

# Navigation at lane level with GNSS, Dead- reckoning and EMAP

Presented in  
Paris, 23rd  
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## Presentation GDR Robotique - GT2

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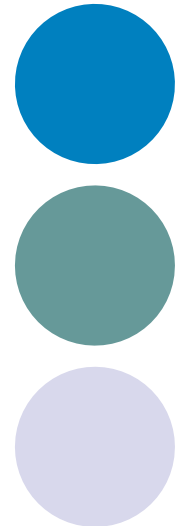
[Laboratoire Central des Ponts et Chaussées](#). Metrology and Instrumentation **LCPC, Nantes, France**



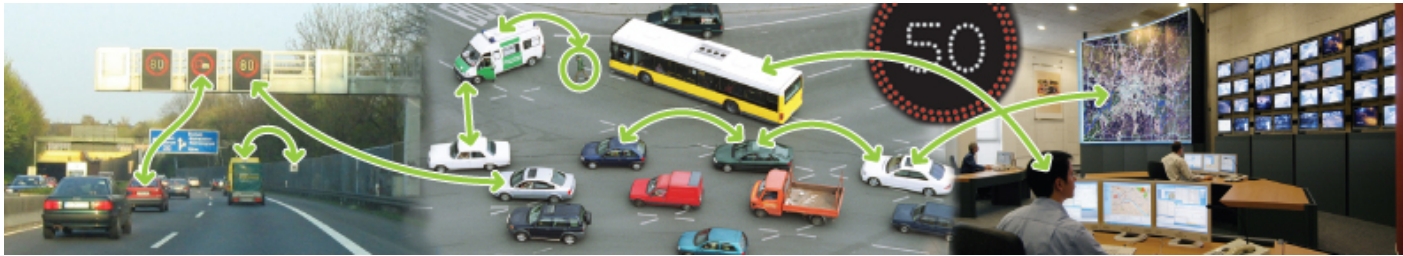
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**University of Murcia, Spain**  
Intelligent Systems and Telematics,



# overview



**CVIS** cooperative vehicle infrastructure systems

EU 6<sup>th</sup> Framework Program Integrated Project

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**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

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**1<sup>st</sup> part)** Emap description and construction

**2<sup>nd</sup> 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: maneuvers such as overtaking, 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

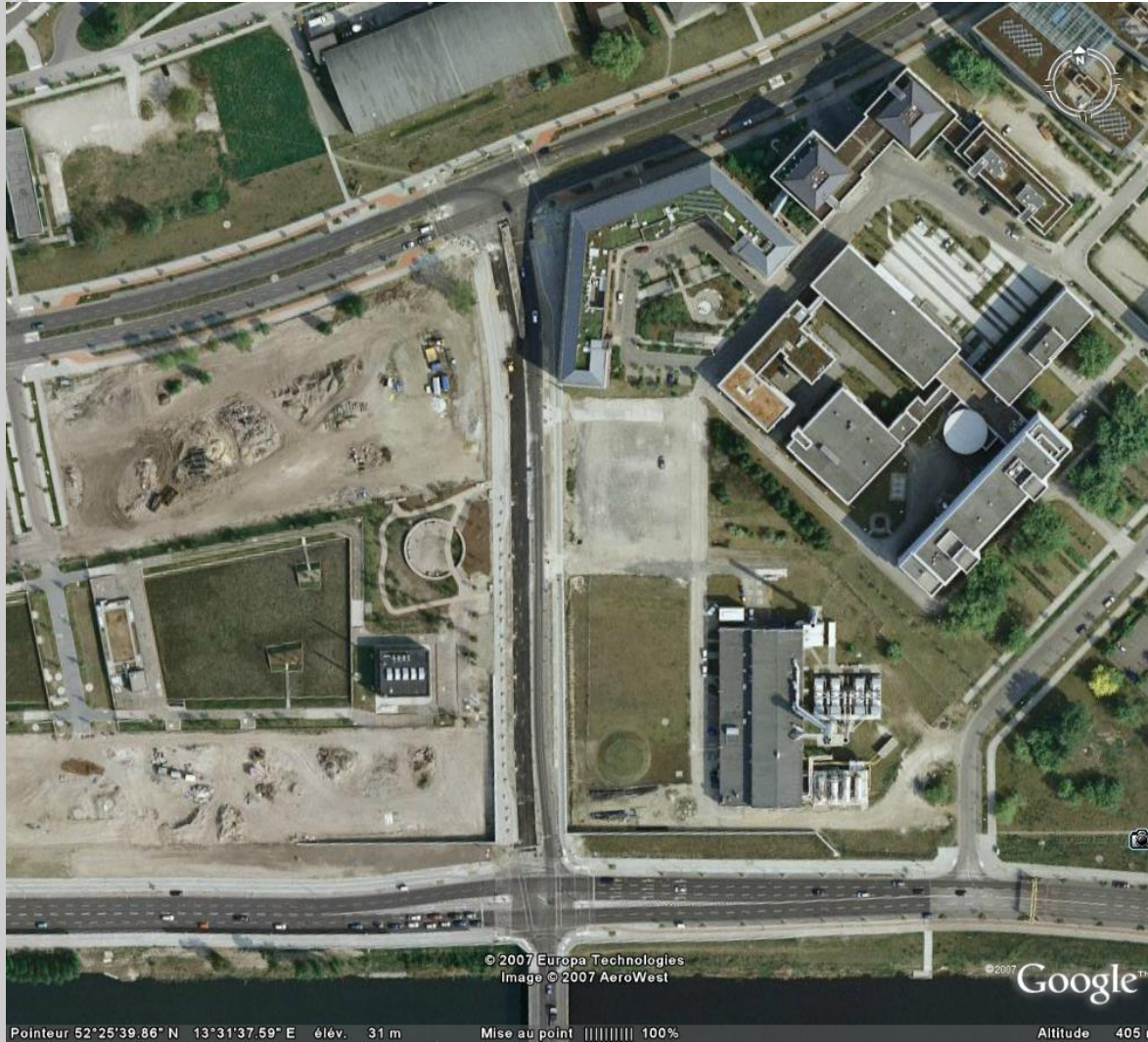
- **Mesoscale** (link level, lanes)

Need of an enhanced map (Emap)

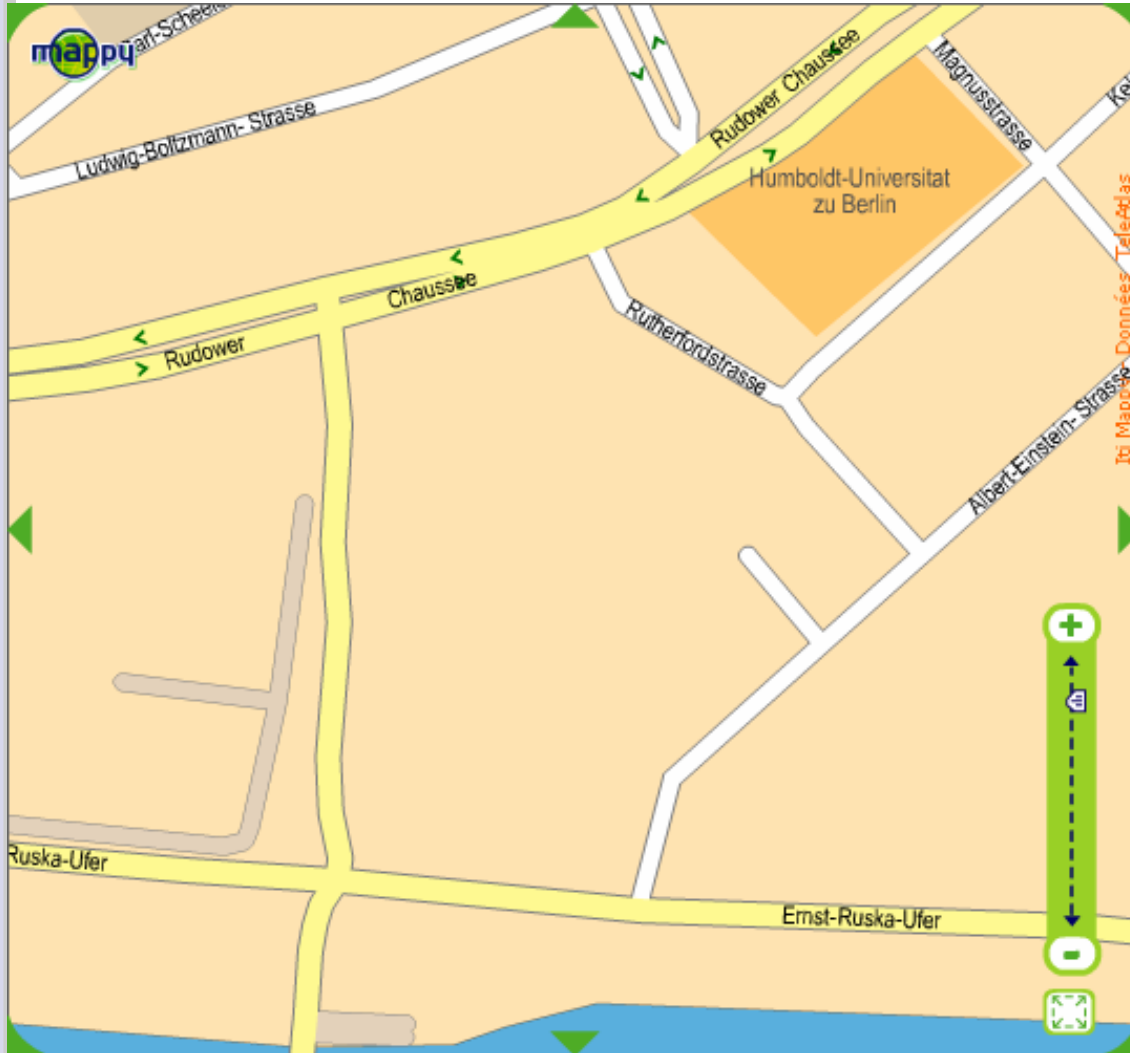
- **Microscale** (vehicle level)

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

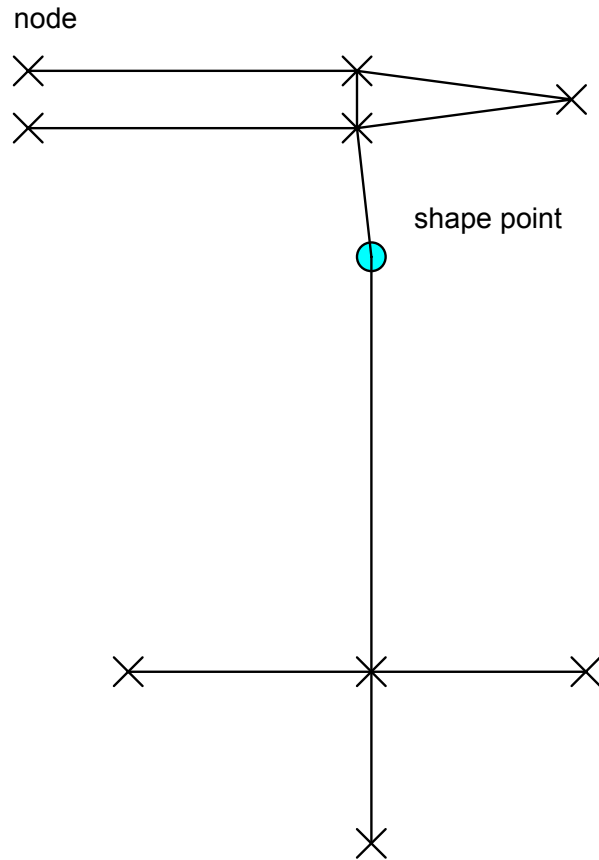
# traditional maps



# traditional maps

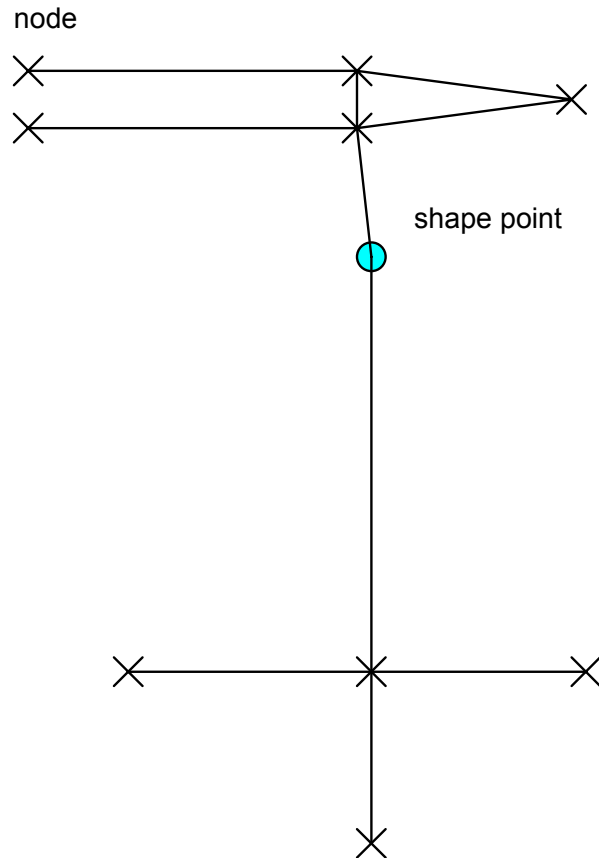


# traditional maps



- 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

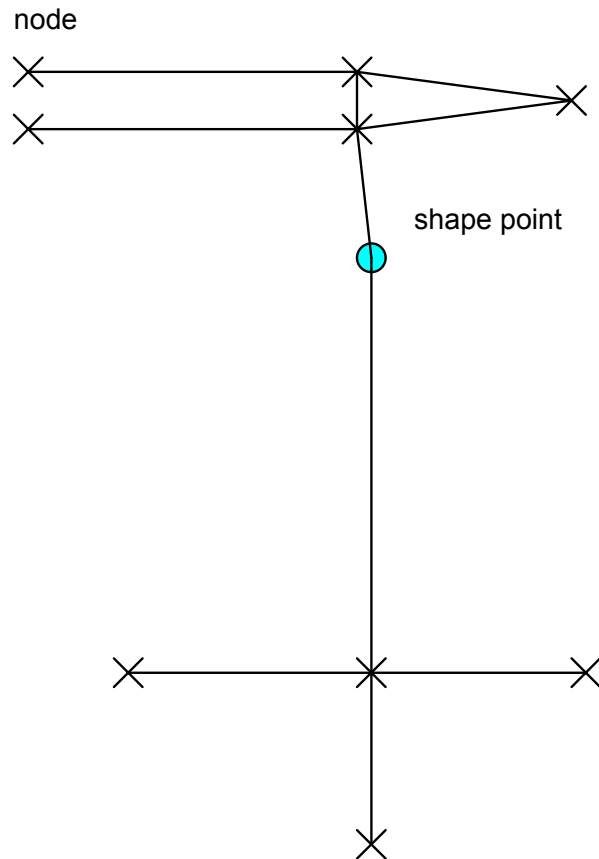
# traditional maps. errors



- **Global.** Same inaccuracy as paper version derived from photogrammetry ...  
Std map accuracy  
(5-several tens) m
- **Local.** Approximation by series of shape points.  
Accuracy  $\approx 1$  m



# traditional maps. errors

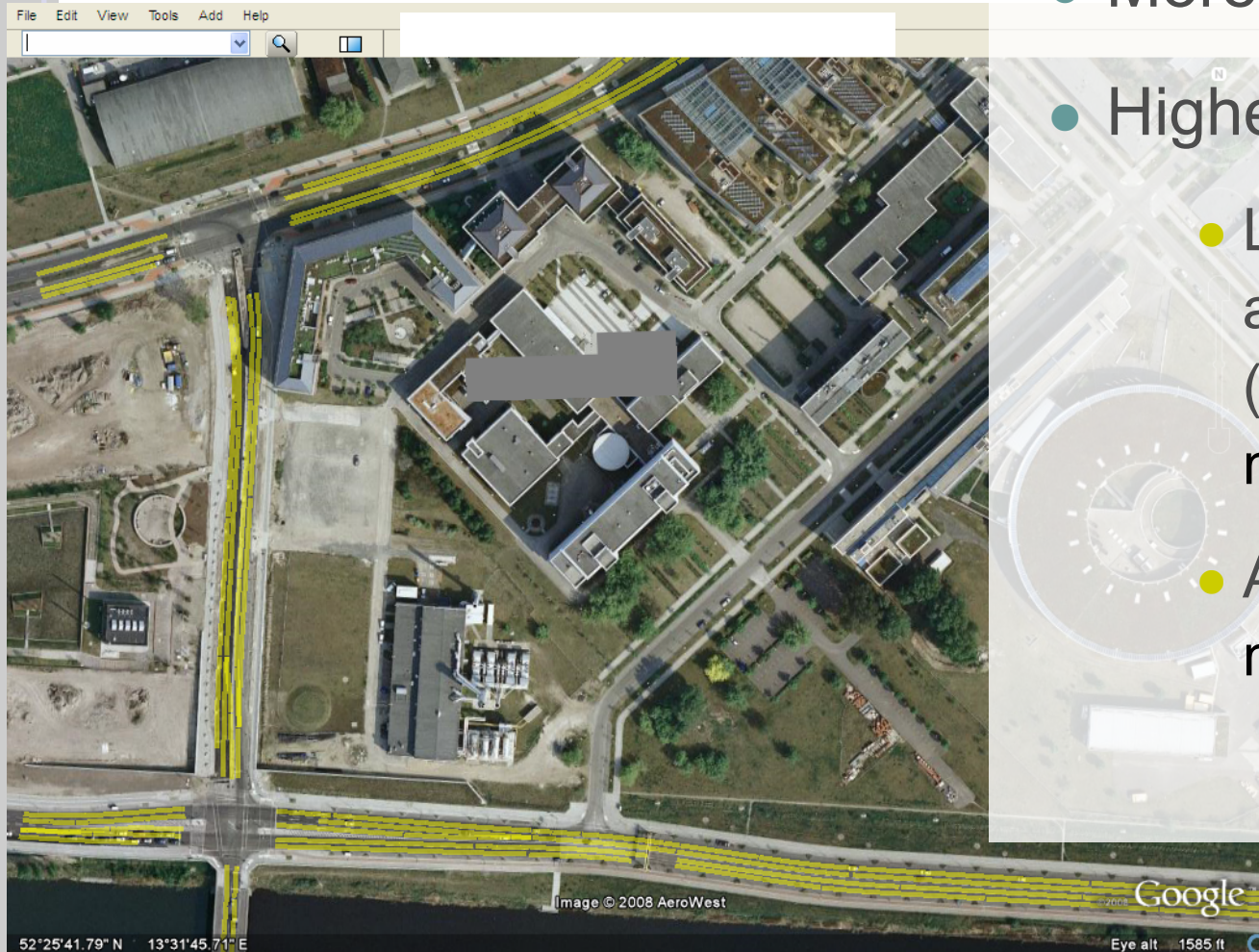


- **Completeness.**

High simplification of road description.

