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Transmission systems, such as ICTs, require systematic test and validation methods in order to guarantee correctness and quality despite shorter development times and increasing complexity. Therefore, during the development of a new dual clutch transmission at VW, a process for intensive test and optimization of the control software has been adopted. For this, system correctness and quality criteria are evaluated for thousands of simulated test scenarios (driving maneuvers). Problems and system weak points are identified and corrected as early as possible and the process is repeated after each correction or system change. The tool Test Weaver 2; from Troni) was used for the systematic generation and evaluation of the test scenarios. This allows a high test coverage with minimal test specification effort. This intensive test process drives and accelerates the optimization of the control software. Besides IEC tests also intensive SI, -I and tests with the real hardware components in the loop must be performed in order to guarantee the functionality of the automatically generated code, the proper functionality of the TC= in (electronics and CAN) communication, and the robustness of the software functions under real operating conditions >.

Transmission systems are under continuous improvement with respect to efficiency, robustness, costs and comfort. Many of these requirements have to be addressed also by the transmission control software, which is becoming more and more intelligent. Many driving conditions have to be detected fast and reliably. Specified, optimized actions and control strategies have to be performed in order to achieve the optimum, although, it has been often found that the human number of driving situations that

The software of the new IEC is developed using a model-based development process with Simulink and Target. The complete control software model can be simulated in closed-loop with a realistic plant model developed also in Simulink - in (electronics, mechanical)

mer)ial C. The simulation includes, besides the control model and the plant model, also several correctness and quality servers implemented in Simulink. Test Weaver then controls and evaluates the simulation runs. Thousands of scenarios are automatically generated and assessed in a reactive loop in which Test Weaver actively attempts to reach all possible system states with at least one scenario and to find scenarios with correctness or quality problems. For instance, it will try to reach all transmission shifts, simple gear. @-A8 and multiple gear. B-@8, with many different speed and torque loads, with different street slopes, with and without rain, with or without han-

in the acceleration pedal during the shift, with ideal sensor models or with active injection of

