

# Enabling Ultra-High Accuracy Positioning in Challenging Environments (NAVISP-EL-1-26)

Patrick Henkel and Ulrich Mittmann

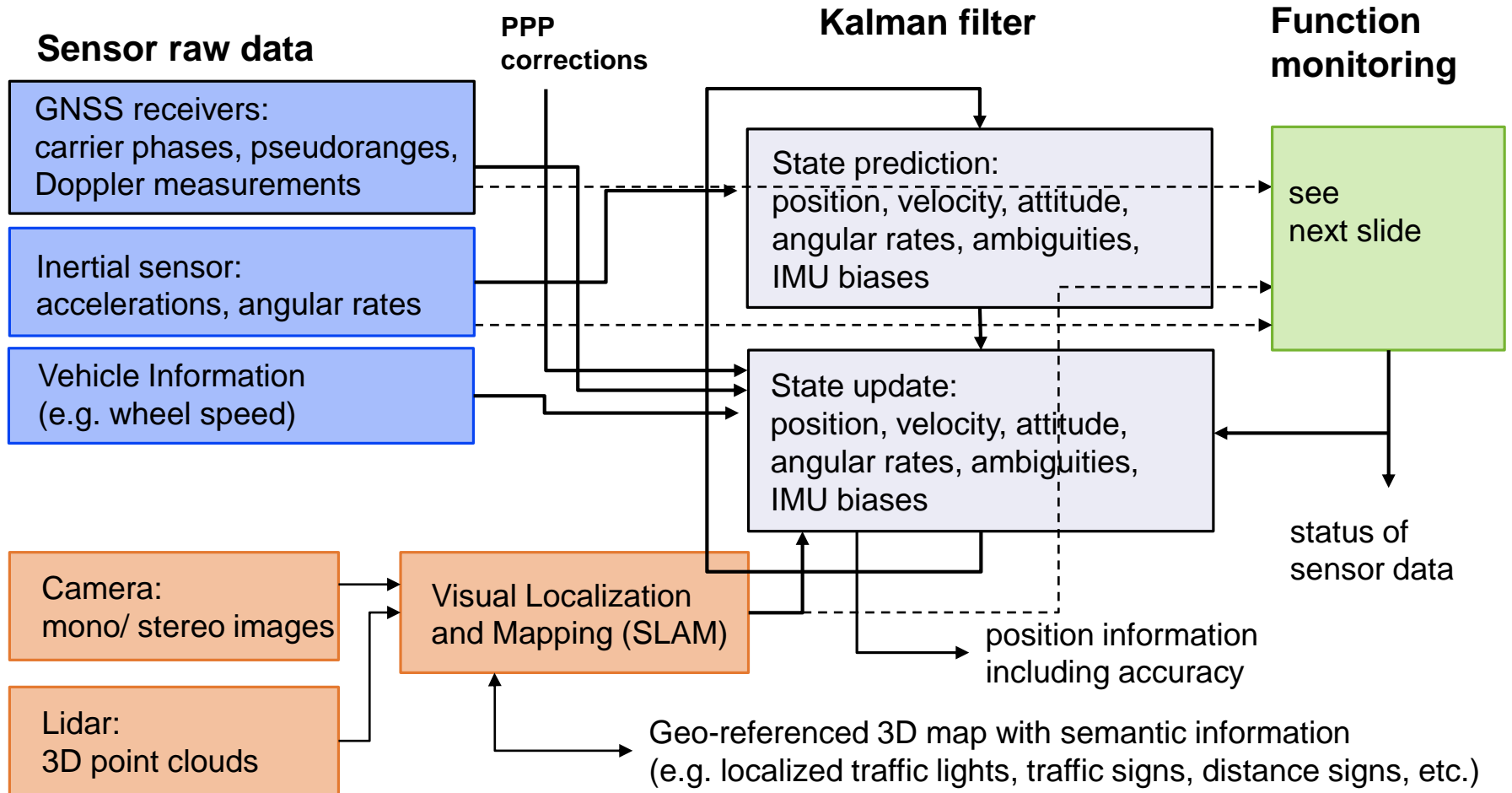


Advanced Navigation Solutions

# Project Objectives

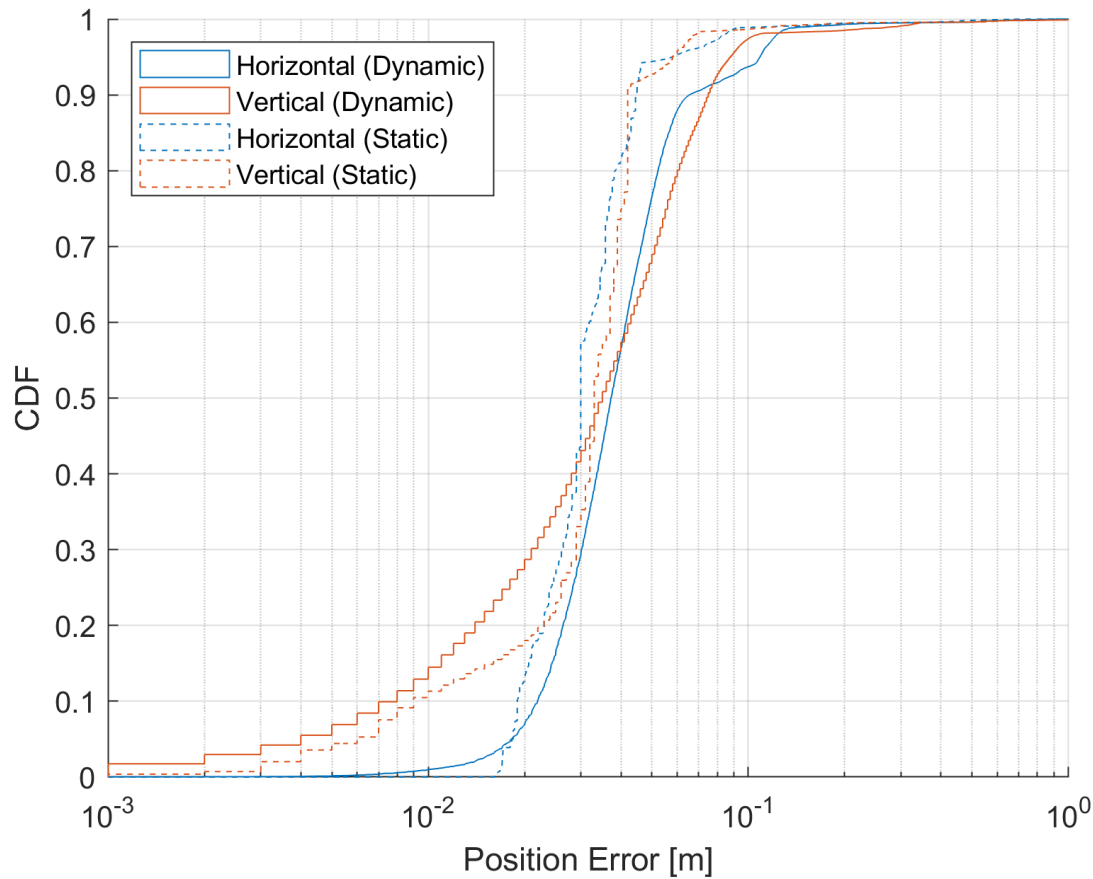
- Development of a state-of-the-art and of an innovative Precise Point Positioning (PPP) technique with carrier phase Integer Ambiguity Resolution (IAR)
- Key innovations of the innovative PPP solution:
  - PPP using Galileo High Accuracy Service (HAS) corrections
  - GNSS + INS + odometry tight coupling with extended Kalman filter
  - Integration of position information obtained from visual positioning 3D LIDAR SLAM
- Performance Assessment in challenging environment

