



## Acknowledgments

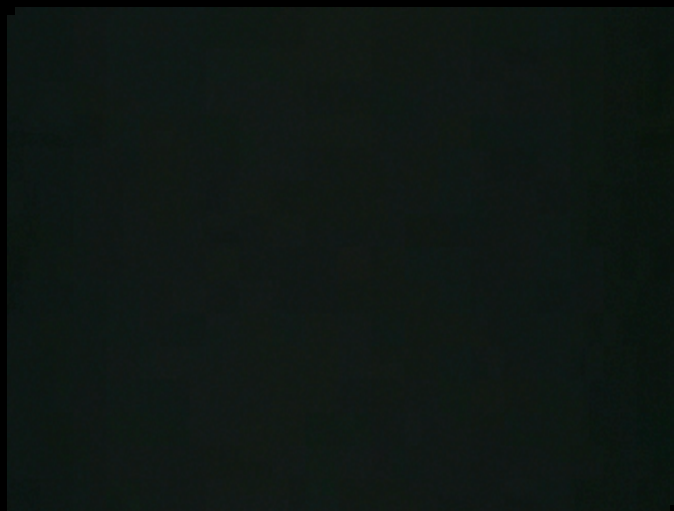
Assad Alam  
Kuo-Yun Liang  
Per Sahlholm



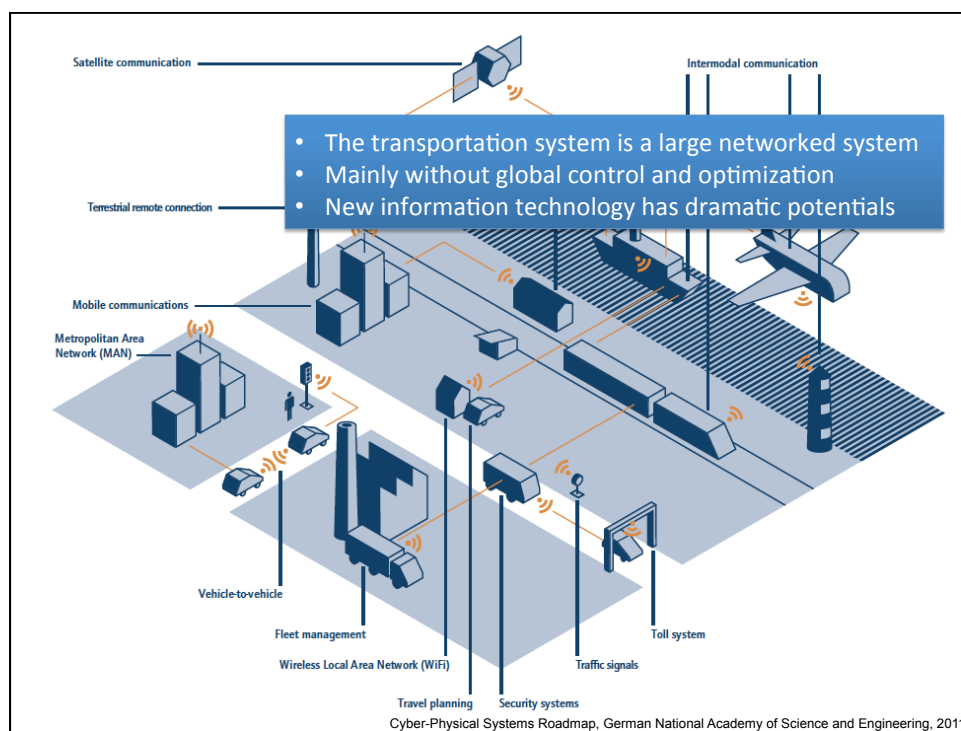
Jonas Mårtensson  
Jeff Larson  
Valerio Turri  
Bart Besselink  
Farhad Farokhi  
Ather Gattami



General Motors vision 75 years ago



## “Automatic radio control”

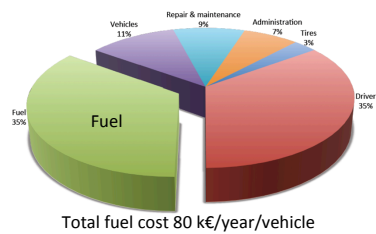


## Demands from Goods Road Transportation

- Transport sector consumes 1/3 of EU energy
- 45% of all freight transport is on roads
- Road transport accounts for 20% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- Emissions increased by 21% for 1990-2009

*Eurostat (2011), EU Transport (2013)*

### Life cycle cost for European heavy-duty vehicle



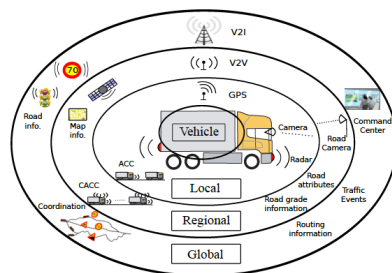
*Schittler, 2003; Scania, 2012*

- 24% of long haulage trucks run empty
- 57% average load capacity

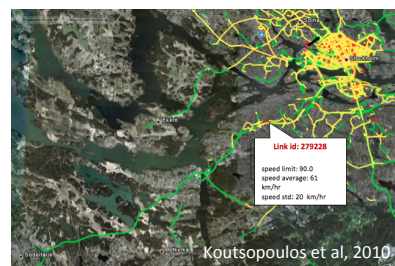
*Dr. H. Ludanek, CTO, Scania*

## Technology Push

### Sensor and communication technology



### Real-time traffic information



### Vehicle platooning and semi-autonomous driving





# Control of Vehicle Platoons

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON AUTOMATIC CONTROL, VOL. AC-11, NO. 3, JULY, 1966  
**On the Optimal Error Regulation of a String of Moving Vehicles**

