

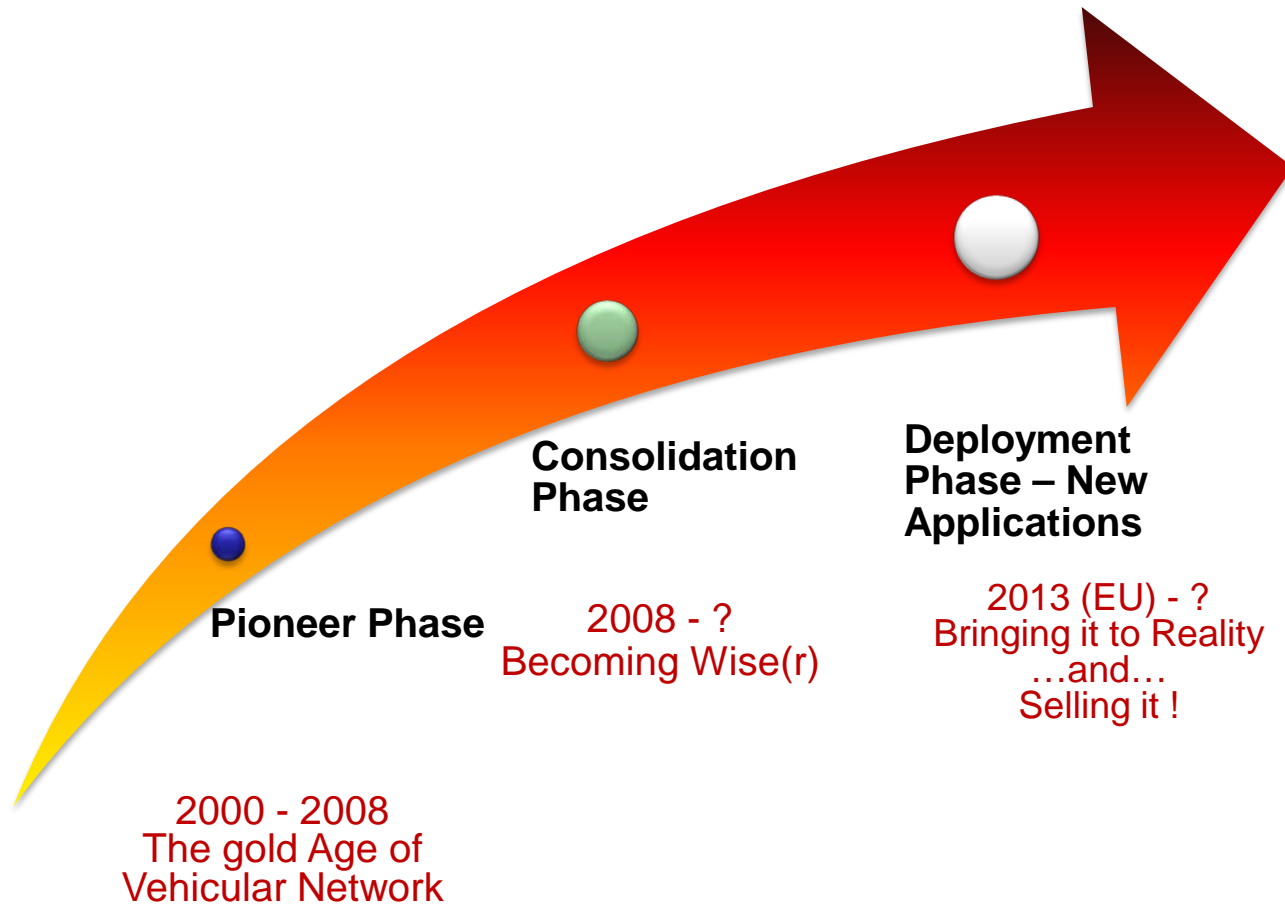


Vehicular Wireless Networks: What should the future hold?