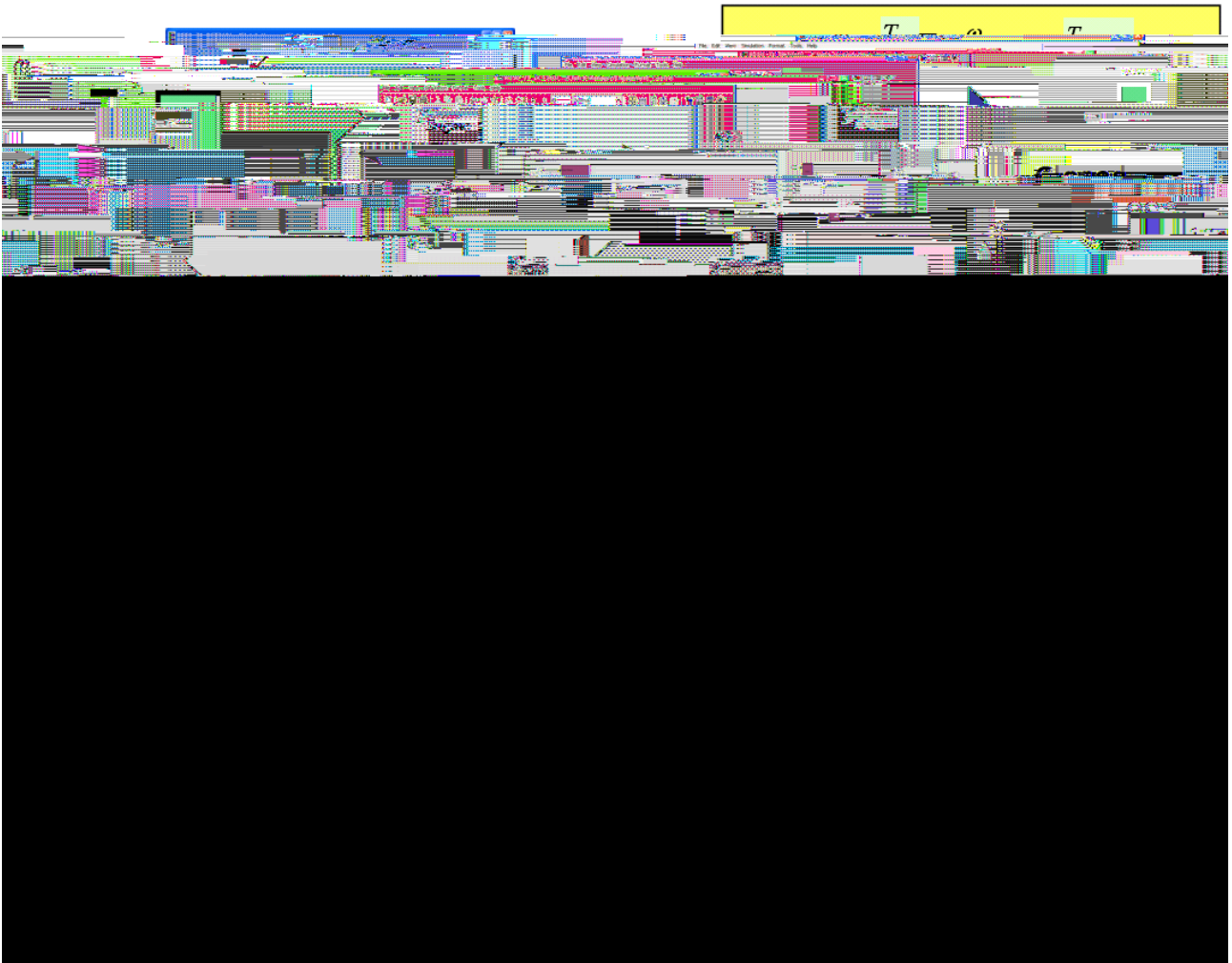


Figure 2: Model-based function development

The next phase in the development process is the functional prototyping phase, where the developed algorithms are tested and validated with the real hardware components. For this purpose rapid prototyping tools from dSPACE are used. From the Simulink modules for the functional and safety software, C-code is automatically generated using Real Time Workshop for MathWorks and Real Time Interfaced dSPACE. The prototype code can then run in a prototype controller from dSPACE. This tool chain is very flexible and minimises the time to prototype tests, since the engineers can concentrate purely on the functional development.

In the same development environment also the embedded code generation is integrated. Using the same Simulink modules and with Target Link from dSPACE a 100% automated embedded code for the target TC is generated. Based on Target Link, Software-In-the-Loop tests (SIL) are possible. In the SIL tests the generated embedded code is tested in closed loop simulation using the same powertrain model. The differences between the functional Simulink models and the generated code are analysed in order to evaluate the efficiency of the generated code. The number of performed test cases, selected from a generated data base, depends on the target test coverage.

The generated embedded code of the functional software is integrated with the software from the TC supplier. This code contains the operating system, the BIDS and the fault monitoring functions of the electronic system. This consists of the microcontroller, the sensors and the actuators of

the hydraulic module. The complete embedded code is then flashed in the production TC=. The software integration and the correct operation of the functional code on the target processor is checked and validated in a -I< system. In the -I< test the driving situations are simulated using again the same powertrain model as in 1I< and SI<. (Furthermore, some critical situations, such as those caused by electrical failures, are simulated and the behaviour of the TC= is validated. The tested TC= is then released for vehicle use and for the final calibration procedure. For more details see :>.

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The software development process described above consists of different steps where the test and validation of the current software must be done. In the following sections the test procedures will

The system states reached during a test are reported using - T1 < t, les. Eia *urther lin#,s, des)rip- tions are provided a ,out ho5 ea)h state)an ,e rea)hed. Based on this in*ormation, at the end o* the test, the s)enarios 5ith pro ,lems)an ,e replayed in simulation ,y the development en%ineers *or detailed analysis and de ,u%in%. 1 ore details a ,out the tool)an ,e *ound in :2;

