



자동차 산업의 현재와 미래

- 자율주행자동차, 전기차 -

대리 손현재



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1903 ◎
우리나라에 등장한 최초자동차 |

고종황제의 어차



국내 최초 조립승용차의 등장!

◎1955
| 시발 자동차
(始發)



도요타자동차와의 기술제휴!

◎1965
| 코로나 탄생



한국 최초 자체모델!

◎1975
| 현대자동차
포니



현대자동차의 첫작품!

1968 ◎
코티나 |



우리나라
첫 경승용차 등장!

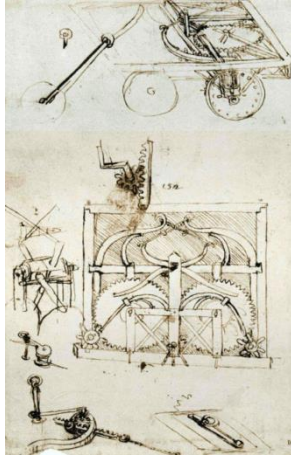
1990 ◎
대우자동차
티코 |



자동차 등록대수
100만대 돌파!

◎1986
| 현대자동차
엑셀





· **1480년** 레오나르도 다빈치, 성당에서 벽시계의 태엽을 감아주다 태엽을 감는 열쇠가 튕겨서 이마를 다치게 되었는데 그 때 아이디어를 얻어서 태엽이 풀리는 힘을 이용해서 태엽자동차를 제작

- **사실상 자동차의 시초**

- 실제 주행은 불가능

· **1879년 12월 31일** 칼 벤츠에 의한 **최초의 휘발유 엔진**을 개발

· **1886년** 세계 최초의 가솔린 엔진으로 움직이는 자동차 개발

- ‘페이턴트 모터바겐(Patent-Motorwagen, (영)Patent Motor Car)’

· 메르세데스-벤츠 코리아가 2013년 ‘한-독 수교 130주년’ 을 기념해 서울시에 기증



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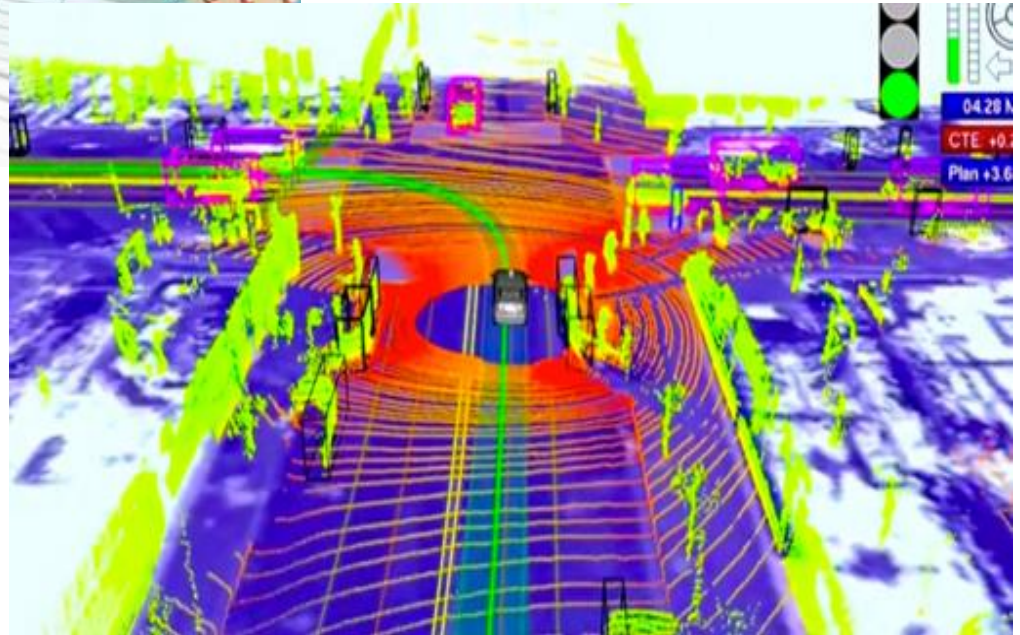
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자율주행자동차



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차종별·차량용도별 자동차 등록대수 추세

연도	구분	계 ¹⁾					종			용도			이론
		100명당	승용	승합	화물	특수	관용	자가용	영업용				
1980		527,729	1.4	249,102	42,463	226,940	9,224	18,022	359,997	149,710			216,498
1981		571,754	1.5	267,605	50,595	243,828	9,726	18,877	395,634	167,243			276,335
1982		646,996	1.6	305,811	66,326	263,939	10,920	18,905	460,441	167,650			410,286
1988		2,035,448	4.8	1,117,999	259,600	635,445	22,404	27,832	1,736,704	270,912			1,066,841
1989		2,660,212	6.3	1,588,660	323,402	768,943	9,207	30,565	2,337,380	292,267			1,187,766
2012		18,870,533	37.7	14,577,193	986,833	3,243,924	62,583	71,115	17,747,328	1,052,090			2,093,466
2013		19,400,864	38.6	15,078,354	970,805	3,285,707	65,998	72,781	18,202,292	1,125,791			2,117,035
2014		20,117,955	39.9	15,747,171	947,012	3,353,683	70,089	75,363	18,829,793	1,212,799			2,136,085
1996		9,553,092	21.0	6,893,633	663,011	1,962,564	33,884	47,093	9,025,544	480,455			2,437,790
1997		10,413,427	22.7	7,586,474	719,127	2,072,256	35,570	50,075	9,860,052	503,300			2,562,669
1998		10,469,599	22.6	7,580,926	749,320	2,104,683	34,670	49,990	9,908,561	511,048			2,613,280
1999		11,163,728	23.9	7,837,206	993,169	2,298,116	35,237	49,665	10,550,225	563,838			1,895,675
2000		12,059,276	25.7	8,083,926	1,427,221	2,510,992	37,137	50,409	11,388,961	619,906			1,828,529
2001		12,914,115	27.3	8,889,327	1,257,008	2,728,405	39,375	51,723	12,193,837	668,555			1,700,600
2002		13,949,440	29.3	9,737,428	1,275,319	2,894,412	42,281	53,396	13,172,886	723,158			1,708,457
2003		14,586,795	30.4	10,278,923	1,246,629	3,016,407	44,836	55,238	13,780,768	750,789			1,730,193
2004		14,934,092	31.0	10,620,557	1,204,313	3,062,314	46,908	56,529	14,110,608	766,955			1,728,463
2005		15,396,715	31.9	11,122,199	1,124,645	3,102,171	47,700	57,563	14,555,187	783,965			1,726,825
2006		15,895,234	32.8	11,606,971	1,105,636	3,133,201	49,426	59,197	15,018,668	817,369			1,747,925
2007		16,428,177	33.9	12,099,779	1,104,949	3,171,351	52,098	60,684	15,496,374	871,119			1,785,051
2008		16,794,219	34.6	12,483,809	1,096,698	3,160,338	53,374	62,302	15,820,627	911,290			1,814,399
2009		17,325,210	35.5	13,023,819	1,080,687	3,166,512	54,192	64,484	16,330,410	930,316			1,820,729
2010		17,941,356	36.7	13,631,769	1,049,725	3,203,808	56,054	66,272	16,901,013	974,071			1,825,474
2011		18,437,373	37.6	14,136,478	1,015,391	3,226,421	59,083	68,689	17,357,232	1,011,452			1,828,312
2012		18,870,533	37.7	14,577,193	986,833	3,243,924	62,583	71,115	17,747,328	1,052,090			2,093,466
2013		19,400,864	38.6	15,078,354	970,805	3,285,707	65,998	72,781	18,202,292	1,125,791			2,117,035
2014		20,117,955	39.9	15,747,171	947,012	3,353,683	70,089	75,363	18,829,793	1,212,799			2,136,085
연평균 증가율 ²⁾		11.3%	-	13.0%	9.6%	8.2%	6.1%	4.3%	12.3%	6.3%			7.0%

· 1980년 53만대였던 자동차보유대수는 2014년 2,011만대로 지난 30여 년간 무려 38배 이상 증가

· 인구 100명당 자동차 보유율은 1980년의 1.4대에서 2013년에는 39.9대로 크게 증가

출처 : 경찰청, 2015년판 교통사고통계

교통사고 발생 추세

구분 연도	발 생 건 수				사 망 자 수				부 상 자 수							
	인구 10만 명당	자동차 1만 대당 ¹⁾	면허 1만 명당	도로 1km당	인구 10만 명당	자동차 1만 대당 ¹⁾	면허 1만 명당	도로 1km당	인구 10만 명당	자동차 1만 대당 ¹⁾	면허 1만 명당	도로 1km당				
계	7,669,988	-	-	-	285,179	-	-	-	10,648,715	-	-	-				
1980	120,182	315	1,615	645.9	2.6	5,608	14.7	75.4	30.1	0.12	111,641	293	1,500	600.0	2.4	
1981	123,373	319	1,455	560.1	2.5	5,804	15.0	68.4	26.3	0.12	115,289	298	1,359	523.4	2.3	
1982	141,218	359	1,336	547.1	2.6	6,110	15.5	57.8	23.7	0.11	130,605	332	1,235	506.0	2.4	
1983	170,026	426	1,294	568.8	3.1	6,834	17.1	52.0	22.9	0.13	152,572	382	1,161	510.4	2.8	
1984	134,335	332	846	385.2	2.6	7,468	18.5	47.0	21.4	0.15	170,377	422	1,072	488.6	3.3	
1985	146,836	360	805	359.1	2.8	7,522	18.4	41.2	18.4	0.14	184,420	452	1,011	451.1	3.5	
1986	153,777	373	725	330.6	2.9	7,702	18.7	36.3	16.6	0.14	193,734	470	913	416.5	3.6	
1987	175,661	422	683	333.4	3.2	7,206	17.3	28.4	13.7	0.13	222,701	535	878	422.6	4.1	
1988	225,062	535	725	363.5	4.0	11,563	27.5	37.3	18.7	0.21	287,739	685	928	464.7	5.2	
1989	255,787	603	665	355.7	4.5	12,603	29.7	32.8	17.5	0.22	325,896	768	847	453.2	5.8	
1990	255,303	596	534	298.8	4.5	12,325	28.8	25.8	14.4	0.22	324,229	756	678	379.5	5.7	
1991	265,964	614	457	270.2	4.6	13,429	31.0	23.1	13.6	0.23	331,610	766	569	336.9	5.7	
1992	257,194	588	368	221.5	4.4	11,640	26.6	16.6	10.0	0.20	325,943	745	466	280.7	5.5	
1993	260,921	590	318	196.2	4.3	10,402	23.5	12.7	7.8	0.17	337,679	764	411	253.9	5.5	
1994	266,107	596	280	178.7	3.6	10,087	22.6	10.6	6.8	0.14	350,892	786	369	235.7	4.8	
1995	248,865	552	232	151.7	3.4	10,323	22.9	9.6	6.3	0.14	331,747	736	309	202.2	4.5	
1996	265,052	582	221	149.6	3.2	12,653	27.8	10.6	7.1	0.15	355,962	782	297	200.9	4.3	
1997	246,452	536	190	133.0	2.9	11,603	25.2	8.9	6.3	0.14	343,159	747	265	185.2	4.0	
1998	238,721	518	183	122.6	2.8	9,057	19.6	6.9	4.6	0.10	340,564	736	260	174.2	3.9	
1999	275,938	582	211	158.4	3.2	9,353	20.1	7.2	5.4	0.11	402,967	864	309	231.3	4.6	
2000	290,481	618	209	155.4	3.3	10,236	21.8	7.4	5.5	0.12	426,984	908	307	228.4	4.8	
2001	260,579	550	178	131.0	2.9	8,097	17.1	5.5	4.1	0.09	386,539	816	264	194.4	4.2	
2002	231,026	485	148	108.9	2.4	7,222	15.2	4.6	3.4	0.08	348,149	731	222	164.0	3.6	
2003	구분 연도	발 생 건 수														
2004																
2005																
2006																
2007																
2008																
2009																
2010																
2011																
2012																
2013	2013	215,354	429	93	74.7	2.0	5,092	10.1	2.2	1.8	0.05	328,711	655	142	113.9	3.1
2014	2014	223,552	443	94	75.7	2.1	4,762	9.4	2.0	1.6	0.05	337,497	669	141	114.2	3.2
연평균 증가율	1.8%				-0.5%				3.3%							

· 1980년 이후 우리나라에서는 약 **760만 건의 교통사고**가 발생하여 **28만 여명**이 사망하고 **1,064만 여명**이 부상

· 매일 평균 600건의 교통사고가 발생하여 22명이 사망하고 834명이 부상

· 지난 30여 년간 발생건수는 연평균 1.8% 증가, 사망자는 0.5% 감소, 부상자는 3.3%가 증가

출처 : 경찰청, 2015년판 교통사고통계

주요 법규위반내용별 교통사고 발생건수

법규위반 연도	계	과속	앞지르기 위반1)	중앙선 침범	신호위반	안전거리미 확보	부당한 회전	안전운전 불이행	교차로 운행방법위반	보행자 보호위반	직진우회전 진행방해	기타
계	6,023,731	27,750	18,738	385,508	505,520	443,664	63,094	3,559,495	371,831	163,930	73,554	410,647

법규위반 연도	계	과속	앞지르기 위반1)	중앙선 침범	신호위반	안전거리미 확보	부당한 회전	안전운전 불이행	교차로 운행방법위반	보행자 보호위반	직진우회전 진행방해	기타
계	6,023,731	27,750	18,738	385,508	505,520	443,664	63,094	3,559,495	371,831	163,930	73,554	410,647

