

Specificatie van een hoogdynamische proefstand

Citation for published version (APA): Hoogh, de, J. (2004). *Specificatie van een hoogdynamische proefstand*. (DCT rapporten; Vol. 2004.006). Technische Universiteit Eindhoven.

Document status and date: Gepubliceerd: 01/01/2004

Document Version:

Uitgevers PDF, ook bekend als Version of Record

Please check the document version of this publication:

• A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher's website.

• The final author version and the galley proof are versions of the publication after peer review.

 The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

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Eindhoven, 11 Januari, 2004

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Samenvatting

Voor de dynamische analyse en validatie van aandrijflijn onderdelen is er vanuit de Technische Universiteit Eindhoven een groeiende belangstelling gekomen voor een hoog dynamische proefstand. Vooral het aansturen van de koppeling tijdens schakelen staat in de belangstelling. Mocht de TU/e besluiten om over te gaan op de aankoop van een proefstand, dan is er de eis dat met deze proefstand complete aandrijflijnen kunnen worden beproefd, maar ook wrijvingskoppelingen kunnen worden gekarakteriseerd. Binnen de TU/e automotive is reeds een dynamische proefstand aanwezig, welke gerealiseerd is voor het EcoDrive project. De EcoDrive proefstand is echter niet geschikt voor simulatie met frequenties in koppel en toerental hoger dan 2 Hz. De beperking komt voort uit de grote massatraagheid van de gebruikte elektromotoren in combinatie met de regeling die onvoldoende snel is om de massatraagheden te compenseren. Het doel van deze stage is om tot een conceptkeuze en specificatie van de hoogdynamische proefstand te komen. Als eerste is er een Matlab/simulink model ontwikkeld dat de aandrijflijn van een middenklasse auto representeert. Met dit model zijn enkele simulaties gedaan die representatief zijn voor extreme bedrijfstoestanden die op zullen treden in de aandrijflijn. De uitkomsten van de simulatie zijn gebruikt om de specificaties van de twee elektromotoren op te stellen. Vervolgens is een inventarisatie gedaan van kandidaat leveranciers van proefstand aandrijvingen. De door hen geboden systemen zijn vergeleken met de opgestelde specificaties. waarna conclusies zijn getrokken omtrent de bruikbaarheid van die oplossingen.

Hoofdstuk 1 Inleiding

Vanuit de Technische Universiteit Eindhoven is een groeiende belangstelling naar een hoog dynamische proefstand voor de dynamische analyse en validatie van aandrijflijn onderdelen. Vooral het aansturen van de koppeling tijdens schakelen staat in de belangstelling. Met deze proefstand moet het dus mogelijk zijn complete aandrijflijnen te beproeven. Ook het karakteriseren van wrijvingskoppelingen moet mogelijk zijn met deze proefstand. Binnen de TU/e automotive is een dynamische proefstand aanwezig, deze proefstand is gerealiseerd voor het EcoDrive project. De EcoDrive proefstand voldoet echter niet, doordat de gebruikte elektromotoren van Siemens een te hoge massatraagheid hebben en de gebruikte Siemens regeling onvoldoende is. Dit in verband met het optreden van frequenties tot 25Hz in aandrijflijnen bij het openen en sluiten van koppelingen. De gebruikte Siemens motoren hebben een 5 maal grotere massatraagheid dan een reguliere 80KW benzinemotor, echter voor het uitvoeren van representatieve simulaties is het belangrijk dat de massatraagheid van de motor in de proefstand niet groter is dan die van een verbrandingsmotor. Naast deze voorkeur zijn nog meer eisen te formuleren en samen zijn dat de minimale specificaties waaraan de nieuwe proefstand moet voldoen. De hoofdvraag van de stage is dan: Stel een eisenpakket samen voor de nieuwe proefstand en maak een concept ontwerp van deze nieuwe proefstand. Om tot een logisch concept ontwerp te komen, is de probleemstelling onderverdeeld in de volgende deelproblemen.

- 1. Verricht een korte literatuurstudie naar dynamische modellen van wrijvingskoppelingen en eventueel wrijvingsmodellen van frictiemateriaal. Deze literatuurstudie is uitgewerkt in Hoofdstuk 2.
- 2. Ontwikkel een model in Matlab/Simulink op basis van de literatuurstudie en eigen inzichten. Het ontwikkelde model is beschreven in Hoofdstuk 3.
- 3. Voer met het Matlab/Simulink model simulaties uit, zodat specificaties opgesteld kunnen worden. De resultaten van deze simulaties staan beschreven in Hoofdstuk 4.
- 4. Ontwerp een concept proefstand met behulp van de in Hoofdstuk 4 verkregen resultaten. Hoofdstuk 5 geeft een beschrijving van de concept proefstand.

In het Hoofdstuk 6 volgt de conclusie.

Hoofdstuk 2

Literatuurstudie koppelingen

Binnen de TU/e is er behoefte aan een goed wrijvingskoppeling model, omdat een wrijvingskoppeling een belangrijk onderdeel zal blijven in aandrijflijnen. Daarnaast wordt de bediening van de koppeling steeds meer geautomatiseerd en daarvoor is een goed model zeer belangrijk. Ook geeft de automobiel industrie signalen af dat de wrijvingskoppeling de potentie heeft de conventionele koppelomvormer te gaan vervangen, zie [Dusenberry, 2002], mits de koppeling goed kan worden geregeld. Binnen de TU/e zijn verschillende wrijvingsmodellen bekend. In [Hensen, 2002] zijn verschillende modellen beschreven die gebruikt kunnen worden voor de modellering van de wrijving tussen koppelingsplaten, ofschoon de applicatie in dit werk zich vooral richt op de regeling van pick-andplace machines. Het klakkeloos overnemen van de wrijvingsmodellen uit het proefschrift is echter uit den boze, omdat het wrijvingsmodel binnen het koppelingsmodel een andere rol speelt dan waarvoor het in [Hensen, 2002] wordt gebruikt. Een eenvoudige oplossing is om de koppeling te modelleren met alleen Coulombse wrijving. Naast Coulombse wrijving treedt er ook viskeuze wrijving op tussen koppelingsplaten. Vooral die viskeuze wrijving kan de werking van de koppeling flink beïnvloeden. De trillingen die ontstaan bij het openen en sluiten van de koppeling zijn afhankelijk van de snelheidsafhankelijke wrijvingscoëfficiënt, oftewel viskeuze wrijving. In dit kader is reeds onderzoek verricht in opdracht van het 'Ford Engineering Research and Development Centre'. Resultaten zijn dermate interessant dat het bijbehorende dat [Centea, 1999] is opgenomen in appendix A. Uit [Centea, 1999] blijkt dat door een goede keuze van het wrijvingsmateriaal trillingen kunnen worden voorkomen. Dan gaat het vooral om trillingen rond de 7 [Hz] die het comfort aanzienlijk verlagen. Uit [Wickramarachi, 2002] blijkt dat de koppeling kan bijdragen aan hinderlijk geluid in de auto. Deze korte literatuur studie laat zien dat een hoop voordeel gehaald kan worden als een goed model van een koppeling bekend is. Niet alleen het comfort zal hierdoor vooruit gaan, maar ook vermoeiing zal minder optreden omdat er minder trillingen zullen zijn, wat de duurzaamheid ten goede komt.

Hoofdstuk 3

Matlab/Simulink model

3.1 Opbouw van Matlab/Simulink model

Om een goed inzicht te krijgen in het ontwikkelde Matlab/Simulink model is het nuttig deze op te splitsen in verschillende submodellen. Per paragraaf wordt een submodel besproken. Soms zal er sprake zijn van enige overlap tussen bepaalde submodellen, omdat het door de samenhang niet mogelijk is een duidelijke scheidslijn te trekken. [College printout, 2002] is gebruikt bij het ontwikkelen van het model. Figuur 3.1 is een schematische weergave van het gehele model zoals het in Matlab/Simulink geïmplementeerd is. Dit Matlab/Simulink beschrijft in voldoende mate het dynamisch gedrag, dat bepalend is voor de specificaties van de proefstand.



Figuur 3.1: Aandrijflijn model

3.2 Verbrandingsmotor model

Het model van de verbrandingsmotor bestaat uit twee delen. Alle roterende en translerende massa's van de verbrandingsmotor zijn verdisconteerd in massatraagheid J_m . Het door de verbrandingsmotor geleverde koppel $T_m(\omega_1, \phi_1)$ is afhankelijk van het toerental ω_1 van de verbrandingsmotor en de gasklepstand ϕ_1 . In dit model is aangenomen dat het koppel T_m niet afhankelijk is van de krukashoek. Dat wil zeggen dat koppelpieken die optreden tijdens de verbrandingsslag niet meegenomen zijn in het model. Het is mogelijk dat deze koppelpieken trillingen veroorzaken in de aandrijflijn. Figuur 3.2 geeft het model van de verbrandingsmotor grafisch weer met bijbehorende parameters.



Figuur 3.2: Verbrandingsmotor model

 J_m is de massatraagheid van de motor en J_v is de massatraagheid van het motorvliegwiel. Een starre verbinding is aangenomen tussen J_m en J_{mv} , hieruit volgt dat de volledige massatraagheid J_1 de som is van beide. De dynamica van de motor wordt beschreven in (3.1).

$$\dot{\omega}_1 = \frac{T_m(\omega_1, \phi_1) - T_c}{J_1} \tag{3.1}$$

De Mercedes-Benz A-klasse 1.6 liter verbrandingsmotor is gebruikt voor het Matlab/Simulink model. Van deze verbrandingsmotor zijn de koppelkrommen bekend bij verschillende gasklepstanden. Figuur 3.3 toont de verschillende koppelkrommen als functie van toerental. De exacte gegevens zijn te vinden in appendix C.



Figuur 3.3: Verbrandingsmotorkenveld

3.3 Koppeling model

De koppeling van de aandrijflijn, zoals die gemodelleerd is in het Matlab/Simulink model, bestaat uit drie delen, zie figuur 3.4. De drie elementen zijn het wrijvingsmodel C_c , welke het koppeloverdracht tussen de koppelingsplaten beschrijft, de rechterhelft van de koppeling, die gemodelleerd is als massatraagheid J_2 en de koppelingsveren, met veerstijfheid k_1 .



Figuur 3.4: Koppeling model

3.3.1 Stick/slip model

Het koppeling model zoals beschreven in [Karnopp, 1985] is gebruikt. Twee toestanden van de koppeling kunnen worden onderscheiden, namelijk stick en slip. In de slip toestand ($\omega_1 \neq \omega_2$) wordt het koppel T_{slip} doorgeleid. Het koppel T_{slip} is een functie van de kracht F_c op de koppelingsplaten, de wrijvingscoëfficiënt $\mu_c(\omega_{12})$ en de verschilsnelheid $\omega_{12} = \omega_1 - \omega_2$. De wrijvingscoëfficiënt kan echter ook een functie zijn van de verschilsnelheid ω_{12} en van temperatuur. De snelheidsafhankelijkheid van de wrijvingscoëfficiënt heeft een grote invloed op het dynamisch gedrag van de koppeling, zie [Centea, 1999], appendix A. In (3.2) staat de mathematische beschrijving voor T_{slip} .

$$T_{slip} = C_c F_c \mu_c(\omega_{12}) \operatorname{sign}(\omega_{12})$$
(3.2)

Het spreekt voor zich dat bij een kracht $F_c = 0$ de koppeling volledig open is en geen koppel doorgeleid wordt door de koppeling $(T_{slip} = 0)$. De tweede toestand stick treedt op bij gesloten koppeling. Een logische eigenschap van een gesloten koppeling is dat $\dot{\omega}_1 = \dot{\omega}_2$. Samen met (3.1) en (3.5) volgt daar direct (3.3) uit.

$$T_{stick} = \frac{J_1 T_{k1} + J_3 T_m}{J_1 + J_3} \tag{3.3}$$

Stick en slip kunnen niet tegelijk optreden. De voorwaarden voor stick of slip worden gegeven in (3.4).

$$|\omega_1 - \omega_2| > \varepsilon \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad T_c = T_{slip} \qquad (3.4)$$
$$|\omega_1 - \omega_2| \le \varepsilon \qquad \land \qquad |T_{slip}| \ge |T_{stick}| \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad T_c = T_{stick}$$

In formule 3.4 is ε een klein getal. ε is in werkelijkheid 0 (er is namelijk geen verschil snelheid tussen de koppelingsplaten bij gesloten koppeling), echter vanwege numerieke problemen wordt een klein positief getal voor ε gekozen.

