

Improving Your Productivity with KULI 7.0 – New Features

Rolf Salomon



**drivetrain components
and systems**



**engines and
engine components**



**axle and
chassis modules**

*Engineering Center Steyr
GmbH & Co KG*

driven by passion

KULI 7.0

base / light
climate control / hvac
advanced
com
optimize
cfd
drive
transient
engine model
driving simulation
components



What's New?

Detailed information
available in the
KULI user manual

Please download latest
version from

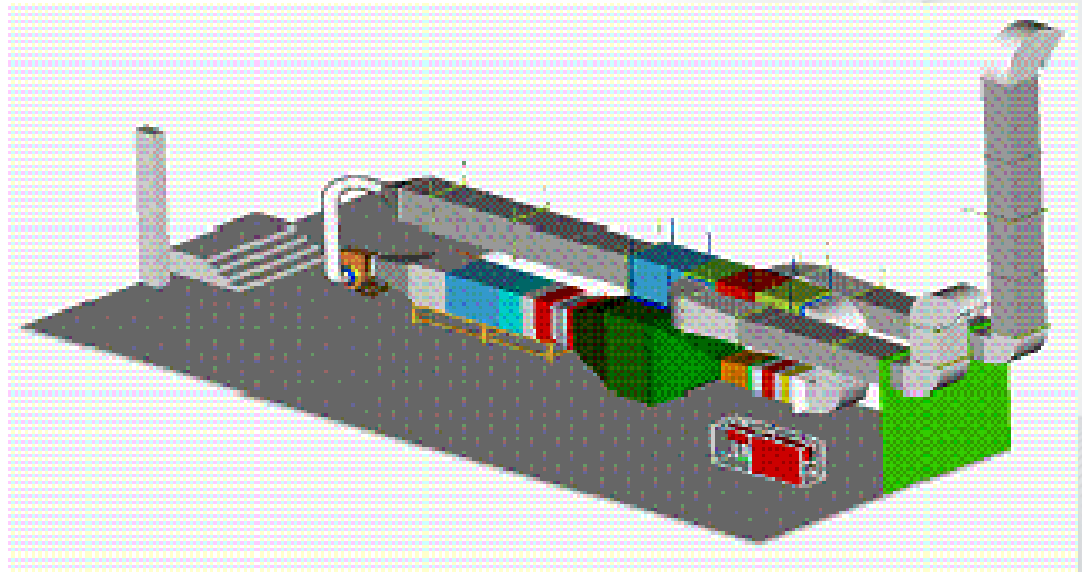
www.kuli.at

and use online help

Examples available on our website www.kuli.at -> support -> examples

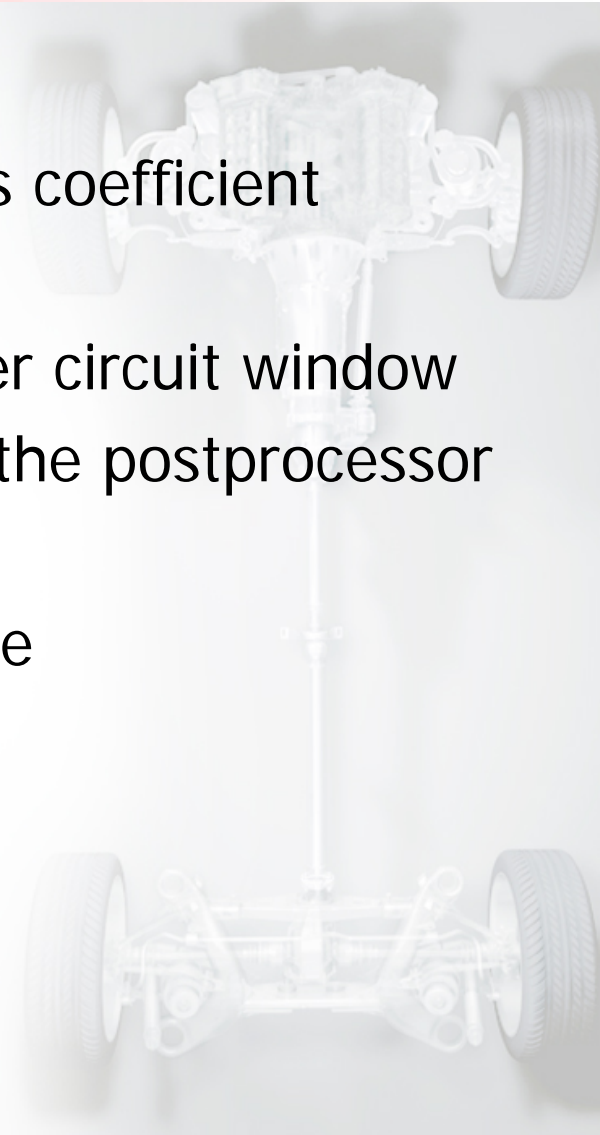
New module KULI components

- The virtual test bench
- Available as standalone version and additional module to KULI base



Improvements KULI base

- Project organization
- Built-in resistance (BiR), definition of loss coefficient
- Medium controller
- Results of COM-objects visible in 2D-inner circuit window
- Information about calculation objects in the postprocessor
- File history implemented
- Additional sensors and actuators available



Settings reorganized

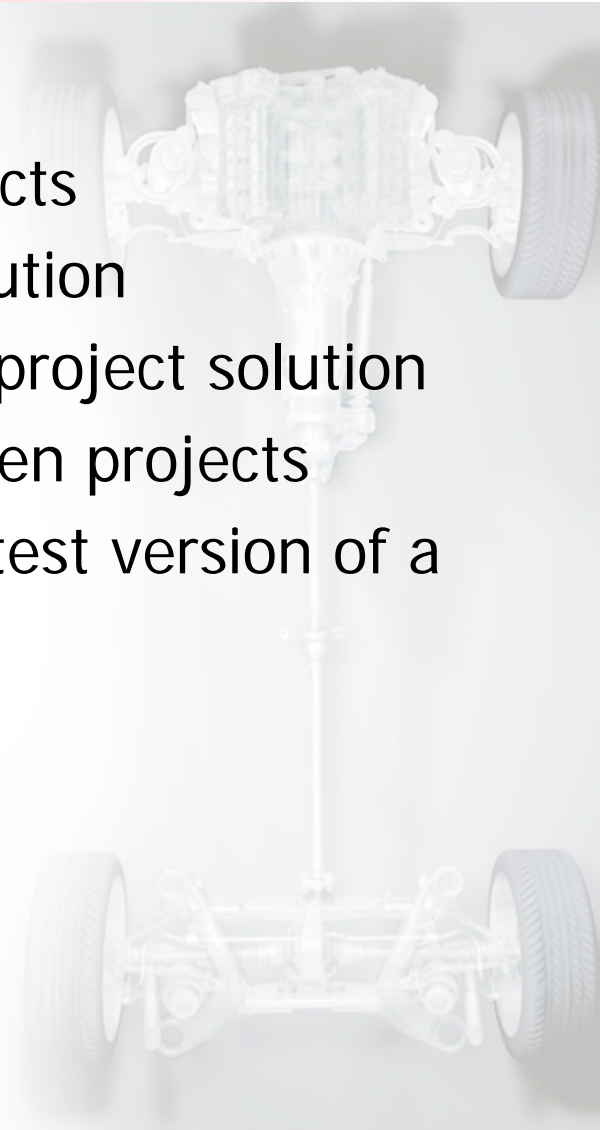
- Global KULI settings (Extras -> Settings)
 - Local user directory (ini-files)
 - Graphic settings
 - KULI media path
 - Output units
 - Component info box
 - License information
 - Activated KULI modules
- Project settings
 - Working directory
- Project / file settings
 - Analysis options



