

# VEHICLE COMFORT MODELLING & TESTING

Dr D R Bridge  
MIRA Ltd.

## To evaluate Radtherm Comfort Module under highly transient conditions:-

- Typical AC pull-down scenario
- Typical heater warm-up scenario
- Both unrealistic of driver behaviour (no comfort regulation)

# OVERVIEW

- Context
- Model set-up
- Model verification against test
- Comfort measurements
- AC pull-down results
- Heater warm-up results
- Conclusions

# CONTEXT

- Work conducted as part of a larger project looking at all aspects Low Carbon Vehicle Technology
- Project partners shown below
- Comfort assessment as part of a sub-project involving:-
  - ❖ MIRA
  - ❖ Coventry University
  - ❖ Jaguar Land Rover

# Model Set-Up

- Vehicle based on JLR LW XJ
- Construction based on known material parameters and estimations based on expected part weights
- Final model had 278 parts and 158k elements resulting in 665K thermal nodes
- Model run on 4 processors & took overnight to complete



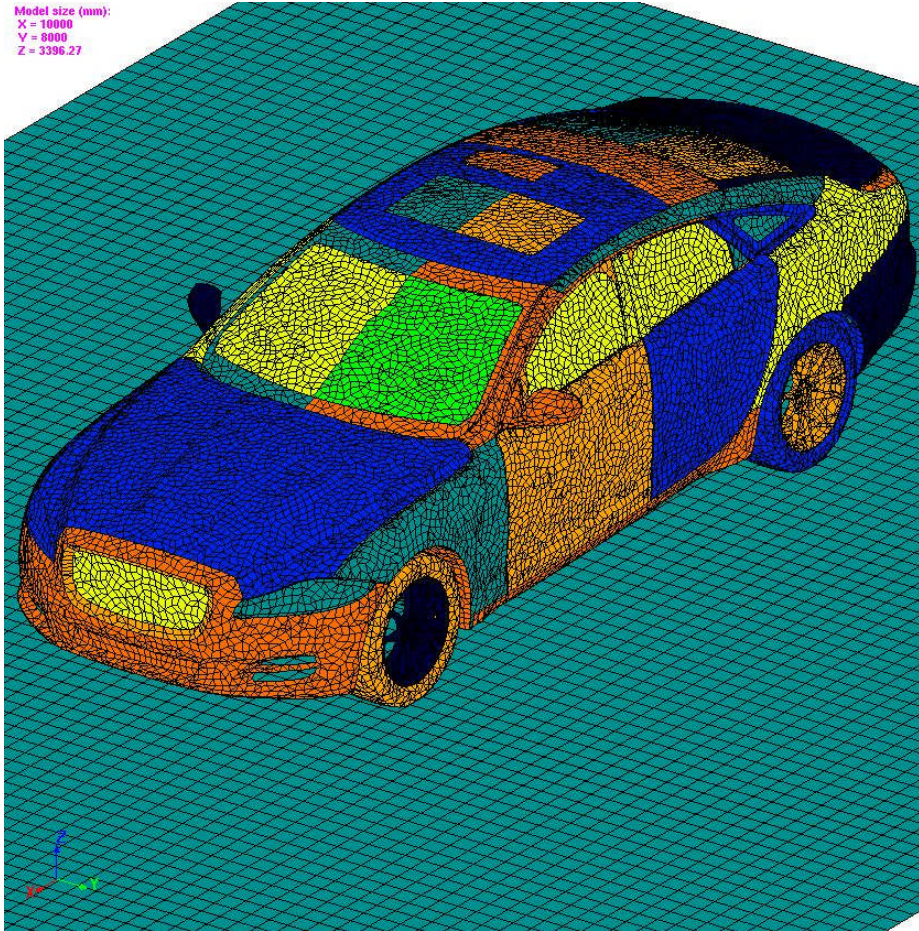
# Model Set-Up – Parts

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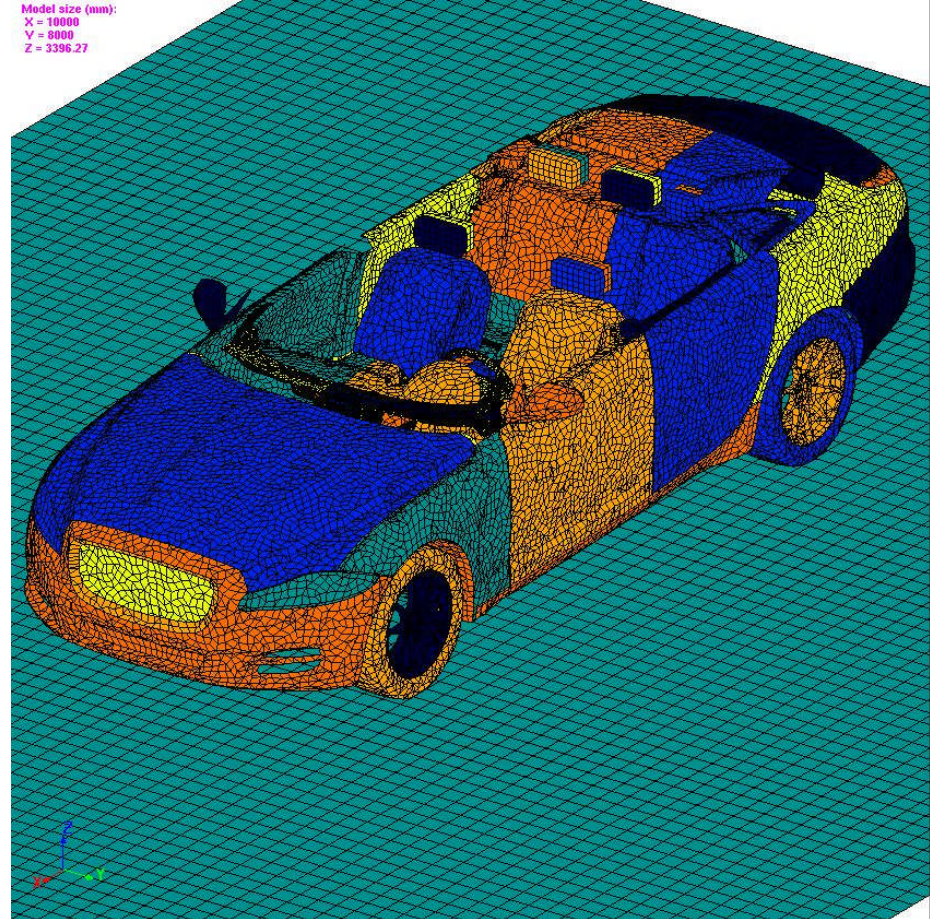


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Model size (mm):  
X = 10000  
Y = 8000  
Z = 3396.27



Model size (mm):  
X = 10000  
Y = 8000  
Z = 3396.27





# Ducting

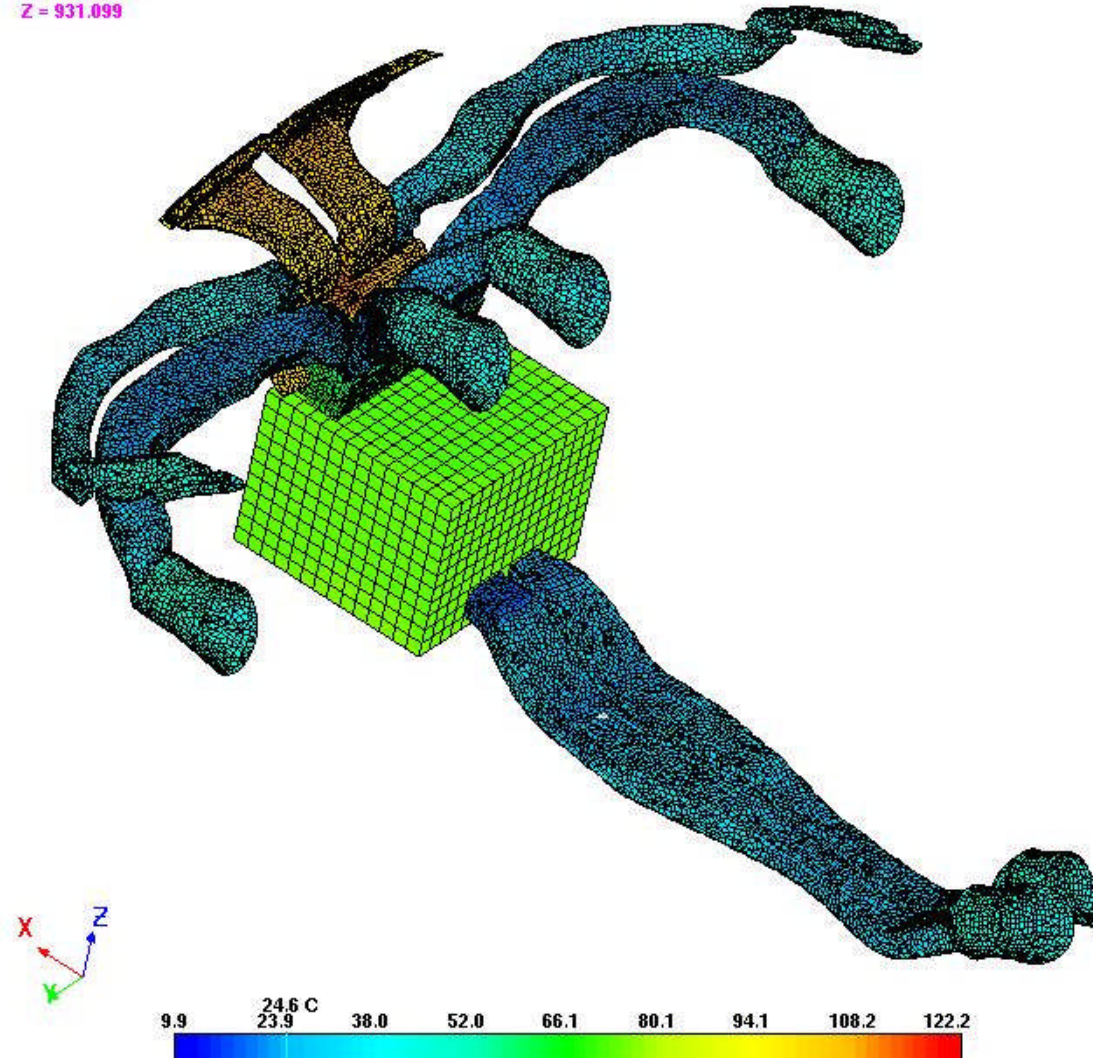
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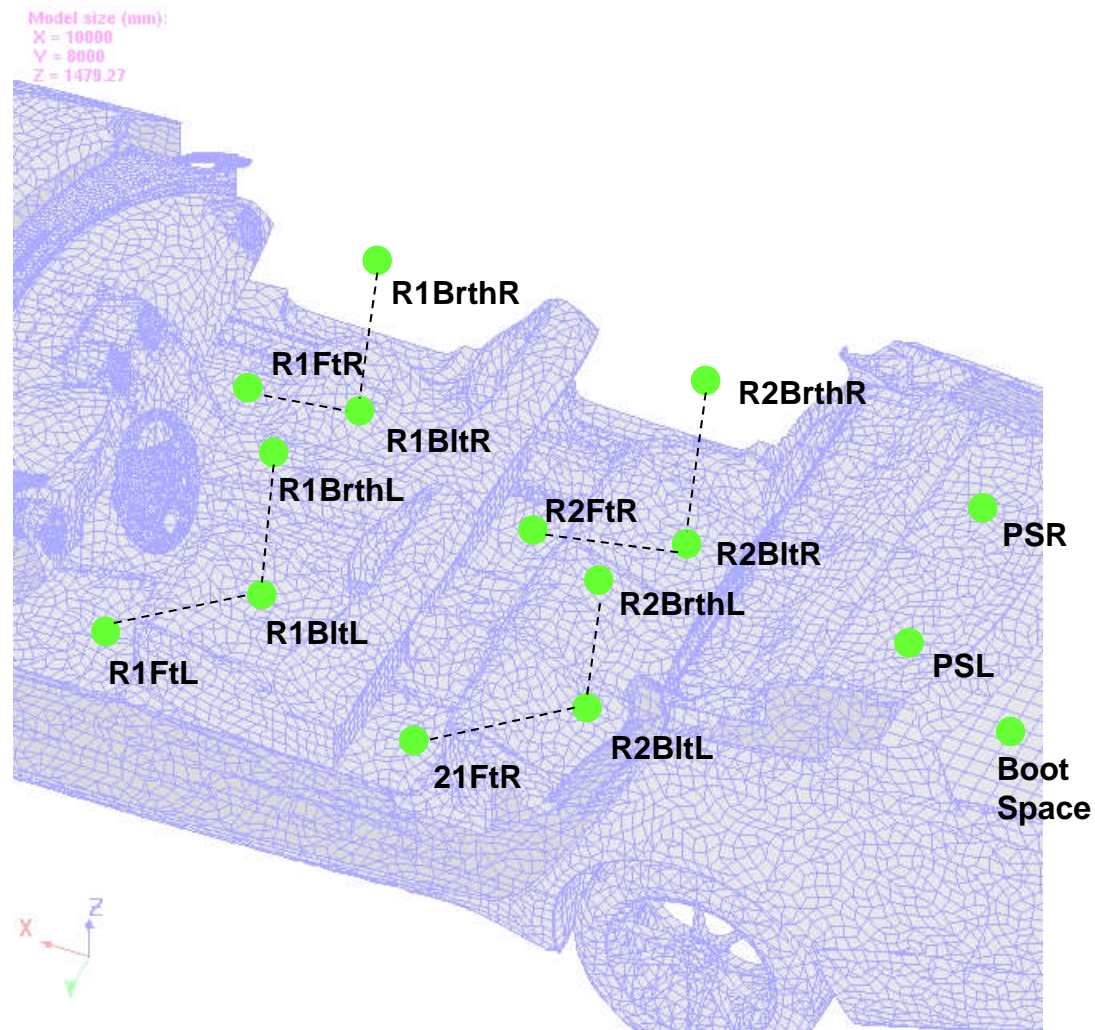
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Model size (mm):  
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Y = 1864.97  
Z = 931.099

