

# Safe Positioning, Localization, and Navigation for Autonomous Vehicle Applications Piloted by HD Maps

Dr. Kai-Wei Chiang  
Professor and Director , POINT lab @Department of  
Geomatics, NCKU  
Director and Principal Investigator, High Definition Maps  
Research Center  
[kwchiang@mail.ncku.edu.tw](mailto:kwchiang@mail.ncku.edu.tw)



OpenDrive



AUTWARE.AI

**POINT**



窮理致知

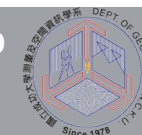


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**MOST** 科技部  
Ministry of Science and Technology

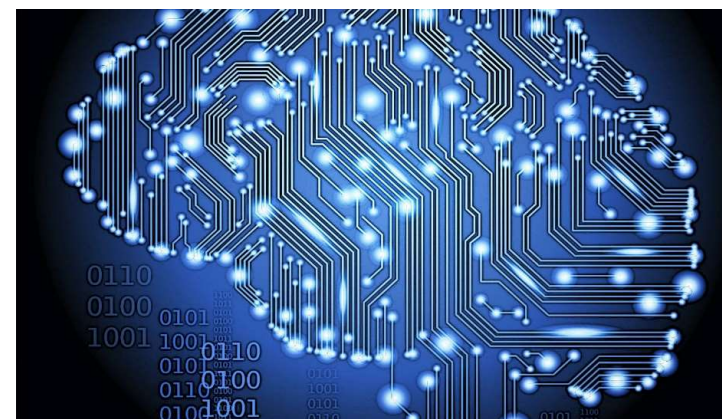
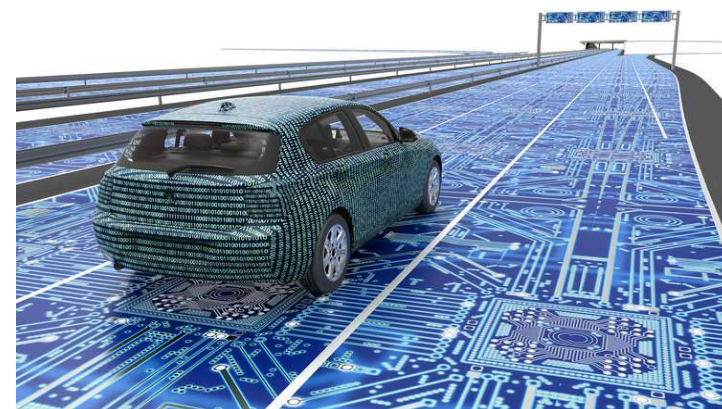
**NAR Labs**  
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National Applied Research Laboratories

Positioning, Orientation and Integrated Navigation Technologies Lab  
Department of Geomatics, NCKU



# Outline

- Background
- HD Maps and AV Localization
- Lane Level Localization : Challenges
- Lane Level Localization : Solutions
- Navigation Safety



# Background

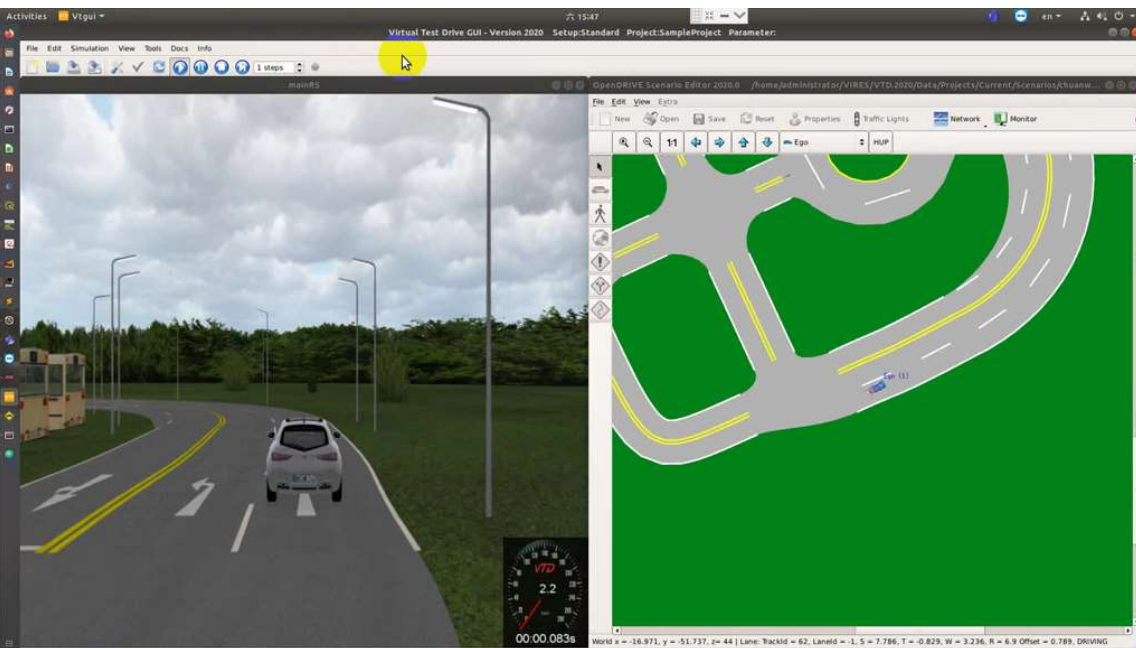
- Autonomous vehicles and HD maps
  - Different levels of self-driving have different content and accuracy requirements for the map

Level	Title	Map	Accuracy of map	Typical conditions
Driver scenario				
1 (DA)	Driver Assistance	ADAS map	Submeter level	Optional
2 (PA)	<a href="#">Partial Automation</a>	ADAS map	Submeter level	Optional
Automatic driving system (“system”) scenario		ADAS map + HD map	Submeter level Centimeter level	Optional
3 (CA)	<a href="#">Conditional Automation</a>			
4 (HA)	<a href="#">High Automation</a>	ADAS map + HD map	Submeter level Centimeter level	Required
5 (FA)	<a href="#">Full Automation</a>	HD map	Centimeter level	Required (update automatically)



