AIN SAHMS UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF ENGINEERING Senior2 Mechatronics Engineering program Spring 2025



MCT445 – Mechatronics in Automotive Application Lab (7)

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Table of Contents

List of figures	4
Introduction	5
Model	6
Parameters	7
Results	8
Model link	9

List of figures

Figure 1-overview model	6
Figure 2-vehicle model	
Figure 3-brake force	
Figure 4-stateflow chart	
Figure 5-direct driver force brake results	
Figure 6-EBD force brake results	

Introduction

Electronic Brakeforce Distribution (EBD) is an advanced braking technology that dynamically adjusts the distribution of brake force between the front and rear wheels to optimize stopping performance and vehicle stability. Under braking, weight shifts toward the front axle, reducing the normal force—and hence traction—on the rear wheels. EBD compensates for this by reducing rear brake force and maximizing front braking efficiency.

In contrast to conventional braking systems that apply a fixed brake force ratio (e.g., 60:40), EBD responds in real time to vehicle load, speed, and wheel slip conditions. This helps prevent rear-wheel lockup, maintain optimal tire-road friction (typically near a wheel slip ratio of 0.2), and reduce stopping distance. In this experiment, EBD is implemented and compared against a fixed ratio braking system to evaluate its effectiveness in improving braking performance and safety.

Model

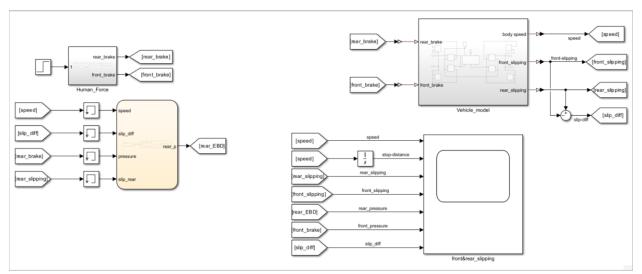


Figure 1-overview model

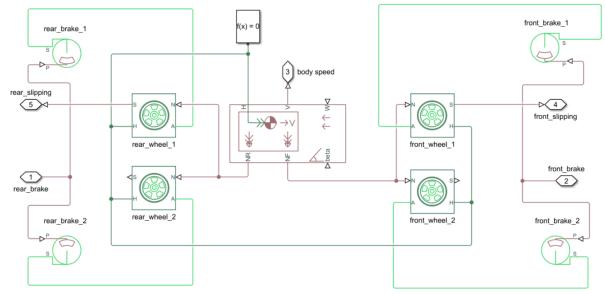


Figure 2-vehicle model

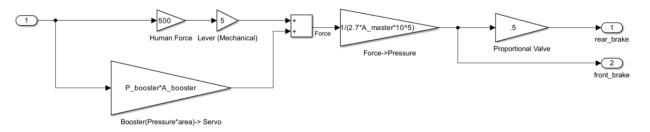


Figure 3-brake force

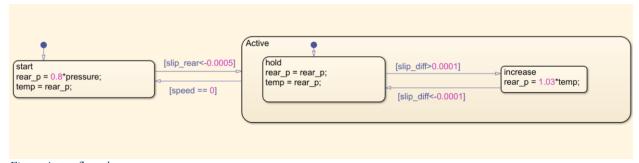


Figure 4-stateflow chart

Parameters

Rear slip threshold = -0.0005 Slip diff threshold = 0.0001 Rear pressure increment = 1.03

Results

Direct driver force brake:

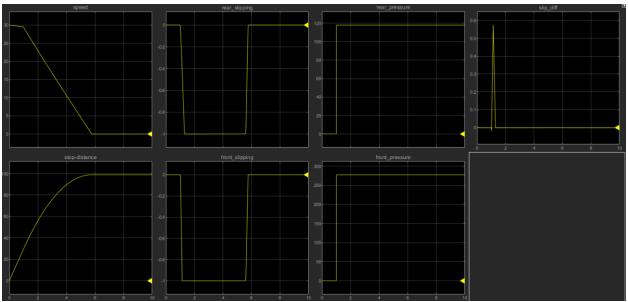


Figure 5-direct driver force brake results

Stop dist = 100m

EBD force brake

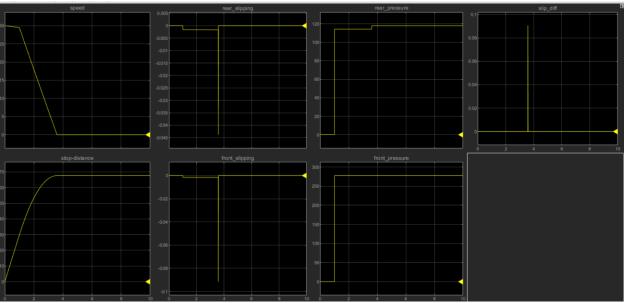


Figure 6-EBD force brake results

Stop dist = 67m

Model link

https://github.com/hossam-selem/Automotive/tree/main/lab7-EBD