

Infrastructure to Enable Freight Platooning Operations in the GTHA

ABOUT ME:

Occupation:

- Project Engineer WSP
 - Transit Planning and Engineering, Planning & Advisory Services



Education:

- Undergrad: McMaster University
- Masters: University of Toronto

Origin: Michigan, Belize



Interest & Expertise: Rail and Transit

- Alternative Finance Procurement
- Business Cases & Feasibility Studies
- Preliminary & Detailed Design
- Sustainable Technologies
- Music Piano, Drums, Guitar





AGENDA

01 Problem Background

- History

- Freight Platooning & Ontario

02 CACC Controller

CACC ControllerResearch Framework

03 Infrastructure Remediation

Merge Point ShiftingRamp Metering

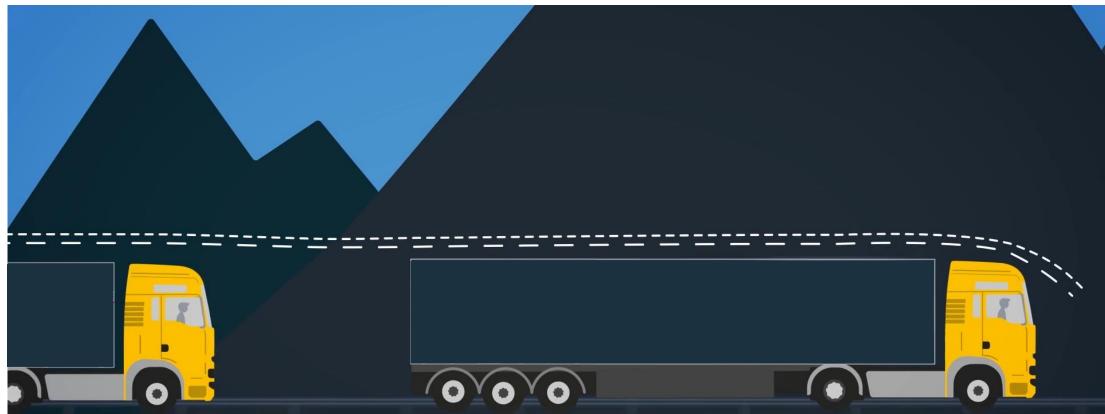
04 Results

05 Findings and Next Steps

- CACC Controller - Framework

01 PROBLEM BACKGROUND Q

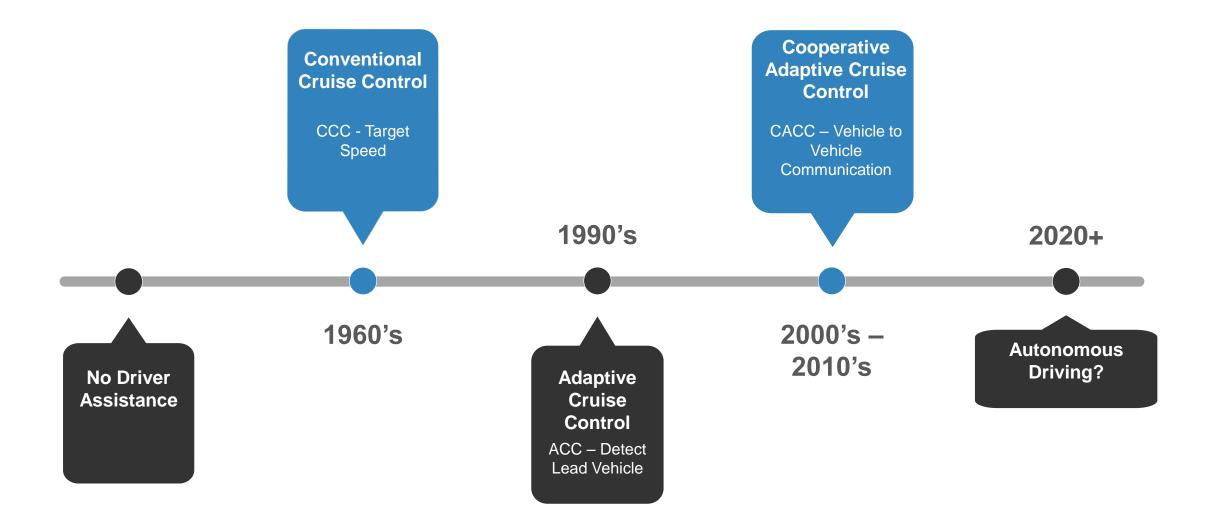
What is Freight Platooning?



