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ACOCAR active suspension

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Vehicle Dynamics Expo
Stuttgart, 07/05/2008

Contents

- Introduction
- Active suspension hardware
- Quarter car test rig
- Skyhook quarter car control
- Experimental skyhook control results
- Conclusion



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Introduction

- Tuning of a **passive** automotive suspension is always a compromise between comfort and road holding performance.
- **Semi-active** suspensions can break this compromise because they can change their characteristics in real time, but can only dissipate energy.
- **Active** suspensions offer increased performance since they can add energy to the system and generate suspension movements if necessary.
- This presentation will compare the performance of a passive suspension with that of the controlled semi-active and active ACOCAR (Actively COntrolled CAR) suspension, developed by Tenneco.



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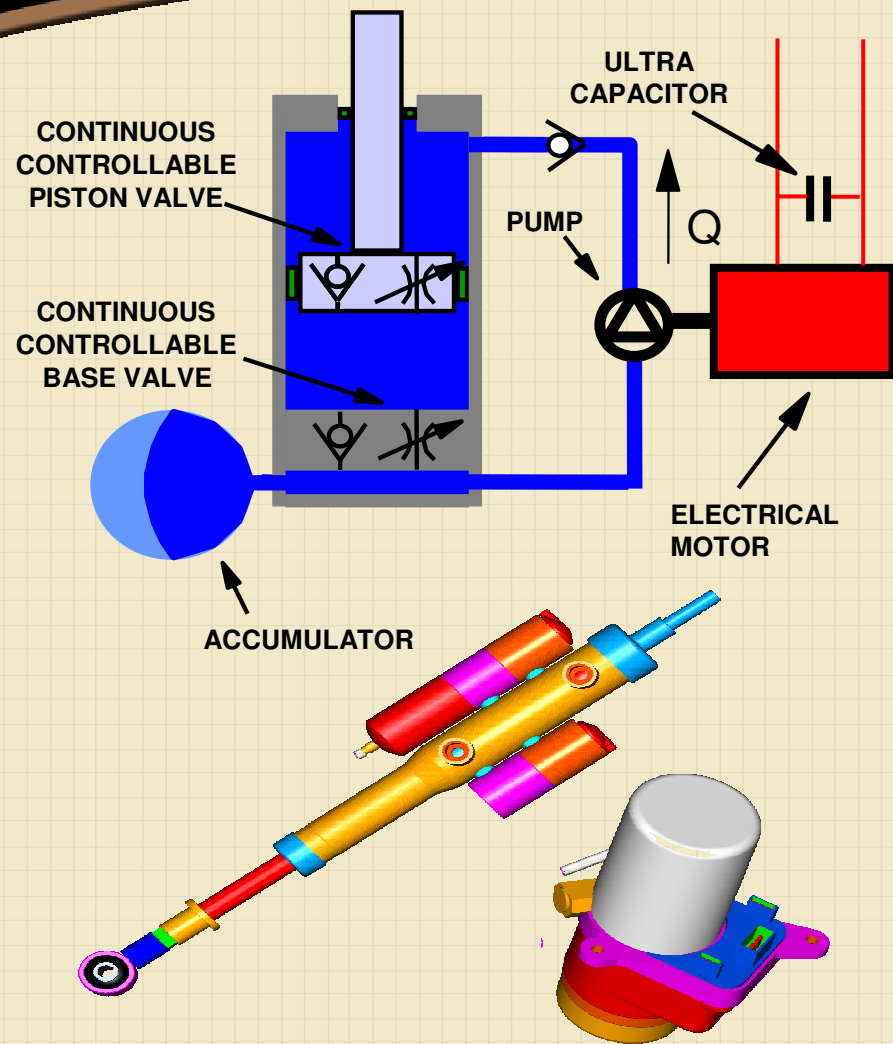
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Acocar system overview



■ Acocar corner consists of:

- 1 constant flow pump.
- 1 damper/actuator with 2 servo-valves to control its force.
- 1 ultracapacitor to flatten out peak currents.

■ Active mode:

pump flow of 5 l/min in normal operation.

■ Semi-active mode:

pump is switched off.