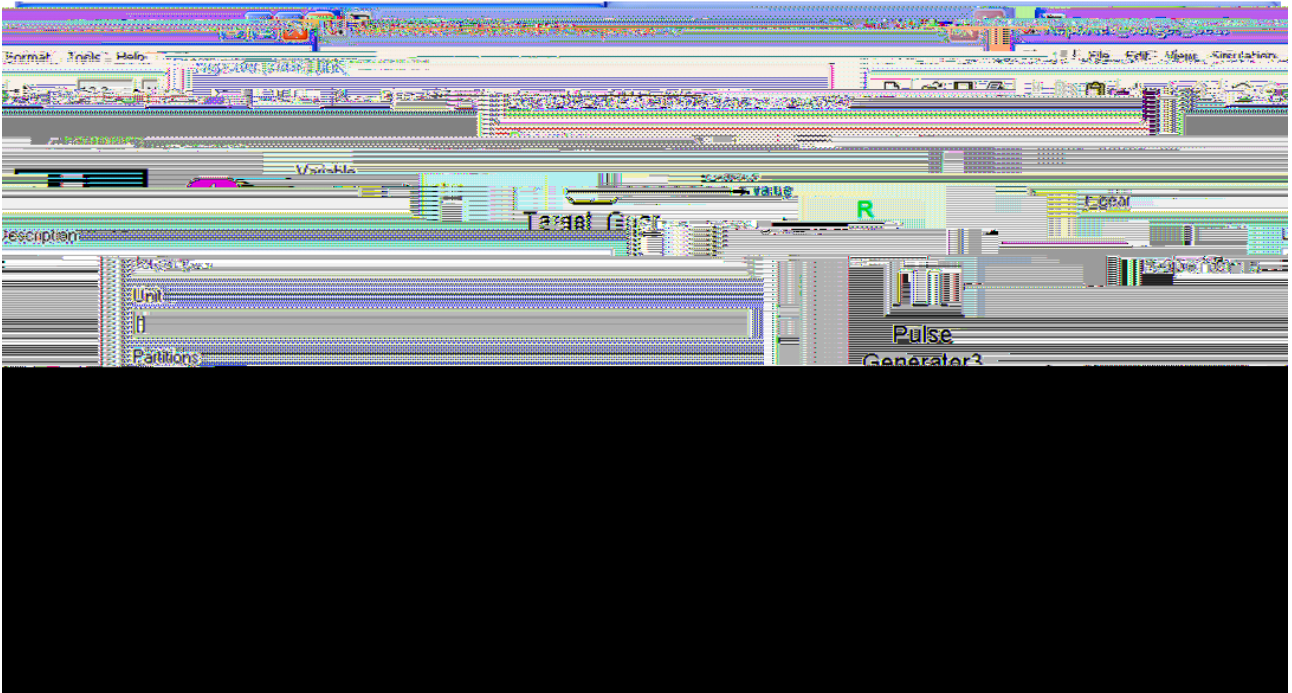


Figure 1: The definition of a reporter for Test "ever

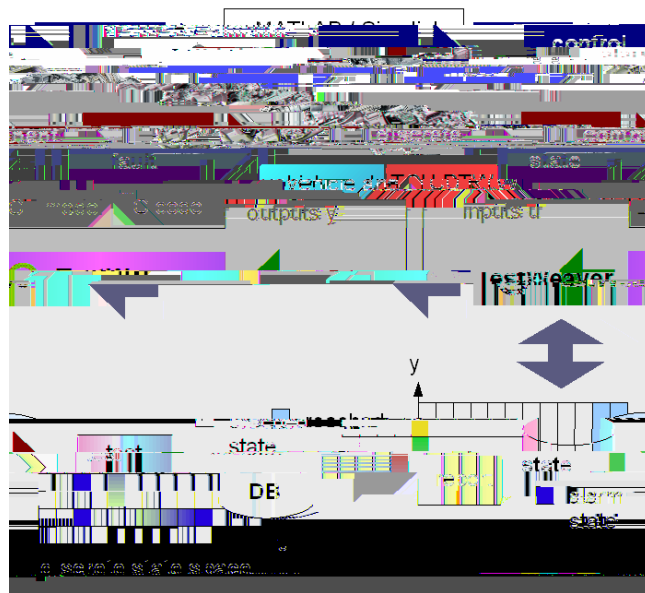


Figure #: Automatic scenario generation and assessment

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The simulation started ,y Test9 ever in)cludes: the !CT)ontrol so*t5are, the po5ertrain model, the driver's input ,lo)#, 5here the)hoosers o* Test9 ever are inserted, and a s)ope ,lo)# 5here di**erent state varia ,les and the reporter ,lo)#s o* Test9 ever are inte%rated. Additional *un)tions)an ,e added ,eside the *un)tional so*t5are and the po5ertrain model, and)an ,e used as 3ual- ity o ,servers and *or a ,etter s)enario assessment durin% the tests.