3.3.2 Koppelingsveren en massa

Om het koppeling model compleet te maken, wordt in (3.5) en (3.6) de dynamica gegeven van respectievelijk de massatraagheid en veren van de koppeling.

$$\dot{\omega}_2 = \frac{T_c - T_{k1}}{J_2} \tag{3.5}$$

$$T_{k1} = k_1 \int \left(\omega_2 - \omega_3\right) dt \tag{3.6}$$

3.4 Overbrenging model

In het overbrenging model (figuur 3.5) wordt de vertraging *i* gerealiseerd zoals dat in werkelijkheid plaats vindt in de tandwielkast en differentieel. Ook de massatraagheden respectievelijk van primaire en secundaire assen zijn meegenomen in het model, J_3 en J_4 . Het koppel dat werkt op de primaire as is T_{k1} , afkomstig van de koppelingsveren. De secundaire as is verbonden met de aandrijfassen. Deze aandrijfassen zijn gemodelleerd als een veer die de elasticiteit van de beide aandrijfassen beschrijft. het resulterende koppel doorgegeven door de aandrijfas is T_{k2} .



Figuur 3.5: Overbrenging model

Met de vertraging *i* zijn de twee in- en uitgaande hoeksnelheden ω_3 en ω_4 kinematisch aan elkaar gekoppeld middels (3.7).

$$\omega_3 = \frac{\omega_4}{i} \tag{3.7}$$

$$\dot{\omega}_3 = \frac{T_{k1} - iT_{k2}}{J_3 + J_4 i^2} \tag{3.8}$$

3.5 Aandrijfas model

De aandrijfas is gemodelleerd als een veer met een stijfheid k_2 die overeenkomt met de stijfheid van 2 aandrijfassen. De bijbehorende formulering van de veer staat in (3.9).

$$T_{k2} = k_2 \int (\omega_4 - \omega_5) dt$$
 (3.9)

Voor de volledigheid is figuur 3.6 toegevoegd.



Figuur 3.6: Aandrijfas

3.6 Voertuig model

Het model van het voertuig met snelheid v_c is opgebouwd uit een viertal elementen. Voor het overzicht zijn ze ieder ondergebracht in een eigen subparagraaf. Figuur 3.7 is 'schematische' weergave van het voertuigmodel.



Figuur 3.7: Voertuig model

3.6.1 Massatraagheid aangedreven wielen

De twee aangedreven wielen hebben samen een massatraagheid J_5 die aangedreven worden door de aandrijfas. Het koppel komend van de aandrijf assen is T_{k2} . F_w is de kracht die wordt afgesteund op het wegdek. Op de banden werkt ook rolweerstand T_{rol} van 55 [Nm].

$$\dot{\omega}_5 = \frac{T_{k2} - R_w F_w - T_{rol}}{J_5} \tag{3.10}$$

3.6.2 Band/weg contact

De wrijvingskracht tussen band en wegdek laat zich beschrijven met de Magic Formula van Pacejka, zie [Pacejka, 1993]. De wrijvingskracht F_w tussen band en wegdek is geven door

$$F_w = M_v g \alpha \mu \tag{3.11}$$

met M_v het voertuiggewicht, α de gewichtsverdeling tussen voor- en achteras en μ de wrijvingscoëfficiënt die zelf een functie is van de relatieve bandslip ζ volgens figuur 3.8.

$$\zeta = \frac{v_v}{\omega_5 R_w} \tag{3.12}$$



Figuur 3.8: Magic Formula

3.6.3 Massa voertuig

Voor de dynamica van het voertuig geldt vergelijking (3.14).

$$\dot{v_v} = \frac{F_w - F_{lucht}}{M_{voertuig}} \tag{3.14}$$

3.6.4 Luchtweerstand

Op het voertuig werkt de luchtweerstand. Deze is tegengesteld aan de rijrichting. De luchtweerstand is uit te drukken in de voertuigsnelheid (3.15).

$$F_{lucht} = \frac{\rho v_v^2 A C_w}{2} \tag{3.15}$$

Hoofdstuk 4

Resultaten simulatie

4.1 Eigentrilling analyse

Door het belasten van een aandrijflijn met massatraagheden en elasticiteiten worden eigentrillingen aangestoten. Voor het vaststellen van de exacte specificaties van de proefstand is het zeker van belang dat de frequenties van deze eigentrillingen bekend zijn. Het eenvoudigst is om dan de aandrijflijn te bekijken als een massa- veersysteem met 3 massa's verbonden met 2 veren. Twee configuraties zijn daarbij denkbaar, namelijk met open of gesloten koppeling. Er worden dus twee trillingsanalyses gedaan. Een voorbeeld van het gebruikte massa- veersysteem is te zien in figuur 4.1. Het is een systeem met twee verschilsnelheden over twee elasticiteiten, waardoor er ook twee eigentrillingen zijn.



Figuur 4.1: Massa- veersysteem

4.1.1 Configuratie 1: Open koppeling

De eerste eigentrillingsanalyse is gedaan met een geopende koppeling, wat inhoudt dat de massatraagheid van de motor niet is meegenomen. J_1 representeert dan alleen de massatraagheid van de rechterhelft van de koppelingsplaten. De eerste veer met stijfheid k_1 zijn de koppelingsveren. Massatraagheid J_2 representeert alle massatraagheden vanaf de koppelingsveren tot aan de aandrijfassen, rekening gehouden met de overbrenging. De overbrengingsverhouding i is gelijk

aan de 1^e versnelling van de MG TF120 Stepspeed(i = 0.07). k_2 is de gecombineerde stijfheid van beide aandrijfassen en J_3 representeert de massatraagheid van wielen plus voertuig. Uit de berekening komen de volgende eigenfrequenties:

- 1. Eigenfrequentie 1: 5.1 [Hz]
- 2. Eigenfrequentie 2: 84 [Hz]

4.1.2 Configuratie 2: Gesloten koppeling

In configuratie twee is de koppeling gesloten en daarmee is een starre verbinding gemaakt tussen koppelingsplaten en de motor. Hierdoor neemt J_1 aanzienlijk toe met de massatraagheid van de motor. Het gevolg is dat de eigentrillingen veranderen volgens:

- 1. Eigenfrequentie 1: 2.1 [Hz]
- 2. Eigenfrequentie 2: 33 [Hz]

De gevonden frequenties behoren bij een bepaalde overbrenging, namelijk die van de eerste versnelling. Deze eigenfrequenties zijn niet de enige die gaan optreden. Een CVT heeft bijvoorbeeld een oneindig aantal overbrengen. Voor een goed overzicht is figuur 4.2 toegevoegd met de twee eigenfrequenties per configuratie als functie van de overbrengingsverhouding.



Figuur 4.2: Frequentie als functie van i

4.2 Roadload simulatie

Gekozen is een drietal simulaties uit te voeren en de gegevens daarvan te presenteren. De drie simulaties zijn situaties waarin de aandrijflijn maximaal belast wordt. Verondersteld mag worden dat als de proefstand deze situaties kan uitvoeren, de meest in de praktijk optredende situaties uitvoerbaar zijn. Hieronder volgen drie subparagrafen met daarin de resultaten van de simulaties.

4.2.1 Snel koppelen bij volledig geopende gasklep in eerste versnelling

Deze simulatie wordt uitgevoerd in de 1^e versnelling. De 1^e versnelling heeft de grootste vertraging dus dat zal leiden tot de grootste koppels aan de wielen en dus aan de secundaire motor. Daarbij wordt de koppeling bruusk gesloten waardoor eigentrillingen worden aangestoten en nog grotere koppels tot gevolg hebben. Figuur 4.3 geeft het koppel T_e en toerentallen van de motor ω_1 en koppelingsplaat ω_2 in de tijd. In figuur 4.4 zijn koppel en toerental uitgezet tegen de tijd. In de derde grafiek van de figuur is het koppel tegen het toerental geplot.



Figuur 4.3: Simulatie 1: Motorkoppel en motortoerentallen



Figuur 4.4: Simulatie 1: Koppel en toerental aan de wielen

4.2.2 Simulatie 2: Snel koppelen bij volledig geopende gasklep in tweede versnelling

De tweede simulatie is bijna gelijk aan de eerste, alleen nu niet in de 1^e maar in de 2^e versnelling. De 2^e versnelling heeft een overbrenging van i = 0.1145wat tot zal leiden tot andere eigentrillingen in het systeem. Uit figuur 4.2 kan afgelezen worden welke eigenfrequenties bij het systeem horen. De verwachting dat het maximaal koppel aan de wielen lager zal zijn dan in de 1^e versnelling, echter wel bij hogere toerentallen. Figuren 4.5 en 4.6 zijn respectievelijk het koppel en toerental van de motor en het koppel en toerental aan de wielen.



Figuur 4.6: Simulatie 2: Koppel en toerental aan de wielen

4.2.3 Simulatie 3: Volledig geopende gasklep in hoogste versnelling

De derde simulatie is het rijden op topsnelheid. Dit om het maximale toerental aan wielen te bepalen, dus dat is het maximale toerental dat de remmotor/generator te verwerken krijgt. Ook het bijbehorende koppel is weergegeven in figuur 4.7.



Figuur 4.7: Simulatie 3: Koppel en toerental aan de wielen

Hoofdstuk 5

Concept proefstand

5.1 Globaal eisenpakket

Voor de concept proefstand worden de resultaten van hoofdstuk 4 gebruikt. Voor het bepalen van de juiste motoren aan de in- en uitgang worden vier criteria gebruikt. De motor aan de ingang wordt in het vervolg primaire motor genoemd en de motor/generator aan de uitgang de secundaire motor. De plaats waar de motoren zitten in het model is te zien in figuur 5.1.



Figuur 5.1: Primaire en secundaire motor

- 1. Het toerenbereik van de AC motoren moet aan de primaire kant minimaal gelijk zijn aan $0 \div 650$ [rad/s] en aan de secundaire kant $-50 \div 200$ [rad/s].
- 2. Het maximale koppel van de primaire motor moet over het hele toerenbereik hoger liggen dan het koppel van de verbrandingsmotor. Het maximale koppel van de secundaire motor moet groter zijn dan de koppels die uit de simulaties komen.
- 3. De motoren moeten koppel leveren bij 0 [rad/s].
- 4. De bandbreedte van het koppel van de primaire en secundaire motor moet hoger zijn dan alle te verwachten frequenties.

Er is een voorkeur voor een primaire motor die een massatraagheid heeft die kleiner of gelijk is dan die van een verbrandingsmotor $(J_1 = 0.16 \text{ [kgm}^2\text{]})$.

5.2 Primaire motor

De tweede eis van het maximale koppel is te bepalen door de verschillende grafieken, die gevonden zijn bij de simulaties, in dezelfde figuur te tekenen als de grafiek van het maximale koppel van de elektromotor. Voor de ingaande elektromotor is dat gedaan, zie figuur 5.2.



