



# MECH5170M Connected and Autonomous Vehicles Systems

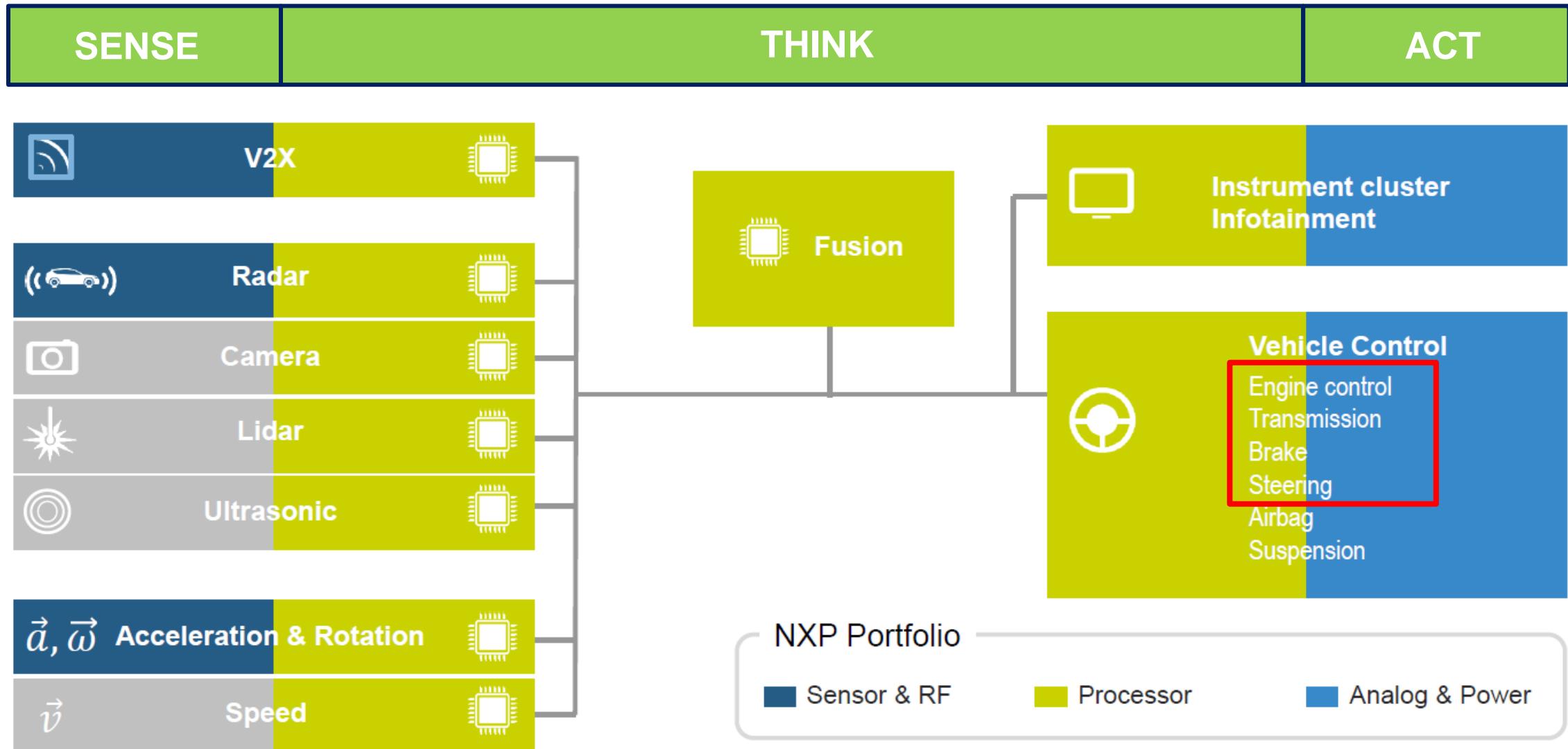
Actuators and automation for autonomous drive

Kris Kubiak ( [k.kubiak@leeds.ac.uk](mailto:k.kubiak@leeds.ac.uk) )

# Introduction

- Autonomous driving framework/requirement
- Engine/Motor control
- Transmission (gear selection)
- Braking control

