

Machine Learning Based NLOS Detection

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GNSS in urban canyons

GNSS applications:

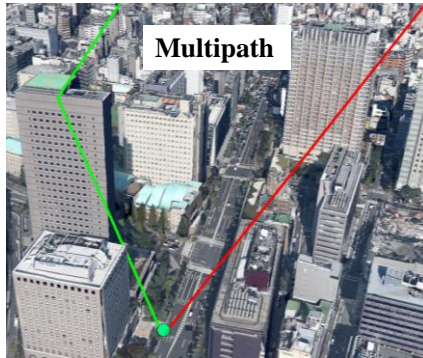
- Autonomous driving
- Unmanned aerial vehicle
- ...



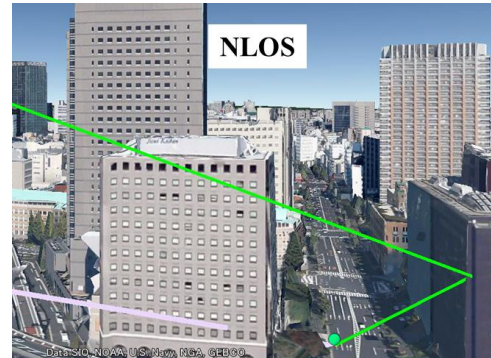
Courtesy: Google

Problem of GNSS solution in urban canyon:

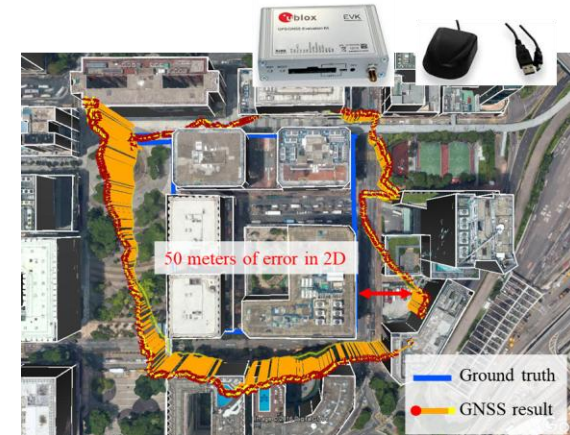
- Low availability (limited satellite numbers)
- Low accuracy (**due to multipath and NLOS**)



Hsu, 2016



Hsu, 2016

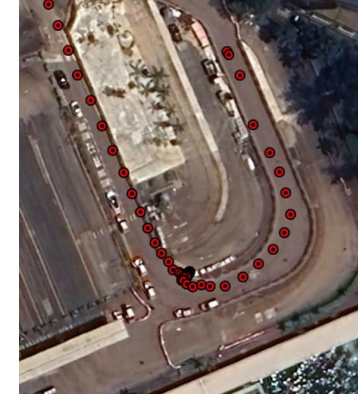
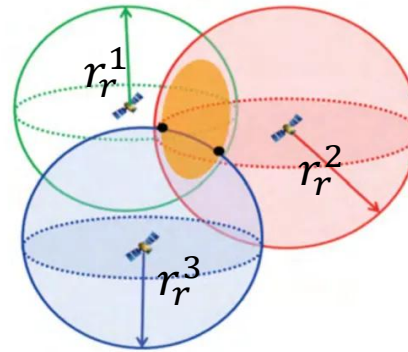


