

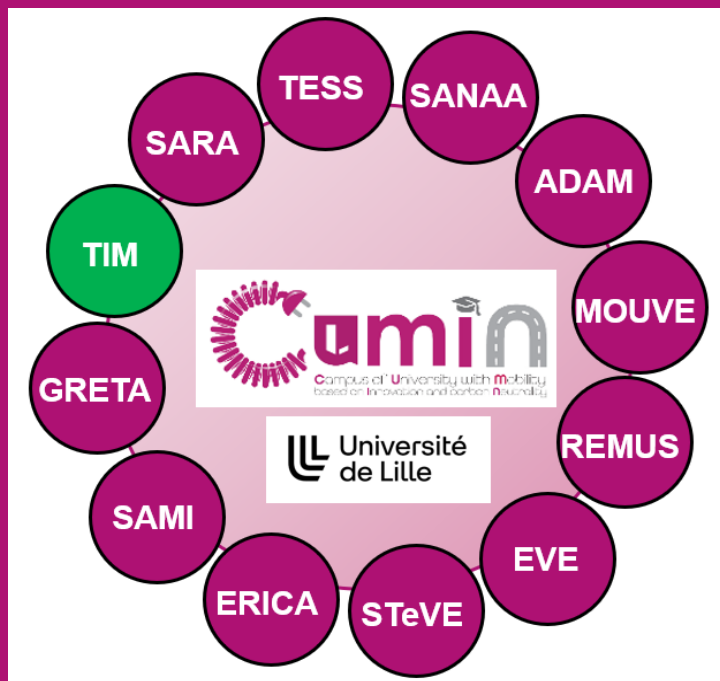


CUMIN - TIM



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TIM – Traction-braking Integrated with Modularity



