Navigation at lane level with GNSS, Deadreckoning and EMAP



Presented in Paris, 23rd January 2009

Presentation GDR Robotique - GT2

Dr David Bétaille Dr Rafael Toledo-Moreo

Dr François Peyret



<u>Laboratoire Central des Ponts et</u> <u>Chaussées</u>. Metrology and Instrumentation **LCPC**, **Nantes**, **France**



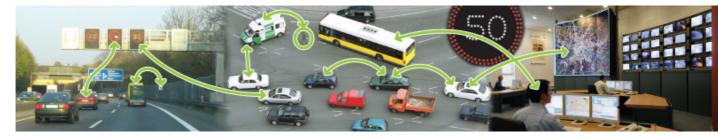


Technical University of Cartagena, Spain, Dept. of Electronics and Computer Technology

University of Murcia, Spain Intelligent Systems and Telematics,

overview

S N



CVIS cooperative vehicle infrastructure systems

EU 6th Framework Program Integrated Project

POMA sub-project for POSITIONING & MAPPING

LCPC aims at providing a Map Aided Location service to CVIS, based on Enhanced Maps, for lane-level positioning requiring applications

1st part) Emap description and construction
2nd part) Lane-level positioning using Emap

navigation in ITS

the vast majority of ITS applications demands a navigation system

[Du, Masters and Barth in the 2004 IEEE ITSC, Washington] divided in 3 scales for vehicle navigation:

- Macroscale (roadway network, links and nodes)
 - Obj: Finding a path between 2 nodes in the network
- Mesoscale (link level, lanes)

Obj: <u>maneuvers such as overtaking</u>, moving out of the way of emergency vehicles...

- Microscale (vehicle level)
 - Obj: Lane keeping, avoiding obstacles ahead, etc.

navigation in ITS

Most of the applications require a local reference (map) of the vehicle position

Macroscale (roadway network, links and nodes)

Current commercial maps serve well

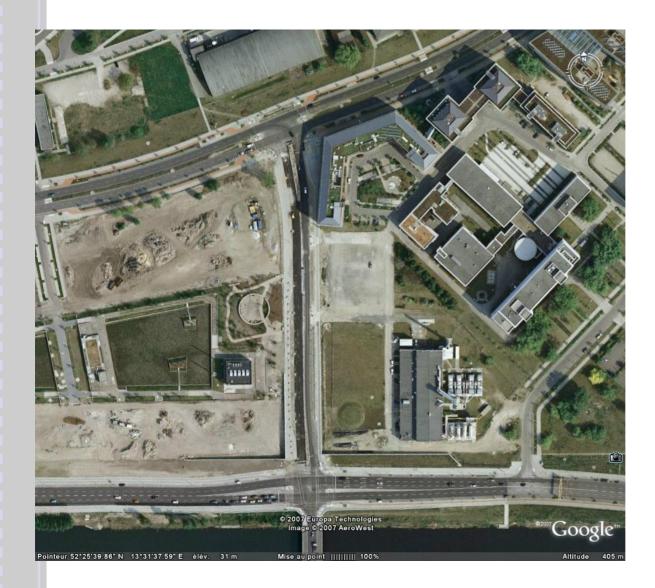
Mesoscale (link level, lanes)

Need of an enhanced map (Emap)

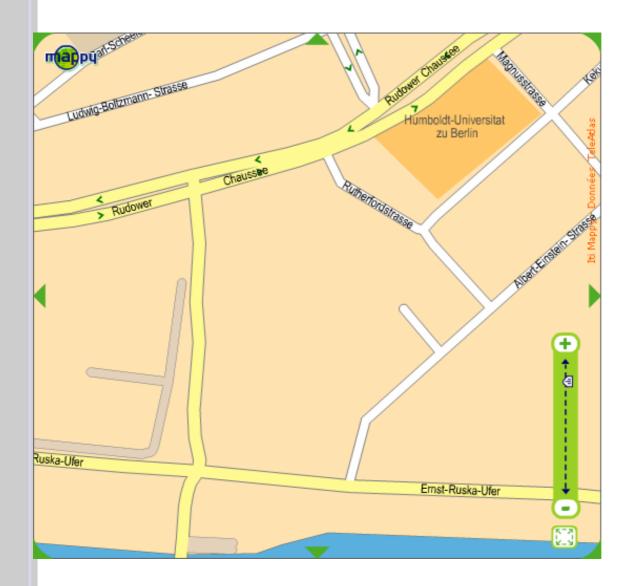
Microscale (vehicle level)

Need of an enhanced map (Emap) in case of cooperative applications (map data in an absolute reference frame)

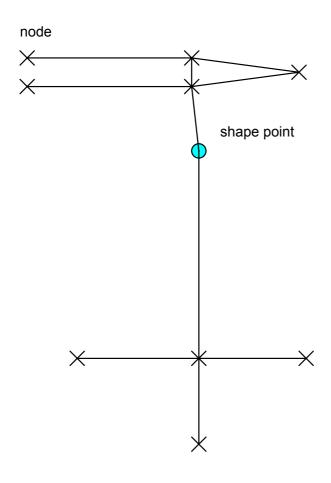
traditional maps



traditional maps

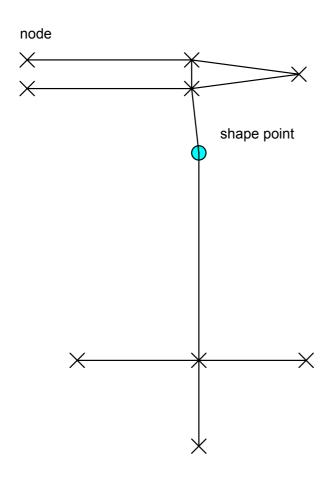


traditional maps



- Set of arcs
- Each arc is piece-wise linear (easy to describe)
- Extremities are nodes and the rest shape points
- A node may be
 - A start
 - A dead-end
 - Intersection

traditional maps. errors



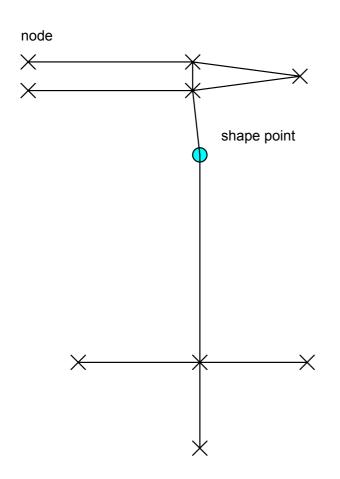
 Global. Same inaccuracy as paper version derived from photogrammetry ...

Std map accuracy

(5-several tens) m

 Local. Approximation by series of shape points. Accuracy ≈ 1 m

traditional maps. errors



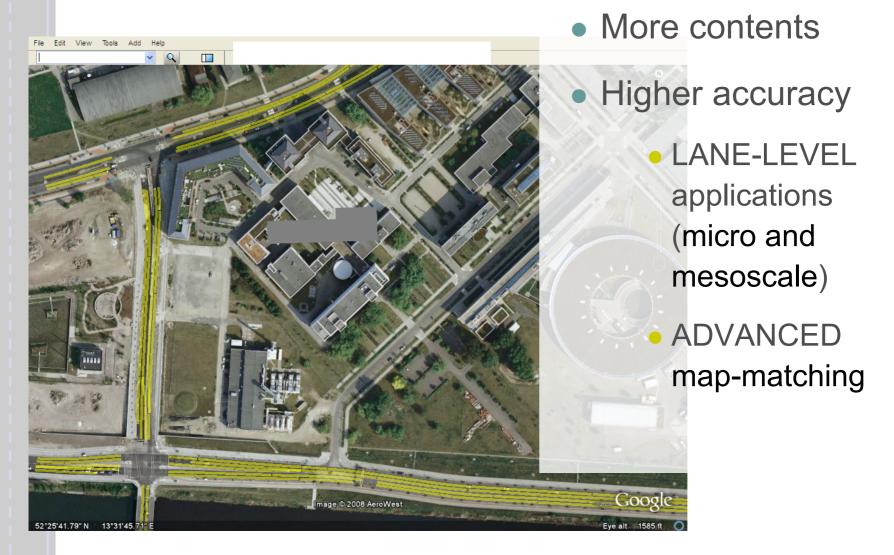
• Completeness.

