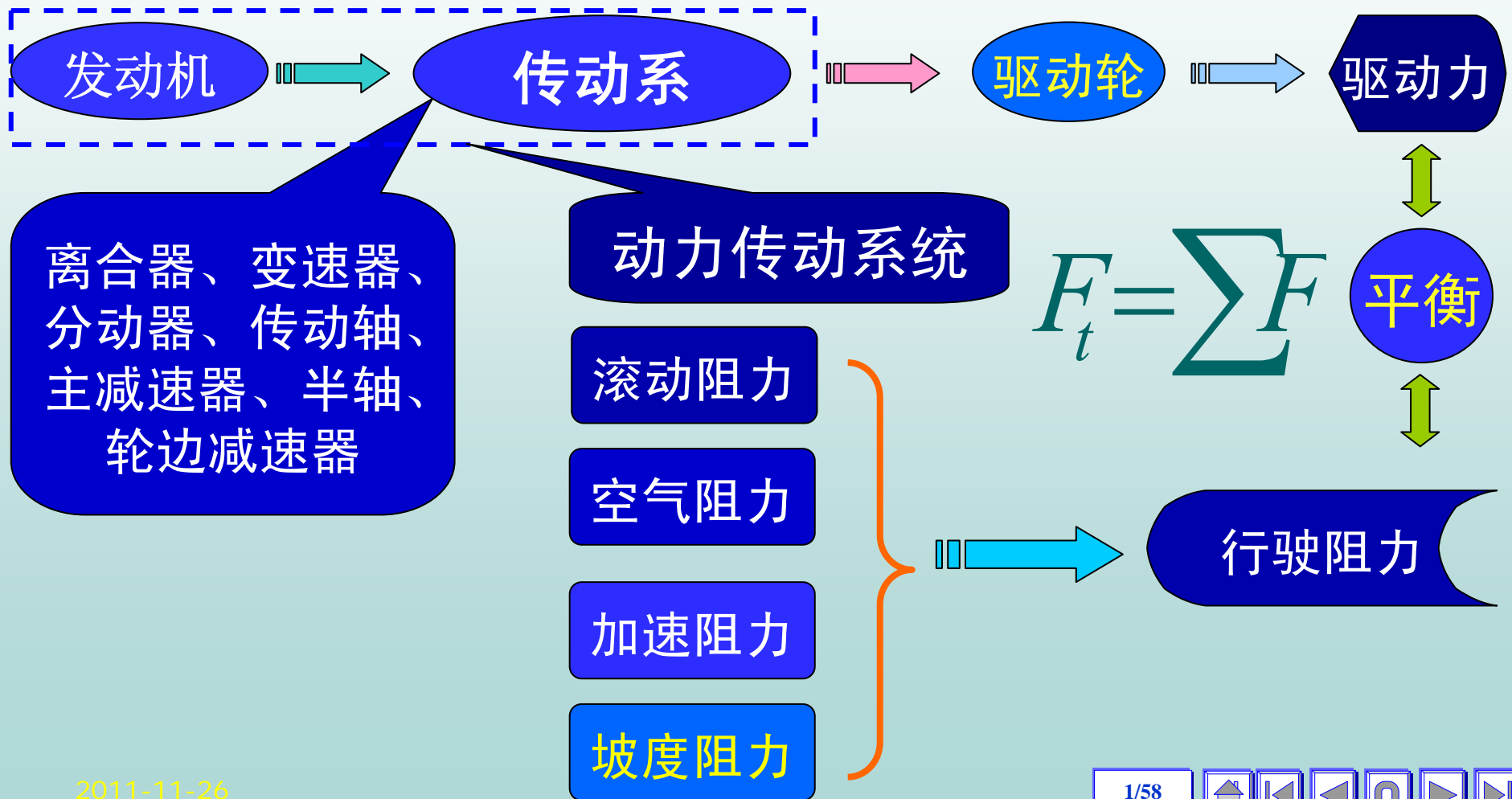


1.2 汽车驱动力和行驶阻力

1.2 Traction forces and resistances as vehicle driving

汽车动力传递路线：发动机 → 离合器 → 变速器 → 副变速器 → 传动轴 → 主减速器 → 差速器 → 半轴 → 轮边减速器 → 车轮



1.2 汽车驱动力和行驶阻力

Traction force and resistances as vehicle driving

驱动力

行驶阻力

滚动阻力

空气阻力

$$F_t = \sum F$$

$$\sum F = F_f + F_i + F_w + F_j$$

$$F_t = \frac{T_t}{r}$$

驱动转矩

爬坡阻力

加速阻力

发动机转矩

$$T_t = T_{tq} i_g i_0 \eta_T$$

Traction force
traction effort
driving force

$$F_t \approx F_0 = \frac{T_t}{r}$$

$$F_t = \frac{T_t}{r}$$

Torque

Radius

$$F_Z = W = mg$$

$$F_t \propto F_Z$$

$$F_t \leq \varphi F_Z$$

$$\varphi \leq 1$$

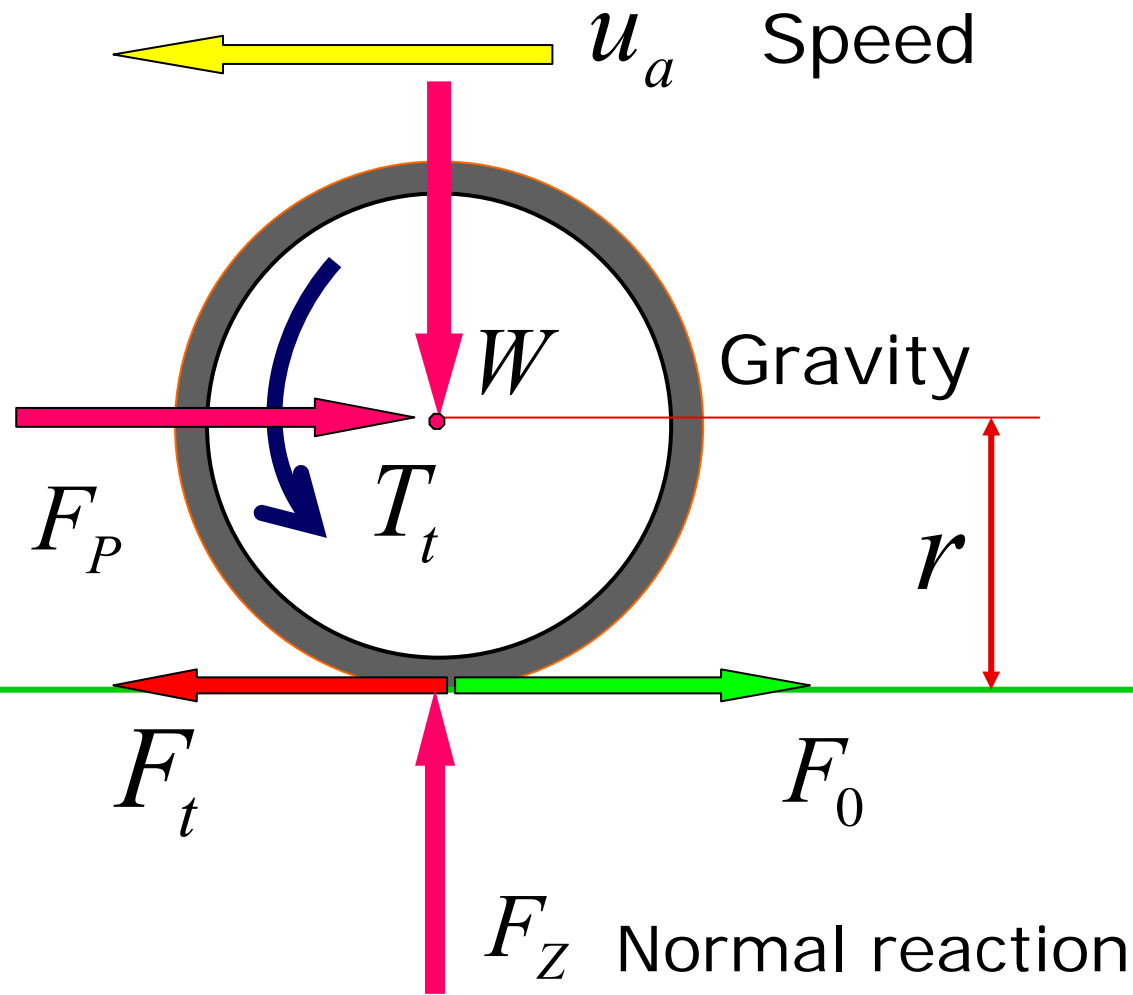


图1-2 汽车驱动力

MV Traction Force

发动机速度特性

外特性曲线（全负荷特性曲线）：节气门（油门）全开时，转矩、功率和油耗等与转速的关系曲线 full throttle/accelerator

$$T_{tq} = f(n), \text{ N} \cdot \text{ m}$$

$$P_e = \frac{T_{tq} n}{9549}, \text{ kW}$$

$$n, \text{ r/ min}$$

$$9549 = \frac{1000 \times 60}{2\pi}$$

r/min (rpm):

revolution per minute

部分负荷特性：节气门部分开启时，转矩或功率等与转速的关系

使用负荷特性曲线：即带有附件时的负荷特性，通常汽油机下降15%，而柴油机下降10%。

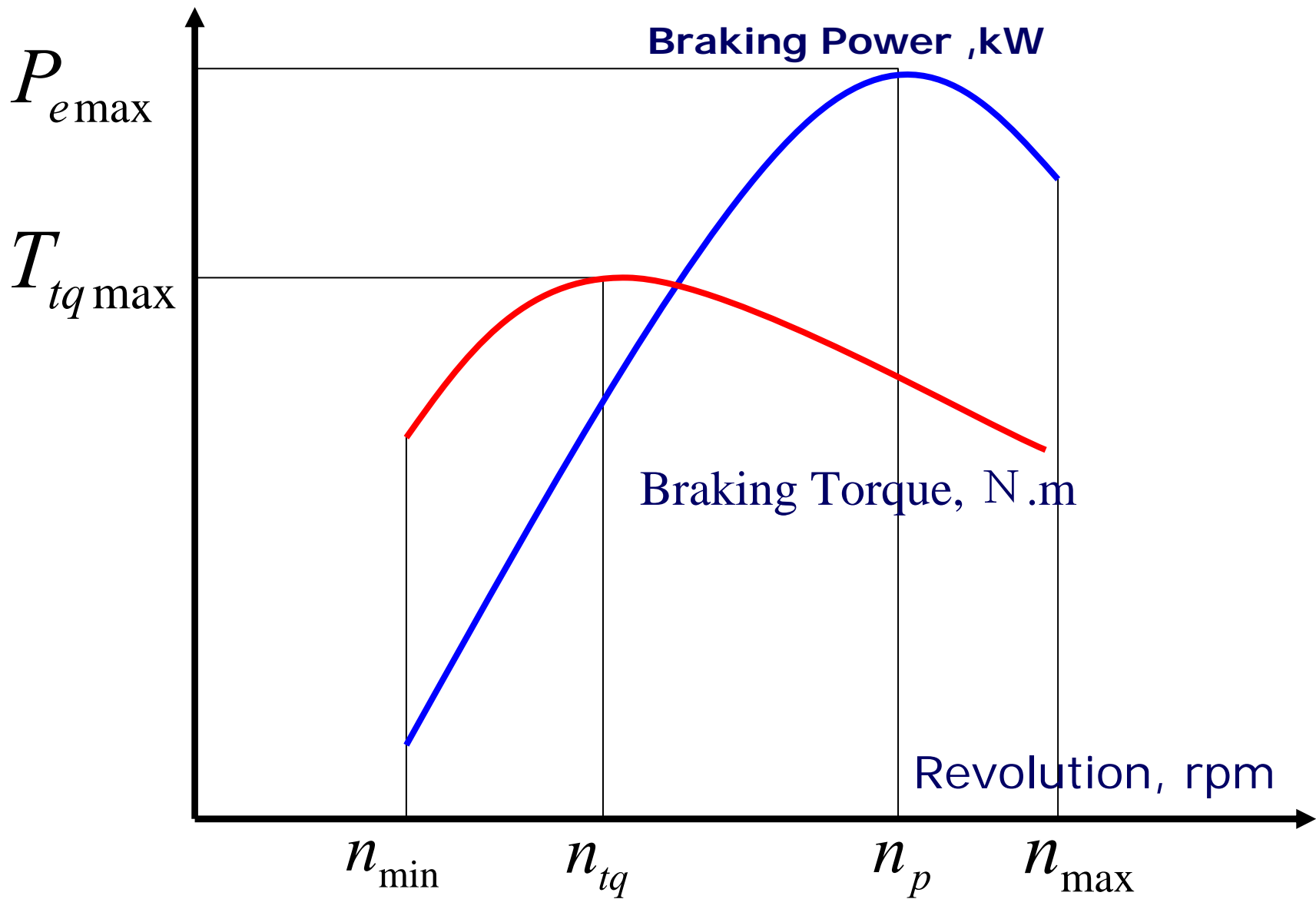


图1-3 汽油发动机外特性

Characteristic of engine speed at full throttle

发动机过渡工况的速度特性

Characteristic of the engine speed in transient condition

在过渡工况，功率和转矩约下降5%~6%。

In transient condition, power and torque all descend about 5%-6%.

