

ION GNSS+ 2018

Sept. 24-28 2018

Miami, Florida

ION GNSS+ 2018

The World's Largest Technical Meeting and Showcase of GNSS Technology, Products and Services



A MULTI-SENSOR AUTONOMOUS INTEGRITY MONITORING APPROACH FOR RAILWAY AND DRIVER-LESS CARS

PIETRO SALVATORI¹, ALESSANDRO NERI^{1,2}, COSIMO STALLO¹

¹ RADIOLABS, ROME, ITALY

² UNIVERSITY OF ROMA TRE, ROME, ITALY



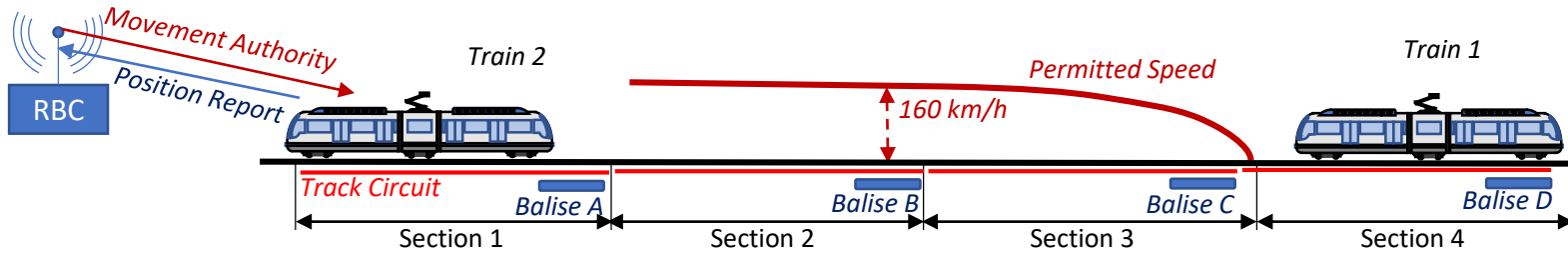
HORIZON 2020

Contents

- Rail & Road Accuracy and Integrity Requirements
- EM Scenario
- Space Diversity based Multipath Detection & Exclusion
- GNSS vs. Odometry based Multipath Detection & Exclusion
- Experimental results
- Conclusions



RAIL - SAFETY CRITICAL Requirements



ERTMS/ETCS

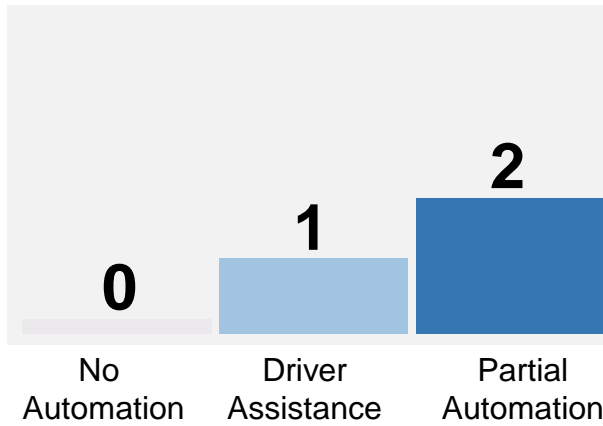
Safety Integrity Level **SIL-4**

THR < 10^{-9} [hazard/(h x Train)]

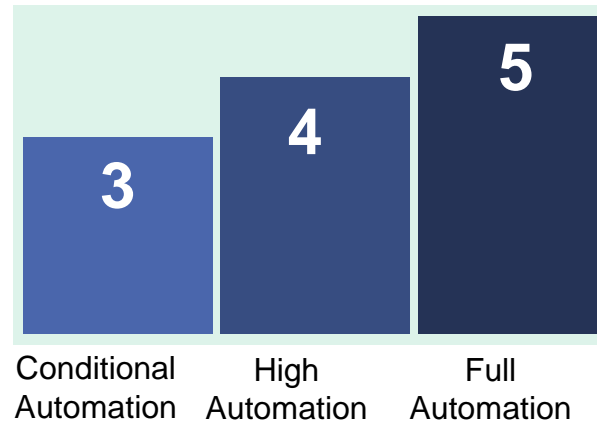
GNSS Functionality	Alert Limit	Accuracy
VB detection VITAL	1 m	25 cm
VB detection NON VITAL	5 m	125 cm
Track discrimination	2 m	50 cm

ROAD - SAFETY CRITICAL Requirements

HUMAN DRIVER



Automated Driving System



ELECTRONIC HORIZON

Vehicles and Road users

- Position, speed
- acceleration
- direction (heading)
- Yaw rate

Static obstacles

- Position

Infrastructure

- **High Accuracy Digital map**

From other sources

- traffic
- weather information

KPI	Value
Lateral ALERT LIMIT	< 25 cm
Longitudinal ALERT LIMIT	2 m
Speed accuracy	?
Trajectory handshake latency	<100 msec
Status message latency	<10 msec
Status message loss rate	< 10 ⁻⁶
Status message rate	> 10 Hz

Railway EM scenario

- MULTIPATH is a Major Hazard

Yellow: Unconstrained RTK (GPS)

Red: IMU+GPS



The EM scenario

Trains and Cars operate in the same EM Environment

MITIGATIONS



Camera Visible Horizon

Signal Domain

Correlation Domain

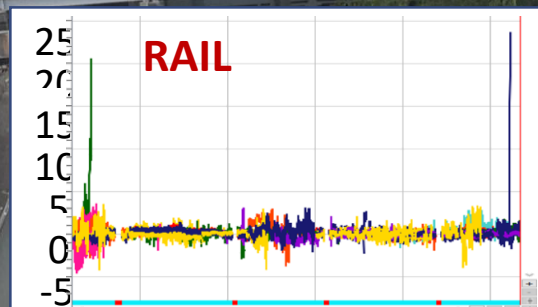
Measurement Domain

Position Domain (ARAIM)