# System Architecture

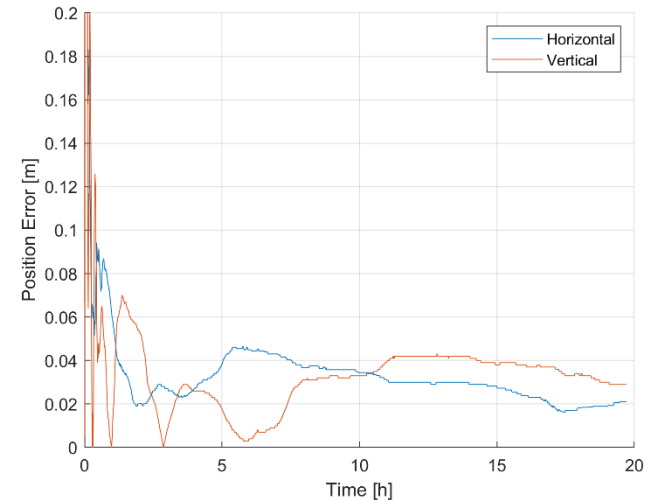


# State-of-the-Art PPP solution:

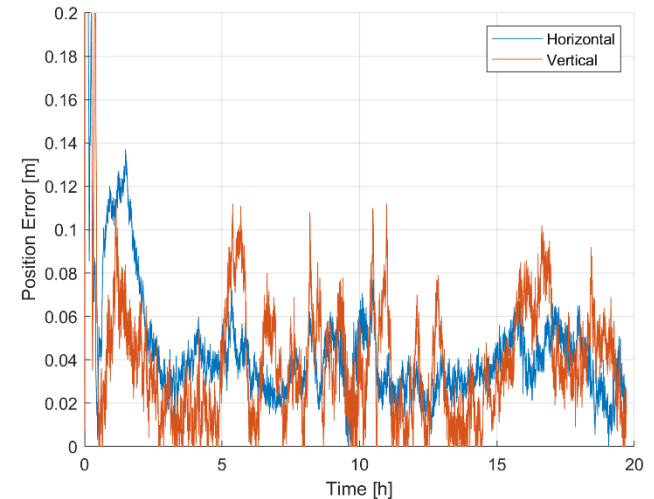
## Long-term accuracy analysis for static receiver



Station assumption



Kinematic assumption

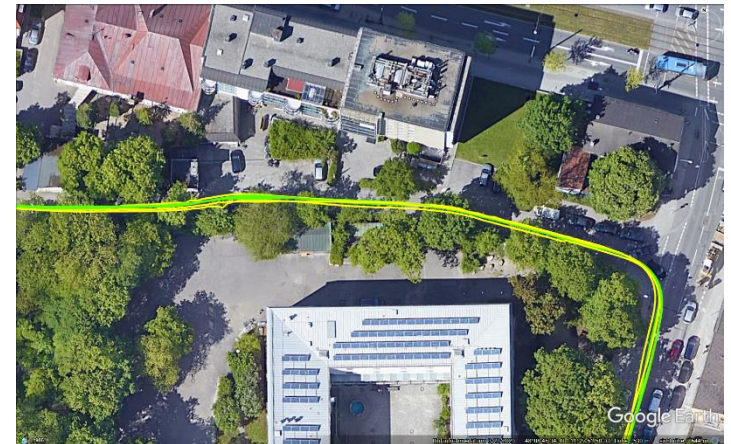
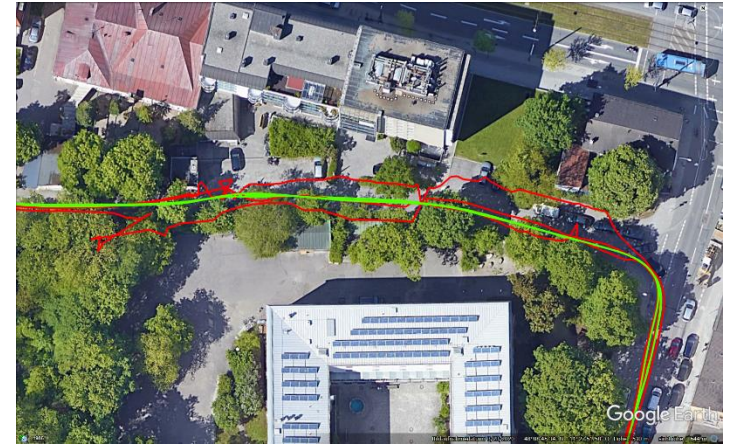


