



Hardware-In-the-Loop Simulation of an Aircraft Brake System

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Outline

- **Antiskid Background**
- **Motivation**
- **HIL: Hardware; Software**
- **Antiskid Control**
- **HIL Tests**
- **Concluding Remarks**

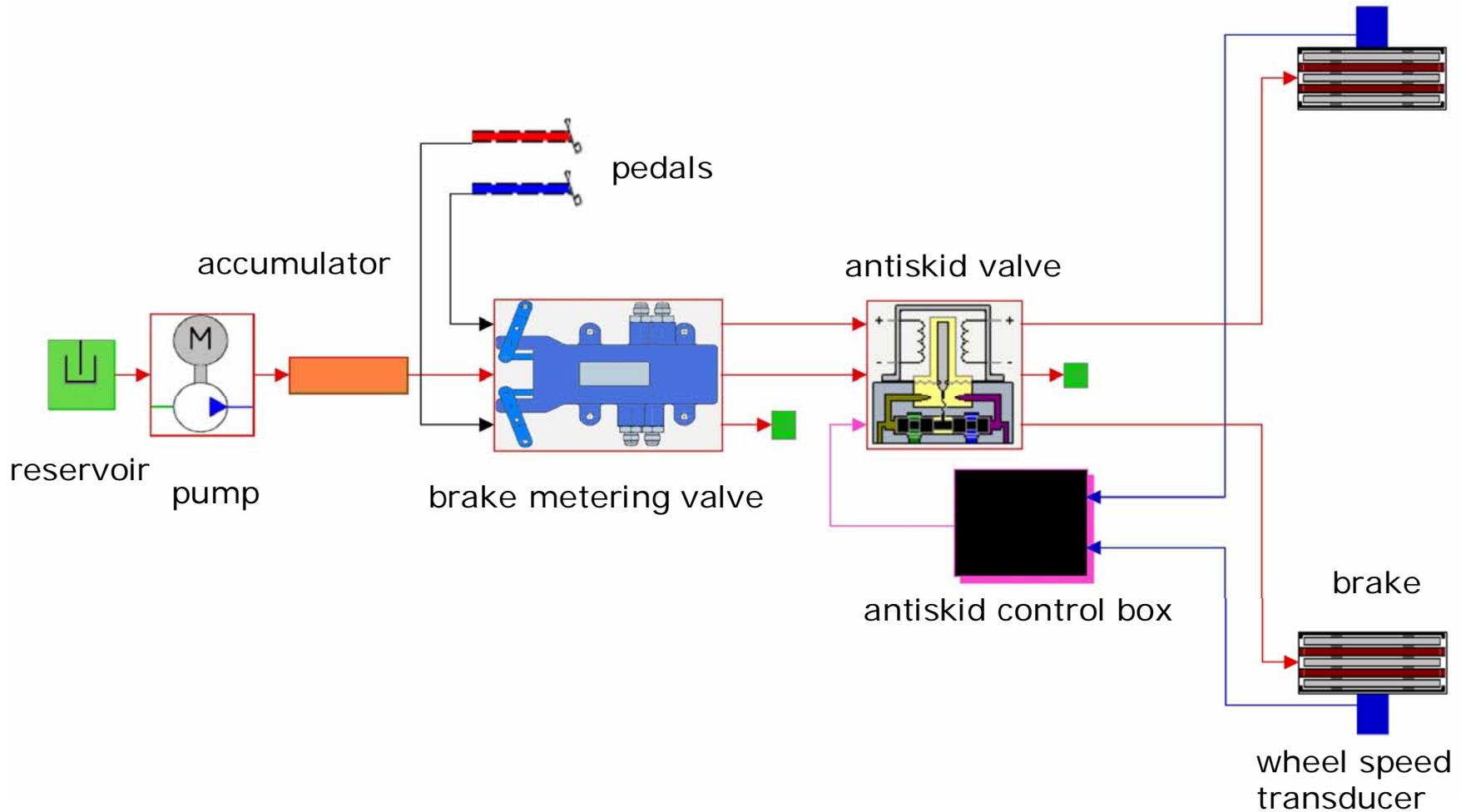


Cessna makes jets, too.

Why antiskid?

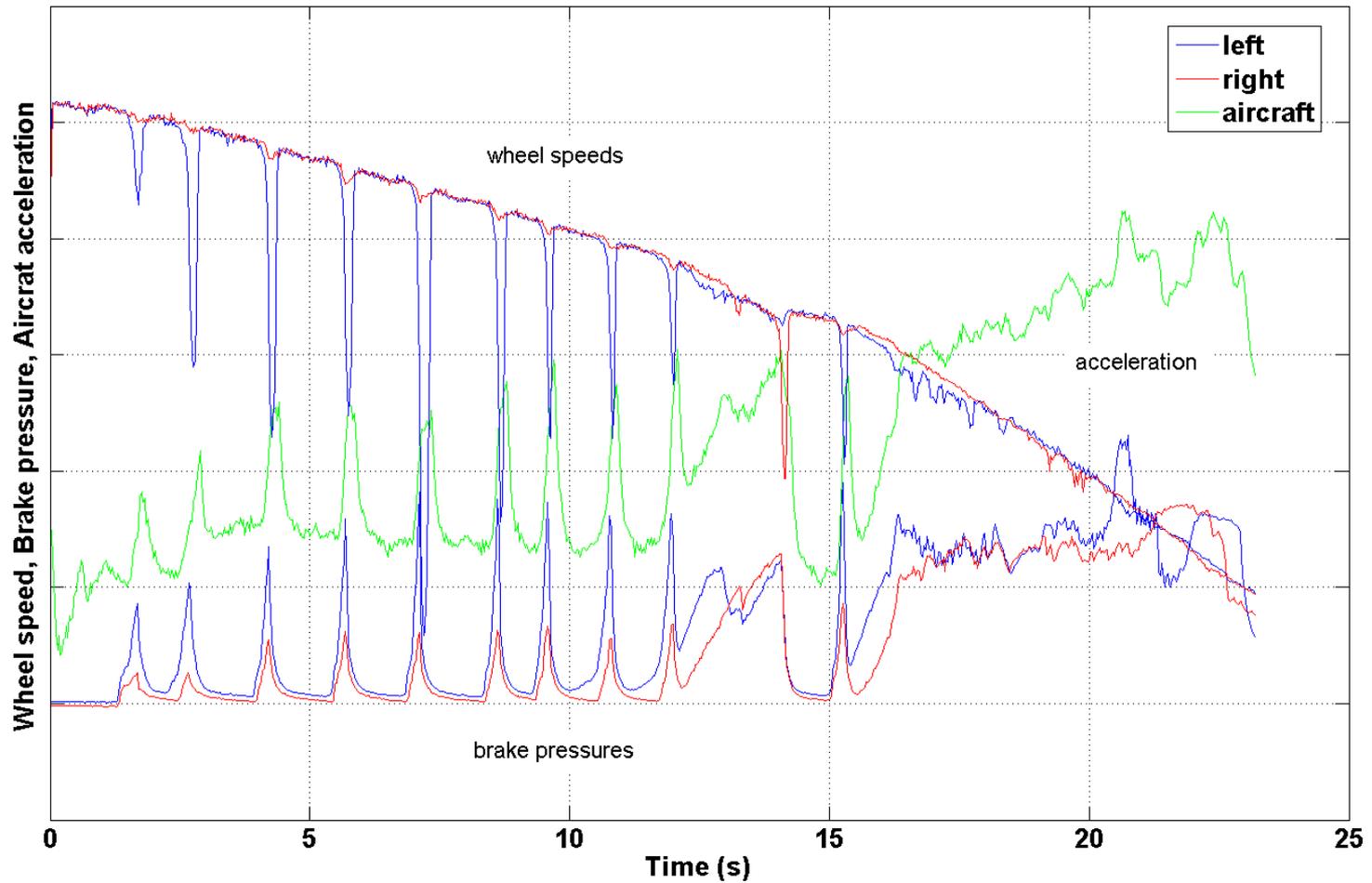
- Better performance
- Even tire wear
- Directional stability
- Safety





