

## Integration of EtherCAT in Advanced Test Systems – Solutions and Challenges

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**Actual developments in the mobile machinery and tractor industry are similar to the ones in the automotive area:**

- The relevance of electronics and software is continuously increasing.
- Most innovation is based on the new developments or enhancements of electric and electronic systems, like:
  - New engine and transmission technologies (e.g.: hydrostatic drives with closed-loop control)
  - Advanced Driver Assistance Systems (ADAS)
  - Safety systems
  - Networking and Information Technology
  - Replacement of hydraulic system and mechanical drives with electrical ones



**To cope with this trend:**

- Parallel development and testing of the mechatronic and ECUs is required.
- Automated ECU tests are necessary.

The mentioned challenges are solved in the automotive industry by means of

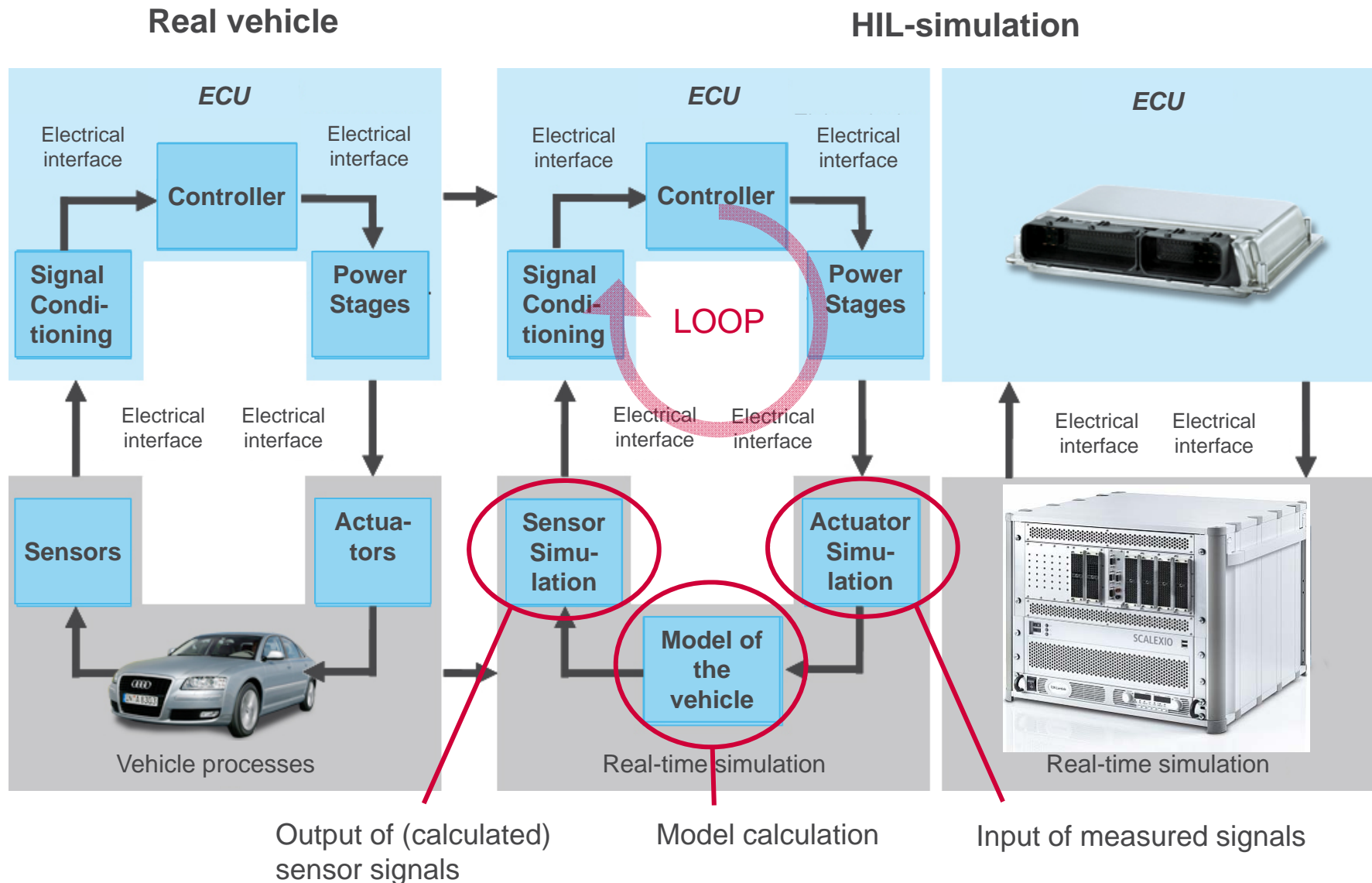
## Hardware-in-the-Loop-Simulation (HIL)