01:15:00

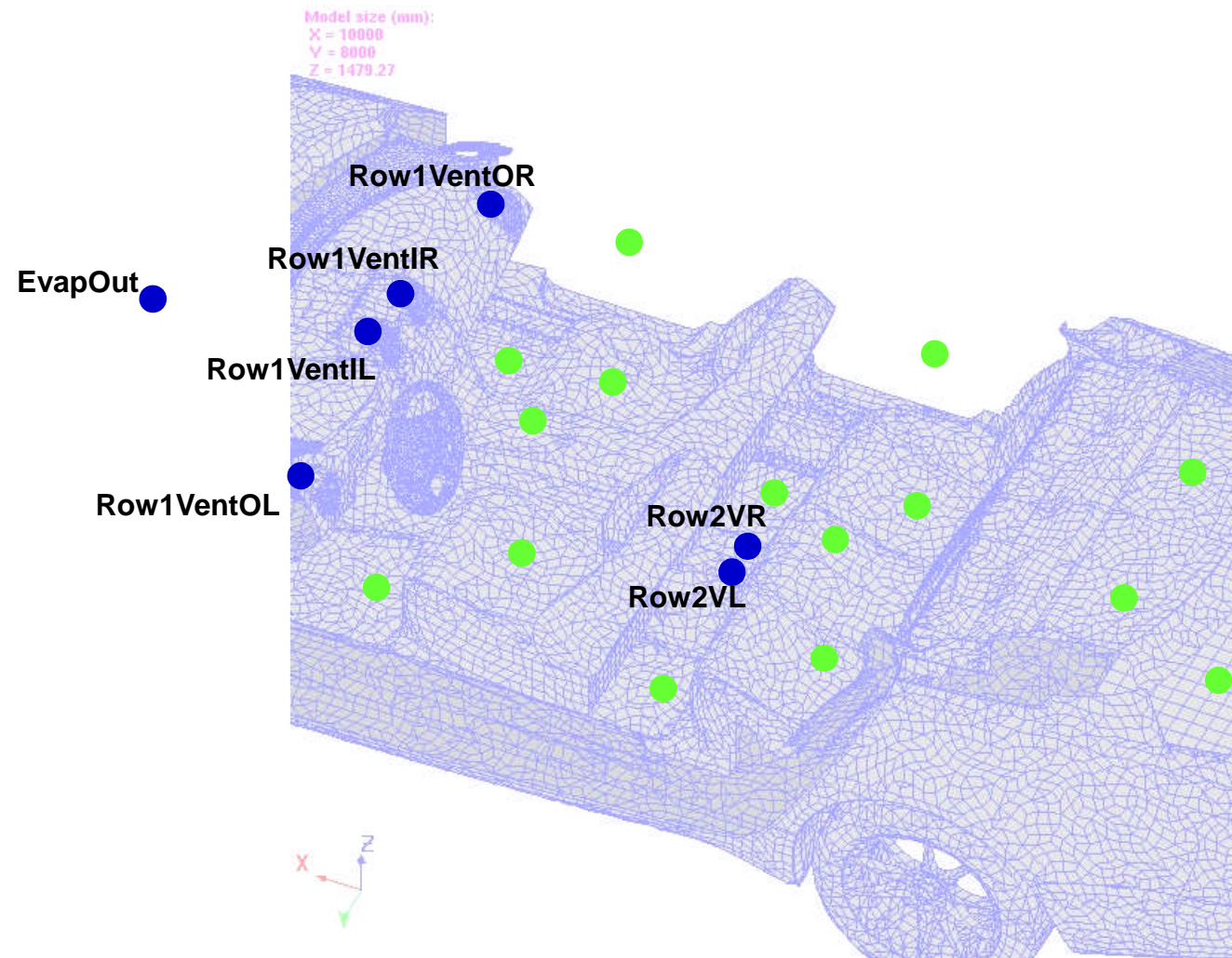


# Interior Cabin Nodes

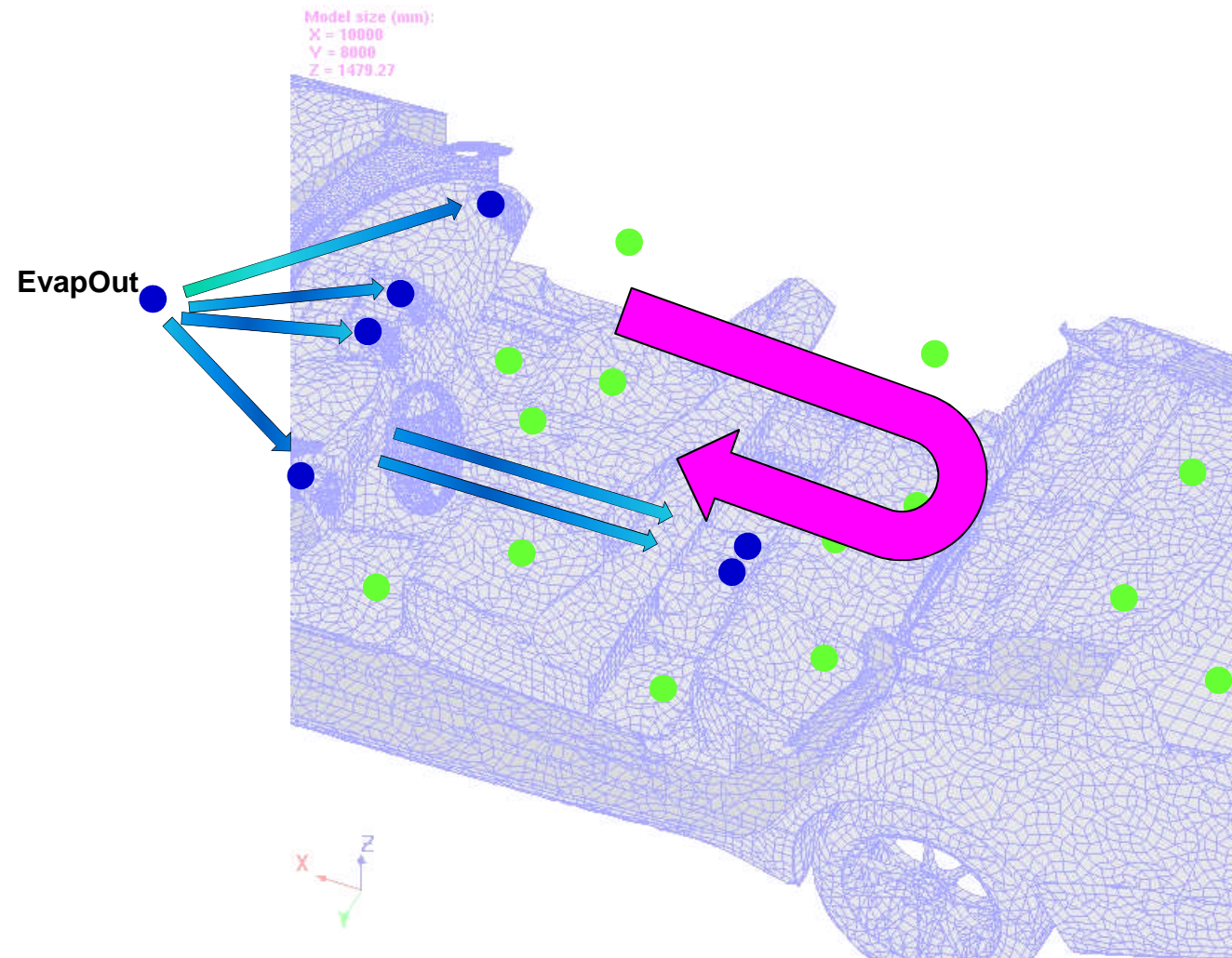




# Inlet Nodes (AC)

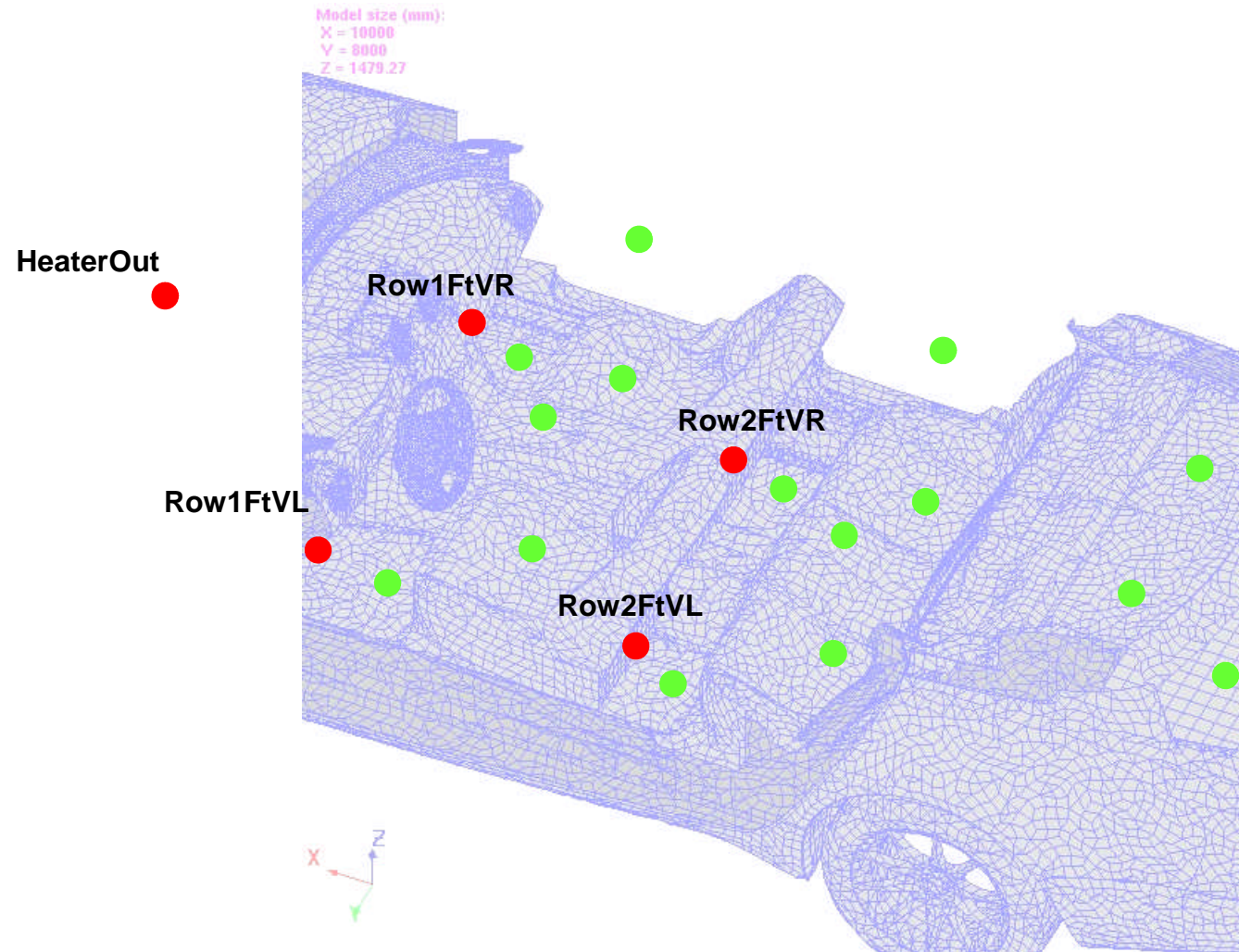


# Inlet Nodes (AC)



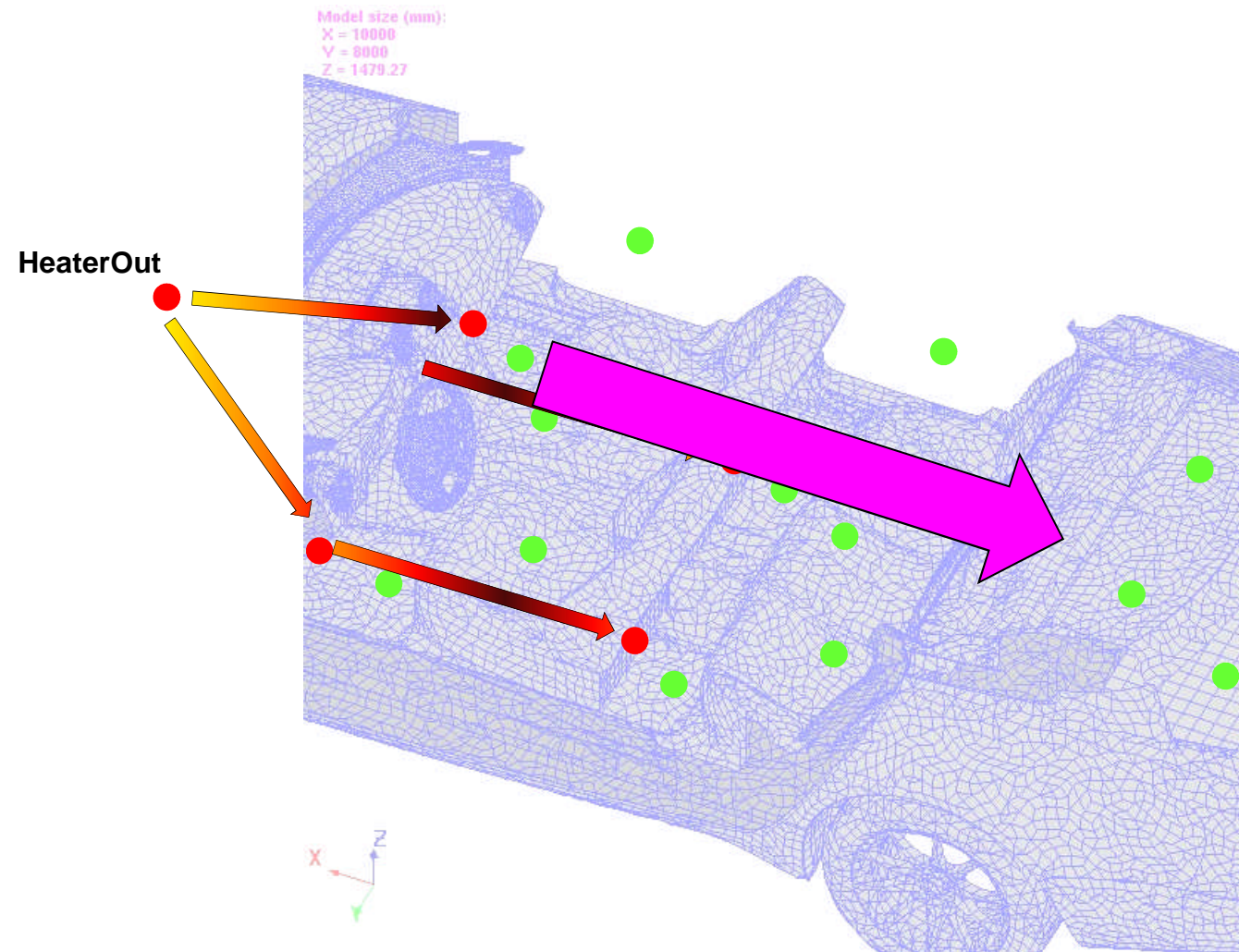


# Inlet Nodes (Heater)

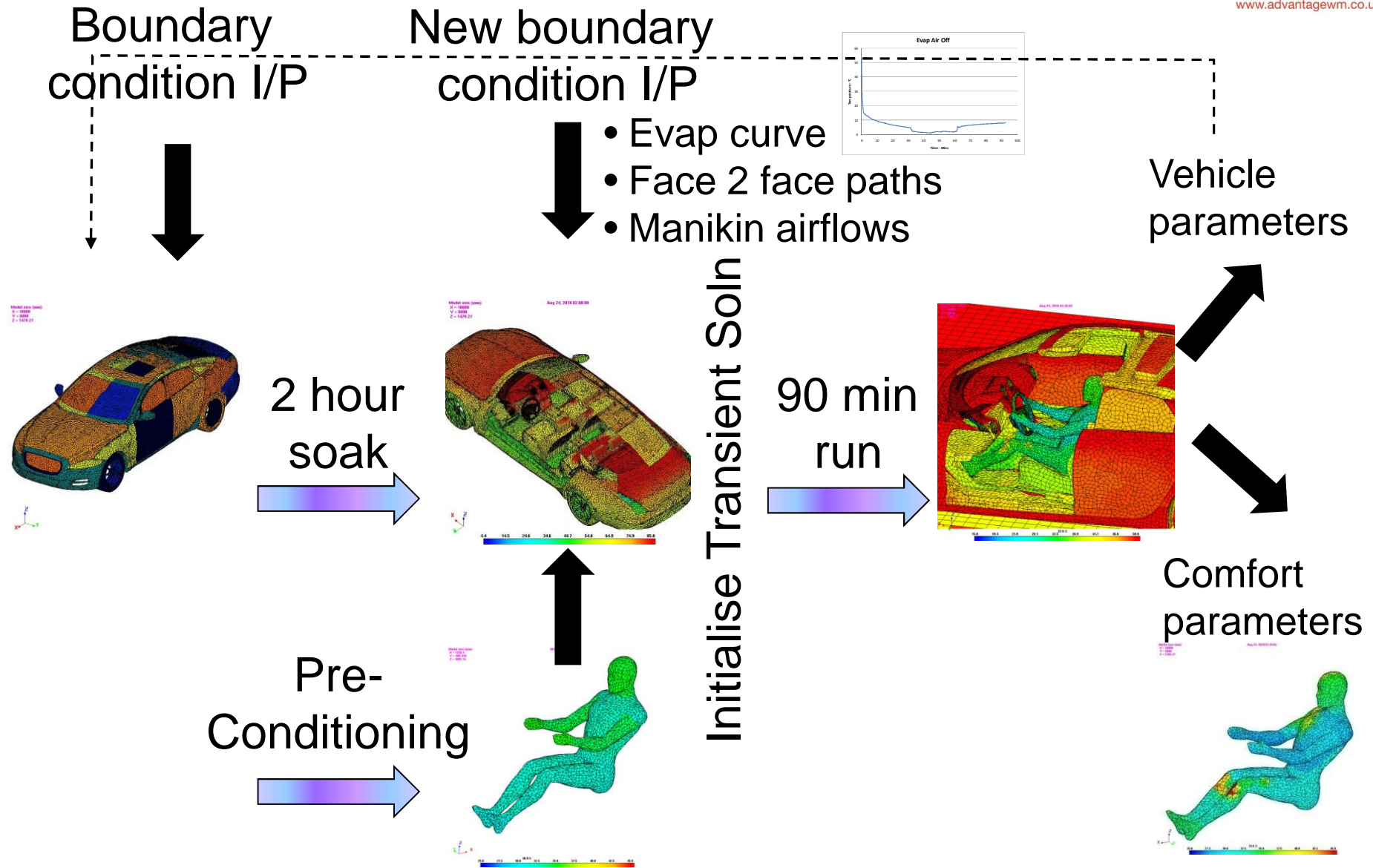




# Inlet Nodes (Heater)



# Model Process - AC



# Step Rate

- On restart, model diverges if step rate is too fast:-
  - ❖ Every 1 seconds for 10 seconds
  - ❖ Every 2 seconds for 10-30 seconds
  - ❖ Every 5s for 30 to 60 seconds
  - ❖ Every 10s for 1 – 2 mins
  - ❖ Every 0.5 mins for 2 – 5 mins
  - ❖ Every 1 min thereafter

