

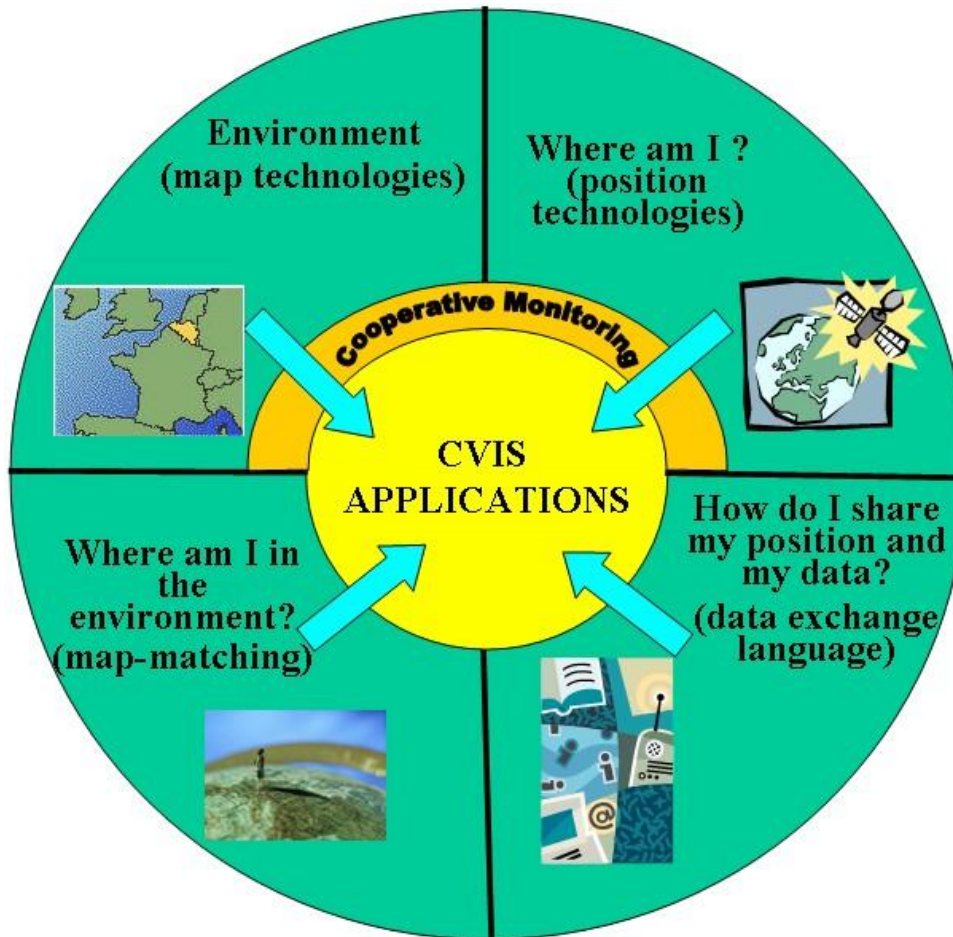


Accurate CVIS positions & maps

Boudewijn Schokker



TALKING POSITIONS AND MAPS



CVIS POMA EXPECTED RESULTS



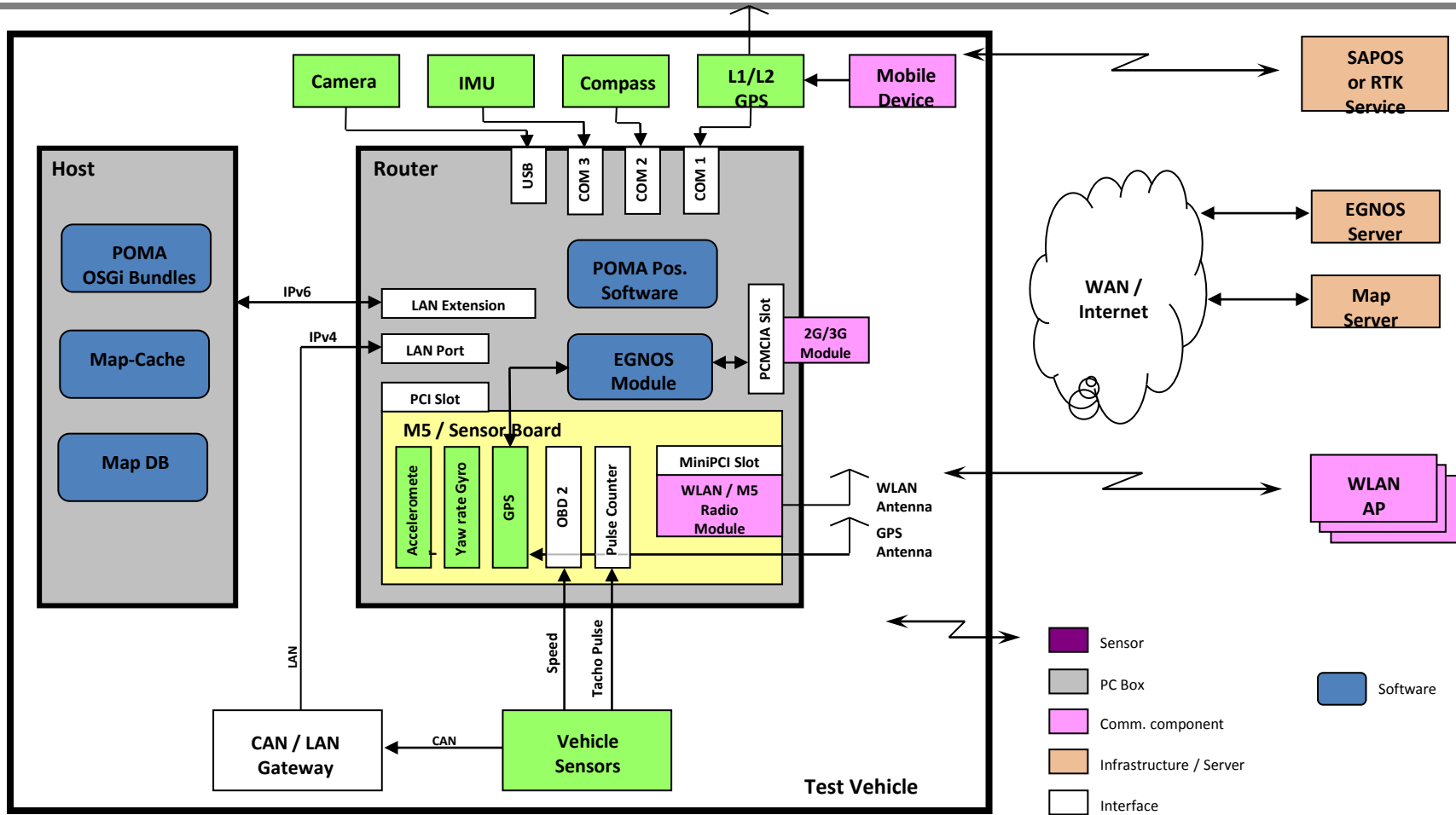
**data fusion
&
