



*Developed by gAGE : Research group of Astronomy & GEomatics
Technical University of Catalonia (UPC)*

Tutorial 6

Differential Positioning and carrier ambiguity fixing

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Slides associated to
gLAB version 2.0.0

Authorship statement

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22 Jan 2016

Aim of this tutorial

- ✦ This tutorial is devoted to analysing and assessing the differential positioning with carrier phase measurements (L1, L2 and LC). Five different receivers and three baselines (of 7m, 18m and 15km) are considered.
- ✦ This study includes ambiguity fixing with the LAMBDA method and the analysis of different effects such as the geometry diversity and atmospheric propagation errors (troposphere and ionosphere).
- ✦ Two different implementations of differential positioning are considered:
 - Using time-tagged measurements the baseline vector is directly estimated.
 - Using computed differential corrections a user receiver is positioned.The effect of synchronization errors between the reference station and the user is also analysed for both implementations.
- ✦ **All software tools** (including **gLAB**) and associated files for the laboratory session are included in the CD-ROM or USB stick associated with this tutorial.

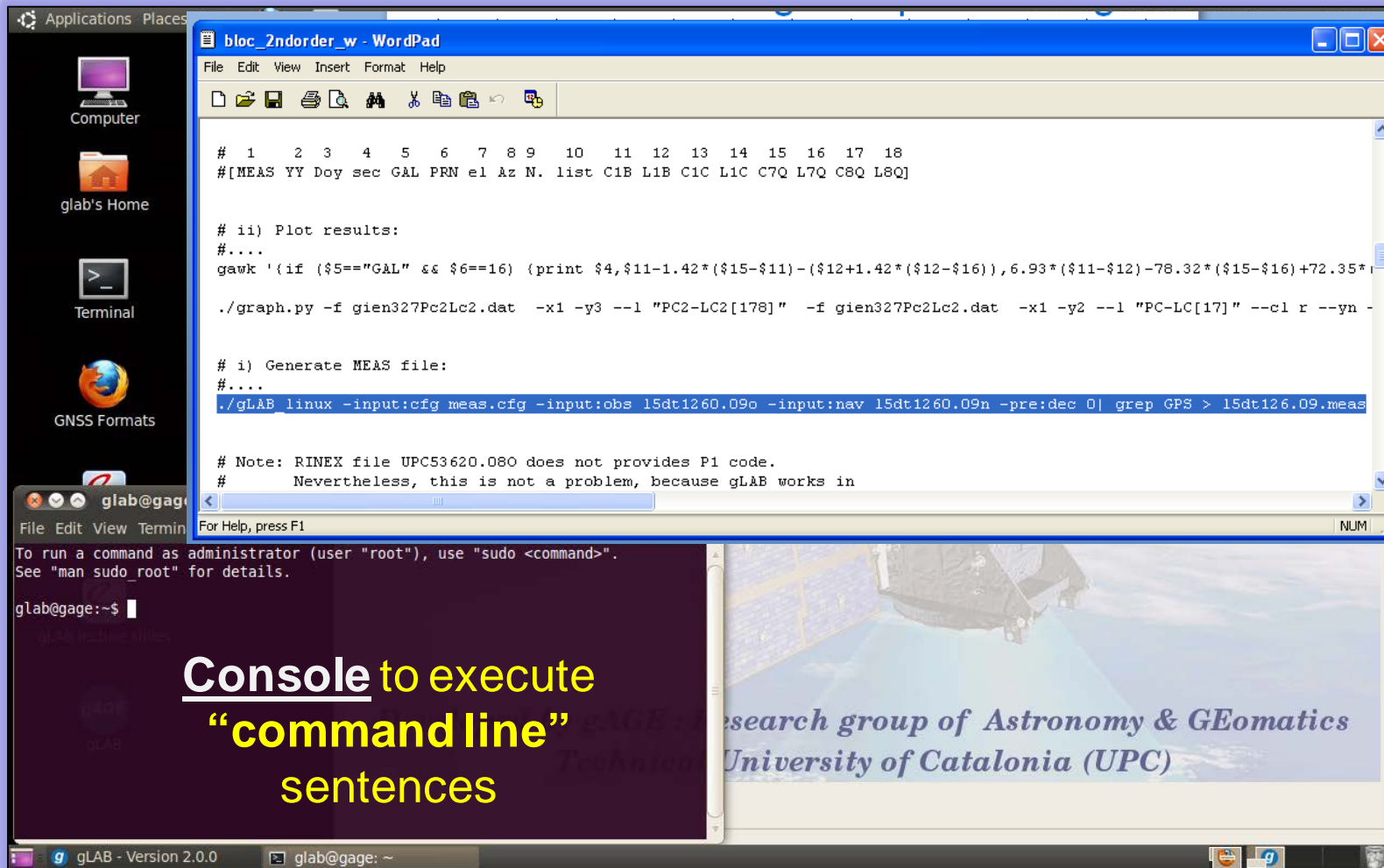
OVERVIEW

- ✦ **Introduction:** gLAB processing in command line
- ✦ **Preliminary computations:** data files & reference values
- ✦ **Session A:** Differential positioning of IND2-IND3 receivers
(baseline: 18 metres)
- ✦ **Session B:** Differential positioning of IND1-IND2 receivers
(baseline: 7 metres, but synchronization errors)
- ✦ **Session C:** Differential positioning of PLAN-GARR receivers
(baseline: 15 km, Night time): tropospheric effects
- ✦ **Session D:** Differential positioning of PLAN-GARR receivers
(baseline: 15 km, Day time): tropospheric and Ionospheric effects

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gLAB processing in command line



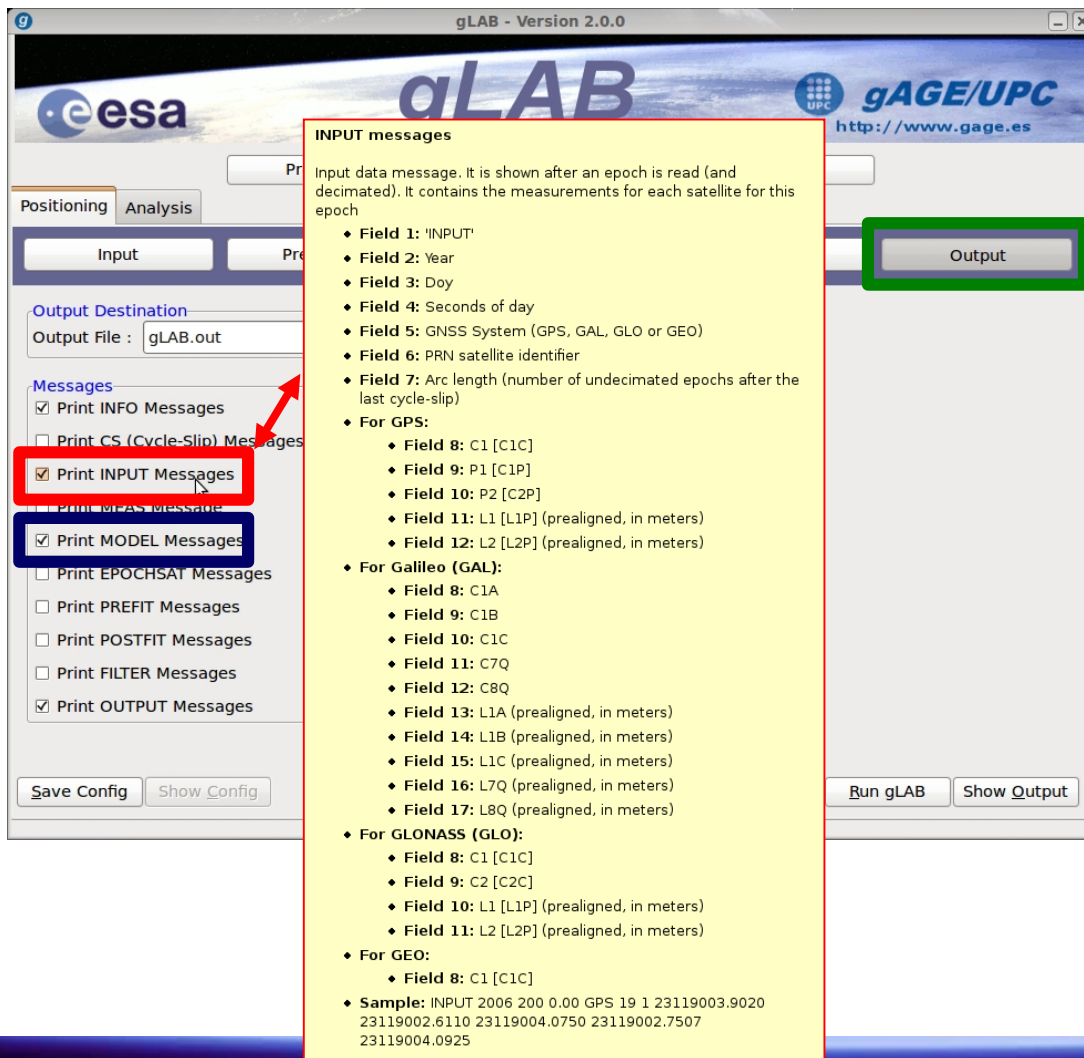
The screenshot shows a Linux desktop environment. In the background, there is a desktop with icons for 'Computer', 'glab's Home', 'Terminal', and 'GNSS Formats'. In the foreground, there are two windows:

- WordPad window (title: bloc_2ndorder_w - WordPad):** Contains a script for processing GNSS data. The script includes comments and commands for plotting results and generating a MEAS file. The command to generate the MEAS file is highlighted in blue: `./gLAB_linux -input:cfg meas.cfg -input:obs 15dt1260.09o -input:nav 15dt1260.09n -pre:dec 0 | grep GPS > 15dt126.09.meas`.
- Terminal window (title: glab@gage):** Shows the command prompt and a command to run a script: `./gLAB_linux -input:cfg meas.cfg -input:obs 15dt1260.09o -input:nav 15dt1260.09n -pre:dec 0 | grep GPS > 15dt126.09.meas`.

Below the terminal window, there is a text overlay that reads: **Console to execute "command line" sentences**.

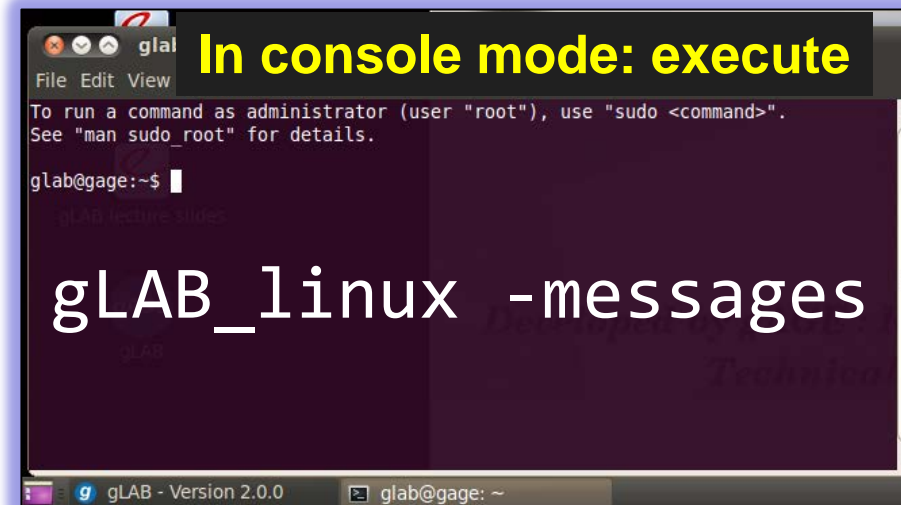
A “notepad” with the command line sentence is provided to facilitate the sentence writing: just “copy” and “paste” from notepad to the working terminal.

gLAB processing in command line



The different messages provided by **gLAB** and its content can be found in the [OUTPUT] section.

By placing the mouse on a given message name, a tooltip appears describing the different fields.



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Previous

Preliminary Computations

P. Preliminary computations

- ✦ This section is devoted to computing the reference values (receivers coordinates) and to preparing the data files to be used in the exercises.
- ✦ These data files will include the code and carrier measurements and the model components: geometric range, nominal troposphere and ionosphere corrections, satellite elevation and azimuth from each receiver...
- ✦ This data processing will be done with **gLAB** for each individual receiver.
- ✦ This preliminary processing will provide the baseline data files to perform computations easily using basic tools (such as **awk** for data files handling, to compute Double Differences of measurements) or using octave (MATLAB) scripts for the LAMBDA method implementation.
- ✦ Detailed **guidelines** for **self learning students** are provided in this tutorial and in its associated **notepad** text file.

P. Preliminary computations

P.1. Computation of reference values of receiver coordinates

Using gLAB and precise orbits and clocks, compute the PPP solution:

Note: the receivers were not moving (static receivers) during the data collection.

- Data files:

- Measurements: PLAN0540.13O, GARR0540.13O, IND10540.13O, IND20540.13IO, IND30540.13O.
- Orbits and clocks: brdc0540.13n, igs17286.sp3, igs17286.clk
- ANTEX: igs08_1719.atx.
- Configuration file (to compute LC APC coordinates): gLAB_2files_APC.cfg

- Computation example:

```
gLAB_linux -input:cfg gLAB_2files_APC.cfg -input:obs PLAN0540.13O  
          -input:orb igs17286.sp3 -input:clk igs17286.clk -input:ant igs08_1719.atx  
  
grep OUTPUT gLAB.out | tail -1|gawk '{print "PLAN",$6,$7,$8,$15,$16,$17}' >> sta.pos
```

P. Preliminary computations

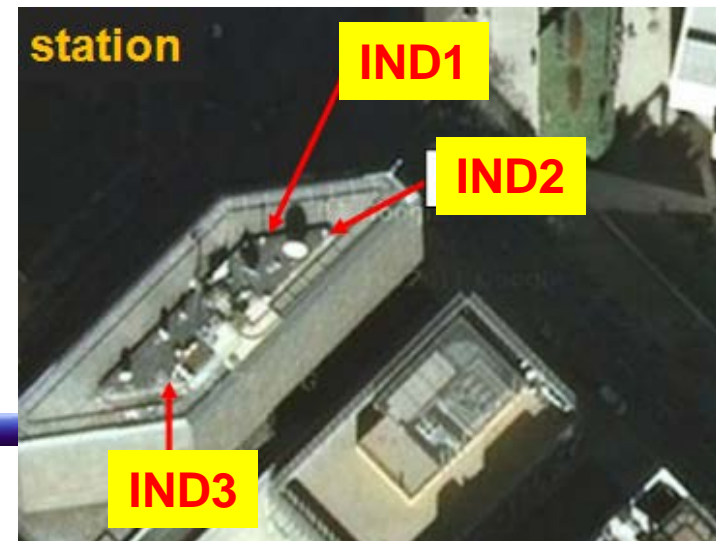
Toulouse



Barcelona



IND1-IND2: 7.197 m
IND2-IND3: 18.380 m
PLAN-GARR: 15.228 km



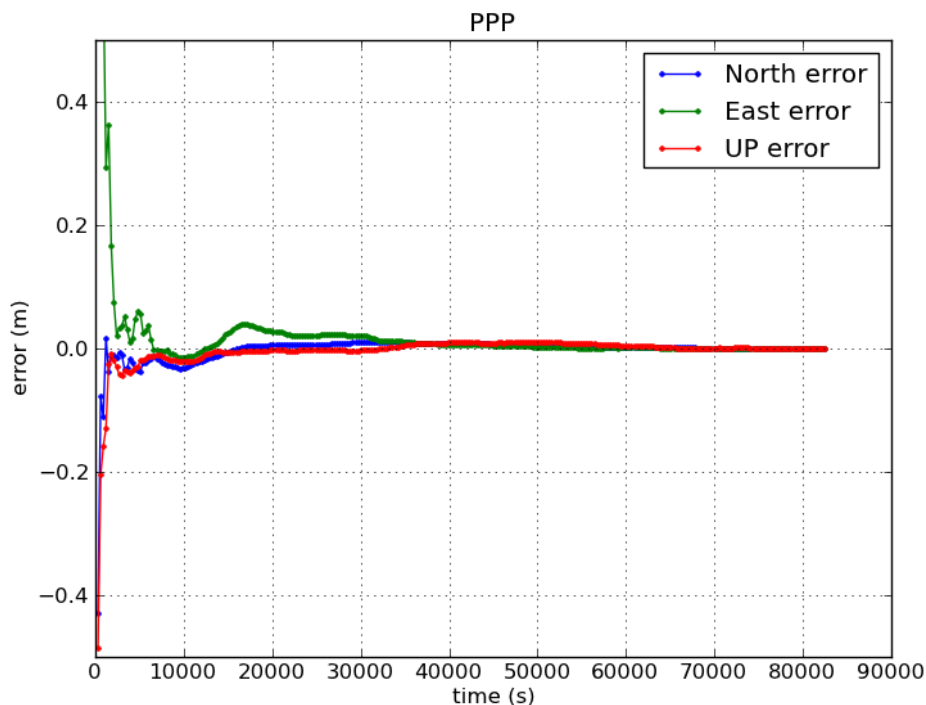
P.1. Computation of reference
values of receiver coordinates

P. Preliminary computations

P.1. Computation of reference values of receiver coordinates

Plotting results:

```
graph.py -f gLAB.out -x4 -y18 -s.- -c '($1=="OUTPUT")' -l "North error"  
        -f gLAB.out -x4 -y19 -s.- -c '($1=="OUTPUT")' -l "East error"  
        -f gLAB.out -x4 -y20 -s.- -c '($1=="OUTPUT")' -l "UP error"  
        --yn -.5 --yx .5 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "PPP"
```



Note: the values of "APPROXIMATE COORDINATES" written in RINEX files correspond to the precise APC of LC coordinates.

As a starting point, assume the same APC for L1 and LC

reference
coordinates

P. Preliminary computations

P.1. Computation of reference values of receiver coordinates

Plotting results:

```
more sta.pos
```

PLAN	4787328.7916	166086.0719	4197602.8893	41.418528940	1.986956885	320.0721
GARR	4796983.5170	160309.1774	4187340.3887	41.292941948	1.914040816	634.5682
IND1	4787678.1496	183409.7131	4196172.3056	41.403026173	2.193853893	109.5681
IND2	4787678.9809	183402.5915	4196171.6833	41.403018646	2.193768411	109.5751
IND3	4787689.5146	183392.8859	4196160.1653	41.402880392	2.193647610	109.5743

Question:

What is the expected accuracy of the computed coordinates?

P. Preliminary computations

P.1. Computation of reference values of receiver coordinates

Using octave (or MATLAB), compute the baseline length between the different receivers:

- Computation example:

```
octave
```

```
IND1=[ 4787678.1496 183409.7131 4196172.3056 ]
```

```
IND2=[ 4787678.9809 183402.5915 4196171.6833 ]
```

```
norm(IND1-IND2,2)
```

```
ans = 7.1969
```

```
exit
```

Results:

IND1-IND2: 7.197 m

IND2-IND3: 18.380 m

IND1-IND3: 23.658 m

PLAN-GARR: 15.228 km

PLAN-IND1: 17.386 km

IND1-GARR: 26.424 km

P. Preliminary computations

P.2. Model Components computation

- The script "**ObsFile.scr**" generates a data file with the following content

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13  
[sta sat DoY sec P1 L1 P2 L2 Rho Trop Ion elev azimuth]
```

- Run this script for all receivers:

```
ObsFile.scr PLAN0540.130 brdc0540.13n  
ObsFile.scr GARR0540.130 brdc0540.13n  
ObsFile.scr IND10540.130 brdc0540.13n  
ObsFile.scr IND20540.130 brdc0540.13n  
ObsFile.scr IND30540.130 brdc0540.13n
```

- Merge all files into a single file:

```
cat ????.obs > ObsFile.dat
```

P. Preliminary computations

Selecting measurements: Time interval [14500:16500]

- To simplify computations, a time interval with always the same set of satellites in view and without cycle-slips is selected.
- Moreover an elevation mask of 10 degrees will be applied.

If the satellites change or cycle-slips appear during the data processing interval, care with the associated parameters handling must be taken in the navigation filter. Set up new parameters when new satellites appear and treat the ambiguities as constant between cycle-slips and white noise when a cycle-slip happens.

P. Preliminary computations

Selecting measurements: Time interval [14500:16500]

- Select the satellites with **elevation over 10°** in the **time interval [14500:16500]**

```
cat ObsFile.dat|gawk '{if ($4>=14500 && $4<=16500 && $12>10) print $0}' > obs.dat
```

- Reference satellite (over the time interval [14500:16500])

Confirm that the satellite PRN06 is the satellite with the highest elevation
(this satellite will be used as the reference satellite)

obs.dat →

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
[sta	sat	DoY	sec	P1	L1	P2	L2	Rho	Trop	Ion	elev	azim]

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Session A

Differential positioning of IND2- IND3 receivers (baseline: 18 metres)

A. IND2- IND3 Differential positioning

A.1. Double differences between receivers and satellites computation

The script "**DDobs.scr**" computes the double differences between receivers and satellites from file **obs.dat**.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
[sta	sat	DoY	sec	P1	L1	P2	L2	Rho	Trop	Ion	elev	azim]

For instance, the following sentence:

```
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 03
```

generates the file

```
----- DD_{sta1}_{sta2}_{sat1}_{sat2}.dat -----
 1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9     10     11     12     13     14     15     16     17
[sta1 sta2 sat1 sat2 DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2]
                                     <---- sta2 ---->
-----
```

Where the elevation (EL) and azimuth (AZ) are taken from station #2.

and where (EL1, AZ1) are for satellite #1 and (EL2, AZ2) are for satellite #2.

A. IND2- IND3 Differential positioning

Compute the double differences between receivers **IND2 (reference)** and **IND3** and satellites **PRN06 (reference)** and [PRN 03, 07, 11, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 30]

```
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 03
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 07
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 11
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 16
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 18
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 19
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 21
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 22
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND2 IND3 06 30
```

Merge the files in a single file and sort by time:

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_???.dat | sort -n -k +6 > DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat
```

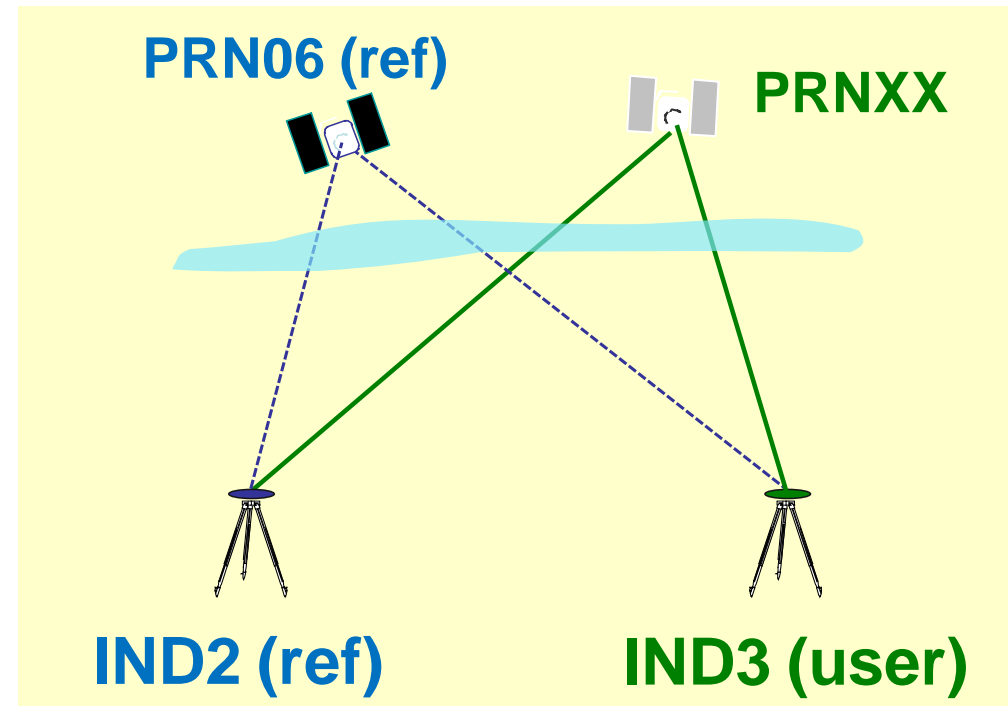

A. IND2- IND3 Differential positioning

```
----- DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat -----  
1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9     10     11     12     13     14     15     16     17  
[IND2 IND3 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2]  
                                     <---- IND3 ---->  
-----
```

OUTPUT file

Where the elevation (EL) and azimuth (AZ) are taken from station **IND3** (the user)

and where, (EL1, AZ1) are for satellite PNR06 (reference) and (EL1, AZ1) are for satellite PRNXX



A.2. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with P1 code (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

- In this exercise we will consider an implementation of differential positioning where the user estimates the baseline vector using the time-tagged measurements of the reference station.
- This approach is **usually referred to as relative positioning** and can be applied in some applications where the coordinates of the reference station are not accurately known and where the relative position vector between the reference station and the user is the main interest. Examples are formation flying, automatic shipboard landing...
- Of course, the knowledge of the reference receiver location would allow the user to compute its absolute coordinates.

