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I. About Research

Research

Title

GNSS Based Transportation Infrastructure

Support

Ministry of Land Transportation and Maritime (Korea Institute of Construction
 & Transportation Technology Evaluation and Planning)

Goal

 Development of GNSS based Transportation Infrastructure Technologies for the ground transportation.

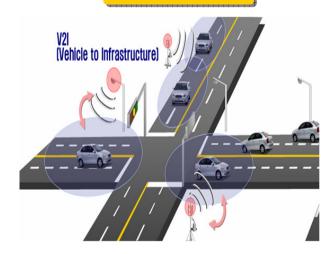
Schedule

- Phase 1 : 2009. 11. ~ 2011. 10 (2years)
- Phase 2 : 2011. 11. ~ 2014. 10 (3years)

Current Status and R&D

- Road traffic congestion costs 10 bUS\$/year
- Safe, reliable and environmental-friendly transport system
 - ✓ Increase personal mobility
 - ✓ Save cost and time
 - ✓ Reduce fuel consumption and CO2

U-Transportation



Accurate and reliable positioning required securing safety in high speed

Smart Highway



Precise positioning required for lane classification

Transport logistic



High reliable positioning required for freight tracking

Next generation transportation vehicles



Accurate and reliable positioning required for securing safety and service efficiency

GNSS based Transportation Infrastructure

Needed New Infrastructure



Increased Traffic demand

Efficiency of Traffic Management System

Increasing Efficiency & Safety

Required New Infrastructure

GNSS Based Transportation
Infrastructure

Required GNSS based New Infrastructure

Easy to use

Low Cost Future user Consider Requirement

Next Gen.
CompatibilityTransportatio
System

Accurate/Reliable

Position information

Vision

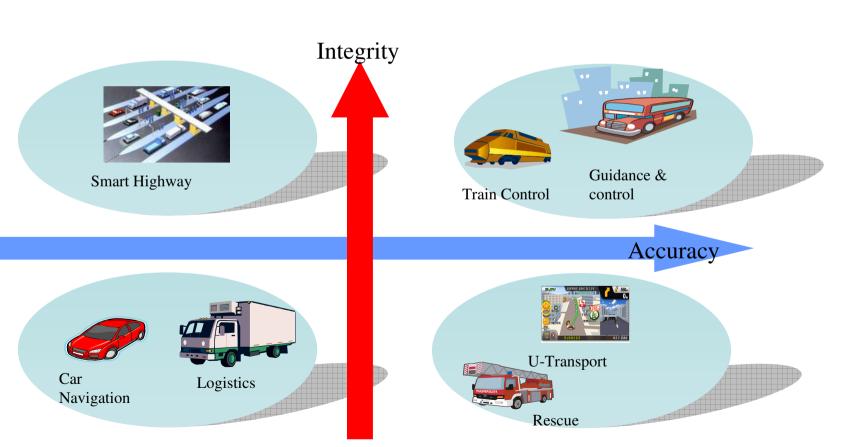


For New Concept of Ground
Transportation

GNSS base Transportation Infrastructure

Requirements on GNSS for Land TPT

- High Accuracy and Integrity
 - ✓ U-Transport < 1.5m, 10-2
 - ✓ Train Monitor and Signal Control < 1.0m, 10-5
 - ✓ Vehicle Guidance & Control < 0.2m, 10-5

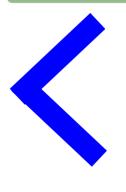


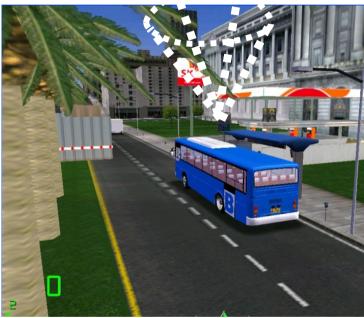
Challenge in Land Applications

- GNSS environment for Land Application is much harder than Air and Sea ✓ Low visibility, weak signal, multipath, etc.