1 centerline per roadway,  
roundabouts represented by  
1 node

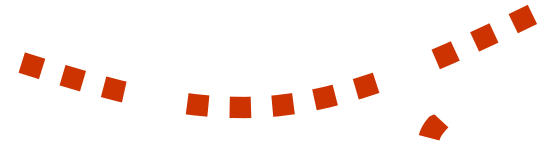
# enhanced maps (Emaps)



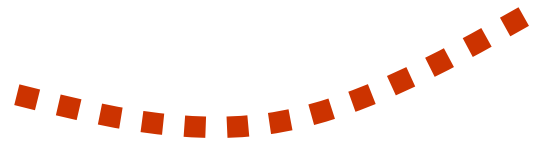
- More contents
- Higher accuracy
  - LANE-LEVEL applications (micro and mesoscale)
  - ADVANCED map-matching

# how to create your own Emap?

**PHASE 1)** *mobile mapping*



**PHASE 2)** *preparation of data*

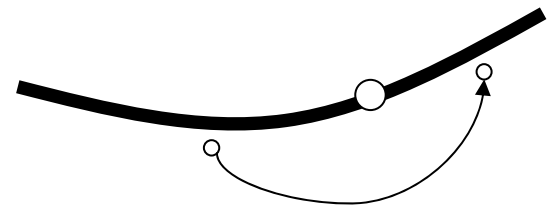


**PHASE 3)** *road representation:*

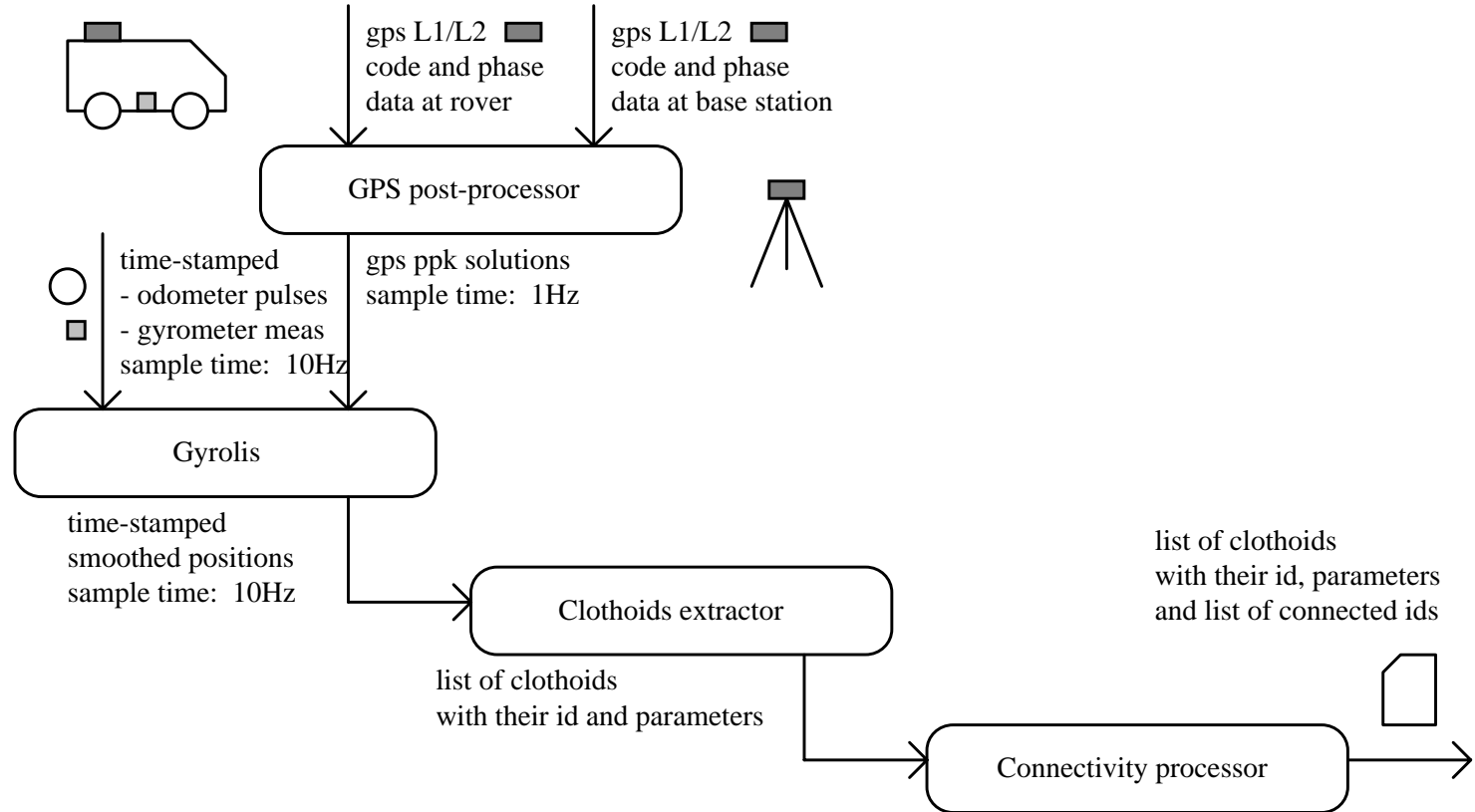
*extraction of arcs*



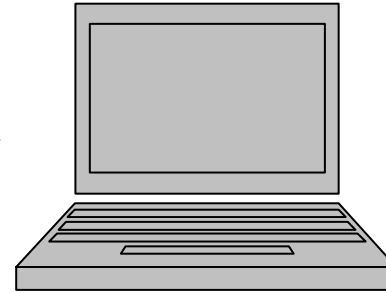
**PHASE 4)** *connection of arcs*



# Emap computing process



# phase 1: mobile mapping

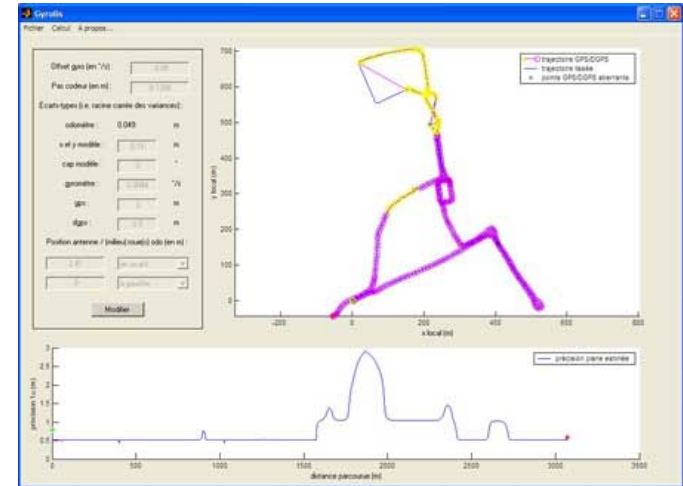


Collecting data by means of probe vehicles

**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

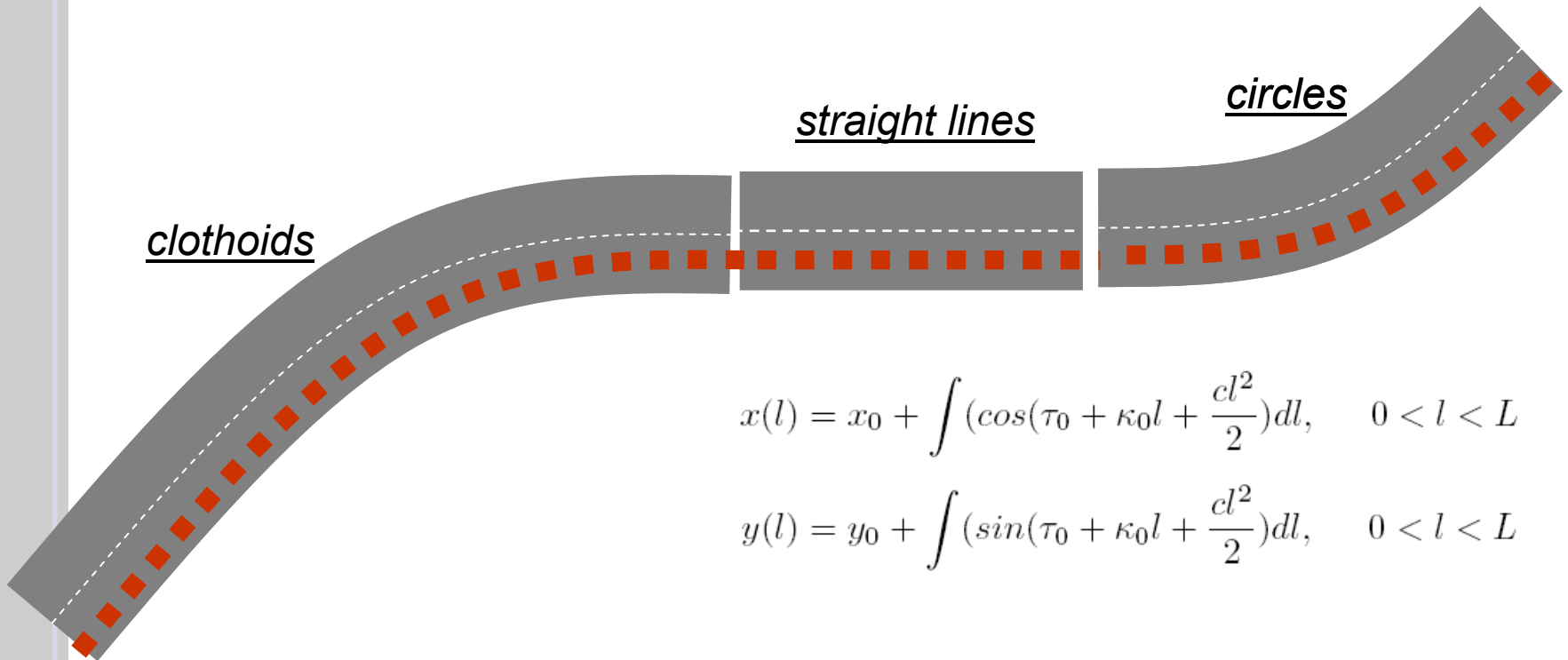


- Selection of trajectories
- Elimination of possible outliers
- Rough smoothing and filtering (applying GYROLIS tool)

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

# phase 3: road representation

When roads are designed, the horizontal arcs are described by straight lines, circles and clothoids



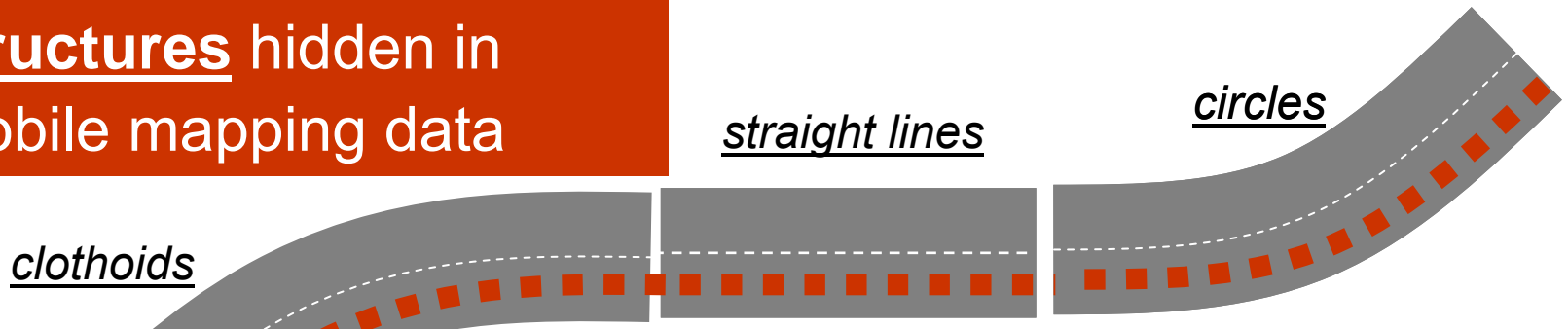
$$x(l) = x_0 + \int (\cos(\tau_0 + \kappa_0 l + \frac{cl^2}{2}))dl, \quad 0 < l < L$$

$$y(l) = y_0 + \int (\sin(\tau_0 + \kappa_0 l + \frac{cl^2}{2}))dl, \quad 0 < l < L$$

# phase 3: road representation

OUR APPROACH: One may expect similar structures hidden in mobile mapping data

When, the horizontal arcs are lines, circles and clothoids



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

$$x(l) = x_0 + \int (\cos(\tau_0 + \kappa_0 l + \frac{cl^2}{2})) dl, \quad 0 < l < L$$

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Making  $c=0$ , curvature remains constant → circle

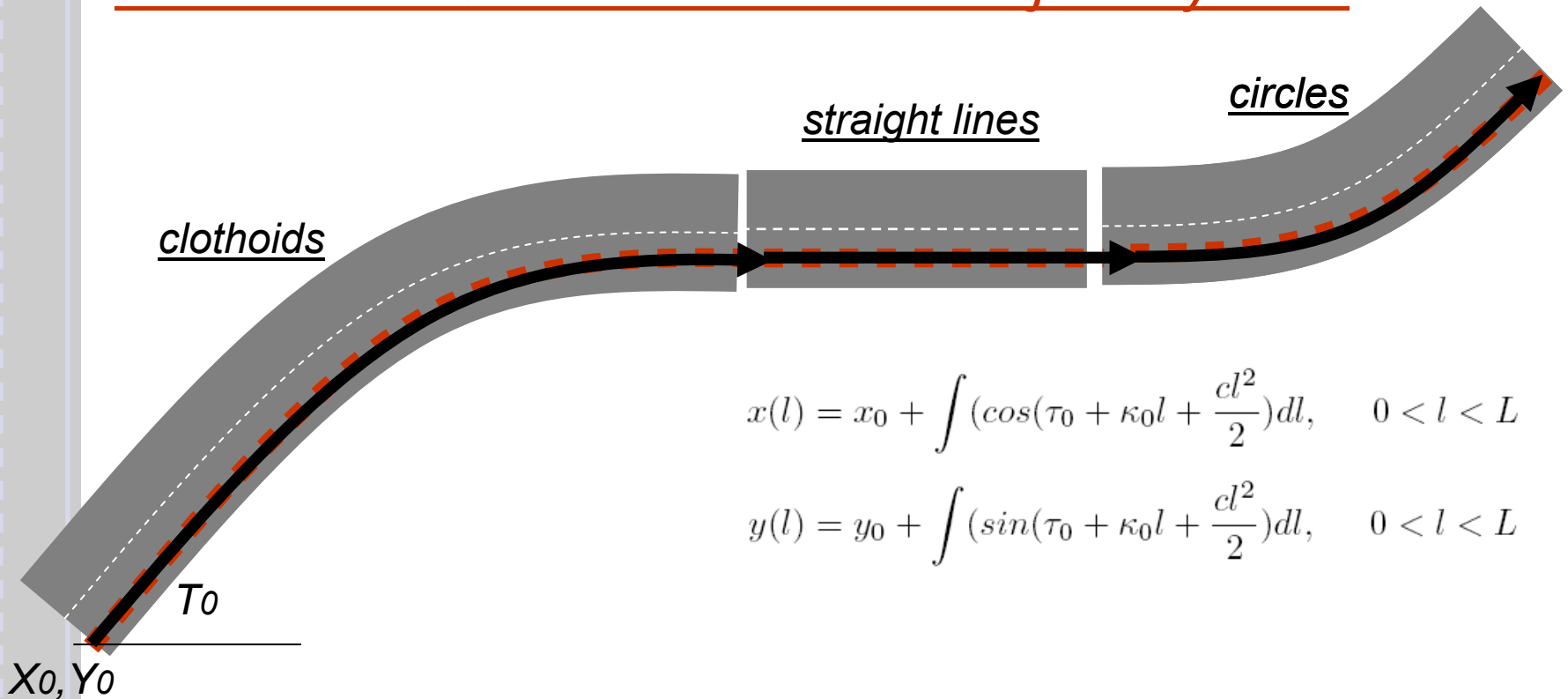
Making  $c=0$ ,  $\kappa=0$ , nil curvature, → straight line

Making  $c \neq 0$ , → clothoid



# phase 3: road representation

our task is to find  $[x_0, y_0, T_0, \kappa_0, c, L_{max}]$  that fits with a tolerance of 5 cm the collected trajectory data

