

V2X Communication: Getting our cars talking

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IEEE ComSoc and VTS of Silicon Valley
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Toyota InfoTech Labs

Toyota Motor North America



Base: Mountain View Research Park
(US Headquarters)

Location: Mountain View, CA

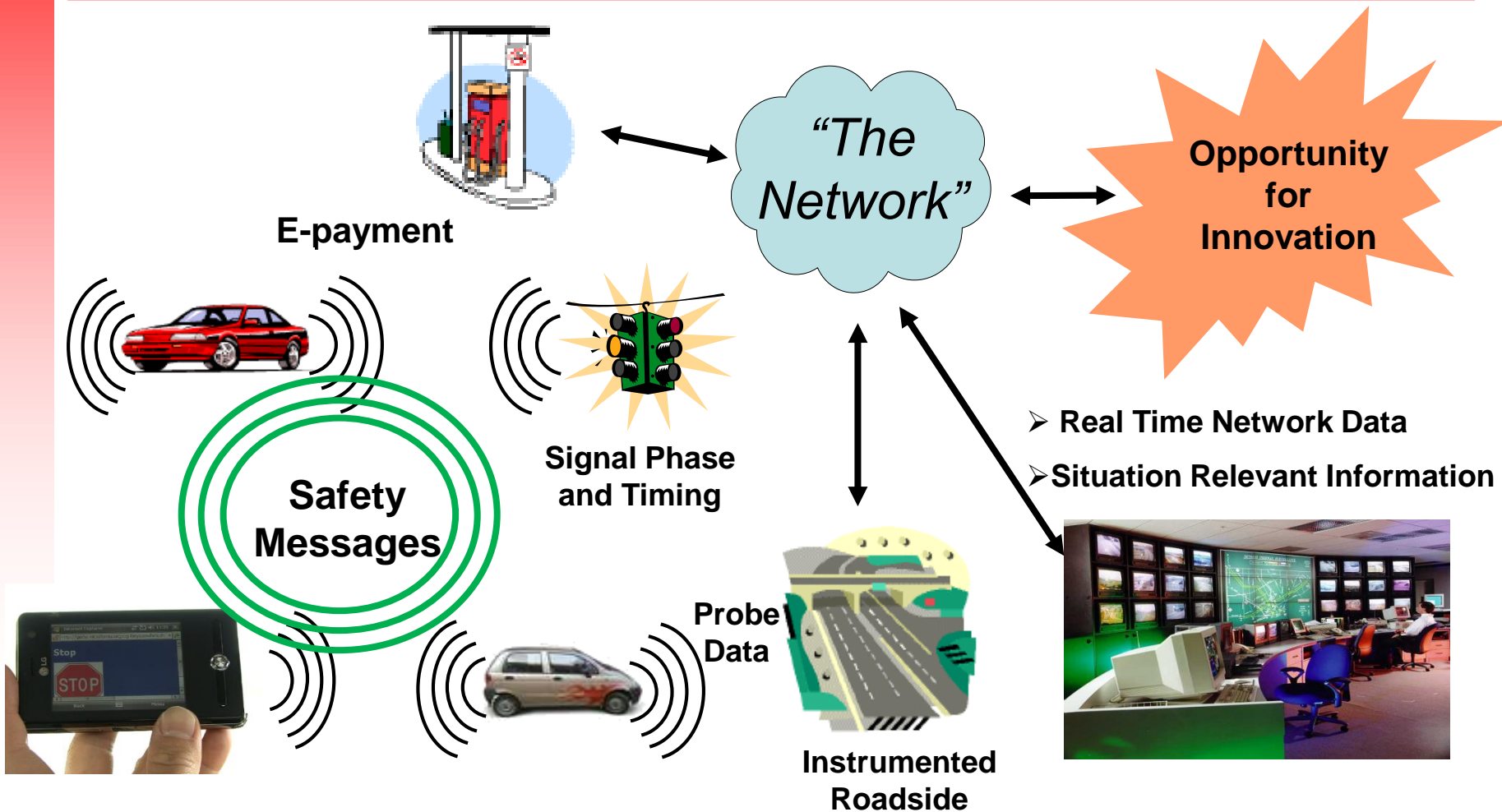
Established: April, 2001

Previously called Toyota InfoTechnology Center

Outline

- **V2X: what is it and why should I care?**
- **DSRC: how does it work?**
- **What's hard about this? Part 1: technology**
- **What's hard about this? Part 2: other stuff**
 - **Business considerations**
 - **Regulatory considerations**

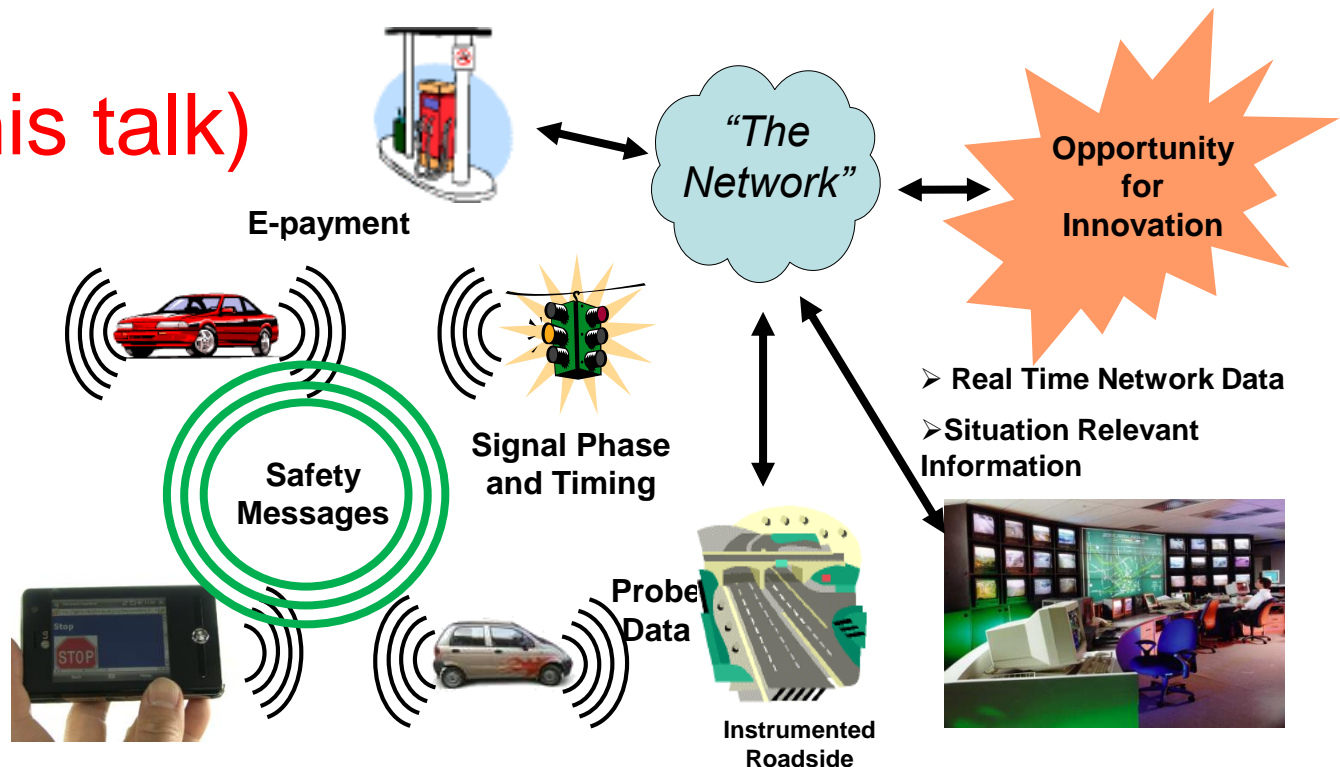
The Connected Vehicle



US Department of Transportation Vision

Wireless Connectivity Modes

- Radio (AM, FM, XM)
- Cellular WAN (3G, 4G, 5G)
- Bluetooth
- Wi-Fi
- **V2X (this talk)**



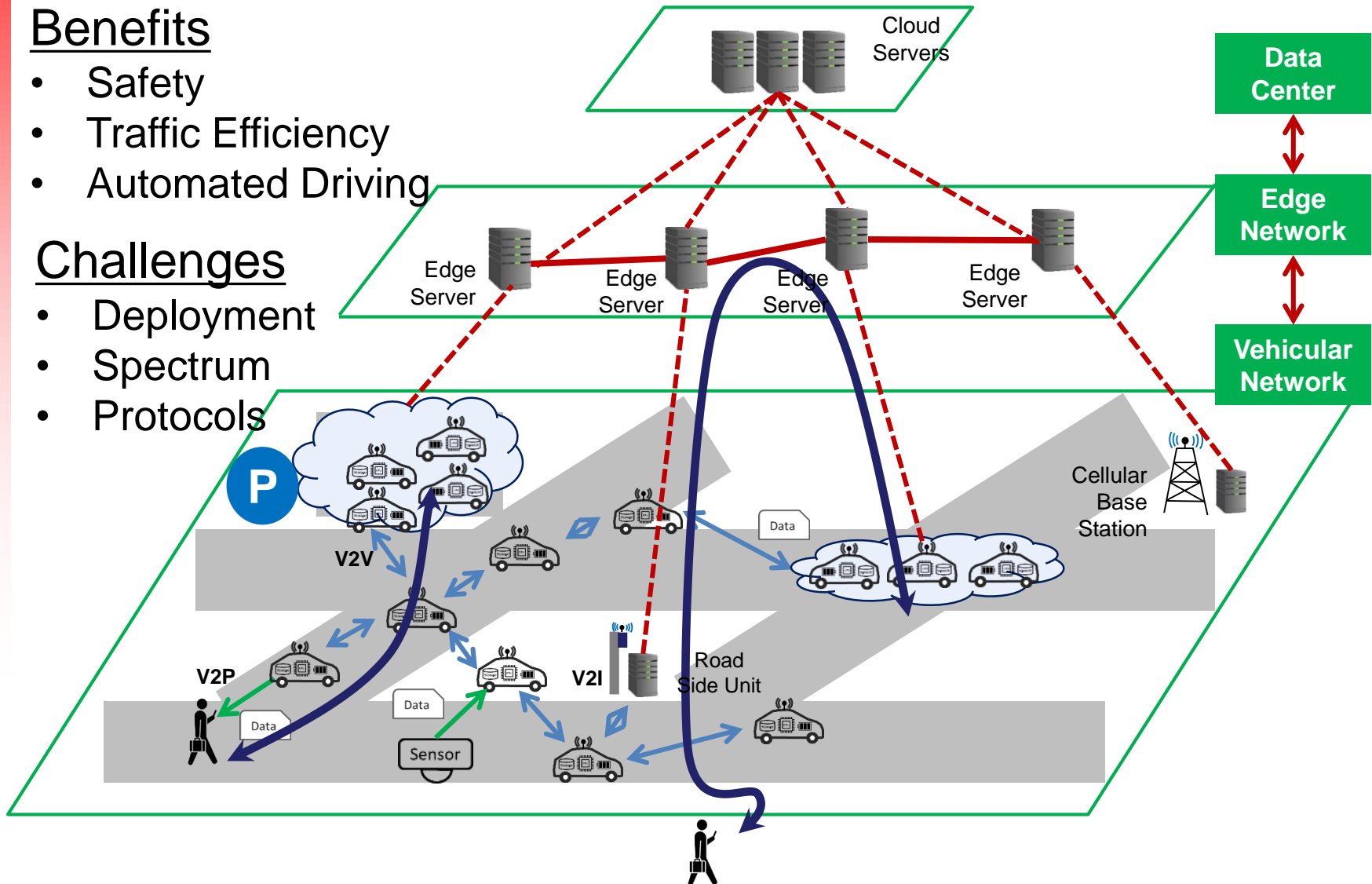
Vehicular Network Hierarchy

Benefits

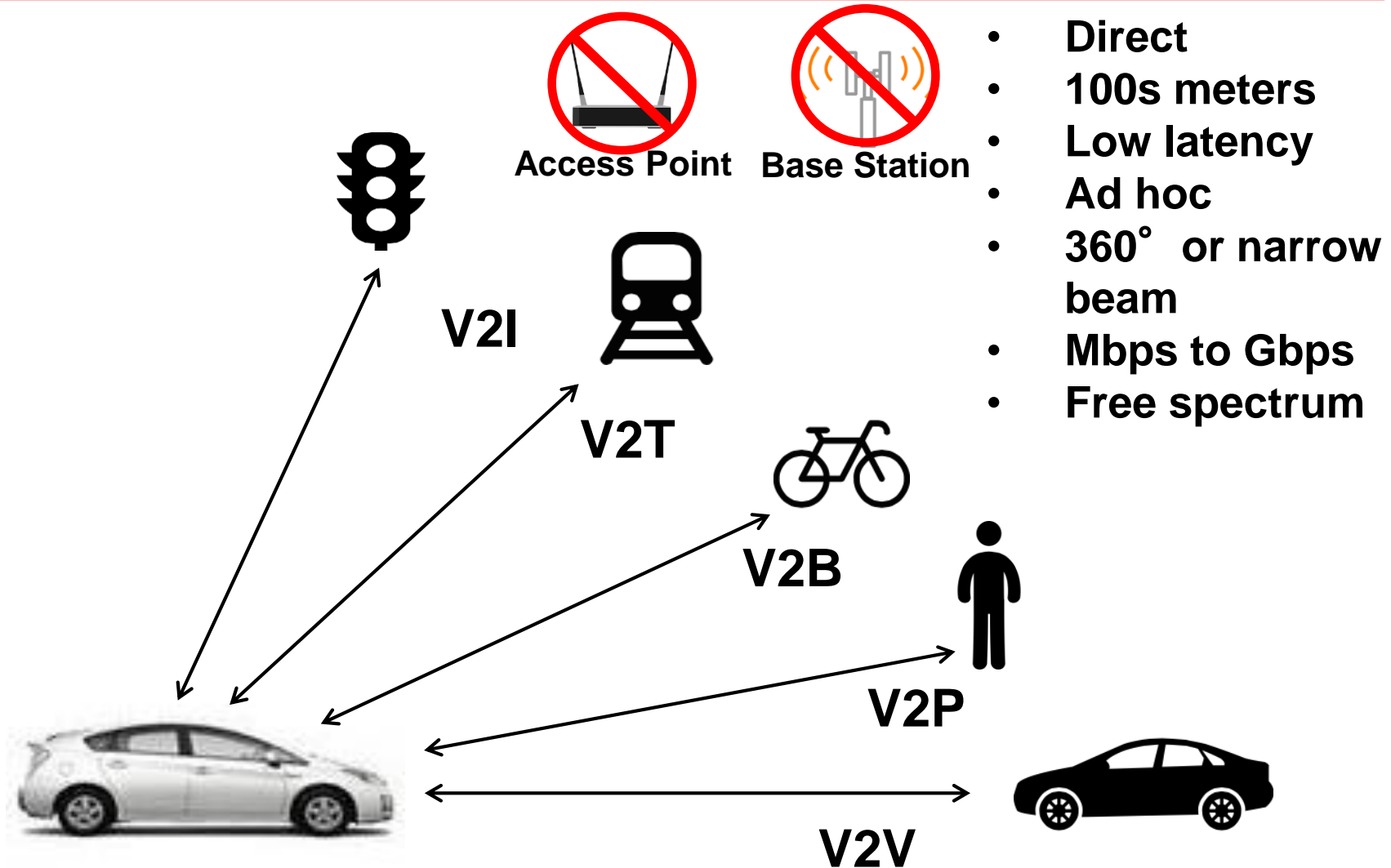
- Safety
- Traffic Efficiency
- Automated Driving

Challenges

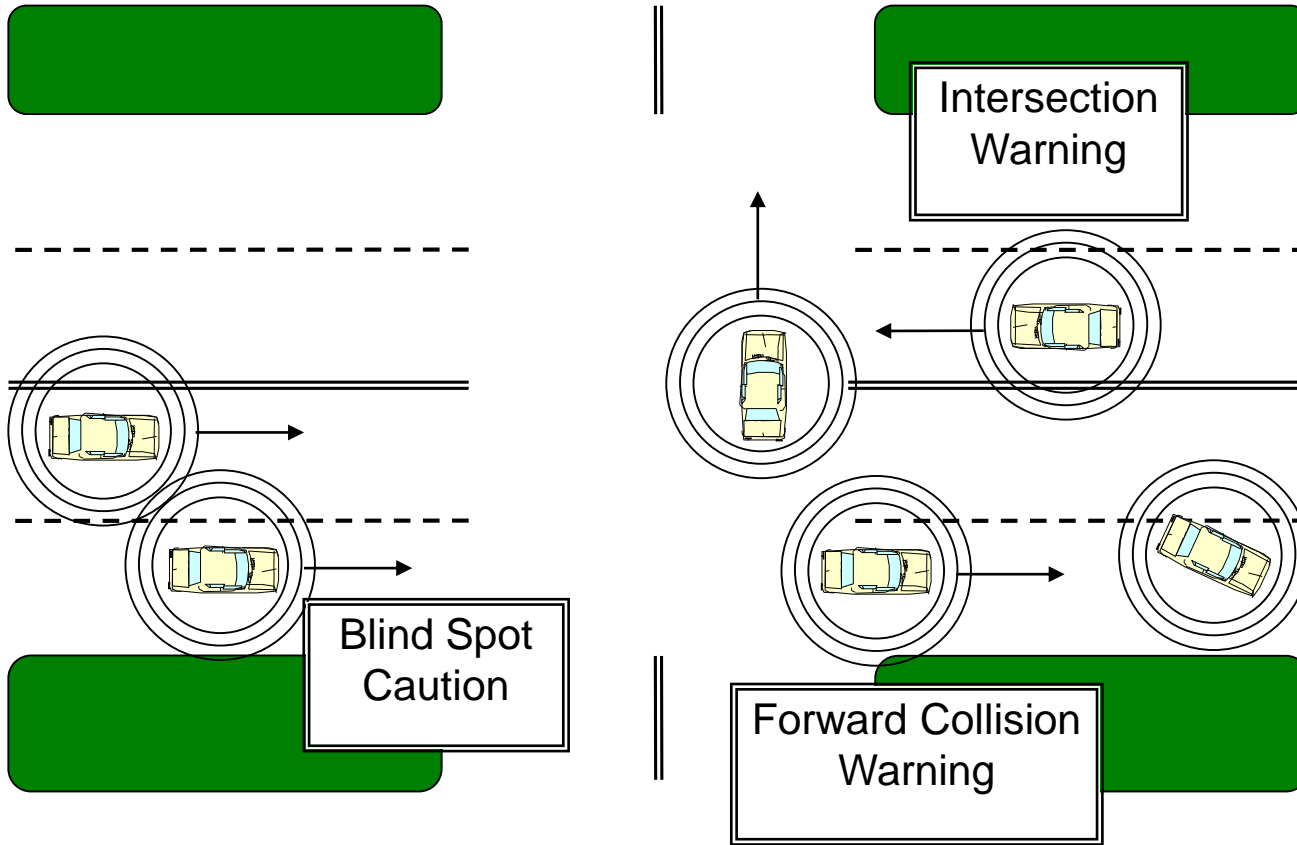
- Deployment
- Spectrum
- Protocols



V2X is ... Vehicle to Everything



Collision Avoidance: What if ...?



1st Gen: warn driver
2nd Gen: automated
collision avoidance



Legend:	Message Transmission (range 100s meters)	
In-Vehicle Warning	Vehicle heading	

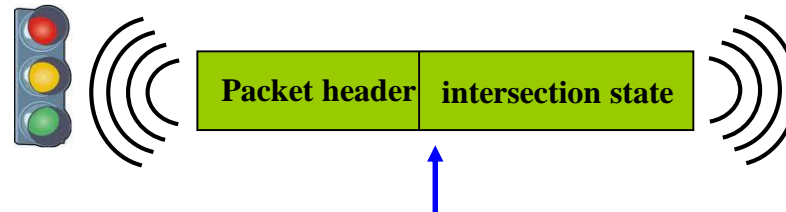
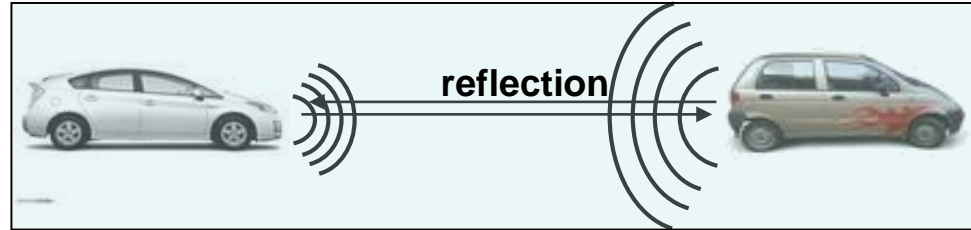
We are doing this

- DSRC: Dedicated Short-Range Communication
 - IEEE portions also called: WAVE
 - (Wireless Access in Vehicular Environments)
- Many stakeholders in US, EU, JP, ...
 - Terminology differs by region: ITS G5 in Europe, ITS Connect in Japan
- Later we will consider non-DSRC V2X technology

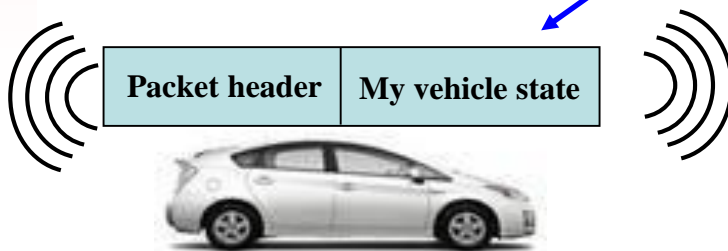
“Does my car have this already?”

- Contrast sensor and DSRC

Autonomous Radar



Frequent broadcasts
360 Degree dissemination



Communication Advantages

- Much more precise data exchanged
 - Longer range = 100s meters
 - Communicate with non-nearest neighbors
 - Non-line-of-sight capability (NLOS)
 - 360 degrees with one device
 - Disadvantage: dependent on another equipped device (vehicle, infrastructure, ...)
- DSRC and Sensors are complementary

Can I get this today? Yes

- US: Automaker deployment since March 2017
- US: Most US states have DSRC infrastructure
- EU: Automaker deployment starting 2019
- EU: C-ROADS infrastructure: 17 countries
- Japan: > 150,000 DSRC-equipped cars
- Other regions are following ...

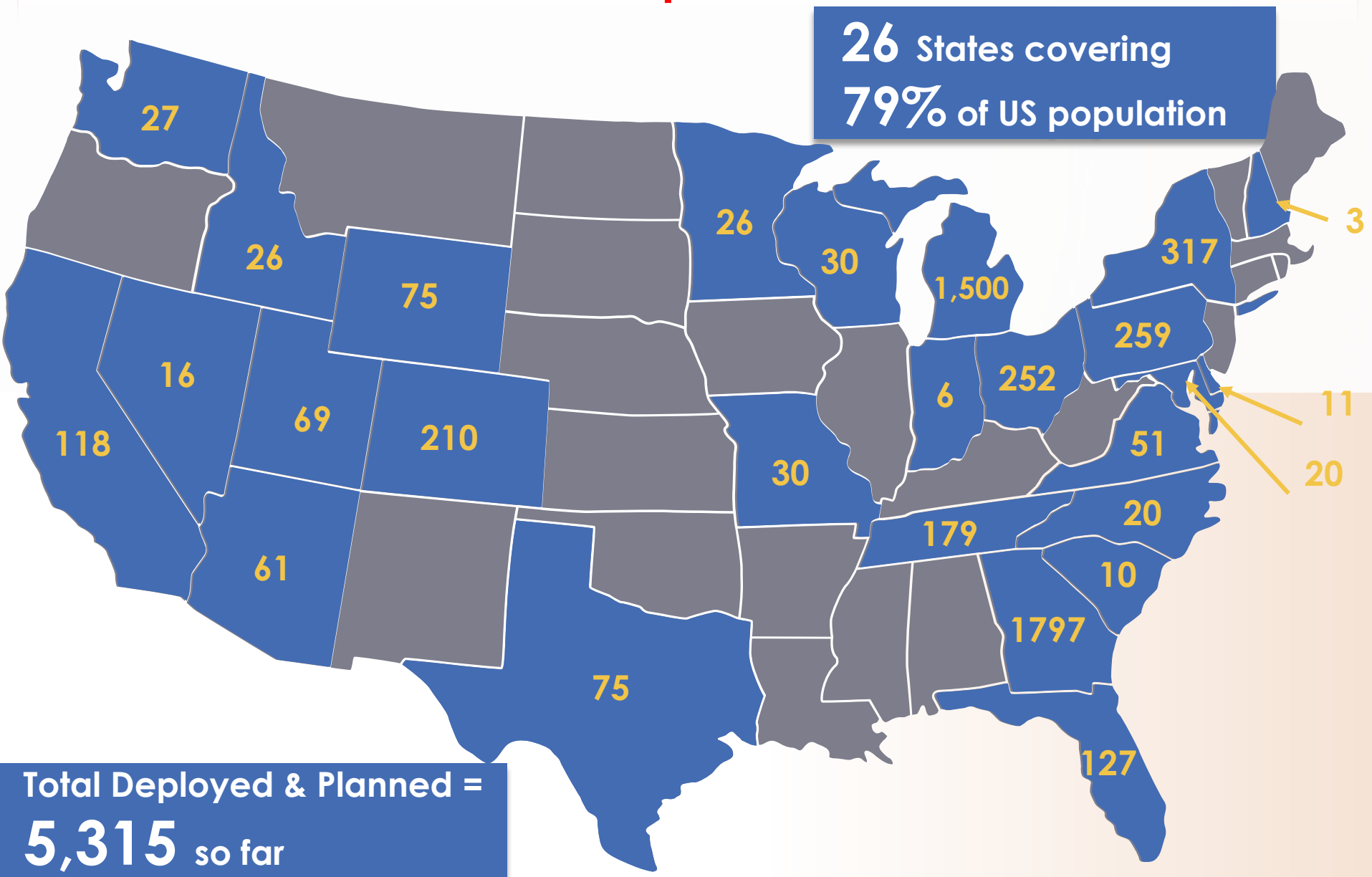


State DOTs are Enthusiastic

DSRC V2I Roadside Units: Operational and Planned



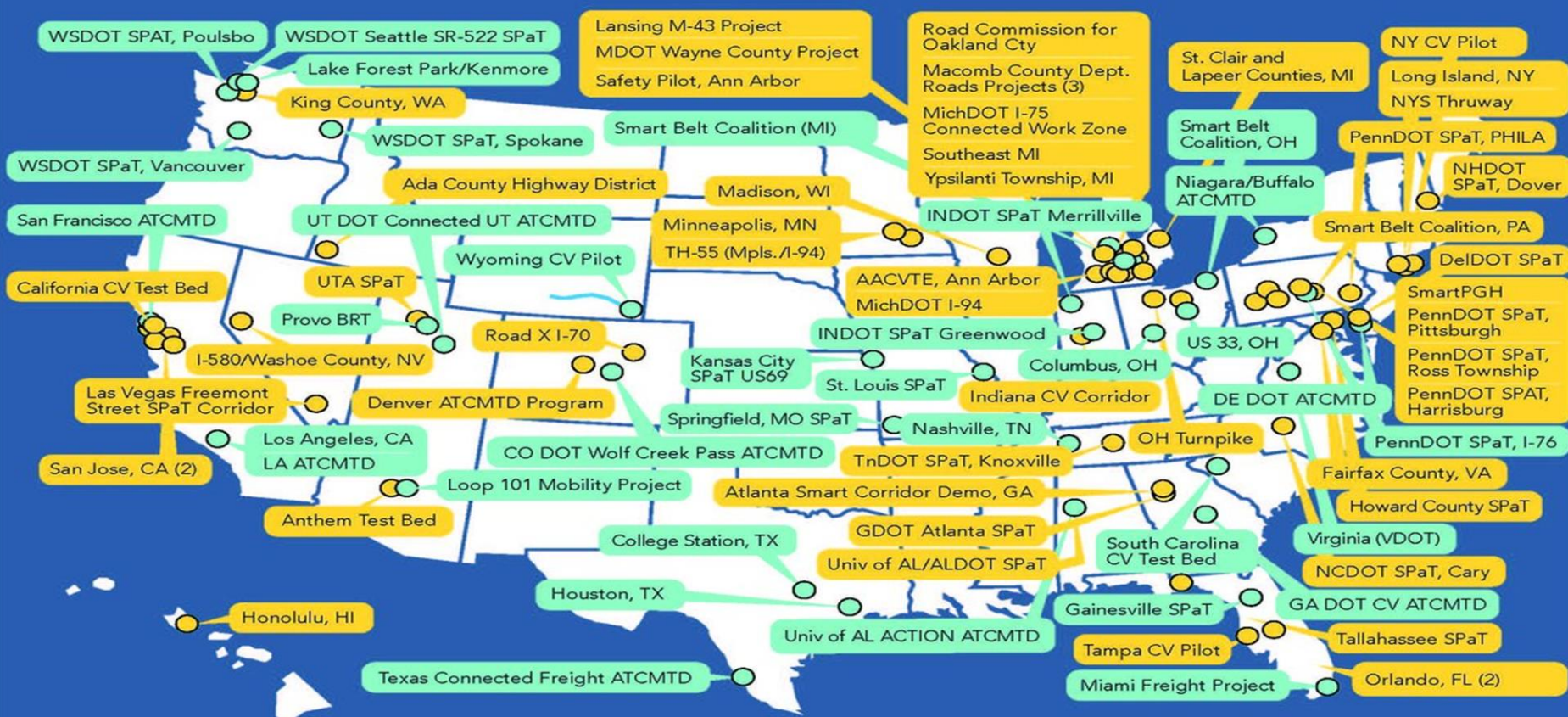
TOYOTA



Map of deployment sites and projects



Uses of the 5.9 GHz band: Connected Vehicle Deployment Locations – Planned and Operational



- Planned Projects
- Operational Projects

Source: Volpe, the National Transportation Systems Center (USDOT), May 2019.
The project information and data contained on this map was gathered from publicly available materials and is subject to change.

