# Onboard Localisation of Public Transport Vehicles in Urban Environments



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### **MOTIVATION**

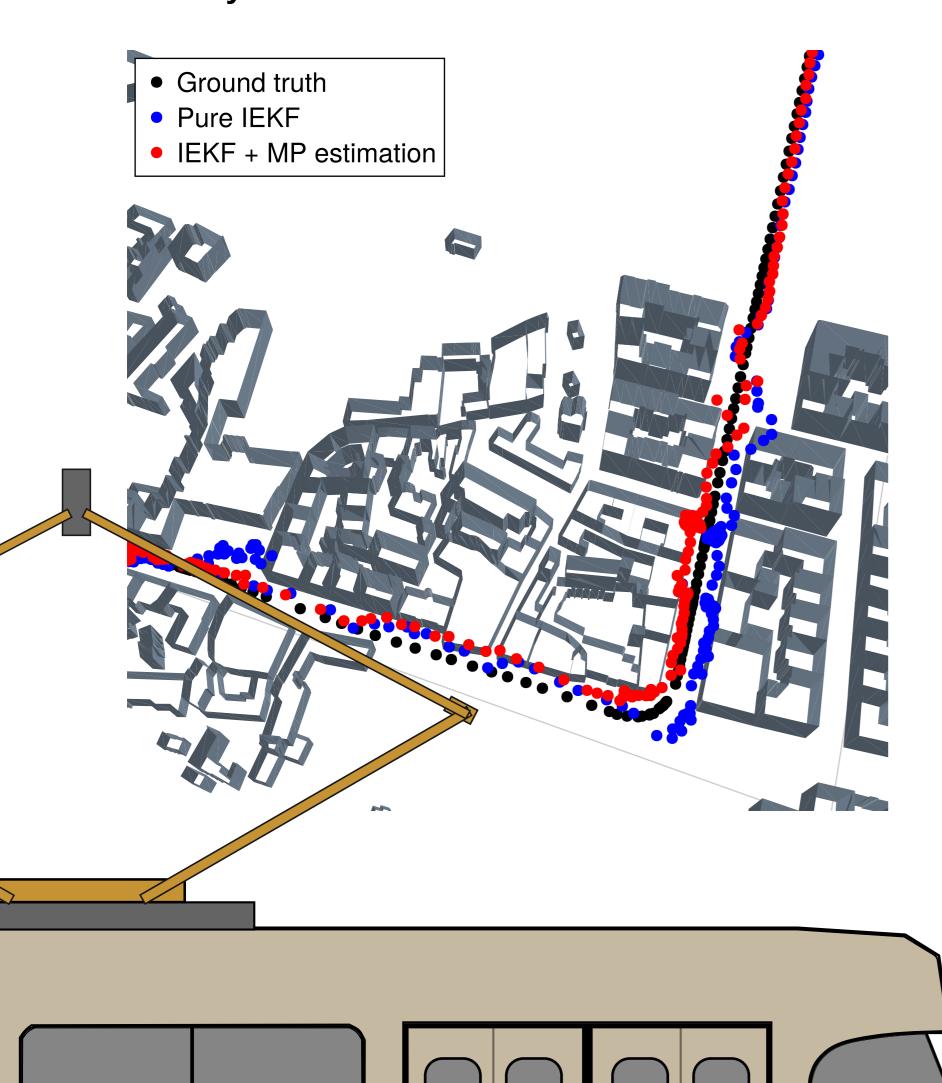
Initial motivation has stemmed from our industrial partners Škoda Digital and Herman systems: How can we improve positioning accuracy without additional sensors and how do we estimate position confidence of such position reading? Standard u-blox modules fail to provide dependable accuracy estimates in urban environments.

### **URBAN ENVIRONMENT CHALLENGES**

In city settings, buildings frequently obstruct direct line-of-sight (LOS) to satellites, causing:

- Non-line-of-sight (NLOS) signal propagation
- Multi-path signal reception

Both factors degrade positioning accuracy and reliability.