$$T_{tq} = T_{tqs} - \Delta T$$

$$\Delta T = \gamma \frac{d\omega}{dt} T_{tqs}$$

$$\gamma = 0.0007 \sim 0.0008$$

转矩下降量主要与减速度有关。

外负荷特性的使用和制作方法

Full-load characteristic diagram method

表格法（辅助插值）

曲线族法

数学模型法

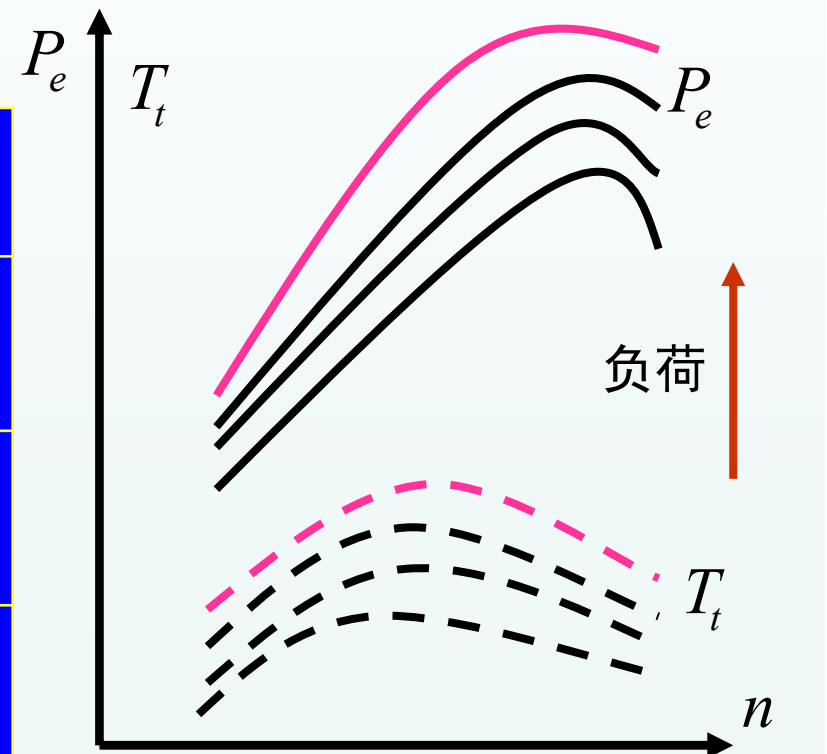
Interpolation with table

Curves

Modeling

对应某负荷（油门开度）：

| | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|-----|-----|----------|
| n_1 | n_2 | n_3 | ... | ... | n_n |
| P_{e1} | P_{e2} | P_{e3} | ... | ... | P_{en} |
| T_{t1} | T_{t2} | T_{t3} | ... | ... | T_{tn} |
| b_{e1} | b_{e2} | b_{e3} | ... | ... | b_{en} |



外特性及负荷特性数学描述

Modeling for Full- & part-load characteristic

要点:

$$T_{tq} = a_0 + a_1 n^1 + a_2 n^2 + a_3 n^3, \dots, + a_m n^m$$

$$T_{tq} \Rightarrow [-1, 1] \Rightarrow y$$

$$n \Rightarrow [-1, 1] \Rightarrow x$$

$$y = f(x)$$

$$m < 7$$

$$m_{\text{opt}} < 5$$

$$b_e = f(n, T_{tq})$$

$$b_e \Rightarrow [-1, 1] \Rightarrow y, T_{tq} \Rightarrow [-1, 1] \Rightarrow x_1$$

$$n \Rightarrow [-1, 1] \Rightarrow x_2$$

$$y = f(x_1, x_2)$$

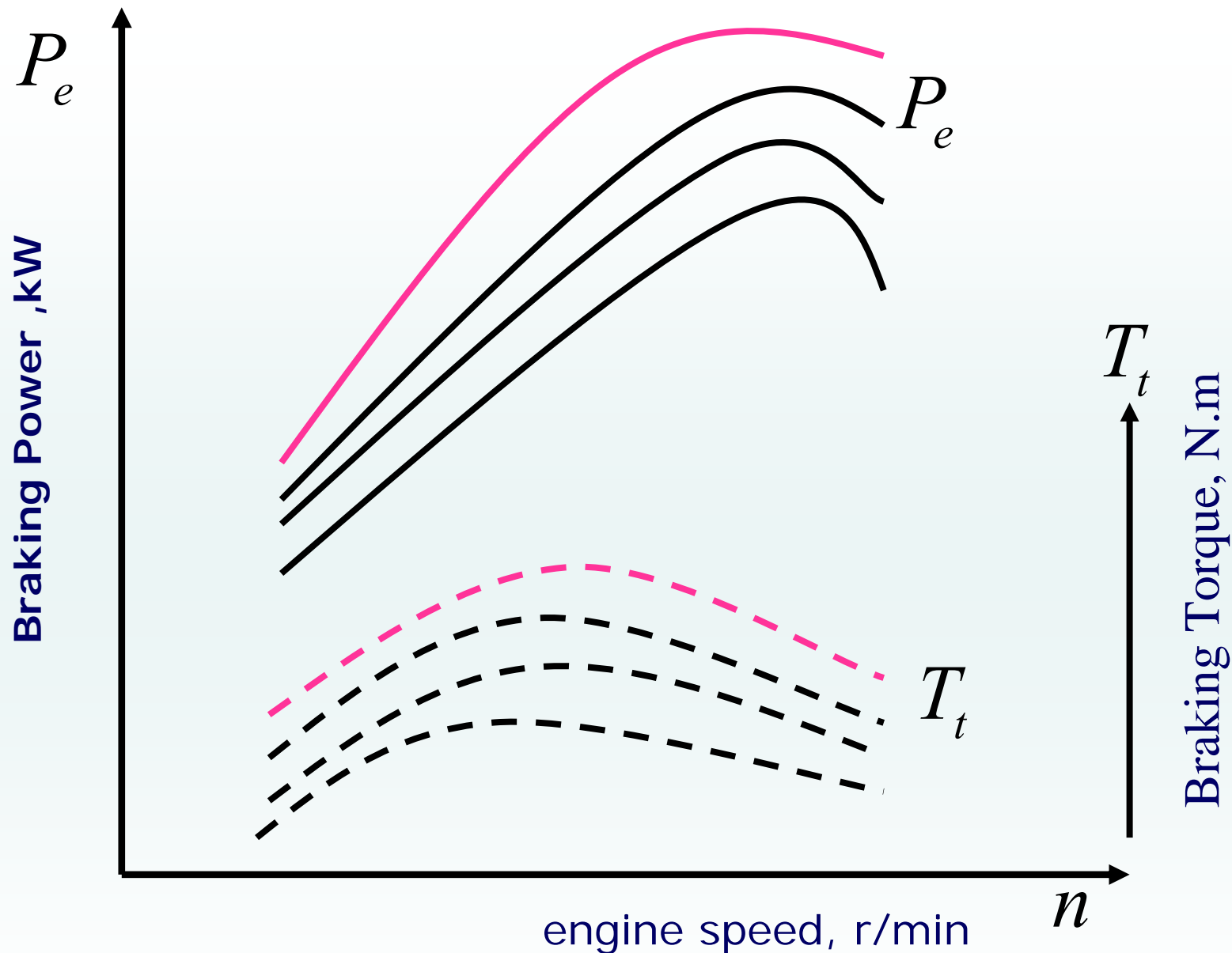


图1-4 汽油发动机外特性及负荷特性

Characteristic of engine speed at full and part load

发动机负荷特性经验公式

Approximation for Full- & part-load characteristic

$$P_e = P_{en} \left[\alpha \left(\frac{n}{n_n} \right)^3 + \beta \left(\frac{n}{n_n} \right)^2 + \gamma \left(\frac{n}{n_n} \right) + \delta \right]$$

$$\alpha = \frac{K_m \left(1 + \frac{1}{K_n} \right)^{-2}}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{K_n} \right)^3}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{K_n} \right) \left(3 - 2 \frac{K_m}{K_n} \right) - 2 K_m}{\left(1 - \frac{2}{K_n} \right)^3}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{K_m \left(1 + \frac{2}{K_n} \right) - \frac{2}{K_n} \left(1 - \frac{2 K_m}{K_n} \right)}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{K_n} \right)^3}$$

$$\delta = \frac{3 - \frac{1}{K_n} - 2 K_m}{\left(1 - \frac{1}{K_n} \right)^3}$$

$$K_m = T_{\max} / T_n, K_n = n_n / n_m$$

发动机简化模型：发动机外特性是发动机性能指标和运行参数的函数。有效转矩 T_e 可表示为：

$$T_e = T_m - \frac{T_m - T_p}{(n_m - n_p)^2} (n_m - n_e)^2$$

n_m 最大转矩 T_m 的转速； n_p 最大功率 T_p 的转速； n_e 当前转矩 T_e 的转速。

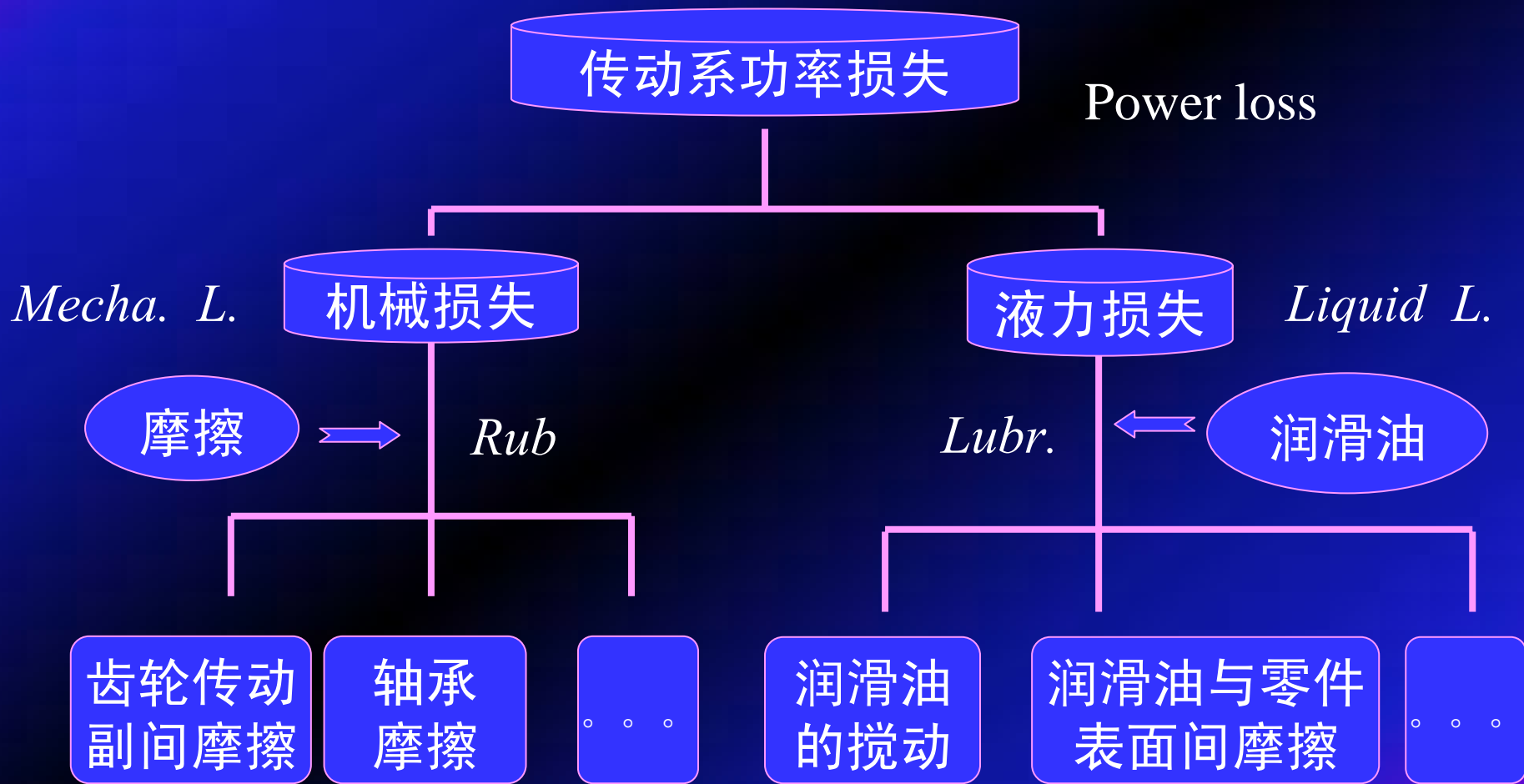
$$G_t = n_e (a + bT_e) V_h$$

G_t 发动机每分钟消耗的燃油量，g/min； V_h 发动机的排量，L。

| 参数 | a :发动机怠速时单位排量每转燃油消耗量，g/(r·L) | b :发动机单位排量单位转矩每转燃油消耗量提高系数g/(N·m·r·L) |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 汽油机 | 0.0065~0.0080 | 0.00035~0.00045 |
| 柴油机 | 0.0025~0.0040 | 0.00030~0.00032 |

