

‘What’s coming our way’

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Australian Context

- The Federal Regulator is timid. Change is not being driven by ADRs.



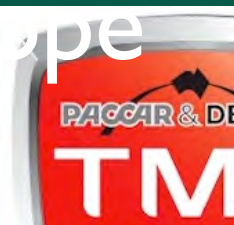
Australian Context

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- Harmonization of rules with UN ECE Regulations is facilitation internationalization of vehicles.



Australian Context

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- Harmonization of rules with UN ECE Regulations is facilitation internationalization of vehicles.
- Technology push is mainly coming from Europe and is being driven by safety regulations.





Australian Context

- ‘Best practice’ requirements by prominent logistics users.



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- Australian innovation has mainly been with new types and shapes of vehicles.
- ‘Best practice’ requirements pushed by prominent logistics users.
- OH & S requirements are a significant



Indian Situation



Australian Situation



Fuel-Economy Rules

- Japan: has mandated fuel-economy standards for trucks and buses from 2015



Fuel-Economy Rules

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Table 3.3
2015 Fuel Efficiency Targets for Heavy-Duty Trucks (Excluding Tractors)

Category	GVW, t	Max Load (L), t	FE Target, km/L
1	$3.5 < \text{GVW} \leq 7.5$	$L \leq 1.5$	10.83
2		$1.5 < L \leq 2$	10.35
3		$2 < L \leq 3$	9.51
4		$3 < L$	8.12
5	$7.5 < \text{GVW} \leq 8$		7.24
6	$8 < \text{GVW} \leq 10$		6.52
7	$10 < \text{GVW} \leq 12$		6.00
8	$12 < \text{GVW} \leq 14$		5.69
9	$14 < \text{GVW} \leq 16$		4.97



Fuel-Economy Rules

- Japan: has mandated fuel-economy standards for trucks and buses from 2015

Table 3.4
2015 Fuel Efficiency Targets for Heavy-Duty Tractors

Category	GVW, t	FE Target, km/L
1	GVW \leq 20	3.09
2	GVW $>$ 20	2.01



Fuel-Economy Rules

- USA: Mandated fuel economy standards for Class 8 trucks starting from 2014.

Fully effective 2018, class 8 trucks are required to achieve 7 - 20 % economy improvements by 2018.

- Economy is measured in Gallons / 100 mile- tons.
- US EPA projects a 1 year payback period.



Fuel-Economy Rules

- US EPA projects a 1 year payback period.
- California has legislated to reduce its greenhouse emissions to 1990 levels by 2020. California is a significant political force.
- PACCAR has a corporate engine based on DAF technology. Being trialed in Australia.



Fuel-Economy Rules



Fuel-Economy Rules

- Incremental engine improvements –
 - Electrical driving of auxiliaries (5%)
 - Water & oil pumps & compressors...
 - Air conditioner & Air compressor
 - Steering pump
 - Electric cooling fans
- Improved NOX reduction in SCR reactors allowing engine performance optimization



Fuel-Economy Rules

EPA engine standards:

Compression-Ignition Engines (g/hp-hr):

Model Years	Light Heavy-Duty	Medium Heavy-Duty – Vocational	Heavy Heavy-Duty – Vocational	Medium Heavy-Duty – Tractor	Heavy Heavy-Duty – Tractor
2014-2016	600	600	567	502	475
2017 and later	576	576	555	487	460



Fuel-Economy Rules

- Turbo compounding
- Waste heat recovery from engines ?
- Reporting requirements for vehicle manufacturers.
- Wide base tyres.
- Low rolling resistance tyres.
- Aerodynamic developments.
- Weight reduction projects.



US Smartway Project

- US EPA Sponsored Program
- Accredited OEM Smartway Models



US Smartway Project

You will need Adobe Reader to view some of the files on this page. See EPA's PDF page to learn more.

What are EPA-designated SmartWay Tractors and Trailers?

SmartWay tractors and trailers are long-haul truck components which significantly lower emissions and fuel consumption. EPA and leading freight equipment-manufacturing industry worked together to develop these performance specifications.

When manufacturers equip long-haul tractors and trailers with these specifications, they are designated and labeled "US EPA Designated SmartWay." The US EPA Designated SmartWay label may be used at point-of-sale and affixed to the interior of the tractors and trailers by the equipment manufacturers.

What are the basic specifications for an EPA-designated SmartWay Tractor?

What are the basic specifications for an EPA-designated SmartWay Trailer?



US Smartway Project

What are the basic specifications for an EPA-designated SmartWay Tractor?

What are the basic specifications for an EPA-designated SmartWay Tractor?