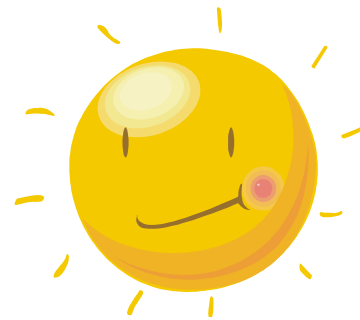


# AC Test

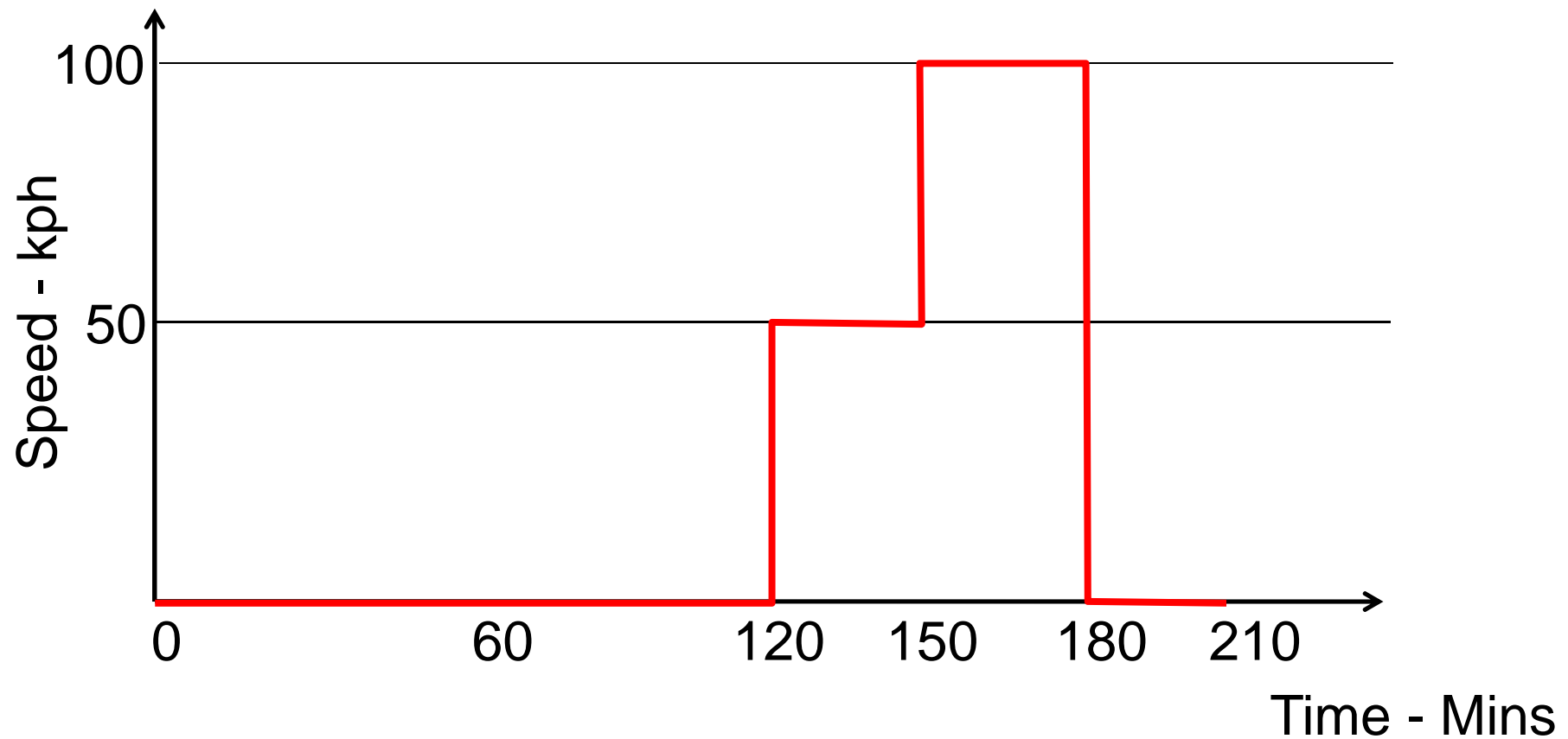
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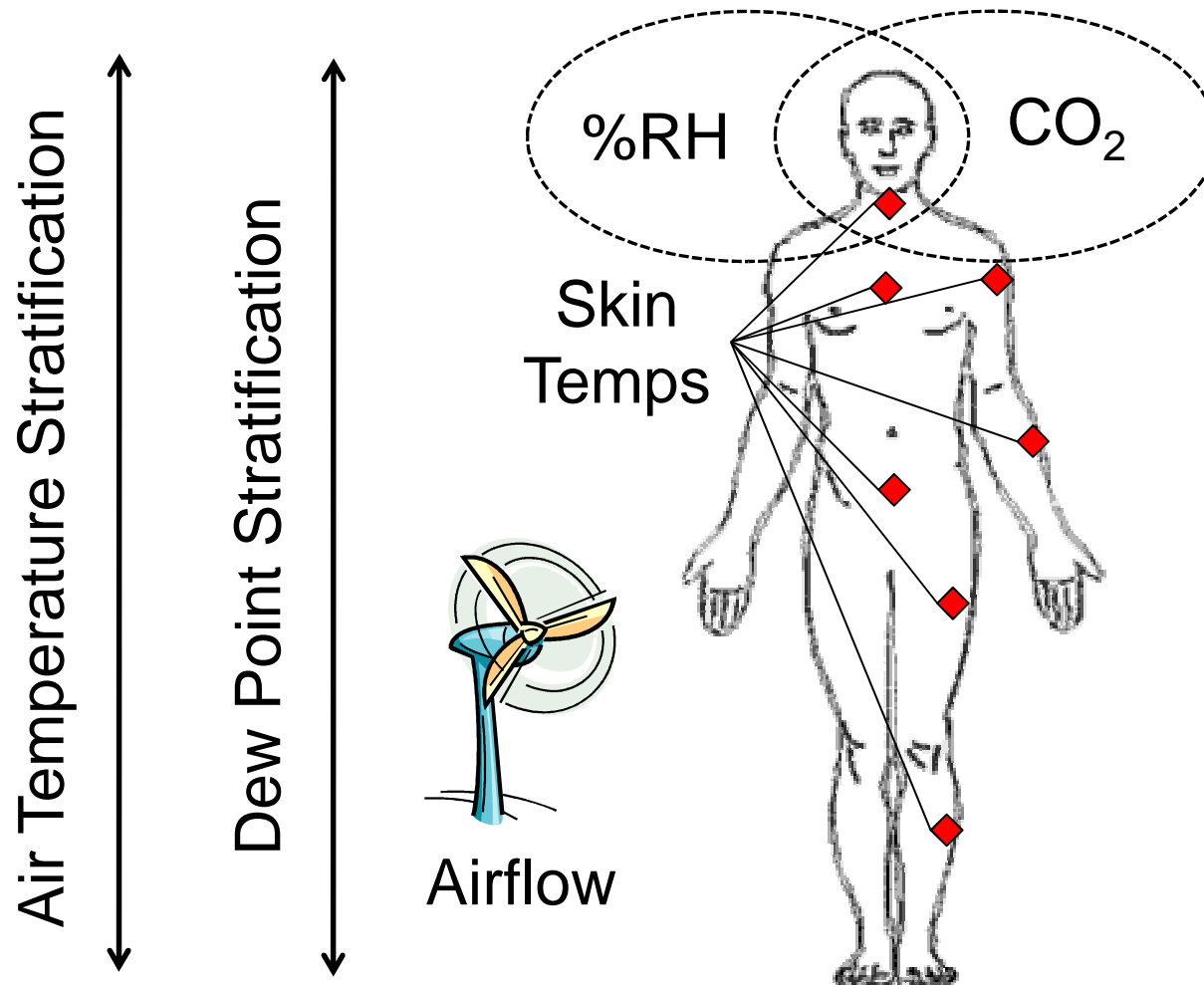
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+ 43°C



# Human Environment



Cabin  
Surfaces &  
Solar Loads

# Vehicle Test

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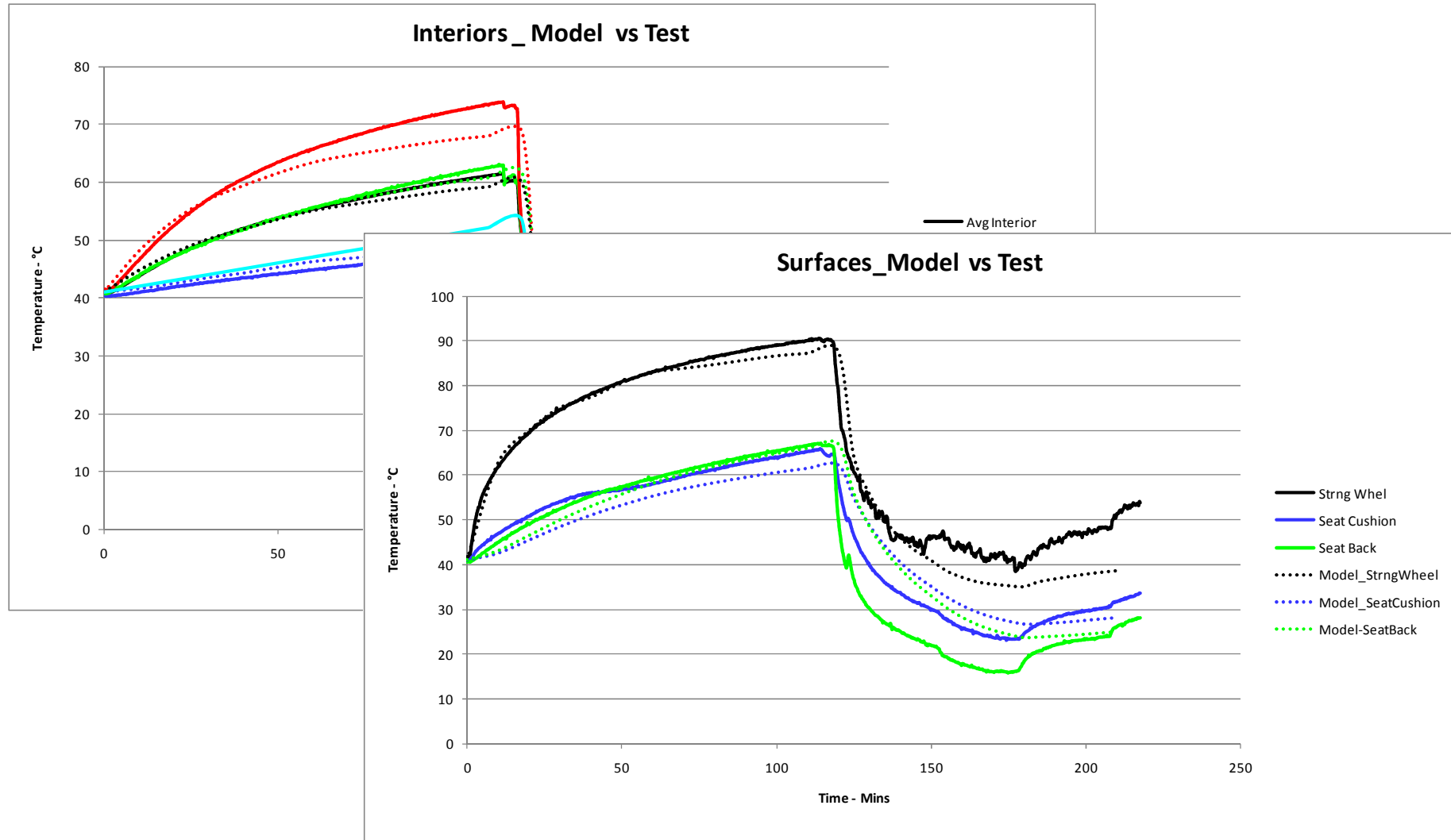


