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Analysis of the Regenerative Braking System for a Hybrid Electric Vehicle using Electro-Mechanical Brakes

Ki Hwa Jung, Donghyun Kim, Hyunsoo Kim and Sung-Ho Hwang
*Sungkyunkwan University
 Republic of Korea*

1. Introduction

In the future, automobile makers will be required to produce new technologies that reduce automotive emissions while still satisfying the ever increasing performance demand of drivers. Active safety control systems such as Anti-lock Brake System (ABS), Electronic Braking force Distribution (EBD), Traction Control System (TCS) and Electronic Stability Program (ESP) need to improve their existing braking functions in order to be truly effective in improving driving safety. Therefore, brake systems will need to be faster and more sophisticated when controlling braking forces at the wheels. In addition, smaller pedal pressure and reduced stroke will be required to produce a larger braking force. With ABSs, the surge and fluctuation of pedal force gives the driver an uncomfortable feeling. These are only a few of the problems and technical limitations of current braking control systems (Semm et al., 2003, Peng et al., 2008).

Figure 1 shows the development trend of braking control systems. The future development in braking technology will progress towards brake-by-wire; therefore, brake manufacturers will need to take a greater interest in the development of Electro-Mechanical Brake (EMB) systems (Line et al., 2004, Emereole & Good, 2005)

EMB systems replace conventional hydraulic braking systems by eliminating the hydraulics and replacing them with electrical components. They are able to eliminate the large vacuum booster found in conventional systems, which helps to simplify production of right- and left-hand drive vehicle variants. When compared to conventional braking systems, EMB systems offer increased flexibility for components placement by totally eliminating the hydraulic system (Nakamura et al., 2002). Figure 2 shows the comparison of EMB and EHB (Electro-Hydraulic Brake) systems.

This paper investigates the modeling and simulation of EMB systems for Hybrid Electric Vehicles (HEV). The HEV powertrain was modeled to include the internal combustion engine, electric motor, battery, and transmission. The performance simulation for the regenerative braking system of the HEV was performed using MATLAB/Simulink. The control performance of the EMB system was evaluated via simulation of the regenerative braking of the HEV during various driving conditions.

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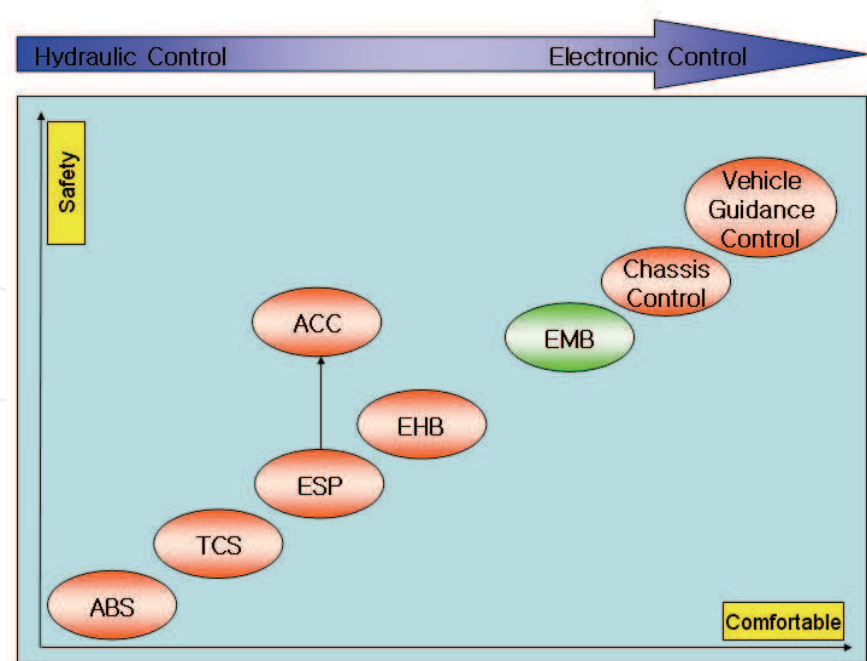


