

#### EU Space Programme Components Status and future services for users

Road and Automotive UCP

Carmen Aguilera, MDI

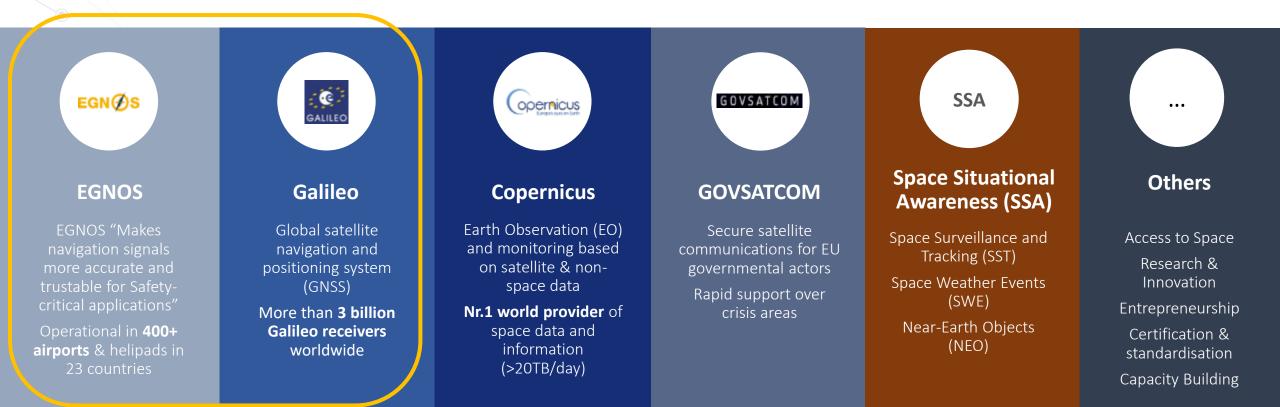


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7<sup>th</sup> November 2023

#### A new EU Space Programme

EU space activities under one umbrella



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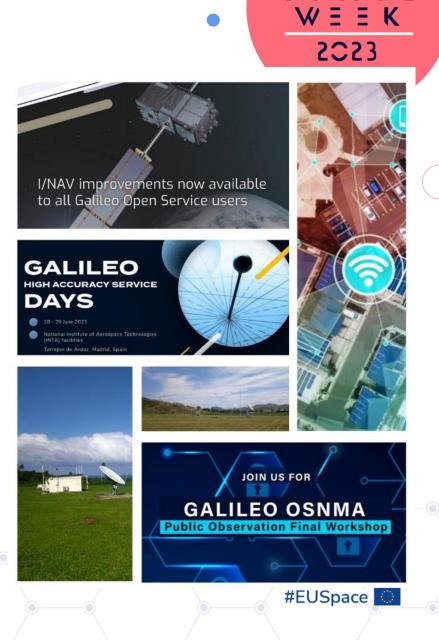
### Galileo and EGNOS Services

Galileo Initial Services are provided to worldwide users since December 2016			EGNØS EGNOS services are provided to users since October 2009	
Open Service (OS)	Freely accessible service for positioning and timing*			
Public Regulated Service (PRS) – Governmental Service	Encrypted service designed for greater robustness and higher availability – secure satellite communication	<b>Open Service</b> (OS)	Improving GNSS accuracy, intended mainly for high-volume satellite navigation applications for use by consumers	
Search and Rescue Service (SAR)	Locates people in distress and acknowledges that the distress signal has been received	Safety of Life Service (SoL)	Providing a high level of integrity for users for whom safety is essential (e.g. civil aviation, in accordance with ICAO	
High Accuracy Service (HAS)	Delivers high accuracy services, freely accessible		standards)	
Under preparation		Data Access Service	Offering EGNOS data with greater addec value through internet, intended mainly	
Commercial Service Authentication (CS)	Delivers authentication services for commercial applications	(EDAS)	for professional or commercial use	

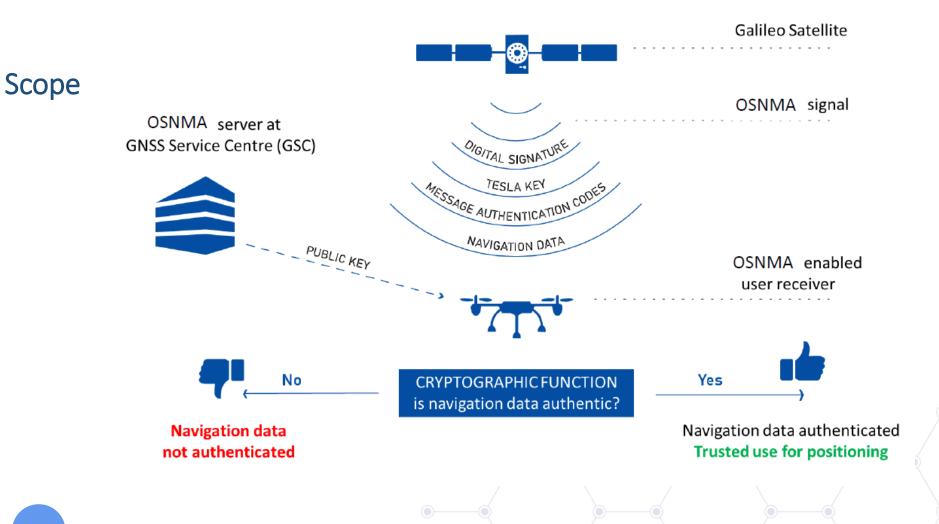
\* OS Navigation Message Authentication (OSNMA) is currently under testing

## Galileo Open Service

- Initial Operational Capability (IOC) phase in 2016, Since then, anyone with a Galileo-enabled device is able to use its signals providing free of charge outstanding seamless performance worldwide
- Improved navigation message, since mid-2023, boosting robustness and Time To First Fix (TTFF)
- An update of the Galileo Open Service (OS) Service definition Document (SDD) is planned for the end of this year.
- This fourth issue of the OS SDD will bring to the users:
  - new MPLs (e.g. Ranging rate accuracy, Ranging accuracy at high percentiles)
  - improvements of existing MPLs, such as the timeliness of certain Notice Advisory to Galileo Users (NAGU)
  - OS Extended Operation Mode, increasing the robustness of the OS.



#### Galileo OSNMA



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#### OSNMA status and roadmap

- OSNMA SiS ICD (final format) and Receiver Guidelines published in Dec'2022
- Transmission of SiS as per OSNMA SiS ICD (final format) since August 2023
- Operational cryptographic data to be published by end 2023
- Initial Service Declaration (Service Definition Document publication and signal switch to 'operational' mode) foreseen by Q1'24



CA-DO1 CP/CPS)





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## Galileo High Accuracy Service

Galileo HAS provides precise corrections for satellite orbit, clock and signal biases

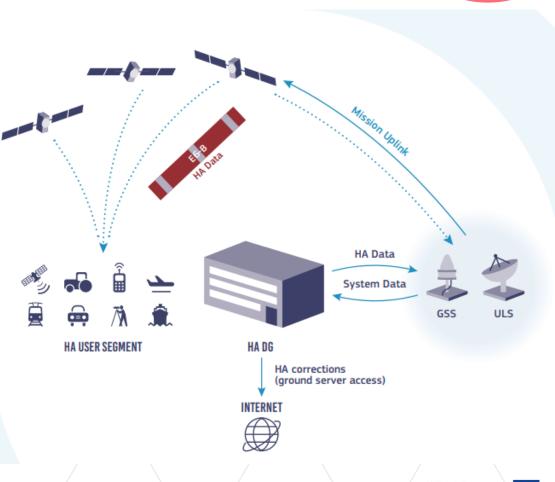
Galileo HAS corrections distributed via

o Galileo satellites, E6-B signal (1278.75 MHz)

 $\circ$  Internet

Typical accuracy in the decimetre level (after convergence), with Precise Point Positioning (PPP) receivers

(Almost\*) global coverage and free





\*global coverage of corrections but no global performance commitment yet

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## HAS – Initial Service Area & Initial Service Performance





GALILEO HIGH ACCURACY SERVICE SERVICE DEFINITION DOCUMENT (HAS SDD)

Issue 1.0 January 2023

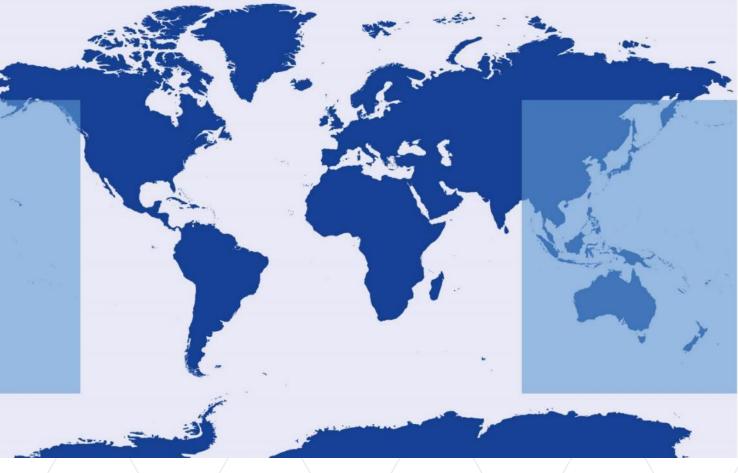


HAS Quarterly Performance Reports regularly published at the GSC website (<u>https://www.gsc-europa.eu/electronic-</u> <u>library/performance-reports/galileo-high-</u> accuracy-service-has)

European Union Agency for the Space Programme (EUSPA), HAS SDD [Online]: <u>https://www.gsc-</u> europa.eu/sites/default/files/sites/all/files/G alileo HAS SDD.pdf

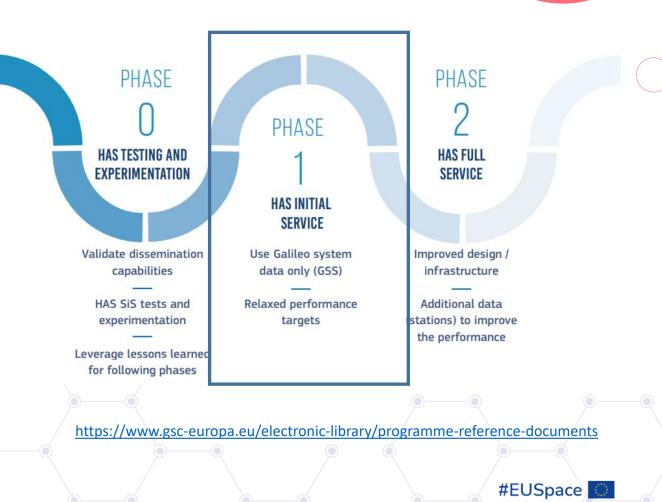






#### What comes next on HAS?

- Short-term: use it!
  - User segment development
    - More HAS-enabled receivers
    - HAS R&D actions
    - HAS Reference Algorithm publication
  - HAS based applications development
- Mid / long-term: HAS Full Service
  - Increased global performance (e.g. better accuracy)
  - Faster positioning in EU (atmospheric corrections)
  - HAS authentication and error characterization

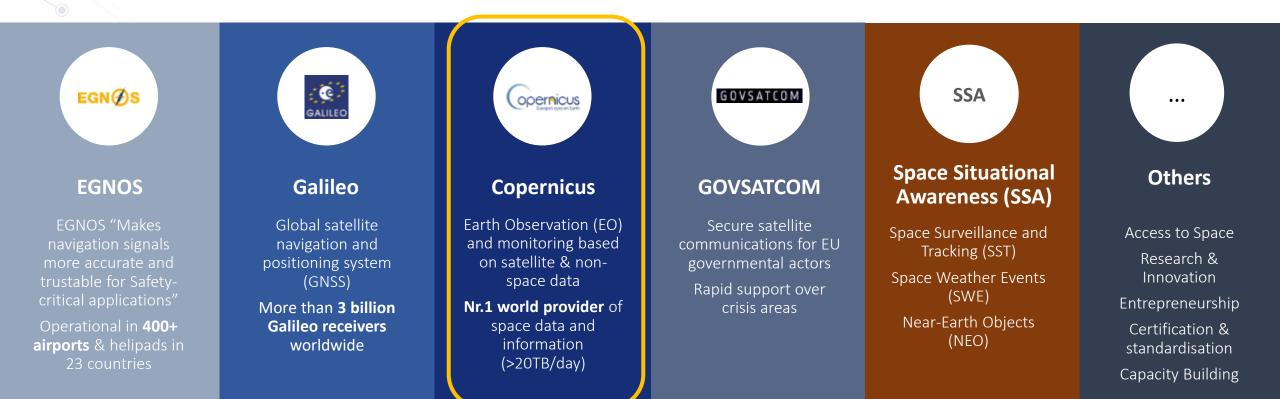


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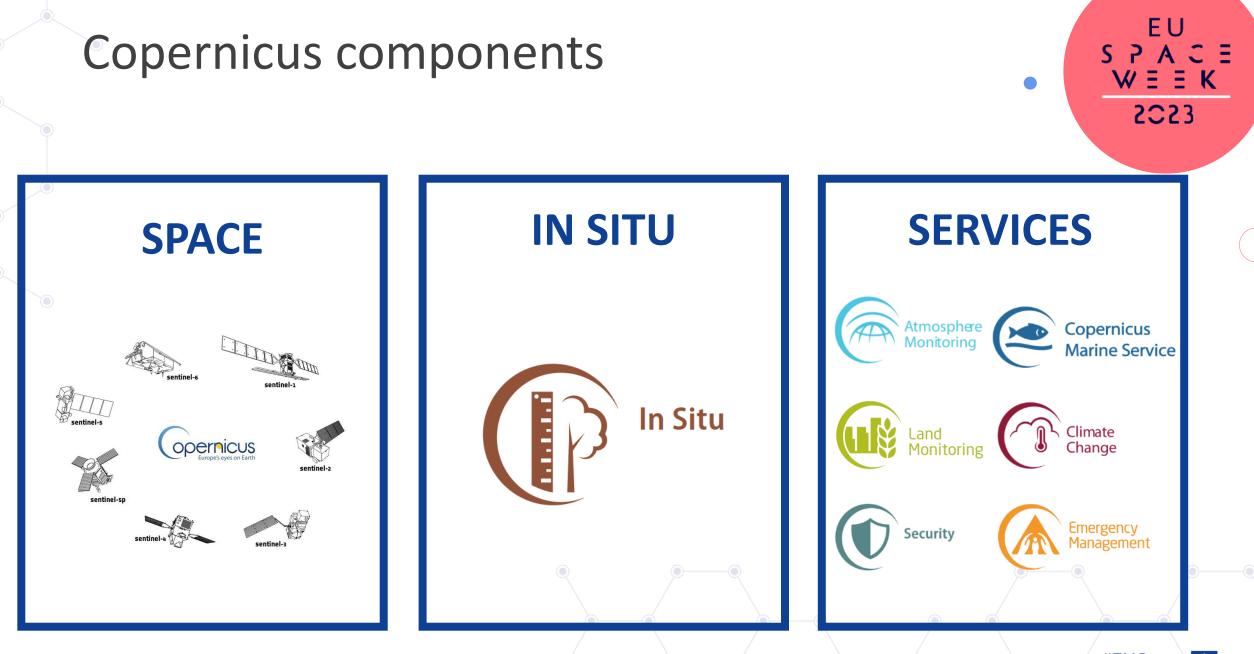
#### A new EU Space Programme

#### EU space activities under one umbrella

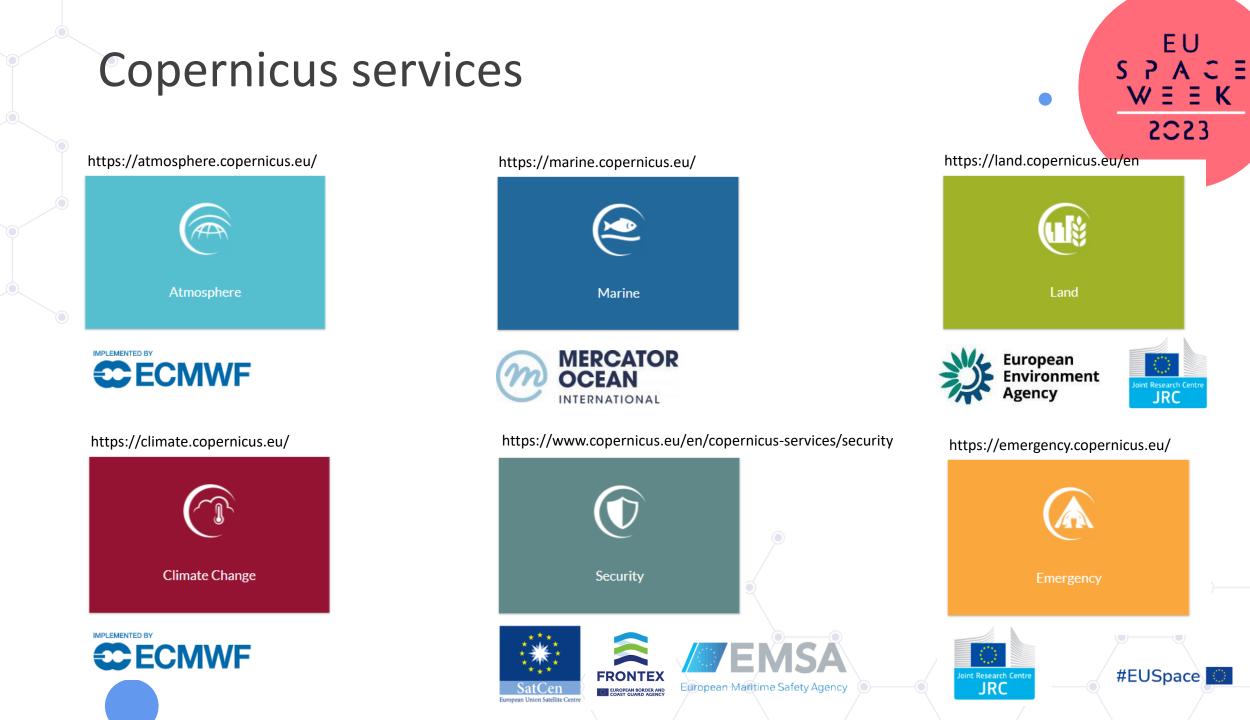


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EU space activities under one umbrella



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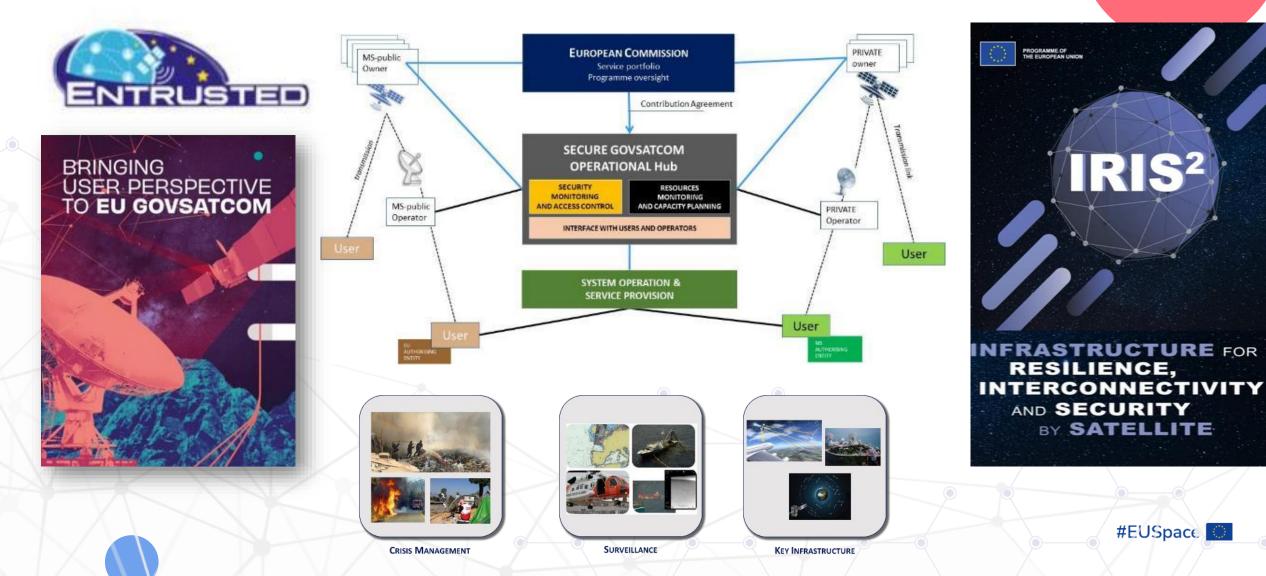
# IRIS<sup>2</sup> INfrastructure for Resilience, Interconnectivity and Security by Satellite<sup>223</sup>







#### **Governmental Satellite Communications**



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## Horizon Europe R&D activities & Contribution to Ionospheric Prediction

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Applied R&D on EGNSS Authentication  $\rightarrow \underline{\text{E-GIANTS}}$ 

((5G)) EGNSS Additional dissemination means  $\rightarrow$  <u>IDEEAS</u>



Definition of an operational service concept for space weather impact on EGNSS (EGNOS and Galileo)

- Assess impact on user operations
- Assess how to inform users on potential EGNSS underperformance

To participate or if you have any question, please feel free to contact us: javier.OSTOLAZA@euspa.europa.eu #EUSpace



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## Downstream standardization, what for ?

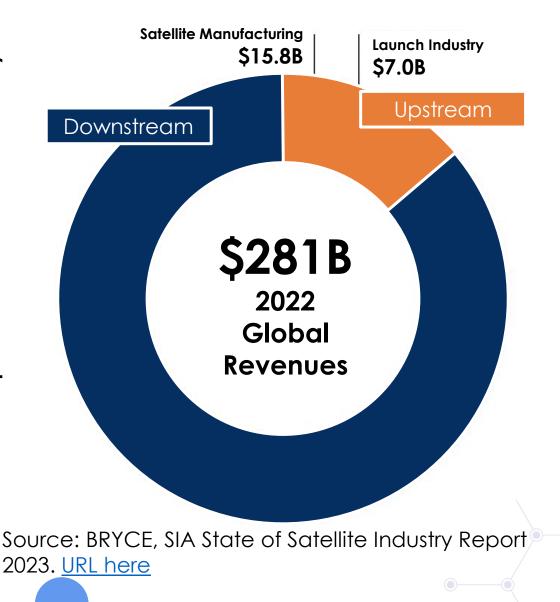
or how innovations, end users and markets need it

User Consultation Platform: Road and Automotive Miguel ORTIZ, Gustave Eiffel University



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## The downstream space market is huge



The global GNSS downstream market revenues, covering both device sales and service-related revenues, is expected to grow at a CAGR of 9.2% over the next decade, reaching a total of €492 billion by 2031.

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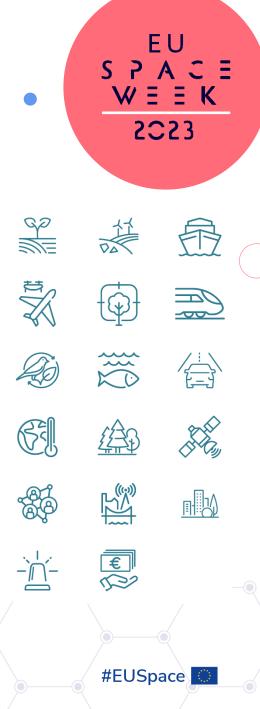
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Source: EUSPA, EO & GNSS Market Report 2022 URL here #EUSpace

## The downstream space standardization needs to:

- Federate experts, industries and operators in this domain
- Highlight and strengthen downstream activities
- Develop common international downstream standards to promote the downstream market
- Support large scale deployment of space services and applications, including safety and critical ones ( eg disaster management)
- Enhance interoperability
- Promote fair comparison of performances





#### EN16803: a success story for PNT-GNSS



### Context: GNSS based positioning systems

- Not for every use cases
- Not in all environments
- Not always:

satellites are moving, Dilution Of Precision (DOP) too !

- Not without specific corrections:

HAS, RTK, DGPS, PPP, iono, tropo, clock correction,...

#### Questions raised: 1- what is the "real" level of :

-Accuracy -Continuity -Availability -Integrity

0.1 m?

of **my** GNSS based positioning system ? for **its** use case ? in **its** environment ?

#### Datasheets -CEP50% -Roof top of building -Static mode

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2- And how to be sure of that ?