Antiskid Brake System

Experimental Flight Data



Motivation:

- Product improvement
- Smooth ride
- Engineering curiosity



- **Flight test – expensive**
- **Analytical – slow simulation**
- **Hybrid – HIL: real-time; cost?**



HIL Simulation

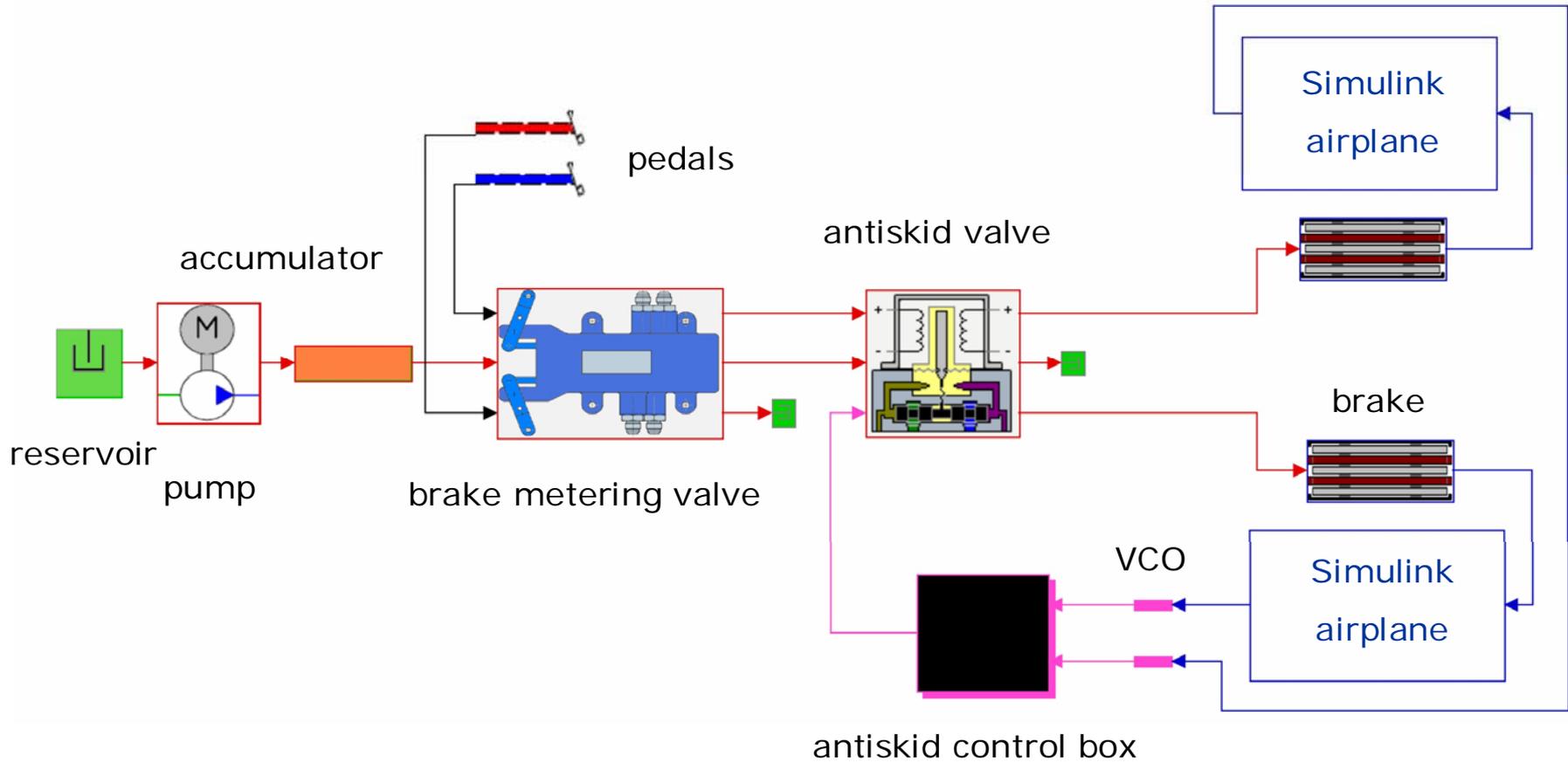
- **Already had:**
 - **MATLAB**
 - **Simulink**
 - **Real-Time Workshop**
- **PIII leftovers**
- **Compatible A/D – D/A card**
- **xPC Target**



