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# 提要



- PPP基本概念
- PPP发展历程
- PPP基本原理
- PPP常用模型
- PPP软件实现
- PPP应用机遇
- PPP应用瓶颈

# PPP基本概念(1/6)



# PPP定义



• 定义:精密单点定位 (precise point positioning, PPP) 是指利用外部组织 (如IGS或个人) 提供的精密卫星轨道和钟差产品,在综合考虑各项误差精确改正的基础上,采用合理的参数估计策略 (如最小二乘或 Kalman 滤波等),利用单台GNSS接收机实现全球精密绝对定位 (mm—dm级)的技术。

# PPP基本概念(2/6)



## PPP实现

- 1. 服务端通过全球跟踪网 (GNSS站网) 估计得到精密卫星轨 道和钟差信息;
- 用户端固定卫星轨道和钟差,通过严密地考虑误差源并进行精细处理,同时求解用户坐标、接收机钟差、对流层延迟、电离层延迟、相位模糊度等参数,可在全球范围内获得高精度位置信息。



# PPP基本概念(3/6)



# 精密轨道和钟差产品 (事后)

Overview of the IGS and MGEX ACs and precise products

Institution	Prefix	System	Orbit/clock	Remarks	
IGS					
CODE	cod	GR	15 min/5 s	_	
NRCan	emr	G	15 min/30 s	_	
ESA/ESOC	esa	GR	15 min/30 s	-	
GFZ	gfz	GR	15 min/30 s	_	
CNES/CLS	grg	GR	15 min/30 s	_	
IGS	igs	G	15 min/30 s	Official combined products	
JPL	jpl	G	15 min/30 s	_	
MIT	mit	G	15 min/30 s	-	
NGS	ngs	G	15 min/15 min	Excluded	
SIO	sio	G	15 min/15 min	Excluded	
MGEX					
CODE	com	GRCEJ	5 min/30 s	_	
GFZ	gbm	GRCEJ	5 min/30 s	_	
CNES/CLS	grm	GRE	15 min/30 s	_	
JAXA	jax	GRJ	5 min/30 s	_	
SHAO	sha	GRCE	15 min/5 min	Excluded	
TUM	tum	CEJ	5 min/5 min	Excluded	
WHU	wum	GRCEJ	15 min/30 s	_	

**➢ IGS产品** 

ftp://igs.ign.fr/pub/igs/products

ftp://cddis.gsfc.nasa.gov/pub/gps/products

**▶ MGEX产品** 

ftp://igs.ign.fr/pub/igs/products/mgex

ftp://cddis.gsfc.nasa.gov/pub/gps/products/mgex

➤ BDS-3产品

wum、gbm产品





# 精密轨道和钟差产品 (实时)

## Details of the selected IGS RTS products

ACs	Mount point	Reference point	Messages	Ultra-rapid orbits	Softwares
BKG	CLK01	CoM	1059,1060, 1065,1066	CODE	RTNet + BNC
CNES	CLK93	CoM	1059,1060	IGS	PPP-Wizard + BNC
ESA/ ESOC	CLK50	CoM	1059,1060	NAPEOS 2h Update	RETINA + BNC
GFZ	CLK71	CoM	1059,1060	IGS	EPOS-RT + BNC
GMV	CLK81	CoM	1059,1060, 1065,1066	Internal	magicGNSS + magicGNSS
WHU	CLK15	CoM	1059,1060	IGS	PANDA + BNC
CMB	IGC01	CoM	1059,1060	IGS	COMBI + BNC

In the "Softwares" column, the first one is used for satellite orbit/clock determination/estimation, the second one is used for satellite orbit/clock corrections encoding. In addition, CODE denotes Center for Orbit Determination in Europe. NAPEOS is short for NAvigation Package for Earth Orbiting Satellites.