# Background

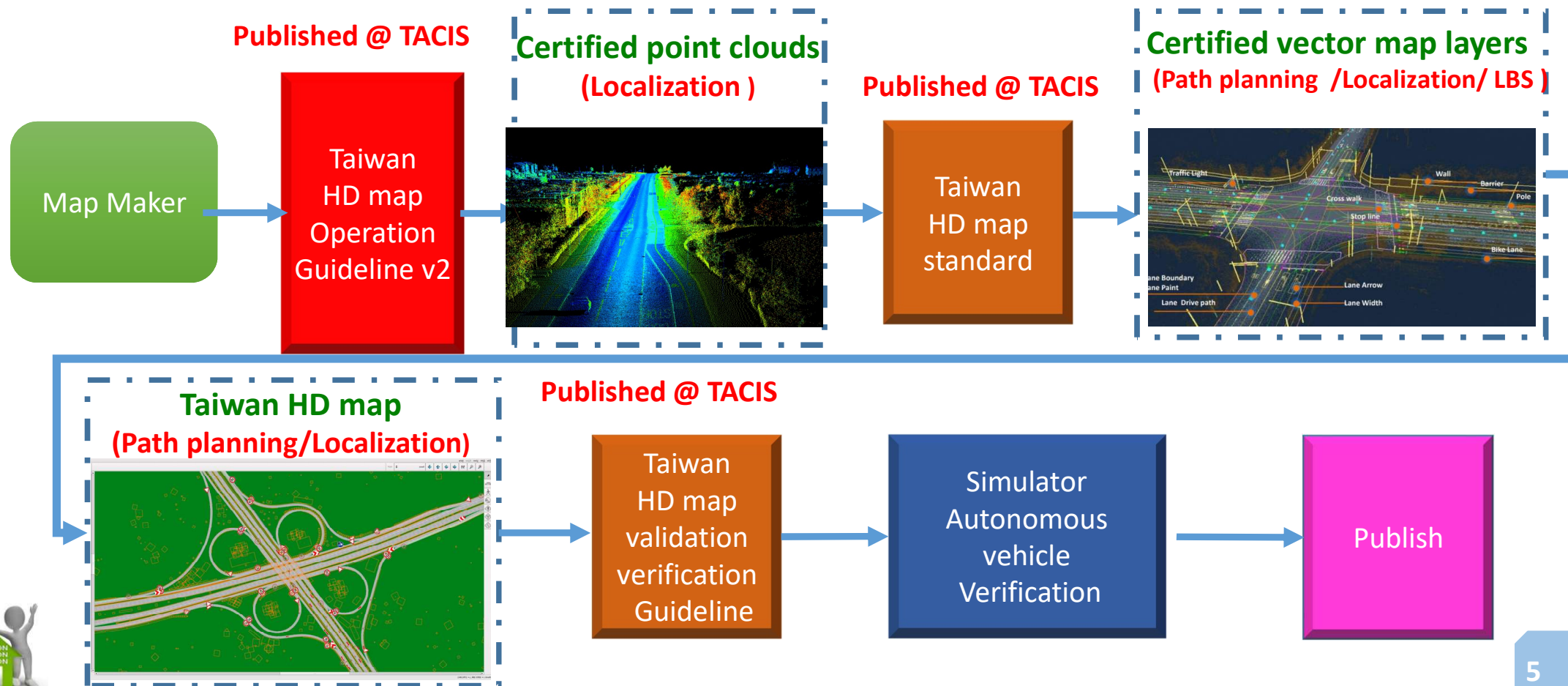
- What are HD maps





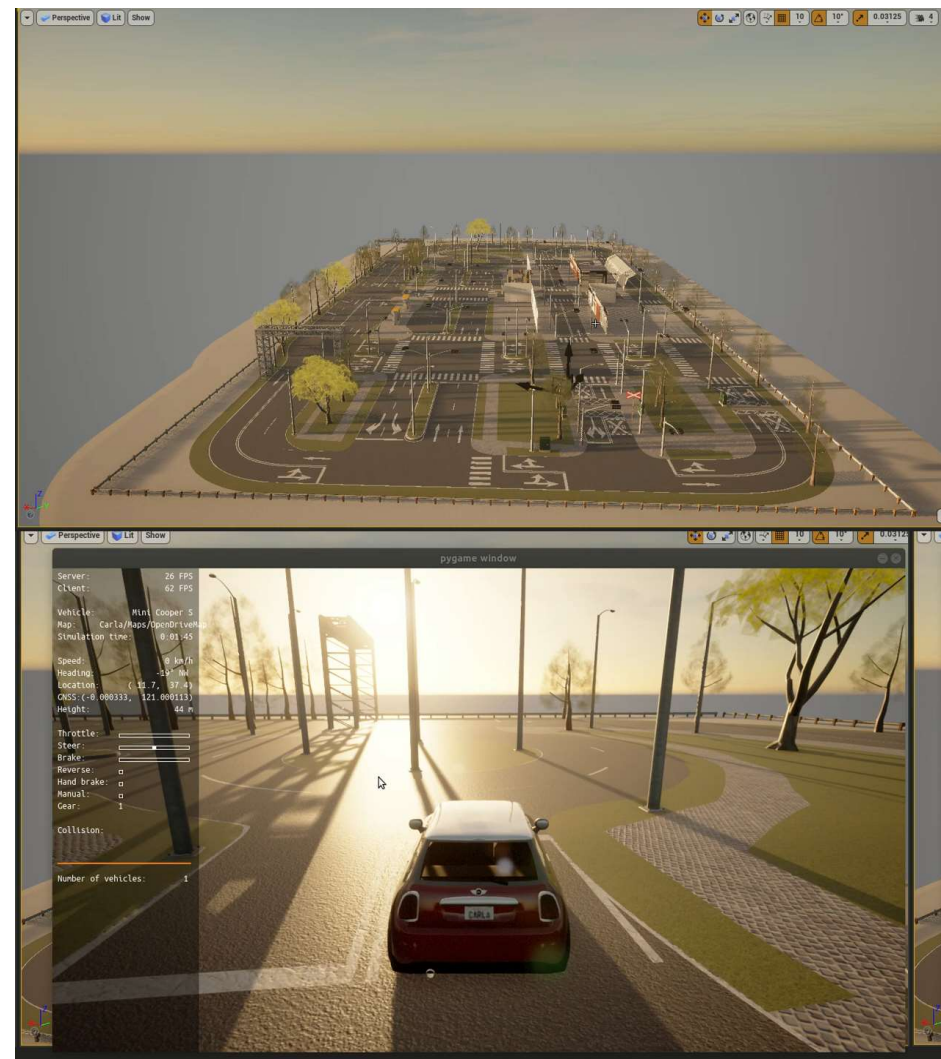
# Background

- MOI' s recommended steps for HD maps production



# Background

## • Taiwan HD maps production





The total mileage is about 180 km  
in 2022



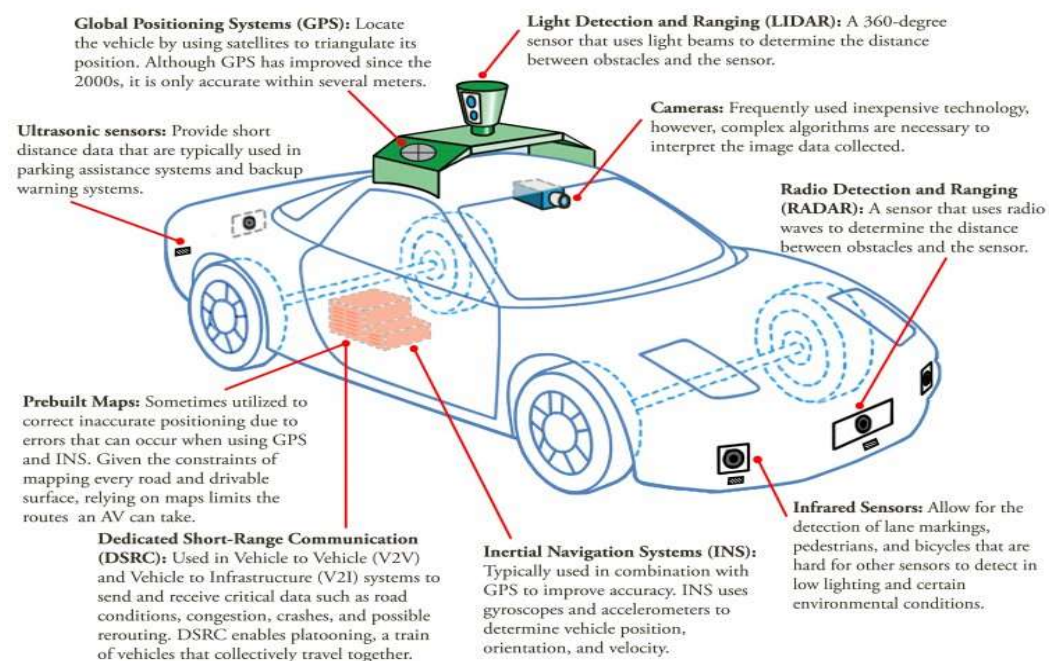
# HD map and AV localization

## • Comparison matrix for localization and perception sensors

Technology	Underground Parking	Tunnels	Downtown Multipath areas	Foggy conditions 	Rain Conditions	Snow and slippery roads 
GNSS	X	X	O	V	V	V
Imaging Systems	V	O	V	X	X	X
Lidar	V	V	V	V	O	O
Odometer	V	V	V	V	O	O
Radar	V	V	V	V	V	O
Inertial Sensors	V	V	V	V	V	V

Work V Does not Work X Limited Operation O

