

Cross-Cutting Approach to Integrate Functional and Material Design in a System Architectural Design – Example of an Electric Powertrain

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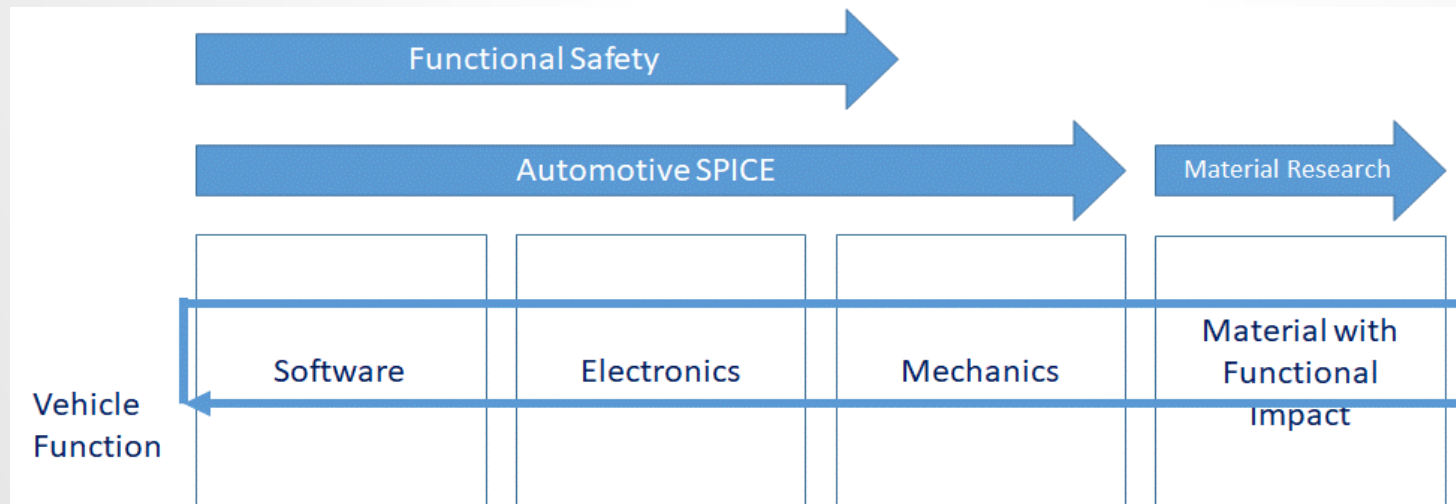
EuroAsiaSPI 2019

“Always design a thing by considering it in its next larger context. A SW architecture on an electronic control unit, a connected service function in a central car computer, a connected vehicle function in the cloud, the cloud supporting artificial intelligence, a cloud intelligence on a planet, a planet connected with planets” – Eero Saarinen – “Extended”.