-which standards to apply ? -what about certification / type approval of such systems ?

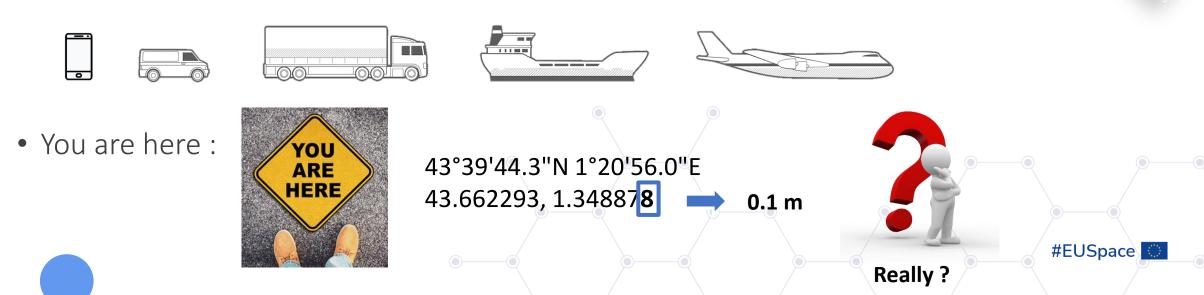
## Context: GNSS based positioning systems

• 4 Global Navigation Satellite Systems are operational:



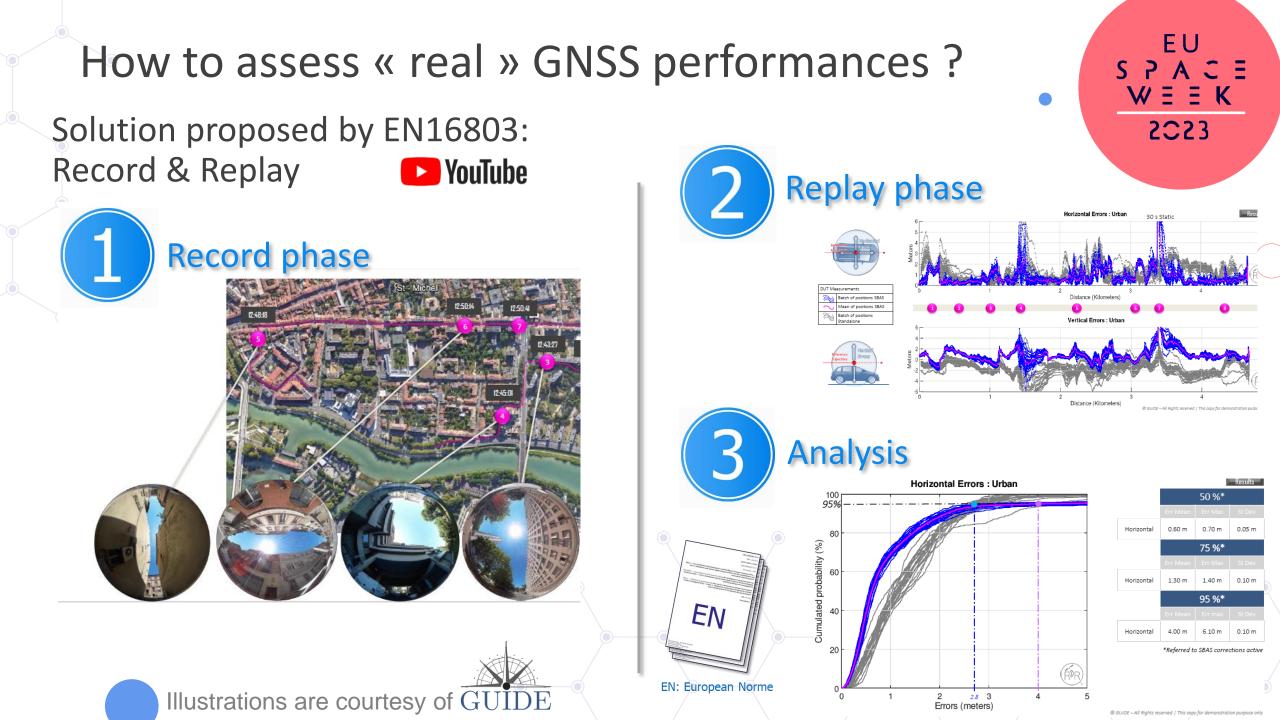
Europe USA China Russia

- Plus additional regional satellite systems
- From ~20,000 km altitude, they are used to locate whatever you want:



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#### Downstream space standardization



#### European

- CEN-TC5-WG1
- "Navigation and positioning receivers for road applications"
- 4 standards on going
- EN16803 series: Space Use of GNSSbased positioning for road Intelligent Transport Systems
- Convenor: France (Migue

#### ernational

#### ISO-TC20-SC14-WG8

- "Downstream space services and spacebased applications"
- Officially created September 2022
- 12 standards on going on PNT/GNSS and EO
- Convenor: France (Miguel ORTIZ)
- Co-convenor: Japan (Koki ASARI)



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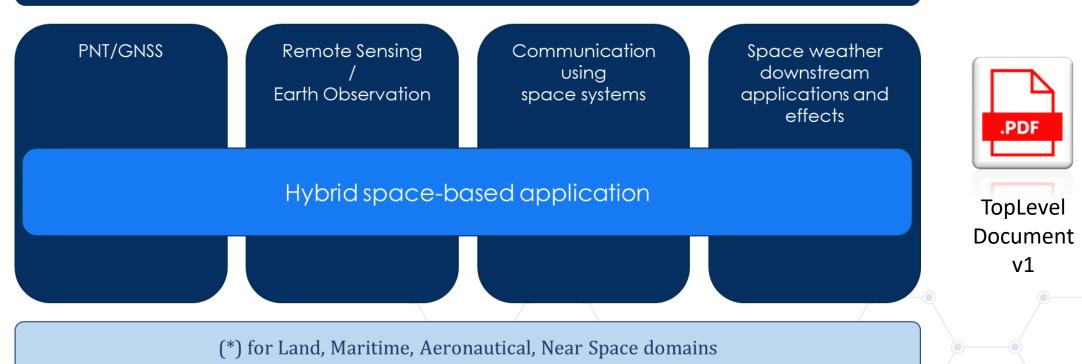
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## ISO-WG8: High level architecture



#### ISO-TC20-SC14-WG8 Downstream space services and space-based applications(\*)



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 35 members registered on ISO platform, 9 countries, 1 liaison\* :
 Brazil / France / Germany / Greece / India / Japan / Russia / United Kingdom / United States





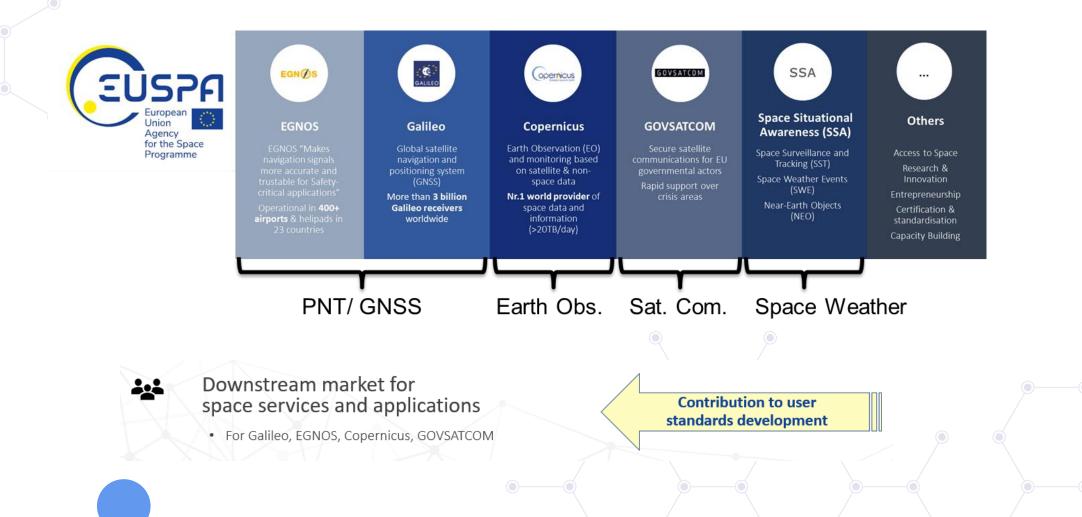
## ISO-WG8 : a perfect match with EUSPA

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## Let's standardize together !



#### Université Gustave Eiffel

#### **Miguel Ortiz**

Deputy head of GEOLOC Lab ISO-TC20-SC14-WG8 convenor CEN-TC5-WG1 convenor <u>miguel.ortiz@univ-eiffel.fr</u> EU SPACE WEEK 2023



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#### **GNSS** Tolling

User Consultation Platform: Road and Automotive Sergio Pérez Gámez



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#### Kapsch see multiple schemes and use cases which fall under the 'location-based charging' umbrella



GNSS-based tolling

National schemes aimed at introducing distance-based tolling, typically across highways only and for HGVs

HGV



Road User Charging

Distance based road usage charges designed to replace existing fuel and/or vehicle taxes

**All Vehicle** 



City based road pricing

Access and/or distance-based pricing within a specific city zone or urban area

All Vehicle

#### Pass through detection

Pass through detection at existing toll points as a replacement for existing DSRC/RFID/Video solutions

All vehicle

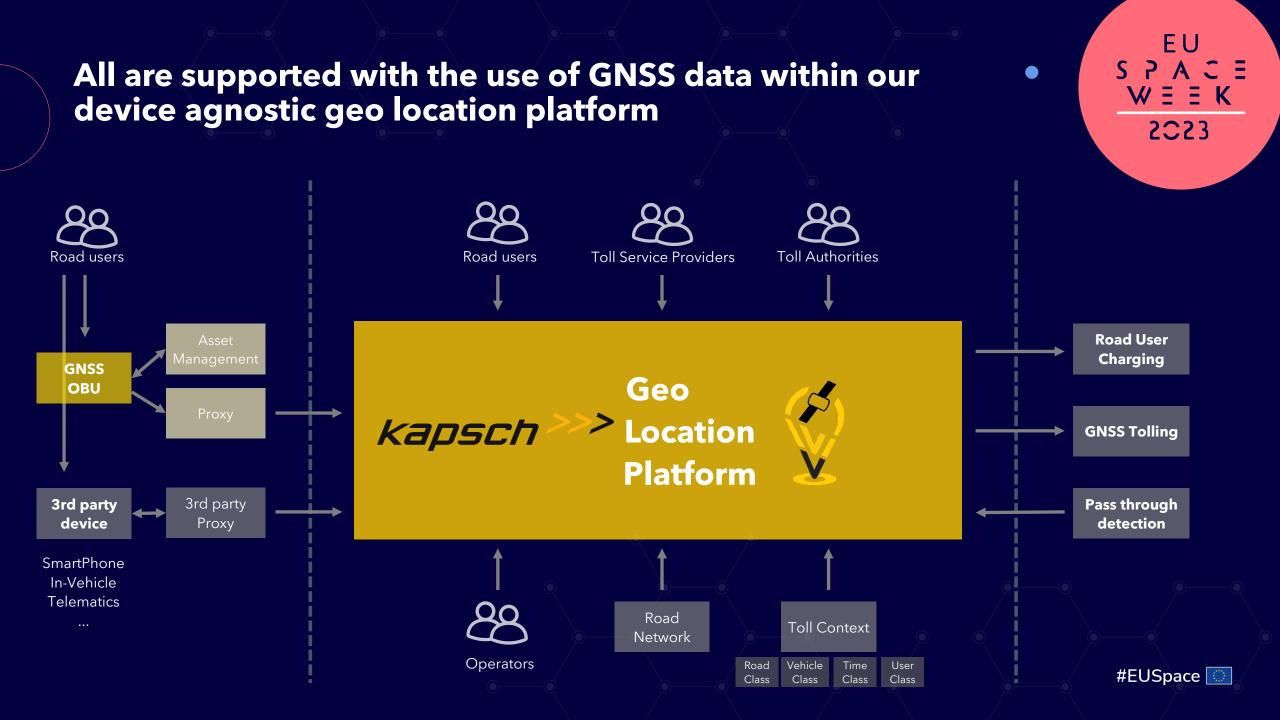
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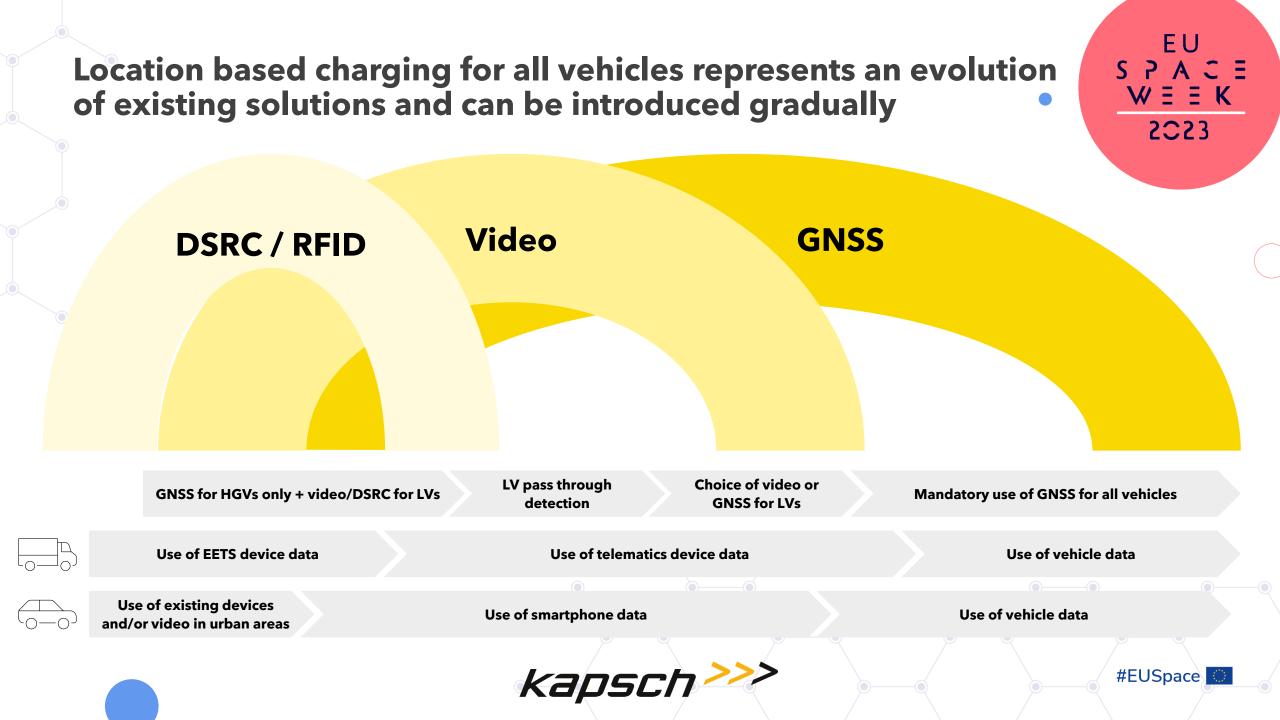
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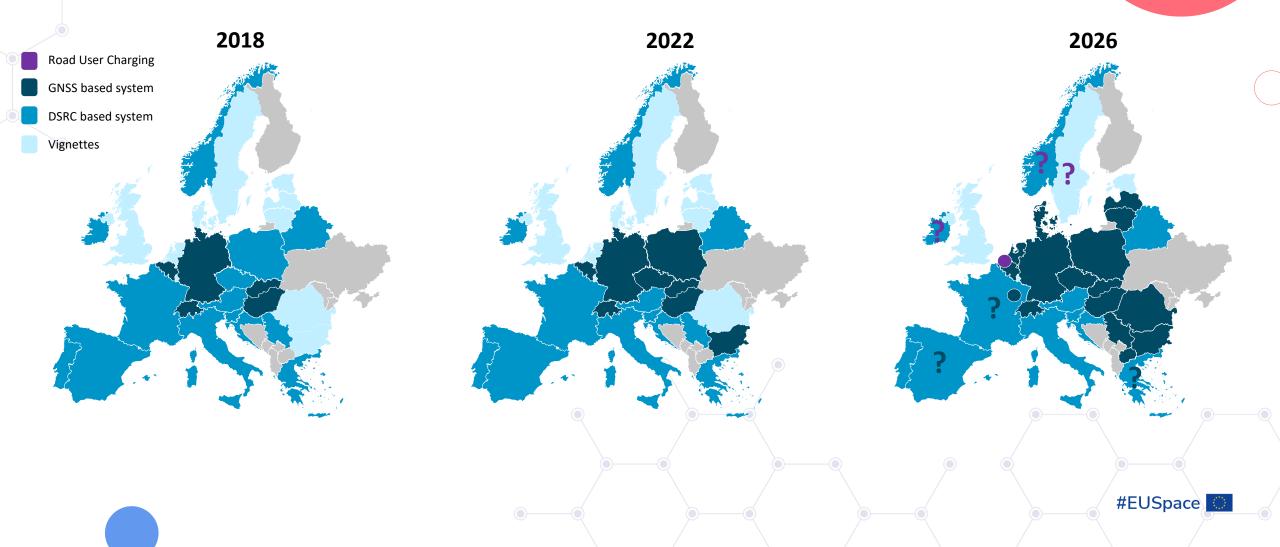
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#### Across Europe, more and more countries, regions and cities are adopting GNSS for tolling or road user charging purposes



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- Proof of Concept for all-roads light-vehicle road user charging (RUC) in greater Oslo (Norway).
- Cloud-based Geo Location Platform tenant for location data processing and context management.
- All-road charging in urban and semi-urban areas.
- Charging based on time, urban vs. non-urban, road classes, ...
- Integrating 3<sup>rd</sup> party mobile application as GNSS frontend for position delivery.

Nation-wide heavy goods vehicle satellite tolling in Bulgaria - GLP on service provider side.

- Cloud-based Geo Location Platform tenants for location data processing and context management.
- System provided as-a-Service, hosted, technically operated and maintained by Kapsch.
- Processing roughly 60 million
   GNSS locations per day.
- Receiving data from almost **300,000 devices,** both
   Kapsch OBUs and 3<sup>rd</sup> party.
- Map Matching to roughly
   20,000 kilometers of (map matched) road network. About

6,000 kilometer of toll-liable road.

Data processing and toll declaration generation **near** real-time.

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## **Requirements and future needs**

## **GNSS** user requirements

>ACCURACY

- Horizontal Less than 30 metersVertical N/A
- >Timing Less than 1 second
  COVERAGE
  - >Higher than 95%

>AVAILABILITY

>Same for all scenarios

>TTFaF

>Less than 30 seconds



## **Future needs**

> Interference detection

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- >Authentication
  - >OSNMA

## **Road User Charge**





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# Traffic management: Dirección General de Tráfico

**ROAD & AUTOMOTIVE** 

Antonio Granado Pérez



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# **INTRODUCTION** DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE TRÁFICO

The Directorate General for Traffic is the Public Administration with competence in road safety and traffic management on interurban roads.



The Traffic Management Centers of the DGT are operational 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, and are staffed by specialized officials and technical personnel from collaborating companies

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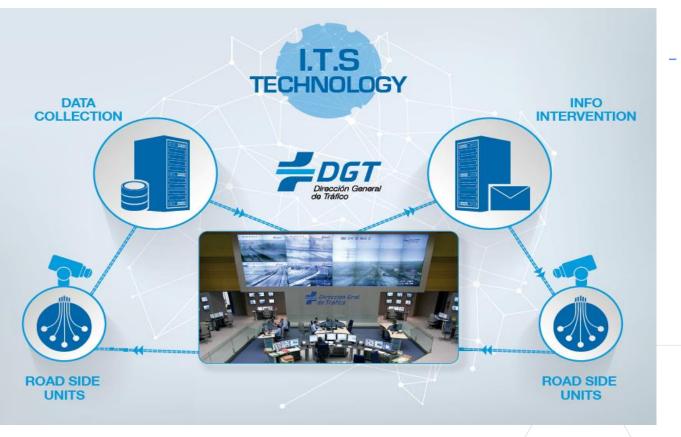
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# WHERE INTER-URBAN TRAFFIC IS MANAGED?•

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IMPORTANCE of deriving new functionalities from ITS systems through INNOVATION

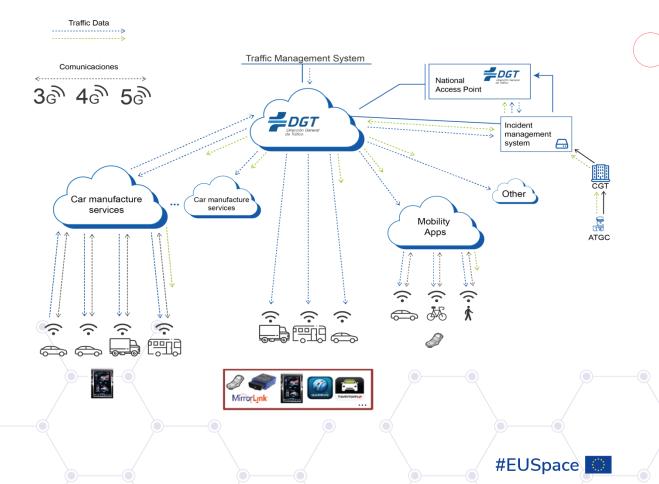


- Data Collection and Integration
  - Data from ITS
  - Data from other entities/agencies
  - Geospatial Data.
  - NAP: National Access Point (NAP) for
  - Transport and Mobility
    - https://nap.dgt.es/

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# **INNOVATION** – DGT 3.0 - Connected Vehicle Platform

- It is the <u>IoT Platform</u> developed by Dirección General de Tráfico (DGT).
- <u>Public cloud</u>, with scalability, availability, security and portability capabilities.
- Allows interconnection between all the actors that are part of the traffic and mobility ecosystem, such as: manufacturers of vehicles and signaling devices, public transport platforms, city councils, insurance companies, and application providers; related to safe and smart mobility and different road users.



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# INNOVATION - IOT DEVICES INFORMATION

DESCRI

INFORMATION

DGT 3.0 to transmit its location in real

time.



	USE CASE 1	USE CASE 2	USE CASE 3
	V16	REAL-TIME TOW TRUCK LOCATION INFORMATION	LOCATION OF INTELLIGENT ROAD CONES
			C O MERNESS
RIPTION	It collects information on all those breakdowns or accidents that occur on the road	The roadside assistance requires communicating by tele means to the competent authority for traffic regulation publication in the NATIONAL ACCESS POINT	n, for
	Emits a warning light. It connects to	The DGT provides the DGT 3.0 platform so that, once t	I he information published refers to the time trame

time geolocation of the roadside assistance vehicle is received, it is published through the platform

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and how affected the section is

# INNOVATION

## **USE CASE 4**

## **ROAD MANAGEMENT IN NATURAL DISASTERS**

## Cumbre Vieja Volcano La Palma (Canary Islands) September 2021

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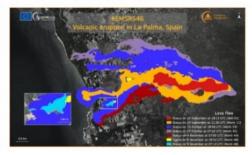
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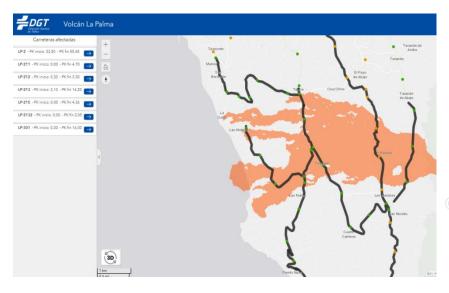
#### INFORMATION

Integration of images from the European Copernicus satellite with the National Access Point for real-time dissemination of road closures and possible alternative routes.



