



UrbanNav

An Open-Sourced Multisensory Dataset for Benchmarking Positioning Algorithms Designed for Urban Areas

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ION/IAG WG4.1.5 Initiative

Objectives

- **Open-sourcing multi-sensors positioning data collected for in Asian urban canyons (UrbanNav)**
- Raising the **awareness** of the urgent **navigation requirement** in **highly-urbanized areas**, especially in Asian-Pacific regions
- **Benchmarking positioning algorithms** based on the open-sourcing data



ION[®]
INSTITUTE OF NAVIGATION





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Benchmarks are important to foster the research and development

<http://www.cvlibs.net/datasets/kitti/>

The KITTI Vision Benchmark Suite
A project of Karlsruhe Institute of Technology and Toyota Technological Institute at Chicago

home setup stereo flow sceneflow depth odometry object tracking road semantics raw data submit results

A. Geiger | P. Lenz | C. Stiller | R. Urtasun Log in

New Dataset

KITTI-360
<http://www.cvlibs.net/datasets/kitti-360>

Welcome to the KITTI Vision Benchmark Suite!

The dataset are for autonomous driving research
(not exclusive to navigation and positioning)²²⁸

<https://waymo.com/open/>

WAYMO
Open
Dataset

The field of machine learning is changing rapidly. Waymo is in a unique position to contribute to the research community with some of the largest and most diverse autonomous driving datasets ever released.

Check out the newly released motion dataset in our Waymo Open Dataset and 2021 Challenge!

Access Waymo Open Dataset



Most Economic Activities are in Urbanized Cities. Positioning and Navigation are Fundamental for Many Applications



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Sensors and their challenges in urban areas



>GNSS

- Multipath and NLOS



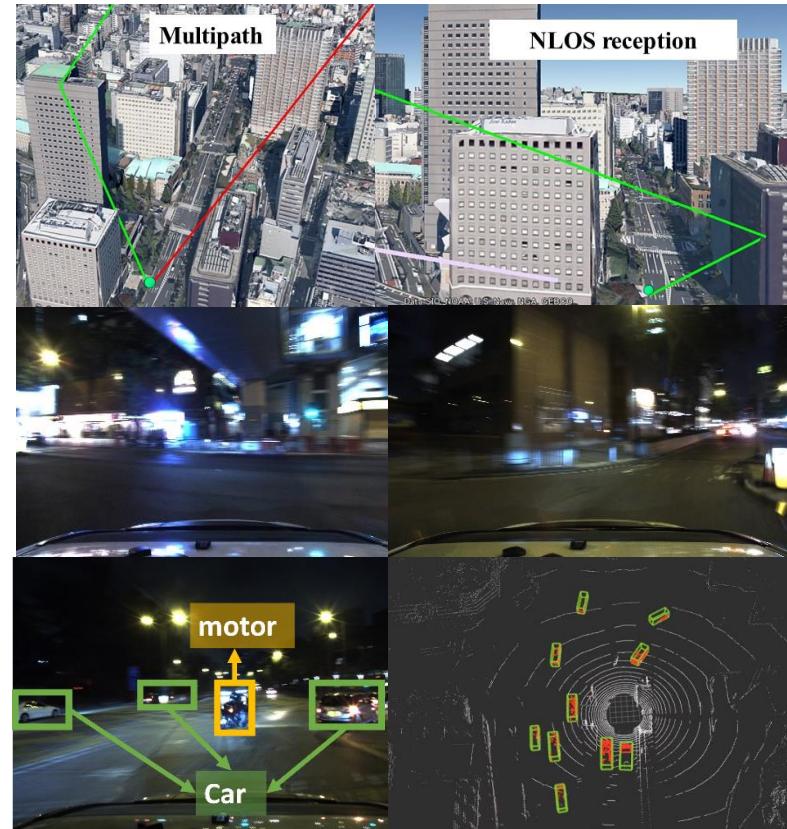
>Visual sensor

- Image blur (various),
- high dynamics
- dynamic objects



>LiDAR

- high dynamics
- dynamic objects





Current UrbanNav Dataset

Hong Kong Dataset

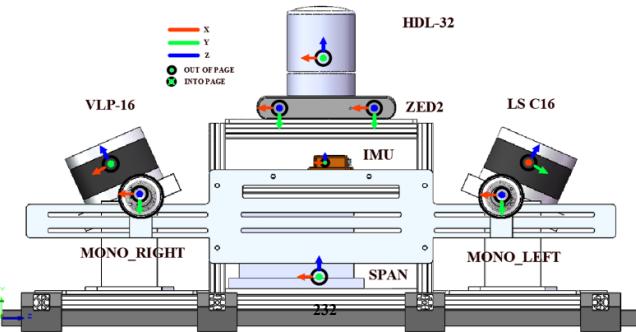
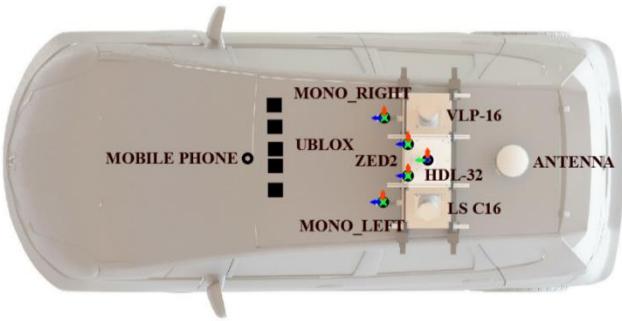