- Linking of two or more trucks in convoy
- Use of connectivity technology and automated driving support systems with little to no action from drivers
- Maintain set, close distance for parts of a journey



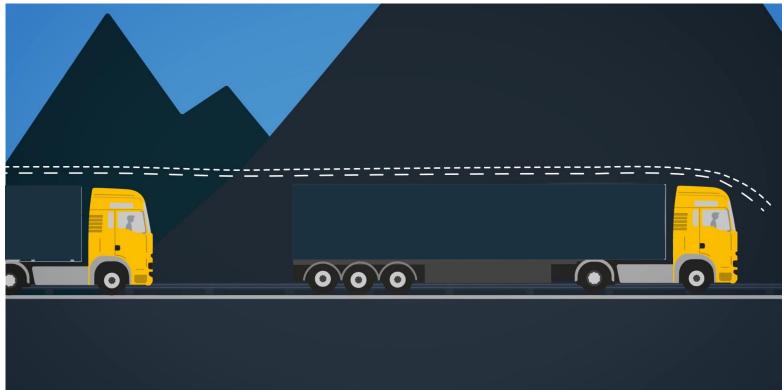
What is CACC? Cooperative Adaptive Cruise Control



Why Implement CACC:

1. Improved roadway safety

- 2. Enhanced driver comfort
- 3. Cost savings (fuel and labour)
- 4. Increased lane capacity

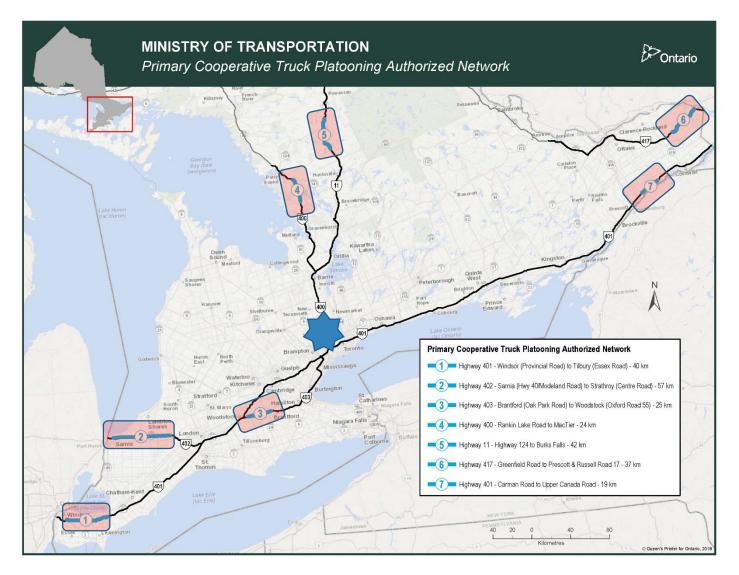




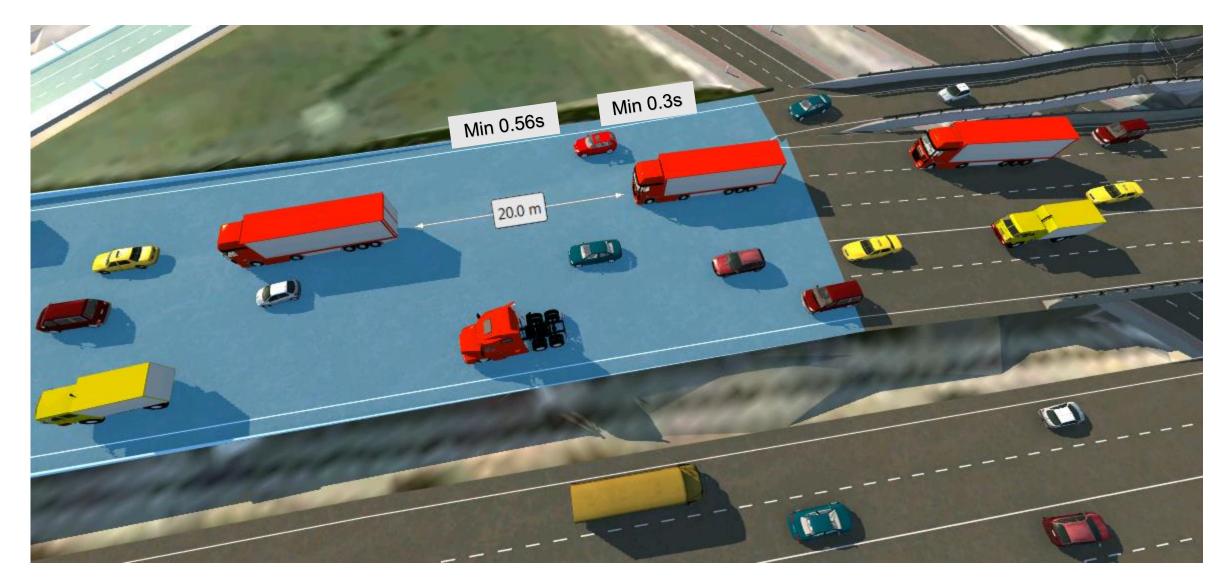
Problem Background: Ontario Truck Platooning Pilot