Interim requirements for designated SmartWay Tractors, and interim guidance and an interim test method for verifying SmartWay components are available. Basic qualifications for a designated SmartWay Tractor include:

Model Year 2007 or later engine;

Integrated sleeper cab high roof fairing;

Tractor-mounted side fairing gap reducers;

Tractor fuel-tank side fairings;

Aerodynamic bumper and mirrors;

Options for reducing periods of extended engine idling (auxiliary power units, generator sets, direct fired heaters, battery powered HVAC system, and automatic engine start/stop system); and

Options for low-rolling resistance tires (single wide or dual), with aluminum wheels encouraged but optional



US Smartway Project

[Are EPA-designated SmartWay Tractors and Trailers?](#)

[What are the basic specifications for an EPA-designated SmartWay Tractor?](#)

[What are the basic specifications for an EPA-designated SmartWay Trailer?](#)

How long-haul van trailers can be ordered, and existing trailers can be upgraded, to qualify as an EPA-designated SmartWay Trailer provided that they are equipped with:

Side skirts;

Weight-saving technologies;

Gap reducer on the front or trailer tails (either extenders or boat tails); and

Options for low-rolling resistance tires (single wide or dual), with aluminum wheels encouraged but optional.

[Which tires are approved for EPA-designated SmartWay Tractors and Trailers?](#)

[»»Click here to expand all hidden content for printing»»](#)



US Smartway Project

Verified Aerodynamic Technologies

Aerodynamic technologies minimize drag and improve air flow over the entire tractor-trailer vehicle. Aerodynamic technologies include gap fairings that reduce turbulence between the tractor and trailer, side skirts that minimize wind resistance on the trailer, and rear fairings that reduce turbulence and pressure drop at the rear of the trailer. Using fairings in combination with one another (or, in a few cases, when used alone) have the potential to provide an estimated 5 percent fuel reduction in fuel use relative to the truck's baseline, when used in conjunction with an aerodynamic tractor on heavy-duty Class 8 trucks, in highway type operation. This reduces NOx emissions, saves up to 800 gallons of fuel, and reduces over nine metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions per year.

EPA has verified the following categories of aerodynamic technologies:

Trailer Gap Reducer and Trailer Side Skirts (used in combination with one another); Trailer Boat Tail and Trailer Side Skirts (used in combination with one another); Advanced Trailer End Fairing; and, Advanced Trailer Skirts.

To be eligible for DERA funding, aerodynamic technologies must be on EPA's SmartWay verified technology list.

Click the links below to view the trailer aerodynamic technologies that are SmartWay verified:

[»»Click here to expand all hidden content for printing»»](#)

[Gap Reducers](#)



European Trailers

- UN ECE Regulation 73 requires a side under-run protection device on heavy trailers and rigid trucks.



European Trailers

- UN ECE Regulation 73 requires a side under-run protection device on heavy trailers and rigid trucks.
- Australia also has a significant problem with vulnerable road users getting tangled with trailers.





D-TEC PORTMASTER S-line





 Mercedes-Benz
Trucks you can trust





SCHMITZ

hydraulik Trailer



Aerodynamik Trailer

SCHMITZ



Aerodynamic Trailer

18% less aerodynamic drag lowers
fuel consumption by 4.5 %

Spoiler

1 % Reduces the distance to the tractor unit and
lowers aerodynamic drag by one percent.

Side trim panels

8 % Slightly drawn in at the front and characterised
by an opening at the rear.

Rear diffuser

1-2 % The parallelogram form links neatly with the
underbody panelling.

Rear taper

7 % Its elements can be folded away in order to ensure
the usual easy access to the cargo compartment.



