

Carrier Phase Cycle-Slip Detection

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Cycle-Slips are seen as jumps of integer numbers of wavelengths λ .

Several methods are used for detecting cycle-slip, utilizing single and multi-differenced observations.

In this project two kind of detectors-based methods will be done. these are given as follows :

1 Detector based on carrier phase measurements only : Geometry-free combination

Geometry free combinations provide some benefits like removing geometry effect, and in non-disturbed conditions can provide non-dispersive effects in the signal. the jump that happens in this combination is smaller than the original signals, consequently it will provide more reliable detection.

Description of Algorithm :

Input data: Geometry-free combination of carrier phase measurements

$$\Phi_I(s; k) = \Phi_1(s; k) - \Phi_2(s; k)$$

For specific arcline interp gap data.

For each epoch (k)

For each tracked satellite (s)

Divide all time data to $tol_{\Delta t}$

Fit a sec-order polynomial $P(s; x)$ to the next values $W = [\Phi_I(s; k), \dots, \Phi_I(s; k + N_I)]$

if $|\Phi_I(s; k + N_I + 1) - P(s; k + N_I + 1)| > 4 * std(W)$

Reset algorithm after cycle-slip.

Geometry-free combination result :

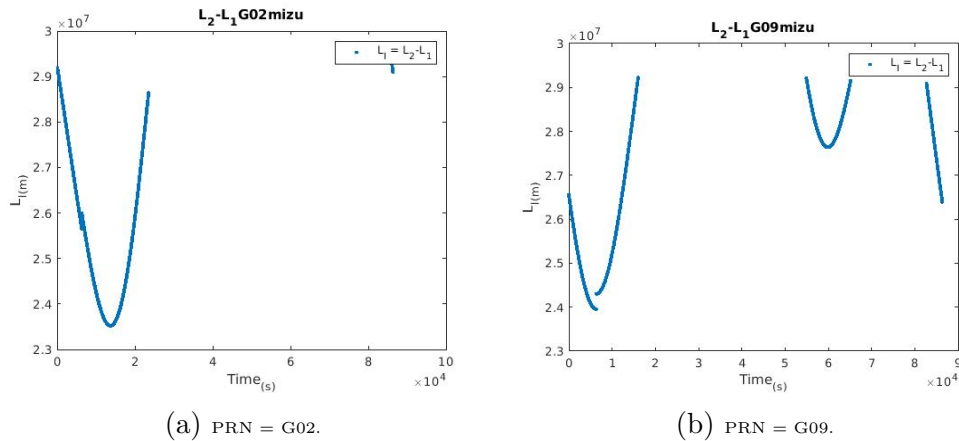
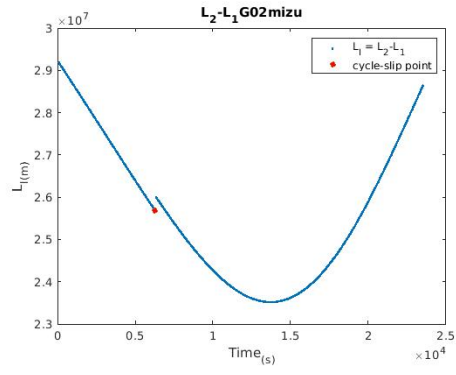
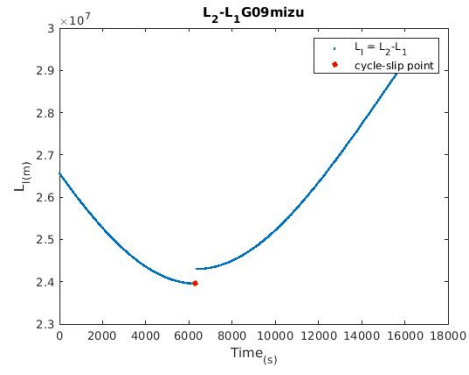


Figure 1: MIZU 2016.



(a) PRN = G02.



(b) PRN = G09.

Figure 2: MIZU 2016 Sec-order Polynomial.

2 Detector based on carrier phase measurements only : Blewitt

By differing narrow-lane code from wide-lane phase combination the MW combination is resulted which has a double benefit. First the combination has a larger wavelength which leads to an enlargement of the ambiguity spacing. Second the narrow-lane combination reduce the noise and make acceptable bias around mean of data.

Description of Algorithm :

Input data: The MW combination

$$B_W = \Phi_W - R_N = \lambda_W N_W + b_W + \epsilon$$

For specific arcline For each epoch (k)

 For each tracked satellite (s)

 Evaluate $m_{BW} = \text{mean}[B_W(s; k), \dots, B_W(s; k + N_I)]$, $s_{BW} = \text{std}[B_W(s; k), \dots, B_W(s; k + N_I)]$

 if $|B_W(s; k + N_I + 1) - m_{BW}| > 4 * s_{BW}$

 Reset algorithm after cycle-slip.

Blewitt result :

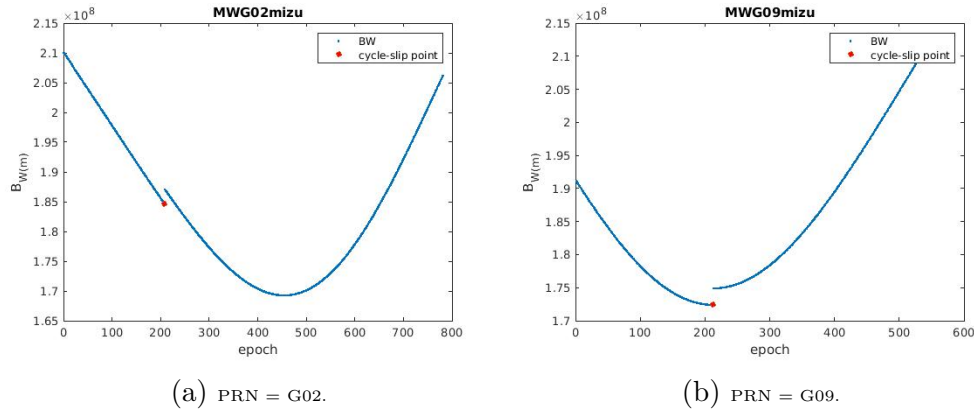


Figure 3: MIZU 2016 Blewitt.