Fig. 1. Development trend of brake control systems

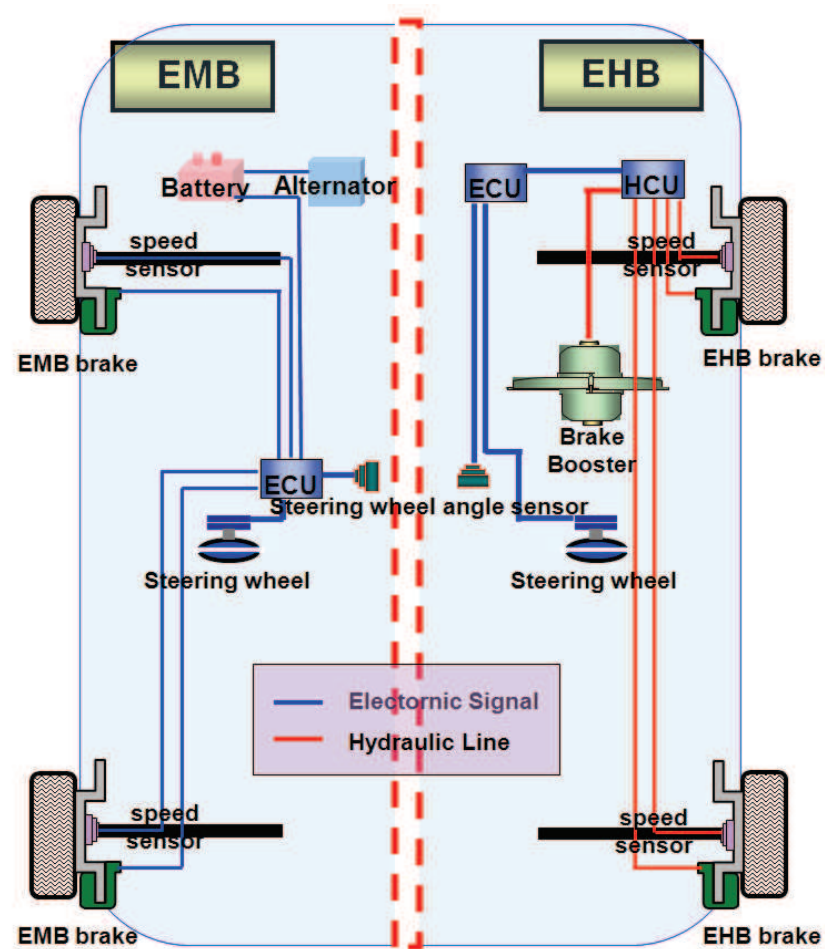
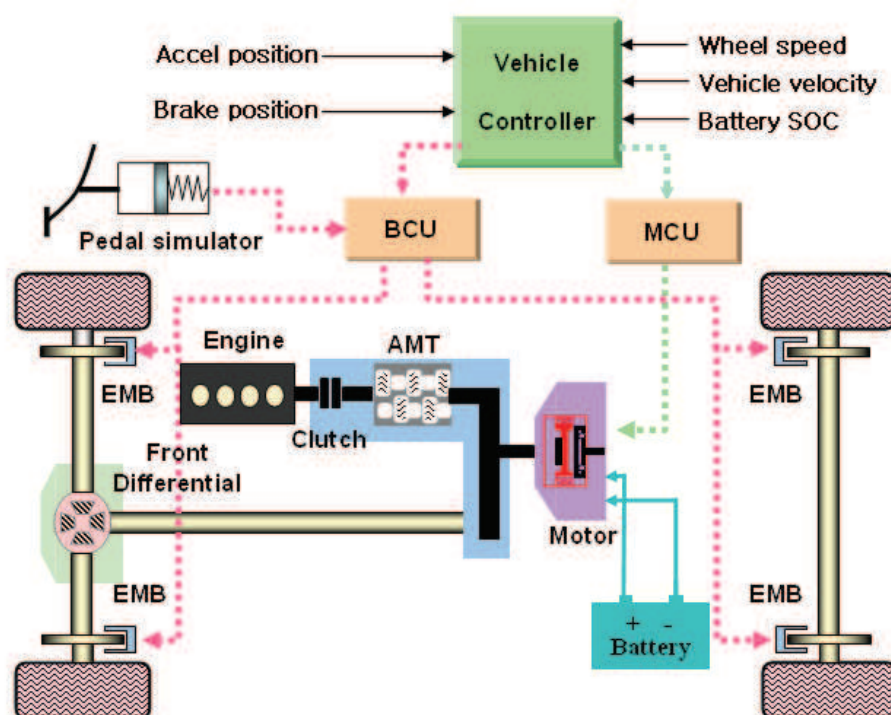


Fig. 2. Comparison of EMB and EHB systems



$$J_e \dot{\omega}_e = T_e(\theta, \omega_e) - T_{loss} - T_{clutch} \tag{1}$$

where J_e is the rotational inertia, ω_e is the engine rpm, T_e is the engine torque, T_{loss} is loss in engine torque, and T_{clutch} is the clutch torque.