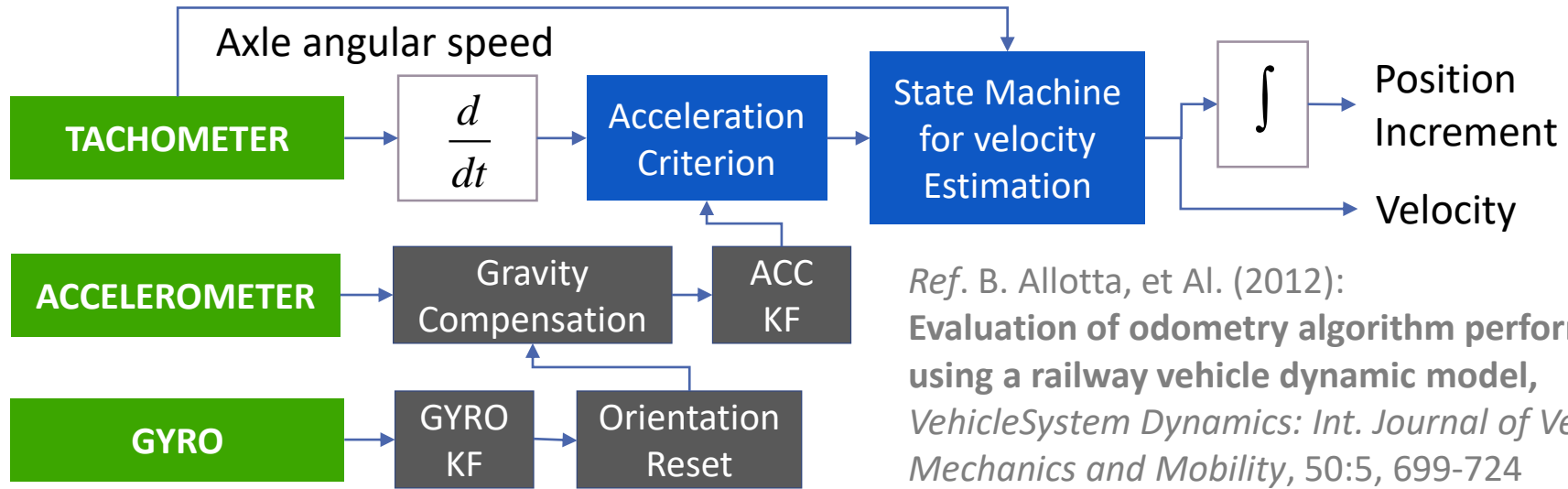
Multipath is a Major Hazard



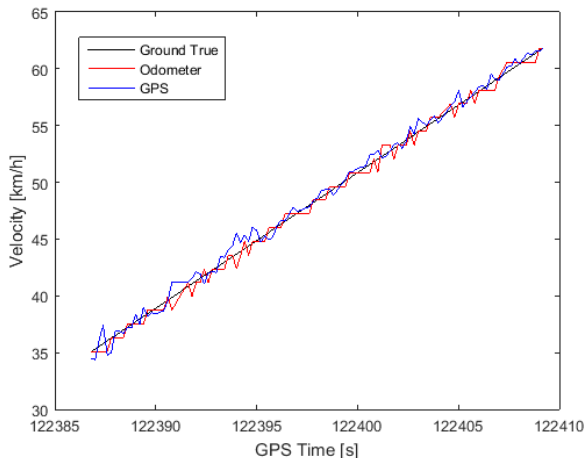
Credits: Prof. Per Enge



Enhanced Odometers



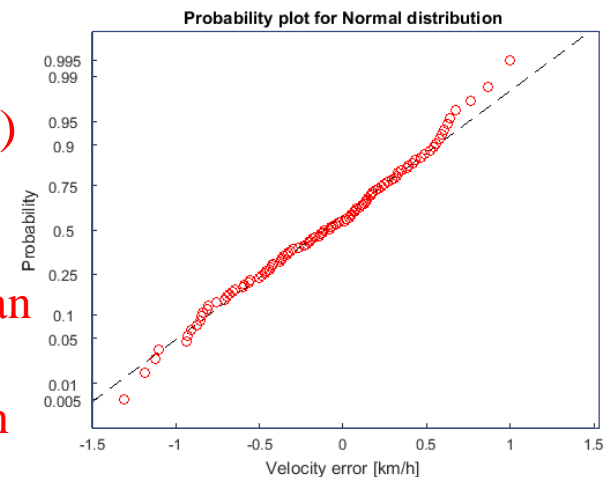
• Velocity measurement model



$$v_{OD}^{en}(t_k) = v(t_k) + \beta(t_k) + \eta_S(t_k)$$

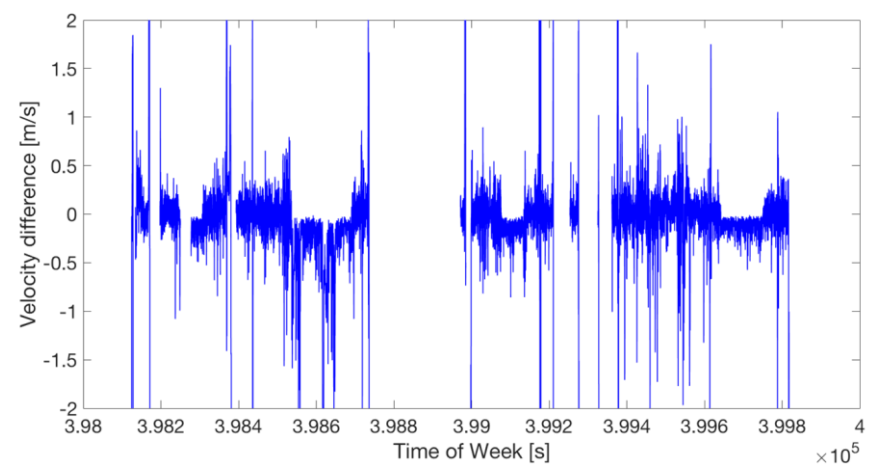
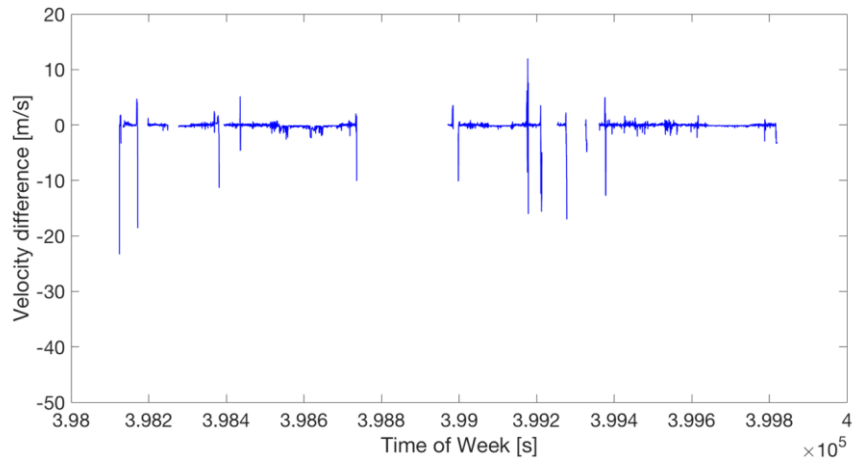
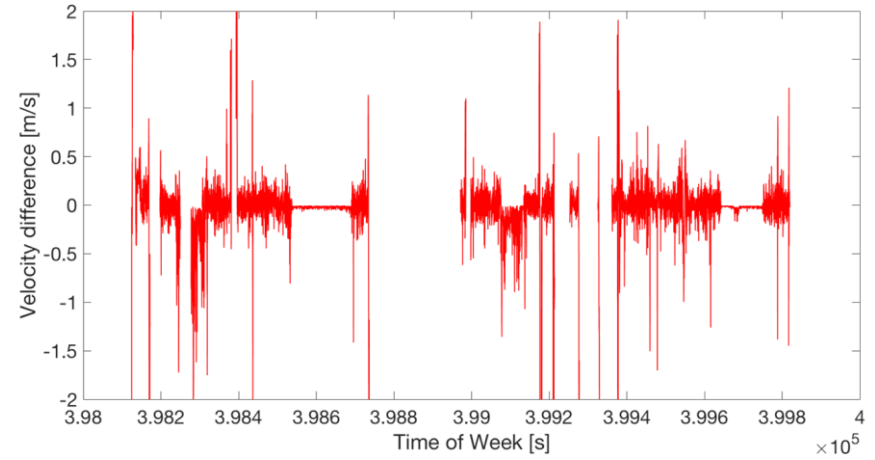
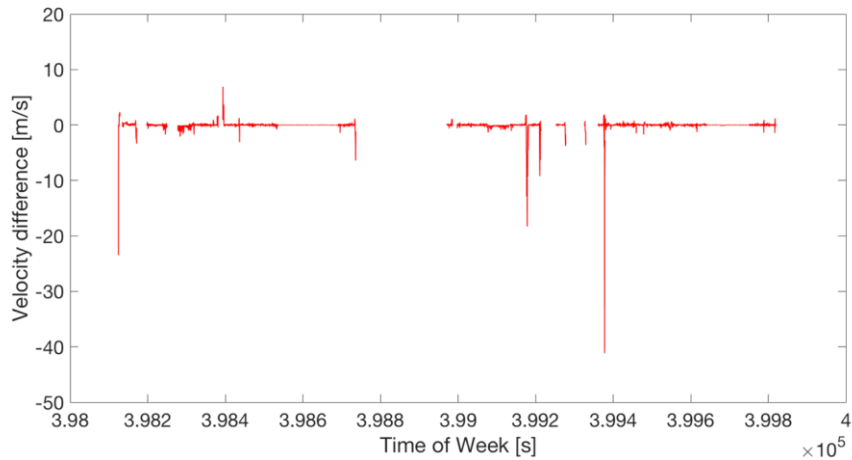
zero mean
NARROW BAND
 Gaussian process

