

?????????Pacejka ???? (Magic Formula) ??

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???????????? FSAE ?????????? ABS TC ESC???? Pacejka  
???????? Magic Formula, MF????????????

???????? TC  
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# 1. ??? Pacejka ??????

???? Hans B. Pacejka ????? **Semi-empirical Model** ?

???????????????????????????????????? FSAE TTC  
???????????????????????????????????? Curve Fitting????????

????????????????????????????????????  
???????????????????? Magic Formula?

# 2. ??????????????

???????? /  
????????????????????????????????????

$$y(x) = D \sin(C \arctan(Bx - E(Bx - \arctan(Bx))))$$

- $x$  ?????  $\lambda$   $\kappa$   $\alpha$
- $y$  ?????  $F_x$   $F_y$





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    mu_x = data.Mu_x;
else
    % ████████████████████████████████████████
    fprintf('███ %s██████████...\n', filename);
    kappa = linspace(-0.3, 0.3, 200)'; % ████ -30% █ +30%

    % ████████████████████ [B=10, C=1.65, D=1.2, E=0.05]
    true_B = 10; true_C = 1.65; true_D = 1.2; true_E = 0.05;

    % ████████████████████ (██████████)
    ideal_mu = true_D * sin(true_C * atan(true_B.*kappa - true_E.*(true_B.*kappa -
atan(true_B.*kappa))));
    noise = 0.05 * randn(size(kappa));
    mu_x = ideal_mu + noise;
end

%% 2. █ Pacejka ████████
% x(1) = B (Stiffness)
% x(2) = C (Shape)
% x(3) = D (Peak)
% x(4) = E (Curvature)
% xdata = kappa (███)
magic_formula = @(x, xdata) x(3) .* sin(x(2) .* atan(x(1).*xdata - x(4).*(x(1).*xdata -
atan(x(1).*xdata))));

%% 3. ████████████████████
% ████████████████████████████████████████████
x0 = [12.0, 1.5, 1.0, 0.0]; % ████: [B, C, D, E]

% ██████████ (Lower Bound & Upper Bound)███████████████████████████████████████
lb = [1.0, 1.0, 0.5, -1.0]; % █
ub = [20.0, 2.0, 2.0, 1.0]; % █

%% 4. ████████ (Curve Fitting)
% █ lsqcurvefit (█ Optimization Toolbox)
options = optimoptions('lsqcurvefit', 'Display', 'iter', 'StepTolerance', 1e-6);

fprintf('\n█████ Pacejka ██████...\n');
[x_opt, resnorm] = lsqcurvefit(magic_formula, x0, kappa, mu_x, lb, ub, options);

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% 初始化
B_fit = x_opt(1);
C_fit = x_opt(2);
D_fit = x_opt(3);
E_fit = x_opt(4);

fprintf('\n=== 结果 ===\n');
fprintf('B (kappa) = %.4f\n', B_fit);
fprintf('C (kappa) = %.4f\n', C_fit);
fprintf('D (kappa) = %.4f\n', D_fit);
fprintf('E (kappa) = %.4f\n', E_fit);
fprintf('resnorm = %.4f\n', resnorm);

%% 5. 结果可视化
kappa_dense = linspace(min(kappa), max(kappa), 500); % 生成 500 个 kappa 值
mu_x_fit = magic_formula(x_opt, kappa_dense); % 计算 mu_x 拟合值

figure('Name', 'Pacejka Magic Formula Fitting', 'Color', 'w');
plot(kappa, mu_x, 'k.', 'MarkerSize', 8, 'DisplayName', 'TTC 数据'); % 绘制 TTC 数据
hold on;
plot(kappa_dense, mu_x_fit, 'r-', 'LineWidth', 2, 'DisplayName', 'Pacejka 拟合'); % 绘制 Pacejka 拟合
hold off;

grid on;
title('FSAE TTC 数据: 拟合 vs 数据');
xlabel('kappa \lambda (Slip Ratio)');
ylabel('mu_x (F_x / F_z)');
legend('Location', 'southeast');
xlim([min(kappa) max(kappa)]);

% 添加注释
annotation_str = sprintf('B = %.2f\nC = %.2f\nD = %.2f\nE = %.2f', B_fit, C_fit, D_fit,
E_fit);
text(min(kappa)*0.8, max(mu_x)*0.8, annotation_str, 'BackgroundColor', 'w', 'EdgeColor', 'k',
'FontSize', 10);

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1. Toolbox

lsqcurvefit

lsqcurvefit

MATLAB

Optimization Toolbox

lsqcurvefit

2.   TTC  filename = '.csv';  
 kappa  mu\_x  TTC  SL  **Slip Ratio**   
FX    \$F\_x\$  \$F\_z\$  \$\mu\_x\$

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Revision #2

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