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Additional Information

Introduction to the Special Issue on Dependable Wireless Vehicular Communications for Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)

Over the past couple of decades, transportation systems have begun to receive widespread attention from the scientific community and emerged toward Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS). Effective vehicular connectivity techniques can significantly enhance efficiency of travel, reduce traffic incidents and improve safety, and alleviate the impact of congestion; devising the ITS experience. Furthermore, during the past decades, the volume and density of vehicles increased significantly, especially the road traffic; this lead to a dramatic increase in the number of accidents and congestion, with negative impacts on the economy, environment, and quality of people's lives. In particular, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), road traffic injuries are estimated to be the leading cause of death for young people aged 15-29 and the ninth cause of death worldwide in 2015. The enabling communication technologies are intended to realize the frameworks that will spur an array of applications and use cases in the domain of road safety, traffic efficiency, and driver's assistance. Although these applications will allow the dissemination and gathering of useful information among vehicles and between transportation infrastructure and vehicles in pursuance of assisting drivers to travel safely and comfortably, much effort is required to implement these practices for the success of these applications.

Traffic safety applications such as hazard location warnings and collision warnings etc. rely heavily on the timely delivery of safety-critical real-time data. Most of these applications demand a strictly bounded timing response and are highly dependent on the performance of the underlying wireless vehicular communication technology. In most cases, these systems are required to have dependable timeliness requirements since data communication must be conducted within predefined temporal bounds along with fulfilling other requirements such as reliability, security etc. This is mainly because the unfulfillment of these requirements may compromise the expected behaviour of the system and cause economic losses or endanger human lives. In addition, the broadcast nature of wireless communications in an open environment makes it more vulnerable to unwanted external entities compared to the wired communications. Therefore, the consideration of the real-time aspects in the implementation of ITS services offers great potential to improve the level of safety, efficiency, and comfort on our roads. In addition, European ITS considered the deterministic medium access

methods as one of the criteria for the evaluation of possible ITS communication technologies.

In addition to the fact that applications for traffic safety rely heavily on the support of wireless vehicular communications, the existing standards such as IEEE 802.11p do not provide deterministic real-time support and the other enabling technologies such as LTE-V from 3GPP and traffic sensors are either in their definition staged or not fully deployed and tested for dependable real-time communication. Therefore, the purpose of this special issue is to attract and publish highquality research, expecting both from academic and industrial stakeholders, and serves as an outlet for disseminating innovative solutions toward meeting the expectation of ITS and mainly real-time dependable communication.

A total of 11 papers were submitted and only 5 papers of high quality were accepted. The details of these accepted papers are as follows.

The first accepted paper is "Dependable content distribution in D2D-based cooperative vehicular networks: A big data-integrated coalition game approach" by Z. Zhou et al. The paper presents dependable content distribution sharing in device-to-device (D2D) vehicular networks. The paper discuses that dependable vehicular connectivity has become essential to realize future ITS. Therefore, in this paper, the authors have investigated how to achieve dependable content distribution in D2D-based cooperative vehicular networks by combining big data-based vehicle trajectory prediction with coalition formation game-based resource allocation. The vehicle trajectory is predicted based on a global positioning system and geographic information system data, which is critical for finding reliable and long-lasting vehicle connections. Then, the determination of content distribution groups with different lifetimes is formulated as a coalition formation game. They have modeled the utility function based on the minimization of average network delay, which is transferable to the individual payoff of each coalition member according to its contribution. The merge and split process is implemented iteratively based on preference relations, and the final partition is proved to converge to a Nash-stable equilibrium. The proposed algorithm has been evaluated based on real-world maps and realistic vehicular traffic. Numerical results demonstrate that the proposed algorithm can achieve superior performance in terms of average network delay and content distribution efficiency compared to other heuristic schemes.

The second accepted paper is by Joao Almeida *et al.*, titled "A medium guardian for enhanced dependability in

safety-critical wireless systems". The paper discusses the safety-critical requirements of dependable wireless vehicular communications and presents a test bed-based experimental work. The authors presented that, to achieve the dependability goals, novel solutions will need to be introduced both at the communications devices and at the network protocols. Fault tolerance mechanisms are good candidates to attain such dependability attributes. In this paper, a medium guardian concept is proposed to guarantee fail-silent behaviour, both in time and value domains, for the nodes of a wireless network. After a generic description of the wireless medium guardian concept, its application to the case of ETSI ITS-G5based vehicular communications is demonstrated. In this way, the design and practical implementation of a medium guardian for real-time vehicular communications is reported, together with the experimental evaluation of this first prototype. The obtained results demonstrate the low latency of the fault detection mechanism and the effectiveness of the guardian in preventing error propagation to other nodes of the network.

The third paper is by Syed Shah, titled "Shapely value perspective on adapting transmit power for periodic vehicular communications". The paper discusses the transmit power control for the for vehicular ad hoc networks. The authors have presented an approach that seeks to address wireless channel congestion by adapting transmission power based on the principles of cooperative game theory. The power control method uses a Shapely value system model to determine vehicles' marginal contributions to generate fair levels of transmitting power by which each vehicle is required to reduce its transmit power to reduce congestion. The simulation results demonstrate the utility of the proposed approach in order to determine a fair power decrease for an effective congestion control.

The fourth accepted paper is titled "Improving bivious relay selection in vehicular delay tolerant networks" by Syed Hassan Ahmed *et al.* The authors have proposed an adaptive multiplerelay selection scheme for vehicular DTNs that ensures a more reliable data retrieval to the vehicle(s). For relay vehicles selection, the protocol ranks one-hop neighbors by considering the multiple criteria such as limited caching time, communication time, relevant speed, and the distance between the target vehicle and its neighbors. The proposed scheme is simulated and the results demonstrate its performance in comparison to the other existing schemes. The last accepted paper is a survey titled "Cooperative vehicular networking: A survey" by Ejaz Ahmed *et al.* The paper presents a comprehensive survey of recent advances in cooperative vehicular networking. The authors have covered important aspects of cooperative vehicular networking research, including Physical (PHY), Medium Access Control (MAC), and routing protocols, as well as link scheduling and security. The have classified these research efforts in a taxonomy of cooperative vehicular networks. A set of key requirements for realizing the vision of cooperative vehicular networks is then identified and discussed. Open research challenges in enabling cooperative vehicular networking are also presented.

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