

N F P A

Fluid Power VEHICLE Challenge



NFPA
Education and
Technology
Foundation



SUNY POLYTECHNIC
INSTITUTE

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The Team



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WFP Member
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Pneumatic Design Lead



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Electrical Design Lead



Robert Dawson
WFP Member
Pneumatic Design



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Design and Build



Last Years Circuit



- Pros
 - Simple
 - Reliable
- Cons
 - Electrically Inefficient
 - No Needle Valve Drain for Accumulator

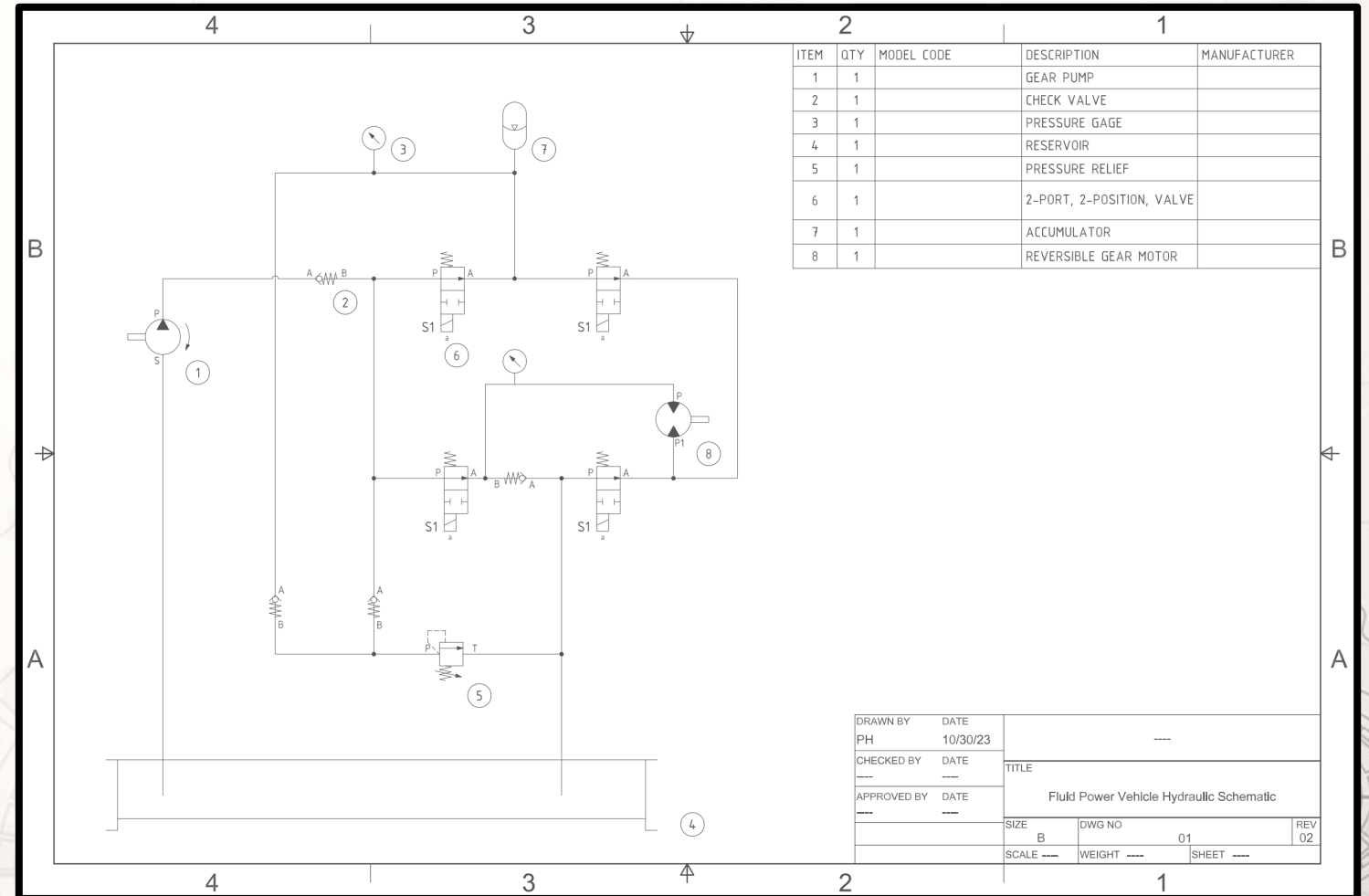


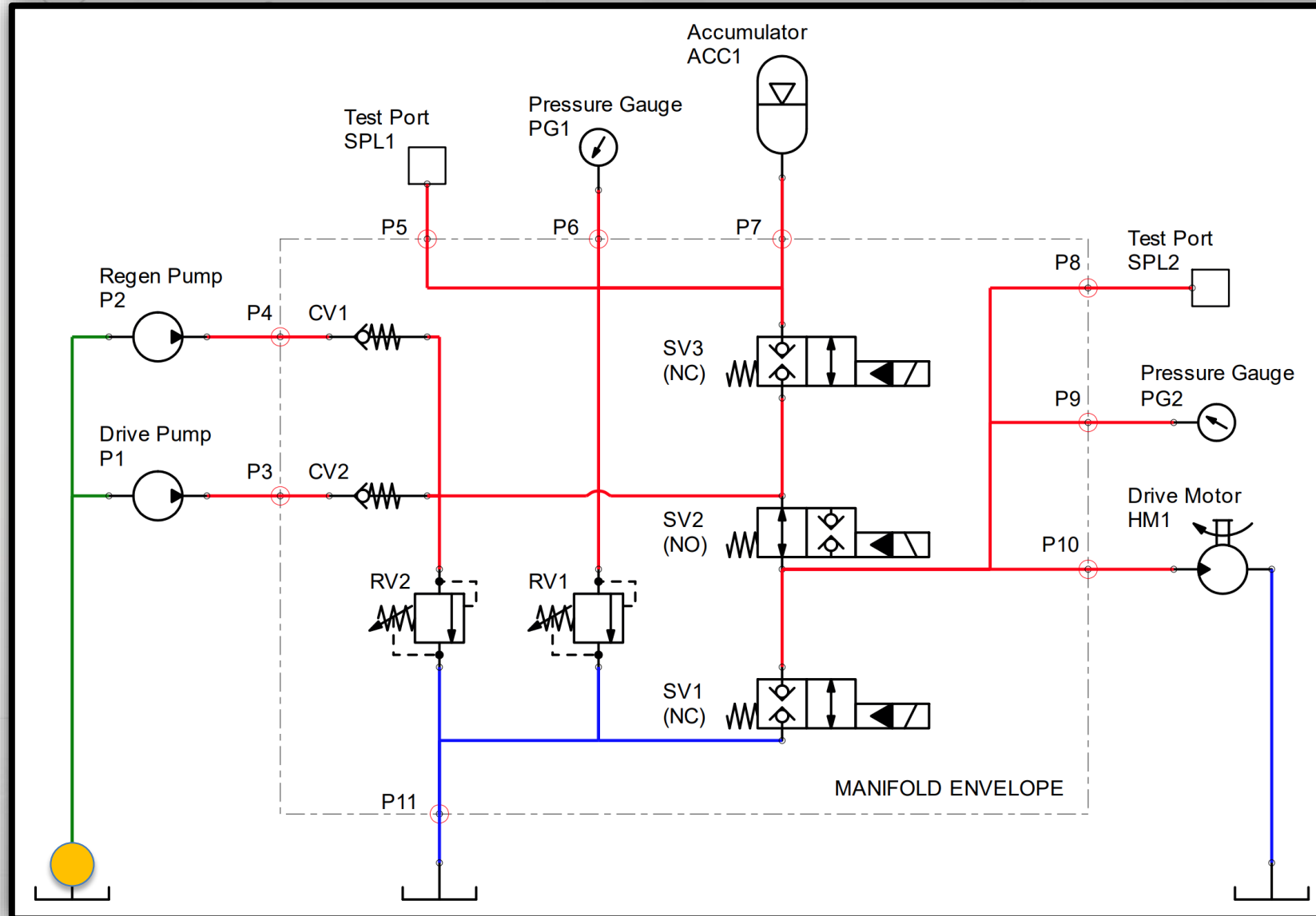
Fig 1: 2023-2024 Hydraulic Circuit

The logo for the NFPA Fluid Power Vehicle Challenge. It features the NFPA logo (a blue square with a white flame and the letters NFPA) on the left. To its right, the text "Fluid Power" is in large, bold, black letters. Below "Fluid Power", the word "VEHICLE" is in green, all-caps, sans-serif font. At the bottom, the word "Challenge" is in a large, stylized, orange cursive font with a black outline.

