
Project: IEEE P802.15 Interest Group for Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs)

Submission Title: Compatibility between RF and OWC/OCC in V2X System

Date Submitted: Sep 2019

Source: Huy Nguyen, Minh Duc Thieu, Thanh Luan Vu, Yeong Min Jang [Kookmin University], Sangsung Choi[Woosong University].

Contact: +82-2-910-5068

E-Mail: yjang@kookmin.ac.kr

Re:

Abstract: A summary considerations of the compatible with RF of optical V2X communication system

Purpose: To consider the compatibility of RF in optical V2X communication system

Notice: This document has been prepared to assist the IEEE P802.15. It is offered as a basis for discussion and is not binding on the contributing individual(s) or organization(s). The material in this document is subject to change in form and content after further study. The contributor(s) reserve(s) the right to add, amend or withdraw material contained herein.

Release: The contributor acknowledges and accepts that this contribution becomes the property of IEEE and may be made publicly available by P802.15.

Introduction

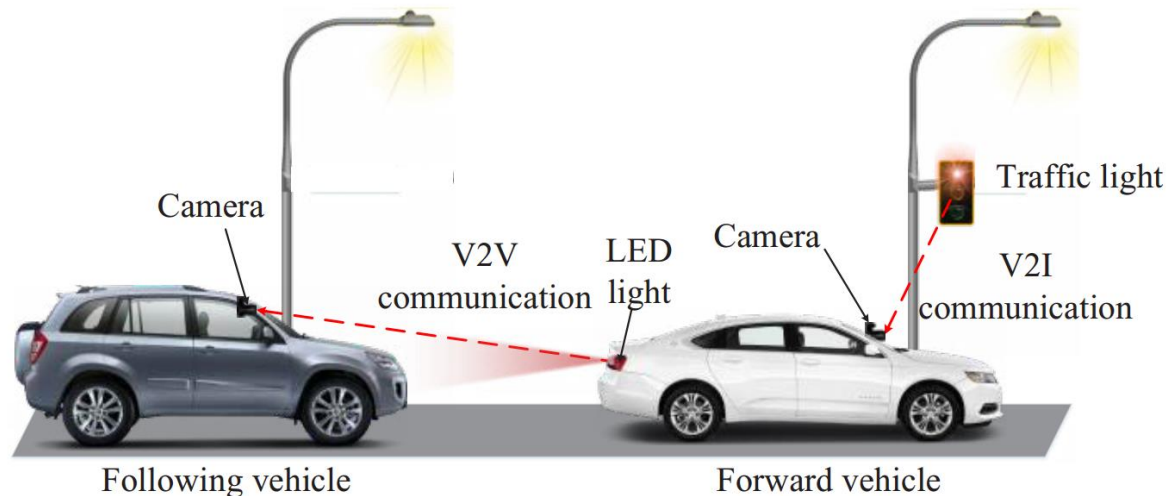
- ❑ The usage of OWC/OCC does not exclude RF communication.
- ❑ RF can be used for mobile devices such as smartphones, tablets to communicate with vehicles while visible light is used for V2X.
- ❑ Therefore, these two technologies should be fully compatible and do not interfere with each other.

Contents

- ❑ Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) OCC system based V2V communication.
- ❑ A considerations of compatibility between RF and OWC/OCC in V2X communication system

