

INNOVATION AND PRACTICE OF TD-LTE FOR INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS (ITS)

Datang Wireless Mobile Innovation Center
大唐无线移动创新中心

- Needs of ITS user
- Communication requirements of ITS services
- TD-LTE enhancement for ITS
- Application scenarios of enhanced TD-LTE
- Summary

- **Safety**
 - Minimize the risk of accidents
 - Reduce the severity of the accident if it occurs
- **Efficiency**
 - Choose the optimized route to destination
 - Maximize the utilization of road resource
- **Comfort**
 - Obtain tourist information
 - Enjoy distributed games in the journey

Safety

- ◆ Forward collision warning
- ◆ Roadwork warning
- ◆ Blind Merge warning
- ◆ Road condition warning



Efficiency

- ◆ Traffic information
- ◆ Limited access warning
- ◆ Enhanced route guidance
- ◆ Instant Messaging



Comfort

- ◆ Interest notification
- ◆ Media downloading
- ◆ Remote diagnosis
- ◆ Map downloads

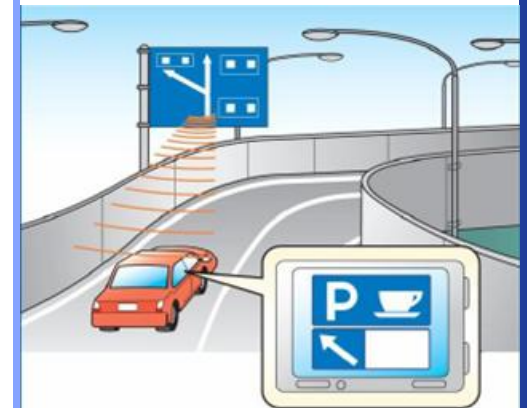


Table 1 Communication requirements of ITS

	Latency	Range	Communication mode	Data rate
Safety	Very low(in tens of milliseconds)	short/medium	broadcast/unicast	low
Efficiency	Low/medium(in hundreds of milliseconds)	short/medium	broadcast/unicast	medium
Comfort	average(in seconds)	long	unicast/broadcast	high

- **TD-LTE provides a strong communication platform for ITS**
 - High peak data rate: DL 100Mb/s, UL 50Mb/s
 - Low delay: CP 100ms, UP 5 ms
 - Variable Channel Bandwidth: 1.4MHz, 3.0MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, 15MHz, 20MHz
 - Uplink/downlink flexibility
 - Lower cost per bit
 - Faster data access
 - Enhanced roaming capabilities
 - Wide range of deployment

- **Network architecture enhancement**
 - Objective: reduce the end-to-end delay
 - Define: new transport channel (**ITS-B channel**) to broadcast downlink safety-related ITS message
 - Introduce: new function component (**ITS mirror**) in eNB to receive the uplink heartbeat messages from vehicles and forward such messages back to nearby vehicles
 - Introduce: new function component (**ITS analyzer**) in core network element, e.g. MME, which receives the input message from the “ITS mirror”, make relevant analysis, and forward relevant message to eNB if necessary.

