

 $\varphi F + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t} + \int \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = C(1)$

Electrification is here to stay

By 2040, we expect 57% of all passenger vehicle sales, and over 30% of the global passenger vehicle fleet, will be electric

Source: Electric Vehicle Outlook 2019, BloombergNEF

Global long-term passenger vehicle sales by drivetrain



Source: BloombergNEF

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Siemens PLM Software



Electric Powertrain are not silent



Lower overall levels, but... high-frequency, tonal content makes e-motor noise annoying:

- Higher motor orders due to construction
- Very high frequency sounds
 - Off-zero orders
 - Related to PWM switching frequency





Addressing these E-Motor NVH challenges – from electric current to noise





How to accurately predict e-motor noise and identify system sensitivities during the conceptual and detailed design phase of vehicle development?

"V"- design cycle for automotive electric drives





E-Powertrain Solution in the Subsystem Design Phase "V"- design cycle for automotive electric drives





Impact on product life cycle and cost

Model-Driven Design to evaluate upfront systems designs





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Impact on product life cycle and cost

Model-Driven Design to evaluate upfront systems designs





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Impact on product life cycle and cost

Model-Driven Design to evaluate upfront systems designs





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E-Powertrain Solution in the Subsystem Design Phase Simcenter Amesim-based Noise App



Simcenter Amesim-based post-processing tool to

- estimate EM Forces from motor electrical model and control currents for given operating condition
- Predict radiated noise based on motor parameters and point source model



Addressing e-Motor NVH at concept stage Frontloading of qualitative NVH risk assessment





Providing NVH Teams an early tool to assess influence of different electric design variations on NVH

Subsystem Design Phase Simcenter Amesim System Model

 Note tic Fax Density
 Geometrial

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 System model
 System model

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 Model

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 Total are or excented
 System model



The e-machine model is integrated in a **system-level modelling** environment.

Depending on application or maneuver, various components can be connected within a multi-physical cause/effect system of systems

The e-motor produces **torque** based on EM maps and control signals, but also the flux linkage and flux density needed to **calculate internal EM forces**



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Subsystem Design Phase Electro-Magnetic Concept Model







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Subsystem Design Phase Vibro-Acoustic Model





The fluxes and forces from the EM model can be applied to simplified structural and acoustic models to calculate the **vibration** and **acoustic** responses



Subsystem Design Phase Design Modification Examples



Changing number of slots from 4 to 8





Changing stator geometry





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Subsystem Design Phase Design Modification Examples



Inverter Modelling and Controls:

Simulink controller integrated with inverter/motor Simcenter Amesim model

Purpose: evaluate control strategies to balance switching noise & vehicle performance

Example: Random Carrier Frequency-PWM (RCFM)







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System-level design process for electric drives Public reference of research project



Technical paper at SAE 2018 and publication in SAE International Journal of Alternative Powertrains

Multi-Attribute, System-Level Design Process for Automotive Powertrain Electric Drives: An Integrated Approach

https://www.sae.org/publications/technicalpapers/content/08-07-02-0007/



Browse » Publications » Technical Papers » 08-07-02-0007

2018-06-05

Multi-Attribute, System-Level Design Process for Automotive Powertrain Electric Drives: An Integrated Approach 08-07-02-0007

This also appears in SAE International Journal of Alternative Powertrains-V127-8EJ

This article presents an electric drive powertrain design and virtual integration methodology in the context of electric vehicle systems. In the first stage, using the Model-Based System Engineering paradigm, the electric vehicle performance requirements are translated into electric drive target specifications using a system-level vehicle model. Subsequently, a functional electric drive subsystem-level model is developed based on magnetic co-energy and iron losses data obtained from a reference electric machine design. The functional electric drive model is scaled in order to meet the requested specifications, and it is coupled with different 1D (i.e. lumped-parameter) multi-physics sub-models that are later integrated into the electric vehicle system-level model. At the electric drive level the torque ripple and Noise, Vibration and Harshness characteristics are analyzed. At the vehicle level the energy consumption, thermal behavior, and mechanical performances are determined with reduced computational time. The proposed approach allows for early assessment of multiple attributes and enables designers to make decisions supported by accurate system-level simulations.

E-Powertrain Solution in the Subsystem Design Phase Simcenter Amesim-based Noise App





E-Powertrain Solution in the Subsystem Design Phase "V"- design cycle for automotive electric drives





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E-Powertrain Solutions in the Component Design Phase From electromagnetics to radiated noise





Addressing e-Motor NVH in detailed design stage End-to-end 3D simulation process





From electromagnetics to radiated noise Focus on Electro-Magnetic field computation







From electromagnetics to radiated noise Focus on Transmission Loads





Typical process for NVH analysis



More efficient process in Simcenter 3D



End-to-end integrated process for transmission simulation from CAD to Loads to Noise

Transmission Builder \rightarrow Motion \rightarrow Motion-to-Acoustics \rightarrow Acoustic Analysis

- Automatic creation of multi-body simulation models
- Accurate 3D simulation of gear forces
- · Semi-automatic link of gear forces to vibro-acoustics
- · Efficient and accurate acoustic simulations



From electromagnetics to radiated noise *Focus on Transmission Loads*





Simcenter 3D Transmission Builder A vertical application within Simcenter 3D: up to 5x faster Model creation process