Data handling - projects

Features

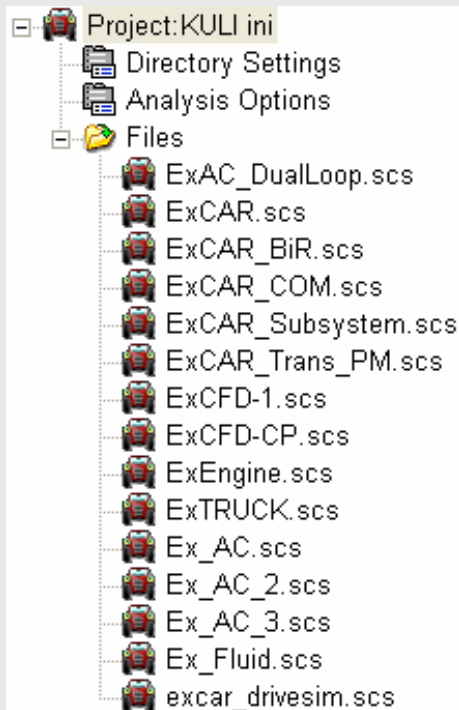
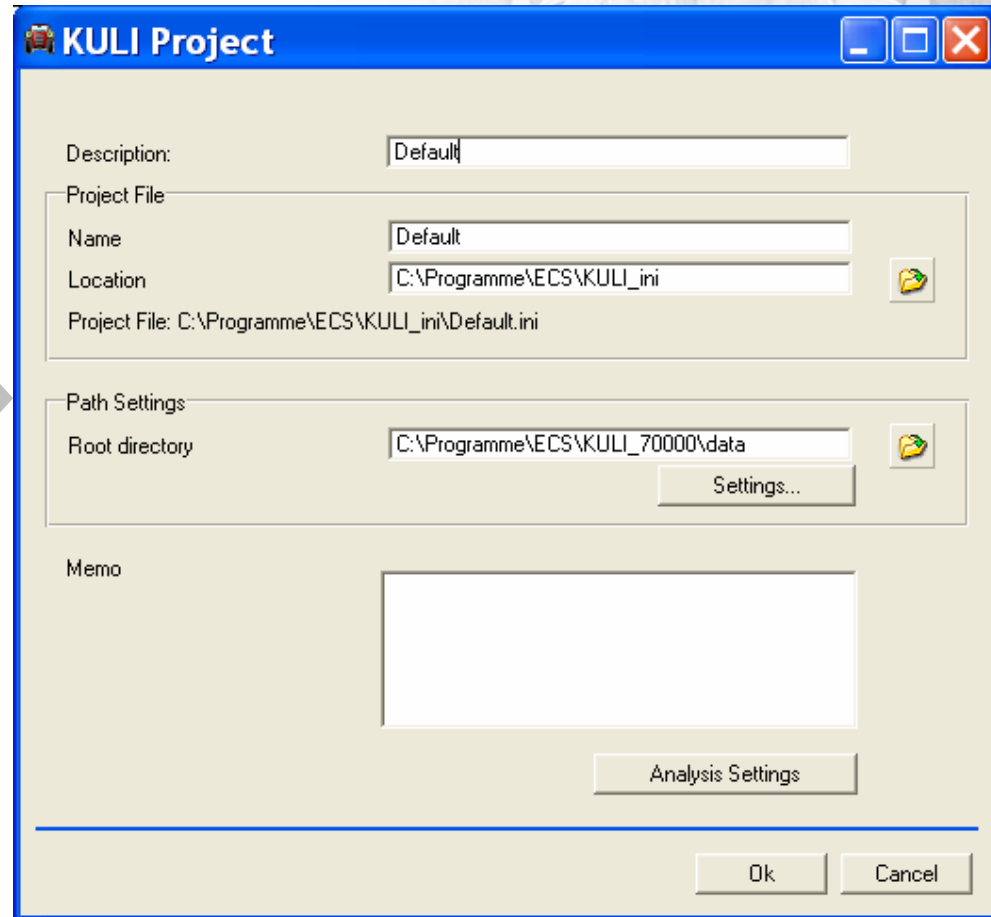
- Dialog based management of KULI projects
- Projects will be collected to a project solution
- Existing projects can be imported into a project solution
- Moving or copying of components between projects
- Detect whether a project contains the latest version of a component



Data handling - projects

Project management implemented in KULI

KULI project solution





KULI Project

Description:


Project File

Name:

Location: 

Project File: C:\Programme\ECS\KULI_ini\Default.ini

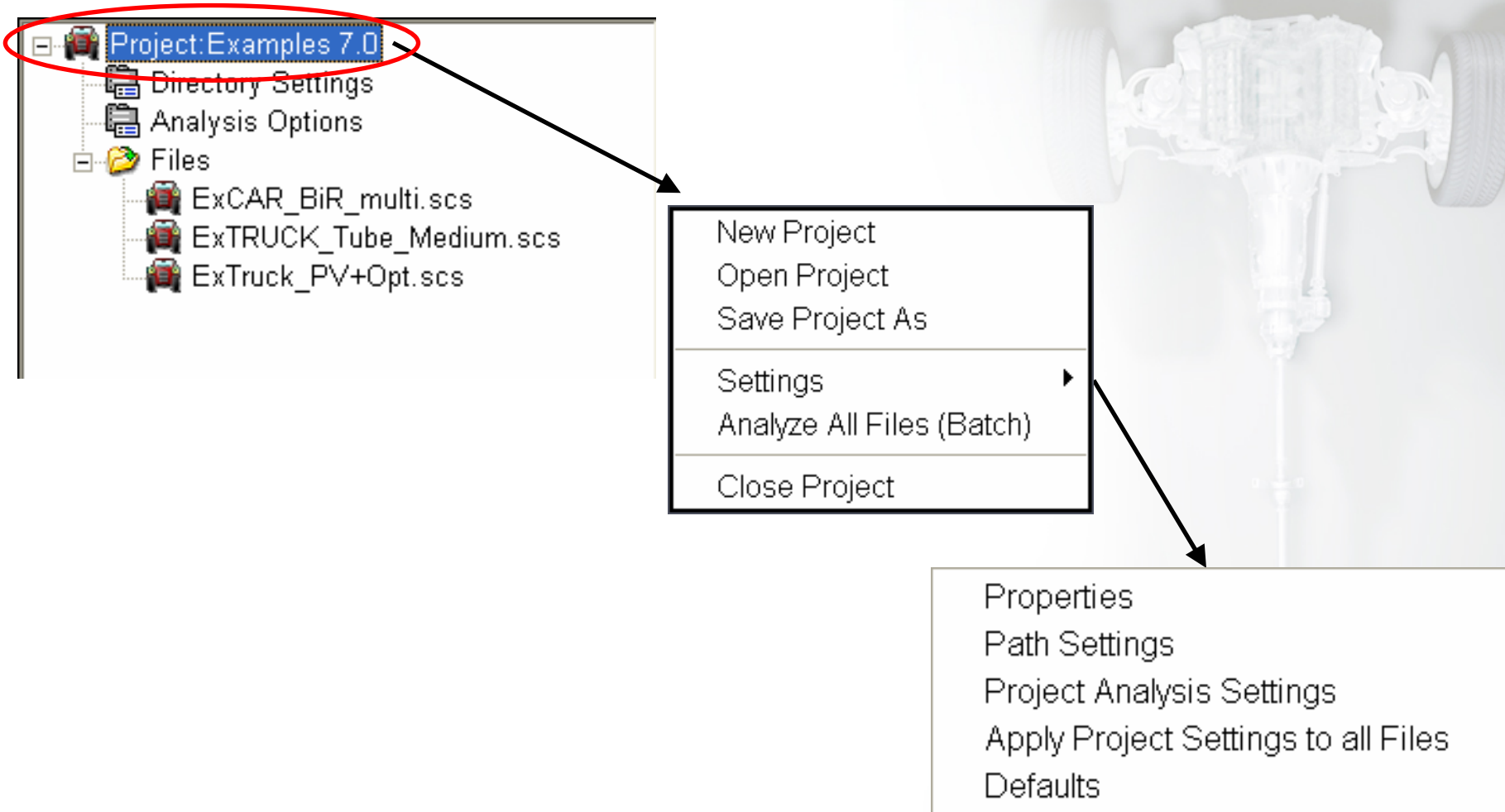
Path Settings

Root directory: 