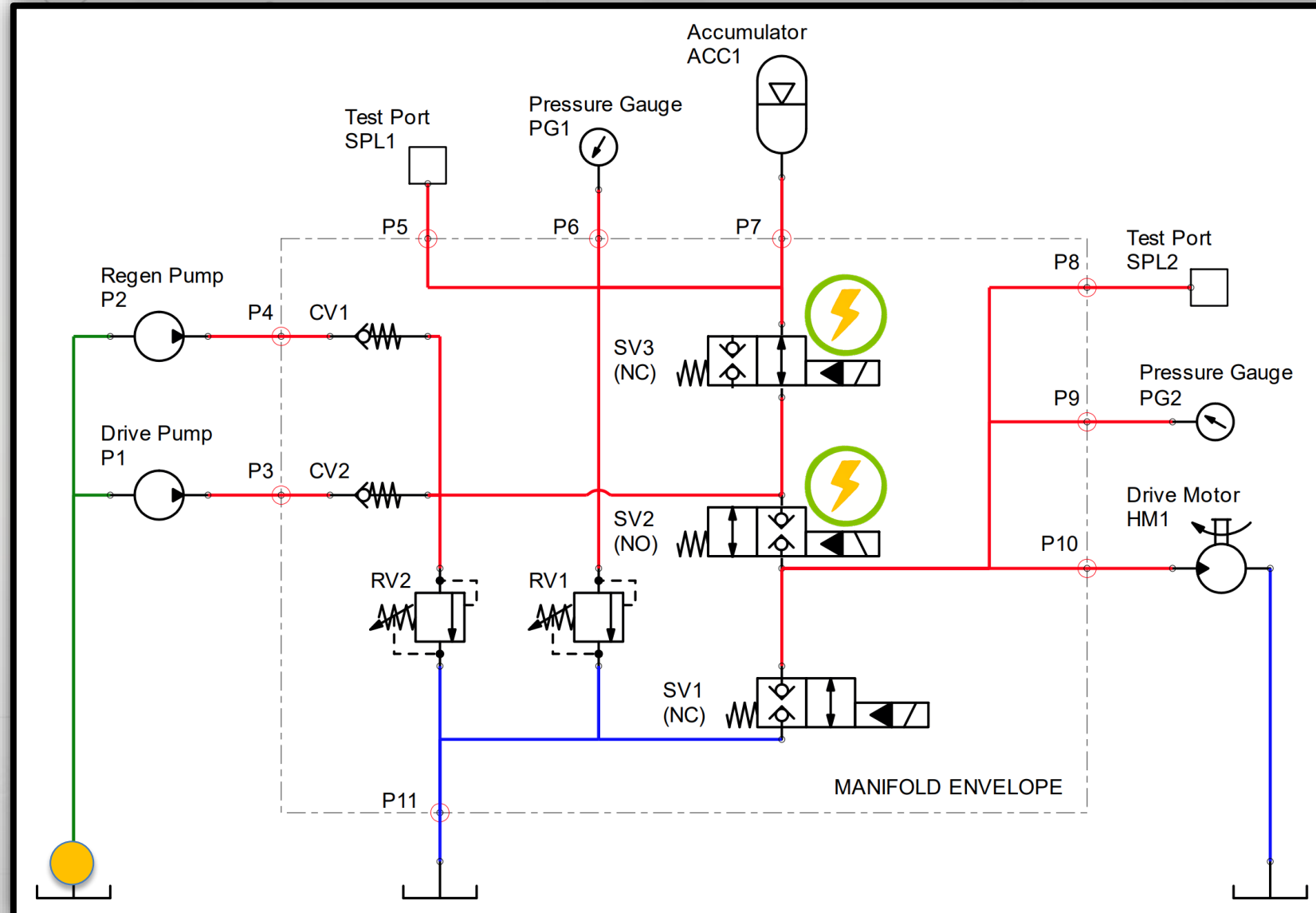
-
- The diagram illustrates the SUNY Poly FPVC manifold system. It features a central manifold envelope with three solenoid valves: SV1 (NC), SV2 (NO), and SV3 (NC). Two check valves, CV1 and CV2, and two pressure-reducing valves, RV1 and RV2, are also part of the manifold. The system is powered by a Drive Pump P1 and a Regen Pump P2. An Accumulator ACC1 is connected to the manifold. Test ports SPL1 and SPL2 are located at P5 and P8 respectively. Pressure gauges PG1 and PG2 are connected at P6 and P9. A Drive Motor HM1 is connected to the manifold at P10. The manifold is connected to a common ground line at the bottom.