## > 参考点

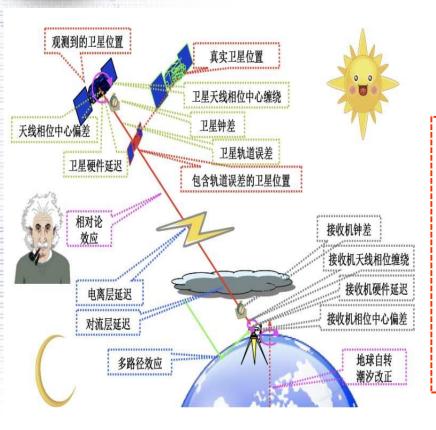
Center of mass: 卫星质量中心

Antenna phase center: 天线相位中心

# PPP基本概念(5/6)



## 误差源



## > 卫星端误差

卫星光压、卫星姿态、地球辐射压等

- > 接收机端误差
  - 非潮汐负荷(大气压、积雪、土壤水等) 改正等
- > 传输过程误差

对流层梯度、电离层闪烁等

## 误差改正依据

- ✓ IERS Convention 2010
- ✓ https://kb.igs.org/hc/en-us/articles/201271873-A-Guide-to-Using-the-IGS-Products

# PPP基本概念(6/6)



## 误差源

## 误差源改正还有哪些需要解决的问题呢?



误差?信号?

## > 卫星端误差

光压模型 天线相位中心 卫星姿态

• • •

## > 接收机端误差

天线相位中心 (BDS、Galileo等) 多路径误差 (动态、海上)

. . .

## > 传输过程误差

电离层闪烁 精密对流层斜延迟获取 电离层延迟高阶项

...



# PPP发展历程(1/6)



## 概念提出、实现



Malys and Jensen 1990

## 计算效率的对比



Zumberge et al. 1997

## 单差法AR的提出



**Gabor and Nerem 1999** 

## Ko

## PPP-AR的实现



Collins et al. 2008 Ge et al. 2008 Laurichesse et al. 2009

## 区域增强PPP



Li et al. 2011

## 误差源的改正模型



Kouba and Héroux 2001

**Kouba 2009** 

**Kouba 2015** 

## 三频PPP-AR



Geng et al. 2013

## 非组合模型的提出



Keshin et al. 2006

# PPP发展历程(2/6)



# ■卫星系统组合

- 1. 20世纪90年代,首次提出并实现GPS PPP技术,一直研究至今
- 2. 2011年10月, GLONASS系统逐步恢复
- 3. 2012年底,BDS形成亚太区域定位服务能力
- 4. GPS+GLO+BDS+GAL四系统PPP, 各类GNSS偏差的精细区分和对待

# PPP发展历程(3/6)



函数模型

无电离层 组合PPP	<b>UofC PPP</b>	非差非组合PPP
1	2	3

- 1. 20世纪90年代,PPP技术的实现即采用,最常用的PPP模型
- 2. 2001年,加拿大Calgary大学高扬教授提出
- 3. 最早由荷兰Delft大学的Keshin等 (Keshin et al, 2006) 最先提出, 张宝成在其基础上对GPS非组合PPP进行了完善并做了一系列研究, 为当前研究热点之一

# PPP发展历程(4/6)



模糊度解算策略

PPP浮点解	PPP固定解	PPP部分固定解
- 1	2	3

- 1. 从PPP技术的实现到现在一直流行
- 2. 2008年, 钟差去耦法 (Collins et al., 2008)、星间单差平均法 (Ge et al., 2008)、整数卫星钟差法 (Laurichesse et al., 2009)
- 3. 最优子集的选取策略

# PPP发展历程(5/6)



# 频率组合

	双频PPP	单频PPP	三频或多频PPP
•	1	2	3

- 1. 20世纪90年代,PPP技术的实现即是基于双频载波和伪 距观测值,至今仍是双频PPP应用的最广泛
- 2. 21世纪初,导航型接收机的普及
- 3. 2012年以后,GPS的现代化以及BDS、Galileo全星座播 发三频信号



# PPP发展历程(6/6)



## 解算模式



- 1. 从PPP技术的实现到现在一直流行
- 2. 2000年11月3日,IGS发布GPS超快轨道和钟差产品
- 3. 2013年4月1日,IGS实时服务正式启动,实时PPP需要更 深入的研究







■接下来会有一大波公式来袭!

