

Background

- Funded under FHWA Exploratory Advanced Research Program solicitation, Spring 2013
- Use Cooperative Adaptive Cruise Control (CACC) with DSRC for V2V communication to enable closer vehicle following than Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC)

CACC vs. Truck Platooning

- CACC Represents SAE / NHTSA Level 1 Automation
 - Driver responsible for monitoring traffic
 - Driver responsible for active steering
- Platooning Generally Represents SAE Level 2+ Automation
 - Automated steering needed at short gaps because of forward visibility limitations
- CACC uses a Constant Time Gap (CTG) following strategy
- Platoons use a Constant Distance Gap (CDG) strategy

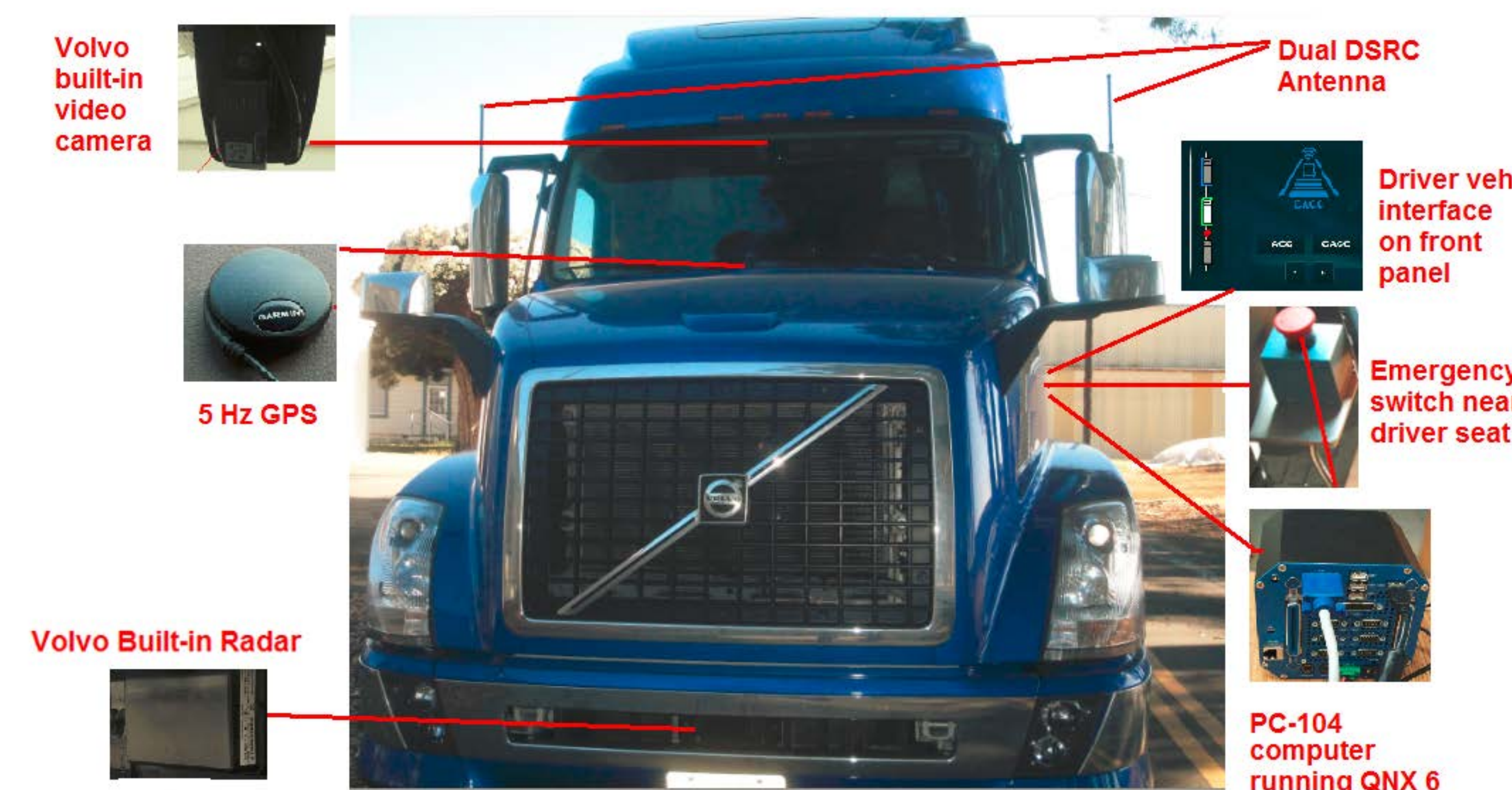
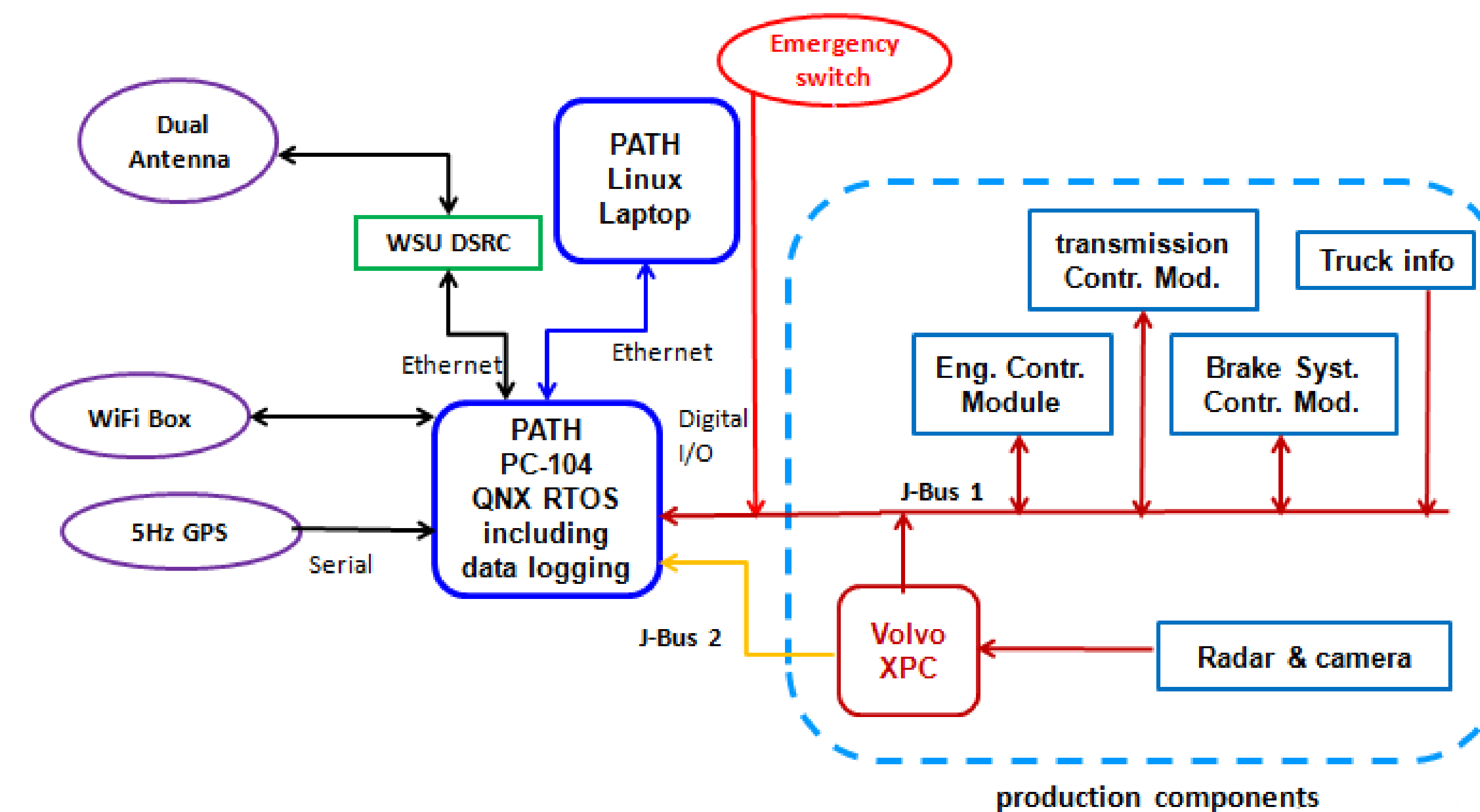
CACC Operation Concept

- Onboard sensors, communication and control
 - Forward looking radar
 - Video camera
 - J-1939 Bus information
 - 5.9 GHz DSRC V2V communication
 - 5 Hz GPS
 - Engine torque control
 - Engine retarder control
 - Service brake control
 - Driver-Vehicle-Interface

CACC Advantages

- CACC system has several advantages:
 - reduced aerodynamic drag, more energy and environment friendly
 - enhanced stability of vehicle following
 - damping out traffic disturbances
 - shorter than normal gaps discouraging other vehicle cut-ins
 - faster responses to hard braking
 - Much tighter and synchronized behavior than ACC
 - Not as tight in vehicle following as platooning

Control System and Hardware



Demo Ride Scenarios

- Truck 1: Adaptive Cruise Control, integrated with followers
- Truck 2: CACC
- GPS based localization: automatically determine vehicle position in a string
- Passenger car intentional cut-in and cut-out
 - In front of the leader
 - Between vehicle 1 and vehicle 2
 - Between vehicle 2 and vehicle 3