W. S. LEVINE, STUDENT MEMBER, IEEE, AND M. ATHANS, MEMBER, IEEE

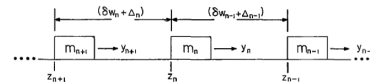
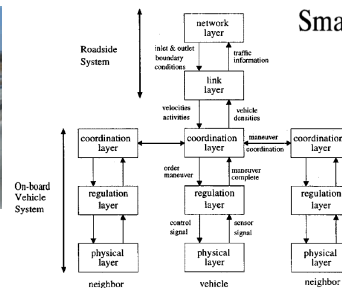


Fig. 1. Vehicles moving in a string.



PATH platoon demo San Diego 1997



IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON AUTOMATIC CONTROL, VOL. 38, NO. 2, FEBRUARY 1993

## Smart Cars on Smart Roads: Problems of Control

Pravin Varaiya, Fellow, IEEE

# Heavy-Duty Vehicle Platooning

*Rapport on vehicle platooning developed by KTH and Scania (Oct, 2011)*

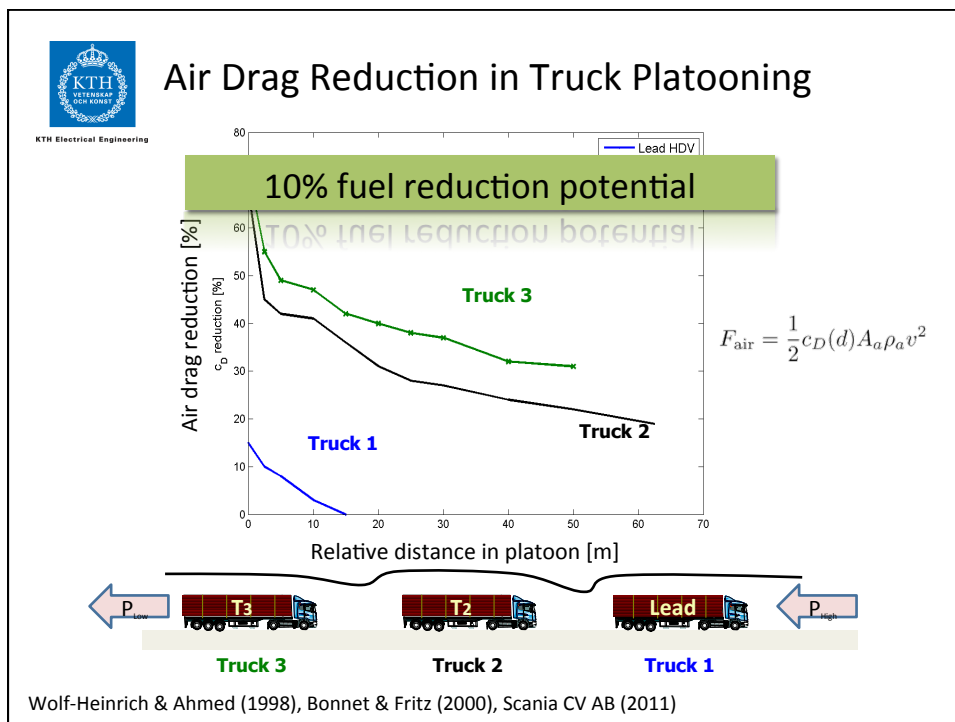
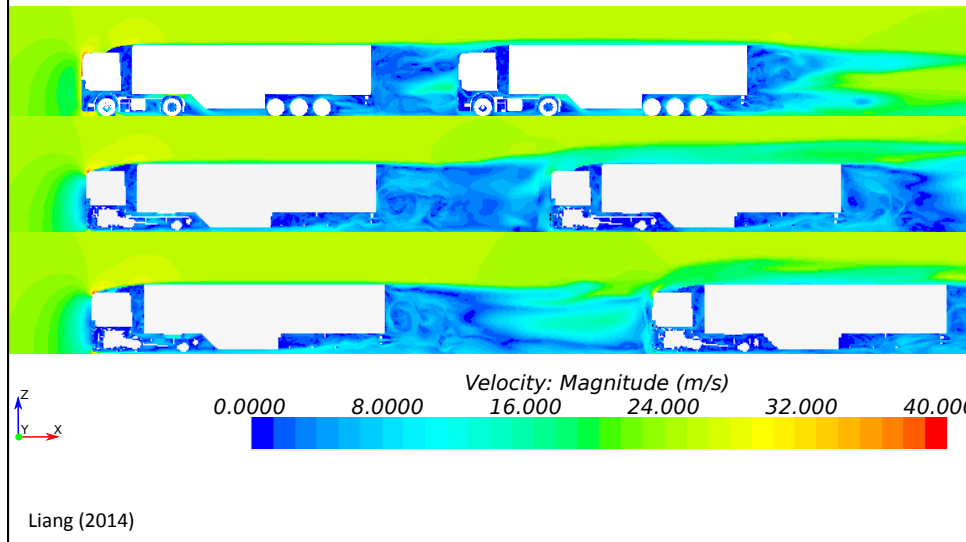


VIDEO

PhD student Assad Alam on  
*Discovery Channel* (Jan, 2012)



## The Physics



## Outline

- Introduction
- Architecture for fuel-optimized goods transport
- Cruise control for vehicle platoons
- Optimized transport planner
- Humans in the loop
- Conclusions