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Outline



Context of the work

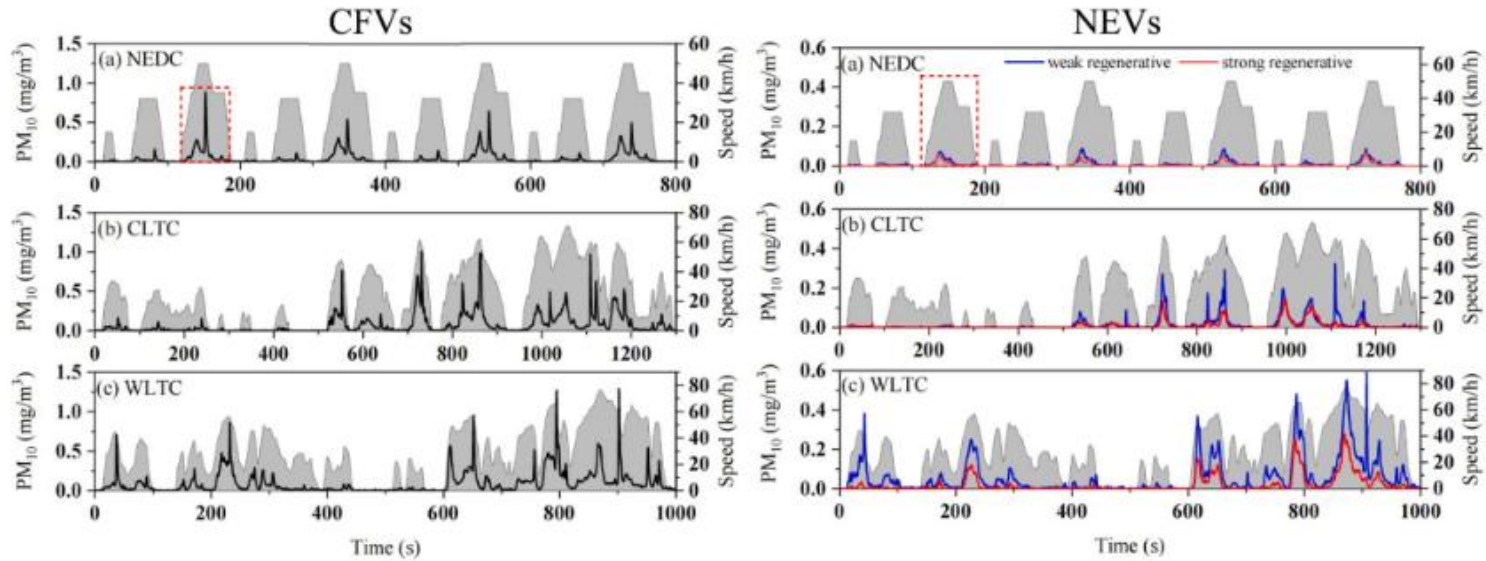


Objectives

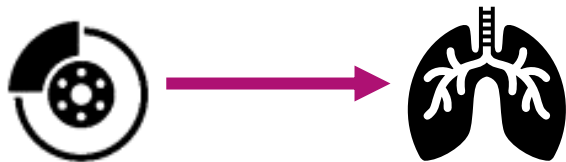


Work in progress

Context of TIM

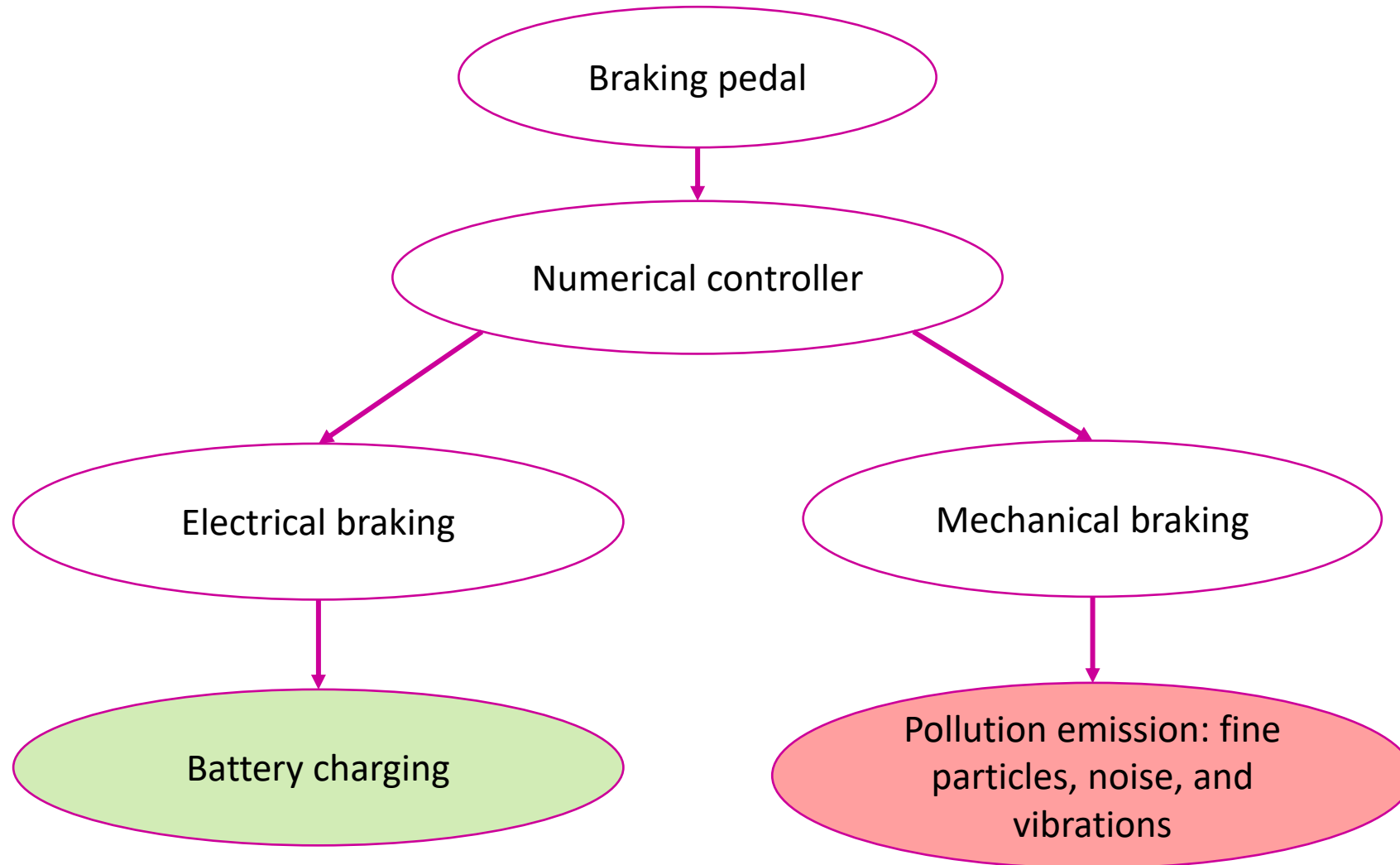


Mass concentration emission characteristics of BWP from CFVs and NEVs under standard test cycle [Zhang 2024]