Memo

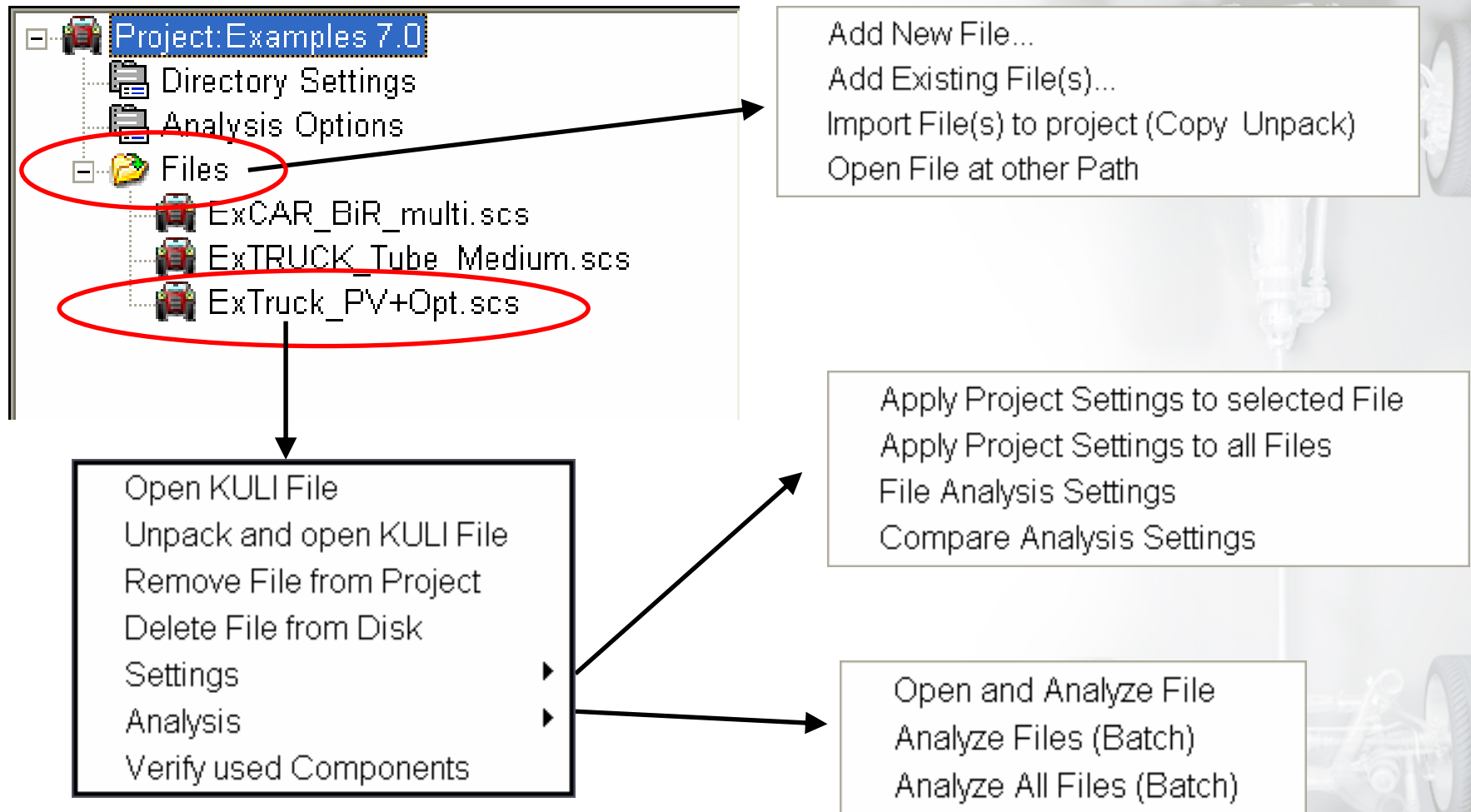
Context menu for project

www.magnapowertrain.com

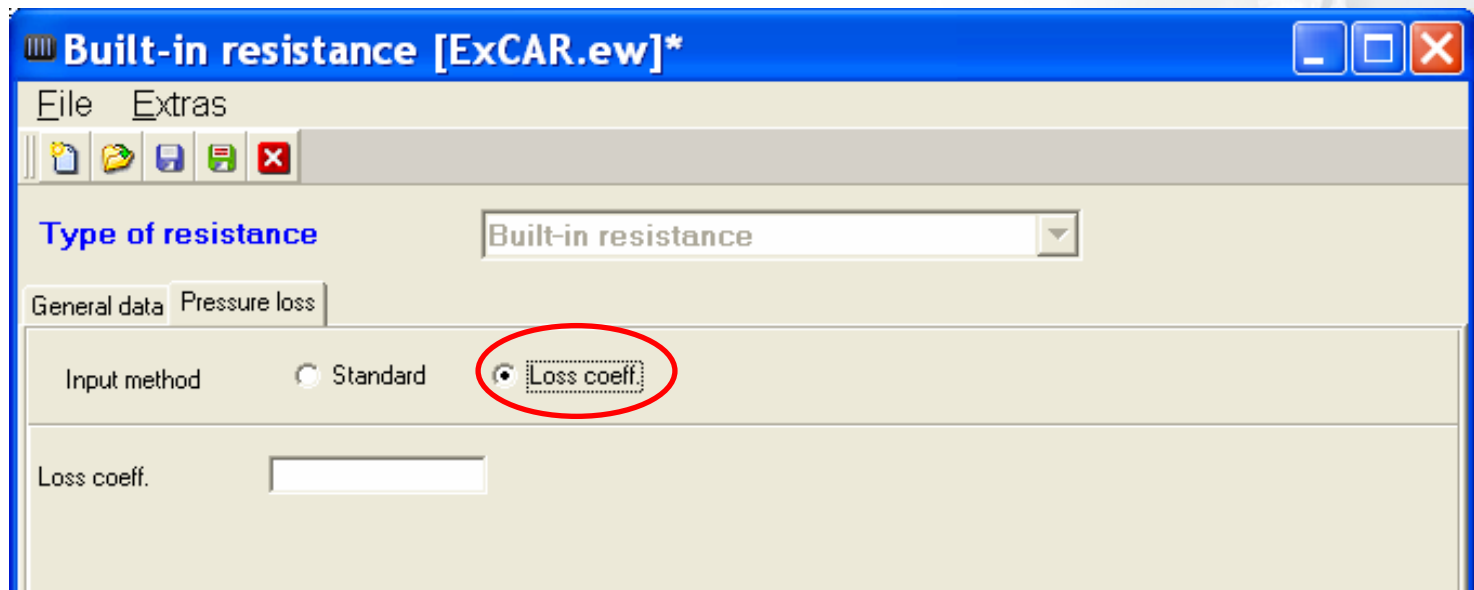


Context menu for files

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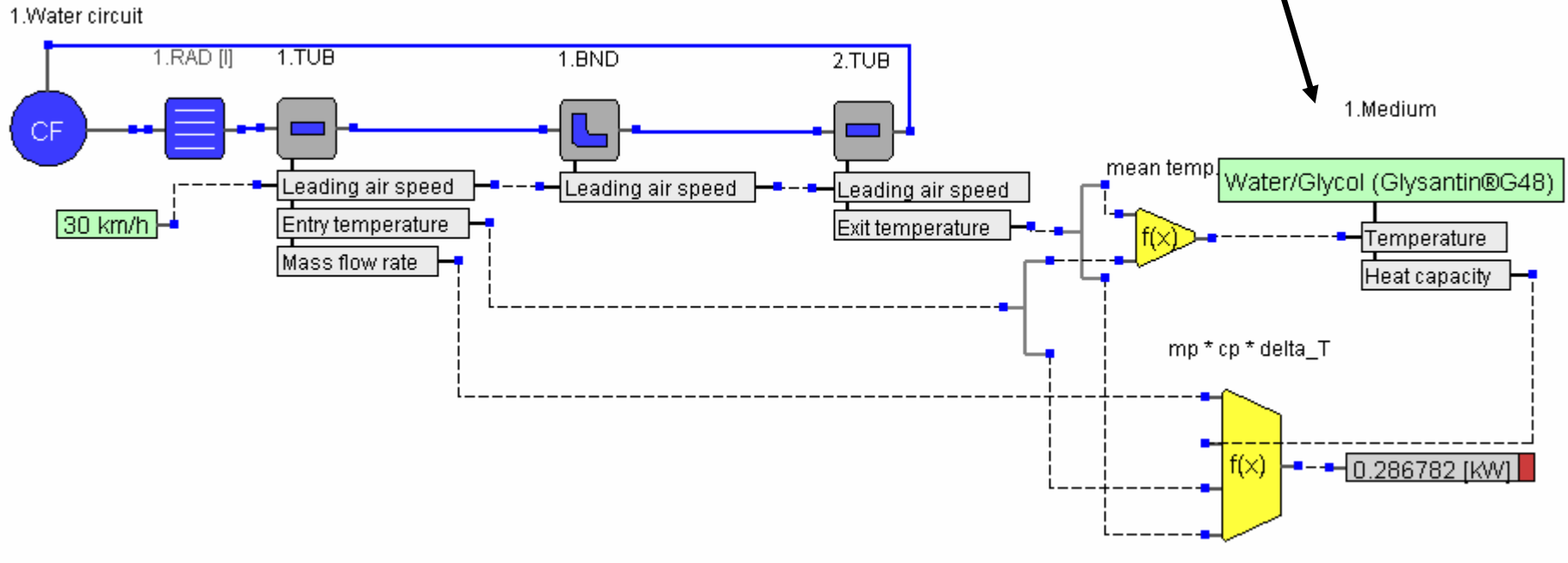
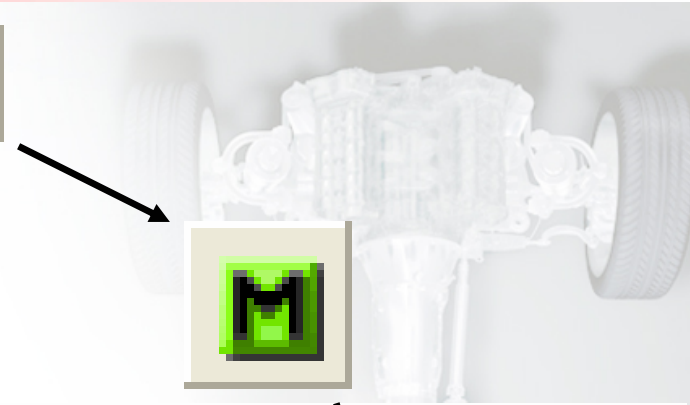


- Additional definition of pressure loss with pressure loss coefficient (zeta-value)
- Sensor and actuator available