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Acocar system packaging options

- **Lightweight design under development:**
 - Aluminium valve block & outer tube
 - Plastic spring seats and dust cover

- **4 seperate power packs (1 for each corner),
or
combine the 2 pumps of 1 axle on 1 electromotor?**

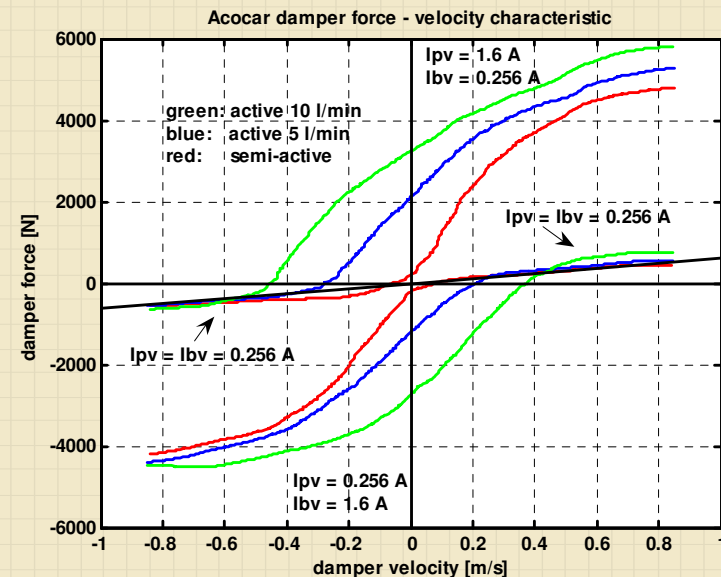
- **System with or without anti-roll bars?**
 - With anti-roll bars:
 - Mechanical fail-safe for roll stiffness
 - Roll stiffness available in semi-active mode
 - Without anti-roll bars:
 - Easier packaging
 - Lower weight



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Active suspension hardware

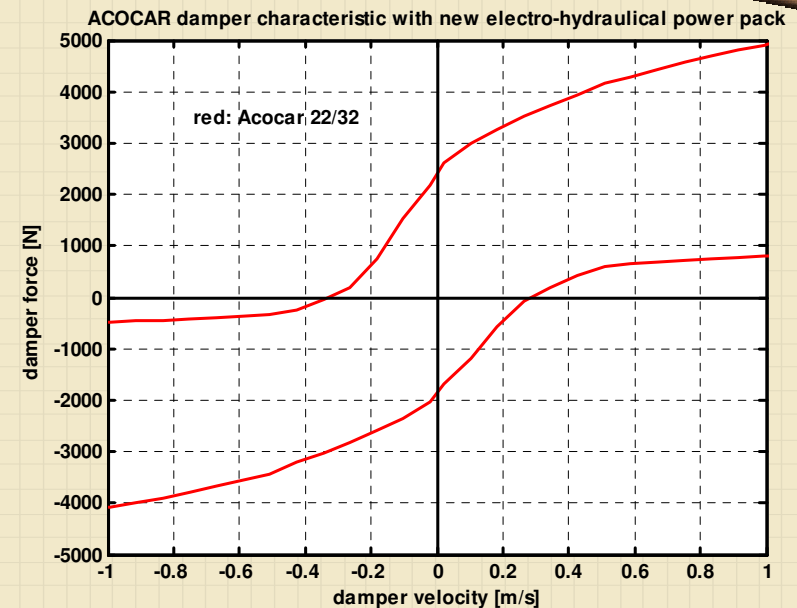
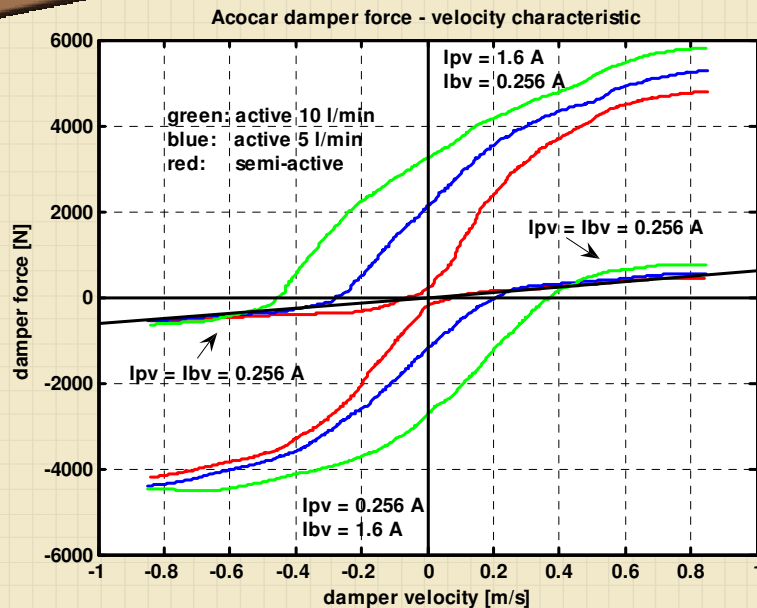
- Semi-active force region only in passive quadrants.
- Active region increases with pump flow rate.
- Actuator force independent of velocity.
- All forces can be generated by adjusting the appropriate servo-valve and keeping the other one open.