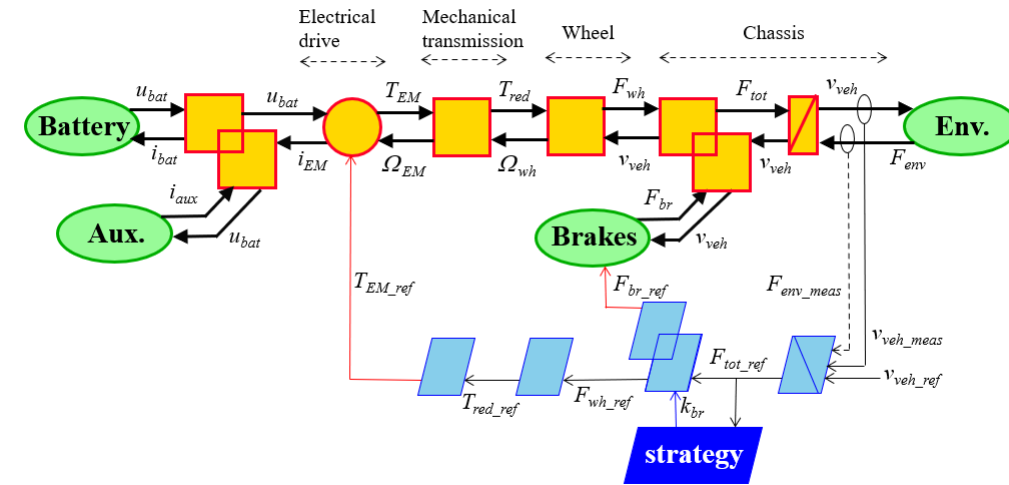
- Using mechanical braking leads to pollutants emissions such as noise and fine particles
- Security norms impose the usage of mechanical brakes
- Not using enough mechanical brakes leads to instabilities

Brake-by-wire and electrical braking



Working schedule

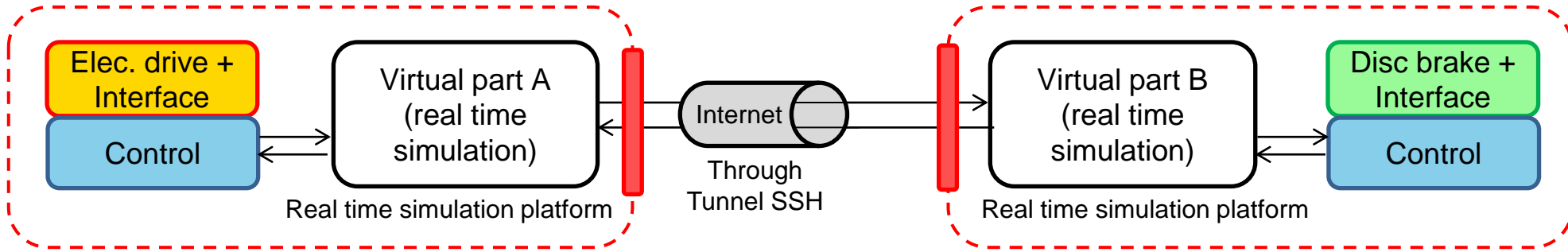
1. Energetic model on a real battery EV (Nissan Leaf) eV platform / L2EP
2. Tribological characterization on the brakes of the Leaf 4MAAT-Tribo platform / LaMcube
3. Multi-physical modelling and EMR of the Leaf by taking into account both models
4. Multi-objective braking strategy: battery regeneration / particle emissions
5. Validation of the strategy using multisite distributed Hardware-in-the-Loop (HiL) testing eV platform (L2EP) & 4MAAT-Tribo platform (LaMcube)
6. Strategy modularity : use of the previous work on other vehicles



LEAF EMR

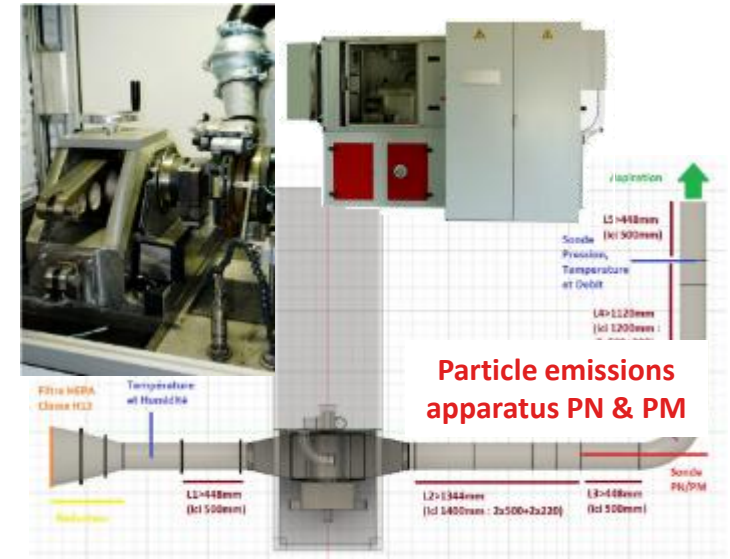
Multisite distributed HiL (Hardware-in-the-Loop) testing

