

Remote driving

Applying remote driving using various network configurations

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5GMOBIX



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- Remote driving key features
- Methodology
- Trials
- Results

Use case partners



- Remote driving technology



- Remote driving vehicle and station
- Virtual vehicle



- Remote driving vehicle and station
- 5G SA network with localisation

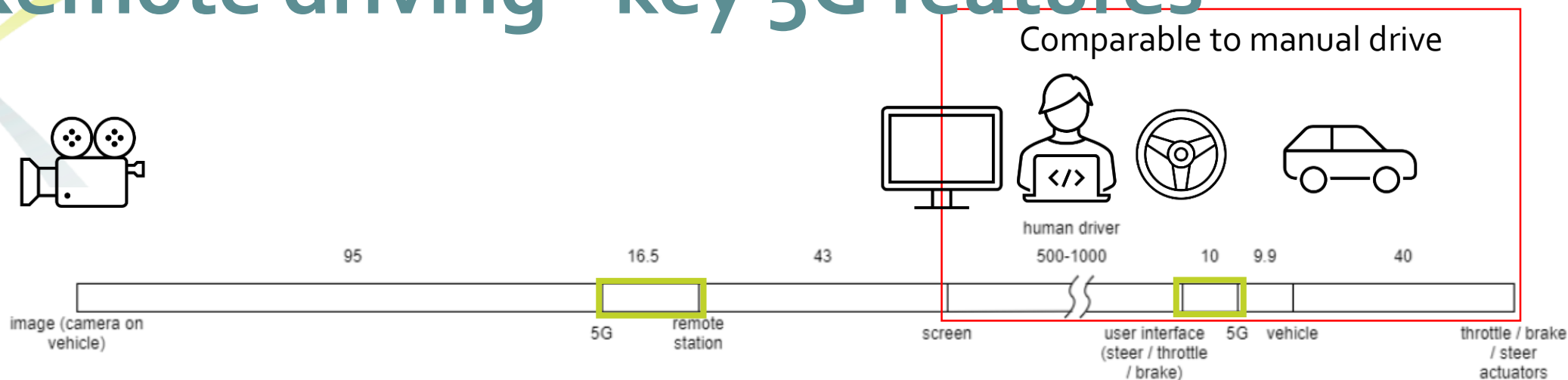


- Providing 5G SA Network (together with Ericsson)

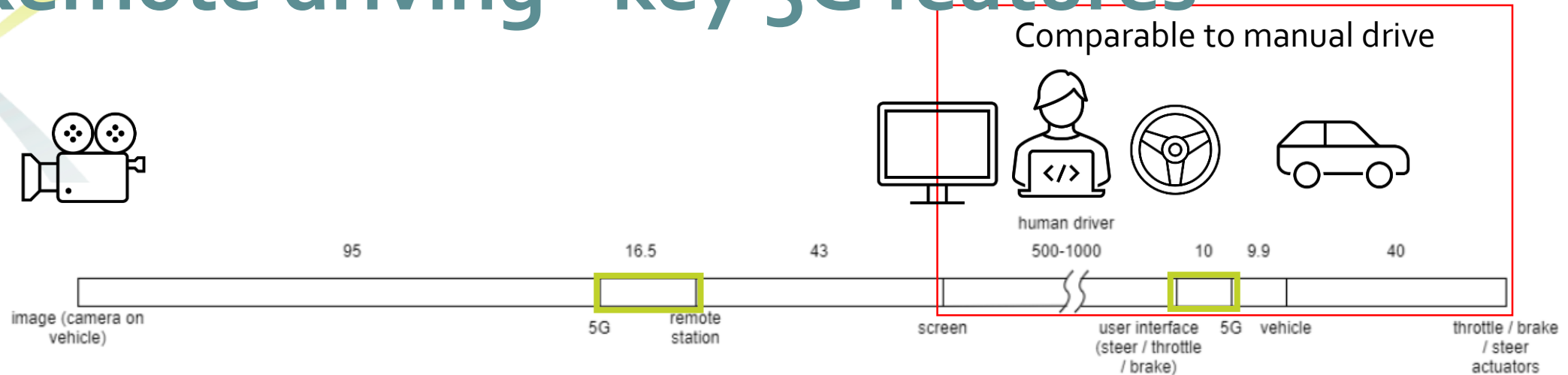


- Providing roaming 5G SA Network (slicing)

Remote driving - key 5G features



Remote driving - key 5G features



Video stream $\approx 25\text{Mbps}$, latency req 10ms



Driving Control stream $\approx 5\text{kbps}$, latency req 10ms



Traffic Control stream $\approx 0.1\text{kbps}$



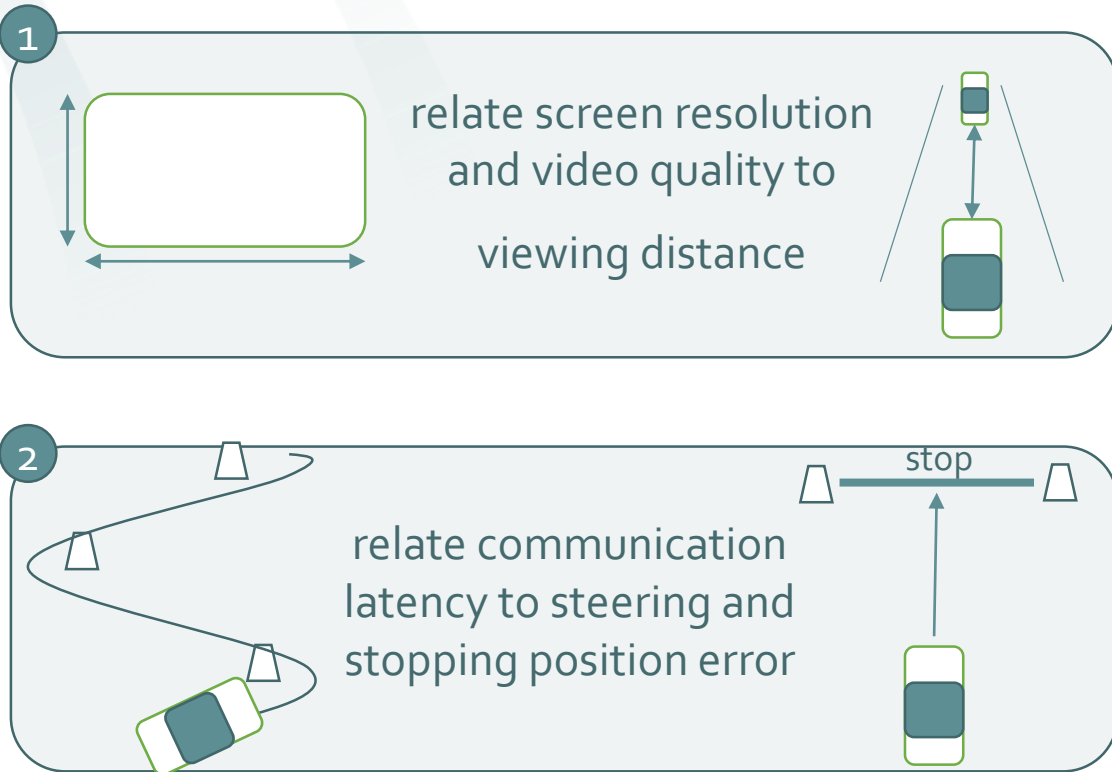
Slices:

- eMMB slice to guarantee bandwidth video stream
- URLLC slice to **guarantee low latency and availability** control signals vehicle

