



Intelligent Lorries?



Prof David Cebon
25th April 2012

Intelligent Lorries?

What would we like to improve?

Safety

- Roll-over
- Braking
- Handling and Stability
- Passive safety – vulnerable road users

Environmental Impact

- Fuel consumption / emissions
- Noise

Road Impact

- Vehicle-Road Interaction
- Traffic congestion

Productivity

CVDC Membership

Tractor units
Tyres
Air springs
Brakes
Hydraulics
Steering Systems
Trailers
Vehicle engineering
Fleet Operation
Steel components
Fast pneumatics
Electronics
Simulation Software

Volvo Trucks
Goodyear
Firestone
Haldex Brake Products
Poclain
Tridac
SDC Trailers
MIRA Ltd
Denby Transport Ltd
Tinsley Bridge Limited
Camcon
Mektronika Systems
SIMPACK

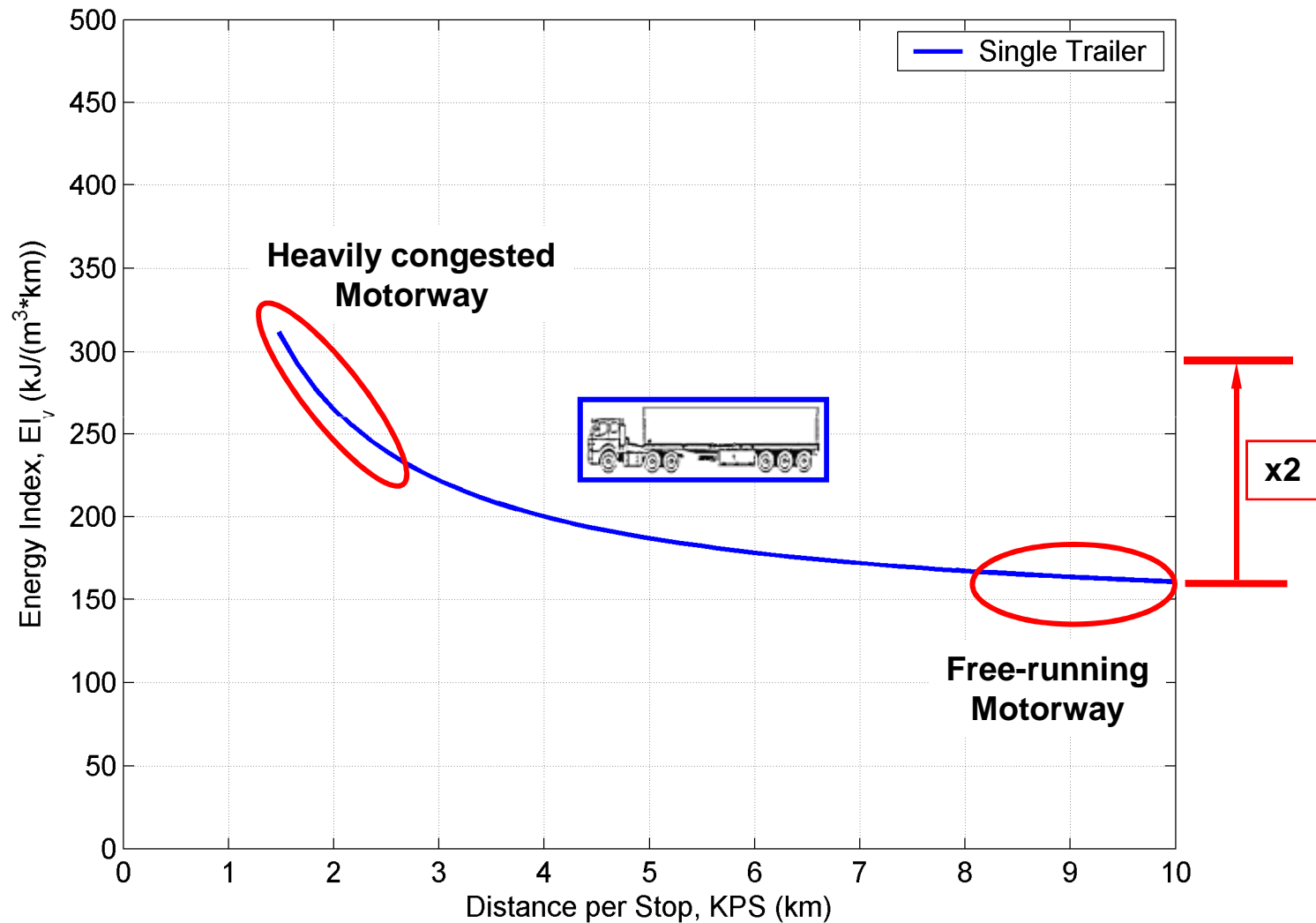
Dampers
Instrumentation
Buses
Rubber components
Trailer axles and suspensions



Presentation Overview

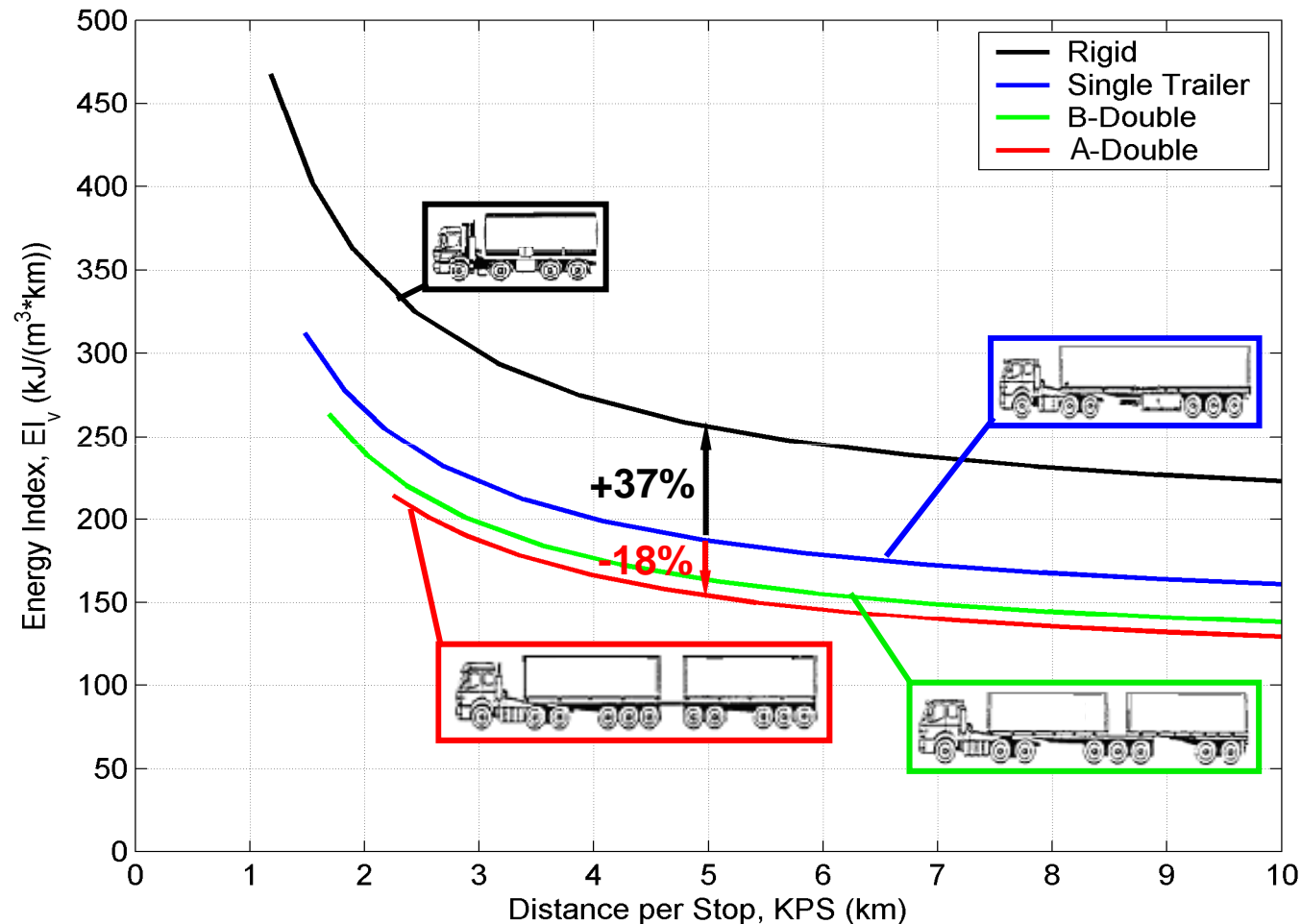
1. Background
2. Active Steering
3. Improved emergency braking
4. Regenerative braking
5. Conclusions

Effect of Congestion, 56mph (max)



- Congestion has a dominant effect on energy consumption
- Night-time curfews: 9pm-7am!