传动系机械效率 η_T

Transmission's efficiency



传动系机械效率 η_T Transmission's efficiency

损失主要部件: Parts causing to lose

变速器和主减速器(含差速器)

损失主要形式: Forms causing to lose

液力损失和机械摩擦损失

Mechanical loss & liquid loss

液力损失, 如搅动和磨擦。与润滑油的性能、温度、转速、油面高度等有关。

$$\eta_T = \frac{P_e - P_T}{P_e} 100\% = 1 - \frac{P_T}{P_e}$$

典型的传动系统效率值

Typical drive system efficiency

4~6挡变速器 4-6 speed gearbox 0.96

6~8挡变速器 6-8 speed gearbox 0.95

传动轴 drive shaft 0.98

离合器 Clutch 0.98

主减速器 differential 0.92~0.96

半轴 semi-shaft 0.99

汽车机械效率 MV mechanical efficiency

- 轿车 *Passenger car* $\eta_T=0.90\sim0.92$
- 商用车 *Commercial Veh.* $\eta_T=0.82\sim0.85$
- 越野车 (SUV) *4W drive Veh.* $\eta_T=0.80\sim0.85$

某汽车变速器的机械效率

Mechanical efficiency of MV gearbox

$$\eta_T = f(T_{tq}, n, T_E, i_g) = f_1(T_{tq}) + f_2(n) + f_3(T_E) + f_4(i_g)$$

$$\eta_T = \frac{6}{n-500} + 0.938 \exp\left(\frac{-0.443}{T_{tq}}\right) + \frac{130 + T_{tq}}{2400} - 0.076 \exp(-0.0325T_E) - f_4(i_g)$$

$$f_4(i_g) = \begin{cases} 0.00098i_g^2 - 0.0058i_g + 0.0236, & i_g \neq 1 \\ 0, & i_g = 1 \end{cases}$$

轮胎半径 r *Tire radius*

自由半径 r *Unloaded radius*

静力半径 r_s *Static radius with load*

滚动半径 r_r *Dynamic radius with load*

$$r_r = r_s = r = S / (2 \pi n_w)$$

S — 行驶距离 *trip*, n — 转动圈数 *revolutions*

欧洲轮胎与轮辋委员会(ETRTO)推荐

$$r_r = Fd / (2 \pi) \quad \text{Circumference length}$$

$$F=3.05 \quad \text{radial} \quad F=2.99 \quad \text{bias}$$

德国橡胶工业协会推荐 $C'_R = C_R (1 + \Delta u_d / 1000)$, mm

C_R —— 周长

轮胎半径 r (mm)

大
↓

小
↓

中
↓

| 车型 | 规格 | 自由 | 静力 | 滚动 |
|----------|------------|---------|---------|-----|
| 桑塔纳2000 | 195/60R14 | 295 ± 3 | 268 ± 5 | 286 |
| 红旗CA7228 | 185/70HR14 | 312 ± 3 | 285 ± 5 | 301 |
| 奥迪100 | 195/65R15 | 317 ± 3 | 291 ± 5 | 308 |
| 跃进NJ1061 | 7.00-20 | 452 ± 4 | 430 ± 6 | 448 |
| 解放CA1091 | 9.00-20 | 509 ± 5 | 485 ± 6 | 492 |
| 东风EQ1092 | 9.(4)R20 | 509 ± 5 | 476 ± 6 | 493 |
| 黄河JN1181 | 11.00-20 | 542 ± 6 | 517 ± 7 | 525 |

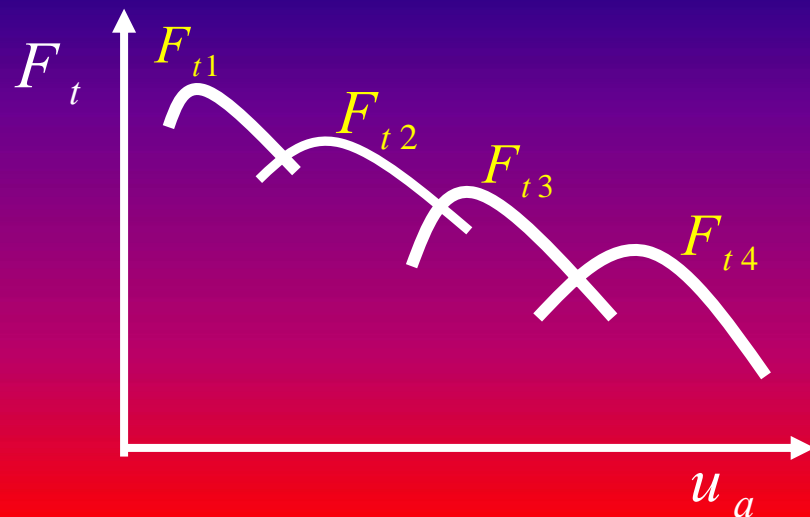
汽车驱动力图

MV traction force diagram

定义:

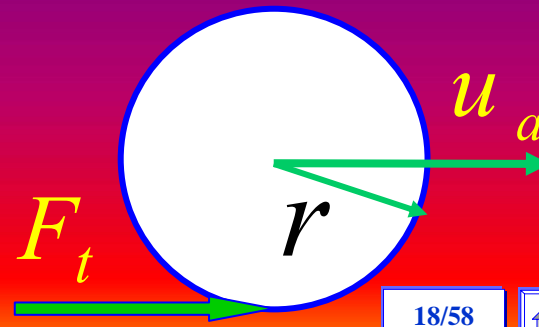
用 F_t-u_a 曲线图来全面地描述汽车的驱动力。

已知外特性曲线、传动系速比、传动系机械效率、车轮半径就可求计算驱动力。



Definition:

Use the F_t-u_a curves to describe completely the MV traction force. If one has already known the full load characteristic curve, transmission, system efficiency and rolling radius, one can calculate the traction forces.



$$\begin{cases} u_a = f_2(n) \\ T_{tq} = f_1(n) = f_1(u_a) \end{cases} \longrightarrow \begin{cases} u_a = f_2(n, i_g) \\ T_{tq} = f_1(n) = f_1(u_a, i_g) \end{cases}$$

转速—速度关系式(线性变换关系式)

$$u_a = 3.6r\omega = 3.6r \frac{2\pi n}{60} \frac{1}{i_0 i_g} \approx 0.377 \frac{rn}{i_0 i_g}$$

转矩—驱动力关系式(线性变换关系式)

$$F_t = \frac{T_t}{r} = \frac{T_{tq} i_0 i_g}{r} \eta_T$$

传动系具有减
速增扭的作用

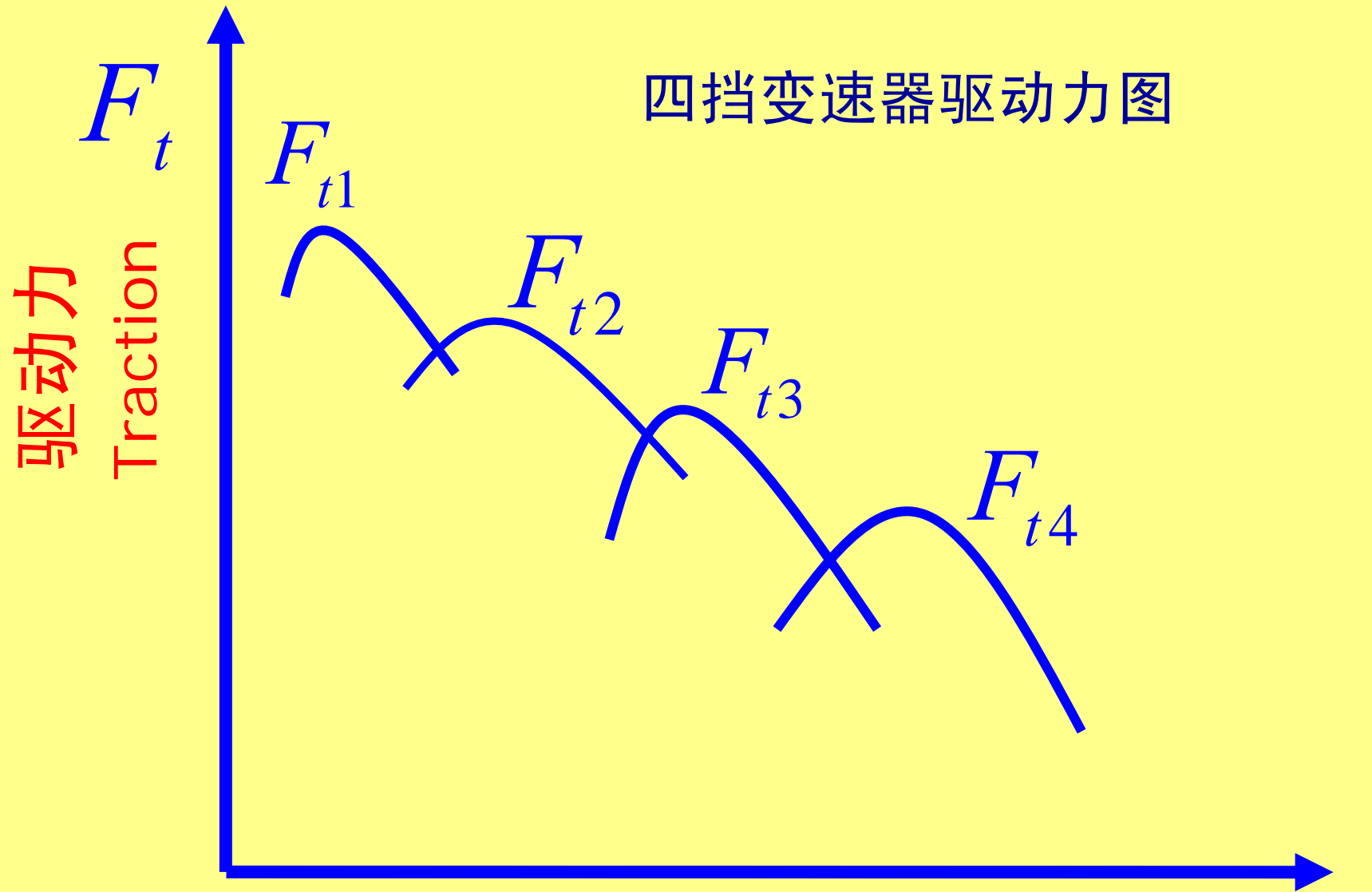
驱动力图制作 Drawing diagram of traction

| | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----------|----------------|
| T_{tq} | T_{tq1} | T_{tq2} | T_{tq3} | | T_{tqm} | |
| n | n_1 | n_2 | n_3 | ... | n_{1m} | |
| F_t | F_{t11} | F_{t12} | F_{t13} | ... | F_{t1m} | Sp I I 档 |
| u_a | u_{a11} | u_{a12} | u_{a13} | ... | u_{a1m} | |
| F_t | F_{t21} | F_{t22} | F_{t23} | ... | F_{t2m} | Sp II II 档 |
| u_a | u_{a21} | u_{a22} | u_{a23} | ... | u_{a2m} | |
| F_t | F_{t31} | F_{t32} | F_{t33} | ... | F_{t3m} | Sp III II 档 |
| u_a | u_{a31} | u_{a32} | u_{a33} | ... | u_{a3m} | |

