# Cooperative Vehicle-Infrastructure Systems (CVIS)

**Project presentation** 

September 2006





### **CVIS Objectives**

The CVIS Integrated Project will create the unified solution for seamless cooperation between vehicles and infrastructure elements, resulting in increased efficiency, mobility and traffic safety on all European roads.

Creating a wireless network between vehicles and infrastructure "Always best connected"

Increasing efficiency and safety through vehicle-infrastructure cooperation "Traffic management by addressing individual vehicles"

Cooperative Monitoring of the Traffic Situation - sharing the Knowledge "Always best informed"

Standardisation and pan-European deployment "Install once - always updated - drive anywhere"



# **CVIS** high-level goals

 to create a unified technical solution that will allow all vehicles and infrastructure elements and nodes to communicate with each other in a

#### Seamless communication

services to run on an open application framework in the vehicle and in roadside equipment;

• to define and validate an architecture and system concept for a number of cooperative system applications, and develop common core compenents that

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#### **Cooperative applications**

key stakeholuca

compatible roadside in

• to develop an open and interoperable concept for cooperative systems, based on a standards based open source technology platform and common soliware. Connect to anyone; everywhere



#### **CVIS** innovations

- The CVIS Integrated Project will develop and integrate the essential basic and enabling technologies such as
  - a multi-channel communications and network platform readily adaptable for both vehicle and roadside
  - a highly accurate positioning and local map module
  - an open software environment for applications.
- Combined into a "CVIS platform" unit, these components will allow a vehicle to share urgent information with nearby vehicles, and to dialogue with both the immediate roadside infrastructure and with infrastructure operators and service providers.
- New tools for "cooperative monitoring" will both deliver real-time traffic information over the entire road network, and augment the information available to local control functions such as intersection controllers.



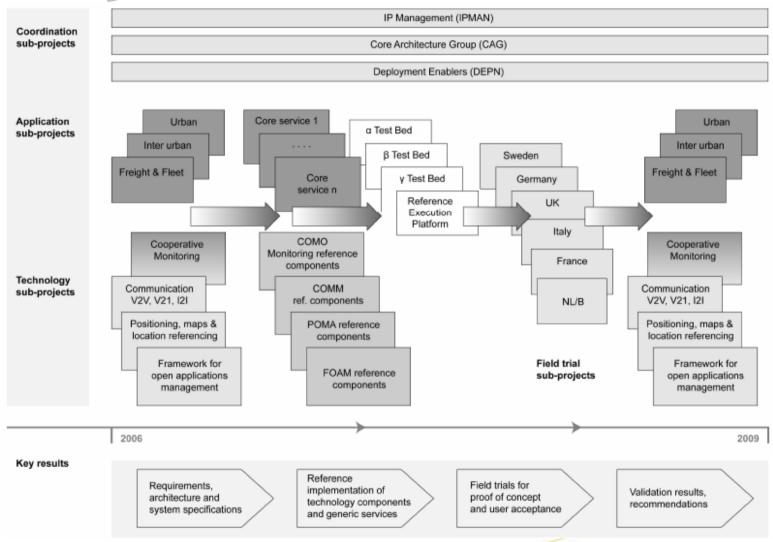


#### The main figures

- Consortium: 61 partners (from 12 European countries)
  - Vehicle OEMs
  - Public authorities
  - Road / Telco operators
  - Service Providers
  - Application Software Developers
  - Traffic Equipment Suppliers
  - Equipment Suppliers
  - Research Institutes
- Timeframe: 2/2006 1/2010
- IP Coordinator: Paul Kompfner, ERTICO
- Project officer: Francisco Ferreira, DG INFSO
- Overall Cost Budget: 41 M€ (European Commission funding 21.9M€)
- **Sub-projects:** 16 (3 horizontal, 4 application, 3 technology, 6 test sites)



### Project structure and flow





### **Technology Sub-projects**

#### **COMM** (Communication and Networking)

- Implement CALM the standards
- GPRS (2G/3G), DSRC, IR
- "CVIS router" "always best connected"
- Alpha, Beta, Gamma test beds => "CALM suit-case" for test sites

