Answers Exam Vehicle Dynamics (4L150)

14-11-2007, 9:00-12:00

1. Multiple-choice questions

1)	A
2)	C
3)	D
4)	B
5)	C
6)	B
7)	B
8)	C
9)	C
10)	A

2. Brush model

a) As shown in the given figure, the deformation of the bristles is linear. So we write:
$v = Ax + B$
At $x = 0$, $v = a\tan\alpha$, so: $B = a\tan\alpha$.
At $x = a$, $v = 0$, so: $Aa + a\tan\alpha = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A = -\tan\alpha$
Thus: $v = -x\tan\alpha + a\tan\alpha = \tan\alpha(a - x)$
Check: $v(a) = 0$ and $v(-a) = 2a\tan\alpha$

b) The equation for the lateral force can be derived as follows:

$$F_y = \int_{-a}^{a} q_y(x)dx = \int_{-a}^{a} c_{py}v(x)dx = c_{py}\tan\alpha\int_{-a}^{a}(a - x)dx$$

$$= c_{py}\tan\alpha\left[\left(ax - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right)\right]_{-a}^{a} = c_{py}\tan\alpha\left(\left(a^2 - \frac{1}{2}a^2\right) - \left(-a^2 - \frac{1}{2}a^2\right)\right) = 2c_{py}a^2\tan\alpha$$

c) The equation for the self-aligning moment can be derived as follows:

$$M_z = \int_{-a}^{a} q_y(x)xdx = \int_{-a}^{a} c_{py}v(x)xdx = c_{py}\tan\alpha\int_{-a}^{a}(a - x)xdx = c_{py}\tan\alpha\int_{-a}^{a}\left(ax - x^2\right)dx$$

$$= c_{py}\tan\alpha\left[\left(a\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)\right]_{-a}^{a} = c_{py}\tan\alpha\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}a^3 - \frac{1}{3}a^3\right) - \left(\frac{1}{2}a^3 + \frac{1}{3}a^3\right)\right)$$

$$= -\frac{2}{3}c_{py}a^3\tan\alpha$$

d) Cornering stiffness: $$C_{f\alpha} = \left.\frac{\mathrm{d}F_y}{\mathrm{d}\alpha}\right|_{\alpha=0} = \left.2c_{py}a^2\left(1 + \tan^2\alpha\right)\right|_{\alpha=0} = 2c_{py}a^2$$

Self-aligning stiffness: $$C_{m\alpha} = -\left.\frac{\mathrm{d}M_z}{\mathrm{d}\alpha}\right|_{\alpha=0} = \left.\frac{2}{3}c_{py}a^3\left(1 + \tan^2\alpha\right)\right|_{\alpha=0} = \frac{2}{3}c_{py}a^3$$

e) Magnitude of the pneumatic trail:

$$t = -\frac{M_z}{F_y} = -\frac{-\frac{2}{3}c_{py}a^3\tan\alpha}{2c_{py}a^2\tan\alpha} = \frac{a}{3}$$

Remark: Answers for which $\tan\alpha$ is linearised are also correct.

3. Rear wheel steering

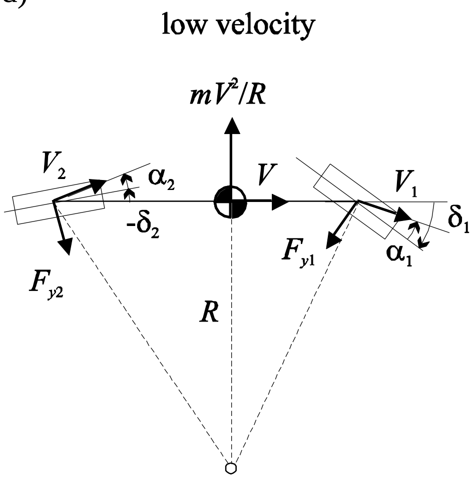
a) $m(\dot{v}+ur)=F_{y1}+F_{y2}$; $I\dot{r}=aF_{y1}-bF_{y2}$

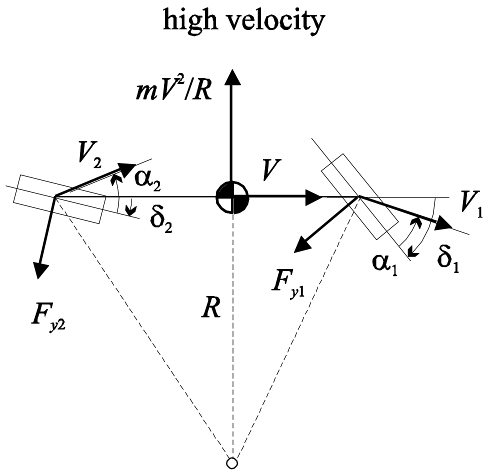
b) $\alpha_1=\delta_1-\frac{1}{u}(v+ar)$; $\alpha_2=\delta_2-\frac{1}{u}(v-br)$; $\beta=-\frac{v}{u}$

