

LUOTETTAVA JA TARKKA PAIKANNUS MAALLA JA MERELLÄ

Prof. Jarkko Koskinen
24/8/18



Helsinki 2010



CHALLENGES FOR FOR POSITIONING AND NAVIGATION IN ARCTIC CONDITIONS

Coverage of GNSS constellations and satellite- or land-based augmentation systems is not optimal

Access to radio navigation (other than GNSS) and communications is limited

Atmospheric modeling

Availability and quality of maps

Presence of ice and snow

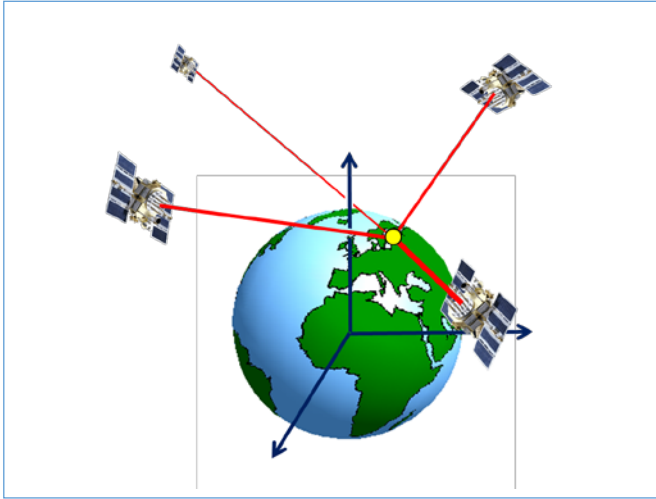
The challenge is to attain similar levels of navigation performance and reliability as in lower latitudes



Source: Finnish Transport Agency

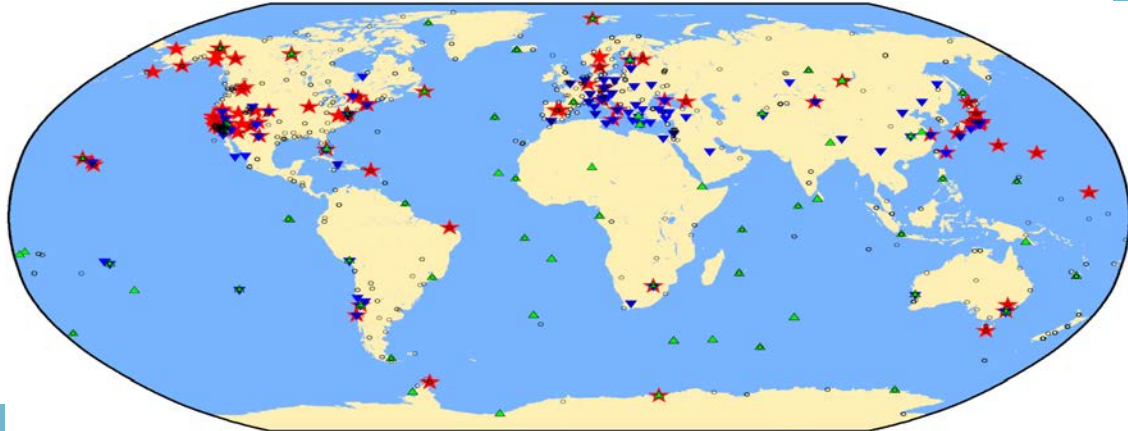


GLOBAL REFERENCE SYSTEM



Continents are moving a few cm/year. This affects on global reference systems because coordinates of stations are changing.

With GNSS we are measuring in a global reference system.
We get absolute positions on the globe. Reference system is three-dimensional.
A reference system is realized with a global network of permanent geodetic observing stations. Stations defining the realization are on different continents



