

MagneRide Performance and Challenges

Vehicle Dynamics Expo 2008

06 May 2008

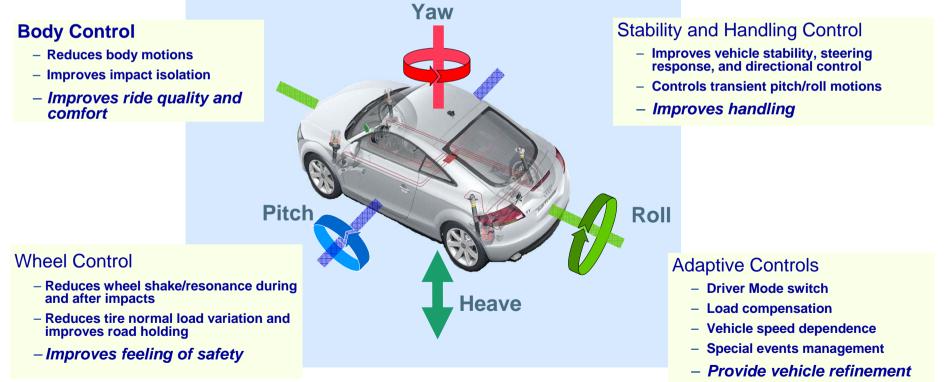


Delphi MagneRide System

MagneRide Advantages

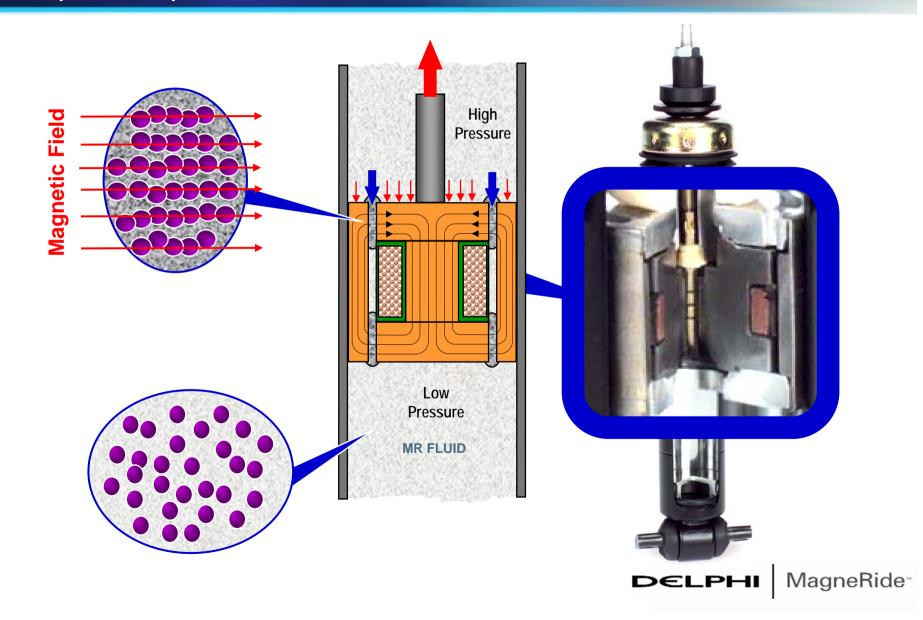
- Wide range between minimum and maximum forces
- · High authority at low piston velocities
- Fast and linear response to control input
- No moving parts





Delphi is a leader in Controlled Damping Systems Technology

MagneRide Piston Principle of Operation



Vehicle Performance

Vehicle test and configuration

Vehicle:

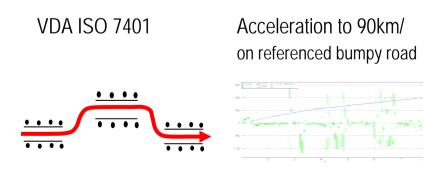
- Type: Large European Luxury Car
- Mass: **2100 kg** (distribution of 57% / 43%)
- Tyres: Bridgestone 255/45 ZR 18