	#Projects	#Devices*	#Infrastructure
Planned	35	3,266	802
Operational**	52	15,435	6,086
Total	87	18,701	6,888

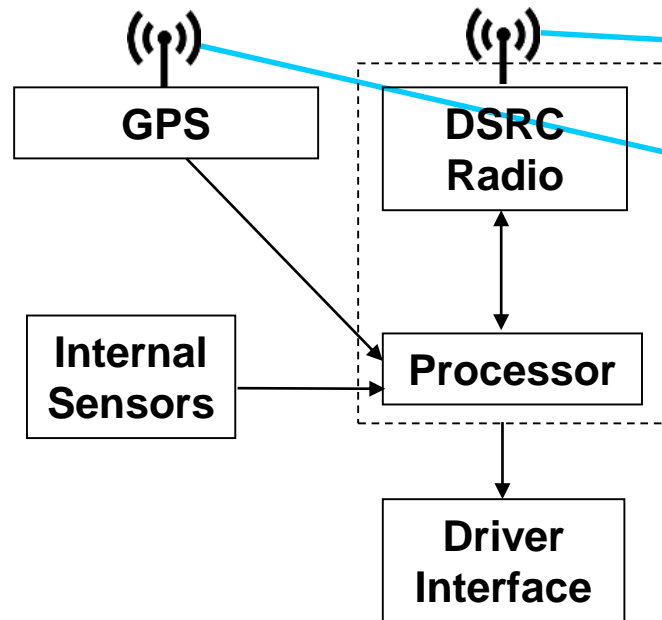
*Includes aftermarket devices

**Includes devices in phased deployments

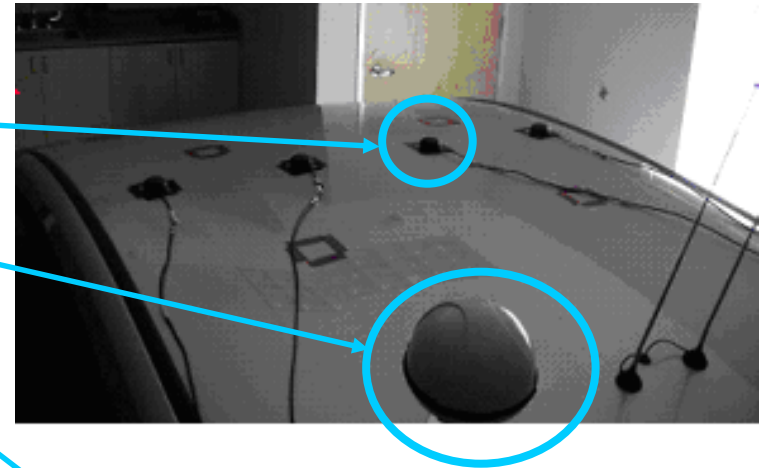
Why do we care?

- **37,133** US road fatalities in 2017
- One every 14 minutes, 24 x 7
- DSRC can address 80% of crashes involving non-impaired drivers
- DSRC also:
 - makes traffic flow more efficiently,
 - reduces pollution and emissions
 - and improves automated driving

How does it work?



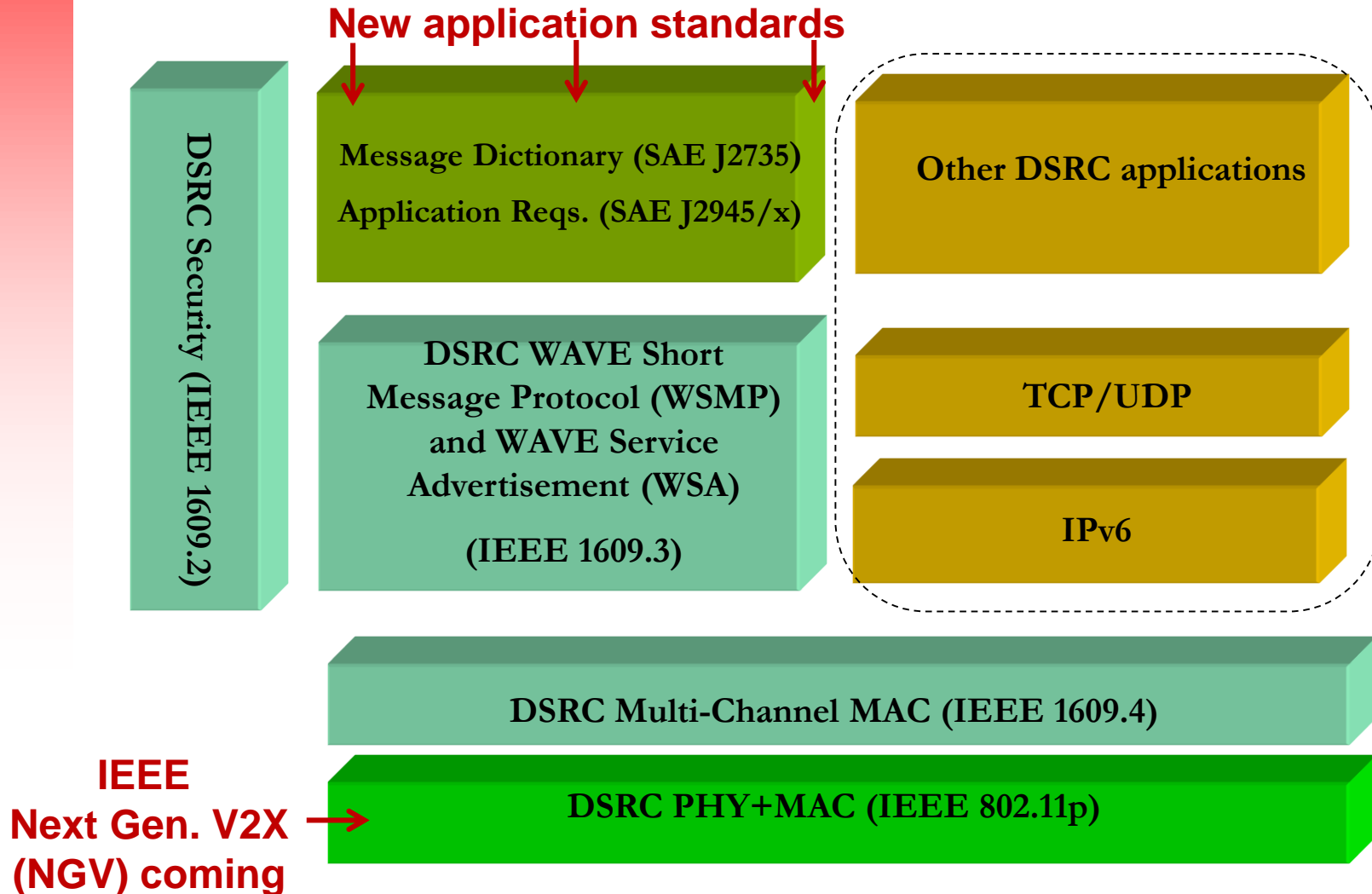
Prototypes



Example of DSRC Prototype System
Many suppliers are in this space

DSRC Standards: mature, expanding

Standards are necessary for interoperability



V2V Safety Concept

(US terminology and spectrum)

- Concept: each vehicle sends Basic Safety Messages frequently in all directions.
- Receiving vehicles assess collision threats
- Threat: Warn driver or take control of car



Part I

SAE J2735 Basic Safety Message

Basic Vehicle State

(Temp ID, Seq. #, Time, Position
Motion, Control, Vehicle Size)

Mandatory in Basic Safety Message

Vehicle Safety Extension

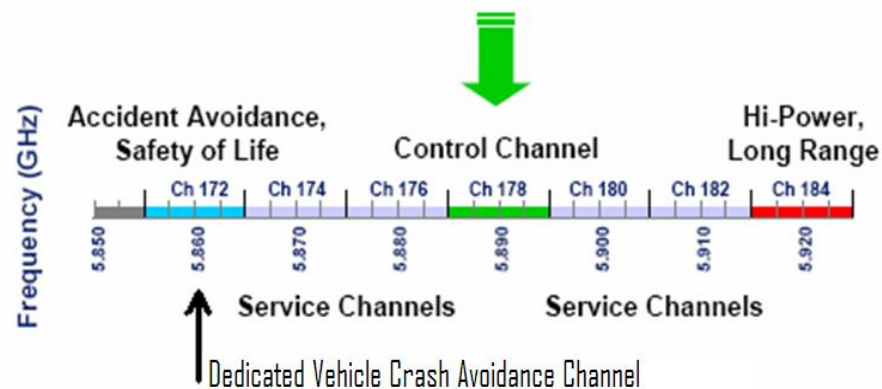
Event Flags
Path History
Path Prediction

Required for V2V Safety Applications

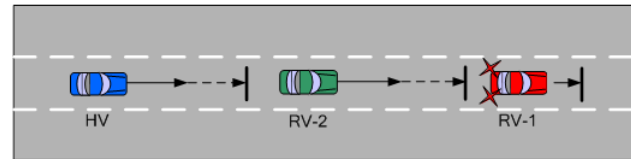
Other optional safety-related data

Part II

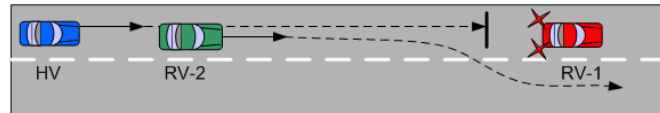
5.9GHz DSRC Spectrum Allocation



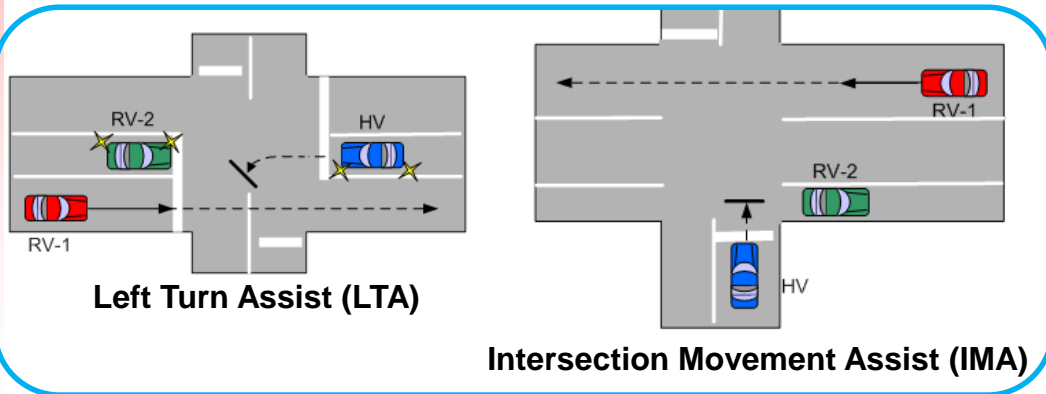
Example collision applications



Emergency Electronic Brake Lights (EEBL)