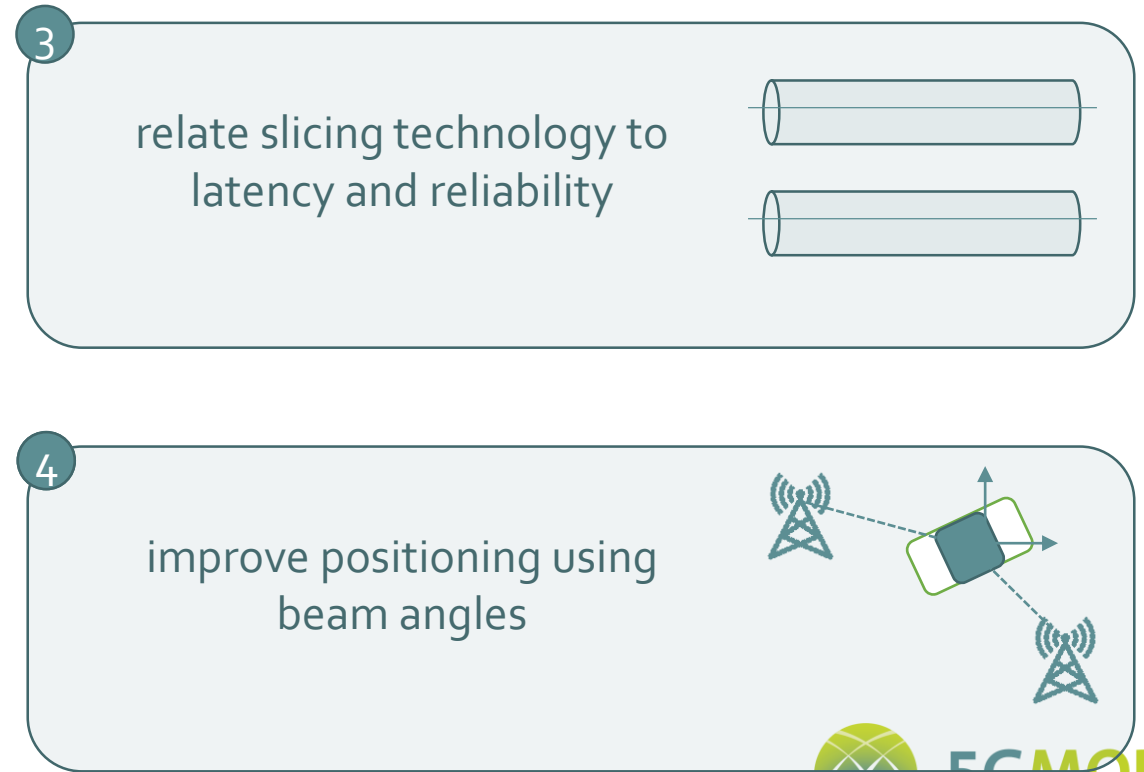
RD-Methodology

Both virtual as well as real testing

Application level KPI's *to validate network requirements*

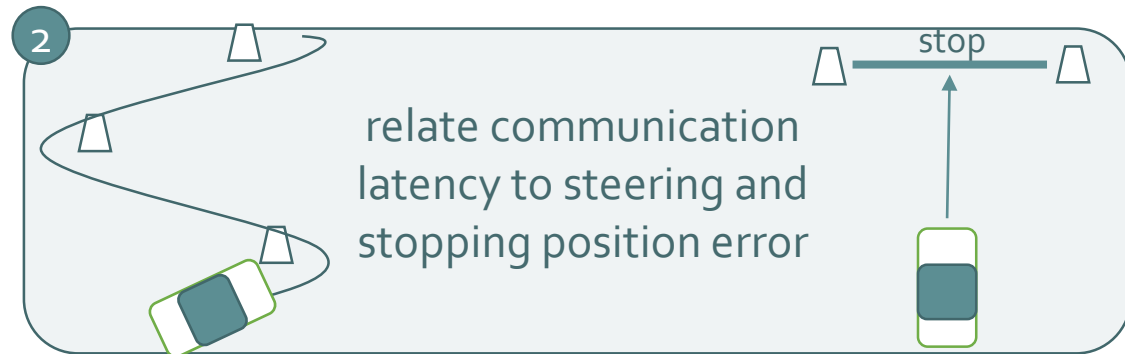
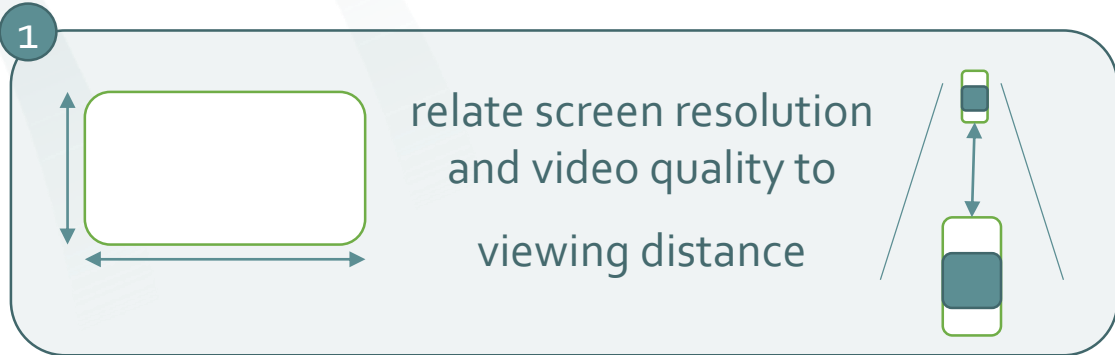