# Key Performance Results in Challenging Environment



- Narrow street
- Lots of trees
- High multipath
- Low signal strength

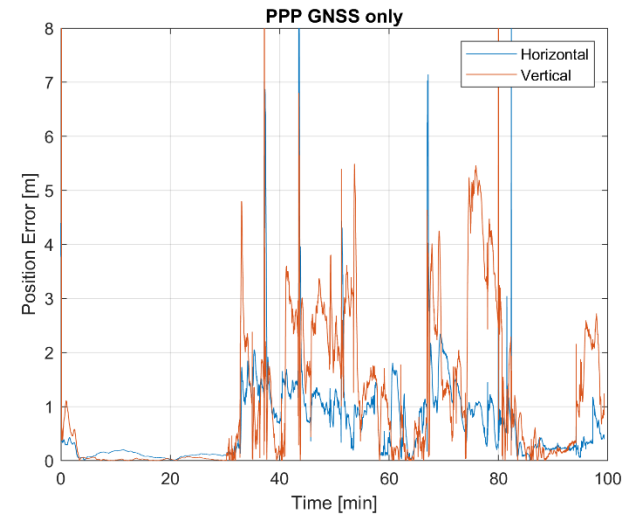
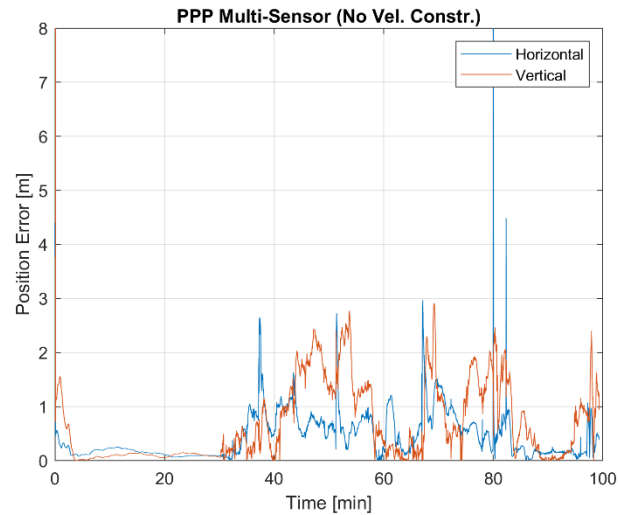
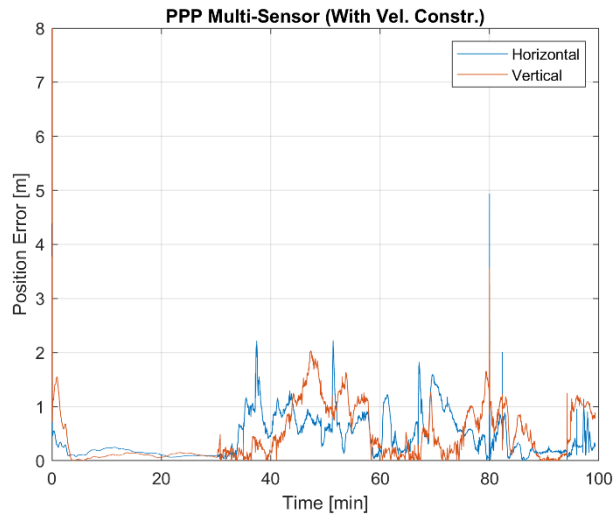
red: GNSS-only PPP  
yellow: GNSS + INS + ODO PPP  
green: GNSS + INS + ODO RTK reference