#### POMA (Positioning, Mapping and Location Referencing) Enhanced positioning through sensor fusion

- Enhanched map data accuracy / resolution
- Map update technology and architecture
- "Local dynamic maps" mapping moving objects in the vicinity with position and trajectory

#### **FOAM** (Framework for Open Application Management)

- OSGi-based, use results from previous projects (3GT => GST => CVIS)
- CALM-enable GST platform => "CVIS Host" (for applications)



### **Coordination Sub-projects**

#### IPMAN (IP Management)

- Technical management
- Administration and support
- Finance
- Dissemination

#### • CAG (Core Architecture Group)

- High-level architecture
- Methodology and templates
- Progress monitoring
- WP coordinations across SP's

#### • **DEPN** (Deployment Enablers)

- 1) Openness and interoperability
- 2) Safe, secure and fault-tolerant design
- 3) Utility, usability and user acceptance
- 4) Costs, benefits and business models
- 5) Risks and liability
- 6) CVIS as policy tool
- 7) Deployment road-maps



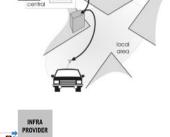
### **CVIS Applications**

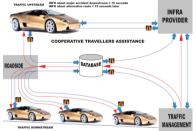
- Cooperative Urban Applications
  - Cooperative Network Management
  - Cooperative Area Routing
  - Cooperative Local Traffic Control
  - Cooperative Dynamic Bus Lane



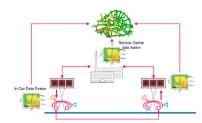
- Enhanced Driver Awareness (EDA)
- Cooperative Travellers' Assistance (CTA)
- Cooperative Freight and Fleet Applications
  - Monitoring and guidance of dangerous goods
  - Urban loading zone and highway parking slot management
  - Access control to sensitive infrastructures





