



PHYSICAL MODELS FOR TRUCK TIRE/ROAD CHARACTERIZATION AND THERMAL ANALYSIS

Eng. Andrea Sammartino
Modelling and Validation at MegaRide

WE WILL TALK ABOUT...



Objective evaluation of tire performance during test sessions



Vehicle performance analysis during races and track tests



Pacejka's Magic Formula tire model parameters identification



Tire thermal and viscoelastic characterization



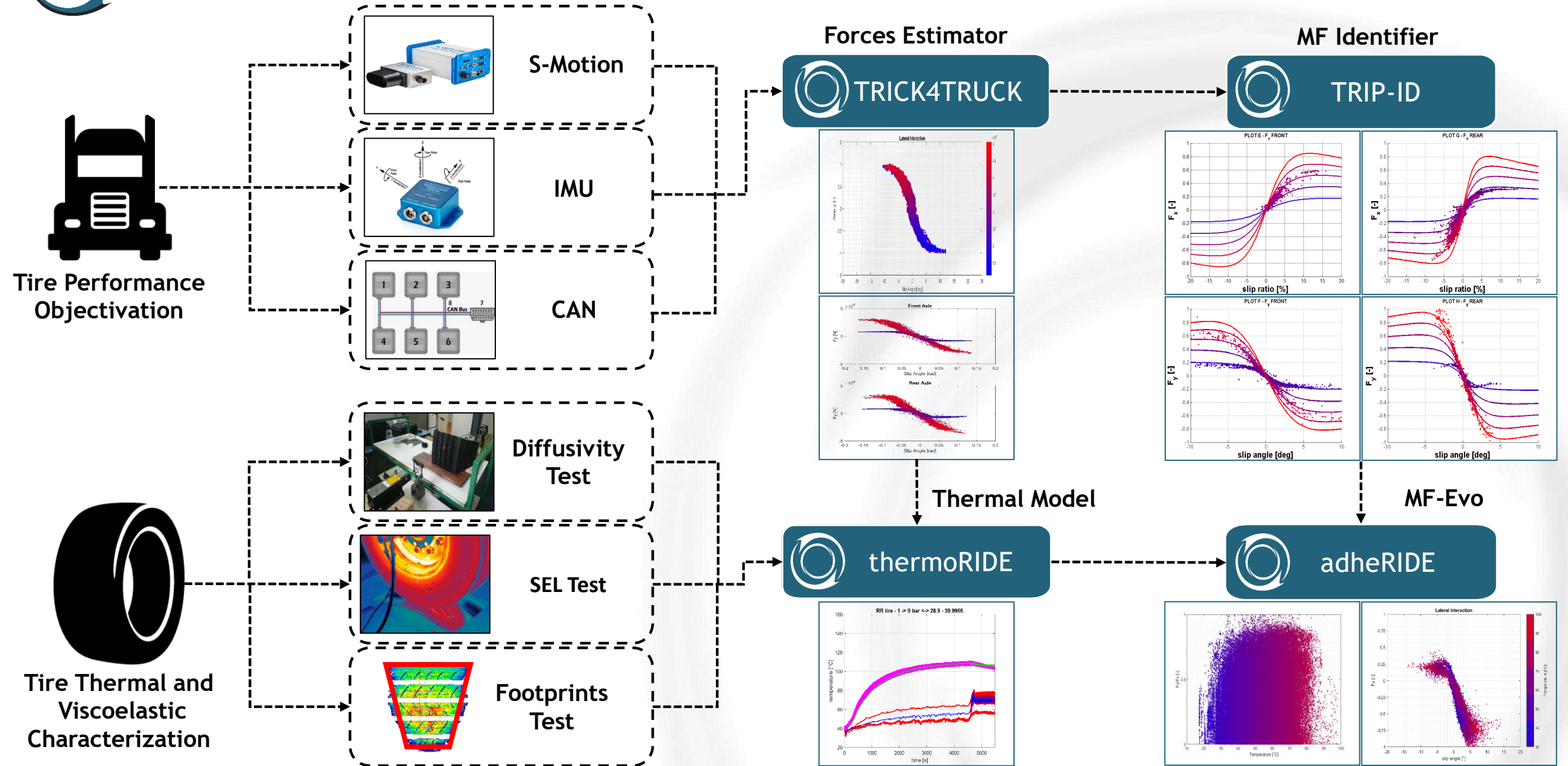
Real time physical thermal model

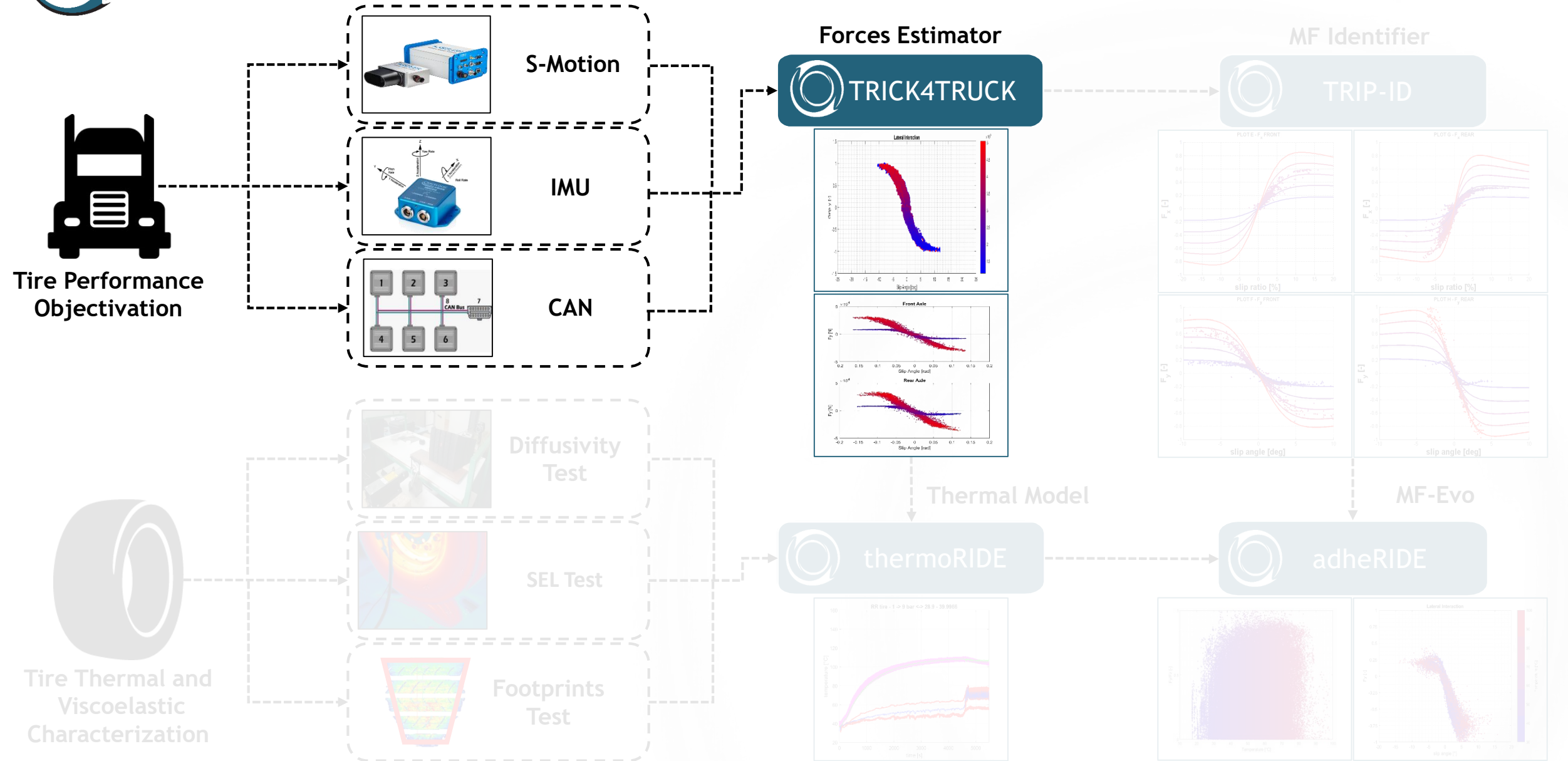


Advanced grip/temperature analysis

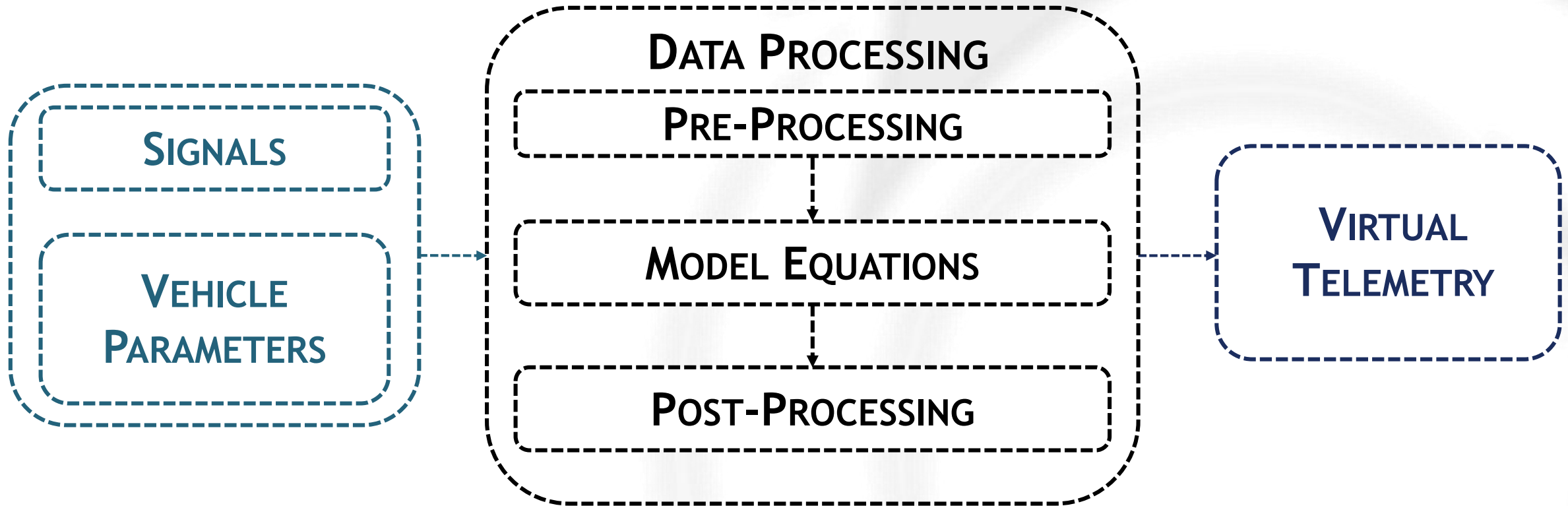


Future scenarios





TRICK4TRUCK TOOL OPERATING SCHEME



TRICK4TRUCK TOOL

TEST PROCEDURE

Iveco Stralis 500 My 2011



- Inertial Characteristics
- Geometric Dimensions
- Suspensions Kinematics
- Aerodynamics

VEHICLE
PARAMETERS



T
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I
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K
4
T
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TRICK4TRUCK TOOL

TEST PROCEDURE

Iveco Stralis 500 My 2011



Kistler S-Motion



- Inertial Characteristics
- Geometric Dimensions
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- Aerodynamics

VEHICLE
PARAMETERS

- Longitudinal Velocity
- Lateral Velocity
- Sideslip Angle
- Yawrate

SIGNALS



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TRICK4TRUCK TOOL

TEST PROCEDURE

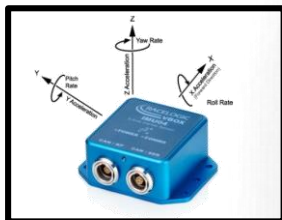
Iveco Stralis 500 My 2011



Kistler S-Motion



IMU (Racelogic V-Box)



- Inertial Characteristics
- Geometric Dimensions
- Suspensions Kinematics
- Aerodynamics

VEHICLE
PARAMETERS

- Longitudinal Velocity
- Lateral Velocity
- Sideslip Angle
- Yawrate

SIGNALS

- Longitudinal Acceleration
- Lateral Acceleration



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TRICK4TRUCK TOOL

TEST PROCEDURE

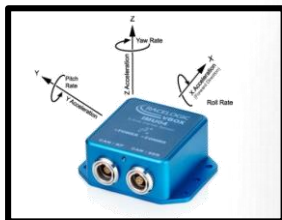
Iveco Stralis 500 My 2011



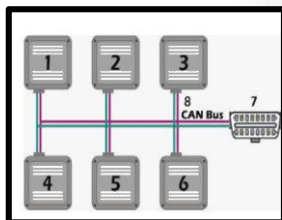
Kistler S-Motion



IMU (Racelogic V-Box)



CAN Bus



- Inertial Characteristics
- Geometric Dimensions
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- Aerodynamics

VEHICLE
PARAMETERS

- Longitudinal Velocity
- Lateral Velocity
- Sideslip Angle
- Yawrate

- Longitudinal Acceleration
- Lateral Acceleration

SIGNALS

- Wheel Angular Speed
- Steering Angle



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TRICK4TRUCK TOOL

DATA PROCESSING

PRE-PROCESSING

- Acquired Data Analysis:
 - Transfer to CG
 - Conventions
Adaptation
 - Reference systems

TRICK4TRUCK TOOL

DATA PROCESSING

PRE-PROCESSING

- **Acquired Data Analysis:**
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 - Conventions Adaptation
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- **Static and Dynamic Offsets Identification Procedure**

TRICK4TRUCK TOOL

DATA PROCESSING

PRE-PROCESSING

- **Acquired Data Analysis:**
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- **Static and Dynamic Offsets Identification Procedure**
- **Data Filtering**

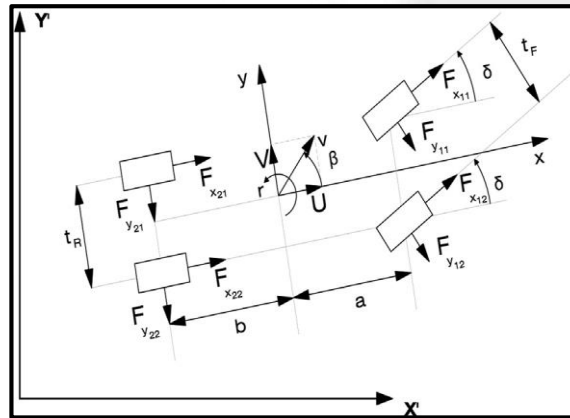
TRICK4TRUCK TOOL

DATA PROCESSING

PRE-PROCESSING

- Acquired Data Analysis:
 - Transfer to CG
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 - Reference systems
- Static and Dynamic Offsets Identification Procedure
- Data Filtering

MODEL EQUATIONS



- Vehicle Model with **8 D.O.F.**:
 - **3 D.O.F.** for rigid body motion (longitudinal, lateral, yaw)
 - **4 D.O.F.** for wheels rotation
 - **1 D.O.F.** for steering

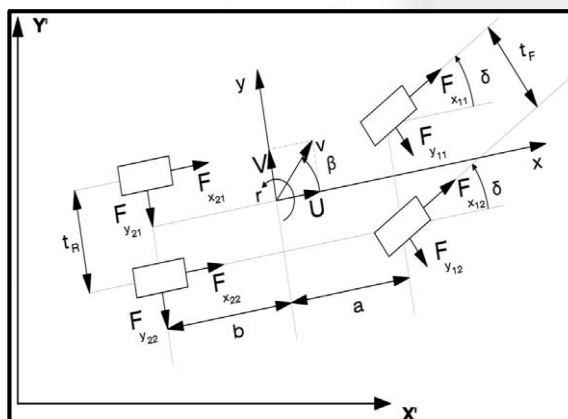
TRICK4TRUCK TOOL

DATA PROCESSING

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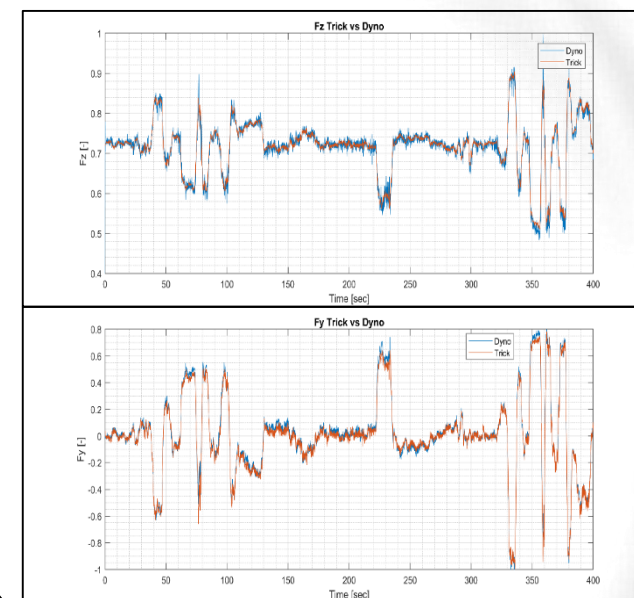
MODEL EQUATIONS



