

Harnessing Communication Technology for Public Protection (Safety) & Disaster Relief

October 2019

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Public Safety Challenges - Terror Attacks, LWE, Unrest



Public Safety Challenges – Disasters



Public Safety Challenges – Public Events, Gatherings



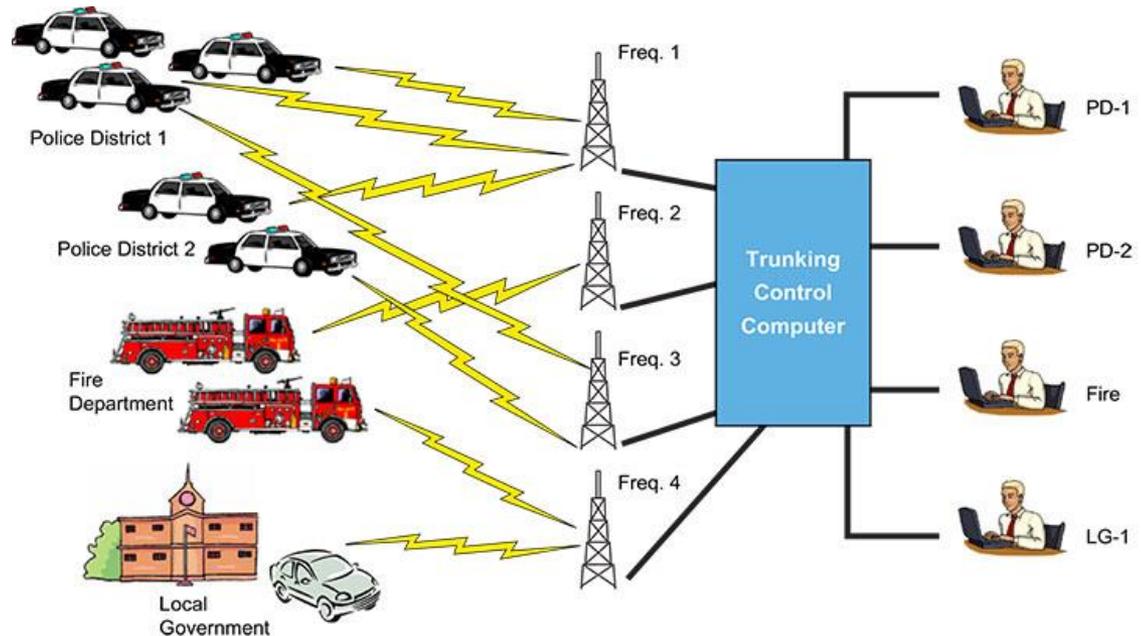
Can Technology help?

- Usage of Technology Improves
 - Intelligence Gathering
 - Crime Detection
 - Law Enforcement
- Technology for Homeland Security
 - An upcoming focus research area
- Some Research Centres/Conferences on Homeland Security Technology
 - IEEE International Symposium on Technologies for Homeland security
 - Department of Homeland Security, Govt. of USA
 - Centers of Excellence
 - Public Safety Communications Research Division, National Institute of Standards & Technology, USA
 - National Center of Excellence in Technology for Internal Security, IIT Bombay

**Public Protection and Disaster Relief
(PPDR) Communication
or
Public Safety Communication**

What is Public Safety Communication?

- Communication used by
 - Law enforcement agencies, Fire, Medical Emergency teams etc
- Emergency Warning or Public Warning Systems
- Public Safety and Disaster Recovery
- Critical Communication



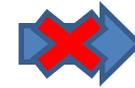
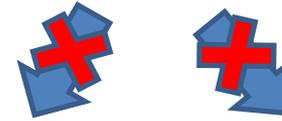
Public Safety Communication - Uniqueness

- Mission Critical
 - Reliable, resilient and secure
- Challenging Working environment
 - Robustness
- Immediate connectivity
 - No congestion/blocking
- Group Communication
- Push-to-talk
- Direct mode - peer to peer - communications
- Situational Awareness
 - Positioning, Maps & Location
- Security