5

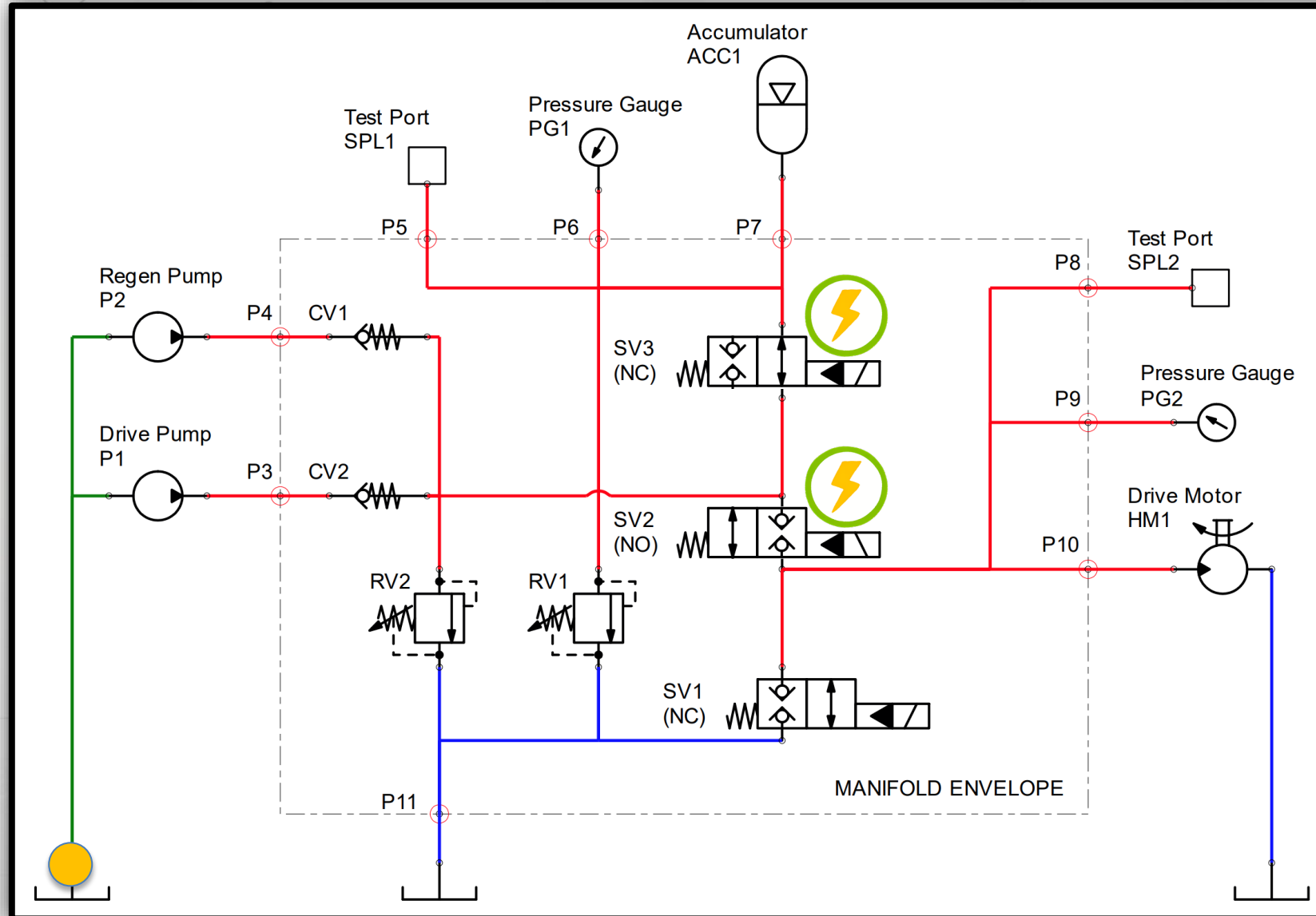
Drive Mode



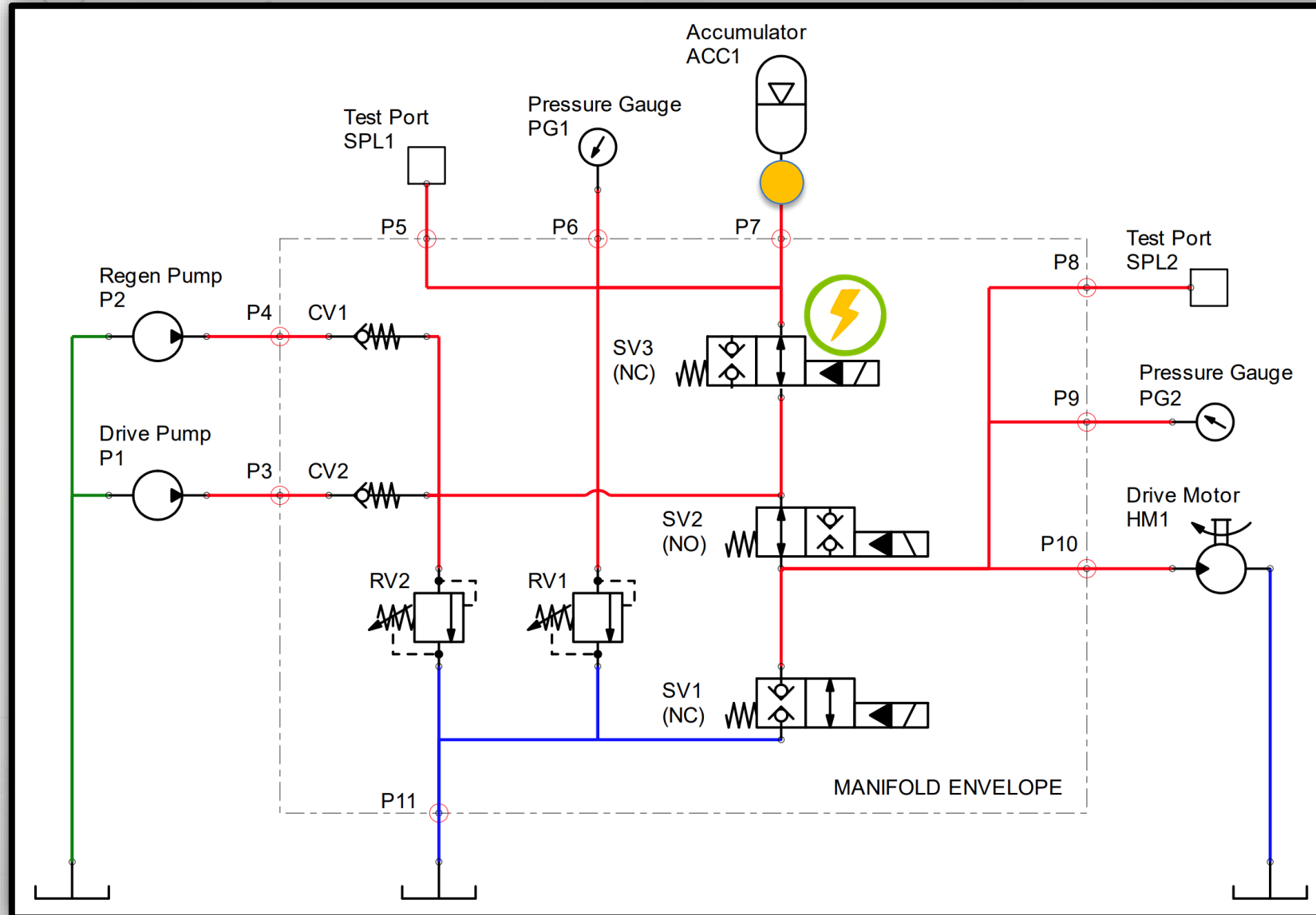
Charge Mode



Regen Mode



Discharge Mode



Reservoir Design



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- Split "Saddlebag" Design
 - Mounted on the rear of the vehicle
 - Fluid and air connections located in the rear



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Reservoir Fabrication



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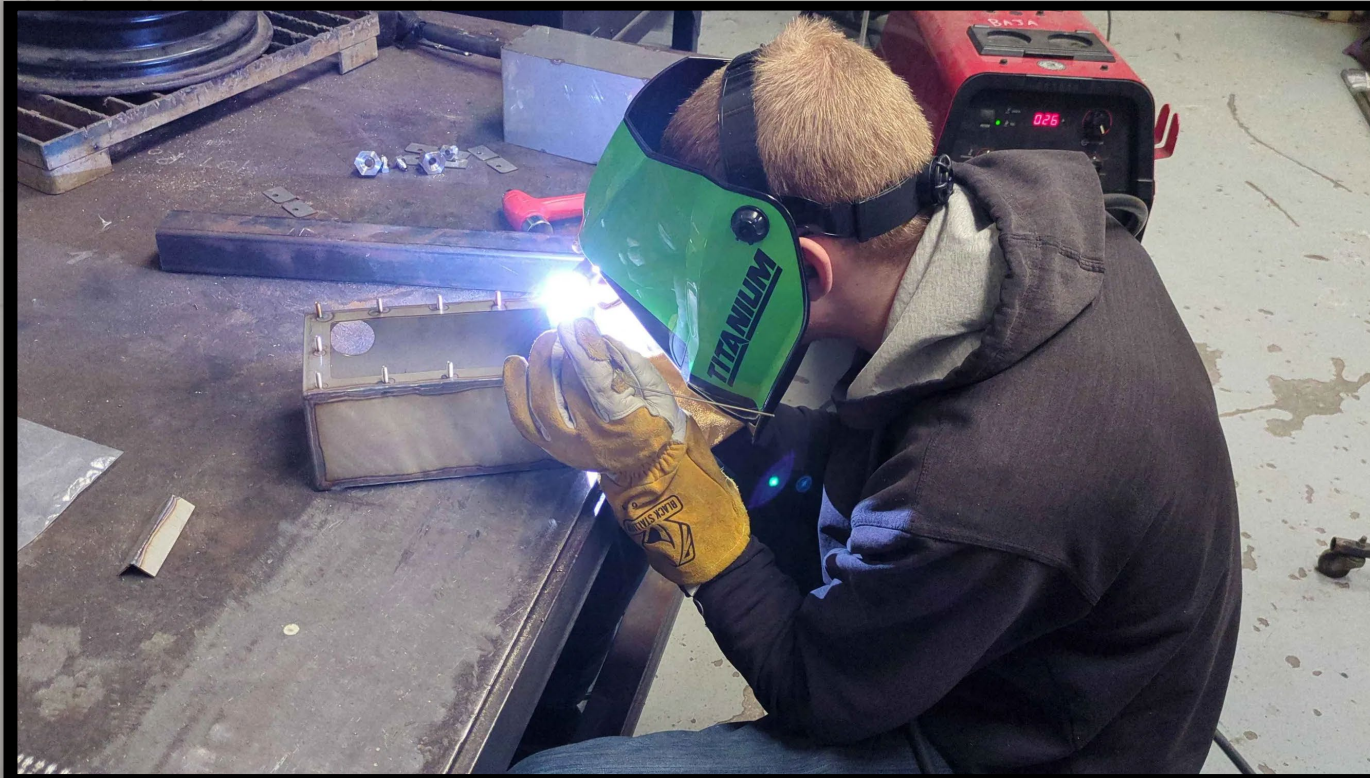


