

Analytical Modeling of Distributed Location Based Access for Vehicular Ad Hoc Networks

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Abstract—One of the key ingredients of Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) is delivery of broadcast status messages among vehicles for safety purposes. This requires an efficient Medium Access Control (MAC) that provides low average delay and high reliability. To this end, Carrier Sense Multiple Access (CSMA) has been commonly proposed for Vehicle Ad Hoc Networks (VANETs). Nevertheless, the hidden-node problem can jeopardize the reliability of CSMA, whereas the latency when accessing the channel can be unbounded. To overcome these limitations, resource allocation based on the geo-location of the vehicles can be applied in VANETs. For example, a distributed location based access (DLOC) algorithm has been proposed such that vehicles access orthogonal resource blocks based on their position, aiming at maximizing the distance of co-channel transmitters. In this paper we propose a stochastic geometry approach to analyze DLOC taking into account path loss and fading as well as the random location of transmitting vehicles. Analytical results include the average interference, average binary rate and capture probability, i.e. probability of successful message transmission. It is shown that increasing the number of RBs increases reliability but there is a trade off between reliability and average BR.

I. INTRODUCTION

Vehicle awareness is one of the enablers of Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) to increase safety on the roads. In such approach each vehicle periodically transmits broadcast status messages informing nearby vehicles of its position, velocity and direction, among other parameters. These broadcast messages require high reliability and low latency thus making the design of the Medium Access Control (MAC) layer an issue of paramount importance. Distributed solutions, like slotted ALOHA, have been evolved into listen-before-talk solutions aiming to avoid collisions of nearby transmitting nodes. However, this sensing does not completely remove collisions due to the hidden node problem.

A novel MAC technique is Distributed Location (DLOC) based access [1], where vehicles access the channel based on its position. The road is divided into segments, where each segment is associated with an orthogonal Resource Block (RB). Hence each vehicle transmits its related broadcast status message using a single RB, which is associated with its current position. The mapping between RBs and segments is made to maximize the co-channel distance. The benefits of this technique are: (i) high reliability, since the distance to interfering vehicles can be increased with the number of RBs and (ii) MAC layer does not add any delay on accessing the

channel, i.e. vehicles start their transmission once they have data to transmit.

Building on [1], analytical models can provide more insight of the inter-plays among reliability, binary rate and number of RBs for medium access. In this context, Stochastic Geometry [2] is a promising tool for performance analysis that allows tractable and realistic analysis due to the random nature of transmitting vehicles in VANETs. [3] analyzes the capture probability, average throughput using ideal adaptive modulation and coding and mean density progress of transmitted packets for the case of unicast transmissions with ALOHA. The case of a head vehicle that broadcasts info and control messages to a sectorized cluster of client vehicles is considered in [4]. This work models the positions of vehicles as a Cox process whose density follows a Fox distribution; however, the interference caused by other transmitting vehicles is not taken into account. In this work DLOC access technique is analyzed using the single lane abstraction model where positions of transmitting vehicles are modeled as points of a Poisson Point Process (PPP) in the real line. Considered performance metrics include the complementary cumulative density function (ccdf) of the Signal to Interference plus Noise Ratio (SINR), i.e. the capture probability, the average interference, and the average Binary Rate (BR) considering fixed modulation.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. Section II presents the system model. The mathematical analysis is depicted in Section III. Finally, numerical results are illustrated in Section IV, whereas conclusions are drawn in Section V.

II. SYSTEM MODEL

It is considered a straight road with several lanes as appears in Fig. 1, where the z coordinate is neglected. Hence positions of vehicles are assumed to follow a uniform PPP $\Phi = \{V_0, V_1, \dots\} \subset \mathbb{R}$ with density λ . It is assumed that at a given time instant a vehicle has data to transmit with probability p_a , hence the set of active vehicles $\Phi^{(a)} = \{VT_0, VT_1, \dots\}$ is obtained through independent thinning from Φ and its density is λp_a . The road is divided into segments of length d_A meters, and each segment is associated with a given orthogonal RB, being n_{RB} the number of RBs in the system. The mapping between segments and RBs is made with maximum co-channel distance criterion; a sample of the mapping is shown in Fig. 1 for the case of three RBs. The set of contiguous segments using different RBs is called cluster in this paper. Symbol

