Powertrain Component Modeling

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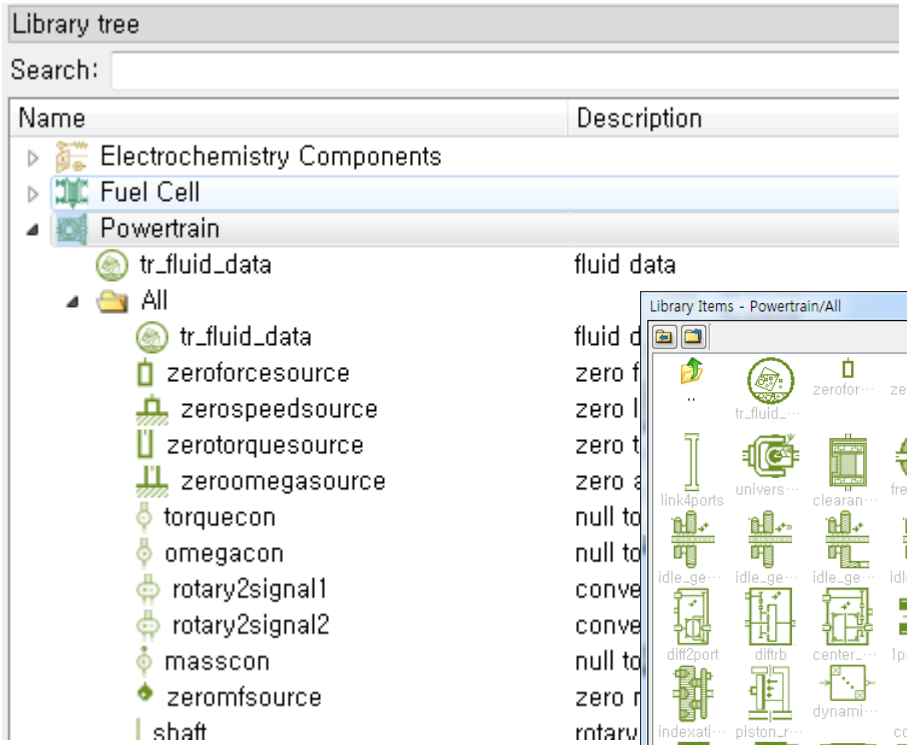
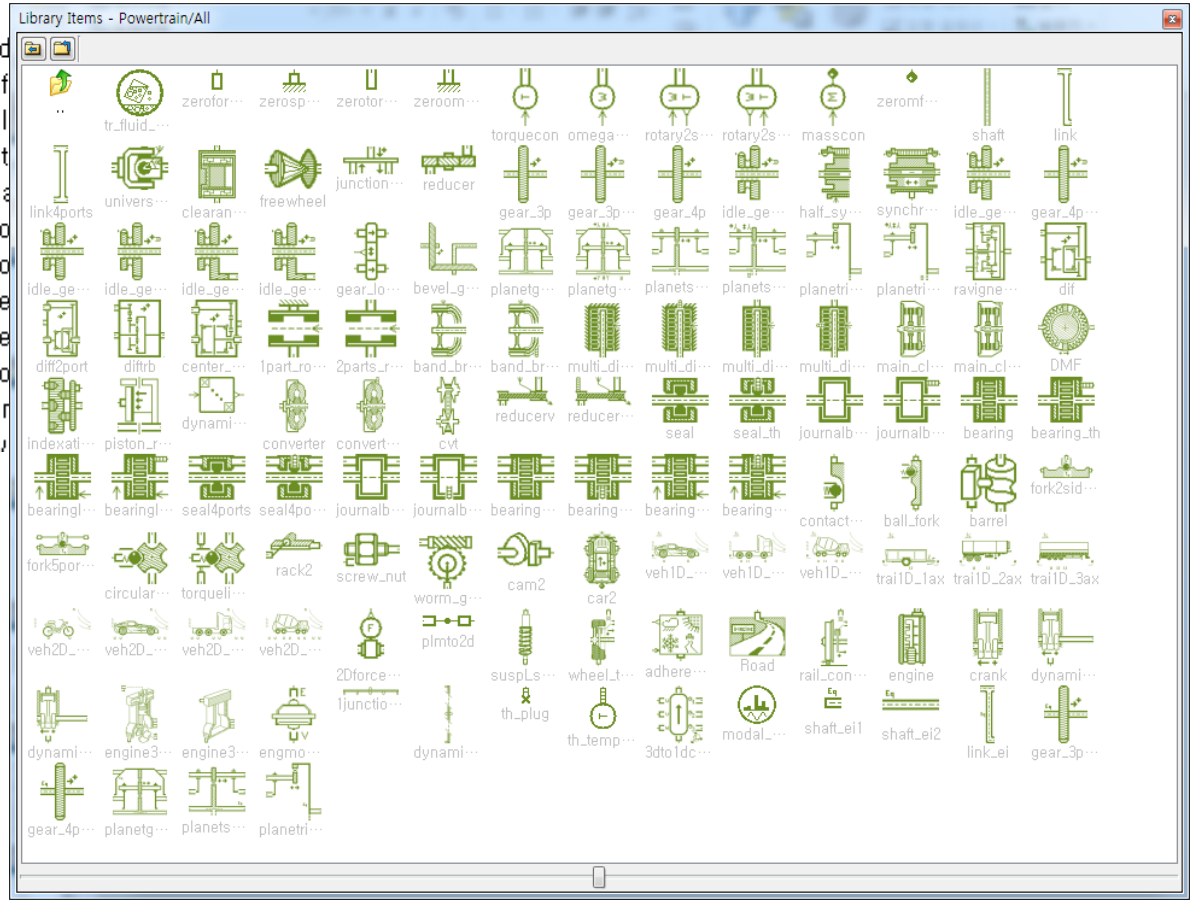
OUTLINE

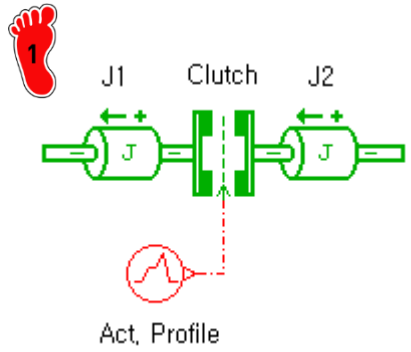
- **Lecture Goals**
  - ✓ Powertrain 구성요소들을 AMESim과 Simulink로 모델링하여 비교하고 운전자, 차량, 제어기 모델을 추가하여 차량 성능을 평가하는 방법을 실습한다.
- **Content**
  - ✓ Powertrain Library
  - ✓ Clutch
  - ✓ Engine
  - ✓ Gear / Transmission
  - ✓ Drag Force
  - ✓ Driver Controller
  - ✓ Assignment

POWERTRAIN LIBRARY





CLUTCH



$$T_{fric} = T_{dyn} \times \tanh\left(2 \times \frac{\omega_{rel}}{d\omega}\right)$$

ameters of 2parts_rot_friction_new [FR2R000-1]

Title	Value	Unit
signal input: 1 fraction (0,1) of max, 2 normal force N 3 friction torque	1	
invalid signal input: 1 use extreme value 2 stop simulation	1	
option 1: maximum Coulomb (dynamic) friction torque	**100**	Nm
option 2: Coulomb (dynamic) friction coefficient	0,1	null
option 2: diameter on which friction acts	100	mm
rotary stick velocity threshold	1	rev/min

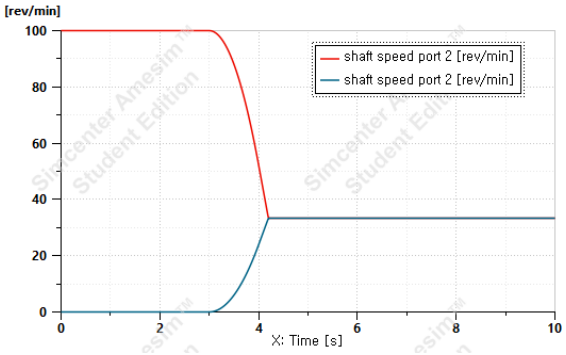
= 1 kgm^2 J2 = 2 kgm^2
w1 = 100 RPM w2 = 0 RPM

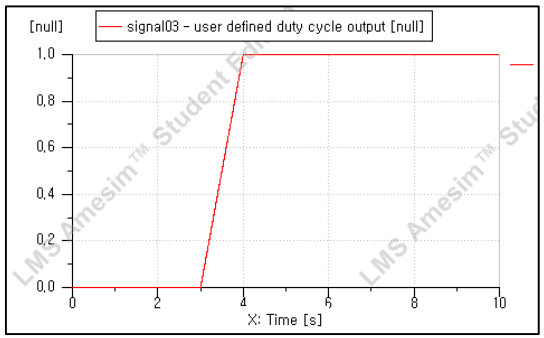
Parameters of rotaryload2_1 [RL02-2]

Title	Value	Unit
shaft speed port 2	**100**	rev/min
moment of inertia	**2**	kgm**2

Parameters of signal03 [UD00-1]

Title	Value	Unit
number of stages	3	
cyclic	no	
time at which duty cycle starts	0	s
output at start of stage 1	0	null
output at end of stage 1	0	null
duration of stage 1	**3**	s
output at start of stage 2	0	null
output at end of stage 2	**1**	null
duration of stage 2	**1**	s
output at start of stage 3	**1**	null
output at end of stage 3	**1**	null
duration of stage 3	1e+06	s





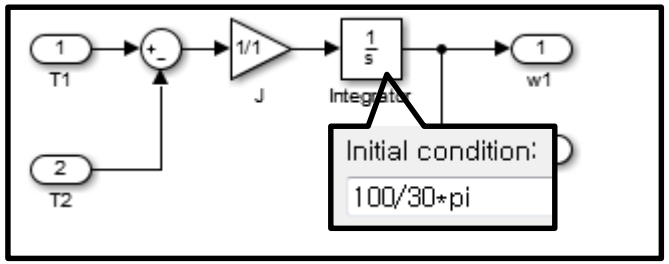
1. 클러치 모델 구성
2. J1, J2 parameter 입력
3. clutch, act. profile parameter 입력
4. Run 및 J1, J2 속도 확인 (Run Parameters에서 Print interval 0.001로 setting)

CLUTCH

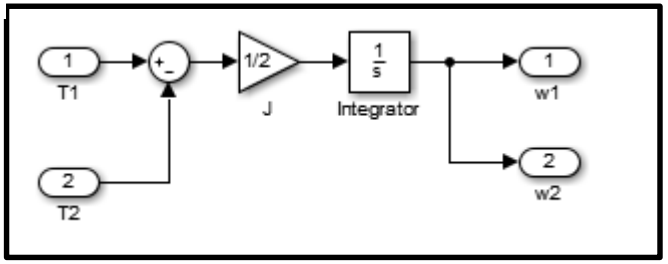
J1 = 1 kgm^2
w1 = 100 RPM

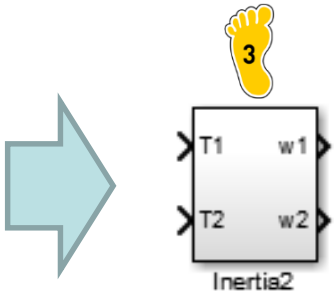
J2 = 2 kgm^2
w2 = 0 RPM

1 J1



2 J2





1 J1 inertia 모델 구성

2 J2 inertia 모델 구성 및 초기 속도 입력 (100 RPM)

3 inertia subsystem 구성

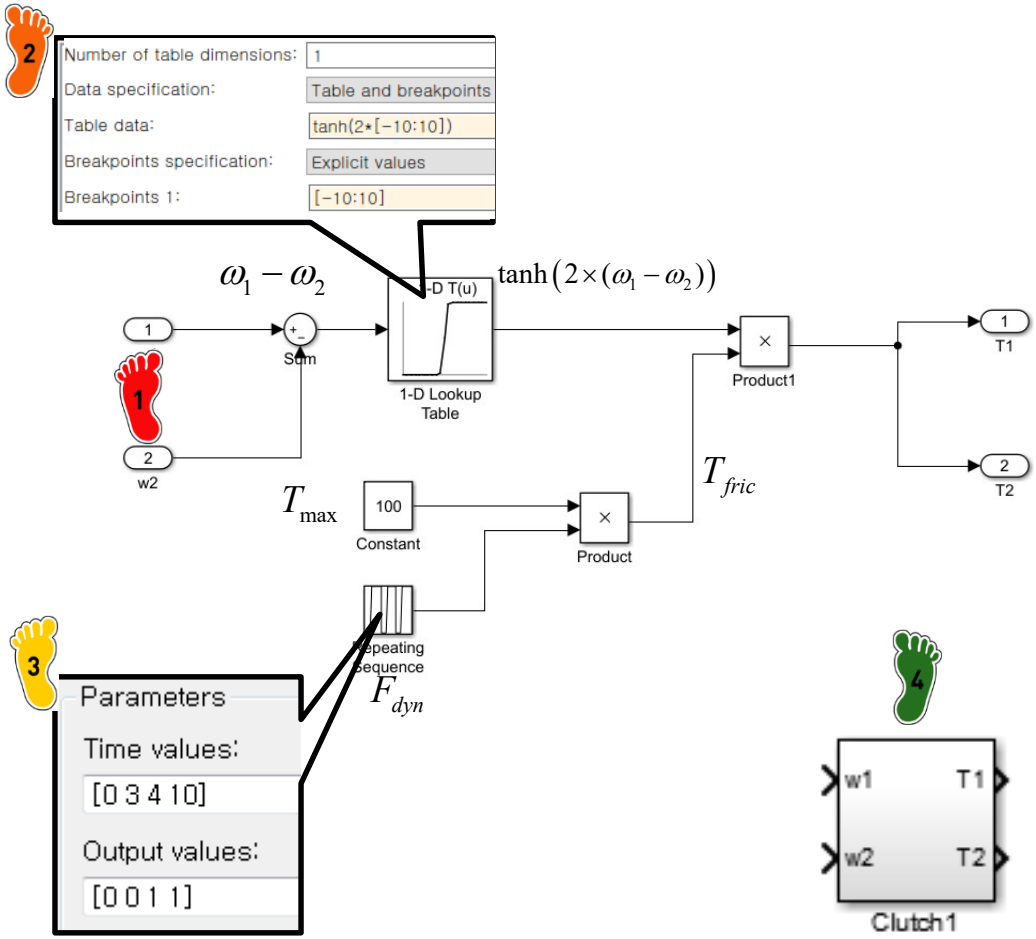
CLUTCH

$$T_{fric} = T_{dyn} \times \tanh\left(2 \times \frac{\omega_{rel}}{d\omega}\right)$$

Clutch activation

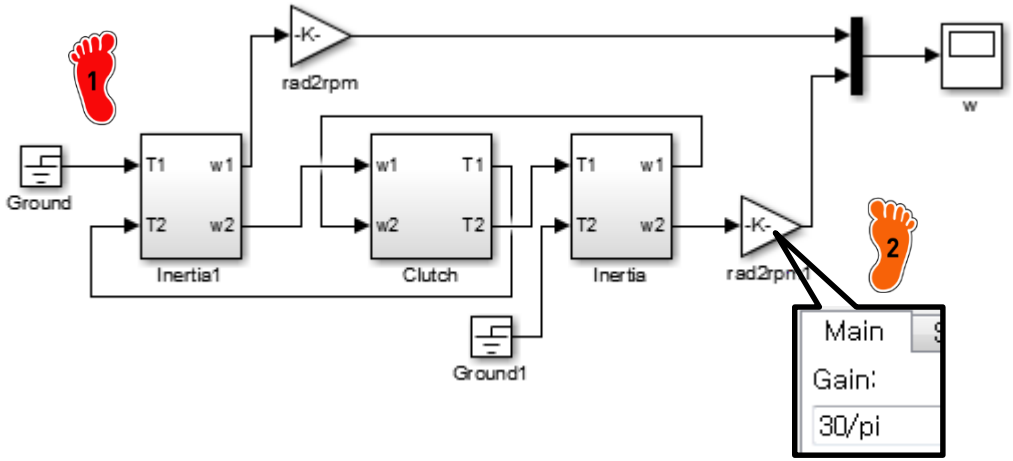
$$T_{fric} = T_{\max} \times F_{dyn} \times \tanh\left(2 \times (\omega_1 - \omega_2)\right)$$

$$(0 < F_{dyn} < 1)$$



1. 클러치 모델 구성
2. tanh func. table 입력 (또는 f(u) 사용 가능)
3. act. profile parameter 입력
4. clutch subsystem 구성

CLUTCH

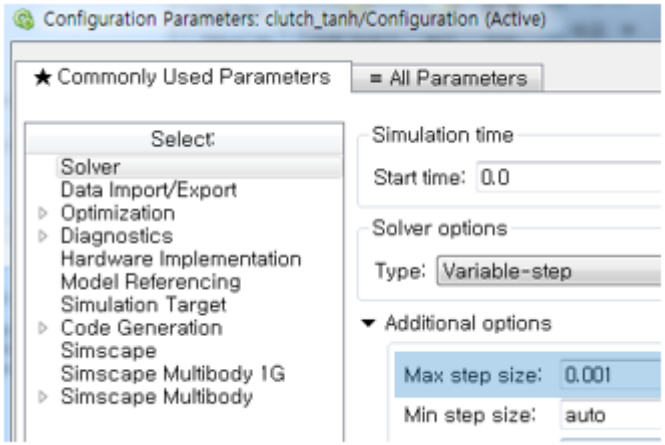


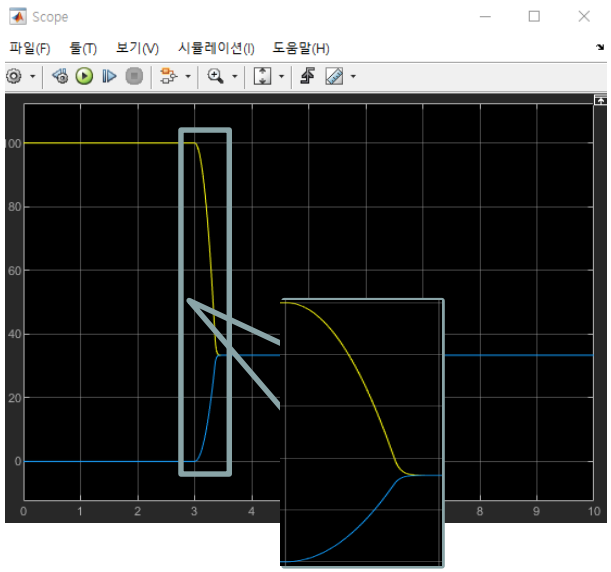
1 전체 system 구성

2 rad/s → RPM 변경 parameter 입력

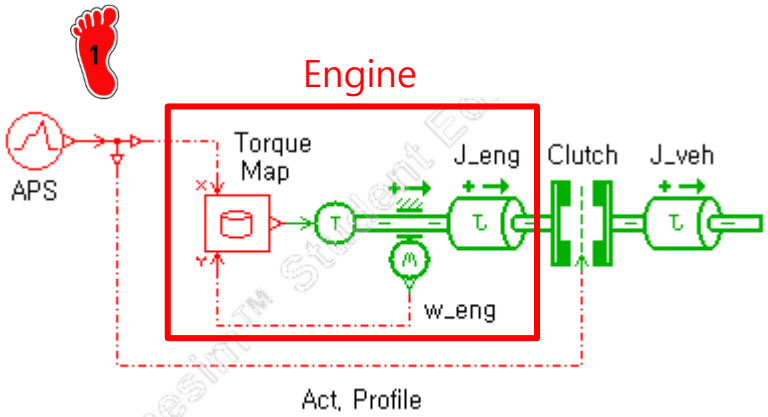
3 Run 및 J1, J2 속도 확인 (Solver Parameters에서 Max step size 0.001로 변경)