Fig. 4: Tig Welding Reservoir

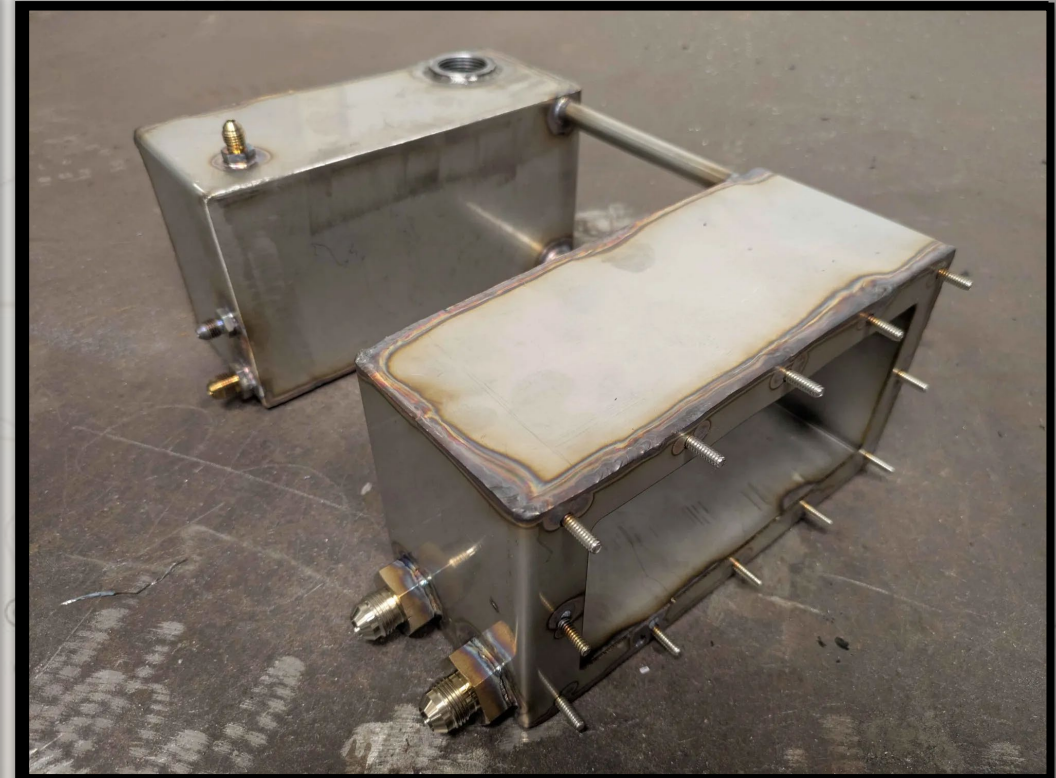


Fig. 5: Unpainted Hydraulic Reservoir

Hydraulic Components



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Hydraulic components
are used to control the
flow of fluid in a system.
They can be used to
actuate cylinders, pumps,
and other hydraulic
components.



Fig. 7: Hydac Bladder Accumulator



Fig. 8: Hydraulic Hoses from Local Supplier

Hydraulic Assembly



Optimized Hydraulic Assembly for Efficiency in Drive and Discharge Mode



Fig. 9: Pedal Gearbox and Hydraulic Pump

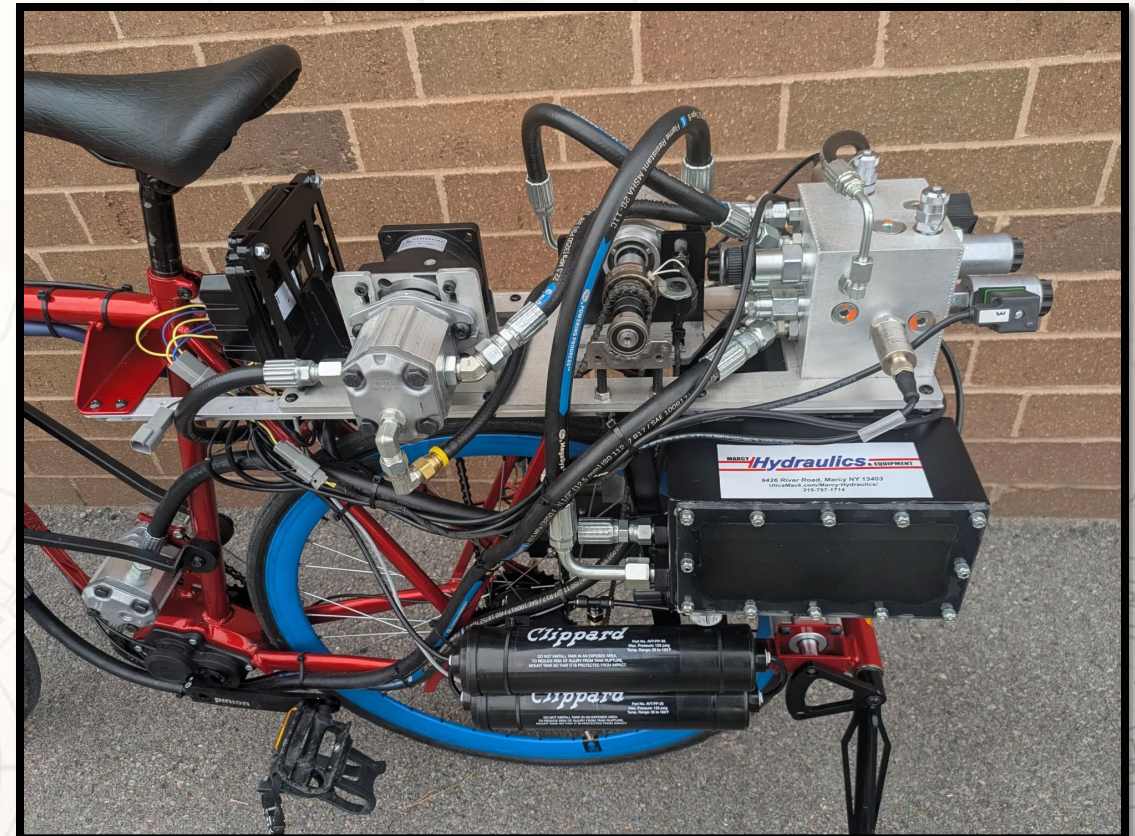


Fig. 10: Back Rack Assembled

Regen Pump with Clutch



Fig. 11: Electro-Magnetic Clutch



Fig. 12: Clutch Installed on Regen Pump

Hydraulic Calculations



Table 1: Effects of Pedal Gearbox on Fluid Circuit

Pump GPM and psi output based on pedal gearbox

200W Sustained pedaling

Gear	Pump GPM	Pump PSI	Accumulator Pressure (PSI)	Flow Rate (GPM)	Pressure Drop (PSI)	Pressure Drop (PSI)	Pressure Drop (PSI)	Pressure Drop (PSI)
1	0.3172	55	360	5.25	288.75	68.57	0.40	2000
2	0.3172	50	360	6.60	330.00	54.55	0.45	1700
3	0.3172	50	360	8.05	402.50	44.72	0.55	1300
4	0.3172	45	360	10.20	459.00	35.29	0.63	1000
5	0.3172	40	360	12.50	500.00	28.80	0.69	750
6	0.3172	40	360	15.65	626.00	23.00	0.86	500