Medium controller

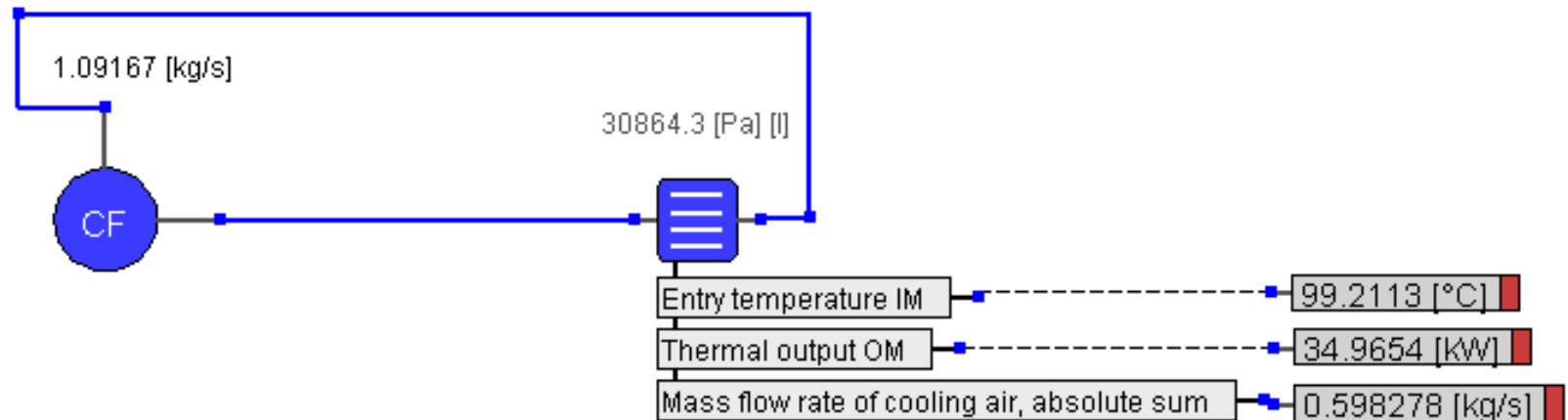
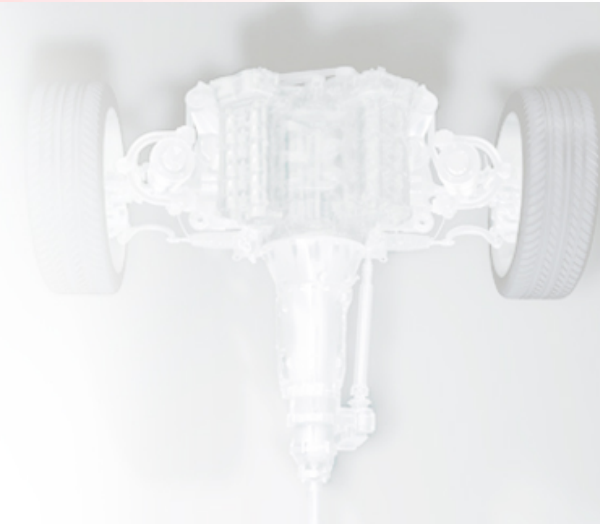
www.magnapowertrain.com



Results of COM-objects visible

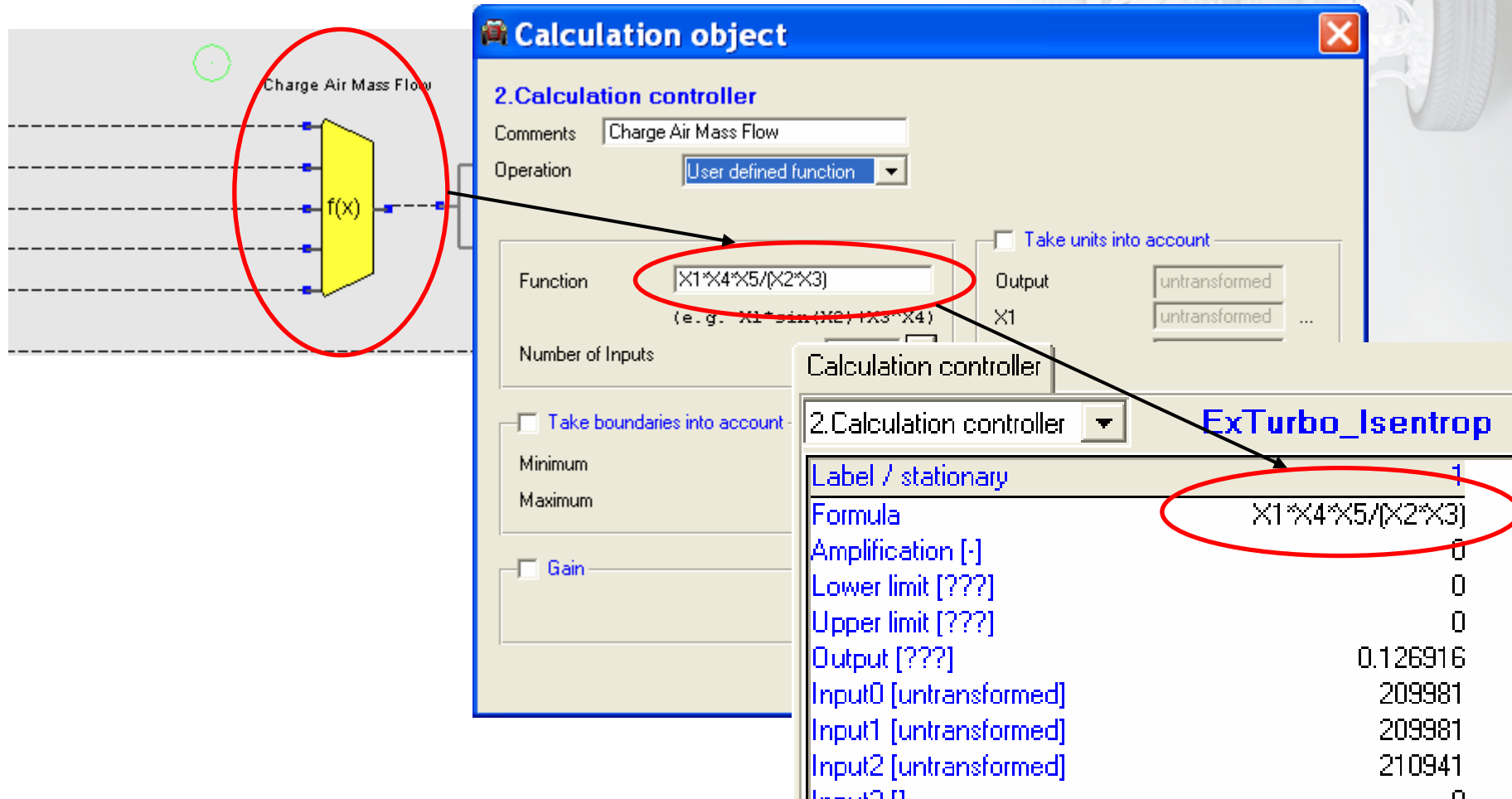
Results shown from

- Last active operating point
- Last time step



Calculation objects

- Information available in the postprocessor



The screenshot displays the 'Calculation object' configuration window and its corresponding postprocessor results. The configuration window shows a 'User defined function' operation with the formula $X1 \cdot X4 \cdot X5 / (X2 \cdot X3)$. The postprocessor results table shows the calculated value for the 'Formula' row.

Calculation object configuration:

- Comments: Charge Air Mass Flow
- Operation: User defined function
- Function: $X1 \cdot X4 \cdot X5 / (X2 \cdot X3)$
- Number of Inputs: 5
- Take units into account: ☐
- Take boundaries into account: ☐
- Gain: ☐

Postprocessor results:

Label / stationary	Value
Formula	$X1 \cdot X4 \cdot X5 / (X2 \cdot X3)$
Amplification [-]	0
Lower limit [??]	0
Upper limit [??]	0
Output [??]	0.126916
Input0 [untransformed]	209981
Input1 [untransformed]	209981
Input2 [untransformed]	210941

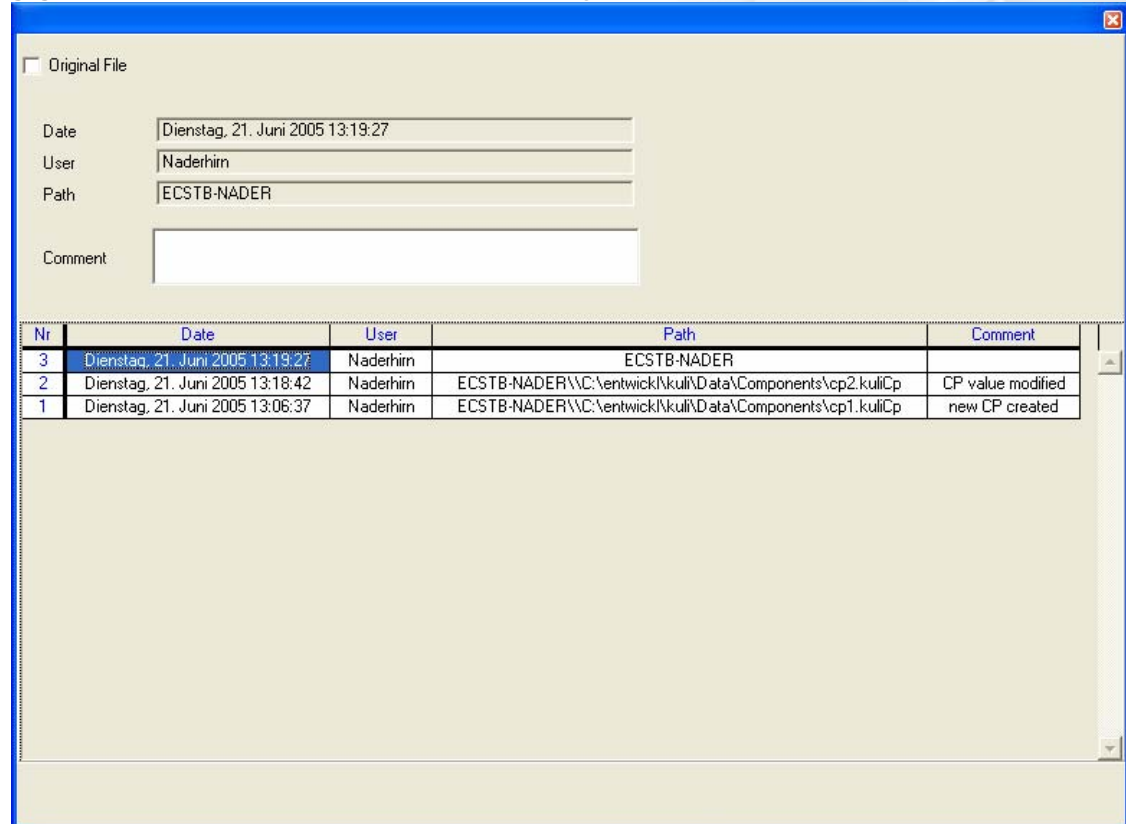
Data handling – File version history

- File can be stored as „Original File“ which is write protected
- Modified „Original File“ cannot be overwritten and MUST be stored under another file name
- File modifications are logged in a file version history table

If this option is enabled the file will be stored with the write protection attribute enabled



File modifications are logged in this table. The date, user and path are filled automatically. A comment can be set by the user.

