



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

## 2.1 ??????CAN ??????

??	??	??	??	??
????	(\omega_{FL})	CAN/WSM	rad/s	100 Hz
????	(\omega_{FR})	CAN/WSM	rad/s	100 Hz
????	(\omega_{RL})	CAN/WSM	rad/s	100 Hz
????	(\omega_{RR})	CAN/WSM	rad/s	100 Hz
????	(a_x)	IMU	m/s <sup>2</sup>	100 Hz
????	(a_y)	IMU	m/s <sup>2</sup>	100 Hz
????	(\dot{\psi})	IMU	rad/s	100 Hz
????	(\omega_m)	CAN/inverter	rpm	100 Hz
????	(T_{driver})	CAN/VCU	N·m	333Hz
????	(T_{actual})	CAN/inverter	N·m	100 Hz

## 2.2 ??????????????

### 2.2.1 ????? (v) ?Low-pass + IMU Fusion?

```
?????????????:  
    v_wheel = (\omega_{FL} + \omega_{FR}) / 2 * R_front  
  
IMU ??????????????:  
    v_imu = \int a_x dt (with high-pass filter)  
  
????Complementary Filter?:  
    v = \alpha * v_wheel + (1 - \alpha) * v_imu  
    ?? \alpha = 0.8???????????????????? IMU?  
  
?????????:  
    v_safe = max(v, 0.1 m/s)
```

Python ?? ?

```

def estimate_vehicle_speed(omega_fl, omega_fr, a_x, R_front=0.32, alpha=0.8):
    """
    Parameters:
    omega_fl, omega_fr (rad/s), a_x (m/s^2)
    v_safe (m/s)
    """
    v_wheel = (omega_fl + omega_fr) / 2 * R_front
    # IMU
    v_imu = alpha_imu * v_imu_prev + (1 - alpha_imu) * a_x * dt
    v = alpha * v_wheel + (1 - alpha) * v_imu
    return max(v, 0.1)

```

## 2.2.2 ?? Slip Ratio ( $\lambda_L$ , $\lambda_R$ )

ISO 6954:

$$\lambda_L = (\omega_{RL} \times R_{rear} - v) / \max(v, 0.1)$$

$$\lambda_R = (\omega_{RR} \times R_{rear} - v) / \max(v, 0.1)$$

Slip:

$$\lambda = (\lambda_L + \lambda_R) / 2$$

Classification:

- $\lambda = 0$  : No slip
- $0 < \lambda < 0.3$  : Low slip (TC)
- $\lambda > 0.5$  : High slip
- $\lambda_L \neq \lambda_R$  : Asymmetric slip

### Python

```

def compute_slip_ratio(omega_rl, omega_rr, v_safe, R_rear=0.32):
    """Compute slip ratio"""
    slip_L = (omega_rl * R_rear - v_safe) / max(v_safe, 0.1)
    slip_R = (omega_rr * R_rear - v_safe) / max(v_safe, 0.1)
    slip_avg = (slip_L + slip_R) / 2
    return slip_L, slip_R, slip_avg

```

## 2.2.3 IMU Yaw Rate?

Yaw rate thresholds:

- $\theta_{straight} = 5^\circ/s$  (Low)
- $\theta_{light} = 15^\circ/s$  (High)

```
 $\theta_{\text{heavy}} = 25^\circ/\text{s}$  ( )
```

```
def detect_turn_state(psi_dot, thresholds=(5, 15, 25)):  
    """  
    psi_dot (rad/s, IMU yaw rate)  
    state (str)  
    """  
    psi_dot_deg = abs(psi_dot) * 180 / 3.14159  
    if psi_dot_deg < thresholds[0]:  
        return "STRAIGHT"  
    elif psi_dot_deg < thresholds[1]:  
        return "LIGHT_TURN"  
    elif psi_dot_deg < thresholds[2]:  
        return "HEAVY_TURN"  
    else:  
        return "SPIN_RISK"
```

## Python ( )

```
def detect_turn_state(psi_dot, thresholds=(5, 15, 25)):  
    """  
    psi_dot (rad/s, IMU yaw rate)  
    state (str)  
    """  
    psi_dot_deg = abs(psi_dot) * 180 / 3.14159  
    if psi_dot_deg < thresholds[0]:  
        return "STRAIGHT"  
    elif psi_dot_deg < thresholds[1]:  
        return "LIGHT_TURN"  
    elif psi_dot_deg < thresholds[2]:  
        return "HEAVY_TURN"  
    else:  
        return "SPIN_RISK"
```