# Key Performance Results in Challenging Environment



# Key Performance Results in Challenging Environment



Multi-Sensor PPP  
with Velocity-Attitude  
Constraining

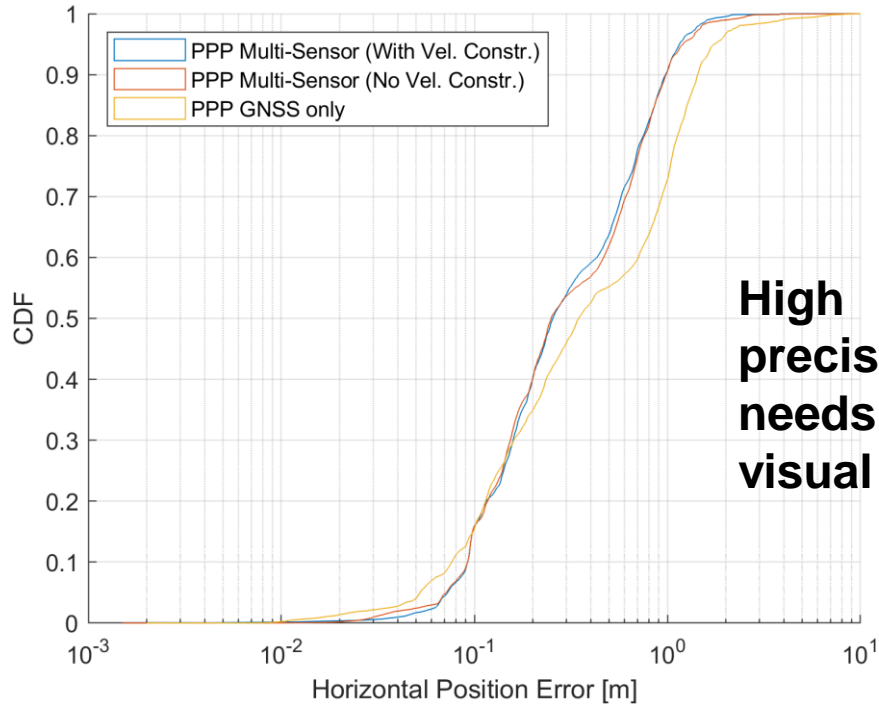


Multi-Sensor PPP  
without Velocity-  
Attitude Constraining

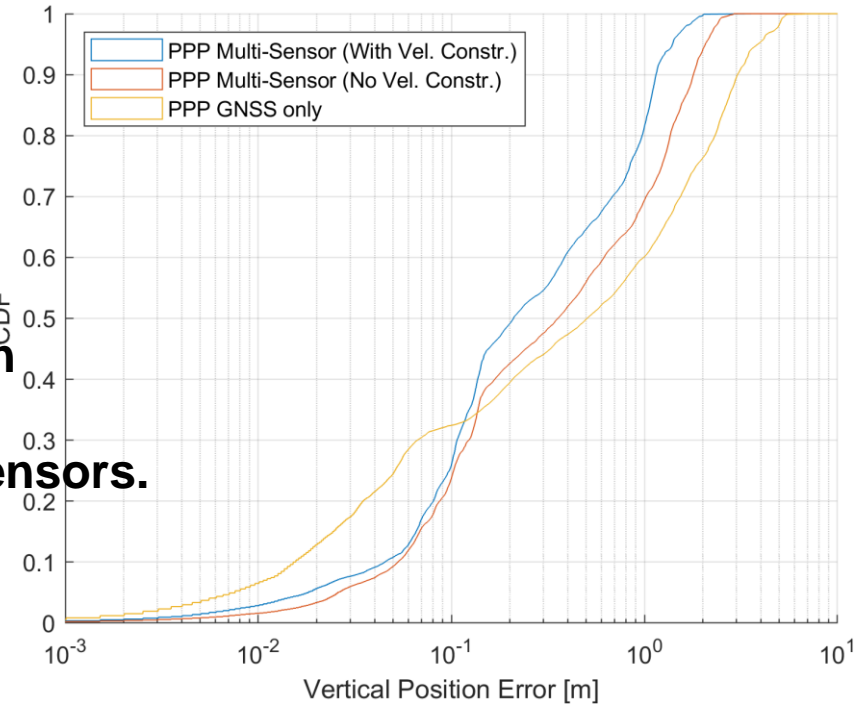


GNSS only PPP

# Key Performance Results in Challenging Environment



**High precision needs visual sensors.**



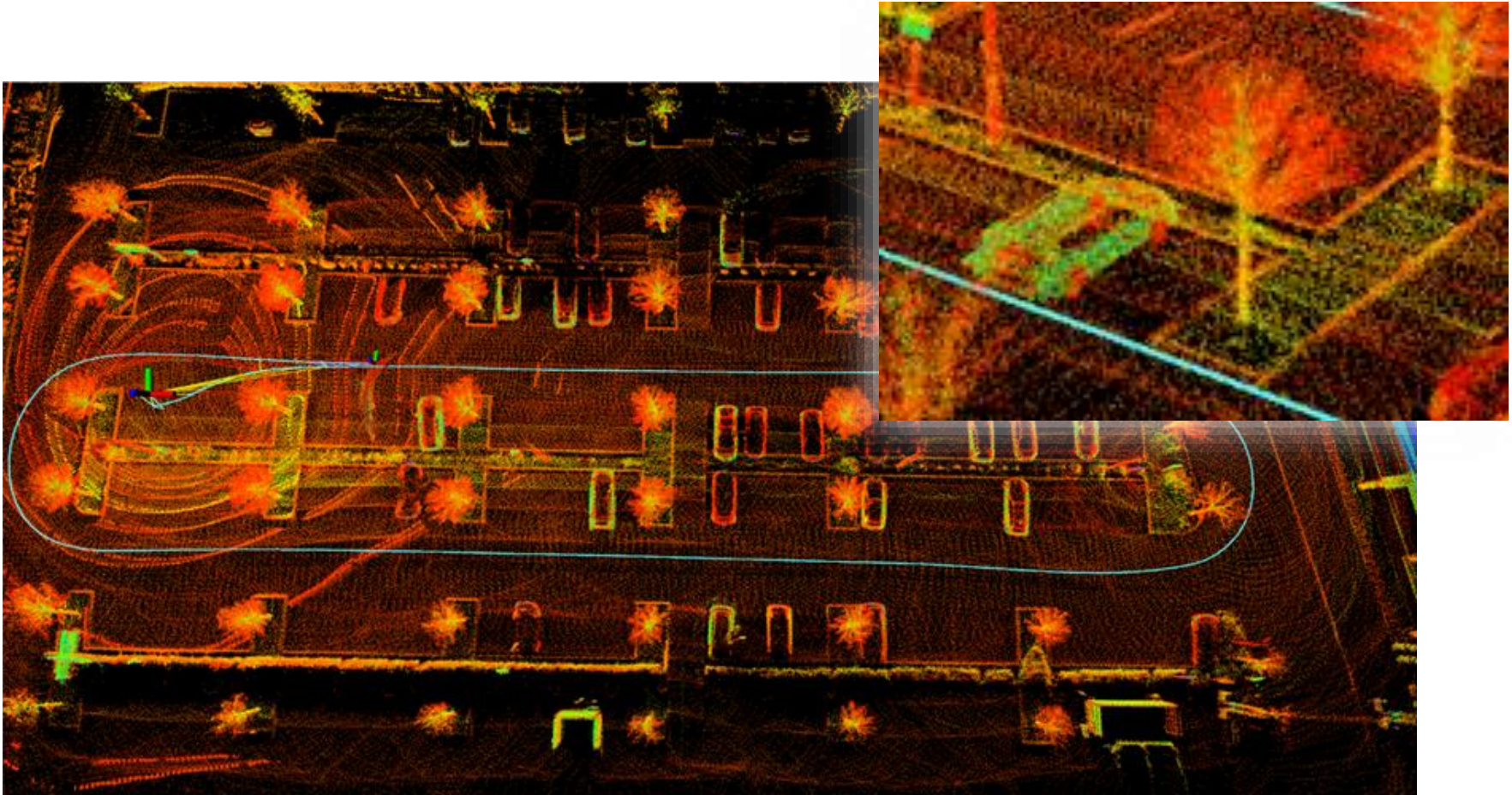
## Horizontal

90% Quantile: 98 cm  
50% Quantile: 25 cm

## Vertical

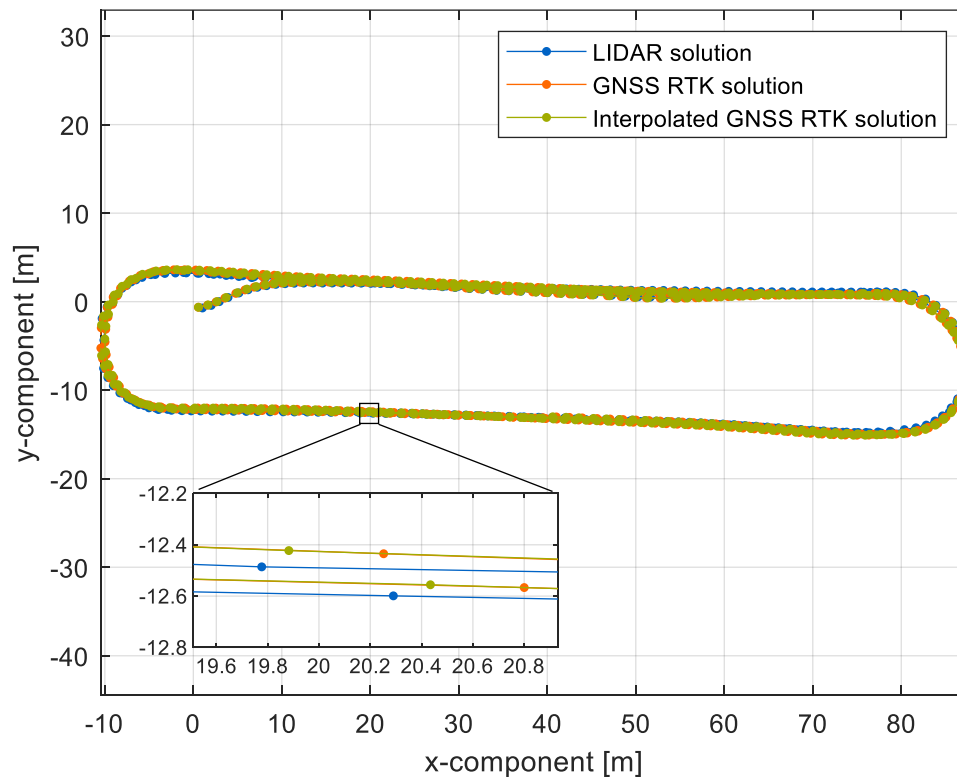
90% Quantile: 115 cm  
50% Quantile: 21 cm