Effect of Vehicle Configuration, 56mph (max)



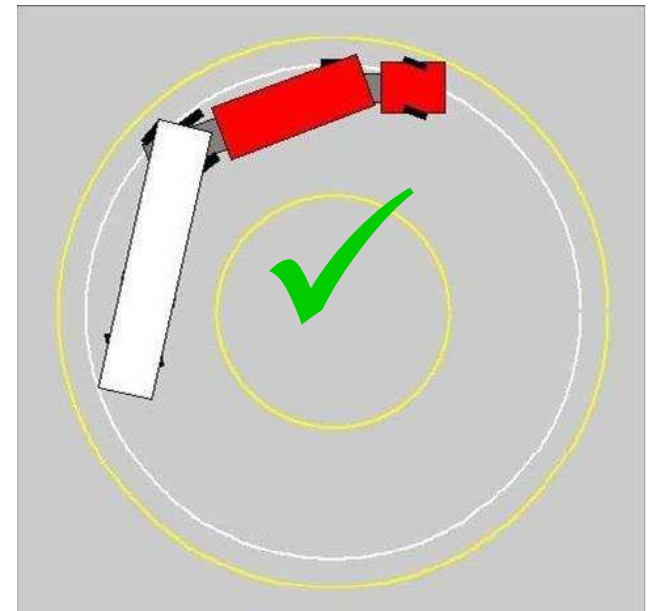
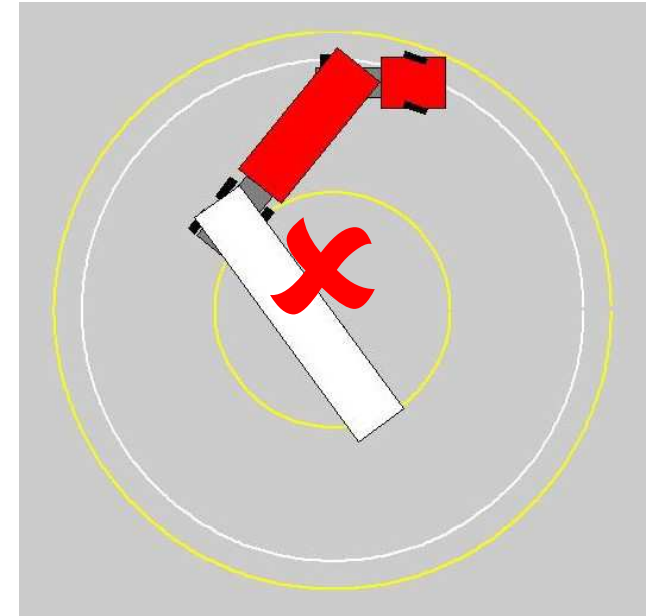
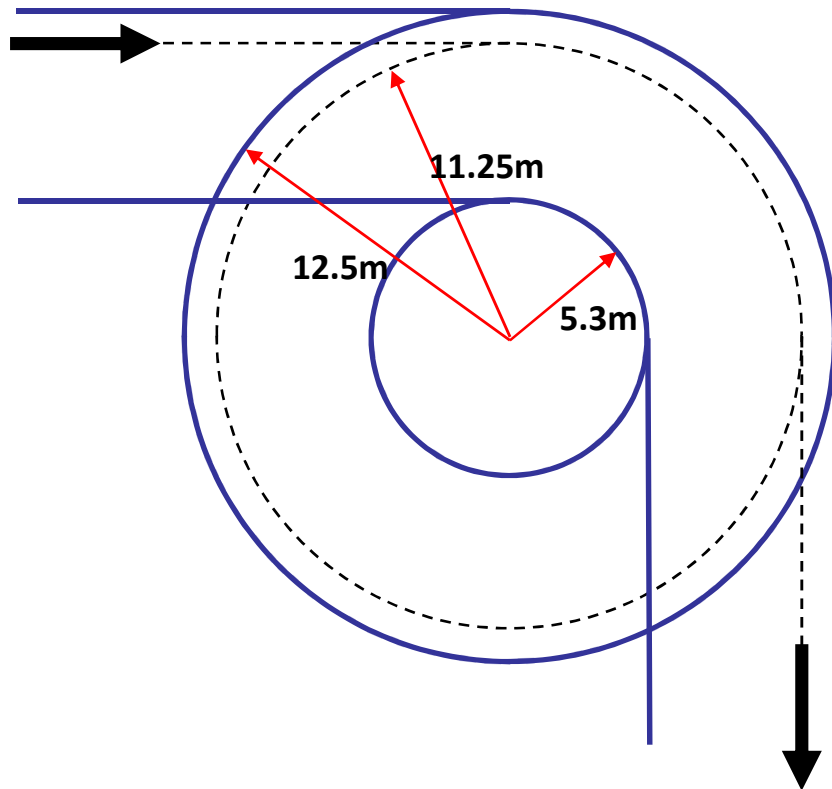
Larger trucks use significantly less fuel

- A-double is 18% more efficient than Tractor/semitrailer

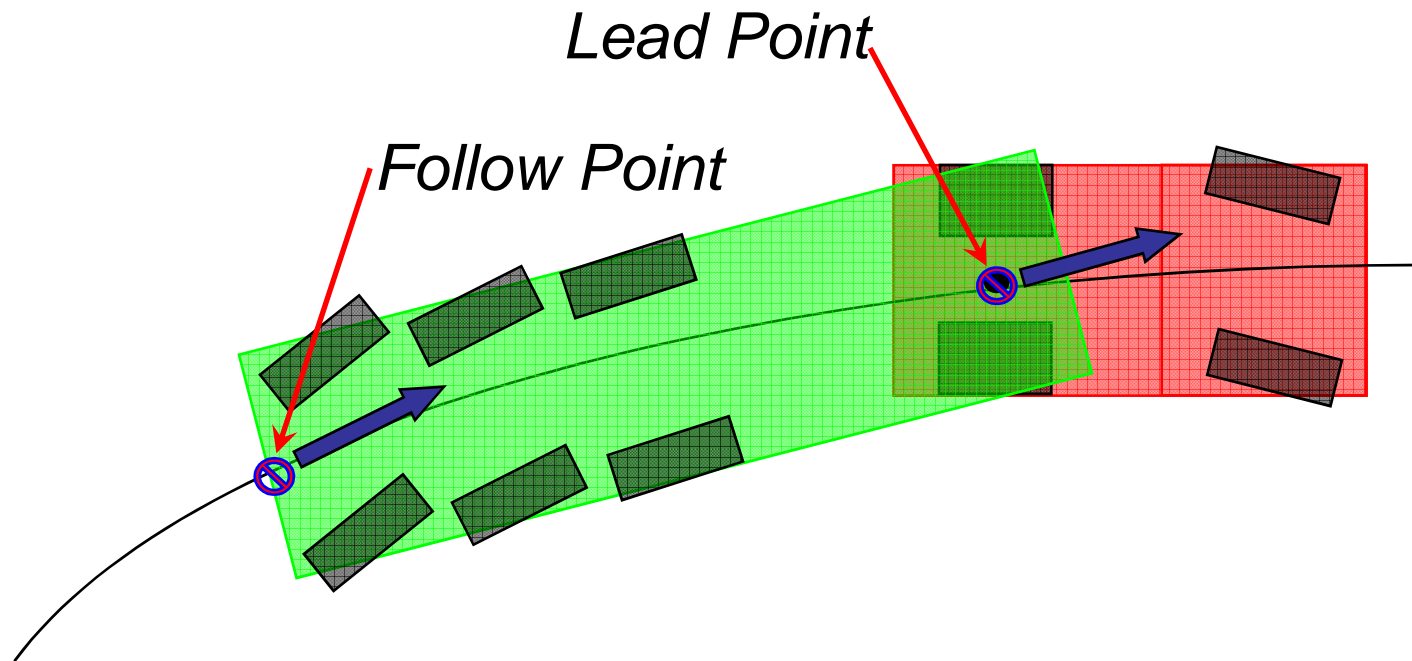
Energy penalty for trans-shipping onto smaller vehicles

- Rigid uses 37% more fuel than Tractor/semitrailer

Background: The Need For Steering



Active Steering



Intelligent?