Challenges:

- Reactions to platoons
- Roadway Infrastructure Upgrades
- Performance in high traffic areas
- Traffic conflicts at onramps in congested traffic
- Policy, stakeholder buyin, insurance



Infrastructure Remediation: Merging



Infrastructure Remediation: Merging



02 CACC CONTROLLER



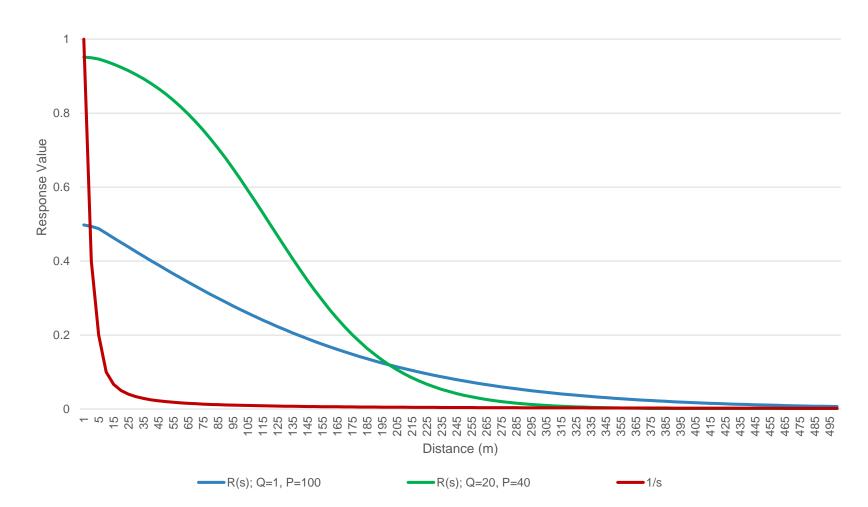
CACC MODEL

1.2

Response Function Comparison

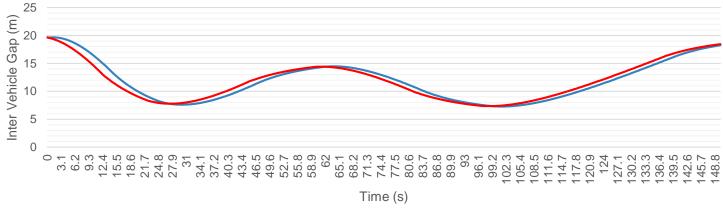
- Extension of ACC System Tested via PATH
 - Response Function
- Collision Avoidance
- Tuned for Freight Vehicles
- Implemented within
 VISSIM, coded in C++