Method from [Tournez 23]

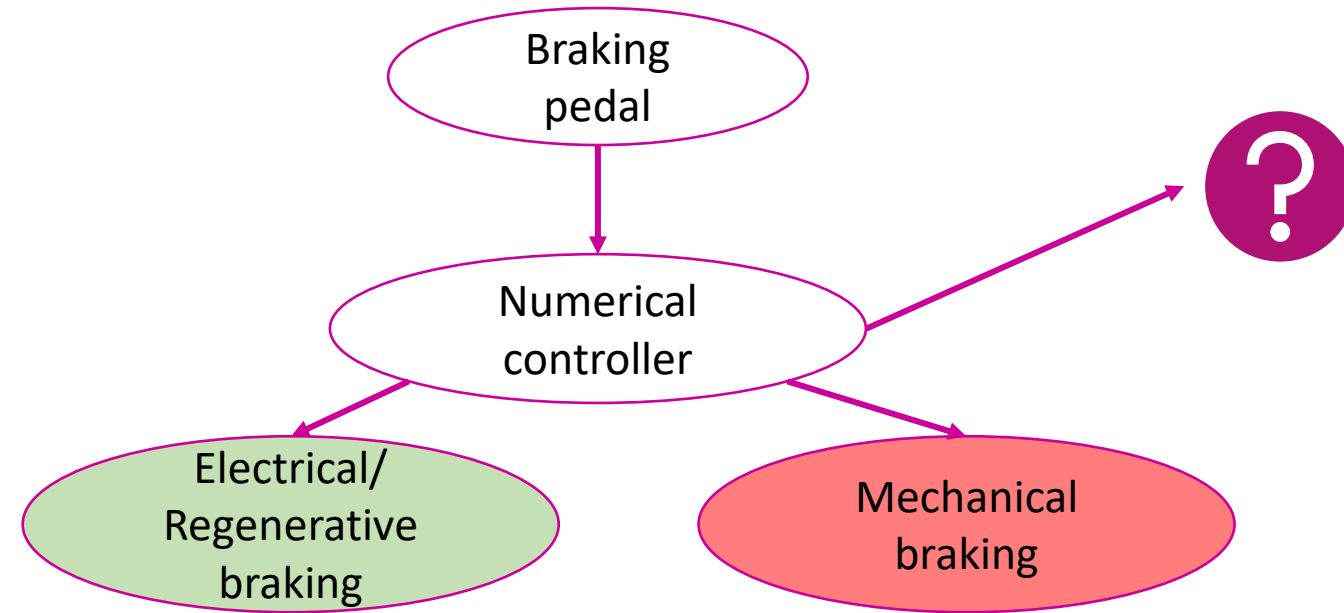


1:1 electrical drive test bench

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Braking strategy



- The braking strategy is unique to each vehicle / manufacturer
- Several problematics
 - Influence of the driving patterns
 - Influence of the acceleration and velocity
 - Importance of the regenerative braking

