



Acceleration measurements in e-mobility

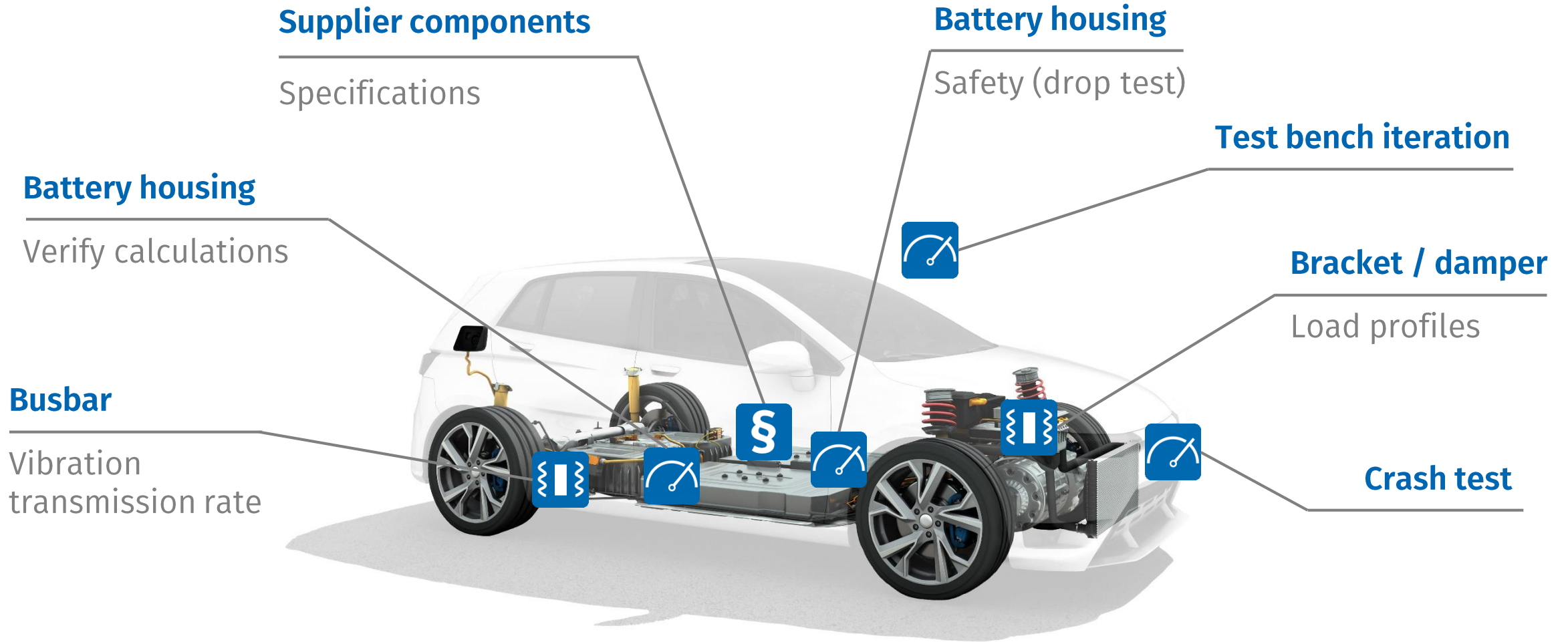
CSM Web Seminars



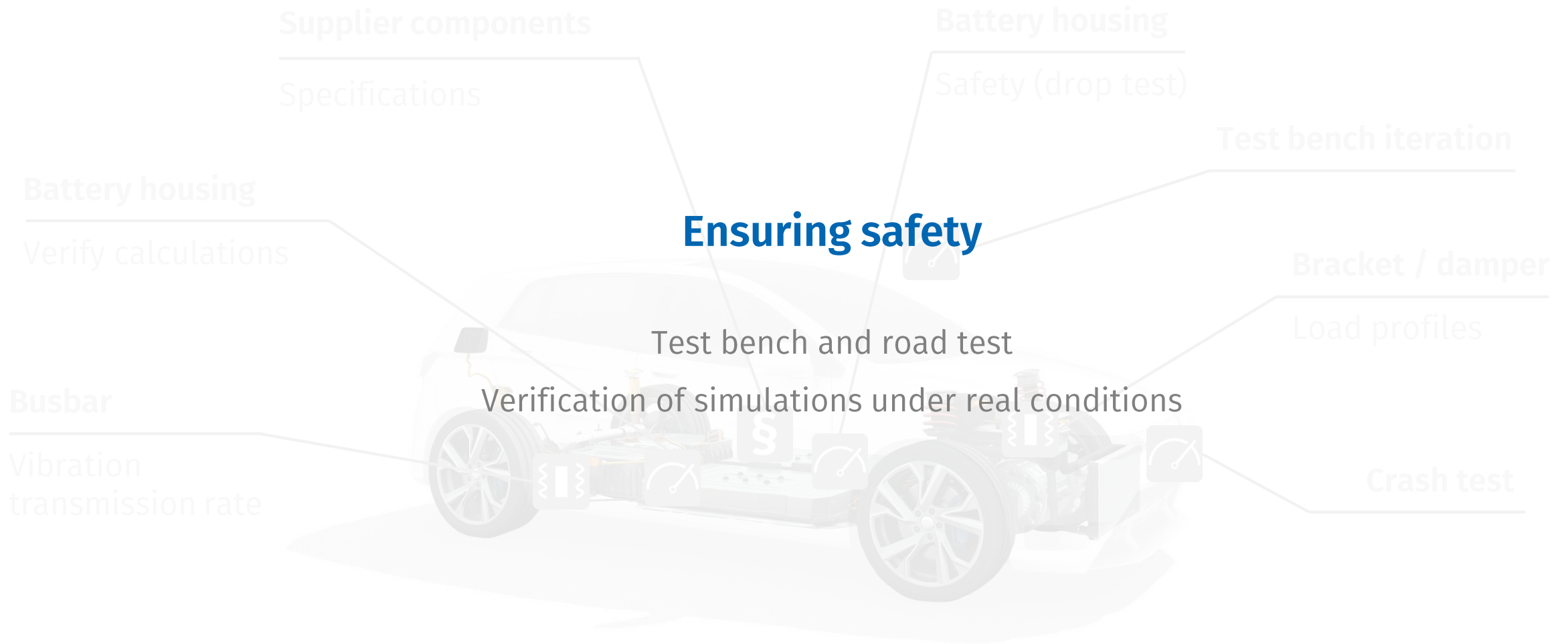
CSM **Xplained**
measurement technology

Innovative Measurement and Data Technology

Acceleration measurements in e-mobility



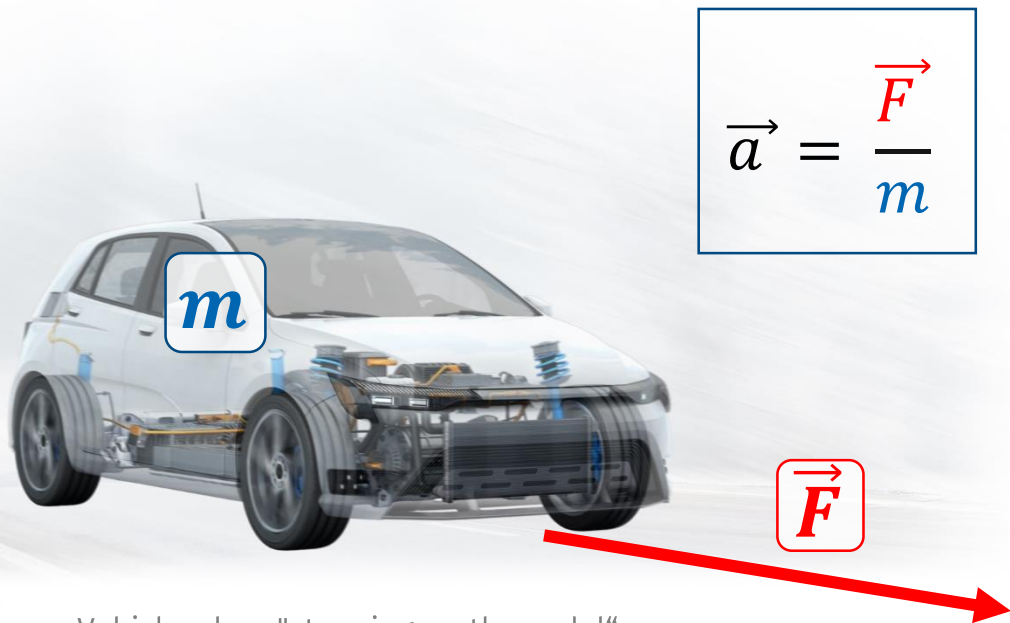
Acceleration measurements in e-mobility



Acceleration

Acceleration (a) is defined as the change in the state of motion of a body.