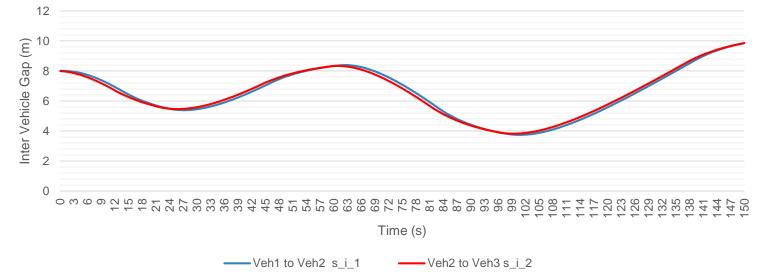
CACC Controller

Vehicle Spacing – 0.6s CTG











03 INFRASTRUCTURE 🔆 REMEDIATION MEASURES

Study Area – Highway 401



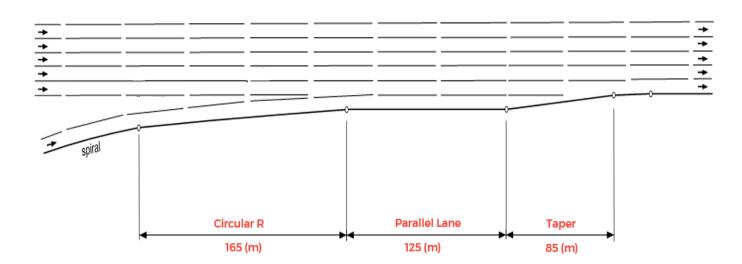


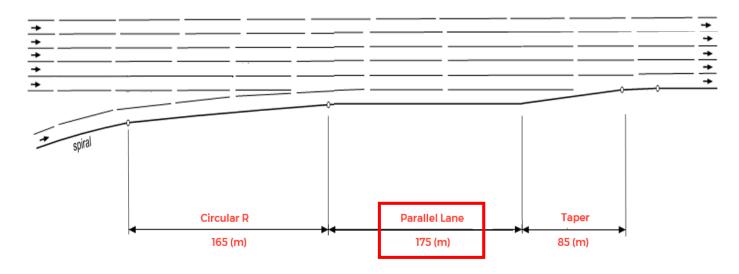


Remediation Measures: Lane Extension

Merge Point Shifting

- Late merging
- Keep traffic in merging lane
- Utilize capacity of both lanes





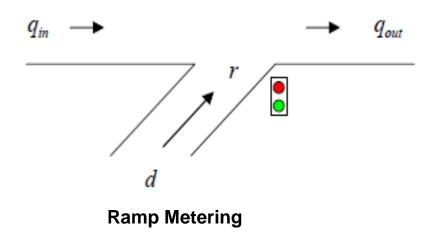


Remediation Measures: Ramp Metering

Ramp Metering

- Two-state signal
- Traffic Responsive Control Strategy
 - Vehicle-to-Infrastructure
- Real time information from on-board systems to signal infrastructure
- Calibrated similar to optimize highway and ramp flow





Remediation Measures: Ramp Metering

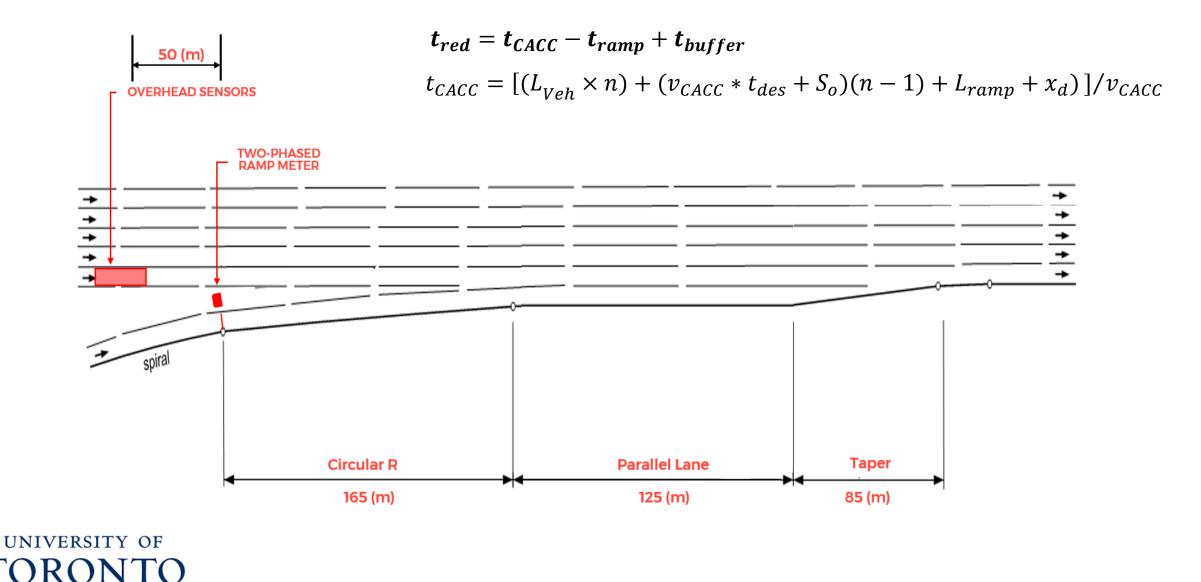
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Remediation Measures: Ramp Metering