Jérôme Härri

IEEE WiVEC 2011 – Panel Session
San Francisco, USA, September 5th 2011

Evolution Phases in Vehicular Networks



FP7 Drive CAR-2-X

■ Major European Field Operation Test

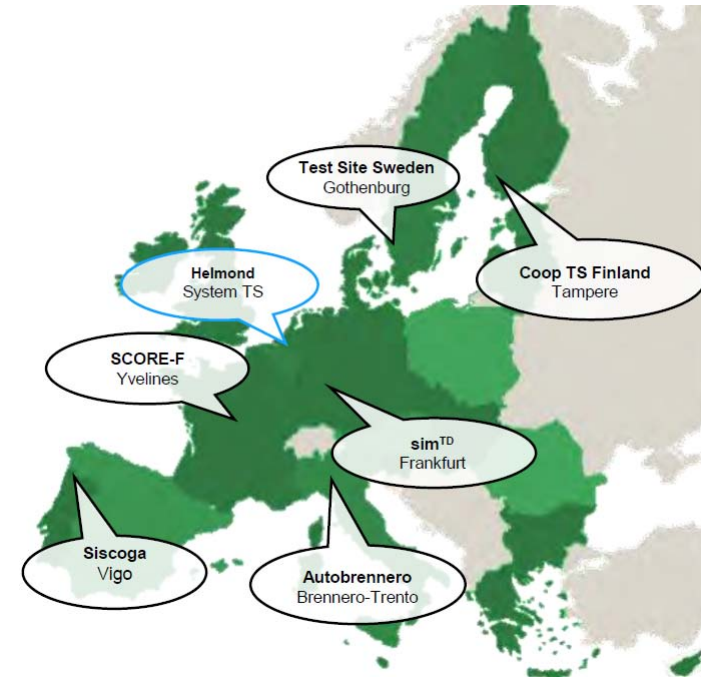
- Spans multiple national FOTs
- 32 partners, 10 support partners and 18.9 million Euro budget

■ Objectives:

- Laying the foundation for rolling out cooperative systems in Europe.
- Testing ~22 use cases in traffic safety/efficiency and comfort in real deployments
- ETSI-compliant
 - Contribute or implement ETSI ITS standards

■ Challenges:

- Interoperability of hardware and Software
- Data availability and data quality
- Scalability of technical testing
- ...



■ National FOTs

- French SCORE@F: <http://blog.inria.fr/scoref/>
- German SIM-TD: <http://www.simtd.org/>

website: <http://www.drive-c2x.eu/>

The world of Vehicular Wireless Networks



■ Not sounding too dramatic:

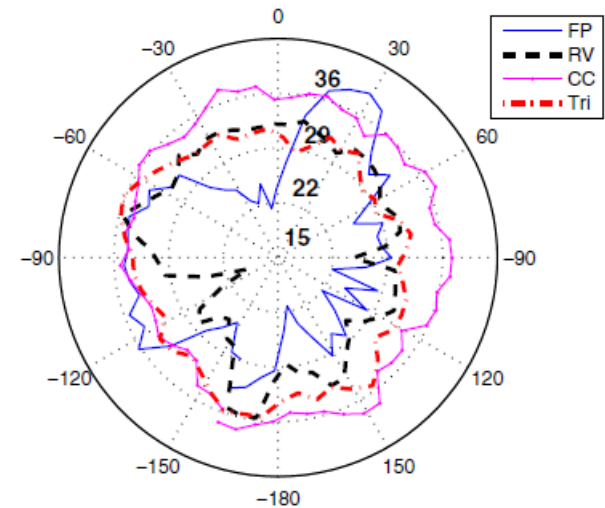
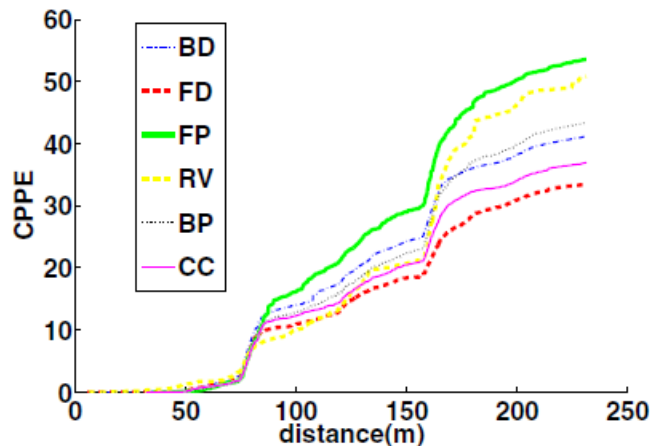
- Have we asked ourselves the right questions?
- What will come next ?

