

# Platooning using 802.11p ...in SARTRE project Safe Road Train for the Environment



Erik Nordin, Project Manager, Volvo GTT (Volvo Technology, VTEC)  
Dept: Vehicle Technology and Safety



## Road Trains – a concept for the future



Available on [you tube](#).

# Presentation outline



- SARTRE platooning concept and project setup
- Technologies used
- Testing and results
  - Public road testing
  - Fuel consumption tests
  - v2v tests
- Conclusion



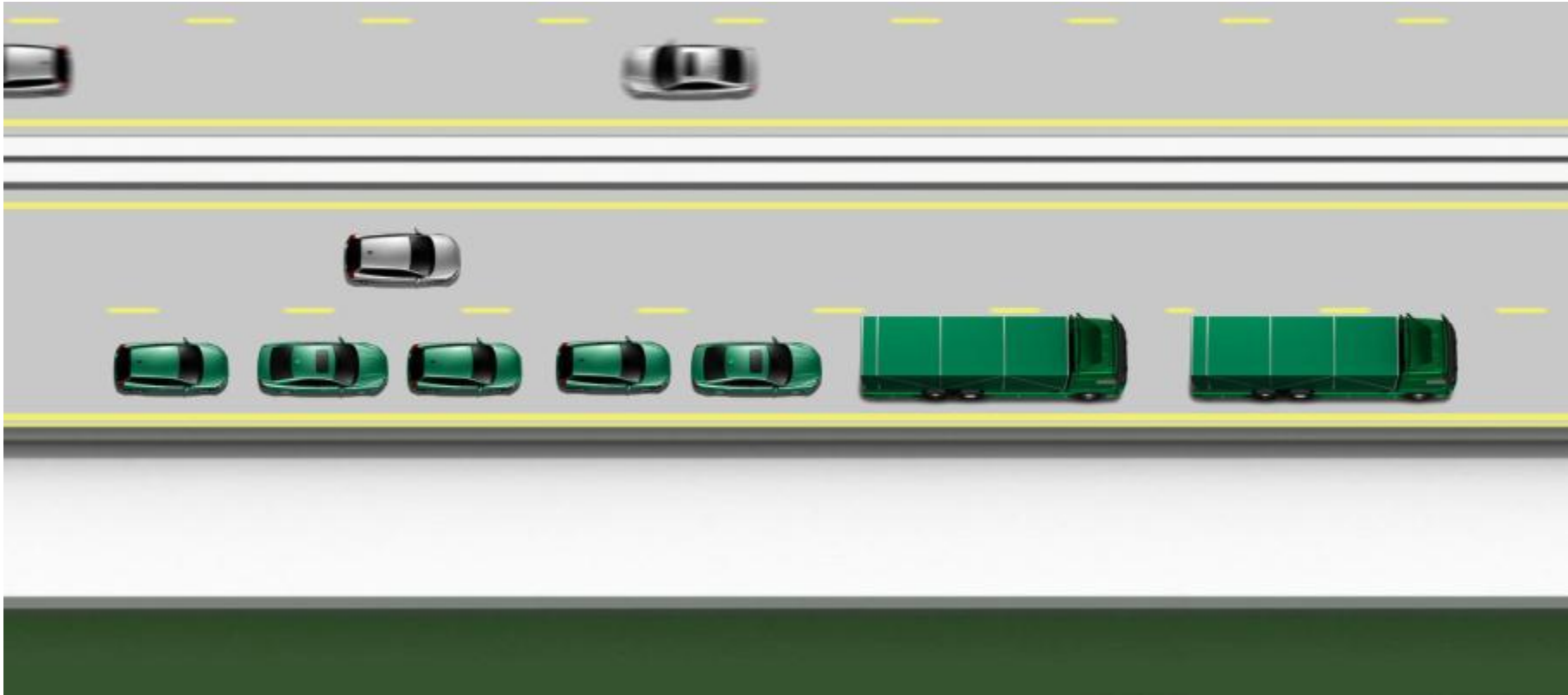
# SARTRE Project



- A public funding European project run 3 years, starting autumn 2009 (end 2012)
- Participation from 7 partners from 4 countries:
  - Volvo Trucks, Volvo Cars and SP (Sweden), Ricardo (UK), IKA (Germany), IDIADA and Technalia (Spain).
- SARTRE have developed a platoon lead by a commercial vehicle (Volvo Truck) and follow by another Volvo Truck and three Volvo passenger cars
- All following vehicles are automatically controlled for both steering and acceleration/braking
- Using already existing automotive technologies combined in a new way
- **Project objectives**
  - Reducing environmental impact
    - by fuel consumption savings
  - reducing congestions
    - by more efficient use of the road network
  - increased safety
    - the road train should be at least as safe as normal driving, and the platoon is lead by a professional driver



# Platooning Definitions



- a *Platoon* is a number of vehicles that are travelling together and electronically connected (e.g. via wireless communication).

## How the technology works



- The first truck is manually driven by a certified lead driver
- An electronic breadcrumb trail is created by the lead truck, communicated by the Wi-Fi link
- All following trucks and cars are following the breadcrumb trail, driving in the *same wheel tracks* as the truck in front
- The spacing between the vehicles is kept automatically at a defined distance, *down to 5m* using a combination of radar and Wi-Fi data to reduce fuel consumption