03

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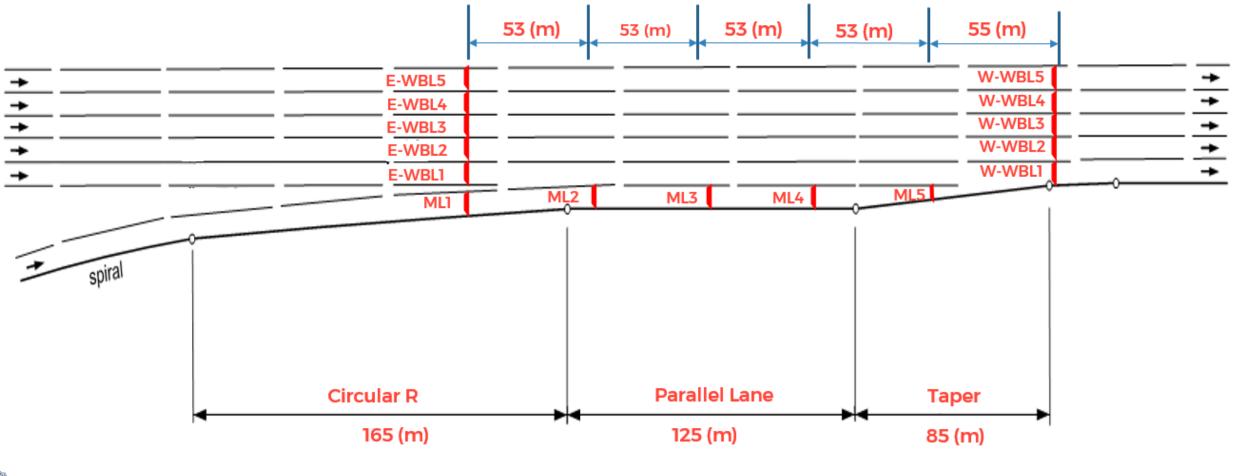
Model Application: Scenarios

NUMBER OF PLATOONED FREIGHT	TRAFFIC CONDITIONS (C – CONGESTED, H – HIGH, M – MEDIUM)	Following Distance (seconds)	Desired Speed (KM/HR)	Merge Lane Length (m)	MARKET PENETRATION RATE	Lane Metering (Y/N)
2	С, Н, М	0.6	100	Standard, Extended	25%, 50%	Ν
2	С, Н, М	0.6	100	Standard	25%, 50%	Y
3	С, Н, М	0.6	100	Standard, Extended	25%, 50%	N
3	С, Н, М	0.6	100	Standard	25%, 50%	Y