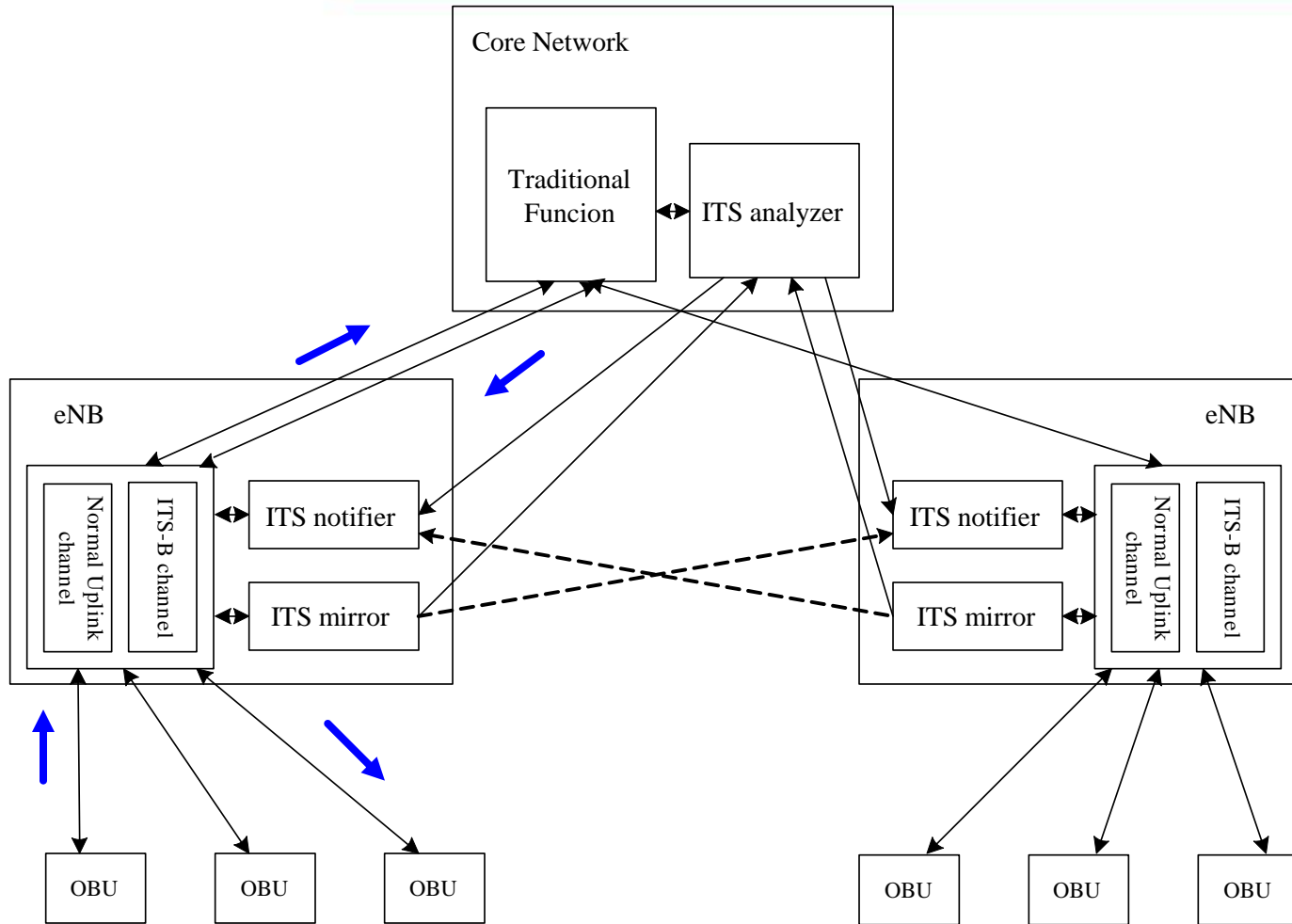


Figure 1 the TD-LTE systems with enhanced network architecture

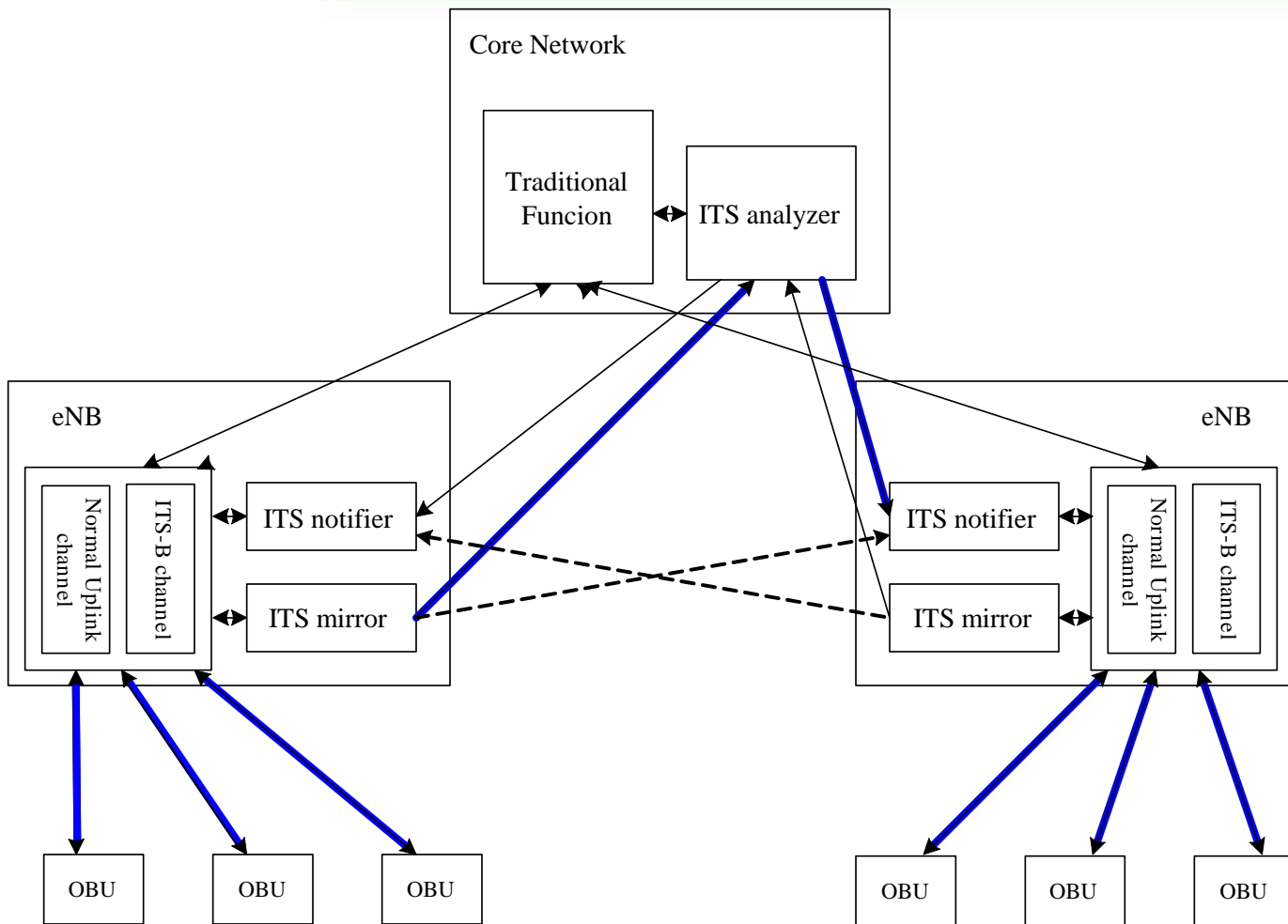


Figure 1 the TD-LTE systems with enhanced network architecture

- **Access scheme enhancement(LTE-Hi)**
- Objective: achieve higher performance and lower cost indoor/hotspot deployment
- Dynamic TDD:
 - Adjust the proportion of the downlink and the uplink resources based on the services conditions
- Enhanced MIMO:
 - Adopt high-order MIMO, enhanced uplink MIMO, enhanced CSI feedback
- Optimized network access for IP services
 - Utilize local IP access method for both user plane and control plane to support high-speed data transmission

