

Truck Platooning

Autonomous Systems
A Lab



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Introduction

- **Truck platooning:** This technique involves multiple trucks driving in close formation, coordinated through communication systems.
- **Project Goal:** Model, simulate and validate truck platooning scenarios



Figure 1: Truck Platooning Concept

Motivation & Objective

Motivation:

- Safety: Reduces accidents.
- Efficiency: Lowers fuel consumption.
- Traffic Flow: Optimizes road usage.

Objectives:

- Model critical driving scenarios.
- Ensure system robustness and stability.
- Integrate advanced modelling and real-time data processing.

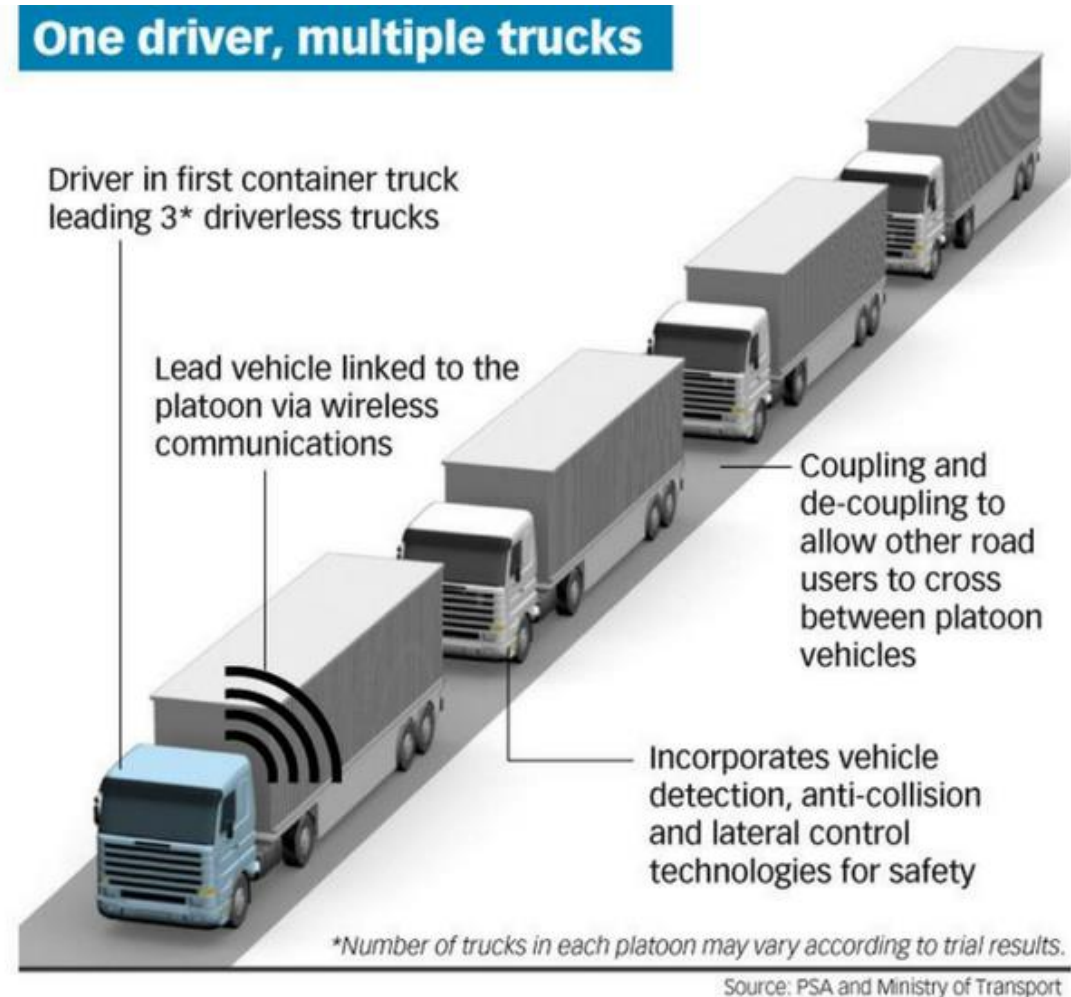


Figure 2: How does truck platooning work?

Identifying Key Scenarios

1

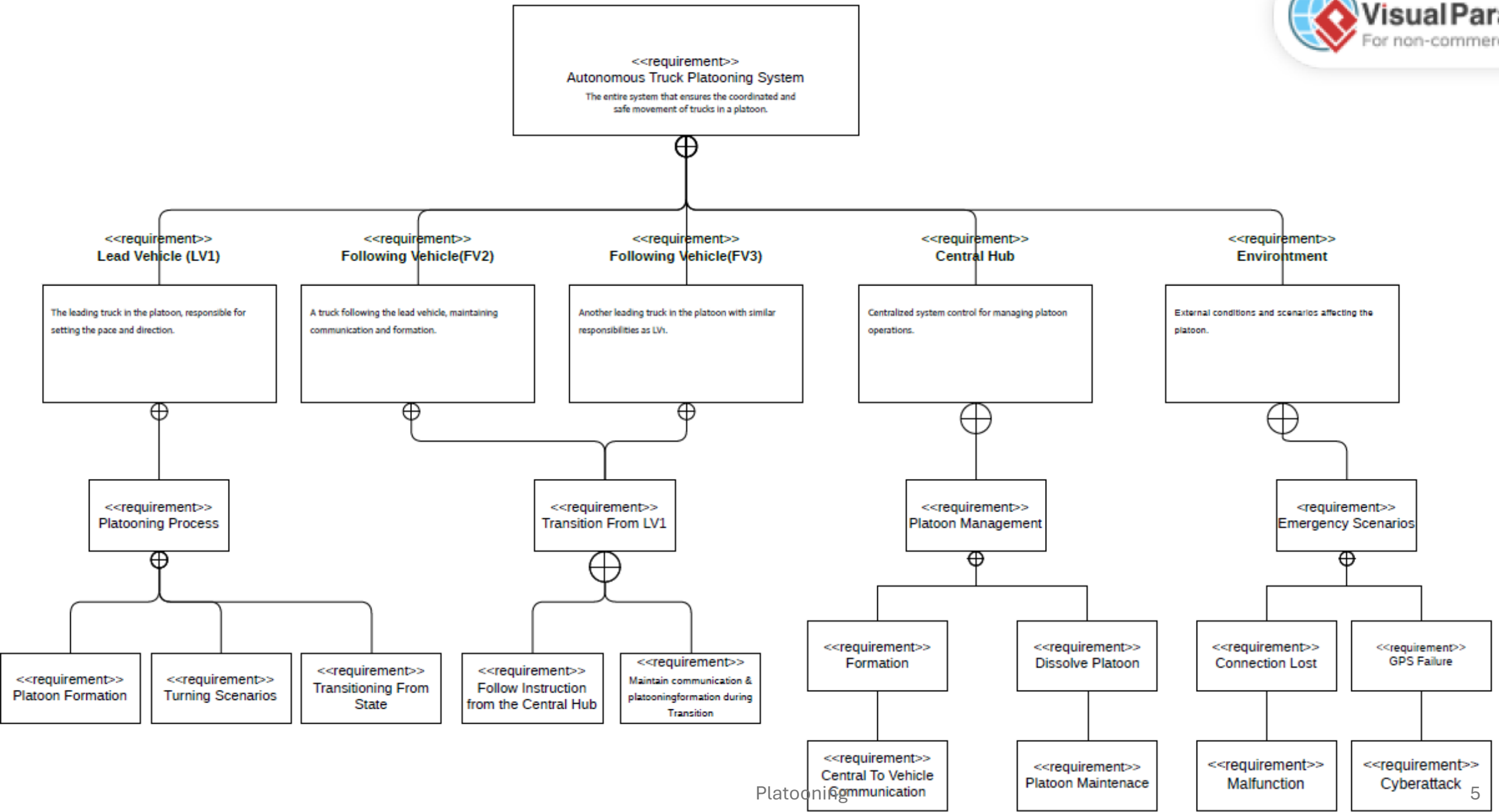
Obstacle Avoidance:
Detect and respond to obstacles.

2

Lane Changing and Steering: Manage lane changes and steering to prevent collisions.