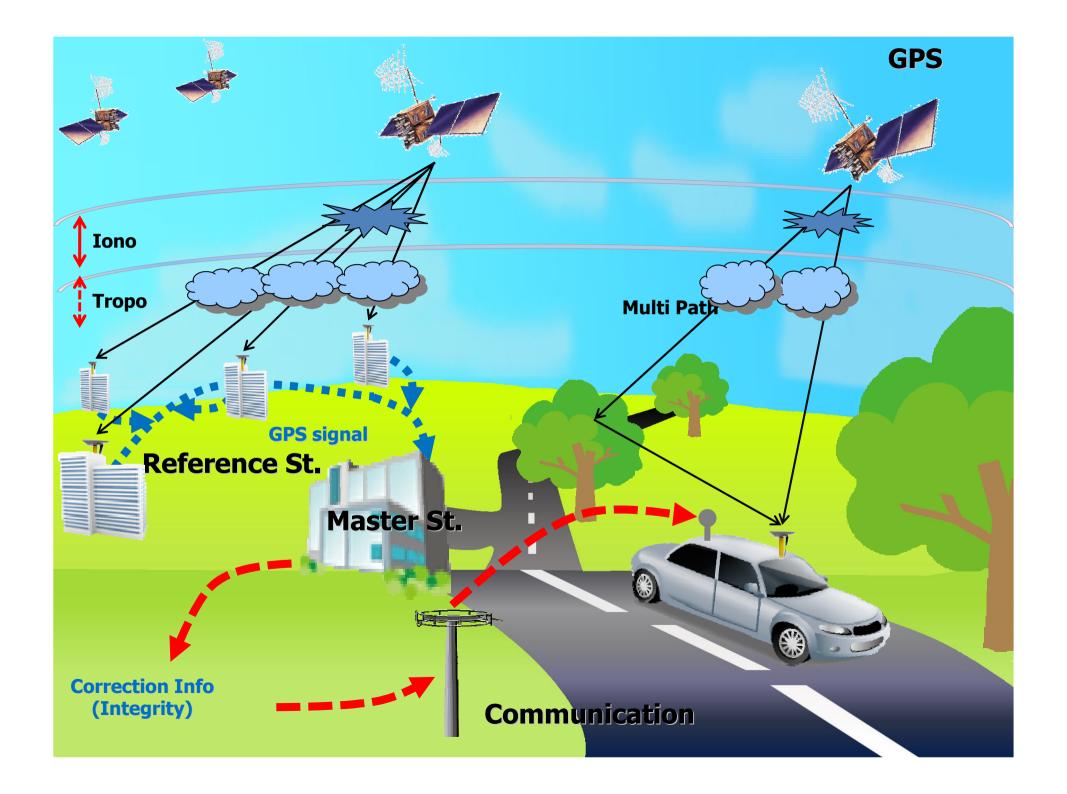






Bad Visibility on Land applications

We cannot meet the requirements with GPS alone





II. Research Contents

Objective

- Provide the precise and reliable positioning service
- Capable of recognizing lane on the road







Intermittent Signal Blockage



Low Signal Strength



Urban Canyon

Phase 1

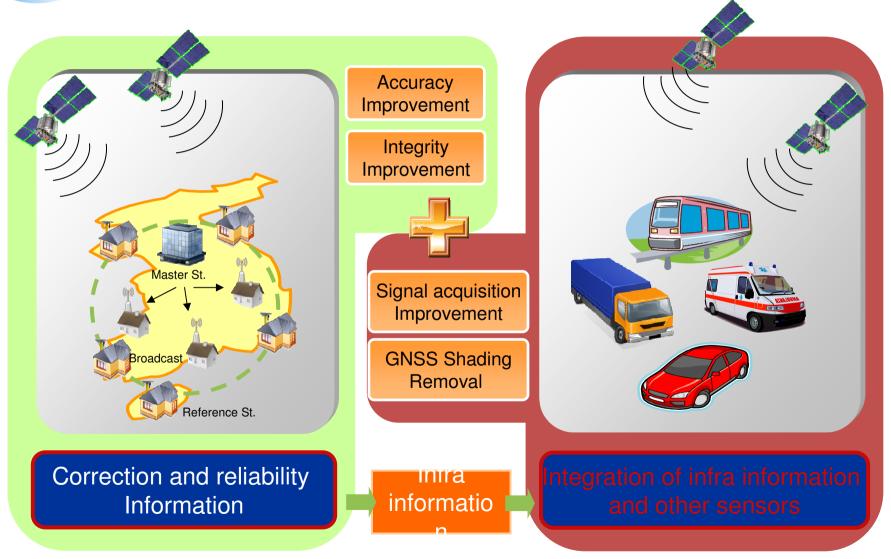
Development of HADGPS technologies to recognize lane in Good GNSS Signal Environment

