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| **Radiocommunication Study Groups** |  |
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| **English only** |
| Annex 24 to Working Party 5A Chairman’s Report |
| preliminary draft new RECOMMENDATION ITU-R M.[AUTO] |
| Systems characteristics of automotive radars operating in the frequencyband 76-81 GHz for intelligent transport systems applications |

Scope

This Recommendation specifies the systems characteristics of automotive radars operating under the radiolocation service in the frequency band 76-81 GHz. These technical and operational characteristics should be used in compatibility studies between automotive radars operating in the radiolocation service with systems operating in other services.

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

considering

*a)* that antenna, signal propagation, target detection, and large bandwidth characteristics for automotive radars are needed to optimally achieve their functions in certain frequency bands;

*b)* that the technical characteristics of radars operating in the radiodetermination service are determined by the needs of the system and may vary widely from band to band;

*c)* that representative technical and operational characteristics of systems operating in bands allocated to the radiodetermination service are necessary to determine the feasibility of introducing new types of systems;

*d)* that procedures and methodologies are needed to analyse compatibility between radars operating in the radiodetermination service and systems operating in other services,

recommends

1 that the systems characteristics for automotive radars operating in the frequency band 76-81 GHz for ITS applications as described in the Annex should be used for sharing/compatibility studies.

ANNEX

Systems characteristics of automotive radar systems operating in the
frequency band 76-81 GHz for ITS applications

# 1 Introduction

In the band 76-81 GHz radar systems in support of enhanced road safety are operated. Evolving demands related to automotive safety applications, including the reduction of traffic fatalities and accidents require a range resolution for automotive radar systems leading to a necessary bandwidth of up to 4 GHz.

# 2 Technical characteristics of automotive radar systems operating in the frequency band 76-81 GHz

Regarding functional and safety requirements, the automotive radar systems operating in the 76‑81GHz range can be separated in 2 categories:

Category 1: Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC) and collision avoidance (CA) radar, for measurement ranges up to 300m typical technical characteristics are listed in Table 1 as Radar A. For these applications a maximum continuous bandwidth of 1 GHz is required. Such radars are considered to add additional comfort functions for the driver, giving support for more stress-free driving.

Category 2: Sensors for high resolution applications such as Blind Spot Detection (BSD), Lane-Change Assist (LCA) and Rear-Traffic-Crossing-Alert (RTCA), detection of pedestrians and bicycles in close proximity to a vehicle, for measurement ranges up to 100 m typical technical characteristics are listed in table 1 as Radar  Radar C and Radar D. For these high resolution applications, a necessary bandwidth of 4 GHz is required. Such radars directly add to the passive and active safety of a vehicle and are therefore an essential benefit towards improved traffic safety. The increased requirements for active and passive vehicle safety are already reflected in the requirements for vehicle testing.

The technical parameters of radiolocation radar systems operating in the band 76-77 GHz and
77-81GHz are presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Automotive radar characteristics in the band 76-81 GHz

| Parameter | Radar A[[1]](#footnote-1)Automotive radarFor front applications for eg for adaptive cruise control | Radar BAutomotive high-resolution radarFor front applications | Radar CAutomotive high-resolution radarFor corner applications | Radar DAutomotive high-resolution radar |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Sub-band used | 76-77 GHz | 77-81 GHz | 77-81 GHz | 77-81 GHz |
| Typical operating range | Up to 250 m | Up to 100 m | Up to 100 m | Up to 100 m |
| range resolution | 75 cm | 7.5 cm | 7.5 cm | 7.5 cm |
| Emission type | FMCW | Fast-FMCW | Fast-FMCW | Not specified |
| Necessary bandwidth (GHz) | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Chirp bandwidth (MHz) | 1 000 | 2 000 | 2 000 |  |
| Typical sweep time (μs) | 10 000-25 000Depending on selected modulation | 10-40Depending on selected modulation | 10-40Depending on selected modulation | Not specified |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Maximum e.i.r.p. (dBm) | 40 | 33 | 33 | Not specified |
| Maximum transmit power to antenna (dBm) | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Max power density of unwanted emissions (dBm/MHz) | 0 (73.5-76 GHz and77-79.5 GHz)–30 otherwise | –30 | –30 | Not specified |
| Receiver IF bandwidth (–3 dB) (MHz) | 0.5-1 | 10 | 10 | Not specified |
| Receiver IF bandwidth (–20 dB) (MHz) | 0.5-20 | 15 | 15 | Not specified |
| Receiver sensitivity | –115 dBm [1 MHz IF BW] | –120 dBm [5 MHz IF BW] | –120 dBm [5 MHz IF BW] | Not specified |
| Receiver noise figure (dB) | 15 | 12 | 12 | Not specified |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Antenna main beam gain (dBi) | 30 | TX: 23RX: 16 | TX: 23RX: 13 | 35 |
| Antenna height  | 0.3-1 m above road | 0.3-1 m above road | 0.3-1 m above road | 0.3-1 m above road |
| Antenna Azimuth HPBW | TX / RX: ± 15degrees | TX: ± 5.5 degreesRX: ± 25 degrees | TX: ± 23 degreesRX: ± 30 degrees |  |
| Antenna Elevation HPBW | TX / RX: ± 3degrees | TX / RX: ± 5.5 degrees | TX / RX: ± 5.5 degrees |  |

# 3 Operational characteristics of automotive radar systems operating in the frequency bands 76-77 GHz and 77-81 GHz

Automotive radar applications are evolving from providing additional comfort functions, such as Adaptive Cruise Control (ACC) and Collision Avoidance (CA) radar, to functions that significantly add to the passive and active vehicle safety. This requires systems that can detect objects in the close proximity of the vehicle, such as pedestrians or bicycles. Such applications require radar sensors that have a target separation capability of less than 10 cm. Radar sensors that provide this resolution require operating bandwidths of 4 GHz.

Radar A type sensors detect relevant road traffic in order to adapt the speed of the vehicle to that of other vehicles ahead. To satisfy the demands for increased car safety, and depending on the application, one or more radar A type systems may be combined with additional radar B, C and D type sensors in one vehicle. Based on the sensor information, the data processing system in the vehicle will trigger the appropriate radar.

Radar B, C and D type sensors cover the close proximity of a vehicle and will add additional active and passive safety functions e.g. autonomous emergency breaking, active blind spot assistant, lane change assistant.

# 4 Protection criteria

The desensitizing effect on radars operated in this band from other services of a CW, FMCW or noise-like type modulation is predictably related to its intensity. In any azimuth sectors in which such interference arrives, its power spectral density can simply be added to the power spectral density of the radar receiver thermal noise, to within a reasonable approximation. If power spectral density of radar-receiver noise in the absence of interference is denoted by *N*0 and that of noise-like interference by *I*0, the resultant effective noise power spectral density becomes simply *I*0  *N*0. An increase of about 1 dB for the automotive radars would constitute significant degradation. Such an increase corresponds to an (*I*  *N* )/*N* ratio of 1.26, or an *I*/*N* ratio of about 6 dB.

The aggregation factor can be very substantial in the case of certain communication systems, in which a great number of stations can be deployed. The effect of pulsed interference is more difficult to quantify and is strongly dependent on receiver/processor design and mode of operation. In particular, the differential processing gains for valid-target return, which is synchronously pulsed, and interference pulses, which are usually asynchronous, often have important effects on the impact of given levels of pulsed interference. Several different forms of performance degradation can be inflicted by such desensitization. Assessing it will be an objective for analyses of interactions between specific radar types.

1. Radar type A is related to Recommendation ITU-R M.1452. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)