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(71) Applicant: **KNORR-BREMSE SYSTEME FÜR NUTZ-FAHRZEUGE GMBH** [DE/DE]; Moosacher Str. 80, 80809 München (DE).

(72) Inventors: **ADLER, Tamas**; Festo utca 64., 2030 Erd (HU). **NEMETH, Huba**; Gyékényes u. 57 I/5, 1116 Budapest (HU).

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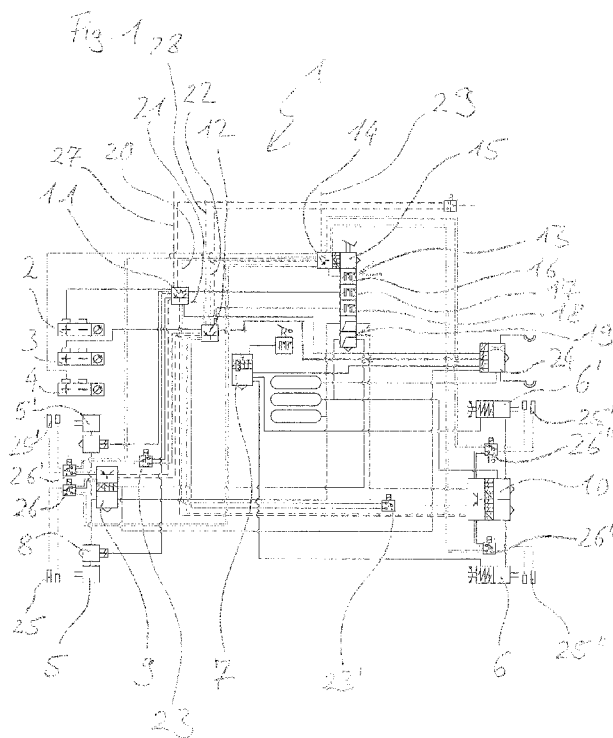
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(54) Title: REDUNDANT BRAKE SYSTEM FOR AN AUTONOMOUSLY DRIVEN VEHICLE



(57) Abstract: A redundant brake system (1) for an autonomously driven vehicle is provided. The redundant brake system (1) comprises an electro-pneumatic service brake system, wherein the redundant brake system (1) is provided with at least three control circuits for controlling the electro-pneumatic service brake system.

DESCRIPTION

5 Redundant brake system for an autonomously driven vehicle

The invention relates to a redundant brake system for an autonomously driven vehicle, in particular to a redundant brake system for an autonomously driven transport vehicle, as e.g. a truck and trailer combination.

10 The autonomous operation of transport vehicles is a new field of innovations. More sophisticated functions require special hardware infrastructure.

Until now, in particular, commercial vehicle systems require the presence and attention of the driver. However, prospectively, a driver will be less involved into a driving control task of the vehicle. Therefore, autonomous systems are going to take over more
15 significant driven functions which, however, requires increased reliability levels and consequently different types of system redundancies.

Nowadays, commercial vehicles use electro-pneumatic or by-wire brake systems in which an electronic part of a control is realized as a single circuit control. In case of malfunction of the control electronics, nevertheless, the driver is able to control the
20 pneumatic part of the brake system by foot because a two circuit pneumatic backup system is still available.

However, in case of highly automated vehicles in which the driver is not anymore in the control loop or, is even not available or present in the vehicle, the above brake system would be unsatisfactory since there is no means which would substitute the brake
25 control of the driver in case of malfunction of the single electronic control circuit.

Therefore, the object underlying the invention is to provide a redundant brake system which enhances reliability in case of an autonomous operation of a vehicle.

The object is achieved by a redundant brake system according to claim 1.
Advantageous further developments are included in the dependent claims.

According to an aspect of the invention, a redundant brake system for an autonomously driven vehicle comprises an electro-pneumatic service brake system, wherein the redundant brake system is provided with at least three control circuits for controlling the electro-pneumatic service brake system.

- 5 By providing at least three control circuits, a reliability against malfunction is enhanced since in case of a single failure, the vehicle can be operated further on in a safe manner by still having a redundant system.