Very Weak Signal

Phase 2

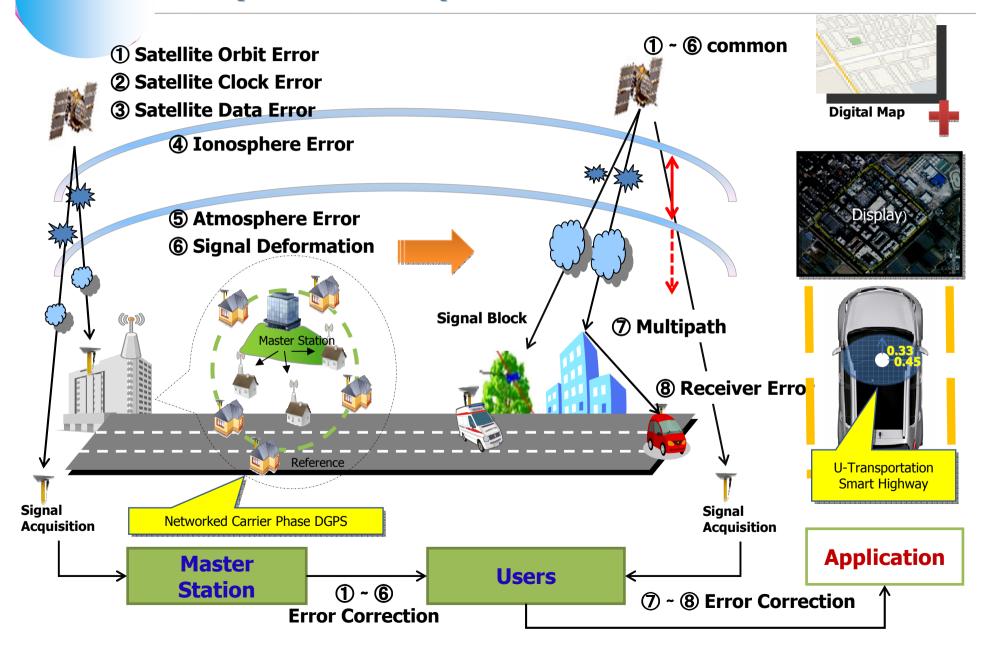
Development of receiver technologies to recognize lane in Bad GNSS Signal Environment

GNSS based Transportation Infrastructure



^{*} Land Application must be low cost for general user

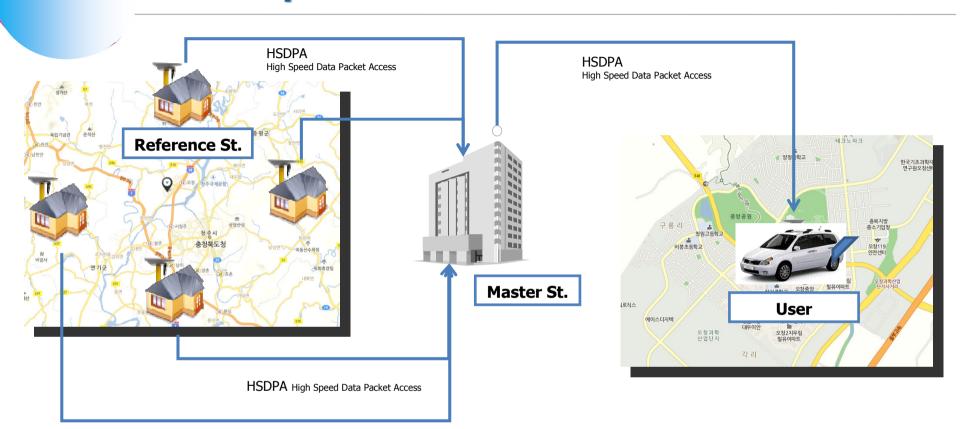
The System Concept





III. Phase I Test & Evaluation

Phase 1 System Test & Evaluation



Reference (Movable)