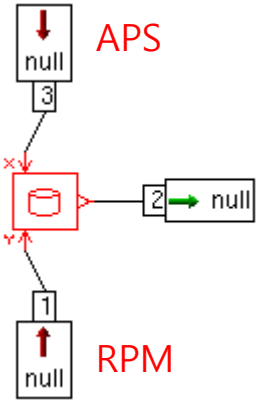
3



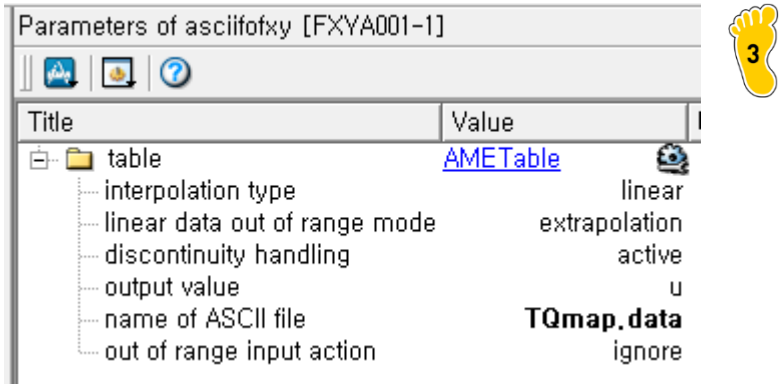


ENGINE





$$T_{eng} = f(APS, RPM)$$

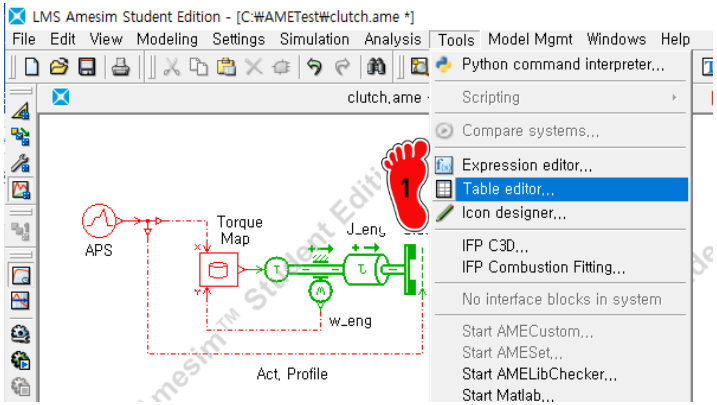


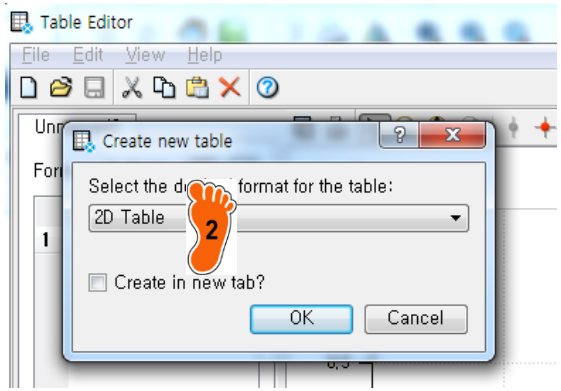
1 엔진/클러치 모델 구성

2 Torque Map block 설명(function of two inputs)

3 block 파라미터 소개

ENGINE

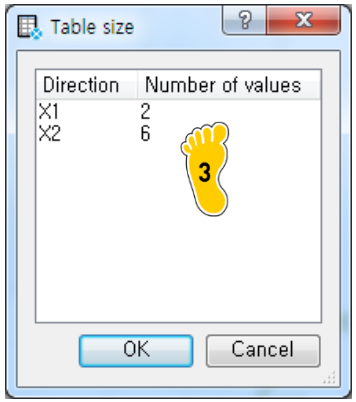


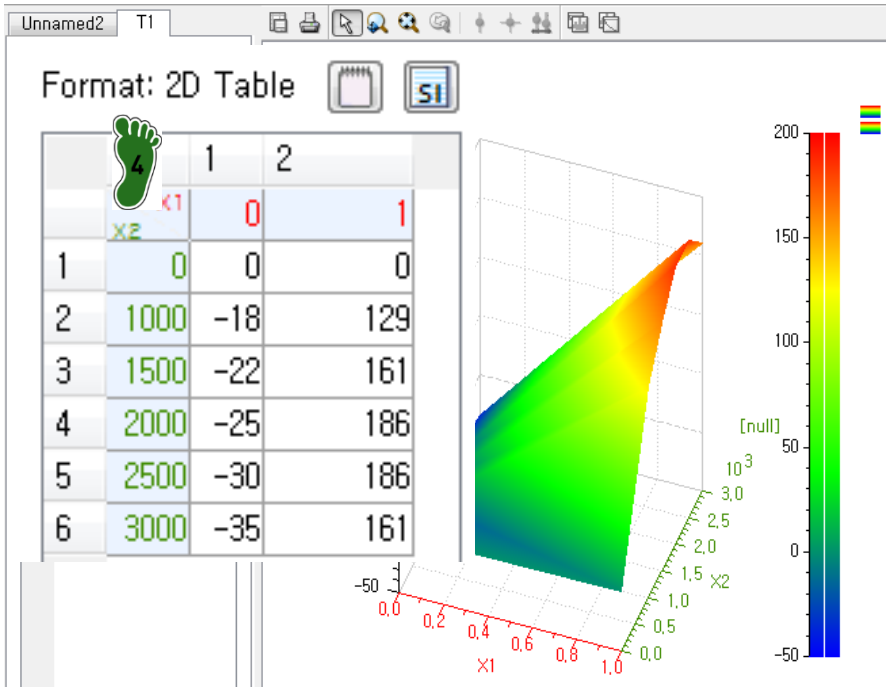


1 Tools → Table editor 클릭

2 File → New 클릭, 2D Table 선택 후 OK

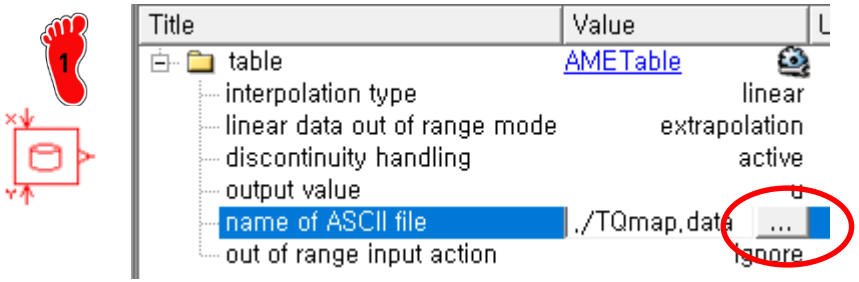
3 X1 : 2, X2 : 6 입력 후 OK

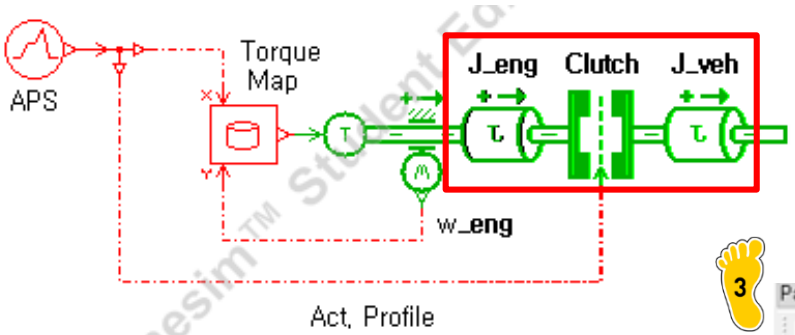




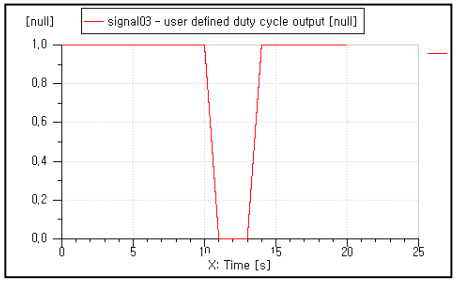
4 생성된 table에 APS와 RPM에 따른 torque 값 입력 후 파일 저장
(파일명 및 저장위치 확인)

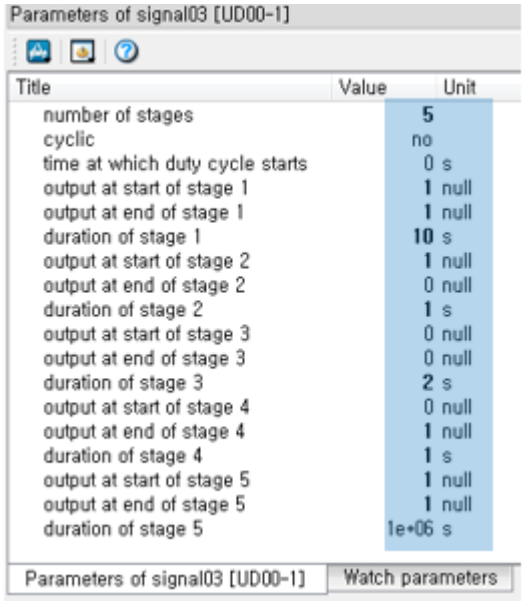
ENGINE





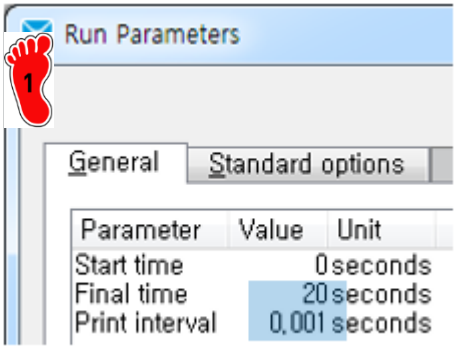
① J_eng = 0.1 kgm^2, w_eng = 0 RPM
② J_veh = 50 kgm^2, w_veh = 500 RPM
③ clutch friction torque = 200 Nm

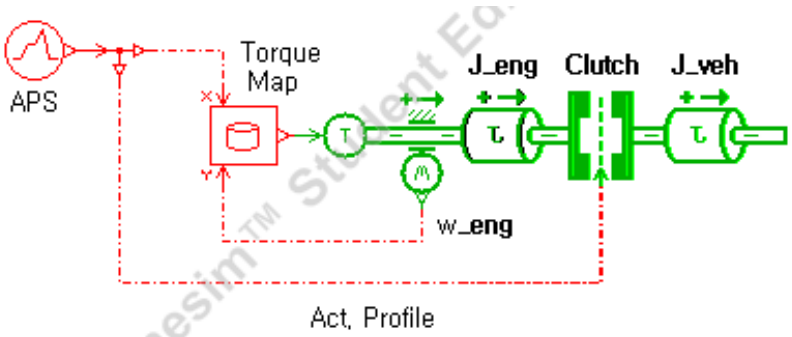




1. 토크맵 block에서 ASCII file 입력부분 더블클릭, "..." 눌러서 앞에서 만든 파일선택
2. J_eng, J_veh, clutch parameter 값 입력
3. APS에 해당 parameter 값 입력

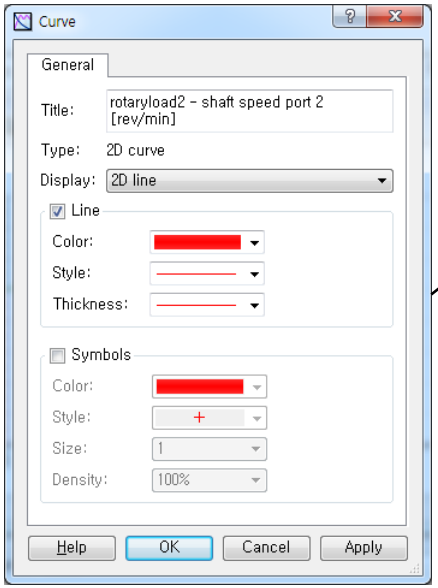
ENGINE

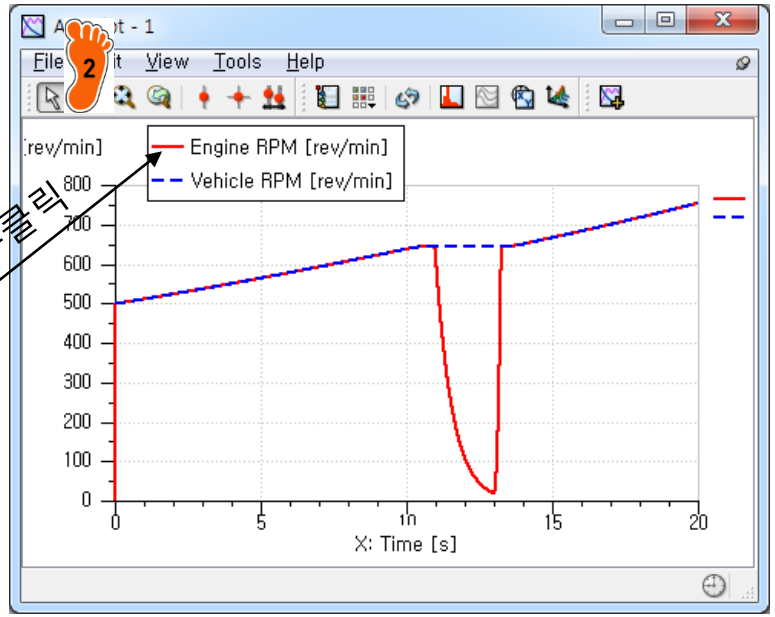




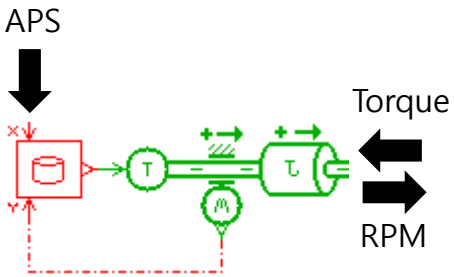
1 Run Parameters에서 Final time, Print interval setting

2 Run 및 Engine, Vehicle RPM 확인

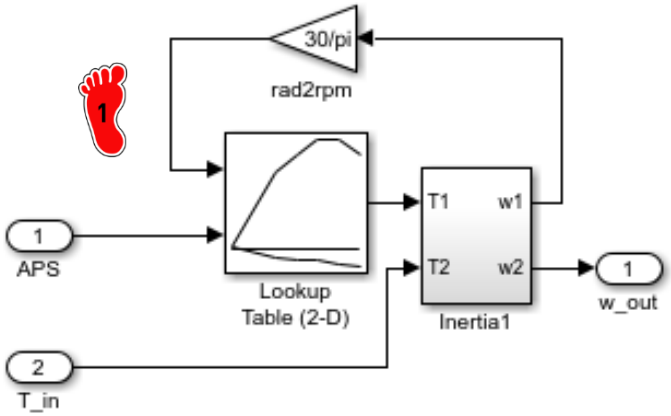




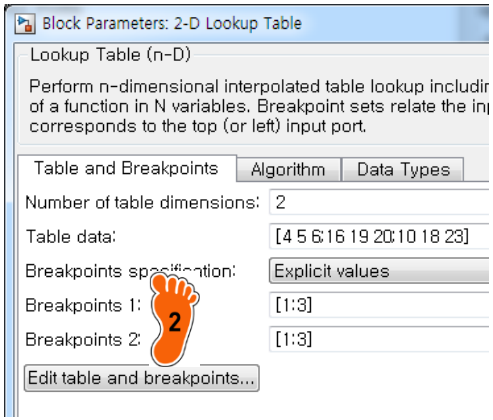
ENGINE

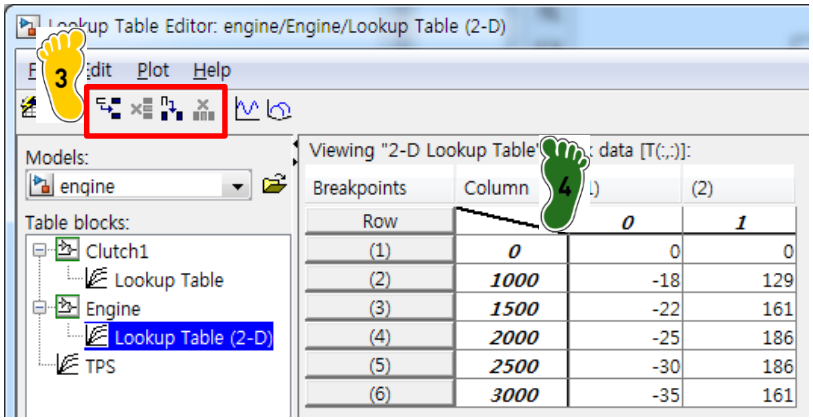


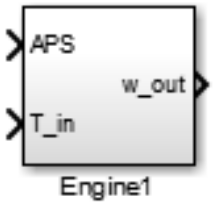
① J_eng = 0.1 kgm^2, w_eng = 0 RPM



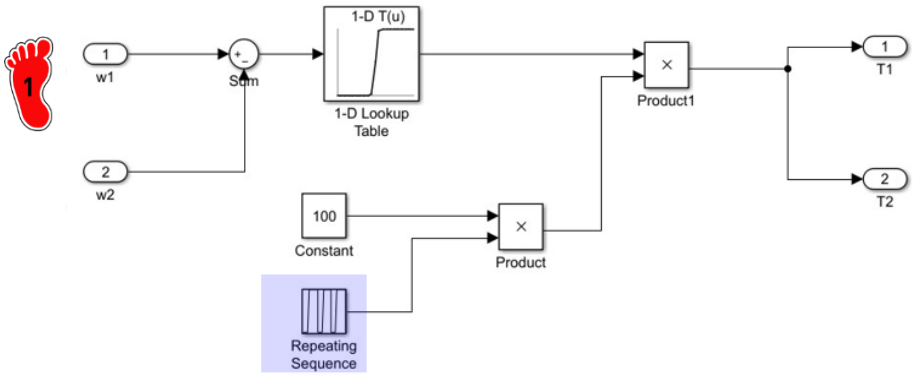
1. 2-D lookup table과 이전에 구성한 inertia subsystem을 이용하여 구성
2. 2-D lookup table 클릭 후 Edit table 클릭
3. toolbox의 add/remove row/column을 이용하여 6X2 table 생성
4. APS와 RPM 및 torque값 입력, 완료 후 engine subsystem 생성