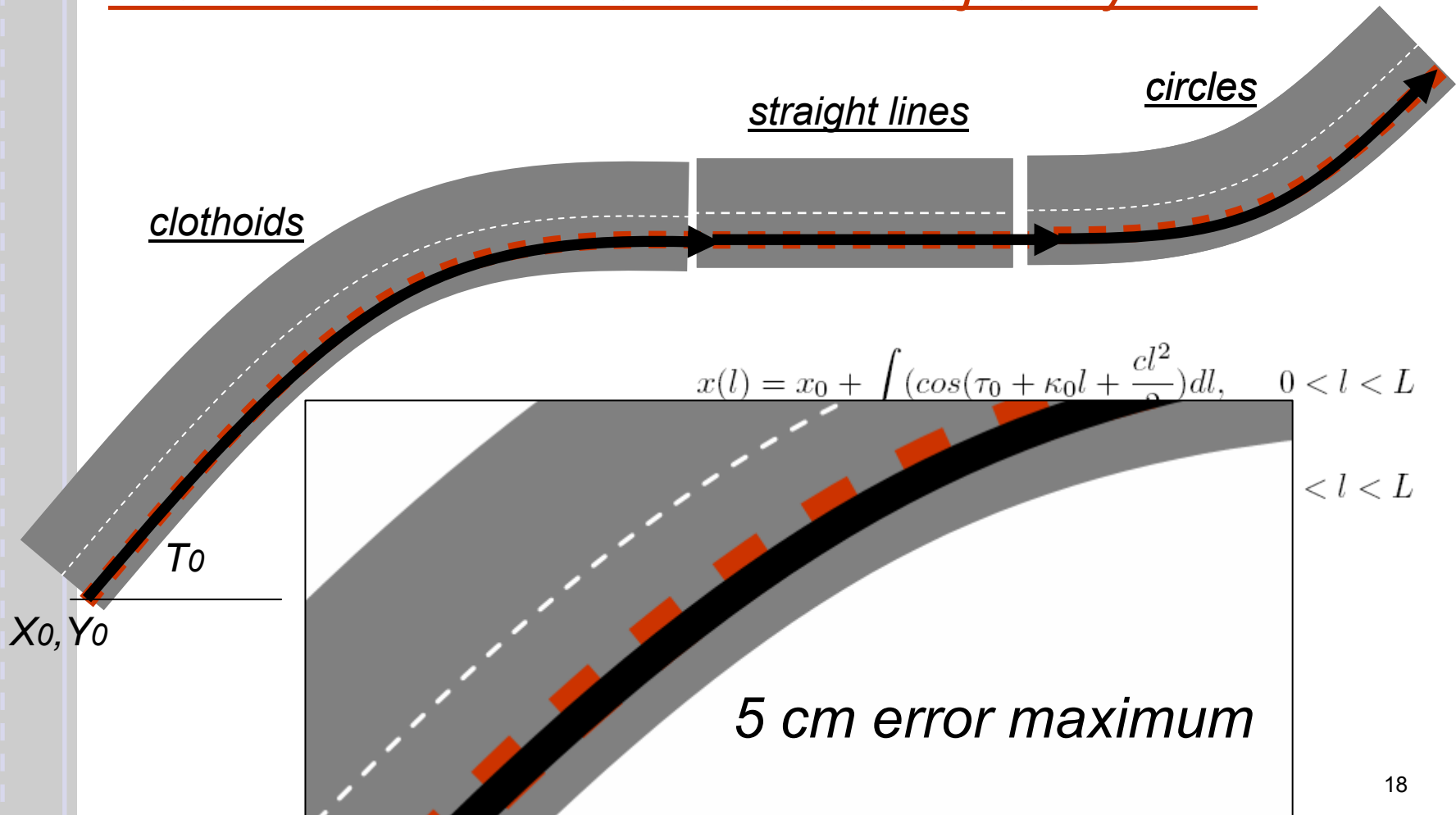


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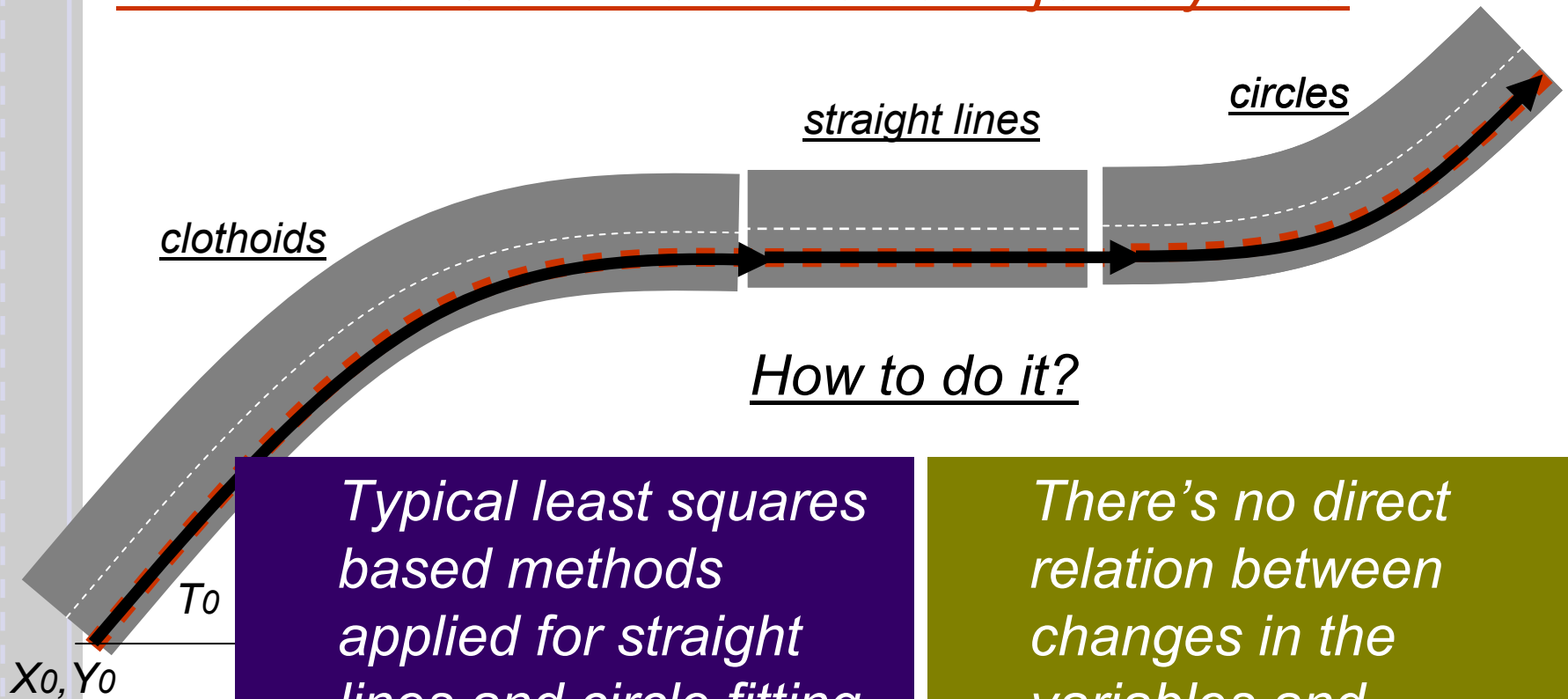
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Typical least squares based methods applied for straight lines and circle fitting (Newton-Raphson, Levenberg-

There's no direct relation between changes in the variables and changes in the observations

# phase 3: road representation

clothoids

straight lines

circles

Markovian chain  
suitable for an  
Extended Kalman

filter

$T_0$

$X_0, Y_0$

How to do it?

Space vector:  $[ l \ t_0 \ \kappa_0 \ c \ x \ y ]$

Inputs: DR (dl and gyro)

Observations: GPS or GPS+DR  
(prepared in the previous phase)

Evolution (2nd order Taylor development from the Fresnel Integrals):

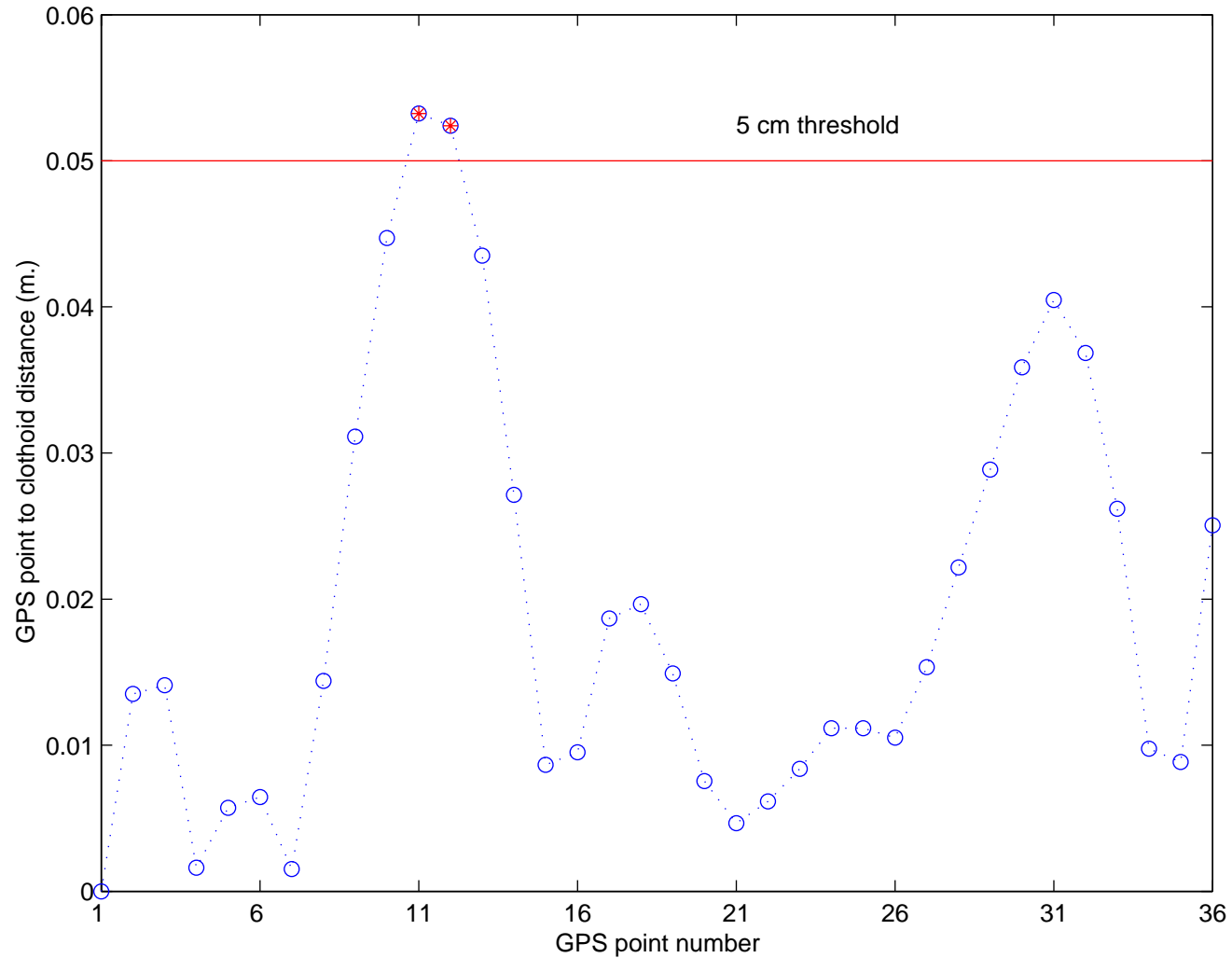
$$l(k+1|k) = l(k|k) + dl$$

$$x(l+dl) = x(l) + \cos(t) dl - 0.5 \cdot \kappa \sin(t) dl^2$$

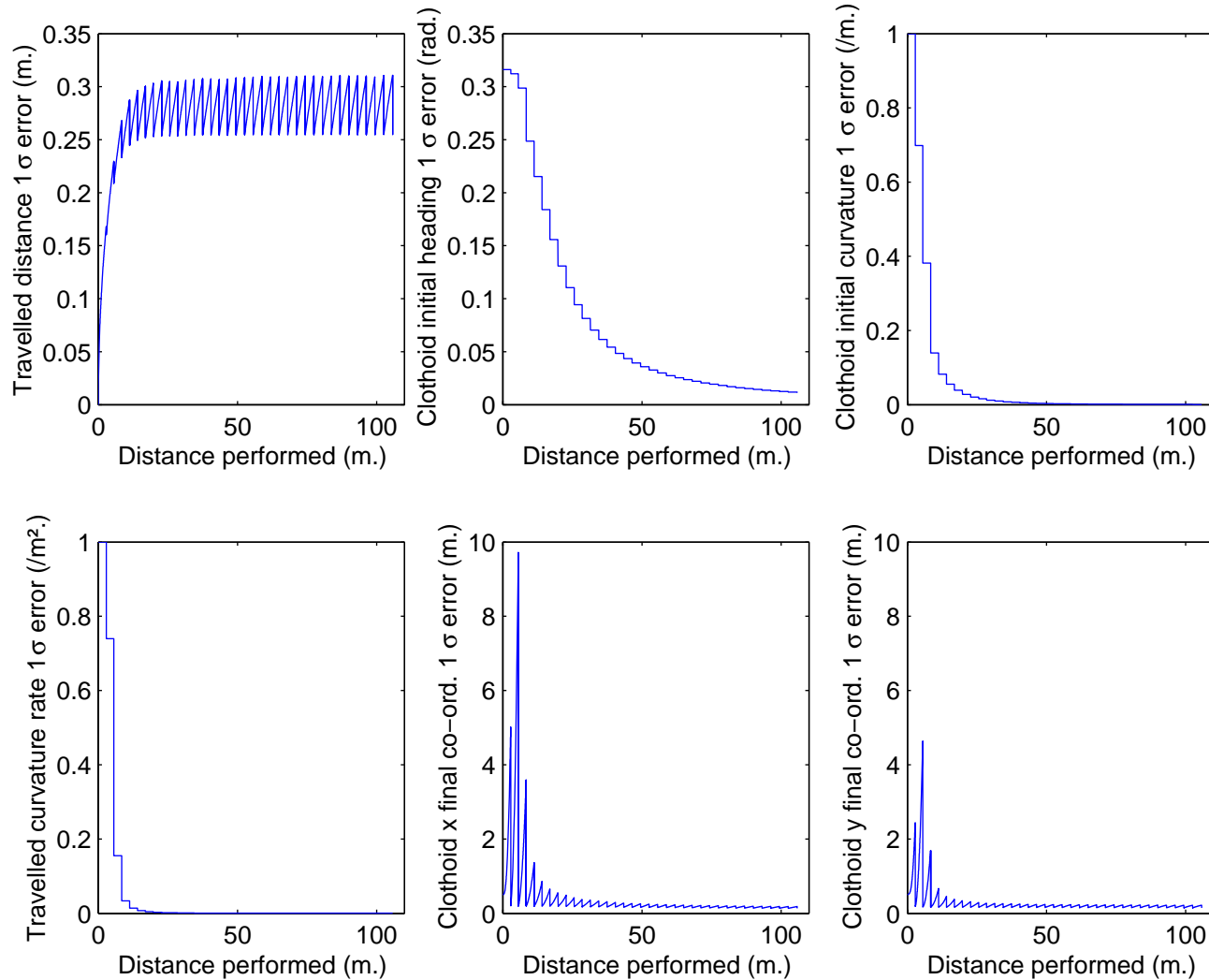
$$y(l+dl) = y(l) + \sin(t) dl + 0.5 \cdot \kappa \cos(t) dl^2$$

