

## Problem Statement

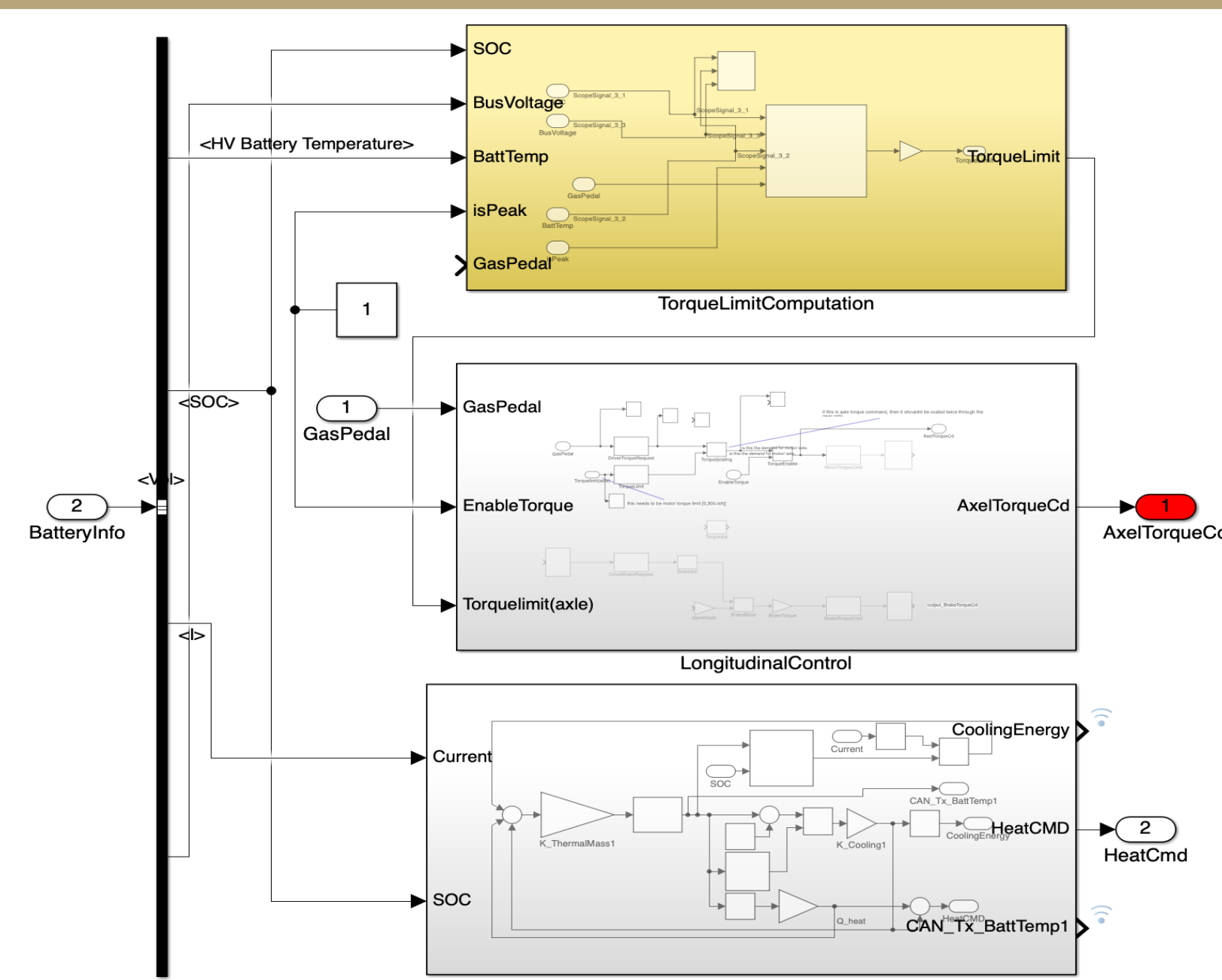
- The UW E-Truck project is converting a Class 7 Peterbilt 337 to a fully battery-electric vehicle, requiring coordination across complex electrical, mechanical, and control subsystems.
- The project currently lacks a unified, high-fidelity plant model to evaluate subsystem interactions, control strategies, and vehicle performance before physical testing.
- A comprehensive MATLAB/Simulink electric truck plant model is needed to enable model-based design, CAN (Controller Area Network) data validation, and scalable development for future teams.

