## Altracon

## HDOT - High Dynamic Oscillation Tester

## Biaxial transient tread oscillation machine

HDOT is a system to measure the transient response of tread-rubbers on different friction-/ road surfaces. It is based on the customers experience with the HSLFT and advanced customer needs. Geometrically standardized rubber samples are activated with high frequency in various loading conditions, bi-axial in longitudinal and vertical direction.
Road surfaces and samples are replaceable and free to configure and may be conditioned with various temperatures. This machine opens complete new opportunities to describe the material properties of elastomers.


The activation may happen selectively with different signal wave forms with a defined number of cycles or also one-time activation with force- or stroke-control. The amount of cycles per test is limited under maximum conditions to keep the temperature of the rubber sample during the test on a constant level.
The HDOT perfectly supplements the capabilities of the HSLFT for dynamic measurements in higher frequency ranges with unique hydraulic equipment developed by Altracon. A MUST to learn about the material properties of new developed elastomers.

Key Performance Data:

- Max. excitation frequency:
- Max. Amplitude:
- Max. hydraulic power:
- Max. track carrier weight:
- Track Size:
- Max. Sample Size:
- Max. load Fz:

200 Hz
25 mm ( $50 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{p} / \mathrm{p}$ )
50kW (continuous) / 300kW peak
15 kg
$310 \times 180 \mathrm{~mm}$
$250 \times 250 \mathrm{~mm}$
10.000 N


Page 1 of 2


Force-control:

1) frequency; force-amplitude Fx max./ min. $\rightarrow$ output $d x$ ( $n$ ) ( $n=$ amount of cycles)
2) frequency; force-amplitude Fz max./ min. $\rightarrow$ output $d z(n)(n=$ amount of cycles)

Stroke-control:
3) frequency; stroke-amplitude max./ min. $d x \rightarrow$ output $\mathrm{Fx}(\mathrm{n})$ ( $\mathrm{n}=$ amount of cycles)
4) frequency; stroke-amplitude max./ min. dz $\rightarrow$ output Fz ( $n$ ) ( $n=$ amount of cycles)

## Additional output calculated

- $\mu$
$-\mathrm{M}(\mathrm{y})$ (for verification of exact sample positioning)