## Fuel-Optimized Goods Transport

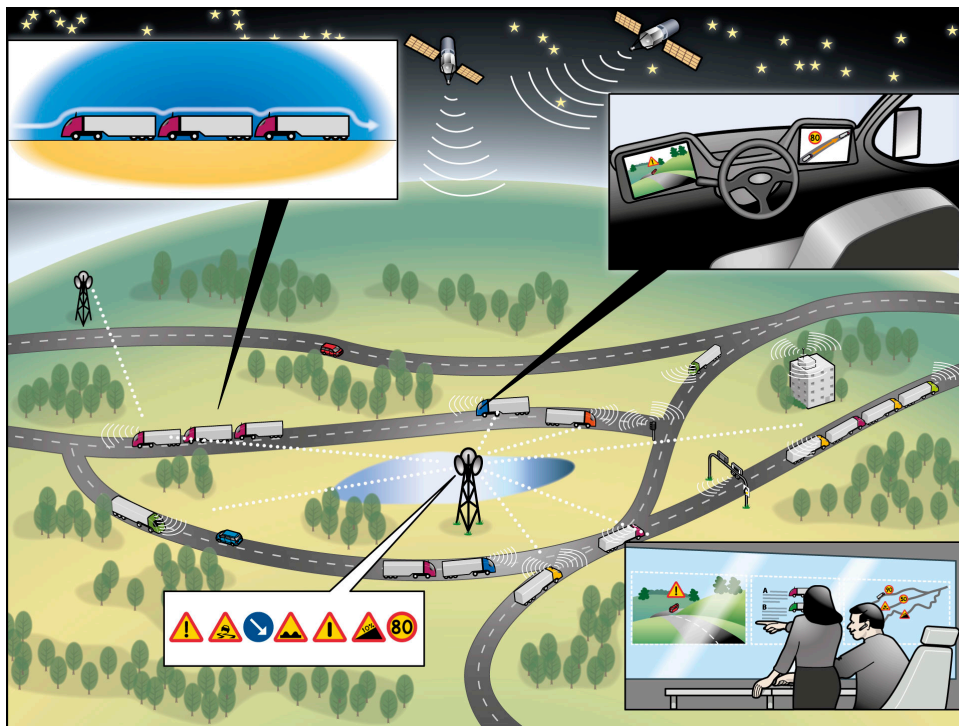
- Goods transported between cities over highway network
- 2 000 000 heavy trucks in European Union (400 000 in Germany)
- Large distributed control systems with no real-time coordination today



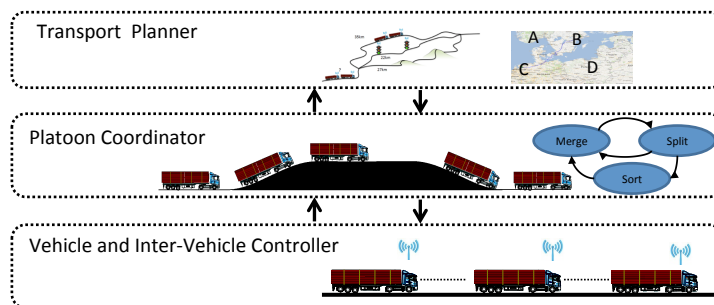
**Goal:** Maximize total amount of platooning with limited intervention in vehicle speed and route



Larson et al., 2013

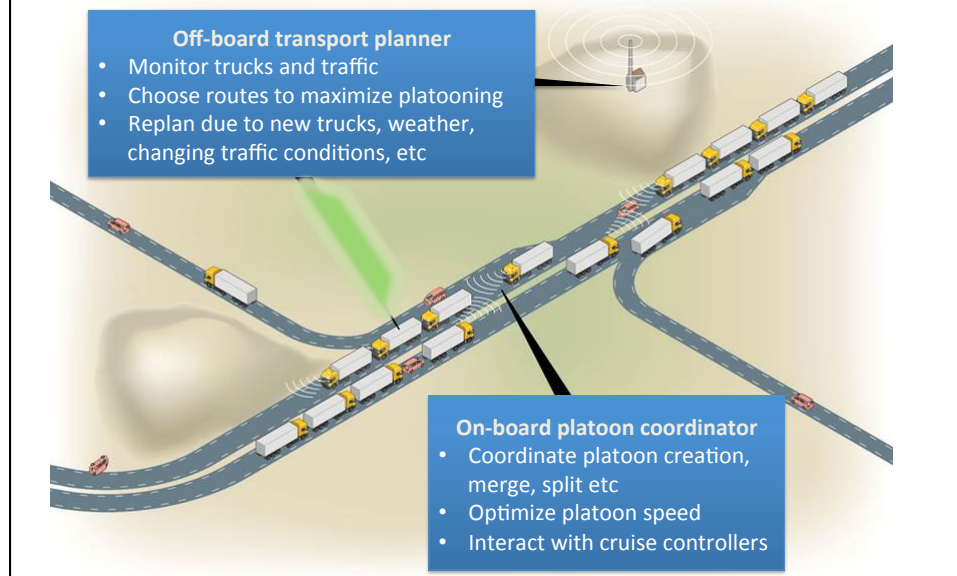


## Functional Architecture for Goods Transport



VIDEO

## Off- and On-board Computing

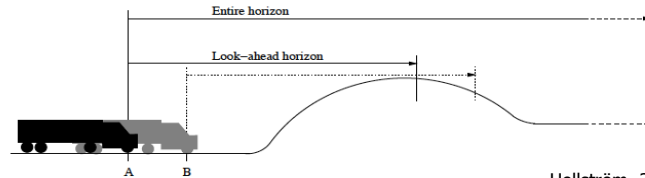


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## Receding Horizon Cruise Control for Single Vehicle