map-matching**

**You are here, on this segment,
at this abscissa, on this lane!**

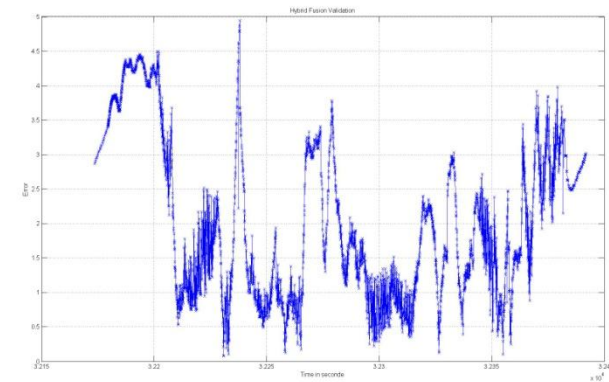
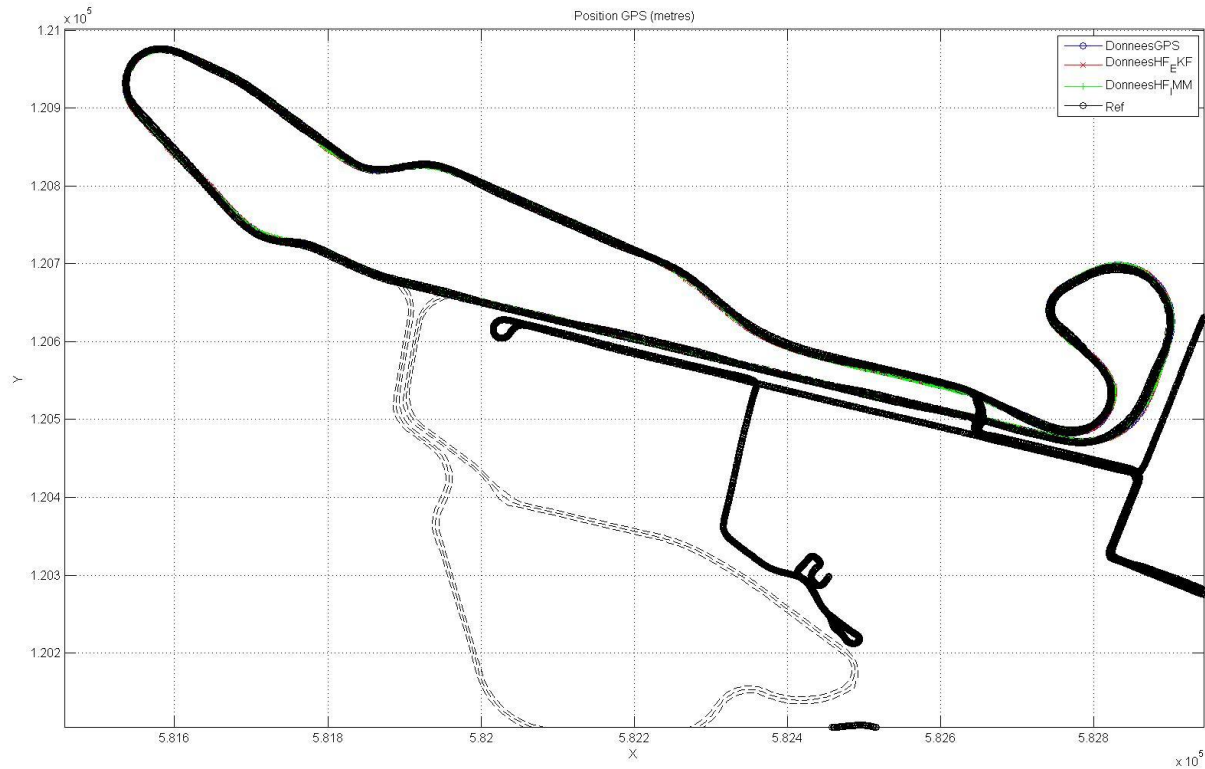


**With position on the map
and relevant attributes