Multiple Antenna Techniques and Testing

■ Impact of Antenna Placement on vehicles:

➤ Unidirectional Radiation:

➤ *Cumulative percentage packet error:*



Legend:

- FP: Front Passenger
- FD: Front Driver
- BD: Behind Passenger
- CC: Car root center
- RV: Rear-view Mirror
- CC: Car-roof Center

Source: S. Kaul et al., "Effect of Antenna Placement and Diversity on Vehicular Network Communications", ICC 2010

Multiple Antenna Techniques and Testing

■ The antenna challenge

- Multi-standard & multi-mode functionality
- Integration of multiple antennas with **limited form factors**
- Integrated into a dielectric housing

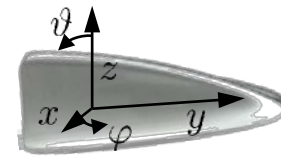


Fig. 3: Dielectric housing

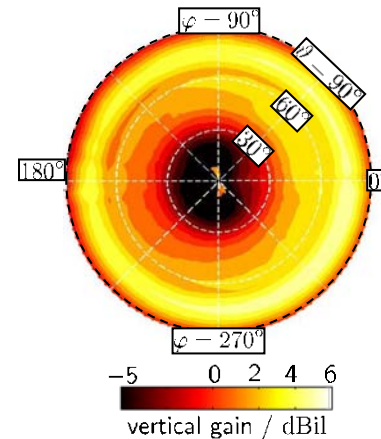
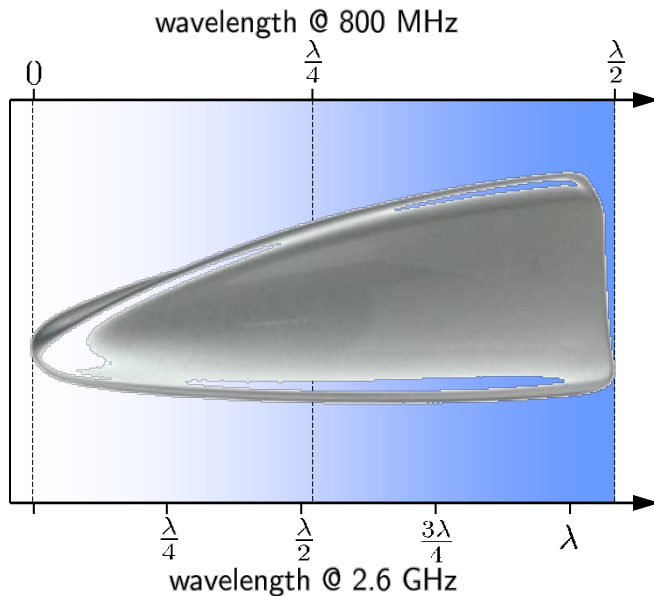


Fig. 1: Standalone Antenna

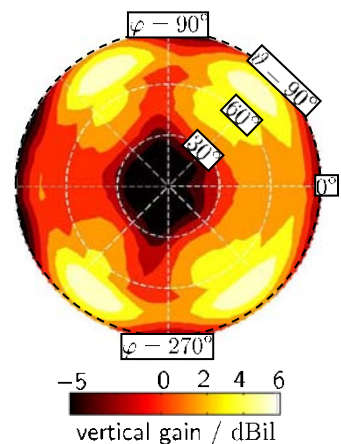
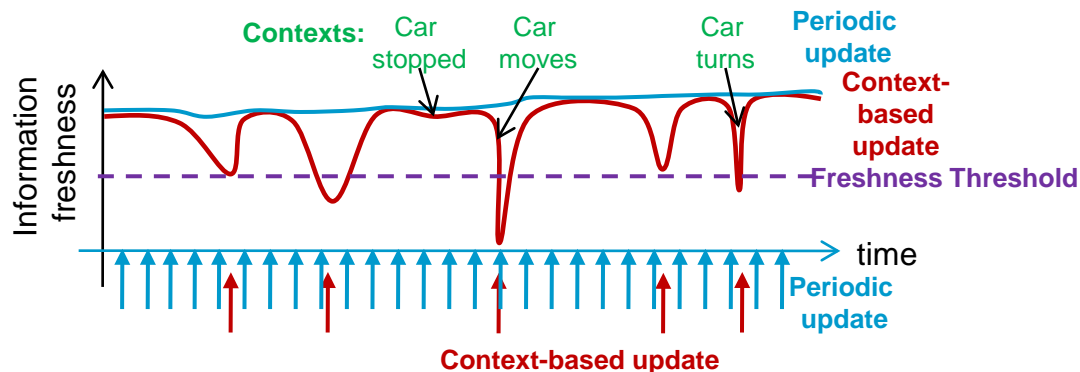