What is Hardware-in-the-Loop-Simulation?

*“**Hardware-in-the-Loop-Simulation** is a (test-)method in the product development cycle in which one or several **real control components** interact with **real-time simulated components** (dynamic models) instead of **real ones**.”*

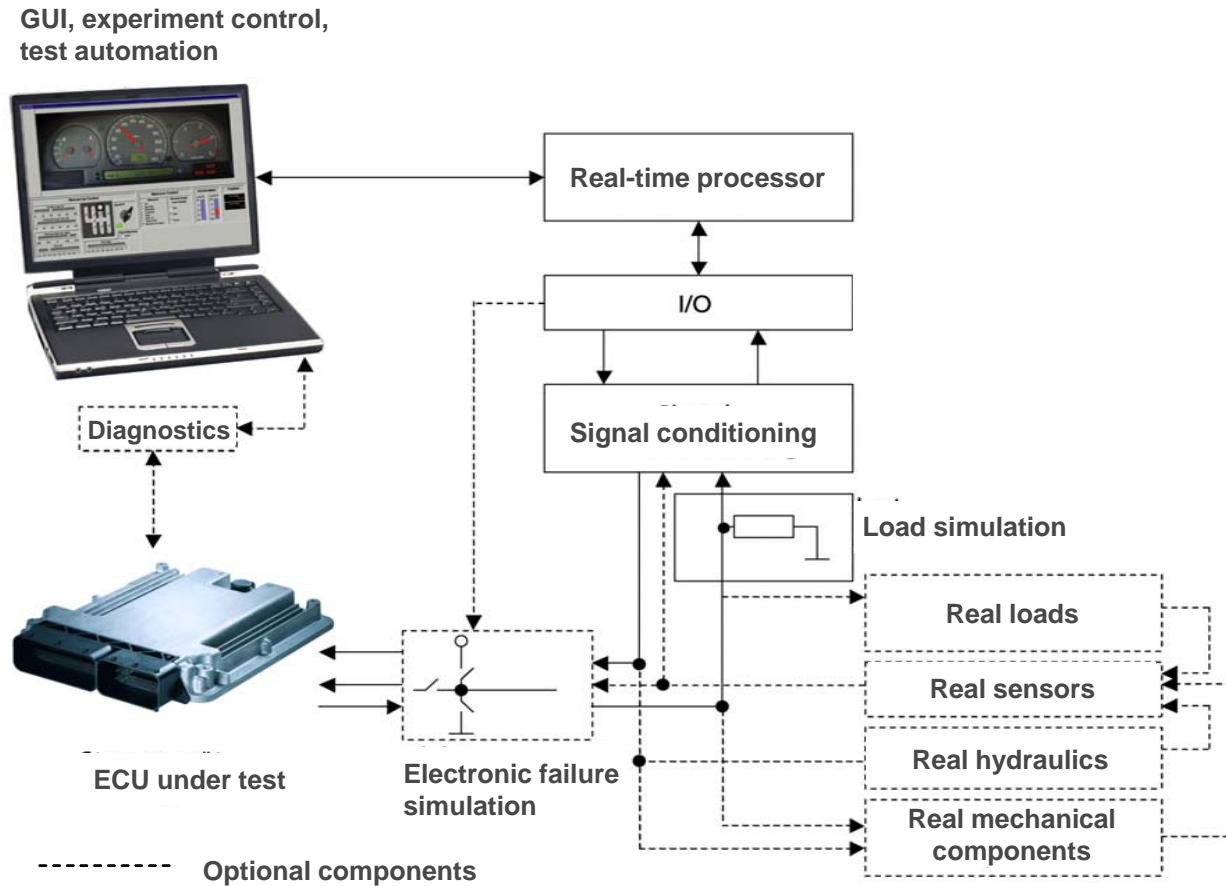
- **Real component** (“Hardware”):  
Devices, machines, test benches, mechatronic systems,  
often also: ECUs, control systems, electronic
- **Simulated components** (“Models”):  
Dynamic systems (real-time simulated models)

