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| WORKING DOCUMENT TOWARDS A PRELIMINARY DRAFT REVISION OF RECOMMENDATION ITU-R M.1890-0 |
| Operational radiocommunication objectives and requirements for advanced intelligent transport systems([Question ITU-R 205-5/5](https://www.itu.int/pub/R-QUE-SG05.205))(2011) |

Scope

This Recommendation provides radio interface objectives and requirements of intelligent transport systems (ITS), including evolving ITS. ITS utilize a combination of technologies such as computers, telecommunications, positioning, and automation to improve the safety, management, efficiency, usability and environmental sustainability of terrestrial transportation systems.

Keywords

Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)

Abbreviations

ISO International Organization for Standardization

ITS Intelligent Transport Systems

Related ITU Recommendations and Reports

[Recommendation ITU-R M.2084](https://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-M.2084/en) – “Radio interface standards of vehicle-to-vehicle and vehicle-to-infrastructure communications for Intelligent Transport System applications”.

[Recommendation ITU-R M.1452](http://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-M.1452/en) – “Millimetre wave radiocommunication systems for intelligent transport systems applications”

[Recommendation ITU-R M.1453](https://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-M.1453/en) – “Intelligent transport systems - Dedicated short range communications at 5.8 GHz”.

Recommendation ITU-R M.1797 – “Vocabulary of terms for the land mobile service”.

[Working document towards a preliminary draft new] Recommendation ITU-R M.[ITS.FRQ] – “Harmonisation of frequency arrangements for specific ITS pertaining to the exchange of information to improve traffic management and assisting safe driving”.

[Report ITU-R M.2228](https://www.itu.int/pub/R-REP-M.2228) – “Advanced intelligent transport systems (ITS) radiocommunications”.

[Working document towards a preliminary draft new] [Report ITU-R M.](https://www.itu.int/pub/R-REP-M/en)[ITS USAGE] – “Intelligent transport systems (ITS) usage in ITU Member States” [[Annex 32](https://www.itu.int/md/dologin_md.asp?lang=en&id=R15-WP5A-C-0298!N30!MSW-E) to [Document 5A/469](https://www.itu.int/md/R15-WP5A-C-0298/en)].

[Working document towards a preliminary draft new] [Report ITU-R M.](https://www.itu.int/pub/R-REP-M/en)[IMT.BY.INDUSTRIES] – “The use of the terrestrial component of International Mobile Telecommunication (IMT) by industry sectors” [[Attachment 3.13](https://www.itu.int/dms_ties/itu-r/md/15/wp5d/c/R15-WP5D-C-0530%21H03%21MSW-E.docx)to[Doc. 5D/530](https://www.itu.int/md/R15-WP5D-C-0530/en)].

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

considering

a) that there is a need to integrate various technologies including radiocommunications into land transportation systems;

b) that many new land transportation systems use intelligence in land vehicles coupled with advanced vehicle, advanced traffic management, advanced traveller information, advanced public transportation, and advanced fleet management systems to improve traffic management;

c) that ITS are being planned and implemented in various Regions by administrations;

d) that a wide variety of applications and services are defined;

e) that international standards would facilitate worldwide application of ITS and provide for economies of scale in bringing ITS equipment and services to the public;

f) that worldwide compatibility of ITS may be dependent on harmonized radio spectrum allocations;

g) that the ISO is standardizing ITS (non-radio aspects) in ISO/TC204 including applications for “cooperative systems” which require vehicle-to-vehicle and vehicle-to-infrastructure radiocommunications;

h) that next generation vehicular radiocommunication technologies and ITS broadcast systems are emerging;

j) that ITS applications can be classified as safety ITS and non-safety ITS applications; and their corresponding objectives and requirements are different;

recognizing

*a)* that [Recommendation ITU-R M.1452](http://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-M.1452/en) provides low power short-range vehicular radar equipment at 60 GHz and 76 GHz, and technical characteristics of millimetre wave radiocommunication systems for data communications for vehicle-to-vehicle and vehicle-to/from-infrastructure communications;