HIL: Hydraulic components



HIL: Computer interface

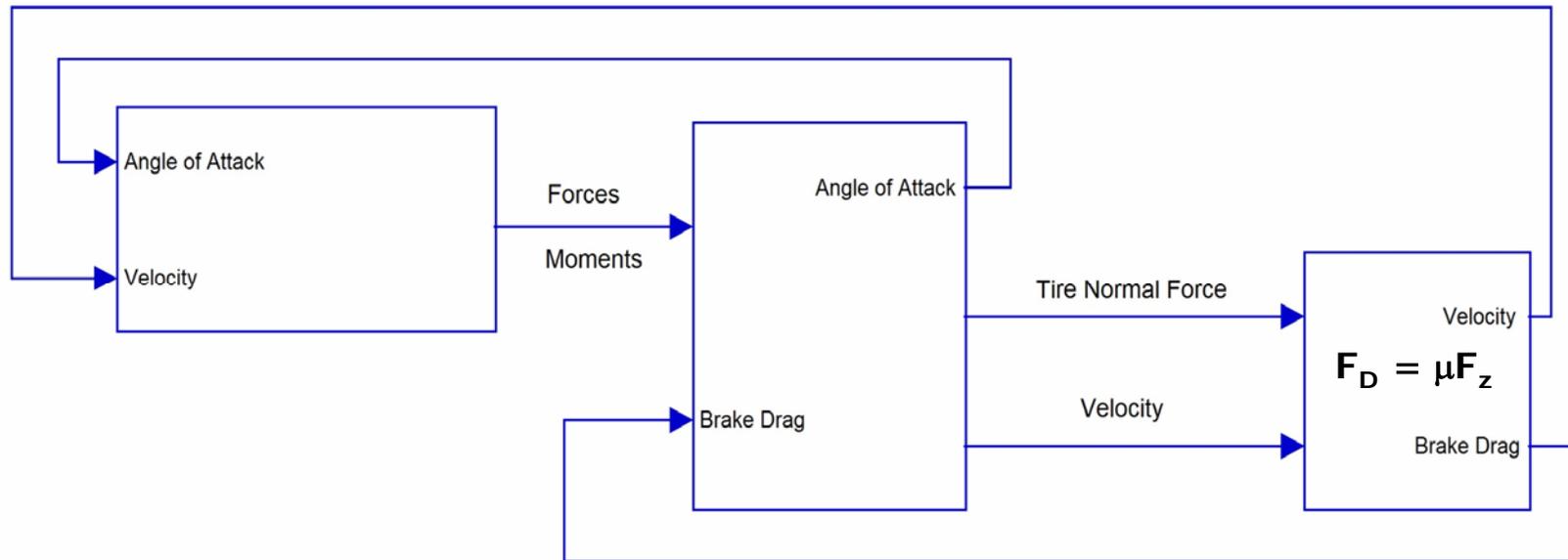


HIL Block Diagram

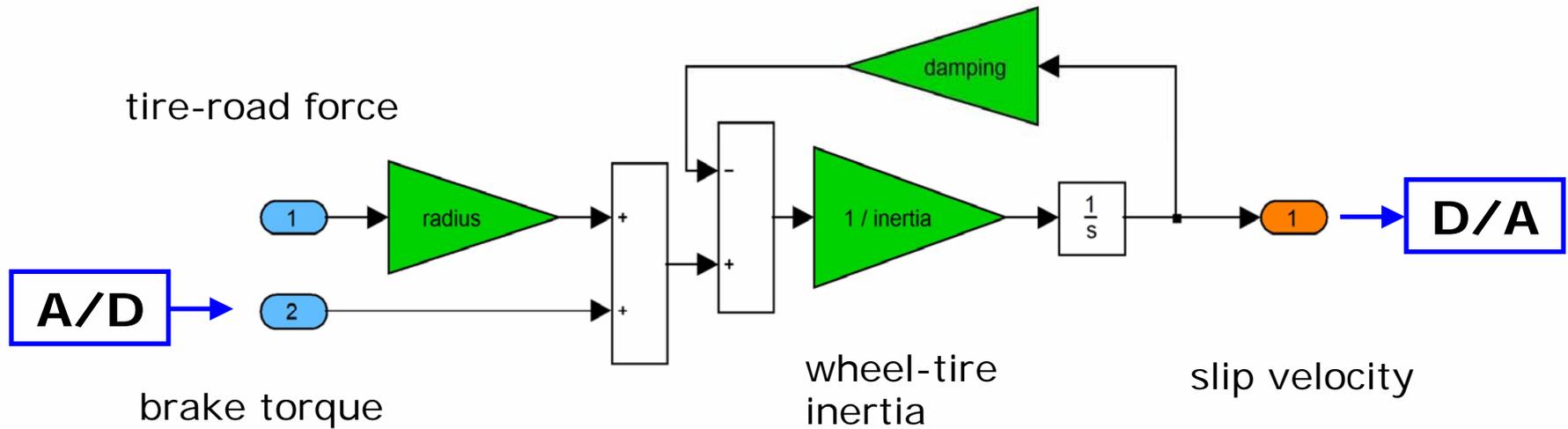
aero

3 DoF

