



33rd Annual **INCOSE**
international symposium
hybrid event
Honolulu HI USA



A Less-than-Truckload (LTL) Problem

A Systems Engineering Approach to Reducing Mis-pulls and Misplaced Trailers for Trucking Fleets



Trae Span, Dr. Jeremy Daily, and **Sean Bumgarner**

About the Authors and Overview

Trae Span

Martin “Trae” Span is currently a PhD Student in Systems Engineering at Colorado State University

- Major in the United States Air Force (USAF).
- Served the USAF as a Developmental Test Engineer.
- Served as Deputy Director for the US Air Force Academy systems engineering program.
- His PhD work is focused on cybersecurity requirements elicitation for complex cyber-physical systems.



Dr. Jeremy Daily

Jeremy Daily. Dr. Daily teaches systems engineering at Colorado State University in Fort Collins, CO.

- His research interests include:
 - vehicle cybersecurity
 - digital forensics
 - crash reconstruction.
- He helped start the CyberTruck Challenge in 2017 where academia, government, industry, and security researchers come together to understand and improve the cybersecurity posture of heavy vehicle systems.
- Dr. Daily received his Ph.D. in engineering from Wright State University in Dayton, OH after a tour of duty in the US Air Force.



Sean Bumgarner



Sean Bumgarner. Sean is a Master's student at Colorado State University.

Sean's research interests include:

- Adapting Systems Engineering for the trucking industry
- Driver behavior
- Heavy vehicles communication systems Integrations with TSPs
- Heavy vehicle cyber security,
- Establishing recommended practices for the industry.

Sean has mathematics degree from Saint John's University in Collegeville, MN and an industrial engineering degree from North Dakota State University in Fargo, ND.

Where Form Meets Function

Cyber Truck Challenge

- Students Gain Hands-on Experience
- Knowledgeable Professionals with Practical Knowledge
- Having Great Sponsors that Allow Exploration
- cybertruckchallenge.org



<https://www.cybertruckchallenge.org/past-challenges/2021-2/>

Presentation Overview

- Introduction
- Mission Analysis—Background on Trucks and Trailing Equipment
- Stakeholder Needs Analysis
- System Requirements
- Trade-off Analysis
- Operational Feasibility Analysis
- System Implementation on a Prototype
- Verification and Validation
- Recommendations and Conclusions

Studying Mis-Pull and Location



<https://www.freightwaves.com/news/freightliner-supertruck-ii-looks-for-technology-life-after-research>



Introduction

Less-than-Truckload (LTL) Trucking Mis-pull and Trailer Location

Problem Overview

- Trucking companies, especially less-than-truckload (LTL) trucking companies switch trailers often
- Trailer to tractor ratio = 3:1
- Connect → Pull → Disconnect
- Selection of the wrong trailer is called a mis-pull
- Every mile of a mis-pull is unproductive, costly and wasteful



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jE1C6Pjbmel>



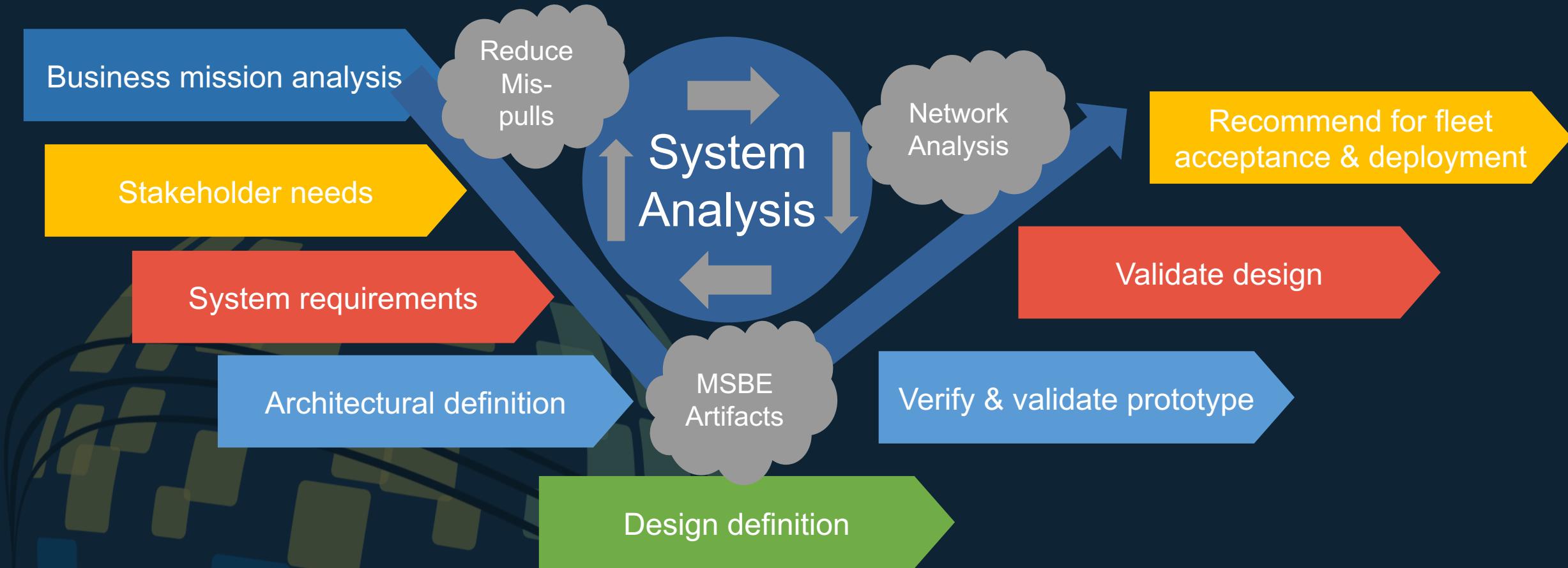
Previously Attempted Solutions for Trailer Identification

- Radio Frequency Identification Systems
 - Read Rates are too low
- Stand Alone Trailer Locator
 - Short Battery Life
 - Solar mounts are unreliable