zero mean
WHITE
 Gaussian
 Process



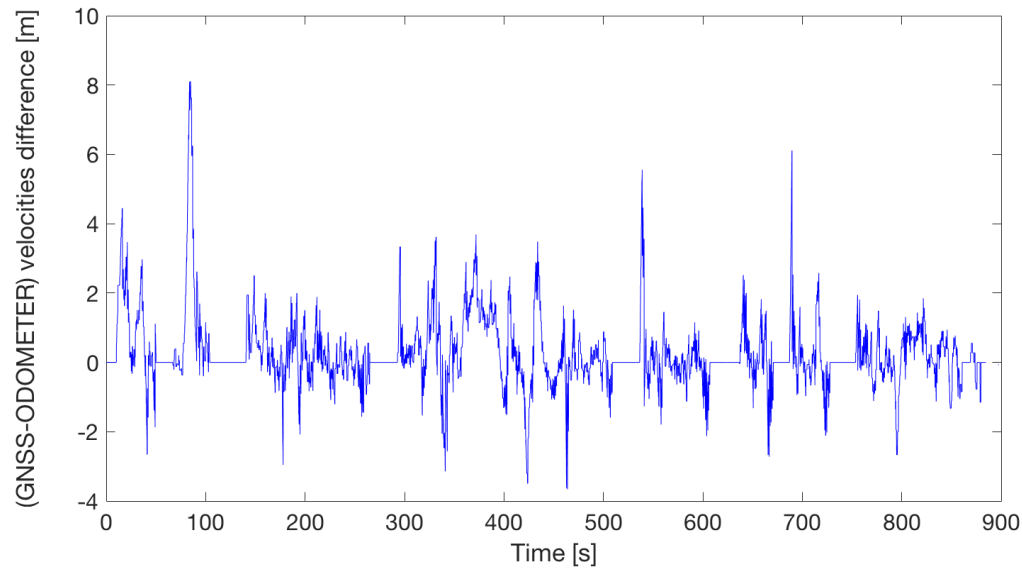
GNSS vs. ODOMETER

Difference between GNSS and ODOMETER velocity estimates

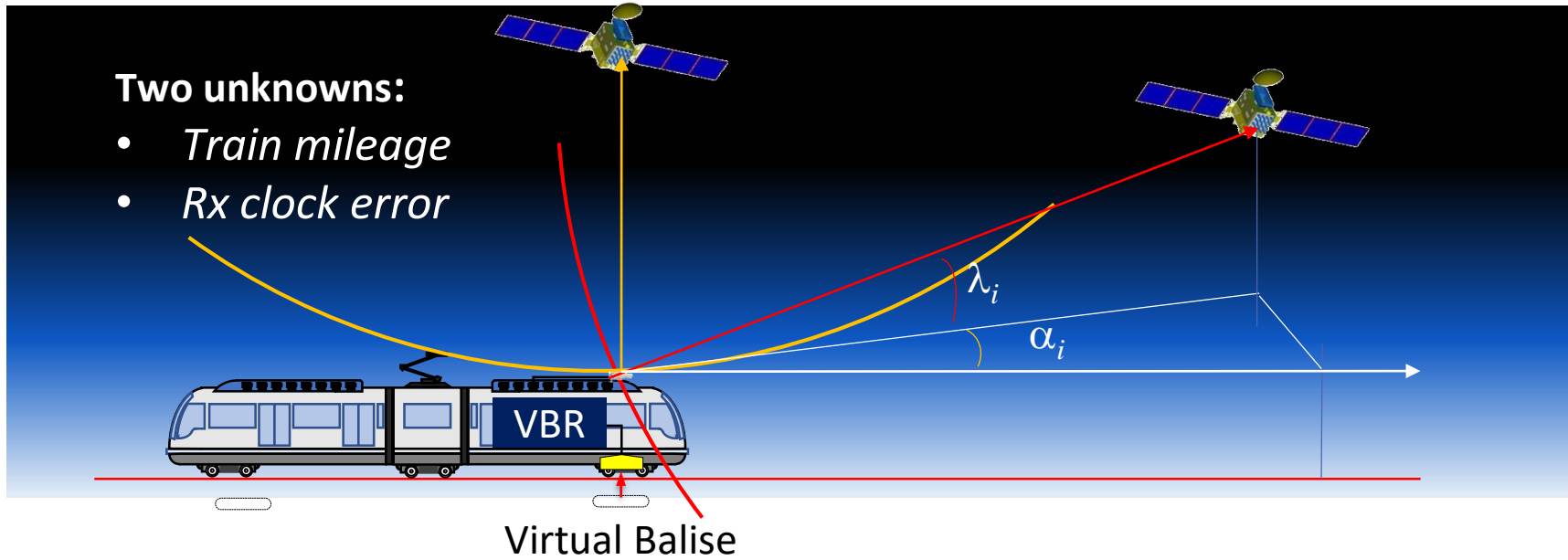


GNSS vs. ODOMETER

Difference between GNSS and ODOMETER velocity estimates



The Track constraint

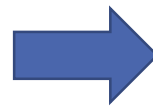


- The location of the train is completely determined by its **MILEAGE** from the terminus station

Track Parametric Equations

$$\mathbf{X}_{Rx} = \mathbf{X}_{Rx}(s)$$

Train mileage



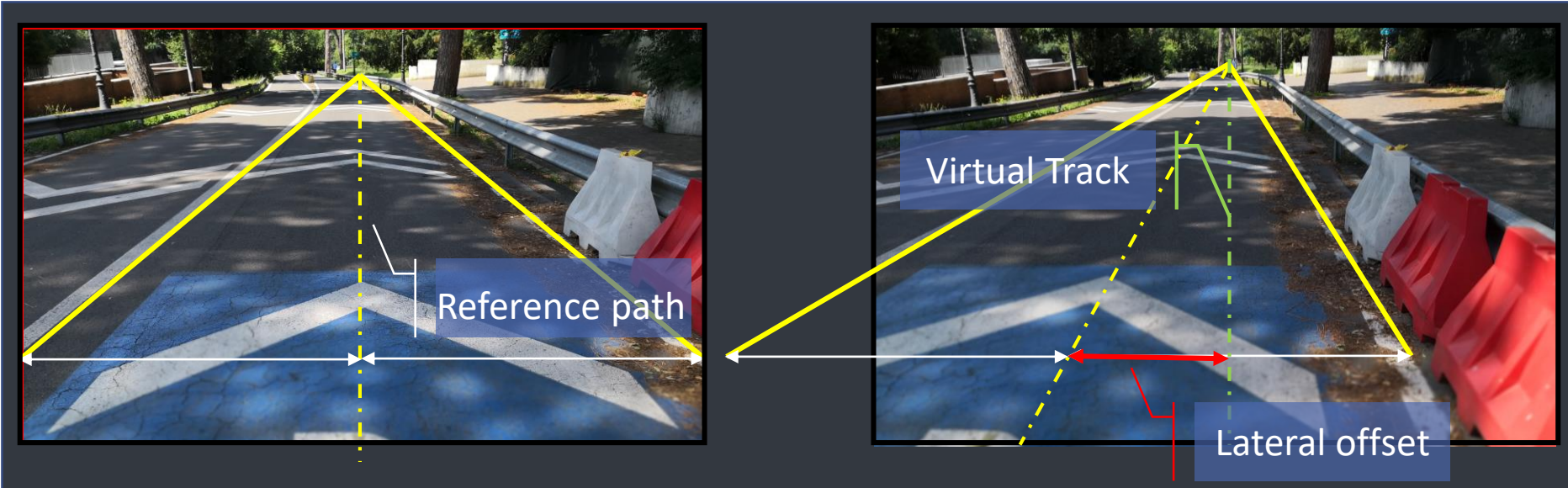
Track Constrained Positioning

$$\Delta \tilde{\rho}_{Rx} = \mathbf{H} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta s \\ c\delta t_{Rx} \end{bmatrix} + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$$

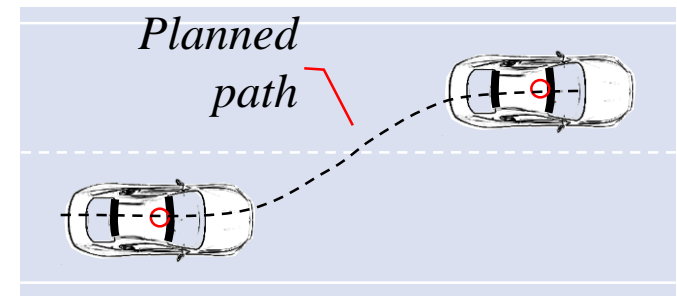
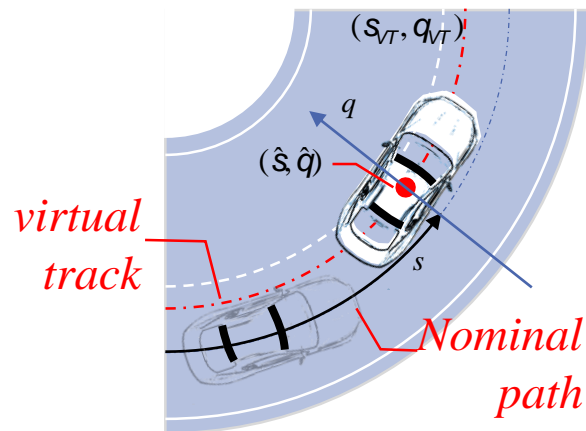
$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{E}_{Rx}^T \frac{\partial \mathbf{X}_{Rx}}{\partial s} & \mathbf{1}_{N_{Sat}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Virtual Track Concept

Use of Imaging to estimate the lateral OFFSET



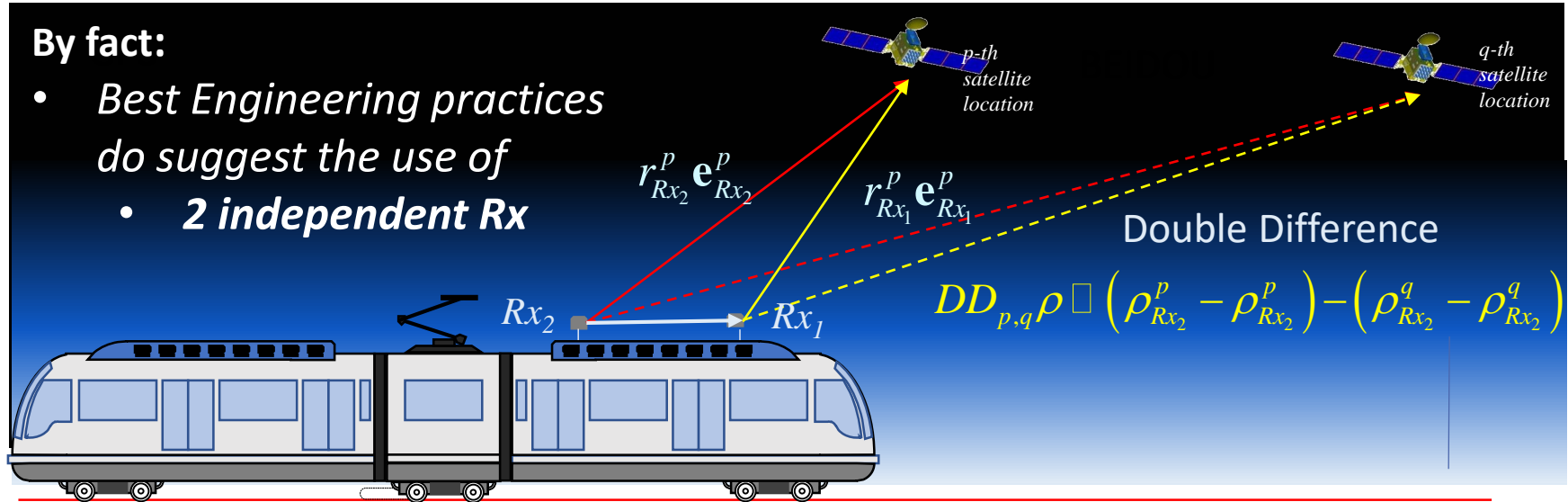
Vehicle Position determined by its curvilinear coordinates based on lane middle line



Space Diversity Multipath Resilience

By fact:

- Best Engineering practices do suggest the use of
 - 2 independent Rx



- Pseudorange Double Difference equations

$$DD_{p,q} \rho \cong \langle \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{e}_{Rx_2}^q - \mathbf{e}_{Rx_2}^p \rangle + v_{p,q}$$



$$v_{p,q} \cong \underbrace{n_p^{Rx_1} - n_p^{Rx_2} - n_q^{Rx_1} + n_q^{Rx_2}}_{\text{Thermal noise}} + \underbrace{\mu_p^{Rx_1} - \mu_p^{Rx_2} - \mu_q^{Rx_1} + \mu_q^{Rx_2}}_{\text{Multipath error}}$$