Tokyo Dataset





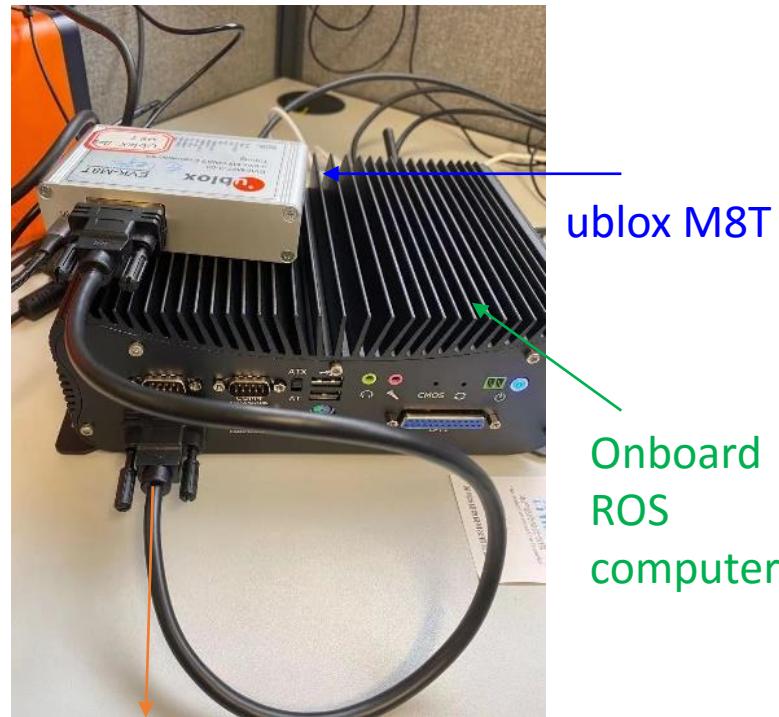
The Hong Kong Data Collection Platform



- **Ground truth:** NovAtel SPANCPT+ Inertial Explorer® (we also compare the result with image data to make sure the GT is trustworthy)
- **GNSS:** u-blox & NovAtel
- **LiDAR:** Velodyne
- **IMU:** Xsens
- **Intrinsic** and **extrinsic** parameters are available.
- Time synchronization is done by NMEA PPS from GPS receiver.

Time synchronization between on-onboard ROS computer and GPS time

- > We use [Chrony](#) [1] + [GPSd](#) [2] to receive the NMEA+PPS signal from Ublox M8T to synchronize ROS computer with GPS time.
- > **The ROS computer is synchronized to GPS reference clock provided by u-blox.**
- > *The wire latencies between sensors (LiDAR, Camera and IMU) and ROS computer are not considered in this dataset.*



https://github.com/IPNL-POLYU/UrbanNavDataset/blob/master/docs/GETTING_STARTED.md#time-synchronization-between-gps-time-and-ros-time

NMEA + PPS source from ublox M8T to onboard ROS computer



Sensors for L4 Autonomous Driving Localization Research

Sensors	Grade	Sensors model	Data format	Ros topic	Freq	Time standard	Remarks
GNSS x 2	commercial	u-blox ZED-F9P	RINEX3.02 NMEA	Nil	1 Hz	GPS time	GPS (L1, L2); GLONASS (G1, G2); GALILEO (E1, E5b); BeiDou (B1, B2); QZSS (L1, L2) 2 receivers will be used (1 connect to geodetic grade antenna; 1 connect to patch antenna)
GNSS	Geodetic	NovAtel FlexPak6	RINEX3.02 NMEA	Nil	1 Hz	GPS time	GPS (L1, L2, L2C, L5); GLONASS (L1, L2, L2C); BeiDou (B1, B2); Galileo (E1, E5a, E5b);QZSS
LiDAR	Navigation	Velodyne 32E	sensor_msgs/PointCloud2	/velodyne_points	10 Hz	GPS time in unix t	https://github.com/ros-drivers/velodyne/tree/1.6.1
LiDAR (right)	Navigation	Velodyne VLP16	sensor_msgs/PointCloud2	/right/velodyne_points	10 Hz	GPS time in unix t	https://github.com/ros-drivers/velodyne/tree/1.6.1
LiDAR (left)	Navigation	Lslidar C16	sensor_msgs/PointCloud2	/left/lslidar_point_cloud	10 Hz	GPS time in unix t	http://wiki.ros.org/lslidar_c16
Stereo Camera	commercial	ZED2	sensor_msgs/Image	/zed2/camera/left/image_raw /zed2/camera/right/image_raw	15 Hz	GPS time in unix t	https://github.com/wilddzeng/zed_cpu_ros (for CPU only desktop)
IMU	MEMS commercial	Xsens-MTI-30	sensor_msgs/Imu	/imu/data	400 Hz	GPS time in unix t	



Commercial level GNSS/INS

Sensors	Grade	Sensors model	Data format	Freq	Time format	Remarks
GNSS	commercial	u-blox EVK-M8T	RINEX3.02 NMEA	1 Hz	GPS time	GPS (L1); Beidou (B1); GLONASS (G1); GALILEO (E1);
GNSS	commercial	u-blox ZED-F9P	RINEX3.02 NMEA	1 Hz	GPS time	GPS (L1, L2); GLONASS (G1, G2); GALILEO (E1, E5b); BeiDou (B1, B2); QZSS (L1, L2) 2 receivers will be used (1 connect to geodetic grade antenna; 1 connect to patch antenna)
GNSS	Geodetic	NovAtel FlexPak6	RINEX3.02 NMEA	1 Hz	GPS time	GPS (L1, L2, L2C, L5); GLONASS (L1, L2, L2C); BeiDou (B1, B2); Galileo (E1, E5a, E5b); QZSS
IMU	MEMS commercial	Xsens-MTI-30	/sensor_msgs/Imu	400 Hz	GPS time in unix t	



Smartphone level Sensors

Sensors	Grade	Sensor s model	Data format	Ros Topic	Freq	Time format	Remarks
GNSS	Smartphone	Xiaomi 8	RINEX3.02 NMEA		1 Hz	GPS time	GPS (L1, L5); GLONASS (L1); GALILEO (E1, E5a); Beidou (B1); QZSS (L1, L5)
Monocular Camera	Smartphone Onboard camera	Xiaomi 8	sensor_msgs/CompressedImage	/android/image_raw/compressed	15 Hz	GPS time in unix t	Smartphone needs connect to ROS using an open-source apk: https://github.com/huaibovip/android_ros_sensors
IMU	MEMS Smartphone Onboard IMU	Xiaomi 8	sensor_msgs/Imu	/android imu	239 Hz	GPS time in unix t	smartphone need connect to ROS using the open-source apk.

https://github.com/IPNL-POLYU/UrbanNavDataset/blob/master/docs/GETTING_STARTED.md#time-synchronization-between-gps-time-and-ros-time



https://github.com/IPNL-POLYU/UrbanNavDataset/blob/master/docs/GETTING_STARTED.md#time-synchronization-between-gps-time-and-ros-time

