

Value Analysis of Transmission Distance in Urban Vehicular Networks

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Abstract—IEEE 802.11p is a wireless communication protocol targeting at special requirements of vehicular communications. However, current study on IEEE 802.11p has not verified if the defined transmission distance is appropriate. Based on a discrete road model, we propose the concept of validity and necessity of the transmission distance, and then derive formula to calculate the probability to meet the requirements of validity and necessity with an approximate Poisson vehicle distribution. The formula is simulated based on real-world parameters of urban vehicular networks. The simulation result shows that validity and necessity of the transmission distance are relevant to the vehicle density. The transmission distance defined by IEEE 802.11p is unnecessarily large in order to meet the requirements of validity and necessity.

Keywords—IEEE 802.11p, transmission distance, urban vehicular network

I. INTRODUCTION

IEEE 802.11p [1] is also called WAVE (Wireless Access in the Vehicular Environment). It extends the traditional wireless short-range network technology, and tries to adapt to special requirements of vehicular communications.

IEEE 802.11p sets the maximum transmission distance to 1000 meters [2, 3]. However, current study on IEEE 802.11p has not verified if the pre-defined transmission distance is actually appropriate for urban vehicular networks.

On the one hand, if the transmission distance is too small, vehicular communications will not be guaranteed, which degrades the performance of applications in urban vehicular networks.

On the other hand, larger transmission distance leads to higher energy consumption and higher potential risks of data conflicts, which introduces higher management overheads of the network.

Thus, it is meaningful to identify the appropriate transmission distance for urban vehicular networks.

There are mainly two ways to analyze the transmission distance:

1) Set fixed values to the transmission distance. For example, Katrin Bilstrup [4] sets the transmission distance to 500 meters and 1000 meters.

2) Vary the transmission distance within a range. For example, J. Gozalves [5] sets the transmission distance to 0-600 meters, 0-800 meters and 0-1200 meters.

In this paper, we first propose a discrete road model and the concept of validity and necessity of the transmission distance. Based on the definitions in Section II, we derive the

formula to calculate the probability to meet the requirements of validity and necessity in Section III and analyze the formula in Section IV. Section V is the conclusion.

II. MODELS AND DEFINITIONS

A. Road Model

In our road model, a straight single-line road R is evenly divided into n slots, so that each slot can contain exactly one vehicle, as shown in Fig.1.



Figure 1. Road Model

We denote the road length as L (kilometers), and the slot length as l (kilometers).

It is obvious that the number of slots on the road R is $n = \frac{L}{l}$, and the number of slots on a road with unit length

$$\text{is } n_0 = \frac{1}{l}.$$

The entire urban road network can be seen as a mesh network consisting of a lot of roads described above.

B. Transmission Distance

According to the road model in the previous subsection, the distance between two vehicles is discretized into the number of slots for the first vehicle to reach the second one. For example, the distance between two vehicles in two adjacent slots is 1.

The transmission distance is also discretized into the maximum number of slots that a data packet can be transferred towards a direction by a vehicle v . For example, if the transmission distance is 1, the vehicle v can only communicate with the vehicle in its adjacent slot.

C. Validity and Necessity of Transmission Distance

To determine if a transmission distance k is appropriate, we define:

1) *Validity*: At any time t , each slot i on the road R must be at within the transmission distance of one vehicle.

2) *Necessity*: For any transmission distance smaller than k , there are at least two vehicles on the road R which are: 1) adjacent (there are no other vehicles inbetween); 2) not

communicatable (the distance between the two vehicles is larger than the transmission distance).

If the transmission distance meets the validity requirement, a data packet can be transmitted from one vehicle to another on the road R per one hop or multi-hops, so that the communication requirements of the applications in urban vehicular networks are satisfied.

If the transmission distance meets the necessity requirement, it reaches its minimum possible value, thus the energy consumption and the possibility of data conflicts are also minimized.

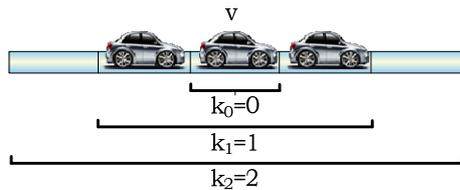


Figure 2. Validity and Necessity of Transmission Distance

For example, in Fig.2, the transmission distance k_0 does not meet the validity requirement; k_1 and k_2 both satisfy the validity requirement; however, only k_1 satisfies the necessity requirement at the same time. As a consequence, k_1 is the most appropriate transmission distance of the vehicle distribution in Fig.2.

III. FORMULA CALCULATION

In order to theoretically analyze validity and necessity of the transmission distance, we assume that the vehicle distribution on the road R follows a certain law, so that it is possible to derive a formula to calculate the probability to meet the requirements of validity and necessity.

Suppose all the vehicles advance one slot in one unit time period, and the probability that a vehicle enters the road R in one unit time period is fixed and independent, then the probability that a slot on the road R is occupied by a vehicle is also fixed and independent after n time periods.

