

최 중
연구보고서

GOVP 12009298

Self Leveling 주행 제어 시스템 개발

Study on Self Leveling Control System

연구기관

LG전선(주) 기계연구소

농 립 부

“Self Leveling ”

1999 . 10 . 28 .

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Self Leveling

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1

Self leveling

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Summary

When a tractor travels slope land, problems of operator safety and the reduction of the job efficiency usually occur. Therefore maintaining the tractor body being horizontal is critical to improve the security of traveling and the job performance.

In this study, we developed self-leveling control system for a tractor. The adaptability of the control system was tested and investigated by analyzing system response in time and frequency domain. The experimental model showed that the implementation of the proposed control and hydraulic power system to the prototype design of a slope land tractor was feasible.

The designed front axle is center pin type and the rear is trailing arm type. The front and rear wheel drive is transmitted by gears from main shaft to final drive. The leveling control of the body on slope land is accomplished by controlling the height of the right and left trailing arms with the electronic controlled hydraulic cylinder. The maximum leveling control angle for roll is $\pm 15^\circ$ and for pitch is $\pm 7^\circ$.

The safety of the designed rear axle case was verified by computer simulation. By using the optimized hydraulic power circuit and solenoid valves, the cost was minimized and the performance was maximized.

To verify the performance of the slope tractor, it was tested on the slope tester in laboratory and on farm and grain field.

CONTENTS

Chapter 1. Introduction	6
Chapter 2. Material and Methods	10
Section 1. Study of Overturn	10
1. Static Overturn	11
2. Dynamic Overturn	20
Section 2. Hydraulic Control System	31
1. Control Algorithm	31
2. Hydraulic System	31
Section 3. Test of Sensors	38
1. Displacement Sensor	38
2. Angle Sensor	39
Section 4. Design of Electronic Control Part	52
Section 5. Design of Prototype	54
Section 6. Analysis of Trailing Arm Part	58
Section 7. Analysis of Final Drive	63
Chapter 3. Results	72
Section 1. Lab. Test of Self-leveling Control System	72
Section 2. Field Test of Self-leveling Control System	83
1. Performance in Slope Land	83
2. Performance in Farm Field	88
Chapter 4. Discussion	93
References	94

1	-----	6
2	-----	10
1	-----	10
1.	-----	11
2.	-----	20
2	-----	31
1.	-----	31
2.	-----	31
3	-----	38
1.	-----	38
2.	-----	39
4	-----	52
5	-----	54
6	-----	58
7	-----	63
3	-----	72
1	Self leveling -----	72
2	Self leveling -----	83
1.	-----	83
2.	-----	88
4	-----	93
	-----	94

1

1.

가

가

가

가

가

Self leveling

가

가 가
가

가

가
가가

, 가 Self leveling

가

가

(1)

가, (2)

가

가

가

Off Road

가

가 Tajiri , Off Road

가 ,

가

가

가 가

2.

Self leveling

가 ,

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가

30 45

36

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3.

Self leveling

Self leveling

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가 가

-
-
-
-
-

2

1

가

가

가

가

가 40 60%

가

가

4 가

2가

가

가

가

가

가 4

가

가

1.

1.

가

. 4

1

3

가

2-1

가

, max

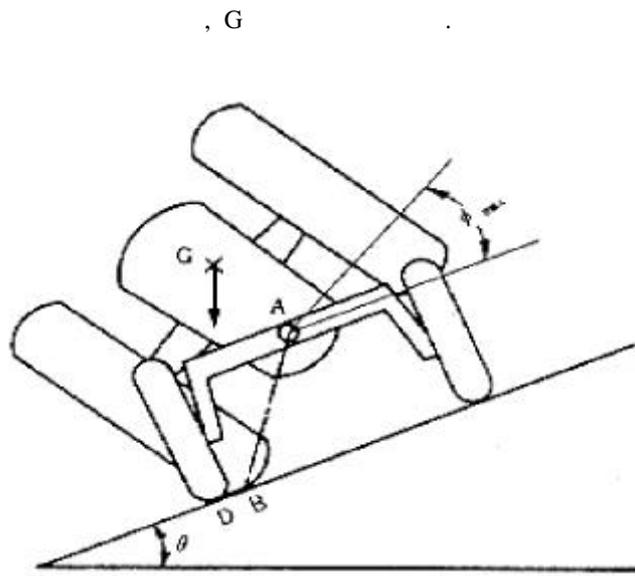


Fig. 2-1 The state of side overturning.

1

2

2

가

1.

가

2.

가

3.

4.

2-2

1

2

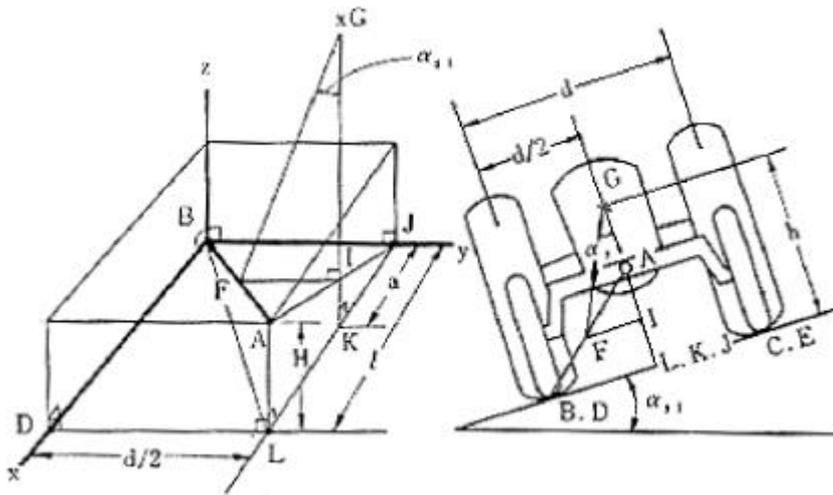


Fig. 2-2 The measurement method of fist overturning

2-2

1

가

AB

(1)

(3)

. 1

가 AB

BD

$$R_{1Z} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\tan \theta_{s1} = \frac{db}{2(lh - Ha)} \quad (2)$$

$$\theta_{s1} = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{db}{2(lh - Ha)} \right) \quad (3)$$

θ_{s1} 1, d , l , h , H , A , a , b .
 2-3 2 가 . xyz
 1 $G(a, d/2, h)$

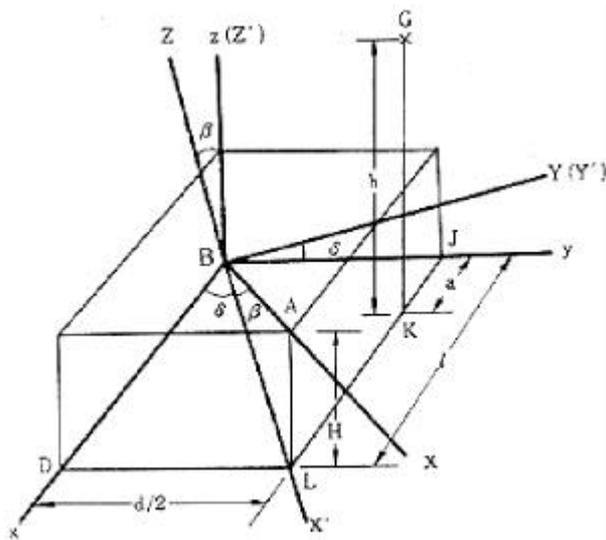


Fig. 2-3 xyz-coordinate and XYZ-coordinate

XYZ

$$X = (x \cos \varrho - y \sin \varrho) \cos \mathfrak{B} - z \sin \mathfrak{B} \quad (10)$$

$$Y = y \cos \varrho - x \sin \varrho \quad (11)$$

$$Z = z \cos \mathfrak{B} - (x \cos \varrho + y \sin \varrho) \sin \mathfrak{B} \quad (12)$$

xyz

$$G(a, d/2, h) \quad XYZ$$

$$X_0 = (a \cos \varrho + (d/2) \sin \varrho) \cos \mathfrak{B} + h \sin \mathfrak{B} \quad (13)$$

$$Y_0 = (d/2) \cos \varrho - a \sin \varrho \quad (14)$$

$$Z_0 = h \cos \mathfrak{B} - (a \cos \varrho + (d/2) \sin \varrho) \sin \mathfrak{B} \quad (15)$$

1

G가 AB (X)

G`

, G` XYZ

G`(x_0`, y_0`, z_0`)

$$X_0' = X_0 \quad (16)$$

$$Y_0' = Y_0 \cos \mathfrak{Y} - Z_0 \sin \mathfrak{Y} \quad (17)$$

$$Z_0' = Y_0 \sin \mathfrak{Y} - Z_0 \cos \mathfrak{Y} \quad (18)$$

Y_0`, Z_0`

$$y_0' = \{(1 - \cos \mathfrak{Y}) \sin \varrho \cos \varrho \cos^2 \mathfrak{B} + \sin \mathfrak{Y} \sin \mathfrak{B}\} a$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \{ \cos \gamma (\cos^2 \varrho + \sin^2 \beta) + \sin^2 \varrho \cos^2 \beta \} (d/2) \\
& + \{ (1 - \cos \gamma) \sin \varrho \sin \beta \cos \beta - \sin \gamma \cos \beta \cos \varrho \} h \quad (19)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
z_0' & = \{ (1 - \cos \gamma) \cos \varrho \sin \beta \cos \beta - \sin \gamma \sin \varrho \cos \beta \} a \\
& + \{ (1 - \cos \gamma) \sin \varrho \sin \beta \cos \beta - \sin \gamma \cos \beta \cos \varrho \} (d/2) \\
& + \{ \cos \gamma \cos^2 \beta + \sin^2 \beta \} h \quad (20)
\end{aligned}$$

G AB

max

$$\tan \gamma = \frac{ND}{DP} \quad (21)$$

$$\tan \phi_{\max} = \frac{ND}{AD} \quad (22)$$

$$\tan \gamma = \frac{AD}{DP} \tan \phi_{\max} \quad (23)$$

$$\frac{AD}{DP} = \frac{AB}{BD} \quad (24)$$

$$AB = \frac{BL}{\cos \beta} = \frac{BD}{\cos \beta \cos \varrho} \quad (25)$$

$$\therefore \tan \gamma = \frac{\tan \phi_{\max}}{\cos \beta \cos \varrho} \quad (26)$$

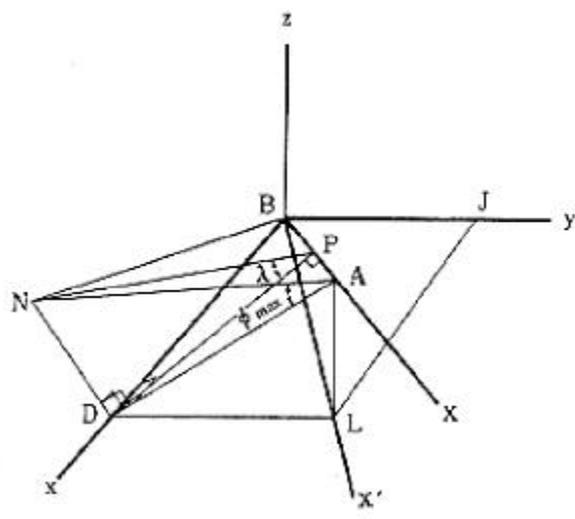


Fig. 2-4 The relation of \tan and \max

2.