Fig. 2: Antenna with dielectric housing

Source: Oliver Klemp, BMW R&D, Munich, Germany, Oliver.Klemp@bmw.de

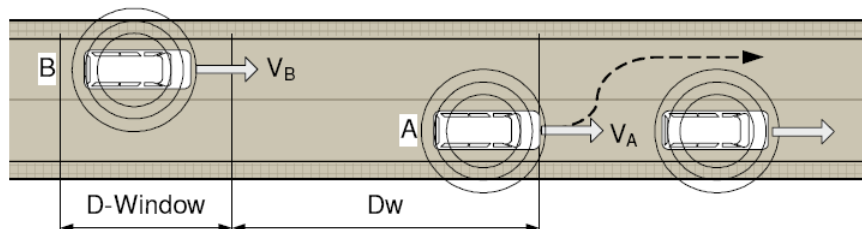
Application(s)-centric: Information Relevance

- **Information relevance communication**
 - Information does not have the same worth/relevance in space or time
 - Not adapted to application requirements
 - Channel Congestion: cannot provide maximal freshness and coverage everywhere
 - But could adjust transmit profiles to provide it where and when needed
- **Example: Cooperative Application-based TX Rate control**



[Source: Fatma Hrizi, Jérôme Härr, Christian Bonnet, "Every Bit Counts: Tracking and Predicting Awareness"]

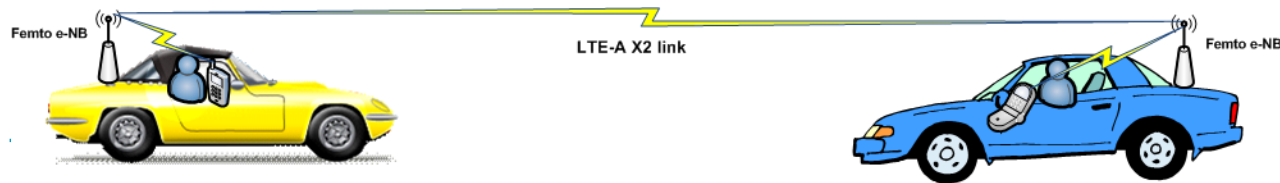
- **Example: Cooperative Application-based TX Power control**



[Source: Miguel Sepulcre, Javier Gozalvez, Jérôme Härr and Hannes Hartenstein, "Application-based Congestion Control Policy for the Communication Channel in VANETs"]

LTE-Advanced for Vehicular Networks

- **LTE-Advanced specifies extensions of the basic architecture to support**
 - Relay Stations
 - Femto e-NBs
- **Both are expected to become part of vehicles**
 - The LTE-A X2 link provides a data link between Relay Stations



- **How will 802.11p and LTE-A RS/Femto coexist?**
 - Will share similar issues
 - Mobility, connectivity, scheduling, interferences