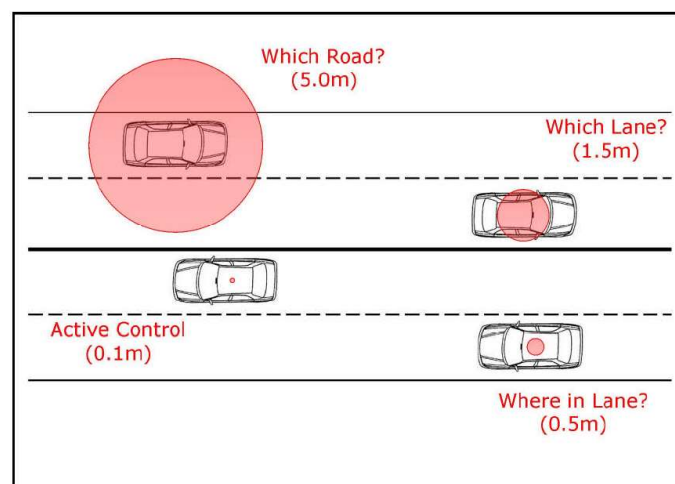
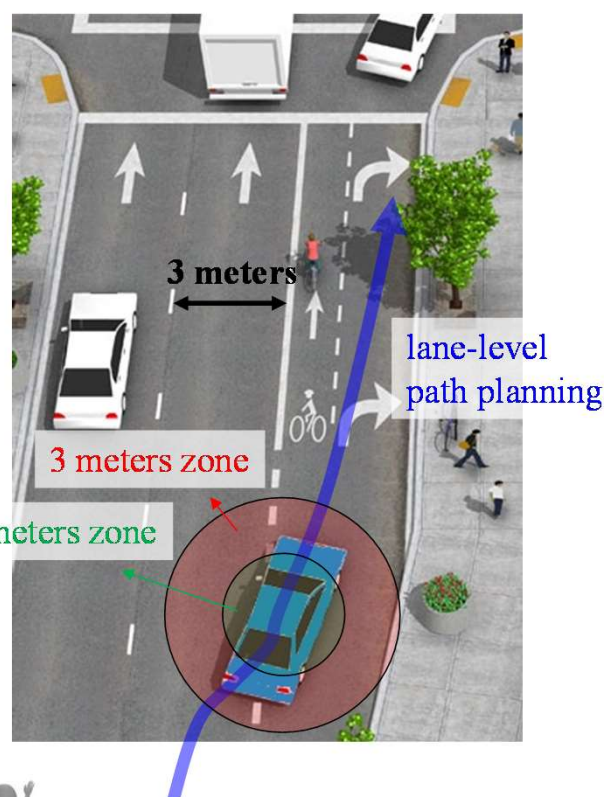
**Inertial and Radar Sensors are the only navigation technologies that can work everywhere and under any weather and operational conditions**





# HD map and AV localization

## • Accuracy requirements



### ➤ HD maps absolute accuracy requirements

Taiwan: Horizontal: 20 cm 3D: 30 cm

Japan: Horizontal: 25 cm 3D: 35cm

Korea: Horizontal: 25cm 3D: 35cm

### ➤ HD maps absolute accuracy requirements

Taiwan 1~2 cm (1<sup>st</sup> class PCD)

Japan : 1~5 cm

Others: 1~10 cm

	Total Error Budget (map + vehicle) [meters 2sigma]	Map Error [meters 2sigma]	Vehicle Positioning Error [meters 2sigma]
WHICH LANE	1.5	0.5	1.0
WHERE IN LANE	0.5	0.2	0.3

(CAMP, 2004)