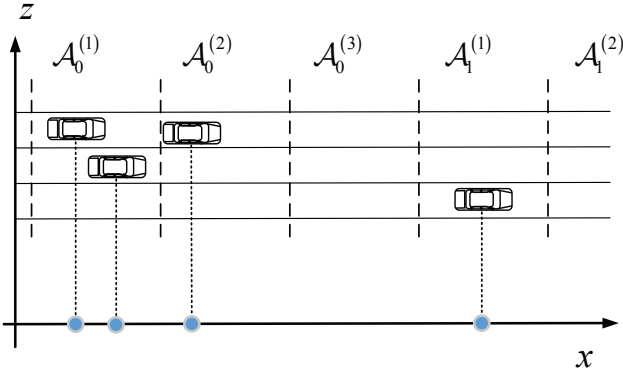


Fig. 1. Sketch of distributed location based access with 3 RBs for a multi-lane road using segments that include portions of several lanes. On the bottom it is shown a single lane abstraction model where positions of vehicles are treated as points in the real line.

$\mathcal{A}_c^{(\text{RB}_j)}$ identifies the segment associated with RB_j within cluster c . The set that represents all the segments associated with RB_j is represented as $\mathcal{A}^{(\text{RB}_j)} = \bigcup_{c=-\infty}^{\infty} \mathcal{A}_c^{(\text{RB}_j)}$.

The analysis is performed for the typical transmitter, i.e. a randomly selected Vehicle Transmitter (VT). This transmitter is named the probe VT, and it is represented with symbol VT_0 . In this paper we made an abuse of notation since VT_0 is used to represent the probe VT as well as its position in the real line. Analogously its associated RB is the probe RB, which is denoted by RB_0 . Fig. 2 shows a sketch of the system model. Since PPP are translation invariant Point Processes (PP), it is considered that the probe segment, $\mathcal{A}_0^{(\text{RB}_0)}$, is centered at the origin. Hence the position of the probe VT, VT_0 , is uniformly distributed within the interval $[-d_A/2, d_A/2)$. Being the probe segment centered at the origin, the c -th co-channel segment, $\mathcal{A}_c^{(\text{RB}_0)}$, can be expressed as $\mathcal{A}_c^{(\text{RB}_0)} = \{y \in \mathbb{R} : cn_{\text{RB}}d_A - \frac{d_A}{2} \leq y < cn_{\text{RB}}d_A + \frac{d_A}{2}\}$. The set of co-channel segments are centered around $c \cdot n_{\text{RB}} \cdot d_A$ with $c \in \mathbb{Z}$. Transmitted signals suffer from Rayleigh fading, hence the channel power gain is exponentially distributed with unitary mean. Path loss is modeled through a path loss slope τ and a path loss exponent α . Having a receiver placed at location x , the SINR can be expressed as follows

$$\text{SINR}(x) = \frac{H_{\text{VT}_0}(\tau|\text{VT}_0 - x|)^{-\alpha} \rho_{\text{VT}}}{I(x) + \sigma_n^2} \quad (1)$$

where $|\cdot|$ the Euclidean distance, H_{VT_0} is the fading power gain between VT_0 and the test receiver, ρ_{VT} is the transmit power per Hz, σ_n^2 is the noise power and $I(x)$ the received interference at x . It is assumed that there is a maximum communication range given by d_{max} , hence a receiver cannot detect signals from transmitters farther than d_{max} .

Thus the interference term can be expressed as follows

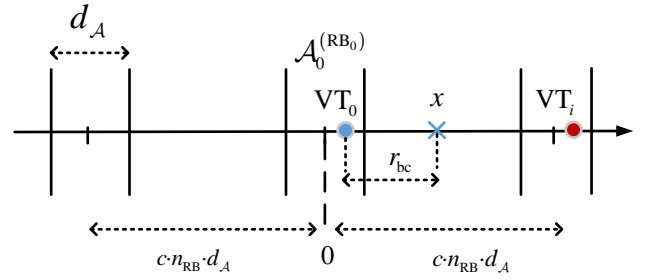


Fig. 2. Illustration of co-channel segments. The probe transmitter is represented as VT_0 , the probe RB and segment as RB_0 and $\mathcal{A}_0^{(\text{RB}_0)}$ respectively, the probe receiver as a blue x and a single interfering vehicle as VT_i . The length of each segment is represented as d_A and thus $n_{\text{RB}} \cdot d_A$ is the minimum co-channel distance.