GNSS solution in Urban using u-blox M8T GNSS Receiver

Background

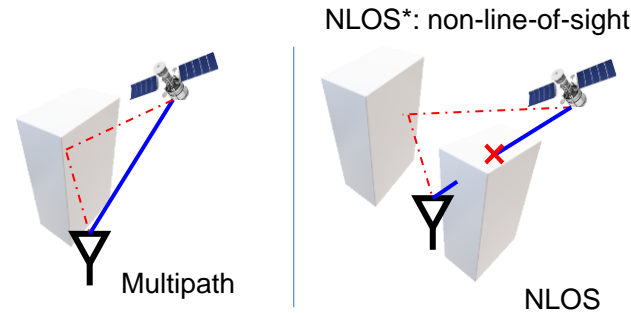


Open area



RTK Mean Error:
0.11m

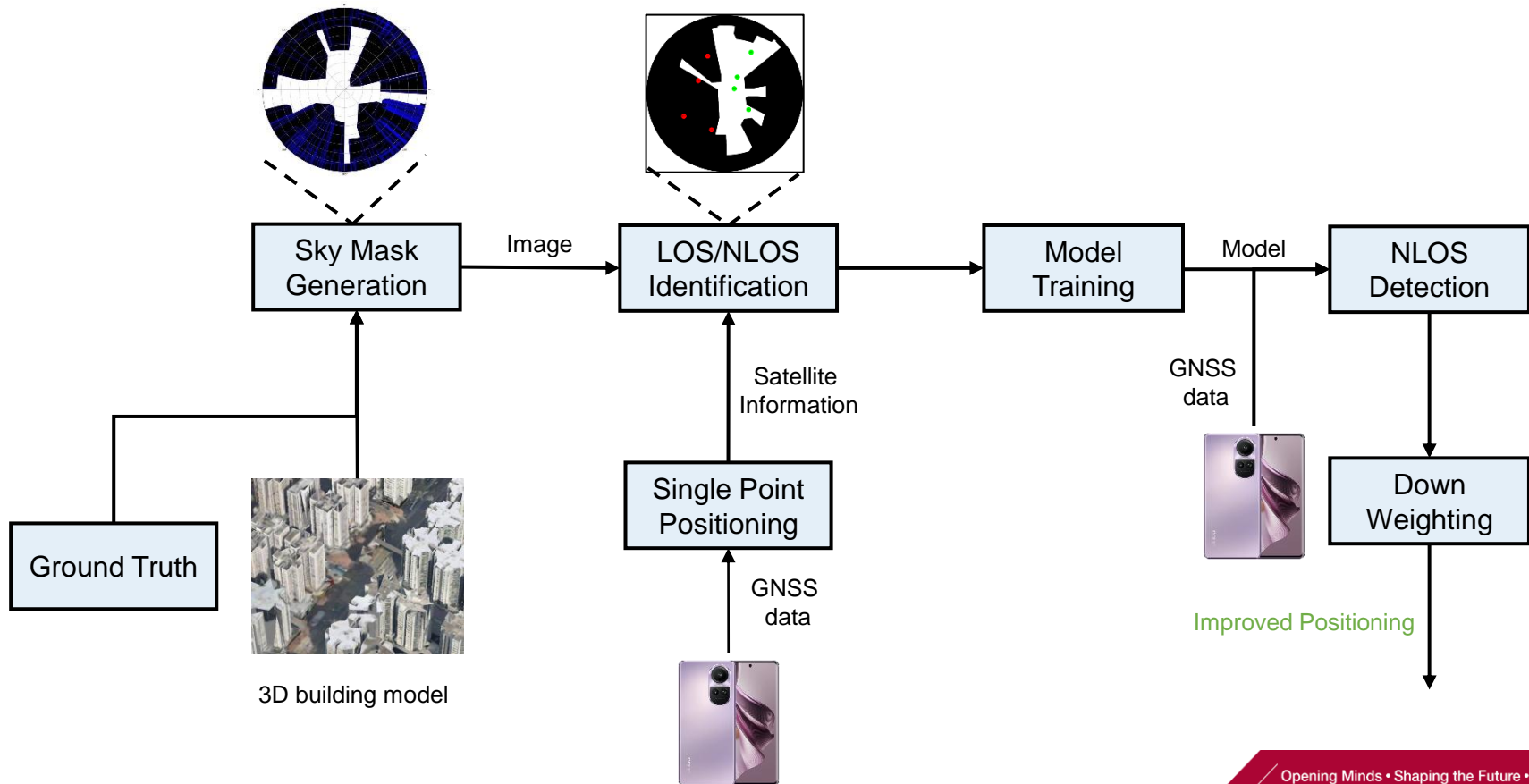
Urban area



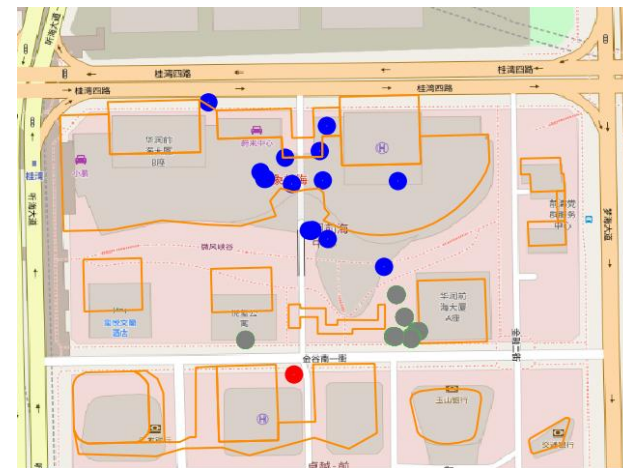
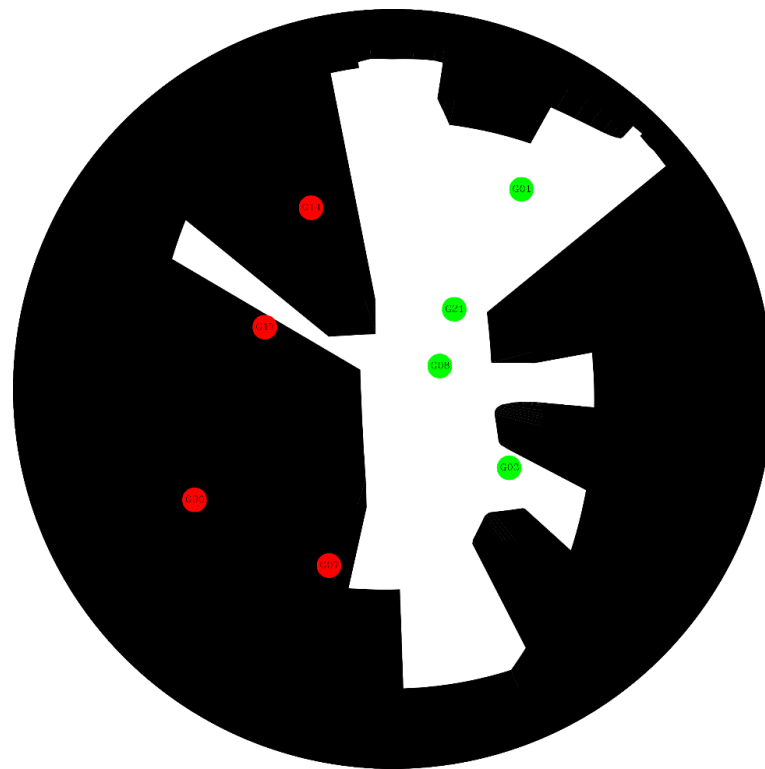
Noisy and biased GNSS measurements



RTK Mean Error:
10m



Dataset Example 0411/OPPO/PFEM10/地点3



- SPP Error: 140.16m, 15 results available
- OPPO Error: 79.75m, 135 results available
- OPPO Fix Error: 79.75m, 135 results available

ML Aided NLOS Detection

Features Selection

> SNR

SNR (signal-to-noise ratio) measures the strength of the received satellite signal relative to background noise. Higher SNR indicates a stronger, clearer signal.

ML Aided NLOS Detection

Features Selection

> SNR

> Constellation

Different constellations may have different property. Newer constellations (e.g., Beidou) may use advanced modulation techniques that are more resistant to multipath/NLOS.

ML Aided NLOS Detection

Features Selection

- > SNR
- > Constellation
- > Elevation Angle

Low-elevation satellites (e.g., $<15^\circ$) are more prone to blockage by buildings, terrain, or vegetation. High-elevation satellites are less likely to be obstructed but can still experience NLOS in dense urban canyons.

ML Aided NLOS Detection

Features Selection

- > SNR
- > Constellation
- > Elevation Angle
- > Azimuth Angle

Urban environments often have directional obstructions (e.g., buildings along streets). Satellites aligned with open directions are more likely LOS.