$$F_t = \frac{T_{tq} i_g i_0}{r} \eta_T$$

$$u_a = 0.377 \frac{rn}{i_g i_0}$$

四挡变速器驱动力图



汽车驱动力图

MV traction diagram

2011-11-26

汽车速度 u_a
MV Velocity

汽车行驶阻力

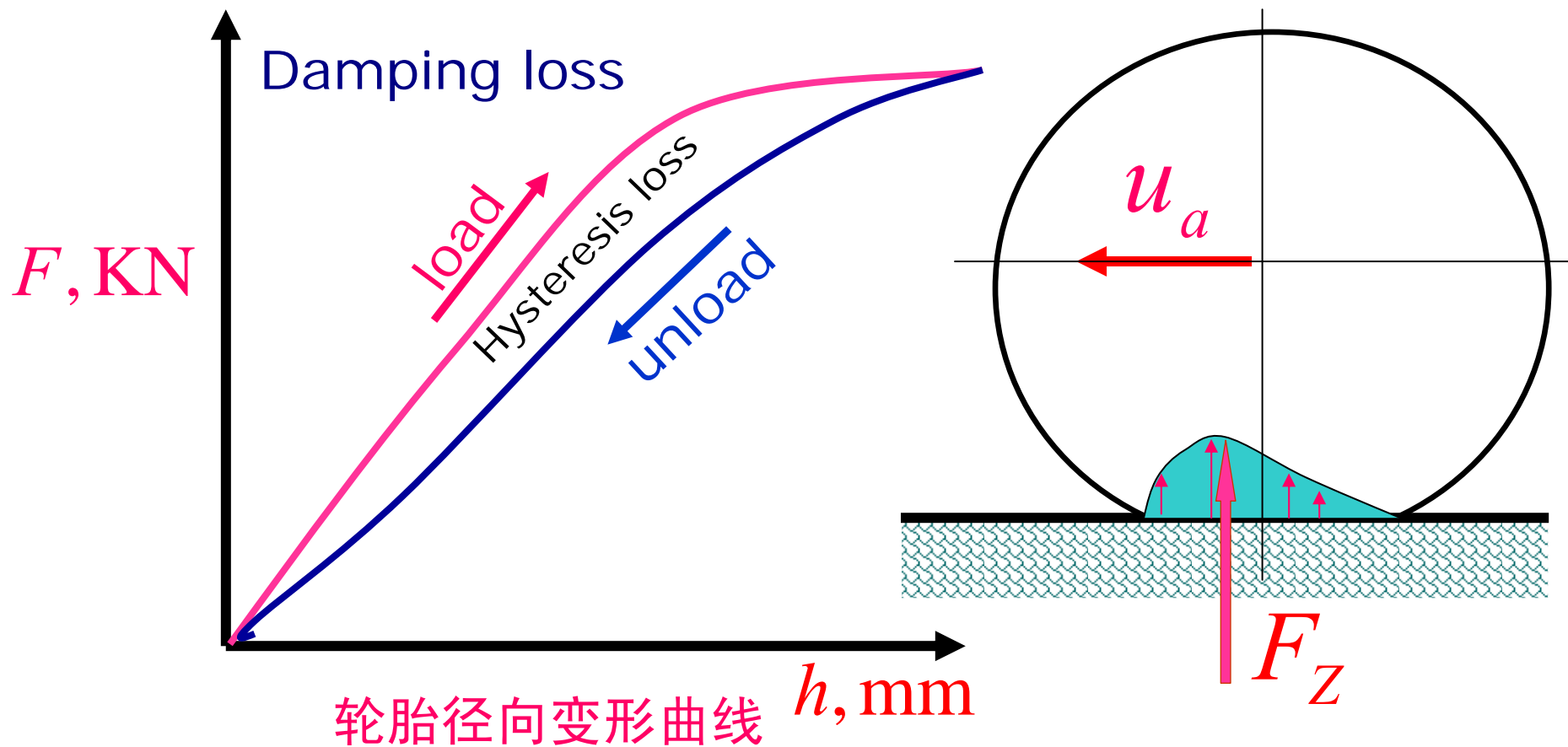
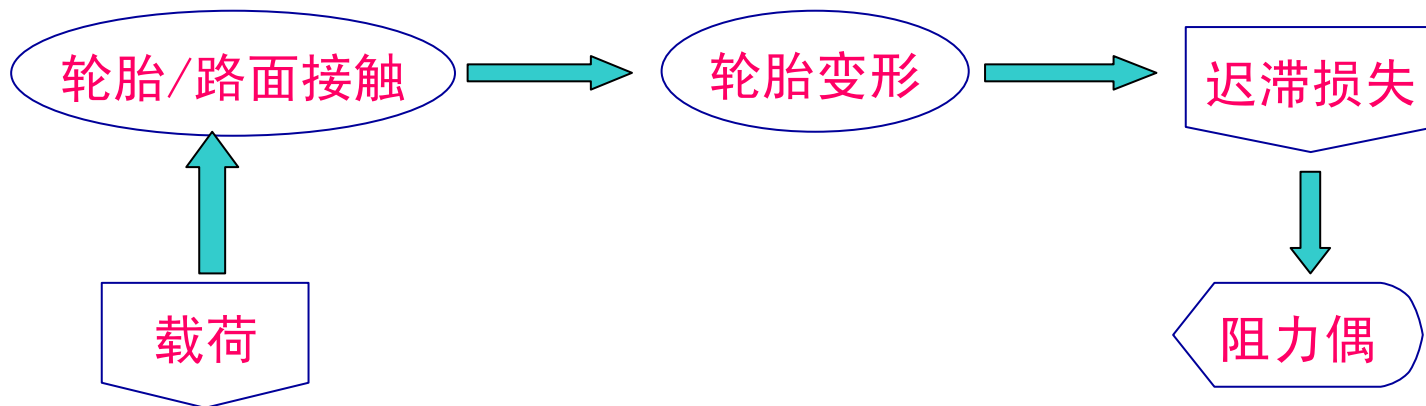
MV driving resistance

$$\sum F = F_f + F_w + F_i + F_j$$

滚动阻力 F_f （条件是轮胎在硬路面上滚动）

轮胎内部摩擦产生的迟滞损失。这种迟滞损失表现为阻碍车轮运动的阻力偶。

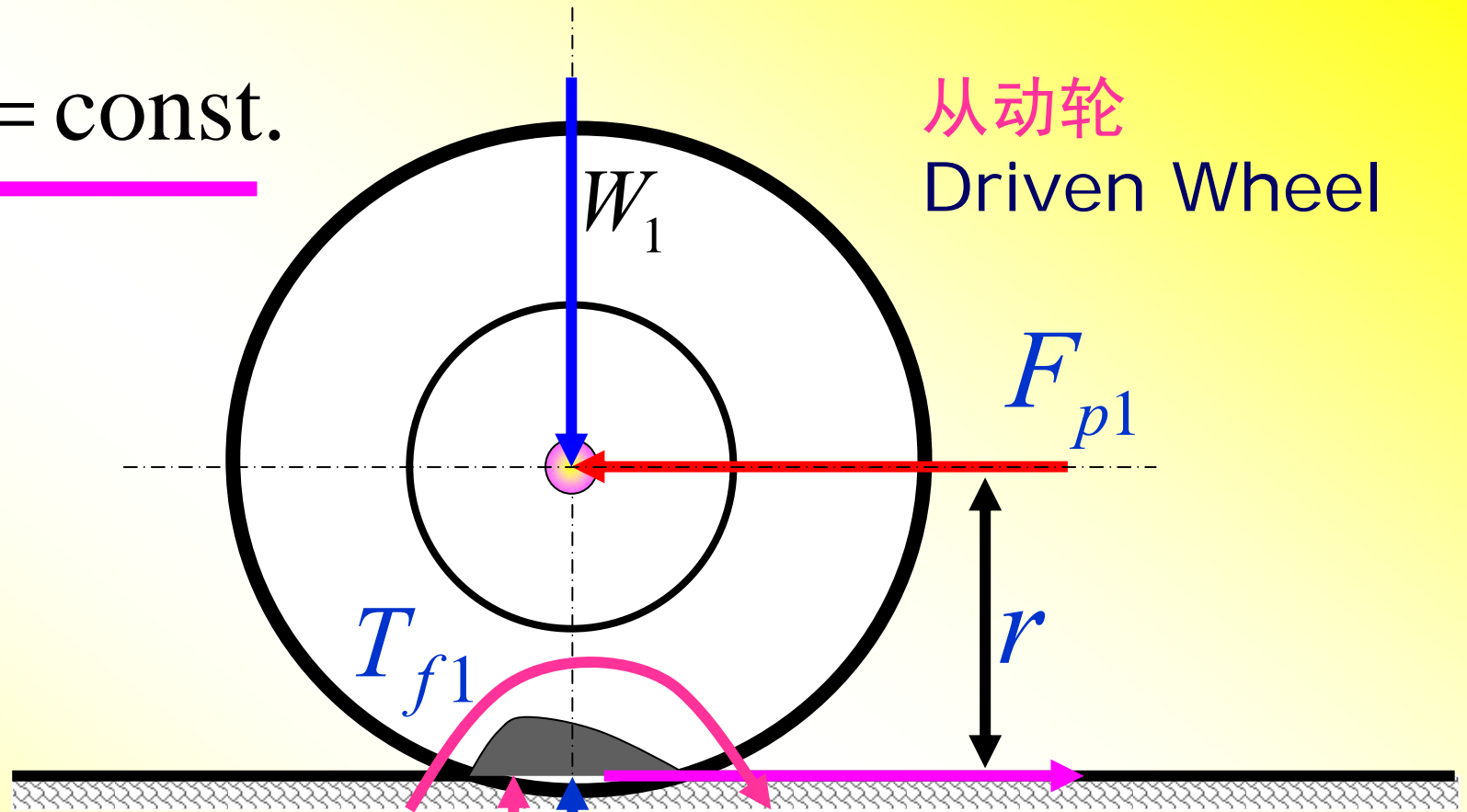
Rolling resistance F_f : Hysteresis loss caused by the tire inner part rub, this kind of lose performance shows the resistance moment of the wheel motion.



$u_a = \text{const.}$



从动轮
Driven Wheel



$$\sum F_x \quad F_{p1} - F_{x1} = 0$$

$$\sum F_z = 0 \quad F_{z1} - W_1 = 0$$

$$\sum T = 0 \quad T_f - rF_{x1} = 0$$

切向力
tangential force
circumferential force
tangential effort

滚动阻力系数 f

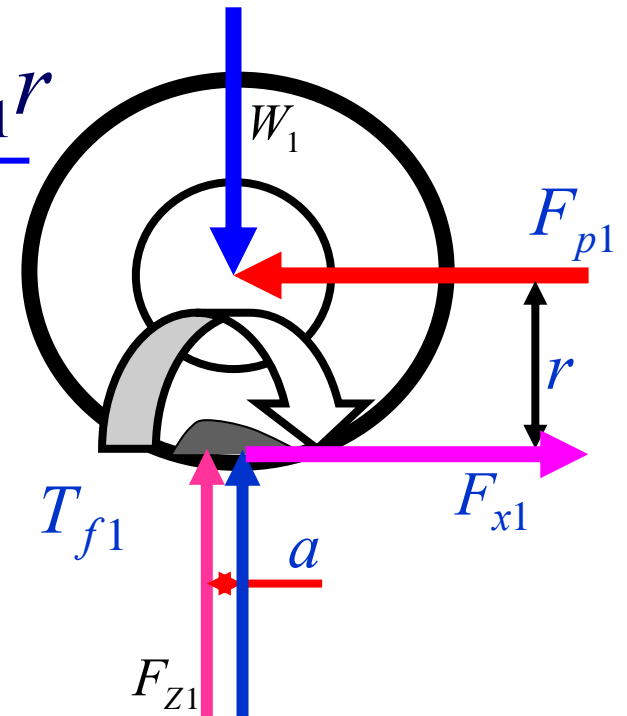
rolling resistance coefficient

轮胎内部摩擦产生迟滞损失,其表现为阻碍车轮运动的阻力偶。The damping losses caused by tire inner inter-rubs are shown as the resistance moment against wheel motion

$$F_{z1} = W_1 \rightarrow T_{f1} = \underline{F_{z1} a = F_{x1} r = F_{p1} r}$$

$$F_{p1} = \frac{a}{r} F_{z1}$$

$$\text{令 } f = \frac{a}{r} \Rightarrow F_{p1} = f W_1 \Rightarrow f = \frac{F_{p1}}{W_1}$$



滚动阻力系数：

车轮在一定条件下滚动所需推力 F_{p1} 与负荷 W_1 之比，即单位重力的推力。

Rolling resistance coefficient: wheel under the certain condition rolls over with the ratio of push force F_{p1} to weight W_1 , namely push force (thrust) for the unit gravity .

$$f = F_{p1} / W_1 \quad F_{p1} = T_{f1} / r$$

不同性质路面的滚动阻力系数

| 路面类型 | | 滚动阻力系数 |
|--------------|----|-------------|
| 良好的沥青或混凝土 | | 0.010~0.018 |
| 一般的沥青或混凝土 | | 0.018~0.020 |
| 碎石 | | 0.020~0.025 |
| 良好的卵石 | | 0.025~0.030 |
| 坑洼的卵石 | | 0.035~0.050 |
| 压实土路 | 干燥 | 0.025~0.035 |
| | 潮湿 | 0.050~0.150 |
| 泥泞土路（雨季或解冻期） | | 0.100~0.250 |
| 干沙 | | 0.100~0.300 |
| 湿沙 | | 0.060~0.150 |
| 结冰 | | 0.015~0.030 |
| 压实雪 | | 0.030~0.050 |

阻力偶一般用滚动阻力描述

roll resistance moment is depicted by rolling resistance.