of the road segment**

POSITIONING CONFIGURATION



POSITIONING ACCURACY



Positioning: 2 m accuracy

UNPRECEDENTED MAP-MATCHING

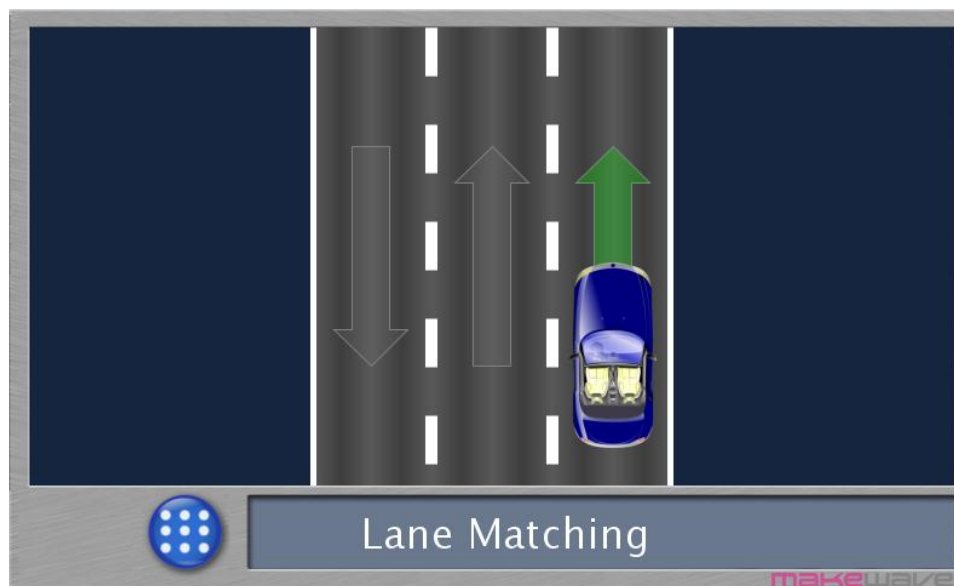
Experimental results Göteborg test track