Figuur 5.2: Primaire motor

In figuur 5.2 zijn naast het koppel van de verbrandingsmotor ook de maximale koppels van twee AC motoren getekend. Namelijk een Dynas₂ asynchroon motor met 130 kW en een Dynas₃ asynchroon motor met 145 kW, beide van Schenck Pegasus GmbH. Het zijn 4 kwadrant motoren, dus ook negatieve koppels en negatieve toerentallen liggen in het werkgebied. Gezien het feit dat de maximale koppels van beide AC motoren ruim boven het koppel van de verbrandingsmotor ligt, voldoen ze beide ruim aan de koppel eis. De massatraagheid van de Dynas₂ motor van 0.34 [kgm²] is hoger de beoogde 0.16 [kgm²] van de verbrandingsmotor. De Dynas₃ motor daarentegen heeft een massatraagheid van 0.2 [kgm²] en deze ligt dichter in de buurt van de 0.16 [kgm²] en zou dus beter voldoen. Beide motoren hebben voldoende koppel bij 0 [rad/s]. Aan de eerste drie eisen is voldaan. Over de bandbreedte is niks te zeggen, omdat daar geen informatie over beschikbaar is. De eis is dat de primaire motor de koppel-tijd grafiek van figuur 4.3 kan volgen.

5.3 Secundaire motor

Voor het bepalen van de secundaire motor geldt dezelfde procedure als bij de aandrijf motor. Figuur 5.3 laat de resultaten van de drie simulaties zien plus een Dynas₂ motor met 160 kW.



Figuur 5.3: Secundaire motor

Uit figuur 5.3 blijkt dat de Dynas₂ motor bijna overal meer koppel heeft. Alleen simulatie 1, waarin de koppeling heel bruusk wordt gesloten, komt de

 $Dynas_2$ motor iets koppel tekort. Deze simulatie is echter een uiterste situatie die maar zelden zal optreden, waardoor het niet loont een motor met meer koppel te gebruiken.

5.4 Complete systemen overzicht

Naast Schenk Pegasus is er nog een andere leverancier van proefstanden, MTS geheten. Beide leveranciers leveren complete systemen. Kandidaat systemen van Schenk Pegasus en MTS zijn weergegeven in tabel 5.1. Een completer overzicht met prijzen erbij staat in appendix B.1.

	Schenck	MTS	MTS PM	Specs.
Inertia P $[kgm^2]$	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.08-0.2
Inertia S $[kgm^2]$	13.0	8.5	0.7	1.6 - 100
Max./overload koppel P $[Nm]$	379/474	191/287	330/425	300
Max./overload koppel S $[Nm]$	3100/3782	3185/4304	3001/4201	3500
Basis/max. snelheid P $[RPM]$	5540/9000	4500/8500	5060/7000	6500
Basis/max. snelheid S $[RPM]$	500/2500	555/2780	796/2000	2000-2200
Max./overload vermogen P $[kW]$	220/268	90/135	175/225	100-160
Max./overload vermogen S $[kW]$	160/195	185/250	250/350	100-160

Tabel 5.1: Overzicht proefstanden

Hoofdstuk 6

Conclusie

De aanpak, zoals in de inleiding is geschreven, is gevolgd en op alle vragen is een antwoord gevonden. De korte literatuurstudie is gedaan met als uitkomst dat reeds veel onderzoek is gedaan naar wrijvingskoppelingen. De wrijvingskoppeling staat in de belangstelling, omdat de AMT in opmars is en de gewone wrijvingskoppeling mogelijk ten dele de koppelomvormer kan gaan vervangen in AT's. Het blijkt dat de wrijvingskoppeling een oorzaak is van trillingen in de aandrijflijn, waaruit volgt dat een gevalideerd model van de koppeling nodig is voor het ontwerpen van een comfortabele aandrijflijn. Helaas is er binnen de TU Eindhoven onvoldoende onderzoek gedaan naar wrijvingskoppelingen en de gevonden informatie is dan ook veelal afkomstig van internet.

Na de literatuurstudie zijn de andere drie deelopdrachten uitgevoerd. Een Matlab/simulink model van een aandrijflijn van een middenklasse auto is gemaakt, waarmee simulatie zijn uitgevoerd. Met de output van deze simulaties is vervolgens een eisenpakket samengesteld waaraan de primaire en secundaire motor moet voldoen. Vervolgens is een inventarisatie gedaan van mogelijke leveranciers. Uit de inventarisatie volgde een tweetal leveranciers van proefstanden. Voor een goed overzicht van kandidaat proefstanden van deze leveranciers, zie tabel 5.1.

Hoofdstuk 7

Symbolenlijst

SYMBOOL BESCHRIJVING

WAARDE [DIMENSIE]

J_m	motor massatraagheid	$0.080 [\rm kgm^2]$
J_{mv}	motorvliegwiel massatraagheid	$0.080 [\rm kgm^2]$
J_1	motor en vliegwiel massatraagheid	$0.160 [\rm kgm^2]$
J_2	rechterhelft koppelingsplaten massatraagheid	$0.004 [kgm^2]$
J_3	primaire as versnellingsbak massatraagheid	$0.030 [\rm kgm^2]$
J_4	secundaire as versnellingsbak massatraagheid	$0.010 [\rm kgm^2]$
J_5	wielen massatraagheid	$1.7 [\rm kgm^2]$
J_6	massatraagheid van gereduceerd systeem	$[\rm kgm^2]$
J_7	massatraagheid van gereduceerd systeem	$[\mathrm{kgm}^2]$
J_8	massatraagheid van gereduceerd systeem	$[\rm kgm^2]$
M_v	voertuigmassa	1360 [kg]
ω_1	motor en vliegwiel toerental	[rad/s]
ω_2	koppelingsplaten toerental	[rad/s]
ω_3	primaire as versnellingsbak toerental	[rad/s]
ω_4	secundaire as versnellingsbak toerental	[rad/s]
ω_5	wielen toerental	[rad/s]
ω_6	toerental behorend bij J_6	[rad/s]
ω_7	toerental behorend bij J_7	[rad/s]
ω_8	toerental behorend bij J_8	[rad/s]
T_m	motor koppel	[Nm]
T_c	koppel van koppeling	[Nm]
T_{stick}	koppel van gesloten koppeling	[Nm]
T_{slip}	koppel van open/slippende koppeling	[Nm]
μ_c	wrijvingscoëfficiënt tussen koppelingsplaten	[-]
C_c	koppeling constante	$[m^3]$
T_{k1}	koppelingsveren koppel	[Nm]
T_{k2}	aandrijfas koppel	[Nm]
F_w	kracht van wielen op voertuig	[N]
F_{lucht}	luchtweerstand	[N]
F_{rol}	rolweerstand	55 [N]
R_w	dynamische wielstraal	0.307 [m]
K_1	veerstijfheid koppelingsveren	1100 [Nm/ra
K_2	veerstijfheid aandrijfassen	6200 [Nm/ra

1.000 [kgm²] 1.000 [kgm²] 1.004 [kgm²] 1.000 [kgm²] 1.010 [kgm²] 1.7 [kgm²] 1.7 [kgm²] gm^2 gm^2] 360 [kg] ad/s] ad/s] ad/s] ad/s] ad/s] ad/sad/sad/s√m] [m] [m] [m] , a³] √m] [m] [] [] 5 [N] 307 [m] 100 [Nm/rad] 200 [Nm/rad]

μ	wrijvingscoëfficiënt tussen band en wegdek	[-]
μ_{max}	maximale wrijvingscoëfficiënt	1.1 [-]
g	valversnelling	$9.81 \ [m/s^2]$
α	verhouding gewicht op vooras t.o.v. voertuigmassa	0.54 [-]

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Bijlage A

The influence of the interface coefficient of friction upon the propensity to judder in automotive clutches".

The influence of the interface coefficient of friction upon the propensity to judder in automotive clutches

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Abstract: This paper presents an investigation of the driveline torsional vibration behaviour, referred to as judder, which takes place during the clutch engagement process, particularly on small trucks with diesel engines. A non-linear multibody dynamic model of the clutch mechanism is employed to study the effect of various clutch system and driveline components on the clutch actuation performance. The paper demonstrates that judder is affected by driveline inertial changes, variation in the coefficient of friction, μ , of the friction disc linings with slip speed, v, and the loss of clamp load. The results of the simulations show that various friction materials with different $\mu - v$ characteristics produce torsional self-excited vibrations of the driveline. The results also show that loss of clamp load relating to the speed of clutch actuation also contributes to judder. Furthermore, it is shown that the simulation results conform closely to the experimental findings.

Keywords: judder, clutch, dynamic model, torsional vibrations, driveline

NOTATION

c $F_{\rm f}$ $F_{\rm n}$ $i_{\rm dif}$ $i_{\rm gbx}$ J $J_{\rm red}$ k $M_{\rm f}$ R $R_{\rm e}$ $R_{\rm i}$ v	effective drivetrain damping friction force clamp force differential ratio first gear ratio mass moment of inertia reduced mass moment of inertia effective drivetrain stiffness mass of vehicle friction torque mean radius of friction lining outer radius of friction lining inner radius of friction lining slip speed	brg cbll crks cvr diff fdsc flw gbx hsg lvr prpl qua sft slv	bearing clutch cable crankshaft clutch cover differential friction disc flywheel gearbox bell housing release lever pressure plate clutch pedal quadrant transmission input shaft sleeve
v	slip speed	tors_damp	torsional damper
θ	relative angle between the friction disc and the hub	whe	wheel
μ	coefficient of friction		
ω	relative angular slip velocity	Joints/cons	traints

Joints/constraints

coupler

fixed

in-plane

revolute

translational

cylindrical

curve to curve constraint

coup

cvcv

су fx

inp

rv

tr

The MS was received on 20 November 1997 and was accepted after revision for publication on 9 October 1998. *Corresponding author: Department of Mechanical Engineering, University of Bradford, Bradford BD7 1DP, UK.

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Abbreviations

1 INTRODUCTION

The combustion process in engine cylinders induces a torsional fluctuation on the crankshaft rotational speed. Engine vibrations are transmitted to the passenger compartment through the engine mounts and through the driveline components. The clutch system, mounted between the flywheel and the gearbox, influences the driveline vibrations and noise perceived by the driver. These cannot be totally eliminated. However, it is expected that clutch design should make the necessary provisions in order to reduce noise and vibrations to an acceptable level.

Clutch judder is a back and forth vibration of a vehicle in the frequency range 5-20 Hz, caused by the torsional oscillations of the driveline that occur during the clutch engagement process, usually in the start-up process. Judder is essentially considered to be influenced by frictional characteristics of the clutch. It is also related to the inertia of the driveline. The severity of the clutch judder phenomenon is influenced by the way the vehicle is driven.

The modelling of the engagement process has been studied by different authors. Jania [1] presents equations of the transmitted torque during clutch engagement and an analysis of the performance of friction clutches. Lucas and Mizon [2, 3] built a model of clutch engagement that incorporated the coefficient of friction as a function of rubbing speed, temperature and load and represented driver behaviour in the manner in which the clutch is operated and the engine throttle is applied. However, their study does not deal with the clutch judder problem.

The vibrations induced by dry friction have been studied by Jarvis and Mills [4]. By means of numerical analysis they showed, theoretically, that the variation in the coefficient of friction with the relative velocity is insufficient to cause vibrations and that the instability is due to the manner in which the motions of the components take place. The self-excited oscillations that occur when two elastic half-spaces are sliding against each other with a constant coefficient of friction has been studied by Adams [5]. He concluded that self-excited oscillations exist for a wide range of material combinations, friction coefficients and sliding speeds. The selfoscillations of a mechanical system containing an engine and a friction clutch can be simulated using the theoretical model proposed by Plakhtienko and Yasinskii [6], whose results were confirmed by computer simulations.