In an advantageous implementation of the redundant brake system, the at least three control circuits are electrically supplied by at least three power sources.

- 10 The reliability of the redundant brake system is further enhanced since the redundant brake system still has a redundant configuration even when a quite probable failure of a battery occurs.

- In a further advantageous implementation of the redundant brake system, the redundant brake system comprises a front axle brake actuator and a rear axle brake actuator, a
15 front axle control valve for controlling the front axle brake actuator, a front axle pressure modulator for providing an appropriate front axle brake pressure to the front axle control valve, a rear axle pressure modulator for providing an appropriate rear axle brake pressure and for controlling the rear axle brake actuator, and at least a first control circuit comprising a first electronic brake control unit, a second control circuit comprising
20 a second electronic brake control unit, and a third control circuit comprising an intelligent foot brake module, wherein the intelligent foot brake module comprises a control unit, a pressure control and modulation unit for actuating an adjustment of the intelligent foot brake module according to a brake pedal position for pre-setting a brake force, brake pedal position sensors configured to respectively control provide a driver's
25 brake demand for the control units of the at least three control circuits, a pneumatic valve portion configured to pneumatically control the front axle pressure modulator and the rear axle pressure modulator, and wherein the redundant brake system is configured to control the front axle pressure modulator and the rear axle pressure modulator alternatively by the intelligent foot brake module in a pneumatic manner, by
30 the first electronic brake control unit, or by the second electronic brake control unit, wherein power supply switches configured to switch a power supply of the front axle

pressure modulator and of the rear axle pressure modulator between the first control circuit and the second control circuit are provided.

By this configuration, two control circuits electrically controlling the appropriate brake pressures of the front axle brake and of the rear axle break and one control circuit

5 pneumatically controlling the appropriate brake pressures of the front axle brake and of the rear axle break are provided. Therefore, due to a redundant provision of the electrically controlling control circuits and an additional provision of the pneumatically controlling control circuit functioning based on another physical principle, the reliability is further enhanced.

10 In a further advantageous implementation of the redundant brake system, it comprises a trailer control module configured to control a trailer brake force of a trailer brake system connected to the trailer control module, wherein the trailer brake force is configured to be controlled alternatively by the first electronic brake control unit, by the second electronic brake control unit, or by the intelligent foot brake module.

15 Due to this configuration, also the redundant brake system of the trailer can be controlled in a redundant manner, moreover, by providing different physical principles of the control circuits and, therefore, the reliability of the entire redundant brake system is enhanced.

In a further advantageous implementation of the redundant brake system, the redundant
20 brake system further comprises wheel-end sensors and signal switching devices, wherein the signal switching devices are configured to respectively switch a communication between the wheel-end sensors and a respective one of the rear axle pressure modulator and front axle pressure modulator, or between the wheel-end sensors and the intelligent foot brake module.

25 By the provision of the signal switching devices, in normal operation, the signals of the wheel-end sensors, e.g. wheel speed, wear, etc., can be processed in the pressure modulators for providing an appropriate brake pressure, and, in case of a failure of the first and second control circuit, wherein the pressure modulators do not work, the signals are used by the intelligent foot brake module. Therefore the signals of the
30 sensors can be processed in any condition of the redundant brake system.

In a further implementation of the redundant brake system, in case of manual operation of the intelligent foot brake module, the redundant brake system is configured to operate all of the at least three control circuits.

5 This configuration enables a manual operation of the vehicle while the safety standard is not deteriorated.

In a further implementation of the redundant brake system, the at least three control circuits are configured to be actuated via independent circuit-external communication lines.

10 Because of the actuation of the control circuits via independent circuit-external lines, e.g. a CAN bus, a failure of one of the control circuits does not prevent a transfer of the braking task to another one of the control circuits.

In a further implementation of the redundant brake system, the brake control units are pairwise interlinked with each other by interlink communication lines.

15 Due to pairwise interlinking the brake control units, a failure of one of the control units does not disturb a transfer of the braking task of another one of the control units.

In the following, the invention is elucidated by means of an embodiment referring to the attached drawing.