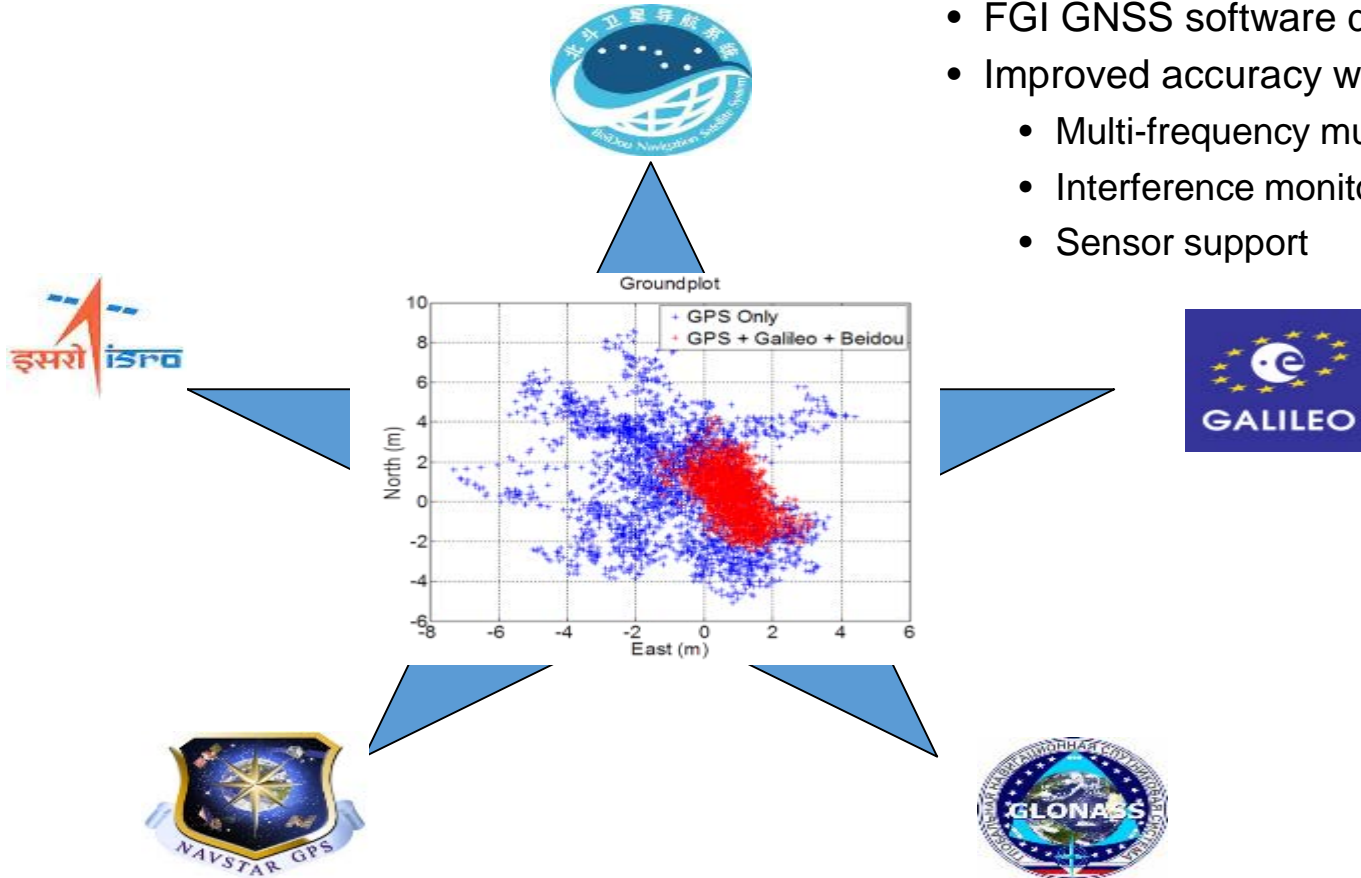
GNSS SYSTEM COMPARISON

	GPS	GALILEO	GLONASS	BeiDou
First launch	1978	2011	1982	2007
Full Operational Capability	1995	2018-19	2011	2020
Number of satellites	32	30	31	35
Orbital planes	6	3	3	3
Access Scheme	CDMA	CDMA	FDMA/CDMA	CDMA
Current Status	31 operational	20 operational / comissioning	24 operational	15 operational satellites, full coverage on Asia pacific region

- Single system accuracy ~ 5 m
- Vulnerable to interference, ionospheric disturbance etc.

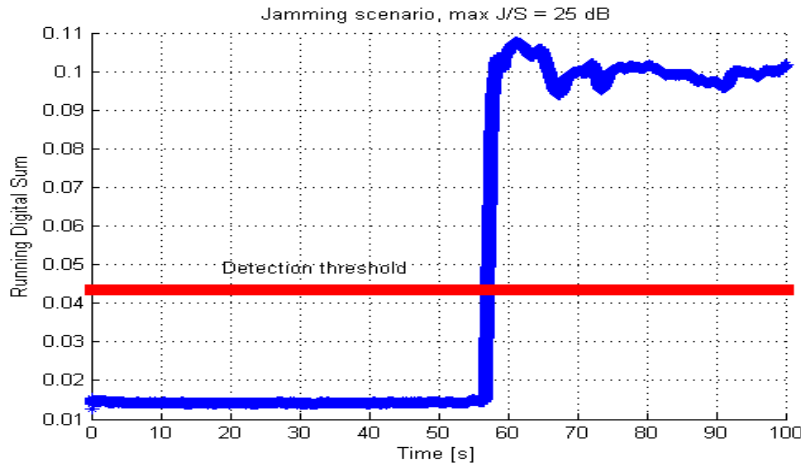
MULTI GNSS RECEIVER DESIGN

- FGI GNSS software development
- Improved accuracy with combined solutions
 - Multi-frequency multi-system
 - Interference monitors
 - Sensor support

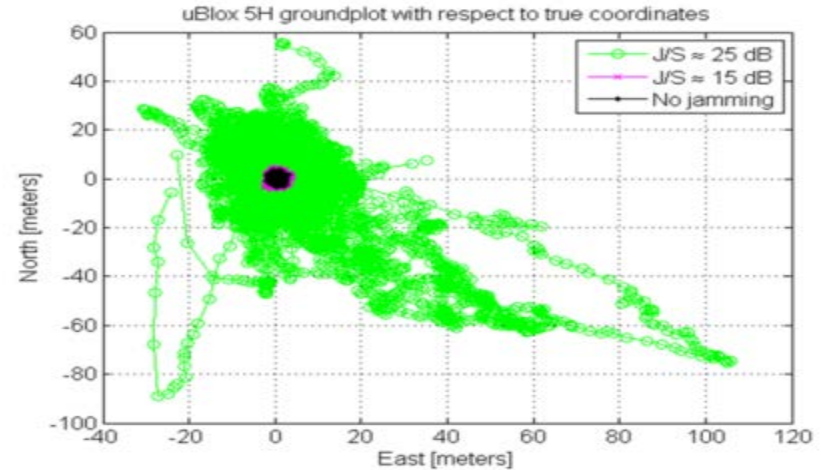


JAMMING AND SPOOFING

- Developing methods and algorithms both to detect and to mitigate intentional interference generated by Jamming and Spoofing devices on GNSS



Interference detector



Jamming effects on commercial receivers

Venäjä testasi uutta kyberasetta Mustallamerellä? Laivojen GPS-sijainti heitti yli 30 km

Perjantai 11.8.2017 klo 21.06



Satelliittinavigaattori väitti laivojen olevan sisämaassa.



Aluksen GPS-navigaattori väitti sen olevan 32 kilometrin päässä todellisesta sijainnista.