**PC25** 

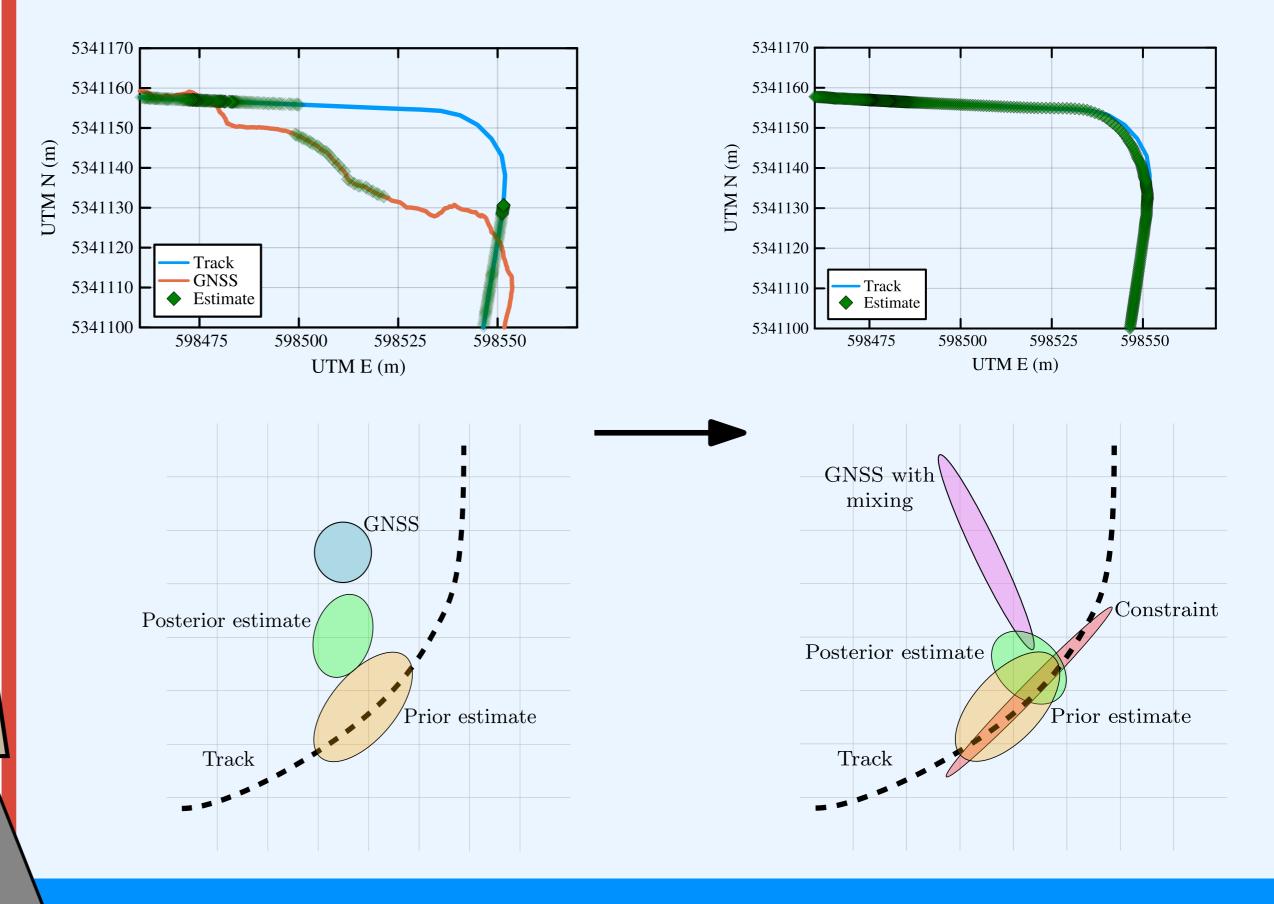
#### **APPROACH**

Rather than relying on black-box chip processing, we directly analyze raw GNSS observables (pseudoranges, Doppler measurements, satellite ephemeris) to develop custom positioning algorithms.

We improve performance by fusing GNSS, map and ephemerides.

#### **IMPROVED LOCALISATION METHODS**

- Constraint-based approach: Attracting GNSS measurements to known tram track
- Weighted pseudoranges: Reducing influence of erroneous readings
- Ray-tracing analysis: Detecting and isolating NLOS and reflected signals



#### Jakub Kašpar's master thesis Root-mean-squared error (RMSE) from Root-mean-squared error (RMSE) from track projection in real data ground truth in simulation scenario RMS Distance to Tracks MP est. + el. angle lookup MP est. + raytracing MP est. + el. angle lookup **ECC** article Root-mean-squared error (RMSE) from ground truth in simulation scenario Without soft constr. With soft constr. With distribution mixing 6.8 m Without distribution mixing Root-mean-squared error (RMSE) from

Without soft constr. | With soft constr.

 $0.91\,\mathrm{m}$ 

 $9.29\,\mathrm{m}$ 

track projection in real data

With distribution mixing

Without distribution mixing

Further links:

