

5G RADIO ACCESS





- > Evolution of existing technology adding "New Radio" access
- Tight integration allows rapid switching based on radio conditions
- Gradual migration of new technology into existing spectrum

5G ITS STANDARDIZATION PLAN





ITS SERVICE EVOLUTION EVOLUTION OF RADIO REQUIREMENTS



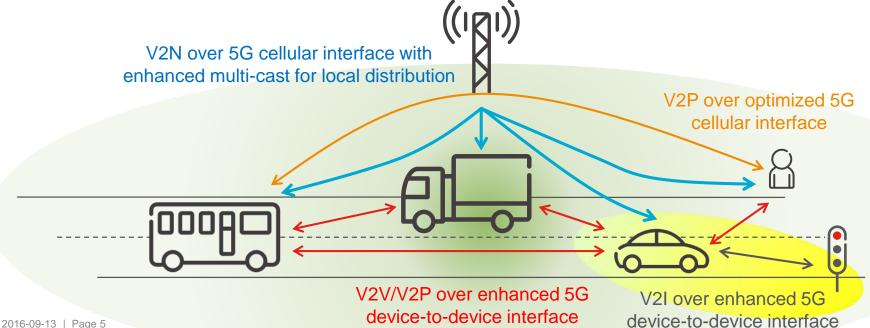
Status info exchange (phase 1)	Onboard sensors data exchange (phase 2)	Intentions exchange (phase 3)	Synchronized/cooperative driving (phase 4,5)
 Latency <100ms User thp < 24kb/s User density ~2500 cars/km² (urban slow) 500km/h relative speed Broadcast 	 Larger system capacity See through→10Mb/s Bird's eye→40Mb/s 	 Larger system capacity Low latency, event-triggered transmission Increased reliability 	Latency<10msFurther increased reliability
	← Enhanced platooning →		
	Enhanced positioning (10-30cm)		

> Note: security requirements not shown here

5G-BASED V2X



- Integrated technology for vehicle access to other vehicles (V2V), infrastructure (V2I, V2N) and pedestrians (V2P)
- > Any Spectrum, 500km/h relative speed, high vehicles density, QoS
- > Operative within and outside 5G network infrastructure



SPECTRUM EVOLUTION



- > New ITS safety services require increasing amounts of protected spectrum
 - Spectrum is a scarce resource and potential backwards compatibility issues need to be predicted
- > US/EU: 7x10MHz ITS channels at 5.9GHz
 - Initial G5 deployments require a small fraction of this spectrum
 - How to handle technology migration towards 5G for spectrum at 5.9GHz?
 - Inband coexistence, detect and vacate, channelization?
- In EU ECC assigned 1GHz of ITS spectrum at 63GHz
 - Suitable only for short range communication



SOME 5G TECHNOLOGICAL COMPONENTS



- > New carrier frequency including mm-waves and larger bandwidth
- Massive MIMO enables higher spectral efficiency
- > Hybrid centralized/distributed resource management
- > Ultra-lean design with reduced fixed overhead