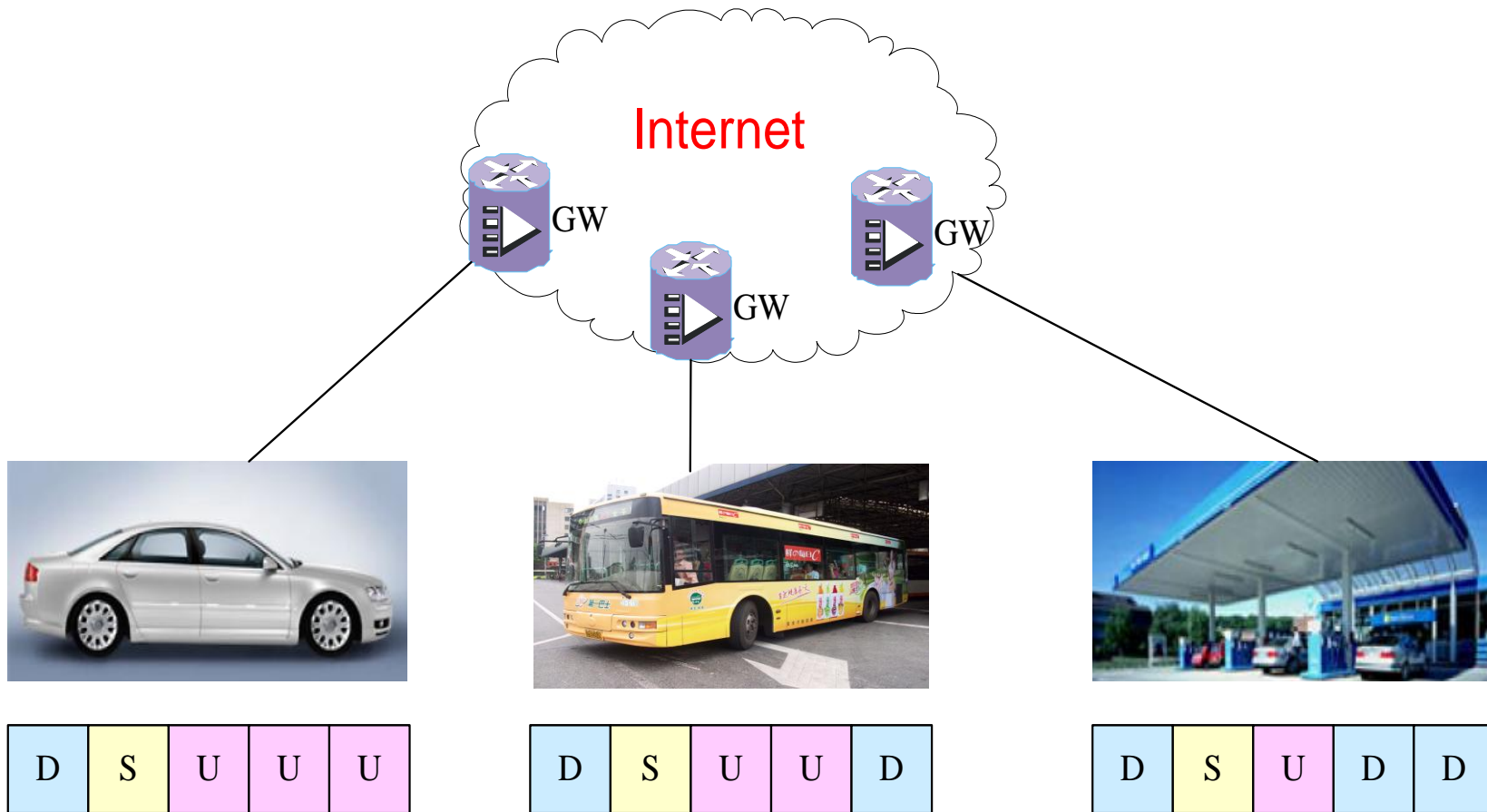


Figure 2 Dynamic TDD application in ITS

- **Road hazard warning (RHW)**
 - Provide safety-critical warnings services with high movement speed and with low latency requirements
- **High speed data transmission in ITS hotspots**
 - Vehicle monitoring data and status information reporting
 - Notification or operation & management information issue

Road hazard warning (RHW)