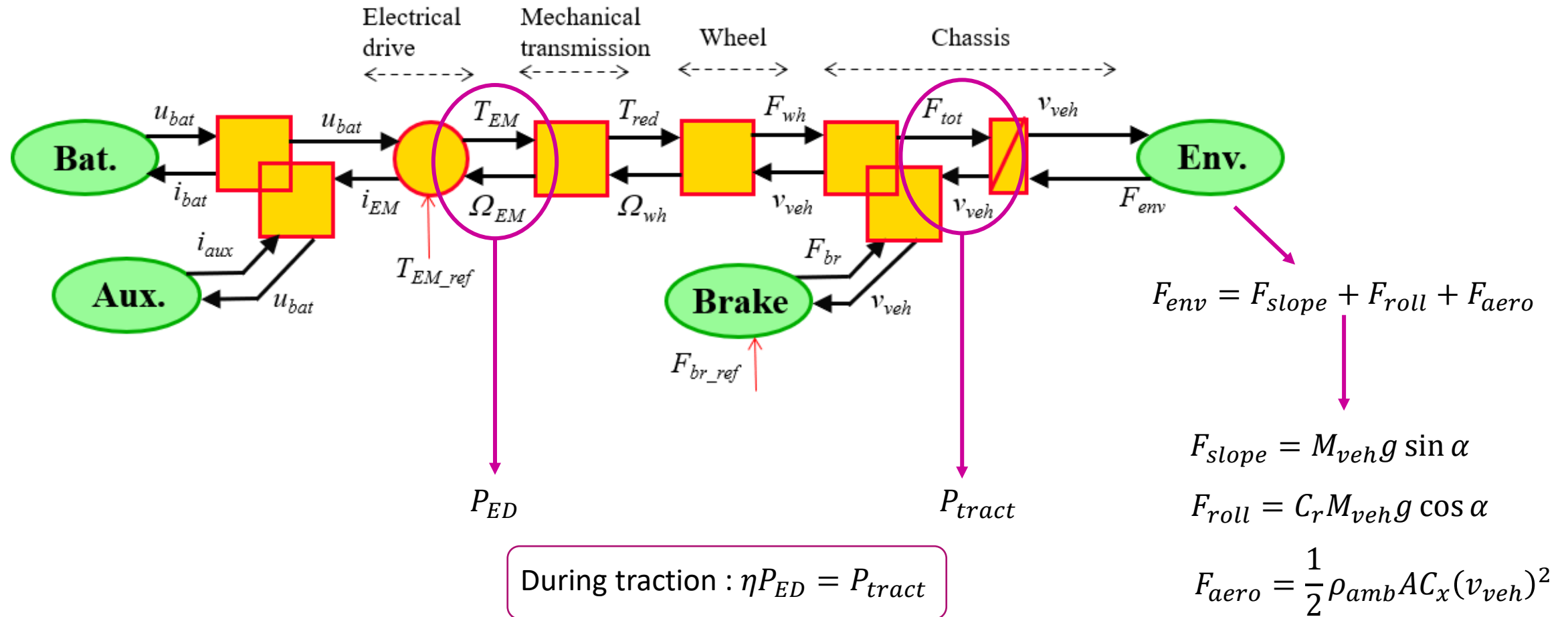
Bus CAN of the Nissan LEAF: data measured (with SARA project) such as:

- Speed of the vehicle
- Accelerator pedal position
- Voltage and current of the battery
- Traction machine speed (estimated value)
- **Not enough information on mechanical braking**