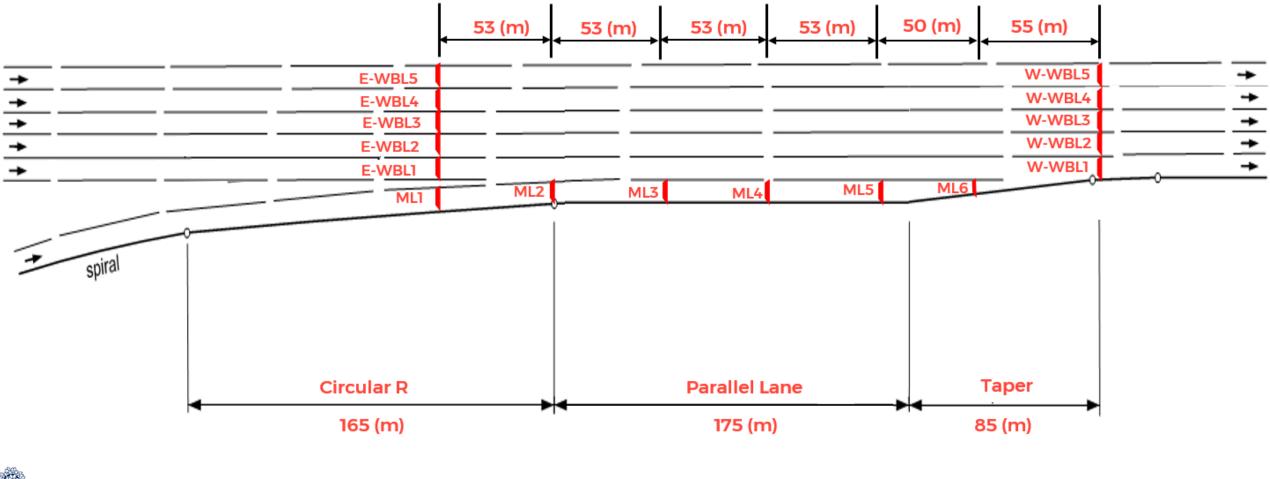
04 RESULTS

04 Data Collection Points: Standard Length

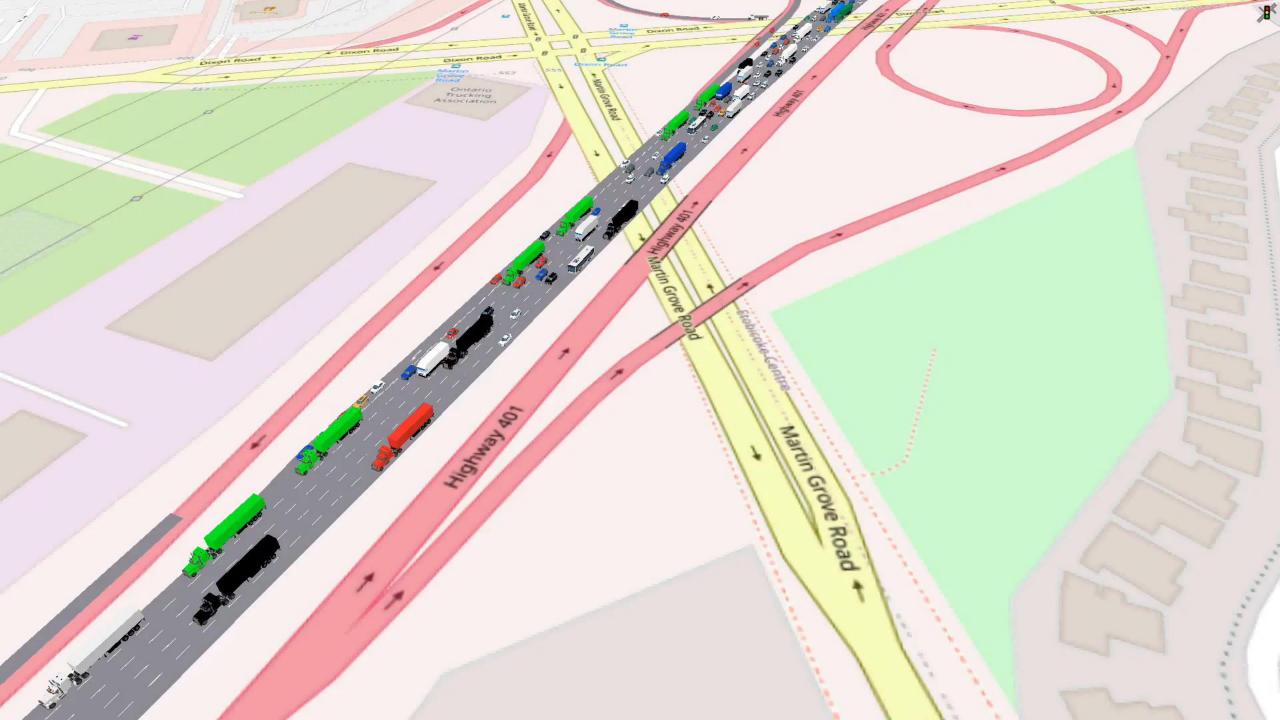




04 Data Collection Points: Extended Length







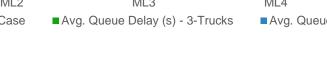
Results: 25% MPR

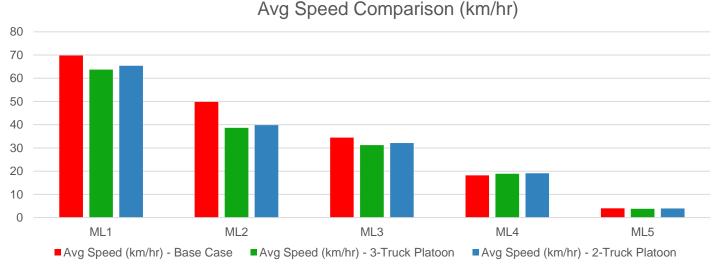
Congested Traffic – Merge Lanes

- **Overall network performance** relatively unchanged
- Slight decrease in average merge speed for 2 and 3-truck platoons
 - Vehicle-to-Infrastructure
- Queue delays at end of ramp reduced
- Lateral behaviour remains relatively unchanged

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30 25 20 15 10 5 ML1 ML2 ML3 ML4 ML5 Avg. Queue Delay (s) - 3-Trucks Avg. Queue Delay (s) - Base Case Avg. Queue Delay (s) - 2-Trucks



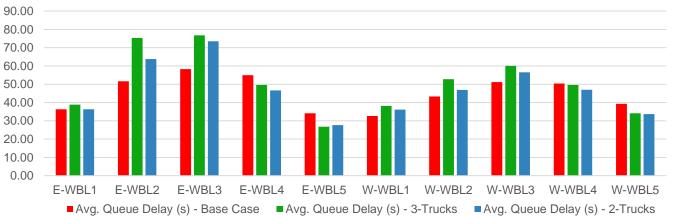


Avg Queue Delay Comparison (s)