<https://www.rfidinc.com/applications/vehicle-identification/>

Project V-Diagram



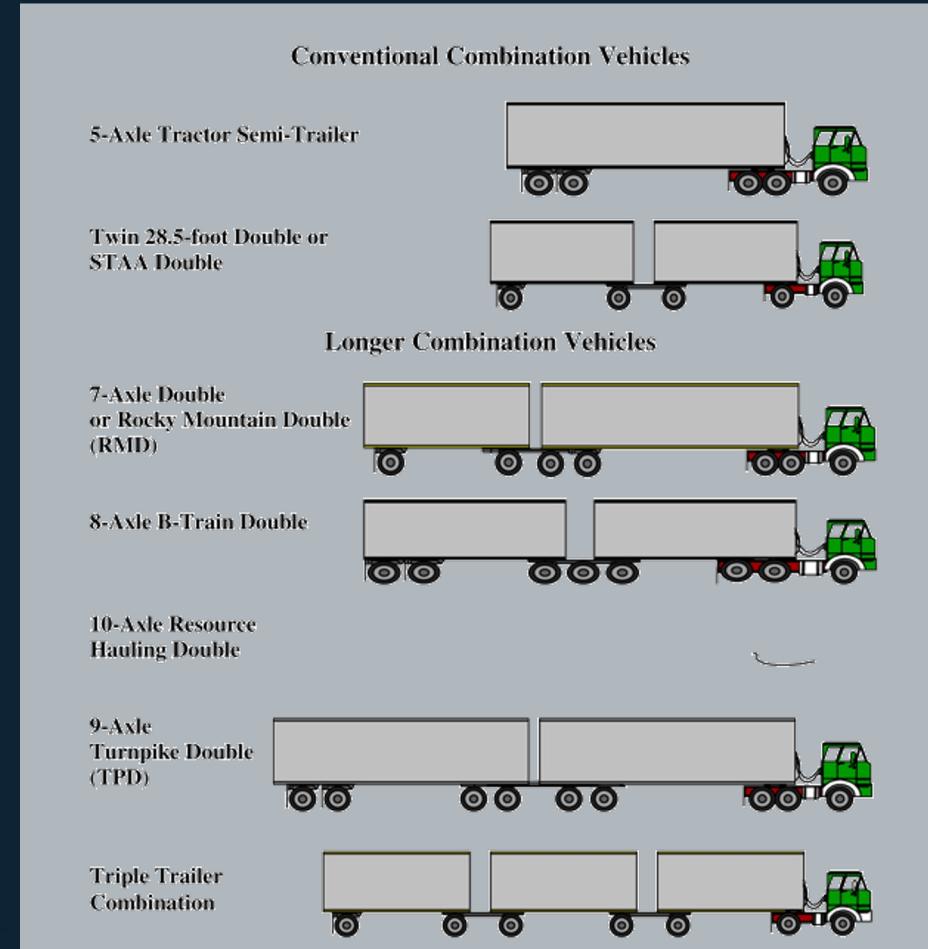


Mission Analysis

Trucks and Trailing Equipment

Less-Than-Truckload (LTL) Tractor-trailer Combinations

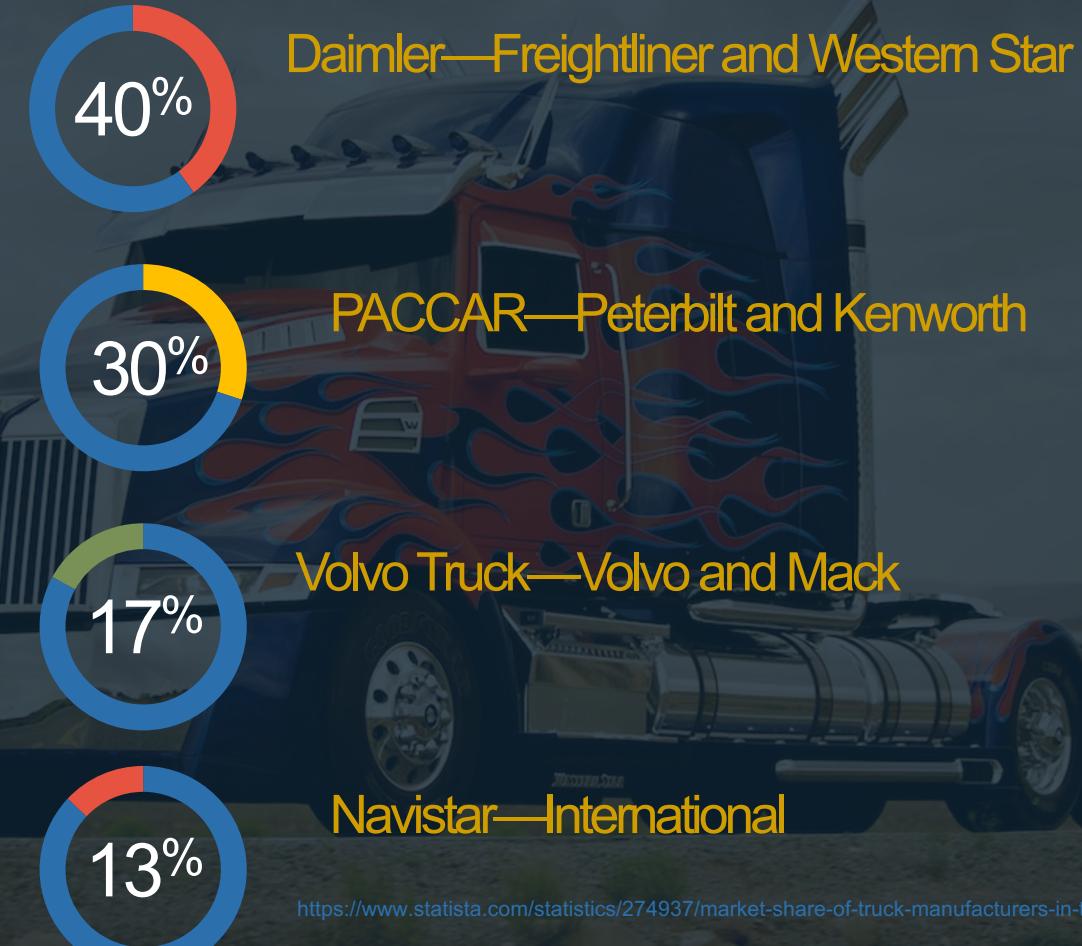
- Allows multiple destinations in one dispatch
- Minimizes handling
- Increases capacity
- Increases complication with additional trailers



<https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/policy/otps/truck/wusr/chap02.cfm>

Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs)

- The most common relationship between trucking and tractor OEMs
- The tractor contains the most electronics
- The tractor is the most expensive rolling asset for an LTL fleet



<https://www.statista.com/statistics/274937/market-share-of-truck-manufacturers-in-the-united-states/>