#EMSRS46 #ErupciónLaPaima #CumbreVieja Our #RapidMappingTeam has released Its Thupdated map it is based on @ASI\_specio COSMO-Skymed #, radar imagery As of 9 November at 07:14 UTC: Extent of the lava flow: 999.6 ha (+5.0 ha in -12h) 02.605 destroyed buildings %(+11) pic.twitter.com/YKCij6LAtw



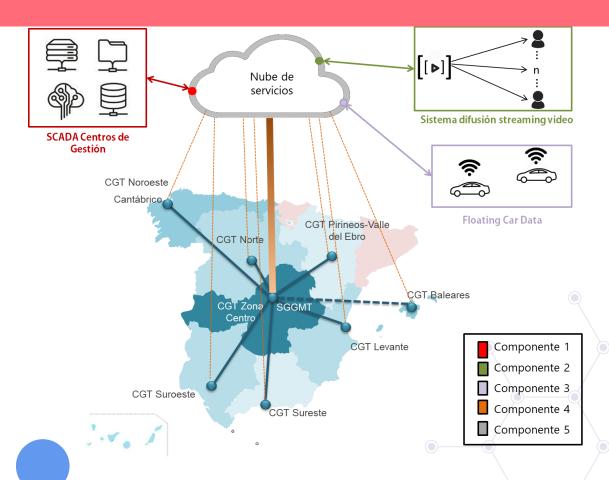


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# INNOVATION

## USE CASE 5

## PROJECT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF A CORPORATE SCADA IN DGT WITH FLOATING CAR DATA INTEGRATION



Corporate SCADA in the 8 Traffic Management Centres in Spain. Floating Car Data Integration - Real Time / Historical

## **Objectives:**

- Improved identification of road problems.
  - Improved decision making.
- Improved response times.

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# CONCLUSIONS

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The integration of geospatial/geolocated/satellite data represents a major improvement opportunity for DGT.

They are part of aspects related to innovation and improvement of the services provided to users within the scope of our competences.

## ASPECTS THAT COULD BE SUBJECT TO IMPROVEMENT IN THE USE OF DATA

- Improvement of integration procedures.
- Greater <u>knowledge</u> of existing data sources and their applications.
- Data <u>quality</u> in the cross-referencing with DGT information systems.
- Possibility of developing joint actions / innovation projects.



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# **COPERNICUS FOR ROAD INFRASTRUCTURES, END-USER PERSPECTIVE - ANAS EXPERIENCE**



Road & Automotive session

Roberto Giuliani – Technology Innovation & Digital Spoke Dpt Anas S.p.A. **UE23** PRESIDENCIA ESPAÑOLA CONSEJO DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA

# **ABOUT ANAS S.p.A.**

## Managing national roads and motorways since 1928

Anas is an innovative, efficient and transparent jointstock company that operates at national and international level with Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane as sole shareholder



anas

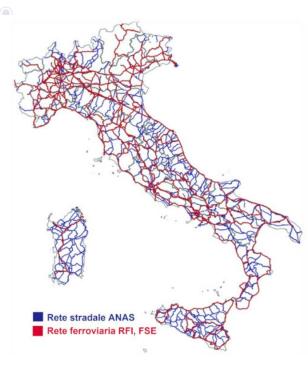
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Anas roads infrastructure

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**FS Italiane Infrastructure Pole** (RFI, Anas, Italferr and Ferrovie del Sud-Est) can play a **key role** by working synergistically to build **accessible**, **integrated**, **resilient**, **interconnected road and rail works** 

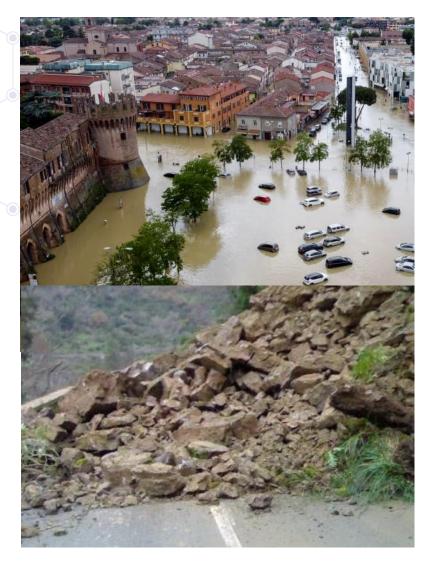
Anas deals with roads from design, starting with feasibility study and environmental impact assessment, to construction and subsequent routine and extraordinary maintenance 32.000 km roads
2.034 tunnels
20.151 bridges and viaducts
21 local control rooms



## **THE CHALLENGE** Road networks management with high hydrogeological instability

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## ltaly

**Geologically young country** with significant **instability of the ground** (structural terrain movements, floods, earthquakes)

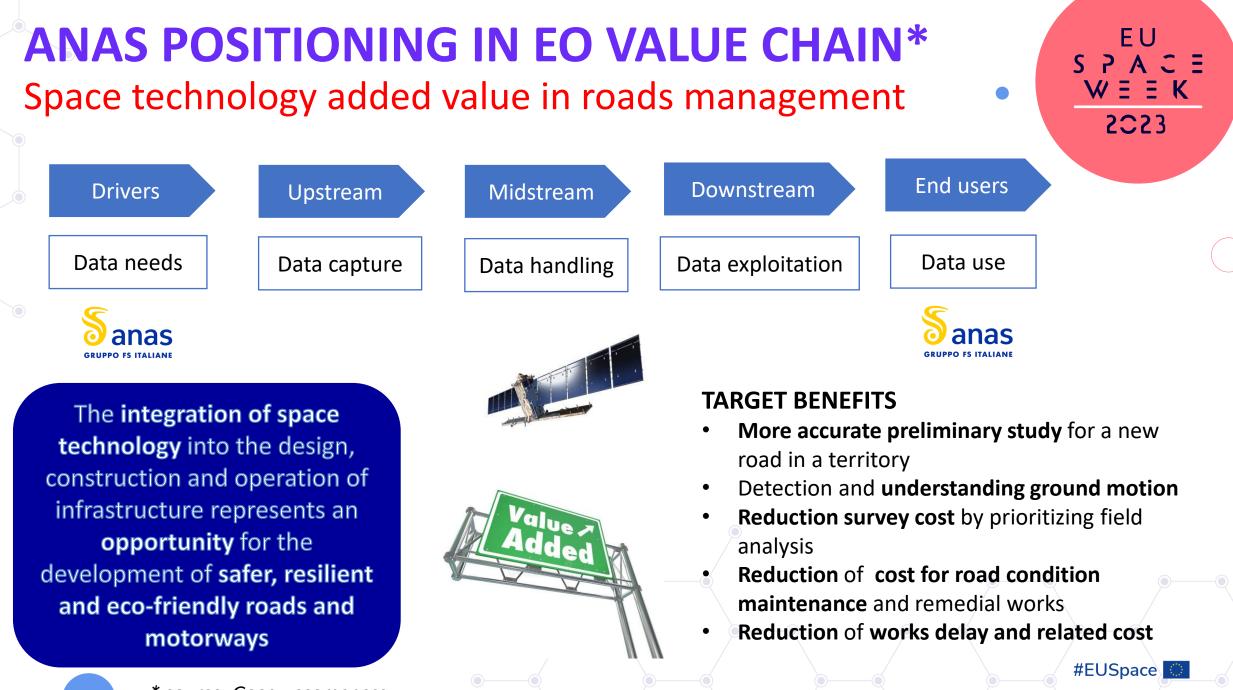
- 94% of municipalities considered at risk of landslides, floods or coastal erosion
- More than **620.000** landslides recorded from 2016 to 2021
- Average increase of **1.000** events per year

(ISPRA - Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research Report 2021)

It makes sense to adapt the specifics of road infrastructures making them more performing and less exposed to climate change and natural hazards



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\* source: Geoawesomeness

## **EO\_TECHNOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGICAL RISK** Development Cycle of Roads by phase

## **PLANNING PHASE**

Priorities definition Surveying of the area limited and addressed to understand the geological characteristics Evaluation of environmental and economic trade-offs

## OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PHASE

Dealing with monitoring and maintenance of critical infrastructures To carry out a risk assessment for existing infrastructures To strengthen the resilience and the safety of roads

## **DESIGN PHASE**

To focus design criteria to establish a set of road standards and traffic service levels Route confirmation EU

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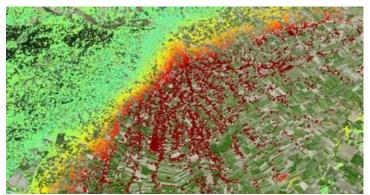
Construction techniques and costs

## **CONSTRUCTION PHASE**

To limit the risk that ground movements previously undetected will occur during construction, even that movements are caused by construction works #EUSpace

# **EO DATA WITHIN ANAS BUSINESS**

## Use cases domains



GROUND DISPLACEMENT IN ROADS DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

To assess risks and adapt road projects with the aim of reducing the danger of subsequent problems for roads

Anas is approaching **SAR Interferometry** (Indata derived from Sentinel-1 based on EGMS**SAR**), thanks to past and updated maps showing millimetric movements on the ground

- Sentinel 1 Copernicus mission



MONITORING BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS

- Co-design R&D project\* financed by Italian Space Agency (ASI)
- **EO DATA:** DInSAR, imaging geodesy
- **GNSS receivers**: timely and continuous information of the infrastructure
- UAV: surface image acquisition
- Machine learning: automatic recognition of structural defects
  - Compliance with Guidelines for Risk Classification and Management, Safety Assessment and Monitoring of Existing Bridges (Italy, 2020)
  - Cosmo SkyMed
  - Cosmo Second Generation



## IRIDE NEW ITALIAN EO SATELLITE PROGRAMME

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Anas is participating in **user requirements definition phase** of the services for the following lots:

- landslide monitoring
- critical infrastructures monitoring

#### <u>Features</u>

- LEO constellation
- Microwave imaging (SAR),
- **Optical imaging** (from high to medium resolution)
- Different frequency ranges, (panchromatic, to multispectral, hyperspectral, infrared bands) #EUSpace

Images credits: EGMS, Anas, Iride

# **EUSPA USER CONSULTATION PLATFORM (1/2)**

Use cases vs user requirements

Use Case	Limit	Need for applications	
To identify <b>critical ground</b> <b>motion phenomena</b> for the design and construction of <b>new road</b> <b>sections</b>	The deformation phenomenon cannot be measured only on the basis of the measured speeds based on interferometric techniques; they always require <b>to be supported by geological and</b> <b>geomorphological data</b>	To complent the PS chromatic scale with <b>indicators that characterize the</b> <b>soil factors contributing to the</b> <b>phenomenon</b> (site specific geo- morphological and geological features)	
To identify and quantify the <b>rates and</b> <b>displacement trends of</b> <b>active landslides</b> along road sections	Good results while observing slowly evolving movements; due to the inherent characteristics of the methodology and the physics of the signal <b>fast</b> <b>displacements cannot be measured</b> (i.e. collapses and debris flows)	<b>To monitoring of landslide with</b> <b>moderate velocities</b> (according to the landslide velocity scale proposed by Cruden and Varnes, 1996)	
Evaluation of the <b>trends of</b> <b>deformations</b>	Revisit time: limit of the use of the interferometric data for the static mapping of the deformations updated to the latest available acquisition	<b>Provide predictive analysis</b> by utilizing historical time series/statistical data and machine learning algorithms	



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# **EUSPA USER CONSULTATION PLATFORM (2/2)**

## Use cases vs user requirements



Use Case	Limit	Need for applications		
	The deformation measurement A-DInSAR interferometry addresses a reference point, <b>it is not an absolute value</b> . GNSS sensors can be integrated, continually updating the 3D position of target points	Integration of satellite technology domains and services to be addressed through a multi-scale and multi-frequency approach, in support to in situ verification and improving their efficiency at national scale (static and dynamic monitoring)		
Monitoring bridges and	To point out the possible interaction of potential ground displacements with a target infrastructure	Capability <b>to identify landslide/ground motion phenomena</b> <b>that occur around the infrastructure</b> , within a buffer zone determined by the user		
viaducts	Reporting of differential settlements and relative displacements between different parts of the infrastructure	To detect and measure <b>potential differential settlements and</b> <b>relative displacements between distinct parts of the same</b> <b>structure</b> (e.g., relative displacements between the spans of a bridge)		
	To merge synergistically the expertise of satellite interferometry and structural engineering into co-design GM services	Small scale (up to €150K-€200k EUR) R&D funding open calls for innovative applications developments (PoCs, demo pilot projects), to design new generation of user driven EGMS		
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# ADAPTARE

For improving climate resilience of road infrastructures

User Consultation Platform. Road and Automotive session



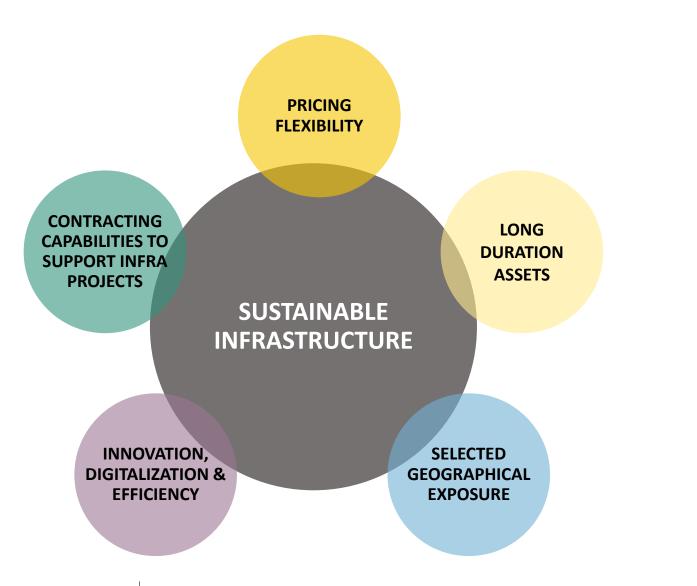
UE23 PRESIDENCIA ESPAÑOLA CONSEDO DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA

Dr. Valentin Alfaya ferrovial

# -ferrovial

#### **BUSINESS MODEL**

DEVELOPING & OPERATING INNOVATIVE, EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURES WHILE CREATING VALUE FOR OUR STAKEHOLDERS



#### TOLL ROADS

- Maintain & develop competitive advantages with traffic risk & availability projects and grow in greenfield projects of high concessional value.
- Focus on Managed Lanes.
- Main assets:
  - 407 ETR (Toronto, Canada)
  - Managed Lanes in USA: DFW in Texas (NTE, LBJ & NTE35W), I-77 in Charlotte & I-66 in Virginia (full configuration Nov.22)
- IRB a leading Indian road developer (24.86%)

#### AIRPORTS

- Yellow-field projects & operational capabilities
- Remain conservative and asset specific
- Main assets:
  - Heathrow (25% stake) regulated asset
  - UK Regional Airports, AGS (50% stake)
  - Dalaman International Airport (60% stake)
  - JFK New Terminal One (49% stake)

#### CONSTRUCTION

Ē

- Key to the development of greenfield projects
- Focus on markets with a commitment to infrastructure
- Ferrovial Construction, Webber (TX, US) & Budimex (Poland)

## **ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE & MOBILITY**

- Exploring new sustainable infra related opportunities
- Power infrastructure, Energy efficiency, Water & Mobility

Adaptare: an assessment tool for identifying climate risks associated with different emission scenarios/climate projections for most relevant concessions and assets.

The main **objective** of the platform is to reduce the impact of physical risks and take advantage of the opportunities arising from climate change.

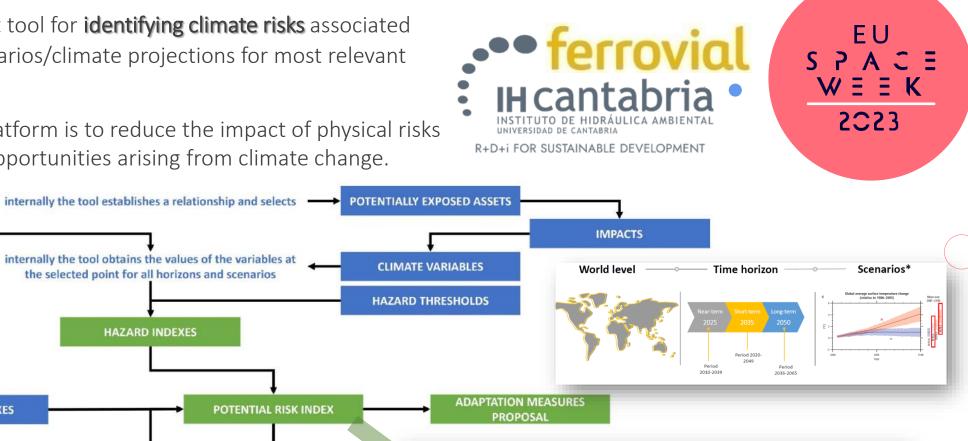
Roads

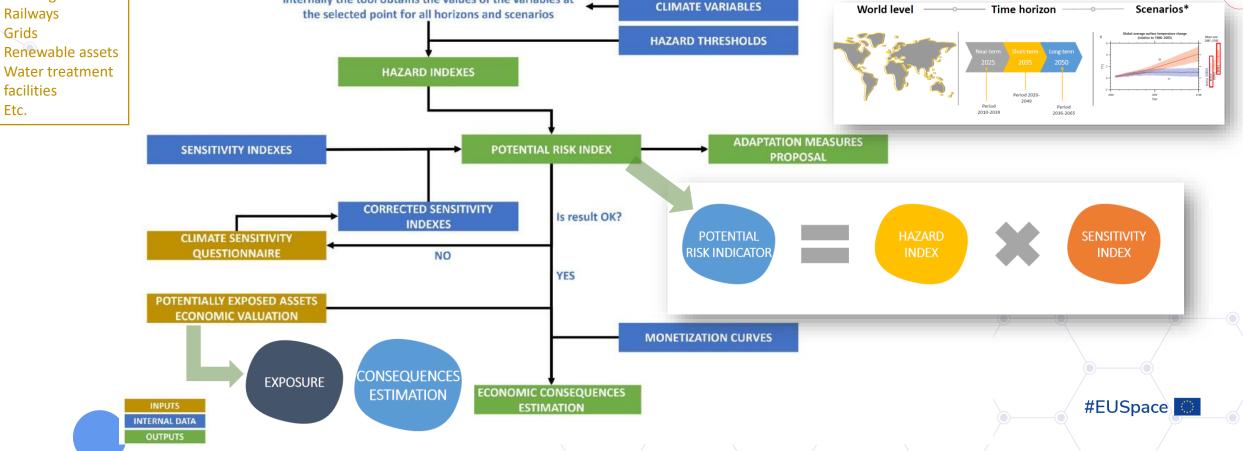
Ports Building

Airports

SECTOR

LOCATION

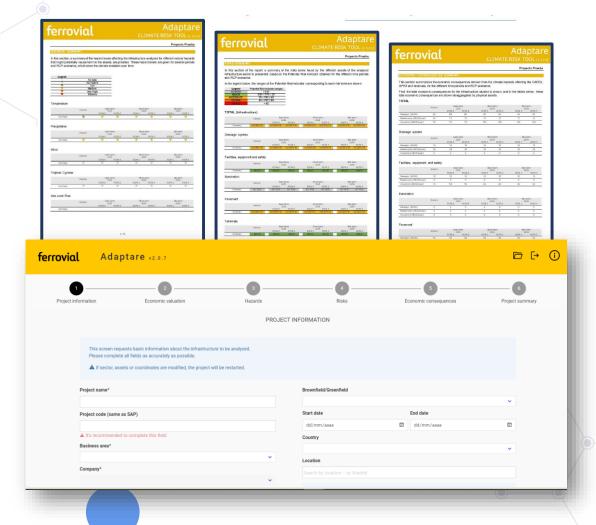




Adaptare also provides a set of adaptation measures appropriate for addressing adaptation and improving resilience.

The platform allows us to perform both **technical and economic assessments** in order to make more informed decisions.

Compliance: ADAPTARE provides inputs for **EU Taxonomy** (summary of physical risks evaluation) for more than 1,000 contracts and assets worldwide.



# Hazard change levels: e.g. temperature-related climatic indicators

#### Risk assessment: CAPEX, OPEX, Revenues

- Terminals								
	2025			2030		2050		
	RCP4.5	RCP8.5	RCP4.5	RCP8.5		RCP4.5	RCP8.5	
CAPEX	GRAVE	GRAVE	GRAVE	GRAVE		GRAVE	GRAVE	
OPEX	MODERATE	MODERATE	MCOERATE	MODERATE		MODERATE	MODERATE	
REVENUE	MODERATE	MODERATE	SERIOUS	serious		SERIOUS	SERIOUS	
		2025	5	2030		2	050	
		RCP4.5	RCP8.5	RCP4.5	RCP8.5	RCP4.5	RCP8.5	
CAPEX								
Reactive CAPEX due to damages associated to heavy rains		NO VARIATION						
Reactive CAPEX due to damages associated to coastal floo	ding events							
Reactive CAPEX due to damages associated to sea level ris	le .							
Reactive CAPEX due to damages associated to strong wind	ls	NO VARIATION						
Reactive CAPEX due to damages associated to TCs		NO VARIATION						
Reactive CAPEX due to damages associated to wildfire		GRAVE	GRAVE	GRAVE	GRAVE	GRAVE	GRAVE	
OPEX								
Increased energy consumption due to temperature increase		MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	MODERATE	
Increased maintenance due to sandstorms		NO VARIATION						
REVENUE								
Stop of operations due to drought		MODERATE	MODERATE	SERIOUS	SERIOUS	SERIOUS	SERIOUS	
Stop of operations due to sandstorms		NO VARIATION						
Stop of operations due to TCs		NO VARIATION						

+ Possible Adaptation Options Propos

# **Conclusions & suggestions**

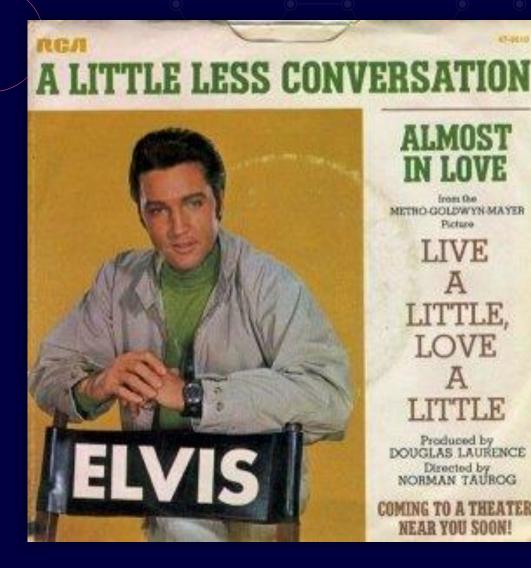
- Climate resilience as one of the most relevant topics across industry sectors, BUT...
  - ... not many tools appropriate and available for making decisions into the daily business
- Interactions with space data / Copernicus products on climate, land use...
  - To assess present exposure (baseline, based on local info) and track-record of exposure evolution
  - To assess present exposed assets vulnerability
  - Climate modelling (i.e. hazards validation, after extreme weather events)
- Others... (e.g. satellite flexible tolling, short-term predictions in construction works...)

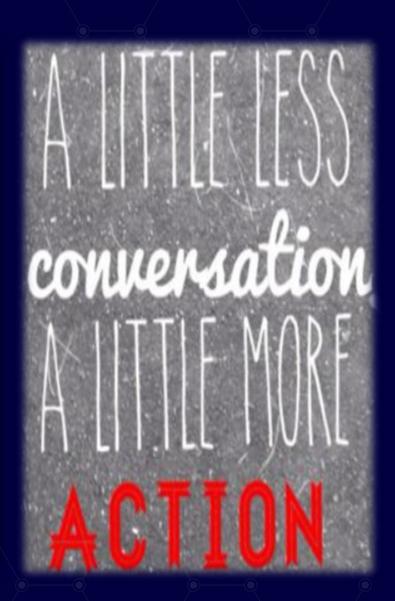
Some points that could (maybe) be considered

- ✓ More friendly for not (extremely) advanced users
- ✓ More/better disaggregation (filtering) of services/products by industry sectors
- ✓ Short-term and local uses: latency, trajectories considerations



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# Copernicus for road infrastructure - products

UCP: Road and Automotive

Joanna Balasis-Levinsen, European Environment Agency



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# **Copernicus Land Monitoring Service**

- Geographical information on land cover and its changes, land use, vegetation state, water cycle and Earth's surface energy variables on European and global levels for environmental applications
- Harmonized and consistent in time and space
- Products and manuals are free and open
- Implemented by JRC and EEA
- Website: <u>https://land.copernicus.eu/</u>

Land cover and land use mapping

Priority area monitoring

**Bio-geophysical parameters** 

Ground motion monitoring

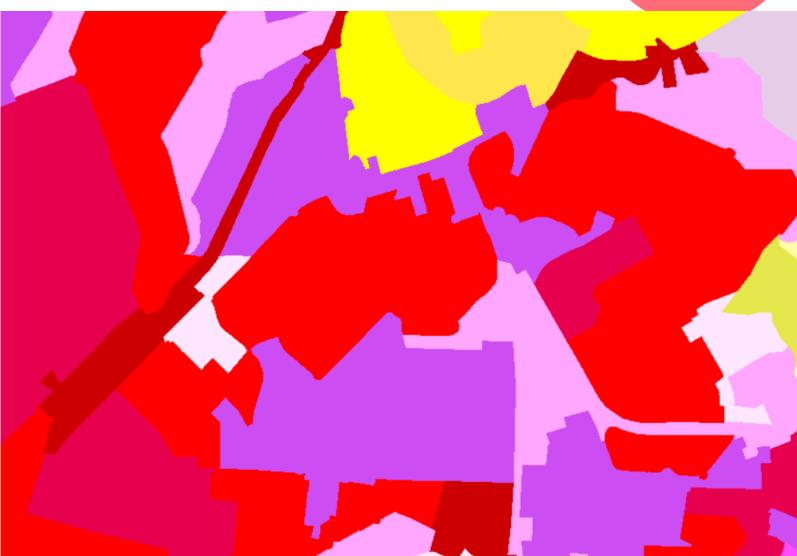
Satellite data

Reference and validation data

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# **Corine Land Cover**

- Spatial resolution: 25/5 ha MMU
- Update frequency: 6 years
- Most recent reference layer: 2018
- Example of application:
  - Planning location of new infrastructure: What kind of land cover, land use?