# 3. ?????????

## 3.1 TC ??????

```
[T_driver]  
↓  
[Slip ] →  $\lambda^- = (\lambda_L + \lambda_R) / 2$   
↓
```

[IMU Yaw Rate] →  $|\dot{\psi}|$  → Target  $\lambda^*$

↓

[Slip Error] →  $e = \lambda^* - \lambda^-$

↓

[PI Controller] →  $\Delta T = K_p \times e + K_i \times \int e dt$

↓

[Driver] →  $T_{cmd} = T_{driver} \times (1 + \Delta T)$

↓

[Motor & Gear]

↓

[Wheel]

## 3.2 PI ?????

### 3.2.1 Slip Error ??

$$e(t) = \lambda^*(t) - \lambda^-(t)$$

$e > 0$  : slip →

$e < 0$  : slip →

### 3.2.2 ??? (Proportional)

$$\Delta T_p = K_p \times e$$

Gain:

-  $K_p$

-  $K_p$

Typical values:

High:  $K_p = 3.0 \sim 5.0$  (aggressive)

Low:  $K_p = 2.0 \sim 3.0$  (spin)

μ:  $K_p = 2.0 \sim 2.5$  (μ)

Example:  $e = -0.3$ ,  $K_p = 5$ , 150% gain, 0.5

### 3.2.3 ??? (Integral)

$$\Delta T_i = K_i \times \int e \, dt$$

□□□□:

- □□□□□□□□e □□□□□□□□□□
- □□□□□□□□ P □□□□

□□□□:

$$K_i = 0.3 \sim 1.0$$

□□□□□□Anti-windup□:

$$\int e \, dt \text{ □□□□} = 1.0 \rightarrow \text{□□ I □□□□□□}$$

### 3.2.4 ?? PI ???

$$\Delta T(t) = K_p \times e(t) + K_i \times \int_0^t e(\tau) \, dt$$

$$T_{\text{cmd}} = T_{\text{driver}} \times (1 + \Delta T) \quad ; \quad \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$T_{\text{cmd}} = \max(0.3 \times T_{\text{driver}}, \min(T_{\text{driver}}, T_{\text{cmd}})) \quad ; \quad \square\square\square\square \text{ [30\%~100\%]}$$

### Python □□ □

```
class PIController:
    def __init__(self, Kp=3.0, Ki=0.5, dt=0.01, anti_windup_max=1.0):
        self.Kp = Kp
        self.Ki = Ki
        self.dt = dt
        self.integral = 0.0
        self.anti_windup_max = anti_windup_max

    def update(self, error):
        """□□ PI □□"""
        # P □
        p_term = self.Kp * error

        # I □□□ anti-windup□
        self.integral += error * self.dt
        self.integral = max(-self.anti_windup_max,
                            min(self.anti_windup_max, self.integral))
        i_term = self.Ki * self.integral
```

```

# 计算
delta_T = p_term + i_term
return delta_T

def reset(self):
    """重置积分"""
    self.integral = 0.0

```

## 3.3 控制策略

Step 1: 计算 Slip Error

$$e = \lambda^* - \lambda$$

Step 2: PI 控制

$$\Delta T = K_p \times e + K_i \times \int e \, dt$$

Step 3: 计算原始扭矩

$$T_{cmd\_raw} = T_{driver} \times (1 + \Delta T)$$

Step 4: 扭矩饱和

$$T_{cmd\_saturated} = \text{clamp}(T_{cmd\_raw}, 0.3 \times T_{driver}, 1.0 \times T_{driver})$$

Step 5: 安全逻辑

```

if v < 3 km/h: // 低速
    T_cmd = T_driver // TC OFF

elif λ_L > 0.4 or λ_R > 0.4: // 侧滑
    T_cmd = 0.5 × T_driver // 限制 50%

elif state == "SPIN_RISK": // IMU 检测到 yaw
    T_cmd = 0.3 × T_driver // 限制

else:
    T_cmd = T_cmd_saturated // 使用 PI 控制