Architecture Inside Truck and Trailer



Trailing Equipment Configuration



Single Tractor-
Semi Trailer



"Western" Double



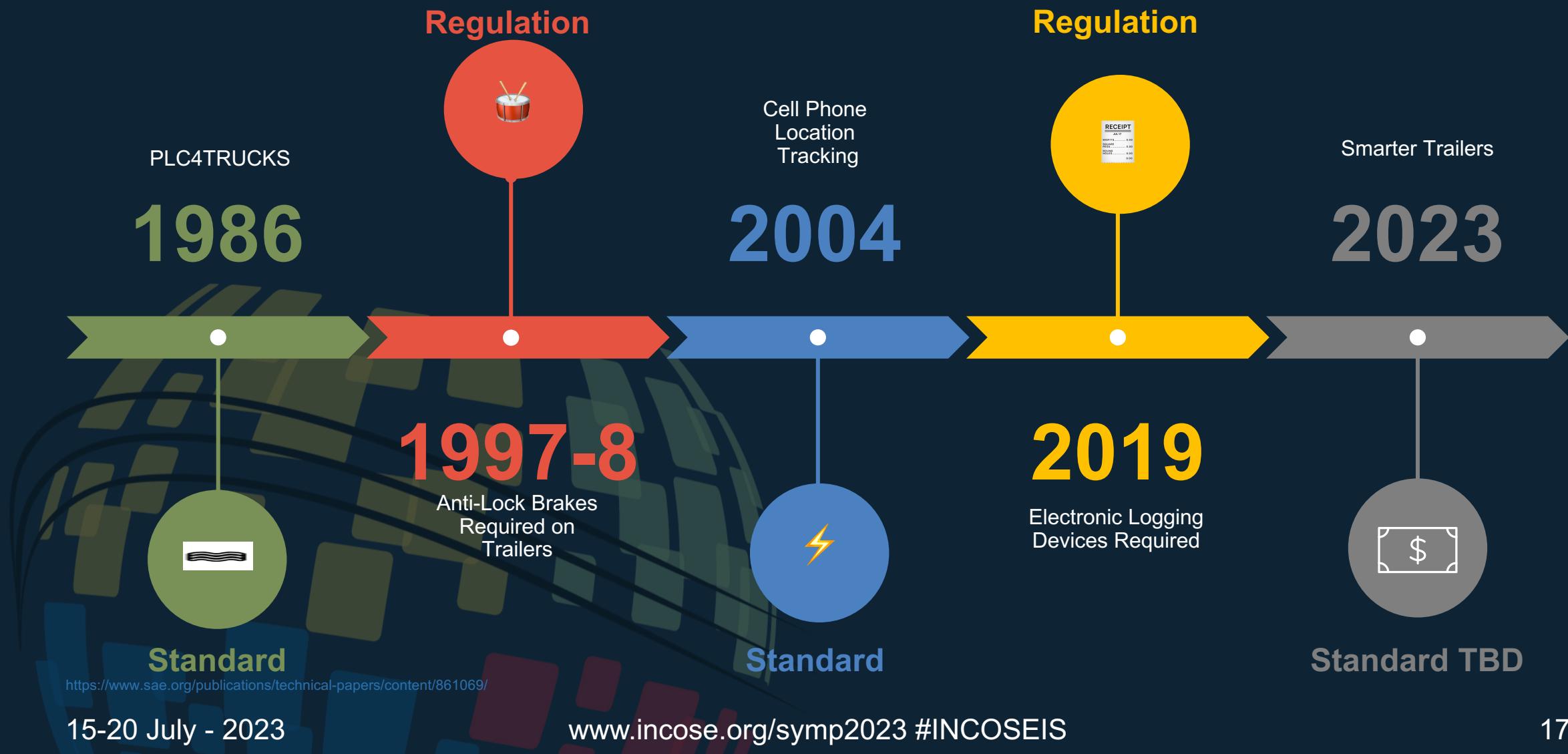
Triple Trailer
Combination



© GRANITEFAN713 (DAVID B.)