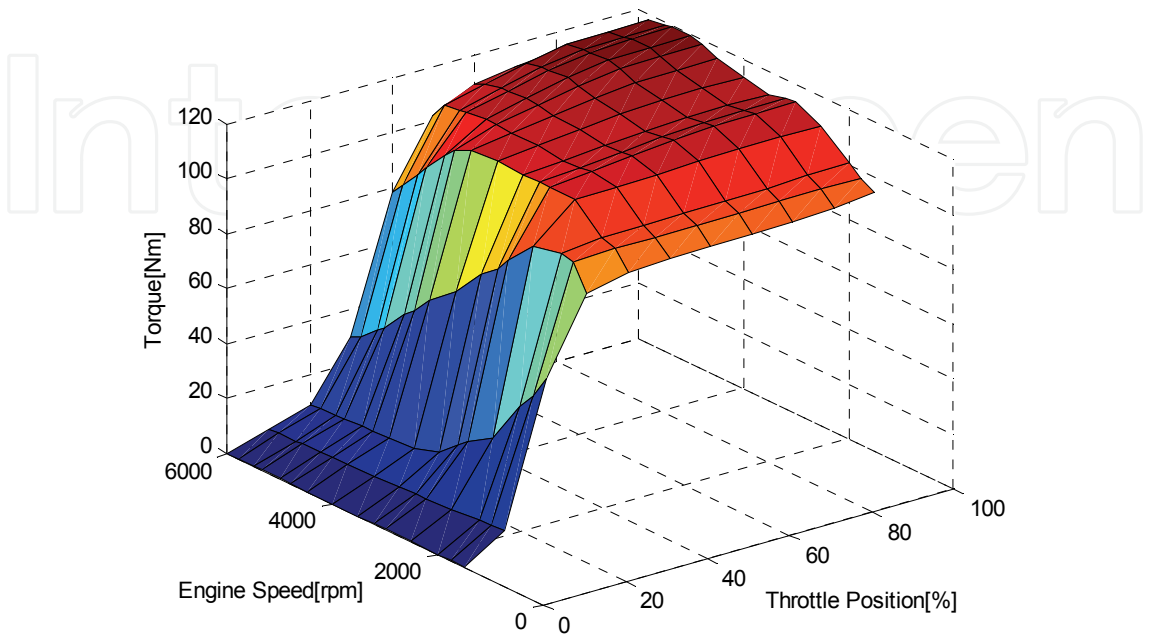


Fig. 4. Engine characteristic map

2.2 Motor

Figure 5 shows the characteristic curve of the 24 kW BLDC motor used in this study. In driving mode, the motor is used as an actuator; however, in the regenerative braking mode, it functions as a generator.

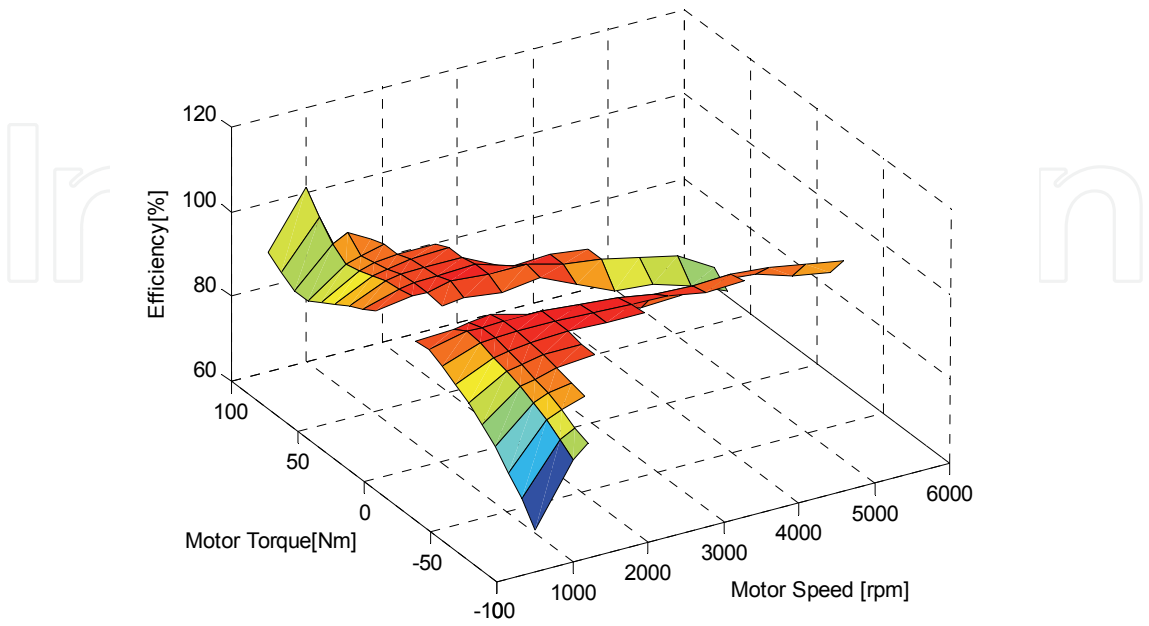


Fig. 5. Characteristic map of the motor

When the motor is functioning as an actuator, the torque can be approximated using the following 1st order equation:

$$\frac{dT_m}{dt} = \frac{T_{m_desired} - T_m}{\tau_{T_m}} \tag{2}$$

where T_m is the motor torque, $T_{m_desired}$ is the required torque, and τ_{T_m} is the time constant for the motor.