1994	266,107	1,917	1,103	17,806	13,556	14,984	3,973	148,561	13,766	8,137	2,815	39,489
1995	248,865	2,087	851	17,200	13,572	12,874	3,097	135,659	12,909	7,820	2,352	40,444
1996	265,052	2,282	938	22,488	18,061	13,859	2,987	168,133	14,097	8,383	1,996	11,828
1997	246,452	1,948	866	19,377	16,790	12,458	2,748	158,959	13,909	6,465	1,635	11,297
1998	239,721	1,398	850	16,605	17,536	13,439	2,572	154,927	14,122	5,790	1,348	11,134
1999	275,938	1,205	875	17,725	22,145	17,229	2,719	175,772	17,813	6,112	1,460	12,883
2000	290,481	984	917	18,931	23,811	18,267	2,903	184,821	19,865	5,864	1,315	12,803
2001	260,579	781	702	16,147	20,598	16,248	2,698	166,104	18,102	5,634	1,336	12,229
2002	231,026	651	502	14,449	21,204	13,885	2,145	144,078	16,772	5,357	1,213	10,770
2003	240,832	613	606	16,959	24,650	15,431	2,043	142,323	17,610	5,509	1,166	13,922
2004	220,755	531	538	14,909	22,870	15,362	1,787	126,766	16,532	5,160	1,076	15,224
2005	214,171	444	518	14,616	23,270	21,021	1,973	121,532	17,784	5,364	1,324	6,325
2006	213,745	431	505	14,507	25,167	21,533	1,930	118,329	17,444	5,527	1,680	6,692
2007	211,662	493	450	14,262	25,624	21,698	1,737	115,976	16,288	5,501	3,018	6,635
2008	215,822	411	402	13,653	26,436	21,984	1,806	118,791	15,617	5,641	3,809	7,272
2009	231,990	422	452	14,327	27,582	24,554	1,771	126,340	17,145	6,343	4,952	8,102
2010	226,878	403	402	14,071	25,963	23,126	1,538	125,082	16,206	6,542	5,494	8,051
2011	221,711	403	446	12,931	24,504	22,315	1,510	123,744	15,172	6,890	5,880	7,916
2012	223,656	377	421	13,018	25,307	22,275	1,440	125,391	14,721	7,106	5,605	7,995
2013	215,354	427	404	12,324	24,425	20,106	1,435	121,402	14,407	6,816	5,537	8,071
2014	223,552	515	429	12,092	25,702	20,678	1,407	126,329	14,341	7,231	5,995	8,833

· 1990년 이후 발생한 전체
교통사고 발생건수를 법규위
반별 현황

- 약 600만건 중에서 안전
운전불이행(59.1%)을 제외하
고는 **신호위반이 8.4%**로 가
장 多

- 다음으로 **안전거리미확보**
7.4%, 중앙선 침범 6.4%,
교차로운행방법위반 6.2%
등의 순위

출처 : 경찰청, 2015년판 교통사고통계





- Autonomous Car, Auto Driving Car, Self-Driving Car
- 차량을 운전자가 직접 운전하지 않고 차량 스스로 도로에서 달리는 것을 뜻함
- 자동차를 이용해 사람이 목적지로 이동하고 짐을 실어 나르는 것에서 한 단계 더 발전하여 ‘스스로 운전하는 자동차’를 말합니다.



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KNIGHT RIDER



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- ‘키티(KITT)’ 라는 인공지능 자동차와
손목시계로 교신해 명령을 내리면 차량이 스스로 운전
- 사람 없이 작동하는 무인주행자동차와 같은 개념
- 자율주행자동차와는 조금 다른 개념이지만 미래의
자율주행자동차의 발전을 예측할 수 있는 장면



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Voice software addresses shift to cloud computing

As voice recognition becomes a *de facto* control technique for many tasks, there's a growing move to handle some of the processing via cloud computing. This shift

comes as automakers attempt to make voice recognition even easier for automakers to deploy.

QNX Software

2.0, which upgrades the user commands

· 클라우드 컴퓨팅 음성인식 S/W

- 음성 인식 방식이 많은 업무에 제어 기술이 되어감에 따라 클라우드 컴퓨팅을 통한 처리가 많이 늘어남
- 소프트웨어 공급사는 자동차 제작 회사가 적용하기 쉬운 음성 인식 기술을 만들기 위함

"Speech systems in the car may process commands like play and pause, but when you're accessing navigation, it's not practical to have every city and street on board. It's much easier to send the data to the Internet," said Andrew Poliak, Director, Business Development for QNX.

The combination of voice recognition and cloud computing is gaining momentum throughout the industry. Earlier this year, **Pioneer Corp.** rolled out Zypr, a voice-powered web application programming interface. It has a centralized, cloud-based architecture that helps developers access maps and routing, local search, social networking, and other data created by many content providers.

출처 : <http://articles.sae.org/10455>



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2015-01-0034

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Mingyu Choi

2015-03-10

DOI: 10.4271/2015-01-0034

Technical Paper

The need for a **voice recognition** system in the automotive industry is growing day by day. In our current **voice recognition** system, Hyundai's 'Blue-Link' and KIA's 'UVO' are developed with Microsoft which is a global software company. The system launched domestic market recently. Since usage of **voice recognition** system are increasing, research and development of **Voice Recognition** system also increase very fast. Research is mostly focus on increase recognition rate of speech. However there is no research of interior layout considering **voice recognition** usability. So in this research, we discover interior design factors for maximizing **voice recognition** usability.

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☐ Virtual Valid
Platform Bas

Yasuhiro Ito, Y

2012-04-16

This paper describes a validation platform designed for electric control system. Recently, automotive developers have been requested to execute enormous amounts of system-level tests in order to assure functional safety of electric control systems. Moreover, the upcoming industry standard, ISO26262, demands that system-level validation assures extensive sets of test vectors and clarifies results of the tests as evidence of functional safety. It is unrealistic to execute these system-level tests by only using conventional hardware-in-the-loop simulation (HILS).

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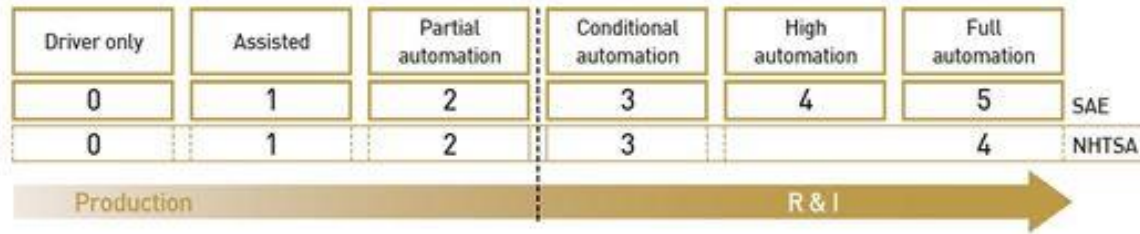
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자율주행 기술레벨(EPoSS 보고서)

- 2015년 4월 유럽스마트시스템플랫폼(EPoSS)에서 **자율주행 로드맵**을 발표
 - 현재의 기술 수준과 사회제도적 측면까지 고려한 기술 로드맵으로 평가됨
 - **자율주행 레벨은 총 6단계인 SAE 기준을 사용**
 - 레벨 0, 1, 2는 현재 상용화 중
 - 현재 출시되고 있는 ADAS* 및 통합 ADAS는 자율주행 레벨 1~2로 정의
 - EPoSS에서는 고속도로 자율운전 자동차의 양산 시점을 2025년, 도심자율주행은 2030년을 양산 목표로 제시

ADAS* : 첨단운전자지원시스템(Advanced Driver Assistance System)

NHTSA : 미국도로교통안전국(National Highway Traffic Safety Administration)



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Taxonomy and Definitions for Terms Related to On-Road Motor Vehicle Automated Driving Systems



SURFACE VEHICLE INFORMATION REPORT

Taxonomy and Definitions for Terms Related to Driving Systems

RATIONALE

This Information Report provides a taxonomy describing the full range of level also includes operational definitions for advanced levels of automation and foundation for further standards development activities and a common language for the "Automated/Autonomous Vehicle" community.

1. SCOPE

This Information Report provides a taxonomy for motor vehicle automation. However, it provides detailed definitions only for the highest taxonomy (namely, *conditional, high and full automation*) in the context of a "vehicle" or "vehicles" and their operation on public roadways. These latter levels in which the *dynamic driving task* is performed entirely by an *automated driving system*. Popular, media, and legislative references to "autonomous" or "self-driving" levels of automation. These definitions can be used to describe the autonomous systems within those vehicles, and (3) the operation of those vehicles, collectively serve users of vehicles of all classes and automation levels: motorcyclists, pedal cyclists, and pedestrians.

This document does not provide complete definitions applicable to lower levels of automation, but they are described as points of reference for automation. Active safety and driver assistance systems that partially and vehicle operation (including systems that automatically intervene to avoid and immediately disengage), but otherwise rely on a *human driver* to operate and intervene within the *conditional, high, and full automation* taxonomy types that

2. REFERENCES

2.1 Applicable Documents

The following publications form a part of this specification to the extent specified in the latest issue of SAE publications shall apply.

Tom M. Gasser and Daniel Westhoff, *BAST-study: Definitions of Automation Vehicle* Automation Workshop, Transportation Research Board of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, 2012, <http://www.nhtsa.gov/about/nhtsa/Press+Releases/U.S.+Department+of+Transportation+Research+Board+of+the+National+Academies+of+Sciences,+Engineering,+and+Medicine>

"Preliminary Statement of Policy Concerning Automated Vehicles," National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2013, <http://www.nhtsa.gov/about/nhtsa/Press+Releases/U.S.+Department+of+Transportation+Research+Board+of+the+National+Academies+of+Sciences,+Engineering,+and+Medicine>

SAE Technical Standards Board Rules provide that: "This report is published by SAE to advance the state of the art in the field of surface vehicle technology and its applicability and suitability for any particular use, including any patent infringement and/or liability. SAE reviews each technical report at least every five years at which time it may be revised, reaffirmed, or withdrawn."

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SAE WEB ADDRESS:

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Bryant Walker Smith, SAE Levels of Automation, <http://cyberlaw.stanford.edu/L>

49 U.S.C. § 30102(a)(6) – definition of motor vehicle.

Michon, J.A., 1985. A CRITICAL VIEW OF DRIVER BEHAVIOR MODELS: WHY DO? In L. Evans & R. C. Schwing (Eds.). Human behavior and traffic safety 1985.

3. TAXONOMY OF AUTOMATED DRIVING

TABLE 1 - SUMMARY OF LEVELS OF DRIVING AUTOMATION

SAE's levels of *driving automation* are descriptive rather than normative and represent minimum rather than maximum capabilities for each level. In this table, "system" combination of driver assistance systems, or *automated driving system*, as applicable levels definitively correspond to those developed by the German Federal Highway Traffic Safety Agency (VDA) and approximately correspond to those described by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's "Preliminary Statement of Policy Concerning Automated Vehicles." (1)

SAE level	SAE name	SAE narrative definition	Execution of steering and acceleration/deceleration	Monitoring of driving environment
Human driver monitors the driving environment				
0	No Automation	the full-time performance by the human driver of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> , even when enhanced by warning or intervention systems	Human driver	Human driver
1	Driver Assistance	the driving mode-specific execution by a driver assistance system of either steering or acceleration/deceleration using information about the driving environment and with the expectation that the human driver perform all remaining aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i>	Human driver and system	Human driver
2	Partial Automation	the driving mode-specific execution by one or more driver assistance systems of both steering and acceleration/deceleration using information about the driving environment and with the expectation that the human driver perform all remaining aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i>	System	Human driver
Automated driving system ("system") monitors the driving environment				
3	Conditional Automation	the driving mode-specific performance by an automated driving system of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> with the expectation that the human driver will respond appropriately to a request to intervene	System	System
4	High Automation	the driving mode-specific performance by an automated driving system of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> , even if a human driver does not respond appropriately to a request to intervene	System	System
5	Full Automation	the full-time performance by an automated driving system of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> under all roadway and environmental conditions that can be managed by a human driver	System	System

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TABLE 3 - SIMPLIFIED TO HIGHLIGHT ROLES OF HUMAN DRIVERS AND AUTOMATED DRIVING SYSTEM

Table 3 mirrors Table 2, but focuses specifically on the relative roles of a *human driver* versus the system. As in Tables 1 and 2, "system" refers to the driver assistance system, combination of driver assistance systems, or *automated driving system*, as appropriate. The characteristics presented below represent minimum, rather than maximum capabilities, for each level of automation. For example, a particular *conditional automated driving system* might be capable of transitioning to a *minimal risk condition* in many but not all situations.

Level of Driving Automation	Execution of steering / acceleration / deceleration	Monitoring of driving environment	Transition time between human driver and system?	Minimal risk condition capable at all times?	Human driver necessary while system is engaged?	Driving modes of the automated driving system
-----------------------------	---	-----------------------------------	--	--	---	---

HUMAN DRIVER MONITORS DRIVING ENVIRONMENT

Level 0 - No Automation Human driver Human driver n/a n/a Yes None

Level 1 - Driver Assistance Human driver and System Human driver No No Yes Some

Level 2 - Partial Automation System Human driver No No Yes Some

AUTOMATED DRIVING SYSTEM MONITORS DRIVING ENVIRONMENT

Level 3 - Conditional Automation System System Yes No Yes Some

Level 4 - High Automation System System Yes Yes No Some

Level 5 - Full Automation System System Yes Yes No All

4. DEFINITIONS

4.1 AUTOMATED DRIVING SYSTEM

The hardware and software that is collectively capable of performing all aspects of the *dynamic driving task* for a vehicle (whether part time or full time).

4.2 DRIVE

To operate a vehicle on a public or private roadway at any point at or between an origin and a destination, whether or not the vehicle is in motion.

4.3 DRIVING MODE

A type of *driving scenario* with characteristic *dynamic driving task* requirements (e.g., expressway merging, high speed cruising, low speed traffic jam, etc.).