A.2. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with P1 code (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

- This is a simple approach, but synchronism delays between the time tag measurements of the reference station and the user must be taken into account for real-time positioning.
- We will start positioning with the code C1 measurements, which is the simplest approach. Afterwards we will focus on positioning with L1 carrier by floating and fixing ambiguities.
- As the target is to perform differential positioning with carrier and carrier ambiguity fixing, we will work with double differences of measurements from the beginning (to have integer ambiguities), although these are not needed for code positioning.

A.2. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with P1 code (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Preliminary: Using octave (or MATLAB), and the receiver coordinates estimated before, **compute the baseline vector between IND2-IND3.** Give the results in the **ENU local system** (at IND3).

```
IND2=[4787678.9809 183402.5915 4196171.6833]  
IND3=[4787689.5146 183392.8859 4196160.1653]
```

IND3-IND2

```
ans= 10.5337 -9.7056 -11.5180 (XYZ)
```

IND3 (lat and long):

```
l=2.193647610*pi/180
```

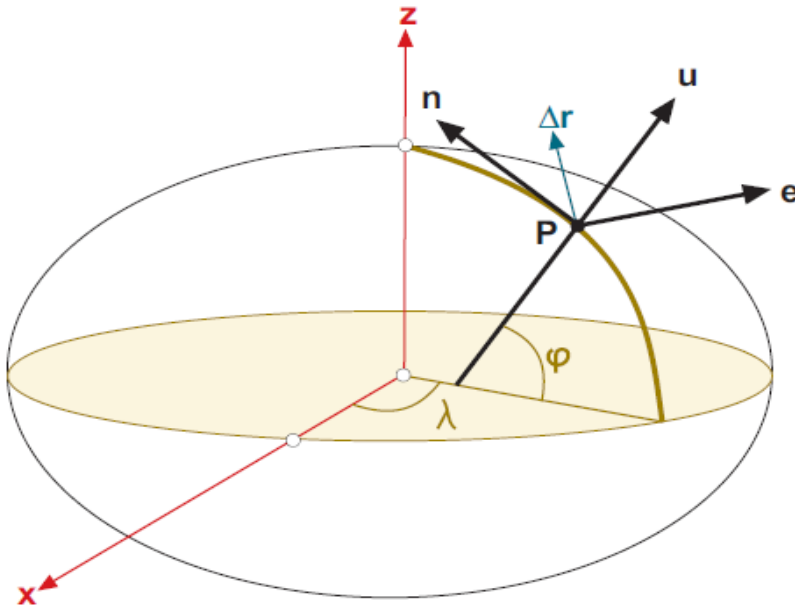
```
f=41.402880392*pi/180
```

```
R=[ -sin(l)          cos(l)      0 ;  
    -cos(l)*sin(f)  -sin(l)*sin(f) cos(f);  
    cos(l)*cos(f)   sin(l)*cos(f) sin(f)]
```

```
bsl_enu=R*(IND3-IND2)'
```

```
ans -10.1017 -15.3551 -0.0008 (ENU)
```

From ECEF (x,y,z) to Local (e,n,u) coordinates



$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta e \\ \Delta n \\ \Delta u \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{R}_1[\pi/2 - \varphi] \mathbf{R}_3[\pi/2 + \lambda] \begin{bmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \\ \Delta z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{e}} = (-\sin \lambda, \cos \lambda, 0)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{n}} = (-\cos \lambda \sin \varphi, -\sin \lambda \sin \varphi, \cos \varphi)$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{u}} = (\cos \lambda \cos \varphi, \sin \lambda \cos \varphi, \sin \varphi)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta e \\ \Delta n \\ \Delta u \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin \lambda & \cos \lambda & 0 \\ -\cos \lambda \sin \varphi & -\sin \lambda \sin \varphi & \cos \varphi \\ \cos \lambda \cos \varphi & \sin \lambda \cos \varphi & \sin \varphi \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta x \\ \Delta y \\ \Delta z \end{bmatrix}$$

A.2. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with P1 code (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

A.2.1 Estimate the baseline vector between IND2 and IND3 receivers using the code measurements of file (DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat).

Note: Use the entire file (i.e. time interval [14500:16500]).

$$[DDP1] = [Los_k - Los_06] * [baseline]$$

Notation

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDP_1^{63} \\ DDP_1^{67} \\ \vdots \\ DDP_1^{630} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3 - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6)^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7 - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6)^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30} - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6)^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}$$

$\mathbf{r} \equiv$ Baseline vector

$DDP_1^{kj} \equiv$ DDP1(involving satellites j and k)

$\hat{\mathbf{p}}^k \equiv$ Line-Of-Sight unit vector to satellite k

$\hat{\mathbf{p}}^k \equiv [\cos(El_k) \sin(Az_k), \cos(El_k) \cos(Az_k), \sin(El_k)]$

A.2. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with P1 code (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

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$$DDP_1^{kj} \equiv \text{DDP1(involving satellites } j \text{ and } k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} DDP_1^{kj} &= DP_{1,usr}^{kj} - DP_{1,ref}^{kj} \\ &= (P_{1,usr}^j - P_{1,usr}^k) - (P_{1,ref}^j - P_{1,ref}^k) \end{aligned}$$

$P_{1,ref}^j$ Measurements broadcast by the reference station.

A.2. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with P1 code (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

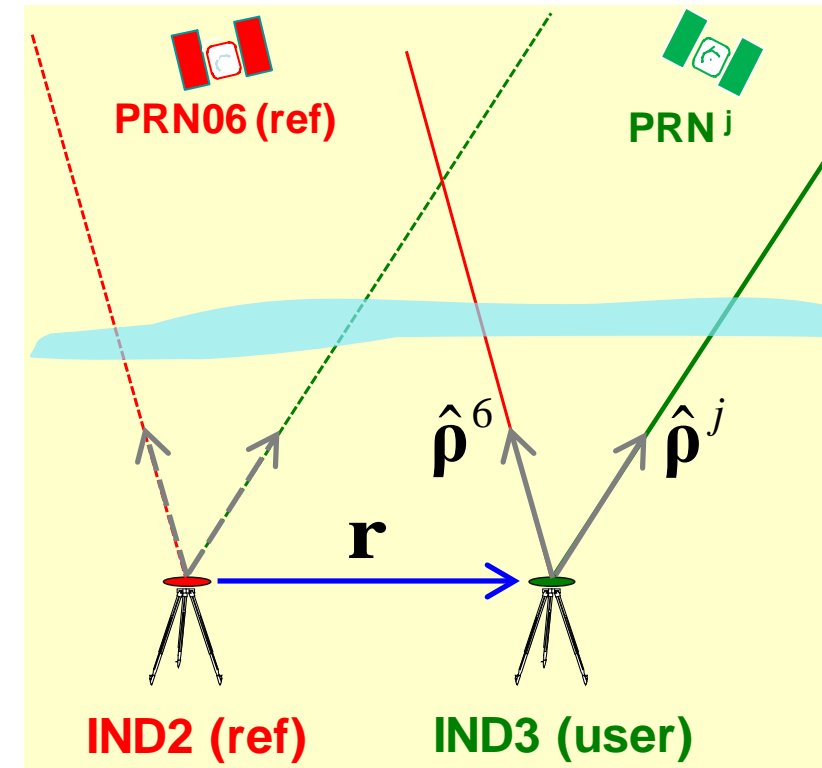
A.2.1 Estimate the baseline vector between IND2 and IND3 receivers using the code measurements of file (DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat).

Note: Use the entire file (i.e. time interval [14500:16500]).

$$[DDP1] = [Los_k - Los_06] * [baseline]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDP_1^{63} \\ DDP_1^{67} \\ \vdots \\ DDP_1^{630} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\rho}^3 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\ -(\hat{\rho}^7 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\rho}^{30} - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}$$

$$\hat{\rho}^j \equiv [\cos(El_j) \sin(Az_j), \cos(El_j) \cos(Az_j), \sin(El_j)]$$



A.2. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with P1 code (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Justify that the next sentence builds the navigation equations system

See file content
in **slide #21**

$$[\text{DDP1}] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_{06}] * [\text{baseline}]$$

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
    {e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;
    printf "%14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",
    $7, -cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
    -cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1), -sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > M.dat
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{DDP}_1^{63} \\ \text{DDP}_1^{67} \\ \vdots \\ \text{DDP}_1^{630} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3 - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6)^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7 - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6)^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30} - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6)^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{r}$$

[DDP1]	[Los _k - Los ₀₆]
-3.3762	0.3398 -0.1028 0.0714
-7.1131	0.1725 0.5972 0.0691
4.3881	-0.6374 0.0227 0.2725

$$\hat{\mathbf{p}}^k \equiv [\cos(El_k) \sin(Az_k), \cos(El_k) \cos(Az_k), \sin(El_k)]$$

A.2. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with P1 code (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

The receiver was not moving (static) during the data collection.

Thence, we can merge all the epochs in a single system to compute the static LS solution:

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDP_1^{6,3}(t_1) \\ DDP_1^{6,7}(t_1) \\ \vdots \\ DDP_1^{6,30}(t_1) \\ \vdots \\ DDP_1^{6,3}(t_n) \\ DDP_1^{6,7}(t_n) \\ \vdots \\ DDP_1^{6,30}(t_n) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30}(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3(t_n) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_n))^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7(t_n) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_n))^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30}(t_n) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_n))^T \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathbf{r} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \boxed{\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{G} \mathbf{x}}$$

Least Squares Solution

$$\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G})^{-1} \mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{y}$$
$$\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G})^{-1}$$

$$[DDP1] = [Los_k - Los_06] * [baseline]$$

A.2. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with P1 code (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Solve the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assess the estimation error:

octave

```
load M.dat
```

```
y=M(:,1);
```

```
G=M(:,2:4);
```

```
x=inv(G'*G)*G'*y
```

```
x(1:3)'
```

```
-10.2909 -15.3856 -0.6511
```

```
bsl_enu =[-10.1017 -15.3551 -0.0008]
```

Estimation error:

```
x(1:3)-bsl_enu'
```

```
-0.1891639885218108
```

```
-0.0304617199913011
```

```
-0.6502684114849081
```

A.2. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with P1 code (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

A.2.2. Repeat the previous computation, but using just the two epochs: $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=14515$.

- Selecting the two epochs:

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat | gawk '{if ($6==14500 || $6==14515) print $0}' > tmp.dat
```

- Building the equations system:

```
cat tmp.dat | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
                    {e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;
printf "%14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",
      $7, -cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
          -cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1), -sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > M.dat
```

A.2. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with P1 code (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Solving the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assessing the estimation error:

octave

```
load M.dat
```

```
y=M(:,1);
```

```
G=M(:,2:4);
```

```
x=inv(G'*G)*G'*y
```

```
x(1:3)'
```

```
-10.9525 -14.7363 -1.7780
```

```
bsl_enu =[-10.1017 -15.3551 -0.0008]
```

```
x(1:3)-bsl_enu'
```

```
-0.850763748698302
```

```
0.618803236835673
```

```
-1.777167174810606
```

Questions:

1.- What is the level of accuracy?

2.- Why does the solution degrade when taking only two epochs?

A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

A.3.1 Estimate the baseline vector between IND2 and IND3 receivers using the L1 carrier measurements of file (DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat).

Consider only the two epochs used in the previous exercise: $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=14515$

The following procedure can be applied:

1. **Compute the FLOATED solution**, solving the equations system with octave. Assess the accuracy of the floated solution.
2. **Apply the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities**. Compare the results with the solution obtained by rounding directly the floated solution and by rounding the solution after decorrelation.
3. **Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities** and plot results to analyze the data.
4. **Compute the FIXED solution**.

A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

A.3.1 Estimate the baseline vector between IND2 and IND3 receivers using the L1 carrier measurements of file (DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat).

$$[DDL1] = [Los_k - Los_06] * [baseline] + [A] * [\lambda_1 * DDN1]$$

Notation (for each epoch t)

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDL_1^{6,3} \\ DDL_1^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ DDL_1^{6,30} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3 - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6)^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7 - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6)^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30} - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6)^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{r} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,3} \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,30} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{G} \mathbf{x}$$

Where the vector of unknowns \mathbf{x} includes the user coordinates and ambiguities

A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

The receiver was not moving (static) during the data collection.
Therefore, for each epoch we have the equations system:

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDL_1^{6,3}(t_1) \\ DDL_1^{6,7}(t_1) \\ \vdots \\ DDL_1^{6,30}(t_1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30}(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{r} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,3} \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,30} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_1 = \mathbf{G}_1 \mathbf{x}$$

y1:=y[t1]
G1:=G[t1]

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDL_1^{6,3}(t_2) \\ DDL_1^{6,7}(t_2) \\ \vdots \\ DDL_1^{6,30}(t_2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3(t_2) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_2))^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7(t_2) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_2))^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30}(t_2) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_2))^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{r} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,3} \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,30} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{G}_2 \mathbf{x}$$

y2:=y[t2]
G2:=G[t2]

$$[DDL1] = [Los_k - Los_06] * [baseline] + [A] * [\lambda_1 * DDN1]$$

A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

In the previous computation we have not taken into account the correlations between the double differences of measurements. This matrix will be used now, as the LAMBDA method will be applied to FIX the carrier ambiguities.

$$\mathbf{P}_y = 2\sigma^2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

a) Show that the covariance matrix of DDL1 is given by \mathbf{P}_y

b) Given the measurement vectors (\mathbf{y}) and Geometry matrices (\mathbf{G}) for two epochs

$$y1:=y[t1] \ ; \ G1:=G[t1] \ ; \ P_y$$

$$y2:=y[t2] \ ; \ G2:=G[t2] \ ; \ P_y$$

show that the user solution and covariance matrix can be computed as:

$$P = \text{inv}(G1' * W * G1 + G2' * W * G2);$$

where: $\mathbf{W} = \text{inv}(\mathbf{P}_y)$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{G} \mathbf{x}; \quad \mathbf{W} = \mathbf{P}_y^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{G})^{-1} \mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{y}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{W} \mathbf{G})^{-1}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P} * (\mathbf{G1}' * \mathbf{W} * \mathbf{y1} + \mathbf{G2}' * \mathbf{W} * \mathbf{y2}) ;$$

A.3.1. Baseline vector estimation with DDL1 (using only two epochs)

A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

The script `MakeL1Bs1Mat.scr` builds the equations system

$$[DDL1] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_{06}] * [\text{baseline}] + [A] * [\lambda_1 * DDN1]$$

for the two epochs required $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=14515$, using the input file `DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat` generated before.

Execute:

```
MakeL1Bs1Mat.scr DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat 14500 14515
```

The OUTPUT

are the files `M1.dat` and `M2.dat` associated with each epoch.

Where:

the columns of files `M.dat` are the vector y (first column) and Matrix G (next columns)

A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied

octave

```
load M1.dat
```

```
load M2.dat
```

```
y1=M1(:,1);
```

```
G1=M1(:,2:11);
```

```
y2=M2(:,1);
```

```
G2=M2(:,2:11);
```

```
Py=(diag(ones(1,7))+ones(7))*2e-4;
```

```
W=inv(Py);
```

```
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
```

```
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);
```

```
x(1:3)'
```

```
-8.9463   -15.9102   -0.78636
```

```
bsl_enu = [-10.1017  -15.3551  -0.0008]
```

```
x(1:3)'-bsl_enu
```

```
ans=  1.1554   -0.555   -0.78556
```

A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities.

The following procedure can be applied (justify the computations done)

Compare the different results found:

octave

```
c=299792458;  
f0=10.23e+6;  
f1=154*f0;  
lambda1=c/f1  
a=x(4:10)/lambda1;  
Q=P(4:10,4:10);
```

Decorrelation and integer LS search solution

```
[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel (Q,a);  
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch (az,Lz,Dz,2);  
afixed=iZ*azfixed;  
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)  
ans = 3.31968973623500  
afixed(:,1)'  
-8    20    -9    -8   -10     0    -8
```

Rounding directly the floated solution

```
round(a) '  
-10    21    -4   -11    -4     5    -3
```

Rounding the decorrelated floated solution

```
afix=iZ*round(az);  
-8    20    -9    -8   -10     0    -8
```

A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

3. Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities and plot results to analyze the data.

```
octave
amb=lambda1*afixed(:,1);
save ambL1.dat amb
```

Using the previous file **ambL1.dat** and "DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat", generate a file with the following content:

```
----- DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 -----
 1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18
[IND2 IND3 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2  $\lambda_1$ *DDN1]
                                     <---- IND3 ---->
-----
```

Note: This file is identical to file "DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat", but with the ambiguities added in the last field #18.

A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

a) Generate a file with the satellite PRN number and the ambiguities:

```
grep -v \# ambL1.dat > na1
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat|gawk '{print $4}'|sort -nu|gawk '{print $1,NR}' >sat.lst
paste sat.lst na1 > sat.ambL1
```

b) Generate the "DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1" file:

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat|
    gawk 'BEGIN{for (i=1;i<1000;i++) {getline <"sat.ambL1";A[$1]=$3}}
{printf "%s %02i %02i %s %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f
    %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f \n",
    $1,$2,$3,$4,$5,$6,$7,$8,$9,$10,$11,$12,$13,$14,$15,$16,$17,A[$4]}' >
    DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1
```


A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

```
----- DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 -----  
  1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9   10   11   12   13   14   15   16   17   18  
[IND2 IND3 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2  $\lambda_1$ *DDN1]  
                                     <---- IND3 ---->  
-----
```

c) Make and discuss the following plots

```
graph.py -f DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18-$11)'  
-so --yn -0.06 --yx 0.06 -l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1$ *DDN1)-DDRho" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

```
graph.py -f DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$11)'  
-so --yn -5 --yx 5 -l "(DDL1)-DDRho" --xl "time (s)" --yl "metres"
```

```
graph.py -f DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18)'  
-so --yn -20 --yx 20 -l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1$ *DDN1)" --xl "time (s)" --yl "metres"
```

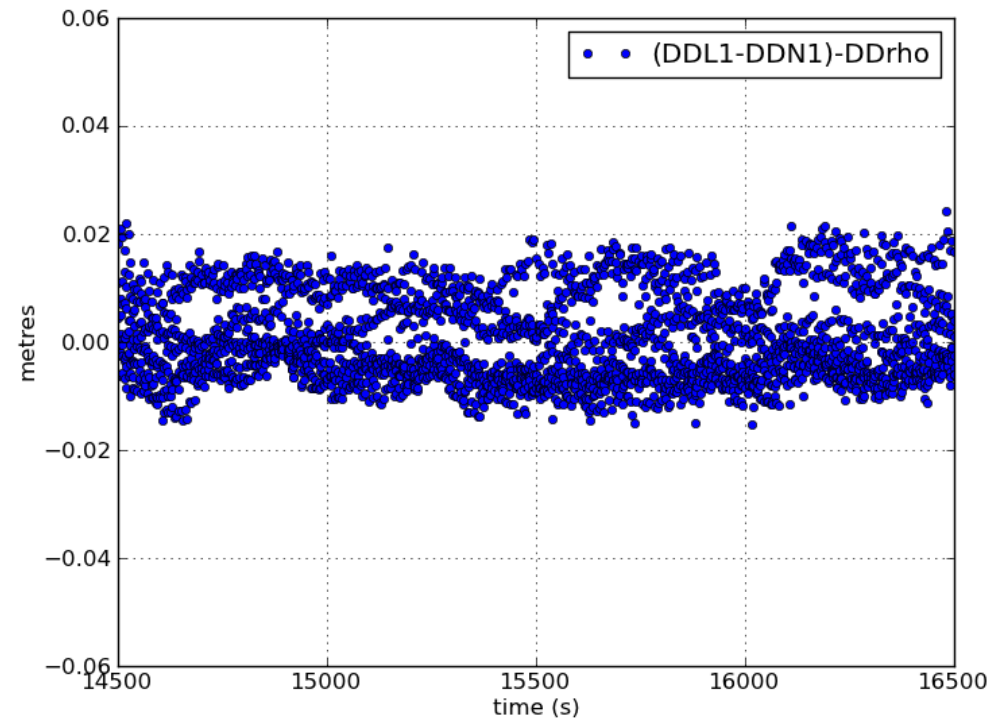
A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

```
----- DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 -----  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
[ IND2 IND3 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2  $\lambda_1 * DDN1$  ]  
                                     <---- IND3 ---->
```

