

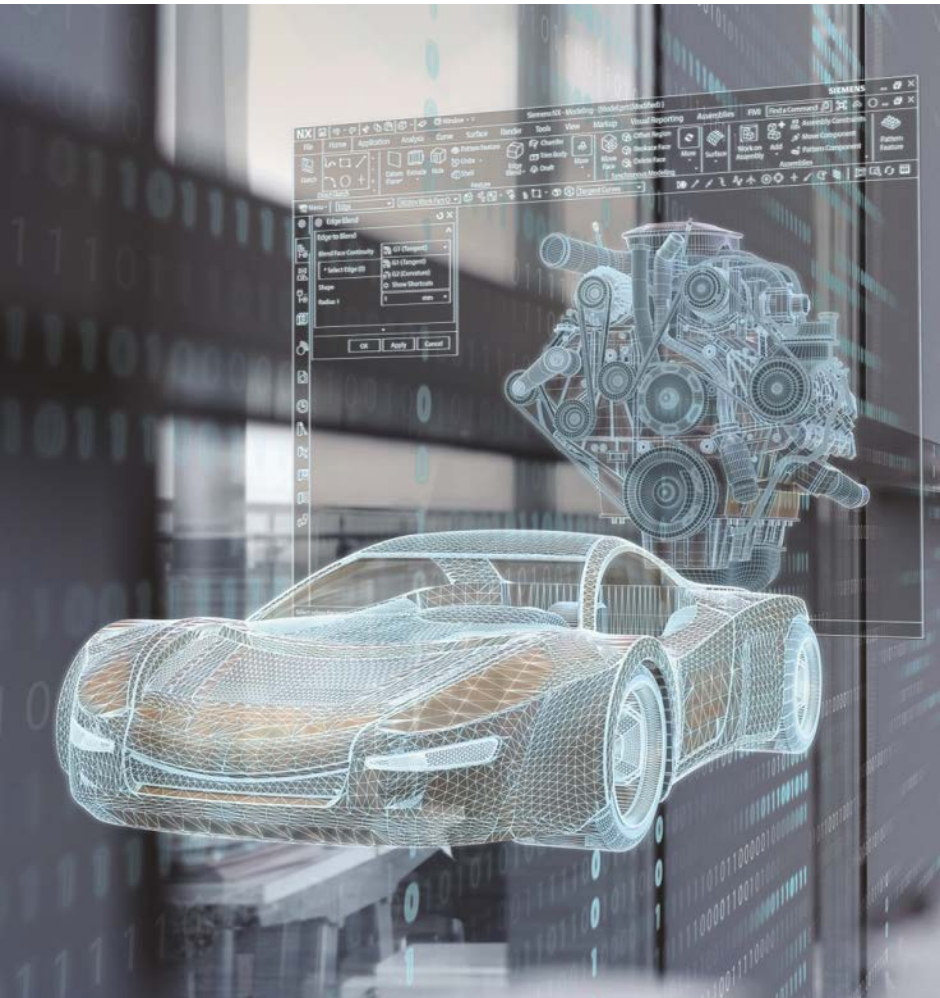
Downsizing Powertrains NVH Implications and Solutions for Vehicle Integration

Downsizing Powertrains / 传动系轻量化

NVH Implications and Solutions for Vehicle Integration

汽车NVH的影响和解决方案的整合

SIEMENS



- Downsizing trends and NVH impact
轻量化趋势及NVH影响
- Traditional Approach for NVH studies
NVH研究的传统方法
- New Integrated approach
新的集成方法
- Examples/示例:
 - Low Frequency Booming Noise/低频Booming噪声
 - Clunk

Addressing the challenges/课题、挑战

Continued focus on fuel economy & emissions
燃油经济性和排放要求的持续提高



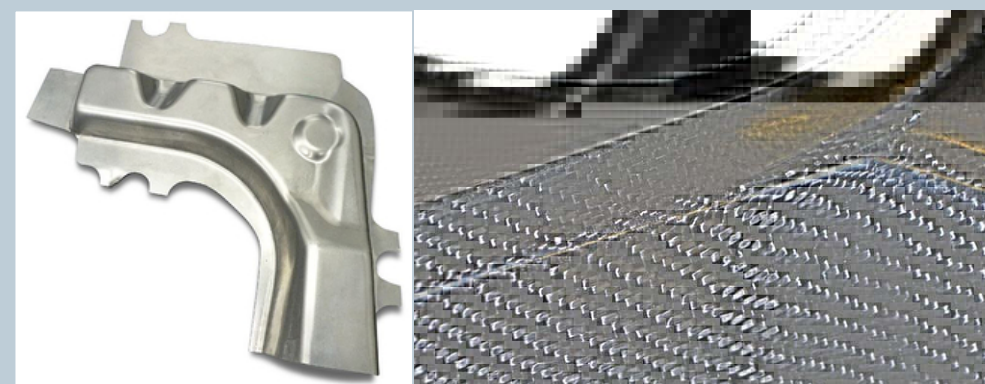
NVH & driving pleasure impacted by fuel economy
NVH&驾驶乐趣受到燃油经济性的约束



Multitude of options to be evaluated
多种配置方案评估



New materials – new engineering challenges
新材料、新技术挑战



Technical impact of the fuel economy race/新技术对燃油经济性的影响

Introduction of new technologies for transmissions/ 新技术简介

- Stop & start, Hybridization, Robotized Automated Manual Transmissions (AMT), Dual Clutch Transmissions (DCT), Continuous Variable Transmission (CVT), Increase of gear ratios up to 10 in AT, CPVA (Centrifugal Pendulum Vibration Absorber)
起停技术、混合动力、自动离合器AMT、双离合器DCT、CVT、AT速比级数的增加 (AT中可能多达10个)、离心摆式减震器CPVA
- Dampers technologies on pendulum, DMF, Variable stroke pumps, ...
摆式阻尼器技术、双质量飞轮、变量泵...
- Control strategies to reduce LU opening, CVT clamping pressure, increase energy recovery, ...
控制策略：离合器锁止转速降低，CVT压紧压力，增加能量回收

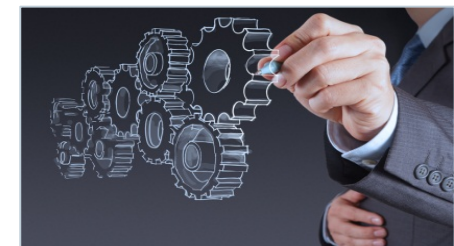
Growing stresses in the driveline/传动系应力的增加

- Weight reduction, reduced size of components/轻量化，部件小型化
- Downsizing/down-speeding engines / 轻量化/低转速发动机

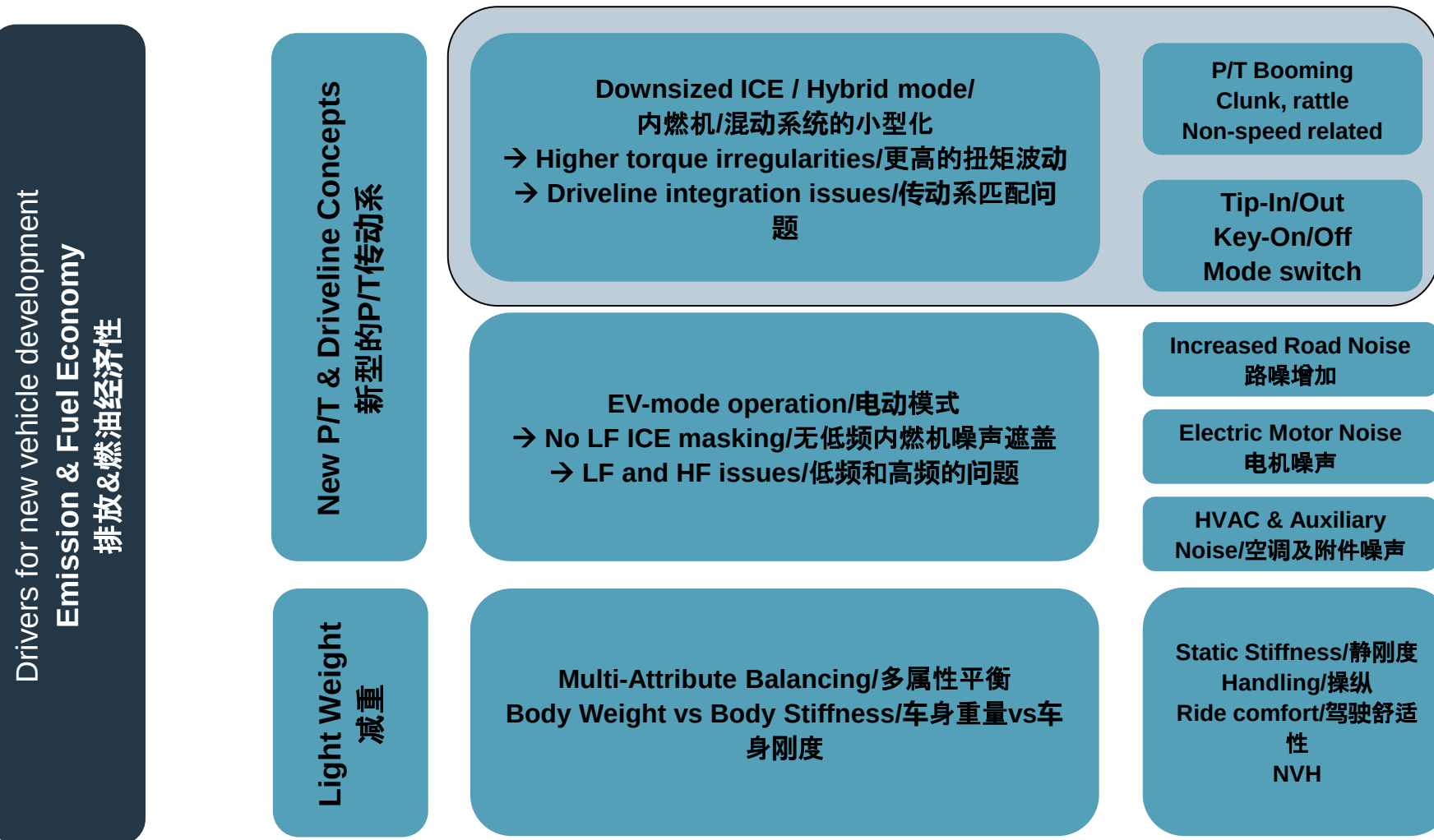
Attributes balancing requirement/多属性平衡要求