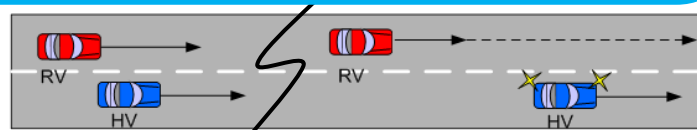


Forward Collision Warning (FCW)

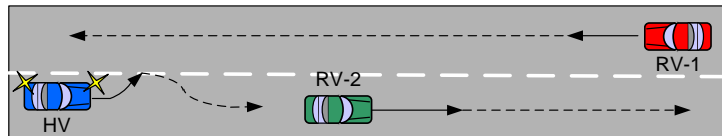


Left Turn Assist (LTA)

Intersection Movement Assist (IMA)



Blind Spot / Lane Change Warning (BSW / LCW)



Do Not Pass Warning (DNPW)

- All enabled by exchange of V2V BSMs
- Receiver applications are competitive, not standardized
- Innovative uses of BSM encouraged

NHTSA estimates these two alone will save > 1000 lives/year

HV = Host Vehicle (driver gets a warning)
RV = Remote Vehicle (its BSM triggers warning)

CONNECTED VEHICLE APPLICATIONS

V2I Safety

Red Light Violation Warning
 Curve Speed Warning
 Stop Sign Gap Assist
 Spot Weather Impact Warning
 Reduced Speed/Work Zone Warning
 Pedestrian in Signalized Crosswalk
 Warning (Transit)

V2V Safety

Emergency Electronic Brake Lights
 (EEBL)
 Forward Collision Warning (FCW)
 Intersection Movement Assist (IMA)
 Left Turn Assist (LTA)
 Blind Spot/Lane Change Warning
 (BSW/LCW)
 Do Not Pass Warning (DNPW)
 Vehicle Turning Right in Front of Bus
 Warning (Transit)

Agency Data

Probe-based Pavement Maintenance
 Probe-enabled Traffic Monitoring
 Vehicle Classification-based Traffic
 Studies
 CV-enabled Turning Movement &
 Intersection Analysis
 CV-enabled Origin-Destination Studies
 Work Zone Traveler Information

Environment

Eco-Approach and Departure at
 Signalized Intersections
 Eco-Traffic Signal Timing
 Eco-Traffic Signal Priority
 Connected Eco-Driving
 Wireless Inductive/Resonance
 Charging
 Eco-Lanes Management
 Eco-Speed Harmonization
 Eco-Cooperative Adaptive Cruise
 Control
 Eco-Traveler Information
 Eco-Ramp Metering
 Low Emissions Zone Management
 AFV Charging / Fueling
 Information
 Eco-Smart Parking
 Dynamic Eco-Routing (light
 vehicle, transit, freight)
 Eco-ICM Decision Support System

Road Weather

Motorist Advisories and Warnings
 (MAW)
 Enhanced MDSS
 Vehicle Data Translator (VDT)
 Weather Response Traffic
 Information (WxTINFO)

Mobility

Advanced Traveler Information System
 Intelligent Traffic Signal System
 (I-SIG)
 Signal Priority (transit, freight)
 Mobile Accessible Pedestrian Signal
 System (PED-SIG)
 Emergency Vehicle Preemption (PREEMPT)
 Dynamic Speed Harmonization (SPD-
 HARM)
 Queue Warning (Q-WARN)
 Cooperative Adaptive Cruise Control
 (CACC)
 Incident Scene Pre-Arrival Staging
 Guidance for Emergency Responders
 (RESP-STG)
 Incident Scene Work Zone Alerts for Drivers
 and Workers (INC-ZONE)
 Emergency Communications and
 Evacuation (EVAC)
 Connection Protection (T-CONNECT)
 Dynamic Transit Operations (T-DISP)
 Dynamic Ridesharing (D-RIDE)
 Freight-Specific Dynamic Travel Planning
 and Performance
 Drayage Optimization

Smart Roadside

Wireless Inspection
 Smart Truck Parking

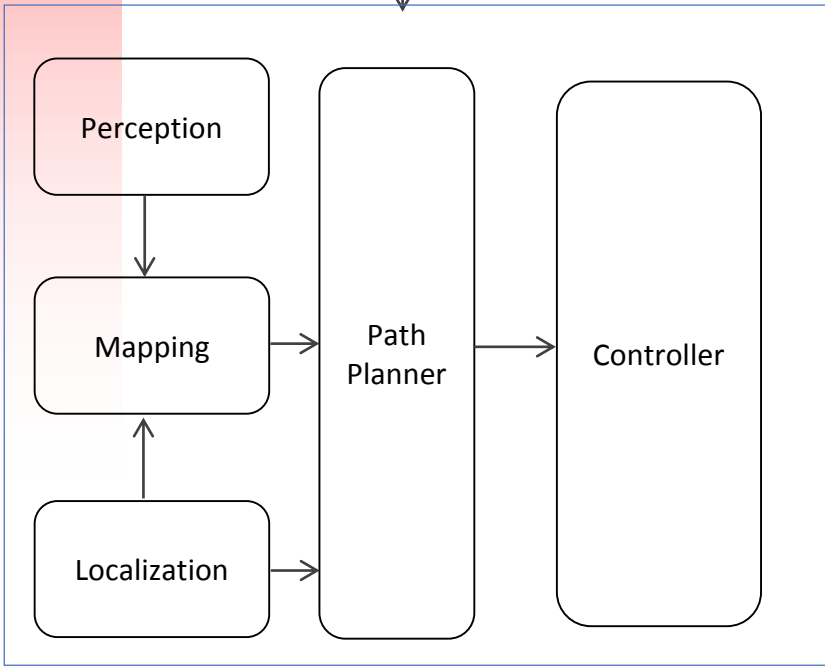
Source US DOT

Cooperative Automated Driving has emerged as an important application

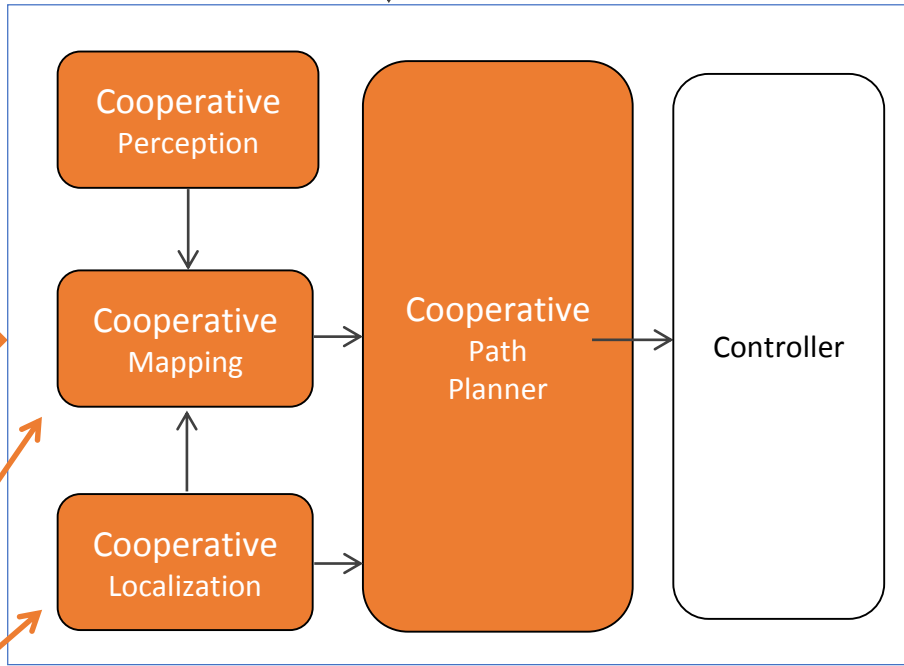
Cooperative Automated Driving with DSRC

V2X becomes additional sensor
Highly improved mapping & localization, perception, and path planning

Local Sensors (Day 1 approach)



Local Sensors + V2X data



Toyota research: DSRC reduces Road Estimation Error from 3.59m to 0.55m @ 200m compared to camera + radar only

Toyota research: DSRC reduces Localization error by 21% even with only one additional DSRC vehicle's data

Channel Usage Plan

US DSRC Spectrum

Seven 10-MHz Channels

← 5.850 GHz	Seven 10-MHz Channels							5.925 GHz →
Reserved 5MHz	CH 172 Service <i>(safety only)</i>	CH 174 Safety & Service	CH 176 Safety & Service	CH 178 <i>Control</i>	CH 180 Safety & Service	CH 182 Safety & Service	CH 184 Service <i>(safety only)</i>	

Every channel used for **safety** apps

Ch. 172	BSM safety and small set of V2I safety apps
Ch. 174	I→V safety and mobility, to avoid cross-channel interference to Ch. 172
Ch. 176	VRU safety (PSM) D→V, and download from SCMS (I→V)
Ch. 178	Control channel: WSAs, and low-bandwidth safety (I→V)
Ch. 180	Non-BSM V2V safety (e.g. C-ACC, sensor sharing), and mobility (I→V)
Ch. 182	I→V safety and mobility
Ch. 184	FCC designation for public safety . Ex: Preemption, Emergency Alert

Interleaved V2V and V2I limits interference

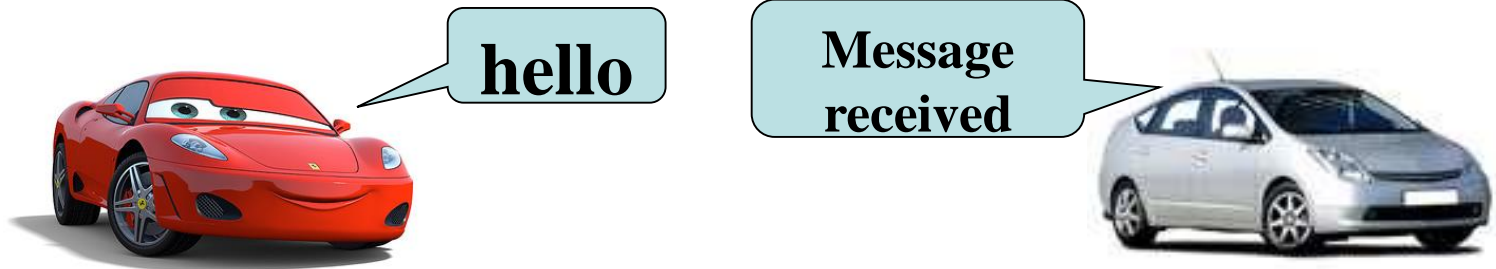
BSM = Basic Safety Message VRU = Vulnerable Road User PSM = Personal Safety Message
 WSA = WAVE Service Advertisement C-ACC = Cooperative Adaptive Cruise Control
 SCMS: Security Confidential Management System

***FCC and SAE J2945/0**

Challenges: Technical

- Scalability
- Security/Privacy
- Certification
- Evolution

Basic V2V Safety Model



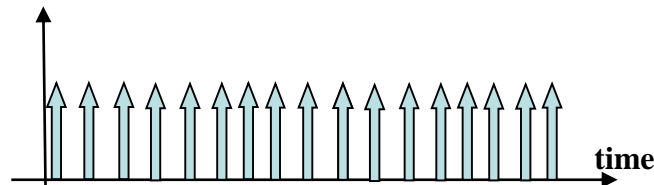
What about this?