► **Amount of change of the velocity**

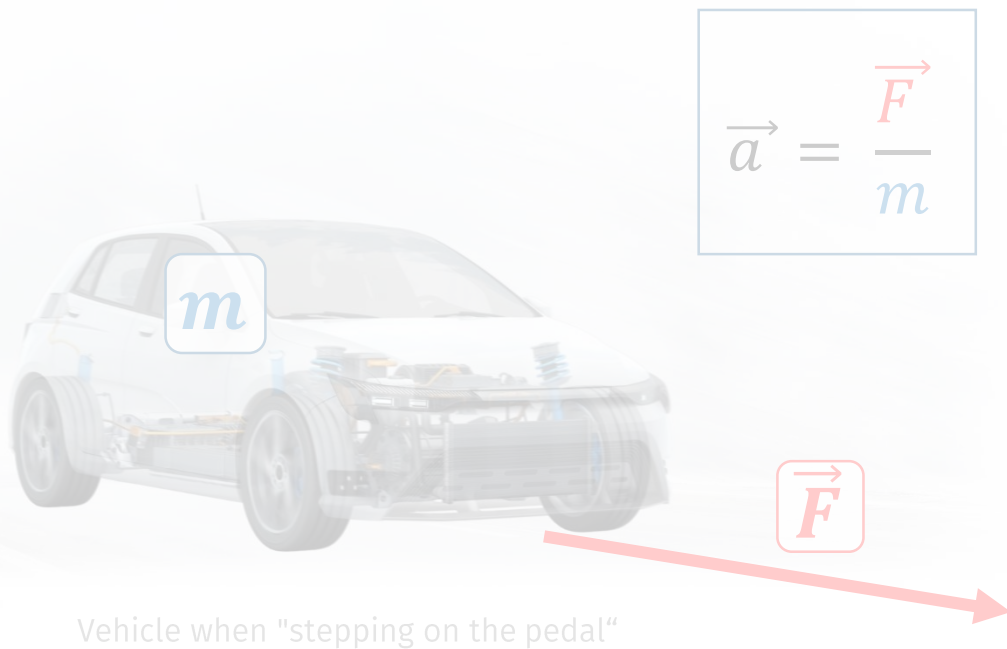


Vehicle when "stepping on the pedal"

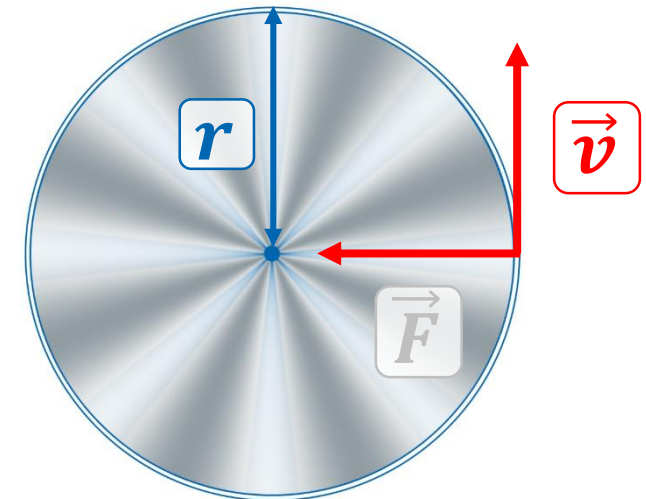
Acceleration

Acceleration (a) is defined as the change in the state of motion of a body.

- ▶ Amount change of the velocity
- ▶ **Change of the direction of the velocity**



$$\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{v}^2}{r}$$

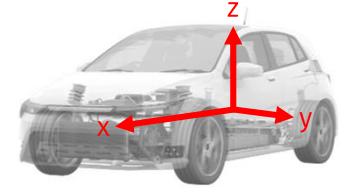


Carousel from the top

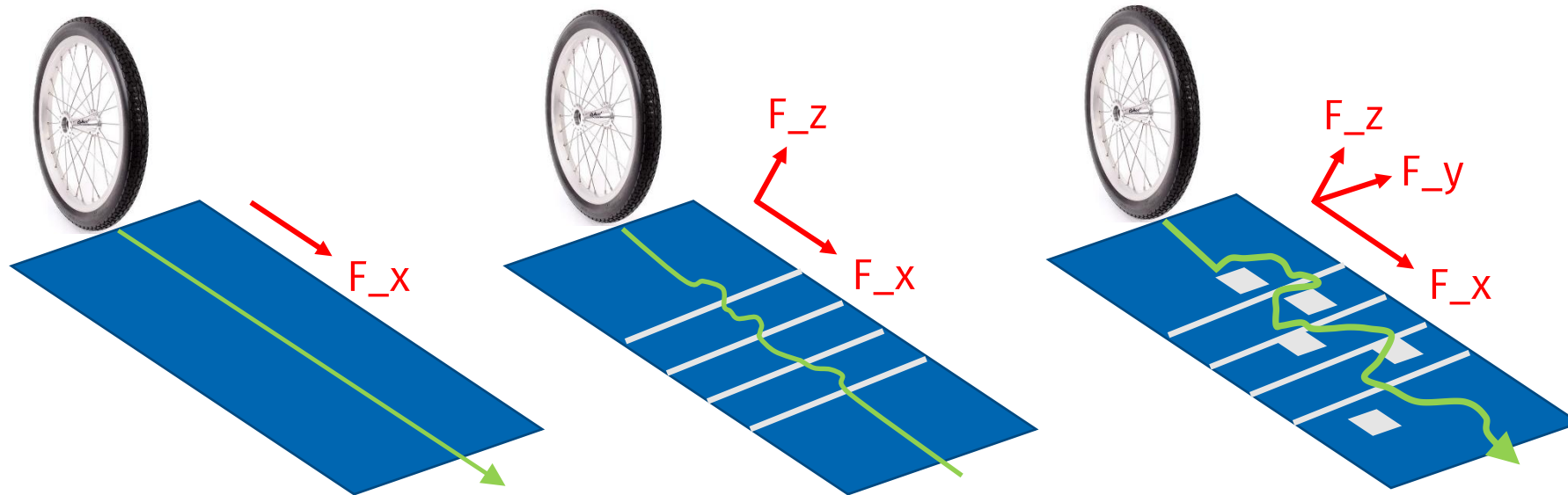
Acceleration

Combined acceleration

- Accelerations often occur simultaneously with different directions



Important for the selection of the right sensors



Acceleration

Acceleration is given in **g**, or in **m/s² (SI)**.

Motion	Approx. amount of acceleration
Bicycle ride	0.1 – 0.2 g
Driving a car	0.3 – 0.5 g
1,000 km above the earth's surface	0.74 g
100 km above the earth's surface	0.97 g
Mean value for the earth's surface	1 g
Racing car	3 – 4 g
Washing machine spin cycle	600 g
Sewing machine needle	Up to 6,000 g

Vibration

- ▶ In this case:
 - Repeated, persistent changes of direction



„Vibration of the exterior mirror“

What do I have to consider when measuring?

- ▶ The acceleration of a body can be measured with an accelerometer.
- ▶ How fast do I measure (selection of the correct measurement data rate)?

Investigation	Frequency
Vibrations e.g. printed circuit board	3 Hz – 2,000Hz
Structure-borne sound investigations	5 Hz – 30,000 Hz
Durability testing	0 Hz - 500 Hz
Airborne sound	20 Hz – 30,000 Hz

Sensor types for acceleration measurement

Typical values	Capacitive sensors
Measurement range	± 50 g
Signal output	± 2 V
Bandwidth	0 Hz – 300 Hz
Sensor power supply	10 V supply (4-6 wires)

Measurement of accelerations on vehicle parts

- ▶ Acceleration in a curve (Sustained constant lateral acceleration)
- ▶ Slow linear acceleration (Train, vehicle)
- ▶ Static angle determination (Tilting process)
- ▶ Force applied to a body (e.g. 800 liter tank of a truck attached to the frame)



Sensor types for acceleration measurement

Typical values	Capacitive sensors	Piezoresistive sensors
Measurement range	± 50 g	± 200 g
Signal output	± 2 V	± 1 mV
Bandwidth	0 Hz – 300 Hz	0 Hz – 1,000 Hz
Sensor power supply	10 V supply (4-6 wires)	5 V supply (4-6 wires)

Measurement of relative movements on vehicle parts

- ▶ Inside a module (e.g. bars in a battery)
- ▶ Crash behavior of individual components (Position calculation)
- ▶ Force applied to a body (Dummy)



Sensor types for acceleration measurement

Typical values	Capacitive sensors	Piezoresistive sensors	IEPE - Sensors
Measurement range	±50 g	±200 g	±500 g
Signal output	±2 V	±1 mV	±100 mV ... ± 5 V
Bandwidth	0 Hz – 300 Hz	0 Hz – 1,000 Hz	2 Hz – 20,000 Hz
Sensor power supply	10 V supply (4-6 wires)	5 V supply (4-6 wires)	Power supply (2-wire)

Measurement of vibration frequencies

- ▶ Structure-borne sound (Sound radiation from the surface of a body)
- ▶ Airborne sound (Microphone)
- ▶ Vibrations (Vibration excitation)
- ▶ Natural frequencies (Printed circuit board, busbar, bracket)
- ▶ Shock (Knock sensor, contact)
- ▶ Contact stroke (Break-in, frame collision with component)
- ▶ Modal analysis (Model matching, damage analysis)



Which measurement device do I use?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| ▶ How fast do I have to measure? | Typical data rate 1 Hz... 100 kHz, max. 1 MHz |
| ▶ How big is my signal voltage? | Measurement range ± 3 mV... ± 5 V |
| ▶ Which sensor do I use? | IEPE, capacitive, piezoresistive |
| ▶ Low voltage / High voltage | Limits : 60 V DC / 30 V AC |
| ▶ Who may install and measure? | Observe regulations! |