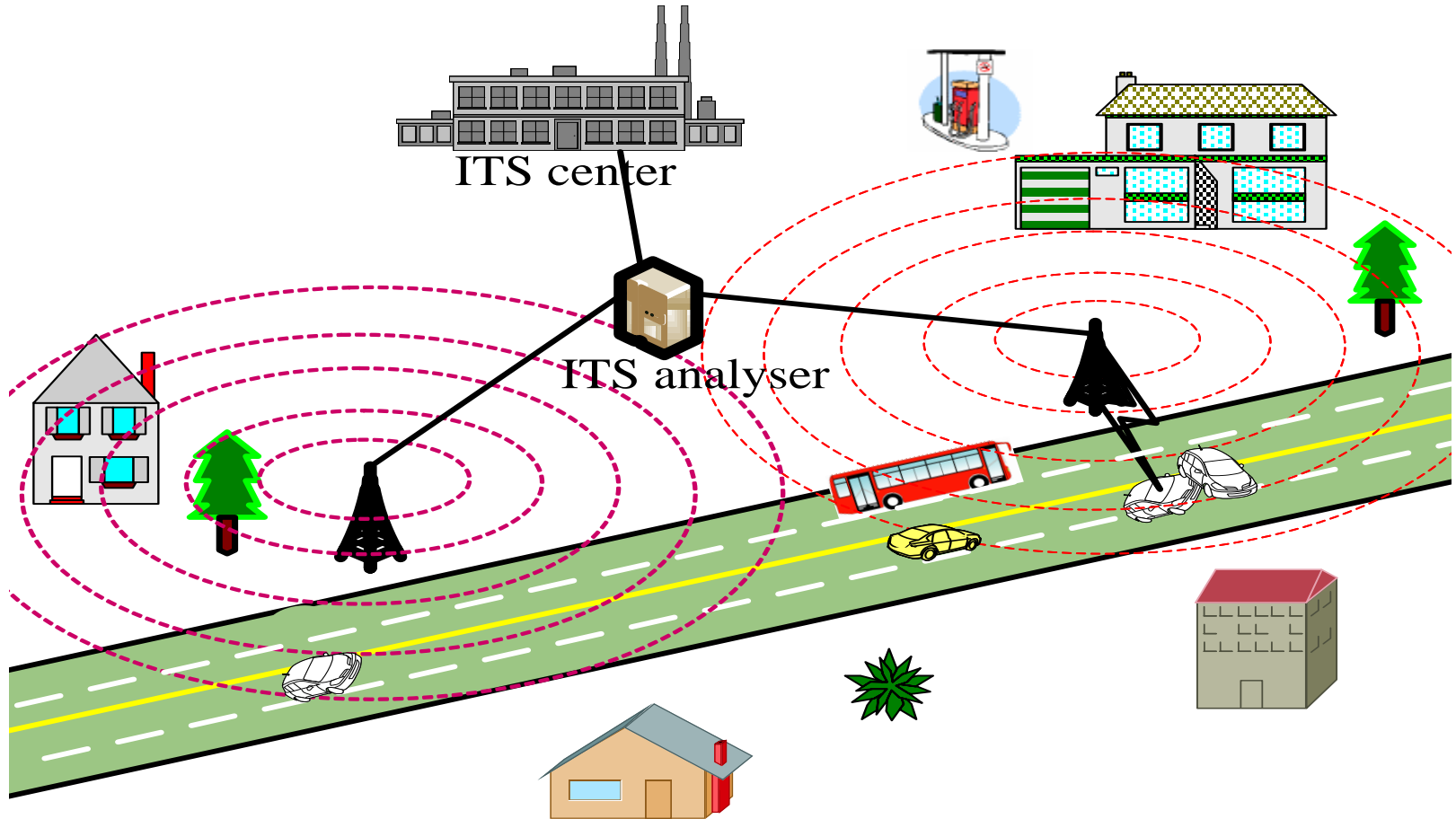


Figure 3 Example of road hazard warning

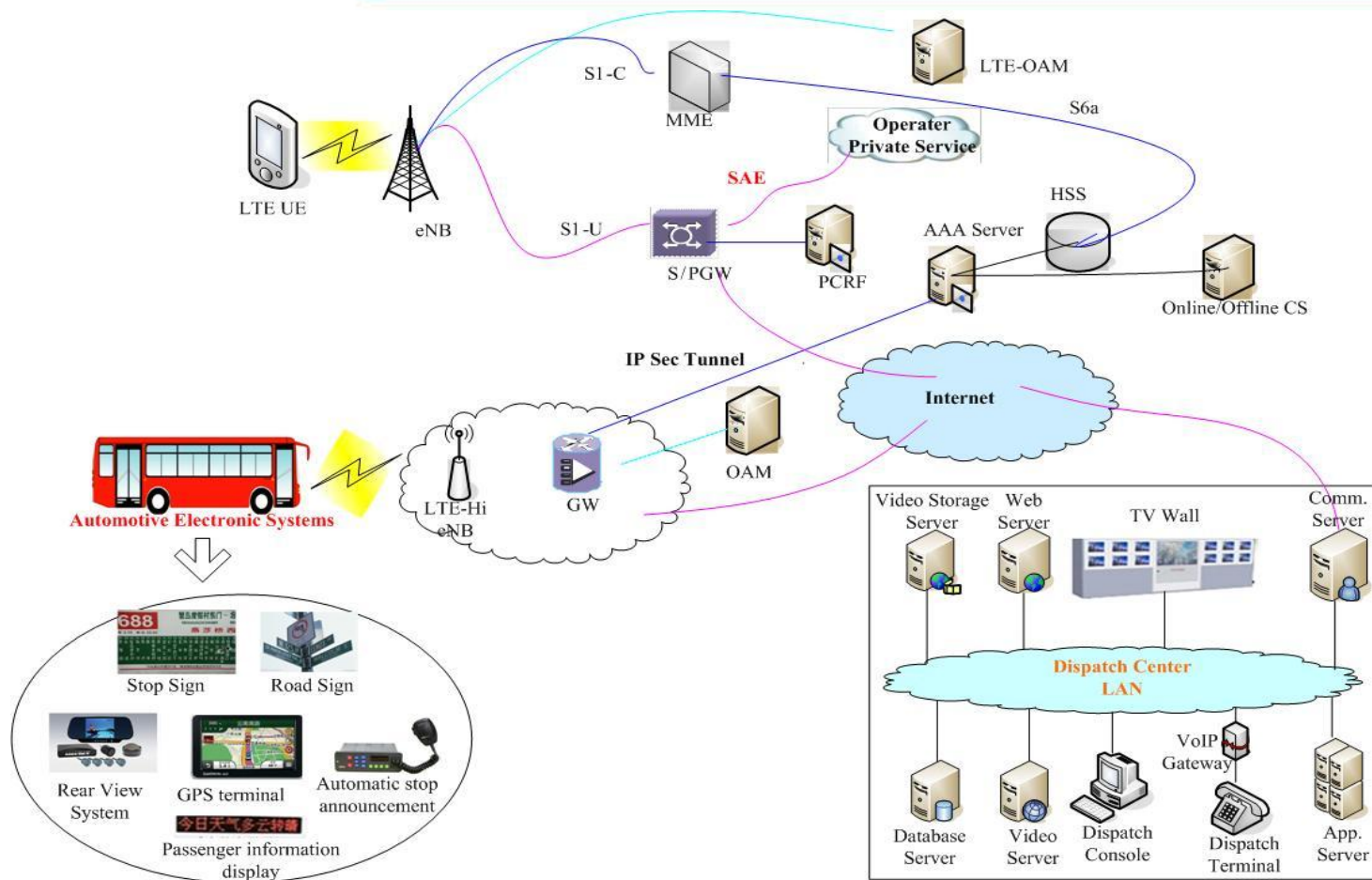


Figure 4 LTE-Hi systems to provide high speed data transmission in a public transport junction

- **ITS applications impose higher requirements on wireless communication systems**
- **TD-LTE provides an strong platform for ITS information transmission**
- **Enhanced TD-LTE systems can better support the safety-critical ITS application and high-speed IP-based ITS application**

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Thank you 謝謝

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