Network level KPI's *to test network functionalities*

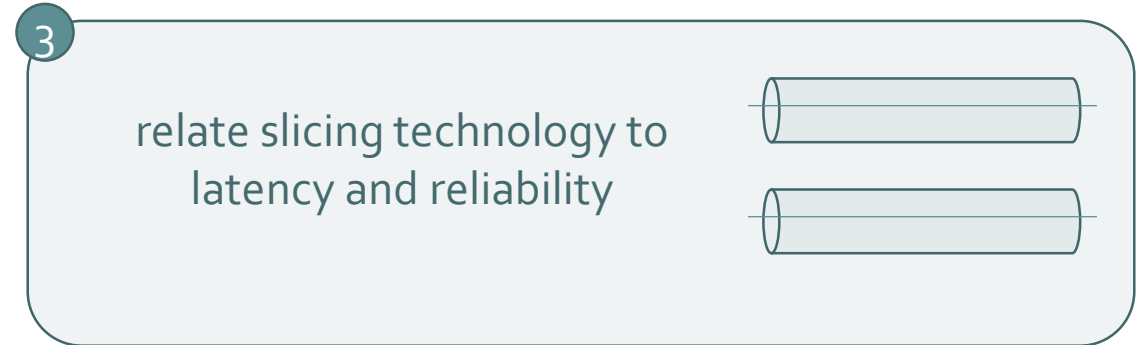


RD-Trials

Application level KPI's *to validate network requirements*

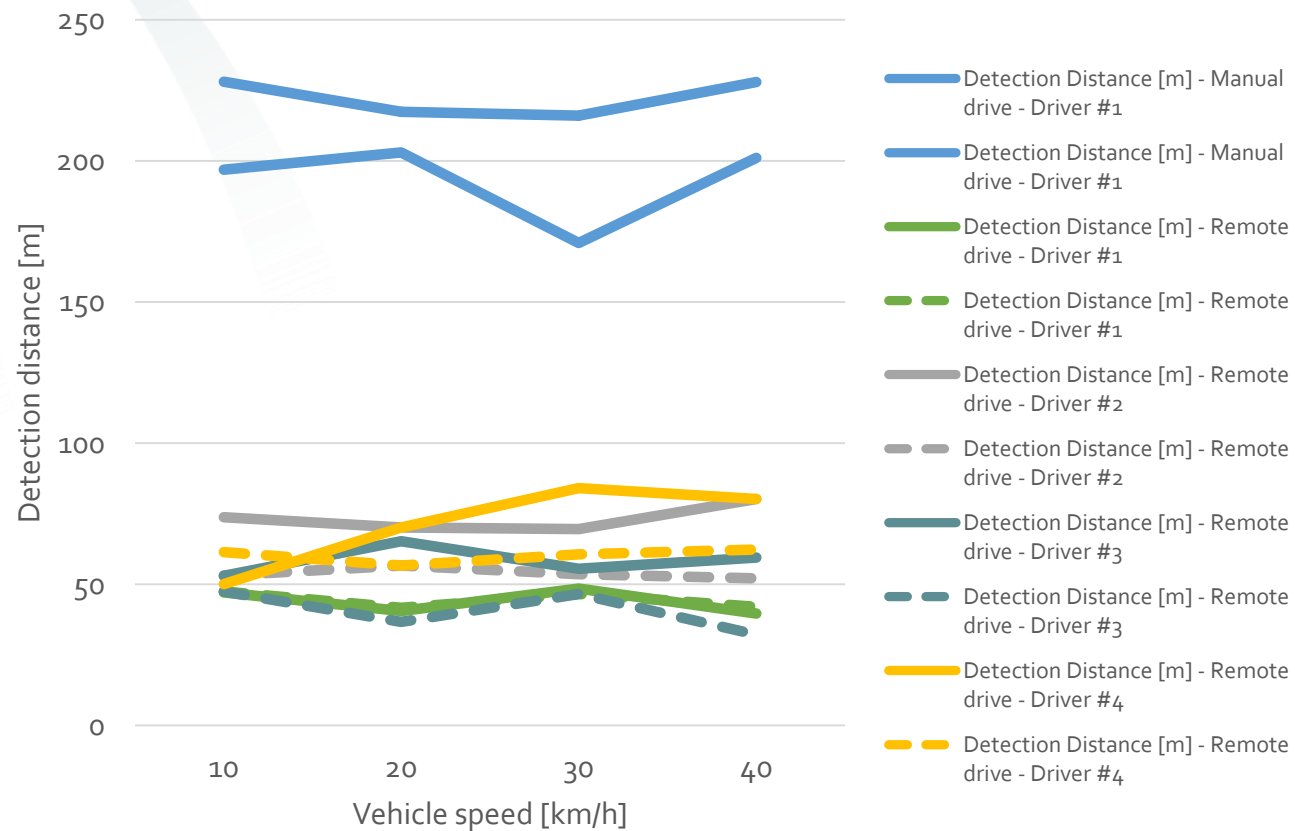


Network level KPI's *to test network functionalities*



Human perception - distance detection test – results for remote driving

Detection distance at 2 different resolutions
(scale: full resolution (solid) and 0.5x (dashed))



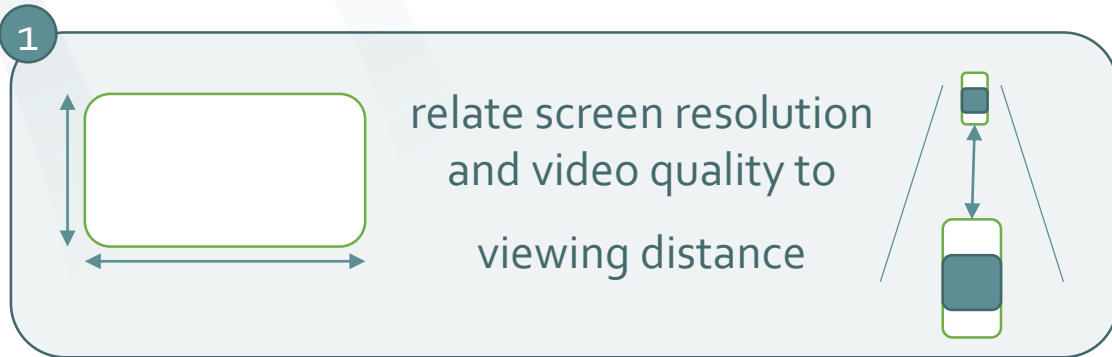
- Manual vs. remote: ~125 [m] difference -> 70% less
- 0.5x resolution: detection 11 [m] less than 1x -> 76% less (wrt. manual)

→ Remote driving requires high bandwidth, high resolution video (not yet taking into account other sensory information: tactile, audible).

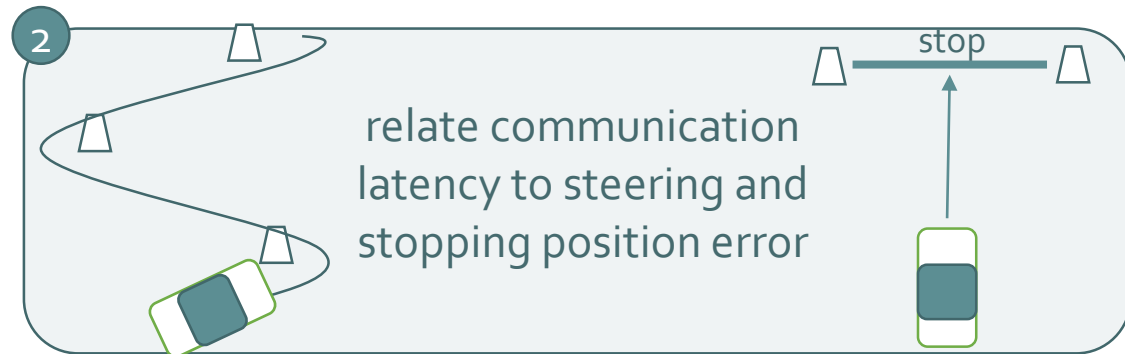
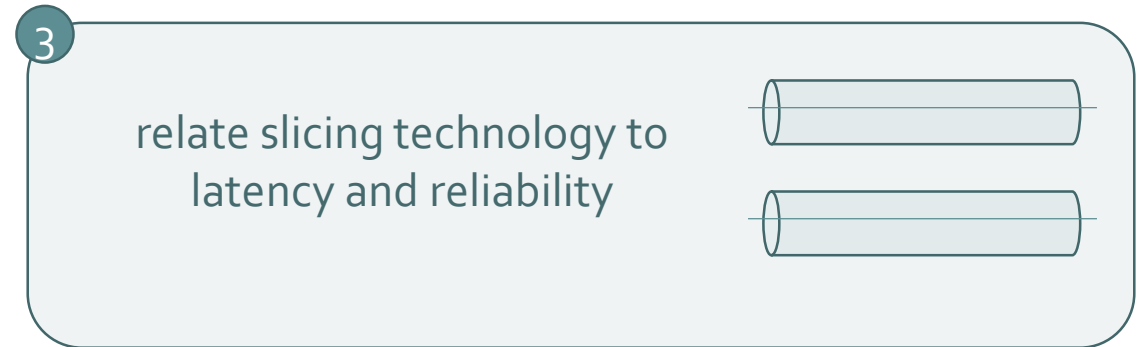
RD-Trials

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Straight line braking – virtual setup results

Delay $\mu = 0[ms]$, $\sigma = 0[ms]$



[RemoteDriving1_Virtual_StraightLineBrake_omu-osigma](#)

