# New Concepts In Long Range Positioning

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### Introduction

Background to developments
Requirements & Objectives
Technical challenges
Description of techniques and methods
Solutions and results
Summary and conclusions



#### Background

GPS hardware and software developments

- Increase in positioning accuracy requirements
  - MBES, construction and deep water projects
- Cost and availability of positioning services
- Dual frequency data
- WAAS, EGNOS and Competition.

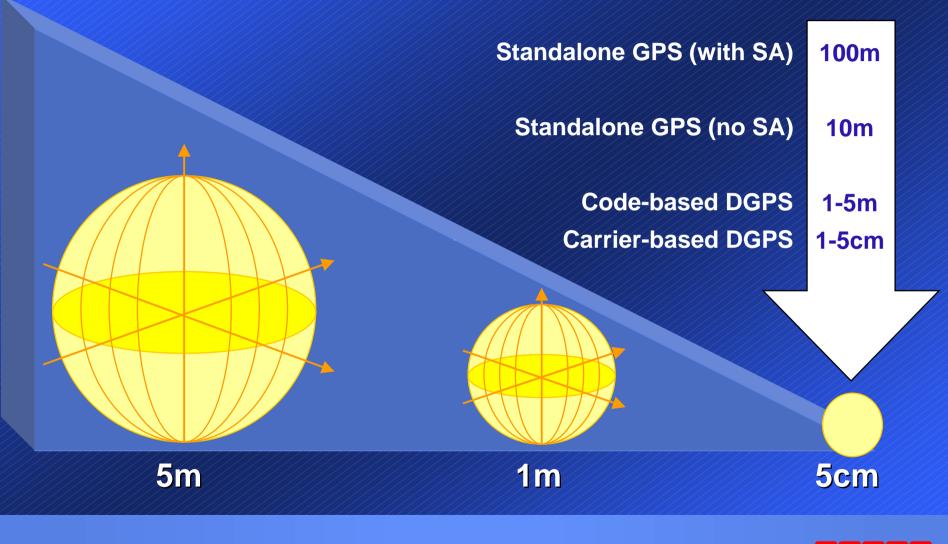


## **DGPS Hardware Developments**





### **GPS Systems Performance**





#### **GPS** Observables

Two independent range observables

 Code (pseudo-range)
 Carrier phase

 GPS receiver only measures fractional part of observables
 Both measurements ambiguous by an

integer number of wavelengths



#### **GPS** Measurement Wavelengths



**Carrier frequencies** L1: 1575.42 MHz (wavelength  $\approx$  **19cm**) L2: 1227.60 MHz (wavelength  $\approx$  24cm)

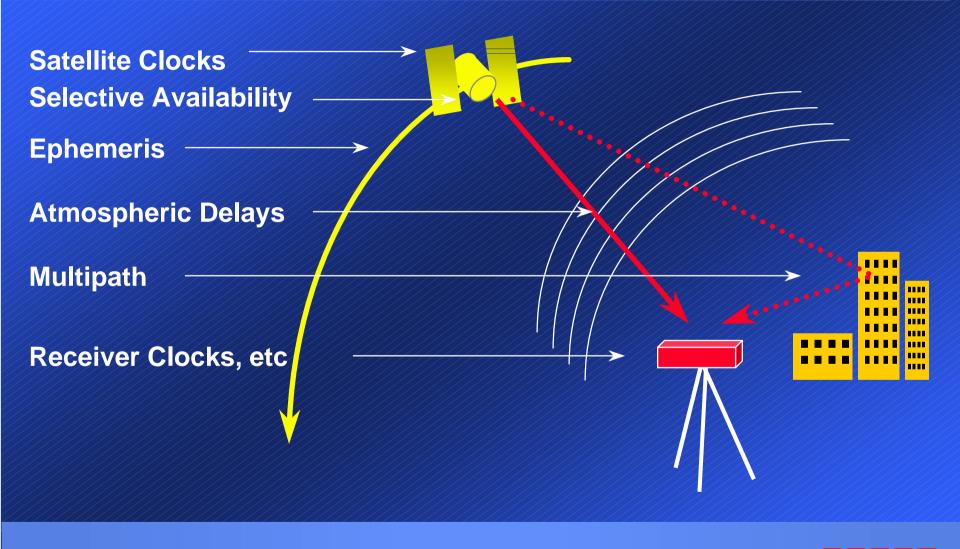
man new ma Code L1: C/A code - civilian (code wavelength  $\approx$  293m) P(Y) code - military L2: P (Y) code - military

