



Local nonlinearity modelling requirements for vehicle dynamics simulation



SAMTECH: CAE, FEA & MDO software development

280 employees in 2010

11 branches in six European countries, but also in China, Japan and US

3 activity areas

High end reputation in the aeronautical, space, automotive, defense and energy sectors.



GDTECH: Consulting and engineering

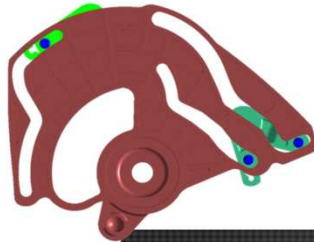


OPEN ENGINEERING: Multi-physics software development

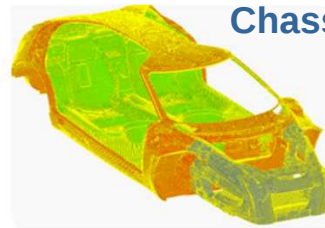
SAMTECH experiences in Automotive



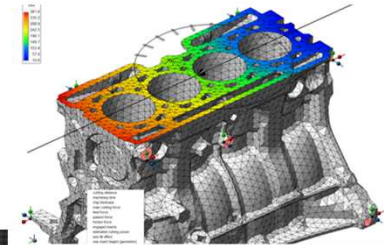
Cam shaft



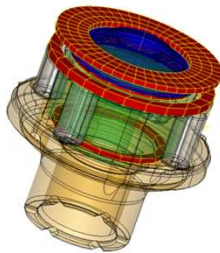
Chassis



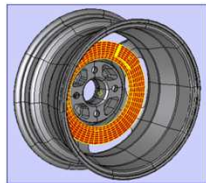
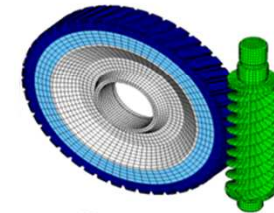
Machining