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/granitefan713/17198965979>

Technology Timeline



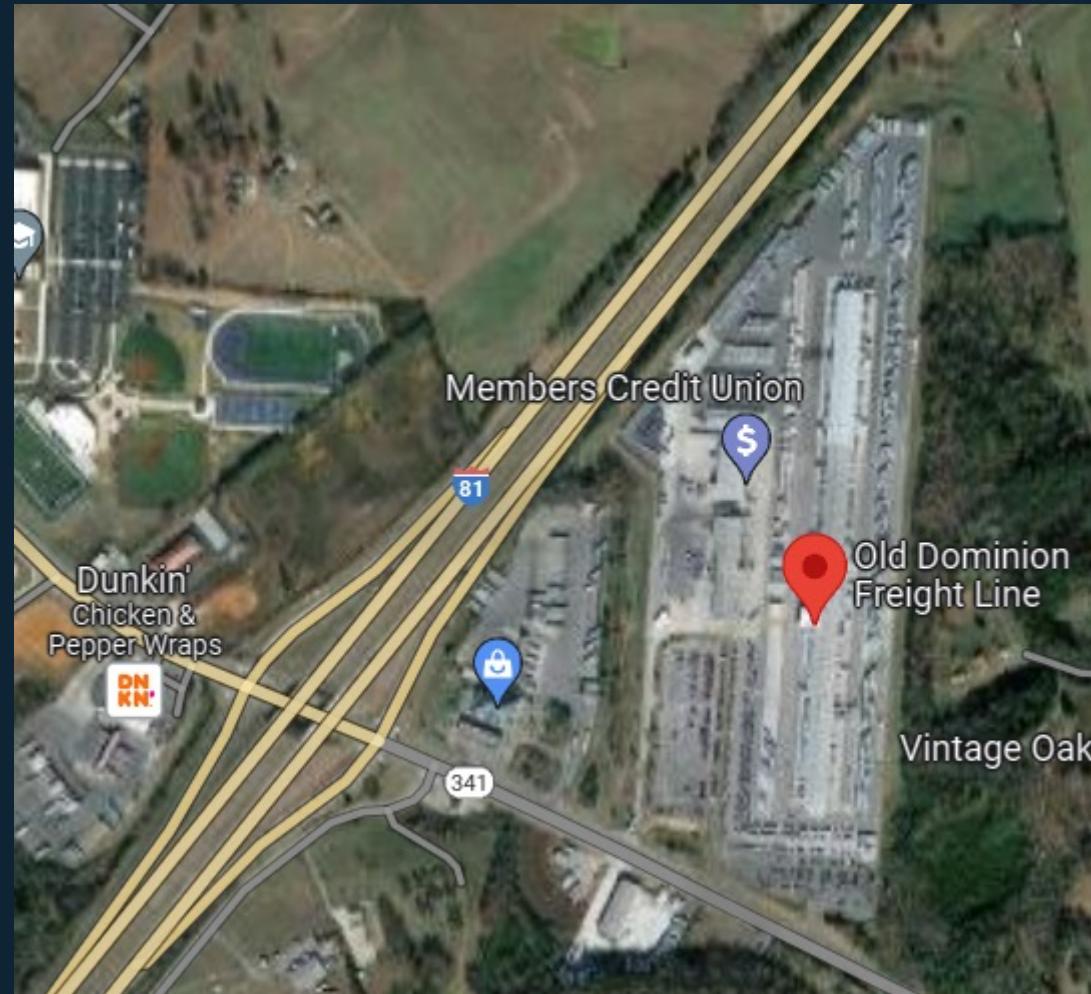


Mission Analysis

Stakeholder Needs Analysis

Size and Scope

- Less-than-truckload (LTL) market segment grew 4.3 percent in 2022
- LTL in US has \$103 billion dollars operational expenditures annually
- The LTL market has three million tractors and greater than nine million trailers



<https://www.google.com/maps/place/Old+Dominion+Freight+Line/@36.109357,-83.3398364,2086m/data=!3m1!1e3!4m6!3m5!1s0x885b949cf897c205:0xf09ce7eb0cdc7993!8m2!3d36.1098794!4d-83.3299061!16s%2Fg%2F1tf3pmfy?entry=ttu>

Fleet Needs Analysis

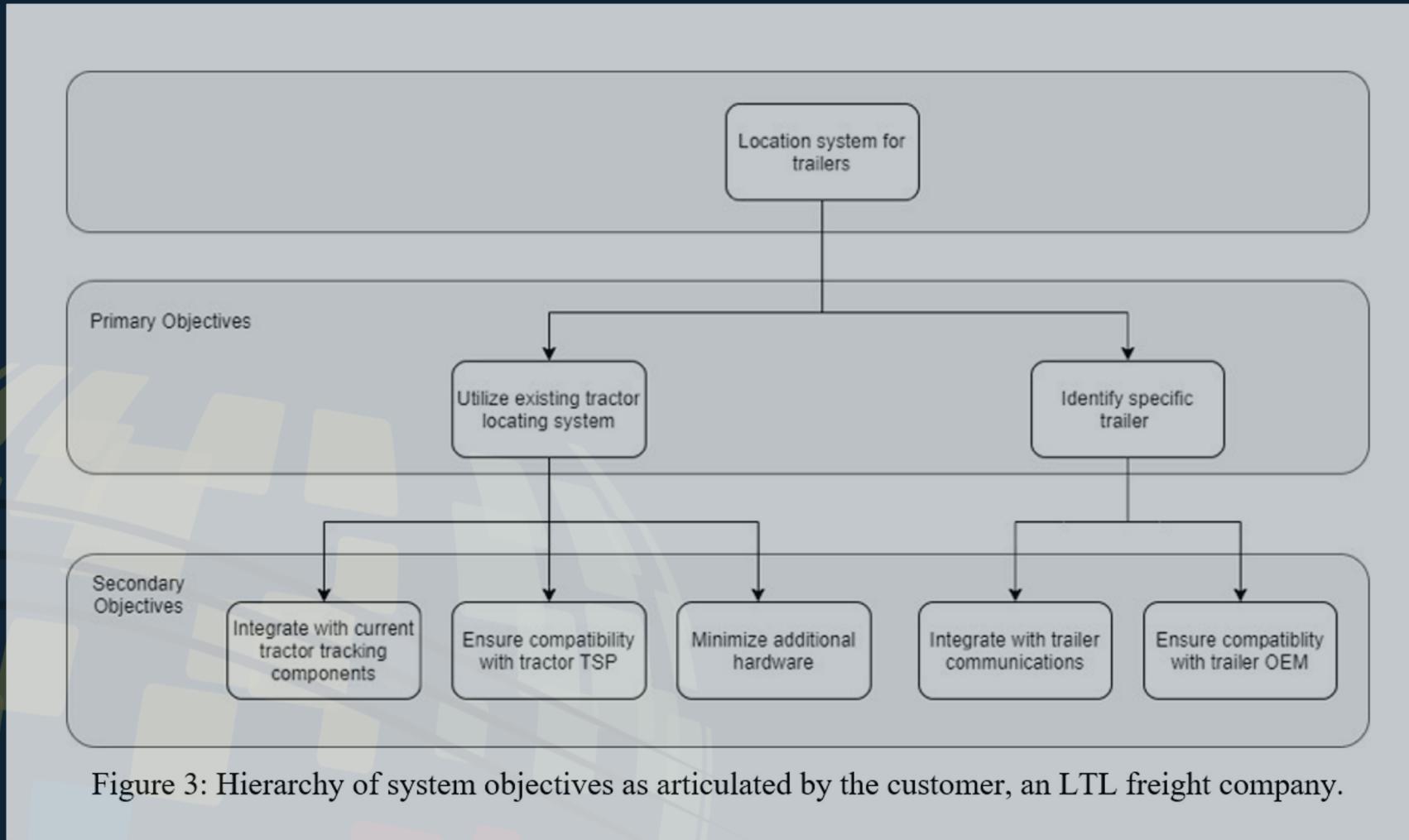
The primary stakeholders are the less-than-truckload (LTL) carriers, and they need to:

- Implement trailer tracking technology cost-effectively across fleet
- Decrease the probability of mis-pulls (pulling the wrong trailer) during operations
- Improve freight security
- Improve operational processes of:
 - Identification
 - Location
 - Rescue
- Better trailer utilization



<https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=AB5stBgPXrRGi1W7m8KBzl8mLBCaQj5X0A:1689792612437&q=fedex+freight+memphis+tn&npsic=0&rflfq=1&rldoc=1&rllag=35060354,-90025714,2234&tbo=lcl&sxsrf=AB5stBgPXrRGi1W7m8KBzl8mLBCaQj5X0A:1689792612437&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwj4aGDuJuAAxWkKn0KHVkBNGQtgN6BAgUEAE&bwi=1536&bih=722&dpr=1.25#pg=cid:CgIgAQ%3D%3D,ik:CAoSL,EFGMVFpcFBKSXJsY090ZmhHNDBtSndqWIJzcGltV2NFSXIXZmRfa2RNVR>

