



SIP-adus Workshop 2017

on Connected and Automated Driving Systems

ICT for the Next-Generation ITS

“Development of V2V, V2I Communication Technology Toward the Automated Driving systems”

Hideaki NANBA

— Responsible Organizations of the SIP MIC Theme 1. —

[DENSO CORPORATION, Panasonic Corporation, PIONEER CORPORATION, The University of Electro-Communications]

This study is the result of the works supported by Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC)



INDEX

1. Activity in the SIP V2X for Automated Driving Systems

V2X : Vehicle to Vehicle
Vehicle to Infrastructure
Vehicle to Pedestrian

2. Proof of concept, the application of V2V, V2I to the merging traffic on the freeway.
3. Advantages of the V2V, V2I at the encounter with an ambulance on the intersection.



Activity in the SIP

V2X for Automated Driving Systems

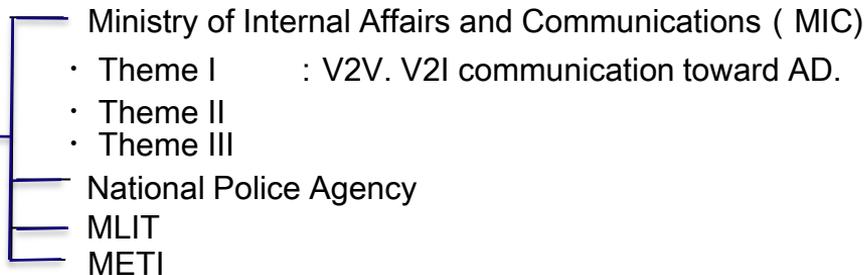
Object of the Project

- Application of the predictive information using V2X for Automated Driving Systems

Implementation

Cabinet Office
(Program Director)

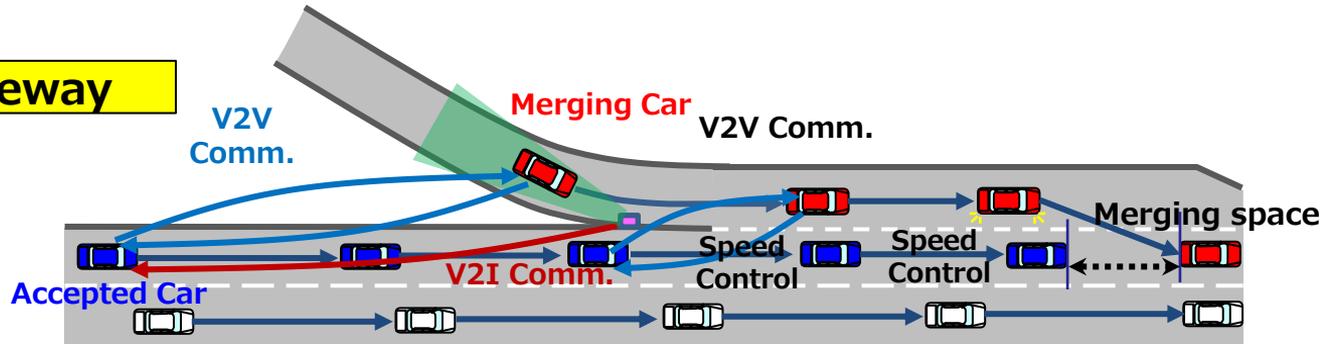
Promotion Committee



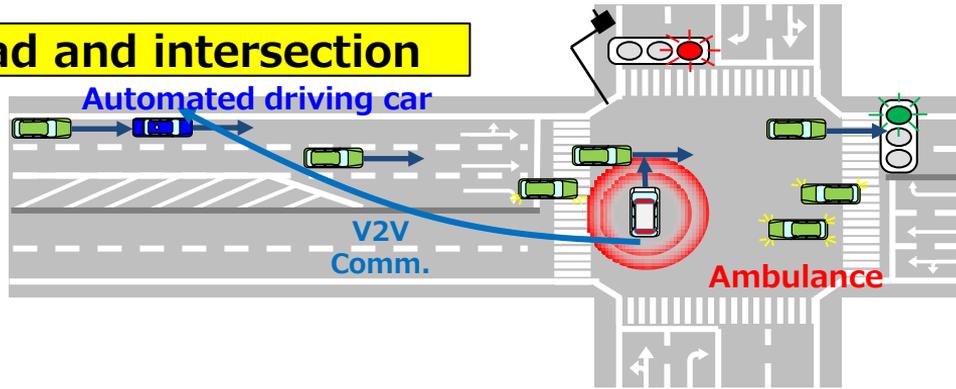
- DENSO
- Panasonic
- PIONEER
- The University of Electro-Communications