The whole is more than the sum of the items, Aistoteles

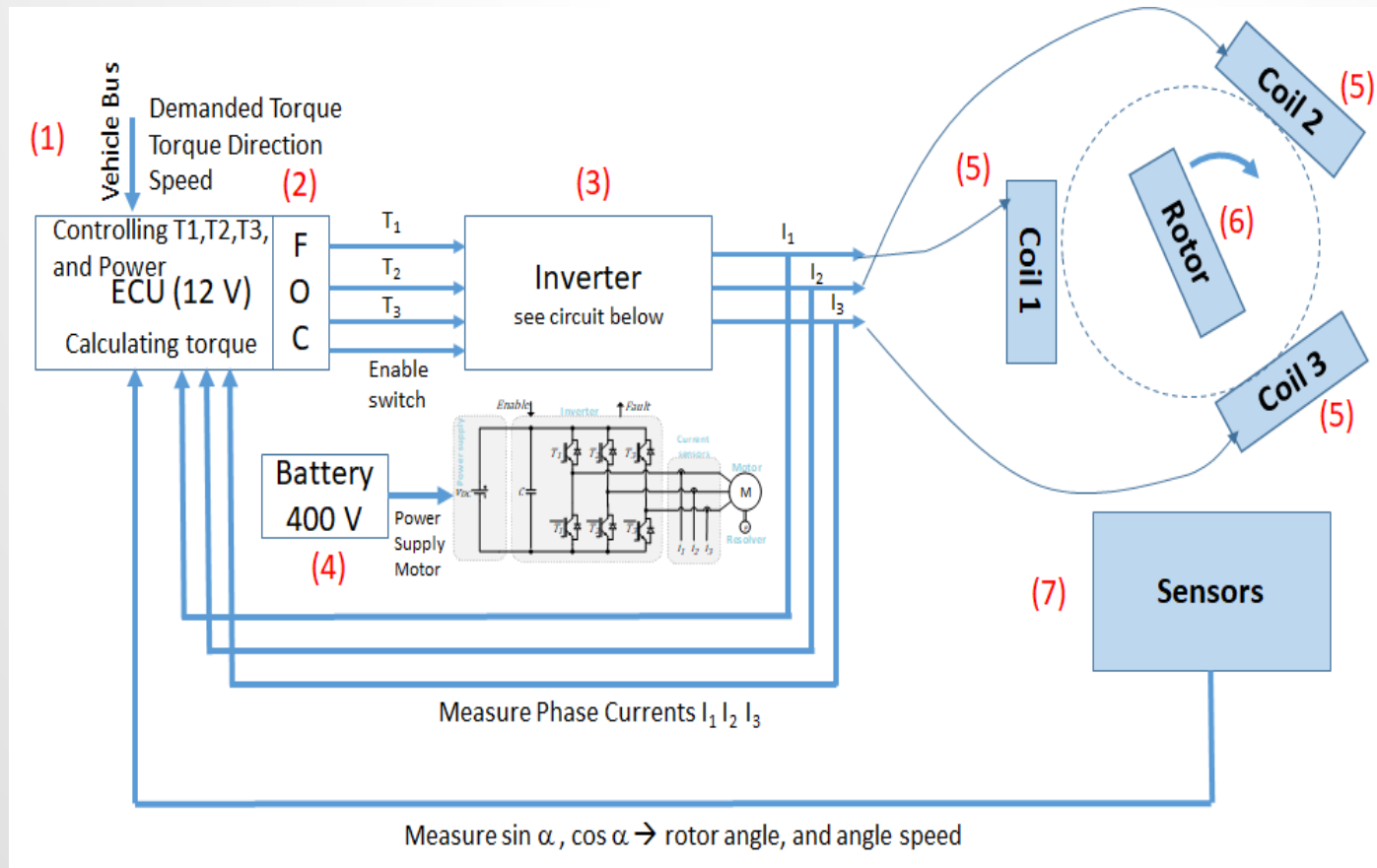
Modern Design Paradigms

Systemic View

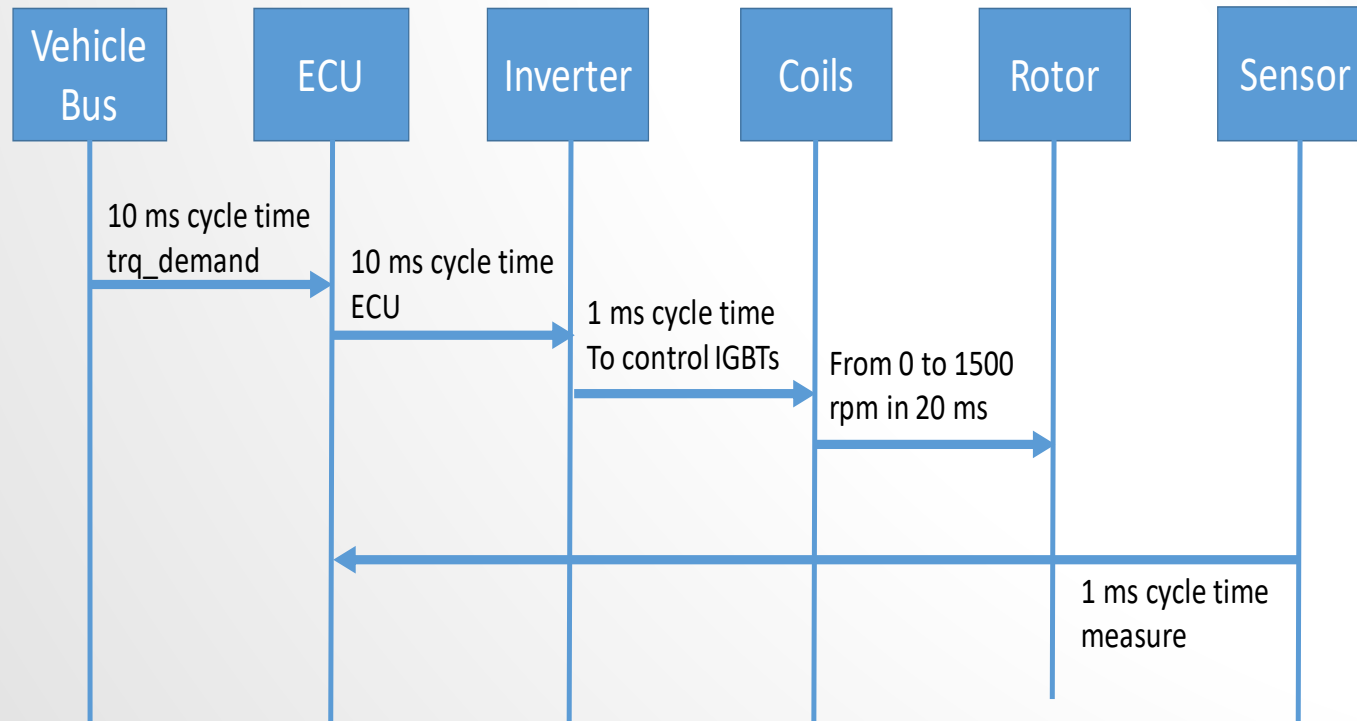


- Automotive SPICE assesses software, electronics, mechanics
- Making an electric car drive long distances requires more than mechatronics design
- A vehicle function also includes material design assumptions, material with a functional impact.