3

Environmental Model:
Simulate system behavior in various environmental conditions.



- **Environmental Model:**
Response to lost connections and emergencies.

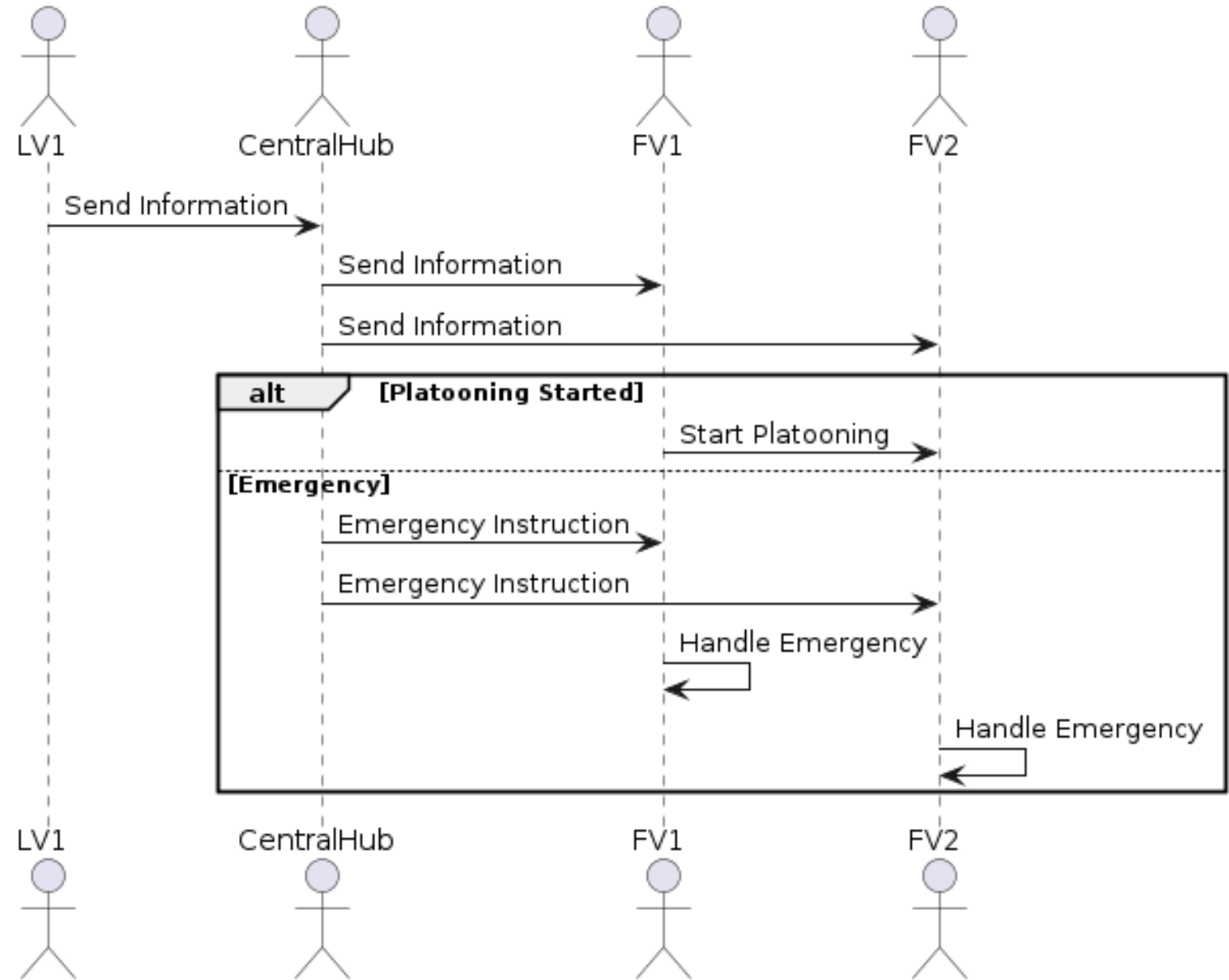


Figure 5: Emergency Handling

- **Lane Changing:**
Process for lane change requests and system responses.

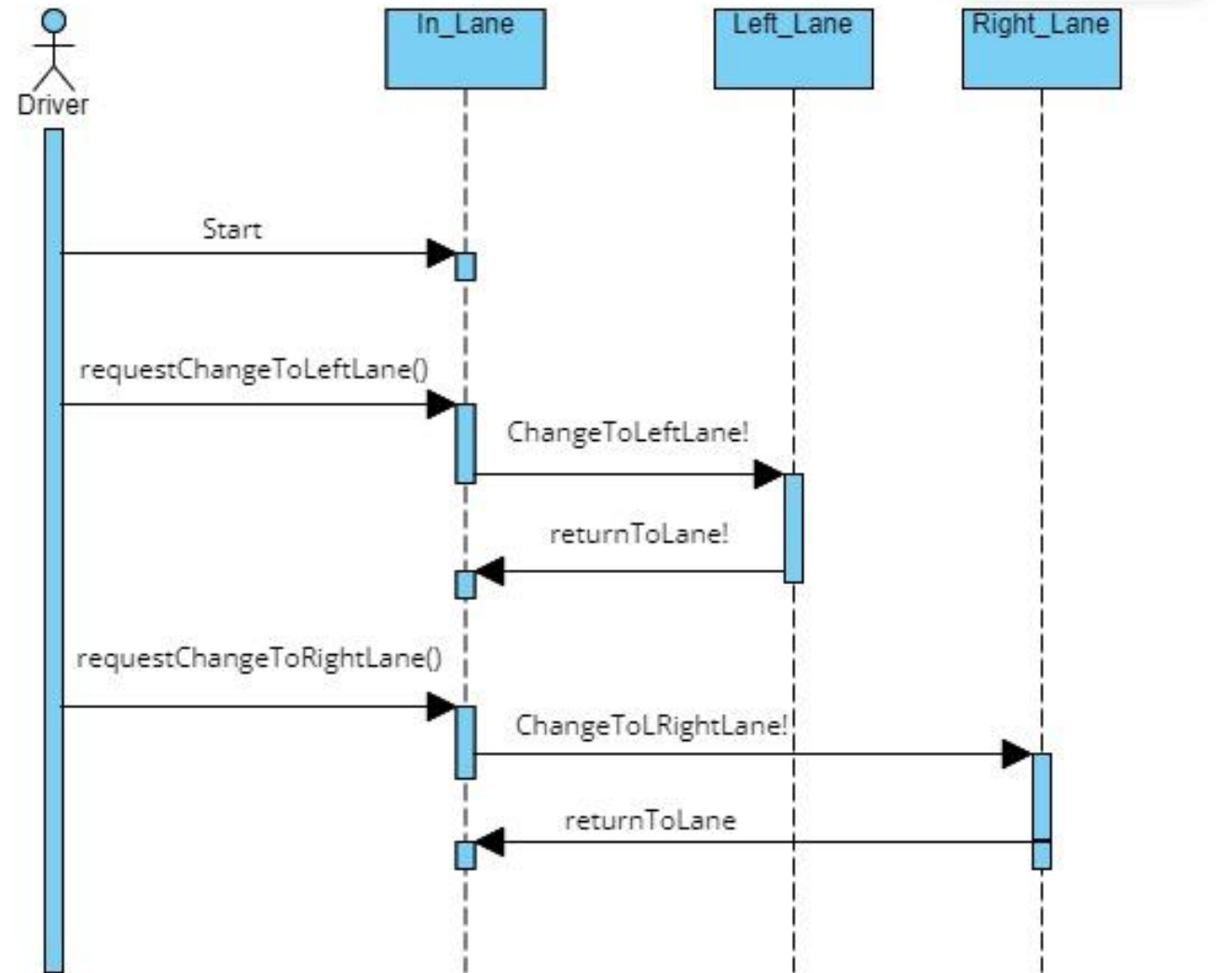
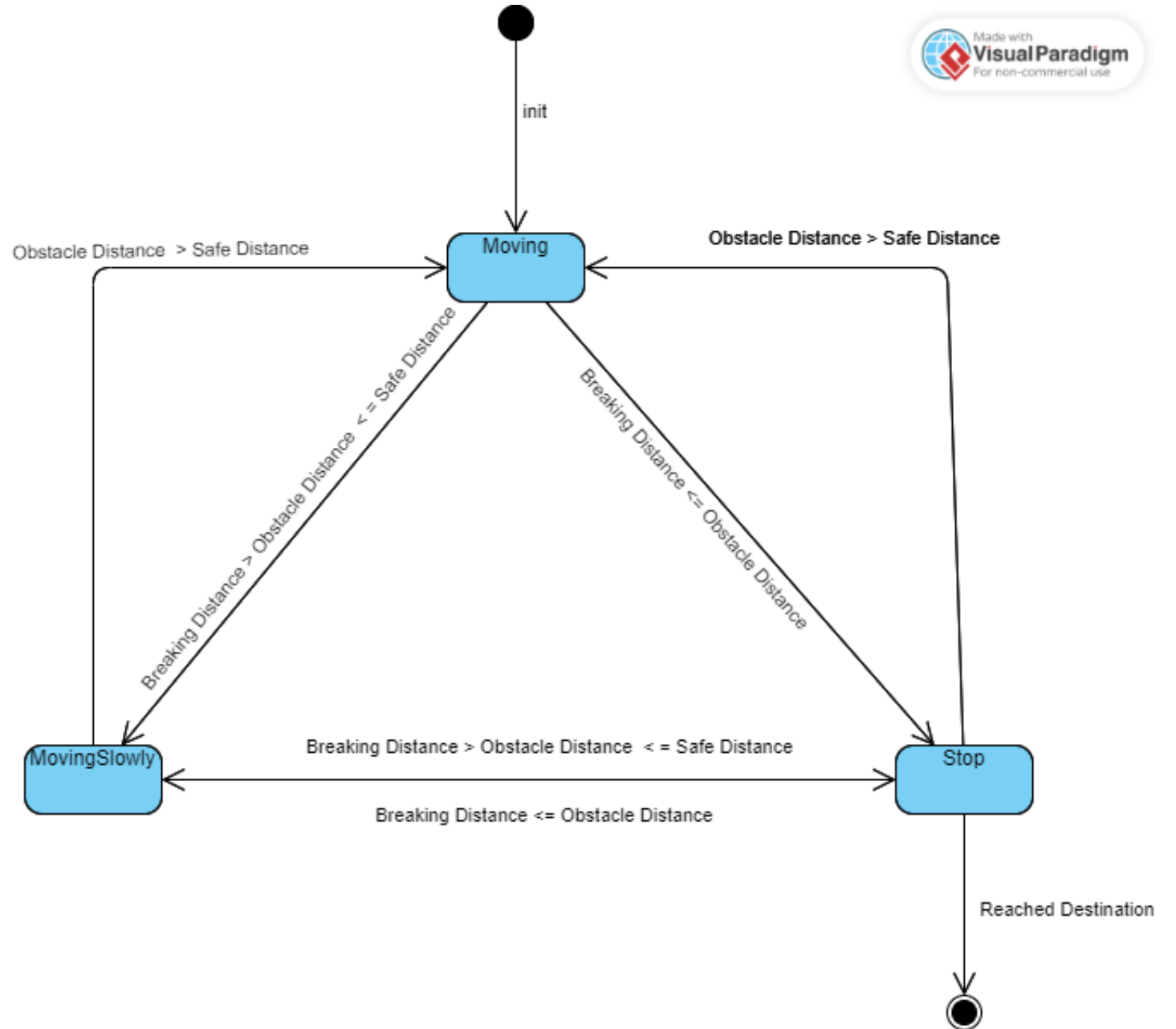


