

# E 바퀴

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# 주제 선정 배경

# 1

## 주제 선정 배경

Wheel Mass / Inertia 감소 => Effective

$E_{\text{ffective}}$  + 바퀴 (Wheel)

# 설계 과정

# 2

## 설계 과정 재료 선정

Physical Properties	Metric
Density	2.7 g/cc
<b>Mechanical Properties</b>	
Hardness, Rockwell B	60
Hardness, Vickers	107
Ultimate Tensile Strength	310 MPa
Tensile Yield Strength	276 MPa
Elongation at Break	12 %
Modulus of Elasticity	68.9 GPa
Poisson's Ratio	0.33
Fatigue Strength	96.5 MPa

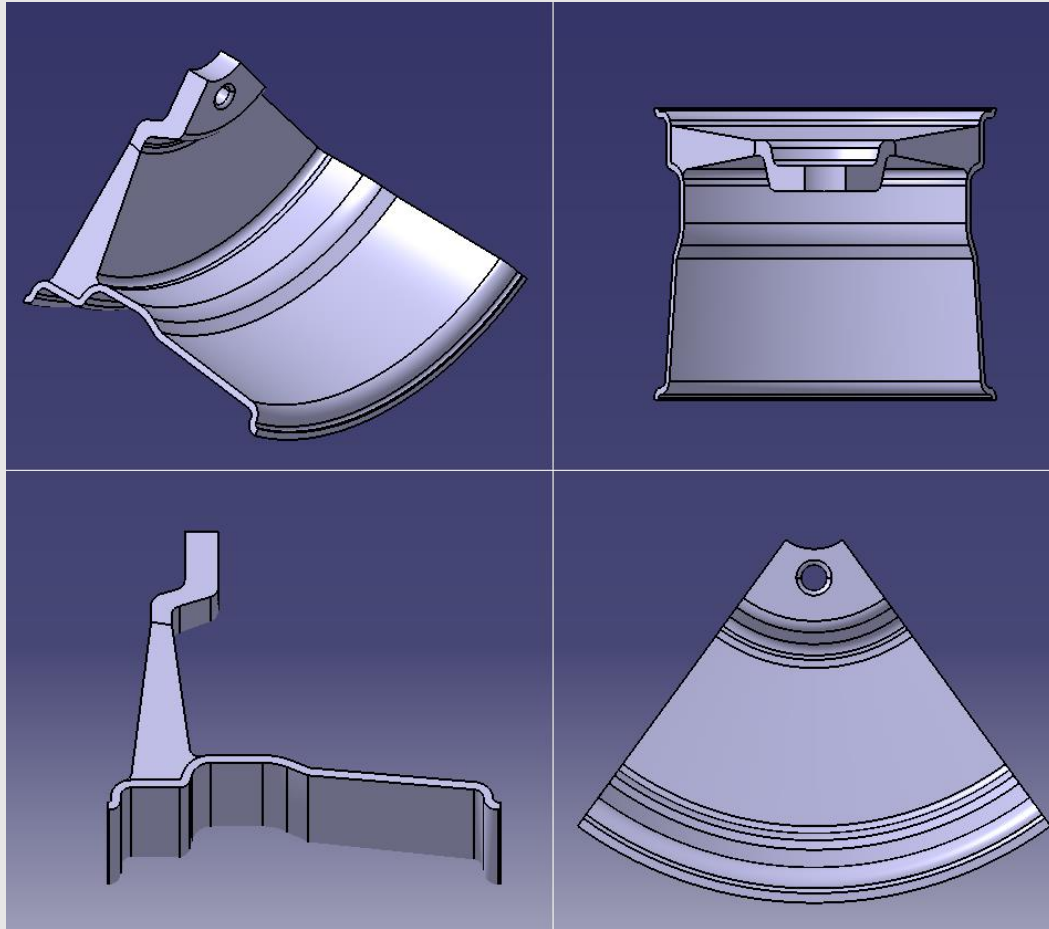
6061 T6 Aluminum Alloy

Yielding Strength : 276 MPa

Fatigue Strength : 96.5 MPa

# 설계 과정

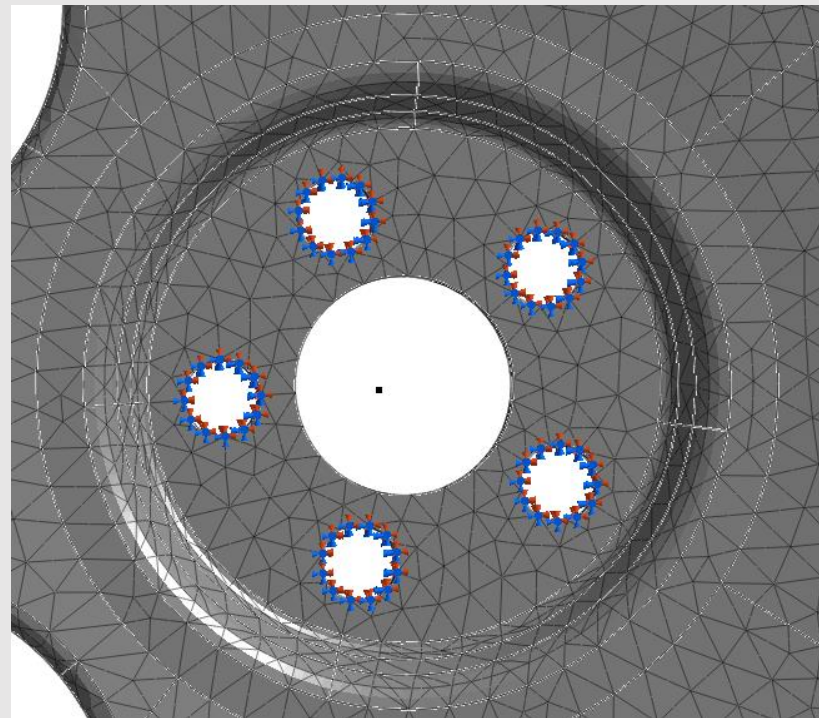
기반 모델 설계



- 휠 1/5 모델 (대칭 조건)  
림 스포크의 개수를 5개  
지면의 하중을 모두 지지

# 2

## 설계 과정 하중/구속 조건





## 설계 과정 하중/구속 조건

Table 3.2 Load case – defined load cases

Load case	Forces
Vertical impact	$F_{W,z} = 9785.48 \text{ N}$
Cornering outside wheel	$F_{W,z} = 6523.65 \text{ N}$ $F_{W,y} = 6523.65 \text{ N}$
Cornering inside wheel	$F_{W,y} = -3261.83 \text{ N}$ $F_{W,z} = 3261.83 \text{ N}$
Braking front wheel	$F_{W,z,f} = 6523.65 \text{ N}$ $F_{W,x,b,f} = 4892.74 \text{ N}$
Braking rear wheel	$F_{W,z,r} = 3261.83 \text{ N}$ $F_{W,x,b,r} = 2609.46 \text{ N}$
Acceleration rear wheel	$F_{W,z,r} = 5871.29 \text{ N}$ $F_{W,x,a} = 4892.74 \text{ N}$

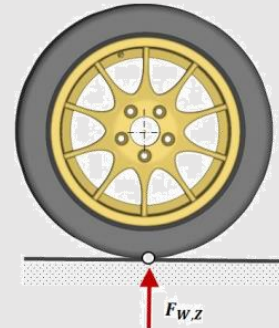


Fig. 3.4 Load case - "Vertical impact"

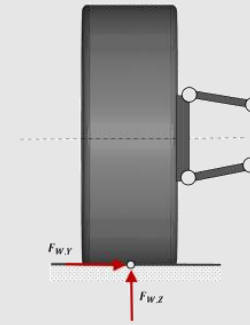


Fig. 3.5 Load case - "Cornering"