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Acocar system targets: performance



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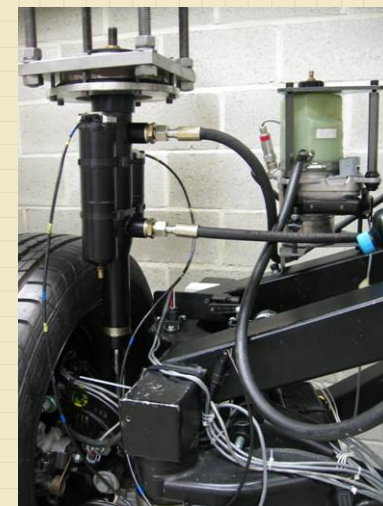
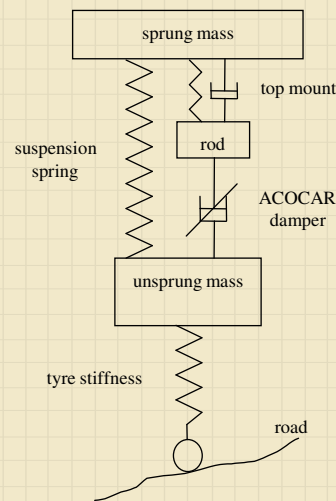
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Quarter car test rig

- 25 kN hydraulic actuator to apply road inputs.
- Rear left suspension mounted on a sliding frame.
- Sprung mass = 350 kg, unsprung mass = 45 kg.
- Excellent repeatability.



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Sensors & real-time control system

- Accelerometers on sprung and unsprung mass.
- Linear displacement sensor to measure relative suspension movement.
- String potentiometer to measure absolute displacement of sprung mass.
- Pc with dSpace 1103 board to control test rig and active suspension and to log measurements.



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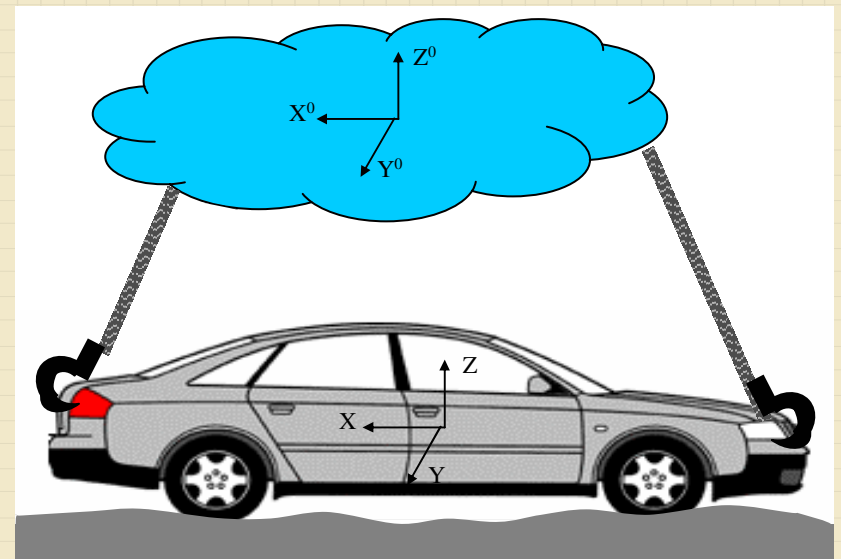


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Skyhook quarter car control

- Pure skyhook damping = proportional to the absolute velocity of the sprung mass.
- Damping as if the car was suspended to a fixed point in the sky.
- Additional term is added to provide some passive damping, proportional to relative suspension velocity.