The relationship between the coefficient of friction and the relative velocity has been studied extensively by Armstrong-Hélouvry [7, 8]. Heap [9] considers the coefficient of static friction only as a function of pressure, while the coefficient of kinetic friction is considered as a function of pressure and velocity. The static and the

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dynamic coefficients of friction and their variation have also been studied by Herscovici [10]. Raghavan and Jayachandran [11] considered that the coefficient of friction varies with the sliding velocity, as well as with the number of clutch engagements, the generated contact pressure and temperature.

Kani et al. [12] have proposed that judder is significantly related to the $\mu - v$ characteristics (where μ is the coefficient of friction and v is the slip speed) of an interface friction material. Using an experimental tester, they found that $d\mu/dv$ has a negative gradient when judder occurs and that the value of $d\mu/dv$ depends on the type and the amount of film formed on the friction surface. Maucher [13] also studied the basic principles governing the vibrations that occur in the clutch system owing to the frictional characteristics of the clutch facing, i.e. the damping value, the clamp load, the mass moment of inertia and the torsional spring rate of the drivetrain. He concluded that frictional vibrations occur in the presence of low drivetrain damping values and a negative gradient of the coefficient of friction. Drexl [14] found that, when judder occurred, the lowest natural frequency of his rigid body model was excited. The simulation results showed that a negative value of the variation in the coefficient of friction with slip speed induced self-excited oscillations, while a positive gradient of the coefficient of friction versus slip speed (or differential speed) exhibited a damped vibration response. Newcomb and Spurr [15] agree that, although most published work shows that judder has generally been attributed to a particular type of variation in the coefficient of friction with slip speed, this is not a necessary condition for judder to occur. Using a dynamic model of the clutch, Jarvis and Oldershaw [16] concluded that judder was a resonance of the system that was excited at the frequency of slipping of the driven plate. Rabeih and Crolla [17, 18] developed a mathematical model including torsional vibrations of the driveline, vehicle body fore-aft vibrations and vertical vehicle vibrations and concluded that high values of system damping tend to discourage self-excited vibrations and that a decreasing gradient of friction causes system instability. Centea [19] describes a multiple degrees of freedom non-linear dynamic model of a diesel engine light truck clutch system that incorporates the non-linear friction characteristics of the clutch lining and engine torque characteristics. The numerical investigations reported in [19] were instigated by the Ford Motor Company whose extensive on-vehicle observations have shown that judder is a complex phenomenon affected by the gradient of the $\mu-v$ characteristics, as also observed in references [12] to [14], [17] and [18]. However, these observations show that although these characteristics play a significant role in judder, they are not a necessary condition for judder to occur, as also observed in references [4] and [15]. In practice, judder has been observed even with a positive gradient of $\mu - v$ characteristics, depending on the manner in which the

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clutch is engaged by the driver and the associated loss of clamp load. Therefore, it is clear that, to study the clutch judder problem, a multibody mechanism model is required in order to incorporate both the clutch pedal effort and the generated clamp load, as well as the transmission route for the clamp load to the pressure plate during the take-up process and in the presence of stick-slip oscillations at the friction material interface. Such a detailed model, not hitherto reported in the literature, is necessary in order to be able to compare on-vehicle observations with simulation results.

This paper reports on some of the findings in reference [19] and introduces driver behaviour in the speed of clutch actuation and its effect on the propensity to judder. A simple analytic model is also presented which is used to explain the validity of the simulation results for both the $\mu-v$ characteristics and the loss of clamp load.

2 TORSIONAL VIBRATIONS OF CLUTCH

The energy necessary for the motion of a vehicle is transmitted by the engine to the wheels through the flywheel, clutch and the driveline. The clutch takes the energy from the flywheel and transmits it to the driveline. During the engagement process, on the friction surfaces of the clutch the friction torque acts as an engaging force for the driveline. A part of the energy transmitted through the driveline is transformed into other forms of energy by positive damping effects. If for some reason the damping becomes negative, a part of the energy transmitted by the clutch could induce self-excited torsional vibrations of the driveline, contributing to judder.

In the Coulomb friction region, the friction torque, $M_{\rm f}$, can be defined as

$$M_{\rm f} = 2F_{\rm f} R = 2 \ \mu F_{\rm n} R \tag{1}$$

where μ is the coefficient of friction, F_n is the clamp load (normal force acting on the friction surfaces) and *R* is the mean radius of the friction surface, defined by Wilson [20] and by Herscovici [10] as

$$R = \frac{2}{3} \frac{R_{\rm e}^3 - R_{\rm i}^3}{R_{\rm e}^2 - R_{\rm i}^2}$$
(2)

Equation (1) shows that the friction torque $M_{\rm f}$ depends on the coefficient of friction μ , the clamp load $F_{\rm n}$ and the mean radius of the friction surface R. The damping coefficient of the driveline can become negative only if the friction torque has a variation caused by changes in μ , $F_{\rm n}$ or R. For a constant mean friction radius, the torsional vibrations of the driveline can be caused by a loss of clamp load or by variations in the interface coefficient of friction. For a constant clamp load, a cause of variation for the friction torque $M_{\rm f}$ is the change in the value of the coefficient of friction during the engagement process.

Clutch engagement occurs gradually, bringing the driveline (through the friction disc) and the crankshaft (through the flywheel and the pressure plate) to the same rotational speed. During engagement, the relative angular velocity of the discs diminishes. It is therefore important to study the variation in the coefficient of friction μ with the relative angular velocity of the clutch discs, ω , by finding the variation in $d\mu/d\omega$ during the development of the friction torque $M_{\rm f}$.

The gradient of the friction torque against the relative angular velocity $dM_{\rm f}/d\omega$ can be obtained using equation (1), assuming that the clamp load $F_{\rm n}$ is independent of the slip speed:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}M_{\mathrm{f}}}{\mathrm{d}\omega} = \frac{\mathrm{d}(2\mu F_{\mathrm{n}}R)}{\mathrm{d}\omega} = 2F_{\mathrm{n}}R\frac{\mathrm{d}\mu}{\mathrm{d}\omega} \tag{3}$$

where $M_{\rm f}$ is the friction torque, ω is the relative rotational speed, μ is the coefficient of friction, $F_{\rm n}$ is the clamp load and R is the mean friction radius. For a constant mean friction radius R, the gradient of the coefficient of friction against relative rotational velocity $d\mu/d\omega$ can be expressed through the variation in the gradient of the coefficient of friction with slip speed $d\mu/dv$:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\mu}{\mathrm{d}\omega} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\mu}{\mathrm{d}v}\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}\omega} = \frac{\mathrm{d}\mu}{\mathrm{d}v}R\tag{4}$$

Using equations (3) and (4), the variation in the friction torque against the relative angular velocity $dM_f/d\omega$ can be obtained:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}M_{\mathrm{f}}}{\mathrm{d}\omega} = 2F_{\mathrm{n}}R\frac{\mathrm{d}\mu}{\mathrm{d}\omega} = 2F_{\mathrm{n}}R^{2}\frac{\mathrm{d}\mu}{\mathrm{d}v} \tag{5}$$

where M_f is the friction torque, ω is the relative rotational speed, v is the relative linear velocity at the mean friction radius R, μ is the coefficient of friction and F_n is the clamp load. Equation (5) shows the variation in the friction torque during the engagement process (after the moment when the clamp load reaches a constant value). This can be studied by means of the gradient of the coefficient of friction with slip speed. According to Kani *et al.* [12] the general equation of motion of the vehicle during clutch slipping is

$$m\ddot{x} + \left[c + \frac{\mathrm{d}F_{\mathrm{f}}(v)}{\mathrm{d}v}\right]\dot{x} + kx = 0 \tag{6}$$

where *m* is the vehicle mass, *c* is the damping coefficient of the vehicle, *k* is the total stiffness, *v* is the relative speed and $F_{\rm f}(v)$ is the friction force that depends on the slip velocity. The term $dF_{\rm f}(v)/dv$ represents the damping created by the variation in the coefficient of friction μ with relative velocity *v* between the clutch facings. The friction force $F_{\rm f}$ depends on the value of the coefficient of friction μ and also on the clamp load $F_{\rm n}$:

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$$F_{\rm f} = \mu F_{\rm n} \tag{7}$$

Assuming that the clamp load F_n is constant, the variation in the friction force F_f with the slip speed v becomes

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}F_{\mathrm{f}}}{\mathrm{d}v} = \frac{\mathrm{d}(\mu F_{\mathrm{n}})}{\mathrm{d}v} = F_{\mathrm{n}} \frac{\mathrm{d}\mu}{\mathrm{d}v} \tag{8}$$

The free vibrations of a damped system can be studied using Newton's law, which yields the equation of motion:

$$m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = 0 \tag{9}$$

where *m* is the mass, \ddot{x} is the acceleration, *c* is the viscous damping coefficient, \dot{x} is the velocity, *k* is the system stiffness and *x* is the mass displacement due to spring deflection. The solution of equation (9) can be found assuming that it is in the form

$$x(t) = C e^{st} \tag{10}$$

where C is a constant, s is an exponential coefficient and t is time. Substitution of equation (10) in equation (9) gives the characteristic equation

$$ms^2 + cs + k = 0 \tag{11}$$

The solution to equation (11) is provided by

$$s = -\frac{c}{2m} \pm \sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{c}{2m}\right)^2 - \frac{k}{m}\right]}$$
(12)

Substitution of equation (12) in equation (10) gives two solutions. The general solution of equation (9) is obtained by superposition of these two solutions:

$$x(t) = C_1 \exp\left\{-\frac{c}{2m} + \sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{c}{2m}\right)^2 - \frac{k}{m}\right]}\right\} + C_2 \exp\left\{-\frac{c}{2m} - \sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{c}{2m}\right)^2 - \frac{k}{m}\right]}\right\}$$
(13)

where C_1 and C_2 are constants that can be determined from the initial conditions of system vibrations.

Using equation (8), the solution to equation (6) is in the form given by equation (13):

$$x(t) = C_{1} \exp \left\{ -\frac{c + F_{n} d\mu/dv}{2m} + \sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{c + F_{n} d\mu/dv}{2m} \right)^{2} - \frac{k}{m} \right]} \right\} + C_{2} \exp \left\{ -\frac{c + F_{n} d\mu/dv}{2m} - \sqrt{\left[\left(\frac{c + F_{n} d\mu/dv}{2m} \right)^{2} - \frac{k}{m} \right]} \right\}$$
(14)

The solution should be considered in the case of positive and negative damping. If the damping is positive, then

$$c + F_{\rm n} \frac{\mathrm{d}\mu}{\mathrm{d}v} > 0 \tag{15}$$

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The solution form given by equation (14) contains negative exponents. Thus, the displacement history forms an oscillatory decay and converges to a stable cycle for all the gradients of the coefficient of friction with slip speed. If the damping is negative, then

$$c + F_{\rm n} \frac{\mathrm{d}\mu}{\mathrm{d}v} < 0 \tag{16}$$

Solution bifurcation results depend on the sign of the 'quantity' under the radical in equation (14):

1. If this 'quantity' is positive or equals zero, then

$$\left(c + F_{\rm n} \frac{\mathrm{d}\mu}{\mathrm{d}v}\right)^2 \ge \frac{k}{m} \tag{17}$$

The exponents in equation (17) are positive and the solution indicates a diverging motion, leading to system instability.