## Objectives

- Develop a unified MATLAB/Simulink plant model of the battery-electric [1] truck
- Integrate powertrain, high-voltage battery, thermal management, vehicle dynamics, and supervisory control subsystems
- Support closed-loop simulation of vehicle operation under varied drive cycles and conditions
- Enable performance analysis including energy consumption, acceleration, braking, and range
- Use logged CAN data to calibrate, confirm, and refine model accuracy
- Ensure modular design, clear interfaces, and maintainability for future project teams
- Fully document model assumptions, parameters, architectures, and validation results

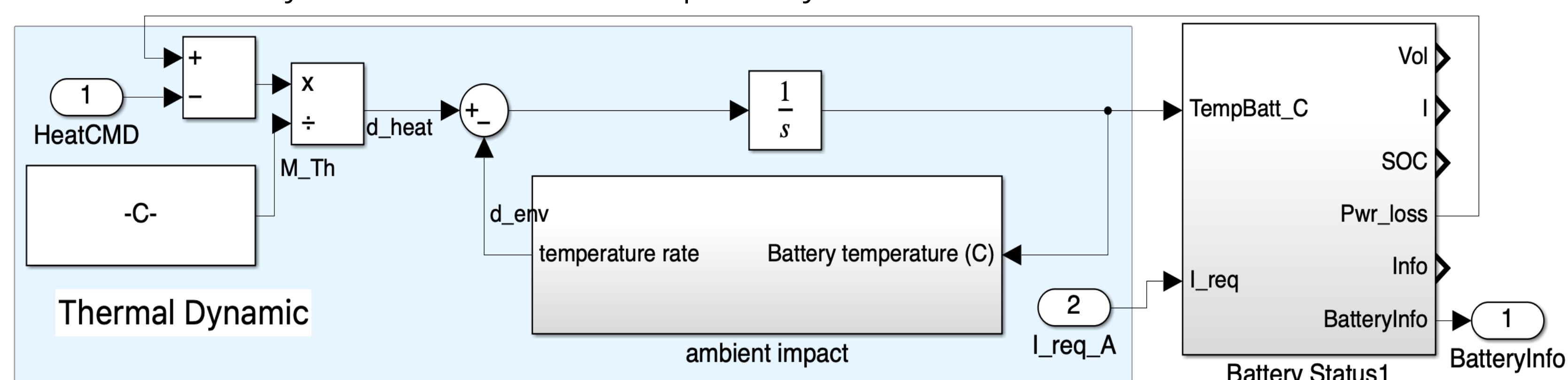
## Controller Unit (Subsystem)

- The main goal of this controller is to take in driver demand and vehicle feedback.
- Output is torque command that decides how much power the electric motor should deliver