In particular,

20 Fig. 1 shows a brake system architecture of an embodiment of a redundant brake system according to the invention.

Fig. 1 shows a brake system architecture of an embodiment of a redundant brake system 1 according to the invention.

25 The redundant brake system 1 includes an electro-pneumatic service brake system, wherein the redundant brake system 1 is provided with three control circuits for controlling the electro-pneumatic service brake system. In particular, the redundant brake system 1 comprises a redundant Electro-Pneumatic Module (rEPM) comprising two electronic control circuits and an intelligent Foot Brake Module (iFBM) comprising a

pneumatic control circuit. In alternative embodiments, more than three control circuits can be provided.

The three control circuits are electrically supplied by at least three power sources. A first control circuit is supplied by a first battery 2, a second control circuit is supplied by a second battery 3, and a third control circuit is supplied by a third battery 4. In an alternative embodiment, having more than three control circuits, not each of the control circuits has to be supplied by an own battery but at total quantity of batteries has to be sufficient. Moreover, alternatively, other power supplies than a battery, e.g., generators, are possible.

10 In this embodiment, the redundant brake system 1 further comprises two front axle brake actuators 5, 5' and two rear axle brake actuators 6, 6'. The front axle brake actuators 5, 5' are respectively formed by a service brake chamber and the rear axle actuators 6, 6' are respectively formed by a spring brake combi cylinder, however, brake actuators of another type are possible. Further, in this embodiment, the redundant brake
15 system 1 is provided with an electro-pneumatic park brake system, provided with an electro-pneumatic park brake controller 7, which also uses the spring brake combi cylinder. In alternative embodiments, however, the electro-pneumatic park brake system can be omitted. Furthermore, the redundant brake system 1 comprises two front axle control valves 8, 8' for controlling the front axle brake actuators 5, 5', a front axle
20 pressure modulator 9 for providing an appropriate front axle brake pressure to the front axle control valves 8, 8', and a rear axle pressure modulator 10 for providing an appropriate rear axle brake pressure and for controlling the rear axle brake actuators 6, 6'. The quantity of these components in this embodiment is indicated for a vehicle, e.g. a tractor unit, which is provided with one front axle and one rear axle. In alternative
25 embodiments, the quantity of these components depends on the quantity and configuration of the axles.

Furthermore, the first control circuit comprises a first electronic brake control unit 11, the second control circuit comprises a second electronic brake control unit 12, and the third control circuit comprising a intelligent foot brake module 13.

30 The intelligent foot brake module 13 comprises a foot brake control unit 14 and a pressure control and modulation unit 15 configured to actuate an adjustment of the

intelligent foot brake module 13 corresponding to a brake pedal position for pre-setting a brake force. By the pressure control and modulation unit 15, the intelligent foot brake module 13 can be actuated similar to a pneumatic actuator included in the pressure control and modulation unit 15. The driven pressure by the pressure control and modulation unit 15 is proportional to a pedal stroke.

Further, the intelligent foot brake module 13 comprises brake pedal position sensors 16, 17, 18 configured to respectively provide a driver's brake demand for the control units 11, 12, 14 of the control circuits, and a pneumatic valve portion 19 configured to pneumatically control the front axle pressure modulator 9 and the rear axle pressure modulator 10.

The redundant brake system 1 is configured to control the front axle pressure modulator 9 and the rear axle pressure modulator 10 alternatively by the intelligent foot brake module 13 in a pneumatic manner, by the first electronic brake control unit 11 in an electronic manner, or by the second electronic brake control unit 12 in an electronic manner, wherein power supply switches 23, 23' configured to respectively switch a power supply of the front axle pressure modulator 9 and of the rear axle pressure modulator 10 between the first control circuit and the second control circuit are provided.

In alternative embodiments, the redundant brake system 1 can be configured in another manner and components provided in this embodiment can be omitted and other components can be included as appropriate.