??

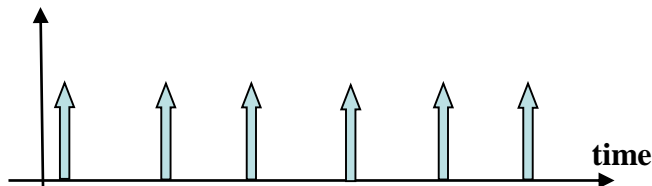


LIMERIC:

Linear Message Rate Integrated Control



Safety message transmissions from each car



Safety message transmissions from each car

Goal:

Optimize aggregate throughput by controlling channel load

Main Idea:

If (traffic density = **Low**)

Then (car message rate = **High**)

Else if (traffic density = **High**)

Then (car message rate = **Low**)

Standardized in ETSI TS 102 687 v1.2.1 as the “adaptive approach”

Security/Privacy From Day 1

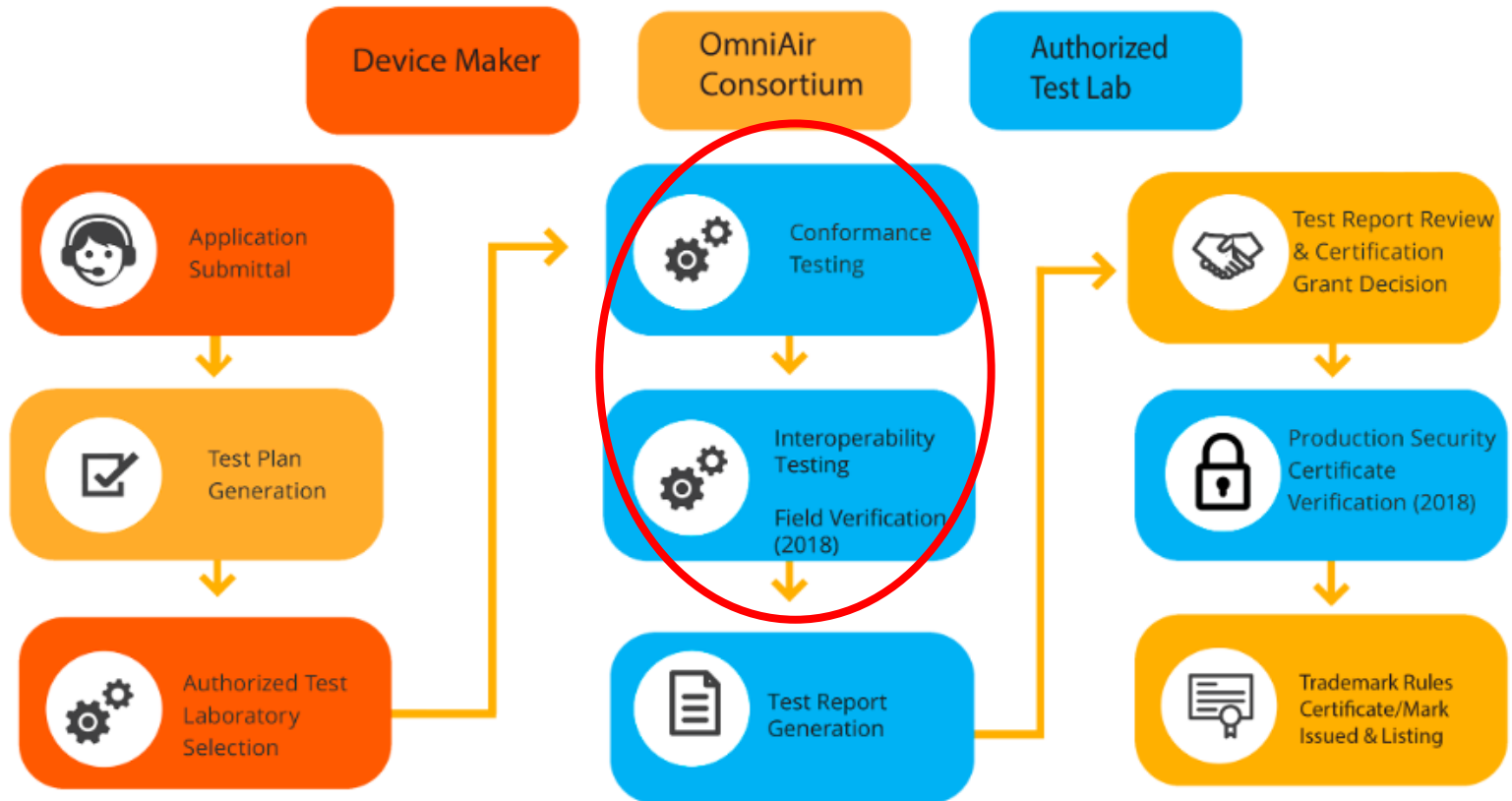
We emphasize privacy and security

- ✓ No personal identifiable information sent
- ✓ Authentication protects data integrity, validates transmission authority
- ✓ Encryption keeps data secret (selective applications)
- ✓ Frequent identity changes to prevent long-term tracking



Certification: Conformance and Interoperability

OMNI AIR TESTING AND CERTIFICATION OVERVIEW



Evolution, Interoperability, and Innovation

US DSRC Spectrum							
← 5.850 GHz						5.925 GHz →	
Reserved 5MHz	CH 172 Service (safety only)	CH 174 Safety & Service	CH 176 Safety & Service	CH 178 Control	CH 180 Safety & Service	CH 182 Safety & Service	CH 184 Service (safety only)

FCC REQUIRES use of DSRC. Why?

- 1. Technology Interoperability**
2. Robust safety communication
3. Promote deployment/Reduce cost
4. Consistent with Industry/Congressional/USDOT intent



-Source: FCC 03-32

Alternative V2X Technologies?

- DSRC is incumbent. So, any discussion about alternatives in the US is a discussion about DSRC evolution
- Evolution is desirable way to introduce innovation
- But, evolution that sacrifices interoperability may do more harm than good

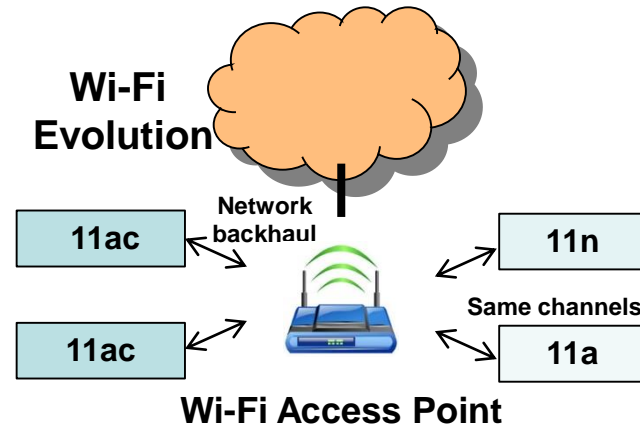
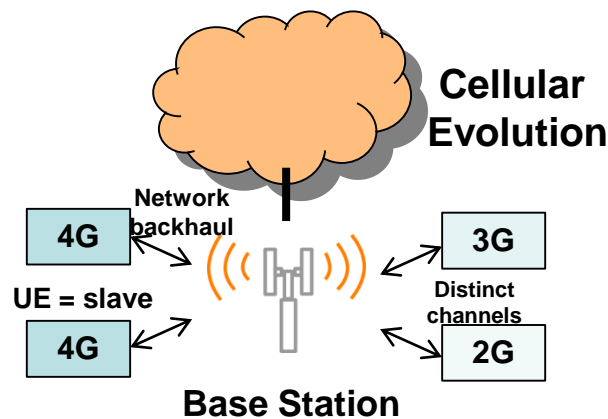
Why is interoperability important?

- 37,133 US road fatalities in 2017
 - Increase of 14% in 3 years
- DSRC can address ~80% of crashes involving non-impaired drivers – source USDOT
- But only if all cars “speak” DSRC interoperably

If US fleet split between two non-interoperable technologies, crash benefit cut in half to ~40%

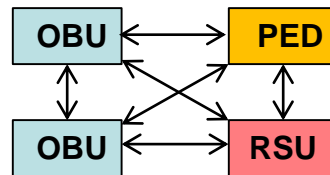
If US fleet split between three non-interoperable technologies, crash benefit cut in half to ~26%

Traditional wireless evolution vs. V2X

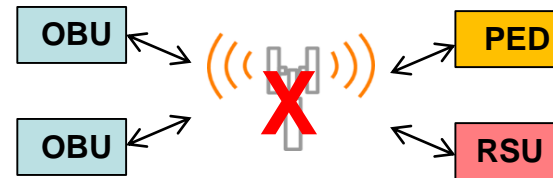


Mixing generations of end equipment is no problem for cellular/Wi-Fi

But, V2X is this ...



Not this ...



- *Non-interoperable generations/technologies can disrupt V2X communication*
- *V2X equipment lifetime typically much longer than consumer electronics*

Is “better” always better?