**CYCLE SLIPS** 

New Integer Ambiguity (N)



### **GPS Error Sources**





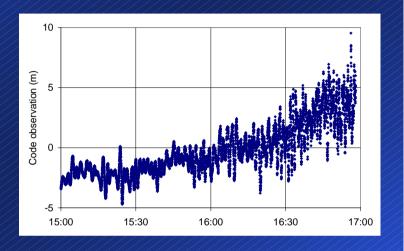
### **Carrier-Phase DGPS**

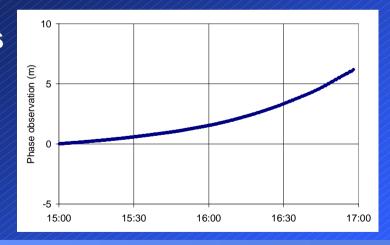
#### **Advantages**

- Lower levels of multipath error
- Lower levels of measurement noise

#### Disadvantages

- Unknown number of wavelengths
- Positioning affected by similar biases to Pseudo-Ranges:
  - lonosphere and troposphere
  - Satellite & receiver clocks







### **Genesis - The RACAL LRTK System**

#### **OVERVIEW**

- Accurate to better than 20 cm
- Satellite-based LRTK system
- Operational over long baselines (>500km)
- Provides a robust LRTK System
   (User Equipment, Quality Parameters, smooth positioning mode, Network Solution)