# PPP基本原理(1/3)



# 非差非组合观测方程

## 接收机和卫星端伪距硬件延迟

$$\begin{split} P_{r,j}^{s} &= \rho_{r}^{s} + dt_{r} - dt^{s} + T_{r}^{s} + \mu_{j} \cdot I_{r,1}^{s} + d_{r,j} + d_{j}^{s} + \varepsilon_{r,j}^{s} \\ L_{r,j}^{s} &= \rho_{r}^{s} + dt_{r} - dt^{s} + T_{r}^{s} - \mu_{j} \cdot I_{r,1}^{s} + N_{r,j}^{s} + \varphi_{r,j} + \varphi_{j}^{s} + \xi_{r,j}^{s} \\ \mathbb{P}$$
接收机和卫星端载波硬件延
$$\begin{aligned} dt_{\text{IF}12}^{s} &= dt^{s} - (\alpha_{12} \cdot d_{1}^{s} + \beta_{12} \cdot d_{2}^{s}) - \\ (\alpha_{12} \cdot \delta \varphi_{1}^{s} + \beta_{12} \cdot \delta \varphi_{2}^{s}) \\ &= dt^{s} - d_{\text{IF}12}^{s} - \delta \varphi_{\text{IF}12}^{s} \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi_{r,j}^{s} &= \overline{\varphi}_{r,j}^{s} + \delta \varphi_{r,j}^{s}$$

接收机和卫星端载波硬件延迟 
$$\varphi_j^s = \overline{\varphi}_j^s + \delta\varphi_j^s$$
 
$$\varphi_{r,j} = \overline{\varphi}_{r,j} + \delta\varphi_{r,j}$$

$$\begin{cases} d_1^s = -a + b \\ d_2^s = -a + \mu_2 b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -(\alpha_{12}d_1^s + \beta_{12}d_2^s) = d_{\text{IF}12}^s \\ b = \frac{1}{1 - \mu_2}(d_1^s - d_2^s) = \beta_{12} \cdot \text{DCB}_{12}^s \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{mn} = \frac{(f_m^s)^2}{(f_m^s)^2 - (f_n^s)^2}, \ \beta_{mn} = -\frac{(f_n^s)^2}{(f_m^s)^2 - (f_n^s)^2} \\ \text{DCB}_{mn}^s = d_m^s - d_n^s, \ \text{DCB}_{r,mn} = d_{r,m} - d_{r,n} \\ \delta \text{DPB}_{mn}^s = \delta \varphi_m^s - \delta \varphi_n^s, \ \delta \text{DPB}_{r,mn} = \delta \varphi_{r,m} - \delta \varphi_{r,m} \\ d_{\text{IF}mn}^s = \alpha_{mn} \cdot d_m^s + \beta_{mn} \cdot d_n^s, \ d_{r,\text{IF}mn} = \alpha_{mn} \cdot d_{r,m} + \beta_{mn} \cdot d_{r,n} \\ \delta \varphi_{\text{IF}mn}^s = \alpha_{mn} \cdot \delta \varphi_m^s + \beta_{mn} \cdot \delta \varphi_n^s, \ \delta \varphi_{r,\text{IF}mn} = \alpha_{mn} \cdot \delta \varphi_{r,m} + \beta_{mn} \cdot \delta \varphi_{r,n} \end{cases}$$

# PPP基本原理(2/3)



## 观测方程的线性化

$$\begin{split} \widetilde{p}_{r,j}^{s} &= \mathbf{g}_{r}^{s} \cdot \mathbf{x} + dt_{r} + m_{r,w}^{s} \cdot Z_{r,w} + \mu_{j} \cdot I_{r,1}^{s} + \\ & d_{r,j} + (d_{j}^{s} - d_{\text{IF}12}^{s}) - \delta \varphi_{\text{IF}12}^{s} + \varepsilon_{r,j}^{s} \\ & I_{r,j}^{s} &= \mathbf{g}_{r}^{s} \cdot \mathbf{x} + dt_{r} + m_{r,w}^{s} \cdot Z_{r,w} - \mu_{j} \cdot I_{r,1}^{s} + \\ & (N_{r,j}^{s} + \overline{\varphi}_{r,j} + \overline{\varphi}_{j}^{s} - d_{\text{IF}12}^{s}) + \delta \varphi_{r,j} + (\delta \varphi_{j}^{s} - \delta \varphi_{\text{IF}12}^{s}) + \xi_{r,j}^{s} \end{split}$$

