



Requirements Determination from Vehicle to System Level of Mechatronics – A Tier-1 Approach to Model Based Development

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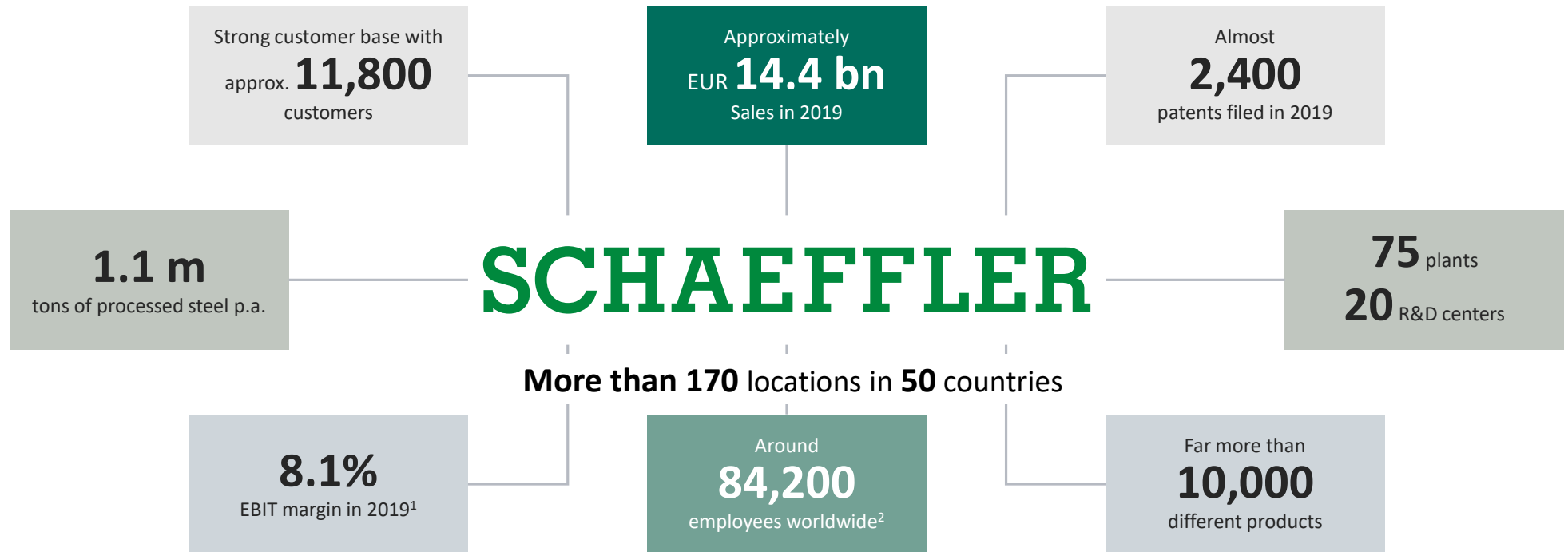
Agenda

- 1 Introduction of Authors**
- 2 Introduction Schaeffler Technologies AG & Co. KG**
- 3 Setting the Scope: Requirements Elicitation from the Vehicle Level**
- 4 Simulation Methods**
 - 4.1 System Requirements from Vehicle Simulation
 - 4.2 Component Requirements from Vehicle Simulation
- 5 Outlook and the Big Picture**

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Schaeffler in facts – strong starting point



¹ Before one-off effects | ² As at June 30, 2020

Three divisions – automotive OEM, Automotive Aftermarket and Industrial

Automotive OEM | Systems



Engine Systems



Transmission Systems



Chassis Systems



Hybrid and Electrical Drive Systems

Automotive Aftermarket | Segments



Passenger Cars



Light Commercial Vehicles



Heavy Commercial Vehicles



Tractors & Agricultural Vehicles



Services

Industrial | Sector Clusters



Wind



Raw Materials



Aerospace



Railway



Offroad



Two Wheelers



Power Transmission



Industrial Automation

Mechatronic Chassis Systems from Schaeffler – Active Roll Control System (iARC)

Improve vehicle dynamics:

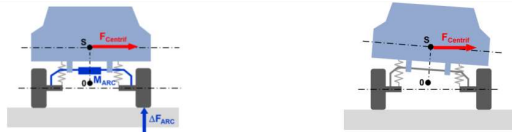
- Increase agility
- Enable selectable driving modes