```

Python 实现

```

def compute_torque_command(T_driver, slip_avg, slip_L, slip_R,
                           v, psi_dot, pi_controller,
                           turn_state, thresholds=(5, 15, 25)):
    """XXXXXXXXXX"""

    # Safety: XXXX TC
    if v < 3 / 3.6: # 3 km/h
        return T_driver, "LOW_SPEED"

    # Safety: XXXXXX
    if abs(slip_L) > 0.4 or abs(slip_R) > 0.4:
        return 0.5 * T_driver, "SINGLE_WHEEL_SLIP"

    # Safety: XX yawXXXXXXXX
    psi_dot_deg = abs(psi_dot) * 180 / 3.14159
    if psi_dot_deg > thresholds[2]:
        return 0.3 * T_driver, "SPIN_RISK"

    # XX TC XX
    delta_T = pi_controller.update(error=slip_avg)
    T_cmd_raw = T_driver * (1 + delta_T)
    T_cmd = max(0.3 * T_driver, min(T_driver, T_cmd_raw))

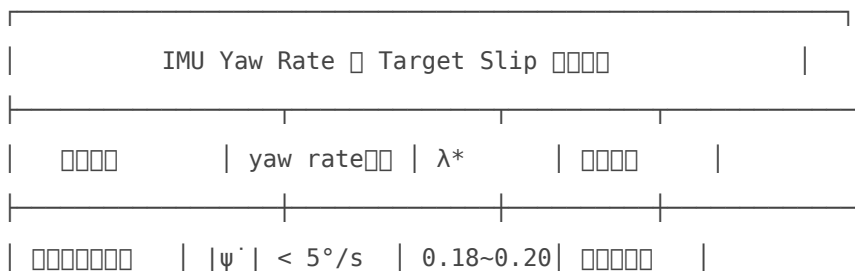
    return T_cmd, turn_state

```

## 4. ??? Target Slip ??

### 4.1 Target Slip ?????

XX IMU yaw rate XXXXXXXX      slip XXX



		(Gear 1)	0-60
□□□□□□	$5^\circ/s \leq  \dot{\psi} $	0.14~0.16	□□□□
	$< 15^\circ/s$	(Gear 2)	□□□□
□□□□ (□□)	$15^\circ/s \leq  \dot{\psi} $	0.10~0.12	□□□□
	$< 25^\circ/s$	(Gear 3)	□ oversteer
□□ / □□□□	$ \dot{\psi}  \geq 25^\circ/s$	0.08~0.10	□□□□
		(Gear 4)	□□□□

## 4.2 ??????????

```
def compute_target_slip(psi_dot, v):
    """
    □□ yaw rate □□□□□□□□ target slip

    □□:
        psi_dot: IMU □□□□□ (rad/s)
        v: □□ (m/s)

    □□:
        lambda_target: □□ slip ratio
        gear: □□□□ (□□□□)
    """
    psi_dot_deg = abs(psi_dot) * 180 / 3.14159

    # □□□□ & Target Slip
    if psi_dot_deg < 5:
        lambda_target = 0.18 + 0.02 * (v / 20) # □□□□□target □□
        gear = "GEAR_1_MAX_ACCEL"

    elif psi_dot_deg < 15:
        # □□□□: 5°/s □ 0.15 □ 15°/s □ 0.12
        lambda_target = 0.15 - 0.03 * (psi_dot_deg - 5) / 10
        gear = "GEAR_2_LIGHT_TURN"

    elif psi_dot_deg < 25:
```



# 5. ??????????

## 5.1 ??????????

□□□□	□□□□	μ □□	□□□□
□ μ	□□□□□□	$\mu \approx 0.85\sim 1.0$	□□□□
□ μ	□□□□□□	$\mu \approx 0.6\sim 0.75$	□□□□□
□ μ	□□□□□□	$\mu \approx 0.3\sim 0.5$	□□□□

## 5.2 ????? SOP?Standard Operating Procedure?

### 5.2.1 ???????15 ???

□ □□□ □ □□□□□□□□□□ < 0.1 bar □ □□ 20~30°C □□□□□□□□□ □□□□ □

□ CAN Logger □□ □ □□□□□□□ 100 Hz (wheel speed, IMU) □ CAN ID □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ 5~10 MB □