Yacht hijacking shows the potential power of GPS spoofing

By Kevin McCanev

Aug 01, 2013

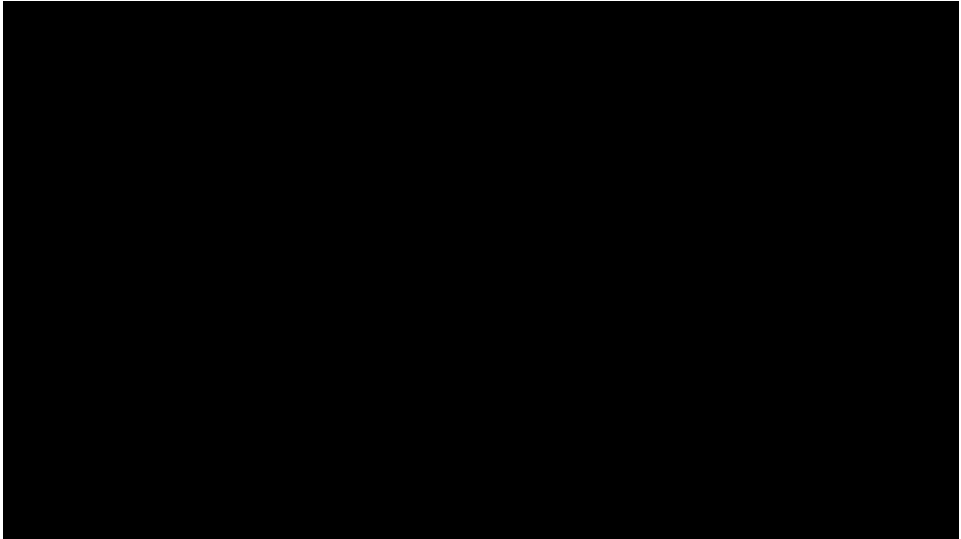
Itseohjautuvat laivat lipuvat pian omalla testimerellä

Eri toimialojen yhteistyö saavuttaa pian uuden virstanpylvään, kun Suomen ensimmäinen itseohjautuvien laivojen kokeilutestimeri avautuu Selkämerellä.

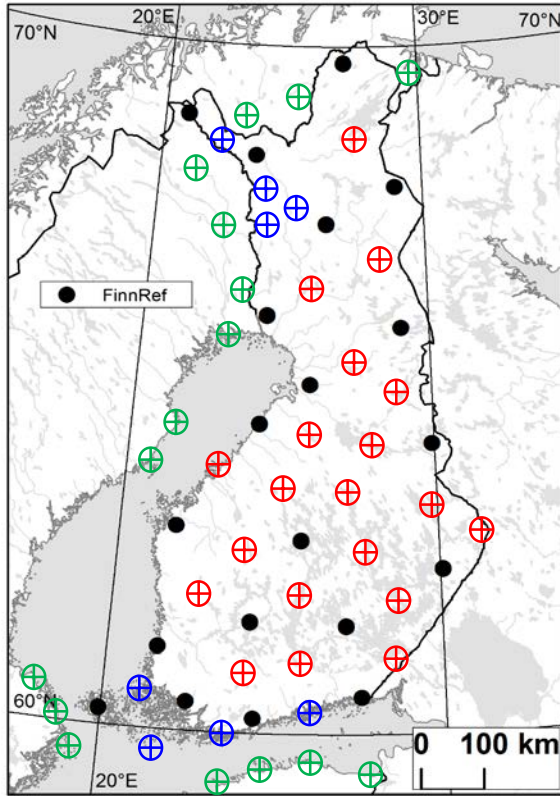
Itseohjautuva liikenne 15.8.2017 klo 09:02 | päivitetty 15.8.2017 klo 09:13



BENEFITS OF THE EUROPEAN GNSS - GALILEO

- Galileo is the GNSS which will bring positioning and timing autonomy from GPS or GLONASS
 - GALILEO benefits:
 - increasing accuracy and reliability
 - higher level of signal
 - anti-spoofing capabilities with signal authentication
 - higher precision with Commercial Service and security with Public Regulated Service
 - civilian governance
- 

