./

Learning Report – Applied System Development Life Cycle and Software Testing



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**INTRODUCTION:**

Heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) is the technology for indoor and automotive ambient comfort. HVAC facilitates in managing the pleasant climate inside the cabin by controlling the degree of hotness/coolness.

There were times when having an air conditioner in a car was considered one of the big features, but today air conditioners have become standard equipment even in entry-level automobiles. The desire for even more comfort and luxury has led to the development of the climate control system inside an automobile. The primary purpose of automatic climate control is to manage the temperature of a given area for the comfort of onboard passengers.

**Research and Literary Survey**

Earlier generation cars mainly employed an air conditioner. However, it only cooled the cabin air. It was not capable to control the temperature of the air effectively; especially in winters. So, it caused discomfort to the occupants. To improve this situation, automotive engineers developed the second-generation HVAC systems for vehicles.

Manufacturer use this technology for achieving better vehicular environmental comfort.

The term HVAC means “Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning”.

The different components present in a modern HVAC system is given below:

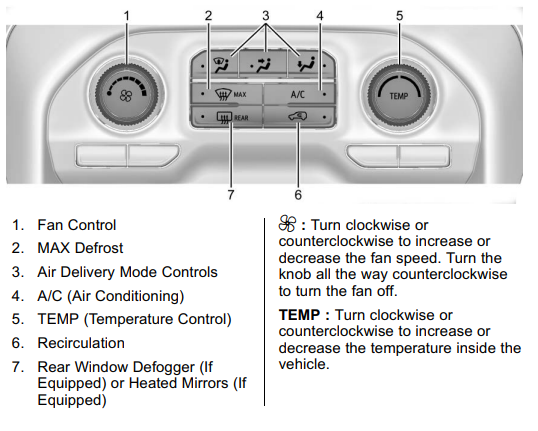
1. Compressor
2. Condenser
3. Receiver/ Dryer or Accumulator
4. Thermal Expansion valve
5. Evaporator

According to a comprehensive market analysis and industry forecast published by Allied Market Research, the automotive HVAC market is expected to experience a compound annual growth rate of 8.9 percent during the six-year period between 2016 to 2022—a projected $22.8 billion by 2022.

GMC SEIRRA

HVAC Module (Manual) – AC part only

User interface:



Classification:

Input:

1. Switches for human interface
2. Rotary Switches used in HVAC
3. Temp Sensor
4. Humidity Sensor

Switches for human interface:

* V series Rotary switch (3 position)
* AVH switches

Temperature Sensors:

* NTC: NTCLE203E3...SB0 – NTC Thermistor, 2-point radial leaded, Automotive Grade.

Features:

Operating temperature range: -55-degree C to + 150-degree C.

Maximum Dissipation: 100 mW

Response time: 7 secs

Resistance at 25-degree C: 2.06k to 30k

Accuracy between 25-degree C to 85-degree C: + or – 0.5-degree C

* RTD: HEL 700 Series – Thin film platinum RTDs

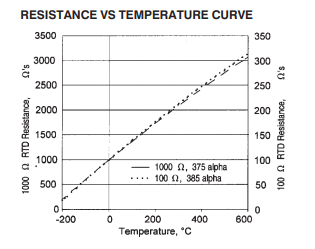
Features:

Operating temperature Range: -70 °C to 260 °C

Maximum Dissipation: < 15 mW (self-heating)

Operating current: 2 mA

Linearity (-40 °C to 125 °C): ±0.1% of full scale



* **LM series: LM 35**

Features:

Operating temperature range: –55°Cto 150°C

Maximum dissipation:

Operating current: 10 mA

Power supply: 4V to 5.5V

Humidity Sensors:

* HDC1008:

Features:

Operating range: -20°C to 60 °C

Operating voltage: Nominal: 3V; Range: 2.7V to 5.5V

* HTU21D(F):

Features:

Operating range: -40 to +125 °C

Supply voltage: 3.8V

Power dissipation: 2.7uW

Algorithms:

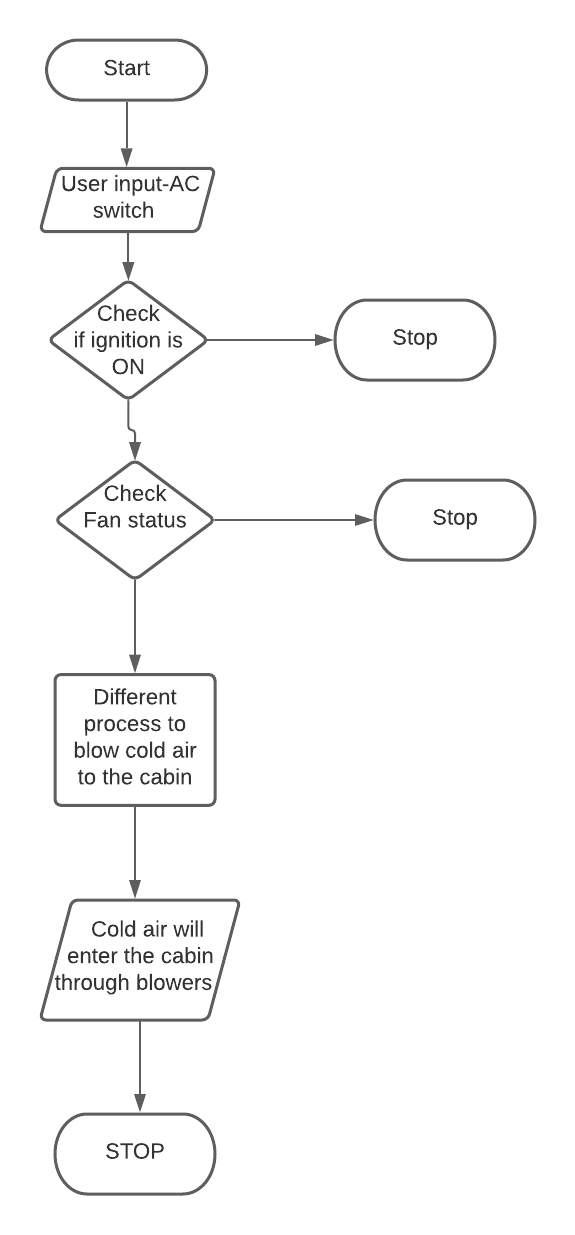


Fig: AC working

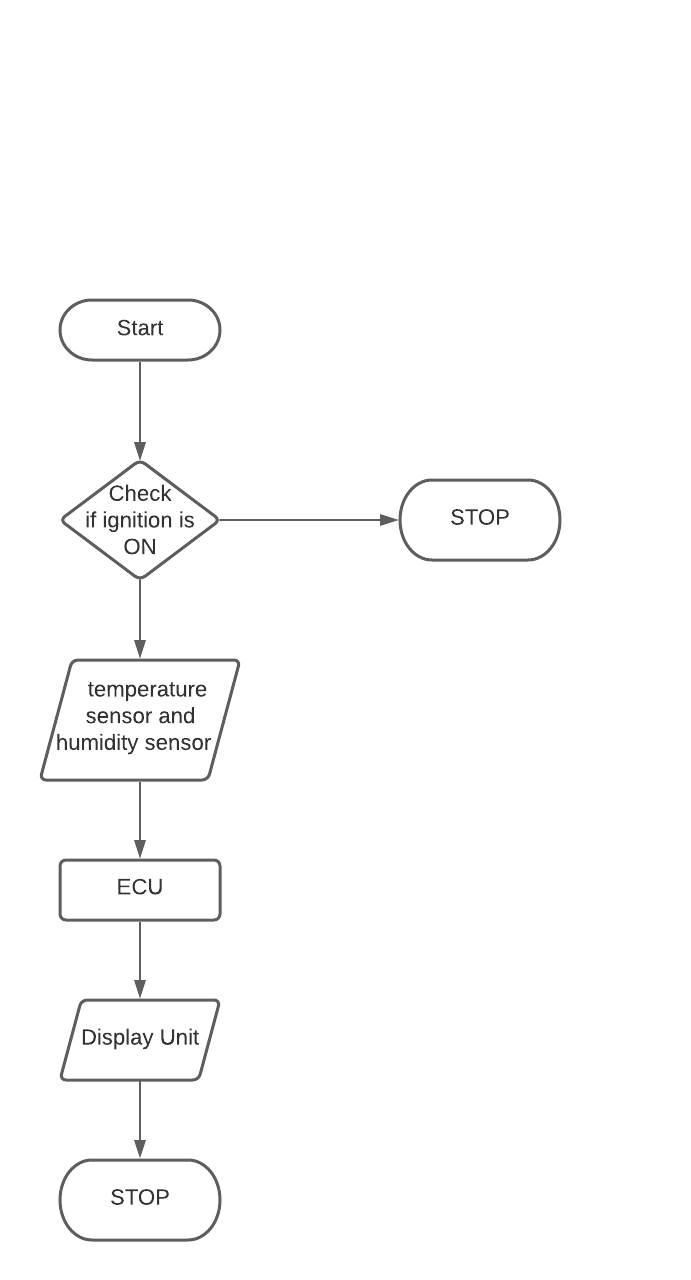


Fig: Calculation of Room temperature and humidity inside the cabin.

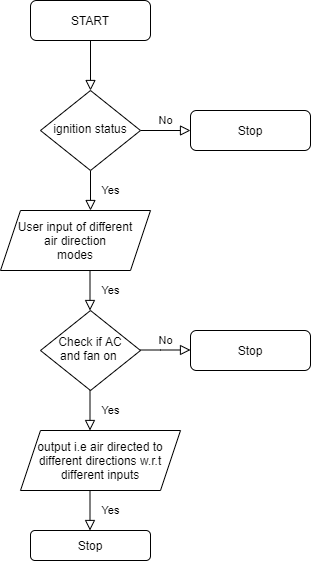


Fig: Algorithm for different modes of air blowers.