Currently used PPDR Communication Systems

- Technologies in use today in India

- Analog Radios
- Digital Radios
 - TETRA
 - APCO



- Limitations

- Narrowband Operation – Cannot transmit Video/Files
- Spectrally Inefficient – Lower bps/Hz
- Legacy Technology – Vendor lock-in
- Not Interoperable – No inter-agency communication

Stuck with expensive equipment, which is unable to provide enough Situational Awareness

Requirements of PPDR Communication

- BB-PPDR : Broadband Communication System for Public Safety
 - Multiple traffic flows at mission critical performance
- Enhanced Situational Awareness
 - Voice + Data + Video
 - If Real-time video surveillance was available during 26/11!
- Interoperability across solution from different vendors
- Compatibility with Civilian Communication Networks
 - Harnessing commercial networks during disasters
- Rapidly Deployable System for targeted operations
- Device to Device/Peer to Peer Communication
- IoT Wearables

Commercial LTE – Is it good enough for BB-PPDR?

- Advantages

- Evolving Broadband Technology – Voice, Video, Data
- Spectrally more efficient
- Based on international Standards
- More secure
- Most commonly used Mobile Broadband Technology worldwide

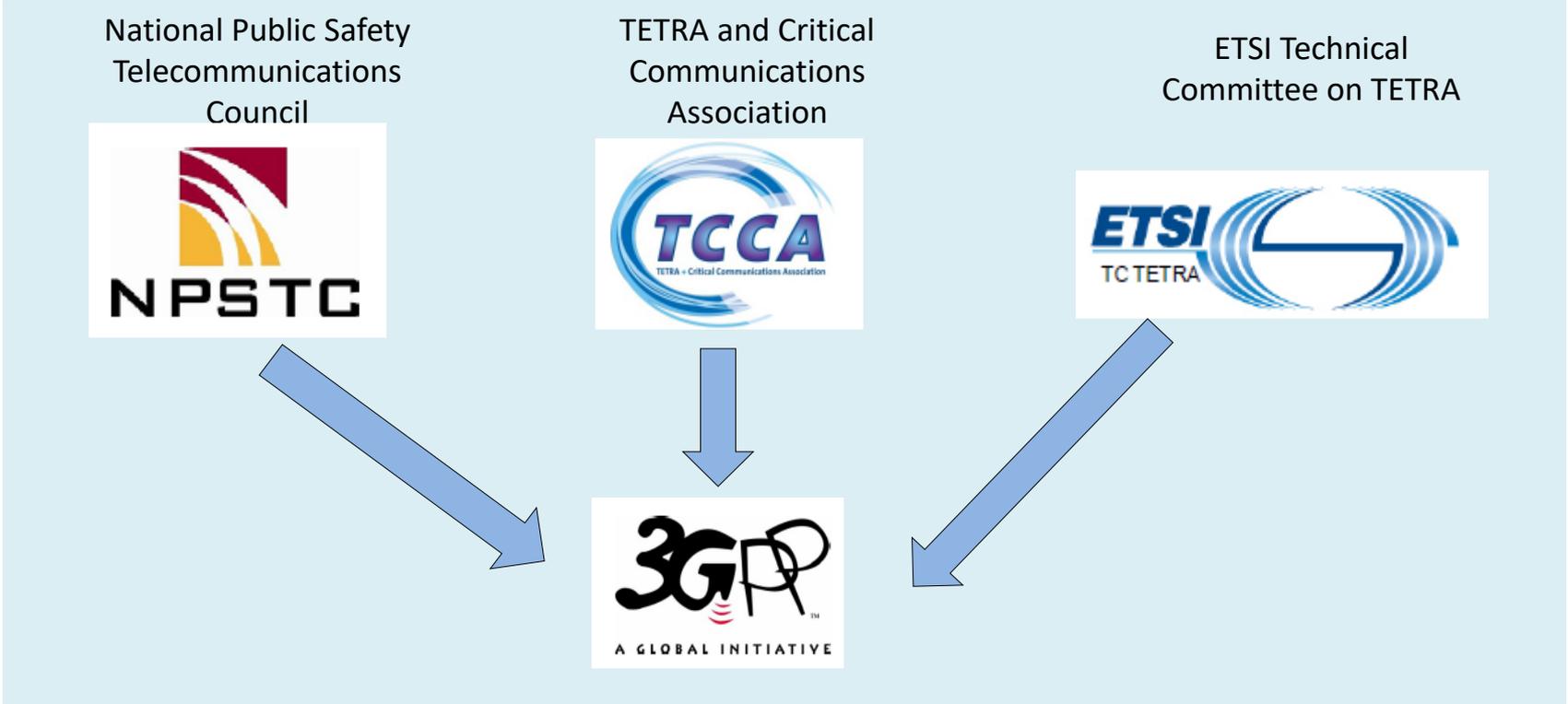
- Limitations

- Powerful – But Not PSDR grade rugged
- Audio Communication – But No Push-to-talk
- Video Communication – But through Base Station ONLY
- Infrastructure Mode Only – No Ad Hoc mode operation

- Good but not Good enough, how do we resolve this?

