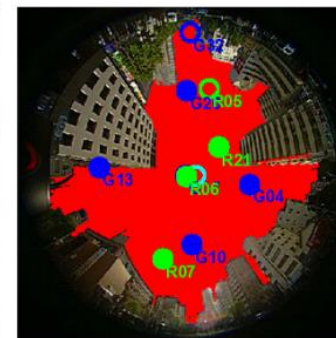


# If we can use a sky-point camera...

## Related Work – Sky-Pointing Camera Aided GNSS

- NLOS detection using Omnidirectional Infrared Camera/Fish-eye Camera.  
(J.Meguro, et al., IEEE trans. on ITS, 2009 and T. Suzuki and N. Kubo., ION GNSS+ 2014.)
- Excessive NLOS exclusion leads to HDOP distortion and Large Positioning Error!

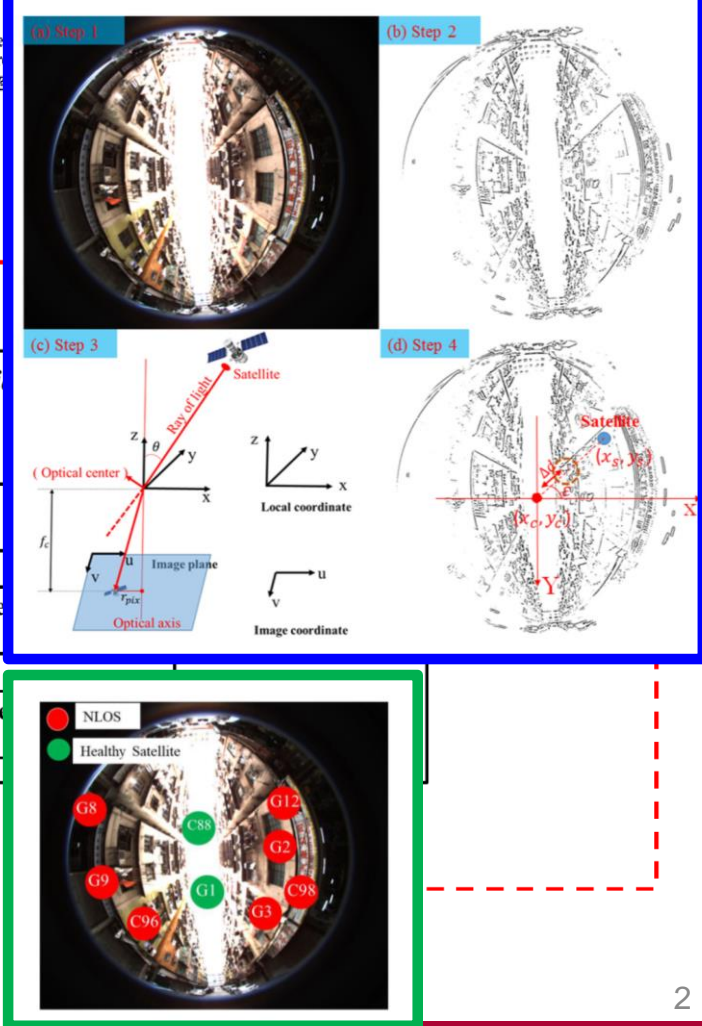
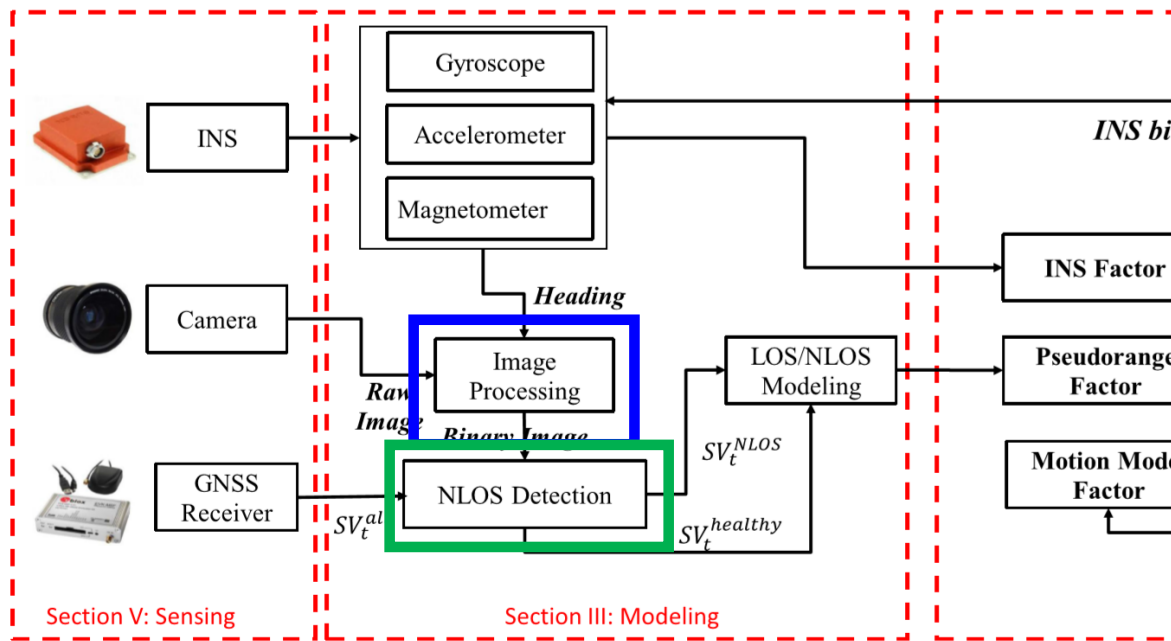
Fisheye camera