Figure 5: Lane Changing & Steering

- **Obstacle Avoidance:**
State machine diagram
for avoiding obstacle



Modeling Scenarios with UPPAAL



Obstacle Avoidance: Truck detects and responds to obstacles.

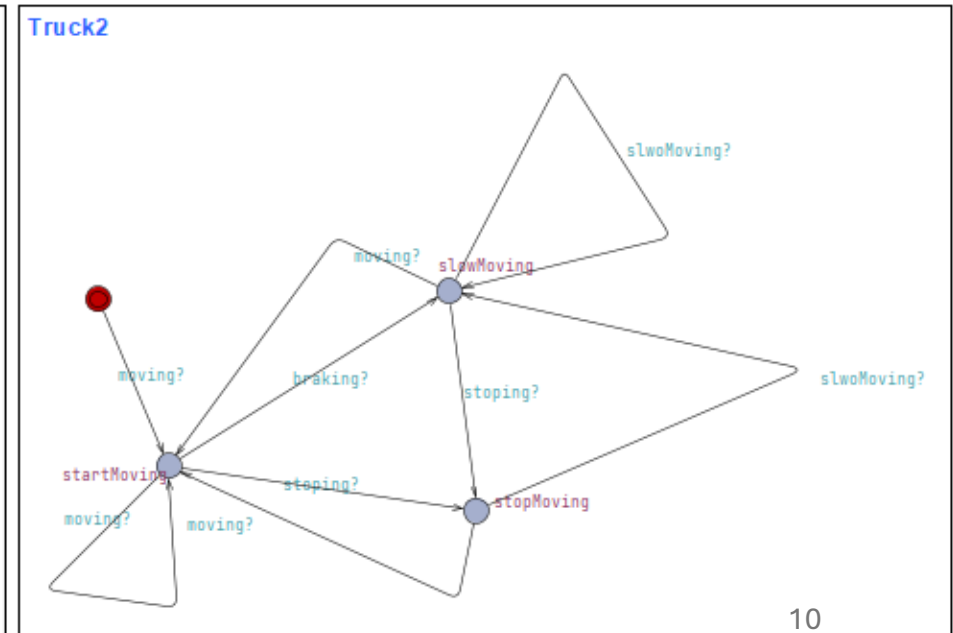
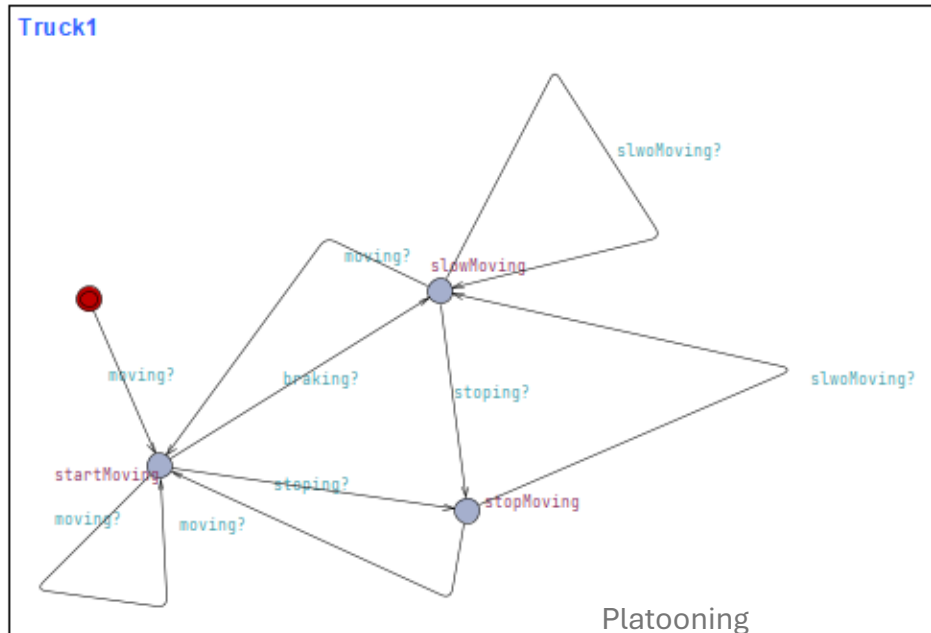
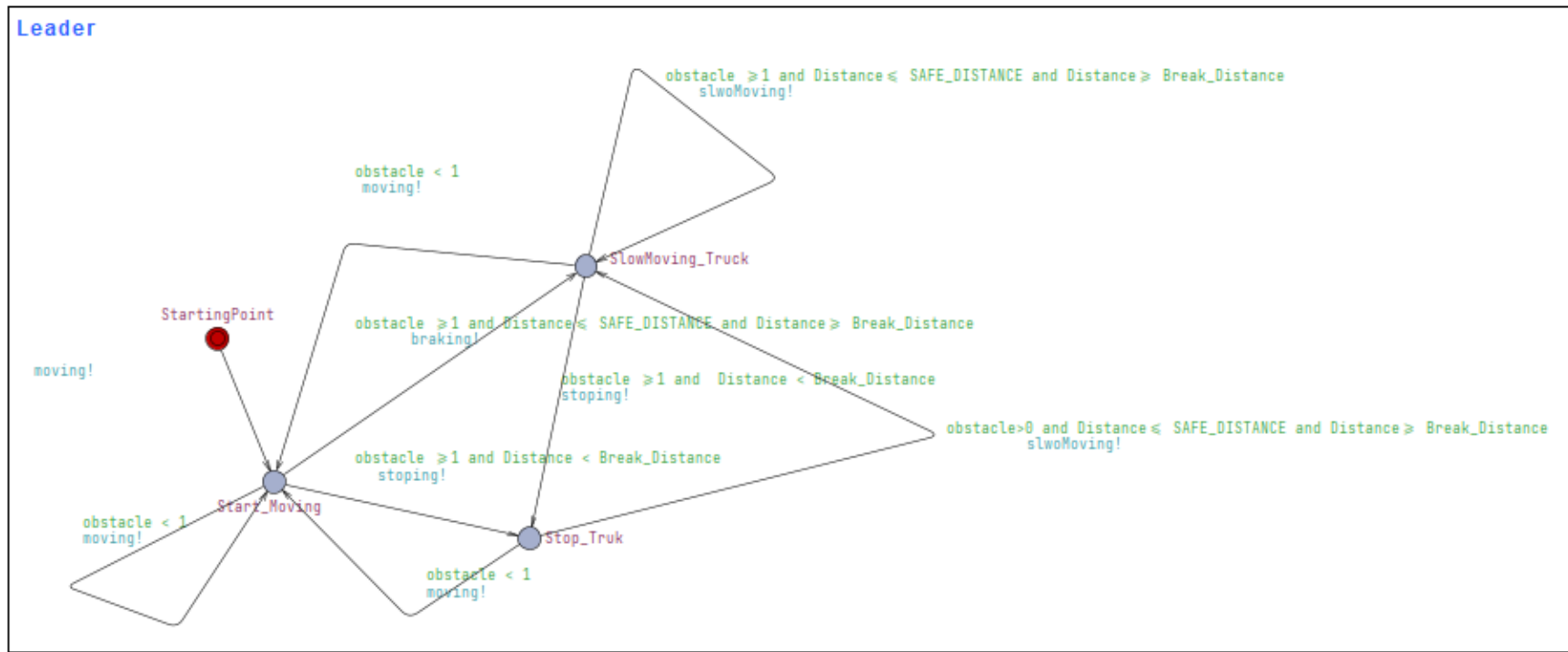