2. If the 'quantity' is negative, then

$$\left(c + F_{\rm n} \frac{\mathrm{d}\mu}{\mathrm{d}v}\right)^2 < \frac{k}{m} \tag{18}$$

The exponents in equation (18) are complex conjugates and it can be proved that the solution of the equation of motion includes a diverging oscillatory solution and hence an unstable system can emerge. The solution of the equation of motion applied to the driveline indicates that, if the gradient of the coefficient of friction with slip speed is positive, the damping of the driveline and friction disc system as defined in equation (16) is positive and the system is stable. No self-excited oscillations will occur. Thus, no judder will emerge.

If the gradient of the coefficient of friction with slip speed is negative, the damping of the driveline defined by equation (17) can be positive or negative. If

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\mu}{\mathrm{d}v} \ge \frac{-c}{F_{\mathrm{n}}} \tag{19}$$

then the damping is positive and the system is stable. If

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\mu}{\mathrm{d}v} < \frac{-c}{F_{\mathrm{n}}} \tag{20}$$

then the damping coefficient of the driveline becomes negative and the vibration system becomes unstable. The system will be self-excited, probably inducing judder. The results obtained experimentally by Kani *et al.* [12], Maucher [13] and Drexl [14] demonstrate that the conclusions obtained from relationships (14) and (15) are correct, showing that, for negative values of the gradient of the coefficient of friction with slip speed, when a certain value is reached the vehicle is more prone to judder.

The value of the damping coefficient for the vehicle [c] in equation (20)] is quite difficult if not impossible to

obtain. Therefore, it is practically impossible, using equation (20), to find the precise value of the critical damping coefficient or the value of the critical variation in the coefficient of friction with slip speed. However, using simulation techniques it can be shown that, starting from a certain value of the gradient of the coefficient of friction with relative velocity, the torsional vibrations of the driveline have a large enough amplitude to be felt in the passenger compartment as fore and aft vibrations of the entire vehicle.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE CLUTCH TYPE

The clutch studied is a light truck clutch mounted in the gearbox housing between the flywheel 2 and the input shaft 10, as shown in Fig. 1. The main parts of this clutch are situated between the flywheel and the diaphragm spring. The pressure plate 4 is mounted by the clutch manufacturer to the clutch cover 7 with straps 5. These straps keep the pressure plate and the clutch cover rotating with the same speed and also, through their longitudinal compliance, permit an axial displacement of the pressure plate against the cover. The friction disc 3 is free to float between the flywheel and the pressure plate through a hub splined to the input shaft of the gearbox. The friction disc is pressed between the pressure plate and the flywheel by the clamp force F_{n} , provided by the diaphragm spring 6. The clutch engagement is obtained through the application of the clamp force provided by the diaphragm spring when the clutch is mounted on to the flywheel.

In the disengagement process, the force applied by the driver to the pedal is transmitted through the pedal quadrant to one end of the cable. The other end of the



Fig. 1 Main parts of the clutch used for studying the judder phenomenon

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cable is mounted through a spherical type joint to the release lever 9. The motion of the cable is transferred to the release lever, which rotates and pushes the release bearing 8 against the diaphragm spring fingers. The diaphragm spring pivots on a fulcrum ring which is riveted on to the cover and the clamp force is subsequently reduced. The cushion spring and the straps pull back the pressure plate from the friction disc. The reducing friction torque permits a progressive braking of the torque transmitted by the engine through the flywheel to the driveline. The engagement process is similar to the disengagement process and occurs when the driver decreases the applied pedal force to zero.

4 CLUTCH JUDDER MODEL

The model of the clutch engagement, built in order to study the take-up judder problem, is a multibody nonlinear dynamic model. The parts incorporated in the model, according to the clutch components described in Section 3, are detailed in Table 1. The parts subjected to torsional motion are characterized by their inertial properties. The inertia of the differential has to be reduced to the input shaft of the gearbox according to a first gear ratio of 3.89 using the equation

$$J_{\rm red} = \frac{J}{i_{\rm gbx}^2} \tag{21}$$

where J is the inertia, $J_{\rm red}$ is the reduced inertia at the input shaft of the gearbox and $i_{\rm gbx}$ denotes the first gear ratio.

The inertias of the road wheel and of the vehicle are also reduced to the input shaft according to a first gear ratio $i_{\rm gbx}$ of 3.89 and a differential ratio $i_{\rm dif}$ of 4.11 using the equation

$$J_{\rm red} = \frac{J}{i_{\rm gbx}^2 i_{\rm dif}^2} \tag{22}$$

In multibody formulation, constraint functions have to be formulated in order to assemble the mechanism. For this purpose the constraint functions, in the form of joints and joint primitives, have to be chosen in a manner that restricts undesired motions. For the clutch and driveline system studied here and subjected to torsional vibrations in the engagement process, the constraints that have been chosen for the model are described in Table 2. Two motion constraints are specified in the dynamic model: the release motion of the pedal (the driver behaviour) and the rotation of the flywheel. The release motion is transmitted in the engagement process to the quadrant, cable, lever, release bearing, pressure plate and to the friction disc material (which in the model is attached to the pressure plate). It starts at the position where the pedal is totally depressed. The displacement of the pedal takes 5 s,

Number	Part name	Abbreviation	Mass (kg)	Inertia (kg m ²)	Ratio	Referred inertia (kg m²)
1	Crankshaft	crks	(10)*	1	1	1
2	Flywheel	flw	(14.5)	0.25	1	0.25
3	Cover	cvr	(1.6)	0.03	1	0.03
4	Pressure plate	prpl	(4.15)	0.04	1	0.04
5	Friction disc	fdsc	(1.45)	0.065	1	0.065
6	Hub	hub	(1)	0.00001	1	0.00001
7	Shaft	sft	(1.5)	0.0025	1	0.0025
8	Gearbox	gbx	(20)	0.002	1	0.002
9	Differential	dif	(20)	0.045	3.89	0.003
10	Wheels	whe	(10)	2	3.89×4.56	0.0064
11	Vehicle	vhc	(2900)	210	3.89×4.56	0.67
12	Housing	hsg	(10)		_	-
13	Sleeve	slv	(0.5)		-	-
14	Bearing	brg	0.2	-	-	-
15	Lever	lvr	1.5	-		-
16	Cable lvr	cbll	0.2		-	
17	Cable guide	gid	~0.1	-	-	-
18	Cable qua	cblq	~ 0.2	-		-
19	Quadrant	qua	~ 0.2	-	-	-
20	Pedal	pdl	~1.5		-	
21	Ground	gnd	-	_	-	_

Table 1 Inertial parts in the clutch multibody model

* The numbers in parenthesis provide representative values.

allowing a translational displacement of the pressure plate by 4.5 mm. The engagement starts only in the last 0.7 mm of the pressure plate travel, when the cushion spring is compressed and the induced clamp load (see Fig. 2a) produces the necessary friction torque. The speed of actuation has a profound effect on the history of the clamp load application and, as can be seen later on, can increase the propensity to judder, even with a desired positive slope for the $\mu-v$ characteristics. The model incorporates sources of compliance as well as forces and torques, as described in Table 3.

The characteristics of the springs mounted in the friction disc are usually provided by the clutch manufacturer. The characteristics show two levels of stiffness. In order to represent these, the model includes a frictional torque which is dependent on the relative angle θ between the friction disc and the hub and is defined as follows:

$M = -k_{1-} \theta_{-} - k_{2-} \theta$	if $\theta < -\theta_{-}$	
$M = -k_{1-} \theta$	if $-\theta < \theta < 0$	
$M = k_{1+} \theta$	$ \text{if } 0 < \theta < \theta_+ \\$	(23)
$M = k_{1+} \theta_{+} + k_{1+} \theta$	if $\theta > \theta_+$	

where M is the torque, k_{1-} is the stiffness of the torsional springs (situated between the friction disc and the hub) on the negative side of the characteristic curve when the angle varies between zero θ_{-} , k_{2-} is the torsional stiffness on the negative side of the characteristic when the angle is smaller than zero, k_{1+} and k_{2+} are the corresponding values on the positive side of the characteristic curve and θ_{-} and θ_{+} are the angles where the characteristics change. The values for all four

stiffnesses and both angles are defined as input values in the model. The characteristics obtained by running the model with the torque function described above is shown in Fig. 2b. The parts of the vehicle that have a torsional displacement are presented in Fig. 3.

The values for all of the stiffness components in the model are given in Table 3. The described model has seven degrees of freedom: the angular displacements of the flywheel, friction disc, hub, gearbox, differential,