Integrated Starter Generator

- Developments being driven by Electric Vehicle Developments

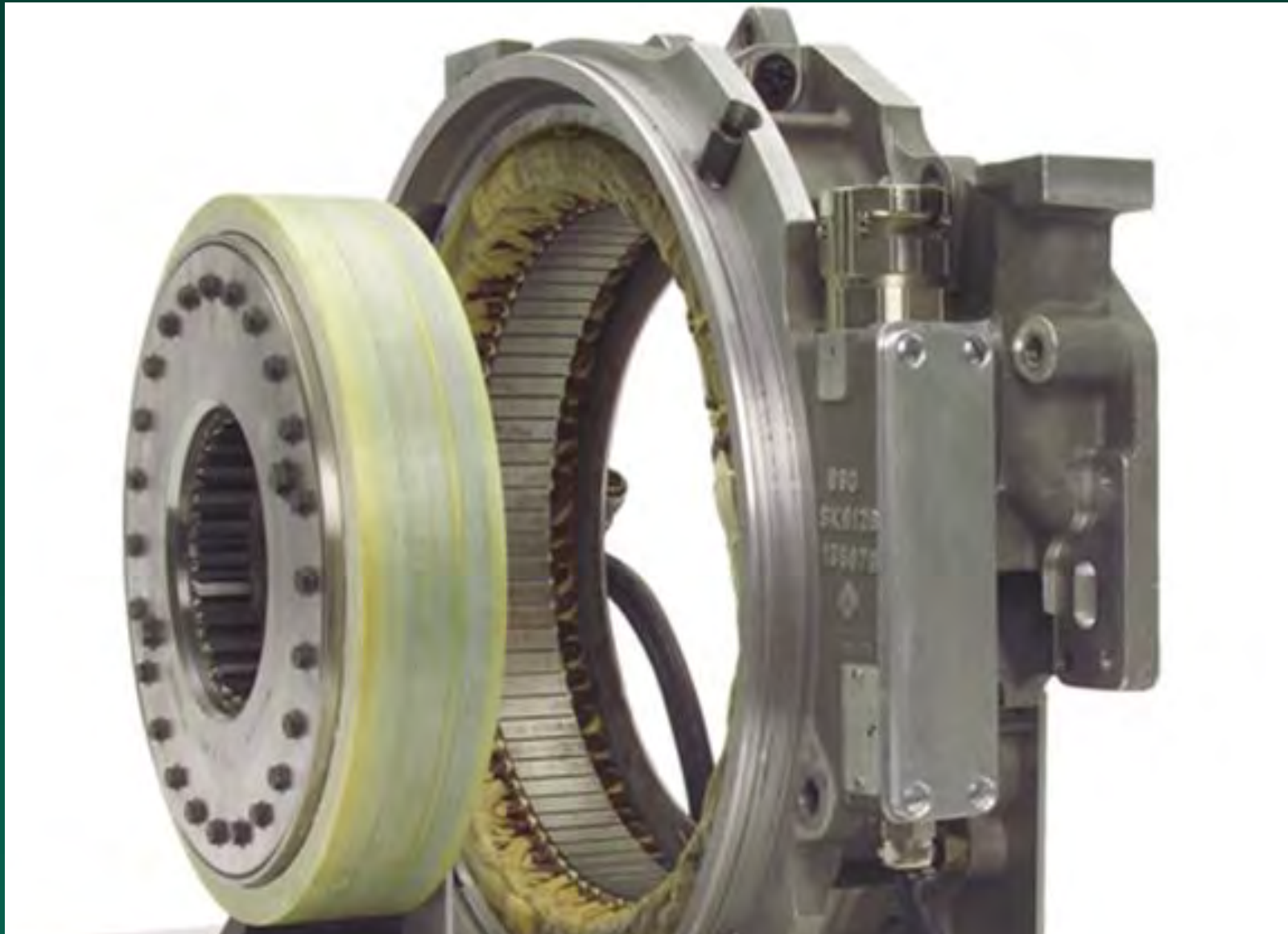


Integrated Starter Generator

- Developments being driven by Electric Vehicle Developments
- Now adopted by the US military as a battleground emergency drive system.



Integrated Starter Generator



Battery Developments

- Battery developments for hybrids will eventually flow to heavy trucks



Battery Developments

- Battery developments for hybrids will eventually flow to heavy trucks.
- Additional voltages will be introduced.