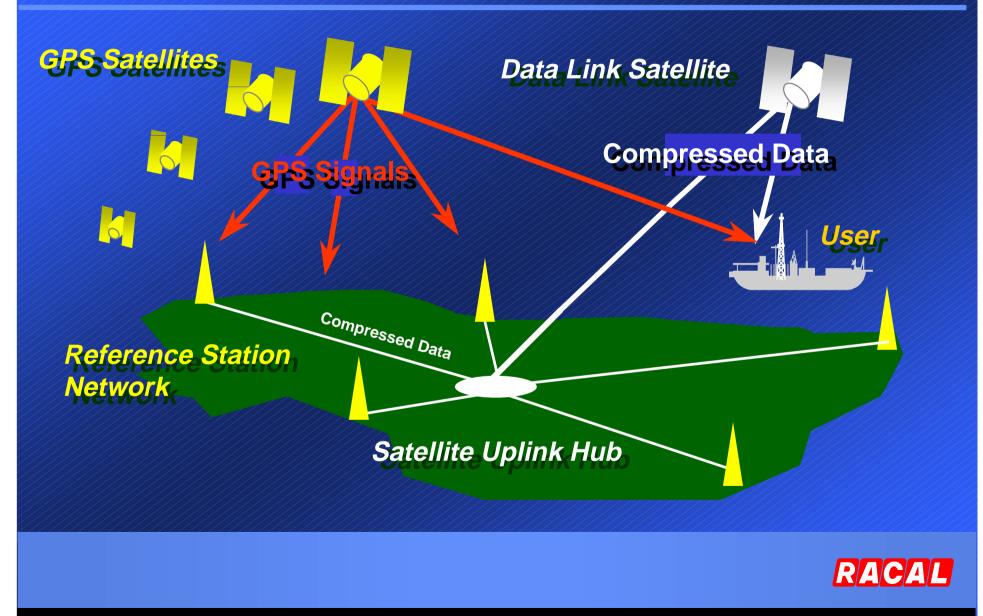
## **RACAL LRTK Challenges**

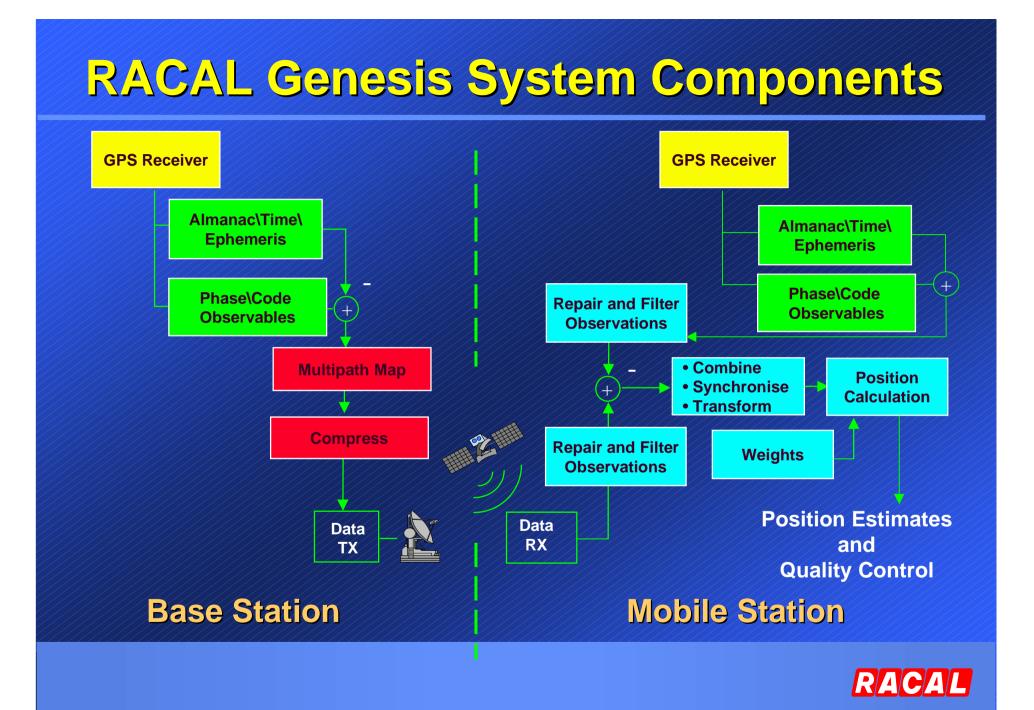
#### Technique

- Error Modeling (Atmosphere, Multipath)
- QC Statistics (reliable QC statistics)
- Robust Transition between solution types
- Data Transmission
  - Data Compression
  - Transmission mode vs Baseline lengths (i.e. performance at long ranges required to support Satellite-based Transmission mode)



## **RACAL Genesis General Architecture**



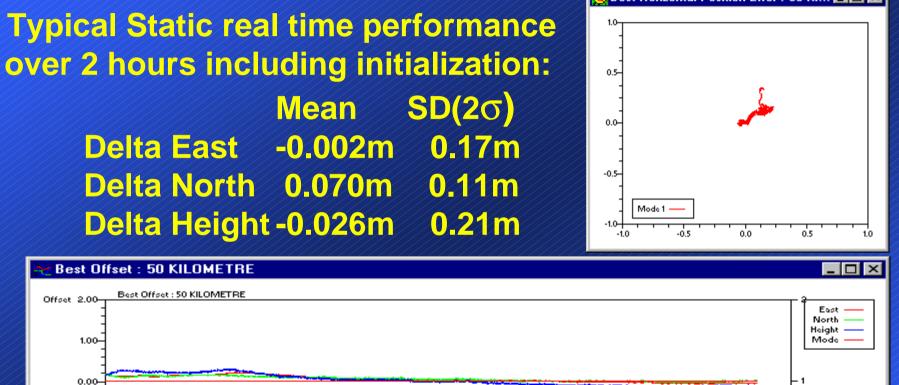


### **RACAL Genesis Results - 50km**





#### **RACAL Genesis Results - 50km Baseline**



......