Semi-active suspension systems compared:

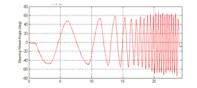
- <u>Reference car</u> : Production Semi-Active Suspension with levelling (Ref)
- <u>Delphi car</u> : MagneRide system with levelling (MR)

=> Suspension modes : Two, Soft and Hard for each vehicle

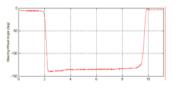
Vehicle Handling Tests:



Sweep ISO7401 Freq: 0. to 2.5 Hz



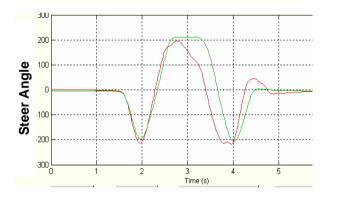
Step steer ISO 7401 80kph, 135°, >500°/s

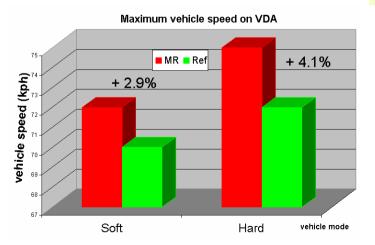


Vehicle Performance Handling

The global handling is improved on the MagneRide car

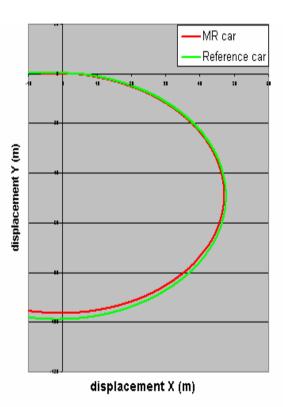
VDA





- Vehicle is more agile thanks to the better turn-in and stability
- The trajectory is shorter

Step steer at 80km/h, 135°

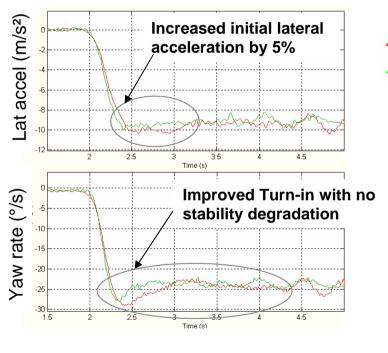


Vehicle Performance Transient cornering

MagneRide improves Turn-in and Stability

MR car

Reference car



Time analysis



0.05 0.045 0.0 Gain 0.03 ОЛ 0.02 Roll 0.0 D.01 0.01 0.005 L 0.5 Frequency (Hz) Reduced dynamic roll and roll rate Gain Rate Roll 0.5 1.5 2.5 Frequency (Hz) Improved dynamic body control

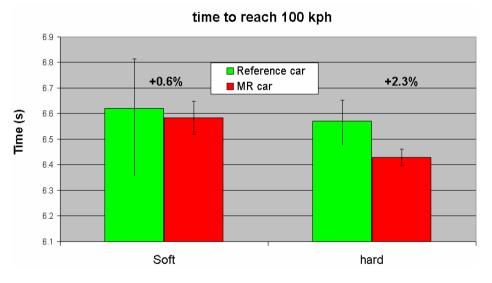
Frequency analysis

Better stability and safety feeling

Vehicle Performance Grip

MagneRide improves wheel control; reduces normal force variation and wheel lift-off