FMVSS 205 - Glazing

- USA has adopted GTR 205

FMVSS 126 – ESC trucks <
10,000lb

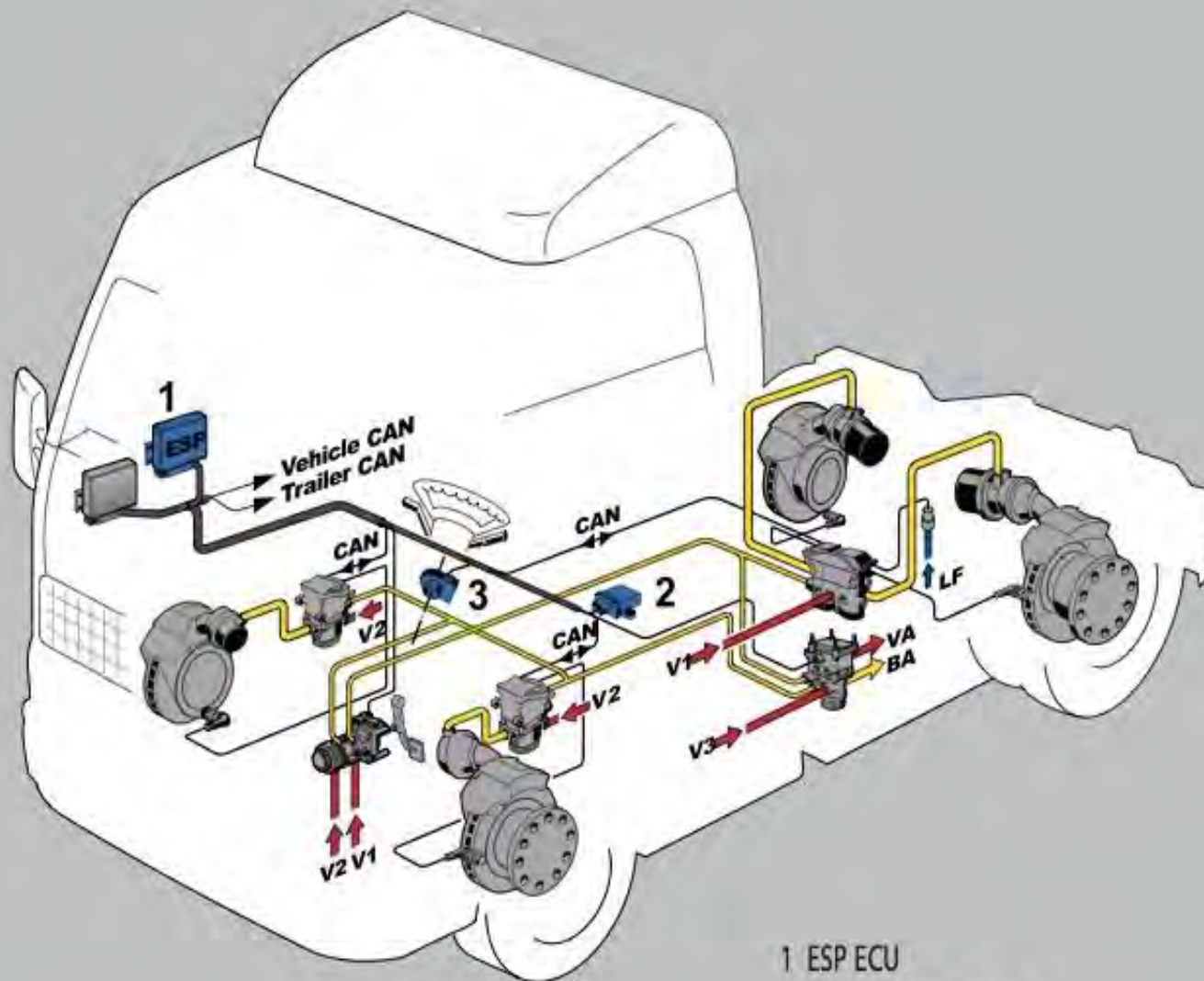
- USA has adopted GTR 8



ESC Mandates

- USA (NHTSA) proposes to mandate ESC (including RSP) on some new heavy trucks from 2015+.
- Applicable to truck-tractors and passenger buses with a GVM > 11,793 kg.
- USA has concluded that trailer roll-overs can be avoided by putting RSP on prime-movers.





2 axle semi-trailer tractor with EBS and ESP, 4S/4C configuration

- 1 ESP ECU
- 2 Yaw rate and lateral acceleration sensor
- 3 Steering angle sensor
- V1...V3 Air supply
- LF Air suspension
- VA Trailer supply line



ESC Mandates

- Europe has mandated ESC (not EBS) on new heavy trucks from 2011 and RPS on new heavy trailers from 2013.
- Japan is generally aligned with UN ECE Regulations.



