

# AECS Accident Emergency Call System

# 1. Regulatory framework for emergency call systems



1. Russia: ERA Glonass (Accident Emergency Response system)
Eurasian Custom Union: Russia, Belarus, Kazachstan, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan



2. EU: eCall



3. UNECE: AECS (Accident Emergency call System)



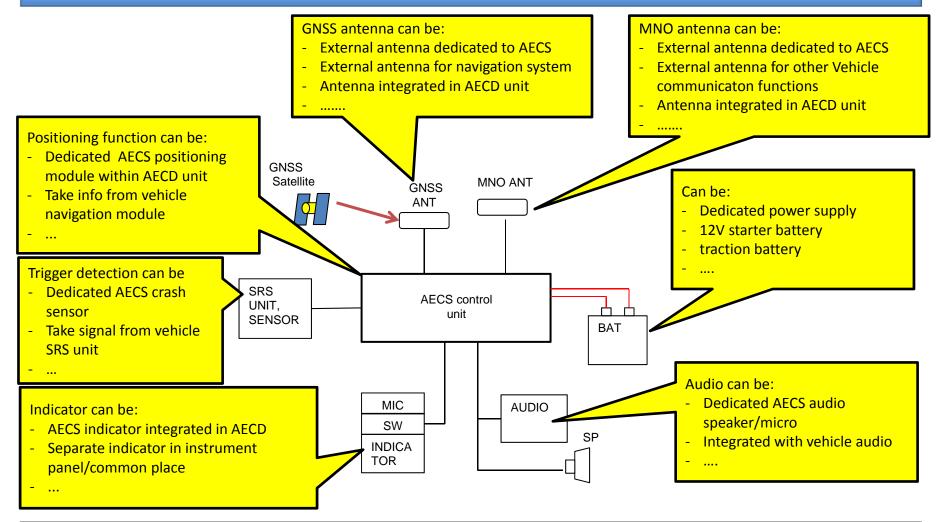
4. Help Net Japan (voluntary emergency call system)

# 2. Emergency call process



- 1 Vehicle crash happens
- 2 Vehicle sends emergency MSD (Minimum Set of Data) and voice call to 112
- 3 Mobile Network Operator (MNO) & infrastructure transmit MSD and voice to 112 Public Service Access Point (PSAP, call center)
- 4 PSAP receives MSD and voice call
- **(5)** PSAP sends emergency services

#### 3. Basic system lay-out and test requirements

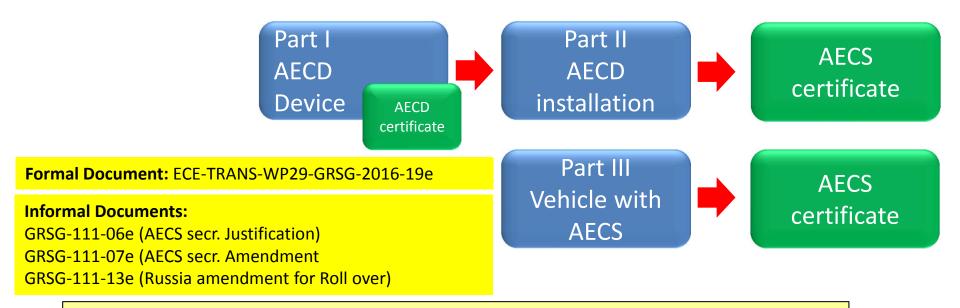


# Complexity of the certification process is also determined by

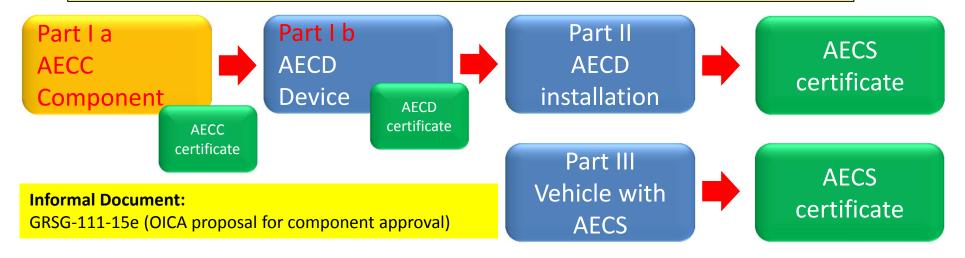
- Integration of the emergency call system in the vehicle (one box system, semi integrated or fully integrated)
- Supplier responsibility

