

TIMON

Hybrid Communication

CODECS Workshop / May 19, 2017 Karsten Roscher, Fraunhofer ESK Enrique Onieva, Deusto

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Project Overview

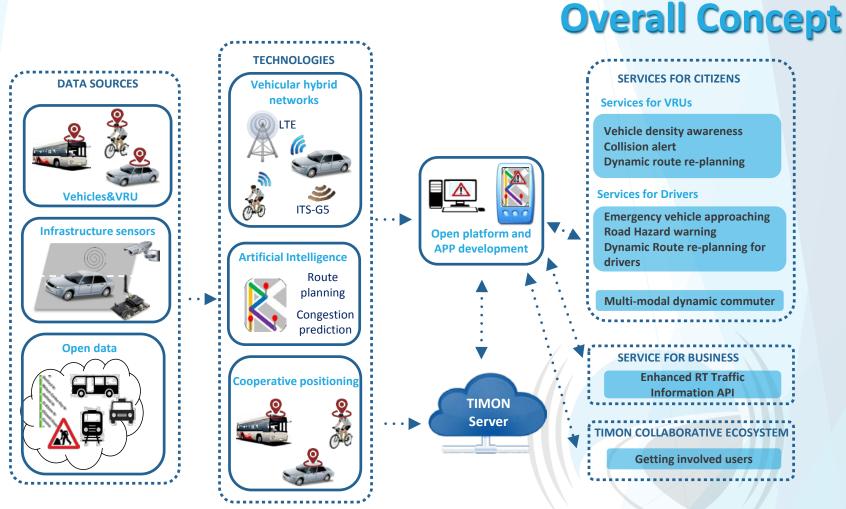
> Hybrid Communication Concepts

Services Enabled by Hybrid Communication

Project Overview

Enhanced **real-time services** for an optimized **multimodal** mobility relying on **cooperative networks** and **open data** *TIMON*

- Executed by a consortium of 11 partners at EU level
- Duration: 42 months (June 2015 November 2018)
- > Objective:
 - Develop a cooperative open web-based platform and mobile application in order to deliver real-time information and services to drivers, vulnerable road users (VRUs), and businesses
 - By taking advantage of cooperative communication and by processing open data related to mobility



- Increased road safety: Driver assistance systems based on V2V and V2I, services for VRUs
- Flexible and sustainable mobility: Transport and mobility data from a diverse range of sources for optimized multimodal route planning and congestion prediction

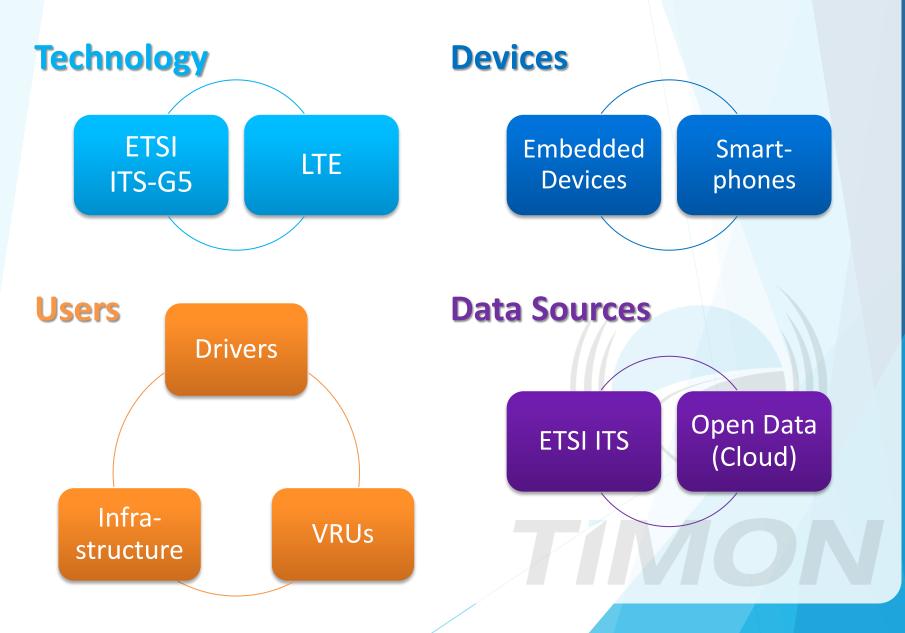
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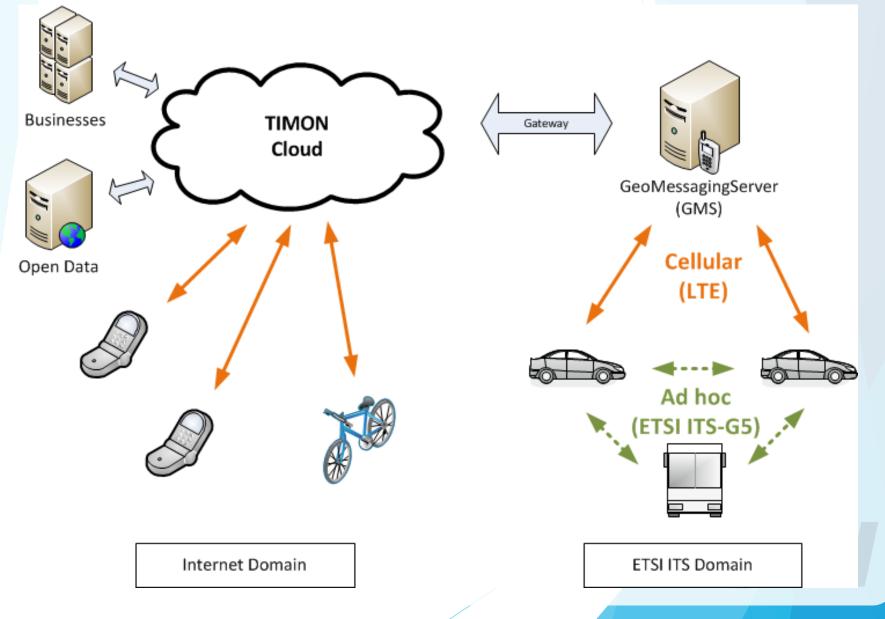
Hybrid Communication Concepts