□ □□ / □□□□ □ □□□□ -> T\_driver max □□ □ □□□□ -> T\_driver = 0 □□

□ □□□□ □ □□□□□□□ □ □□□□□□□□□□

### 5.2.2 Baseline ?? - TC OFF?3 ??

```
□□: □□□□□□□□ 0~60 km/h

□□□□:
1. □□□□□□□□□□ (IMU □□□□□□□)
2. □□□□□□ 50% (□□)
3. □ v = 0 □□□□□□ (t=0 □□)
4. □□□□□□□□ 60 km/h□□□□□□
5. □□ 5 □□□□□□□□

□□□□:
├ □□□□ (GPS)
├ □□□□□□□□
├ CAN □□□□ (□□□□ CSV)
└ □□□□ (□□□□□□□□□□)
```

□□□□:

- └ □□ slip ratio:  $\lambda_{max}$  ?
- └ 0~60 km/h □□:  $t_{60}$  ?
- └ □□□□□□ ( $\lambda > 0.3$ ):  $t_{slip}$  ?
- └ □□ slip □□:  $|\lambda_L - \lambda_R|$  ?

## 5.2.3 TC ON - ??????3 ??

□□: □□□□□□ TC□Target  $\lambda^* = 0.18$

□□□□:

- └  $K_p = 3.5$  (aggressive)
- └  $K_i = 0.5$
- └ □□□□□□:  $\theta_{straight} = 5^\circ/s$

□□□□ (□□ Baseline):

- └ □□ slip ratio □□  $< 0.25$ ?
- └ 0~60 km/h □□□□□□ (□□ -15~25%)?
- └ □□□□□□□□□□ (std □□□□)?
- └ □□□□□□  $< 1$  s?

□□□□:

- □□: slip(t) □□ (OFF □□ON □)
- □□: □□□□ g ( $m/s^2$ )

## 5.2.4 TC ON - ??????3 ????????

□□: □□□□ (□□□□  $\approx 30^\circ$ ) + □□□□□□□□

□□□□:

- └  $K_p = 2.5$  (moderate)
- └  $K_i = 0.5$
- └ □□□□ target slip (□□  $|\psi'|$ )

□□□□:

- └ □□ yaw rate □□:  $\max(|\psi'|)$ ?
- └ Oversteer □□ (yaw rate □□)
- └ □□□□ ( $a_x, a_y$ ) □□□□
- └ slip □□□□□□ 0.10~0.12?

## 5.2.5 TC ON - ? ? ??????5 ??

□□: □ μ □□ (□□□)□□□□□□

□□□□:

└ □□□□□□ (λ > 0.3 □□□□)?

└ □□□□ slip □□□□□□□□?

└ □□ 5 □□□□□□□□□□ slip □□□

└ □□: □□□□□□□□ (□□□□ μ □□)

## 5.3 ??????????????????

□□□	□□	TC □□	□□	□□	□□□□	□□
1	□ μ	OFF	□□	3	10 min	Baseline
2	□ μ	ON	□□	3	10 min	□□□□
3	□ μ	OFF	□□	3	10 min	
4	□ μ	ON	□□	3	10 min	
5	□ μ	OFF	□□	3	10 min	□□
6	□ μ	ON	□□	5	15 min	□□
7	□ μ	ON	□ 30°	3	15 min	□□□
8	□ μ	ON	□ 30°	3	15 min	□□
□	-	-	-	-	<b>100 min</b>	≈ □□

## 6. ??????

### 6.1 ??????????????????

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

### 6.1.1 CAN □□□□□

□□□□: \_\_\_\_\_ □□: \_\_\_\_\_ □□□□: \_\_\_\_\_

□□□□

□□□□ < 2 s □□□□ Y / N

- $\text{duration} < 2 \text{ s}$  Y / N
- $\text{duration} < 2 \text{ s}$  Y / N
- $\text{duration} < 2 \text{ s}$  Y / N
- IMU acceleration ( $< 2g, < 1g$ )? Y / N
- IMU  $\max(|\dot{\psi}|) < 100^\circ/\text{s}$ ? Y / N
- $\text{duration} [\theta, T_{\text{max}}]$  Y / N
  
- $\text{duration}$ 
  - $\text{duration} < 2 \text{ s}$  Y / N
  - $\text{duration} < 2 \text{ s}$  Y / N
  
- $\text{duration}$ 
  - $0 \sim 60 \text{ km/h}$  Y / N
  - Slip ratio  $0 \sim 0.5$  Y / N
  - $0 \sim 1 \text{ g}$  spike  $> 3g$  Y / N