System Over-arching Objectives



Functional Flow Block Diagram

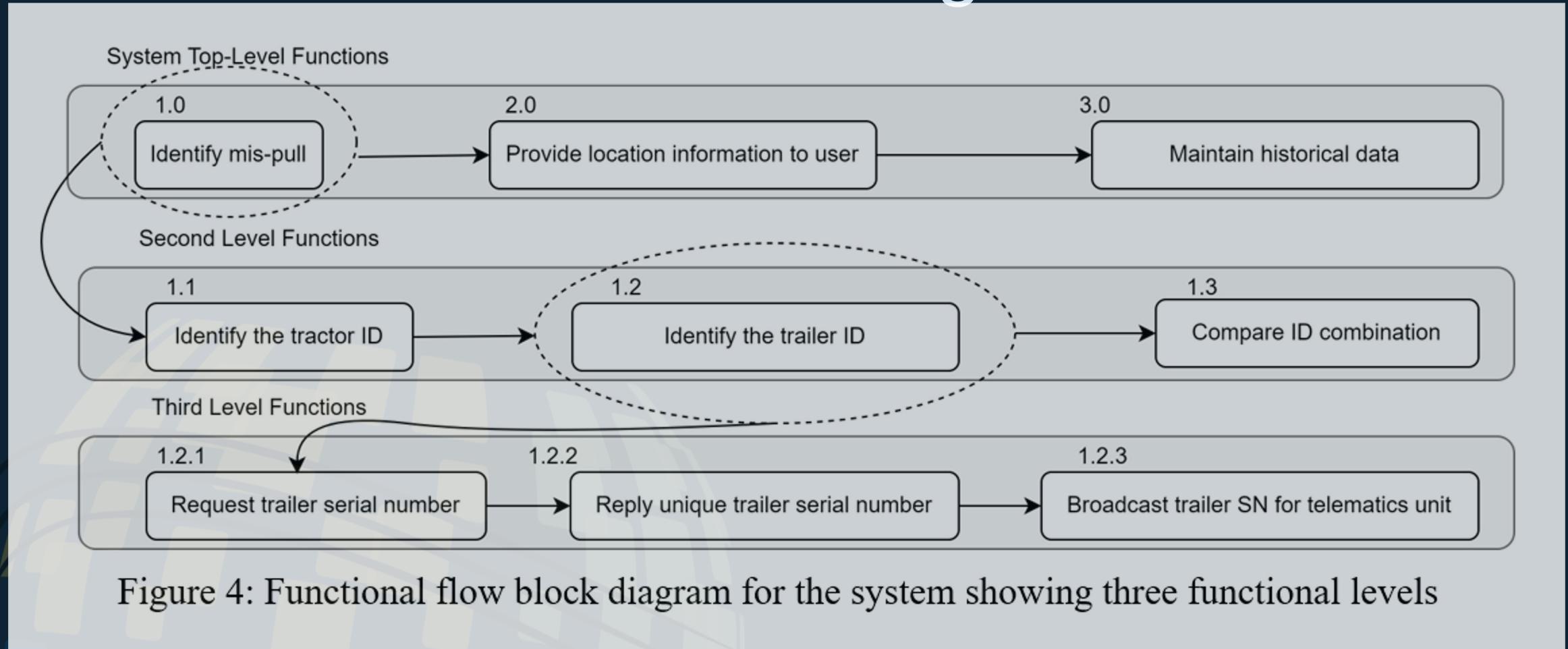
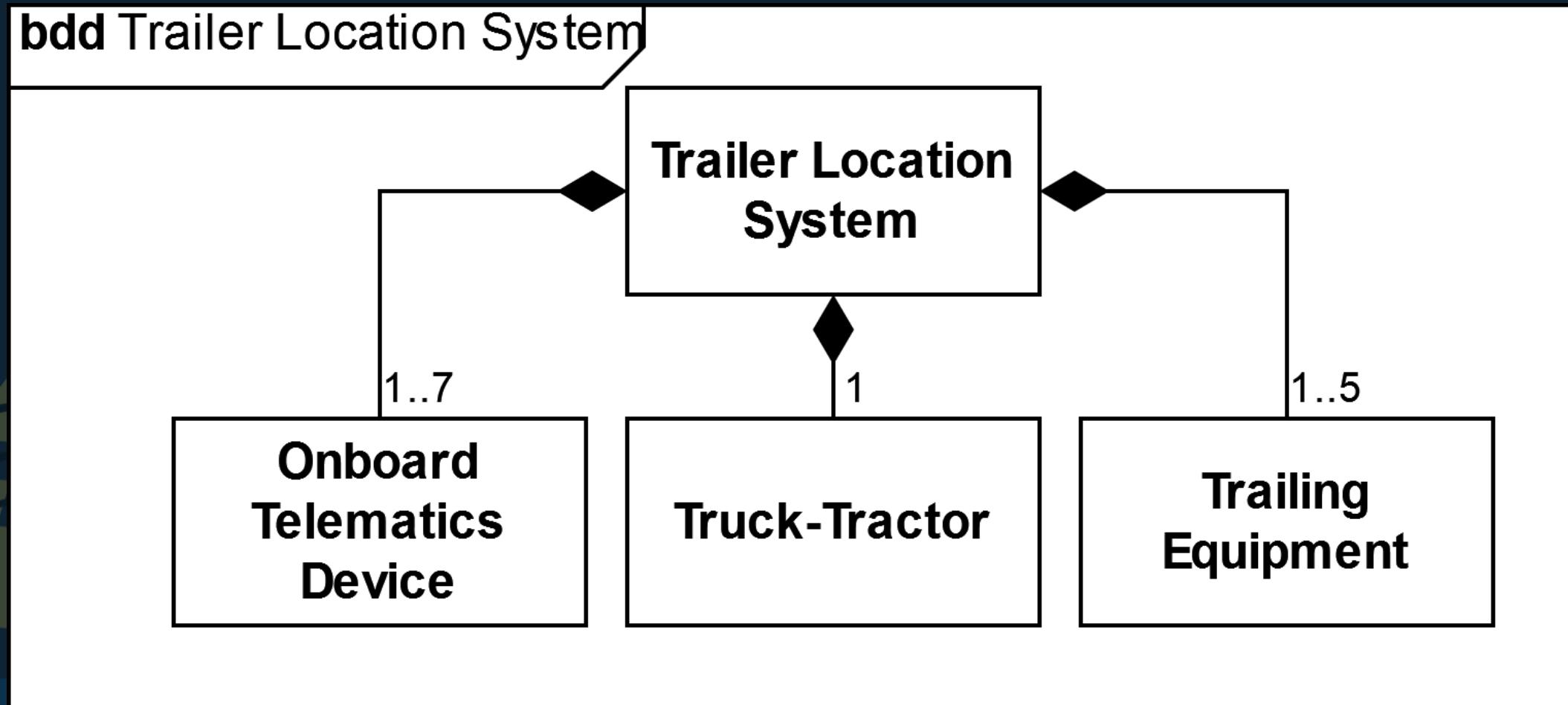