Hellström, 2007

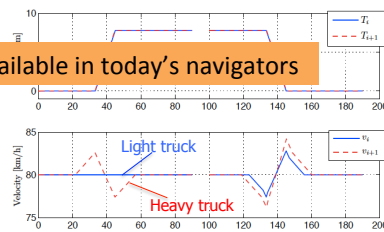
Adjust driving force to **minimize fuel consumption based on road topology** info:

The total fuel consumption over time  $T$  is:

$$f_t = \int_0^T \delta(t) \left( \frac{1}{2} \rho_a A_a C_D v^2(t) + mg c_r \cos \alpha + mg \sin \alpha \right) dt \quad (3)$$

Require knowledge of road grade  $\alpha$ , not available in today's navigators

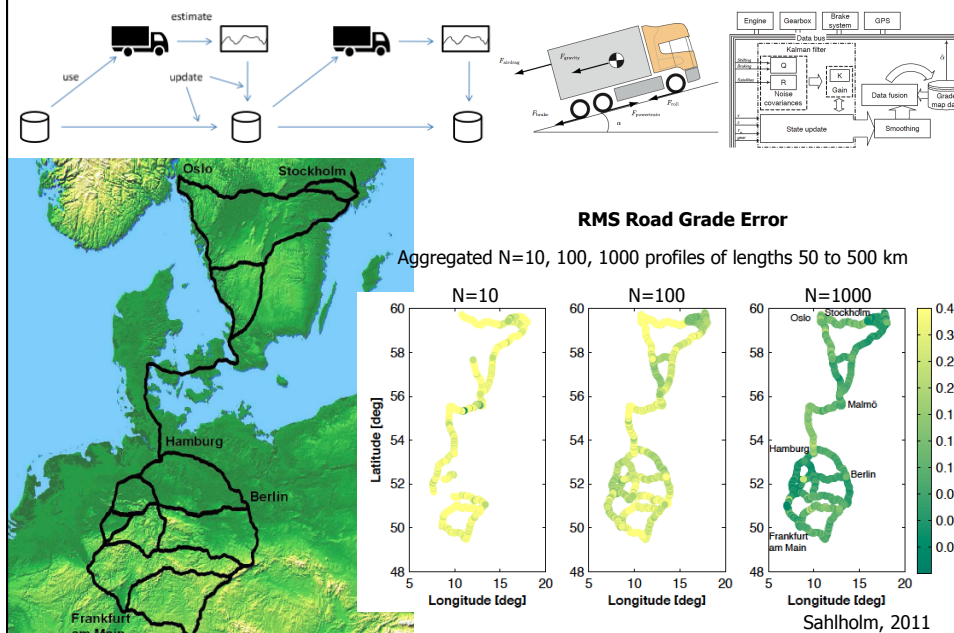
$$\begin{aligned} m_t \frac{dv}{dt} &= F_{eng} - F_b - F_{ad}(v, d) - F_r(\alpha) - F_g(\alpha) \\ &= F_{eng} - F_b - \frac{1}{2} \rho_a A_a C_D v^2 \phi(d) \\ &\quad - mg c_r \cos \alpha - mg \sin \alpha \end{aligned}$$



Implemented as velocity reference change in adaptive cruise controller

Alam et al., 2011

## Distributed Road Grade Estimation



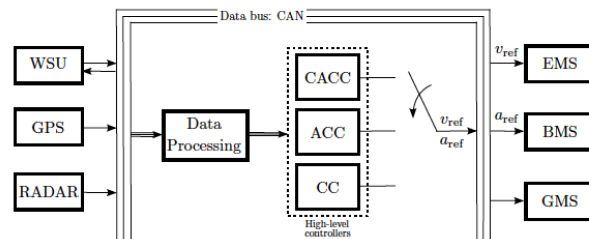


## Vehicle System Architecture

Data from other vehicles

Own position and velocity

Pos from vehicle ahead

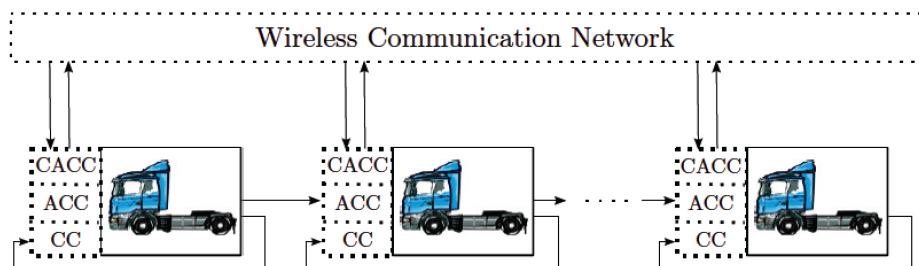


CACC – Collaborative adaptive cruise control  
ACC – Adaptive cruise control  
CC – Cruise control

EMS – Engine management system  
BMS – Brake management system  
GMS – Gear management system

Alam et al., 2014

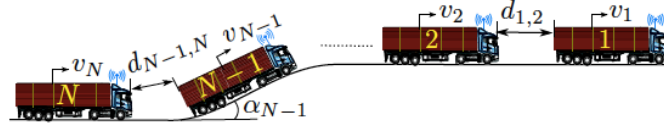
## Platoon System Architecture



CACC – Collaborative adaptive cruise control  
ACC – Adaptive cruise control  
CC – Cruise control

