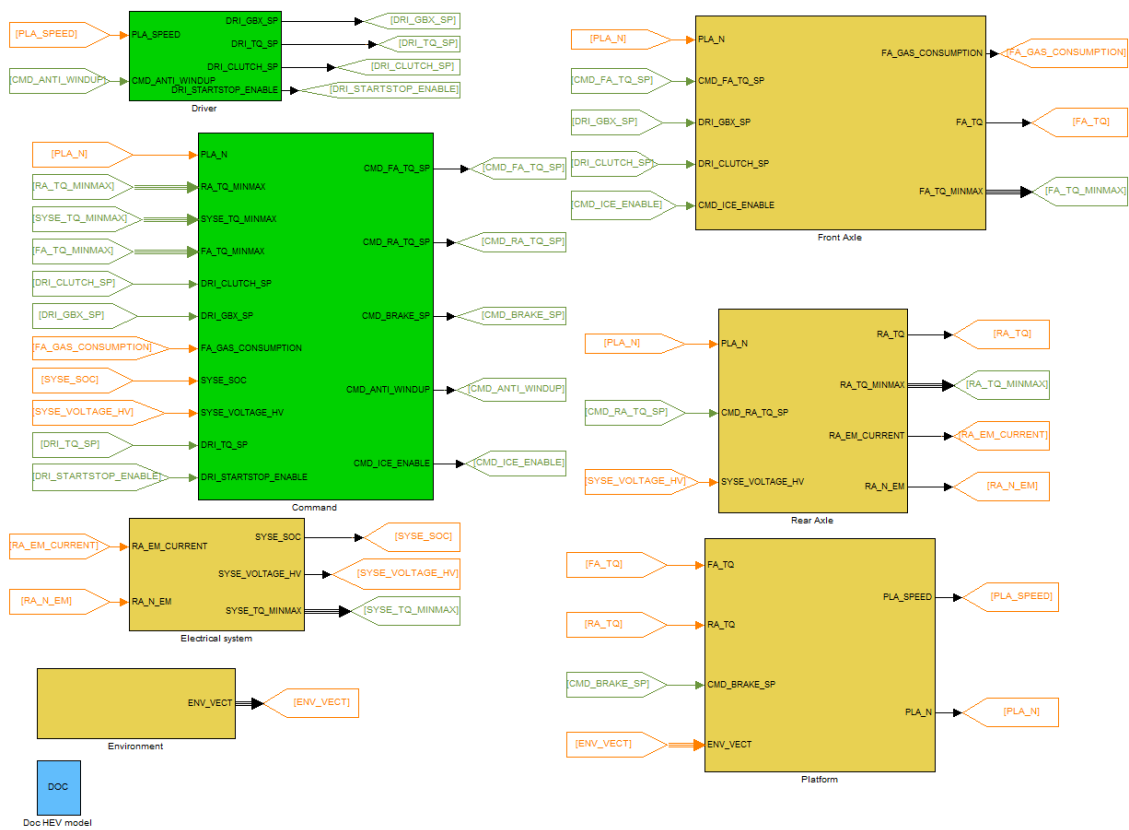


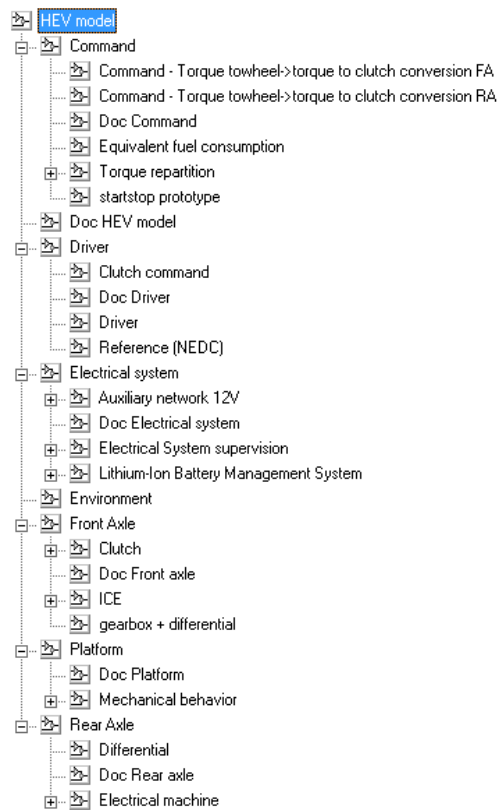
# HEV model

## 1 subsystem description

Model of the whole car.

## 2 system organization





## 3 Signals and parameters

### Inputs

None

### Outputs

None

### Parameters

#### Native

Name	Type	Unit	Description	Source	Linked to
hev_te	Var	s	Time duration of the simulation	User defined (depends of the cycle)	-

#### Inherited

Include all the subsystem

## 4 Notes

- Simulation parameters set as follow:

Simulation time

Start time: 0.0 Stop time: hev\_te

Solver options

Type: Fixed-step Solver: ode5 (Dormand-Prince)

