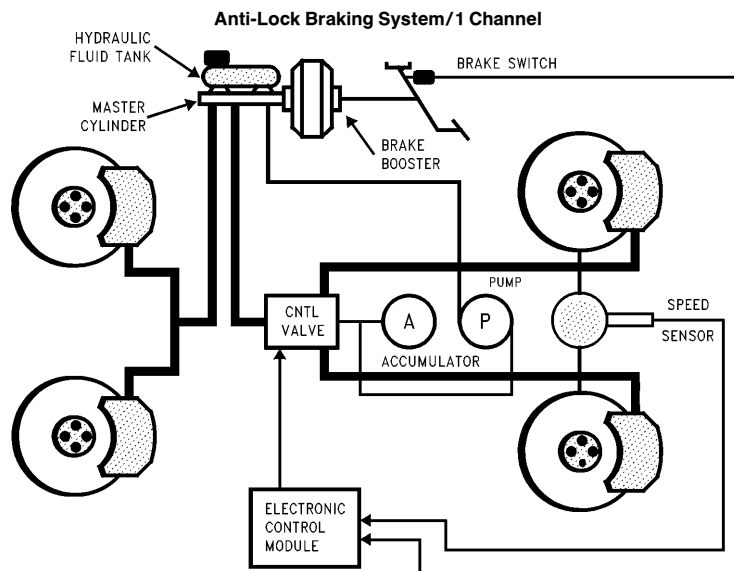


## Adaptive Braking Systems (ABS)

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Adaptive Braking Systems (ABS)



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### SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

ABS refers to a number of devices designed to avoid wheel-lock during hard and panic braking conditions. These systems have gained world attention only in the past five years, but even the simplest system provides huge gains over electro-mechanical systems. Legislation for ABS continues throughout most of Europe and is expected to be mandated in the U.S. as well.

Four wheel systems provide more security with both steerability and stability, and are second only to engine control in electronic content. ABS systems are designed around system hydraulics, sensors and control electronics. These systems are dependent on each other and the different system components are interchangeable with minor changes in the controller software.

### ANTI-LOCK

Anti-Lock systems are low cost with one wheel sensor on the differential, one control circuit and a system controller

for primarily light truck and front wheel drive passenger cars. This improves stability and only affects the rear wheels.

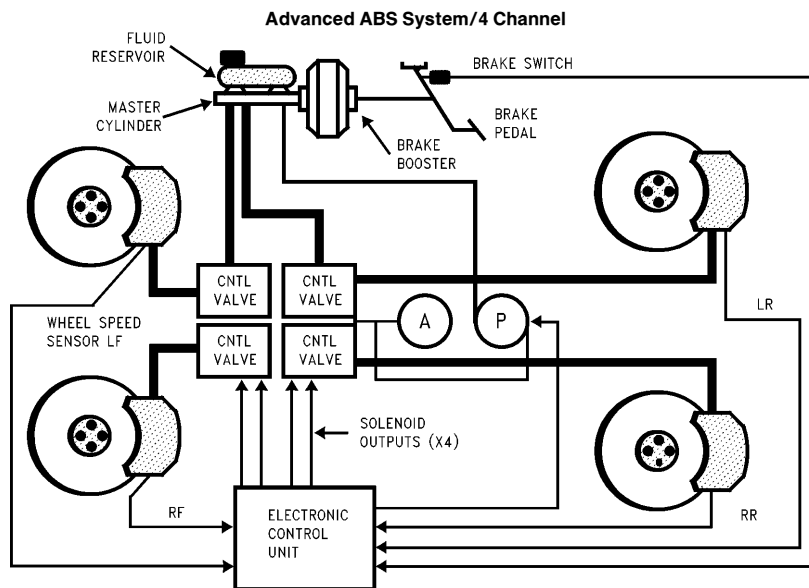
### ANTI-SKID

Anti-Skid systems provide the next level by adding control to all wheels and includes—three wheel sensors, three control circuits and the system controller. This system provides both steerability and stability during heavy braking, meaning that a driver can maintain full control of the vehicle. This level may soon become law in the U.S.