Alam et al., 2014

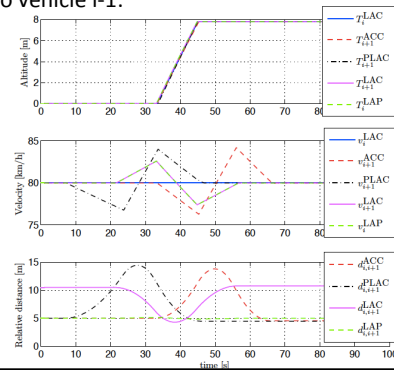
## Collaborative Adaptive Cruise Control



- How to jointly minimize fuel consumption for a platoon of vehicles?
  - Keep small relative distances vs. close to individual optimal trajectories?
  - Uphill and downhill segments; heavy and light vehicles

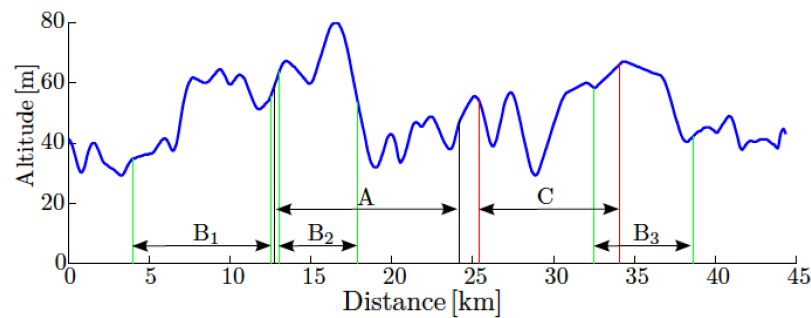
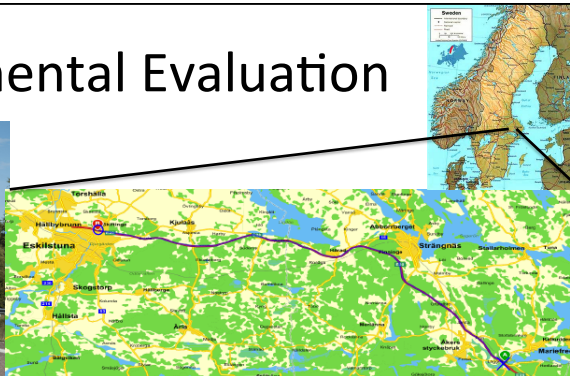
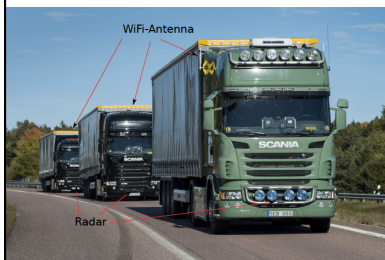
Dynamics of vehicle  $i$  depend on distance  $d_{i-1,i}$  to vehicle  $i-1$ :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dd_{i-1,i}}{dt} &= v_{i-1} - v_i \\ m_{t_i} \frac{dv_i}{dt} &= F_{\text{engine}}(\delta_i, \omega_{e_i}) - F_{\text{brake}} - F_{\text{air drag}}(v_i, d_{i-1,i}) \\ &\quad - F_{\text{roll}}(\alpha_i) - F_{\text{gravity}}(\alpha_i) \\ &= k_i^e T_e(\delta_i, \omega_{e_i}) - F_{\text{brake}} - k_i^d v_i^2 (d_{i-1,i}) \\ &\quad - k_i^{\text{fr}} \cos \alpha_i - k_i^g \sin \alpha_i \end{aligned}$$