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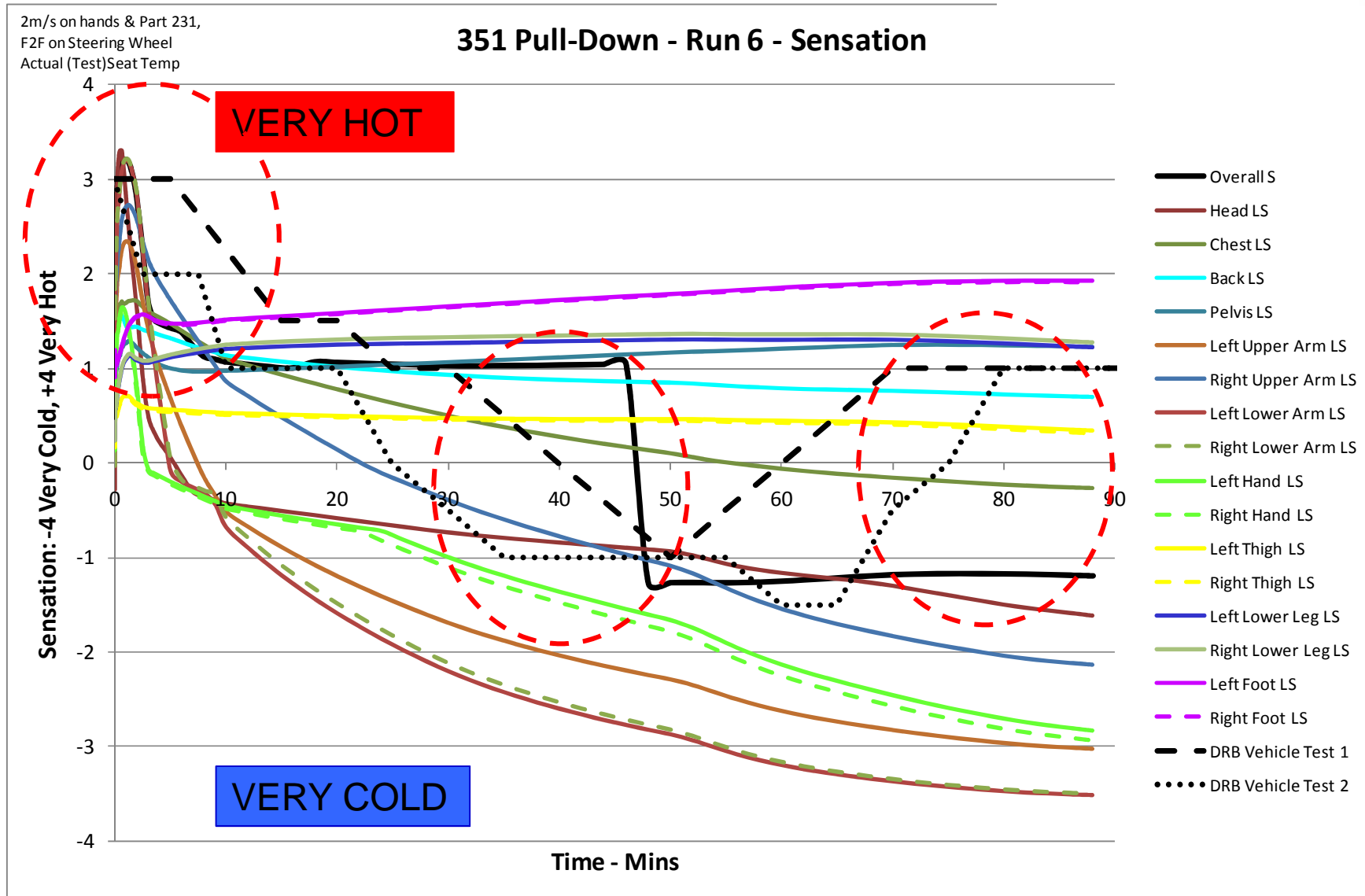