Table 2: Effects of Rear Hub Gearbox on Wheel Speed and Torque

Motor and wheel torque output based on accumulator parameters

Motor Torque (Nm)	Motor Speed (RPM)	Motor Pressure (PSI)	Motor Flow (GPM)	Motor Torque (Nm)	Motor Speed (RPM)	Motor Pressure (PSI)	Motor Flow (GPM)	Motor Torque (Nm)	Motor Speed (RPM)	Motor Pressure (PSI)	Motor Flow (GPM)
0.2502	3000	500	28	1	9.00	1232.5	119.5	49.1	1075.7	441.9	191.6
0.2502	3000	500	28	2	6.62	1232.5	119.5	49.1	791.0	325.0	191.6
0.2502	3000	500	28	3	5.88	1232.5	119.5	49.1	703.1	288.8	191.6
0.2502	3000	500	28	4	4.29	1232.5	119.5	49.1	512.2	210.4	191.6
0.2502	3000	500	28	5	3.46	1232.5	119.5	49.1	413.7	170.0	191.6

Frame Design

- Accumulator Relocation
 - Frame Extension
- New Reservoir Design
- Gearboxes
- Addition of Training Wheels



Fig 13:
Last Year's Vehicle
2023-2024



Fig 14:
This Year's Vehicle
2024-2025

Frame and Hub



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Fig. 15: Purchased Bike Frame

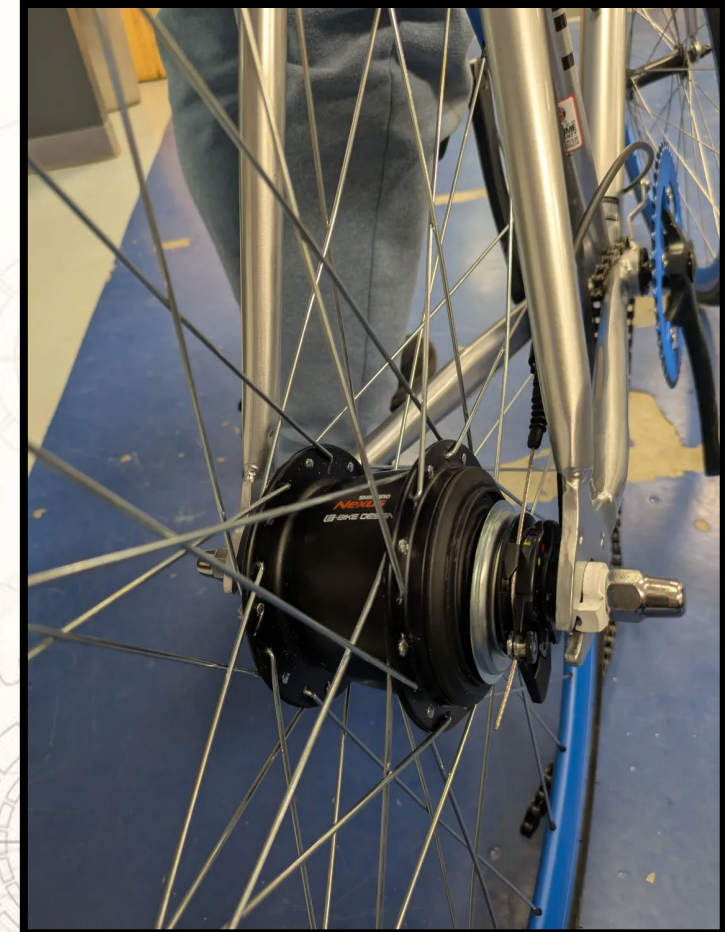


Fig. 16: Rear Hub Gearbox

Early Frame Modification



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Fig. 17: Frame Accommodations for Accumulator and Pedal Gearbox



Fig. 18: Custom Lower Member

Component Mounts



Fig. 19: Hydraulic Motor Mount Fabrication



Fig. 20: PLC Mount (left), Hydraulic Reservoir, Regen Pump Mount

Painting



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Fig. 21: Completed Frame



Fig. 22: Regen Sprocket Mounting

Final Assembly



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Fig. 23 Complete Vehicle Before Paint



Fig. 24: Team Inspecting Vehicle After First Ride

Pneumatics



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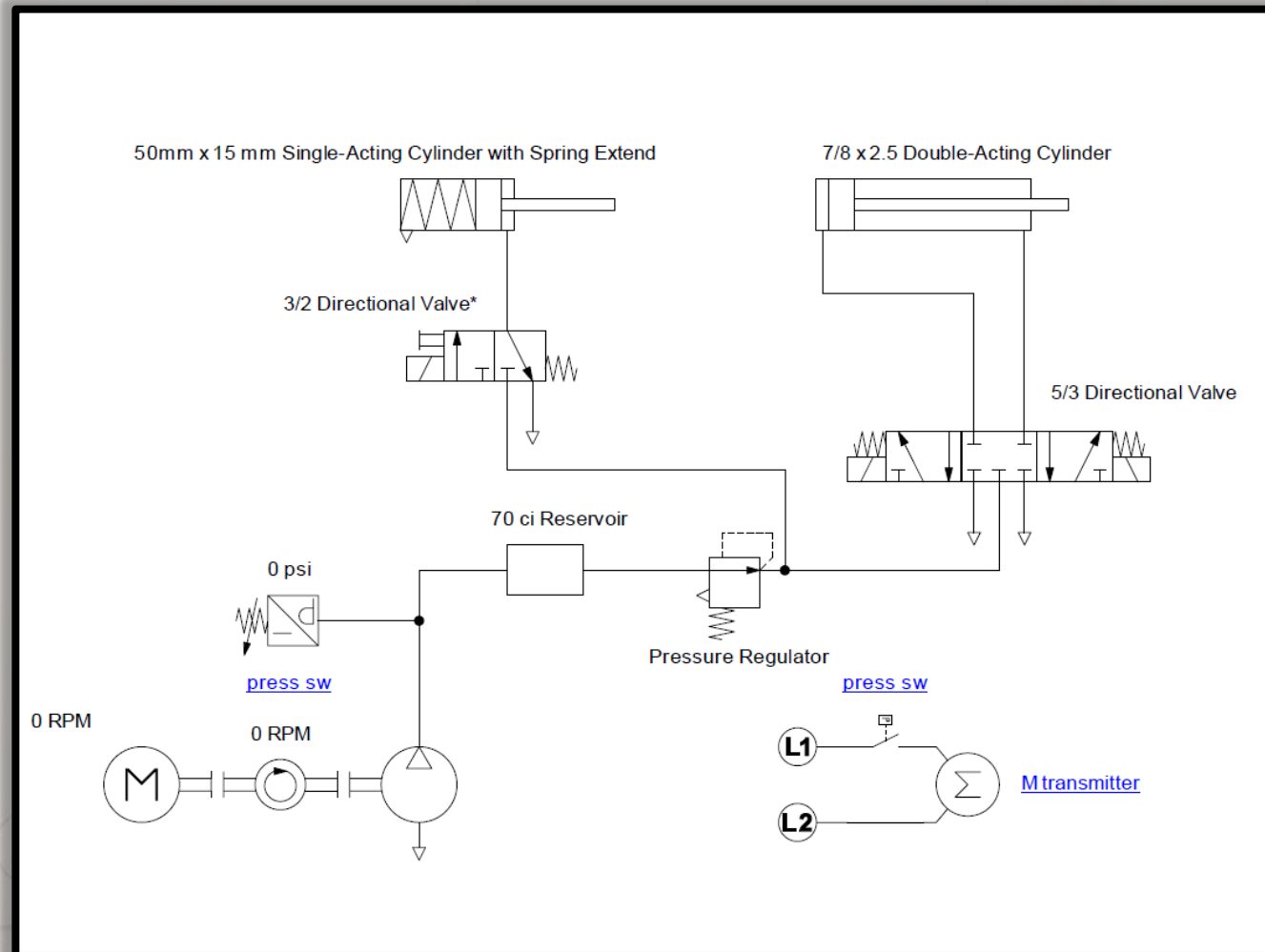