$$p_{r,1}^{s} = \tilde{p}_{r,1}^{s} - \beta_{12} \cdot DCB_{12}^{s}$$

$$p_{r,2}^{s} = \tilde{p}_{r,2}^{s} + \alpha_{12} \cdot DCB_{12}^{s}$$

$$p_{r,3}^{s} = \tilde{p}_{r,3}^{s} + \alpha_{12} \cdot DCB_{13}^{s} + \beta_{12} \cdot DCB_{23}^{s}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_{r,j}^{s} &= \mathbf{g}_{r}^{s} \cdot \mathbf{x} + dt_{r} + m_{r,w}^{s} \cdot Z_{r,w} + \mu_{j} \cdot I_{r,1}^{s} + d_{r,j} - \delta \varphi_{\text{IF}12}^{s} + \varepsilon_{r,j}^{s} \\ l_{r,j}^{s} &= \mathbf{g}_{r}^{s} \cdot \mathbf{x} + dt_{r} + m_{r,w}^{s} \cdot Z_{r,w} - \mu_{j} \cdot I_{r,1}^{s} + \\ (N_{r,j}^{s} + \overline{\varphi}_{r,j} + \overline{\varphi}_{j}^{s} - d_{\text{IF}12}^{s}) + \delta \varphi_{r,j} + (\delta \varphi_{j}^{s} - \delta \varphi_{\text{IF}12}^{s}) + \xi_{r,j}^{s} \end{aligned}$$

# PPP基本原理(3/3)



## 观测方程的线性化

$$p_{r,j}^{s} = \boldsymbol{g}_{r}^{s} \cdot \boldsymbol{x} + d\overline{t}_{r} + m_{r,w}^{s} \cdot Z_{r,w} + \mu_{j} \cdot \overline{I}_{r,1}^{s} + \Omega_{r,j} + \delta \overline{b}_{r,j}^{s} + \varepsilon_{r,j}^{s}$$

$$l_{r,j}^{s} = \boldsymbol{g}_{r}^{s} \cdot \boldsymbol{x} + d\overline{t}_{r} + m_{r,w}^{s} \cdot Z_{r,w} - \mu_{j} \cdot \overline{I}_{r,1}^{s} + \overline{N}_{r,j}^{s} + \Theta_{r,j}^{s} + \xi_{r,j}^{s}$$

$$\begin{split} d\overline{t}_{r} &= dt_{r} + d_{r,\text{IF}12} + \delta \varphi_{r,\text{IF}12} \\ \overline{I}_{r,1}^{s} &= I_{r,1}^{s} + \beta_{12} \cdot \text{DCB}_{r,12} - \beta_{12} (\delta \text{ DPB}_{12}^{s} + \delta \text{ DPB}_{r,12}) \\ \overline{N}_{r,j}^{s} &= N_{r,j}^{s} + \overline{\varphi}_{r,j} + \overline{\varphi}_{j}^{s} - d_{\text{IF}12}^{s} - d_{r,\text{IF}12} + \mu_{j} \cdot \beta_{12} \cdot \text{DCB}_{r,12} \\ \Omega_{r,j} &= \begin{cases} 0, & j = 1, 2 \\ \beta_{12} / \beta_{13} \cdot \text{DCB}_{r,12} - \text{DCB}_{r,13}, & j = 3 \end{cases} \end{split}$$

- $\Theta_{r,j}^{s} = \begin{cases} 0, & j = 1, 2 \\ (\delta \varphi_{j}^{s} \delta \varphi_{\text{IF}12}^{s} \mu_{j} \cdot \beta_{12} \cdot \delta \text{ DPB}_{12}^{s}) + \\ (\delta \varphi_{r,j} \delta \varphi_{r,\text{IF}12} \mu_{j} \cdot \beta_{12} \cdot \delta \text{ DPB}_{r,12}), & j = 3 \end{cases}$
- $\delta \overline{b}_{r,j}^{s} = \mu_{j} \cdot \beta_{12} (\delta \text{ DPB}_{12}^{s} + \delta \text{ DPB}_{r,12}) (\delta \varphi_{\text{IF}12}^{s} + \delta \varphi_{r,\text{IF}12})$

◆比较严谨的通用的非组合 PPP观测方程!