Fixed-step size (fundamental sample time): 0.001

Tasking and sample time options

Periodic sample time constraint: Unconstrained

Tasking mode for periodic sample times: Auto

☐ Automatically handle rate transition for data transfer

☐ Higher priority value indicates higher task priority

- Continuous time model

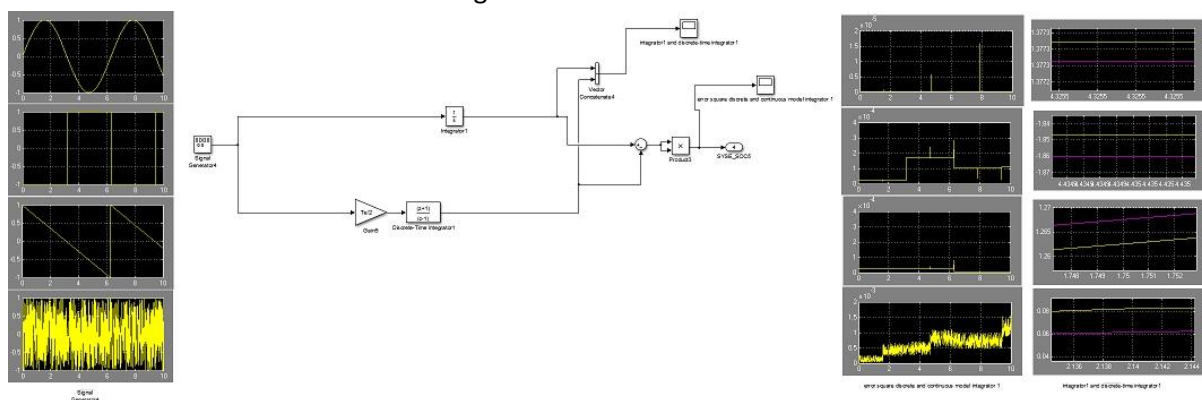
## 5 Discrete model

All the continuous transfer function were discretized with the Tustin method on MatLab.

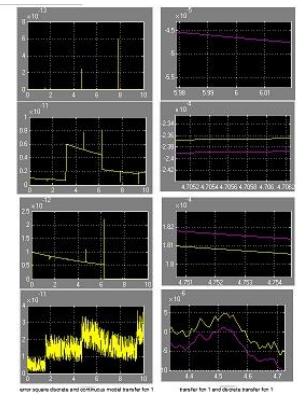
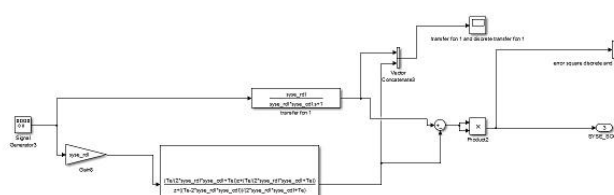
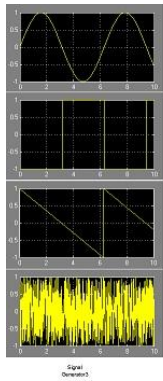
It consists of replacing “s” with:  $\frac{2}{T_e} \times \frac{z-1}{z+1}$  ( $T_e$  is the sample time)

Then we had to check up if the discrete bloc had the same behavior than the previous continuous bloc. The following pictures describe the checking process:

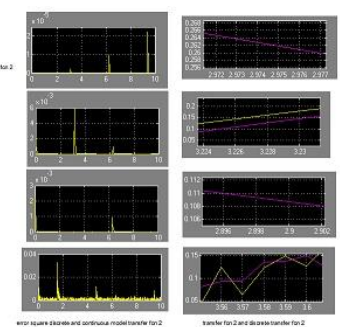
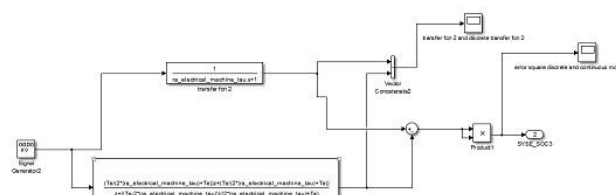
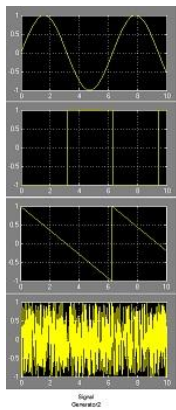
- for the discretization of an integrator:



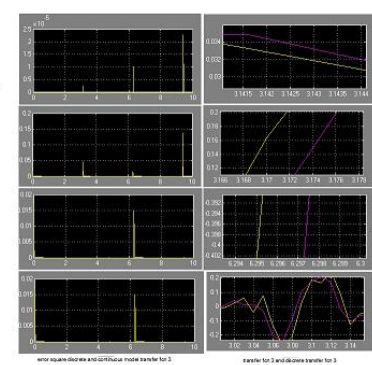
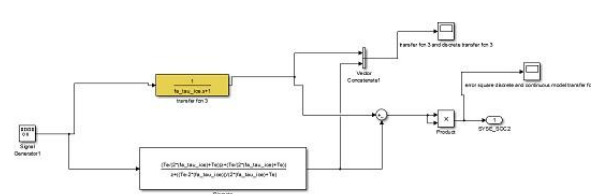
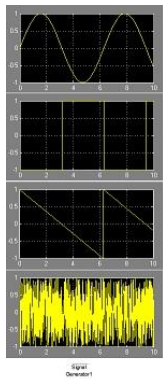
- for the discretization of a special integrator??? Explanations?
- for the discretization of the transfer function 1:



- for the discretization of the transfer function 2:



- for the discretization of the transfer function 3:



We observe that for every signal sent to the input the error is close to zero. Moreover the gap between the continuous and the discrete signal is very low regardless of the signals.