

ActiSurTT

Dispositif actif pour la sécurité des véhicules en environnement tout-terrain



Low cost active devices to estimate and prevent off-road vehicle from rollover

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Motivations and work context

❖ Driving difficulties in off-road environment

- Driving agricultural vehicles is one of the most dangerous professional activity
- 50% of fatal accidents are due to rollover
- Mainly due to a difficult manoeuvre in a varying driving conditions

❖ Passive protective structures are not always relevant

❖ Development of active safety and driving assistance devices to avoid rollover risk

- Anticipate for rollover situations
- Warn the driver of hazardous conditions
- Correct the vehicle dynamics in order to avoid the accident
- Use low cost sensors and easy to plug



Towards choosing a metric of stability

❖ Dynamic Energy Stability Measure (DESM)

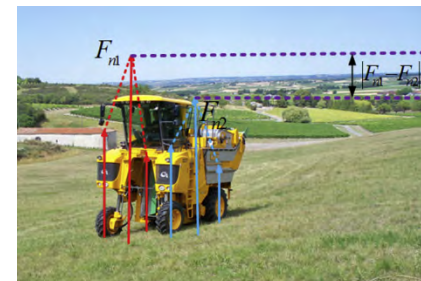
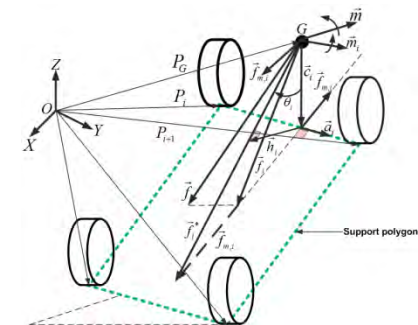
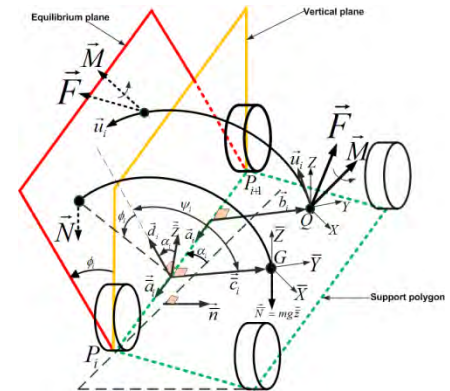
- Theoretical accuracy
- Anticipate naturally the risk
- Implementation difficult and time consuming
- Numerous expensive sensors required

❖ Force Angle Stability Measure (FASM)

- Theoretical accuracy
- Implementation difficult and time consuming
- Numerous expensive sensors required

❖ Lateral Load Transfer (LLT)

- Physical meaning and Simple vehicle models required
- Computational simplicity and Easy adjustable threshold
- Low cost sensing equipment