2.3 Battery

The battery should take into account the relationship between the State Of Charge (SOC) and its charging characteristics. In this paper, the input/output power and SOC of the battery are calculated using the internal resistance model of the battery. The internal resistance is obtained through experiments on the SOC of the battery. The following equations describe the battery’s SOC at discharge and charge.

- At discharge:

$$SOC_{dis} = SOC - Q_m^{-1} \int_{t_i}^{t_i+m} \eta_A(i_a, \tau)^{-1} i_a(t) dt \tag{3}$$

- At charge:

$$SOC_{chg} = SOC + Q_m^{-1} \int_{t_i}^{t_i+m} i_a(t) dt \tag{4}$$

where SOC_{dis} is the electric discharge quantity at discharge mode, SOC_{chg} is the charge quantity of the battery, Q_m is the battery capacity, and $\eta_A(i_a, \tau)$ is the battery’s efficiency.

2.4 Automated Manual Transmission

The AMT was modeled to change the gear ratio and rotational inertia that correspond to the transmission’s gear position. Table 1 shows the gear ratio and reflected rotational inertia that was used in the developed HEV simulator.

	Gear ratio	Reflected inertia(kg.m ²)
1 st	3.615	0.08999
2 nd	2.053	0.02903
3 rd	1.393	0.00699
4 th	1.061	0.00699
5 th	0.837	0.00699

Table 1. Gear ratio of automated manual transmission

The output torque relationships with respect to driving mode are described in Table 2. At Zero Emission Vehicle (ZEV) mode, the electric motor is only actuated when traveling

below a critical vehicle speed. In acceleration mode, the power ratio of the motor and the engine is selected in order to meet the demands of the vehicle. At deceleration mode, the regenerative braking torque is produced from the electric motor. The above stated control logic is applied only after considering the SOC of the battery.

Mode		Torque relation
ZEV	EV	$T_{out} = T_{motor}$
Acceleration	Hybrid	$T_{out} = xT_{motor} + yT_{engine}$
Deceleration	Regen.	$T_{out} = T_{regen}$
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Considering the Battery SOC• $x + y = 1$		

Table 2. Output torque relationships with respect to driving mode of AMT-HEV

2.5 Vehicle model

When the engine and the electric motor are operating simultaneously, the vehicle state equation is as follows (Yeo et al., 2002)

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \frac{\frac{N_f N_t}{R_t} (T_e + T_m) - F_R}{M + \frac{2I_w + (J_e + J_m + J_c) N_t^2 N_f^2 + J_t N_f^2}{R_t^2}}$$

(5)

where V is the vehicle velocity, N_f is the final differential gear ratio, N_t is the transmission gear ratio, R_t is the radius of the tire, F_R is the resistance force, M is the vehicle mass, I_w is the equivalent wheel inertia, and J_e , J_m , J_c , and J_t are the inertias of engine, motor, clutch, and transmission, respectively.

3. EMB system

The EMB system is environmentally friendly because it does not use a hydraulic system, but rather a ‘dry’ type Brake-by-wire (BBW) system, which employs an EMB Module (i.e., electric caliper, electro-mechanical disk brake) as the braking module for each wheel. The EMB system is able to provide a large braking force using only a small brake pedal reaction force and a short pedal stroke.

3.1 Structure of EMB system

Motors and solenoids can be considered as the electric actuators for EMB systems. The motor is usually chosen as an actuator of the EMB system because the solenoid produces such a small force corresponding to the current input and has such a narrow linear control range that it is unsuitable. In order to generate the proper braking force, Brushless DC

(BLDC) and induction motors are used due to their excellent output efficiency and remarkable durability, respectively. Figure 6 shows a schematic diagram of an EMB system.