# Hardware-in-the-Loop-Simulation vs. Traditional Testing



## Hardware-Components for HIL simulation

- User-PC
- Real-time processor
- I/O-boards and signal conditioning
- Bus systems
- Electric loads and load simulation
- Electric failure simulation
- Power supply for battery simulation
- Real components



## Software-Components for HIL Simulation

- User-Software:
  - Simple I/O (Digital, PWM, A/D, D/A) implementation and configuration
  - **Bus/Network-system** implementation and configuration
  - Experiment software
  - Real-time animation
  - Test automation
- Real-time software
- Dynamic models
  - Combustion engine models
  - Environmental models
  - Electric components and electrical system





## ECU Function Tests

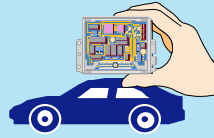


## Testing a Single ECU

### Software Integration Tests

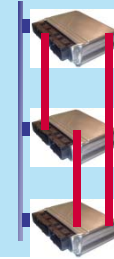


### Acceptance and Release Tests



## Testing an ECU Network

### Testing Distributed Functions



### Testing Networked Systems



- Control strategy
- Diagnostics procedure
- Development ECUs

- Entire operating range
- Critical operating states
- Diagnostic functions
- Measurements from test drives
- Restbus simulation

- “Interaction”
- Bus behavior
- Network management
- Power consumption
- Integration test

## Test of an ECU-network

- Test of all ECUs in an ECU network (“virtual vehicle”)
- ECUs are communicating through different bus systems

## Methods

- Check mechanisms (Message counters, checksums, toggle and parity bits)
- Generating messages independently of, or depending on the simulated environment
- Error emulation/injection
  - Temporary replacement of model-related messages/signals by synthetic signals
  - Manipulation of signals on logical and/or electrical level
  - Manipulation of signal timing
  - Switching individual message(s) or complete transmission on/off



HIL system for testing an ECU-network



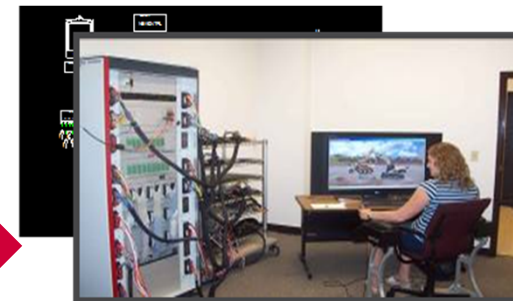
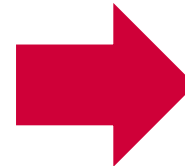
## Testing Considerations

- Network Performance and Bus Analysis
  - Communication implemented correctly by suppliers?
  - Do ECUs make sensor signals available to other ECUs fast enough?
  - Do gateways between the sub-networks work correctly?
  - Correct ECU behavior under high bus loads or in cases of bus error?
  - Does network management work correctly?
- Power Measurement Capability
- Test user-interface components
- Manual overrides and debugging capabilities
- Comprehensive Automated Testing