```
graph.py -f DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1  
-x6 -y'($8- $\lambda_1$ - $\lambda_1$ )'  
-so --yn -0.06 --yx 0.06  
-l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )-DDRho"  
--x1 "time (s)" --y1 "m"
```

Questions:

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.



A.3.1. Baseline vector estimation with DDL1 (using only two epochs)

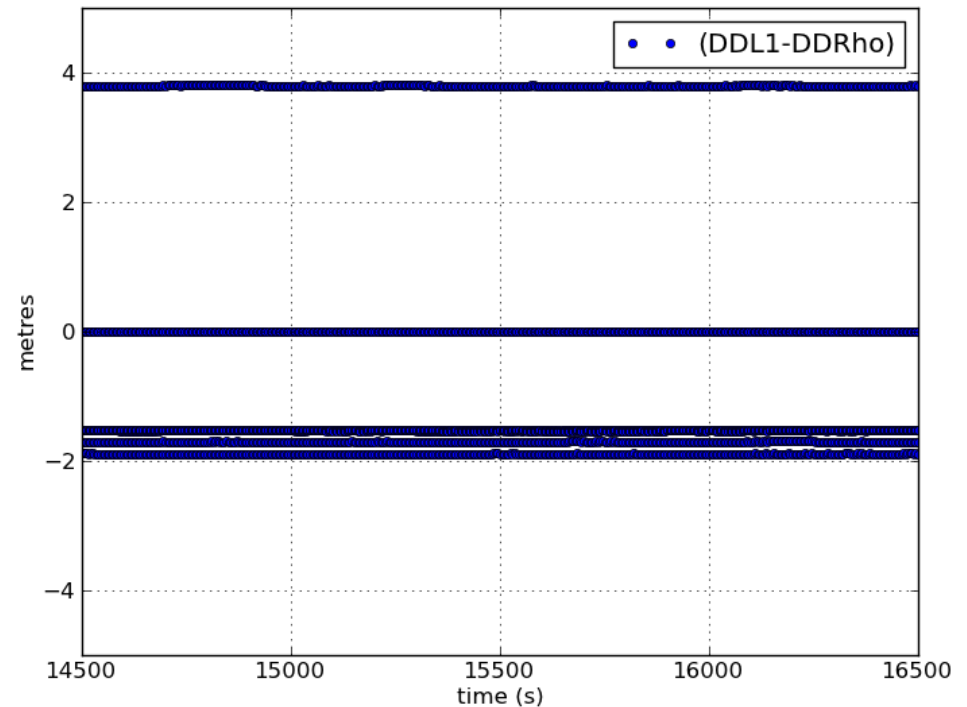
A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

```
----- DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 -----  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
[IND2 IND3 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2  $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ ]  
                                     <---- IND3 ---->  
-----
```

```
graph.py -f DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1  
-x6 -y'($8-$11)'  
-so --yn -5 --yx 5  
-l "DDL1-DDrho"  
--x1 "time (s)" --y1 "m"
```

Questions:

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.



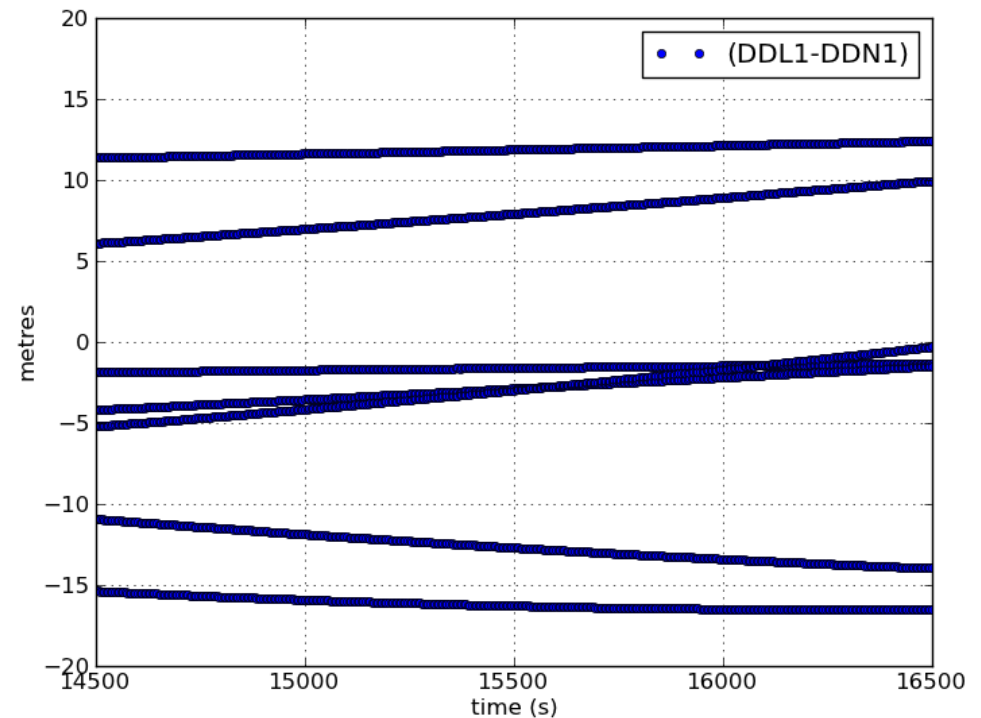
A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

```
----- DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 -----  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
[IND2 IND3 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2  $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ ]  
-----  
                                     <---- IND3 ---->
```

```
graph.py -f DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1  
-x6 -y'($8-$18)'  
-so --yn -20 --yx 20  
-l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )"  
--x1 "time (s)" --y1 "m"
```

Questions:

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.



A.3.1. Baseline vector estimation with DDL1 (using only two epochs)

A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

1. Computing the FIXED solution (after FIXING ambiguities).

The following procedure can be applied

a) Build the equations system

$$[\text{DDL1} - \text{lambda1} * \text{DDN1}] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_{06}] * [\text{baseline}]$$

Note: it is the same system as with the code DDP1, but using
“DDL1-lambda1*DDN1” instead of “DDP1”

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
    {e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;
printf "%14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",
    $8-$18, -cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
    -cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1), sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > M.dat
```

A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Solve the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assess the estimation error:

octave

```
load M.dat
```

```
y=M(:,1);
```

```
G=M(:,2:4);
```

```
x=inv(G'*G)*G'*y
```

```
x(1:3)'
```

```
-10.1144 -15.3615 0.0031
```

```
bsl_enu =[-10.1017 -15.3551 -0.0008]
```

Estimation error:

```
x(1:3)-bsl_enu'
```

```
-0.01274540575222005
```

```
-0.00642705764942164
```

```
0.00386638285676705
```

A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

A.3.2. Using the DDL1 carrier with the ambiguities FIXED, compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval $145000 < t < 165000$ with the program LS.f

Note: The program LS.f computes the Least Square solution for each measurement epoch of the input file (see the FORTRAN code LS.f)

The following procedure can be applied:

a) generate a file with the following content;

```
[Time], [DDL1-lambda1*DDN1], [ Los_k - Los_06]
```

where:

Time= seconds of day

DDL1-lambda1*DDN1= Prefit residulas (i.e., "y" values in program LS.f)

Los_k-Los_06 = The three components of the geometry matrix
(i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)

A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

```
[Time], [DDL1-lambda1*DDN1], [Los_k - Los_06]
```

The following sentence can be used

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;;printf "%s %14.4f
%8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",$6,$8-$18,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > L1model.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat L1model.dat |LS > L1fix.pos
```


A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Plot the baseline estimation error

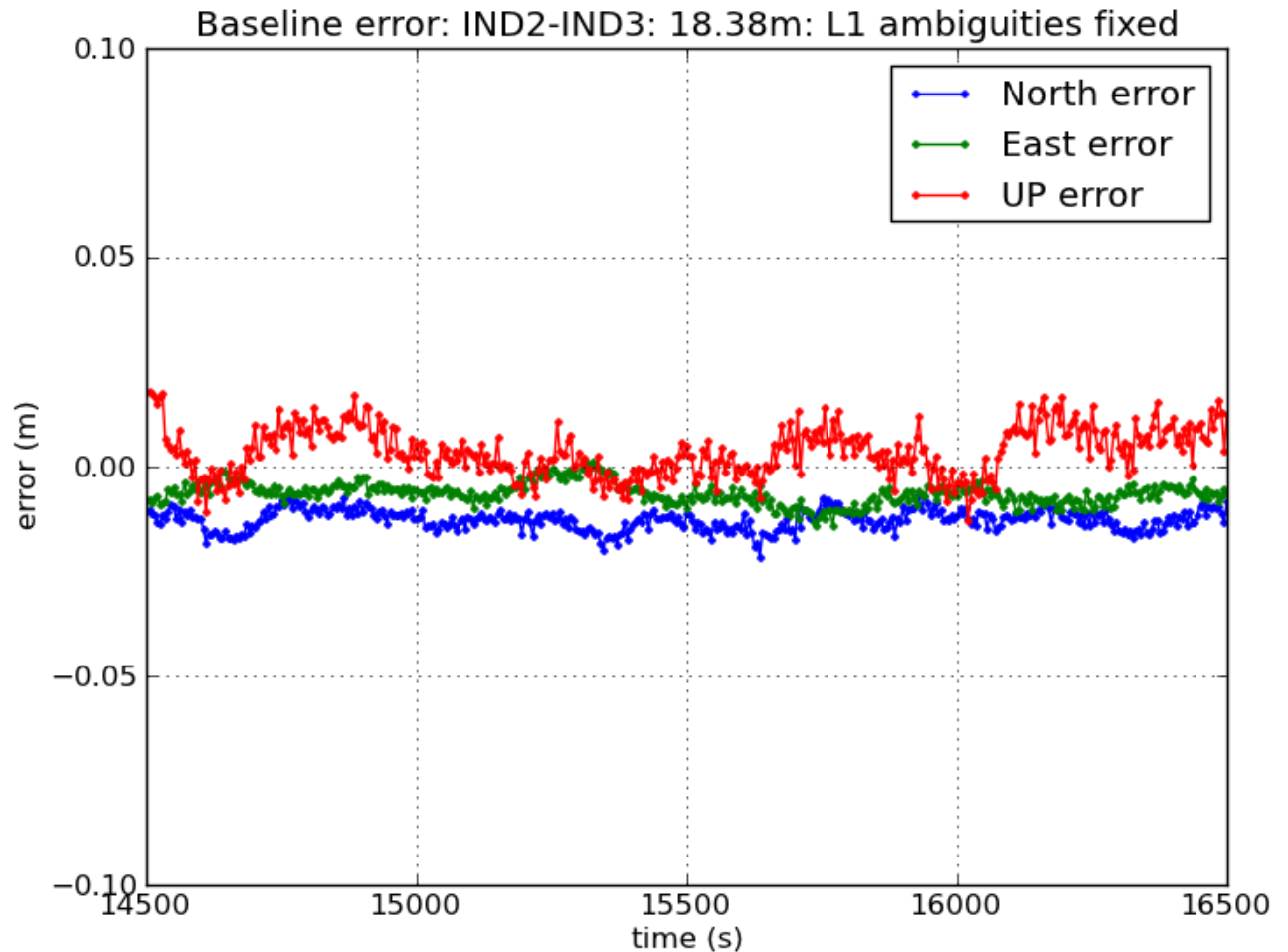
```
graph.py -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y'($2+10.1017)' -s.- -l "North error"  
        -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y'($3+15.3551)' -s.- -l "East error"  
        -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y'($4+0.0008)' -s.- -l "UP error"  
        --yn -.1 --yx .1 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "Baseline error"
```

Note:

$\text{bsl_enu} = [-10.1017 \ -15.3551 \ -0.0008]$

A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Baseline
estimation error
after fixing
ambiguities



A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

A.3.3. Repeat previous computations, but using the Unsmoothed code P1.
i.e., compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval
 $145000 < t < 165000$ with the program LS.f

The same procedure as in previous case can be applied, but using the code DDP1 instead of the carrier “DDL1-lambda1*DDN1”

a) generate a file with the following content;

```
[Time], [DDP1], [ Los_k - Los_06]
```

where:

Time= seconds of day

DDP1= Prefit residulas (i.e., "y" values in program lms1)

Los_k-Los_06 = The three components of the geometry matrix
(i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)

A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

[Time], [DDP1], [Los_k - Los_06]

The following sentence can be used

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;;printf "%s %14.4f
%8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",$6,$7,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > P1model.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

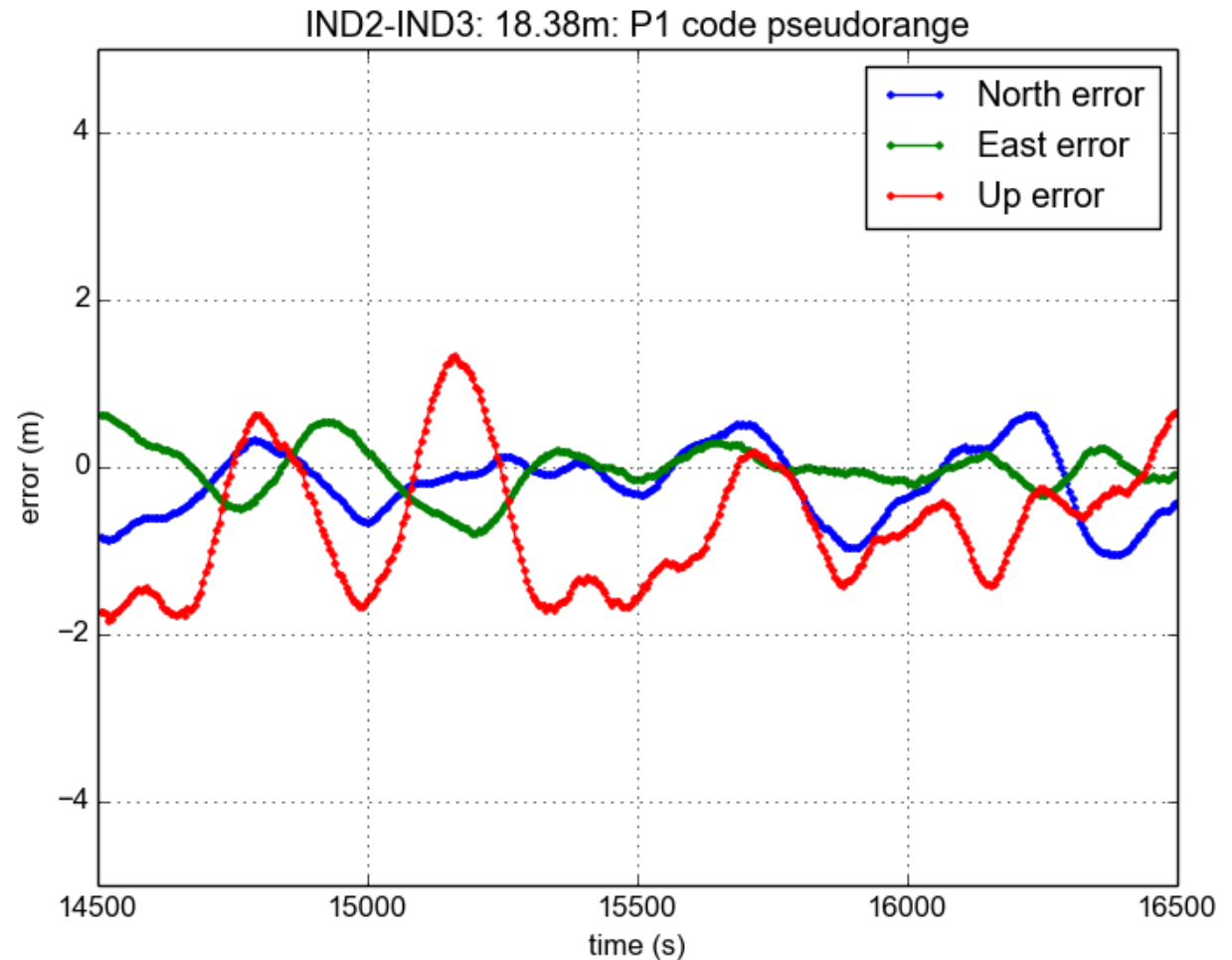
```
cat P1model.dat | LS > P1.pos
```

A.3. IND2-IND3 Baseline vector estimation (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Baseline
estimation error
with the
unsmoothed
code

Questions:

- 1.- Discuss the results by comparing them with the previous ones with DDL1 carrier.
- 2.- Discuss the pattern seen in the plot.



A.4. IND2- IND3 Baseline vector estimation

Geometric diversity effect

Repeat the previous computations A.3., but using **two epochs more distant in time** : $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=14600$ (instead of $t_2=14515$).

Execute:

```
MakeL1Bs1Mat.scr DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat 14500 14600
```

The OUTPUT

are the files **M1.dat** and **M2.dat** associated with each epoch.

Where:

the columns of files **M.dat** are the vector **y** (first column) and Matrix **G** (next columns)

A.4. IND2- IND3 Baseline vector estimation

Geometric diversity effect

Solving the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assessing the estimation error:

octave

```
load M1.dat  
load M2.dat
```

```
y1=M1(:,1);  
G1=M1(:,2:11);
```

```
y2=M2(:,1);  
G2=M2(:,2:11);
```

```
W=inv(diag(ones(1,7))+ones(7))*2*1e-4;  
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);  
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);  
10.9525  -14.7363  -1.7780
```

```
bsl_enu =[-10.1017  -15.3551  -0.0008]
```

```
x(1:3)-bsl_enu'  
0.3316932664829917  
0.1688471989256399  
-0.0813273504816880
```

A.4. IND2- IND3 Baseline vector estimation

Geometric diversity effect

2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities.

The following procedure can be applied (**justify the computations done**)

Compare the different results found:

octave

```
c=299792458;  
f0=10.23e+6;  
f1=154*f0;  
lambda1=c/f1  
a=x(4:10)/lambda1;  
Q=P(4:10,4:10);
```

Decorrelation and integer LS search solution

```
[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel (Q,a);  
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch (az,Lz,Dz,2);  
afixed=iZ*azfixed;  
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)  
ans = 34.4801936204742  
afixed(:,1)'  
-8    20    -9    -8   -10     0    -8
```

Rounding directly the floated solution

```
round(a) '  
-8    19    -8    -9    -8     0    -9
```

Rounding the decorrelated floated solution

```
afix=iZ*round(az);  
-8    20    -9    -8   -10     0    -8
```


A.4. IND2- IND3 Baseline vector estimation

Geometric diversity effect

Optional:

Repeat the computation taking $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=15000$

Questions:

- 1.- Has the accuracy improved?
- 2.- Are the ambiguities well fixed?
- 3.- Has the reliability improved? Why?

A.5. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with P1 code (using the computed differential corrections)

- In the previous exercise we have considered an implementation of differential positioning where the user estimates the baseline vector from the time-tagged measurements of the reference station.
- In the next exercises, we will consider the common implementation of Differential positioning, where the reference receiver coordinates are accurately known and used to compute range corrections for each tracked satellite in view. Then, the user applies these corrections to improve the positioning.
- In the next example, a short baseline is processed (18 metres) and the range corrections are given as the measurements corrected by the geometric range. The differential atmospheric propagation errors can be assumed as zero for this very short baseline.

A.5. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with P1 code (using the computed differential corrections)

- ▶ Unlike in the previous implementation, the synchronism errors between the time-tagged measurements will be not critical in this approach, as the differential corrections vary slowly.
- ▶ We will start positioning with the code C1 measurements, which is the simplest approach. Afterwards we will focus on positioning with L1 carrier by floating and fixing ambiguities.
- ▶ As the target is to perform differential positioning with carrier and carrier ambiguity fixing, we will work with double differences of measurements from the beginning (to have integer ambiguities), although they are not needed for code positioning.

A.5. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with P1 code (using the computed differential corrections)

A.5.1 Using code DDP1 measurements, estimate the coordinates of receiver IND3 taking IND2 as a reference receiver.

Justify that the associated equations system is given by:

$$[DDP1-DDRho]=[Los_k - Los_06]*[dr]$$

Notation

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDP_1^{6,3} - DD\rho^{6,3} \\ DDP_1^{6,7} - DD\rho^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ DDP_1^{6,30} - DD\rho^{6,30} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\rho}^3 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\ -(\hat{\rho}^7 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\rho}^{30} - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{dr}$$

$$\mathbf{dr} = \mathbf{r}_{IND3} - \mathbf{r}_{0,IND3}$$

$$DDP_1^{k,j} \equiv \text{DDP1(involving satellites } j \text{ and } k)$$

$$\hat{\rho}^k \equiv \text{Line-Of-Sight unit vector to satellite } k$$

$$\hat{\rho}^k \equiv [\cos(El_k) \sin(Az_k) \quad \cos(El_k) \cos(Az_k) \quad \sin(El_k)]$$

A.5. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with P1 code (using the computed differential corrections)

A.5.1 Using code DDP1 measurements, estimate the coordinates of receiver IND3 taking IND2 as a reference receiver.

Justify that the associated equations system is given by:

$$[DDP1-DDRho]=[Los_k - Los_06]*[dr]$$

Notation

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDP_1^{6,3} - DD\rho^{6,3} \\ DDP_1^{6,7} - DD\rho^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ DDP_1^{6,30} - DD\rho^{6,30} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3 - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6)^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7 - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6)^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30} - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6)^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{dr}$$

$$DDP_1^{k j} \equiv \text{DDP1(involving satellites } j \text{ and } k)$$

$$\begin{aligned} DDP_1^{k j} - DD\rho^{k j} &= D(P_{1,usr}^{k j} - \rho_{usr}^{k j}) - D(P_{1,ref}^{k j} - \rho_{ref}^{k j}) \\ &= \left[(P_{1,usr}^j - \rho_{usr}^j) - (P_{1,usr}^k - \rho_{usr}^k) \right] - \left[(P_{1,ref}^j - \rho_{ref}^j) - (P_{1,ref}^k - \rho_{ref}^k) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$PRC_1^j \equiv P_{1,ref}^j - \rho_{ref}^j$$

Computed corrections
broadcast by the
reference station.

A.5. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with P1 code (using the computed differential corrections)

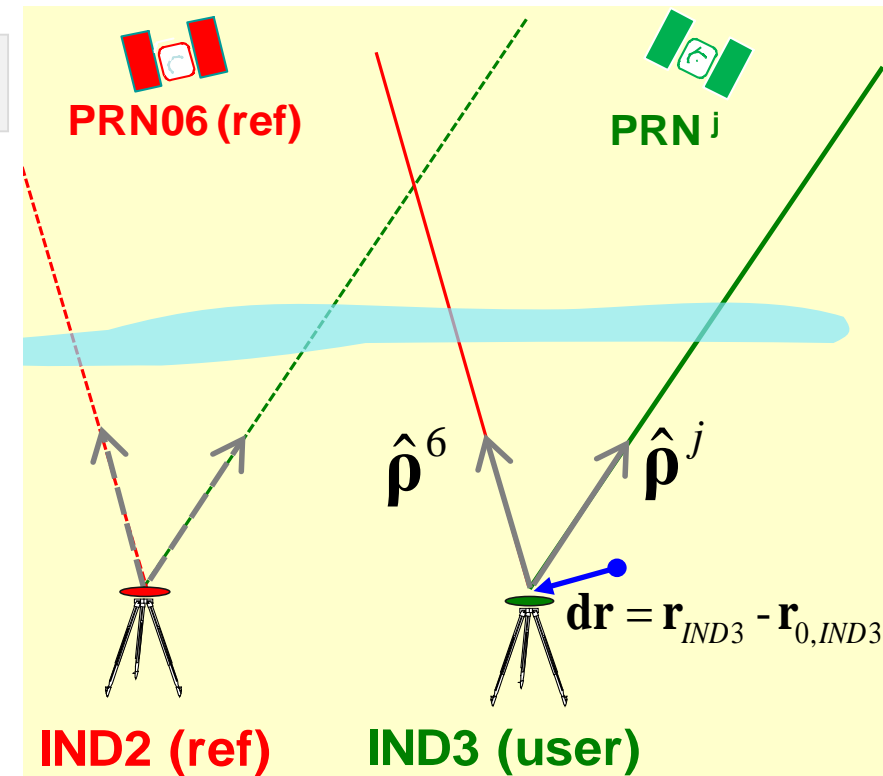
A.5.1 Using code DDP1 measurements, estimate the coordinates of receiver IND3 taking IND2 as a reference receiver.

Note: Use the entire file (i.e. time interval [14500:16500]).

$$[DDP1-DDRho]=[Los_k-Los_06]*[dr]$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDP_1^{6,3} - DD\rho^{6,3} \\ DDP_1^{6,7} - DD\rho^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ DDP_1^{6,30} - DD\rho^{6,30} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\rho}^3 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\ -(\hat{\rho}^7 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\rho}^{30} - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{dr}$$

$$\hat{\rho}^j \equiv [\cos(El_j) \sin(Az_j), \cos(El_j) \cos(Az_j), \sin(El_j)]$$



A.5. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with P1 code (using the computed differential corrections)

Justify that the next sentence builds the navigation equations system

See file content
in slide #21

$$[\text{DDP1-DDRho}] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_{06}] * [\text{dr}]$$

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
    {e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;
    printf "%14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",
    $7-$11, -cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
    -cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1), -sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > M.dat
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{DDP}_1^{6,3} - \text{DD}\rho^{6,3} \\ \text{DDP}_1^{6,7} - \text{DD}\rho^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ \text{DDP}_1^{6,30} - \text{DD}\rho^{6,30} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3 - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6)^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7 - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6)^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30} - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6)^T \end{bmatrix} \text{dr}$$

[DDP1-DDRho]	[Los _k - Los _{REF}]
-3.3762	0.3398 -0.1028 0.0714
-7.1131	0.1725 0.5972 0.0691
4.3881	-0.6374 0.0227 0.2725

$$\hat{\mathbf{p}}^k \equiv [\cos(El_k) \sin(Az_k) \quad \cos(El_k) \cos(Az_k) \quad \sin(El_k)]$$

A.5. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with P1 code (using the computed differential corrections)

The receiver was not moving (static) during the data collection.

Therefore, we can merge all the epochs in a single system to compute the static

LS solution:

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDP_1^{6,3}(t_1) - DD\rho^{6,3}(t_1) \\ DDP_1^{6,7}(t_1) - DD\rho^{6,7}(t_1) \\ \vdots \\ DDP_1^{6,30}(t_1) - DD\rho^{6,30}(t_1) \\ \vdots \\ DDP_1^{6,3}(t_n) - DD\rho^{6,3}(t_n) \\ DDP_1^{6,7}(t_n) - DD\rho^{6,7}(t_n) \\ \vdots \\ DDP_1^{6,30}(t_n) - DD\rho^{6,30}(t_n) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30}(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3(t_n) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_n))^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7(t_n) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_n))^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30}(t_n) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_n))^T \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{dr} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{G} \mathbf{x}$$

Least Squares Solution

$$\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G})^{-1} \mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{y}$$

$$\mathbf{P} = (\mathbf{G}^T \mathbf{G})^{-1}$$

$$[\text{DDPL1}] = [\text{Los_k} - \text{Los_06}] * [\text{baseline}]$$

A.5. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with P1 code (using the computed differential corrections)

Solve the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assess the estimation error:

octave

```
load M.dat
```

```
y=M(:,1);  
G=M(:,2:4);
```

```
x=inv(G'*G)*G'*y
```

```
x'  
-0.1892   -0.0305   -0.6504
```

Absolute coordinates of IND3.

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of IND3 are:

```
IND3=[4787689.5146 183392.8859 4196160.1653 ]
```

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of IND3 are:

```
IND3+ x(1:3)'  
ans= 4787689.3254 183392.8554 4196159.5149
```

Note: as we have used the true coordinates of IND3 as the "a priori" to linearize the model, the vector **x** provides the **estimation error** directly.

A.5. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with P1 code (using the computed differential corrections)

A.5.2. Repeat the previous computation, but using just the two epochs: $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=14515$.

- Selecting the two epochs:

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat | gawk '{if ($6==14500 || $6==14515) print $0}' > tmp.dat
```

- Building the equations system:

```
cat tmp.dat | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
                    {e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;
printf "%14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",
$7-$11, -cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1), -sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > M.dat
```

A.5. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with P1 code (using the computed differential corrections)

Solve the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assess the estimation error:

octave

```
load M.dat
```

```
y=M(:,1);  
G=M(:,2:4);
```

```
x=inv(G'*G)*G'*y  
x(1:3)'  
-0.8509  0.6190 -1.7783
```

Absolute coordinates of IND3.

Taking into account that the "a priory" coordinates of IND3 are:

```
IND3=[4787689.5146 183392.8859 4196160.1653 ]
```

Thence the estimated absolute coordinates of IND3 are:

```
IND3+ x(1:3)'  
ans= 4787688.6637 183393.5049 4196158.3870
```

Questions:

What is the level of accuracy?

Why does the solution degrade when taking only two epochs?

A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

A.6.1 Using DDL1 carrier measurements, estimate the coordinates of receiver IND3 taking IND2 as a reference receiver.

Consider only the two epochs used in the previous exercise: $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=14515$.

The following procedure can be applied:

1. **Compute the FLOATED solution**, solving the equations system with octave. Assess the accuracy of the floated solution.
2. **Apply the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities**. Compare the results with the solution obtained by rounding directly the floated solution and by rounding the solution after decorrelation.
3. **Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities** and plot results to analyze the data.
4. **Compute the FIXED solution**.

A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

A.6.1 Estimate the coordinates of receiver IND3 taking IND2 as reference receiver, using the L1 carrier measurements of file (DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat)

$$[DDL1-DDRho] = [Los_k - Los_06] * [dr] + [A] * [\lambda_1 * DDN1]$$

Notation

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDL_1^{6,3} - DD\rho^{6,3} \\ DDL_1^{6,7} - DD\rho^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ DDL_1^{6,30} - DD\rho^{6,30} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\rho}^3 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\ -(\hat{\rho}^7 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\rho}^{30} - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{dr} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,3} \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,30} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{G} \mathbf{x}$$

Where the vector of unknowns **\mathbf{x}** **includes the user coordinates and ambiguities**

A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

The receiver was not moving (static) during the data collection.
Thence, for each epoch we have the equations system:

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDL_1^{6,3}(t_1) - DD\rho^{6,3}(t_1) \\ DDL_1^{6,7}(t_1) - DD\rho^{6,7}(t_1) \\ \vdots \\ DDL_1^{6,30}(t_1) - DD\rho^{6,30}(t_1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30}(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{dr} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,3} \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,30} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_1 = \mathbf{G}_1 \mathbf{x}$$

y1:=y[t1]
G1:=G[t1]

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDL_1^{6,3}(t_2) - DD\rho^{6,3}(t_2) \\ DDL_1^{6,7}(t_2) - DD\rho^{6,7}(t_2) \\ \vdots \\ DDL_1^{6,30}(t_2) - DD\rho^{6,30}(t_2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3(t_2) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_2))^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7(t_2) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_2))^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30}(t_2) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_2))^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{dr} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,3} \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,30} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{G}_2 \mathbf{x}$$

y2:=y[t2]
G2:=G[t2]

$$[DDL1-DDRho]=[Los_k - Los_06]*[dr] + [A]*[lambda1*DDN1]$$

A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

In the previous computation we have not taken into account the correlations between the double differences of measurements. This matrix will be used now, as the LAMBDA method will be applied to FIX the carrier ambiguities.

$$\mathbf{P}_y = 2\sigma^2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

a) Show that the covariance matrix of DDL1 is given by \mathbf{P}_y

b) Given the measurement vectors (y) and Geometry matrices (G) for two epochs

$$y1:=y[t1] \ ; \ G1:=G[t1] \ ; \ P_y$$

$$y2:=y[t2] \ ; \ G2:=G[t2] \ ; \ P_y$$

show that the user solution and covariance matrix can be computed as:

$$P = \text{inv}(G1' * W * G1 + G2' * W * G2);$$

where: $W = \text{inv}(P_y)$

$$y = G x; \quad W = P_y^{-1}$$

$$x = (G^T W G)^{-1} G^T W y$$

$$P = (G^T W G)^{-1}$$

$$x = P * (G1' * W * y1 + G2' * W * y2);$$

**A.6.1. Estimate IND3 coordinates with
DDL1 (using only two epochs)**

A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

The script **MakeL1DifMat.scr** builds the equations system

$$[DDL1-DDRho]=[\text{Los}_k- \text{Los}_{06}]*[dr] + [A]*[\lambda_1*DDN1]$$

for the two epochs required $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=14515$, using the input file **DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat** generated before.

Execute:

```
MakeL1DifMat.scr DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat 14500 14515
```

The **OUTPUT**

are the files **M1.dat** and **M2.dat** associated with each epoch.

Where:

the columns of files **M.dat** are the vector **y** (first column) and Matrix **G** (next columns)

A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied

octave

```
load M1.dat
load M2.dat

y1=M1(:,1);
G1=M1(:,2:11);

y2=M2(:,1);
G2=M2(:,2:11);
Py=(diag(ones(1,7))+ones(7))*2e-4;
W=inv(Py);
```

```
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);
```

```
x(1:3)'
0.9484   -0.3299   -0.8996
```

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of IND3 are: IND3=[4787689.5146
183392.8859 4196160.1653]

Thence the estimated absolute coordinates of IND3 are:

```
IND3+ x(1:3)'
4787690.4630 183392.5560 4196159.2657
```

A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities.

Compare the results with the solution obtained by rounding the floated solution.
The following procedure can be applied (**justify the computations done**)

octave

```
c=299792458;  
f0=10.23e+6;  
f1=154*f0;  
lambda1=c/f1  
a=x(4:10)/lambda1;  
Q=P(4:10,4:10);
```

Decorrelation and integer LS search solution

```
[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel (Q,a);  
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch (az,Lz,Dz,2);  
afixed=iZ*azfixed;  
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)  
ans = 4.43344394778937  
afixed(:,1)'  
-8     20     -9     -8   -10     0     -8
```

Rounding directly the floated solution

```
round(a) '  
-10     20     -4   -10     -5     4     -4
```

Rounding the decorrelated floated solution

```
afix=iZ*round(az);  
-8     20     -9     -8   -10     0     -8
```

A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Questions:

1. - *Can the ambiguities be well fixed?*
2. - *Has the reliability improved? Why?*
3. - *The values found for the ambiguities are the same than in the previous case?*

A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

3. Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities and plot results to analyze the data.

```
octave
amb=lambda1*afixed(:,1);
save ambL1.dat amb
```

Using the previous file **ambL1.dat** and "DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat", generate a file with the following content:

```
----- DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 -----
 1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18
[IND2 IND3 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2  $\lambda_1$ *DDN1]
                                     <---- IND3 ---->
-----
```

Note: This file is identical to file "DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat", but with the ambiguities added in the last field #18.

A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

a) Generate a file with the satellite PRN number and the ambiguities:

```
grep -v \# ambL1.dat > na1
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat|gawk '{print $4}'|sort -nu|gawk '{print $1,NR}' >sat.lst
paste sat.lst na1 > sat.ambL1
```

b) Generate the "DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1" file:

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.dat|
    gawk 'BEGIN{for (i=1;i<1000;i++) {getline <"sat.ambL1";A[$1]=$3}}
{printf "%s %02i %02i %s %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f
    %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f \n",
    $1,$2,$3,$4,$5,$6,$7,$8,$9,$10,$11,$12,$13,$14,$15,$16,$17,A[$4]}' >
    DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1
```

The ambiguities do not change. Therefore, the file DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 generated in the previous exercise can be used here.

A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

4. Computing the FIXED solution (after FIXING ambiguities).

The following procedure can be applied

a) Build the equations system

$$[\text{DDL1} - \text{DDRho} - \text{lambda1} * \text{DDN1}] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_{06}] * [\text{dr}]$$

Note: this is the same system as with the code DDP1, but using
“DDL1-DDRho-lambda1*DDN1” instead of “DDP1”

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
    {e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;
printf "%14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",
    $8-$11-$18, -cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
    -cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1), -sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > M.dat
```

A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Solve the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assess the estimation error:

octave

```
load M.dat
```

```
y=M(:,1);
```

```
G=M(:,2:4);
```

```
x=inv(G'*G)*G'*y
```

```
x
```

```
-0.01278982304138015
```

```
-0.00641700591386930
```

```
0.00369003097108713
```

Absolute coordinates of IND3.

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of IND3 are:

```
IND3=[4787689.5146 183392.8859 4196160.1653 ]
```

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of IND3 are:

```
IND3+ x(1:3)'
```

```
4787689.5018 183392.8795 4196160.1690
```

Question:

Is the accuracy similar to that in the previous case, when estimating the baseline vector?

A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

A.6.2. Using the DDL1 carrier with the ambiguities FIXED, compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval $145000 < t < 165000$ with the program LS.f

Note: The program "LS.f" computes the Least Square solution for each measurement epoch of the input file (see the FORTRAN code "LS.f")

The following procedure can be applied

a) generate a file with the following content;

```
[Time], [DDL1-DDRho-lambda1*DDN1], [ Los_k - Los_06 ]
```

where:

Time= seconds of day

DDL1-DDRho-lambda1*DDN1= Prefit residulas (i.e., "y" values in program LS.f)

Los_k-Los_06 = The three components of the geometry matrix
(i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)

A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

[Time], [DDL1-DDRho-lambda1*DDN1], [Los_k - Los_06]

The following sentence can be used

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;;printf "%s %14.4f
%8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",$6,$8-$11-$18,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > L1model.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat L1model.dat |LS > L1fix.pos
```

A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Plot the baseline estimation error

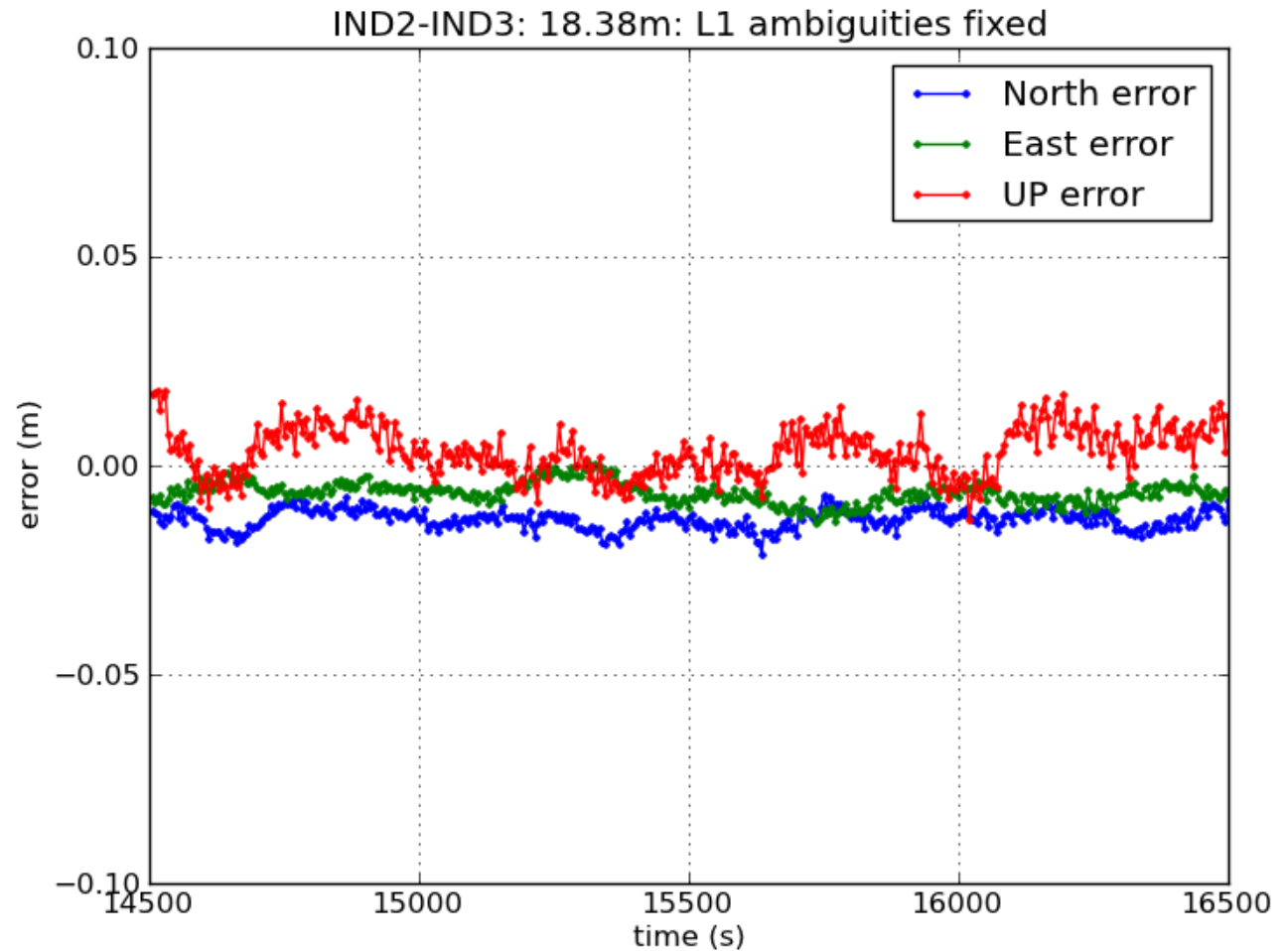
```
graph.py -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y2 -s.- -l "North error"  
        -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y3 -s.- -l "East error"  
        -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y4 -s.- -l "UP error"  
        --yn -.1 --yx .1 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "IND2-IND3: 18.38m:  
L1 ambiguities fixed"
```

A.6. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Differential Positioning error after fixing ambiguities

Question:

compare this plot with that obtained previously when estimating the baseline from the time-tagged measurements. Are the errors similar?



OVERVIEW

- ✦ **Introduction:** gLAB processing in command line
- ✦ **Preliminary computations:** data files & reference values
- ✦ **Session A:** Differential positioning of IND2-IND3 receivers
(baseline: 18 metres)
- ✦ **Session B:** Differential positioning of IND1-IND2 receivers
(baseline: 7 metres, but synchronization errors)
- ✦ **Session C:** Differential positioning of PLAN-GARR receivers
(baseline: 15 km, Night time): tropospheric effects
- ✦ **Session D:** Differential positioning of PLAN-GARR receivers
(baseline: 15 km, Day time): tropospheric and Ionospheric effects

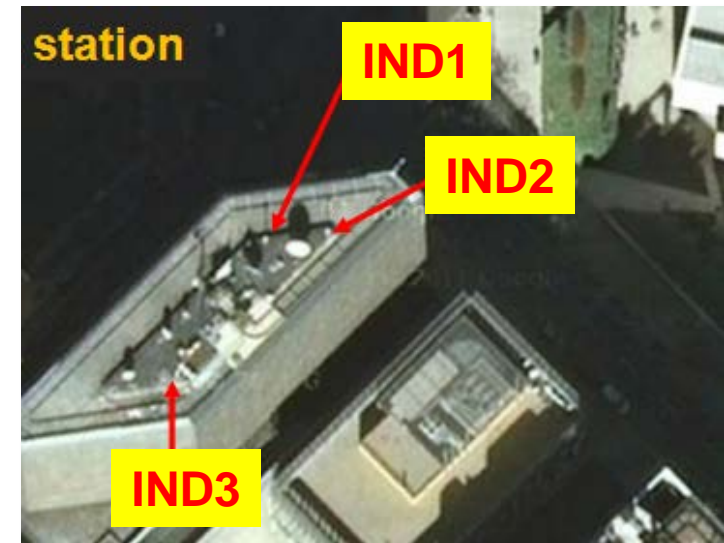


Session B

Differential positioning of
IND1- IND2 receivers
(baseline 7 metres and
not synchronised receivers)

B. Differential positioning of IND1- IND2 receivers

- ✦ The same exercises as in previous session will be repeated here for IND1 and IND2 receivers.
- ✦ These receivers are located in the same environment as IND2 and IND3 and the baseline is even shorter (7 metres, instead of 18 metres).
- ✦ The main difference in the receiver clock offset:
 - The receivers IND2 and IND3 apply clock steering and have a very short clock offset (just a tenth of nanoseconds), while the receiver IND1 has a large clock offset drift, accumulating up to 1 ms.
 - The effect of the synchronization errors on the two different implementations of differential positioning used in the previous session is one of the targets of this laboratory session.



IND1-IND2:	7.197 m
IND2-IND3:	18.380 m

B. IND1- IND2 Differential positioning

B.1. Double differences between receivers and satellites computation

The script "**DDobs.scr**" computes double differences between receivers and satellites from file **obs.dat**.

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
[sta sat DoY sec P1 L1 P2 L2 Rho Trop Ion elev azimuth]
```

For instance, the following sentence:

```
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND1 IND2 06 03
```

generates the file

```
----- DD_{sta1}_{sta2}_{sat1}_{sat2}.dat -----
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
[sta1 sta2 sat1 sat2 DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2]
<----- sta2 ----->
-----
```

Where the elevation (EL) and azimuth (AZ) are taken from station #2.

and where (EL1, AZ1) are for satellite #1 and (EL2, AZ2) are for satellite #2.

B. IND1- IND2 Differential positioning

Compute the double differences between receivers **IND1 (reference)** and **IND2** and satellites **PRN06 (reference)** and [PRN 03, 07, 11, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 30]

```
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND1 IND2 06 03
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND1 IND2 06 07
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND1 IND2 06 11
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND1 IND2 06 16
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND1 IND2 06 18
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND1 IND2 06 19
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND1 IND2 06 21
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND1 IND2 06 22
DDobs.scr obs.dat IND1 IND2 06 30
```

Merge the files in a single file and sort by time:

```
cat DD_IND1_IND2_06_???.dat | sort -n -k +6 > DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat
```

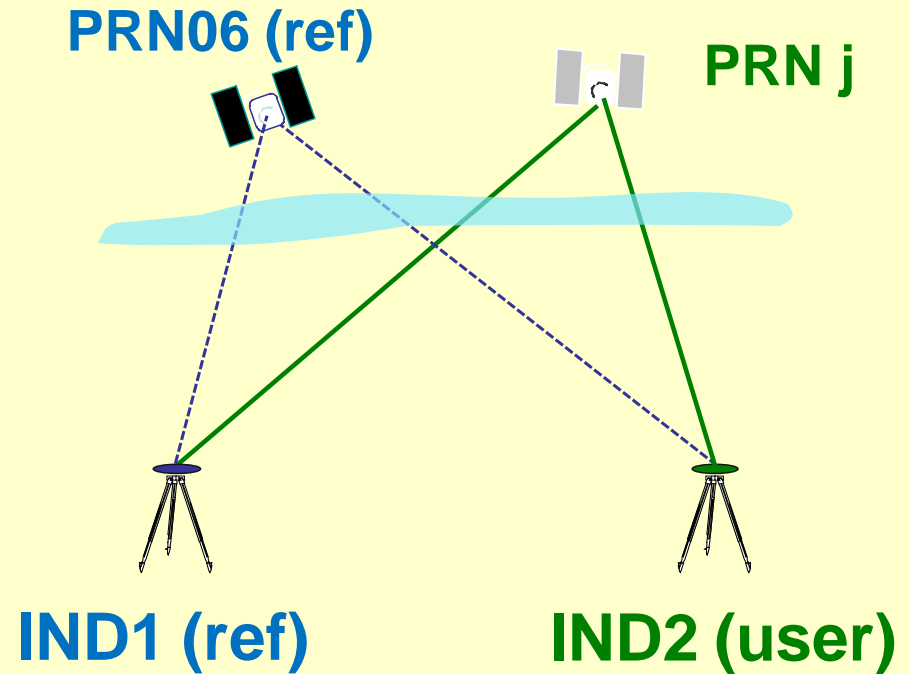

B. IND1- IND2 Differential positioning

```
----- DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat -----  
1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9     10     11     12     13     14     15     16     17  
[IND1 IND2 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2]  
                                     <---- IND2 ---->
```

OUTPUT file

Where the elevation (EL) and azimuth (AZ) are taken from station **IND2** (the user)

and where (EL1, AZ1) are for satellite PNR06 (reference) and (EL1, AZ1) are for satellite PRNXX



B.2. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with P1 code (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Preliminary: Using octave (or MATLAB), and the receiver coordinates estimated before, **compute the baseline vector between IND1-IND2.** Give the results in the **ENU local system** (at IND2).

```
IND1=[4787678.1496 183409.7131 4196172.3056]  
IND2=[4787678.9809 183402.5915 4196171.6833]
```

IND2-IND1

ans= 0.8313 -7.1216 -0.6223 (XYZ)

IND2 (lat and long):

$l = 2.193768411 \cdot \pi / 180$

$f = 41.403018646 \cdot \pi / 180$

```
R=[ -sin(l)          cos(l)          0      ;  
    -cos(l)*sin(f)  -sin(l)*sin(f)  cos(f);  
    cos(l)*cos(f)   sin(l)*cos(f)  sin(f)]
```

```
bsl_enu=R*(IND2-IND1)'
```

ans -7.1482 -0.8359 0.0070 (ENU)

B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

B.3.1 Estimate the baseline vector between IND1 and IND2 receivers using the L1 carrier measurements of file (DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat).

