Overview of California PATH's Cooperative Truck Platooning Systems

Steven E. Shladover, Sc.D.

University of California PATH Program and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

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Outline

- What is truck platooning and why care about it?
- Background on prior truck platooning work
- PATH's earlier truck platoon tests
- The current implementation cooperative adaptive cruise control and close-formation platooning





What is truck platooning?

- Coordinated driving of clusters of heavy trucks using automatic control of their speed and separation (SAE Level 1 automation)
- Extension of adaptive cruise control (ACC), measuring truck separation using radar and controlling engine and brakes
- Addition of wireless vehicle-vehicle (V2V) communication to enable close coordination
- Loose coupling by cooperative ACC or tighter coupling with constant clearance gap

Driver steers and watches for hazards CALLED KNIA

Why care about truck platooning?

- Significant energy savings from aerodynamic drafting
- More stable vehicle following dynamics, reducing traffic flow disturbances and saving additional energy and emissions
- Increased highway capacity and reduced congestion from improved traffic dynamics and shorter gaps
- (Potential) safety improvement





Truck Platoons are not new...

- CHAUFFEUR Project in Europe 1996-2004
- First U.S. project PATH research for Caltrans demo 2000-2003
- German KONVOI Project 2005-9
- Japanese Energy ITS Project 2008-2013
- European SARTRE Project 2009-2012
- European Truck Platooning Challenge 2015-16
- European multi-brand truck platoon project from 2018





PATH History with Truck Platooning

- Demonstration project for California Department of Transportation 2000-2003
 - 2-truck platoon at gaps from 3 m 10 m, with energy saving measurements
- Development project for FHWA Exploratory Advanced Research Project (EARP) 2007-11
 - 3-truck platoon at gaps from 4 m 10m, with energy saving and maneuver tests
- Development project for FHWA EARP, 2014-17
 - 3-truck cooperative ACC system at time gaps from
 0.6 s 1.5 s
- Fuel economy enhancements and testing for U.S.
 Department of Energy, 2017--

2003 Tests of 2-Truck Platoon



2010 Tests of 3-Truck Platoon

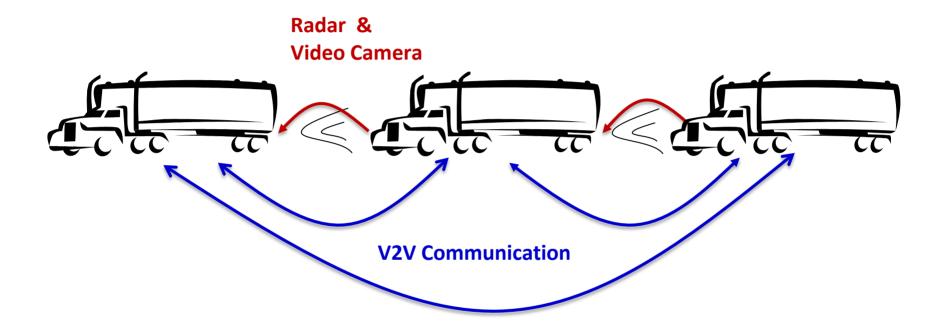




The Current Truck Implementation

- SAE Level 1 automation longitudinal control only (driver steers and monitors for hazards)
- Building on Volvo VNL series truck ACC system (using same radar and video sensors)
- Added 5.9 GHz dedicated short range communication (DSRC) radio for V2V data
- Added touch-screen tablet display to show status of trucks and select gap settings
- Driver usage tested on California freeways at gaps of 0.6 s to 1.5 s (15 to 37 m at 90 km/h truck speed limit)