$$LLT = \frac{F_{n1} - F_{n2}}{F_{n1} + F_{n2}}$$

Lateral Load Transfer Direct measurement

❖ Several kind of sensors

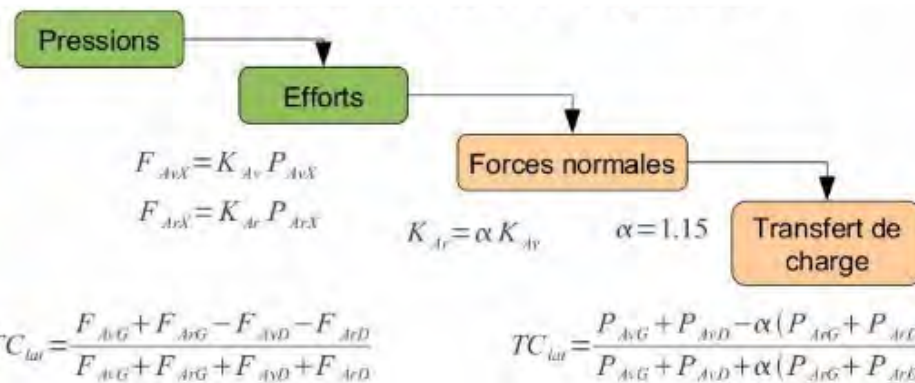
▪ Tire deformation measurement



▪ Cell Forces in wheel/rim



▪ Pressure in acuated shock absorber



Lat (moy)=0.0241 0.05

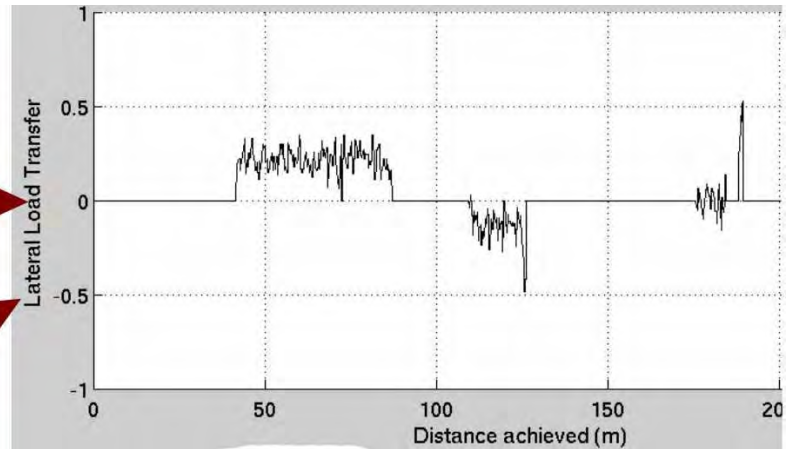
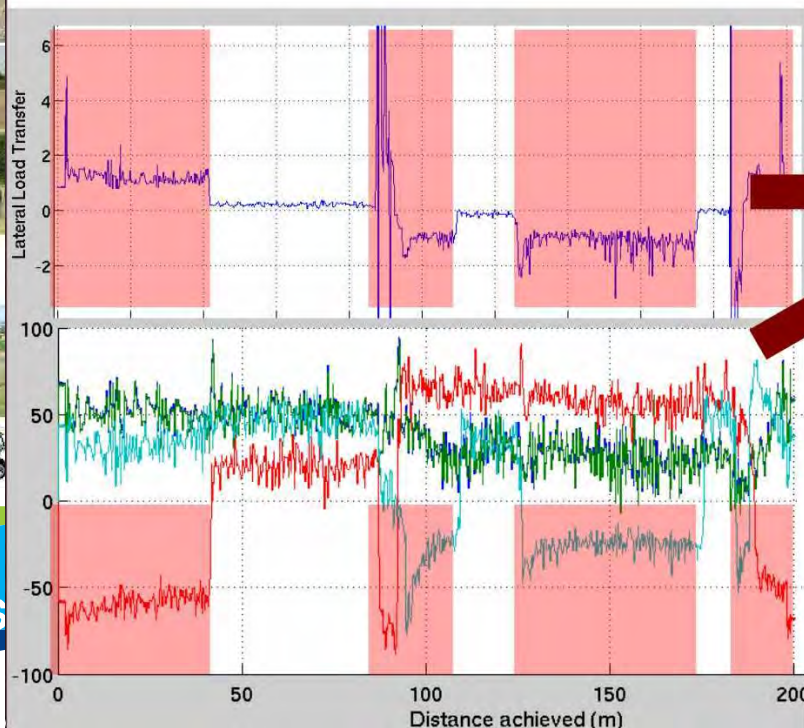
Longi(moy)=-0.22 -0.26

Lateral Load Transfer Direct measurement

❖ Pressure measurement in cylinder

- Not always relevant
 - Saturation
 - Motion

❖ Unavailability easily detectable

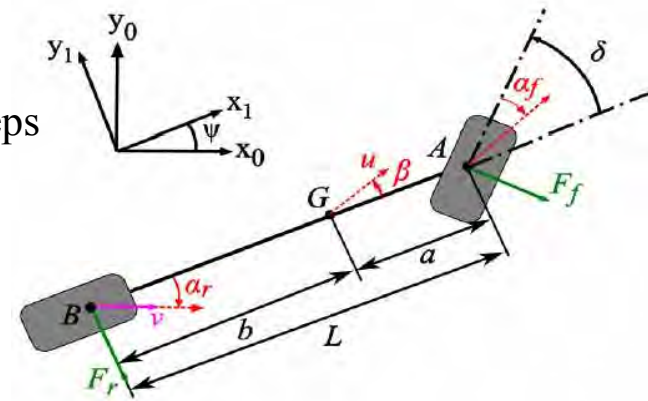


Indirect estimation of Lateral Load Transfer

❖ Step 1: Yaw rate dynamic (grip conditions)

- Observation of sideslip angle and yaw rate in several steps

- S1: Kinematic observation of global sideslip angle
- S2: Grip conditions adaptation
- S3: Variable (sideslip angle) computation
- S3': Prediction of future state