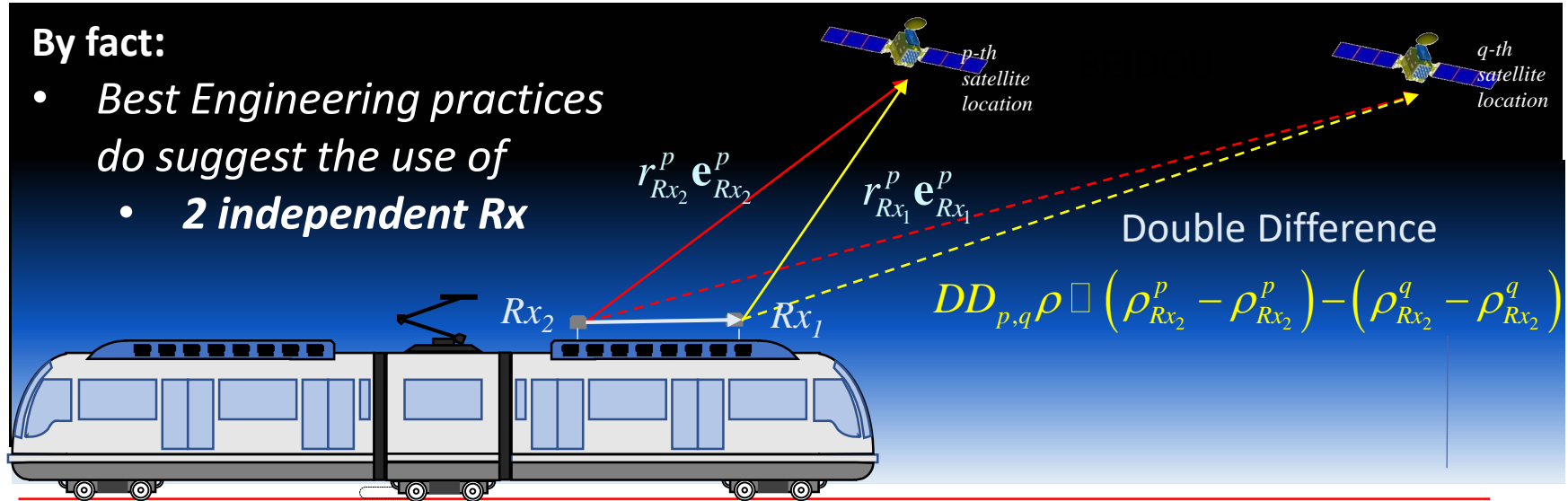
- Pseudorange difference Multipath Indicator

$$\left[\zeta_p^\rho \right]_q = DD_{p,q} \rho - \langle \hat{\mathbf{b}}_{k/k-1}, \hat{\mathbf{e}}_{Rx_2}^q - \hat{\mathbf{e}}_{Rx_2}^p \rangle$$

Space Diversity Multipath Resilience

By fact:

- Best Engineering practices do suggest the use of
 - 2 independent Rx



- DOPPLER Double Difference equations (negligible rotations)

$$DD_{p,q} f_D \cong DD_{p,q} f_D^{MP} + DD_{p,q} f_D^n$$

↓ ↓
Multipath error Thermal noise

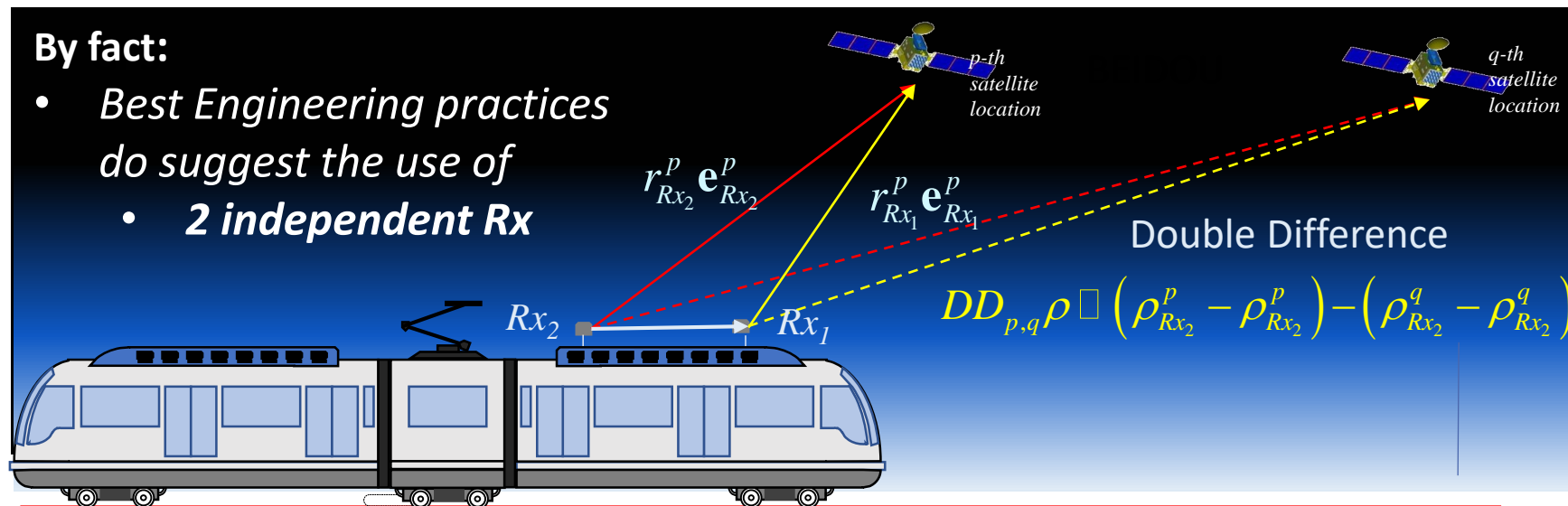
- DOPPLER difference Multipath Indicator

$$\left[\zeta_p^{DOP} \right]_q = DD_{p,q} f_D$$

ODOMETRY Based Multipath Resilience

By fact:

- Best Engineering practices do suggest the use of
 - **2 independent Rx**



- DOPPLER – ODOMETER Difference equations

$$SD_{p,q} f_D = SD_{p,q} f_D^{ODO} + SD_{p,q} f_D^{MP} + SD_{p,q} f_D^n$$

$$f_{D_p}^{ODO} = \frac{f_C}{c + \langle \mathbf{v}_{Sat}^p, \mathbf{e}_{Rx}^p \rangle} \left[\langle \mathbf{v}_{Sat}^p, \mathbf{e}_{Rx}^p \rangle + \langle \mathbf{v}_{ODO}, \mathbf{e}_{Rx}^p \rangle \right]$$

- DOPPLER – ODOMETER Multipath Indicator

$$\left[\zeta_p^{ODO} \right]_q = SD_{p,q} f_D - SD_{p,q} f_D^{ODO}$$

Multipath Detection and Exclusion

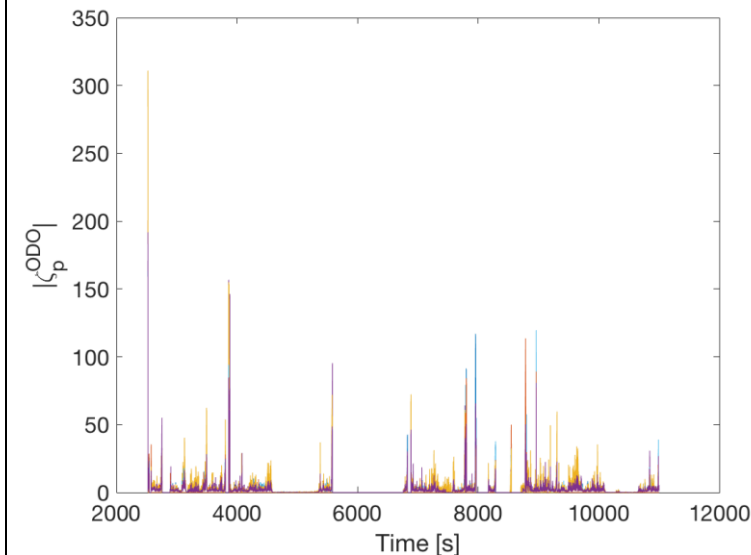
- Multipath detection is performed by thresholding $|\zeta_p|$
- To avoid **masking** of SIS of weak multipath by SISs with stronger Multipath an the **iterative procedure** that removes at each iteration the effects produced by those satellites whose signal is already classified as *faulty* is adopted

- Initialize the set $S^{Healthy}$ of healthy satellites to the set of visible satellites with elevation greater than the elevation mask.
- Repeat
 - for each satellite in $S^{Healthy}$ compute $|\zeta_p|$
 - Select the satellite with the largest $|\zeta_p|$

$$\hat{p} = Arg \left\{ Max_{p \in S^{Healthy}} \left[|\zeta_p| \right] \right\}$$

- If $|\zeta_{\hat{p}}|$ exceeds a predefined threshold γ_ζ
 - remove \hat{p} from the healthy set $S^{Healthy}$
 - and mark the satellite as *unreliable*.
- until $|\zeta_{\hat{p}}| > \gamma_\zeta$ and $S^{Healthy}$ is non empty.