Level of Driving Automation	Role of Human Driver	Role of System
HUMAN DRIVER MONITORS DRIVING ENVIRONMENT		
Level 0 - No Automation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitors <i>driving</i> environment Executes the <i>dynamic driving task</i> (steering, accelerating, braking) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No active automation (but may provide warnings)
Level 1 - Driver Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitors <i>driving</i> environment Executes either longitudinal (accelerating, braking) or lateral (steering) <i>dynamic driving task</i> Constantly supervises <i>dynamic driving task</i> executed by driver assistance system Determines when activation or deactivation of driver assistance system is appropriate, except for systems that automatically intervene in an emergency Takes over immediately when required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executes portions of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> not executed by the <i>human driver</i> (either longitudinal or lateral) when activated Can deactivate immediately with request for immediate takeover by the <i>human driver</i>
Level 2 - Partial Automation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitors <i>driving</i> environment Constantly supervises <i>dynamic driving task</i> executed by partial automation system Determines when activation or deactivation of partial automation system is appropriate, except for systems that automatically intervene in an emergency Takes over immediately when required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Executes longitudinal (accelerating, braking) and lateral (steering) <i>dynamic driving task</i> when activated Can deactivate immediately with request for immediate takeover by the <i>human driver</i>

- **Level 0** : 자동화된 기능 없음
운전자가 모든 조작을 담당
- **Level 1** : 크루즈 기능 또는 자동주차 등
단일 기능의 자동화 수준
 - ACC(Adaptive Cruise Control, 어댑티브크루즈 컨트롤)
 - LKAS(Lane Keeping Assist System, 주행조향보조시스템)
 - SPAS(Smart parking assist system, 주차보조시스템)
- **Level 2** : 두 가지 이상의 자동화 기술이 복합적으로 적용
특정 상황에서 자동화
 - 크루즈 기능(ACC) + 차선유지기능(LKAS)

- **Level 3** : 특정요건이 충족되는 상황에서 지속적 조작이 필요 없는 자율 주행
- **Level 4** : 특정 상황에서 자율주행 시스템이 적절하게 적용되는 단계
 - 운전자가 수반되지 않을 수 있는 단계
- **Level 5** : 모든 상황에서 완전한 자율주행 수행이 가능
스스로 목적지에 도달하는 단계

AUTOMATED DRIVING SYSTEM MONITORS DRIVING ENVIRONMENT		
Level 3 - Conditional Automation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determines when activation of <i>automated driving system</i> is appropriate Takes over upon request within lead time May request deactivation of <i>automated driving system</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitors <i>driving</i> environment when activated Permits activation only under conditions (use cases) for which it was designed Executes longitudinal (accelerating, braking) and lateral (steering) portions of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> when activated Deactivates only after requesting <i>driver</i> takeover with a sufficient lead time May, under certain, limited circumstances, transition to <i>minimal risk condition</i> if <i>human driver</i> does not take over May momentarily delay deactivation when immediate human takeover could compromise safety
Level 4 - High Automation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determines when activation of <i>automated driving system</i> is appropriate Takes over within lead time, if requested May request deactivation of <i>automated driving system</i> Some applications in this category may not entail a human driver. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitors <i>driving</i> environment when activated Permits activation only under conditions (use cases) for which it was designed Executes longitudinal (accelerating, braking) and lateral (steering) portions of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> when activated Initiates deactivation when design conditions are no longer met Deactivates only after <i>human driver</i> takes over Transitions to <i>minimal risk condition</i> if <i>human driver</i> does not take over May momentarily delay deactivation when immediate human takeover could compromise safety
Level 5 - Full Automation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> May activate <i>automated driving system</i> May request deactivation of <i>automated driving system</i> This category may not entail a human driver. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitors <i>driving</i> environment when activated Executes longitudinal (accelerating, braking) and lateral (steering) portions of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> when activated Deactivates only after <i>human driver</i> takes over or <i>vehicle</i> reaches its destination

SURFACE VEHICLE INFORMATION REPORT

J3018™

MAR2015

Issued

2015-03

Guidelines for Safe On-Road Testing of SAE Level 3, 4, and 5 Prototype Automated Driving Systems (ADS)

RATIONALE

This document provides general safety-relevant guidelines for performing tests of prototype *automated driving systems* (ADSs) equipped on test vehicles operated in mixed-traffic environments on public roads. The levels of automation addressed in this document include conditional (*level 3*), high (*level 4*), and full (*level 5*) as defined by SAE J3016; when activated, these ADSs do not rely on a *human driver* for *monitoring* and responding to the vehicle or traffic environment. (SAE J3016 defines the italicized terms in this document.) These guidelines apply to the testing of all types of motor vehicles including light-duty, passenger, freight or transit vehicles, but are not concerned with component-level testing. These guidelines address only the safety-related prerequisites for on-road testing and conduct of such tests. They do NOT establish performance criteria or test procedures for production vehicles equipped with ADSs.

Mixed traffic environments are active public roadways, closed campuses (such as military bases, factories, ports, and enclosed communities), and other contexts that involve a risk of injury to road users or damage to their property. These environments will (variously) include motor vehicles of all types and classes, pedestrians, and pedal cyclists, as well as animal and object hazards. Accordingly, these guidelines address analytic, laboratory, simulation, or closed-course test methods only to the extent that these methods are part of, or predicates to, tests of vehicles equipped with prototype ADSs conducted in mixed-traffic environments on public roadways. The guidelines assume that any such tests will be conducted under some form of human supervision; this assumption applies even if the ADS being tested is considered to be a *level 5* “full automation” system. Licensing and registration requirements for test vehicles equipped with prototype ADSs should be checked with relevant local jurisdictions. This document also provides guidance on test driver training and test program management; graduated road testing; test data capture; safety override guidelines, and software development and release requirements.

Safety guidelines for the on-road testing of vehicles equipped with prototype ADSs do not currently exist. The information given in this report will assist interested parties in the creation of guidelines for the on-road testing of such prototypes.

원문링크 : http://digitallibrary.sae.org/content/j3018_201503

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SAFETY TESTING GUIDANCE

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1. SCOPE

This document provides guidelines for the safe conduct of on-road tests of vehicles equipped with prototype conditional, high, and full (levels 3-5) automated driving systems. It provides guidance for testing production ADSs intended for sale to the general public on public roads.

These guidelines do not address:

- Testing of driver assist (Level 1) or partial (Level 2) automation systems, which rely on a human driver to monitor the environment. (See SAE J3016 for more information.)
- Closed-course testing.
- Component-level testing.

The precise regime of road testing for a particular prototype will depend on the intended level of automation and the targeted capabilities of the prototype (see SAE J3016 for more information).

A prototype suitable for testing on public roadways is presumed to have already passed laboratory and/or closed-course testing, which are not addressed by this document.

Test Driver Training

Test Driver Workload

Managing Test Drivers

Safety Development Process

Software Development and Modifications

Selection of Test Routes

Graduated Road Testing

Test Data Capture

Safety Override

- 테스트 드라이버 훈련
- 테스트 드라이버 운전량
- 테스트 드라이버들의 관리
- 안전 개발 절차
- S/W 개발 및 수정
- 테스트 경로 선택
- 도로 테스트 자격취득
- 테스트 데이터 수집
- 브레이크 제어 장치 안전

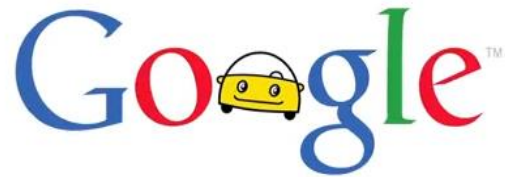


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- Google Self driving Car
 - 구글플렉스*의 연구소에서 개발하는 **무인자율주행자동차**
 - 자동차 사용을 근본적으로 혁신함으로써 교통사고 예방, 시간의 자유로운 활용, 탄소배출 감축을 꾀하는 것이 목표
 - 이미 미국 구글 직원들은 매일 무인 자동차로 출퇴근

구글플렉스* : 캘리포니아주 마운틴뷰에 있는 구글 본사 건물의 이름



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· 운전에 필요한 다양한 정보를 얻은 후 이를 해석해 의사결정

- 레이더, 카메라, 레이저 스캐너가 도로의 다양한 정보 (주변 차량 및 사물사람에 대한 신호)를 확보

· GPS를 통해 현재 위치와 목적지를 끊임없이 비교하면서 원하는 방향으로 주행

- 목적지를 설정한 후 규정된 지점(Waypoint)만 지나면 자동 운전되는 항공기와 같은 원리

· GPS가 조향장치 개념이라면 레이더, 카메라, 레이저 스캐너들은 사물탐지 및 충돌방지 장치

· 수집된 데이터는 컴퓨터가 분석해 방향조작, 가속 및 감속, 정지 등 운전에 필요한 최종의사결정

Sensors
Lasers, radars and
cameras detect objects
in all directions





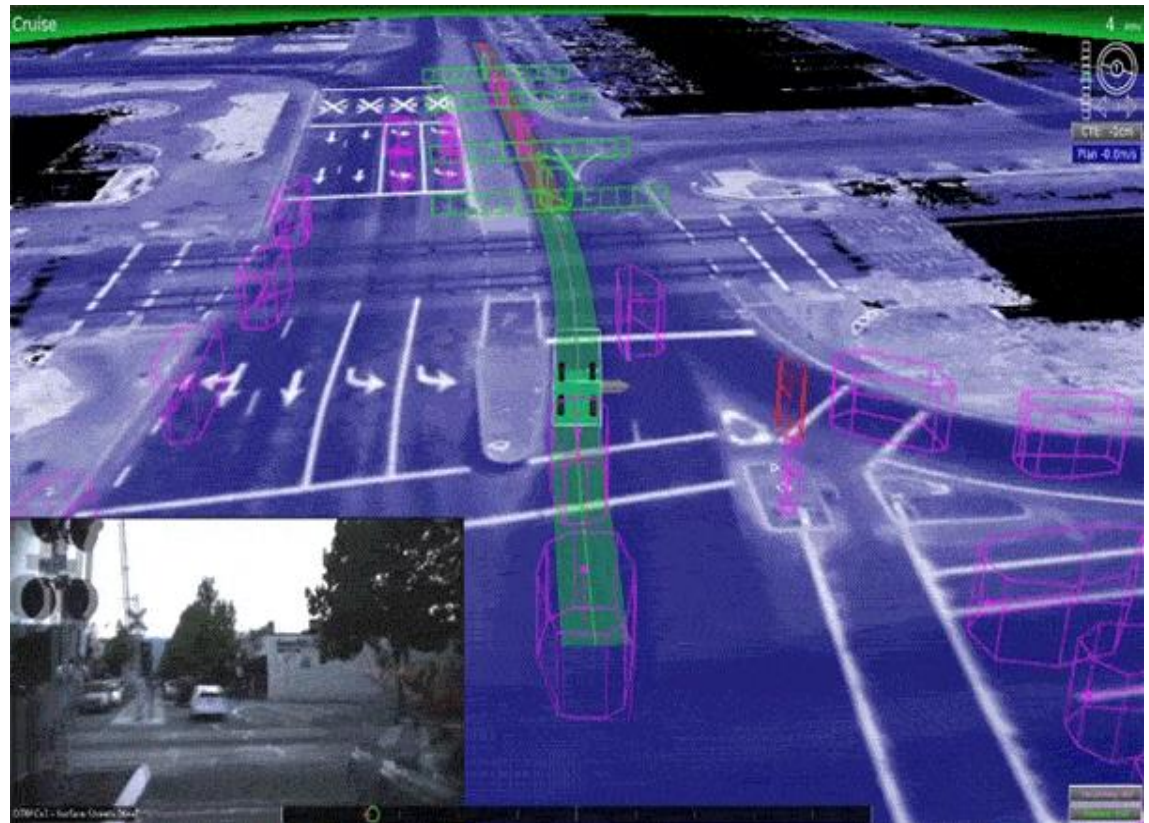
· 약 15만 달러에 해당하는 장비를 가지고 있으며, 여기에는 7만달러에 해당하는 LiDAR* (레이저 레이더) 시스템을 포함

- 상단에 장착 된 Velodyne이라고 불리는 거리계(레이저파인더) 64개의 빔 레이저로 구성

· 이를 통해 구글 자율주행자동차는 세부적인 3D 지도를 생성

· 생성된 지도를 받아들이고 조합하여 고해상도의 지도를 만들어내고 특수한 데이터 모델을 제공해 자동차가 스스로 운전할 수 있도록 함

· 구글 자율주행자동차는 반경 182m 내 모든 차량과 보행자, 장애물의 인식이 가능



LiDAR* : 내장된 레이더와 센서, 카메라 등을 이용해 주변 사물을 감지하고 이를 3D 영상으로 모델링하여 이를 맵과 연동해 주변 지형지물을 재구성하는 기능

구글 자율주행자동차가 주변 상황을 3D 영상으로 모델링한 화면

How Google's Self-Driving Car Works

By Erico Guizzo

Posted 18 Oct 2011 | 9:00 GMT



Google has released [details](#) and [videos](#) of the project before, but this is the first time I have seen some of this footage -- and it's impressive. It actually changed my views of the whole project, which I used to consider a bit far-fetched. Now I think this technology could really help to achieve some of the goals Thrun has in sight: Reducing road accidents, congestion, and fuel consumption.

Watch:



Urmson, who is the tech lead for the project, said that the "heart of our system" is a laser range finder mounted on the roof of the car. The device, a [Velodyne 64-beam laser](#), generates a detailed 3D map of the environment. The car then combines the laser measurements with high-resolution maps of the world, producing different types of data models that allow it to drive itself while avoiding obstacles and respecting traffic laws.