IMU

St Angle
velocity

Preliminary
sideslip angle
estimation

Lateral Forces
Reconstruction

Grip conditions
adaptation

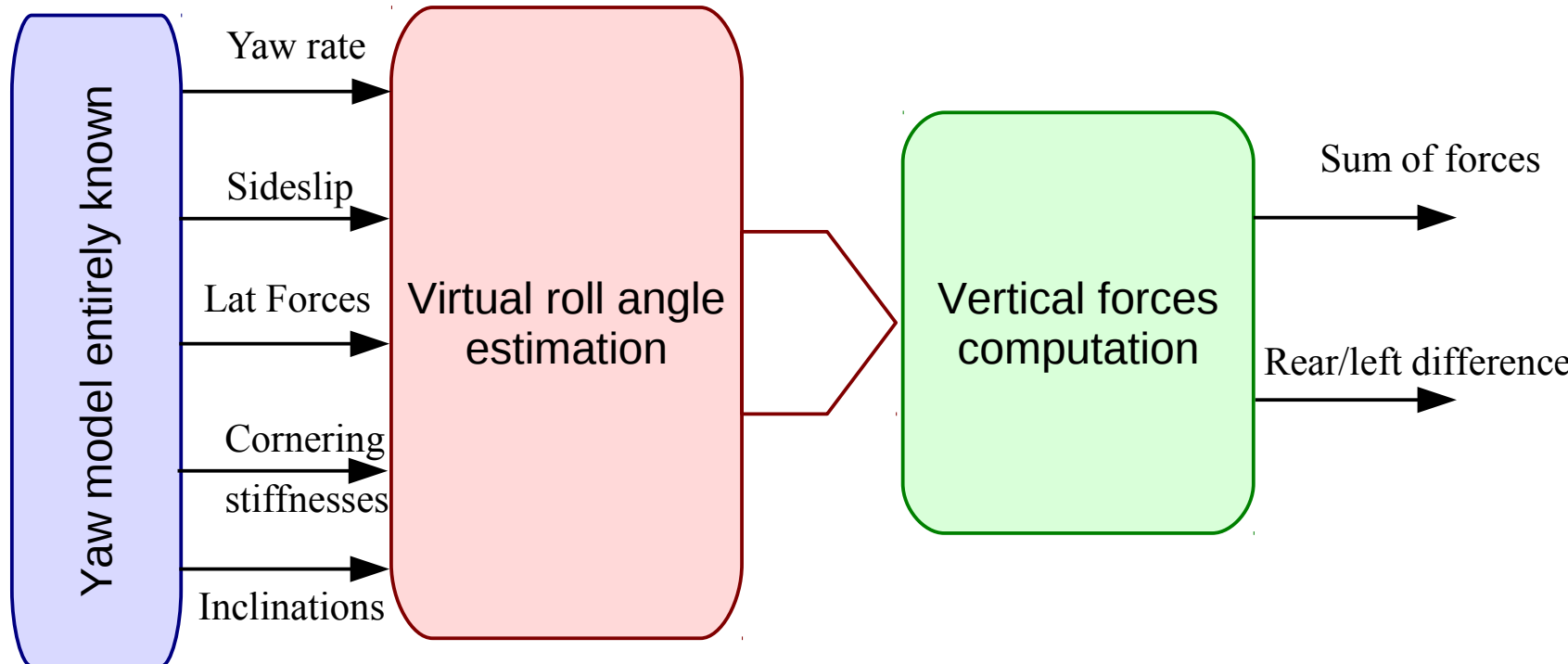
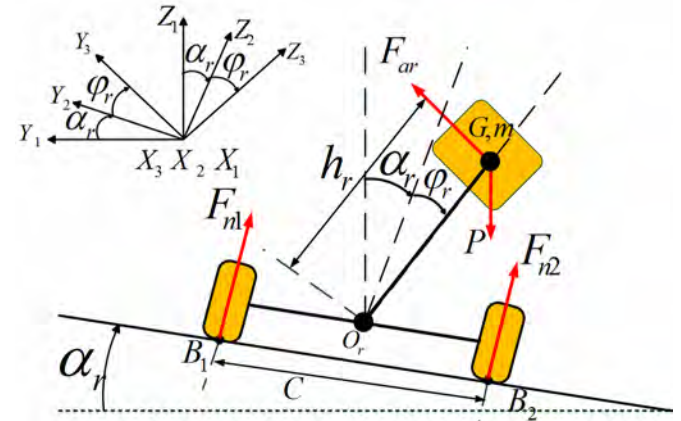
Yaw model entirely known

Indirect estimation of Lateral Load Transfer

❖ Step 2: Roll model dynamic (risk estimation)

• Observation roll and LLT

- S0: Yaw dynamics variables
- S1: Virtual roll angle estimation
- S2: Vertical forces repartition



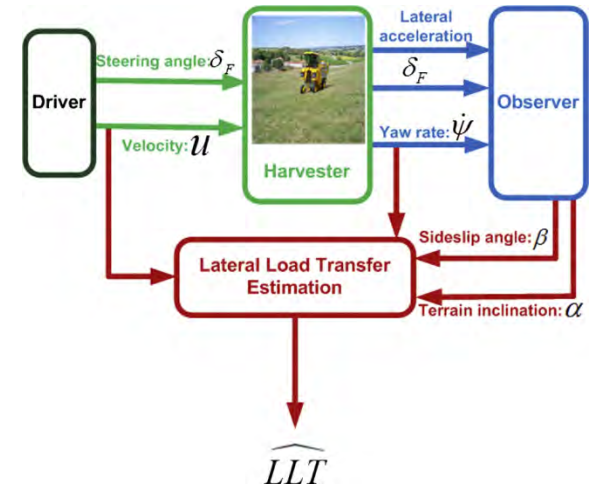
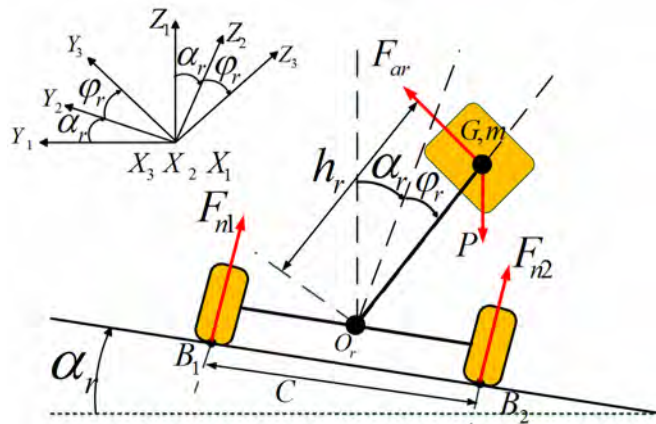
Lateral Load Transfer estimation via the roll vehicle model

❖ Metric formulation and interpretation

- $$LLT = \frac{F_{n1} - F_{n2}}{F_{n1} + F_{n2}}$$
- LLT is within [-1 1]
- Wheels lifted off when $|LLT|=1$