1

2

2-5, 2-6

1

2

1000mm

1500mm

가 600mm

1100mm

100mm

2-1

2-5, 2-6

가

1, 2

가

600

700mm

1

30°

34°

2

36°

38°

Table 2- 1. Specification of tractor

Total weight	1660kgf
Weight distribute rate	Front tire : 46% Rear tire : 54%
Distance	1600mm
Trend	Front tire : 1100mm Rear tire : 1140mm
Center height of weight	600 ~ 1100mm
Rotating angle of Front Axle	15°

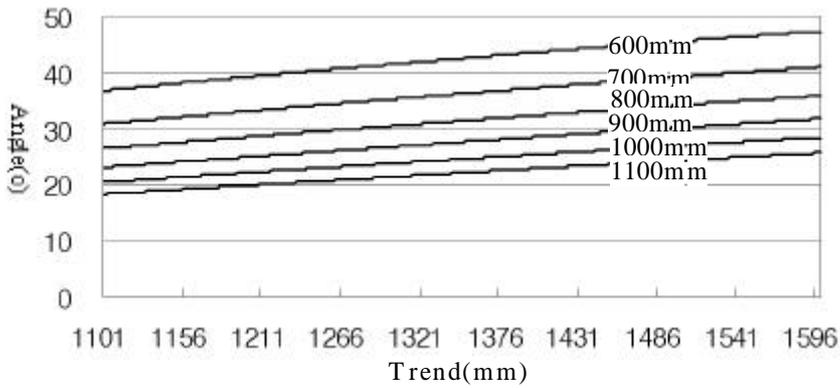


Fig. 2- 5 Graph of first overturning angle

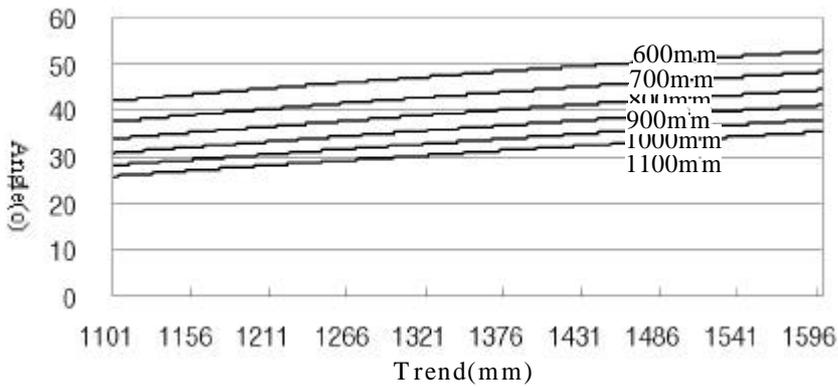


Fig. 2- 6 Graph of second overturning angle

3.

4

, , ,

.

1) 가 가

.

2)

600 ~ 700mm 1

30. ~ 34. 2

36. ~ 38. .

3)

가

가 .

2.

1.

가

.

, 가

가

.

.

4

1

,

. 가

가 .

2-7

AA

가 . ,

가 .

2 , 1

(全)

(T)

(U) , (1), (2), (3) .

$$Total Energy = Kinematic Energy(T) + PotentialEnergy(U) \quad (1)$$

$$T = \frac{1}{2} I_A \dot{\phi}^2 \quad (2)$$

$$U = - W a \int_{\phi}^{\pi/2} \cos \phi d\phi = W a (\sin \phi - 1) \quad (3)$$

I_A

AA

, GA

, W

a

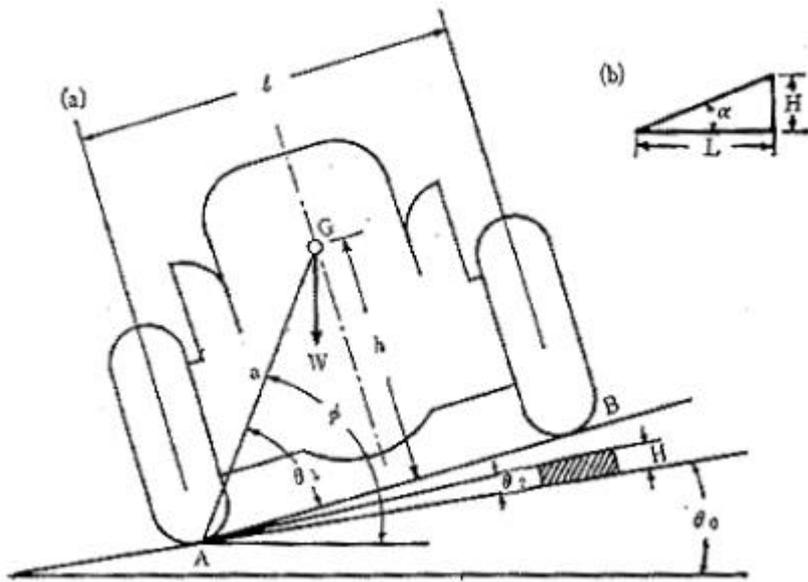


Fig. 1-7 The running state of a tractor on the slope

(4)

$$-\frac{d^2\dot{\phi}}{dt^2} + W a \cos \phi \quad (4)$$

가 (5)

$$\therefore t = 0, \quad \phi = \phi_0, \quad d\dot{\phi}/dt = w_0$$

$$\frac{I_A}{2} \left\{ \left(\frac{d\dot{\phi}}{dt} \right)^2 - w_0^2 \right\} + W a (\sin \phi - \sin \phi_0) \quad (5)$$

0 GA
 , wo .

o
 /2 wo가 .
 (5) = /2, d /dt = 0 (6) .

$$\frac{I_A}{2} w^2 = W a (1 - \sin \phi_0) \quad (6)$$

v_o l w_o v_o
 (7) .

$$\frac{I_A}{2} v^2 = W a l^2 (1 - \sin \phi_0) \quad (7)$$

o wo (v_o) .
 2-7(b) 2가 .

(1) .

(2) e .

(1) v v

$$(H / L) v \quad \text{가} \quad (8) \quad .$$

$$v = (1/E) \sqrt{K(1 - \sin^2 \phi_0)} \quad (8)$$

$$E = (H / L) , \quad K = (2W a l^2) / I_A \quad .$$

$\omega = \omega$

+ 1 + 2 .

$$(2) \quad \quad \quad 2-8 \quad . \quad x, y$$

$$w, \quad v \quad a \quad w', v' \quad .$$

$$(9) \quad .$$

$$m R v_y + I_0 \omega = m R v_y' + I_0 \omega' \quad (9)$$

$$m \quad , \quad R \quad . \quad I_0$$

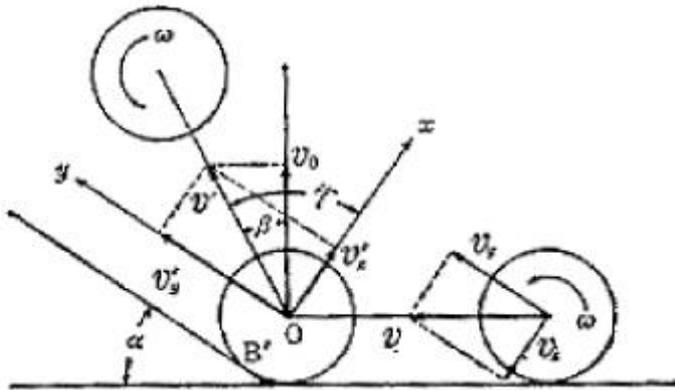


Fig. 2-8 Collision of a wheel against an obstacle

$$R w \quad (10)$$

$$v_y \hat{=} =$$

$$v_{y'} = \frac{m R^2 v_y + I_0 R w}{m r^2 + I_0} \quad (10)$$

$$R \quad \text{가} \quad (10)$$

$$(11)$$

$$v_{y'} = \frac{2v_y + v}{3} \quad (11)$$

$$1-8 \quad v_y = v \cos \quad , \quad v_x = v \sin \quad , \quad e$$

$$(12) \quad (13)$$

$$v_{y'} = \frac{2 \cos a + 1}{3} v \quad (12)$$

$$v_{x'} = e v_x = e v \sin a \quad (13)$$

$$(12), (13) \quad (14), (15) \text{가}$$

$$v_0 = \tan^{-1}(v_{y'}/v_{x'}) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2 \cos a + 1}{3e} \sin a\right) \quad (14)$$

$$v' = \sqrt{(v_x')^2 + (v_y')^2} = \sqrt{\left\{ \frac{-2 \cos a + 1}{3} + e^2 \sin^2 a \right\}} \quad (15)$$

$$= \dots, \quad v \quad (16)$$

$$v_0 = v \cos \beta \sqrt{\left\{ \left(\frac{-2 \cos a + 1}{3} \right) + e^2 \sin^2 a \right\}} \quad (16)$$

$$v \quad (17)$$

$$v = \frac{1}{E'} \sqrt{(K (1 - \sin \phi_0))} \quad (17)$$

$$E' = \cos \sqrt{\left(\frac{-2 \cos a + 1}{3} + e^2 \sin^2 a \right)}, \quad K =$$

$$(2W a l^2) / I A$$

가

$$o = o + l + 2 \dots \quad \text{가}, \quad (16)$$

$$v_0 \dots l \dots H \dots (9)$$

$$(16) \quad o \quad v_0$$

$$o \quad (9) \quad (16) \quad o \quad d$$

$$d \quad v, H$$

가 (9), (16) v_c , , 가

$$(18) \quad e = 0.5 \sim 0.9$$

$$e = \frac{v'}{v} \quad (18)$$

2.

