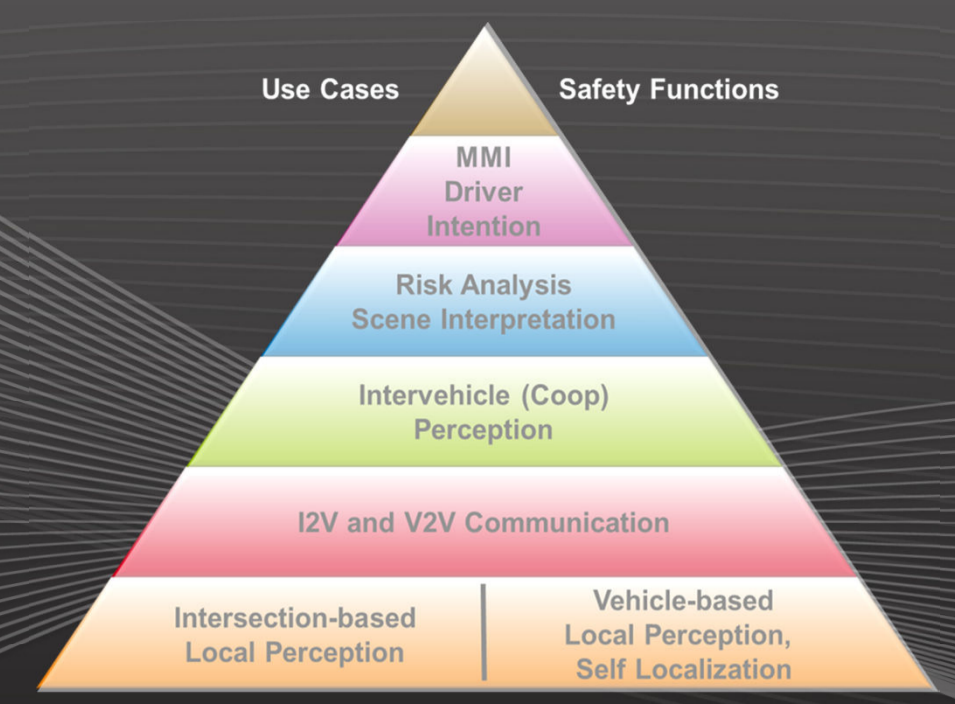


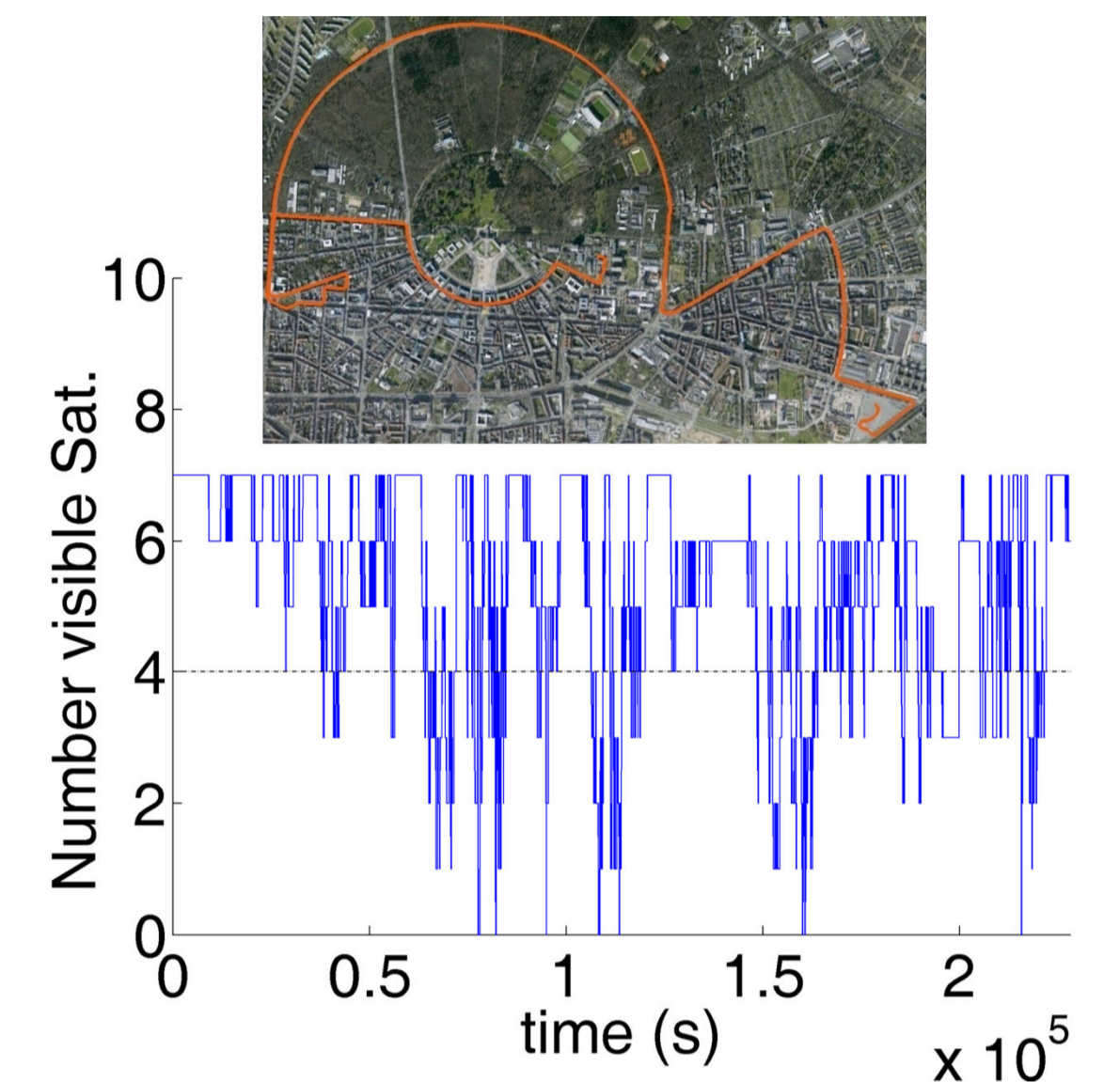
Vehicle Self-Localization

Tightly Coupled GNSS/INS



Enhancement of Satellite based Self-Localization

- Increase of availability & robustness of satellite-supported (e.g. GPS) absolute positioning
 - Low level data fusion of satellite raw-data of a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) with an Inertial Navigation System (INS)
 - Combination of complementary sensors (inertial and satellite)
- Usage of satellite information in urban scenarios and alleys with reduced satellite visibility (less than 4 satellites) feasible