ML Aided NLOS Detection

Features Selection

- > SNR
- > Constellation
- > Elevation Angle
- > Azimuth Angle
- > Residual

The difference between the measured pseudorange and the pseudorange predicted by the receiver's estimated position and clock bias. Large residuals indicate measurement errors. NLOS signals often have larger residuals due to longer reflected paths or multipath interference.

$$residual = p - P(\mathbf{x}_i)$$

$$P(\mathbf{x}_i) = \sqrt{(x^s - x_{r_i})^2 + (y^s - y_{r_i})^2 + (z^s - z_{r_i})^2} + c\Delta t$$

ML Aided NLOS Detection

Features Selection

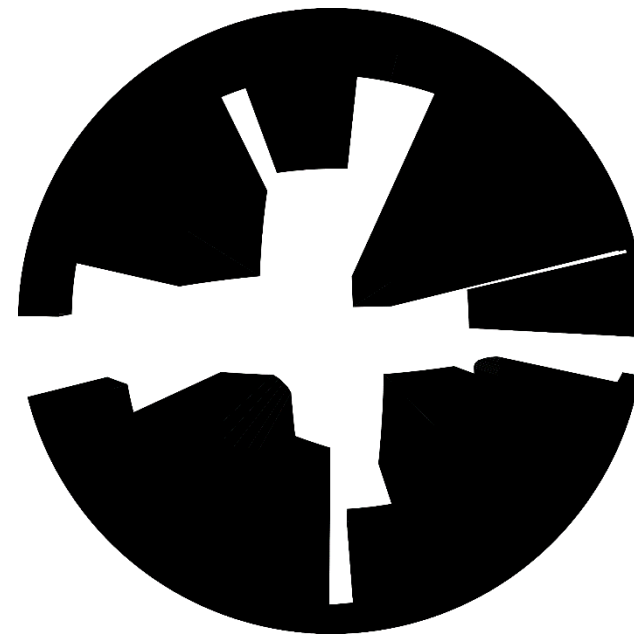
- > SNR
- > Constellation
- > Elevation Angle
- > Azimuth Angle
- > Residual
- > RMS Residual

The root mean square (RMS) of residuals for all satellites in a single measurement epoch (instantaneous time window). High epoch RMS indicates poor consistency across measurements, often caused by multiple NLOS/multipath signals.

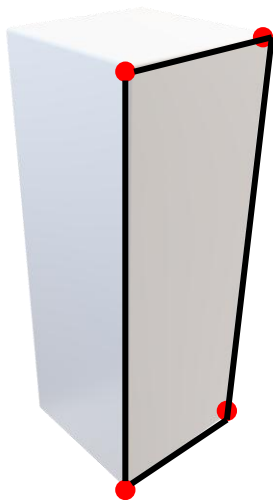
$$RMS = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n residual_i^2}{n}}$$

ML Aided NLOS Detection

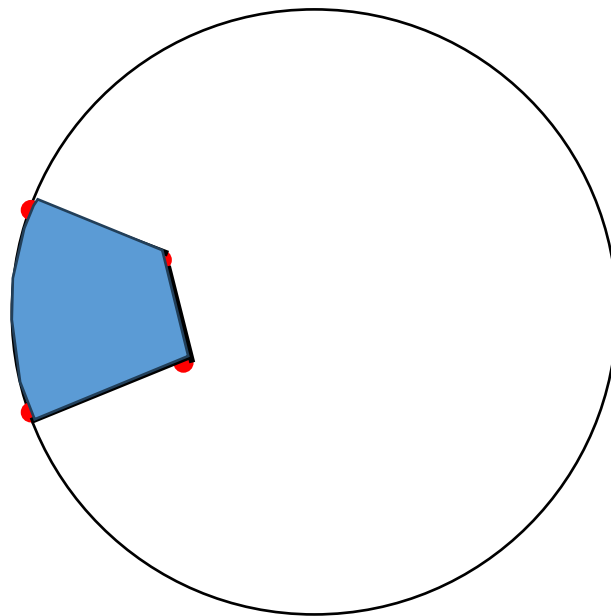
Label Generated by Ground Truth and
Skymask



Skymask Generation



●
GT



Code Example

Code Example

Best parameters: {'bootstrap': True, 'max_depth': 10, 'min_samples_leaf': 1, 'min_samples_split': 10, 'n_estimators': 50}

precision recall f1-score support

0 0.60 0.36 0.45 14499

1 0.86 0.94 0.90 59259

accuracy 0.83 73758

macro avg 0.73 0.65 0.67 73758

weighted avg 0.81 0.83 0.81 73758

Classification Report:

precision recall f1-score support

0 0.80 0.56 0.66 56721

1 0.88 0.96 0.92 200932

accuracy 0.87 257653

macro avg 0.84 0.76 0.79 257653

weighted avg 0.87 0.87 0.86 257653