Defining the best compromise between fuel economy, performance, drivability and vibration/acoustics is requested to improve brand value

在各属性间定义最佳的平衡指标：燃油经济性，最佳的性能，驾驶性能和振动/声学品质，进而提升品牌价值



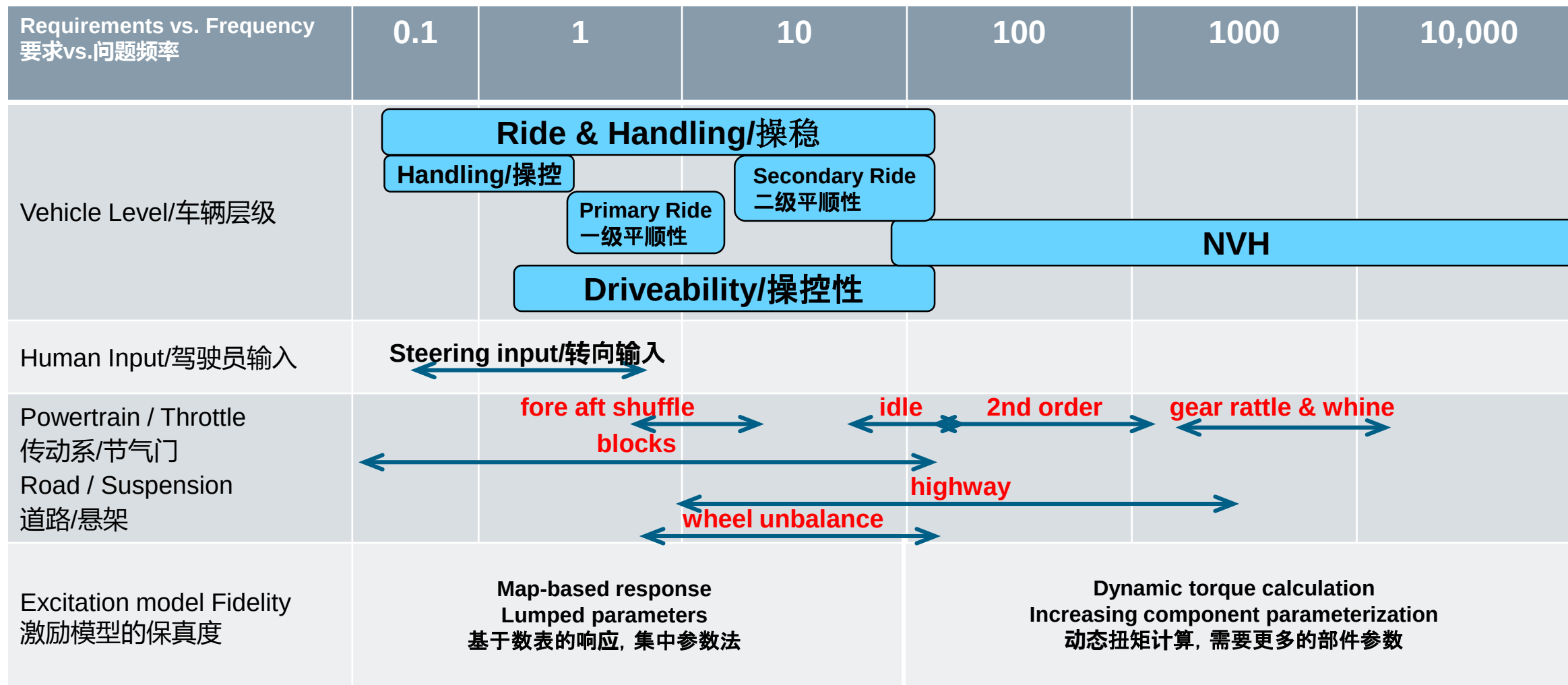
Reducing CO₂ at the price of NVH and driving comfort? 通过牺牲NVH和驾驶舒适性来降低排放？



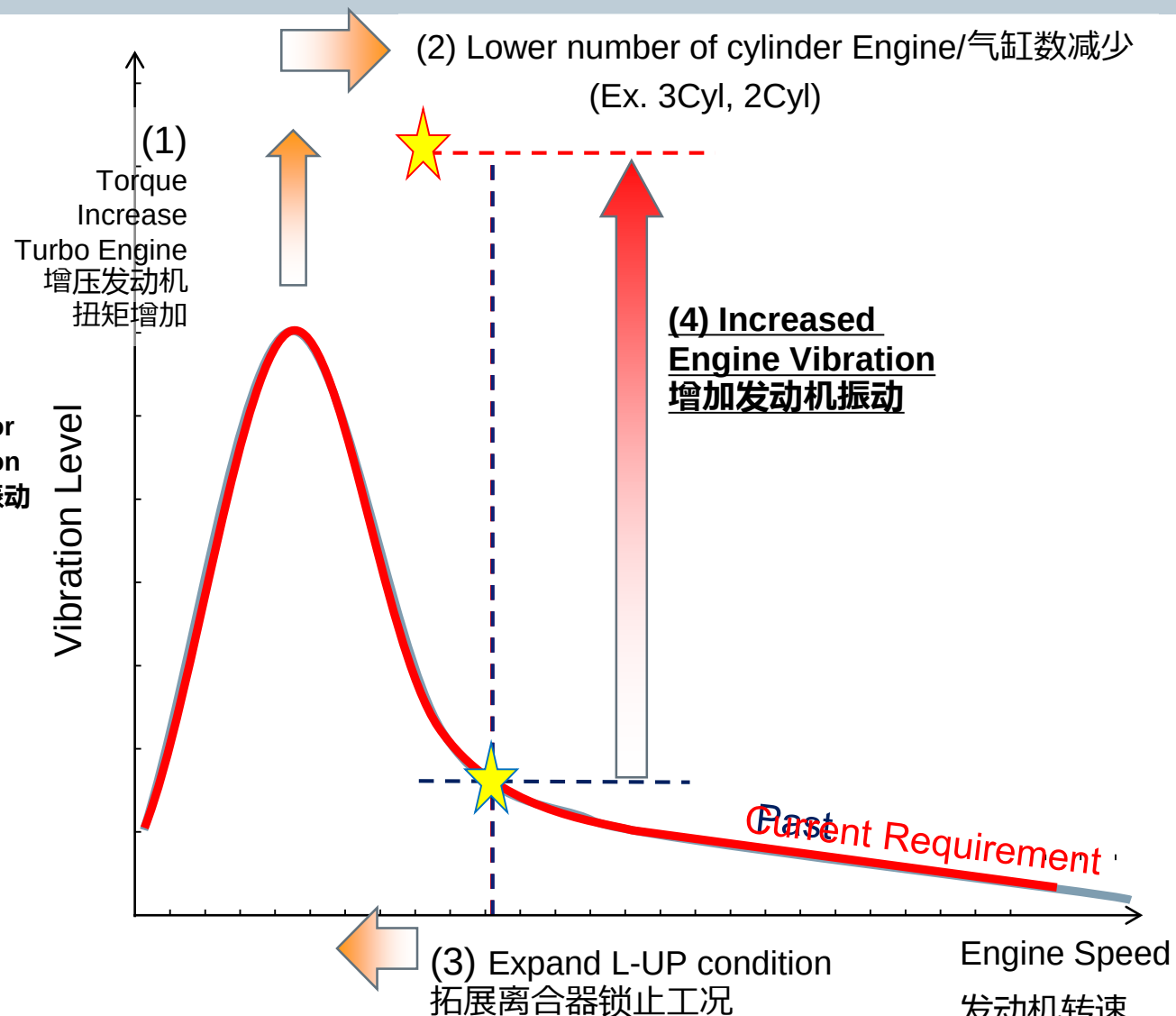
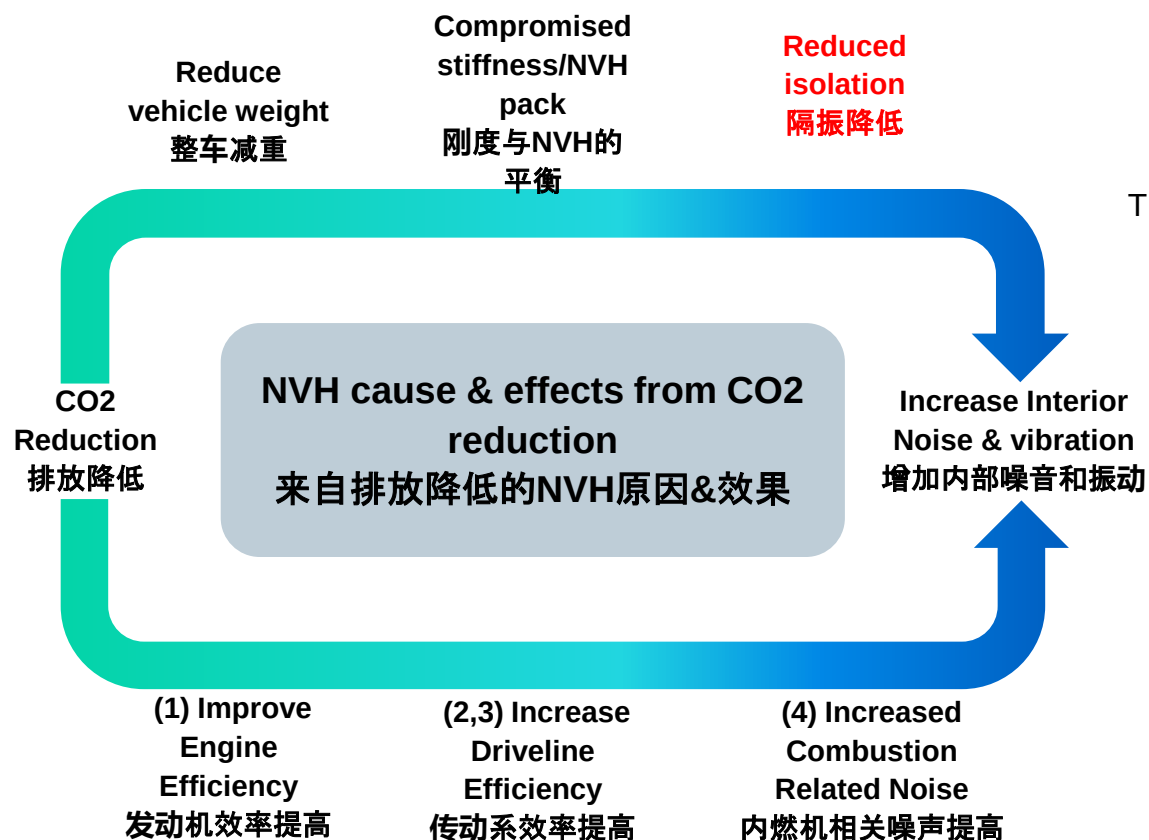
Analysis requirements for vehicle integration performance