☐ Original File

Date: Dienstag, 21. Juni 2005 13:19:27

User: Naderhim

Path: ECSTB-NADER

Comment:

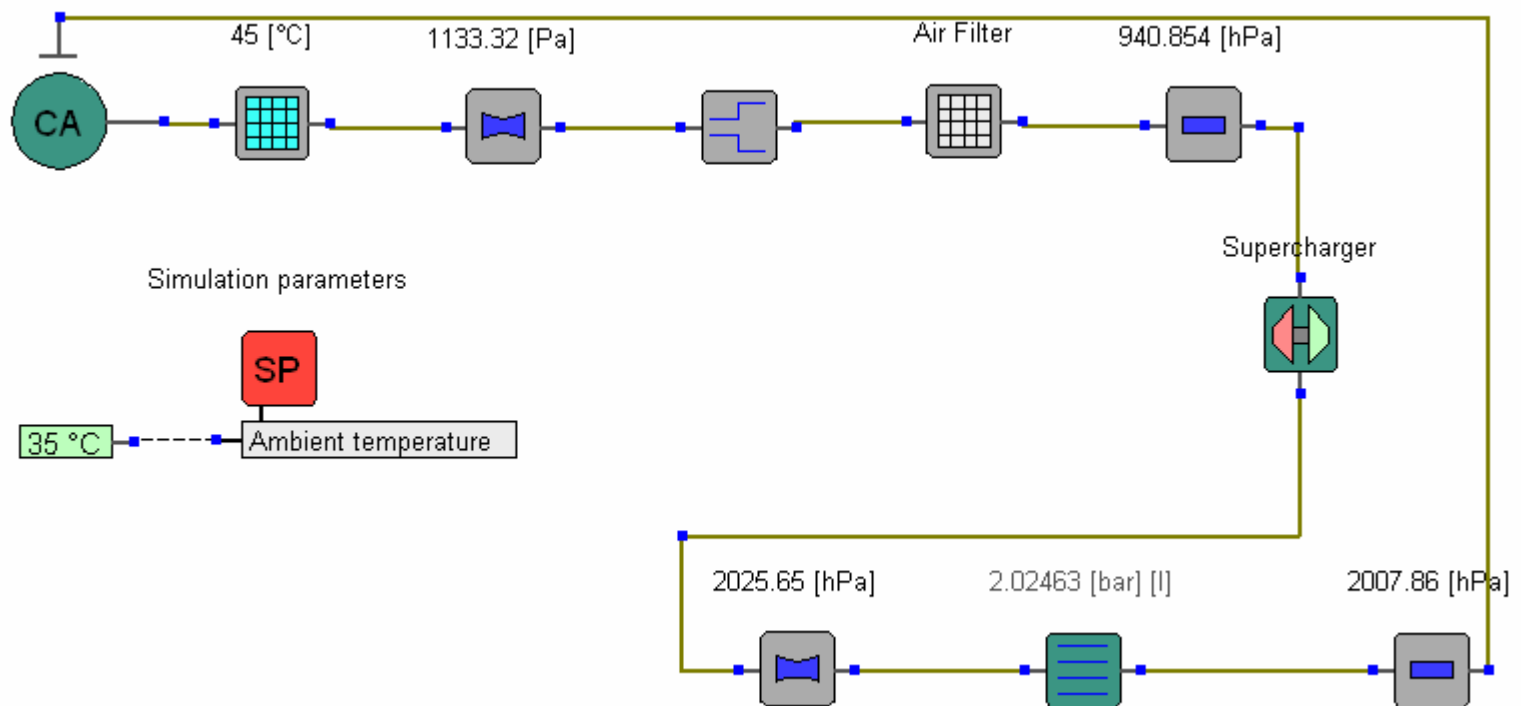
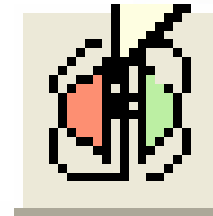
Nr	Date	User	Path	Comment
3	Dienstag, 21. Juni 2005 13:19:27	Naderhim	ECSTB-NADER	
2	Dienstag, 21. Juni 2005 13:18:42	Naderhim	ECSTB-NADER\\C:\ventwick\kuli\data\Components\cp2.kuliCp	CP value modified
1	Dienstag, 21. Juni 2005 13:06:37	Naderhim	ECSTB-NADER\\C:\ventwick\kuli\data\Components\cp1.kuliCp	new CP created

Improvements KULI drive

- New component turbocharger
- Improved engine model

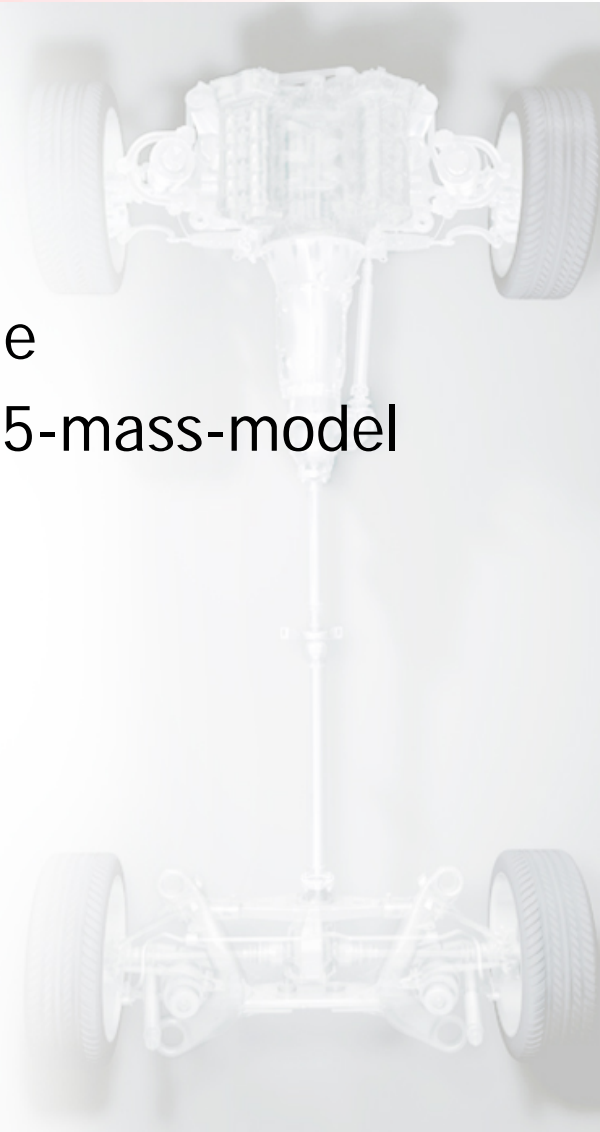


- Consideration of ambient conditions



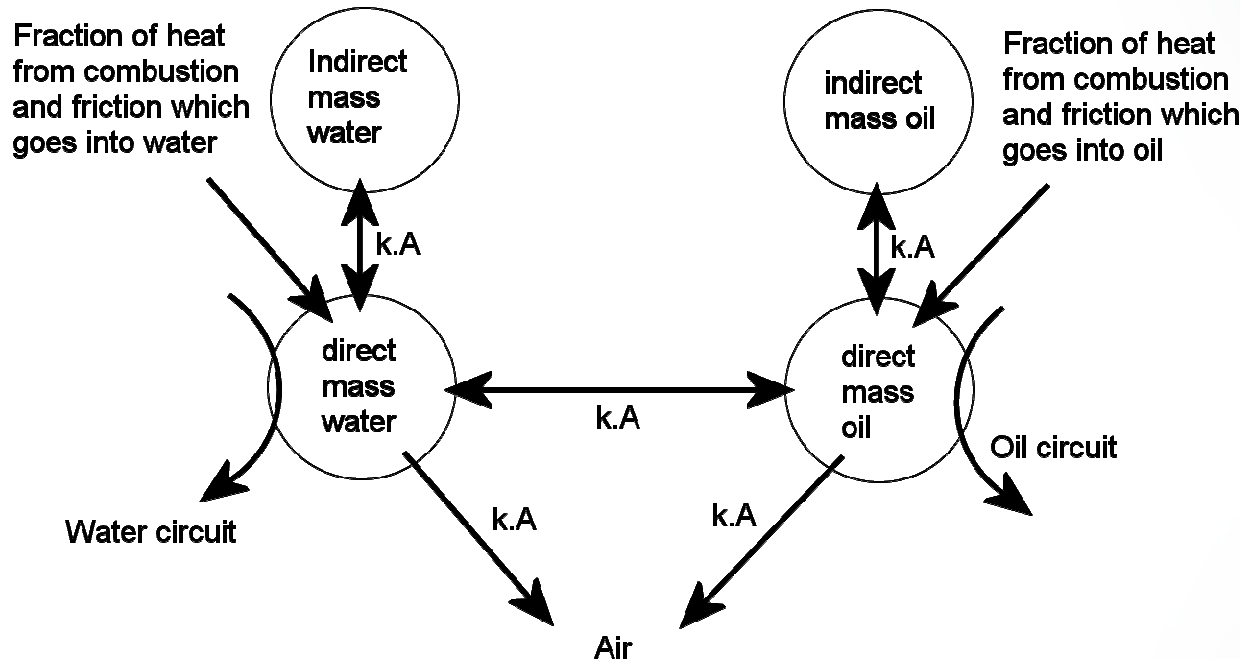
Improved engine model

- More flexibility for modelling
 - 4-mass-model
 - 5-mass-model
- Automatically adjustment easier to handle
- Hot-soak phase simulation possible with 5-mass-model
- Extrapolation
 - Increase of engine speed or engine load
 - Increase of displacement



KULI 6 - the 4-mass model

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The engine is described by directly and indirectly heated masses.