PS-LTE – LTE for Public Safety Communication

LTE capability, reach and costs attractive to Public Safety users

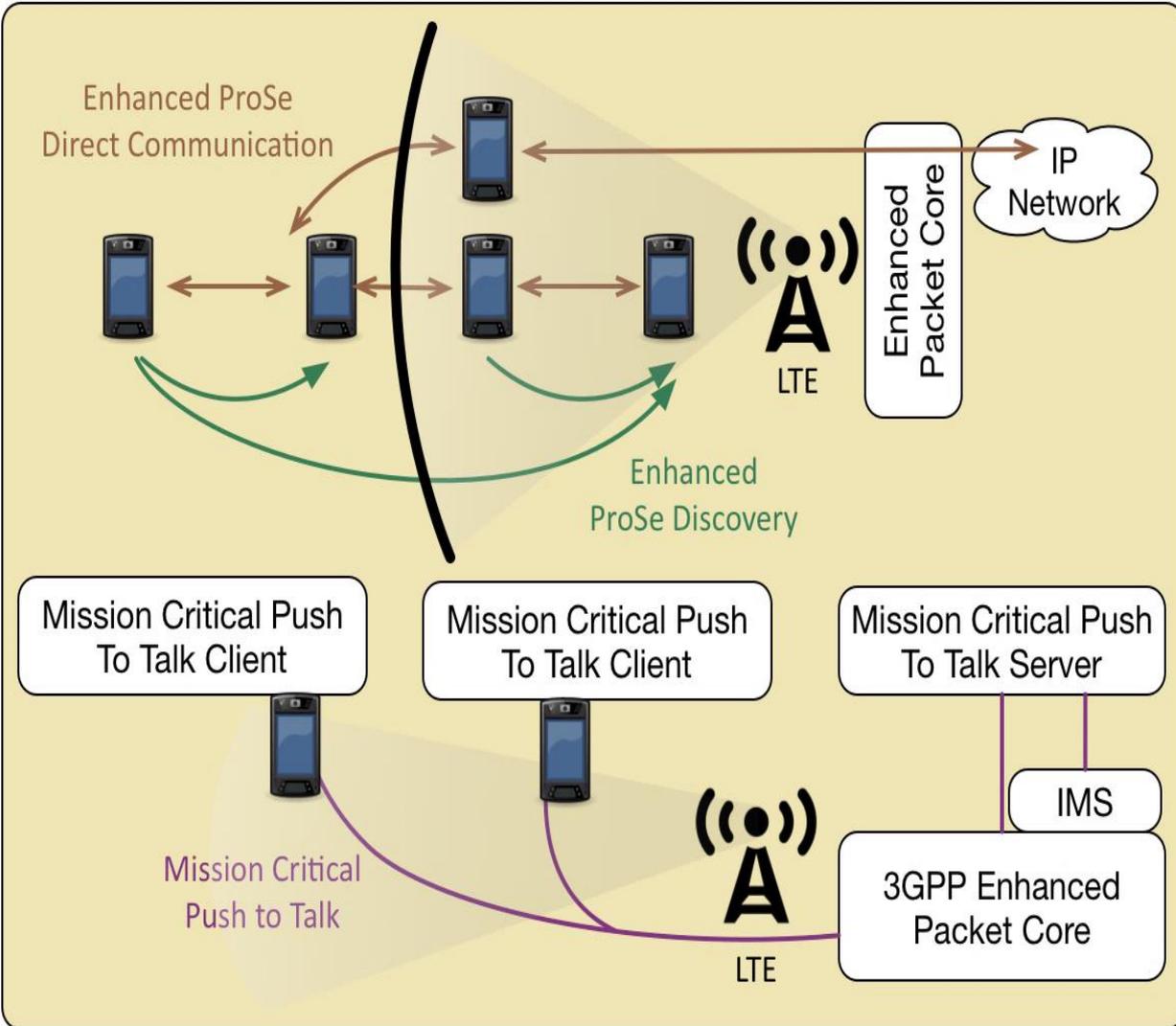


Maximize commonality between commercial and public safety aspects

Enhancements in LTE Specs for Public Safety

- Release 12 (2013-15):
 - Proximity services (ProSe) and Device-2-Device (Direct Mode)
 - Group Communication System enablers
 - Baked in to LTE or Application servers based
 - QoS for Mission Critical Services
- Release 13 (2014-17):
 - Proximity Services - Direct Discovery, UE Relay