- Sensors & optimal state estimation
- Electro-hydraulic actuators
- Advanced computer control strategies

Actively-Steered Semitrailer (2002)



Low Speed Circles - Unsteered



Low Speed Circles - Steered



Longer Test Vehicles – Active Steering



B-Double



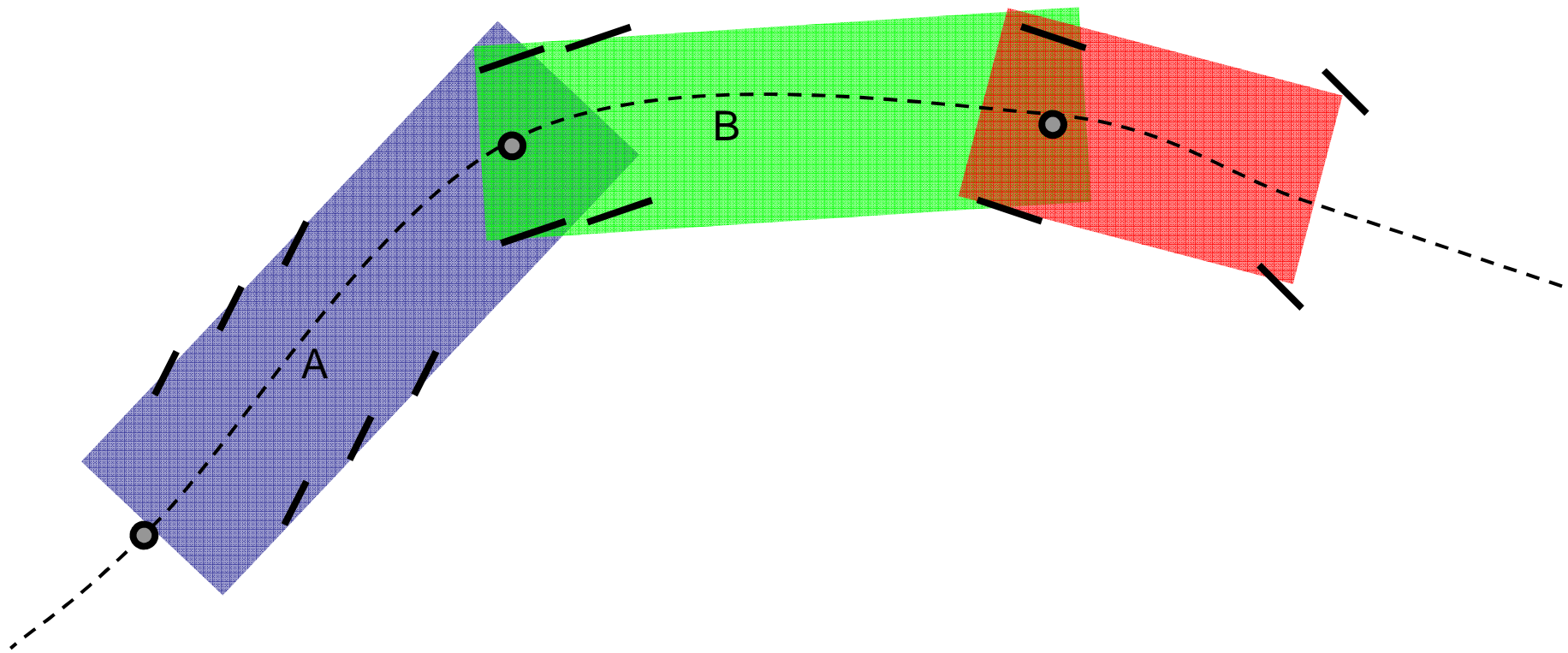
European Modular System (EMS)



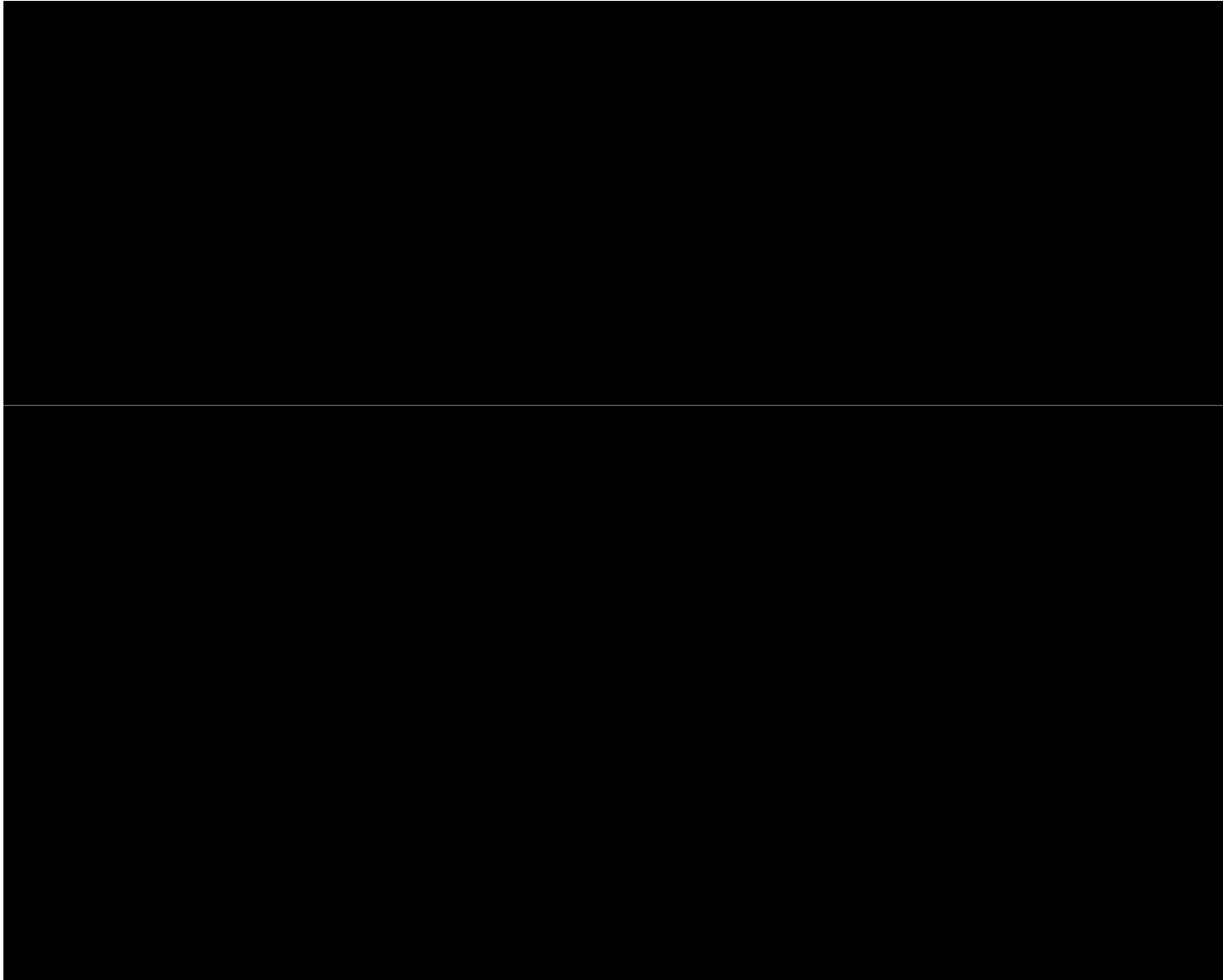
Background: Longer Vehicles



Active Steering (Feed Forward)