Delay $\mu = 20[ms]$, $\sigma = 0[ms]$



[RemoteDriving2_Virtual_StraightLineBrake_2omu-osigma](#)

Slalom – virtual setup results

Delay $\mu = 0[ms]$, $\sigma = 0[ms]$



[RemoteDriving3_Virtual_Slalom_omu-osigma](#)

Delay $\mu = 20[ms]$, $\sigma = 5[ms]$



[RemoteDriving4_Virtual_Slalom_20mu-5sigma](#)



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Remote driving Dutch test site

SIEMENS



kpn

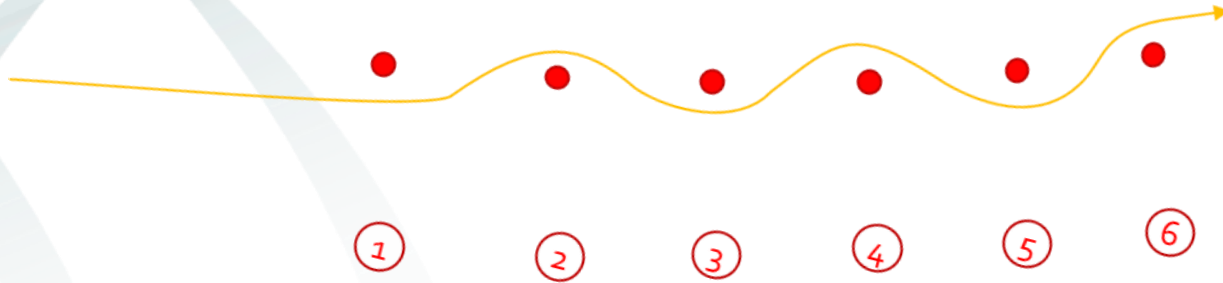
A logo icon for roboauto, featuring a stylized car silhouette with a curved line above it.
roboauto

TU/e

AIM
AI IN MOTION

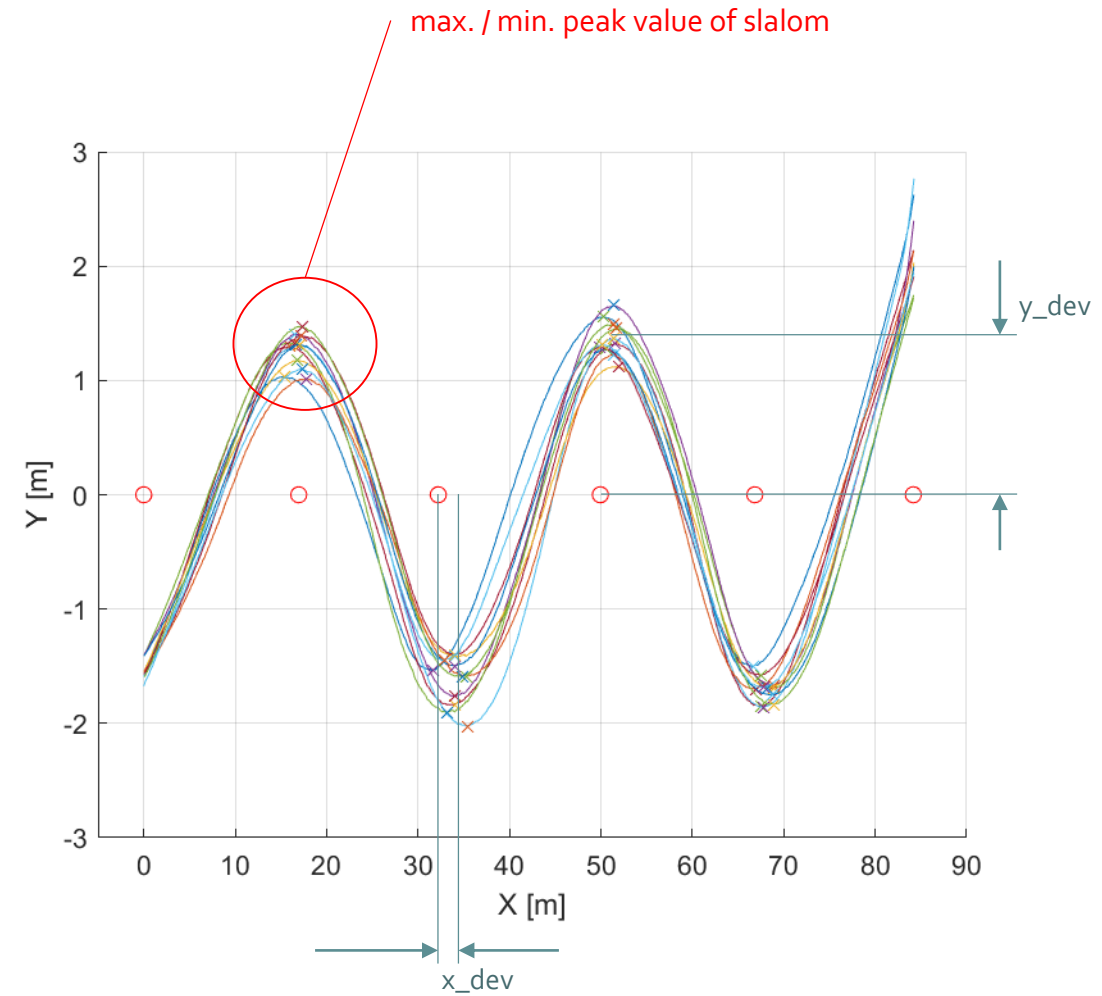
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RD-Evaluation metrics

