

Possibilities of Low Cost GPS Technology for Precise Geodetic Applications

FIG Working Week 2005 and GSDI 8

Volker Schwieger, Andreas Gläser
Institute for Applications of Geodesy to Engineering
University of Stuttgart
Germany

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Possibilities of Low Cost GPS Technology

Structure

1. Low Cost GPS Technology
2. Evaluation System
3. Baseline Measurements
4. Conclusions and Outlook

Possibilities of Low Cost GPS Technology

1 Low Cost GPS Technology

receiver class	used signal	applications	accuracy	appr. costs
low cost	code or phase-smoothed code, 1 frequency	car navigation, location based services, sailing, mass market	1 to 10 m	100 – 500 €
geodata acquisition	phase-smoothed code, 1 frequency	infrastructure planning, architecture, GIS applications	0,5 to 3 m	5000 – 10000 €
geodetic	code and phase, in general 2 frequencies	surveying, geodynamics	0,001 to 0,1 m	10 000 – 30 000 €

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Cost reduction by Low Cost GPS

Cost reduction in developing countries around 50% !

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2 Evaluation System

Hardware:

- 2 Garmin eTrex Vista
- 2 serial interface cable
- 2 PCs (notebooks)

Software:

- GRINGO Software of University of Nottingham
- SKI-Pro of Leica company

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Receiver-adapter-system

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Evaluation Procedure

Problems:

- 1 frequency
- half cycle slips
- no orbit information

Solutions:

- use only short baselines
- float solution
- use of external orbits

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Antenna calibration by antenna change procedure

- baseline lengths: ca. 100 m
 - observation time: 2 hours
 - sampling rate: 1 second
 - elevation mask: 15 degrees

Direction	eTrex 1 [m]	eTrex 2 [m]	difference [m]
north	-0.010	-0.026	-0.016
east	-0.031	-0.027	-0.004
height	0.042	0.059	0.017

Offsets are significant and coincide for the two receivers within the accuracy of the determination !

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3 Baseline Measurements

observation time: 0.5 hours
 sampling interval: 1 second
 different multipath and diffraction environments

Baselines up to 8 km length measured with two Garmin eTrex vista !

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baseline from point 6 to	5	4	1	7	10	11	101
baseline length [km]	0,12	0,26	0,45	0,45	1,1	1,1	7,8
observation			trees		building		
eliminated satellites	13 / 25	19	19 / 20	19	01 / 20	11	26
number of satellites (after elimination)	5	7	5	7	4	5	7

Point	difference [m]
5	0.072
4	0.029
1	0.017
7	0.082
10	0.155
11	0.026
101	0.031

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Disturbed and undisturbed Signals

code residuals for baseline 6 – 5 (as delivered by Ski-Pro)

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phase residuals for baseline 6 – 5 (as delivered by Ski-Pro)

PRN 25 was eliminated !!

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Influence of eliminated satellites

influence of eliminated satellites on offset determination
eTrex 1 on point 4 / elevation mask 15 °

Direction	no PRN	PRN 31	PRN 31, 11	PRN 31, 11, 25
north	0.168	0.028	0.007	0.000
east	0.185	-0.004	0.036	0.030
height	0.054	0.025	0.030	-0.251

Extreme example of antenna calibration
- Garmin eTrex on point 4,
- Leica SR 530 on point 3

- Influence of disturbed signals is large (up to a few dm level)
- Number of eliminated satellites may be high (up to three)
- Decision for a solution is made by the given standard deviation of SKIPro

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4 Conclusions

- Accuracy of 8 cm for low multipath environment.
- Multipath (and diffraction) may severely decrease the quality .
- Disturbed satellites influence the solution heavily.
- Number of remaining satellites used for positioning is a very important influence on the position quality.
- The baseline length is without influence up to 8 km.
- Almost no influence of the elevation mask.

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Baselines up to 8 km length may be estimated with an accuracy of 8 cm and an observation time of 0.5 hours, if low multipath environments exist, with a complex non-automatic procedure.

Main problem:

- ambiguities can not be fixed,
- no detection of half cycle slips !

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Outlook

Further developments of

- algo
- real
- typi
- softw

Software to fix half cycle slips
first results / baseline 5 - 6

Software	Typical Accuracy [cm]
SKIPro	7.20
Wa1	1.30

An accuracy jump seems to be possible !

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Thank you very much for your attention !

CONTACT

Dr.-Ing.habil. Volker Schwieger / Dipl.-Ing. Andreas Gläser
Institute of Applications of Geodesy to Engineering
University Stuttgart
Geschwister-Scholl-Str. 24 D
70174 Stuttgart

Phone: 0711/121-4064
Fax: 0711/121-4044
Email: volker.schwieger@iaqb.uni-stuttgart.de

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