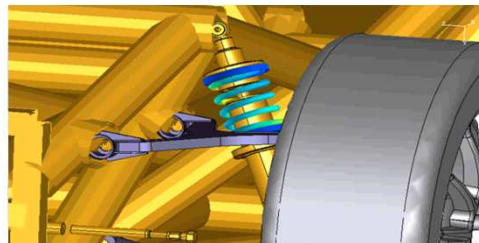
Differential



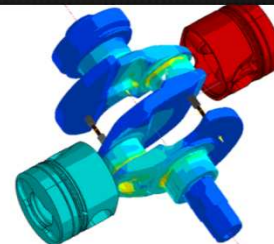
Gears



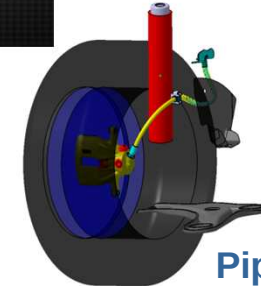
Brakes



Vehicle Dynamics

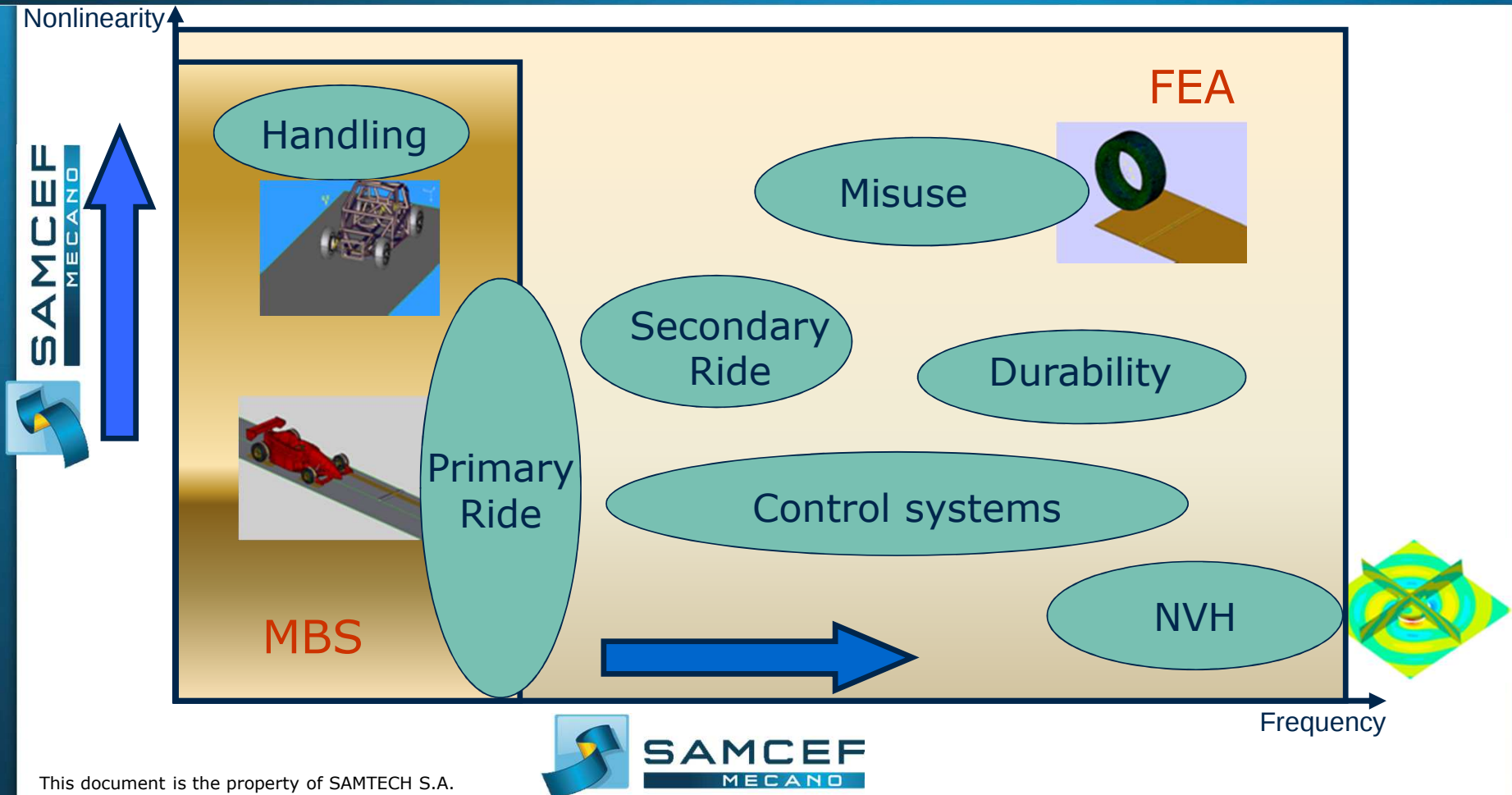


Engine

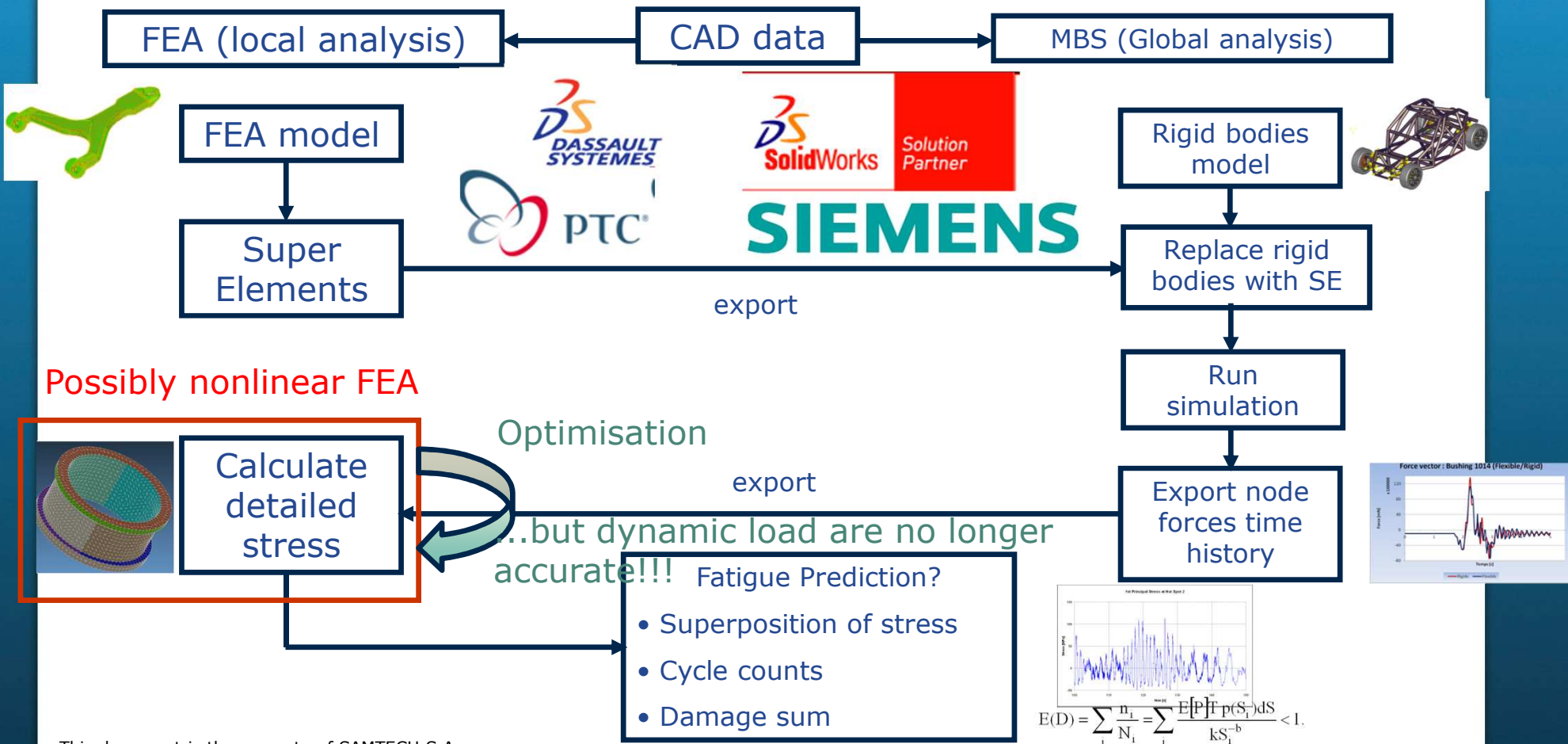


Pipe

Challenges for vehicle dynamics simulation



Classical methodology



☹️ Several different models (local, global)

☹️ Several different software packages (linear FEA, nonlinear FEA, MBS,...)