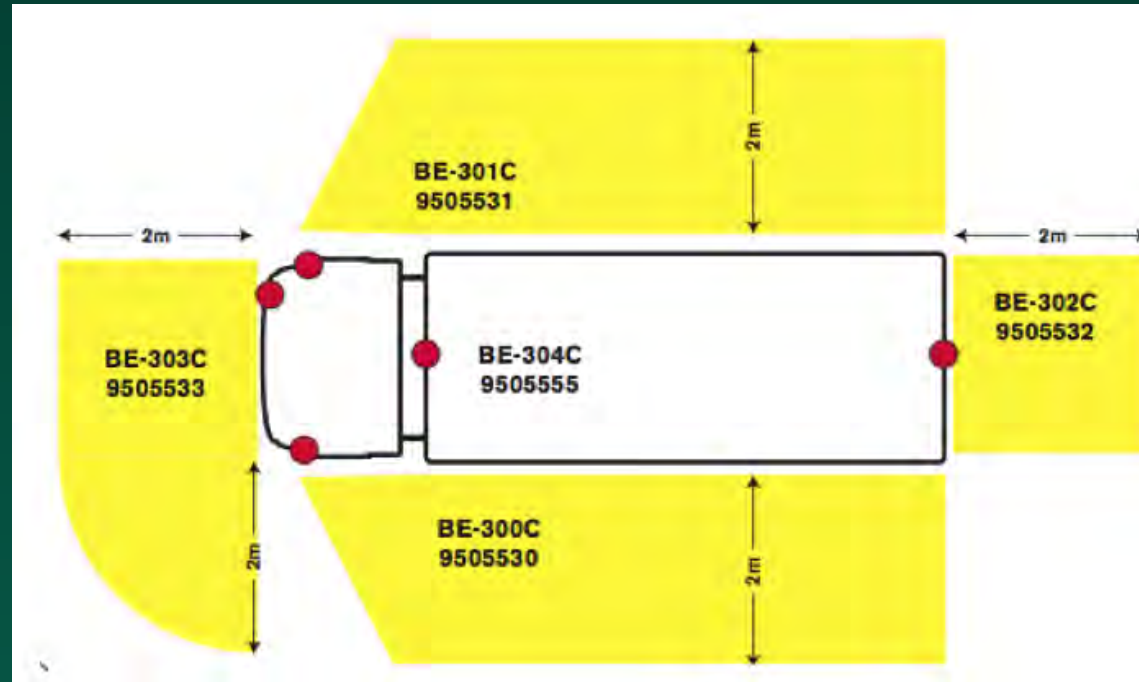
Improved Driver Vision

- USA has mandated improved rear vision for medium duty vehicles (< 10,000 lb).
- Act of Congress has directed rule development in response to a high-publicity incident.
- NFPA recommendations applies to fire trucks.
- Great potential in Australia.



Improved Driver Vision

- Europe



FMVSS 138

- Mandates tyre pressure monitoring on vehicles with a GVW < 10,000 lb (4537 kg)

NFPA 1901

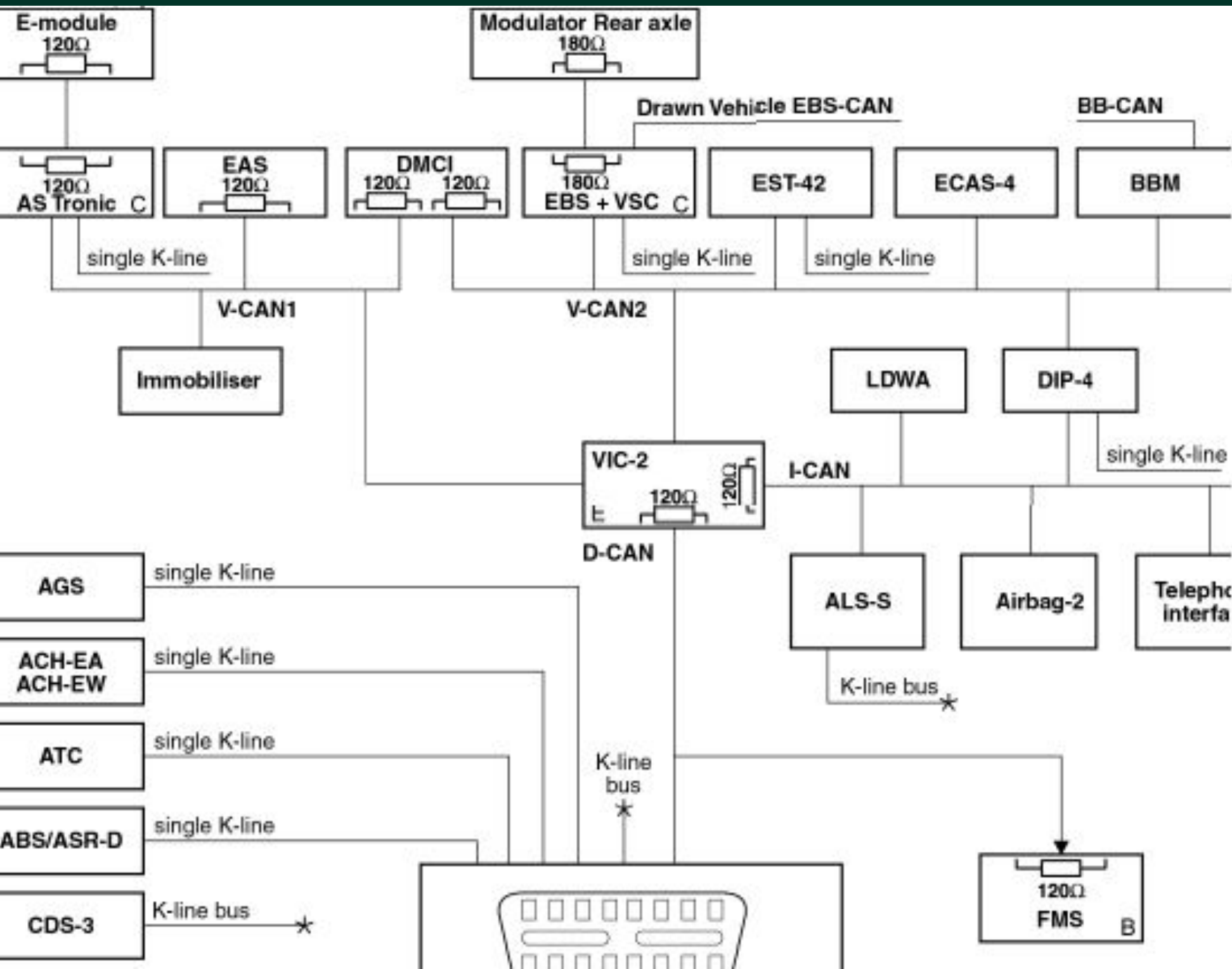
- Recommends tyre inflation practice for fire trucks.
- Predicts a payback of 2 – 3 years.
- Improves stopping distance performance.