## 6.2 Python ??

### 6.2.1 Python ??

```
def verify_data_quality(df_log):
    """
    df_log: DataFrame with 'time', 'v', 'slip_L', 'slip_R', 'a_x', 'psi_dot', 'T_cmd'
    df_log: DataFrame
    """
    print("=" * 60)
    print("DATA QUALITY REPORT")
    print("=" * 60)

    # Checks
    checks = {
        "v (m/s)": (df_log['v'].min(), df_log['v'].max(), "0 ~ 25"),
        "slip_L": (df_log['slip_L'].min(), df_log['slip_L'].max(), "-0.2 ~ 0.6"),
        "slip_R": (df_log['slip_R'].min(), df_log['slip_R'].max(), "-0.2 ~ 0.6"),
        "a_x (m/s^2)": (df_log['a_x'].min(), df_log['a_x'].max(), "-1 ~ 2"),
        "psi_dot (°/s)": (df_log['psi_dot'].min() * 180/3.14,
                        df_log['psi_dot'].max() * 180/3.14, "-50 ~ 50"),
        "T_cmd (N·m)": (df_log['T_cmd'].min(), df_log['T_cmd'].max(), "0 ~ T_max"),
    }
}
```

```

for signal, (v_min, v_max, range_str) in checks.items():
    print(f"{signal:20} | Min: {v_min:8.3f} | Max: {v_max:8.3f} | Range: {range_str}")

# =====
print("\n" + "=" * 60)
print("ANOMALY DETECTION")
print("=" * 60)

# ===== spike
a_x_spike = (df_log['a_x'].diff().abs() > 0.5).sum() # 0.5 m/s²
print(f"Acceleration spikes ( $\Delta a > 0.5$  m/s2): {a_x_spike} frames")

# ===== slip
slip_jump = ((df_log['slip_L'].diff().abs() > 0.1).sum() +
             (df_log['slip_R'].diff().abs() > 0.1).sum())
print(f"Slip discontinuities ( $\Delta \lambda > 0.1$ ): {slip_jump} frames")

# =====
dt = df_log['time'].diff().dropna()
dt_expected = 0.01 # 100 Hz
dt_anomaly = (dt[dt > 1.5 * dt_expected]).count()
print(f"Timestamp gaps ( $\Delta t > 15$ ms): {dt_anomaly} frames")

```

## 6.2.2 ???????

```

def compute_performance_metrics(df_log, tc_status="ON"):
    """===== """
    print(f"\n{'='*60}")
    print(f"PERFORMANCE METRICS (TC {tc_status})")
    print(f"{'='*60}\n")

    # 1. =====
    v_0_to_60_mask = (df_log['v'] >= 0) & (df_log['v'] <= 60/3.6)
    if v_0_to_60_mask.sum() > 0:
        t_0_60 = df_log[v_0_to_60_mask]['time'].max() - df_log[v_0_to_60_mask]['time'].min()
        print(f"[1] Acceleration 0~60 km/h: {t_0_60:.2f} s")

    # 2. =====
    slip_avg = (df_log['slip_L'] + df_log['slip_R']) / 2

```

```

slip_high_mask = slip_avg > 0.25
t_slip_high = (slip_high_mask.sum()) * 0.01 # 100 Hz
print(f"[2] High slip time ( $\lambda > 0.25$ ): {t_slip_high:.2f} s")
print(f"    Max slip: {slip_avg.max():.3f}")
print(f"    Mean slip (steady): {slip_avg[v_0_to_60_mask].mean():.3f}")

# 3. □□□□□
a_x_mean = df_log['a_x'].mean()
a_x_std = df_log['a_x'].std()
print(f"[3] Longitudinal acceleration: {a_x_mean:.2f}  $\pm$  {a_x_std:.2f} m/s2")

# 4. □□□□□□□□□□□□
if df_log['psi_dot'].abs().max() > 5 * 3.14159 / 180: # > 5°/s
    psi_dot_peak = df_log['psi_dot'].abs().max() * 180 / 3.14159
    print(f"[4] Peak yaw rate: {psi_dot_peak:.1f} °/s")

# 5. □□□□□
print(f"[5] Torque limiting:")
print(f"    Max commanded: {df_log['T_cmd'].max():.0f} N·m")
print(f"    Avg limited: {(df_log['T_cmd'] < df_log['T_driver'] * 0.95).mean() *
100:.1f}%")

return {
    't_0_60': t_0_60 if v_0_to_60_mask.sum() > 0 else None,
    'slip_max': slip_avg.max(),
    'slip_mean': slip_avg.mean(),
    'a_x_mean': a_x_mean,
    'a_x_std': a_x_std,
}