brake and
landing gear



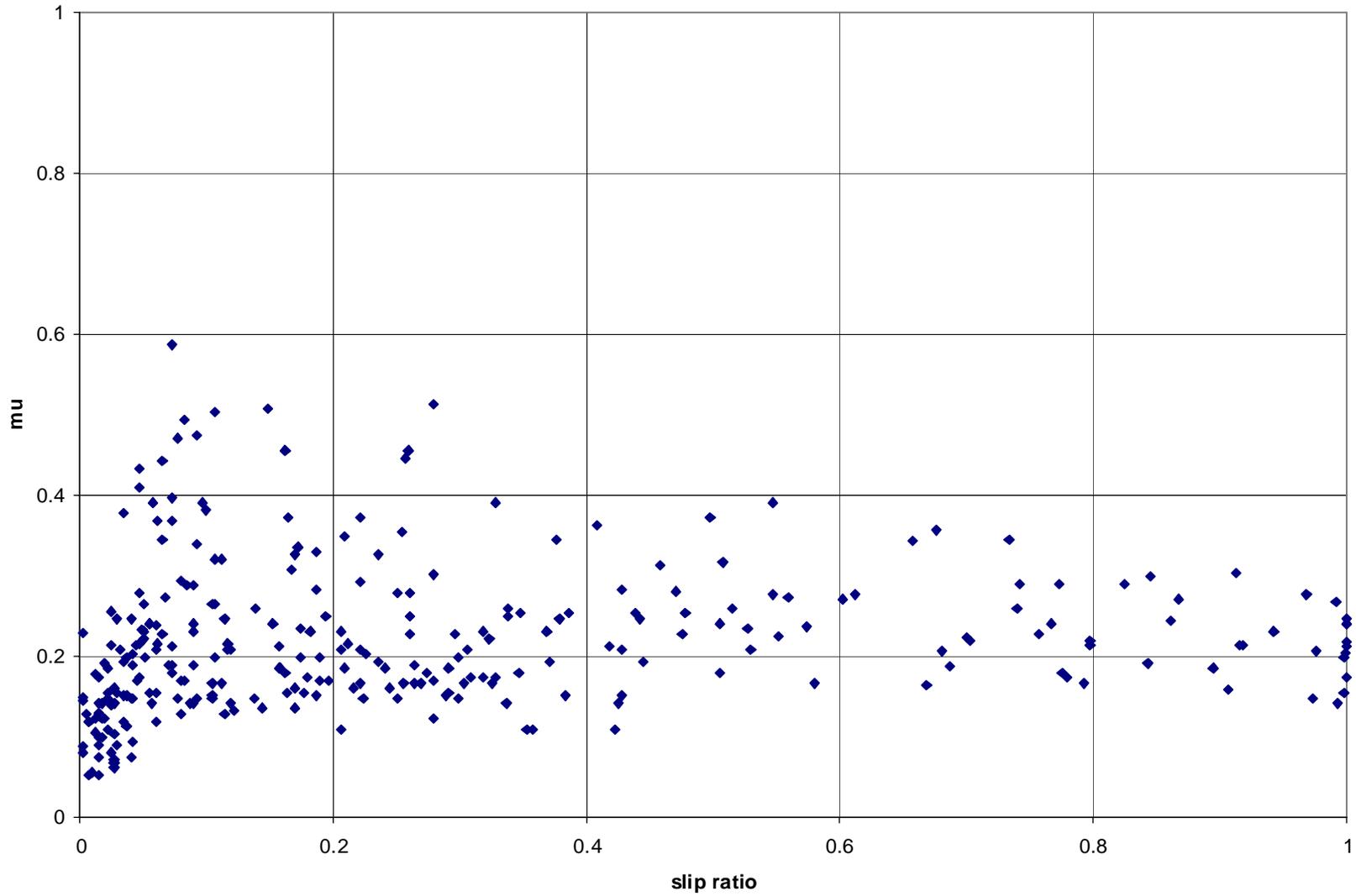
Simulink airplane model



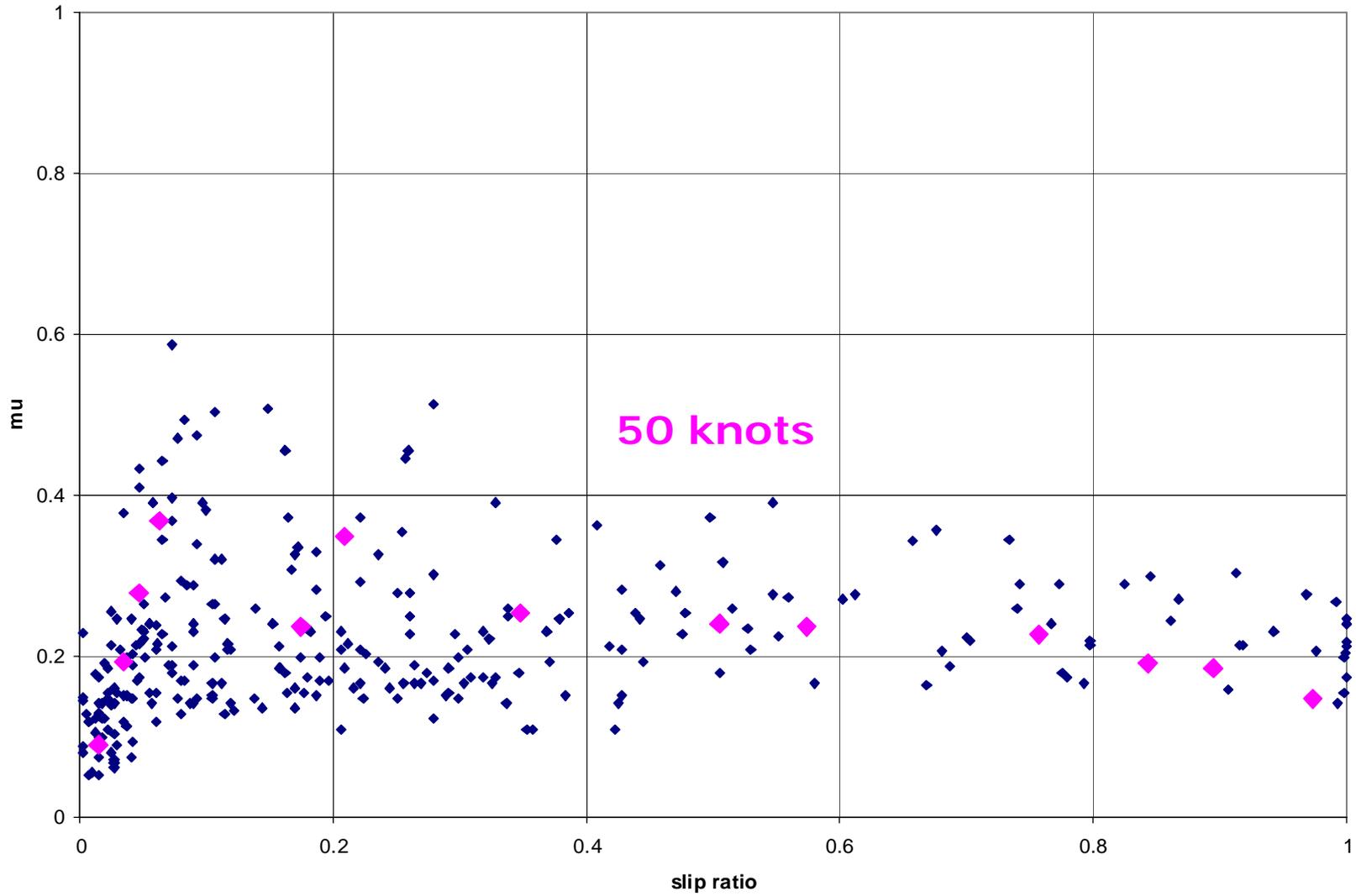
Wheel-tire equation of motion:

$$\tau = I \alpha$$

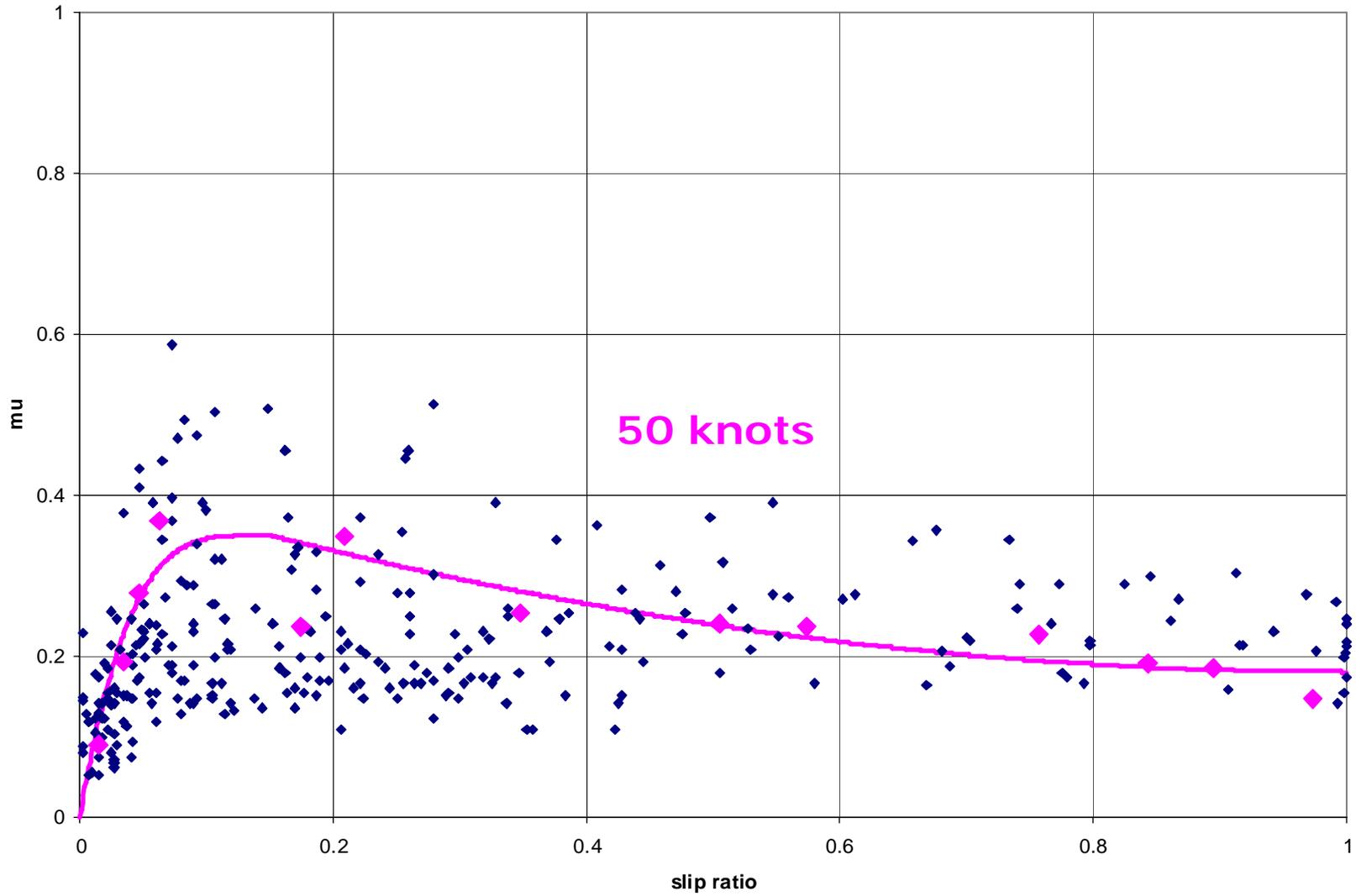
NASA TN D-1376, Figure 78



NASA TN D-1376, Figure 78



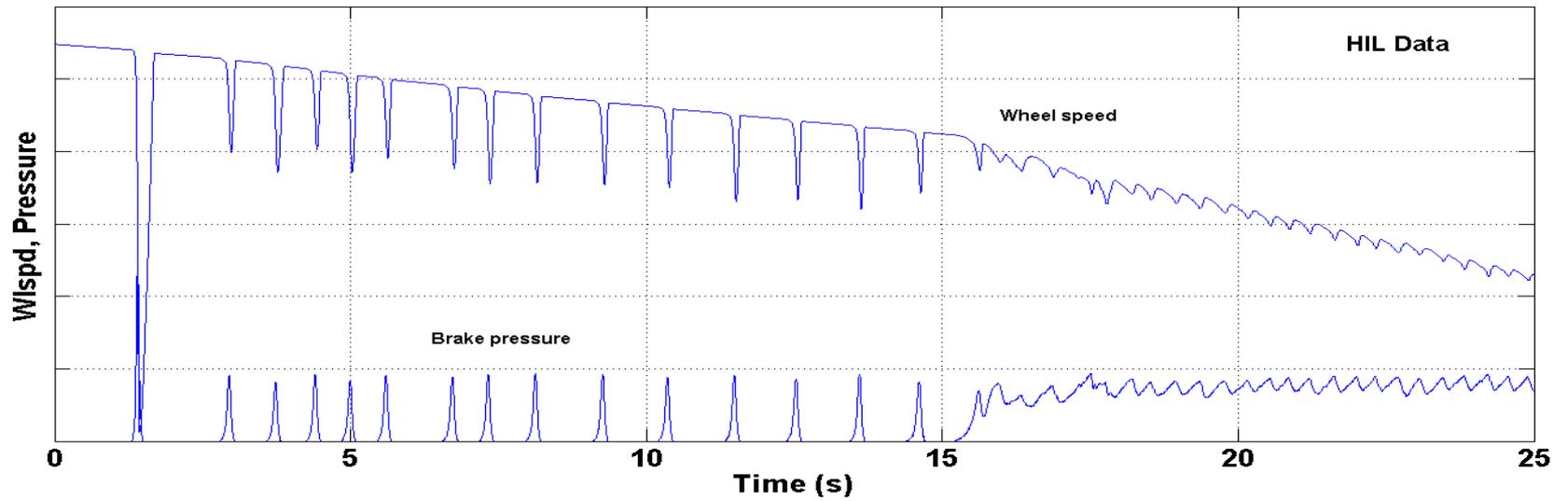
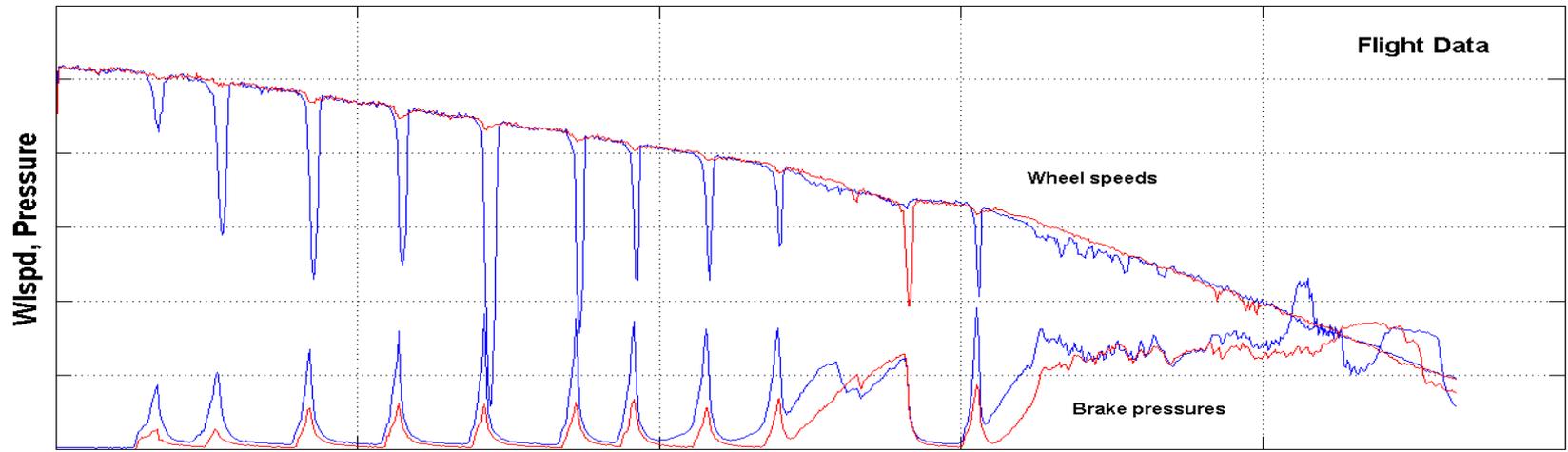
NASA TN D-1376, Figure 78