Fig. 25: Pneumatic Circuit and Compressor Power Circuit

Pneumatic Components



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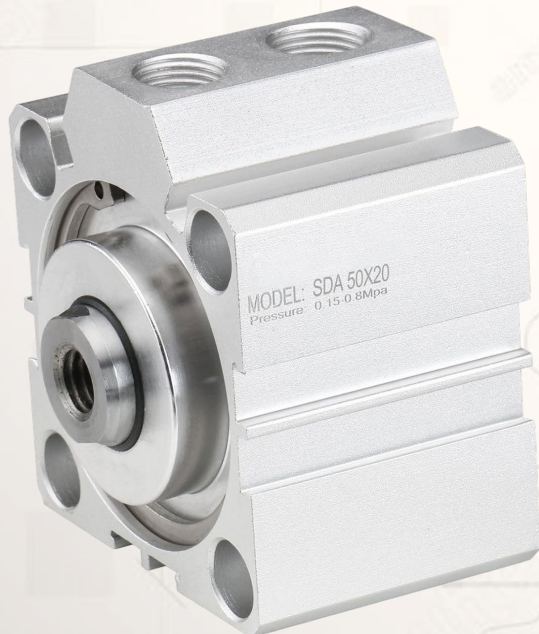


Fig. 27: 50mmx15mm SA Spring Extend Cylinder



Fig. 28: 3/2 and 5/3 Pneumatic Solenoids on Manifold

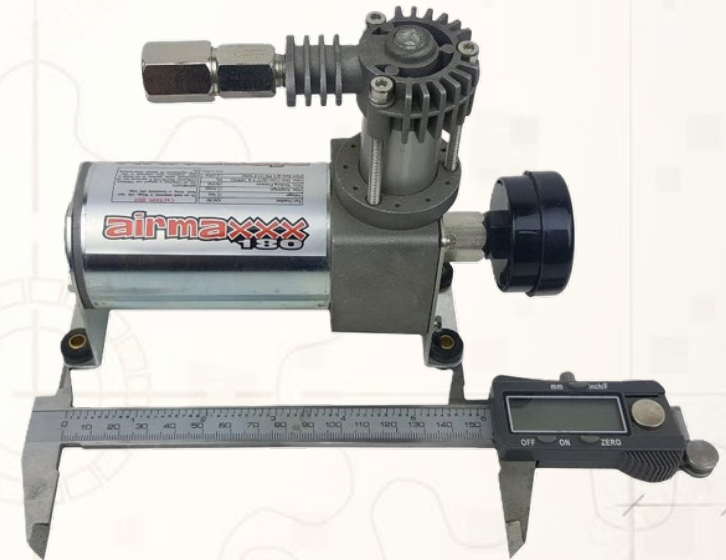


Fig. 29: 1.2 CFM Compressor



Fig. 30: Bimba 0625-DXP

Training Wheels



Fig. 31: Training Wheels CAD Model



Fig. 32: Training Wheels During Fabrication

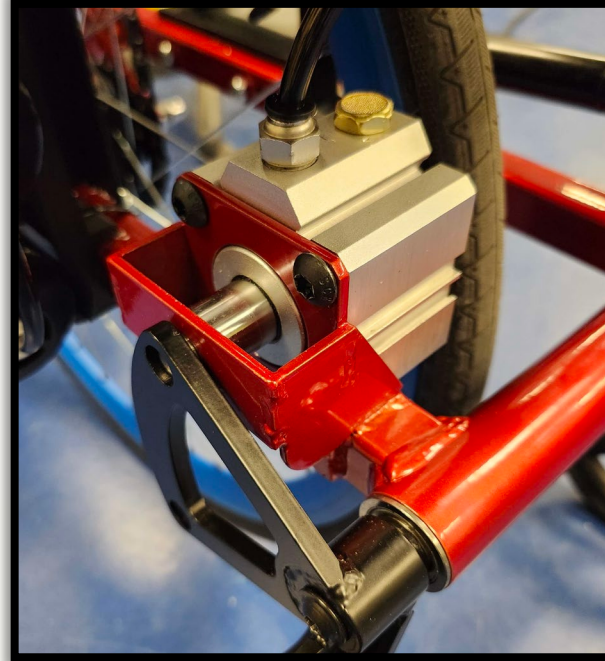


Fig. 33: Pin Locking Cylinder



Fig. 34: Completed Training Wheels



Electrical Components