#### 4. UN ECE AECS lay-out

#### 1. Current Regulation Proposal (2 procedures to obtain UNECE AECS certification)



## 2. Additional proposal by OICA for a 1st revision of the AECS Regulation



#### 5. UN ECE AECD details

# Part I: AECD (Device)

Par. 7.1: General functioning

Par. 7.2: EMC

Par. 7.3: Positioning

Annex 8: Test method

Par. 7.4: Access to PLMN

AECD certificate

Par. 7.5: Info & warning signal

Par. 7.6: Power supply

Par. 7.7: Resistance to impact

Annex 7: Test method

Annex 9: Post-crash perform.

# Part II: AECD (installation)

Par. 16.1: Installation requirement

Par. 16.2: Vehicle impact & trigger

Annex 9: Post-crash performance

**AECS** 

certificate

Par. 16.3: Positioning

Annex 8: Test method

Par. 16.4: AECS Control

Par. 16.5: Info & warning signal

Par. 16.6: Hands free audio

Par. 16.7: Power supply

## 6. UN ECE AECS details

# Part III: AECS (vehicle)

Par. 25.1: General requirements

Par. 25.2: EMC

Par. 25.3: Positioning

Annex 8: Test method

Par. 25.4: Access to PLMN

Par. 25.5: Vehicle impact & trigger

Annex 9: Post-crash performance

Par. 25.6: AECS Control

Par. 25.7: Info & warning signal

Par. 25.8: Hands free audio

Par. 25.9: Power supply

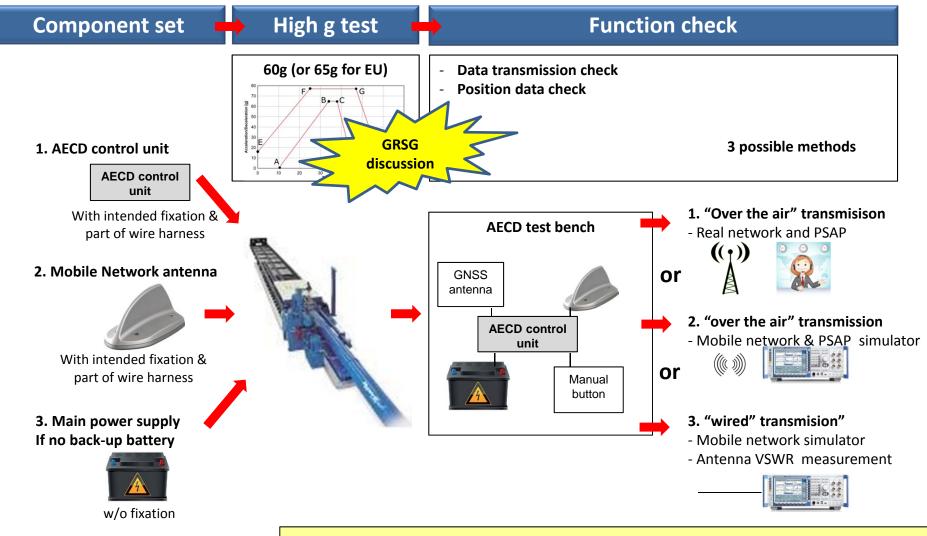
Par. 25.10: Resistance to impact

Annex 7: Test method

Annex 9: Post-crash perform.