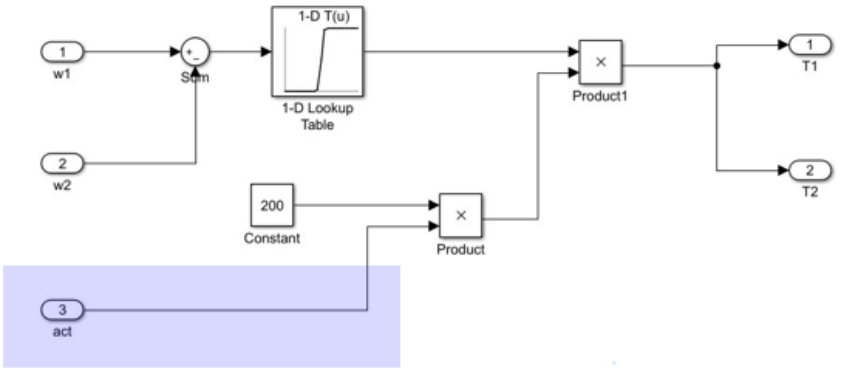






ENGINE

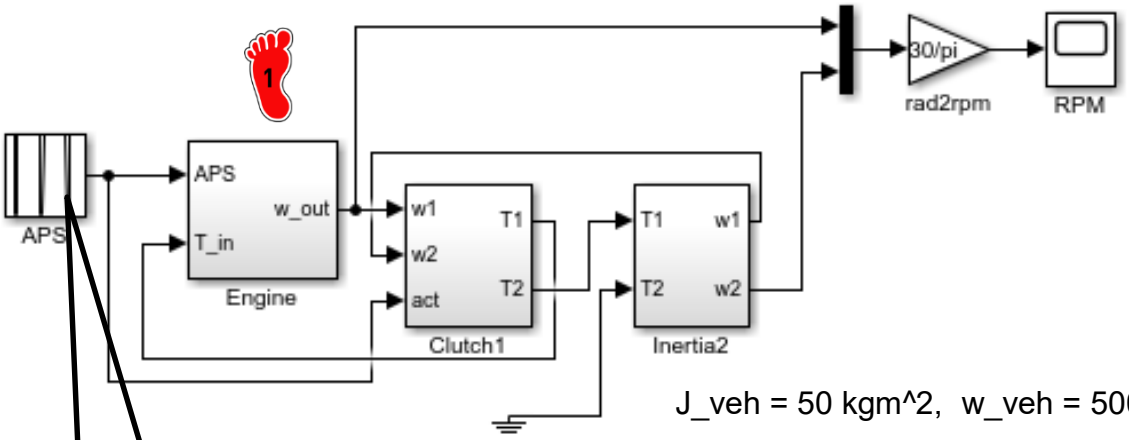




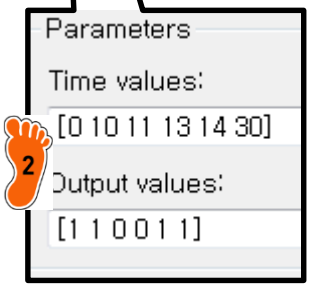
clutch friction torque = 200 Nm

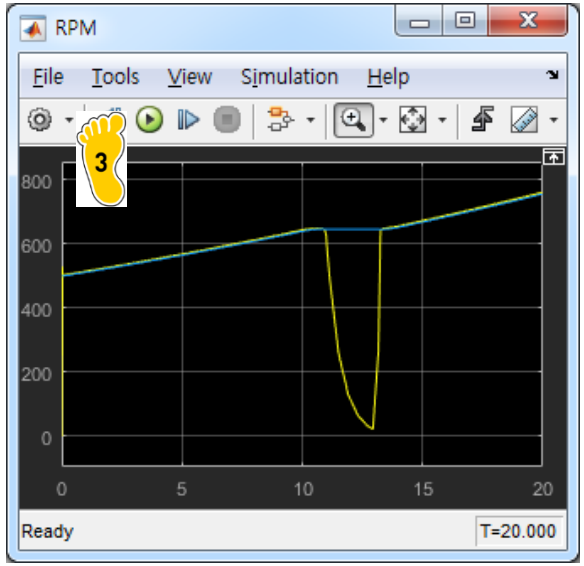
1. 이전에 구성한 clutch model에서 Act. profile 부분 변경 (입력으로 받도록..)
2. clutch subsystem 생성

ENGINE

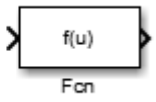


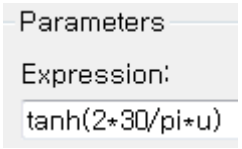
J_veh = 50 kgm^2, w_veh = 500 RPM





※ Clutch Slip Model



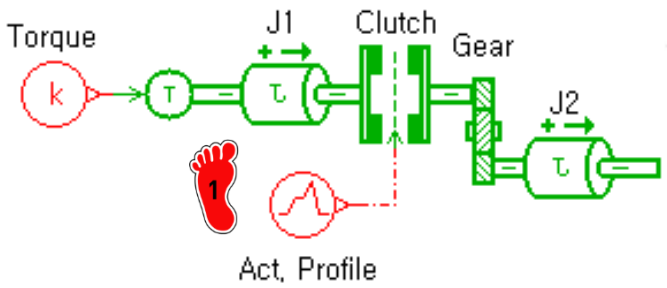


1 전체 block diagram 구성

2 TPS값 입력, clutch profile 은 동일

3 Run 및 결과 확인 (20 s)

GEAR



① J1 = 1 kgm^2
② J2 = 1 kgm^2
③ Torque = 1 Nm
④ Clutch = 1000 Nm
⑤ Gear Ratio = 2
⑥ Act. Profile

3

2. Output torque & speed

$$T_{out} = T_{in} \times GR$$

$$\omega_{out} = \frac{\omega_{in}}{GR}$$

w2 = alpha × w1

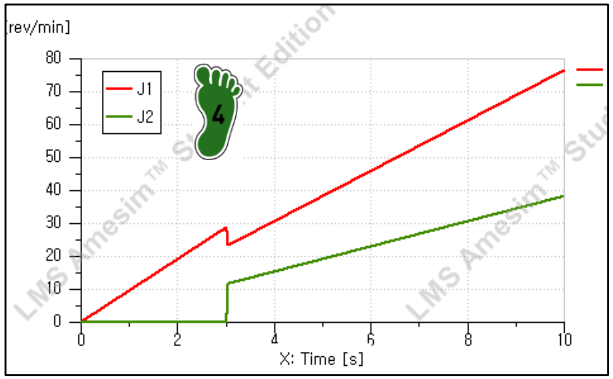
w1=w2/alpha

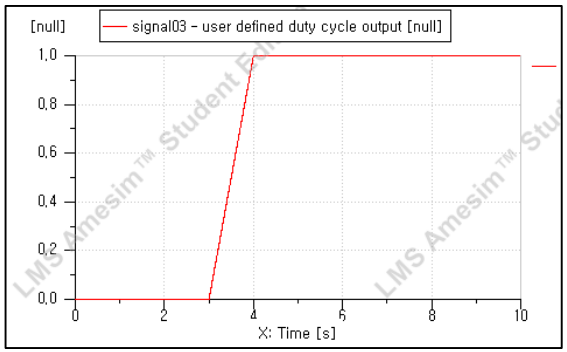
Parameters of reducer [RN000-1]

Title	Value	Unit	Tags	Name
gear ratio	2	null		alpha

Parameters of signal03 [UD00-1]

Title	Value	Unit
number of stages	3	
cyclic	no	
time at which duty cycle starts	0	s
output at start of stage 1	0	null
output at end of stage 1	0	null
duration of stage 1	3	s
output at start of stage 2	0	null
output at end of stage 2	1	null
duration of stage 2	1	s
output at start of stage 3	1	null
output at end of stage 3	1	null
duration of stage 3	1e+06	s





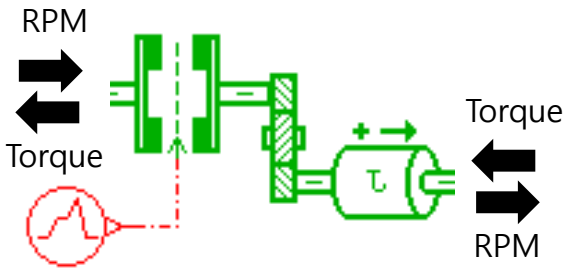
1 Gear 모델 구성

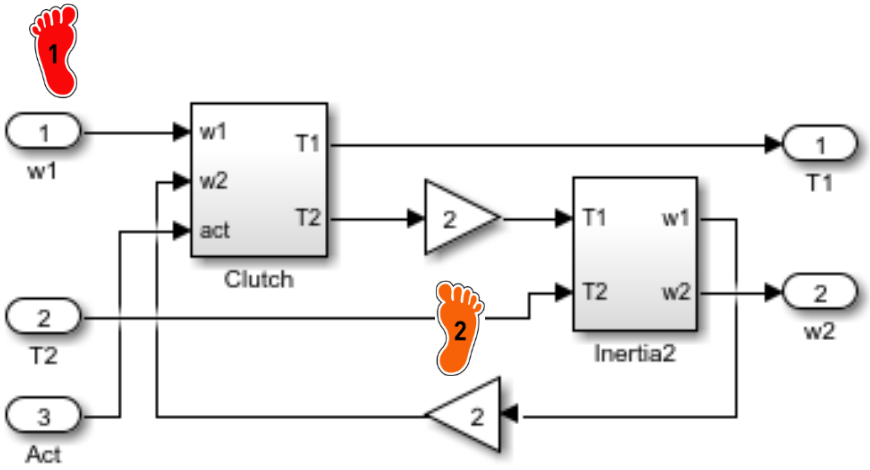
2 J1, J2, Torque, Clutch Parameter, Act. Profile 입력

3 기어비 입력 (GR)

4 Run 및 RPM 결과 확인 (10 s)

GEAR

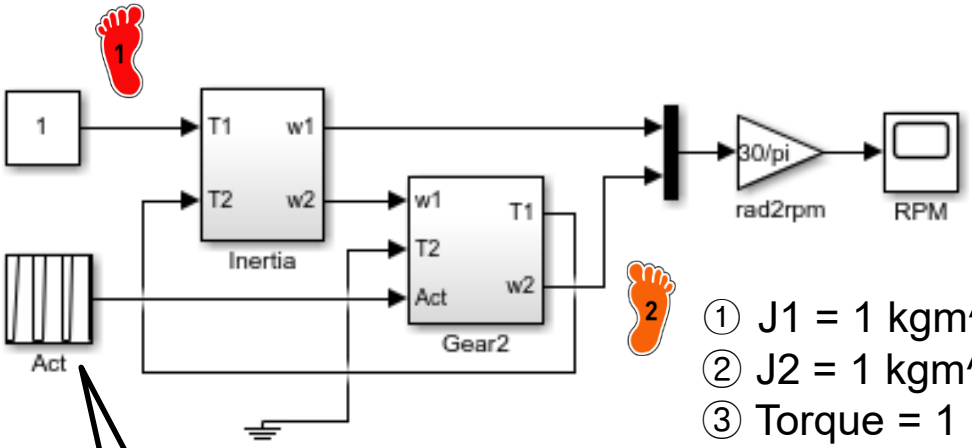




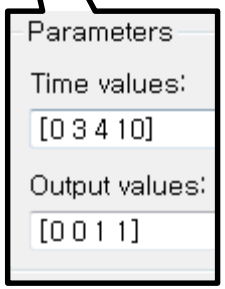
1 Gear 모델 구성

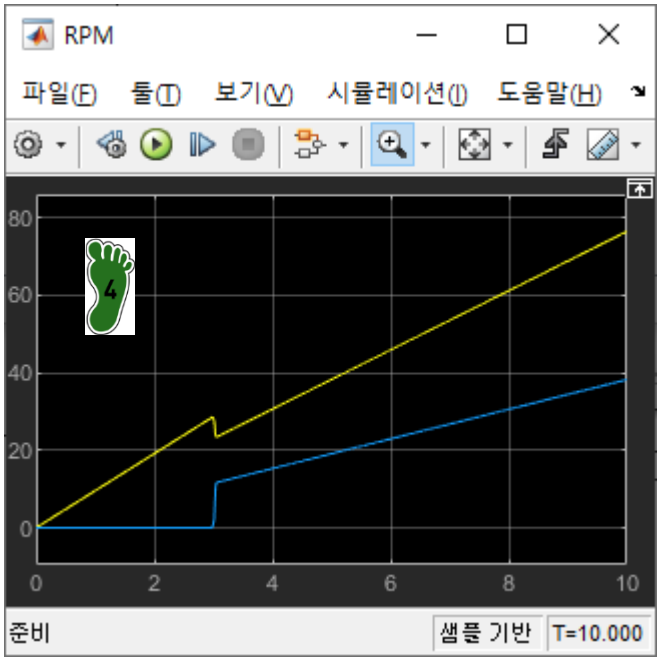
2 Gear ratio 입력 (out/in)

GEAR



① J1 = 1 kgm^2
② J2 = 1 kgm^2
③ Torque = 1 Nm
④ Clutch = 1000 Nm





1 전체 block diagram 구성

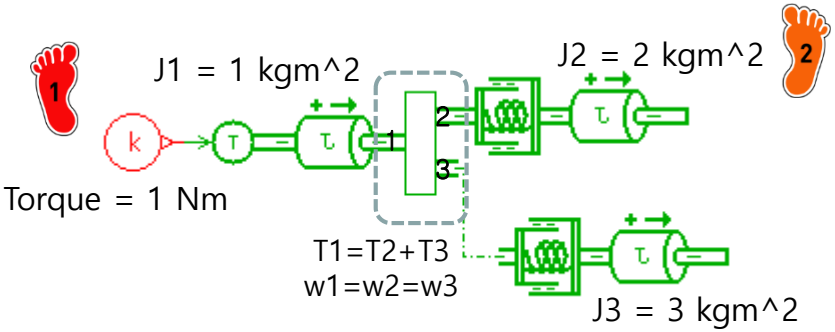
2 각 모델 parameter값 입력

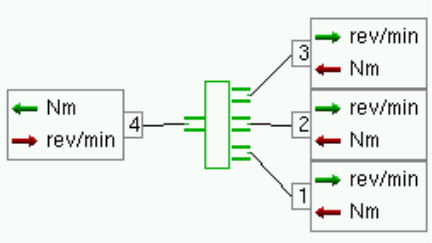
3 Clutch Act. Profile 입력

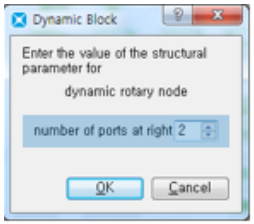
4 Run 및 RPM 결과 확인 (10 s)

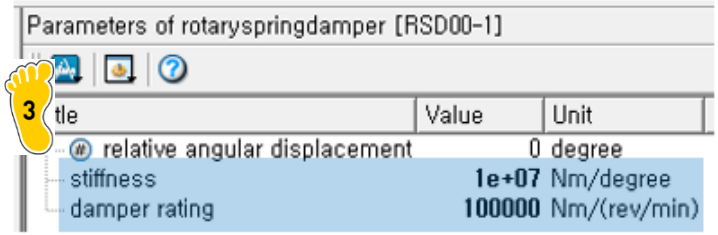
TRANSMISSION

Rotary Mechanical Node

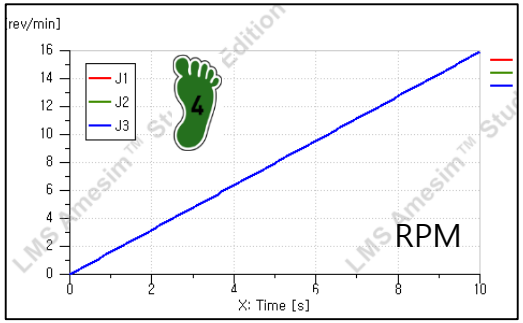


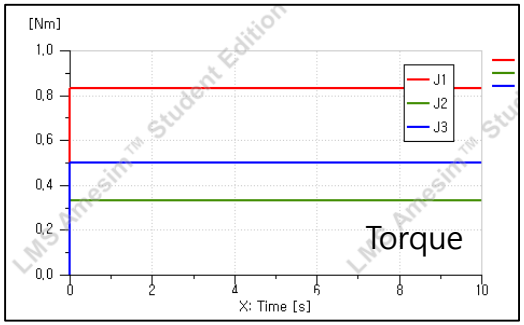






k=1e7, c=1e5

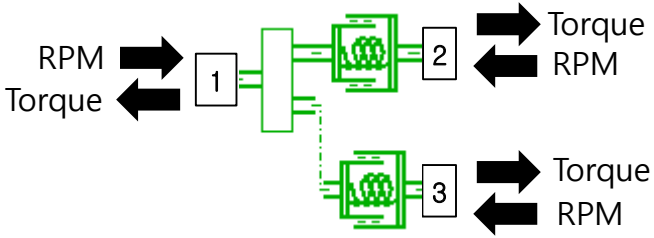


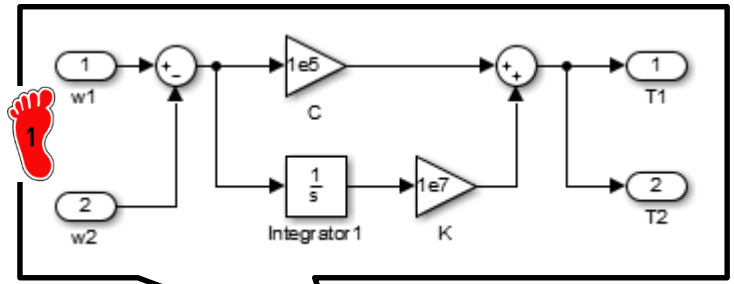


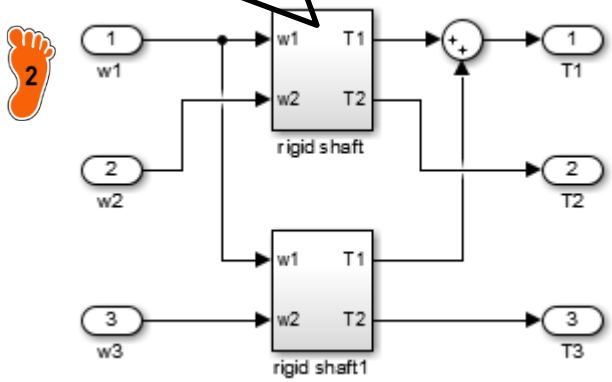
1. 전체 모델 구성 (Rotary Node는 2 port로...)
2. 그림과 같이 Inertia, Torque Parameter 입력
3. Shaft Parameter에 stiffness와 damping값 입력 (rigid shaft를 모사하기 위해 큰 값 입력)
4. Run 및 RPM & Torque 결과 확인 (10 s)