# Autonomous vehicle control framework





4

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

# Motor control

## IC (petrol, diesel, hydrogen) engine control

- ECU control instead of driver input
- Servo or stepper motor operated throttle

Accelerator pedal replaced by ECU



Servo-motor actuator



## EV motor control

- Control signal comes from CPU/ECU
- Inverter control the motor current/voltage

Stepper motor throttle



## Fuel Cell powered vehicle control

- Similar to EV but ECU must control hydrogen flow

# EV motors

- Brushed DC motor
- Brushless DC motor
- Permanent magnet synchronous motor
- **AC Induction motor (asynchronous motor)**

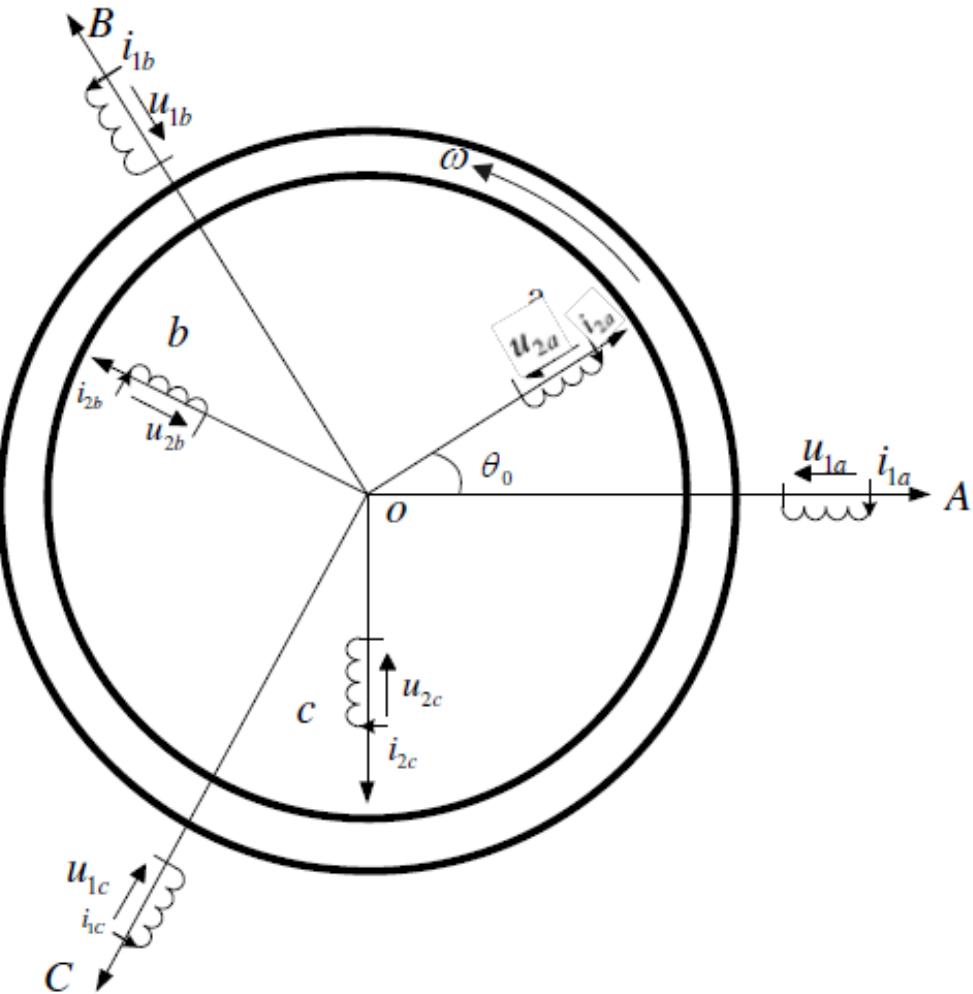
$$u = Ri + L \frac{di}{dt} + \omega_r \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_0} i \quad \text{voltage equation}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \theta_0}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial \omega_r}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{J} (T - T_L) = \frac{1}{J} \left( \frac{1}{2} i^\tau \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_0} i - T_L \right) \quad \text{kinetic equation}$$

Where,  $u$  - vectors of stator and rotor voltages;  $i$  - vectors of stator and rotor current;  $d\theta/dt$  - the angular speed of rotation,  $J$  - the total moment of inertia;  $R$  - resistances of rotor/stator windings;  $T_L$ : load torque

[more details in: Control of Electric Vehicle Qi Huang, Jian Li and Yong Chen]

3-phase AC induction Motor



# Transmission control

# Transmission - gear selection

Do we need transmission in **Hybrid Vehicles**:

- Include both IC engine and Electric motor
- Clutch is required if IC propels the vehicle

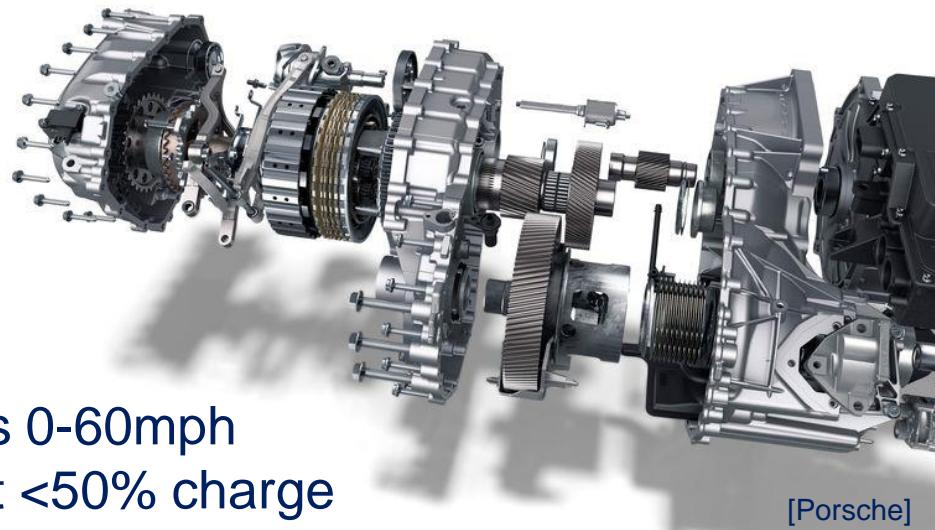
Do we need transmission in **Electric and Autonomous Vehicles**:

- Simple answer is NO (no idling, all torque available)
- However, it can be used for driving comfort or regeneration performance (engine braking)
- RPM speed can be limited due to whirl (shaft deflection)
- **Examples:** Formula E Renault team used 2 speed gearbox
- Ford Mustang 6 speed gearbox (800V, 900HP)

## Transmission in EV

- improved low-speed acceleration
- increased efficiency at high velocity by lowering the rotating speed of the power source

**Porsche Taycan**  
2 speed automatic  
750-hp  
10 consecutive 2.6s accelerations 0-60mph  
No degradation in performance at <50% charge



[Porsche]

# Planetary Gear Set

**1.3 : 1**  
Input      Output

Underdrive

Carrier (Output)

Ring Gear (Input)

Sun Gear (Held)