CAN Bus Applications

- Basis of compatibility between USA and Europe.
- Voltage compatibility problems.
- USA Protocol is J1939. International protocol is ISO 11992.



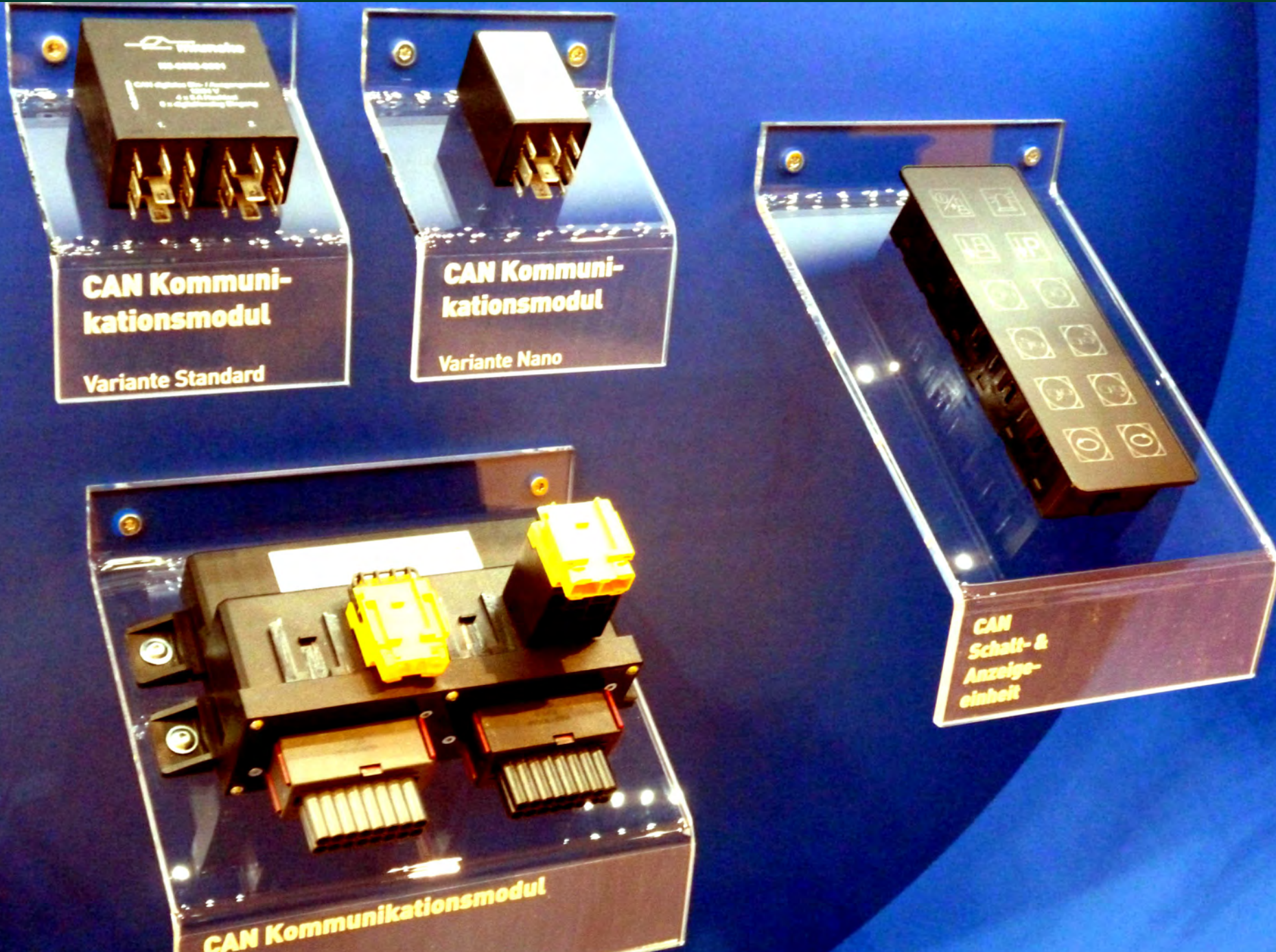


CAN Bus Applications

- Australia is at the centre of USA and European CAN implementations.
- Need to develop generic service tools.
- Opportunity to use CAN for control applications on specialist vehicles.
- Third party CAN devices are now readily available.