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# Corine Land Cover+ Backbone

- Spatial resolution: 10 m
- Update frequency: 3 (soon 2) years
- Most recent reference layer: 2018
- Examples of applications:
  - Planning location of new infrastructure: What kind of land cover, land use?
  - Monitoring evolution → asset management and impact assessment



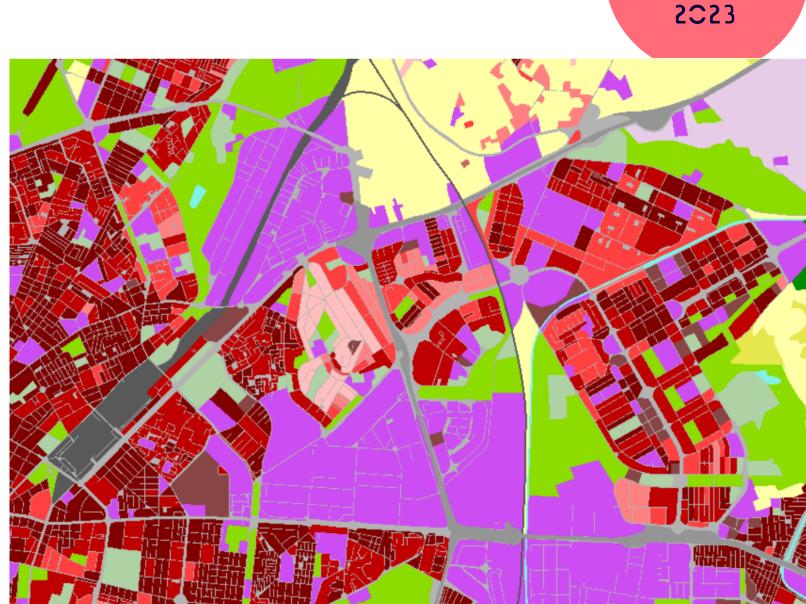
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# **Urban Atlas**

- Spatial resolution: 0,25/1 ha MMU
- Update frequency: 6 years
- Most recent reference layer: 2018
- Examples of applications:
  - Planning location of new infrastructure: What kind of land cover?
  - Monitoring evolution → asset management and impact assessment

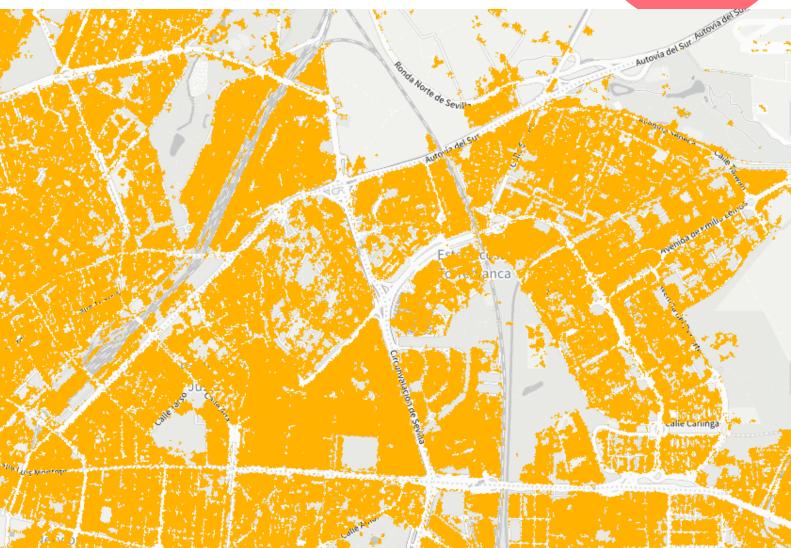


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# **HR Impervious Built-up**

- Spatial resolution: 10/100 m
- Update frequency: 3 years
- Most recent reference layer: 2018
- Examples of applications:
  - Models of run-off/ flood scenarios



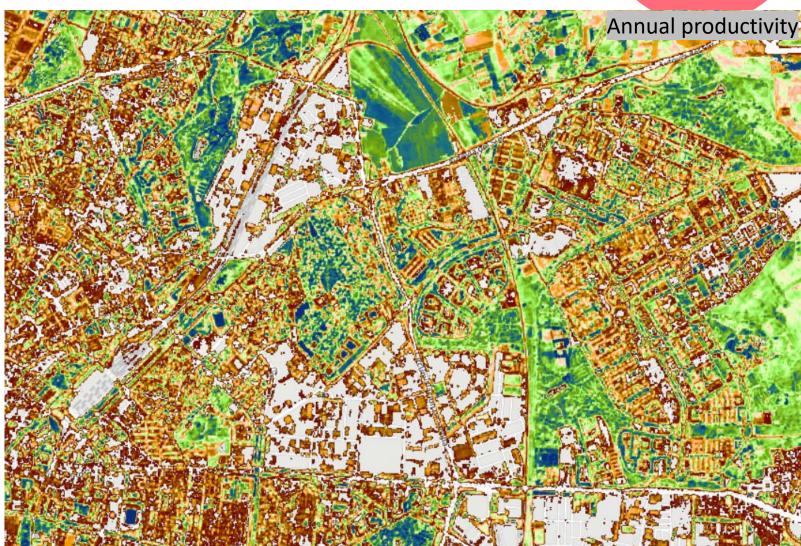
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# **HR Vegetation Parameters**

- Spatial resolution: 10 m
- Update frequency: Daily/10daily/Yearly
- Most recent reference layer: 2022/2023
- Example of applications:
  - Assessing evolution in vegetation → asset management



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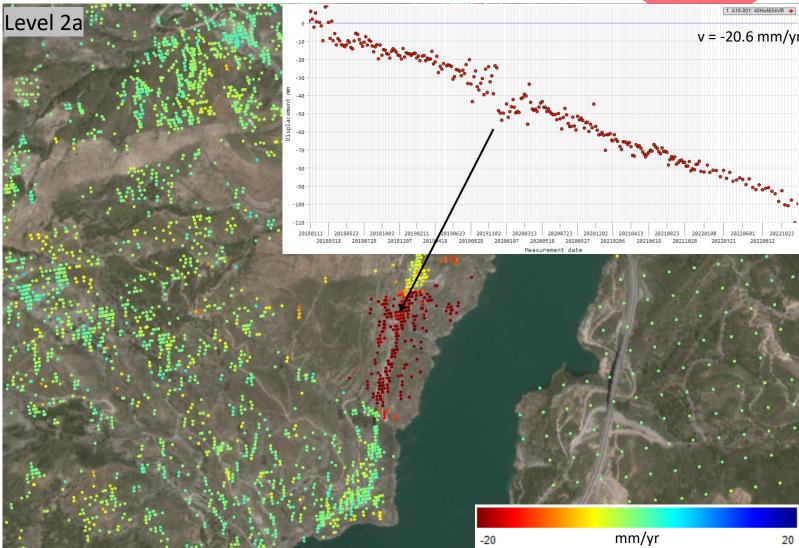


# **European Ground Motion Service**

- Spatial resolution: 5x20/ 100x100 m
- Update frequency: Yearly, with time series
- Most recent reference layer: 2018 2022
- Example of applications:
  - Monitoring infrastructure and slope instabilities → asset management and impact assessment

#### Webinar:

https://land.copernicus.eu/en/products/ european-ground-motionservice?tab=user\_outreach





## Thank you!

Joanna.Balasis@eea.europa.eu https://land.copernicus.eu/ Demo sessions Nov. 8<sup>th</sup>: 10:30 – 11:00: EGMS 11:15 – 11:45: CLC and CLC+





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## Copernicus for Road Infrastructures, Intermediate User perspective

**ITS & Infrastructures** 

Nuno Duro dos Santos (Spotlite)



UE23 PRESIDENCIA ESPAÑOLA CONSEDO DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA

# Agenda

Spotlite Platform and Services Our Services with Copernicus Ground Motion Detection Landslide Susceptibility Mapping Vegetation Monitoring Sum-up



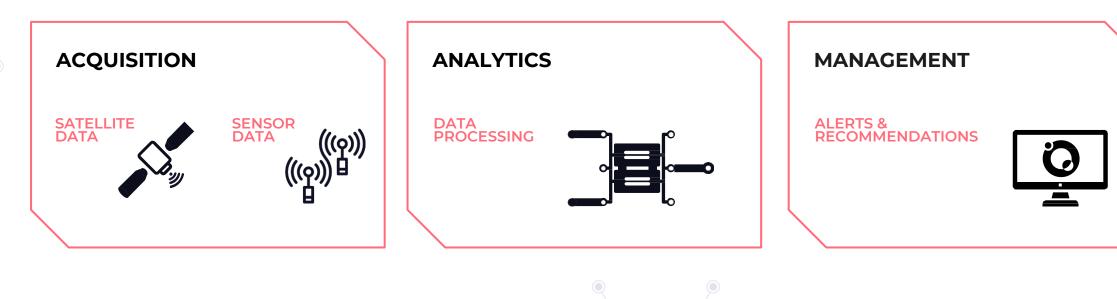
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## About Spotlite Spotlite Online Platform

Online platform for multi-hazard analysis and risk management, where we combine ground data with our satellite-based analytics.



Spotlite is able to integrate remote sensing data from Earth Observation satellites and in situ IoT sensor data. By processing all this information, Spotlite delivers actionable insights in a robust monitoring and management platform.

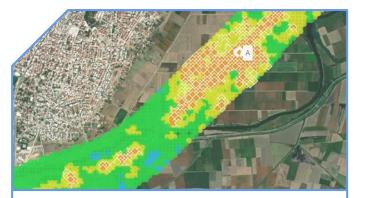
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#### Spotlite Services

## Spotlite Modules



### **GROUND & STRUCTURAL MOTION MONITORING**

- Surface displacements Detection with inSAR;
- Landslide Susceptibility Mapping with Copernicus services.



### VEGETATION MONITORING

- Tree height (fall radius) vitality based on VHR;
- Other services with HR & VHR.



### ASSET MANAGEMENT

 Sensors & operational data used to complement & validate remote sensing.

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Ground & Structural Motion Monitoring

## Surface Displacements

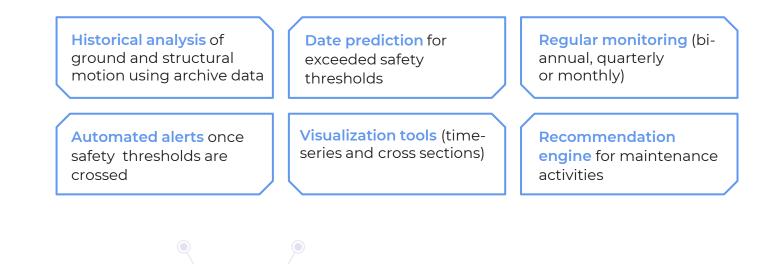
elected point Point A UID: 555744 atLno: nulative: 167.38 mm erage: -46.87 mm/v

Connected points F

ulative: 140.75 mm

Ground and structural motion monitoring for

stability assessment using Interferometric Synthetic Aperture Radar (InSAR). With sub-millimetric precision on a network-wide scale (including remote or inaccessible locations), we are able to detect unstable areas and manage risks.



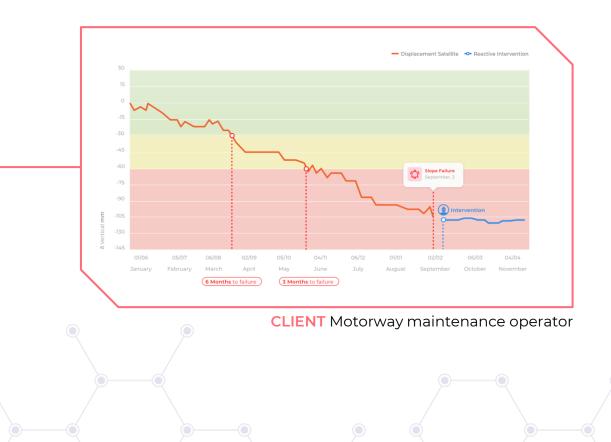
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#### Case of study - Excavation slope

## Displacements with Automated Alerts

Displacement trend display combined with alert and alarm thresholds highlighting significant events.



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#### Ground & Structural Motion Monitoring

# Landslide Susceptibility

Use static knowledge-base or event driven methodologies from multiple sources, including geomorphology (LULC, NDVI, DEM, Lithology), weather and slope operations (maintenance data).

**Classification of slopes** 

**Environment Raster** 

LSM Slope &

Classification

Mapping of slopes and

environment landslide

susceptibility

LSM Slopes

**Classification (%)** 

18,3 14,6 4,8 4,3 16,7 16,7 17,5 6,8 6,8

**Susceptibility Classes** 

Very High

Moderate

Very Low

High

Low

**Preview** of the slope classification on coming years

LSM Slope & Vectorial Classification

\* LULC - Land Use Land Cover, NDVI -Vegetation Index & DEM - Digital Elevation Model #EUSpace

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Spotlite Module

# Vegetation Monitoring



Using Very High Resolution (VHR) optical satellite data in the visible spectrum (RGB) and Near Infrared (NIR), Spotlite is able to monitor vegetation encroachment in the vicinity of critical infrastructures and along infrastructure networks.

Height and estimated area of impact

Vitality index, issuing automated alerts for changes caused by diseases or droughts

Vegetation Details

Height: 7,40 m Health: Good **Species identification** 

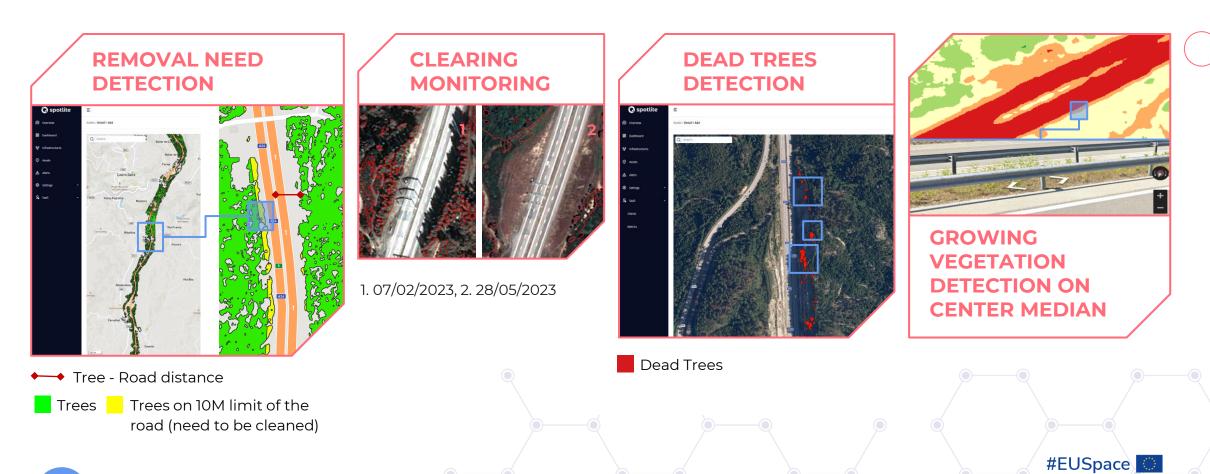
Vegetation encroachment monitoring for green corridors management



Vegetation Monitoring

## Vegetation Clearing Services

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# SUM-UP

Spotlite uses extensively SAR and multispectral Copernicus Satellites but also third-party missions.

- Sentinel 1 is acceptable in many of our business cases;
- Multispectral very high resolution (VHR) are required from thirdparty missions: Pleiades, geosat, PlanetScope.
- Sentinel 2 is used to complement multispectral VHR data

Spotlite uses Copernicus Services, in particular Land services, to complement or validate our services.

- LULC, Ground Motion.

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## Road & Automotive

ROAD INFRASTRUCUTRE MONITORING

Marco Bolchi – Executive Director – EY Belgium



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## GNSS FOR ROAD USER CHARGING



## GNSS ROAD USER CHARGING

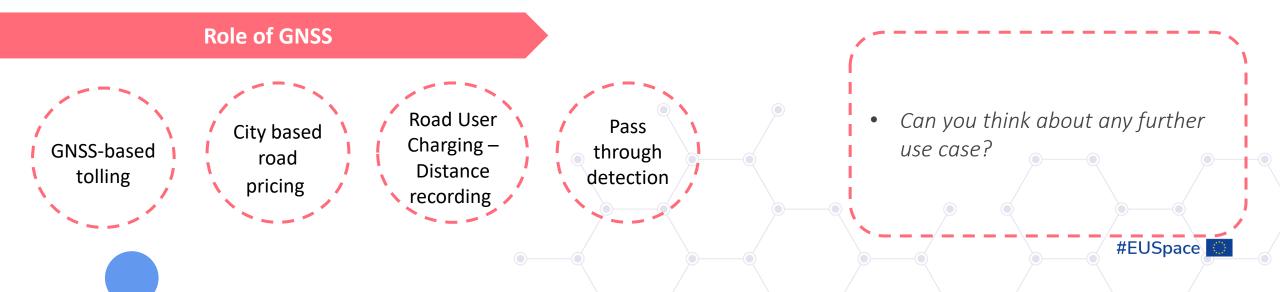
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Road User Charging is the practice of issuing levies or charges to road users, such as car or truck drivers, for their distance travelled on a defined section of road



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



## GNSS user requirements for RUC

- How can the necessary level of trust in the position of the vehicle be achieved, so to correctly determine the fee to be charged?
- How important is the **authentication of the position of the vehicles** covered by the charging scheme? Can you elaborate on the need to authenticate the GNSS positioning?
- Do you see **R&I gaps for the uptake that funding programmes** could address?

W E E



# EARTH OBSERVATION FOR INFRASTRUCTURE MONITORING



## Introduction





The road infrastructure sector has been employing EO to carry out tasks such as surveying, mapping, monitoring, and disaster response. Recent developments in satellite technologies, data analytics and machine learning have been expanding EO role.



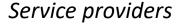
The objective of this session is to help consolidate our understanding of the role of EO to ultimately connect end user needs with specific EO requirement, useful to help understand the associated service inputs

# Analytical framework for User Needs and Requirements related to EO



### Final users











EO satellites and data

*EO service providers* 

### **User Needs**

What is the need on the side of the road authorities, construction companies, etc. to improve their planning, construction, monitoring and maintenance operations? What are the relevant operational scenarios?

### **Service Provider Offer**

What kind of service is offered by service providers to satisfy user needs?

How does the service work?

Service Provider Satellite EO Requirements

What kind of parameters does the service provider offer in its EO products to meet the needs of the users in terms of the capacities of the satellite system?

### **Service Inputs**

Which EO data and other data sources are able/needed to meet the service requirements?

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# Earth observation techniques are relevant along all phases of the asset life cycle

### Infrastructure planning

- Determination of surface ground movements
- Determination of soil moisture
- Assessing weather impact and climate risk