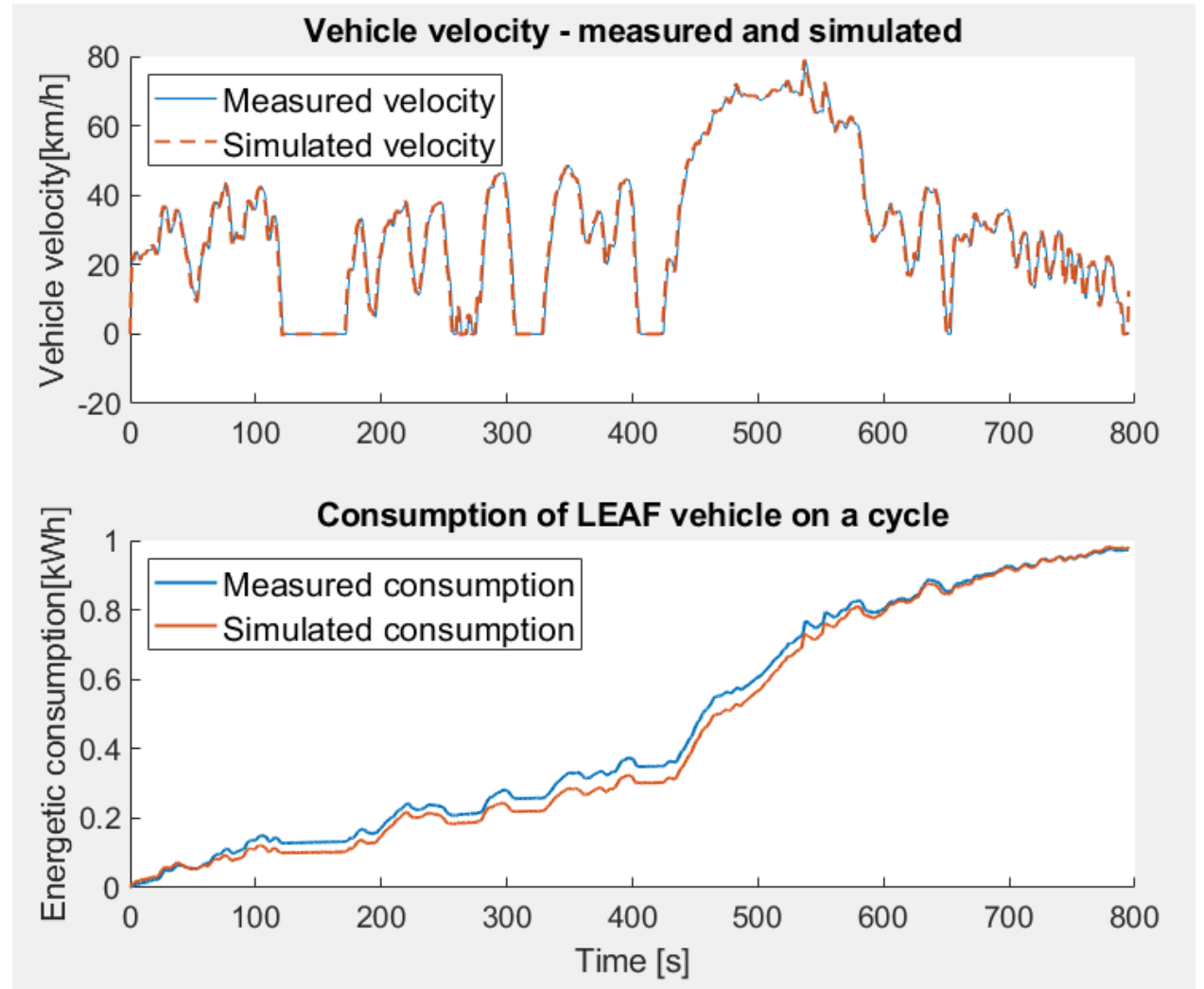
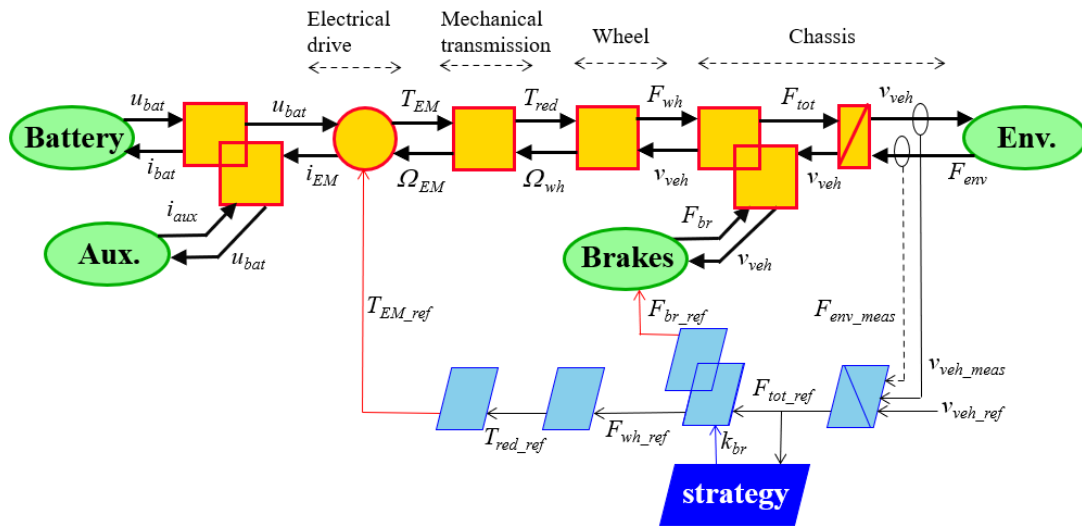