For voltages above 60 V DC and 30 V AC: **Observe HV regulations!**

Measurement chain for acceleration measurement (in environments up to 60 V)

- Each accelerometer requires a supply voltage

Measuring device



Suitable accelerometer

Sensor cable e.g. CSM K645
for IEPE sensors
with integrated TEDS



Suitable measuring devices for accelerations (in environments up to 60 V)

Example: CSM CAN and ECAT measurement modules



- ▶ Various module types
 - Analog signal voltage (mV or V -range)
 - IEPE
 - Sensor supply
 - TEDS
- ▶ Sampling rates: up to 100 kHz (max. 1 MHz)
- ▶ Operating temperature range: -40 °C to +125 °C
- ▶ IP67



CAN measurement module
AD4 pro MC10



ECAT (EtherCAT®) measurement module
AD4 IE100

*Example measurement modules

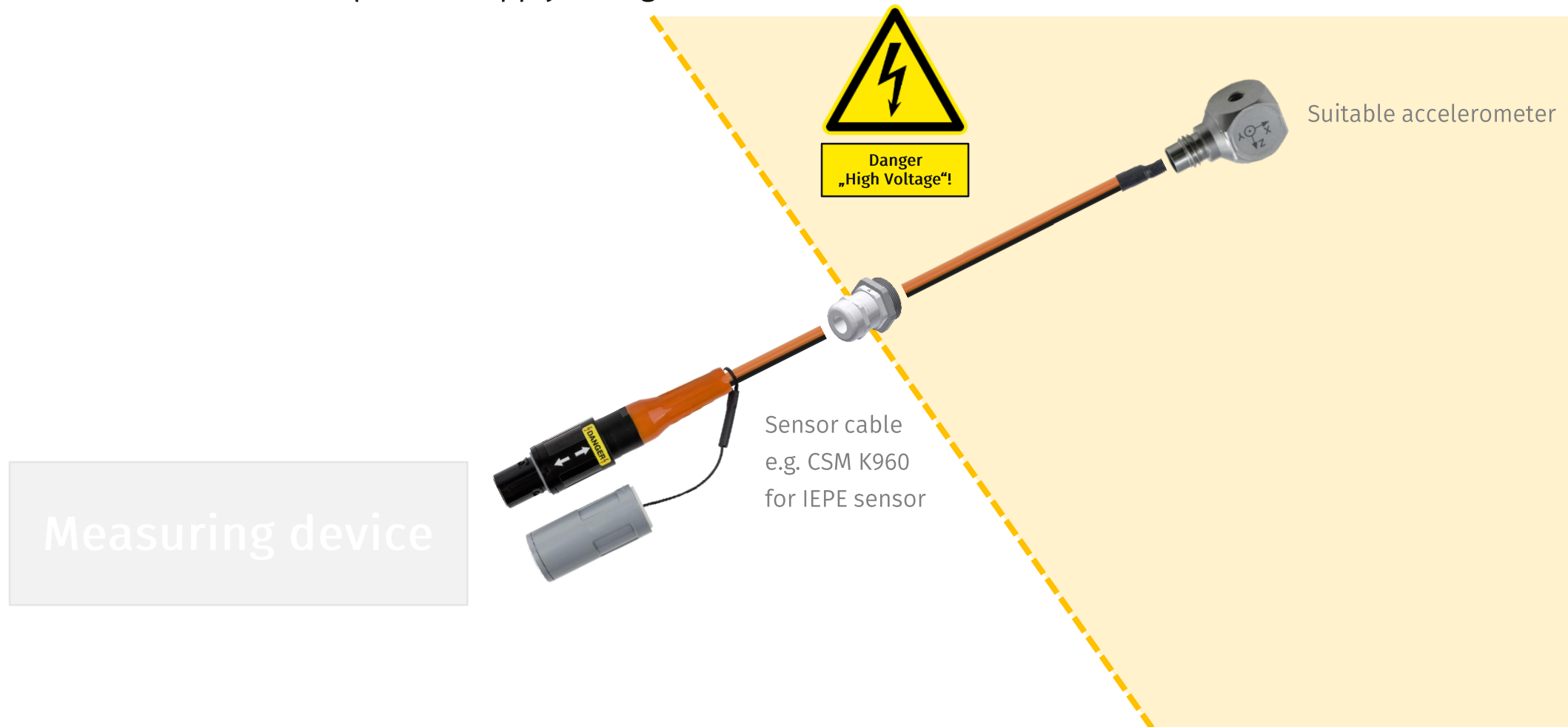
Measurement chain for acceleration measurement (in environments up to 60 V)

- Each accelerometer requires a supply voltage



Measurement chain for acceleration measurement (in environments up to 1,000 V)

- Each accelerometer requires a supply voltage



Suitable measuring devices for accelerations (in environments up to 1,000 V)

Example: CSM HV CAN and HV ECAT AD measurement modules



- ▶ Signal voltages from μV to V
- ▶ Sampling rates: up to 100 kHz
- ▶ Operating temperature range: $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to $+125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$
- ▶ IP67
- ▶ TEDS



HV ECAT measurement module
HV STG4 pro BS20



HV ECAT measurement module
HV IEPE3 FL100

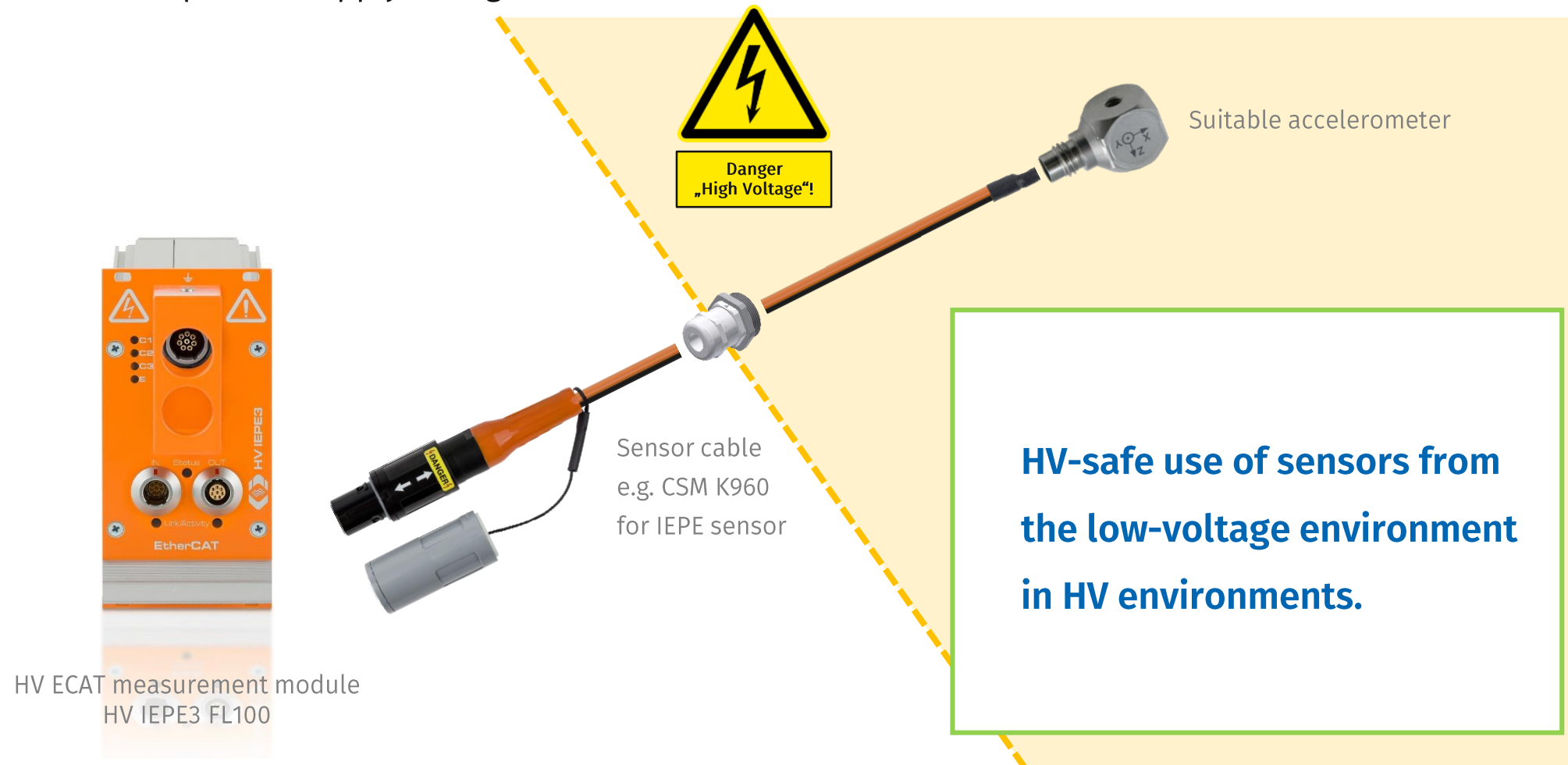


- ▶ HV-safe connector
- ▶ Mechanical connector guide for tightness and bend protection
- ▶ Reinforced insulation
- ▶ Type-tested according to safety standard EN61010 by accredited test laboratory
- ▶ Unit test with certificate
 - 3,100 V ramp 5 sec each