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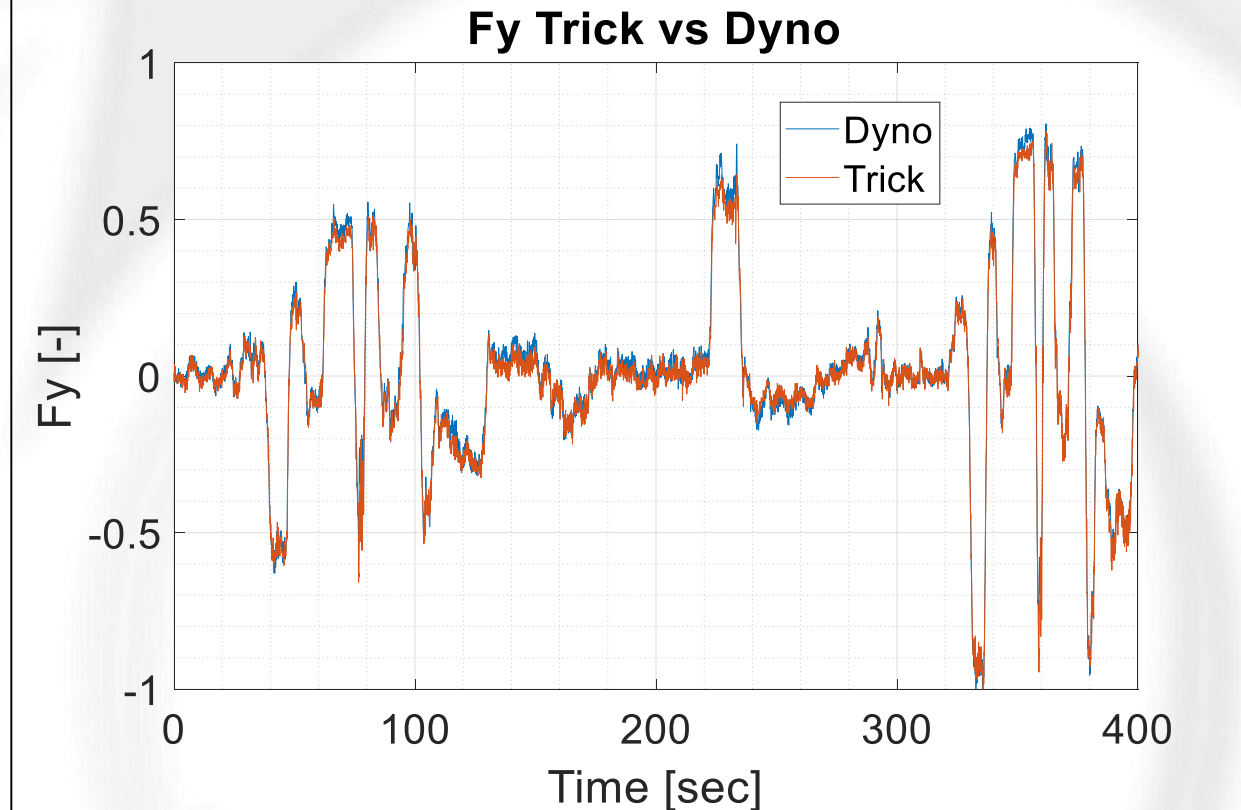
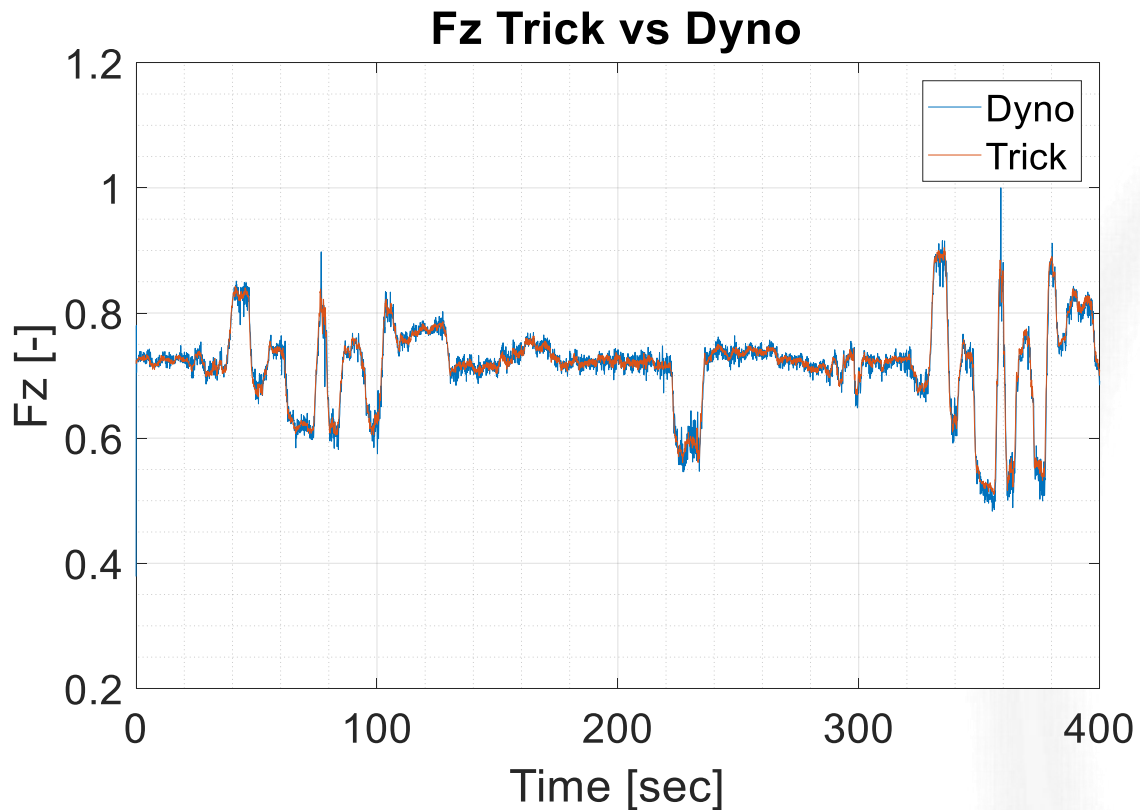
POST-PROCESSING

- Forces measured by a **dyno-hub** have been used to validate TRICK4TRUCK estimation



TRICK4TRUCK TOOL

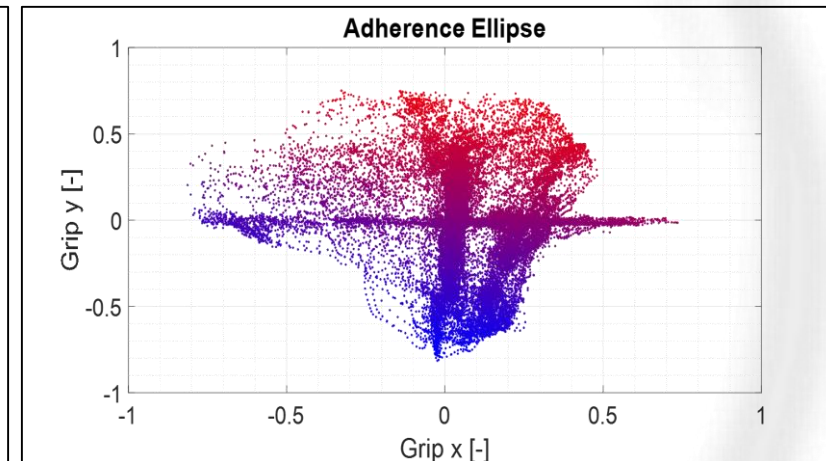
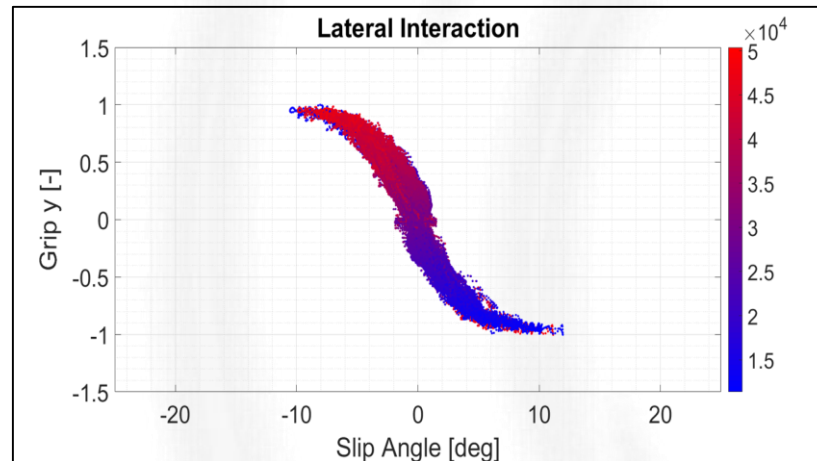
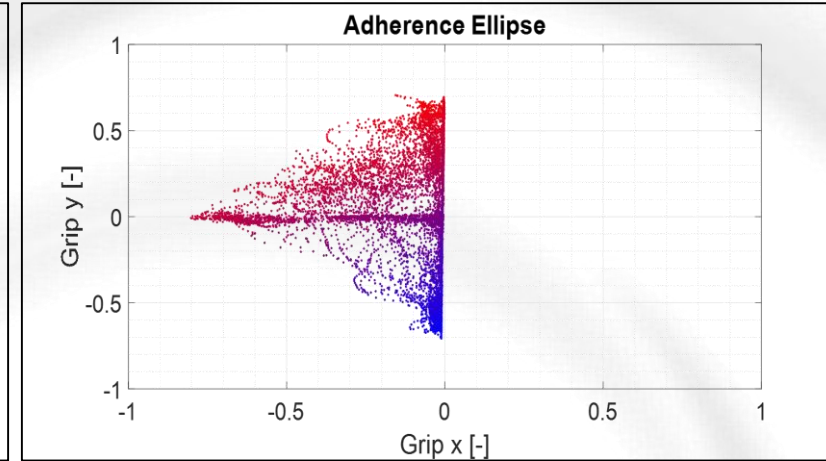
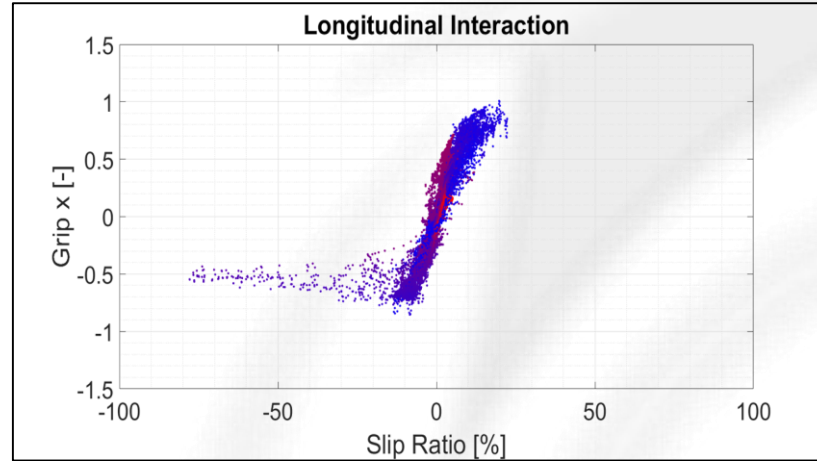
VIRTUAL TELEMETRY - VALIDATION



TRICK4TRUCK TOOL

VIRTUAL TELEMETRY - TIRE CHARACTERIZATION

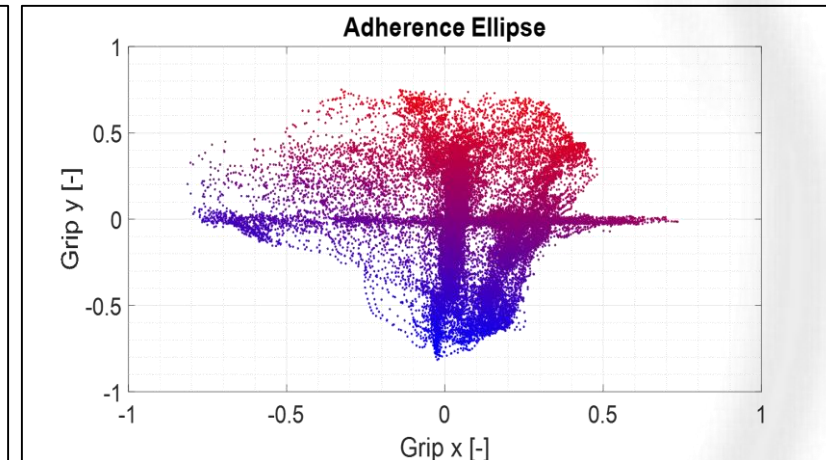
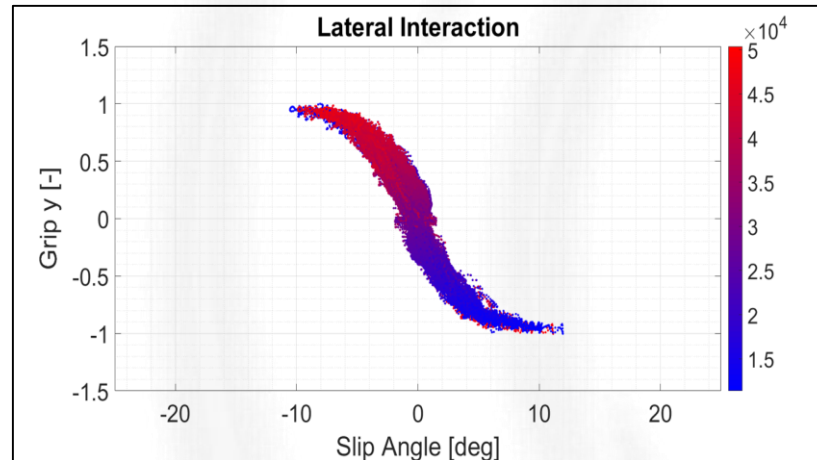
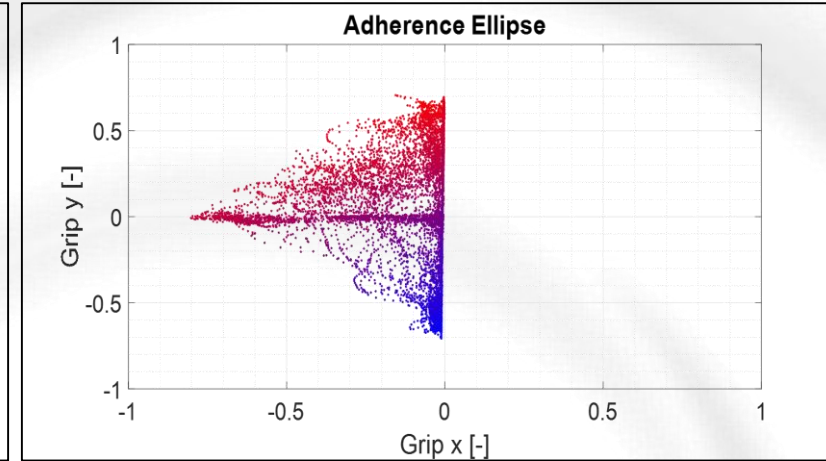
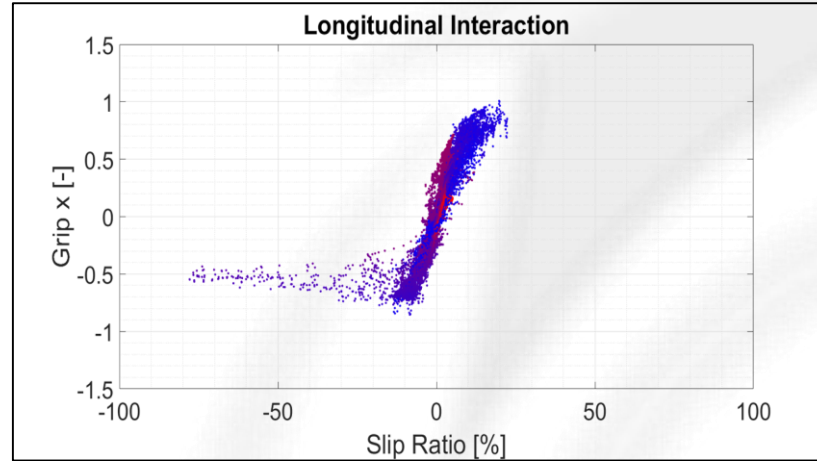
- the estimated forces (coloured according to vertical load) allow a good understanding of the shape of the curve, making possible the **identification of the maximum grip value**