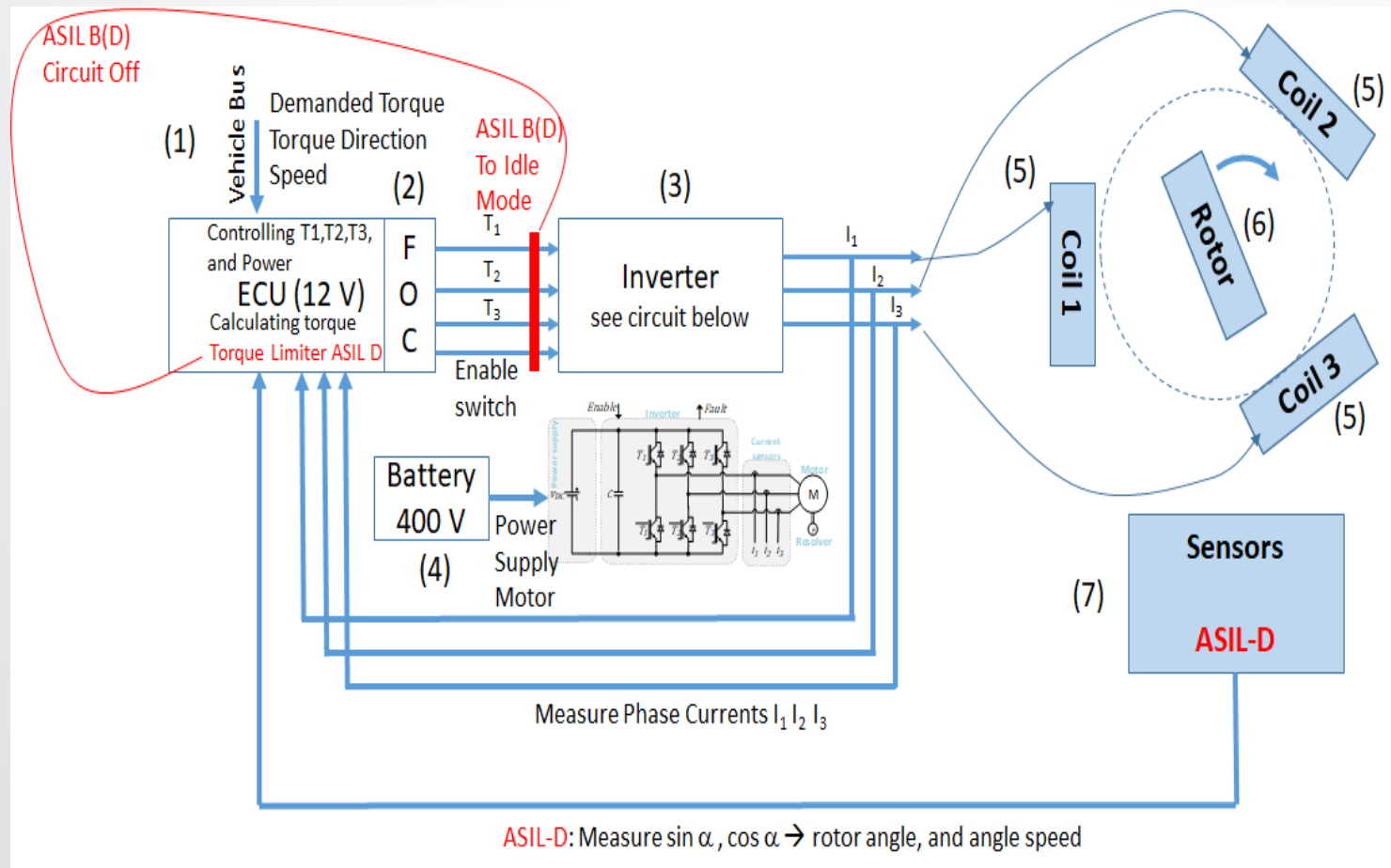
ELECTRIC POWERTRAIN EXAMPLE (ASPICE – FUNCTIONAL VIEW)



ELECTRIC POWERTRAIN EXAMPLE (ASPICE DYNAMIC VIEW)



ELECTRIC POWERTRAIN EXAMPLE (SAFETY VIEW)



ELECTRIC POWERTRAIN EXAMPLE (CONNECTED MATERIAL FUNCTION VIEW)

- Why is the first E-Golf driving less distance than ...la
- **What consumes the power of the battery?**
- Rolling Resistance
 - Formula (i):
 - **Rolling Resistance Coefficient**
 $CR = \text{Rolling Resistance} / \text{max. load capacity of tire}$
 - In case of a Continental tire 185/60 R14, for instance, the rolling resistance has been reduced to 7,6 due to recent research, and the (Lastindex) max. load capacity index of the tire is 82, which represents a max. weight of 475 kg
 - **$CR = 7,6/475 = 0,016$** (rolling resistance coefficient)
 - Formula (ii):
 - **FR – rolling resistance force** for a specific vehicle, with a specific weight, in kWh
 - The typical estimation formula for a given car is **$FR = CR * FN$**
 - **CR Rolling Resistance Coefficient**
 - **FN Newton power on the wheel depending on the weight of the car**
 - **Conversion: 1 kg = 9,81 N , and 1 kWh = 3,6 MJ (Mega Joule)**