Electro-Mobility and Smart Grids

■ Distributing the Charging station

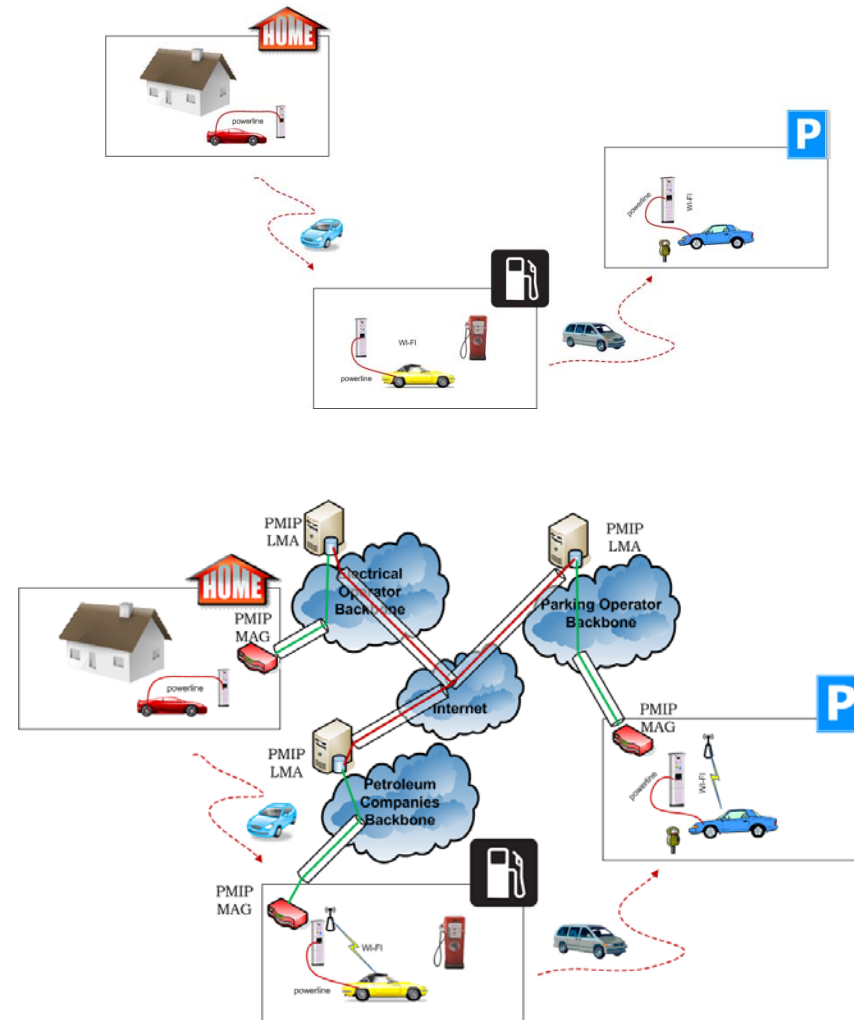
- In Points of Interests
- As function of mobility

■ Designing the communication networks

- At the charging stations
 - Multiple interfaces
- Between charging stations

■ Objective Function of electro-mobility

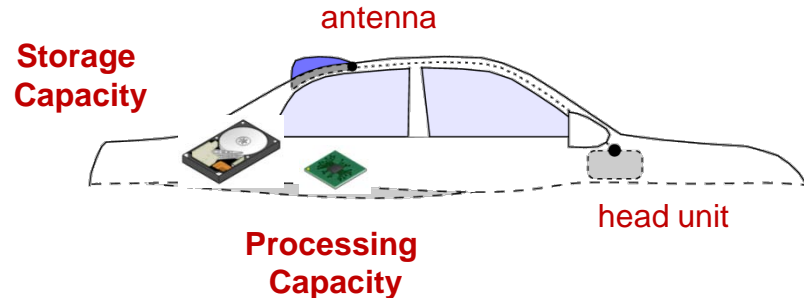
- Optimization of Energy
 - quick- load vs. long charge
 - Shortest path vs. least energy demanding path
 - Selling energy vs. using it



Urban Sensing and Vehicular Clouds

■ What does a vehicle contain?

- Antennas, head unit,...
- Also: storage and processing capabilities
 - Could be used !!