# Vehicle Model vs Vehicle Test



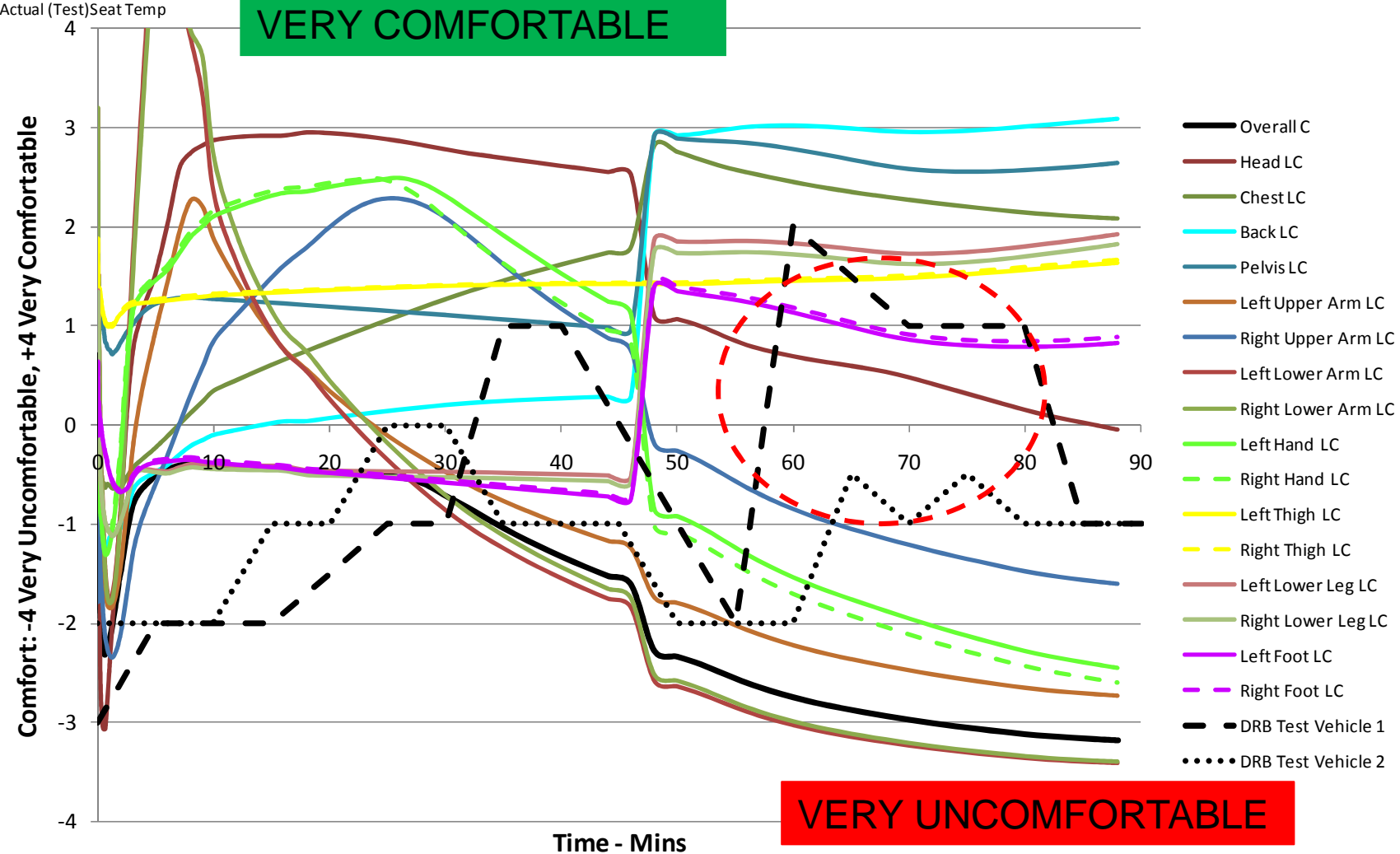
# Subjective Model Results



# Subjective Model Results

2m/s on hands & Part 231,  
F2F on Steering Wheel  
Actual (Test)Seat Temp

## 351 Pull-Down - Run 6 - Comfort

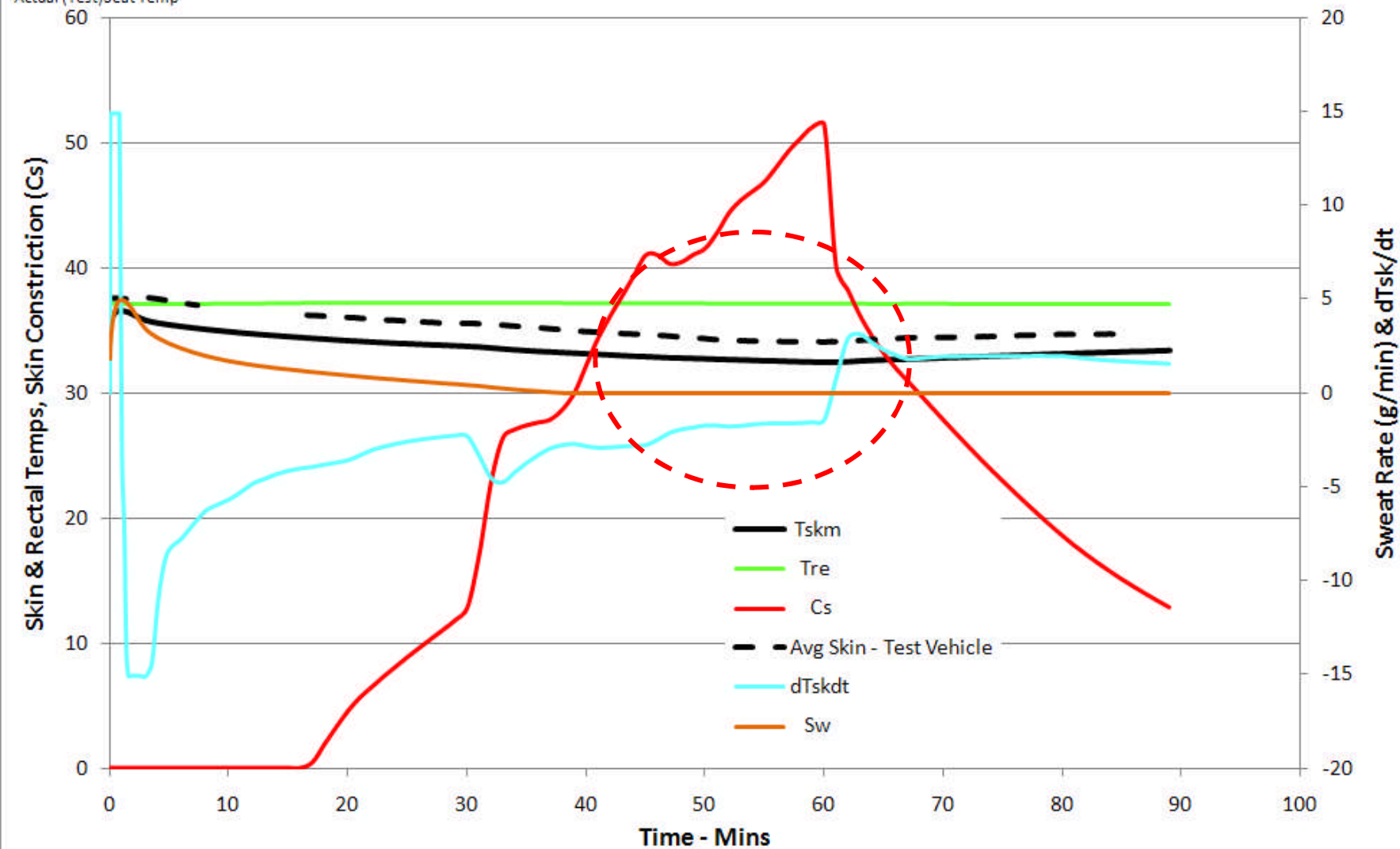




# Subjective Model Results

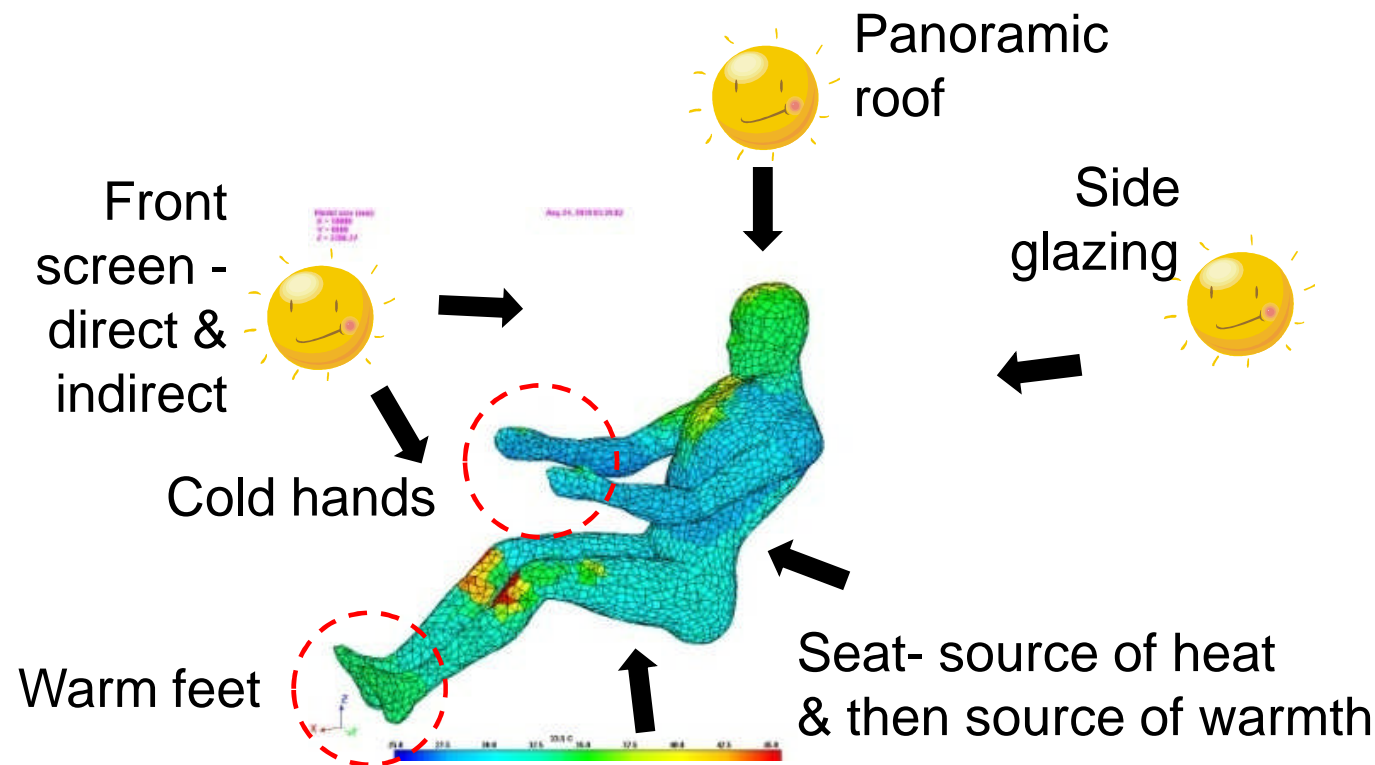
2m/s on hands & Part 231,  
F2F on Steering Wheel  
Actual (Test)Seat Temp

## 351 Pull-Down - Run 6 - Body Physiological Data



# Vehicle Environment - AC

- Pull-down is highly transient