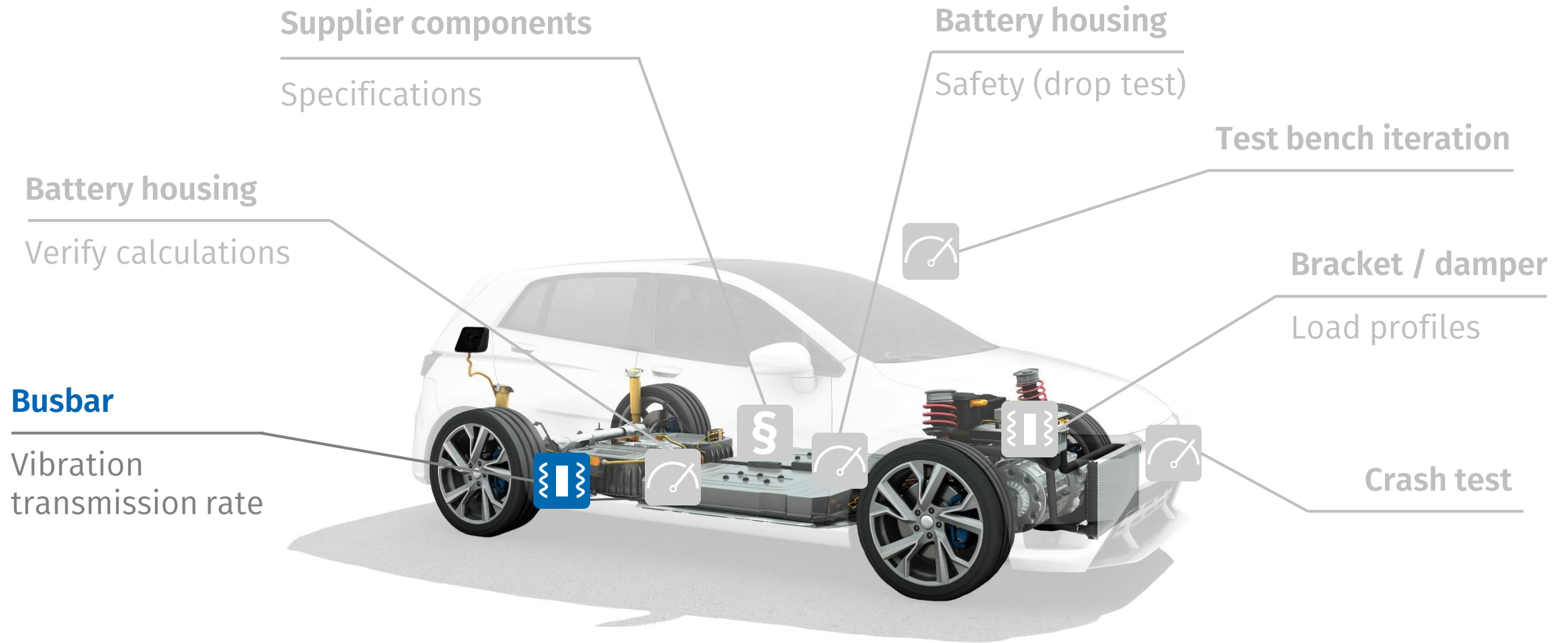
*Example measurement modules

Measurement chain for acceleration measurement (in environments up to 1,000 V)

- Each accelerometer requires a supply voltage

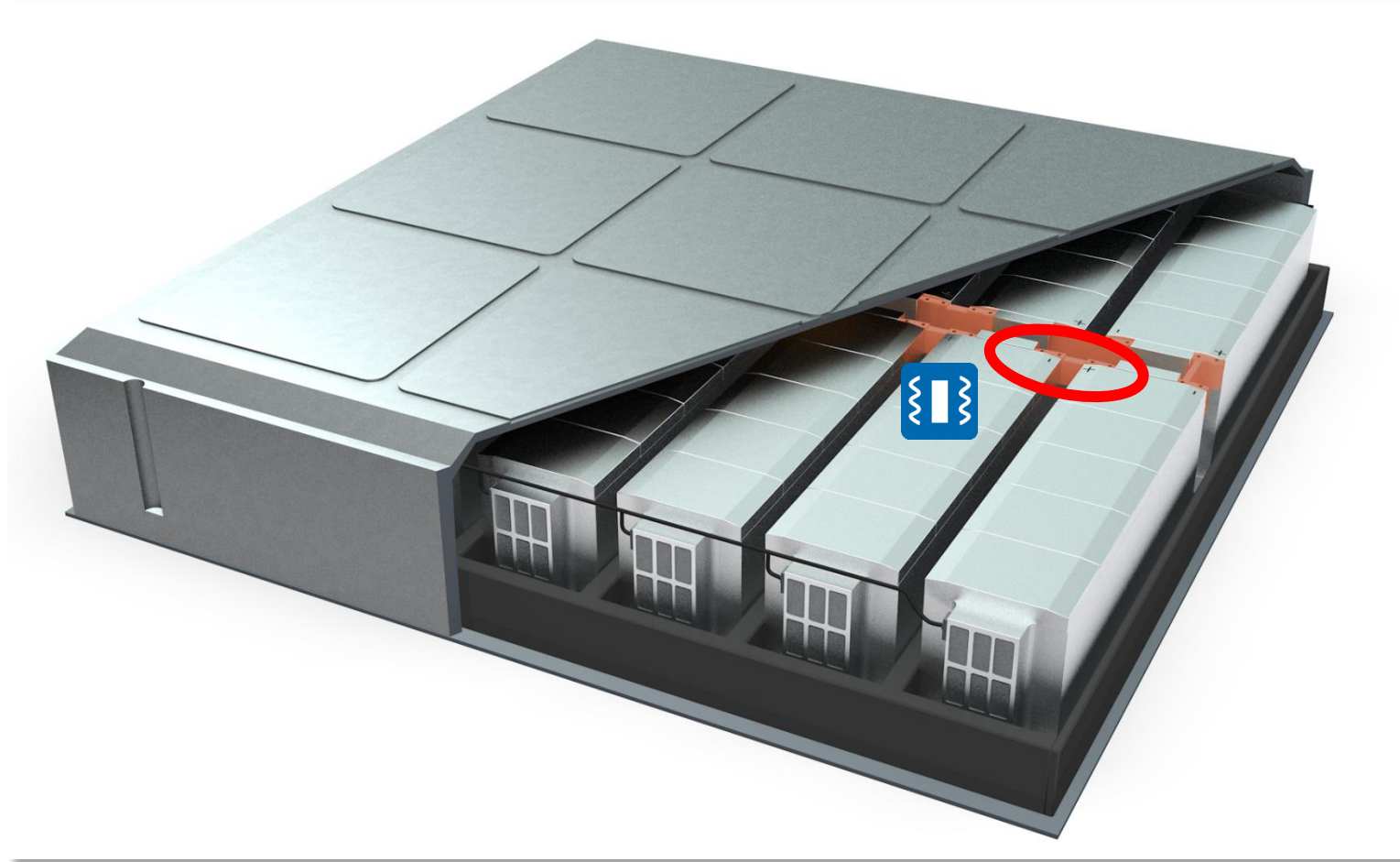


Applications: Vibration measurement on busbars



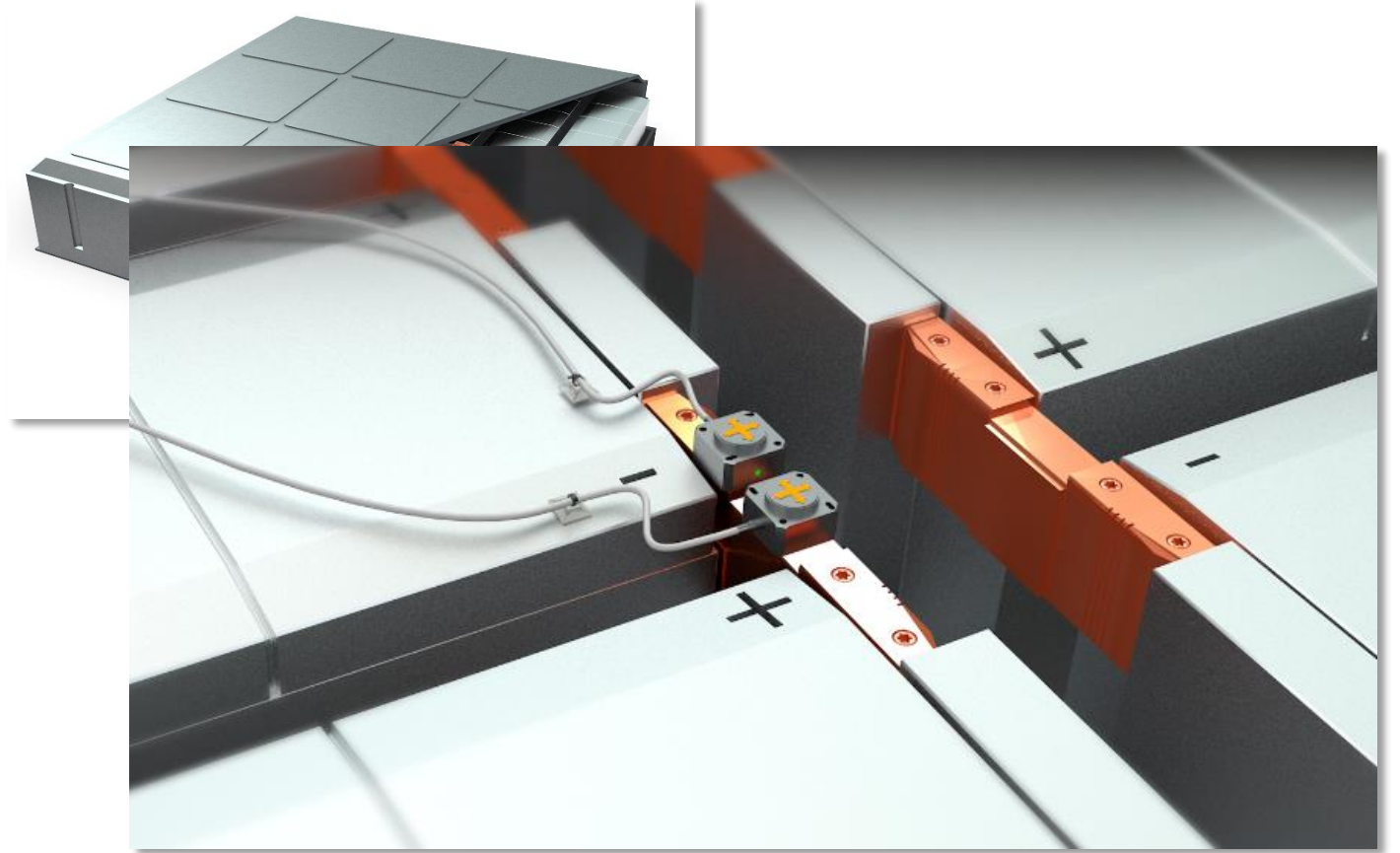
Applications: Vibration measurement on busbars