$$t = t_0 + \kappa_0 l + 0.5 \cdot c l^2 \quad \kappa = \kappa_0 + c l$$

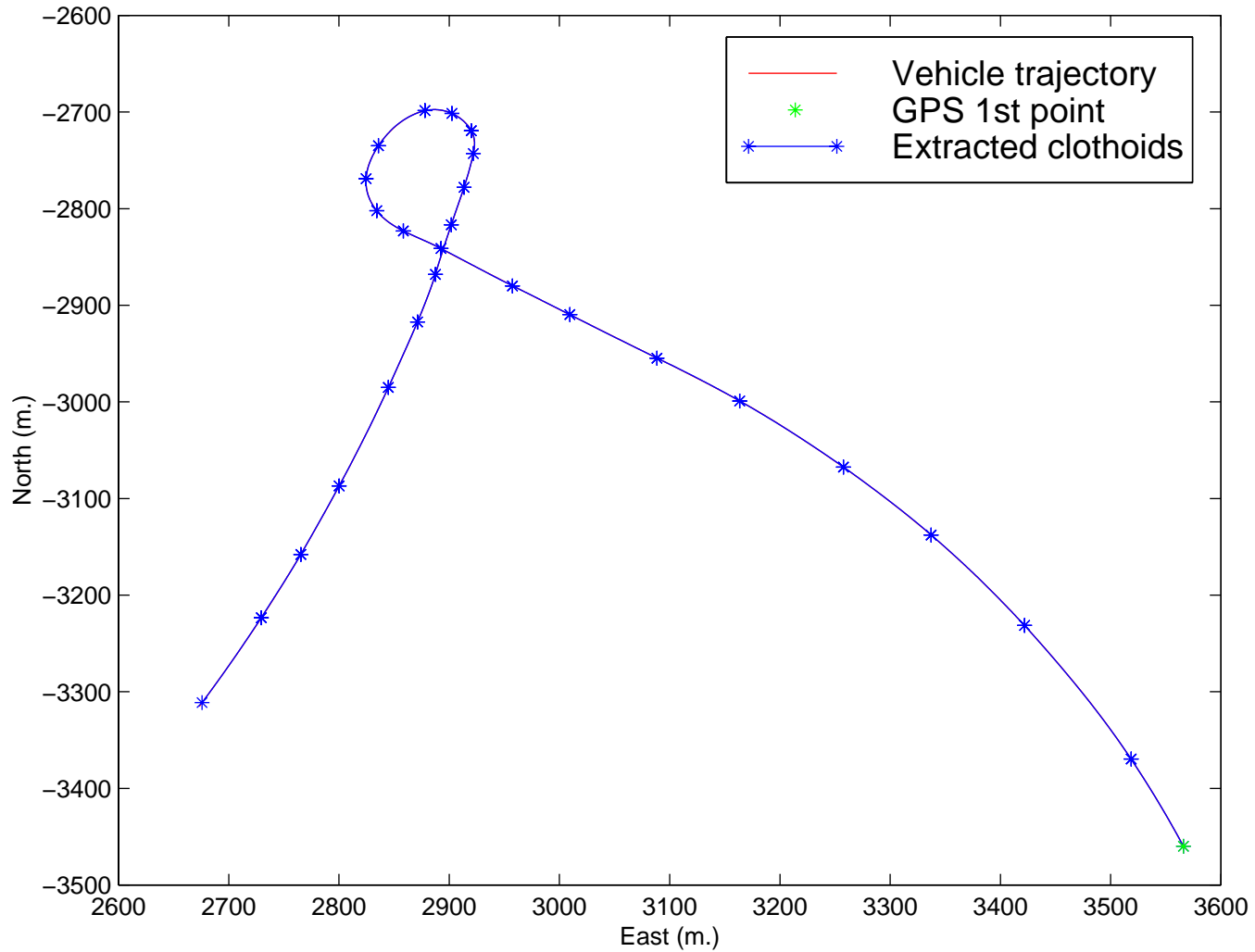
# phase 3: road representation



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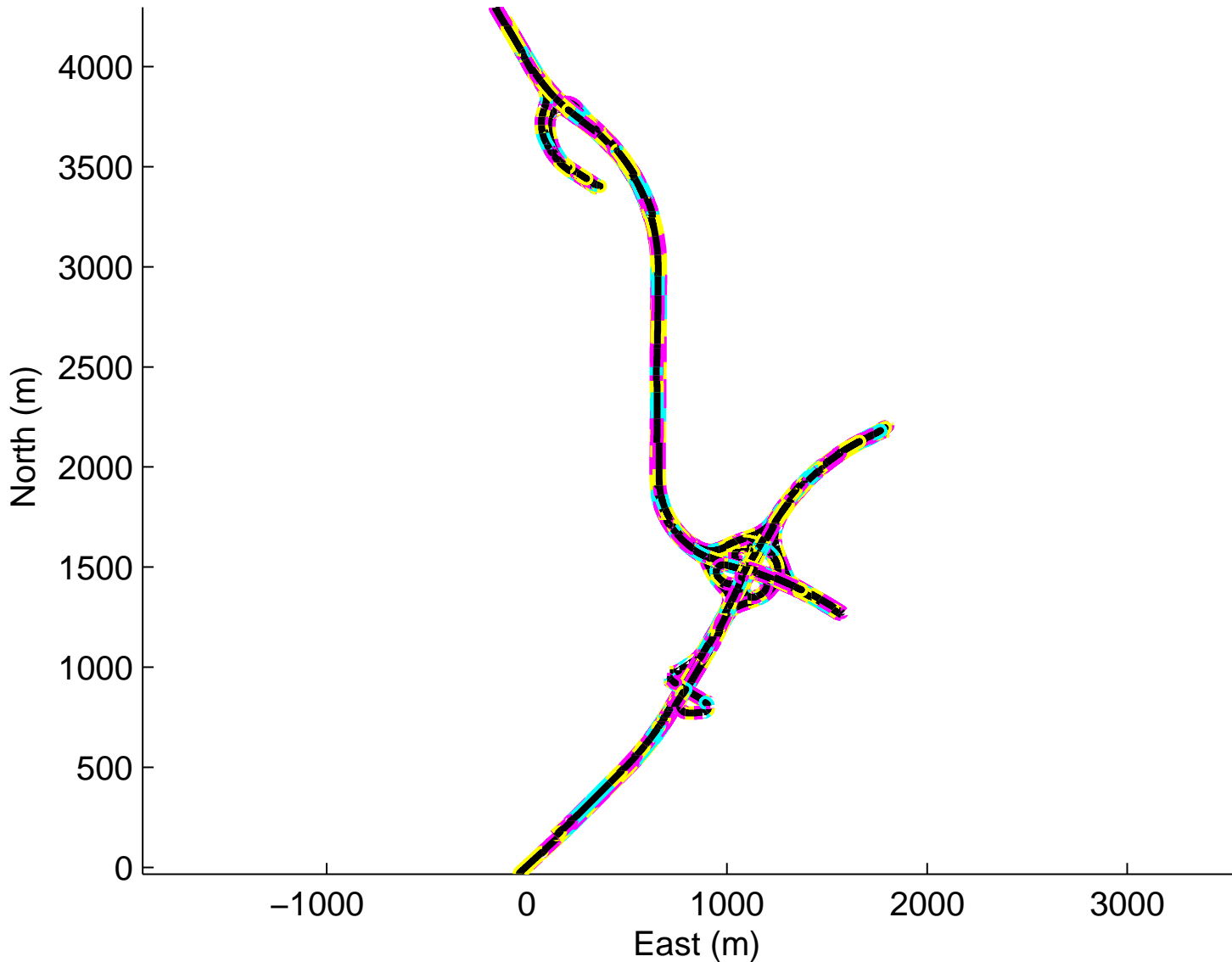


# phase 3: road representation

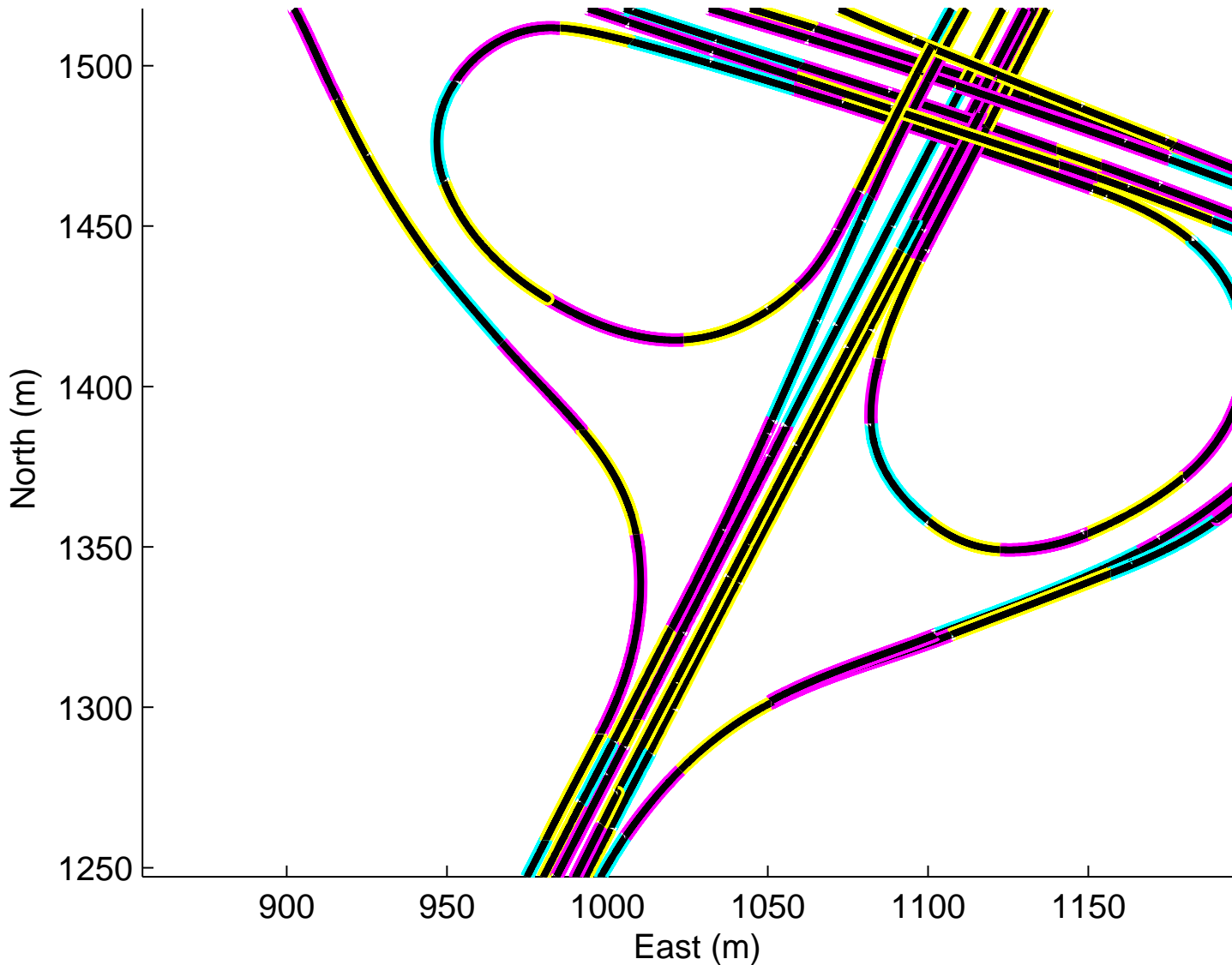




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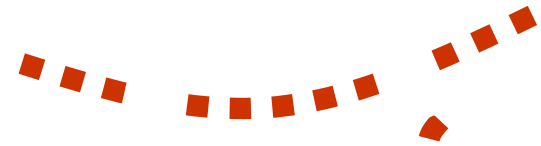


# phase 3: road representation

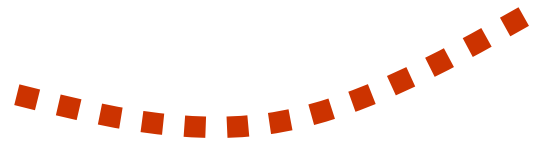


# how to create your own Emap?

**PHASE 1)** *mobile mapping*



**PHASE 2)** *preparation of data*

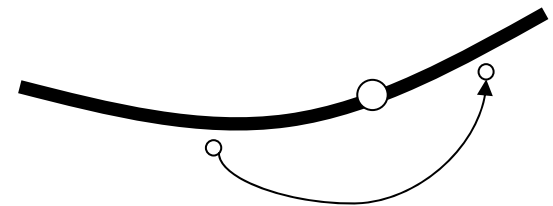


**PHASE 3)** *road representation:*

*extraction of arcs*

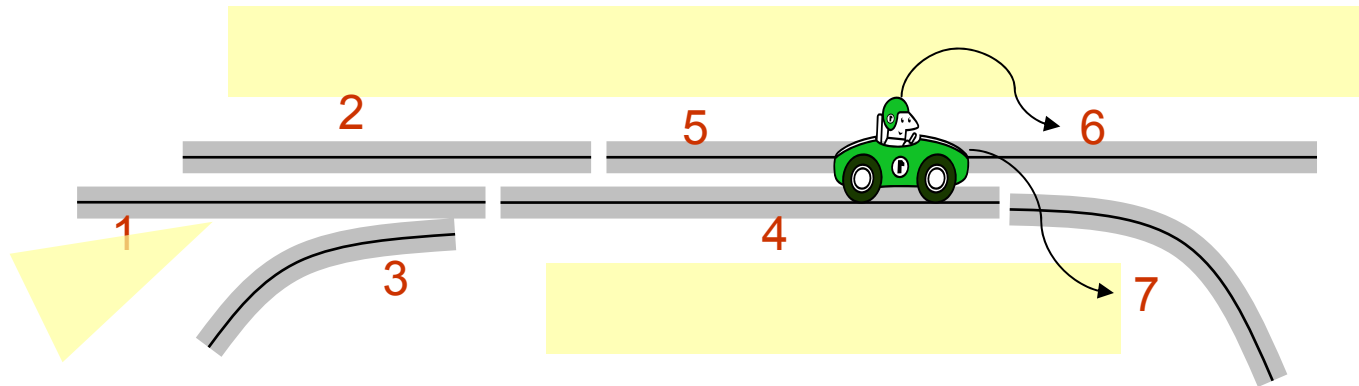


**PHASE 4)** *connection of arcs*



# phase 4: arc connections

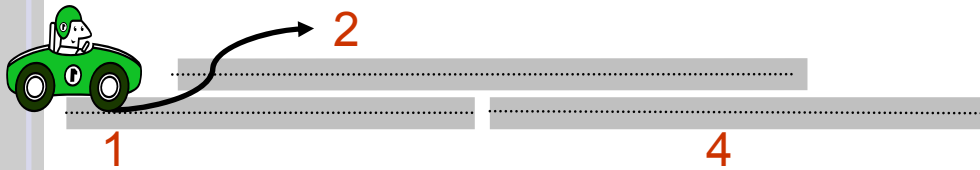
*Our task: to find the segments in which the vehicle could be when it'll leave the given one*



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

# phase 4: arc connections

*Example of automatic segment connection*

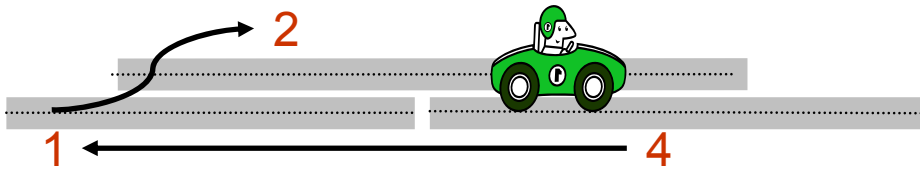


- *The final point of 1 is “very close” to segment 2*
- *The initial point of 2 is “very close” to segment 1*
- *The final point of 1 is NOT “very close” to initial point of 2*
- ...

*It is possible to move from segment 1 to 2*

# phase 4: arc connections

*Example of automatic segment connection*

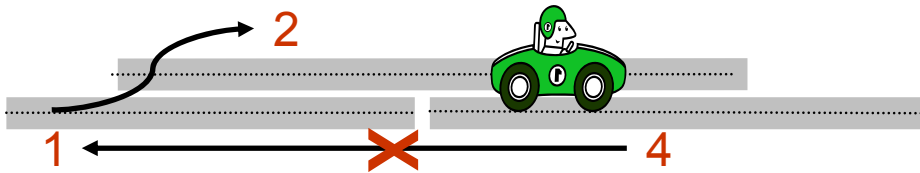


- *The initial point of 4 is “very close” to segment 1*
- *The final point of 1 is “very close” to segment 4*
- *The final point of 1 is “very close” to initial point of 4*
- ...

*It is NOT possible to move from segment 4 to 1*

# phase 4: arc connections

*Example of automatic segment connection*



*From geometrical aspects of the deployment of 2 segments under consideration and based on logic rules it is possible to determine automatically 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.]





# overview

*CVIS cooperative vehicle infrastructure systems*

*EU 6<sup>th</sup> 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*

*1<sup>st</sup> part) Emap description and construction*

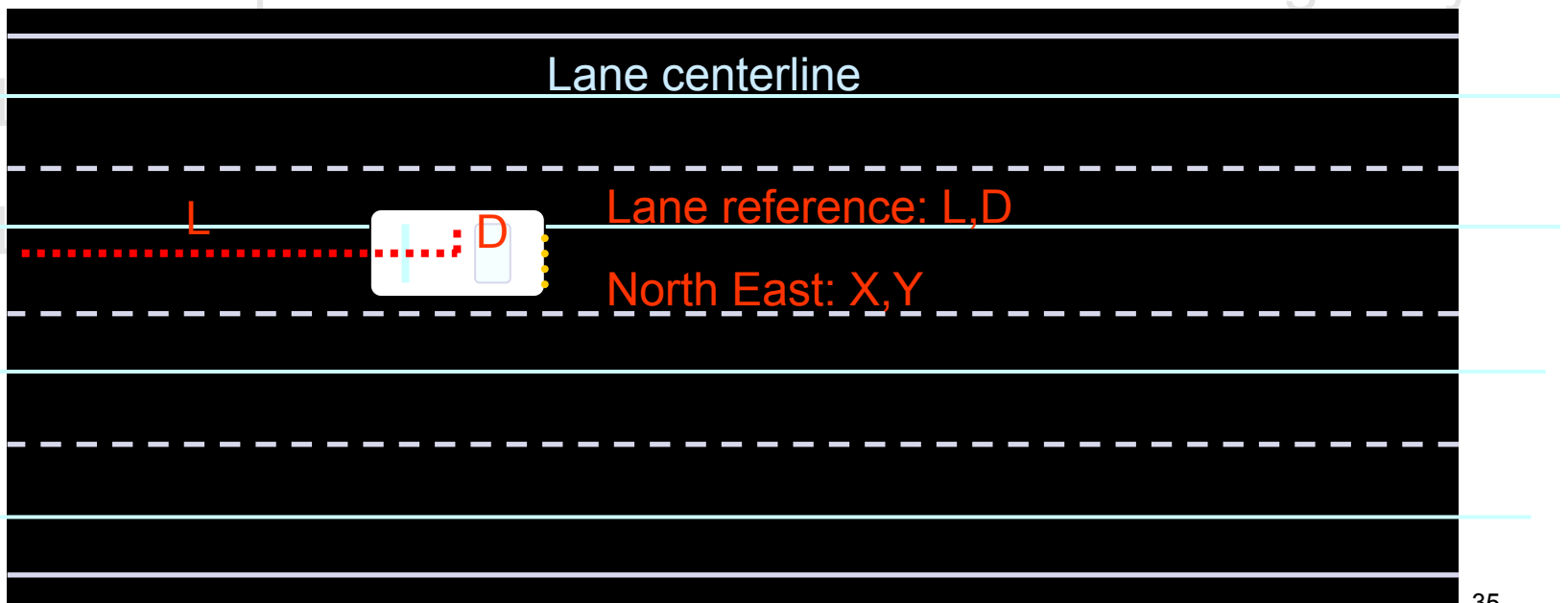
*2<sup>nd</sup> part) Lane-level positioning using Emap*