Wen W., Bai X., Kan Y.C., Hsu, L.T.\* (2019) [Tightly Coupled GNSS/INS Integration Via Factor Graph and Aided by Fish-eye Camera](#), IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, (online published)

Source: T. Suzuki and N. Kubo 2014

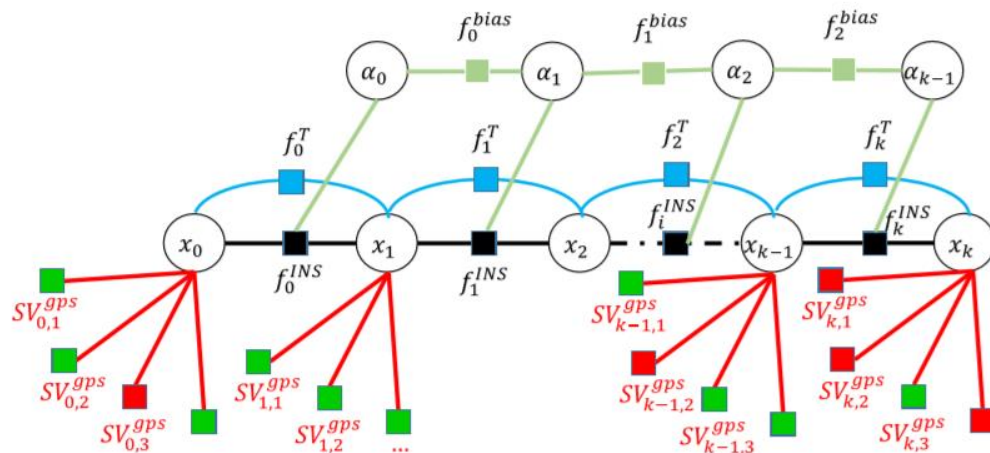
# New integration flowchart



Wen W., Bai X., Kan Y.C., Hsu, L.T.\* (2019) [Tightly Coupled GNSS/INS Integration Via Factor Graph and Aided by Fish-eye Camera](#), IEEE Transactions on Vehicular Technology, (online published)