Machine Test Bed

**\$10x/hr.**  
**Weekly**  
**Iterations**



Model based  
Virtual Lab

**\$1x/hr.**  
**Hourly**  
**Iterations**

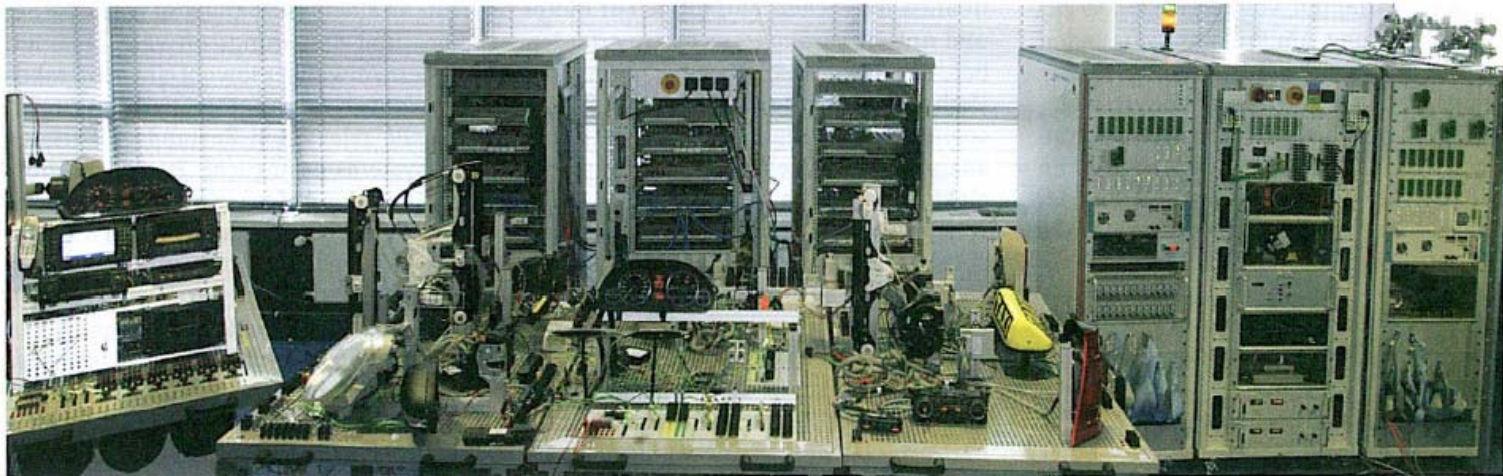
## System Integration is the Key

- Need to Reduce Fuel Consumption to meet Tier4 EPA Regulations
- Mandates the need to have multiple ECUs working together
- New Challenges – System Integration Testing
- Dynamic Testing of Interaction of Transmissions, Engines, and other devices

SAE Off-Highway Engineering Magazine – March 2009



**“The CAN bus network is the key for connecting the pieces,”  
Rick Hall, CNH Construction Equipment.**







## Achievements through the HIL-simulation

- Increased productivity (higher coverage of potential test cases)
- Coping with increased complexity
- Reduction of development cost (less test benches and prototype vehicles)

## Advantages of HIL-tests

- HIL-Tests can be reproduced and automated
- Certain tests are with a real-system not possible or too dangerous
- HIL-tests give the possibility to reproduce a certain error condition (diagnostic tests, emergency run programs, fallback programs)

## Important Off-Road Customers



JOHN DEERE

- Usage of **Beckhoff** FB1111-0140 as slave modules
  - 8 KB DPMEM for communication
  - 8 configurable Sync Managers  
→ allows different cycle times