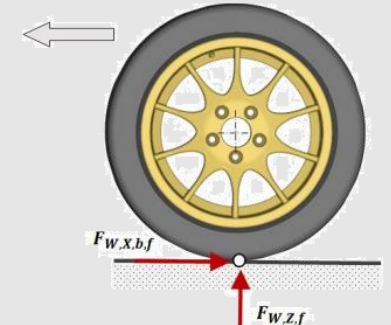
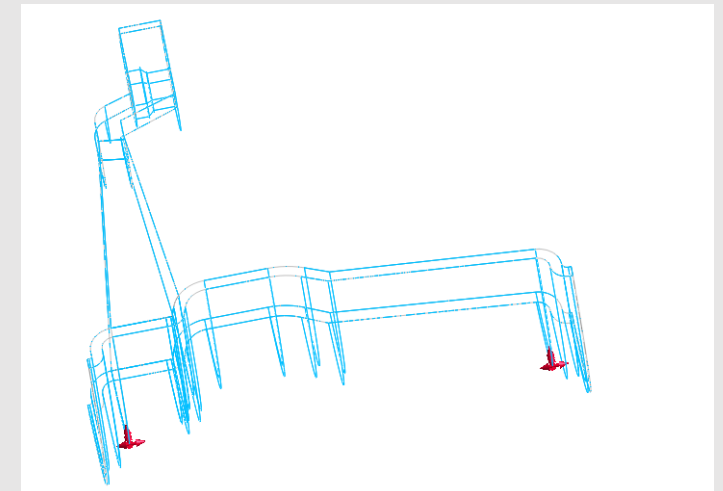
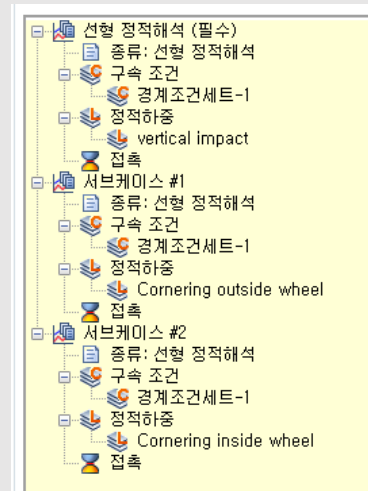
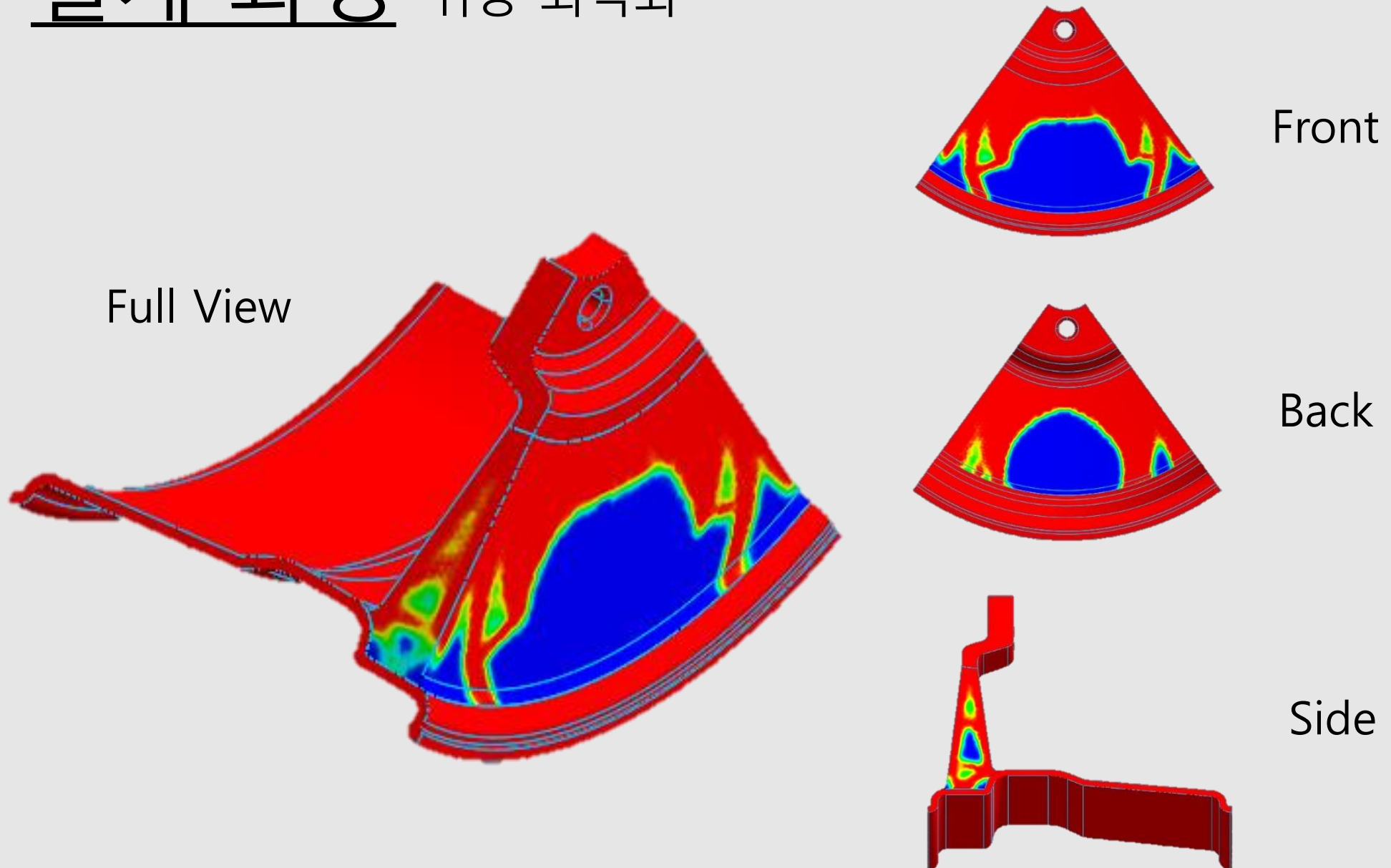


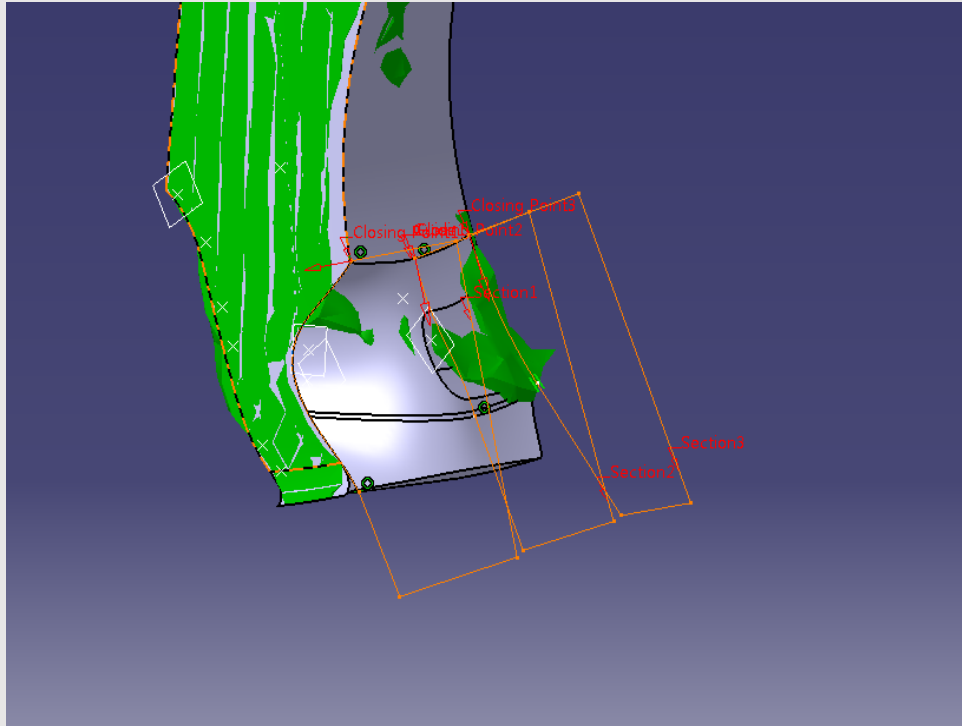
Fig. 3.6 Load case - "Braking"