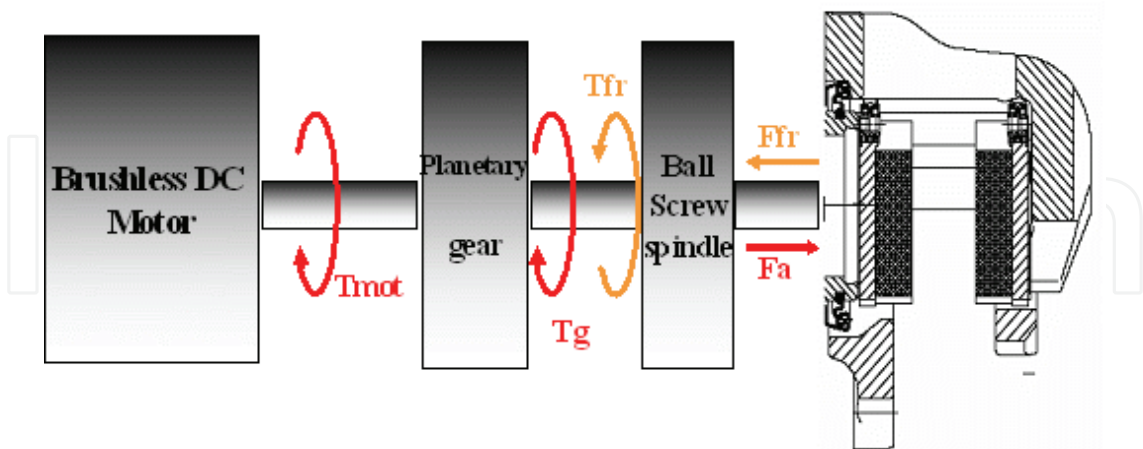


Fig. 6. Schematic diagram of the EMB system

Friction forces are the result of changing resistance of the motor coil and the rigidity of the reduction gear due to temperature fluctuations. To compensate for friction, the control structure for EMB torque adopts a cascade loop. The loop has a low level control logic consisting of the current and velocity control loop shown in Figure 7. This structure requires particularly expensive sensors to measure the clamping force and braking torque; therefore, this paper uses a technique that estimates their values by sensing the voltage, current and position of the DC motor based on the dynamic model of the EMB (Schwarz et al., 1999).