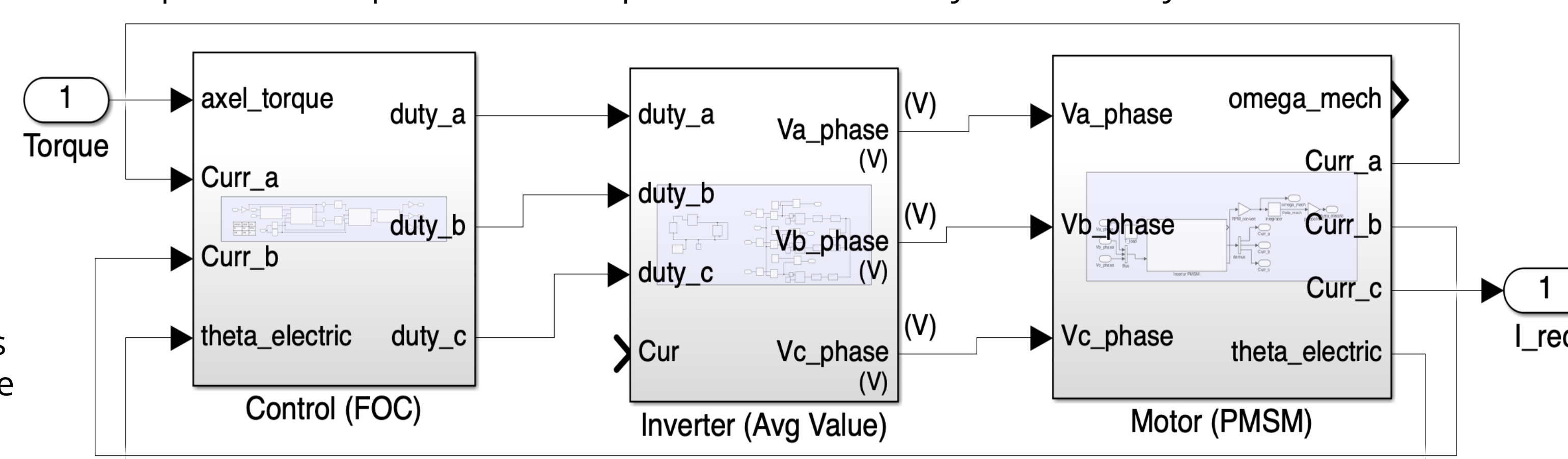
## High-Voltage Battery (Subsystem)

- Modeled using a simplified equivalent-circuit representation in Simscape Electrical
- Represents dominant electrical behavior with open-circuit voltage and internal resistance
- Computes SoC (State of Charge), terminal voltage, current, power output, and internal losses
- Provides battery states and limits to the supervisory controller



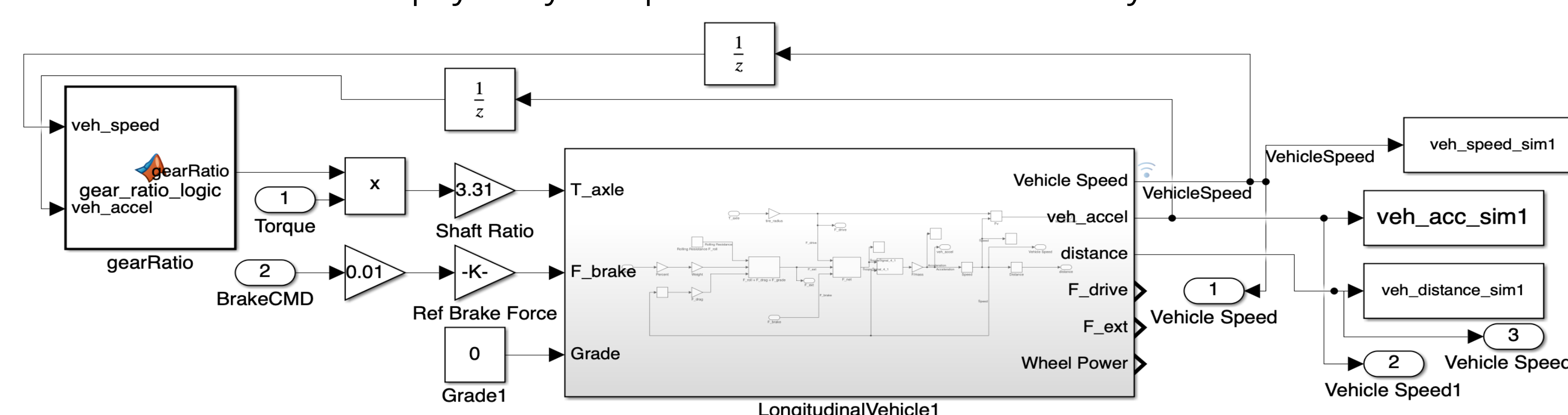
## Powertrain (Subsystem)

- Uses field-oriented control (FOC) with PI (Proportional-Integral) controllers to regulate torque and speed
- Average-value inverter converts DC bus voltage into three-phase motor voltages
- PMSM (Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motor) model converts electrical inputs into mechanical torque and rotor speed
- Outputs axle torque and motor speed to the vehicle dynamics subsystem