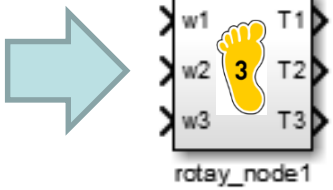
TRANSMISSION

Rotary Mechanical Node







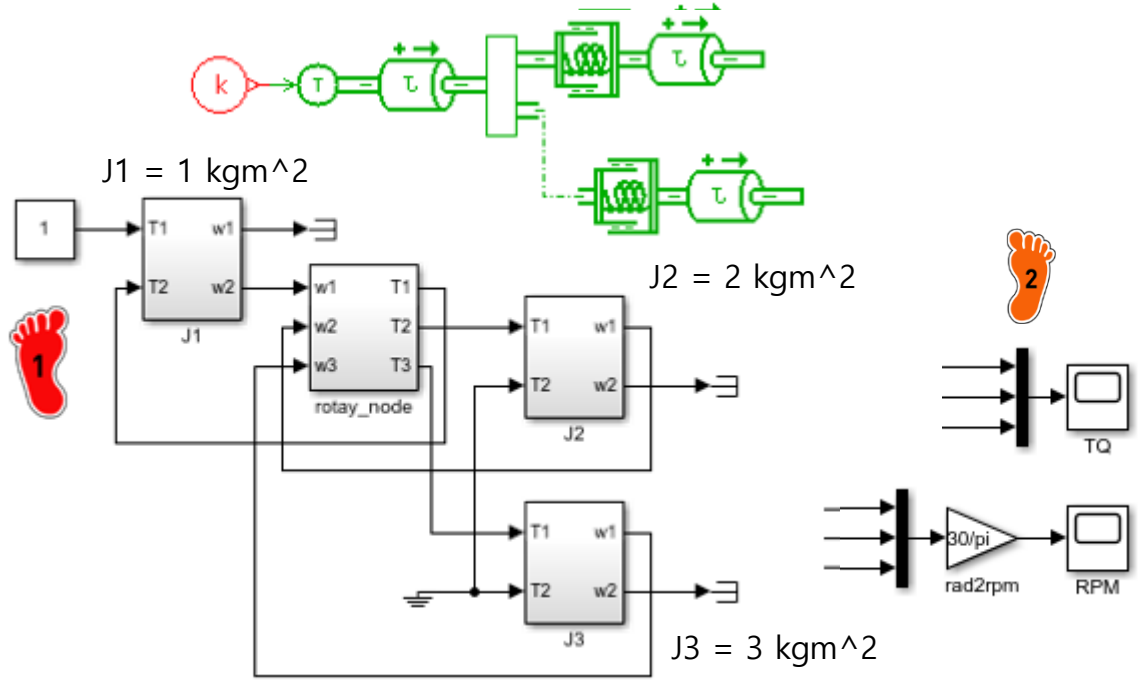


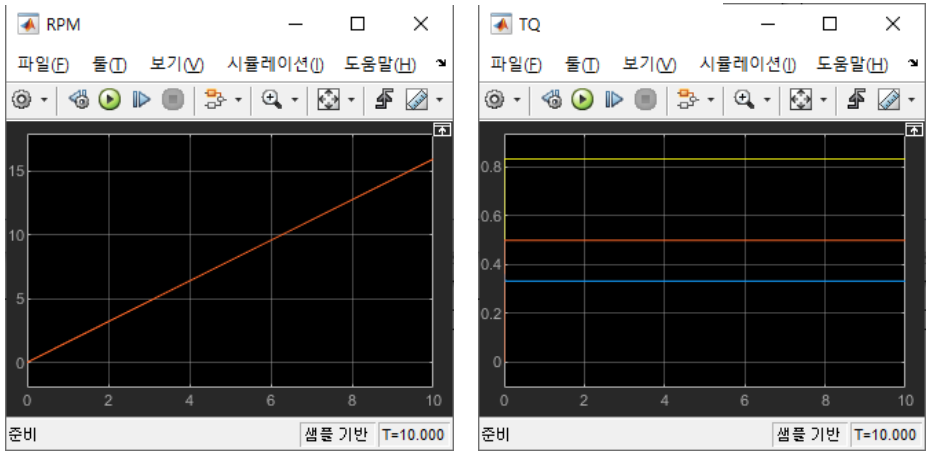
T1=T2+T3
w1=w2=w3

1. rigid shaft 모델 구성 (기존 spring&damper 모델 이용)
2. 전체 모델 구성 (수식 참조)
3. subsystem 생성

TRANSMISSION

Rotary Mechanical Node

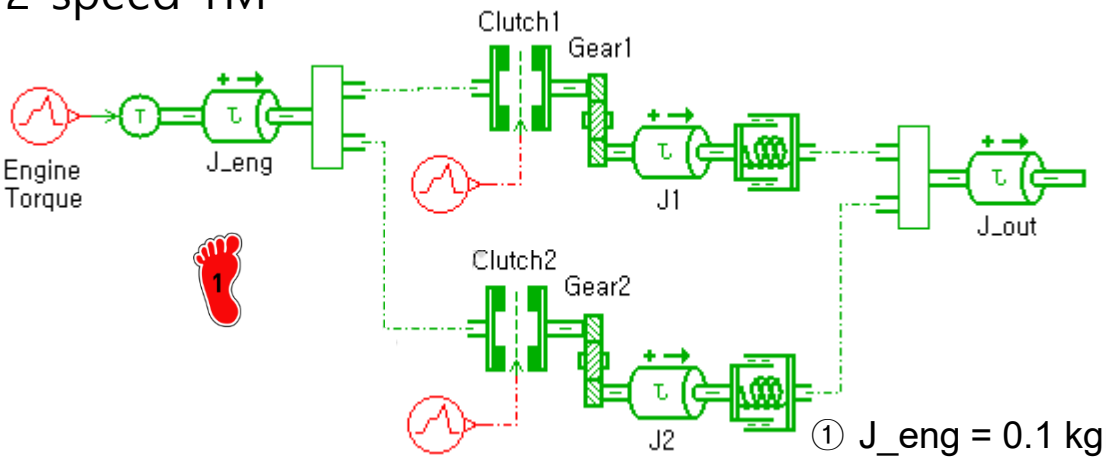




1. 전체 모델 구성
2. Rotary node의 RPM과 Torque에 scope 생성
3. Run 및 결과 확인

TRANSMISSION

2-speed TM



① J_eng = 0.1 kgm^2
② J_1/2 = 0.01 kgm^2
③ J_out = 50 kgm^2
④ Clutch1/2: 1000 Nm
⑤ Gear Ratio: 1st (4), 2nd (2)

1 전체 모델 구성

2 각 모델 Parameter 입력 (shaft는 rigid 값 적용)

3 Engine Torque, Clutch Act. profile 입력

Engine Torque

Parameters of signal03_2 [UD00-1]

Title	Value	Unit
number of stages	2	
cyclic	no	
time at which duty cycle st…	0	s
output at start of stage 1	0	null
output at end of stage 1	250	null
duration of stage 1	2	s
output at start of stage 2	250	null
output at end of stage 2	250	null
duration of stage 2	1e+06	s

Clutch1

Parameters of signal03 [UD00-1]

Title	Value	Unit
number of stages	4	
cyclic	no	
time at which duty cycle starts	0	s
output at start of stage 1	0	null
output at end of stage 1	1	null
duration of stage 1	0,2	s
output at start of stage 2	1	null
output at end of stage 2	1	null
duration of stage 2	4,8	s
output at start of stage 3	1	null
output at end of stage 3	0	null
duration of stage 3	0,2	s
output at start of stage 4	0	null
output at end of stage 4	0	null
duration of stage 4	1e+06	s

Clutch2

Parameters of signal03_2 [UD00-3]

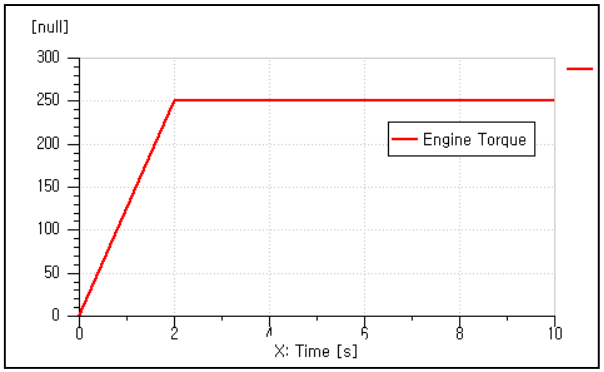
Title	Value	Unit
number of stages	4	
cyclic	no	
time at which duty cycle starts	5	s
output at start of stage 1	0	null
output at end of stage 1	1	null
duration of stage 1	0,2	s
output at start of stage 2	1	null
output at end of stage 2	1	null
duration of stage 2	4,8	s
output at start of stage 3	1	null
output at end of stage 3	0	null
duration of stage 3	0,2	s
output at start of stage 4	0	null
output at end of stage 4	0	null
duration of stage 4	1e+06	s

TRANSMISSION

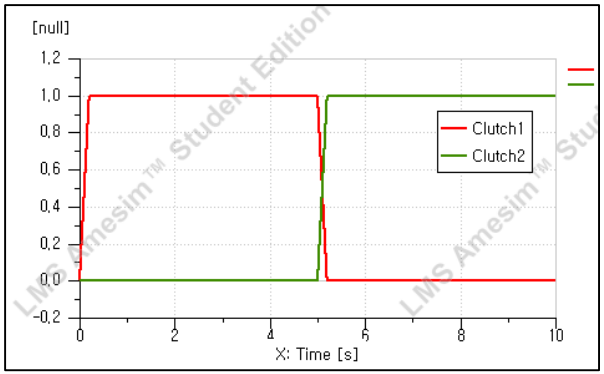
1 결과 확인

2-speed TM

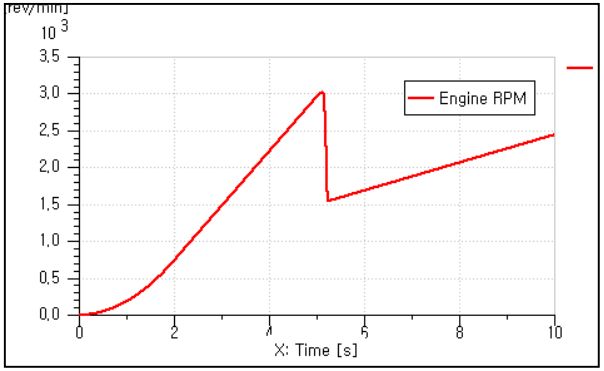
Engine Tq.



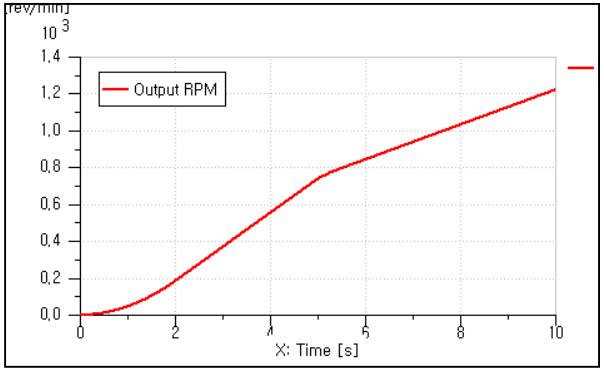
Clutch 1/2



Engine RPM



Output RPM

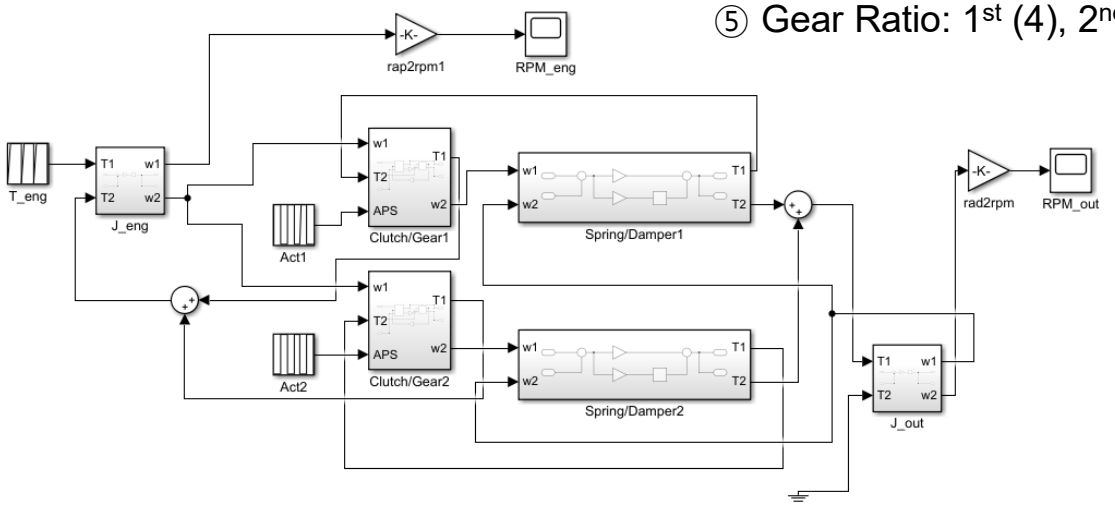


TRANSMISSION

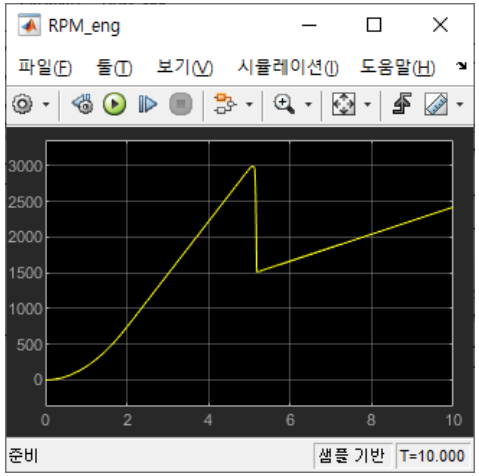
2-speed TM

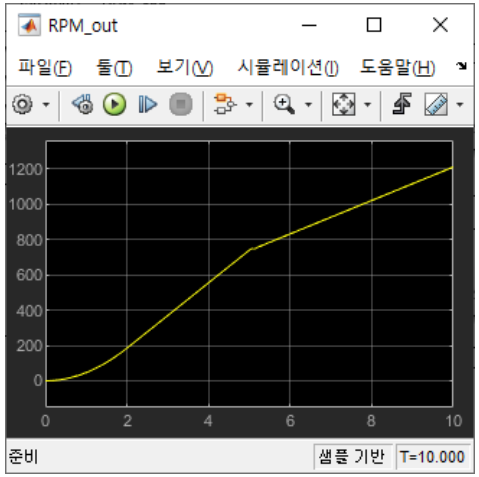
① J_eng = 0.1 kgm^2
② J_1/2 = 0.01 kgm^2
③ J_out = 50 kgm^2
④ Clutch1/2: 1000 Nm
⑤ Gear Ratio: 1st (4), 2nd (2)

1



2





1 Transmission의 각속도와 토크 입출력 관계 유의

2 결과 확인

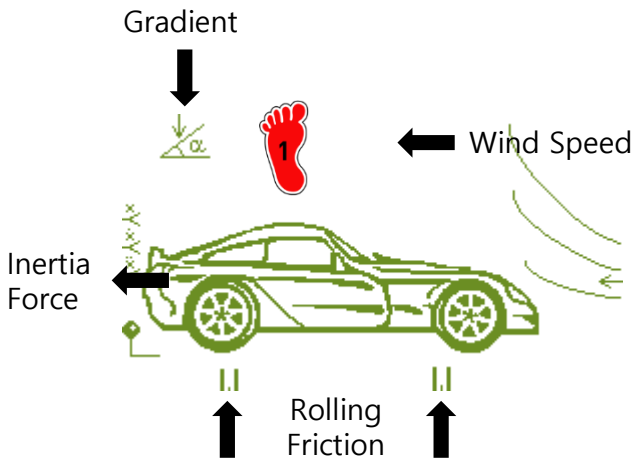
DRAG FORCE

$$F_{air} = \frac{1}{2} C_d A_{fr} \rho_{air} V_{veh}^2$$

$$F_{roll} = \mu_r m_{body} g$$

$$F_c = m_{body} g \sin\theta_{grad}$$

$$F_{acc} = ma = J_{eq} \alpha_{whl} R_{tire}$$



1 powertrain library 내 vehicle model 제공

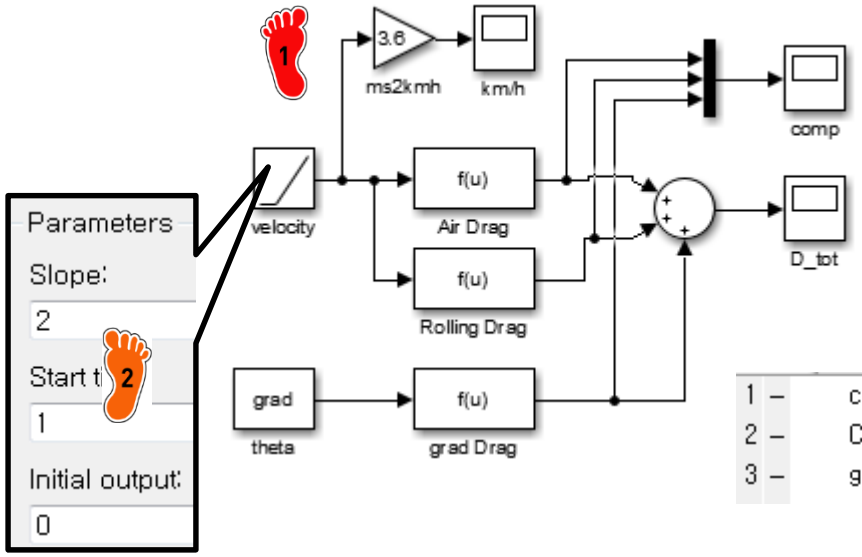
2 longitudinal외 vertical, pitch현상 같이 표현 (입력변수 많음, 생략)