## Technologies used



- One important project goal was to not to develop using advanced prototype systems but *combining these existing technologies in a new way*
- Steering and Distance keeping
  - Acceleration and braking is already used in the production trucks for radar based adaptive cruise control and automated emergency braking
  - Automated Steering was realized using add-on electric motor
- Radar and Camera technologies
  - Production standard technologies have been used, combined in a clever new way
- Wi-Fi Communication
  - Wi-Fi between the vehicles has been implemented using the automotive standard *802.11p*
- Volvo's already existing systems for driver assistance and driver alert support has been used to support the lead truck driver in his driving task

# Technologies in the Trucks



Antenna used for  
Wi-Fi communication



Camera  
measuring  
position in lane

Electronically  
controlled  
acceleration and  
braking

Side Radars to  
monitor traffic

Radar for distance  
keeping

Electronically  
controlled steering



# The safe lead driver



- The lead vehicle should be driven by a professional driver trained for leading other vehicles in a road train.



- The lead driver is essential to the platoon both for safety and fuel consumption of the complete system.

- Driver support systems from production:

- *Alcolock and Tachometer*
- *Adaptive cruise control system (long range radar)*
- *Driver Alert Support (front-looking camera)*
- *Lane Keeping Support (front-looking camera)*
- *Lane Change Support (side-looking short range radar)*



- Driver support systems from research programmes:

- Driver Monitoring system from HAVEit research project



# Presentation outline



- SARTRE platooning concept and project setup
- Technologies used
- Testing and results
  - Public road testing
  - Fuel consumption tests
  - v2v tests
- Conclusion



# SARTRE –Video from On Road test day in Spain 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2012



*The video was recorded during the actual test on a public highway, open to other traffic.*