# our lane positioning features

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

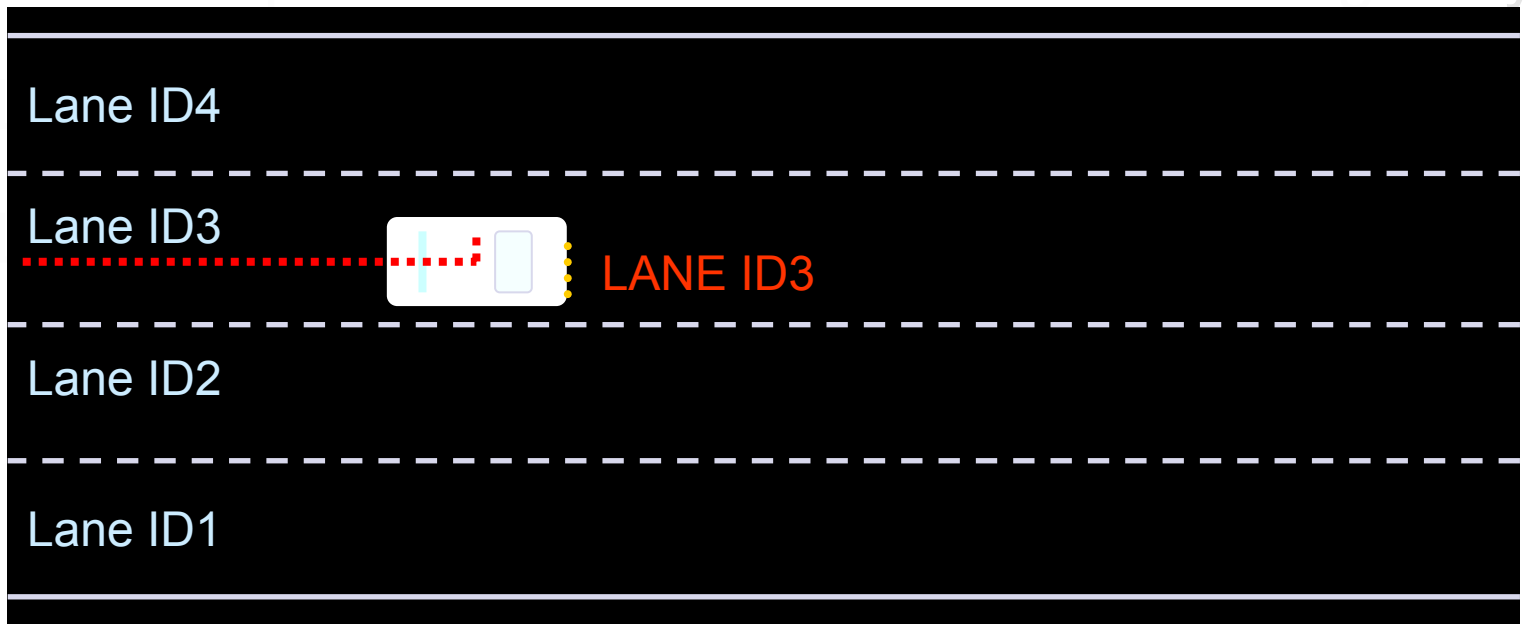
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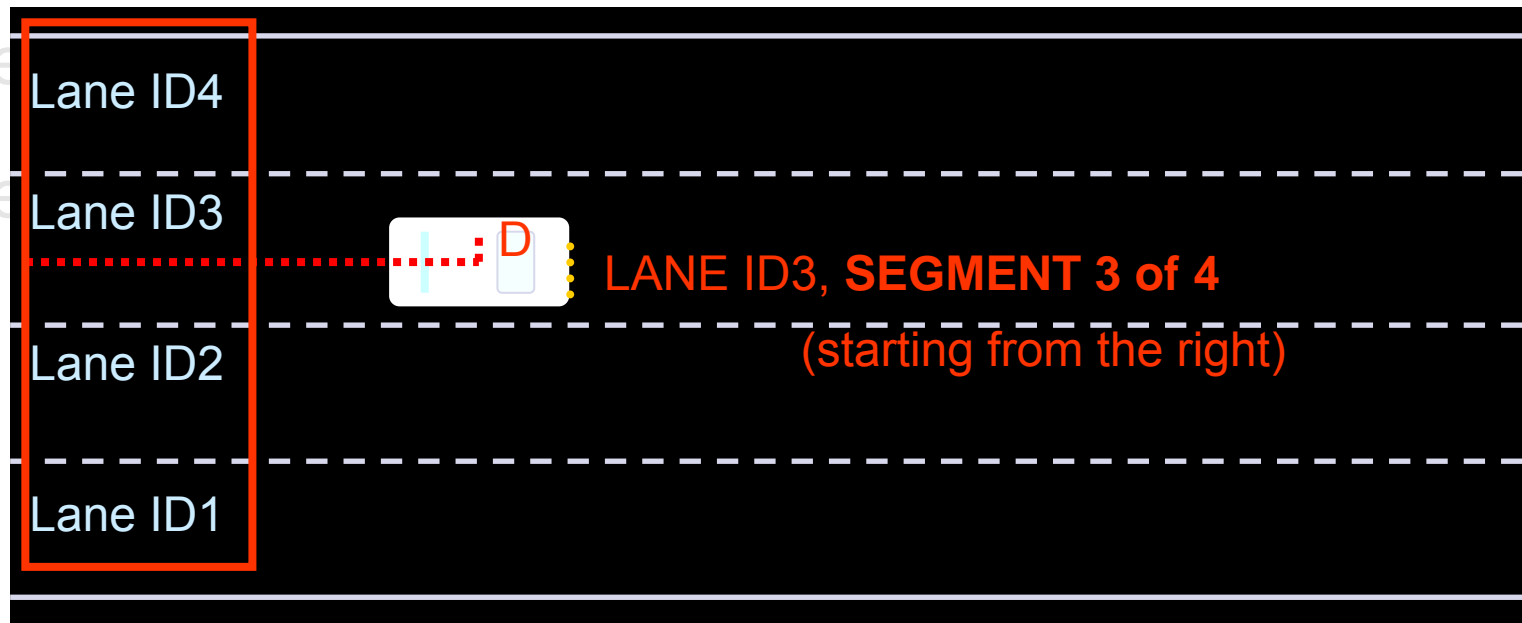
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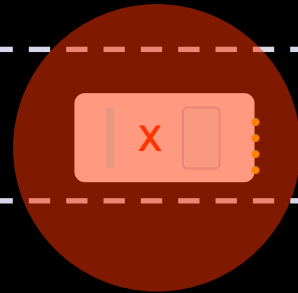


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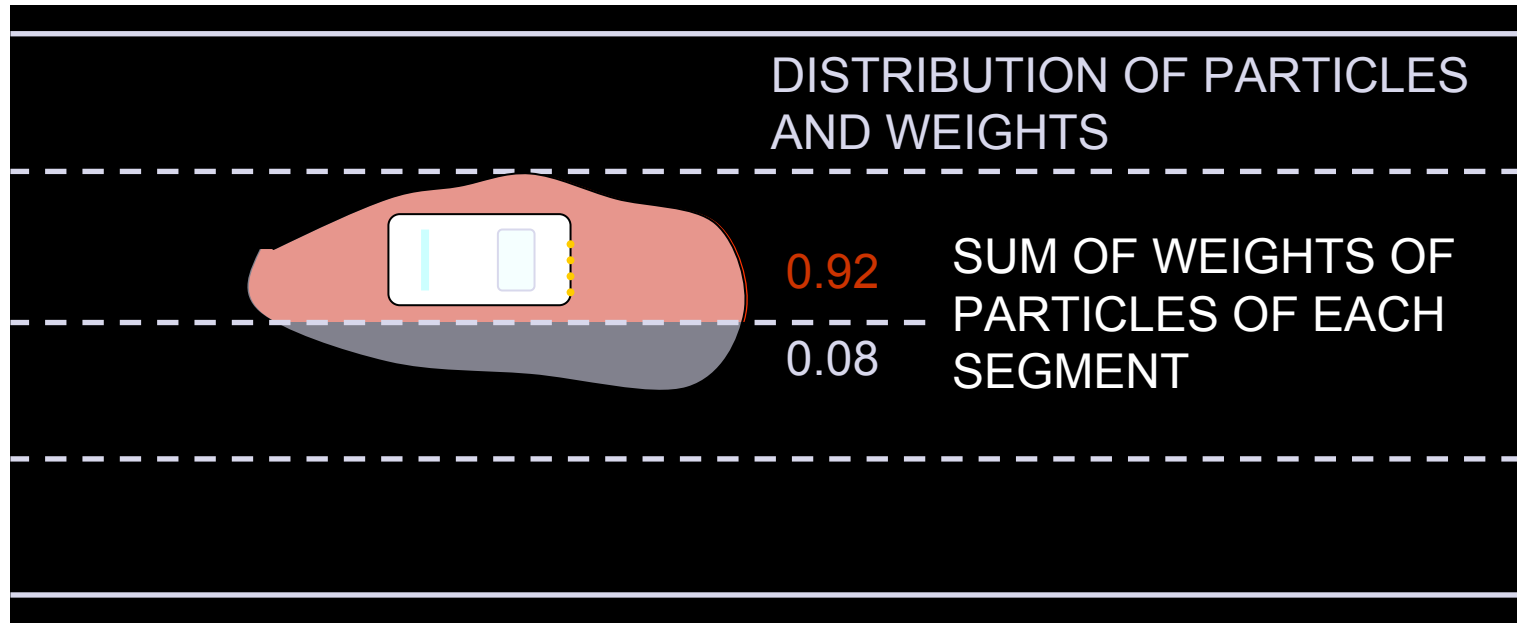
# our lane positioning features



HORIZONTAL POSITIONING  
ESTIMATED ERRORS

- Level of confidence on the position
- Level of confidence on the segment assignment

# our lane positioning features

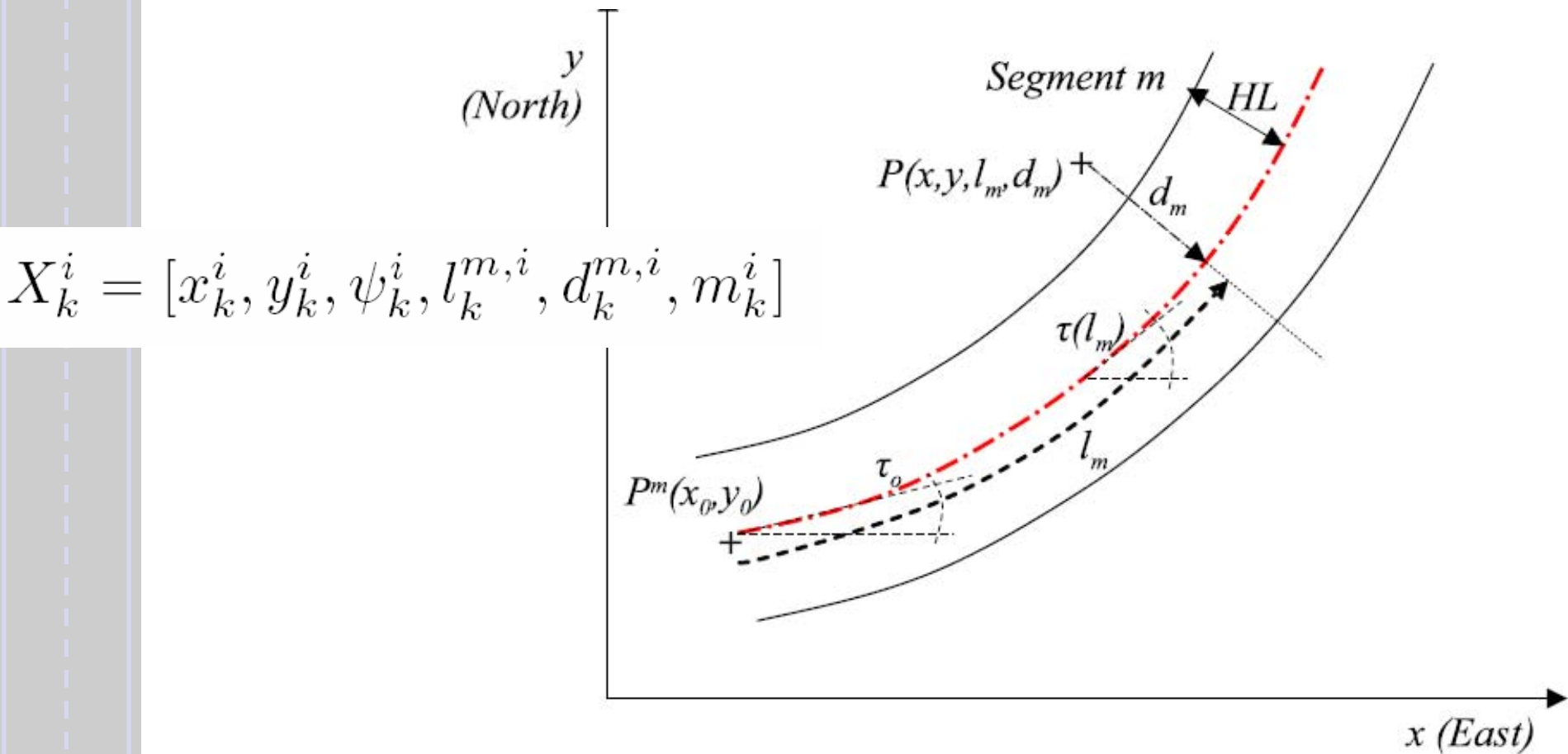


- Level of confidence on the segment assignment

# dual representation

$$x = x_0^m + \int_0^{l^m} \cos(\tau^m(l^m)) dl - d^m \sin(\tau^m(l^m))$$

$$y = y_0^m + \int_0^{l^m} \sin(\tau^m(l^m)) dl + d^m \cos(\tau^m(l^m))$$





# dual representation

## Why the Frenet reference (to the road segment)?

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

$L > L_{max}$  ?

$|D| > \text{Half Lane}$  ?

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

# dual representation

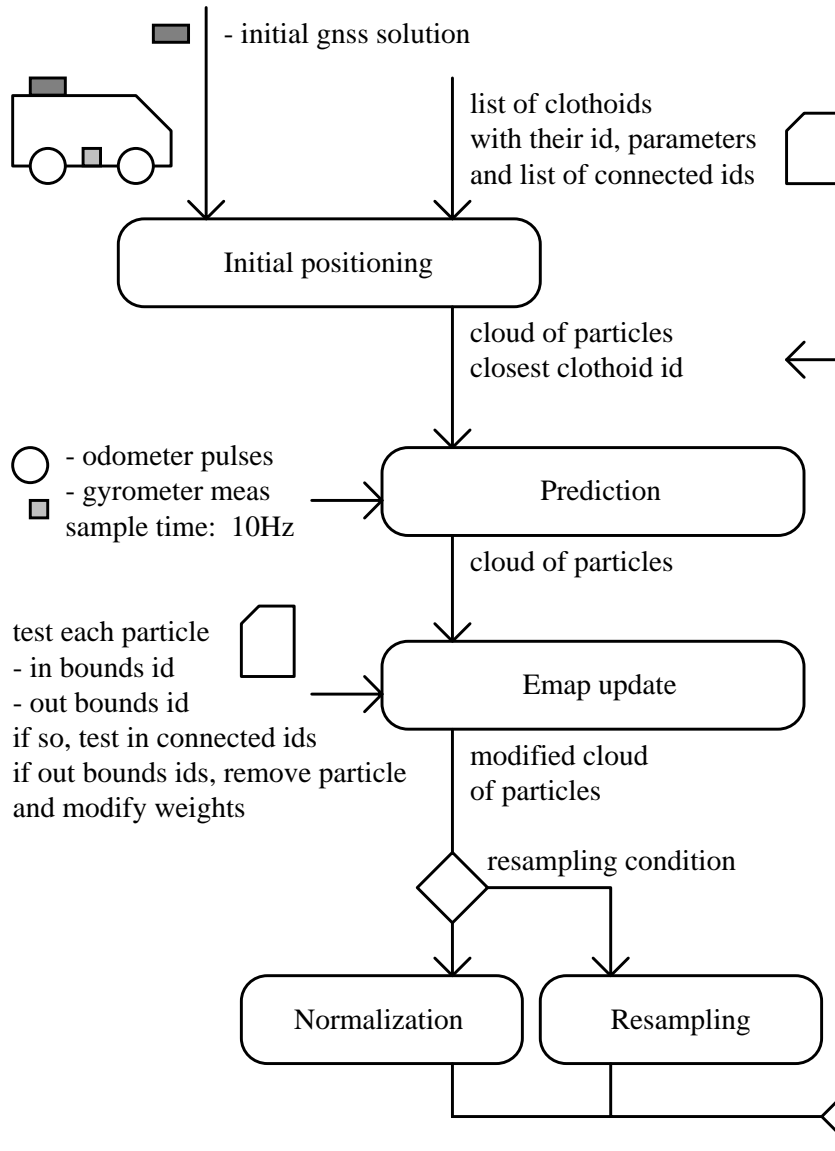
## Why the Cartesian reference then?

- 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

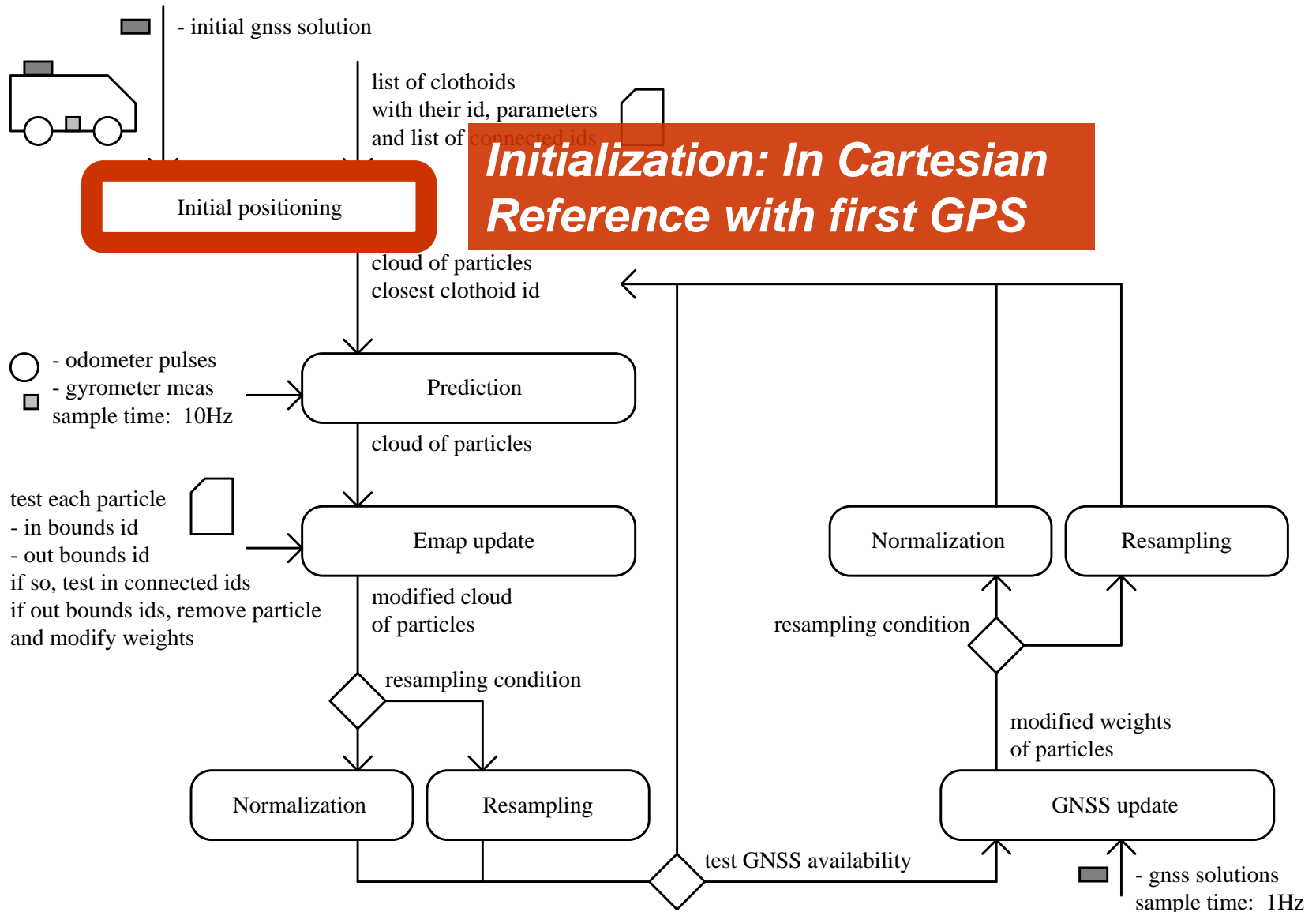
# positioning and mm in one cycle!