Time Synchronization between GPS time and ROS time

We use [Chrony+GPSd](#) to receive the NMEA+PPS signal from Ublox M8T to synchronize ROS computer with GPS time. [GPS time](#): It consists of a count of weeks and seconds of the week since 0 hours (midnight) Sunday 6 January 1980. ROS time: unix epoch time. The Unix epoch is 00:00:00 UTC on 1 January 1970

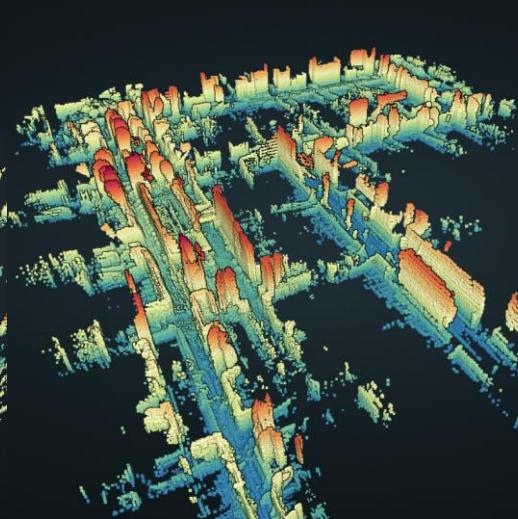
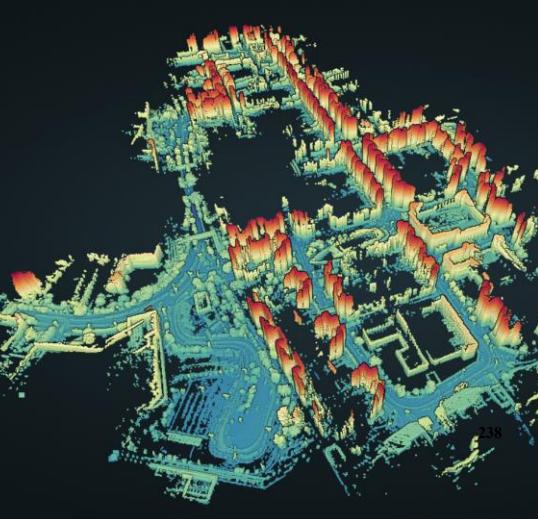
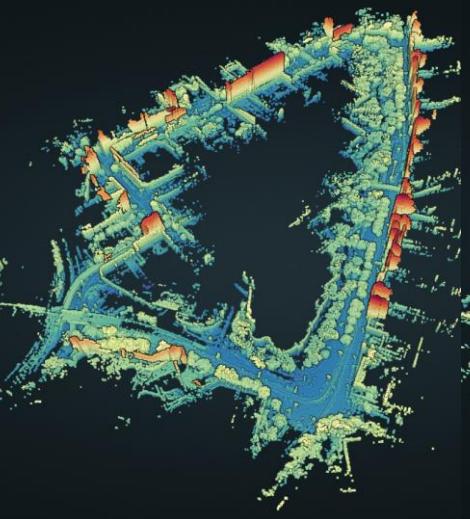
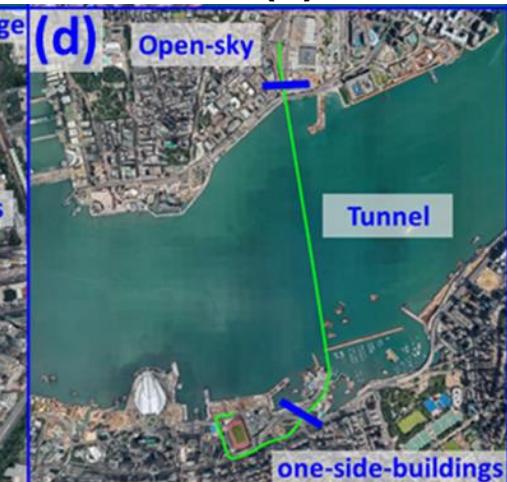
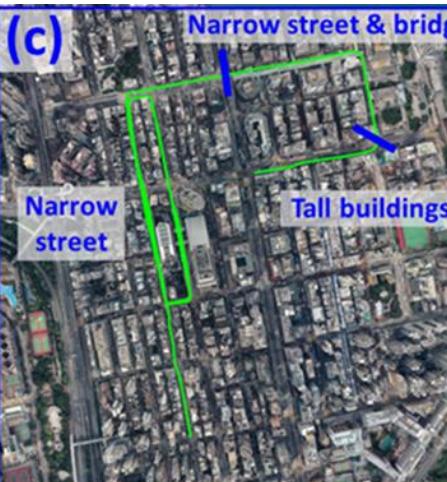
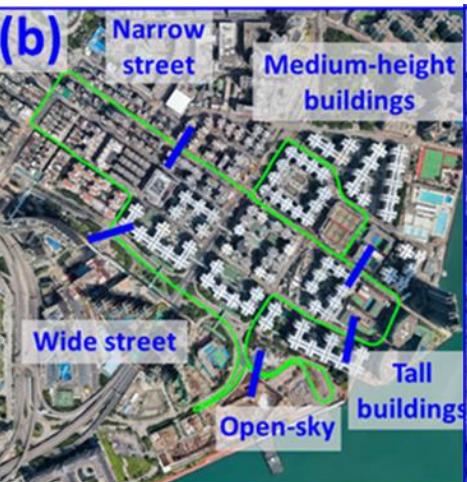
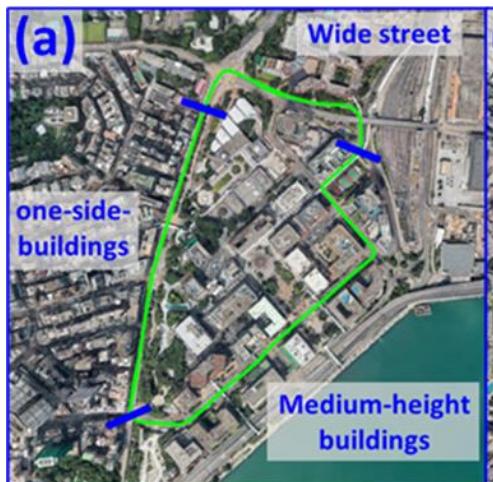
GPS-UTC offset is 18 leap seconds for data collected in May 2021. Let's use an example to convert the GPS time to ROS time. Assuming the GPS Time is week: 2158 and seconds: 95593, the total seconds is $2158 * 604800(\text{seconds_in_week}) + 95593 = 1305253993$, then we add 315964800 seconds offset between the origin of GPS time and ROS time. Finally we can get the corresponding UTC time 1621218775 ($1305253993 + 315964800 - 18 = 1621218775$) considering 18 leap seconds.