- ➤ IFCB在三频非组合观测方程 中的表达
- ➢ 伪距观测方程存在的系统性 偏差



# PPP常用模型(1/3)



# PPP常用模型简介

## 单、双与三频PPP常用模型简介

Item	Description				
IF1	Single-frequency (L1) ionospheric-free combined observation				
IF12	Dual-frequency (L1/L2) ionospheric-free combined observation				
IF13	Dual-frequency (L1/L3) ionospheric-free combined observation				
IF1213	Triple-frequency (L1/L2 and L1/L3) ionospheric-free combined observation				
IF123	Triple-frequency (L1/L2/L3) ionospheric-free combined observation				
UC1	Single-frequency (L1) uncombined observation				
UC12	Dual-frequency (L1/L2) uncombined observation				
UC13	Dual-frequency (L1/L3) uncombined observation				
UC123	Triple-frequency (L1/L2/L3) uncombined observation				

# PPP常用模型(2/3)



$$\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{p}_{r}^{s} = \begin{bmatrix} p_{r,1}^{s} & p_{r,2}^{s} & p_{r,3}^{s} \end{bmatrix}^{T} \\ \boldsymbol{l}_{r}^{s} = \begin{bmatrix} l_{r,1}^{s} & l_{r,2}^{s} & l_{r,3}^{s} \end{bmatrix}^{T} \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\begin{cases} \boldsymbol{p}_{r,xxx}^{s} = \boldsymbol{A}_{xxx} \cdot \boldsymbol{p}_{r}^{s} \\ \boldsymbol{l}_{r,xxx}^{s} = \boldsymbol{A}_{xxx} \cdot \boldsymbol{l}_{r}^{s} \end{cases}$$



$$egin{align} egin{align} oldsymbol{p}_{r, ext{IF}12}^s &= oldsymbol{A}_{ ext{IF}12} \cdot oldsymbol{p}_r^s \ oldsymbol{l}_{r, ext{IF}12}^s &= oldsymbol{A}_{ ext{IF}12} \cdot oldsymbol{l}_r^s \ oldsymbol{A}_{ ext{IF}12} &= oldsymbol{[lpha_{12} \ oldsymbol{eta_{12}} \ oldsymbol{eta_{12}} \ oldsymbol{0} oldsymbol{]} \ \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} p_{r,1}^s \\ p_{r,2}^s \end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{UC}12} \cdot \boldsymbol{p}_r^s$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} l_{r,1}^s \\ l_{r,2}^s \end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{UC}12} \cdot \boldsymbol{l}_r^s$$

$$\boldsymbol{A}_{\text{UC}12} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_{r,1}^s \\ p_{r,2}^s \end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{UC}12} \cdot \boldsymbol{p}_r^s \\ \begin{bmatrix} l_{r,1}^s \\ l_{r,2}^s \end{bmatrix} = \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{UC}12} \cdot \boldsymbol{l}_r^s \\ A_{\text{UC}12} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ A_{\text{IF}1213} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{12} & \beta_{12} & 0 \\ \alpha_{13} & 0 & \beta_{13} \end{bmatrix}$$

# PPP常用模型(3/3)



## PPP随机模型表达

$$\Sigma_{\text{UC}} = \text{diag}(\sigma_{P_1}^2, \sigma_{P_2}^2, \sigma_{P_3}^2, \sigma_{L_1}^2, \sigma_{L_2}^2, \sigma_{L_3}^2)$$
$$= \text{diag}(\sigma_P^2, \sigma_P^2, \sigma_P^2, \sigma_L^2, \sigma_L^2, \sigma_L^2, \sigma_L^2)$$