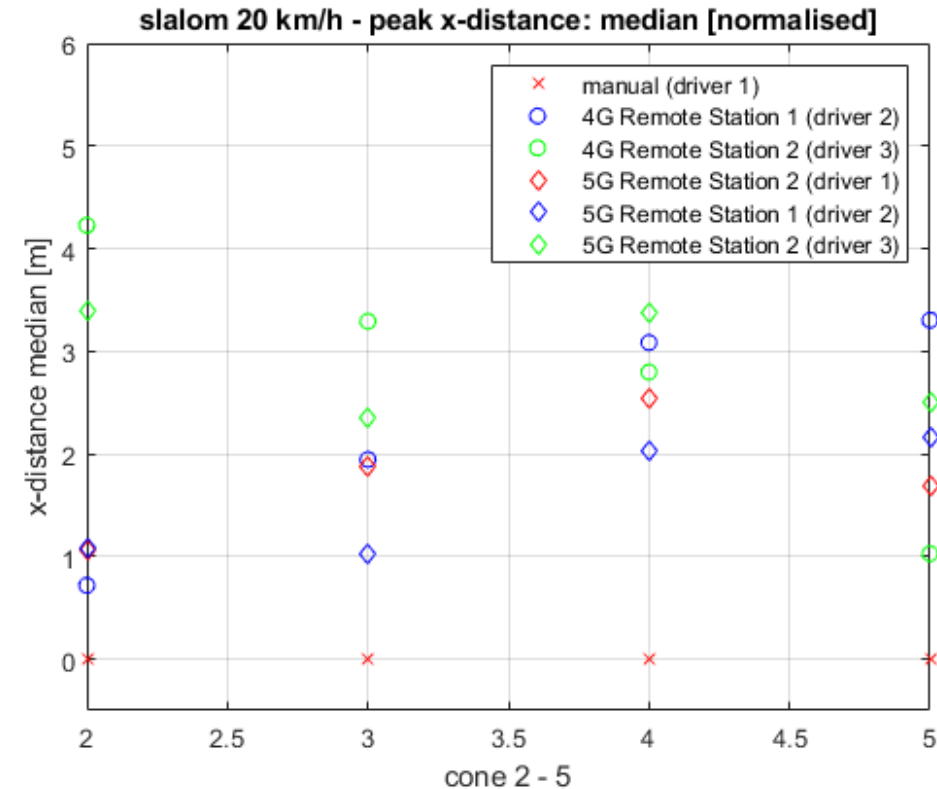
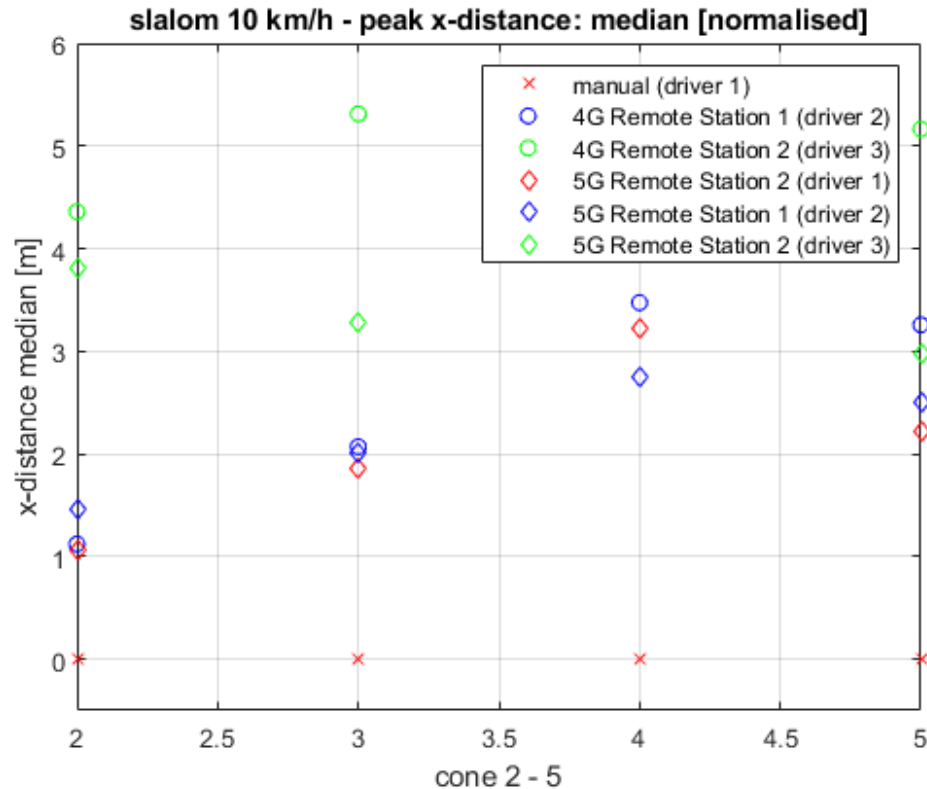


● x_dev:

- Mean values: deviation from cone position in x-direction -> positive: possible influence of delay, low resolution screen (remote station), weather influences
- Variance: high levels: less consistent driving, caused by remote driving difficulty wrt. manual



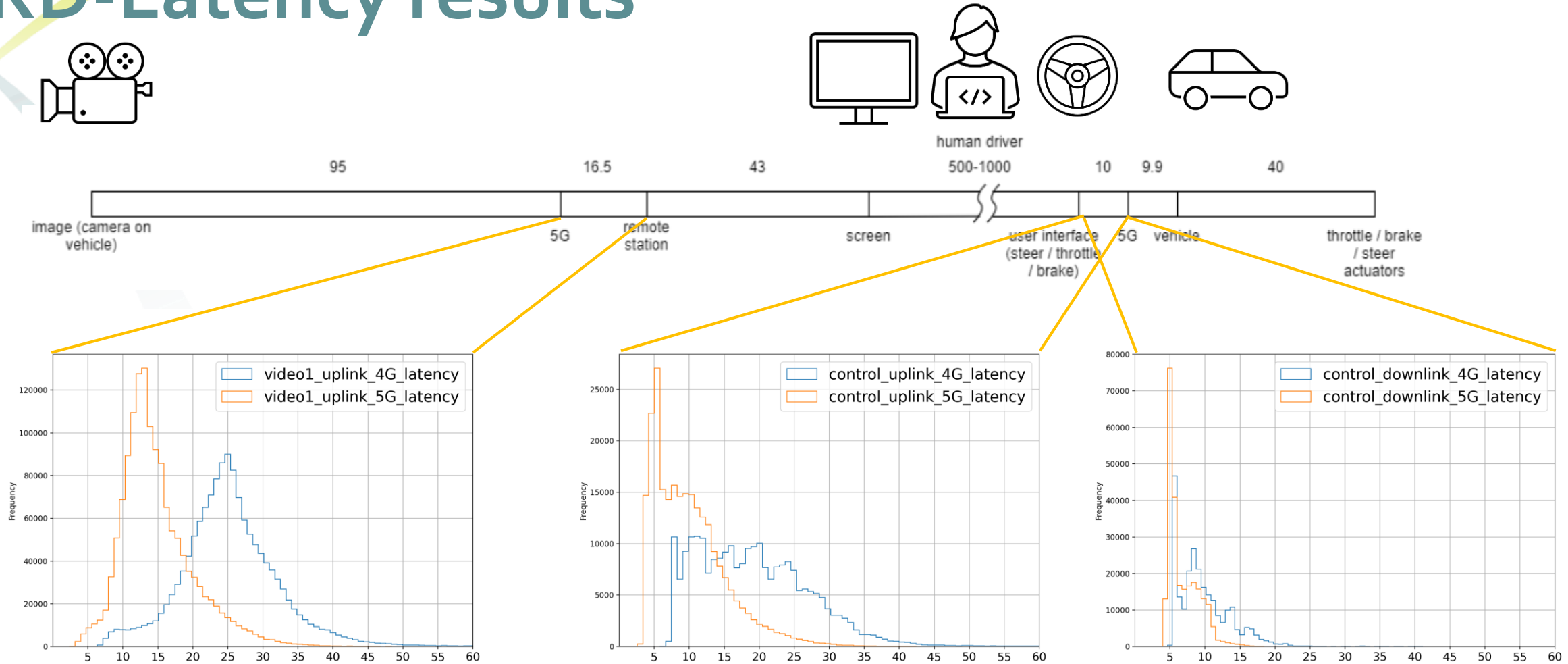
RD-Positioning results – 10/20 km/h



- Remote driving vs manual drive: standard 1 - 5 [m] position error
- No clear difference between 4G and 5G implementation

ref.: den Ouden et al. – “Design and Evaluation of Remote Driving Architecture on 4G and 5G Mobile Networks” - <https://doi.org/10.3389/ffutr.2021.801567>