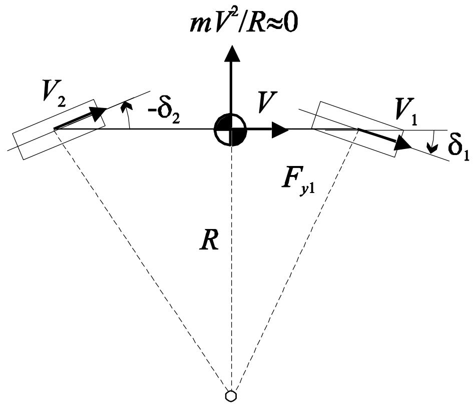
c) $\frac{mV^2}{R}=C_1\alpha_1+C_2\alpha_2$; $0=aC_1\alpha_1-bC_2\alpha_2$,

$\alpha_1=\delta_1+\beta-\frac{a}{R}$ $\alpha_2=\delta_2+\beta+\frac{b}{R}$

d)







e) $\frac{mV^2}{CR}=\alpha_1+\alpha_2=\delta_1+K\delta_1+2\beta$; $0=\alpha_1-\alpha_2=\delta_1-K\delta_1-\frac{2a}{R}$

$\beta=0$

$$\frac{mV^2}{CR}=(1+K)\delta_1=(1+K)\frac{2a}{R(1-K)} \rightarrow \frac{mV^2}{2aC}=\frac{(1+K)}{(1-K)} \rightarrow K=\frac{\frac{mV^2}{2aC}-1}{\frac{mV^2}{2aC}+1}$$

4. Straight line braking

a) $\Sigma F_x = ma_x \Leftrightarrow ma_x = F_{x1} + F_{x2}$

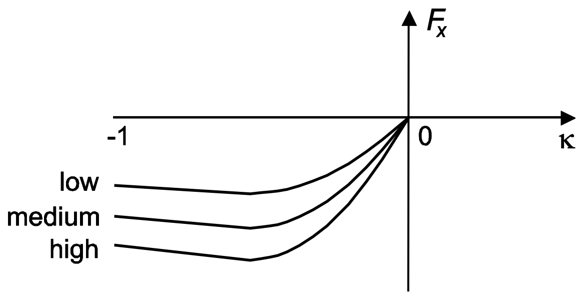
$\Sigma F_z = 0 \Leftrightarrow F_{z1} + F_{z2} - mg = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad F_{z2} = mg - F_{z1}$

$\Sigma M = 0 \Leftrightarrow a_1 F_{z1} - a_2 F_{z2} + ma_x h = 0$

$$a_1 F_{z1} - a_2\left(mg - F_{z1}\right) + ma_x h = 0$$
$$F_{z1} = \frac{a_2}{a_1 + a_2} mg - \frac{ma_x h}{a_1 + a_2} = \frac{a_2 mg - ma_x h}{l}$$

$$a_1\left(mg - F_{z2}\right) - a_2 F_{z2} + ma_x h = 0$$
$$F_{z2} = \frac{a_1}{a_1 + a_2} mg + \frac{ma_x h}{a_1 + a_2} = \frac{a_1 mg + ma_x h}{l}$$

b)



c) $ma_x = F_{x1} + F_{x2} = -\mu_{x,peak}\left(F_{z1} + F_{z2}\right)$

$ma_x = -\mu_{x,peak} mg \quad \Rightarrow \quad a_x = -\mu_{x,peak} g$

d) $$p = \frac{M_{b1}}{M_{b1} + M_{b2}} = \frac{F_{x1} R}{RF_{x1} + RF_{x2}} = \frac{-\mu_{x,peak} F_{z1}}{-\mu_{x,peak}\left(F_{z1} + F_{z2}\right)} = \frac{a_2 mg - ma_x h}{lmg}$$
$$p = \frac{a_2 g - a_x h}{lg} = \frac{a_2 g + \mu_{x,peak} gh}{lg} = \frac{a_2 + \mu_{x,peak} h}{l}$$

e) On low $\mu_{x,peak}$, p to high => too much brake moment on the front axle => front wheels will lock up first => not possible to obtain maximum deceleration. $\mu_x < \mu_{x,peak}$ (over the peak); rear wheels have too little brake torque $\mu_x < \mu_{x,peak}$ (below the peak). Also: before front wheel lock ($\mu_x < \mu_{x,peak}$), rear wheels have too little brake torque.