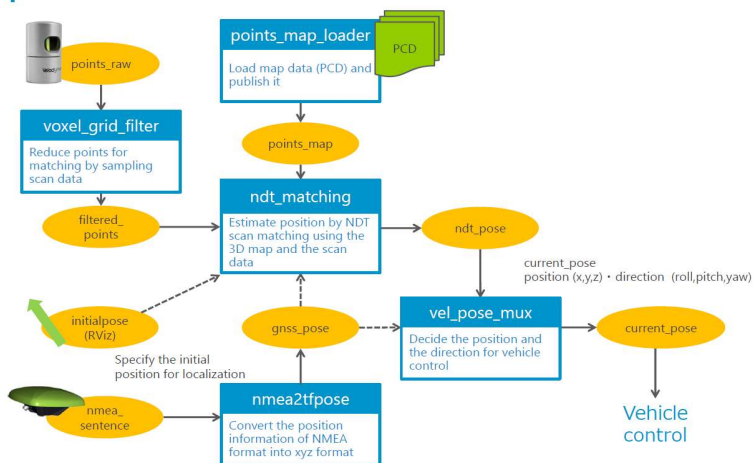


# HD map and AV localization

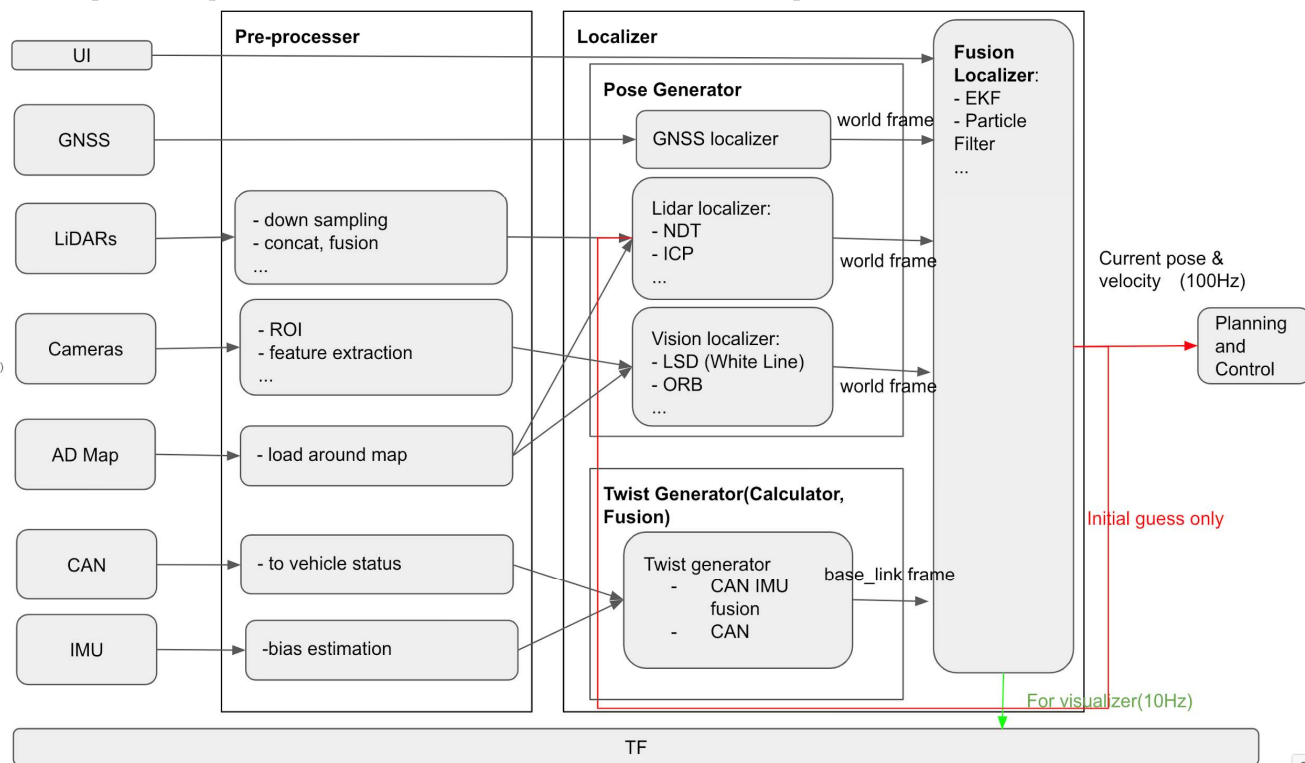
## • Do AVs need HD Maps??

### ➤ Localization Architecture perspectives (Autoware/Apollo/Nvidia)

#### Localization – Workflow

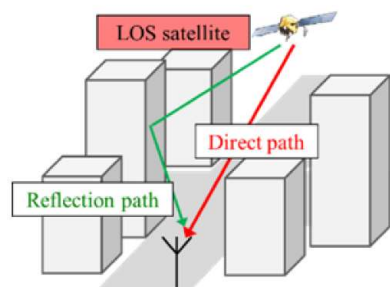


**The current Autoware (v1.11) depends only on LiDAR (ndt\_matching). Other inputs such as GNSS, CAN, and IMU are used to guess initial search position in ndt\_matching algorithm. It is difficult to scale up scenarios which Autoware can drive.**