Since “the slot i is occupied by a vehicle” is an independent event, the vehicle distribution on the road R can be regarded as n independently repeated trials, which means that the vehicle distribution on the road R is an approximate Poisson distribution.

According to the road model in Section II, the probability that slot i is occupied by a vehicle on the road R is

$$\frac{\rho}{n_0} = \frac{\rho}{1/l} = \rho l$$

The probability that slot i is not occupied by a vehicle is

$$p = 1 - \frac{\rho}{n_0} = 1 - \frac{\rho}{1/l} = 1 - \rho l \quad (1)$$

1) Original Formula.

Let A_n represents the event that “there are k consecutive slots on the road R that are unoccupied”.

Let F_j represents the event that “the first vehicle on the road R appears in the j^{th} slot”, and H represents the event that

“the first k slots on the road R are unoccupied”, then F_1, F_2, \dots, F_k, H formulate a mutually exclusive complete event group.

According to Bayesian formula,

$$P(A_n) = \sum_{j=1}^k P(A_n|F_j)P(F_j) + P(A_n|H)P(H) \quad (2)$$

a) For $P(A_n|F_j)$, since the first vehicle appears in the j^{th} slot and $j < k$, the first j slots can no longer fulfill the requirement of A_n . Thus, the event is equivalently transformed to “there are k consecutive slots in the last $n-j$ slots on the road R that are unoccupied”, so that we have

$$P(A_n|F_j) = P(A_{n-j}) \quad (3)$$

b) For $P(A_n|H)$, H already meets the requirement of A_n , so that we have

$$P(A_n|H) = 1 \quad (4)$$

c) It is obvious that

$$P(F_j) = p^{j-1}(1-p) \quad (5)$$

$$P(H) = p^k \quad (6)$$

Substitute (3) to (6) into (2), we have

$$P(A_n) = \sum_{j=1}^k P(A_{n-j})P(F_j) + P(H) = \sum_{j=1}^k P(A_{n-j})p^{j-1}(1-p) + p^k \quad (7)$$

It is obvious that $P(A_n) = 0$ when $n < k$; and

$P(A_n) = p^k$ when $n = k$.

Thus (9) can be rewritten as

$$P(A_n) = \begin{cases} 0, & n < k \\ p^k, & n = k \\ \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} P(A_{n-j})p^{j-1}(1-p) + p^k, & n > k \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

Then we can use recursion to calculate $P(A_n)$.

2) Validity.

Suppose B_n represents the event that “there is at least one vehicle in any k consecutive slots on the road R ”, which satisfies the validity requirement.

We have

$$P(B_n) = 1 - P(A_n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n < k \\ 1 - p^k, & n = k \\ 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} P(A_{n-j}) p^{j-1} (1-p) - p^k, & n > k \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

3) *Necessity.*

Suppose C_n represents the event that “there are $k-1$ consecutive slots on the road R that are unoccupied”. Then

$$P(C_n) = \begin{cases} 0, & n < k - 1 \\ p^{k-1}, & n = k - 1 \\ \sum_{j=1}^{n-k+1} P(C_{n-j}) p^{j-1} (1-p) + p^{k-1}, & n > k - 1 \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

Suppose D_n represents the event that “there are k consecutive slots on the road R , in which there is exactly one vehicle”, which satisfies the necessity requirement. We have

$$D_n = B_n C_n \quad (11)$$

According to Bayesian formula,

$$P(D_n) = P(B_n C_n) = P(B_n) - P(B_n C_n^c) \quad (12)$$

Since C_n^c represents the event that “there is at least one vehicle in any $k-1$ consecutive slots on the road R ”, we have

$$C_n^c \subset B_n \quad (13)$$

Thus,

$$P(B_n C_n^c) = P(C_n^c) \quad (14)$$

Substitute (14) into (12), we have

$$P(D_n) = P(B_n) - P(C_n^c) = P(B_n) + P(C_n) - 1 \quad (15)$$

IV. VALUE ANALYSIS OF TRANSMISSION DISTANCE

In this section, we analyze the value range of the probability that meets validity and necessity of the transmission distance when the vehicle distribution follows the approximate Poisson distribution.

A. *Parameter Selection*

According to (1), (8) to (10) and (15), validity and necessity of the transmission distance is related to the vehicle density ρ , the slot length l , and the road length L .

1) *Vehicle Density.*

The vehicle amount and the road mileage in China’s major cities can be found in China’s major cities’ statistical yearbooks.

It is obvious that vehicle density = vehicle amount / road mileage.

Assume at any time t there are 50% of the total vehicles in the city driving on the road. Therefore, the actual vehicle density of the urban vehicular network should be coefficient weighted.

TABLE I. VEHICLE DENSITY OF CHINA’S MAJOR CITIES IN 2011

City	Vehicle Amount (thousand vehicles)	Road Mileage (kilometer)	Vehicle Density (vehicles/kilometer)	Weighted Vehicle Density (vehicles/kilometer)
Beijing	3897	21319	182.79	91.40
Hangzhou	1162.9	15418	75.42	37.71
Chongqing	901.1	118600	7.60	3.80
Nanchang	61	10573.26	57.69	28.85

According to Tab.1, we choose the vehicle density as 5, 20, 50, and 100 vehicles per kilometer.