整车集成性能分析的要求

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CO₂ reduction effect on NVH/降低排放对NVH的影响

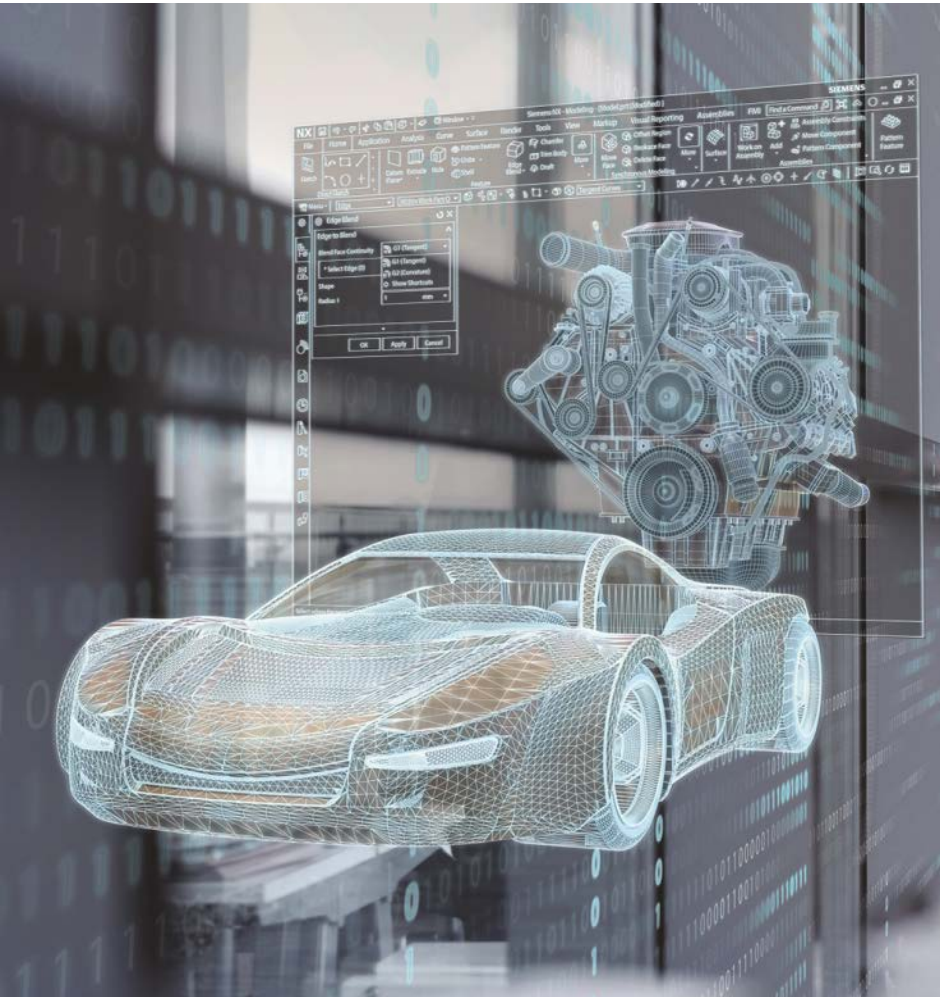


Downsizing Powertrains / 动力总成轻量化

NVH Implications and Solutions for Vehicle Integration

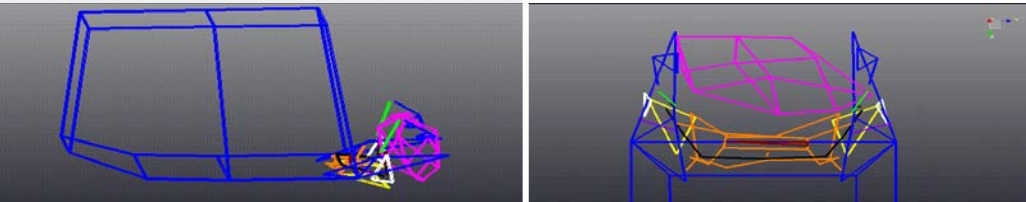
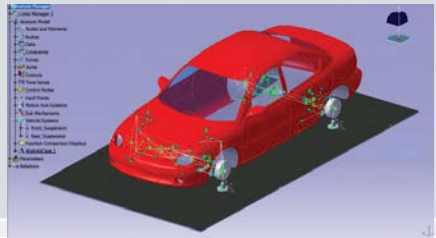
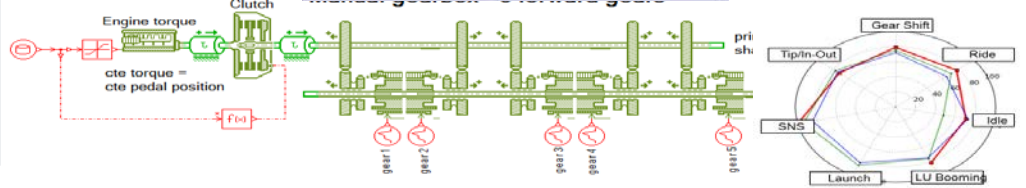
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轻量化趋势及NVH影响
- **Traditional Approach for NVH studies**
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Traditional technologies for NVH studies/NVH研究的传统方法

Method/方法	Insight /细节	Limitation/限制	Picture/图片
Transfer Path Analysis 传递路径分析	Separate root cause of vibration / noise 区分振动噪声的原因	Time consuming, single configuration 耗时，单一路径状态	
Operational Deflection Shapes 工作状态变形	Visualization of forced response, ability to select key components 强迫响应可视化，主元件的识别选择功能	Vehicle level only, no rotational dynamics 仅对整车级，没有旋转动态	
Full 3D 全3维	Detailed optimization possible 详细的可能优化方案	不容易开展旋转动力学研究	
1D Driveline 1维传动系	Detailed rotational dynamics 详细的旋转动力学	Full vehicle dynamics not easy to include 不好涵盖整车动力学模型	

