

SELF-ORGANIZING LOGISTICS AND COORDINATION IN AUTOMATED TRANSPORT

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TNO innovation
for life

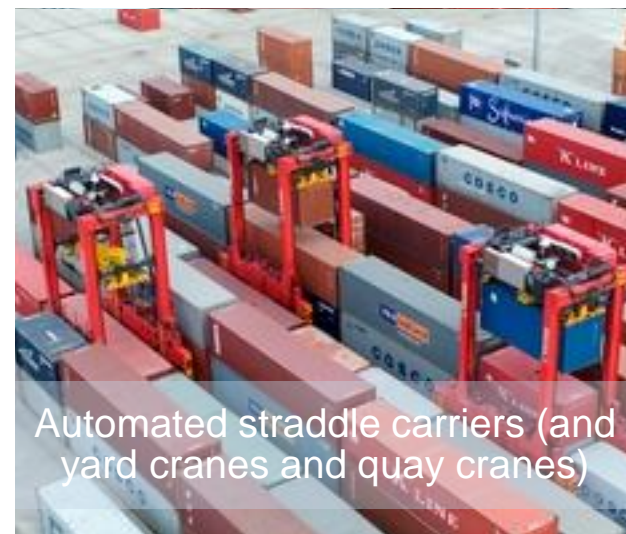
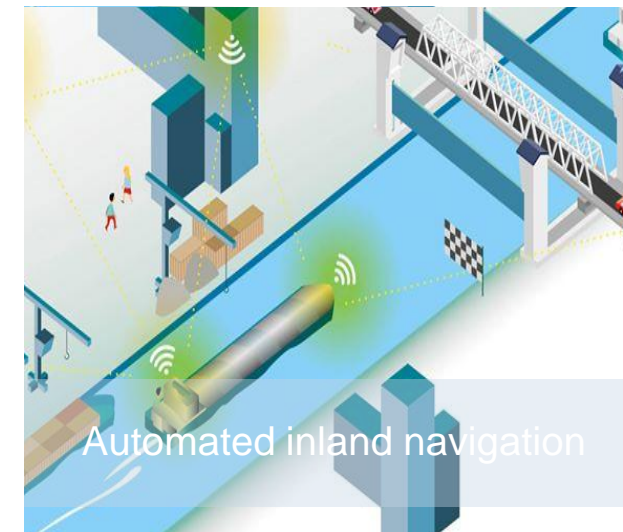
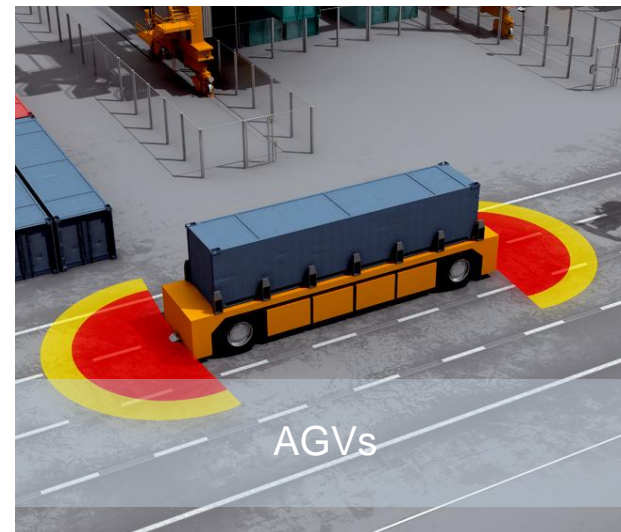
IPIC 2018 - 5th International Physical Internet Conference