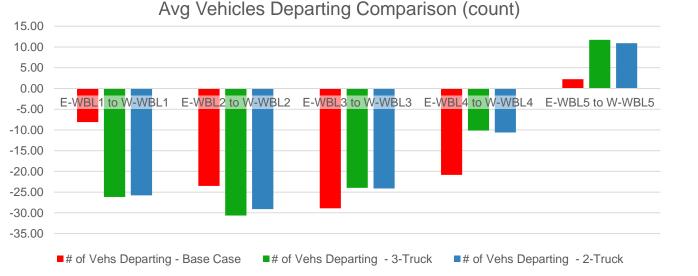
Results: 25% MPR

Congested Traffic – Highway Lanes

- Negligible impact to overall network performance
- Slightly higher queue observed in lanes upstream of merge ramp.
- Significant change in lateral behaviour
- No impact to highway speeds



Avg Queue Delay Comparison (s)



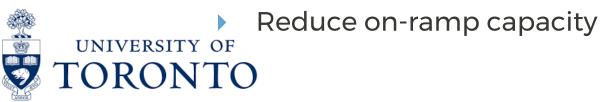


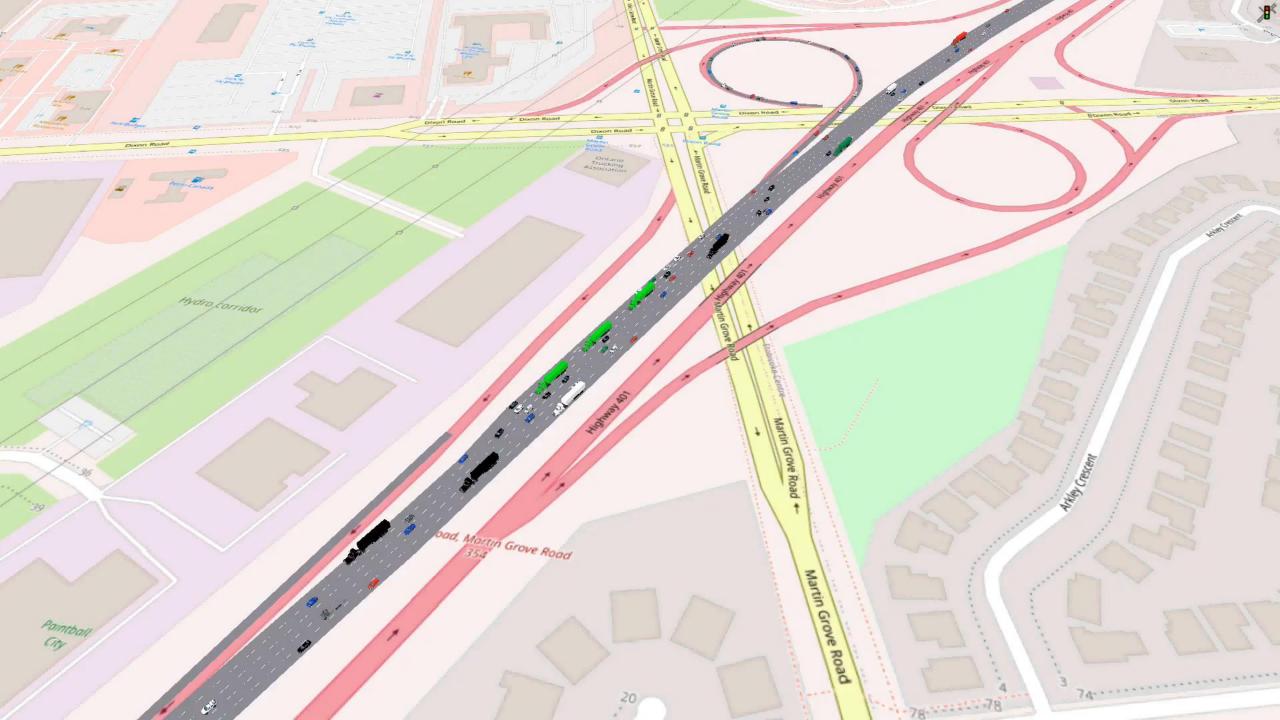
Results: Congested Traffic Intensity

Extension of Acceleration Lane:

Higher merge speeds

- Particularly for 2-truck platoons
- Reduction in queue delays
- Vehicles enter highway earlier
- Slight increase in highway lane speeds
- Reduce upstream and downstream highway lane queues
- Ramp Metering not a viable option
 - > High frequency of arrival times leaves little time for vehicles to enter highway