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{UC1}} &= \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{UC1}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{UC}} \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{UC1}}^T = \text{diag}(\sigma_P^2, \sigma_L^2) \\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{UC12}} &= \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{UC12}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{UC}} \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{UC12}}^T = \text{diag}(\sigma_P^2, \sigma_P^2, \sigma_L^2, \sigma_L^2) \\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{UC13}} &= \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{UC13}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{UC}} \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{UC13}}^T = \text{diag}(\sigma_P^2, \sigma_P^2, \sigma_L^2, \sigma_L^2) \\ \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{UC123}} &= \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{UC123}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{UC}} \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{UC123}}^T \\ &= \text{diag}(\sigma_P^2, \sigma_P^2, \sigma_P^2, \sigma_L^2, \sigma_L^2, \sigma_L^2) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{IF}12} = \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{IF}12} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{UC}} \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{IF}12}^T = (\alpha_{12}^2 + \beta_{12}^2) \cdot \text{diag}(\sigma_P^2, \sigma_L^2) \\ & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{IF}13} = \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{IF}13} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{UC}} \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{IF}13}^T = (\alpha_{13}^2 + \beta_{13}^2) \cdot \text{diag}(\sigma_P^2, \sigma_L^2) \\ & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{IF}123} = \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{IF}123} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{UC}} \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{IF}123}^T = (e_1^2 + e_2^2 + e_3^2) \cdot \text{diag}(\sigma_P^2, \sigma_L^2) \\ & \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{IF}1213} = \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{IF}1213} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{\text{UC}} \boldsymbol{A}_{\text{IF}1213}^T = \begin{bmatrix} (\alpha_{12}^2 + \beta_{12}^2) \sigma_P^2 & \alpha_{12} \alpha_{13} \sigma_P^2 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha_{12} \alpha_{13} \sigma_P^2 & (\alpha_{13}^2 + \beta_{13}^2) \sigma_P^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & (\alpha_{12}^2 + \beta_{12}^2) \sigma_L^2 & \alpha_{12} \alpha_{13} \sigma_L^2 \\ 0 & 0 & \alpha_{12} \alpha_{13} \sigma_L^2 & (\alpha_{13}^2 + \beta_{13}^2) \sigma_L^2 \end{bmatrix} \end{split}$$



# PPP软件实现(1/11)





- 数据获取是基础
- 软件实现是核心
- 结果分析是关键

# PPP软件实现(2/11)



## GNSS数据分类

- 观测值文件 (yyd、yyo)
- 广播星历 (yyg、yyn、yym)
- 精密星历 (sp3、eph) 、钟差 (clk、clk\_05s、clk\_30s)
- 地球定向参数 (erp)
- SINEX解 (snx)
- 码偏差 (DCB、BSX)
- 对流层延迟 (yyzpd、TRO)
- 电离层延迟 (yyi、yyI)
- 天线相位中心改正 (atx)

晚上8:31 必

HD 4G 65







## **GAMP**

开发了多星座红 data Analysis softv Positioning, GAMP 破3800,被引34次。 巴西等多个国家的研

GPS Toolbox | Published: 16 January 2018

GAMP: An open-source softwa point positioning using undiffe observations

Feng Zhou, Danan Dong, Weiwei Li ™, Xinyuan Jiang, Jen

GPS Solutions 22, Article number: 33 (2018) Cite this a

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## 2 Springer

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Quality assessment of multi-GNSS orbits and clocks for real-time precise point positioning



Precise orbit and clock determination for BeiDou-3 experimental satellites with yaw attitude analysis



GAMP: An open-source software of multi-GNSS precise point positioning using undifferenced and uncombined observations

# |关问题。

5 precise point positioning using undifferenced and

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ata processing software should be developed that is easy to operate, efficient to run,

I a new GNSS analysis software called GAMP (GNSS Analysis software for Multi-multi-GNSS precise point positioning (PPP) based on undifferenced and uncombined

Electron Content (sTEC), is defined for results analysis and plotting. Moreover, a new

h many improvements, such as cycle slip detection, receiver clock jump repair, and unified format of output files, including positioning results, number of satellites, satellite

mprove computational efficiency for post-processing.