- IEEE Spectrum
 - IEEE의 주력 출판물
 - 매월 발간되는 Magazine
 - 전 세계 385,000명 이상의 독자
- Velodyne이라고 불리는 64개의 빔 레이저로 세부적인 3D 지도를 생성

출처 : <http://spectrum.ieee.org/automaton/robotics/artificial-intelligence/how-google-self-driving-car-works>



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lidar

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Title

- 1 [9,236,704](#) [Optic fiber amplifier having a high Brillouin threshold and method for making such an amplifier](#)
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- 3 [9,235,988](#) [System and method for multipurpose traffic detection and characterization](#)
- 4 [9,235,987](#) [System and method for closed-loop driver attention management](#)
- 5 [9,235,941](#) [Simultaneous video streaming across multiple channels](#)
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<p>(12) United States Patent Goudy et al.</p> <p>(54) VEHICLE TRACKING AND METHOD</p> <p>(71) Applicant: N</p> <p>(72) Inventors: R</p> <p>(73) Assignee: N</p> <p>(*) Notice: S</p> <p>(21) Appl. No.: 1</p> <p>(22) Filed: Jun. 14, 2012 (KR)</p> <p>(65) Kurt, A</p> <p>(51) Int. Cl.</p> <p>(52) Field of Class</p>	<p>(12) United States Patent Mheen et al.</p> <p>(54) LASER RADAR SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR ACQUIRING 3-D IMAGE OF TARGET</p> <p>(71) Applicant: Electronics and Telecommunication Research Institute, Daejeon (KR)</p> <p>(72) Inventors: Bongki Mheen, Daejeon (KR); MyoungSook Oh, Daejeon (KR); Kim, Daejeon (KR); Jae-Sik Sim, Daejeon (KR); Yong-Hwan Kwon, Daejeon (KR); Eun Soo Nam, Daejeon (KR)</p> <p>(73) Assignee: ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE, Daejeon (KR)</p> <p>(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 399 days.</p> <p>(21) Appl. No.: 13/916,250</p> <p>(22) Filed: Jun. 12, 2014</p> <p>(65) Prior P</p> <p>(51) US 2014/0240691 A1</p> <p>(30) Foreign Appl</p> <p>(52) Int. Cl.</p>	<p>(12) United States Patent Mimeault et al.</p> <p>(54) SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MULTIPURPOSE TRAFFIC DETECTION AND CHARACTERIZATION</p> <p>(71) Applicant: LEDDARTECH INC., Québec (CA)</p> <p>(72) Inventors: Yvan Mimeault, Québec (CA); Samuel Gidel, Québec (CA)</p> <p>(73) Assignee: LEDDARTECH INC., Québec (CA)</p> <p>(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 43 days.</p> <p>(21) Appl. No.: 14/115,244</p> <p>(22) PCT Filed: Mar. 1, 2013</p> <p>(86) PCT No.: PCT/IB2013/051667</p> <p>§ 371 (c)(1), (2) Date: Nov. 1, 2013</p> <p>(87) PCT Pub. No.: WO/2013/128427</p> <p>PCT Pub. Date: Sep. 12, 2013</p> <p>(65) Prior P</p> <p>(51) US 2014/0159925 A1</p> <p>Related U.S. Application Data</p> <p>(60) Provisional application No. 61/605,896, filed on Mar. 2, 2012.</p>	<p>(10) Patent No.: US 9,235,988 B2</p> <p>(45) Date of Patent: Jan. 12, 2016</p> <p>USPC 340/935, 934, 936-943, 500, 540, 541, 340/555-557, 552, 567; 250/208.2, 395, 250/336.1, 338.1, 559.29, 221; 356/4.01, 356/613, 614; 348/148; 382/103, 104</p> <p>See application file for complete search history.</p> <p>(56) References Cited</p> <p>U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS</p> <p>3,680,085 A 7/1972 Del Signore</p> <p>3,967,111 A 6/1976 Brown</p> <p>(Continued)</p> <p>FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS</p> <p>CA 2633377 6/2007</p> <p>CA 2710212 7/2009</p> <p>(Continued)</p> <p>OTHER PUBLICATIONS</p> <p>Shimoni et al., "Detection of vehicles in shadow areas", Workshop on Hyperspectral Image and Signal Processing: Evolution in Remote Sensing (WHISPERS), 2011 3rd, Jun. 6-9, 2011, pp. 1-4, IEEE, Lisbon.</p> <p>Shimoni et al., "Detection of vehicles in shadow areas", Workshop on Hyperspectral Image and Signal Processing: Evolution in Remote Sensing (WHISPERS), 2011 3rd, Jun. 6-9, 2011, pp. 1-4, IEEE, Lisbon.</p> <p>(57) ABSTRACT</p> <p>A method for tracking and characterizing a plurality of vehicles simultaneously in a traffic control environment, comprising: providing a 3D optical emitter; providing a 3D optical receiver with a wide and deep field of view; driving the</p>
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US009196164B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Urmson et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,196,164 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Nov. 24, 2015**

(54) **PEDESTRIAN NOTIFICATIONS**

(71) Applicants: **Christopher Paul Urmson**, Mountain View, CA (US); **Ian James Mahon**, Berkeley, CA (US); **Dmitri A. Dolgov**, Mountain View, CA (US); **Jiajun Zhu**, Sunnyvale, CA (US)

(72) Inventors: **Christopher Paul Urmson**, Mountain View, CA (US); **Ian James Mahon**, Berkeley, CA (US); **Dmitri A. Dolgov**, Mountain View, CA (US); **Jiajun Zhu**, Sunnyvale, CA (US)

(73) Assignee: **Google Inc.**, Mountain View, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 47 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/628,290**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 27, 2012**

(51) **Int. Cl.**
G08G 1/16 (2006.01)
B60T 8/1755 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **G08G 1/167** (2013.01); **B60T 8/17558** (2013.01); **G08G 1/165** (2013.01); **G08G 1/166** (2013.01); **B60T 2201/022** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC **G08G 1/16**; **G08G 1/166**; **G08G 1/165**; **B60T 8/17558**; **B60T 2201/022**

USPC

See ap

(56) **Massimo Bertozzi, Alberto Broggi, Massimo Cellario, Alessandra Fascioli, Paolo Lombardi, and Marco Porta, Artificial Vision in Road Vehicles, Proceedings of the IEEE, vol. 90, No. 7, Jul. 2002, pp. 1258-1271.**

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Primary Examiner — Van Trieu
(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Lerner, David, Littenberg, Krumholz & Mentlik, LLP

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Aspects of the disclosure relate generally to notifying a pedestrian of the intent of a self-driving vehicle. For example, the vehicle may include sensors which detect an object such as a pedestrian attempting or about to cross the roadway in front of the vehicle. The vehicle's computer may then deter-

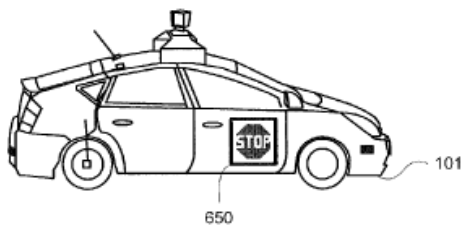
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- Pedestrian Notification(보행자 알림)

- 2015년 11월 24일

- 길을 건너려는 보행자가 있을 때, 의도를 보행자에게 알릴 때와 같은 상황에서 자율주행차가 어떻게 할지에 관한 특허를 등록

- 자율주행차 옆, 위 또는 뒤쪽에 스크린의 부착해 보행자가 안전하게 길을 건널 수 있는지 알리는 방식



Artificial vision in road vehicles

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Author(s)

Bertozzi, M. ; Dipt. di Ingegneria dell'Informazione, Parma Univ., Italy ; Broggi, A. ; Cellario, M. ; Fascioli, A.
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효율적으로 이용해보세요.

내검색식

한글-영어

특허실용신안 lidar

펼치기



결과 내 재검색

검색하스토리 lidar

스마트검색 >

항목별 검색을 위해 이곳을 클릭해주세요.

자동스크롤 끄기



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인쇄

화경설정

페이지당 30개

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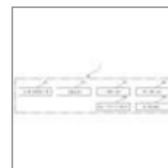
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Total 785 Articles

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[1] 라이다(LIDAR) 센서가 부착된 차량충돌회피용 스마트 블랙박스(THE SMART BLACK BOX WITH LIDAR SENSOR MODULE)

공보



IPC: B60R 21/00 B62D 41/00

출원번호: 1020140041213

등록번호:

공개번호: 1020150116239

대리인: 정상섭

출원인: (주)다하테크놀로지

출원일자: 2014.04.07

등록일자:

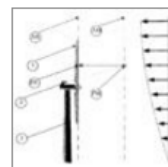
공개일자: 2015.10.15

발명자: 정호, 김정현, 김종연

열기

[2] LIDAR 센서에 기초한 풍속 추정을 사용한 풍력 터빈 제어 및 모니터링 방법(WIND TURBINE CONTROL AND MONITORING METHOD USING A WIND SPEED ESTIMATION BASED ON A LIDAR SENSOR)

공보



IPC: F03D 7/02 G01S 17/95

출원번호: 1020140163699

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정우진

서울 중

광화문

광화문

H. Yoshitaka의 논문 "Mobile Robot Localization and Mapping by Scan Matching using Laser Reflection Intensity of the SOKUIKI Sensor(IEEE Industrial Electronics, Proc.of IECON'06, 2006.)"에서는 반사강도

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전체 청구항 수

(54) 발명의 명칭 레이저 거리 센서에 의해 측정된 측정 거리의 거리 유
동 로봇의 위치 추정 방법

(57) 요약

본 발명은 레이저 거리 센서에 의해 측정된 측정 거리의 거리 유형을
위치 추정 방법에 관한 것이다. 본 발명에 따른 측정 거리의 거리 유
형 포즈를 중심으로 복수의 예비 샘플이 추출되는 샘플 추출 단계와; 각

(뒷면에 계속)

대표도 - 도4

시작

등록특허 10-1508860

를 이용한 스캔매칭기법인 Intensity ICP가 개시되어 있다. 그러나, 유리벽에 방향에 대한 레이저 센서의 반사
강도출력은 다양한 변수의 영향을 받기 때문에 유리벽으로 둘러싸인 환경에서 Intensity ICP를 적용하기는 힘들
다.

S. Yang의 논문 "On Solving Mirror Reflection in LIDAR Sensing(IEEE/ASME TRANSACTIONS ON MECHATRONICS,
vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 255??265, 2011.)"에서는 측정된 거리 값들을 분석함으로써 거울의 위치를 감지하고 추적

S. Yang의 논문 "On Solving Mirror Reflection in LIDAR Sensing(IEEE/ASME TRANSACTIONS ON MECHATRONICS,
vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 255??265, 2011.)"에서는 측정된 거리 값들을 분석함으로써 거울의 위치를 감지하고 추적
하는 방법이 개시되어 있다. 그러나, 거울이 아닌 유리벽에서 발생 가능한 거울 이미지는 고려하지 않고 있는
문제가 있다.



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(71) 출원
아이
영국
스톤
(72) 발명
뉴먼
영국

처리 회로가 다수의 클록을 포함하거나, 또는 시스템 클록에 의해 발생된 타이밍 신호가 처리 회로를 전파할 때에 지연이 있는, 모니터링 유닛(102)의 몇몇 실시예에서는, 이벤트가 발생하는 때를 결정함에 있어서 문제가 있을 수 있다. 이에 따라, 이벤트가 발생하는 때를 정확하게 결정하기 위해 TICSync와 같은 알고리즘을 채용하는 것이 알려져 있다. TICSync는 타이머로서 생각할 수도 있다.

TICSync는 2011년 5월에 중국 상해에서 개최된 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation에서 Alastair Harrison 및 Paul Newman에 발표된 "TICSync: Knowing When Things Happened"라는 제목의 논문에서 최초로 설명되었다. 당업자는 TICSync 알고리즘을 이해하기 위해 이 논문을 읽도록 권유되며, 차량(102) 상

TICSync는 2011년 5월에 중국 상해에서 개최된 IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation에서 Alastair Harrison 및 Paul Newman에 발표된 "TICSync: Knowing When Things Happened"라는 제목의 논문에서 최초로 설명되었다. 당업자는 TICSync 알고리즘을 이해하기 위해 이 논문을 읽도록 권유되며, 차량(102) 상

1303076.2 2013년02월21일 영국(GB)

전체 청구항 수 : 총 15 항

(54) 발명의 명칭 **환경의 3D 모델의 발생**

(57) 요약

모니터링 유닛이 환경을 통과하여 이동되는 때에 모니터링 유닛 주 발생하는 방법은, a) 각각 독립적인 클록에 의해 제어되는 적어도 카 모니터링 유닛의 궤도(trajecory)를 결정하기 위해 카메라를 사용하고

(뒷면에 계속)

대 표 도 - 도5

제1 센서(100)와 처리 유닛(118)의 예에서는, 디바이스들 중의 하나 또는 몇몇으로부터의 요청과 이러한 디바이스에 대한 다른 디바이스에 의한 응답이 있을 수 있다. 요청과 응답의 과정(journey) 내에서의 지연, 제1 센서(100)와 처리 유닛(118) 상의 상이한 처리 부하의 관점에서, 요청과 응답을 행하기 위한 데이터 패킷에 대한 전과 시간은 각각의 방향에서 상이해가 쉽다.

TICSync를 사용하는 실시예는 차량(102) 내에서 서로 통신하는 디바이스에 대한 요청 및 응답을 위한 전과 시간 및 각각의 요청 및 응답을 위한 전과 시간의 하한계(lower bound)와 상한계(upper bound)를 측정한다. 그리고 나서, 전과 시간을 처리하기 위해 컨벡스 쉘 기반 알고리즘(convex hull based algorithm)이 사용된다. TICSync 알고리즘은 클록 드리프트(clock drift)(아마도 온도 등으로 인한)가 추적될 수 있게 한다. TICSync 알고리즘은 또한 전과 시간에 대한 상한계 여러 추정치(upper bound error estimate)를 제공한다. 그러므로, TICSync는, 이벤트가 발생한 시간이 이벤트의 시간을 맞춘 클록에 상관없이 동기화될 수 있도록 하기 위해 서로 관련될 수 있도록, 클록들 간의 지연의 추정치가 상이한 시계열(예컨대, 상이한 클록으로부터의 출력)을 처리하기 위해 사용될 수 있는 방법의 예를 제공한다. 이 단계는 도 9에서의 도면부호 906에서 참조된다.