*b)* that outlines of technologies and characteristics for dedicated short-range communications at 5.8 GHz are described in Recommendation ITU-R M.1453-2;

c) that Recommendation ITU-R M.1797 – Vocabulary of terms for the land mobile service, provides terminology on ITS;

d) that the land mobile Handbook (Volume 4 on ITS) contains information on ITS radiocommunications such as DSRC, millimetre wave communications;

*e)* that some administrations in each of the three Regions have deployed radiocommunication local area networks (RLANs) in the frequency band 5 725-5 825 MHz, which is also identified for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) applications;

*f)* that Report ITU-R M.2228 defines “advanced ITS”;

*g)* that studies and feasibility tests on advanced ITS radiocommunications have been actively conducted towards the realization of traffic safety and a reduction of environmental impact as described in Report ITU-R M.2228;

*h)* that radio interface standards of vehicle-to-vehicle and vehicle-to-infrastructure communications for ITS applications are described in Recommendation ITU-R M.2084;

*j)* that Report ITU-R M.[ITS USAGE] addresses the usages of ITS radio communication applications, such as vehicle to infrastructure, vehicle to vehicle, vehicle to pedestrian communications for traffic safety related and traffic efficiency applications as well as electronic tolling systems and automotive radars for collision avoidance in ITU Member states;

*k)* that Report ITU-R M.[IMT.BY.INDUSTRIES] provides information on the usage of IMT systems for emerging applications, including ITS;

*l)* …,

noting

a)

that IEEE 802.11p for “Wireless Access in Vehicular Environment (WAVE)” was published by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE);

*b)* …

recommends

1 that the radio interface operational objectives and requirements described in the Annex should be used for the deployment of ITS;

Annex

Operational radiocommunication objectives and requirements
 for advanced ITS

# 1 Elements of ITS

Based on major services required for ITS, the elements of ITS and the associated RF interfaces are listed in the following sections. For rural area applications, it may be necessary to appropriately tailor these technologies to meet the operational requirements.

## 1.1 Advanced vehicle control systems

Advanced vehicle control systems are oriented to complementing major portions of the driving task.

| Elements | Radio interface options |
| --- | --- |
| *Longitudinal collision avoidance*: helps to prevent head-on, rear-end or backing collision between vehicles, vehicles to objects or pedestrians | Short-range radar,high-resolution short‑range radar, millimetre-wave communications |
| *Lateral collision avoidance*: helps prevent collisions when vehicles leave their lane of travel | Short-range radar, high-resolution short‑range radar |
| *Intersection collision avoidance*: helps prevent collisions at intersections | Short-range vehicle-to-vehicle, or to infrastructure communication, millimetre-wave communications, short‑range radar |
| *Vision enhancement systems*: improves driver’s ability to see the roadway and objects on or along the roadway | Forward looking infrared radar, high-resolution short-range radar (short-range radar) |
| *Pre-crash restraint deployment*: anticipates an imminent collision and activates passenger safety systems before the collision occurs earlier than is currently feasible | Short-range radar, high-resolution short‑range radar |
| *Automated road systems* | Short-range vehicle-to-vehicle communication, short-range radar, short-range vehicle‑to‑infrastructure communication |
| *Safety readiness*: provides warnings about the condition of the driver, the vehicle and the roadway | Short‑range vehicle-to‑infrastructure communication, wide area communication |

## 1.2 Advanced traffic management systems

Advanced traffic management systems are intended to improve traffic flow and result in more efficient use of the road systems.

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| Elements | Radio interface options |
| *Traffic network monitoring and control*: manages the movement of traffic on streets and highways | Radar, short-range vehicle‑to‑infrastructure communication, broadcast, wide area communications |
| *Travel demand management*: supports policies and regulations designed to mitigate the environmental and social impacts of traffic congestion | Short-range vehicle-to-infrastructure communication, broadcast, wide area communication |
| *Incident detection and management*: helps public and private organizations quickly identify incidents and implement a response to minimize their effects on traffic | Radar, short-range vehicle‑to‑infrastructure communication, broadcast, wide area communication |
| *Emissions testing and mitigation*: provides information for monitoring air quality and developing air quality improvement strategies | Wide area communication |
| *Parking management:* provides information of parking lots or manages the entry and exit of vehicles | Radar, short-range vehicle‑to‑infrastructure communication, broadcast, wide area communication |