### ADVANCED ANTI-SKID

This upgrade of the previous system requires four wheel speed sensors, four control circuits, and a high performance control system. This system provides greatly increased control—decreased stopping distances, split surface control (dissimilar road surfaces), and automatic parameter adjustment (to match weather changes). Presently, this system is used only on very high performance vehicles.

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## TRACTION CONTROL

To control wheel “slip” during acceleration on slippery surfaces, the control system must balance the torque at the driven wheels and the friction from the road and tire surfaces. Two of the most popular methods for controlling torque are engine intervention and brake intervention. These techniques apply the brakes intermittently, where wheel “slip” has been determined, to absorb excess engine torque.

Engine intervention techniques provide some means of controlling torque by either fuel or spark timing adjustments.

## SYSTEM HYDRAULICS

The hydraulic system in the vehicle is augmented by the addition of special hydraulic solenoid switches which allows the control unit to modulate the brake pressure on each of the controlled wheels. The number of wheels controlled depends on the configuration selected by the manufacturer. Typically, an Anti-Lock system has one control circuit which acts on both of the rear wheels, while an Anti-Skid system has three control circuits; one for the two rear wheels and one for each of the two front wheels.

These hydraulic switches allow the brake pressure to be increased, decreased, or held constant during ABS control of the circuit. In the non-operating mode the switches are in the pressure increase position which under normal driving conditions equates to flow through position. Control circuits are either one three-position switch or two two-position switches, again depending on the manufacturer.

Recently, a great deal of attention has been given to the use of Pulse Width Modulated (PWM) pumps which act as

pressure boosters on each of the control lines. This form of control is not only more accurate but avoids many of the traditional problems associated with relatively slow switching solenoids. PWM control will be the next hydraulic system advancement for ABS, both in performance and in cost.

