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Moving Belt System

Moving belt for a large wind tunnel (Nissan Technical Center)

A wind tunnel testing machine allows the indoor measurement of the air resistance received by a moving vehicle by creating conditions similar to actual driving. To create this environment, the equipment stabilizes the vehicle while a large fan creates airflow equivalent to the vehicle speed and moving belts simulate road conditions at the same speed. This method is very effective because airflow below vehicle body is close to actual running conditions on a road.

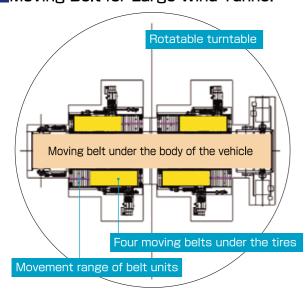


▼ Main specifications

Velocity	200 km/h or more
Max. withstand load	4 tons (full-scale vehicles)
Belt width	2500 mm
Belt length	6000 mm
Unit weight	About 13 tons
Surface flatness	0.5 mm
Belt material	Special steel



Moving Belt for Large Wind Tunnel



▼ Main Specifications Four belts under tires

Max. velocity	200 km/h
Max. withstand load	3 tons
Belt width	400 mm (ste
Relt length	800 mm

Total system

Unit weight about 10 tons Turntable diameter 7500 mm



Four moving belts under the tires



Single belt below vehicle

Max. velocity 200 km/h

Belt length 6000 mm

Purpose Supports flow of air

Belt width 1000 mm (special plastic)

Moving belt under the body of the vehicle

SIMULINK^{*} Enabled

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•For proper use, read the instruction manuals carefully before use.





3-23-14 Higashi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 170-0013 JAPAN Felephone: [81] (0) 3 5391-6132 Fax: [81] (0) 3 5391-6148

http://www.aandd.jp

A&D Technology, Inc.4622 Runway Blvd. Ann Arbor, MI 48108, USA
Telephone 1-734-822-9564(direct) 1-734-973-1111(main) 1-734-973-1103(fax)

A&D Instruments, Ltd.

Unit 24/26 Blacklands Way Abingdon Business Park, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 1DY, UK Telephone 44-1235-550420 Fax 44-1235-550485

A&D Europe GmbH

Im Leuschnerpark 4, D-64347 Griesheim, GERMANY Telephone:[49](6155) 605 227 Fax:[49](6155) 605 100

- Appearance and/or specifications subject to change for improvement without notice.
- Contents of this catalog last updated February 2010.

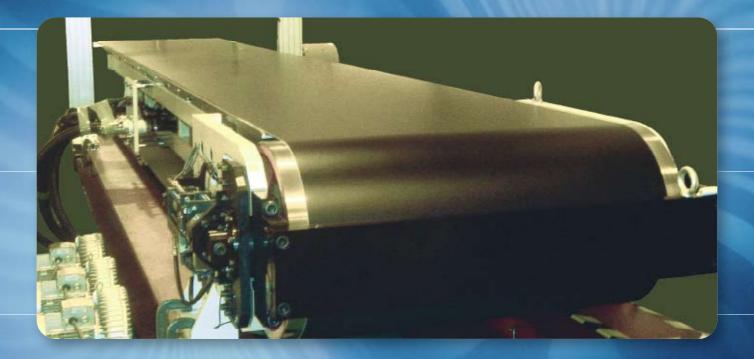
*Moving Belt System-ADCC-01-BP1-10202

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Moving Belt System

- ■Model based control by DSP controls air blow and meandering to Features ensure high accuracy.
 - Air bearings where the tires contact can support full-scale vehicle loads.
 - ■Special steel belts provide a long operating life at heavy loads.
 - Velocity: 230 km/h

- Specifications Surface flatness: within ±0.5 mm
 - Meandering accuracy: within ±0.5 mm
 - Maximum load: 4 tons
 - Belt width: more than 2 m is possible







Air blow and suction at the rear keep the belt flat using model based control from the DSP system.

On-road driving testing on a test bench or in a laboratory

On-road driving testing can be performed on a test bench or in a laboratory using either a rotation roller or a moving belt. Rotation rollers are easy to make and are widely used as low-friction chassis dynamometers for R&D, inspections, and durability tests. However, the surfaces of even large-diameter rollers are round, which means that the area where the tires contact is not the same as a flat road. The surface of a moving belt, however, is like a flat road. Because of this difference, moving belts are often used for tests with severe tire contact conditions and in wind tunnels.