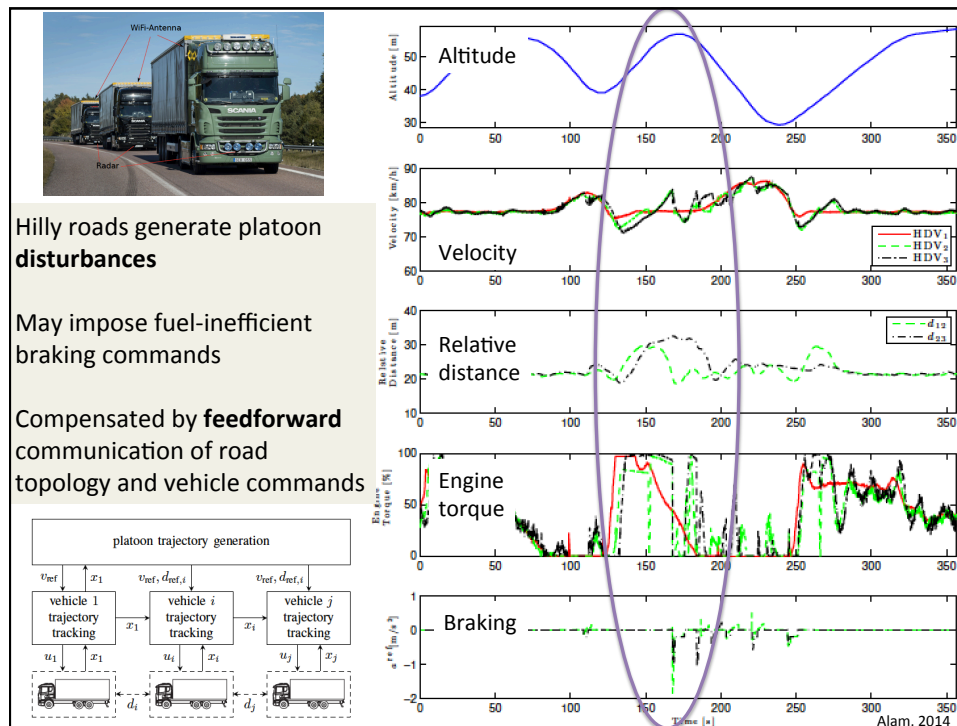


Alam et al., 2013

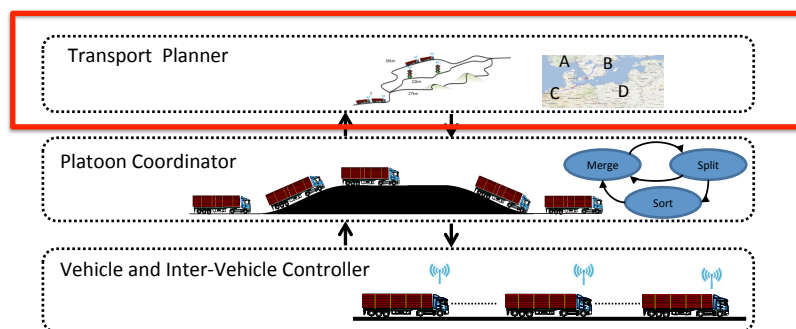
## Experimental Evaluation



Alam, 2014



## Functional Architecture for Goods Transport



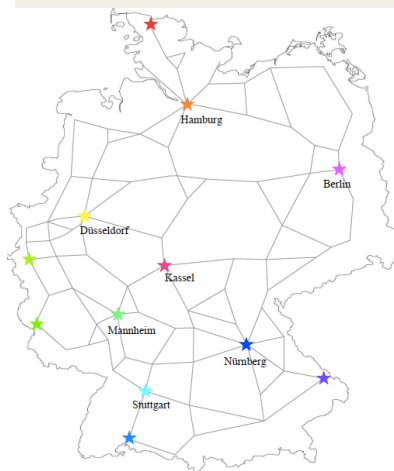
Alam et al., 2012

## Outline

- Introduction
- Architecture for fuel-optimized goods transport
- Cruise control for vehicle platoons
- **Optimized transport planner**
- Humans in the loop
- Conclusions

## When and where to create platoons?

**Goal:** Maximize total amount of platooning  
with limited intervention in vehicle speed and route

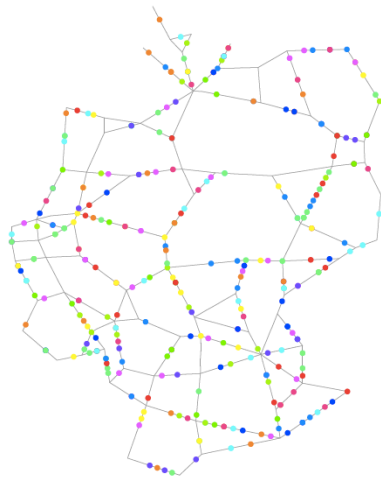


Larson et al., 2013

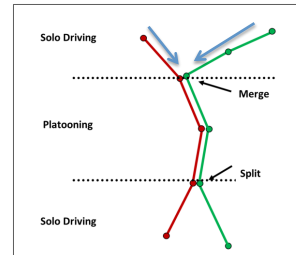


## Platoon merge and split

Heavy-duty vehicle traffic without platooning



Merge and split platoons at highway intersections

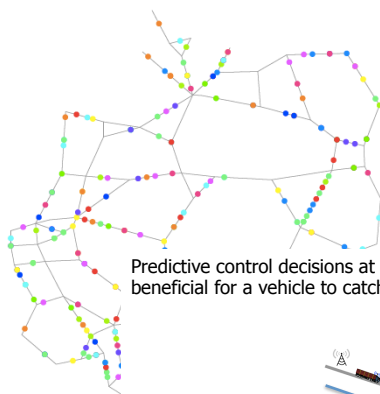


Only vehicles that are relatively close in space and time platoon

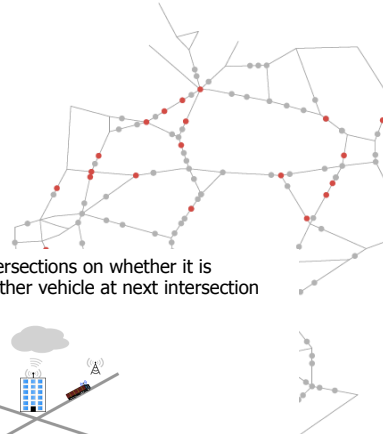
Larson et al., 2013

## Distributed optimization of platooning

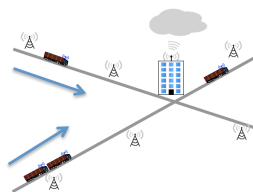
Heavy-duty vehicle traffic without platooning



With platooning

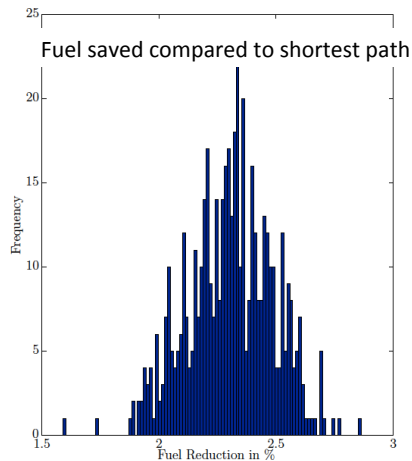


Predictive control decisions at road intersections on whether it is beneficial for a vehicle to catch up another vehicle at next intersection