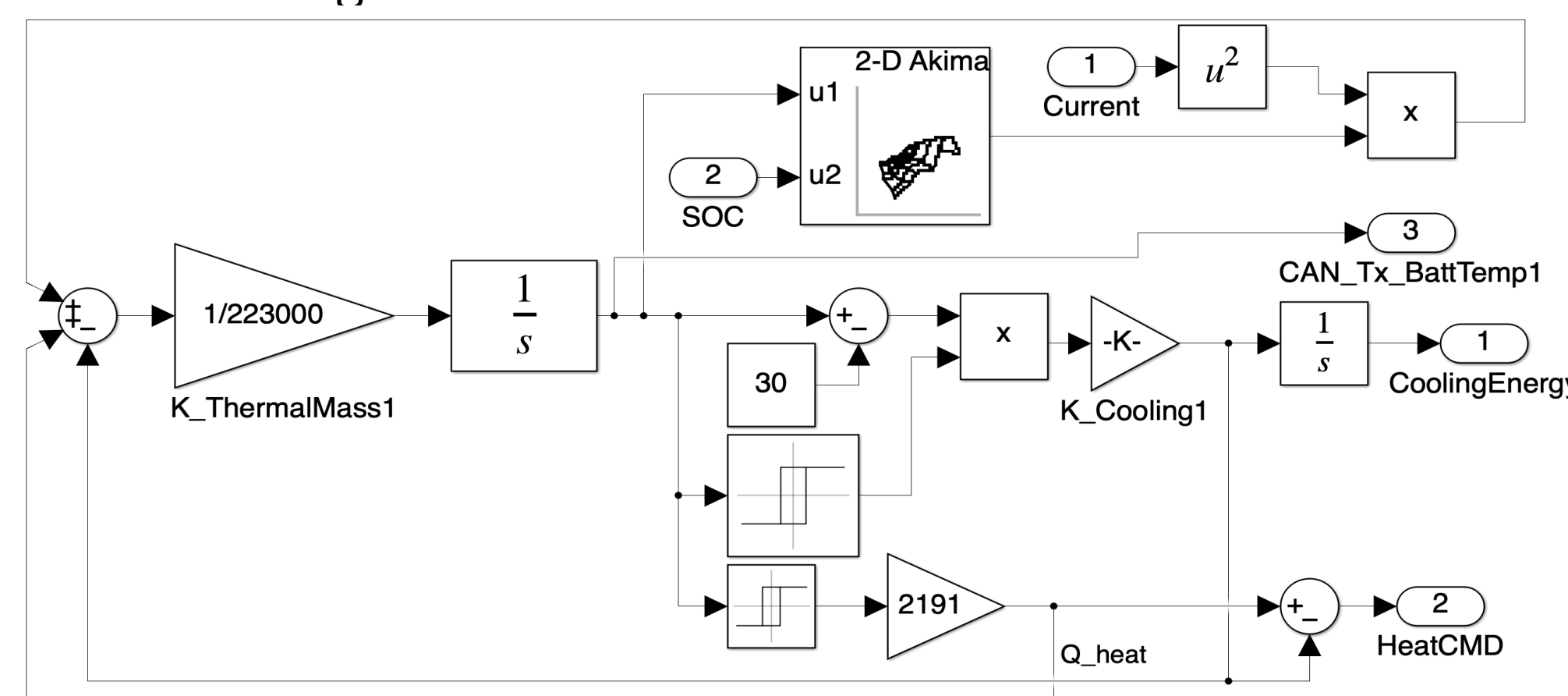
## Longitudinal Dynamics (Subsystem)

- Converts axle torque into tractive force using effective tire radius
- Models resisting forces including rolling resistance, aerodynamic drag, and road grade
- Computes net force, vehicle acceleration, speed, and distance traveled
- Calculates wheel power for performance and energy analysis
- Provides a physically interpretable foundation for drive-cycle simulation