$$f_d = b_g \cdot v_b + r_g \cdot v_r$$



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Experimental skyhook control results



passive

active



semi-active



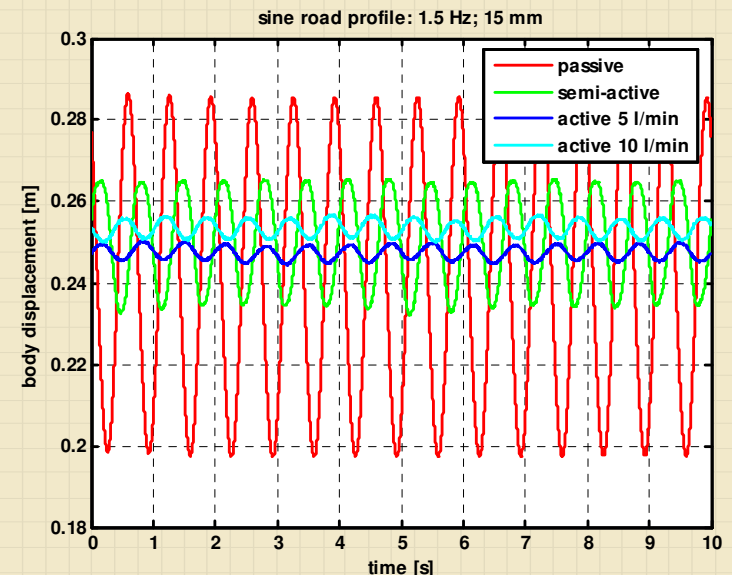
- Sine excitation:
1.5 Hz, 0.015 m

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Experimental skyhook control results

- Body displacement peak to peak reduced from 88.5 mm with passive damper to 30.3 mm (34 %) in semi-active mode and 4.7 mm (5.3 %) in active mode (5 l/min)
- Pump flow rate of 5 l/min is sufficient



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Experimental skyhook control results

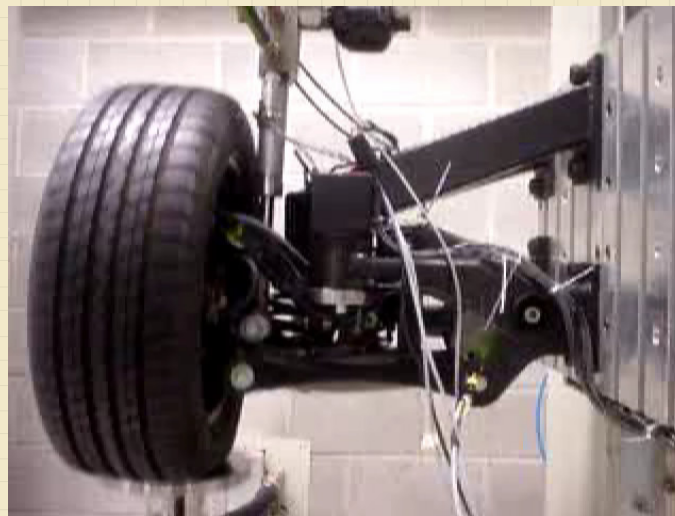


passive

active



semi-active



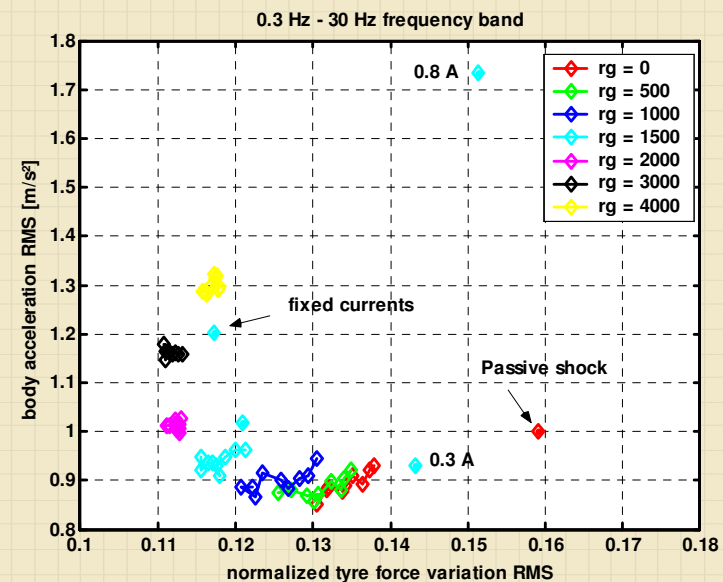
- Pink noise excitation:
 $f = 1 - 20 \text{ Hz}$,
 $x = \pm 0.025 \text{ m}$,
 $v = \pm 0.7 \text{ m/s}$

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Semi-active performance

- Acceleration (measure for comfort) vs. tyre force variation (measure for handling & safety).
- Semi-active skyhook control reduces body acceleration to 85 % of the level obtained with the passive reference damper.
- Also tyre force variation is reduced to 70 %.