❖ Metric estimation



$$F_{n1} + F_{n2} = m \left(-h\ddot{\gamma} \sin \varphi - h\dot{\gamma}^2 \cos \varphi + g \cos \alpha - \frac{F_a}{m} \sin \varphi - h\dot{\psi}^2 \sin \gamma \sin \alpha + u\dot{\alpha} \sin \beta - u\dot{\psi} \cos \beta \sin \alpha \right)$$

$$F_{n1} - F_{n2} = \frac{2}{c} (I_x \ddot{\gamma} + (I_z - I_y) \dot{\psi}^2 \sin \gamma \cos \gamma - h \sin \varphi (F_{n1} + F_{n2}))$$

Estimation results in high dynamics

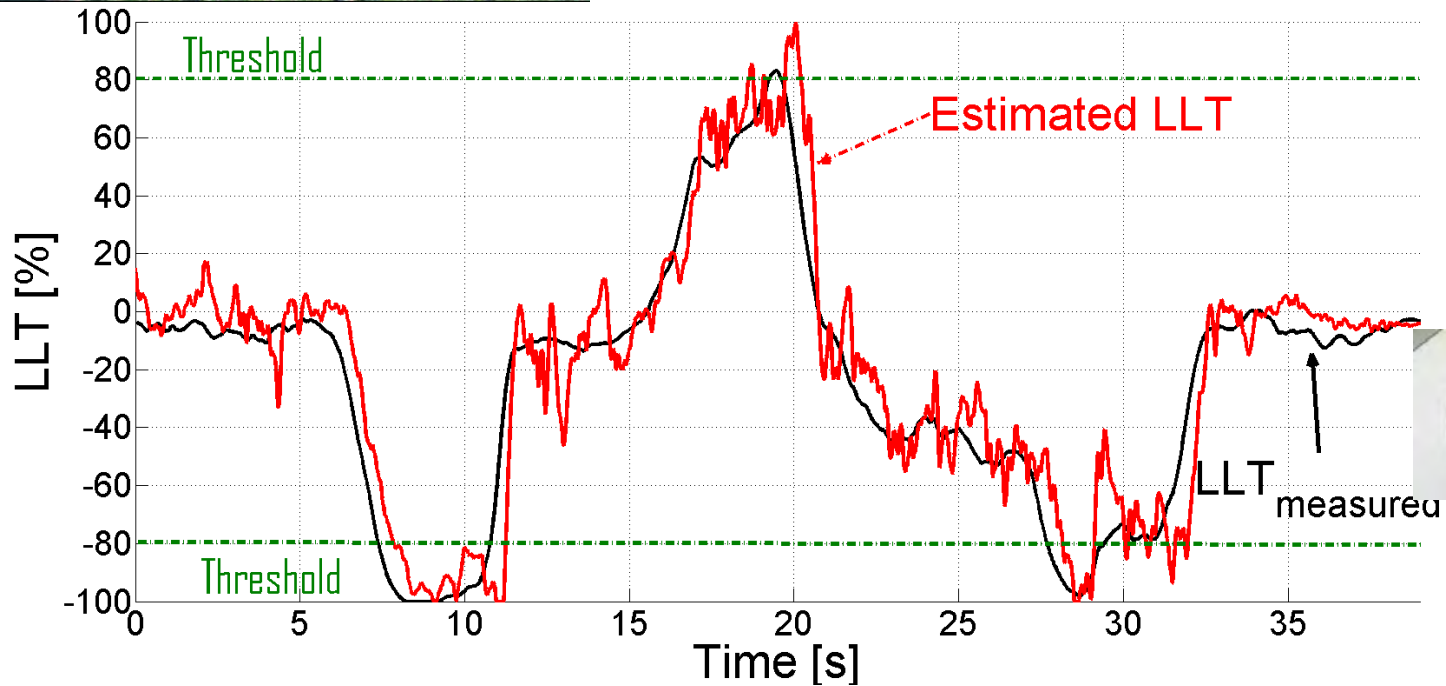


Radar Doppler

IMU - Xsens

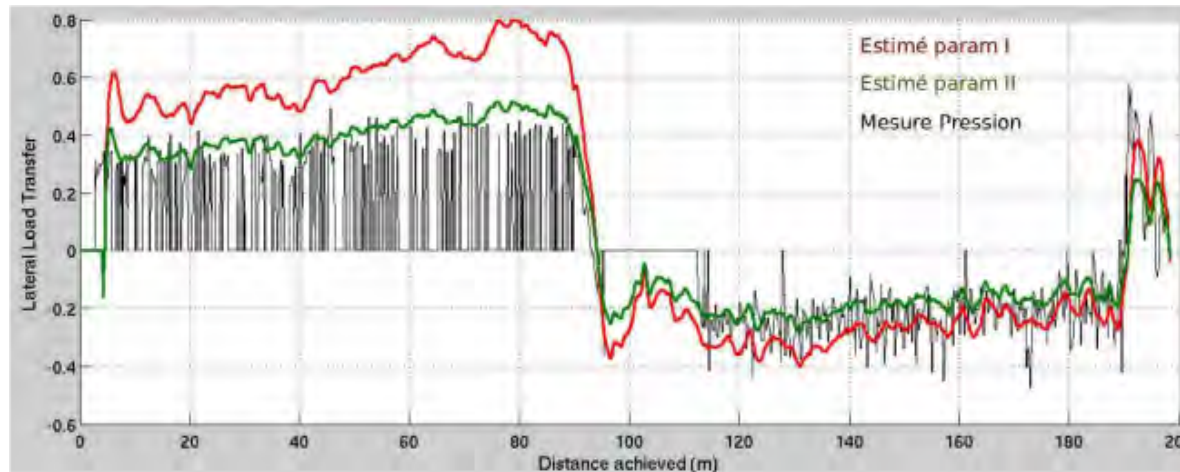
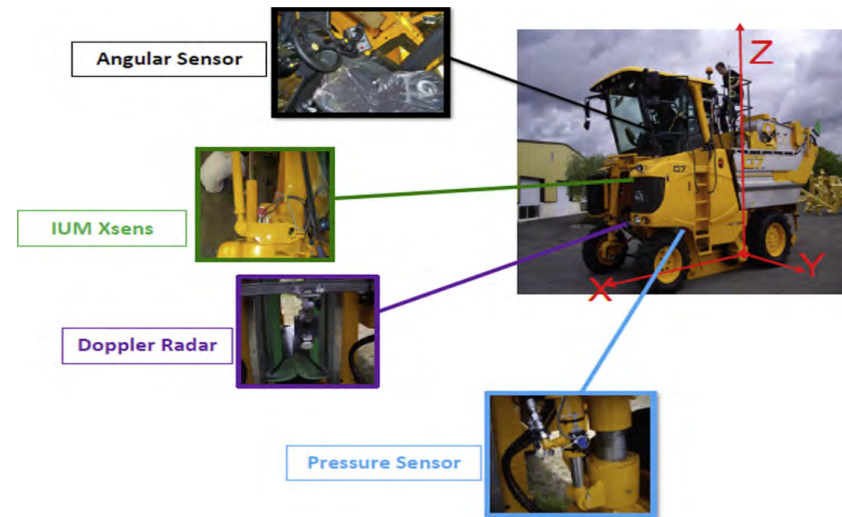


Angular sensor



Estimation sensitivity

❖ Modification of parameters



Actual mass = 10.2T

Mass param 1 = 10T

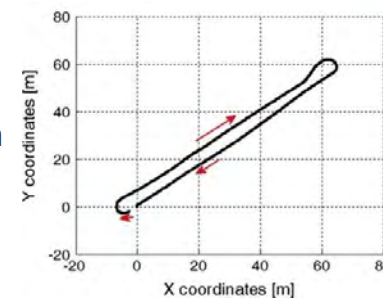
Mass param 2 = 12T

$9t < \text{Mass} < 12t$

$1.4m < \text{CoG elevation} < 2m$

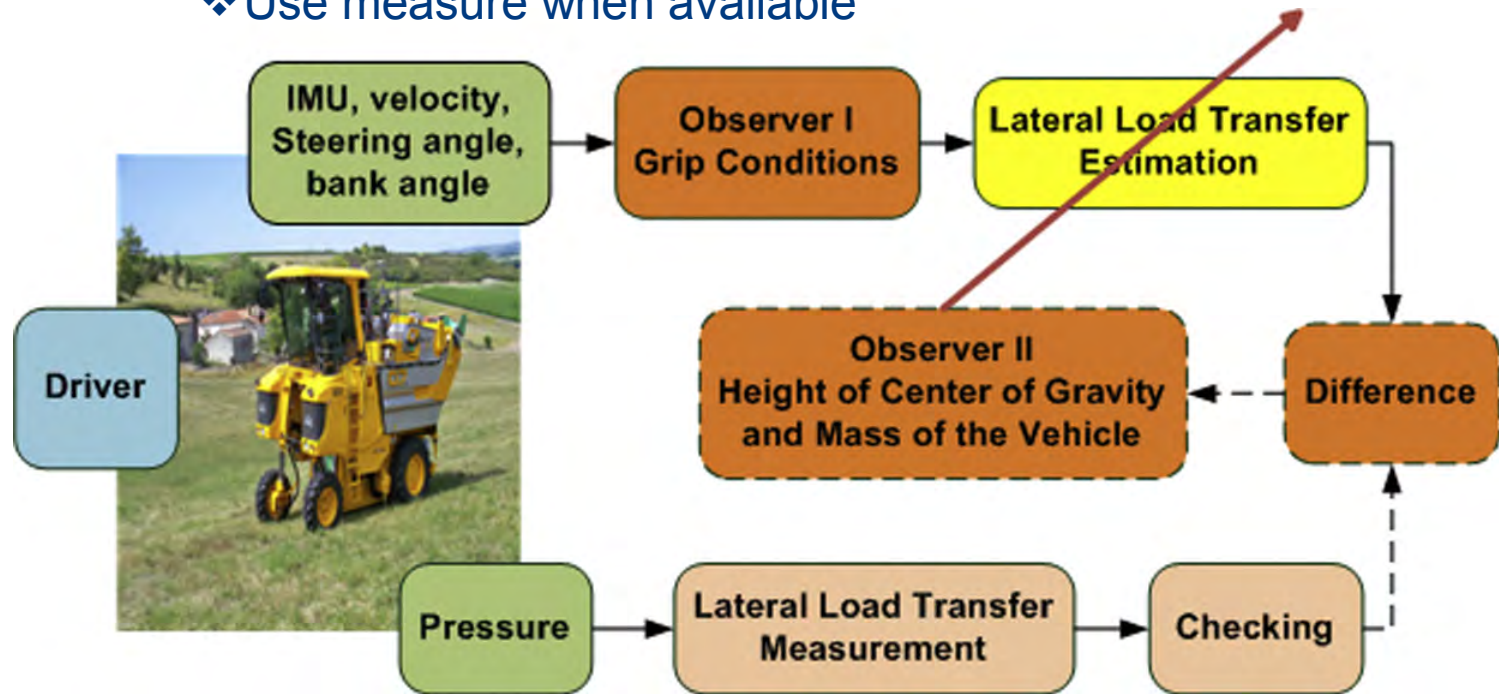
❖ Parameters may be changed during works