High simplication of road description.

1 centerline per roadway,

roundabouts represented by 1 node

enhanced maps (Emaps)



how to create your own Emap?

PHASE 1) mobile mapping

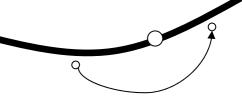
PHASE 2) preparation of data

PHASE 3) road representation:

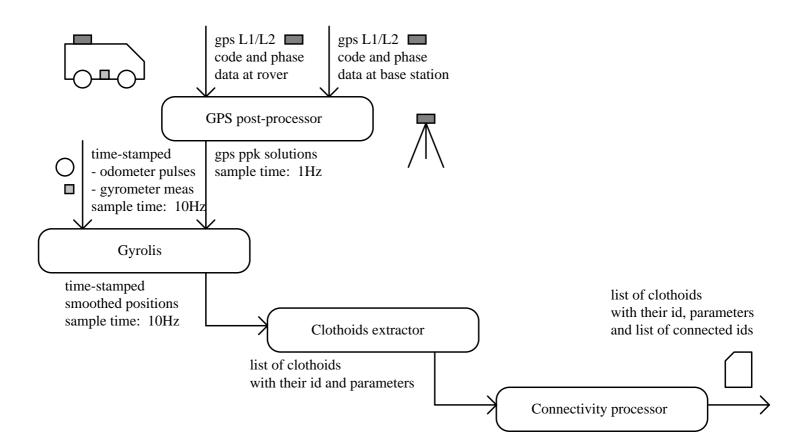
extraction of arcs

PHASE 4) connection of arcs

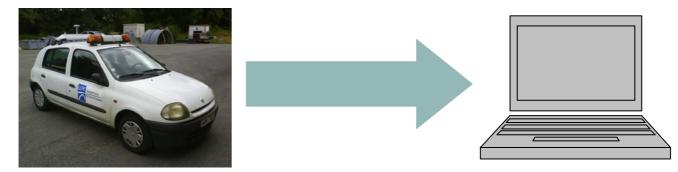




Emap computing process



phase 1: mobile mapping



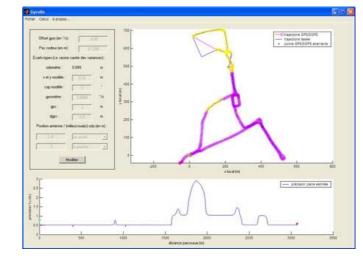
Collecting data by means of probe vehicles

Pro: Almost no bias Con: costly sensors

- RTK measurements
- IMU-odometry assistance for lacks of GPS coverage. Drifts depend on IMU quality. With good IMU data are asbolutely reliable

phase 2: preparation of data





- Selection of trajectories
- Elimination of possible outliers
- Raugh smoothing and filtering (applying GYROLIS tool)

[Bétaille D., GYROLIS: logiciel de localisation de véhicule en posttraitement par couplage GPSgyromètre-odomètre. Bulletin Spécial Instrumentation des Laboratoires de Ponts et Chaussées, 2008.]

When roads are designed, the horizontal arcs are

 $\frac{\text{described by straight lines, circles and clothoids}}{\text{straight lines}} \xrightarrow{\text{circles}} x(l) = x_0 + \int (\cos(\tau_0 + \kappa_0 l + \frac{cl^2}{2})dl, \quad 0 < l < L$ $y(l) = y_0 + \int (\sin(\tau_0 + \kappa_0 l + \frac{cl^2}{2})dl, \quad 0 < l < L$

OUR APPROACH: One may expect <u>similar</u> <u>structures</u> hidden in mobile mapping data <u>ned, the horizontal arcs are</u> nes, circles and clothoids

straight lines

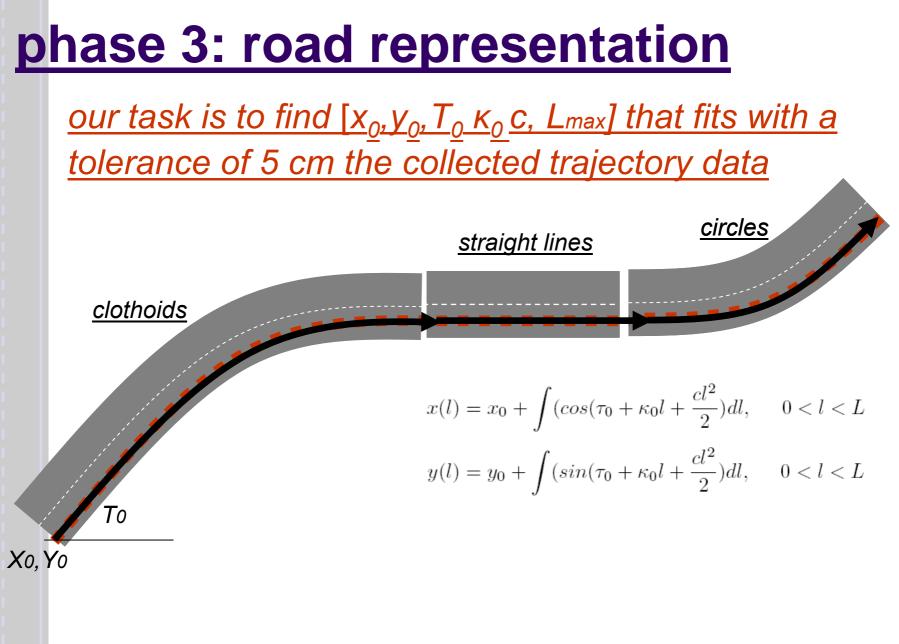
<u>circles</u>

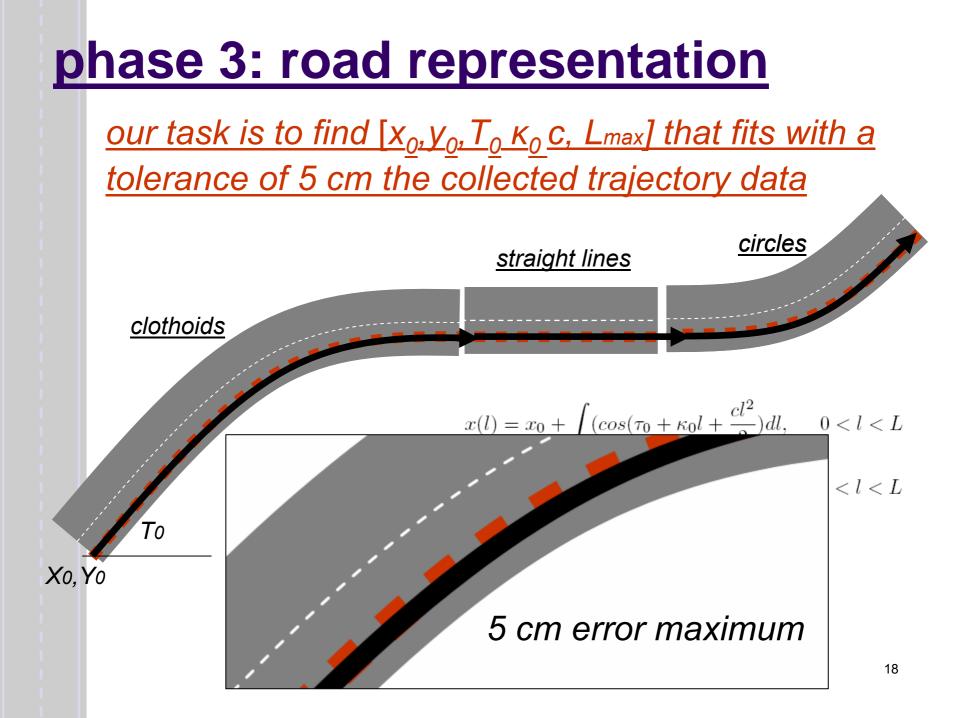
<u>clothoids</u>

Straight lines, circles, clothoids can be described by the same mathematical expression

$$\begin{aligned} x(l) &= x_0 + \int (\cos(\tau_0 + \kappa_0 l + \frac{cl^2}{2}) dl, \quad 0 < l < L \\ y(l) &= y_0 + \int (\sin(\tau_0 + \kappa_0 l + \frac{cl^2}{2}) dl, \quad 0 < l < L \end{aligned}$$

Making c=0, curvature remains constant \rightarrow circleMaking c=0, kappa=0, nil curvature, \rightarrow straight lineMaking c!=0, \rightarrow clothoid





<u>our task is to find [x₀,y₀,T₀ κ₀ c, L_{max}] that fits with a tolerance of 5 cm the collected trajectory data</u>

<u>straight lines</u>

<u>clothoids</u>

How to do it?