Furthermore, the redundant brake system 1 comprises a trailer control module 24 configured to control a trailer brake force of a trailer brake system connected to the trailer control module 24, wherein, depending of a condition of the first control circuit, the trailer brake force is configured to be controlled alternatively by the first electronic brake control unit 11, by the second electronic brake control unit 12, or by the intelligent foot brake module 13. In an alternative embodiment, e.g. a single lorry without the option to attach a trailer, the trailer control module 24 is omitted.

Moreover, the redundant brake system 1 comprises wheel-end sensors 25, 25', 25'', 25''', and signal switching devices 26, 26', 26'', 26'''. The signal switching devices 26,

26', 26'', 26''' are configured to switch a communication between the wheel-end sensors 25, 25', 25'', 25''' and a respective one of the rear axle pressure modulator 9 and front axle pressure modulator 10, or between the wheel-end sensors 25, 25', 25'', 25''' and the intelligent foot brake module 13. During normal operation, the signal switching devices 26, 26', 26'', 26''' provide a communication between the signal switching devices 26, 26', 26'', 26''' and the respective one of the rear axle pressure modulator 9 and front axle pressure modulator 10, however, in case of malfunction of the first and second control circuit, the signal switching devices 26, 26', 26'', 26''' provide a communication between the wheel-end sensors 25, 25', 25'', 25''' and the intelligent foot brake module 13.

The three control circuits are configured to be actuated via independent circuit-external communication lines 27, 28, 29. In an alternative embodiment, the control circuits can be actuated via communication lines included in the control circuits. The brake control units 11, 12, 14 are pairwise interlinked with each other by interlink communication lines 20, 21, 22. In an alternative embodiment, the brake control units can also be serially interlinked by, e.g., a bus system.

In use, in normal operation without any malfunction of anyone of the control circuits, the redundant brake system 1 operates by using the first control circuit including the first brake control unit 11 which controls the two front axle control valves 8, 8', and via a specific switching position of the power supply switches 23, 23', the front axle pressure modulator 9 and rear axle pressure modulator 10. Furthermore, the brake system of the trailer is controlled via the trailer control module 24.

In case of a failure of the first control circuit, the second circuit of the redundant electro-pneumatic module continues the control of the redundant brake system 1. Thereby, via a specific switching position of the power supply switches 23, 23', merely the front axle pressure modulator 9 and rear axle pressure modulator 10 are controlled.

In case of a malfunction of the redundant electro-pneumatic module, i.e. of the first control circuit and of the second control circuit including their batteries 2, 3, 4, the intelligent foot brake module, i.e. the third control circuit, takes over the task of controlling the redundant brake system 1.

Then, in case of braking, the driven pressure of the pressure modulator unit 15 of the intelligent foot brake module 13 generates an artificial pedal stroke. Further operation is similar to a conventional foot brake module. The driven pressure by the intelligent foot brake module 13 is actuating backup ports of the pressure modulators 9, 10. Because,
5 due to the malfunction of the first and the second control circuit, the pressure modulators 9, 10 are in an unpowered state, the pressure backup ports of the pressure modulators 9, 10 are connected to the pneumatic output of the intelligent foot brake module 13 and, therefore, the intelligent foot brake module 13 can actuate the brake actuators 5, 5' via the pressure modulators 9, 10.

10 Although the present invention has been described with reference to specific features and embodiments thereof, it is evident that various modifications and combinations can be made thereto without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. The specification and drawings are, accordingly, to be regarded simply as an illustration of the invention as defined by the appended claims, and are contemplated to cover any
15 and all modifications, variations combinations or equivalents that fall within the scope of the present invention.

REFERENCE SIGN LIST

	1	redundant brake system
	2	first battery
5	3	second battery
	4	third battery
	5, 5'	front axle brake actuator
	6, 6'	rear axle brake actuator
	7	electro-pneumatic park brake controller
10	8, 8'	front axle control valve
	9	front axle pressure modulator
	10	rear axle pressure modulator
	11	first electronic brake control unit
	12	second electronic brake control unit
15	13	intelligent foot brake module
	14	foot brake control unit
	15	pressure control and modulation unit
	16, 17, 18	control outputs
	19	pneumatic valve portion
20	20, 21, 22	interlink communication lines
	23, 23'	power supply switch
	24	trailer control module
	25, 25', 25", 25'''	wheel-end sensors
	26, 26', 26", 26'''	signal switching device
25	27, 28, 29	communication lines