Services Enabled by Hybrid Communication

Hybrid Communication in TIMON



Communication Architecture



Communication Domains

Internet

- Smartphone app for end-users, IP-based communication
- Variable data formats, sources, protocols, patterns
 - In TIMON: aggregated and harmonized by TIMON Cloud

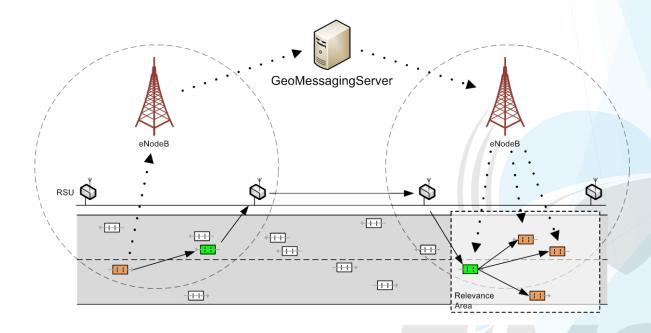
ETSI ITS (TR 101 607)

- Integrated devices in vehicles, public transport, road side units
- ETSI ITS GeoNetworking / Basic Transport Protocol
- Standardized Messages: CAM, DENM, SPAT, ...
- Time critical (safety) applications
- Gateway mediates between the two domains
 - Cloud can trigger and receive warnings (DENM) and evaluate floating car data generated by CAMs

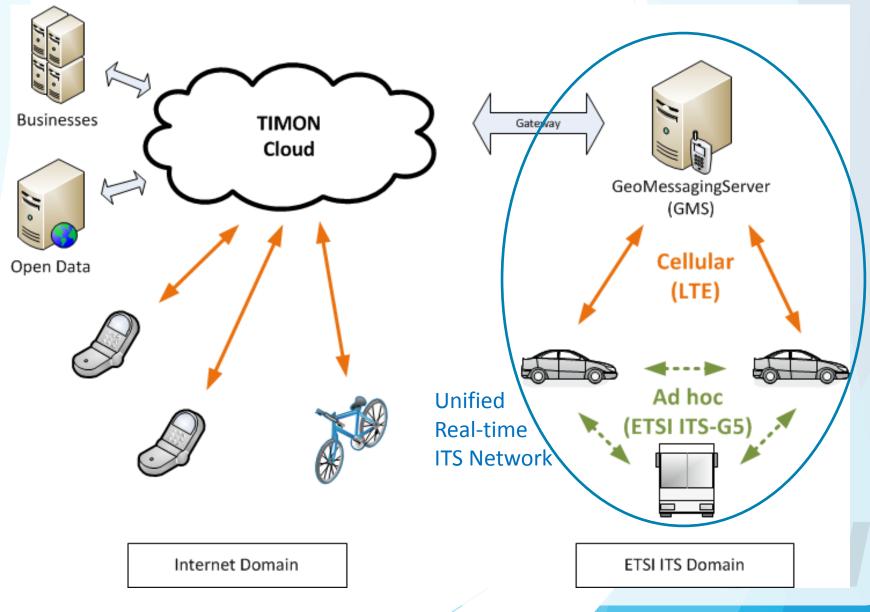
Towards Hybrid ITS Networks

Future ITS applications require predictable communication

- Reliable, real-time communication
- Feedback about available communication resources