X0, Y0

Typical least squares based methods applied for straight lines and circle fitting (Newton-Raphson, LevenbergThere's no direct relation between changes in the variables and changes in the observations

<u>circles</u>

base 3: coad representation Straight lines Clothoids Markovian chain suitable for an

Extended Kalman

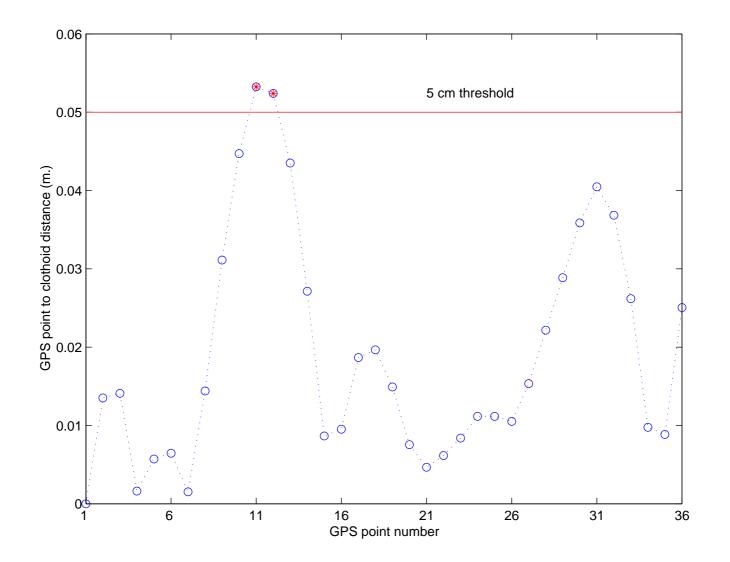
То

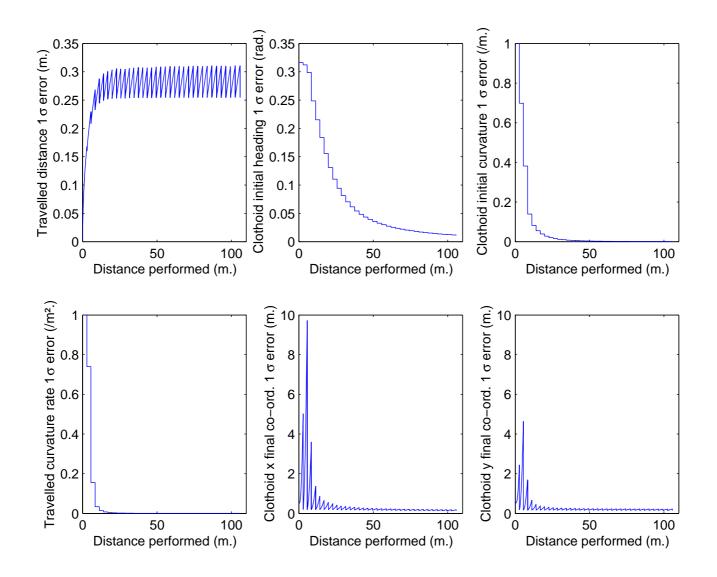
filter

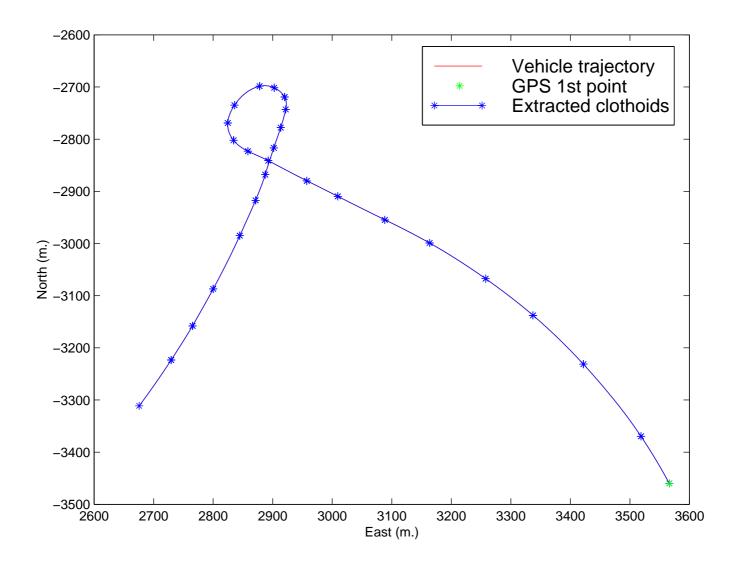
X0, Y0

Space vector: $\begin{bmatrix} l & t_0 & \kappa_0 & c & x & y \end{bmatrix}$ Inputs: DR (dl and gyro) Observations: GPS or GPS+DR (prepared in the previous phase)

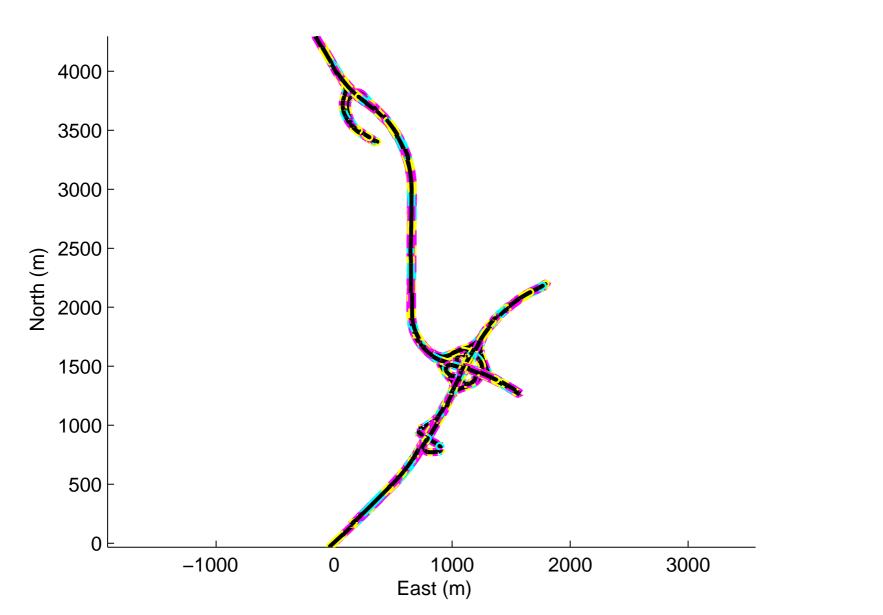
Evolution (2nd order Taylor development from the Fresnel Integrals): $\begin{aligned} l(k+1|k) &= l(k|k) + dl \\ x(l+dl) &= x(l) + cos(t) \ dl - 0.5 \cdot \kappa \ sin(t) \ dl^2 \\ y(l+dl) &= y(l) + sin(t) \ dl + 0.5 \cdot \kappa \ cos(t) \ dl^2 \\ t &= t_0 + \kappa_0 l + 0.5 \cdot c l^2 \qquad \kappa = \kappa_0 + c l \end{aligned}$