 Table 2
 Constraints in the multibody model

NumberPart IPart JConstraint typeConstraint name1Housing 2FlywheelHousing Housing RevoluteFx_hsg_lvr rv_flw_hsg inpl_fdsc_flw2FlywheelHousing Housing Revoluterv_flw_hsg inpl_fdsc_flw3Friction discFlywheelInplane inpl_fdsc_flw4HubFriction discRevolute rv_hub_fdsc5HubShaft Housing Revoluterv_sft_hsg7GearboxShaft Revoluterv_gbx_sft8Differential GearboxGearbox Revoluterv_whe_dif9WheelsDifferential Revoluterv_whe_dif10VehicleWheels Revoluterv_whe_dif11CoverFlywheelFix rt_string12Pressure plate BearingCoupler Couplercou_brg_prp13Pressure plate BearingSleeve HousingTranslational rt_brg_slv14Bearing Cable lvr LeverLever Cylindrical Cylindricalcy_lr_hsg16Bearing Cable lvr Cable guide LowerCable guide Housing Sphericalcou_cbl_gid spherical20Cable glid Cable pdl Cable pdlGround Ground Rack-pin rp_cblp_qua gd_hsgcou_cbl_gid rd_ang21Cable pdl GroundGround Revoluterv_pdl_gnd rd_gnd22Cable pdl GroundGround Revoluterv_pdl_gnd23Cable pdl GroundGround Revoluterv_pdl_gnd <tr< th=""><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th></tr<>					
1HousingGroundFix $fx _hsg_lvr$ 2FlywheelHousingRevolute rv_flw_hsg 3Friction discFlywheelInplaneinpl_fdsc_flw4HubFriction discRevolute rv_hub_fdsc 5HubShaftTranslational tr_hub_sft 6ShaftHousingRevolute rv_gbx_sft 7GearboxShaftRevolute rv_gbx_sft 9WheelsDifferentialGearboxRevolute $rv_y_dt_gbx$ 9WheelsDifferentialRevolute $rv_y_dt_gbx$ 9WheelsDifferentialRevolute rv_dt_gbx 10VehicleWheelsRevolute rv_dt_gbx 11CoverFlywheelFix fx_cvr_flw 12Pressure plateCoverTranslational $tr_prg_prp]$ 13Pressure plateBearingCouplercou_brg_prp]14BearingSleeveTranslational tr_brg_slv 15SleeveHousingFix fx_slv_hsg 16BearingLeverCylindrical $cy_cbl_l_lvr$ 17LeverHousingSpherical sp_gd_hsg 20Cable lvrCable guideTranslational tr_cbl_ggld 21Cable pdlGroundTranslational $tr_cbl_ggld_hsg$ 22Cable pdlQuadrantReck=pin rp_cbl_qua 23Cable pdlGroundRevolute rv_pdl_gnd <t< th=""><th>Number</th><th>Part I</th><th>Part J</th><th>Constraint type</th><th>Constraint name</th></t<>	Number	Part I	Part J	Constraint type	Constraint name
1 Housing Ground Fix fx_nsg_lvr 2 Flywheel Housing Revolute rv_flw_hsg 3 Friction disc Flywheel Inplane inpl_fdsc_flw 4 Hub Friction disc Revolute rv_hub_fdsc 5 Hub Shaft Translational tr_hub_sft 6 Shaft Housing Revolute rv_stf_hsg 7 Gearbox Shaft Revolute rv_gbx_sft 8 Differential Gearbox Revolute rv_whe_dif 9 Wheels Differential Revolute rv_whe_dif 10 Vehicle Wheels Revolute rv_whe_dif 11 Cover Flywheel Fix fx_cvr_flw 12 Pressure plate Bearing Coupler cou_brg_prp1 13 Pressure plate Bearing Coupler cov_v_brg_lvr 14 Bearing Lever Cylindrical cy_lv_hsg 15 Sleeve Housing Spherical sph_gid_hsg 16			<u> </u>		C 1 . 1
2 Flywheel Housing Revolute rv_Iw_Iw_Isg 3 Friction disc Flywheel Inplane inpl_fdsc_flw 4 Hub Friction disc Revolute rv_hub_fdsc 5 Hub Shaft Translational tr_hub_sft 6 Shaft Housing Revolute rv_sft_hsg 7 Gearbox Shaft Revolute rv_gbx_sft 8 Differential Gearbox Revolute rv_whe_dif 10 Vehicle Wheels Revolute rv_whe_dif 10 Vehicle Wheels Revolute rv_whe_dif 11 Cover Flywheel Fix fx_cvr_flw 12 Pressure plate Bearing Coupler cou_br_prpl 13 Pressure plate Bearing Coupler cov_br_gryprl 14 Bearing Lever Curve-curve cvv_brg_lvr 15 Sleeve Housing Spherical sph_yid_hsg 16 Bearing Lever Cylindrical cy_lvr_hsg	1	Housing	Ground	F1X	IX_nsg_ivr
3 Friction disc Flywheel Inplane inpl_dsc_lw 4 Hub Friction disc Revolute rv_hub_fdsc_ldsc 5 Hub Shaft Translational tr_hub_sft 6 Shaft Housing Revolute rv_sft_hsg 7 Gearbox Shaft Revolute rv_gbx_sft 8 Differential Gearbox Revolute rv_udig_gbx 9 Wheels Differential Revolute rv_whe_dif 10 Vehicle Wheels Revolute rv_whc_dif 11 Cover Flywheel Fix fx_cvr_flw 12 Pressure plate Cover Translational tr_prpl_cvr 13 Pressure plate Bearing Coupler cou_brg_prpl 14 Bearing Lever Curve-curve cvcv_brg_lvr 15 Sleeve Housing Cylindrical cy_lvr_hsg 16 Bearing Lever Cylindrical cy_lvr_hsg 17 Lever Housing Spherical sph_gid_hsg	2	Flywheel	Housing	Revolute	rv_nw_nsg
4 Hub Friction disc Revolute rv_nub_rdsc 5 Hub Shaft Translational tr_hub_sft 6 Shaft Housing Revolute rv_gbx_sft 7 Gearbox Shaft Revolute rv_gbx_sft 8 Differential Gearbox Revolute rv_ubc_sft_hsg 9 Wheels Differential Revolute rv_whe_dif 10 Vehicle Wheels Revolute rv_whe_dif 11 Cover Flywheel Fix fx_cvr_flw 12 Pressure plate Cover Translational tr_prpl_cvr 13 Pressure plate Bearing Coupler cou_brg_prpl 14 Bearing Sleeve Translational tr_brg_slv 15 Sleeve Housing Fix fx_slv_hsg 16 Bearing Lever Cylindrical cy_lor_lsg 17 Lever Housing Spherical sph_gid_hsg 20 Cable lvr Cable guide Translational tr_cbll_gid 21	3	Friction disc	Flywheel	Inplane	inpl_fase_fiw
5HubShaftTranslationaltr_hub_stt6ShaftHousingRevoluterv_sft_hsg7GearboxShaftRevoluterv_gbx_sft8DifferentialGearboxRevoluterv_dif_gbx9WheelsDifferentialRevoluterv_whe_dif10VehicleWheelsRevoluterv_whe_dif11CoverFlywheelFixfx_cvr_flw12Pressure plateCoverTranslationaltr_prpl_cvr13Pressure plateBearingCouplercou_brg_prpl14BearingSleeveTranslationaltr_brg_slv15SleeveHousingFixfx_slv_hsg16BearingLeverCurve-curvecvcv_brg_lvr17LeverHousingCylindricalcy_cbll_lvr18Cable lvrLeverCylindricalcy_cbll_lvgid_hsg20Cable guideHousingSphericalsph_gid_hsg21Cable pdlGroundTranslationaltr_cbll_gid22Cable pdlGroundTranslationaltr_cbll_gnd23Cable pdlGroundRevoluterv_pdl_gnd24QuadrantPedalFixfx_qua_pdl25PedalGroundRevoluterv_pdl_gnd26CrankshaftFlywheelFixfx_crks_flw27MotionPedalGroundmo_pdl_gnd	4	Hub	Friction disc	Revolute	rv_hub_idsc
6 Shaft Housing Revolute rv_stt_hsg 7 Gearbox Shaft Revolute rv_gbx_sft 8 Differential Gearbox Revolute rv_dif_gbx_sft 9 Wheels Differential Revolute rv_whe_dif 10 Vehicle Wheels Revolute rv_whe_dif 11 Cover Flywheel Fix fx_cvr_flw 12 Pressure plate Bearing Coupler cou_brg_prpl 13 Pressure plate Bearing Coupler cou_brg_prpl 14 Bearing Sleeve Translational tr_brg_slv 15 Sleeve Housing Fix fx_slv_hsg 16 Bearing Lever Cylindrical cy_lvr_hsg 17 Lever Housing Spherical sph_gid_hsg 18 Cable lvr Cable guide Translational tr_cbll_gid 20 Cable pdl Ground Translational tr_cbll_gid_hsg 21 Cable pdl Ground Translational tr_cbll_gnd </td <td>5</td> <td>Hub</td> <td>Shaft</td> <td>Translational</td> <td>tr_hub_sft</td>	5	Hub	Shaft	Translational	tr_hub_sft
7 Gearbox Shaft Revolute rv_gbx_sit 8 Differential Gearbox Revolute rv_dif_gbx 9 Wheels Differential Revolute rv_dif_gbx 9 Wheels Differential Revolute rv_whe_dif 10 Vehicle Wheels Revolute rv_whe_dif 11 Cover Flywheel Fix fx_cvr_flw 12 Pressure plate Bearing Coupler cou_brg_prpl 13 Pressure plate Bearing Coupler cou_brg_prpl 14 Bearing Sleeve Translational tr_brg_slv 15 Sleeve Housing Fix fx_slv_hsg 16 Bearing Lever Cylindrical cy_lvr_hsg 18 Cable lvr Lever Cylindrical cy_lvr_hsg 19 Cable lvr Cable guide Translational tr_cbll_gid_hsg 20 Cable pdl Ground Translational tr_cbl_p_qua 21 Cable pdl Ground Translational tr_cbl_p_gnd	6	Shaft	Housing	Revolute	rv_sit_hsg
8Differential GearboxRevolute rv_dt_gbx 9WheelsDifferentialRevolute rv_whe_dif 10VehicleWheelsRevolute rv_whe_dif 10VehicleWheelsRevolute rv_whe_dif 11CoverFlywheelFix fx_cvr_flw 12Pressure plateCoverTranslational tr_prpl_cvr 13Pressure plateBearingCouplercou_brg_prpl14BearingSleeveTranslational tr_brg_slv 15SleeveHousingFix fx_slv_hsg 16BearingLeverCurve-curvecvcv_lsrg_lvr17LeverHousingCylindricalcy_lvr_hsg18Cable lvrLeverCylindricalcy_cbll_lvr19Cable lvrCable guideTranslationaltr_cbl_gid20Cable guideHousingSphericalsph_gid_hsg21Cable pdlGroundTranslationaltr_cblp_gud22Cable pdlQuadrantReck=pin rp_cblp_qua 23Cable pdlQuadrantRecvolute rv_pdl_gnd 24QuadrantPedalFix fx_qua_pdl 25PedalGroundRevolute rv_dl_gnd 26CrankshaftFlywheelFix fx_crks_flw 27MotionPedalGroundmo_dl_gnd	7	Gearbox	Shaft	Revolute	rv_gbx_sft
9WheelsDifferentialRevolute rv_whe_dif 10VehicleWheelsRevolute rv_whe_dif 11CoverFlywheelFix fx_cvr_flw 12Pressure plateCoverTranslational tr_prpl_cvr 13Pressure plateBearingCoupler cou_brg_prpl 14BearingSleeveTranslational tr_brg_slv 15SleeveHousingFix fx_slv_hsg 16BearingLeverCurve-curve cvc_bll_clvr 17LeverHousingCylindrical cy_bll_lvr 18Cable lvrLeverCylindrical sp_bgid_hsg 20Cable guideHousingSpherical sph_gid_hsg 21Cable pdlGroundTranslational tr_cbll_gid 23Cable pdlQuadrantRack-pin rp_cblp_qua 24QuadrantPedalFix fx_qua_pdl 25PedalGroundRevolute rv_pdl_gnd 26CrankshaftFlywheelFix fx_crks_flw 27MotionPedalGroundGroundmo_pdl_gnd	8	Differential	Gearbox	Revolute	rv_dif_gbx
10VehicleWheelsRevolute rv_vhc_whe 11CoverFlywheelFix fx_cvr_flw 12Pressure plateCoverTranslational tr_prpl_cvr 13Pressure plateBearingCouplercou_brg_prpl14BearingSleeveTranslational tr_brg_slv 15SleeveHousingFix fx_slv_hsg 16BearingLeverCurve_curve $cvcv_brg_prpl$ 17LeverHousingCylindrical cy_cbll_lvr 18Cable lvrLeverCylindrical cy_cbll_gid 20Cable guideHousingSpherical sph_gid_hsg 21Cable pdlGroundTranslational tr_cblp_gnd 23Cable pdlQuadrantRack-pin rp_cblp_qua 24QuadrantPedalFix fx_qua_pdl 25PedalGroundRevolute rv_pdl_gnd 26CrankshaftFlywheelFix fx_crks_flw 27MotionPedalGroundmo_pdl_gnd	9	Wheels	Differential	Revolute	rv_whe_dif
11CoverFlywheelFixfx_cvr_flw12Pressure plateCoverTranslationaltr_prp_cvr13Pressure plateBearingCouplercou_brg_prpl14BearingSleeveTranslationaltr_brg_slv15SleeveHousingFixfx_slv_hsg16BearingLeverCurve-curvecvcv_brg_lvr17LeverHousingCylindricalcy_lvr_hsg18Cable lvrLeverCylindricalcy_cbll_lsg19Cable lvrCable guideTranslationaltr_cbll_gid20Cable pdlGroundTranslationaltr_cbll_gid_hsg21Cable pdlGroundTranslationaltr_cbl_gnd_gnd_hsg22Cable pdlGroundTranslationaltr_cbl_gnd23Cable pdlGroundRevoluterv_pdl_gnd24QuadrantPedalFixfx_cua_pdl25PedalGroundRevoluterv_pdl_gnd26CrankshaftFlywheelFixfx_crks_flw27MotionPedalGroundGroundmo_pdl_gnd	10	Vehicle	Wheels	Revolute	rv_vhc_whe
12 Pressure plate Cover Translational tr_prpl_cvr 13 Pressure plate Bearing Coupler cou_brg_prpl 14 Bearing Sleeve Translational tr_brg_slv 15 Sleeve Housing Fix fx_slv_hsg 16 Bearing Lever Curve-curve cvcv_brg_lvr 17 Lever Housing Cylindrical cy_lvr_hsg 18 Cable lvr Lever Cylindrical cy_cbl_lvr 19 Cable lvr Cable guide Translational tr_cbll_gid 20 Cable guide Housing Spherical sph_gid_hsg 21 Cable pdl Ground Translational tr_cblp_gnd 22 Cable pdl Ground Translational tr_cblp_gnd 23 Cable pdl Ground Rack-pin rp_cblp_qua 24 Quadrant Pedal Fix fx_qua_pdl 25 Pedal Ground Revolute rv_pdl_gnd 26 Crankshaft Flywheel Fix fx_crcks_flw	11	Cover	Flywheel	Fix	fx_cvr_flw
13Pressure plateBearingCoupler cou_brg_prpl 14BearingSleeveTranslational tr_brg_slv 15SleeveHousingFix tr_brg_slv 16BearingLeverCurve-curve $cvcv_brg_lvr$ 17LeverHousingCylindrical cy_lvr_hsg 18Cable lvrLeverCylindrical cy_cbll_lvr 19Cable lvrCable guideTranslational tr_cbll_gid 20Cable guideHousingSpherical sph_gid_hsg 21Cable pdlGroundTranslational tr_cblp_guad 22Cable pdlGroundTranslational tr_cblp_guad 23Cable pdlQuadrantRack-pin rp_cblp_quad 24QuadrantPedalFix fx_qua_pdl 25PedalGroundRevolute rv_pdl_gnd 26CrankshaftFlywheelFix fx_crks_flw 27MotionPedalGroundmo_pdl_gnd	12	Pressure plate	Cover	Translational	tr_prpl_cvr
14BearingSleeveTranslational tr_brg_slv 15SleeveHousingFix fx_slv_hsg 16BearingLeverCurve-curve cvc_brg_lvr 17LeverHousingCylindrical cy_lvr_hsg 18Cable lvrLeverCylindrical cy_cbll_lvr 19Cable lvrCable guideTranslational tr_cbll_gid 20Cable guideHousingSpherical sph_gid_hsg 21Cable pdlGroundTranslational tr_cblp_gnd 23Cable pdlQuadrantRack-pin rp_cblp_qua 24QuadrantPedalFix fx_cuta_pdl 25PedalGroundRevolute rv_pdl_gnd 26CrankshaftFlywheelFix fx_crts_flw 27MotionPedalGroundmo_pdl_gnd	13	Pressure plate	Bearing	Coupler	cou_brg_prpl
15 Sleeve Housing Fix fx_slv_hsg 16 Bearing Lever Curve-curve cvcv_brg_lvr 17 Lever Housing Cylindrical cy_lvr_hsg 17 Lever Housing Cylindrical cy_lvr_hsg 17 Lever Housing Cylindrical cy_lvr_hsg 18 Cable lvr Lever Cylindrical cy_cbll_lvr 19 Cable lvr Cable guide Translational tr_cbll_gid 20 Cable guide Housing Spherical sph_gid_hsg 21 Cable pdl Ground Translational tr_cbll_gnd 23 Cable pdl Quadrant Rack-pin rp_cblp_qua 24 Quadrant Pedal Fix fx_qua_pdl 25 Pedal Ground Revolute rv_pdl_gnd 26 Crankshaft Flywheel Fix fx_crks_ftw 27 Motion Pedal Ground mo_pdl_gnd	14	Bearing	Sleeve	Translational	tr_brg_slv
16BearingLeverCurve-curve $cvcv_brg_lvr$ 17LeverHousingCylindrical cy_lvr_hsg 18Cable lvrLeverCylindrical cy_cbl_lvr 19Cable lvrCable guideTranslational tr_cbll_gid 20Cable guideHousingSpherical sph_gid_hsg 21Cable pdlGroundTranslational $tr_cblp_gid_ggdd_hsg$ 23Cable pdlQuadrantRack-pin rp_cblp_qua 24QuadrantPedalFix fx_qua_pdl 25PedalGroundRevolute rv_pdl_gnd 26CrankshaftFlywheelFix fx_crks_flw 27MotionPedalGroundGround	15	Sleeve	Housing	Fix	fx_slv_hsg
17 Lever Housing Cylindrical cy_lvr_hsg 18 Cable lvr Lever Cylindrical cy_cbll_lvr 19 Cable lvr Cable guide Translational tr_cbll_gid 20 Cable guide Housing Spherical sph_gid_hsg 21 Cable pdl Ground Translational tr_cblp_gnd 22 Cable pdl Ground Translational tr_cblp_gnd 23 Cable pdl Quadrant Rack-pin rp_cblp_qua 24 Quadrant Pedal Fix fx_qua_pdl 25 Pedal Ground Revolute rv_pdl_gnd 26 Crankshaft Flywheel Fix fx_crks_flw 27 Motion Pedal Ground mo_pdl_gnd	16	Bearing	Lever	Curve-curve	cvcv_brg_lvr
18 Cable lvr Lever Cylindrical cy_cbll_lvr 19 Cable lvr Cable guide Translational tr_cbll_gid 20 Cable guide Housing Spherical sph_gid_hsg 21 Cable lvr Cable pdl Coupler cou_cbll_cblp 22 Cable pdl Ground Translational tr_cblp_gnd 23 Cable pdl Quadrant Rack-pin rp_cblp_qua 24 Quadrant Pedal Fix fx_qua_pdl 25 Pedal Ground Revolute rv_pdl_gnd 26 Crankshaft Flywheel Fix fx_crks_flw 27 Motion Pedal Ground mo_pdl_gnd	17	Lever	Housing	Cylindrical	cy_lvr_hsg
19 Cable lvr Cable guide Translational tr_cbll_gid 20 Cable guide Housing Spherical sph_gid_hsg 21 Cable lvr Cable pdl Coupler cou_cbll_cbp 22 Cable pdl Ground Translational tr_cblp_gnd 23 Cable pdl Quadrant Rack-pin rp_cblp_qua 24 Quadrant Pedal Fix fx_qua_pdl 25 Pedal Ground Revolute rv_pdl_gnd 26 Crankshaft Flywheel Fix fx_crtks_flw 27 Motion Pedal Ground mo_pdl_gnd	18	Cable lvr	Lever	Cylindrical	cy_cbll_lvr
20 Cable guide Housing Spherical sph_gid_hsg 21 Cable lvr Cable pdl Coupler cou_cbll_cbp 22 Cable pdl Ground Translational tr_cblp_gnd 23 Cable pdl Quadrant Rack-pin rp_cblp_qua 24 Quadrant Pedal Fix fx_qua_pdl 25 Pedal Ground Revolute rv_pdl_gnd 26 Crankshaft Flywheel Fix fx_crks_flw 27 Motion Pedal Ground mo_pdl_gnd	19	Cable lvr	Cable guide	Translational	tr_cbll_gid
21 Cable lvr Cable pdl Coupler cou_cbll_cblp 22 Cable pdl Ground Translational tr_cblp_gnd 23 Cable pdl Quadrant Rack-pin rp_cblp_qua 24 Quadrant Pedal Fix fx_qua_pdl 25 Pedal Ground Revolute rv_pdl_gnd 26 Crankshaft Flywheel Fix fx_crks_flw 27 Motion Pedal Ground mo_pdl_gnd	20	Cable guide	Housing	Spherical	sph_gid_hsg
22Cable pdlGroundTranslationaltr_cblp_gnd23Cable pdlQuadrantRack-pinrp_cblp_qua24QuadrantPedalFixfx_qua_pdl25PedalGroundRevoluterv_pdl_gnd26CrankshaftFlywheelFixfx_crks_flw27MotionPedalGroundmo_pdl_gnd	21	Cable lvr	Cable pdl	Coupler	cou_cbll_cblp
23Cable pdlQuadrantRack-pinrp_cblp_qua24QuadrantPedalFixfx_qua_pdl25PedalGroundRevoluterv_pdl_gnd26CrankshaftFlywheelFixfx_crks_flw27MotionPedalGroundmo_pdl_gnd	22	Cable pdl	Ground	Translational	tr_cblp_gnd
24QuadrantPedalFixfx_qua_pdl25PedalGroundRevoluterv_pdl_gnd26CrankshaftFlywheelFixfx_crks_flw27MotionPedalGroundmo_pdl_gnd	23	Cable pdl	Quadrant	Rack-pin	rp_cblp_qua
25PedalGroundRevoluterv_pdl_gnd26CrankshaftFlywheelFixfx_crks_flw27MotionPedalGroundmo_pdl_gnd	24	Quadrant	Pedal	Fix	fx_qua_pdl
26CrankshaftFlywheelFixfx_crks_flw27MotionPedalGroundmo_pdl_gnd	25	Pedal	Ground	Revolute	rv_pdl_gnd
27 Motion Pedal Ground mo_pdl_gnd	26	Crankshaft	Flywheel	Fix	fx_crks_flw
	27	Motion	Pedal	Ground	mo_pdl_gnd