Consider only the two epochs used in the previous exercise: $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=14515$

The following procedure can be applied:

- 1. Compute the FLOATED solution**, solving the equations system with octave. Assess the accuracy of the floated solution.
- 2. Apply the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities.** Compare the results with the solution obtained by rounding directly the floated solution and by rounding the solution after decorrelation.
- 3. Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities** and plot results to analyze the data.
- 4. Compute the FIXED solution.**

B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

B.3.1 Estimate the baseline vector between IND1 and IND2 receivers using the L1 carrier measurements of file (DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat).

$$[DDL1] = [Los_k - Los_{06}] * [baseline] + [A] * [\lambda_1 * DDN1]$$

Notation

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDL_1^{6,3} \\ DDL_1^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ DDL_1^{6,30} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3 - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6)^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7 - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6)^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30} - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6)^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{r} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,3} \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,30} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{G} \mathbf{x}$$

Where the vector of unknowns \mathbf{x} includes the user coordinates and ambiguities

B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

The receiver was not moving (static) during the data collection.
Therefore, for each epoch we have the equations system:

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDL_1^{6,3}(t_1) \\ DDL_1^{6,7}(t_1) \\ \vdots \\ DDL_1^{6,30}(t_1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30}(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{r} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,3} \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,30} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_1 = \mathbf{G}_1 \mathbf{x}$$

y1:=y[t1]
G1:=G[t1]

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDL_1^{6,3}(t_2) \\ DDL_1^{6,7}(t_2) \\ \vdots \\ DDL_1^{6,30}(t_2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3(t_2) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_2))^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7(t_2) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_2))^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30}(t_2) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_2))^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{r} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,3} \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,30} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{G}_2 \mathbf{x}$$

y2:=y[t2]
G2:=G[t2]

$$[DDL1] = [Los_k - Los_06] * [baseline] + [A] * [\lambda_1 * DDN1]$$

B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

In the previous computation we have not taken into account the correlations between the double differences of measurements. This matrix will be used now, as the LAMBDA method will be applied to FIX the carrier ambiguities.

$$\mathbf{P}_y = 2\sigma^2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

a) Show that the covariance matrix of DDL1 is given by \mathbf{P}_y

b) Given the measurement vectors (y) and Geometry matrices (G) for two epochs

$$y1:=y[t1] \ ; \ G1:=G[t1] \ ; \ P_y$$

$$y2:=y[t2] \ ; \ G2:=G[t2] \ ; \ P_y$$

show that the user solution and covariance matrix can be computed as:

$$P = \text{inv}(G1' * W * G1 + G2' * W * G2);$$

where: $W = \text{inv}(P_y)$

$$y = G x; \quad W = P_y^{-1}$$

$$x = (G^T W G)^{-1} G^T W y$$

$$P = (G^T W G)^{-1}$$

$$x = P * (G1' * W * y1 + G2' * W * y2);$$

B.3.1. Baseline vector estimation with DDL1 (using only two epochs)

B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

The script `MakeL1Bs1Mat.scr` builds the equations system

$$[DDL1] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_{06}] * [\text{baseline}] + [A] * [\lambda_1 * DDN1]$$

for the two epochs required $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=14515$, using the input file `DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat` generated before.

Execute:

```
MakeL1Bs1Mat.scr DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat 14500 14515
```

The OUTPUT

are the files `M1.dat` and `M2.dat` associated with each epoch.

Where:

the columns of files `M.dat` are the vector y (first column) and Matrix G (next columns)

B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied

octave

```
load M1.dat
load M2.dat

y1=M1(:,1);
G1=M1(:,2:11);

y2=M2(:,1);
G2=M2(:,2:11);
Py=(diag(ones(1,7))+ones(7))*2e-4;
W=inv(Py);
```

```
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);

x(1:3)'
    -8.8883    -2.2187     2.4998
bs1_enu = [-7.1482 -0.8359 0.0070]

x(1:3) '-bs1_enu
    ans= -1.7401 -1.3828 2.4928
```


B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities.

The following procedure can be applied (justify the computations done)

Compare the different results found:

octave

```
c=299792458;  
f0=10.23e+6;  
f1=154*f0;  
lambda1=c/f1  
a=x(4:10)/lambda1;  
Q=P(4:10,4:10);
```

Decorrelation and integer LS search solution

```
[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel (Q,a);  
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch (az,Lz,Dz,2);  
afixed=iZ*azfixed;  
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)  
ans = 1.61389475957901  
afixed(:,1)'  
17   -5   -2   4   -26   0   13
```

Rounding directly the floated solution

```
round(a) '  
10   -11   13   -10   -8   7   10
```

Rounding the decorrelated floated solution

```
afix=iZ*round(az);  
7   -22   16   -18   -3   1   -8
```

B.3. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Questions:

1. - *Can the ambiguities be fixed?*
2. - *Give a possible explanation about why the ambiguities cannot be fixed*

B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Repeat previous processing,
but using $t_1=14500$ and
 $t_2=15530$

B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

The script `MakeL1Bs1Mat.scr` builds the equations system

$$[DDL1] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_{06}] * [\text{baseline}] + [A] * [\lambda_1 * DDN1]$$

for the two epochs required $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=15530$, using the input file `DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat` generated before.

Execute:

```
MakeL1Bs1Mat.scr DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat 14500 15530
```

The OUTPUT

are the files `M1.dat` and `M2.dat` associated with each epoch.

Where:

the columns of files `M.dat` are the vector y (first column) and Matrix G (next columns)

B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied

octave

```
load M1.dat
load M2.dat

y1=M1(:,1);
G1=M1(:,2:11);

y2=M2(:,1);
G2=M2(:,2:11);
Py=(diag(ones(1,7))+ones(7))*2e-4;
W=inv(Py);
```

```
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);

x(1:3)'
-6.78678   -0.7794   -0.2434
bs1_enu =[-7.1482 -0.8359 0.0070]

x(1:3) '-bs1_enu
ans= 0.3614 0.0565 -0.2504
```

B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities.

The following procedure can be applied (justify the computations done)

Compare the different results found:

octave

```
c=299792458;  
f0=10.23e+6;  
f1=154*f0;  
lambda1=c/f1  
a=x(4:10)/lambda1;  
Q=P(4:10,4:10);
```

Decorrelation and integer LS search solution

```
[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel (Q,a);  
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch (az,Lz,Dz,2);  
afixed=iZ*azfixed;  
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)  
ans = 1.10192131979339  
afixed(:,1)'  
9 -16 22 -10 7 9 9
```

Rounding directly the floated solution

```
round(a) '  
8 -17 24 -12 9 10 9
```

Rounding the decorrelated floated solution

```
afix=iZ*round(az);  
8 -17 24 -12 9 10 8
```

B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Questions:

1. - *Can the ambiguities be fixed?*
2. - *Give a possible explanation about why the ambiguities cannot be fixed*

B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Repeat previous processing,
but using $t_1=14500$ and
 $t_2=15000$

B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

The script `MakeL1Bs1Mat.scr` builds the equations system

$$[DDL1] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_{06}] * [\text{baseline}] + [A] * [\lambda_1 * DDN1]$$

for the two epochs required $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=15000$, using the input file `DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat` generated before.

Execute:

```
MakeL1Bs1Mat.scr DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat 14500 15000
```

The OUTPUT

are the files `M1.dat` and `M2.dat` associated with each epoch.

Where:

the columns of files `M.dat` are the vector y (first column) and Matrix G (next columns)

B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied

octave

```
load M1.dat
load M2.dat

y1=M1(:,1);
G1=M1(:,2:11);

y2=M2(:,1);
G2=M2(:,2:11);
Py=(diag(ones(1,7))+ones(7))*2e-4;
W=inv(Py);
```

```
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);
```

```
x(1:3)'
-6.7640   -0.7441   -0.2256
```

```
bsl_enu = [-7.1482 -0.8359 0.0070]
```

```
x(1:3)'-bsl_enu
ans= 0.3842 0.0918 -0.2326
```

B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities.

The following procedure can be applied (justify the computations done)

Compare the different results found:

octave

```
c=299792458;  
f0=10.23e+6;  
f1=154*f0;  
lambda1=c/f1  
a=x(4:10)/lambda1;  
Q=P(4:10,4:10);
```

Decorrelation and integer LS search solution

```
[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel (Q,a);  
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch (az,Lz,Dz,2);  
afixed=iZ*azfixed;  
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)  
ans = 1.36905617725904  
afixed(:,1)'  
9 -16 22 -10 7 9 9
```

Rounding directly the floated solution

```
round(a) '  
8 -17 24 -12 9 10 9
```

Rounding the decorrelated floated solution

```
afix=iZ*round(az);  
7 -18 26 -14 12 11 8
```

B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

OPTIONAL:

Repeat taking $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=17000$

Questions:

1. - *Have the results improved?*
2. - *Has the reliability improved?*
3. - *Why it is not possible to fix the ambiguities?*

B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

Hint:

Check possible synchronism errors between the receivers' time tags.

For instance, use the following sentence to compute the receiver clocks of IND1, IND2 and IND3 receivers with gLAB (the last field is the receiver clock offset):

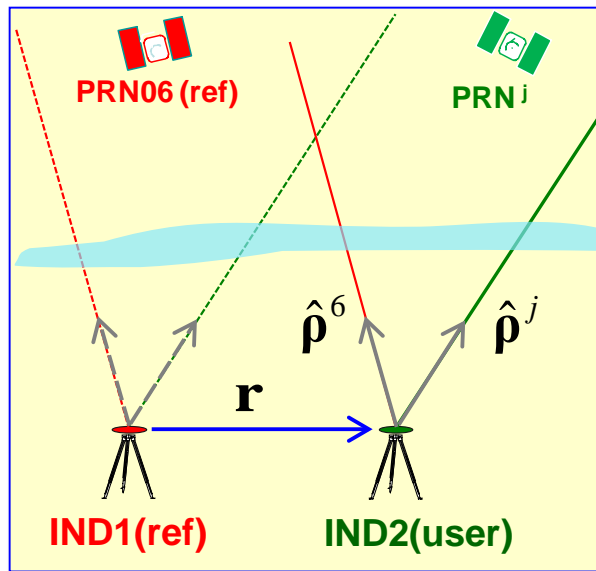
```
gLAB_linux -input:obs IND10540.130 -input:nav brdc0540.13n -pre:dec 1|grep FILTER
gLAB_linux -input:obs IND20540.130 -input:nav brdc0540.13n -pre:dec 1|grep FILTER
gLAB_linux -input:obs IND30540.130 -input:nav brdc0540.13n -pre:dec 1|grep FILTER
```

Questions:

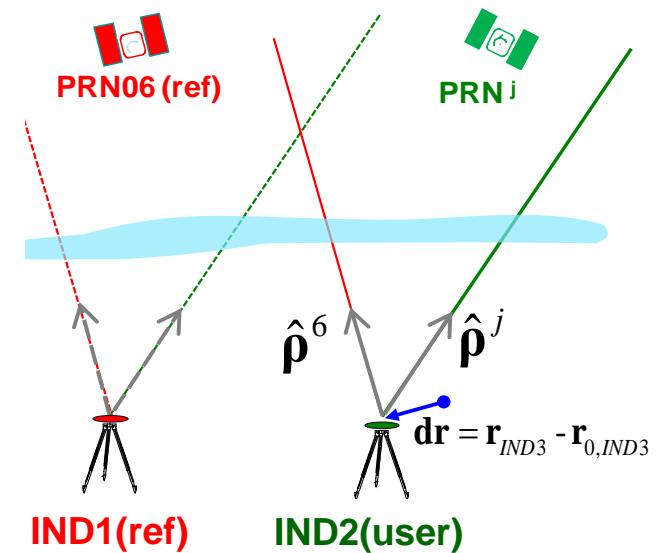
Discuss how the relative receiver clock offset can affect the baseline estimation.

B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

- In the previous exercise we have shown how the synchronism errors between the time-tagged measurements affect the ambiguity fixing when trying to estimate the baseline vector.



$L_{1,ref}^j$ **Time-tagged measurements**
broadcast by reference station

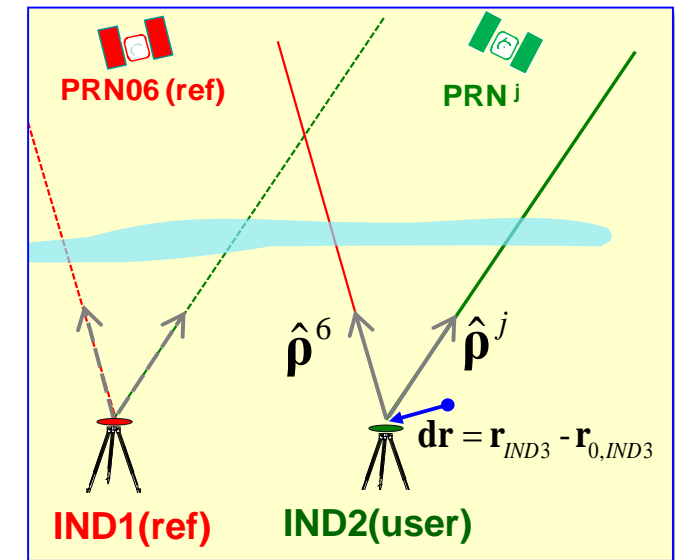
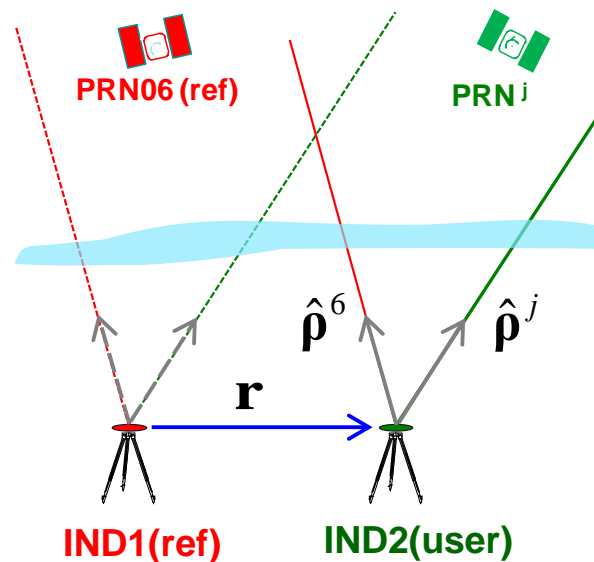


$$PRC_1^j \equiv L_{1,ref}^j - \rho_{ref}^j$$

Computed corrections
broadcast by the
reference station.

B.3. IND1-IND2 Baseline vector estimation with L1 carrier (using the time-tagged reference station measurements)

- Next we are going to repeat the differential positioning, but using the computed differential corrections. In this case, as the corrections vary slowly, the synchronization errors will not be an issue.



$L_{1,ref}^j$ Time-tagged measurements
broadcast by reference station

$$PRC_1^j \equiv L_{1,ref}^j - \rho_{ref}^j$$

Computed corrections
broadcast by the
reference station.

B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

B.4.1 Using DDL1 carrier measurements, estimate the coordinates of receiver IND2 taking IND1 as a reference receiver.

Consider only the two epochs used in the previous exercise: $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=14530$

The following procedure can be applied:

1. **Compute the FLOATED solution**, solving the equations system with octave. Assess the accuracy of the floated solution.
2. **Apply the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities**. Compare the results with the solution obtained by rounding the floated solution directly and by rounding the solution after decorrelation.
3. **Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities** and plot results to analyze the data.
4. **Compute the FIXED solution**.

B.4. IND2-IND3 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

B.4.1 Estimate the coordinates of receiver IND2 taking IND1 as the reference receiver, using the L1 carrier measurements of file (DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat)

$$[DDL1-DDRho] = [Los_k - Los_06] * [dr] + [A] * [\lambda_1 * DDN1]$$

Notation

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDL_1^{6,3} - DD\rho^{6,3} \\ DDL_1^{6,7} - DD\rho^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ DDL_1^{6,30} - DD\rho^{6,30} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\rho}^3 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\ -(\hat{\rho}^7 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\rho}^{30} - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{dr} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,3} \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,30} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{G} \mathbf{x}$$

Where the vector of unknowns \mathbf{x} includes the user coordinates and ambiguities

B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

The receiver was not moving (static) during the data collection.
Therefore, for each epoch we have the equations system:

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDL_1^{6,3}(t_1) - DD\rho^{6,3}(t_1) \\ DDL_1^{6,7}(t_1) - DD\rho^{6,7}(t_1) \\ \vdots \\ DDL_1^{6,30}(t_1) - DD\rho^{6,30}(t_1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30}(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{dr} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,3} \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,30} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_1 = \mathbf{G}_1 \mathbf{x}$$

y1:=y[t1]
G1:=G[t1]

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDL_1^{6,3}(t_2) - DD\rho^{6,3}(t_2) \\ DDL_1^{6,7}(t_2) - DD\rho^{6,7}(t_2) \\ \vdots \\ DDL_1^{6,30}(t_2) - DD\rho^{6,30}(t_2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3(t_2) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_2))^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7(t_2) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_2))^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30}(t_2) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_2))^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{dr} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,3} \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,30} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{G}_2 \mathbf{x}$$

y2:=y[t2]
G2:=G[t2]

$$[DDL1-DDRho]=[Los_k - Los_06]*[dr] + [A]*[lambda1*DDN1]$$

B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

In the previous computation we have not taken into account the correlations between the double differences of measurements. This matrix will be used now, as the LAMBDA method will be applied to FIX the carrier ambiguities.

$$\mathbf{P}_y = 2\sigma^2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

a) Show that the covariance matrix of DDL1 is given by \mathbf{P}_y

b) Given the measurement vectors (y) and Geometry matrices (G) for two epochs

$$y1:=y[t1] \ ; \ G1:=G[t1] \ ; \ P_y$$

$$y2:=y[t2] \ ; \ G2:=G[t2] \ ; \ P_y$$

show that the user solution and covariance matrix can be computed as:

$$P = \text{inv}(G1' * W * G1 + G2' * W * G2);$$

where: $W = \text{inv}(P_y)$

$$y = G x; \quad W = P_y^{-1}$$

$$x = (G^T W G)^{-1} G^T W y$$

$$P = (G^T W G)^{-1}$$

$$x = P * (G1' * W * y1 + G2' * W * y2);$$

B.4.1. Estimate IND2 coordinates with DDL1 (using only two epochs)

B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

The script **MakeL1DifMat.scr** builds the equations system

$$[DDL1-DDRho]=[\text{Los}_k- \text{Los}_{06}]*[dr] + [A]*[\lambda_1*DDN1]$$

for the two epochs required $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=14530$, using the input file **DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat** generated before.

Execute:

```
MakeL1DifMat.scr DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat 14500 14530
```

The **OUTPUT**

are the files **M1.dat** and **M2.dat** associated with each epoch.

Where:

the columns of files **M.dat** are the vector **y** (first column) and Matrix **G** (next columns)

B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied

octave

```
load M1.dat
load M2.dat

y1=M1(:,1);
G1=M1(:,2:11);

y2=M2(:,1);
G2=M2(:,2:11);
Py=(diag(ones(1,7))+ones(7))*2e-4;
W=inv(Py);
```

```
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);
```

```
x(1:3)'
0.3132   -0.2648    0.6237
```

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of IND2 are: IND2=[4787678.9809
183402.5915 4196171.6833]

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of IND3 are:

```
IND2+ x(1:3)'
4787679.2940  183402.3267  4196172.3070
```

B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities.

The following procedure can be applied (justify the computations done)

Compare the different results found.

octave

```
c=299792458;  
f0=10.23e+6;  
f1=154*f0;  
lambda1=c/f1  
a=x(4:10)/lambda1;  
Q=P(4:10,4:10);
```

Decorrelation and integer LS search solution

```
[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel (Q,a);  
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch (az,Lz,Dz,2);  
afixed=iZ*azfixed;  
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)  
ans = 2.25895684415922  
afixed(:,1)'  
9 -17 22 -10 6 10 7
```

Rounding directly the floated solution

```
round(a) '  
8 -17 22 -12 5 11 7
```

Rounding the decorrelated floated solution

```
afix=iZ*round(az);  
9 -17 22 -10 6 10 7
```



B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Questions:

- 1.- Can the ambiguities be fixed now? Why?*
- 2.- Discuss why the synchronism errors affect the two differential positioning implementations.*

B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

3. Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities and plot results to analyze the data.

```
octave
amb=lambda1*afixed(:,1);
save ambL1.dat amb
```

Using the previous the file **ambL1.dat** and "DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat", generate a file with the following content:

```
----- DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 -----
 1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18
[IND1 IND2 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2  $\lambda_1$ *DDN1]
                                     <---- IND2 ---->
-----
```

Note: This file is identical to file "DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat", but with the ambiguities added in the last field #18.