Gear reduction or Underdrive  
will INCREASE TORQUE



# Brakes control

# Hydraulic vs Electric brakes

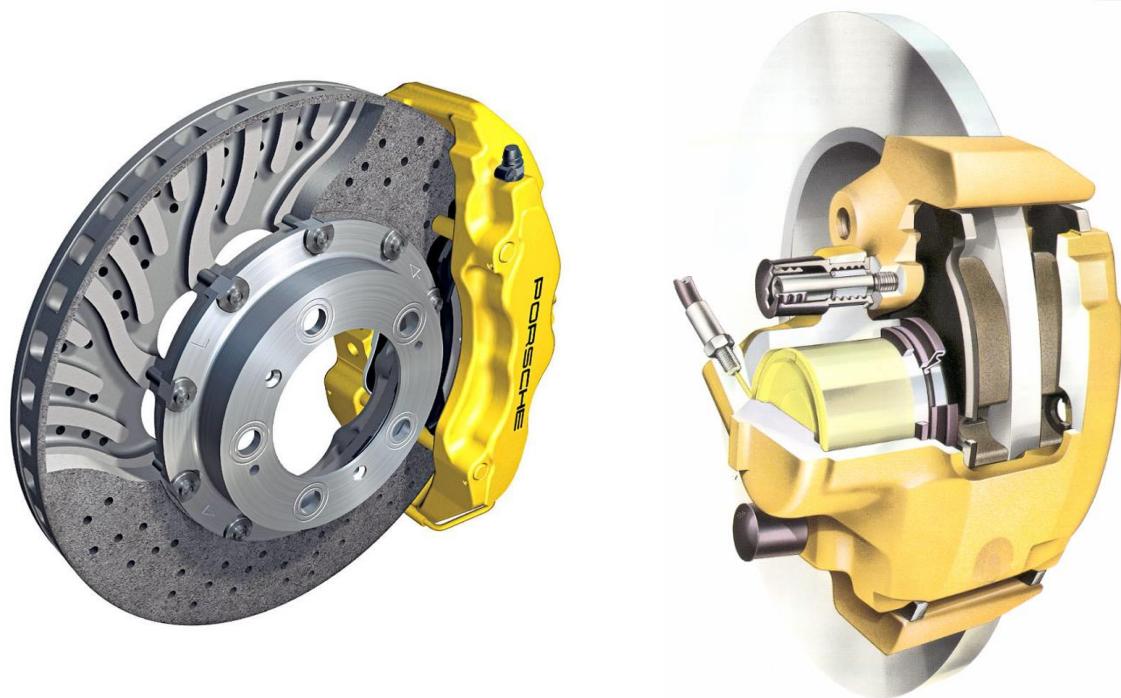
## Hydraulic brakes

### Advantages

- Tested and reliable technology
- Widely used on wide range of vehicles

### Disadvantages

- Needs a high pressure pump
- Complex system, many mechanical parts



# Hydraulic vs Electric brakes

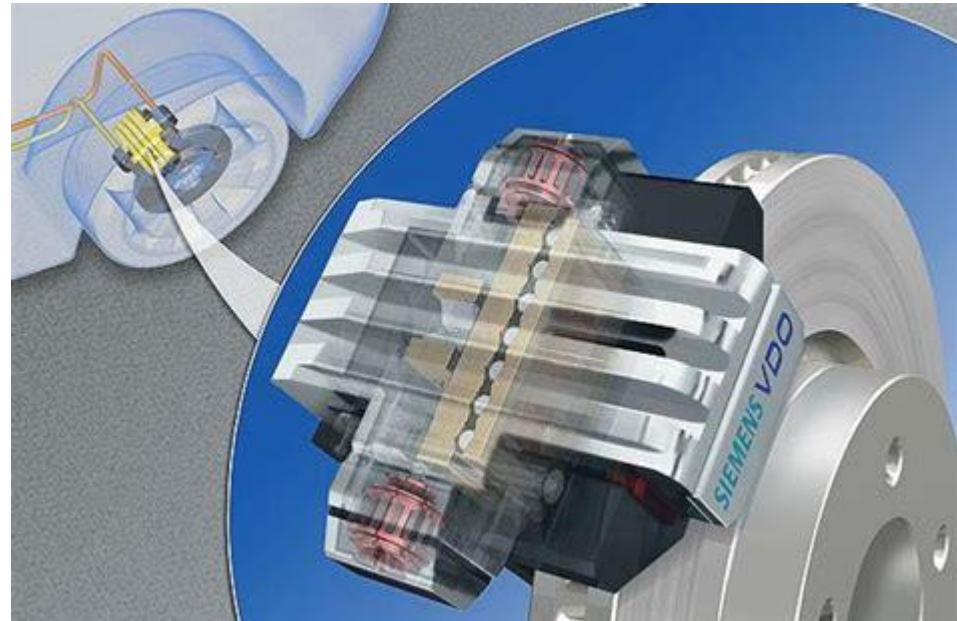
## Electric brakes

### Advantages

- Easy to control and power from battery
- Compact design, callipers only

### Disadvantages

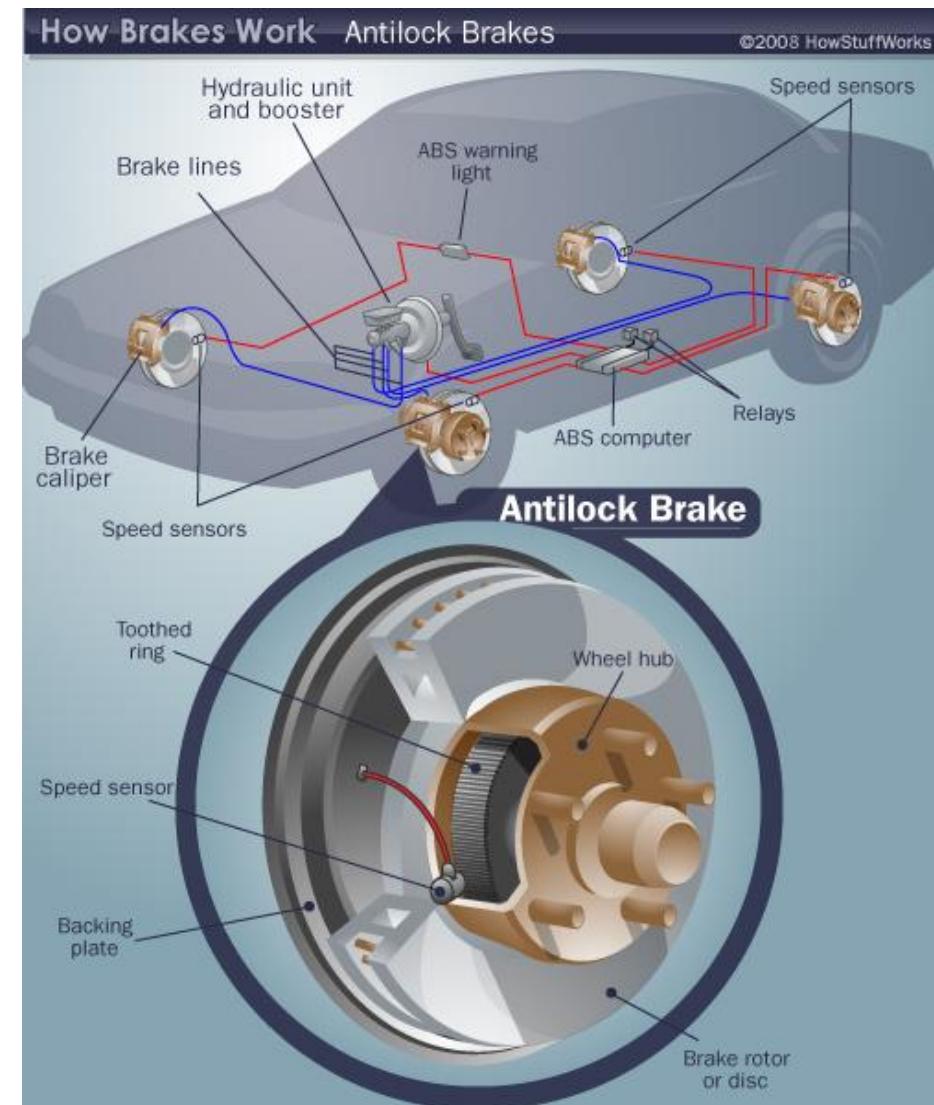
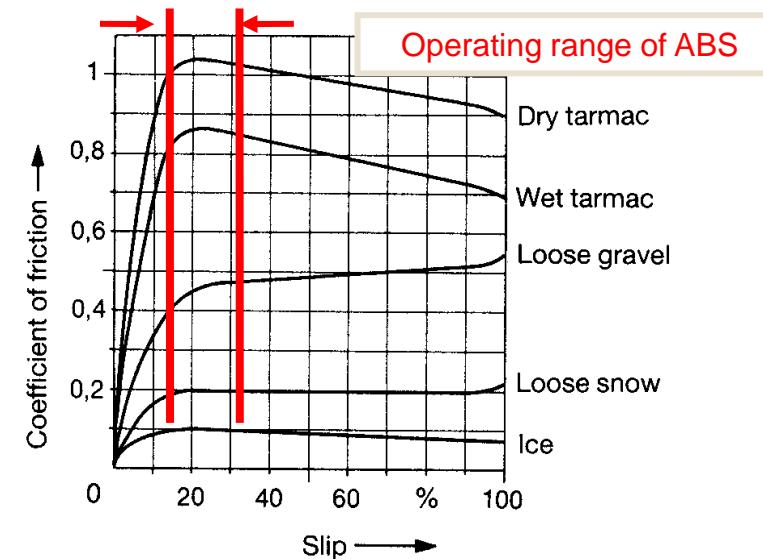
- High power requirement
- Larger unsprung weight
- New technology, potential for issues



# ABS System

ABS main components:

- Speed sensors
- Pump
- Valves  
(Open, Blocks, Releases)
- Controller



- Actuators required for autonomous drive can be adopted from driver vehicles
- Requirements for AV remains the same as for driver vehicles
- Engine control can be achieved using Drive-By-Wire technology
- Electric motors can be controlled electronically
- Gears selection in transmission can be achieved by clutches and hydraulic systems
- Braking control can be done by electric brake callipers

**ANY QUESTIONS  
???**