Project Outline



On the Freeway

The scene of the merging traffic on the freeway

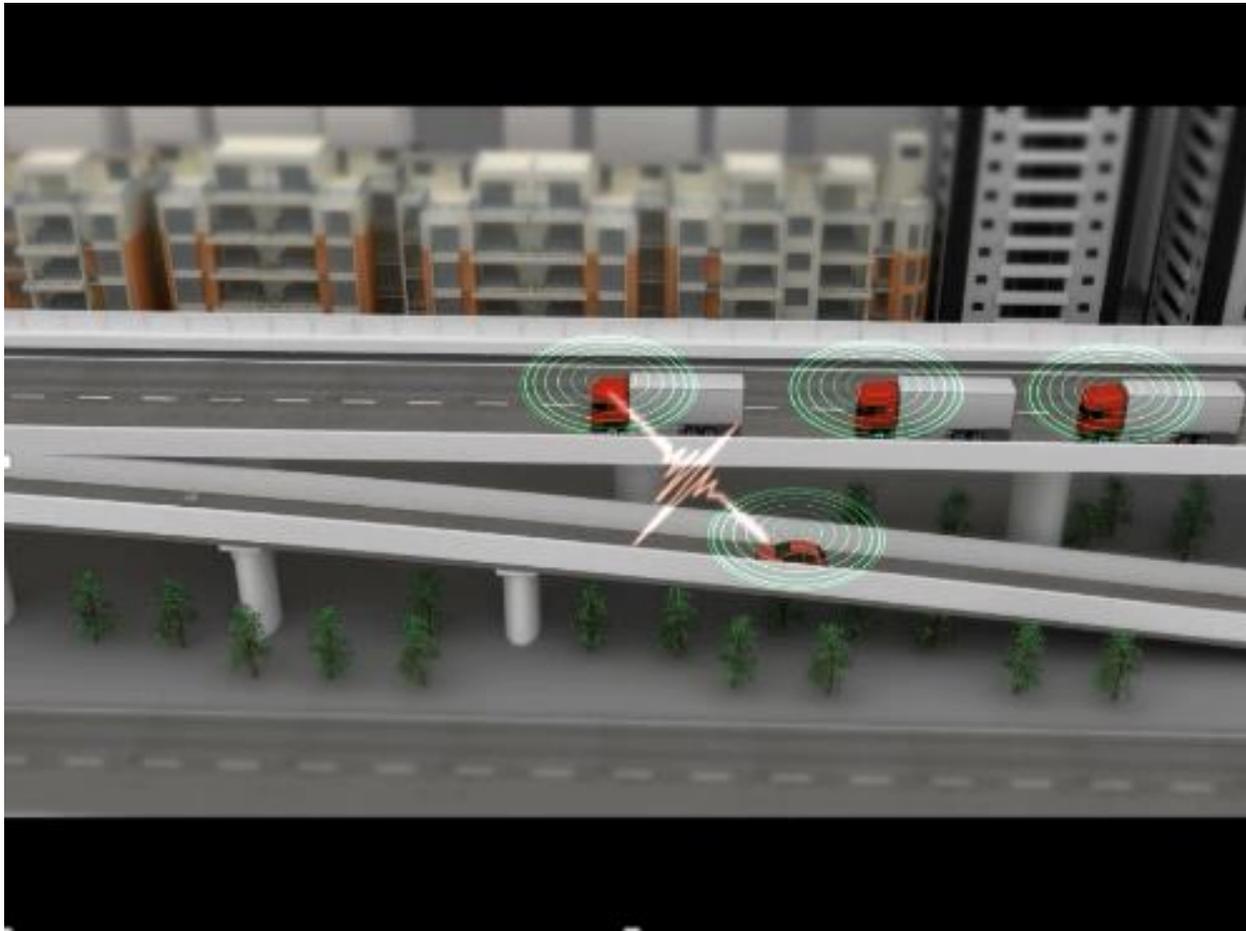
On the Public road and intersection

The scene of the meeting an ambulance on the intersection



2

Proof of concept, the application of V2V, V2I to the merging traffic on the freeway.