Oil and water side of the engine are modeled separately.

Between the masses there is heat conduction.

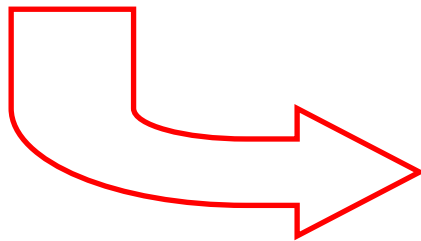
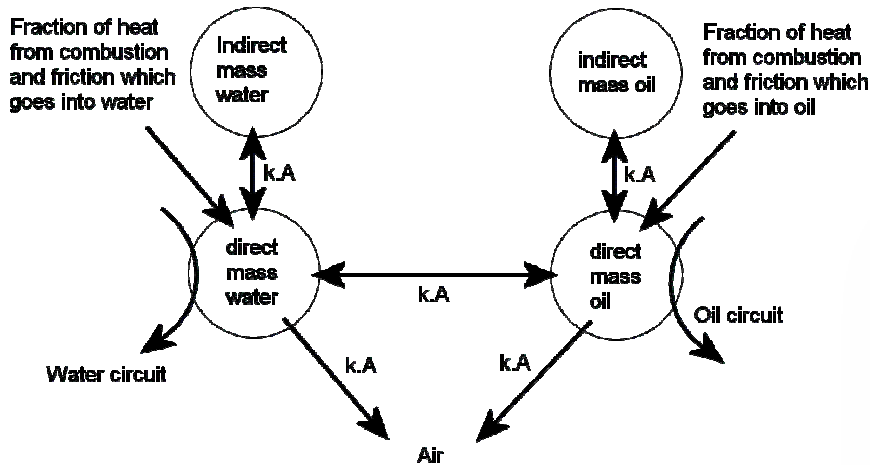
The direct masses are heated by the combustion and by friction loss.

The system dissipates heat to oil- and water circuit and to the air.

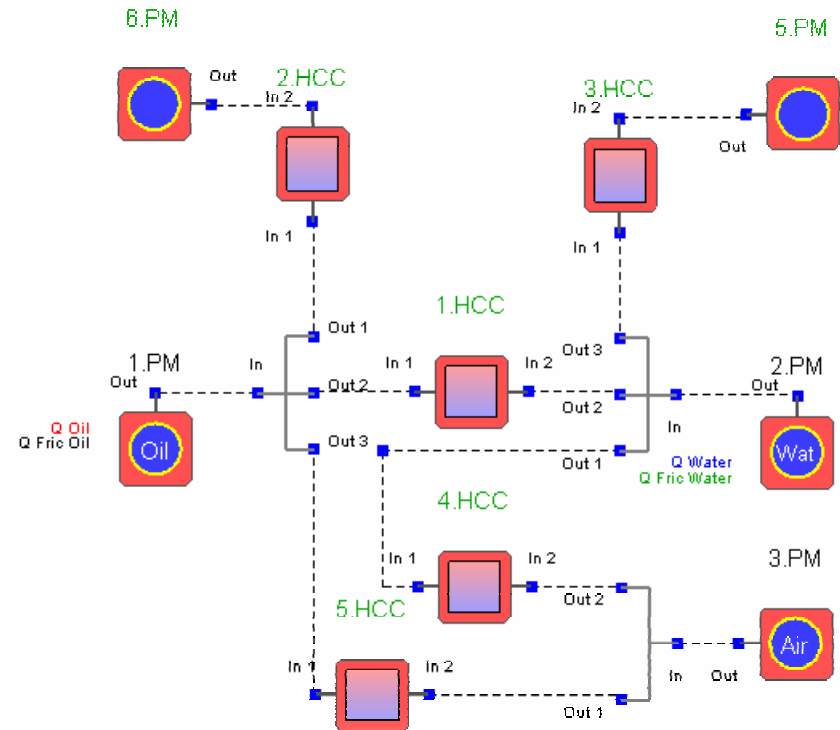
This 4-mass model is relatively simple, but it still manages to describe the main properties of an engine.

Modelling the 4-mass engine model

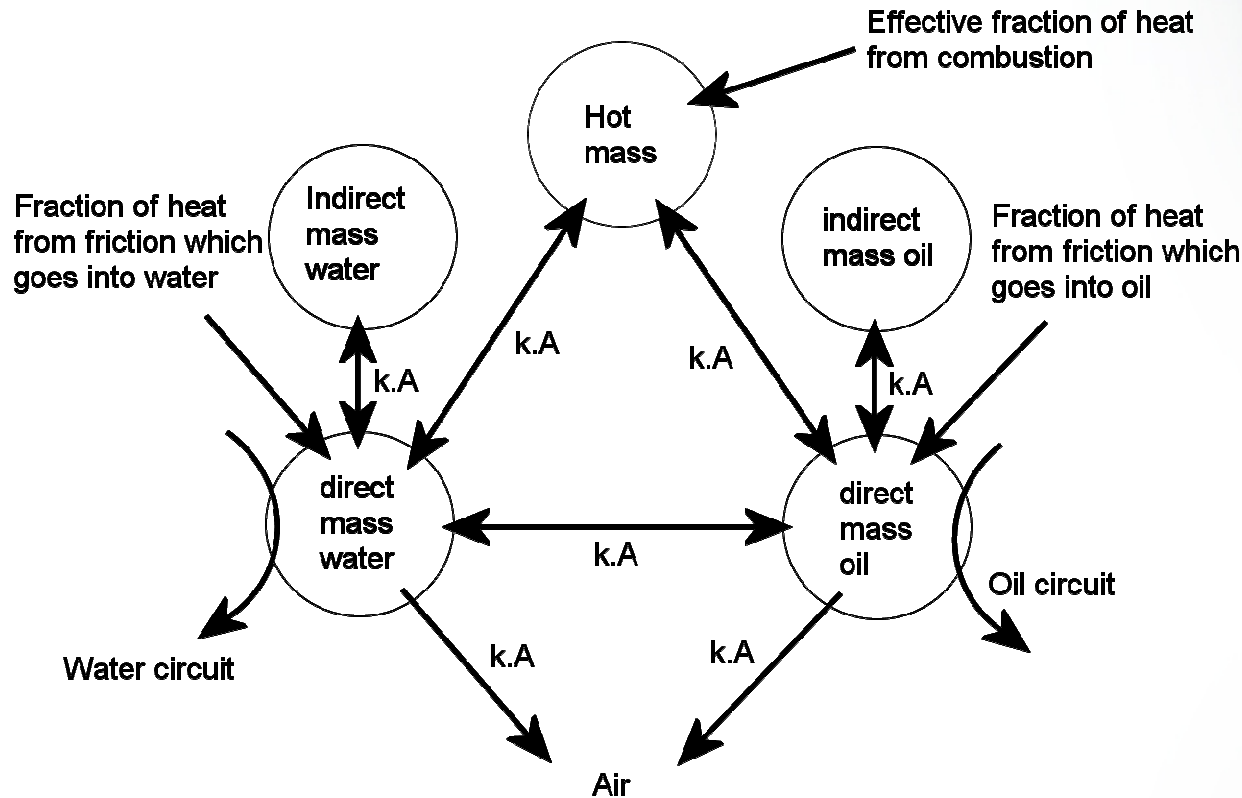
Schematic display



KULI engine model



Improved models – the 5-mass model



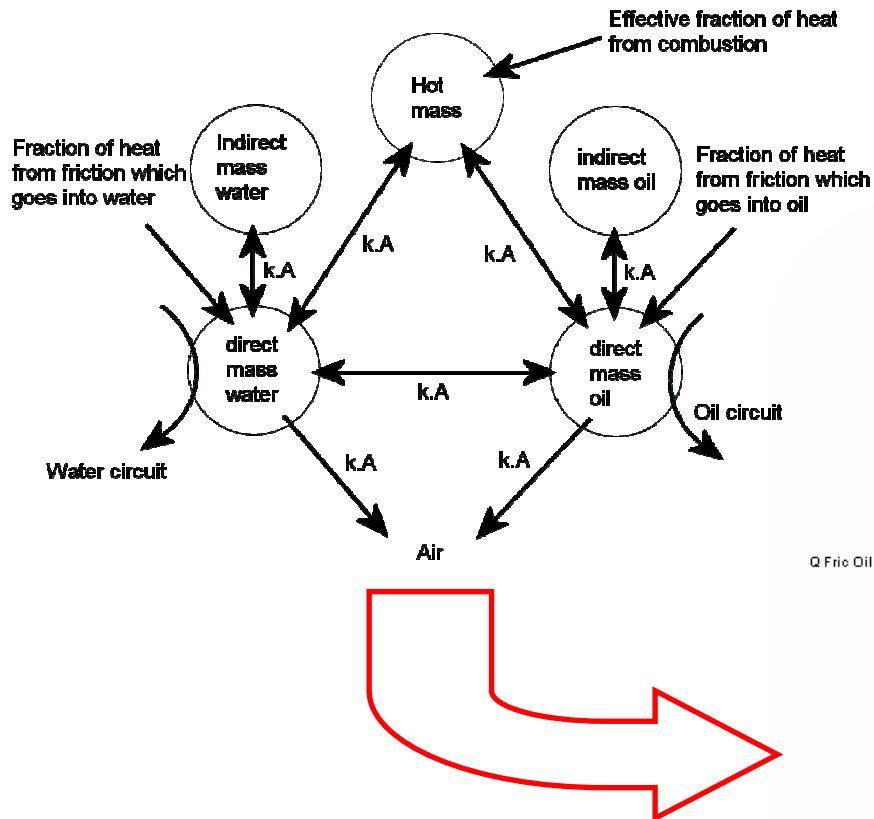
In the 5-mass model the hot pistons are included as an additional mass.