在实际计算时可不必考虑阻力偶，而用滚动阻力描述。

While computing physically need not consider the resistance pair, but use to roll resistance.

$$F_{f1} = F_{p1} = f W_1 \quad F_{x1} = F_{p1}$$

滚动阻力无法在受力图上画出。它是一个数值，在受力图上只有切向反力。

Roll resistance can't be drawn in being subjected to the reaction diagram, It is only one value. There is a longitudinal reaction in the force diagram.

滚动阻力系数的确定方法

道路试验

室内试验

试验确定法

牵引法、滑行法和转鼓法

经验法

通过以往试验结果归纳(拟合)出经验公式

滚动阻力系数的影响因素

1. 速度 u_a 对 f 的影响

Effect of velocity u_a on resistance coefficient f .

$$u_a < 100\text{km/h} \Rightarrow f \approx \text{const.}$$

$$u_a > 200\text{km/h} \Rightarrow f \uparrow\uparrow$$

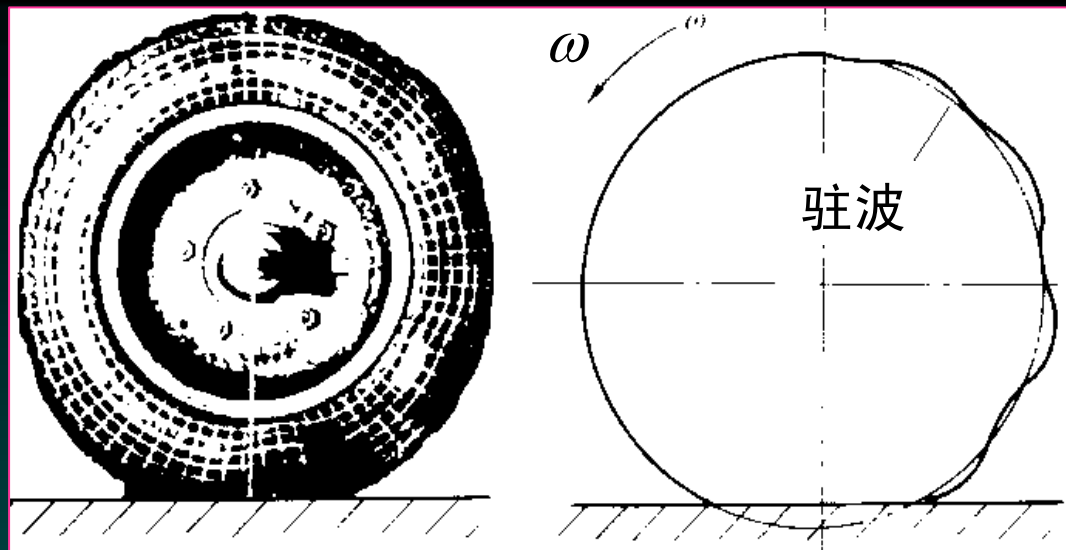
产生驻波现象，高温、脱落和爆裂。

creating a phenomenon of standing wave, heat, shed off, and burst.

驻波

Standing waves

弹性轮胎在滚动时,胎面各部分反复处于受力变形和恢复原形的过程。其中,使轮胎变形恢复到原状的力有弹力、胎压和离心力等。轮胎从接地受力变形,到离开地面后恢复原状,存在滞后时间。其长短与轮胎负荷、转速、工作温度和环境温度等有关。



负荷大或胎压过低,胎面变形大;转速高,胎面离心力大,使胎面反向变形。这样胎面就在正、反方向力的交替作用下造成胎面不同部位半径的波动。当轮胎行驶速度超过轮胎的挠屈变形极限速度后,胎面波动看上去变形移动的状态恰似停止,称作驻波。驻波常发生在胎肩与胎侧交界区。

2. 轮胎结构、材料、帘线对 f 的影响很大。子午线轮胎 f 小，天然橡胶 f 低，钢丝胎 f 低。

The tire structure, material, the influence of the lines upon the f is also very big. The meridian tire f is small, the crude rubber f is low.

3. 使用因素对滚动阻力影响也较大

$$P_a \uparrow \Rightarrow f \downarrow$$

但 $P_a \uparrow$ 道路受力 $\uparrow \Rightarrow$ 道路寿命 \downarrow

$$P_a \uparrow \Rightarrow \text{参与变形} \downarrow \Rightarrow f \downarrow$$

$$W \uparrow \Rightarrow f \uparrow (\text{稍微})$$

f 经验公式 *fit for f*

轿车: $f = f_0(1 + u_a^2 / 19440)$
Passenger car

商用车: $f = 0.0076 + 0.000056u_a$
Commercial veh. (Truck, Bus)

轿车 $f \propto u_a^2$, 商用车 $f \propto u_a$

Passenger car

Commercial veh.

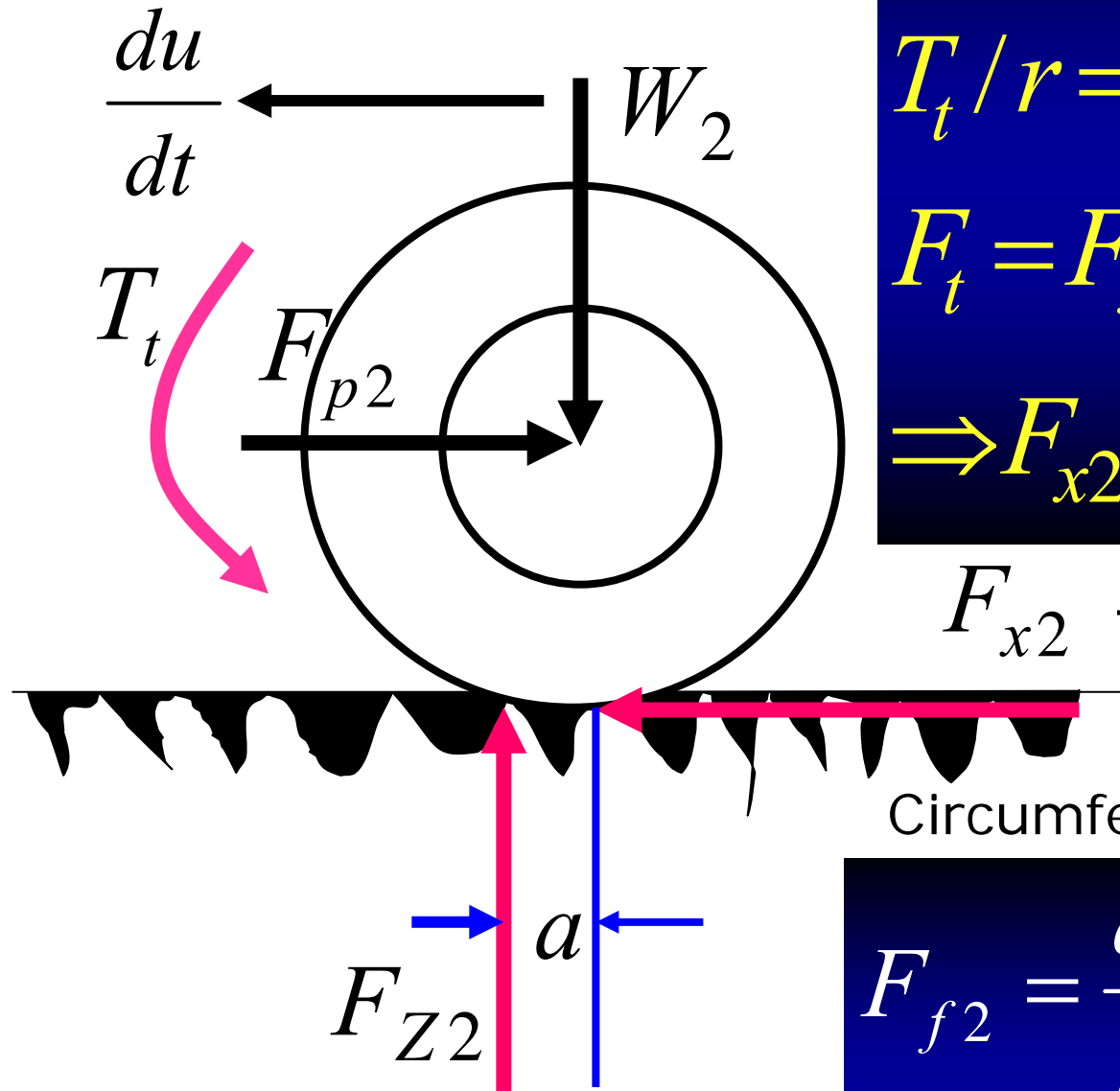
正常转弯行驶时 $f \uparrow 50 \sim 100\%$,

While turning normally

通常不考虑转弯的影响。

Forces reacting on drive wheel

驱动轮受力图



$$T_t = rF_{x2} + aF_{z2}$$

$$T_t / r = F_{x2} + aF_{z2} / r$$

$$F_t = F_{x2} + F_{f2}$$

$$\Rightarrow F_{x2} = F_t - F_{f2}$$

F_{x2} 切向力

Circumferential Force

$$F_{f2} = \frac{a}{r} F_{z2} = f W_2$$

驱动力与地面纵向(切向)力

真正驱动车轮前进的力是地面切向反力 F_{x2} 。其在数值上等于汽车驱动力 F_t 与滚动阻力 F_f 之差

$$T_{x2} = T_t - T_{f2}$$

$$F_{x2} = \frac{T_t}{r} - \frac{T_{f2}}{r} = F_t - F_{f2}$$

$$F_t \gg F_{f2} \Rightarrow F_t \approx F_{x2}$$

drag or air resistance

空气阻力 $F_w = \frac{C_D A u_r^2}{21.15}$

相对速度

C_D 对高速汽车动力性和燃料经济性影响极大!

