

Transport Innovation... The Next Frontier



PBS WITH CONNECTED AND AUTOMATED VEHICLES

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Performance Based Standards

- > PBS is a tool that we use to assess whether a vehicle can perform its required transport tasks safely
- > Its main application has been to facilitate the use of larger and heavier vehicles



Why do we want bigger vehicles?

- Driver productivity
- Vehicle productivity
- Fuel efficiency and emissions reduction
- Reduced congestion
- Greater safety



Connected and Automated Vehicles Current Technology







Platooning

- European Truck Platooning Challenge 2016
- Vehicle-to-vehicle communications
- Automated speed and headway control
- Driver steering control
- Conventional vehicles (16.5m semi-trailers)
- > Headways from 0.5s up (11m at 80 km/h)



Benefits of Current Platoons

Driver productivity	Ν
Vehicle productivity	N
Fuel efficiency and emissions reduction	Y
Reduced congestion	Y
Greater safety	Y

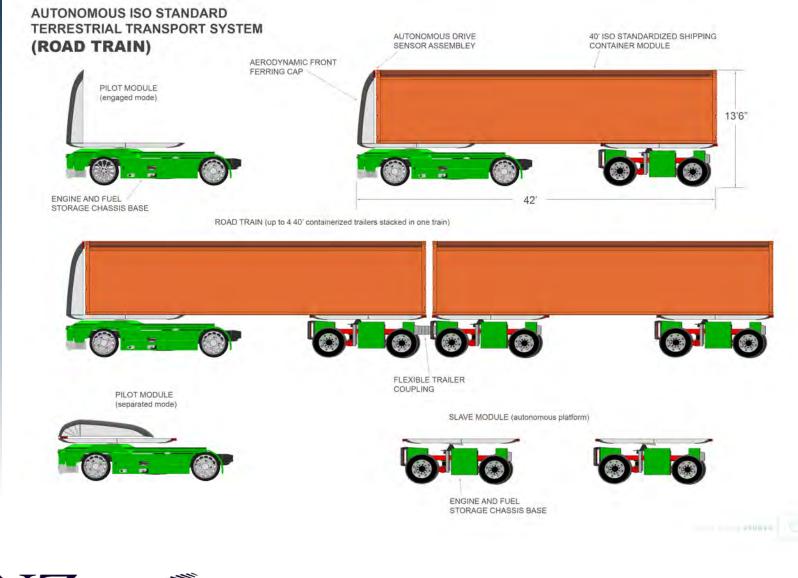
Not suitable for use in New Zealand because of our two-lane road network but... What is there to prevent them being used? (Road User Rule 2004?)



Future Technology Platoons

- Automated steering
- Driverless trailing vehicles
- > Fully automated driverless platoons, or
- Fully automated combination vehicles











Benefits of Future Tech. Platoons

Driver productivity	Y
Vehicle productivity	Y
Fuel efficiency and emissions reduction	Y
Reduced congestion	Y
Greater safety	Y

Usable in New Zealand?

Interactions with other road users? Scope for improved inter-modal operations



Performance of Platoons

- > Each individual vehicle will have acceptable performance
- Platoon is effectively a combination vehicle
- > What is the performance of the platoon?
 - Low speed off-tracking
 - High speed off-tracking
 - High speed dynamic performance



Low Speed Off-tracking

- > 18m tridem semi-trailer combination
- > Proposed PBS limit for swept width < 6.7m</p>
- Driver-controlled steering
 - Single vehicle swept width 6.61m
 - Two vehicle platoon swept width 9.82m
- Automated steering
 - Need V2V comms to make any difference
 - Unless vehicles are identical trailing vehicle needs to know how both vehicles respond to steering inputs



High Speed Off-tracking

- Outboard off-tracking on large radius turns
- > Proposed PBS limit < 0.46m</p>
- Driver-controlled steering
 - Single vehicle off-tracking- 0.31m
 - Two vehicle platoon off-tracking 0.62m
- Automated steering
 - Need V2V comms to make any difference
 - Unless vehicles are identical trailing vehicle needs to understand dynamics of both vehicles





High Speed Lane Change

Performance Standard	Acceptability Limit	Single semi-trailer	Two-vehicle platoon
Rearward Amplification	< 2	1.14	1.60
Load Transfer Ratio	< 0.6	0.47	0.64
High Speed Transient Off-tracking	< 0.6m	0.38	0.89



Implications for Real World Operations

- Low speed off-tracking is a geometric effect and is on the inboard side of the turn
- > High speed off-tracking is a dynamic effect and is on the outboard side of the turn
- > Real world off-tracking is a combination of the two effects
- > Vehicles in platoons cannot simply follow the back of the vehicle in front



Performance with Future Technologies

- > Autonomous steering of trailing vehicle needs to try to follow the intended path of the front of the lead vehicle
- > Needs to adapt if lead vehicle has problems achieving its intended path
- Regulators need confidence that the whole platoon will perform satisfactorily not just the individual vehicles



Conclusions

- A platoon is effectively a combination vehicle with electronic rather than physical couplings
- > Behaviour of electronic couplings will be more complex
- Regulations for these vehicles will need to consider the performance of the combination as a whole
- > This could be very challenging