AECS certificate

## 7. Resistance to impact (device)









- Wired test can be used for test facility in regions that have MNO frequency restrictions
- For EU it can also be performed as a component test by supplier -> OICA has also prepared a AECC (Accident Emergency call Component) certification proposal as a first revision of the AECS Regulation

## 8. Optional GNSS Positioning test (device or vehicle)

#### **Device or vehicle**

## **Check performance**

#### **GNSS** testing

- Static Accuracy
- Dynamic accuracy
- Dynamic shadow accuracy
- Cold start
- Reacquisition
- Sensitivity and calibration

If we use a 3 GNSS compatible GNSS module we can use UNECE Regulation to replace Regional positioning requirement in EU and Russia

- EU: GPS + Galileo & EGNOS
- Russia: Glonass
- UNECE (optional): GPS + Glonass + Galileo & EGNOS optional

If not covered by UNECE certification it needs to be covered at national or Regional level





## 9. Full scale impact test (vehicle)

#### **Impact test**

#### **Function check**

- **UNECE R94**
- **UNECE R95**

- Voice communication
- **Data transmission**
- **Position check**

4 possible methods:













- Real network and PSAP





- 2. "Over the air" transmission
- Mobile network simulator & PSAP simulator







- 3. "wired" transmision" (not for ERA Glonass)
- Mobile network simulator
- Antenna VSWR measurement





or

4. Transport vehicle to shielded room (not allowed for ERA Glonass)









#### "over the air" transmission

- Mobile network & PSAP simulator







- OICA is also preparing a post-crash verification method using HMI (as part of 1st revision of AECS Regulation)
- Internal Impact testing protocols need to be updated to incorporate post crash emergency call functional tests

## 10. In vehicle-self test (device or vehicle)

#### **Induce malfunction**



- ECU is in working order (e.g. no internal hardware failure, processor/memory is ready, logic function in expected default state)
- External mobile network antenna is connected
- Mobile network communication device is in working order (no internal hardware failure, responsive)
- External GNSS antenna is connected
- GNSS receiver is in working order (no internal hardware failure, output within expected range)
- Crash control unit is connected
- No communication failures (bus connection failures) of relevant components in this table
- SIM is present (this item only applies if a removable SIM is used)
- Power source is connected
- Power supply state of charge (UNECE only)









# 11. Audio tests (Vehicle)

# **Applicable standard**

#### **Vehicle test**

## **Validation**



1. Pre-crash audio test (Optional)
Based on ITU P1140 (Hands Free audio systems for emergency call)



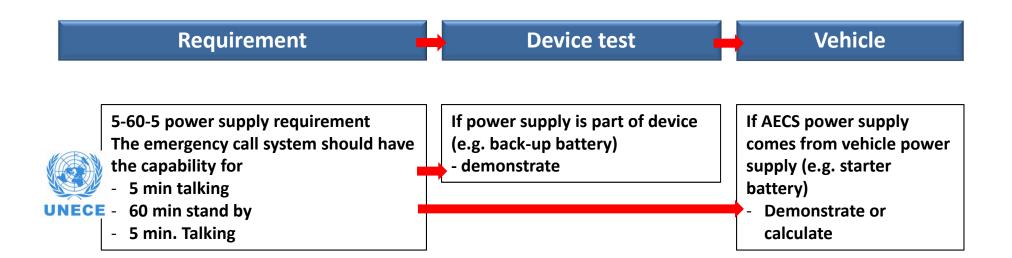
If UNECE AECS is adopted it can replace the national requirement of a signatory Contracting Party.







# 12. Power supply capacity









#### 13. Next Steps

- 1. AECS proposal for discussion (and adoption?) at UNECE GRSG-111 in Oct. 2016
- 2. UNECE WP.29 in March 2017?
- 3. Ratification by United Nations in Sept. 2017?
- 4. In parallel discuss
- AECC component certification proposal
- post-crash verification method using HMI
  - -> Not clear how further discussion can be done (new IG mandate, ad hoc expert group, ... ?)