Real parameters

2

	Title	Variable name	Unit	Default value
1	carbody mass (including engine block)	mvehi	kg	1500
2	carbody pitch inertia (including engine block)	J	kgm**2	800
3	total unsprung mass at front	smassF	kg	40
4	total unsprung mass at rear	smassR	kg	40
5	X-position of carbody COG (Grid Frame, including engine block)	xcgp	mm	1000
6	Z-position of carbody COG (Grid Frame, including engine block)	zcgp	mm	250
7	X-position of rear wheel axis (Grid Frame)	xe	mm	2400
8	Z-position of rear wheel axis (Grid Frame)	ze	mm	0
9	Cx - drag coefficient in longitudinal direction	Cx	null	0.3
10	Cz - drag coefficient in vertical direction	Cz	null	0
11	Cm - drag coefficient for pitch	Cm	null	0
12	Sx - frontal area	Sx	m**2	1
13	air density	rhoair	kg/m**3	1.226
14	X-position of engine COG (Grid Frame)	Xeng	mm	1000
15	Z-position of engine COG (Grid Frame)	Zeng	mm	250
16	pitch inertia of engine at engine COG	Jeng	kgm**2	50
17	engine mass	Meng	kg	120
18	X-position of the COR (Grid Frame)	Xrefg	mm	0
19	Z-position of the COR (Grid Frame)	Zrefg	mm	0
20	Z-position of front wheels centers (Road Frame)	Zo	m	0.3
21	windage coefficient in longitudinal direction	rwvehx	N/(m/s)**2	0.6
22	windage coefficient in vertical direction	rwvehz	N/(m/s)**2	0
23	windage coefficient for pitch	rwvehy	N/(m/s)**2	0

DRAG FORCE




```
1 –    clear all; close all;
2 –    Cd=0.25; A=2; mu_roll=0.01;
3 –    grad=0.5*pi/180; M_body=1500;
```

3 작업 공간

이름	값
A	2
Cd	0.2500
grad	0.0087
M_body	1500
mu_roll	0.0100

$$F_{air} = \frac{1}{2} C_d A_{fr} \rho_{air} V_{veh}^2$$

2 Parameters
Expression:
0.5*Cd*A*1.226*u^2

$$F_{roll} = \mu_r m_{body} g$$

2 Parameters
Expression:
mu_roll*M_body*9.81*tanh(u)

why?

$$F_c = mg \sin\theta_{grad}$$

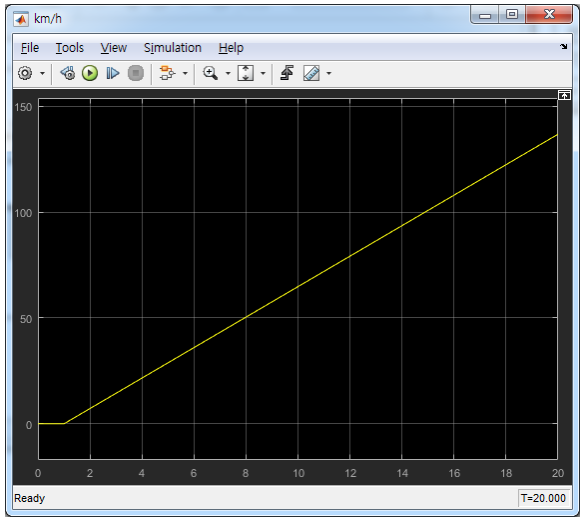
2 Parameters
Expression:
M_body*9.81*sin(u)

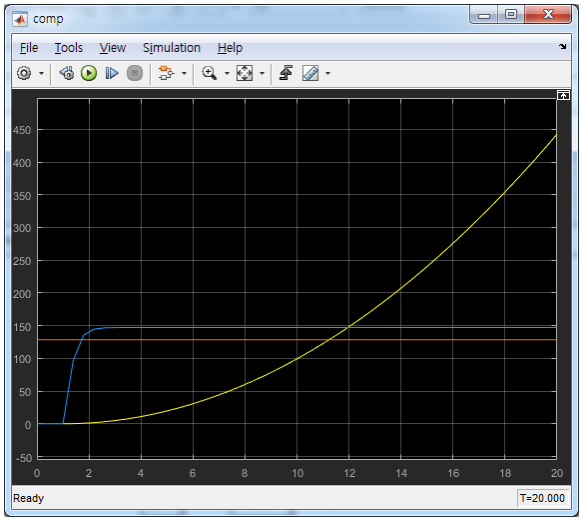
1 전체 모델 구성

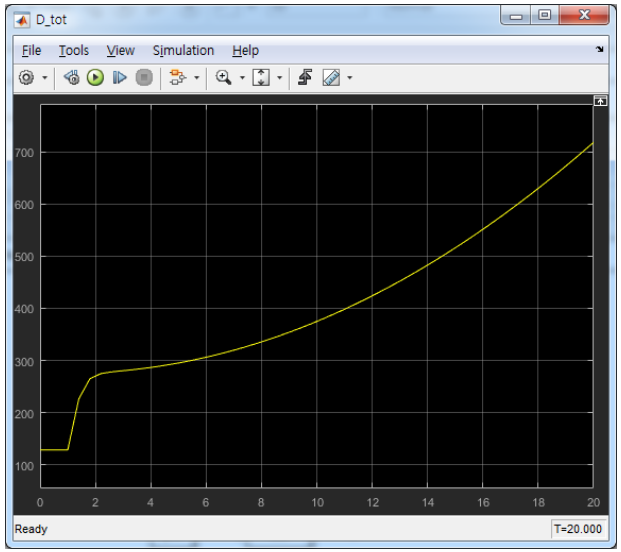
2 속도 parameter와 drag 계산식 입력

3 작업공간에 parameter 값 정의

DRAG FORCE

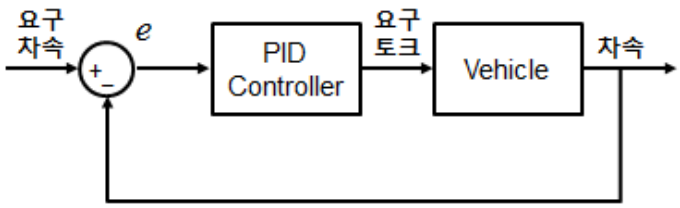






1 Run 및 결과 확인(20 s)

DRIVER CONTROLLER



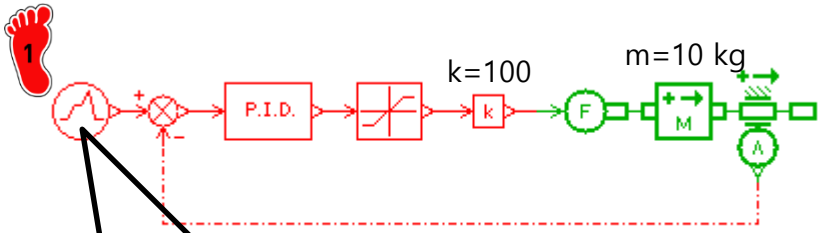
$$T_{req} = K_p e(t) + K_i \int e(t)\,dt + K_d \frac{de(t)}{dt} \quad \begin{cases} e(t) \geq 0 : \text{accelation} \\ e(t) < 0 : \text{braking} \end{cases}$$

$$(e(t) = V_{req.} - V_{real})$$

K_p : proportional gain

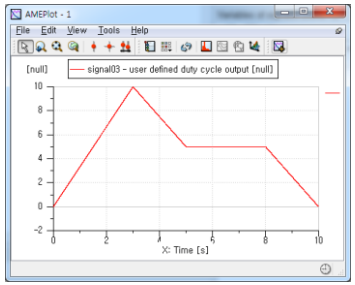
K_i : integral gain

K_d : differential gain



Title	Value	Unit
number of stages	5	
cyclic	no	
time at which duty cycle starts	0	s
output at start of stage 1	0	null
output at end of stage 1	10	null
duration of stage 1	3	s
output at start of stage 2	10	null
output at end of stage 2	5	null
duration of stage 2	2	s
output at start of stage 3	5	null
output at end of stage 3	5	null
duration of stage 3	3	s
output at start of stage 4	5	null
output at end of stage 4	0	null
duration of stage 4	2	s
output at start of stage 5	0	null
output at end of stage 5	0	null
duration of stage 5	1e+06	s

Title	Value	Unit
minimum permitted value	−1	null
maximum permitted value	1	null

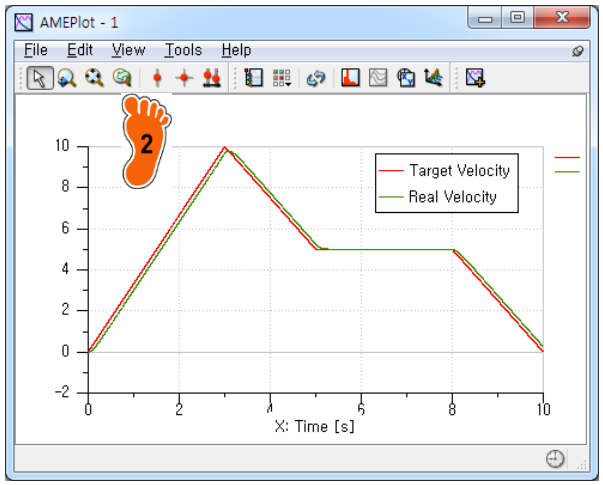


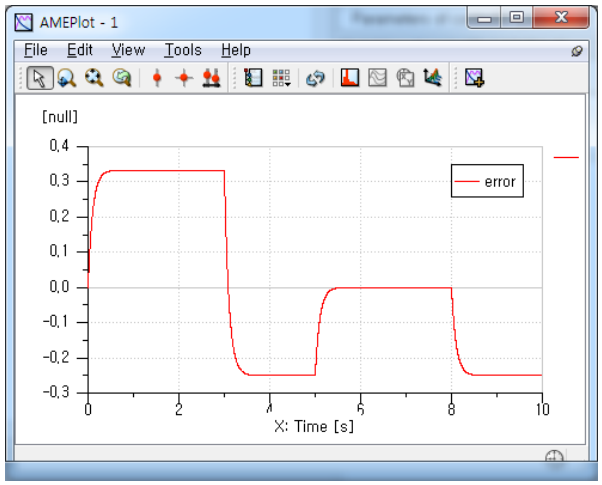
1 제어 모델 구성

2 요구 속도, 요구 힘, 질량 값 입력

DRIVER CONTROLLER

Title	Value	Unit
dummy state variable for estimati···	0	1/s
integral part	0	null
controller type	PID	
limit output	no	
proportional gain	1	null
integral gain	0	null
derivative gain	0	null
time constant for first order lag used t···	0,001	null