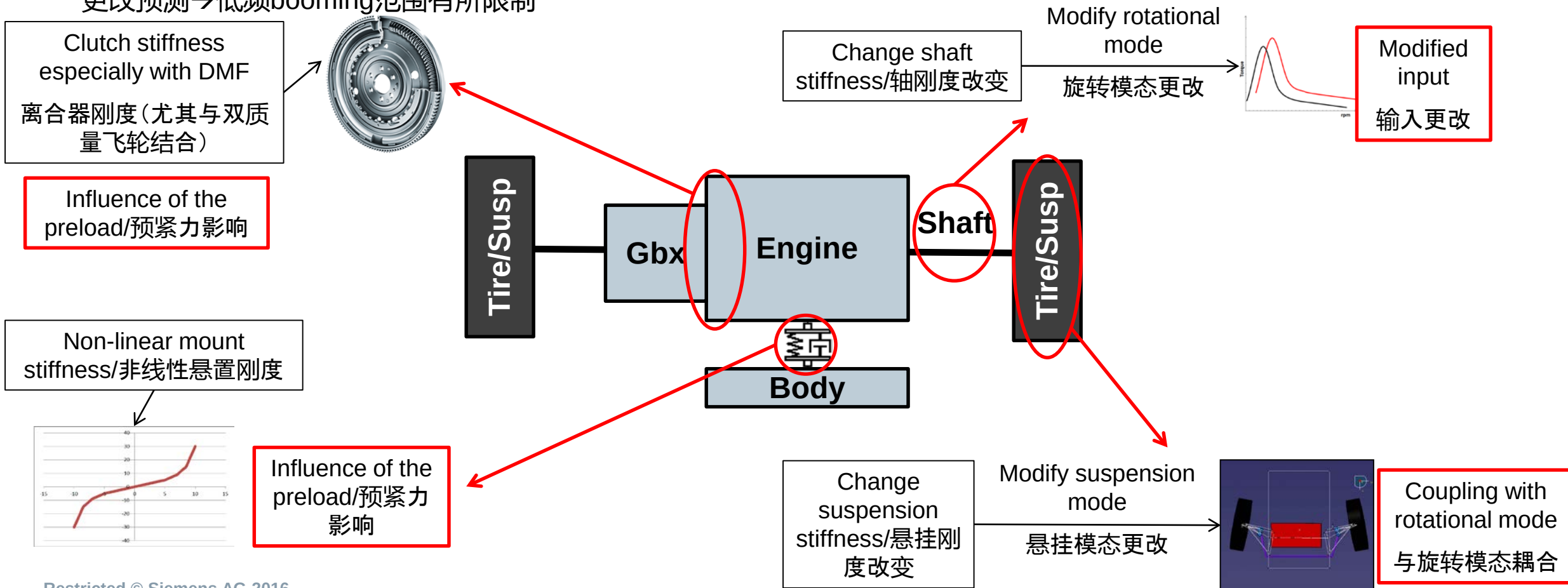
Traditional driveline NVH evaluation approach

Limitation

Classical approach → Assumptions 传统方法→假设

- Modification prediction → Limitation in low frequency booming range

更改预测→低频booming范围有所限制

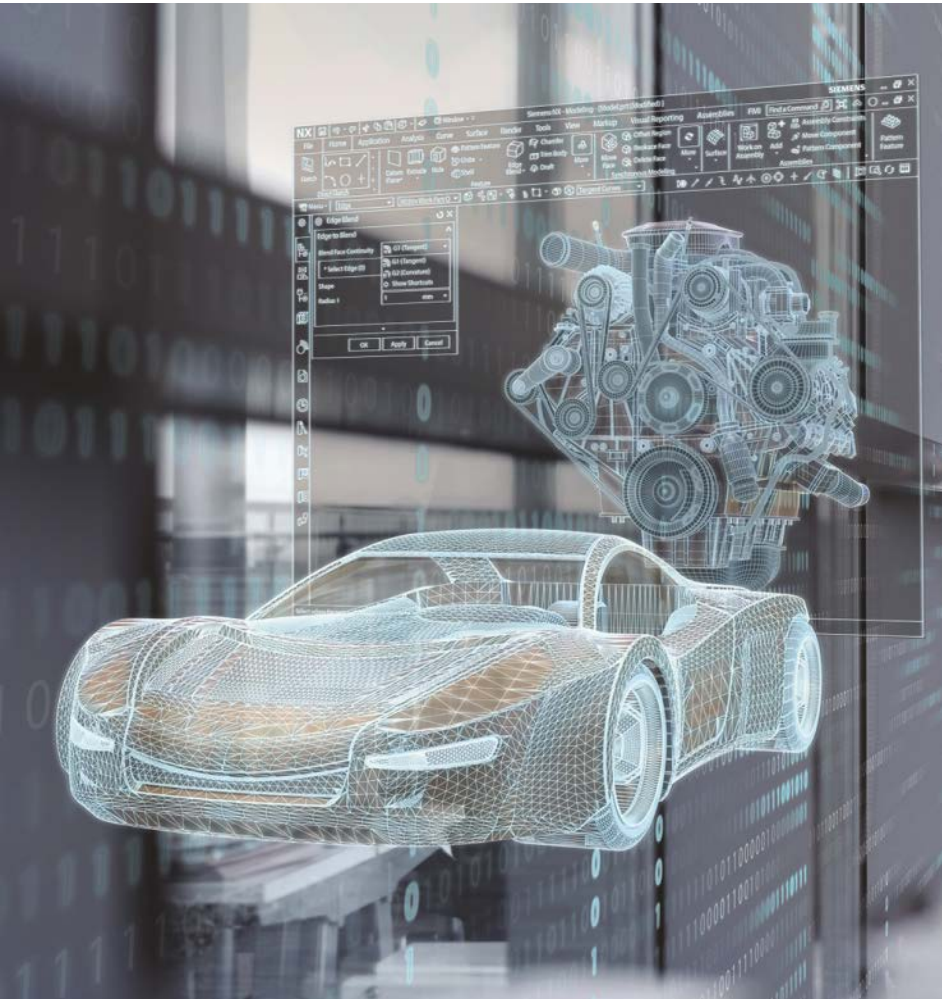


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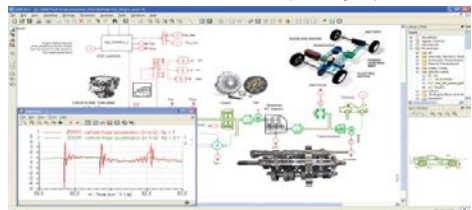


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New integrated approach/新的集成方法

From two different worlds...

来自不同角度...



"A model can solve the question.
My model is correct,
your test data is wrong."

...To polyvalent engineers combining 1D simulation, 3D simulation and testing capabilities

工程师需要结合一维, 三维仿真方法与测试能力



"Let's combine the available
technologies to provide the
best answer for the customer"

"Test is the answer.
My measurement is correct,
your model is wrong."



Context / Expectations from customer – Booming 来自客户方的期望/背景---Booming

General trend: increasing pressure on fuel economy/趋势：燃油经济性的压力

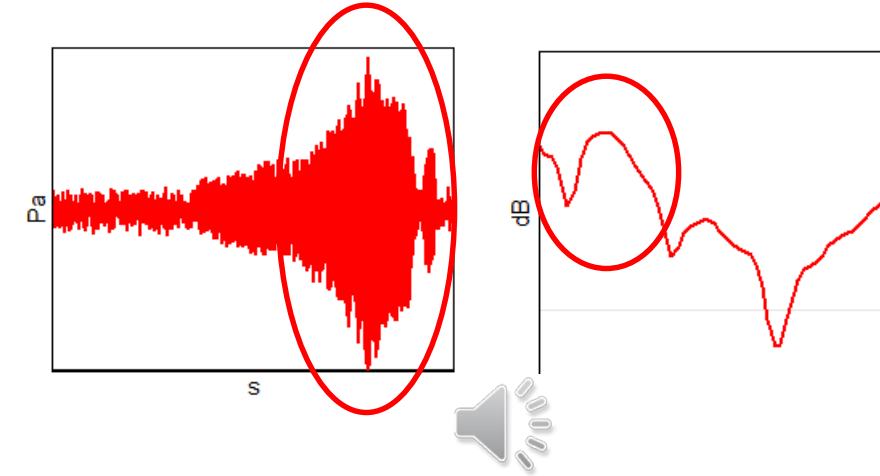
- Downsized engines/发动机小型化
- Advanced torque lock-up strategies (for the case of automatic transmissions)
高等离合器锁止策略（针对AT变速器）
- Cylinder deactivation /闭缸技术

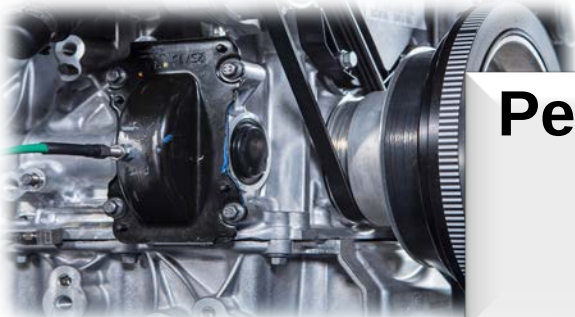
Consequences/结果

- Use of the engine at lower RPMs/在低转速下发动机的应用
 - Higher torque irregularities due to lower cylinder number/发动机缸数
- Higher booming noise and vibration/增加booming振动噪声

Questions/问题

- **How are competitors dealing with booming noise?/竞争对手是如何解决booming噪声的**
 - What is the efficiency of the driveline rotational damper?
传动系统的旋转阻尼器的效果是什么？
 - How are torsional vibration transferred to the cabin?
扭转针对是如何传递至驾驶舱的？
 - What is the root cause of the high torsional vibration?
高扭转振动的原因是什么？
 - Is there any coupling of structural modes to rotational dynamics?
会有结构模态与旋转动力学耦合吗？
 - What is the real added value of a CPVA or a DMF?
离心摆动减震器与双质量飞轮带来的好处是什么？





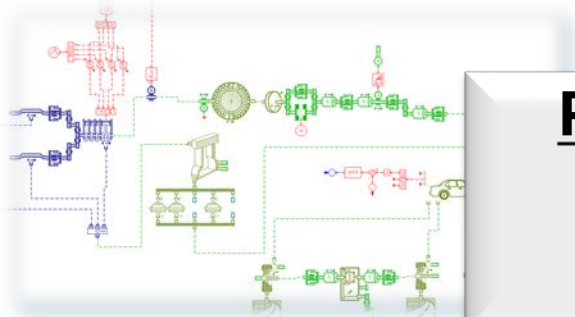
Performance of driveline damper

传动系性能—阻尼器



Full vehicle test diagnosis

整车测试—诊断



Full vehicle model diagnosis

整车建模—诊断

- ✓ Evaluate the performance of the damper (CPVA, DMF...)
评价阻尼器的性能 (CPVA, DMF)
- ✓ Identify the problem and pinpoint the main contributors
识别影响问题的主要来源
- ✓ Objectivize the decision making process for next driveline design
传动系设计的具体方案
- ✓ Provide information about components not available from supplier
提供供应商无法提供的部件属性信息