The signals controlled by Test 9 eaver in this application include the ignition, the acceleration pedal, the brake pedal, the shift lever position

The Simulink model that contains the LQR control software, the powertrain model, the driver model and the scopes are compiled with Real-Time Workshop for faster simulation. During scenario generation with Test9 even the compiled model is used. This simulation runs about 20 times faster than real time¹ on a normal PC. This way in 18 hours running time more than 10,000 scenarios are generated.

Subsequently,

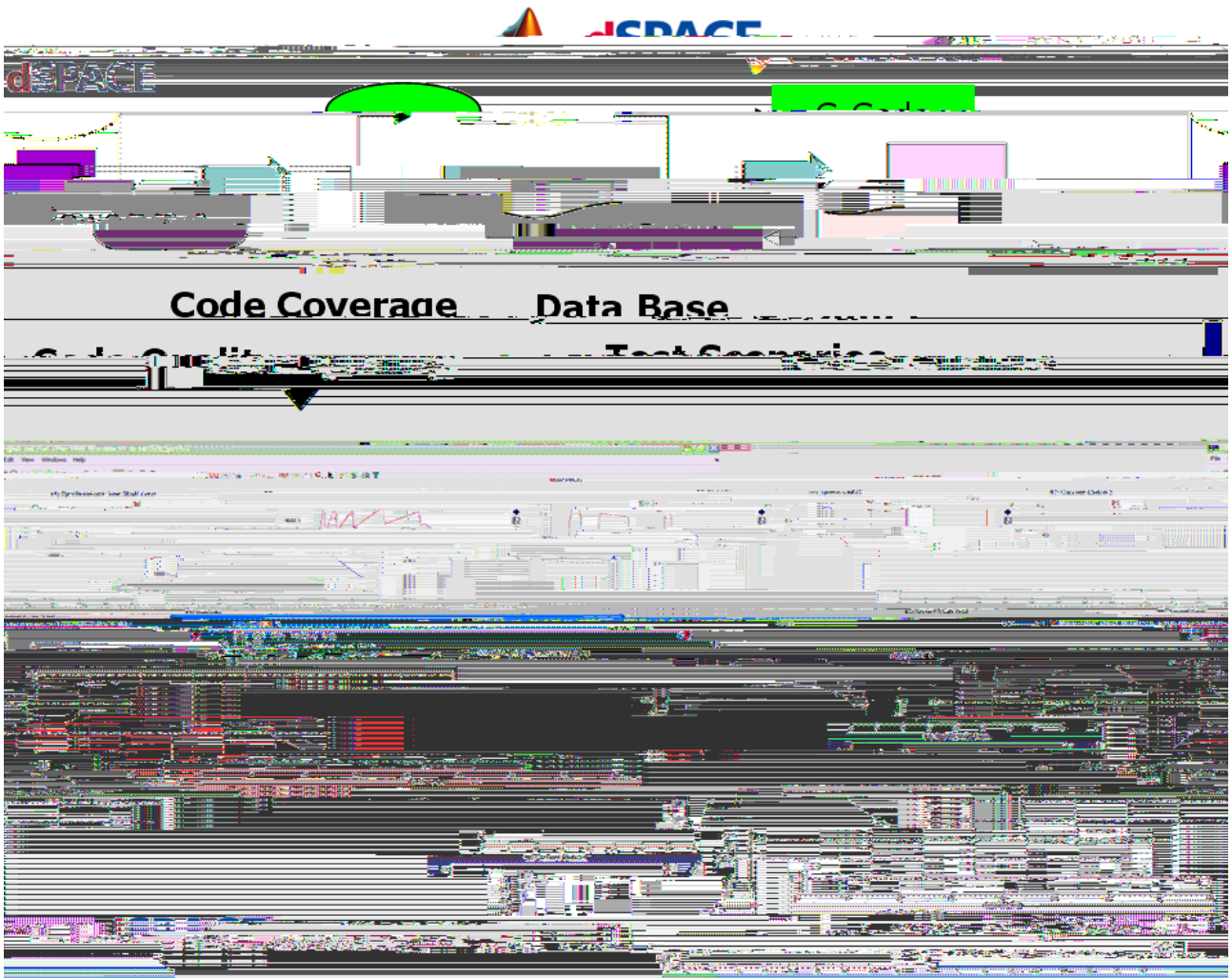
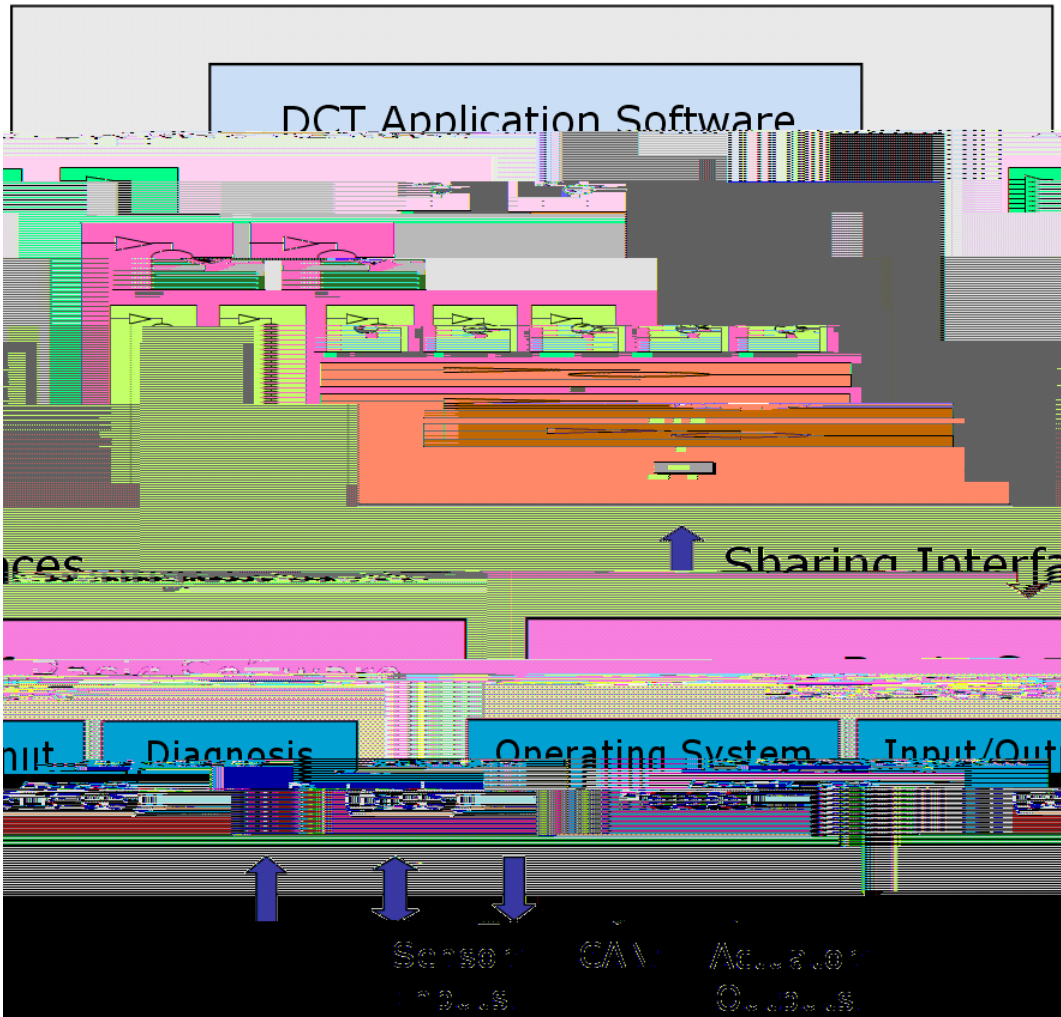