The case of V2V information usage

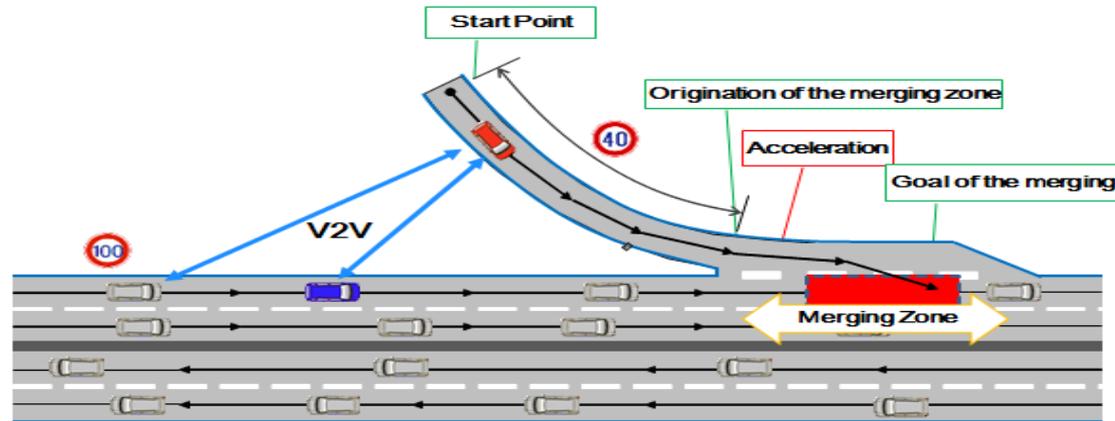
Based on the merging vehicle information got from the V2V and self information

【Lane vehicle】

The lane vehicle makes the merging room with the smooth acceleration and deceleration as necessary.

【Merging vehicle】

Merging vehicle takes care of the only acceleration timing.



- ✓ Thanks for the pre-agreement, safety seems to be achieved.
- ✓ V2V penetration is the given fact.

The case of V2I information usage

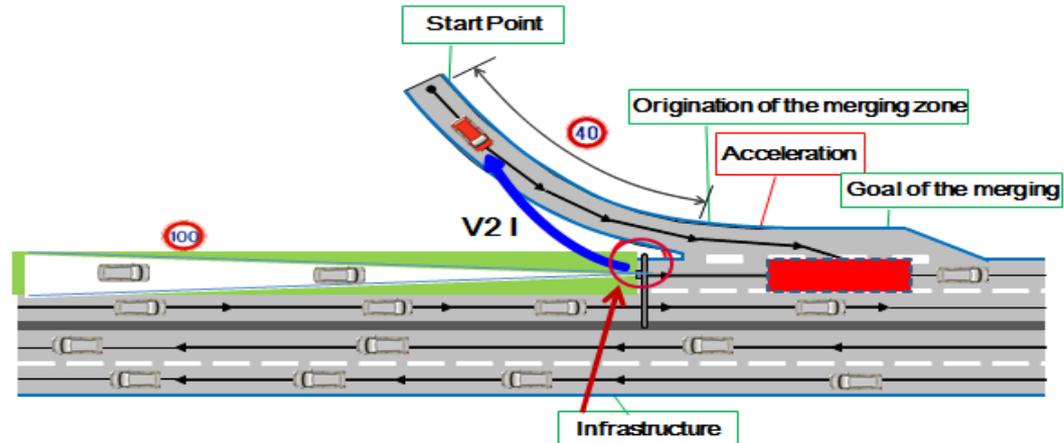
Based on the lane cruising information got from the V2I and self information

【Lane vehicle】

Specific action is not requested.

【Merging vehicle】

The merging vehicle makes the merging plan and accelerates at the moderate timing.