定义：汽车直线行驶时受到的空气阻力在汽车行驶方向上的分力。

分类：压力阻力和摩擦阻力

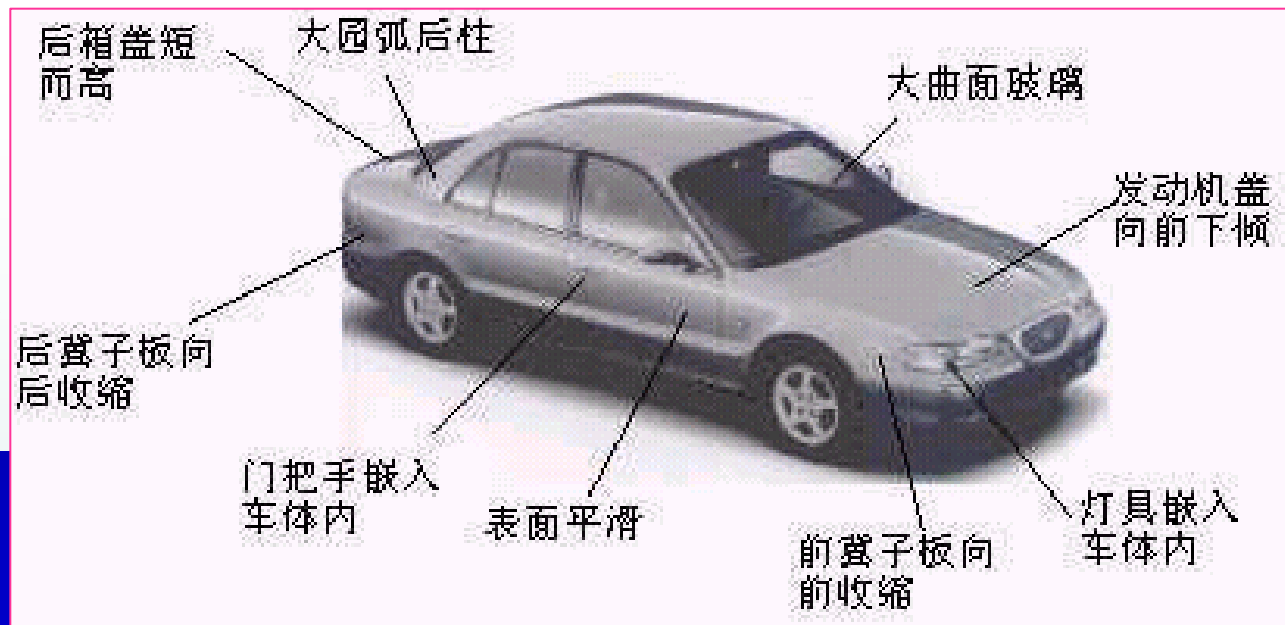
☆压力阻力由形状阻力、扰动阻力、内循环阻力和诱导阻力组成。

汽车空气阻力系数

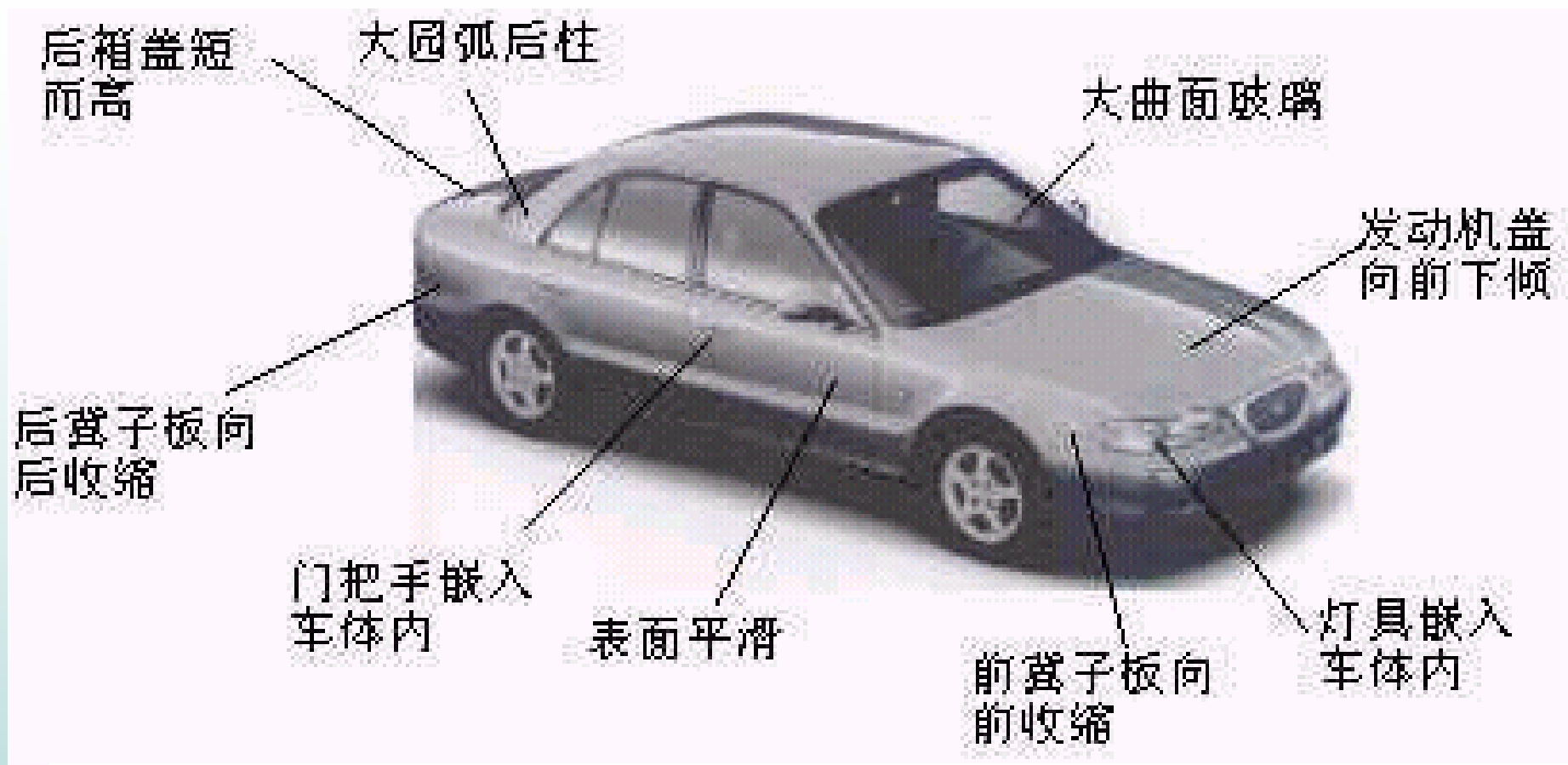
| 车 型 | 迎风面积 A m^2 | 空气阻力系数 C_D | $\frac{C_D A}{m^2}$ |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 典型轿车 | 1.7 ~ 2.1 | 0.30 ~ 0.41 | |
| 货车 | 3 ~ 7 | 0.6 ~ 1.0 | |
| 客车 | 4 ~ 7 | 0.5 ~ 0.8 | |
| 3HΛ130 | | | |
| 空车 | 4 | 0.941 | 3.764 |
| 载货用篷布盖好 | 4.65 | 0.816 | 3.794 |
| 后面装有厢式车厢 | 5.8 | 0.564 | 3.271 |
| 油罐车 | 4 | 0.716 | 2.864 |
| Fiat Uno 70i. c. | 1.81 | 0.30 | 0.546 |
| BMW 753 i | 2.11 | 0.33 | 0.696 |
| Audi 100 | 2.05 | 0.30 | 0.615 |
| Honda Accord Ex2.0i-16 | 1.70 | 0.33 | 0.561 |
| Lexus LS 400 | 2.06 | 0.32 | 0.659 |
| Mercedes 300SE/500SE | 2.10 | 0.34 | 0.714 |
| Santana X15 | 1.89 | 0.425 | 0.803 |

- ☆ 形状阻力：主要与汽车形状有关，约占58%。
- ☆ 干扰阻力：汽车上的突出部件，如后视镜、门把手、导水槽、驱动轴、悬架导向杆等，约占14%。
- ☆ 内循环阻力：发动机冷却系、车身通风气流等流过汽车内部形成的，占12%。
- ☆ 诱导阻力：空气升力在水平方向的分力，占7%。
- ☆ 摩擦阻力：9%。空气阻力 F_w 正比于气流相对运动的动压力。

降低 C_D 要点



1. 前部低;
2. 过渡平滑;
3. 后部加扰流板;
4. 尾部掠背式(鸭尾式、舱背式);
5. 底部导流、平整化, 向后应逐步升高;
6. 整车俯视形状为腰鼓式;
7. 改进气流进、出口位置;
8. 货车驾驶室顶(侧)部安装导流罩。



降低汽车空气阻力的基本思路

Basic thought for decreasing aerodynamic drag MV

坡道阻力

grade resistance

$$F_i = W \sin \alpha$$

$$F_i = mg \sin \alpha$$

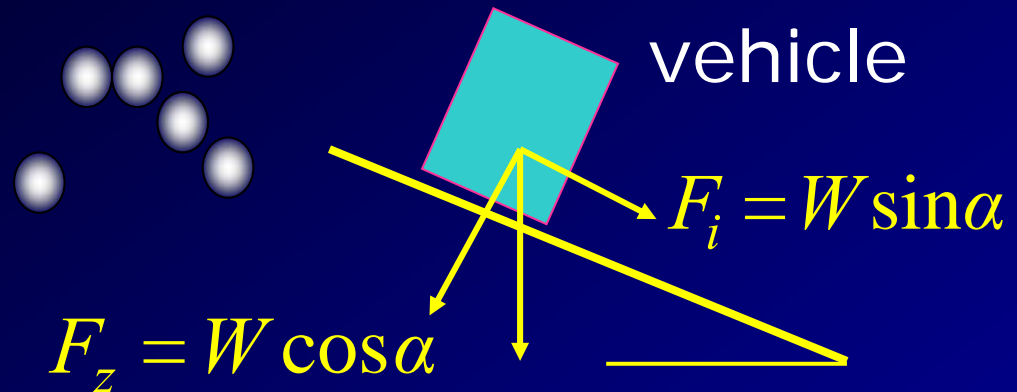
$$\alpha \downarrow \downarrow \Rightarrow \sin \alpha \approx \alpha \approx i = \tan \alpha$$

$$i = h / s = \tan \alpha,$$

道路阻力系数

Road resistance coefficient

$$\alpha \downarrow \downarrow \Rightarrow \psi = i + f$$



α Grade angle

汽车行驶方程式 MV motion formula

$$F_t = F_f + F_w + F_i + F_j$$

$$\frac{T_{tq} i_0 i_g \eta_T}{r} = mgf \cos \alpha + \frac{C_D A u_a^2}{21.15} + mg \sin \alpha + m \delta \frac{du}{dt}$$

驱动力和行驶阻力系数的关系

Correlation between drive force and driving resistance

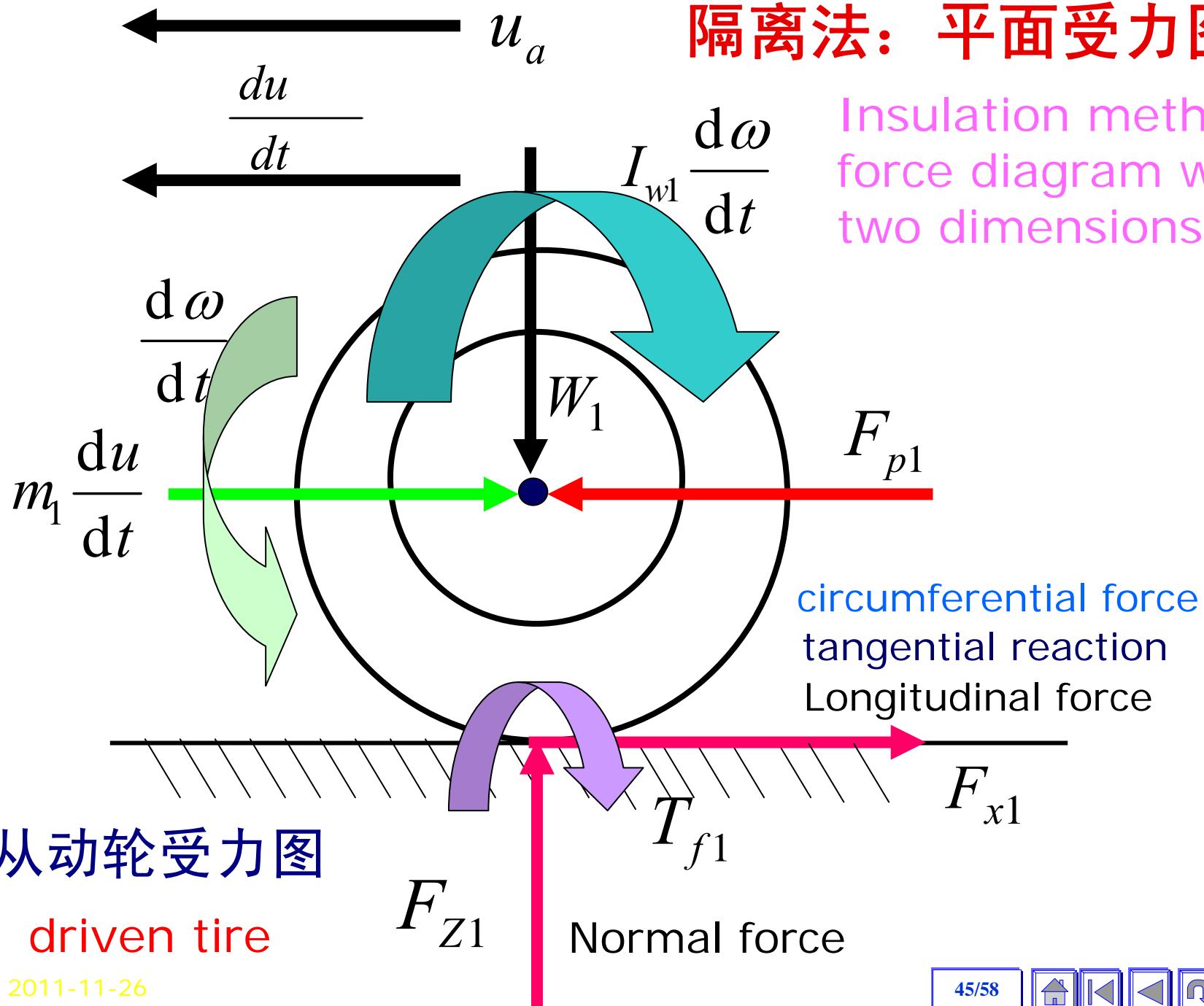
$$\cos \alpha = 1 \Leftarrow \alpha \downarrow \Rightarrow i < 5\%$$

$$\frac{T_{tq} i_0 i_g \eta_T}{r} = mgf + \frac{C_D A u_a^2}{21.15} + mgi + m\delta \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$F_t = \sum F$$