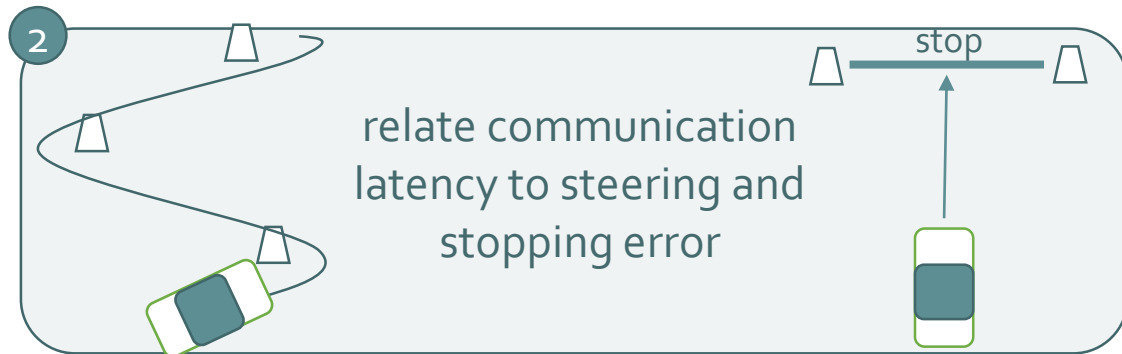
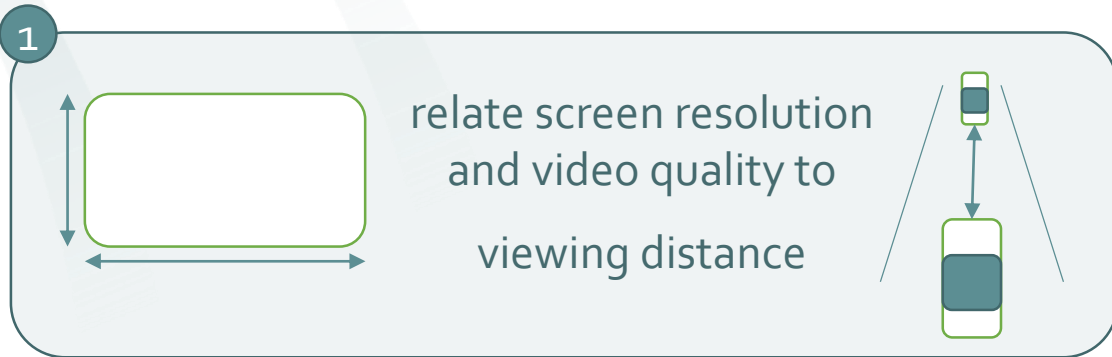
RD-Latency results



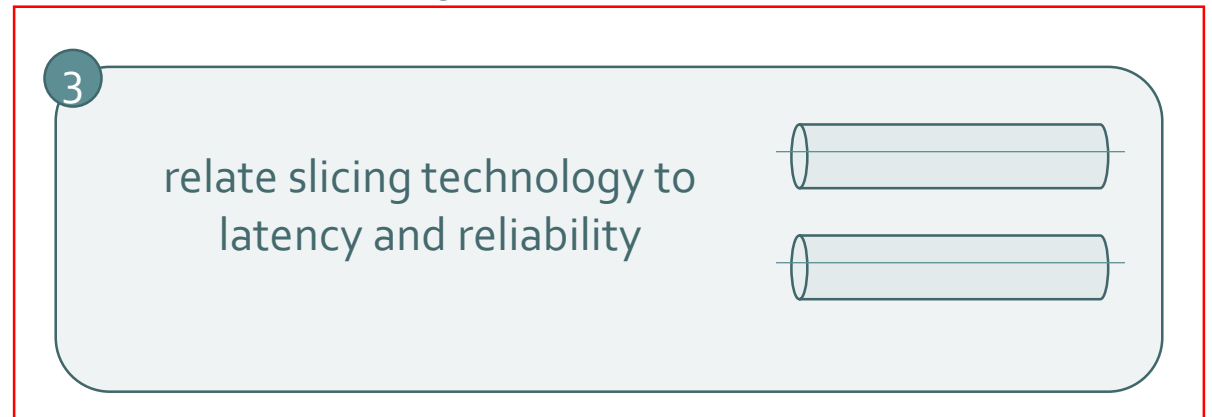
- Communication delay only small part of entire pipeline (~10 – 17 [ms] of total ~220 [ms] (without human in the loop))
- However, increase in communication delay and variations have direct impact on performance and safety

RD-Trials

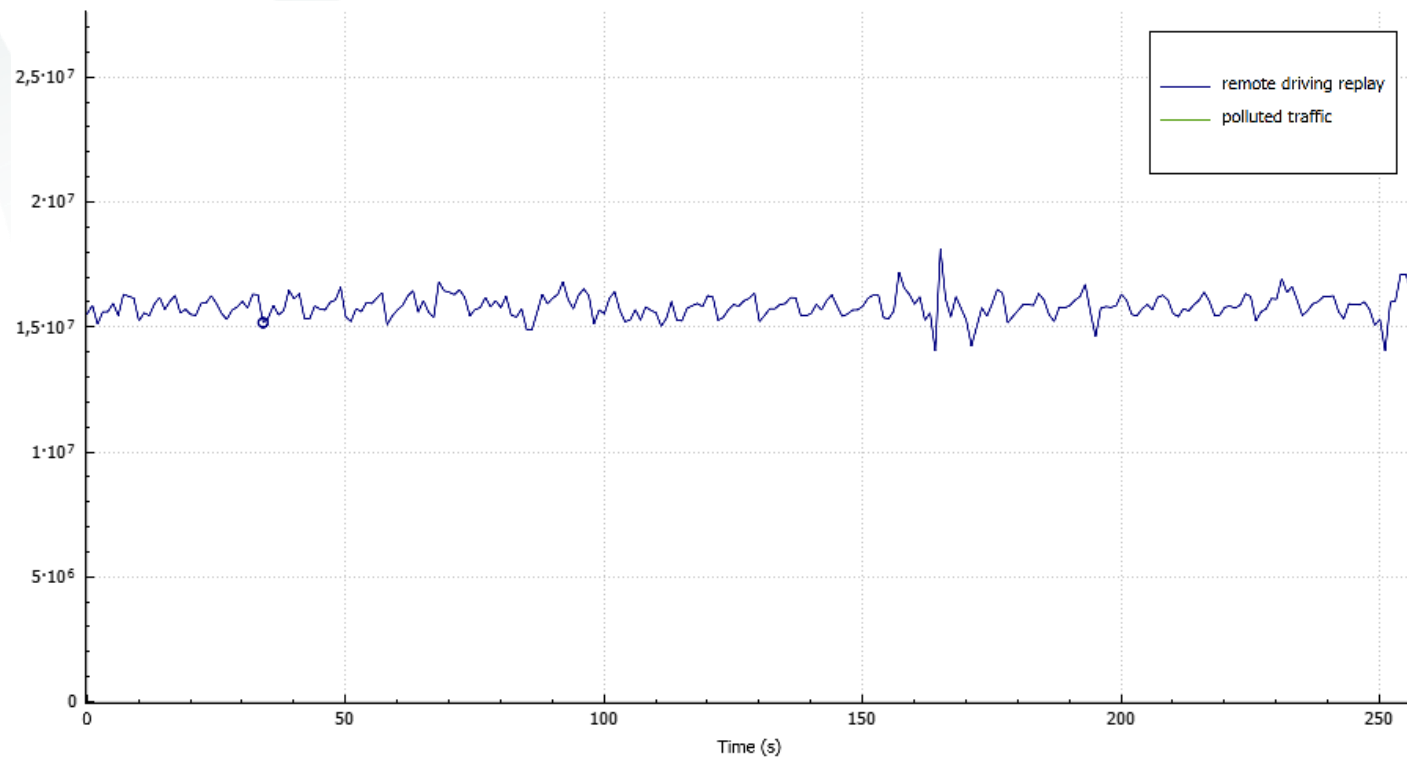
Application level KPI's *to validate network requirements*