 - Increase of GNSS availability by 16% (environment dependent)



Low Level Fusion of GNSS and INS Data

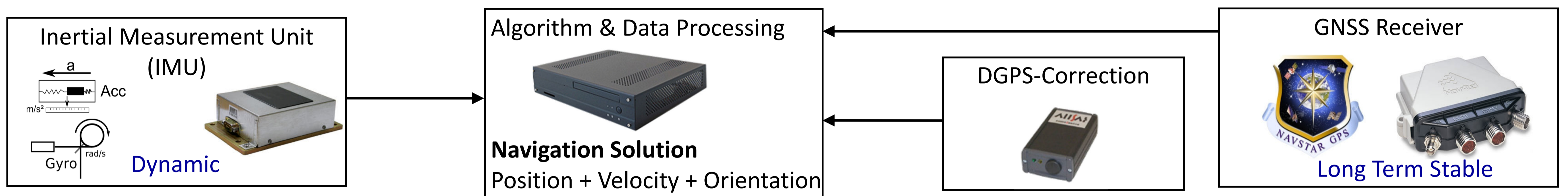
- Loosely Coupled System (LCS): Fusion of GNSS ego-position with INS
- Tightly Coupled System (TCS): Fusion of GNSS raw-data of each satellite with INS
- Usage of complementary benefits of INS & of GNSS → Error detection due to redundancy

Inertial Navigation (INS)

Sensors: Accelerometers & Gyroscopes
 + Accurate in dynamic scenarios
 + Always available and self-sufficient
 - Short term stable → High drift errors in position & orientation due to bias