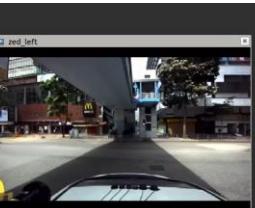
An example of matlab code to convert gps time to utc time is provided as below,

```
function utctime = gps2utc(gps_week, gps_seconds)
    SECONDS_IN_GPS_WEEK = 604800.0;
    utctime = (gps_week * SECONDS_IN_GPS_WEEK + gps_seconds-18) + 315964800 ; % 18 leap se
end
```

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(a) Medium Urban canyon (b) Deep Urban canyon (c) Harsh Urban canyon (d) Tunnel





Demo: (a) Medium Urban Canyon



Demo: (b) Deep Urban Canyon



Demo: (c) Harsh Urban Canyon



Demo: (d) Tunnel



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<https://github.com/IPNL-POLYU/UrbanNavDataset>

DataSets

	Total Size	Path length	Sensors	Urban Canyon	Download	3D PointCloud
UrbanNav-HK-Medium-Urban-1	33.7 GB (785s)	3.64 Km	LiDARs/Stereo Camera/IMU/GNSS	Medium	ROS, GNSS, IMU, Ground Truth	Medium Urban Map
UrbanNav-HK-Deep-Urban-1	63.9 GB (1536s)	4.51 Km	LiDARs/Stereo Camera/IMU/GNSS	Deep	ROS, GNSS, IMU, Ground Truth	Deep Urban Map
UrbanNav-HK-Harsh-Urban-1	147 GB (3367s)	4.86 Km	LiDARs/Stereo Camera/IMU/GNSS	Harsh	ROS, GNSS, IMU, Ground Truth	Harsh Urban Map
UrbanNav-HK-Tunnel-1	17 GB (398s)	3.15 Km	LiDARs/Stereo Camera/IMU/GNSS	N/A	ROS, GNSS, IMU, Ground Truth	Tunnel map
(Pilot data) UrbanNav-HK-Data20190428	42.9 GB (487s)	2.01 Km	LiDAR/Camera/IMU/GNSS	Medium	ROS, GNSS	N/A
(Pilot data) UrbanNav-HK-Data20200314	27.0 GB (300s)	1.21 Km	LiDAR/Camera/IMU/GNSS ²⁴⁰	Light	ROS, GNSS	N/A

Details of the Scenarios

The 3D map visualization

LiDARs/Stereo
Camera/IMU are recorded under **ROS**
GNSS measurements are stored in **RINEX3.02** and **NMEA**



Example:

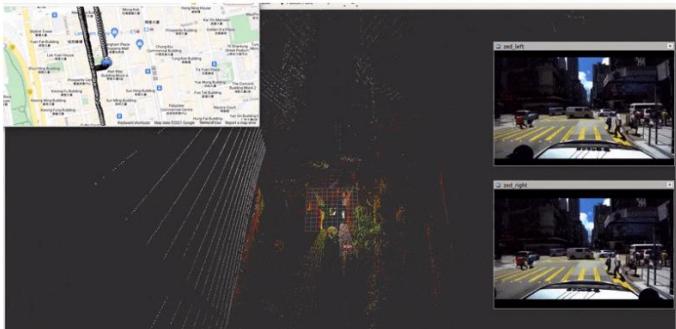
<https://github.com/IPNL-POLYU/UrbanNavDataset#urbannav-hk-harsh-urban-1>

☰ README.md

UrbanNav-HK-Harsh-Urban-1

Dataset UrbanNav-HK-Harsh-Urban-1 is collected in an ultra-dense urban canyon of Hong Kong which involves dense vehicles, pedestrians and loops. The coordinates transformation between multiple sensors, and intrinsic measurements of camera can be found via [Extrinsic Parameters](#), [IMU Nosie](#) and [Intrinsic Parameters of Camera](#).

- Demo video
- ROS
 - ROSBAG file which includes:
 - 3D LiDAR point clouds (`sensor_msgs/PointCloud2`): `/velodyne_points`
 - Slant lidars (`sensor_msgs/PointCloud2`): `/left/lslidar_point_cloud` `/right/velodyne_points`
 - Stereo Camera (`sensor_msgs/Image`): `/zed2/camera/left/image_raw` `/zed2/camera/right/image_raw`
 - IMU (`sensor_msgs/Imu`): `/imu/data`
 - Time Reference between latest NMEA and ROS time (`sensor_msgs/TimeReference`): `/time_reference`
 - GNSS (RINEX v3.02)
 - GNSS RINEX files, to use it, we suggest to use the [RTKLIB](#)
 - IMU, Xsens MTi 10, 400Hz; Phone IMU, Xiaomi 8, 239Hz
 - Ground Truth • NovAtel SPAN-CPT + IE, 1Hz