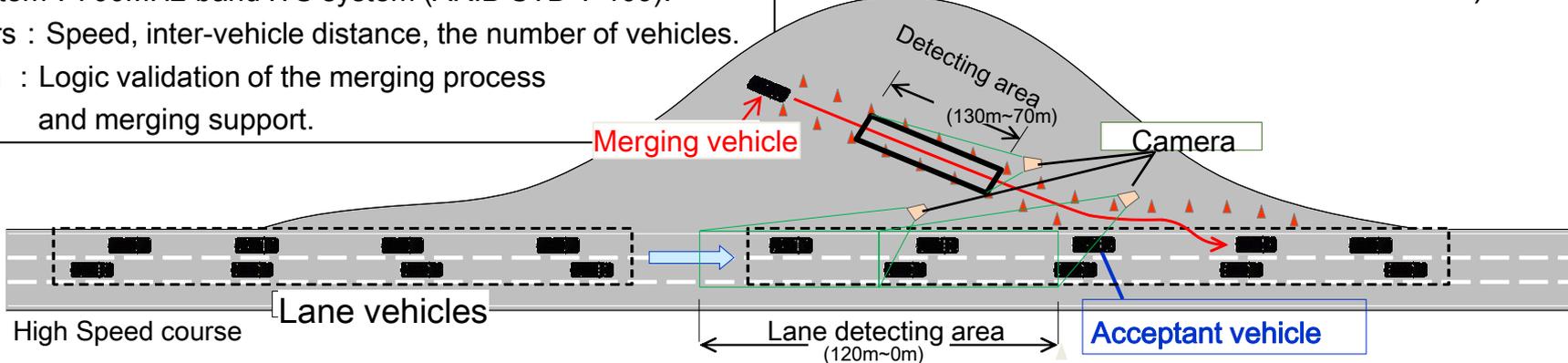


✓ Expectant effectiveness even in the low penetration

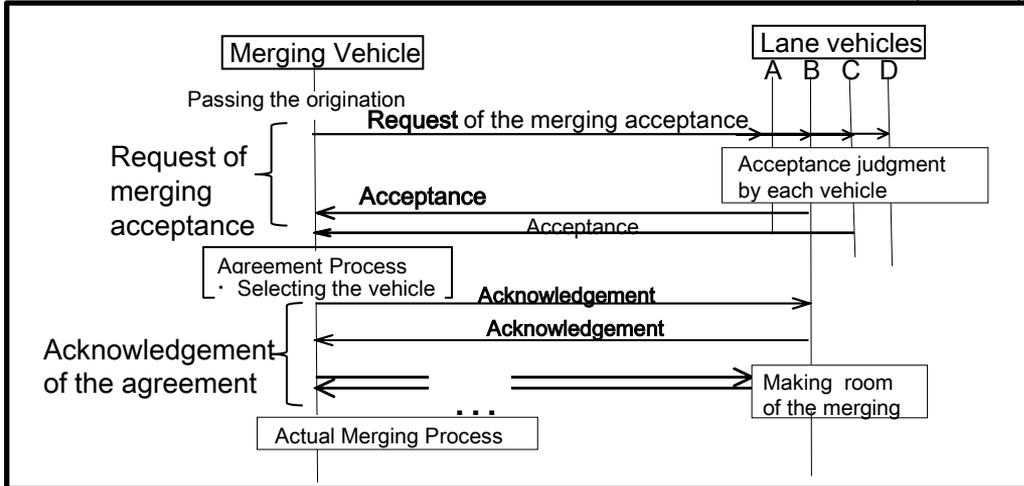
✓ Due to the non-guaranteed merging, there exists the failing risk of the merging

Radio System : 700MHz-band ITS system (ARIB STD T-109).
 Parameters : Speed, inter-vehicle distance, the number of vehicles.
 Evaluation : Logic validation of the merging process and merging support.

(JARI SHIROSATO TEST COURSE)