☹️ Probably several different users/teams



☹️ A lot of data transfer and IT management



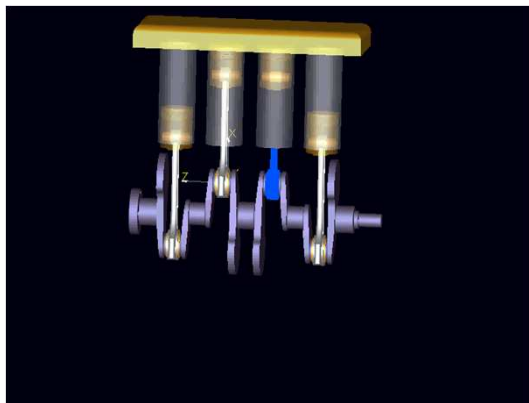
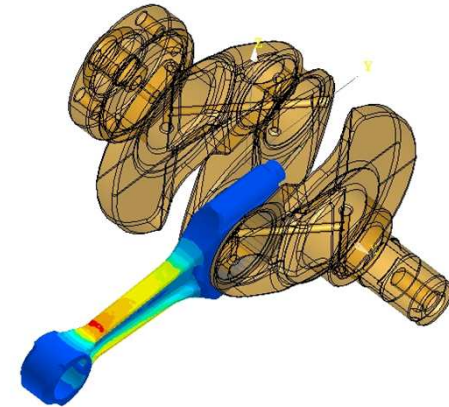
☹️ Hypothesis made: - Flexibility in MBS model

- Local nonlinearity not taken into account in MBS

- Transient loads transformed in static loads for FEA model

Original methodology of Samcef MECANO

- Finite element approach
- Implicit solver
- Cartesian coordinates (6 dof by nodes)
- Rotation vector theory
- Joints defined by kinematical constraints
- Augmented Lagrangian method



$$\begin{cases} M\ddot{q} + B^T(\overbrace{k\lambda} + \overbrace{p\Phi}) = g(q, \dot{q}, t) \\ \underbrace{\Phi(q, t)} = 0 \end{cases}$$

Φ : constraint
 λ : Lagrangian multiplier
 p : penalty factor
 k : scaling factor

Vehicle dynamics context

□ Nowadays virtual prototyping plays greater role in vehicle design

□ Better accuracy needed to predict the vehicle performances based on CAE estimations and results

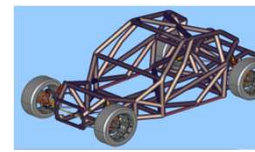
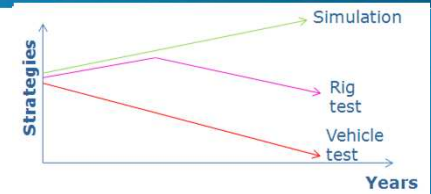
□ Challenges faced for vehicle dynamics:

- Local nonlinearity
- Frequency domain coverage
- Multi disciplinary

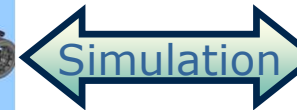


□ Data exchange between platforms

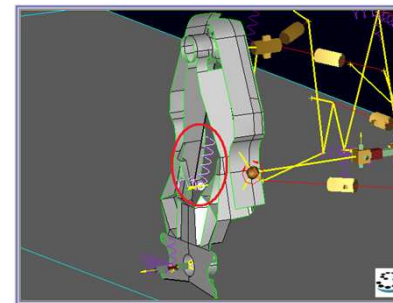
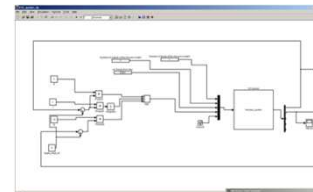
- MBS
- FEA
- Control systems
- Fatigue program



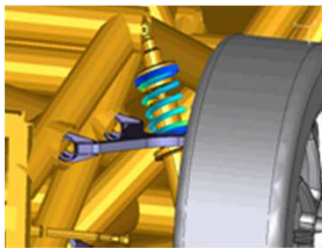
Virtual



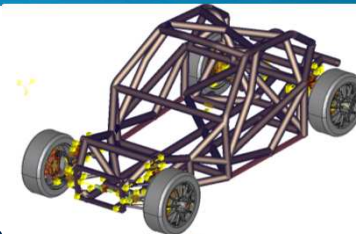
Real



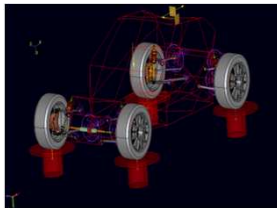
Vehicle dynamics applications



Durability



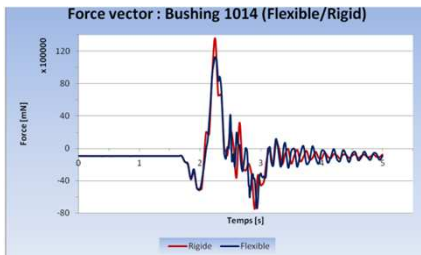
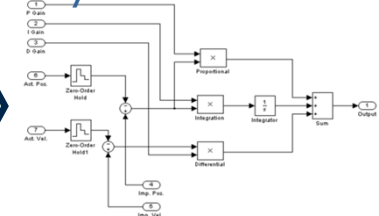
Handling



Kinematics

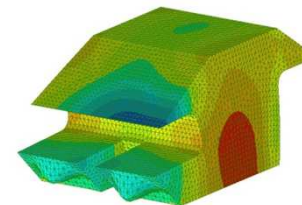
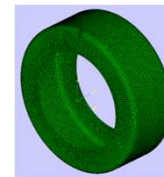