Latitude and longitude on Google map

```
1 # YAML 1.0
2
3 # extrinsic parameters for Dataset UrbanNav-HK-HongKok-20210518. Be noted that the body is fixed at the IMU frame
4
5 ##### Extrinsic parameter between IMU and Camera #####
6 ##### camera is ZED2, a stereo camera #####
7 LEFT_CAMERA_T_IMU:!!openpnp-matrix
8 rows: 4
9 cols: 4
10 dt: d
11 data: [0.99958975976322017672, -0.017170804625958683,
12 -0.022932255549040760448, -0.081181523357806739,
13 0.0214658955493554992, -0.81292279182908426,
14 0.9996485156946152086, 0.12777481824673213,
15 0.01868655110887141801, -0.9997986607667321087,
16 -0.013314913952324877203, 0.07588854970728005484, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
```

```
path: UrbanNav-HK-TST-20210517_sensors.bag
version: 2.0
duration: 13:05s (785s)
start: May 17 2021 10:32:55.55 (1621218775.55)
end: May 17 2021 10:46:01.00 (1621219561.00)
size: 32.8 GB
messages: 386309
compression: none [25462/25462 chunks]
types:
novatel_msgs/INSPVAX [b5d66747957184042a6ccca9b7368742f]
sensor_msgs/CameraInfo [c9a58c1b0b154e0e6da7578cb991d214]
sensor_msgs/Image [060021388200f6f0f447d0fc9c64743]
sensor_msgs/Imu [6a62c0daae103f4ff57a132d6f95cec2]
sensor_msgs/PointCloud2 [1158d486dd51d683ce2f1be655c3c181]
sensor_msgs/TimeReference [fded64a0265108ba86c3d38fb11c0c16]
topics:
/imu/data 314194 msgs : sensor_msgs/Imu
/left/lslidar_point_cloud 7856 msgs : sensor_msgs/PointCloud2
/novatel_data/inspvax 786 msgs : novatel_msgs/INSPVAX
/right/velodyne_points 7788 msgs : sensor_msgs/PointCloud2
/time_reference 785 msgs : sensor_msgs/TimeReference
/velodyne_points 7848 msgs : sensor_msgs/PointCloud2
/zed2/camera/left/camera_info 11763 msgs : sensor_msgs/CameraInfo
/zed2/camera/left/image_raw 11763 msgs : sensor_msgs/Image
/zed2/camera/right/camera_info 11763 msgs : sensor_msgs/CameraInfo
/zed2/camera/right/image_raw 11763 msgs : sensor_msgs/Image
```

Example:

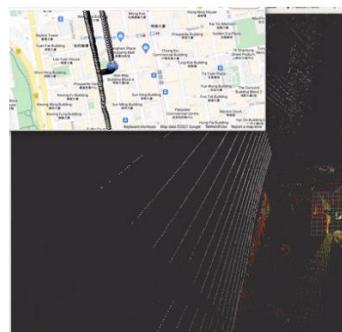
<https://github.com/IPNL-POLYU/UrbanNavDataset#urbannav-hk-harsh-urban-1>

README.md

UrbanNav-HK-Harsh-Urban-1

Dataset UrbanNav-HK-Harsh-Urban-1 is collected in an ultra-urban environment with dense buildings, vehicles, pedestrians and loops. The coordinates transformation of camera can be found via [Extrinsic Parameters, IMU Nosie](#)

- Demo video
- ROS
- ROSBAG file which includes:
 - 3D LiDAR point clouds (`sensor_msgs/PointCloud`)
 - Slant lidars (`sensor_msgs/PointCloud2`): `/left`
 - Stereo Camera (`sensor_msgs/Image`): `/zed2/camera/color`
 - IMU (`sensor_msgs/Imu`): `/imu/data`
 - Time Reference between latest NMEA and ROS
- GNSS (RINEX v3.02)
 - GNSS RINEX files, to use it, we suggest to use the `l1t` tool
- IMU, Xsens Mt1 10, 400Hz; Phone IMU, Xiaomi 8, 239Hz;
- Ground Truth • NovAtel SPAN-CPT + IE, 1Hz



Screenshot of a Windows desktop showing several open windows related to the dataset:

- `C:\Users\lqmh01\Downloads\20210518.dense-urban.mk.google.pixel4.ds - Notepad++`: A text editor showing the contents of a ROSBAG file.
- `C:\Users\lqmh01\Downloads\20210518.dense-urban.mk.google.pixel4.ds - Notepad++`: Another text editor window showing the same file.
- `SolidWorks - TIGS_2021.m3d - SolidWorks - 2021`: A CAD application window.
- `change log - change_log - 1 - Notepad`: A text editor showing a log or changelog.
- `20210518.dense-urban.mk.google.pixel4.ds.xls - Book1 - Excel`: An Excel spreadsheet containing a large dataset of sensor data. The columns include: UTCtime, Week, GPSTime, Latitude, Longitude, H-E11, Vx1BdyX, Vy1BdyX, Vz1BdyX, AccBdyX, AccBdyY, AccBdyZ, Roll, Pitch, Heading Q, and various timestamp and coordinate values.
- `UrbanNav-TST_GT.csv - Notepad`: A text editor showing a CSV file with ground truth data.



Get Started – GNSS/VIO/LIO

Using RTKLIB [1] to run UrbanNav
GNSS data

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b1-IKmUttzc>

Using VINS-Fusion [2] to run
UrbanNav Images and IMU data

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b1-IKmUttzc>

Using LIO-SAM [3] to run UrbanNav
LiDAR and IMU data

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HurGAq0DKeo>

[1] T. Takasu, TUMSAT
<http://www.rtklib.com/>

[2] T. Qin, P. Li and S. Shen, "VINS-Mono: A Robust and Versatile Monocular Visual-Inertial State Estimator," in *IEEE Transactions on Robotics*, vol. 34, no. 4, pp. 1004-1020, Aug. 2018, doi: 10.1109/TRO.2018.2853729²⁴³
<https://github.com/HKUST-Aerial-Robotics/VINS-Fusion>

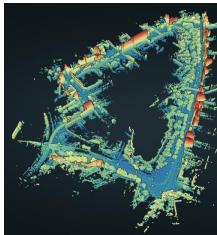
[3] T. Shan, B. Englot, D. Meyers, W. Wang, C. Ratti and D. Rus, "LIO-SAM: Tightly-coupled Lidar Inertial Odometry via Smoothing and Mapping," 2020 IEEE IROS, 2020, pp. 5135-5142, doi: 10.1109/IROS45743.2020.9341176.
<https://github.com/TixiaoShan/LIO-SAM>



Evaluation – RTKLIB [1]

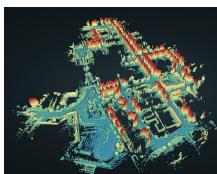
RTKLIB 2.4.3 b34 settings, GPS+GLO+GAL+BDS+QZS,
El mask: 15 deg, SNR mask: 15dBHz