Figure 4: Functional flow block diagram for the system showing three functional levels

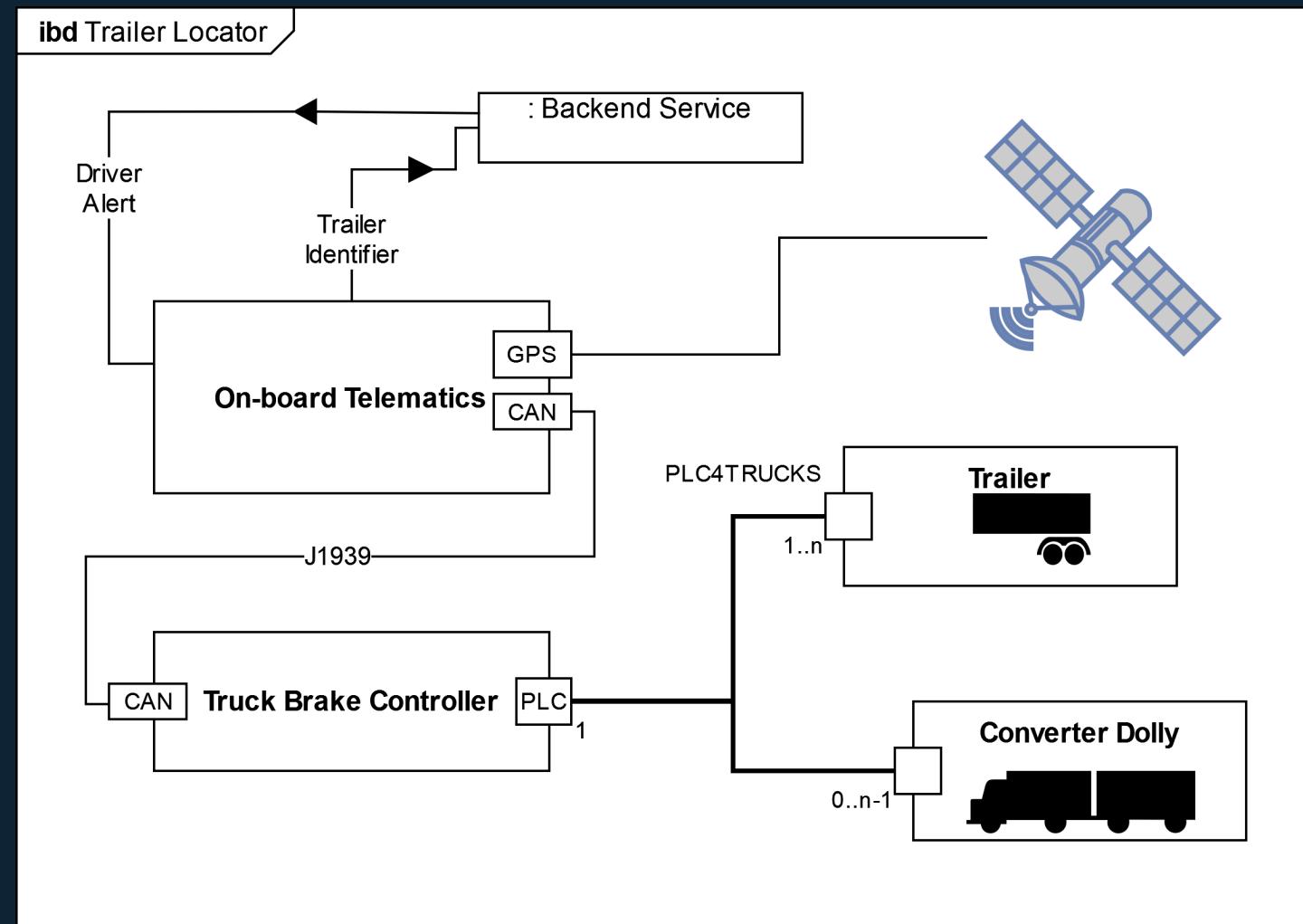
Trailer Location System Block Definition Diagram



Internal Block Diagram

Key Information

- Communications Systems
 - Backend Service
 - Telematics
 - Trailer
 - Tractor





Mission Analysis

System Requirements

System Requirements

Four Key Requirements

1. The system shall locate trailing equipment within 10 meters of accuracy when connected to a truck-tractor.
2. The system shall uniquely identify trailing equipment automatically.
3. The system shall be able to communicate with the transportation management system (TMS) accessible by fleet operators.
4. The system shall work with existing fleet hardware manufactured after March 1, 1998 that is compliant with NHTSA Safety Standard

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Brake Controller System

Bendix® eTrac™ Automated Air Pressure Transfer System
Automated air bag transfer system.

SD-13-21021

Bendix® eTrac™ Contents	
Service Pc. No.	Bendix® Component
—	Bendix ABS Controller
K082319	FCS-9700™ Solenoid Valve
K035170	R-12® Relay Valve
K082298	RV-3™ Pressure Reducing Valve
101845	RV-3™ Pressure Reducing Valve
278614	Double Check Valve