- ▶ Battery modules are mounted individually and have a **relative movement to each other**.
- ▶ The busbar is thus subject to corresponding vibrations.
- ▶ In extreme cases, these can lead to a crack in the busbar and thus to a failure of the battery.



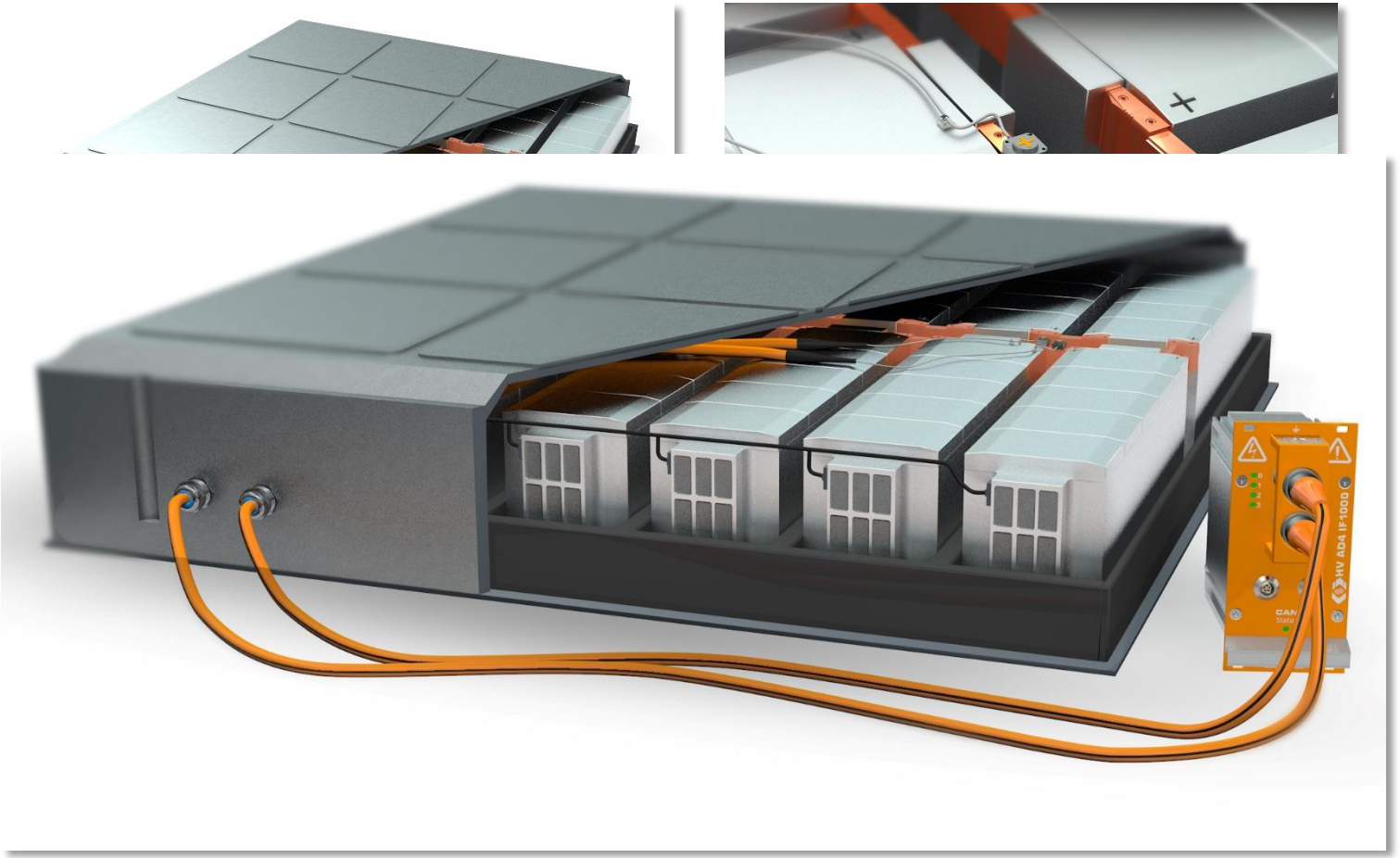
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- ▶ **HV-safe acceleration measurement required.**