1. ITS OCC system-based V2V communication

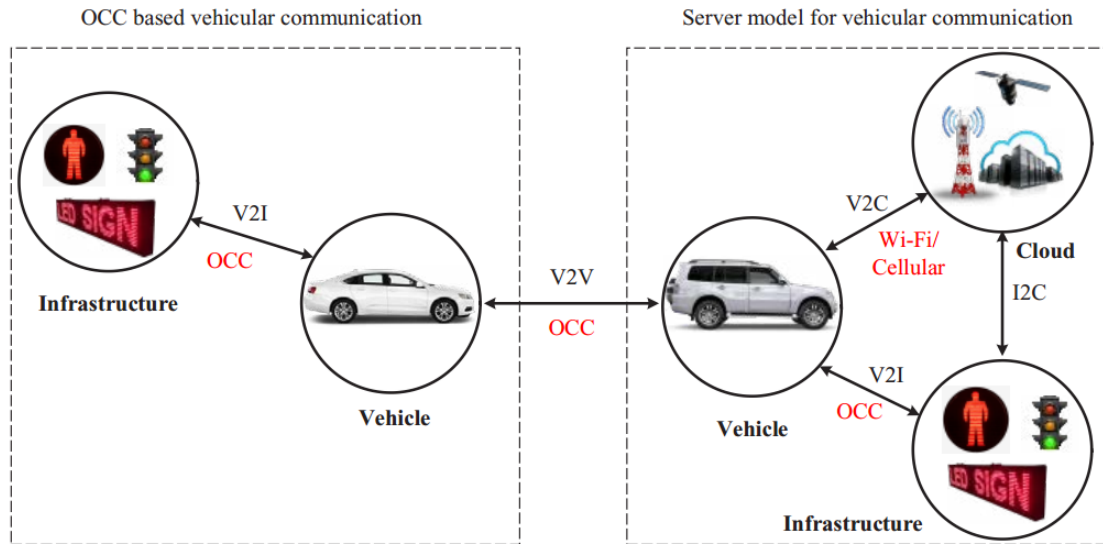
V2I and V2V communication using OCC



Example of V2I and V2V communication using OCC

- ❑ OCC uses vehicle backlight LED lights or traffic lights as Tx and camera (webcam or high-speed camera) as Rx. Here, the Tx (traffic light or vehicles rear LEDs) transmit the vehicles status (speed, safety information, emergency message, and etc.) or the traffic condition.
- ❑ The receiver can be a single or pair of image sensor which receives the transmitted information from the Tx.

IoV Architecture based on OCC



IoV Architecture based on OCC

- There are four types of communication namely, V2V, V2I, V2C, and infrastructure-to-cloud (I2C) or vice versa. For V2V and V2I communication, we suggested OCC-based communication and for V2C and I2C we recommended Wi-Fi or cellular-based communication.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Scenario

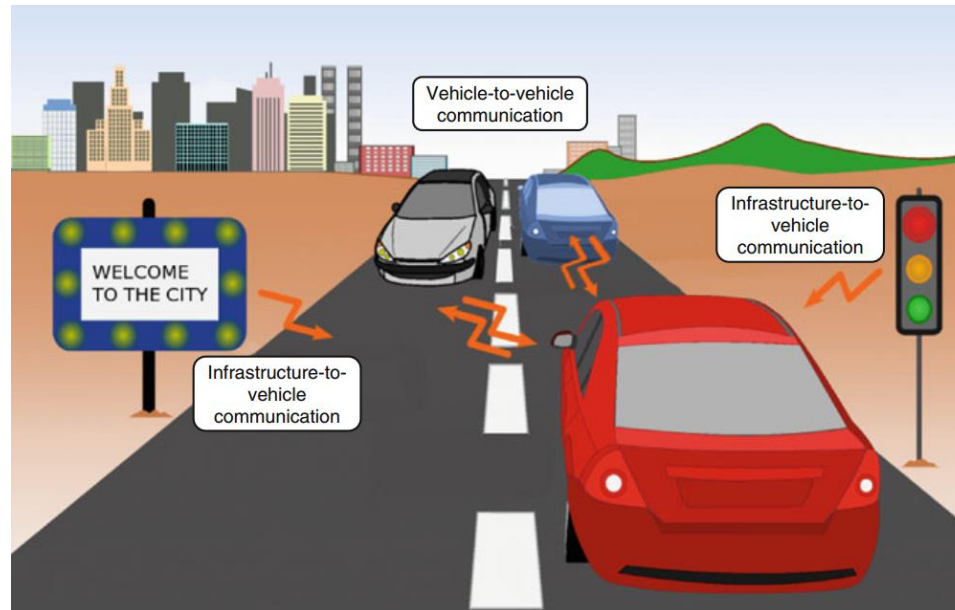


- Data available from vehicles and road side units can be either consumed locally in the boundary of a geolocalized network or transmitted to a server for central fusion and processing.

ITS scenario

- These data can be used to detect events such as road works, traffic jam, approaching emergency vehicle, etc.
- Such data are processed in order to produce driving recommendation dedicated to a single or a specific group of drivers and transmitted wirelessly to vehicles.