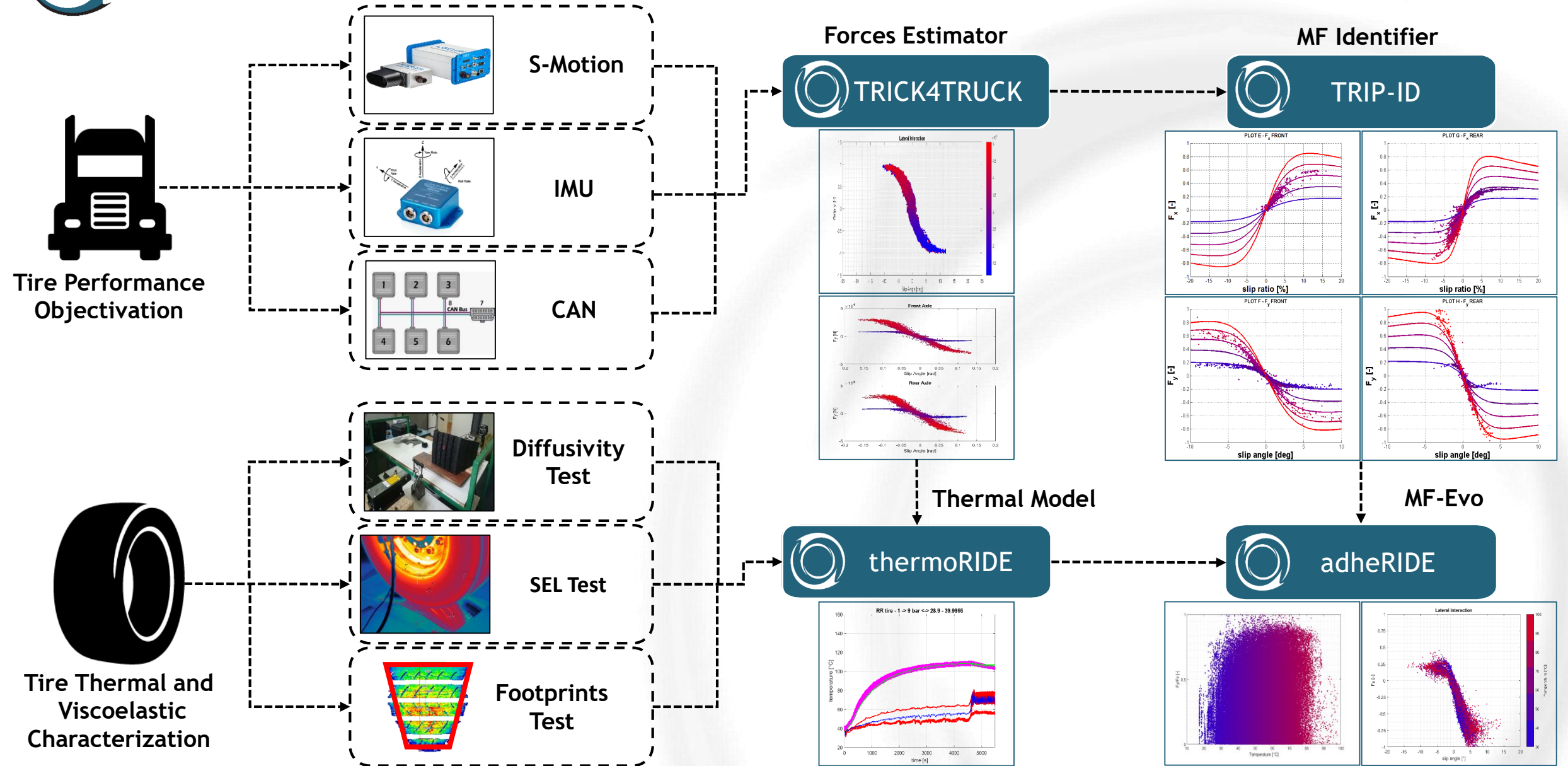


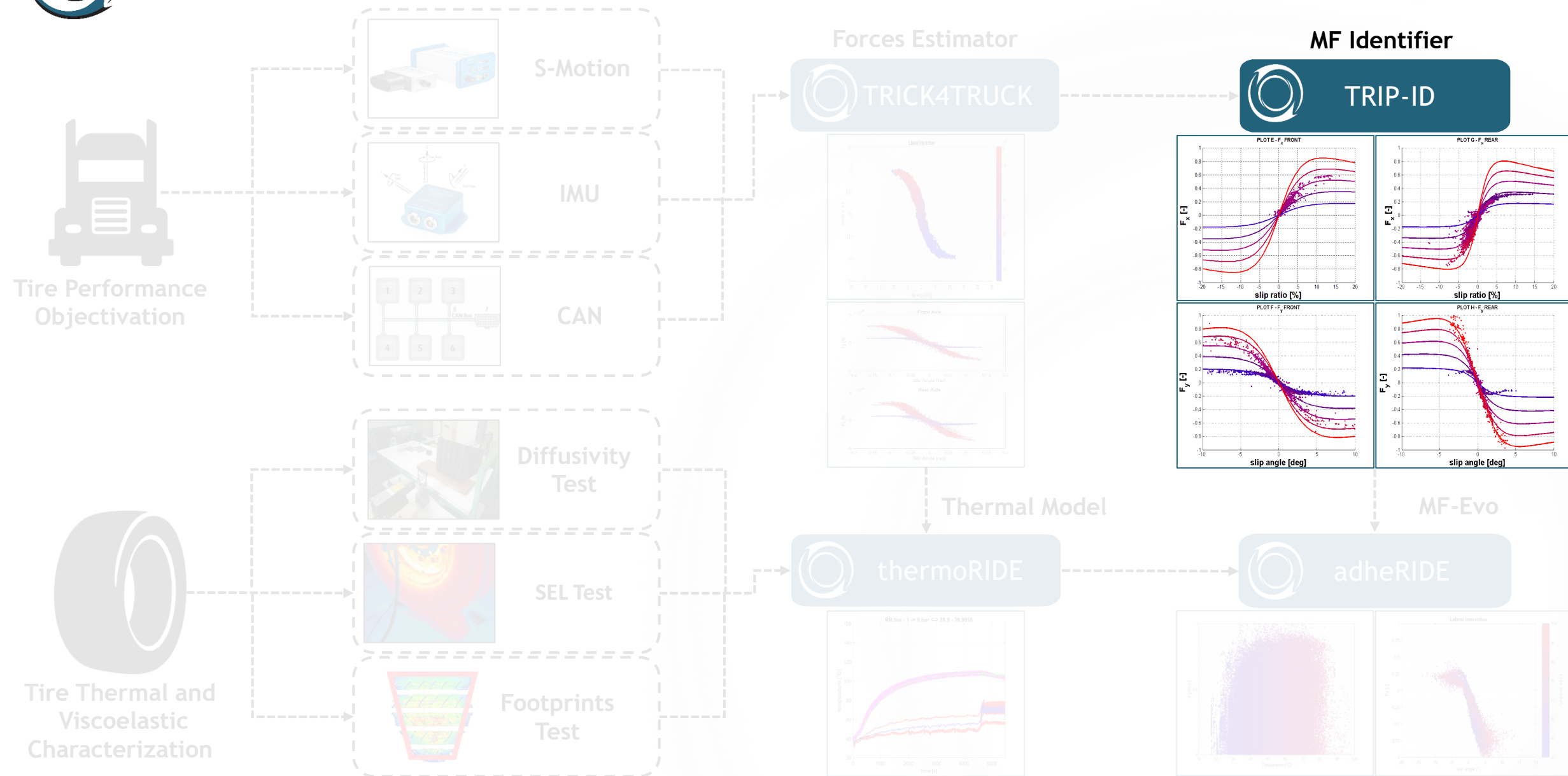
TRICK4TRUCK TOOL

VIRTUAL TELEMETRY - TIRE CHARACTERIZATION

- the estimated forces (coloured according to vertical load) allow a good understanding of the shape of the curve, making possible the **identification of the maximum grip value**
- the model reproduces with a good level of detail **tire's behavior** both in the case of right turning, left turning, traction and braking phase



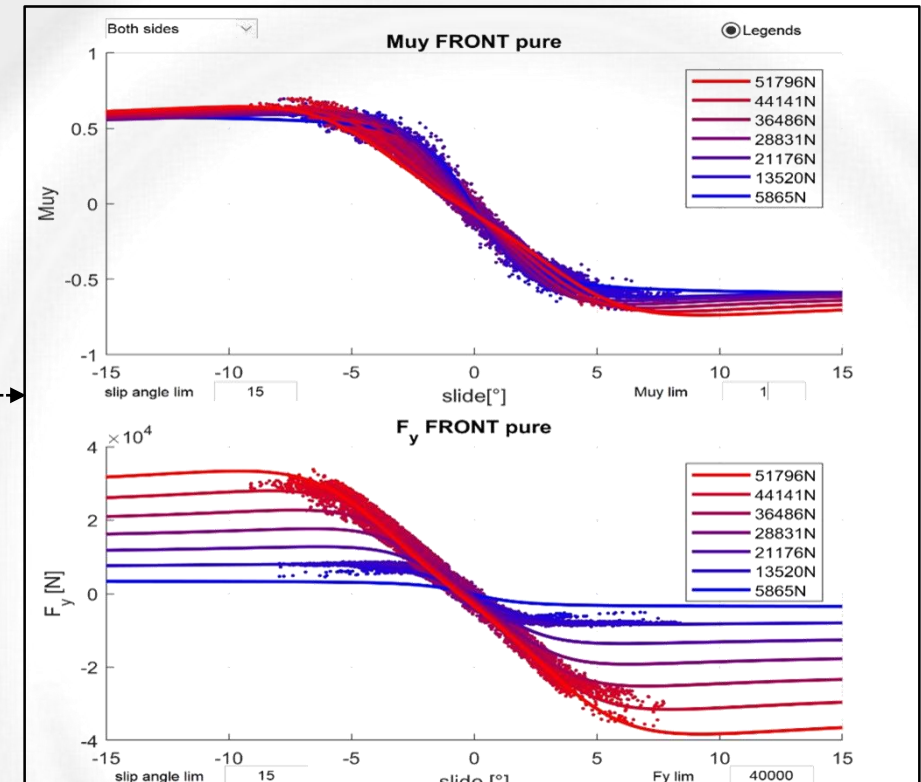
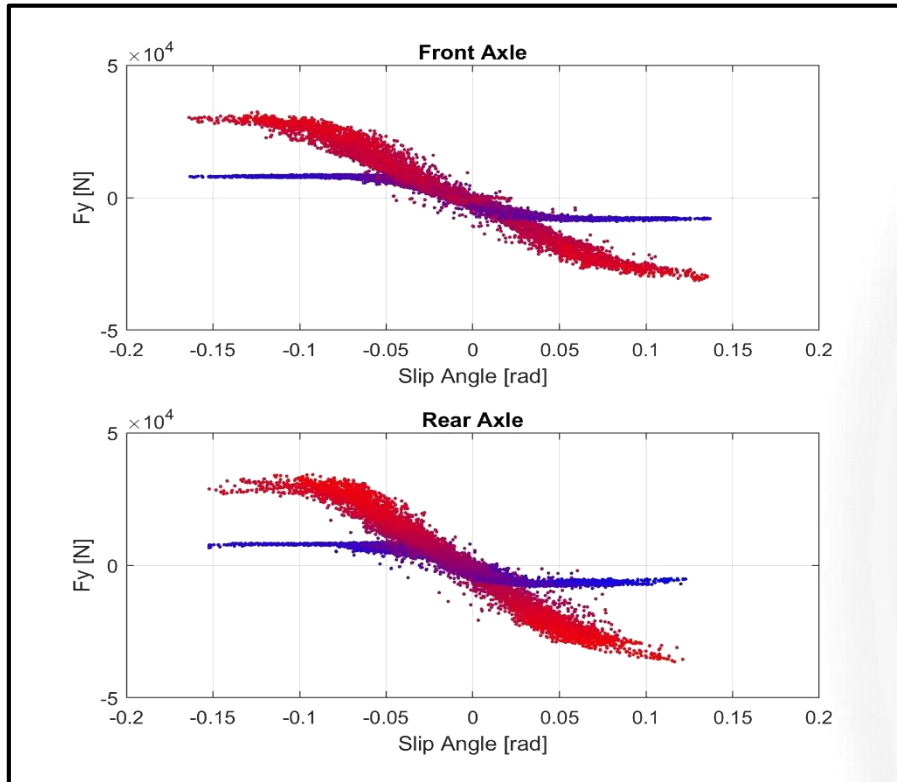


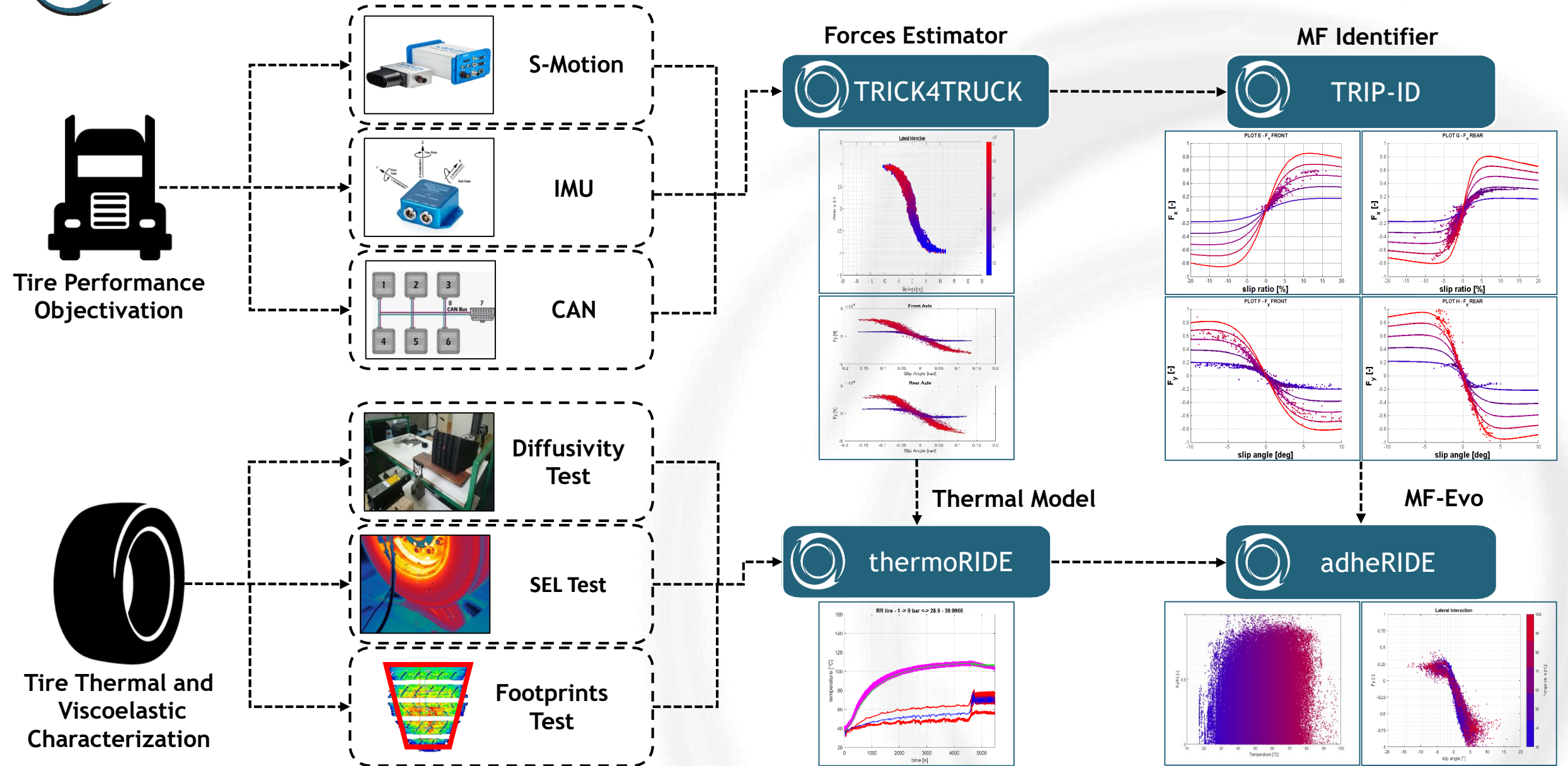


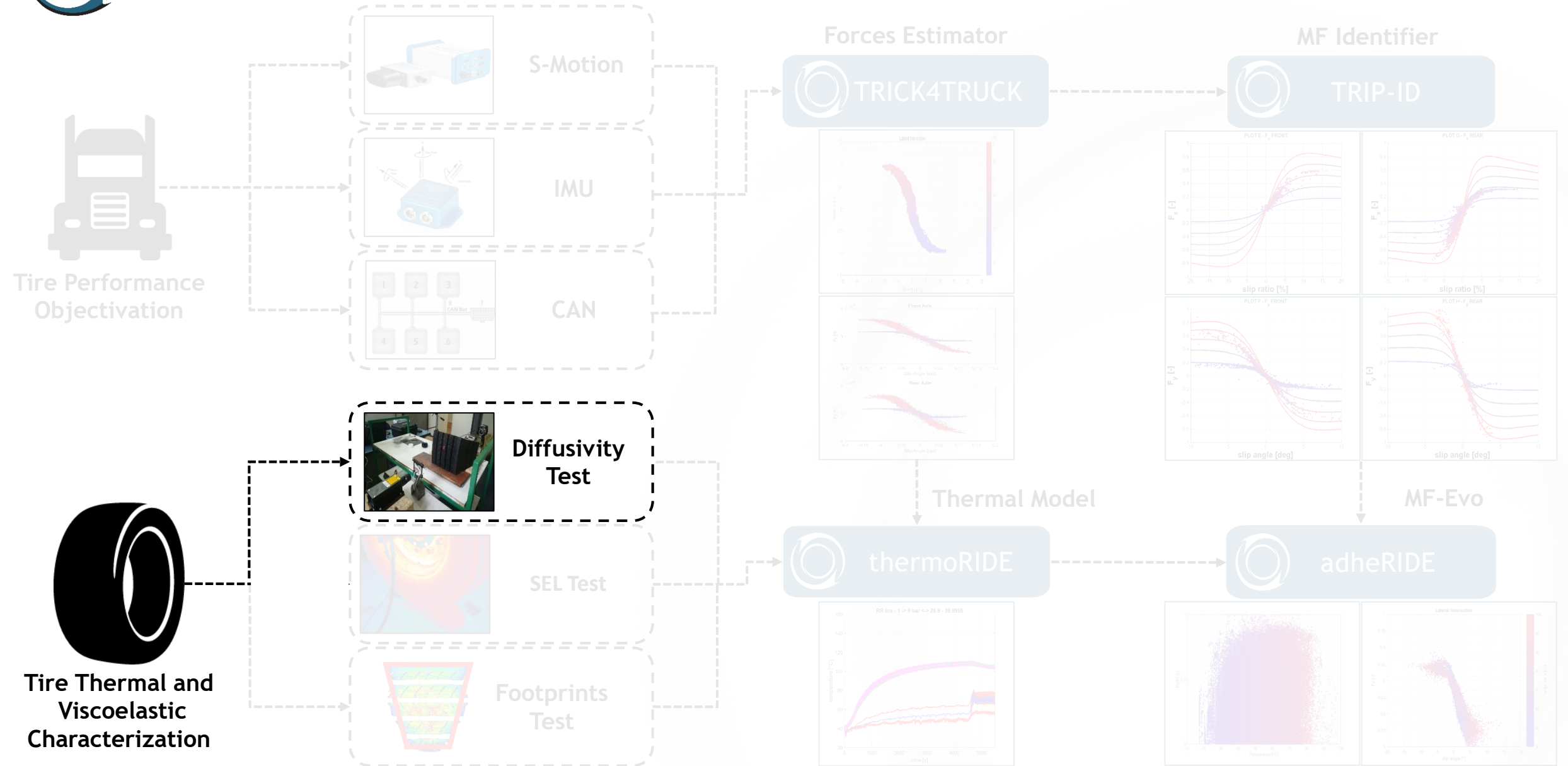
TRIP-ID TOOL

MAGIC FORMULA IDENTIFIER

Thanks to **TRIP-ID** (Tire-Road Interaction Parameters Identification) tool it has been possible to identify the truck's tire MF parameters.