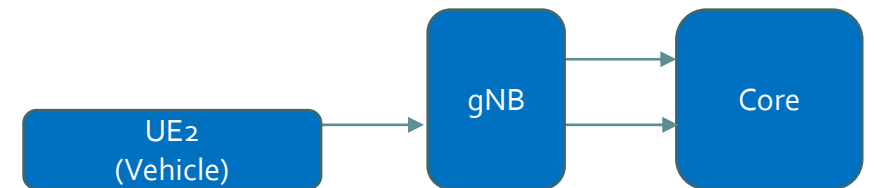
Network level KPI's *to test network functionalities*



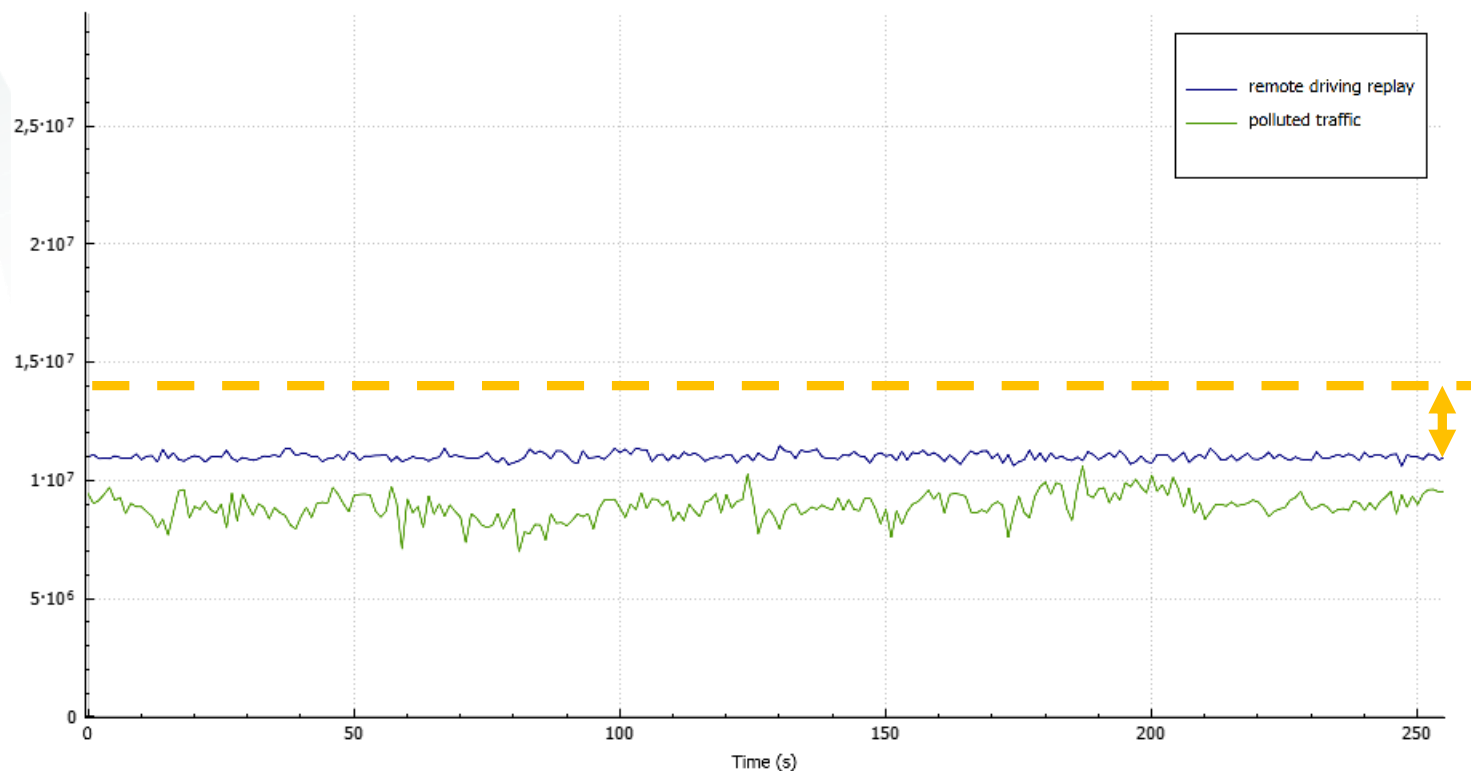
Slicing - 1. Single UE sending remote driving video stream (throughput)



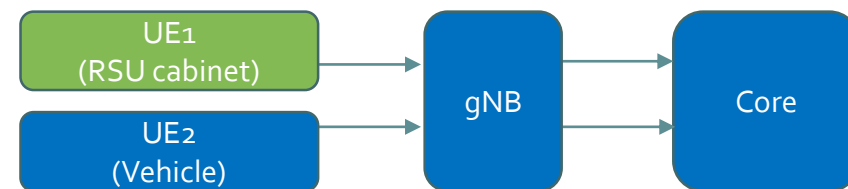
- With no background 'polluted' traffic UE at TNO vehicle can send the remote driving data at the rate the remote driving client requires $\Rightarrow \sim > 15$ Mbit/s



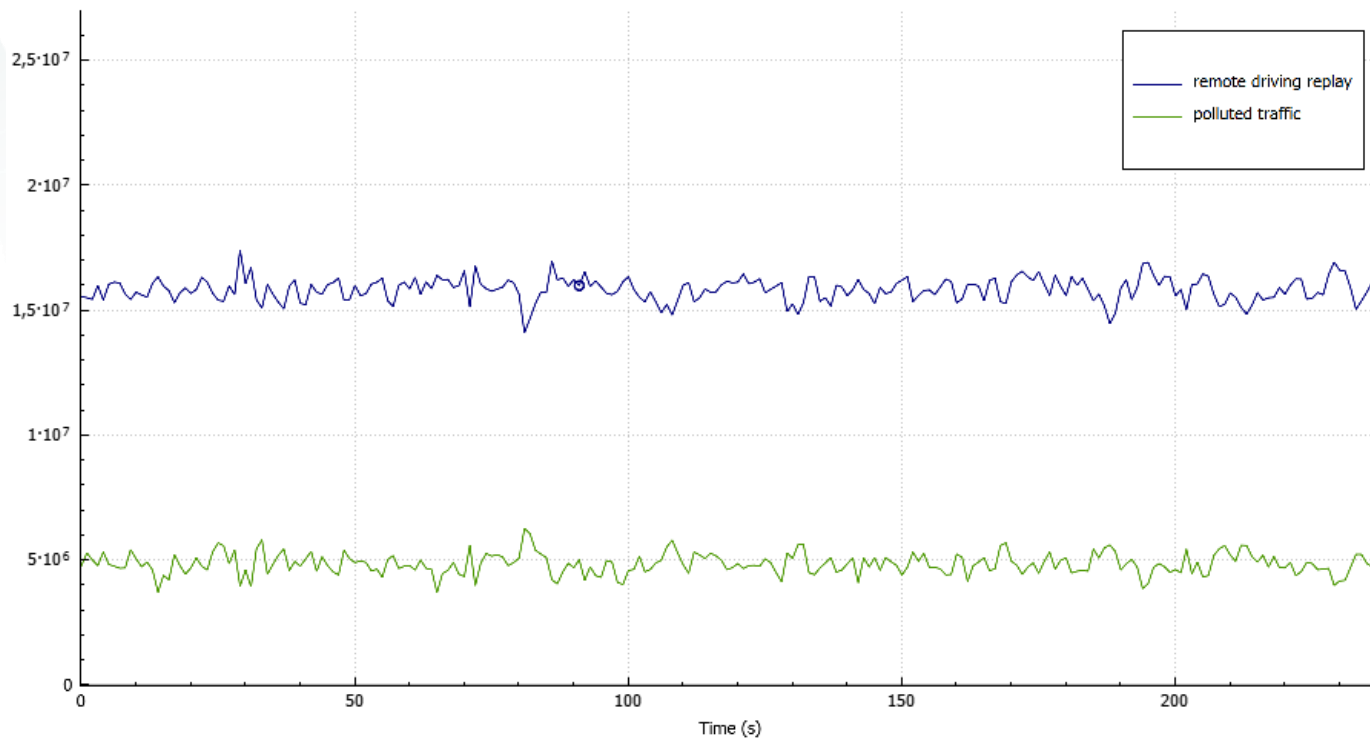
Slicing - 2. Both UEs connected on same slice ID (throughput)