Control systems



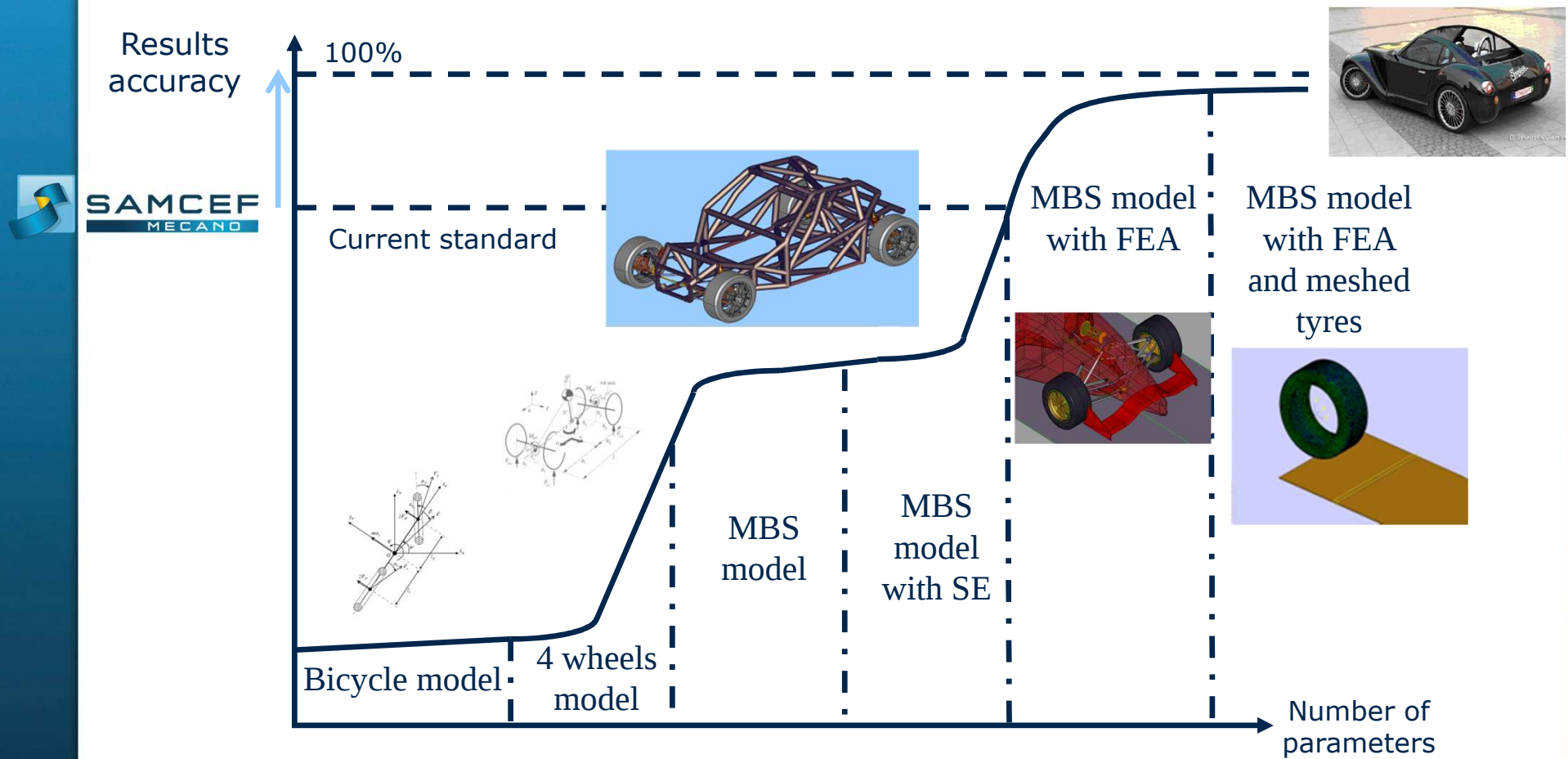
Ride and comfort

Misuse



NVH

Model complexity



Nonlinearity: the coil spring



Curve centreline
spring with
rubber insulator
with MBS

Curve centreline
spring with
rubber insulator

Meshed curve
centreline spring

Curve centreline
spring model

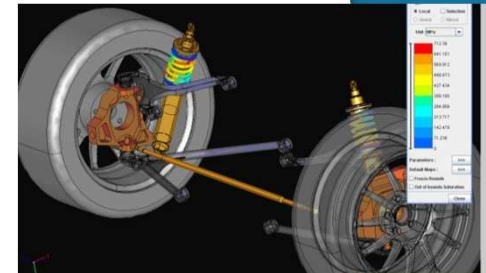
Linear
spring

Force
centreline

Inclined
force
centreline

High
contact
pressure

contact pressure
distribution

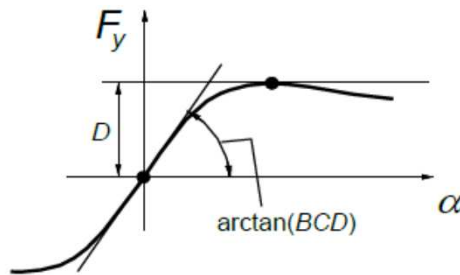
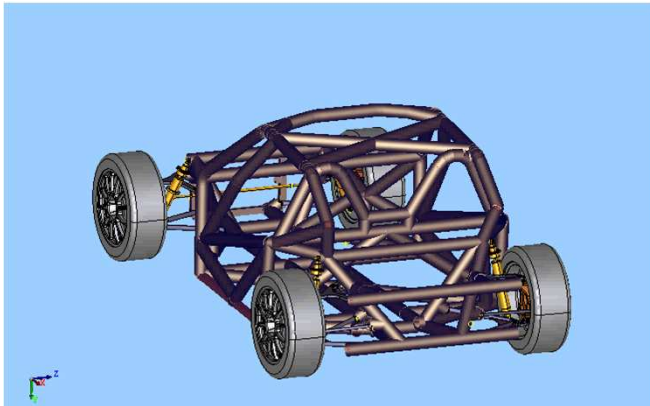


MBS

Nonlinear FEA

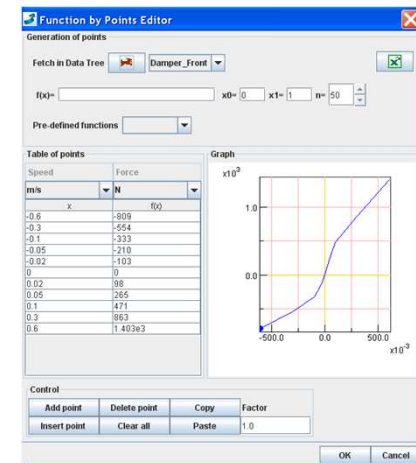
Hybrid
MBS/non
linear FEA

Linear spring: classical MBS



MBS approach:

- ☐ Front and rear double wishbone suspensions
- ☐ Front and rear antiroll bar
- ☐ Joints:
 - hinges
 - bushing
 - nonlinear springs
 - nonlinear dampers
- ☐ Nonlinear tyre model (Pacejka Magic Formula)



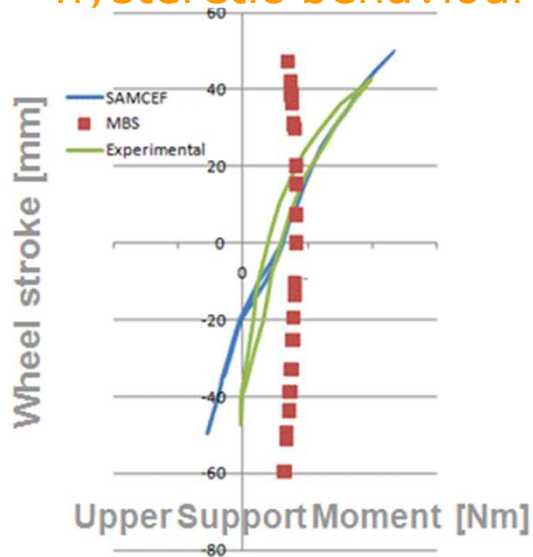
Rigid Multi Body Simulation allows:

- Short calculation time
- Investigation of an important number of designs covering several input variables and their full range of interest

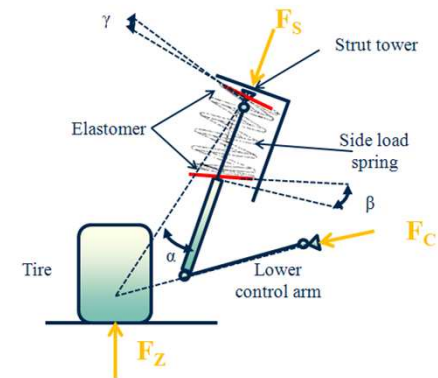
This document is the property of SAMTECH S.A.

Nonlinear coil spring

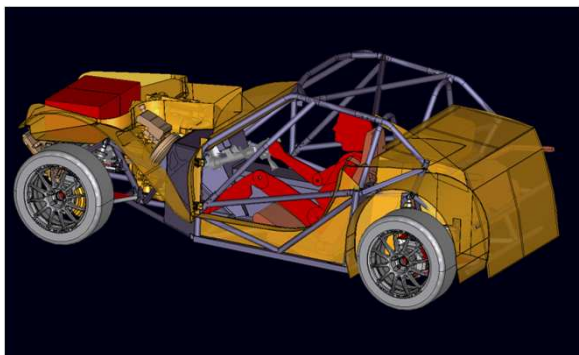
- Coil springs have a **nonlinear behaviour** due to large displacements
- Transmitted forces display an **hysteretic behaviour**



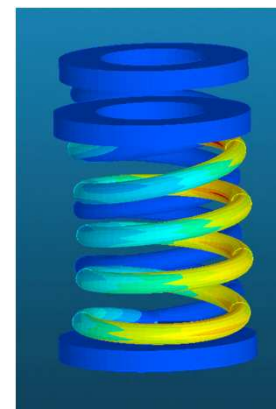
- A classical “MBS like” spring element **cannot represent** this bending effect resulting in an additional moment



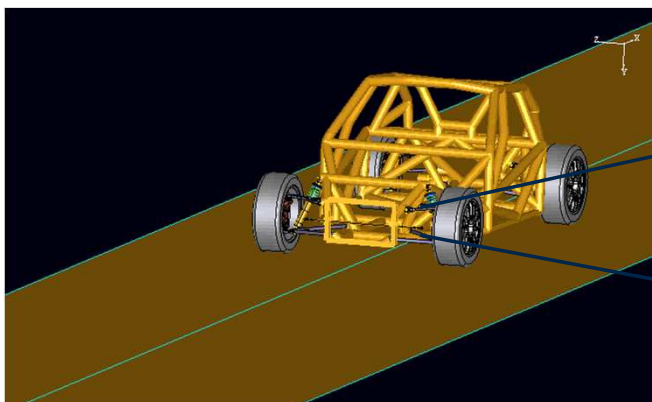
Nonlinear coil spring: innovative methodology



MBS



Nonlinear FEA

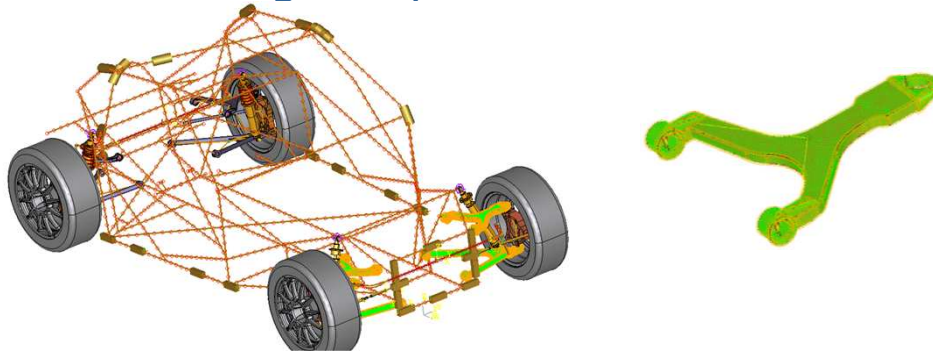


zoom



Kinematics and compliance with meshed springs

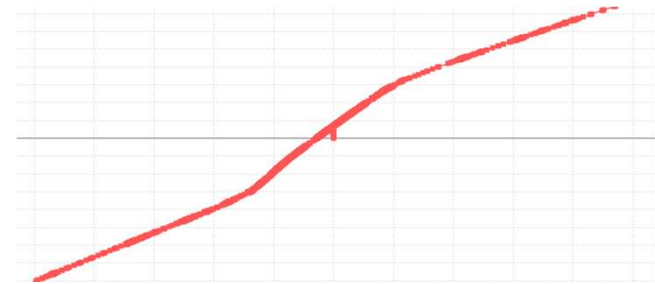
- Coil springs have a **nonlinear behaviour** due to large displacements