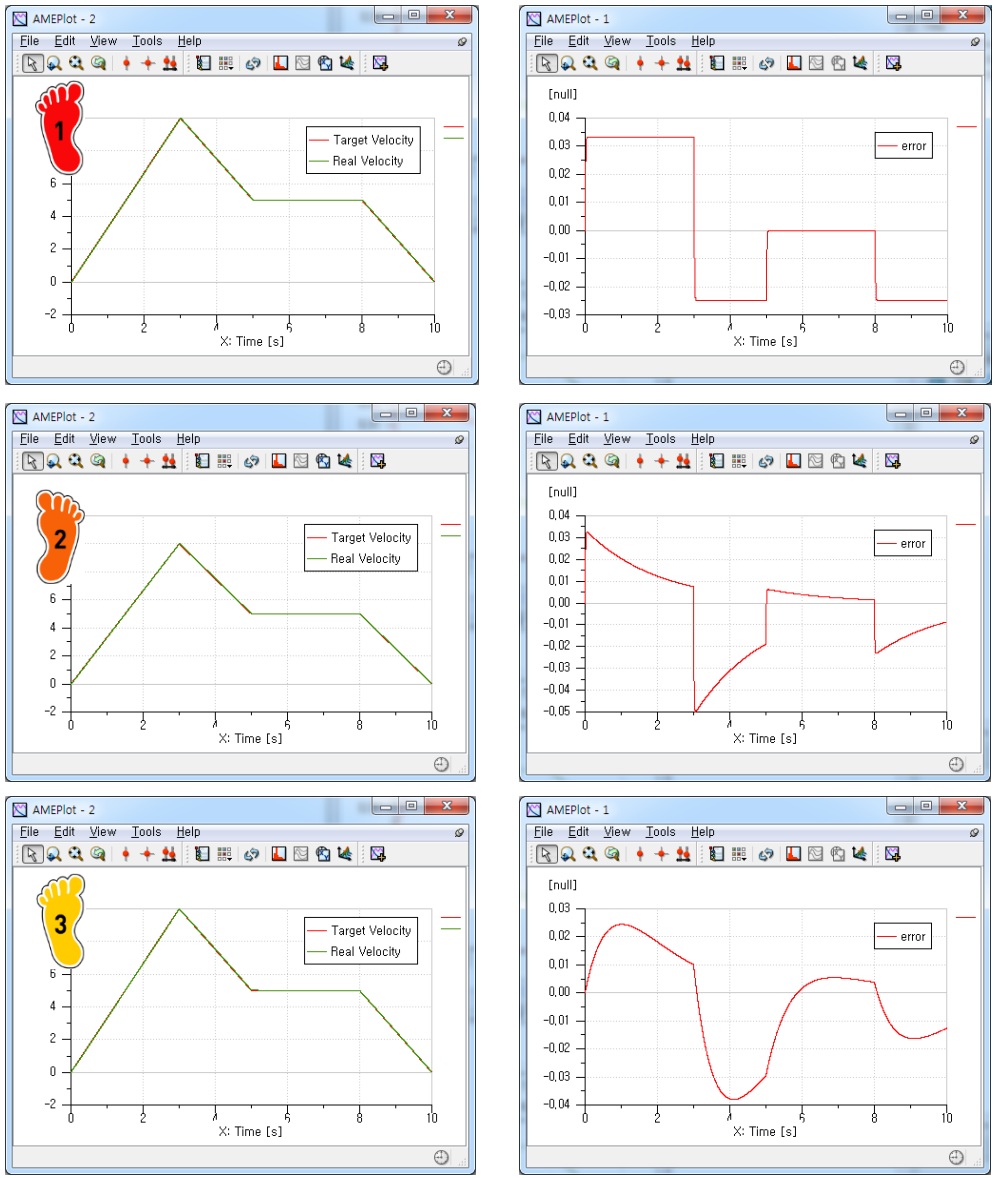




1 Kp=1, Ki=0, Kd=0

2 요구 속도, 실제 속도 확인
error값 확인

DRIVER CONTROLLER

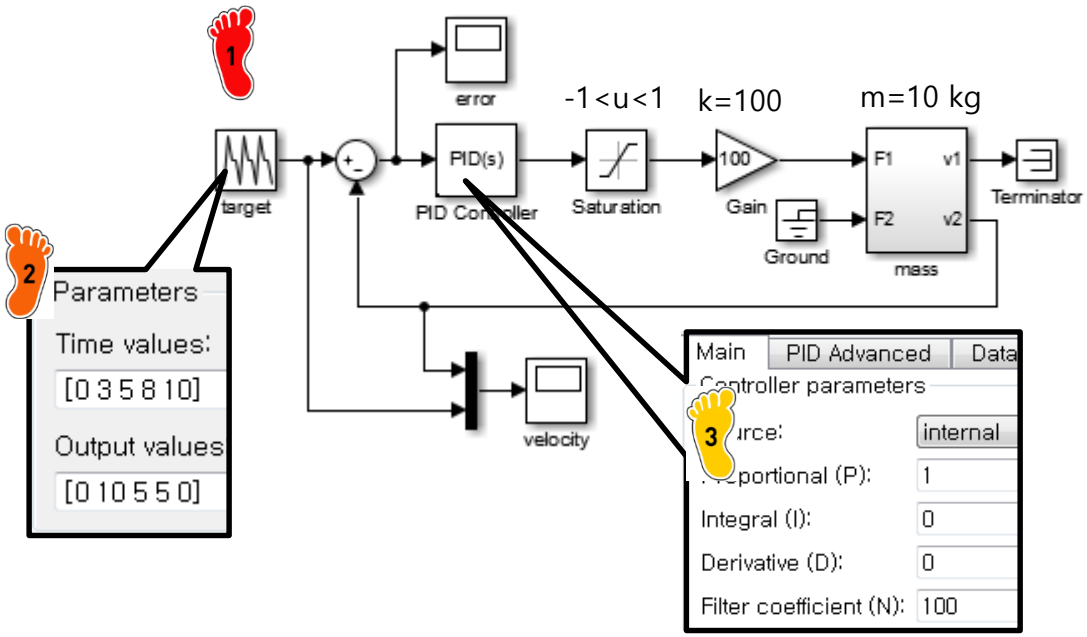


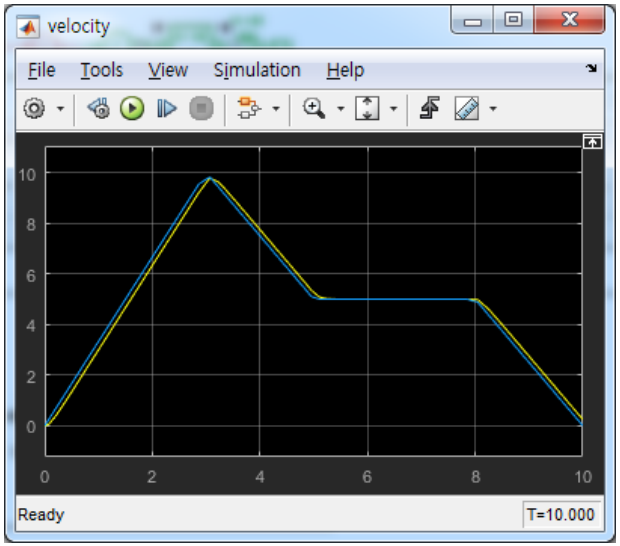
1 Kp=10, Ki=0, Kd=0

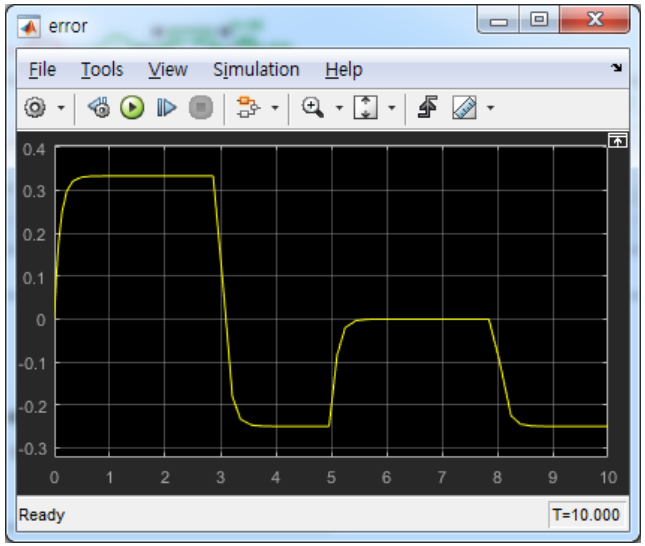
2 Kp=10, Ki=5, Kd=0

3 Kp=10, Ki=5, Kd=5

DRIVER CONTROLLER





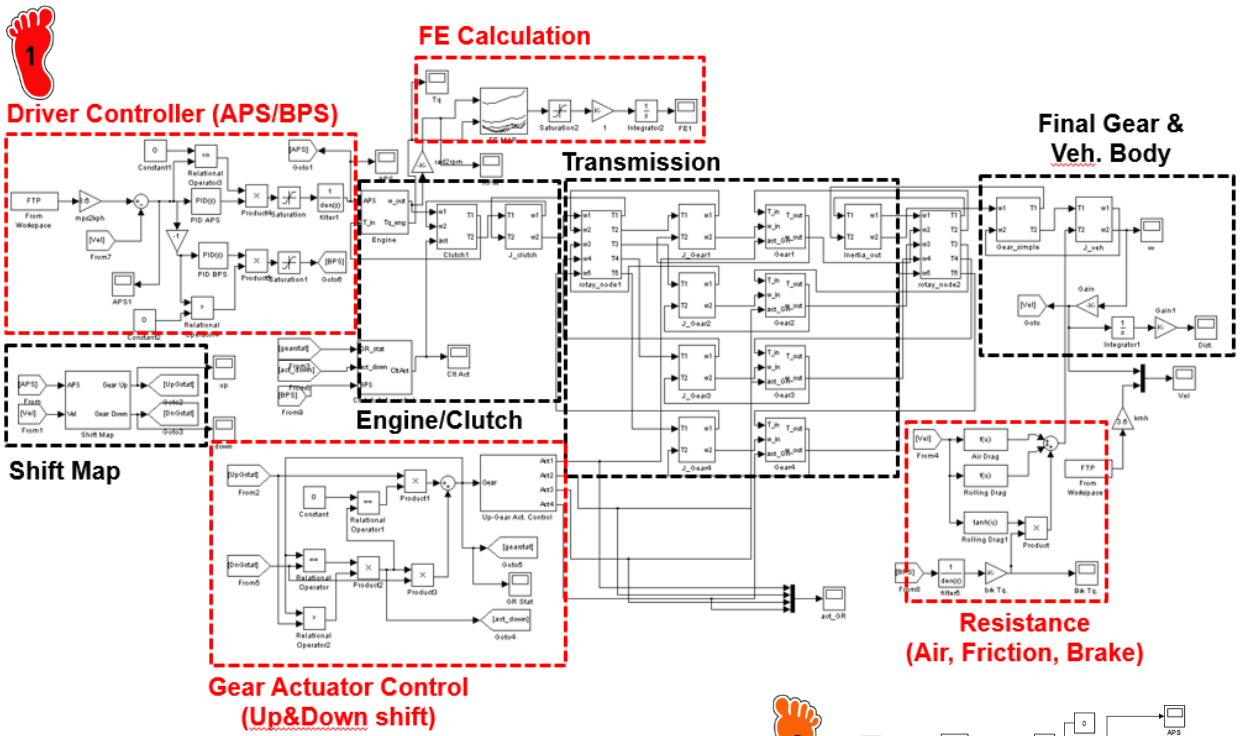


1 제어 모델 구성

2 요구 속도, 요구 힘, 질량 값 입력

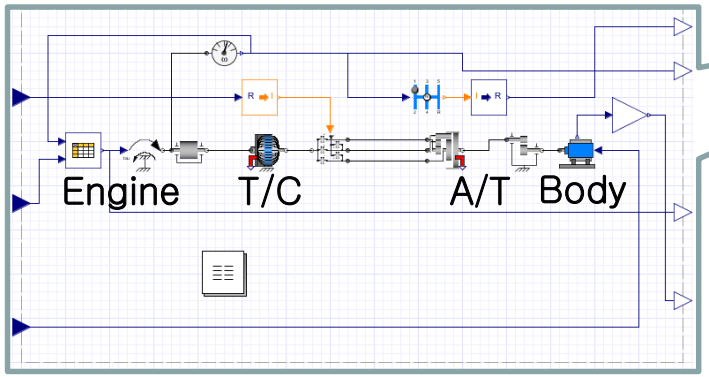
3 Kp, Ki, Kd값의 변화에 의한 결과 확인

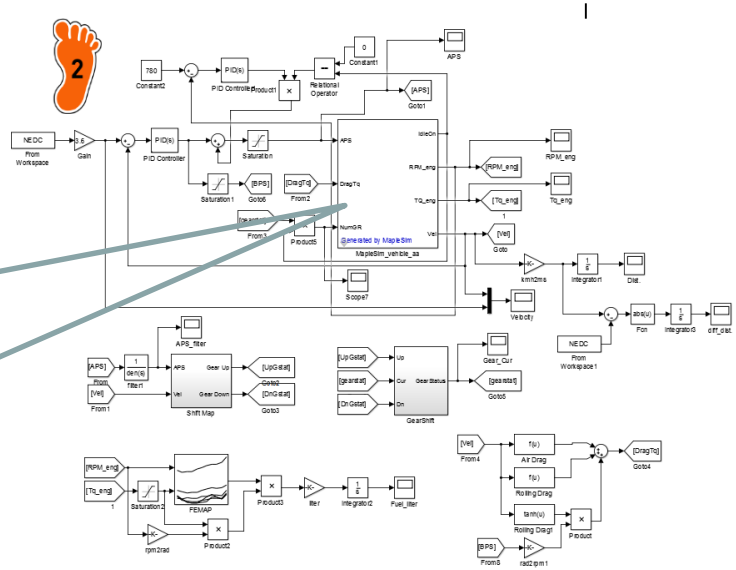
FULL VEHICLE MODEL



1 연비해석을 위한 4-speed 엔진구동 차량 모델

2 상용 툴을 이용한 동일 차량 모델

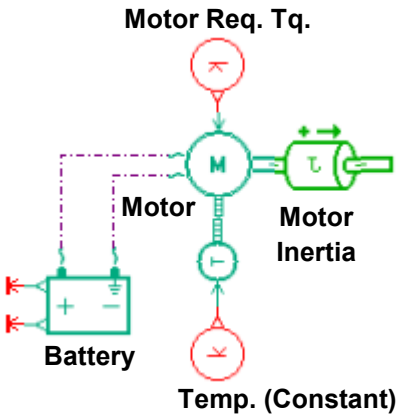




ASSIGNMENT

Electric Power System Modeling : Battery & Simple Motor (by Simulink)

1. Reference Model (AMESim)



Battery

Parameters of drv_battery_2 [DRVBAT03-1]

Title	Value	Un
potential at port 2	122	V
state of charge at port 4	50	%
number of cells in series per battery bank	1	
number of battery banks in parallel	1	
number of battery banks in series	1	
discontinuity handling	active	
tables dependencies	state of charge (SOC)	
rated capacity of the battery	108,3	Ah
voltage time constant	0,5	s
filename for open circuit voltage (for one cell) [···	CAE/ocv.data	
filename for internal resistance (for one cell) [···	CAE/resistance.data	

OCV

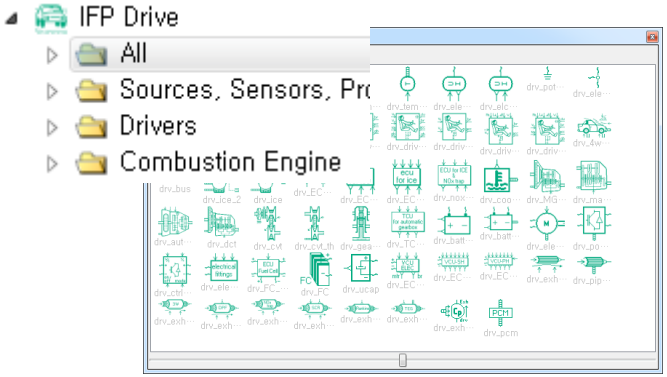
Format: 1D Table

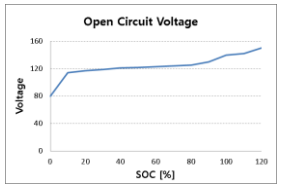
	X1	Y
1	0	80
2	10	114
3	20	117
4	30	119
5	40	121
6	50	122
7	60	123
8	70	124
9	80	125
10	90	130
11	100	140

Resistance

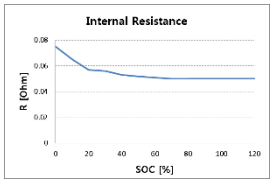
Format: 1D Table

	X1	Y
1	0	0,075
2	10	0,065
3	20	0,057
4	30	0,056
5	40	0,053
6	50	0,052
7	60	0,051
8	70	0,05
9	80	0,05
10	90	0,05
11	100	0,05





$V_{OCV}(SOC)$



$R_{in}(SOC)$

Motor

Parameters of drv_electricmotortherm [DRVELMT0A-1]

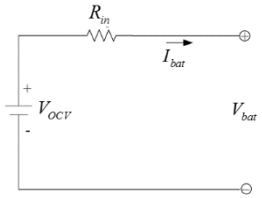
Title	Value	Unit
motor torque at port 2	0	Nm
data type for electric motor modeling	constant values	
time constant to determine the torque	0,1	s
maximum power	15000	W
maximum torque	150	Nm
mean efficiency	1	null
maximum rotary velocity	8000	rev/min

① T_motor = 100 Nm
② J_motor = 100 kgm^2

ASSIGNMENT

2. SOC calculation

$$V_{bat} = V_{OCV} - R_{in} I_{bat}$$



V_{bat} : battery volatage [V]

V_{OCV} : open circuit voltage [V]

R_{in} : equivalent internal resistance [Ω]

I_{bat} : battery current [A]

$$\frac{dSOC}{dt} = -I_{bat}\frac{100}{C_{nom}}$$

SOC : state of charge [%]

C_{nom} : rated capacity [As]

$$SOC = SOC_{ini} - \frac{100}{C_{nom}}\int I_{bat}\,dt$$

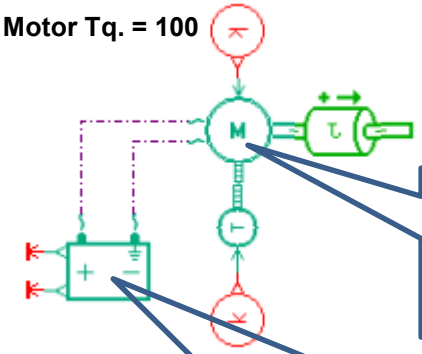
$$W_{motor} = T\omega = VI \text{ (without losses)}$$

Mechanical Energy : $W = T\omega$

Electrical Energy : $W = VI$

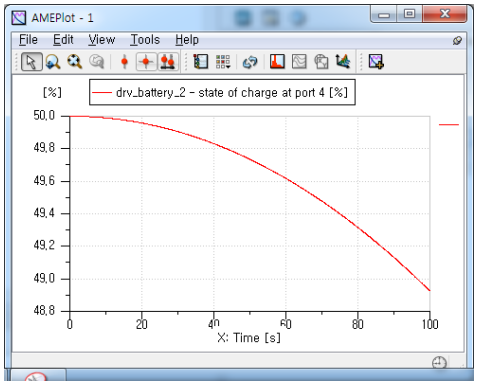
※ Result (Simulation Time : 100 s)

Motor Tq. = 100



Title	Value	Unit
input voltage	117.486	V
input current	85.0314	A
rotor relative rotary velocity	99.9	rad/s

Title	Value	Unit
potential at port 1	0	V
current at port 1	85.0314	A
potential at port 2	117.486	V
current at port 2	-85.0314	A
open circuit voltage at port 3	121.892	V
state of charge at port 4	48.9248	%
depth of discharge	51.0752	%
charge used by the load	1.16448	Ah



Mechanical Energy : $W_{mec} = Tw = 100 \times 99.9 = 9990\ W$

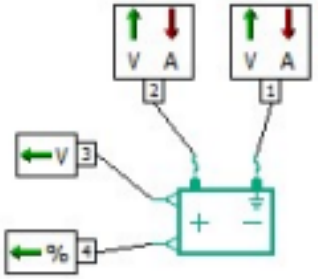
Electrical Energy : $W_{elec} = VI = 117.49 \times 85.03 = 9990\ W$

SOC : $SOC = SOC_{initial} - \int I\,dt \bullet \frac{100}{C_{nom}}[\%]$

$$= 50 - 4192.02\frac{100}{108.3 \times 3600} = 48.925\ \%$$

BATTERY & MOTOR

DRVBAT03 - battery (model using data files with potential reference)



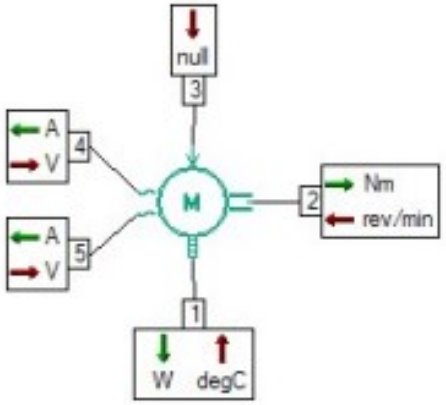
Description

This is a submodel of battery. It is an internal resistance model, which characterizes the battery with a voltage source and an internal resistance.

The battery output voltage is calculated as follows:

$$V = V_0 - R \cdot I$$

DRVEM03 - electric motor/generator



Description

DRVELMT0A is a model of electric motor/generator with its converter. The output torque and power losses can be determined either by using data files or characteristic parameters.

This model is bidirectional (motor/generator) and independant from the technology of the motor and its converter.

It differs from DRVELM1Aby the thermal port: the power losses are the output and the motor temperature is the input at port 1. Input temperature is not used.

Electric Vehicle Modeling

Computational Design Laboratory
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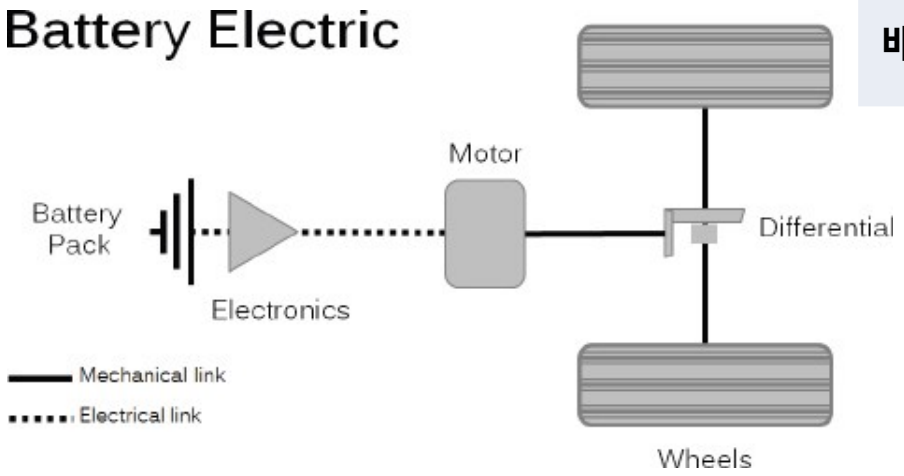
OUTLINE

- **Lecture Goals**
  - ✓ Chevrolet Bolt EV 제원을 이용하여 Simulink로 차량을 모델링하고 주행시나리오에 따른 가속 성능과 에너지 소모량을 시뮬레이션 할 수 있는 방법을 실습한다.
- **Content**
  - ✓ Reference: Chevrolet Bolt EV
  - ✓ Model Layout
  - ✓ Powertrain
  - ✓ Driver Controller
  - ✓ Resistance Torque
  - ✓ Simulation: Driving Performance
  - ✓ Battery
  - ✓ Simulation: SOC consumption

REFERENCE MODEL

Chevrolet Bolt EV

항목		제원
차량중량		1,625 kg
전면투영면적		2.397 m^2
공기저항계수		0.308
타이어		215/50 R17 (0.323 m)
종감속기어비		7.05
구동 모터	최대토크	360 Nm
	최대출력	150 kW
	최고속도	8,800 RPM
배터리	공칭전압	350 V
	용량	60 kWh (171.4 Ah)



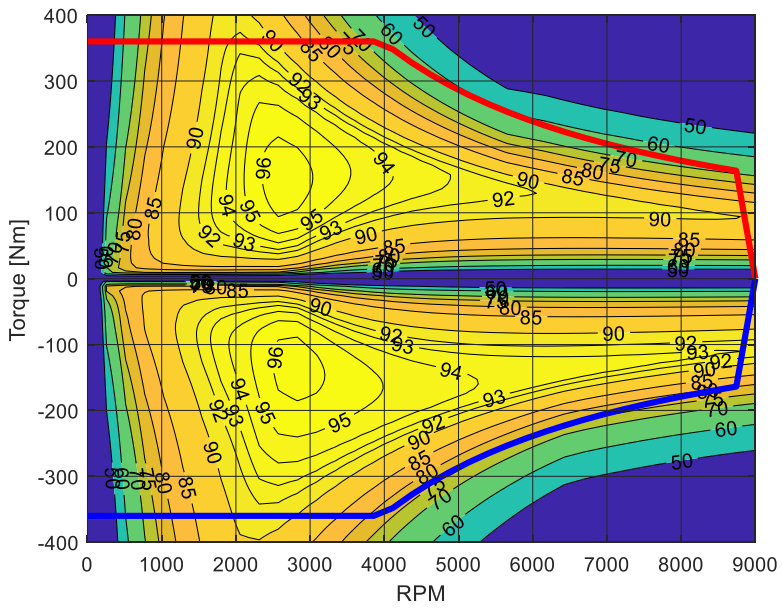
※ Ref. : Kim. D. *et al.*, Integrated Design of In-Wheel Motor System on Rear Wheels for Small Electric Vehicle, 2010, EVS25