Highway Future

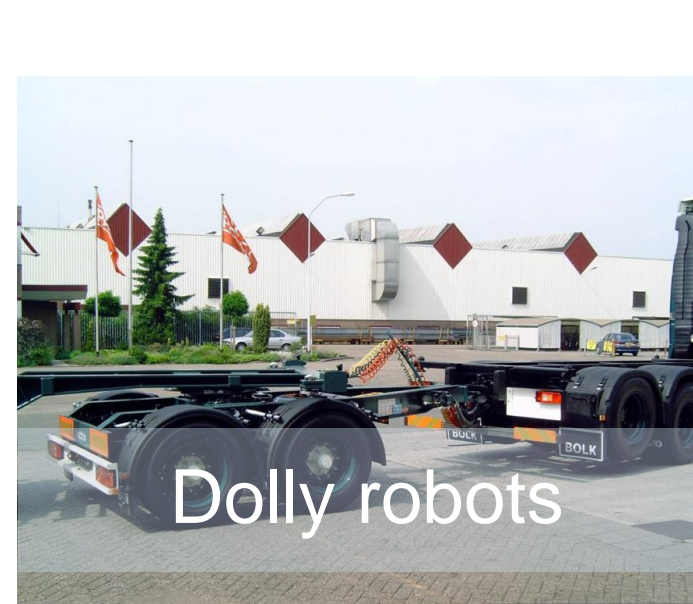
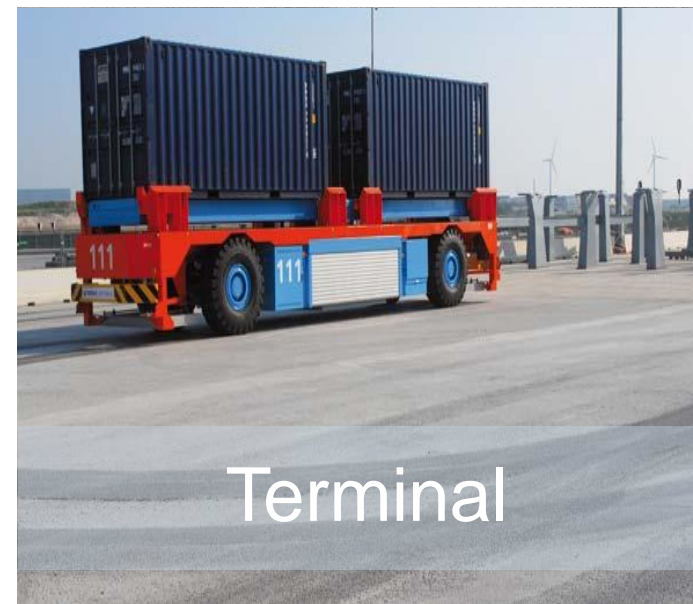
Urban Future

Source: <https://www.mercedes-benz.com/en/mercedes-benz/next/mobility-concept-next/hitching-a-ride-through-the-physical-internet/>

Automation and robotization happening in freight transport and logistics



Automation in land-based freight transport





State of Affairs: Automated Trucks

Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) Automation Levels

Level	Name	Narrative definition	Execution of steering and acceleration/ deceleration	Monitoring of driving environment	Fallback performance of dynamic driving task	System capability (driving modes)
Human driver monitors the driving environment						
0	No automation	The full-time performance by the <i>human driver</i> of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> , even when enhanced by warning or intervention systems	Human driver	Human driver	Human driver	N/a
1	Driver assistance	The <i>driving mode</i> -specific execution by a driver assistance system of either steering or acceleration/deceleration using information about the driving environment and with the expectation that the <i>human driver</i> perform all remaining aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i>	Human driver and system	Human driver	Human driver	Some driving modes
2	Partial automation	The <i>driving mode</i> -specific execution by one or more driver assistance systems of both steering and acceleration/deceleration using information about the driving environment and with the expectation that the <i>human driver</i> perform all remaining aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i>	System	Human driver	Human driver	Some driving modes
Automated driving system ('system') monitors the driving environment						
3	Conditional automation	The <i>driving mode</i> -specific performance by an automated <i>driving system</i> of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> , with the expectation that the <i>human driver</i> will respond appropriately to a <i>request to intervene</i>	System	System	Human driver	Some driving modes
4	High automation	The <i>driving mode</i> -specific performance by an automated <i>driving system</i> of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> , even if a human driver does not respond appropriately to a <i>request to intervene</i>	System	System	System	Some driving modes
5	Full automation	The full-time performance by an automated <i>driving system</i> of all aspects of the <i>dynamic driving task</i> . under all roadway and environmental conditions that can be managed by a <i>human driver</i>	System	System	System	All driving modes

Fig. 3. SAE International levels of development in Automated Vehicle automation ⁵.

Uber ATG (Otto) automated truck

UBER FREIGHT

- Regular Class 8 tractors
- 64 channel spinning LIDAR array
- Cameras, radar, GPS
- Semi-autonomous driving capability (SAE L2/L3)
- Delivering freight now with Uber Freight

