



## Introduction

- Deformation monitoring requirements typically at millimetre-to-centimetre-level accuracy.
- GNSS is a very popular tool for many structural deformation monitoring applications.
- Issues with GNSS for 24/7 deformation monitoring:
  - possible interference and multipath disturbance
  - relatively low (& variable) number of visible satellites
  - geometric distribution may be poor in certain circumstances
    UNSW





















Receiver	Mean (me	Ma Res (mi	x sidual n)	s	Mir (mn	n Resid n)	RMS (mm) (99.7% CI)					
	Е	N	Н	E	N	Н	Е	N	Н	E ±	N ±	H ±
R1	-108.401 0.002	45.897 ±0.004	25.035 ±0.02	8	13	70	-8	-13	-70	6	11	56
R2	-108.400 ±0.002	45.897 ±0.003	25.029± 0.02	8	13	71	-8	-13	-71	6	11	57
R1-R2	0 ±0.001	0 ±0.0004	0.006 ±0.003	2	3	11	-2	-3	-11	2	2	9





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Rec- eiver	Mean (metres)+std(1σ)				(Resid	uals	Min (mm	Resid	luals	RMS (mm) (99.7% CI)		
	Е	N	Н	E	N	Н	E	N	Η	E +	N +	H +
R1	-108.400 ±0.004	45.900 ±0.004	25.047 ±0.023	12	16	95	-12	-17	-85	8	16	80
R2	-108.400 ±0.003	45.900 ±0.004	25.050 ±0.022	12	16	90	-10	-17	-80	8	16	80
R1- R2	0 ±0.001	0 ±0.001	-0.003 ±0.004	3	7	15	-2	-3	-19	2	2	9

Receiver	Mean (me	Ma Res (mi	x sidual n)	S	Min (mn	Min Residuals (mm)			RMS (mm) (99.7% CI)			
	Е	N	Н	E	N	Н	Е	N	Η	E ±	N ±	H ±
R1	-108.401 0.002	45.897 ±0.004	25.035 ±0.02	8	13	70	-8	-13	-70	6	11	56
R2	-108.400 ±0.002	45.897 ±0.003	25.029± 0.02	8	13	71	-8	-13	-71	6	11	57
R1-R2	0 ±0.001	0 ±0.0004	0.006 ±0.003	2	3	11	-2	-3	-11	2	2	9





	Observations												
Both	recei	ivers	perfo	orn	า ร	imi	larl	y, I	witi	h	or		
Receiver	out ini	terter	) 										
	Mean (metres)+std( $1\sigma$ )				Max Residuals			(mm)			(99.7% CI		
				(mm)									
	E	Ν	Н	Е	Ν	Н	E	Ν	Н	E	Ν	Η	
										±	±	±	
R1	-108.401	45.897	25.035	8	13	70	-8	-13	-70	6	11	56	
(without WiFi)	±0.002	±0.004	±0.019										
R1	-108.400	45.900	25.047	12	16	95	-12	-17	-85	8	16	80	
(with	±0.004	±0.004	±0.023										
WEE()													