2) *Slot Length.*

TABLE II. VEHICLE LENGTH

Manufacturer	Model	Length (meter)
Shanghai Volkswagen Skoda	Octavia	4.569
Import Kia	OPIRUS	5.000
Import dodge	Kubo	4.415
FAQ Mazda	Mazda 6	4.670

According to the road model in Section II, one slot on the road R can be occupied by exactly one vehicle. Based on the data in Tab.2, we choose 5 meters as the slot length l .

3) *Road Length.*

Tab.3 randomly picks one road in China’s major cities, and electronically measures its length. According to the result, we choose the road length L as 1 kilometer.

TABLE III. ROAD LENGTH OF CHINA’S MAJOR CITIES

City	Road	Length (kilometer)
Beijing	Qi’ nian Avenue	1.31
Hangzhou	Hubin Road	0.87
Chongqing	Zhongshan Third Road	0.52
Nanchang	Taoyuan Avenue	1.00

B. *Value Analysis*

We implement the calculation of (9) and (15) using the parameters picked in the section above.

1) *Validity Analysis.*

Fig.4 shows that the validity probability curve $P(B_n)$ is roughly divided into two stages: at first fast rise, and then smooth transition; which means that the road connectivity changes rapidly in a short variation range of the transmission distance.

As can be seen from Fig.4, the larger the vehicle density is, the smaller the transmission distance satisfying the validity is. When the vehicle density is 5 vehicles per kilometer, the validity probability exceeds 90% at the transmission distance of 655 meters. However, when the

vehicle density is 100 vehicles per kilometer, this number drops to 50 meters.

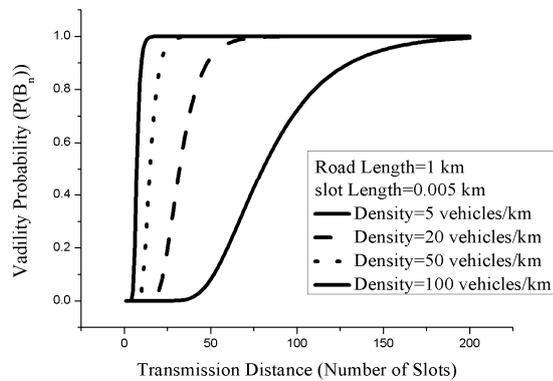


Figure 3. Validity Probability Curve $P(B_n)$

What's more, the larger the vehicle density is, the steeper the shape of the curve is. When the vehicle density is 5 vehicles per kilometer, the validity probability varies from 10% to 90% in 395 meters. However, when the vehicle density is 100 vehicles per kilometer, this happens within 25 meters.

Even in very sparse vehicular networks (vehicle density is 5 vehicles per kilometer), the transmission distance that fulfills the validity requirement is only 655 meters (where the validity probability reaches 90%), which means that the transmission distance defined by IEEE 802.11p (1000 meters) is unnecessarily large in order to meet the validity requirement.

2) Necessity Analysis.

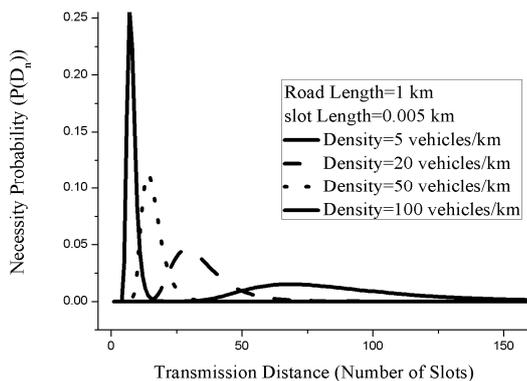


Figure 4. Necessity Probability Curve $P(D_n)$

Fig.5 shows that the necessity probability curve $P(D_n)$ is a pulse: the probability reaches the maximum value in a short variation range of the transmission distance, and then quickly drops back. The impact of the subsequent changes in the transmission distance becomes very small afterwards.

As can be seen from Fig.5, the larger the vehicle density is, the greater the maximum value of the necessity probability is, so that it is more likely that one transmission distance can satisfy the requirements of both validity and necessity at the same time.

For example, when the vehicle density is 5 vehicles per kilometer, the necessity probability reaches its maximum value at the transmission distance of 345 meters, and the corresponding validity probability is 33.8%. However, when the vehicle density is 100 vehicles per kilometer, the maximum value appears at the transmission distance of 35 meters, and the corresponding validity probability is 45.6%.

The maximum value of the necessity probability does not exceed 30%, which means that it is hard to find a transmission distance that meets the requirement of both validity and necessity at the same time. The determined transmission distance should be a trade-off between validity and necessity.

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we analyze validity and necessity of the transmission distance in urban vehicular networks with approximate Poisson vehicle distribution. The validity and necessity probabilities vary with the vehicle density, and it is hard to meet both requirements at the same time. The transmission distance defined by IEEE 802.11p is unnecessarily large in order to meet the validity requirement.

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