Figure): *m edded code +ualit(control and coverage

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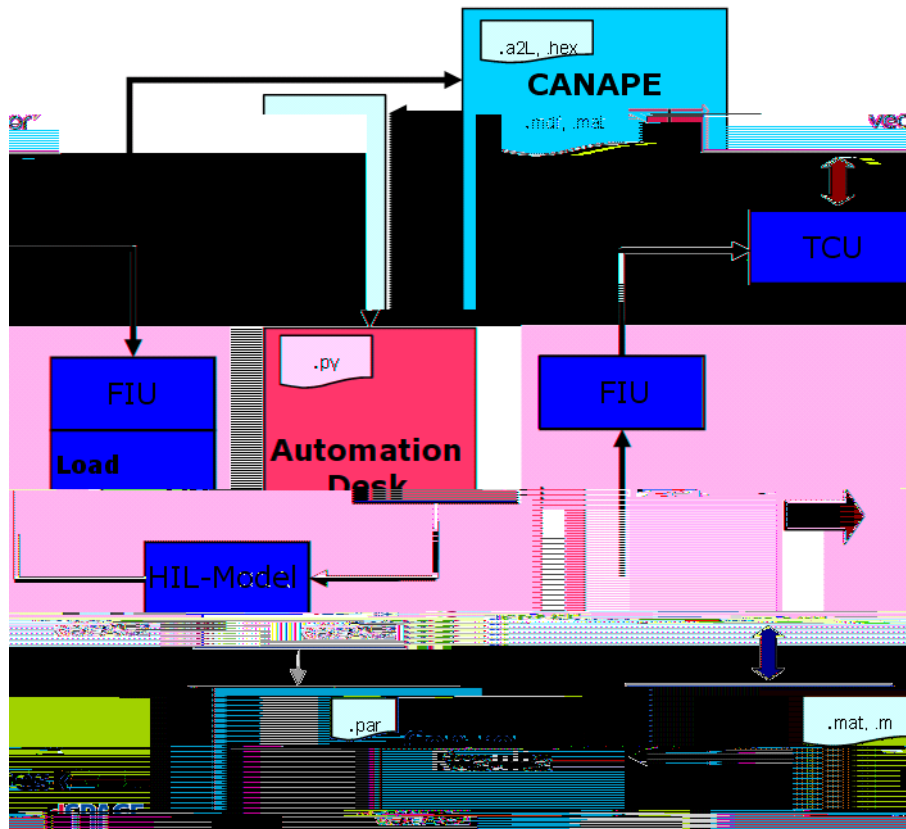


Figure 1: Signal flow during HIL testing

Since the communication of the different modules of the HIL environment is quite complicated, as can be seen in the figure above, some intelligent communication techniques are used in order to improve the HIL performance. For this reason the whole simulation is controlled by the Automation Desk. Automation Desk performs tests in loops. Measured data from the TCU and the powertrain model running on HIL are requested when a test is finished. Data from the TCU calibration tool CANAGATOR Information are collected and a script running in Matlab is automatically started (not shown in the picture). This script contains evaluation criteria for the executed test and decides if the test is passed or not. This is based on predefined criteria from the failure specification list. Automation Desk is also able to erase the failure memory of the TCU via CANAGATOR in order to continue with the next test loop. This way the test execution and the test evaluation are done automatically. The user only needs to read the test report and to forward the possible failures to the application developers.

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The complexity of transmission systems is steadily increasing due to growing market expectations regarding efficiency, safety and comfort. The corresponding development times are constantly shortened, while simultaneously keeping high quality standards. The growing complexity and limited resources impose an increasing pressure on both OEMs and suppliers to further improve the development process. In particular, also the test and validation have to become more reliable and more cost-effective.

For the next ICT development project I have adopted a comprehensive software test and validation method. Thousands of driving maneuvers are autonomously generated, executed and evaluated using simulation. Due to the high degree of automation, the test effort spent by the development engineers is significantly reduced, while, at the same time, the test coverage is significantly increased. Future improvement directions regard the application of the scenario generation and

evaluation of tests directly on SI₃ and -I₃ platforms. 2Troni) has recently extended its product range to cover these requirements.

(Furthermore, besides the tests done in the simulation environment, very important complementary tests are done during the system prototyping phase. Tests with real hardware components must be done in order to ensure the robustness of the software functions under all environment and transmission states. During the development of the VTC a large number of tests on test rigs has been performed in order to validate the proper and robust functioning of the transmission. The intensively tested software after the prototyping phase represents a good starting basis for the embedded code generation for the production TC=.

The C-code generated from the Simulink, logo# diagrams is subsequently tested in SI₃ and sufficient code coverage is guaranteed using test cases from the generated test data base. In this phase some further development is needed, since the execution time of the tests using the generated C-code in closed loop with the powertrain model is relatively long. -I₃ tests are done at the end of the process with the production TC= and the integrated software. These tests are very important in order to guarantee the proper integration of the different software parts and the function of the communication interfaces. During -I₃ tests, the functionality of the complete TC=, including the reaction to electrical failures, is tested. This is on