$$I(x) = \sum_{\text{VT}_i \in \Phi^{(a)} \setminus \{\text{VT}_0\}} H_{\text{VT}_i}(\tau|\text{VT}_i - x|)^{-\alpha} \times \rho_{\text{VT}} \mathbf{1}(\text{VT}_i \in \mathcal{A}^{(\text{RB}_0)}) \mathbf{1}(\text{VT}_i \in \mathbf{b}_x(d_{\text{max}})) \quad (2)$$

being $\mathbf{1}(\cdot)$ the indicator function and $\mathbf{b}_x(d_{\text{max}})$ the ball centered at x with radius d_{max} . H_{VT_i} is the fading between VT_i and x . The capture probability represents the probability that a message is correctly received. Having a receiver placed at location x , it is expressed as the probability of the SINR being higher than a given threshold, which is the ccdf of the SINR. The useful bandwidth, b_w , is equally divided among all RBs and transmissions use fixed modulation and coding. Hence, using the Shannon's formula, the BR of correctly received bits can be expressed as [5]

$$\text{BR}(x) = \mathbf{1}(\text{SINR}(x) > \gamma) \cdot \frac{b_w}{n_{\text{RB}}} \cdot \log_2(1 + \gamma) \quad (3)$$

where γ is the SINR threshold associated with the used modulation and coding scheme.

III. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS

The studied scenario relies on transmission of broadcast status messages, and therefore the receiver is placed at a distance r_{bc} from the probe transmitter VT_0 . In other words, the metrics of interest - capture probability and average BR - are evaluated at $x = \text{VT}_0 + r_{\text{bc}}$.

In order to obtain the capture probability, it is necessary to compute the Laplace transform of the interference, which is given with the following lemma

Lemma 1. *The Laplace transform of the interference evaluated at $x \in \mathbb{R}$ can be written as appears below*

$$\mathcal{L}_{I(x)}(s) = \exp\left(-\lambda \cdot p_a \sum_{c=-\lfloor d_{\text{max}}/n_{\text{RB}}d_A \rfloor}^{\lfloor d_{\text{max}}/n_{\text{RB}}d_A \rfloor} \kappa(c, s, x)\right) \quad (5)$$

being the function $\kappa(c, s, x)$ ¹ expressed as appears in (4) where ${}_2F_1(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$ is the Gauss hypergeometric function and

¹The dependence of functions $\mu_L^{(j)}(c, x)$ and $\mu_U^{(j)}(c, x)$ with c and x has not been written in (4), (6) and (7) for convenience.

$$\kappa(c, s, x) = \sum_{j \in \{1, 2\}} \mathbf{1}(\mu_L^{(j)} < \mu_U^{(j)}) \left(\mu_U^{(j)} {}_2F_1 \left(1, \frac{1}{\alpha}, 1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}, \frac{(\tau \mu_U^{(j)})^\alpha}{-s \cdot \rho_{VT}} \right) - \mu_L^{(j)} {}_2F_1 \left(1, \frac{1}{\alpha}, 1 + \frac{1}{\alpha}, \frac{(\tau \mu_L^{(j)})^\alpha}{-s \cdot \rho_{VT}} \right) \right) \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_U^{(1)} &= \min \left(c \cdot n_{RB} \cdot d_A + \frac{d_A}{2} - x, d_{\max} \right) \\ \mu_L^{(2)} &= \max \left(c \cdot n_{RB} \cdot d_A - \frac{d_A}{2} - x, -d_{\max} \right) \\ \mu_L^{(1)} &= \max \left(\mu_L^{(2)}, 0 \right); \mu_U^{(2)} = \min \left(\mu_U^{(1)}, 0 \right) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