REFERENCE MODEL

※ m-file 실행

```
%% input data
Kp=500; Ki=100; % Driver gain
FGR=7.05; % Gear ratio
Rtire=0.323; % Tire radius [m]
m=1625; % Vehicle mass [kg]
J_motor=0.1; % Motor inertia [kgm^2]
mu_roll=0.01; A=2.397; Cd=0.308; % Resistance
tau_filter=0.1;
brk_tq=1000; % Brake capacity [Nm]
tq_regen=250; % Regenerative brake capacity [Nm]
Tm=360; Pm=150; RPMm=8800; % Motor spec.
UDDS_source=importdata('cyc_UDDS.data');
UDDS=UDDS_source.data;
% HWFET=importdata('cyc_HWFET.data');
% HWFET(:,1)=HWFET(:,1)+1400;
% HWFET(:,2)=HWFET(:,2)/2.23694;
% UDDS_HWFET=cat(1,UDDS,HWFET);
% NEDC_source=importdata('cyc_NEDC.data');
% NEDC=NEDC_source.data;
SOC_ini=50; % initial SOC [%]
OCV_V=350; % open circuit voltage [V]
R_in=0.1; % internal resistance [ohm]
C_nom=60/350*1000; % rated capacity [Ah]
```

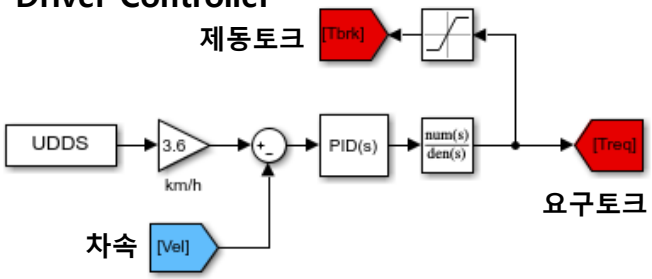
```
%% motor spec. Bolt
load('motor_data.mat')
Tweight=Tm/295;
RPM_loss=RPM_loss*9/7;
T_RPM=RPM_loss;
T_max=zeros(length(T_RPM),1); T_min=zeros(length(T_RPM),1);
for i=1:length(T_RPM)
    if T_RPM(i)<(Pm*1000/Tm*30/pi)
        T_max(i)=295*Tweight; T_min(i)=-T_max(i);
    else
        T_max(i)=Pm*1000/T_RPM(i)*30/pi(); T_min(i)=-T_max(i);
    end
end
T_max(end)=0; T_min(end)=0;
eff_rpm=RPM_loss;
eff_tq=T_loss*Tweight;
eff=zeros(length(T_loss),length(RPM_loss));
eff(:,:)=eff_map(:,:,1)*100;
load('eff_map_mod_Bolt.mat');
eff=eff_mod;
```



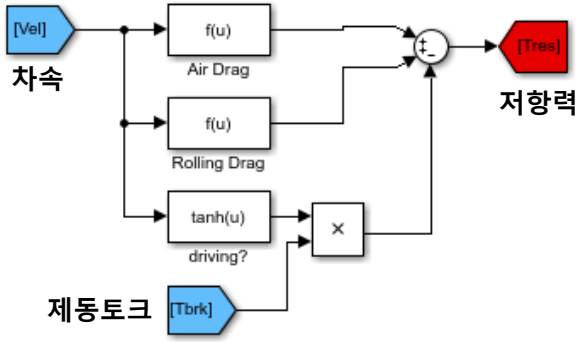
MODEL LAYOUT

: Input : Output

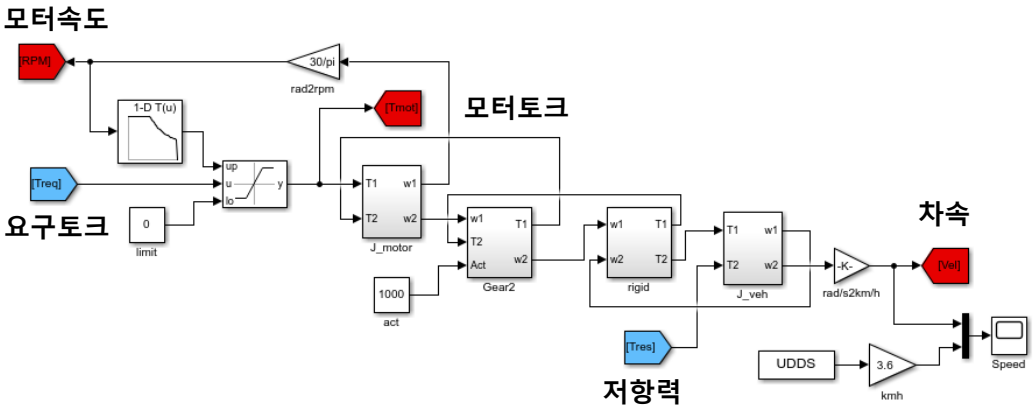
Driver Controller



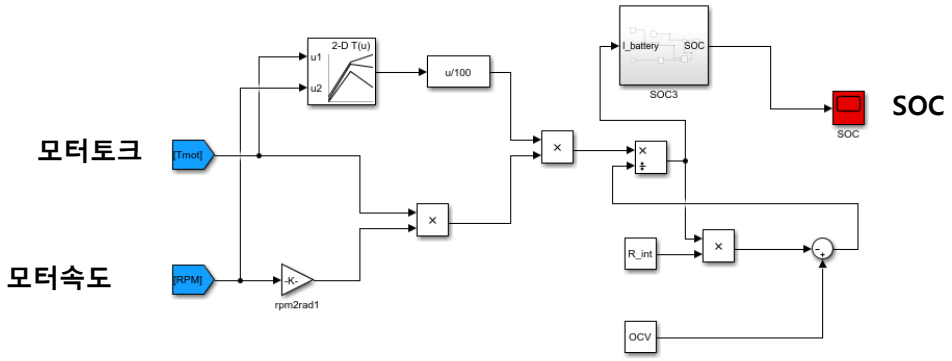
Resistance Torque



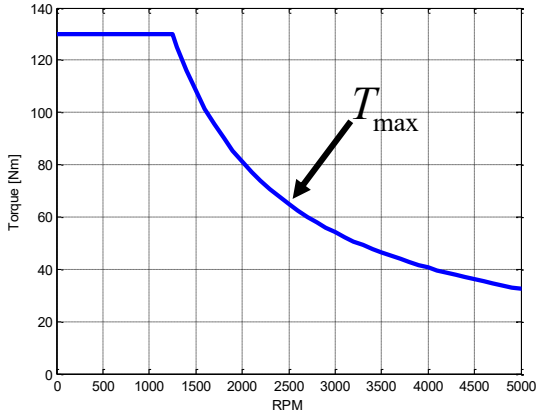
Powertrain



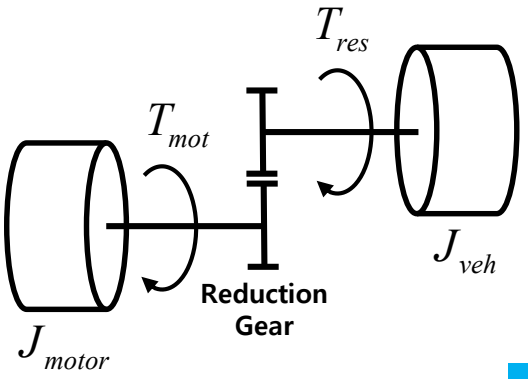
Battery



POWERTRAIN



$$T_{motor} = \min(T_{req}, T_{\max})$$

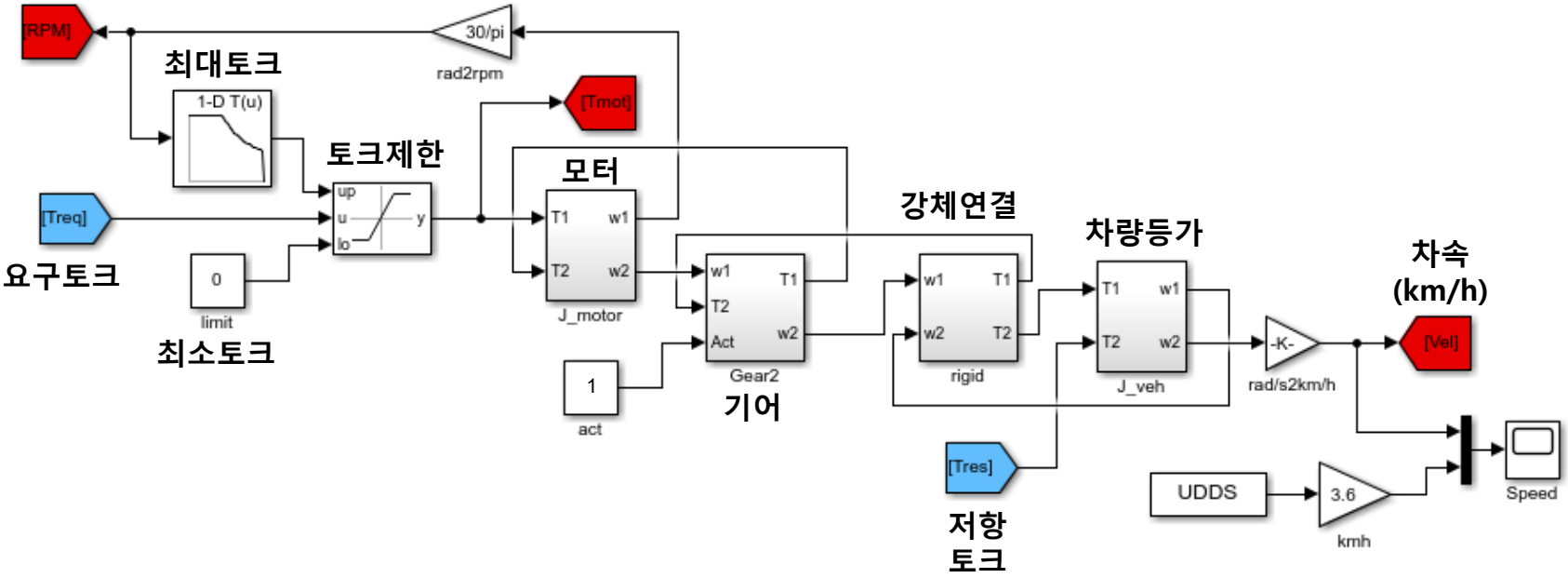


$$J_{veh} = m_{veh} R_{tire}^2$$

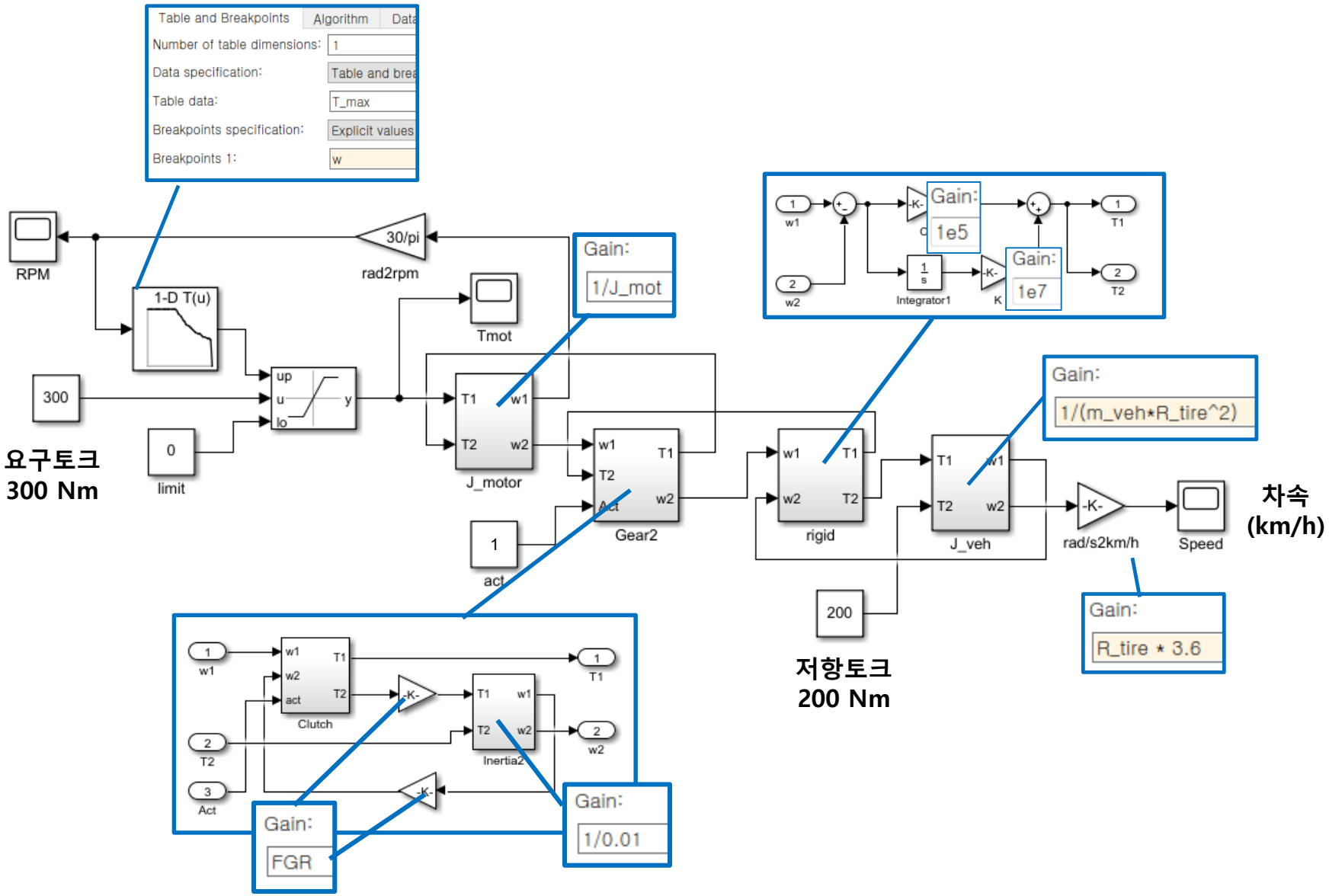
$$J_{eq} = GR^2 J_{motor} + J_{veh}$$

$$T_{mot} GR - T_{res} = J_{eq} \ddot{\theta}$$

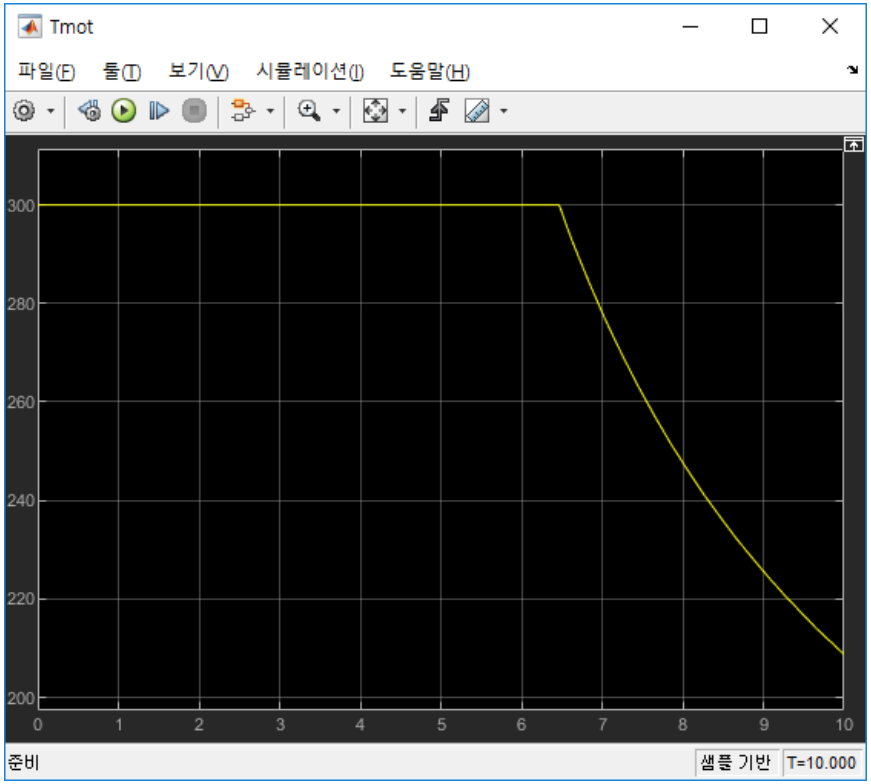
$$V_{veh} = R_{tire} \int \frac{T_{mot} GR - T_{res}}{J_{eq}} dt$$