Receiver	Availability (%)	Mean (m)	STD (m)
Novatel Flexpak 6	45.36	4.41	9.72
Ublox F9P	41.42	6.48	5.17
Ublox M8T	61.88	12.60	15.10
Xiaomi Mi 8	72.05	25.14	38.86



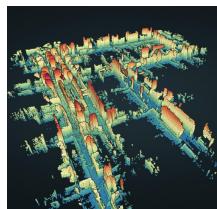
Medium
Urban
Canyon

Receiver	Availability (%)	Mean (m)	STD (m)
Novatel Flexpak 6	85.45	5.47	19.82
Ublox F9P	56.86	7.62	8.94
Ublox M8T	66.41	11.13	12.98
Xiaomi Mi 8	59.58	36.97	96.01



Deep
Urban
Canyon

Receiver	Availability (%)	Mean (m)	STD (m)
Novatel Flexpak 6	69.03	13.42	72.75
Ublox F9P	25.17	18.35	22.70
Ublox M8T	47.49	27.21	63.42
Xiaomi Mi 8	67.04	53.69	250.67



Harsh
Urban
Canyon

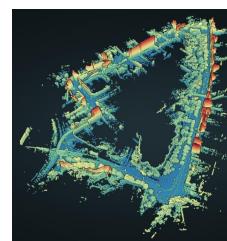


Evaluation – RTKLIB (Kinematic)

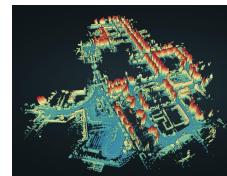
Receiver	Availability (%)	Fix rate (%)
Novatel Flexpak 6	5.84	12.89
Ublox F9P	4.96	25.32
Ublox M8T	3.30	9.81
Xiaomi Mi 8	2.16	26.15

Receiver	Availability (%)	Fix rate (%)
Novatel Flexpak 6	5.91	6.92
Ublox F9P	4.87	11.56
Ublox M8T	7.28	14.16
Xiaomi Mi 8	3.83	26.70

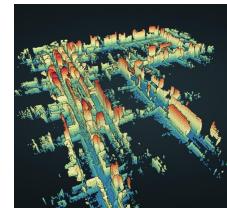
Receiver	Availability (%)	Fix rate (%)
Novatel Flexpak 6	3.63	5.26
Ublox F9P	0.56	4.22
Ublox M8T	3.76	19.86
Xiaomi Mi 8	4.28	24.81



Medium
Urban
Canyon



Deep
Urban
Canyon



Harsh
Urban
Canyon

RTKLIB 2.4.3 b34
settings, GPS+GLO+GAL+BDS+QZS,
AR: Fix and hold, combined
El mask: 15 deg,
SNR mask: 15dBHz

$$\text{Availability: } \frac{\text{Fix sol}}{\text{Total epochs}}$$

$$\text{Fix rate: } \frac{\text{Fix sol}}{\text{RTK sol (fix & float)}}$$



Evaluation - Visual Inertial Odometry via VINS-Fusion [2]

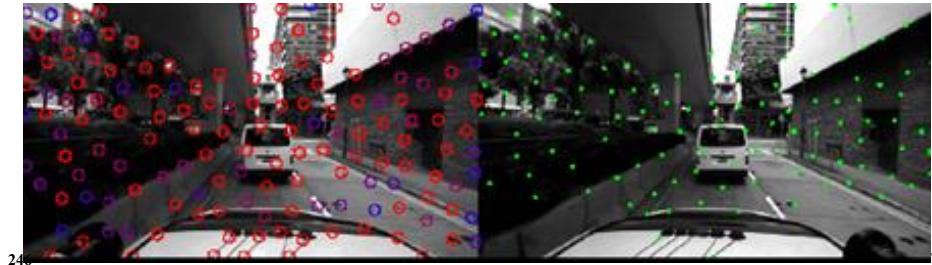
The mean error is defined by the relative pose error (RPE) in the EVO [3], which is widely used in SLAM field. We look at the translation (displacement between two epochs).

Scenario (1Hz)	Mean	RMSE	Max	Min
Middle	0.560m	0.875m	6.069m	0.001m
Deep	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail
Harsh	0.667m	1.882m	14.243m	0.001m
Tunnel	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail

[2] T. Qin, P. Li and S. Shen, "VINS-Mono: A Robust and Versatile Monocular Visual-Inertial State Estimator," in *IEEE Transactions on Robotics*, vol. 34, no. 4, pp. 1004-1020, Aug. 2018, doi: 10.1109/TRO.2018.2853729

<https://github.com/HKUST-Aerial-Robotics/VINS-Fusion>

[3] <https://github.com/MichaelGrupp/evo>





Evaluation - LiDAR Inertial Odometry – LIO-SAM [4]

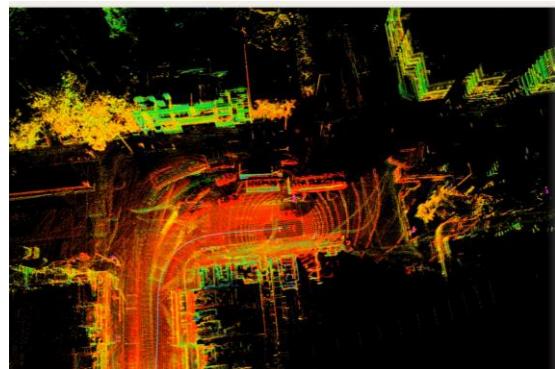
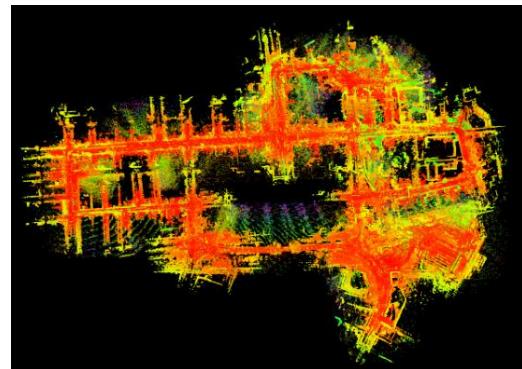
The mean error is defined by the relative pose error (RPE) in the EVO [3], which is widely used in SLAM field. We look at the translation (displacement between two epochs).