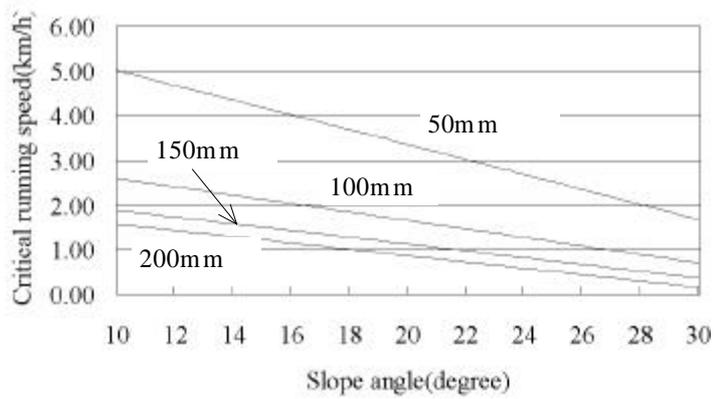
2 H , 2-2 가 50mm, 100mm, 150mm, 200mm ,

가 0.5 0.9 0.1 가 300mm 2-9 가 , 가

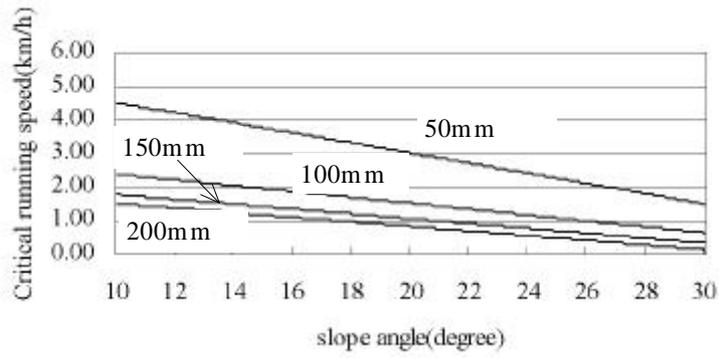
가 .

Table 2-2. Specification of tractor

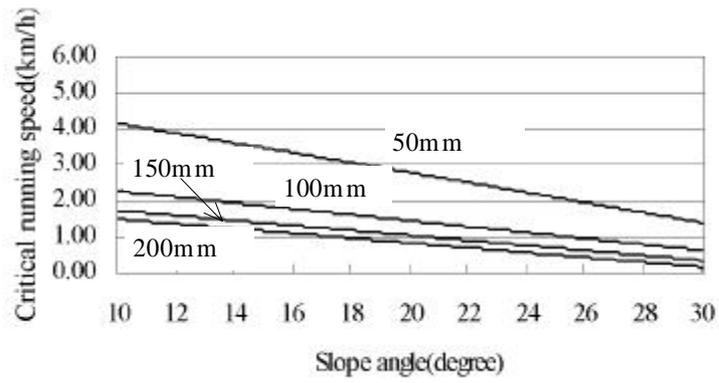
Tread	1100mm
Shaft distance of tire	1600mm
Total weight	1660kg
Center height of weight	600mm
Diameter of front tire	785mm
Diameter of rear tire	1153mm
Width of front tire	197mm
Width of rear tire	320mm
Weight of front tire	20kg
Weight of rear tire	40kg



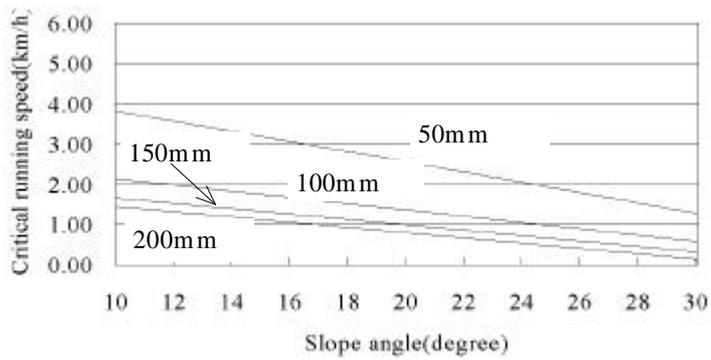
(a) Coefficient of restitution of the tire : 0.5



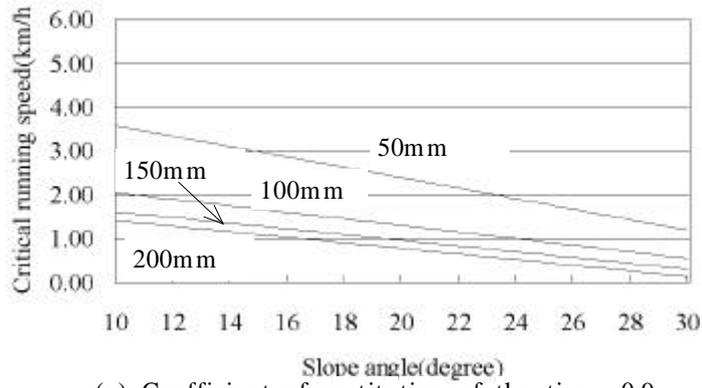
(b) Coefficient of restitution of the tire : 0.6



(c) Coefficient of restitution of the tire : 0.7



(d) Coefficient of restitution of the tire : 0.8



(e) Coefficient of restitution of the tire : 0.9

Fig. 2-9 The relation graph between the slope angle and the critical running speed.

3.

4

가

1)

가

가

가

2)

15.

4km/h

가

2

1.

2-10
2-10

2.

2-11 . 2-11
(32rpm/2500 rpm),
, 2 2 ,
priority ,
ON/OFF 2
(SV1,SV2)가
() 30msec, 10msec .

Fig. 2-10 Flow chart of control system

Fig. 2- 11 Hydraulic circuit

1.

(1)

(1)

$$Q = A \times V \quad (1)$$

Q (lpm), A (cm) V (cm / sec) .
 d 5.1cm (: 20.43cm) .
 0.7 - 1sec가 20/sec
 ,

, 2- 12 .
 2- 12 20.
 82 mm . ,
 82 mm/sec가 .

10.05lpm

$$Q_r = A_r \times V_r = (20.43 \text{ cm}^2 \times 8.2 \text{ cm} / \text{sec}) \times 60 / 1000 = 10.05 \text{ lpm} \quad (2)$$

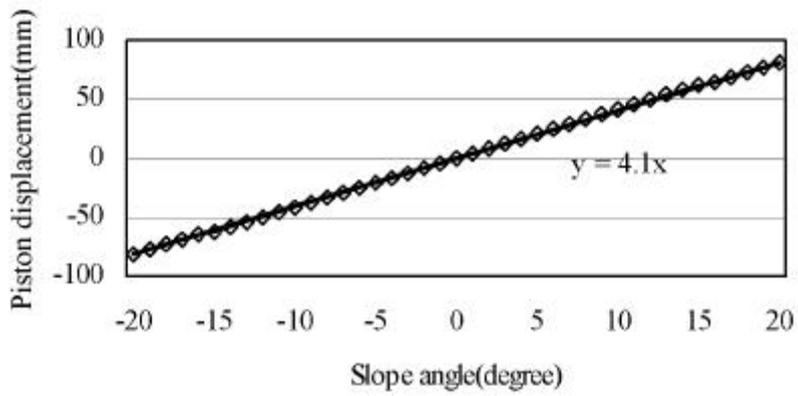


Fig. 2-12 Graph of slope sensor and piston displacement

(2)

(3)

$$P = F / A \quad (3)$$

$$P \quad (kgf / cm), F \quad (kgf)$$

$$A \quad (cm) \quad Fp \quad 2-13$$

$$W \quad 2-13$$

$$(BB) \quad (OO) \quad (AA) \quad Fp$$

$$2-13 \quad O \quad (4) \quad 0$$

$$MO = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$, \quad Fp \quad (5) \quad .$$

$$Fp = (Xw / Xp) \times W \quad (5)$$

Xw O A , Xp A D
 W 500kgf .

$$(5) \quad Xw \quad Xp \quad , \quad Xw$$

$$(6) \quad (7) \quad .$$

$$Xw = j \times \cos(w) \quad (6)$$

$$w = -90 + \cos^{-1} \frac{i^2 + \frac{j^2}{2j} - s^2}{2ij} \quad (7)$$

w A AO가 , i AB
 j AO s .

$$Xp \quad (8) \quad .$$

$$Xp = k \times \cos() \quad (8)$$

k AC , AC AD가 .

F_p

2-14

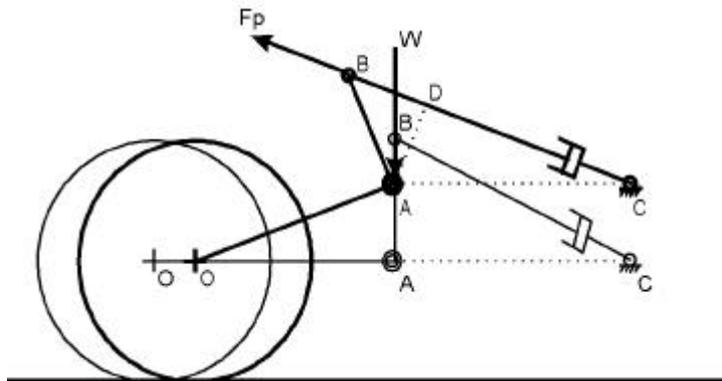


Fig. 2-13. Operating force of piston displacement and weight

2-14

20.

(82mm)

1769.14 kgf

$$Pr = 1769.14 \text{ kgf} / 20.43 \text{ cm}^2 = 86.6$$

(kgf / cm²)

50%

$$Pr = 39.65 \times 1.5 =$$

129.9 (kgf / cm²)

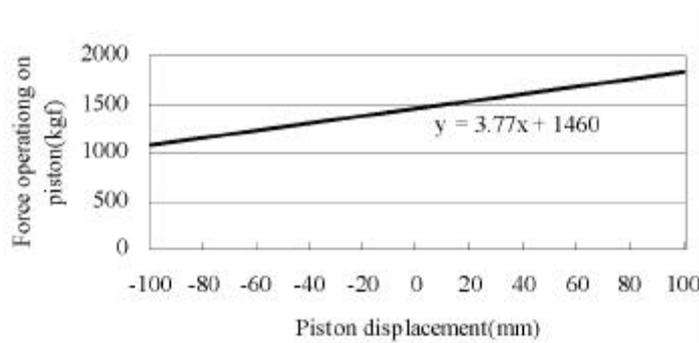


Fig. 2-14 Graph of piston displacement and piston operating force

3

1.