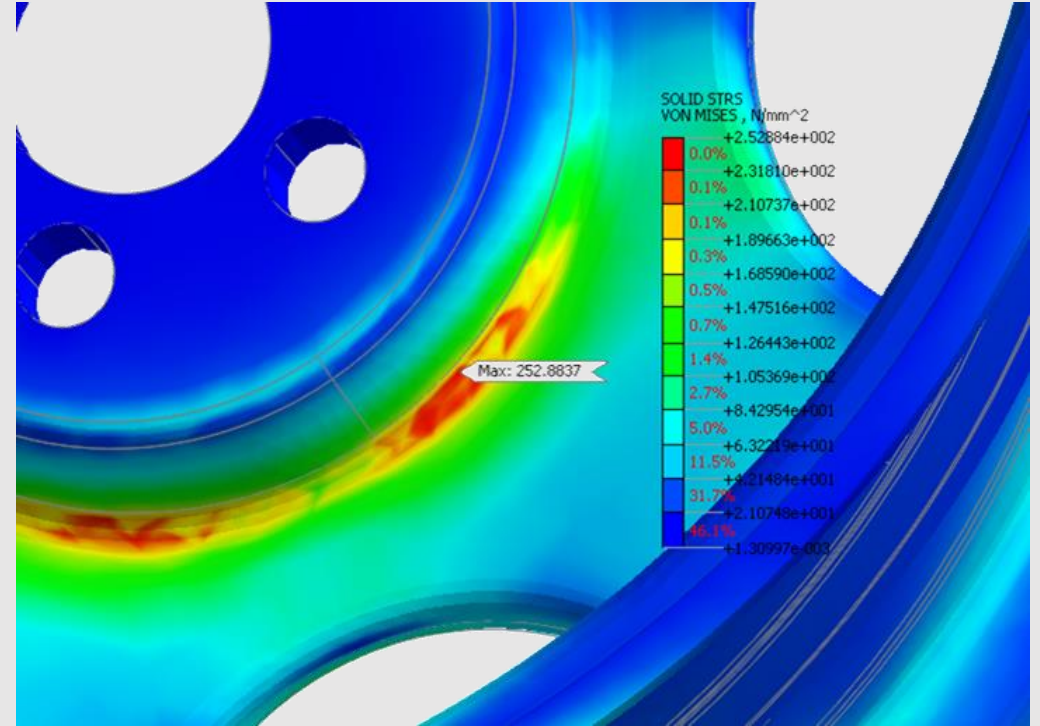
# 설계 과정 위상 최적화



# 설계 과정 결과 기반 형상 설계



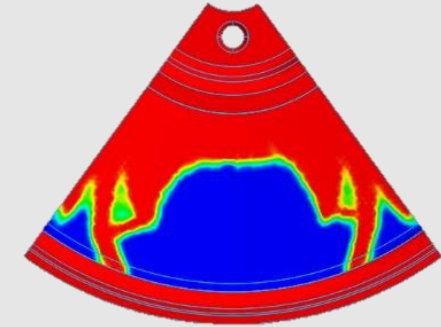
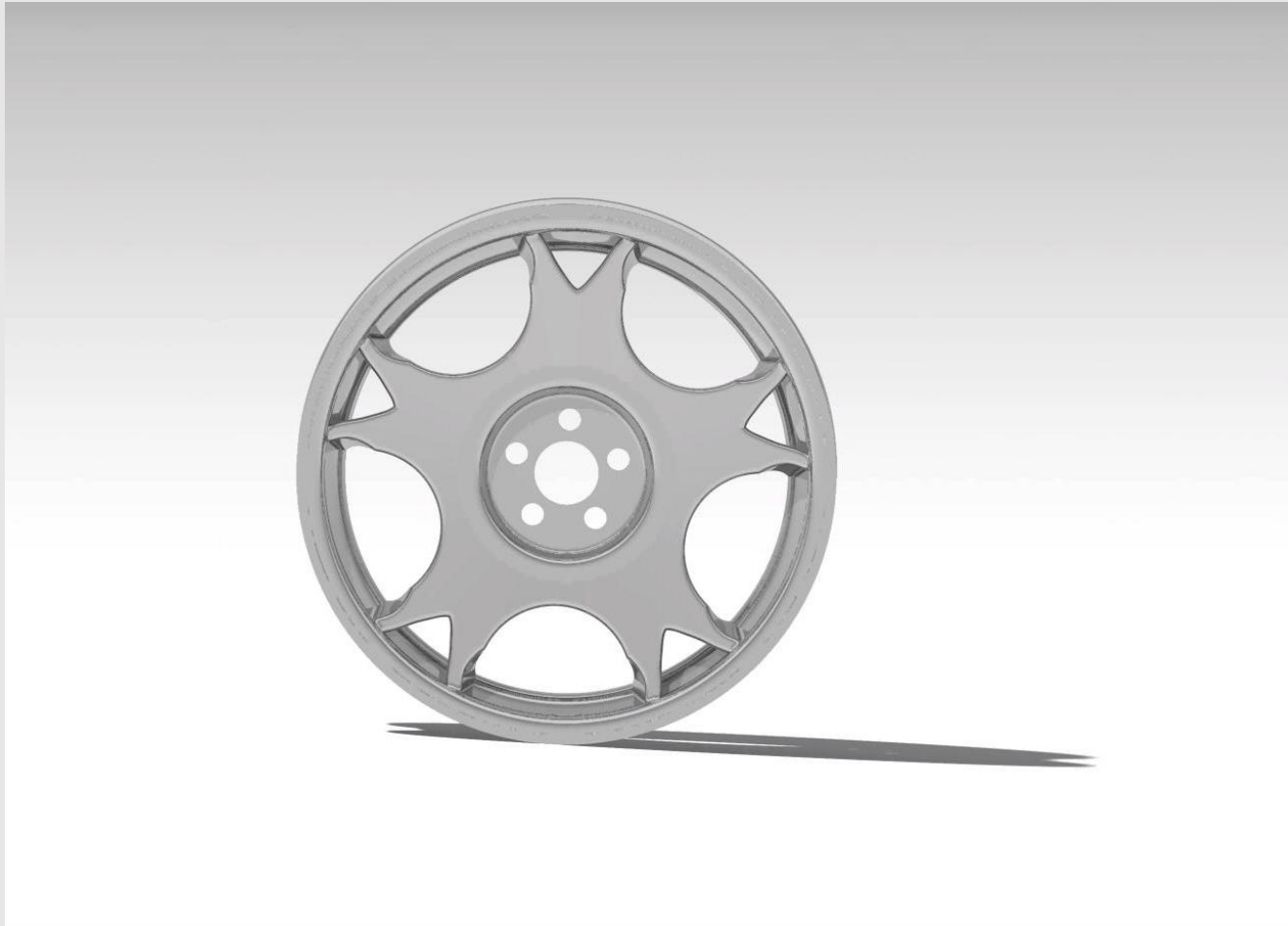
Multi Section 형상 모델링