Active roll control actuator



Enhance comfort:

- Reduce effect from road bumps
- Increase roll damping



WITH ACTIVE ROLL CONTROL



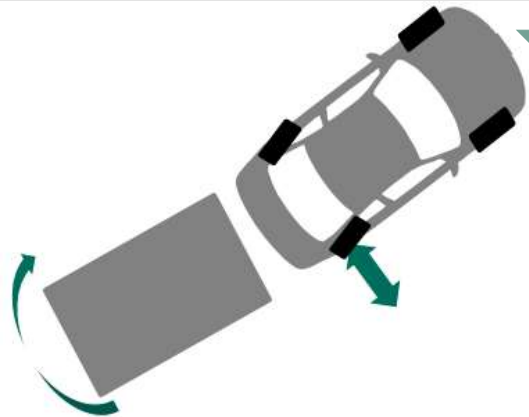
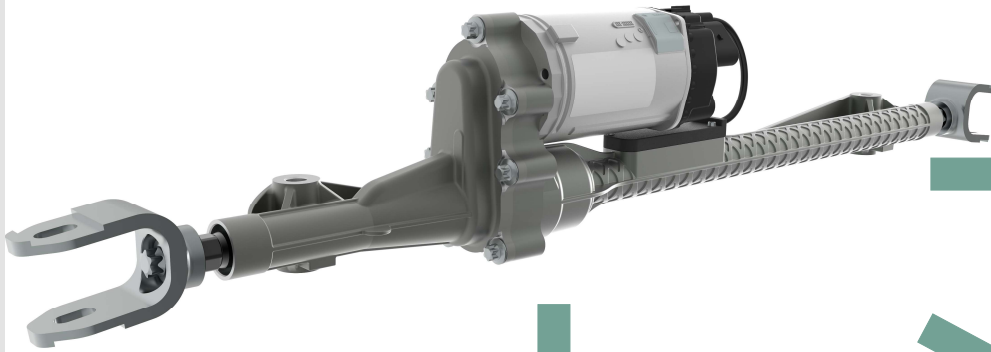
NO ACTIVE ROLL CONTROL



ROAD DISTURBANCE

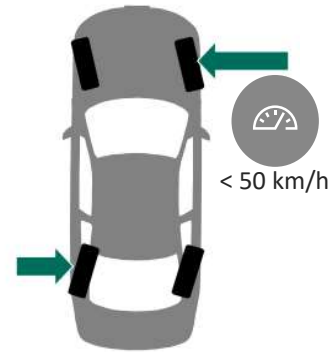
Mechatronic Chassis Systems from Schaeffler – Rear Wheel Steering (iRWS)

Rear wheel steering actuator



Benefits for driving with trailer:

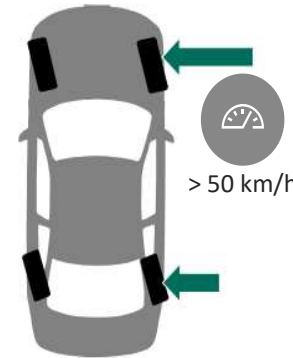
- Reduce Hitch Angle
- Trailer Sway Mitigation
- Increased Towing Capacity
- Limp aside



Out-of-Phase

Benefits of Out-of-Phase-Steering:

- Maneuverability
- Driving Comfort
- Smaller turning circle
- Driving Agility



In-Phase

Benefits of In-Phase-Steering:

- Vehicle Control
- Driver Comfort
- Passenger Comfort
- Driving Stability

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A Simulation Based (Reversed) March through the V-Model

Requirements:

- Special interest from a Tier-1 perspective
- Virtual methods to drive requirements engineering from the vehicle level are very helpful!
 - Improved requirements quality
 - Increased understanding of customer's needs
- We will show two examples from the variety of our methodical approaches on the following slides.



