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# Performance Evaluation of Driver Supportive System with Haptic Cue Gear-shifting Function Considering Vehicle Model

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**Key Words** : Haptic Cue Device( ), Magnetorheological Fluid( ), MR Clutch(MR ),  
Vehicle Gear-shifting( ), Feed-forward Control( ), Vehicle Model( )

## ABSTRACT

This paper proposes a driver supportive device with haptic cue function which can transmit optimal gear shifting timing to a driver without requiring the driver's visual attention. Its performance is evaluated under vehicle model considering automotive engine, transmission and vehicle body. In order to achieve this goal, a torque feedback device is devised and manufactured by adopting the MR (magnetorheological) fluid and clutch mechanism. The manufactured MR clutch is then integrated with the accelerator pedal to construct the proposed haptic cue device. A virtual vehicle emulating a four-cylinder four-stroke engine, manual transmission system of a passenger vehicle and vehicle body is constructed and communicated with the manufactured haptic cue device. Control performances including torque tracking and fuel efficiency are experimentally evaluated via a simple feed-forward control algorithm.

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(2), Kobayashi

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$$F_l$$

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$$v = r_w g_r(i) n, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, 4 \quad (10)$$

$$r_w \quad g_r(i) \quad i$$

$$\left\{ J + \frac{M_v}{[r_w g_r(i)]^2} \right\} \dot{n} = \frac{1}{r_w g_r(i)} [T_{eng} - T_l] \quad (11)$$

$$T_l$$

$$T_l = C_{ce} \cdot \text{sgn}(n) + C_{ce} n + \mu_t M_v g_r g_r(i) + 0.5 C_d \rho A_v [r_w g_r(i)]^3 n^2 \quad (12)$$

$$C_{ce} \quad C_{ve}$$

$$\mu_t, \quad g, \quad \rho, \quad A_v, \quad C_d$$

$$\left\{ J + \frac{M_v}{[r_w g_r(i)]^2} \right\} \dot{n} = \frac{1}{r_w g_r(i)} \begin{Bmatrix} -181.3 + 379.36 M_c + 21.91(A/F) \\ -0.85(A/F)^2 + 0.26\sigma - 0.0028\sigma^2 \\ + 0.027n - 0.000107n^2 + 0.00048n\sigma \\ + 2.55\sigma M_c - 0.05\sigma^2 M_c \end{Bmatrix} - \frac{1}{r_w g_r(i)} \begin{Bmatrix} C_{ce} \cdot \text{sgn}(n) + C_{ce} n + \mu_t M_v g_r g_r(i) \\ + 0.5 C_d \rho A_v [r_w g_r(i)]^3 n^2 \end{Bmatrix} \quad (13)$$

ECU(engine control

unit)

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#### 4.

Fig. 4

MR

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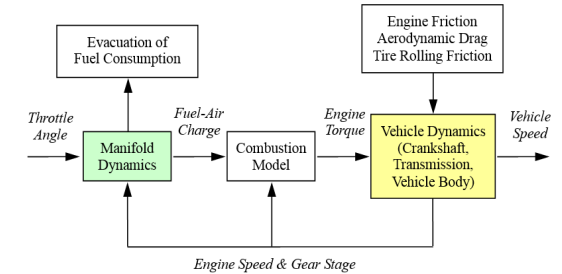


Fig. 3 Vehicle model

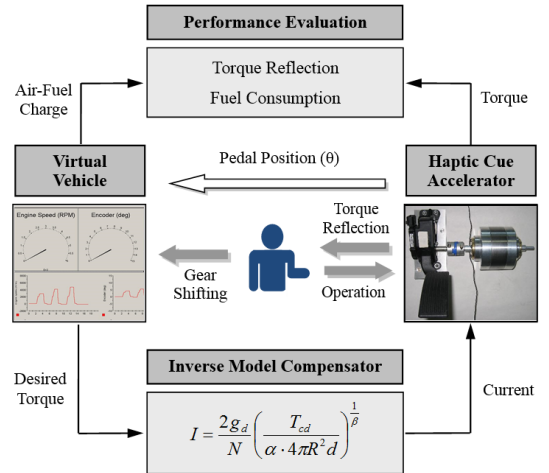


Fig. 4 Haptic cue architecture

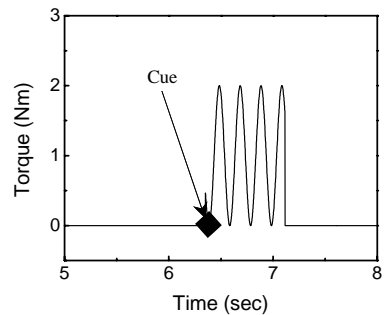


Fig. 5 Torque map

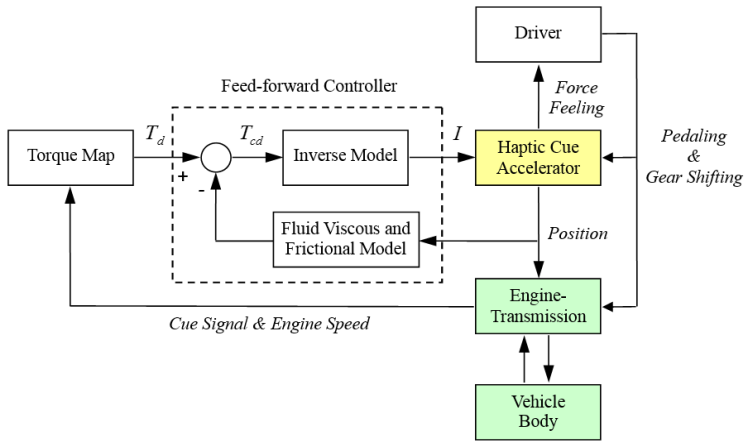


Fig. 6 Control block diagram

$$T_p(\theta) = (K_p \alpha_p + F_i) l_p$$

$$T_f = C_{cf} \operatorname{sgn}(\dot{\theta}) + C_{vf} \dot{\theta}$$
(15)