Lane Changing: Checks lane availability and executes lane changes safely.

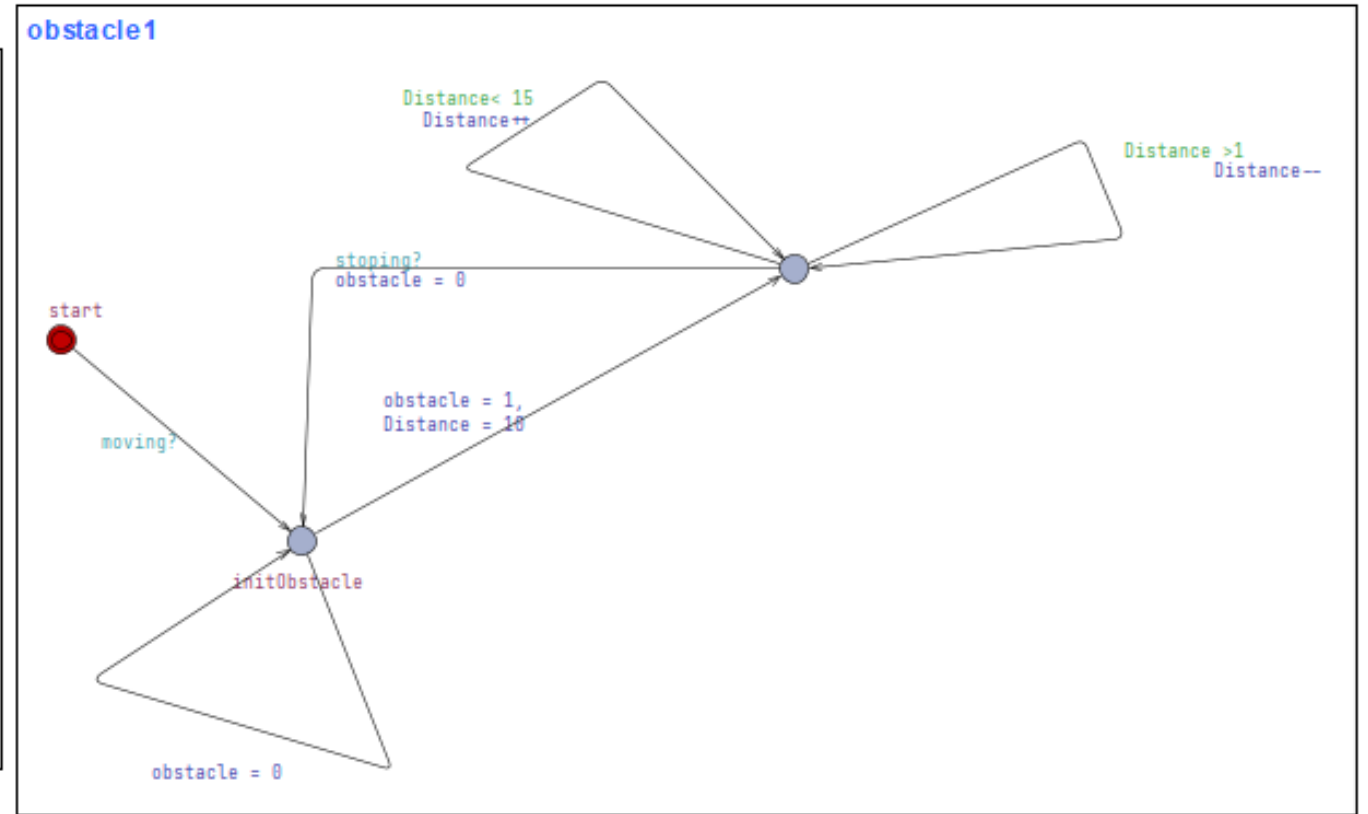
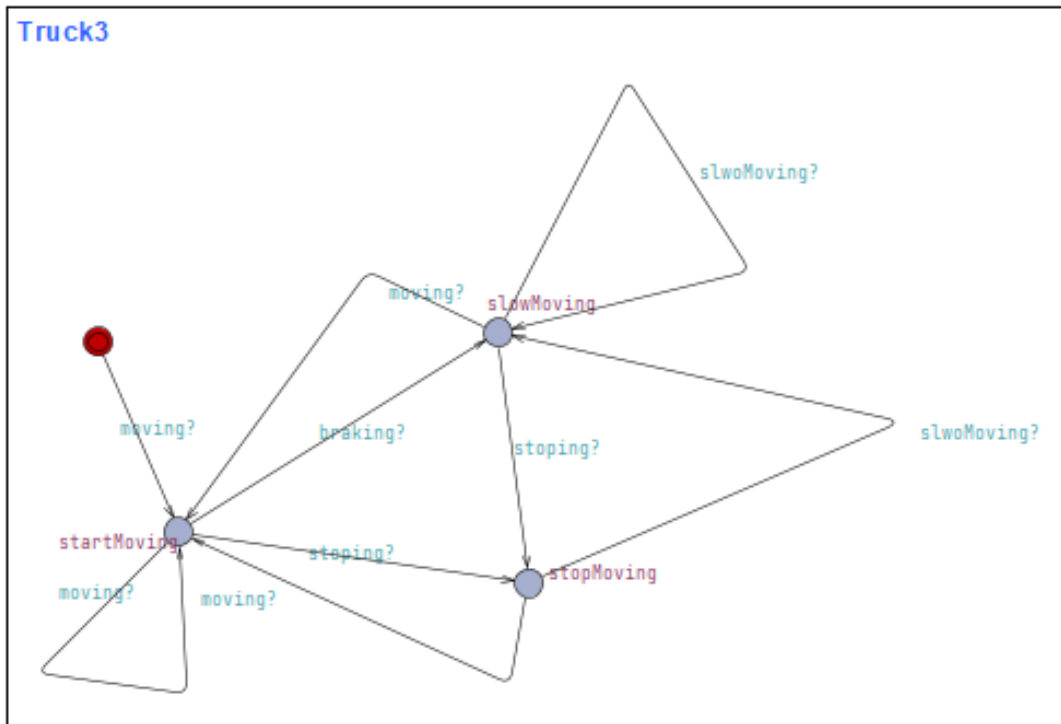


System Integration: Combines all scenarios into one cohesive model, ensuring dynamic responses.