Iteration #1



Multipath Detection and Exclusion

- Multipath detection is performed by thresholding $|\zeta_p|$
- To avoid **masking** of SIS of weak multipath by SISs with stronger Multipath an the **iterative procedure** that removes at each iteration the effects produced by those satellites whose signal is already classified as *faulty* is adopted

a. Initialize the set $S^{Healthy}$ of healthy satellites to the set of visible satellites with elevation greater than the elevation mask.

b. Repeat

- for each satellite in $S^{Healthy}$ compute $|\zeta_p|$

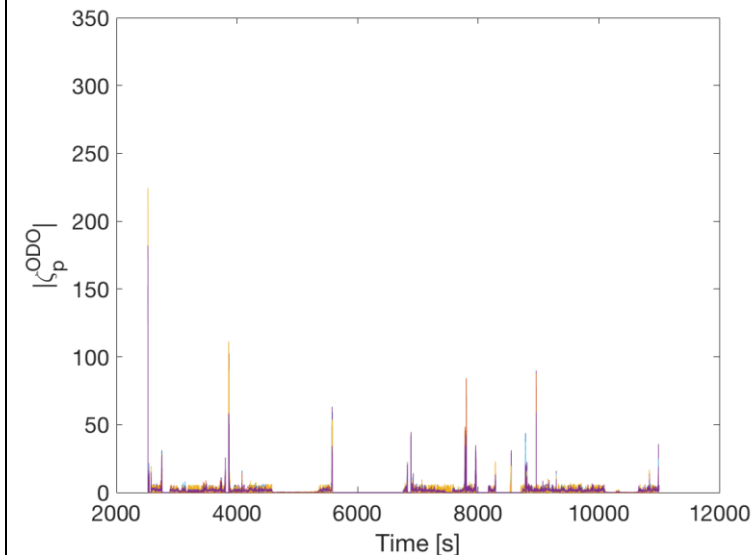
c. Select the satellite with the largest $|\zeta_p|$

$$\hat{p} = Arg \left\{ Max_{p \in S^{Healthy}} \left[|\zeta_p| \right] \right\}$$

- d. If $|\zeta_{\hat{p}}|$ exceeds a predefined threshold γ_ζ
- remove \hat{p} from the healthy set $S^{Healthy}$
 - and mark the satellite as *unreliable*.

until $|\zeta_{\hat{p}}| > \gamma_\zeta$ and $S^{Healthy}$ is non empty.

Iteration #2



Multipath Detection and Exclusion

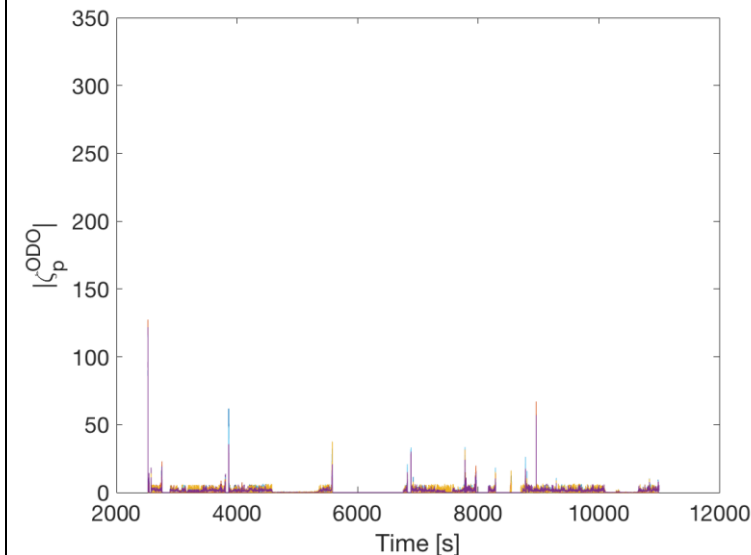
- Multipath detection is performed by thresholding $|\zeta_p|$
- To avoid **masking** of SIS of weak multipath by SISs with stronger Multipath an the **iterative procedure** that removes at each iteration the effects produced by those satellites whose signal is already classified as *faulty* is adopted

- Initialize the set $S^{Healthy}$ of healthy satellites to the set of visible satellites with elevation greater than the elevation mask.
- Repeat
 - for each satellite in $S^{Healthy}$ compute $|\zeta_p|$
 - Select the satellite with the largest $|\zeta_p|$

$$\hat{p} = Arg \left\{ Max_{p \in S^{Healthy}} \left[|\zeta_p| \right] \right\}$$

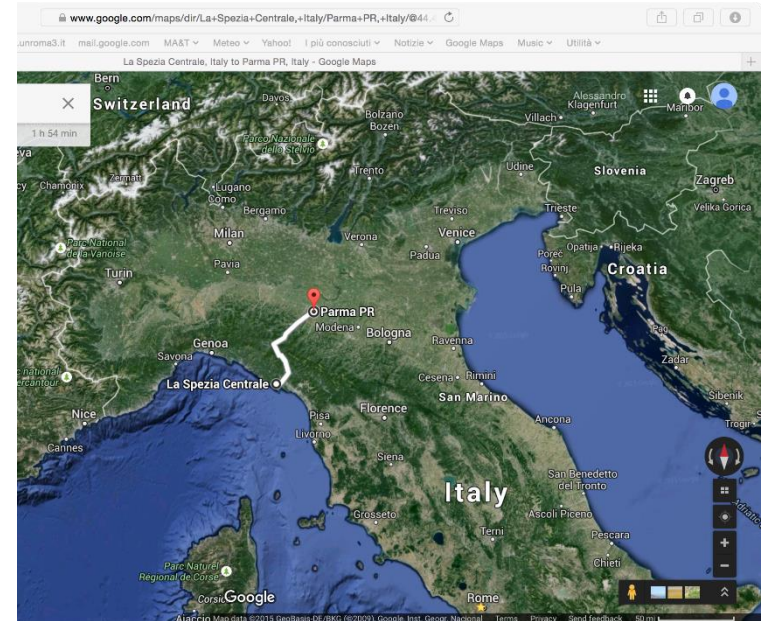
- If $|\zeta_{\hat{p}}|$ exceeds a predefined threshold γ_ζ
 - remove \hat{p} from the healthy set $S^{Healthy}$
 - and mark the satellite as *unreliable*.
- until $|\zeta_{\hat{p}}| > \gamma_\zeta$ and $S^{Healthy}$ is non empty.

Iteration #3



Multipath in rail environment

- **PONTREMOLESE line**
 - Line length: 120 km
 - Physical Balises: about 500
 - Track Area Augmentation Network
 - 3 RIMs equipped with 2 GPS receivers each
 - Trains:
 - 2 Ale.642 tractions equipped with 2 GPS receivers each
 - Track Database based on RTK positioning survey



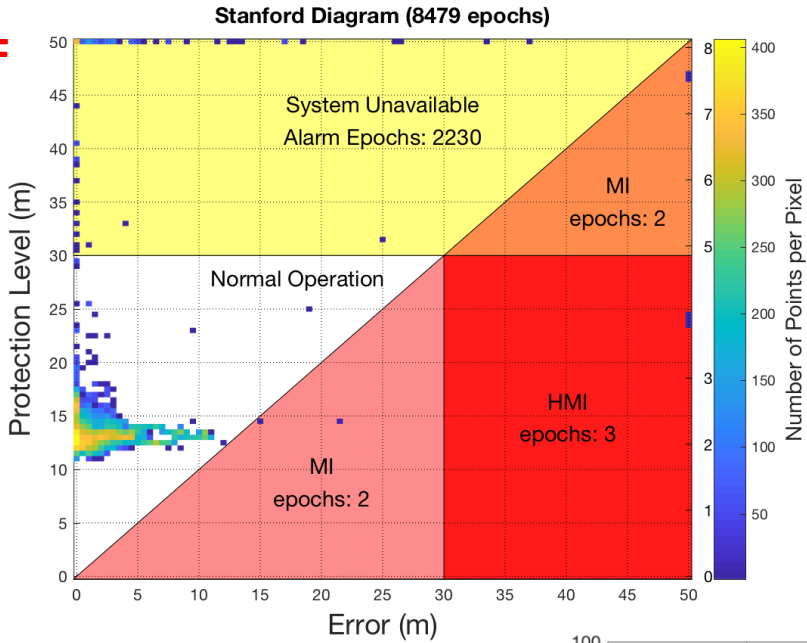
Multipath in rail environment

- **PONTREMOLESE line**
 - Line length: 120 km
 - Physical Balises: about 500
 - Track Area Augmentation Network
 - 3 RIMs equipped with 2 GPS receivers each
 - Trains:
 - 2 Ale.642 tractions equipped with 2 GPS receivers each
 - Track Database based on RTK positioning survey
 - Challenging environment w.r.t. multipath
 - Tunnels
 - Sky occlusions