CAN Bus



Hannover Show



Hannover Show



Hannover Show







‘What’s coming our way’

Rob Di Cristoforo

Director

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Topics

- Prime mover cab dimensions
- Steer axle mass
- Connected vehicles and beyond



Prime mover cab dimensions



The US experience

- Trailer length limit
- No overall length limit
- Prime movers are 'free' and can get quite long



Europe & Australia

- Trailer length limit
- Overall length limit
- Difference between these: space for prime mover cab

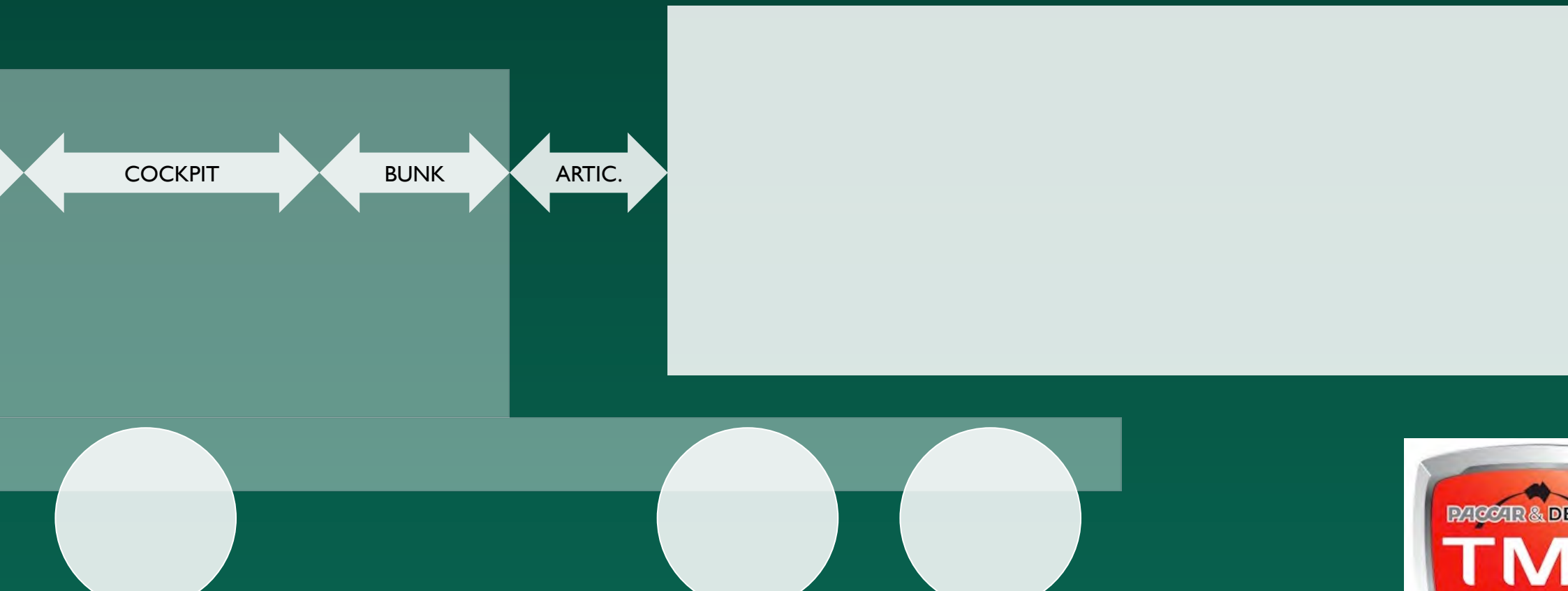


AVAILABLE SPACE

The diagram illustrates the difference between trailer length and overall length limits. A horizontal bar on the left is labeled 'AVAILABLE SPACE' with an arrow pointing to a larger rectangular area on the right. Below the bar are three circles, and in the bottom right corner is a logo for 'PACCAR & DE TMM'.