Now the direct masses are only affected by the friction-induced heat, the heat from the combustion process is added to the piston mass.

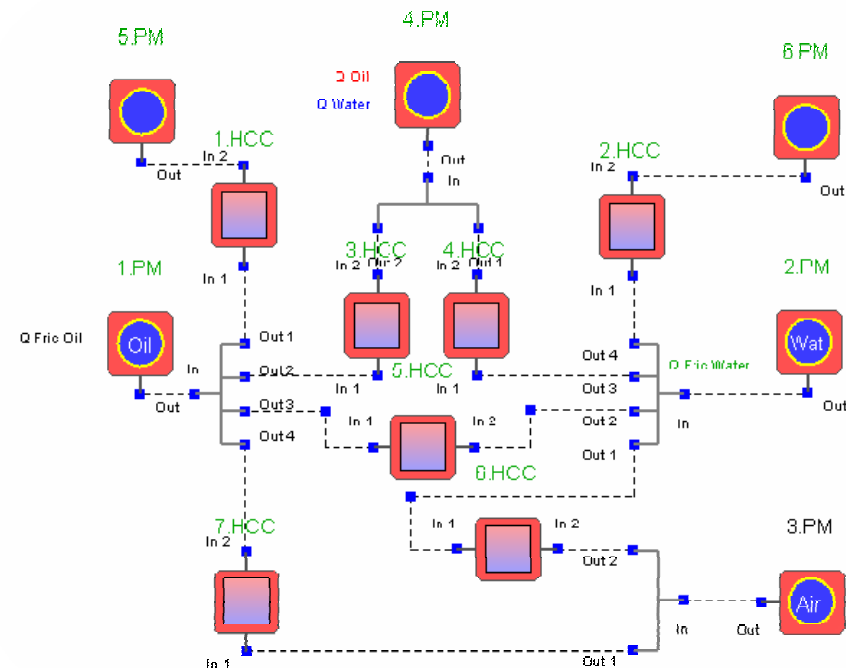
This model offers better possibilities to distribute the heat to the system, thus the user has more flexibility when adjusting the system to measured data.

Modelling the 5-mass engine model

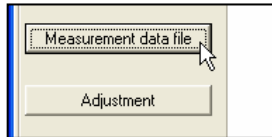
Schematic display



KULI engine model



Defining the auto adjustment data



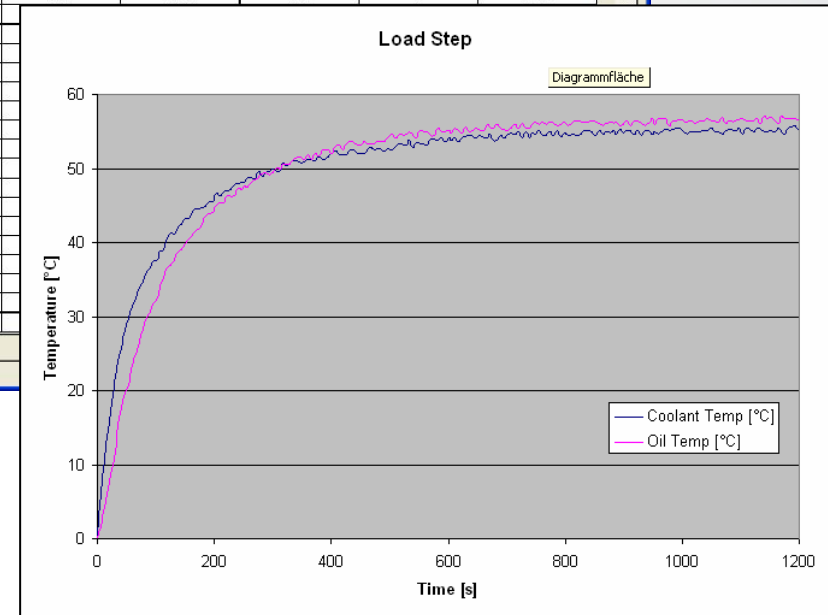
Clicking the **Measurement data file** button opens a table where the data of a load step measurement has to be inserted.

Measurement Data

File

Characteristic curves: Temperatures Revolutions Flow rate Heat output

Time [s]	Engine Speed [rpm]	Heater - Entry Temperature Air [°C]	Heater - Entry Temp. Coolant [°C]	Heater - Exit Temp. Coolant [°C]	Heater - Flow Rate Coolant [l/min]	Entry Temperature Oil [°C]	Exit Temperature Oil [°C]	Flow Rate Oil [l/min]
0	2002	-0.2	0	0	56	0	0	27.4
6	2003	0.4	4.2	5.8	56.4	1.7	1.3	27.1
12	2002	0.4	9.7	10.5	56.5	4.3	3.6	27.3
18	2003	0.3	12.7	14.7	56.3	6.9	5	27.4
24	1998	0.3	15.8					
30	1998	0.1	19.1					
36	2002	-0.3	21.5					
42	2000	0	22.5					
48	1997	0.5	25					
54	1999	0.4	26.4					
60	1999	-0.3	27.8					
66	1999	0	28.3					
72	1999	-0.1	29.2					
78	1998	-0.1	31					
84	2000	0.4	31.9					
90	1997	-0.5	32.2					
96	2000	0	33					
102	2001	-0.2	34.1					
108	2002	-0.1	35.2					
114	2002	0.2	35.4					
120	1997	0.4	35.6					



Afterwards, clicking the button **Adjustment** starts the automatic adjustment process...

Summary auto adjustment

After successful adjustment...

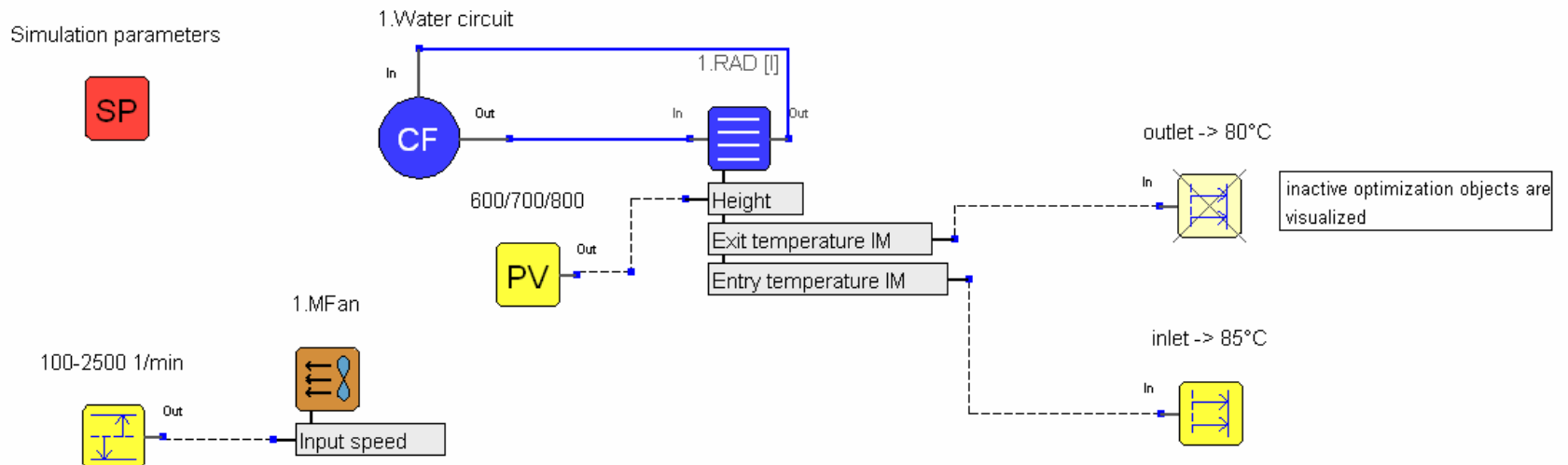
- The **stationary adjustment** guarantees that the engine model correctly reproduces the stationary values defined in the **heat table** of the engine model.
- The **transient adjustment** sets the heat capacities so that **warming-up and cooling-down** curves are reproduced correctly.
- The engine model is **ready to be used in KULI** (transient and stationary). From the outside there is no difference between the old and the new KULI engine model. But simulation of **hot-soak phase** is possible with 5-mass-model.