## 1.3 Advanced traveller information systems

Advanced traveller information systems are intended to assist travellers in trip planning and with route navigation and traffic conditions.

| Elements | Radio interface options |
| --- | --- |
| *Pre-trip travel information*: provides information for selecting the best transportation mode, departure time and route | Broadcast, wide area communication |
| *En-route driver information*: provides driver advisory and in-vehicle signing for convenience and safety during travel | Broadcast, wide area communication, short-range vehicle-to-infrastructure communication |
| *En-route transit information*: provides information to travellers using public transportation after the start of the trip | Broadcast, wide area communication, short-range vehicle-to-infrastructure communication |
| *Route guidance*: provides travellers with simple instruction on how to best reach their destinations | Broadcast, wide area communication, short-range vehicle-to-infrastructure communication |
| *Ride matching and reservation*: makes ride sharing easier and more convenient | Wide area communication |

## 1.4 Advanced public transportation systems

Advanced public transportation systems are designed to improve the efficiency of public transportation and make it more desirable by providing real-time scheduling and rider information.

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| Elements | Radio interface options |
| *Public transportation management*: automates operations, planning and management functions of public transit systems | Wide area communication, GNSS (AVL) |
| *Personalized public transportation*: offers flexibly routed transit vehicles for more convenient service to customers | Wide area communication, GNSS (AVL) |
| GNSS: Global navigation satellite system (GPS, GALILEO, GLONASS, etc.) including satellite-based augmentation system.AVL: Automated vehicle location. |

## 1.5 Advanced fleet management systems

Advanced fleet management systems are intended to improve efficiency and productivity of commercial vehicle operations.

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| Elements | Radio interface options |
| *Vehicle administration*: provides electronic purchasing of credentials and automated mileage and fuel reporting and auditing | Wide area communication |
| *Safety monitoring and tracking*: senses the safety status of a commercial vehicle, cargo and driver | Wide area communication, short-range vehicle-to-infrastructure communication, GNSS |
| *Fleet management* | Wide area communication, GNSS |
| *Vehicle preclearance*: facilitates domestic and international border clearance, minimizing stops | Short-range vehicle-to-infrastructure communication |
| *Automated roadside safety inspections*: facilitates roadside inspections | Short-range vehicle-to-infrastructure communication |
| *Hazardous material incident response*: provides immediate description of hazardous materials to emergency responders | Wide area communication, GNSS |

## 1.6 Emergency management systems

Emergency management systems are intended to improve the response times of emergency vehicles involving transportation and other emergency related incidents.

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| Elements | Radio interface options |
| *Emergency notification and personal security*: provides immediate notification of an incident and an immediate request for assistance | Short-range vehicle-to-infrastructure communication, short-rangevehicle-to-vehicle communication, wide area communication, short-range radar, high resolution short-range radar |
| *Public travel security*: creates a secure environment for public transportation operators |
| *Emergency vehicle management*: reduces the time it takes emergency vehicles to respond to an incident |

## 1.7 Electronic payment services

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| Elements | Radio interface options |
| *Electronic payment services*: allows travellers to pay for transportation services electronically based on short-range vehicle-to-infrastructure communication | Short-range vehicle-to-infrastructure communication |
| *Electronic payment services*: allows travellers to pay for transportation services electronically based on GNSS and wide area communication | Wide area communication, GNSS |

## 1.8 Pedestrian supporting systems

Pedestrian supporting systems are intended to assist pedestrians in traffic situations such as crossing intersections.

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| --- | --- |
| Elements | Radio interface options |
| *Pedestrians route guidance*: helps pedestrians to find appropriate directions to go to destinations | Wide area communication, short-range vehicle-to-infrastructure communication,GNSS |
| *Vehicle-pedestrian accident avoidance*: detects dangerous situations, and to provide necessary alarm both for pedestrians and drives | Short-range vehicle-to-infrastructure communication, radio frequency identification, high-resolution short-range radar |

# 2 ITS radio service objectives

## 2.1 Radio interface options

ITS functions will be most effectively achieved through the single or combined use of the following radiocommunication applications:

– *Broadcast*: point-to-multipoint one way transmission.