Proof. The Laplace of the interference can be obtained as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{I(x)}(s) &= \mathbb{E}_{I(x)} \left[e^{-sI(x)} \right] \\ &= \exp \left(-\lambda \cdot p_a \sum_{c=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{y=c \cdot n_{RB} \cdot d_A - \frac{d_A}{2}}^{c \cdot n_{RB} \cdot d_A + \frac{d_A}{2}} \frac{s(\tau|y-x|)^{-\alpha} \rho_{VT}}{1+s(\tau|y-x|)^{-\alpha} \rho_{VT}} \mathbf{1}(y \in \mathbf{b}_x(d_{\max})) dy \right) \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where it has been expressed the exponential of the summation that defines the interference as a product over the PPP $\Phi^{(a)}$; it has been applied the Probability Generating Functional (PGFL) [2] of the PPP; it has been performed expectation over the fading and it has been expressed the region $\mathcal{A}^{(RB_0)}$ as a summation of co-channel segments. Then, we can proceed as appears below

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{I(x)}(s) &= \exp \left(-\lambda \cdot p_a \sum_{c=-\lfloor d_{\max}/(n_{RB}d_A) \rfloor}^{\lfloor d_{\max}/(n_{RB}d_A) \rfloor} \left[\mathbf{1}(\mu_L^{(1)} < \mu_U^{(1)}) \int_{t=\mu_L^{(1)}}^{\mu_U^{(1)}} \frac{sH_{VT_i}(\tau t)^{-\alpha} \rho_{VT}}{1+sH_{VT_i}(\tau t)^{-\alpha} \rho_{VT}} dt \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \mathbf{1}(\mu_L^{(2)} < \mu_U^{(2)}) \int_{t=\mu_L^{(2)}}^{\mu_U^{(2)}} \frac{sH_{VT_i}(-\tau t)^{-\alpha} \rho_{VT}}{1+sH_{VT_i}(-\tau t)^{-\alpha} \rho_{VT}} \cdot dt \right] \right) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where it has been applied the maximum distance to the integration limits; it has been performed the change of variables $t = y - x$; it has been expressed the absolute value function as $|t| = t \cdot \mathbf{1}(t \geq 0) - t \cdot \mathbf{1}(t < 0)$ and it has been applied the indicator functions to the integration limits. Finally performing both integrals and reordering completes the proof. \square

Theorem 1. *The cdf of the SINR, or equivalently the capture probability, at a distance r_{bc} from the typical vehicle transmitter, VT_0 , appears below*

$$\bar{F}_{\text{SINR}(x)}(\gamma) = \frac{e^{-\frac{\gamma \sigma_n^2}{\rho_{VT}} (\tau r_{bc})^\alpha}}{d_A} \int_{v=-\frac{d_A}{2}}^{\frac{d_A}{2}} \mathcal{L}_{I(x)} \left(\frac{\gamma (\tau r_{bc})^\alpha}{\rho_{VT}} \right) dv \quad (9)$$

where $x = VT_0 + r_{bc}$ and $\mathcal{L}_{I(x)}(s)$ is the Laplace transform of the interference, with $s = \frac{\gamma}{\rho_{VT}} (\tau r_{bc})^\alpha$

Proof. The cdf of the SINR at $x = VT_0 + r_{bc}$ can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{F}_{\text{SINR}(x)}(\gamma) &= \Pr(\text{SINR}(x) > \gamma) \\ &\stackrel{(a)}{=} \mathbb{E}_{VT_0} \left[\Pr \left(H_{VT_0} > \frac{\gamma}{\rho_{VT}} (I(x) + \sigma_n^2) (\tau |VT_0 - x|)^\alpha \right) \right] \\ &\stackrel{(b)}{=} \frac{1}{d_A} \int_{v=-d_A/2}^{d_A/2} e^{-\frac{\gamma}{\rho_{VT}} \sigma_n^2 (\tau r_{bc})^\alpha} \mathcal{L}_{I(x)} \left(\frac{\gamma}{\rho_{VT}} (\tau r_{bc})^\alpha \right) \cdot dv \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

where (a) comes after reordering the expression of the SINR and applying the total probability theorem over position VT_0 and (b) after performing expectation over the fading and conditioning over the interference term. \square