Active Steering of B-Double



Rearward Amplification



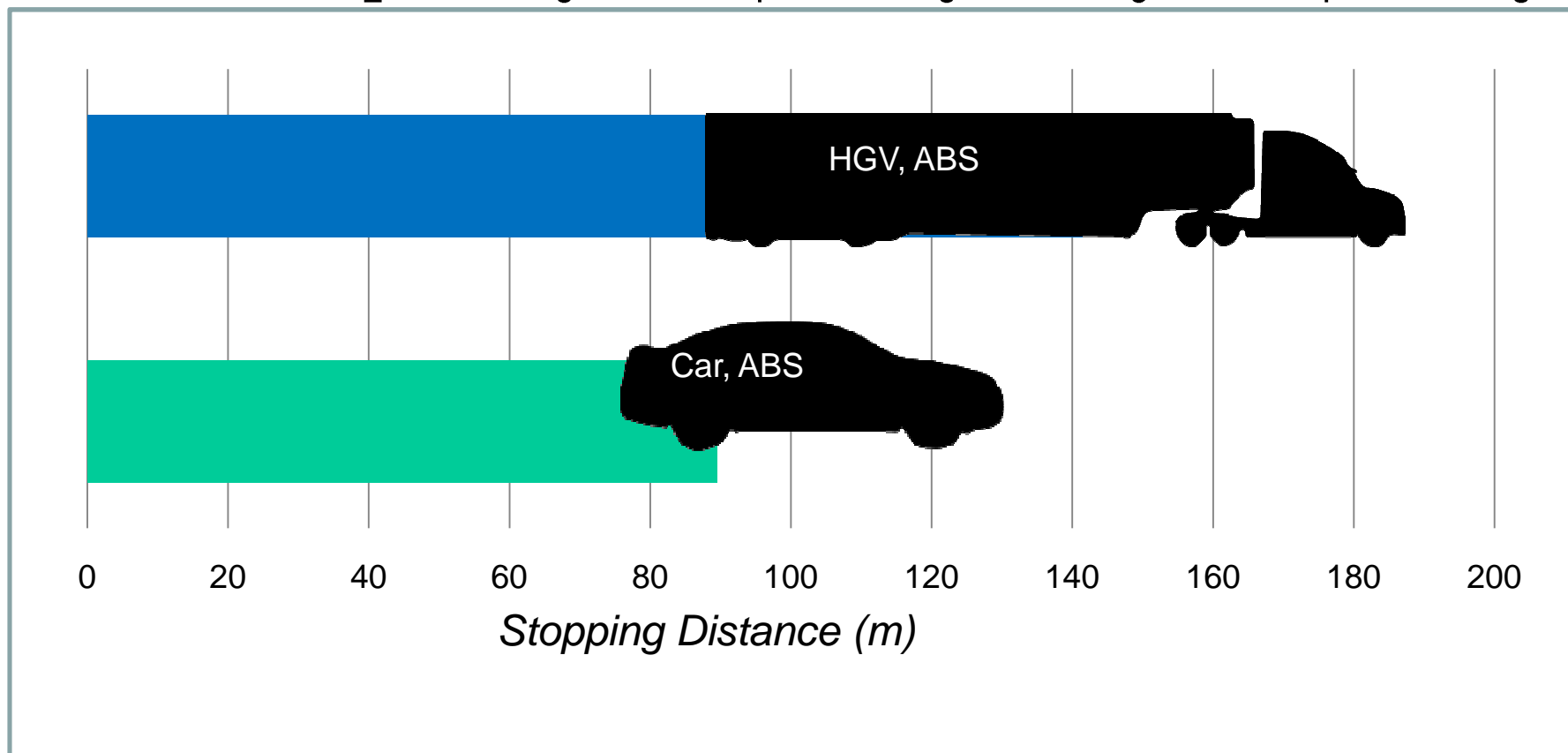
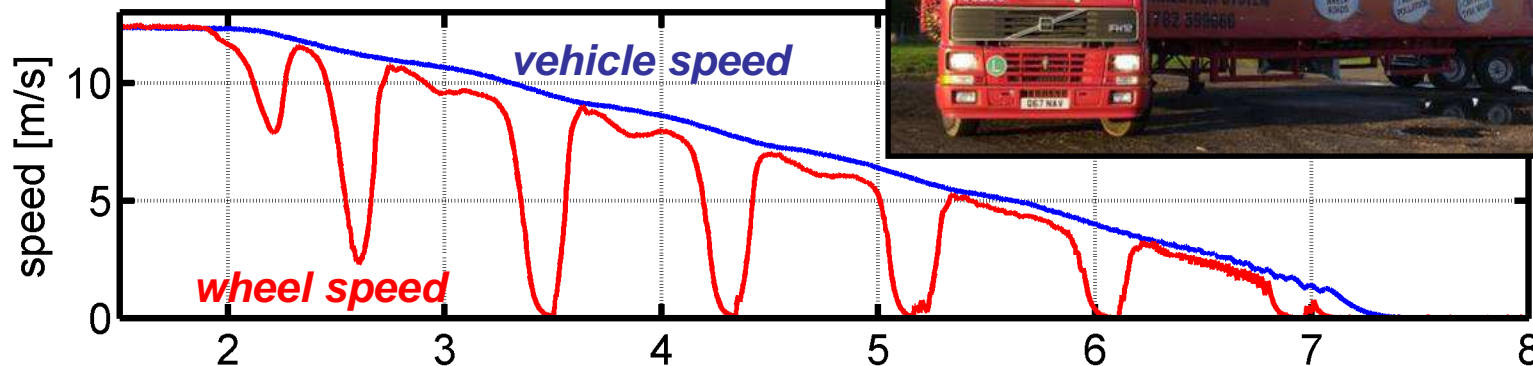
EMS: High-speed lane change



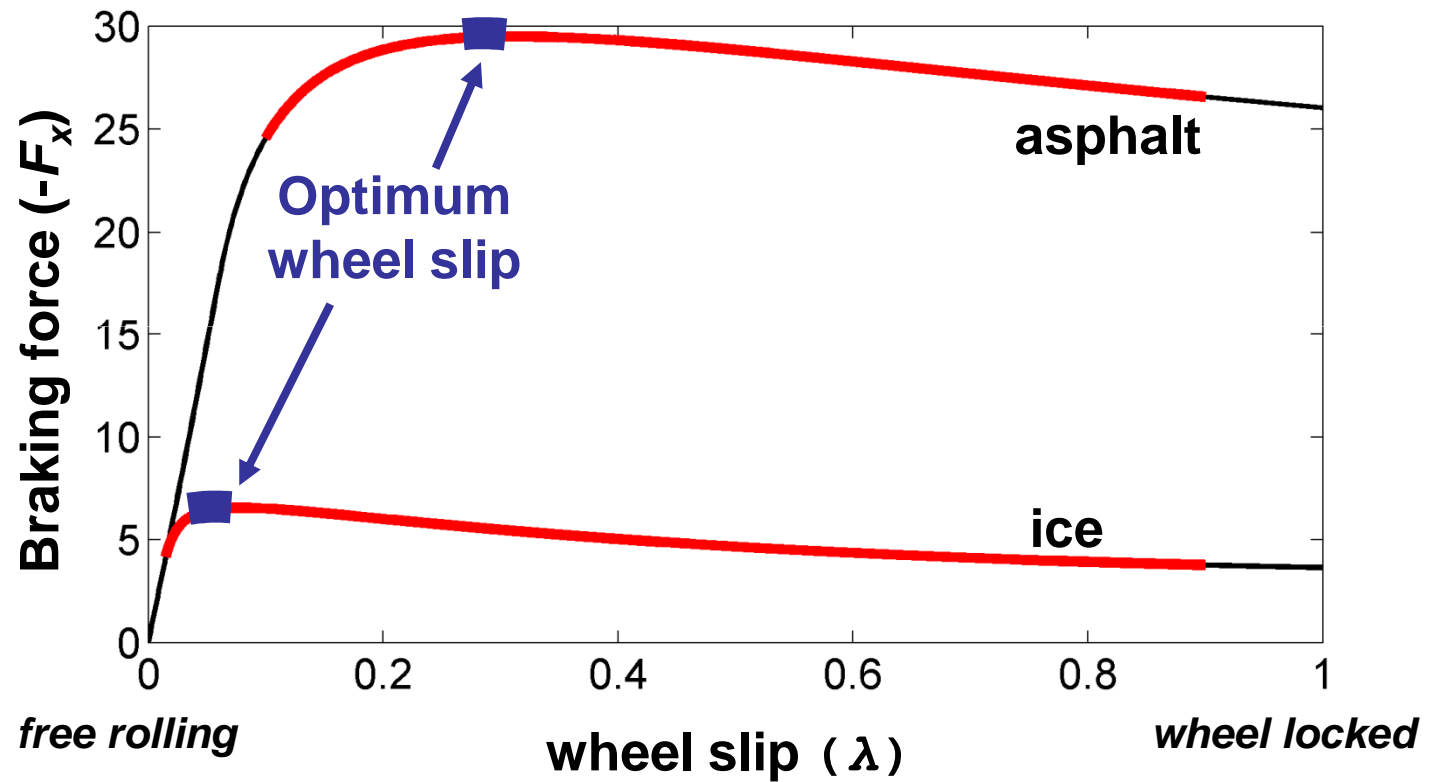
Do Truck Brakes Matter?