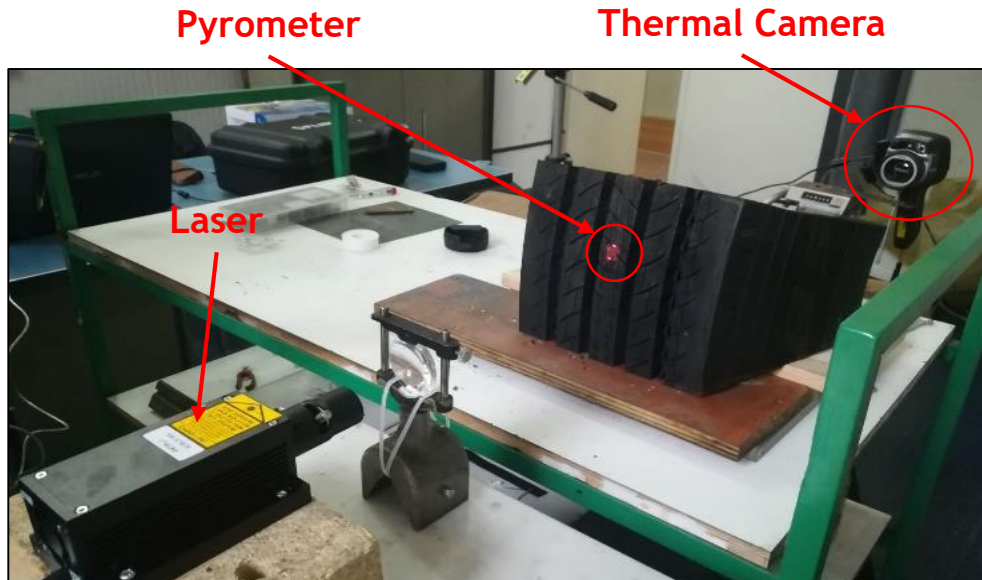






DIFFUSIVITY TEST

THERMO RACING TIRE LAB



Belt + Inner

+



Tread

=



Whole Section

For each mass of the layer of interest, the density, the specific heat and thermal conductivity as function of temperature are evaluated by means of an iterative identification procedure, according to the Fourier's diffusivity's law:

$$\vec{q} = -k * \vec{\nabla T}$$

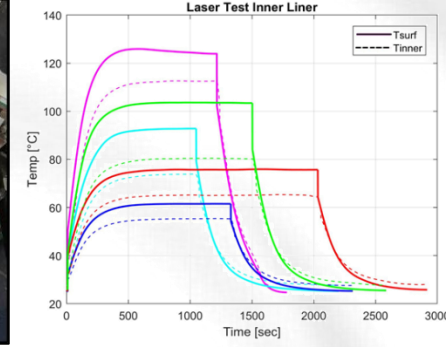
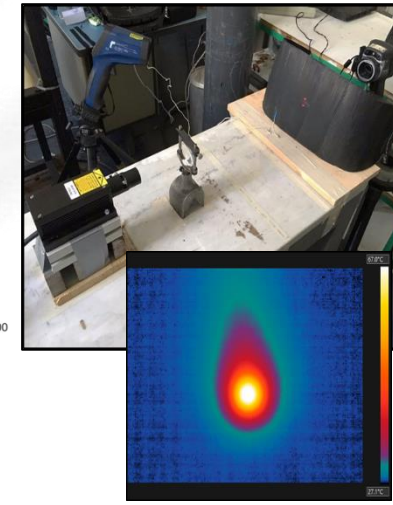
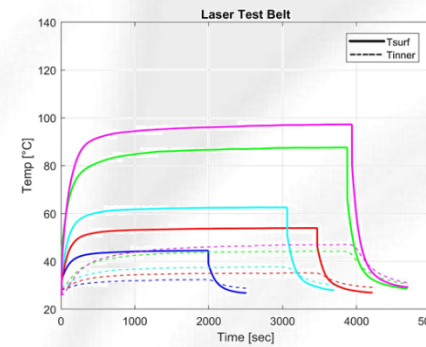
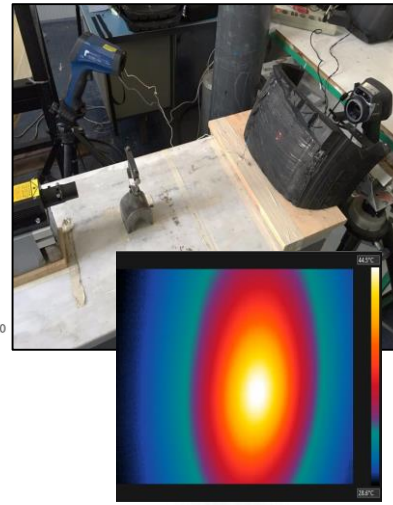
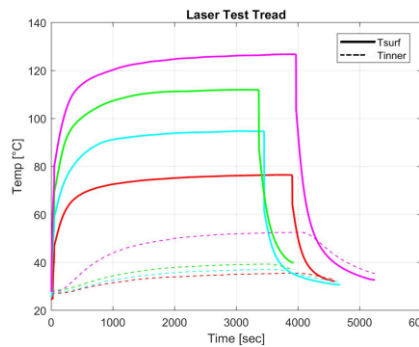
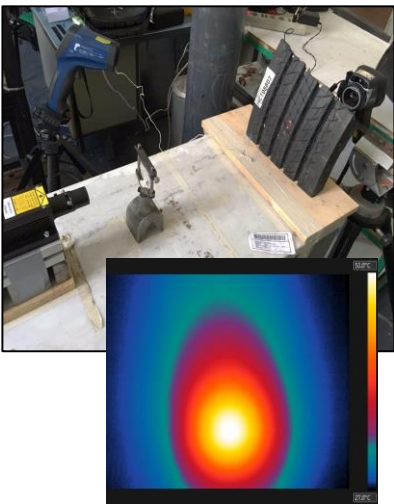
DIFFUSIVITY TEST

THERMO RACING TIRE LAB

TREAD

BULK

INNER LINER



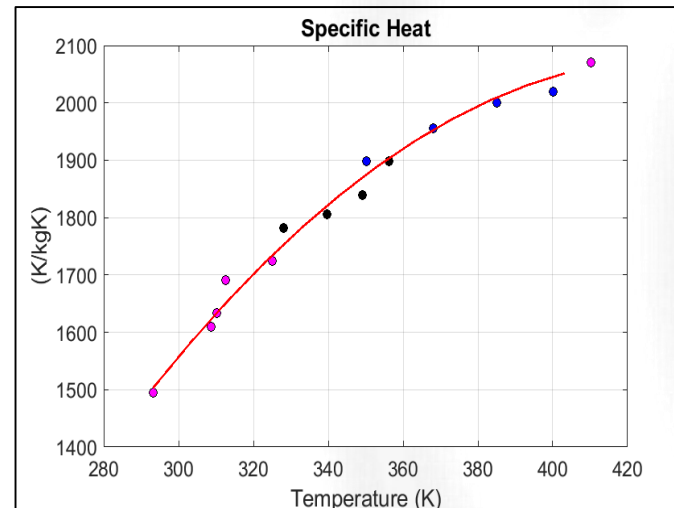
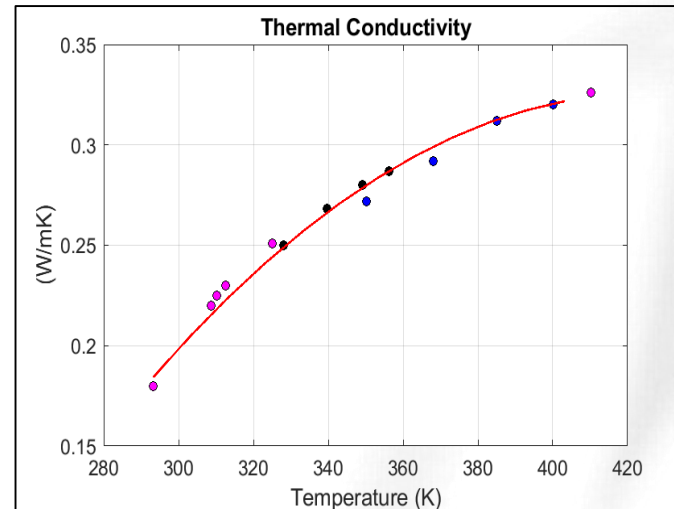
Power (W)	Surface T Max (°C)	Inner T Max (°C)
1.0	76.5	35.5
1.5	94.7	37.0
2.0	112.0	39.3
2.4	126.8	52.6

Power (W)	Surface T Max (°C)	Inner T Max (°C)
1.0	44.5	32.4
1.5	54.0	35.2
2.0	62.6	37.7
3.5	87.6	44.3
4.5	97.3	47.0

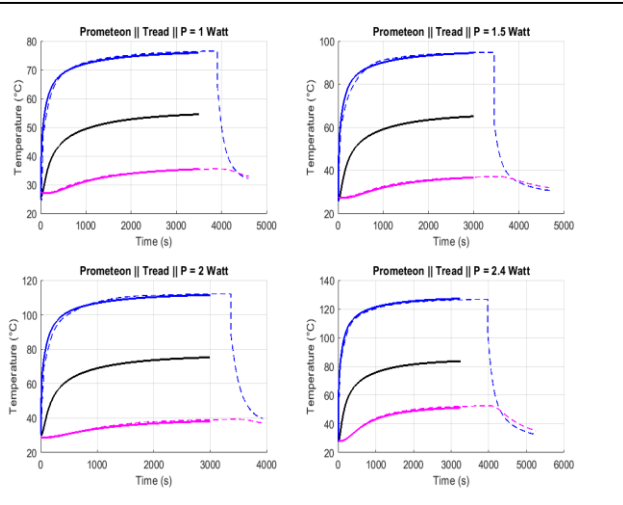
Power (W)	Surface T Max (°C)	Inner T Max (°C)
0.5	61.5	55.4
0.75	75.9	65.4
1.0	92.8	74.0
1.25	103.6	80.5
2.4	126.0	112.6

DIFFUSIVITY TEST

PARAMETERS IDENTIFICATION

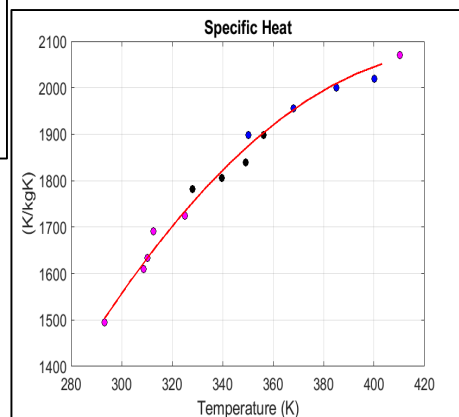
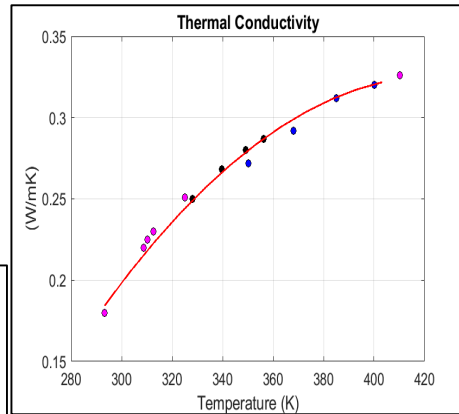


- The procedure stops as the estimated temperatures (solid line) are in agreement with the experimental data (dotted line).
- The experimental points obtained have been fitted with quadratic law

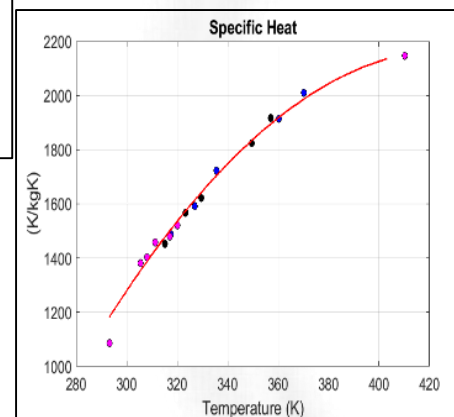
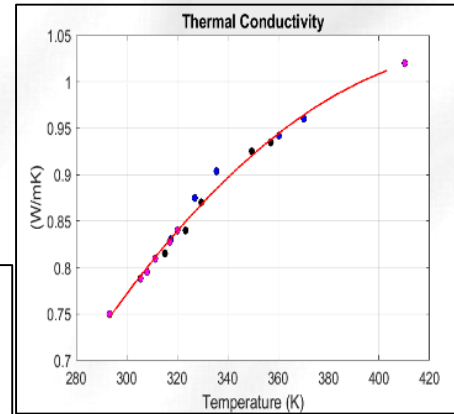


DIFFUSIVITY TEST PARAMETERS IDENTIFICATION

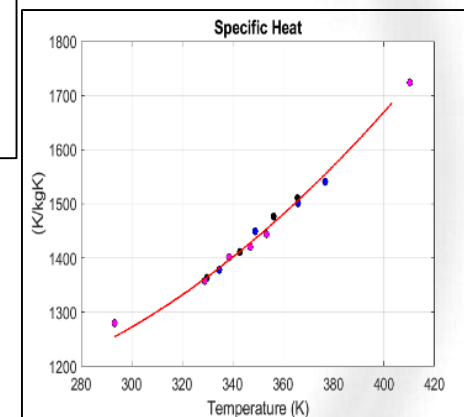
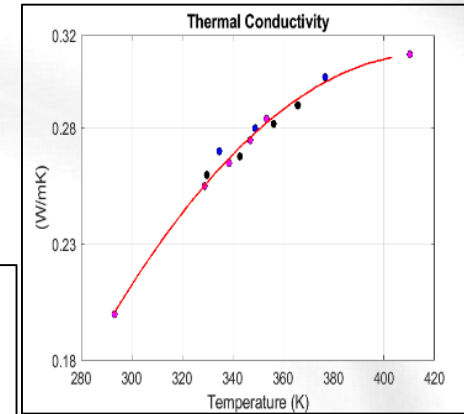
TREAD