그러므로, 전술한 실시예에서, 제1 센서(100) 및 LIDAR 센서(103)의 각각은 상이한 클록에 의해 실행되며, 예컨대 제1 센서(100)는 제1 클록에 의해 처리될 수 있고, LIDAR 센서(103)는 제2 클록에 의해 처리될 수 있다. 그

· 자율주행자동차 확산의 파급효과

- 교통/사회/경제/환경 측면에서 다양한 파급효과를 가져올 것으로 예상
- 교통사고 감소에 따른 인명/경제적 손실 감소
- 장애인/고령자 등 사회적 약자의 이동편의성 증대
- 관련 기술 및 인프라 산업 규모 확대 및 전통 운송업의 변화
- 에너지 효율성 증가 및 환경오염 감소



· Electric Vehicle의 약자인 EV로 통칭되는 전기 자동차

- 자동차의 구동 에너지를 기존의 자동차와 같이 화석 연료의 연소로부터가 아닌 전기에너지로부터 얻는 자동차



- 배기가스가 전혀 없으며, 소음이 아주 작은 장점

- 1873년 가솔린 자동차보다 먼저 제작

- 배터리의 무거운 중량, 충전에 걸리는 시간 등의 문제 때문에 실용화되지 못함

- 공해문제가 최근 심각해지면서 다시 개발

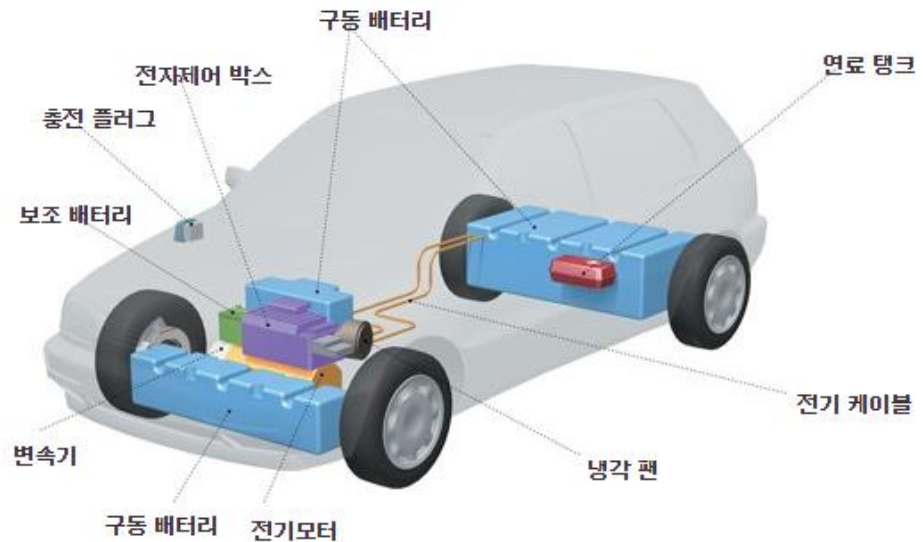
- 배터리의 경량 · 소형화 및 짧은 충전시간은 전기자동차가 실용화되기 위한 필수적인 선결 조건

· 전기자동차 구조

- **구동 배터리** (traction batteries) 120V의 전류를 생성하여 차량에 구동력을 공급하는 배터리
- **보조 배터리** (auxiliary battery) 구동 배터리에 의해 충전되는 배터리. 12V의 전류를 생산하여 전기 장치 부속물에 공급
- **전자제어 박스** (electronic control box) 운전자의 명령과 교통 상황에 따라 배터리와 전기모터 사이의 에너지 교환을 전환해

주는 전기 장치

- **충전 플러그** (charging plug) 배터리를 충전하기 위해 차량을 주 전류나 특별히 장비된 단자에 연결하는 플러그
- 연료 탱크 (heating fuel tank)
- 변속기 (transmission)
- 전기모터 (electric motor)
- 냉각 팬 (cooling fan)
- 전기 케이블 (electric cable)



[달리는 세계 기업들] 볼트 채우는 LG... i시리즈 올라탄 삼성

배터리 업계 치열한 두뇌싸움

글로벌 완성차 시장에서 전기차 수요가 점차 확대되면서 전기차 배터리 업체들의 경쟁도 날로 심화되고 있다. 이 업체들은 미래에 늘어날 전기차 수요에 앞서 선제적으로 시장을 선점하기 위해 공급처 확대에 총력을 기울이고 있다.

LG화학은 현재 한 번 충전에 320km를 주행할 수 있는 배터리 개발을 완료한 상태다. 이르면 내년 중 양산차에 적용할 수 있을 것으로 보인다.

500km 이상 주행이 가능한 배터리 개발에도 LG화학은 미국의 제너럴모터스(GM)가 이번 CES에서 공개한 차세대 전기차 '볼트'(Bolt)에 배터리를 공급할 예정이다. 아울러 현대·기아차의 하이브리드 차종에 이어 차세대 친환경

이들 국내 업체는 최근 연구·개발(R&D) 투자 확대 등을 통해 적극적으로 시장점유율 확대에 나서고 있다. 특히 LG화학과 삼성SDI는 자동차 전장부품을 미래 먹거리로 삼은 그룹 차원의 전략에 따라 글로벌 완성차 업체들과의 접촉도 더욱 확대하고 있다.

LG화학은 미국의 제너럴모터스(GM)가 이번 CES에서 공개한 차세대 전기차 '볼트'(Bolt)에 배터리를 공급할 예정이다. 아울러 현대·기아차의 하이브리드 차종에 이어 차세대 친환경 경 전용 모델 '아이오닉' 전기차에도 배터리를 리 부문에서 지난해 약 7000억원의 매출을 올 매출을 기대하고 있다.

지난해에 이어 올해에도 미국 디트로이트 모터쇼는 독일 BMW그룹의 친환경 차종인 'i시리즈'를 독점 공급하고 있다. 삼성SDI는 폭스바겐과 F

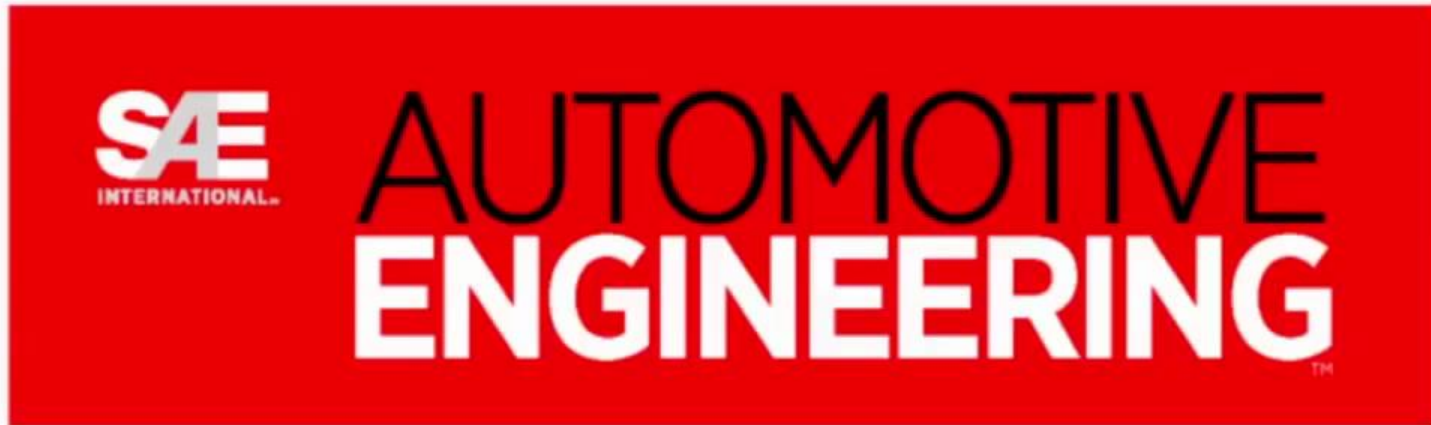
SK이노베이션은 기아차의 전기차 '쏘울EV'와 에 배터리를 공급하고 있다. 아울러 지난해 전 증설을 완료하는 등 전기차 부문의 투자도 지

LG화학은 미국의 제너럴모터스(GM)가 이번 CES에서 공개한 차세대 전기차 '볼트'(Bolt)에 배터리를 공급할 예정이다. 아울러 현대·기아차의 하이브리드 차종에 이어 차세대 친환경 경 전용 모델 '아이오닉' 전기차에도 배터리를 공급할 예정이다. LG화학은 전기차 배터리 부문에서 지난해 약 7000억원의 매출을 올렸으며 올해엔 약 1조 2000억원 이상의 매출을 기대하고 있다.

지난해에 이어 올해에도 미국 디트로이트 모터쇼(북미 국제 오토쇼)에 참가한 삼성SDI는 독일 BMW그룹의 친환경 차종인 'i시리즈'를 비롯해 다양한 차종에 전기차 배터리를 독점 공급하고 있다. 삼성SDI는 폭스바겐과 FCA(피아트·크라이슬러)그룹 등에도 배터리를 납품하고 있다.

SK이노베이션은 기아차의 전기차 '쏘울EV'와 중국 베이징자동차의 전기차 'ES210' 등에 배터리를 공급하고 있다. 아울러 지난해 전기차 배터리를 생산하고 있는 서산공장의 증설을 완료하는 등 전기차 부문의 투자도 지속적으로 늘리고 있는 실정이다.





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미국 전기자동차 충전규격 ‘콤보 방식’ 채택

미국 자동차 규격을 관장하고 있는 자동차기술자협회(SAE인터내셔널)은 16일(현지시각) 전기자동차의 급속충전기(Fast-Charging)규격으로 미국과 유럽의 제조업체가 추진하고 있는 ‘콤보방식(Combo Coupler)’을 표준(SAE J1 772™)으로 채택한다고 발표했다.

* SAE J1772™ : SAE Electric Vehicle and Plug in Hybrid Electric Vehicle Conductive Charge Couple

충전방 미국 자동차 규격을 관장하고 있는 자동차기술자협회(SAE인터내셔널)은 16일(현지시각) 전기자동차의 이 역/ 급속충전기(Fast-Charging)규격으로 미국과 유럽의 제조업체가 추진하고 있는 ‘콤보방식(Combo Coupler)’을 표준(SAE J1 772™)으로 채택한다고 발표했다.

콤보 방식은 미국의 제너럴 모터스(GM) 등 미국과 독일의 폭스바겐(VW) 등의 제조업체가 연합해 추진한 것이다. 하나의 플러그(Plug)로 급속충전과 가정용 전원을 이용한 보통 충전에 둘 다 대응할 수 있다는 점이 특징이다. 일본의 ‘차데모’의 경우 보통충전과 급속충전의 플러그의 콘센트가 별도로 나뉘어 있어 호환성이 없는 것이 단점으로 드러났다.

출처 : 뉴스타운 2012/10/17



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SAE Electric Vehicle and Plug in Hybrid Electric Vehicle Conductive Charge Coupler

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	SURFACE VEHICLE RECOMMENDED PRACTICE	SAE J1772™ OCT2012
		Issued 1996-10 Revised 2012-10
		Superseding J1772™ FEB2012
SAE Electric Vehicle and Plug in Hybrid Electric Vehicle Conductive Charge Coupler		

RATIONALE

This recommended practice defines AC Level 1 and AC Level 2 charge levels and specifies a conductive charge coupler and electrical interfaces for AC Level 1 and AC Level 2 charging. This revision incorporates DC charging. DC Level 1 and DC Level 2 charge levels, charge coupler and electrical interfaces are defined. The DC Level 1 charge coupler is identical to the AC Level 1 and AC Level 2 charge coupler. DC Level 2 charging is achieved by adding 2 high current contacts to the AC Level 1 and AC Level 2 charge coupler.

FOREWORD

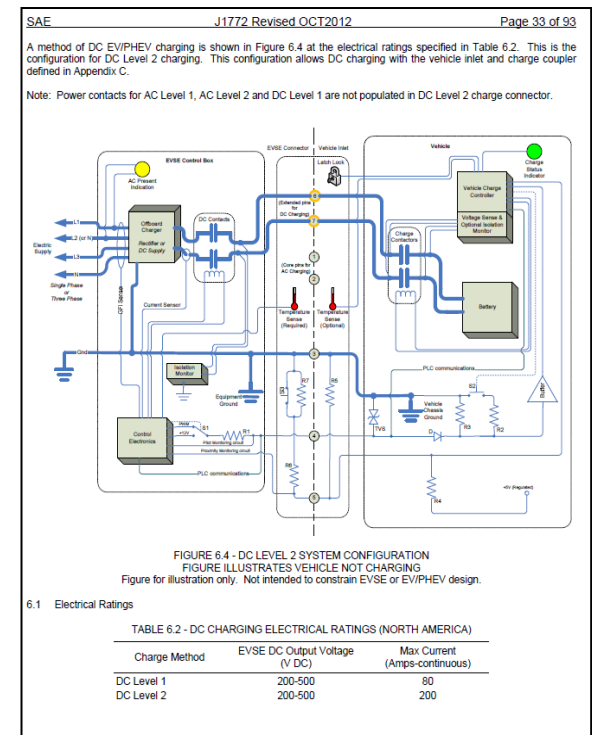
Energy stored in a battery provides power for an Electric Vehicle (EV) or Plug In Hybrid Electric Vehicles (PHEV). Conductive charging is a method for connecting the electric power supply network to the EV/PHEV for the purpose of transferring energy to charge the battery and operate other vehicle electrical systems, establishing a reliable equipment grounding path, and exchanging control information between the EV/PHEV and the supply equipment. This document describes the electrical and physical interfaces between the EV/PHEV and supply equipment to facilitate conductive charging. Functional and performance requirements for the EV/PHEV and supply equipment are also specified. This document contains 51 pages, including this page, and should not be used as a design tool if any of the pages are missing.