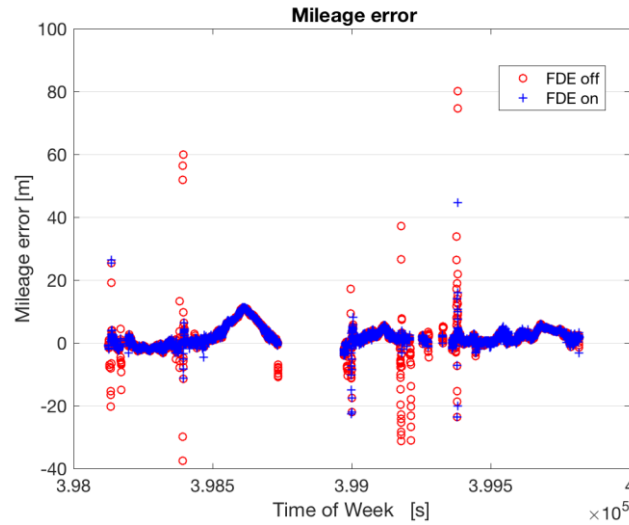
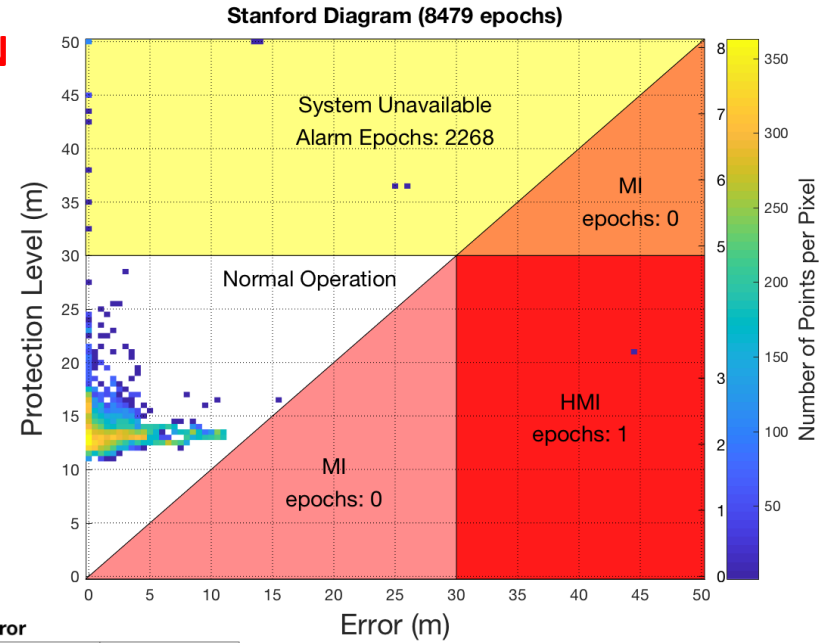


Results: Doppler Double Diff. (2 Rx)

OFF

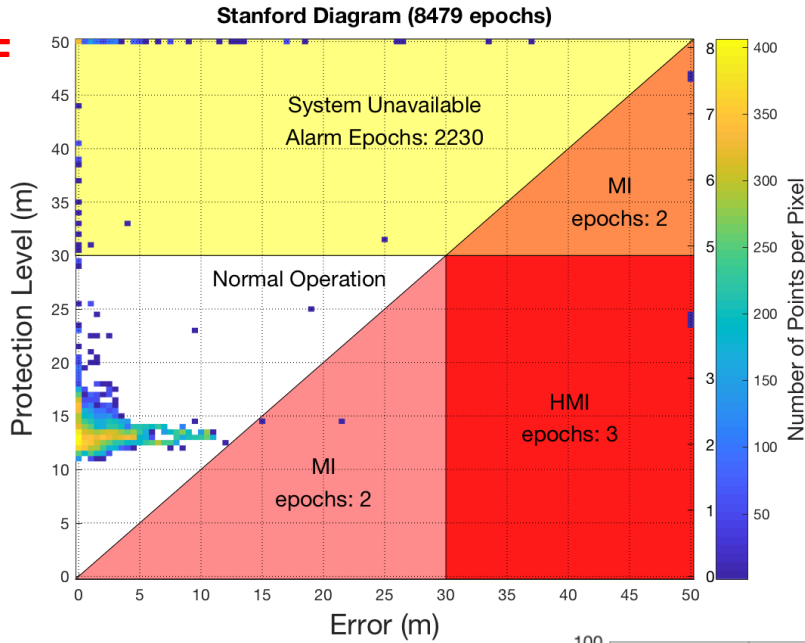


ON

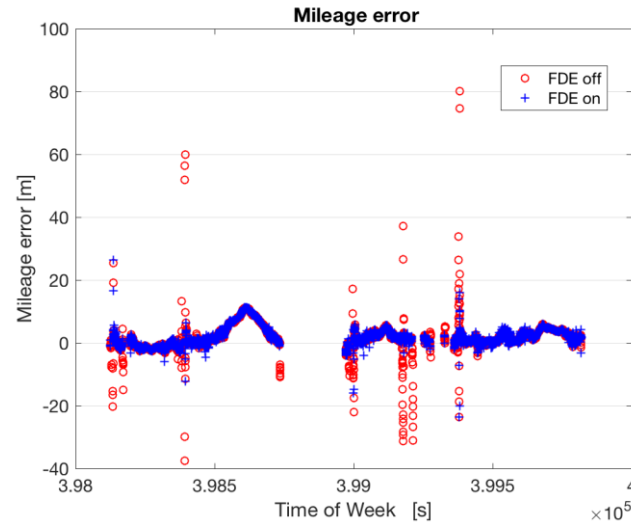
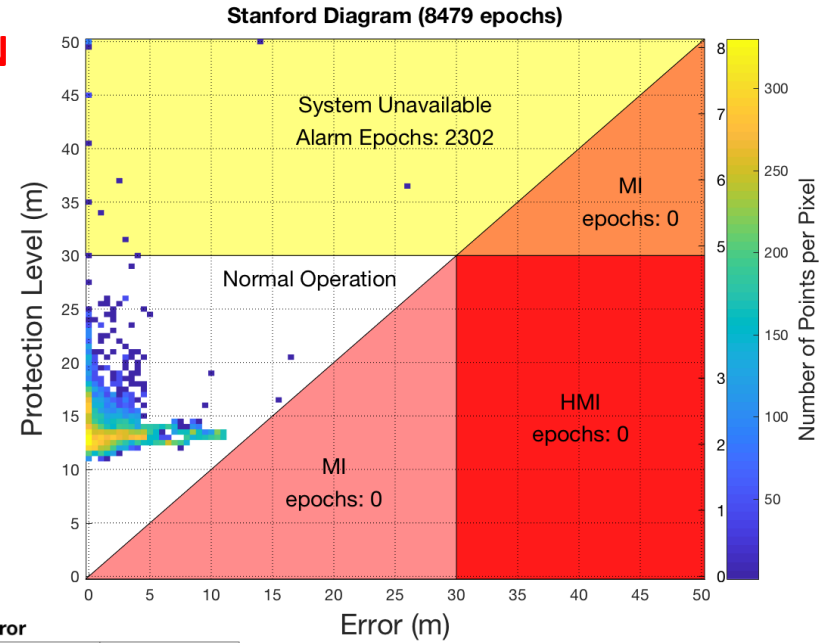


Results: Odometry based FDE

OFF

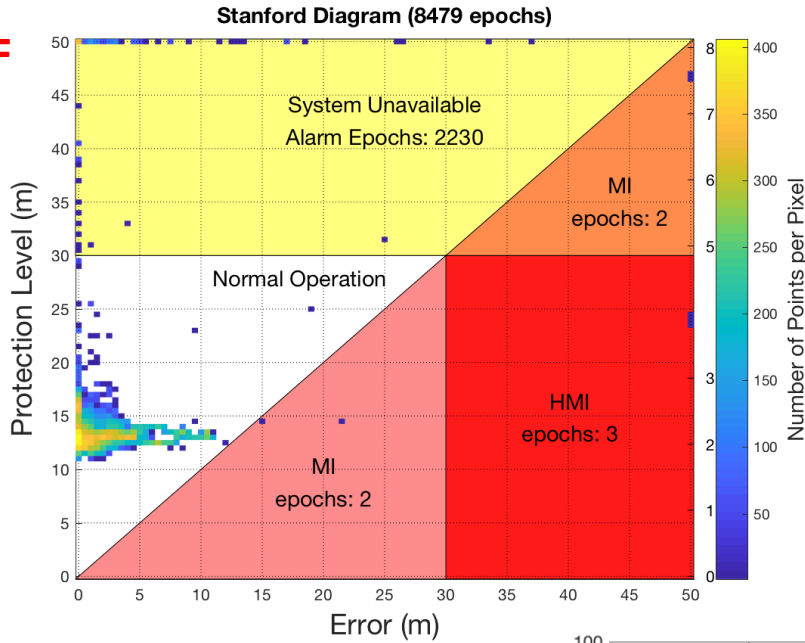


ON

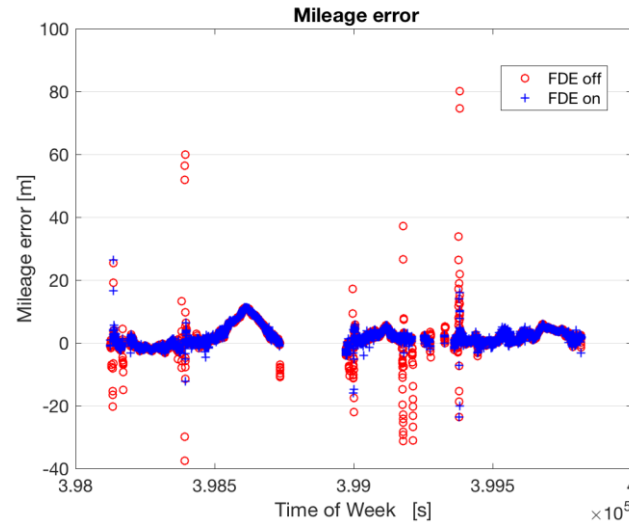
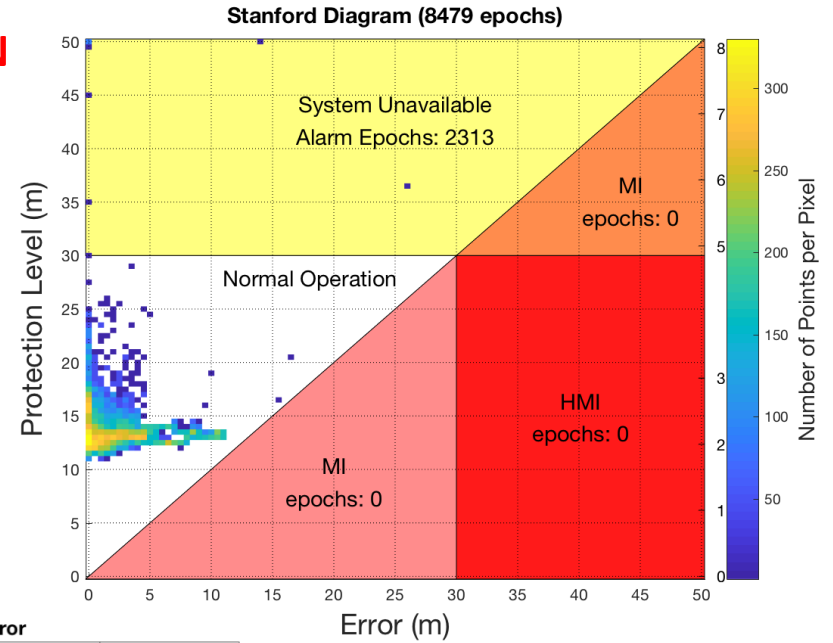