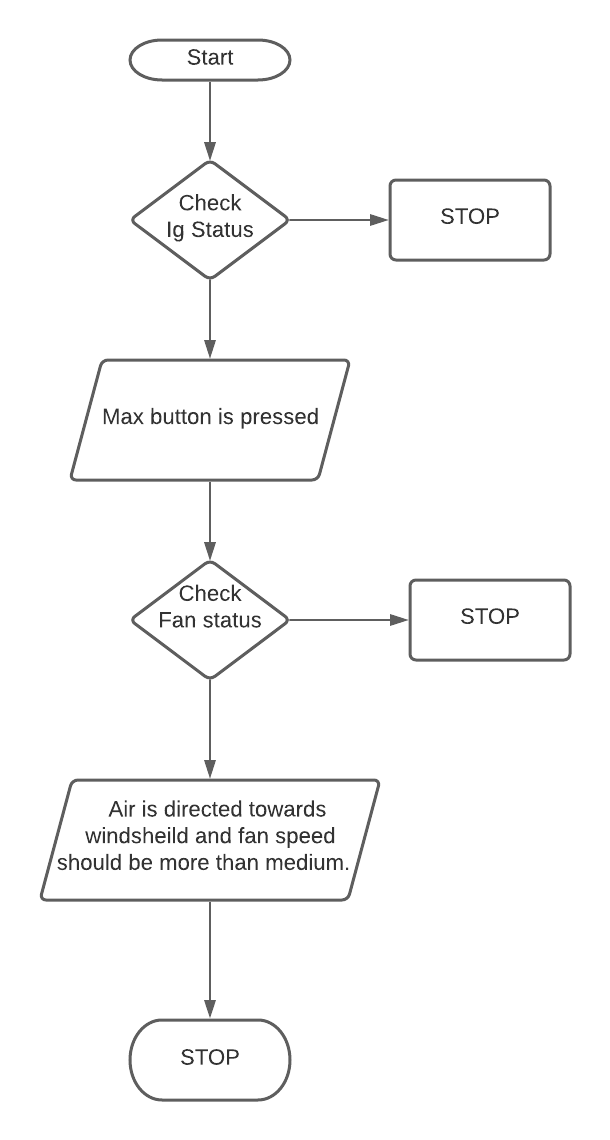


Fig: Algorithm for the usage of max button.

Output:

* The cooled air will reach the cabin through blowers.





* The temperature and humidity of the car will be displayed in the dashboard.



**FEATURE:**

The feature which I have selected is the HVAC module of GMC Seirra truck. This document covers only the working of AC part of total HVAC system. GMC Sierra has two types of HVAC system:

1. Manual HVAC
2. Automated HVAC

This document covers only the manual working of the HVAC system. In this module, the control of interface is given to the user i.e. the driver or the passenger must manually switch ON the AC button.

The AC would not work unless the fan of HVAC system is switched ON. There are three different modes to control the direction of the air inside the cabin.

Moreover, there is a recirculation button which cools the car as fast as possible.

The HVAC module also provides a “rear defogger” button that provides air (non-humid) to the rear wind shield. The operation of this button is to remove the fog created in the rear wind shield.

**SWOT:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **STRENGTH**   * To provide comfort to the driver and passengers by maintaining the temperature inside the cabin. * Less cost than manual HVAC. | **WEAKNESS**   * The driver or the passengers need to provide the modes to control the climate inside the car. (i.e. it is manual not automatic) * More fuel consumption. |
| **OPPERTUNITIES**   * Large market size in India. * Temperature conditions in subcontinent regions. | **THREATS**   * Existence of strong competitor. |

**REQUIREMENTS:**

HIGH LEVEL REQUIREMENTS:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| HLR\_1 | When the driver or passenger turn on the AC and fan switch, then cool air must enter the cabin of the car through blowers. The ignition should be switched on. |
| HLR\_2 | Fan rotary switch must control the speed of air entering the cabin. |
| HLR\_3 | The temperature rotary switch must control the temperature of the air entering the cabin. |

LOW LEVEL REQUIREMENTS:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| LLR\_1 | If AC is switched ON and fan is not switched ON then the AC should not work. |
| LLR\_2 | The temperature sensor present below and above the cabin will monitor the temperature and its output is current, which is send to ECU that will convert the current into equivalent temperature. This value is displayed in the dashboard. |
| LLR\_3 | The humidity sensor present in the cabin will calculate the humidity and the result will be displayed in the dashboard via ECU. |
| LLR\_4 | When the recirculation switch is pressed then the cabin of the car must get cool at a faster rate. Here the fan speed must increase and the temperature of the air must decrease. |
| LLR\_5 | Air delivery mode buttons present in the dashboard must start and stop the respective blowers in the respective directions. |
| LLR\_6 | When Rear window defogger button is pressed, humid less air must enter the cabin and the fog created in the rear window must be removed. Here the fan speed should also increase. It must run when the engine is on. |
| LLR\_7 | When the max button is pressed, air is directed towards the windshield and the fan runs at a higher speed if not above a medium fan speed. |

**UML:**

**TEST PLAN:**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Test\_id | Description |  |  |  |  |
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**References:**