NOTE: This SAE Recommended Practice is intended as a guide toward standard practice and is subject to change in order to harmonize with international standards and to keep pace with experience and technical advances.

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nts for the

coupler and
DC Level 2
AC Level 1
d AC Level

v)
ited States



임춘택 교수, 한국인 첫 IEEE 최우수논문상

무선충전 전기차 자기장 억제 다뤄



카이스트(KAIST) 원자력 및 양자공학과 임춘택(사진) 교수 연구팀이 국제전기전자

공학회 전력전자학회지(IEEE Transactions on Power Electronics)가 수여하는 최

우수 논문상을 받는다.

25일 카이스트에 따르면 이 논문은 지난 1년간 IEEE 학회지에 게재된 273

편의 논문 중 심사를 거쳐 3편을 선정한 것으로, 국내 연구자가 이 상을 받는 것은

처음이다. 시상식은 다음달 수상 논문은 '무선충전 전기자동차의 자기장 능동차폐 방법'으로 전기자동차 무선

충전 상용화의 걸림돌이었던 자장 발생을 효과적으로 억제할 수 있는 기술이다. 임

교수는 지금까지 특허 150건과 논문 140편을 발표한 무선전력과 전기자동차 분야

의 전문가로서 IEEE 3개 학회(TPEL, TIE, J-ESTPE)에서 초빙 편집장을 맡고 있

다. 임 교수는 "이번 수상이 무선전력 전기자동차의 상용화에 도움이 되길 기대한

다"고 말했다.

출처 : 세계일보 2015/08/25

Power Electronics, IEEE Transactions on



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- Erratum to "Soft-Switched Interleaved Boost Converters for High Step-Up and High-Power Applications"; [Oct 11 2906-2914]

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Eigenfactor

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Finite-Width Magnetic Mirror Models of Mono and Dual Coils for Wireless

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON POWER ELECTRONICS, VOL. 28, NO. 3, MARCH 2013

Finite-Width Magnetic Mirror and Dual Coils for Wireless

W. Y. Lee, Student Member, IEEE, J. Huh, Student Member, IEEE, E. A. Al-Ammar, Member, IEEE, M. A. El-Kady, and

Abstract—Improved magnetic mirror models (IM²) for mono and dual coils with a finite width and infinite permeability are proposed in this paper. By introducing a mirror current, which is located at the same distance from a source current but with a smaller magnitude than the source current, the magnetic flux density of the mono and dual coils can be determined in a closed form. The ratio of the mirror current and source current is identified as a function of the width of the core plate and the distance between the source current and core plate, as rigorously derived from finite-element method simulations. Applying the proposed IM² to the mono and dual coils used for wireless electric vehicles, the magnetic flux density over an open core plate is analyzed and its maximum points on the plate are found, which is crucial in the design of the coils to avoid local magnetic saturation. Furthermore, the magnetic flux density when a pick-up core plate is positioned over a primary core plate is also analyzed by introducing successive mirror currents. The proposed magnetic mirror models were extensively verified by experiments as well as site tests, showing quite promising practical usefulness.

Index Terms—Dual coil, finite-element method (FEM) simulation, magnetic flux density, magnetic mirror model, mono coil, wireless electric vehicle.

NOMENCLATURE

I_s	Magnitude of the source current (A).
I_m	Magnitude of the mirror current (A).
B_1	Magnetic flux density for a mono coil with an open core plate (T).
B_2	Magnetic flux density for a dual coil with an open core plate (T).
B_3	Magnetic flux density for a mono coil with parallel core plates (T).

Manuscript received December 9, 2011; revised April 13, 2012 and June 19, 2012; accepted June 20, 2012. Date of current version October 12, 2012. This work was supported by King Saud University (KSU) under a research grant with collaboration between KSU and Korea Advanced Institute of Technology. Recommended for publication by Associate Editor M. Fendowsi.

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S. Y. Choi, X. V. Thai, J. H. Kim, and C. T. Rim are with the Department of Nuclear and Quantum Engineering, Korea Advanced Institute of Technology, Daejeon 305-701, Korea (e-mail: junjun_412@kaist.ac.kr; vanthaisuan@kr.jonkim@kaist.ac.kr; ctrim@kaist.ac.kr).

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Color versions of one or more of the figures in this paper are available online at <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org>.

Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/TPEL.2012.2206404

LEE *et al.*: FINITE-WIDTH MAGNETIC MIRROR MODELS OF MONO AND DUAL COILS FOR WIRELESS ELECTRIC VEHICLES

1415

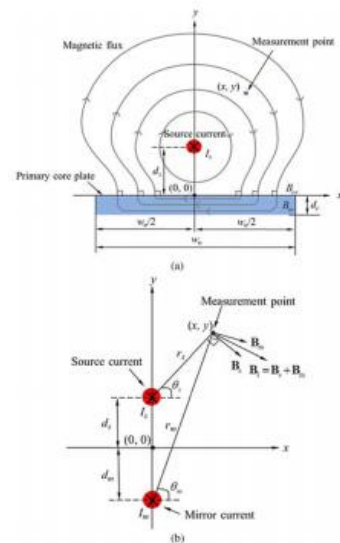


Fig. 2. Proposed IM² of a mono coil with an open core plate. (a) Mono coil consists of a source current and a core plate with finite width and infinite permeability. (b) Proposed improved magnetic mirror model (IM²) of the mono coil.

magnetic flux is severely distorted by the core plate; hence, it seems analytically difficult to determine it. The magnetic field on the surface of the core is, however, close to perpendicular when the permeability is infinitely large, as shown in Fig. 3. Therefore, it can be solved by applying a modified magnetic mirror model, in which the mirror current generates a canceling magnetic field against the source current for the horizontal direction x on the surface of the core plate. Fig. 3 shows the FEM simulation results for the angle of the magnetic flux density on the surface of the core plate as a function of the relative permeability. It was found that the magnetic flux is close to perpendicular when the relative permeability exceeds approximately 1000. Therefore, it is applicable to most practical core materials where this value typically ranges from 2000 to 5000.

IM² for the mono coil is, however, not readily available because the distance from the surface of the core d_m as well as the magnitude of the mirror current I_m have yet to be determined. For the case of a mono coil with a finite width, there

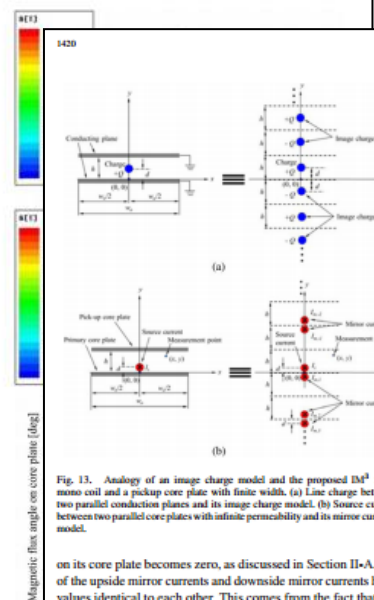


Fig. 3. Analogy of an image charge model and the proposed IM² for a mono coil and a pick-up core plate with finite width. (a) Line charge between two parallel conduction plates and its image charge model. (b) Source current between two parallel core plates with infinite permeability and its mirror currents model.

on its core plate becomes zero, as discussed in Section II-A. All of the upside mirror currents and downside mirror currents have values identical to each other. This comes from the fact that the magnitude of the mirror currents is independent of the distance from the core surface and is solely determined by an observation point, as identified by (3). The magnetic flux density at any point (x, y) between the parallel core plates of the gap h considering $2n+1$ reflections is determined from (2) as follows:

$$B_3 = |B_3| = \left| \frac{\mu_0 I_s}{2\pi} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{+\infty} \left\{ \gamma_{1,2k} \frac{\alpha_x (y-d+2hk) - \alpha_y x}{x^2 + (y-d+2hk)^2} + \gamma_{1,2k+1} \frac{\alpha_x (y+d+2hk) - \alpha_y x}{x^2 + (y+d+2hk)^2} \right\} \right|, \text{ for } |x| < \frac{w_c}{2}, 0 \leq y \leq h. \quad (14)$$

In (14), $\gamma_{1,k}$ is determined by the successive application of IM² of the mono coil with an open core plate to this two-plate case as expressed as shown in the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{1,0} &= 1, \\ \gamma_{1,1} &= \gamma_1(y) = (1 - e^{-\alpha_y w_c/2}) \cdot \gamma_{1,-1} = \gamma_1(h-y), \\ \gamma_{1,2} &= \gamma_{1,-1} \gamma_1(y) = \gamma_1(h)\gamma_1(y), \gamma_{1,-2} \\ &= \gamma_{1,1} \gamma_1(h-y) = \gamma_1(h)\gamma_1(h-y), \\ \gamma_{1,3} &= \gamma_{1,-2} \gamma_1(y) = \gamma_1^2(h)\gamma_1(y), \gamma_{1,-3} \\ &= \gamma_{1,2} \gamma_1(h-y) = \gamma_1^2(h)\gamma_1(h-y), \\ &\dots \\ \gamma_{1,k} &= \gamma_{1,k-1}^2(h)\gamma_1(y), \gamma_{1,-k} = \gamma_{1,k-1}^2(h)\gamma_1(h-y) \\ &k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 2n+1. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

In (15), $\gamma_{1,0}$ represents the source current and $\gamma_{1,1}$ represents the first downward mirror current, as shown in Fig. 13. In

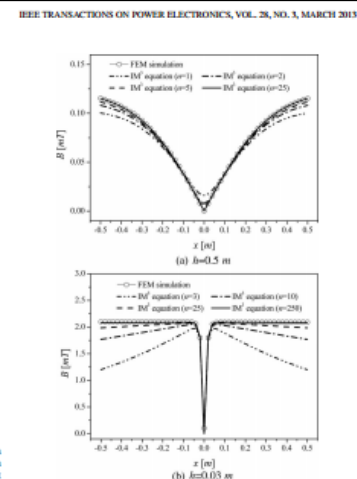


Fig. 13. Comparison of the IM² with FEM simulation results for the magnetic flux density of the mono coil with a pick-up core plate for different h along x at (x, h) under the conditions $\mu_r = 10^4$, $I_s = 100$ A, $d = 0.01$ m, and $w_c = 20$ m.

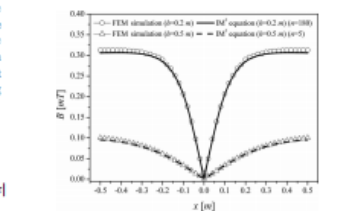


Fig. 14. Comparison of the IM² with FEM simulation results for the magnetic flux density of the mono coil with a pick-up core plate for different h along x at (x, h) under the conditions $\mu_r = 10^4$, $I_s = 100$ A, $d = 0.01$ m, and $w_c = 20$ m.

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회(IEEE) 산하 산업응용부문회의
등 3개 부문에서 수상했다고 30일

【서울=뉴시스】 황보현 기자 = 서울대 공대(학장 이건
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등 3개 부문에서 수상했다고 30일 밝혔다.

이번 상은 매년 직전 연도 '트랜잭
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게재된 논문 중에서 선정되며, 1
편으로 구성된다.

설 교수는 최우수 논문상 1등과
식은 지난 10월 미국 텍사스에서
회(Annual Meeting)'에서 진행됐

이번 상은 매년 직전 연도 '트랜잭션스 온 인더스트리 애
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게재된 논문 중에서 선정되며, 1등·2등·3등·장려상 각 1
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설 교수가 최우수논문상 1등상
link 캐패시터를 축소한 인버터
Reduced DC-Link Capacitor Inverter)'이다.

설 교수는 이 연구를 통해 DC-리
실제 국내 가전사의 에어컨과 열

2등상을 수상한 논문은 '영구자석 동기 전동기의 순시 전류 제어를 고려한 6스텝 운전기법(Six-
Step Operation of PMSM with Instantaneous Current Control)'이다.

2등상을 수상한 논문은 '영구자석
Step Operation of PMSM with I

이번 연구를 통해 극한의 전동기
있는 제어 기법을 개발했다. 이는
활용할 수 있을 것으로 기대되고

이번 연구를 통해 극한의 전동기 구동 조건인 6스텝 운전 중에도 전류 제어 성능을 극대화할 수
있는 제어 기법을 개발했다. 이는 향후 전기자동차와 하이브리드 자동차의 견인 전동기 제어에
활용할 수 있을 것으로 기대되고 있다.

또한 설 교수는 '2015 국제전기전자공학회의 산하 산업응용부문회 산업전력 컨버터 위원회(IEEE
Transaction on Industry Applications, Industrial Power Converter Committee)'에서 최우수논
문상 1개를 수상하기도 했다.

Six-Step Operation of PMSM With Instantaneous Current Control

Yong-Cheol Kwon, Student Member, IEEE, Sungmin Kim, Student Member, IEEE, and Seung-Ki Sul, Fellow, IEEE

Abstract—Six-step operation has many advantages in permanent-magnet synchronous machine (PMSM) drives such as maximum power use.

Difference between d - q inductances $L_{ds} - L_{qs}$.

However, due to the saturation of current, the instantaneous current of conventional has been implemented regulation, whose dy. This paper proposes PMSM with enhanced By collaborative op weakening, and a tec the six-step operati current control cap carried out to verifi scheme. The experie constant torque regio at three times of the

Index Terms—Cus overmodulation, p (PMSMs), six-step op

Superscript * Stati
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Superscript * Refe
Num
 ω_r Elec
 V_s^* Mag
 V_{s1} Func
 v_{ds}^*, v_{qs}^* volta
 i_{ds}^*, i_{qs}^* refer
 d - q refer
 R_s eren
State
 L_{ds}, L_{qs} d- q

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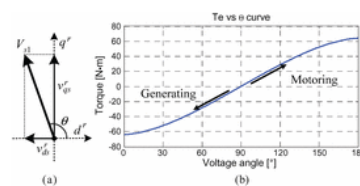


Fig. 1.