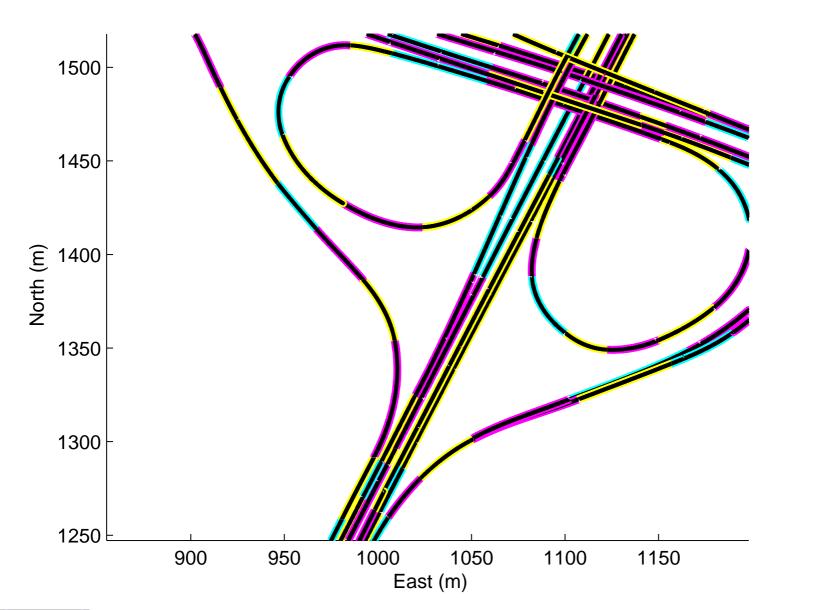








25



how to create your own Emap?

PHASE 1) mobile mapping

PHASE 2) preparation of data

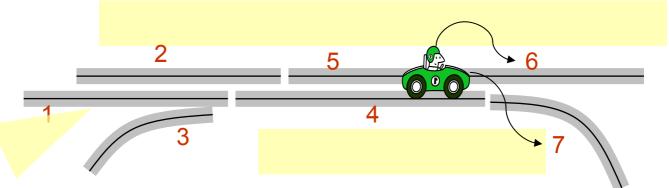
PHASE 3) road representation:

extraction of arcs

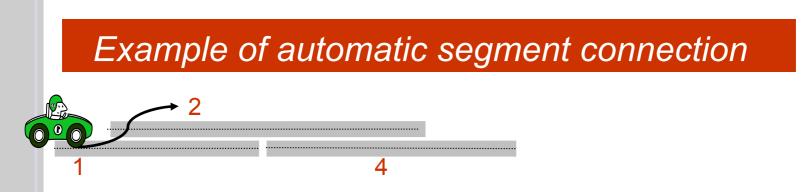
PHASE 4) connection of arcs



Our task: to find the segments in which the vehicle could be when it'll leave the given one



- Taking into account <u>driving directions</u>
- Some traffic regulations, while
- Giving priority to the real feasibility of the maneuver
- As <u>automatically</u> as possible (more than 500 segments in the Cheviré Bridge Emap)

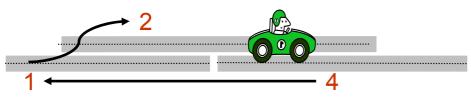


The final point of 1 is "very close" to segment 2

- The initial point of 2 is "very close" to segment 1
- The final point of 1 is NOT "very close" to initial point of 2

It is possible to move from segment 1 to 2

Example of automatic segment connection

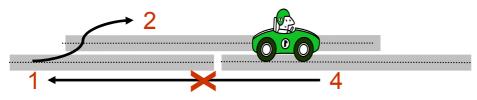


The initial point of 4 is "very close" to segment 1

- The final point of 1 is "very close" to segment 4
- The final point of 1 is "very close" to initial point of 4

It is NOT possible to move from segment 4 to 1

Example of automatic segment connection



From <u>geometrical aspects</u> of the deployment of 2 segments under consideration and based on <u>logic</u> <u>rules</u> it is possible to determine <u>automatically</u> the relation of connectivity among the segments of the Emap

[Bétaille D., Toledo-Moreo R. Making an Enhanced map for lane location based services, ITSC Conference 2008.]

example of Emap file

EmapBerlin.txt - WordPad	
<u>A</u> rchivo <u>E</u> dición <u>V</u> er I <u>n</u> sertar <u>F</u> ormato Ay <u>u</u> da	
4 • • • 1 • • • 2 • • • 3 • • • 4 • • • 5 • • • 6 • • • 7 • • • 8 • • • 9 • • • 10 • • • 11	·····12····13····14····15····16····17····18····19····20····21···22····23····24····25····26···27····28····29·
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2972 -0.000229 0.000001 76.857775 4 1 3 56 73 74 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	2076 0.000556 -0.000017 80.358858 4 1 2 57 74 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	3702 -0.000180 0.000008 54.690172 4 1 2 74 75 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	451 0.001584 -0.000094 37.079778 2 1 2 59 76 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	110 -0.000068 -0.000002 49.044844 2 1 2 60 76 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	1648 -0.000218 -0.000418 26.484347 2 1 3 61 76 77 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	2147 -0.007106 0.000183 42.865122 2 1 3 62 77 78 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	3439 -0.001947 -0.000012 28.353604 2 1 2 63 78 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	026 -0.000887 0.000037 29.253484 2 1 2 64 78 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	828 0.000206 -0.000024 29.268106 2 1 2 65 78 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	5102 0.001215 -0.001273 8.694517 2 1 1 78 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	5154 0.000421 0.000032 31.965065 3 2 3 48 67 80 3 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	2586 -0.000787 0.000015 39.363954 3 2 4 48 49 80 81 3 3 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	0004 0.000538 -0.000014 88.269228 2 2 2 69 50 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	2117 0.002237 -0.000178 24.141452 2 2 3 70 50 51 1 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	371 -0.000942 -0.000053 52.460167 2 2 3 51 52 71 3 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	.620 -0.001824 0.000093 12.734142 2 2 3 52 53 72 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	729 -0.000155 0.000024 100.045690 4 2 5 53 54 73 87 88 3 3 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	678 -0.000020 -0.000004 80.449627 4 2 4 54 55 74 87 3 3 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	545 0.000035 -0.000001 137.948767 4 2 6 55 56 57 75 86 87 3 3 3 1 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0
	039 0.000002 0.000002 30.507798 4 2 2 57 86 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	725 -0.000198 0.000000 89.554370 2 2 4 58 59 60 77 3 3 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	040 -0.006140 0.000035 45.249372 2 2 3 60 61 78 3 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	148 -0.002651 0.000029 117.517222 2 2 5 61 62 63 64 65 3 3 3 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	165 0.000381 -0.000036 60.674494 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	385 0.002244 0.000074 39.693473 3 3 3 66 67 81 3 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	43 -0.005824 0.000155 32.801388 3 3 1 67 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	367 0.002314 -0.000239 22.121812 1 1 2 83 19 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	59 -0.000996 0.000013 102.109596 2 1 4 19 20 21 84 2 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	517 -0.000852 0.000033 70.060063 2 1 4 21 22 23 85 2 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	391 0.009018 -0.000276 19.737412 2 1 1 23 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	96 -0.000148 0.000001 100.970100 4 2 5 38 39 74 75 87 3 3 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	291 -0.000153 0.000001 170.455997 4 2 7 39 40 41 72 73 74 88 3 3 1 2 2 2 1 0 0 0 0
	80 -0.003100 0.000060 77.473202 4 2 5 41 42 43 72 89 3 3 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	390 0.002256 -0.000032 63.875320 2 2 5 17 43 44 45 90 1 3 3 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	19 0.000045 0.000000 95.283818 3 2 5 17 18 45 46 91 2 2 3 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	590 -0.001109 0.000178 18.482169 3 2 2 18 46 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	1972 0.002755 -0.000148 49.082368 2 2 2 93 47 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
<u> 03 384 880704 171 613315 361 808238 173 110500 3 1270</u>	