Available on [youtube](#) at Volvo Trucks channel

Location: Barcelona, Spain - 22 May 2012

# SARTRE – Fuel consumption tests



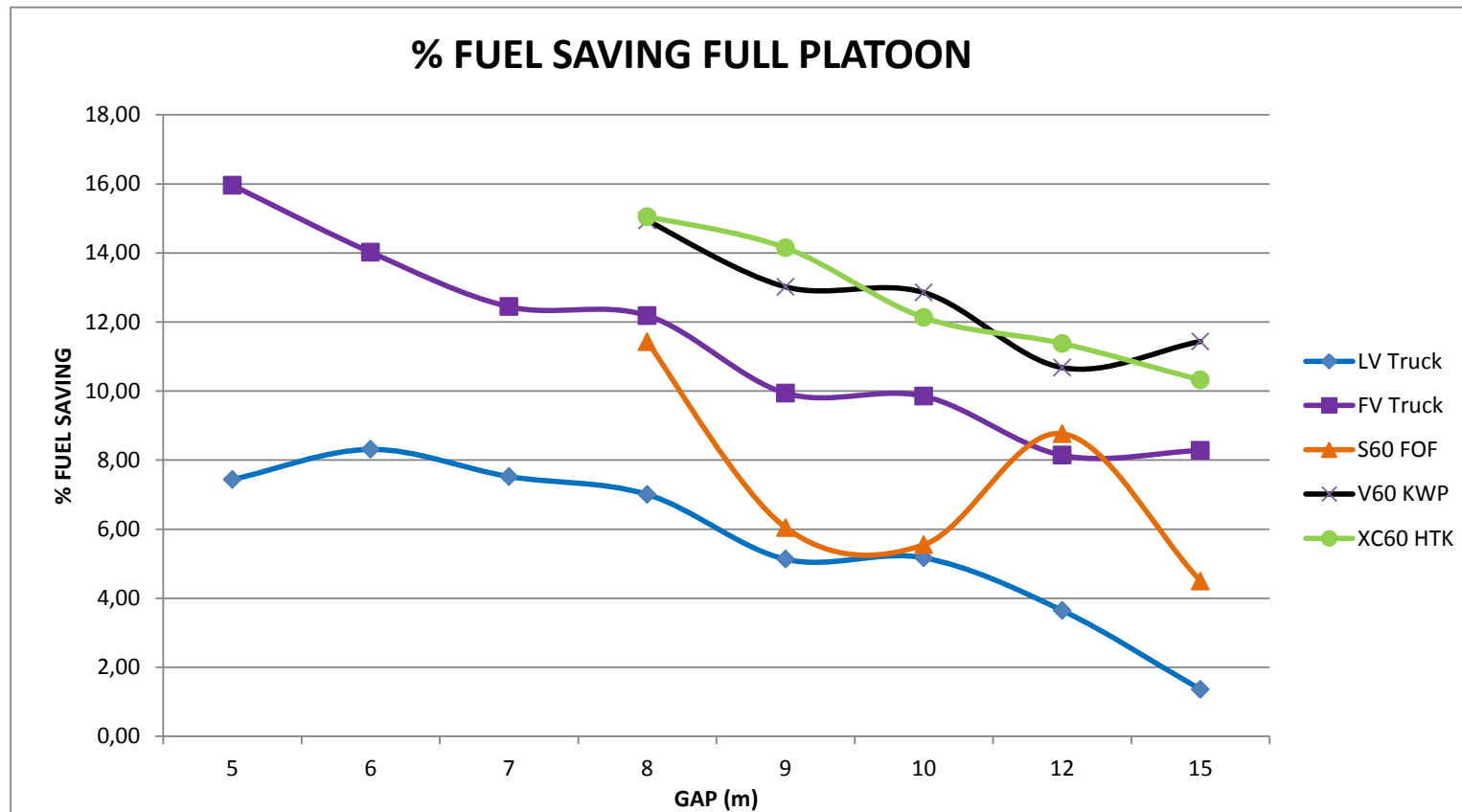
- Simulations of aerodynamic effects on fuel consumption
- Fuel consumption was recorded at the IDIADA high-speed test track South of Barcelona in Spain
- A rather short testing period stressed that the tests were carefully performed and monitored.
- Tests were performed at night, to make sure that temperature and wind aspects were constant



# SARTRE – Results from fuel consumption tests



- Data was recorded using in-vehicle signals using EuroFOT project logging equipment to ensure valid data.
- A rather short testing period stressed that the tests were carefully performed and monitored.
- Tests were performed a night, to make sure temperature and wind aspects were constant