Improvements KULI advanced

- Combination of automatic optimization and parameter variation implemented
- Identification of a specific operating point for optimization of more operating points



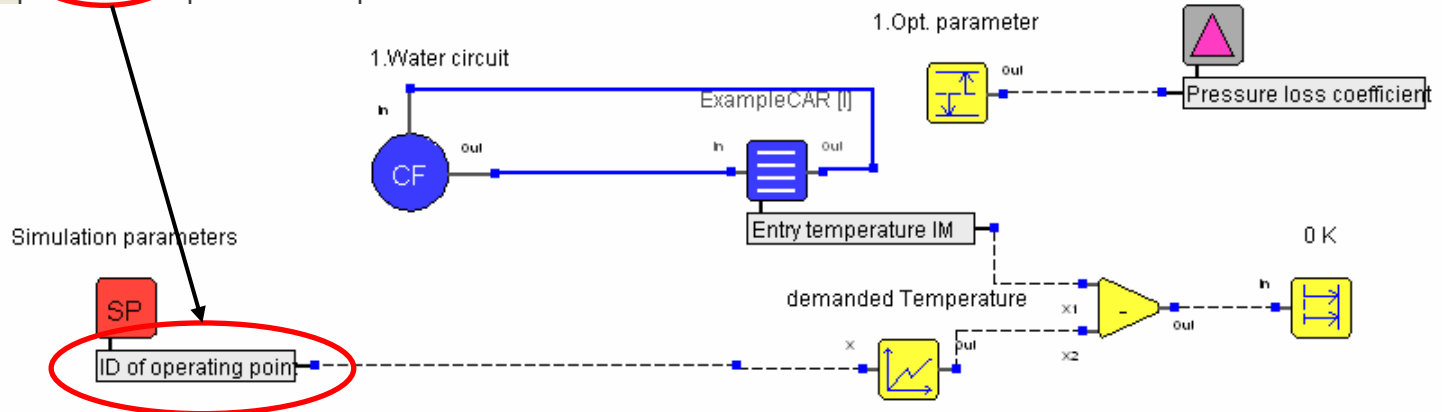
- for each value of the parameter variation ("outer loop") the optimization will be performed ("inner loop")



Optimization of more operating points

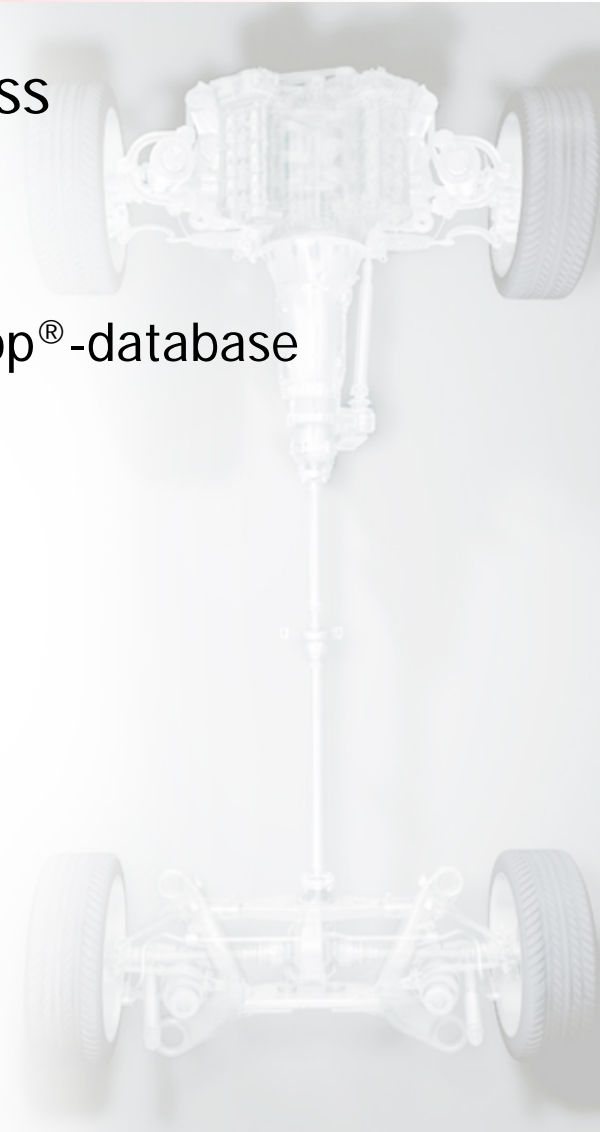
- If the "comment" in the simulation parameters is a number, then "ID of operating point" gives this number; so it can be used to identify the operating point.

	1	2	3
EngineRPM [rpm]	2650	2480	3970
Mean eff. pressure [bar]	5.9	8.3	9.1
Driving speed	40	105	200
Warm-up temperature [K]	2	0	0
Ambient air pressure	1013	1013	1013
Ambient temperature	20	20	35
Air humidity [%]	50	50	50
Comments	1	2	3
Calculate Operating Point	Yes	Yes	Yes



Improvements KULI hvac

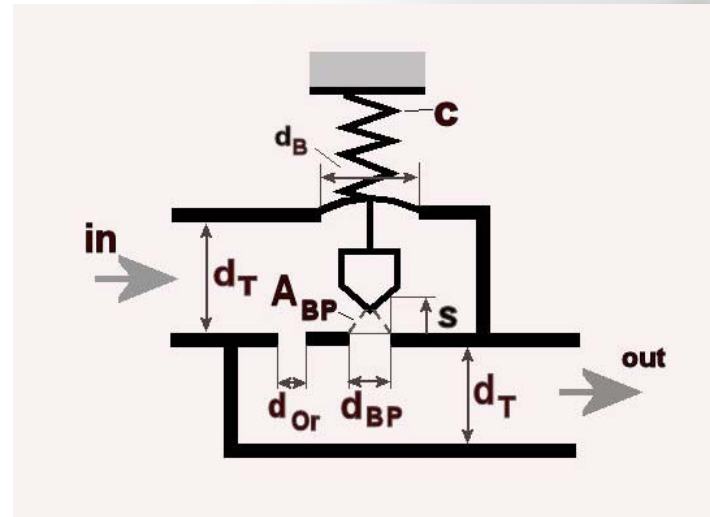
- New component: Orifice valve with bypass
- Additional refrigerants implemented
 - R152a, R12, R404a
 - Still existing R134a, R744, interface to Refprop[®]-database
- New hvac-solver



Orifice valve with bypass

Type

- ☐ Thermostatic controlled expansion-valve (TXV)
- ☐ Uncontrolled Orifice
- ☐ Controlled Orifice
- ☐ High Pressure Control
- ☐ Orifice with Bypass (Char. Line Model)
- ☒ Orifice with Bypass (Parameter Model)



d_{Or}
 d_T
 d_{BP}

Orifice diameter
Tube diameter
Bypass diameter

d_B

Bellows diameter

s

Valve lift

s_{max}

Maximum valve lift

c

Spring rate (bellows + spring)

A_{BP}

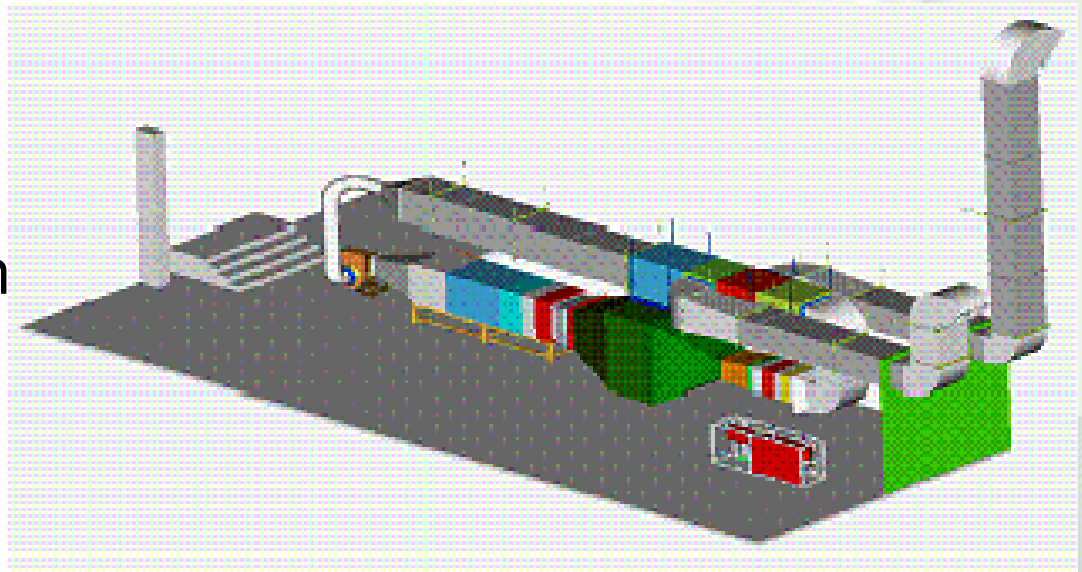
Bypass opening Area

Opening pressure (high pressure)

Opening pressure (low pressure)

New module KULI components

- The virtual test bench
- Available as standalone version and additional module to KULI base
- Online demonstration



Thank you for your attention!



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**engines and
engine components**



**axle and
chassis modules**

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driven by passion