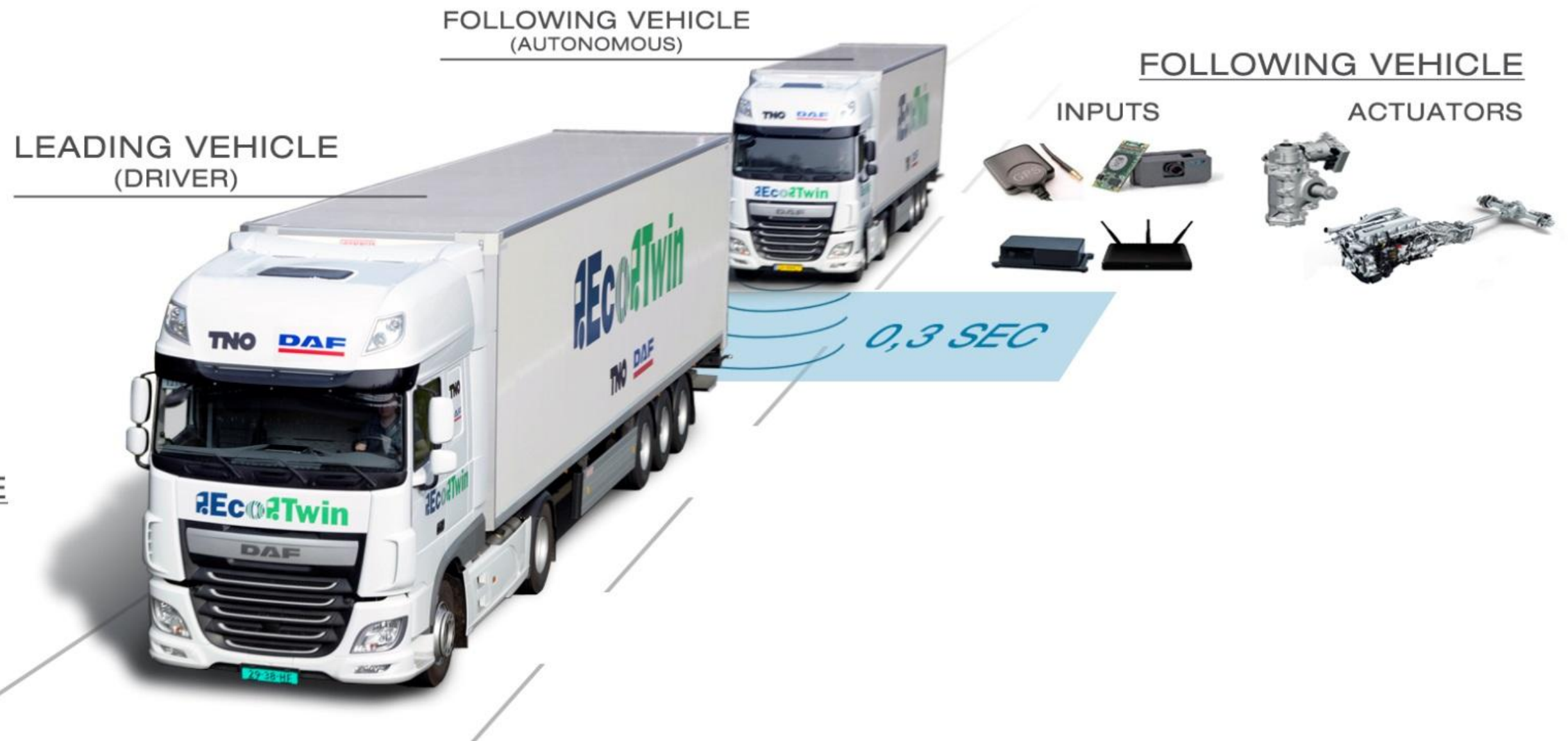
EinRide T-Pod

- Fully automated / driverless
- Remote control operation possible
- 15 pallets
- 7 meters, 20 metric tons
- 200 kWh electric energy
- 200 km range

Truck platooning



Truck platooning: virtually-linked automated driving at min 0.3 s time gap with automated braking, throttle (and steering), enabled by C-ACC, wireless communication, GPS