<i>Map</i>	FAR (%)	MDR (%)	OCDR (%)
Map <i>i</i>	0.66	0.57	98.77
Map <i>j</i>	1.33	0.91	97.76

~3000 Map-Matched positions

OCDR (overall correct detection rate) >> required 95%

KILLER APP: REAL TIME LANE LEVEL MAP-MATCHING

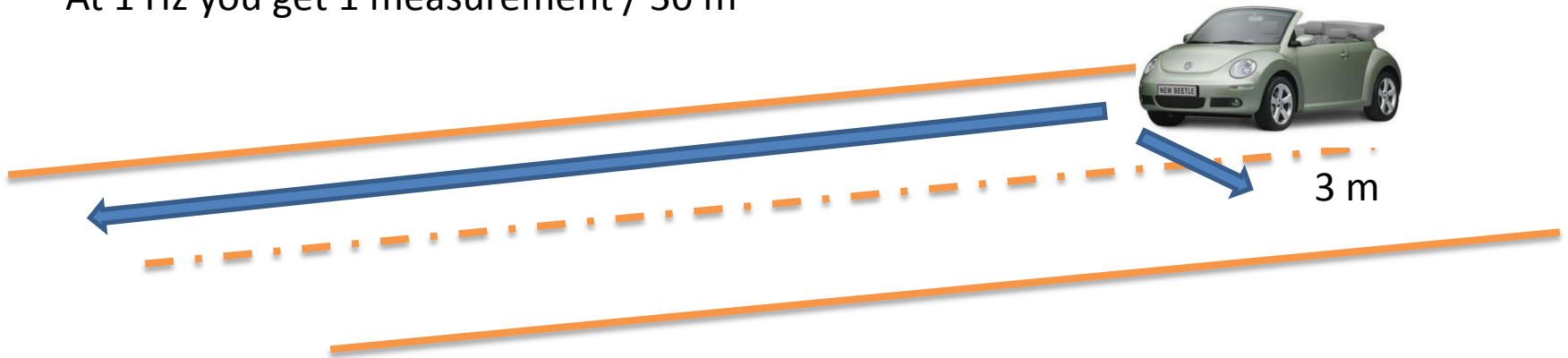


- ITS WC 2009, Stockholm: >> 98% success in Public Road Tours
- Go do the Public Road Tour today and experience yourself!!

WHAT INFORMATION DO YOU HAVE NOW?

Speed: 110 km/h = 30 m/s

At 1 Hz you get 1 measurement / 30 m



If a position per 1 m is needed, then use at least 30 Hz !

NEW CHALLENGES FOR APPLICATIONS

- Share your map-matched positions
- Build liability applications using vehicle position
- Use lane-level accuracy / time critical/fast