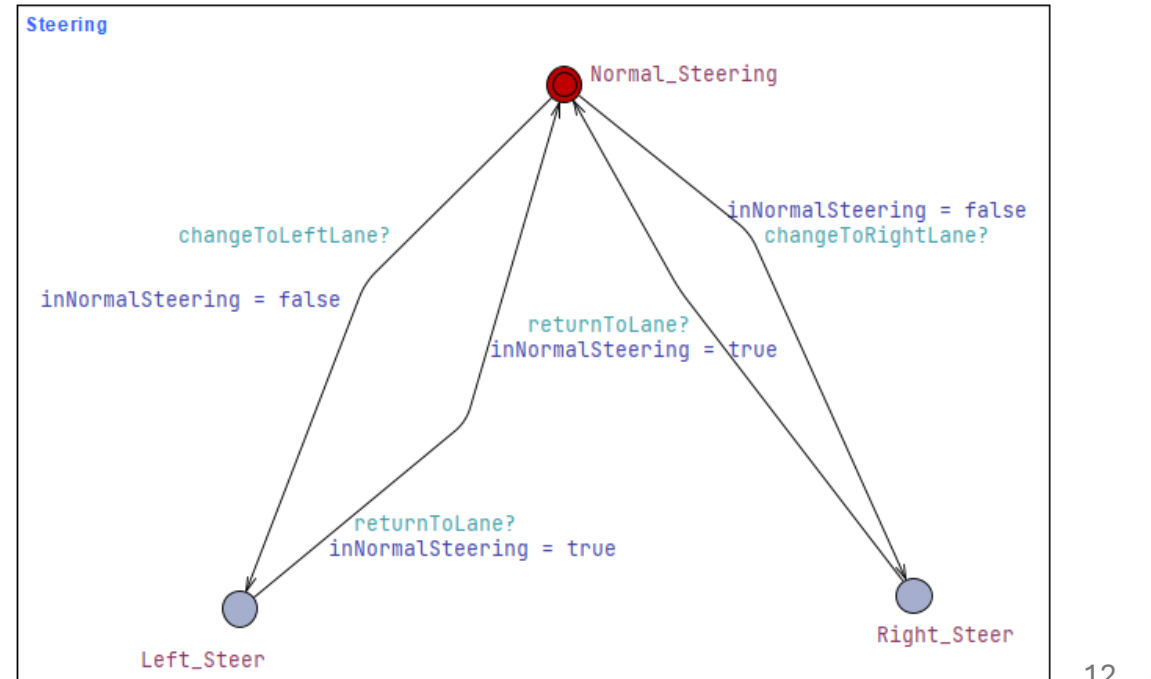
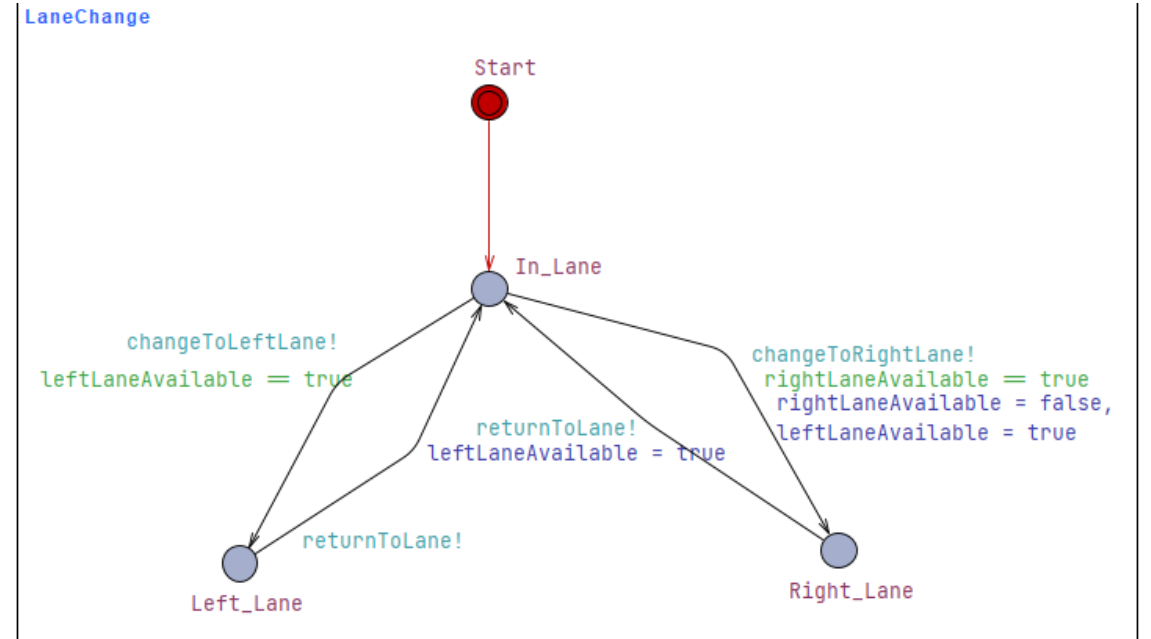
Obstacle Avoidance