11:55

12:00

11:50

-1.00-

-2.00<del>-1....</del>

11:10

11:15

11:20

11:25

11:30

11:35

11:40

Time of Day

11:45

🧕 Best Horizontal Position Error : 50 Kl... 💶 🗖 🗙

RACAL

• <del>|•••••|••••</del>

12:10

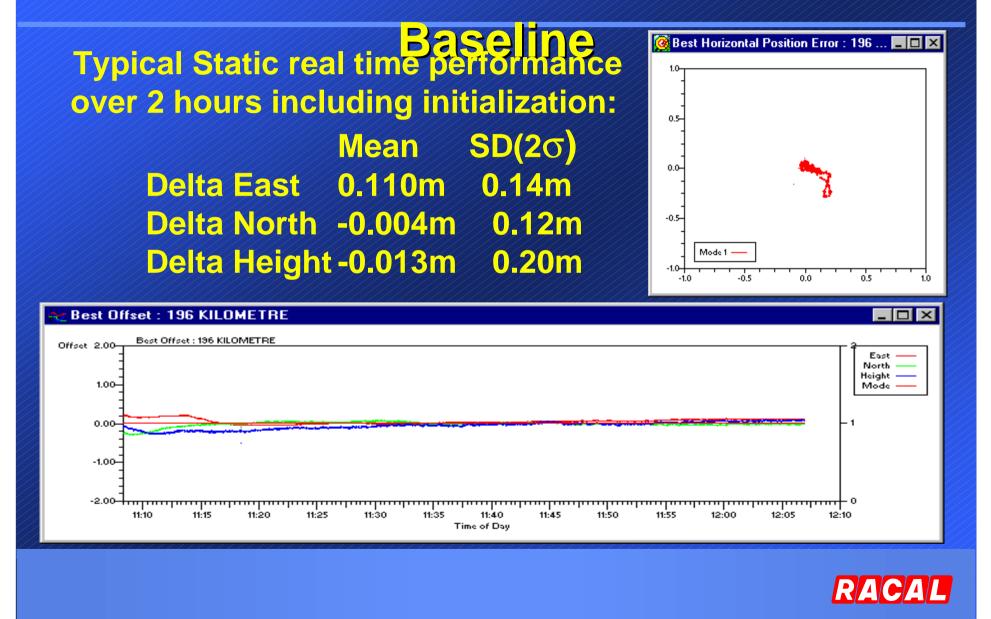
12:05

### **RACAL Genesis Results - 200km**





#### **RACAL Genesis Results - 200km**

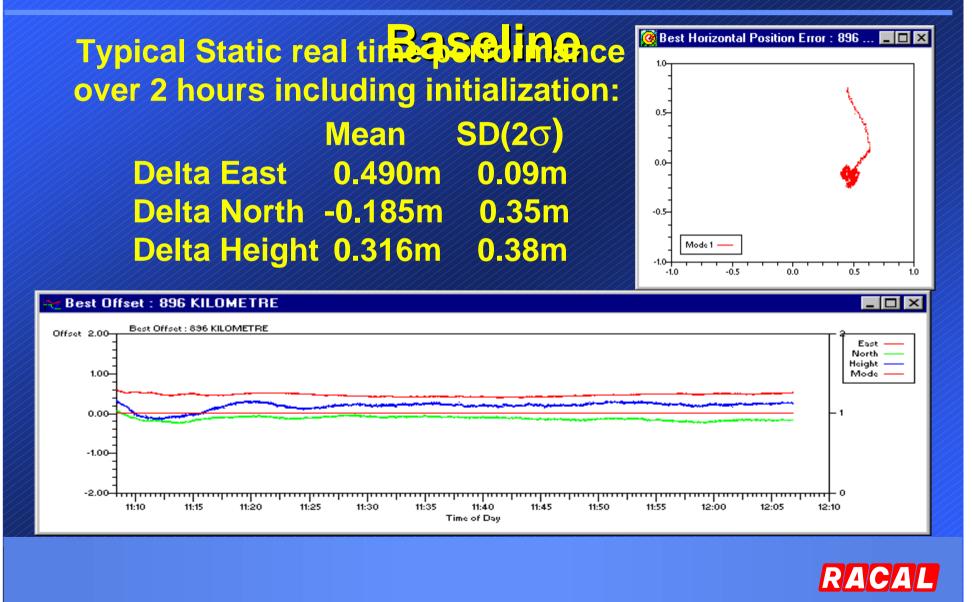