 - Mission Critical Push To Talk (MCPTT)
- Release 14 (2016-):
 - Mission Critical Video & Mission Critical Data Application

Mission Critical Push-to-Talk over PS-LTE



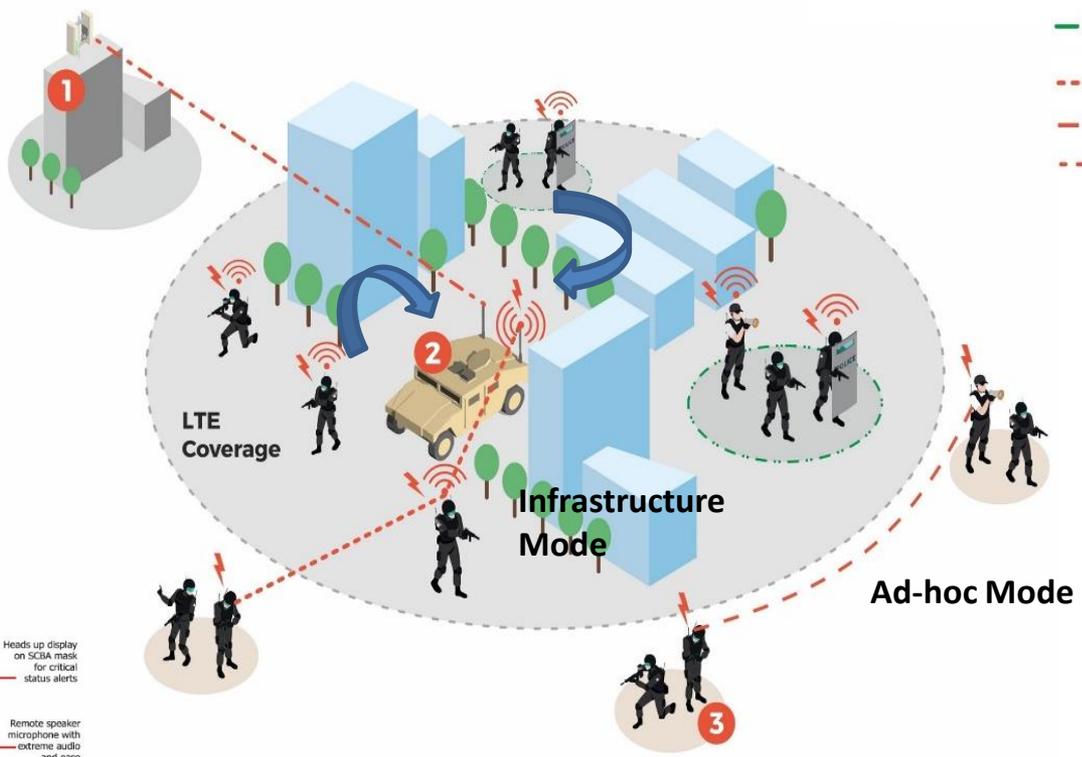
PS-LTE - Summary



- Additions to 3GPP 4G/LTE Standard to make it PS grade
 - Ad-hoc mode of operation
 - Mission Critical Push-to-talk
 - Mission Critical Video
 - Mission Critical Data
 - Prioritized data transfer, QoS guarantee
 - Sophisticated Group Communication
 - Floor Control
 - Higher level of security than LTE
 - Compatible with Commercial LTE Network