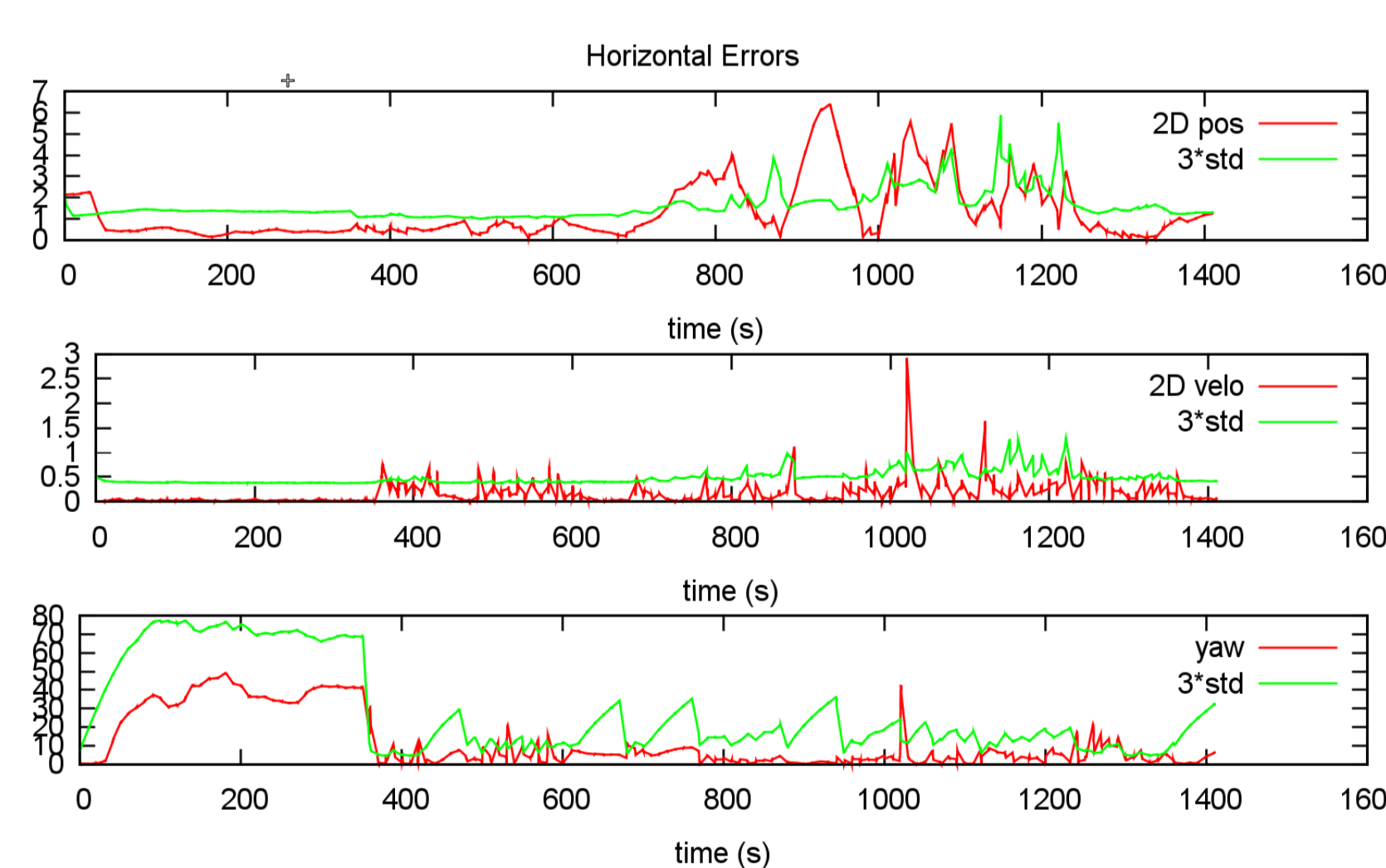
Satellite Navigation (GNSS)

Sensors: GPS receiver & DGPS modem
 + Long term stable & absolute positioning
 - Reduced availability (shadowing, > 4 sat.)
 - Affected by multipath signal errors
 + Increase of precision by differential GPS