Scenario (1Hz)	Mean	RMSE	Max	Min
Middle	0.250m	0.369m	2.323m	0.017m
Deep	0.127m	0.297m	7.410m	0.005m
Harsh	0.178m	0.302m	4.004m	0.010m
Tunnel	Fail	Fail	Fail	Fail

[4] T. Shan, B. Englot, D. Meyers, W. Wang, C. Ratti and D. Rus, "LIO-SAM: Tightly-coupled Lidar Inertial Odometry via Smoothing and Mapping," 2020 IEEE/RSJ International Conference on Intelligent Robots and Systems (IROS), 2020, pp. 5135-5142, doi: 10.1109/IROS45743.2020.9341176.

<https://github.com/TixiaoShan/LIO-SAM>

[3] <https://github.com/MichaelGrupp/evo>





Tokyo Dataset



Tokyo Dataset

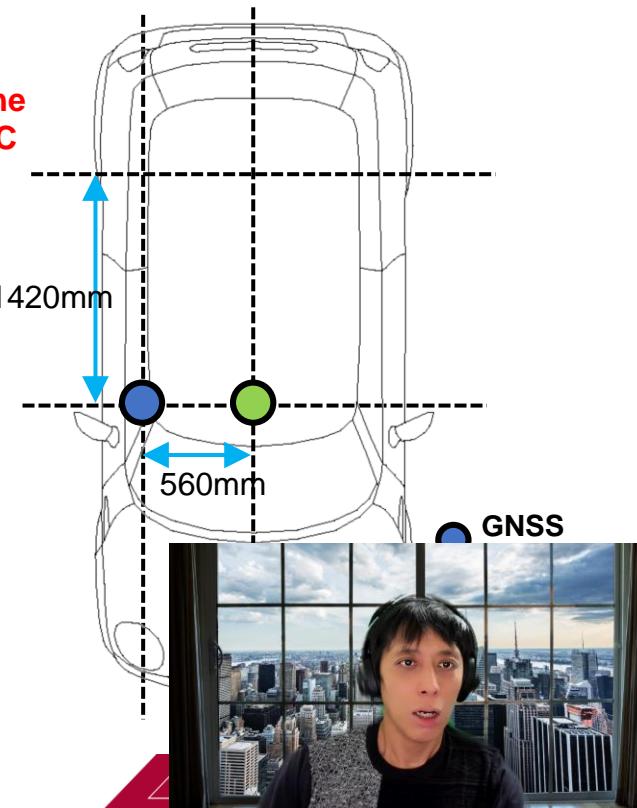




The Tokyo Data Collection Platform



- **Ground truth:**
Applanix POS LV 620
- **GNSS:** u-blox & Trimble
- **LiDAR:** Velodyne VLP-32C
- **IMU:** Tamagawa TAG264





Sensors

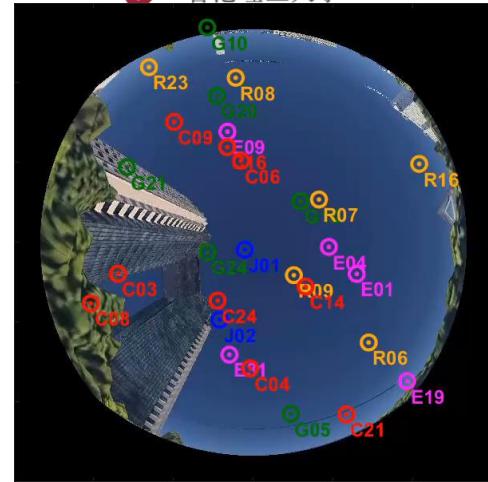
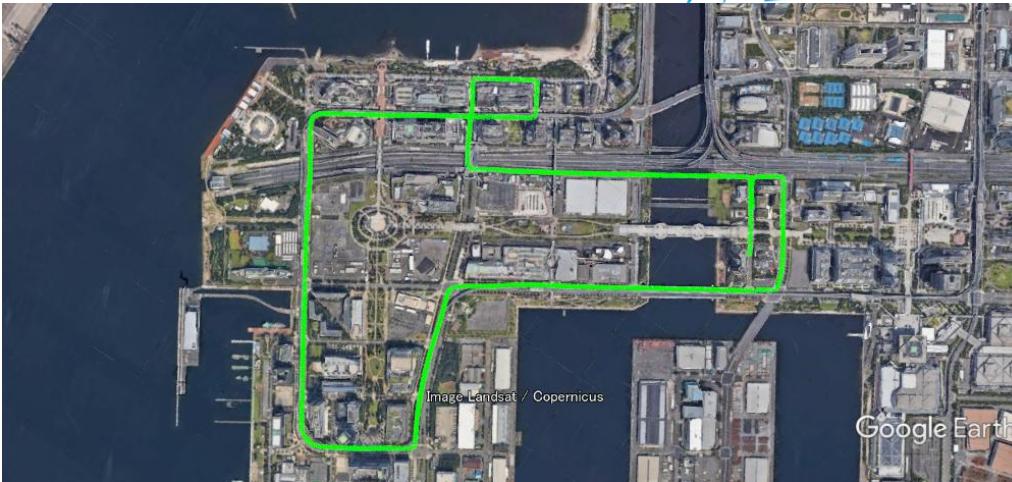
Sensors	Grade	Sensors model	Data format	ROS topic	Freq	Time Standard	Remarks
GNSS	commercial	u-blox ZED-F9P	RINEX3.02	Nil	5 Hz	GPS time	GPS (L1, L2); GLONASS (L1, L2); GALILEO (E1, E5b); BeiDou (B1, B2); QZSS (L1, L2)
GNSS	Geodetic	Trimble NetR9	RINEX3.02	Nil	10 Hz	GPS time	GPS (L1, L2, L2C, L5); GLONASS (L1, L2, L2C); Galileo (E1, E5a, E5b); BeiDou (B1, B2); QZSS
GNSS (Base)	Geodetic	Trimble NetR9	RINEX3.02	Nil	1 Hz	GPS time	GPS (L1, L2, L2C, L5); GLONASS (L1, L2, L2C); Galileo (E1, E5a, E5b); BeiDou (B1, B2); QZSS
LiDAR	Navigation	Velodyne VLP-32C	velodyne_msgs/VelodyneScan	/velodyne_packets	10 Hz	ROS time	https://github.com/ros-drivers/velodyne_driver
IMU	MEMS commercial	Tamagawa TAG264	CSV	Nil	50 Hz	GPS time	Synchro