PS-LTE based Rapidly Deployable BB-PPDR System



- LTE Group Audio/Video Call
- Relay Communication
- . - Fallback Communication
- ... Remote Communication

- 1**  Remote Command Center
- 2**  Rapidly Deployable Mobile Base Station
- 3**  User Equipment (with all users)



- Helmet mounted camera for live video streaming
- Environmental sensor detects hazardous materials
- Bio monitor measures health status of firefighter
- Indoor location tracking
- Heads up display on SCBA mask for critical status alerts
- Remote speaker microphone with extreme audio and ease of use
- Radio. Always-on collaborative, interoperable communication

Spectrum for BB-PPDR in India - NFAP 2018

- PPDR Frequency Ranges as proposed by NFAP 2018
 - 380-387.5 MHz & 390-397.5 MHz
 - 410-417.5 MHz & 420-427.5 MHz
 - Part of 440-470 MHz
 - 806-811 MHz & 851-856 MHz
 - 4940-4990 MHz
- Broadband PPDR especially encouraged in 410-430 MHz
- Use channel arrangements to promote harmonization
- ITU Resolution 646 for Region 3
 - Frequency ranges 406.1-430 MHz, 440-470 MHz, and 4940-4990 MHz harmonized for PPDR applications

TRAI Recommendations for BB-PPDR

- Pan-India BB-PPDR Communication Network
 - Based on 3GPP PS-LTE technology
- Hybrid model
 - Dedicated network in certain areas
 - Metros, Border areas, Disaster prone areas
 - Existing commercial network to be leveraged in other regions
- Dedicated spectrum for BB-PPDR Network
- Special Purpose Vehicle under MHA
 - To Plan, Coordinate and Steer the National BB-PPDR Network
- Phase out existing Analog Networks in PPDR

