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ibee

WiFi Bluetoo

#### V2X Vehicle to Everything

#### Ever heard a Traffic light & Car talking?

# 5G unified connectivity

Intelligently connecting the car to cloud and surroundings Vehicle - to - pedestrian

Vehicle-to-infrastructure 3D HD live map updates AR/VR

HD video

Vehicle-to-network

Teleoperation

#### ehicle-to-vehicle

# Agenda

- Introduction to V2X?
- Overview of DSRC and C-V2X
- 3GPP Evolution of C-V2X
- Test challenges
- LitePoint Solution portfolio

#### What is V2X?

#### **Vehicle to Everything Communication**

Enables road safety & autonomous driving allowing vehicles to directly communicate with each other and with the infrastructure around.



## Wireless Technologies in V2X

- Two Competing Wireless Standards:
  - **DSRC** (Dedicated Short Range Communications)
  - C-V2X (Cellular V2X)

#### • DSRC:

- Defined by IEEE
- Dedicated radio in the 5.9 GHz band
- PHY layer uses 802.11p

#### • C-V2X:

- Defined by 3GPP
- Dedicated radio in the 5.9 GHz band
- Additional radio in the licensed cellular band (LTE/5GNR)









A GLOBAL INITIATIVE

## **Overview of DSRC**

- DSRC was introduced over 10 years ago to add intelligence to transportation systems
- Uses 802.11p wireless technology in the 5.9 GHz band
- Key features enabled by DSRC:
  - Speed detection, collision avoidance, real-time road **CO** condition, toll payments, autonomous driving vehicle collaboration
- Mature technology with proven road-tested experience
- Limited market adoption:
  - Not governmentally mandated to be installed in new cars
  - Other technologies have solved some of the use-cases: RADAR, LiDAR, ultrasonic sensors, electronic toll systems
  - Latency of DSRC limits maximum speed for effectiveness



#### **Overview of C-V2X**

- C-V2X has recently been defined as part of the 3GPP initiative C refers to cellular technologies (4G LTE/5G NR)
- Builds on the capabilities of DSRC, and also adds a wide-area connection to the cellular network (key for autonomous driving)
- Requires (at least) two radios to operate:
  - Cellular radio (sub 6Ghz or mmwave): LTE/NR
  - Dedicated radio (5.9 GHz): improves on 802.11p
- Lower latency = operates at higher vehicular speeds
- Adoption timing unclear:
  - New technology: automotive market adoption is **SLOW**!!
  - Not governmentally mandated to be installed in new cars



#### **C-V2X Communication Modes**

#### Direct Communication/ (PC5/Sidelink)

#### Network Communication (Uu Interface)





Network Communications LTE/5G for V2N Operates in Licensed Cellular Specrtum

Source: AutoTalks

#### C-V2X (Release 14) Operation Band

#### Table 4.3.3.1-1 V2X operating band over PC5.

| 6 | V2X E-UTRA          |                   | V2X UE transmit⊮        | V2X UE receive 🖉 🖡                           |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|--|
|   | Operating<br>Band ल | Operating<br>Band | FuL_low - FuL_high∛     | F <sub>DL_low</sub> − F <sub>DL_high</sub> * |
|   | ■ 47*               | 47.₽              | 5855 MHz  -  € 5925 MHz | 5855 MHz + 5925 MHz +                        |

#### Table 4.3.3.1-2 V2X operating band over Uu

| ■ V2X<br>Operating<br>Band ₀ | Uplink (UL) operating band ₊<br>BS receive ↓<br>UE transmit₊ | Downlink (DL) operating<br>band ₊<br>BS transmit ↓<br>UE receive ₀ | Duplex 4<br>Mode 4 |
|------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|
|                              | FuL_low – FuL_high∛  | F <sub>DL_low</sub> – F <sub>DL_high</sub> ₽                       | <del>ب</del>       |
| ■ 3.0                        | 1710 MHz ↩ -↩ 1785 MHz ↩                                     | 1805 MHz + -+ 1880 MHz +   | FDD 🖉 🗸            |
| ■ 7∻                         | 2500 MHz ↔ -↔ 2570 MHz ↔                                     | 2620 MHz 2690 MHz -  | FDD₽ ₽             |
| ■ 8.0                        | 880 MHz  -   | 925 MHz & -& 960 MHz &   | FDD 🖉 🗸            |
| ■ 39₽                        | 1880 MHz ↔ -↔ 1920 MHz ↔                                     | 1880 MHz + -+ 1920 MHz +   | TDD+2 +            |
| ■ 41.~                       | 2496 MHz   | 2496 MHz & & 2690 MHz &  | TDD+2 +            |