Remark 1 (Exponential dependence). *In view of Theorem 1, it can be observed that the capture probability only depends on ρ_{VT} as $c_1 \exp(-c_2^{(1)}/\rho_{VT})$, which is an increasing function with respect to ρ_{VT} , where c_1 and $c_2^{(1)}$ depend on other system parameters and are constants with respect to ρ_{VT} . Analogously, the capture probability depends on the noise power, σ_n^2 , as $c_1 \exp(-c_2^{(2)}\sigma_n^2)$, which is a decreasing function with respect to σ_n^2 .*

Corollary 1. *The capture probability in the limiting case where $n_{RB} \rightarrow \infty$ is given as follows*

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n_{RB} \rightarrow \infty} \bar{F}_{\text{SINR}(x)}(\gamma) &= \frac{e^{-\frac{\gamma \sigma_n^2}{\rho_{VT}} (\tau r_{bc})^\alpha}}{d_A} \\ &\int_{v=-\frac{d_A}{2}}^{\frac{d_A}{2}} \exp \left(-\lambda p_a \kappa \left(0, \frac{\gamma \sigma_n^2}{\rho_{VT}} (\tau r_{bc})^\alpha, v + r_{bc} \right) \right) dv \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Proof. The proof comes after the fact when $n_{RB} \rightarrow \infty$ the indicator function given in (7), $\mathbf{1}(y \in \mathbf{b}_x(d_{\max}))$, is non zero only for $c = 0$. \square

Remark 2 (Intra-segment interference limited regime). *In view of Corollary 1 it can be observed that the capture*

probability when n_{RB} tends to infinity is limited by the interference of the probe segment ($c = 0$), which is related to those cases where an interfering vehicle is transmitting in the same segment as the probe vehicle transmitter.

It has been necessary to obtain the Laplace transform of the interference to compute the ccdf of the SINR. However the Laplace transform of the interference is also useful to obtain the average interference, which allows us to obtain insights about the proposed method. The following Lemma gives such result.

Lemma 2. *The average received interference at x , being the probe segment centered at the origin can be expressed as appears below*

$$\mathbb{E}[I(x)] = \frac{\lambda p_a \rho_{\text{VT}}}{\alpha - 1} \sum_{c=-\lfloor d_{\text{max}}/(n_{\text{RB}} d_{\text{A}}) \rfloor}^{\lfloor d_{\text{max}}/(n_{\text{RB}} d_{\text{A}}) \rfloor} \sum_{j \in \{1,2\}} \left(\mu_L^{(j)}(c, x) \left(\mu_U^{(j)}(c, x) \right)^\alpha - \tau^{-\alpha} \left(\mu_U^{(j)}(c, x) \right)^{1-\alpha} \right) \times \mathbf{1} \left(\mu_L^{(j)}(c, x) < \mu_U^{(j)}(c, x) \right) \quad (12)$$

Proof. Using the fact that the Laplace transform can be used as a moment generating function, the average interference can be written as $\mathbb{E}[I(x)] = -\left. \frac{d}{ds} \mathcal{L}I(x)(s) \right|_{s=0}$. Hence the proof consists on obtaining the derivative of (5) and then particularizing for $s = 0$. \square

Remark 3 (Convergence of the interference). *In view of (12) it can be stated that the average interference is only finite for $x \notin \mathbf{b}_{c \cdot n_{\text{RB}} \cdot d_{\text{A}}}(d_{\text{A}}/2)$, since for $x \in \mathbf{b}_{c \cdot n_{\text{RB}} \cdot d_{\text{A}}}(d_{\text{A}}/2)$ we have $\mu_U^{(2)}(c, x) = 0$ which makes the average interference tend to infinity.*

Besides the capture probability, another paramount performance metric for system design is the average BR. This result is given in the following Lemma.

Lemma 3. *The average BR at a distance r_{bc} from the typical vehicle transmitter, VT_0 , appears below*

$$\mathbb{E}[\text{BR}(x)] = \frac{b_w}{n_{\text{RB}}} \cdot \log_2(1 + \gamma) \cdot \bar{F}_{\text{SINR}}(\gamma) \quad (13)$$

where $x = \text{VT}_0 + r_{\text{bc}}$.