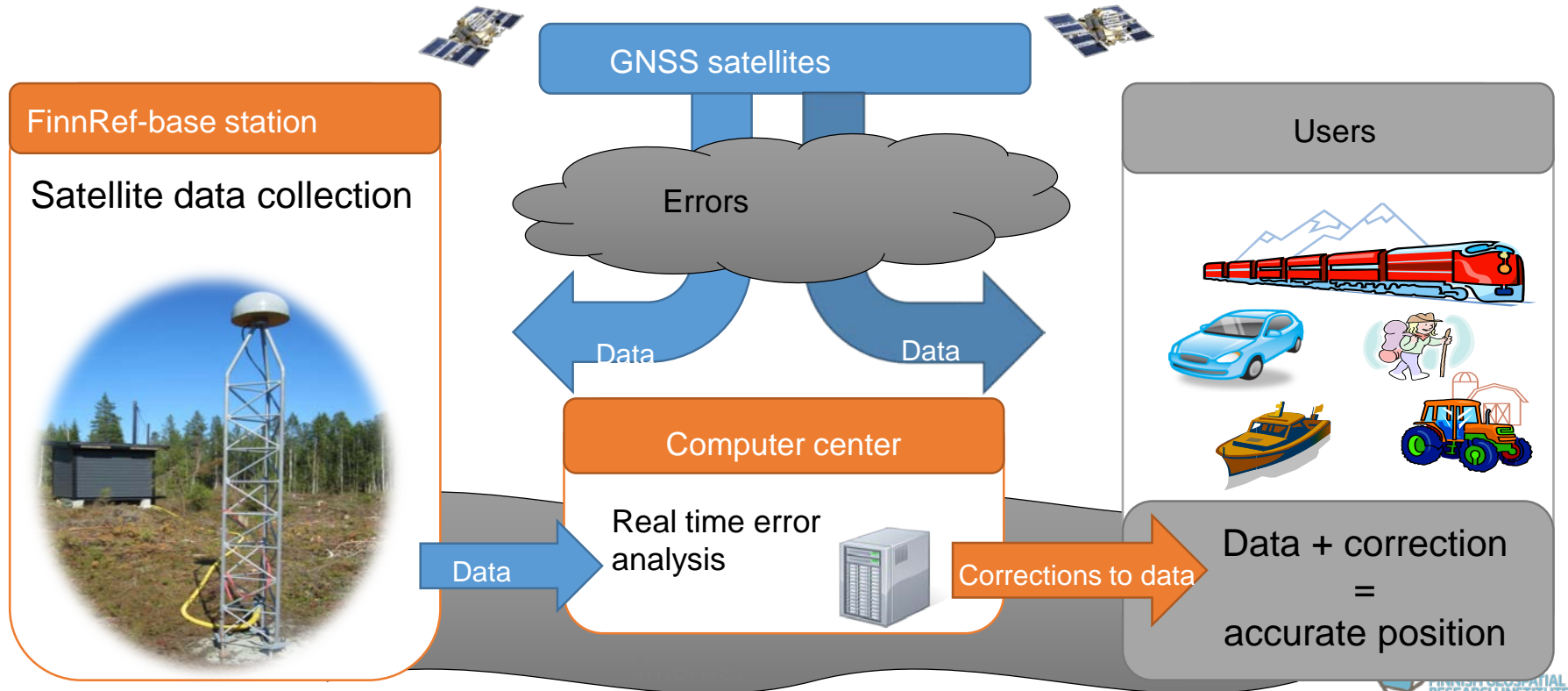
FINNREF-NETWORK



- Current 20 FinnRef stations
 - ⊕ 21 new FinnRef stations
 - ⊕ 8 Co-operation stations
 - ⊕ 15 Data exchange stations
- Fundamental network of the national reference frame
 - Established 1994 (13 GPS), updated 2013 (20 GNSS)
 - Part of Nordic network, four stations in EPN and Metsähovi in global network
- Provide local correction data to GNSS receivers
 - Assist in precise positioning using RTK, monitoring interference, etc.



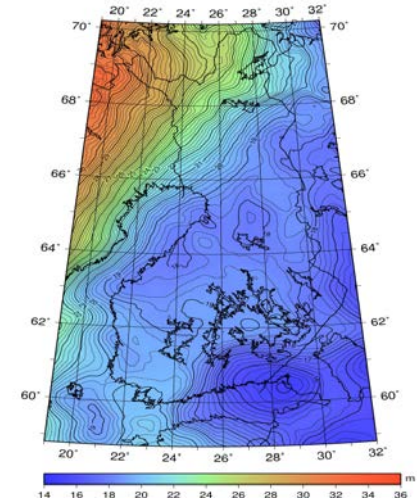
NLS GNSS POSITIONING SERVICE



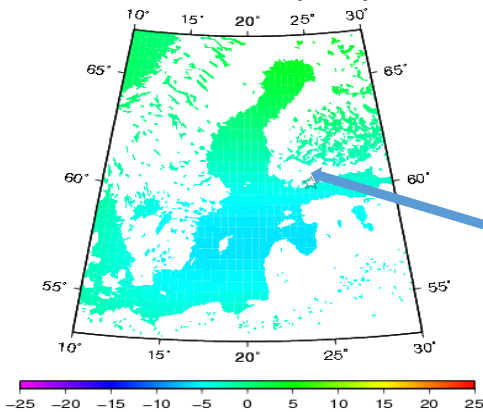
Satellite gravimetry in Finland

Finnish Geodetic Institute uses GRACE gravity satellite to compute changes in water mass distribution in the Fennoscandian area, e.g. of the Baltic Sea. Results are compared to the gravity changes observed with the super conducting gravimeter at the Metsähovi observatory and to tide gauge data. GRACE and GOCE data are used in geoid modeling research.

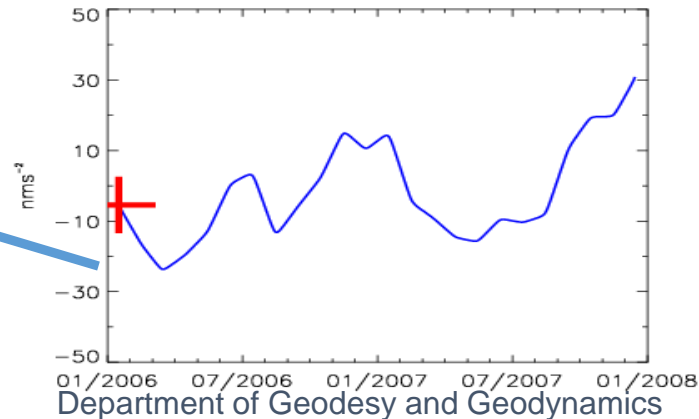
Geoid model



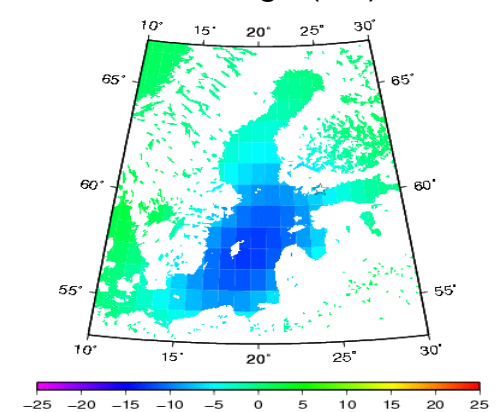
GRACE (cm)