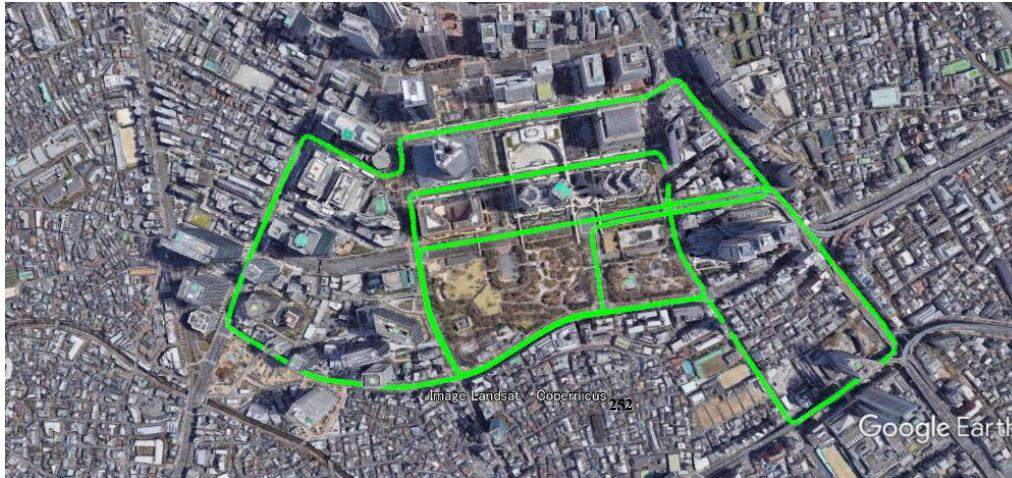
Odaiba

- Medium Urban
- Elevated railway



Shinjuku

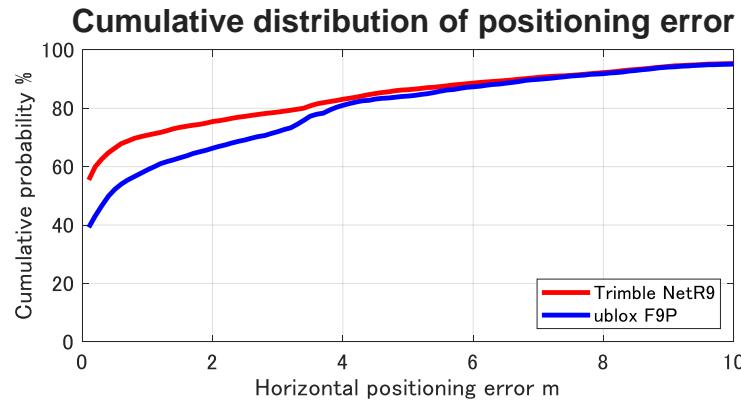
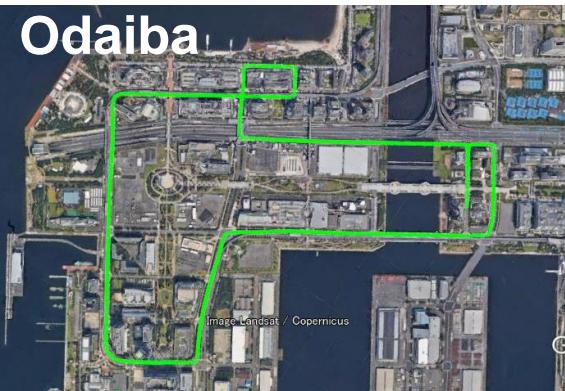
- Deep Urban Canyon
- Over 200m buildings



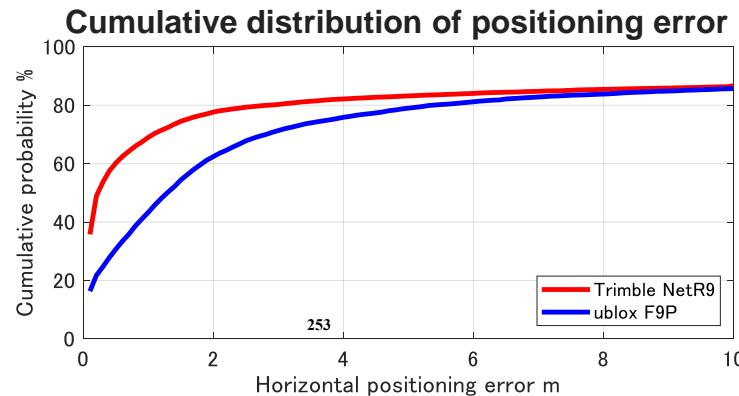


Evaluation - GNSS PPK by RTKLIB

* RTKLIB settings, GPS+GLO+GAL+BDS+QZS, AR: Instantaneous, El mask: 30 deg, SNR mask: 35 dB-Hz



Receiver	FIX rate (%)
Trimble NetR9	53.9
ublox F9P	43.9



Receiver	FIX rate (%)
Trimble NetR9	53.9





Conclusion

- **UrbanNav (from HK and Tokyo Now)**
- **Open-Source Multi-Sensory Dataset in Urban Canyons**
 - LiDAR, Camera, GNSS and INS are included.
 - Middle-, Deep- and Harsh Urban Canyons, and Tunnel

Future work:

- Building a website to let the researchers upload their paper and result that evaluated based on the open-source data
- Reporting the performance of the state-of-the-art positioning and integration algorithms using **UrbanNav** in every 2 years.



Students contributed to the dataset

Mr Feng Huang

Mr Hoi-Fung Ng

Mr Guohao Zhang

Miss Xiwei Bai

Mr Yihan Zhong

Miss Jiachen Zhang





Thank you for your attention!

Questions, Comments and Collaboration are welcome.

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Google: UrbanNavDataset
[https://github.com/IPNL-
POLYU/UrbanNavDataset](https://github.com/IPNL-POLYU/UrbanNavDataset)