CVIS cooperative vehicle infrastructure systems EU 6th Framework Program Integrated Project

POMA sub-project for POSITIONING & MAPPING LCPC aims at providing a Map Aided Location service to CVIS, based on Enhanced Maps, for lane-level positioning requiring applications

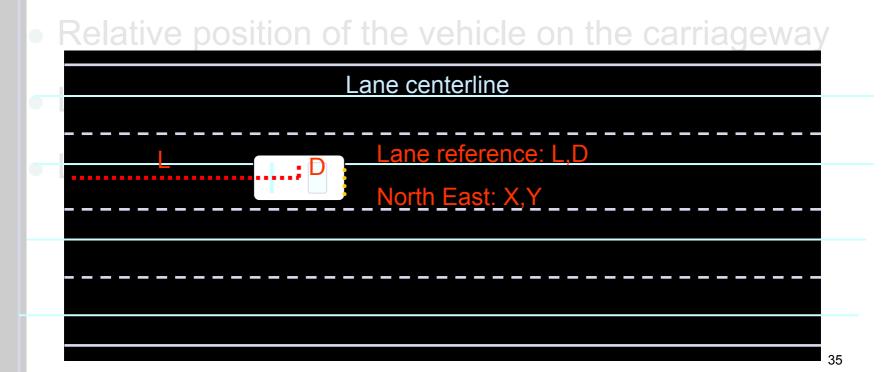
1st part) Emap description and construction
2nd part) Lane-level positioning using Emap

our lane positioning features

- Vehicle positioning on the lane (no projection on the road after map-matching)
- Curent lane ID
- Relative position of the vehicle on the carriageway
- Level of confidence on the position
- Level of confidence on the segment assignment

our lane positioning features

- Vehicle positioning on the lane (no projection on the road after map-matching)
- Curent lane ID



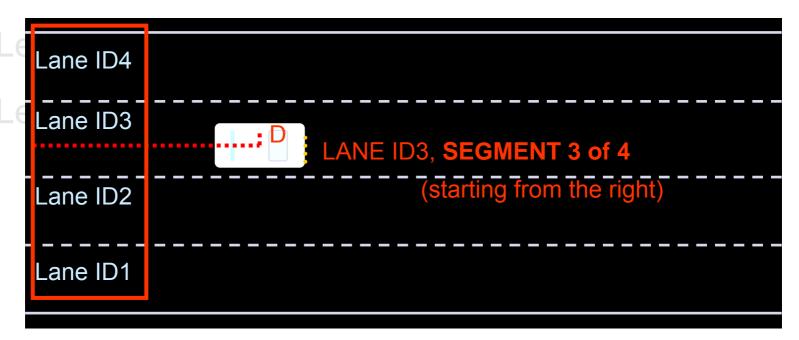
our lane positioning features

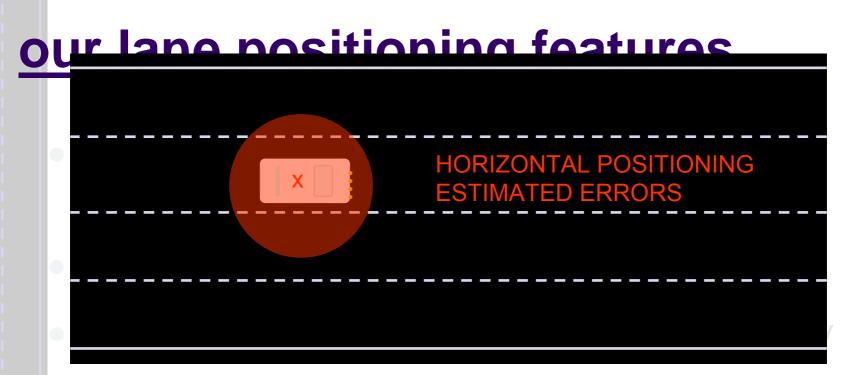
- Vehicle positioning on the lane (no projection on the road after map-matching)
- Curent lane ID

Relative	position of	f the vehic	cle on ti	ne carr	iageway
Lane ID4					
Lane ID3		LANE ID3			
Lane ID2					
Lane ID1					

our lane positioning features

- Vehicle positioning on the lane (no projection on the road after map-matching)
- Curent lane ID
- Relative position of the vehicle on the carriageway

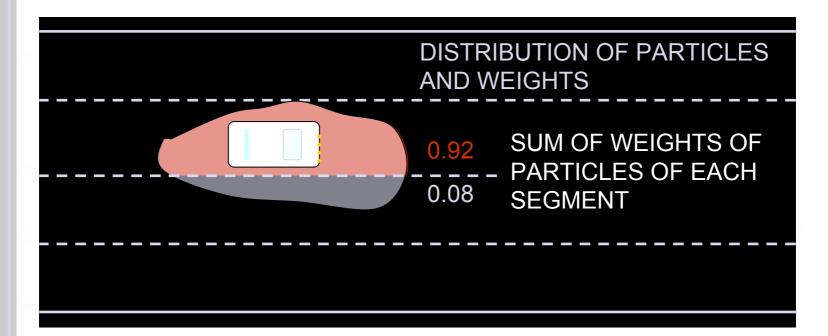




Level of confidence on the position

Level of confidence on the segment assignment

our lane positioning features



Level of confidence on the segment assignment

dual representation

dual representation

Why the Frenet reference (to the road segment)?

- Much more convenient for using the Emap
- Much faster computations in transitions between segments

L>Lmax?

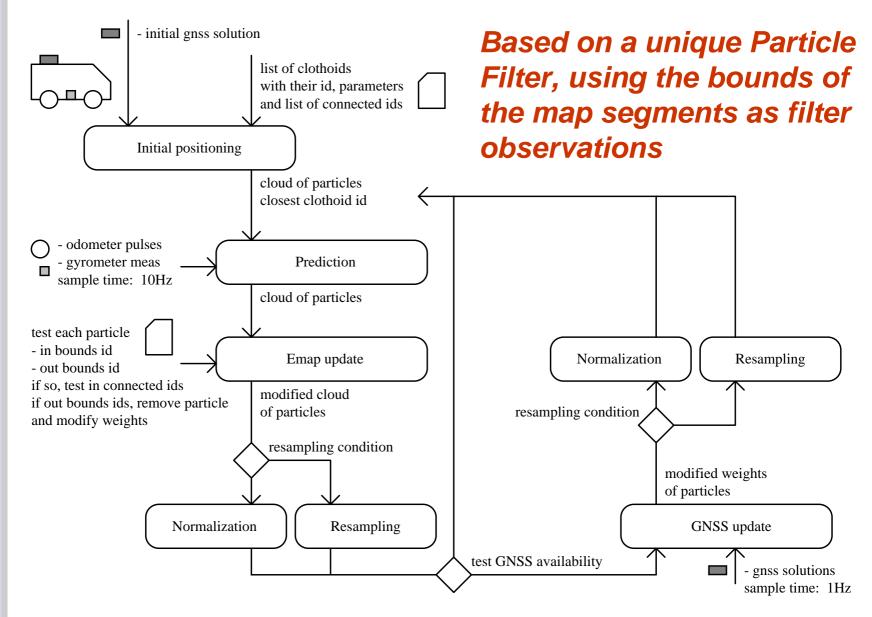
|D|>Half Lane ?

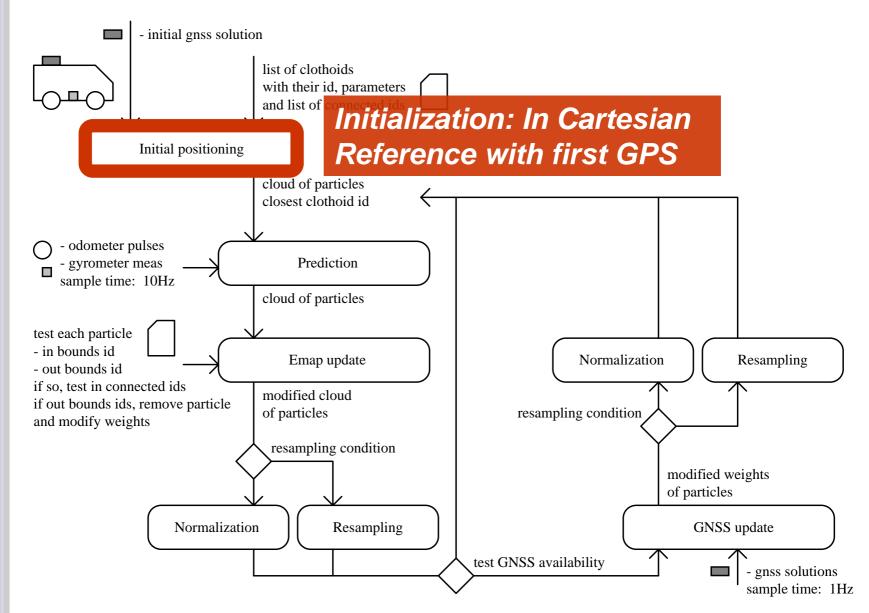
 Relative position of the vehicle with its environment: useful for a number of ADAS applications based on lane

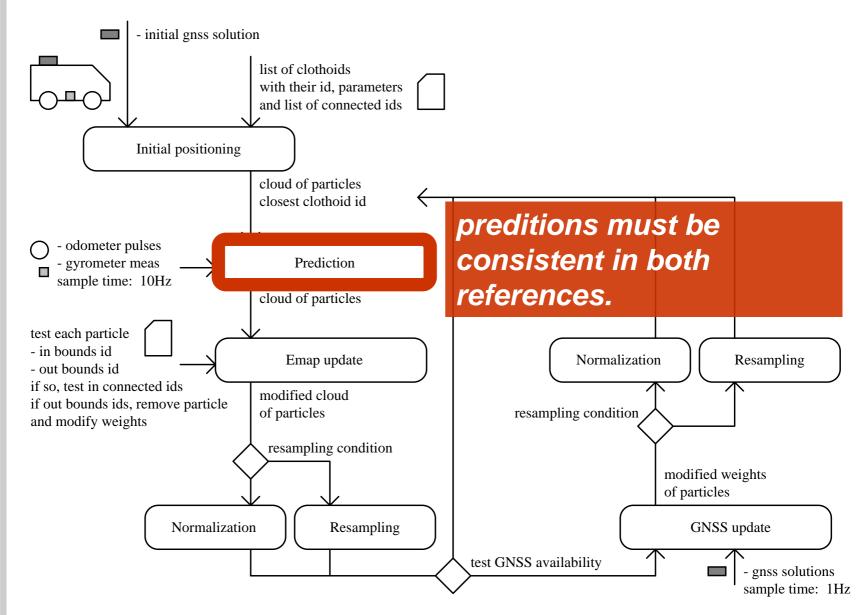
dual representation

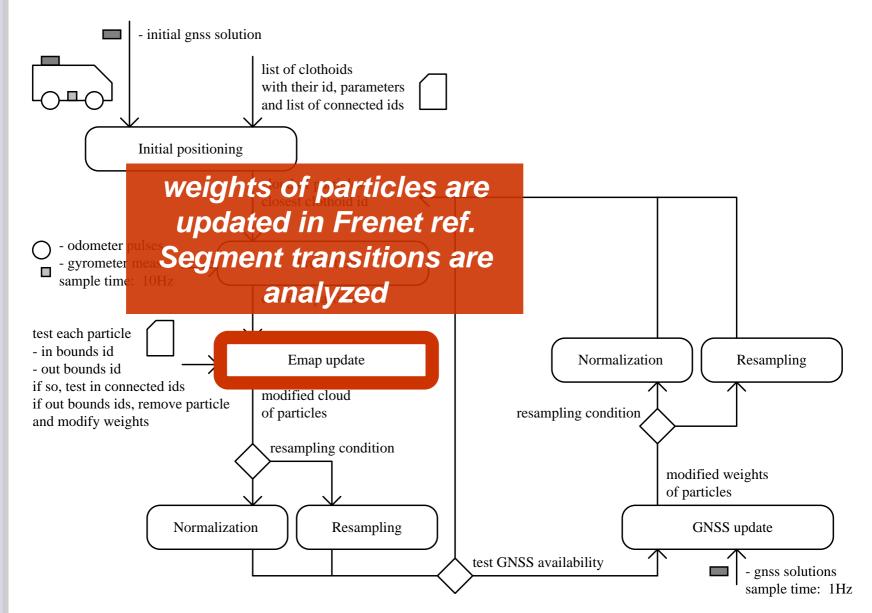
Why the Cartesian reference then?

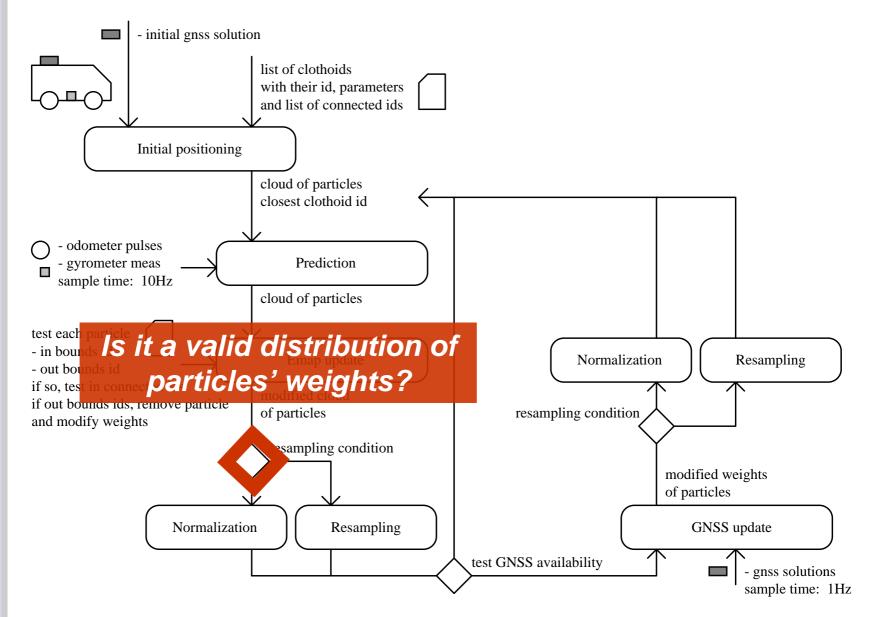
- Could we navigate only with a L,D reference?
 - Yes, but only within the limits of our Emap
- Crucial for areas out of the Emap limits (such as complex crossroads)
- East and North coordinates are still demanded by many Location Based Services
- Interaction with standard maps