Ether**CAT**®

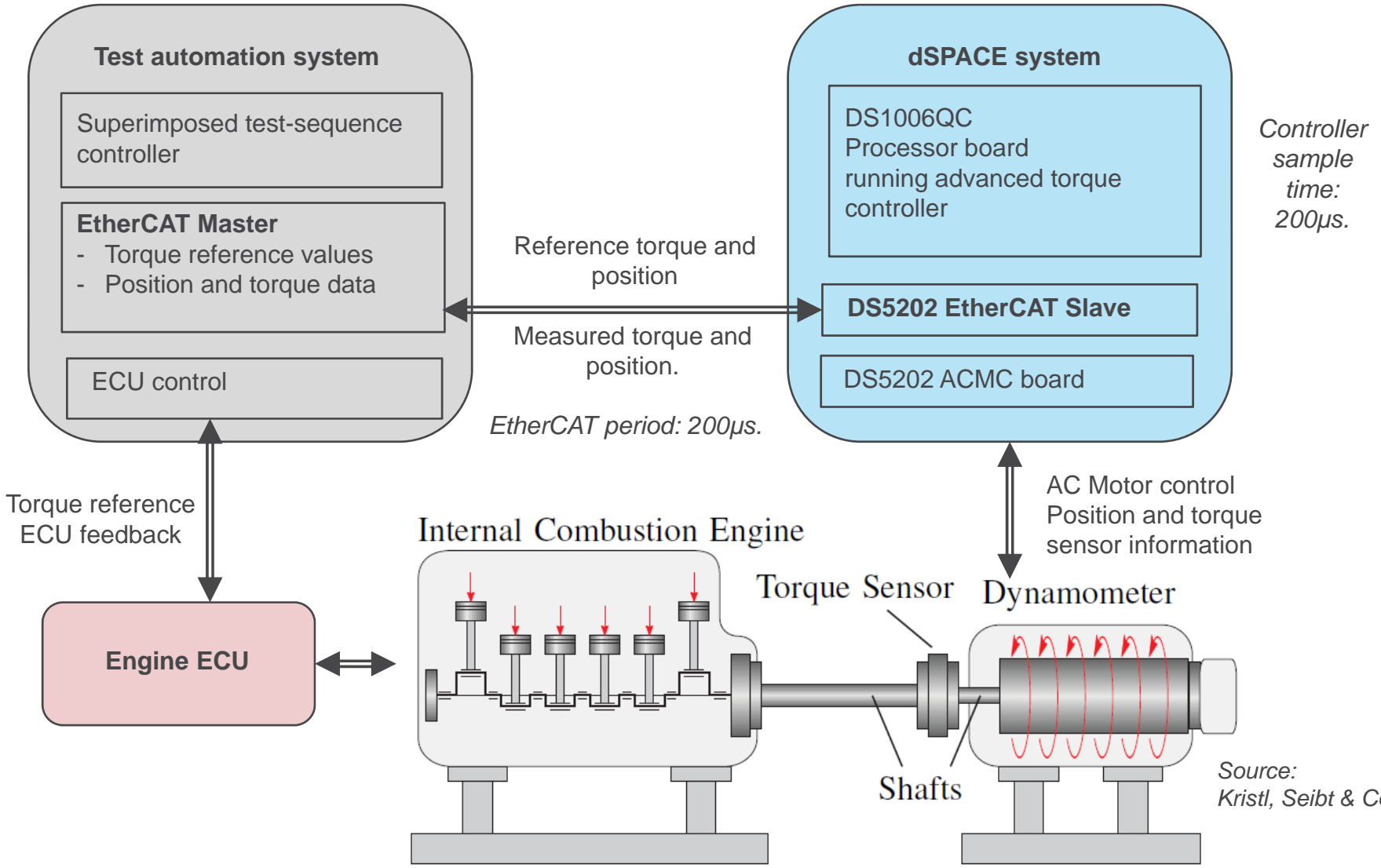


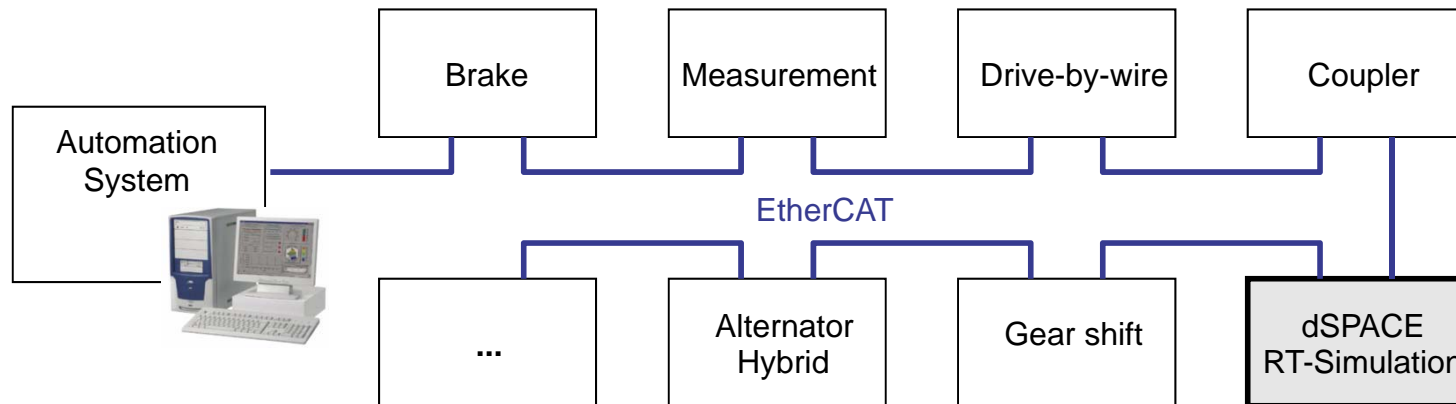
- New Simulator Generation SCALEXIO
  - Usage of **Hilscher** CifX/NetX PCI(x)  
SW-reconfigurable modules
  - Master and Slave