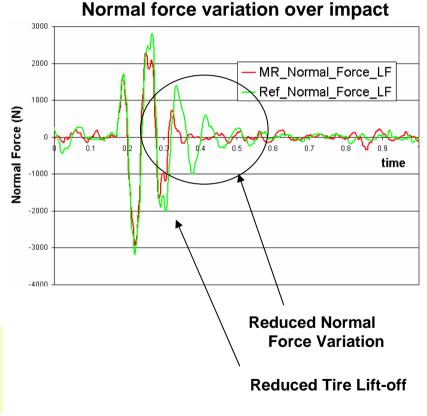
Acceleration on bumpy road

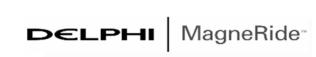


• Tire grip is improved with less variation

Improved power hop and vibration

• Better repeatability





Ride & Comfort Objective Evaluation

Primary ride adjustability

- 0-3Hz frequency band body control and vehicle dynamics

Secondary ride optimization

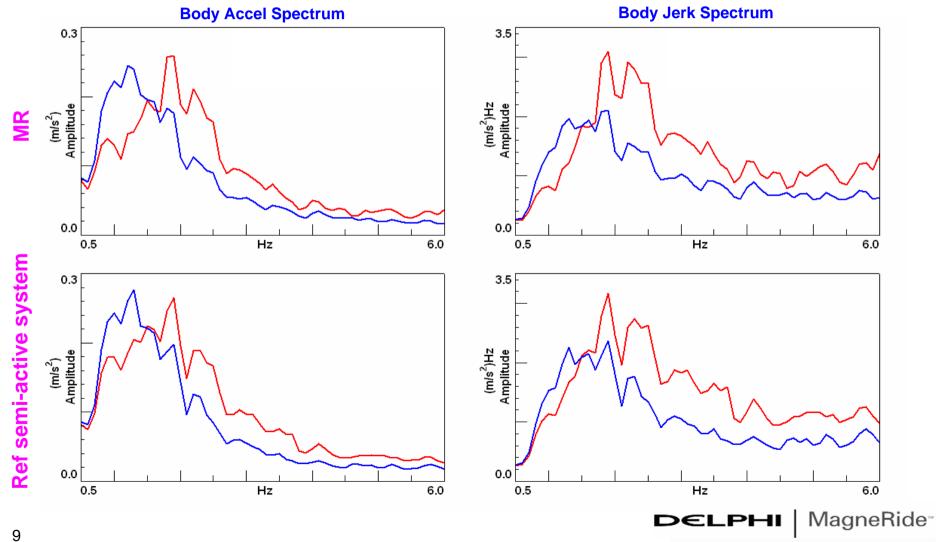
- Shake (3-8Hz)
- Unsprung mass (8-40Hz)
- Impact harshness (20-70Hz)
- structurally transmissible road noise (50-250Hz)

Wheel input

- Strong vertical road input, body control: 75km/h
- Moderate wheel inputs: 25km/h