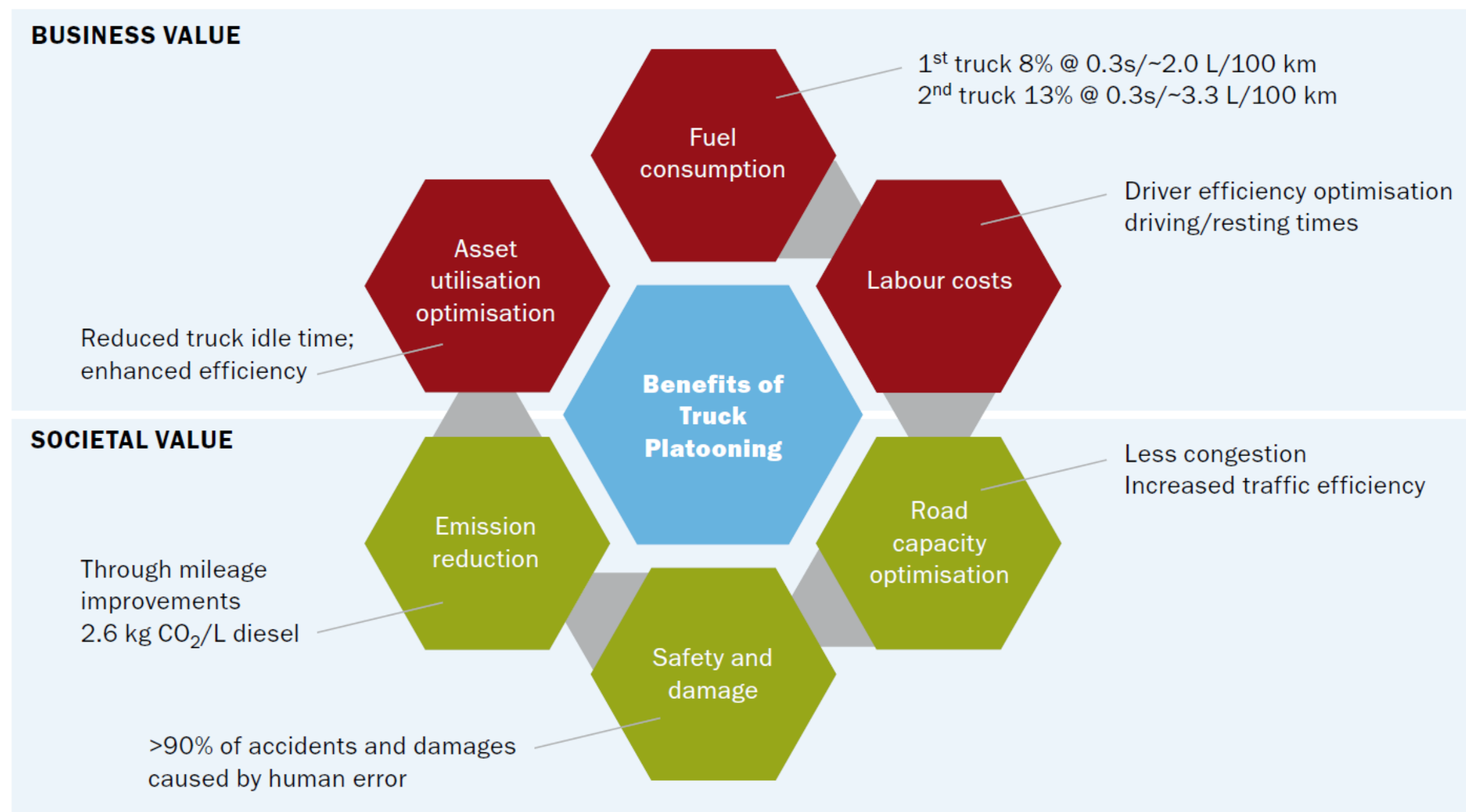


Vision Truck Platooning 2025

- › <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I-xMdybBzUY>



Benefits of truck platooning



Peloton Tech USA

- SAE L1 truck platooning
- Wireless communication
- Adaptive cruise-control
- Connected braking
- Forwards collision avoidance systems
- Driver monitoring
- Cloud-based supervision



› **Scania and Toyota Tsusho to trial 4-truck autonomous platoon at PSA Terminals, Port of Singapore**





New project: ENSEMBLE
 Multi-brand truck platooning | 2018 – 2021
 | 20M EUR budget | 6 OEMs, rep. bodies,
 TNO coordinator | Kick-off 4 June 2018



creating
 next generation mobility

Matchmaking for platoons



3 approaches for matching

1. Ad-hoc, opportunistic
2. Coordinated, orchestrated
3. Scheduled, planned

Types of data needed:

- Logistics (destination, route, cargo)
- Vehicle (torque, braking capability, lorry, fuel)
- Driver (schedule, driving time)
- Road (sections, tunnels, bridges, weather)

- 1. Truck platooning and automation are technical innovations, but deployment requires a logistics transition**
- 2. Although truck platooning is promising from safety, sustainability and business perspective, large scale deployment does not come easy**
- 3. Highly automated processes and data exchange are prerequisites for a system breakthrough: self-organised system or Physical Internet**
- 4. Research and testing is still needed (e.g. human factors, legal, deployment paths (business and value case, acceptance) and cyber security incl. privacy)**

Conclusions