– *Short-range radiocommunications*: vehicle-to-infrastructure radiocommunications (e.g. DSRC, WAVE, digital cellular mobile telecommunication systems (GSM, PDC, etc.), IMT-2000, IMT-Advanced).

– *Short-range radiocommunications*: vehicle‑to-vehicle radiocommunications (e.g. WAVE (IEEE Std 802.11p), Wireless LAN).

– *Millimetre wave communications*.

– *Short-range radar*.

– *High-resolution short-range radar*.

– *Wide area communication*: mobile two-way communications using networks of terrestrial base stations (e.g. cellular) or using satellites.

*– GNSS*: for location-based services such as AVL one way communication.

## 2.2 Service objectives

Tables 1 and 2 provide ITS radio interface technology for communication and radio determination. Table 3 provides ITS service objectives for radiocommunication.

TABLE 1

ITS Radio interface technology – Communication

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Category | Coverage area | System examples |
| Broadcast | Large coverage area including underground car park tunnels and rural areas | Digital TVMultimedia broadcastDigital radioFM multiplex broadcasting (DARC, RDS, etc.) |
| Radiocommunication | Short-range vehicle-to/from-infrastructure radiocommunication | Small coverage area | DSRC (Recommendation ITU-R M.1453-2, etc.) Wireless LANWAVE (IEEE802.11p)Digital cellular mobile telecommunication systems (GSM, PDC, etc.)IMT-2000IMT-Advanced |
| Short-range vehicle-to-vehicle radiocommunication | Small coverage area | Wireless LANWAVE (IEEE 802.11p) |
| Wide area radiocommunication | Nearly ubiquitous coverage | Digital cellular mobile telecommunication systems (GSM, PDC, etc.)IMT-2000IMT-Advanced |

TABLE 2

ITS Radio interface technology – Radio determination

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Radio determination | Coverage area | Range resolution | Velocity resolution |
| Radar | Short-range radar | Small coverage area | Less than 3% of the detection distance or less than 1 m | Less than 3% of the vehicle speed or less than 1 km/h. |
| High-resolution short-range radar | Small coverage area: tens of metres | Less than 20 cm detection distance | N/A |
| Global navigation satellite systems | Nearly ubiquitous coverage | N/A | N/A |

TABLE 3

ITS Service objectives for radiocommunication

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Application  | Data Rate | Data integrity | Transmission latency | Radio Interface Technology Radio determinations |
| Safety | middle | Less than one undetected message error per 100 messages | very low | Short-range vehicle-to-infrastructure communicationShort-range vehicle-to-vehicle communicationShort-range radarHigh-resolution short-range radar |
| Payment | middle to high | Less than one undetected message error per 1 000 messages to less than one detected message error per one million messages (ratio of undetected message error per one million messages should be negligibly small) | low | Short-range vehicle-to-infrastructure communicationGlobal navigation satellite systemsWide area communication |
| Data casting | high | Very high: low probability of undetected error | middle | Short-range vehicle-to-infrastructure communicationWide area radiocommunicationBroadcast |
| Data clipping | high | Medium | best effort | Short-range vehicle-to-infrastructure communicationWide area radiocommunicationBroadcast |

# 3. International standardization

For safety reasons international standardization of ITS is desirable in respect to the short-range vehicle‑to‑vehicle or vehicle-to/from-infrastructure radiocommunications and any short-range radar employing cooperative techniques.

From a user’s perspective, international standardization is also highly desirable, at a minimum on a regional basis, for the convenience of users moving within that region and for the broadcast and short-range vehicle-to-vehicle or vehicle-to/from-infrastructure radiocommunications.

# 4 Interconnection requirements

The largest data capacity needs will probably be required for the purpose of data collection from roadside sensors. Other services include control of signals and variable message signs, distribution of data between traffic authorities, service providers and fleet managers and for distribution of data to/from broadcast and roadside communications facilities. A mix of dedicated and switched connections is anticipated. Multipoint distribution will benefit from the use of packet mode communications.

# 5 Use of evolving mobile telecommunication services

It is expected that the evolving mobile telecommunication will be able to support the ITS applications requiring terrestrial, two-way, wide area communications, particularly when combined with the GNSS.