DIGITAL TWIN OF AN ELECTRIC VEHICLE

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# TASK 1: Identify the System, Its Form and Function

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| System | Form | Function | |
| Process | Operand |
| Electric Car | The Electric Car | Provide Transportation | Electricity |

The Form of the electric car system is the electric car itself and the function of this system is to provide transportation as a process and using electricity as an operand.

# TASK 2: Identify the entities of the system, their form and function and the system boundary and context

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| System | Entity Function | Entity Form | Form |
| Electric Vehicle | Converts electrical energy  into mechanical energy  Stores electrical energy  Connects to an electricity source  Transfers mechanical power    Steering  Signal & Energy transfer  Storing  Providing Structural resistance  Providing Protection & Aerodynamics  Accommodates people  Provides Control to different systems | Electric Motor  Battery Pack  Charging Connector  Transmission  Steering system  Wires  Trunk  Chassis  Body  Cabin  Controls & Display | The Electric Vehicle |

# Task 3: Identify the Relationships among the Entities

Interfaces define how system components communicate and work together, ensuring that the system as a whole works properly.

These interfaces are divided into two categories:

1. FUNCTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS (DYNAMIC)

The **dynamic relationship** between components describe how entities flow through different parts of the system.

1. Electricity

Electricity is the only operand present in the system and it is used by the car in order to function, almost all the components utilize this operand in different ways. For instance, the electric motor draws energy from the battery to power the car. This example shows the way in which energy is conducted through the wires. Another example can be the charging station and the charging socket of the car, when the electric car is plugged into a charging station, the car’s battery charges, so the electricity was moving through these components.

1. Controls and display

The driver interacts with the car using controls such as buttons, levers, or a touch screen display, enabling them to control various functions of the car.

1. The rotation mechanism of the wheels

The driver controls the steering wheel, which dynamically influences the steering ofthewheels, changing the car’s direction.

1. FORMAL RELATIONSHIPS (STATIC) (=STRUCTURE)

The **static relationships** represent the physical and structural components of the system that remain unchanged during operation.

1. Wires

Electricity flows through the wires to various components like the motor and display. The wires form a static structure, defining the paths for energy transmission.

1. Trunk

The trunk is a static structural component used to store objects, remaining fixed in the car’s design

1. Structural entities

These include the chassis and the body of the car. The chassis provides the support framework for the car, while the body gives it shape.

1. Steering wheel

The steering wheel is used by a person to change the direction of the car, but its physical presence remains a static part of the car's structure.

1. Cabin

It is the place where people are accommodated. It remains also fixed in design.

Sketch with entities:

Etc...

Circuits

Sensors

Electricity

Wires

Infotainment

Air conditioning system

Soundproofing system

Etc...

Energy transfer system

Engine

Outer body

Cabin

The electric vehicle system

# Task 4: Predicting Emergence