Virtual and Real Test Driving:

- Well established
- State-of-the-art

Component Level Design:

- State-of-the-art
- Huge amount of virtual methods in every domain available

XiL-Scenarios:

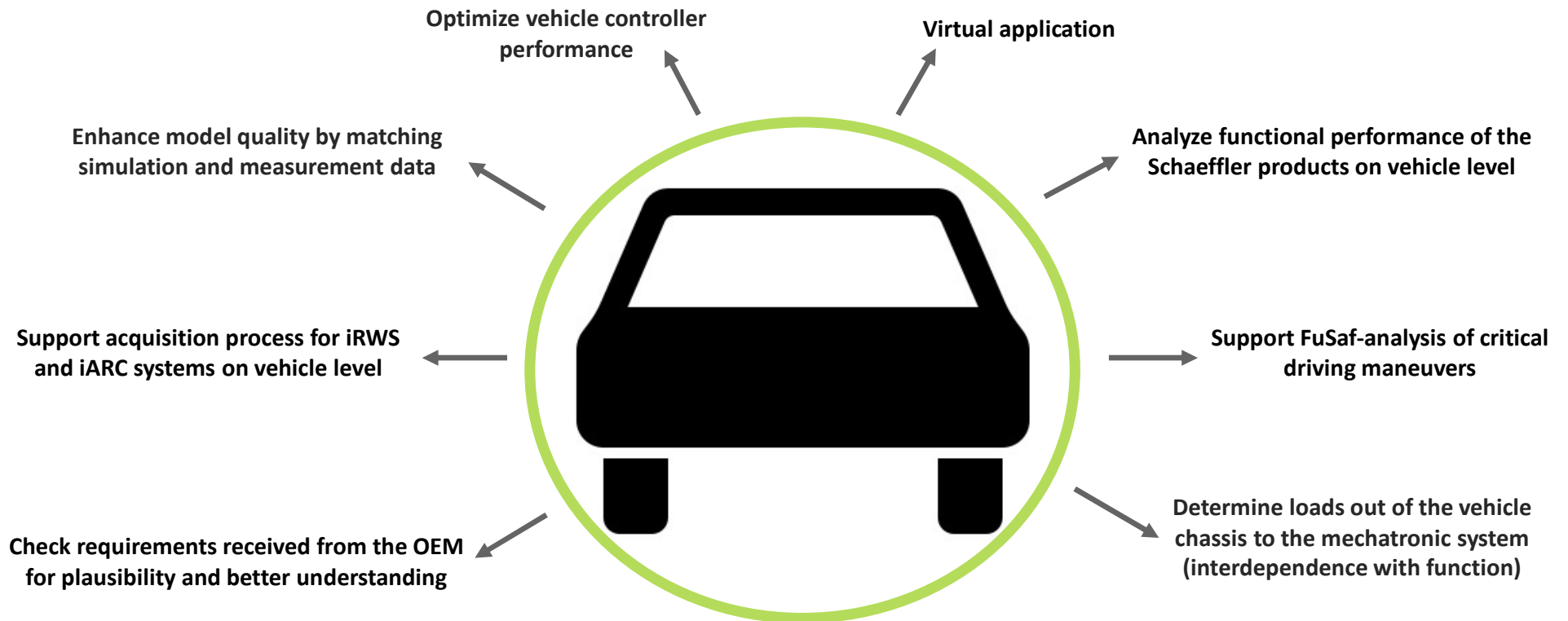
- Well established already
- Getting more and more sophisticated
- Several mixed scenarios (d.u.t. and its environment) possible and subject to development and permanent improvement

Vehicle Simulation for Requirements Engineering is the topic here!

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Virtual Vehicle to Support Mechatronic Development (Overview)



Maximum Impact: Vehicle Requirements Interact with (almost) every Development Step.

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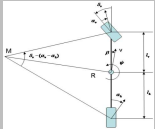
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Vehicle Model Build-up with Schaeffler iRWS- and iARC-System Models



Matlab /Simulink

Vehicle level



Schaeffler Chassis Controller

Product level



Rear wheel steering



Active roll control system

- Information from CarMaker to Matlab
 - Front steering wheel angle
 - Vehicle velocity
 - Chassis tie rod forces (left right)
 - Roll angle



- Information from Matlab to CarMaker
 - Rear wheel steering angle
 - iRWS travel and torque
 - iARC torque