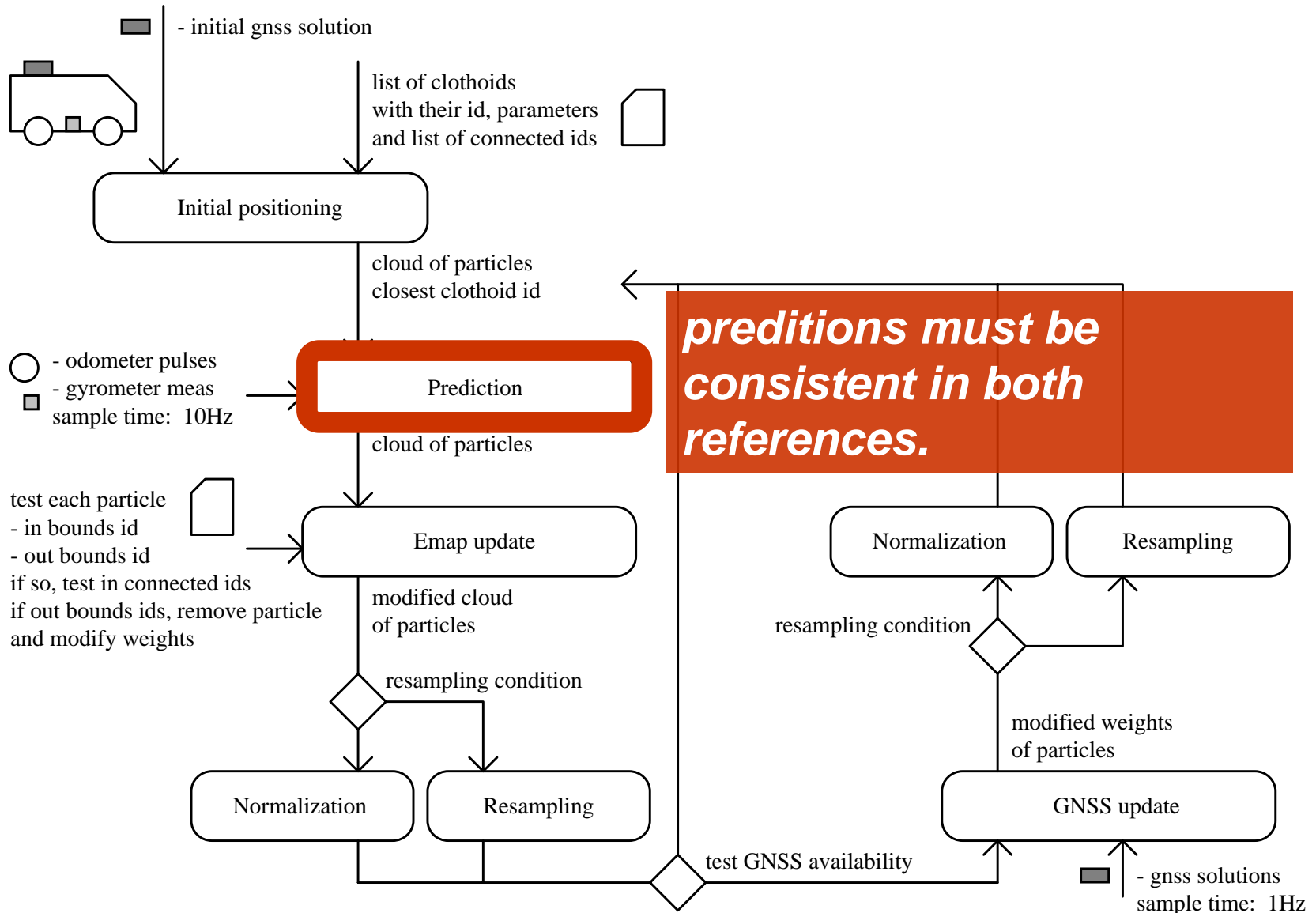
**Based on a unique Particle Filter, using the bounds of the map segments as filter observations**



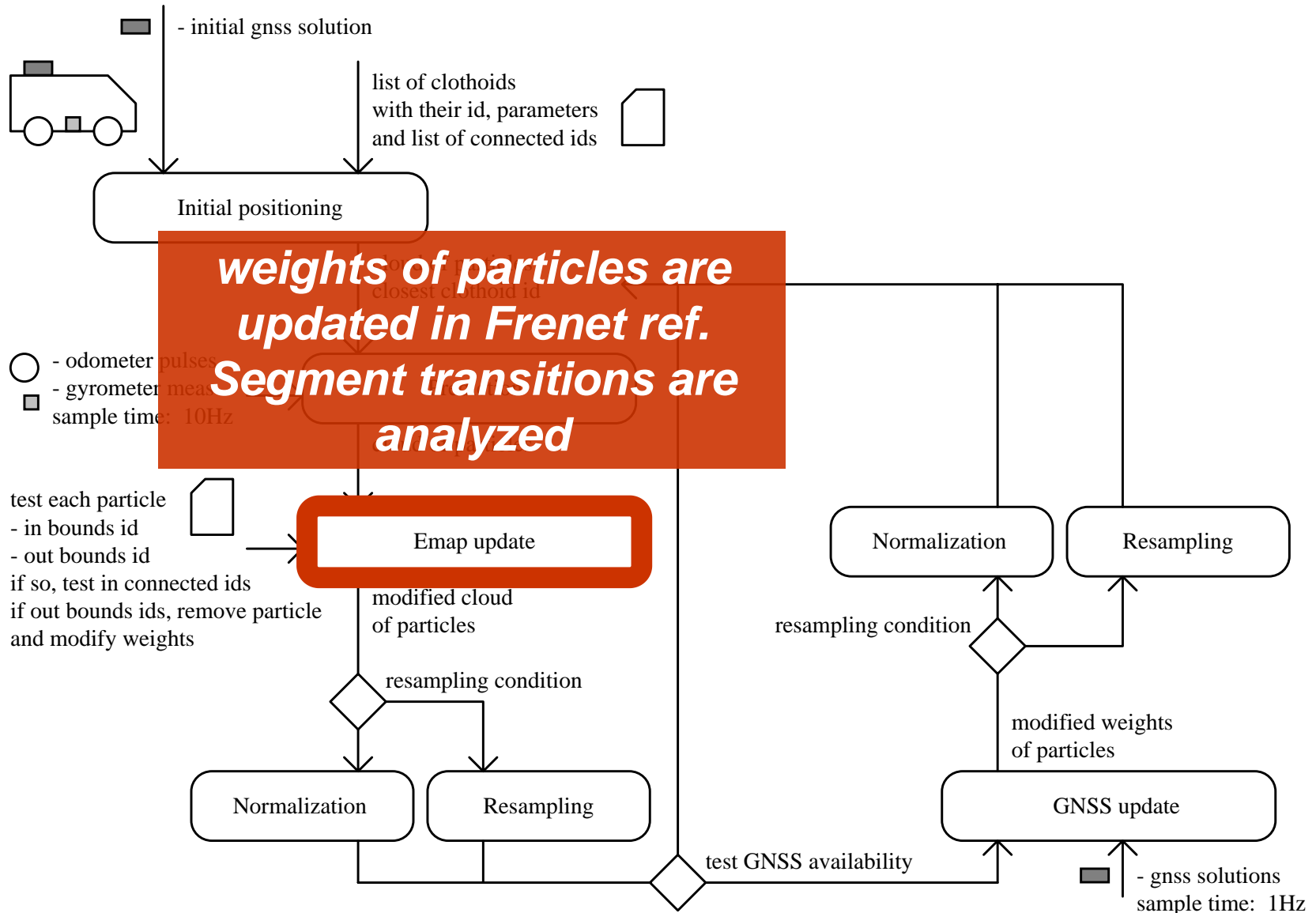
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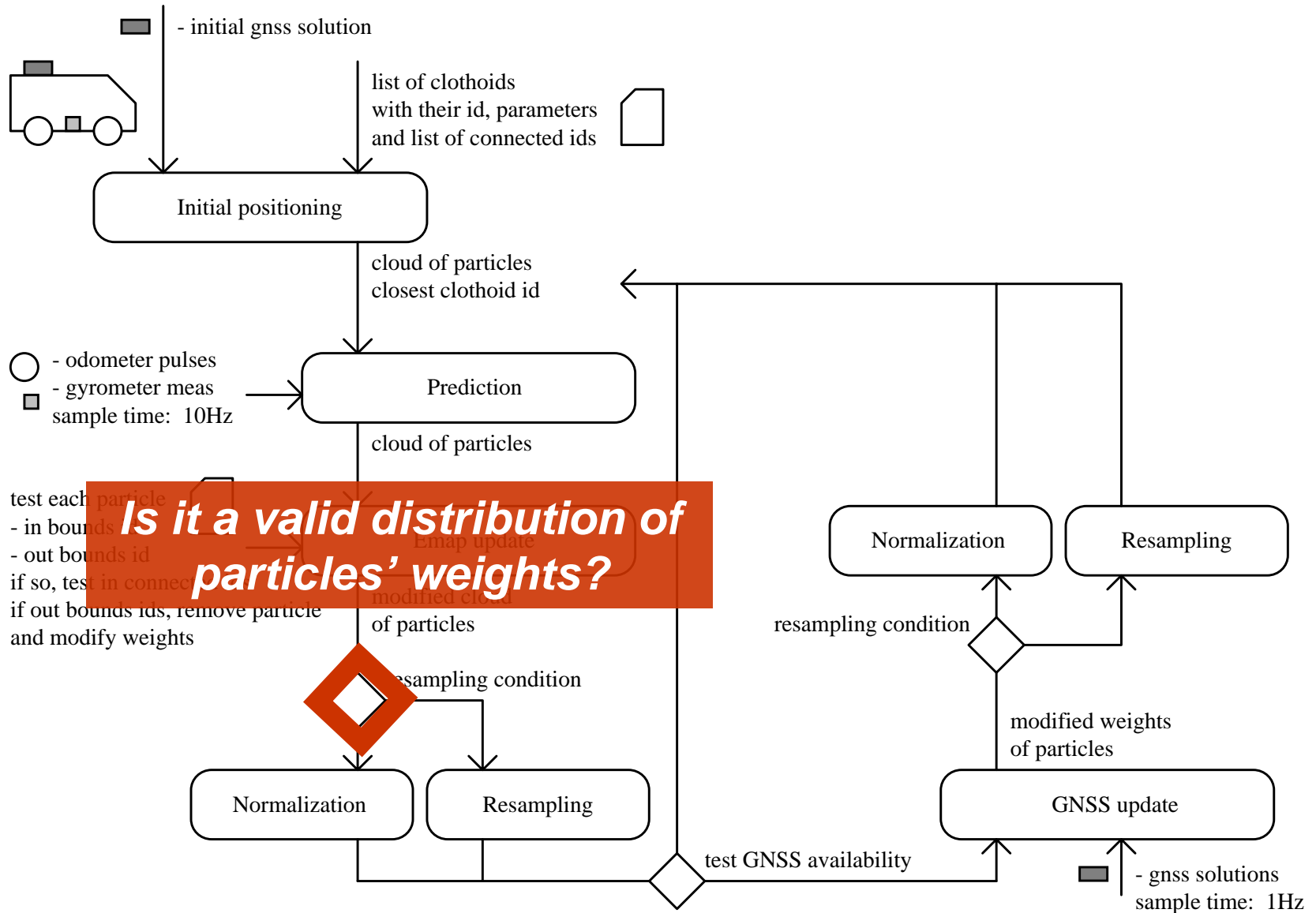
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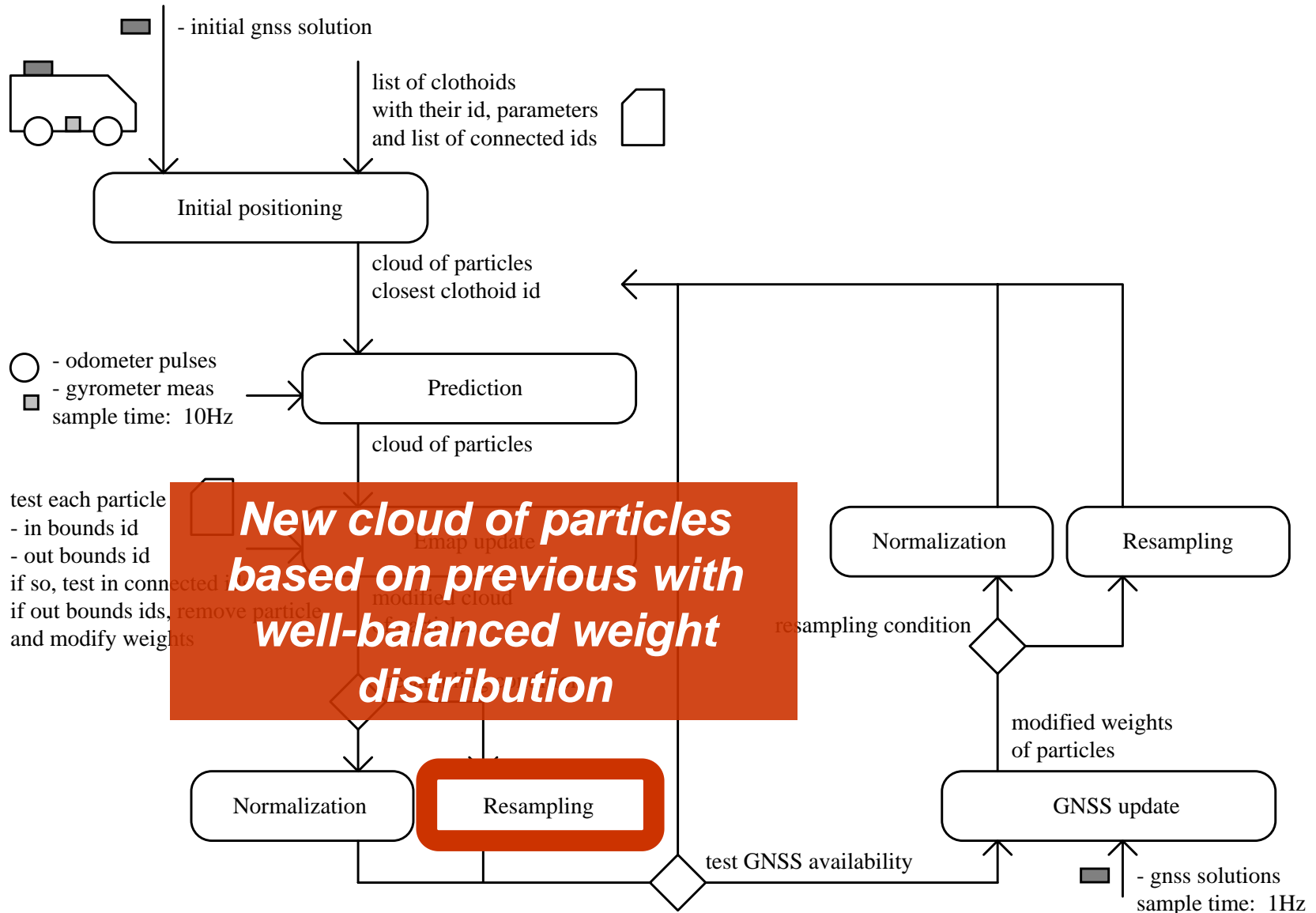
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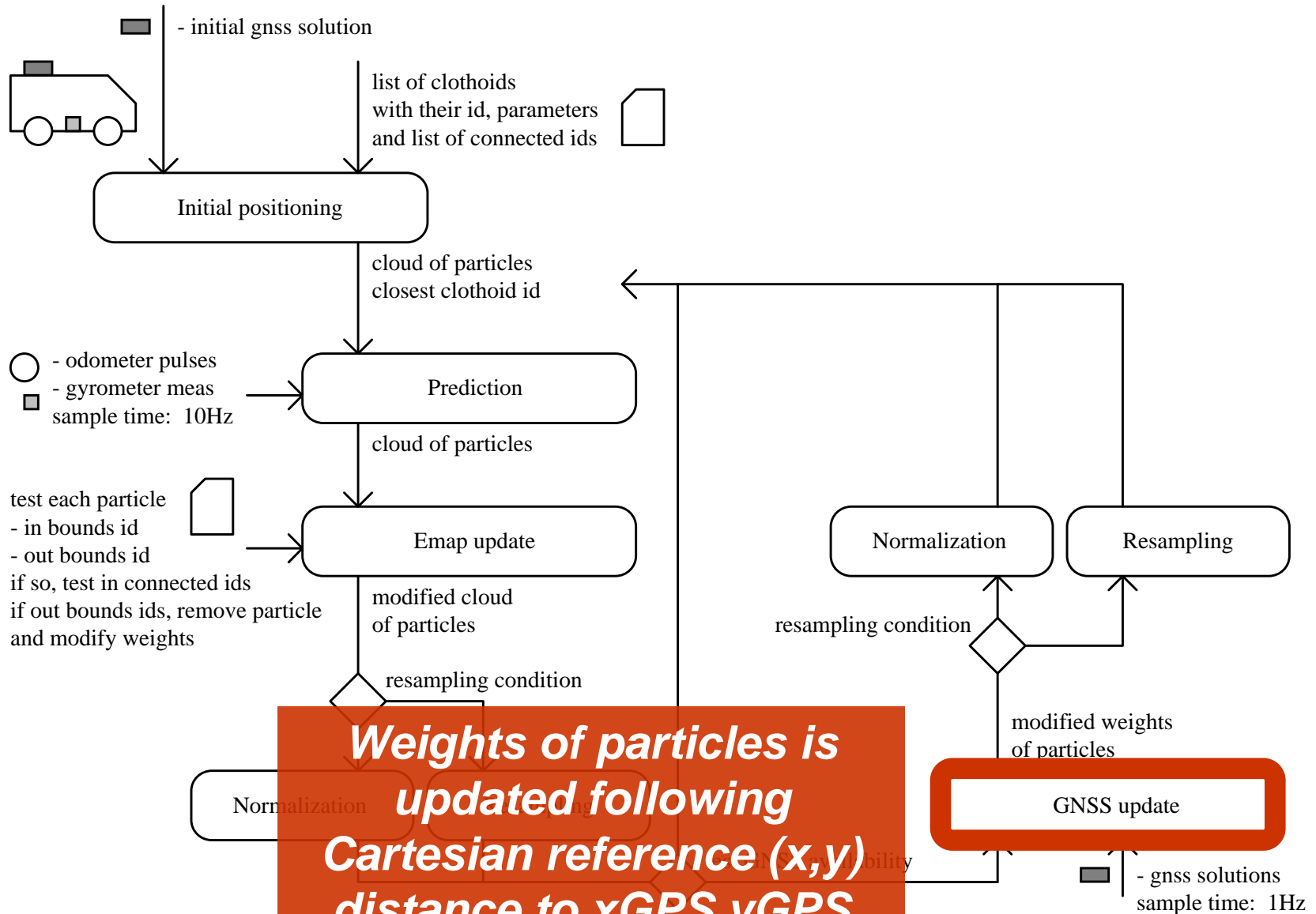