```

## 6.2.3 ??????

```

def compare_tc_on_off(df_log_off, df_log_on):
    """□□ TC OFF vs ON □□□"""
    print("\n" + "="*80)
    print("COMPARISON: TC OFF vs ON")
    print("="*80 + "\n")

    m_off = compute_performance_metrics(df_log_off, "OFF")
    m_on = compute_performance_metrics(df_log_on, "ON")

```

```

# []
import pandas as pd
comparison = pd.DataFrame({
    'Metric': [
        '0~60 km/h Time (s)',
        'Max Slip Ratio',
        'Mean Slip Ratio',
        'Longitudinal g (mean)',
        'Acceleration Smoothness (std)',
    ],
    'TC OFF': [
        f"{m_off['t_0_60']:.2f}" if m_off['t_0_60'] else "-",
        f"{m_off['slip_max']:.3f}",
        f"{m_off['slip_mean']:.3f}",
        f"{m_off['a_x_mean']:.2f}",
        f"{m_off['a_x_std']:.2f}",
    ],
    'TC ON': [
        f"{m_on['t_0_60']:.2f}" if m_on['t_0_60'] else "-",
        f"{m_on['slip_max']:.3f}",
        f"{m_on['slip_mean']:.3f}",
        f"{m_on['a_x_mean']:.2f}",
        f"{m_on['a_x_std']:.2f}",
    ],
})

# []
if m_off['t_0_60'] and m_on['t_0_60']:
    t_improve = (m_off['t_0_60'] - m_on['t_0_60']) / m_off['t_0_60'] * 100
    comparison.loc[0, 'Improvement %'] = f"{t_improve:+.1f}%"

slip_improve = (m_off['slip_max'] - m_on['slip_max']) / m_off['slip_max'] * 100
comparison.loc[1, 'Improvement %'] = f"{slip_improve:+.1f}%"

print(comparison.to_string(index=False))
print("\n")

```

## 6.3 ?????????? Script

```

import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

def plot_tc_analysis(df_log, save_path="tc_analysis.png"):
    """□□□□□□□□□□"""
    fig, axes = plt.subplots(2, 2, figsize=(14, 8))

    # Subplot 1: □□ & Slip
    ax1 = axes[0, 0]
    ax1.plot(df_log['time'], df_log['v'] * 3.6, 'b-', label='Vehicle Speed', linewidth=2)
    ax1_slip = ax1.twinx()
    ax1_slip.plot(df_log['time'], (df_log['slip_L'] + df_log['slip_R'])/2, 'r--',
                  label='Avg Slip Ratio', linewidth=2)
    ax1.set_xlabel('Time (s)')
    ax1.set_ylabel('Speed (km/h)', color='b')
    ax1_slip.set_ylabel('Slip Ratio', color='r')
    ax1.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
    ax1.set_title('Vehicle Speed & Slip Ratio vs Time')

    # Subplot 2: □□□ Slip □□
    ax2 = axes[0, 1]
    ax2.plot(df_log['time'], df_log['slip_L'], 'g-', label='Left Wheel', linewidth=2)
    ax2.plot(df_log['time'], df_log['slip_R'], 'orange', label='Right Wheel', linewidth=2)
    ax2.axhline(y=0.1, color='r', linestyle='--', alpha=0.5, label='Target (0.1)')
    ax2.axhline(y=0.2, color='r', linestyle='--', alpha=0.5, label='Target (0.2)')
    ax2.set_xlabel('Time (s)')
    ax2.set_ylabel('Slip Ratio')
    ax2.legend()
    ax2.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
    ax2.set_title('Left vs Right Wheel Slip')

    # Subplot 3: □□□□□
    ax3 = axes[1, 0]
    ax3.plot(df_log['time'], df_log['a_x'], 'purple', linewidth=2)
    ax3.set_xlabel('Time (s)')
    ax3.set_ylabel('Acceleration (m/s2)')
    ax3.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
    ax3.set_title(f'Longitudinal Acceleration (Mean: {df_log["a_x"].mean():.2f}, Std:
{df_log["a_x"].std():.2f})')