软件甘普(GNSS

-frequency precise

目前,下载量已突

意大利、土耳其、

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Vickert(3.5) and Harald Schub(3.5)

Qingdao 266590, China

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# PPP软件实现(4/11)



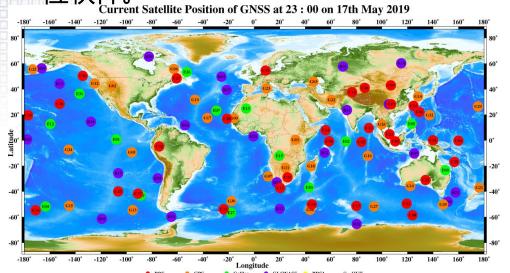
## **GAMP II**

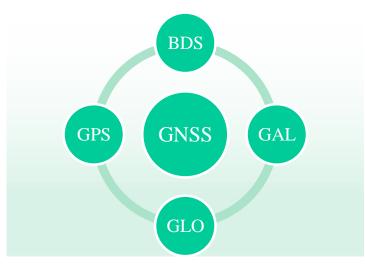
基于C/C++研发了一套兼具服务端与用户端解算功能的跨平台软件GAMP II

服务端:相位小数偏差/大气延迟增强等产品服务

终端: PPP/PPP-AR/PPP-RTK应用

目前GAMP II已扩展为具备实时多星座多频率相位小数偏差估计、PPP模 糊度固定、对流层与电离层格网建模、PPP-RTK等功能的实时高精度定位软件。







# PPP软件实现(5/11)



# GAMP II GAMP

## 

C ionex.c

gampPos.c

- lambda.c
- ▶ c myMath.c
- ▶ c myPpp.c
- ▶ c myRinex.c
- ▶ c myRtkcmn.c
- ▶ c myStr.c
- ppp.c
- preceph.c
- prePpp.c
- c results.c
- rtkcmn.c
- ▶ c spp.c
- ₩ 资源文件

## **GAMP II**

4	<del>-</del>	才.	文件		4	<del>-</del>	源文件
	<b>D</b>	F)	AstroUtils.h			D	** AstroUtils.cpp
	<b>&gt;</b>	F	CoordUtils.h			Þ	** CoordUtils.cpp
	<b>&gt;</b>	F	gamp.h			$\triangleright$	♣ GampPos.cpp
	<b>&gt;</b>	F	GampPos.h			$\triangleright$	** IonoModel.cpp
	<b>&gt;</b>	H	lonoModel.h			D	** LambdaUtils.cpp
	<b>&gt;</b>	F	LambdaUtils.h			D	* LoadBias.cpp
	$\triangleright$	H	LoadBias.h			D	** LoadFiles.cpp
	$\triangleright$	н	LoadFiles.h			D	** LoadNav.cpp
	$\triangleright$	H	LoadNav.h			Þ	** LoadObs.cpp
	$\triangleright$	Н	LoadObs.h			D	** LoadPeph.cpp
	$\triangleright$	н	LoadPeph.h _			D	** LoadSsr.cpp
	$\triangleright$	н	LoadSsr.h	Ц.		D	** MathLibs.cpp
	$\triangleright$	н	MathLibs.h			D	** Matirx.cpp
	$\triangleright$	н	Matrix.h	_		D	** Model.cpp
	$\triangleright$	Н	Model.h			Þ	** PcvModel.cpp
	$\triangleright$	н	PcvModel.h			Þ	** ppp_run.cpp
	$\triangleright$	н	PppAR.h			Þ	** PppAR.cpp
	$\triangleright$	н	PppCorr.h			D	** PppCorr.cpp
	$\triangleright$	H	PppUtils.h			Þ	** PppUtils.cpp
	$\triangleright$	н	PrePpp.h			Þ	** PrePpp.cpp
ı I	$\triangleright$	H	Results.h			D	** Results.cpp
	$\triangleright$	н	RtkUtils.h			Þ	** RtkUtils.cpp
	$\triangleright$	H	SatPrn.h			D	** SatPrn.cpp
	$\triangleright$	H	SppUtils.h			D	** SppUtils.cpp
 	Þ	h	StringUtils.h			Þ	** StringUtils.cpp

# PPP软件实现(6/11)





GPS单系统双频信号

事后处理流程和算法

模糊度浮点解

GNSS多系统多频信号

实时处理流程和算法

模糊度固定解

TODO MORE?