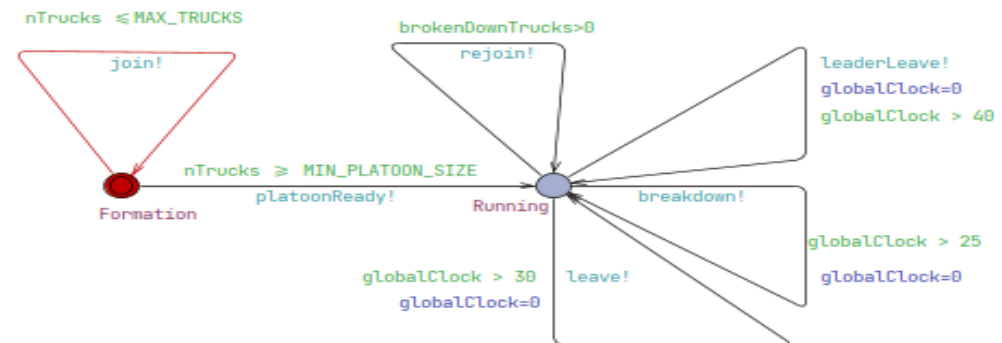
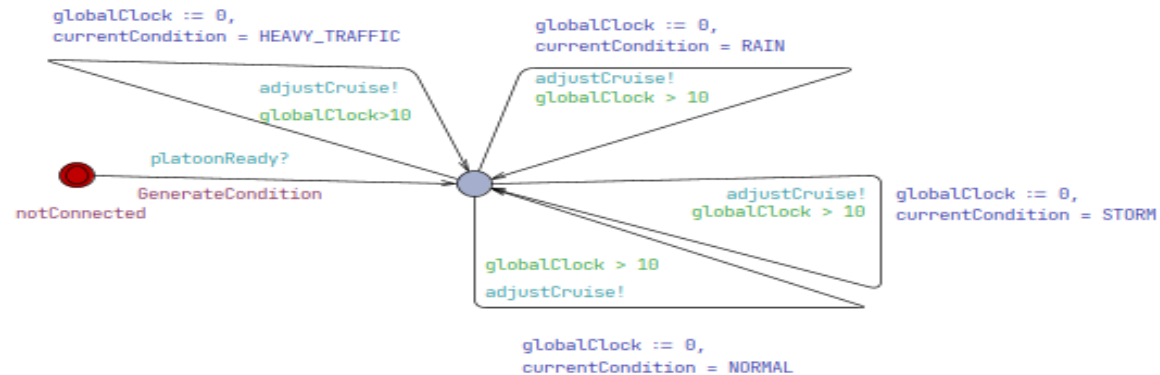
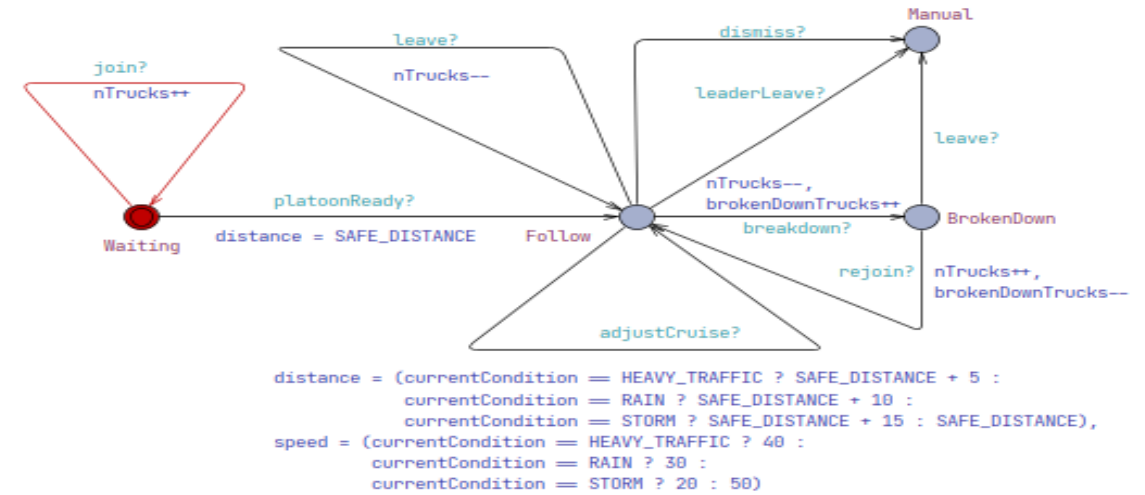
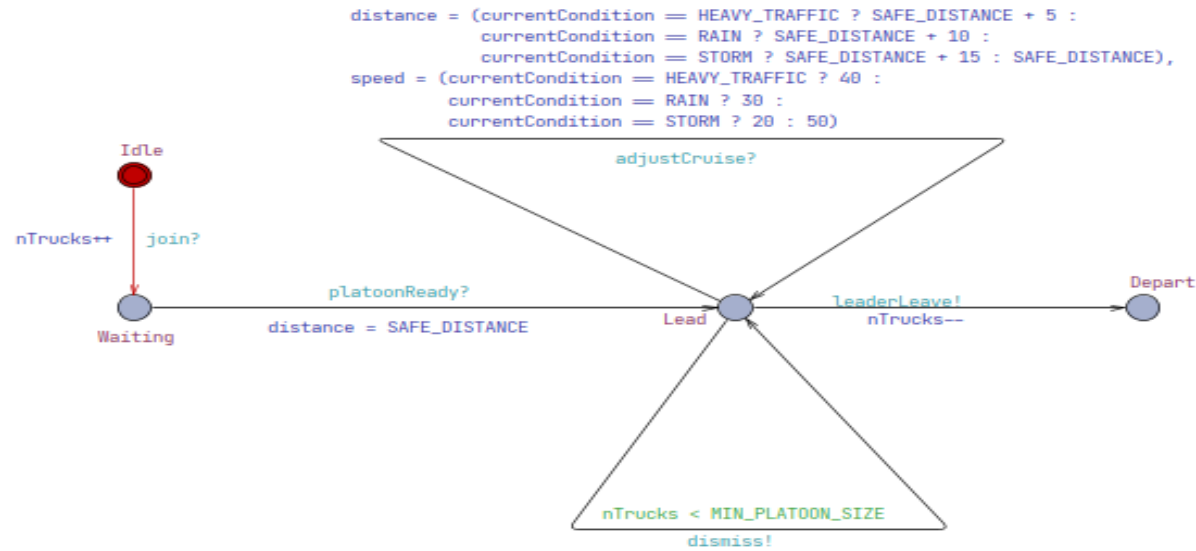
Obstacle Avoidance



Lane Changing & Steering



Environmental Model

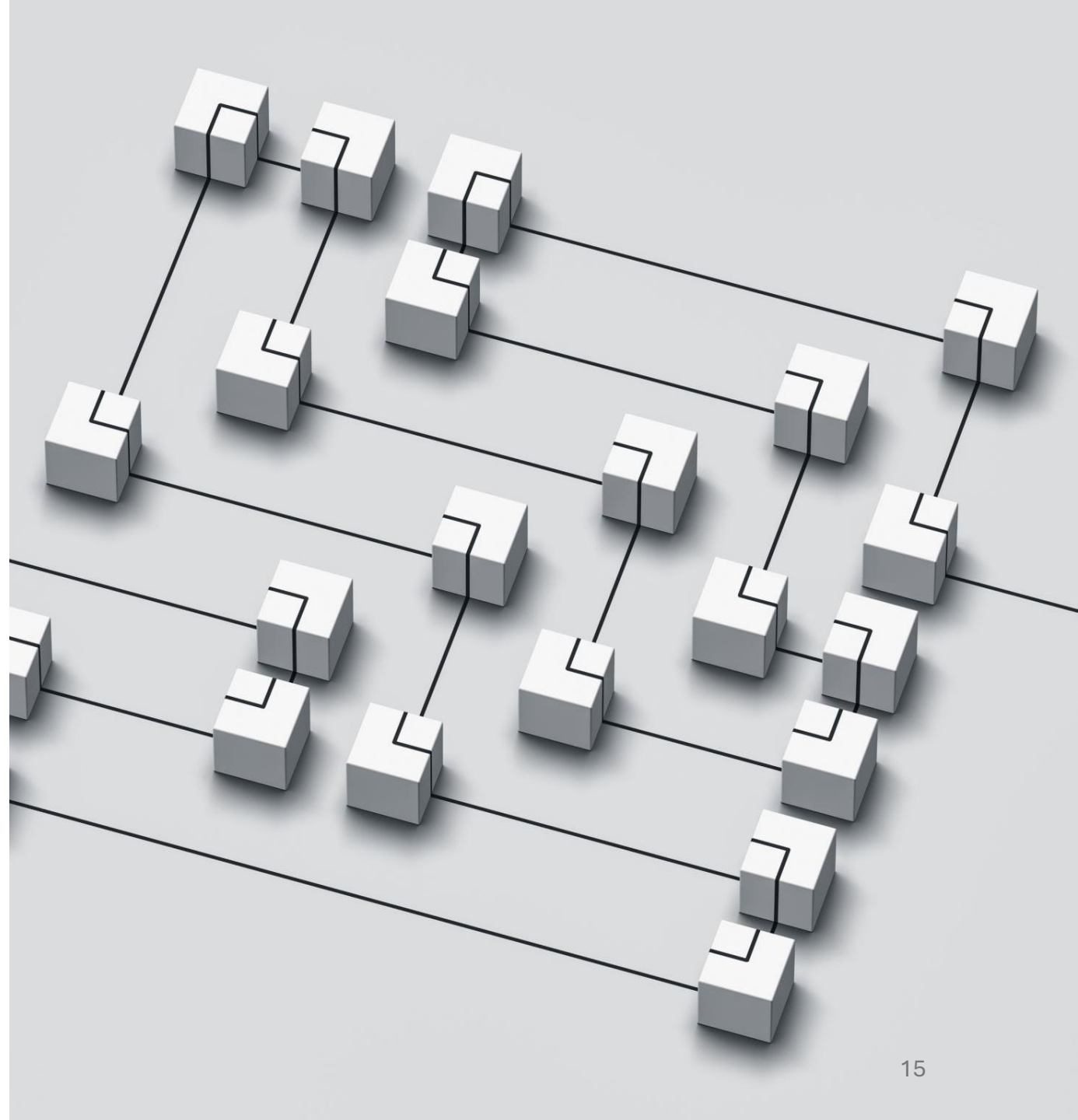


Combined Model

- Full video available tutorial in main presentation pptx file.
- Combined model with code and each scenario also available on <https://github.com/JasmeetMatta/TruckPlatooning/tree/main>

Decision Making with Machine Learning

- **Leader Vehicle Determination**
- Implemented a logistic regression using Scikit-learn.
- **Key Parameters:** Years of experience, Aerodynamic Score, Technological score
- **Training:** Splitting a dataset into training and testing data, creating a logistic regression model, and then fitting that model to the training data.



