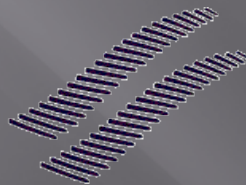


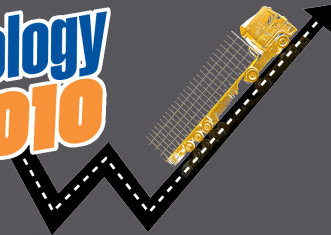
# OPTIMISATION OF NEW ZEALAND'S HEAVY VEHICLE FLEET

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**TERNZ**  
TRANSPORT RESEARCH



**Transport Technology  
& Productivity 2010**

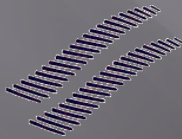


# Aims

- ▣ Benchmark NZ vehicles against those from other countries
  - Pavement Wear
  - Bridge Wear
  - Road Space
  - Safety
- ▣ Identify opportunities for improvement

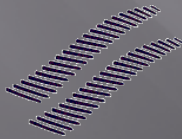
# Scope -Geography

- ▣ Five Countries
  - Australia (Au)
  - Canada (Ca)
  - New Zealand (NZ)
  - Southeast Asia (SEA)
  - United Kingdom (UK)



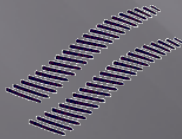
# Scope – Transport Tasks

- ▣ Six Transport Tasks
  - Passenger Coach (PC)
  - Bulk Liquids (BL)
  - Bulk Materials (BM)
  - 40 foot Intermodal Containers (IC)
  - Livestock (LS)
  - Refrigerated Goods (RG)



# Vehicle Configurations

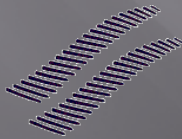
- ▣ Weights & Dimensions
  - Based on respective National Regulations
  - SEA Same as UK which is based on European.
- ▣ Payload Spaces
  - Elliptical Tanks – Liquids
  - Rectangular Cuboids



| Task ID | Country                                 |                                  |                                       |                                 |                                   |
|---------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|         | Au                                      | Ca                               | NZ                                    | SEA                             | UK                                |
| PC      | 50p, 12.5m, 19.75t,<br>3-axle           | 55p, 14m, 21.68t,<br>3-axle      | 50p, 12.6m, 19.75t,<br>3-axle         | 44p, 12m, 17.62t,<br>2-axle     | 52p, 13.8m, 20.46t,<br>3-axle     |
| BL      | 26m, 68t,<br>9-axle,<br>B-double        | 19m, 46.5t,<br>5-axle,<br>semi   | 20m, 44t,<br>8-axle,<br>truck trailer | 7.54m, 24t,<br>3-axle,<br>truck | 16.5m, 40t,<br>5-axle,<br>semi    |
| BM      | 19m, 42.5t,<br>6-axle,<br>truck trailer | 16.5m, 46.5t,<br>6-axle,<br>semi | 20m, 44t,<br>7-axle,<br>truck trailer | 6.84m, 24t,<br>3-axle,<br>truck | 16.5m, 40t,<br>5-axle,<br>semi    |
| IC      | 16m, 43.3t,<br>6-axle,<br>semi          | 17m, 43.6t,<br>6-axle,<br>semi   | 16m, 39t,<br>6-axle,<br>semi          | 15m, 34t,<br>4-axle,<br>semi    | 15.5m, 42.86t,<br>6-axle,<br>semi |
| LS      | 26m, 68t,<br>9-axle,<br>B-double        | 20m, 39.5t,<br>5-axle,<br>semi   | 20m, 44t,<br>8-axle,<br>truck trailer | 7.54m, 21t,<br>3-axle,<br>truck | 16.5m, 40t,<br>5-axle,<br>semi    |
| RG      | 26m, 68t,<br>9-axle,<br>B-double        | 20m, 39.5t,<br>5-axle,<br>semi   | 18m, 44t,<br>8-axle,<br>semi          | 7.54m, 22t,<br>3-axle,<br>truck | 16.5m, 40t,<br>5-axle,<br>semi    |

# Methodology

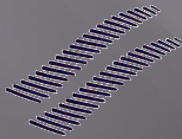
- Vehicles simulated using Yaw-Roll multi-body simulation software originally developed at UMTRI
- Performance measures were evaluated using the Australian PBS specifications
- Compound performance measures were developed to produce ratings for comparison



# Pavement Wear Performance

- Derived from
  - Standard Axle Repetitions (SAR)
  - Payload (PLD)
  - Axle Group Weight ( $w$ )
  - Reference Axle Group Weight ( $W$ )
  - Number of Axle Groups ( $N$ )

$$\text{Pavement Performance} = \frac{1}{SAR} \times PLD, \text{ where } SAR = \sum_{n=1}^N \left( \frac{w_n}{W_n} \right)^4$$





# Bridge Wear Performance

- Derived from
  - Peak Bending Moment (PBM)
  - Payload (PLD)
  - Reference Span of 12.5m
  - Simply-Supported Metal Girder
  - Axle Loads modelled as Point Loads

$$\text{Bridge Performance} = \frac{1}{PBM^3} \times PLD$$

# Road Space Performance

- Derived from
  - Low-Speed Offtracking (LSO)
  - High-Speed Offtracking (HSO)
  - Payload (PLD)

