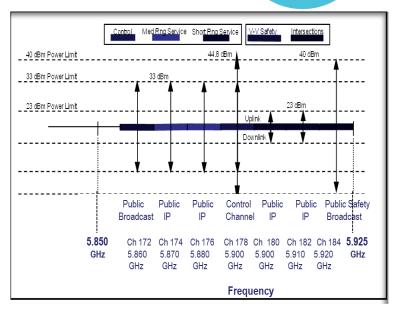
DEDICATED SHORT-RANGE COMMUNICATIONS (DSRC) AND SPECTRUM POLICY



ITS Joint Program Office

Contents

- Dedication of the Spectrum
- Basics of DSRC
- DSRC Environment
- Today's Challenges for DSRC
- USDOT's Spectrum Sharing Position
- DSRC Research Efforts
- DSRC Deployment Activities
- FCC Refresh of Record



Dedication of the 5.9GHz DSRC Band

- FCC Report and Order FCC-03-324 allocated 75 MHz of spectrum in the 5.9 GHz DSRC band
- The FCC noted the benefits of DSRC "...to improve traveler safety, decrease traffic congestion, facilitate the reduction of air pollution, and help to conserve vital fossil fuels."







Dedicated Short Range Communications



What it is

- Low latency, Wi-Fi-like medium adapted for vehicle environment
- Original FCC spectrum allocation in 1999
- FCC revised allocation in 2004 and 2006
- FCC refreshed the record in 2016

How the technology works

- Data can be distributed in a broadcast mode (300m range line of sight)
- Peer-to-peer data exchanges as well
- Engineered to work well in a moving vehicle environment

DSRC Spectrum Basics



5.850 GHz										
		CH175			CH1B1					
5850-5855	CH172	CH174	CH176	CH178	CH180	CH182	CH184			
reserve	service	service	service	control	service	service	service			
5 MHz	10 MHz	10 MHz	10 MHz	10 MHz	10 MHz	10 MHz	10 MHz			

Source: FCC Report and Order FCC 03-324

- Packet-based medium based on IEEE 802 family specifications for lower-layer definition
- Additional network layer definitions and a cryptographic process for establishing trust and protecting confidentiality given in IEEE 1609 family
- Payload definitions and performance requirements for common data units established in SAE standards
- General IP transport available with certain priority requirements and packet size limitations

DSRC Channel Usage



5.850 GHz										
		CH175		CH1B1						
CH172	CH174	CH176	CH178	CH180	CH182	CH184				
service	service	service	control	service	service	service				
10 MHz	10 MHz	10 MHz	10 MHz	10 MHz	10 MHz	10 MHz				
	CH172 service	CH172 CH174 service service	CH175 CH172 CH174 CH176 service service service	CH175 CH172 CH174 CH176 CH178 service service service control	CH175 CH CH172 CH174 CH176 CH178 CH180 service service service control service	CH175 CH181 CH172 CH174 CH176 CH178 CH180 CH182 service service control service service				

Source: FCC Report and Order FCC 03-324

Virtual guard ban from UNII-3 beloa

Time-critical safety-of-life and property applications; e.g., V2V safety, situational awareness, intersection safety e.g., I2V safety, mobility & nonpriority applications*

Flexible assignment to promote spectral efficiency, support application priorities and prevent adjacent channel interference; dynamic assignment by control channel

e.g. vulnerable road

user & security

communications*

WAVE Short Message Protocol (WSMP) broadcast only; service advertisements, broadcast-based services with minimal bandwidth requirements

e.g., future V2X safety, security, mobility & non-priority applications

e.g., future V2X safety, security, mobility & nonpriority applications

Flexible assignment to promote spectral efficiency, support application priorities and prevent adjacent channel interference; dynamic assignment by control channel

Public safety or government applications only; e.g., emergency vehicle signal pre-emption, other public safety, public transit

U.S. Department of Transportation

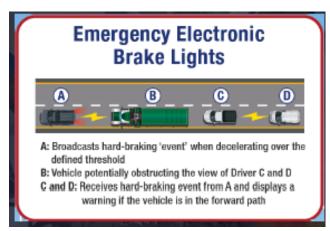
What Do We Think We Can Achieve?



