

# Erratum to “A Global Optimal Solution to the Eco-Driving Problem”

G. P. Padilla<sup>ID</sup>, S. Weiland<sup>ID</sup>, and M. C. F. Donkers<sup>ID</sup>, *Senior Member, IEEE*

In the above article [1], Tables I and II appeared incorrectly.

Both are presented here in their entirety.

**TABLE I**  
EV PARAMETERS IN [10]

$p_0$ :	3	$v(t_o)$ :	0	$m$ :	1	$t_o$ :	0
$p_1$ :	0.4	$v(t_f)$ :	0	$g$ :	1	$t_f$ :	1
$p_2$ :	-1	$s(t_o)$ :	0	$c_r$ :	0.1	$\tau$ :	0.001
$p_3$ :	0.1	$s(t_f)$ :	10	$\sigma_d$ :	$10^{-3}$	$v_0(t)$ :	0

## REFERENCES

- [1] G. P. Padilla, S. Weiland, and M. C. F. Donkers, “A global optimal solution to the eco-driving problem,” *IEEE Control Syst. Lett.*, vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 599–604, Oct. 2018, doi: [10.1109/LCSYS.2018.2846182](https://doi.org/10.1109/LCSYS.2018.2846182).

**TABLE II**

PARAMETERS FOR THE HEAVY-DUTY VEHICLE EXAMPLE

$\beta_0$ : 0.292	$v(t_o)$ : 70[km/h]	$m$ : 15950[kg]	$t_o$ : 0[s]
$\beta_1$ : 1.005	$v(t_f)$ : 70[km/h]	$g$ : 9.81[m/s <sup>2</sup> ]	$t_f$ : 1080[s]
$\beta_2$ : $2.652 \times 10^{-4}$	$s(t_o)$ : 0[km]	$c_r$ : 0.1	$\bar{v}$ : 80[km/h]
$\tau$ : 5[s]	$s(t_f)$ : 21[km]	$\sigma_d$ : 3.1246	$v$ : 60[km/h]

Manuscript received October 26, 2021; accepted October 26, 2021.  
 Date of current version November 10, 2021. This work was supported by the Horizon 2020 Programme of the European Union through the Project Electric Vehicle Enhanced Range, Lifetime and Safety Through INGenious Battery Management (EVERLASTING) under Grant 713771. Recommended by Senior Editor R. S. Smith. (*Corresponding author: G. P. Padilla.*)

The authors are with the Department of Electrical Engineering, Eindhoven University of Technology, 5612 AZ Eindhoven, The Netherlands (e-mail: g.p.padilla.cazar@tue.nl; s.weiland@tue.nl; m.c.f.donkers@tue.nl).

Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/LCSYS.2021.3123805