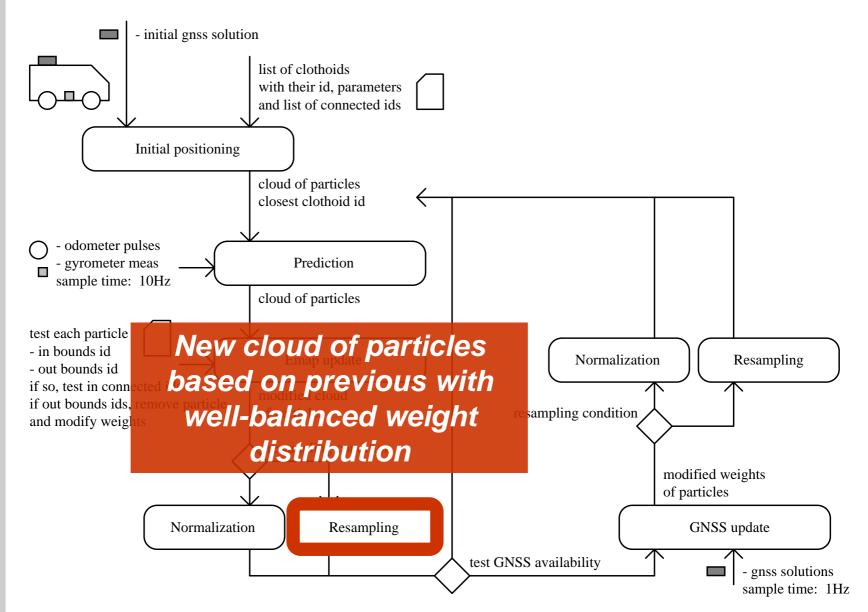


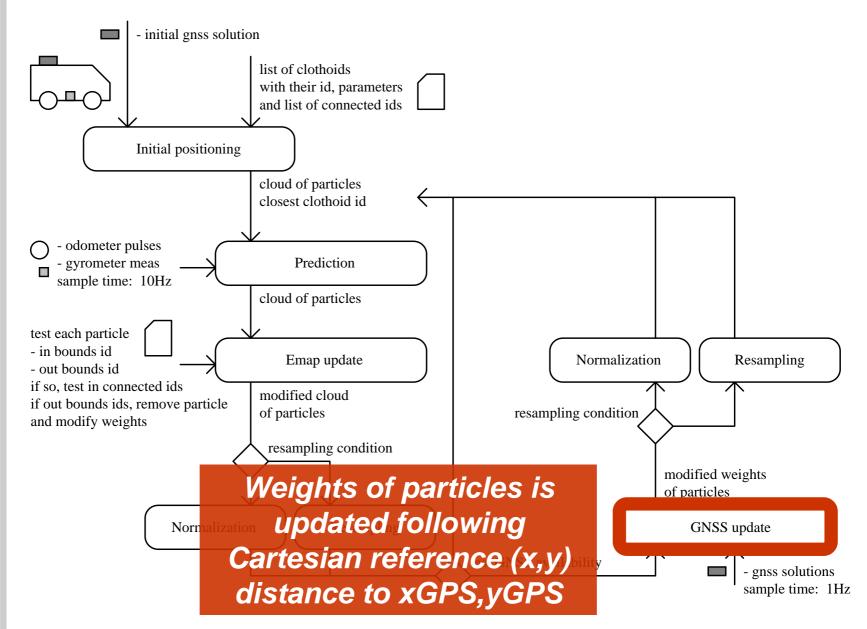


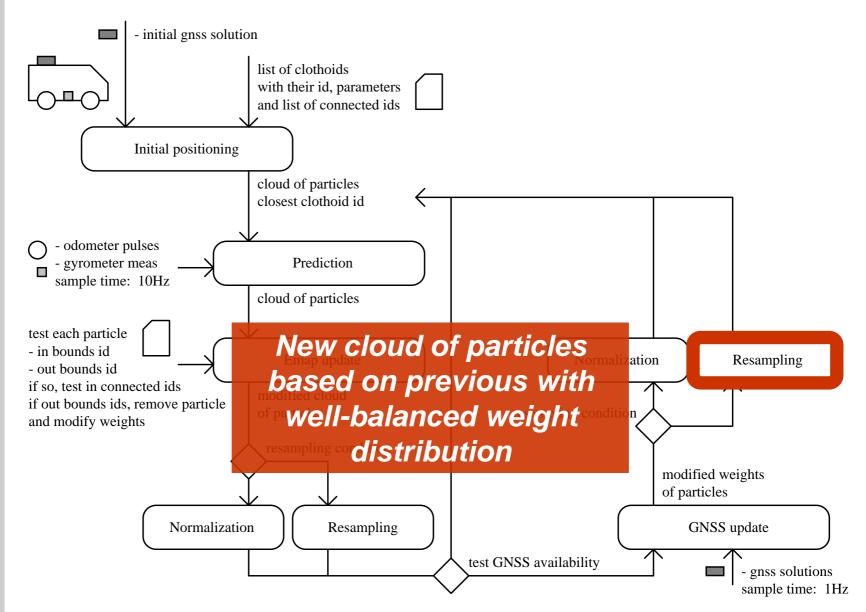




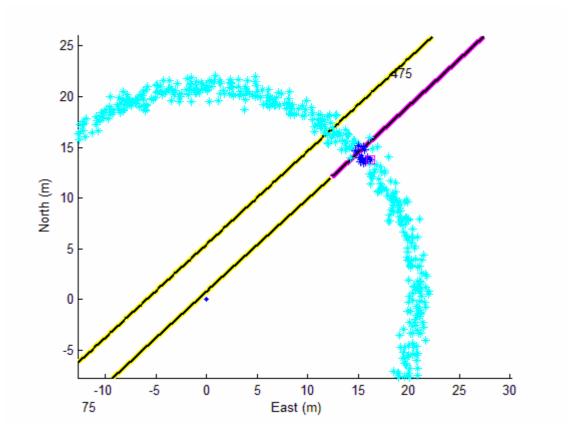


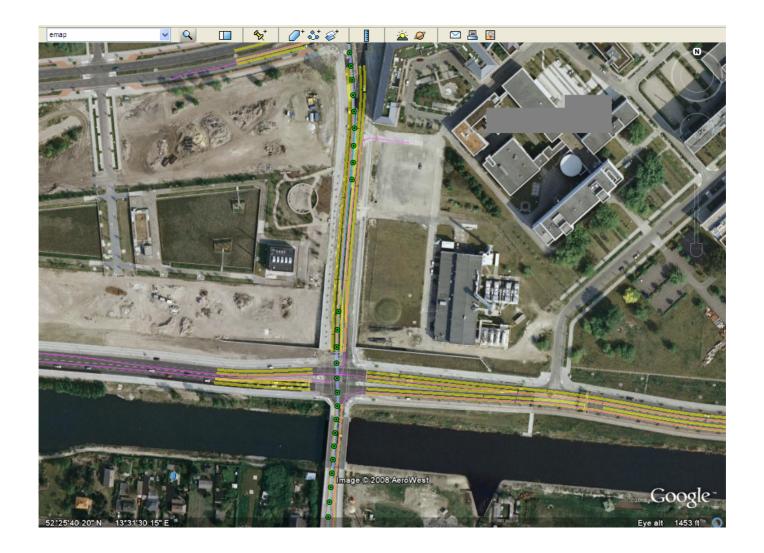




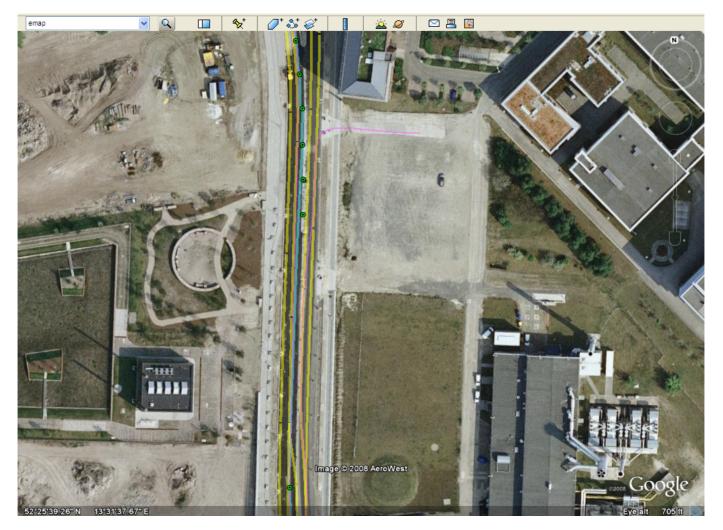


examples (initialization)