# EtherCAT Test-Bench Integration (1)





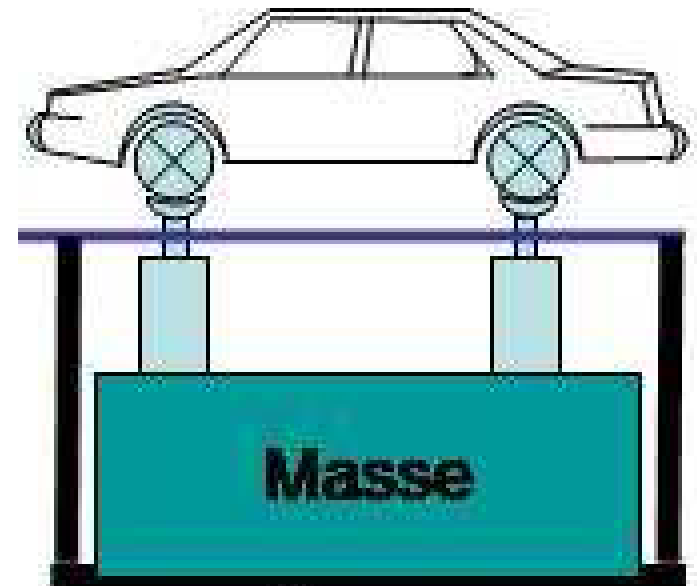
## Engine Test Bench

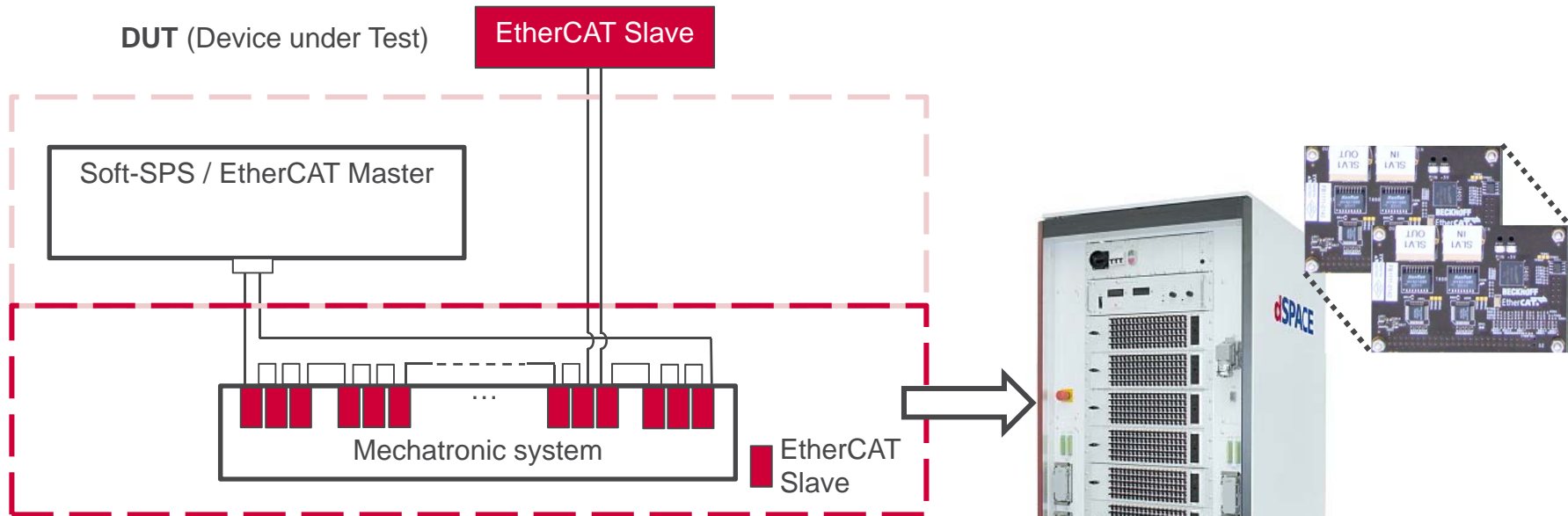
- Usage of KPA EtherCAT Master included in Automation System
- dSPACE simulator connected as slave to EtherCAT network
- Usage of different tasks for sending and receiving
  - 200 $\mu$ s, 1ms and 10ms cycle