Larson et al., 2013

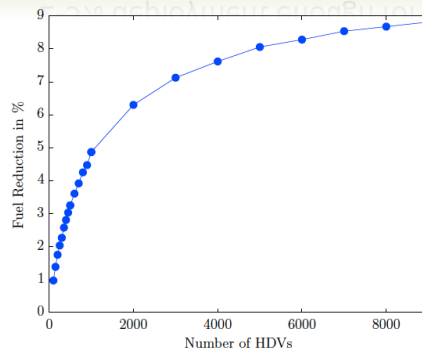
## Numerical evaluations



- German road network with 300 trucks
- Random starting points and destinations
- 500 experiments

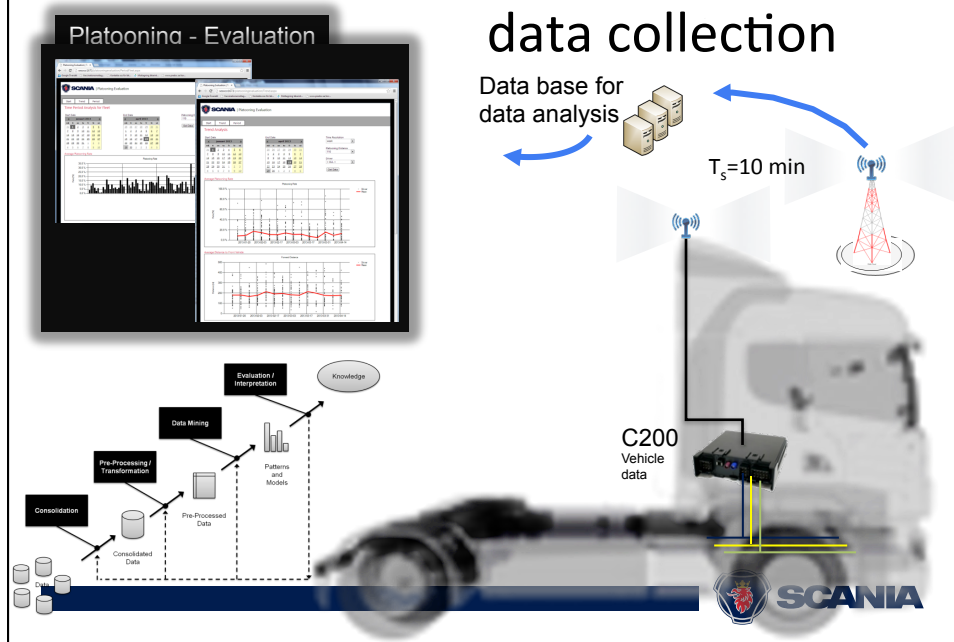
2-5% deployment enough for substantial benefit

Fuel saved vs total no of vehicles



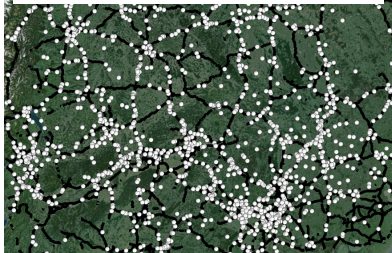
Larson et al., 2013

## Infrastructure for data collection

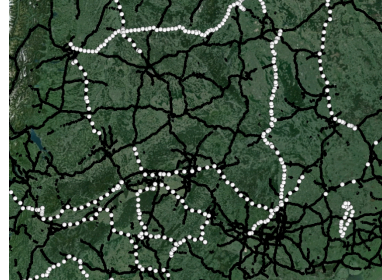


## Feasibility Study Based on Real Truck Data

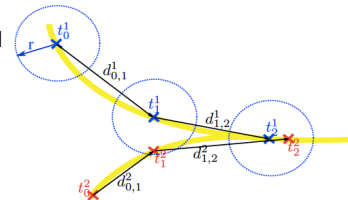
- Position snapshot May 14 2013
- 7 634 Scania trucks
- 500 000 km<sup>2</sup> in Europe



- Positions sampled every 10 min
- Trajectories of 14 trucks



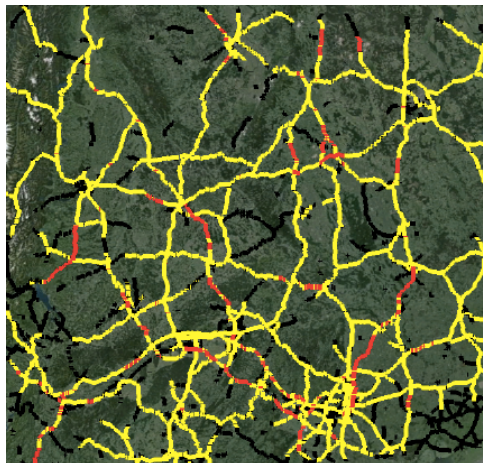
- 875 long-haulage trucks over European region
- Trucks close in time and space ( $< r$  m) could adjust speed to platoon and then save 10% fuel during platooning
- Benefits:
  - $r = 0.2$  km: 78 trucks platooned, 0.16% savings
  - $r = 1$  km: 241 trucks platooned, 0.38% savings
  - $r = 5$  km: 778 trucks platooned, 1.2% savings