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From electromagnetics to radiated noise Focus on Structural modeling





1. Rotor/Stator modeling - Laminated Structures

Linear scalable CAE model with physical material properties:

- Homogenization of orthotropic material properties, for different area's;
- Tuning of material properties based on test data













Simulation core components









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From electromagnetics to radiated noise Focus on Structural modeling





Mode Type 2 (Ovalizatio

Mode Type 0 (Breath

Type 0.1 (out of plane Breathing

2. Windings Modeling – Discretization Strategies

Linear CAE model with limited modal density

- Test based analysis of coils mass and stiffness effects on e-Motor dynamics
- Dedicated coils modeling in CAE
- Tuning of material properties based on test data

Test EMA with and without windings



		î.		\$	
NO COILS		WITH COILS			
Node Number	Test Frequency	Test Mode Number	Test Frequency	Delta (Hz)	Mode Type
1	151.7	2	335.8	-184.1	First in-plane bending
2	165.2	1	331.9	-166.7	First in-plane bending

408.8

3175.6

3976.9

Simulation complete assembly



From electromagnetics to radiated noise Focus on Vibro-Acoustics simulation





Acoustic Meshing with dedicated tools

- Surface wrapping
- Convex Mesher
- Microphone Meshes
-



Acoustics meshing

Vibro-Acoustics simulation setup from Magnetic Loads

- Seamless workflow to reuse magnetic forces from electro-magnetic analyses
- Easy setup of combined simulation for Dynamics and Acoustics



Load recipes

♥ Solution				0 ^
Solution				^
Name	VA_Analysis			
Solver	Simcenter Nastra		•	
Analysis Type	Vibro-Acoustic			•
Solution Type	SOL 111 Modal	Frequency Response	-	
Subcase and B	Boundary Cond	ition Creation		^
Subcase Type		Subcase - Modal Frequency		Ŧ
Load or Boundary Condition Type		Aggregated		•
				<u>(</u>)
SOL 111 Mod	al Frequency Re	esponse		^
				Preview
General	🗸 Flu	id-Structure Interface Modeling Parameters	FSI Weak Coupling 🔻	29 🐴 👻 ^
- File Management - Executive Control - Case Control		D/CEAST Connection Parameters	None 💌	æ 🗸
		, mapping	None	
		meters (PARAM)		^

From electromagnetics to radiated noise Building a physical and reliable 3D model





Modal correlation – EMA testing



Component testing and updating;

- Sub-assemblies testing and updating;
 - Full system testing and updating
 - Connections modeling and updating
 - Screw connections;
 - Welding connections;
 - Press-fit connections

Operational correlation– Bench/Vehicle testing



- Experience based knowledge of critical/sensitive parameters for operational response:
 - Assembly tolerances and design robustness;
 - Non linearities;
 - Stator and Rotor modeling (laminations vs. magnets and reinforcements);

Rotor / stator modeling Public references of research project



Technical paper at International Conference on Noise & Vibration Engineering (ISMA)

Experimental Study on the Impact of the Number of Laminas on the Dynamics Behavior of an Electric Machine Stator

https://link.springer.com/chapte r/10.1007/978-3-319-30249-2_5 Technical paper at International Conference on Structural Engineering Dynamics (ICEDyn)

Experimental and Numerical Validation of Laminated Structure Dynamics from a Switched Reluctance Machine Stator

https://lirias.kuleuven.be/174854 7?limo=0 Technical paper at International Conference on Noise & Vibration Engineering (ISMA)

Validation of homogenization technique used for accurate predictions of laminated structures' mechanical behavior

http://past.ismaisaac.be/downloads/isma2016/ papers/isma2016_0379.pdf

Addressing e-Motor NVH in detailed design stage Advanced Simulation topics





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Vibration Synthesis

Full system optimization by use of model reduction technology



SIEMENS Ingenuity for life



Advantage: Faster design of control strategies with full accuracy of the detailed EM and structural models

Potentially same accuracy as traditional 3D process





Can reach >10 times faster calculations



Insight in relevance of the different spatial orders



Assembly tolerances and design robustness Effect of rotor alignment on NVH performances



Unbalanced Magnetic Pull (UMP)



- Rotor misalignment results to unbalanced forces due to non-uniform airgap distribution
- 3D coupled electromagnetic calculation requires huge computational efforts
- → Efficient process developed using a MBS model of the rotor combined with table-based EM loads

Effect of clearances & non-linearities



- MBS model can be used to study:
 - Assembly tolerances, pre-load settings
 - Bearing clearances
 - Angular misalignments by using sliced approach
- Typical studies:
 - Rattle phenomena;
 - Evaluation of higher harmonics due to EM forces disturbances → Degradation of NVH performances

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Summary



NVH assessment at concept stage

- Brings NVH team to discussion table during electrical subsystem design phase
- Multi-attribute balancing through system modelling approach
- Qualitative NVH risk assessment and quick evaluation of different design options

3D simulation in detailed design stage

- Integrated toolchain enabling design improvement prediction on all aspects of emotor NVH: controls, EM, transmission, structural
- High model quality and good correlation through updating and parameter optimization process
- Reduced-order model to enable fast controls iterations
- Links to design robustness and manufacturing tolerances

eMotor NVH – from electric current to noise