The origination of the merging zone



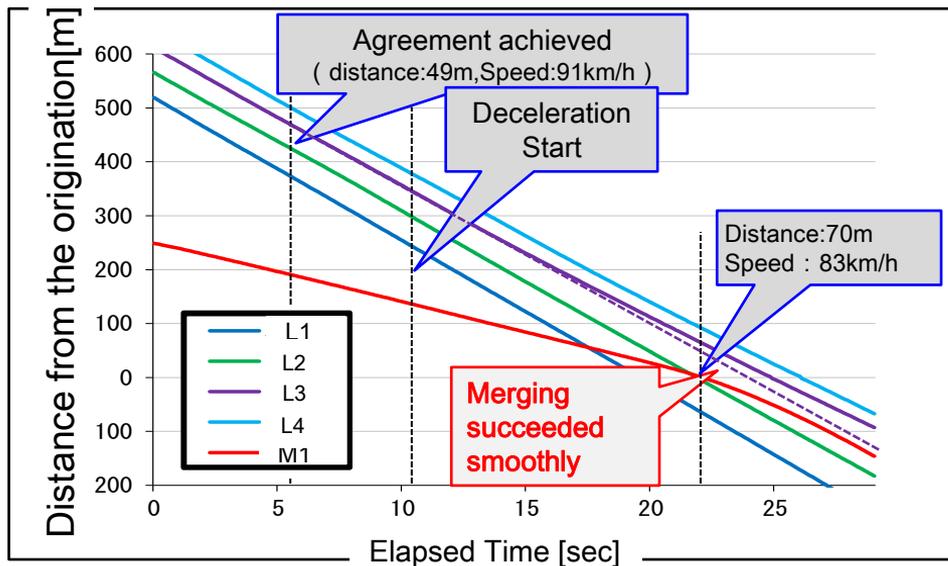
Example :
Sequence of the V2V agreement

【Experimental Condition】

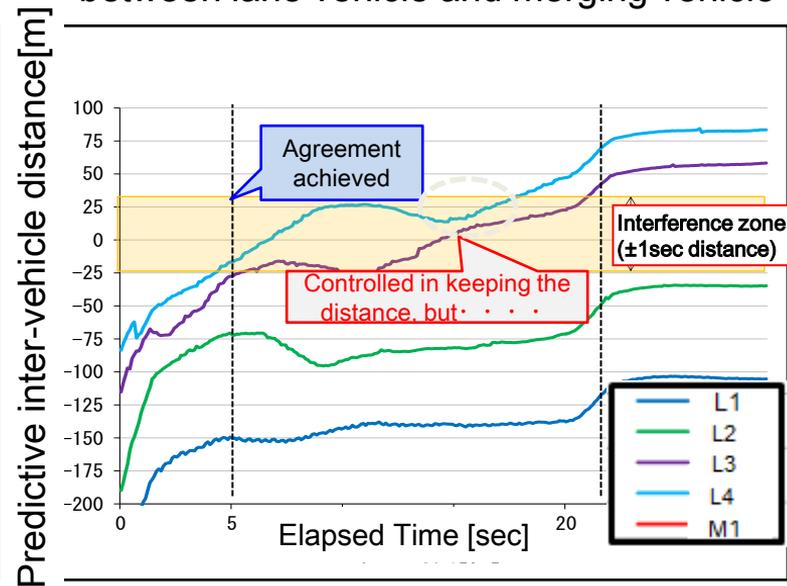
Main Lane : Regular Speed = 100km/h、 The number of the vehicle = 4 (from the top,L1,L2,L3,L4)

Merging road : Speed = 40km/h、 The number of the vehicle = 1 (M1)

Each vehicle's distance from the origination of the merging zone



Predictive inter-vehicle distance between lane vehicle and merging vehicle





V2V is effective for the merging traffic support.

On the other hand, as for the agreement,

we should take care of the all surrounding vehicles

unless the side effect develops.



3

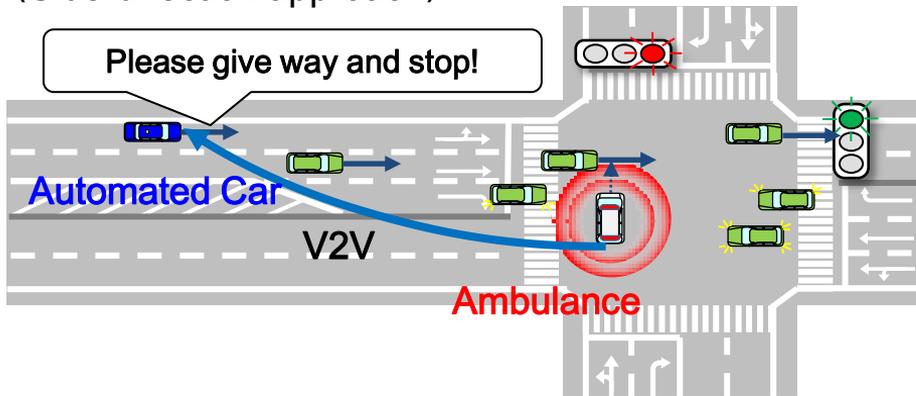
Advantages of the V2V, V2I
at the encounter with an ambulance
on the intersection.