English

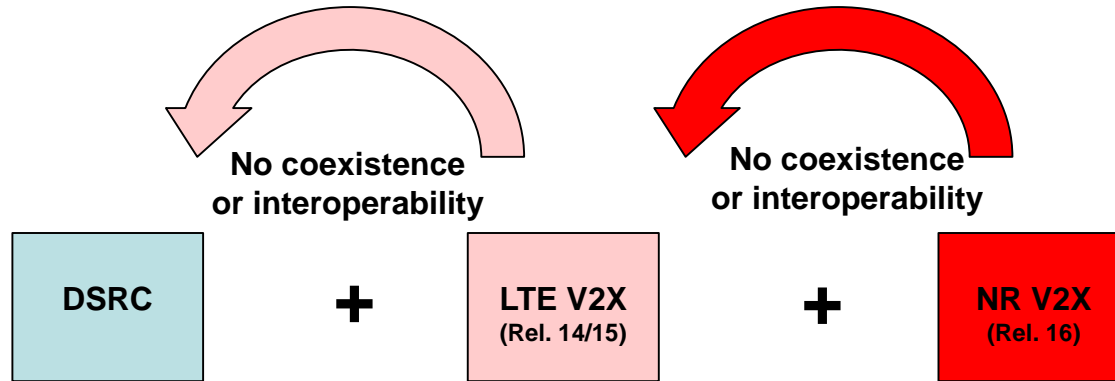
This is example text to illustrate the relative efficiency of English vs Chinese as written language. We can see that Chinese can represent the same concept in a smaller space. It is more efficient than English. Why do so many people use English, for example at this conference?

Chinese

这段话用来例证英语和中文的书写表达效率。我们看出中文更加简洁，更有效率。但为何这里的很多人使用英文呢？

Interoperability is more important than marginal performance

C-V2X image of US V2X evolution

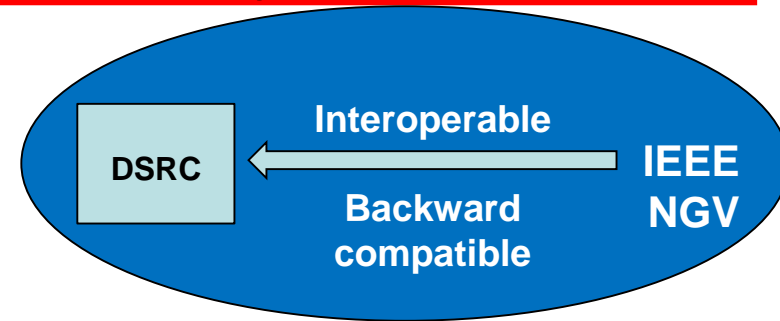


Coexistence means “same channel”

Interoperability means packet can be decoded at receiver

**C-V2X image seems to be:
“Innovation requires sacrificing interoperability”**

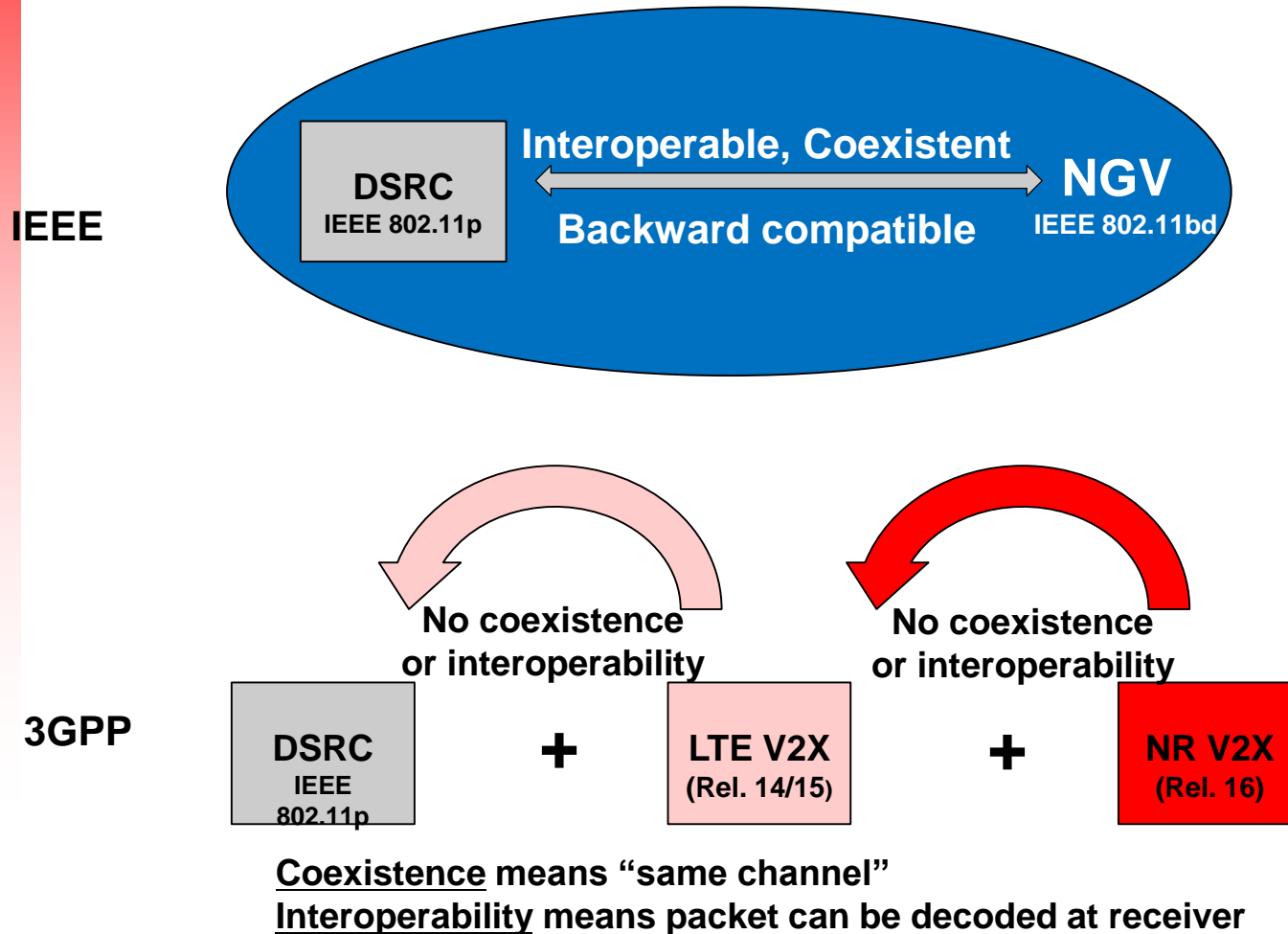
Can we innovate without sacrificing interoperability?



- Yes!
- New standard in IEEE called Next Generation V2X (NGV)
- Charter of NGV:
 - “This amendment shall provide **interoperability, coexistence, backward compatibility, and fairness** with deployed” DSRC devices.
[Source: IEEE 802 11-18-0861/r9]
- Seamless evolution from DSRC to NGV

Note: DSRC was specified in IEEE 802.11p amendment
NGV will be specified in IEEE 802.11bd amendment

Contrasting visions of evolution



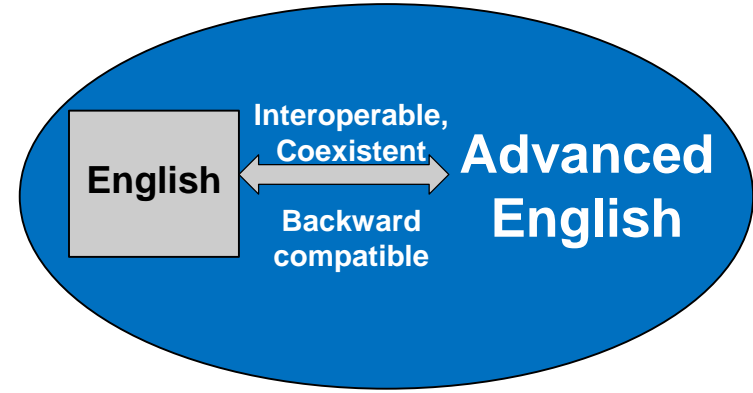
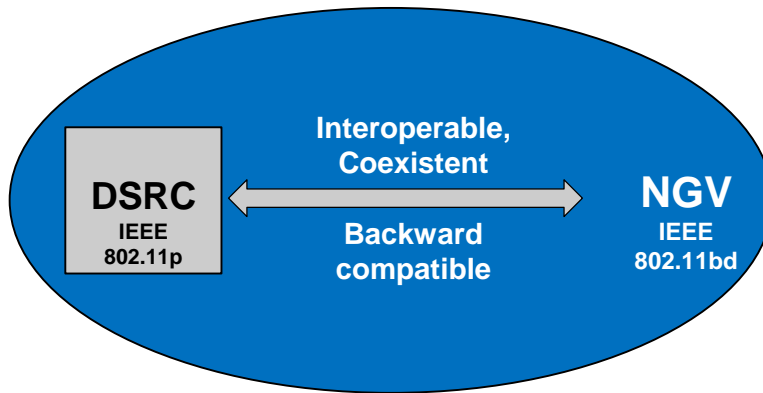
3GPP NR = New Radio (2020),
IEEE NGV = Next Generation V2X (2021)

Contrasting visions: Language analogy

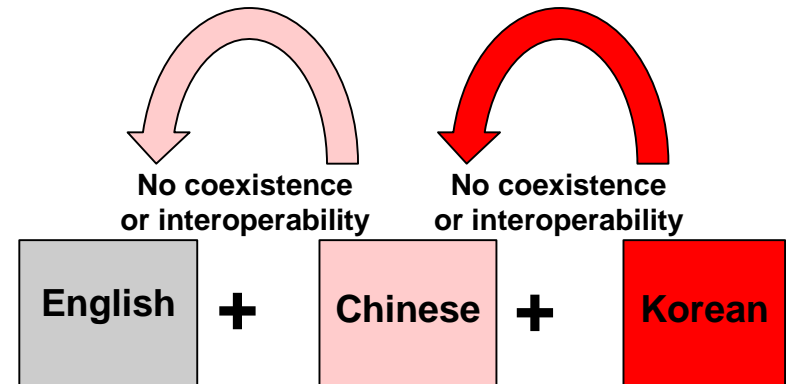
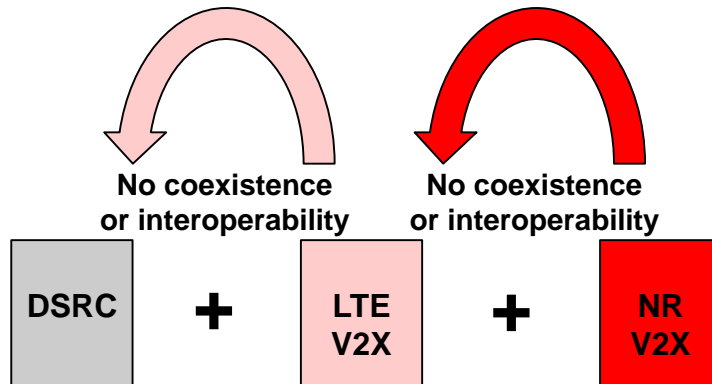
Technology