Machine Learning Implementation

years_of_experience	aerodynamics_score	technological_score
4	45	10
6	29	7
8	34	9
5	50	9
4	19	8
7	12	10
20	29	2
5	9	8
16	10	5
11	23	8
11	7	10
2	45	4
14	25	4
1	38	3
5	17	5
8	23	10
12	11	7
7	6	7
17	41	9
9	33	2
6	49	5
0	6	5
18	20	6
20	34	7

Parameters

- years_of_experience = (0, 20)
- aerodynamics_score = (5, 50)
- technological_score = (1, 10)
- 5000 samples

Data Preparation

years_of_experience	aerodynamics_score	technological_score	Leader	Leadership_score
4	45	10	1	540
6	29	7	0	369
8	34	9	0	443
5	50	9	1	588
4	19	8	0	266
7	12	10	0	225
20	29	2	0	404
5	9	8	0	171
16	10	5	0	215
11	23	8	0	341
11	7	10	0	195
2	45	4	1	488
14	25	4	0	348
1	38	3	0	406
5	17	5	0	230
8	23	10	0	340
12	11	7	0	219
7	6	7	0	144
17	41	9	1	558
9	33	2	1	389

$$\text{Score} = w1 \cdot A + w2 \cdot B + w3 \cdot$$

C

- $w1 = 5; w2 = 10; w3 = 7;$

➤ A = years of experience

➤ B = aerodynamics score

➤ C = technological score

- If score > 450 : leader = True

Model Training

```
from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split  
X_train, X_test, Y_train, Y_test = train_test_split(X,Y,train_size=0.8)
```

```
from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression  
model = LogisticRegression()
```

```
model.fit(X_train, Y_train)
```

Leader Selection

```
test = pd.read_csv("test.csv")  
test.head()
```

	years_of_experience	aerodynamics_score	technological_score
0	4	45	10
1	7	30	5
2	5	20	7

```
model.predict(test)
```

```
array([1, 0, 0], dtype=int64)
```

Decision Tree for Leader Vehicle Determination

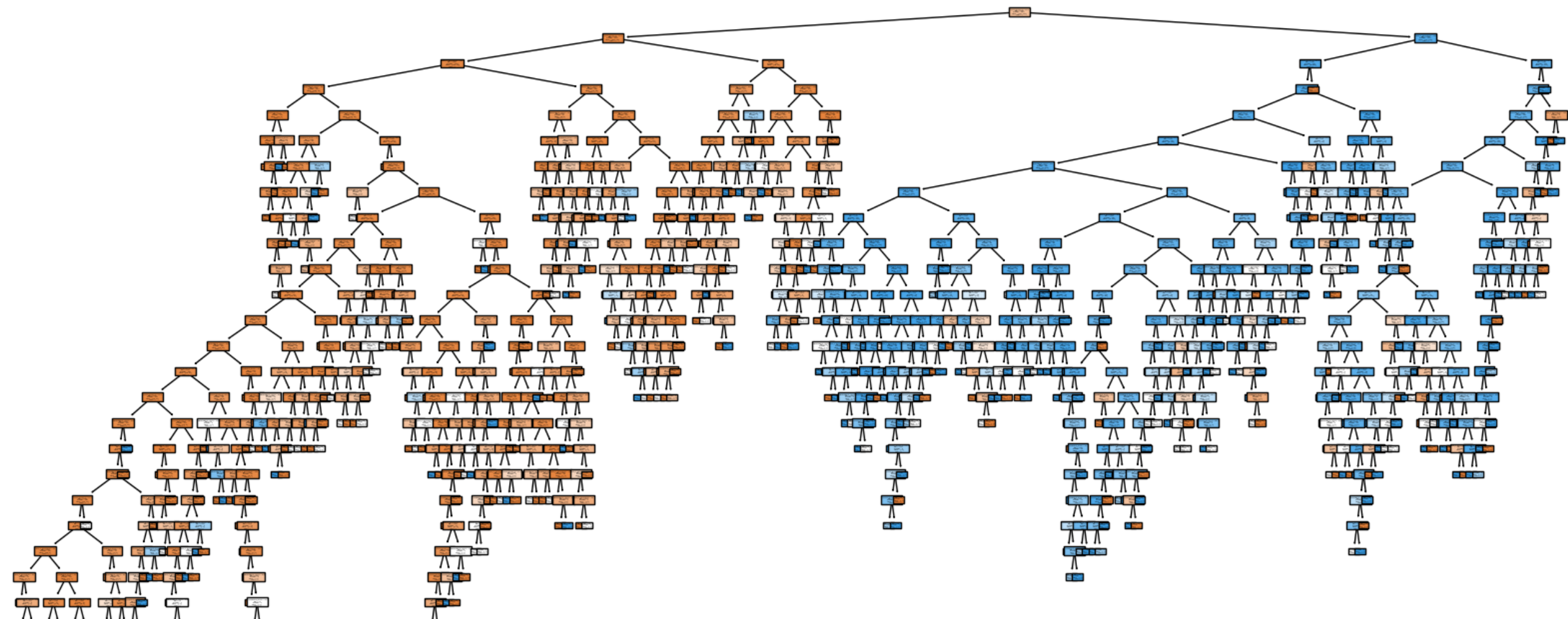
Accuracy: 87%

Actual \ Predicted	0 (No Leader)	1 (Leader)
0 (No Leader)	642	58
1(Leader)	70	230

```
# Train a Decision Tree model
model = DecisionTreeClassifier(random_state=42)
model.fit(X_train, y_train)

# Make predictions
y_pred = model.predict(X_test)

# Evaluate the model
accuracy = accuracy_score(y_test, y_pred)
print(f'Accuracy: {accuracy:.2f}')
print('Classification Report:')
print(classification_report(y_test, y_pred))
print('Confusion Matrix:')
print(confusion_matrix(y_test, y_pred))
```



Analysing Solutions

```
score = LinearModel.score(X_test,x_Linearpred)
print("Linear Regression",score*100,'%')
print("Logistic Regression Accuracy:", accuracy_score(Y_test, x_Logisticpred)*100,'%')
print("DecisionTreeClassifier Accuracy:", accuracy_score(Y_test, x_DTCpred)*100,'%')
```

Linear Regression 45.977159834190054 %

Logistic Regression Accuracy: 86.7 %

DecisionTreeClassifier Accuracy: 93.5 %

Simulation Environment (Python) need update

- **Development:** Built a simulation environment to test scenarios and the learning algorithm.
- **Integration:** Ensured synchronization of scenarios and the learning algorithm.
- **Tools:** Implemented in Python for real-time data processing.

