

MECA0525 : INTRODUCTION TO TIRE MECHANICS III:

Mathematical modelling of tire response curves



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Academic Year 2021-2022



Layout

- Introduction
- Tyre construction
- Classification: size, load and velocity indices
- Adhesion mechanisms
- Rolling resistance
- Generation of longitudinal forces
 - Brush model
 - Tractive and braking forces
 - Longitudinal slip ratio
 - Tractive and braking force curves



Layout (2)

- Lateral forces
 - Gough experiment
 - Lateral force as a function of the side slip angle
 - Cornering coefficient
 - Cornering stiffness
- Self aligning torque and pneumatic trail
- Camber thrust
 - Definition and mechanism
 - Camber coefficient
- Combined operations
 - Sakai experiment
 - Friction ellipse

- Modelling: Pacejka magic formula



Layout

- Pacejka magic formula
- Treatment of experimental data



References

- W. Milliken & D. Milliken. « Race Car Vehicle Dynamics », 1995, Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE)
- J.Y. Wong. « Theory of Ground Vehicles ». John Wiley & sons. 1993 (2nd edition) 2001 (3rd edition).

Pacejka magic formula

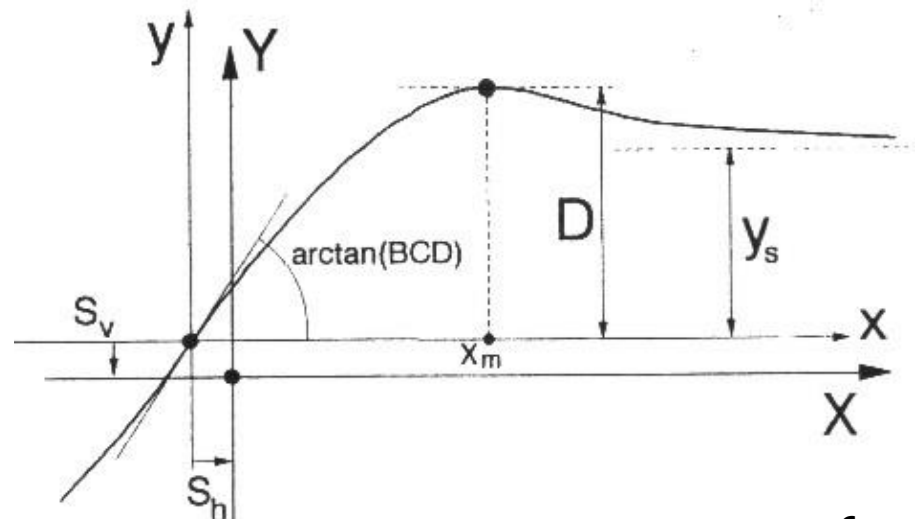
- For simple cases of pure (lateral) side slip and longitudinal slip, **the magic formula by Pacejka** can be used to describe the evolution curves of F_y , M_z and F_x as a function of the side slip angle α or the longitudinal slip rate κ .

$$y(x) = D \sin [C \arctan\{Bx - E (Bx - \arctan(Bx))\}]$$

with

$$Y(X) = y(x) + S_v$$

$$x = X + S_h$$



Pacejka magic formula

- One can provide the following interpretation of the coefficients of the magic formula