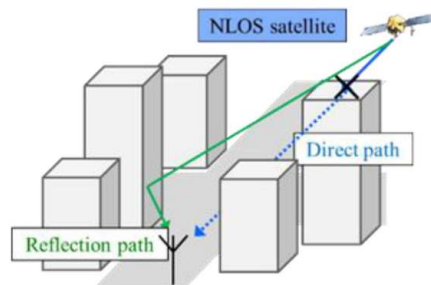


# Lane level localization : Challenges

- Real world is tough



(a) Multipath effect



(b) NLOS effect



Figure 7 Sparse GPS coverage

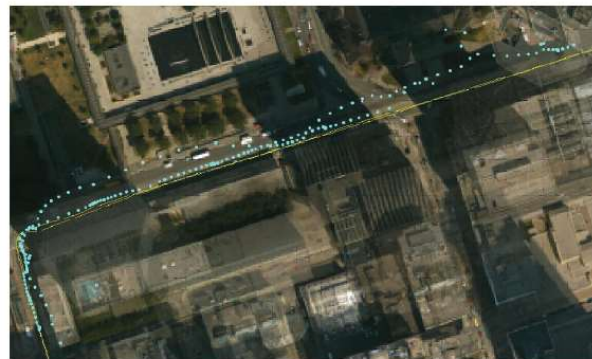
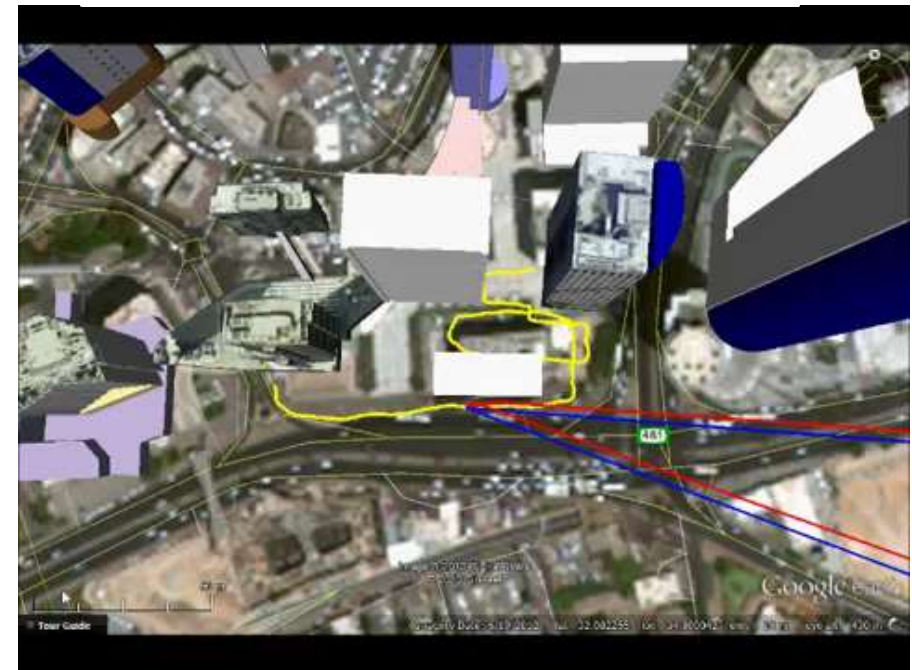


Figure 6 Precise tracking

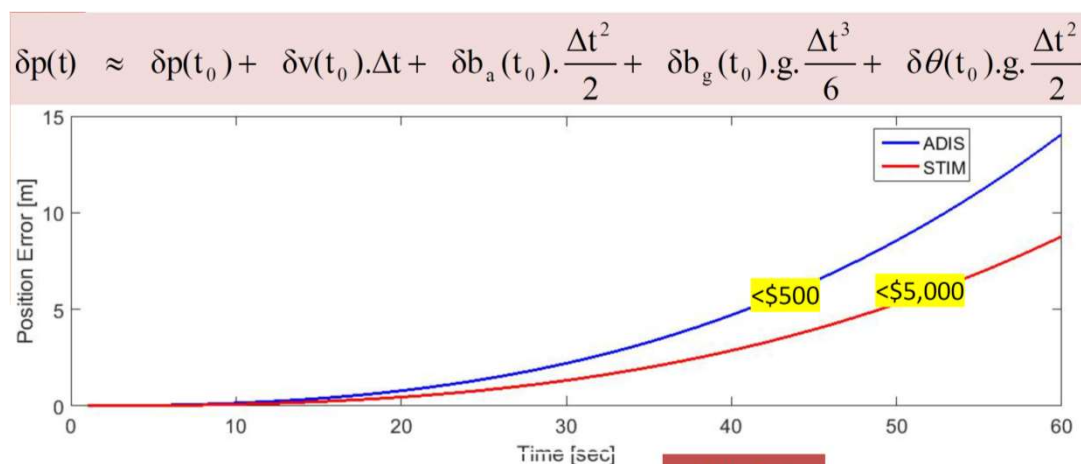
ERROR CORRECTION APPROACHES FOR GNSS.

	PPP	RTK	PPP-RTK
Accuracy	0.30 m	0.02 m	0.10 m
Convergence Time	>10 minutes	20 seconds	20 seconds
Coverage	Global	Regional	Continental
Seamless	Yes	No	Yes