NOMENCLATURE

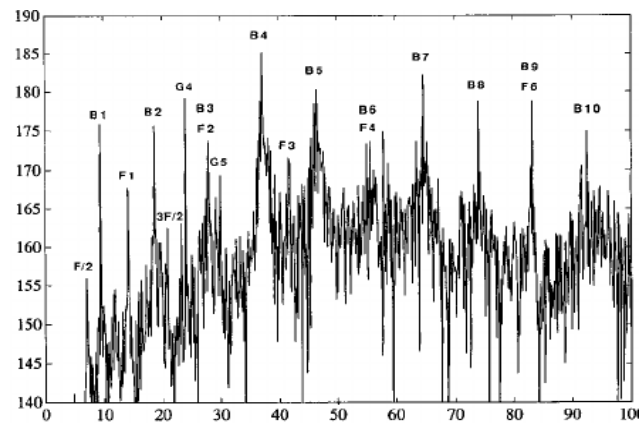
Superscript *	Stationary reference frame.
Superscript r	Synchronously rotating rotor reference frame.
Superscript *	Reference value.
P	Number of poles.
ω_r	Electrical rotor speed.
V_s^*	Magnitude of voltage reference.
V_{s1}	Fundamental component of inverter output voltage.
v_{ds}^*, v_{qs}^*	d - q components of inverter output in rotor reference frame.
i_{ds}^*, i_{qs}^*	d - q components of phase current in rotor reference frame.
R_s	Stator resistance.
L_{ds}, L_{qs}	d - q components of stator self-inductance.
ΔL_s	Difference between d - q inductances $L_{ds} - L_{qs}$.
λ_f	Back electromotive force (EMF) constant.
T_e	Output torque of permanent-magnet synchronous machine (PMSM).
V_{dc}	DC-link voltage.

SECTION I INTRODUCTION

BACK EMF voltage of a PMSM is proportional to the speed of the rotor. To keep the current regulation capability, the output voltage of the inverter should also increase proportionally to the speed. However, the output voltage of the inverter is limited by DC-link voltage, which makes physical limitation of operating speed of the machine. In order to overcome the voltage constraint in PMSM drives, flux-weakening control, which applies negative d -axis current to reduce d -axis flux linkage, is normally used. In the early research studies of the flux-weakening control of PMSM [1], [2], only linear modulation region is considered for the steady-state operation. Although dynamic



IEEE Standard for Electric Vehicle



· IEEE P2030.1

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P2030.1.1/D2.0, Apr 2015 - IEEE Draft Standard Technical Specifications of a DC Quick Charger for Use with Electric Vehicles

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Abstract	Referenced Items	Versions	Standards Dictionary Terms	Cited By	Key
<p>Download Citations</p> <p>Email</p> <p>Print</p> <p>Request Permissions</p> <p>Export</p>	<p>Direct Current Charging or DC Charging is a method of charging which facilitates rapid energy transfer from the electric grid to plug in vehicles. This method of charging allows significantly more current to be drawn by the vehicle vs. lower rated alternating current (AC) systems. A combination of vehicles which can accept high current DC charge, and the DC supply equipment which provides it has led to the use of terminology such as Fast Charging, Fast Charger, DC Charger, Quick Charger, etc. DC charging and AC charging vary by the location at which AC current is converted to DC current. For typical DC charging, the current is converted at the off board charger which is separate from the vehicle. For AC charging the current is converted inside the vehicle, by means of an on-board -charger. The location of the AC to DC conversion equipment, or converter, shapes the complexity of the equipment design. Regarding AC charging, as mentioned above, the conversion is on-board the vehicle. This allows the OEM</p>				

P2030.1.1™/D2.0
Draft Standard for Technical Specifications of a DC Quick Charger for Use with Electric Vehicles

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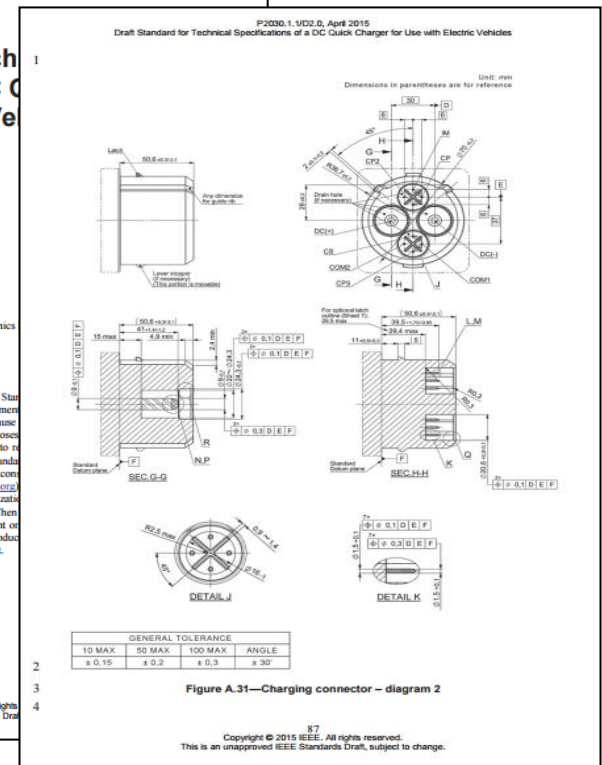
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• IEEE 1901

- 광대역 전력선 통신에 대한 IEEE 규격은 100 megahertz 이하 전송 주파수 전압의 표준 교류 전력선의 데이터 통신에 필요한 정교한 주파수 변조 기술을 상세히 나타내고 있음

- 스마트 에너지, 전송, 그리고 근거리 통신망(LAN)을 포함한 광범위한 응용에 대해 다름

1901.2a-2015 - IEEE Standard for Low-Frequency (less than 500 kHz) Narrowband Power Line Communications for Smart Grid Applications - Amendment 1

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	<p>Date of Publication : Oct. 2 2015</p>					
	<p>Status : Active</p>					
		<p>INSPEC Accession Number: 15489161</p>				
		<p>DOI: 10.1109/IEEESTD.2015.7286946</p>				

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<p>IEEE Standard for Low-Frequency (less than 500 kHz) Narrowband Power Line Communications for Smart Grid Applications</p> <p>Amendment 1</p> <p>IEEE Communications Society</p> <p>Sponsored by the Power Line Communications Standards Committee</p> <p>IEEE 3 Park Avenue New York, NY 10016-5997 USA</p>	<p>IEEE Standard for Low-Frequency (less than 500 kHz) Narrowband Power Line Communications for Smart Grid Applications</p> <p>Amendment 1</p> <p><i>IMPORTANT NOTICE: IEEE Standards documents are not intended to ensure safety, security, health, or environmental protection, or ensure against interference with or from other devices or networks. Implementers of IEEE Standards documents are responsible for determining and complying with all appropriate safety, security, environmental, health, and interference protection practices and all applicable laws and regulations.</i></p> <p><i>This IEEE document is made available for use subject to important notices and legal disclaimers. These notices and disclaimers appear in all publications containing this document and may be found under the heading "Important Notice" or "Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Documents." They can also be obtained on request from IEEE or viewed at http://standards.ieee.org/IPR/disclaimers.html.</i></p> <p><i>NOTE—The editing instructions contained in this amendment define how to merge the material contained therein into the existing base standard and its amendments to form the comprehensive standard.</i></p> <p><i>The editing instructions are shown in bold italic. Four editing instructions are used: change, delete, insert, and replace. Change is used to make corrections in existing text or tables. The editing instruction specifies the location of the change and describes what is being changed by using strike through (to remove old material) and <u>underline</u> (to add new material). Delete removes existing material. Insert adds new material without disturbing the existing material. Insertions may require renumbering. If so, renumbering instructions are given in the editing instruction. Replace is used to make changes in figures or equations by removing the existing figure or equation and replacing it with a new one. Editing instructions, change markings, and this NOTE will not be carried over into future editions because the changes will be incorporated into the base standard.</i></p>

원문링크 : <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/stamp/stamp.jsp?tp=&arnumber=7286946>

• IEEE 1547 시리즈

- 전력 시스템과의 분산전원 상호연결에 대한 표준
- 분산전원과 에너지 저장 시스템을 포함하는 상호 연결을 강조
- 분산전원과 전력 시스템과 전기 하이브리드 차량을 상호연결하는 표준을 제공
- 상호연결의 성능, 운용, 테스트, 안전성과 유지보수에 관련된 필수 요건들을 포함

1547 - IEEE Standard for Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems
Publisher: IEEE

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Active

Approved

1547a-2014 - IEEE Standard for Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems - Amendment 1
» Amendment to IEEE Std 1547-2003

Approved

1547-2003 - IEEE Standard for Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems
» Reaffirmed 2008

Inactive

Draft

P1547a/D3, Dec 2013 - IEEE Draft Standard for Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems - Amendment 1
» Amendment to IEEE Std 1547-2003

Draft

P1547a/D2, June 2013 - IEEE Draft Standard for Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems - Amendment 1
» Amendment to IEEE Std 1547-2003

1547a-2014 - IEEE Standard for Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems - Amendment 1

1547-2003 - IEEE Standard for Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems

P1547a/D3, Dec 2013 - IEEE Draft Standard for Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems - Amendment 1

P1547a/D2, June 2013 - IEEE Draft Standard for Interconnecting Distributed Resources with Electric Power Systems - Amendment 1



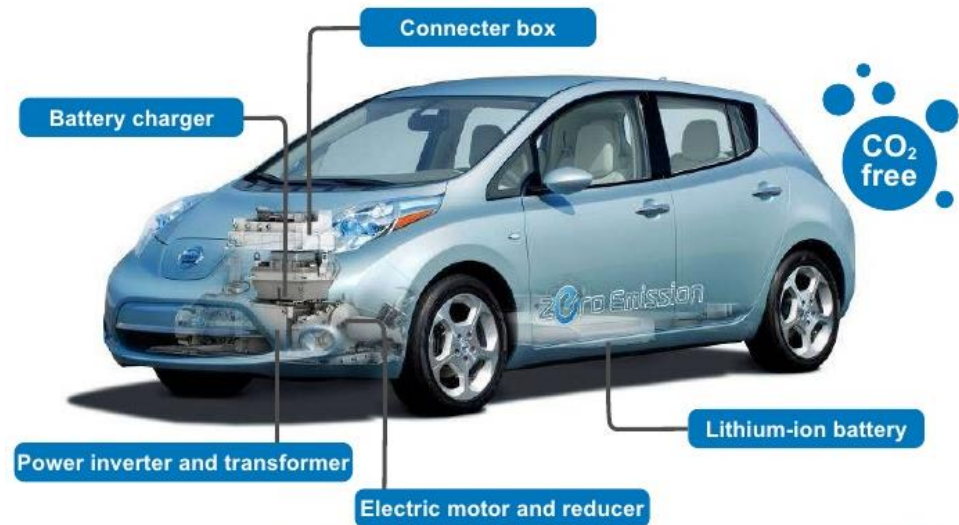
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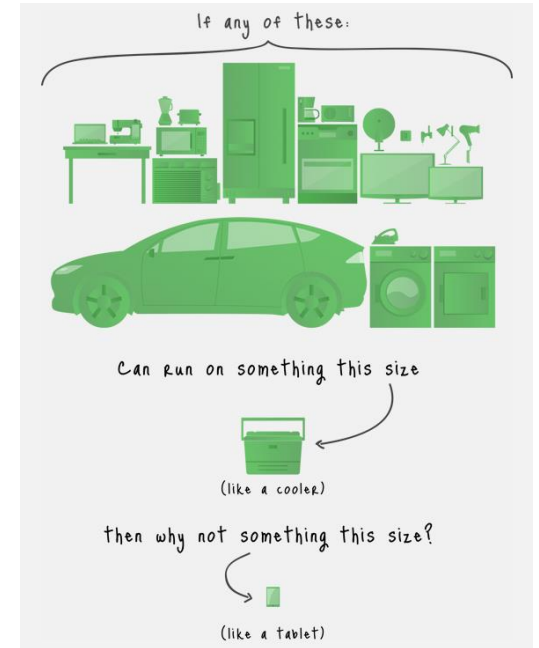
· Power Inverter(역변환장치)

- 전기자동차의 배터리와 전기 모터 사이에서 이 둘을 연결시켜주는 위치에 장착
- 배터리의 높은 전압의 직류(DC, Direct Current)를 교류(AC, Alternating Current)로 바꿔 전기를 원활히 공급해 주는 역할
- 파워인버터의 작동으로 인한 필연적으로 전력 손실이 발생
- 이를 최소화하려는 기술 연구가 세계 각국에서 활발히 진행

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- 파워인버터 성능 향상 기술을 위해 연구를 진행
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- Google과 IEEE가 함께 개최하고 있는 차세대 인버터 개발 대회
- 백만 달러 상금
- 높은 효율의 파워 인버터를 위해서는 Wide Bandgap (WBG) 반도체의 개발이 필요
- 성공하게 된다면 높은 전압, 온도, 주파수 등을 견딜 수 있는 등 다양한 장점에 대한 기대
- <https://www.littleboxchallenge.com/>



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A Detailed Power Inverter Design for a 250 kW Switched Reluctance Aircraft Engine Starter/Generator

931388

Arthur Radun, Eike Richter

1993-04-01

DOI: 10.4271/931388

Technical Paper

The design results for a 250 kW switched reluctance aircraft engine starter/generator system power inverter are presented. The starter/generator employs a single switched reluctance machine and a generating system architecture that produces two separate 270 Vdc buses from that single switched reluctance machine. The machine has six phases with three of the phases connected to one inverter supplying 125 kW to one 270 Vdc bus while the other three phases are connected to a second inverter supplying 125kW to the other 270 Vdc bus. Each bus has its own EM1 filter and control in addition to its own inverter. Two types of inverters have been developed, one type employs MOS Controlled Thyristors (MCTs) for the controlled switches and the other type employs Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistors (IGBTs). High-current 500 A peak turn-off MCT modules were specifically developed for the MCT inverters. Two of these modules are placed in parallel to form the required 1000 A switches. Safe operating area issues and special considerations related to employing the MCT switches are described.