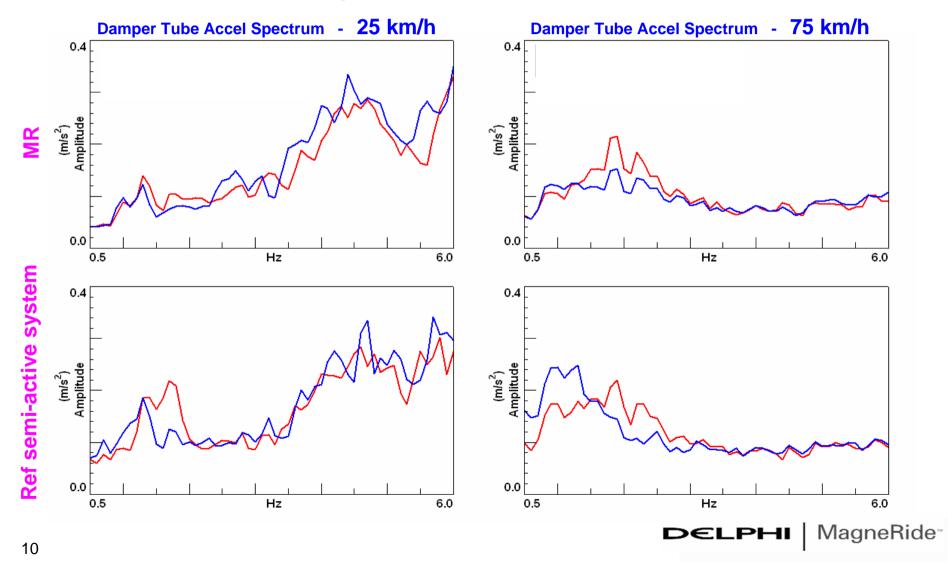
Primary ride Body control – 75 km/h

- Sport mode - Comfort mode

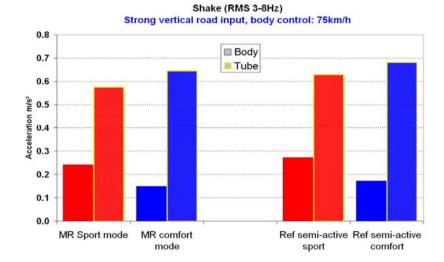


Primary ride Normal force variation

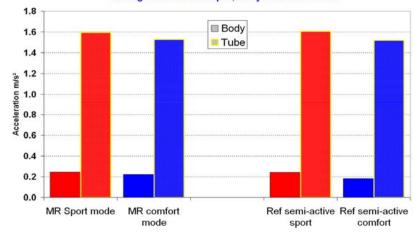
- Sport mode - Comfort mode



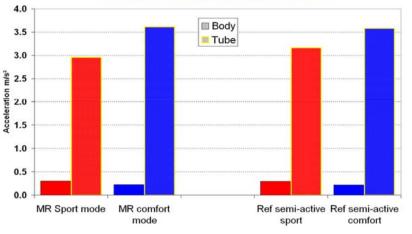
Secondary ride Comfort criteria with stronger road input (75km/h)



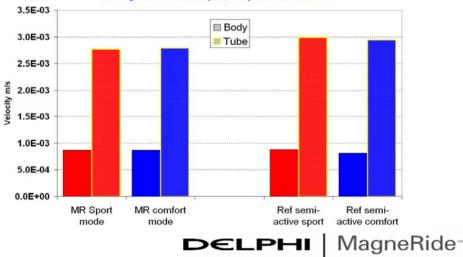
Impact harshness (RMS 20-70Hz) Strong vertical road input, body control: 75km/h



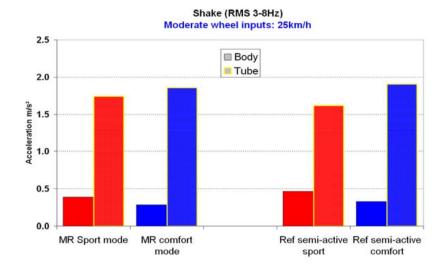
Un-sprung mass resonance (RMS 8-40Hz) Strong vertical road input, body control: 75km/h



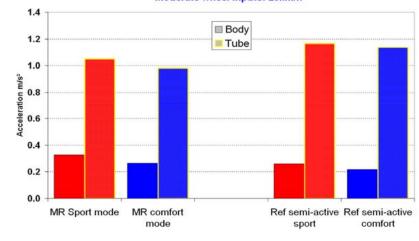
Structural transmission of road noise (RMS 50-250Hz) Strong vertical road input, body control: 75km/h



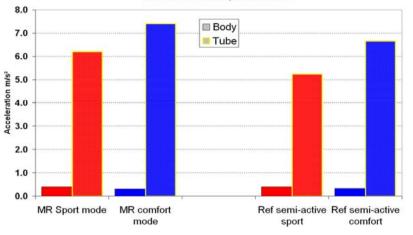
Secondary ride Comfort criteria with moderate road input (25km/h)



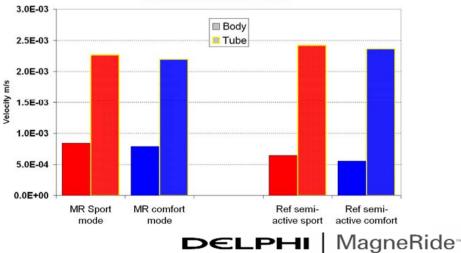
Impact harshness (RMS 20-70Hz) Moderate wheel inputs: 25km/h



Un-sprung mass resonance (RMS 8-40Hz) Moderate wheel inputs: 25km/h



Structural transmission of road noise (RMS 50-250Hz) Moderate wheel inputs: 25km/h





Discussion