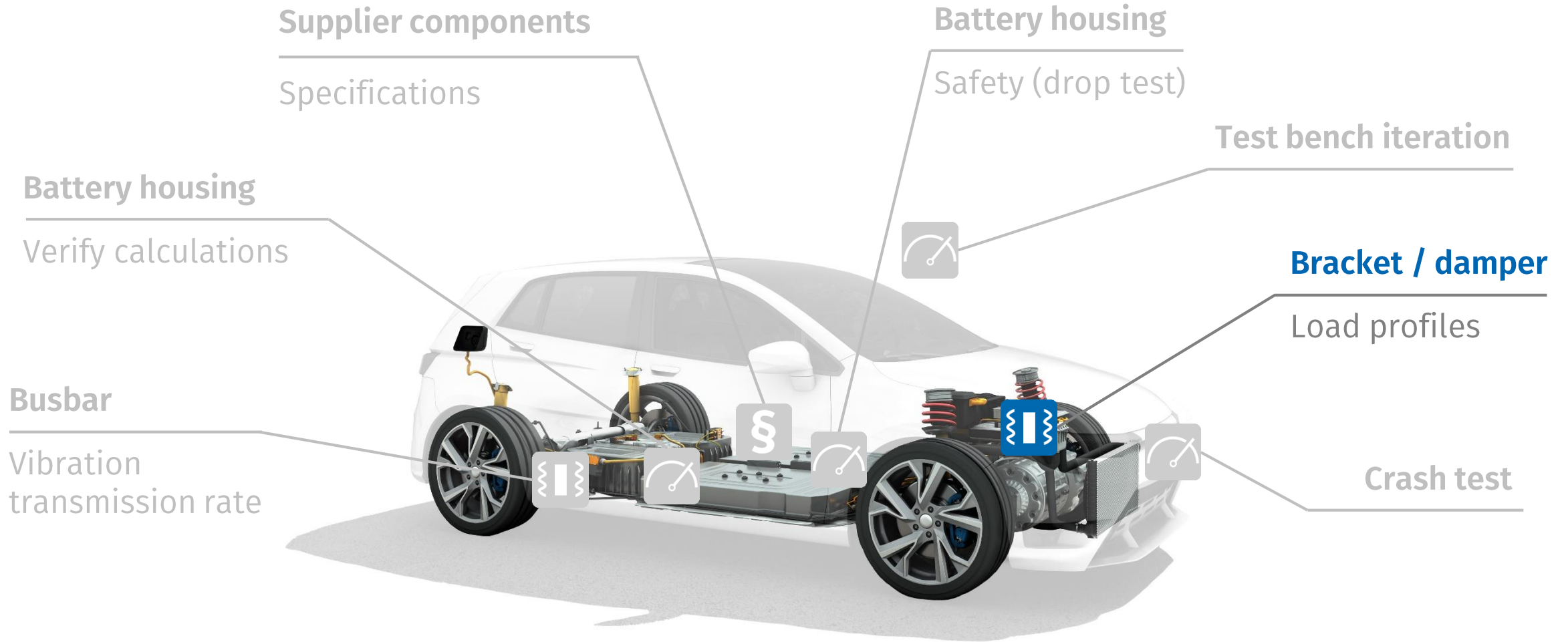


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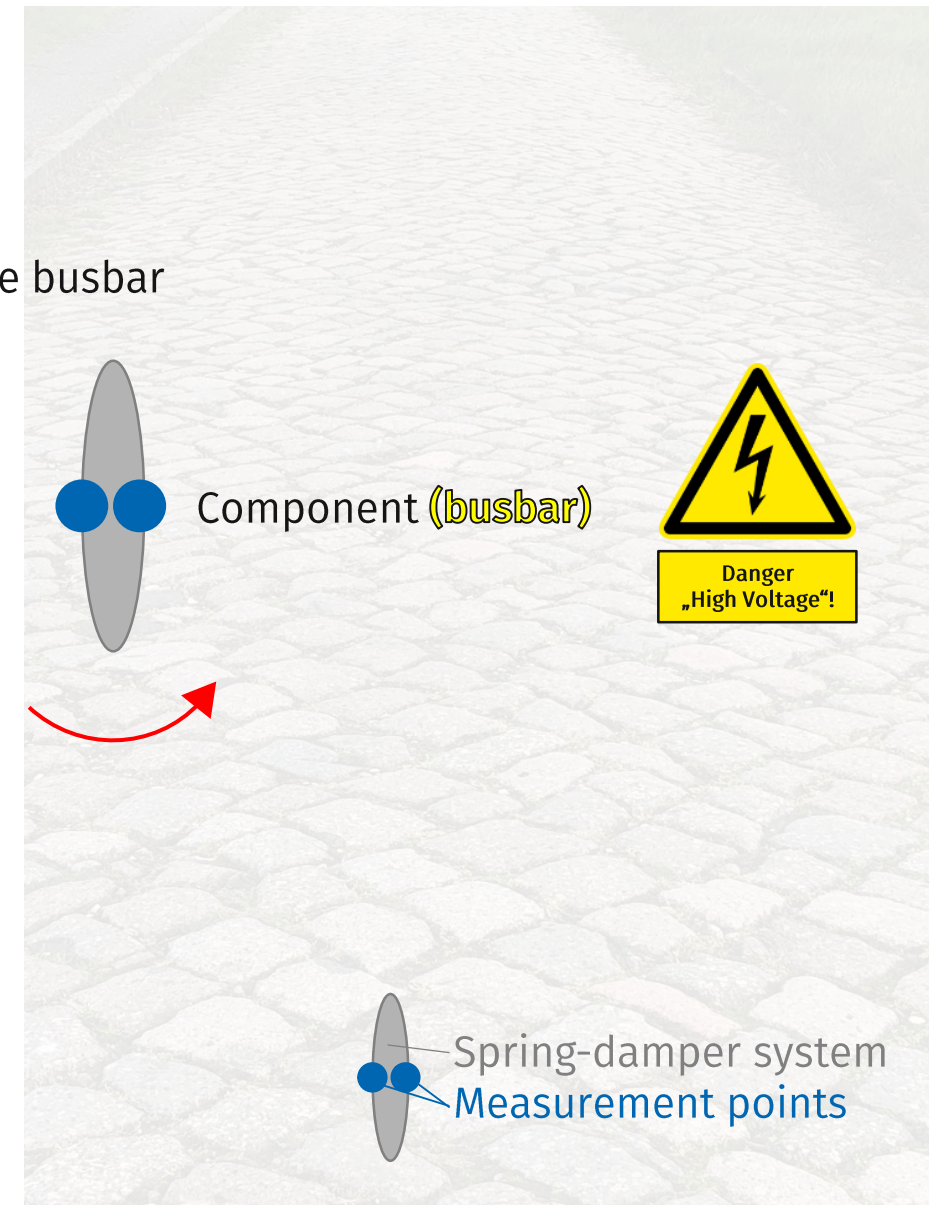
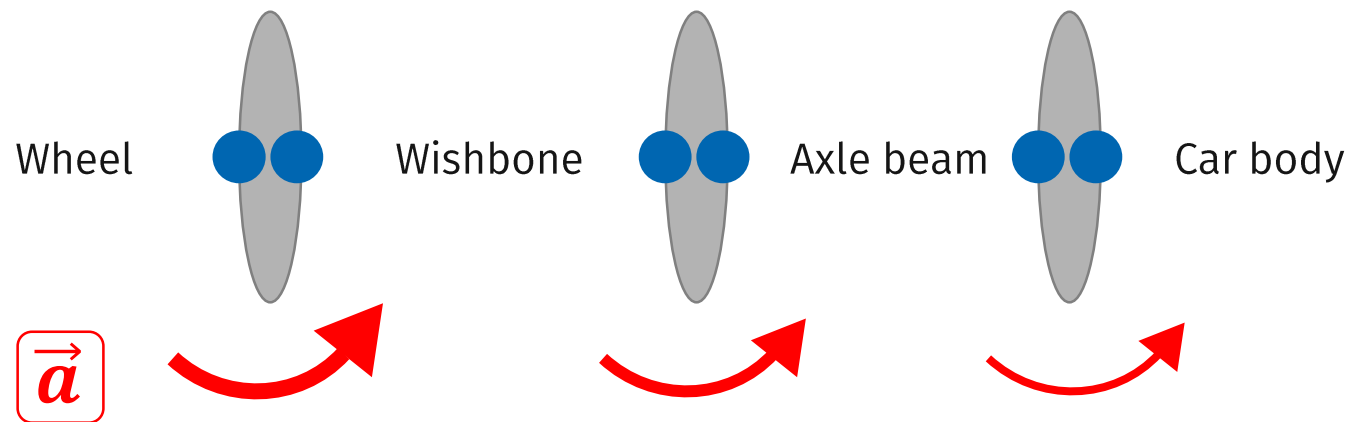


Applications: Vehicle on the bad road



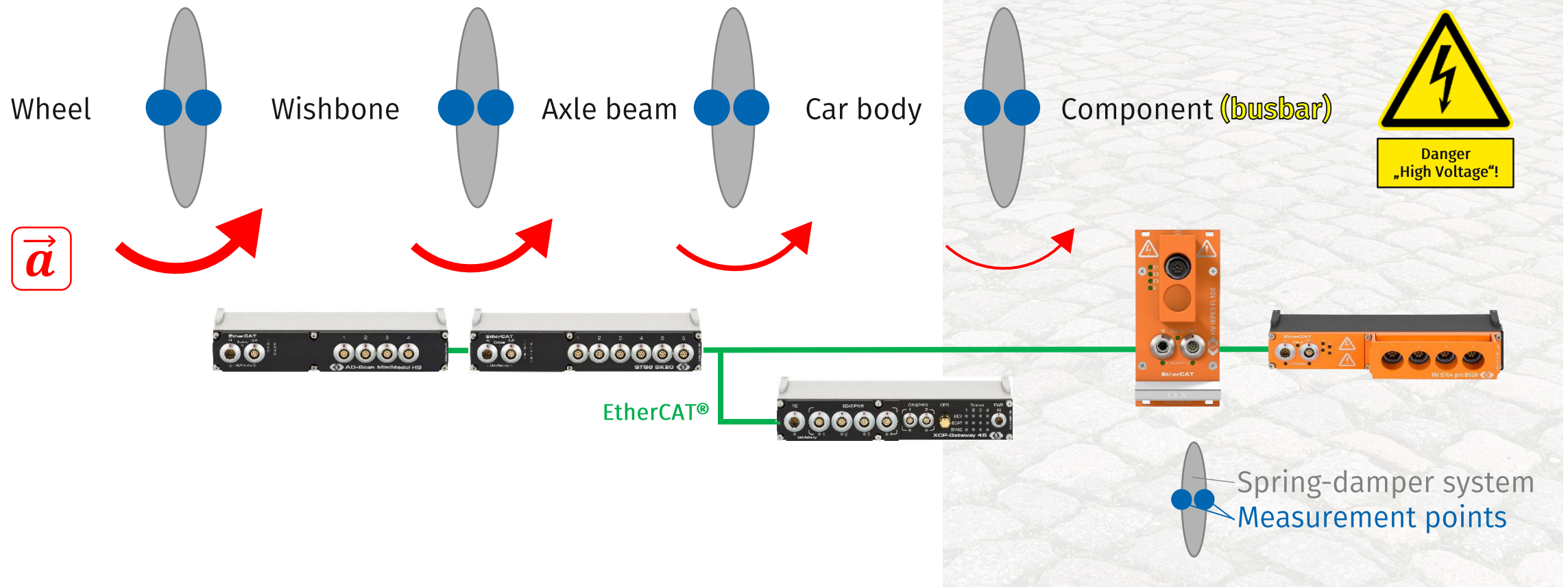
Applications: Vehicle on the bad road

- ▶ Bad road driving
- ▶ Measurement of vibration transmission paths from the wheel to the busbar