# Key Performance Results – 3D LIDAR SLAM



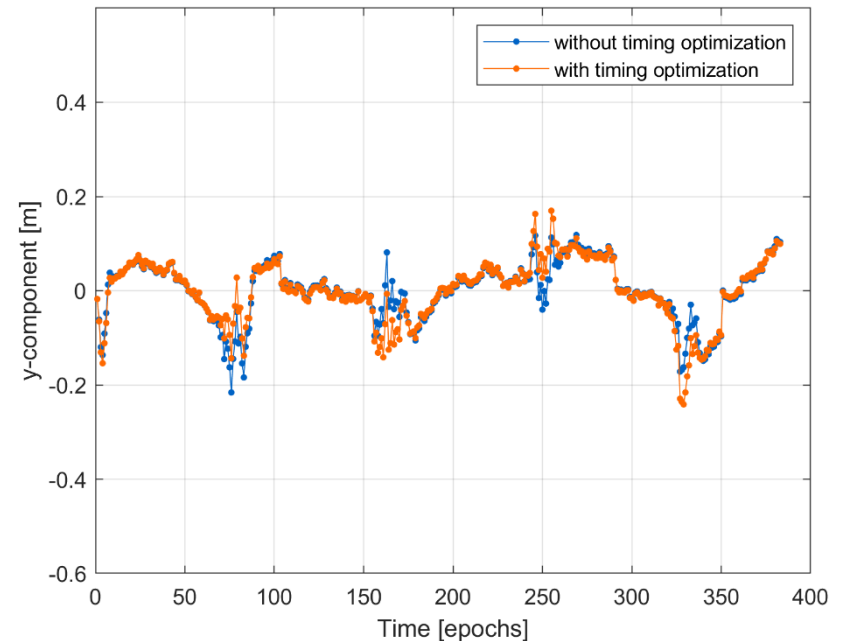
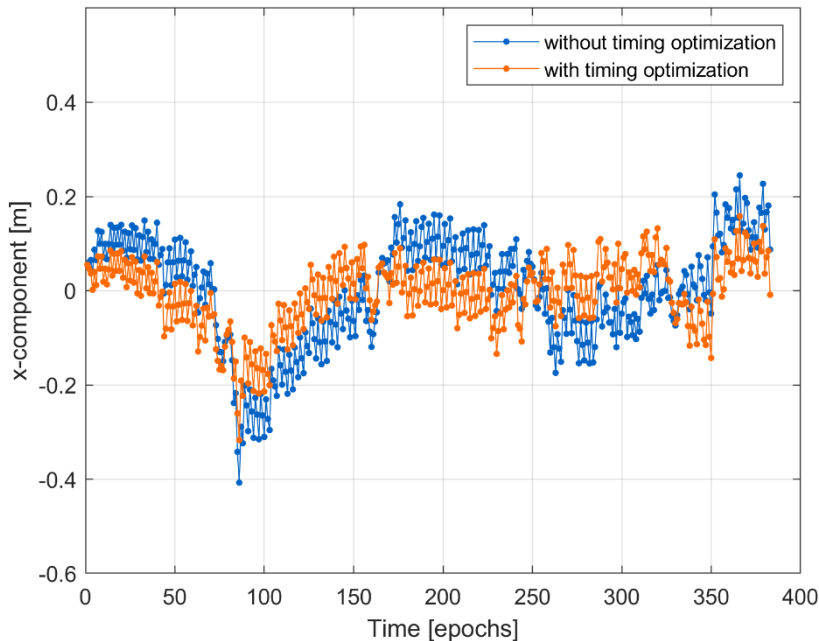
# Key Performance Results – 3D LIDAR SLAM

Analysis of positioning accuracy  
using GNSS/ INS tightly coupled RTK positioning as reference



# Key Performance Results – 3D LIDAR SLAM

Analysis of positioning accuracy  
using GNSS/ INS tightly coupled RTK positioning as reference



# Testing with our Integrated Sensor Platform (ISP)

Velodyne Puck (VLP 16) Lidar:

- measurement range: 100 m
- measurement accuracy: +/- 3 cm
- Field of view (horizontal): 360°
- Field of view (vertical): 30°