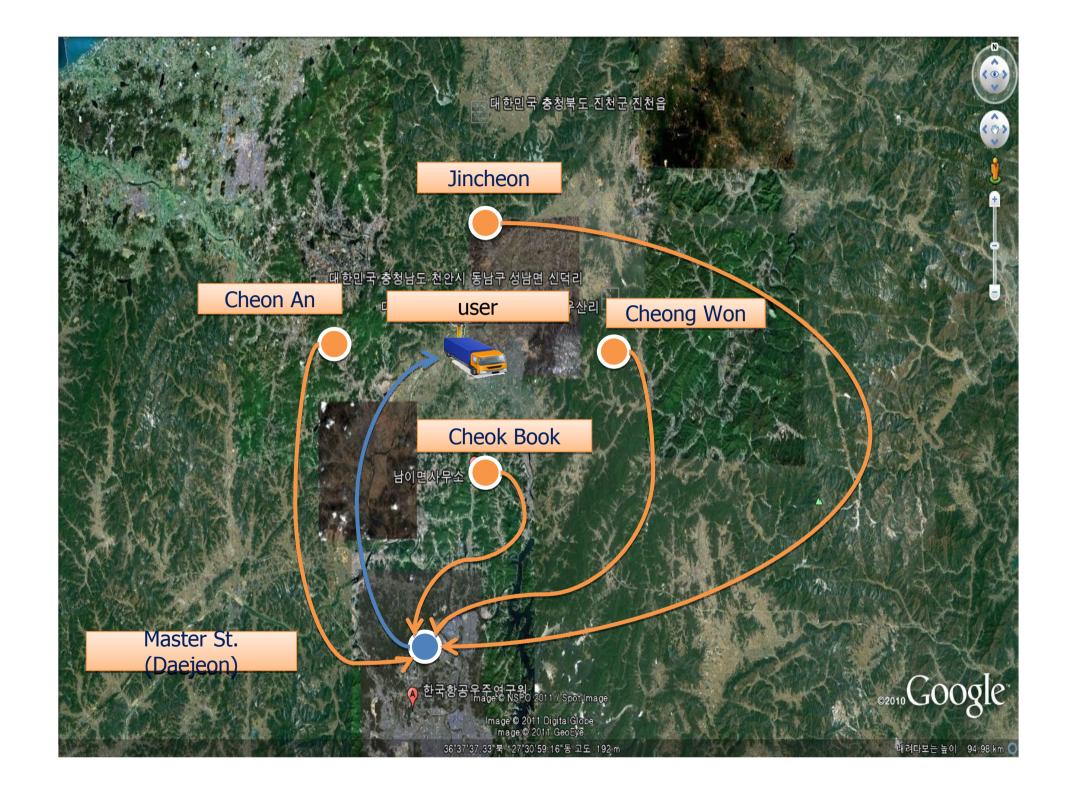
- 4 Reference Stations(base line at least 30~40km)
- Collecting GPS Data & sending to the Master station

Master St.

- Daejeon KARI
- Receiving GPS & ref Raw Data
- Computing Correction Info
- Broadcasting Correction Info

User (car)

- Receiving GPS data
- Receiving Correction Data
- Computing position



System Test (Infra) 1

Potable Ref





Ref Data processor

Master St.

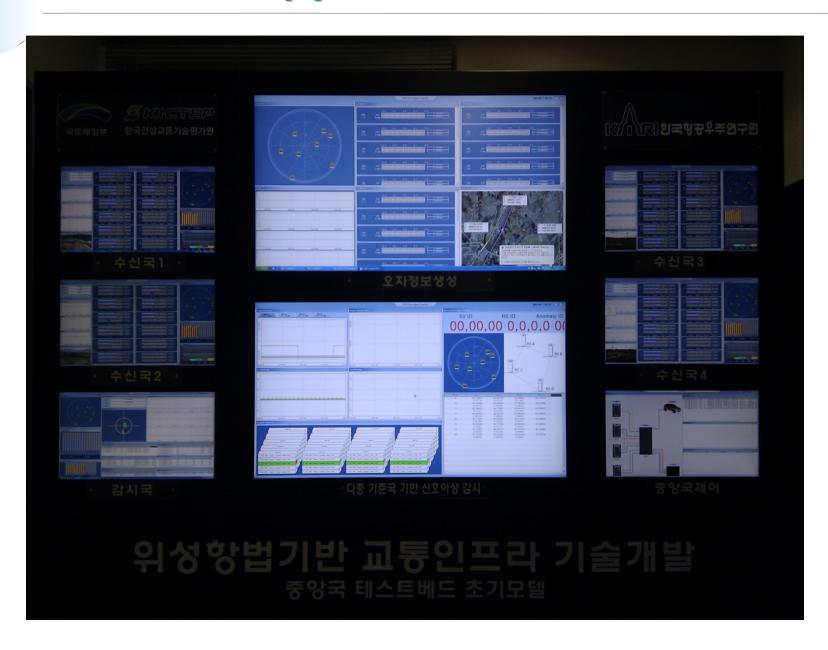


Monitoring System



Master Data Processor

Master Station (1)



Master Station (2)



Ref1



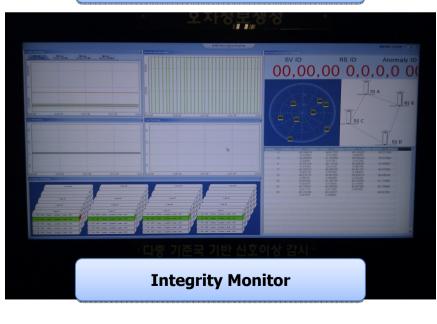
Ref2



Monitoring St.



Correction Info

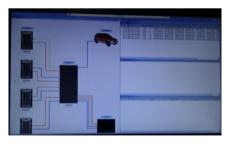




Ref3



Ref4



Status of Processing



System Test (User)

User



Data Processor



Display

Moving Monitoring St.



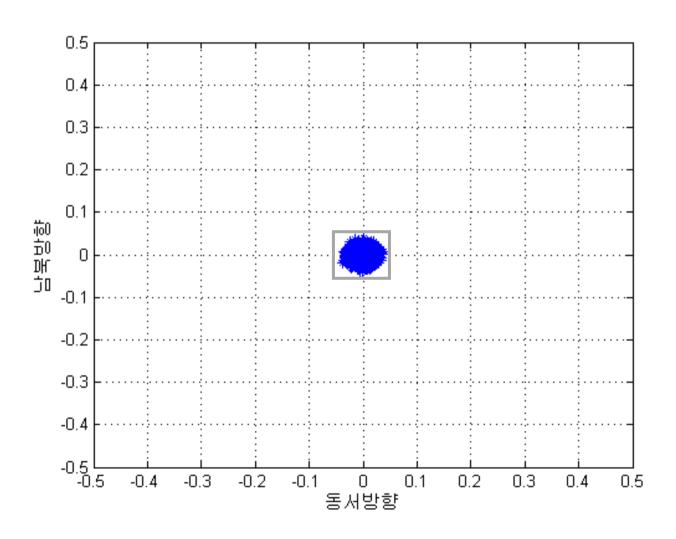
Data Processor



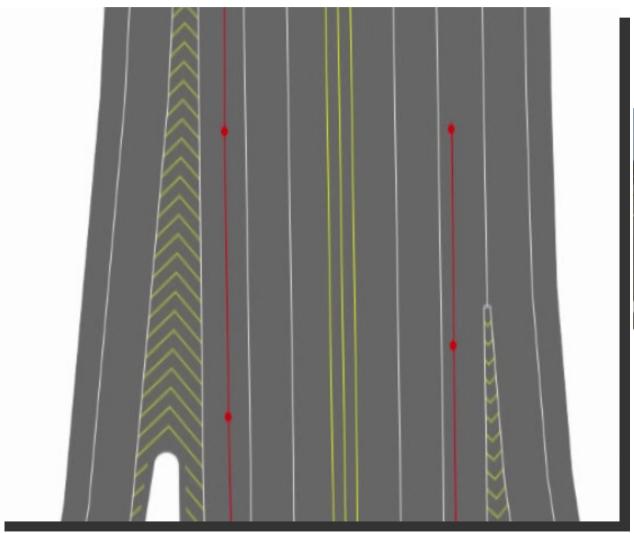
Display

Positioning Test

2-D Static Real-time Positioning (about 40Km base line)



Driving Test (lane following)

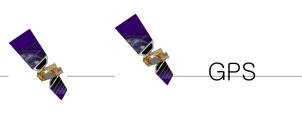


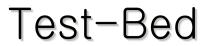


Driving Test with Van



IV. Collaboration on QZSS





Qzss



