EGNOS and GALILEO for ITS and ROAD TRANSPORT

High Flexibility, Low Investment
European GNSS road applications today

Advancements in satellite-based positioning are contributing to the development of better transport services and new applications for safe transport and smart mobility. With its flexibility, fast growing capability, low infrastructure costs and long-term sustainable use, GNSS is an important asset in the design of new Intelligent Transport System (ITS) infrastructure.

Smart mobility applications improve the efficiency, effectiveness and comfort of road transport through:

- **Navigation**, the most widespread application, provides turn-by-turn information to drivers via portable navigation devices (PNDs) and in-vehicle systems (IVS). Galileo will deliver a signal authentication capable of improving the robustness of the positioning against spoofing attempts. Thanks to a **wider and stronger signal compared to GPS** – Galileo provides better multipath mitigation and easier penetration through tree canopies – especially important both in urban and rural areas.

- **Fleet management** on-board units (OBUs) transmit GNSS positioning information through telematics to support transport operators in monitoring the performance of logistic activities.

- **Road traffic monitoring** services collect floating car location data from vehicles through PNDs, IVS and mobile devices to be processed and distributed to users and other interested parties.

Safety-critical applications leverage precise, reliable and secure positioning in situations posing potential harm to humans or damage to a system/environment:

- **Advanced Driver Assistance Systems** (ADAS) support the driver during the driving process and act as a first stepping stone towards **Autonomous Vehicles**. Galileo, in combination with GPS, guarantees high precision performance.

- In **cooperative ITS and connected vehicles**, GNSS positioning is a key element for providing situational awareness through vehicle-to-vehicle (V2V) and vehicle-to-infrastructure (V2I) communications, enhancing the safety and comfort of the driver. Thanks to **reduced time to first fix**, it is possible to spot the location of a vehicle just starting a trip faster than GPS-only solutions.

- **Dangerous goods** can be tracked by transmitting GNSS-based positioning data, along with other information about the status of the cargo.

Liability- and payment-critical applications can have significant legal or economic consequences depending on positioning data:

- In **Road User Charging (RUC)**, GNSS-based solutions are designed to charge motorists for the actual distance travelled, without barriers or gantries, and provide interoperability between national cross-border schemes.

- In **Pay-As-You-Drive (PAYD)**, insurance telematics rely on GNSS data to increase the fairness of motor insurance for both insurers and subscribers.

Regulated applications apply the transport policies introduced by national and international legislation:

- GNSS-enabled IVS are used in the pan-European **eCall**, which accelerates emergency assistance to drivers and...
passengers by sending an emergency call to 112 and also providing positioning information in the unlucky event of accident.

- **Smart tachographs** leverage GNSS positioning to support road enforcers, recording the position of a given vehicle at different points during the working day.

**The preferred solution for electronic toll collection**

Satellite-based technologies such as EGNOS and Galileo enable quick implementation of tolling schemes for large road networks without the need for costly roadside infrastructure, together with a broad range of new applications.

Thanks to its flexibility, GNSS-based tolling is being increasingly adopted in national schemes. Users can be charged based on different criteria (type of road, time, distance, vehicle type, level of emissions), all of which are easily modifiable over space and time. Other benefits of GNSS in complex new networks include low transaction costs, minimal environmental impact and additional revenues from value added services.

**EUROPEAN GNSS research & development**

**ESCAPE – innovative positioning engine**

**European Safety Critical Applications Positioning Engine**

ESCAPE is developing an innovative positioning engine that exploits the newly available capabilities of Galileo. The project is developing the first multi-constellation Galileo chipset receiver offering multi-frequency capability adapted to road applications and, in particular, to autonomous vehicles.

The ESCAPE positioning engine is built on five core features:

- A GNSS/Galileo multi-constellation, multi-frequency chipset for safety-critical road applications.
- Use of the precise point positioning (PPP) service.
- Hybridisation of cameras, maps, vehicle sensors and GNSS integrated into a tight coupling filter.
- Provision of an integrity layer to the exploited technologies.
- Authentication provided by Open Service Navigation Message Authentication (OS-NMA), an important Galileo differentiator enhancing the PVT robustness.

**InLane – GNSS-enhanced mapping information**

**Low Cost GNSS and Computer Vision Fusion for Accurate Lane Level Navigation and Enhanced Automatic Map Generation**

InLane proposes new generation, low-cost, lane-level, precise turn-by-turn navigation applications through the fusion of EGNSS and Computer Vision technology. This enables a new generation of enhanced mapping information based on crowdsourcing.

Delivering lane-level information to an in-vehicle navigation system and combining this with the opportunity for vehicles to exchange information between themselves, will allow drivers to select the optimal road lane, even in dense traffic in urban and extra-urban areas.

**InDrive – high integrity satellite navigation**

**Automotive EGNSS Receiver for High Integrity Applications on the Drive**

InDrive aims to develop and demonstrate innovative close-to-market applications that rely heavily on accurate and high integrity satellite navigation.

The project will propose an integrated solution starting from low-level signal processing to high-level data fusion, aiming at high-integrity continuous probabilistic positioning and exploiting the full potential of advanced satellite positioning.

InDrive will demonstrate the future use of mass-market GNSS, targeting automotive applications with a high demand for integrity, by creating a framework that specifies requirements for data acquisition, signal tracking and data fusion in order to guarantee the proper handling of positioning data.
How does EGNOS work?

EGNOS, the European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service, uses geostationary satellites and a network of ground stations to increase the accuracy of existing satellite positioning signals while providing a crucial ‘integrity message’ that informs users in the event of signal problems.

The EGNOS reference stations pick up signals from GPS satellites, which are processed in Mission Control Centres (MCC). The accuracy of the original signals is determined and confounding factors are corrected.

This data is then incorporated into EGNOS signals and sent to its three geostationary satellites. The satellites relay these signals back to users on the ground, providing greater positioning accuracy than would be achieved through GPS alone.

Galileo Initial Services

With the declaration of Initial Services in December 2016, Galileo - the European Global Satellite Navigation System (GNSS) - has moved from testing to the provision of live services. Users around the world can now be guided using the positioning, navigation and timing information provided by Galileo’s global satellite constellation.

By working together with GPS, Galileo satellites provide better positioning and navigation for users, particularly in cities, where satellite signals can often be blocked by buildings. Plus, Galileo’s excellent timing accuracy helps make the synchronisation of banking and financial transactions and telecommunication and energy distribution networks more resilient, allowing them to operate more efficiently.

Galileo’s Search and Rescue service reduces the time it takes to detect emergency distress beacon signals from up to three hours to just ten minutes, potentially saving many more lives. The additional resiliency provided by Galileo is expected to help drive economic growth in Europe and beyond by enabling a range of new applications and services.

useGALILEO.eu

Mass-market devices containing a Galileo-enabled chipset, such as smartphones or vehicle navigation devices, can use Galileo signals for positioning, navigation and timing. The www.useGALILEO.eu tool helps you keep track of Galileo-enabled in-vehicle, portable, road tolling and fleet management systems, serving a variety of needs, as they become available.

GSA: linking space to user needs

The GSA is the European Union Agency in charge of managing operations and service provision of Galileo and EGNOS, ensuring that European citizens get the most out of Europe’s satellite navigation programmes in terms of innovation, competitiveness, economic growth, and benefit to users.

As Europe’s link between space technology and user needs, GSA keeps users at the centre of Galileo and EGNOS.