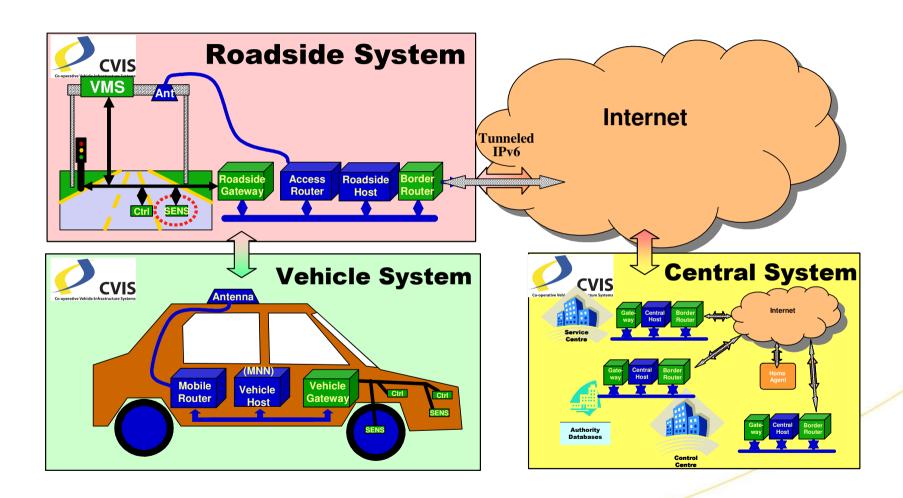




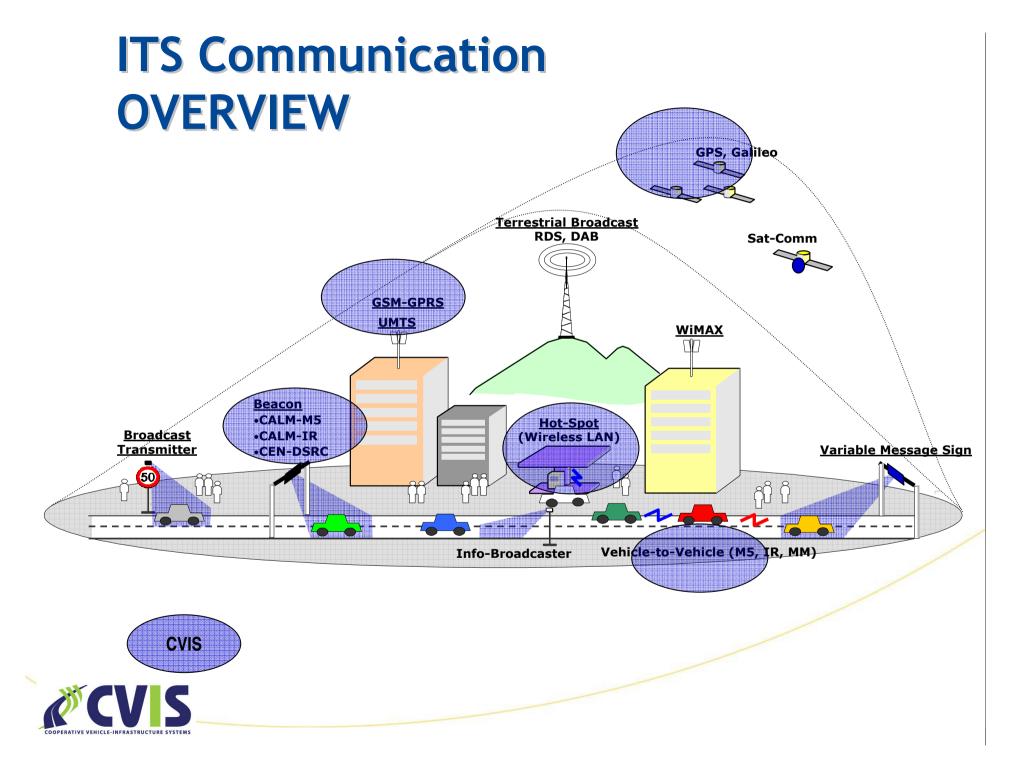


- Cooperative Monitoring
  - Collection, integration and delivery of extended real-time information on individual and collective vehicle movements, and on the state of the road network.

#### **CVIS Architecture**







# Cooperative Freight & Fleet SP

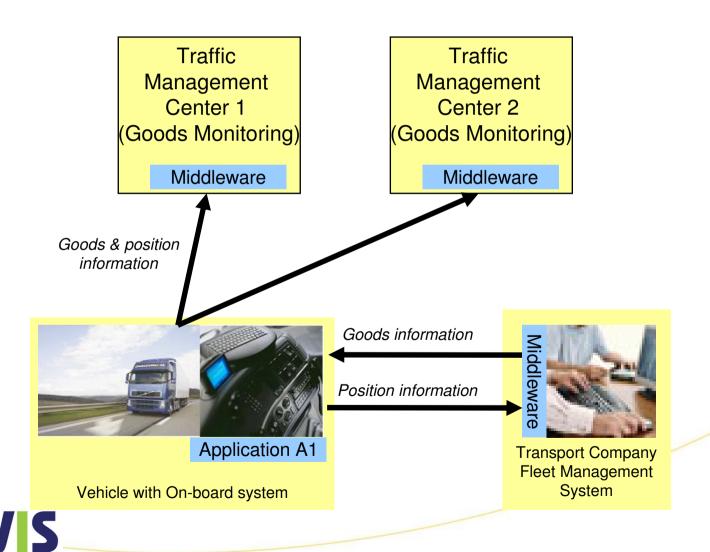


# Cooperative Freight and Fleet Applications (CF&F)

- Monitoring and guidance of dangerous goods
  - Reporting and monitoring system, GIS-based
  - Handing over supervision responsibilities between regions and countries
  - Off-board route guidance
  - Real-time Traffic Management influence over route choice
- Urban loading zone and highway parking slot management
  - Advanced booking
  - Monitoring availability, informing on delays
  - Local identification and access control (DSRC / physical barrier)
- Access control to sensitive infrastructures
  - Geofence / physical barrier
  - Identification of vehicles, allow or deny access
  - Driving style monitoring and driving style history evaluation



### Monitoring of dangerous goods



### Guidance of dangerous goods