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Fig. 2 (a) The clamp load-time history. (b) Characteristics of the torsional spring dampers in the model

Table 3 Forces and stiffnesses from the multibody dynamic model

Number	Part I	Part J	Stiffness type	Stiffness name	Stiffness (N m/deg–N/mm)	Ratio	Referred stiffness (N m/deg-N/mm)
1	Hub	Friction disc	Torsional	k tors damp	Equation (23)	1	Equation (23)
2	Gearbox	Shaft	Torsional	k gearbox	150	1	0.150
3	Differential	Gearbox	Torsional	k driveshaft	43.5	3.89	140
4	Wheels	Differential	Torsional	k halfshafts	270	3.89×4.56	0.868
5	Vehicle	Wheels	Torsional	k tyres	700	3.89×4.56	2,222
6	Pressure plate	Friction disc	Transl.	k cushion	Non-linear		_
7	Pressure plate	Cover	Transl.	k straps	50		_
8	Pressure plate	Cover	Transl.	k diaphragm	Non-linear		_
9	Bearing	Cover	Transl.	k fingers	Non-linear	_	_
10	Cover	Housing	Transl.	k_cover	32 000	-	-

wheels and the fore-aft motion of the vehicle (see Fig. 4). The crankshaft, clutch cover and pressure plate have the same displacements as the flywheel. The transla-

tional displacement of the actuation route formed by the pedal, quadrant, cable, lever, bearing and pressure plate is not an independent motion because it is governed

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Fig. 3 Parts of the vehicle modelled for studying the torsional vibrations

by the actuation motion defined in Table 2 at position 27. This actuation motion is governed by the driver behaviour during the clutch engagement process.

5 SIMULATIONS RESULTS

The importance of the variation in the interface coefficient of friction with slip speed upon the propensity to judder in automotive clutches has been experimentally established and reported in references [12] to [14]. The analytical model presented in Section 2 indicates that when the variation in the friction coefficient with slip speed becomes negative the vibration system becomes self-excited, probably inducing judder [see equation (15)]. The non-linear multibody model is therefore employed to verify the behaviour of various measured friction material characteristics in the occurrence of judder, in conjunction with driver behaviour during the engagement process. Practical positive and negative gradients of the coefficient of friction with slip speed, obtained through experimental measurements, are considered.

A simulation run of the clutch judder model has been made for a period of 6 s, with 1024 integration time steps. This sample size (i.e. 1024) together with the simulation run time enables a frequency spectrum of response up to and including a highest frequency contribution of 83.5 Hz to be obtained. This frequency range is sufficient for the investigation of judder. However, the sample size may be altered to include a larger number of steps, thereby capturing an even larger bandwidth of frequencies.

Figure 5a shows the angular velocity of the flywheel and the friction disc during the engagement process. The

results indicate a decreasing value for the angular velocity of the flywheel and a corresponding rise in the angular velocity of the friction disc until the two members move in concert with the same angular velocity. The portion of the response prior to the stick region of the friction torque characteristics indicates fluctuations or judder of the driven inertia's angular velocity (i.e. from the friction disc to the vehicle inertia in Fig. 5a). The amplitude of oscillations in this take-up region are governed by the damping characteristics at the friction material interface and the clutch pedal effort, determining the corresponding clamp load history. The required value should include the damping characteristics of all the inertial members of the drivetrain. The amplitude of oscillations is therefore larger than would otherwise be expected (since not all damping characteristics of the drivetrain system are included in the model). However, drivetrain inertia components are usually quite low, thus not significantly affecting the frequency response characteristics of the model but affecting the amplitude of oscillations owing to a gradual logarithmic decrement effect.