IPG - CarMaker

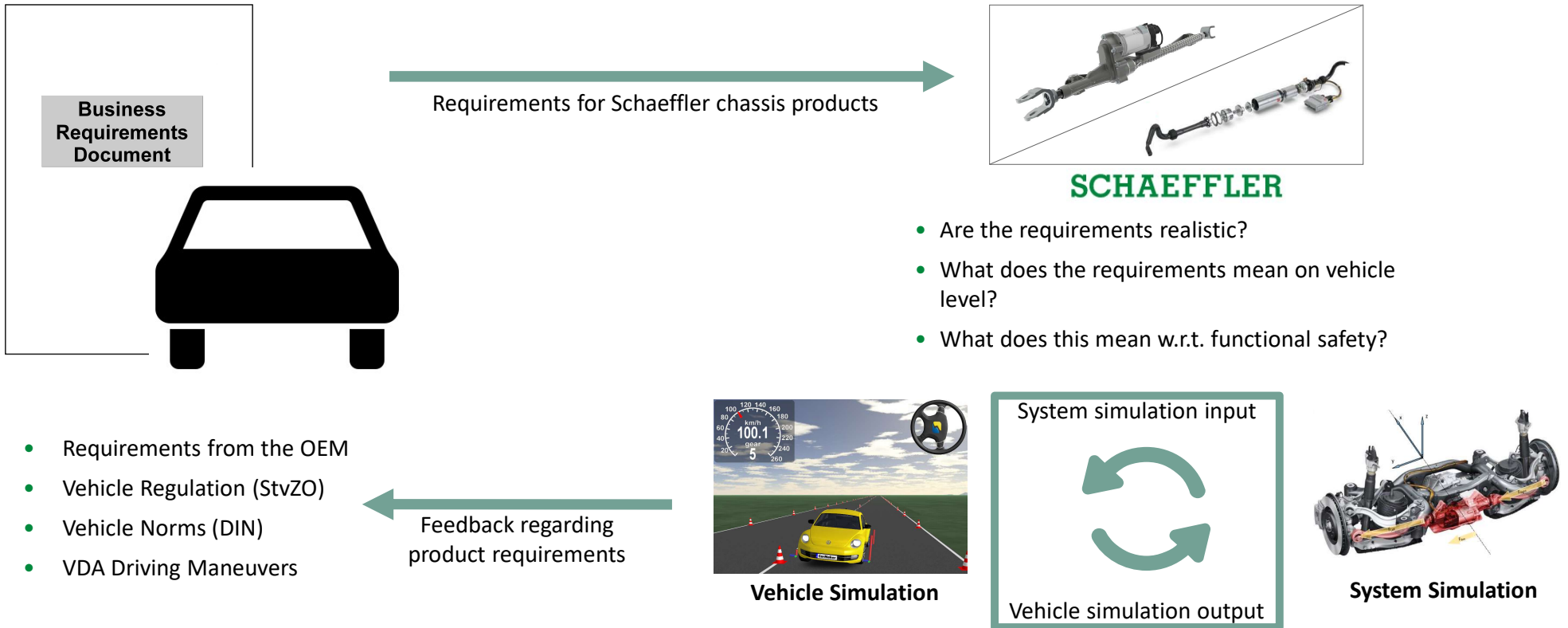
- Following vehicle information integrated:
 - K&C Data
 - Tire model
 - Vehicle, road, driver model
 - Damper curves
 - Validation of different driving maneuver



validated vehicle model

Integration Platform for our Products in Vehicle Context

Requirements Analysis Procedure Using Vehicle Simulation



Model- and Simulation-Driven Requirements Development in Close Collaboration

Virtual Calibration of Vehicle Requirements Based on Vehicle Roll Characteristic

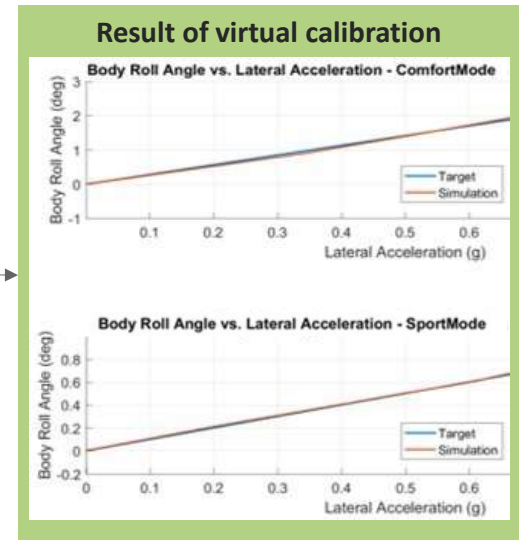
iARC-requirement rolling behaviour from OEM for different driving modes:

Driving mode	Roll angle vs. lateral acceleration
Comfort mode	2.80 °/g
Dynamic mode	1.00 °/g



Driving maneuver for calibration:
 Driving a circle with slowly increasing steering angle (1deg/s)
 Constant velocity: 100 km/h

Parameter studies to optimize the parameter of iARC function



- Benefits of virtual calibration:**
 - Saving of time with simultaneous engineering
 - Simple and fast parameter optimization and studies are possible
 - Safe commissioning of function in the vehicle
 - Digital Twin of real democar

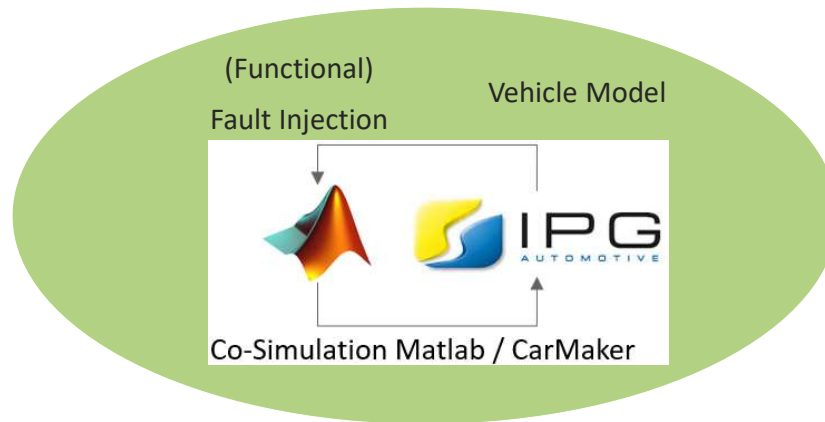
Virtual Calibration Improves Development Maturity at an Early Stage

Functional Error Simulation for Democar Vehicle Clearance

Simulation:

FuSaf-Simulation to analyse the vehicle behaviour in different driving maneuvers

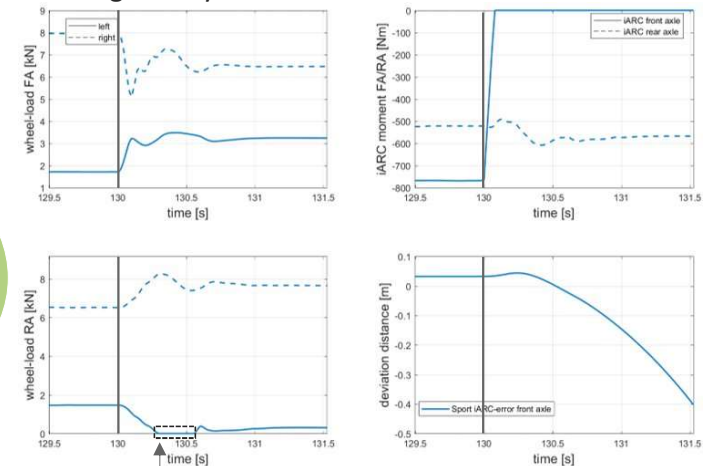
- Driving maneuvers (open and closed loop)
 - Fishhook-Maneuver
 - Steady-State Circle
 - Step Steer Test
 - Etc.



Results:

- Democar clearance (e.g. tip over hazard)
- Understanding of critical driving maneuvers

Example for iARC error @ Democar during Steady-State Circular Test:



- Vehicle loses ground contact ----
- Front axle error injection @ t=130s → iARC torque = 0 Nm —

Functional Safety Analysis for Safe Mechatronic Systems according to ASIL Specifications

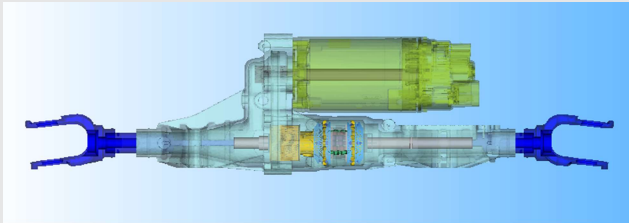
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Finding Model Architecture when Combining Model Classes