Larson et al., 2013

## Spontaneous vs Coordinated Platooning

Paths of 1 773 trucks  
Trucks within 100 m from another truck

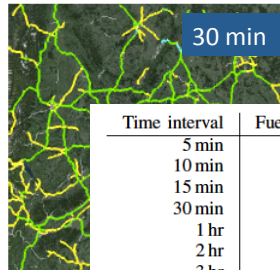


Liang et al., 2014

## Spontaneous vs **Coordinated** Platooning

Adjust truck departure times

Individual trucks  
 Platoons of 2-5 trucks  
 Platoons of 6-10 trucks  
 Platoons of 11-25 trucks  
 Platoons of >25 trucks



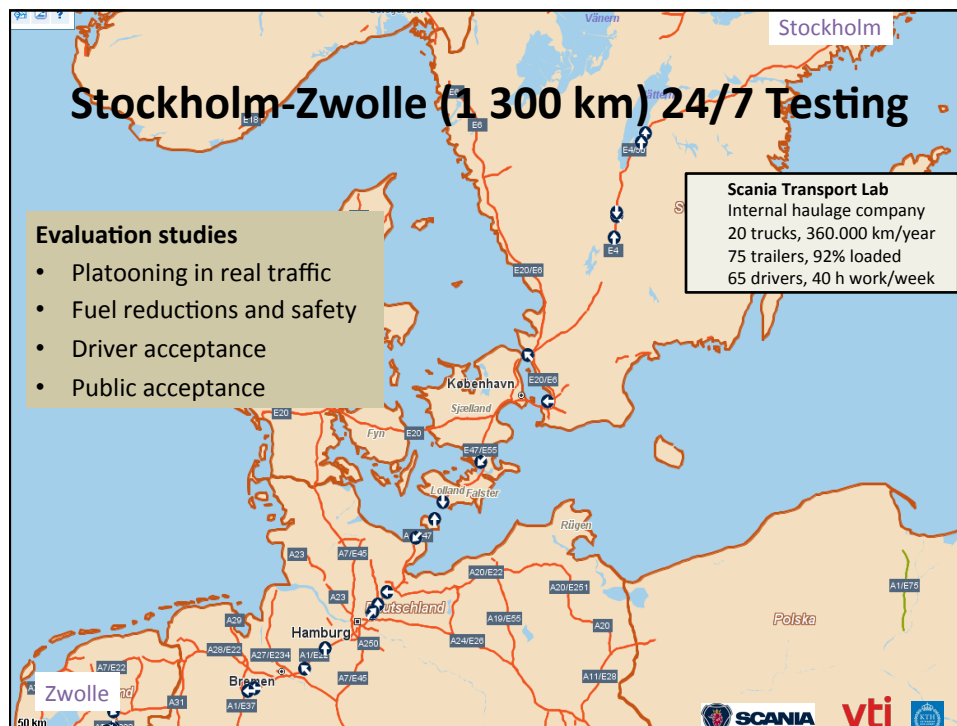
Time interval	Fuel saved*	Platooning rate
5 min	0.68%	13.22%
10 min	1.19%	22.41%
15 min	1.64%	30.26%
30 min	2.74%	47.58%
1 hr	4.31%	68.07%
2 hr	5.94%	83.23%
3 hr	6.87%	89.93%
6 hr	8.06%	95.67%
12 hr	8.85%	98.38%
24 hr	9.37%	99.38%

Coordinated departure times enable much more platooning

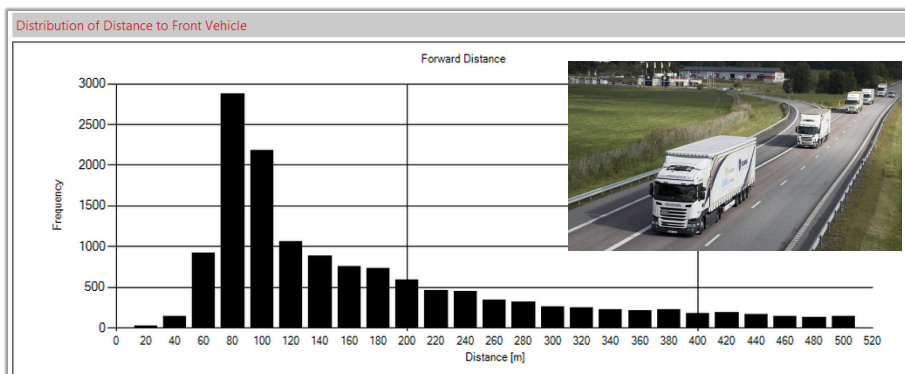
Liang et al., 2014

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## How willing are drivers to platoon?



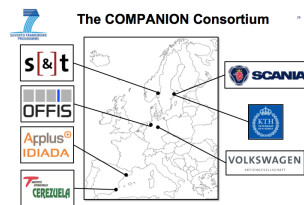
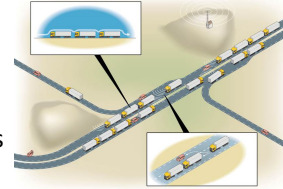
- Jan-Apr 2013 experimental evaluation
- Drivers in the loop with advanced ACC (radar etc)
- Encouraged but not enforced to platoon
- Notable fuel reductions

**Scania Transport Lab**  
Internal haulage company  
20 trucks, 360.000 km/year  
75 trailers, 92% loaded  
65 drivers, 40 h work/week



# Conclusions

- **Architecture for goods transportation**
  - High-level optimization and scheduling of transport
  - Low-level control and coordination of truck platoons
- **Open problems**
  - Global vs local objectives: Who owns the performance metric?
  - Local computing vs communication: When do it in the Cloud?
  - Safety-critical systems: How guarantee real-time?
- **Large-scale testing and evaluations**



<http://people.kth.se/~kallej>