# In FGO, we only revise the information matrix

■ LOS Satellite Factor ■ NLOS Satellite Factor ■ IMU Bias Factor



$$\mathbf{X}^* = \operatorname{argmin} \sum_{j,k} \|e_{k,j}^P\|_{\sigma_p^2}^2 + \|e_k^{MM}\|_{\Sigma_k^{MM}}^2 + \|e_{k,acc}^{INS}\|_{\Sigma_k^{acc}}^2 + \|e_{k,w}^{INS}\|_{\Sigma_k^w}^2 + \|e_{k,AHRS}^{INS}\|_{\Sigma_k^{AHRS}}^2 \quad (32)$$

$$\mathbf{W}_{LOS}^{(i)}(el_i, SNR_i) = \frac{1}{\sin^2 el_i} \times \left( 10^{-\frac{(SNR_i - T)}{a}} \left( \left( \frac{A}{10^{-\frac{(F-T)}{a}}} 1 \right) (-1) \frac{(SNR_i - T)}{F - T} + 1 \right) \right) \quad (9)$$

$$\mathbf{W}_{NLOS}^{(i)}(el_i, SNR_i) = K \cdot \mathbf{W}_{LOS}^{(i)}(el_i, SNR_i) \quad (10)$$

# Modeling of Integrations using Tightly EKF/FGO

## System States:

**EKF**

- ◆  $x_k = (X_{k,r}^{ecef}, V_{k,r}^{ecef}, B_{k,r}^{body}, \delta_{k,r}^{clock})^T$ 
  - ◆  $X_{k,r}^{ecef} = (x_{k,r}^{ecef}, y_{k,r}^{ecef}, z_{k,r}^{ecef})$
  - ◆  $V_{k,r}^{ecef} = (vx_{k,r}^{ecef}, vy_{k,r}^{ecef}, vz_{k,r}^{ecef})$
  - ◆  $B_{k,imu}^{body} = (a_{k,x}^{body}, a_{k,y}^{body}, a_{k,z}^{body})$
  - ◆  $\delta_{k,r}^{clock}$

## Propagation model:

- ◆  $x_k = f(x_{k-1}, u_k) + w_k$ 
  - ◆  $u_k = (ax_k^{body}, ay_k^{body}, az_k^{body})^T$

## Measurement model:

- ◆  $z_k^{GNSS} = h(x_k) + v_k$ 
  - ◆  $z_k^{GNSS} = (\rho_{k,1}^{GNSS}, \rho_{k,2}^{GNSS}, \dots, \rho_{k,N}^{GNSS})^T$

GNSS pseudorange covariance matrix:

$R_{n \times n}$  (GoGPS library based on SNR and elevation angle)

## System States:

**FGO**

- ◆  $x_k = (X_{k,r}^{ecef}, V_{k,r}^{ecef}, B_{k,r}^{body}, \delta_{k,r}^{clock})^T$ 
  - ◆  $X_{k,r}^{ecef} = (x_{k,r}^{ecef}, y_{k,r}^{ecef}, z_{k,r}^{ecef})$
  - ◆  $V_{k,r}^{ecef} = (vx_{k,r}^{ecef}, vy_{k,r}^{ecef}, vz_{k,r}^{ecef})$
  - ◆  $B_{k,imu}^{body} = (a_{k,x}^{body}, a_{k,y}^{body}, a_{k,z}^{body})$

## Motion model factor:

- ◆  $\|e_k^{MM}\|_{\Sigma_k^{MM}}^2 = \|x_{k+1} - h^{MM}(x_k)\|_{\Sigma_k^{MM}}^2$

## INS factor:

- ◆  $e_{k,acc}^{INS} = \begin{pmatrix} vx_{k+1,r}^{ecef} \\ vy_{k+1,r}^{ecef} \\ vz_{k+1,r}^{ecef} \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} vx_{k,r}^{ecef} + ax_k^{ecef} \cdot \Delta t \\ vy_{k,r}^{ecef} + ay_k^{ecef} \cdot \Delta t \\ vz_{k,r}^{ecef} + az_k^{ecef} \cdot \Delta t \end{pmatrix}$