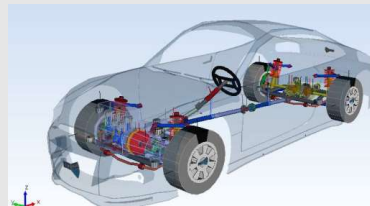
- Simulation of mechanical loads at axle level using virtual K&C test rig

Schaeffler Chassis Component



- Steering actuator as MBS in Simpack
- Need for load spectra for strength/fatigue calculation for mechanical design
 - Tie-rod forces and torques

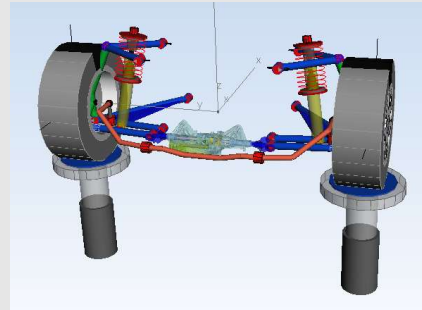
Integration in Vehicle Model in Simpack



- Integration of chassis component
- Simulation of the test run
- Provide load spectra for strength/fatigue calculation
- Requires the hole vehicle data (Stiffness, 3D geometries)

Model reduction ↓

Integration in Axle test rig in Simpack



- The whole vehicle model is reduced to an axle model in Simpack
- Integration of chassis component (steering)
- Provide load spectra for strength/Fatigue calculation on axle level
- Requires a virtual test rig to initiate wheel body contact forces
- The input forces will be generated from CarMaker simulation

Model Boundaries and Simulation Interfaces Chosen Carefully Considering Effort and Costs

Mechanical Loads from Virtual Test Drive

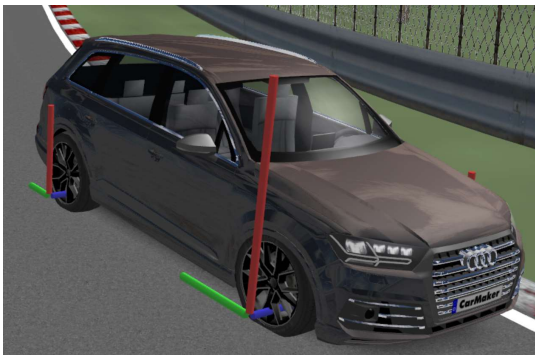
CarMaker

- Driving Scenarios

- VDA, Lane change,....
- Special maneuvers



- Vehicle Modell in CarMaker



- Generate forces for the test rig

x (shaft)

Fx

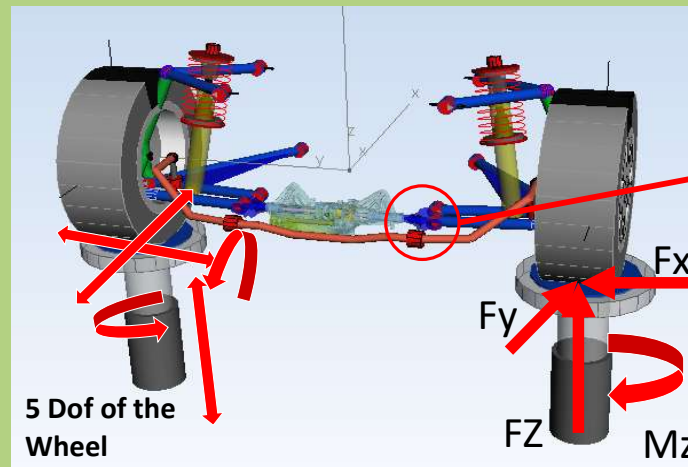
Fy

Fz

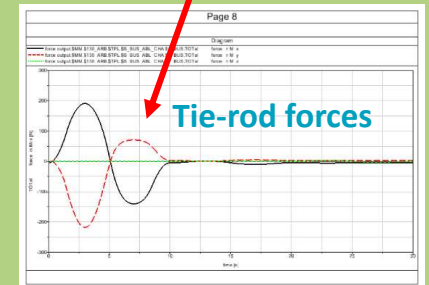
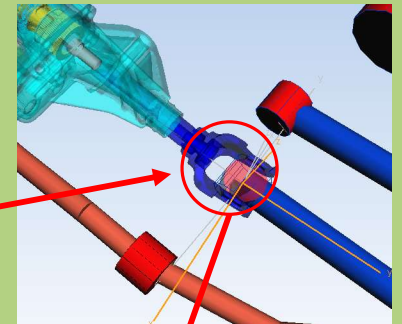
Mz

