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# Vehicle Ride and Handling Analysis

#### Introduction

This tool lets you experiment with the steer- and camber-by-roll coefficients of a 3-DOF vehicle model, and simulate the effect on the yaw gain curve and the understeer coefficient.

- Enter the vehicle mass, inertial, geometric and compliance properties, then the naturalfrequency requirements for the suspension
- Click "Compute Parameters" to determine the stiffness and damping coefficients
- Adjust Steer-by-Roll and Camber-by-Roll factors
- Set up simulation properties and click "Run Simulation"



Mass and Inertia

#### Geometry



Unsprung weight per wheel, rear	2*25 kg	Distance of CG from rear axle (b)	1.3 m
Vehicle inertia about z axis	2000	Vehicle CG height	0.6 m
Sprung mass inertial about x axis	kg⋅m <sup>2</sup>	Sprung mass CG height	0.7 m
	$kg m^2$	Roll center height ( front/rear)	0.2 m

#### Compliances

#### Requirements

First natural frequency of front	1
suspension	6.283
First natural frequency of rear suspension	1.2 7.540
Anti-roll-bar on front	



4 axle, Roll Gain

 1
$degg^{-1}$

## **Understeer/Oversteer**

### **Calculated Parameters**

Tire cornering stiffness 25000 (front and rear)  $N \, rad^{-1}$ Tire vertical stiffness 150000  $\mathrm{N\,m}^{-1}$ Tire camber stiffness 5000 (front and rear)  $\operatorname{Nrad}^{-1}$ Front shock absorber rate 800 (per wheel)  $Nm^{-1}s^{-1}$ 1000 per wheel)  $Nm^{-1}s^{-1}$ 1.3 m Installation factor for 1 m springs and shock absorbers for front and rear wheels

Rear shock absorber rate (

Distance between

installation point of left and right spoolgabsorber (front and rear):



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Oversteer





#### **Simulation Setup**

**Compute Parameters** 