CLAIMS

1. A redundant brake system (1) for an autonomously driven vehicle, comprising
5 an electro-pneumatic service brake system, wherein
the redundant brake system (1) is provided with at least three control circuits
configured to control the electro-pneumatic service brake system.
2. The redundant brake system (1) of claim 1, wherein
10 the at least three control circuits are electrically supplied by at least three power
sources.
3. The redundant brake system (1) of claim 1 or 2, wherein
the redundant brake system (1) comprises
15 a front axle brake actuator (5, 5') and a rear axle brake actuator (6, 6'),
a front axle control valve (8, 8') configured to control the front axle brake actuator (6,
6'),
a front axle pressure modulator (9) configured to provide an appropriate front axle
brake pressure to the front axle control valve (8, 8'),
20 a rear axle pressure modulator (10) configured to provide an appropriate rear axle
brake pressure and to control the rear axle brake actuator (6, 6'), and at least
a first control circuit comprising a first electronic brake control unit (11),
a second control circuit comprising a second electronic brake control unit (12), and
a third control circuit comprising an intelligent foot brake module (13),
25 wherein
the intelligent foot brake module (13) comprises
a control unit (14),

a pressure control and modulation unit (15) configured to actuate an adjustment of the intelligent foot brake module (13) according to a brake pedal position for pre-setting a brake force,

5 brake pedal position sensors (16, 17, 18) configured to respectively provide a driver's brake demand for the control units (11, 12, 14) of the at least three control circuits,

a pneumatic valve portion (19) configured to pneumatically control the front axle pressure modulator (9) and the rear axle pressure modulator (10), and

10 wherein the redundant brake system (1) is configured to control the front axle pressure modulator (9) and the rear axle pressure modulator (10) alternatively by the intelligent foot brake module (13) in a pneumatic manner, or by the first electronic brake control unit (11) in an electronic manner, or by the second electronic brake control unit (12) in an electronic manner, wherein power supply switches (23, 23') configured to respectively switch a power supply of
15 the front axle pressure modulator (9) and of the rear axle pressure modulator (10) between the first control circuit and the second control circuit are provided.