B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

a) Generate a file with the satellite PRN number and the ambiguities:

```
grep -v \# ambL1.dat > na1
cat DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat|gawk '{print $4}'|sort -nu|gawk '{print $1,NR}' >sat.lst
paste sat.lst na1 > sat.ambL1
```

b) Generate the "DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1" file:

```
cat DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.dat|
    gawk 'BEGIN{for (i=1;i<1000;i++) {getline <"sat.ambL1";A[$1]=$3}}
{printf "%s %02i %02i %s %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f
    %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f \n",
    $1,$2,$3,$4,$5,$6,$7,$8,$9,$10,$11,$12,$13,$14,$15,$16,$17,A[$4]}' >
    DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1
```

B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

```
----- DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 -----  
  1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9   10   11   12   13   14   15   16   17   18  
[IND1 IND2 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2  $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ ]  
                                     <---- IND2 ---->  
-----
```

c) Make and discuss the following plots

```
graph.py -f DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18-$11)'  
-so --yn -0.06 --yx 0.06 -l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )-DDRho" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

```
graph.py -f DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$11)'  
-so --yn -5 --yx 5 -l "(DDL1-Ddrho)" --xl "time (s)" --yl "metres"
```

```
graph.py -f DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18)'  
-so --yn -10 --yx 10 -l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )" --xl "time (s)" --yl "metres"
```

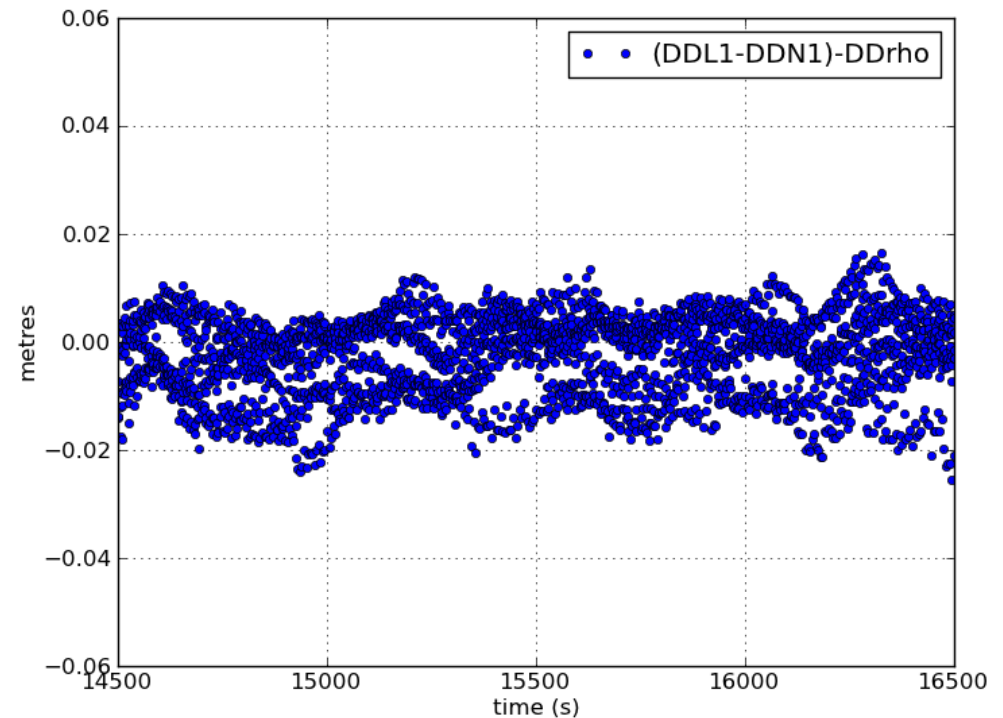
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

```
----- DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 -----  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
[IND1 IND2 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2  $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ ]  
-----  
                                     <---- IND2 ---->
```

```
graph.py -f DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1  
-x6 -y'($8- $\lambda_1$ -$11)'  
-so --yn -0.06 --yx 0.06  
-l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )-DDRho"  
--x1 "time (s)" --y1 "m"
```

Questions:

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.



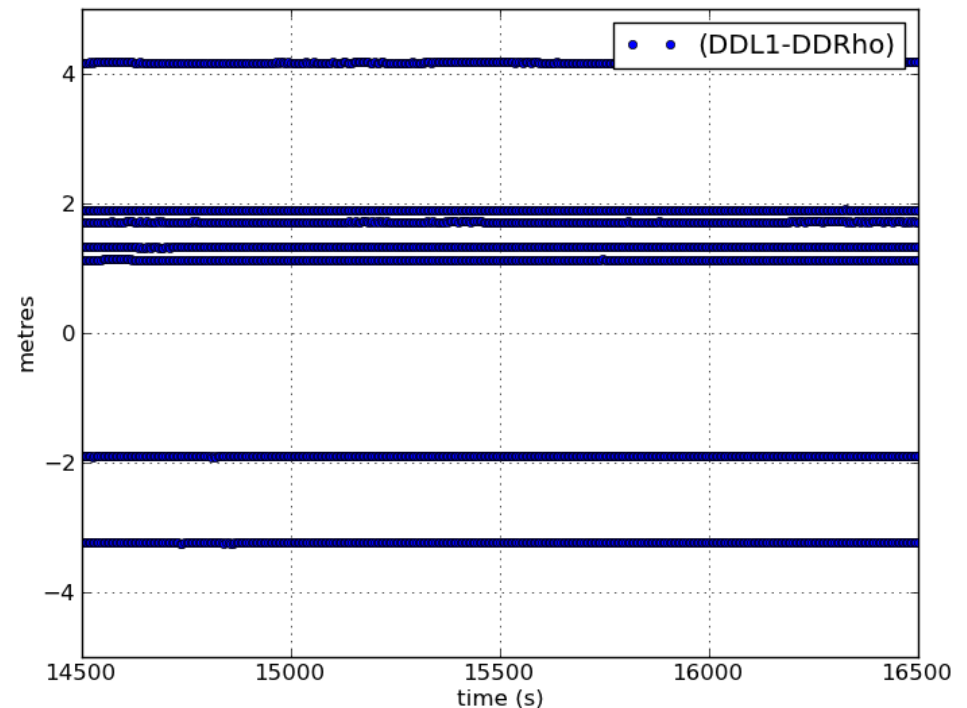
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

```
----- DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 -----  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
[IND1 IND2 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2  $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ ]  
<----- IND2 ----->
```

```
graph.py -f DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1  
-x6 -y'($8-$11)'  
-s0 --yn -5 --yx 5  
-l "(DDL1-DDrho)"  
--x1 "time (s)" --y1 "m"
```

Questions:

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.



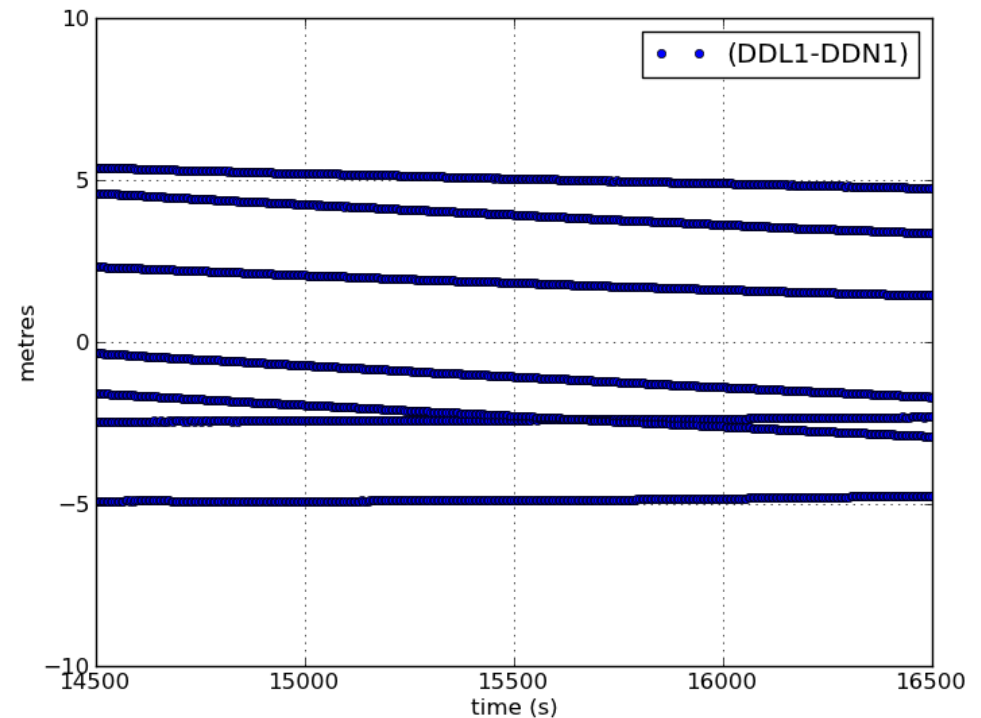
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

```
----- DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 -----  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
[IND1 IND2 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2  $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ ]  
-----  
<----- IND2 ----->
```

```
graph.py -f DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1  
-x6 -y'($8-$18)'  
-so --yn -10 --yx 10  
-l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )"  
--x1 "time (s)" --y1 "m"
```

Questions:

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.



B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

4. Computing the FIXED solution (after FIXING ambiguities).

The following procedure can be applied

a) Build the equations system

$$[\text{DDL1} - \text{DDRho} - \text{lambda1} * \text{DDN1}] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_{06}] * [\text{dr}]$$

```
cat DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
                                     {e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;
printf "%14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",
      $8-$11-$18, -cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
                  -cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1), sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > M.dat
```

B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Solve the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assess the estimation error:

octave

```
load M.dat
```

```
y=M(:,1);
```

```
G=M(:,2:4);
```

```
x=inv(G'*G)*G'*y
```

```
x
```

```
0.01182339916366036
```

```
0.00164435938676216
```

```
-0.00799007795850631
```

Absolute coordinates of IND3.

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of IND2 are:

```
IND2=[4787678.9809 183402.5915 4196171.6833]
```

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of IND2 are:

```
IND2+ x(1:3)'
```

```
ans= 4787678.9927 183402.5931 4196171.6753
```

Question:

Is the accuracy similar to that in the previous case, when estimating the baseline vector? Why?

B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

B.4.2. Using the DDL1 carrier with the ambiguities FIXED, compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval $14500 < t < 16500$ with the program LS.f

Note: The program "LS.f" computes the Least Square solution for each measurement epoch of the input file (see the FORTRAN code "LS.f")

The following procedure can be applied

a) generate a file with the following content;

```
[Time], [DDL1-DDRho-lambda1*DDN1], [ Los_k- Los_06]
```

where:

Time= seconds of day

DDL1 - DDRho-lambda1*DDN1= Prefit residulas (i.e., "y" values in program LS.f)

Los_k - Los_06 = The three components of the geometry matrix
(i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)

B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

```
[Time], [DDL1-DDRho-lambda1*DDN1], [Los_k - Los_06]
```

The following sentence can be used

```
cat DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;;printf "%s %14.4f
%8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",$6,$8-$11-$18,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > L1model.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat L1model.dat |LS > L1fix.pos
```

B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Plot the baseline estimation error

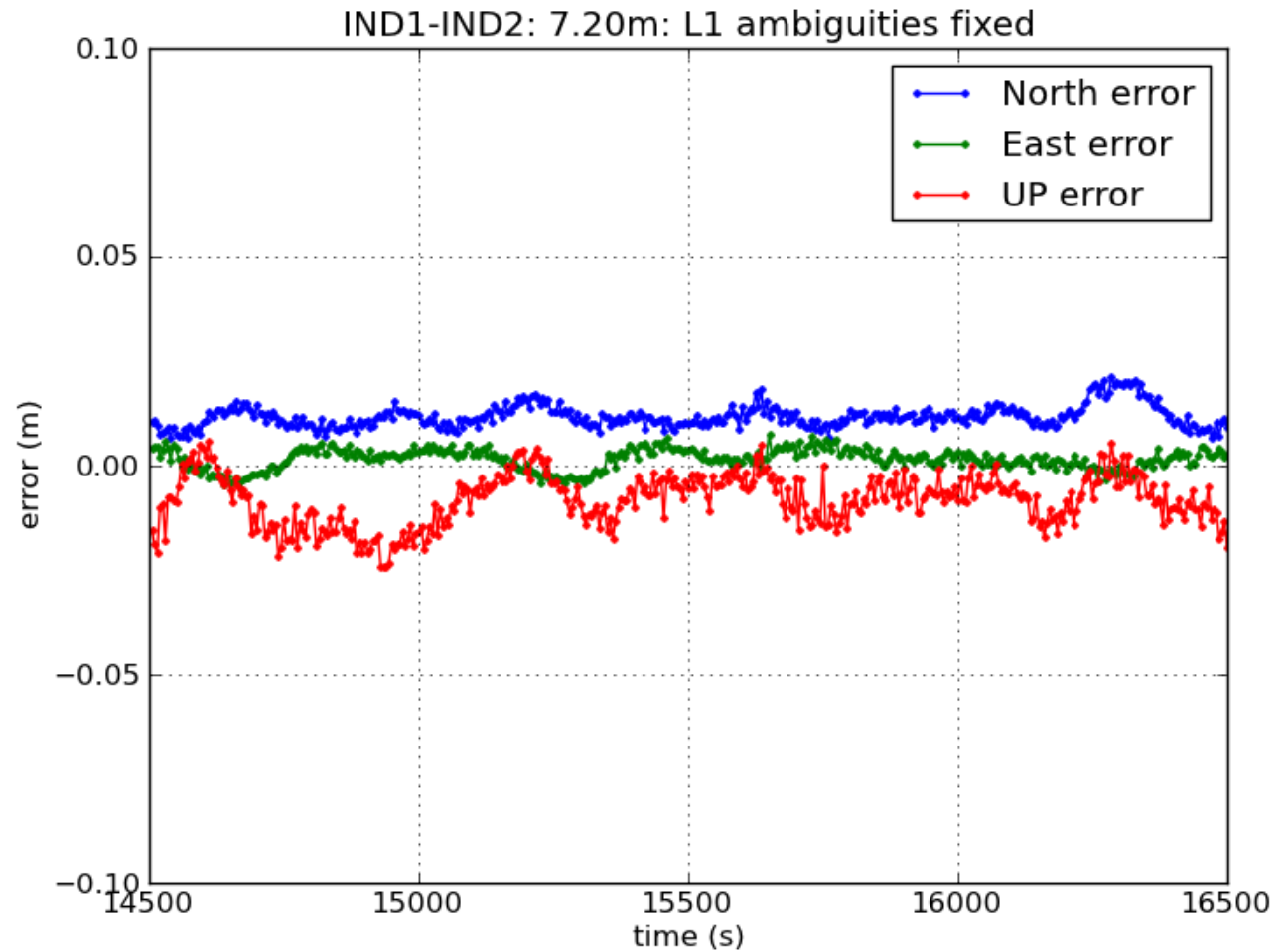
```
graph.py -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y2 -s.- -l "North error"  
        -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y3 -s.- -l "East error"  
        -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y4 -s.- -l "UP error"  
        --yn -.1 --yx .1 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "IND1-IND2: 7.20m:  
L1 ambiguities fixed"
```

B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Differential
Positioning error
after fixing
ambiguities

Question:

Discuss the accuracy achieved and the possible error sources that could affect this result (e.g. Antenna Phase Centres...)



B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

B.4.3. Repeat previous computations, but using the Unsmoothed code P1.
i.e., compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval
 $14500 < t < 16500$ with the program LS.f

The same procedure as in previous case can be applied, but using the code DDP1 instead of the carrier “DDL1-lambda1*DDN1”

a) generate a file with the following content;

```
[Time], [DDP1-DDRho], [ Los_k - Los_06]
```

where:

Time= seconds of day

DDP1 - DDRho= Prefit residuals (i.e., "y" values in program lms1)

Los_k - Los_06 = The three components of the geometry matrix
(i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)

B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

[Time], [DDP1-DDRho], [Los_k - Los_06]

The following sentence can be used

```
cat DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;;printf "%s %14.4f
%8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",$6,$7-$11,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > P1model.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

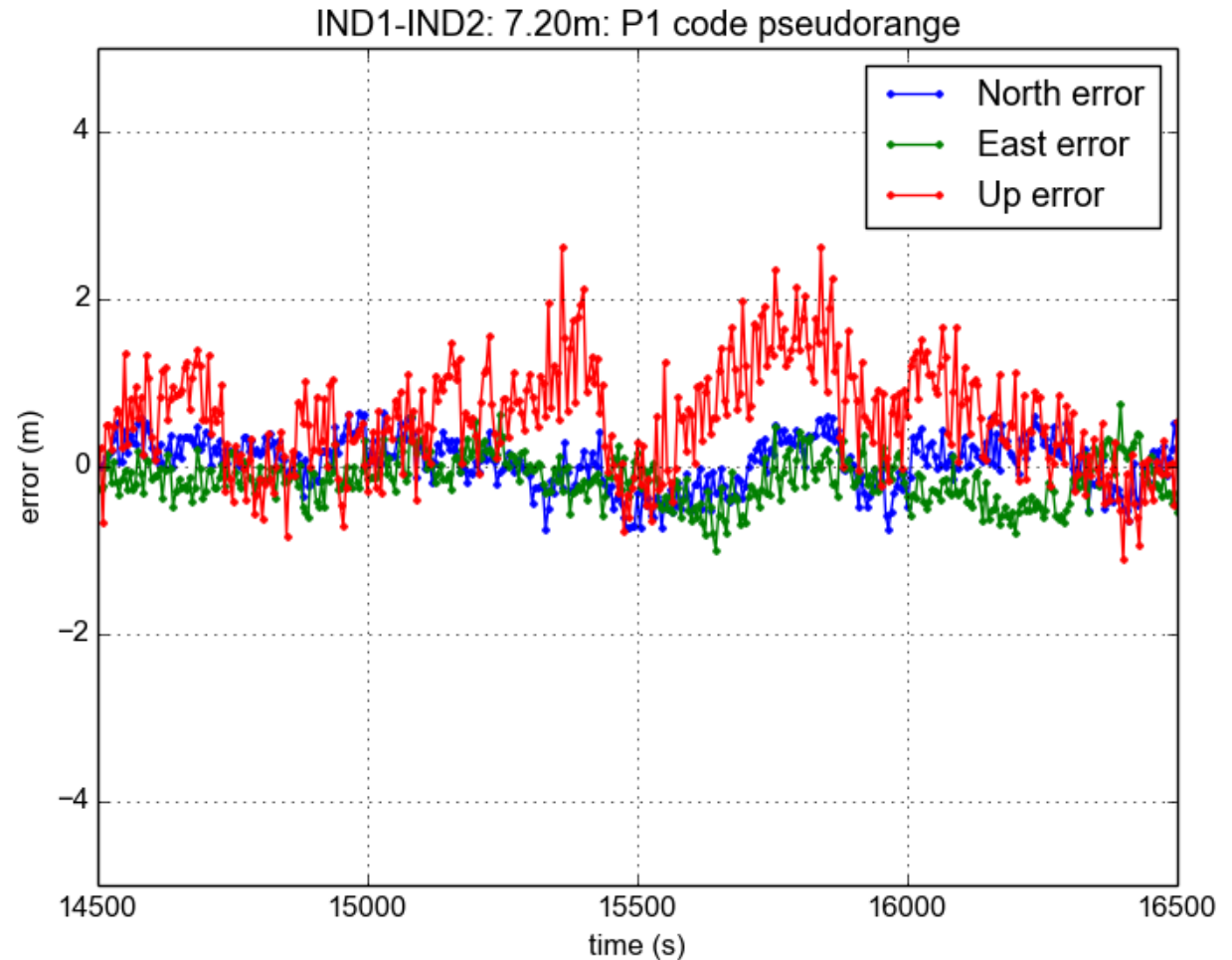
```
cat P1model.dat | LS > P1.pos
```

B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Positioning error with the P1 code

Question:

Discuss the results by comparing them with the previous ones with DDL1 carrier in the relative positioning implementation.



B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier

B.4.4. Repeat the previous computations, but for the baseline vector estimation and using the time-tagged measurements of the reference station, instead of the differential corrections.

That is, compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval $14500 < t < 16500$ with the program LS.f

The same procedure as in previous exercise A.6.2 can be applied,

a) generate a file with the following content;

```
[Time], [DDL1], [ Los_k - Los_06]
```

where:

Time= seconds of day

DDL1= Prefit residulas (i.e., "y" values in program lms1)

Los_k - Los_06 = The three components of the geometry matrix
(i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)

B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier

[Time], [DDL1-lambda1*DDN1], [Los_k - Los_06]

The following sentence can be used

```
cat DD_IND2_IND3_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;;printf "%s %14.4f
%8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",$6,$8-$18,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > L1model.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat L1model.dat |LS > L1fix.pos
```


B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier

Plot the baseline estimation error

```
graph.py -f L1bslfix.pos -x1 -y'($2+7.1482)' -s.- -l "North error"  
        -f L1bslfix.pos -x1 -y'($3+0.8359)' -s.- -l "East error"  
        -f L1bslfix.pos -x1 -y'($4+0.0070)' -s.- -l "UP error"  
        --yn -.4 --yx .4 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "Baseline error:  
IND1-IND2: 7.20m: L1 ambiguities fixed: synchronism errors"
```

Note:

$\text{bsl_enu} = [-7.1482 \quad -0.8359 \quad 0.0070]$

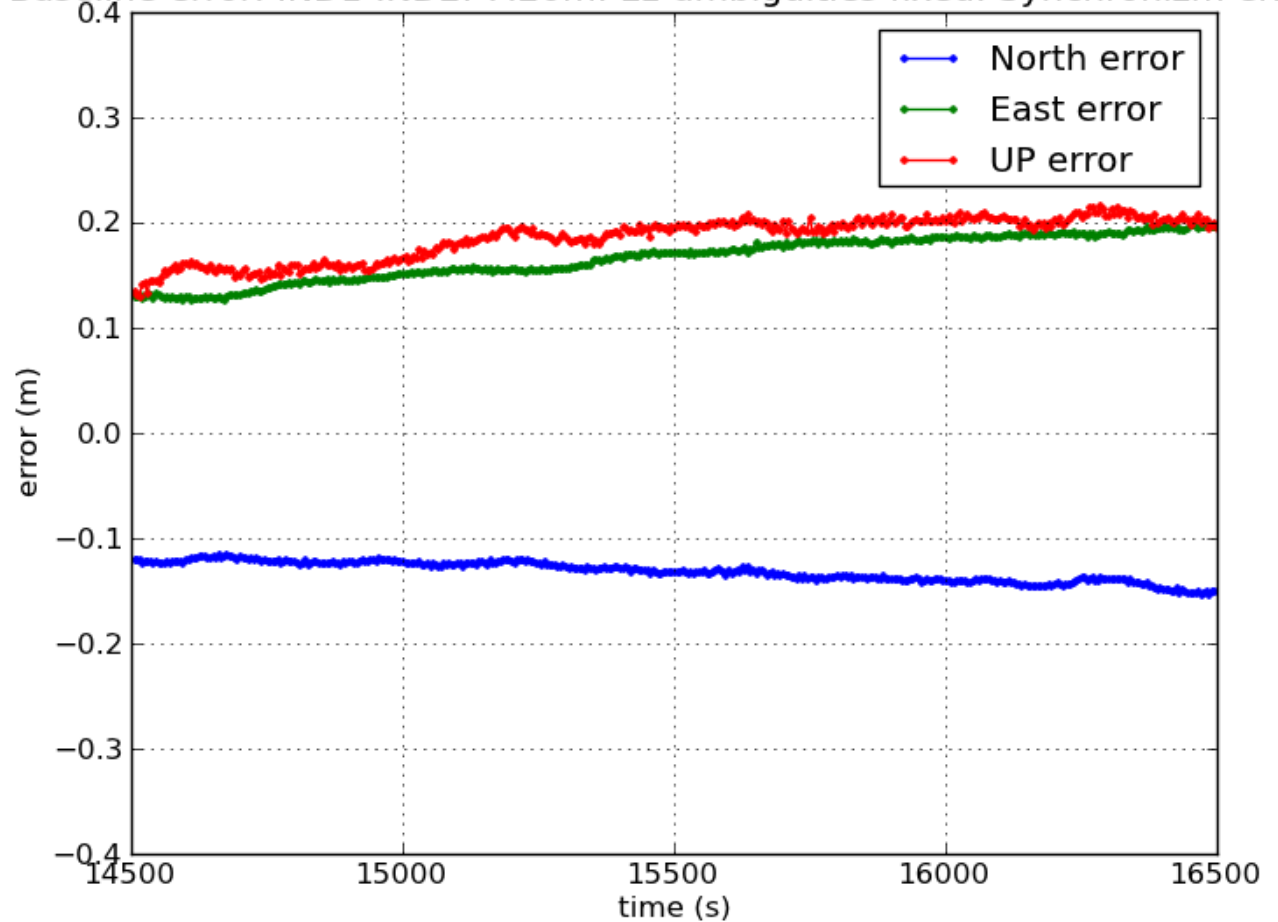
B.4. IND1-IND2 differential positioning with L1 carrier

Baseline
estimation error
after fixing
ambiguities

Question:

Discuss why does the accuracy degrades respect to the previous case. Why this large error appears?