### **RACAL Genesis Results - 900km**

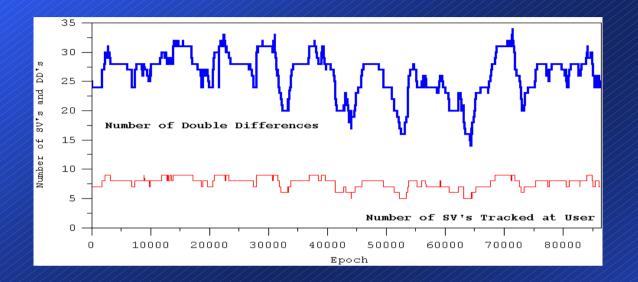




#### **RACAL Genesis Results - 900km**



### **RACAL Genesis Network**

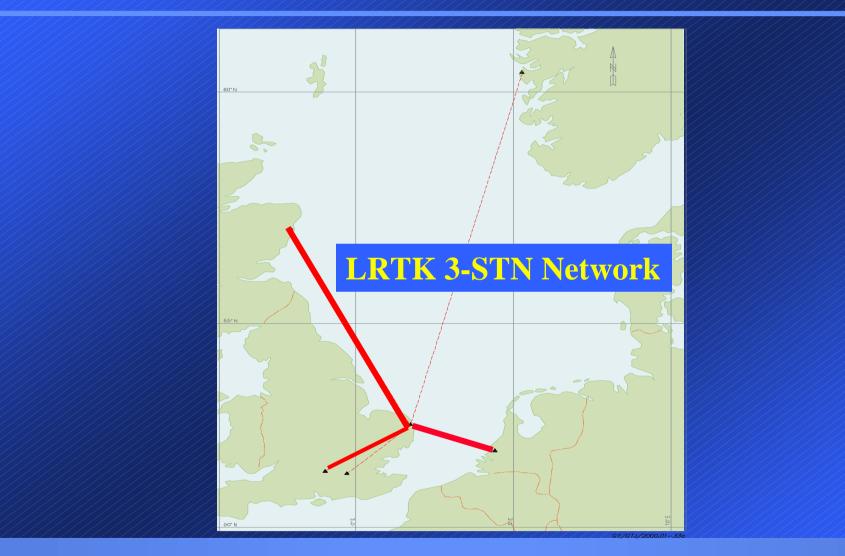


 4 Station Network LRTK Solution v Single User SV Tracking (24 Hours)

 2 periods in particular would not have enough DD's for Single Baseline