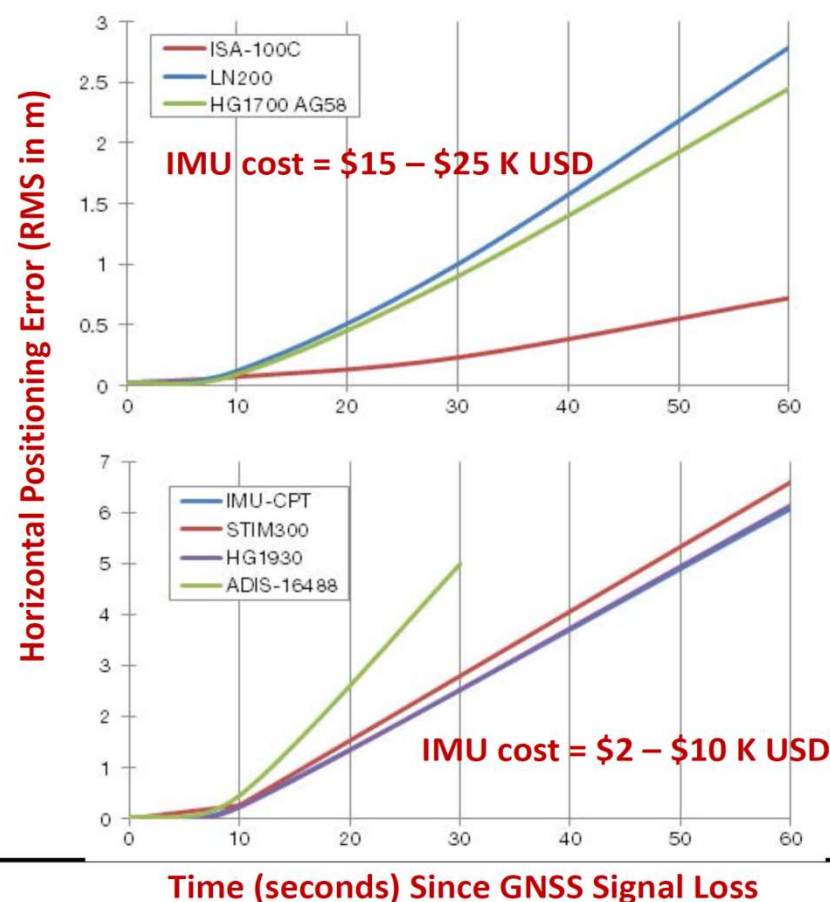


# Lane level localization : Challenges

- INS error accumulation








		1 [min]
Position Error [m]	ADIS	14.0
	STIM	9.0

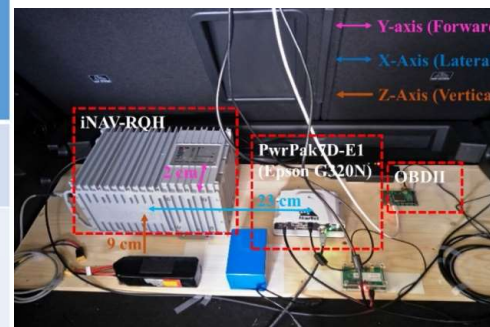




# Lane level localization : Challenges

- Performance evaluation methodologies
  - NCKU kinematic test facilities

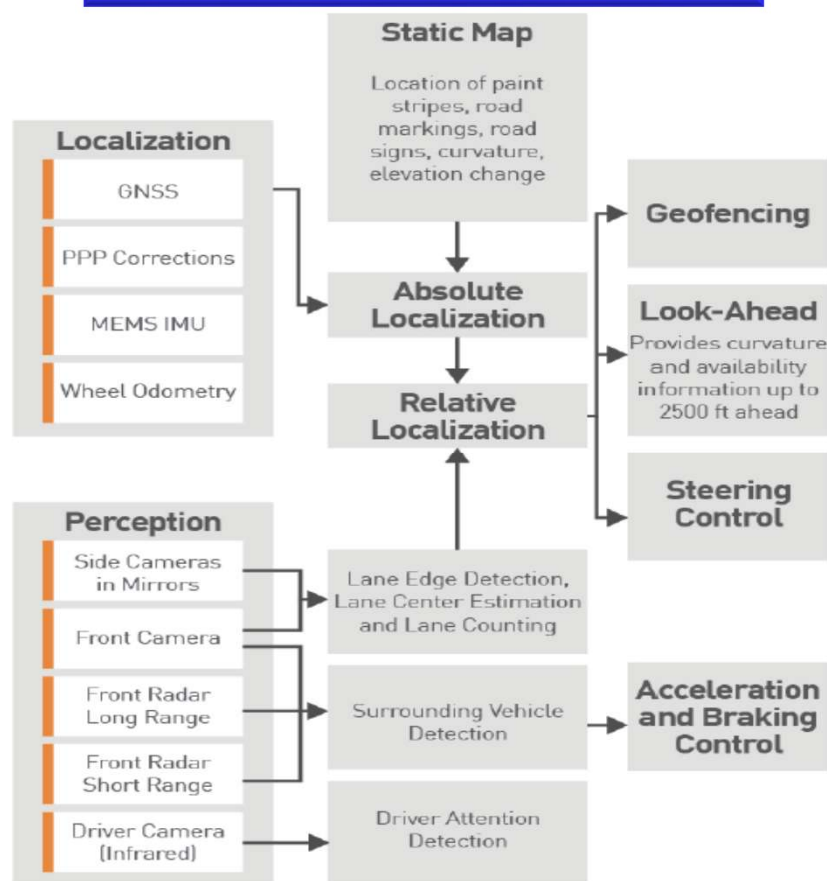
Name	Northrop Grumman LN200	NovAtel SPAN-LCI	SAGEM 33BM61	iMAR iNAV-RQH	NCKU POS
					
IMU	Tactical grade	Tactical grade	Tactical grade	Navigation grade	Navigation grade
Gyro Bias stability	<0.3 deg/hr	<0.3deg/hr	0.3 deg/hr	<0.005 deg/hr	<0.005 deg/hr
Accel. Bias stability	<0.3 mg	<0.3 mg	<1.0 mg	<0.01 mg	<0.05 mg
GNSS	NovAtel OEM5	NovAtel SPAN SE	NovAtel OEM5	NovAtel OEM6	NovAtel 7720



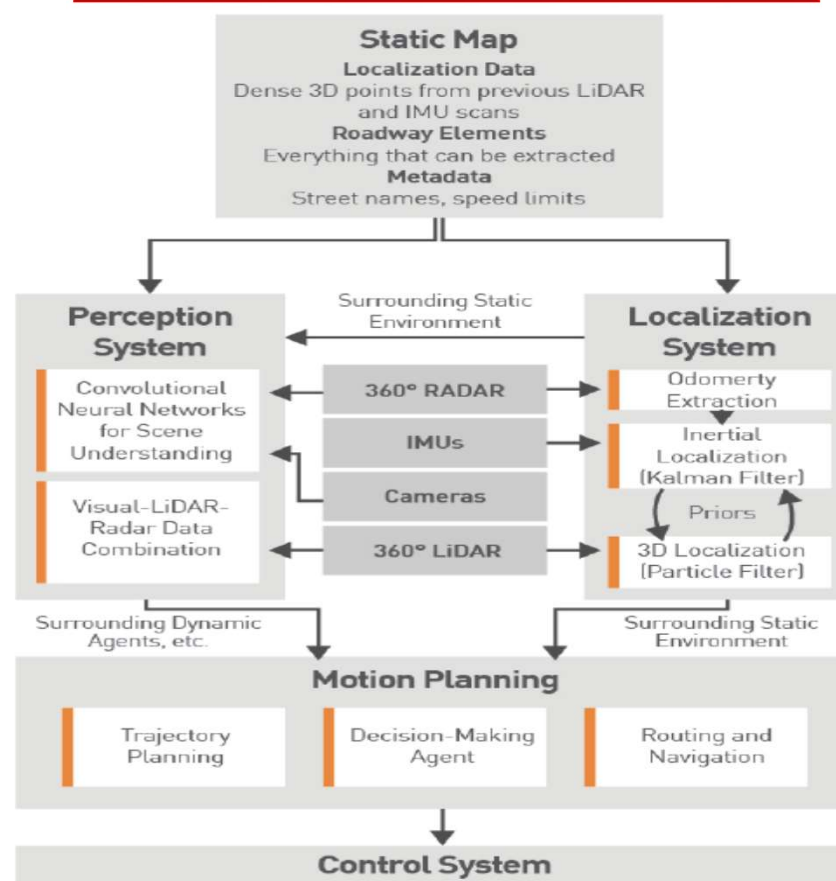
# Lane level localization : Solutions

- Multi-Sensor Fusion is the only way for safe PLAN (Joubert et al., 2020)