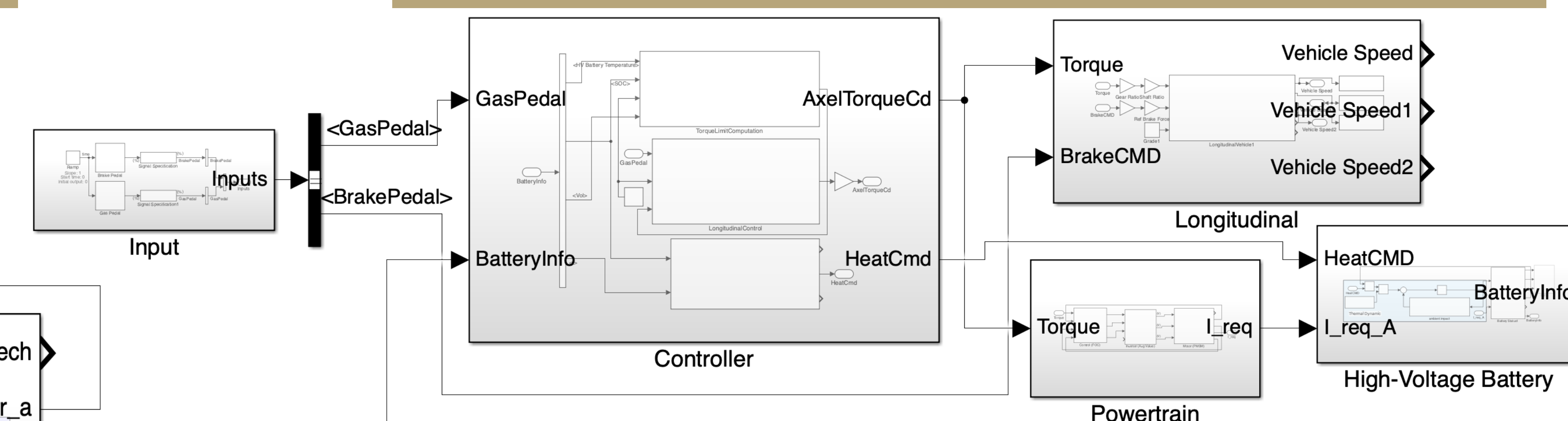


## Thermal Control (Subsystem)

- Simulink model simulates battery pack temperature dynamics using I<sup>2</sup>R heat generation from load current and state of charge
- Thermal mass set to 223,000 J/K based on CATL (battery) [2] pack specifications
- Liquid cooling activates at T ≥ 30°C and resistive heating film activates at T ≤ 12°C
- Model confirmed against real PACCAR truck CAN data from test track drive cycles