Gravity change at Metsähovi

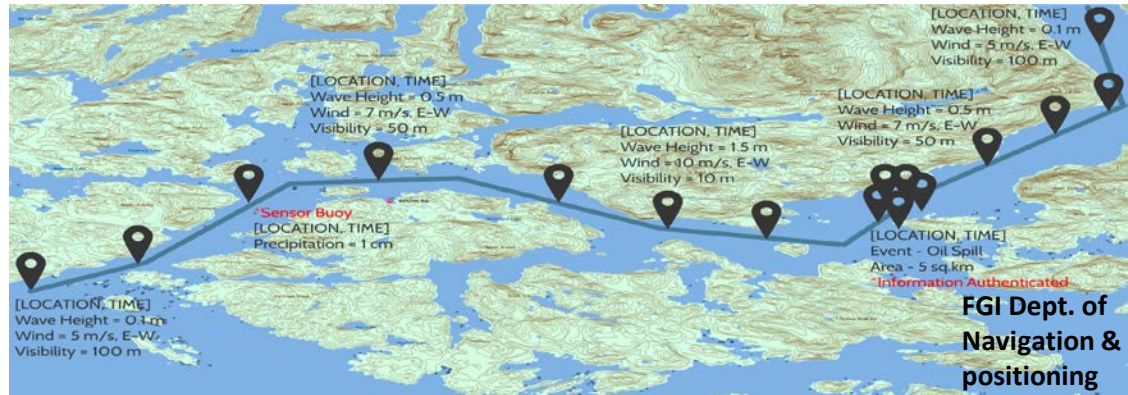
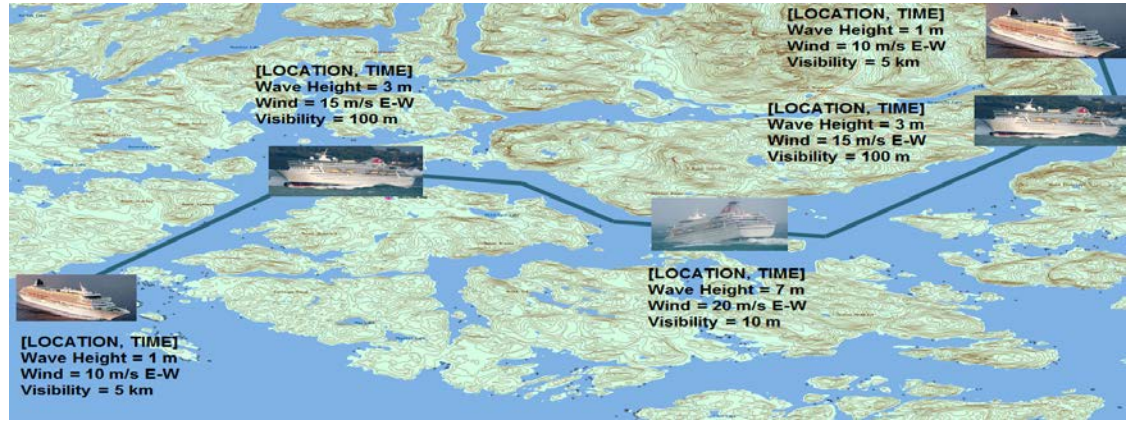


Sea level change (cm)



WHAT ABOUT MARITIME NAVIGATION UNDER ARCTIC CONDITIONS?

- Not feasible to install sensors along Arctic maritime routes
- **Information Crowdsourcing** Or, **Information of Opportunity**
- Information about visibility and **sea condition** (drift ice, wave heights, strength of currents)
- ...deep within an archipelago
- ...**can be distributed** instantly and regularly
- ...by a ship that has already passed through **to future ships** taking the same route...



SCENARIO – 2: SHARING SUCCESSFUL ICE ROUTES



Our vessel unable to find broken route in the dark. In snowstorm, spatial range of headlights degrade.

Ice-breaker in the front of the convoy shares its ice radar image showing the location of the broken route.