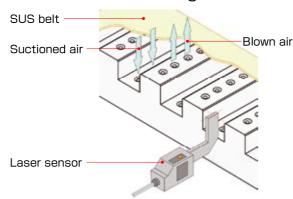
Issues and solutions for moving belt systems

General moving belt systems have many challenges, including belt longevity, meandering control, fluttering suppression, and heavy-load bearing mechanisms. A&D's latest system overcomes these issues.

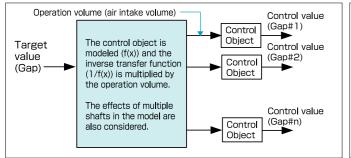
Meandering control and fluttering suppression

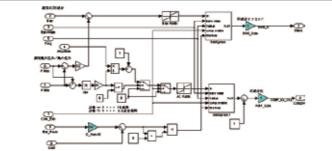
The plate under the moving belt has air holes that take in and blow out air to suppress belt fluttering. Meandering is suppressed by controlling the left and right tensile forces of the belt pulley. Model based control with a DSP controller ensures accuracy within ±0.5 mm.

Mechanism under the moving belt

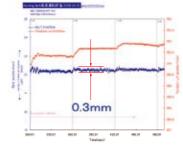


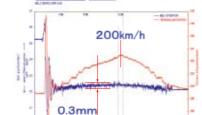
Model based control using control object modeling concepts (Simulations can be performed in advance using MATLAB/Simulink)

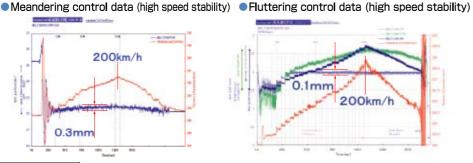




Meandering control data



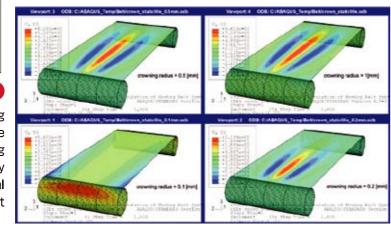




Data for meandering during actual motion

Pulley Shape Simulation

When designing the shape of the pulley in driving mechanism of a moving belt, increasing the bulge at center of the pulley can decrease meandering volume. However, this produces unnecessary torsion in the belt. A&D determines the optimal crowning radius through simulations of belt materials, width, thickness, length, and so on,



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Air bearing mechanism

When a tire contacts the moving belt and subjects it to axial load, the air bearing moves the belt to maintain a consistent gap with the plate below it.

Principles of Air Floatation

The air bearing system uses the principles of air floatation. As you can see from diagram on the right, the air-bearing plate has several air holes that blow compressed air. This action creates an air layer between the plate and the belt. When load is applied to the belt and the gap between the plate and belt becomes smaller, the pressure of air layer is increased. When the load is lightened and the gap widens, the pressure is lowered. This mechanism maintains the constant distance between belt and plate.

Air Bearing Mechanism

A&D has several types of air bearings for different system structures, including a single fixed type and a multiple movable type. Tire testing machines utilize a single fixed bearing plate with the necessary surface area. When using full-scale two and four wheeled vehicles, it is necessary to accommodate the planned test range of the tread or wheel base dimensions. To achieve this, a double bearing plate structure or a moving mechanism, as shown in the diagram on the right, is required.

Tire Testing Machine (Using a Moving Belt)

Moving belt Compressed air Air-bearing plate Principles of air floatation -Movement range of plate

Air-bearing mechanism

(Example of double structure ①+② and moving mechanism)

A moving belt creates conditions equivalent to the contact area of a vehicle in motion and therefore is the most effective method for testing tires. The tire-testing system in this example was designed to measure axis force applied to tires while providing steering and camper angles equivalent to actual driving. A&D's advanced 6-component force sensor is installed in the tire-bearing supporter.

▼ Main specifications

Outer diameter of tire	400 to 800 mm
Steering angle	±2°
Camper angle	±4°
Max. pressure from tire	1 ton + 0.2 G
Max. belt velocity	100 km/h
Control	Load and steering angle controls
Component force resolution	0.1 N