Results: Doppler Double Diff. + Odometry

OFF

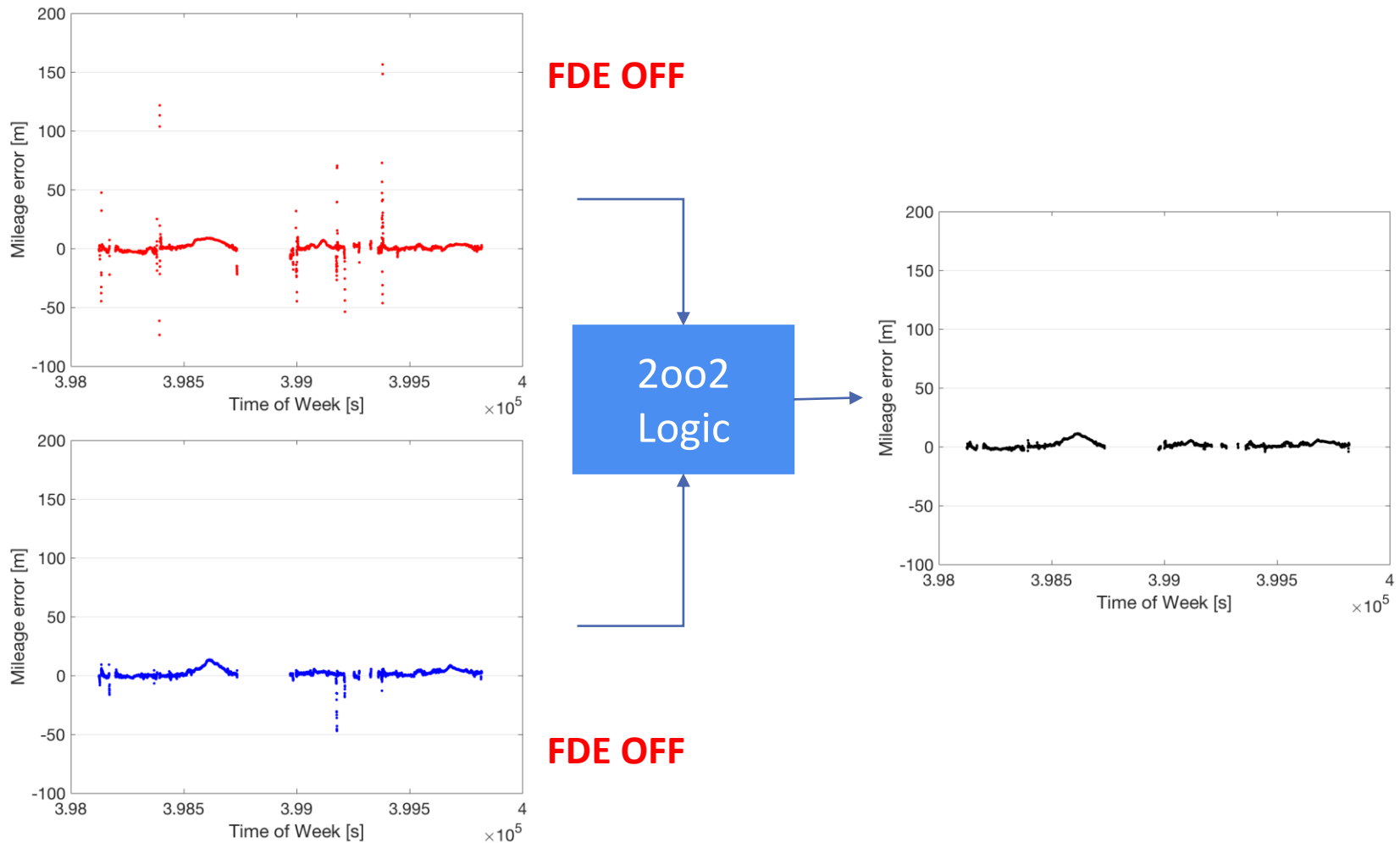


ON



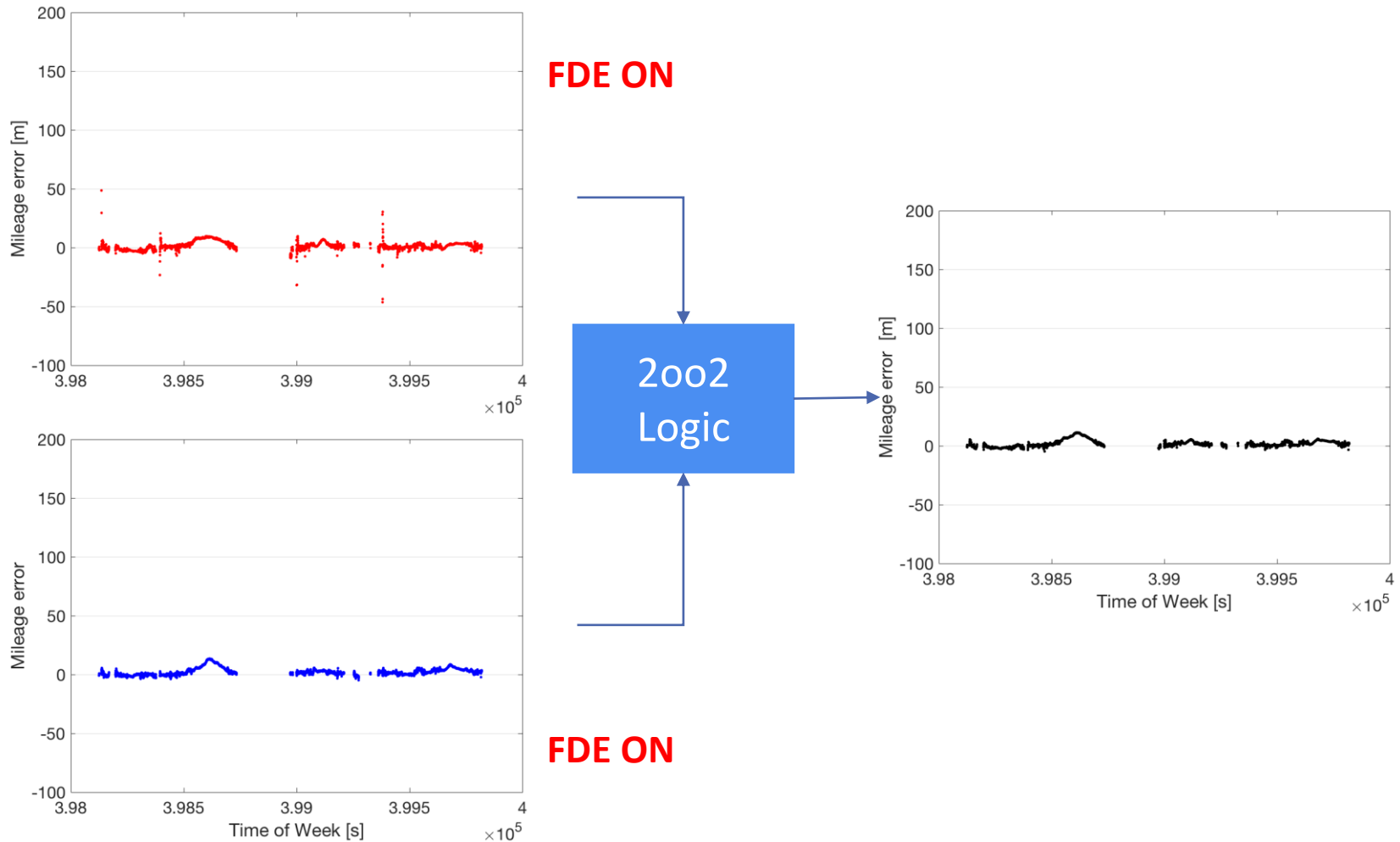
Results

2oo2 Logic: The two estimates of the train mileage provided by the two receivers are considered to be valid if the magnitude of their difference falls below a threshold



Results

2oo2 Logic: The two estimates of the train mileage provided by the two receivers are considered to be valid if the magnitude of their difference falls below a threshold



2oo2 Performance

- O2O Mileage linear combination

$$\hat{s}_0 = \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} \hat{s}_1 + \frac{\sigma_1^2}{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2} \hat{s}_2$$

