

## Aim



My PhD focuses on the study of the Hyperloop levitation system by addressing the following steps:

- Modeling
- Stabilization
- Performance assessment
- Experimental validation

This research is supporting the activities at the Hyperloop TT center in Toulouse (FR).

## Research Background

- MAGLEV trains are the new frontier of very-high speed ground transportation systems. Passenger routes are operative in China (450 km/h), Japan (100 km/h) and South Korea (110 km/h). Air drag represents a limit to the achievement of higher speed.

- Hyperloop** idea is to enclose the track in a low-pressure tube thus enabling cruising speed up to 1200 km/h. The train is magnetically levitated through the **Inductrack** technology that is based on the electrodynamic principle and is featured by:



- Fully passive
- Hardware reduction
- Large airgap
- Increasing lift vs speed
- Decreasing drag vs speed
- Intrinsically unstable above a threshold speed
- No lift at low speed (wheels required)

## Future Work

- Design and manufacturing of a mini-scale prototype in order to carry out the experimental validation of the developed models
- Apply the developed numerical approach to a full-scale Hyperloop system

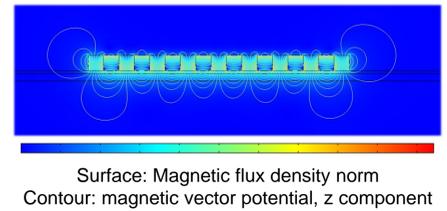
## Publications

- Circosta, S., Bonfitto, A., Lusty, C., Keogh, P., Amati, N. and Tonoli, A., 2018, December. Analysis of a Shaftless Semi-Hard Magnetic Material Flywheel on Radial Hysteresis Self-Bearing Drives. In *Actuators* (Vol. 7, No. 4, p. 87). Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute.
- Circosta, S., Galluzzi, R., Bonfitto, A., Castellanos, L., Amati, N. and Tonoli, A., 2018, December. Modeling and Validation of the Radial Force Capability of Bearingless Hysteresis Drives. In *Actuators* (Vol. 7, No. 4, p. 69). Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute.
- Circosta, S., Galluzzi, R., Amati, N., Bonfitto, A., Molina, L.M.C. and Tonoli, A., 2019, May. Improved 1-D Model for Semi-Hard Magnetic Material-Based Electromagnets. In *2019 IEEE International Electric Machines & Drives Conference (IEMDC)* (pp. 870-874). IEEE.
- Galluzzi, R., Circosta, S., Amati, N. and Tonoli, A., 2018. Design and characterization of rotary regenerative shock absorbers for automotive applications. *Applied energy* (**Under review**)

## Workflow and Results

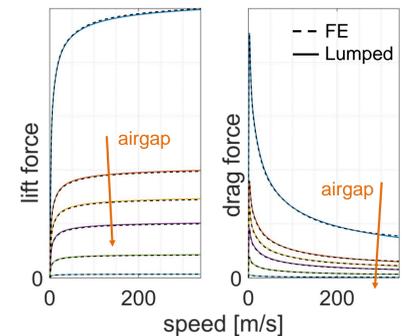
### 1. Finite element model of a single electrodynamic pad

- Understand lift and drag forces produced by the electrodynamic levitation



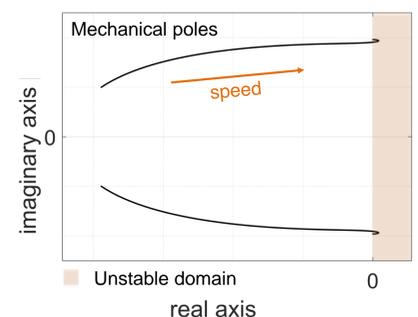
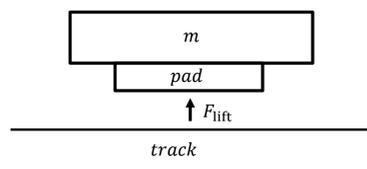
### 2. Lumped parameter model of a single electrodynamic pad

- Track parameters are identified from the FE results
- Reduced computational load still capturing the essential features of the electrodynamic levitation



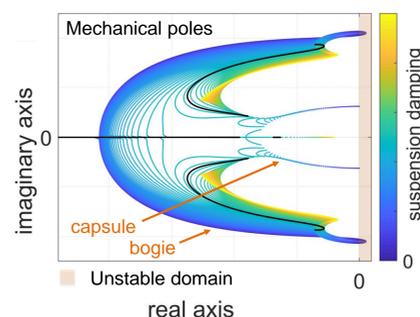
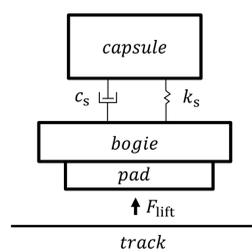
### 3. Vertical dynamics of a single body equipped with an electrodynamic pad

- The system is demonstrated to be unstable above a threshold speed



### 4. Quarter car model equipped with an electrodynamic pad

- The secondary suspension introduces the damping needed to achieve system stability

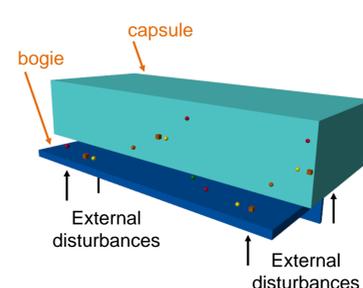


- The methodology to find the parameters of the secondary suspension is defined. It is based on stability and comfort criteria

### 5. Half car models equipped with electrodynamic pads and linear PM synchronous motor

Heave-pitch, sway-yaw, heave-sway-roll half car models

- The destabilizing effect of the motor imposes some constraints on the lateral electrodynamic pads thus influencing total drag
- Vertical and lateral secondary suspensions are designed by means of the developed methodology



### 5. Simscape bogie-capsule full model

- 4-lateral and 4-vertical electromagnetic pads
- Frequency domain analysis of the linearized model to address system stability and comfort
- Study of the vehicle performance when running through realistic track profiles