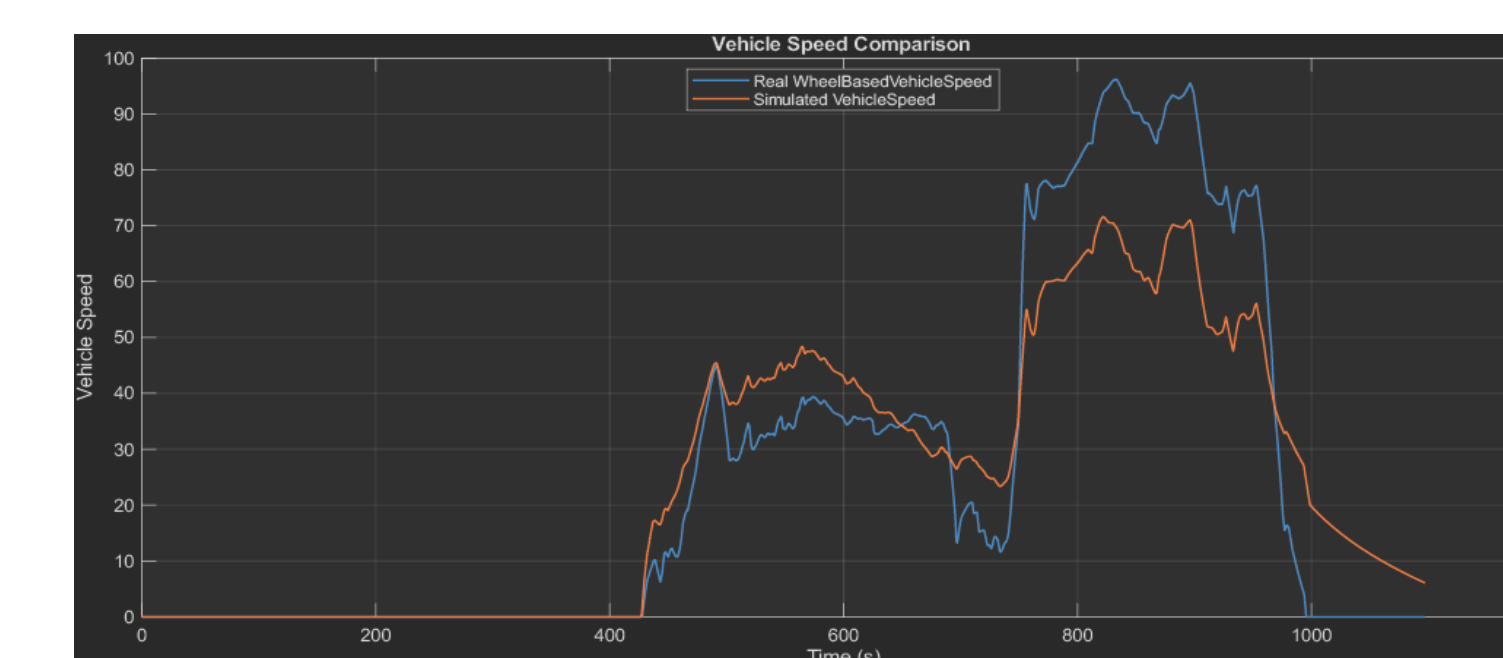
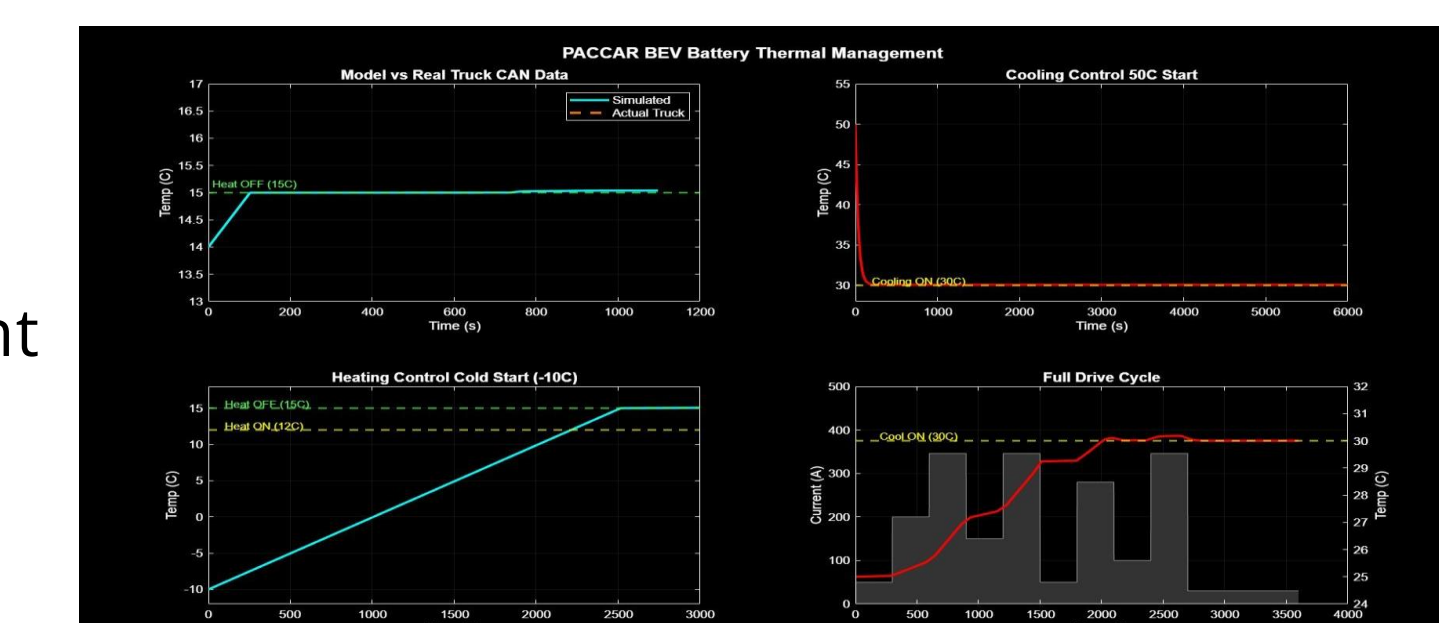