Multi-frequency  
GNSS antenna

Multi-frequency  
GNSS antenna

LTE

6-core Nvidia ARM:  
GPU with  
384 Nvidia Cuda cores  
and  
48 tensor cores

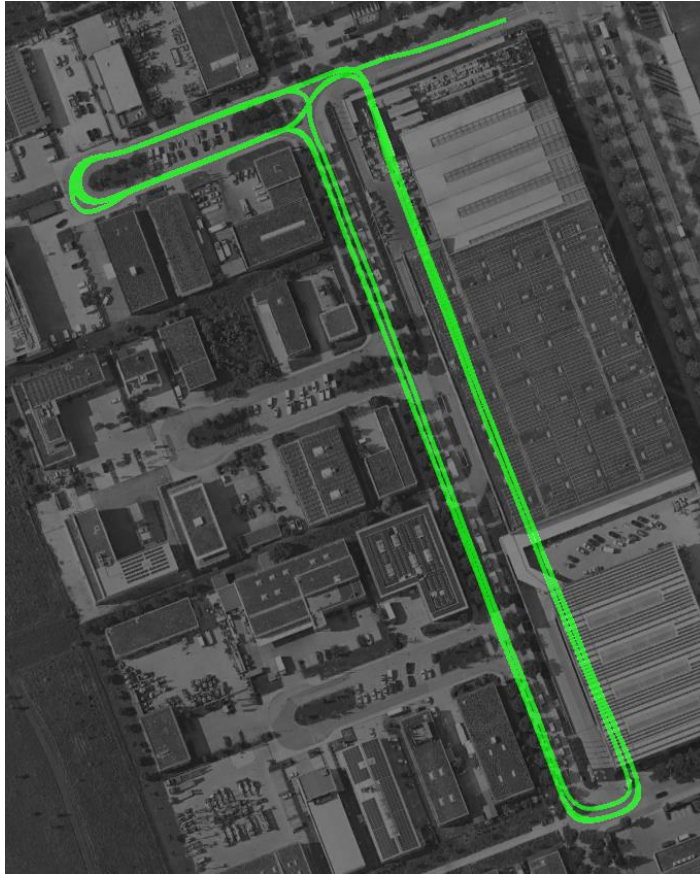
FLIR Grasshopper 3:

- 163 frames per second
- 1920 x 1200 resolution
- global shutter

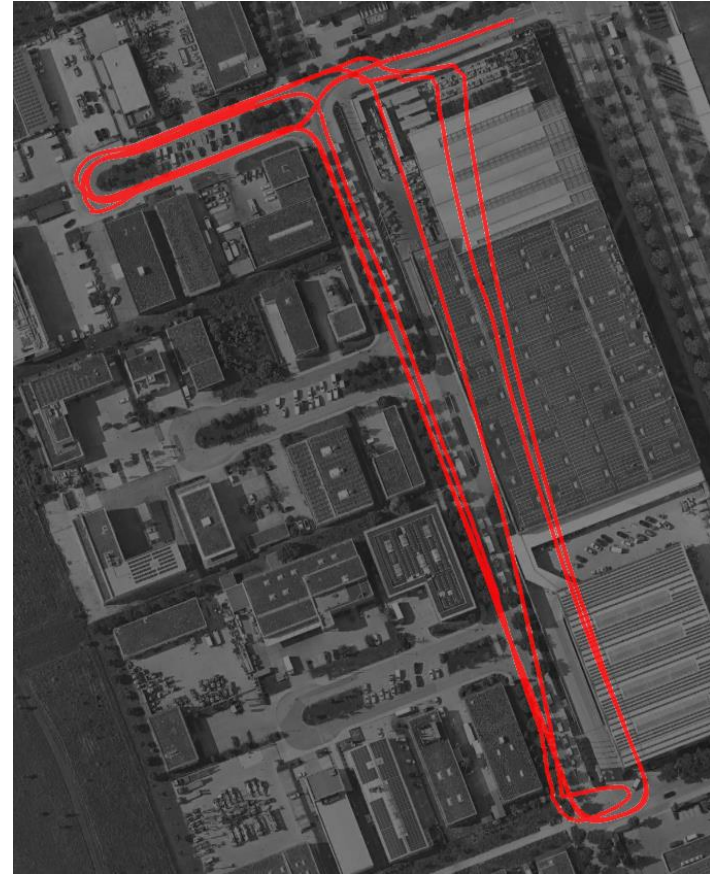
IMU with  
3 deg/h bias stability

Multi-frequency  
GNSS antenna

# Benefit of LIDAR in challenging environment

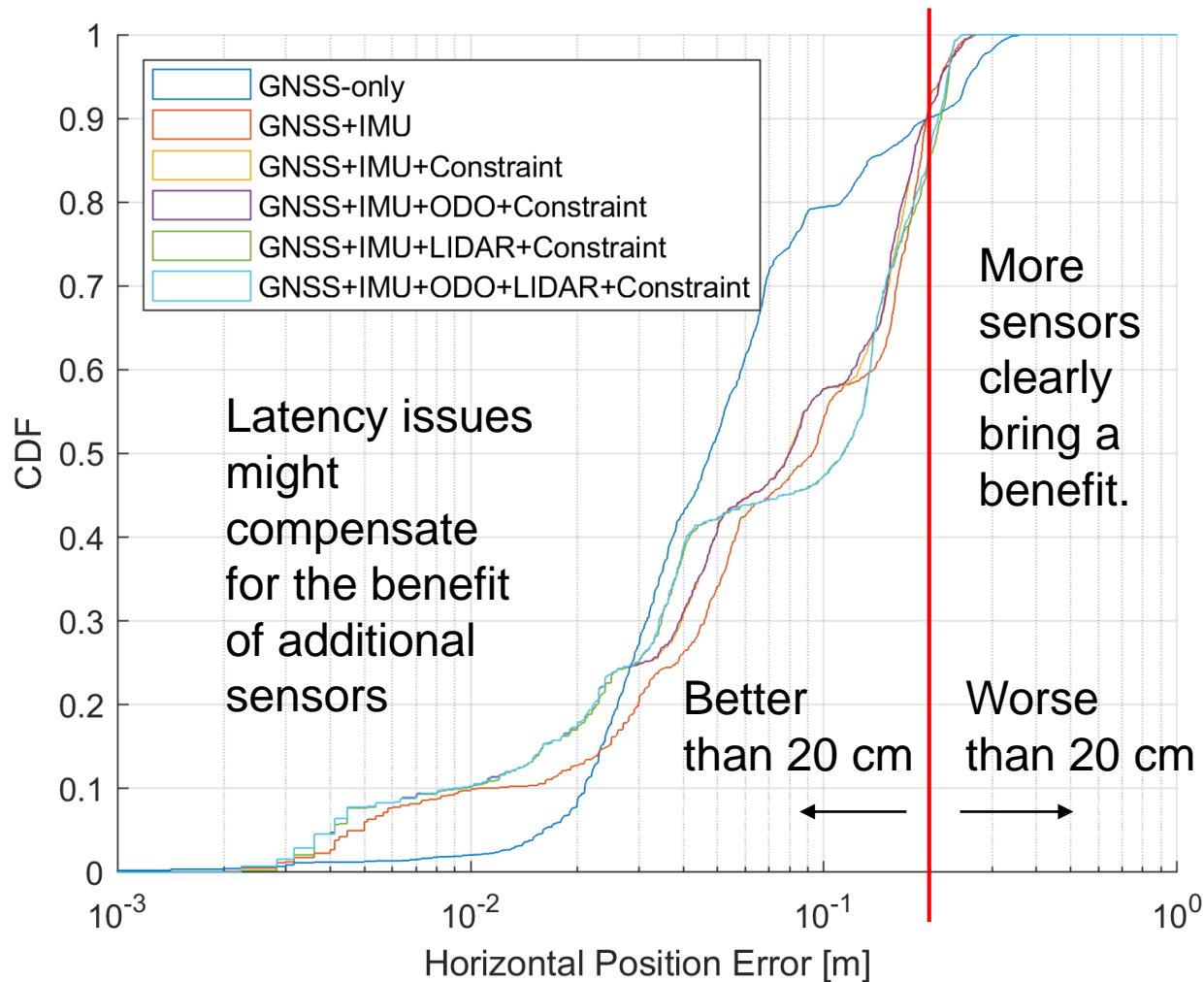


With Lidar

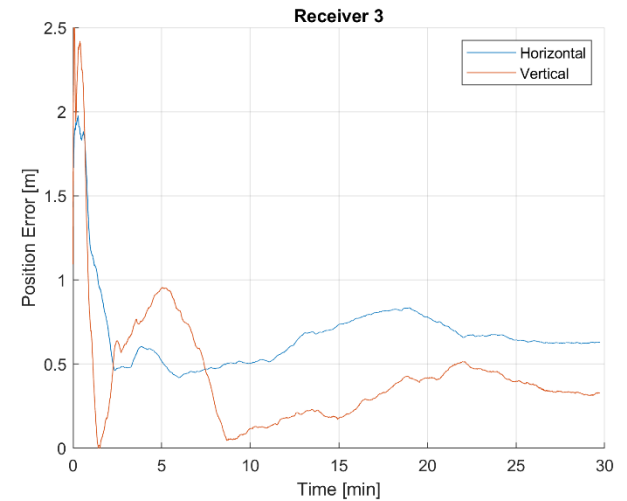
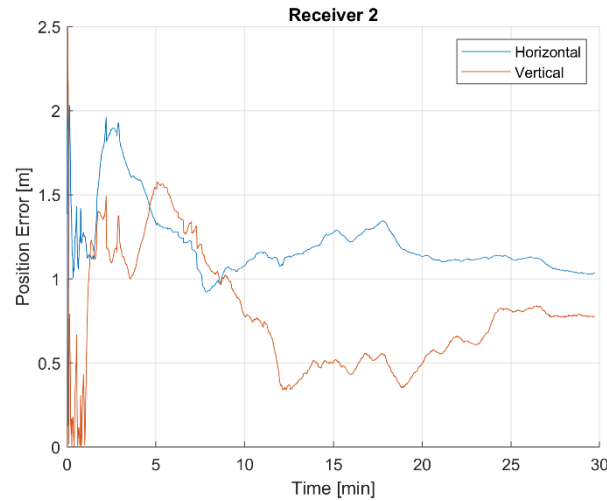
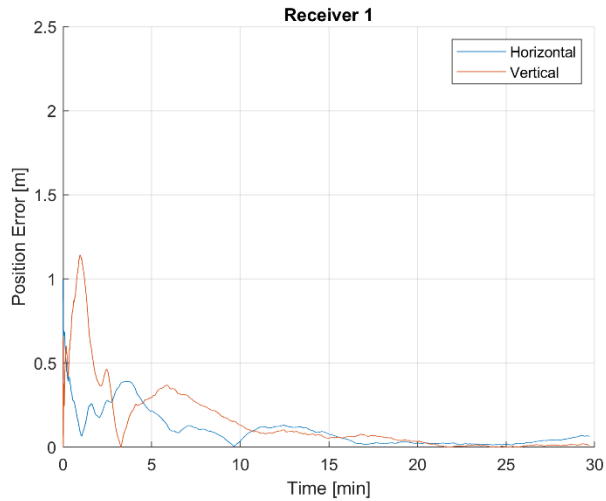