Proof. The proof consists on performing expectation over (3) and realizing that $\mathbb{E}[\mathbf{1}(\text{SINR}(x) > \gamma)]$ is the ccdf of the SINR. \square

Remark 4 (Average rate when n_{RB} tends to infinity). *In view of Lemma 3 and Corollary 1 it can be stated that for a finite SINR threshold, γ , the average BR tends to 0 as n_{RB} tends to infinity.*

Proof. The proof consist on realizing that the ccdf of the SINR is equal or smaller than 1, hence for a finite γ the term n_{RB} in the denominator of (13) makes the average BR tend to 0. \square

TABLE I
SIMULATION PARAMETERS

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
λ (vehicles/m ²)	1/40	p_a	0.25
n_{RB}	{1, 3, 6, 100, 300}	d_{A} (m)	10
ρ_{VT} (dBm/Hz)	-30	b_w (MHz)	9
α	3.8	τ	2.6
d_{max} (km)	6	σ_n^2 (dBm/Hz)	-165

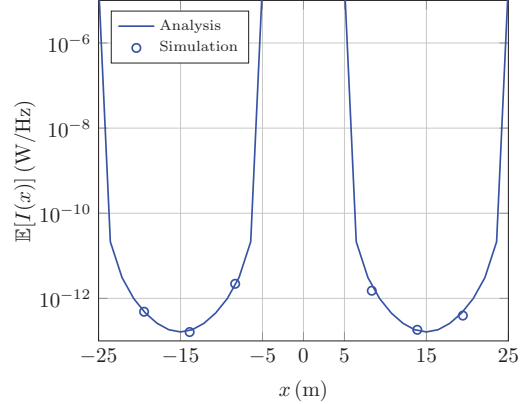


Fig. 3. Average interference received at x with $n_{\text{RB}} = 3$. Analytical results are represented with solid lines whereas simulation results are represented with marks.

Obtained results are evaluated numerically in next section in order to illustrate the benefits of DLOC.

IV. NUMERICAL RESULTS

In this section analytical results are compared with simulations in order to assess DLOC performance. Simulations are carried out averaging over 10^4 spatial realizations. It is considered that VTs transmit with -30 dBm/Hz, a thermal noise power of -174 dBm/Hz and a noise figure of 9 dB, hence $\sigma_n^2 = -165$ dBm/Hz. The parameter d_{max} is chosen as the minimum distance in which the average received power from a transmitting vehicle is a times below the noise floor, σ_n^2 . Thus we have $d_{\text{max}} \geq \frac{1}{\tau} \left(\frac{\rho_{\text{VT}}}{\sigma_n^2} a \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$. With aforementioned parameters and $a = 10$, d_{max} should be higher than 4341 m. Simulation parameters are summarized in Table I. Through this section analytical results are drawn with solid lines whereas markers are used for simulation results.

The average interference at x is illustrated in Fig. 3 for the case of $n_{\text{RB}} = 3$. It can be observed that average interference diverges for $x \notin \mathbf{b}_{c \cdot n_{\text{RB}} \cdot d_{\text{A}}}(d_{\text{A}}/2)$ as it is stated in Remark 3. It can be noticed that the average interference has a periodic behavior along the x axis, where minimum interference is achieved at the mid point between co-channel segments. To understand this fact, let us remark that, in this case, there is a segment within the interval $[-5, 5]$, another within $[-35, -25]$, another within $[25, 35]$, etc. Hence mid points between segments, i.e. $x = -15$ or $x = 15$, are points

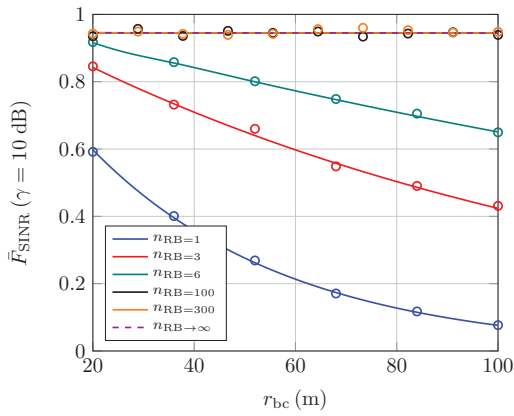


Fig. 4. cdf of the SINR versus r_{bc} for $\gamma = 10$ dB with $n_{RB} = \{1, 3, 6, 100, 300\}$.

