

Technology Forum

By Peter Weidenhammer



PORSCHE ACTIVE SUSPENSION MANAGEMENT (PASM)

The Technology behind the Controls

From Sport to Comfort—PASM damping control systems adapt to drivers' wishes at the touch of a button. Active shock absorbers are the key component.

The button, featuring a simple shock absorber as its symbol, is known to build character. When it is pressed, the Porsche tightens its muscles and moves from being a jogger to a sprinter or a marathon runner, depending on the vehicle and the driver's desire. With every press of the button, drivers can change the tuning of their active shock absorber system, thanks to the Porsche Active Suspension Management, or PASM.

Pressing the button triggers a chain reaction. The PASM control unit starts by seeking the right control map—Normal or Sport, or also Comfort for the Panamera and the Cayenne. Then it asks its sensor network how the car is being driven right then. The control unit uses that information to determine how the shock absorbers should be adjusted. They are the true heroes of PASM—hydraulic vibration dampers, whose properties can be changed within milliseconds.

Conventional shock absorbers have a thankless task. If tuned for comfort, the swaying and rocking motion displayed by the vehicle in fast curves will quickly rob the driver of driving pleasure. Firmly tuned dampers, on the other hand, offer sports-car dynamics but quickly

elicit groans from passengers at every bump in the road. One may settle for any compromise between the two, but both at once is not an option. A PASM shock absorber, however, can do everything: hard, soft, sports-oriented, or comfort-oriented damping as well as every nuance in between—on an infinitely variable spectrum.

Here's a brief look at the physics. Conventional shock absorbers these days use a uniform principle: a piston connected to the car body via a piston rod moves in an oil-filled cylinder attached to the wheel suspension. With every movement oil is pressed through bores in the piston, which brakes it—and enables it to absorb shocks. If only a small volume of oil can flow through narrow bores, the damping effect is firm. If the bores allow greater throughput, the damper has soft and comfort-oriented characteristics.

Active PASM dampers can modify the oil flow. They do this by means of a bypass channel featuring an electrically actuated valve that opens, continuously narrows, or closes the channel within milliseconds. The control unit can continuously regulate the valve adjustment on each wheel in order to best meet the driving needs at any instant.



FULLY INTEGRATED: PASM SUSPENSION STRUT

PASM dampers show practically no external differences to standard dampers. The only addition is a control wire.



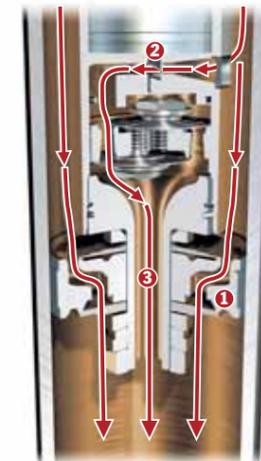
Damper in motion: Scan your cell phone camera over this code to see a video showing how PASM functions in a Porsche. See page 13 for more information.



CROSS-SECTION: HEART OF THE DAMPER

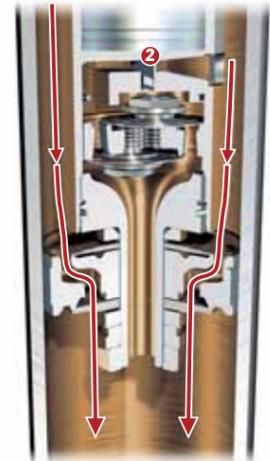
By pressing the PASM button, drivers tell the control system regulating all four shock absorbers which type of tuning they desire. The system's heart is the piston (in the circle) with an integrated adjustable slotted valve. Continuously adjusted by a control motor, it regulates oil flow into the centrally located bypass channel.

1. FULL-COMFORT REBOUND:



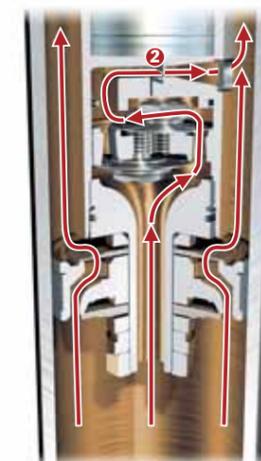
The piston (1) moves upward; the oil flows through the open slotted valve (2) and also through the bypass channel (3).

2. FULL-SPORT REBOUND:



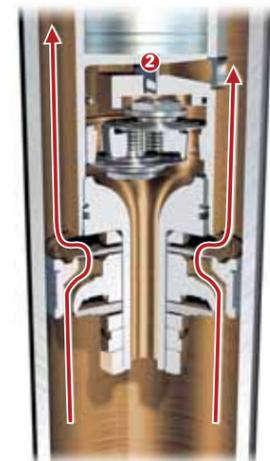
The valve (2) is closed. The oil has to move downward through only a few bores, yielding firm damping properties.

3. FULL-COMFORT COMPRESSION:



An open valve (2) allows the piston to displace oil faster, which makes compression easier at the wheel.

4. FULL-SPORT COMPRESSION:



PASM closes the slotted valve (2) within milliseconds, yielding the maximum damping force on the wheel movement.

LIGHTNING-QUICK REACTIONS: PASM CONTROL UNIT

The PASM control unit registers the signals from two acceleration sensors in relation to lateral acceleration, steering angle, tempo, brake pressure, and engine torque. Using these values, the system determines the optimum damping characteristics, and adjusts the damping force correspondingly for each individual wheel.