https://www.bendixvrc.com/ecatalog/BW1114_US_010.pdf



Mission Analysis

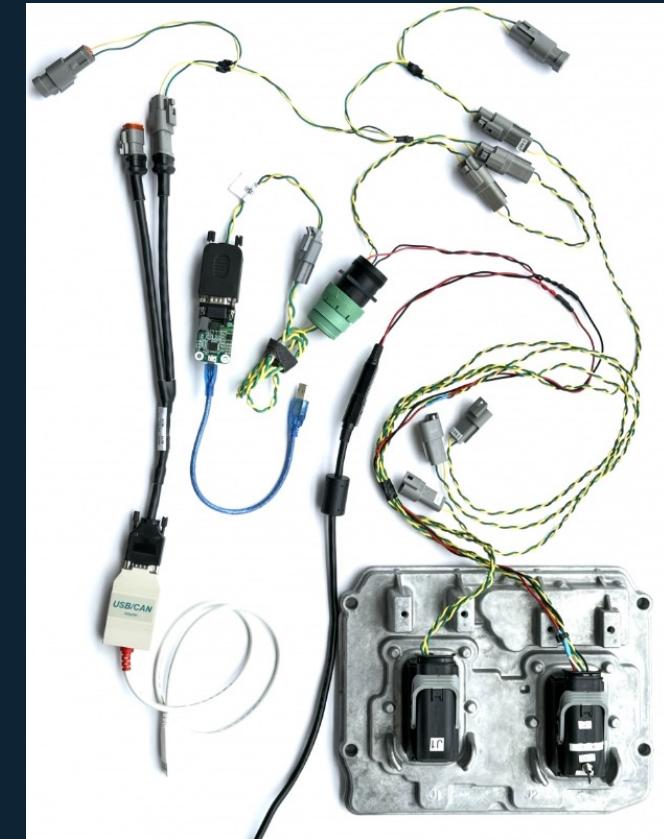
Operational Feasibility Analysis

Implementation Feasibility

- Telematics service providers (TSPs) are motivated by competition
 - Fleets can get TSPs to customize their programming
- Multiple brake control modules use coordinated communications
 - Trailer data can be attributed

Assumptions for Prototype

- TSPs will be able request and receive data
- All trailing equipment will respond correctly over the network
- All trailing equipment has a unique identifier already available the mandatory brake controller.



<https://www.cybertruckchallenge.org/past-challenges/2021-2/>

Motivation for Prototype Function



Competitive Pressure



Brake ECU Translates

SAE J1939



PLC for Trucks Communicates

SAE J2497



Brake Controller Check-in

Brake Controller Authentication and System Check, sans light ABS Brake Light

Acronyms

TSP = Telematics Service Provider
ECU = Electronic Control Unit
PLC = Power Line Conversion
ABS = Anti-Lock Brake System



The Prototype

System Implementation on a Prototype

Pictures of the Prototype

```
In [34]: 1 for msg in rx_messages:
2     if msg['data'][0] == 254 and msg['mid'] == 137: #Data Link Escape
3         if msg['data'][1] == 0xac: #From Brake to service tool
4             print(" ".join(["{:02X}".format(b) for b in msg['data'][2:]]))
```

02 11 66
14 F4 95
14 01 FF
14 5E 93
14 FE FF
14 30 00
14 60 26
14 64 14
30 51 01 AF 00

Brake ECU

Trailer ECU

Example Network Traffic

ABS Software

30/2019

Serial Number

3026601464

3026 601464

The diagram illustrates the flow of network traffic. On the left, a screenshot of a Jupyter Notebook cell shows Python code for filtering messages from a CAN bus. The code checks for a Data Link Escape (mid=137) and a specific data byte (0xac). The captured messages are then printed in hex format. Below the code, a list of hex values is shown: 02 11 66, 14 F4 95, 14 01 FF, 14 5E 93, 14 FE FF, 14 30 00, 14 60 26, 14 64 14, 30 51 01 AF 00. To the right of this list are two images: a 'Brake ECU' and a 'Trailer ECU'. A red arrow points from the 'Brake ECU' image to the first two hex values (02 11). Another red arrow points from the 'Trailer ECU' image to the last two hex values (AF 00). Below the 'Trailer ECU' image is a close-up of a physical trailer ECU with a QR code and the text 'Trailer ECU ID 3026 601464'. A red box highlights the serial number '3026601464' in a software interface, and another red box highlights the same number on the physical ECU. A red callout box labeled 'Example Network Traffic' points to the highlighted bytes in the hex list.