## Risk and vulnerability assessment

• Assessing weather impact and climate risk

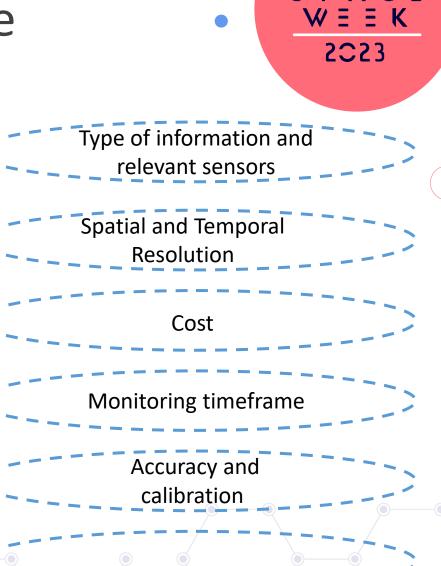
### Infrastructure construction

• Geotechnical and structural monitoring during construction

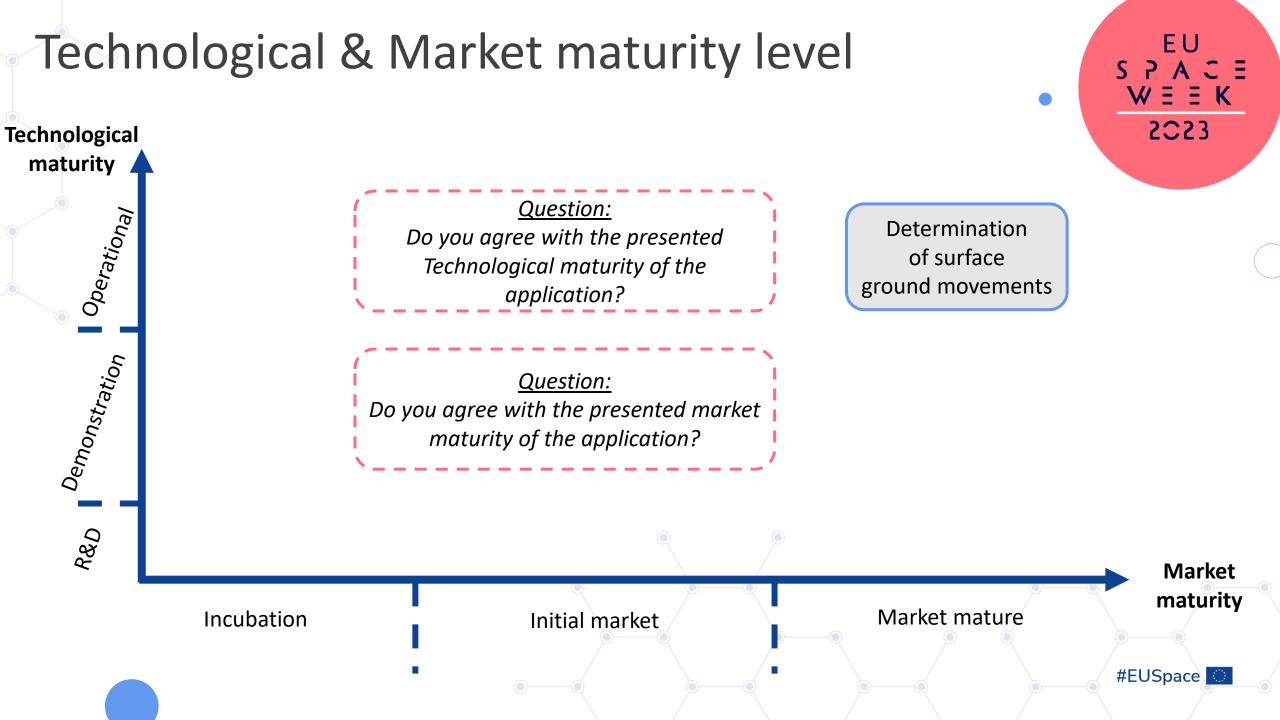
**Associated service requirements** 

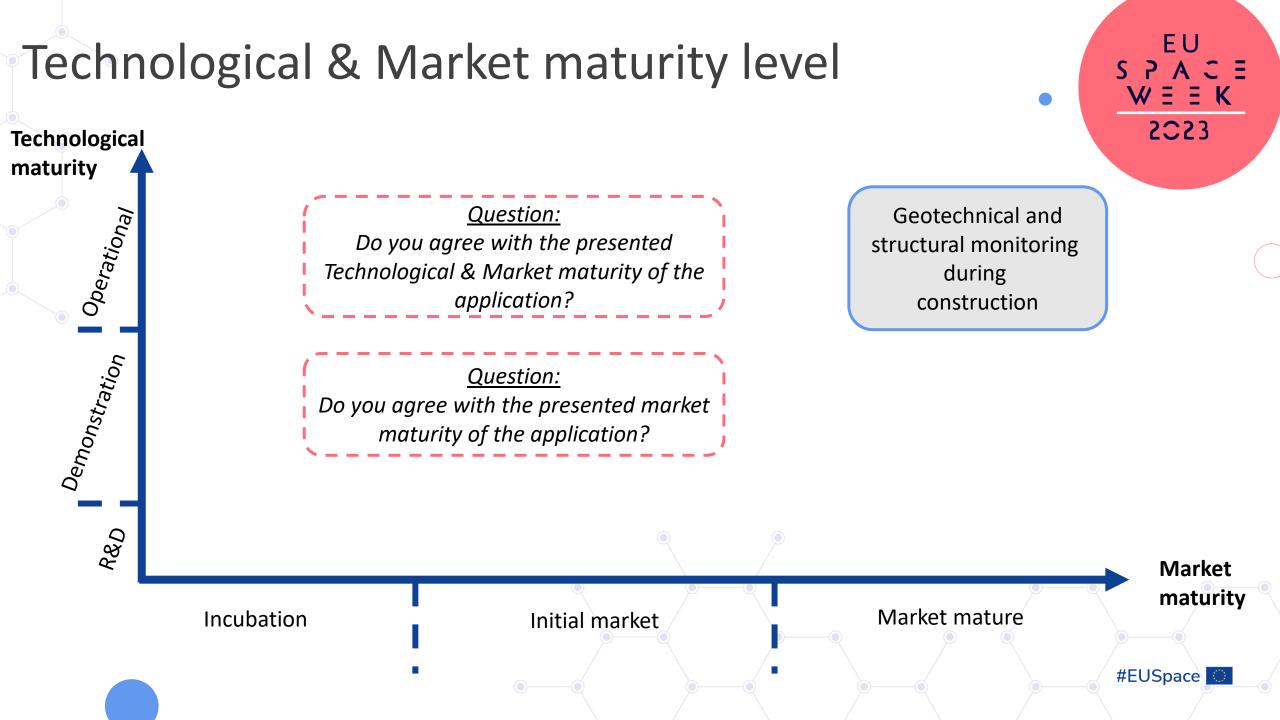
#### Infrastructure monitoring

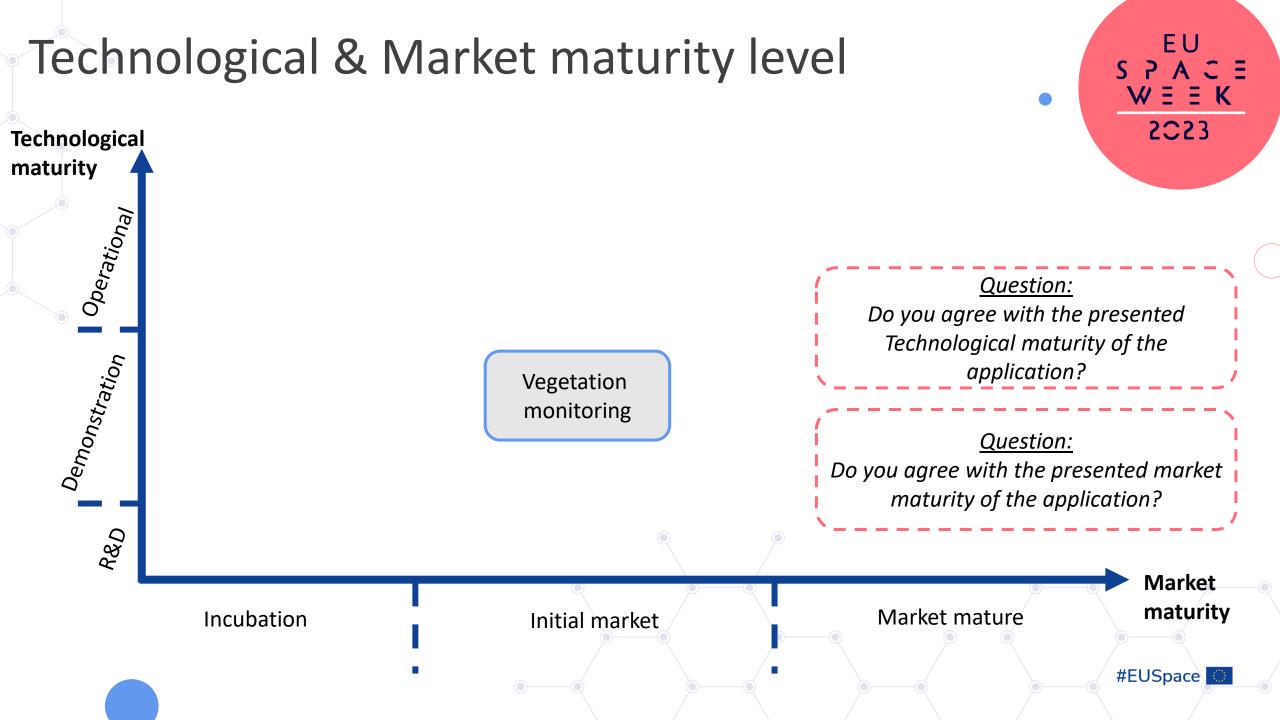
- Determination of surface ground movements
- Vegetation monitoring
- Flood monitoring

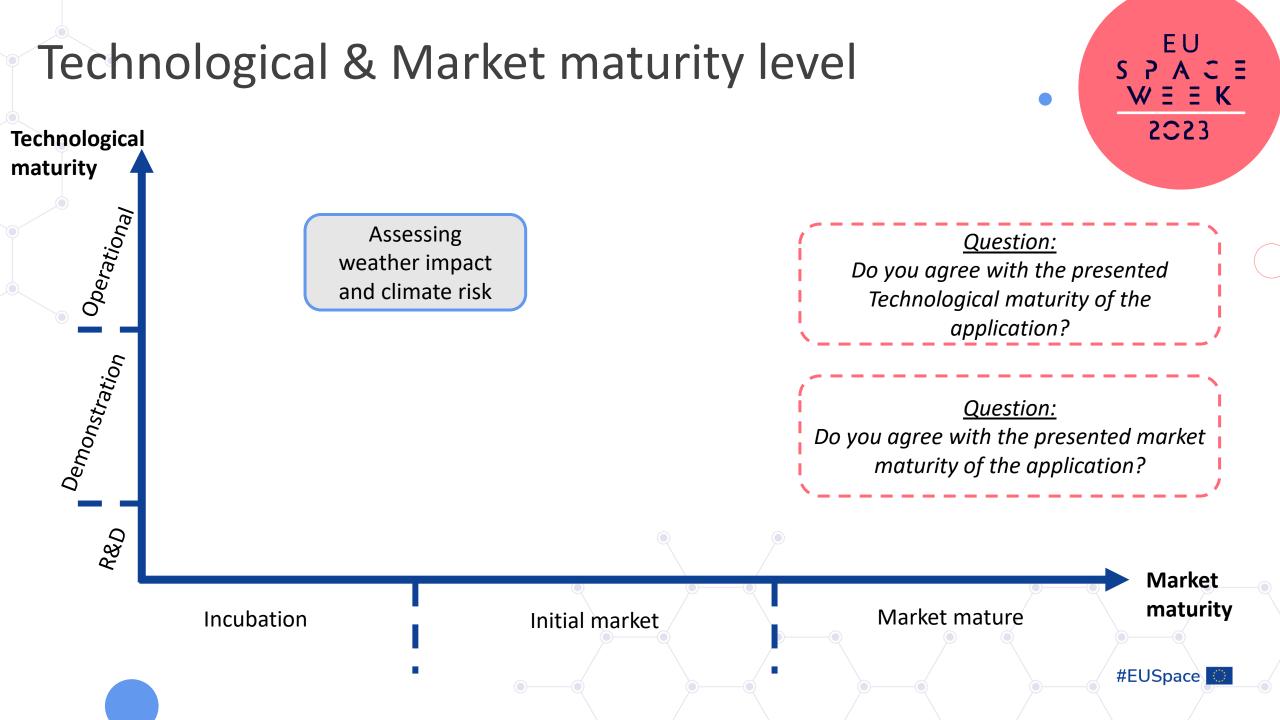


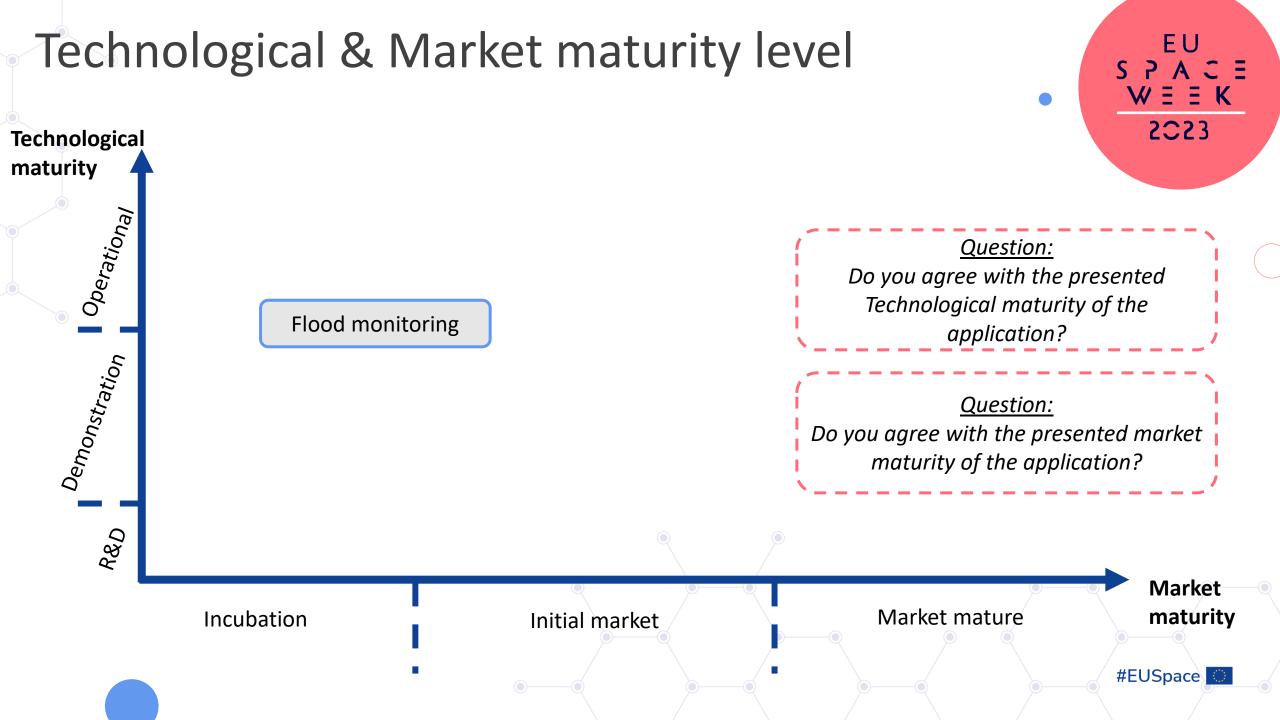
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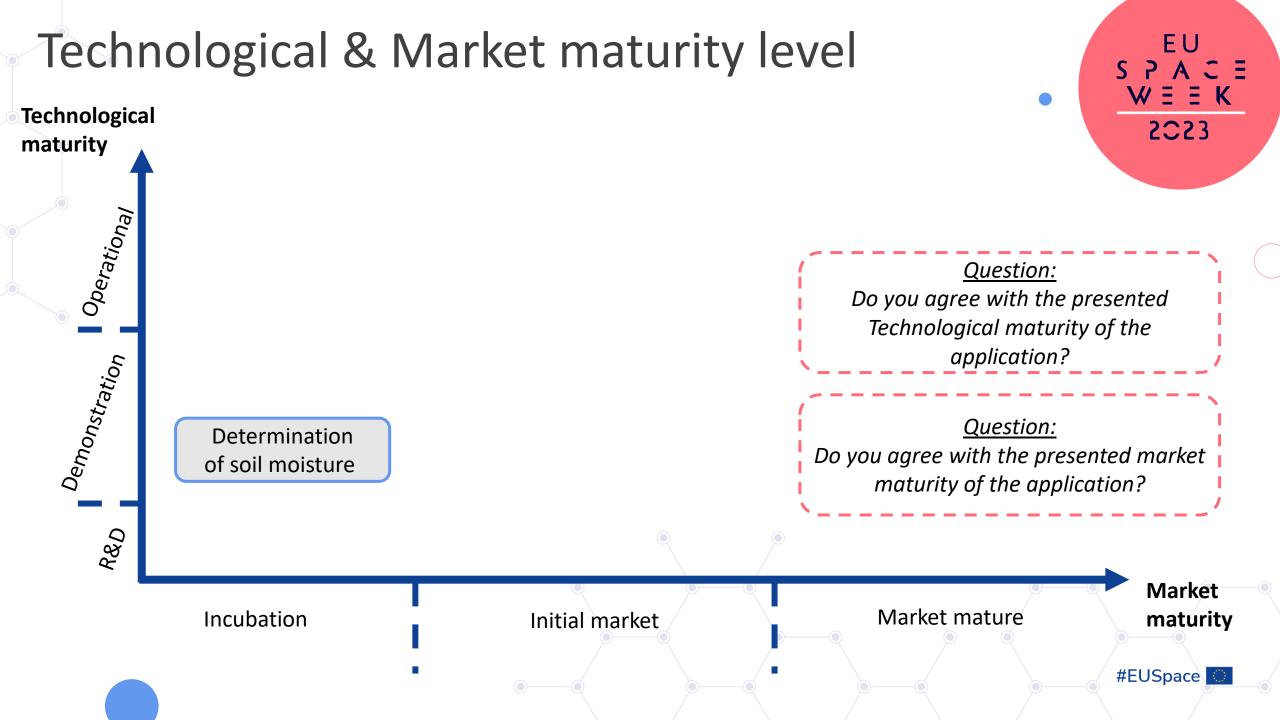


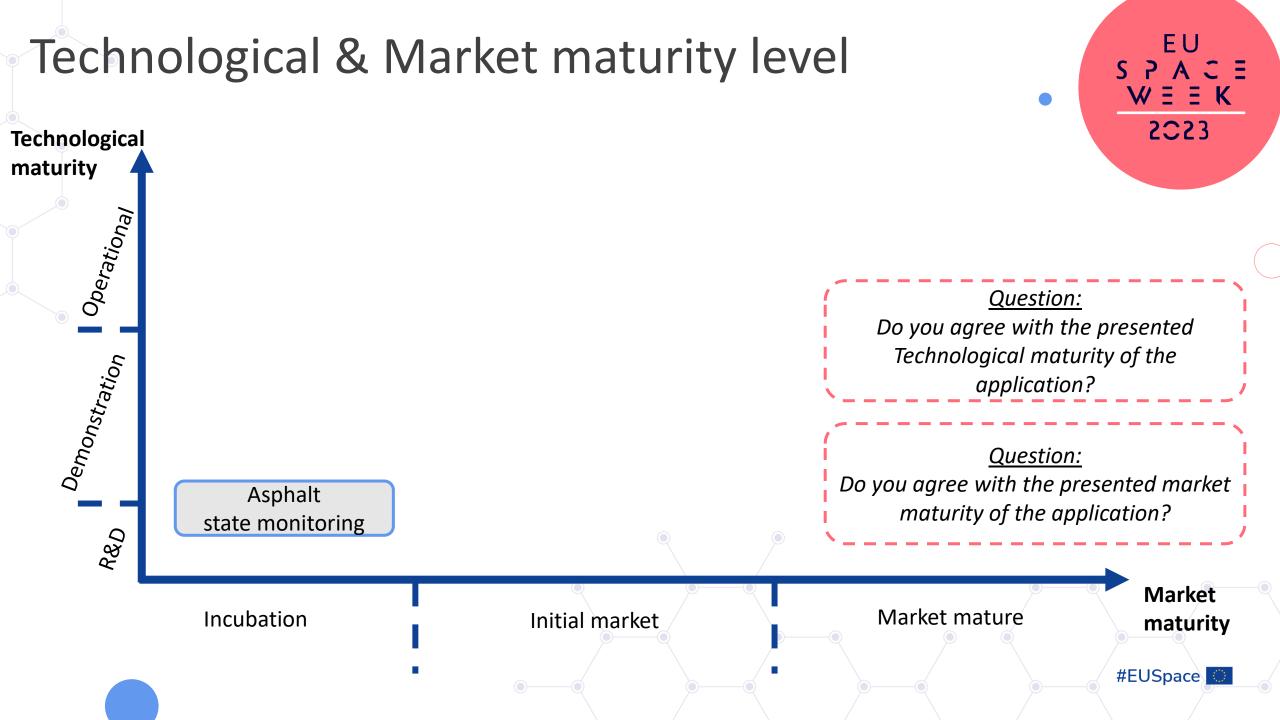












# Additional Questions – Challenges and R&I & Barriers – Infrastructure Monitoring

• Can you suggest any *improvement of EO services and data* necessary to better fulfil user requirements?

2023

- Do you see **R&I gaps connected to the use of space technologies that funding programmes** could address?
- Is there **any other type of support** that EUSPA can provide to foster EO market uptake?

# UCP Infrastructure monitoring – next steps

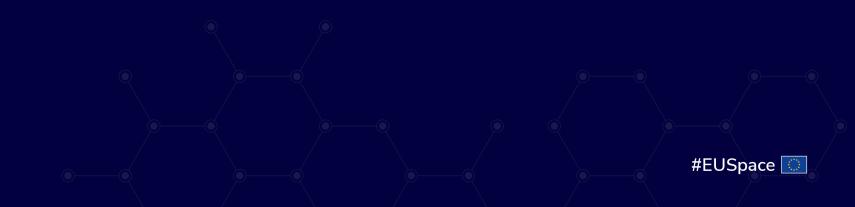
→ This presentation will **be shared including a detailed annex** covering all the specific user requirements for all applications discussed today.

2023

- → Any **feedback** amending or adding information is greatly appreciated!
- → Received feedback will be incorporated into the updated Road user requirements report
- → Feedback should be sent by November 24 to: Rik.neirynck@be.ey.com



## End of ITS and Infrastructures session





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## CCAM R&I priorities in Europe

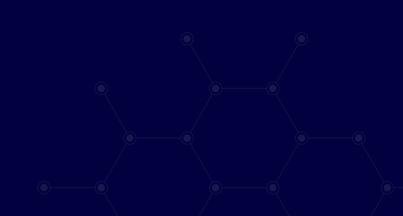
European Commission



**CCAM: Research and Innovation perspective** Dr Johanna Tzanidaki UE23 PRESIDENCIA ESPAÑOLA CONSEJO DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA



## CCAM R&I priorities in Europe



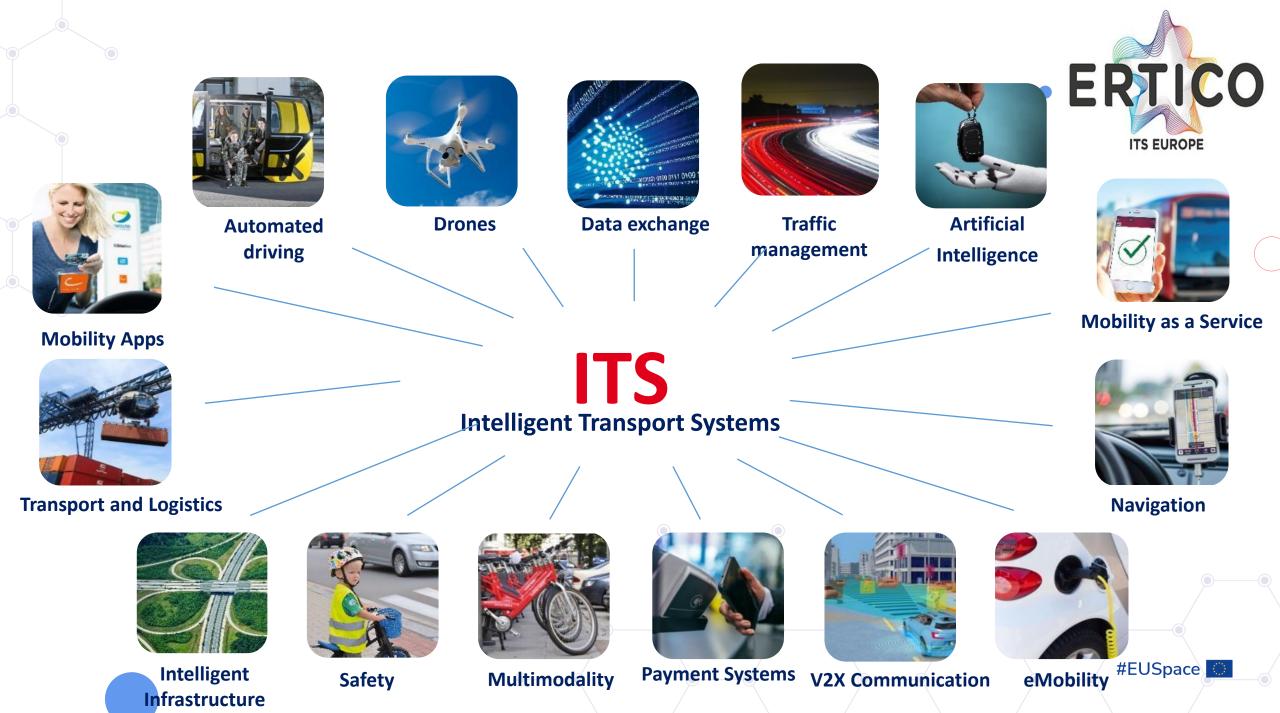
Dr Johanna Tzanidaki Chief Innovation Officer ERTICO –ITS Europe

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# **ERTICO PARTNERS**







## The bigger picture

- Decarbonisation
- Energy dependency
- Alternative fuels and energy dependency
- Trust and security
- Social inclusion



## ERTICO approach to CCAM



#### 2023-2025

- Increased awareness about CCAM, societal impacts and methodologies for co-creation –>System approach
- CCAM progressed through Mobility Data Spaces, edge computing, Big Data & AI

#### 2025-2027

- Harmonised regulatory frameworks in EU, facilitated testing and liability frameworks
- Infrastructure and connectivity needs for HLA & Common definitions for infrastructure adaptations & digital twins

#### 2023-2035

- Better understanding of wider impacts of AD for passenger and logistics
- Integrated, accepted, inclusive and infrastructure supported operational CCAM services supporting decarbonisation

## requirements

# **5G-MOBIX** 5G for cooperative & connected automated MOBIlity on X-border corridors <u>https://www.5g-mobix.com/</u>

### Impact

Develop and test automated vehicle functionalities using 5G core technological innovations along multiple cross-border corridors and urban trial sites.