MR 가

$$K_p, \alpha_p, F_i$$

,  $l_p$  가

가 가

$$C_{cf}, C_{vf}, \operatorname{sgn}(\cdot) \text{ signum}$$

가

가

(6)

가

$$T_c = 4\pi R^2 d \cdot \alpha H^\beta$$

$$H = \left( \frac{\tilde{T}_{cd}}{\alpha \cdot 4\pi R^2 d} \right)^{\frac{1}{\beta}} = \frac{NI}{2g}$$
(16)

$$\tilde{T}_{cd} = \tilde{T}_{md}(\theta) - (4\pi\eta R^3 d / h) \dot{\theta} - T_f(\theta) - T_p(\theta)$$
(14)

$N, g$

Fig. 6

$\tilde{T}_{md}(\theta)$

Fig. 5

2 Nm

4 Hz

(I)

, MR

가

2 Nm 4 Hz

4.

가

0.5

2

$T_p(\theta), T_f$

Fig. 7

(Coulomb)

MR 가

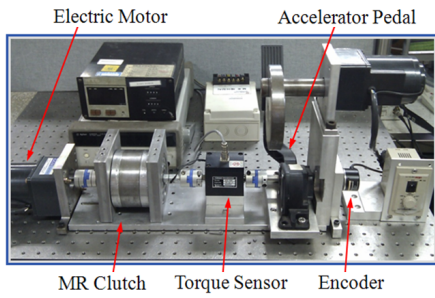
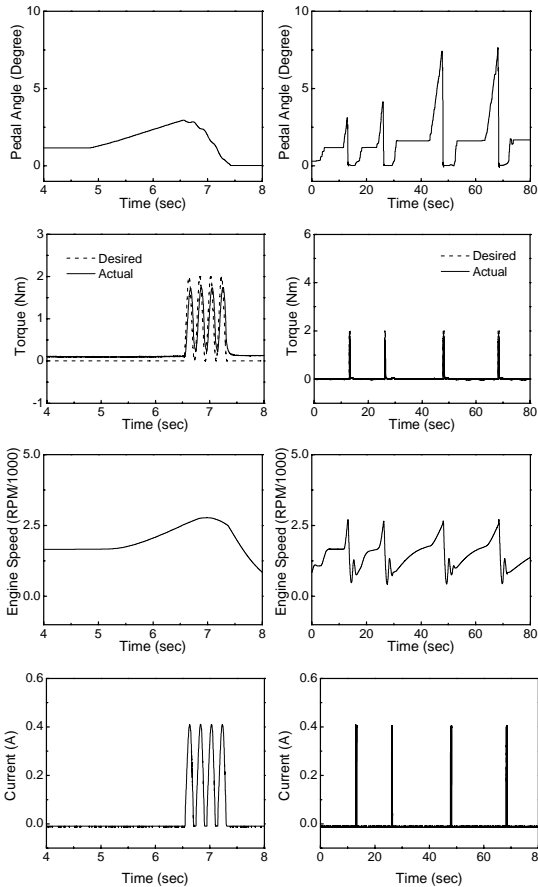


Fig. 7 Experimental configurations



(a) Gear 1st to gear 2nd (b) Gear 1st to gear 5th

Fig. 8 Haptic cue results

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(ac motor) , MR  
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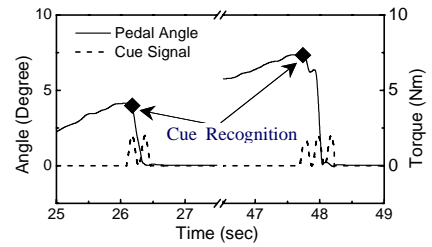
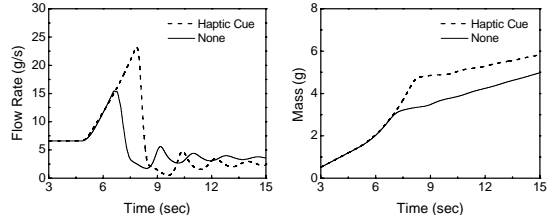


Fig. 9 Haptic cue recognition



(a) Air-fuel charge

(b) Fuel mass

Fig. 10 Fuel consumption

가  
10 Nm 가  
1 3600  
(incremental encoder) MR  
Lord MRF-132DG<sup>(10)</sup> Carbonyl iron  
Hydrocarbon oil MR  
가  
가 가  
가  
1800 rpm  
가 , 2500 rpm  
가 (16)  
가  
MR  
가  
Fig. 8  
Fig. 8(a) 가 1

2 , 가  
 가 가 . 가 가 .  
 2500 rpm 가 가

12.5 %

Fig. 8(b) 가 가 2012 ( )  
 1 5

가 (No. 2012R1A1A2005370).

Fig. 9 0.4

**References**

Fig. 10  
 Fig. 10(a) 1 2  
 10(b)

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