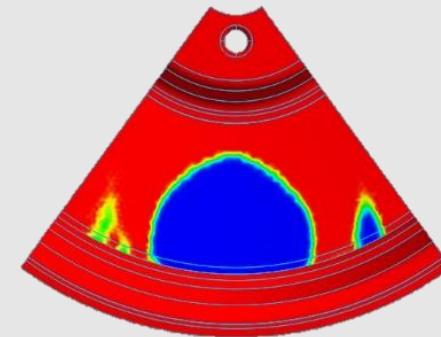
해석을 통한 취약 부위 보강

# 2

## 설계 과정 결과 기반 형상 설계



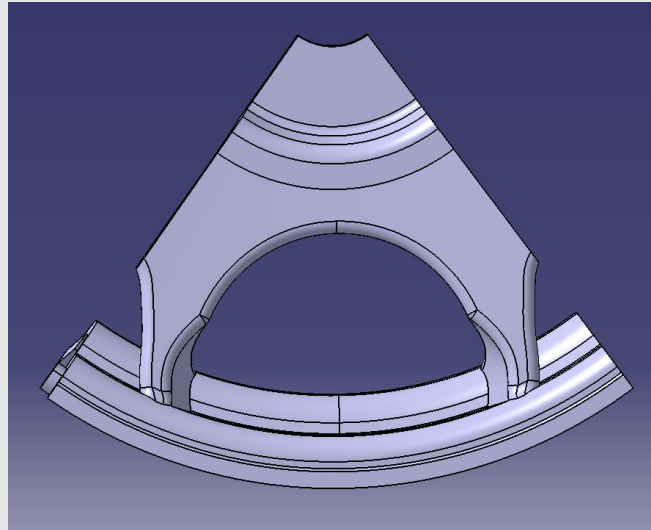
Front



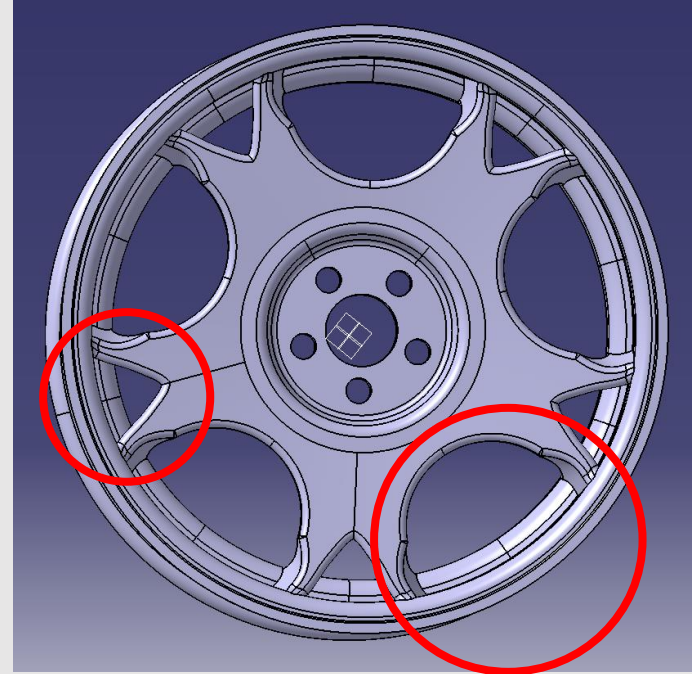
Back

# 결과 분석

# 결과 분석 설계 특징



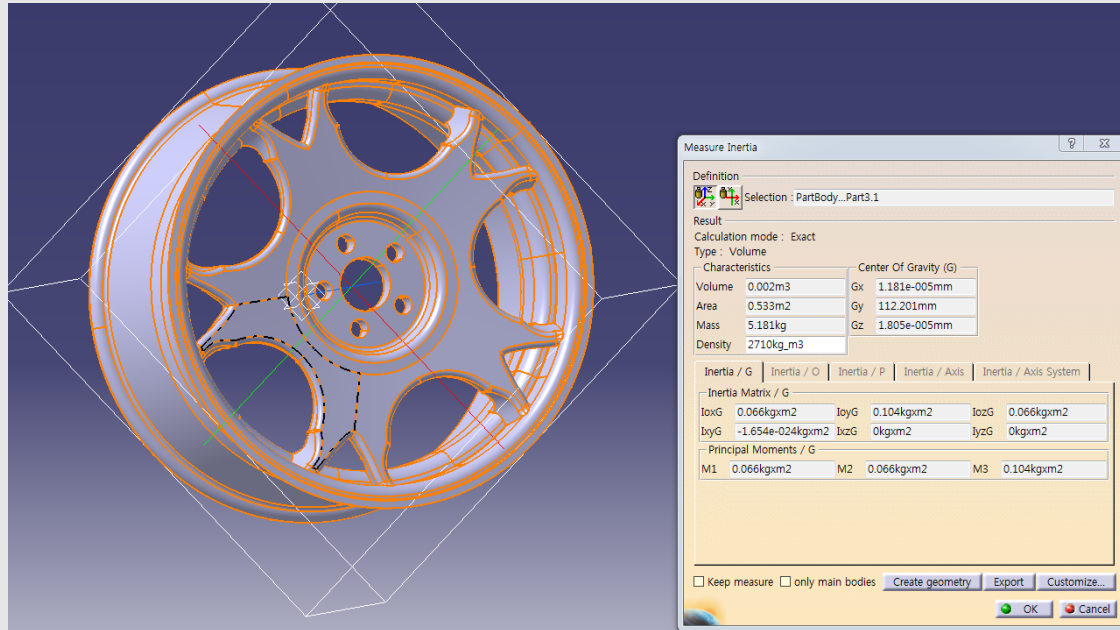
내외측 비대칭 설계



자유로운 형상  
두개의 아치 구조

# 3

## 결과 분석 Inertia / Mass 측정



### Tire Rotational Inertia

Enter tire size: Section width (mm) / Aspect ratio (%) R Diameter (in)