## IMU bias factor:

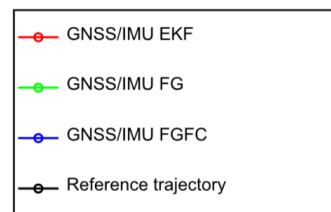
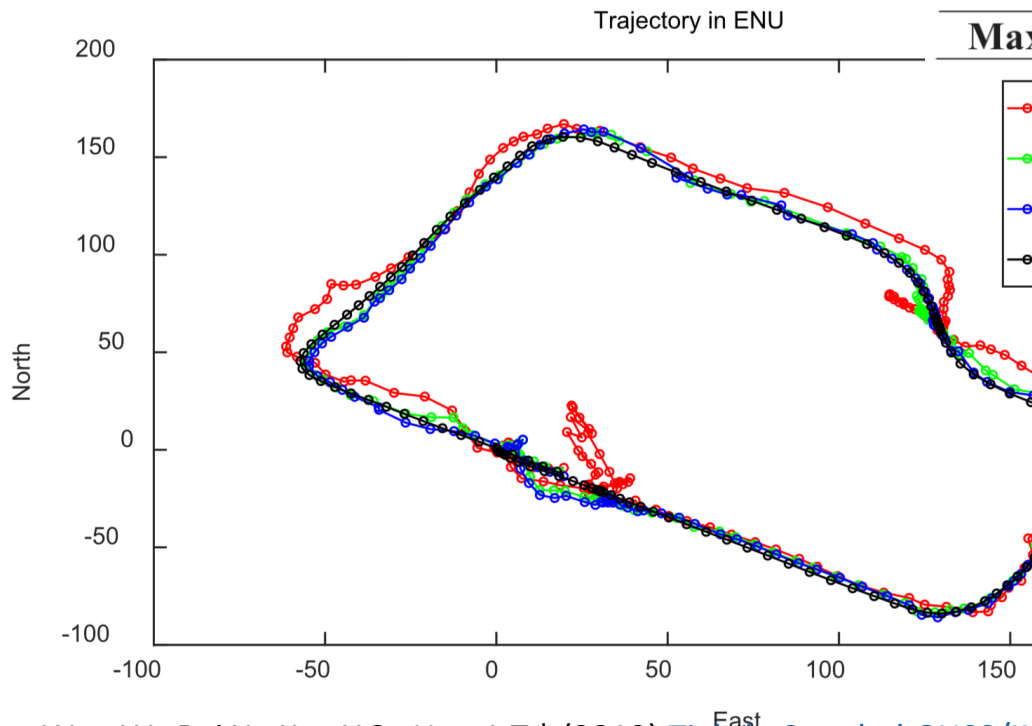
- ◆  $e_{k,bias}^{INS} = B_{k+1,ins}^{body} - h^{MM}(B_{k,ins}^{body})$

## Pseudorange factor:

- ◆  $h^p(SV_{k,j}, X_{k,r}^{ecef}) = \|x_{SV,j}^{xyz} - X_{k,r}^{ecef}\| + \delta_{k,r}^{clock}$
- ◆  $\|e_{k,j}^P\|_{\Sigma_k^P}^2 = \|\rho_{SV,j} - h^p(SV_{k,j}, X_{k,r}^{ecef})\|_{\Sigma_k^P}^2$

# Experiment Result

All data	EKF	FG	FGFC
<b>Mean error</b>	8.31 m	3.96 m	3.21 m
<b>Std</b>	7.24 m	3.19 m	1.96 m
<b>Maximum error</b>	44.2 m	23.1 m	12.3 m



Satellite	LOS	NLOS	LOS&NLOS
<b>Mean number</b>	9.0	4.63	13.63
<b>Std</b>	1.92	2.57	2.49
<b>Max number</b>	15	8	18
<b>Min number</b>	4	0	7
<b>Percentage</b>	66.03%	33.96%	100%



# Error Analysis