- Significant asymmetries

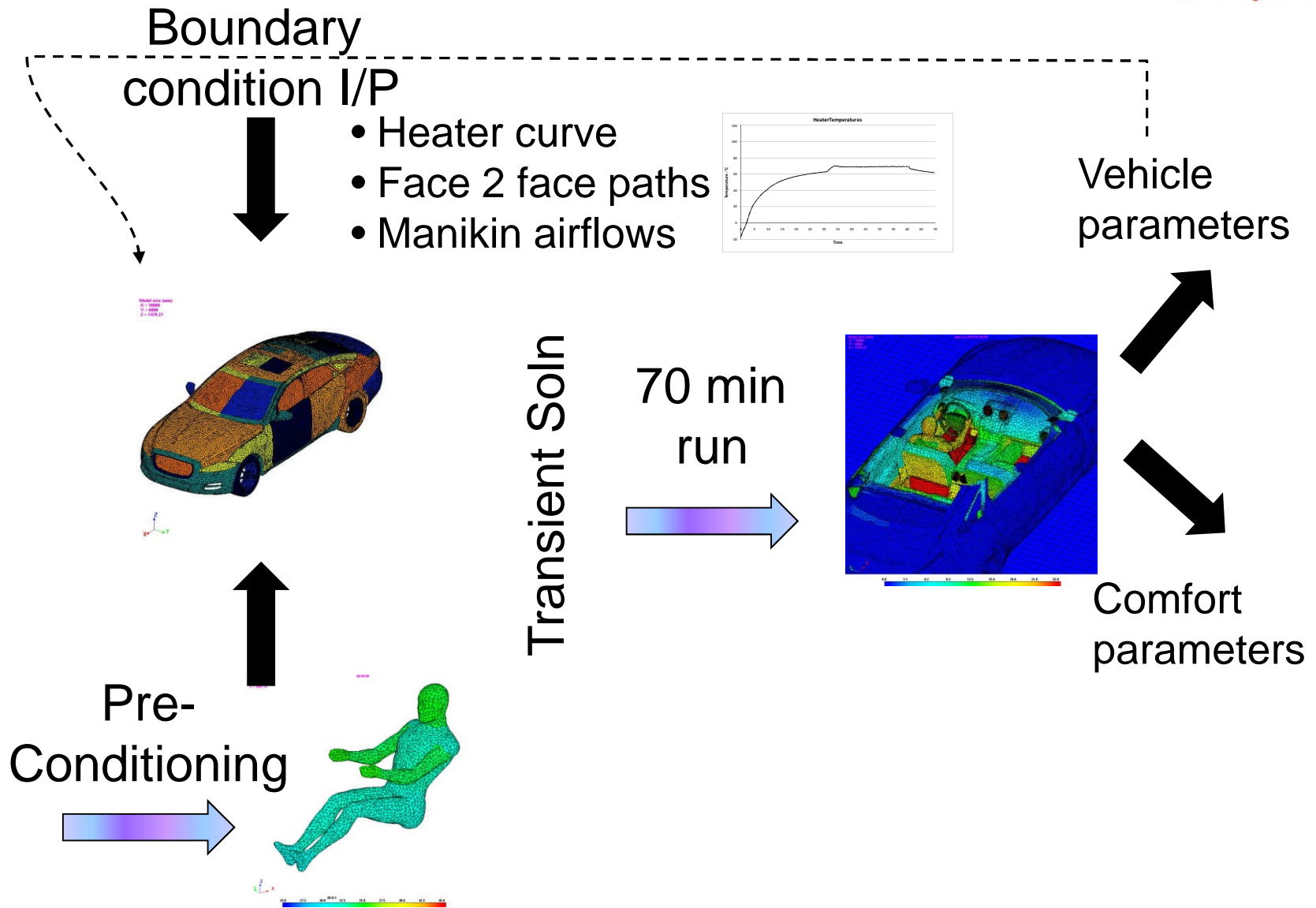


# Model Process—Heater Warm-Up

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# Step Rate

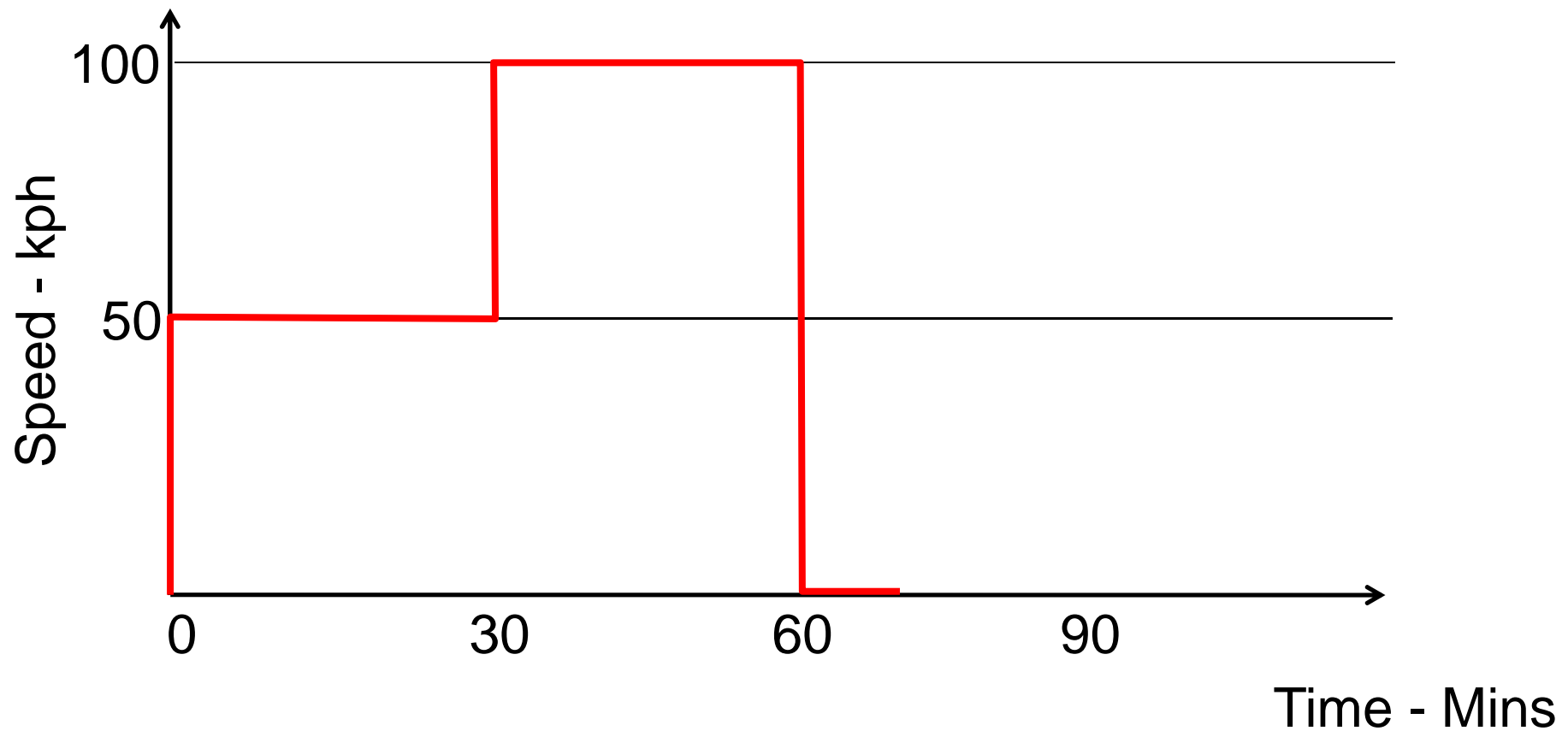
- Warm-up could tolerate a coarser step rate
  - ❖ Every 0.2 mins for 0 – 1 minutes
  - ❖ Every 0.8 mins for 1 – 5 minutes
  - ❖ Every 1 min for 5 - 10 minutes
  - ❖ Every 2 mins for 10 – 60 minutes
  - ❖ Every 1 min for 60 – 70 mins