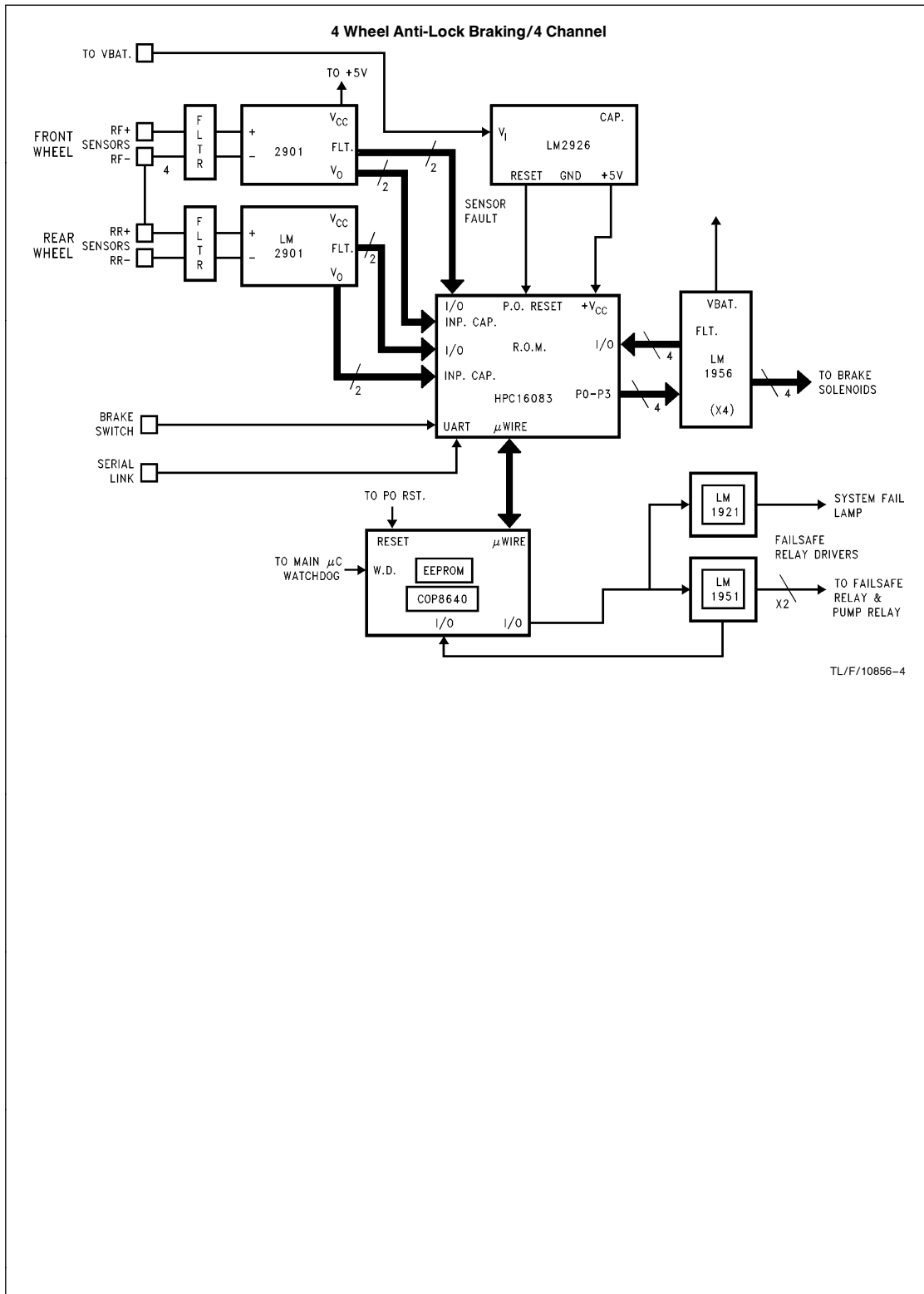
## SYSTEM ELECTRONICS SENSORS

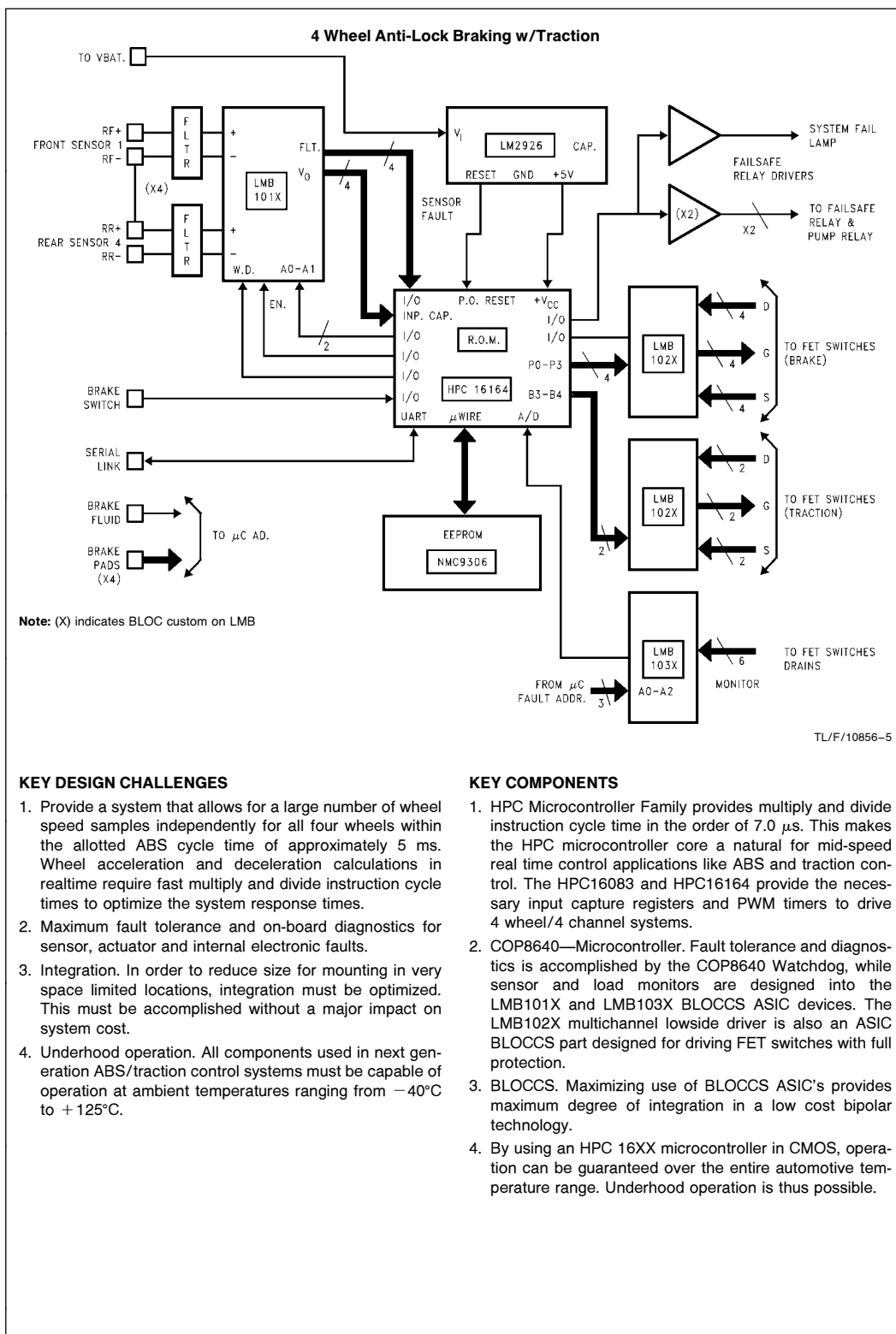
Several different parameters must be checked during normal driving as well as during ABS braking. Possibly, the most important input(s) is that of the speed sensor. In the form of a reluctance sensor, it reads the passing teeth on a gear on the wheel hub. The sensor outputs a sinusoidal wave form which must be changed to a digital wave proportional to wheel speed.

In addition, there are several on/off (digital) inputs which tell the processing unit if the brake pedal has been depressed, if brake fluid is insufficient, and if the parking brake is on.

## PROCESSING

This unit reads the speed sensors to determine both wheel and vehicle speed, and if an ABS event is occurring, and ABS control functions need to be performed. This can include eight solenoids with feed lock loops, continuous self and system diagnosis, service interface, and a display of system status. The substantial control requirements of an advanced ABS system requires a very high performance controller.





