H24VSP Project 3

PRACTICAL PPP WITH VERIPOS DL5^a

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NGI

^aHistory of changes at https://github.com/DfAC/TeachingSlides/.

Introduction



In last practical of the H24VSP module we will explore the capacities of the Precise Point Positoning (PPP) by comparing it with real-time kinematic double-differenced positioning (RTK) that you are already familiar with. During practical we will be using $\bf Leica$ $\bf GS10$ receiver and maritime $\bf Veripos$ $\bf LD5$ receiver with AsterRx chipset 1 . We are interested in assessing difference between:

- convergence time;
- precision estimated and actual after convergence;
- accuracy after convergence.

¹For short introductory video see http://bit.ly/VeriposLD5.

What we are going to discuss



- 1 Veripos Services
- 2 Veripos demo
- 3 Practical work

Veripos Services

Veripos Services I



Veripos is a commercial company offering combination of a hardware (receivers) and correction services²:

- Veripos Standard single frequency code DGPS, 1-2 m accuracy.
- Veripos Standard² single frequency code GPS and GLONASS DGPS.
- Veripos PPP using global orbit, clock correction and dual-frequency GPS/GLONASS observations for dm level accuracy.

Veripos Services II



Veripos PPP service comes in four favours³: APEX, Ultra, APEX² and Ultra² - the difference is in the correction provider and number of constellations used. In all cases the corrections are transmitted via Inmarsat geostationary satellites⁴ - 25E, 98W, 143.5E, AORE, AORW, IOR, POR. All coordinates provided are in ITRF2008.

²http://bit.ly/VeriposServices.

³http://www.veripos.com/services.html

⁴http://www.veripos.com/global-coverage.html

Veripos Standard



- Provides RTCM Type 1⁵, 3⁶ messages.
- Normal accuracy: 1-2m.
- Typical latency: 4 seconds⁷.
- Single difference code solution (DGPS) using GPS C/A code on L1 frequency.

⁵DGPS corrections.

⁶GPS reference station parameters.

⁷Typical correction update interval is 15 seconds.

Veripos Standard²



Single frequency code GPS and GLONASS DGPS.

- Provides RTCM Type 1, 3, 31⁸, 32⁹ messages.
- Normal accuracy: 1-2m.
- Typical latency: 4 seconds.
- Single difference code solution (DGPS) using GPS and GLONASS C/A code $(L1/G1)^{10}$.

⁸DGPS GLONASS corrections.

⁹GPS GLONASS reference station parameters.

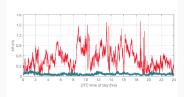
 $^{^{\}rm 10}\mbox{H}$ is possible to calculate position using only GLONASS with this service.

Veripos Ultra



- Orbit and clock corrections in JPL GDGPS format.
- Normal accuracy: 0.1m planar.
- Typical latency: 2 seconds with 30 s update rate.
- Precise Point Positioning (PPP) using C/A and P code and L1/L2 carrier phase for GPS.

Horizontal accuracy



Vertical accuracy

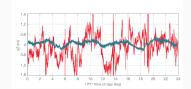


Figure 1: Standard and Ultra solutions at a monitor site in Singapore.

Veripos Apex and Apex²



- Orbit and clock corrections in Veripos OCDS format.
- Normal accuracy: 0.1m planar.
- Typical latency: 2 seconds with 30 s update rate.
- Precise Point Positioning (PPP) using code and carrier phase on GPS L1/L2 frequencies.

- Orbit and clock corrections in Veripos OCDS format.
- Normal accuracy: 0.1m planar.
- Typical latency: 2 seconds with 30 s update rate.
- PPP, code and carrier phase on L1/L2 and G1/G2 (GPS and GLONASS).

Veripos Apex and Apex² comparison



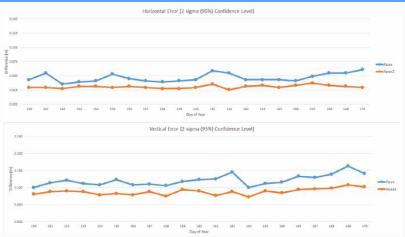


Figure 2: Apex and Apex² solutions at a monitor site in Aberdeen.

Veripos demo

Practical work

Data Collection



You will collect:

- RTK GPS solution;
- RTK GPS+GLO solution;
- Network RTK GPS solution;
- Network RTK GPS+GLO solution.

The PPP data will be provided for you at the end of practical. It is your task to **select approximate point and time span** to carry out comparison between RTK and PPP solutions.



- LD5 will be restarted at 12:00. This will allow for PPP convergence.
- You will collecting RTK data between 14:00 and 16:20.
- Apart from collected data (GS10) you will be given Veripos NMEA strings for Ultra and Apex² (LD5).
- Make sure that Veripos NMEA file has been split into \$GPGGA and \$GPGST ones before leaving.

Veripos \$GPGGA NMEA strings



In Verpos provides two types of NMEA strings \$GPGGA and \$GPGST. \$GPGGA will behave differently in PPP mode with QA flag always 2 or 5. To obtain any information about solution we need to examine last flag before CRC(*).

Example

 $\$\mathsf{GPGGA}, 183324.00, 5257.1178371, \mathsf{N}, 00111.0236798, \mathsf{W}, \mathbf{5}, 17, 0.7, 42.76, \mathsf{M}, 49.01, \mathsf{M}, 30.5, \mathbf{0268} * 54.$

Values for the flag indicate:

0268 *ULTRA*²

0281 APEX²

0068 ULTRA

0081 APEX

1006 Standard²

Veripos \$GPGST NMEA strings



Example

\$GPGST,140545.00,3.81,0.02,0.01,81.00,0.02,0.01,0.02*57.

Cell	Notes
0	Message ID \$GPGST
1	UTC of position fix ^a
2	RMS value of the pseudorange or carrier phase (RTK/PPP) residuals
3	Error ellipse semi-major axis 1 sigma error, in meters
4	Error ellipse semi-minor axis 1 sigma error, in meters
5	Error ellipse orientation, degrees from true north
6	Latitude 1 sigma error, in meters
7	Longitude 1 sigma error, in meters
8	Height 1 sigma error, in meters
9	The checksum data, always begins with ${^{*}}$

^aNotice 17s offset to GPS time.



Point	Frame	Lat[deg]	Long[deg]	EIIHt[m]	Notes
NGB5	ETRF97	52 57 7.05304	01 11 1.44953	91.212	at point
NGB5	ETRF97	52 57 7.05304	01 11 1.44953	91.392	at ARP ^a
NGB5	ETRF97	52 57 7.05304	01 11 1.44953	91.434	at antenna PCO^b
NGB5	ITRF2008	52 57 7.07095	01 11 1.42675 W	91.488	at antenna PCO^c
NGB5	ITRF2008	5257.1178492	0111.0237792 W	91.488	at antenna PCO ^d

Table 1: Coordinates of NGB5

 $^{^{}a}$ Antenna heigh = 0.18m.

^bAntenna offset for ionsphere free solution is $2.545L_1 - 1.545L_2$ so

^{2.545 * 55.3 - 1.545 * 64.2 = 41.5}mm.

^cConverted from ETRF97 to ITRF2008 at epoch 2016-12-04.

^dNEMEA GGA string DDMM.MMMMMMM format.

Questions?