On the automated driving car encountering an ambulance

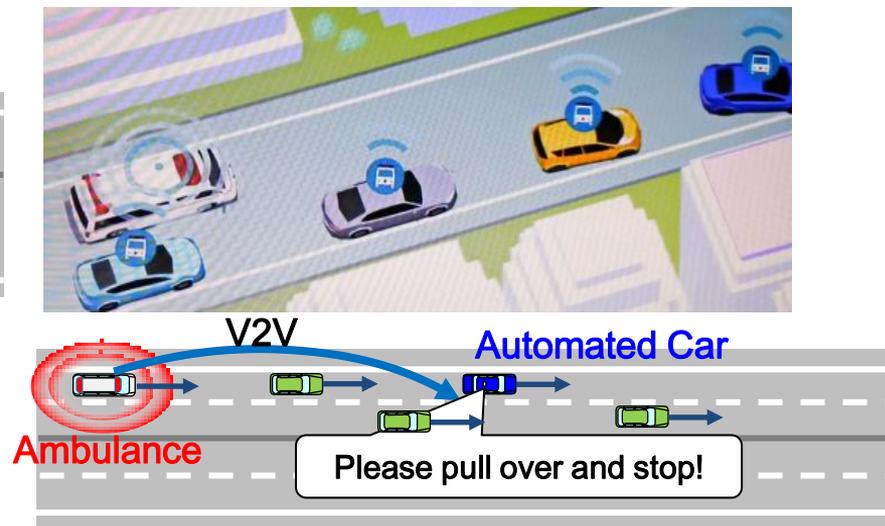
- Use-Case Study
- Comparison with other media (Siren sound, Red lamp)

< Ambulance approach >

<Side-direction approach>

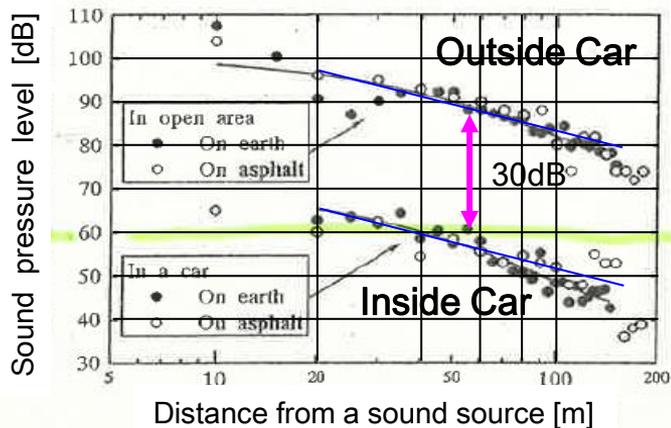


<Backward approach>



Are V2V, V2I technology really necessary for automated driving systems ?

◆ Detection by the Siren sound



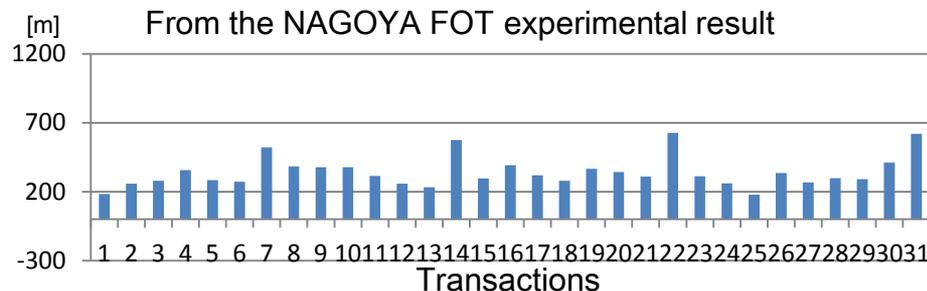
Detective distance depends on the micro-phone equipped place.

◆ Detection by the Red lamp (From the Camera Images)

As for visible recognition, light is vulnerable to the surroundings.