TSDSI Report - BB-PPDR Systems in India

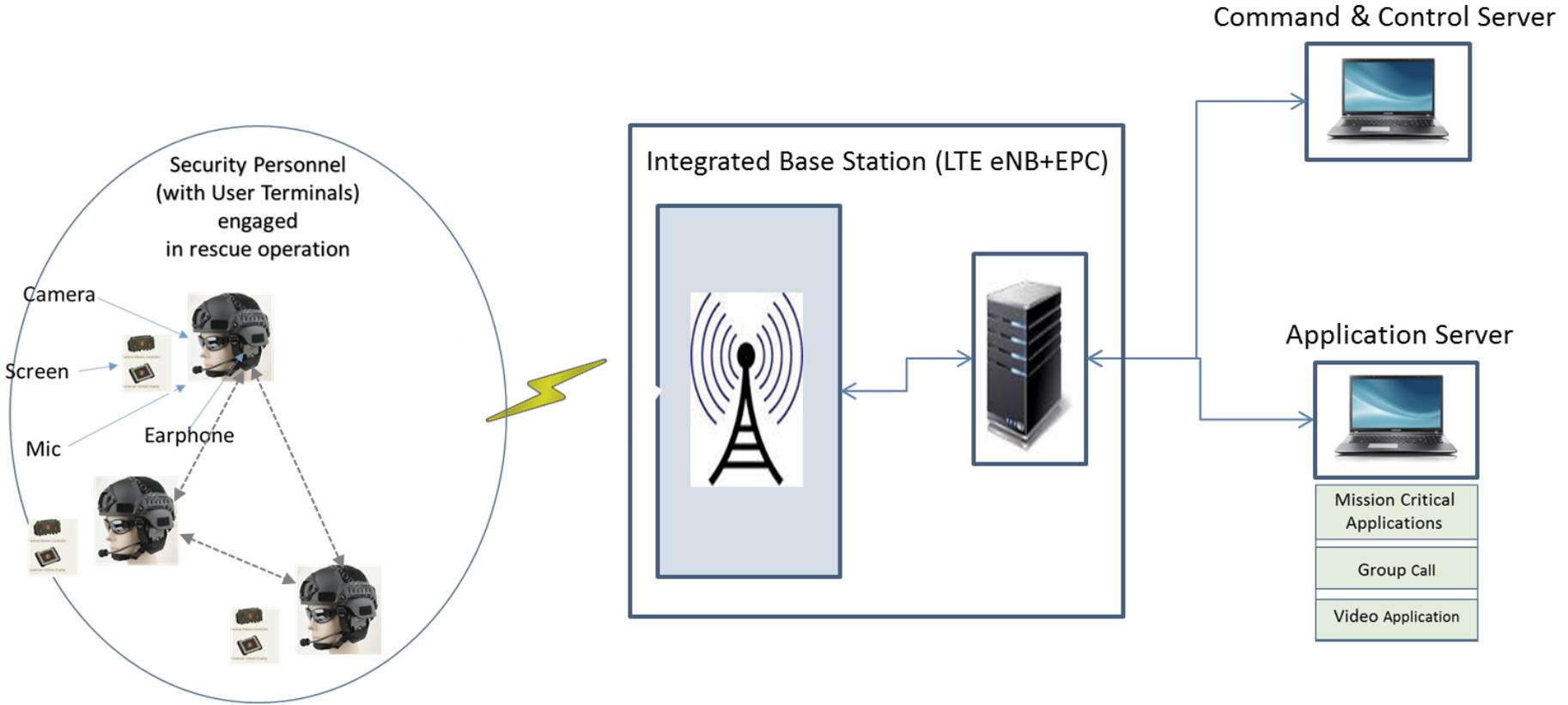
- One size doesn't fit all
 - Different PPDR agencies may have different procedures, solutions
- Diversity of Deployment
 - Agencies to leverage an appropriate technology
- Connectivity to Existing in-use Technologies
 - e.g., Gateway to TETRA
- Device Ecosystem
 - Device ecosystem unavailable for TRAI recommended Band 26
 - Provision PPDR services across the country
 - Over existing commercial mobile networks
 - on commercial spectrum in SubGHz

Broadband-PPDR@IIT Bombay

BB-PPDR - Project Scope

- To design and develop a high-speed broadband wireless system in sub-GHz (400 MHz) spectrum with public safety and emergency features
 - User terminals capable of conventional (via Network) as well as direct mode communication (Infrastructure-less mode)
 - Support for Real-time voice as well as Real-time data transfer including video
 - Support for Mission-Critical Applications, e.g., Group Call (Push-to-Talk)
 - Support for Isolated Operation
 - Readily deployable system
- Investigate protocols & algorithms for group communication (e.g., Mission Critical Push-to-Talk, Mission Critical Video Service) and Proximity Service (direct-mode communication)

BB-PPDR - Rapidly Deployable System - Architecture



← - - - - - → Direct Mode Communication Link
← - - - - - → Wired Communication Link

⚡ 4G/LTE Radio Link

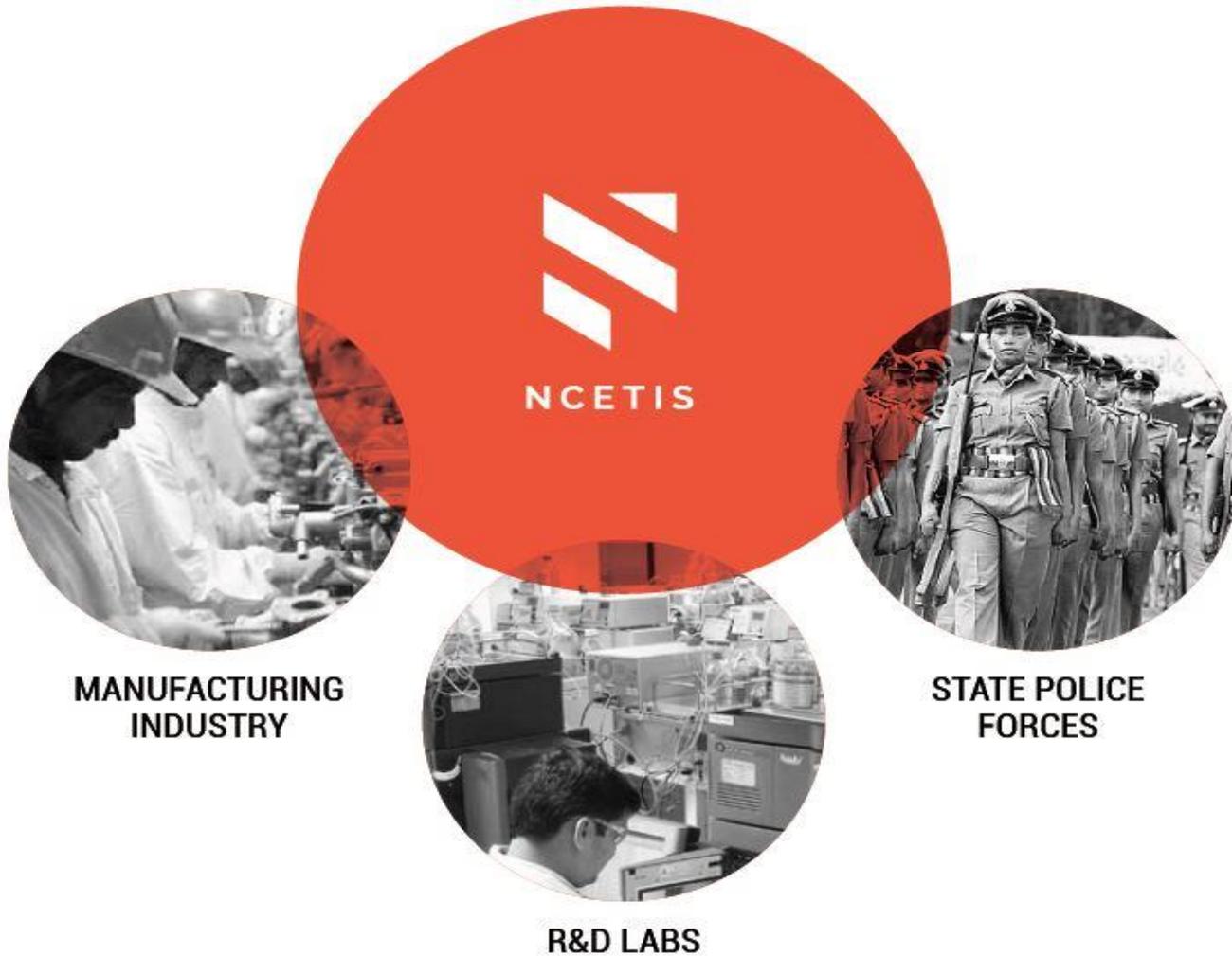
BB-PPDR@IIT Bombay – Achievements (1/2)

- Indigenously built PS-LTE system
- Portable and Rapidly Deployable System
- Design & development of Mission Critical Communication Components
- Multiple Patents filed and granted by USPTO
- Contribution to 3GPP International Standards on “Push-To-Talk” Service
- Educate and inform PPDR agencies

BB-PPDR@IIT Bombay – Achievements (2/2)

- Successful Participation in ETSI’s “Plugtest” Event
 - Global Interoperability Testing Event
 - Validation of Mission Critical Push-To-Talk Service
 - IITB Team participated in Year 2018 & 2019
 - Face-to-Face Participation in Finland in 2019
 - Push-to-Talk Server developed by IITB successfully verified against PS-LTE devices from multiple global vendors
- Incubation of a start-up
 - Startup won the “Innovations For Defence Excellence (iDEX)” Challenge instituted by the Defence Ministry, Govt of India

National Center of Excellence in Technology for Internal Security – IIT Bombay



Scope of the Center

- National Center focusing on the needs of internal security
- Coordinate with other institutes and labs in the country
- Engagement with industry
- Target towards self sufficiency in the area of ESDM for strategic sector