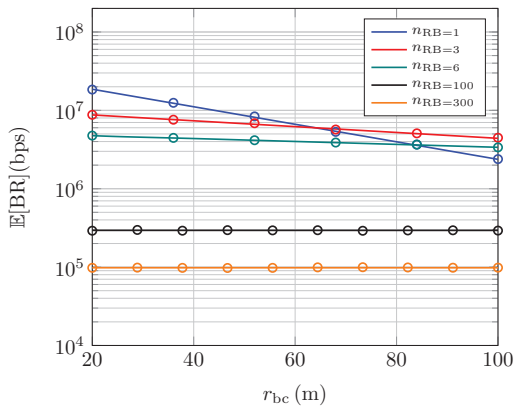


Fig. 5. Average BR versus r_{bc} for $\gamma = 10$ dB with $n_{RB} = \{1, 3, 6, 100, 300\}$.

that maximize the distance to interfering vehicles leading to minimal average interference.

Fig. 4 represents the cdf of the SINR, i.e. capture probability, versus the broadcast distance r_{bc} for a SINR threshold of 10 dB. The case of $n_{RB} = 1$ actually corresponds to the case where all VTs transmit using all the available bandwidth and interfere each other in each transmission. Interestingly, it is observed that DLOC allows to greatly increase the reliability with the design parameter n_{RB} . This is due to the fact that the minimum co-channel distance is augmented with n_{RB} . In particular, capture probability with $n_{RB} = 100$ is quite close to the maximum, which is given in **Corollary 1** for $n_{RB} \rightarrow \infty$. Such a maximum capture probability is around 0.95 for a broadcast distance of 100 m and is related to the intra-segment interference as stated in **Remark 2**. It can be noticed a rapid increment in the capture probability as n_{RB} increases for n_{RB} between 1 and 6. From $n_{RB} = 100$ and onward, the capture probability is already very close to the upper bound.

The average BR versus the broadcast distance, r_{bc} , is illustrated in Fig. 5 for $\gamma = 10$ dB and different number of RBs. Fig. 4 and Fig. 5 illustrate the existing trade off between reliability and BR: having $n_{RB} = 100$ achieves

capture probabilities around 0.95 at a distance of 100 m whereas with $n_{RB} = 1$ capture probability is smaller than 0.1; however the cost to pay is that the average BR is about one order of magnitude smaller in the former case. This trade-off is also observed in the limit when $n_{RB} \rightarrow \infty$ with **Remarks 2** and **4** since although $n_{RB} \rightarrow \infty$ leads to maximal capture probability it also leads to minimal average BR. Nevertheless, increasing n_{RB} does not necessarily mean that the average BR is reduced. This is because of the trade off that exists between increasing the SINR in statistical terms and increasing the bandwidth allocated to each transmission. Augmenting n_{RB} increases the SINR statistically; however the bandwidth used in each transmission is reduced by n_{RB} times. This interplay can be observed in Fig. 5 for small values of n_{RB} , i.e. 1 to 6. The average BR is higher for $n_{RB} = 1$ when the broadcast distance, r_{bc} , is small, i.e. $r_{bc} = 20$ m; however higher distances require higher number of RBs to reach a better performance. In particular, the average BR with $n_{RB} = 1$ is smaller than the average BR with $n_{RB} = 3$ for $r_{bc} > 64$ m, and it is smaller than the average BR with $n_{RB} = 6$ for $r_{bc} > 84$ m.

V. CONCLUSIONS

This paper proposes an abstraction model that allows tractable analysis for DLOC based access in vehicular networks. In such access technique vehicles access orthogonal RBs based on its geographical position in order to increase the co-channel distance. Form inspection of obtained expressions it has been identified several insights that lead to a better understanding of the studied technique. Additionally, through numerical evaluation it has been shown that: (i) the average interference depends on the receiver position, being minimal at mid points between co-channel segments; (ii) increasing the number of RBs, n_{RB} , greatly increases the SINR in statistical terms for small values of RBs whereas the increment is minor when the number of RBs is high enough; (iii) there exist a trade off between the capture probability and BR.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This work has been supported by the Spanish Government (Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad) and FEDER under grants TEC2013-44442-P and TEC2016-80090-C2-1-R and by the Universidad de Málaga.

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