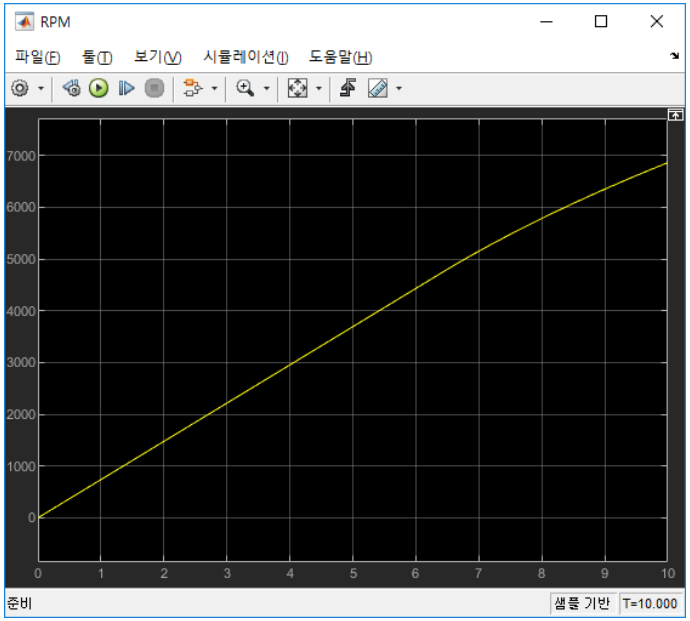


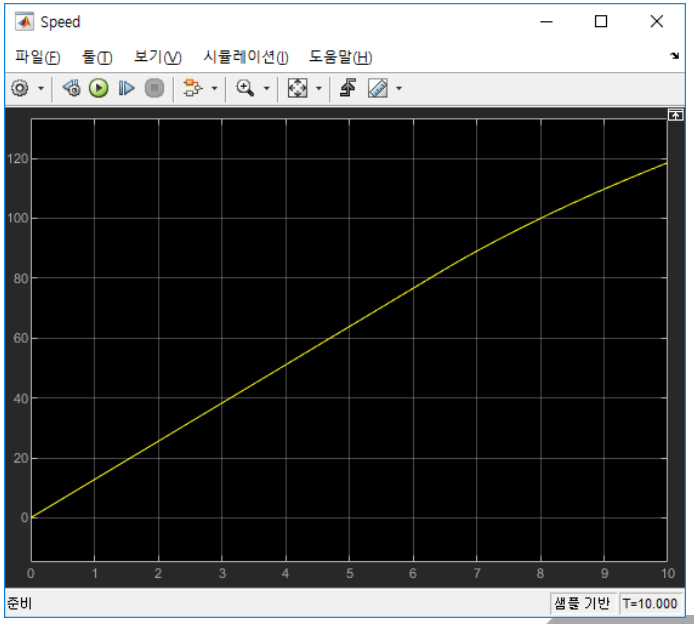
POWERTRAIN



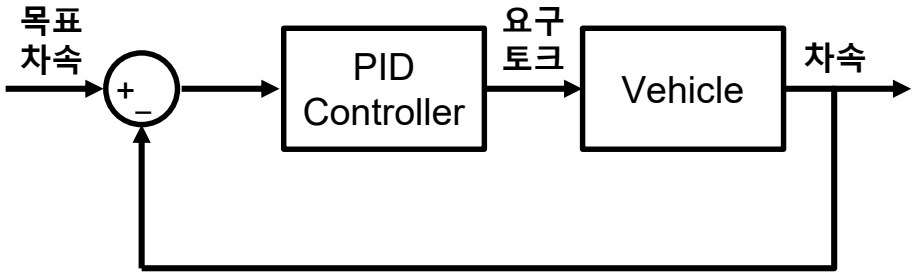
POWERTRAIN





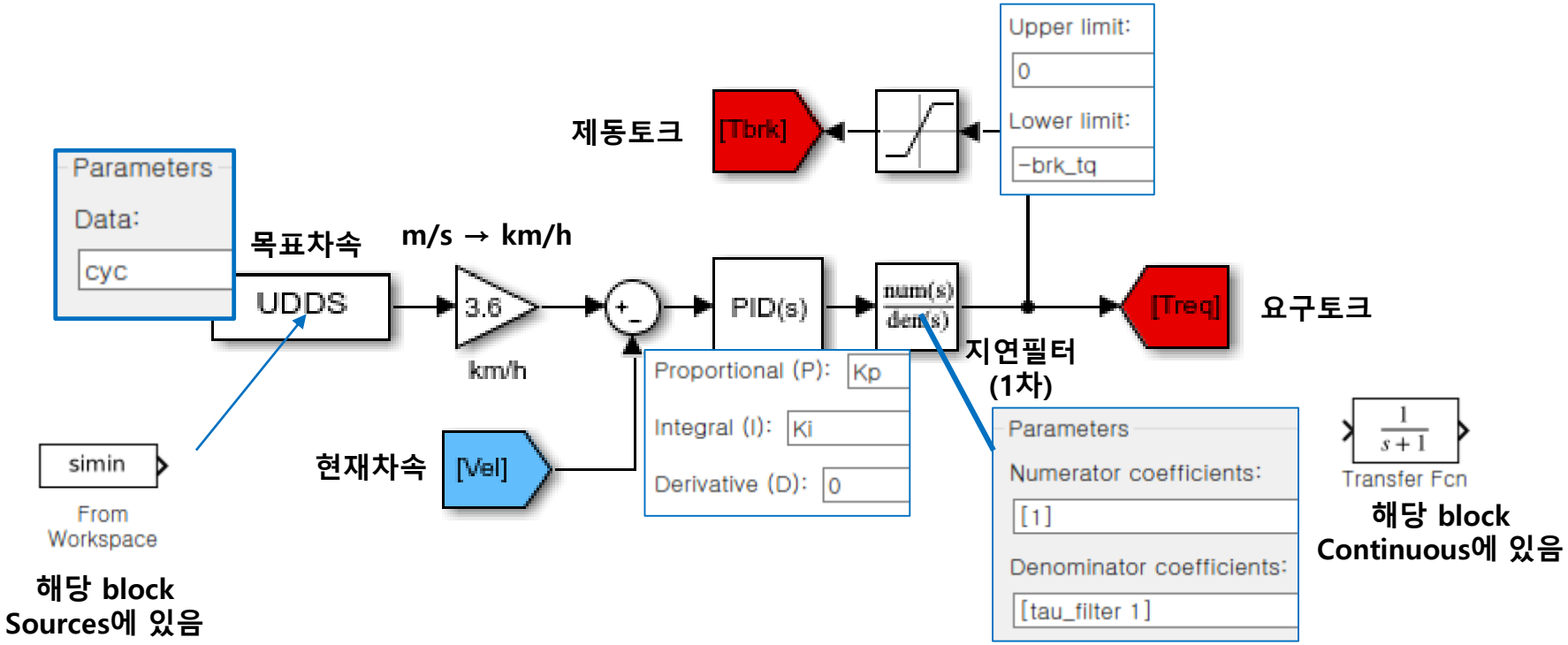


DRIVER CONTROLLER



$$T_{req} = K_p e(t) + K_i \int e(t)\,dt + K_d \frac{de(t)}{dt} \qquad \begin{cases} e(t) \geq 0 : \text{accelation} \\ e(t) < 0 : \text{braking} \end{cases}$$

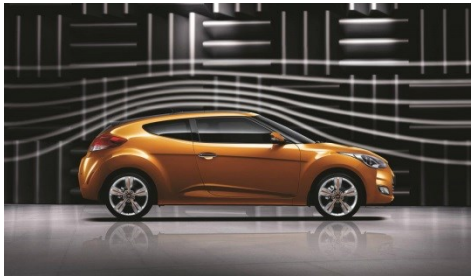
$$(e(t) = V_{req.} - V_{real})$$



DRAG TORQUE

$$F_{drag} = F_{air} + F_{roll} + F_{grad} \longrightarrow T_{drag} = (F_{air} + F_{roll} + F_{grad})R_{tire}$$

< 공기저항 >



$$F_{air} = \frac{1}{2} C_d A_{fr} \rho_{air} V_{veh}^2$$

< 구름저항 >

$$F_{roll} = \mu_r m_{veh} g$$

< 구배저항 >

$$F_{roll} = m_{veh} g \sin\theta_{grad}$$

①

Expression:

0.5*Cd*1.226*A*(u/3.6)^2*Rtire

②

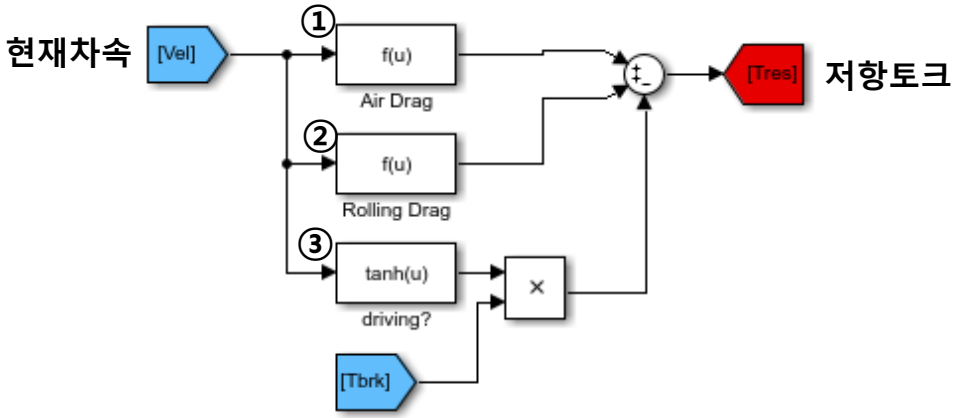
Expression:

(mu_roll*m*9.81*tanh(u))*Rtire

③

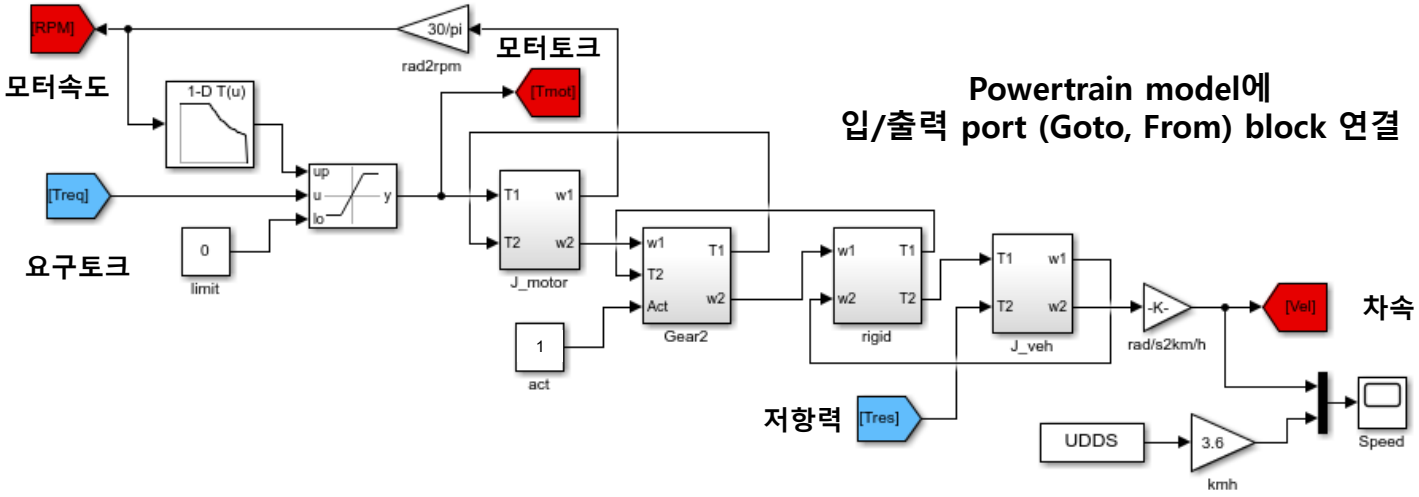
Expression:

tanh(u)



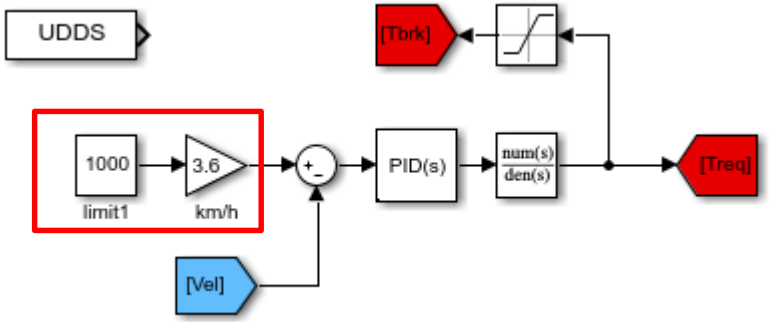
제동토크

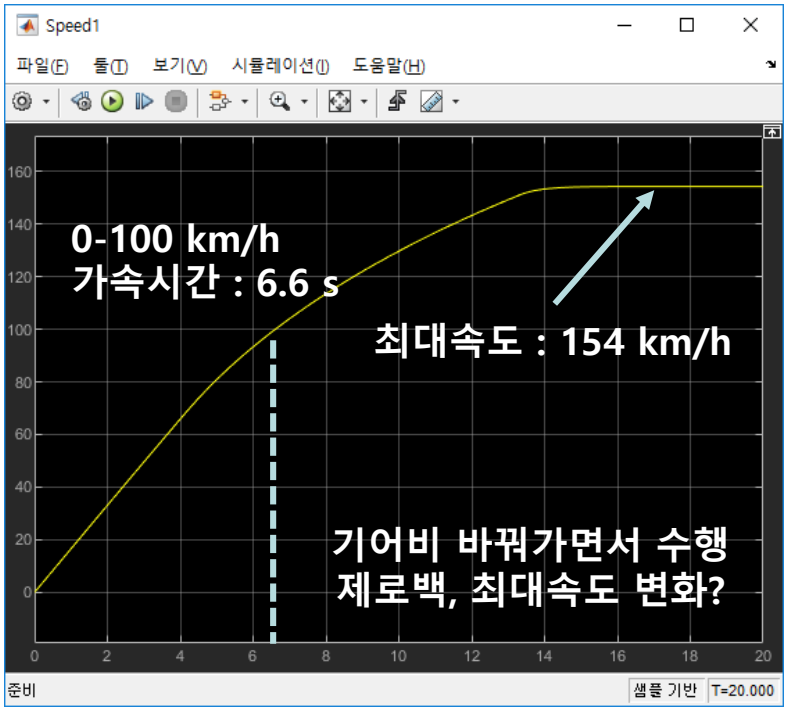
DRIVING PERFORMANCE



Powertrain model에
입/출력 port (Goto, From) block 연결

일정하게 매우 큰 값으로
요구토크 출력, full APS 모사

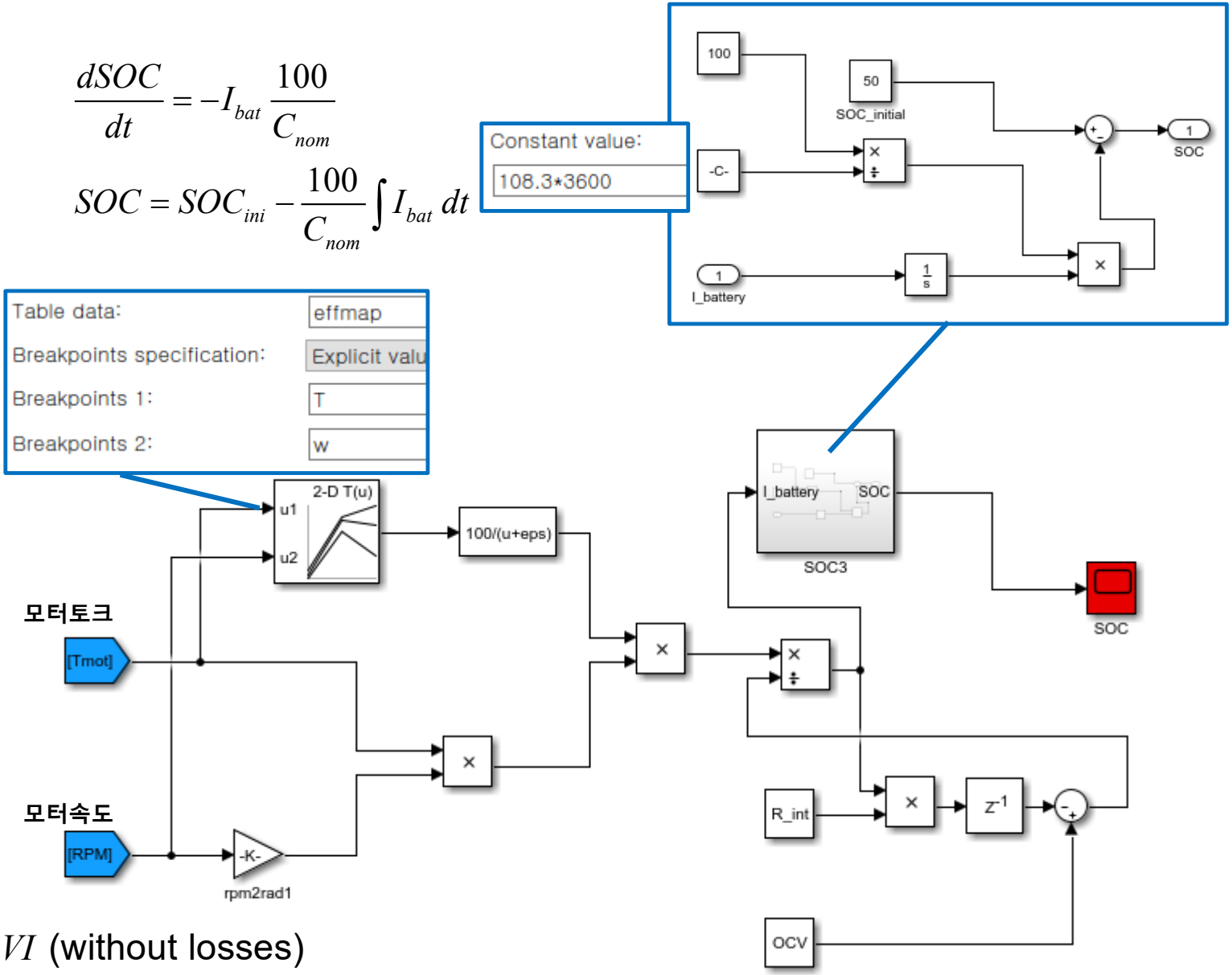




BATTERY

$$\frac{dSOC}{dt} = -I_{bat}\frac{100}{C_{nom}}$$

$$SOC = SOC_{ini} - \frac{100}{C_{nom}}\int I_{bat}\,dt$$



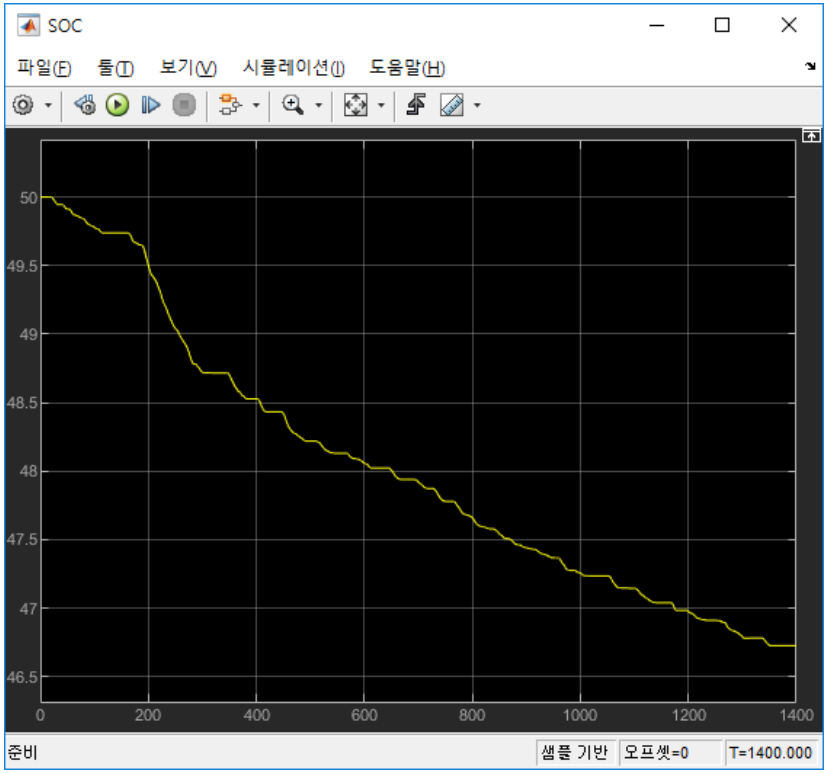
$W_{motor} = T\omega = VI$ (without losses)

Mechanical Energy : $W = T\omega$ ⟶ Electrical Energy : $W = VI$

SOC CONSUMPTION

Simulation Time : 1400 s, Solver : ode23tb

SOC 변화



차속 변화(목표/실제차속)