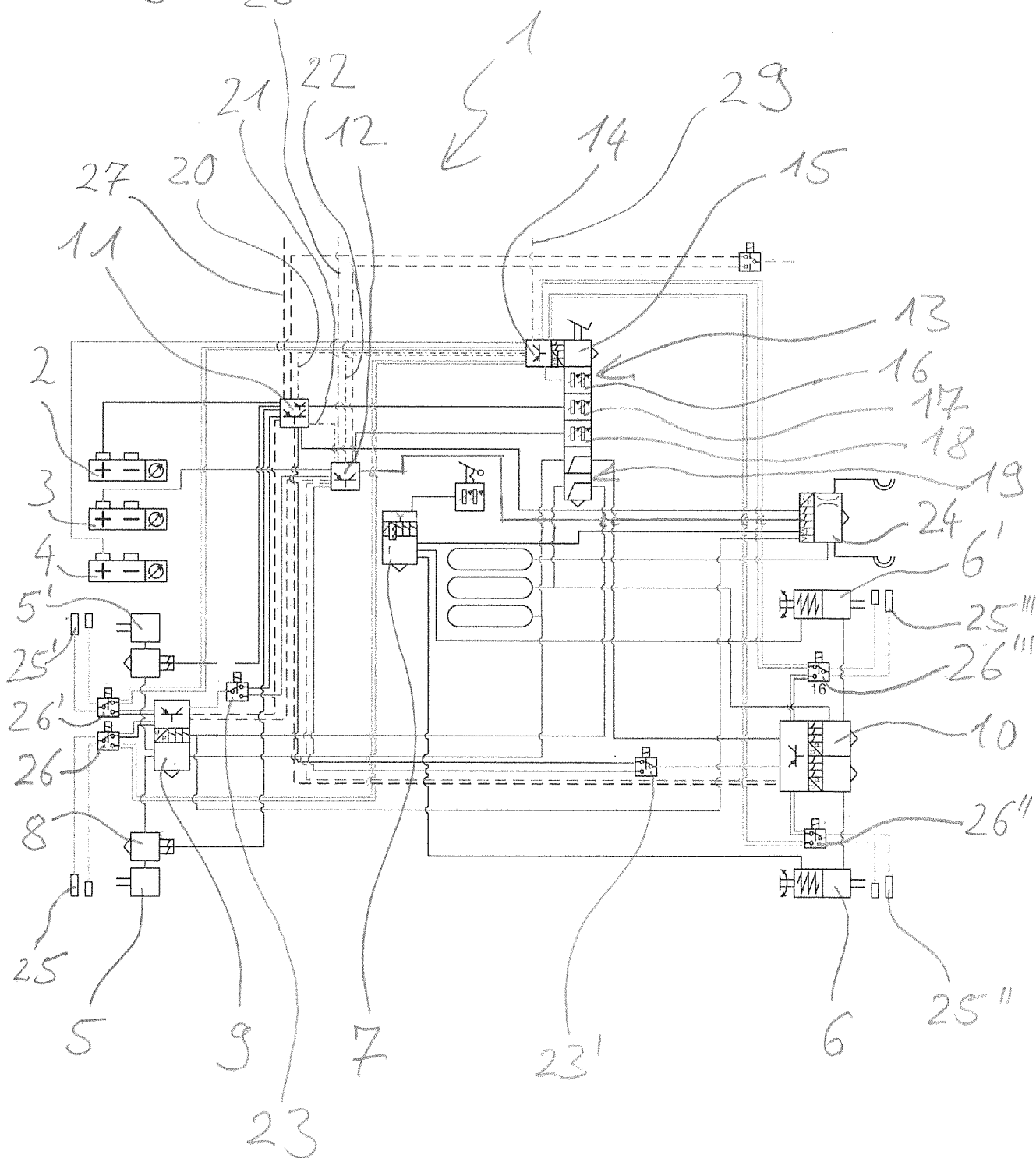
4. The redundant brake system (1) of claim 3, further comprising a trailer control module (24) configured to control a trailer brake force of a trailer
20 brake system connected to the trailer control module (14), wherein the trailer brake force is configured to be controlled alternatively by the first electronic brake control unit (11), by the second electronic brake control unit (12), or by the intelligent foot brake module (13).

25 5. The redundant brake system (1) of claim 3 or 4, further comprising wheel-end sensors (25, 25', 25'', 25'''), and signal switching devices (26, 26'), wherein the signal switching devices (26, 26') are configured to respectively switch
30 a communication between the wheel-end sensors (25, 25', 25'', 25''') and a respective one of the front axle pressure modulator (9) and the rear axle pressure modulator (10), or

between the wheel-end sensors (25, 25', 25'', 25''') and the intelligent foot brake module (13).

6. The redundant brake system (1) of anyone of the preceding claims, wherein
5 in case of manual operation of the intelligent foot brake module (13),
the redundant brake system (1) is configured to operate all of the at least three
control circuits.
7. The redundant brake system (1) of anyone of the preceding claims, wherein
10 the at least three control circuits are configured to be actuated via independent
circuit-external communication lines (27, 28, 29).
8. The redundant brake system (1) of anyone of the preceding claims, wherein
the brake control units (11, 12, 14) are pairwise interlinked with each other by
15 interlink communication lines (20, 21, 22).

Fig. 1 28



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
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ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
B60T

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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A	page 8, line 13 - page 21, line 28; figure 1	3-5,8
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A	paragraphs [0028] - [0040]; figures 1-3	2-8
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A	WO 2009/152982 A2 (KNORR BREMSE SYSTEME [DE]; HERGES MICHAEL [DE]; ROETHER FRIEDBERT [DE]) 23 December 2009 (2009-12-23)	1-8
	page 4, line 19 - page 13, line 30; figures 1-3	



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Raffaelli, Leonardo

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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