175 / 60 R 14

Mass 6.7 Units Kilograms

Tread to sidewall thickness ratio 2

Compute tire RI

Rolling Radius is: 0.28280 m

Sidewall Inertia is: 0.12270 kg-m<sup>2</sup>

Tread face Inertia is: 0.35996 kg-m<sup>2</sup>

Total Rotational Inertia is: 0.48266 kg-m<sup>2</sup> per tire

Tire equivalent mass is 12.735 kg per tire

Equivalent mass ratio 1.90

Wheel & Tire inertia : 0.8 -> 0.104 + 0.48 = 0.6 kgm<sup>2</sup>

mass : 6.7 -> 5.181kg

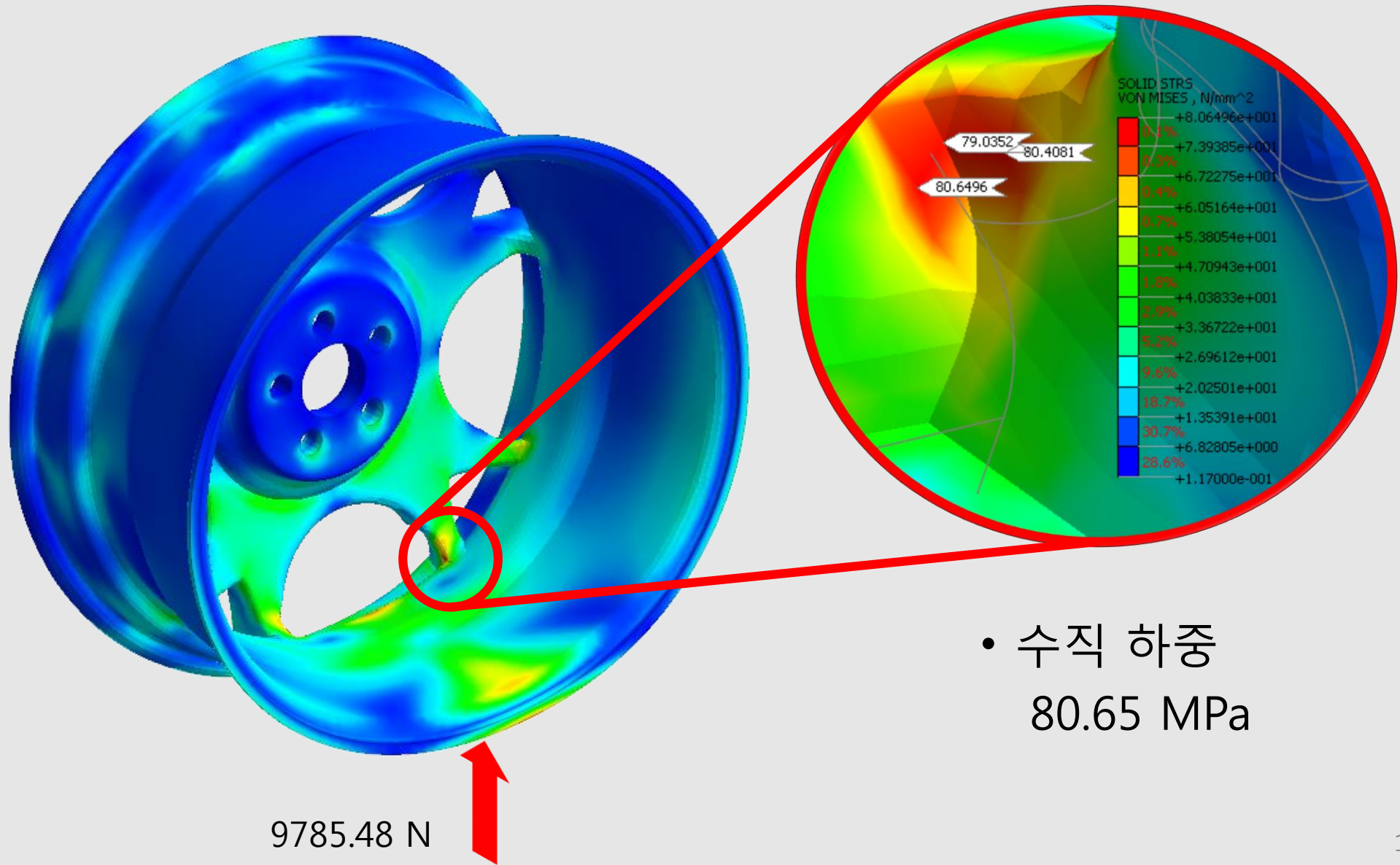
# 결과 분석 안정성 분석 기준

- 최대 von mises 응력 < 276 Mpa
- 96.5MPa 이상일 때 5e8 cycle의 무한수명 확보
- Modal 1<sup>st</sup> frequency >350 Hz

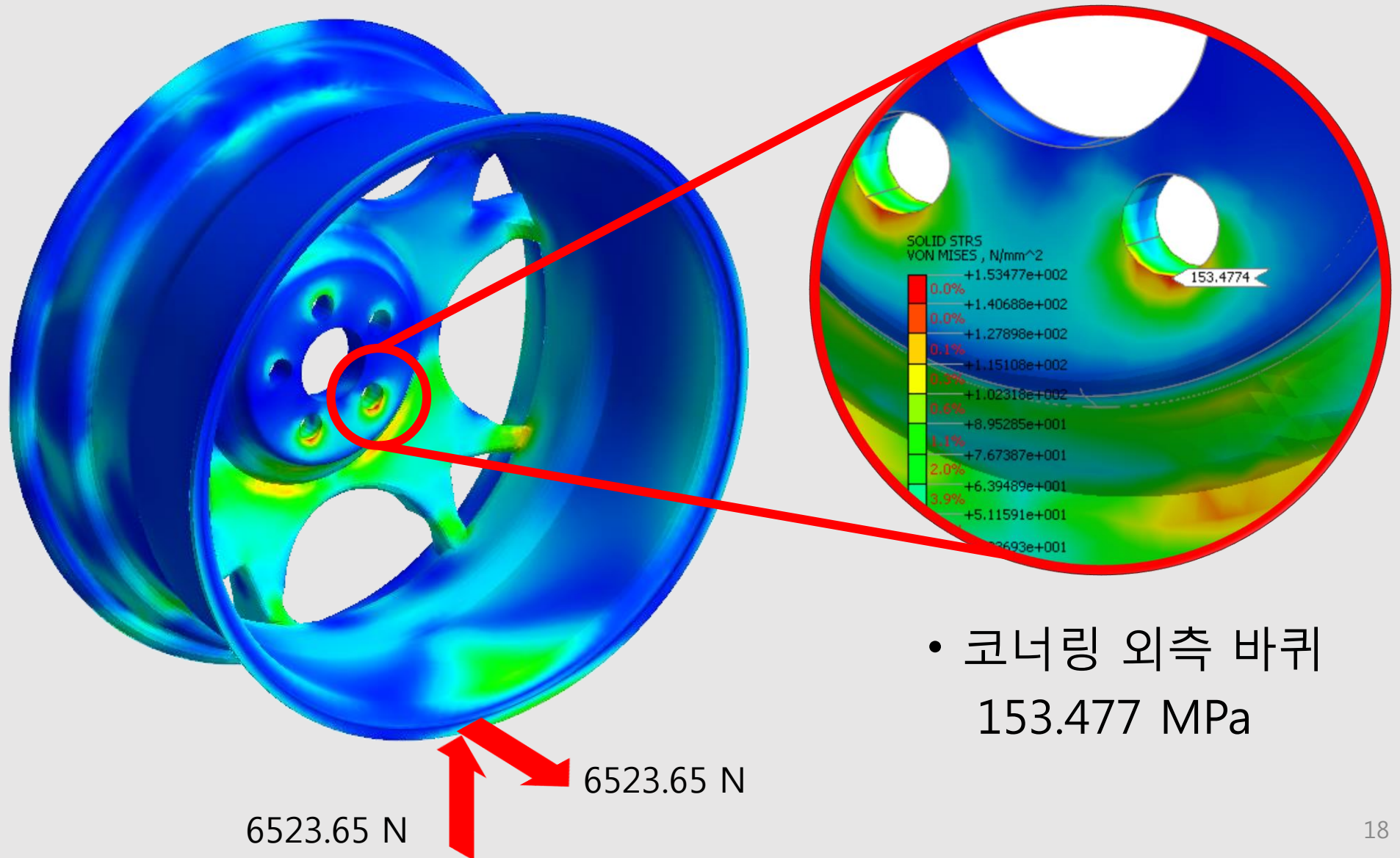
Physical Properties	Metric
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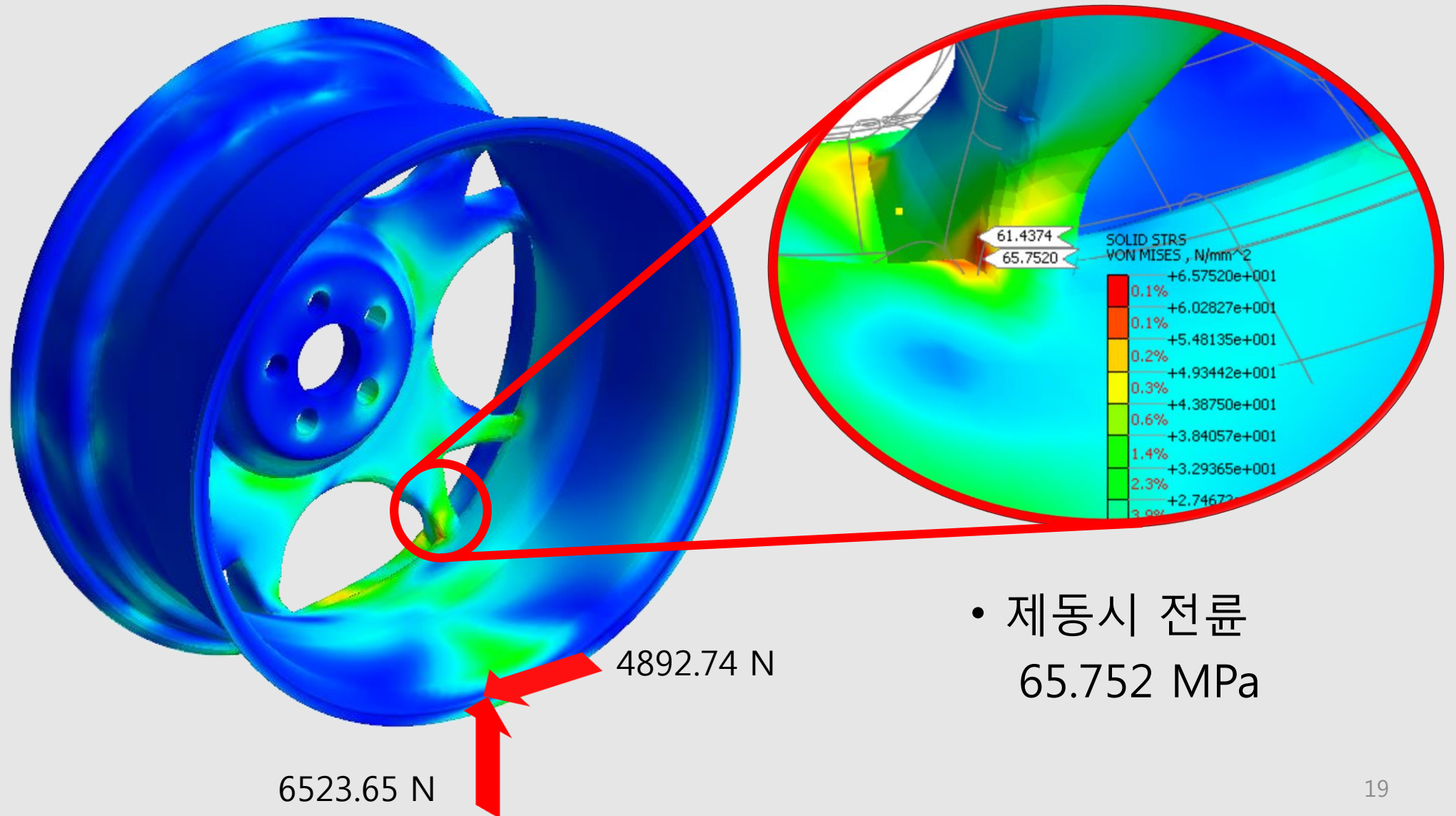
# 결과 분석 응력 분석