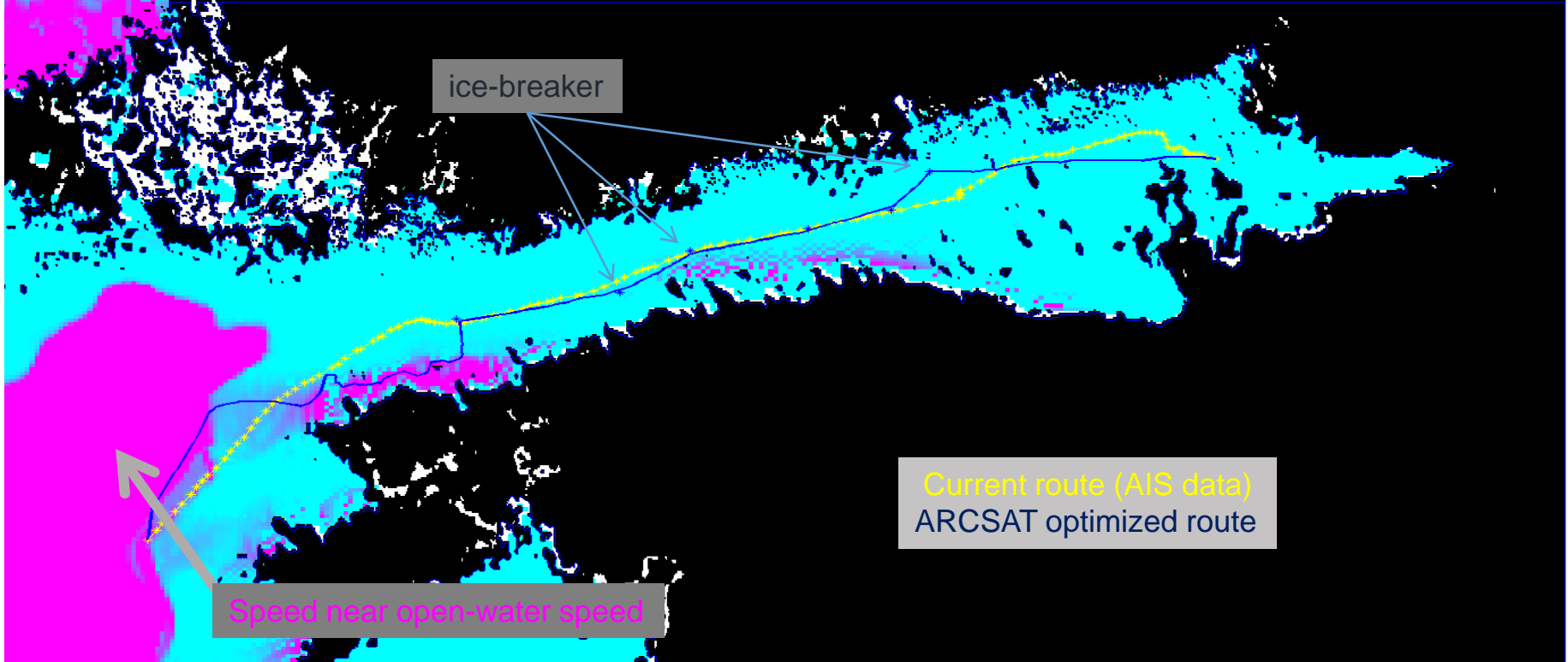


Our vessel reorients itself onto the broken route using the shared ice radar.

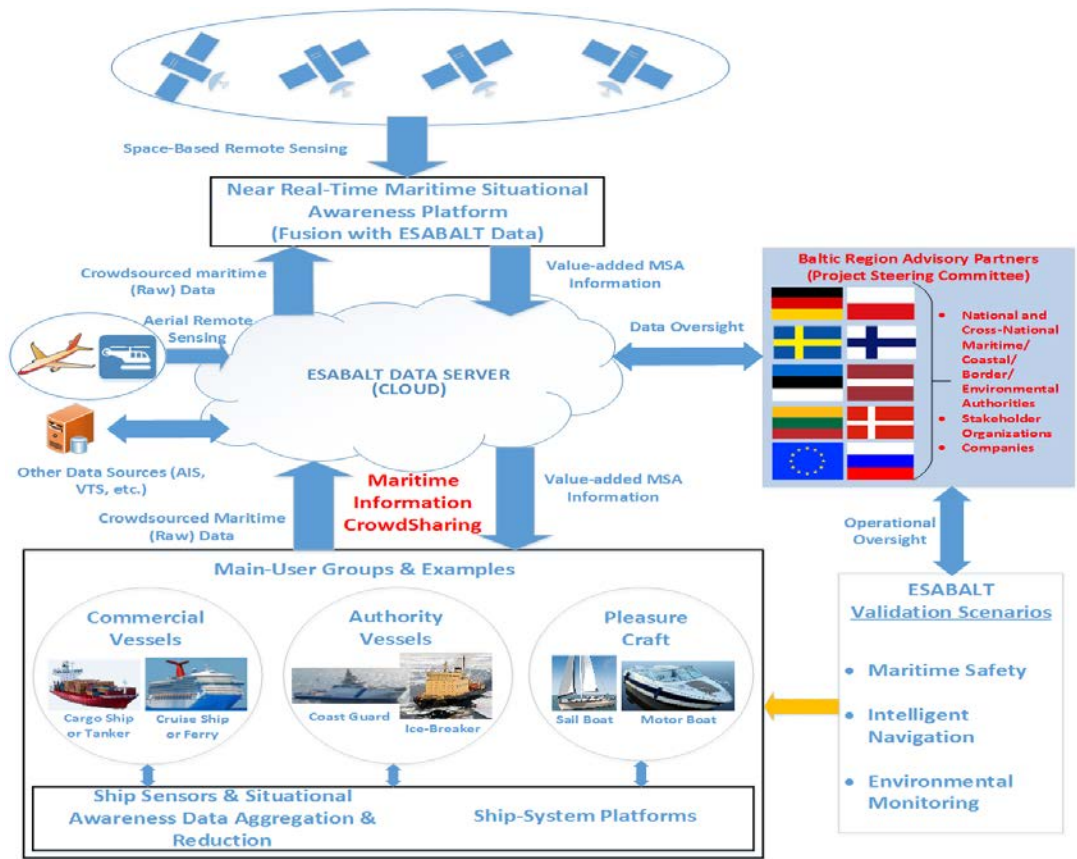
FGI Dept. of
Navigation &
positioning



ICE-AWARE MARITIME ROUTE OPTIMIZATION



EU BONUS ESABALT*: ENHANCED SITUATIONAL AWARENESS TO IMPROVE MARITIME SAFETY IN THE BALTIC



*Flagship Project in the EU Strategy for Baltic Sea Region's Priority Area on Maritime Safety and Security