# SARTRE V2V Communication



# SARTRE V2V communication setup

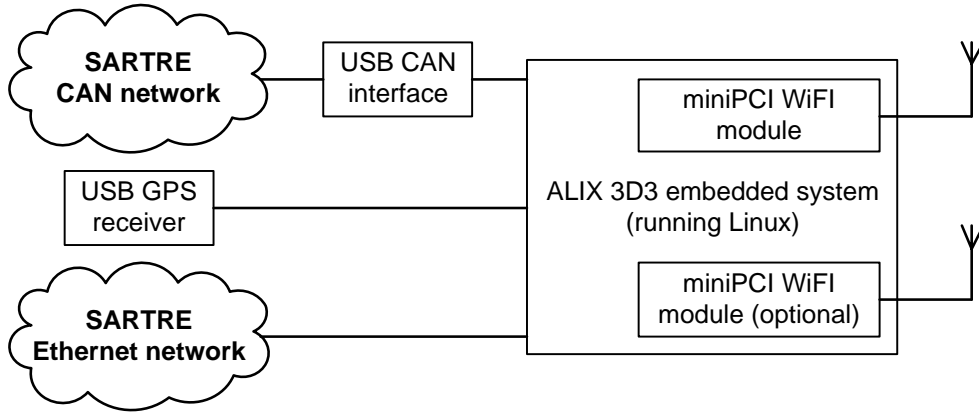


- Based on 802.11p, G5-control channel, 20dBm Tx-power
- ..but UDP/IP, not ETSI ITS stack (e.g. CAM, DENM was not used)
- Data is broadcast across all vehicles, no multihop
- Data encryption using a pre-shared key has been tested
- Data is time stamped using GPS and NTP
- Transmission rate is 40Hz (25ms)
- The V2V system was designed to satisfy *possible* control needs
  - The focus has not been to limit the amount of data transmitted and further projects need to work on the actual needs for the control.
- Data was sent and received from the SARTRE CAN bus
  - Control (vehicle parameters for all vehicles)
  - Object information
  - HMI (request to join/leave etc)
  - Platooning status (platoon ID order etc)