Simpack

- Axle test rig in Simpack



- Tie rod Acting forces



Getting the Maximum Benefit from Each Modeling Class – Synergy of Multi-Body- and System-Simulation

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Conclusion and Further Ahead



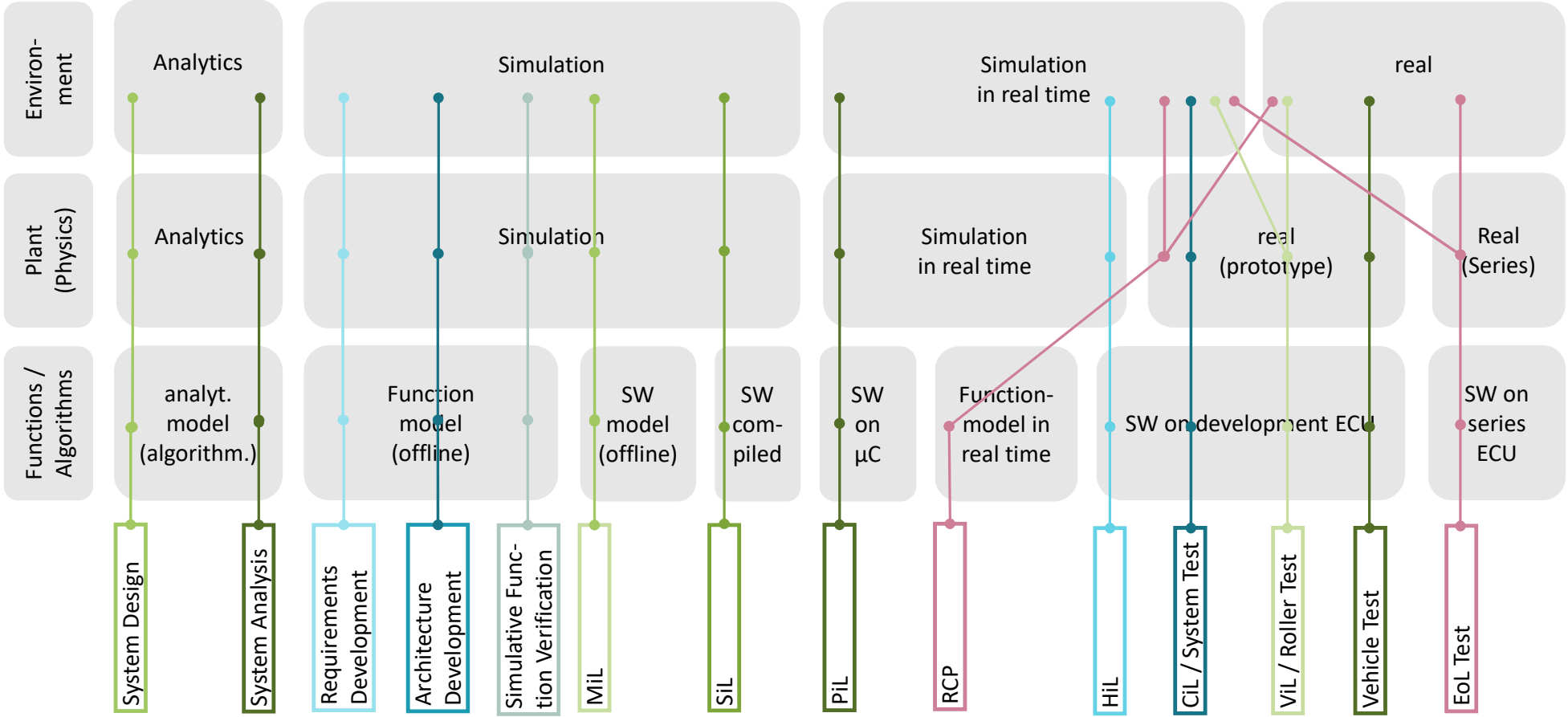
Summary:

- Two Examples from our Methodical Portfolio have been shown.
- Top Down Approach:
 - Vehicle Level (Stakeholder Requirements)
 - System Level (System Requirements)
 - Component Level (Component Requirements)