## SAE Level 2 Vision-based Systems

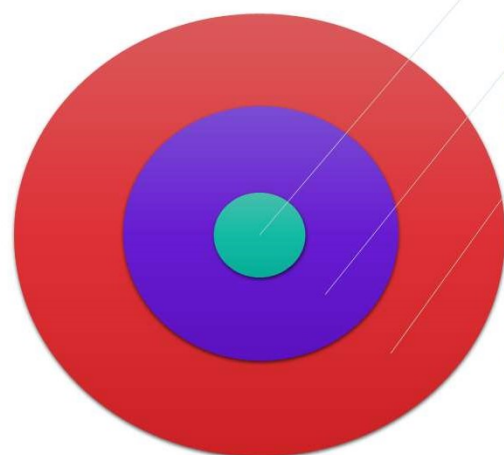


## SAE Level 4 LiDAR-based systems



# Lane level localization : Solutions

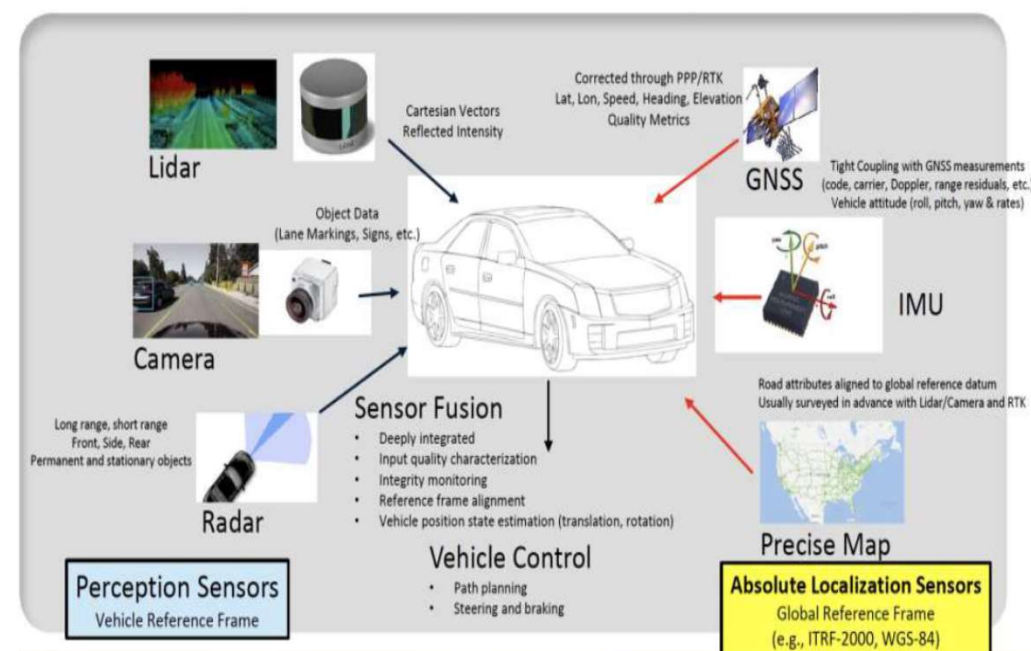
- An unified localization engine for AV piloted by HD Maps



**Truly Autonomous Navigation Sensor:**  
**INS**

**Odometry Type Aiding:**  
(Relative Navigation states)-  
Odometer, Camera, Lidar, Radar,  
Barometer, magnetometer and smart  
constrains

**Position Fix Aiding**  
(Absolute Navigation states)-  
GNSS, HD maps  
(PCD/Vector), ADAS map, Land  
mark, Various ground RF aiding  
(UWB, BLE, RFID)