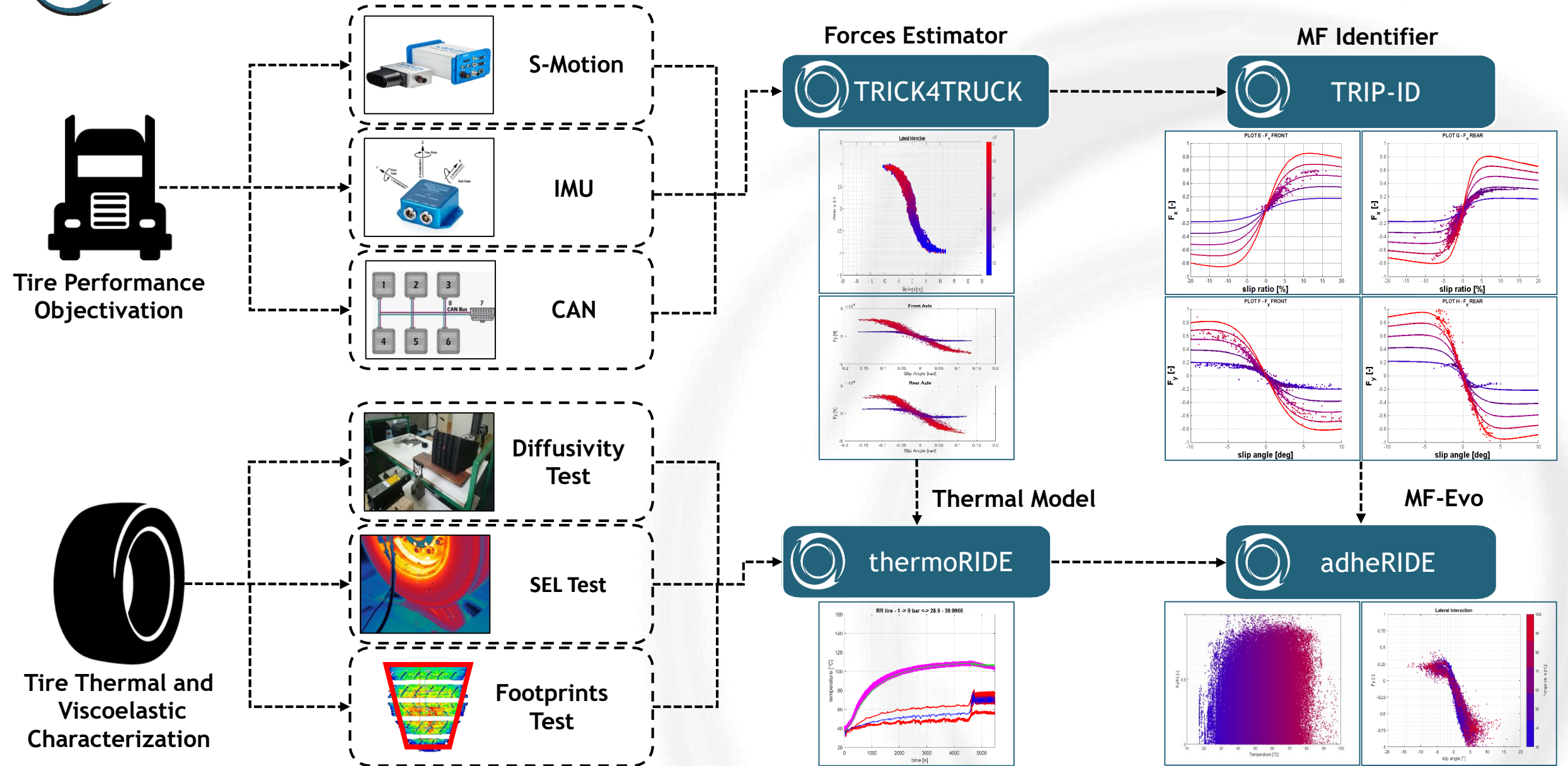


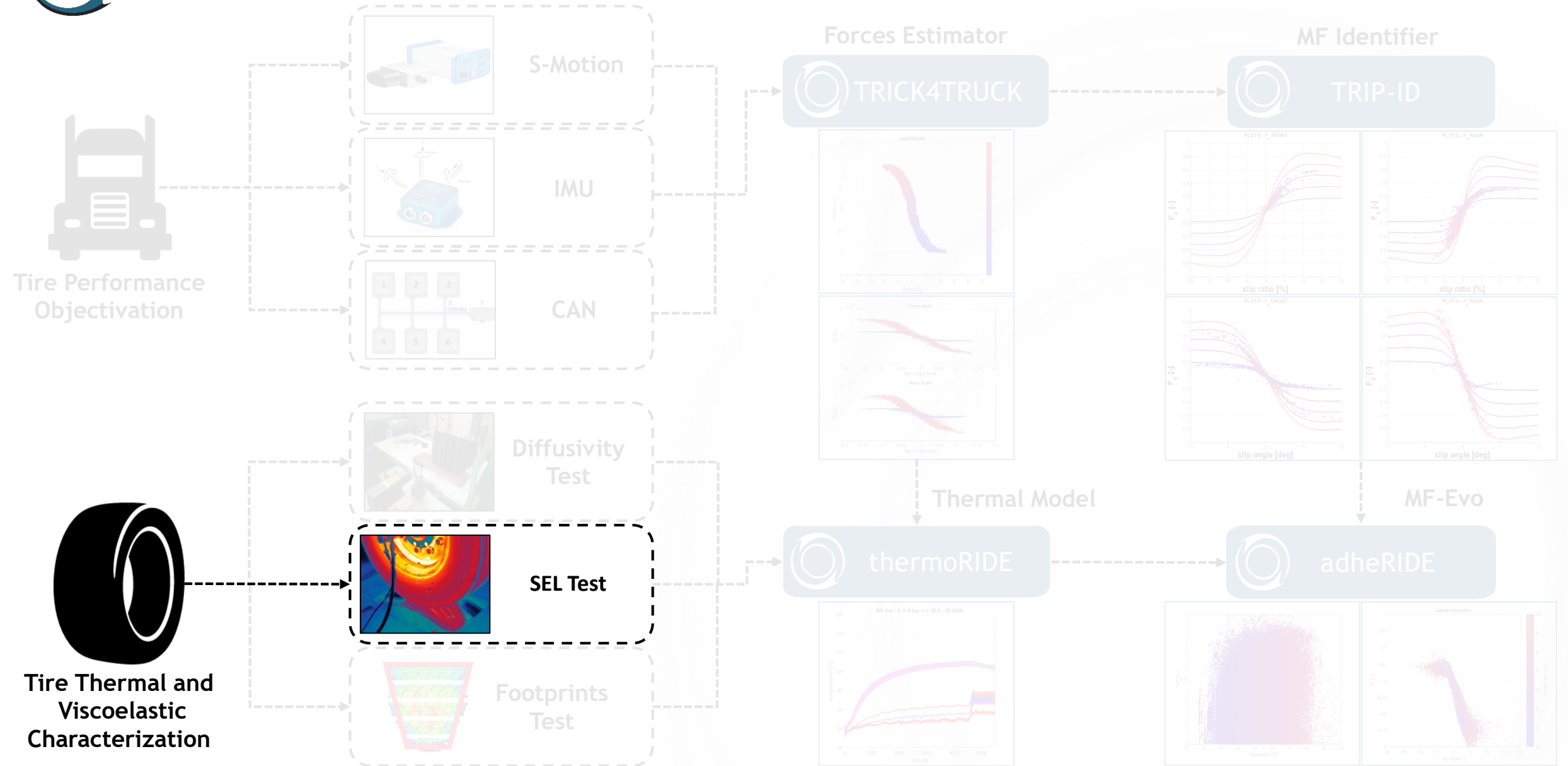
BULK



INNER LINER





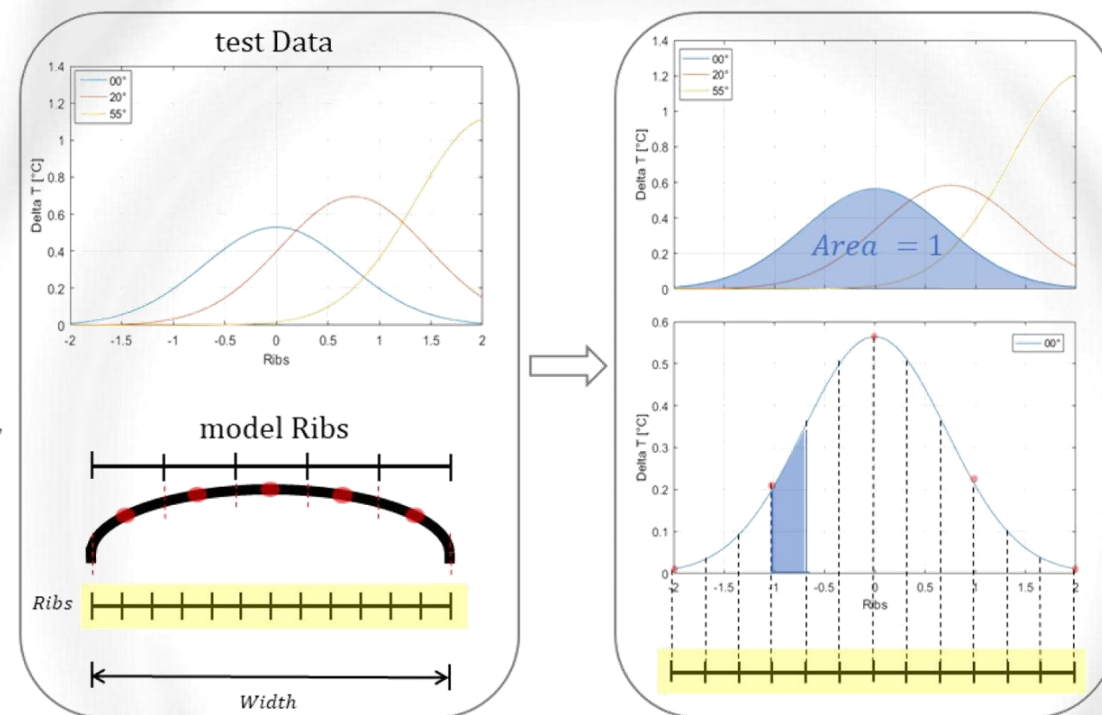
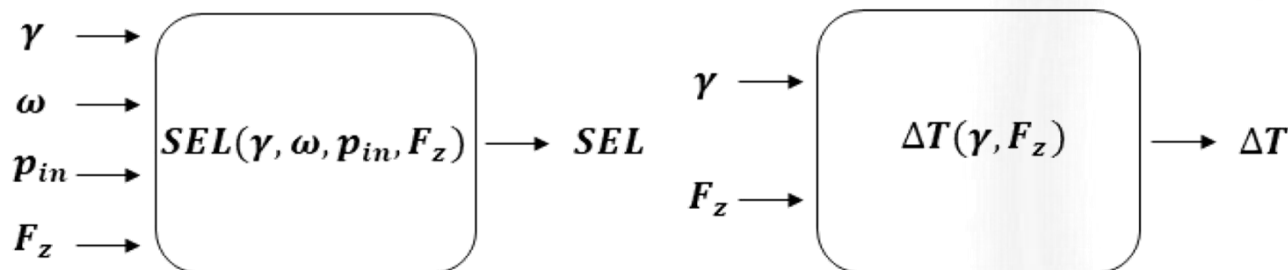


SEL TEST

STRAIN ENERGY LOSS CHARACTERIZATION

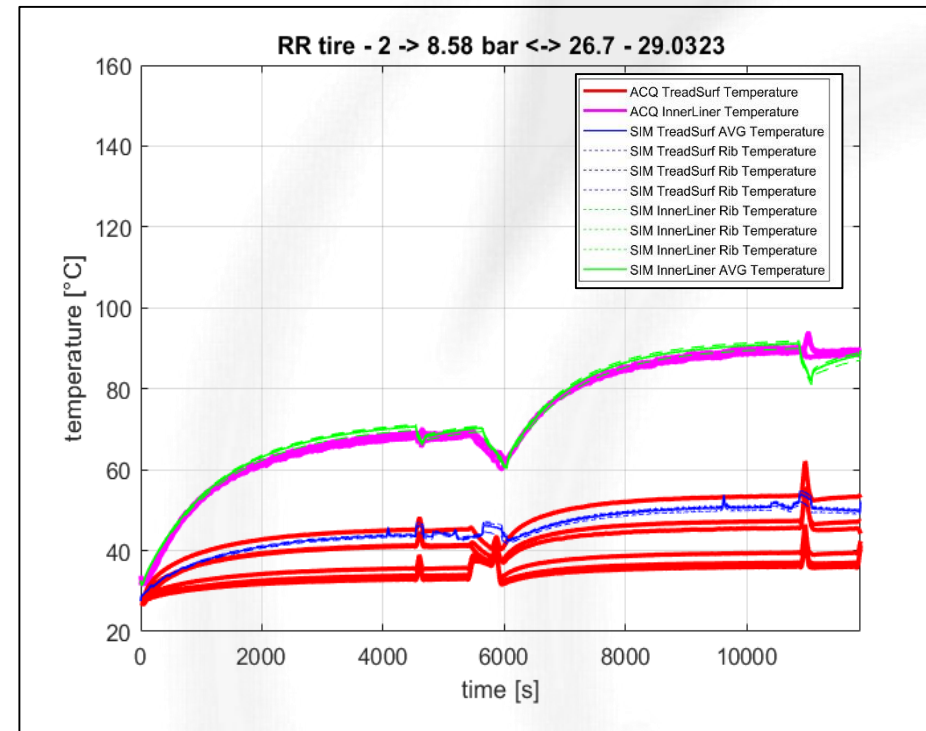
The Strain Energy Loss (SEL) is defined as the energy generated by the tire because of cyclic deformations and is due to a super-position of several phenomena: intra-ply friction, friction inside singular plies, non-linear viscoelastic behavior of all rubbery components, etc.

$$SEL = f(\vec{F}, \omega, \gamma, p_{in_air})$$



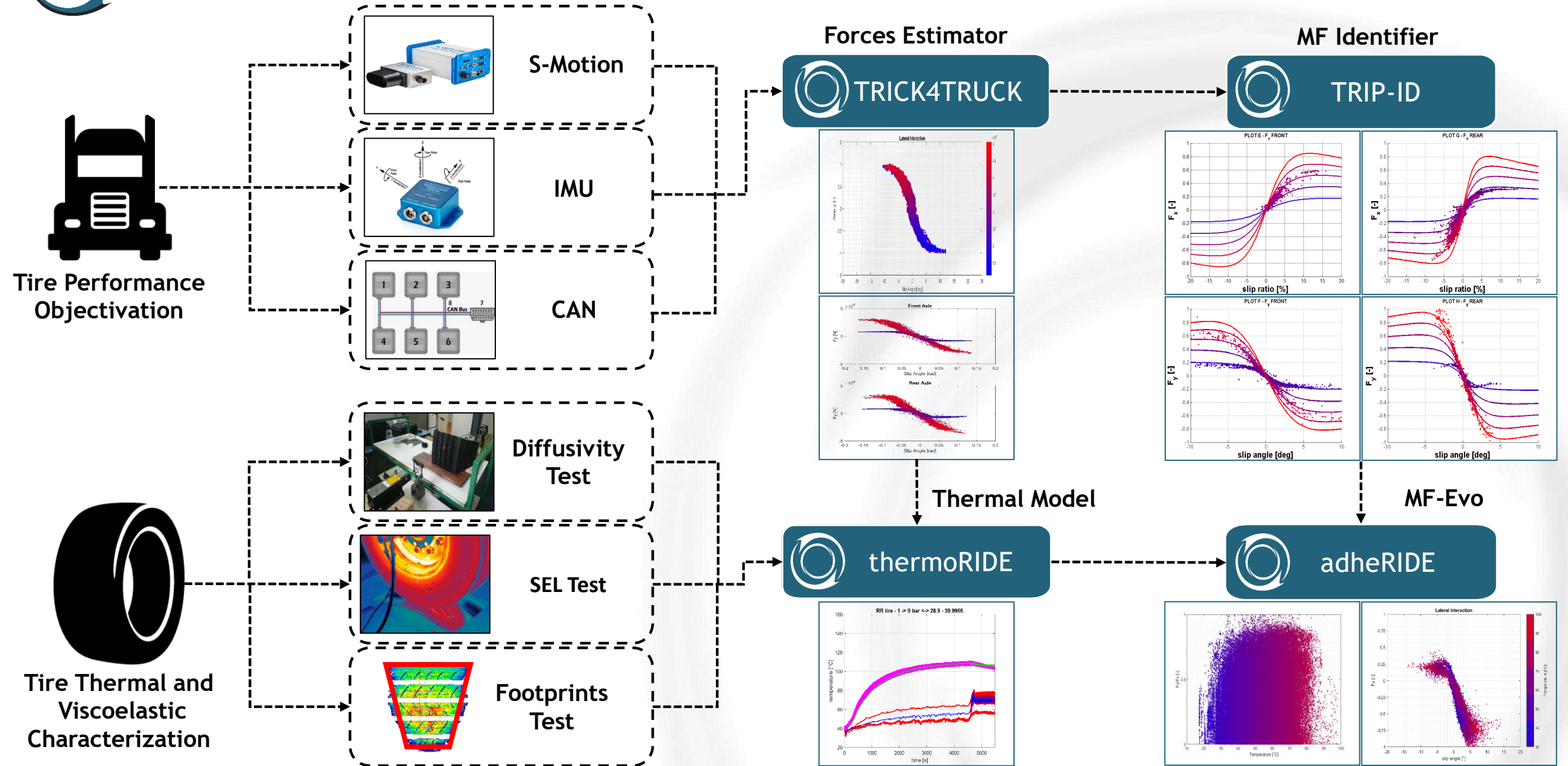
SEL TEST

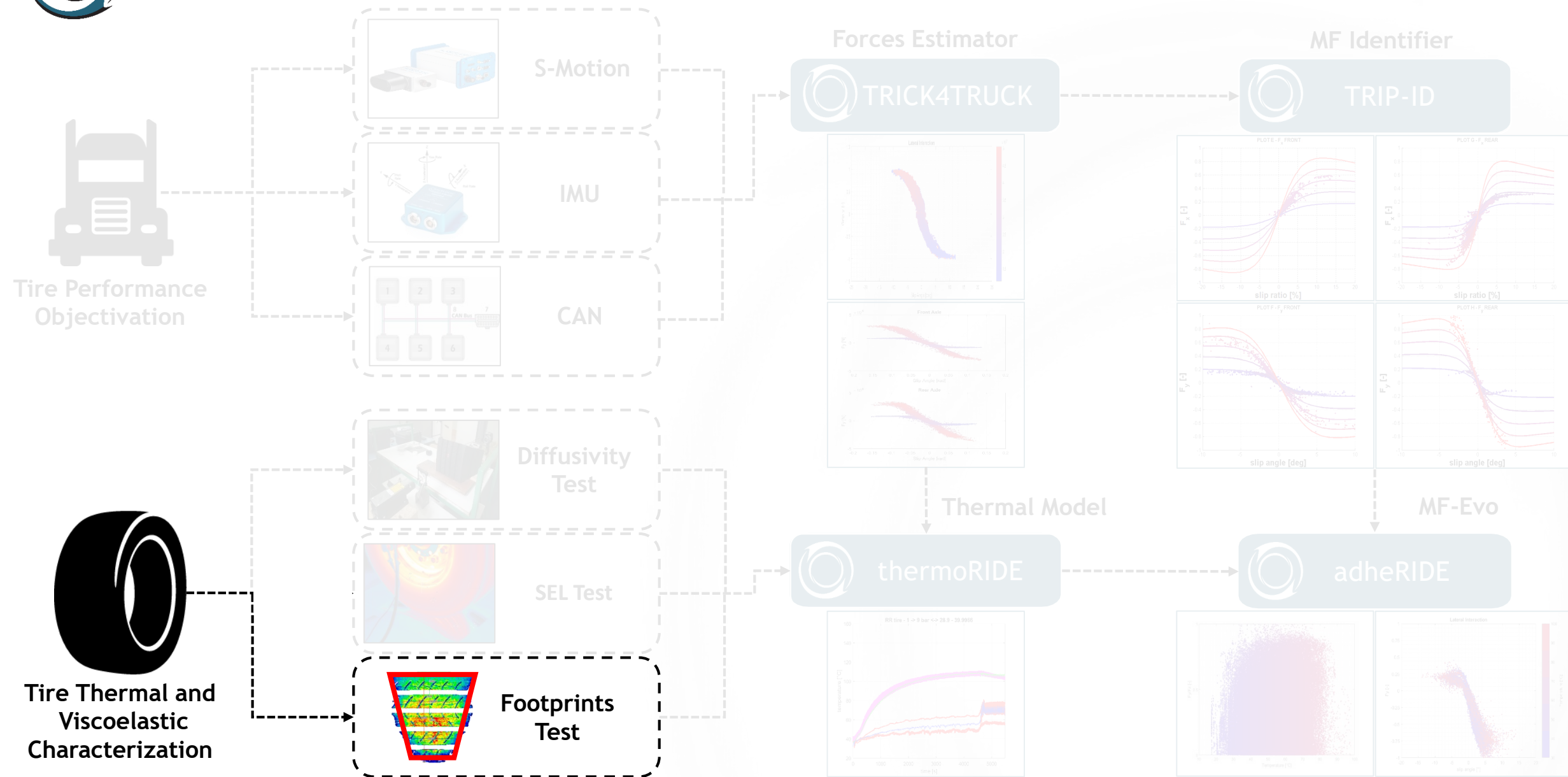
STRAIN ENERGY LOSS CHARACTERIZATION



The test procedure involved the acquisition of temperatures in several points of interest, shown in the images on the left.