Focus Areas of the Center

- Wireless Communications System
- Social Networking and Internet
- Video Surveillance and Analysis
- Ground Penetrative Radar (GPR) for Landmine Detection
- Unmanned Vehicles
- Cyber and Data Security
- Biometric Applications
- Sensors and Detectors for Explosives, Landmines, Chemical and Biological Warfare
- Thermal Imaging
- Product Design, Product Interaction Design and Prototyping

Handheld Explosives Detector for Trace Detection

Swipe

Scan

Sense

BEAGLER



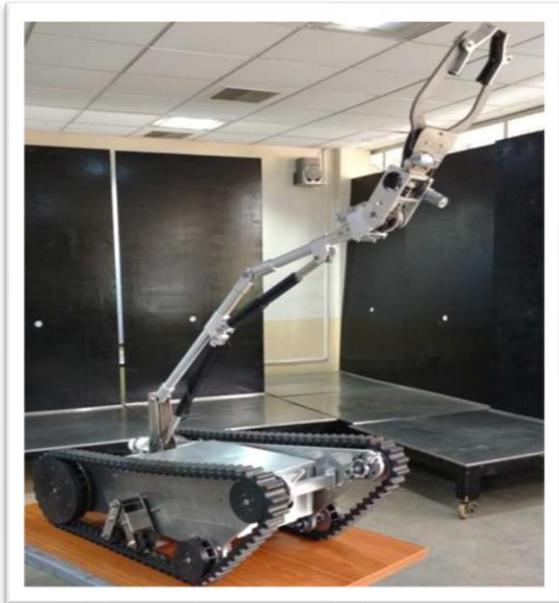
- User friendly
- Safe for operator- Does not contain any radioactive source
- Analysis time <30s
- Warm-up time <30s
- Operating temperatures -10°C to 55°C
- Easy data acquisition through USB
- 2 spare rechargeable batteries

Detects C4,TNT, Nitroglycerin, Dynamite, PETN, Semtex, Pentoline, RDX, HMX, ANFO, ICAO, Tagents, (DMNB, EGDN, o-MNT, p-MNT), TATP, Urea nitrate & Ammonium Nitrate.

Remotely Operated Vehicle

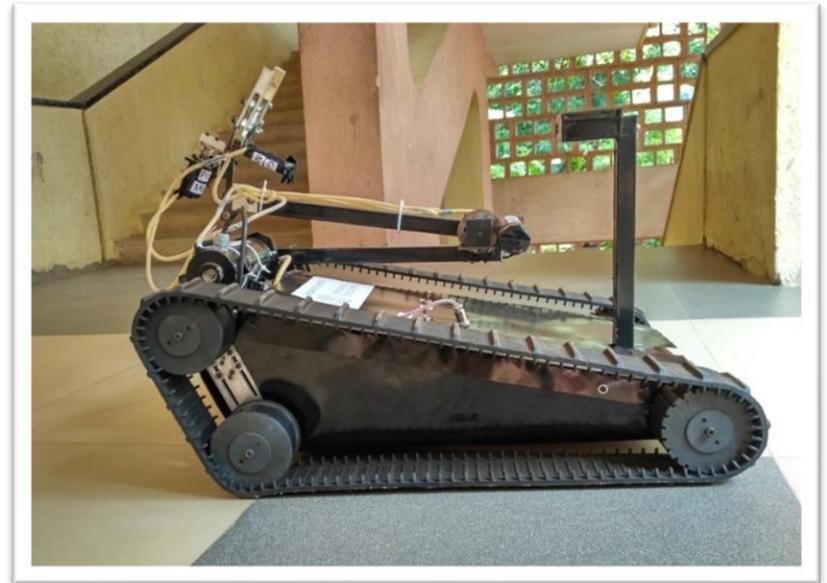
Design Specification for Medium Duty Rover: 140 kg

- Workspace : 1000 x 500 mm
- Object Handling:
10 kg : 300 x 300 x 300 mm
- 500 m Live video feedback
- 3 hour battery operation



Design Specifications for Light Duty Backback Rover: 70 kg

- Workspace : 1000 x 400 mm
- Object handling :
3 kg - 200 x 200 x 200 mm
- 500 m Live video feedback
- 3 hour battery operation



Video Analytics for Internal Security



First-Aid Redefined

Thank you