实时多系统PP

-RTK 服 务

系

统

- ◆GNSS卫星轨道/钟差的快速估计
- ◆实时GNSS UPD的快速估计
- ◆多频多系统实时GNSS PPP
- ◆实时GNSS PPP非差模糊度固定
- ◆模型的自洽性,如卫星姿态
- ◆GNSS大气增强产品生成

- ◆实时轨道和钟差是实时PPP的前提
- ◆实时UPD产品是实现PPP-AR的前提
- ◆多频多系统提高用户PPP定位性能
- ◆提高用户PPP定位精度和可靠性
- ◆保证服务端和客户端的一致性
- ◆实现单测站用户快速精密定位

# PPP软件实现(7/11)



GAMP II应用场景(实际应用)

- ◆ 某互联网公司星基产品播发后完好性监测
- ◆ PPP、PPP-RTK相关的理论研究、数据处理等日常工作

# PPP软件实现(8/11)



## 一结果分析之统计指标

- 收敛时间
- 定位精度
- 固定率
- 首次固定时间
- ...
- 均值mean
- 中位数median (优点?)
- 标准差std
- 均方根误差rms
- 分位数percentile (68%? 95%?)
- •

# PPP软件实现(9/11)



# **结果分析之成图工具**

- Excel
- Origin
- MATLAB
- Gnuplot
- Python
- GMT
- ...





## 结果分析之成图工具

ShowcaseAPI

Python绘图 https://matplotlib.org/gallery.html



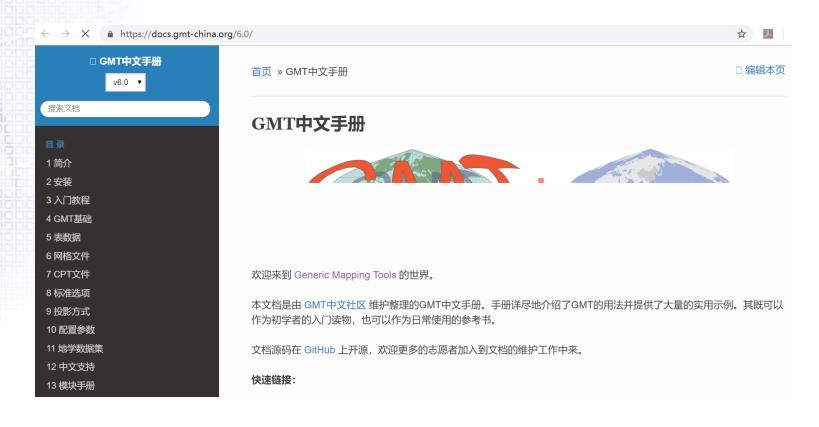


# PPP软件实现(11/11)



## 结果分析之成图工具

GMT6绘图 https://gmt-china.org/#



# PPP应用机遇(1/3)



# PPP优点

- 产品可通过卫星、互联网播发
- 单向通讯, 理论上可服务海量用户或终端
- 无需基站,操作便捷
- 解算参数多,可满足不同科学或工程需要
- •

# PPP应用机遇(2/3)



# 科学应用

- 大气可降水量反演
- 电离层建模与反演
- 地震海啸预警
- 海平面监测
- 地壳形变监测
- GNSS坐标序列解算、坐标框架维持
- •

# PPP应用机遇(3/3)



# 工程应用

- 精密授时
- 海洋测绘
- 车辆导航
- 精细农业
- 空中三角测量
- •

# PPP应用瓶颈



高精度、高可靠性卫星轨道、钟差、相位小数偏差、大气 延迟产品的获取

实时卫星轨道(预报轨道精度的提升)、钟差产品(中断重收敛问题)精度和可靠性?低纬度或电离层活跃期的电离层产品的精度有限;涉及到基础设施的比拼(如计算、运维、网络传输、产品播发能力等)

- 大气产品(如对流层、电离层延迟)的精度信息用户使用这类产品目前基本靠经验给定
- PPP对卫星轨道和钟差产品的强依赖 PPP解算的可靠性问题
- PPP的 (重) 收敛问题 即使采用多系统PPP模糊度固定最快也要5min左右收敛到0.1米
- 模糊度固定算法在实时场景下的正确性、可靠性问题

•