Characterization of lock-up damper / 锁止阻尼器特性

Lock up and damping performance analysis

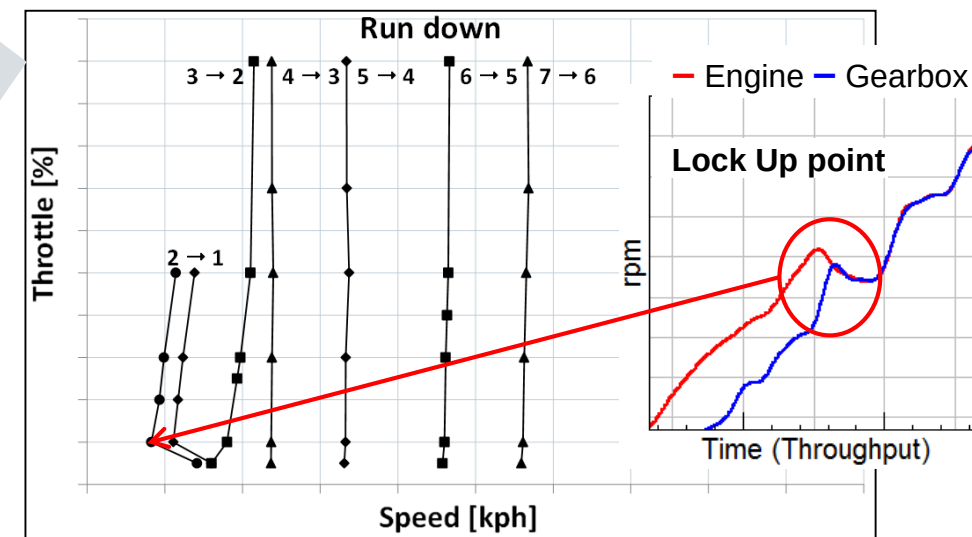
锁止和阻尼器性能分析

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What is the effective range of the lock-up damper?

锁止阻尼器的有效范围？

Lock up map



Engine

Torque converter

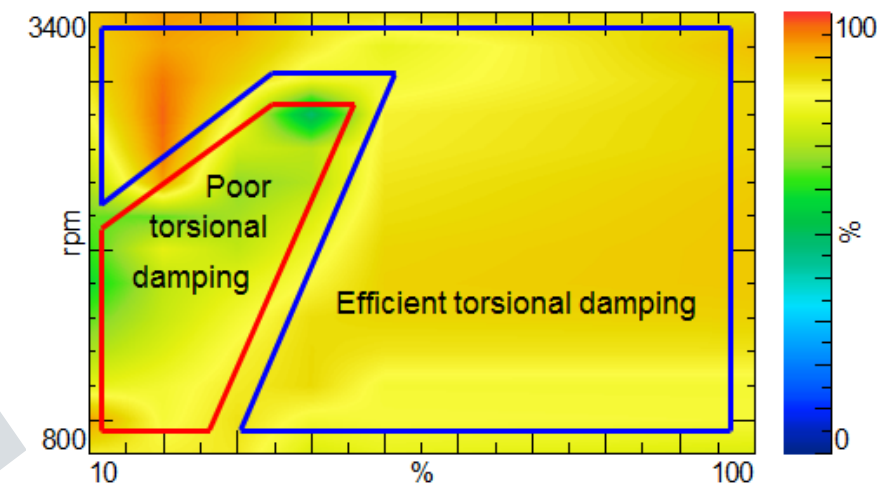
Transmission

Torque flow

How efficient is the lock-up damper?

锁止阻尼器的效果？

Damping map

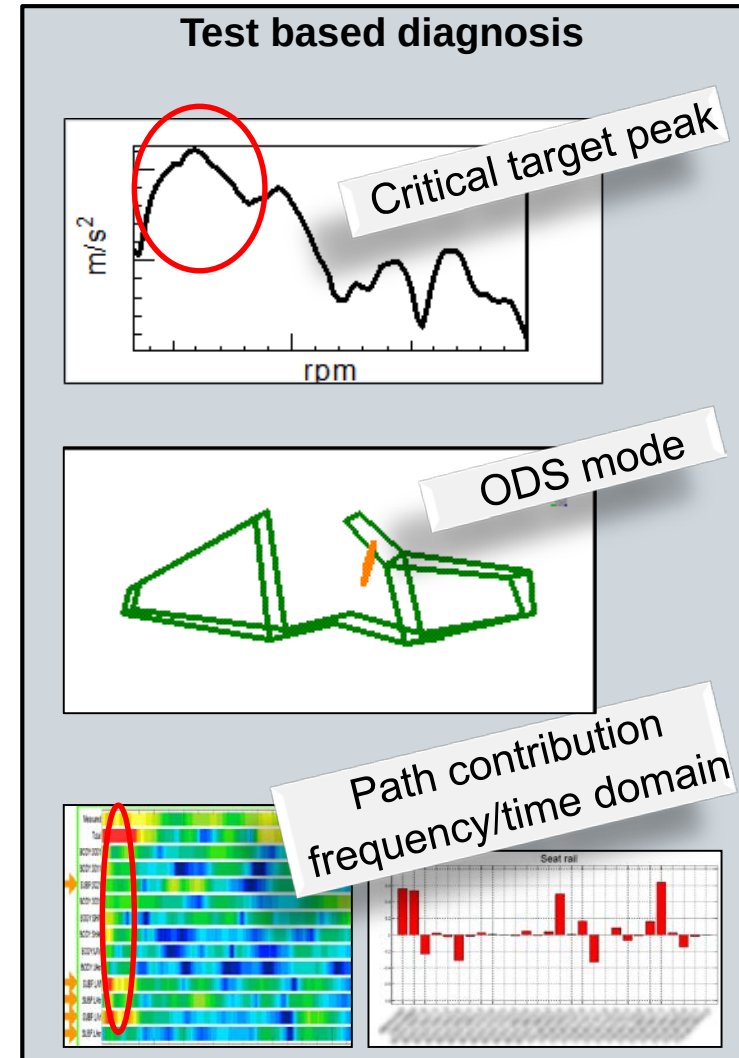


Full vehicle diagnosis using test based load / 基于测试的整车诊断

identification in time and frequency domain, ODS, EMA

时域和频域中的数据识别, ODS, EMA

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Reverse engineering/逆向工程

Obtaining model parameters not available to the customer

获取客户无法提供的参数

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Benchmark vehicle

→ No parameters

标杆车型

→ 无参数



Suspension/body

characterization

悬挂/车体特性



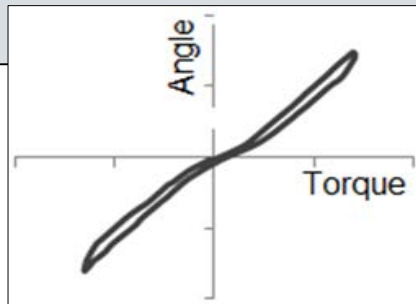
Driveshaft

characterization

驱动轴特性



Component testing/部件测试



Torsional damper static
and dynamic
characterization

扭转阻尼器静态和动态特性



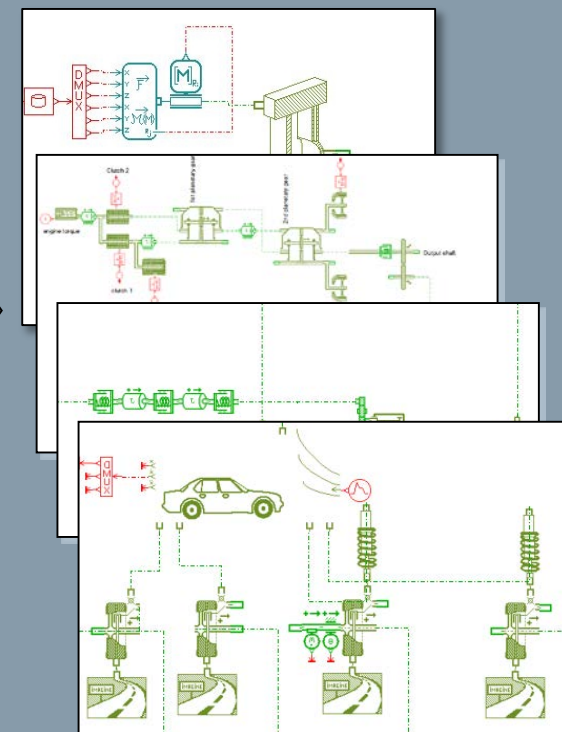
Powertrain mounts
stiffness

传动系悬置刚度

Full vehicle model creation

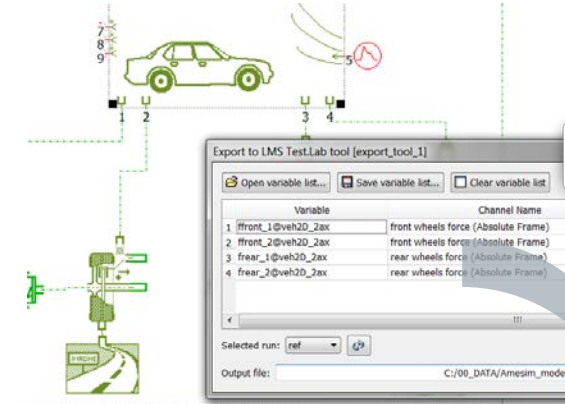
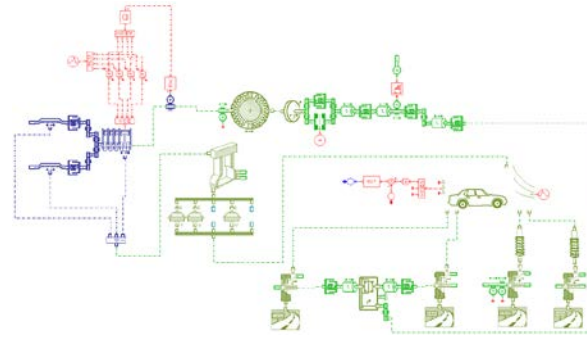
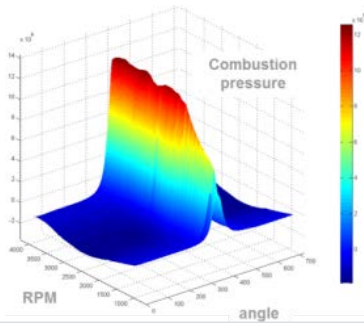
→ Full component visibility