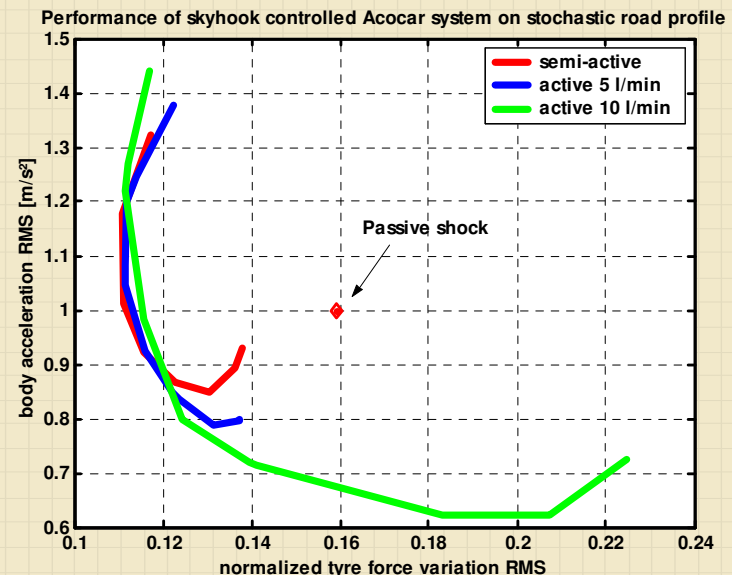


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Active performance

- Improved performance for comfort in active mode: reduction of acceleration to 80 % of passive level with pump flow rate of 5 l/min.
- Higher pump flow rate (10 l/min) reduces body acceleration even further on rough road profiles: reduction to 62 % of passive level!
- Performance for handling comparable to semi-active mode: reduction of tyre force variation to 70 % of passive level.

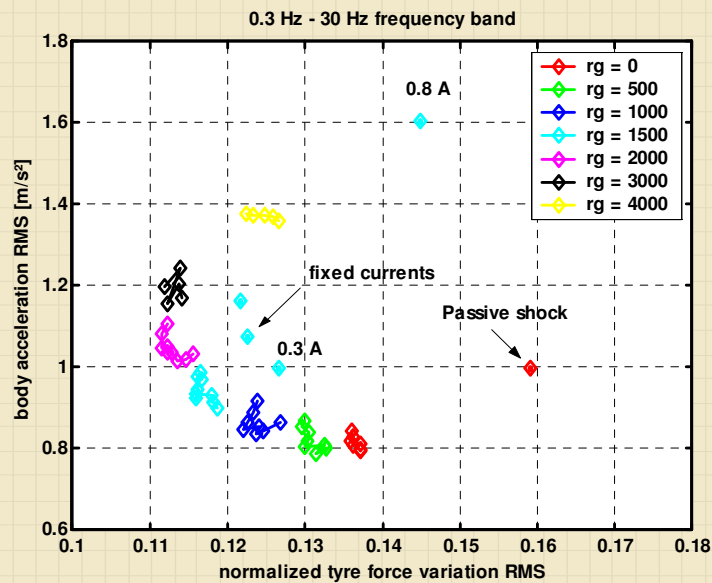


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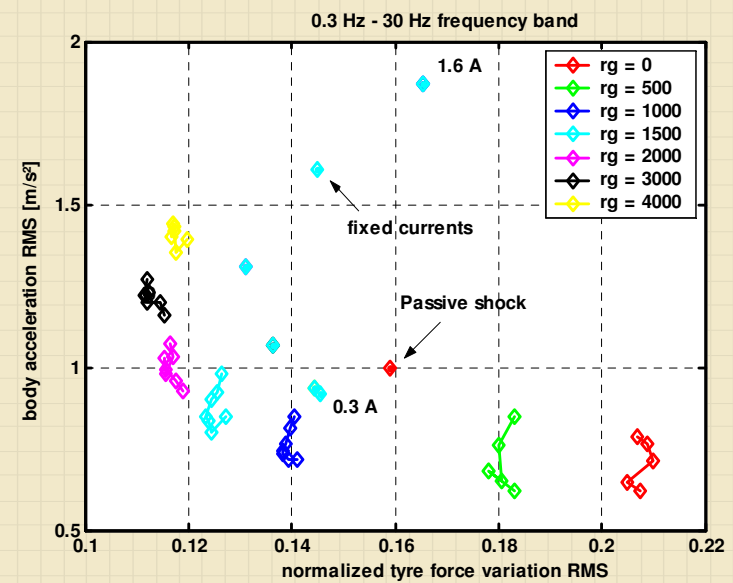
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Active performance