Nissan LEAF of L2EP

Estimation of the resistive forces to motion



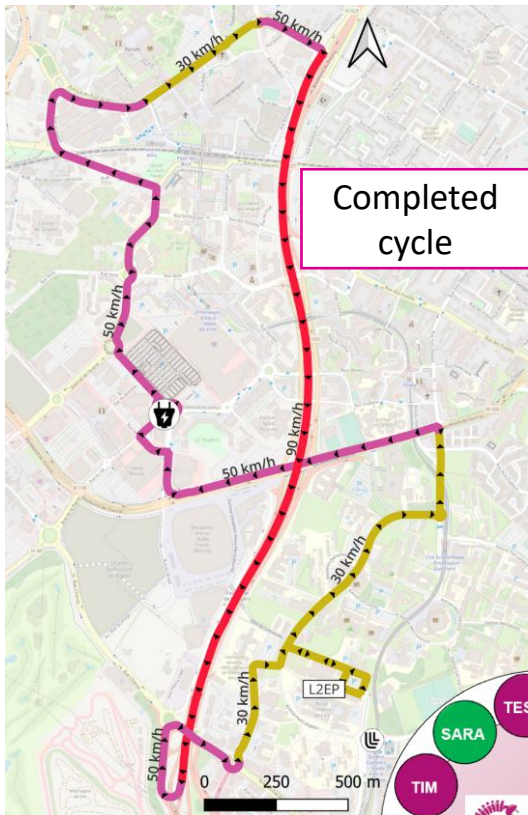
Energetic validation of the model



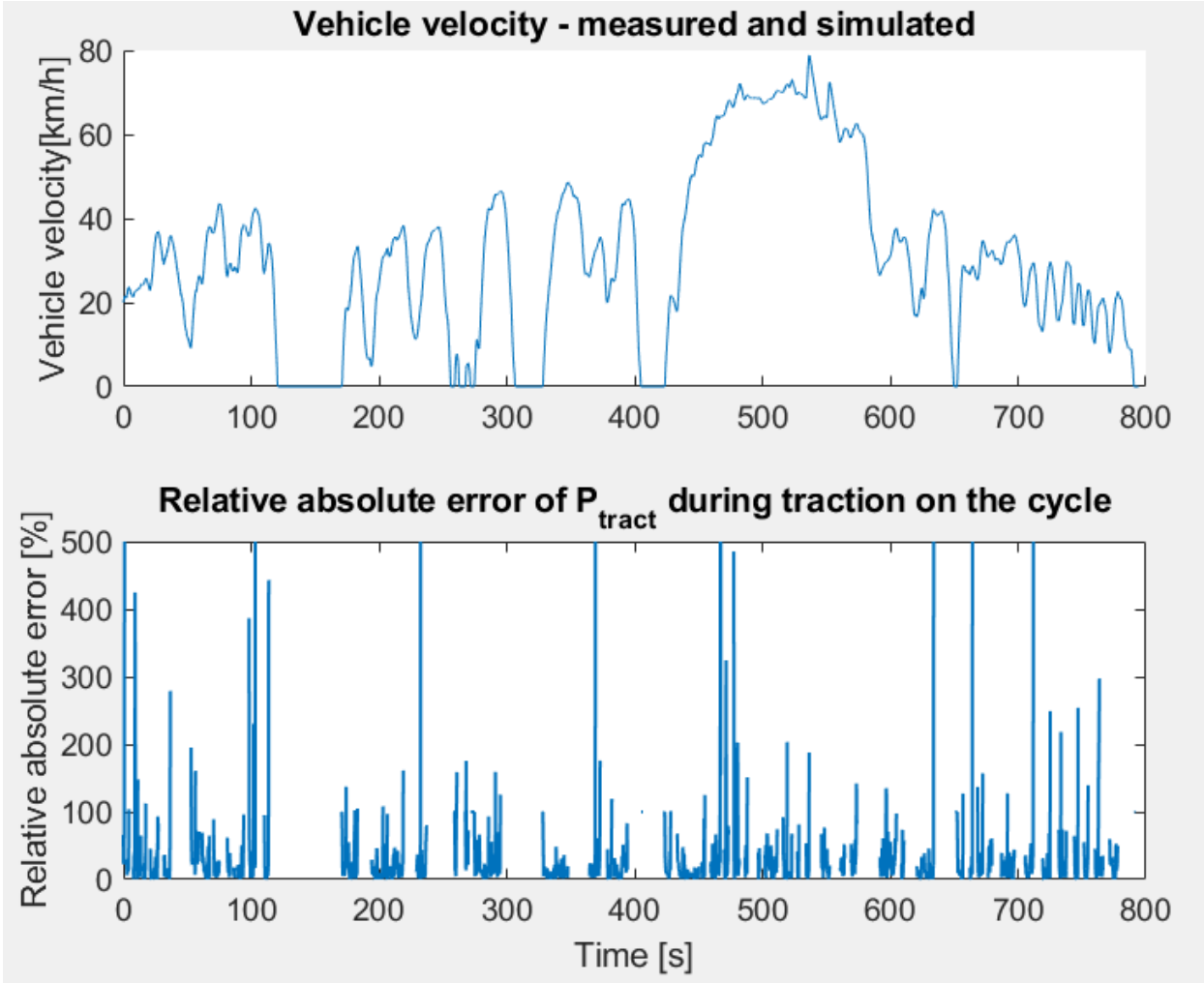
Error on energy consumption at the end of the cycle: <1%

Power validation of the resistive forces to motion during traction

During traction : $\eta P_{ED} = P_{tract}$



Completed cycle



The model chosen for the resistive force cannot be used for power applications, especially at low velocities.

Why is it not working?