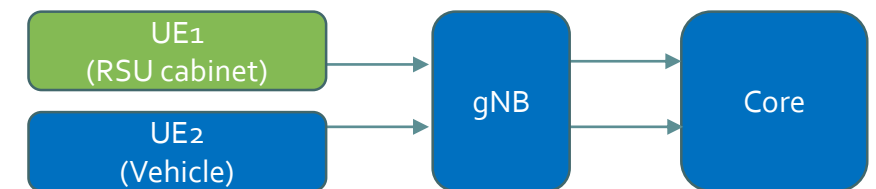
- With background 'polluted' traffic, remote driving traffic is affected as it competes with the background traffic;
- Drop in performance: desired rate (>15 Mbit/s) vs. achieved rate (~ 11 Mbit/s)



Slicing - 3. UEs connected on different slice IDs (throughput)

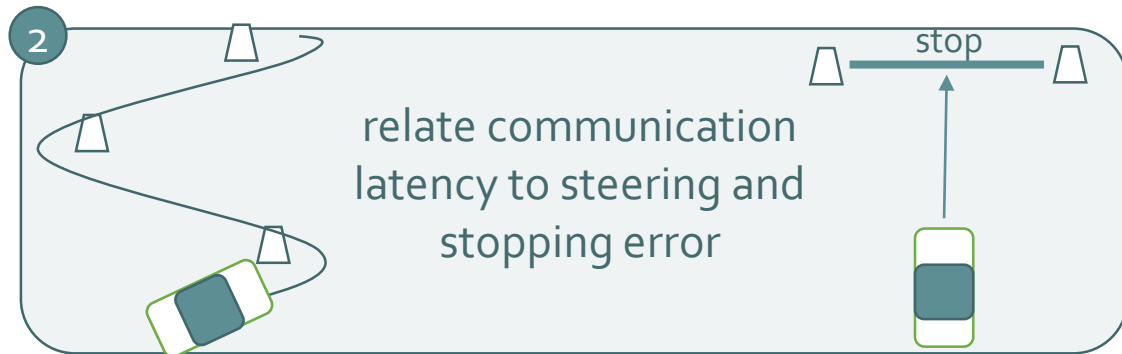
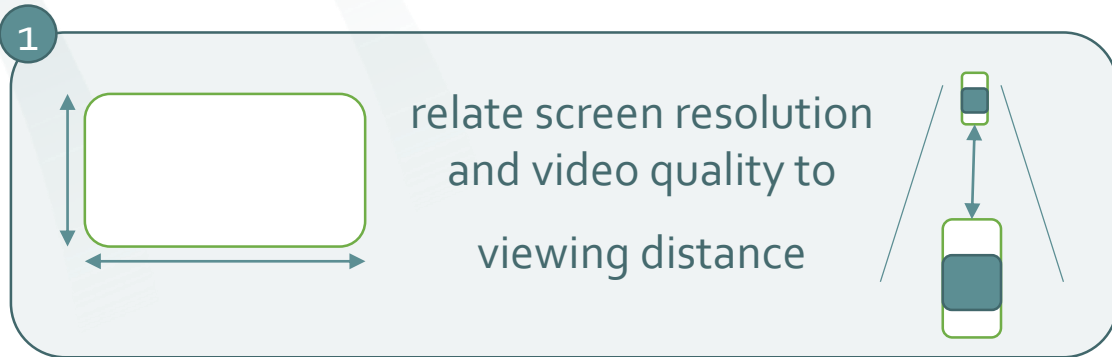


- When vehicle sends data on the highest priority slice, the required rate of >15 Mbit/s is achieved;
- Polluted traffic gets the remaining available bandwidth of about 5 Mbit/s

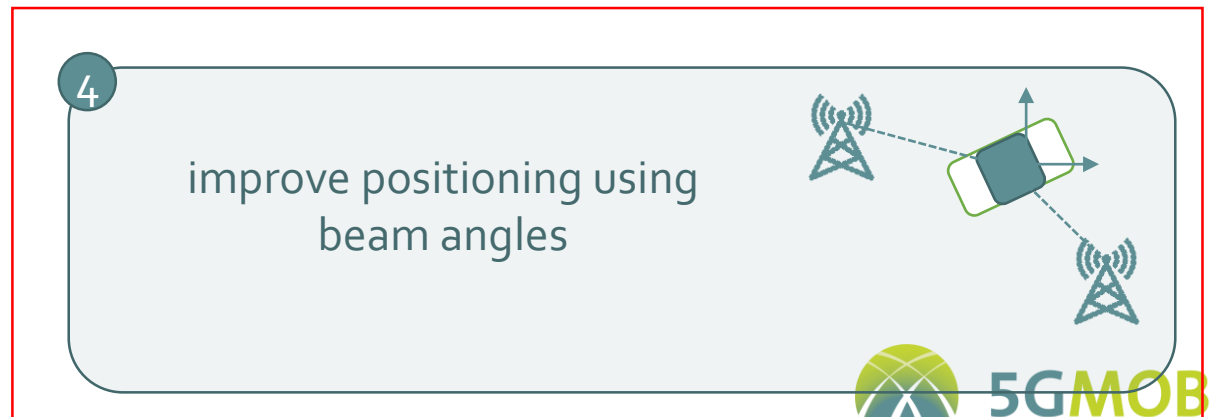
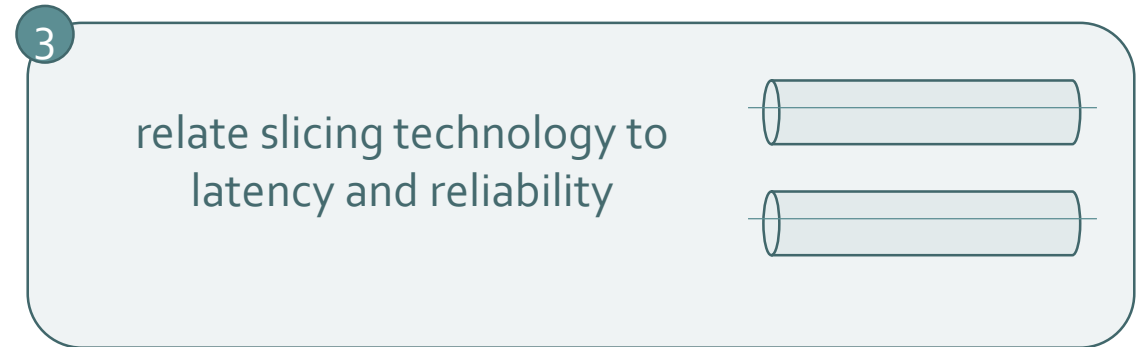


RD-Trials

Application level KPI's *to validate network requirements*



Network level KPI's *to test network functionalities*



5G-Positioning using mmWave

- Position accuracy (at 60 [m] distance) (based on simulations):
 - up to 0.3 [m] RMSE for LOS
 - up to 0.4-0.6 [m] RMSE for NLOS
- Future work: implement beamforming measurement data for improving localization