## Facts and figures

- Coordinator: ERTICO
- 58 Partners
- Budget: € 27M
- Start: 01 Nov 2018
- End: 31 Jul 2022

### Activities

- Develop and test 5G-augmented automated mobility along two cross-border corridors & six trial sites
- Formulate requirements for 5G corridor deployments and business case
- Support standardisation and provide scenarios for EU-wide large-scale 5G xborder deployment

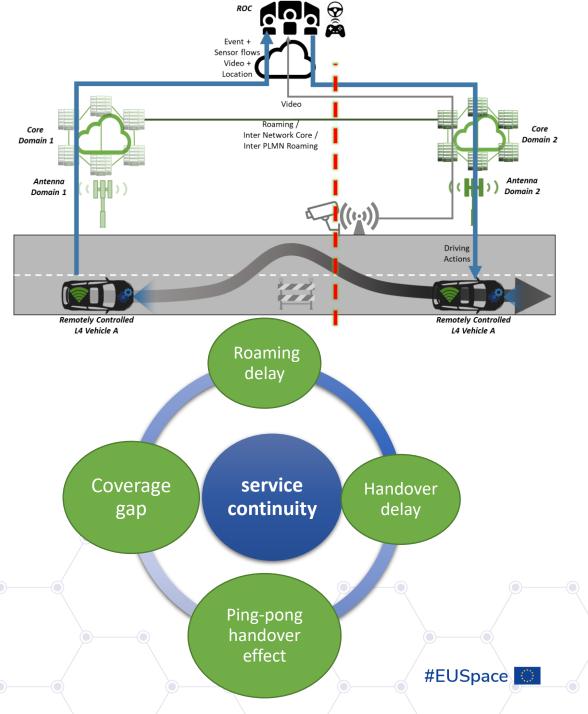
**5GMOBIX** 

## **Trial Sites**

- Spain-Portugal corridor
- Greece-Turkey corridor
- China Trial Site
- Finland Trial Site
- France Trial Site
- Germany Trial Site
- South Korea Trial Site
- The Netherlands Trial Site

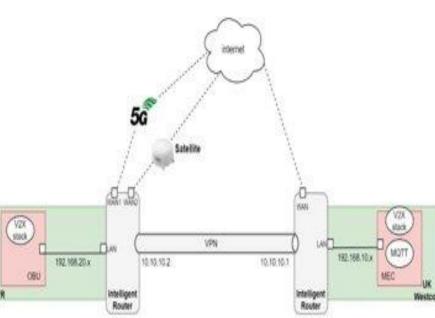
## Service continuity for CCAM applications

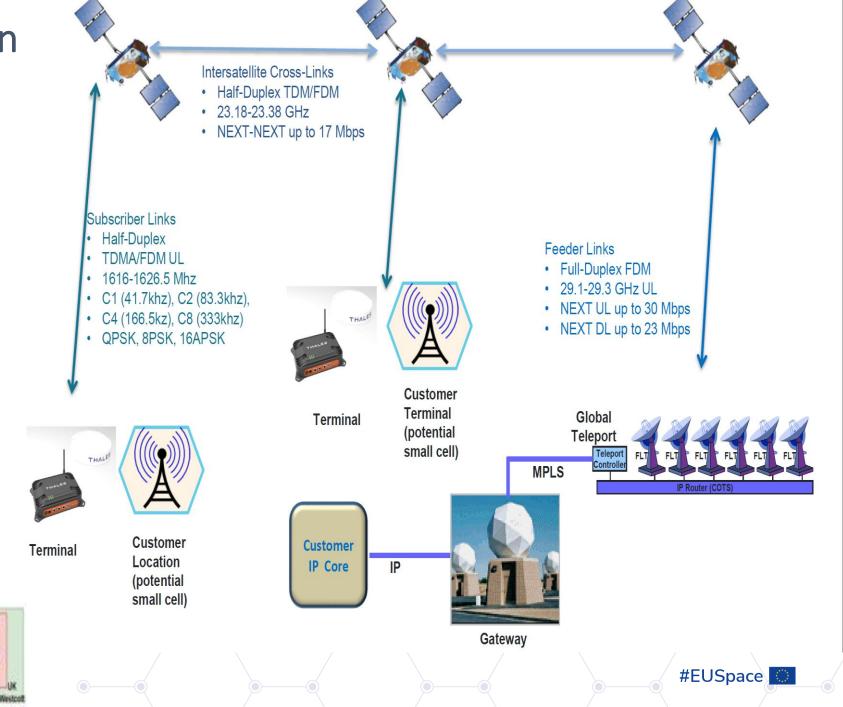
- Service continuity is a key requirement for 5G-Mobix applications,
   e.g., remote driving and advanced driving
- At the CBC environments, ensuring service continuity
  - Roaming delay
  - Handover delay
  - Coverage gap
- MNOs do not deploy sufficient 5G/4G infrastructure to CBC and rural areas ; this is currently not economically viable
  - SatCom may offer an economically viable alternative
- This is being investigated by MNOs such as Vodafone, BT and vendors such as Ericsson who are investing at NTN networks for remote and rural areas
- Activities on integration of NTN with 5G are happening since 2018



# Technical Details (study on sat integration )

- Currently one GW in the States
- Point to point IP links (2022)
- Satellite latency way better than CBC roaming delays
  - technical feasibility –
     Backhauling 5G concepts with
     innovative satellite backhaul
     (first time)







# EUROPEAN LEADERSHIP IN SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE ROAD TRANSPORT THROUGH AUTOMATION

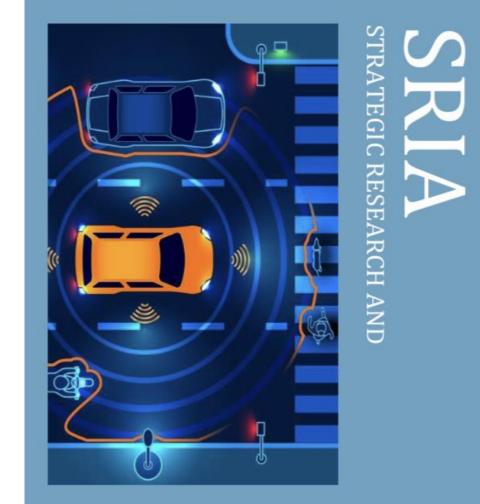
Strengthen Competitiveness of European Industries Increase Safety in road transport Reduce negative impact from road transport on environment Ensure inclusive mobility and good access for all

# **MEMBERSHIP and Co-creation**



• 214 member companies / organisations

https://www.ccam.eu/members/



## 2021 - 2027

European leadership in safe and sustainable road transport through automation





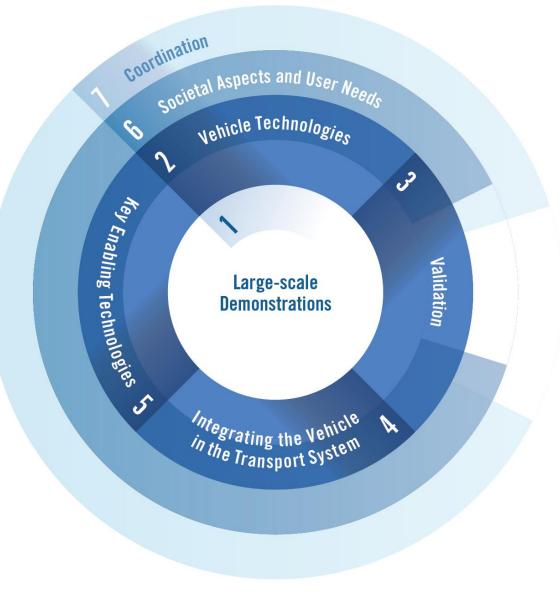
Co-funded by the European Union

# CCAM CLUSTERS

Successful implementation requires understanding:

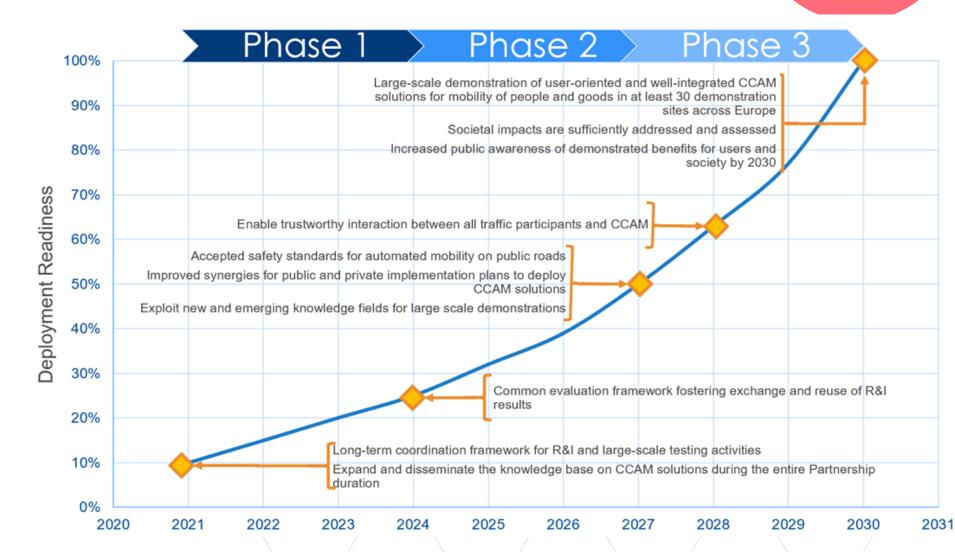
- the people needs and societal aspects of mobility
- technical details, contributions, requirements and risks from key enabling technologies
- the overall **transport system** requirements and set-up
- what **vehicle technologies** are required and how to implement them
- how to validate safe system functioning

Finally demonstrate all aspects at a large scale



# Planning for CCAM implementation 2021-2030.

- Phase 1 Developing the building blocks
- Phase 2 Advancing technical maturity
- Phase 3 Trials and living labs all over Europe



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# Draft SRIA 2025

"certain research and innovation issues related to CCAM require **global cooperation** by definition, for example, the question whether the intelligence of CCAM should be located in each single vehicle or in the cloud, or **how earth orbit satellites may be used to support CCAM**, e.g. by teleoperation, or on the role of physical and digital infrastructure"

**Remote Management** as a Research Priority in 2025-2027

 $\rightarrow$  situational awareness of the V in the system and of the surrounding vehicles too!

 $\rightarrow$ safety and perception of safety

→Advancing communication – Non-terrestrial Networks as a complement to 5G terrestrial networks to enable seamless CCAM services deployment, CCAM requirements towards the development of 6G



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## ERTICO Partnership needs and interests

On providing technical and socioeconomic insights on CCAM and PNT Requirements →Stakeholder engagement to support the advance of PNT data to support and drive CCAM for more efficient, safer and sustainable roads and vehicles

 $\rightarrow$  Use Cases:

- Ubiquitous and High Performance PNT for CCAM
- Perception 360 for CCAM
- PNT Monitoring and over the air updates for CCAM
- PNT for Clean Mobility
- Testing for CCAM



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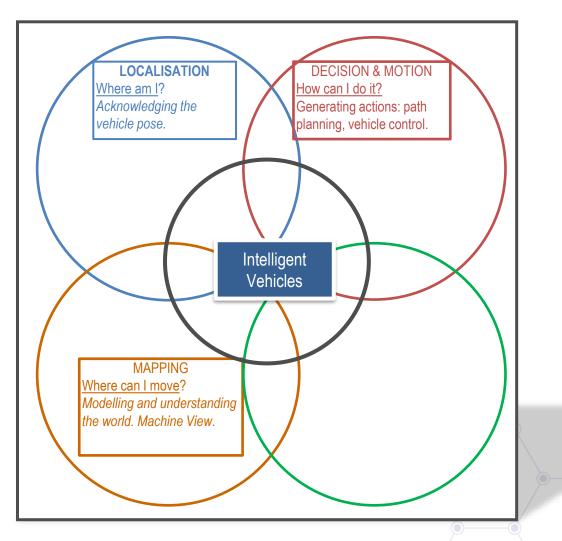
## Needs and challenges for localisation information in the Automotive domain



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Javier Ibanez-Guzman PhD 5Renault Group)

## **Vehicle Navigation**

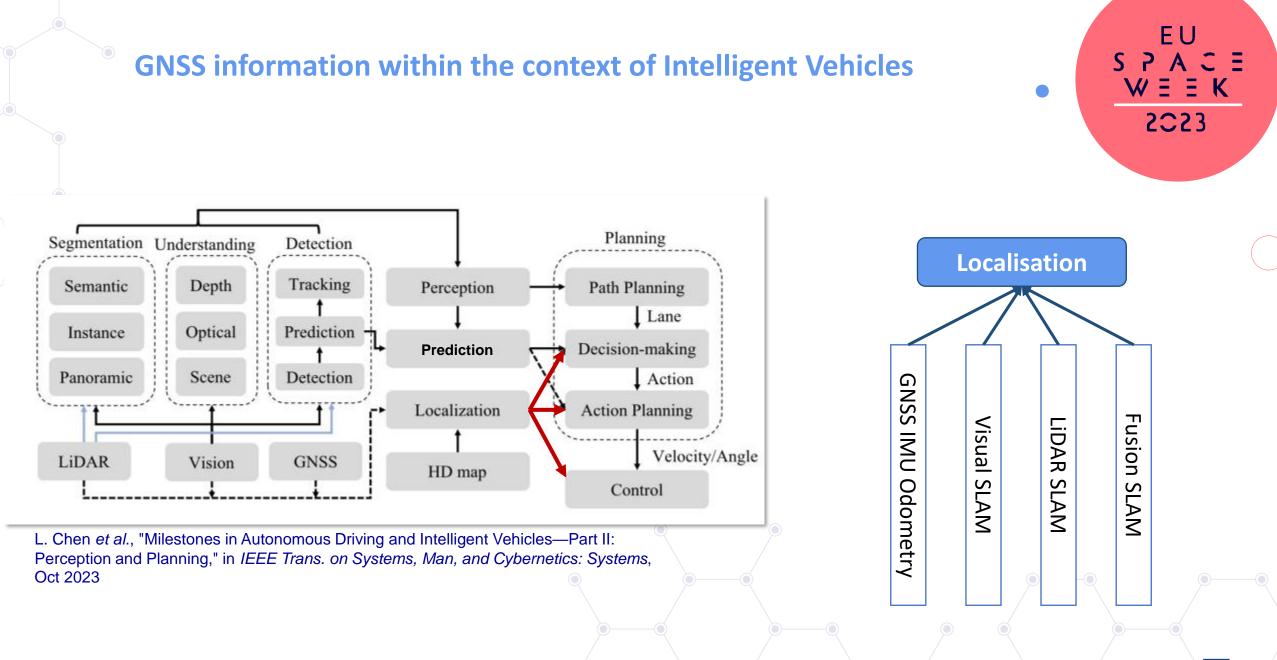


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"Position information is the lighthouse in the sea of uncertainty, guiding us to our destination."

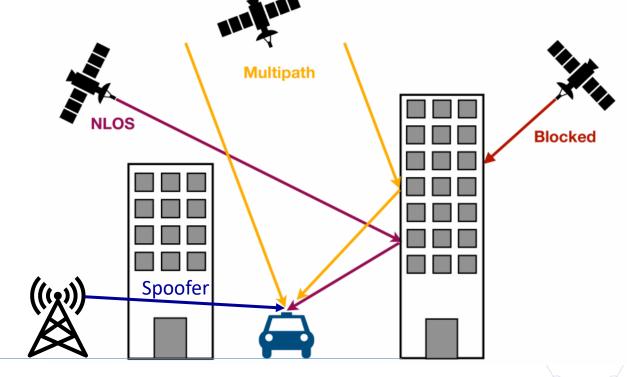
### Localisation is used for:

- Routing
- Advanced Driving Assistance Systems
- Autonomous Vehicles

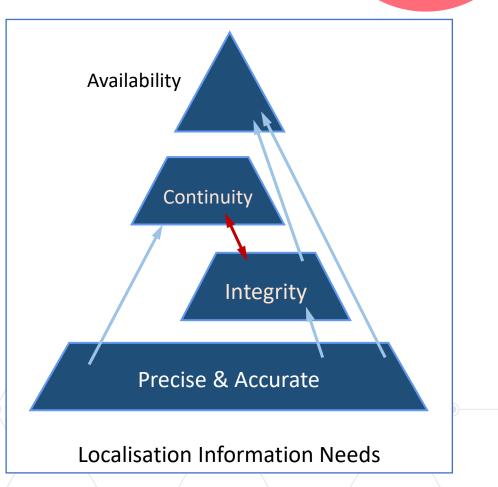


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# GNSS Signals for on board vehicle usage



Challenging signal propagation in urban environments



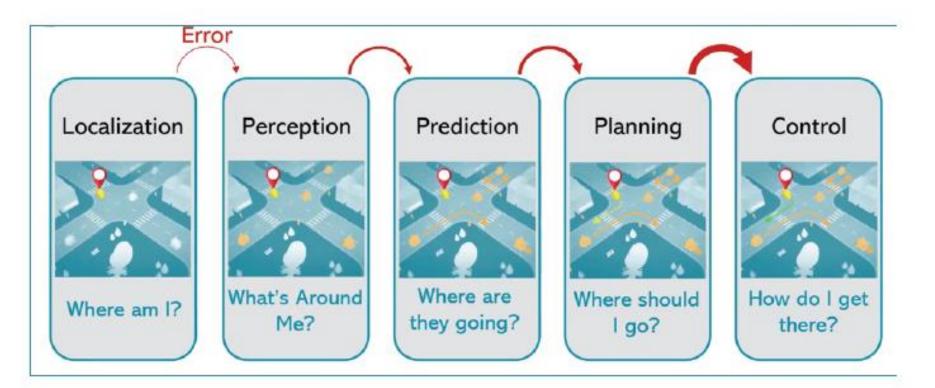
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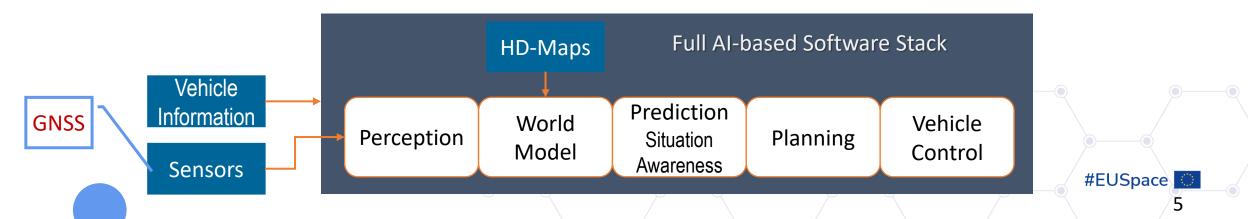
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## Recall: errors propagate ... Compromising Safety



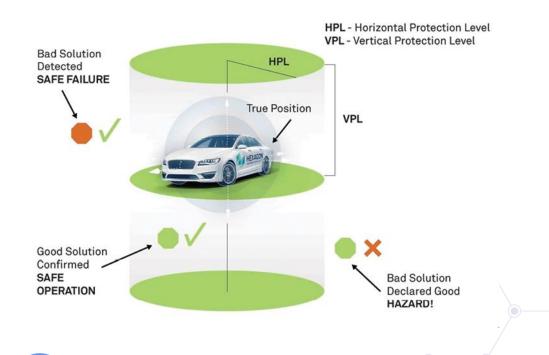
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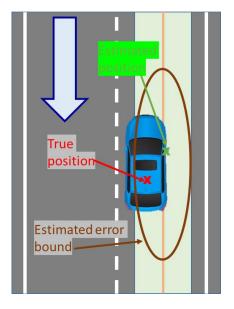
After ION 202X



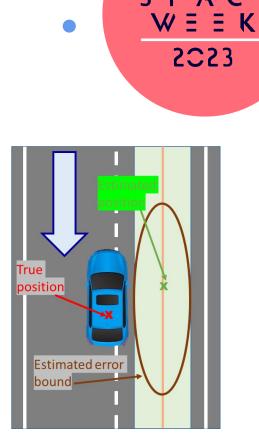
## **Bounding the Localisation Errors** Integrity and Vehicle Localisation

Integrity. The system's ability to provide accurate and reliable positioning information, along with an indication of the confidence or trustworthiness associated with that information.





Nominal case e<PL<AL Error correctly bounded; OK Bound is in the limit  $\rightarrow$  use



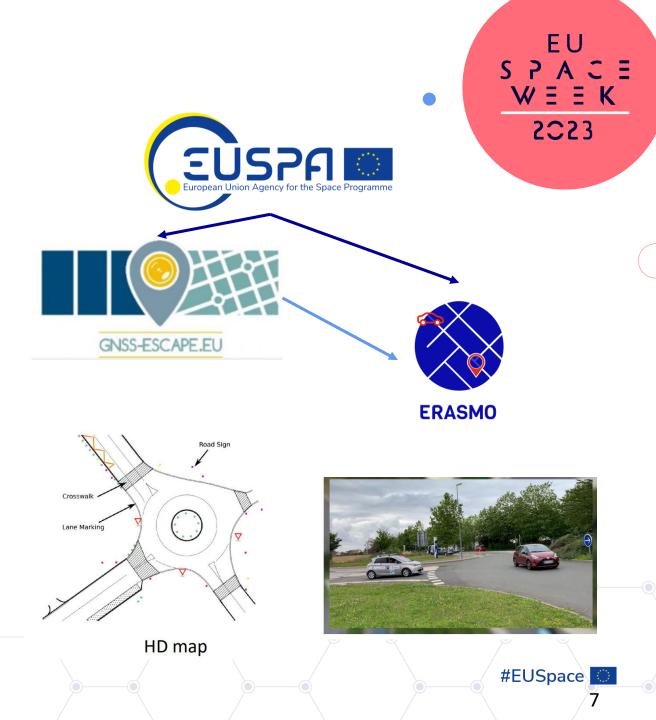
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A situation of Misleading information Can lead to an accident Error NOT correctly bounded Bound is in the limit  $\rightarrow$  use

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## **Localisation Integrity: ADAS & AD**

- Two major EUSPA sponsored projects: ESCAPE & ERASMO
- Both dedicated to integrity using Galileo Signals, PPP, HD-maps, ...
- Development of several modules: localization engine and Integrity measurement
- ERASMO incorporate advances in machine learning methods for vision aided localisation
- Use of close to production components
- Extended trials and dataset generation for further development



## Conclusions

- ADAS Vehicle applications
  - Lane keeping assist
  - Contextual ACC
  - Automated
- Connected vehicle applications
  - Crowdsource maps
  - Advanced hazard warning
  - Cooperative vehicles
- Highly Automated Vehicles
  - Level 3 passenger vehicles
  - Level 4 shuttles
  - Level 4 robotaxis; logistic vehicles

- GNSS information the only source for absolute localisation information
- Tangible progress exists with relative localisation methods, they are insufficient
- Integrity measurement improves operational assurance, it is being extended to maps, perception, etc.
- The Galileo GNSS satellites can augment our localisation capabilities to ensure use of localisation in safety critical situations

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# Automotive value chain user perspective, Tier1

Road and Automotive

Ramsundar Kandasamy - Valeo

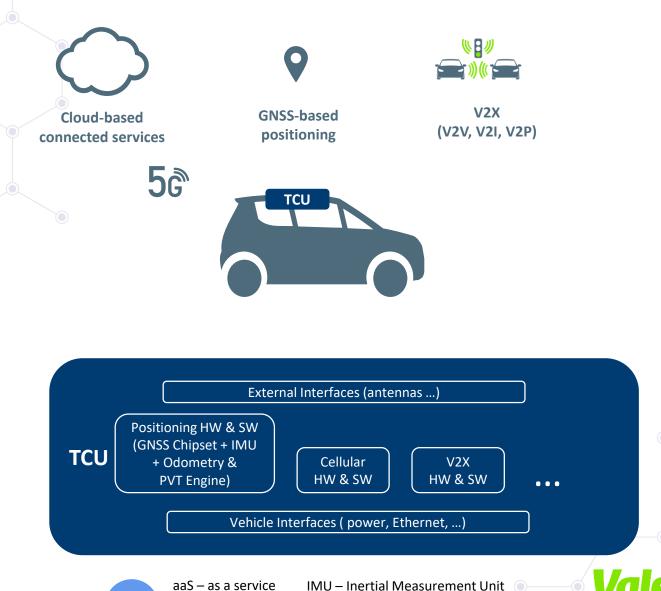








# Telematics Control Unit (TCU)



PVT – Position Velocity Time

HW – Hardware

#### **GNSS Applications**

- Emergency Call (eCall)
- Navigation
- Vehicle to everything (V2X)
- Automated Driving
- Positioning as a Service
- Stolen vehicle tracking
- Fleet management

SW - SoftwareV2P - Vehicle to PersonV2I - Vehicle to InfrastructureV2V - Vehicle to Vehicle