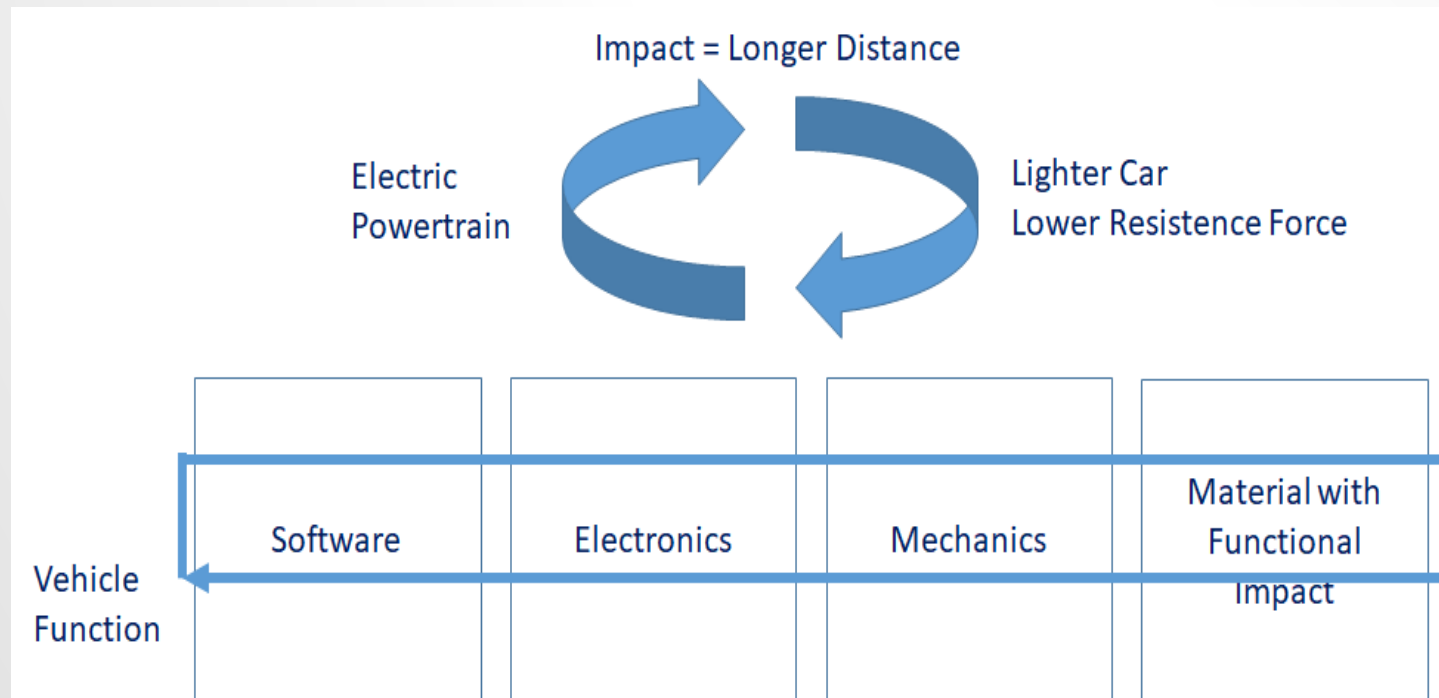
ELECTRIC POWERTRAIN EXAMPLE (CONNECTED MATERIAL FUNCTION VIEW)

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 - **Example**
 - Vehicle with 2020 kg, with a Continental 185/60 R14 tire the CR = 0.016, the resistance force will be approx. $2020 * 9,81 * 0.016 = 317 \text{ N}$.
 - This produces per 100 km $317 \text{ N} \cdot 100\,000 \text{ m} = 31,7 \text{ MJ} = 8,80 \text{ kWh}$ power consumption just caused by tires resistance and weight of the car

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 - Drives 179 km
 - Battery power 35,8 kWh
 - **Consumption by weight and resistance force** by wheels $179/100 \cdot 8,8 = 15,75 \text{ kWh}$
 - **Forces not calculated**
 - **Wind resistance (also contribute to a large amount)**
 - **Functions need to include the material impact? - yes**

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“Everything should be made as simple as possible, but not simpler.” –Albert Einstein

“If you feel no resistance you have not done real research.” –Richard Messnarz