Everything needs more space

- Drivers getting taller
- Need better sleeping quarters for fatigue
- FUPS may get bigger



Aerodynamics

- Cabs should be more “bullet shaped”
- This takes space, particularly driver legroom



European action

- European Automobile Manufacturers Association currently working with industry to identify future needs and directions for truck design
- “Watch This Space”



European Automobile



Steer axle mass

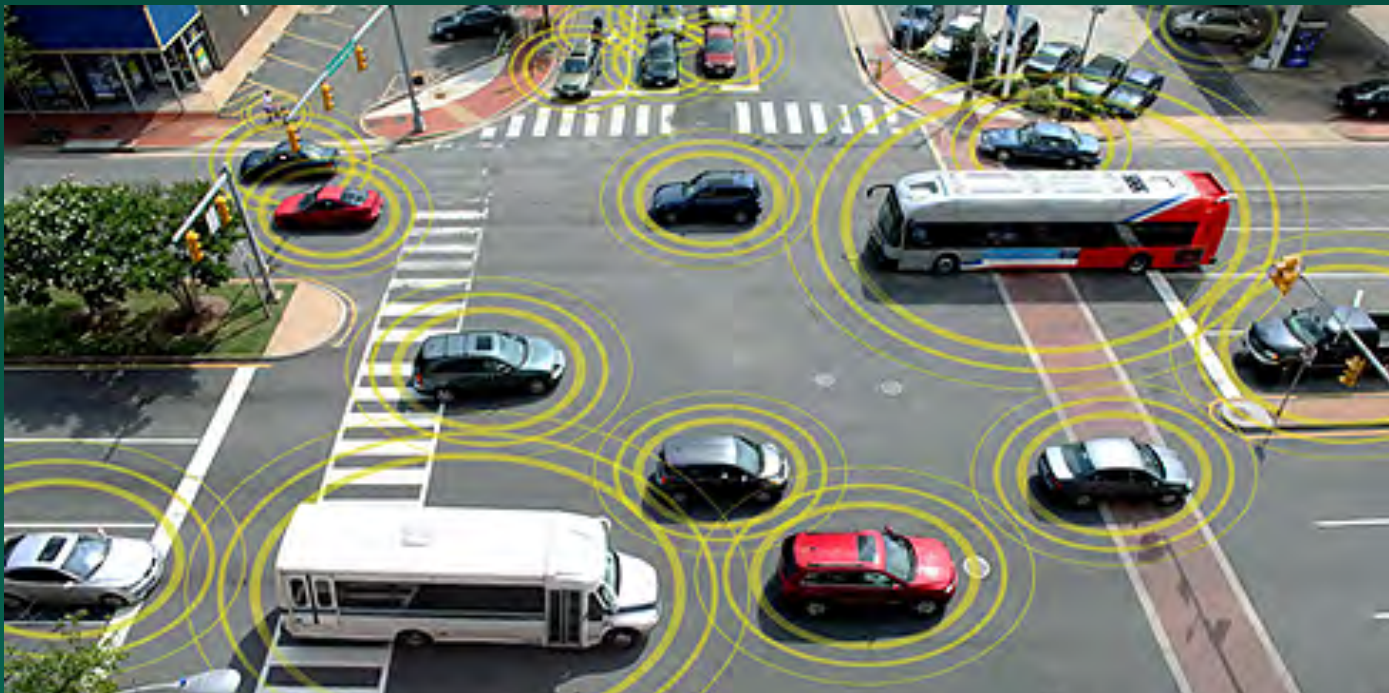


Upward pressure?

- No steer axle mass limit in Europe
- Practical measures and gross mass limits indirectly control steer axle mass
- Potential for undesirable outcomes in Australia if truck design evolution continues to add tare mass to steer axles



Connected vehicles and beyond



What is connected vehicle technology?

The use of wireless communications to share basic information about:

Vehicles:

- Position (GPS-based location, lat/long)
- Speed
- Heading (i.e., direction of travel)

Infrastructure

- Signal phase, surface conditions

Like Wi-Fi, but a dedicated, optimized channel,



What is connected vehicle technology?

Vehicle to Vehicle Communication (V2V) examples

Forward crash warning

Electronic emergency brake lamps

Intersection movement assist

Vehicle to Infrastructure Communication (V2I) examples

Curve speed warning

Emergency vehicle signal preemption

Road surface condition

Vehicle to Everything Else (V2X) examples



A connected traffic environment



Trial now underway in Ann Arbor, Michigan

- US\$26M over 2½ years
- 2,800 cars, trucks and buses
- 73 lane-miles of roadway with 29 roadside equipment installations
- 3,800 local people signed up to participate



Ann Arbor trial network



Final note:

Autonomous vehicles

- We have the technology
- “Autonomous Car Bill” approved by California for certification of autonomous vehicles from 2015
- This stuff is **NOT FAR AWAY!**