# 결과 분석 응력 분석



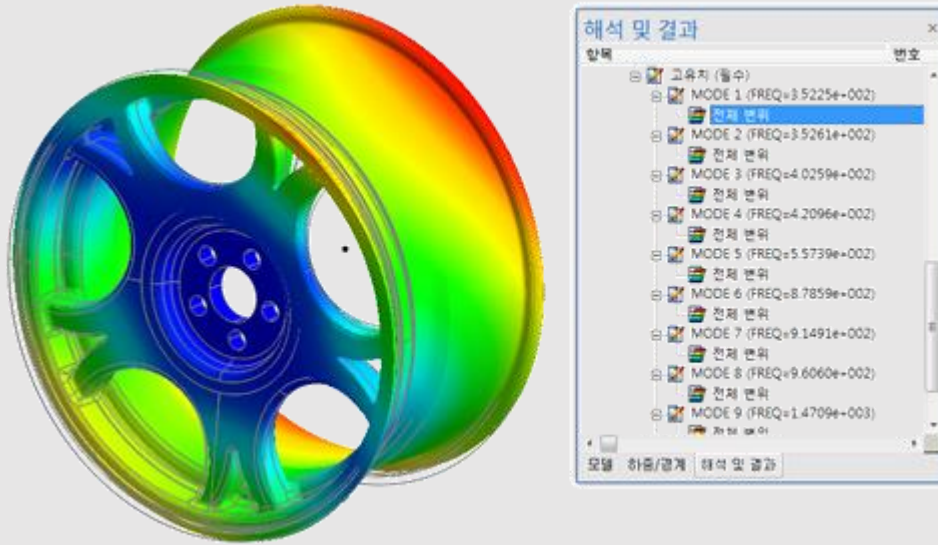
# 결과 분석 응력 분석



# 3

## 결과 분석 모드 분석

목표 : 350 Hz



설계 Wheel 1<sup>st</sup> frequency  
352.25 Hz

No. Natural frequency	B type		C type		D type	
	Natural frequency [Hz]	Damping ratio [%]	Natural frequency [Hz]	Damping ratio [%]	Natural frequency [Hz]	Damping ratio [%]
1st	372	0.213	326	0.268	311	0.186

국내 휠의 1<sup>st</sup> frequency  
311 – 372 Hz

# 결과 분석 피로 분석

### 하중/응력 이력 정의

번호	이름	집중계수	피로 하중 함수
1	1: 선형 정적해석 (필수)	1	3: 완전 반복

### 피로 해석

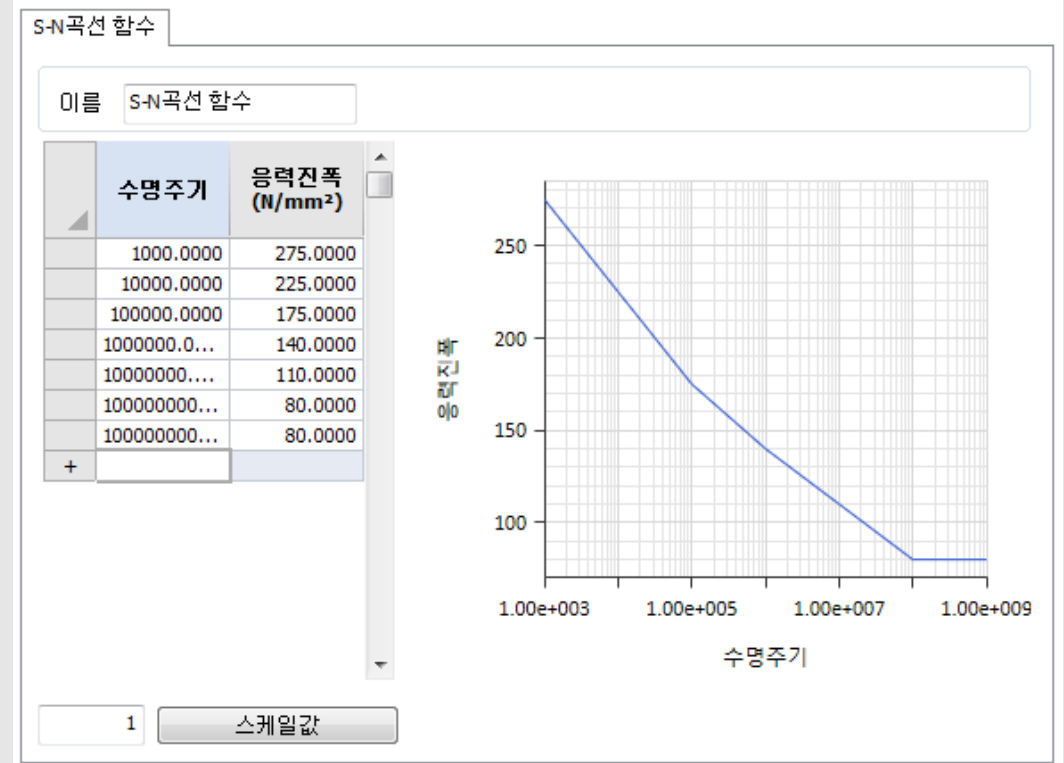
**해석 데이터**  
 해석 방법: 하중 이력을 이용한 SN법  
 해석 세트: 피로정적  
 응력 옵션: 동가응력(Von Mises)  
 평균  최대  최소  
 빠른 집계법 사용: 응력 레벨 개수 (32)