Language

IEEE



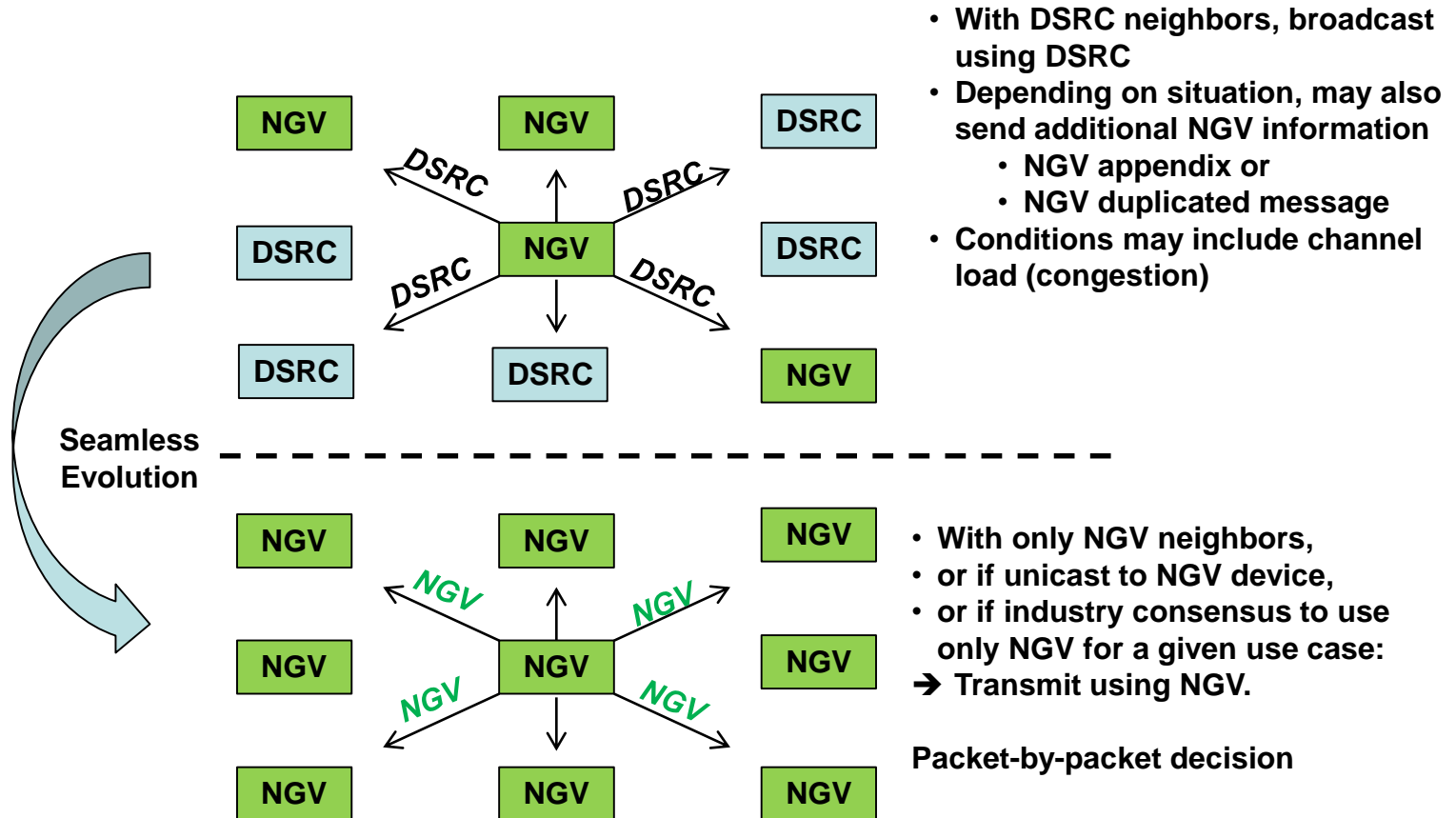
3GPP



Coexistence means "same channel"

Interoperability means packet can be decoded at receiver

Interoperability: DSRC and NGV



Automotive Stakeholders

Support NGV vision of evolution

A consistent message from automotive stakeholders:

- **SAE DSRC TC**

- “IEEE 802.11p (DSRC) is capable of meeting the requirements of planned safety, mobility, environmental sustainability, and automation use cases
- “form the basis for a seamless evolution strategy”

- **IEEE 1609 WG**

- “a WAVE device, based on [DSRC], is capable of meeting the requirements of planned safety, mobility, environmental sustainability, and automation use cases.
- “form the basis for a seamless evolution strategy”

- **Car2Car Communications Consortium**

- “IEEE 802.11p meets all use case requirements for Day 1 and Day 2 deployment”
- “NGV amendment can provide a seamless evolution path”

Implications for 5.9 GHz

Today

← 5.850 GHz		DSRC band: Seven 10-MHz Channels						5.925 GHz →
Reserved 5MHz	CH 172 Service <i>(safety only)</i>	CH 174 Safety & Service	CH 176 Safety & Service	CH 178 Control	CH 180 Safety & Service	CH 182 Safety & Service	CH 184 Service <i>(safety only)</i>	

Future

← 5.850 GHz		DSRC + NGV band: No change						5.925 GHz →
Reserved 5MHz	CH 172 Service <i>(safety only)</i>	CH 174 Safety & Service	CH 176 Safety & Service	CH 178 Control	CH 180 Safety & Service	CH 182 Safety & Service	CH 184 Service <i>(safety only)</i>	

5GAA C-V2X Request

← 5.850 GHz				5.925 GHz →	
Reserved 5MHz	DSRC CH 172 Service	New Radio V2X (No DSRC) 40 MHz			4G LTE V2X (No DSRC) 20 MHz

No Coexistence (C-V2X) means band fragmentation:

- Loss of interoperability reduces benefits
- Duplication of equipment drives up cost
- Duplication of services in sub-bands is inefficient use of key spectrum

Toyota to FCC

“There are significant concerns that granting the 5GAA Waiver Request will stall or even derail vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) and vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I) deployment in the United States. The potential safety benefits of this cooperative technology will undoubtedly diminish if the V2V and V2I market becomes fragmented into non-interoperable technologies. In addition, entities wishing to participate fully in a fragmented V2X ecosystem will be forced to invest in multiple technologies. Finally, duplicating identical services on different channels without additional benefit to consumers is spectrally inefficient.” (emphasis added)

- Comments of TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION, FCC GN Docket No. 18-357

Evolution Attributes and NGV

Key Attributes	IEEE NGV
Maintain band integrity (no fragmentation)?	Yes
Lower equipment cost for vehicle (no extra technologies)?	Yes
Consistent with DSRC deployments and standards?	Yes
Spectrally efficient (no duplication of applications)?	Yes
Accommodate future generations in same channels?	Yes
Seamless evolution for DSRC?	Yes
Protect current DSRC investments?	Yes

Toyota message to USDOT

Relationship of non-DSRC technologies to DSRC

Non-DSRC Technology ⇒	LTE V2X	NR V2X (plan)	IEEE NGV (plan)
Interoperable with DSRC?	No	No	Yes
Coexistent with DSRC?	No	No	Yes
Backward compatible with DSRC?	No	No	Yes

Best V2X scenario

Worst V2X scenario



Toyota reply to "Notice of Request for Comments: V2X Communications"

Docket No. DOT-OST-2018-0210

Challenges: Business

Cost = fixed per vehicle

Benefits = f(penetration)

- OEM/Road Authority must take long view
 - Overcome natural conservative nature
- Initial deployment is an investment that will grow
 - Each equipped car provides benefits to owner and to others
- V2X is a “cooperative” technology
 - Benefits depend on decisions of others (OEMs, Road authorities, individuals)
- Is there a “critical mass” for V2X?
 - Not from a technical point of view: each new equipped car or roadside unit makes the road safer and more efficient
 - But, yes from a business point of view: when penetration exceeds a threshold, benefits are sufficient to motivate purchase, positive feedback

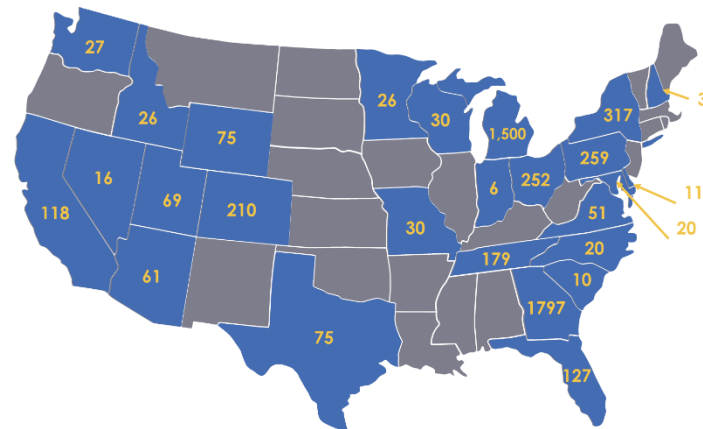
Challenges: Business

- NHTSA considered V2V mandate, but no progress → Voluntary deployment
- Best chance for success:
 - Unified, consensus action among stakeholders
 - Regulatory assurance of interoperability

Automakers



State & Local DOTs



Summary

- DSRC: Mature, deployed, dedicated spectrum
 - Improves safety
 - Improves traffic efficiency
 - Improves automated driving
- Uncertainties about regulatory/business climate impacting deployment in US
- IEEE NGV will provide seamless evolution
- How does auto industry get over the hump on voluntary deployment?

Questions?

Let's All Row Together



John Kenney

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