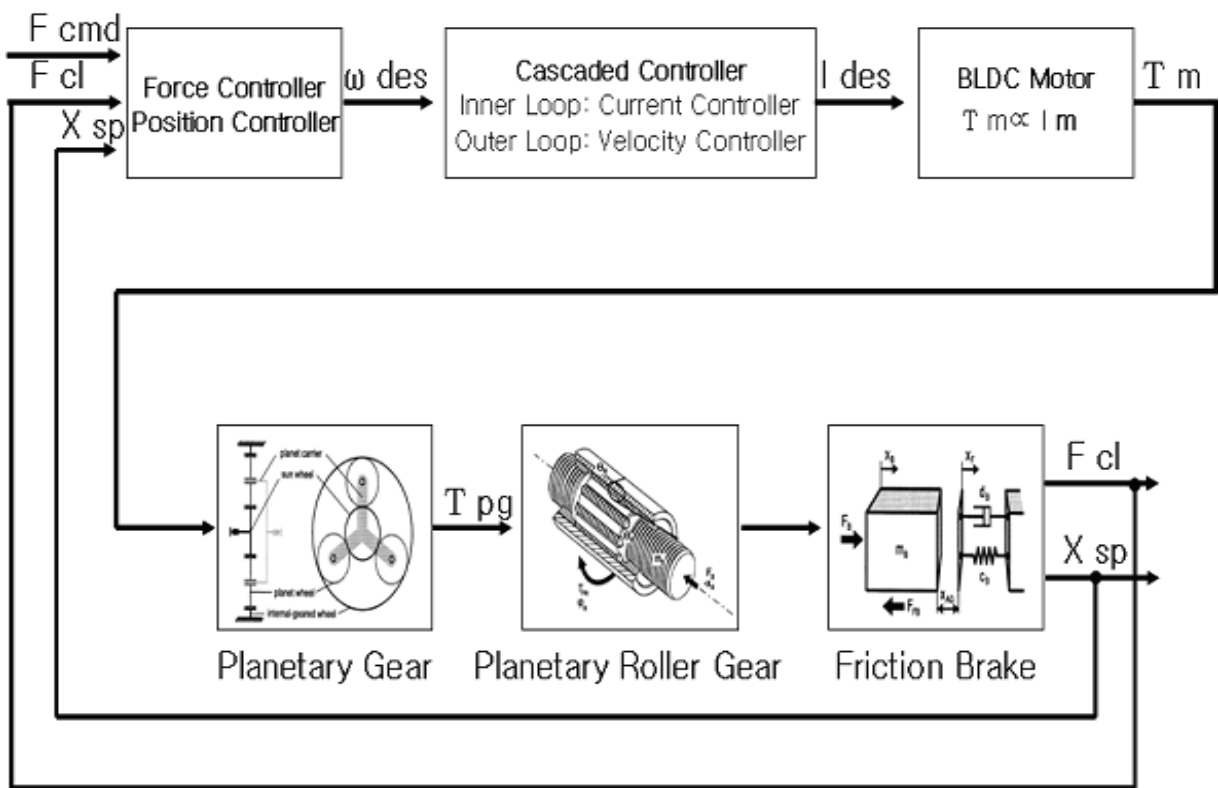


Fig. 7. Control structure of EMB system

4. Regenerative braking control algorithm

In conventional vehicles, the energy required to reduce velocity would normally be dissipated and wasted as heat during braking. On the other hand, HEVs have a regenerative braking system that can improve fuel economy. In an HEV, the braking torque is stored in a battery and regenerated through the electric motor/generator (Yaegashi et al., 1998). In this paper, the regenerative braking torque and EMB torque were determined according to the demand of the driver, the characteristics of the electric motor, the SOC of the battery, and the vehicle's velocity. When the regenerative braking power is bigger than the driver's intended braking power, the brake system generates only the regenerative braking torque. When this occurs, the BCU should control the magnitude of regenerative braking torque from the regenerative electric power of motor/generator in order to maintain a brake feeling similar to that of a conventional vehicle (Gao et al., 1999). In this paper, the control algorithm for maximizing regenerative braking torque is performed in order to increase the quantity of battery charge.

4.1 Decision logic of regenerative braking torque

Figure 10 shows the flow chart of the control logic for regenerative braking torque.

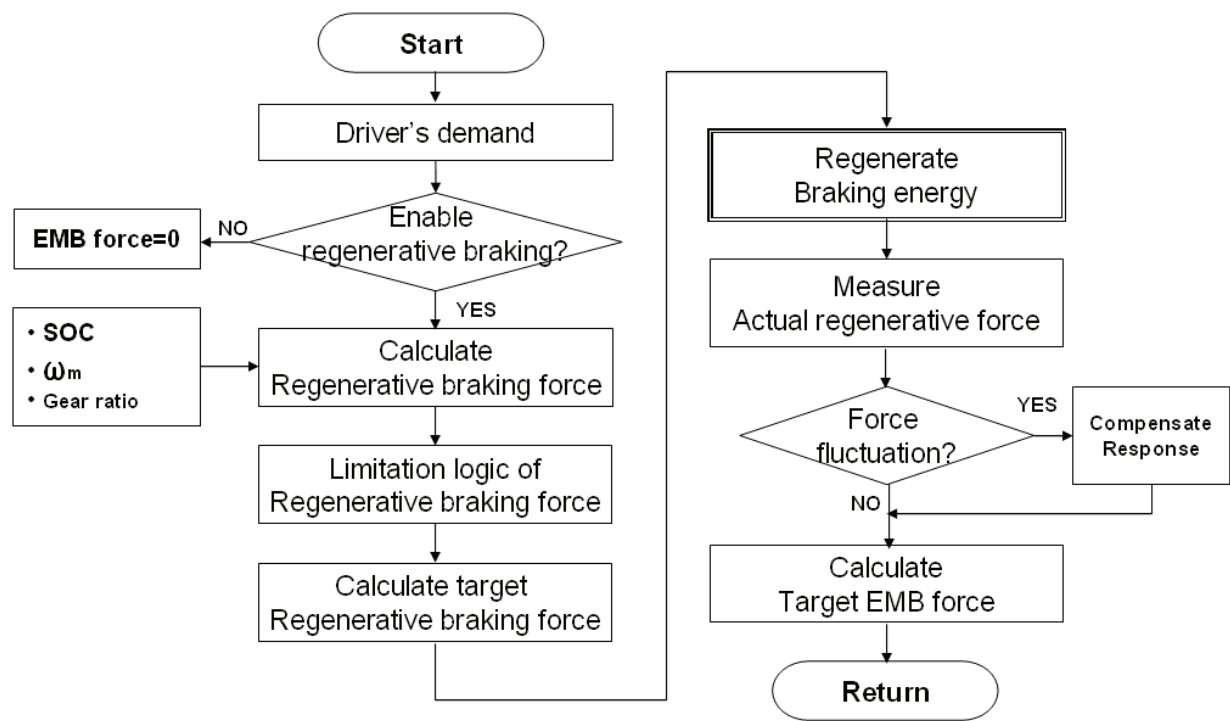


Fig. 10. Regenerative braking control logic flow chart

First, sensing the driver's demand for braking, it calculates the required brake force of the front and rear wheels by using the brake force curve distribution. Then, the logic decides whether the braking system should perform regenerative braking, depending on the states of the accelerator, the brake, the clutch, and the velocity of both engine and vehicle, and on the fail signal. If regenerative braking is available, the optimal force of regenerative braking will subsequently be determined according to the battery's SOC and the speed of the motor. Finally, the algorithm will calculate the target regenerative braking torque. In a situation

where the fluctuation of the regenerative braking causes a difference of torque, the response time delay compensation control of the front wheel could be used to minimize the fluctuation of the target brake force. After the target braking torque is determined, the remainder of the difference between target braking torque and the regenerative braking torque will be transmitted via the EMB system.