SEL's law identification process has led to the results shown in the figure, with good correlation with the experimental data.

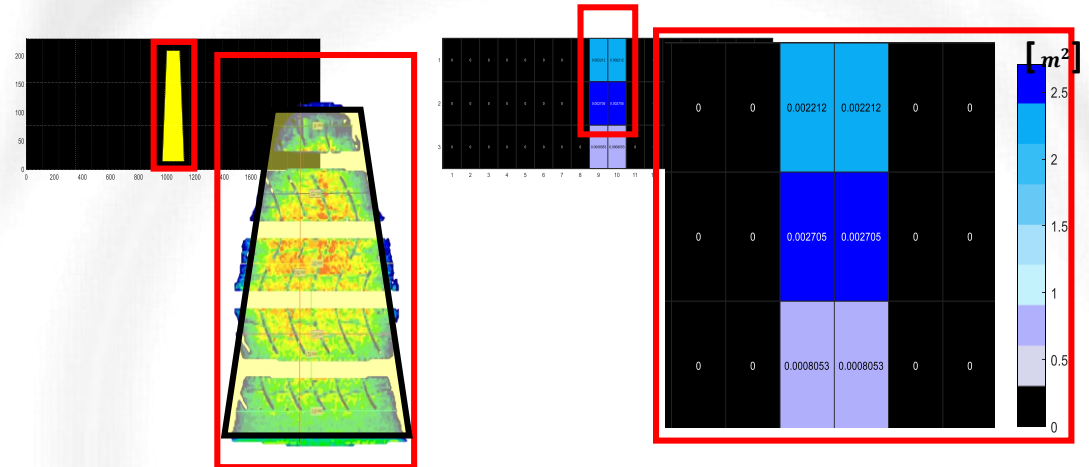
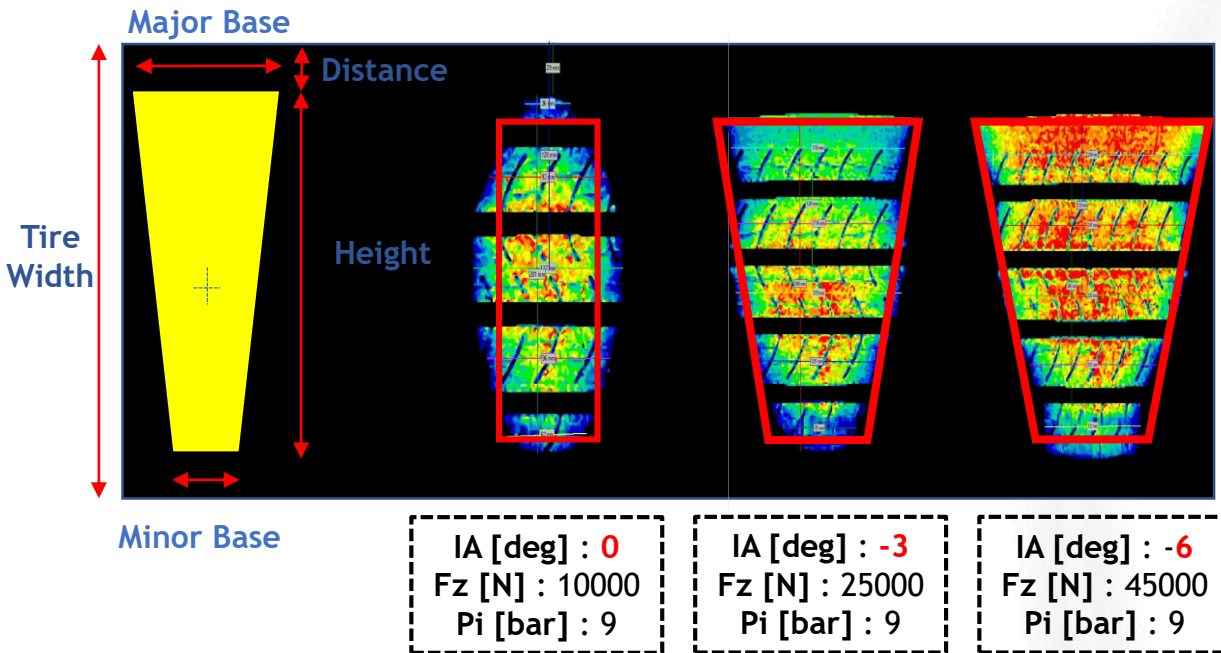


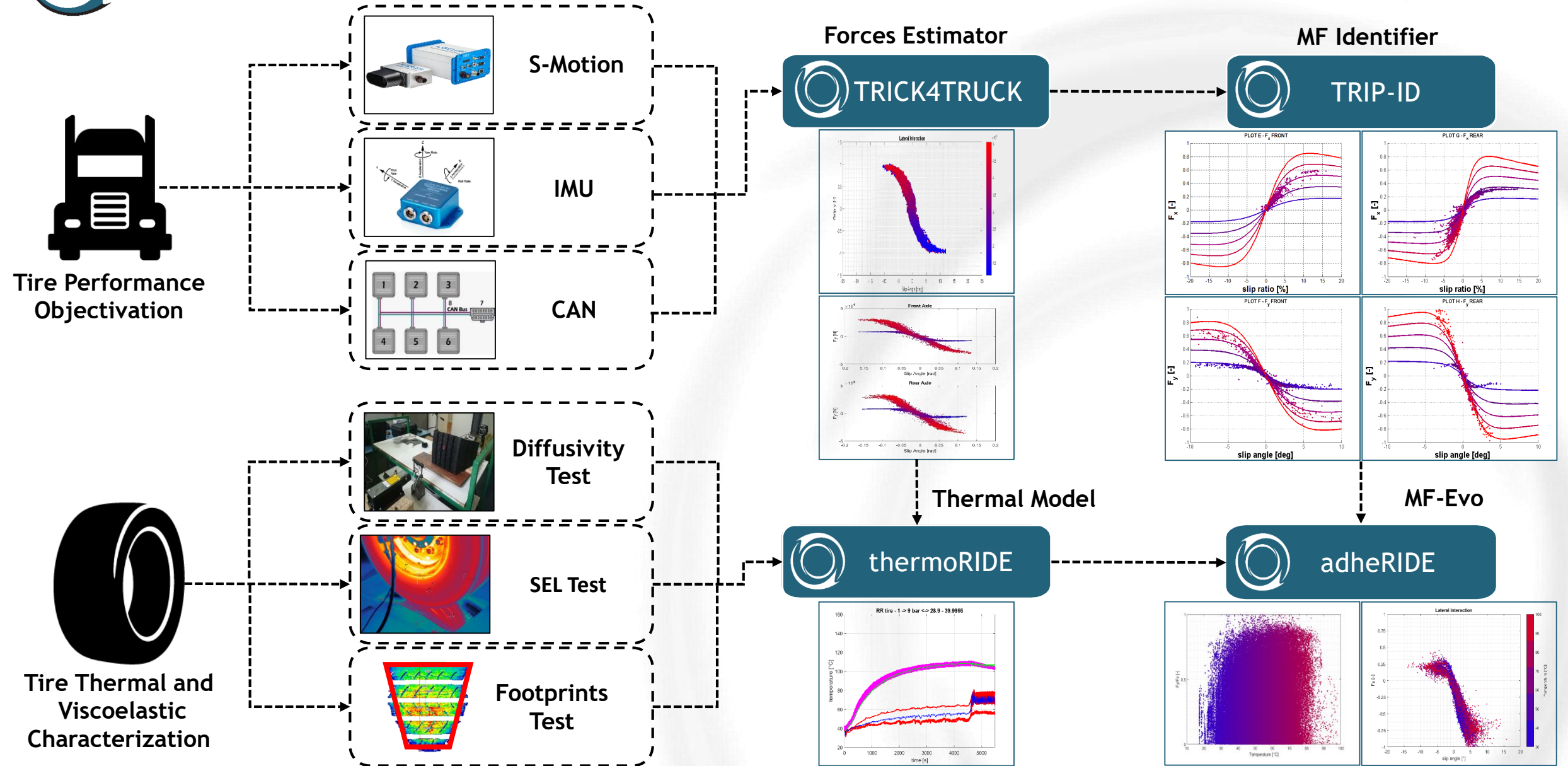


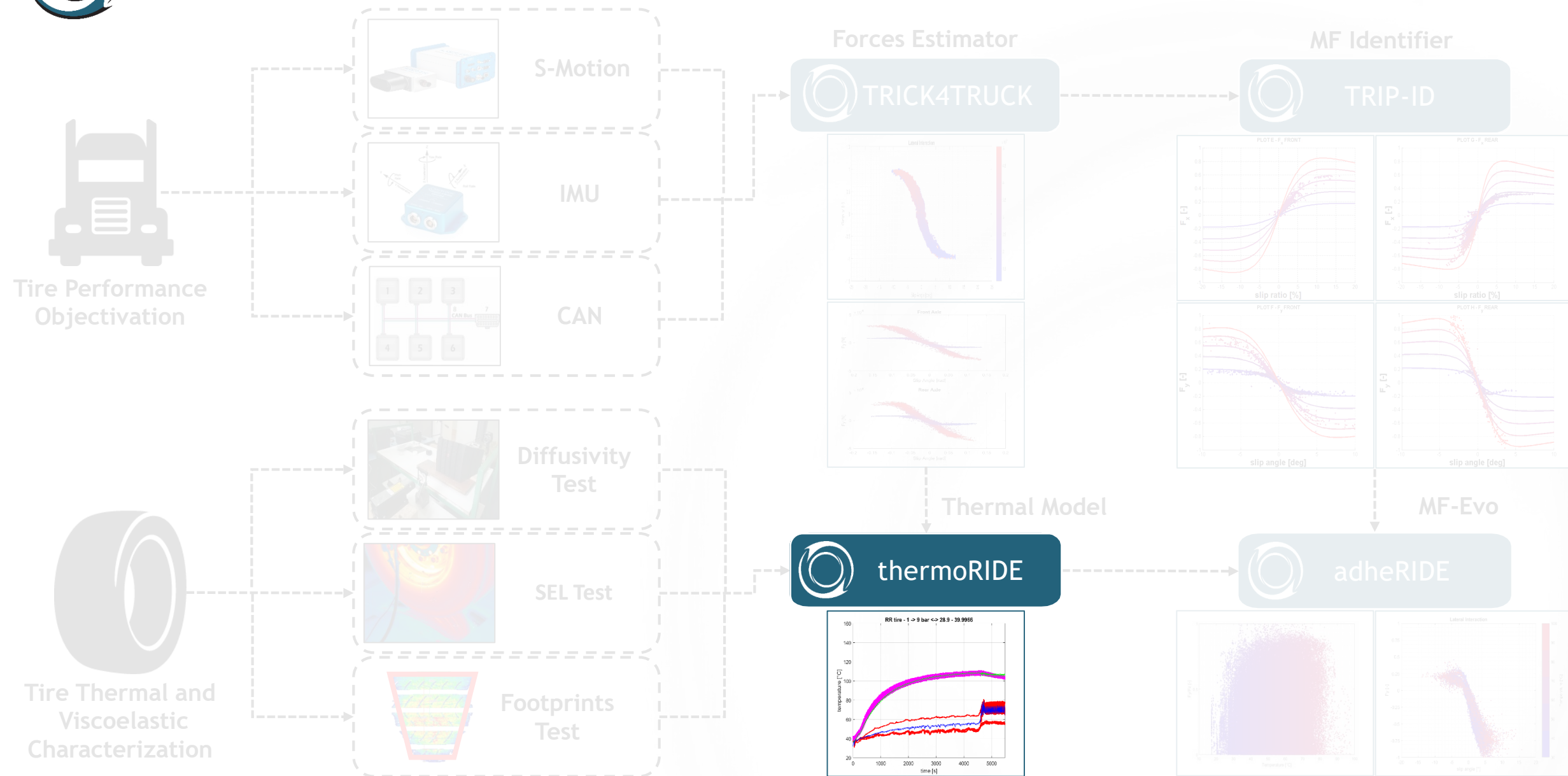
FOOTPRINTS TEST

FOOTPRINTS PARAMETERIZATION

The contact patch is concerned with a simplified representation. The shape of the footprint changes with the inclination angle value, it is a rectangle when the IA value is equal to 0 and it is a trapezoid if the IA value is different from 0. The tire is discretized in a certain number of cells and the area maps show the contact patch distribution on each of that.



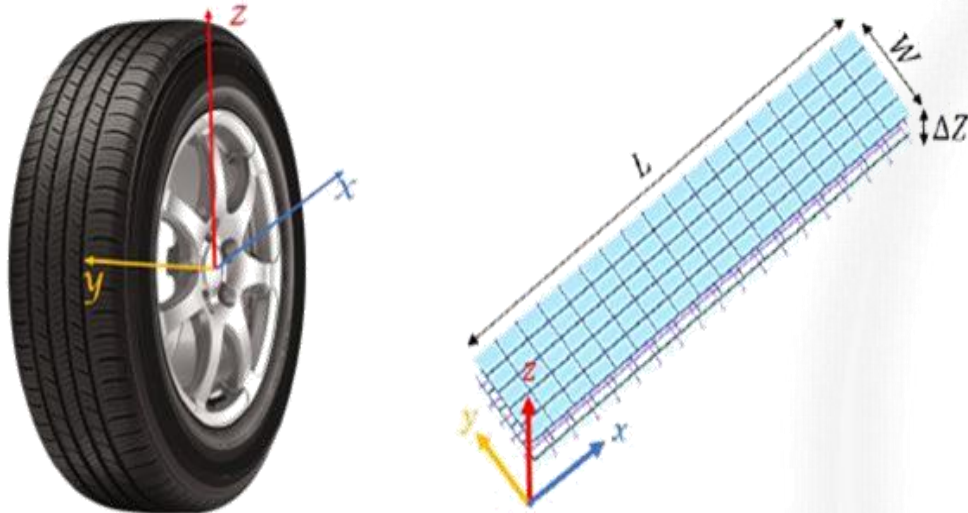




THERMORIDE

THERMAL MODEL DESCRIPTION

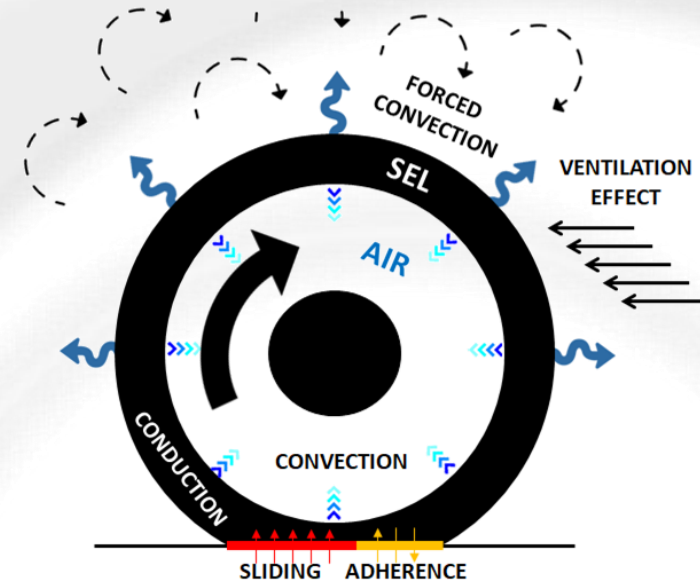
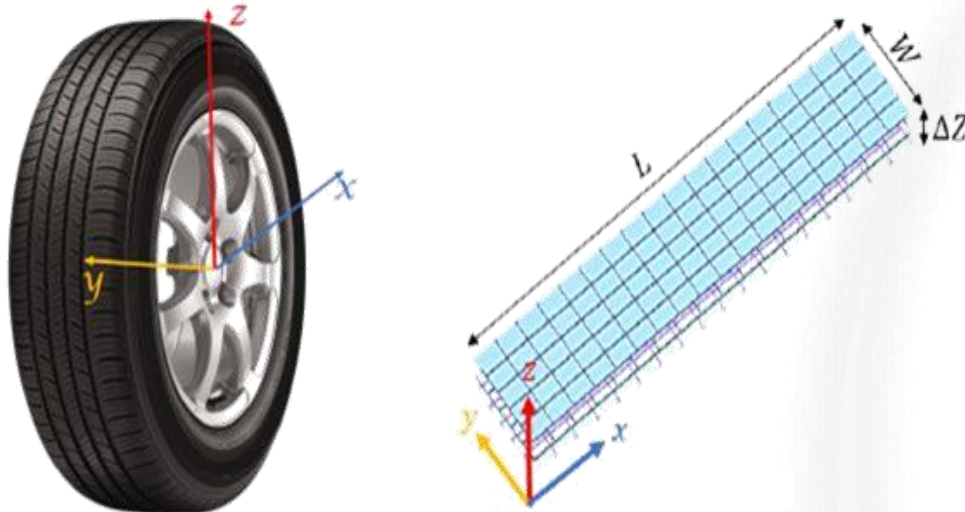
thermoRIDE thermodynamic model is based on the use of the Fourier's diffusivity equation applied to a three dimensional domain.