- Mass variation during harvesting
- Elevation of center of gravity due to cylinder action



Vehicle parameters adaptation for robustly estimating the risk of rollover

❖ Use measure when available



❖ To adapt model parameters for estimation

- Global mass of the vehicle
- Elevation of the centre of gravity

Detail of parameters adaptation when measure is available

❖ Newton raphson adaption on the lateral load transfer

- Error computation
- Computation of parameter variation
- Ensuring the convergence
- Update parameter

$$e = LLT - \bar{LLT}$$

$$\dot{h} = \gamma \frac{\partial LLT}{\partial h} e$$

$$e \rightarrow 0$$

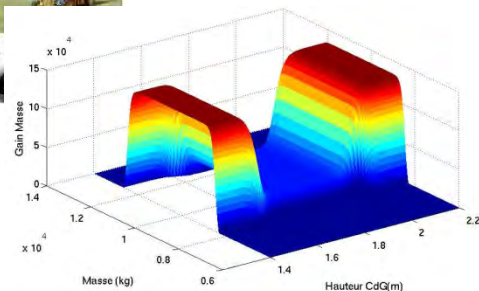
$$h = h + dt \dot{h}$$

❖ May be used for both parameters pending on some criteria

Fast/slow variation

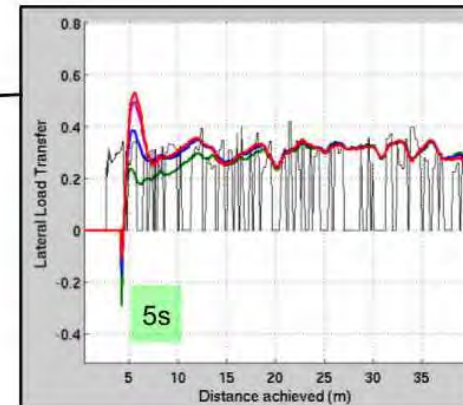
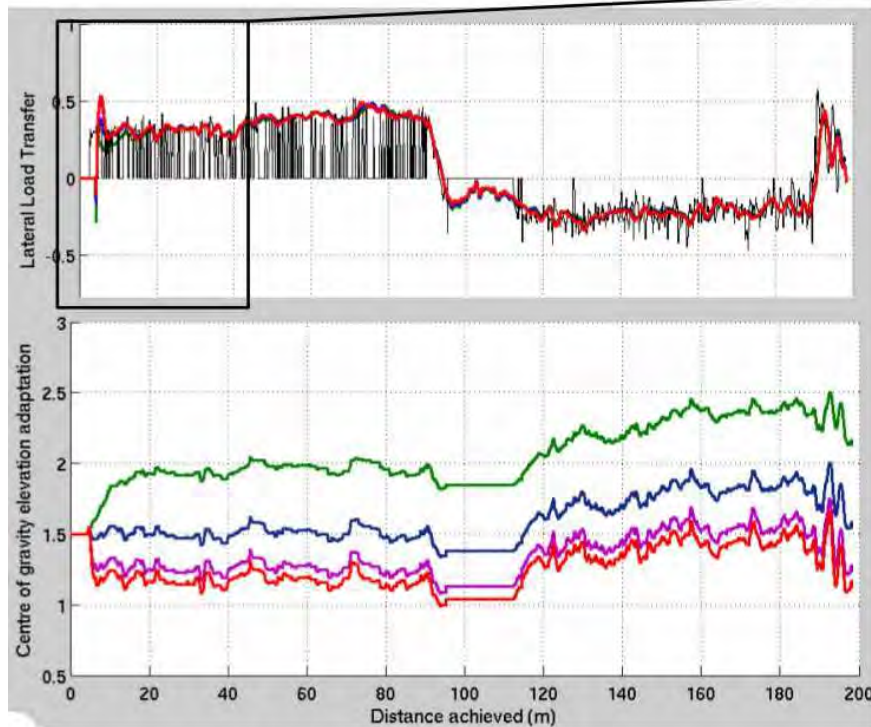
Pending on parameters boundaries

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\hat{h}} &= -\tau_1(.) e \frac{\partial \widehat{LLT}}{\partial h}(\hat{h}, \hat{m}) \\ \dot{\hat{m}} &= -\tau_2(.) e \frac{\partial \widehat{LLT}}{\partial m}(\hat{h}, \hat{m}) \end{cases}$$



Results on one parameter

❖ Example of centre of gravity elevation adaptation



• Par rapport à la masse ($h_0=1.5$ m)