4.2 Limitation logic of regenerative braking torque

Overcharging the battery during regenerative braking reduces battery durability. Therefore, when the SOC of the battery is in the range of 50%-70%, the logic applies the greatest regenerative torque; however, when the SOC is above 80%, it does not perform regeneration (Yeo et al., 2004).

5. HEV performance simulator using MATLAB/Simulink

The brake performance simulator was created for validating the regenerative braking control logic of the parallel HEV. The modeling of the HEV powertrain (including the engine, the motor, the battery, the automated manual transmission, and EMB) was performed, and the control algorithm for regenerative braking was developed using MATLAB/Simulink. Figure 11 illustrates the AMT-HEV simulator.

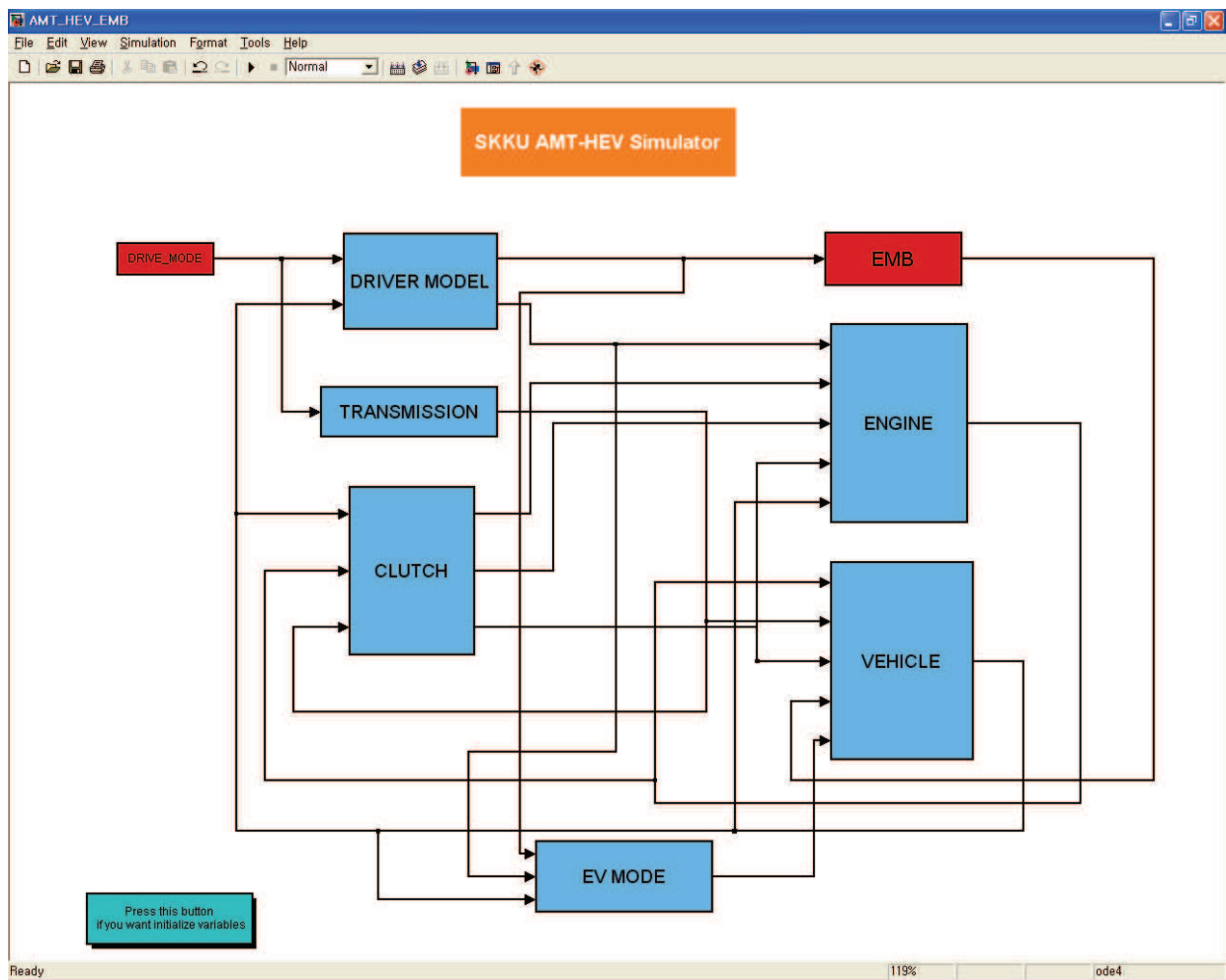


Fig. 11. AMT-HEV simulator with EMB

6. Simulation results

The simulation results for the Federal Urban Drive Schedule (FUDS) mode using the performance simulator are shown in Figure 12.