Communication Architecture Revisited



Hybrid ITS Networks: Expectations

Increased reliability

- Redundancy creates additional dissemination paths
- Combine the strengths of individual technologies
- Increased efficiency
 - Communicate with the most suitable technology
 - Direct local information exchange vs. cloud/fog/...
- QoS differentiation
 - Low-latency safety applications vs. best effort services
- Future-proof architecture
 - Consideration of multiple technologies from the start without reinventing applications and services every time
- Integration of new users and devices, e.g. VRUs
- Our approach: Unified GeoNetworking with adaptive selection of the optimal technology / network

Network Selection Strategies in TIMON

If we have multiple communication channels (technologies) available, how do we select the right one?

Reliability vs. Efficiency

Policy-Based

Selection strategy specified a priori by experts

> Availability Indication

 Online estimation of availability probabilities for each technology depending on requested QoS parameters

Q-Learning

 Online adaption of technology selection based on success/error feedback of previous attempts

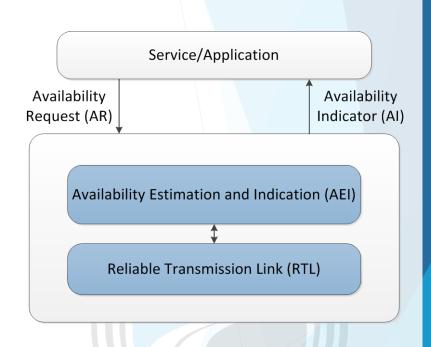
Availability Indication

Availability Request (AR): Minimum reliability threshold and/or maximum tolerable latency

> Availability Indicator (AI):

Estimated probability of fulfilling the request

Application can take action according to the indication



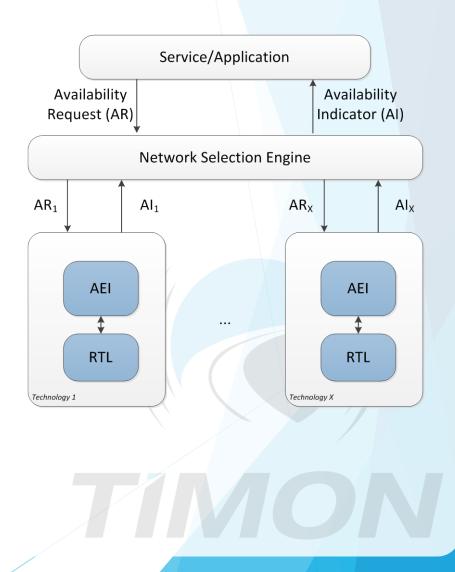
Schotten, Hans D., et al. "Availability indication as key enabler for ultra-reliable communication in 5G." 2014 European Conference on Networks and Communications (EuCNC), 2014

Network Selection Using Availability Indication

> Network Selection Engine:

Aggregates availability indication from multiple technologies

- Cost-based selection of one or multiple links to fulfill the request
- Independent estimators for each technology easily scale to new technologies

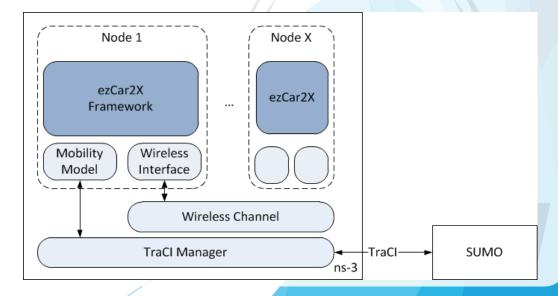


Estimating Availability for ITS-G5

- Common communication patterns provide no feedback
 Estimation of link quality based on available information
 - Estimation of link quality based on available information
 Details will be published in *"K. Roscher, T. Nitsche, R. Knorr: Know Thy Neighbor -*
 - A Data-Driven Approach to Neighborhood Estimation in VANETs. In Proceedings of 2017 IEEE 86th Vehicular Technology Conference. Sep. 2017"

Data collection based on large scale simulation

- Scenario: City of Luxembourg and surrounding highways
- Environment:
 - ns-3
 - SUMO
 - Fraunhofer ESK's ezCar2X



Estimating Availability for ITS-G5: Features

Collected data

- Local
 - Position, velocity, channel busy ratio, packet size, ...
- Remote information exchanged in beacons or CAMs
 - Position, velocity, beacon timing and signal strength, ...
- Ranking of features according to mutual information with the transmission success (unicast and broadcast)
 - Most important: time since the last received beacon
 - Also significant:
 - Distance
 - Received signal strength
 - Difference between headings

