impact of the CONNECDT project:

Action	Description	Time frame
Personal meetings	During the personal meetings with customers, OEMs and Tier 1 the project partners will present non-confidential results.	During and after the project
Workshops	The project partners will organize workshops with customers, OEMs and Tier 1 to discuss the project results and progress.	During the project
Conferences	The project partners will attend international conferences for scientific and industrial organization to present and discuss the latest project results.	During and after the project
Publications	The project partners will publish the project results in international journals.	During and after the project
Graduates	Graduates who are working on the project and get a new position in the industry could promote the project results.	After the project
Website	The website contains a description of the project, its goals, the project partners, recent news and publications.	During and after the project