2-15 ,

2-3

2-16

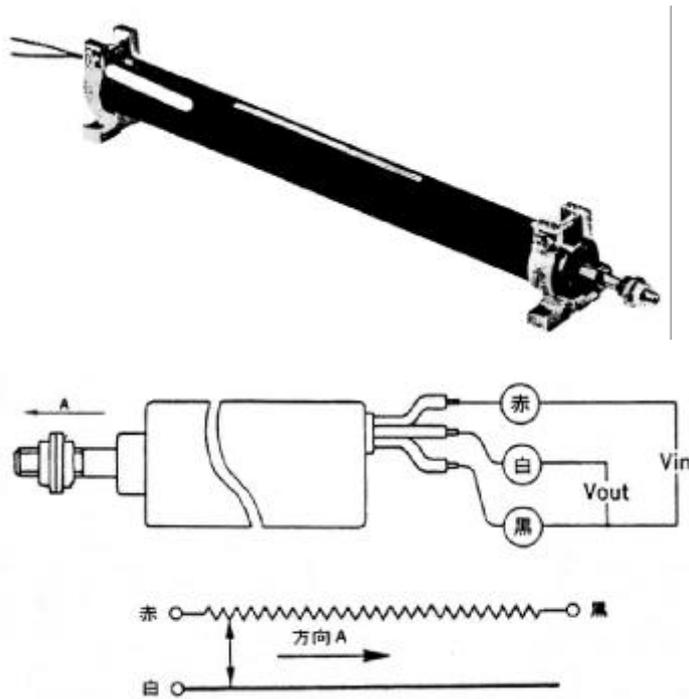


Fig. 2-15 View of Linear displacement sensor

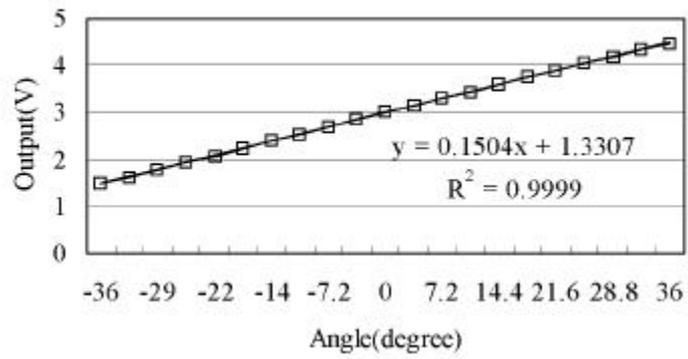


Fig. 2- 16 Calibration of Linear displacement sensor

Table 2- 3. Specification of displacement sensor

Model No	LP-200F
Stroke	250mm
Register value	2k
Straight quatity	±0.3%
Power supply	5V
Limited	Midori

2.

가 ,
가 ,
가 가 .

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.
가 .

1.

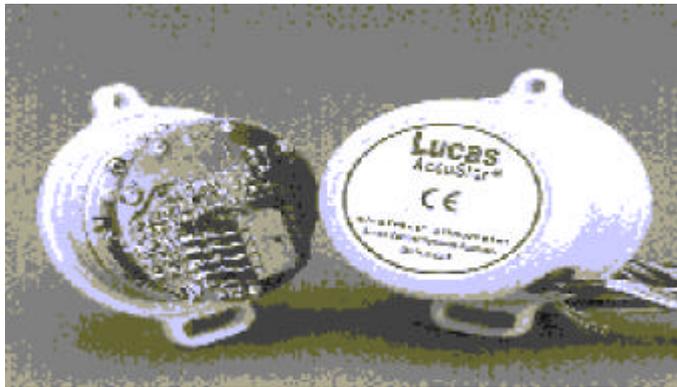
가.

2가 2-4
2-17 . 2가 1-18
가 . 가
가 . 가 .
가 가 가 , 가
가

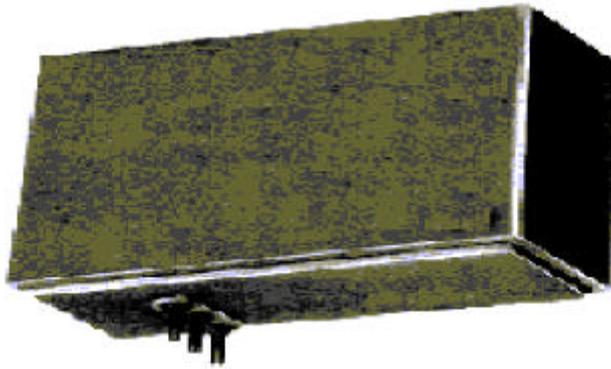
가 가
.
가

Table 2-4. Specification of Slope sensor

Sensor	Tokai	Lucas
Total Range	$\pm 60_{\circ}$	$\pm 60_{\circ}$
Linearity	$\pm 0.1\%$ (10_{\circ} to 45_{\circ})	$\pm 0.1\%$ ($\pm 60_{\circ}$)
Temperature Range (operating)	-30 to 65 \circ C	-20 to 60 \circ C
Response Time	0.3(Time Constant)	0.5(Time Constant)
Voltage Supply(Range)	5 to 15V dc	0.5 to 30V dc
Scale Factor	30mV / Deg(normal)	35mV / Deg(normal)



(a) Lucas Co. Slope Sensor



(b) Tokai Co. Slope Sensor

Fig. 2-17 Appearance of Slope Sensor

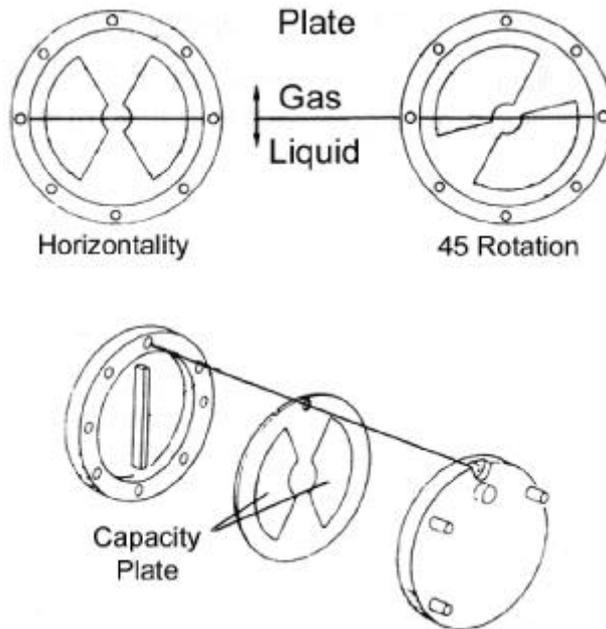


Fig. 2-18 Disassemble diagram of Slope Sensor

가 . 2-19

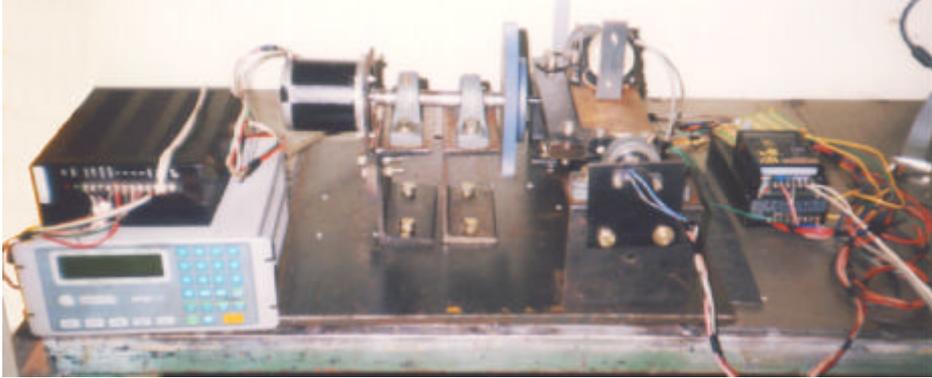


Fig. 2-20. View of frequency response equipment

가 가

1

2

10.8°, ±18°, ±27°

±

2

0.1Hz, 0.2 Hz, 0.3 Hz, 0.4 Hz, 0.5 Hz, 0.6 Hz, 0.7 Hz, 0.8 Hz, 0.9 Hz, 1 Hz, 2 Hz, 3 Hz, 4 Hz

1Hz

2.

가.

$\pm 3.6^\circ$, $\pm 36^\circ$

3

2- 5

Table 2- 5. Calibration of potentiometer, Lucas sensor, Tokai sensor

Sensor	Calibration Equation	R^2
Potentiometer	$Y=0.04180X + 2.985$	0.9999
Lucas Sensor	$Y=0.04006X + 6.070$	0.9998
Tokai Sensor	$Y=0.03442X + 3.500$	0.9998

Y : Voltage(v) , X : Angle(o)

$\pm 10.8^\circ$, $\pm 18^\circ$, $\pm 27^\circ$,

2- 21

+18 $^\circ$

0.1, 0.5, 1

가

가 . 가

0.5

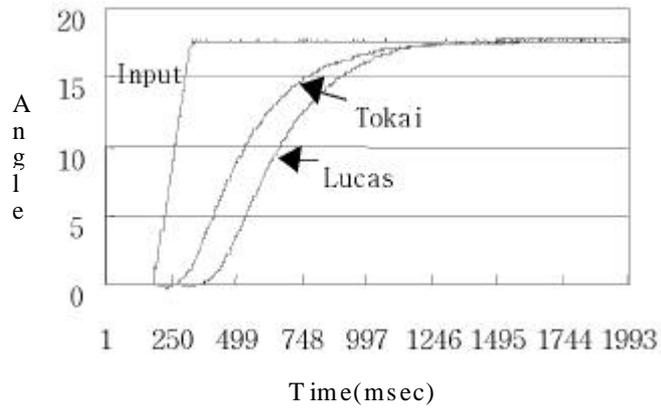
0.5

1.5.

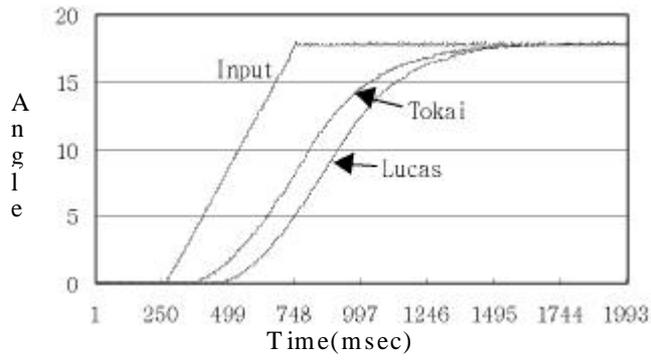
0.5

1Hz

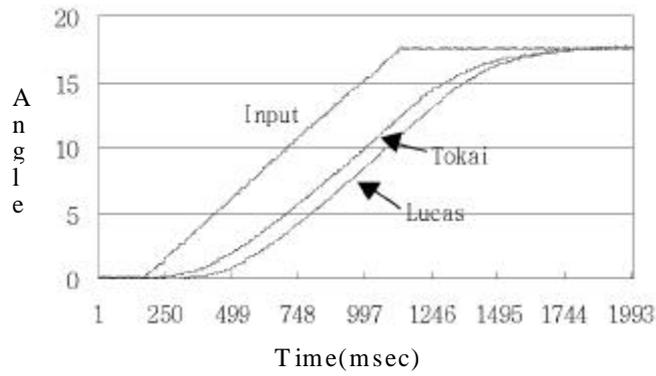
가 .