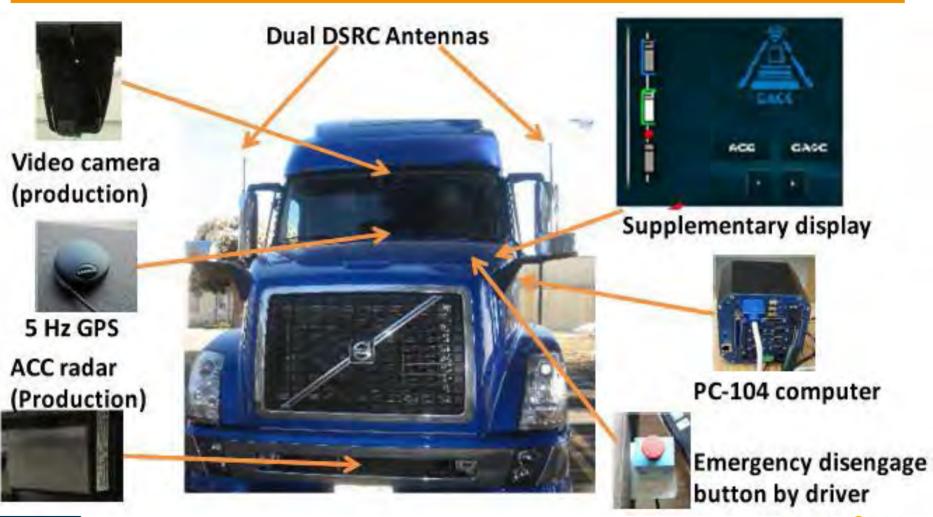
V2V Communication/Cooperation





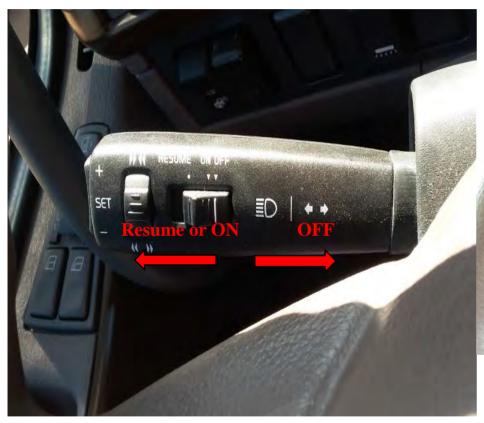


System Elements





Driver Interface



Steering wheel stalk control



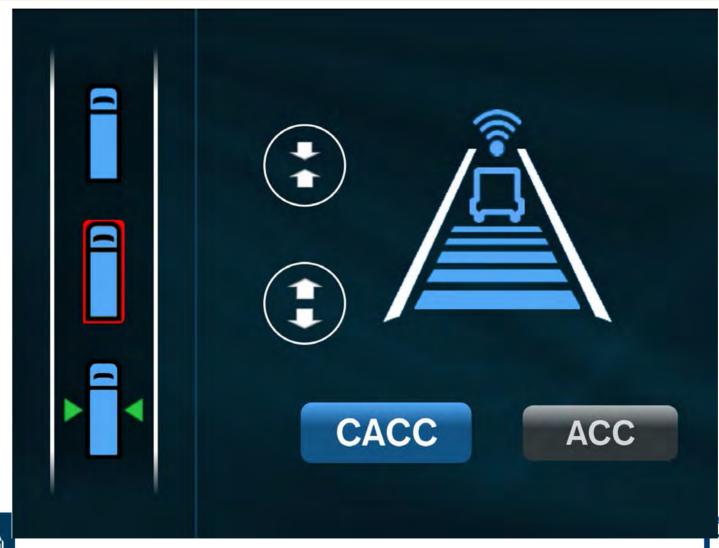


Display & Emergency Disengage Button





Supplementary Display





System Enhancements

- Wider range of gap settings implemented from 4 m minimum fixed gap to 3 s maximum time gap (87 m at 65 mph)
 - Cooperative ACC at longer time gaps
 - Tightly-coupled platoon at shorter gaps
- Responses to cut-in vehicles between trucks
 - Performance trade-offs in rapidity of recovery vs. energy spent in more aggressive maneuvers
 - Need even earlier detection of cut-ins



Driving at 0.6 s Time Gap (2016)





Driving at 4 m Gap (August 2017)







Transport Canada Transports Canada



Fuel Savings per Truck at 110 km/h