POMA PARTNERS

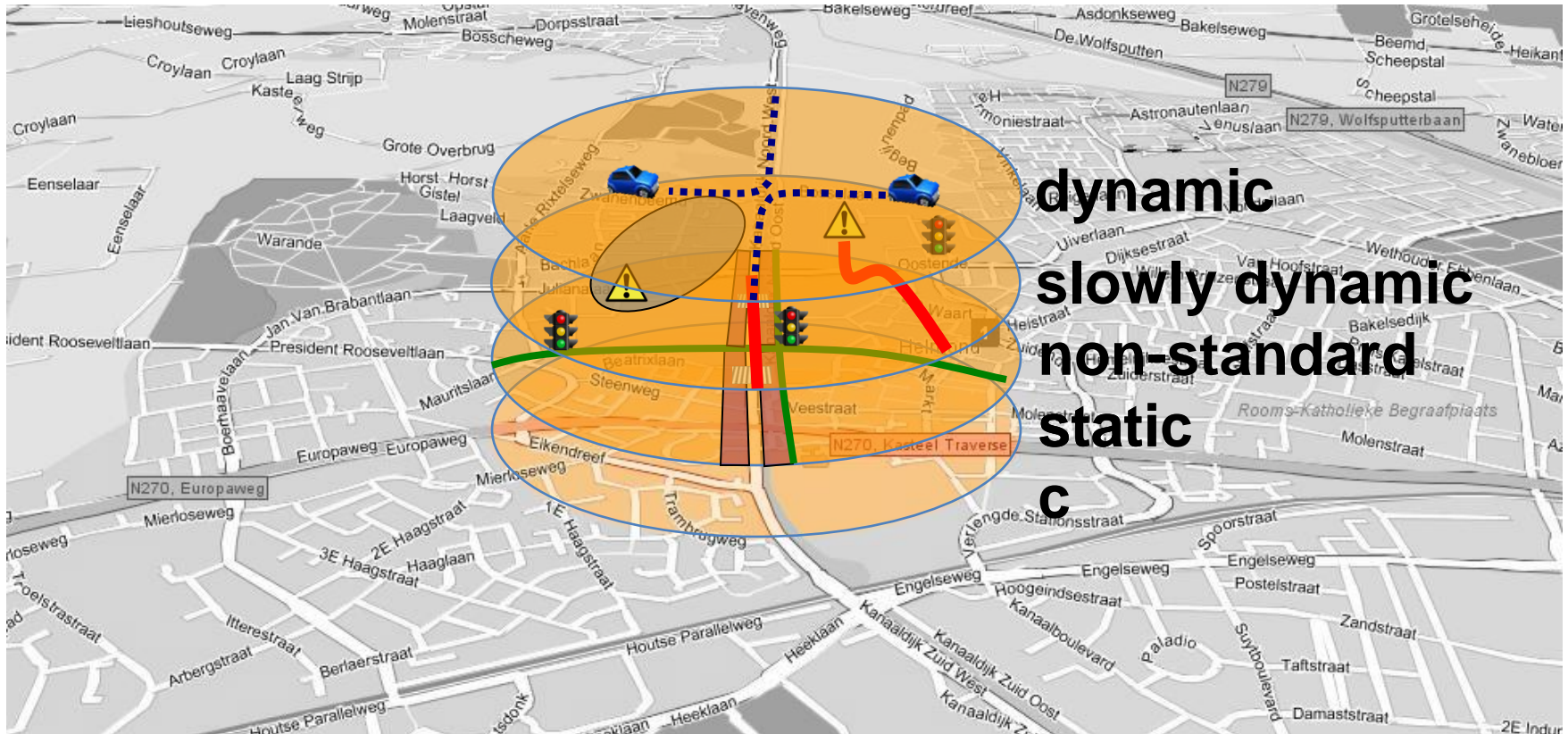


cooperative

Conference 2010

mobility

LOCAL DYNAMIC MAP



LOCAL DYNAMIC MAP CHARACTERISTICS

Dynamic data

- Data needs to be added, removed and accessed quickly without compilation of binary data.
- Relational database approach

Geometry

- Features are defined with geometries (e.g. sidewalk, pedestrian crossing, traffic island)
- LDM has to support spatial queries to find objects within range of a sensor and to find non-navigable entities (e.g. area/point landmarks)

Structure

- 4 layer structure with increasing dynamics
- Structure and content defined by object model and database schema
- Additional relationships and communication tables

Implementations

- NAVTEQ – based on SQLite
- Bosch / Tele Atlas – based on Postgres