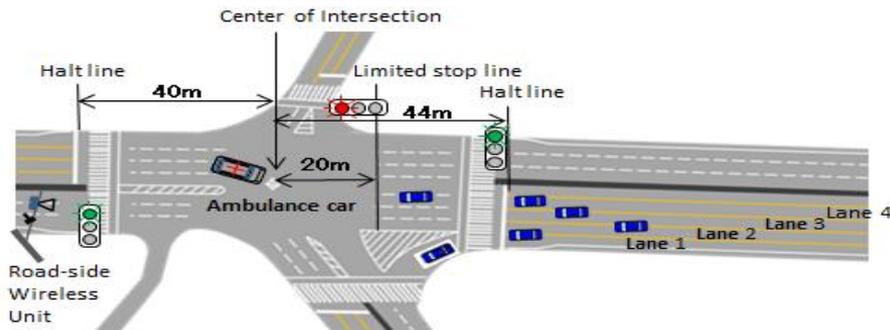
The red lamp could be limited to use as the complementally usage of the Siren sound.

◆ Detection by V2V Communication



Detective distance is estimated more than 200 m.

The scene of the ambulance entering



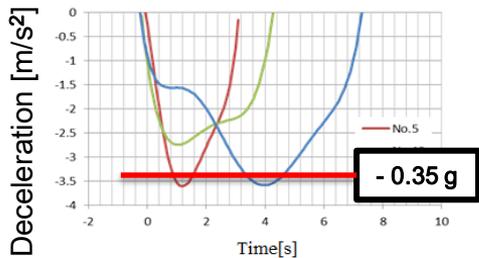
Intersection Structure of Motoyama, Nagoya-City

[Step 1]

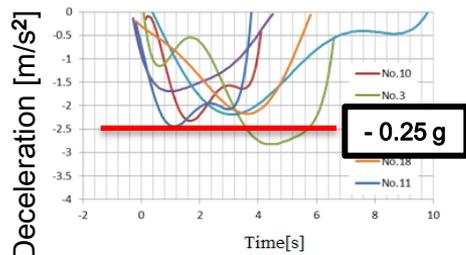
Collecting data of the surrounding cars by using the V2V, V2I at the ambulance entering to the intersection.

[Step 2]

Using the above data, developing the expression of mathematical model of the deceleration in order to use the simulation.



Rough stop



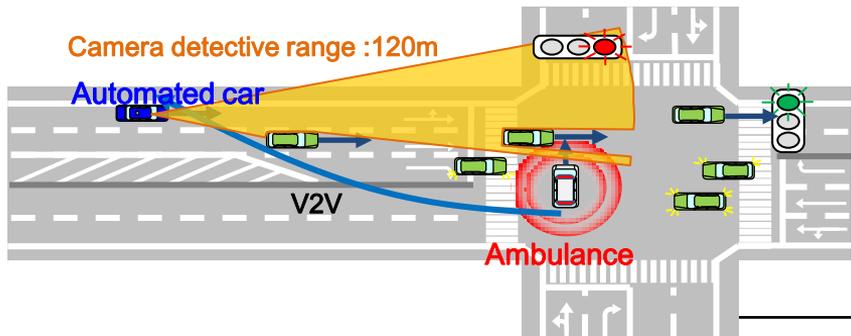
Smooth stop

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -a \left(\frac{s^*(v, \Delta v)}{s} \right)^{2\beta} \dots \dots (1)$$

$$s^*(v, \Delta v) = vT + \frac{v\Delta v}{2\sqrt{ab}} \dots \dots (2)$$

- $\Delta v = v$: velocity
- s^* : distance to the stop line
- a : acceleration rate
- b : deceleration rate
- β : deceleration index

Simulation of “The success rate of the giving way”



To compare the success rate of the giving way with or without V2V.

Autonomous driving car with Camera, Microphone

Lane number	w/wo V2V	Rough stop	Smooth stop
		Success rate	Success rate (Max deceleration less than 0.25g)
2 lane × 2 lane	Without	98%	75%
	With	100%	100%
3 lane × 3 lane	Without	92%	62%
	With	100%	100%
4 lane × 4 lane	Without	83%	54%
	With	100%	97%

V2V is very effective for the automated driving on the intersection of public road.

Traffic condition : 20 cars/min/lane

V2V, V2I is the very effective and valuable means for the automated driving system.

Especially, non-automated car and emergency vehicle are supposed to be co-existed situation with automated car.

Co-operative automated driving system brings the early recognition, and leads the social acceptance of the automated driving system.



Thank you



SIP-adus Workshop **2017**
on Connected and Automated Driving Systems