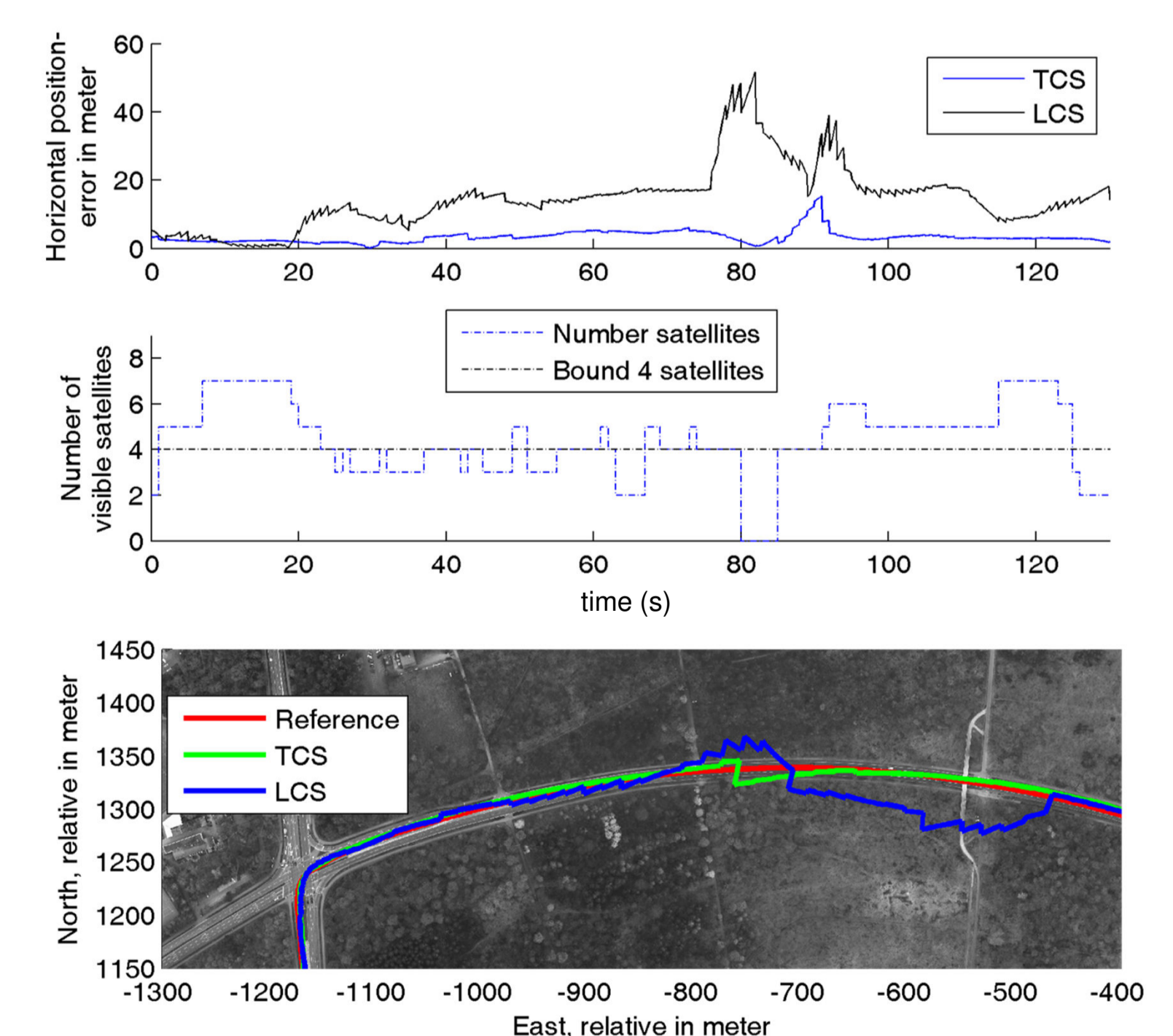


Results

- Reduction of position, velocity and orientation errors by TCS approach in urban scenarios
- Environment dependent increase of GNSS availability (16 %)



Drive-scenarios: | -static- | -ideal- | -urban- |



Perspective

- Additional fusion with vehicle onboard sensors (e.g. odometry)
- Deep integration of GNSS signal processing → faster re-established GNSS availability (feedback to GNSS receiver, no complete loss of satellite tracking in tunnels)