(a) 0.1sec



(b) 0.5sec



(b) 1.0sec

Fig. 2-21 Graph of step response under the angle of +18.

2-22

, 3 . 2-22(a) X

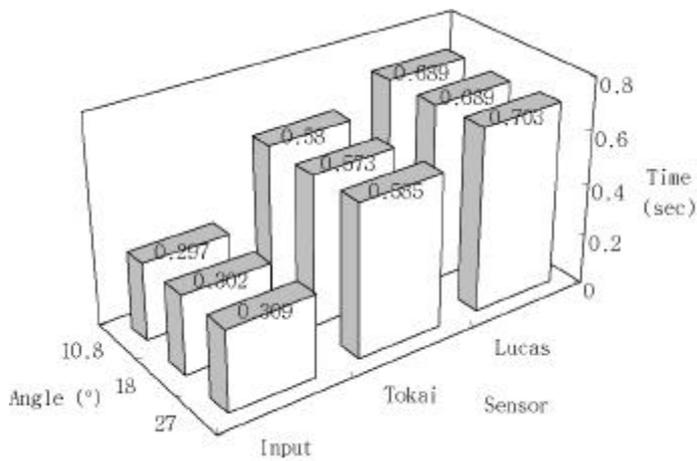
Y Z . 2-22(b)

X Y Z .

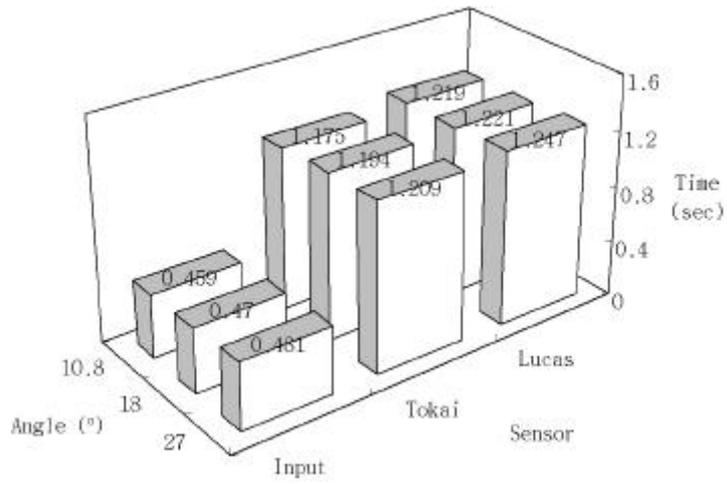
가

가

가



(a) Time constant



(b) Settling time

Fig. 2-22 Graph of step response under the angle of 10.8°, 18°, and 27°.

2-23 2가
가 가
. 4Hz .
가
18.
. 0.5Hz
, 0.5Hz . 1Hz
가 4Hz

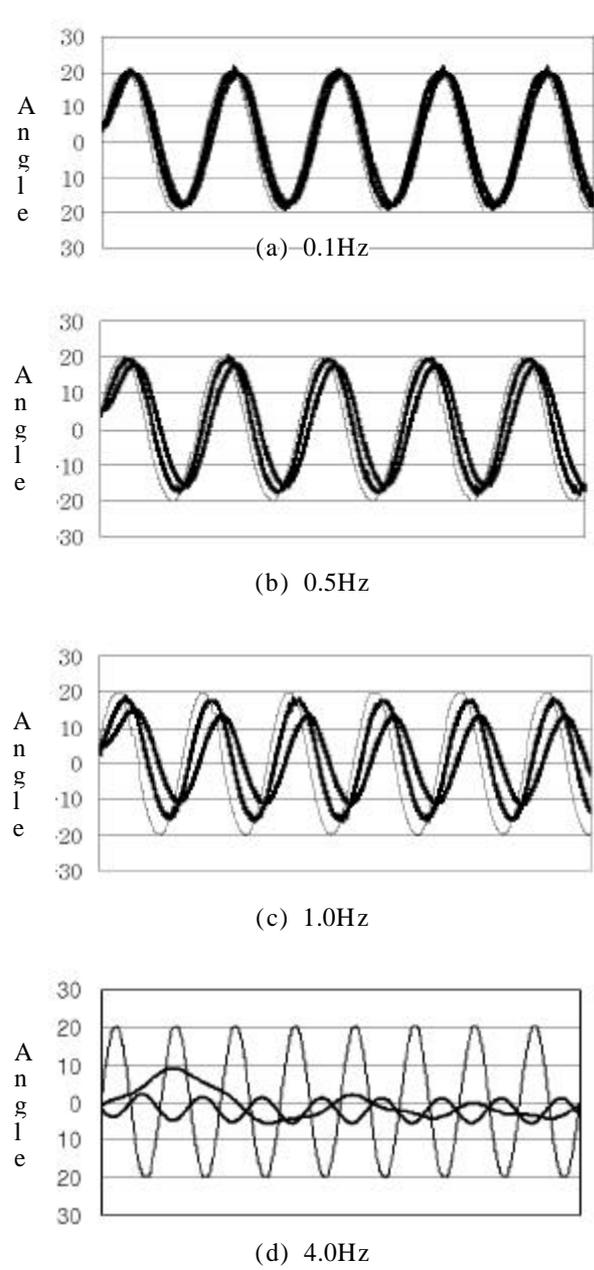


Fig. 2-23 Graph of frequency response about Tokai co. sensor under the angle of 18.

2-24(a)

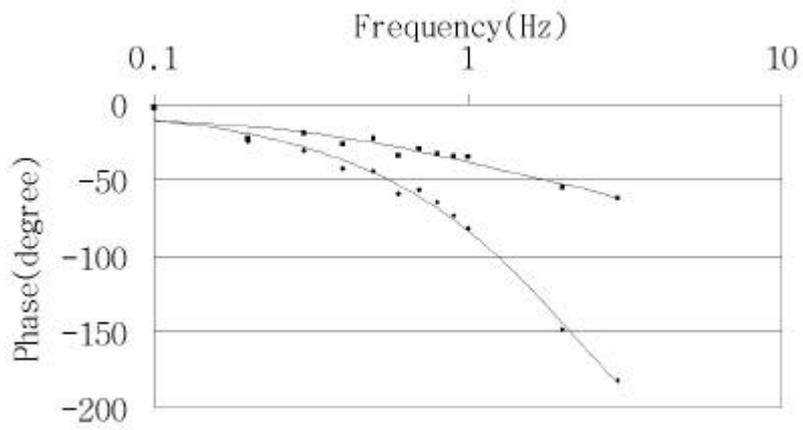
1Hz

0.3Hz

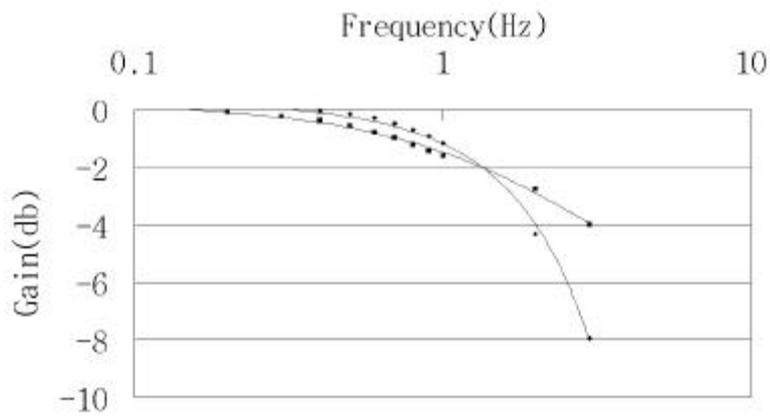
2-24(b)

0.5Hz

0.4Hz



(a) Phase



(b) Gain

Fig. 2-24. Bode diagram of sensor under the angle of 18.

3.

- 가
가
- 1)
- 2) 1.5
1Hz
- 3) 가 (,
) 가 .
- 4) 1Hz
0.3Hz 0.5Hz
0.4Hz

A/D, D/A ,

2- 25

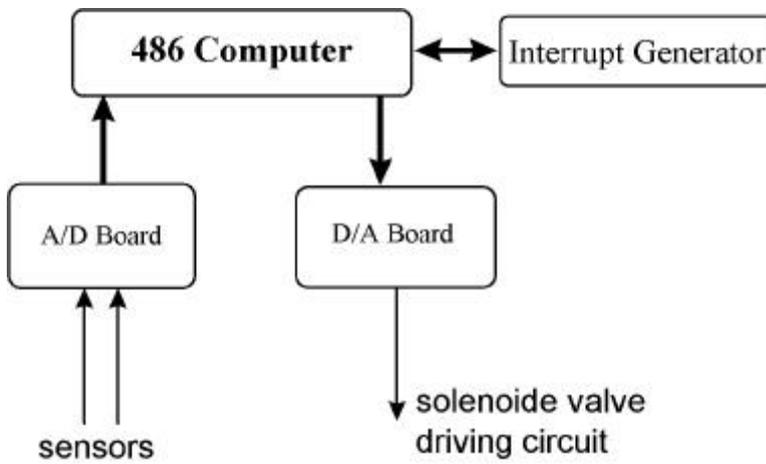


Fig. 2-25 Electronic control part

2-26, 2-27

2-27

D/A

가 (LM2901)

ON/OFF 가

, ON/OFF

Table 2-6. Specification A/D, D/A board

	A/D Board	D/A Board
manufacturer	Advantech	Advantech
model	PCL-818HD	PCL-726
channel	16 single-ended/ 8 differential	6 channel
conversion time	8 μ sec	
resolution	12 bit	12 bit, double buffered
input range (V) - bipolar	± 10 , ± 5 , ± 2.5 , ± 1.25	
input range selection	software controlled	
output range (V) - bipolar		± 10 , ± 5
max. sampling frequency	100 kHz	