— $m=6t$ — $m=14t$
— $m=10t$ — $m=16t$

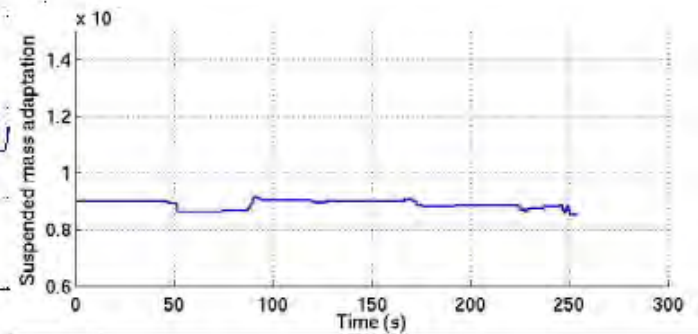
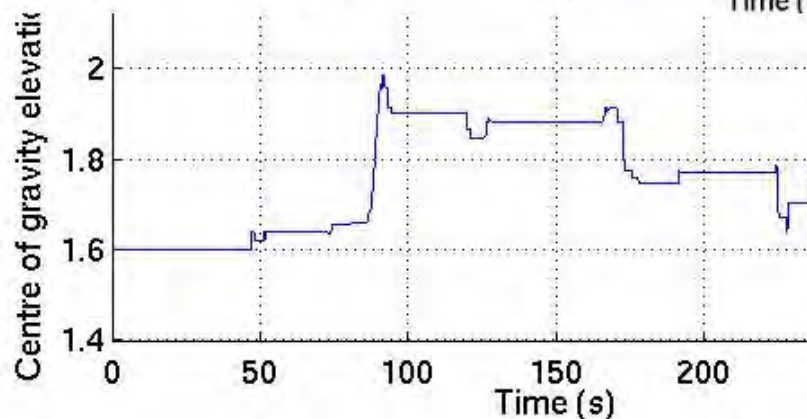
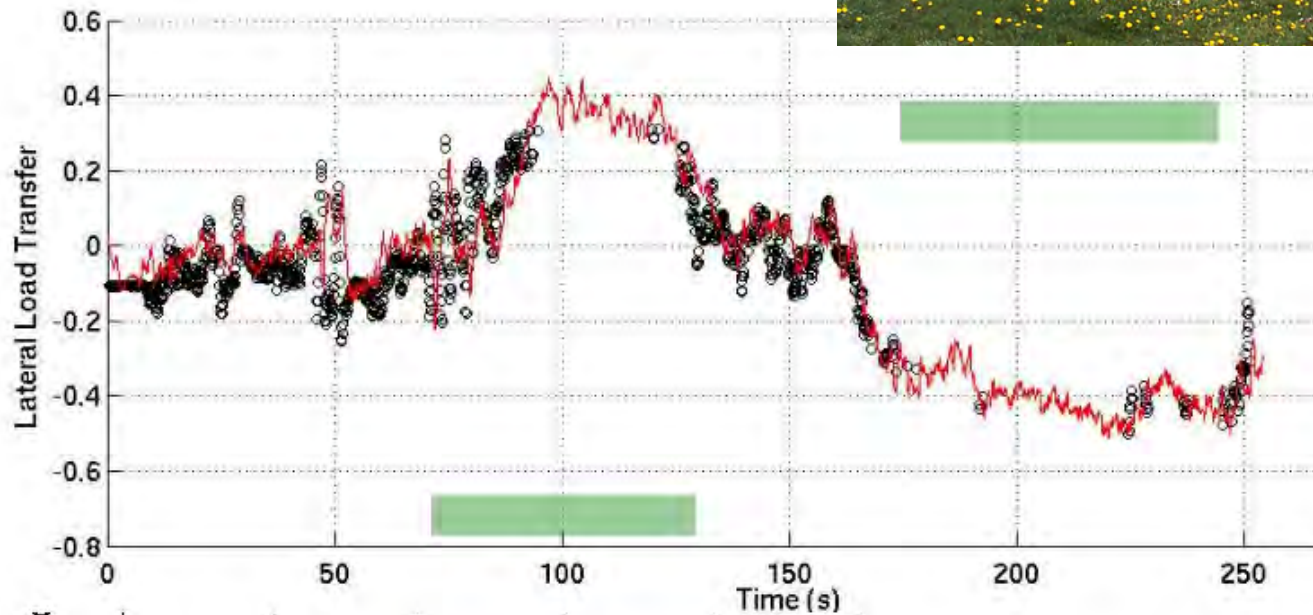
Essai 036