Maucher [13] has measured a negative gradient of the coefficient of friction $d\mu/dv$ of -0.0075 s/m. The dependence of the coefficient of friction on slip speed is shown to be

$$\mu = -0.0075v + 0.43 \tag{24}$$

where μ is the coefficient of friction and v is the slip speed (m/s).

In order to ascertain the influence of the friction interface on the amplitude of torsional vibrations during the engagement process, eleven analyses have been carried out. The gradients of the coefficient of friction with slip speed that are used in the simulations have been chosen around the value found by Maucher. Therefore, a constant coefficient of friction of 0.43 is considered, as well as positive and negative values of $d\mu/dv$ of 0.004, 0.008, 0.012 and 0.016 s/m.

Figure 5a shows the results of the analysis carried out using a constant value of 0.43 for the coefficient of friction. There are some torsional vibrations of the driveline at a frequency of around 7 Hz (this also being the same frequency obtained experimentally for the modelled 'judder vehicle'). This value can easily be deduced from the time response history of oscillations. Figure 5b shows the results obtained using an increasing slope for of the coefficient of friction with slip speed of 0.004 s/m. The take-up oscillations in the engagement



Fig. 4 Clutch model for torsional vibrations



Fig. 5 (continued over)

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Fig. 5 Engagement process for a material (a) with a constant coefficient of friction of 0.43 and with a coefficient of friction with a positive gradient of (b) 0.004, (c) 0.008, (d) 0.012 and (e) 0.016 s/m

process are still there, but the amplitude is smaller than the case for constant μ (see Fig. 5a) occurring at the same frequency. Obviously a positive gradient of μ produces a damping effect. Therefore, the propensity to judder is diminished. However, it should be noted that a positive gradient for the coefficient of friction with slip speed is not the only condition required to alleviate the clutch judder problem. It should be noted that the overall drivetrain damping and the driver clutch actuation behaviour also play important roles.

The simulations obtained for higher positive gradients of the coefficient of friction [0.008 s/m (see Fig. 5c) and 0.012 s/m (see Fig. 5d)] do not exhibit any significant improvement when compared with a positive gradient of 0.004 s/m (see Fig. 5b). However, the results for the highest positive gradient exhibit a deviation from this trend. At first glance this deviation may be regarded as anomalous. However, it should be noted that the propensity to judder is also directly affected by the driver clutch actuation effort, affecting the clamp load application history. This can be seen by referring to equation (19), where with a certain combination of actuation speed and drivetrain damping (the latter affected by the friction characteristics) the slope $d\mu/dv$ can become less than the ratio $-c/F_n$ as F_n is reduced with hasty driver behaviour. This is best illustrated by comparison of results for various driver actuation speeds, which are described later on. This trend demonstrates that positive gradients of the coefficient of friction reduce the torsional oscillations of the driveline during the engagement process. These findings are in agreement with equation (15) obtained analytically in Section 2. However, it should be noted that a positive gradient for the $\mu-v$ characteristics is not the only condition guarding against the propensity to judder, as described below.

Figure 6a shows the numerical output using the negative gradient $d\mu/dv = -0.004$ s/m. The amplitudes of oscillations are considerably larger than those for the



Fig. 6 (continued over)

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Fig. 6 Engagement process for a material with a coefficient of friction with a negative gradient of (a) -0.004, (b) -0.008, (c) -0.012 and (d) -0.016 s/m

case of a constant coefficient of friction (see Fig. 5a), indicating a strong tendency to judder. The oscillations that occur in the engagement process can be seen in any part of the driveline modelled. The vehicle undergoes torsional oscillation at tyre contact patches at the same frequency of 7 Hz. These vibrations will also be felt by the driver and physically occur under judder conditions.

The simulations obtained for negative gradients of the coefficient of friction [-0.008 s/m (see Fig. 6b),-0.012 s/m (see Fig. 6c) and -0.016 s/m (see Fig. 6d)]show that the amplitude of the torsional vibrations of the driveline occur around 7 Hz during the engagement process and increase with larger negative values of the gradient of the coefficient of friction with slip speed. These findings are in agreement with equation (20) obtained analytically in Section 2.

Clutch judder is also considered to be dependent upon the manner in which the clutch is actuated. In order to see the response of the multibody model in respect of different clutch actuations, two analyses have been carried out. In one, the actuation speed of the clutch pedal is halved. The simulation results for a positive gradient of the coefficient of friction (see Fig. 7a) show that the amplitude of the take-up torsional oscillations has a much lower value than for the case of the higher actuation speed (see Fig. 5e). Similar results are also obtained in the case of a negative gradient of the coefficient of friction (see Fig. 7b), when compared with the results obtained for the same gradient but with the normal clutch actuation speed. However, even if in both cases the amplitude of torsional vibration is found to be lower, the simulations show that in the case of positive gradients the amplitude of oscillations is quite low and is unlikely to be transmitted through the drivetrain and therefore will not induce judder. Now, referring back to the argument that a positive gradient

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of the coefficient of friction is one, but not the only condition for the diminution of judder, one can observe that the results for the highest value of $d\mu/dv$, which can be regarded as anomalous by itself, are in fact indicative of the interactive nature of the driver behaviour and the friction interface conditions. These findings are in keeping with the suggestions made in references [4] and [15] and with on-vehicle observations. Furthermore, it is commonly experienced by most drivers when the clutch is engaged in a hasty manner. A partial loss of clamp load can ensue under these conditions. The numerical results presented here conform well with a significant amount of on-vehicle tests, showing the influence of both friction lining material and driver behaviour upon judder on the basis of subjective ratings given by test drivers.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The current model indicates clutch take-up judder when the engaging inertias are slipping with respect to one another. Judder can be initiated by the friction material characteristics owing to an overall reduction in the driveline damping. This argument is corroborated by the fact that, in all simulations obtained numerically here and experimentally measured in tests at Ford, the response frequency is found to be 7 Hz.

The response frequency of 7 Hz is readily transmitted to the vehicle, as shown by the results of all the simulations, and is uncomfortably close to many other significant vehicle driveline frequencies such as that of tip-in and back-out at approximately 5-6 Hz and driveline shuffle at around 3-5 Hz. In a sister study carried out on driveline vibration for the same vehicle, a coupling action of axial and torsional modes was



Fig. 7 Low-speed engagement process for a material with a coefficient of friction with (a) a positive gradient and (b) a negative gradient

observed in the same low frequency range of 3-18 Hz, as reported by Rahnejat *et al.* [21].

The choice of the friction material can be quite significant in order to damp out the effect of clutch judder in as short a window of oscillations as possible. It shows that friction materials with a positive gradient of coefficient of friction with slip speed provide a better damping effect and little or no self-excited vibrations occur and that friction material characteristics with negative slopes increase the propensity to judder. The test procedure reported here can therefore be employed as a 'sign-off' quality test for the choice of friction materials.

The limitations of the multibody approach are threefold:

1. The development of a mechanism model has traditionally been a long process but can now be managed through a parameterization process, although this approach does not lend itself to the inclusion of non-linear functions such as splines describing the clamp load variation.

- 2. The computation time is necessarily long as small time steps are required to describe the sharp variations in some parameters of the model such as the sharp rise in the clamp load time history.
- 3. The problem can best be observed by the simulation of quite fast clutch actuation speeds which lead to integration problems with very small time steps required at the onset of stick-slip motion.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to express their gratitude for the financial support extended to this research project by the Ford Motor Company.

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Bijlage B

Compleet overzicht kandidaat systemen

	Schenck	MTS	MTS PM	Specs.
Inertia P $[kgm^2]$	0.11	0.15	0.15	0.08-0.2
Inertia S $[kgm^2]$	13.0	8.5	0.7	1.6-100
Max./overload koppel P $[Nm]$	379/474	191/287	330/425	300
Max./overload koppel S $[Nm]$	3100/3782	3185/4304	3001/4201	3500
Basis/max. snelheid P $[RPM]$	5540/9000	4500/8500	5060/7000	6500
Basis/max. snelheid S $[RPM]$	500/2500	555/2780	796/2000	2000-2200
Max./overload vermogen P $[kW]$	220/268	90/135	175/225	100-160
Max./overload vermogen S $[kW]$	160/195	185/250	250/350	100-160
Pricing			·····	
Dynamometer E	142.00		······································	
Dynamometer L	92.000			
Drives	151.000			
Control system	37.000			
Two support bases		28.790	28.790	
Subtotal	450.760	211.195	266.372	
Data acquisition	144.000	65.000	65.000	
Assembling, testing, commissio-	107.00	16.885	16.885	
ning, engineering, project mana-				
gement				
Transportation cost	2.500	1798	1798	
Documentation	3.000			
Training	9.000			
Operating place	25.000			
Grand Total	568.500	235.578	290.755	
Grand tot incl. options	712.500	300.578	355.755	

Tabel B.1: Complet overzicht kandidaat systemen

Bijlage C

Matlabfile

% File waarin de koppelkromme van de Dynas3 145 is opgeslagen + andere informatie over model

omega_d145 = 0:100*2*pi/60:10000*2*pi/60;

 $P_{145} = 308*4500*2*pi/60;$

 $moment_d145 = [308*ones(1,45), P_145./omega_d145(46:101)];$

%Koppelkromme van Dynas3 250 HT

omega_d250 = 0:100*2*pi/60:10000*2*pi/60;

P_250 = 718*3300*2*pi/60;

 $moment_d250 = [718*ones(1,33), P_250./omega_d145(34:101)];$

%Gegevens die opgeroepen worden in het simulink model

Rw = 0.307; %straal van het de wielen

J1 = 0.08;	%inertia motor
J2 = 0.08;	%inertia vliegwiel
J3 = 0.004;	%inertia koppelingsplaten
J4 = 0.03;	%inertia ingaande as + koppelingsdeksel
J5 = 0.01;	%inertia uitgaande as
J6 = 1.7;	%massatraagheid wielen
M1 = 1360;	%massa voertuig

K1 = 1100; %stijfheid veren koppelingsplaat D1 = 0; %demping in koppeling K2 = 6200; %stijfheid aandrijfas in [Nm/rad]

D2 = 0; %demping aandrijfas

%Vliegwiel: tussen de 0,1 en 0,2 kgm2 %Koppelingsschijf: tussen de 0,003 en 0,004 kgm2 %koppelingsdeksel: tussen de 0,03 en 0,04 kgm2 %Stijfheid veren: tussen de 15 en 20 Nm/°---> 1100 ligt tussen bijde in Tr = 55; %[Nm] rolling resistance torque

Bw = 5.36e4; %[N] tire-road slip coefficient

i = 0.072036; %mogelijke overbrenging

%Hieronder de ratio's van de 6 versnellingen van de MG TF120 Stepspeed i1_MG = 0.072036; i2_MG = 0.114492; i3_MG = 0.15486; i4_MG = 0.205842; i5_MG = 0.255432; i6_MG = 0.335994;

%Hieronder de ratio's van de Alpha Selespeed 1.6 i1_AS = 0.063; i2_AS = 0.110; i3_AS = 0.162; i4_AS = 0.213; i5_AS = 0.268;

Cw = 0.3;% de luchtweerstandscoefficientA = 2;% $[m^2]$ frontal arearho = 1.29;% $[kg/m^3]$ dichtheid lucht

%enkele parameters voor Pacejka model (The Magic Formula) B = 8; C = 1.65; D = 8000; D1 = 1.1;