ABS Stop



ABS versus Slip Control

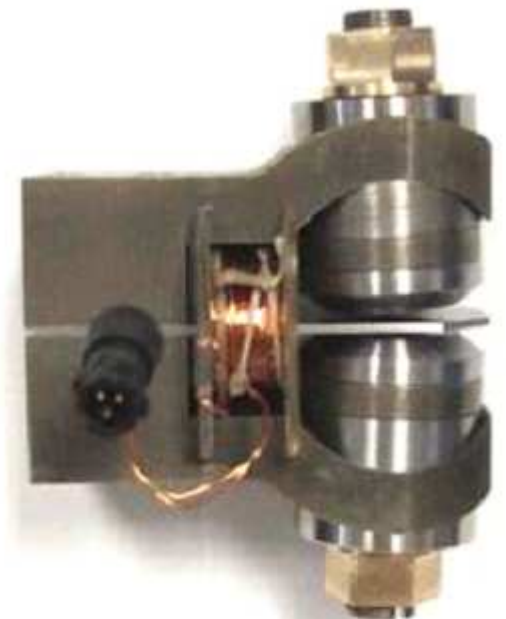
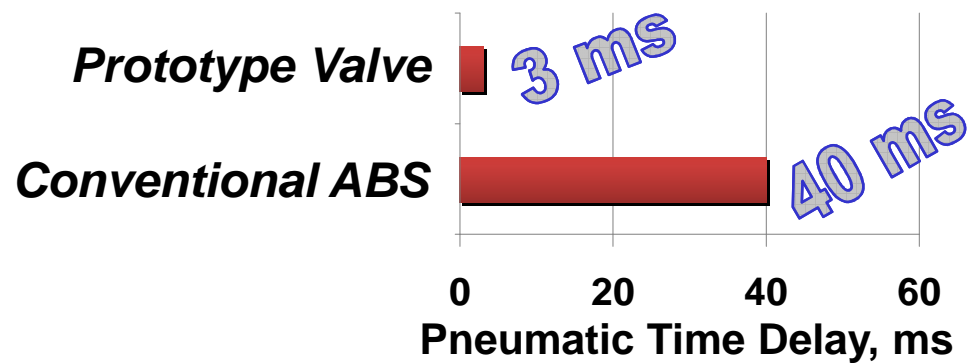
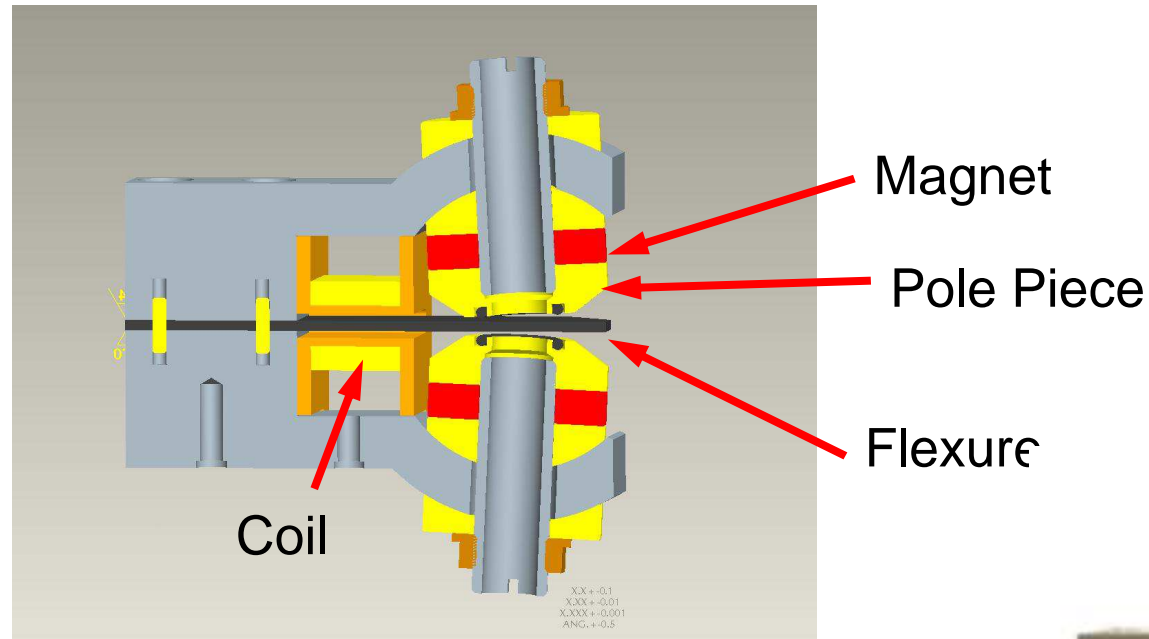


Key Features of New ABS System

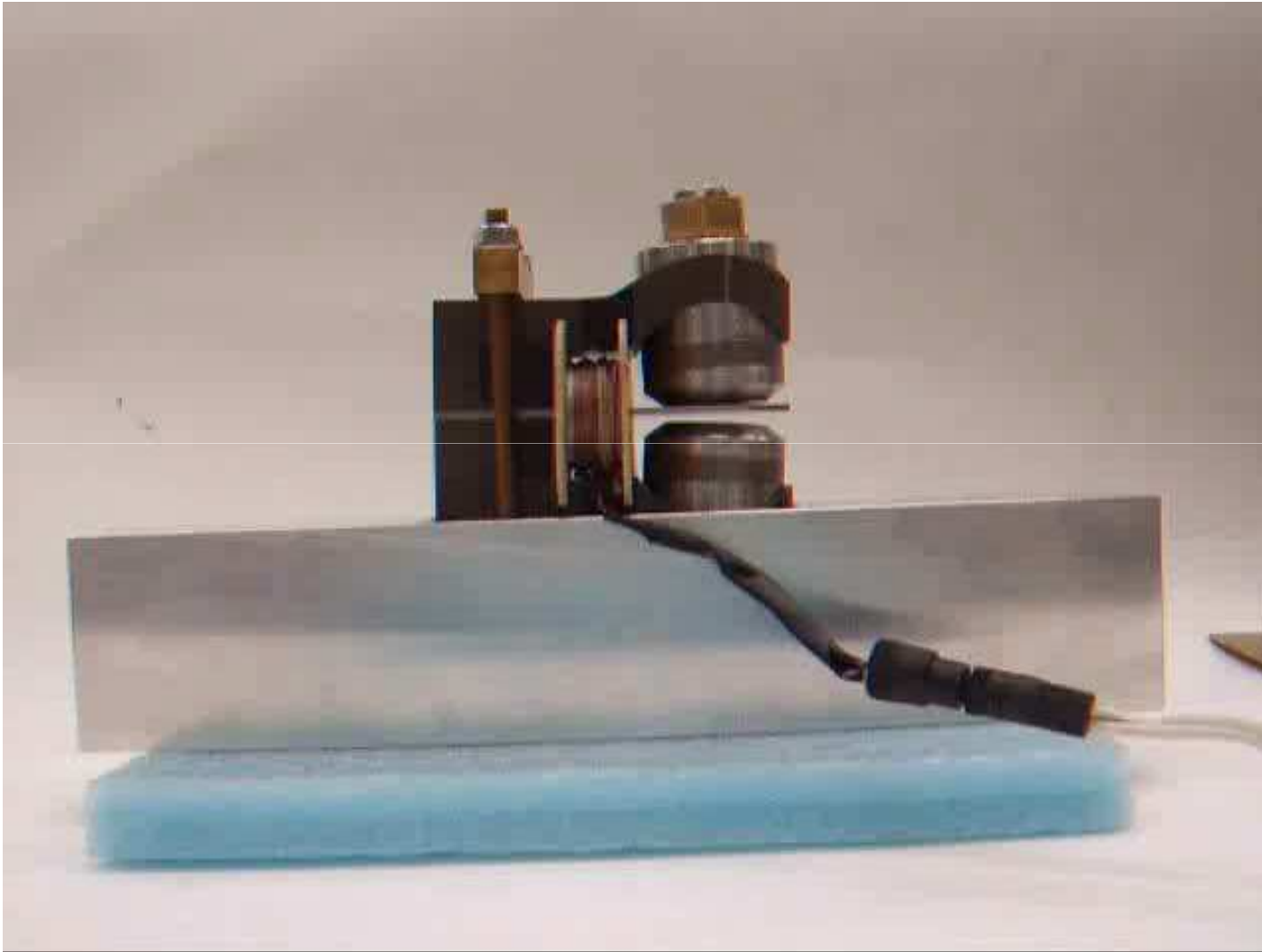
- 1. Sliding-mode slip control**
- 2. Accurate, low-cost 'inertial' measurement of vehicle speed**
- 3. Continuous estimation of optimal slip point**
- 4. Completely different form of pneumatic actuation with much faster valves**