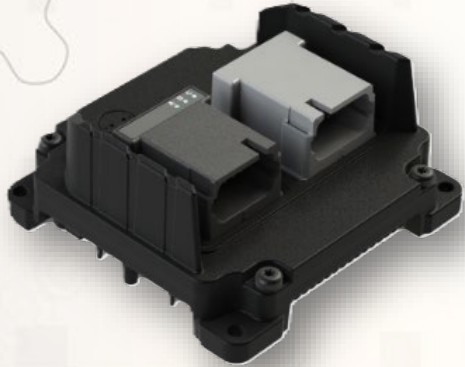


Fig. 35: uControl MC2-18-6 PLC



Fig. 36: Talentcell 12V/24V Battery



Fig. 37: PowerView 500 Screen



Fig. 38: Balluff Digital Pressure Sensor



Fig. 39: Sun Hydraulics Solenoid

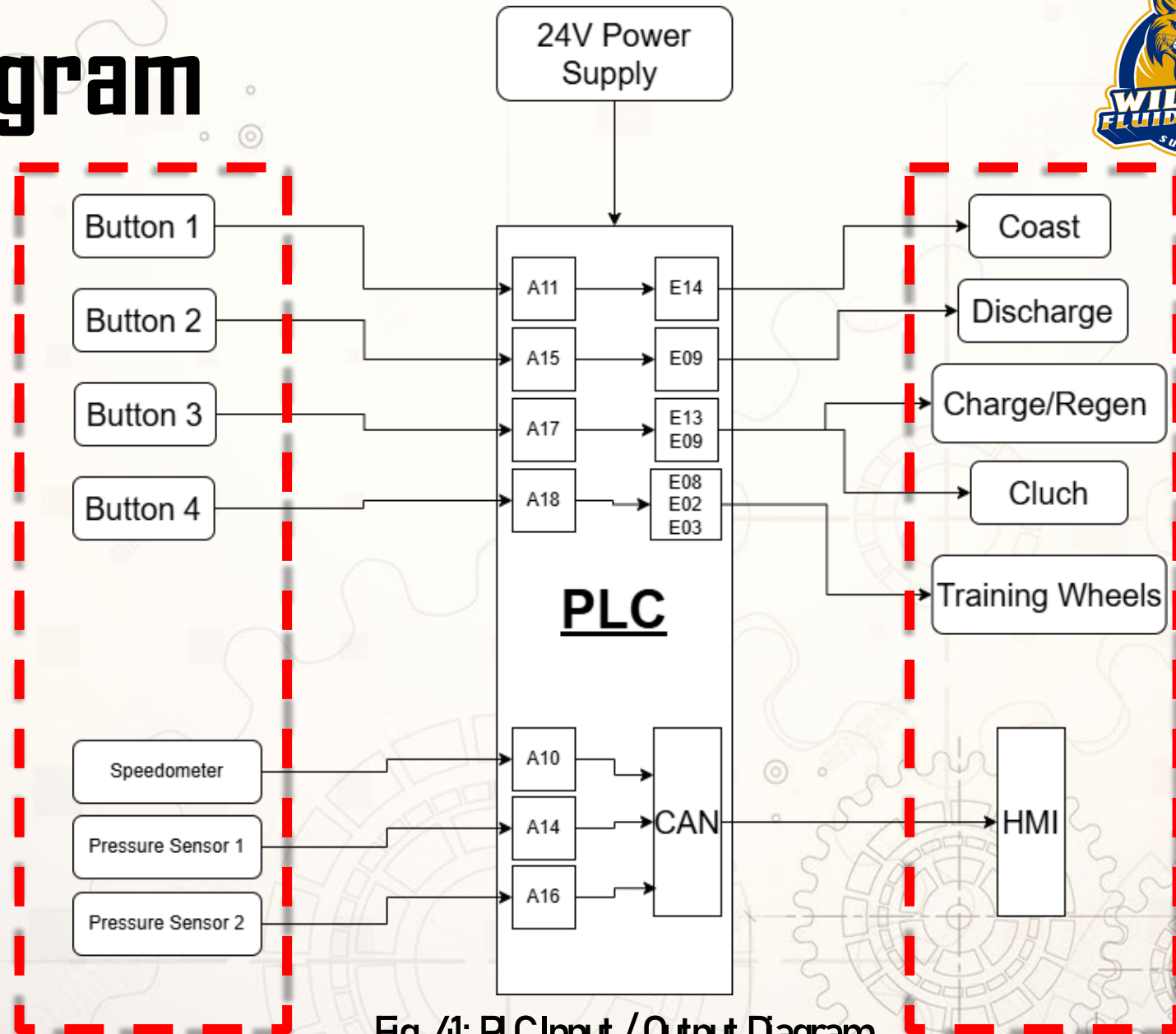


Fig. 40: MB Inductive Hall Effect Sensor

PLC Diagram



Input



Output

Fig. 41: PLC Input / Output Diagram

Screen



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Fig. 42 HM Home Screen

Data logging

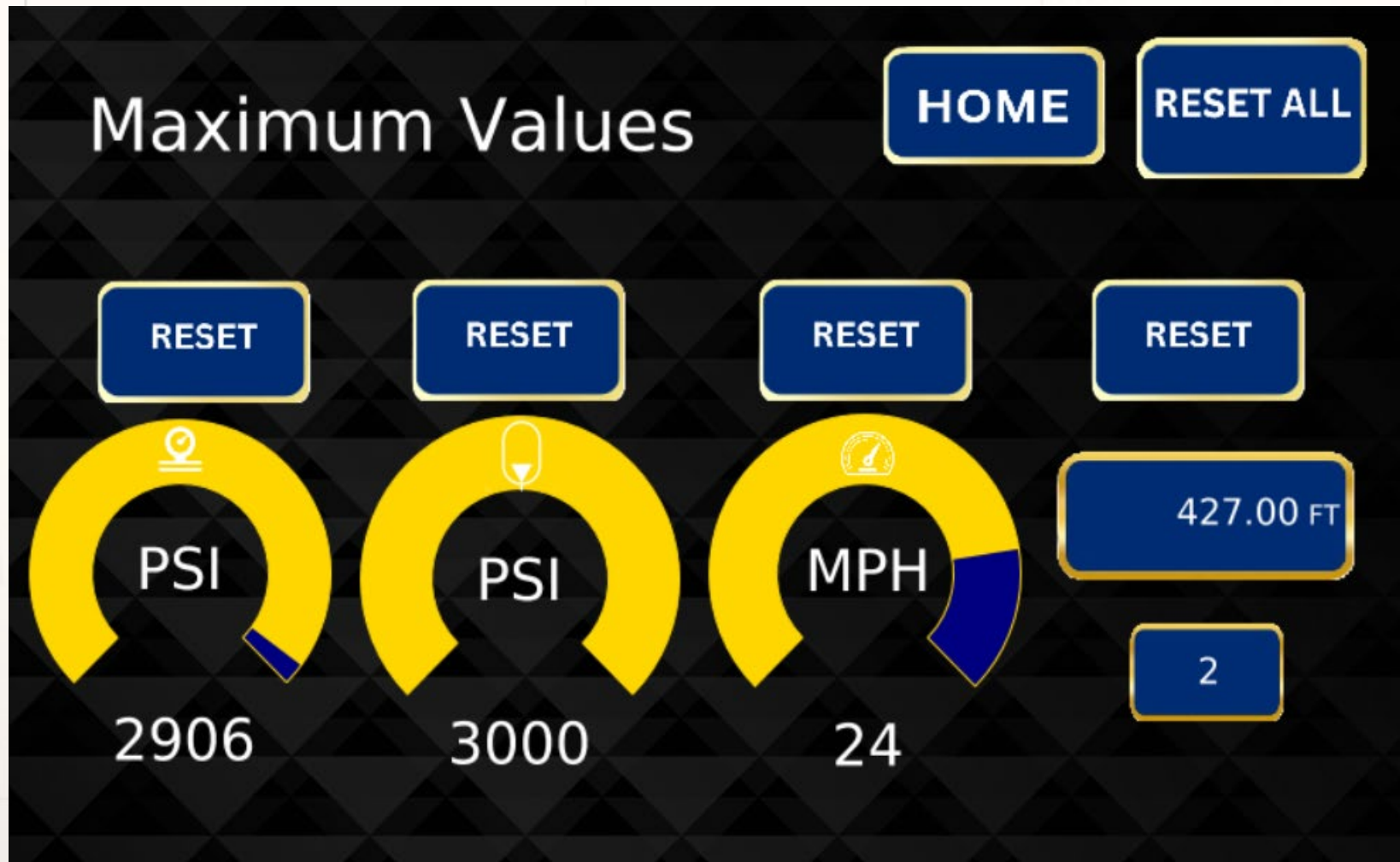


Fig. 43: HM Data Screen

Testing



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Fig. 44: Initial Circuit Function Test