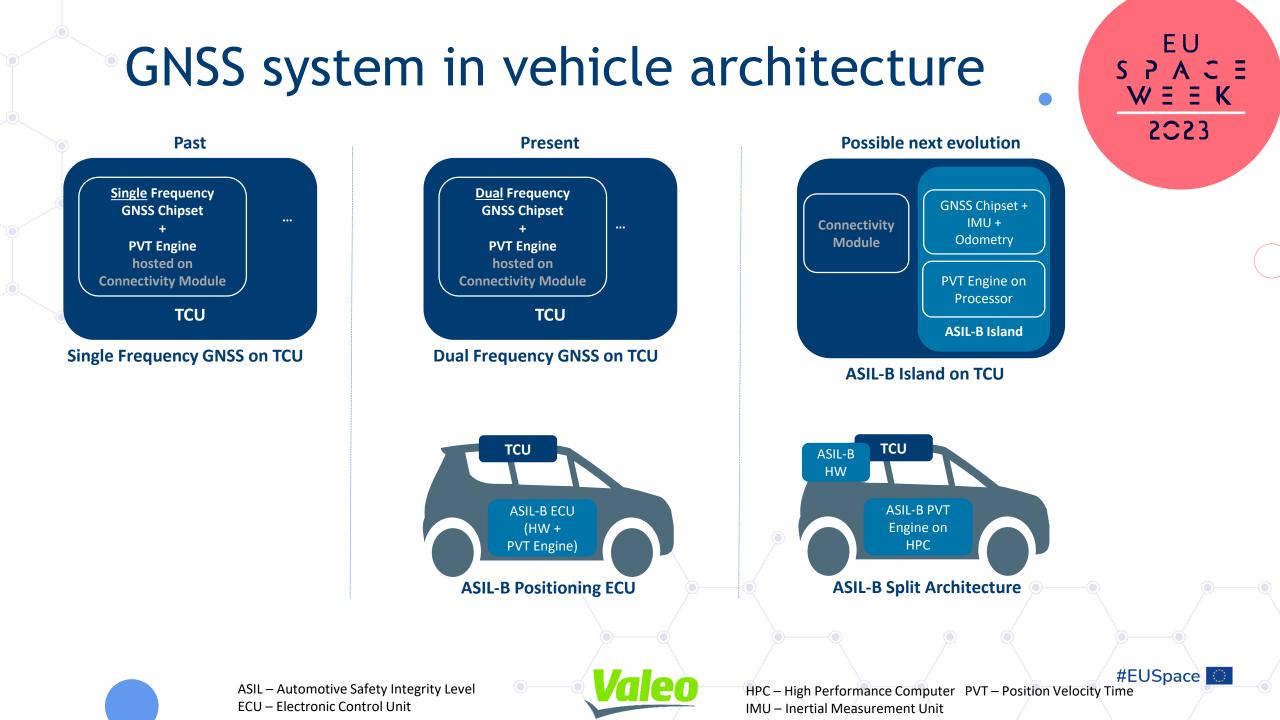
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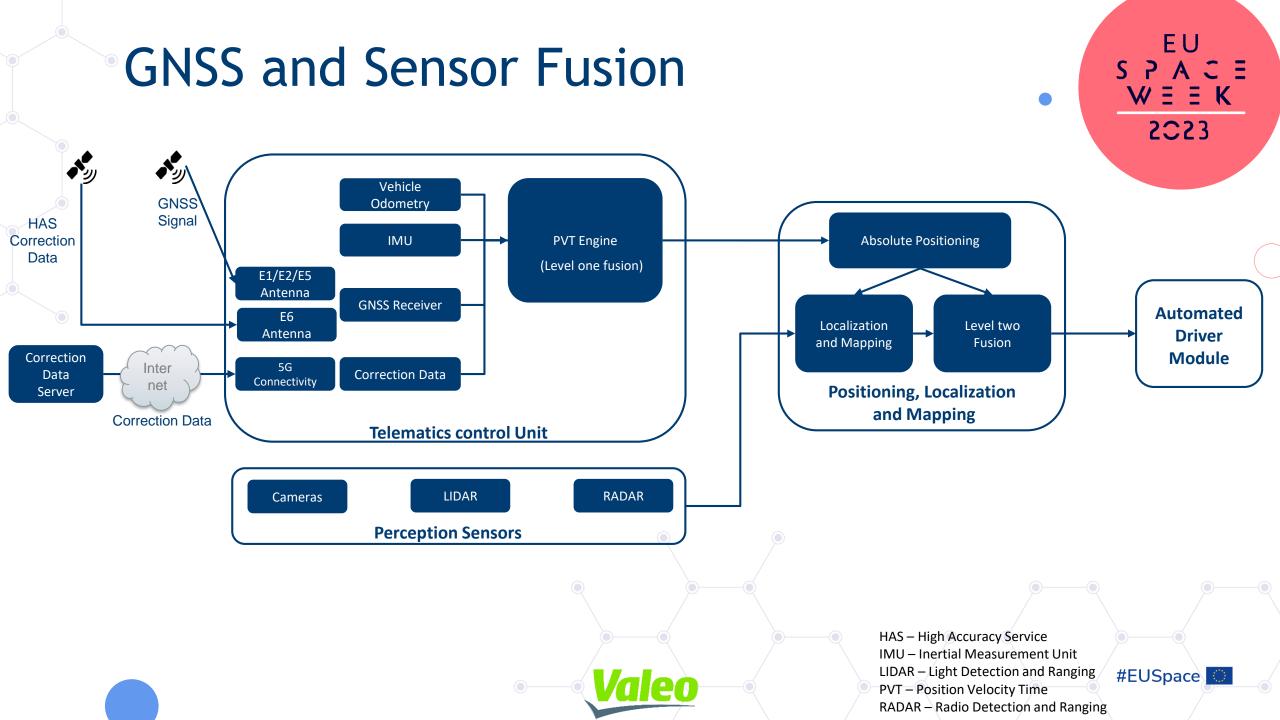
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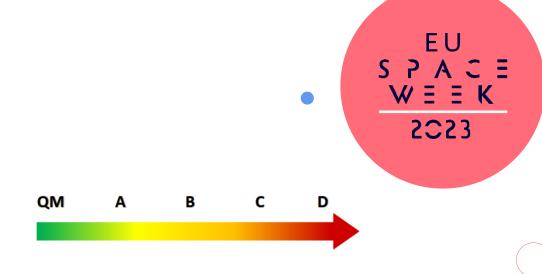
# Positioning Requirements

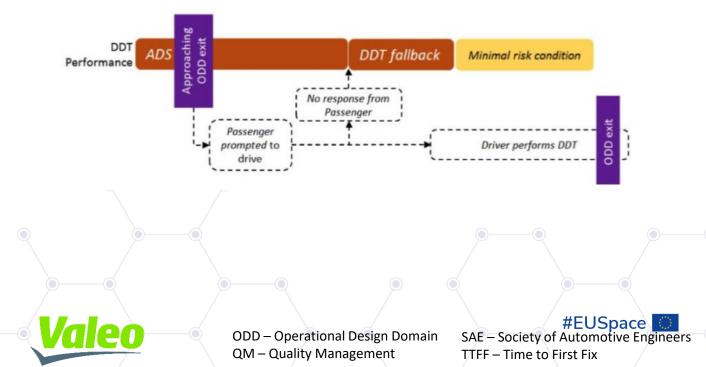
#### Functional Safety (Integrity) Requirements

- Automotive Safety Integrity Level (ASIL)
- ASIL A to ASIL D
- ASIL Decomposition: Absolute positioning as ASIL B(D) system
- Applies to HW + SW + Correction Data

#### • Functional and Performance Requirements

- SAE L2+ up to L4
- High integrity lane level automated driving
- ODD validity
- Accuracy 20-30 cm (1-2 sigma)
- TTFF 10-20 seconds
- Alert limits and Protection levels





# Future Outlook

- Galileo High Accuracy Service (HAS)
  - Key benefits
    - Accuracy
    - Convergence time
    - E6: redundancy, reduced data consumption and cellular blackspots
  - Ecosystem HAS readiness
  - Non safety critical use cases such as lane manual navigation, V2X
- OSNMA
  - Automation requires a high level of resilience to spoofing



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# Gracias! Thanks!



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Valeo

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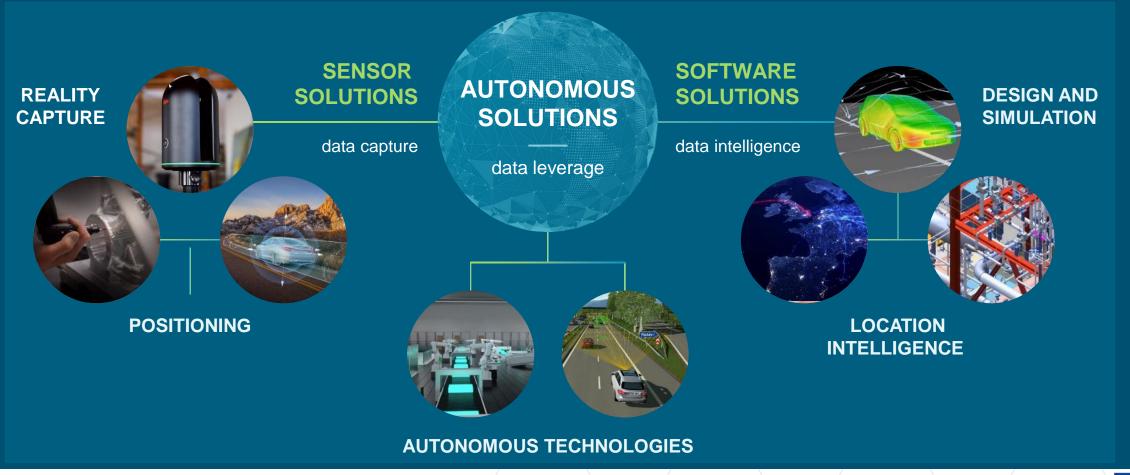
# Automotive value chain user perspective, Tier2

User Consultation Platform: Road and Automotive

Dr. Paul Verlaine Gakne, Senior Product Manager, Enterprise Positioning Hexagon



## Who is Hexagon?



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## Critical applications served





# What positioning services mean?

#### **Excellence in positioning**

Bring innovation and quality together to provide best in class positioning services





## Automotive problem we help solve

## Where am I?



GNSS positioning for accuracy and operation

What's around me?



Perception for autonomy and safety

How do I get there?



Guidance for machine control, planning & monitoring





# **GNSS** positioning and challenges



Vehicles need position data to navigate safely, securely, reliably and efficiently

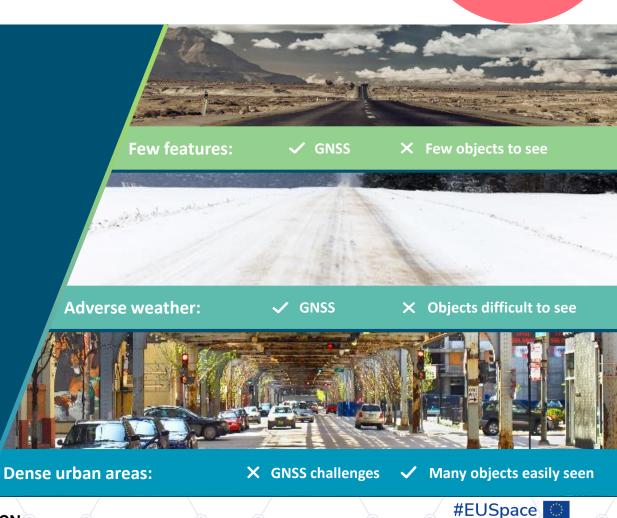


Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) technology provides the most accurate absolute positioning



GNSS plus visual-based technologies and sensor fusion provide complete, precise and uninterrupted location, navigation and timing

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# GNSS for autonomous vehicles – Req.



Lane-level accuracy - 3D decimetre level absolute positioning with rapid convergence



## Multi-frequency, Multi-constellation receiver and antenna

- Improves overall accuracy
- Increases available measurements



## High availability through sensor fusion with other sensors



Functional Safety ISO26262 Development at ASIL B



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## Positioning needs for automotive and trends



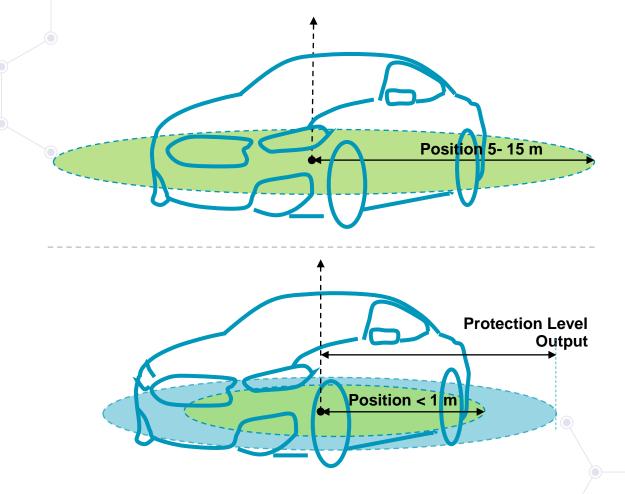


### Automotive Correction Services (CS)



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## Benefits of CS for positioning





## Traditional single frequency GNSS solution

- Accuracy of 5 to 15 m in the best conditions
- Does not include any functional safety standards or protection level algorithms (RAIM)
  - Only suitable for navigation



## Dual frequency GNSS positioning solution with correction services

- Improved position accuracy, availability and reliability
- Functional Safety
  - Certified Protection Level output from RAIM algorithm
  - Complete integrity analysis
  - ASIL B(D) certified
  - ISO26262 functional safety compliance
  - Safety Certified Corrections Network via CIM (Corrections Integrity Monitor)

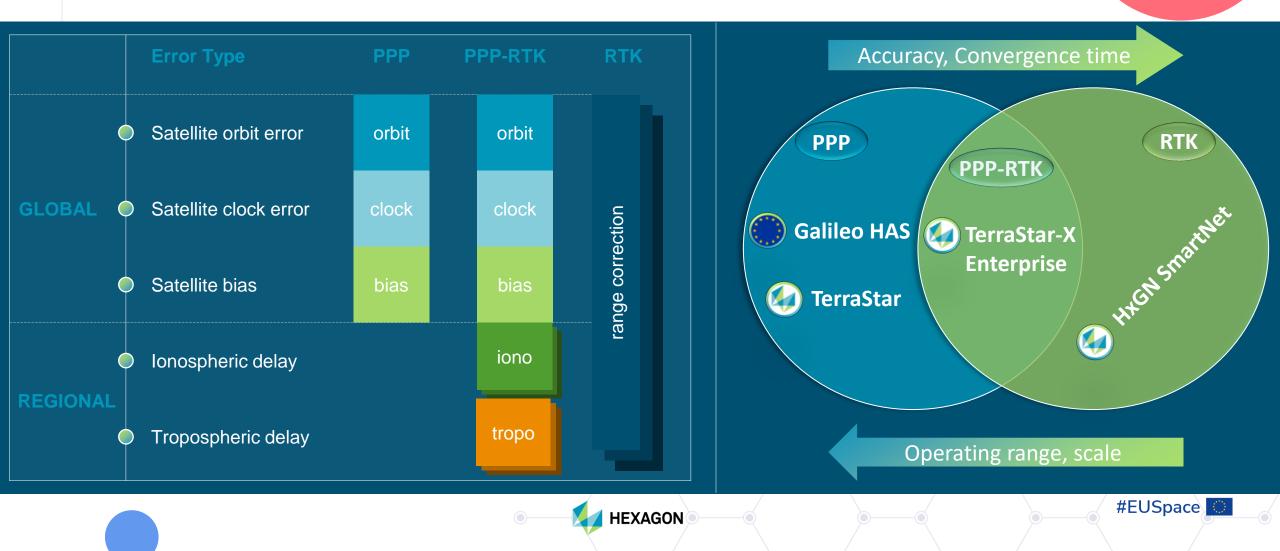
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### Correction services: PPP, PPP-RTK, RTK



## Automotive correction service: TerraStar-X Enterprise



#### "

Hardware-agnostic correction services designed for instantaneous lane-level accuracy, functional safety applications and large scale connected vehicles and devices.







 $\bigcirc$ 

### **Correction services requirement**

#### Performance

- Convergence: rapid
   convergence
- Accuracy: lane-level using automotive-grade hardware



#### **Functional Safety**

- Integrity
- ASIL Compliant



#### **Business Model/Delivery**

- Mass Deployment: for large-scale deployment
- Delivery: IP or other delivery methods
- Standard or proprietary formats

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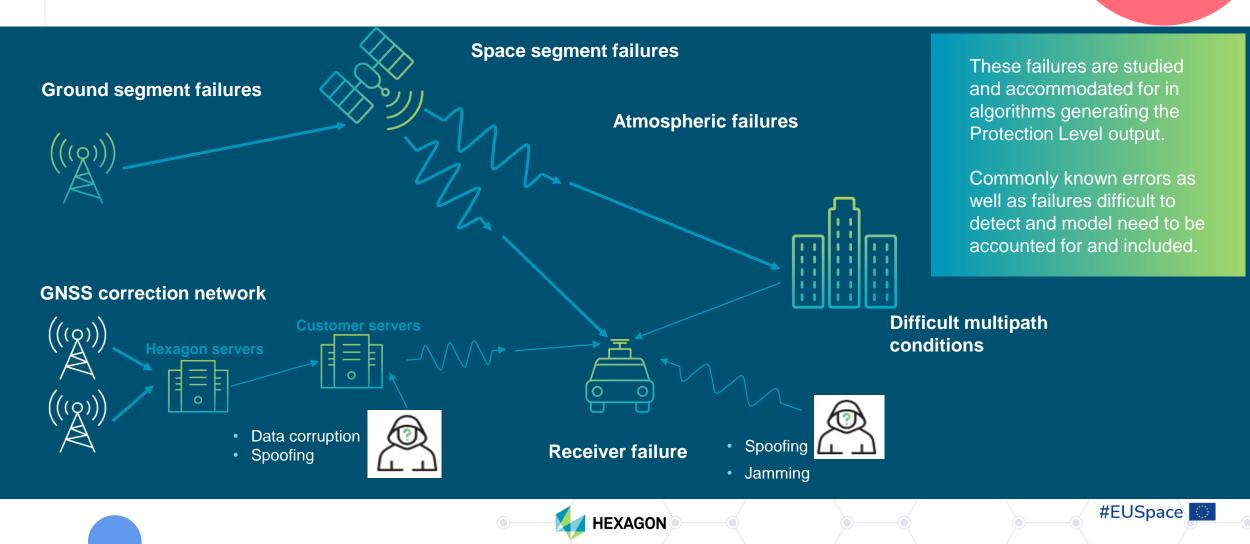
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### Integrity and Safety





### Introduction to safety concept





#### Trends and Innovations



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#### Future trends: LEO PNT

LEO constellations offer a new avenue of assuring PNT by providing stronger signals with satellites closer to the Earth and improved positioning accuracy with rapidly changing geometry.

## Hexagon | NovAtel's receivers to support new Xona commercial LEO constellation

NovAtel has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Xona to collaborate in developing PNT for the new LEO constellation.



ttps://novatel.com/about-us/news-releases/memorandum-ofnderstanding-signed-by-hexagon-novatel-xona-spaceystems-assured-precision-pnt



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## Autonomous platooning

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paulverlaine.gakne@hexagon.com



# Safe and Reliable Positioning for Autonomous Driving



PRESIDENCIA ESPAÑOLA CONSEJO DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA Reliable, Smart, Secure

Cooperative, connected and automated mobility (CCAM)

Ilaria Martini, Principal Research Engineer Integrity Tech Lead, U-blox



### Introduction: needs and challenges





### **Autonomous Transportation Needs**

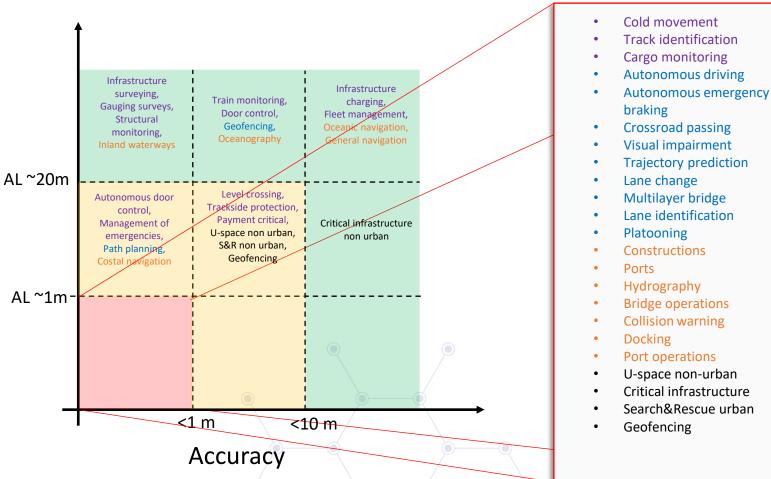






Integrity





- U-space non-urban
- Critical infrastructure
- Search&Rescue urban

Source: EC/EUSPA GNSS Market Report and UCP (https://www.euspa.europa.eu)

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### Autonomous Driving: Challenges and Trends

#### **Challenging Needs**

- Alert Limit 2m
- Target Integrity Risk up
   to 10e-7/h
- Standard ISO26262, ISO21488, ISO 21434, SOTIF



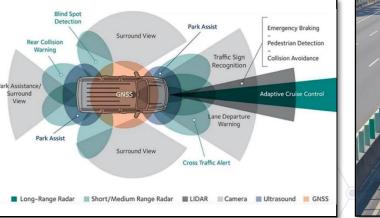


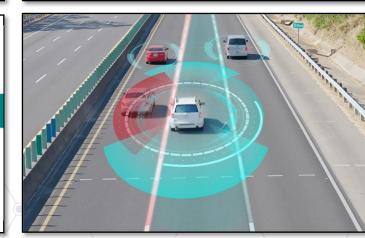
#### Autonomy

- Lane-accurate positioning for ADAS level 2+ to 5, including functional safety
- Cm-accuracy (95%)

#### **Sensor Fusions**

- High grade and safety compliant Inertial
- Wheel Speed Sensors
- Camera
- Lidar
- Radar





#### **Cooperative positioning**

- V2X and V2I standard
- RTCM, ETSI, 5GAA, 3GPP, C2C
- Perception, prediction and planning

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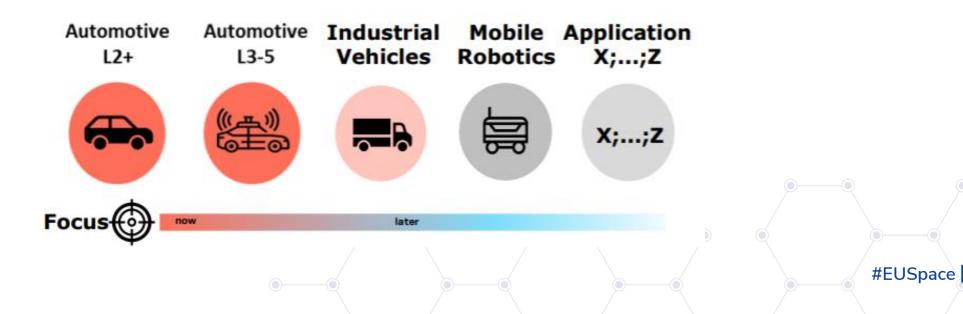
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## Safe Positioning

Safe positioning means providing **High-Accuracy + High-Integrity PVT** positioning solutions complying application-specific KPI's and **SOTIF & Functional Safety & Cyber Security** requirements (FuSa ISO26262, SOTIF ISO21448, Security ISO21434)

Emerging target applications



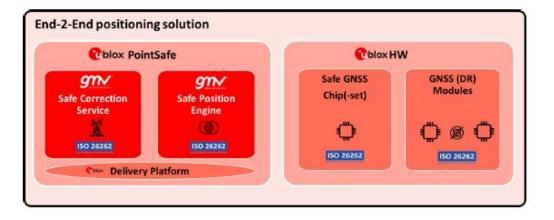


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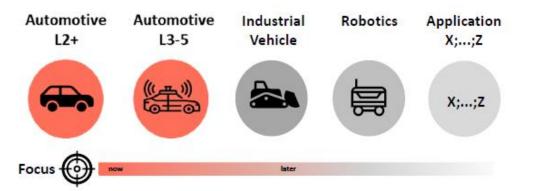
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## U-Safe: End-2-End Solution



#### TARGET APPLICATIONS





https://www.u-blox.com/en/usafe



### Solutions for a safe and reliable position





## Traditional Integrity Concepts and Change of Perspective

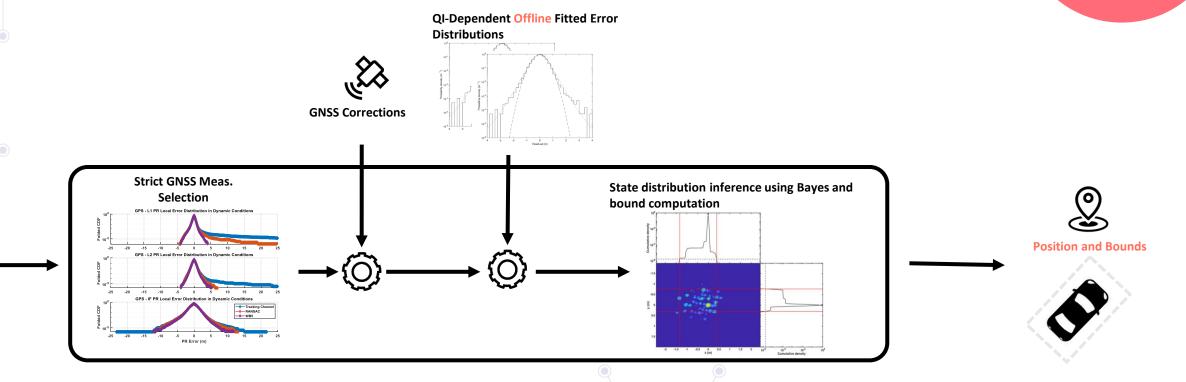
- Space Errors
  - In 2018 EU-US bilateral cooperation led to the definition of constellations commitment for aviation and ICAO approved in 2022 standards including integrity parameters such as satellite fault probabilities and error bounds<sup>[1]</sup>.
  - Satellite accuracy is expected to improve over time but new satellites, modernized signals challenge the integrity improvement especially in automotive (AL one magnitude order smaller than for aviation).
  - Correction Service can mitigate this contribution, but error bounds are needed.
- Atmospheric Errors
  - Ionosphere due to high solar activity pick poses the need for optimizing the Correction Service messages.
- Local Errors (multipath, interference, NLOS)
  - Most significant contributions. Receiver is the major responsible and requires robust integrity detection mechanism.