Data measured

- Measures of velocity : GPS or in-board sensors
- Initialisation of slope sensor
- Acceleration data : measured or calculated

Hypothesis on behaviours

- Constant efficiency of the mechanical transmission
- Constant resistance coefficient of the rolling
- Wind influence
- Straight-line travel, influence of turns ignored

Choices for certain values

- Aerodynamic values : frontal area of the vehicle, drag coefficient
- Mass of the vehicle



Next step: using a neural network

Equation:

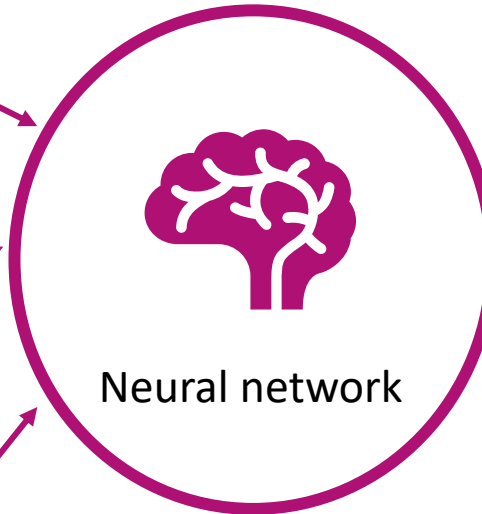
$$F_{wh} - F_{env} - F_{br} = M_{veh} \frac{dv}{dt}$$

Measured data (SARA project):

- v_{veh}
- α : slope
- T_{EM}
- Tyre pressure
- GPS coordinates

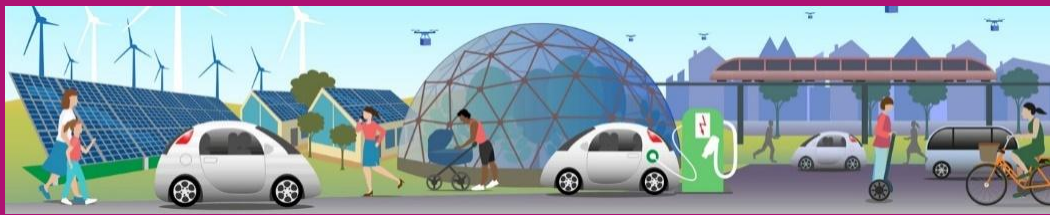
Others values:

- M_{veh}
- Wheel radius
- Efficiencies
- Wind velocity and angle

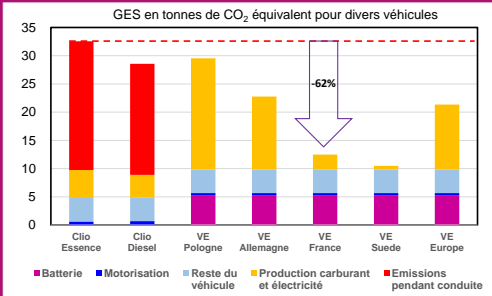


Estimation of the resistive forces to motion during traction

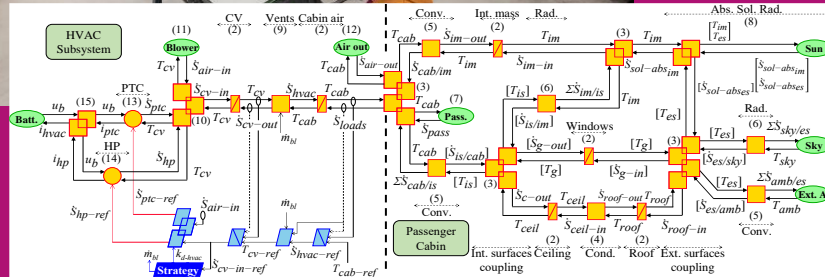
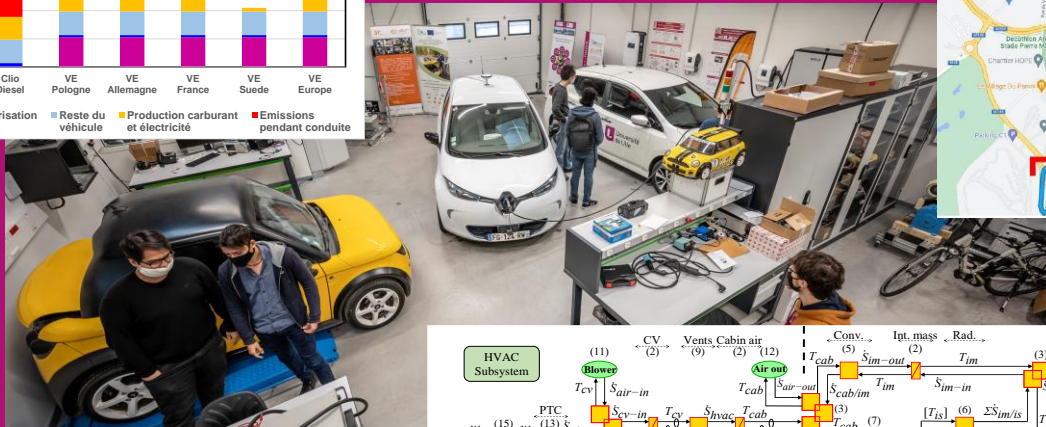
Estimation of the mechanical braking force during braking



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Annex

Model of the Nissan Leaf