Some Assumptions and Limitations

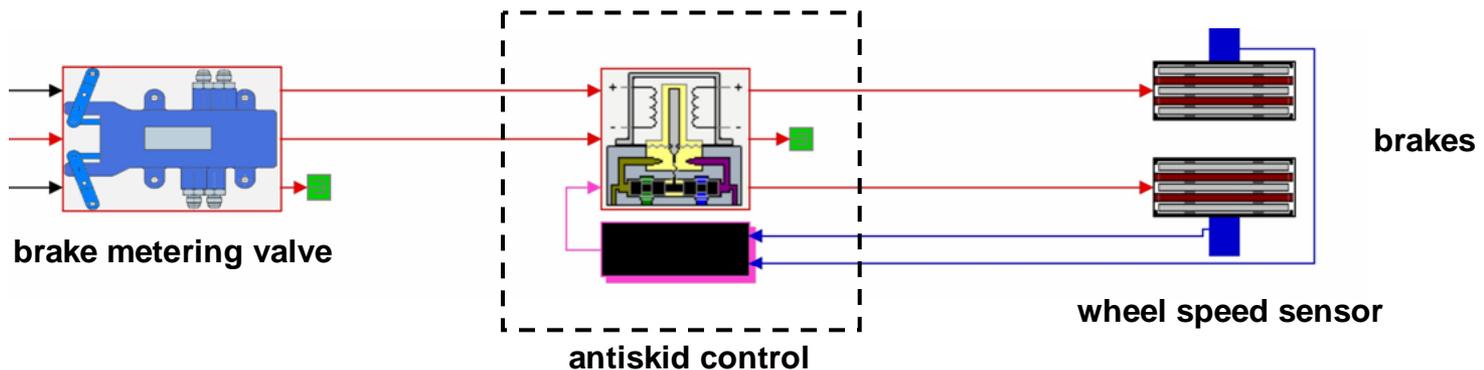
- Tire μ , Brake μ
- 3 DoF
- Trailing link gear model
- Ground effect aero

Original Control

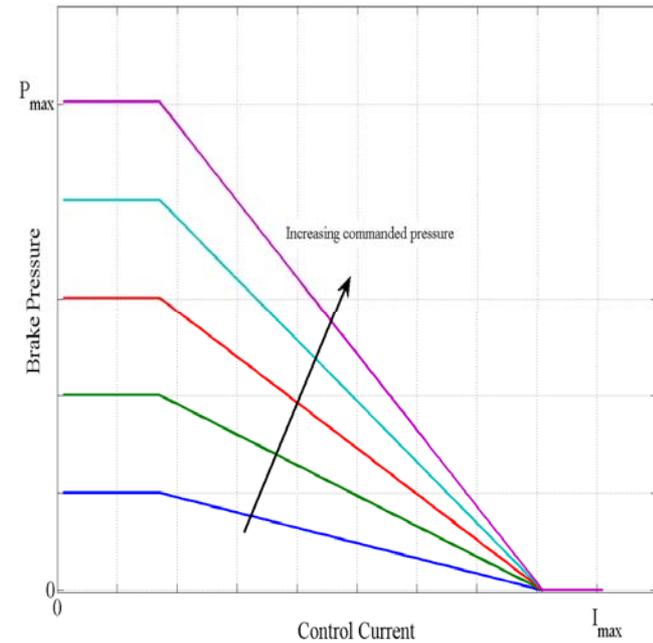
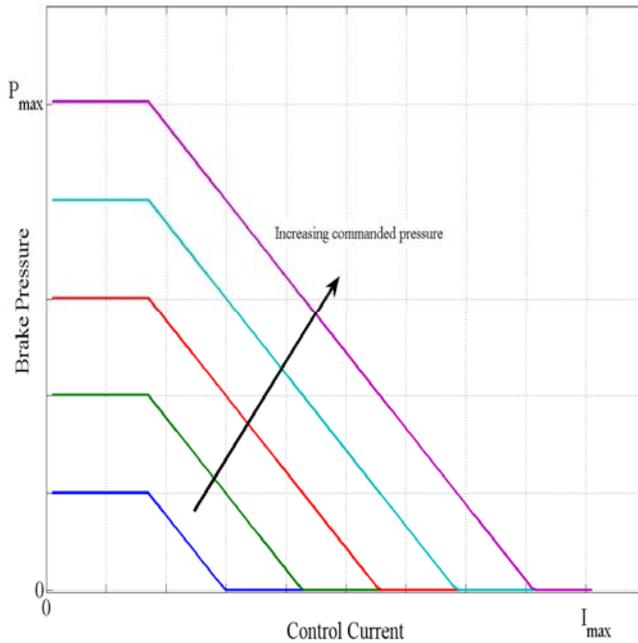


Antiskid Control Background

- Control logic (black box)
 - Input: Wheel speed
 - Output: Control current
- Antiskid valve
 - Input: Commanded pressure; control current
 - Output: Brake pressure