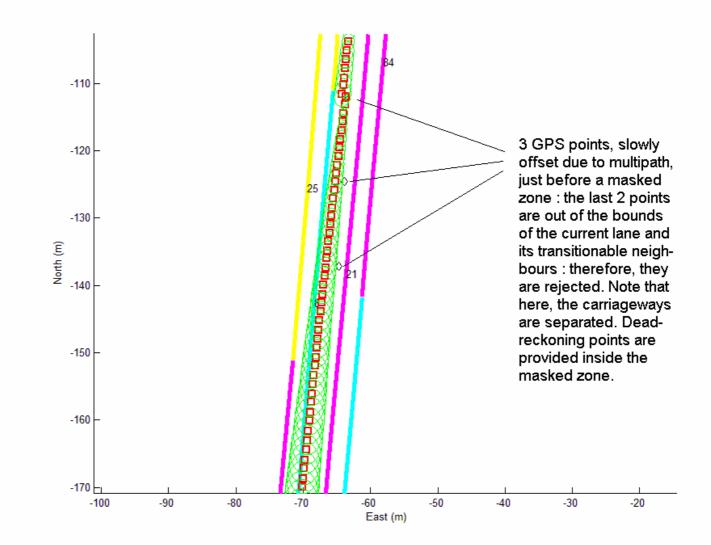




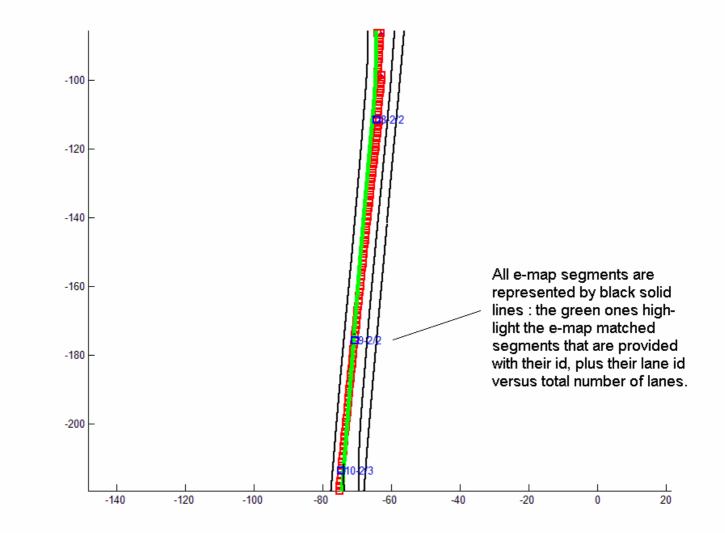
Zoom : some GPS outliers difficult to detect appear just before one gap

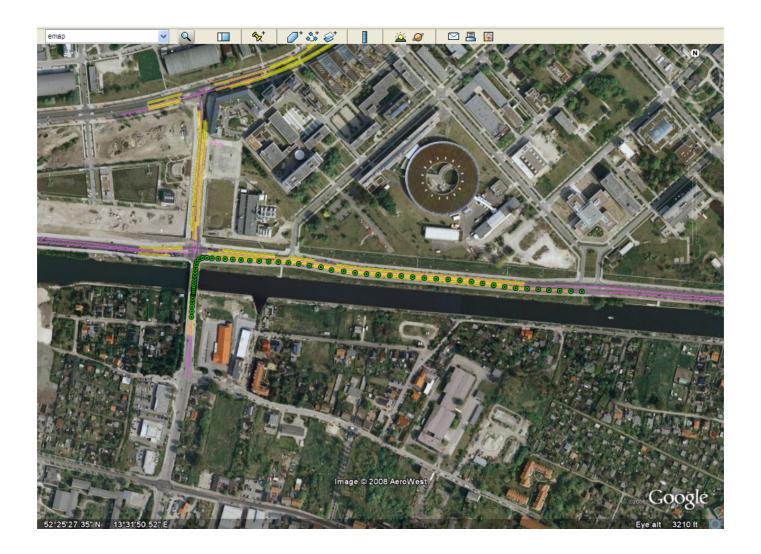


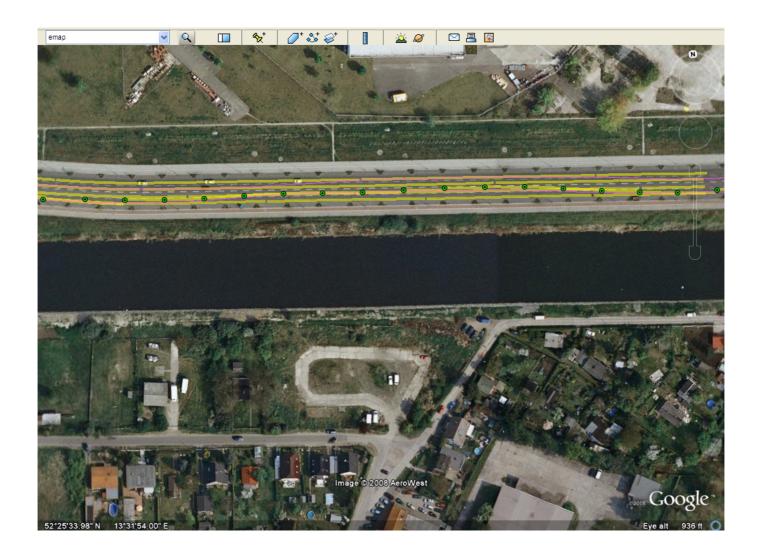
Zoom : some GPS outliers difficult to detect appear just before one gap

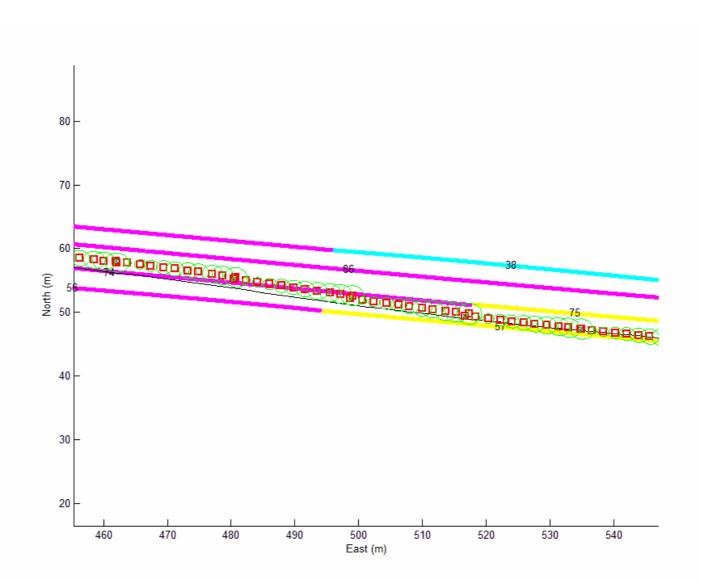


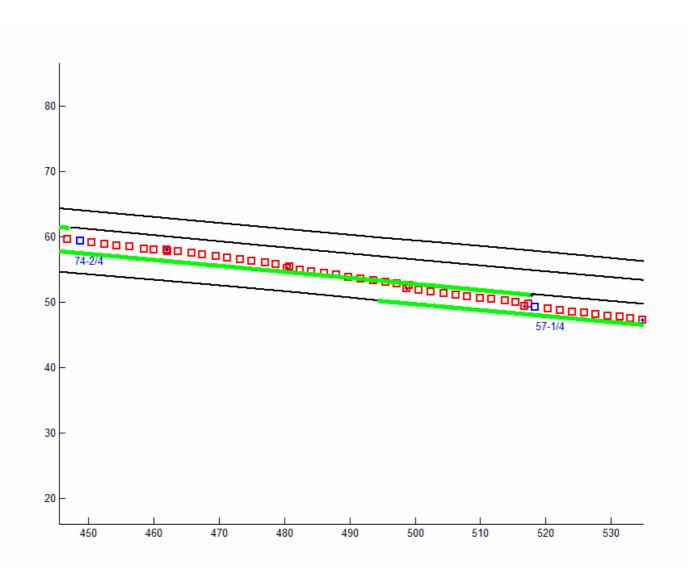
Zoom : some GPS outliers difficult to detect appear just before one gap











59





MANY THANKS!! QUESTIONS?

David Bétaille: <u>david.betaille@lcpc.fr</u>

Rafael Toledo-Moreo: toledo@um.es , rafael.toledo-moreo@lcpc.fr