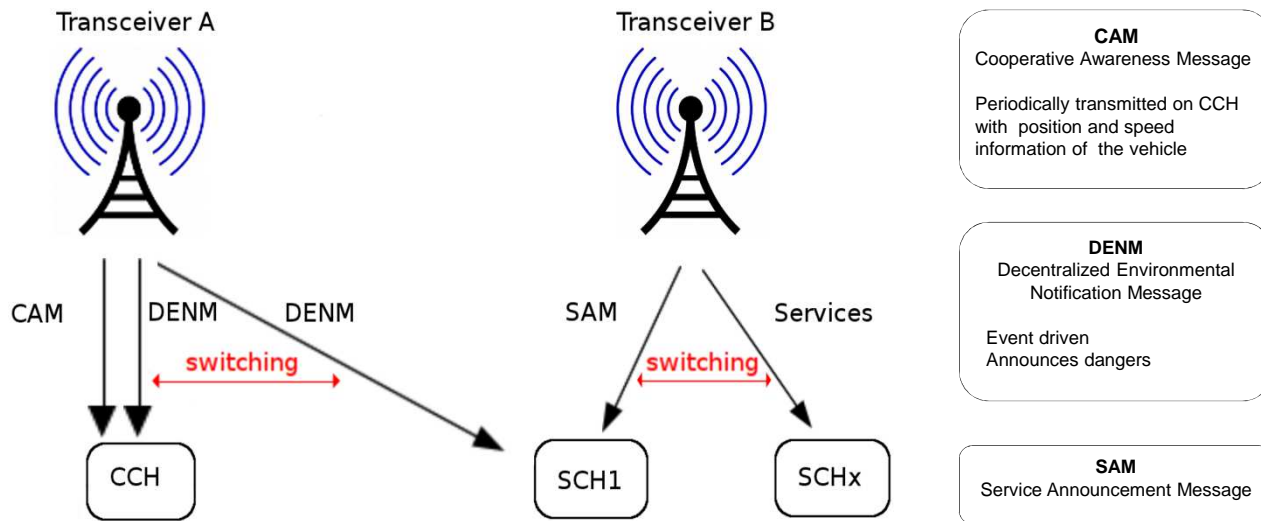


ETSI ITS G5 Channel And Message Specification



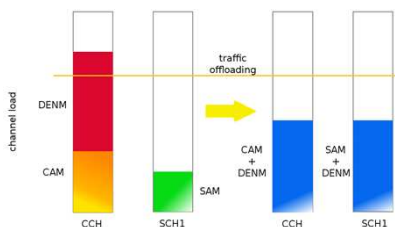
ETSI ITS G5 Multichannel operations

Traffic offloading



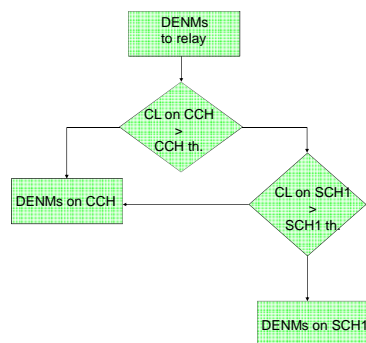
Multichannel services

DCC states: ■ restricted ■ active ■ relaxed

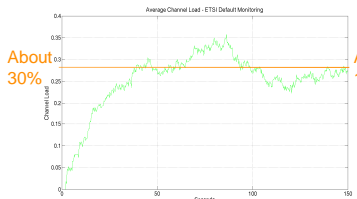


- Channel load on CCH can easily reach very high level due to CAMs transmission.
- Some messages can be off-loaded on SCH1 in order to obtain more efficient usage of the resources
- DENM messages can be relayed on SCH1 instead of CCH
- CAM messages could be transmitted as well on SCH1 if the CCH load is high
- CL stands for Channel Load
- CCH threshold is given by DCC active + hysteresis
- SCH1 threshold is given by DCC active - hysteresis

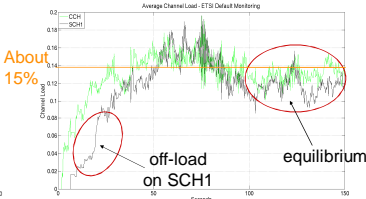
Channel switching algorithm



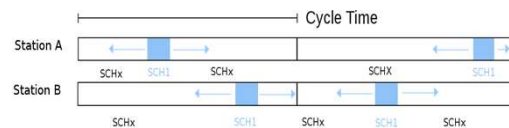
Channel load without traffic off-loading



Channel load with traffic off-loading



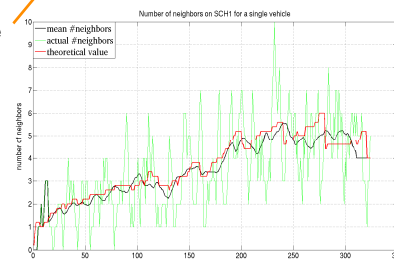
- Service provider (SP): transmits SAM on SCH1 and offers services on SCHx
- Service consumer (SC): after SAM reception on SCH1 it switches on SCHx in order to get the related services
- Each ITS node can act both roles
- The channel switching proposal define a cycle time of 1s in which at least one slot of 200 ms is dedicated to SCH1



Consequent issues :

- Asynchronous periodic return to SCH1
- Heterogeneous duty cycle on SCH1
- On SCH1 DENMs are relayed and SAM transmitted

How many neighbors on SCH1?



Multichannel services protocol