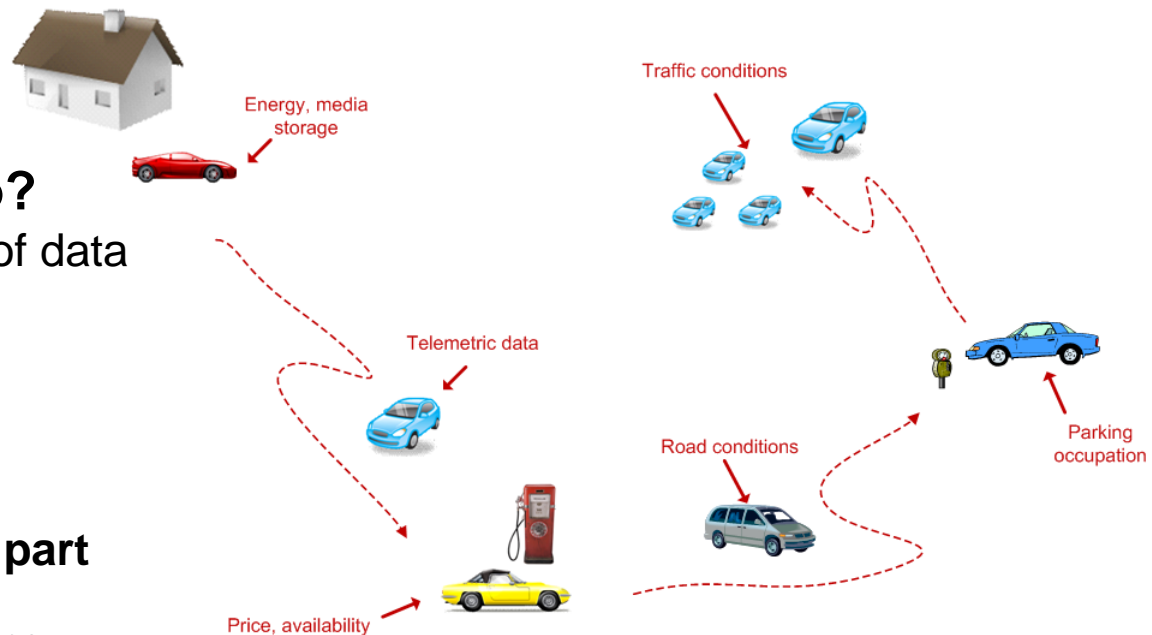


■ What does a vehicle do?

- Gathers a large amount of data
 - What to do with it?
 - Where to store it?
 - Where to process it?

■ Vehicles are connected and part of a **vehicular cloud**

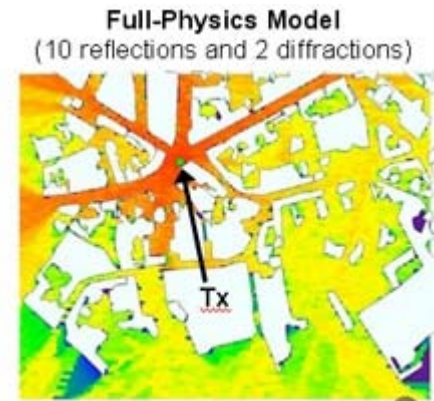
- Mobile storage, mobile processing...



Large Calibrated Vehicular Scenarios

■ Evaluation of applications and protocols require reference scenarios

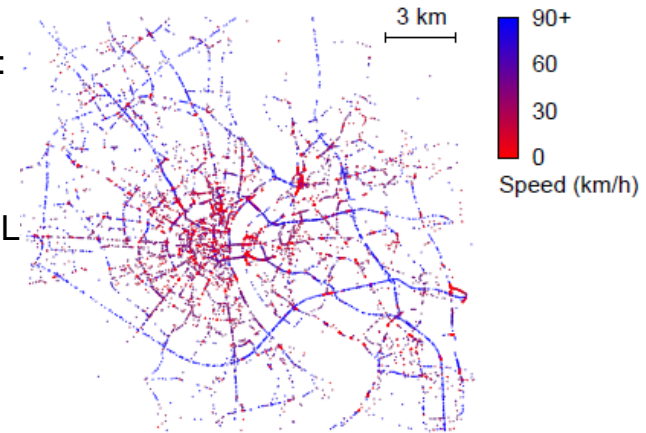
- Need to be
 - Large scale topologies
 - Calibrated mobility and validated environment
 - Capable of various context
 - ☞ In space & in time
 - Widely accepted by the community



Source: AWE WinProp

■ Current developments

- [City of Zurich](#) (MMTS traces)
 - Mesoscopic urban mobility
- [City of Karlsruhe](#), Germany (support: PTV, City of Karlsruhe, KIT):
 - Calibrated mobility and propagation of part of the city center
- [City of Braunschweig](#), Germany (support: city of Braunschweig, DL University of Hannover)
- [City of Cologne](#), Germany (support: INSA Lyon)
 - Calibrated 400km² micro and macro mobility



Source: Sandesh Uppoor, Marco Fiore, " **Vehicular mobility in large-scale urban environments** ", ACM Mobicom 2011, Poster Session

And what ~~Future~~ holds? Google

- **This...**



- **Fully automated car**

- Awareness provided by
 - Sensors and radars
- Google map-based navigation

- **1600 km automatic driving... 1 single accident !**