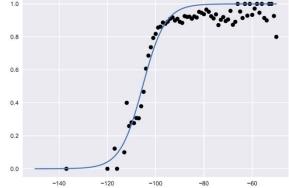
Estimating Availability for ITS-G5: Results

- Estimation quality depends on communication mode and beacon frequency
- Unicast
 - Better predictable (retransmissions): up to 90% accuracy
 - Higher beacon frequencies <u>improve</u> accuracy
- Broadcast
 - Overall lower accuracy: 70% to 82%
 - Higher beacon frequencies <u>decrease</u> accuracy

Ongoing Work

Estimation of LTE availability based on RSRP

- Good results in controlled simulation scenarios
- Evaluation in high load situations
- Investigation of additional parameters with suitable partners



Performance of the selection algorithms is currently under investigation

- Can be fine tuned towards efficiency or reliability
- Opportunity to take application requirements into account
 - 1. Cooperative Awareness
 - 2. Cooperative Perception
 - 3. Cooperative Maneuvers

4. ...

Summary

- Hybrid communication with an adaptive network layer enables transparent use of existing applications over a wide range of current and future technologies, e.g. ITS-G5, LTE/LTE-V2X, 5G, ...
- Applications can efficiently leverage the benefits of all available communication channels without modification
- ETSI Network Layer security is technology independent
 - Pseudonym and authentication scheme can be used for other technologies as well
- × Standardization and technology availability
 - × ETSI GeoNetworking standard is currently tailored to ITS-G5
 - Broadcast communication via cellular requires dedicated broadcast features (for scalability)

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(a piece of the) Technological Challenge

- Use of data gathered thought communication architectures for Development of advance Artificial Intelligence for:
 - Congestion Prediction
 - Intermodal Route Planning
- Use of different sources of data in a connected environment: vehicles, vulnerable road users, infrastructure and open data:
 - Vehicle as a Sensor → positioning, time stamp, speed...
 - Vulnerable road users as Prosumers: provide data and consume processed information
- Actual mobility services (mainly) based on infrastructure and open data
- Use of real time data

Advanced Artificial Intelligence

Interpretability

- Data Science in transport relies in classical AI
 - Decision Trees
 - Regression Techniques
 - Neural Networks
- Focused on precision ← → Not interpretability

Imbalance

- Traffic data is imbalanced: Abnormal situations are very rare
- High accurate predictions ← → Not Useful
 - No congestion at 4:30 am
 - No significant changes in traffic in next 10 minutes
 - Nobody in this room will win the lotto

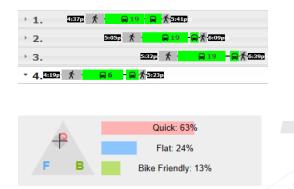
Proposed Approach

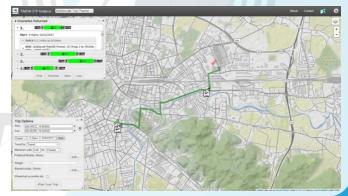
Improved evolutive tuning of fuzzy based prediction models

- Ordered multi-class problem (Nearest state predicted better)
- Cost-sensitive approach (Uncommon state hit better)
- Class size dependent accuracy

Differential evolution based intermodal route optimization

- CO₂ emission calculation (Green routes)
- Triangle preferences (Bike friendly)
- Public alternative route in high pollution days
- Walking, bike, motorbike, vehicle, public transport (Intermodal)





Results

70% of data reduction

- <10 minutes to build prediction models</p>
- <0.1 seconds to compute predictions</p>
- 90% accuracy in predictions
 - 80% of hit for abnormal states
 - 99% of times error in road speed is less than 10km/h
- Models based in 4-15 rules using only about 5 variables

Expected/Obtained	Normal	Increasing	Dense	Congestion
Normal	0.96	0.043	0.00074	0.00010
Increasing	0.32	0.67	0.010	0.000059
Dense	0.098695	0.809953	0.091	0.00016
Congestion	0.31	0.65	0.033	0.0017

Expected/Obtained	Normal	Increasing	Dense	Congestion
Normal	0.88	0.12	0.0014	0.000024
Increasing	0.061	0.85	0.082	0.002
Dense	0.0093	0.16	0.80	0.019
Congestion	0.0012	0.056	0.15	0.79

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TIMON Project

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www.timon-project.eu





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Partners & Roles



- 11 organisations
- 8 countries
 - Spain, Germany, Italy, UK, Hungary, Slovenia, Belgium, Netherlands
- Project Coordinator DEUSTO
- Technical Manager ISKRA