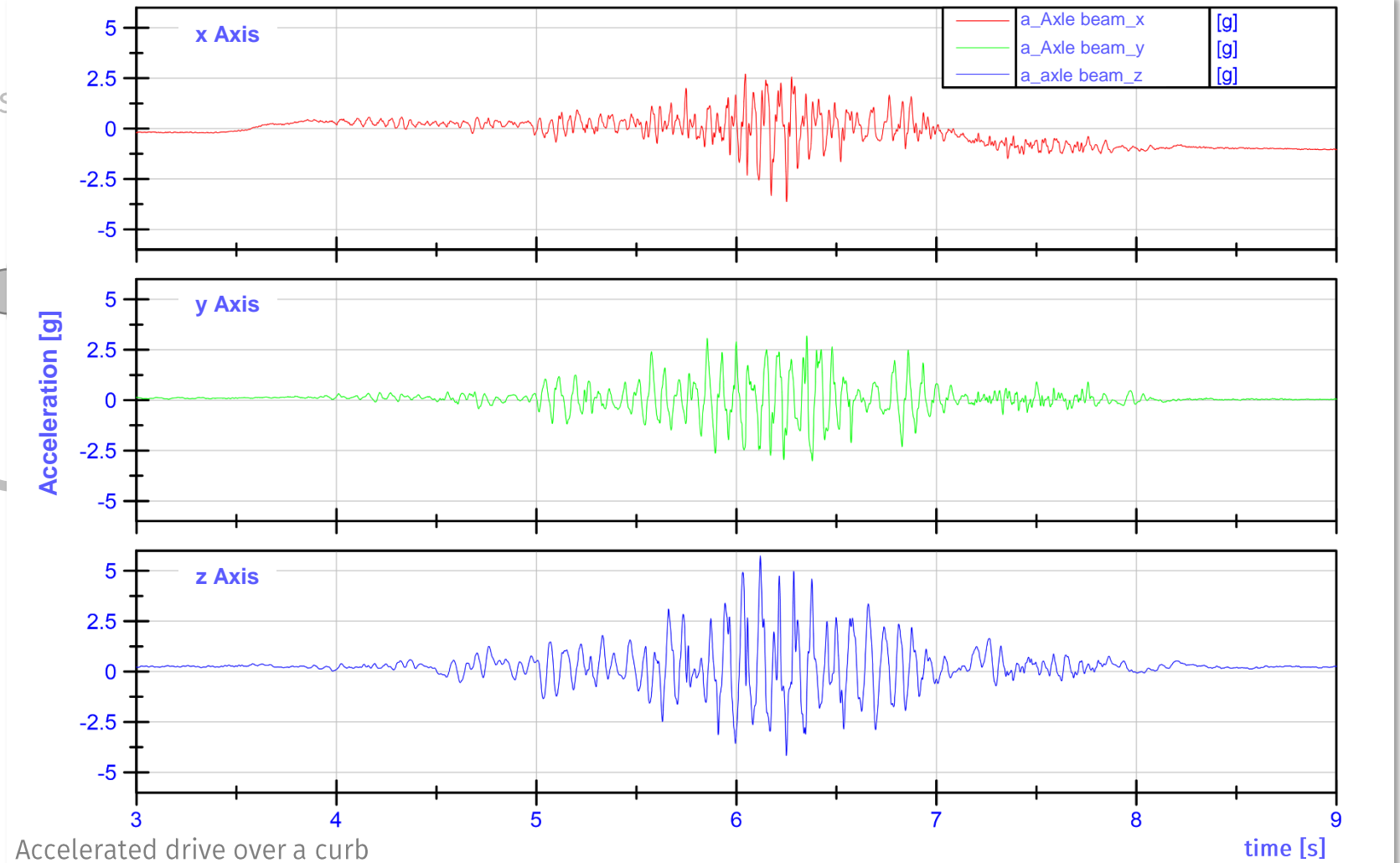
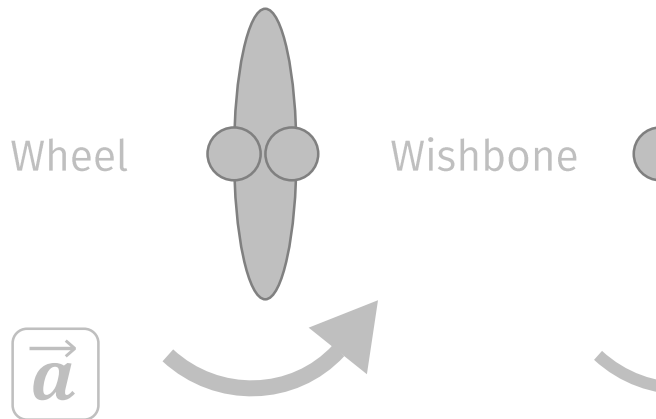
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- ▶ Measurement of vibration transmission paths from the wheel to the busbar