Lane Changing

```
class TruckPlatooning:
    def __init__(self):
        self.leftLaneAvailable = True
        self.rightLaneAvailable = True
        self.currentLane = 'Start'

    def change_to_left_lane(self):
        if self.leftLaneAvailable:
            self.currentLane = 'Left_Lane'
            print("Changed to left lane.")
            self.rightLaneAvailable = True

    def change_to_right_lane(self):
        if self.rightLaneAvailable:
            self.currentLane = 'Right_Lane'
            print("Changed to right lane.")
            self.leftLaneAvailable = True

    def return_to_lane(self):
        self.currentLane = 'In_Lane'
        print("Returned to main lane.")
```

Simulation Overview:

- Demonstrates lane changing based on lane availability

```
Current Lane: Start
Changed to right lane.
Returned to main lane.
Current Lane: In_Lane
Changed to left lane.
Returned to main lane.
Current Lane: In_Lane
Changed to left lane.
Returned to main lane.
Current Lane: In_Lane
Changed to right lane.
Returned to main lane.
Current Lane: In_Lane
Changed to right lane.
Returned to main lane.
Current Lane: In_Lane
Changed to right lane.
Returned to main lane.
Current Lane: In_Lane
Changed to left lane.
Returned to main lane.
Current Lane: In_Lane
Changed to right lane.
Returned to main lane.
Current Lane: In_Lane
Changed to right lane.
Returned to main lane.
```

Environmental Changes

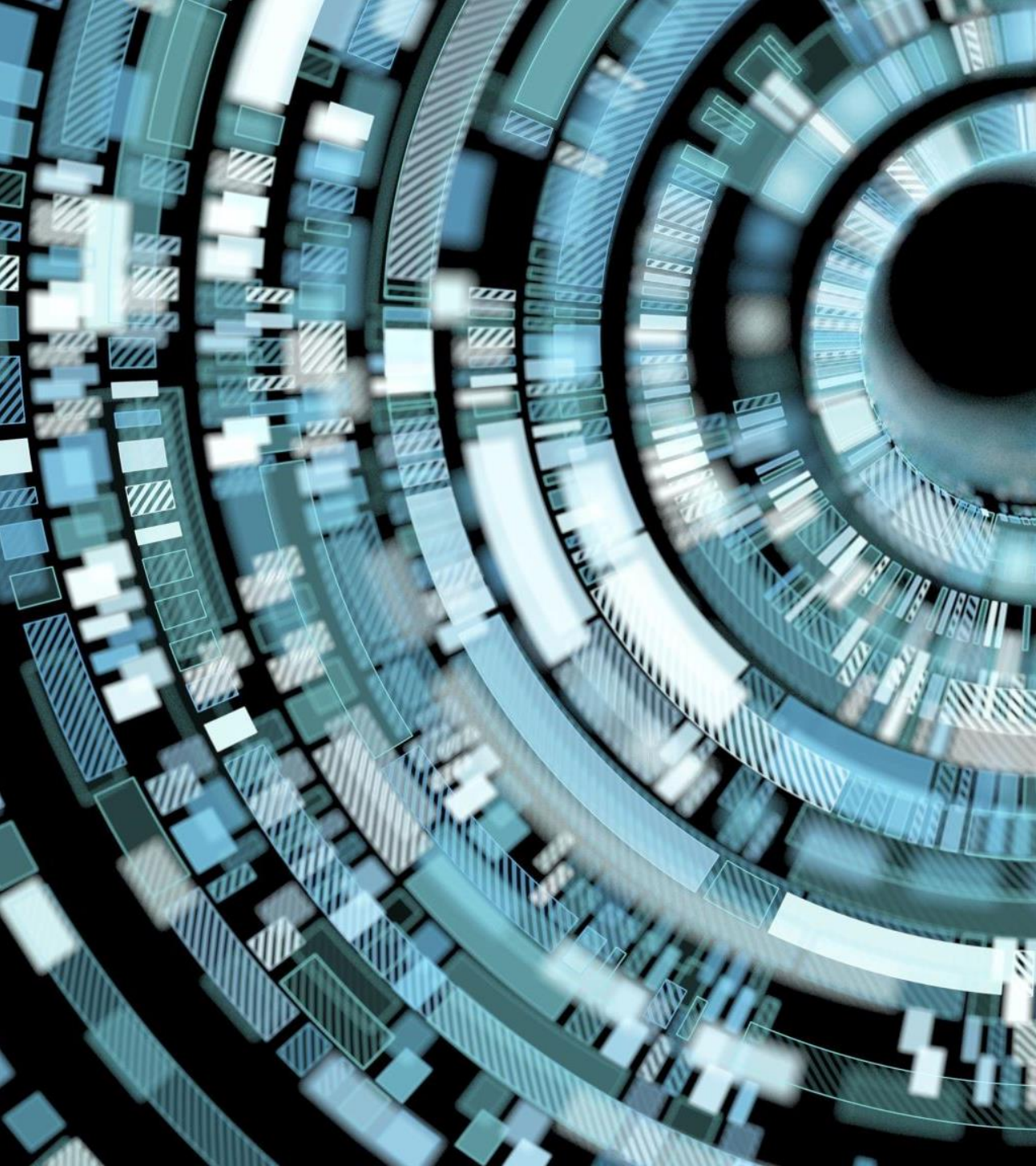
```
Adjusting cruise because of NORMAL: New distance 10, New speed 50
Truck joined. Total trucks: 1
Adjusting cruise because of NORMAL: New distance 10, New speed 50
Adjusting cruise because of HEAVY_TRAFFIC: New distance 15, New speed 40
Truck joined. Total trucks: 2
Adjusting cruise because of RAIN: New distance 20, New speed 30
Truck joined. Total trucks: 3
Adjusting cruise because of HEAVY_TRAFFIC: New distance 15, New speed 40
Platoon is now ready!
Adjusting cruise because of STORM: New distance 25, New speed 20
Truck joined. Total trucks: 4
Adjusting cruise because of NORMAL: New distance 10, New speed 50
Truck joined. Total trucks: 5
Adjusting cruise because of HEAVY_TRAFFIC: New distance 15, New speed 40
Adjusting cruise because of RAIN: New distance 20, New speed 30
```

Obstacle Avoidance

[illegible]

Overall Simulation

```
Current Lane: Start
Changed to left lane.
Returned to main lane.
Leader: Speed=slow - Same speed as vehicle ahead, Pedal=lightBrake, BreakDistance=0
Follower 1: Speed=slow - Same speed as vehicle ahead, Pedal=lightBrake, BreakDistance=0
Follower 2: Speed=slow - Same speed as vehicle ahead, Pedal=lightBrake, BreakDistance=0
Follower 3: Speed=slow - Same speed as vehicle ahead, Pedal=lightBrake, BreakDistance=0
Adjusting cruise because of HEAVY_TRAFFIC: New distance 15, New speed 40
Leader: Speed=slow - Same speed as vehicle ahead, Pedal=lightBrake, BreakDistance=0
Follower 1: Speed=slow - Same speed as vehicle ahead, Pedal=lightBrake, BreakDistance=0
Follower 2: Speed=slow - Same speed as vehicle ahead, Pedal=lightBrake, BreakDistance=0
Follower 3: Speed=slow - Same speed as vehicle ahead, Pedal=lightBrake, BreakDistance=0
Adjusting cruise because of RAIN: New distance 20, New speed 30
Leader: Speed=Max, Pedal=noBrake, BreakDistance=0
Follower 1: Speed=Max, Pedal=noBrake, BreakDistance=0
Follower 2: Speed=Max, Pedal=noBrake, BreakDistance=0
Follower 3: Speed=Max, Pedal=noBrake, BreakDistance=0
Current Lane: In_Lane
Changed to left lane.
Returned to main lane.
Adjusting cruise because of RAIN: New distance 20, New speed 30
Adjusting cruise because of STORM: New distance 25, New speed 20
Current Lane: In_Lane
Changed to left lane.
Returned to main lane.
Adjusting cruise because of STORM: New distance 25, New speed 20
Current Lane: In_Lane
Changed to left lane.
Returned to main lane.
Leader: Speed=stop, Pedal=hardBrake, BreakDistance=5
Follower 1: Speed=stop, Pedal=hardBrake, BreakDistance=5
Follower 2: Speed=stop, Pedal=hardBrake, BreakDistance=5
Follower 3: Speed=stop, Pedal=hardBrake, BreakDistance=5
Leader: Speed=stop, Pedal=hardBrake, BreakDistance=5
Follower 1: Speed=stop, Pedal=hardBrake, BreakDistance=5
Follower 2: Speed=stop, Pedal=hardBrake, BreakDistance=5
Follower 3: Speed=stop, Pedal=hardBrake, BreakDistance=5
Current Lane: In_Lane
Changed to left lane.
Returned to main lane.
```



Conclusion and Future Work

- Modeled and simulated key truck platooning scenarios
- Demonstrated integration of UML, UPPAAL, and Python.
- **Future Work:** Potential improvements include enhancing the learning algorithm and expanding the simulation environment.

References

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Questions?