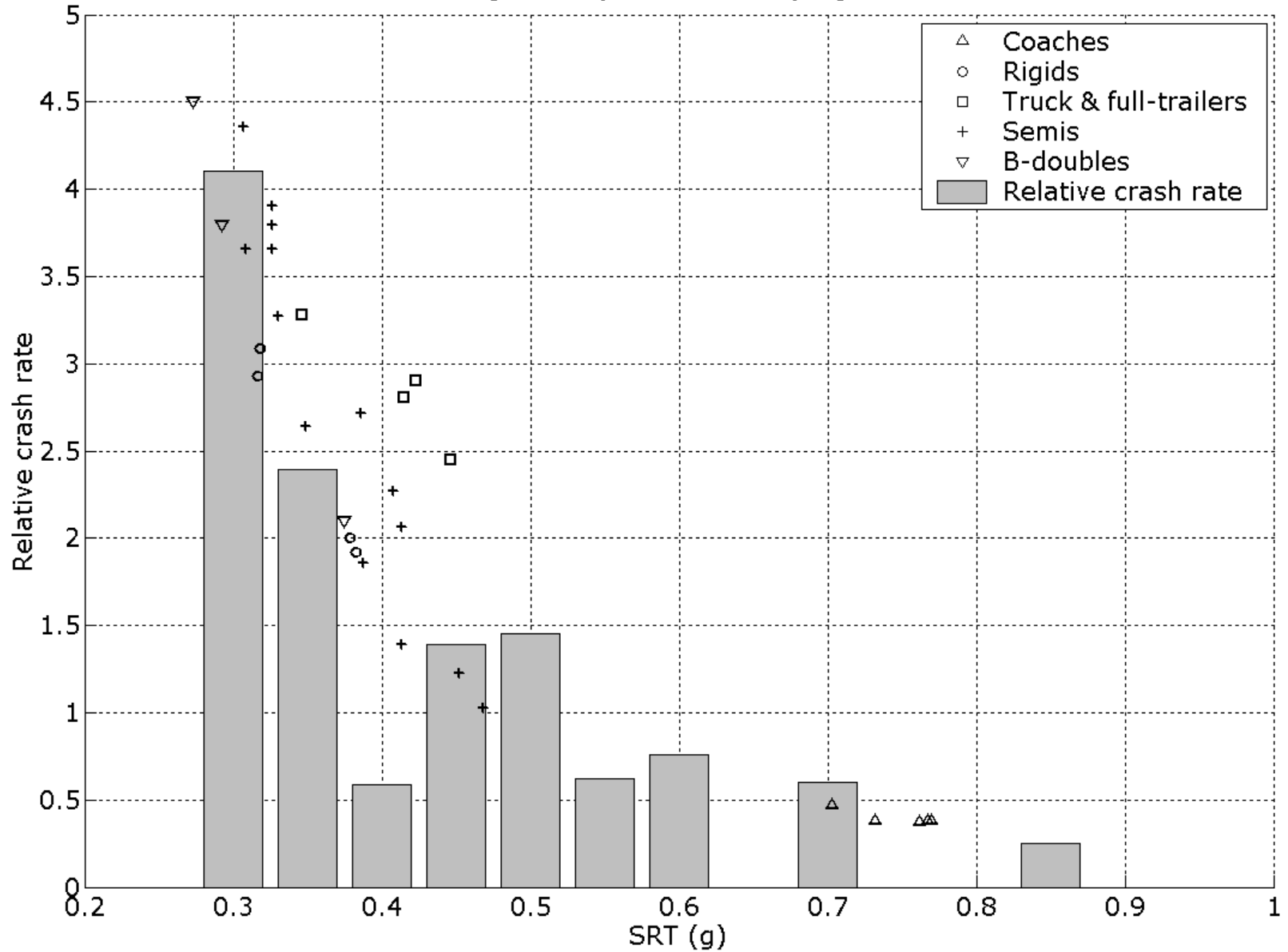
$$\text{Road Space Performance} = \frac{1}{(LSO \times HSO)^2} \times PLD$$

# Safety Performance

- Derived from
  - Rearward Amplification (RA)
  - High-Speed Transient Offtracking (HSTO)
  - Load Transfer Ratio (LTR)
  - Static Rollover Threshold (SRT)
  - Payload (PLD)

$$\text{Safety Performance} = \frac{SRT^{3/2}}{(RA \times HSTO \times LTR)^{1/3}} \times PLD$$

$$[\text{SRT}^{3/2}/(\text{RA}\times\text{HSTO}\times\text{LTR})^{1/3}]^{-1}$$



reciprocal of the compound safety measure multiplied by PLD.

# General Results

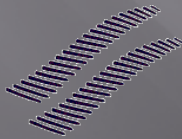
- With respect to pavement wear performance, NZ vehicles are the best, ... while SEA and UK vehicles are among the worst.
- With respect to bridge wear performance, NZ and Au vehicles are among the best, ... while SEA and UK vehicles are among the worst.

# General Results

- With respect to road space performance, NZ and UK vehicles are among the best, ... while Ca and SEA vehicles are among the worst.
- With respect to safety performance, Ca vehicles are among the best, ... while SEA vehicles are the worst.

# Optimising NZ Heavy Vehicles

- ▣ Most widely used combination is 4-axle truck towing 4-axle full trailer at 20m and 44t.
- ▣ For BL, for example, this vehicle ranks first for pavements, bridges and road space but only 4<sup>th</sup> for safety.
- ▣ Increasing weight to 50t and length to 23m improves safety while maintaining no 1 ranking for the other three aspects.



# Conclusions

- The study has developed heuristic composite performance measures for comparing categories of performance.
- This enables a more general comparison of vehicle performance between jurisdictions.
- Generally NZ vehicles performed well compared to their international counterparts.



# Acknowledgements

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The full report is available online at

<http://www.nzta.govt.nz/resources/research/reports/387/docs/387.pdf>