**특성**

**평균응력보정**  
 None  Goodman  Gerber

**출력 종류**  
 손상도  피로 수명

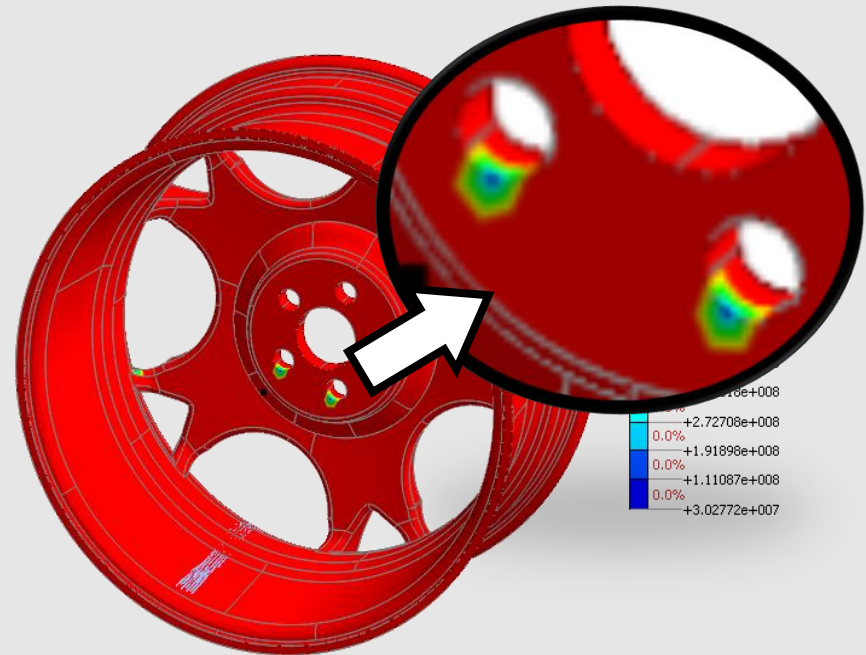
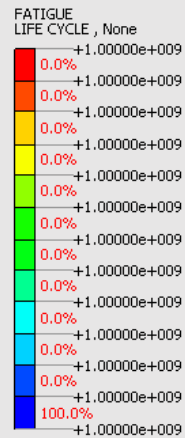
**피로 하중**  
 하중/응력 이력: 정의...  
 하중 사이클 수: 1  
 무한 수명: 1e+009 sec



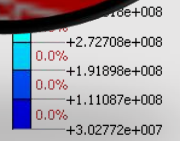
# 결과 분석 피로 분석



수직 충격  
1e9 cycle (무한수명)



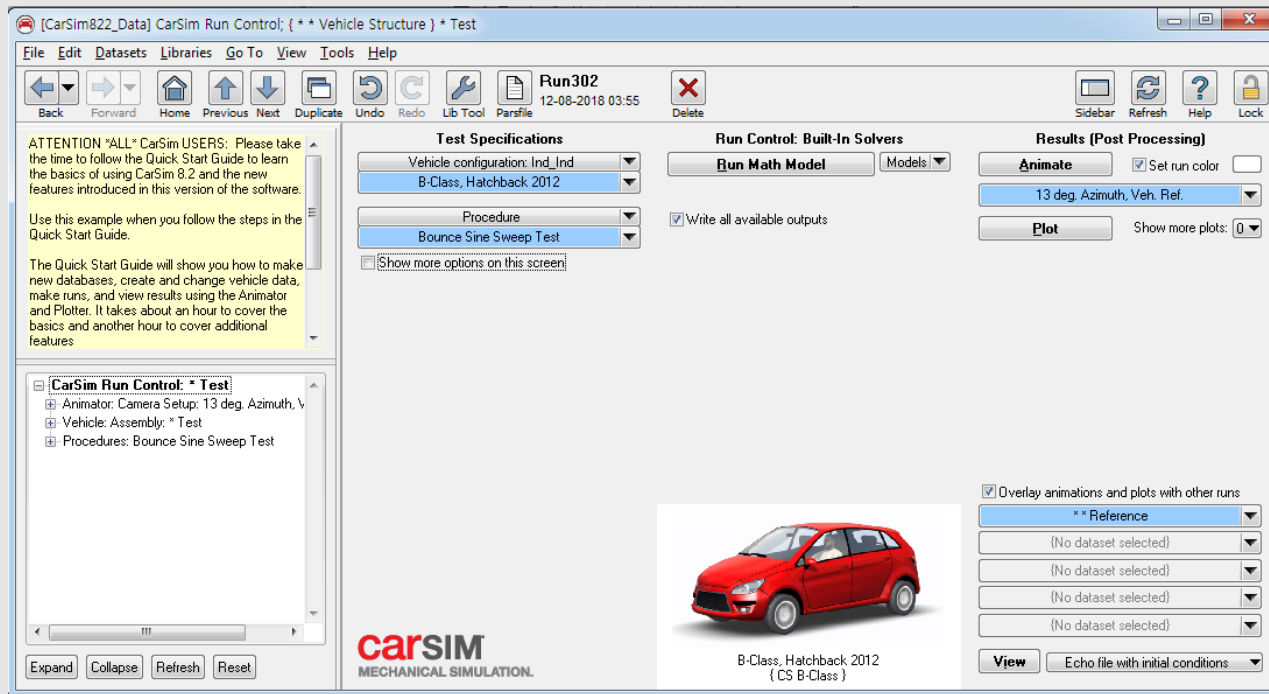
코너링 외측 바퀴  
3e7 cycle



# 3

## 결과 분석 Performance 분석

- CarSim을 통한 Bounce Test



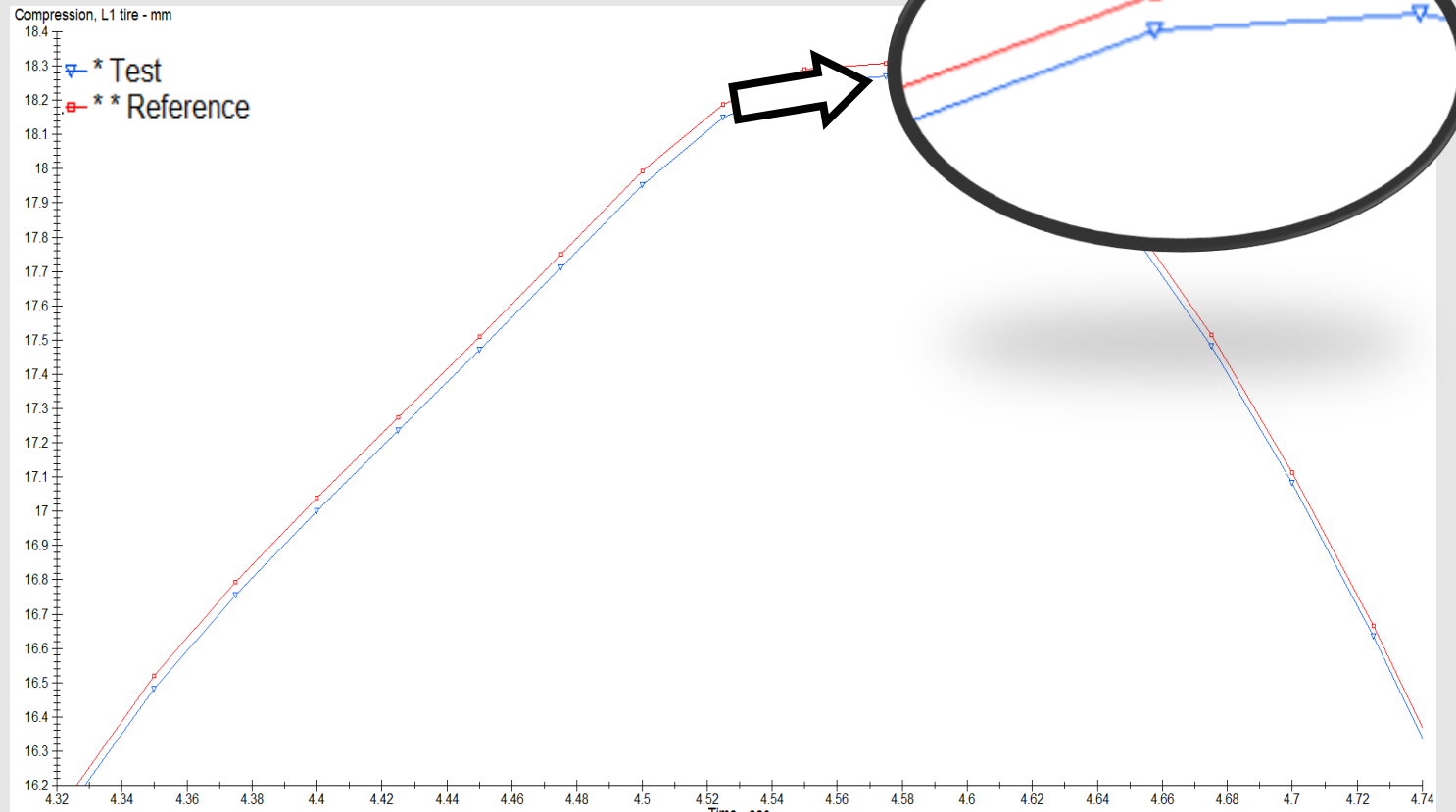
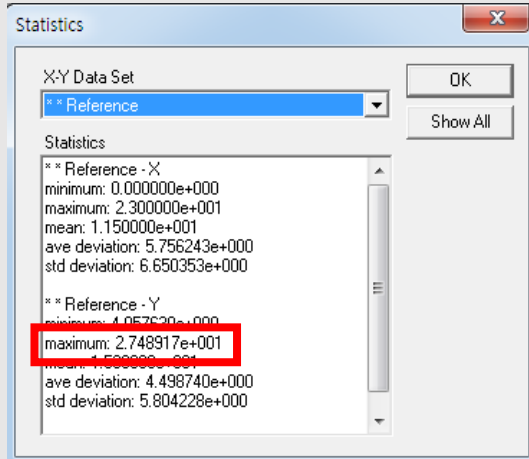
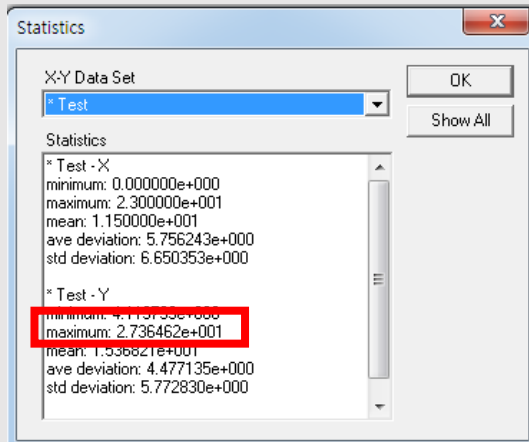
Reference Model  
Tire inertia 0.8kgm<sup>2</sup>  
Unsprung mass 60kg