5

CAD

가 , 가
가 , 가

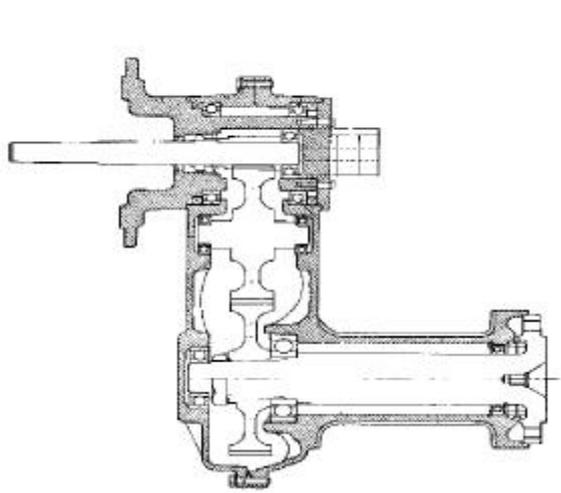


Fig. 2- 28. Rear Axle

2- 29 가
가

가 , 가
가 ,

()LG

LT 360D

2-7

2-30

가

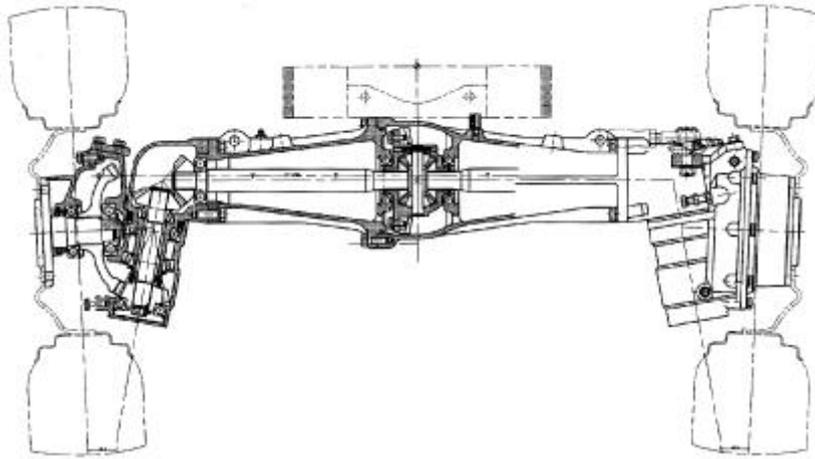
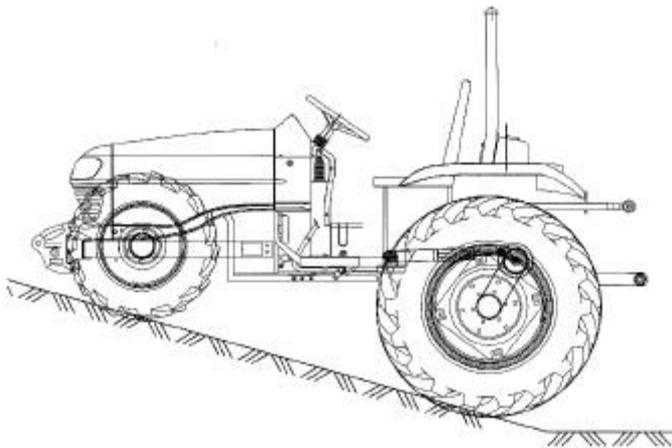


Fig. 2-29 Front Axle

Table 2-7. Specification of tractor

Feature	Length x Height x Width	3450 x 2050 x 1400 mm
Performance	Speed	0 30 km/hr
	Draft force	250 kgf
PTO	Type	Independent
	Shift	3
Tire	Front	8-16(4PR)
	Rear	12.424(8PR)
Engine	Type	Diesel
	Cylinder	4
	Output	36HP / 2700 rpm
Weight		1660 kgf

(a) Slope line travelling



(b) Contour line travelling

Fig. 2-30 Tractor drawing

6

1.

2-31

2-31

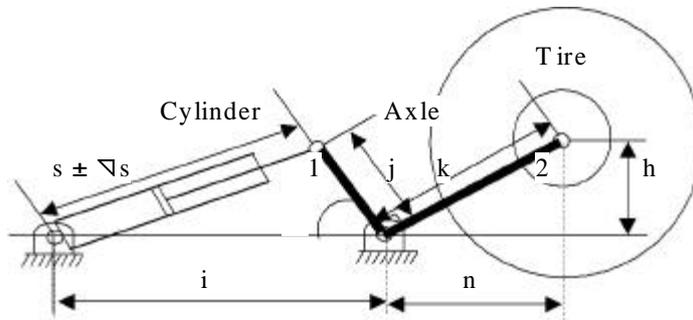


Fig. 2-31 Schematic of cylinder and linkage mechanism of a tractor

(1), (2)

$$\theta_1 = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{i^2 + j^2 - (s \pm ds)^2}{2ij} \right) \quad (1)$$

$$\theta_1 = \cos^{-1} \left(\frac{i^2 + j^2 - (s - ds)^2}{2ij} \right) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{1}{(mm)}, j \quad , \quad i \quad 1 \quad (mm), s$$

$$(mm) \quad ds \quad (mm) \quad .$$

(3) .

$$h = k \cos(180^\circ - a) \quad (3)$$

$$h \quad (mm) \quad .$$

$$(4) \quad .$$

$$n_1 = k \cos(a - 90^\circ) \quad (4)$$

$$n_i \quad (mm) \quad .$$

(5) .

$$n = n_1 + \text{basicdistance} \quad (5)$$

$$n \quad (mm) \quad .$$

2-32 (6)

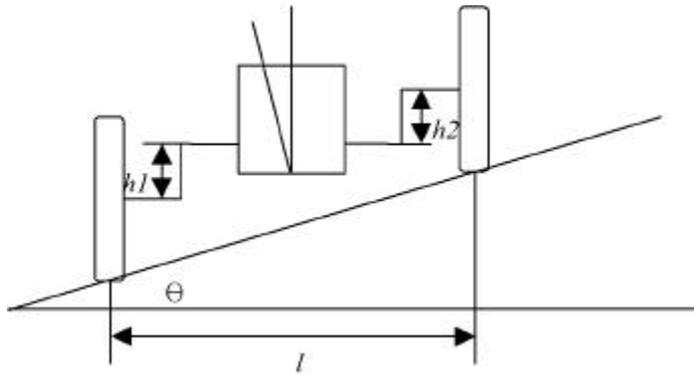


Fig. 2-32 Schematic of a tractor at the front view

$$\tan \theta = \frac{h_1 - h_2}{l} \quad (6)$$

$$h_1, h_2 \quad (7), (8) \quad .$$

$$h_1 = k \cos \theta \quad (7)$$

$$h_2 = k \cos \theta \quad (8)$$

$$(9) \quad .$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{2 \cdot s \cdot ds}{ijl} \quad (9)$$

2.

3.

1) 6° $\pm 11^\circ$ ± 2

2) $\pm 7^\circ$ $\pm 15^\circ$

6

가 ,

가 .

가 .

가

가 .

가.

가

가

2-35

가

가



(a) Outside case



(b) Inside case



(c) Outside cover



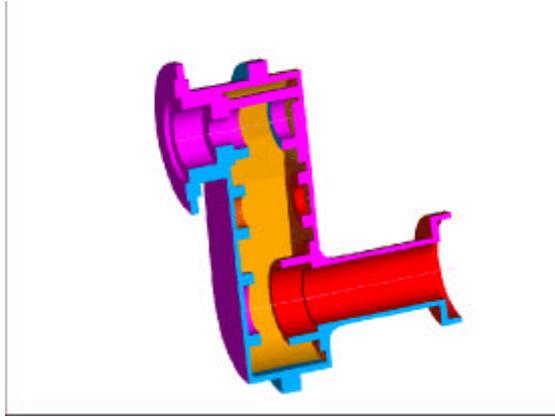
(d) Main case

Fig. 2-35 Element of Rear axle

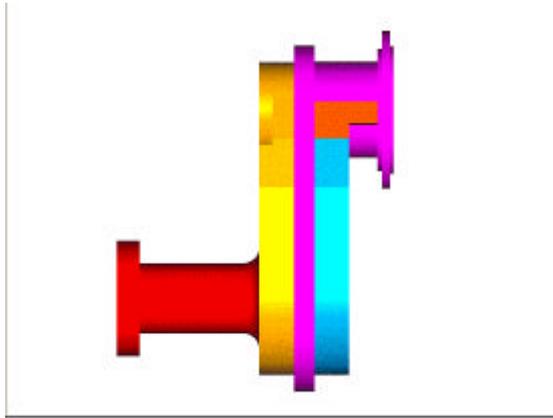
2- 36

(Symmetry)

(Tetra)



(a) Indoor structure



(b) Outdoor structure

Fig. 2-36 Modeling of case

2-37

(Tetra)

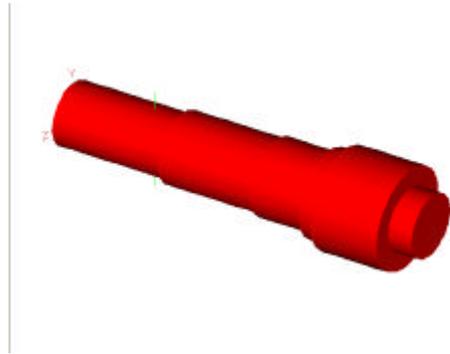


Fig. 2-37 Modeling of shaft

가

가

가

(Symmetric) (X- Y Coordinate

Translation Free, X- Y Coordinate Rotation Constant, Z Coordinate

Translation Constant, Z Coordinate Rotation Free) ,

가

가

750kgf, 1000kgf

10. ,

20.

(Symmetric) (X- Y

Coordinate Transla- tion Free, X- Y Coordinate Rotation Constant, Z

Coordinate Translation Constant, Z Coordinate Rotation Free)

1000kgf

가

가

가

가

FCD45

28 kgj/mm² ,

0.3

SCM45

2.1 kgj/mm²

70 kgj/

mm² ,

0.16

(I)

750 kgf

0.0262 mm

1.87 kgj/mm² . 2- 38

1000 kgf

0.034 mm

2.49 kgj/mm² .

750 kgf

0.0208 mm

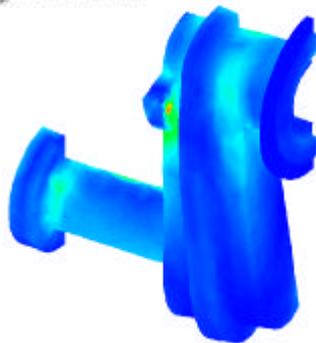
2.14 kgj/mm² ,

1000 kgf

0.0286 mm

2.85 kgj/mm² .