隔离法：平面受力图

Insulation method:
force diagram with
two dimensions



从动轮受力图

driven tire

2011-11-26

从动轮受力分析

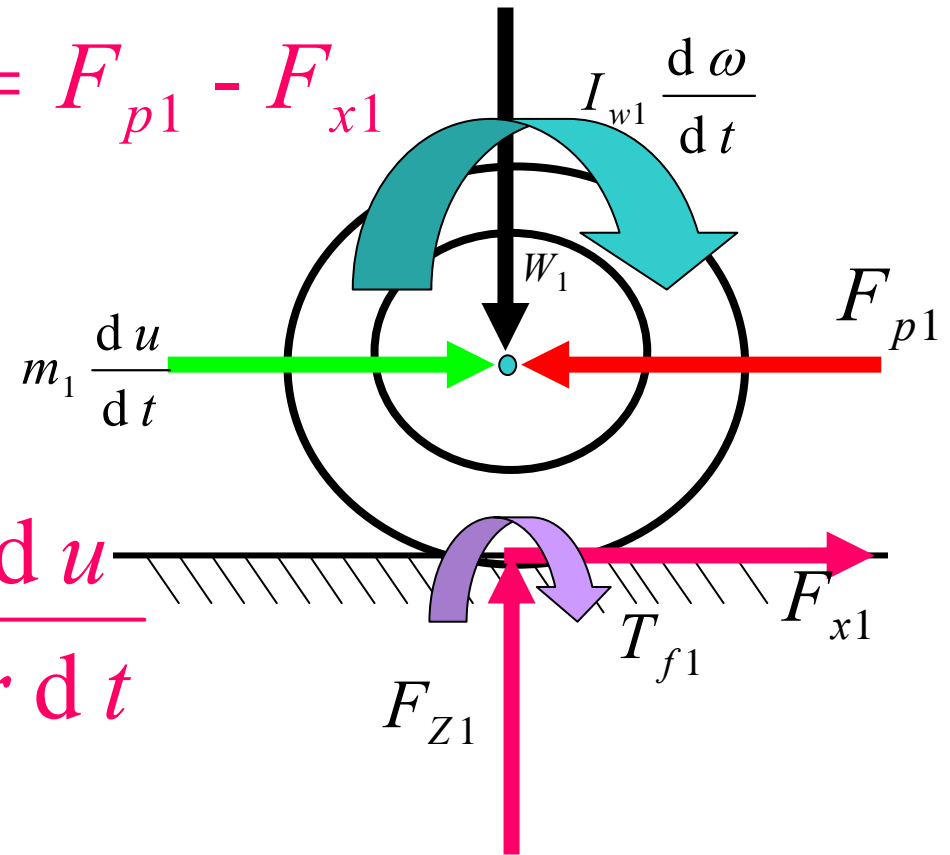
reaction analysis of the moved tire

$$W_1 = F_{z1} \quad \frac{W_1}{g} \frac{d u}{d t} = F_{p1} - F_{x1}$$

$$I_{w1} \frac{d \omega}{d t} = F_{x1} r - T_{f1} \Rightarrow$$

$$T_{f1} = f m_1 g r \quad \text{且} \quad \frac{d \omega}{d t} = \frac{d u}{r d t}$$

$$\therefore I_{w1} \frac{d u}{r d t} = F_{x1} r - f m_1 g r$$



Vertical force
Normal reaction

从动轮受力分析（续）

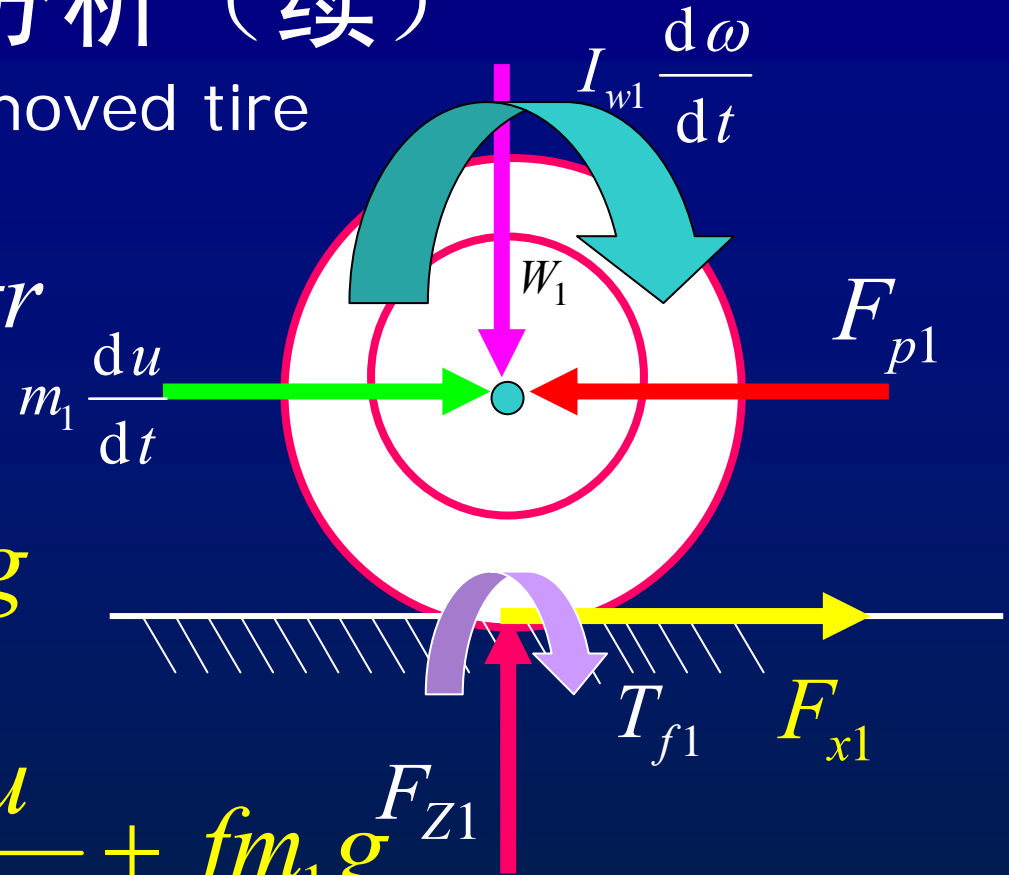
analysis of forces on the moved tire

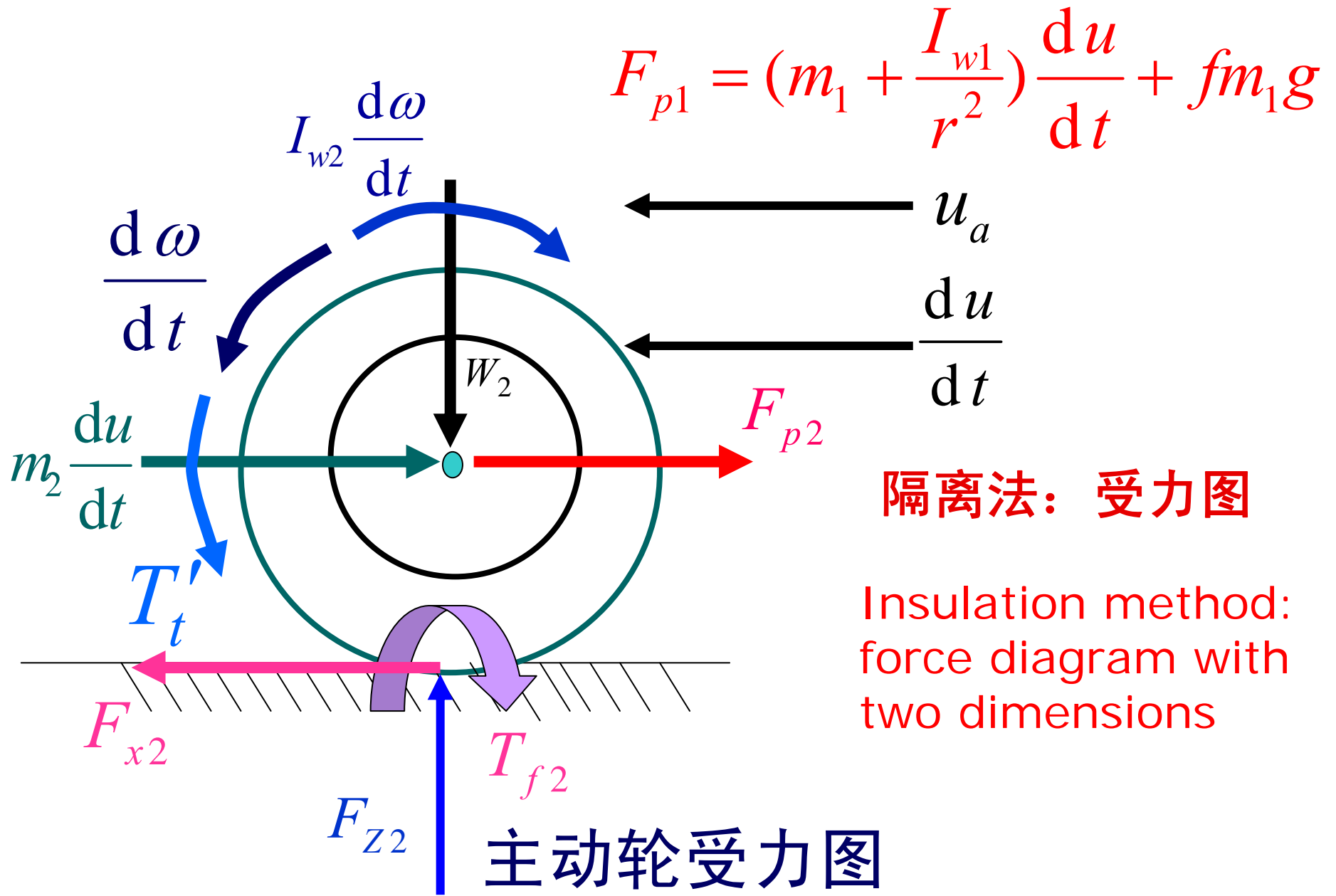
$$I_{w1} \frac{du}{r dt} = F_{x1} r - fm_1 gr$$