THERMORIDE

THERMAL MODEL DESCRIPTION

thermoRIDE thermodynamic model is based on the use of the Fourier's diffusivity equation applied to a three dimensional domain.



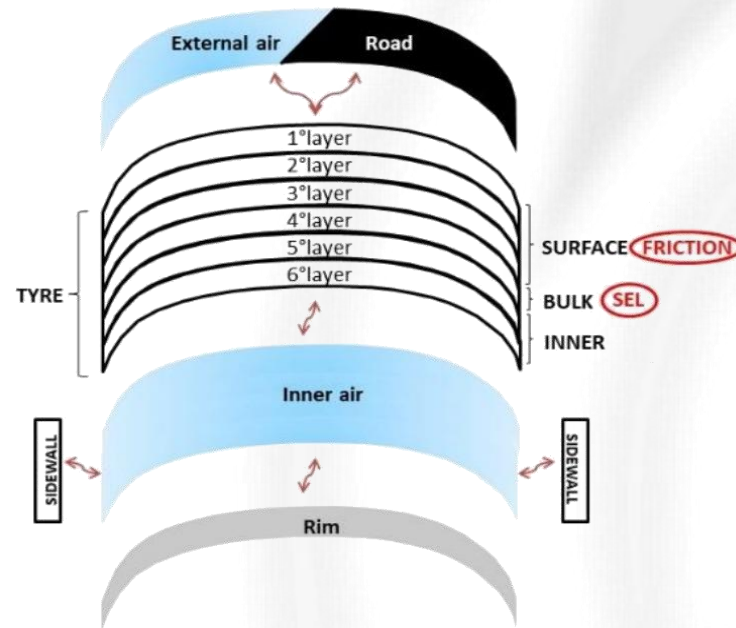
The model considered takes into account of the tire's heat exchange with the external environment:

- Heat exchange with road
- Heat exchange with external air
- FP (Friction Power)
- SEL (Strain Energy Loss)
- Heat exchange with internal air

THERMORIDE

THERMAL MODEL DESCRIPTION

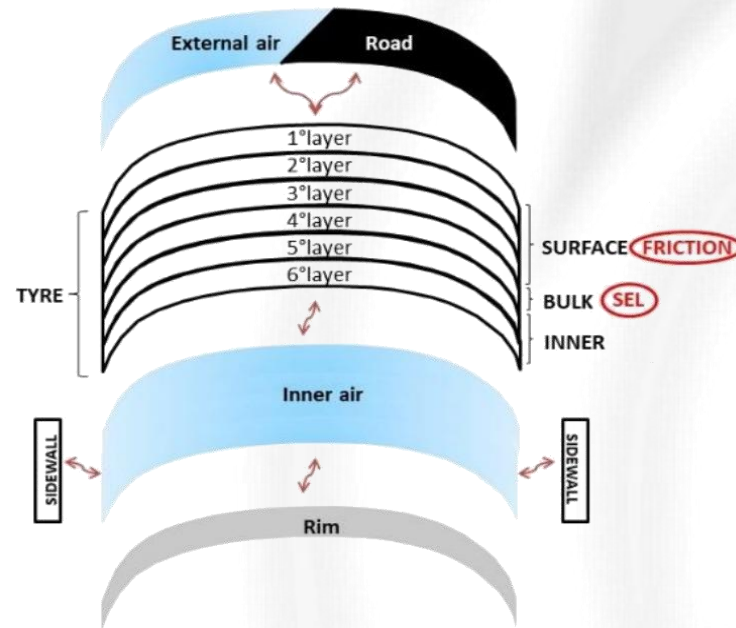
The default tire discretization along the radial and lateral directions is illustrated in the figures below.



THERMORIDE

THERMAL MODEL DESCRIPTION

The default tire discretization along the radial and lateral directions is illustrated in the figures below.



- **TreadSurface:** the most external part of the tread
- **TreadCore:** strictly connected to tire grip and stiffness
- **TreadBase:** its temperature is linked to tire stiffness
- **Belt:** it gives a big contribution to the SEL
- **Plies:** it is another important contributor to SEL
- **InnerLiner:** it is the layer in contact with the inner air

THERMORIDE

TRACK THERMAL TESTS DESCRIPTION

To feed the thermal model, a specific track session with an instrumented truck has been carried out. Test sessions have been carried out on an overloaded trailer and the instruments used are shown in the image below:

- Kistler Dyno-Hub on trailer's right rear wheel
- Kistler S-Motion



THERMORIDE

TRACK THERMAL TESTS DESCRIPTION

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- Kistler Dyno-Hub on trailer's right rear wheel
- Kistler S-Motion



Tests carried out are listed below:

- Test1_80km/h
- Test2_90km/h
- Test3_100km/h
- Test4_110km/h

All tests have been performed according to the following scheme:

- 75 minutes on Nardò Ring at constant speed
- 15 minutes dynamic square

THERMORIDE

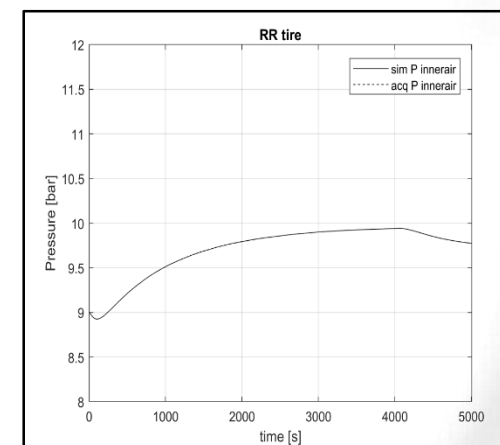
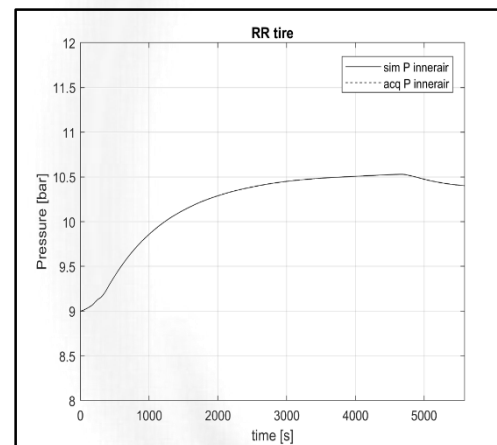
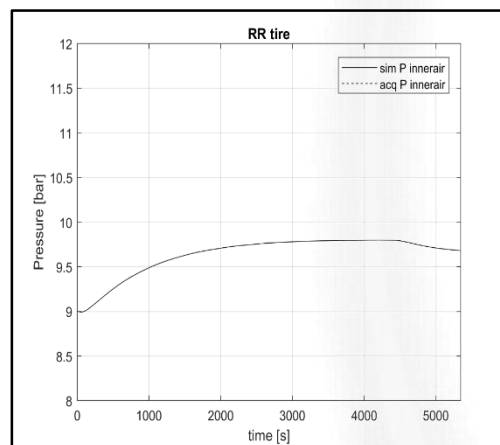
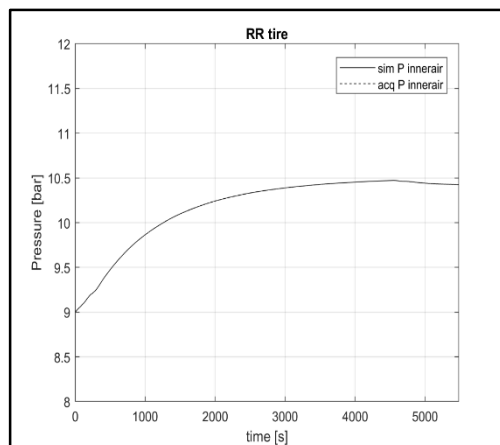
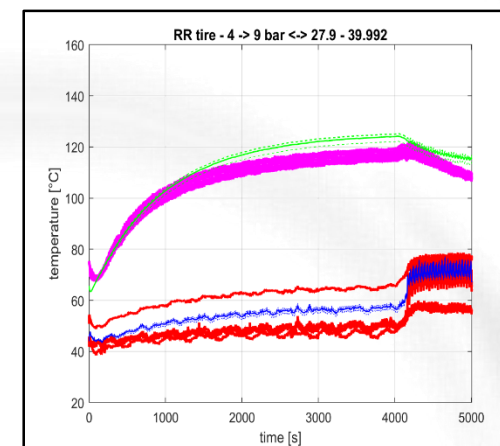
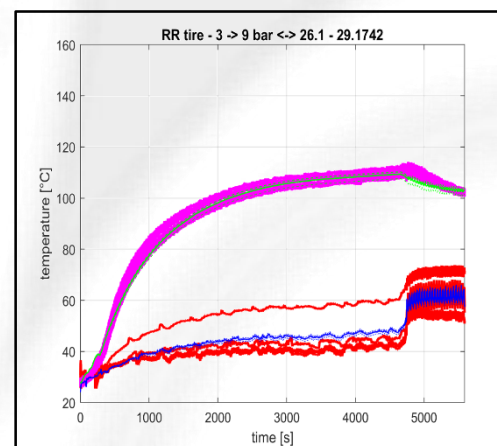
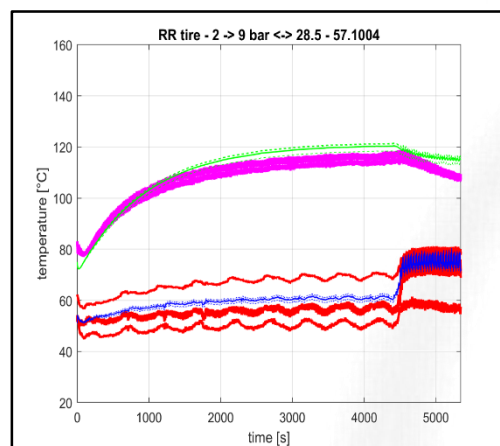
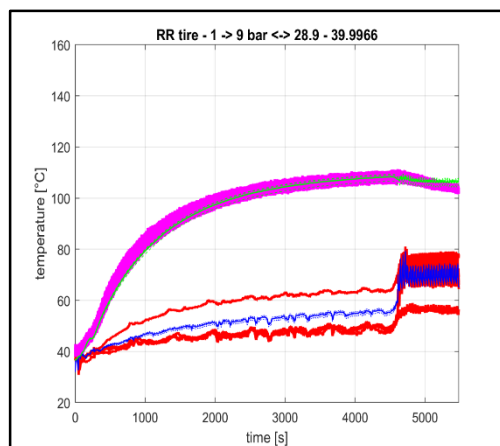
RESULTS