# Heater Test

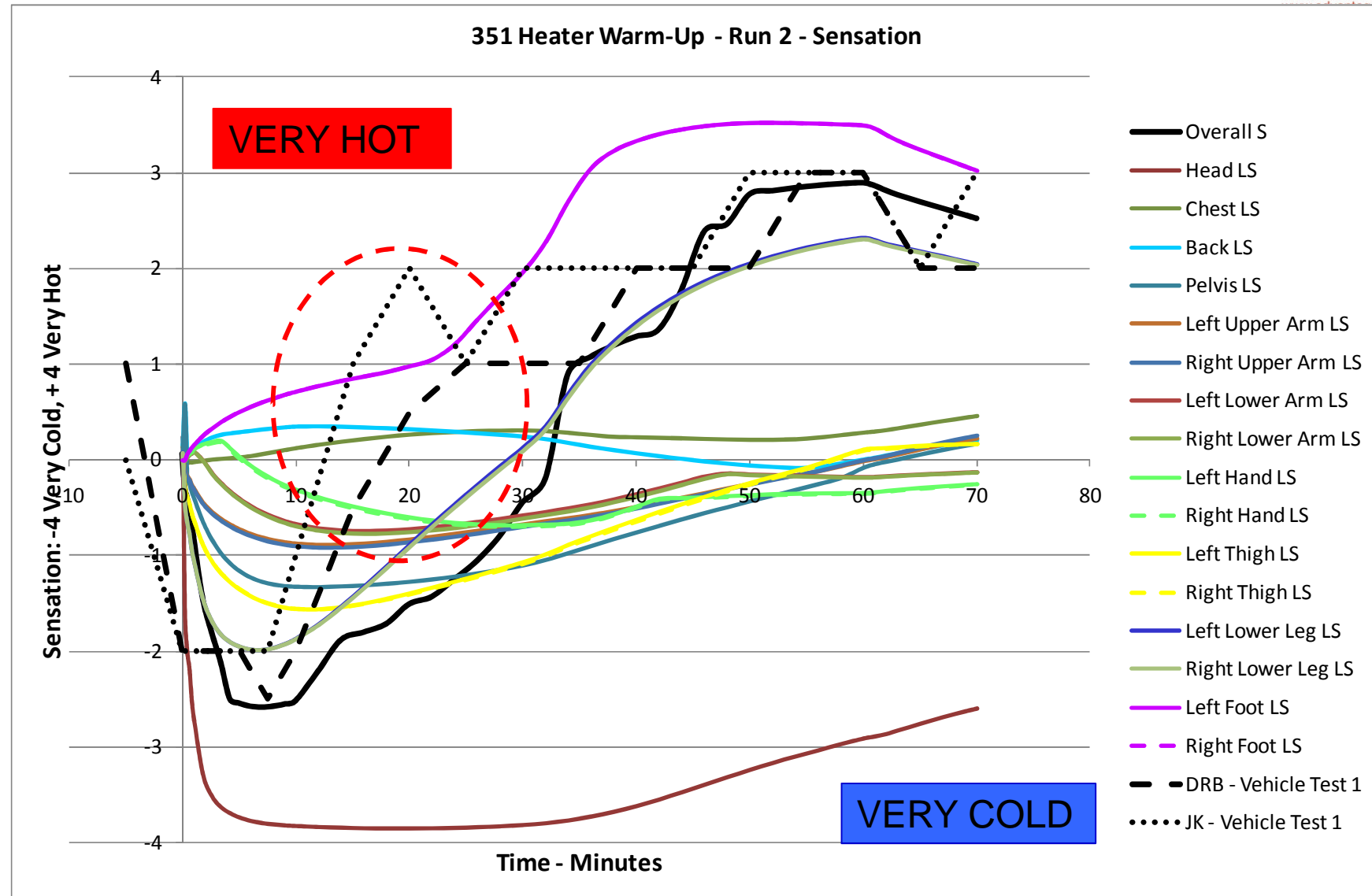
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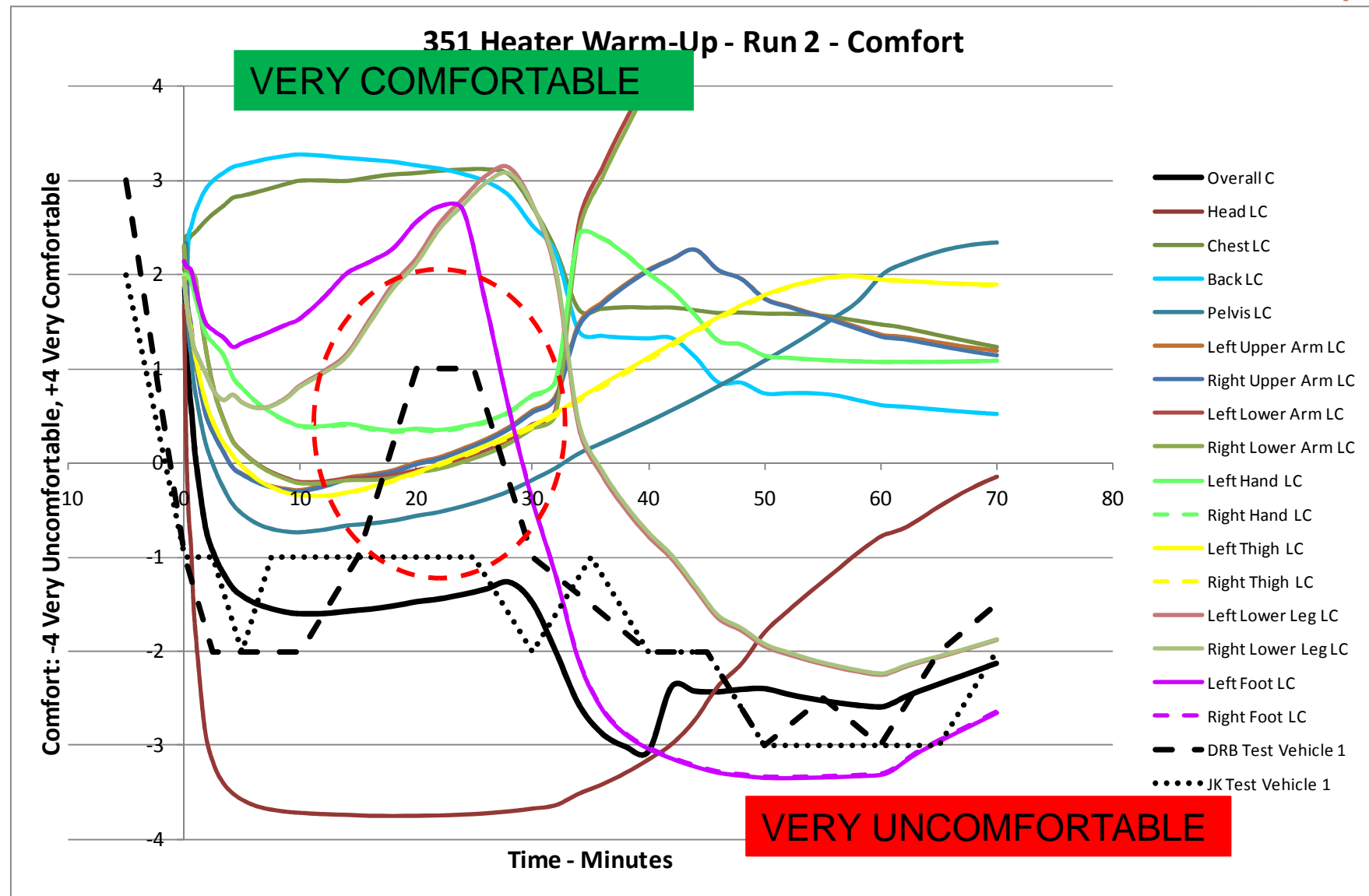