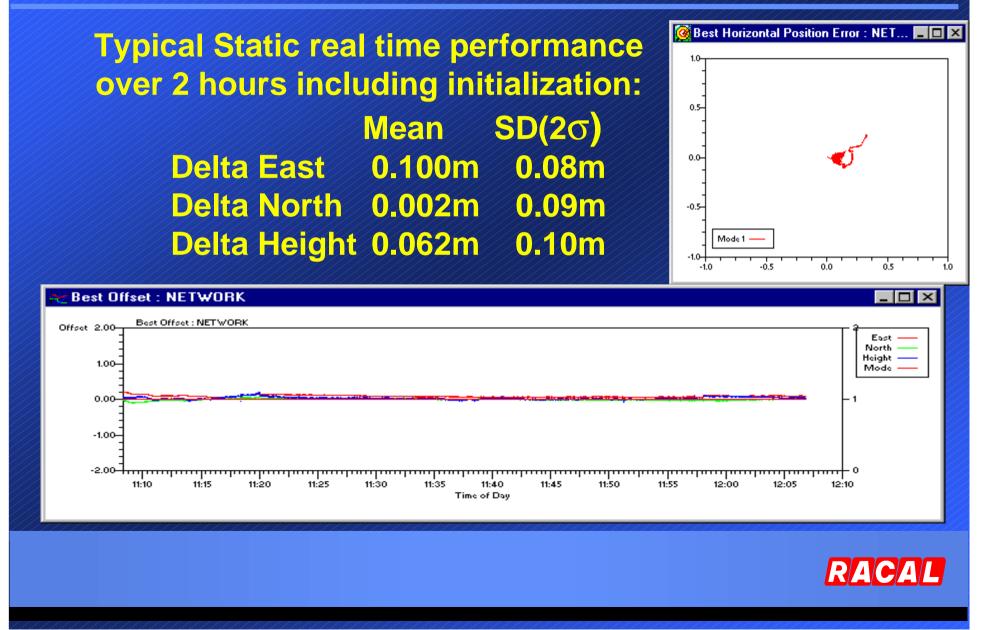


#### **RACAL Genesis Results - Network**

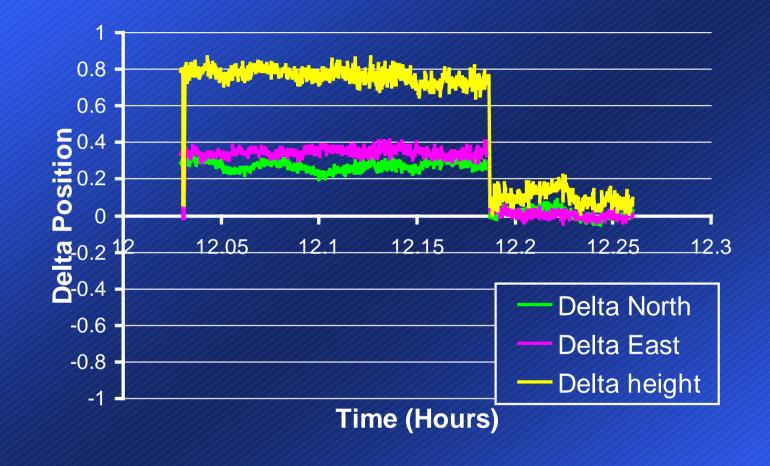




#### **RACAL Genesis Results - Network**

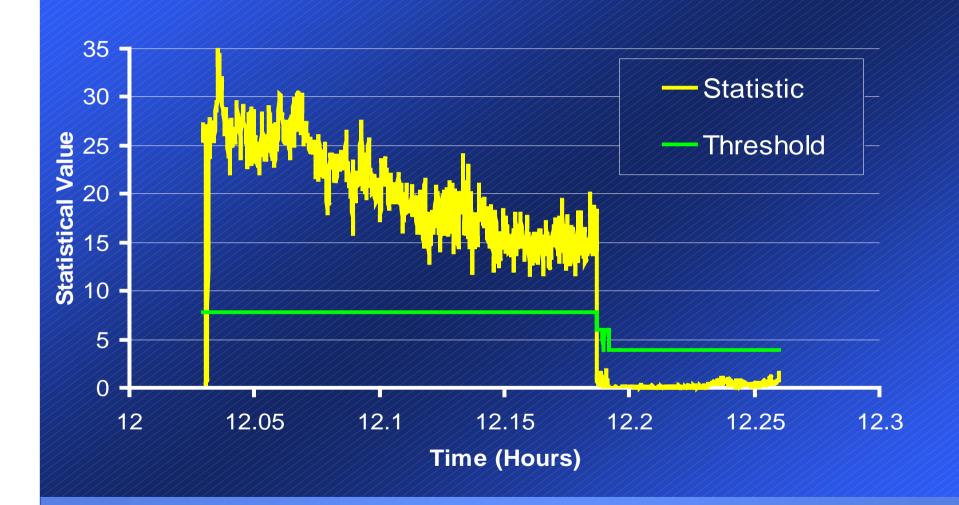


#### **Delta Position – Wrong Integer Determination**



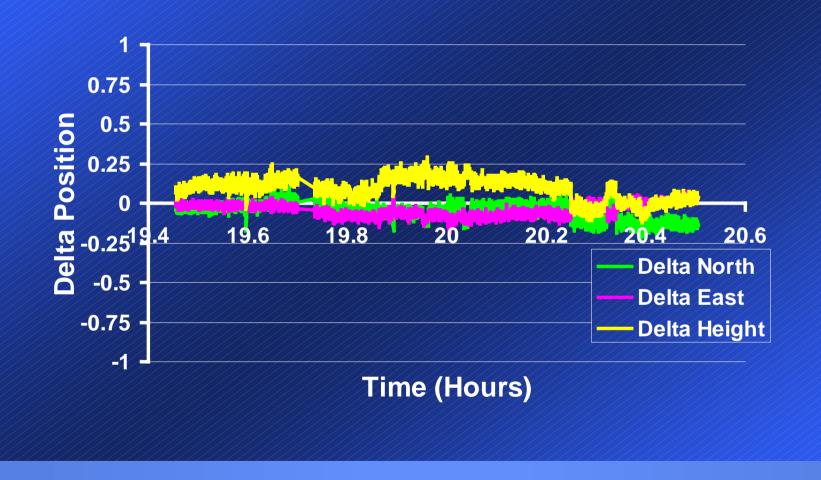


#### **Statistical QC Control of LRTK Position Calculation**



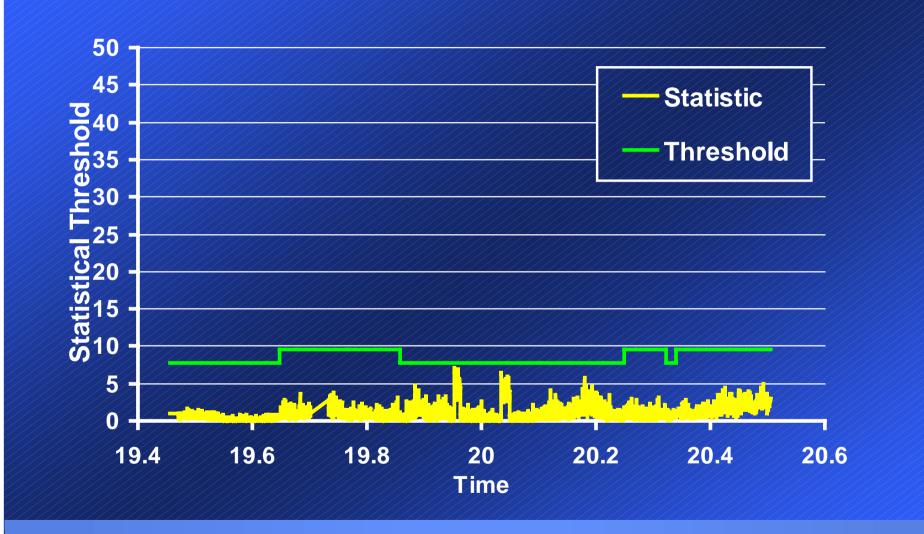