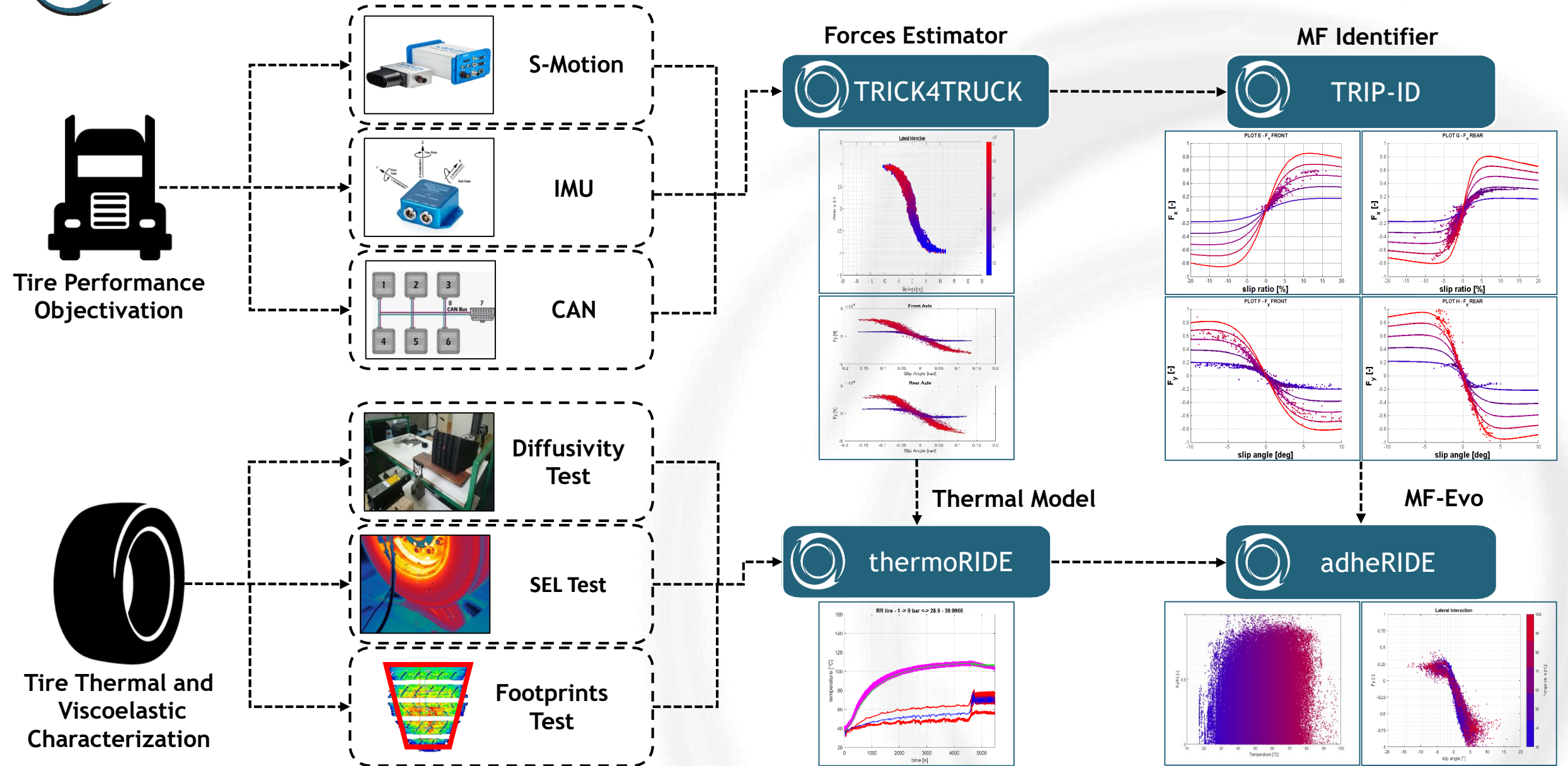
80 KM/H

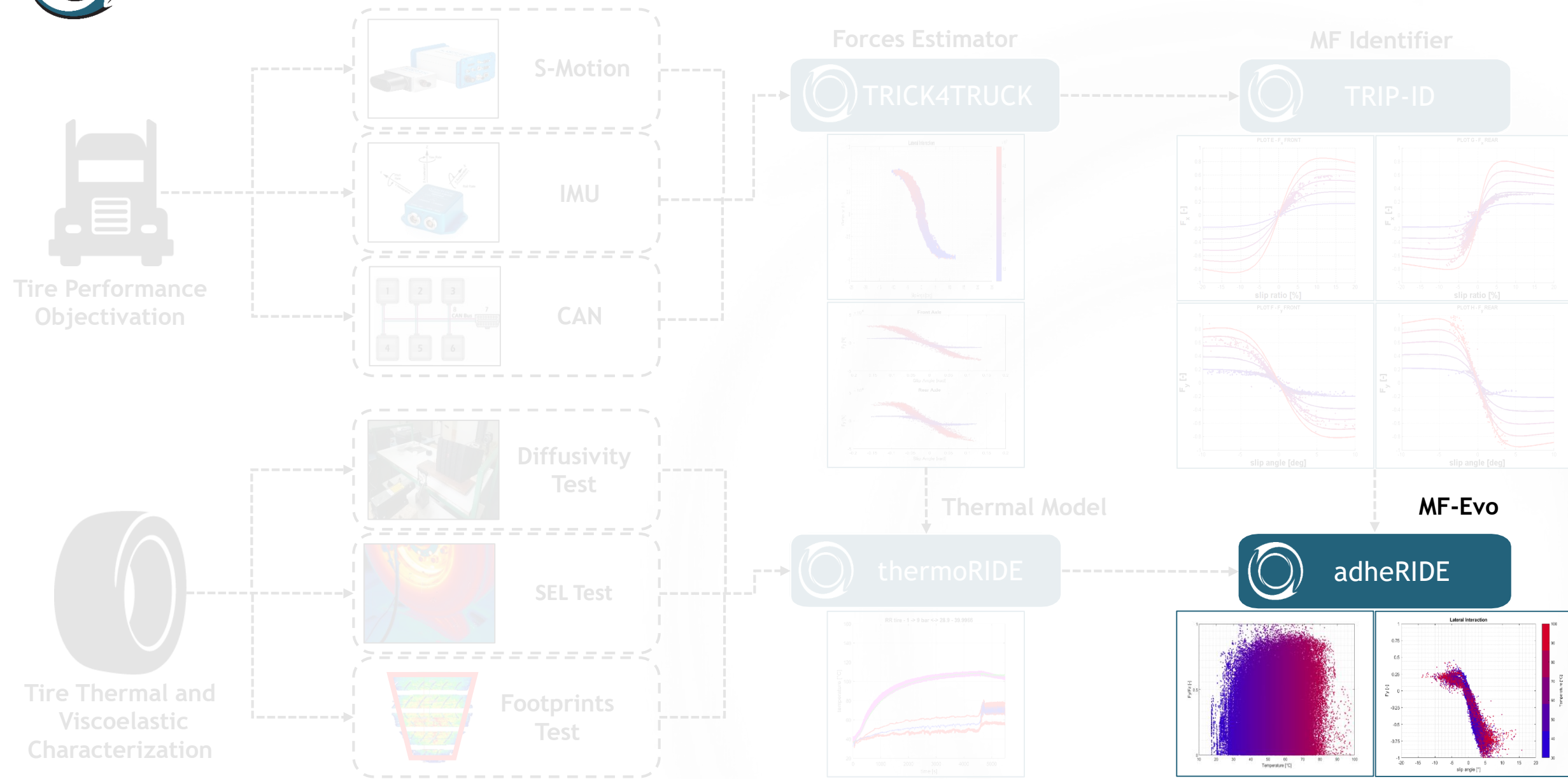
90 KM/H

100 KM/H

110 KM/H



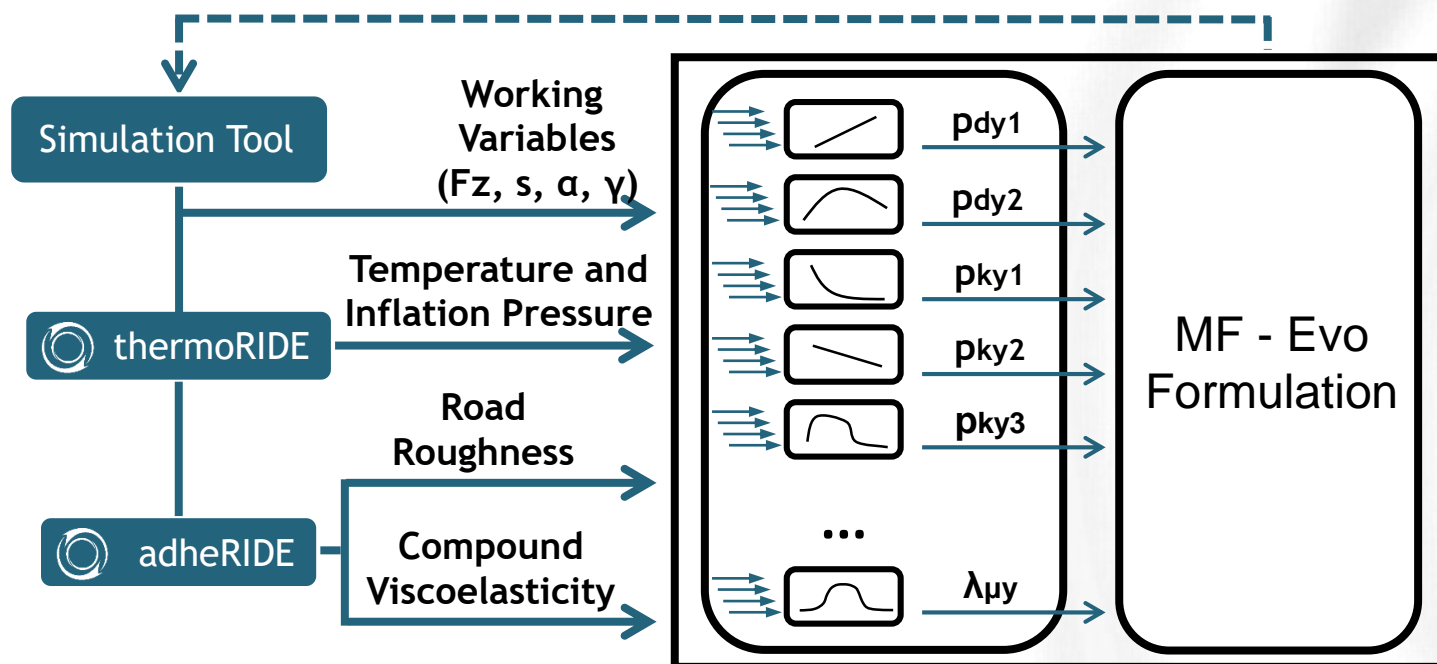




ADHERIDE

ADVANCED GRIP/STIFFNESS ANALYSIS

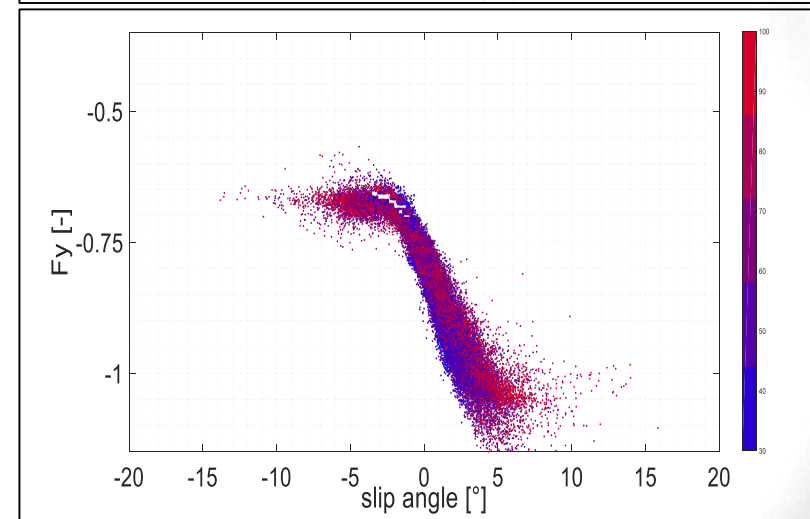
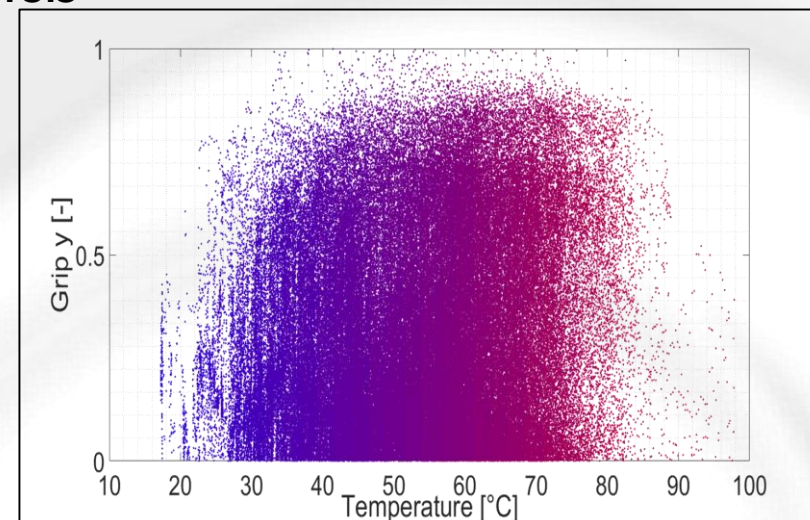
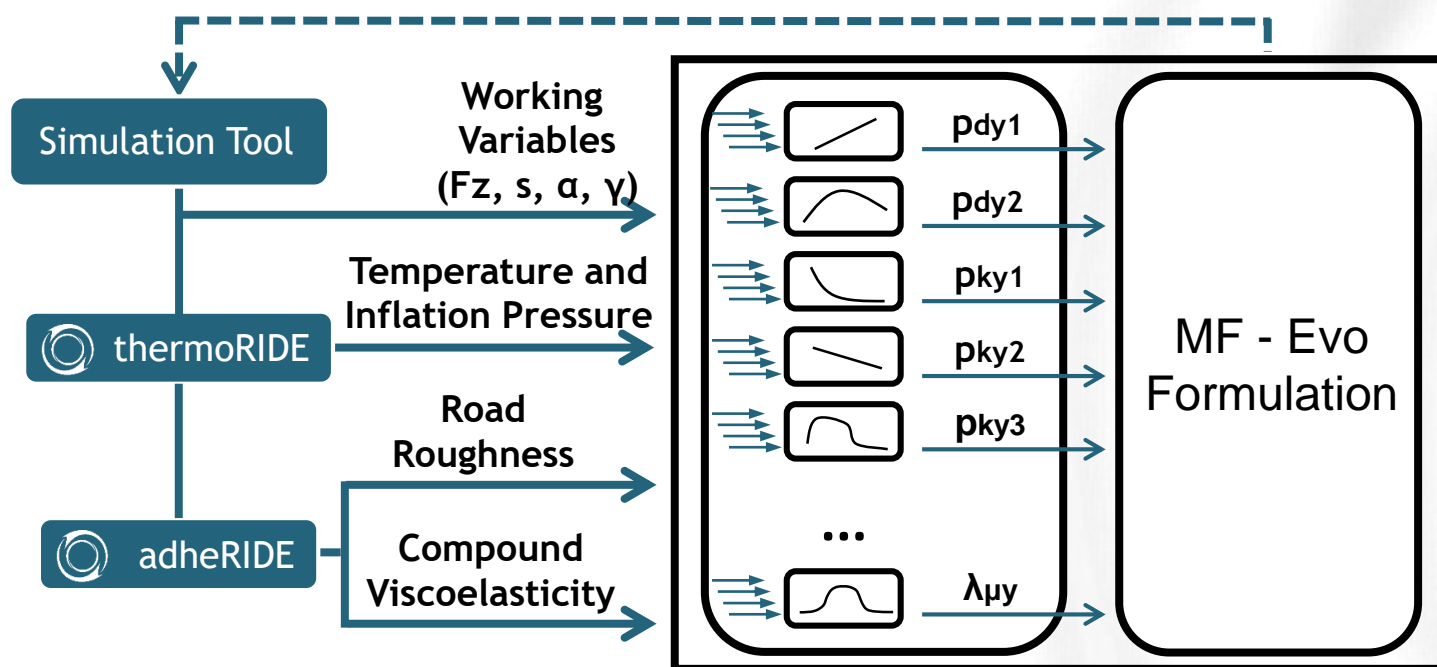
- an innovative Pacejka's Magic Formula extending the physical sensitivity of the tire model
- the MF-Evo formulation allows to feed the simulation loop taking into account the **temperature/inflation pressure/friction phenomena**

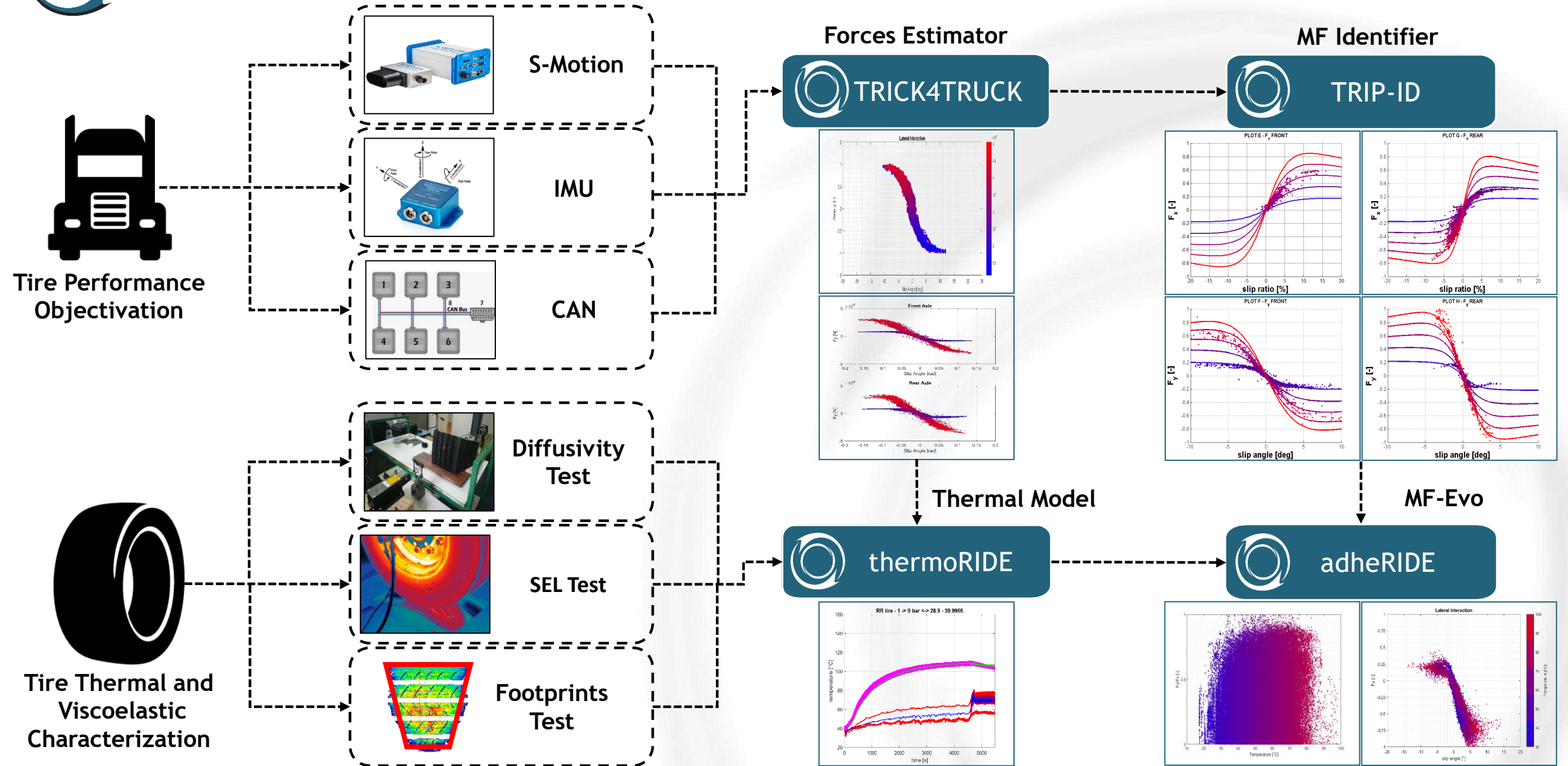


ADHERIDE

ADVANCED GRIP/STIFFNESS ANALYSIS

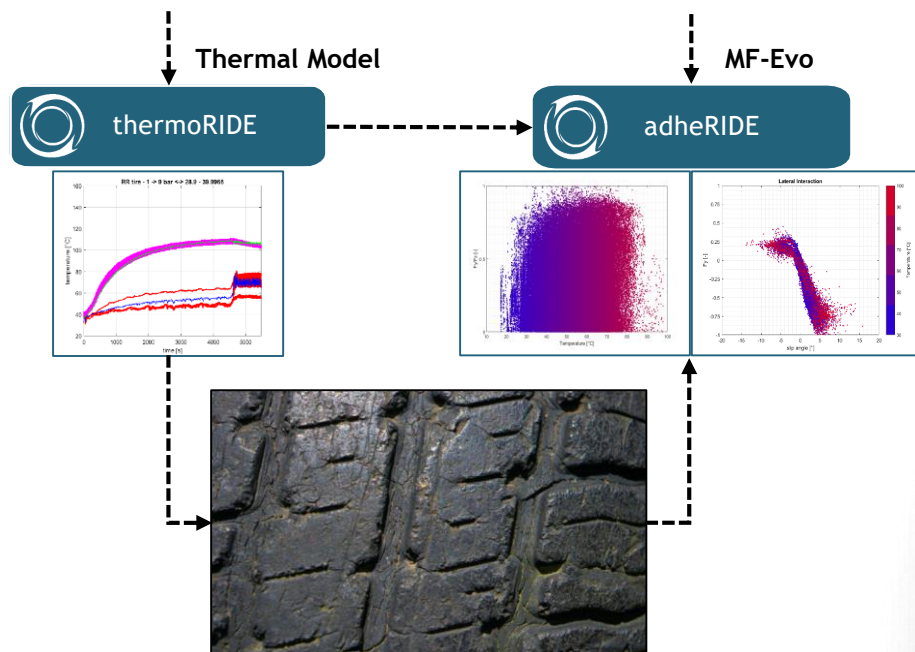
- an innovative Pacejka's Magic Formula extending the physical sensitivity of the tire model
- the MF-Evo formulation allows to feed the simulation loop taking into account the **temperature/inflation pressure/friction phenomea**





WHAT'S NEXT...

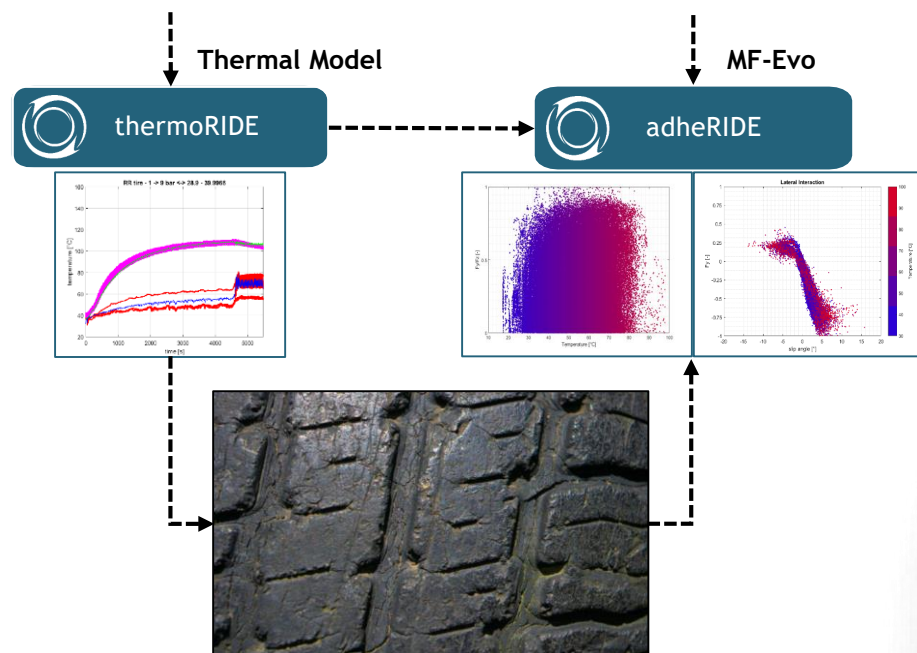
FUTURE SCENARIOS



- development of a specific truck tire wear model
- MF-Evo formulation sensitive to wear

WHAT'S NEXT... FUTURE SCENARIOS

- Specific snow track sessions for TRICK4TRUCK tool and thermoRIDE validation



- development of a specific truck tire wear model
- MF-Evo formulation sensitive to wear





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