According to Figure 12, the brake pedal and accelerator positions are changing relative to the drive mode. Subsequently, the vehicle's velocity successfully chases the drive mode. The torque of the engine and the motor is illustrated in the figure. The graph of battery SOC adequately shows charging state by regenerative braking during deceleration.

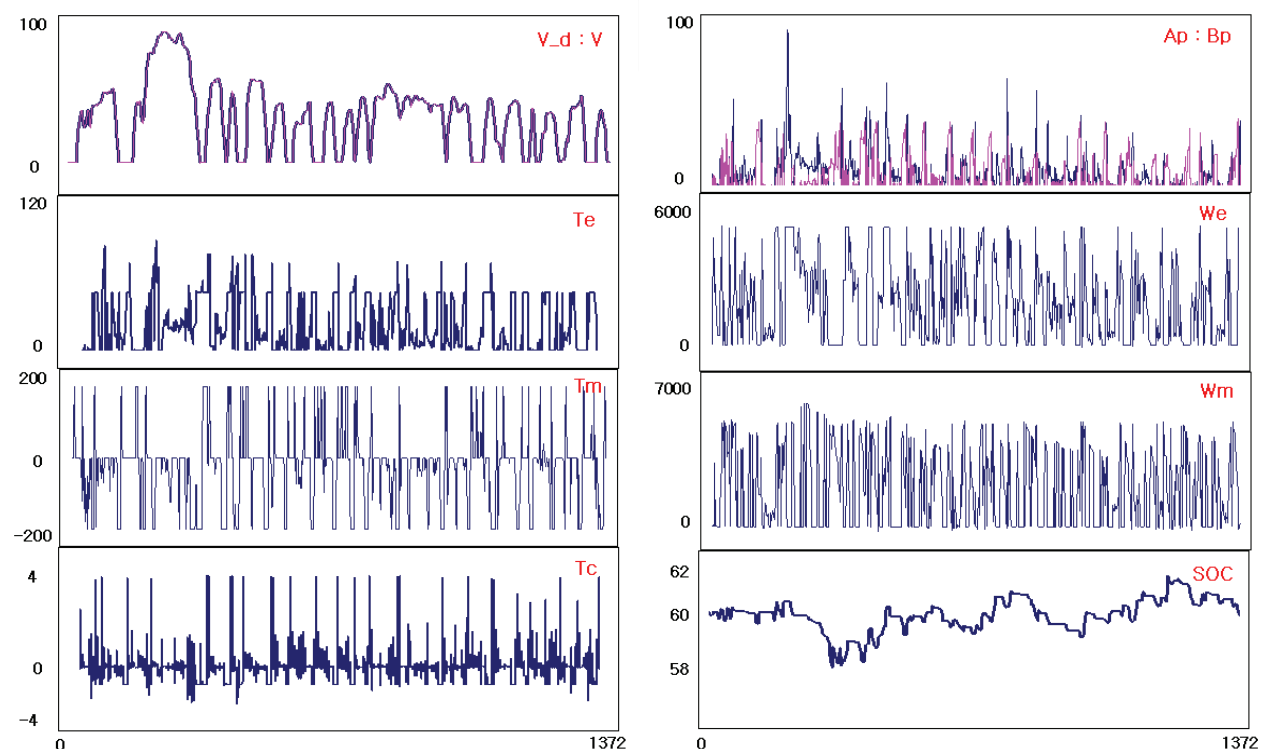


Fig. 12. Simulation results for FUDS mode

7. Conclusion

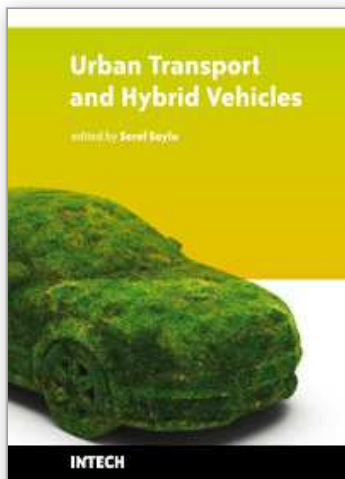
In this paper, the performance simulation for a hybrid electric vehicle equipped with an EMB system was conducted. A performance simulator and dynamics models were developed to include such subsystems as the engine, the motor, the battery, AMT, and EMB. The EMB control algorithm that applied the PID control technique was constructed based on cascade control loops composed of the current, velocity, and force control systems. The simulation results for FUDS mode showed that the HEV equipped with an EMB system can regenerate the braking energy by using the proposed regenerative braking control algorithm.

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This book is the result of valuable contributions from many researchers who work on both technical and nontechnical sides of the field to be remedy for typical road transport problems. Many research results are merged together to make this book a guide for industry, academia and policy makers.

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