```

```

# Subplot 4: Motor Torque
ax4 = axes[1, 1]
ax4.plot(df_log['time'], df_log['T_driver'], 'b-', label='T_driver', linewidth=2)
ax4.plot(df_log['time'], df_log['T_cmd'], 'r-', label='T_cmd (limited)', linewidth=2)
ax4.set_xlabel('Time (s)')
ax4.set_ylabel('Torque (N·m)')
ax4.legend()
ax4.grid(True, alpha=0.3)
ax4.set_title('Motor Torque: Driver Input vs TC Command')

plt.tight_layout()
plt.savefig(save_path, dpi=150)
print(f"Figure saved to {save_path}")
return fig

```

## 7. ??????

### 7.1 ??? Python ??????

```

"""
TC Controller (Python 3.8+)
File: CAN_Controller.py
"""

import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
from pathlib import Path
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

class TCController:
    def __init__(self, Kp=3.0, Ki=0.5, R_rear=0.32, R_front=0.32):
        self.Kp = Kp
        self.Ki = Ki
        self.R_rear = R_rear
        self.R_front = R_front
        self.integral = 0.0
        self.dt = 0.01 # 100 Hz

```

```

def estimate_vehicle_speed(self, omega_fl, omega_fr, a_x, alpha=0.8):
    """Complementary Filter"""
    v_wheel = (omega_fl + omega_fr) / 2 * self.R_front
    return max(v_wheel, 0.1)

def compute_slip_ratio(self, omega_rl, omega_rr, v_safe):
    """Slip ratio"""
    slip_L = (omega_rl * self.R_rear - v_safe) / max(v_safe, 0.1)
    slip_R = (omega_rr * self.R_rear - v_safe) / max(v_safe, 0.1)
    return slip_L, slip_R, (slip_L + slip_R) / 2

def compute_target_slip(self, psi_dot):
    """Target slip"""
    psi_dot_deg = abs(psi_dot) * 180 / 3.14159
    if psi_dot_deg < 5:
        return 0.18
    elif psi_dot_deg < 15:
        return 0.15 - 0.03 * (psi_dot_deg - 5) / 10
    else:
        return 0.10

def pi_control(self, slip_error):
    """PI control"""
    p_term = self.Kp * slip_error
    self.integral = max(-1.0, min(1.0, self.integral + slip_error * self.dt))
    i_term = self.Ki * self.integral
    return p_term + i_term

def compute_torque_command(self, T_driver, slip_avg, slip_L, slip_R,
                           v, psi_dot):
    """Torque command"""
    # TC
    if v < 3 / 3.6:
        return T_driver, "LOW_SPEED"

    # Slip
    if abs(slip_L) > 0.4 or abs(slip_R) > 0.4:
        return 0.5 * T_driver, "SINGLE_WHEEL_SLIP"

```

```

# yaw
psi_dot_deg = abs(psi_dot) * 180 / 3.14159
if psi_dot_deg > 25:
    return 0.3 * T_driver, "SPIN_RISK"

# TC
lambda_target = self.compute_target_slip(psi_dot)
error = lambda_target - slip_avg
delta_T = self.pi_control(error)
T_cmd = T_driver * (1 + delta_T)
T_cmd = max(0.3 * T_driver, min(T_driver, T_cmd))

return T_cmd, f"NORMAL ( $\lambda$ ={lambda_target:.2f})"

```

```
def main():
```

```

# 1. CAN
log_file = Path("tc_test_20260313.csv") #
df_raw = pd.read_csv(log_file)

# 2.
tc = TCController(Kp=3.5, Ki=0.5)

# 3.
df_processed = df_raw.copy()
df_processed['v'] = df_raw.apply(
    lambda row: tc.estimate_vehicle_speed(row['omega_fl'], row['omega_fr'], row['a_x']),
    axis=1
)

df_processed[['slip_L', 'slip_R', 'slip_avg']] = df_raw.apply(
    lambda row: pd.Series(tc.compute_slip_ratio(row['omega_rl'], row['omega_rr'],
                                                df_processed.loc[row.name, 'v'])),
    axis=1
)

# 4. TC
df_processed[['T_cmd', 'tc_status']] = df_raw.apply(
    lambda row: pd.Series(tc.compute_torque_command(

