

BMA4723 VEHICLE DYNAMICS

Ch5 Steering System and Steer Performance

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Chapter Description

Aims

- Explain the steering system and its components.
- Explain the equation of motion at the steering wheel and at the front wheel.

Expected Outcomes

- Students are able to determine the mechanism of the steering system.
- Students are able to derive the equation of motion at the steering wheel and at the wheel.
- References
 - M.Abe, Vehicle Handling Dynamics Theory and Application, Second Edition, Published by Elsevier Ltd, 2015
 - Thomas D.Gillespie, Fundamental of Vehicle Dynamics, Published by Society of Automotive Engineers



Outlines

5.1 Steering System Model

5.2 Equation of Motion of the Steering System



Steering System Model

- The purpose of the steering system is to turn the wheel and guide the vehicle to the desired path.
- The steering system consist of three major sub-system:
 - i) steering linkage
 - ii) steering gear
 - iii) steering column



Steering System Model



Figure 1 Steering system of the vehicle



Steering System Model

- From Fig.1, when the driver turn the steering wheel, the steering shaft will rotate either to the clockwise or counter clockwise.
- Then, the steering gear transfer this motion to the knuckle arm.
- This motion will allows the front wheel rotation around the kingpin.



• In the analysis of the steering system performance, it is easy if we convert all the steering system motion to the rotation motion around the kingpin.



Figure 2 Steering system model

- From Fig.2:
- *I_h*: Moment of inertia of the steering wheel
- I_s : Moment of inertia of the front wheels
- *K_s*: Spring constant of the steering wheel shaft and gearbox
- C_h : Damping coefficient of the steering wheel shaft
- C_s : Damping coefficient of the kingpin
- α : Rotational steering wheel angle
- δ : Actual front wheel steering angle
- T_h : Torque at the steering wheel (Provided by the driver)
- T_s : Torque acting at the tire
- I_s and C_s are the total of the left and right wheels.



- T_h is the external moment provided by the driver.
- When the driver turn the steering wheel at the certain angle, the torque is generated to bring back the steering wheel to its original position.
- At this moment, the lateral force created at the front wheels and produced the moment around the kingpin.



- Fig.3 shows the lateral force, ${}^{y}F$ acting on the tire.
- As can be seen in Fig.3, the acting point of the lateral force is shifted slightly behind the contact plane centreline.
- At the same time. this lateral force will generate a moment, *M* around the vertical axis that passes through the contact plane centreline.
- This moment is called self-aligning torque.
- The distance from the contact plane centreline to the acting point of the lateral force is called the pneumatic trail, ξ_n and is defined as:



Figure 3 Lateral force and self aligning torque acting on the tire

 $\boldsymbol{\xi}_n = M / {}^{\boldsymbol{y}} F$



• Fig.3 shows the self-aligning torque on the front wheel.



Figure 4 Self aligning torque acting on the tire

• From Fig.3, the moment acting at the tire around the kingpin, $T_s/2$ is:

$$\frac{T_s}{2} = (\boldsymbol{\xi}_n + \boldsymbol{\xi}_c)^{\boldsymbol{y}} F = \boldsymbol{\xi} K_f \beta_f$$
(Eq.1)

Whereby,

 $\boldsymbol{\xi} = \boldsymbol{\xi}_n + \boldsymbol{\xi}_c$

 $\boldsymbol{\xi}_n$: pneumatic trail

 $\boldsymbol{\xi}_c$: castor trail

• Rearranging Eq.1, the moment T_s can be written as:

$$T_s = 2\xi K_f \beta_f \tag{Eq.2}$$



• In Chapter 3, we have defined the side-slip angle of the front tire is:

$$\beta_f = \beta + \frac{l_f r}{v} - \delta \tag{Eq.3}$$

• Substitute Eq.3 into Eq.2 gives:

$$T_s = 2\xi K_f \left(\beta + \frac{l_f r}{v} - \delta\right)$$
(Eq.4)

• From Eq.4, $2\xi K_f$ is called the restoring moment coefficient of the steering system.



• From Fig.2, the steering system equation of motion at the steering wheel transferred around the kingpin can be expressed as:

$$I_h\left(\frac{d^2\alpha}{dt^2}\right) + C_h\frac{d\alpha}{dt} + K_s(\alpha - \delta) = T_h$$
(Eq.5)

• And the equation of motion at the front wheel can be expressed as:

$$I_h\left(\frac{d^2\delta}{dt^2}\right) + C_s\frac{d\delta}{dt} - K_s(\alpha - \delta) = T_s$$

$$I_h\left(\frac{d^2\delta}{dt^2}\right) + C_s\frac{d\delta}{dt} - K_s(\alpha - \delta) = 2\xi K_f\left(\beta + \frac{l_fr}{v} - \delta\right)$$
(Eq.6)



α

Conclusion of The Chapter 5

- Conclusion #1
 - Steering wheel angle can effect the motion of the vehicle
- Conclusion #2
 - The lateral force will generate the moment around the centreline of the tire.





Vehicle Dynamics

Chapter 5

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