5 l/min



10 l/min

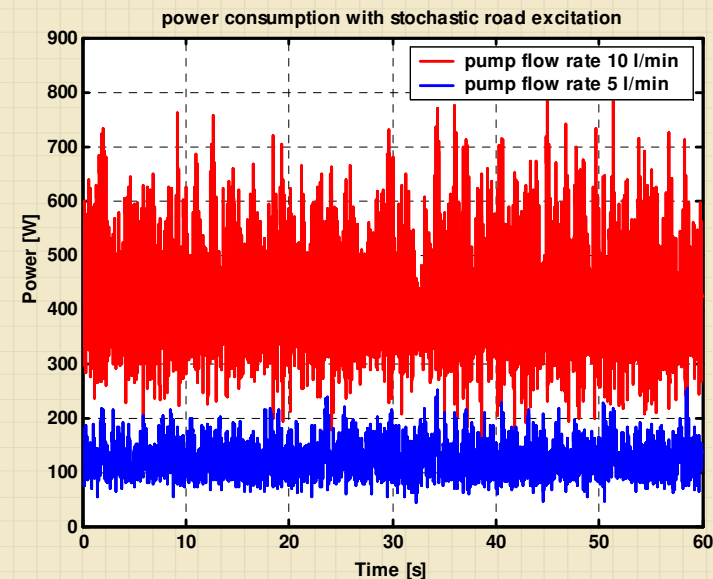


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ACOCAR power consumption

- Full semi-active function possible with pump off
- Pump flow rate of 5 l/min
 - In soft:
 - 60 W (hydr.) avg. / corner
 - 110 W (elec.) avg. / corner
 - (potential to go lower with additional short-cut valve)
 - On worse road profile or in extreme handling conditions:
 - max. avg. 130 W (hydr.) / corner
 - max. avg. 240 W (elec.) / corner
- Pump flow rate of 10 l/min
 - Worst case:
 - max. avg. 420 W (hydr.) / corner
 - max. avg. 760 W (elec.) / corner



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Acocar Performance: Ultimate comfort & safety

		Sine 1.5 Hz, 15 mm	
		Body displacement peak to peak [mm]	
Passive damper		88.5 (100 %)	
Semi-active	Optimal comfort setting	30.3 (34 %)	
Active (5 l/min)	Optimal comfort setting	4.7 (5.3 %)	
		Sine 15 Hz, 3 mm	
		Tyre force variation peak to peak [N]	
Passive damper		4360 (100 %)	
Semi-active	Optimal handling setting	1380 (32 %)	
Active (5 l/min)	Optimal handling setting	1350 (31 %)	
		Random bad road	
		Body acceleration RMS [m/s ²]	Normalized tyre force variation RMS
Passive damper		1.00 (100 %)	0.159 (100 %)
Semi-active	Optimal comfort setting	0.85 (85 %)	0.131 (82 %)
	Optimal handling setting	1.18 (118 %)	0.111 (70 %)
Active (5 l/min)	Optimal comfort setting	0.80 (80 %)	0.133 (84 %)
	Optimal handling setting	1.05 (105 %)	0.111 (70 %)
Active (10 l/min)	Optimal comfort setting	0.62 (62 %)	0.183 (114 %)
	Optimal handling setting	1.22 (122 %)	0.112 (70 %)

- Feasibility proven on 1/4 car
- Ability to control driver inputs:
body displacement reduced to **5 %** on sine
→ elimination of body roll & pitch
- Ability to control road inputs:
body acceleration reduced to **62 %** of passive level on rough road

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Acocar Performance: Ultimate comfort & safety

- Working on production intended design with integrated pump
- Starting to build prototype car
- Target EU platforms (SOP 2012-) :
top limousines and performance cars



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