```

```

        row['T_driver'], df_processed.loc[row.name, 'slip_avg'],
        df_processed.loc[row.name, 'slip_L'], df_processed.loc[row.name, 'slip_R'],
        df_processed.loc[row.name, 'v'], row['psi_dot']
    )),
    axis=1
)

# 5. 出力
print("Performance Analysis Complete!")

# 6. 出力
plot_tc_analysis(df_processed, save_path="tc_analysis_result.png")
df_processed.to_csv("tc_processed_data.csv", index=False)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()

```

## 7.2 STM32 CubeIDE C ??????

```

/*
 * TC_Controller.h
 * STM32 CAN 用 TC 制御
 */

#ifndef TC_CONTROLLER_H
#define TC_CONTROLLER_H

#include "stdint.h"
#include "stdbool.h"

// 入力データ
typedef struct {
    float omega_fl, omega_fr, omega_rl, omega_rr; // rad/s
    float a_x, a_y, psi_dot; // IMU
    float T_driver, T_cmd; // N·m
} TCInput_t;

typedef struct {
    float v; // m/s

```

```

float slip_L, slip_R, slip_avg;
float lambda_target;
float T_cmd_final;
uint8_t tc_status; // 0=OFF, 1=NORMAL, 2=SAFETY
} TCOutput_t;

typedef struct {
    float Kp, Ki;
    float integral;
    float R_rear, R_front;
    float dt;
} TCController_t;

// 控制函数
void TC_Init(TCController_t *ctrl, float Kp, float Ki);
void TC_Update(TCController_t *ctrl, TCInput_t *input, TCOutput_t *output);

#endif

/**
 * TC_Controller.c - 控制
 */

void TC_Init(TCController_t *ctrl, float Kp, float Ki) {
    ctrl->Kp = Kp;
    ctrl->Ki = Ki;
    ctrl->integral = 0.0f;
    ctrl->R_rear = 0.32f;
    ctrl->R_front = 0.32f;
    ctrl->dt = 0.01f; // 100 Hz
}

static float estimate_vehicle_speed(float omega_fl, float omega_fr, float R_front) {
    float v = ((omega_fl + omega_fr) / 2.0f) * R_front;
    return (v > 0.1f) ? v : 0.1f;
}

static void compute_slip_ratio(float omega_rl, float omega_rr, float v, float R_rear,
                              float *slip_L, float *slip_R, float *slip_avg) {
    float v_safe = (v > 0.1f) ? v : 0.1f;

```

```

*slip_L = ((omega_rl * R_rear) - v_safe) / v_safe;
*slip_R = ((omega_rr * R_rear) - v_safe) / v_safe;
*slip_avg = (*slip_L + *slip_R) / 2.0f;
}

static float compute_target_slip(float psi_dot_deg) {
    if (psi_dot_deg < 5.0f) {
        return 0.18f;
    } else if (psi_dot_deg < 15.0f) {
        return 0.15f - 0.03f * (psi_dot_deg - 5.0f) / 10.0f;
    } else {
        return 0.10f;
    }
}

void TC_Update(TCController_t *ctrl, TCInput_t *input, TCOutput_t *output) {
    // 1. 初始化
    output->v = estimate_vehicle_speed(input->omega_fl, input->omega_fr, ctrl->R_front);

    // 2. Slip ratio 计算
    compute_slip_ratio(input->omega_rl, input->omega_rr, output->v, ctrl->R_rear,
        &output->slip_L, &output->slip_R, &output->slip_avg);

    // 3. Target slip 计算
    float psi_dot_deg = fabsf(input->psi_dot) * 180.0f / 3.14159f;
    output->lambda_target = compute_target_slip(psi_dot_deg);

    // 4. 状态 (Safety First)
    output->tc_status = 1; // NORMAL

    if (output->v < 0.83f) { // < 3 km/h
        output->T_cmd_final = input->T_driver;
        output->tc_status = 0; // OFF
    }
    else if (fabsf(output->slip_L) > 0.4f || fabsf(output->slip_R) > 0.4f) {
        output->T_cmd_final = input->T_driver * 0.5f;
        output->tc_status = 2; // SAFETY
    }
    else if (psi_dot_deg > 25.0f) {
        output->T_cmd_final = input->T_driver * 0.3f;
    }
}

```