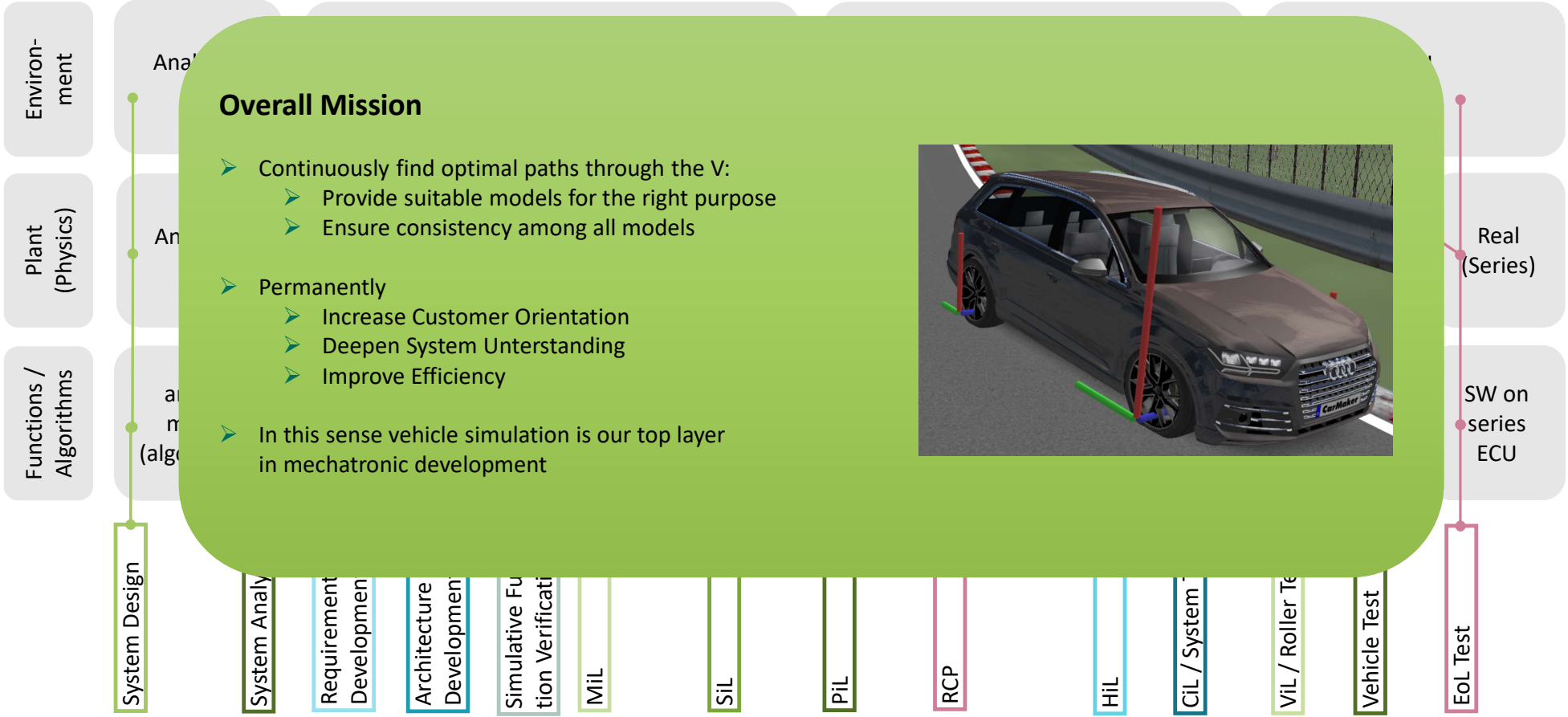
Outlook:

- Continue model and simulation based development
 - System Architecture Development
 - System Design
 - Verification, Integration, Validation
- Interaction of virtual and real instances of vehicle, system and components (mechanics, SW, ECU)

Models and real Instances of Function, Plant and Environment
→ Comprehensive View on Analytical and Simulation Models for Mechatronic Development



Models and real Instances of Function, Plant and Environment
 → Comprehensive View on Analytical and Simulation Models for Mechatronic Development



Thank you for your attention.
Please feel free to ask questions.