Baseline error: IND1-IND2: 7.20m: L1 ambiguities fixed: Synchronism errors



OVERVIEW

- ✦ **Introduction:** gLAB processing in command line
- ✦ **Preliminary computations:** data files & reference values
- ✦ **Session A:** Differential positioning of IND2-IND3 receivers
(baseline: 18 metres)
- ✦ **Session B:** Differential positioning of IND1-IND2 receivers
(baseline: 7 metres, but synchronization errors)
- **Session C:** Differential positioning of PLAN-GARR receivers
(baseline: 15 km, Night time): tropospheric effects
- ✦ **Session D:** Differential positioning of PLAN-GARR receivers
(baseline: 15 km, Day time): tropospheric and Ionospheric effects



Session C

Differential positioning of PLAN- GARR receivers (baseline: 15 km. Night time)

Analysis of differential tropospheric error effects

C. PLAN- GARR Differential positioning

- The previous exercises have been done over short baselines (less than 20 metres), where the errors introduced by the troposphere and ionosphere completely cancel when making differences of measurements.
- In this session we will consider a larger baseline (15 km) in order to assess the effect of the atmosphere on the ambiguity fixing and positioning.
- In this session we will consider Night time data in order to have a lower ionospheric error.



C. PLAN- GARR Differential positioning

C.1. Double differences between receivers and satellites computation

The script "**DDobs.scr**" computes the double differences between receivers and satellites from file **obs.dat**.

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
[sta sat DoY sec P1 L1 P2 L2 Rho Trop Ion elev azimuth]
```

For instance, the following sentence:

```
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN GARR 06 03
```

generates the file

```
----- DD_{sta1}_{sta2}_{sat1}_{sat2}.dat -----
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
[sta1 sta2 sat1 sat2 DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2]
<----- sta2 ----->
-----
```

Where the elevation (EL) and azimuth (AZ) are taken from station #2.

and where (EL1, AZ1) are for satellite #1 and (EL2, AZ2) are for satellite #2.

C. PLAN- GARR Differential positioning

Compute the double differences between receivers **PLAN (reference)** and **GARR** and satellites **PRN06 (reference)** and [PRN 03, 07, 11, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 30]

```
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 06 03
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 06 07
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 06 11
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 06 16
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 06 18
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 06 19
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 06 21
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 06 22
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 06 30
```

Merge the files in a single file and sort by time:

```
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_06_???.dat|sort -n -k +6 > DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat
```

C.2. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

C.2.1 Using DDL1 carrier measurements, estimate the coordinates of receiver GARR taking PLAN as a reference receiver.

Consider only the two epochs used in the previous exercise: $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=14590$.

The following procedure can be applied:

1. **Compute the FLOATED solution**, solving the equations system with octave. Assess the accuracy of the floated solution.
2. **Apply the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities**. Compare the results with the solution obtained by rounding the floated solution directly and by rounding the solution after decorrelation.
3. **Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities** and plot results to analyze the data.
4. **Compute the FIXED solution**.

C.2. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

C.2.1 Estimate the coordinates of receiver GARR taking PLAN as the reference receiver, using the L1 carrier measurements of file (DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat)

$$[DDL1-DDRho] = [Los_k - Los_06] * [dr] + [A] * [\lambda_1 * DDN1]$$

Notation

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDL_1^{6,3} - DD\rho^{6,3} \\ DDL_1^{6,7} - DD\rho^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ DDL_1^{6,30} - DD\rho^{6,30} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\rho}^3 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\ -(\hat{\rho}^7 - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\rho}^{30} - \hat{\rho}^6)^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{dr} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,3} \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,30} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{G} \mathbf{x}$$

Where the vector of unknowns **\mathbf{x}** **includes the user coordinates and ambiguities**

C.2. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

The receiver was not moving (static) during the data collection.
Therefore for each epoch we have the equations system:

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDL_1^{6,3}(t_1) - DD\rho^{6,3}(t_1) \\ DDL_1^{6,7}(t_1) - DD\rho^{6,7}(t_1) \\ \vdots \\ DDL_1^{6,30}(t_1) - DD\rho^{6,30}(t_1) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30}(t_1) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_1))^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{dr} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,3} \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,30} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_1 = \mathbf{G}_1 \mathbf{x}$$

y1:=y[t1]
G1:=G[t1]

$$\begin{bmatrix} DDL_1^{6,3}(t_2) - DD\rho^{6,3}(t_2) \\ DDL_1^{6,7}(t_2) - DD\rho^{6,7}(t_2) \\ \vdots \\ DDL_1^{6,30}(t_2) - DD\rho^{6,30}(t_2) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^3(t_2) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_2))^T \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^7(t_2) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_2))^T \\ \vdots \\ -(\hat{\mathbf{p}}^{30}(t_2) - \hat{\mathbf{p}}^6(t_2))^T \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{dr} + \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,3} \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,7} \\ \vdots \\ \lambda_1 DDN_1^{6,30} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_2 = \mathbf{G}_2 \mathbf{x}$$

y2:=y[t2]
G2:=G[t2]

$$[DDL1-DDRho]=[Los_k - Los_06]*[dr] + [A]*[lambda1*DDN1]$$

C.2. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

In the previous computation we have not taken into account the correlations between the double differences of measurements. This matrix will be used now, as the LAMBDA method will be applied to FIX the carrier ambiguities.

$$\mathbf{P}_y = 2\sigma^2 \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

a) Show that the covariance matrix of DDL1 is given by \mathbf{P}_y

b) Given the measurement vectors (y) and Geometry matrices (G) for two epochs

$$y1:=y[t1] \ ; \ G1:=G[t1] \ ; \ P_y$$

$$y2:=y[t2] \ ; \ G2:=G[t2] \ ; \ P_y$$

show that the user solution and covariance matrix can be computed as:

$$P = \text{inv}(G1' * W * G1 + G2' * W * G2);$$

where: $W = \text{inv}(P_y)$

$$y = G x; \quad W = P_y^{-1}$$

$$x = (G^T W G)^{-1} G^T W y$$

$$P = (G^T W G)^{-1}$$

$$x = P * (G1' * W * y1 + G2' * W * y2);$$

**C.2.1. Estimate GARR coordinates with
DDL1 (using only two epochs)**

C.2. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

The script **MakeL1DifMat.scr** builds the equations system

$$[DDL1-DDRho]=[\text{Los}_k- \text{Los}_{06}]*[dr] + [A]*[\lambda_1*DDN1]$$

for the two epochs required $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=14590$, using the input file **DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat** generated before.

Execute:

```
MakeL1DifMat.scr DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat 14500 14590
```

The **OUTPUT**

are the files **M1.dat** and **M2.dat** associated with each epoch.

Where:

the columns of files **M.dat** are the vector **y** (first column) and Matrix **G** (next columns)

C.2. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied

octave

```
load M1.dat
load M2.dat

y1=M1(:,1);
G1=M1(:,2:13);

y2=M2(:,1);
G2=M2(:,2:13);
Py=(diag(ones(1,9))+ones(9))*2e-4;
W=inv(Py);
```

```
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);
```

```
x(1:3)'
0.6879   -0.2712   -0.7924
```

Taking into account that the "a priori"
coordinates of GARR are:

```
GARR=[4796983.5170 160309.1774
      4187340.3887]
```

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates
of GARR are:

```
GARR+ x(1:3)'
4796984.2049 160308.9062 4187339.5963
```

C.2. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities.

The following procedure can be applied (justify the computations done)

Compare the different results found.

octave

```
c=299792458;
f0=10.23e+6;
f1=154*f0;
lambda1=c/f1
a=x(4:12)/lambda1;
Q=P(4:12,4:12);
```

Decorrelation and integer LS search solution

```
[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel (Q,a);
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch (az,Lz,Dz,2);
afixed=iZ*azfixed;
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)
ans = 1.19278115892607
afixed(:,1)'
-19337 130765326 -1759092 -1498083 130765325
130765316 130765339 122888034 130765336
```

Rounding the floated solution directly

```
round(a)' -19337 130765326 -1759092
-1498083 130765325 130765316 130765339
122888034 130765336
```

Rounding the decorrelated floated solution

```
afix=iZ*round(az);
-19337 130765326 -1759092 -1498083 130765325
130765316 130765339 122888034 130765336
```

C.2. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Questions:

- 1. Can the ambiguities be fixed with a certain degree of confidence?*
- 2. Repeat the computations taking: $t = 14500$ and 14900 .*
- 3. Repeat the computations taking: $t = 14500$ and 15900 .*
- 4. Discuss why the ambiguities cannot be fixed.*

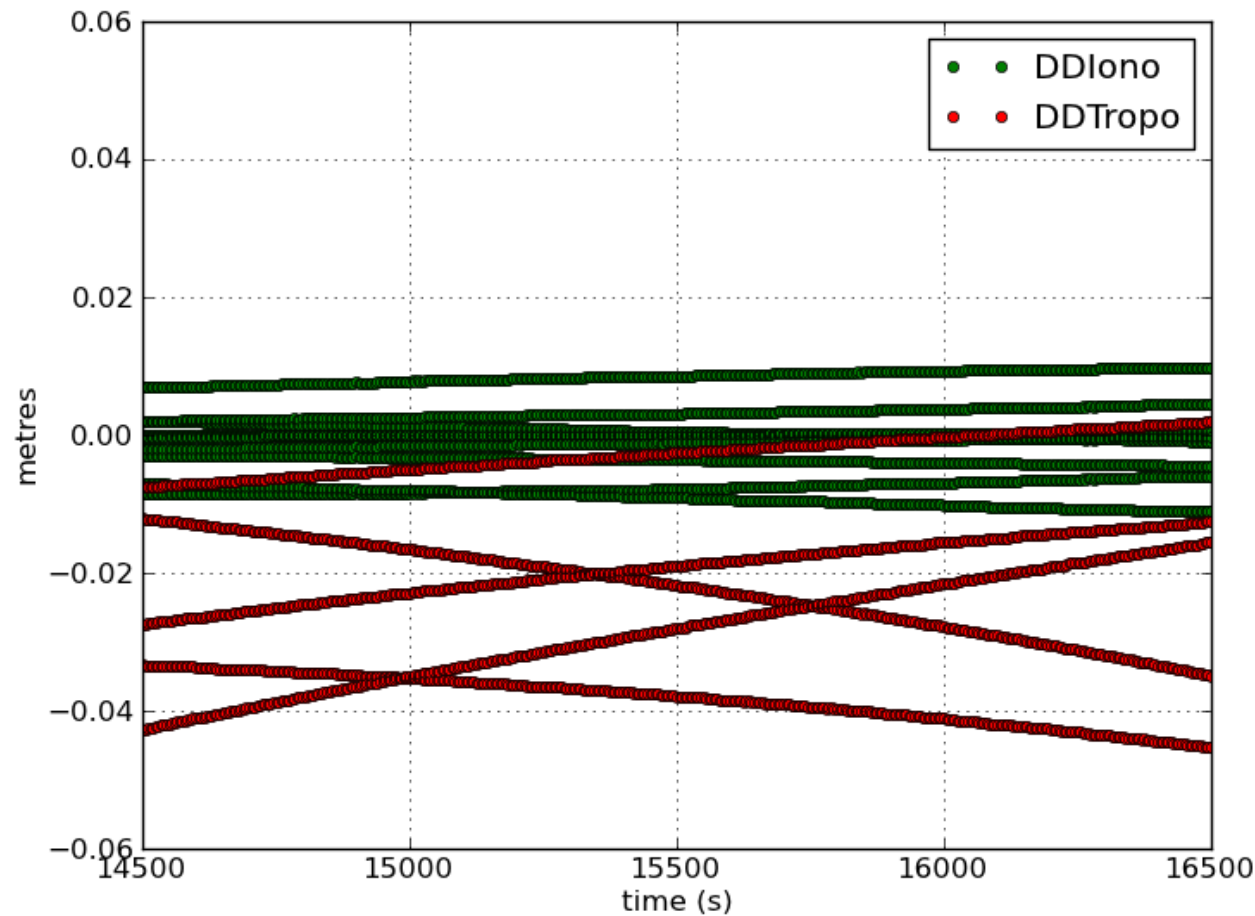
C.2. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Hint:

Plot the differential Tropospheric and Ionospheric delays (from the gLAB model) and discuss their potential impact on the ambiguity fixing.

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat -x6 -y'13'  
        -so --yn -0.06 --yx 0.06 -cl g -l "DDIono"  
-f DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat -x6 -y'12'  
        -so --cl r --yn -0.06 --yx 0.06  
-l "DDTropo" --xl "time (s)" --yl "metres"
```


C.2. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)



C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Repeat the previous exercise, but correcting the measurements with the nominal tropospheric correction model.

C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

C.3.1 Using DDL1 carrier measurements, estimate the coordinates of receiver GARR taking PLAN as a reference receiver and correcting troposphere.

Consider only the two epochs used in the previous exercise: $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=14590$

The following procedure can be applied:

1. **Compute the FLOATED solution**, solving the equations system with octave. Assess the accuracy of the floated solution.
2. **Apply the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities**. Compare the results with the solution obtained by rounding the floated solution directly and by rounding the solution after decorrelation.
3. **Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities** and plot results to analyze the data.
4. **Compute the FIXED solution**.

C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

The script **MakeL1DifTrpMat.scr** builds the equations system

$$[DDL1-DDRho-Trp]=[\text{Los}_k- \text{Los}_{06}]*[dr] + [A]*[\lambda_1*DDN1]$$

for the two epochs required $t_1=14500$ and $t_2=14590$, using the input file **DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat** generated before.

Execute:

```
MakeL1DifTrpMat.scr DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat 14500 14590
```

The **OUTPUT**

are the files **M1.dat** and **M2.dat** associated with each epoch.

Where:

the columns of files **M.dat** are the vector **y** (first column) and Matrix **G** (next columns)

C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied

octave

```
load M1.dat
load M2.dat

y1=M1(:,1);
G1=M1(:,2:13);

y2=M2(:,1);
G2=M2(:,2:13);
Py=(diag(ones(1,9))+ones(9))*2e-4;
W=inv(Py);
```

```
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);
```

```
x(1:3)'
0.2140   -0.1732    0.1535
```

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of GARR are:

```
GARR=[4796983.5170 160309.1774
      4187340.3887]
```

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of GARR are:

```
GARR+ x(1:3)'
4796983.7310 160309.0042 4187340.5422
```

C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities.

The following procedure can be applied (**justify the computations done**)

Compare the different results found.

octave

```
c=299792458;
f0=10.23e+6;
f1=154*f0;
lambda1=c/f1
a=x(4:12)/lambda1;
Q=P(4:12,4:12);
```

Decorrelation and integer LS search solution

```
[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel (Q,a);
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch (az,Lz,Dz,2);
afixed=iZ*azfixed;
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)
ans = 2.47022808203678
afixed(:,1)'
-19333 130765338 -1759080 -1498083 130765319
130765324 130765334 122888028 130765333
```

Rounding the floated solution directly

```
round(a)' -19334 130765336 -1759081
-1498083 130765320 130765323
130765334 122888029 130765334
```

Rounding the decorrelated floated solution

```
afix=iZ*round(az)
-19333 130765338 -1759080 -1498083 130765319
130765324 130765334 122888028 130765333
```

C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections)

Questions:

*Can the ambiguities be fixed now?
Discuss, why?*

C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

3. Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities and plot results to analyze the data.

```
octave
amb=lambda1*afixed(:,1);
save ambL1.dat amb
```

Using the previous file **ambL1.dat** and "DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat", generate a file with the following content:

```
----- DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1 -----
 1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18
[PLAN GARR 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2  $\lambda_1$ *DDN1]
                                     <---- GARR ---->
-----
```

Note: This file is identical to file "DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat", but with the ambiguities added in the last field #18.

C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

a) Generate a file with the satellite PRN number and the ambiguities:

```
grep -v \# ambL1.dat > na1
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat|gawk '{print $4}'|sort -nu|gawk '{print $1,NR}' >sat.lst
paste sat.lst na1 > sat.ambL1
```

b) Generate the "DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1" file:

```
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.dat|
    gawk 'BEGIN{for (i=1;i<1000;i++) {getline <"sat.ambL1";A[$1]=$3}}
{printf "%s %02i %02i %s %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f
    %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f \n",
    $1,$2,$3,$4,$5,$6,$7,$8,$9,$10,$11,$12,$13,$14,$15,$16,$17,A[$4]}' >
    DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1
```

C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

```
----- DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1 -----  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
[PLAN GARR 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrp DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2  $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ ]  
<---- GARR ---->  
-----
```

c) Make and discuss the following plots

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18-$11)'  
-so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6 -l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )-DDRho" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18-$11-$12)'  
-so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6 -l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )-DDRho-DDTrp" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18-$12)'  
-so --yn -0.06 --yx 0.06 -l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )-DDTrp" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18)'  
-so --yn -15000 --yx 15000 -l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

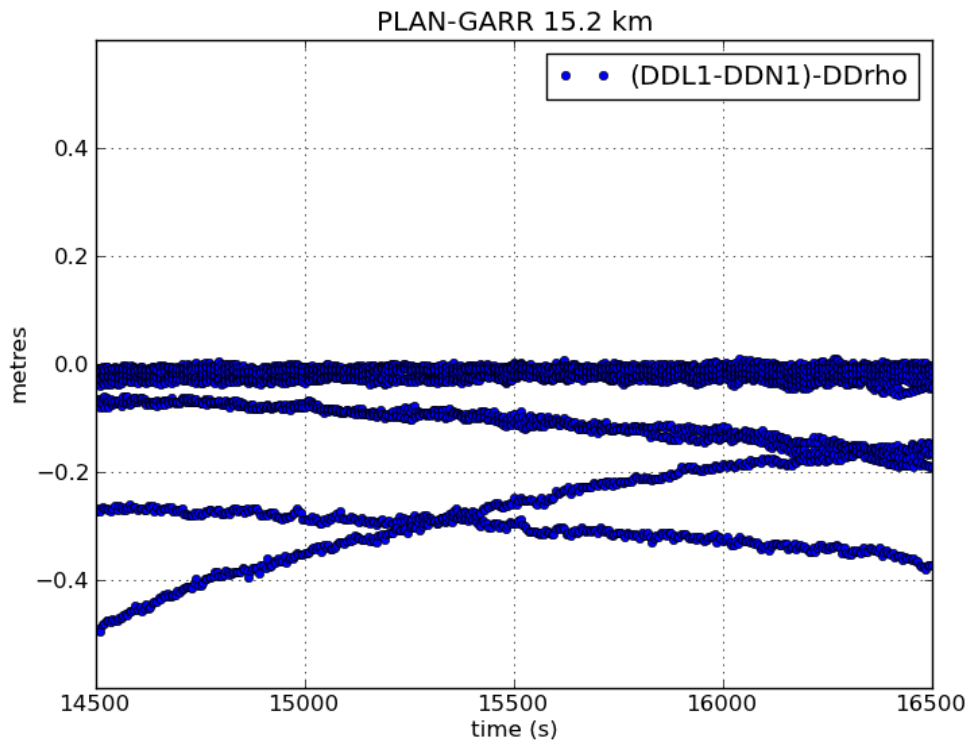
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

```
----- DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1 -----  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
[PLAN GARR 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2  $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ ]  
----- GARR -----
```

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1  
-x6 -y'($8-$18-$11)'  
-so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6  
-l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )-DDRho"  
--x1 "time (s)" --y1 "m"
```

Questions:

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.



C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

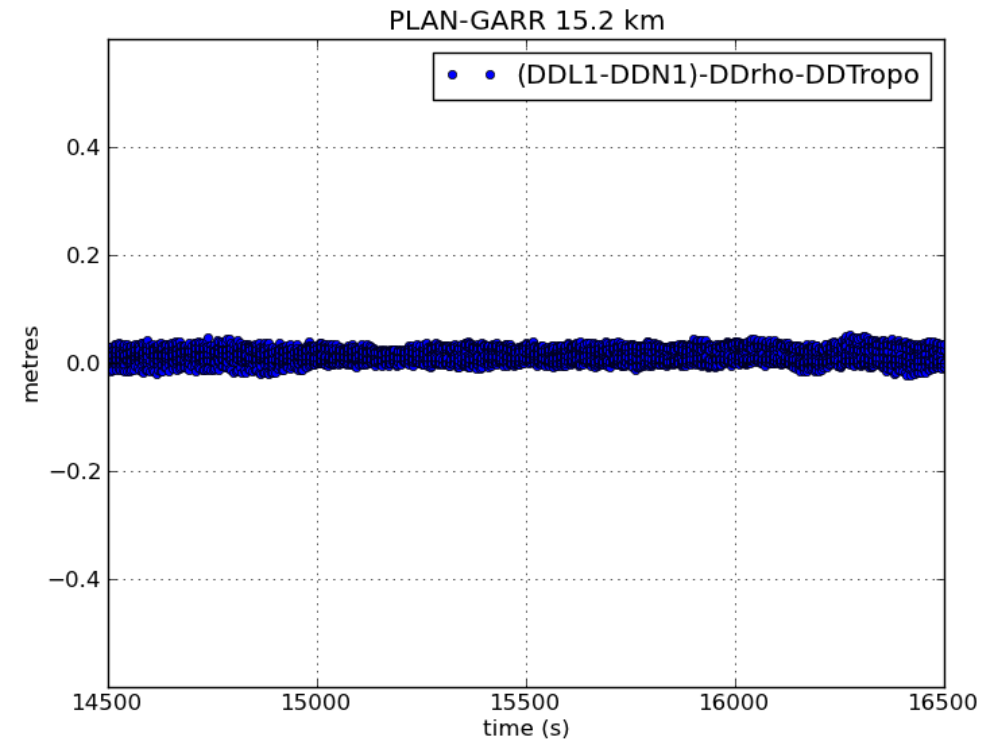
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

```
----- DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1 -----  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
[PLAN GARR 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2  $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ ]  
----- GARR -----
```

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1  
-x6 -y'($8-$18-$11-$12)'  
-so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6  
-l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )-DDRho-DDTrp"  
--x1 "time (s)" --y1 "m"
```

Questions:

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.