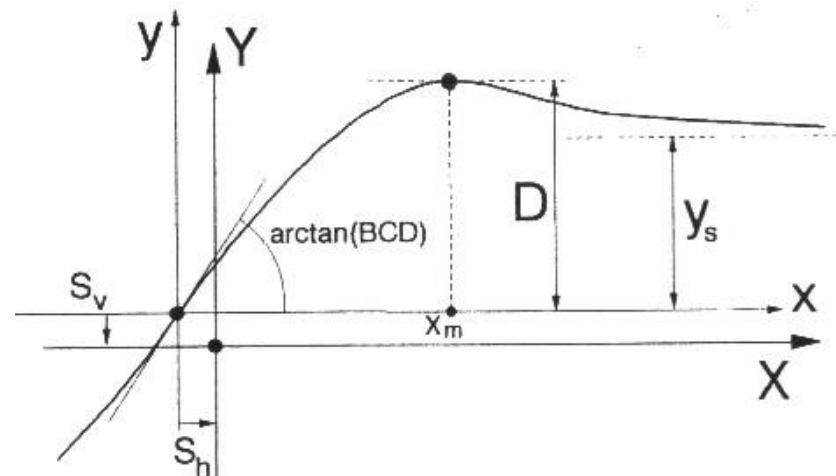
$$y(x) = D \sin [C \arctan\{Bx - E (Bx - \arctan(Bx))\}]$$

- BCD, the slope in zero

$$\left. \frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right|_{x=0} = BCD$$

- D The maximum of the curve

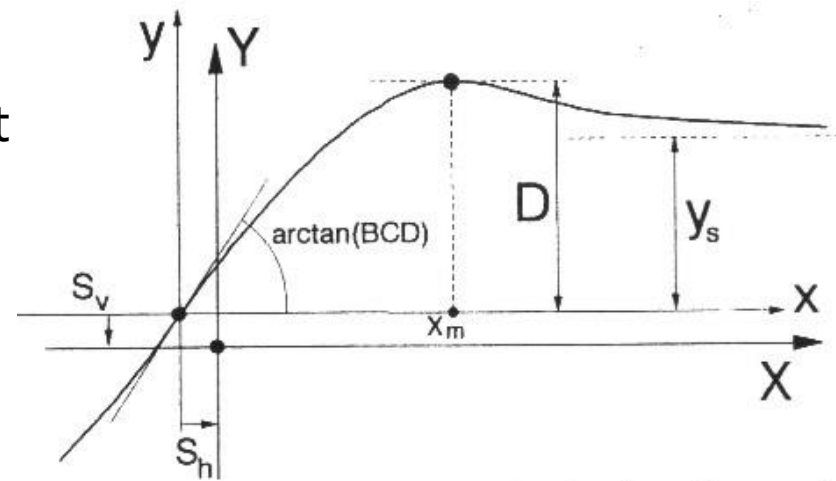
$$x_m = \sup_x y(x) \quad \text{et} \quad D = \max_x y(x)$$



Pacejka magic formula

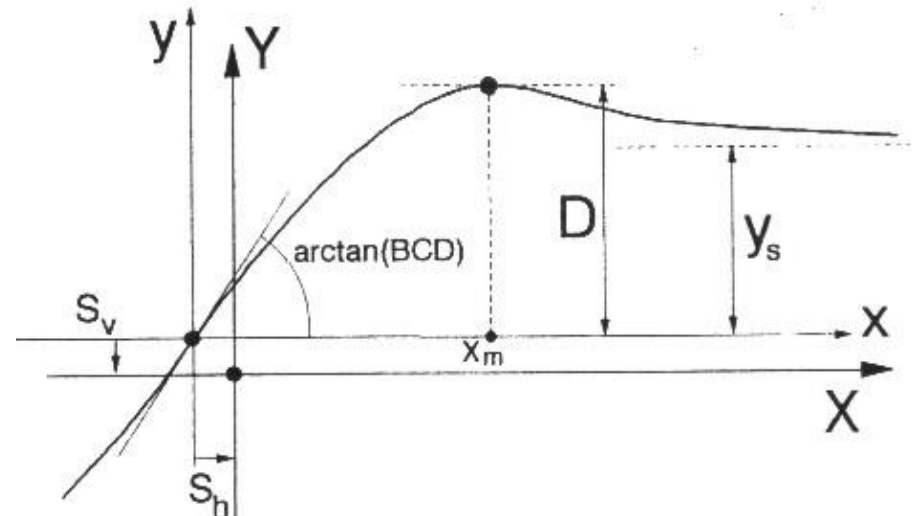
$$y(x) = D \sin [C \arctan\{Bx - E (Bx - \arctan(Bx))\}]$$