## Final Product Model



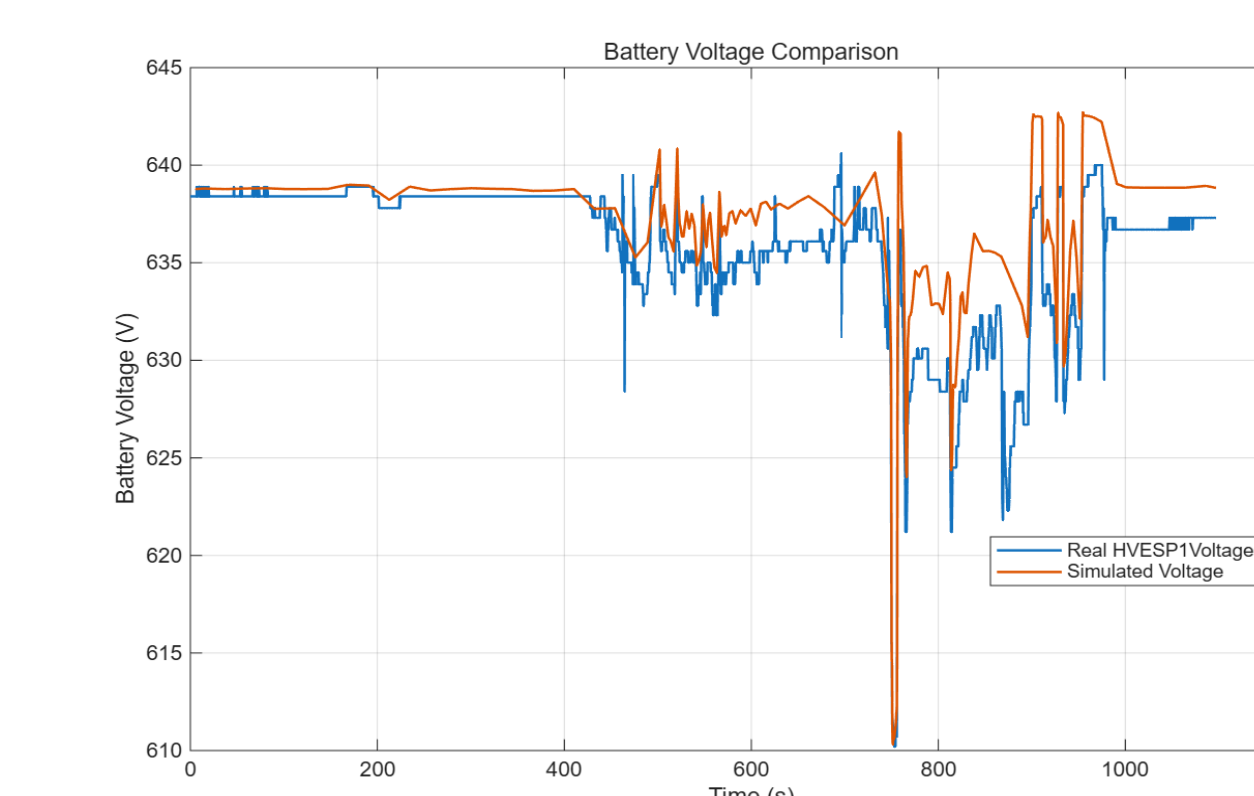
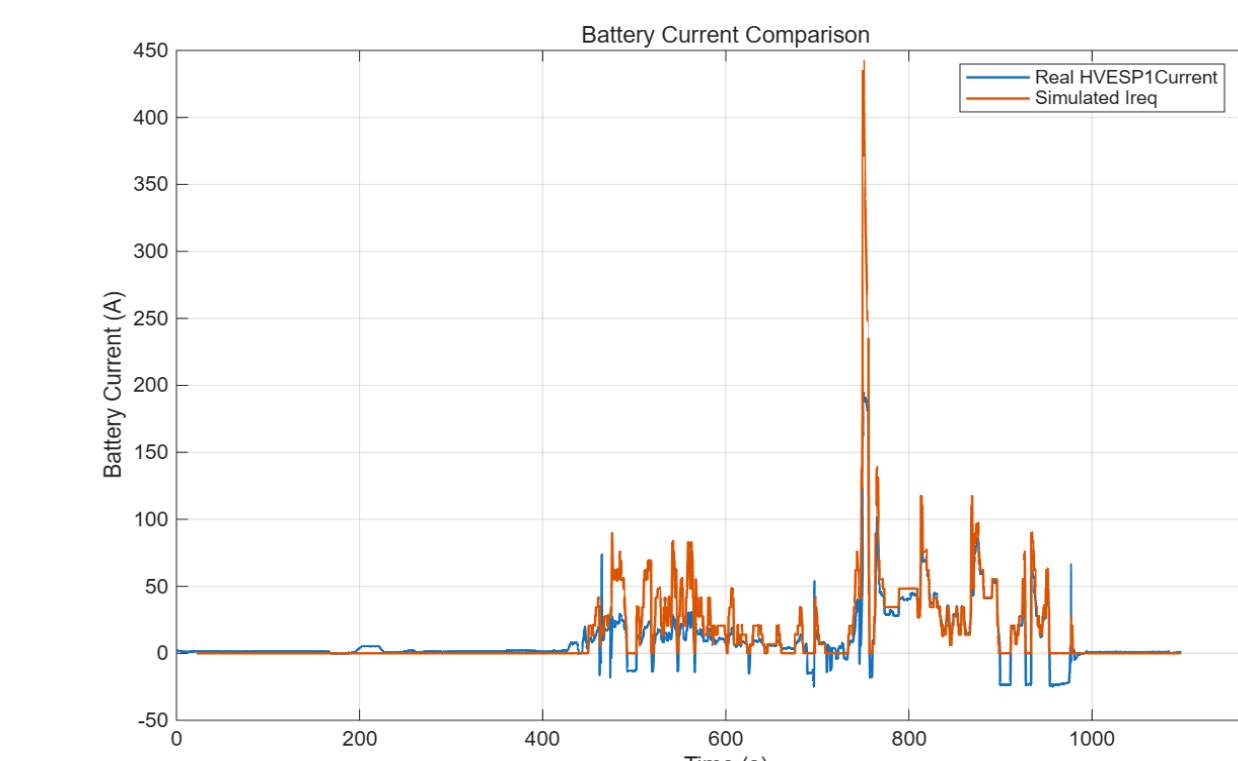
## Testing Results

Thermal management



Speed Response Output

Test Current Output



Test Voltage Output

## Future Work, References

- Expand CAN-based calibration across multiple drive cycles, payloads, and environmental conditions.
  - Automate parameter identification using logged data (e.g., resistance, inertia, drag coefficients).
  - Quantify error bounds and confidence intervals for key outputs (speed, SOC, torque)
- [1] mathworks, "Simscape-Battery-Electric-Vehicle-Model/BEV at R2025b · mathworks/Simscape-Battery-Electric-Vehicle-Model," *GitHub*, 2025. <https://github.com/mathworks/Simscape-Battery-Electric-Vehicle-Model/tree/R2025b/BEV> (accessed May 12, 2026).
- [2] CATL, "CATL," [www.catl.com](http://www.catl.com). <https://www.catl.com/en/>