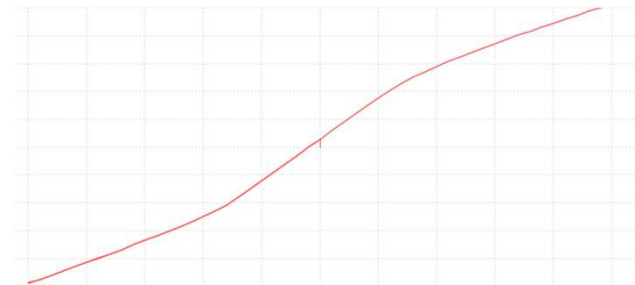
Camber vs wheel displacement



Camber/Fx compliance



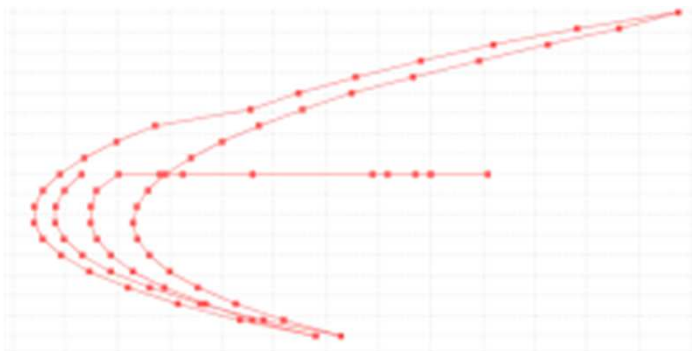
Camber/Fy compliance



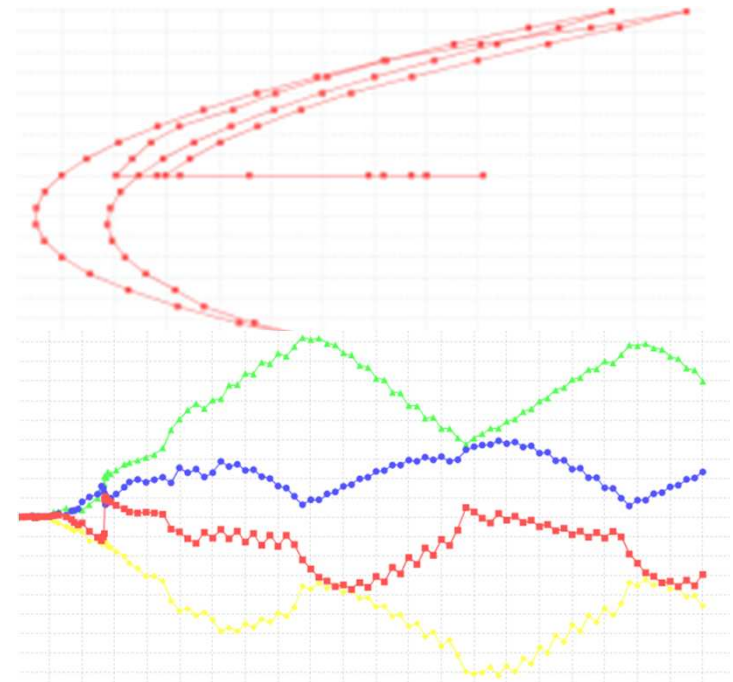
Kinematics and compliance with elastomer

- ❑ Elastomer introduce nonlinearity and hysteric behaviour
- ❑ Camber change

Initial downwards motion



Initial upwards motion

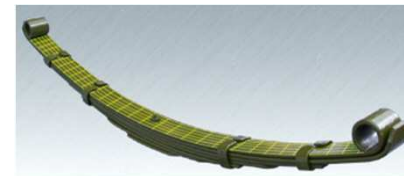
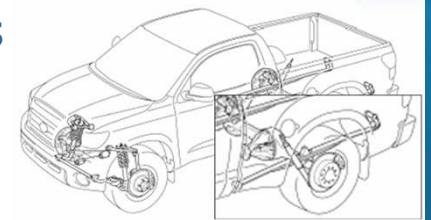


- ❑ Same results available for toe
- ❑ Lateral force at the upper spring mount

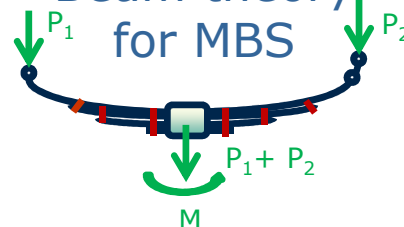
Leaf spring suspension

Meshed leafspring
with MBS

Nonlinear FEA to take
into account contacts
and friction



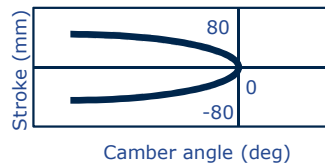
Beam theory
for MBS



- No friction
- No contacts
- No hysteresis
- Similar curvatures
- No prestress
- ...