24.8.2018



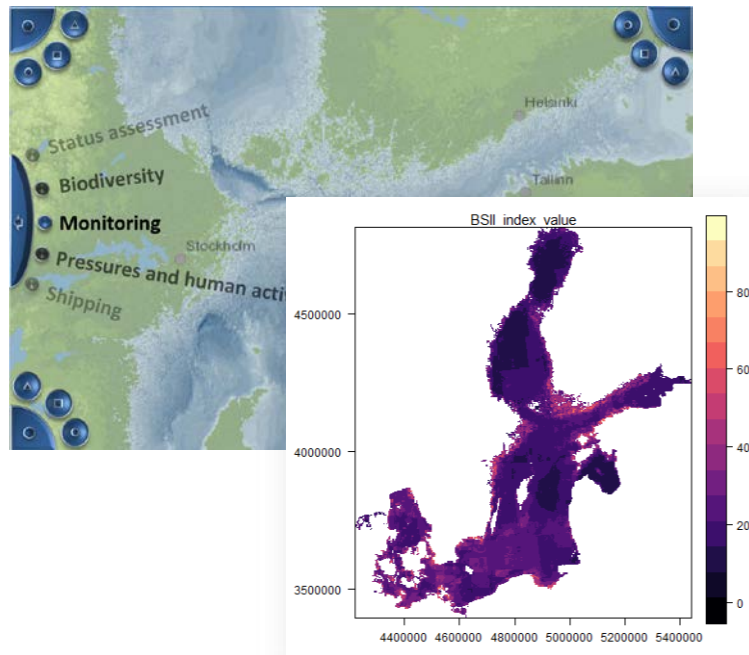
www.ESABALT.org

FGI Dept. of Navigation & positioning



MERIALUESUUNNITTELUN INNOVATIIVISET TYÖKALUT

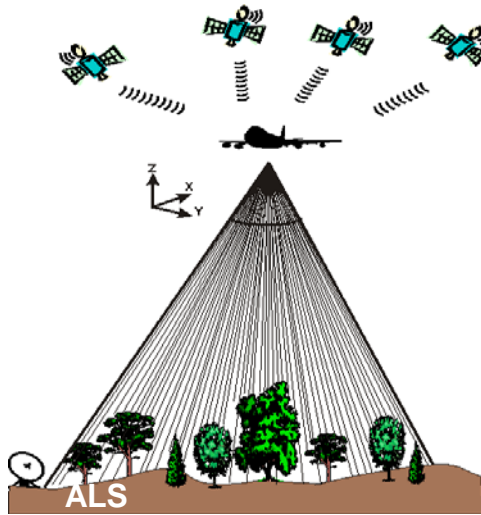
- FGI-GEOINFO koordinoi BONUS Basmati hankkeen paikkatietotyökalujen kehittämistä
- Tavoitteena **Baltic Explorer** – Spatiaalinen päätöksenteon tukijärjestelmä merialuesuunnitteluun
 - Data Explorer - dataselain
 - Mm. **vuorovaikutteinen** kumulatiivinen vaikutusarvionti ja soveltuvuusanalyysi – **paikkatietopohjainen tehokas laskenta**
 - Tukee **osallistavaa suunnittelua**
 - Soveltuu käytettäväksi **suurilla kosketusnäytöillä**
- Web sovellus, ilmainen käyttö



*Konseptointi- ja prototyypivaiheen luonnoksia
Baltic Explorer työkalusta*



PLATFORMS FOR LASER SCANNING



Airborne Laser Scanning



Terrestrial Laser Scanning

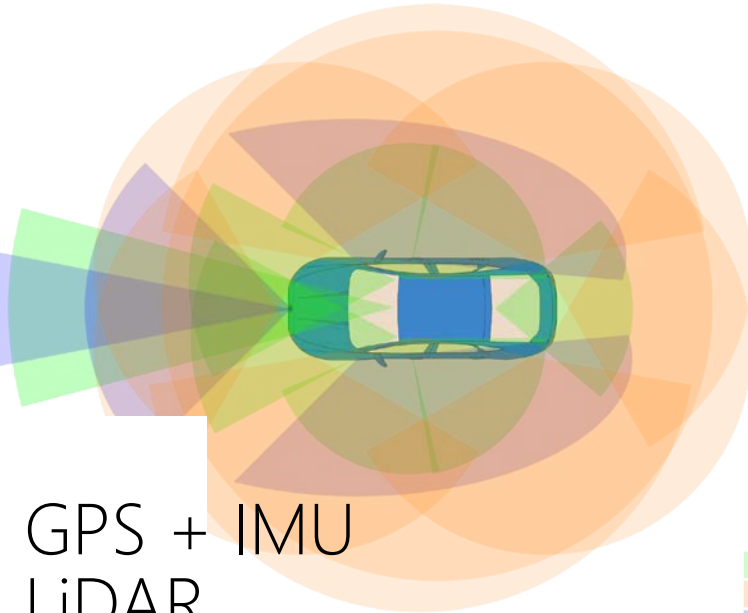


Mobile Laser Scanning





SENSORS IN AUTOMATED VEHICLE



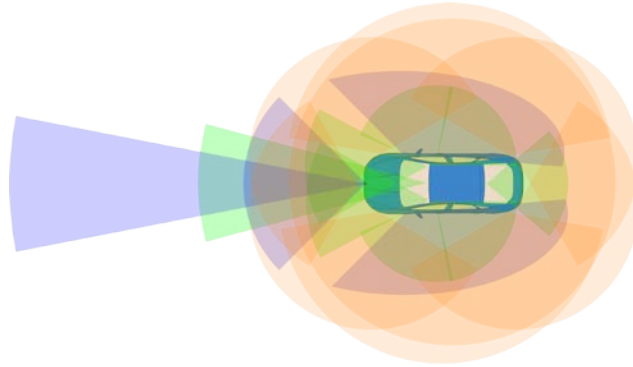
- 1 GPS + IMU
- 4-8 LiDAR
- 8-12 Camera
- 4 Radar

No single positioning technology is sufficient for automated vehicle. Single technology approaches lacks the necessary accuracy and robustness for safety critical applications
WE need several independent positioning methods