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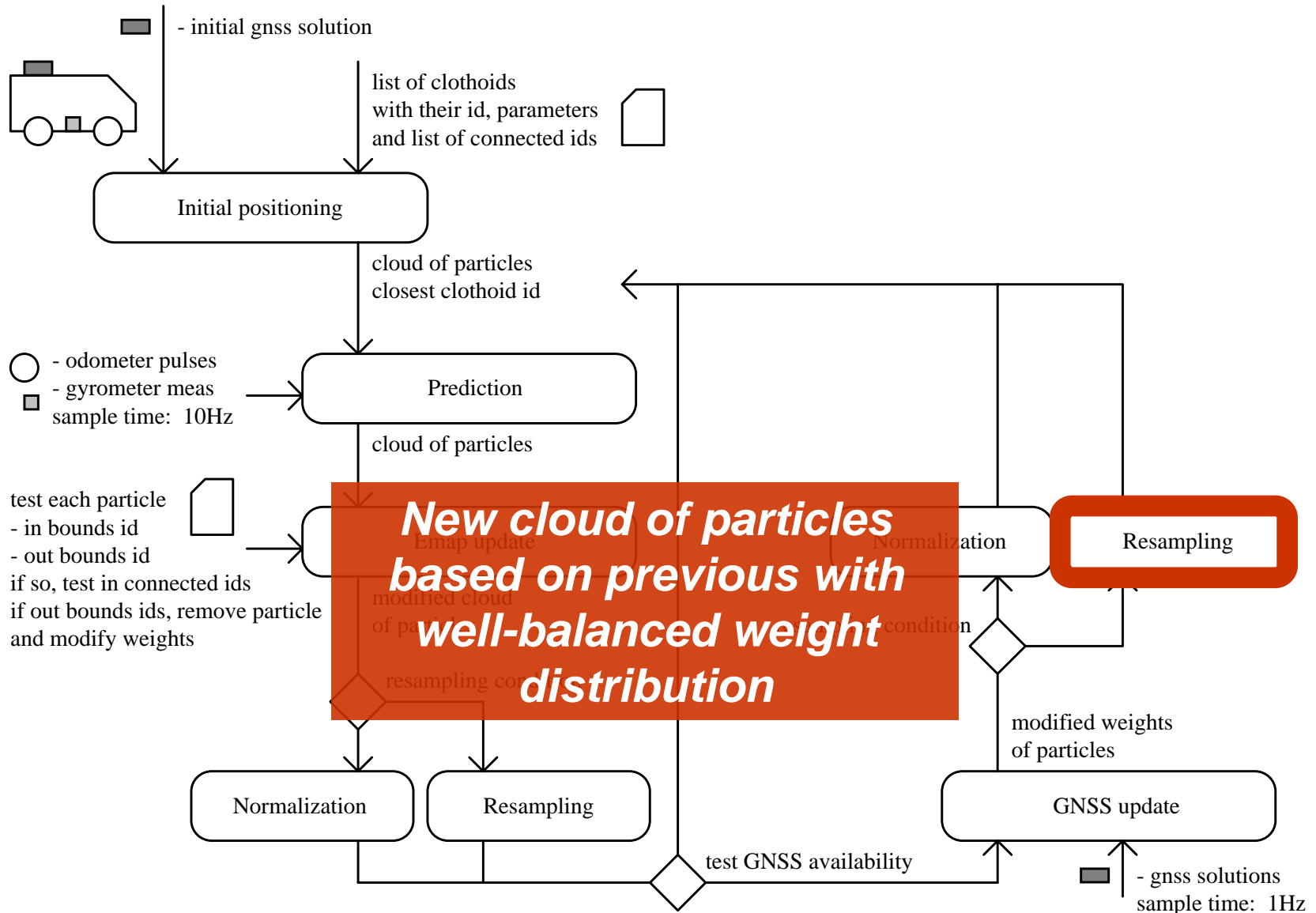


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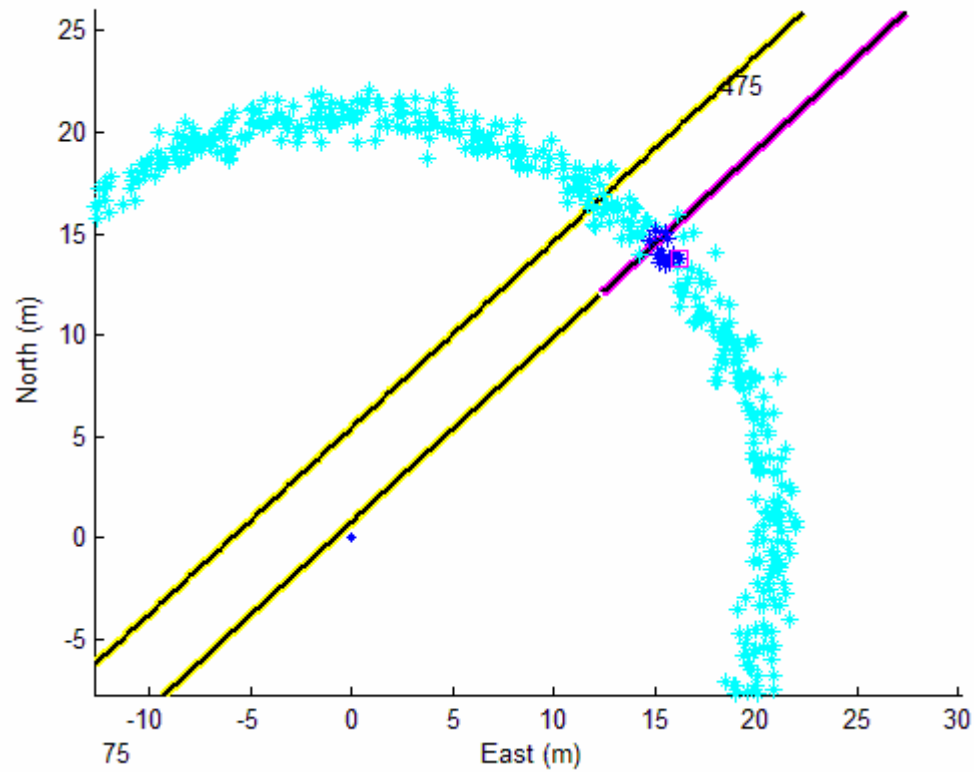


**Weights of particles is updated following Cartesian reference (x,y) distance to xGPS,yGPS**

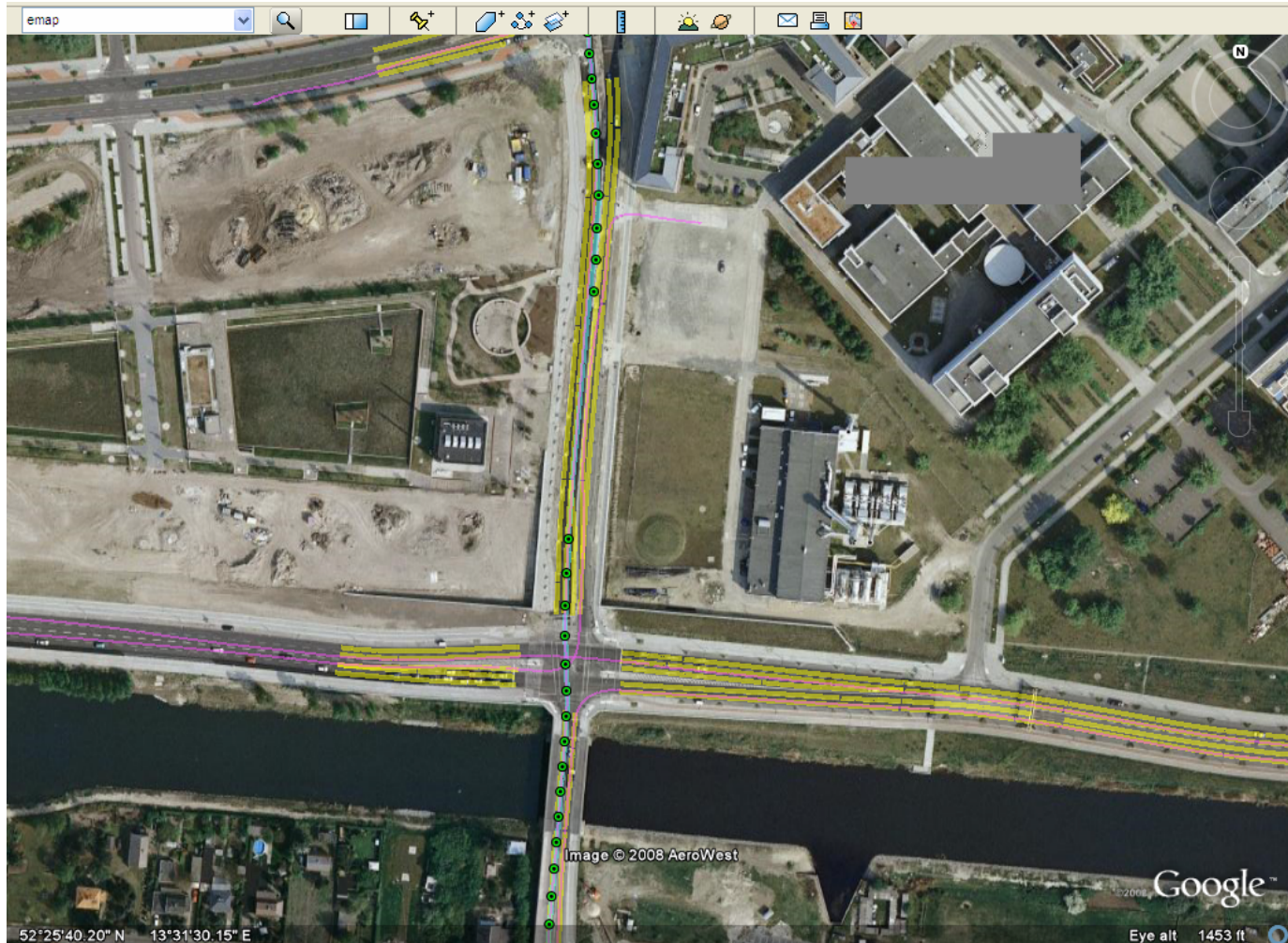
# positioning and mm in one cycle!