- Then Misleading Information Probability is

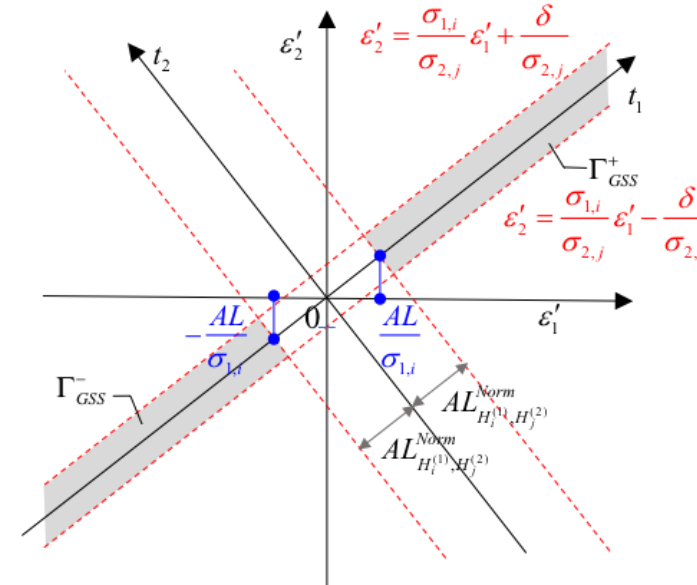
$$P_{GSS}^{HMI}(s) = \sum_{i=0}^{h^{(1)}} \sum_{j=0}^{h^{(2)}} \Pr\{FD_i^{(1)} = 0, FD_j^{(2)} = 0\} P_{MI/s, H_i^{(1)}, H_j^{(2)}}^{GSS} P_{H_i^{(1)}, H_j^{(2)}}^{GSS}$$

$$P_{MI/s, H_i^{(1)}, H_j^{(2)}}^{GSS} = \Pr\left\{|s - \hat{s}_0| > AL, |\hat{s}_2 - \hat{s}_1| \leq \delta \mid s, H_i^{(1)}, H_j^{(2)}\right\}$$

- Let $\varepsilon'_1 = \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\sigma_{1,i}}$ $\varepsilon'_2 = \frac{\varepsilon_2}{\sigma_{2,j}}$

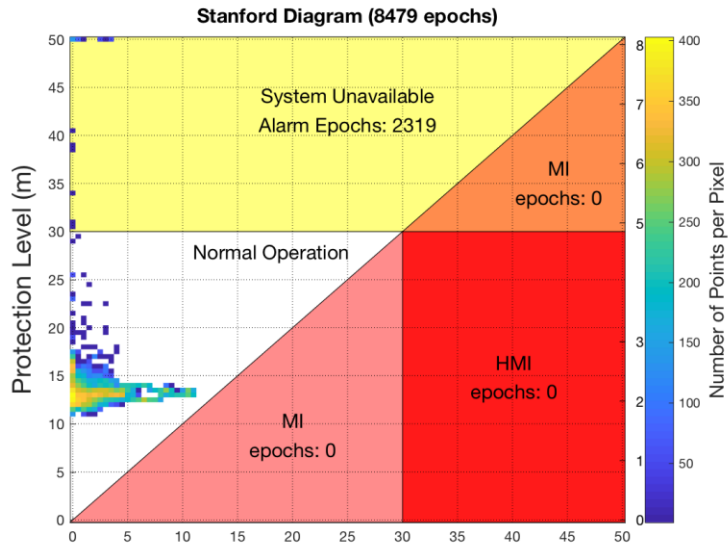
$$P_{GSS/H_i^{(1)}, H_j^{(2)}}^{MI} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left[\frac{AL_{i,j}^{Norm} + \tilde{\mu}_{i,j}^{(1)}}{\sqrt{2}}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left[\frac{AL_{i,j}^{Norm} - \tilde{\mu}_{i,j}^{(1)}}{\sqrt{2}}\right]$$

$$P_{GSS/H_i^{(1)}, H_j^{(2)}}^{MD} = 1 - \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left[\frac{\delta_{i,j}^{Norm} + \tilde{\mu}_{i,j}^{(2)}}{\sqrt{2}}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{erfc}\left[\frac{\delta_{i,j}^{Norm} - \tilde{\mu}_{i,j}^{(2)}}{\sqrt{2}}\right] \right\}$$

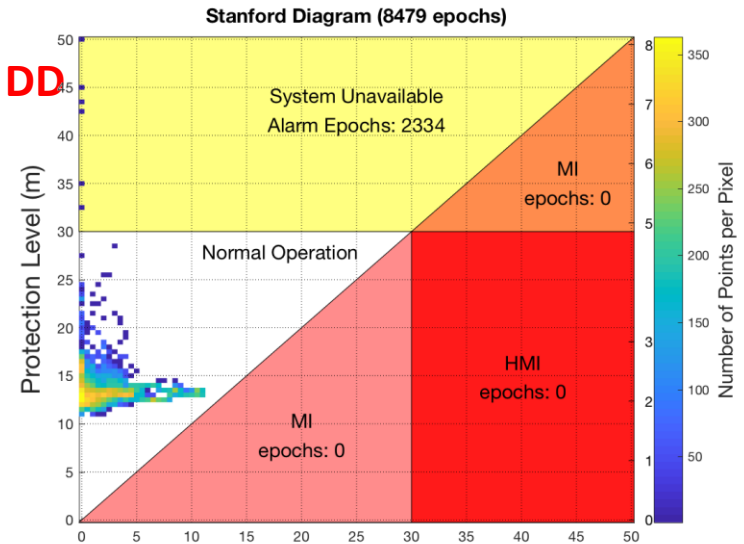


Results: Doppler Double Diff. + Odometry

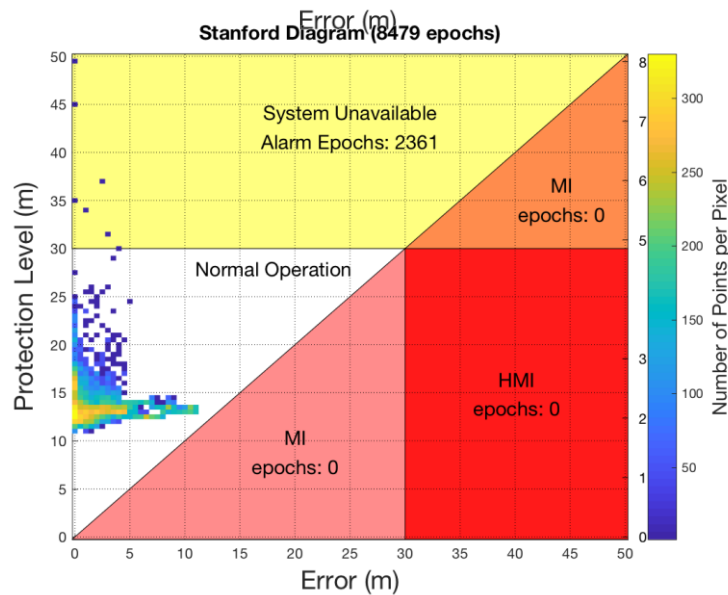
OFF



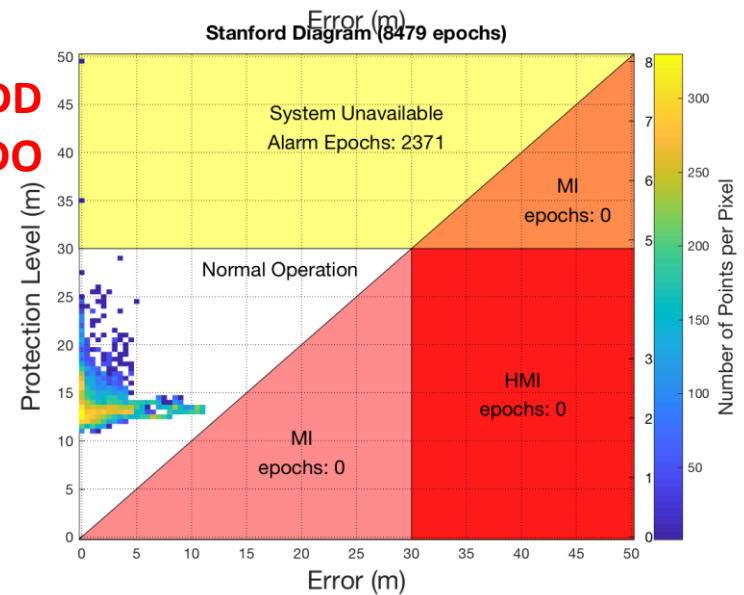
Doppler DD



ODO



Doppler DD
+ ODO



Conclusions

- **EXPLOITATION** of the two GNSS receivers of independent manufacturer usually deployed to reduce HW/SW Hazards allows to increase location AVAILABILITY even with single constellation
- **GEOREFERENCED KNOWLEDGE** of the railway is not essential when doppler are compared (pseudorange comparison requires a guess of the baseline between the receivers)
- **ODOMETER- GNSS DOPPLER comparison** is an effective means to face Multipath even when just one receiver is available
- **COMPARISON** of the positions provided by two receivers dramatically improves resilience.
- The proposed Multipath Detection & Exclusion is fully **COMPATIBLE** with other means to mitigate multipath.

Thank you for your attention



We recognize the contribution of the ERSAT-GGC project, which has received funding from the European GNSS Agency under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme, under grant agreement No 776039



Co-funded by the Horizon 2020 programme of the European Union