

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

VEHICLE-TO-VEHICLE COMMUNICATIONS FOR SAFETY

Mike Schagrin ITS Joint Program Office Research and Innovative Technology Administration mike.schagrin@dot.gov

May 24, 2012

SOLVING TRANSPORTATION ISSUES THROUGH GREATER SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Drivers/Operators















Wireless Devices





nfrastructure



OPPORTUNITY FOR SAFER DRIVING

Greater situational awareness

- Your vehicle can "see" nearby vehicles and knows roadway conditions you can't see
- 360 degree "visibility"

Reduce or even eliminate crashes thru:

- Driver Advisories
- Driver Warnings
- Vehicle Control

Connected vehicles have the potential to address approximately 80% of vehicle crash scenarios involving unimpaired drivers





RESEARCH TOWARDS IMPLEMENTATION





KEY SAFETY PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

- 2013 Decision on Vehicle Communications for Safety (light vehicles)
- 2014 Decision on Vehicle Communications for Safety (heavy vehicles)
- 2015 Infrastructure Implementation Guidance





REMAINING RESEARCH IN SUPPORT OF 2013 DECISION

- Interoperability → standards
 - Data
 - Communications
 - Security
- Driver Clinics
 - User acceptance data
- Model Deployment
 - Safety system effectiveness data
 - Real world operational proof
- Device Certification
- Policy Implementation Issues



Outstanding Technical Issues

- Security
 - Establishing trust relationships
 - Credential management
- Congestion mitigation
 - Ensuring messages arrive when they need to



The DSRC Technology for Safety

- What it is
 - Wi-fi radio product adapted for high speed environment
 - Cheap to produce in quantity
- How the technology works
 - Generates/receives messages at 10 times/sec
 - Basic Safety Message (vehicle size, position, speed, heading, acceleration, brake system status)
 - Operating range of 300 meters (line-of-sight)
- Necessary for crash imminent situations
- Benefits of the technology
 - Reduced Price
 - Less False Alarms \rightarrow Delayed warnings
 - More Crash Scenarios \rightarrow Increased performance
 - Can communicate around vehicles and blind intersections
- Drawback of the technology
 - Both vehicles need to be equipped











POLICY



TESTING

Image: Safetypilot



TRAFFIC SIGNALS



AFTERMARKET DEVICE





STANDARDS

SAFETY PILOT - TRYING TO DETERMINE...

- User acceptance
- Safety system effectiveness values
- How the system operates in a real world, concentrated environment
 - Applications
 - Security
- The role that aftermarket devices can play in accelerating benefits

Questions

- Do aftermarket devices have the potential for accelerating benefits for safety?
- If DSRC is mandated for safety, what is the growth potential for this enabling technology? Or is this anticipated to be a niche market for safety only?



SAFETY APPLICATIONS

- Forward Collision Warning
- Emergency Electronic Brake Light
- Blind Spot/Lane Change Warning
- Do Not Pass Warning
- Intersection Movement Assist
- Left Turn Assist



- Curve Speed Warning
- Red Light Violation Warning





V2V

V2

DRIVER VEHICLE INTERFACE EXAMPLES





















CLINIC LOCATIONS

Michigan International Speedway Brooklyn, MI (Aug 2011)



DEPLOYMENT SITE

Key Site Elements:

- 75 miles of instrumented roadway
 - 29 roadside units
- ~3000 vehicles
 - -Cars, trucks, buses
 - Integrated, aftermarket, and retrofit
- -1 year of data collection

<u>Also:</u>

- Exercising security options
- Vetting device certification process





NHTSA AGENCY DECISION



NHTSA decision will consider all possible optionsDecision will be based on what the data can support



Back up slides



FINALIZING THE V2V RESEARCH SCALABILITY TESTING

- Test with both static (red) and moving (green) vehicles
- Multiple Scaling increments (50, 100, 200+ vehicles)
- Employ congestion mitigation techniques
- Integrate Security Solution





OPEN ROAD PERFORMANCE TESTING

Freeway Open Sky

Major Throughway



Local Roads – Tree Cover



Urban Canyon



Mountainous Terrain





INTERSECTIONS



BASIC SAFETY MESSAGE (BSM) FUNDAMENTALS

- Connected V2V safety applications are built around the BSM, which has two parts
 - BSM Part 1:
 - Contains the core data elements (vehicle size, position, speed, heading acceleration, brake system status)
 - Transmitted approximately 10 times per second
 - BSM Part 2:
 - Added to part 1 depending upon events (e.g., ABS activated)
 - Contains a variable set of data elements drawn from many optional data elements (availability by vehicle model varies)
 - Transmitted less frequently
 - No on-vehicle BSM storage of BSM data
 - The BSM is transmitted over DSRC (range ~1,000 meters)
- The BSM is tailored for low latency, localized broadcast required by V2V safety applications