整车模型创建



Calculation of acoustic target response based on combustion pressure excitation 基于燃烧压力激励的声目标响应计算

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Model loads

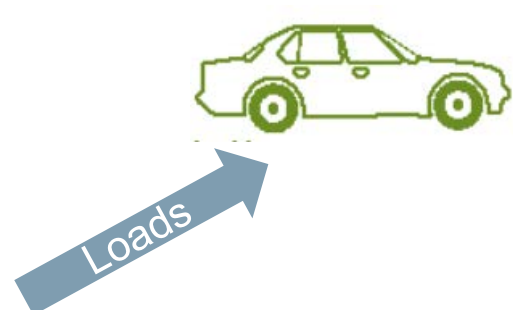
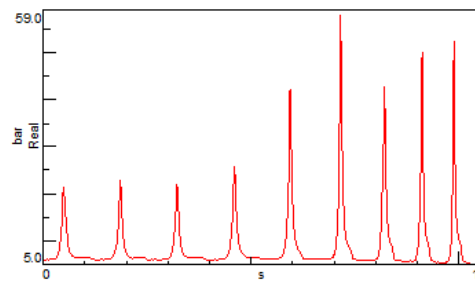
Combustion pressure maps as model input
燃烧缸压表作为模型输入

Interface forces calculated from full vehicle model
整车模型计算界面力

Target response calculated based on model loads + measured FRF
基于模型负载和测试频响的目标响应计算



Test FRF



Target response

Context / Expectations from customer – Multi-attribute balancing

来自客户的背景/期望—多属性平衡

General trend: higher competitor pressure on vehicle market/趋势：更加激烈的竞争

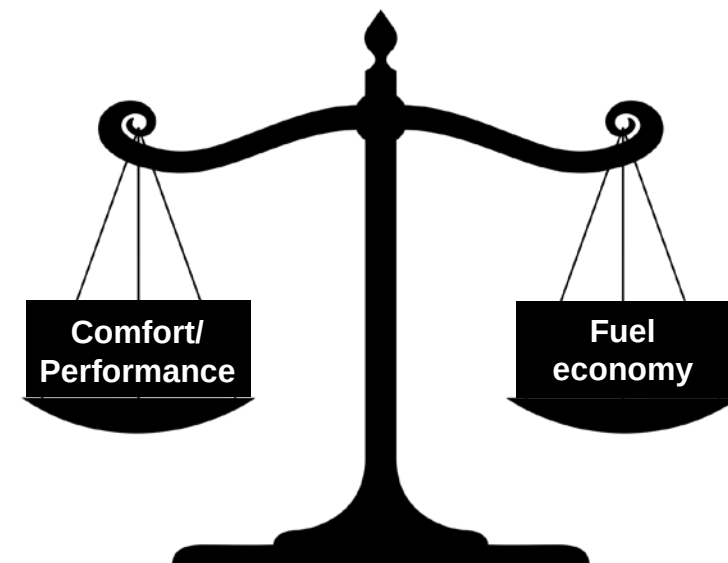
- Different attributes in different departments: design decisions can impact other teams, cross department communication not always easy
不同部门的任务不同：设计方案可能会影响其他团队的工作，部门间的交叉交流通常是困难的
- Need to save vehicle development cost
需要降低车辆开发的成本

Consequences/结果

- Front loading multi-attribute study to early development phase
前期开发阶段，进行多属性的研究
- Balance between fuel economy, performance and vehicle comfort required
平衡各属性：燃油经济性、性能和舒适性
- Need accurate models that can handle different attributes
需要不同的模型来针对不同的属性

Question/问题

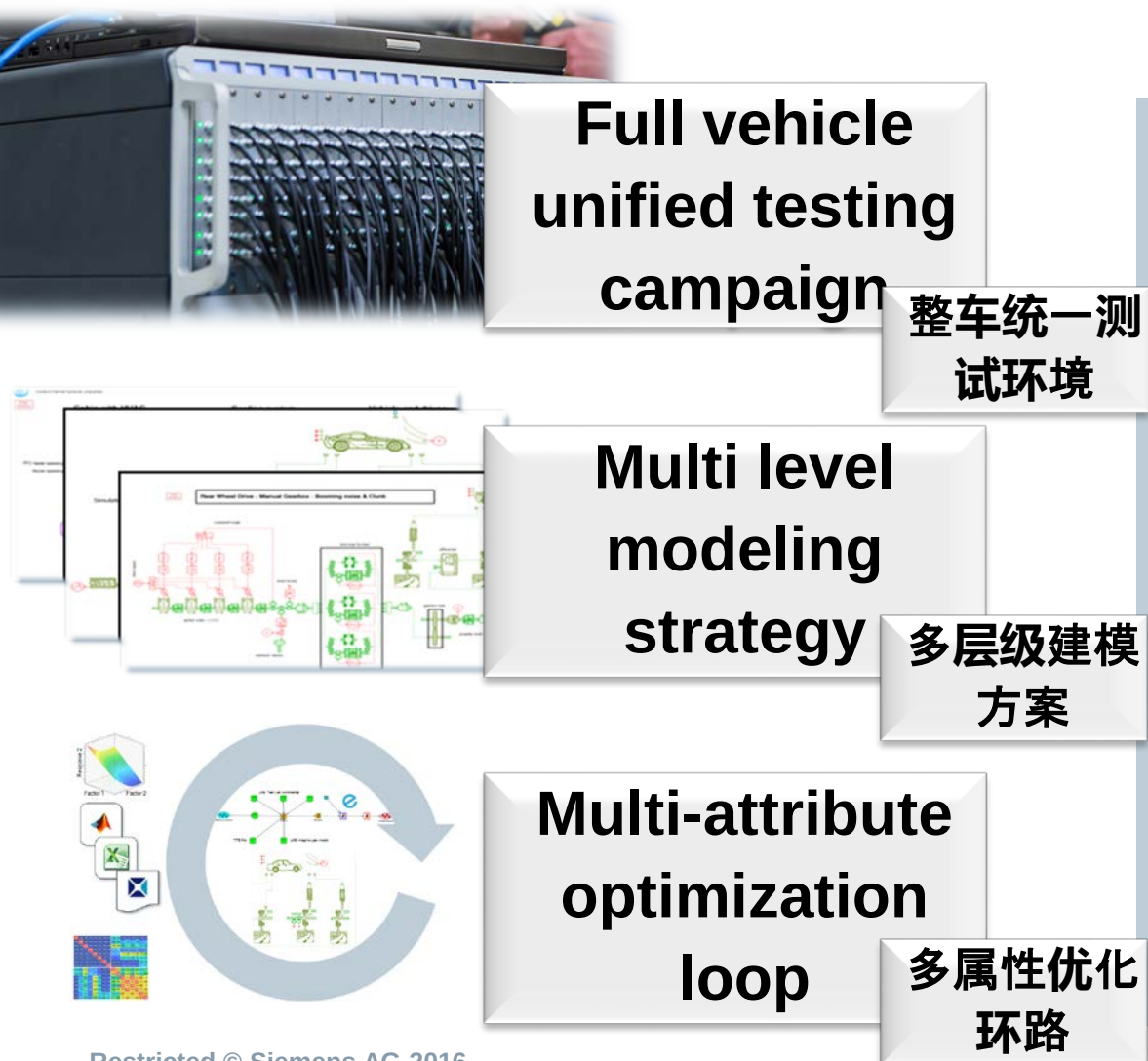
- **How to balance the comfort/fuel economy request?/如何平衡舒适性/燃油经济性需求？**
 - How to frontload multi-attribute balancing? /如何提前进行多属性平衡？
 - How to properly define a unified modelling environment?/ 如何正确定义统一的建模环境？
 - How to provide objective evidence that performance is not compromised?
如何提供客观证据证明性能不受影响？
- Where should we direct our investment strategy for Fuel Economy/NVH?
针对燃油经济性和NVH的投资策略我们应该把重点放在哪里？