#### **Delta Position – Right Integer Determination**





#### **Statistical QC Control of LRTK Position Calculation**





#### **Summary & Conclusions**

 Sophisticated GPS Processing using a network of stations demonstrates LRTK potential.

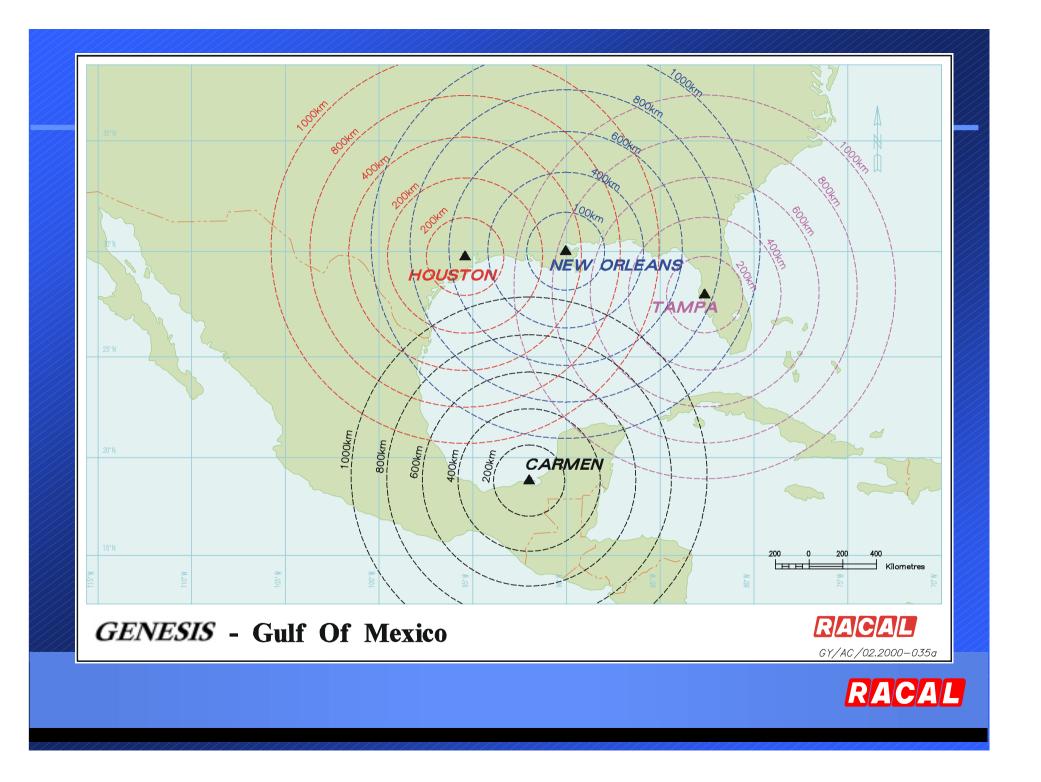
 Genesis available in North and Norwegian Seas in 2001.