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## Single Epoch Positioning Bound (SEPB)



- Key Characteristics:
  - Tightness of bounds
  - Fitting of measurement models to avoid conservatism of Gaussian overbounding
  - Uses of phase without fixing ambiguity

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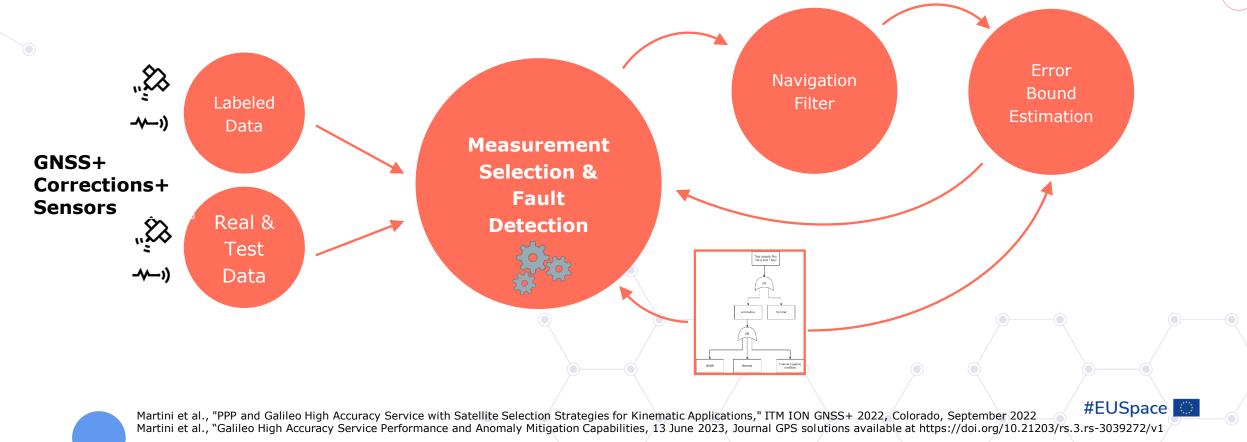
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## **Measurement Selection and Fault Detection**

• Satellite selection methods and fault detection based on a-priori knowledge of fault profile and its probabilities using Correction Service and Supervised Machine Learning techniques

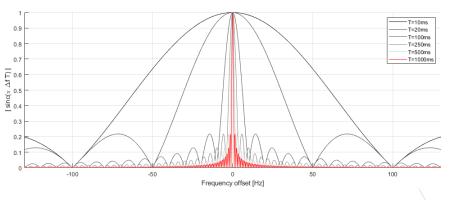




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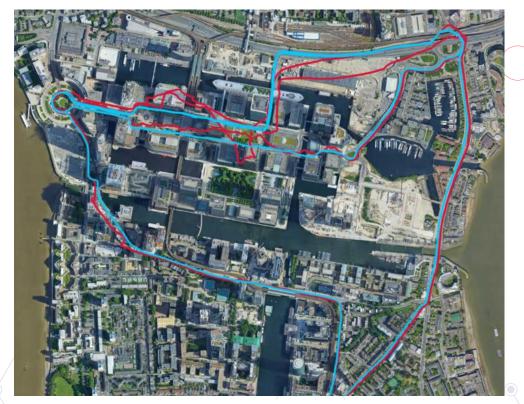
### Local Threats Mitigation: Multipath, Spoofing, Interference

- Doppler frequency resolution is inversely proportional to the correlation period. Long coherent integration allows to
- discriminate between signals with different Doppler frequencies (e.g. spoofing)
- mitigate multipath which typically has a different Doppler when the antenna is moving



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FocalPoint



Supercorrelation vs standard non-U-blox GPS chipset (L1 only)

Cellular handset, GPS/Galileo/BDS L1, without IMU aiding

FocalPoint S-GNSS, IMU for supercorrelation, no strapdown mode https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WDATFeVTUHs&t=3s



### Conclusions





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### Conclusions

- U-blox provides End-2-End solution for safe autonomous transportation
- Providing safe position in autonomous transportation is challenging but exploiting new technologies and changing perspective are essential to meet the user requirements
- Research and innovation are needed to address challenges and improve performances:
  - Tight position bound estimation based on phase measurements and single epoch estimation
  - Selection and fault detection based on advanced approaches (e.g. machine learning) exploiting large number of measurements available
  - Local threat mitigation based on Super-correlation with long coherent integration can be exploited to mitigate multipath and spoofing threats.

https://www.u-blox.com/en/usafe



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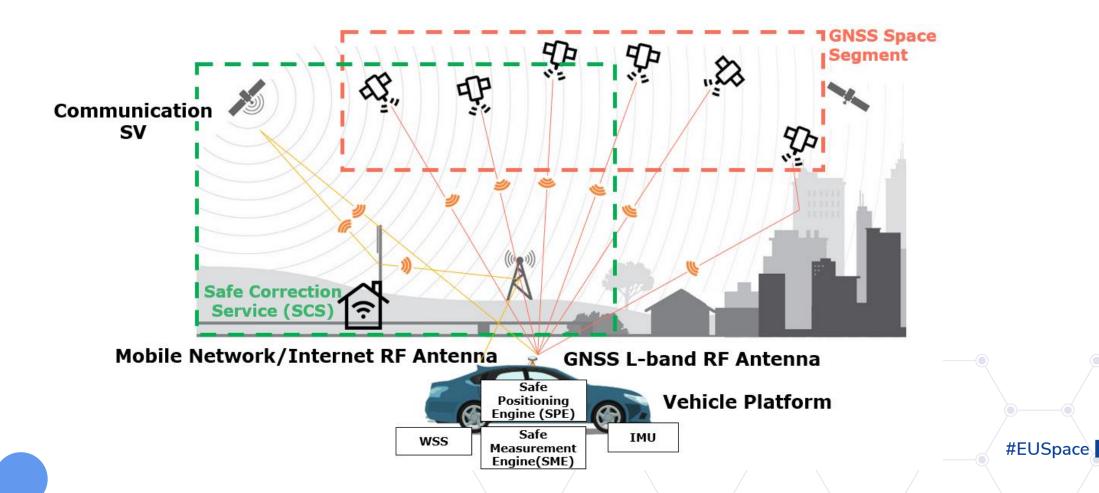
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## Safe Positioning System

Safe Positioning System (SPS) provides a GNSS-based end-to-end (E2E) positioning solution





#### Road & Automotive

European Commission



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CCAM

Marco Bolchi – Executive Director – EY Belgium



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### From ADAS functions to full automation

	mples of autom	otive functions	accordin	g to the autom	ation level
	Level 0-2			Level 3	Level 4-5
Traffic queue warning	Blind spot lane change warning			Automatic Driving	Autonomous Car
Obstacles on the road	Pedestrians in crossroads	Emergency brake assist system, forward collision avoidance			
Work zone warning	Wrong way driving	Oversized vehicle warning			
Weather based hazards	Cooperative intersection collision avoidance	360 all around view	~		
Curve speed warning	Automatic speed limitation				

Time

Question: Are there any other important, already existing or emerging CCAM functions using GNSS that should be considered because of the specificity of their requirements?

#### Consensus on operational requirements at vehicle level

 Several papers (e.g. Localization Requirements for Autonomous Vehicles, presented by Ford in 2019\*, or Milestones in Autonomous Driving and Intelligent Vehicles, published by IEEE\*\* have tried to consolidate framework for the operational requirements on vehicles taking into account the key elements (vehicle, road network, etc.)

					Accuracy (95%) Alert Limit:					l imite					
	Vehicle Type	Width [m]	Length [m]	Height [m]		Vehicle		Accuracy (95%)				Alert			Prob. of Failure
	Passenger (P)		5.8	1.3		Туре	Lat. [m]	Long. [m]	Vert. [m]	Att* [deg]	Lat. [m]	Long. [m]	Vert. [m]	Att* [deg]	(Integrity)
	Single Unit Truc (SU)		9.2	3.4 – 4.1	Full-Size Standard	Mid Sizo	0.24	0.48	0.44	0.51	0.72	1.40	1.30	1.5	10 <sup>-9</sup> /mile
	City Bus	2.6	12.2	3.2		IVIIG-SIZE		0.40	0.44	0.51	0.72	1.40	1.50	1.5	(10 <sup>-8</sup> /h)
	Semitrailer		13.9 – 22.4			Full-Size	0.23	0.48	0.44	0.51	0.66	1.40	1.30	1.5	10 <sup>-9</sup> /mile (10 <sup>-8</sup> /h)
	Road Type	Design Speed [km/h]	Lane Widtl [m]	n Minimum Radius** [m]		0.21	0.48	0.44	0.51	0.62	1.40	1.30	1.5	10 <sup>-9</sup> /mile (10 <sup>-8</sup> /h)	
	Freeway	80 – 130	3.6	195**		Passenger								00 4 5	10 <sup>-9</sup> /mile
	Interchanges	30 – 110	3.6 – 5.4	15 – 150		Vehicle 0.20 0 Limits	0.48	0.44	0.51	0.57	1.40	1.30	1.5	(10 <sup>-8</sup> /h)	
	Arterial	50 – 100	3.3 – 3.6	70**								4			7
	Collector	50	3.0 – 3.6			Illustrative									/
	Local	30-50	2.7* – 3.6	10**									<u> </u>	. 7	
	Hairpin / Cul-de- Sac	< 20	6.0	7			1	• (	Jues	stior	<b>1:</b>  S	ther	ead	JOCL	ument
	Single Lane Roundabout	< 20	4.3	11			I								tional
							- E		CICI	CIIO				0010	

\*Reid, Tyler & Houts, Sarah & Cammarata, Robert & Mills, Graham & Agarwal, Siddharth & Vora, Ankit & Pandey, Gaurav. (2019). Localization Requirements for Autonomous Vehicles. \*\* L. Chen et al., "Milestones in Autonomous Driving and Intelligent Vehicles—Part II: Perception and Planning," in IEEE Trans. on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics: Systems, Oct 2023

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## The role of GNSS for vehicle positioning

- Automated vehicles are equipped with a combination of sensors (LiDAR, radar cameras, IMUs, ...), collecting data about the vehicle and its surroundings to map the environment and support automated operations.
- By offering absolute positioning, GNSS fills the gap to achieve full operability.
- In the industry there are different approaches to the types, number, and the combination of sensors, including GNSS.

**Question:** What are the main technological strategies to solve the vehicle positioning issue for CAD, and how do they influence the role of GNSS (and expected requirements)?

## User requirements of AD – Accuracy (1/2)

Our assessment indicates the required positioning accuracy for **the most demanding functions and use cases** to be in the range of decimetre level ("half a wheel"). However, as highlighted in the discussions, there is no full consensus on the required accuracy.

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• **Question:** What is the (horizontal) positioning accuracy required at <u>vehicle level</u>?

- A. 10 cm (95%)
- B. Better than 10 cm (95%)
- C. Worse/lower than 10 cm (95%)

• **Question:** How does this requirement translate into <u>GNSS</u> (horizontal) positioning accuracy requirements?

- A. 10 cm (95%)
- B. Better than 10 cm (95%)
- C. Worse/lower than 10 cm (95%)

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## User requirements of AD – Accuracy (2/2) • – Galileo High Accuracy Service

- **Question:** Do you consider **Galileo High Accuracy Service (HAS)** as a potential contributor to achieve the required accuracy performance?
- Question: How could HAS be used as a complement to other existing services?
- Question: Do you foresee any potential barriers to the implementation of HAS in your system?
- Question: What is the more effective dissemination of the HAS messages? (i.e. via Internet or satellite?)



## User requirements of AD – GNSS Integrity (1/2)

The integrity of the positioning/navigation function is widely recognised to be of key importance. The

main KPIs are integrity risk and alert limits.

**Question**: What is the required **alert limit** for the **most demanding functions**?

- A. Below 2m
- B. Between 2m 2.5m
- C. Between 2.5m and 5m

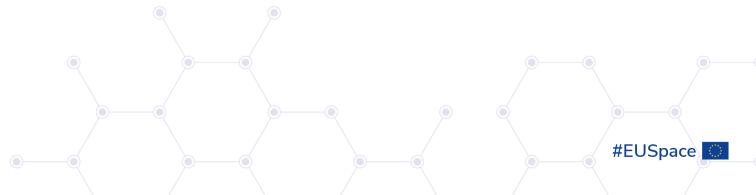
**Question:** What is the target **integrity risk** for the **most demanding functions**?

- A. Up to  $10e^{-6/h}$
- B. Up to  $10e^{-7/h}$
- C. Up to  $10e^{-8/h}$



## User requirements of AD – GNSS Integrity (2/2)

- **Question:** What technical solutions are you considering using in order to fulfil the positioning integrity requirements?
- **Question:** Do you see any gaps that would need to be filled in terms of available solutions and services?



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# Questions – Connected and Automated Driving cybersecurity

Several recent regulations lay out provisions at international level (e.g. UN Regulation 155), concerning the (type) approval of vehicles in relation to the challenges and threats related to the advent of CAD.

#### Questions:

- Regarding the **cybersecurity of the car**, and in particular to GNSS-related threats such as spoofing, what is your strategy to deal with security of GNSS positioning, and notably authenticity of GNSS data?
- Are you aware of Galileo OSNMA and to what extent do you foresee it can be helpful with compliance with the UN155?
- Do you see any potential barriers related to the implementation of OSNMA?

## Satcom and Secure S

- In progress
- EUSPA is starting to investigate the role of secure satcom for CAD. We have identified **four relevant** use cases:
  - 1. Transition between 4G/5G and satellite communication for V2X -> Under development
  - 2. Satellite IoT connectivity -> Under development
  - 3. Satellite communications as back up for terrestrial networks, e.g. in case of emergency and disaster management -> Under development
  - 4. Tracking of dangerous and/or valuable goods -> mature use case

**Questions:** Which are the most relevant use cases in terms of market potential and importance to support CCAM uptake? Are you working / active on any of these use cases? Are there any other important, already **existing or emerging use cases of the use of Secure SatCom for Road** that

should be considered?

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# Additional Questions – Challenges and R&I & Barriers

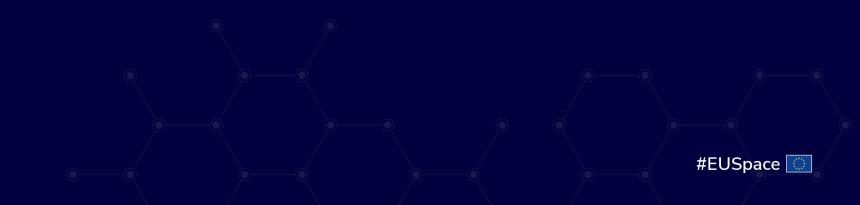


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- Can you suggest any *improvement of GNSS services and data* necessary to better fulfil user requirements?
- Do you see **R&I gaps connected to the use of space technologies in connected** and automated driving that funding programmes could address?
- Is there **any other type of support** that EUSPA can provide to foster GNSS market uptake?



## End of CCAM session





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### MICROMOBILITY

## USE CASES AND CHALLENGES FOR GNSS TECHNOLOGY

User Consultation Platform: Road and Automotive



UE23 PRESIDENCIA ESPAÑOLA CONSEJO DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA



### DOTT, THE RESPONSIBLE MICROMOBILITY PARTNER

### Dott is the chosen partner for cities & regions

who are seeking a trustful operator to build sustainable and responsible micromobility solutions.



In-house employees deliver reliable operations.

WE ARE MULTIMODAL

UK

**SPAIN** 

FRANCE

+50,000 e-bikes and e-scooters.



Embedded locally to amplify public transport.

## BACKED BY

Aligned social and environmental goals.



POLAND

## HOW DOTT WORKS -GNSS USE CASE #1 - FIND VEHICLE



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## FROM FREE FLOATING TO FIXED PARKING -GNSS USE CASE #2 - PARK CORRECTLY



### **FREE-FLOATING**



### **FIXED PARKING**

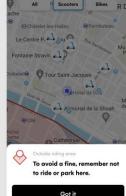
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## HOW IT WORKS -DIGITAL MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC SPACES – GNSS UC #3 - POLICY ZONES COMPLIANCE

All Scoters Bikes All Scoters B



NO-GO / LOW-SPEED ZONES (Geofencing)

### **SERVICE BOUNDARIES**

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## CURRENT CHALLENGES - GOING BEYOND SATELLITE LOCALISATION







Make sure the entire vehicle and its surroundings are in the shot.

Retake photo

End ride elsewhere

**PARKING ACCURACY** 

### **PAVEMENT RIDING**





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## **Thank You**

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## Mobility as a Service Case MaaS Global / Whim

MaaS Session

Sampo Hietanen



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## What would it take for you to give up your own car?



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## Freedom subscription

### 900 € /month

Freedom of all-inclusive mobility with a monthly carbon budget (50kg CO2) encourages to keep the carbon footprint in a sustainable level.



### 1. Move within the carbon budget

Use all the available modes of transport within the monthly carbon budget.



#### Get assisted

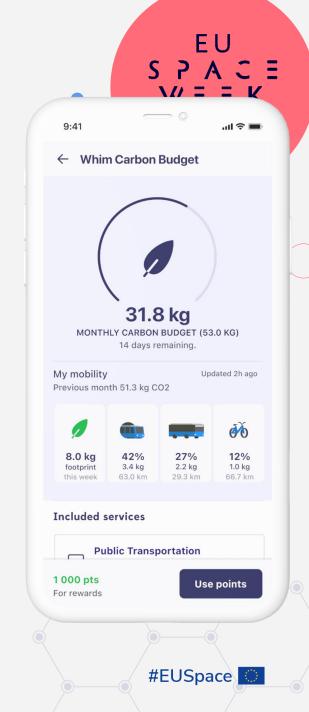
Assistant in all journeys just one click away



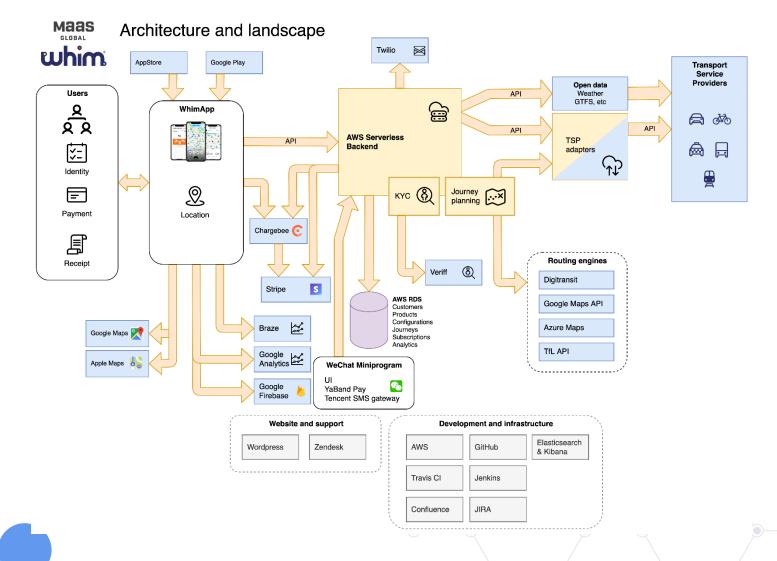
### 2. Gain rewards of saved CO2

Get upgrade reward points of each saved kg. Exceeding the carbon budget costs 20 CHF / additional kg.

Insured journeys



# Complex platform functions rely on positioning in numerous occasions

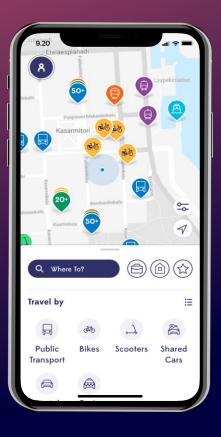


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## Positioning in the core of offering

- Mode detection without app on
- Guidance easily to any asset
- Unlocking of any mode seamlessly
- Ability to price by whatever parameter (all-inclusive, co2-based etc.)
- Payment of usage according to tracking (no need for integrations)



9:41 ← Whim	Carbon	— ⊚ Budaet	''II ≶∎
MONTH My mobility Previous mon	14 days re	BUDGET (53 maining.	.0 KG) dated 2h ag
	<b>42</b> %	27%	60 12%
8.0 kg footprint this week	3.4 kg 63.0 km	2.2 kg 29.3 km	66.7 km

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## Road & Automotive

Mobility as a Service

Marco Bolchi – Executive Director – EY Belgium



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## GNSS FOR MOBILITY AS A SERVICE (MaaS)



## **GNSS for MaaS Use Cases**

### **Road fleet management**

- GNSS and data transmission through a communication system.
- Continuous monitoring of the location of all resources.
- Data transmitted to a server and displayed through a Geographic Information System (GIS).

### Micromobility

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2023

- User: GNSS allows to locate nearby vehicles, plan routes and navigate to the destination.
- Providers:
  - Asset management
  - Geofencing
  - Parking
  - Deter theft and track stolen vehicles

Can you think of any other needs related to the provision of your services that could be fulfilled by space technologies?

## **GNSS** User requirements for MaaS

Accuracy and availability are the most important requirements for four specific MaaS applications: Locating the vehicle, geofencing, parking and pavement riding:

Question: Are the following Accuracy requirements correct given their application?

- For Locating the vehicle: Between 1 and 10 meters
- For **Zoning compliance (Geofencing)**: Between 1 and 10 meters
- For **Parking**: Less than 1m
- For **Pavement riding:** Less than 1m

**<u>Question</u>**: What are the positioning availability needs for:

- Locating the vehicle
- Zoning compliance (Geofencing) Geofencing
- Parking
- Pavement riding?

 $\rightarrow$  What availability do you expect from GNSS positioning, more specifically?

<u>Question:</u> are you combining GNSS with other positioning technologies to fulfil your accuracy and availability requirements?

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# Additional Questions – Challenges and R&I & Barriers



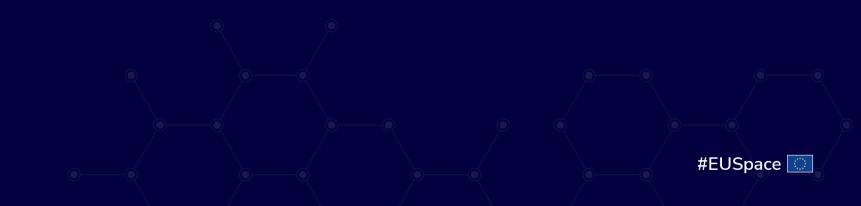
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• Do you see **R&I gaps connected to the use of space technologies in MaaS that funding programmes** could address? Is there **any other type of support** that EUSPA can provide to foster GNSS market uptake?



## End of MaaS session





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