DSRC-ONLY Applications:

Applications that cannot be replicated by any current, known vehicle-resident sensor- or camera-based systems:

- V2V:
 - Intersection Movement Assist (IMA)
 - □ Left Turn Assist (LTA)
 - Emergency Electronic Brake Light
- V2I:
 - Red Light Violation Warning
 - Curve Speed Warning
 - Reduced Speed/Work Zone Warning
- Automation
 - High-speed Platooning





DSRC Environment



Technical

Maturity

- → Physical Medium (802.11p-wide area LAN) Standards
- Band plan supports a highly mobile environment (low latency, multipath resilience, no association times)
- Appropriate measurements of noise/interference allow applications to accounts for noise above and below the band

Technical Efficiency

- → Band plan allows for:
 - → High density per second per square kilometer
 - → Innovative Use of Spectrum: *Broadcast + Peer-to-Peer Modes*

Policy and Institutional

- ✓ User requirements are met:
 - → Trust and Authentication
 - → No subscription fees
 - → Privacy, Security
 - Institutional requirements are met:
 - → Aligns with regulatory constraints
 - → Achieves co-existence with other primary users

DSRC Related Research Reports



- Vehicle-to-Vehicle Communications: Readiness of V2V Technology for Application
 - http://www.nhtsa.gov/staticfiles/rulemaking/pdf/V2V/Readiness-of-V2V-Technology-for-Application-812014.pdf
- DSRC Technology and Application Report to Congress
 - https://www.its.dot.gov/research_archives/connected_vehicle/pdf/DSRCR eportCongress_FINAL_23NOV2015.pdf
- DSRC Test Plan
 - https://www.its.dot.gov/research_archives/connected_vehicle/pdf/DSRC_ TestPlanv3.5.3.pdf
- DSRC Licensing and Spectrum Management Guide
 - https://rosap.ntl.bts.gov/view/dot/3577

FCC Record Refresh for 5.9 GHz



- Federal Register Notice
 - https://federalregister.gov/a/2016-13510
 - Published on June 7, 2016
 - Comments provided by July 7, 2016
 - Reply comments provided by July 22, 2016



■ The Commission solicits the submittal of prototype unlicensed interferenceavoiding devices for testing, and seeks comment on a proposed FCC test plan to evaluate electromagnetic compatibility of unlicensed devices and DSRC.

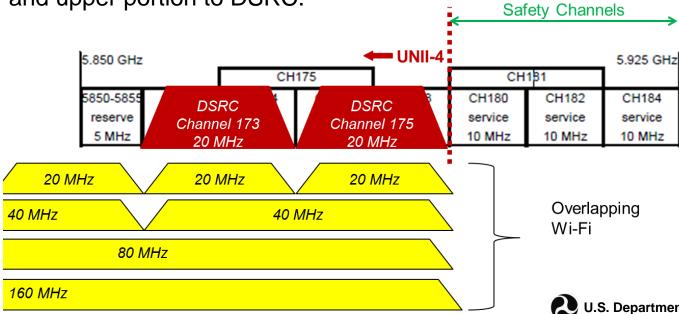
Background on Ideas for Sharing



- Two primary mechanisms for sharing the spectrum are being explored:
 - "detect & vacate": an approach whereby unlicensed (Wi-Fi) devices operate in same channel as DSRC but must vacate the channel if DSRC signals are detected.

"<u>rechannelization</u>": splits the band to giving the lower portion to Wi-Fi

and upper portion to DSRC.



FCC 5.9 GHz Testing Status



- FCC Test Plan Published (October 7, 2016)
 - https://transition.fcc.gov/oet/fcclab/DSRC-Test-Plan-10-05-2016.pdf
- FCC Open House (October 21, 2016) Review Phase I Testing
 - https://ecfsapi.fcc.gov/file/110254808472/13-49.pdf
- FCC Outlined a Three Phased Testing Strategy
 - Phase 1: Laboratory Bench Testing
 - Phase 2: Basic Field Research with Devices
 - Phase 3: "Real-world" Scenario Testing

Phase 1 – Update



- Test Units Submitted to FCC in Response
 - Nine UNII-4 devices provided by five parties in September 2016
 - Six DSRC devices provided by industry in September 2016
 - DOT provide same 10 MHz DSRC devices in October 2016
 - Two 20 MHz DSRC devices provided by industry March 2017

Current Status

- FCC has completed the evaluation of operation and performance of the devices submitted for testing
- FCC is developing the final report which will be public

Phase 2 and 3 – Update



- Phase 2 and 3 Testing are dependent on successful completion of Phase 1
- Planning for Phases 2 and 3 has not started yet
- DOT previously offered to provide resources to support FCC in Phase 2 and 3 testing, such as:
 - □ Test facilities
 - DSRC devices
 - Technical expertise

USDOT Research Activities



I. 5.9 GHz Spectrum Sharing Research:

- Provided technical support for FCC DSRC Phase 1 Laboratory Testing
- Completed initial DSRC & Wi-Fi assessment with automotive industry
- Conducting additional DSRC interference testing with NTIA and US Army
- Potentially supporting FCC Phase 2 and 3 Testing

II. LTE & 5G Technical Developments:

- Analyzing LTE-V2X requirements and related technical developments:
 - AT&T, Ford, Nokia and Qualcomm Launch Cellular-V2X Connected Car Technology Trials
- Monitoring the development of 5G standards that related to V2X technologies

III. International Radio Regulations:

Actively participating in the International Telecommunication Union –
 Radiocommunication Sector (ITU-R) to share V2X technical information on relevant ITS agenda items

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