# Subjective Model Results

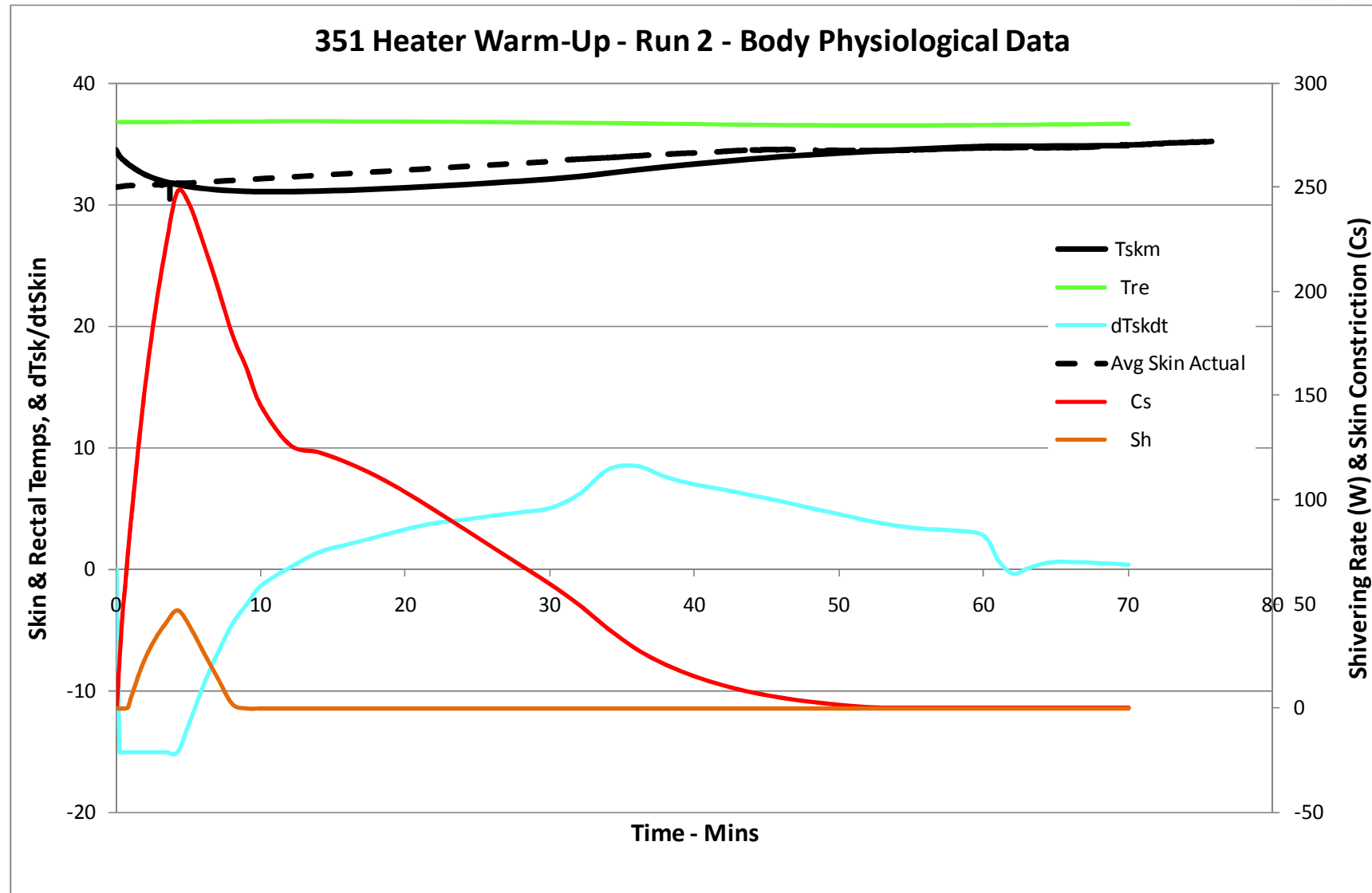




# Subjective Model Results

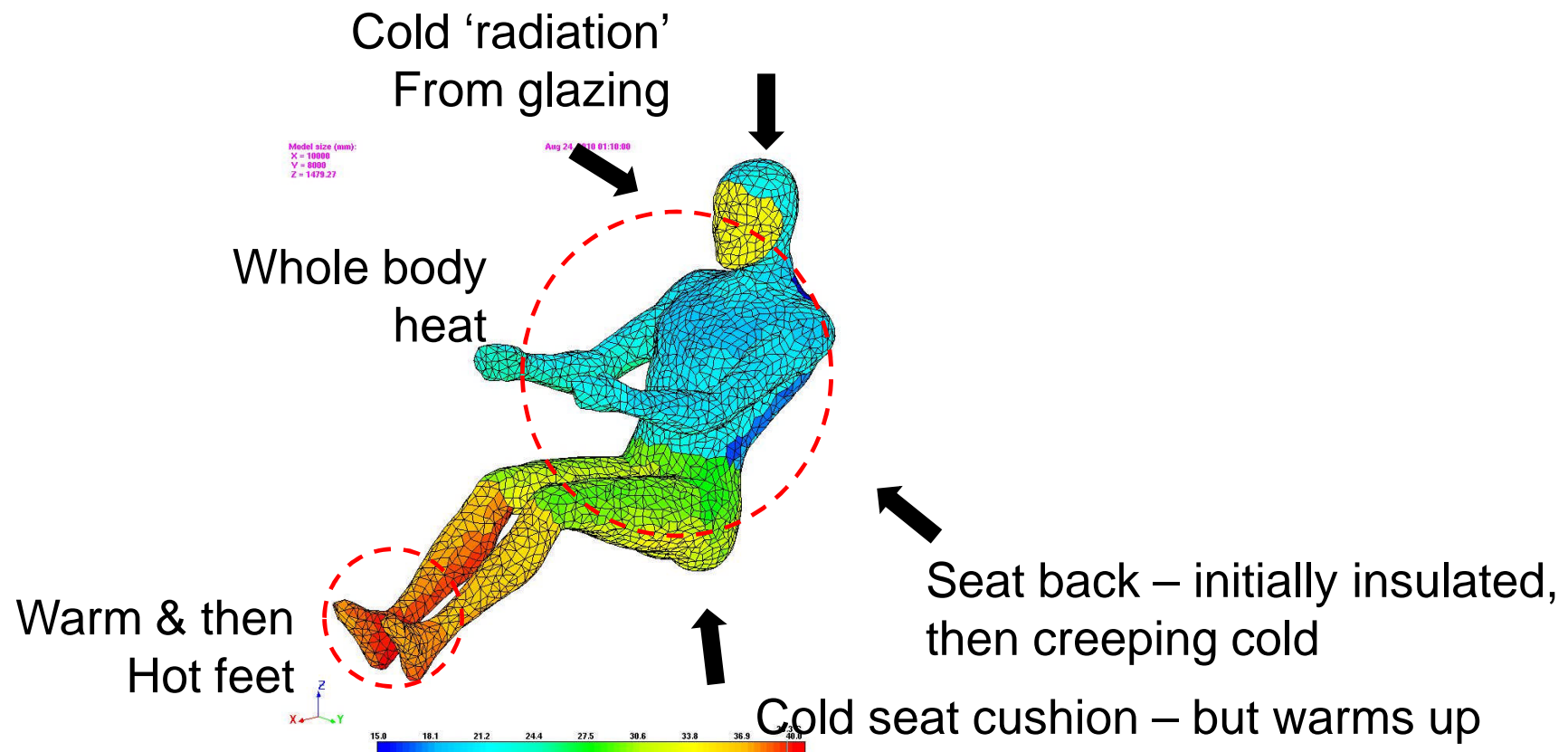


# Subjective Model Results



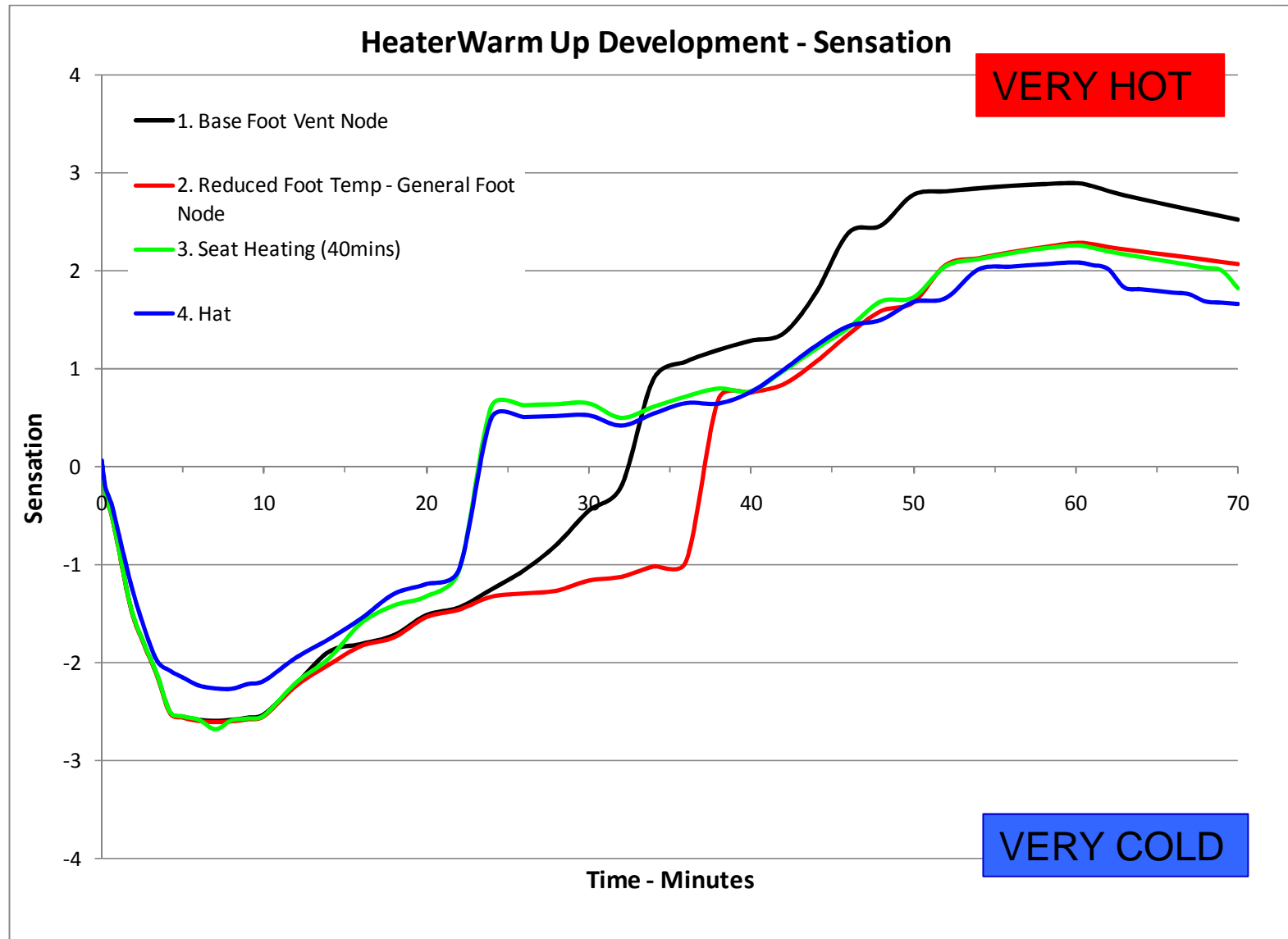
# Vehicle Environment - Heater

- Warm-up is highly transient
- Significant asymmetries

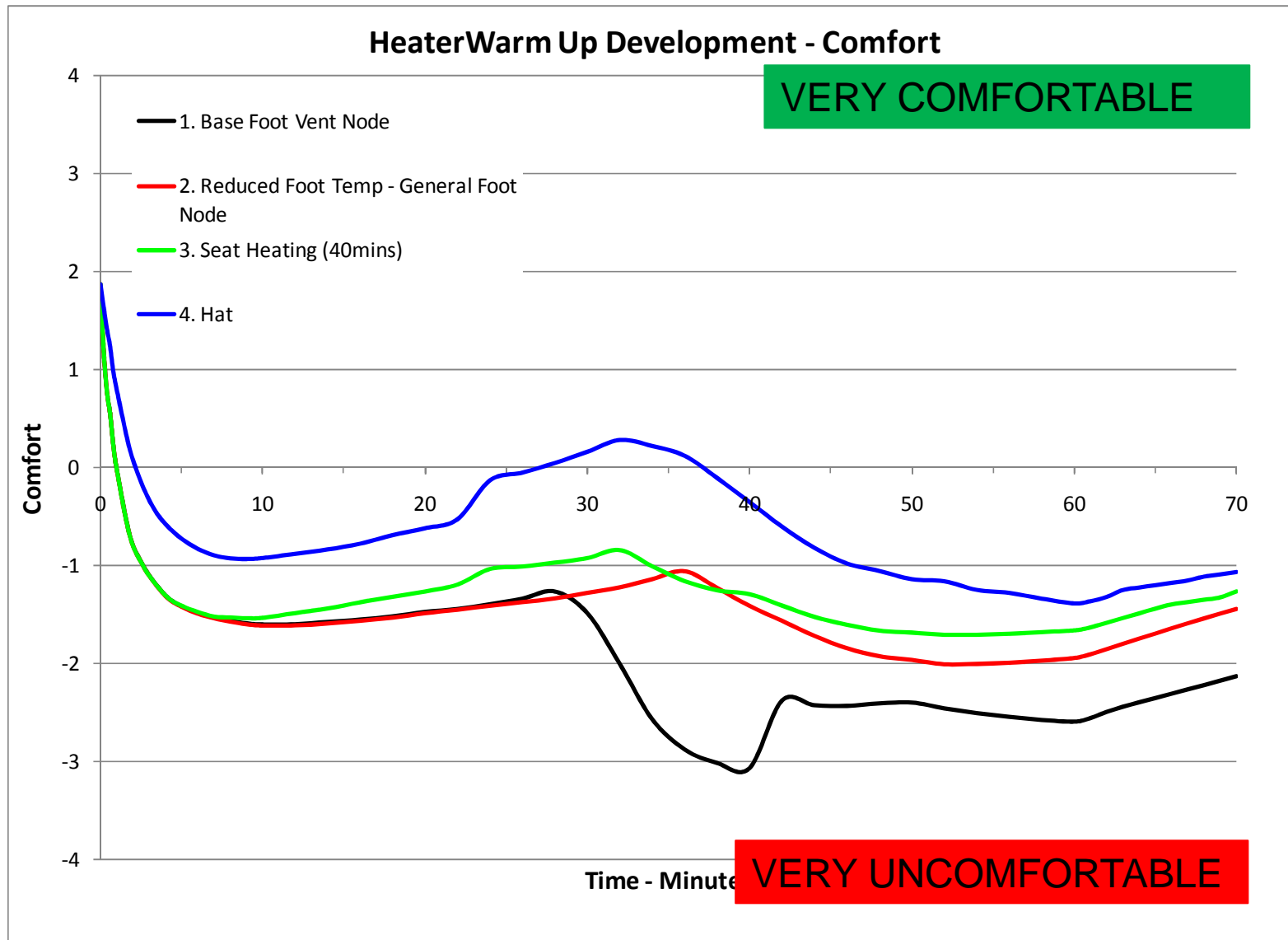




# Model Development



# Model Development



# Summary - General

- Pull-Down and Warm-Up are extremely challenging scenarios to model
  - ❖ Highly transient
  - ❖ High levels of asymmetrical thermal loads
  - ❖ Unrealistic of actual driver practise
- How does the Berkley Model cope?
  - ❖ PMV
- Accuracy of (Radtherm) model set-up
  - ❖ Model vs actual

# Summary - AC

- Model appears to accurately replicate cabin environment
  - > Cabin air temperatures
  - > ~Surface temperatures
- Sensation trends same at start but not at end of pull-down
- Comfort trends same at start but not at end
- Model suggests more sudden swings in perception than seen in (limited) study
- Actual air flow on hands and lower arms may have an effect not seen in model (constant flow)



# Summary – Heater Test

- This scenario is less complicated (no solar)
- Sensation trends show a much better fit compared with (limited) test
- Comfort trends show much better fit
- Model is very useful in examining impact of cabin environment or occupant clothing on comfort and sensation
  - > eg hat/no hat
  - > Impact of seat heating (level, time etc)

# Future Work

- Better understanding of variances between model and test
- Focus on smaller perturbations around steady state conditions
  - ❖ Jury results
- Better understanding of occupant environment
  - ❖ Subjective assessments
  - ❖ Instrumentation development
  - ❖ Thermal manikin measurements
- Better understanding of model, PMV and the applicability to vehicles

# Acknowledgements

## Thermal Comfort Evaluation Team

- Coventry University – Cogent Computing Applied Research Centre
  - ❖ Prof E Gaura
  - ❖ Dr J Brusey
  - ❖ Dr J Kemp
  - ❖ R Wilkins
  - ❖ D Hintea
- JLR Research
  - ❖ Eur Ing Neil Beloe

# Thank You!