## V2X Technology Similarities and Comparisons

| Radio Design       | DSRC/ ITS-G5   | Cellular + Sidelink / C-V2X  |
|--------------------|--|--|
| Standard           | IEEE   | 3GPP   |
| Radio Technology   | 802.11p  | Optimized Cellular technology (Rel-14/15/16)                                       |
| Frequency Band     | Dedicated radio in 5.9GHz                              | Dedicated radio 5.9GHz.<br>With optional support for cellular radio                |
| Channel Size       | 10/20Mhz   | Rel 14/15 - 10/20Mhz<br>Rel 16 - 10/20/40/60/80/100/Mhz                            |
| Transmission Mode  | TDM (TDD)  | Both TDD & FDD<br>(Longer transmission time provides better<br>quality of service) |
| Resource Selection | Carrier Sense Multiple<br>Access – Collision Avoidance | Semi-persistent scheduling based on relative energy; eNB based scheduling          |
| Latency            | <10 msec   | <10 msec   |
| Modulation Support | Up to 64QAM  | Up to 64QAM direct comm<br>Up to 256QAM with cellular support                      |
| Transmission Range | Up to ~250m  | ~250m using direct communication<br>Large via cellular network infrastructure      |

## **Technology Similarities and Comparisons**

| General                  | DSRC/ ITS-G5  | C-V2X/ Sidelink   |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Communication            | Supports only direct communication (V2V, V2P, V2I)  | Includes both direct and network<br>communication (V2V, V2P, V2I and V2N)   |
| Target Use Case          | Mainly for safety   | Safety, positioning, autonomous driving   |
| Performance              | Packet loss at high density   | Promise for almost no packet loss at higher densities   |
| High Mobility<br>Support | Up to relative speeds of 500km/hr   | For relative speeds much > 500km/hr   |
| Advantages               | Mature technology<br>Reliable, road-tested  | Leverages LTE infrastructure<br>3GPP viewed as high reliability   |
| Limitations              | Short range comm.<br>Limited scalability<br>Vehicular speed limitations<br>No cloud/local area update | Long range communication<br>Scalable (better spectral efficiency)<br>For speeds >500Km/hr<br>Capable of Real time updates |
| Market Adoption          | N America, Europe, Japan  | China   |

#### C-V2X Advantages

- Autonomous / Coordinated Driving
- Cellular Infrastructure Independence
- Path Planning & Perception
- 3D mapping and precise positioning
- Situational Awareness
- Enhanced reliability
- Higher throughput/Traffic efficiency
- Lower latency



DSRC evolution to C-V2X? Adoption dependent on regulation or mandate?



Source: Qualcomm

#### **Automaker Adoption**

Despite the regulatory uncertainty and debate between 802.11p/DSRC versus C-V2X, certain automakers have chosen to adopt one and planned roll outs

• DSRC roll out expected in 2019:

Cadillac, Toyota / Lexus, Volkswagen, General Motors

• CV2X roll out expected by 2021,2022:

Ford, BMW, Daimler, Groupe PSA, SAIC, Geely, Audi, and Jaguar Land Rover.

Global spending on V2X is expected to grow at a CAGR of more than 170% between 2019 and 2022.

Research predicts that by the end of 2022, V2X market will account for a market worth \$1.2 Billion, with nearly 6 Million V2X-equipped vehicles worldwide.

## 3GPP Evolution of C-V2X



## C-V2X Evolution with 3GPP Release



# Newer Capabilities for Sidelink

| NR Design                             |            | 5G NR C-V2X capabilities for autonomous driving  |  |
|---------------------------------------|------------|--|--|
| Scalable OFDM-<br>based air interface | >000000000 | 5G C-V2X is expected to efficiently addresses diverse spectrum bands for different use cases<br>Leveraging wideband carrier support and OFDMA to deliver higher data rates |  |
| Self-contained slot structure         |            | Smaller slot structure with immediate feedback to enable ultra reliable low latency communications   |  |
| Advanced<br>channel coding            |            | State of the art LDPC/polar coding to deliver higher reliability with low complexity   |  |
| Wideband carrier support              | <b>=</b>   | Wideband carrier based higher data rates and system capacity   |  |
| Larger number of                      |            | Efficiently utilize larger number of antennas than Rel-14 to deliver higher data rate and long range   |  |

## LTE C-V2X and NR C-V2X

# Basic safety application by LTE-V2X (PC5) @ 5.9 GHz

New vehicles deploy both LTE-V2X and NR-V2X to enable the inter-operability with old vehicles:

1) LTE-V2X (PC5): Basic safety
2) NR-V2X (sidelink): Autonomous Driving



#### Flexible selection between LTE-V2X and NR-V2X

Provide policies/criteria to UE to assist radio technology selection, according to V2X application type, QoS requirements, etc.



#### Cellular - V2X

Manned Vehicle without C-V2X



No blind Spot detection Chances of collision

Smart vehicle without C-V2X



Still less reliable higher latency & response time

Smart vehicle with 5GNR + C-V2X

Highly reliable, safe & fast



Sensor data sharing

Wideband Carrier Support



Path Planning

High

Throughput



Real time Updates

Low

Latency



**Coordinated Driving** 



## Innovation does not come easy



# **Test challenges for PC5 / Sidelink**

- Scalability
- Rx Sensitivity/Low PER
- Calibration
- Wide Area Network (WAN)
- Small Error Tolerance



### **Physical Layer Testing**





## LitePoint at your rescue

# With a comprehensive solution

#### C-V2X waveform analysis



# Transforming Complexity to Simplicity



#### **Comprehensive V2X solution**



#### Testing made much simpler and faster







Shorter time to market

A Teradyne Company



**Customer Support** 



**Reduced Testing cost** 



## Thank You!

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