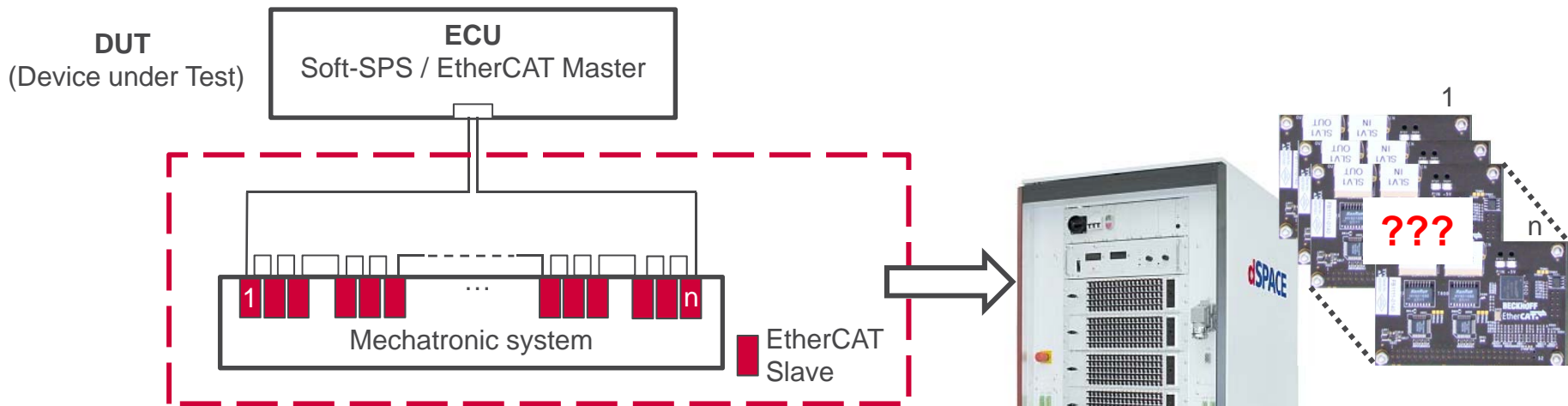
## Vehicle Dynamics Test Bench

- Excitement of street profiles to the car by means of hydraulic shakers
- Local measurement acquisition
- One processor board (and I/O) per axis
- Exchange of analog sensors and data transmission by EtherCAT
- dSPACE simulator connected as slave to the EtherCAT network
- One EtherCAT slave per axis
- Usage of TwinCAT as master
- Small cycles (200  $\mu$ s) and many signals





