

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

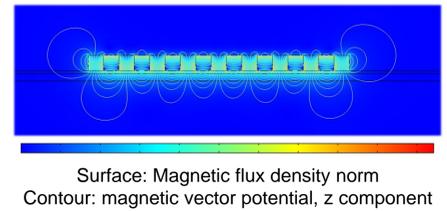
Publications

- 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

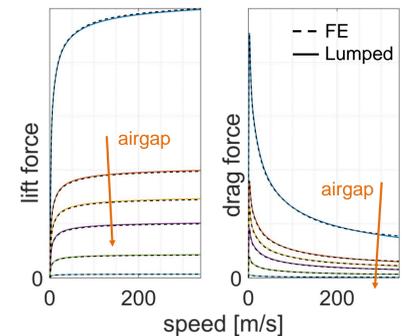
1. Finite element model of a single electrodynamic pad

- Understand lift and drag forces produced by the electrodynamic levitation



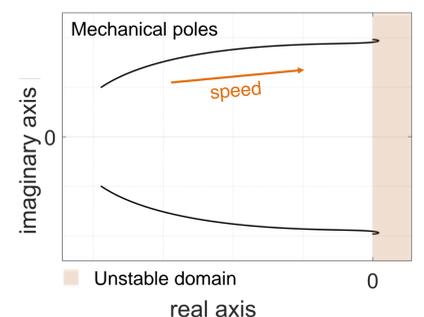
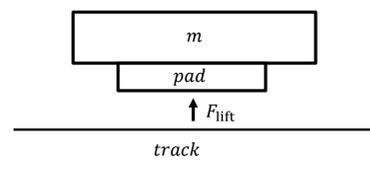
2. Lumped parameter model of a single electrodynamic pad

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



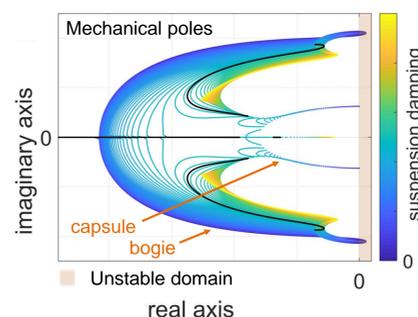
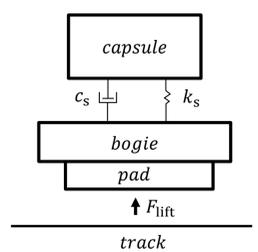
3. Vertical dynamics of a single body equipped with an electrodynamic pad

- 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

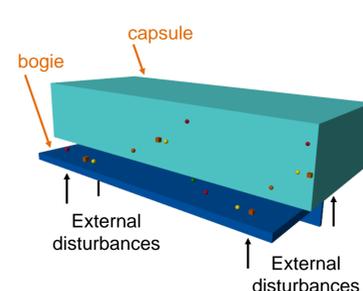


- The methodology to find the parameters of the secondary suspension is defined. It is based on stability and comfort criteria

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