Without Lidar

# Statistical Assessment of Multi-Sensor Solution



# Antenna Analysis

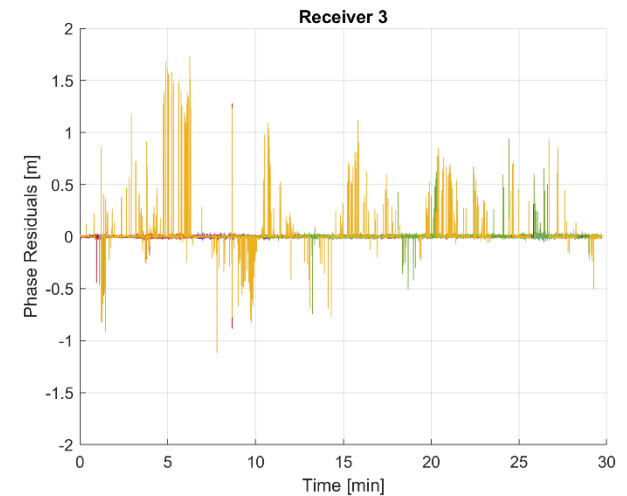
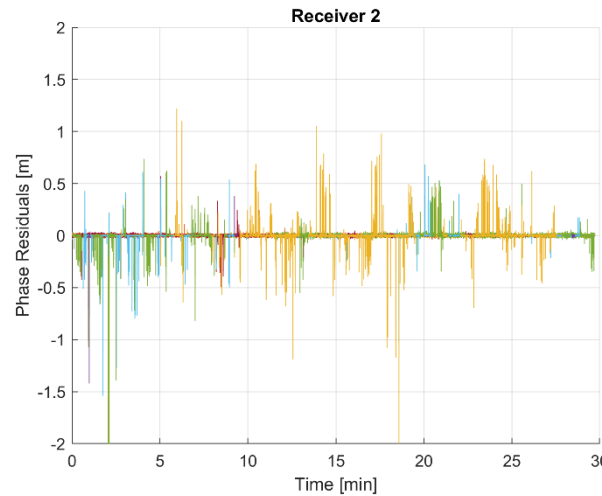
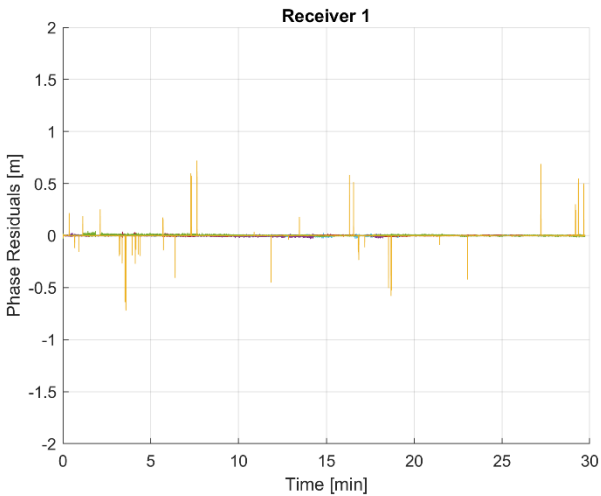
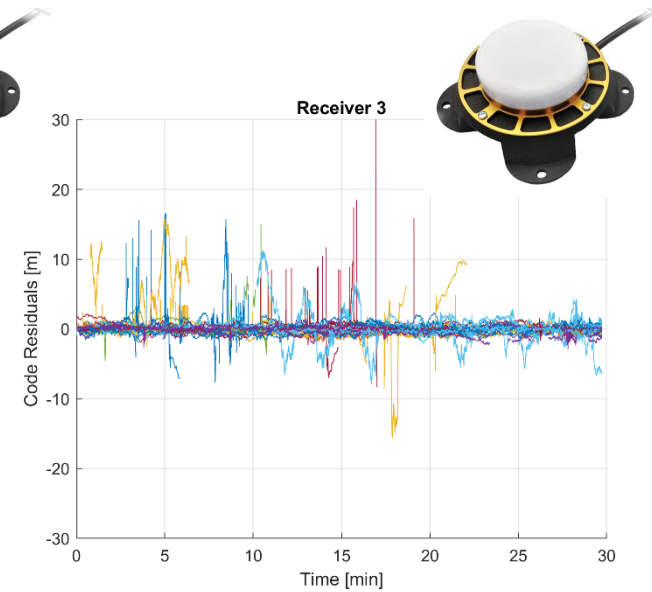
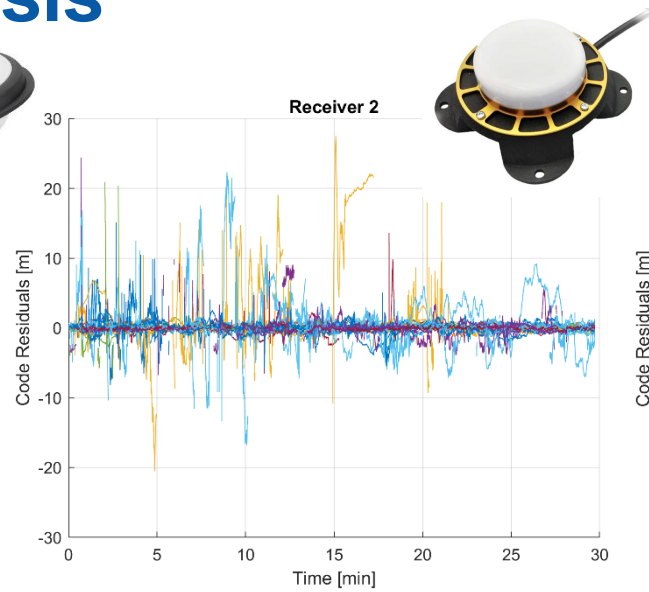
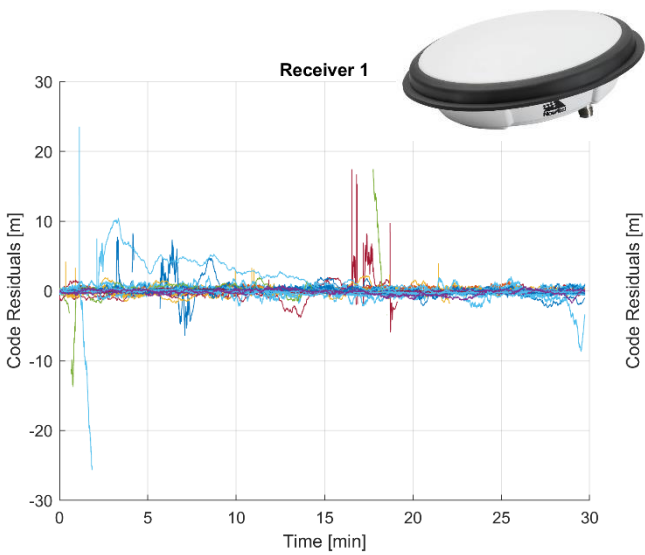


NovaAtel VEXXIS GNSS-850



Tersus AX3703

# Antenna Analysis



# Final Statements

- The project was an excellent opportunity for ANavS and helped to improve our products significantly.
- We would like to thank Paolo Zoccarato from ESA for the excellent supervision and valuable advice, and would like to thank both ESA and the German delegation for the funding of this project.