LMS Engineering answer – Multi-attribute balancing

LMS解决方案—多属性平衡

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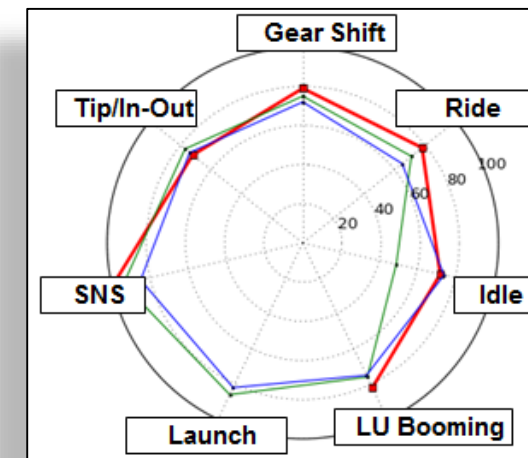
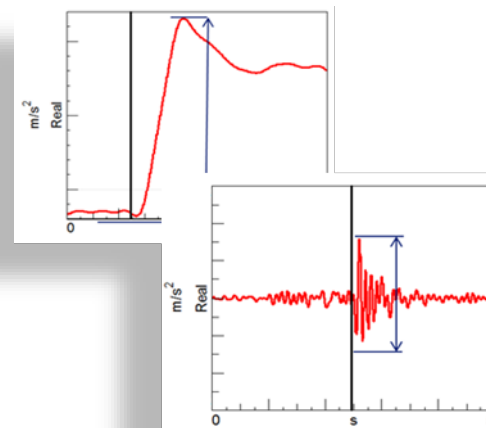
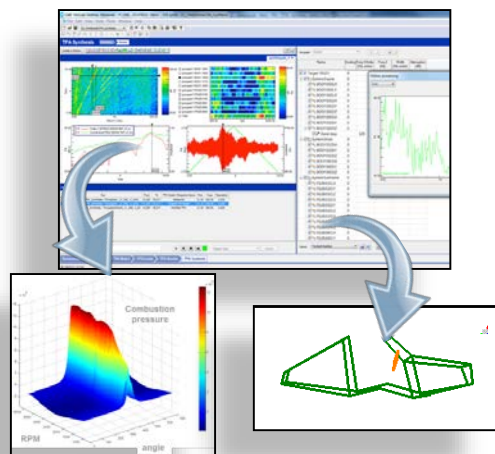
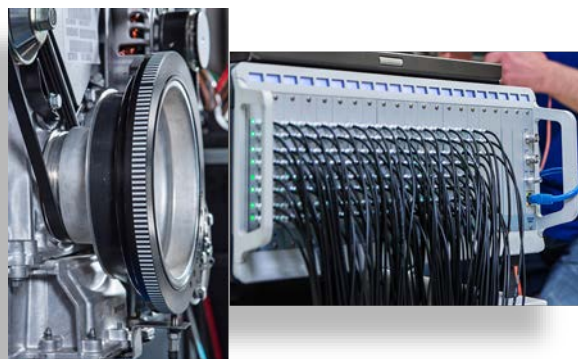


- ✓ Evaluate the vehicle performance for each attribute
针对每个属性对车辆的性能进行评估
- ✓ Get the right detail level for the attribute to be studied /针对分析的属性获取正确的模型层级
Balance the model complexity with the end user need/根据最终用户需求来选取模型的复杂程度
- ✓ Understand the coupling effect between the attributes
明确各属性间的耦合
- ✓ Define the best design strategy for attribute co-optimization
针对属性耦合优化定义最优的设计方案

Multi-attribute evaluation (unified testing)

多属性评估测试（同时在统一的边界条件下测试）

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Multi-physic measurement

→ Heavy instrumentation
(>200 channels)

多物理量测量

→ 大量的传感器布置

Data processing for model
input and validation

→ Vehicle diagnosis

数据后处理用于模型输入
和验证

→ 车辆诊断

Metric evaluation for
multiple characteristics

→ Sensitivity analysis

针对不同特性的目标评价

→ 敏感性分析

Multi-attribute evaluation

→ cross coupling between
the attributes

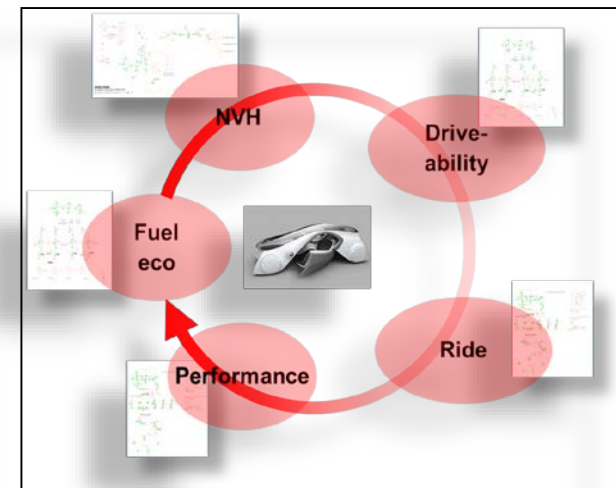
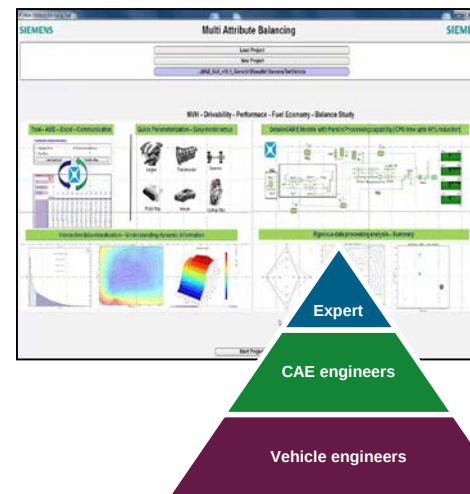
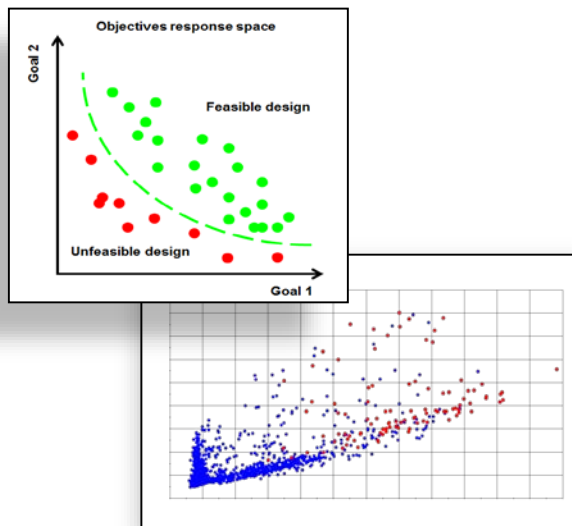
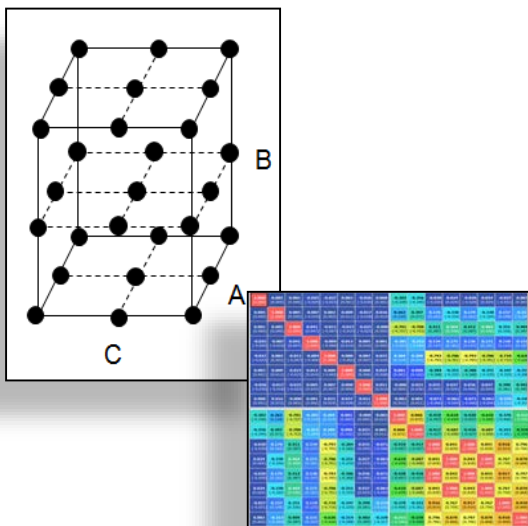
多属性评估

→ 多属性耦合

Automatic optimization processes to gain insight in design

通过自动优化过程来获得更好的设计

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Selection of sensitive parameters from Design Of Experiment
选取敏感性分析参数

Multi objective optimization
多目标优化计算

Customization
→ GUI fit for every user level
客户化定制
根据不同用户需求开发GUI

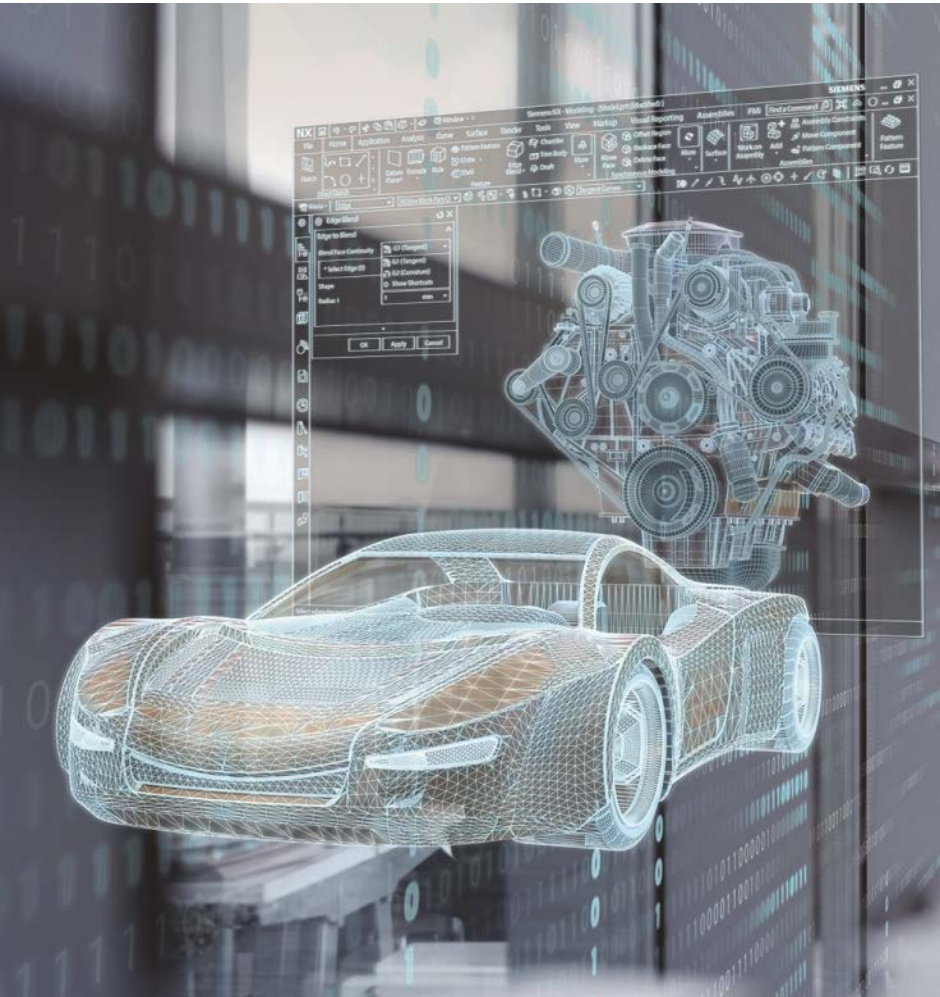
Best visualized solution for multi attribute balancing
对多属平衡的最优方案