- prestress
- Contact pressure between the leafs
- Hysteresis: more realistic damping
- fatigue

Lookup tables after
measurements



MBS

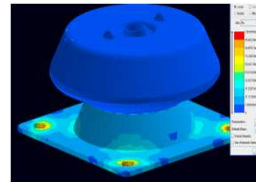
Nonlinear FEA

**Hybrid
MBS/non
linear FEA**

Flexible approach

Physical suspension compliance definitions:

- FEA parts
- nonlinear 3D bushings
- elastomer

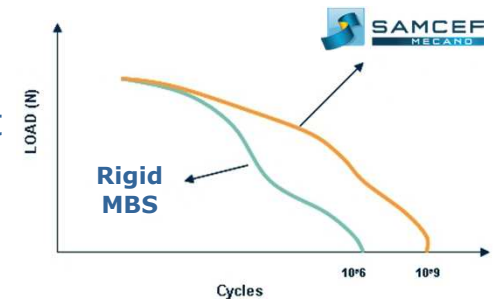
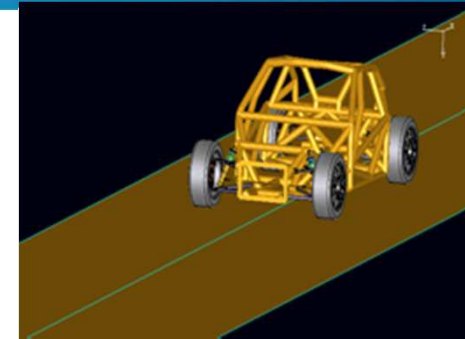


Greater details improve the accuracy of the results:

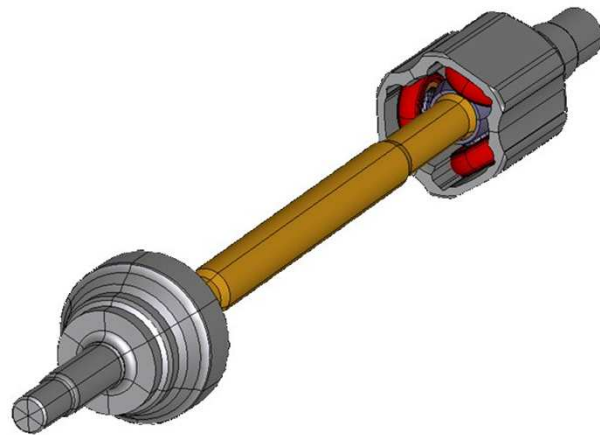
- Higher frequency contents
- Higher number of cycles for fatigue performance assessment

No need to re-measure the suspension if

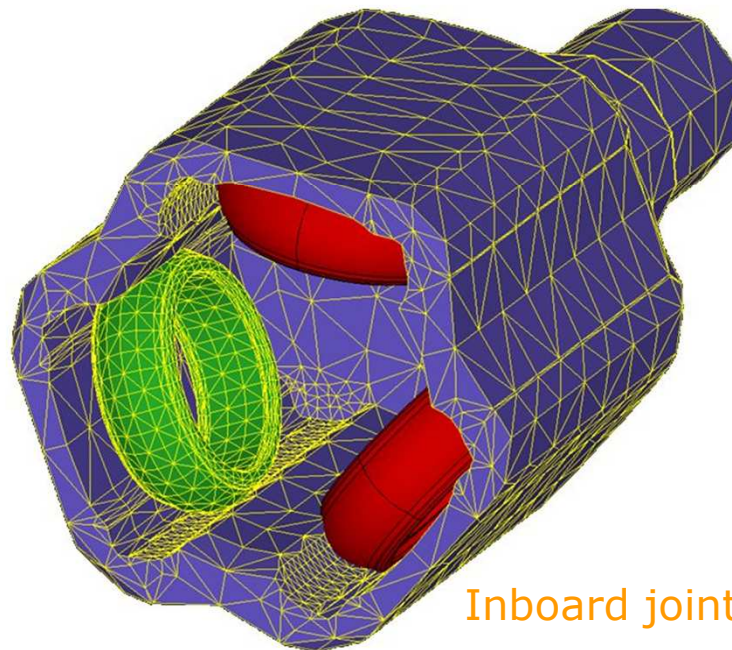
- geometry changes (attachment point)
- part redesigned (new FEA model)
- fatigue can be integrated early in the design process



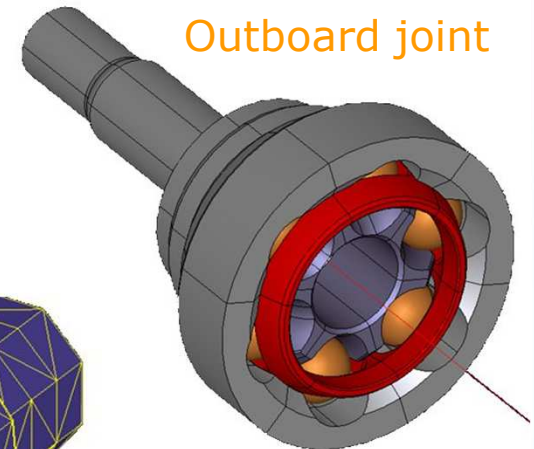
Better
modularity



- ❑ No Hertzian contact theory
- ❑ Use of flexible-flexible and flexible-rigid contacts algorithms available in Mecano



Inboard joint

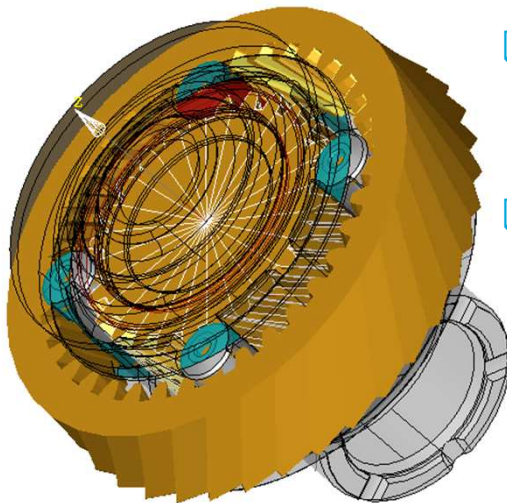


Outboard joint

Torsen differential (1/2)