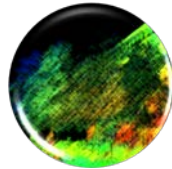
- Satellite positioning and inertial positioning
- network positioning
- Sensors and HD-map positioning



ESIMERKKEJÄ MAAILMALTA



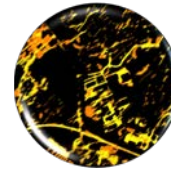
Own state



Environment



Objects



Mapping

The background of the slide is a photograph of a snowy, mountainous landscape. In the foreground, a car is driving away on a snow-covered road, its headlights illuminating the path. The word "aurora" is written in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font across the middle of the image.

aurora

1. Arctic testing for intelligent transport automation

Technology test sites in real winter conditions with broad selection of services

2. Digital transport infrastructure and connected cars

Accurate mapping of road infrastructure and signage enabling connected driving and analytics for traffic management

3. Intelligent infrastructure asset management

Data collection and refined traffic management and maintenance processes in the era of automation

4. Mobility as a Service

Flexible and affordable mobility services for tourists and locals without car dependency

INTELLIGENT HIGHWAY E8

➤ In Finland the improvement of highway E8 is underway to meet the requirements of a public test area

- Extensive data collection
- 9 km technology test section

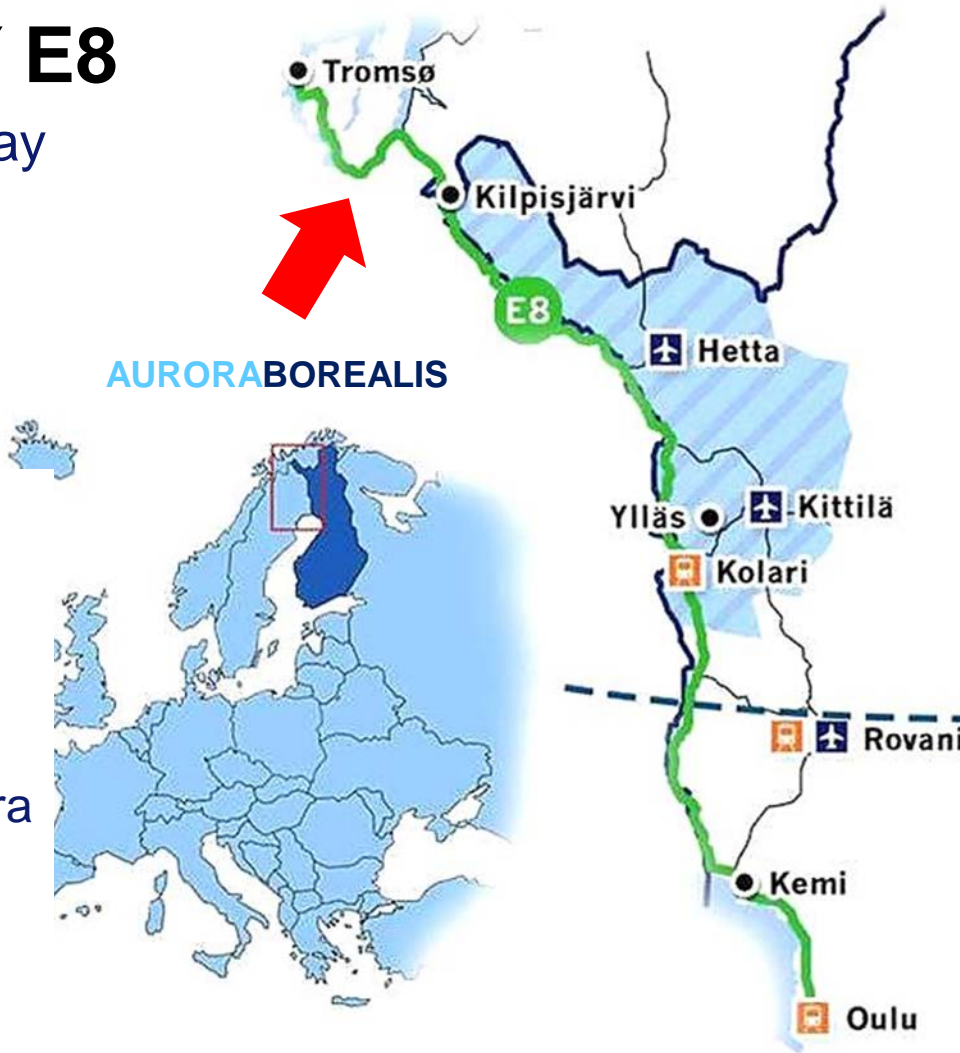
➤ Precise positioning in the Aurora region

- High accuracy with professional GNSS receivers

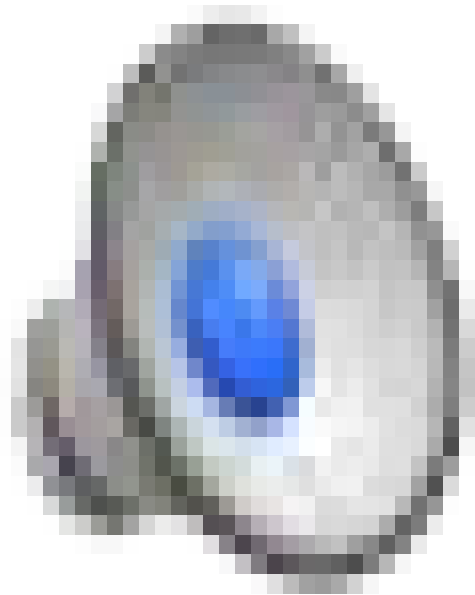
➤ Cooperation with Norwegian Public Roads Administration

- Borealis project to cooperate with Aurora in 2017 -2018

- Joint development of cross-border ITS solutions on E8







SHOWING THE WAY