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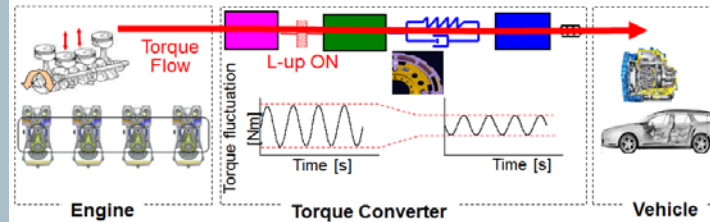
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- Gained 50 percent time reduction when troubleshooting a new NVH issue
在解决新的NVH问题时降低了50%的时间
- Significantly reduced overall development time
显著降低了整体的开发时间
- Recognized as technology partner of automotive OEMs, resulting in competitive advantage
作为汽车制造商的技术合作伙伴, 形成竞争优势

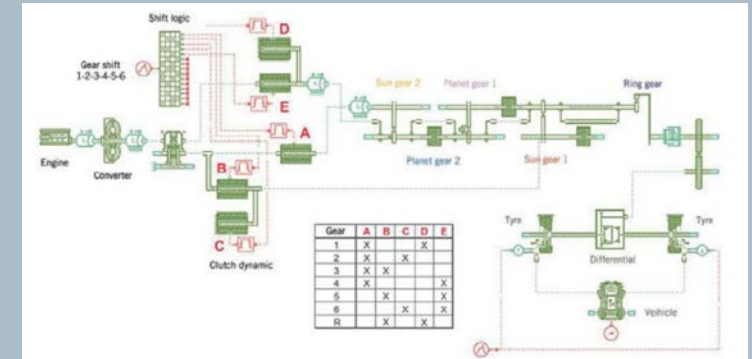
Reducing booming, judder and gear noise

L-up ON



Energy flow lock-up booming

- Deploy a full vehicle model based approach for the prediction and elimination of clutch judder
通过整车模型的手段, 来预测和消除离合器的振动
- Employ full vehicle modeling approach combining test, 3D and 1D simulation methodologies
采用全车建模方法相结合的: 测试, 3D和一维模拟方法



Full-vehicle simulation

“Many NVH techniques we learned from LMS Engineering services are now part of our standard development process, such as transfer path analysis.”
许多从LMS工程服务学到的NVH技术现在已经是我们的标准开发中的一个环节, 例如传递路径分析

Hiroki Tsuji, Group Manager, Core Component Engineering Department

Aisin AW

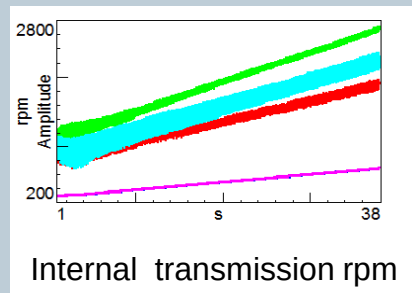
Process lock-up booming investigation

离合器锁止booming的研究流程

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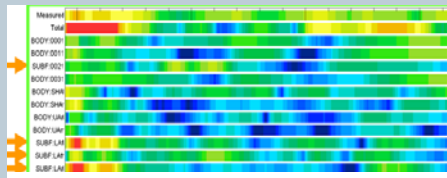
1) Testing/测试

Measurement of input & validation data, data for load identification/测试: 参数输入&验证数据, 负载

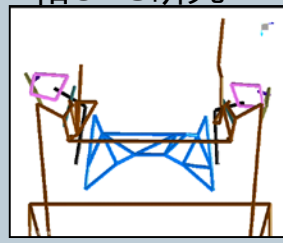


2) Test based diagnosis/基于测试的诊断

In-depth test investigation including transfer path analysis (TPA) and operational deflection shapes (ODS)/深度的测试研究: 包括TPA和ODS研究



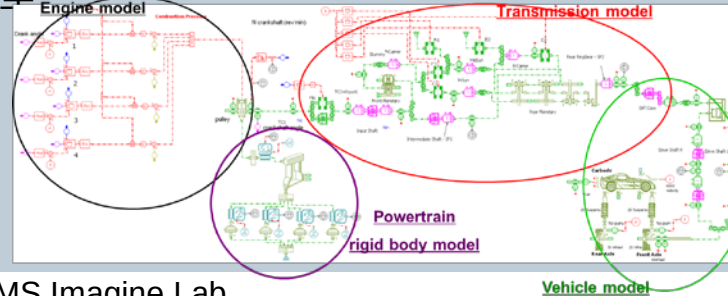
TPA contribution



ODS mode

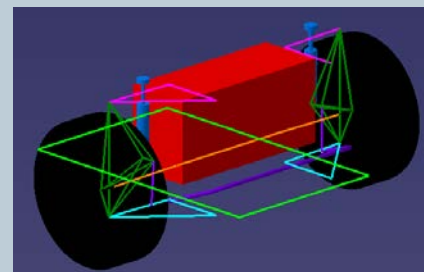
3) 1D Driveline modeling/1D传动系建模

1D model consists of engine model and transmission model/1D模型包括发动机模型和变速器模型



LMS Imagine.Lab

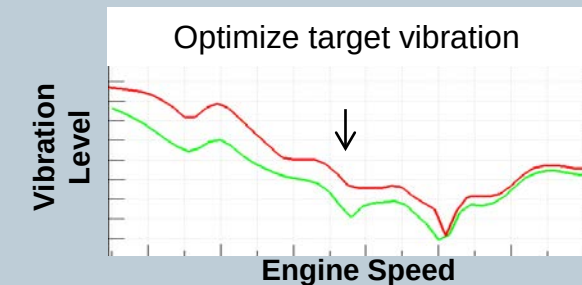
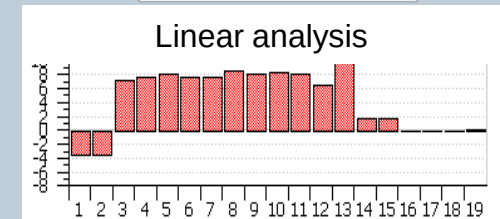
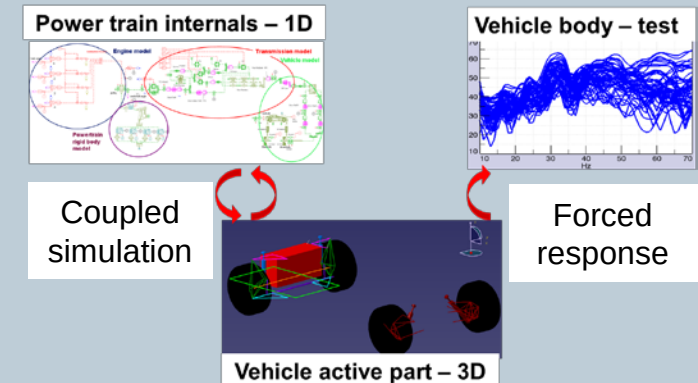
4) 3D Vehicle modeling/3D车辆模型建模



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- Powertrain block & mounts/传动系模块&悬置
- Subframe/副车架
- Chassis /底盘
- Front & rear suspension/前后悬架
- Driveshafts & tires/传动轴&轮胎

5) Simulation, correlation and model based diagnosis/仿真、标定和基于模型的诊断



Automobili Lamborghini

Creating a new driveline concept design using LMS Imagine.Lab Amesim
基于LMS Imagine.Lab Amesim创建新型传动系的概念设计

SIEMENS



- Designed the torsional vibration characteristic of the Aventador LP700-4 driveline

针对Aventador LP700-4 传动系的扭转特性进行设计

- Supported torsional vibro-acoustic driveline optimization

支持传动系扭转振动-噪声的优化

Designing the Aventador LP700-4 torsional vibro-acoustic driveline



Powertrain and gearbox noise optimization

- Model easily complex dynamic systems using prepackaged components
通过前期封装好的模型可以很容易就复杂系统的动态特性进行研究
- Generate models in function of the phenomena the user intends to investigate
针对客户关心的问题来开发对应功能的模型



Torsional behavior of the driveline

“The true power of LMS Amesim is demonstrated by how easy it is to evaluate different driving conditions, software or hardware changes and even different configurations”.

Ing. Claudio Manzali, R&D