Results: High Traffic Intensity

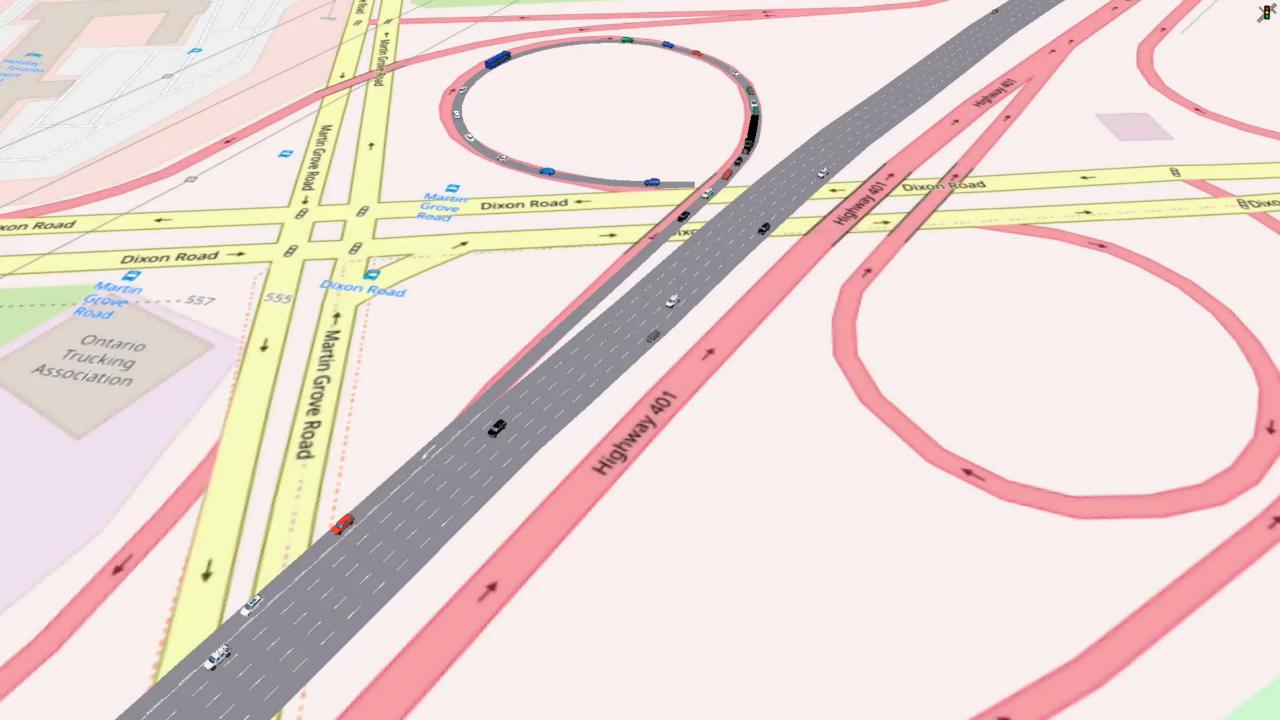
Extension of Acceleration Lane:

- Higher merge speeds halfway through ramp
- Reduction of queue delays for both platoon sizes
- Minimal impact of lateral behaviour along ramp, greater distribution
- Improved average speed and reduced queue delay along highway lanes

Ramp Metering:

- More effective for 2-truck platoons
- Improved average vehicle speed on ramps, highway lanes
- Improved highway flow for both 2- and 3-truck platoons
- Sometimes jeopardized ramp capacity





04

Results: Medium Traffic Intensity

Extension of Acceleration Lane:

Not completed for medium traffic intensities

Ramp Metering:

- Merge speeds improved by 13 to 24% for 2- and 3-truck platoons
- Improved average vehicle speed on ramps, highway lanes
- Minimal impact to lateral behaviour on highways



05 FINDINGS AND NEXT STEPS

Findings



1. Determine maximum market penetration rate where platoons impact network performance



2. Determine threshold for traffic intensity at onramps and along highways

> a. Level of effectiveness of Ramp Metering utilizing vehicle-to-infrastructure communication







Next Steps

Policies

- 1. Public Awareness Signage, platoon stickers/logos
- 2. Market Penetration Rate Track number of vehicles allowed to operate as platoons
- 3. Time of Day of Operation Regulate use of platooning technology as a traffic responsive strategy

Pilot Programs

1. Freight Platoons not recommended for highways in urban areas during highcongested traffic for MPR ~ 50%

2. Ramp Metering incorporating Vehicle-to-Infrastructure as a viable option for intermediate traffic congestion levels





Thank You!

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O TEST VEHICLE