□ Assumptions:

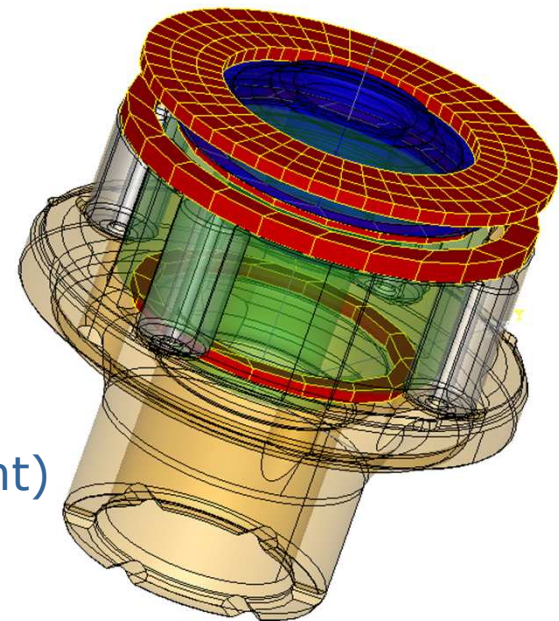
- Joints between Planet gears and housing modelled as hinges
- Planet gears and one thrust washer locked axially
- Contact SG/washer 3 and CPL/washer 4 neglected



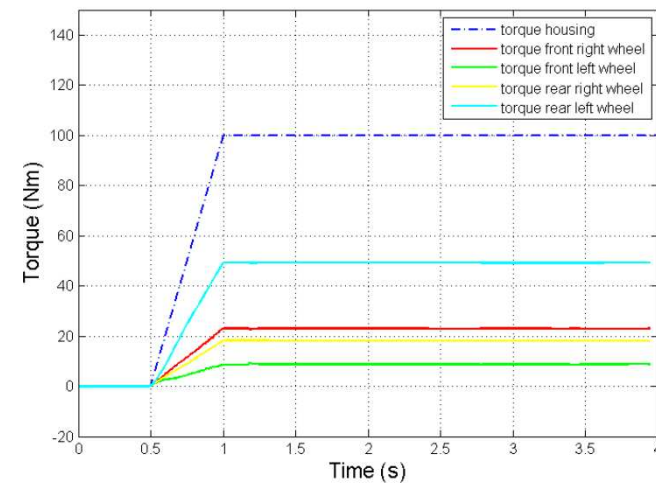
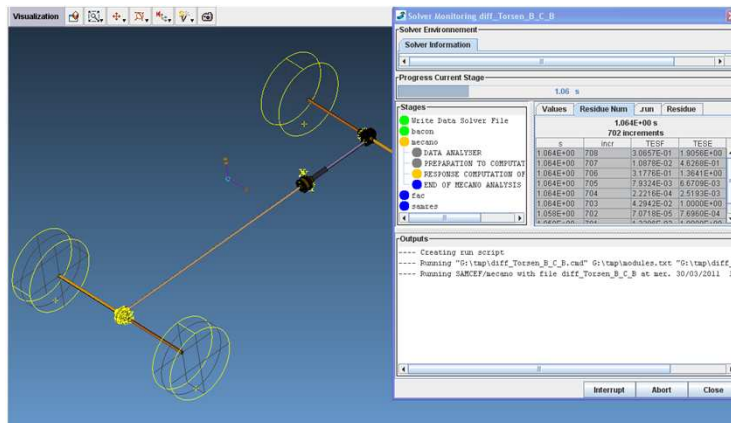
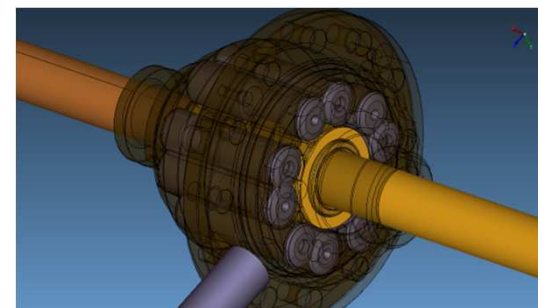
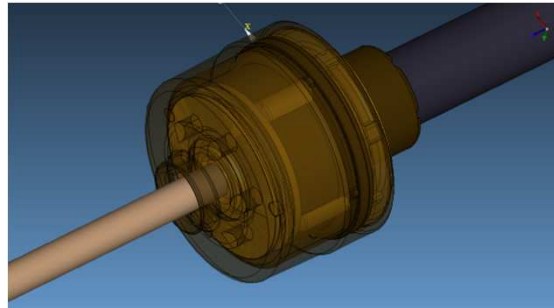
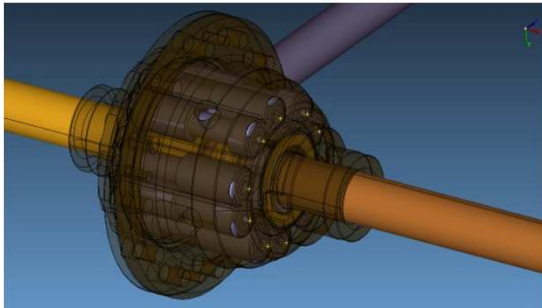
- 15 bodies (10 rigid, 5 flexible washers)

□ Constraints :

- 8 gear elements
- 5 contact relations (4 hinges, 1 screw joint)



Torsen differential (2/2)



SAMCEF MECANO: optimising the whole system



- ❑ From design/optimisation of each part separately...
- ❑ ... to the design/optimisation of the subsystem parts
- ❑ ... to the optimisation of the global system
- ❑ Thanks to:
 - Increase of nonlinearity range
 - Increase of frequency range



Thank you for your attention

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