# V2V communication HW



Safe Road Trains for the Environment



260mm high 5.9Ghz antenna

Antennas on Trucks



Tested position but not used in platooning demo

Antenna on FV Car





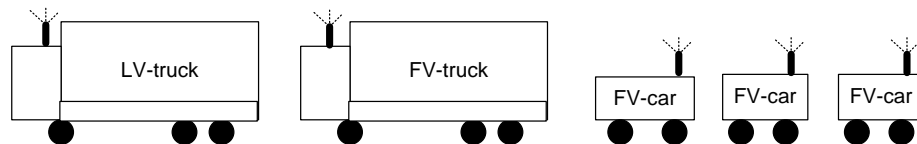
# SARTRE V2V test setup



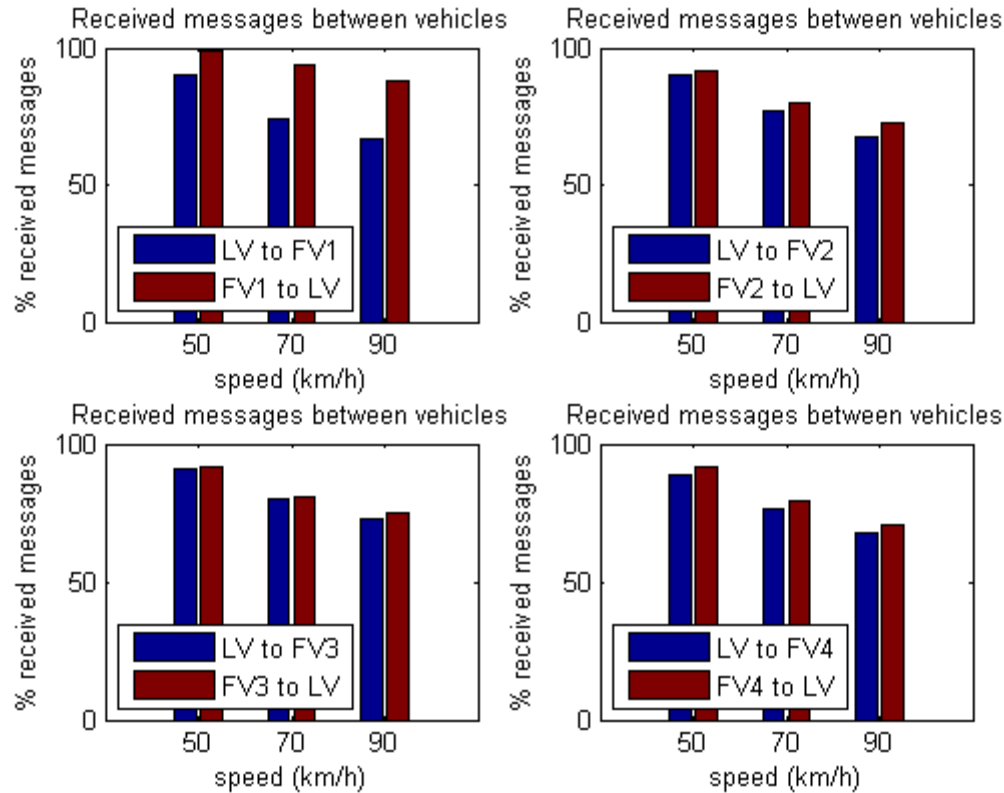
- Tests in April 2012 at the IDIADA test track in Spain
- Two different test tracks.
- Three speeds: 50, 70, 85 km



- Platoon: Two trucks and three cars, distance 13m, manually driven
- Trucks have V2V-nodes with two separate radios each with one antenna
- Cars have V2V-node with one radio / antenna.



## V2V test result: Lost messages



- Line of sight problems between the truck and the cars is the possible cause for differences at the closest following vehicles.
- Percent of received messages between LV and FVs when platooning at different speeds. Platooning was undertaken for 6 minutes for each speed at a distance of 13m.
- The final system configuration worked well with the setup of communication.

# SARTRE V2V results and experiences



- In the final system v2v worked as expected
- Time synchronisation solutions have been tested , a GPS/NTP solution was implemented in the final system
  - **Time sync is especially important for control applications**
- It is **important to consider communication limitations in the control design**
  - v2x data fused with onboard sensors
- ETSI standardisation was not used:
  - Future projects needs to **consider adaption to (and of) ETSI standard.**
- Data encryption was used, a pre-shared key has been tested:
  - **Safe and secure data exchange important** in this type of control applications

# Conclusion



- Automated Driving of Vehicles is happening now!
- Reduced fuel consumption is to be expected using platooning
- The technology is well on the way to platooning
  - most of the technology components are ready.
  - but there are a number of challenges, SARTRE is a proof-of-concept, not a product!



- Legal implications
  - The Vienna convention on Road Traffic
  - European legislation differs from country to country
  - The situation in US differs between the states
- Connected to the legal implications of the Vienna convention there are issues to be raised in the insurance industry.
  - Who is responsible for accident
  - Is the OEM also product liability responsible
- Societal factors
  - The public needs to accept platoons
  - Driver education is needed, as the traffic environment is new with platoons on the road.

## Example: Ongoing related research projects at Volvo



- FFI collaboration:

- WCAE (Contact: Magnus Olbäck, Volvo GTT)
- RelCommmH (Contact: Magnus Olbäck, Volvo GTT)



- EU collaboration:

- AutoNet2030 (Contact: Katrin Sjöberg, Volvo GTT)
- TEAM (Contact: Rafael Basso, Volvo GTT)
- AdaptIVe (Contact: Malte Ahrholdt, Volvo GTT)



- Japan collaboration:

- JARI platooning, concluded 2013 (Contact: Christian Grante, Volvo GTT)

- US collaboration:

- PATH platooning FOT (Contact: Christian Grante, Volvo GTT)

Thank You for Listening!