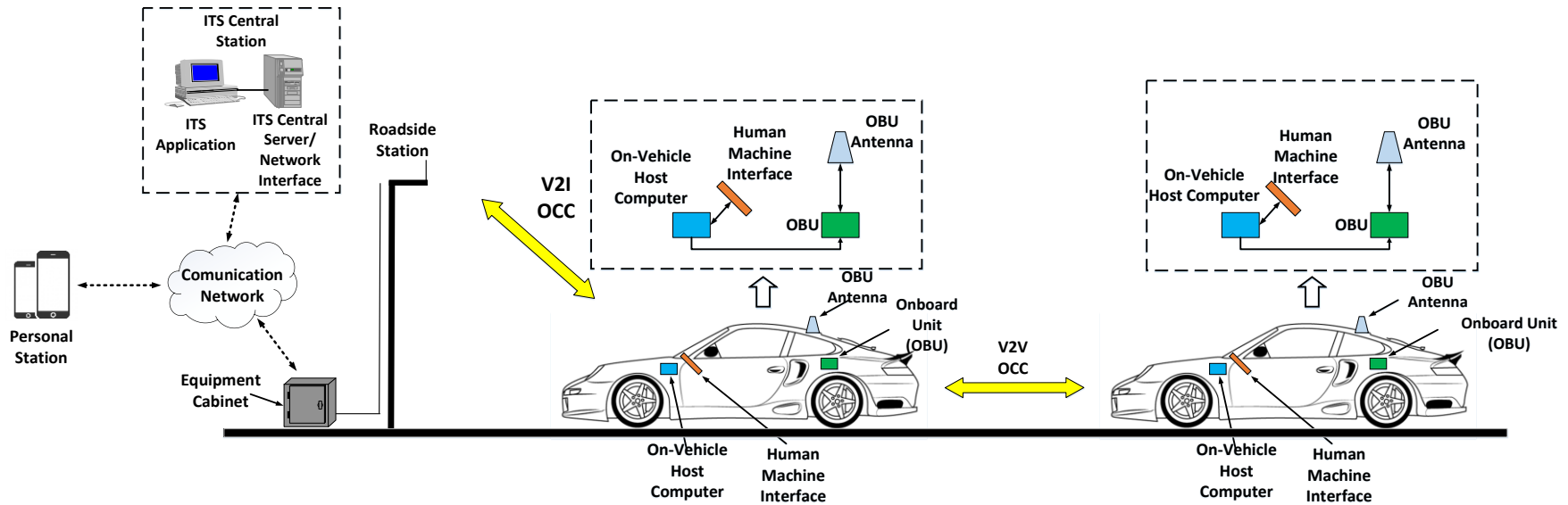
OCC in Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)



Example of vehicular communication enabled by OCC

- OCC can be applied into the Infrastructure, Traffic light, Digital Signage, Car back-light, Car front-light, etc.
- OCC Technology can support I2V and V2V

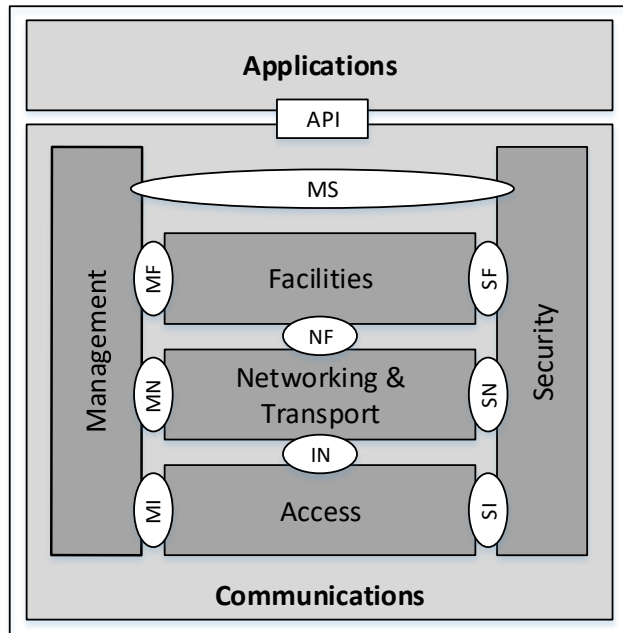
OCC in Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)



OCC-based ITS communication overview

- The ITS infrastructure and the ITS ad-hoc network are networks specifically designed to accommodate and implement ITS services and applications. They are interconnected and connected to public access, private access, and local data networks via ITS-SU

ITS based OCC Architecture

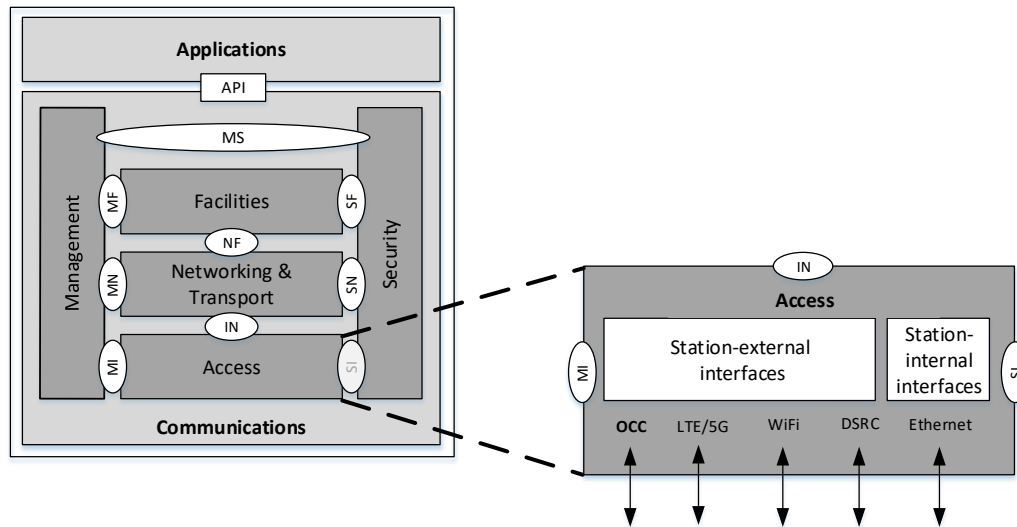


ITS reference architecture

The ITS-S architecture includes six layers:

- Access layer
- Networking & transport layer
- Facilities layer
- Management entity
- Security entity
- Application entity

ITS based OCC Architecture (2)



ITS reference architecture

The ITS-S access layer provides a means of communication between entities inside and outside the station via the interface.

- The following four interface classes are distinguished:
 - Wireless interfaces out of an ITS
 - Wired interfaces out of an ITS
 - Wireless interfaces for station-internal communications.
 - Wired interfaces for station-internal communications.
- OCC will be added into Access layer and it will be considered as wireless interface to communicate out of an ITS

2. A considerations of compatibility between RF and OWC/OCC in V2X system

Dedicated Short Range Communications (DSRC)

- ❑ Dedicated Short Range Communications (DSRC) is the technology that is currently predominant in the U.S. connected-vehicle market.
- ❑ In Report and Order FCC-03-324, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) allocated 75 MHz of spectrum in the 5.9 GHz band for use by Intelligent Transport System (ITS) vehicle safety and mobility applications [1].
- ❑ DSRC also enjoys strong support from the trade association Global Automakers, in which Honda, Nissan and Toyota participate [1].

Compatibility between RF and OWC/OCC (1)

- ❑ DSRC is a mature technology able to provide long distance communication.
- ❑ On the other hand, VLC is not able to provide comparable communication distances, but it is considered to have a great potential in high traffic densities [2]
- ❑ Therefore, the two technologies, DSRC and VLC might be used together to improve the performances in communication-based vehicle safety applications.

Compatibility between RF and OWC/OCC (2)

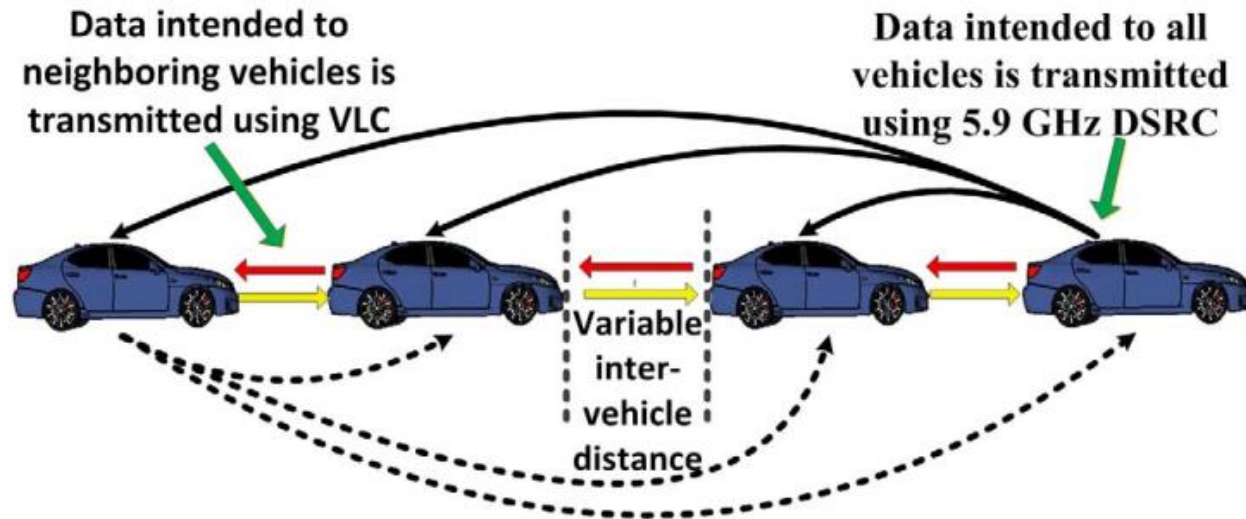


Illustration of DSRC and VLC vehicular heterogeneous network for platooning applications as part of autonomous driving

References

- [1] <https://www.wardsauto.com/industry-voices/dsrc-vs-5glte-which-will-it-be-connected-vehicles>
- [2] Alin-Mihai Cailean, Mihai Dimian, "Current Challenges for Visible Light Communications Usage in Vehicle Applications: A Survey," *IEEE Communication Surveys & Tutorials*, vol. 19, no. 4, pp. 2681-2703, 2017.
- [3] EN ISO 22738:2019, *Intelligent transport systems-Localized communications-Optical camera communication*