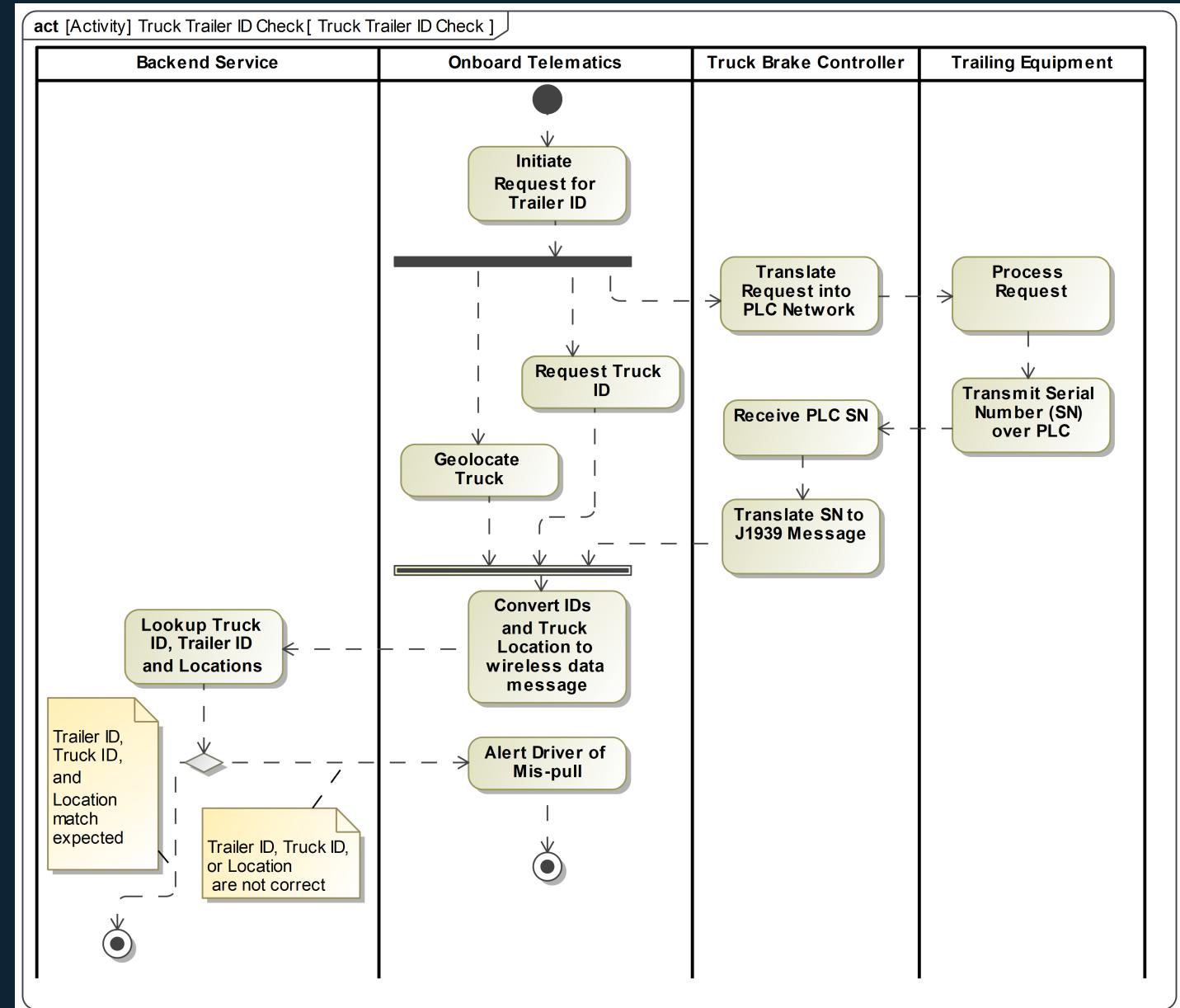


Mission Analysis

Design Definition

Trailer Location System Activity Diagram

- Inspired by a proof-of-concept prototype
- Used existing technologies on the trucks and trailers
- Provided uniqueness from the serial number of the trailer brake system



Prototype Communications Assessment



Telematics
Request

Truck
Communication

Trailing
Equipment
Responds

Multiple
trailing
equipment
prioritizes

Brake
Controller
Checks in
with ID

Table 2 - Requirements V&V Matrix

Verification and Validation

Trailer Locating System Requirements	Verification Method	Validation Method	Results
R1. Locate Trailing Equipment	Demonstration	Test	Demonstration showed successful capability, further test pending
R2. Identify Trailing Equipment	Demonstration	Test	Demonstrated a successful test on one brand of brake controller, future tests pending on more equipment combinations
R3. Communication with TMS	Analysis	Test	Analysis shows integration is feasible, testing is pending vendor software implementation
R4. NHTSA Compliant Equipment	Inspection	Demonstration	Fleet inventory demonstrates requirement satisfaction

Conclusions

Continue Development

Develop a cyber security strategy

Engage Telematics Service Provider (TSP) and Brake Controller Manufacturers



Keep an eye on the future trailer architecture

Risk mitigate driver safety and freight security

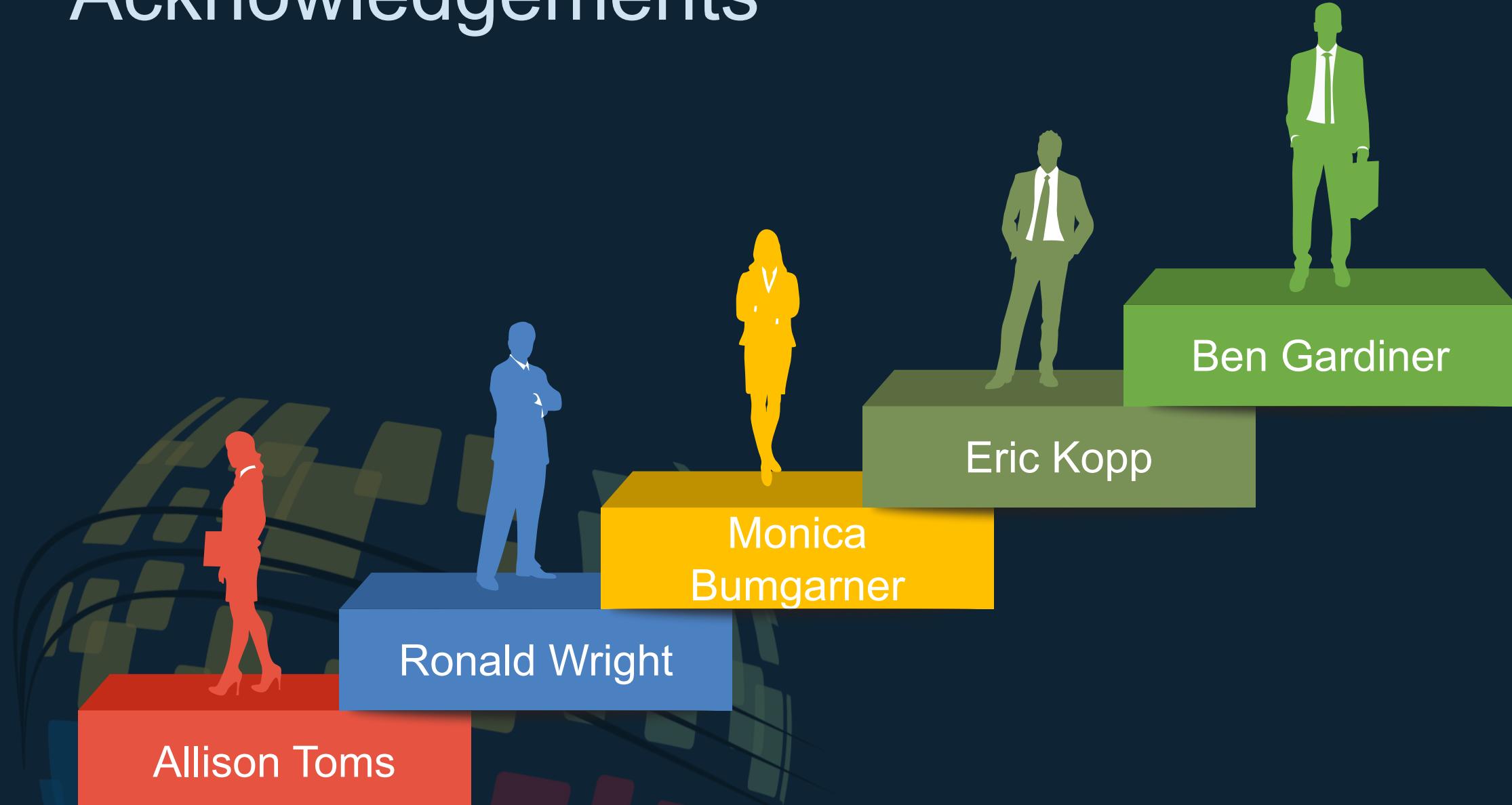
Deploy



The People Behind the Project

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements





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