Close collaboration between university and industrial partner (Haldex)

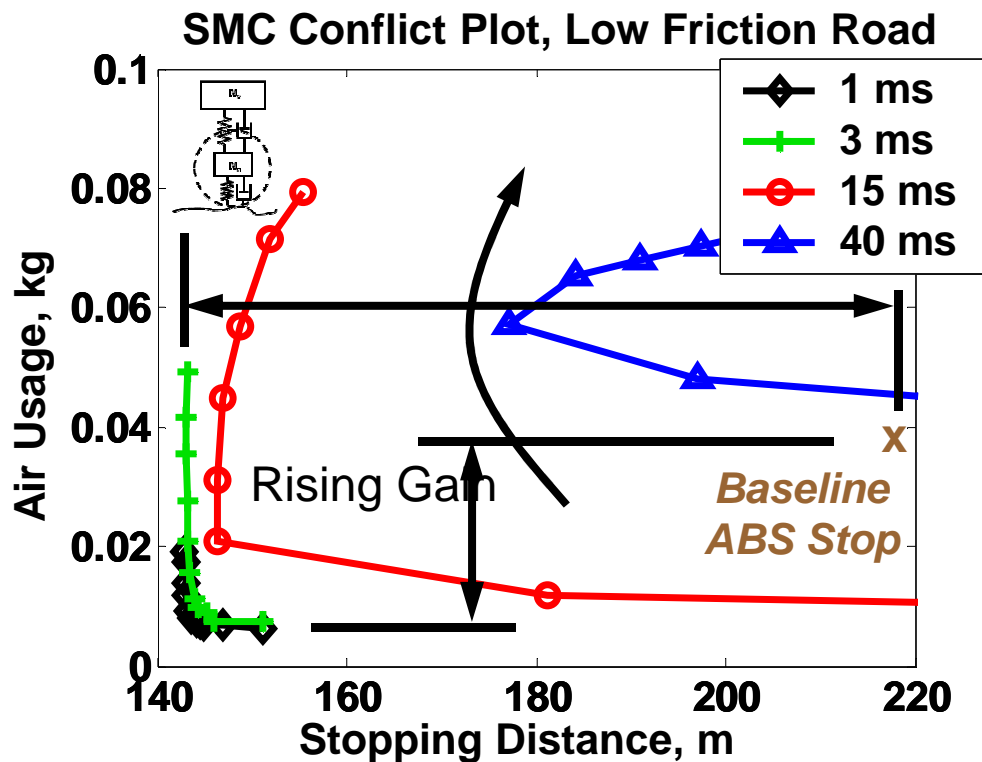
Novel Pneumatic Valve



Valve switching

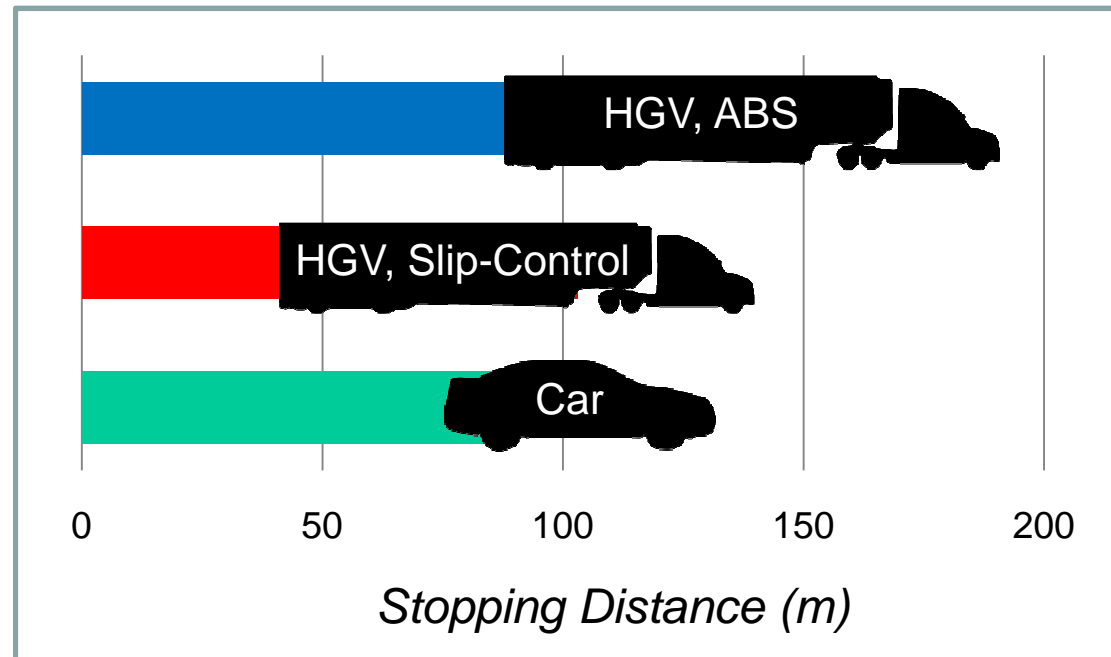


Performance Benefits



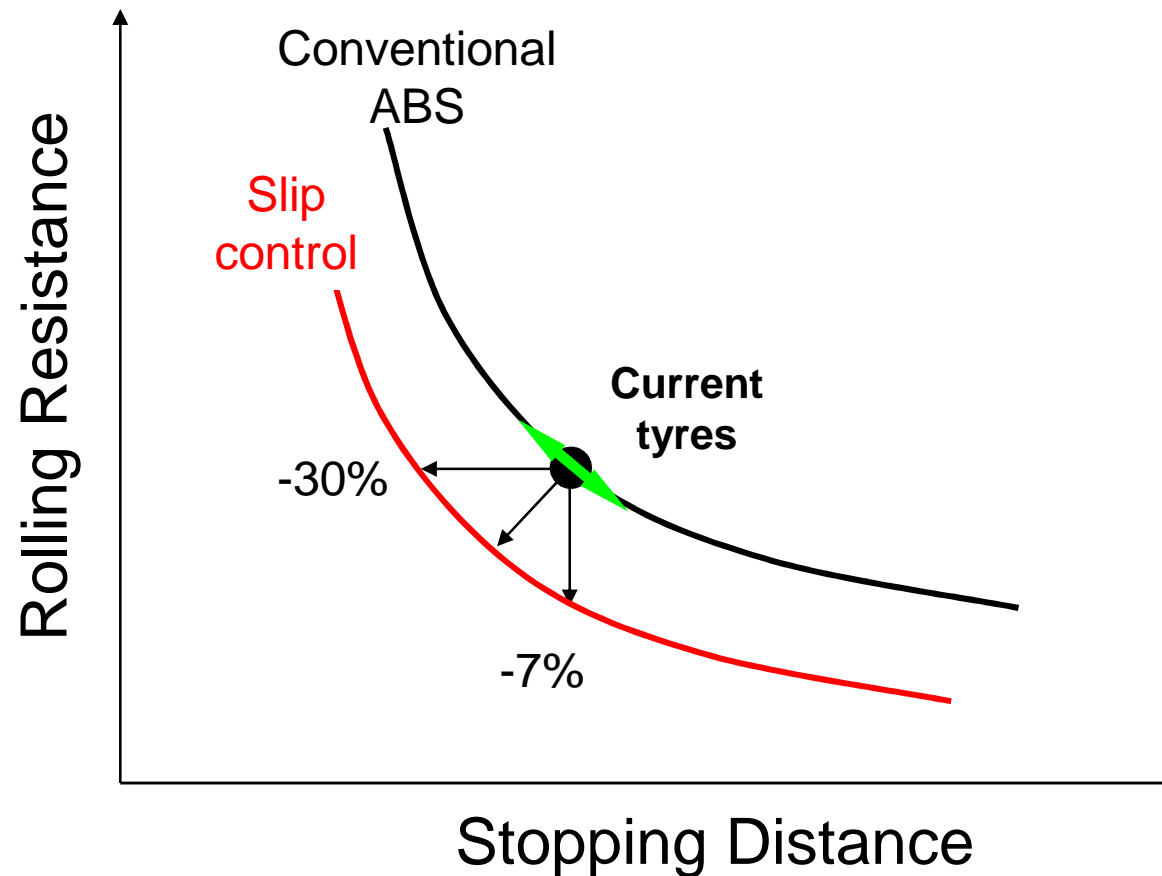
- Stops 30% shorter
- Uses 70% less air

Summary



→ Full-scale Vehicle testing scheduled for Summer 2012

Rolling Resistance vs Friction

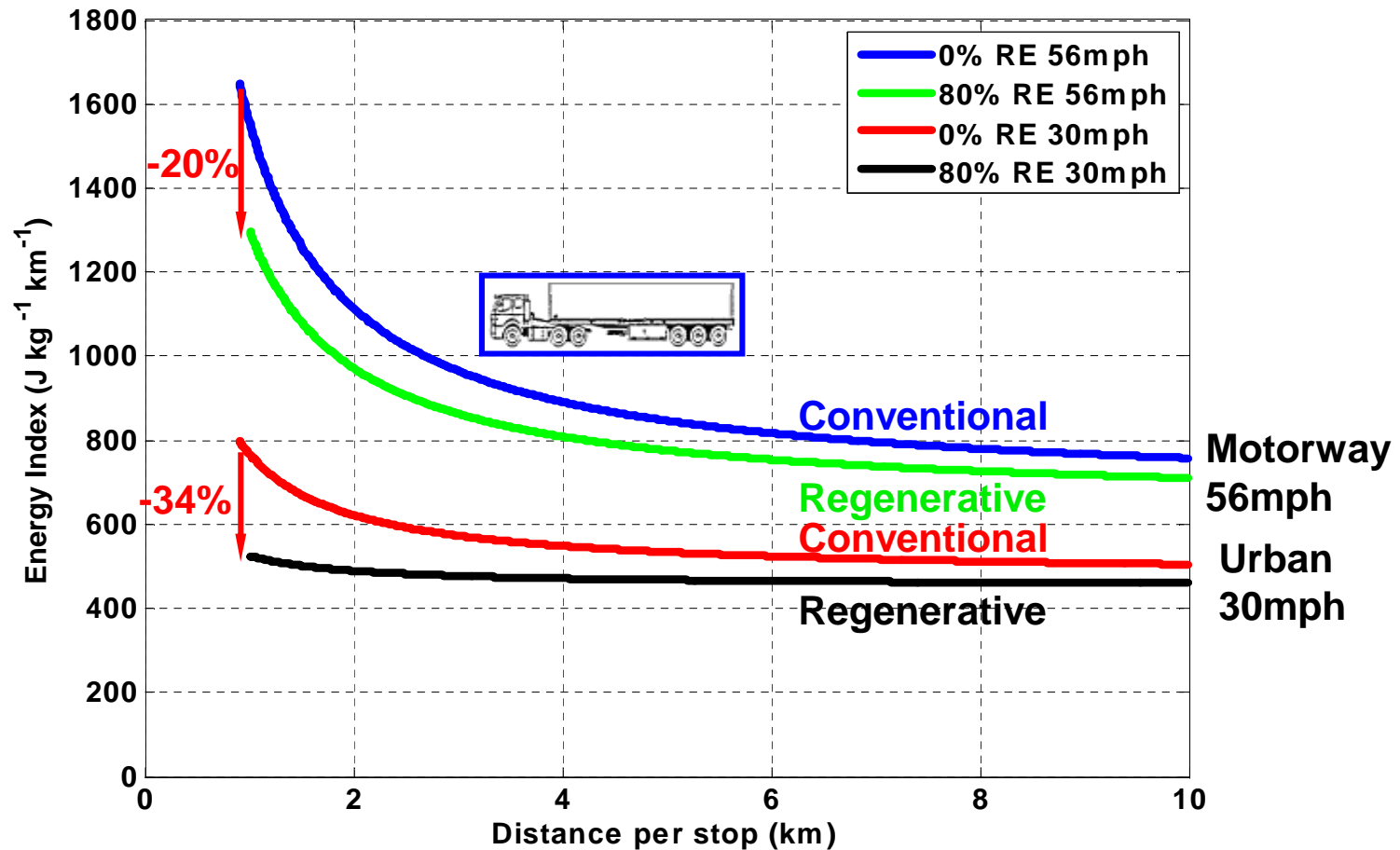


Change the design paradigm:

→ Consider the whole system: brakes + tyres

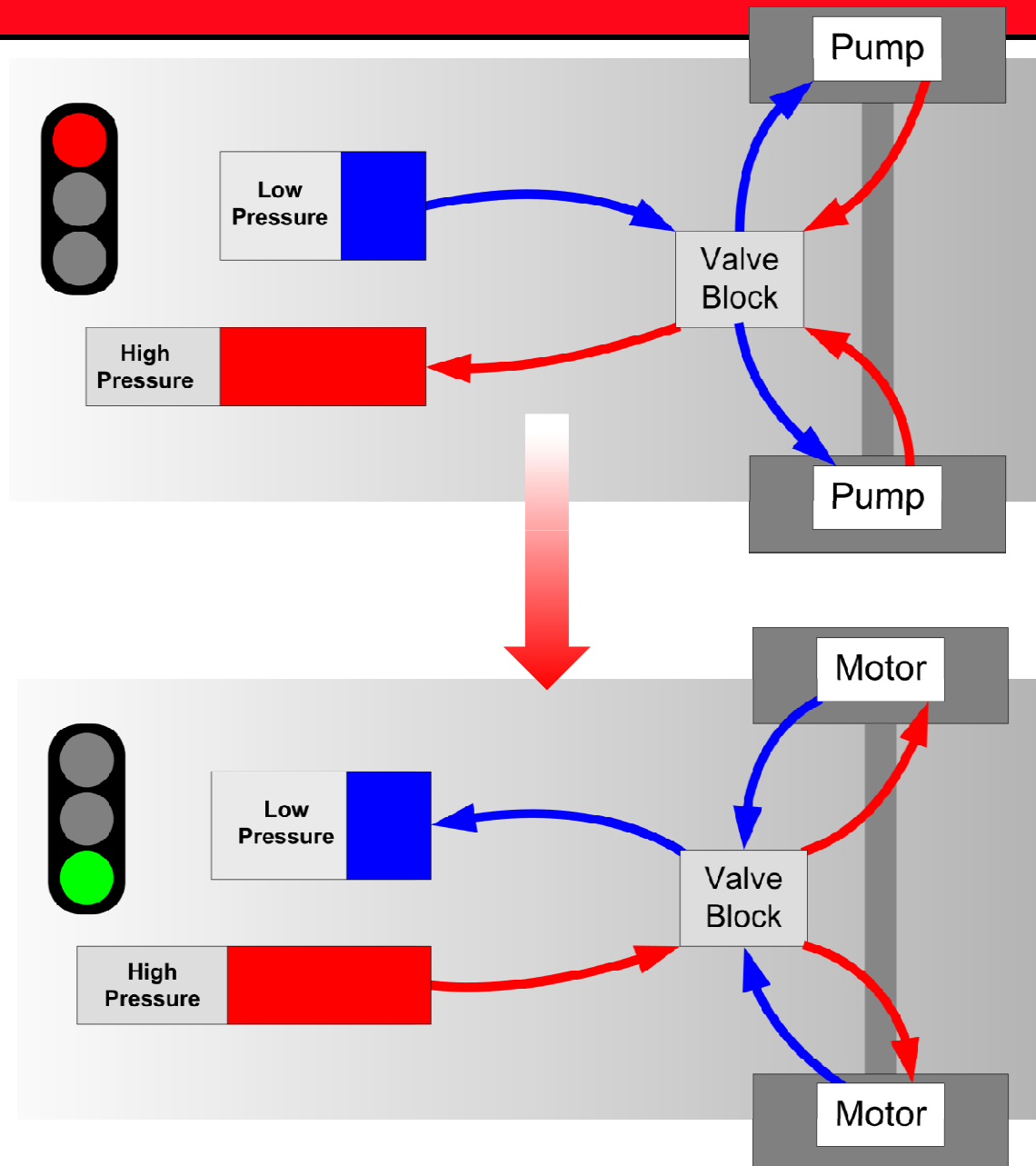


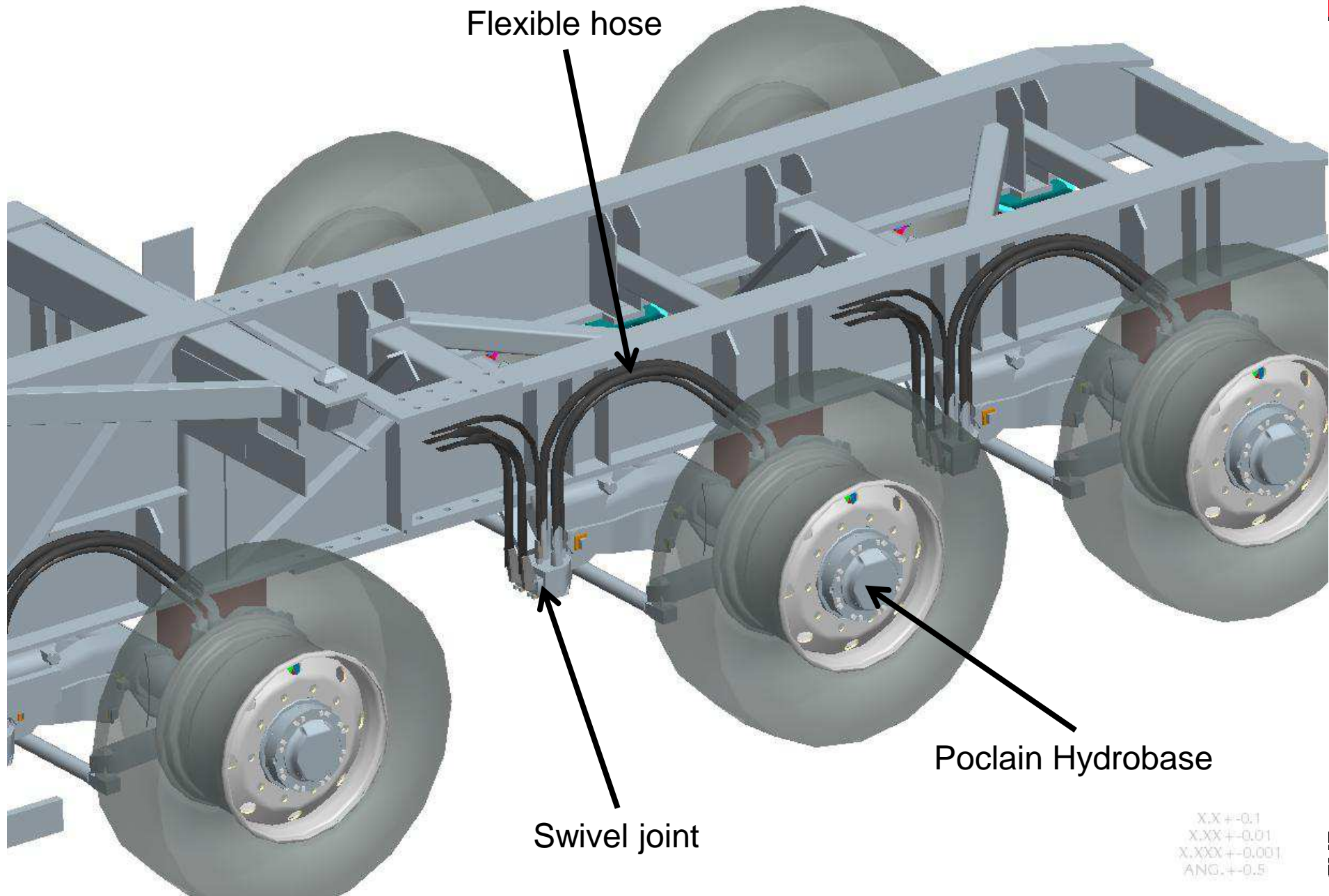
Regenerative Braking

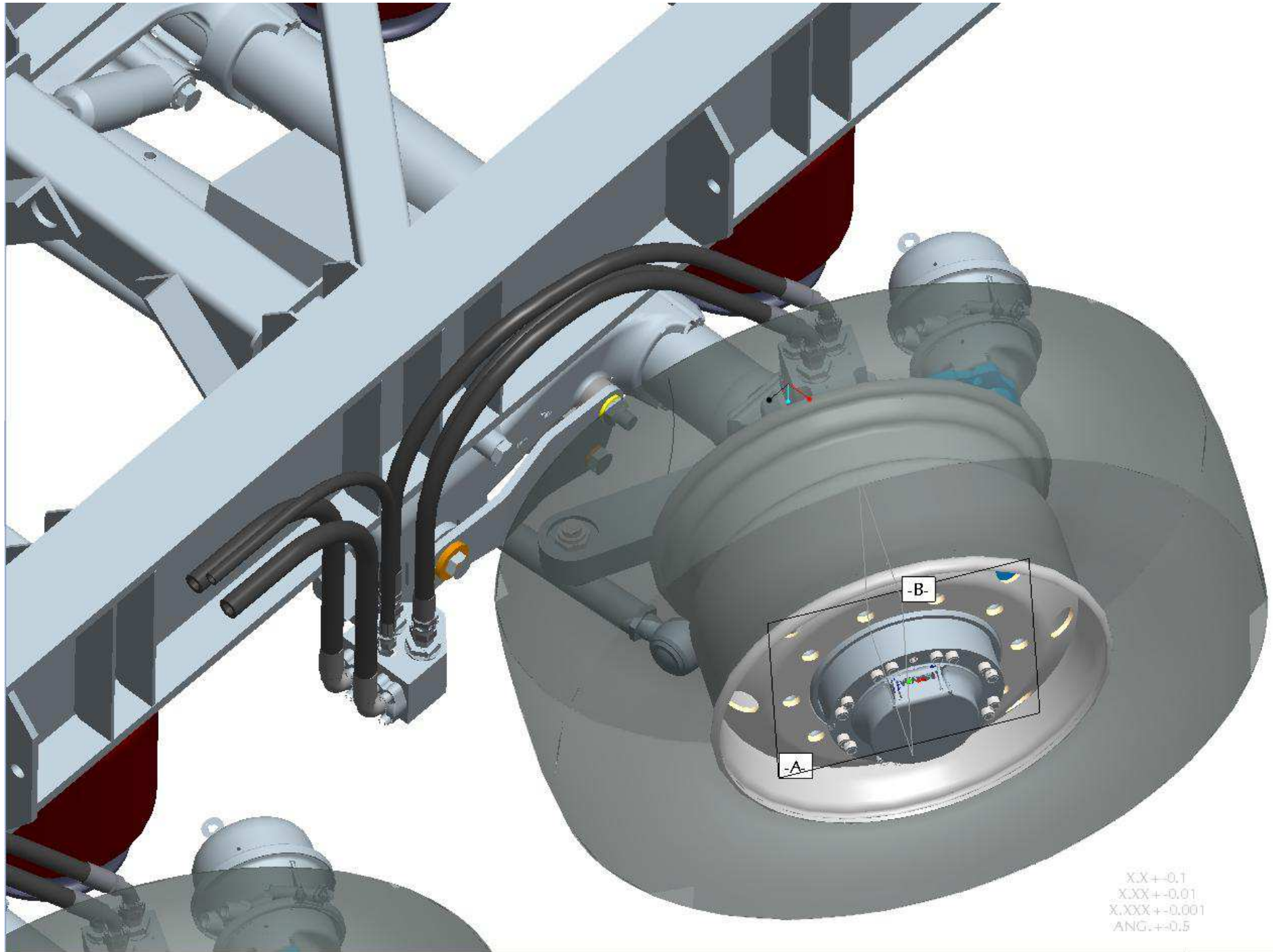


- 25% saving from longer vehicles
- 20% saving using regenerative braking
- Maximise savings by combining the two

Hydraulic Hybrid Concept







X.X+0.1
X.XX+0.01
X.XXX+0.001
ANG:±0.5



Conclusions

1. System thinking:

- Break-out of normal constraints
- Bigger pay-off

2. Intelligent?

- Extensive use of instrumentation, computer control and advanced actuation

3. Benefits of improved vehicles:

- Substantially lower fuel consumption
- Reduced traffic congestion
- Improved safety
- Improved productivity

evdc

Intelligent Lorries?



Intelligent Policy?

Facilitate Systemic Change

Long term decisions

Based on strategic technical thinking

Centre for Sustainable Road Freight Transport

1. Collaboration between Cambridge Univ and Herriot Watt Logistics Research Centre
2. An integrated approach to the Engineering and Logistical opportunities to minimize fuel consumption and CO2 emissions
3. Funding - £6m over 5 years:
 - EPSRC
 - A new industrial consortium with heavy input from FTA and fleet operators