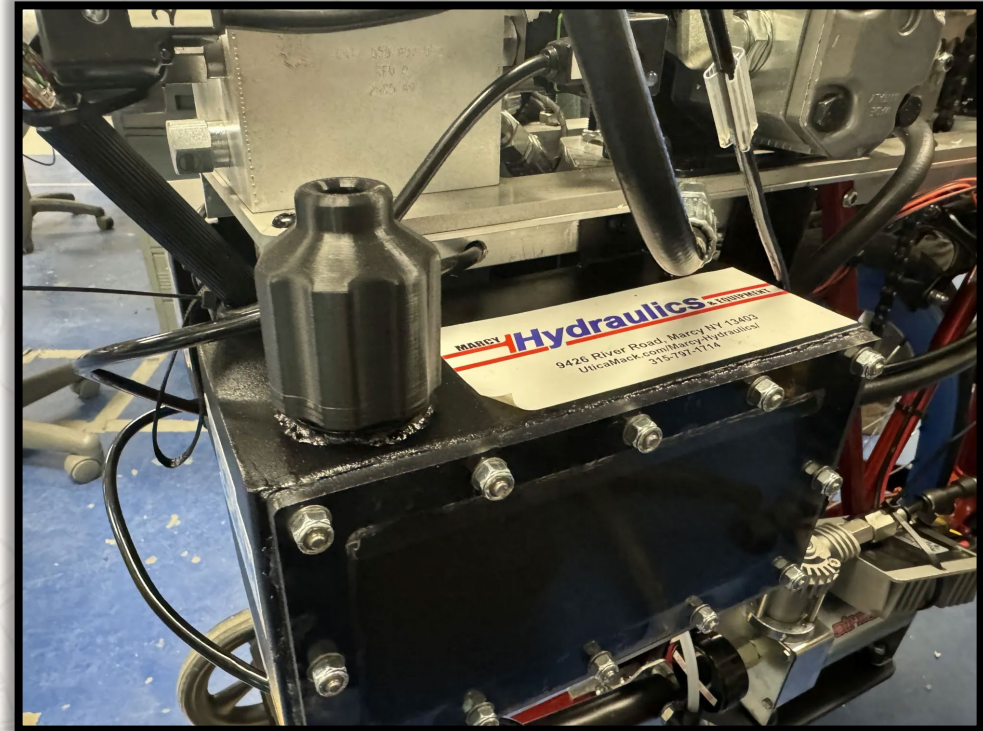


Fig. 45: Reservoir Vented Cap Shroud

Field Testing



In theory, there is no difference between theory and practice. In practice, *there is* –Richard P. Feynman



Fig. 46: Henry Riding Bke



Fig. 47: Collecting Efficiency Data

Testing



Table 3: Efficiency Test Data at 600 psi Pre-charge

8 · π · «Ǧf Đš · € · Eš.: [Weight x Cf (.005) x Dis. (Ft)]	¼ _s · π, Đπ [PSI]	M ₁ Đš 8 · π · «Ǧ M ₂ Eš.: [Avg. PSI x in ³ of useable oil /12]	Eff.(%) [Uneven parking lot]
659	741	5,949	11.07
1,099	847	9,278	11.94
1,428	955	12,006	11.90

- 1 ½ Weeks of testing
- Reduced the sprocket size on the motor to from a 15t to a 12t
- 600 psi was chosen as an arbitrary starting value
- Precharge Adjustment: 600psi *adjusted to* → 900 psi
- We found the sweet spot to be in the range of 750–900 psi
- Confirmed Via Real World Testing
- Sprint Precharge: 900 psi
- Efficiency Precharge: 750 psi

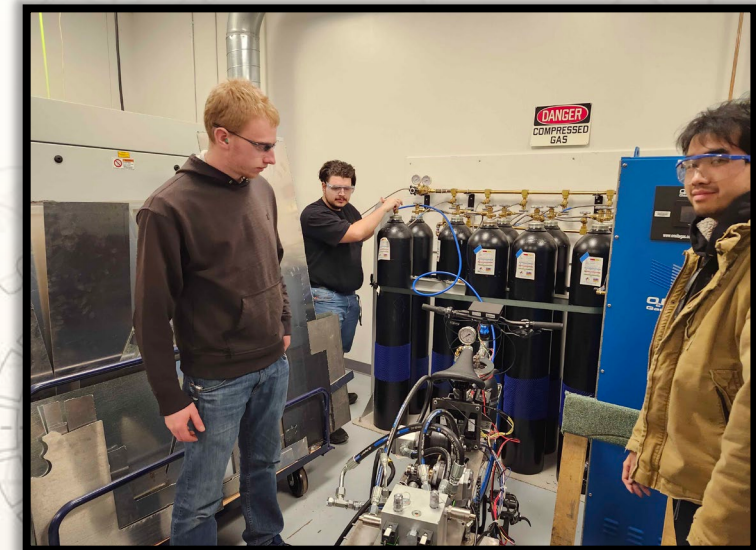


Fig. 48: Adjusting Accumulator Pre-charge 31



Lessons Learned

Lessons Learned

Expect the unexpected

- We learned to start a plan B *before plan A has had a chance to fail.*
- Lost shipments, Prolonged delays
- Component failures
- Increased frame rigidity
- Redesigned clutch shaft
- Swapped electric solenoid for pneumatic locking pin

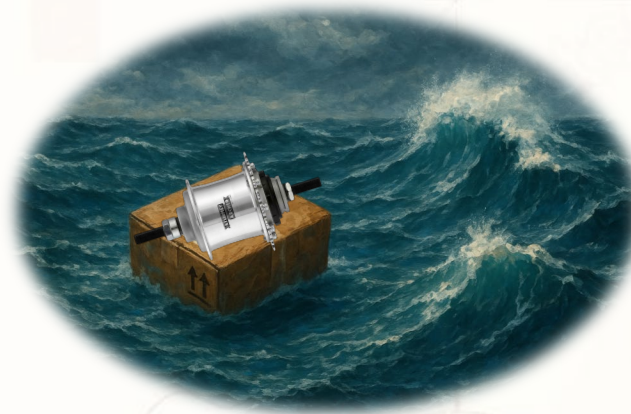


Fig. 49: Lost Sturmey-Archer Hub Gearbox

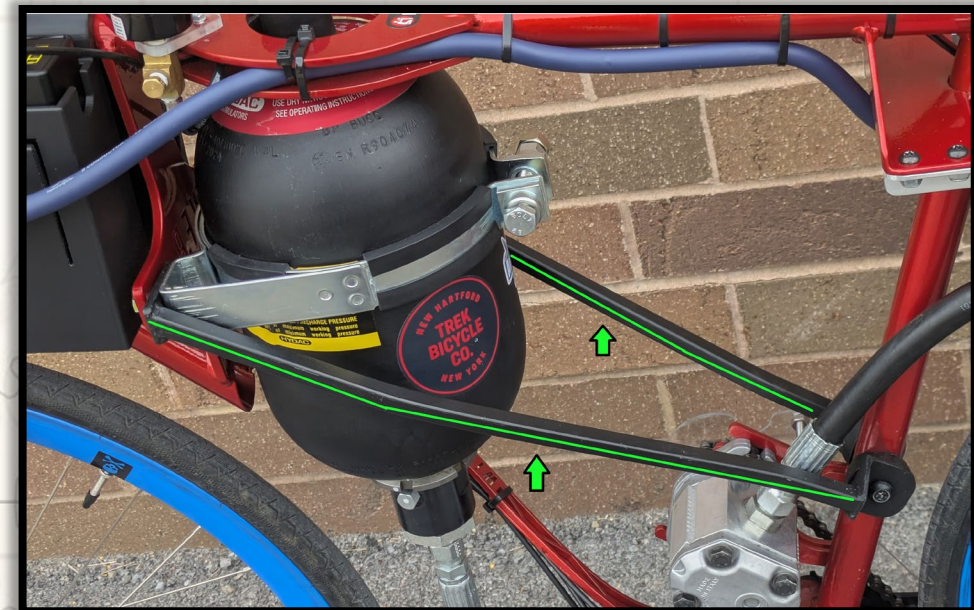


Fig. 50: Frame Stiffening Braces

Acknowledgements



- We would like to extend our heartfelt appreciation to the NFPA for making this competition possible
- We thank all our mentors and sponsors for your invaluable contributions, it goes without saying, but we could never have done it without you
- There are those to whom we owe a particular debt of gratitude
 - Jonathan Lerner and Michael Budda for your exemplary and ever-ready assistance and expertise
 - Dr. Ahmed Abdelaal, our team advisor, biggest fan, and unwavering supporter through the highs and the lows of this challenge.



Dr. Ahmed Abdelaal
Faculty Advisor



Questions?



No 90 degree fittings?