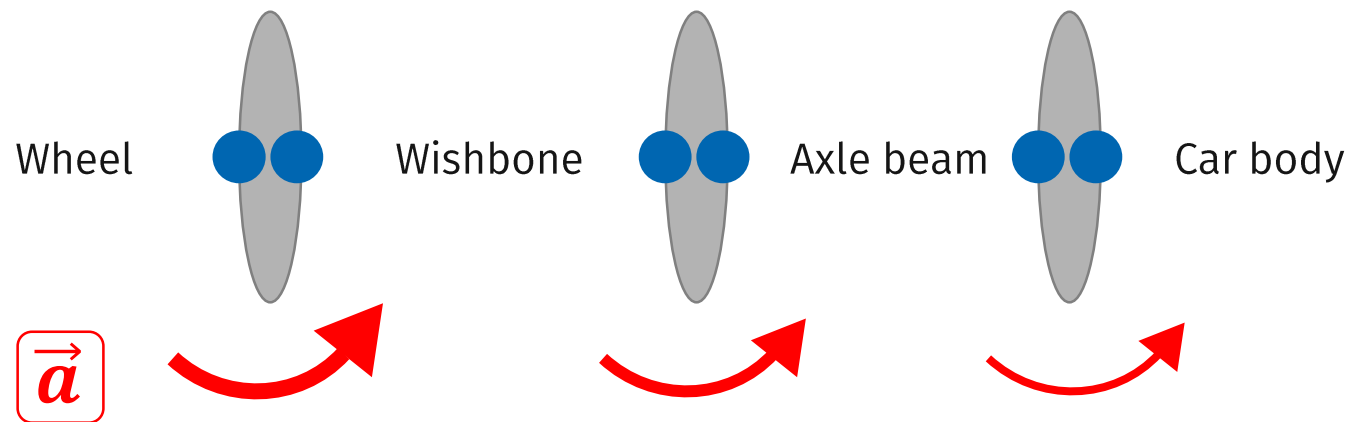
Applications: Vehicle on the bad road

- ▶ Bad road driving
- ▶ Measurement of vibration trans

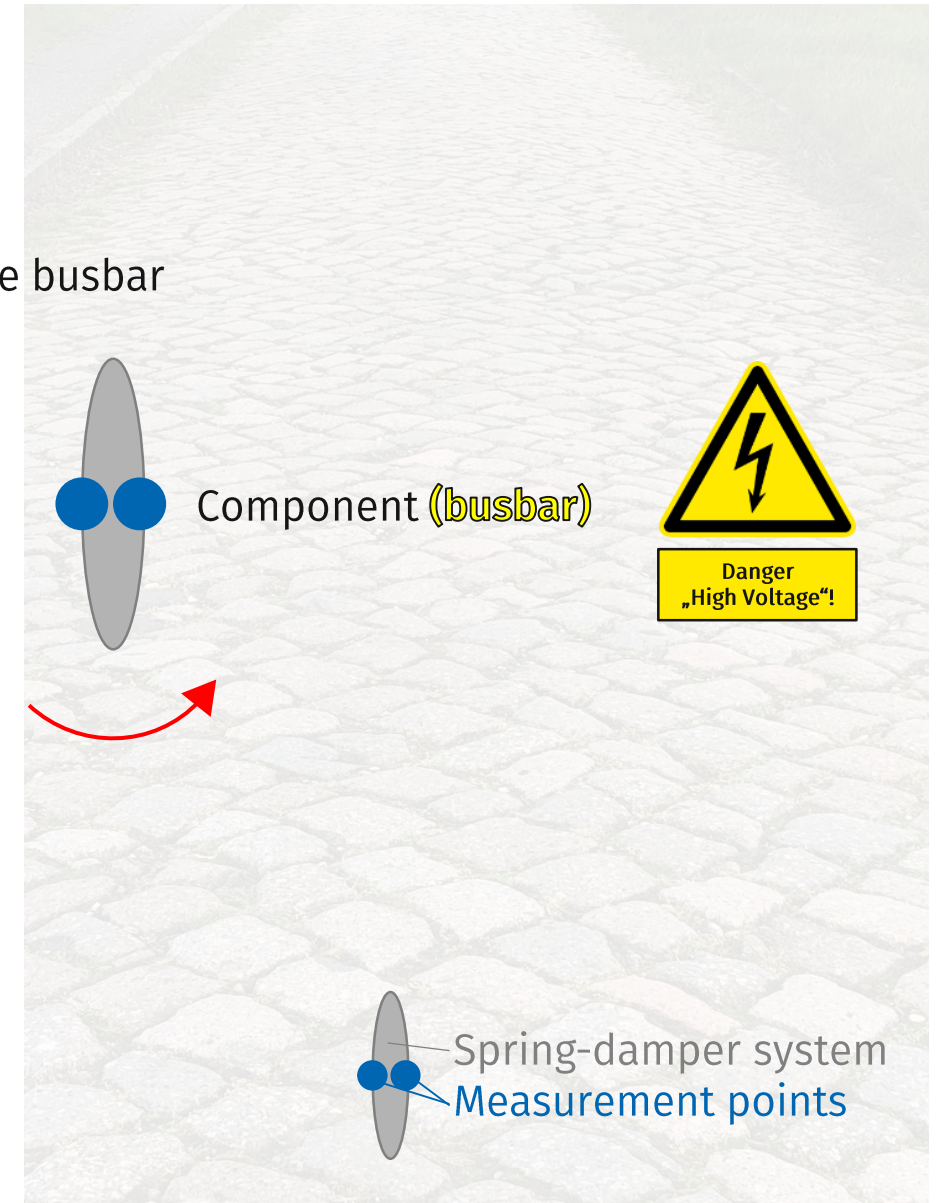


Applications: Vehicle on the bad road

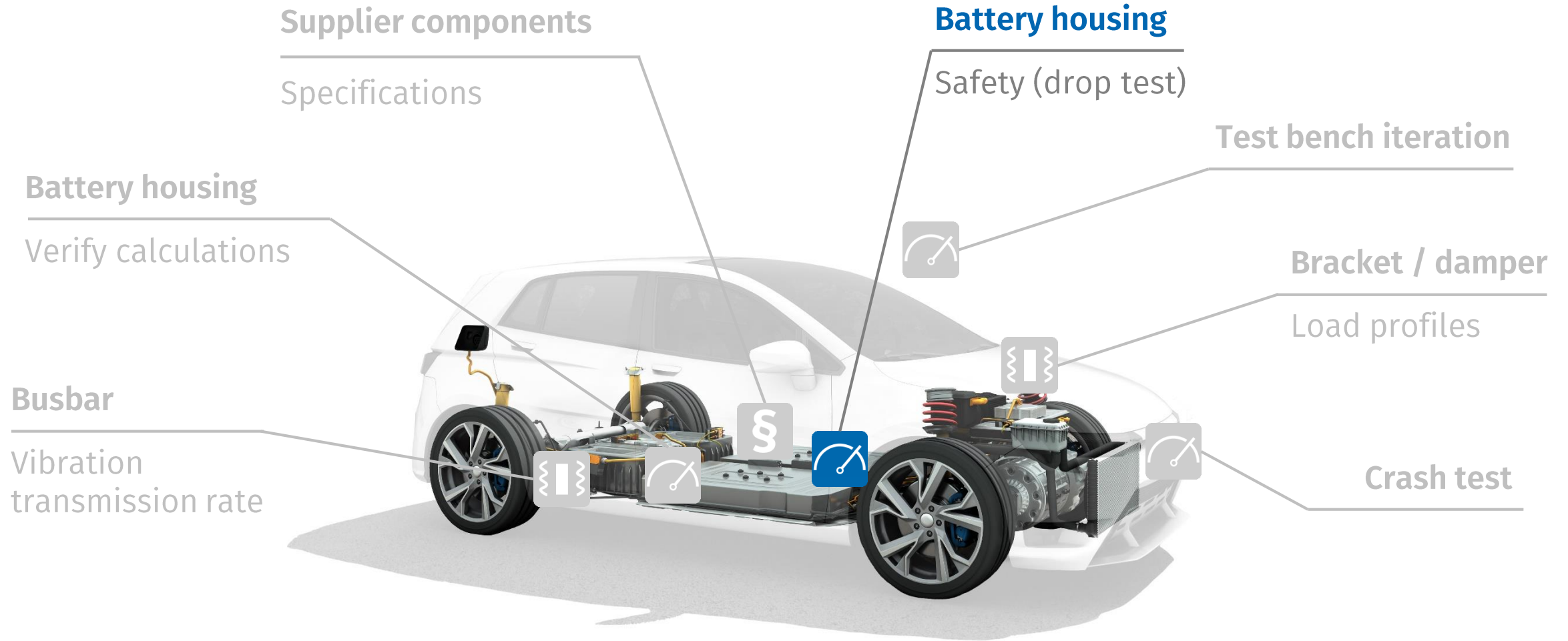
- ▶ Bad road driving
- ▶ Measurement of vibration transmission paths from the wheel to the busbar



- ▶ Gathering of a load level



Applications: HV battery drop test

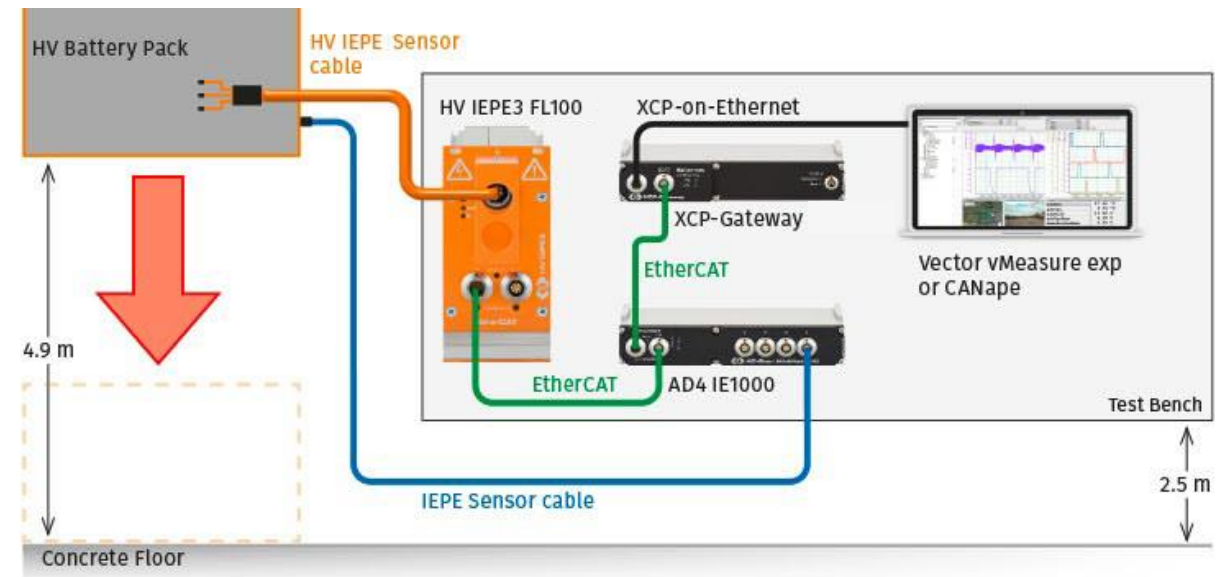


Applications: HV battery drop test

"Korea Motor Vehicle Safety Standard" (KMOVSS)

This standard requires that the battery pack (with a state of charge of 80%) hits a concrete floor from a height of 4.90 meters.

A combined measurement with sensors inside and outside the HV environment is necessary.



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Suitable measurement technology for different sensor types:
Conventional and HV-safe.



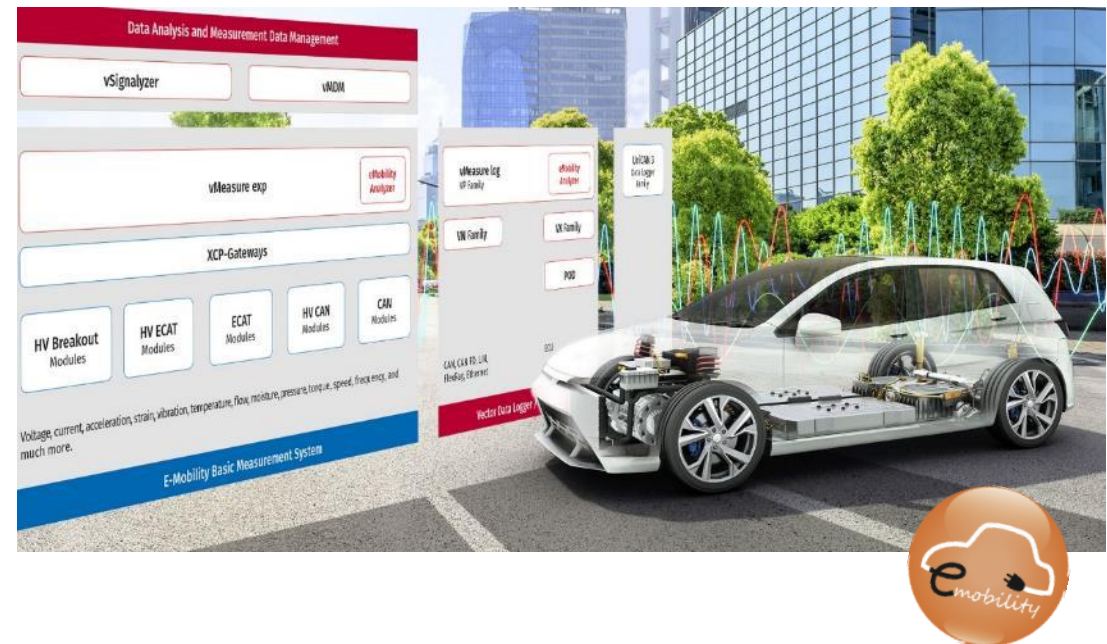
About CSM

CSM has been setting technological standards for decentralized measurement technology in vehicle development for over 35 years. Our CAN bus and EtherCAT® measurement devices support worldwide renowned vehicle manufacturers, suppliers and service providers in their developments.

Continuous innovation and long-term satisfied customers are our guarantee for success. Together with our partner Vector Informatik, we have developed an easily scalable and powerful E-Mobility Measurement System for hybrid and electric vehicles and are constantly expanding the areas of application. With our high-voltage safe measurement systems designed for fast and synchronous measurements and power analyses, we actively accompany the change to **E-Mobility**.

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