$$F_{x1} = I_{w1} \frac{du}{r^2 dt} + fm_1 g$$

$$F_{p1} = m_1 \frac{du}{dt} + I_{w1} \frac{du}{r^2 dt} + fm_1 g$$

$$F_{p1} = \left(m_1 + \frac{I_{w1}}{r^2} \right) \frac{du}{dt} + fm_1 g$$





Forces reacting on drive tire

驱动轮受力分析

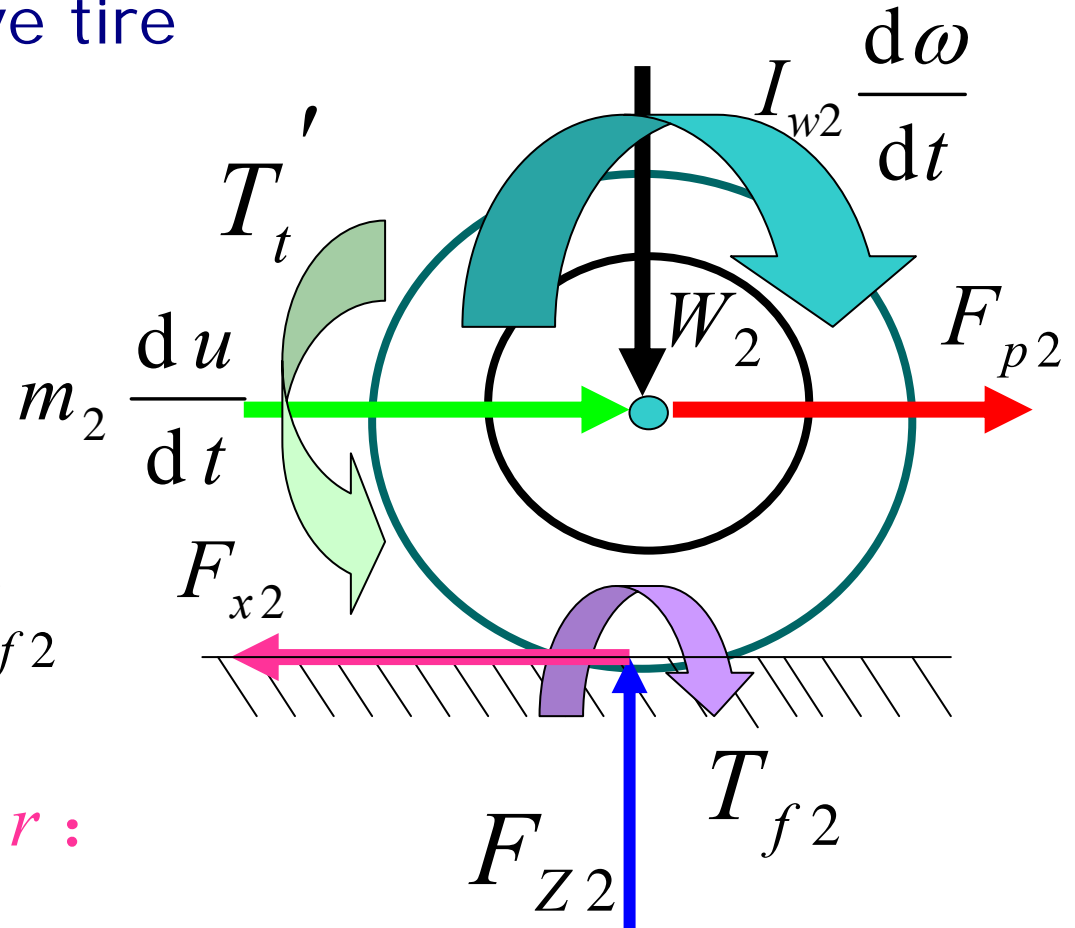
$$F_{p1} = \left(m_1 + \frac{I_{w1}}{r^2}\right) \frac{du}{dt} + fm_1g$$

Forces acting on the drive tire

$$F_{Z2} = W_2$$

$$m_2 \frac{du}{dt} = F_{x2} - F_{p2}$$

$$I_{w2} \frac{d\omega}{dt} = T'_t - F_{x2}r - T_{f2}$$



等式两边除以车轮半径 r :

$$F_{x2} = F'_t - \frac{I_{w2}}{r^2} \frac{du}{dt} - F_{f2}$$

驱动轮受力分析(续)

$$F_{p1} = \left(m_1 + \frac{I_{w1}}{r^2}\right) \frac{du}{dt} + fm_1g$$

Forces on the drive tire

$$F_t' = F_{x2} + F_{f2} + \frac{I_{w2}}{r^2} \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$= m_2 \frac{du}{dt} + F_{p2} + F_{f2} + \frac{I_{w2}}{r^2} \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$F_{p2} = F_t' - \left[F_{f2} + \left(m_2 + \frac{I_{w2}}{r^2}\right) \frac{du}{dt} \right]$$

加速时车身受力图

$$F_{p1} = \left(m_1 + \frac{I_{w1}}{r^2}\right) \frac{du}{dt} + fm_1g$$

$$F_{p2} = F'_t - \left[F_{f2} + \left(m_2 + \frac{I_{w2}}{r^2}\right) \frac{du}{dt}\right]$$

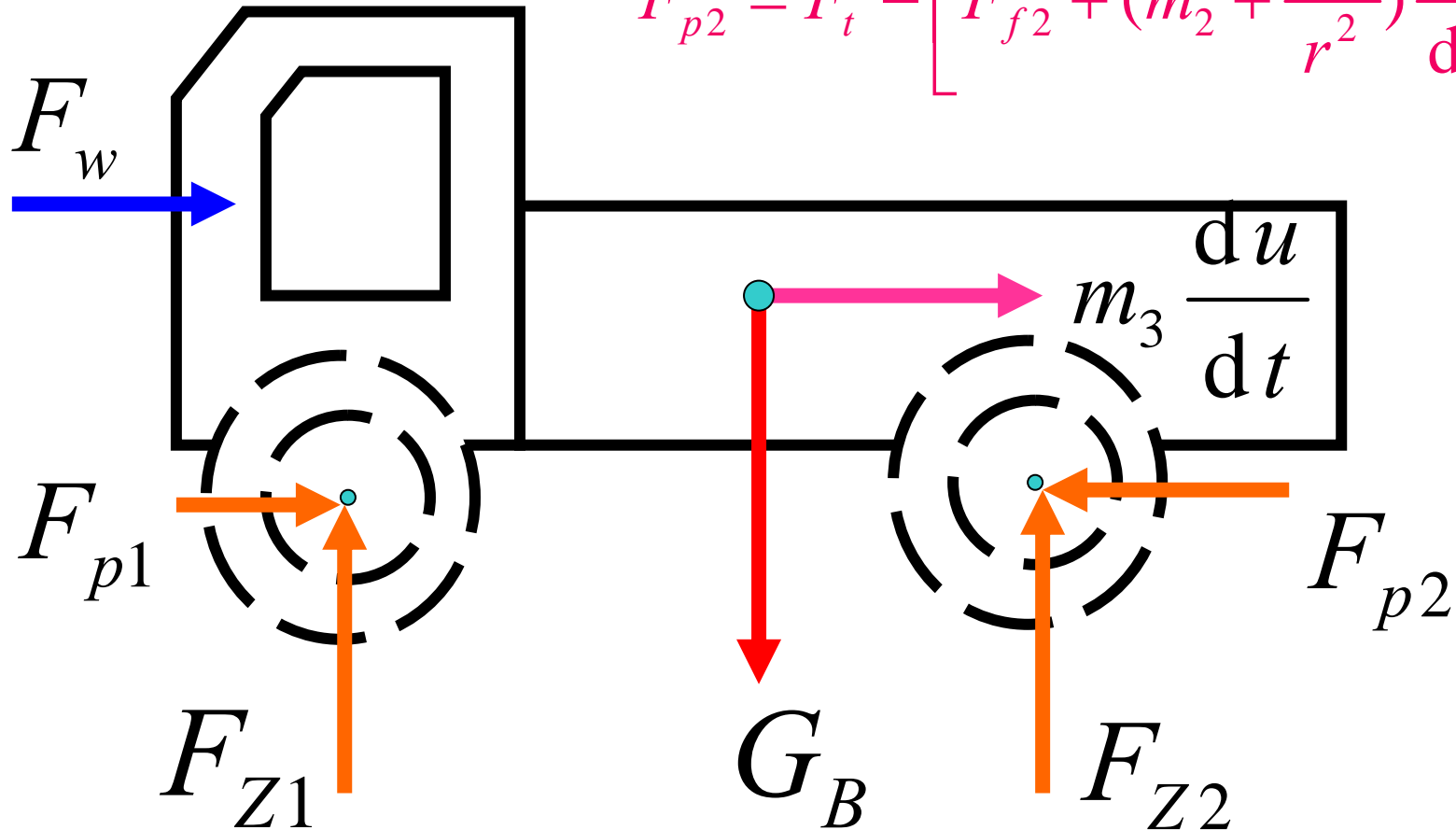


Diagram of force on the body while acceleration

$$F_{p1} = (m_1 + \frac{I_{w1}}{r^2}) \frac{du}{dt} + fm_1g \quad F_{x2} = F'_t - \frac{I_{w2}}{r^2} \frac{du}{dt} - F_{f2}r$$

车体受力分析 forces on the body

$$m_3 \frac{du}{dt} = F_{p2} - F_{p1} - F_w$$

$$\frac{\omega_e}{i_0 i_g} r = u$$

$$\frac{d\omega_e}{dt} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{du}{dt} i_0 i_g$$

$$T'_t = (T_{tq} - I_f \frac{d\omega_e}{dt}) i_0 i_g \eta_T$$

飞轮惯性矩
Flywheel inertial

$$F'_t = \left(\frac{T_{tq}}{r} - \frac{I_f}{r^2} \frac{du}{dt} i_0 i_g \right) i_0 i_g \eta_T$$

车体受力分析 (续)

forces on the body

$$m_3 \frac{du}{dt} = F_{p2} - F_{p1} - F_w$$

$$F_{p1} = \left(m_1 + \frac{I_{w1}}{r^2}\right) \frac{du}{dt} + F_{f1}$$

$$F_{p2} = F_t' - \left[F_{f2} + \left(m_2 + \frac{I_{w2}}{r^2}\right) \frac{du}{dt} \right]$$

$$F_t' = \left(\frac{T_{tq}}{r} - \frac{I_f}{r^2} \frac{du}{dt} i_0 i_g \right) i_0 i_g \eta_T$$

车体受力分析 (续)

forces on the body

$$m_3 \frac{du}{dt} = F'_t - \left[F_{f2} + \left(m_2 + \frac{I_{w2}}{r^2} \right) \frac{du}{dt} \right] - \left[\left(m_1 + \frac{I_{w1}}{r^2} \right) \frac{du}{dt} + F_{f1} \right] - F_w$$

$$m = m_1 + m_2 + m_3 \quad \sum I_w = I_{w1} + I_{w2}$$

$$F'_t = \frac{\sum I_w}{r^2} \frac{du}{dt} + m \frac{du}{dt} + F_f + F_w$$

$$\left(\frac{T_{tq}}{r} - \frac{I_f}{r^2} \frac{du}{dt} i_0 i_g \right) i_0 i_g \eta_T = \frac{\sum I_w}{r^2} \frac{du}{dt} + m \frac{du}{dt} + F_f + F_w$$

车体受力分析 (续)

forces pressed on the body

$$\left(\frac{T_{tq}}{r} - \frac{I_f}{r^2} \frac{du}{dt} i_0 i_g\right) i_0 i_g \eta_T = \frac{\Sigma I_w}{r^2} \frac{du}{dt} + m \frac{du}{dt} + F_f + F_w$$

$$F_t = F_f + F_w + \left(m + \frac{I_f}{r^2} i_0^2 i_g^2 \eta_T + \frac{\Sigma I_w}{r^2}\right) \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$= F_f + F_w + \left(1 + \frac{I_f}{mr^2} i_0^2 i_g^2 \eta_T + \frac{\Sigma I_w}{mr^2}\right) m \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$\delta = 1 + \frac{I_f}{mr^2} i_0^2 i_g^2 \eta_T + \frac{\Sigma I_w}{mr^2}$$

$$F_t = m \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\sum I_w + I_f i_0^2 i_g^2 \eta_T \right) \frac{du}{dt} + F_f + F_w$$

$$= \delta m \frac{du}{dt} + F_f + F_w$$

$$\delta = 1 + \frac{1}{mr^2} \sum I_w + \frac{1}{mr^2} I_f i_0^2 i_g^2 \eta_T$$

$$F_t = \delta m \frac{du}{dt} + F_w + F_f$$

$$\delta_1 = \frac{1}{mr^2} \sum I_w$$

$$\delta_2 = \frac{1}{mr^2} I_f i_g^2 i_0^2 \eta_T$$

$$\delta = 1 + \delta_1 + \delta_2 i_g^2$$

$$\delta = 1.03 + 0.03 i_g^2$$

$$\delta_1 \approx 0.03$$

$$\delta_2 \approx 0.03$$

汽车行驶方程式__总结

- ☆ 只是表示各个物理量之间的数量关系。
- ☆ 有些项并不是外力。 F_t 不是作用于车轮上的切向反作用力，仅为了计算方便才定义为驱动力。
- ☆ 滚动阻力也不是作用于汽车上的阻力，而是以滚动阻力偶矩的形式作用于车轮上。
- ☆ 作用在汽车上的平移惯性力是 mdu/dt ，而不是 $m \delta du/dt$ 。飞轮惯性力矩作用在汽车的横截面上，而不作用于车轮上。
- ☆ F_j 代表惯性力和惯性力矩的总效应。