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| **Recommendation ITU-R M.1890**  **(04/2011)** |
| **Intelligent transport systems – Guidelines and objectives** |
| **M Series**  **Mobile, radiodetermination, amateur**  **and related satellite services** |

Foreword

The role of the Radiocommunication Sector is to ensure the rational, equitable, efficient and economical use of the radio-frequency spectrum by all radiocommunication services, including satellite services, and carry out studies without limit of frequency range on the basis of which Recommendations are adopted.

The regulatory and policy functions of the Radiocommunication Sector are performed by World and Regional Radiocommunication Conferences and Radiocommunication Assemblies supported by Study Groups.

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ITU-R policy on IPR is described in the Common Patent Policy for ITU-T/ITU-R/ISO/IEC referenced in Annex 1 of Resolution ITU-R 1. Forms to be used for the submission of patent statements and licensing declarations by patent holders are available from <http://www.itu.int/ITU-R/go/patents/en> where the Guidelines for Implementation of the Common Patent Policy for ITU‑T/ITU‑R/ISO/IEC and the ITU-R patent information database can also be found.

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| Series of ITU-R Recommendations  (Also available online at <http://www.itu.int/publ/R-REC/en>) | |
| **Series** | Title |
| **BO** | Satellite delivery |
| **BR** | Recording for production, archival and play-out; film for television |
| **BS** | Broadcasting service (sound) |
| **BT** | Broadcasting service (television) |
| **F** | Fixed service |
| M | Mobile, radiodetermination, amateur and related satellite services |
| **P** | Radiowave propagation |
| **RA** | Radio astronomy |
| **RS** | Remote sensing systems |
| **S** | Fixed-satellite service |
| **SA** | Space applications and meteorology |
| **SF** | Frequency sharing and coordination between fixed-satellite and fixed service systems |
| **SM** | Spectrum management |
| **SNG** | Satellite news gathering |
| **TF** | Time signals and frequency standards emissions |
| **V** | Vocabulary and related subjects |

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| ***Note***: *This ITU-R Recommendation was approved in English under the procedure detailed in Resolution ITU-R 1.* |

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RECOMMENDATION ITU-R M.1890

Intelligent transport systems – Guidelines and objectives

(Question ITU-R 205-4/5)

(2011)

Scope

This Recommendation provides the guidelines for radio interface requirements of intelligent transport systems (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.

Technical and/or operational requirements for the various radio systems referred to in the Annex as options or examples are outside the scope of this Recommendation.

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,

noting

a) that [Recommendation ITU-R M.1452](http://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-M.1452/en) – Millimetre wave radiocommunication systems for intelligent transport systems applications, 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 [Recommendation ITU-R M.1453](http://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-M.1453/en) – Intelligent transport systems – Dedicated short-range communications at 5.8 GHz, details the technologies and characteristics for DSRC in the 5.8 GHz band;

c) that [Recommendation ITU-R M.1797](http://www.itu.int/rec/R-REC-M.1797/en) – 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 IEEE 802.11p for “Wireless Access in Vehicular Environment (WAVE)” was published by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE),

recommends

that the radio interface options and objectives shown in the Annex should be used as guidelines for deployment of ITS.

Annex  
  
Guidelines for ITS radio interfaces and objectives

# 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-range vehicle-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 TV Multimedia broadcast Digital radio FM 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 LAN WAVE (IEEE802.11p) Digital cellular mobile telecommunication systems (GSM, PDC, etc.) IMT-2000 IMT-Advanced |
| Short-range  vehicle-to-vehicle radiocommunication | Small coverage area | Wireless LAN WAVE (IEEE 802.11p) |
| Wide area radiocommunication | Nearly ubiquitous coverage | Digital cellular mobile telecommunication systems (GSM, PDC, etc.) IMT-2000 IMT-Advanced |

TABLE 2

ITS Radio interface technology – Radio determination

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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 communication Short-range vehicle-to-vehicle communication Short-range radar High-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 communication Global navigation satellite systems Wide area communication |
| Data casting | high | Very high: low probability of undetected error | middle | Short-range vehicle-to-infrastructure communication Wide area radiocommunication Broadcast |
| Data clipping | high | Medium | best effort | Short-range vehicle-to-infrastructure communication Wide area radiocommunication Broadcast |

# 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.