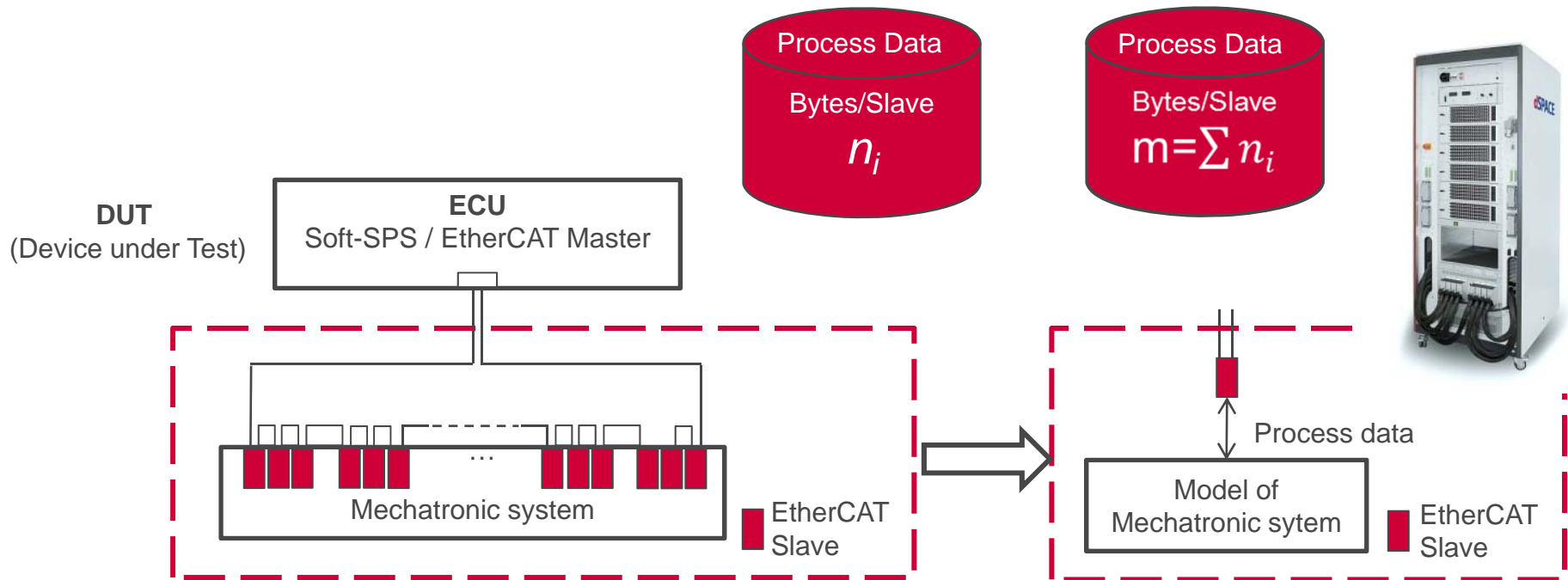
- Test of EtherCAT slave by means of restbus simulation
- Simulation of not existing slaves by few flexible slaves
- Master implementation has to be adjusted (application layer and process data remain the same)
- Restbus simulation for several slaves also possible



- Test of Soft-SPS / EtherCAT master by means of restbus simulation
  - Includes simulation of the mechatronic system (Simulink model) **and complete bus topology**
  - Each slave of the real machine (about 300) has to be replaced by a slave in the simulator
  - **There is no appropriate technological solution today!**  
→ Would require kind of high flexible “Multi-Slave”



- Alternative: Simulation of complete process data by means of few flexible slaves



## Consequences

- Master implementation has to be adjusted** (application layer and process data remain the same)  
→ changes of DUT!
- No real network topology → differing roundtrip times and latencies
- No hardware layer specific tests possible (e.g. breakdown of a specific slave)

## Summary

- The relevance of electronics and software in mobile machinery is continuously increasing. Most innovation is based on the new developments or enhancements of electric and electronic systems.
- Hardware-in-the-Loop testing is the key technology, which is able to cope with the increased test requirements.
- Use cases for EtherCAT in advanced test systems
  - ✓ Test bench integration
  - ✓ Restbus simulation for EtherCAT slave(s)
  - ✗ Restbus simulation for EtherCAT master
  - ✓ Restbus simulation for EtherCAT master without real topology
- **Particularly, the requirement for genuine emulation of a large number of EtherCAT slaves with one physical unit is one of not yet solved challenges.**