$M=10,5t$

$H=1.6m$

Interest on the risk assesment

❖ Typical dangerous use



Extension and active safety

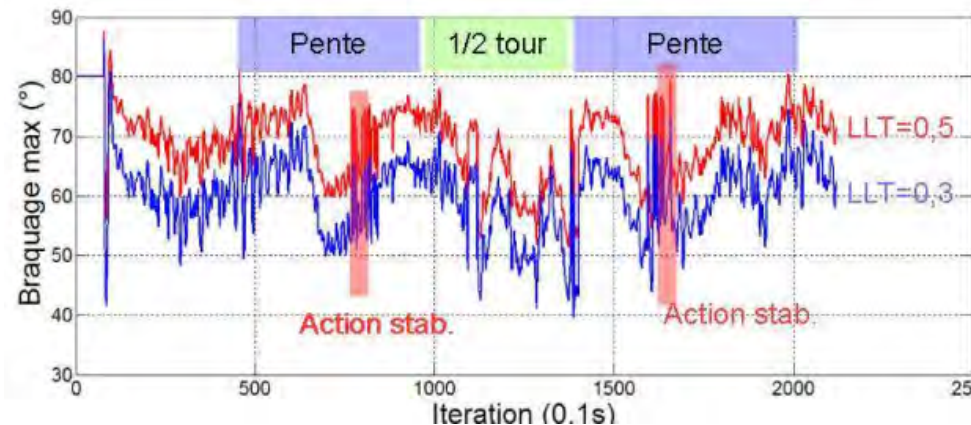
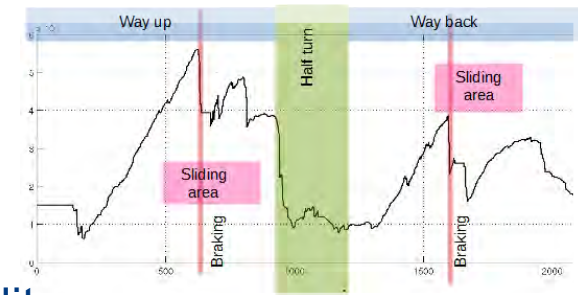
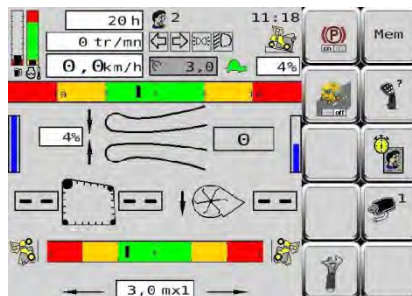
❖ Extension to longitudinal stability and controllability

- Longitudinal grip condition
- Stop distance
- Maximal slope



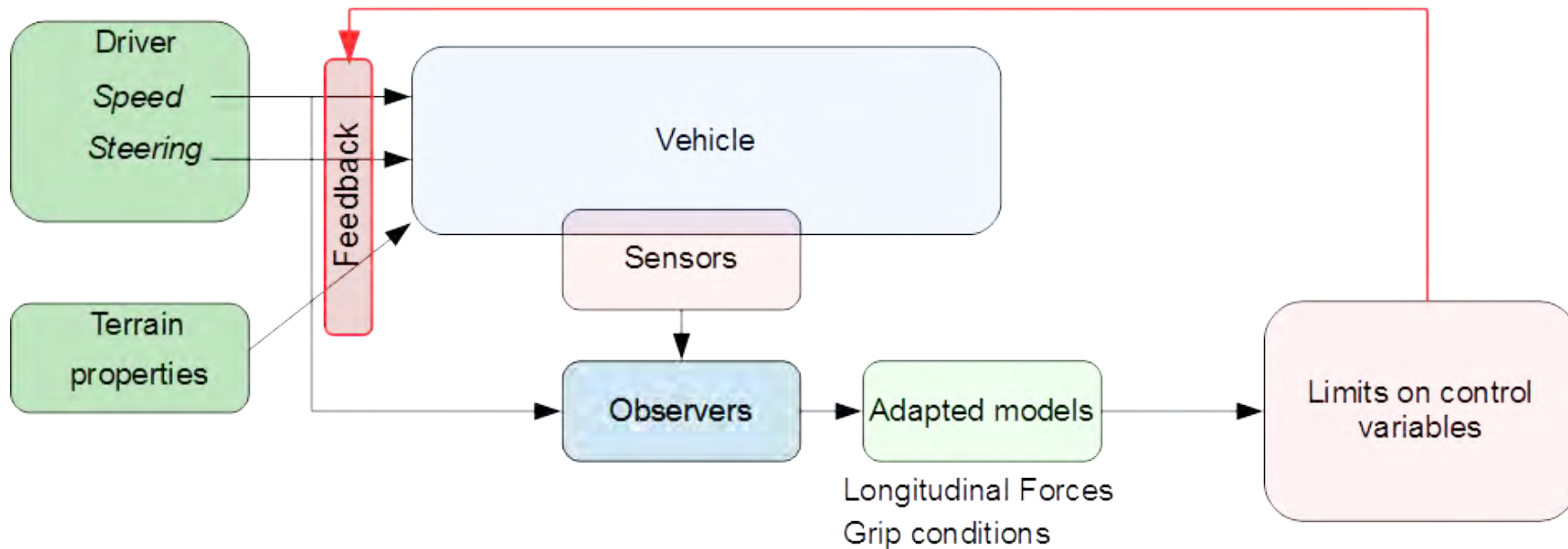
❖ Model can be used to derive safety workspace

- Maximal admissible speed
- Steering capabilities without rollover
- Climbing capabilities



Active safety and extension

❖ Interaction with driver



- Visual or sound warning
- Feedback Force on throttle
- Feedback torque on steering wheel
- Automatic action on machines

Active safety and extension

❖ Feedback force on throttle

- Using low cost sensor
- Adaptation on different quad bikes

Accéléro

Calculateur
(algo simplifié)

Moteur +
gâchette



Conclusion and Perspectives

- ❖ Lateral Load Transfer can be accurately estimated in real time
- ❖ Account for the state of terrain properties, and the machine configuration
- ❖ Indirect measurement of parameters variation
- ❖ Permits to extract stability domain
- ❖ Open the way to active safety devices
- ❖ Under further testing and driver feedback



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