Optimized Model  
Tire inertia 0.6kgm<sup>2</sup>  
Unsprung mass 58.5kg

# 3

## 결과 분석 Performance 분석

- CarSim을 통한 Bounce Test



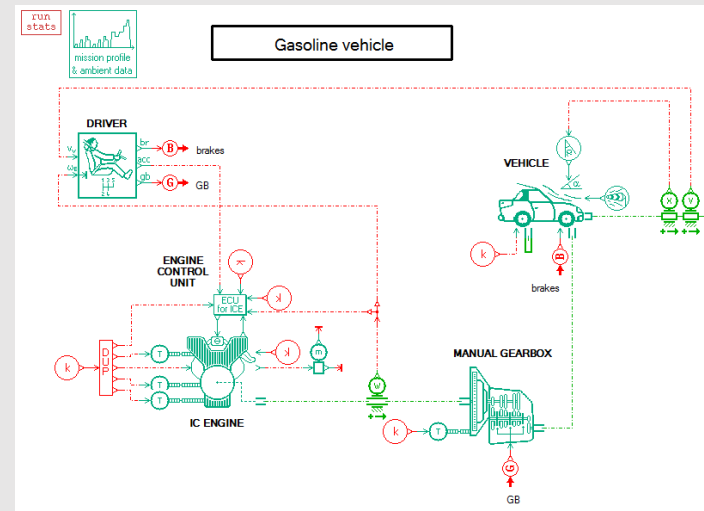
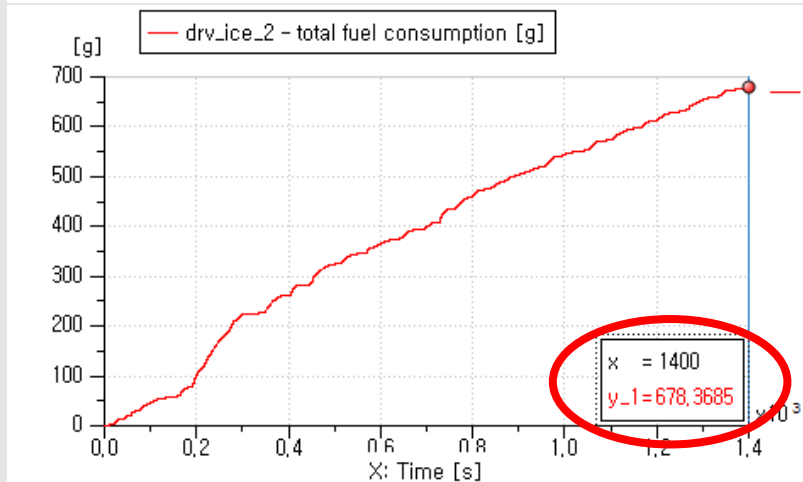
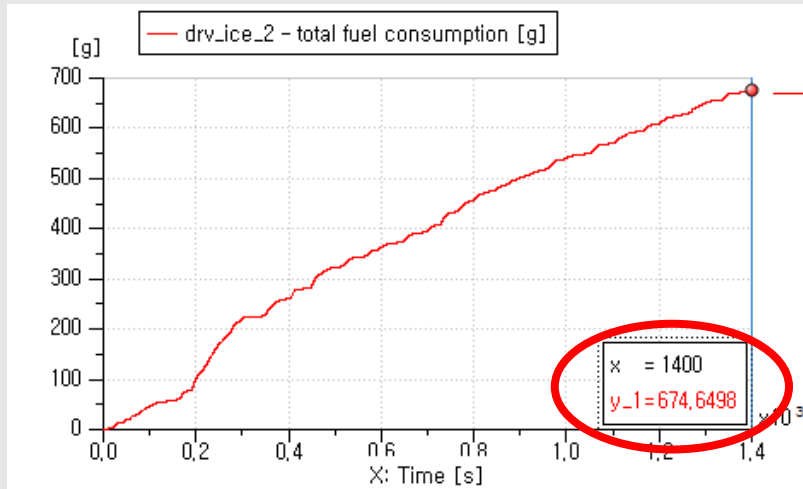
약 0.12mm Tire deflection 감소 : 접지 능력 향상



# 3

## 결과 분석 연비 분석

- AMESim Vehicle Model



Reference Model (Inertia 0.8kgm<sup>2</sup>)  
678.3685 [g]

Optimized Wheel Model (Inertia 0.6kgm<sup>2</sup>)  
**674.6498 [g]**

# 결론

# 결론

- 위상최적화를 통해 Wheel의 Mass 및 Inertia 감소
- 피로파괴 및 Yielding 안정성 , Mode 안정성 검증
- Mass 및 Inertia의 감소에 따른 차량 성능 및 연비 향상

# Reference

- Tire의 inertia 계산

- <http://hpwizard.com/rotational-inertia.html>

- 하중조건 및 위상최적화 Reference

- Design of Automotive Road Racing Rim with Aid of Topology Optimization Laurent MARINI Slawomir KEDZIORA Faculty of Science, Technology and Communication University of Luxembourg, Campus Kirchberg, 6 rue Coudenhove-Kalergi

- 6061-T6 Aluminium Alloy S-N Curve

- [https://openi.nlm.nih.gov/detailedresult.php?img=PMC4003947\\_sensors-14-04364f8&req=4](https://openi.nlm.nih.gov/detailedresult.php?img=PMC4003947_sensors-14-04364f8&req=4)

- Wheel Modal Analysis

- A LIGHT COMMERCIAL VEHICLE WHEEL DESIGN OPTIMIZATION for WEIGHT, NVH and DURABILITY CONSIDERATIONS 1M. YAMAN\* , 1B.YEGIN 1 Ford Otosan, Turkey