RESULTS: 2-D PLANE STRESS, LINEAR ELASTIC
STRESS - EQ. FREED FROM LUBRICATION, 2-D, 100-DEG
STRAIN RATE - 1.0E-05, 1000 KG-F, 1.0E-05, 100-DEG
STRESS RATE - 1.0E-05, 1000 KG-F, 1.0E-05, 100-DEG
PLANE STRESS - 1000



kg-j/mm²



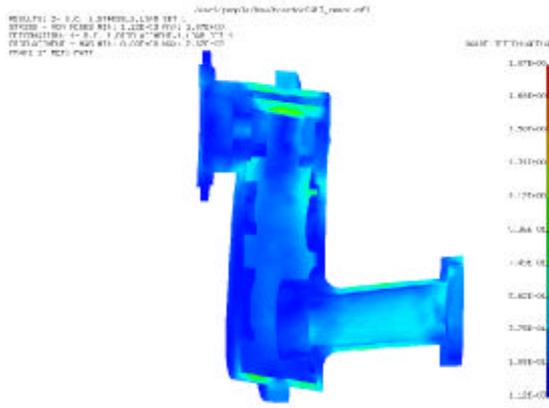


Fig. 2- 38 Result of Pull the cylinder force 1000kgf

(II)

2- 39

1000 kgf

0.0181 mm

3.12 kgj/mm²

10.

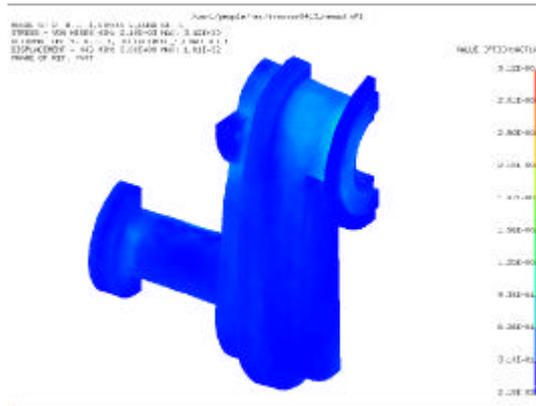
0.019 mm

2.87 kgj/mm²

20.

0.0185mm

3.00 kgj/mm²



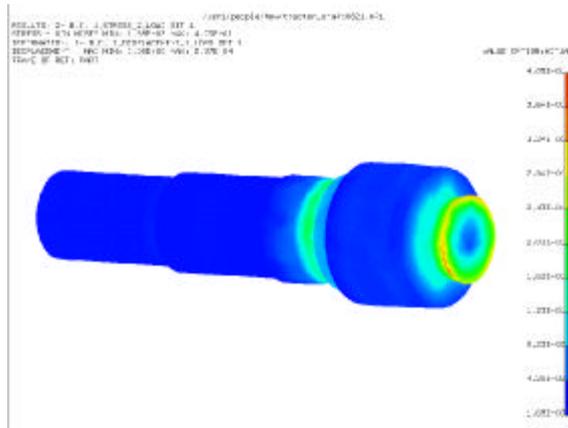


Fig. 2-40 Result of Concentrated force 1000kgf operated on bearing part

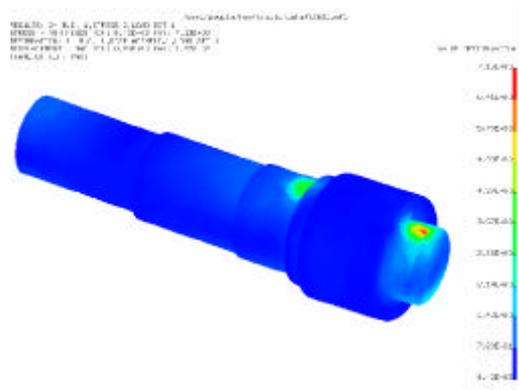


Fig. 2-41 Result of Distributed force 1000kgf operated on bearing part

1)

2)

3

1 Self leveling

1.

Self Leveling

1.

가.

. 3-1 , ,

. ,

.

, ,

가

3-2

Self leveling

.

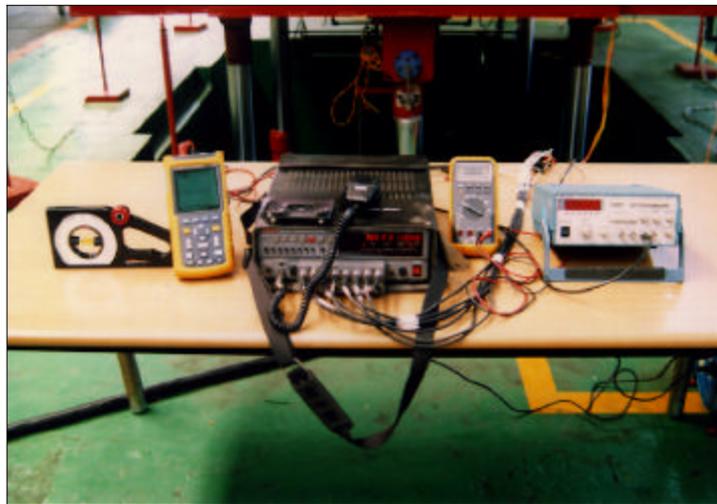
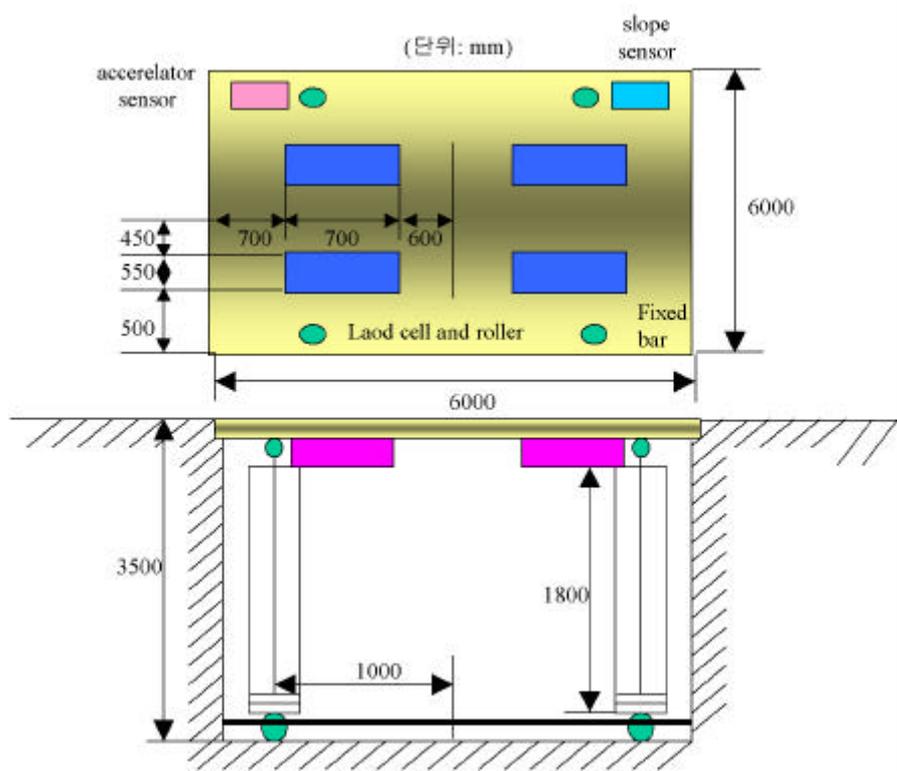


Fig. 3-1 Slope tester and Measurement equipment



(a) Front View



(b) Rear View

Fig. 3-2 Slope Tractor

(1)

10lpm

rpm 1000, 2000, 2700

- 12°, - 10°, - 5°, 5°, 10°, 12°

A/D

(2)

10lpm

rpm 1000, 2000, 2700

± 7°, ± 12° 0.02, 0.05, 0.08, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6Hz

A/D

(3)

10lpm

rpm 1000, 2000, 2700

- 10°, - 5°, 5°, 10°

A/D

2.

가.

10lpm, rpm 2000 10.
3-3 . 3-3

가

가 0.6.

가

가 80msec

3-4 10lpm, rpm 2000 ± 10.
3

0.3Hz

0.5Hz

가 가

가

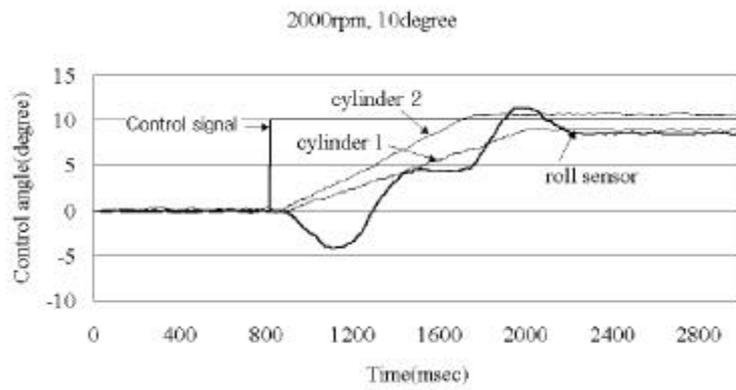


Fig. 3-3 Step response graph of control system(10lpm, 2000rpm, 10.)

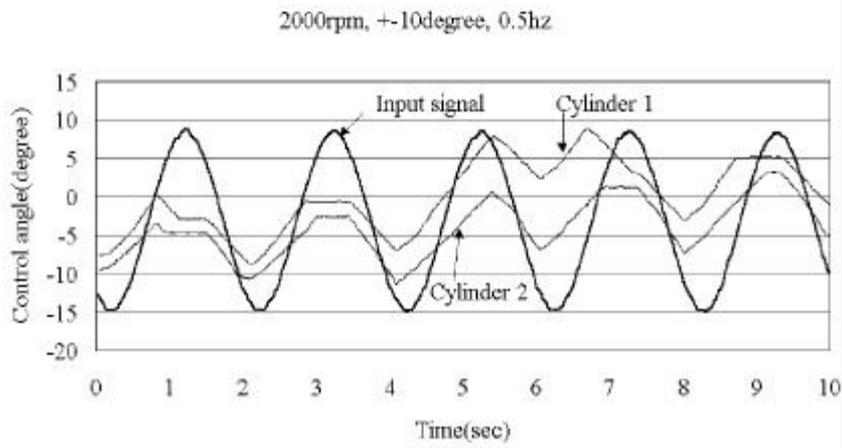
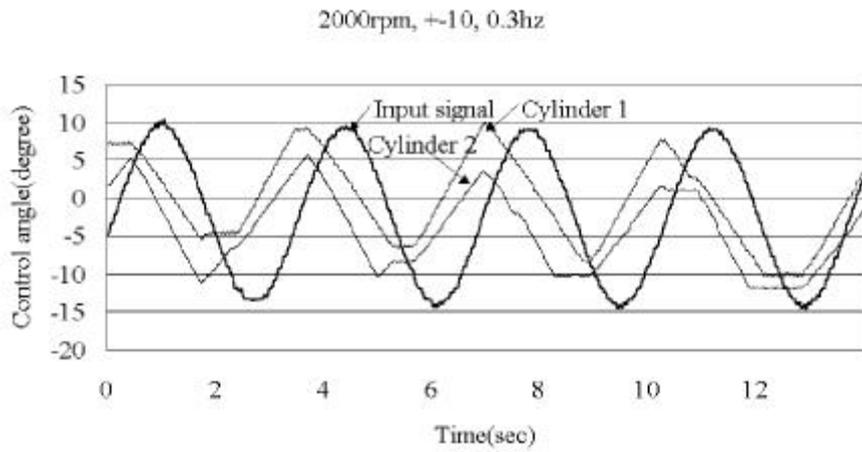


Fig. 3-4 Frequency response graph of control system
(10rpm, 2000rpm, $\pm 10^\circ$.)