<b>BILL OF MATERIAL</b>				
<b>Function</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>NSC Part</b>	<b>Other Mfg.</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
<b>4 WHEEL ABS</b>				
CPU/OBROM Microcontroller	16b $\mu$ C	HPC16083		1
Coprocessor Microcontroller w/EEPROM w/Watchdog	8b $\mu$ C	COP8640		1
Sensor Conditioning Comparators	Quad COMP.	LM2901		2
Voltage Regulator V.R.	LDO Reg	LM2926		1
Solenoid Driver Smart Power	5A Highside Driver	*LM1956		4
Lamp Drivers High Side Switch	1A Highside Dr	LM1921		1
Relay Drivers High Side Switch	1A Highside Dr Diagc.	LM1951		1
<b>4 WHEEL ABS/w TRACTION</b>				
CPU Microcontroller	16b Micro w/AD	*HPC16164		1
Sensor Conditioning w/Watchdog w/Sensor Diagnostic	ASIC BLOCCS	LMB101X		1
Odometer EEPROM	EEPROM	NMC9306		1
Voltage Regulator V.R.	LDO Volt Reg	LM2926		1
Solenoid Drivers	ASIC BLOCCS	LMB102X		2
Analog Switch	ASIC BLOCCS	LMB103X		1
*Preliminary				

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