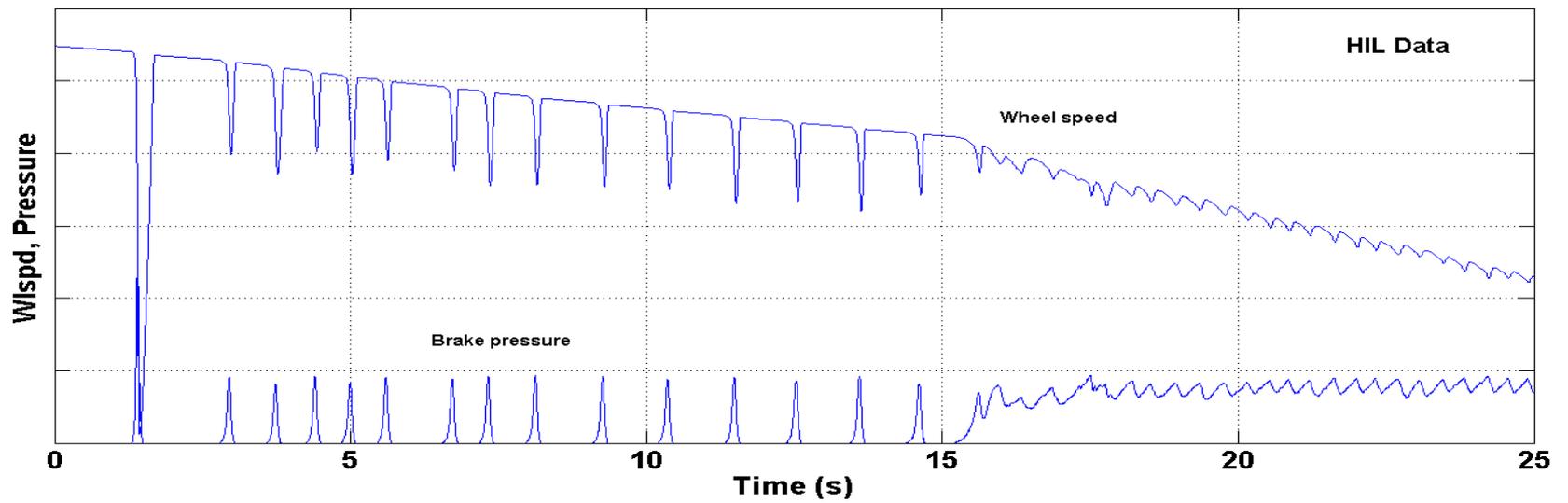
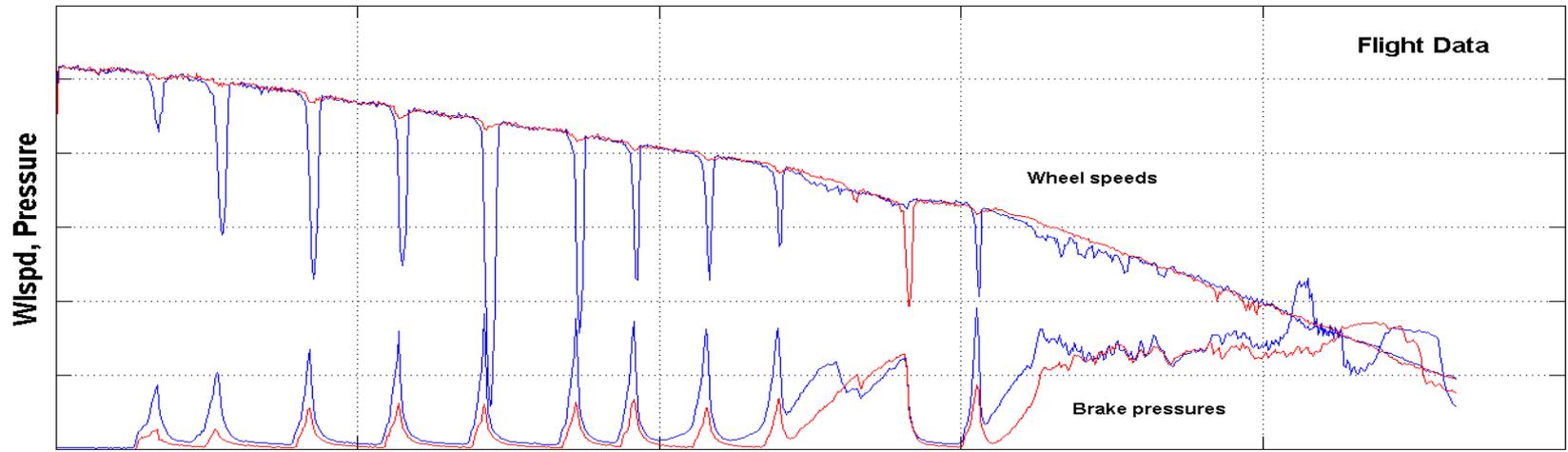
Pressure vs. Control Current



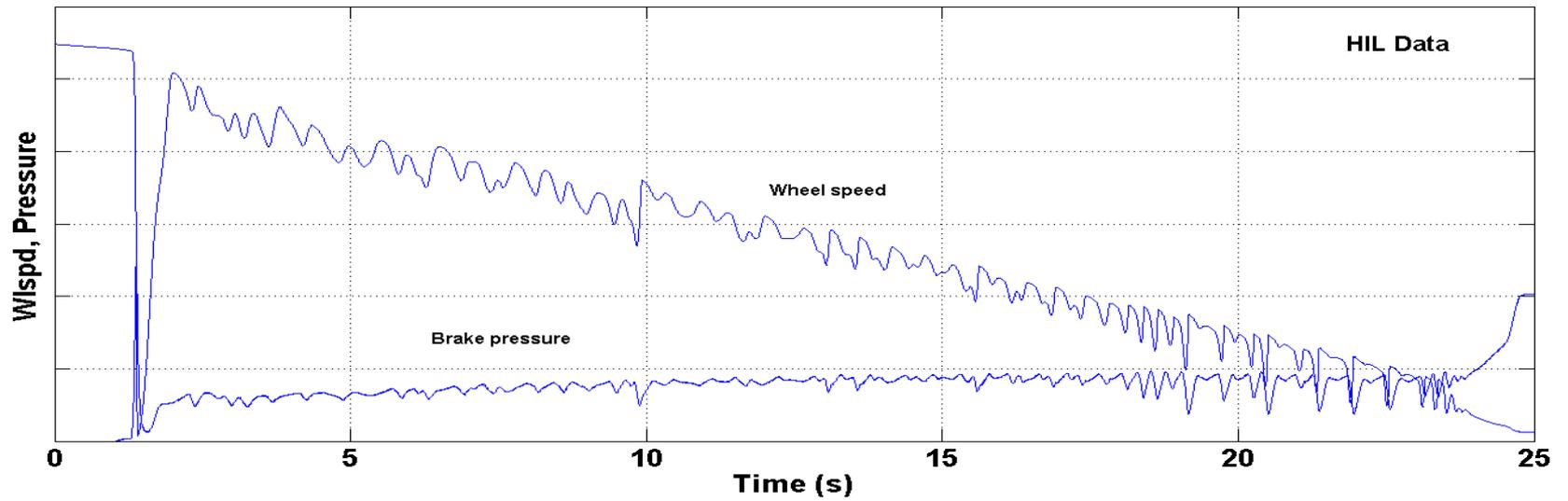
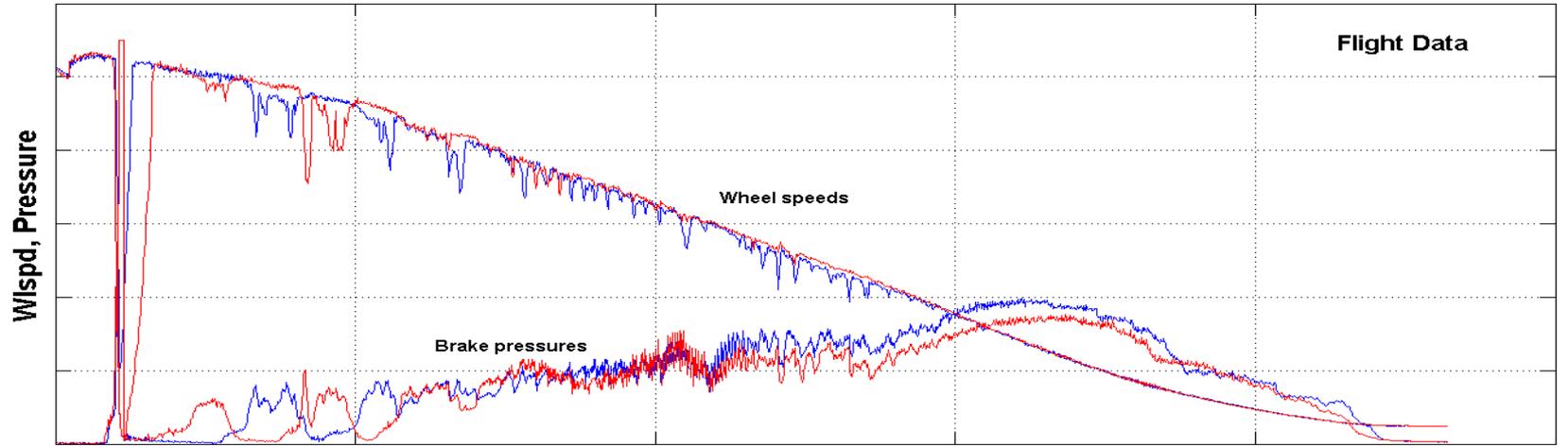
Change control in two ways:

- Electrically
- Hydraulically

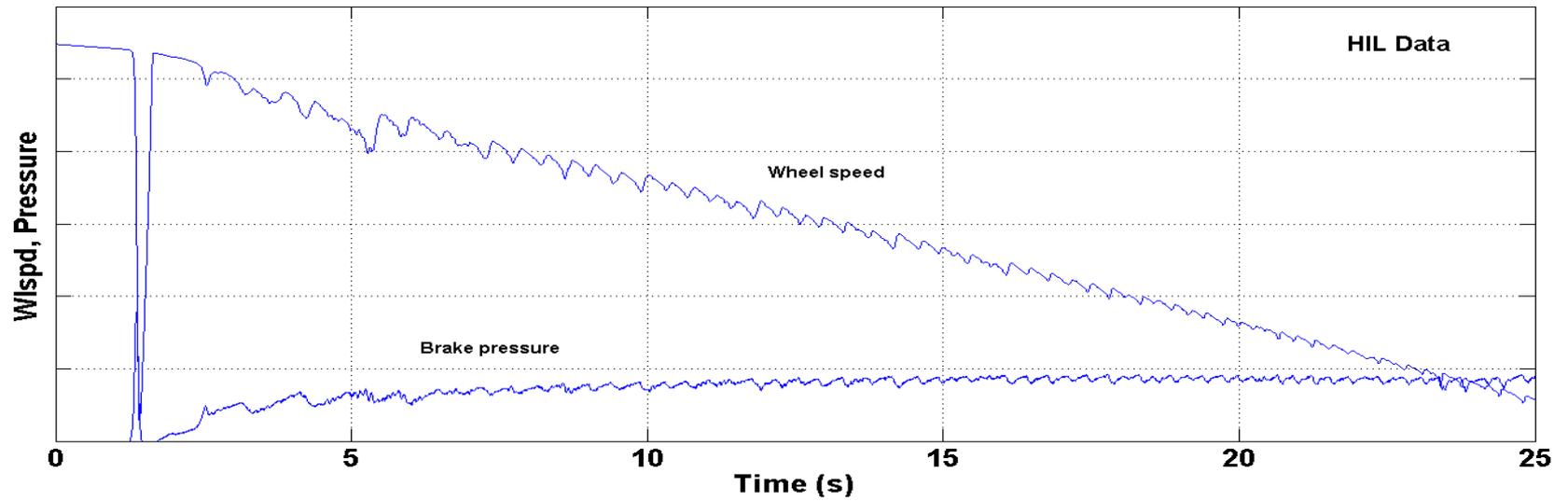
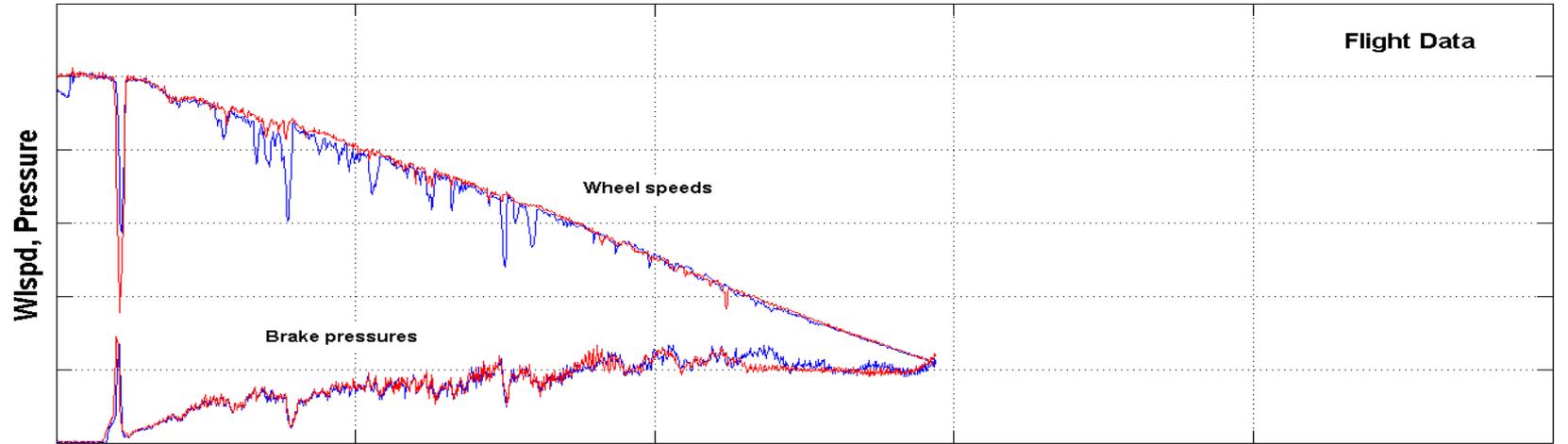
Original Control



Electrical Modification



Hydraulic Modification



HIL Usefulness

- Cost-effective
- Time-saver
- Multi-purpose