3-5 Self Leveling

가

3-6 Self Leveling

가

10lpm,

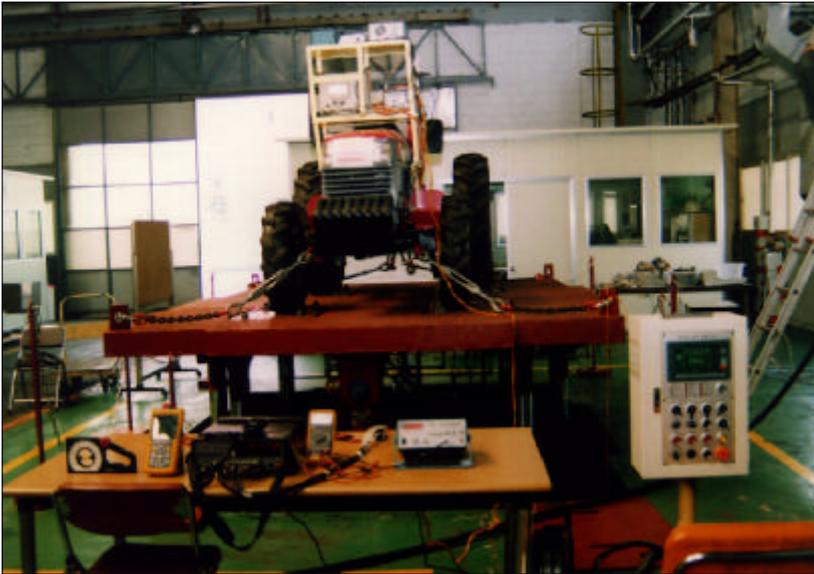
rpm 2000

10.

3-7

3-7

가



(a) Front view

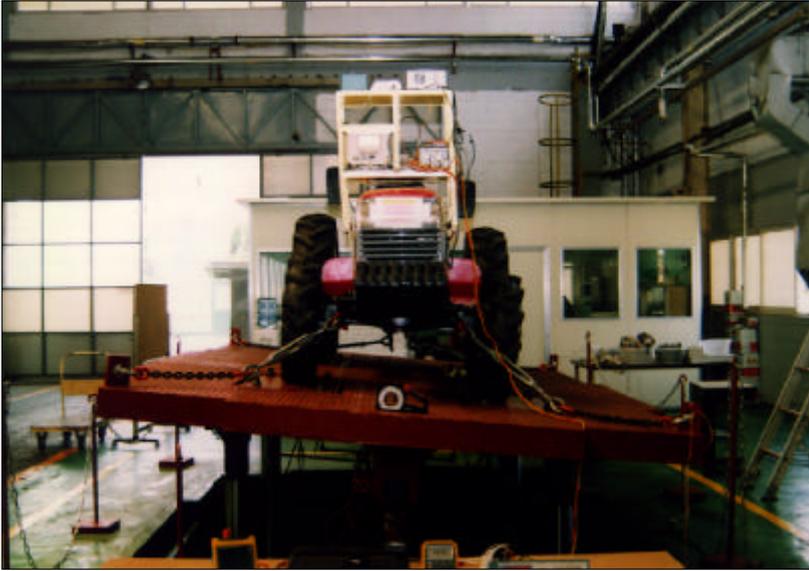


(b) Side view

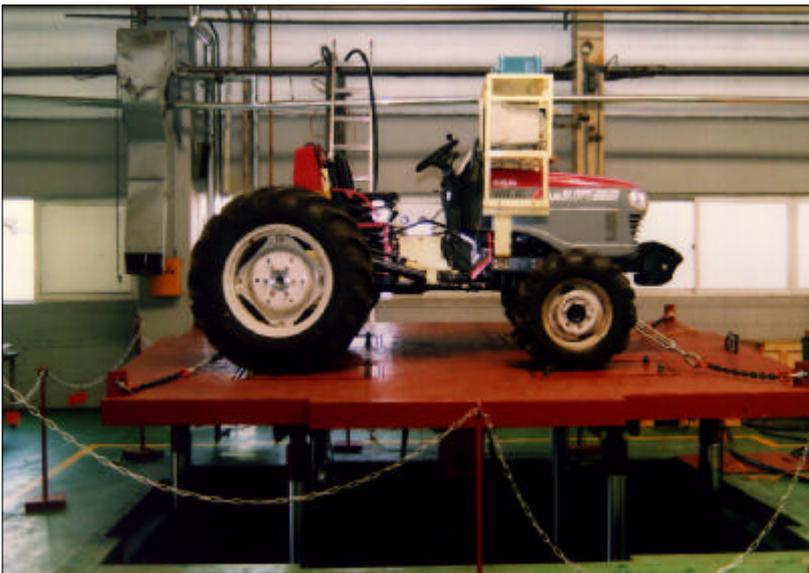


(c) Rear view

Fig. 3-5 Non-operation state of Self leveling control system



(a) Front view



(b) Side view



(c) Rear view

Fig. 3-6 Operation state of Self leveling control system

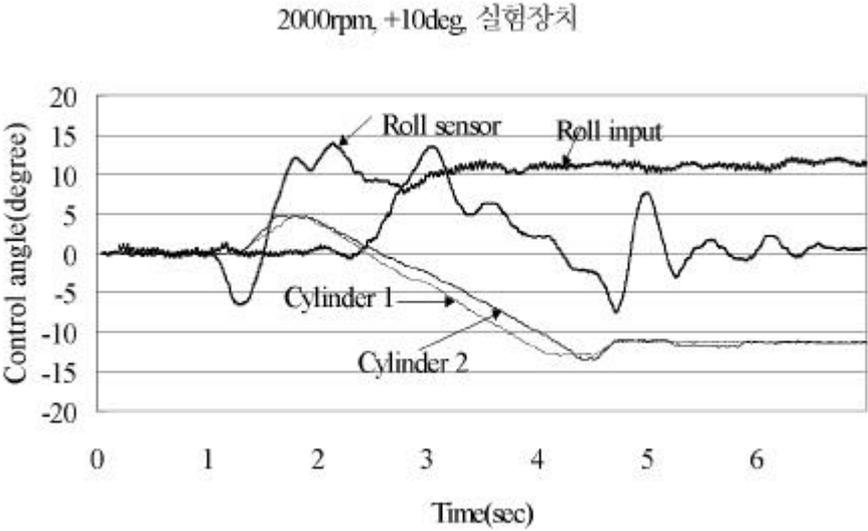


Fig. 3-7 Response graph of control system using Slope tester
(10lpm, 2000rpm, 10.)

3-8

가

25. ~ 30. ± 15.

35. ~ 40.

3.

가



(a) General Tractor



(b) Slope Tractor

Fig. 3- 8 Side turning using Slope tester

2 Self leveling

Self Leveling

1.

1. ,

(1) ,

LG ,

(2)

10lpm

1km, 2km, 3.3km, 4.6km

- 10. , - 5. , 5. ,

10.

A/D

2.

3-9 Self Leveling

3-10 Self Leveling

가

10lpm,

3.3km

10.

11

3-11



(a) Front view



(b) Side view



(c) Rear view

Fig. 3-9 Non-operation state of Self leveling control system



(a) Front view



(b) Side view



(c) Rear view

Fig. 3-10 Operation state of Self leveling control system

실외실험 3.4km/h, 10degree

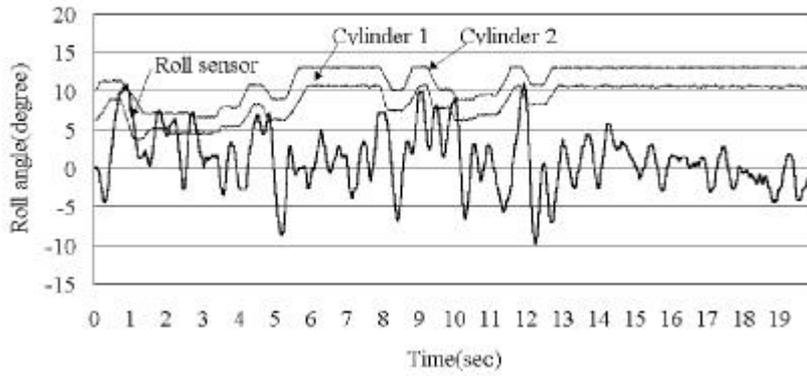


Fig. 3- 11 Response test of control system in the field
(10rpm, 3.3km, 10.)

2.

ON-OFF

가

가

가

1.

(1)

가

3-12



Fig. 3-12 Test field

(2)

10lpm

1km, 2km, 3.3km, 4.6km, 7.7km

5. , 10.

3-13

(4n) x (0.5n) x (

0.25n, 0.12n)

4n

가

A/D



Fig. 3-13 Test field view

2.

3-14 가 .
3-15 가 3.3km/h, ±10.
,
가
, 가
4.6km/h
7.7km/h
가 .



(a) Front view



(b) Rear view

Fig. 3-14 Operation state of Self leveling control system

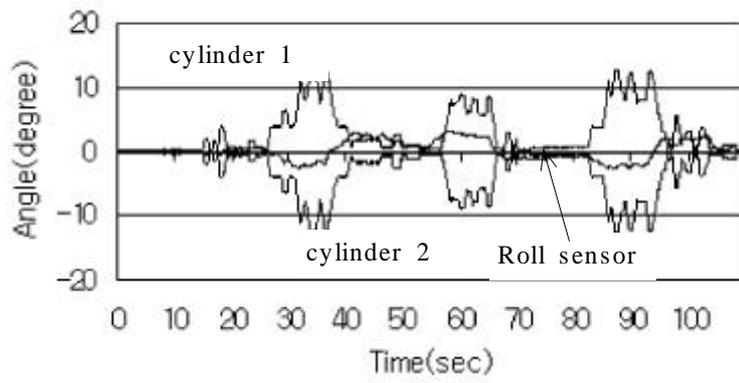


Fig. 3-15 Response test of control system in the field
 (10lpm, 3.3km, $\pm 10^\circ$.)

4

1 Self leveling

2

3

가 Self leveling
가

3

1. Self leveling
2. Self leveling
3. Self leveling
4. Self leveling
5. Self leveling

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