Download

Preview

Citation

Systems to Silicon: A Complete System Approach to Power Semiconductor Selection for Environmentally Friendly Vehicles

Details

Paper #: 2010-01-1989

DOI: 10.4271/2010-01-1989

ISSN: 1946-3991

Citation: Sullivan, C., Campbell, R., and Sugiarto, T., "Systems to Silicon: A Complete System Approach to Power Semiconductor Selection for Environmentally Friendly Vehicles," SAE Int. J. Commer. Veh. 3(1):230-240, 2010, doi:10.4271/2010-01-1989.

Author(s): Charles Sullivan - Delphi Corp., Robert J. Campbell - Delphi

Publisher: SAE International

Abstract: A complete system approach to power semiconductor selection is presented. A suitable power profile across the desired driving conditions is determined. The representative profile is then used to select a thermal stack-up in order to predict worst case, silicon thermal loop that leads to more accurate power loss. An example of an inverter for motor drives, and analytical results are presented.

Sector: Commercial Vehicle

Topic: Electrical Systems

Event: SAE 2010-01-1989

Language: English

· 친환경 차량의 차세대 파워인버터 적용 시스템 분석

원문링크 : <http://digitallibrary.sae.org/content/2010-01-1989>

Journal Article

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Citation

Preview

Directed Energy Switch: High Power Density, High Efficiency, High Temperature

Details

Paper #: 2000-01-3616

DOI: 10.4271/2000-01-3616

ISSN: 0148-7191

Citation: Severt, C., "Directed Energy Switch: High Power Density, High Efficiency, High Temperature," SAE Paper 2000-01-3616, 2000, doi:10.4271/2000-01-3616.

Author(s): Clarence W. Severt - Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Hsueh-Rong Chang - Rockwell Science Center

Publisher: SAE International

· 차세대 WBG 반도체의 무기 적용

원문링크 : <http://digitallibrary.sae.org/content/2000-01-3616>

Technical Paper

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Citation

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Assessment of Impact of Wide Bandgap Semiconductor Devices on Performance of Power Circuits and Systems

Details

Paper #: 981285

DOI: 10.4271/981285

ISSN: 0148-7191

Citation: Gupta, R., "Assessment of Impact of Wide Bandgap Semiconductor Devices on Performance of Power Circuits and Systems," SAE Paper 981285, 1998-04-21, doi:10.4271/981285.

Author(s): R. Gupta - Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, N. Ramungul - Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, T. P. Chow - Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, D. A. Torrey - Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, T. Farkas - General Electric Corporate Research and Development, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Publisher: SAE International

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to quantitatively compare the efficiency, of silicon and silicon carbide power devices in power circuit environments. Models developed for the MOSFET, PIN rectifier, Schottky rectifier, for both silicon and silicon carbide will be presented. These models have been implemented in the SABER circuit simulator and used to simulate power circuits, in order to determine the efficiency of the silicon and silicon carbide devices. It is essential for a fair comparison that the two devices are optimally designed, hence optimization of area has been performed and an analytical expression, for the optimum area as a function of operating conditions, determined. The efficiency for the optimum silicon and silicon carbide devices as a function of frequency, blocking voltages and operating currents is then presented. It has been shown that the 5000V SiC MOSFET has efficiencies comparable to the 300V Si counterpart.

Sector: Aerospace

Topic: Computer simulation, Semiconductor devices, Switches, Fuels and Energy Sources, Semiconductors

Event: Aerospace Power Systems Conference

Language: English

Technical Paper

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Citation

Preview

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amperes of current at series to achieve the MOS turn-off thyristors to reach high power switches and diodes in are much more ideal than silicon (present planned capability of fit DEW applications.

Published In: United States

Published In: United States



[\(전기포럼\)보급형 전기차의 등장과 수요관리](#) 전기신문 | 8분 전 | [🔗](#)

김구환 GRIDWIZ 대표 [전기신문] 이번 미국 CES쇼에서는 미래적으로 **자동차**가 화제다. 전 통적으로는... GM은 CES에서 "역사는 2016년을 전기차의 원년으로 기억할 것이다"고 말한다. 이제 전기차의 3가지 장벽이었던...



[CES간 한양대 스타트업..."100억원 투자제안 받았어요"](#)

한국경제 | 2면 TOP | 13시간 전 | 네이버뉴스 | [🔗](#)

열린 'CES 2016'에서 한양대생들이 동문기업인 3D애비메이션의 드론 제품을 들고 포즈를 취하고 있다. 한양대... 손동작으로 움직이는 스마트**자동차**를 출품한 주정민 씨에게는 여러 기업이 "실제 차량에 적용하면 시너지..."



['2030년 완전 자율주행 시대' 꿈꾼다...기아차, 자율주행 브랜드 '드라이브...](#)

글로벌이코노믹 | 19시간 전 | [🔗](#)

쏘울 EV 자율주행차 주행 모습 CES서 신기술 선보여...**자동차**IT융합에 주력 [글로벌이코노믹 박관훈 기자]... 기아차는 지난 9일(현지시간) 미국 라스베이거스 컨벤션센터에서 폐막한 '2016 국제 전자제품 박람회(이하...



[CES서 완전 자율 주행차 '시동'건 현대자동차 황승호](#)

한경비즈니스 | 1일 전 | 네이버뉴스 | [🔗](#)

"2030년 완전 자율 주행 시대 열 것" 황승호(60) 현대**자동차**그룹 차량IT개발센터장(부사장)에게 전 세계의 이목이 집중됐다. 미국 라스베이거스에서 열린 CES 2016(국제 전자제품 박람회)에 참석한 황 부사장은 1월 5일...



[\[정구민\] CES 2016, 스마트카 시장에 도전하는 국내 중소·중견기업](#)

마이뉴스24 | 1일 전 | 네이버뉴스 | [🔗](#)

<마이뉴스24> CES 2016에 현대모비스가 참가한 것은 우리나라 **자동차** 업계로서 반가운 일이다. CES 2016에는 기아, 모비스를 비롯해서 톱크웨어, 오비고, 한양정보통신, 코웨이, PLK테크놀로지, 지엔에스디(GNSD) 등의...

CES : 국제전자제품박람회



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삼성전자, 미래 먹거리 '자동차' 찍었다.. 車전장사업팀 신설



삼성전자가 미래형 먹거리 사업으로 자동차를 찍었다. 이를 위해 전사조직에 전장 사업팀도 신설했다.

9일 삼성전자가 자동

삼성전자가 미래형 먹거리 사업으로 자동차를 찍었다. 이를 위해 전사조직에 전장 사업팀도 신설했다.

삼성전자는 "전장사업
증하고 향후 계열사

9일 삼성전자가 자동차 전장사업 진출을 위해 전사조직에 전장 사업팀을 신설했다고 밝혔다.

자동차 전장이란 차량에 들어가는 모든 전기·전자·IT 장치를 말한다. 텔레매틱스, CID(중앙정보처리장치), HUD(헤드업디스플레이), 차량용 반도체 등이 여기에 포함된다.

신설된 전장사업팀장에는 생활가전 C&M사업팀장을 맡고 있던 박종환 부사장이 선임됐다. 기존 3개 부문장은 다양한 전사 조직을 관장하도록 하면서 폭넓은 경영지도가 가능하도록 했다. DS(부품) 부문장인 권오현 부회장은 종합기술원과 전장사업팀을 관장한다.

CE(소비자가전) 부문장인 윤부근 사장은 DMC연구소와 글로벌 CS센터, 글로벌마케팅센터를 관장하고 디자인경영센터를 맡는다. IM(IT모바일) 부문장인 신종균 사장은 소프트웨어 센터와 글로벌기술센터를 관장한다.

삼성전자는 또 주력사업인 VD사업부에 AV사업팀을 신설하고 무선사업부에도 '모바일 인핸싱(Enhancing)팀'을 설치했다. AV사업팀은 무선오디오, 사운드바, 블루레이, 홈시어터 등의 제품을 담당한다.

모바일 인핸싱팀은 스마트폰 외에 기어S2 등의 웨어러블 기기, VR(가상현실) 기기, 모바일 액세서리, 헤드셋, 모바일용 케이스 등을 맡는다.

[AJ렌터카, 제주에 전기차 3대 신규 도입](#) 서울경제 | 22분 전 | 네이버뉴스 | [🔗](#)

국내 최장 렌터카기업 AJ렌터카가 제주지점에 최근 **전기차** 3대를 신규 도입했다고 전했다. AJ렌터카는 청정 지역 제주에서 친환경 **전기차**를 이용하고자 하는 고객 니즈와 정부의 탄소제로섬 정책에 동참하고자 쏘울E V...



[\[월요객석\] IEC와 함께하는 국제 전기차 표준포럼에 대한 기대](#)

전기신문 | 52분 전 | [🔗](#)

‘탄소 없는 섬 제주(Carbon Free Island Jeju by 2030)’는 제주의 모든 자동차를 2030년까지 **전기차**로... 순수 **전기차** 올림픽이 18일부터 24일까지 7일간 제주국제컨벤션센터에서 열리는 것이다. 세 번째 막을 올리는 이번...



[1회 충전 ‘서울~대구 왕복’ 전기차 배터리](#)

서울신문 | [📰](#) 1면1단 | 3일 전 | 네이버뉴스 | [🔗](#)

[서울신문] 삼성SDI가 한 번 충전하면 최대 600km를 달릴 수 있는 **전기차** 배터리를 선보였다. 서울에서 경부고속도로를 타고 대구를 왕복할 수 있는 거리다. **전기차**의 최대 약점으로 꼽히던 배터리 기능이 크게...



[\[에너지차이나\] 中 최대 국영 석유 기업 전기차 개발 착수](#)

에너지경제 | 4일 전 | [🔗](#)

전기차 기술 개발·응용·보급을 위해 합작 프로젝트에 들어간다고 보도했다. CNPC 와 디이치치그룹은 7일 베이징에서 전략적 협력동반자 협의를 체결했다. 이 협의에 따르면 양측은 자동차 개발 뿐만 아니라 **전기차**...



[경운기 대체용 전기차, 한달 유지비가 고작 8000원...](#)

디지털타임스 | [📰](#) 13면2단 | 4일 전 | 네이버뉴스 | [🔗](#)

운반차까지 '**전기차**'의 모든 것'을 생산할 수 있는 양산 시스템을 갖췄다. 2015년 4월 구미국가산업단지(2공단)... 김경환 대표는 "앞으로는 고가의 고속**전기차**가 아닌 특장 **전기차**의 성장이 크게 기대된다"며 "다양한...



[\[투데이 이슈\] BBQ 치킨, 전기차 타고 배달](#) 전자신문 | 4일 전 | 네이버뉴스 | [🔗](#)

◇바로가기: ◇바로가기: 2.[3면] BBQ가 우리 중소기업이 제작한 초소형 **전기차**를 배달용 차량으로 사용합니다. BBQ는 모두나와의 초소형 **전기차** '쓰리왕'을 이달 중순부터 전국 직영점에서 20~30대 시범 운행한 후...



현대 “IONIQ hybrid”



쉐보레 “Bolt”



아우디 개발 중



BMW “i3”



기아 “SOUL EV”



벤츠 개발 중

Level of Driving Automation	Role of Human Driver	Role of System
HUMAN DRIVER MONITORS DRIVING ENVIRONMENT		
Level 0 - No Automation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitors driving environment Executes the dynamic driving task (steering, accelerating, braking) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No active automation (but may provide warnings)
Level 1 - Driver Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitors driving environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E



Driver only	Assisted	Partial automation	Conditional automation	High automation	Full automation	SAE
0	1	2	3	4	5	
				4		NHTSA

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auto

<http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/Xplore/guesthome.jsp>

Cloud computing will let automa to vehicles. That will increase th attempts to reduce driver distra enhanced algorithms that impro

QNX Software Systems recen 2.0, which upgrades software th platforms. The new version is de user commands stored in the in

"Speech systems in the car may you're accessing navigation, it's board. It's much easier to send Director, Business Development

The combination of voice recogn throughout the industry. Earlier powered web application prograi architecture that helps developo networking, and other data crea

RATIONALE

This recommended practice defines AC Level 1 and AC Level 2 charge levels and spt and electrical interfaces for AC Level 1 and AC Level 2 charging. This revision incor and DC Level 2 charge levels, charge coupler and electrical interfaces are defined. Identical to the AC Level 1 and AC Level 2 charge coupler. DC Level 2 charging is contacts to the AC Level 1 and AC Level 2 charge coupler.

FOREWORD

Energy stored in a battery provides power for an Electric Vehicle (EV) or Plug In Conductive charging is a method for connecting the electric power supply network t transferring energy to charge the battery and operate other vehicle electrical systems grounding path, and exchanging control information between the EV/PlEV and the describes the electrical and physical interfaces between the EV/PlEV and supply charging. Functional and performance requirements for the EV/PlEV and supply i document contains 51 pages, including this page, and should not be used as a d missing.

NOTE: This SAE Recommended Practice is intended as a guide toward standard pr order to harmonize with international standards and to keep pace with e

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Patent No.: US 9,235,988 B2
Date of Patent: Jan. 12, 2016

USPC 340/935, 934, 936-943, 500, 540, 541, 340/555-557, 552, 567; 250/208.2, 395, 250/336.1, 338.1, 559.29, 221; 356/4.01, 356/613, 614; 348/148; 382/103, 104

See application file for complete search history.

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ABSTRACT

A method for tracking and characterizing a plurality of vehicles simultaneously in a traffic control environment, comprising: providing a 3D optical emitter; providing a 3D optical receiver with a wide and deep field of view; driving the

Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 61/605,896, filed on Mar. 2, 2012.

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