- The parameter C controls the bounds of the sinus argument. The parameter C rules the shape of the curve.
- Typical values of C:
 - C = 1.3 lateral force,
 - C = 2.4 self-aligning moment
 - C = 1.65 braking force



Pacejka magic formula

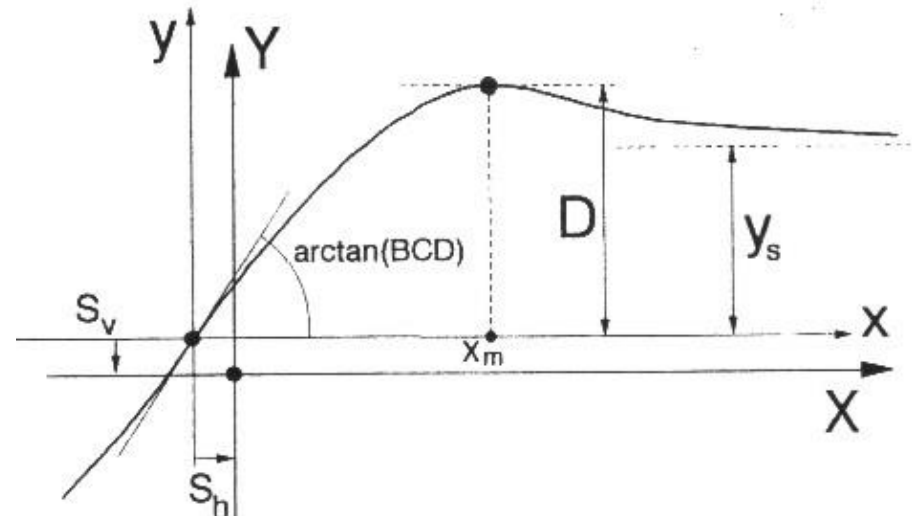
$$\left. \frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right|_{x=0} = BCD$$



- The parameter B allows to adjust the slope at the origin, so that it is often denoted as the stiffness factor

Pacejka magic formula

$$E = \frac{Bx_m - \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2C}\right)}{Bx_m - \arctan(Bx_m)}$$



- The last parameter E is used to control the position of the maximum slipage x_m (if there is a maximum in the curve)



Treatment of experimental data

- The key issue: to work with non dimensional numbers!

- La lateral (cornering)

$$\overline{F} = \frac{F_y}{\mu_y Z}$$

- The self-aligning moment

$$\overline{M}_z = \frac{M_z}{T_z \mu_y Z}$$

- The overturning moment

$$\overline{M}_x = \frac{M_x}{P_x \mu_y Z}$$

- The tractive / braking force

$$\overline{F}_x = \frac{F_x}{\mu_x Z}$$



Treatment of experimental data

- The side slip angle
- The camber angle
- The longitudinal slip ratio

$$\bar{\alpha} = \frac{C \tan \alpha}{\mu_y Z}$$

$$\bar{\gamma} = \frac{G \sin \gamma}{\mu_y Z}$$

$$\bar{S} = \frac{k_x SR}{\mu_x Z}$$

$$SR = \frac{\Omega R_0 - V \cos \alpha}{V \cos \alpha}$$

Treatment of experimental data

EXAMPLE:

Tire P 195/70 R 14

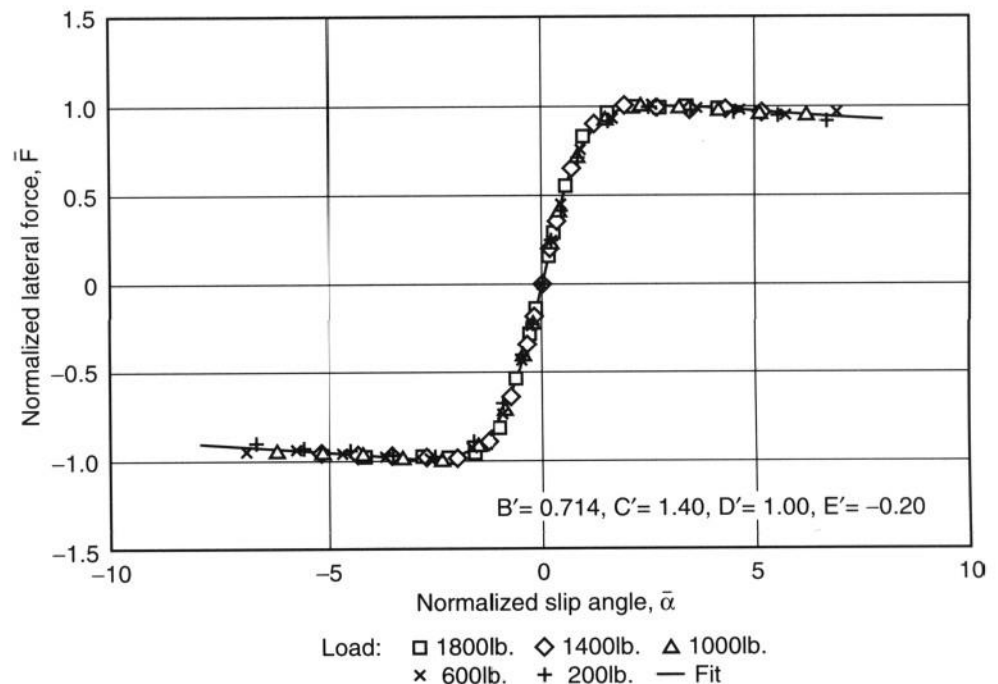
Normalized lateral forces vs
Normalized side slip angle

Milliken Fig 14.1

$$\bar{F} = D' \sin \theta$$

$$\theta = C' \arctan(B' \phi)$$

$$\phi = (1 - E') \bar{\alpha} + (E'/B') \arctan(B' \bar{\alpha})$$



Treatment of experimental data

EXAMPLE:

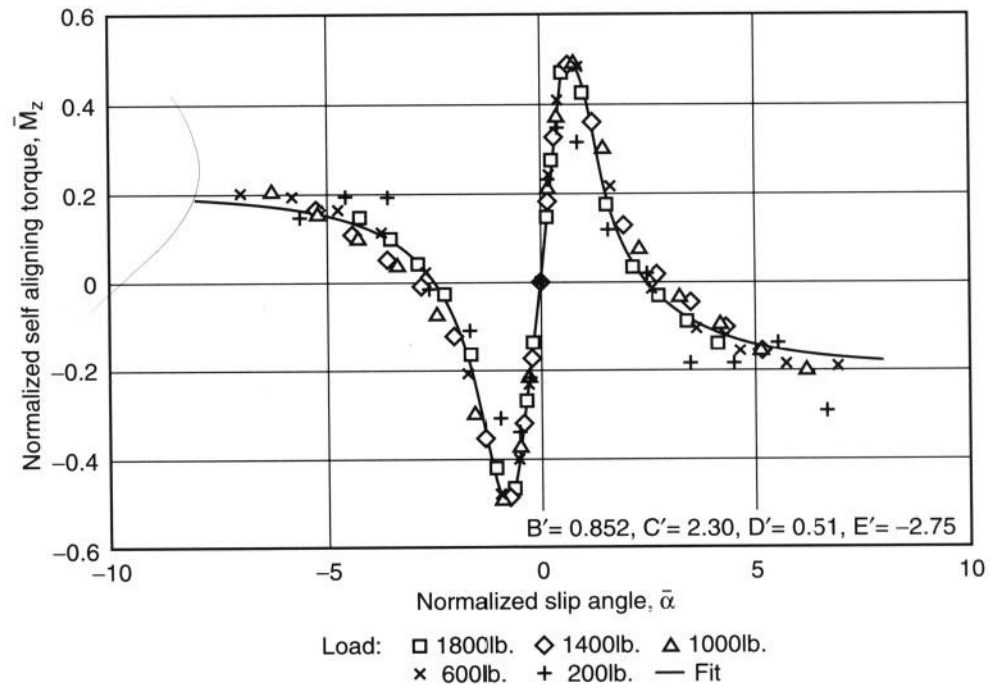
Tire P 195/70 R 14

Self-aligning Moment

VS

Normalized side slip angle

Milliken Fig 14.2



$$\bar{F} = D' \sin \theta$$

$$\theta = C' \arctan(B' \phi)$$

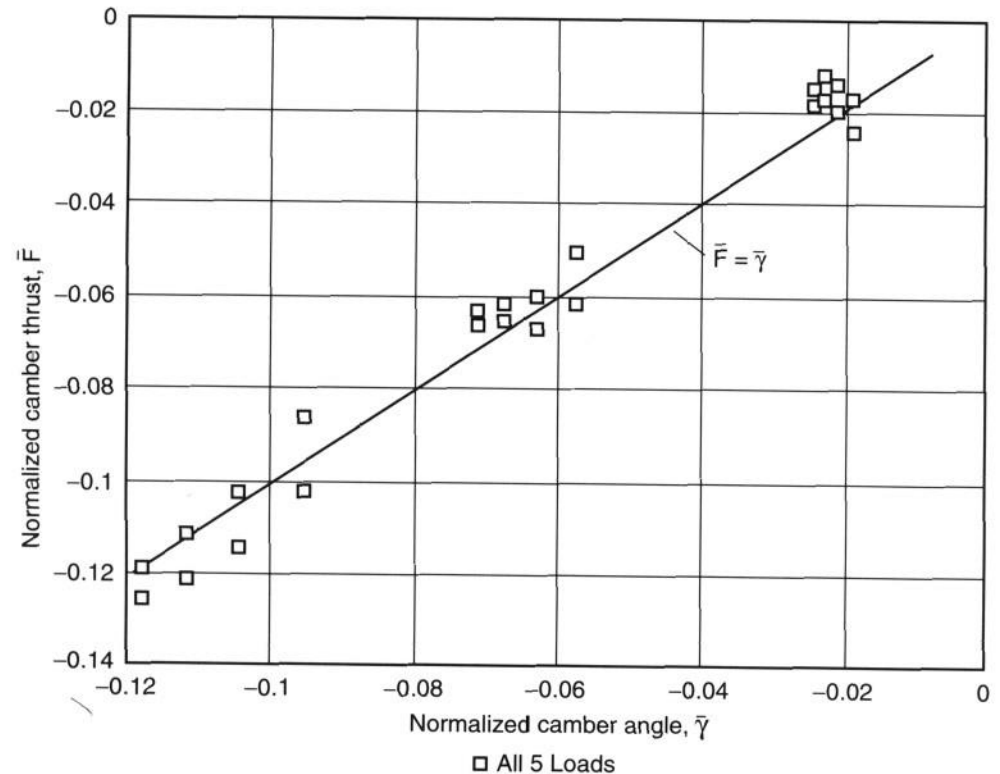
$$\phi = (1 - E') \bar{\alpha} + (E'/B') \arctan(B' \bar{\alpha})$$

Treatment of experimental data

EXAMPLE:

Tire P 195/70 R 14

Normalized Camber Thrust
VS
Normalized camber angle
Milliken Fig 14.3



Treatment of experimental data

EXAMPLE:

Tire P 195/70 R 14

Normalized Tractive Force

VS

Normalized longitudinal slip ratio

Milliken Fig 14.4