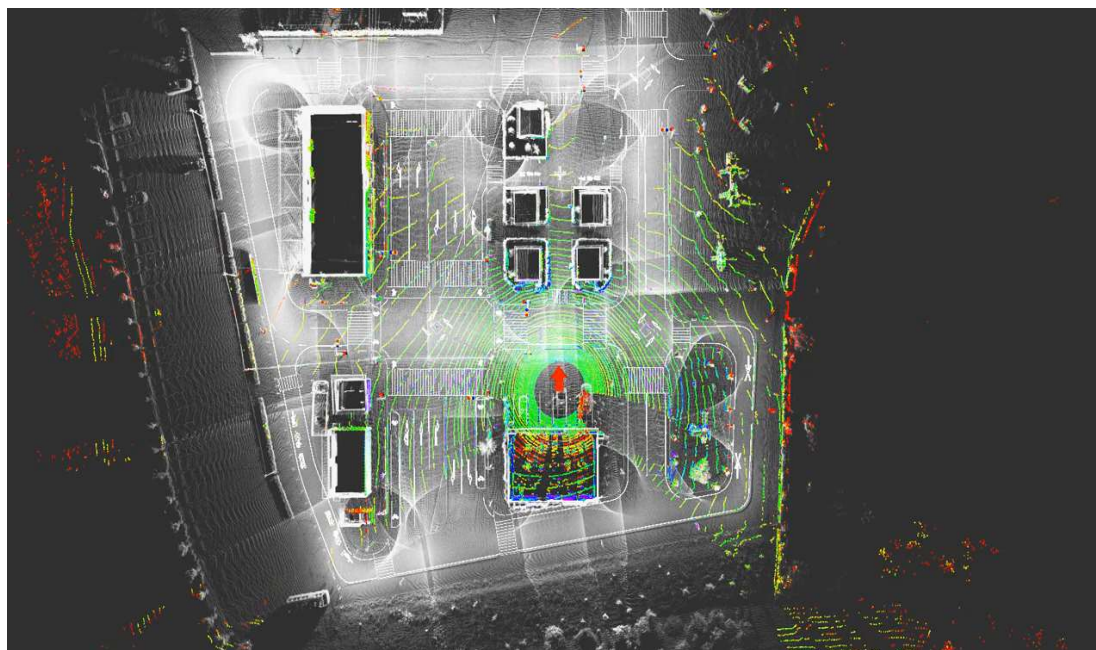




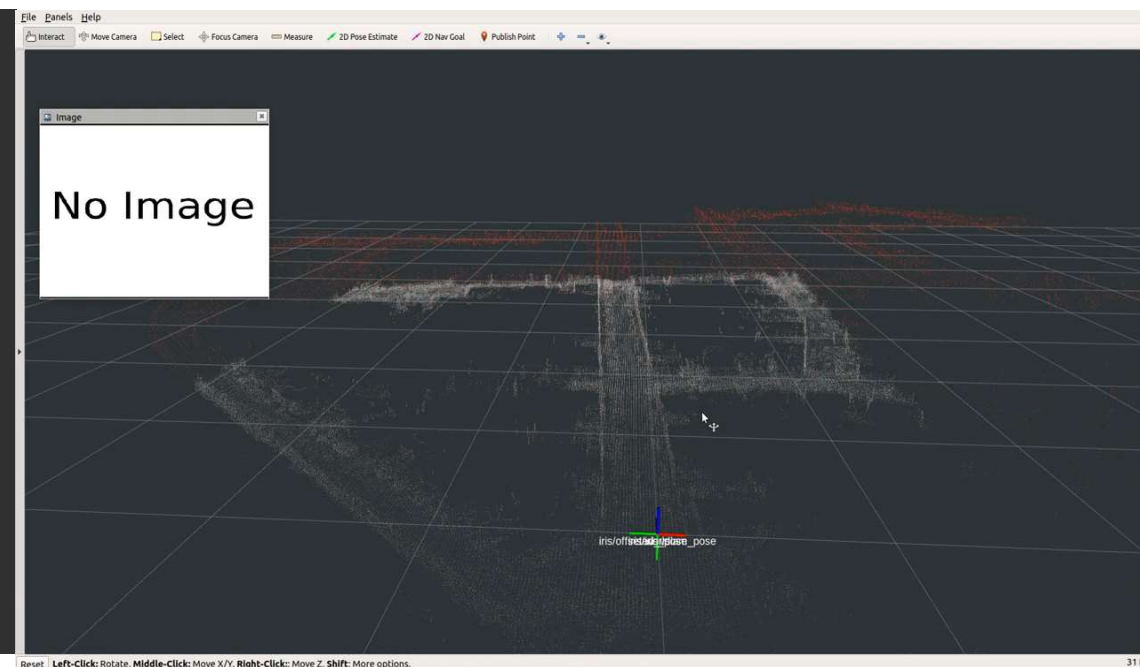
# Lane level localization : Solutions

- An unified localization engine for AV piloted by HD Maps

Lidar localization in HD maps



Camera localization in HD maps (Stereo)



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NIZQLEdYi8I>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a\\_BnifwBZC8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a_BnifwBZC8)

# Lane level localization : Solutions

- An unified localization engine for AV piloted by HD Maps

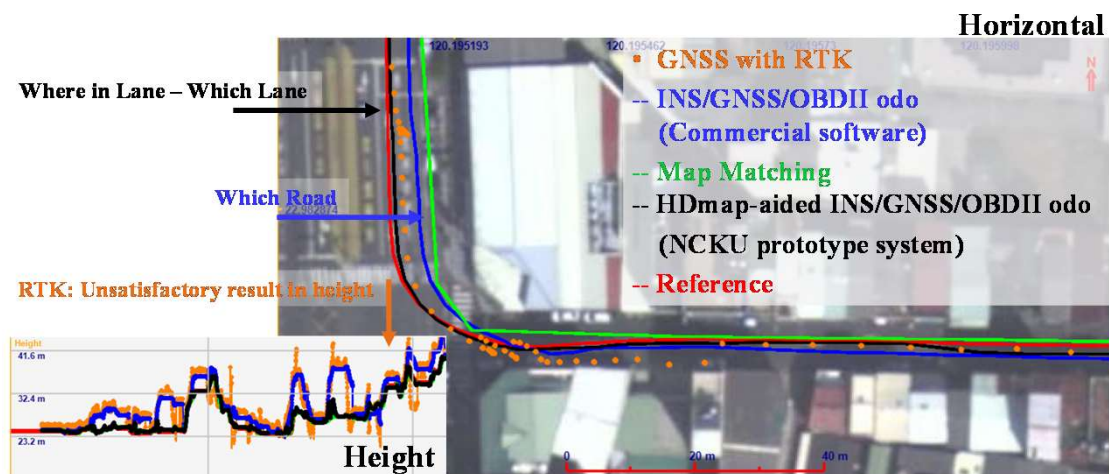
Radar localization in HD maps

IMU/HD Vector maps/Odometer/GNSS

## Real-Time Pose Graph SLAM based on Radar

Martin Holder, Sven Hellwig, and Hermann Winner

Presented at IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium 2019  
This video is available under CC-BY-NC-ND 4.0 International

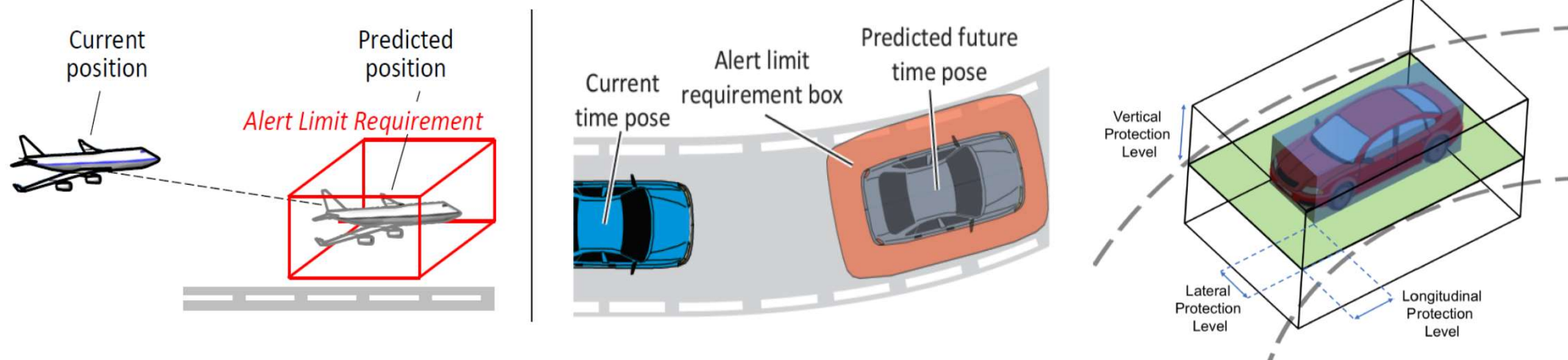


<https://tuprints.ulb.tu-darmstadt.de/8756/>



# Navigation safety

## • Navigation safety for autonomous vehicle



(Joerger and Spenko, 2017)

## Challenges in bringing aviation safety standards to AVs

- GPS-alone is insufficient      multi-sensor system needed
- not only peak in safety risk at landing      continuous risk monitoring
- unpredictable meas. availability      prediction in dynamic AV environment





# Navigation safety

- The operational environment of Avs is far more unpredictable than the aircraft
  - A changing environment
  - Environmental diversity
  - Road users that may interfere with AV motion
  - Comparatively large number of car manufacturers, equipment suppliers, and vehicle models
  - Non-uniform vehicle and road regulations