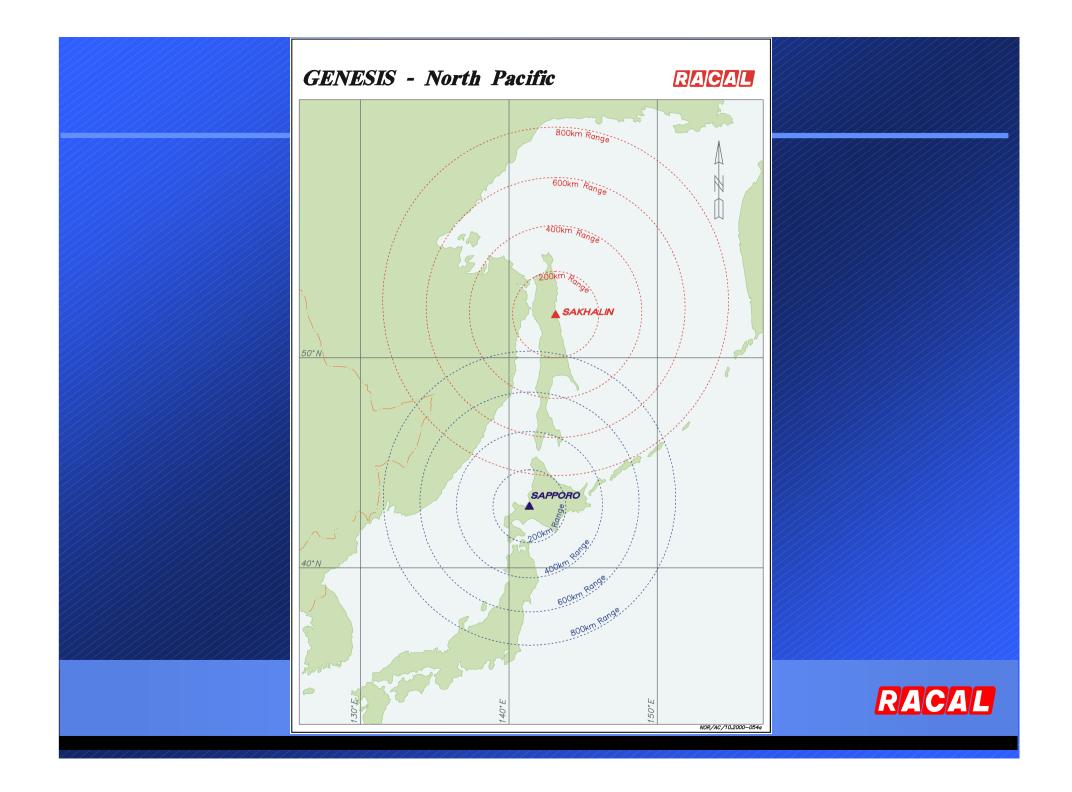


### **Genesis North West Europe Coverage**









# Applications for High Accuracy Positioning



## **Positioning & Vertical Control**





## **High Accuracy Navigation**





## **High Accuracy 3D Control**