# examples (initialization)

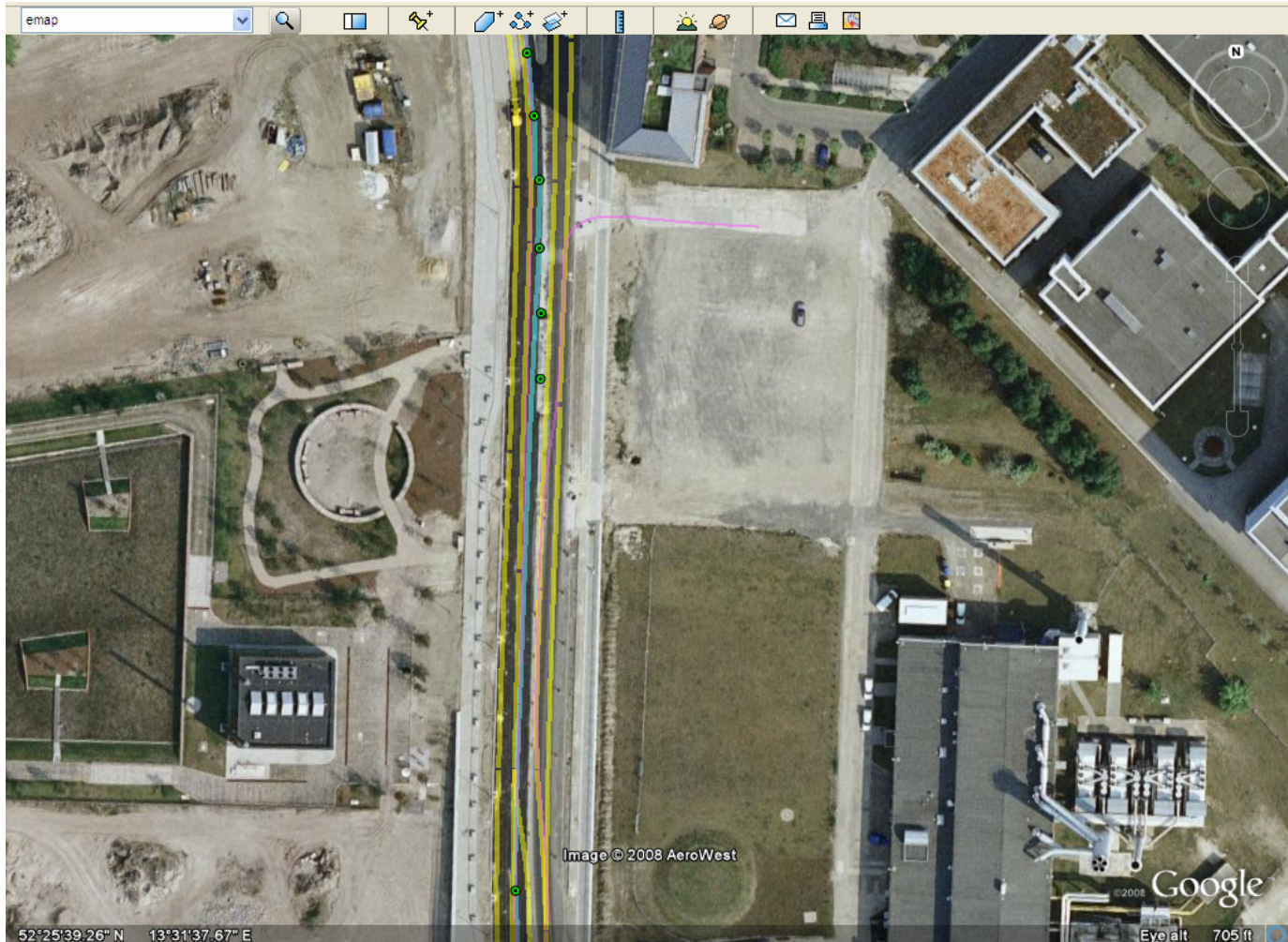


# example of multipath removal



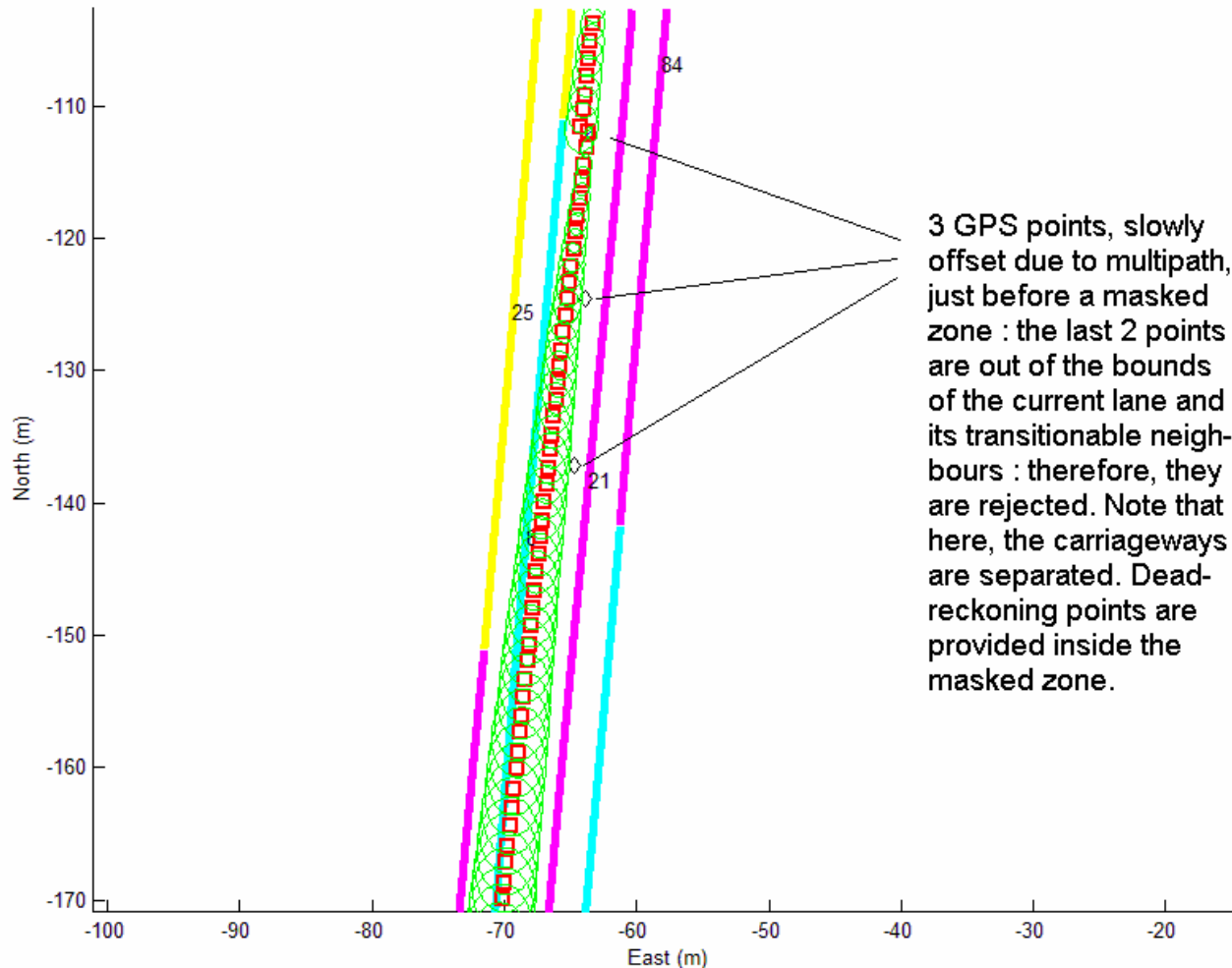
# example of multipath removal

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



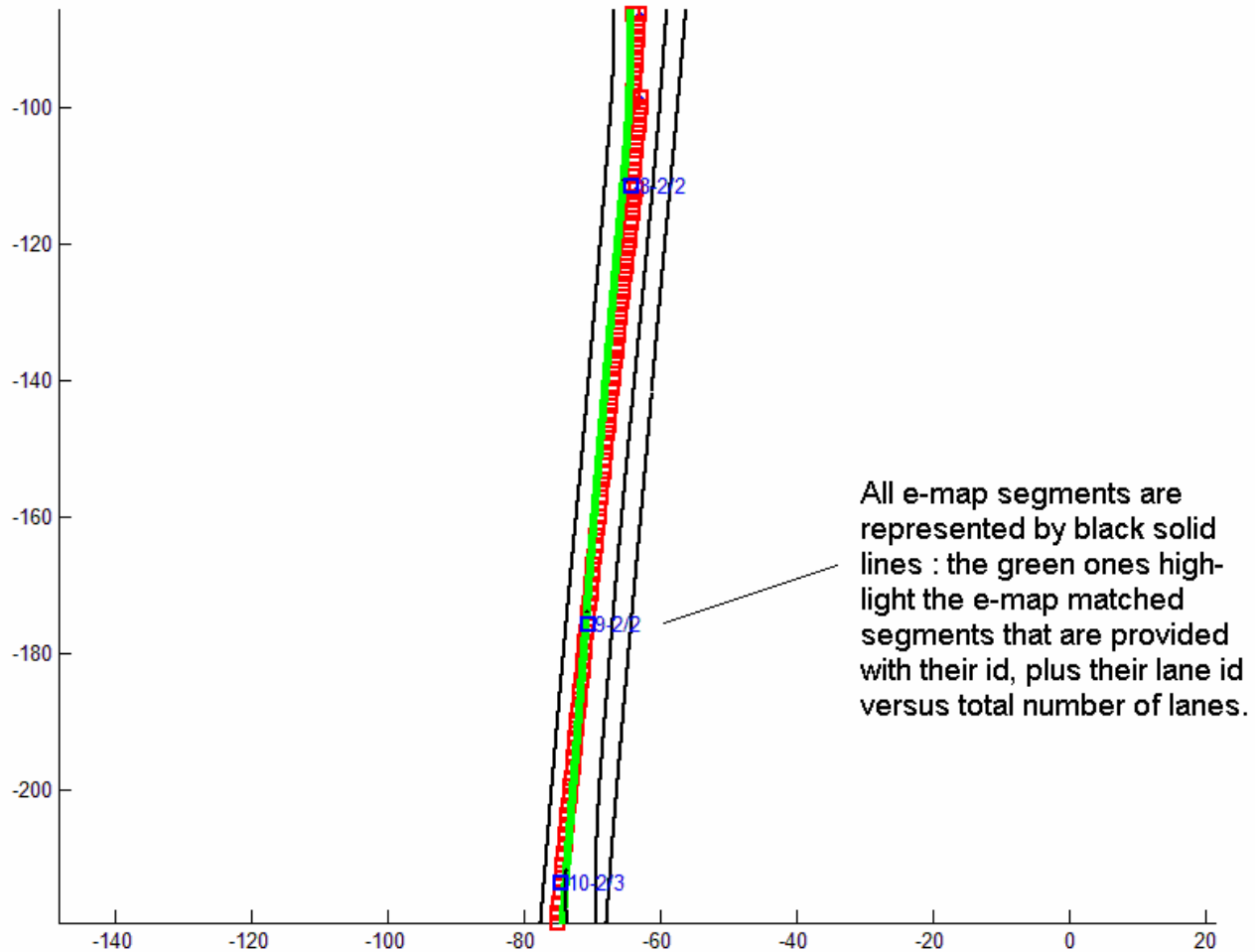
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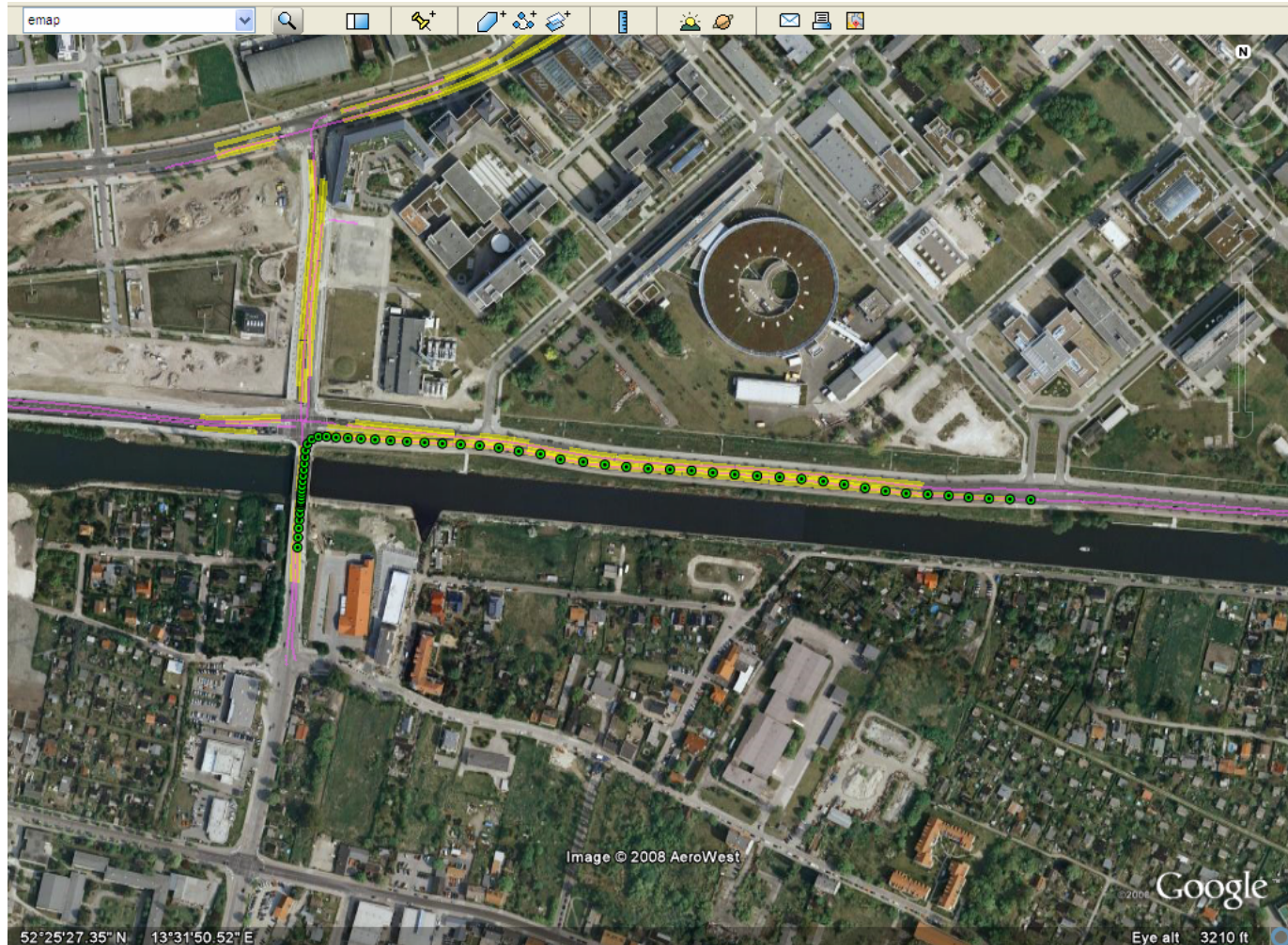


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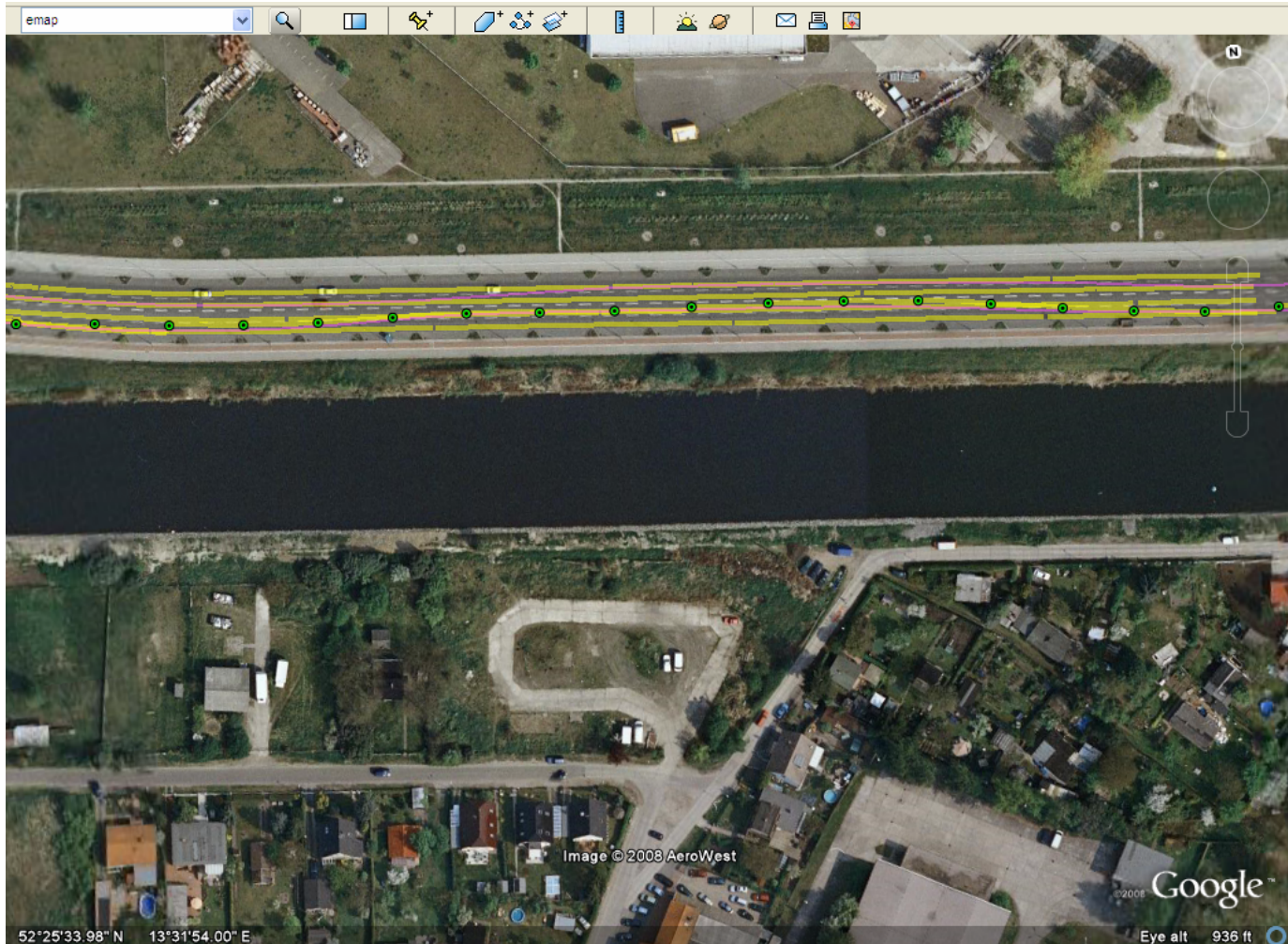


# example of lane change

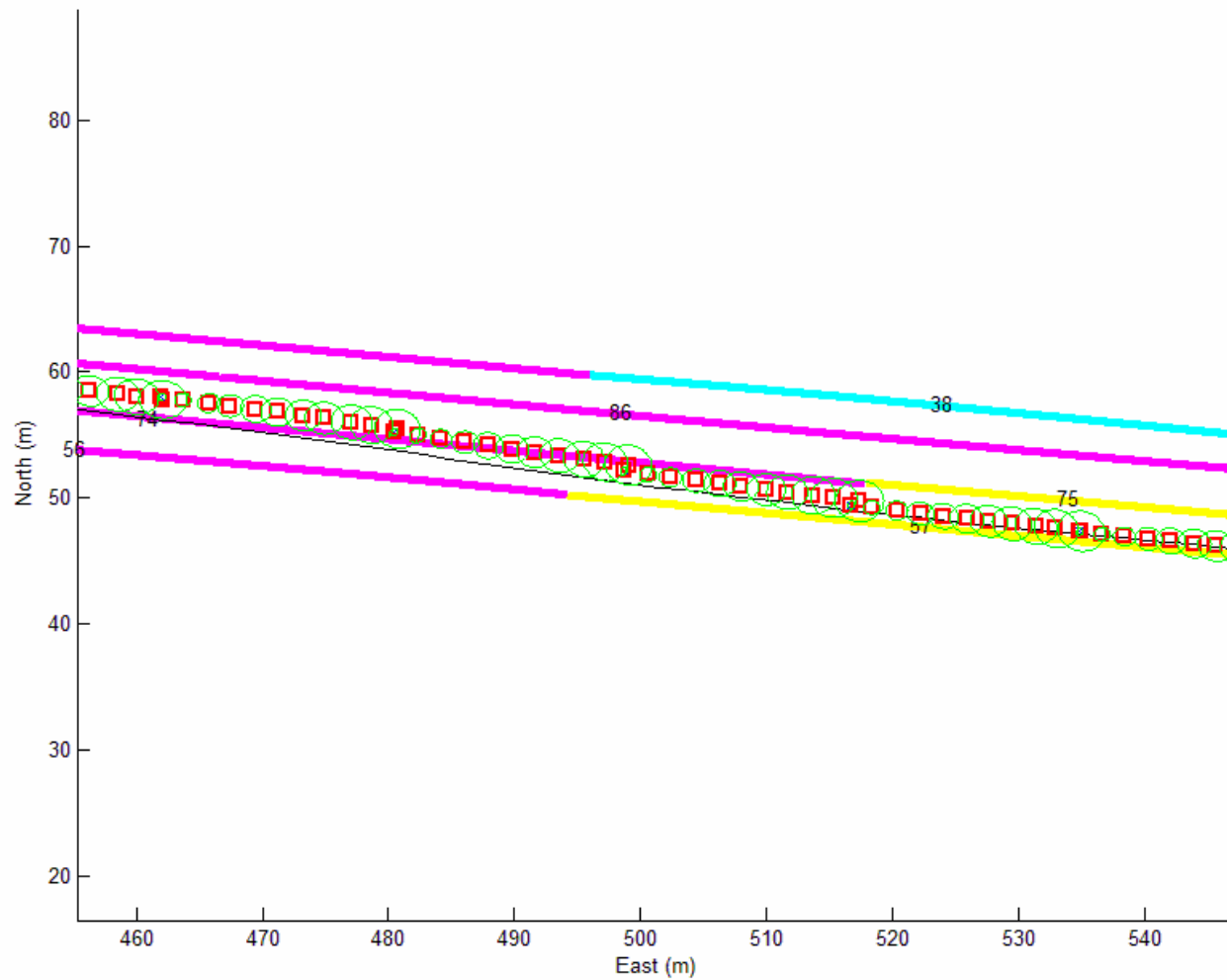




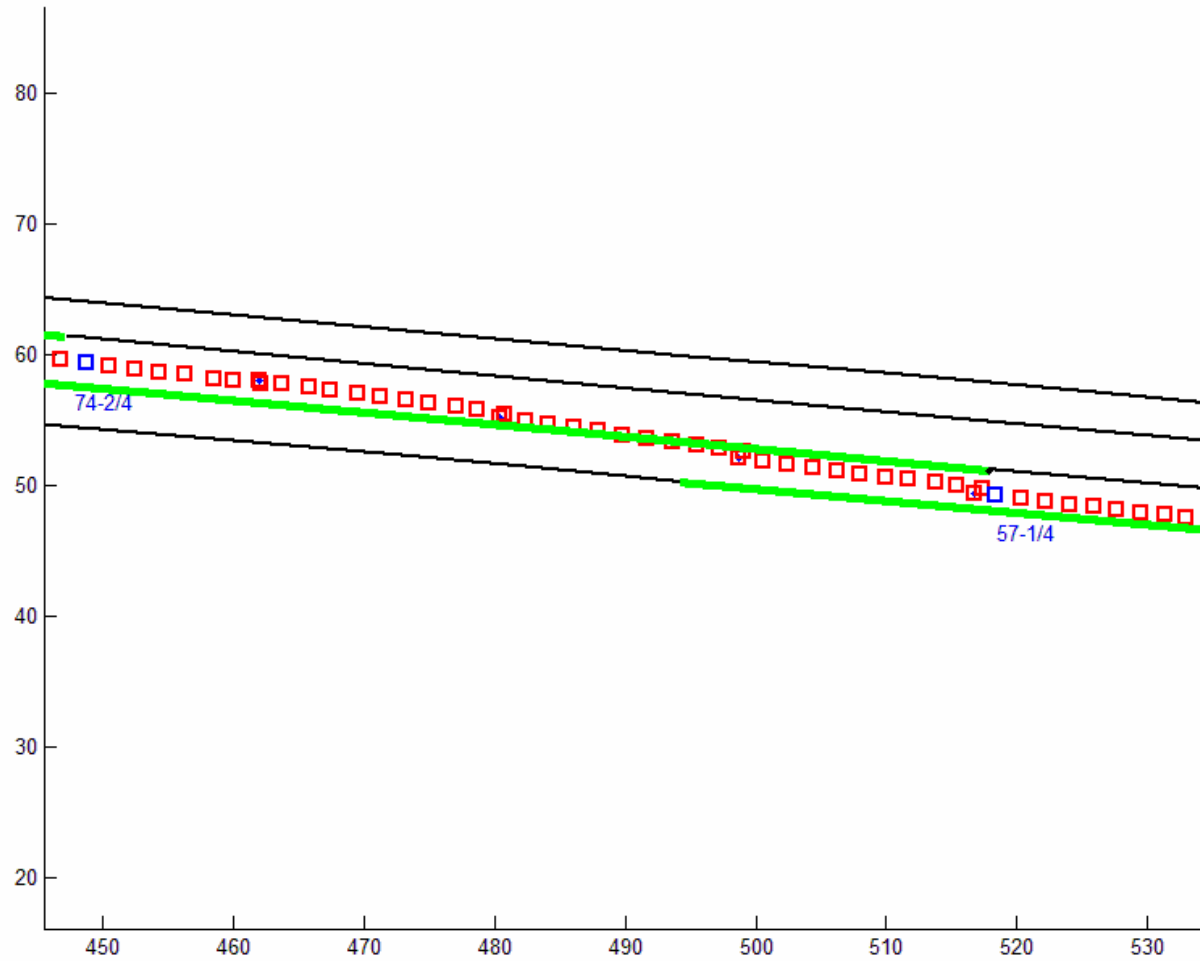
# example of lane change



# example of lane change



# example of lane change



**MANY THANKS!!**  
**QUESTIONS?**

David Bétaille: [david.betaille@lcpc.fr](mailto:david.betaille@lcpc.fr)

Rafael Toledo-Moreo: [toledo@um.es](mailto:toledo@um.es) , [rafael.toledo-moreo@lcpc.fr](mailto:rafael.toledo-moreo@lcpc.fr)