C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

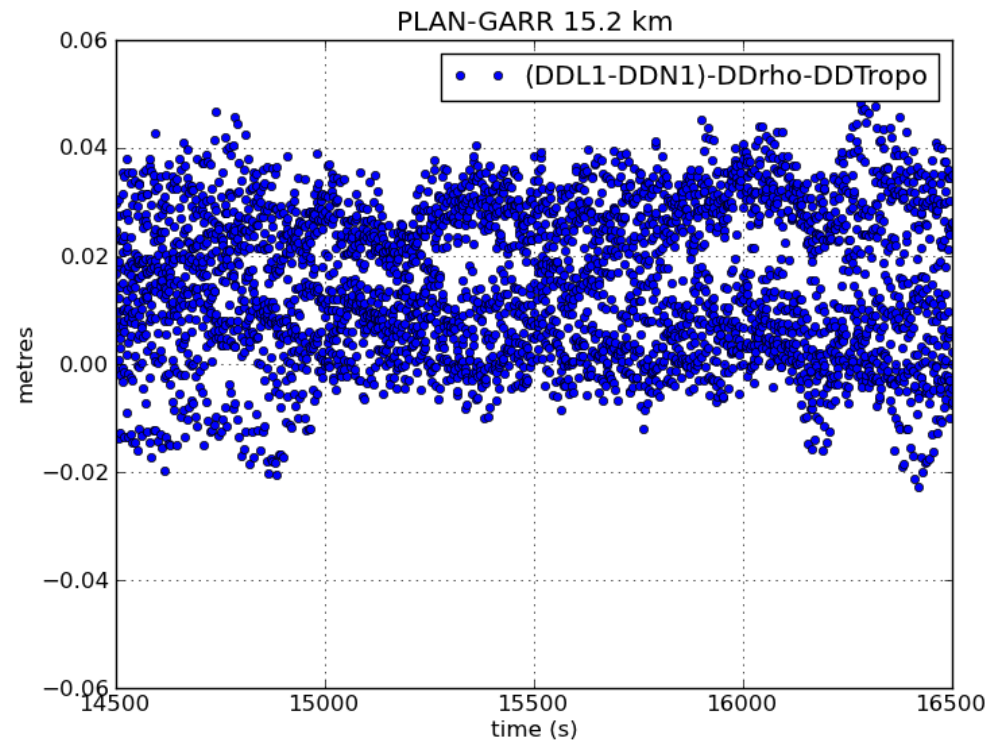
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

```
----- DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1 -----  
1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10     11     12     13     14     15     16     17     18  
[PLAN GARR 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2  $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ ]  
----- GARR -----
```

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1  
-x6 -y'($8-$18-$11-$12)'  
-so --yn -0.06 --yx 0.06  
-l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )-DDRho-DDTrp"  
--x1 "time (s)" --y1 "m"
```

Questions:

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.



C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

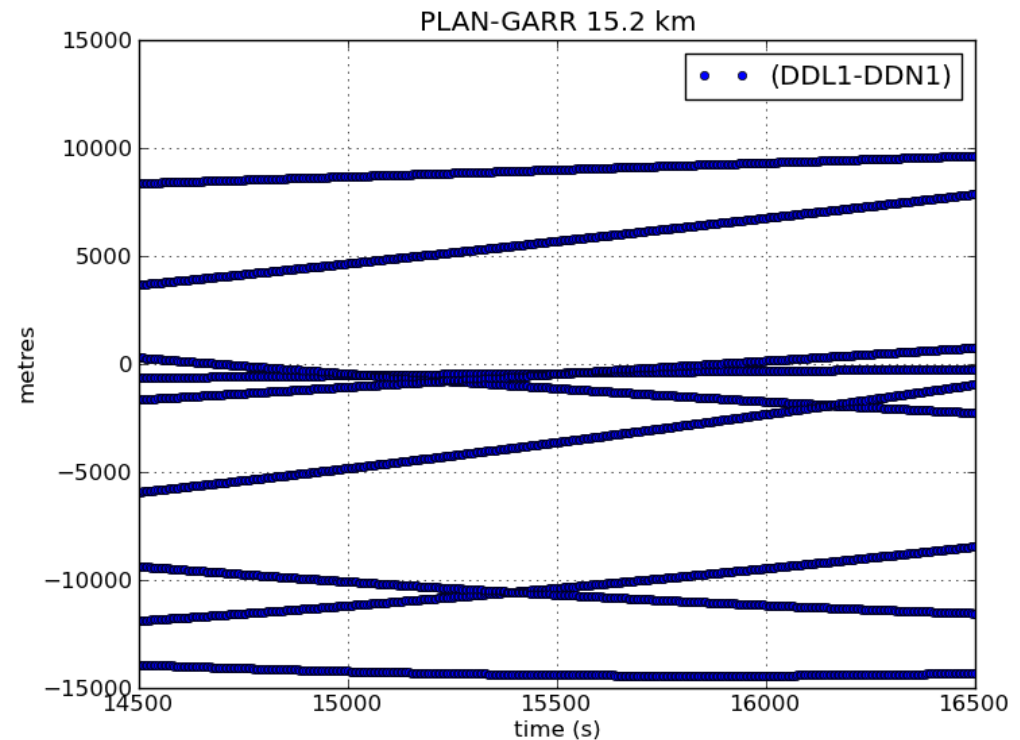
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

```
----- DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1 -----  
1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10     11     12     13     14     15     16     17     18  
[PLAN GARR 06 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2  $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ ]  
----- GARR -----
```

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_06_ALL.fixL1  
-x6 -y'($8-$18)'  
-so --yn -15000 --yx 15000  
-l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )"  
--x1 "time (s)" --y1 "m"
```

Questions:

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.



C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

4. Computing the FIXED solution (after FIXING ambiguities).

The following procedure can be applied

a) Build the equations system

$$[\text{DDL1} - \text{DDRho} - \text{DDTrp} - \text{lambda1} * \text{DDN1}] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_{06}] * [\text{dr}]$$

```
cat DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
      {e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;
printf "%14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",
  $8-$11-$12-$18, -cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
    -cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1), -sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > M.dat
```


C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Solve the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assess the estimation error:

octave

```
load M.dat
```

```
y=M(:,1);
```

```
G=M(:,2:4);
```

```
x=inv(G'*G)*G'*y
```

```
x
```

```
-0.00290189178833524
```

```
0.00354027112026342
```

```
0.04277612243282228
```

Absolute coordinates of GARR.

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of IND2 are:

```
GARR=[4796983.5170 160309.1774 4187340.3887]
```

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of GARR are:

```
GARR+ x(1:3)'
```

```
ans= 4796983.5141 160309.1809 4187340.4315
```


C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

C.3.2. Using the DDL1 carrier with the ambiguities FIXED, compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval $14500 < t < 16500$ with the program LS.f

Note: The program LS.f computes the Least Square solution for each measurement epoch of the input file (see the FORTRAN code "LS.f")

The following procedure can be applied

a) generate a file with the following content;

```
[Time], [DDL1-DDRho-Trp-lambda1*DDN1], [Los_k - Los_06]
```

where:

Time= seconds of day

DDL1 – DDRho –DDTrp – lambda1*DDN1= Prefit residulas (i.e., "y" values in program LS.f)

Los_k – Los_06 = The three components of the geometry matrix (i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)

C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

[Time], [DDL1-DDRho-DDTrp-lambda1*DDN1], [Los_k - Los_06]

The following sentence can be used

```
cat DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;;printf "%s %14.4f
%8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",$6,$8-$11-$12-$18,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > L1model.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat L1model.dat |LS > L1fix.pos
```

C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Plot the baseline estimation error

```
graph.py -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y2 -s.- -l "North error"  
        -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y3 -s.- -l "East error"  
        -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y4 -s.- -l "UP error"  
        --yn -.1 --yx .1 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2  
km: L1 ambiguities fixed: No wet tropo estim."
```

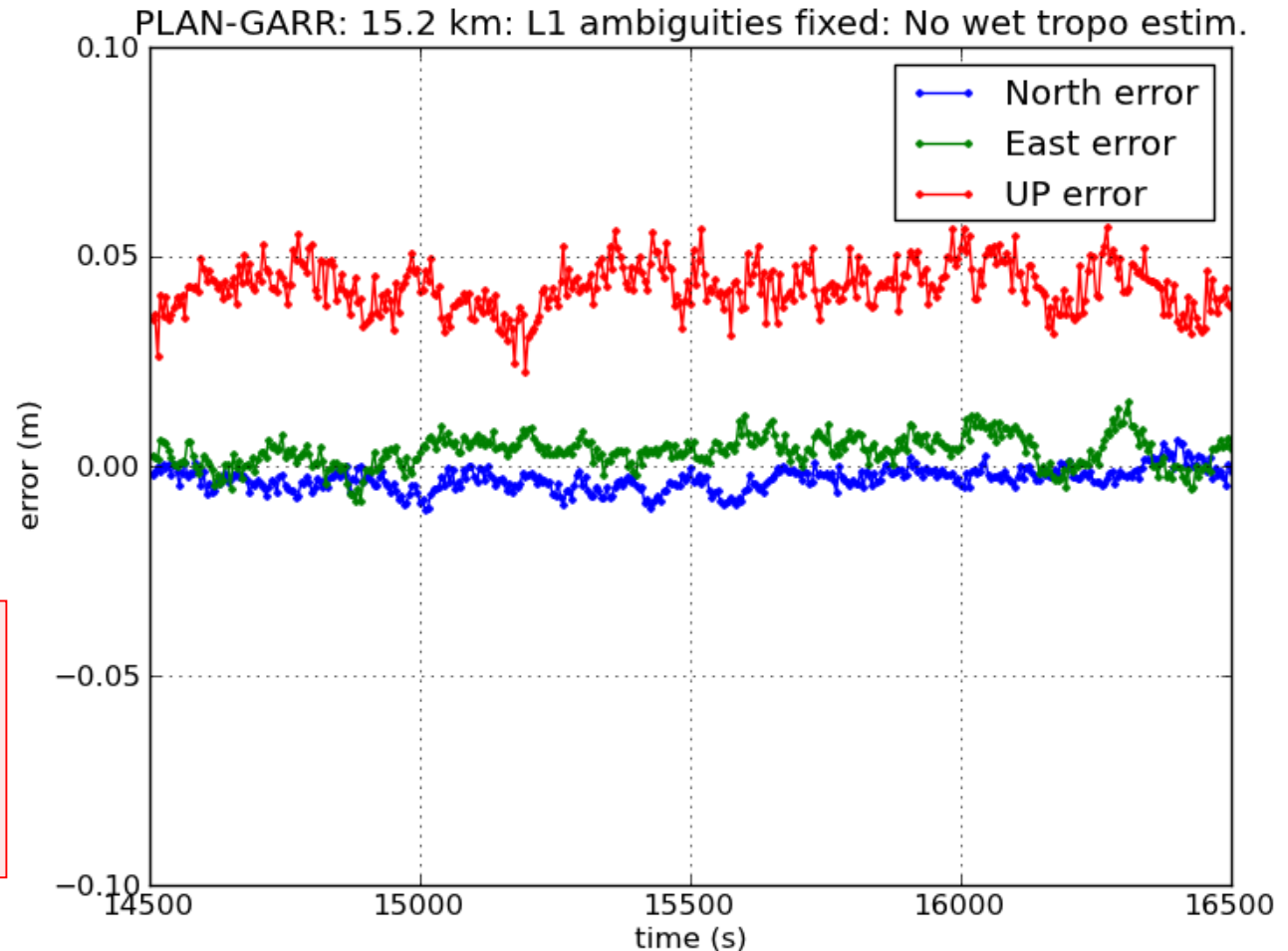
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Differential
Positioning error
after fixing
ambiguities

Question:

Discuss the possible sources of the bias found in the vertical component.



C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Remember that the reference coordinates have been taken relative to the Antenna Phase Centre in the ionosphere-free combination LC

Question:

Taking into account the following parameters of the PLAN and GARR antennas, **calculate the relative error introduced by the difference between the L1 and LC APC of both receivers** in the differential positioning.

According to the RINEX and ANTEX files, we have:

PLAN: TRM55971.00 (millimetres)

G01 1.29 -0.19 66.73 NORTH / EAST / UP

G02 0.38 0.61 57.6

GARR: TRM41249.00 (millimetres)

G01 0.28 0.49 55.91 NORTH / EAST / UP

G02 0.15 0.46 58.00

C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Solution:

GARR:

$$dL1 = 5.591 \text{ cm}$$

$$dL2 = 5.800 \text{ cm}$$

$$dLC = 1 / (g - 1) * (g * dL1 - dL2) = 5.3 \text{ cm}$$

Then:

$$dL1 = dLC + 0.3 \text{ cm}$$

PLAN:

$$dL1 = 6.673 \text{ cm}$$

$$dL2 = 5.769 \text{ cm}$$

$$dLC = 1 / (g - 1) * (g * dL1 - dL2) = 8.1 \text{ cm}$$

Then:

$$dL1 = dLC - 1.4 \text{ cm}$$

L1 (GARR)

$$+0.3 \text{ cm}$$

LC (GARR)

Then the relative error:

$$DL1 (GARR - PLAN) = +1.7 \text{ cm}$$

LC (PLAN)

$$-1.4 \text{ cm}$$

L1 (PLAN)

C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Repeat the positioning error plot, but correcting for the relative Antenna Phase Centres (APCs):

```
graph.py -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y2 -s.- -l "North error"  
        -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y3 -s.- -l "East error"  
        -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y '($4-0.017)' -s.- -l "UP error"  
--yn -.1 --yx .1 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2  
km: L1 amb. fixed: -1.7 cm dAPC_L1: No wet tropo estim."
```

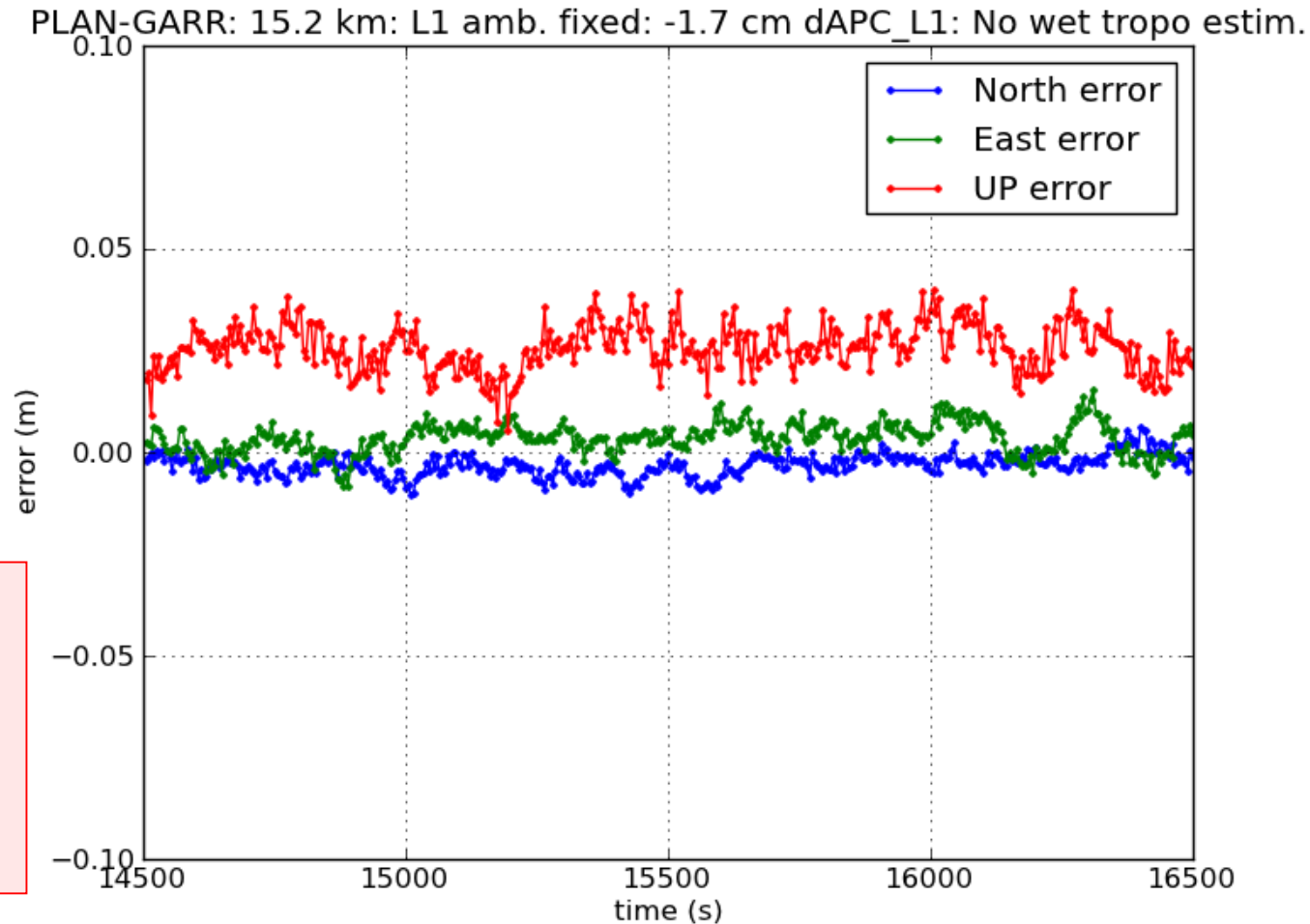
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Differential
Positioning error
after fixing
ambiguities

Question:

Discuss on the remaining error sources which could explain the error bias found in the vertical component.



C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

C.3.3. Repeat the previous computations, but using the Unsmoothed code P1.
i.e., compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval
 $145000 < t < 165000$ with the program LS.f

The same procedure as in previous case can be applied, but using the code DDP1 instead of the carrier “DDL1 – lambda1*DDN1”

a) generate a file with the following content;

```
[Time], [DDP1-DDRho-DDTrp], [ Los_k - Los_06]
```

where:

Time= seconds of day

DDP1 – DDRho-DDTrp= Prefit residulas (i.e., "y" values in program lms1)

Los_k – Los_06 = The three components of the geometry matrix
(i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)

C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

[Time], [DDP1-DDRho-DDTrp], [Los_k - Los_06]

The following sentence can be used

```
cat DD_IND1_IND2_06_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;;printf "%s %14.4f
%8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",$6,$7-$11-$12,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > P1model.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat P1model.dat | LS > P1.pos
```

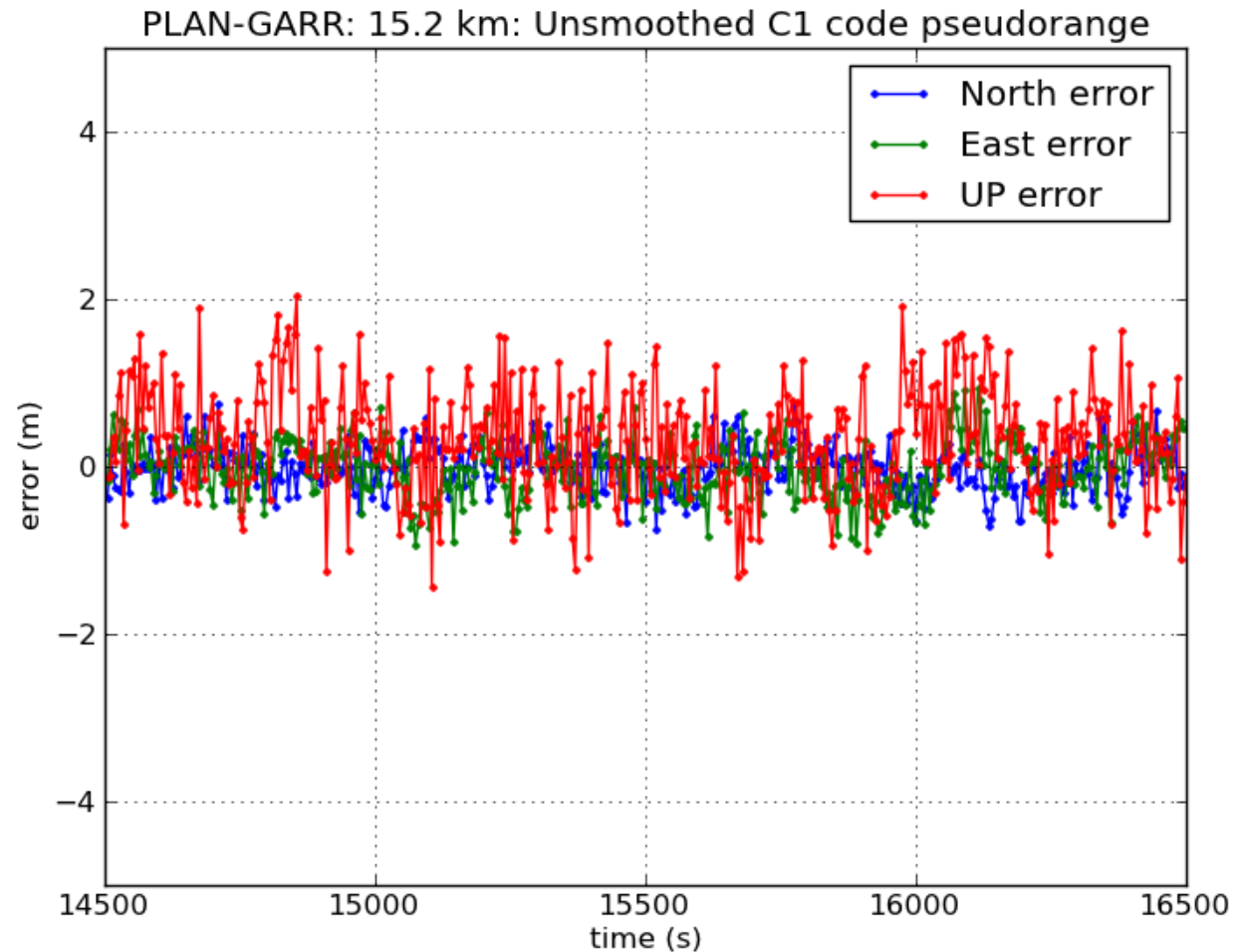
C.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Positioning error
with the
unsmoothed
code

Question:

Discuss the results by comparing them with the previous ones with DDL1 carrier.



OVERVIEW

- ✦ **Introduction:** gLAB processing in command line
- ✦ **Preliminary computations:** data files & reference values
- ✦ **Session A:** Differential positioning of IND2-IND3 receivers
(baseline: 18 metres)
- ✦ **Session B:** Differential positioning of IND1-IND2 receivers
(baseline: 7 metres, but synchronization errors)
- ✦ **Session C:** Differential positioning of PLAN-GARR receivers
(baseline: 15 km, Night time): tropospheric effects
- **Session D:** Differential positioning of PLAN-GARR receivers
(baseline: 15 km, Day time): tropospheric and Ionospheric effects



Session D

Differential positioning of
PLAN- GARR receivers
(baseline: 15 km. Day time)
Analysis of differential tropospheric
and ionospheric error effects

D. Differential positioning of PLAN-GARR receivers

- ▶ The previous session has been carried out using measurements collected during the night time, when the effect of the ionosphere is lower.
- ▶ The effect of the ionosphere over a baseline of 15km (and in solar maximum conditions) will be assessed in this session using day-time measurements.
- ▶ The exercise will end with the computation of the unambiguous DDSTEC from dual-frequency carrier measurements (after fixing the ambiguities in both carriers).
- ▶ The solutions computed using the DDL1 carrier (with the ambiguity fixed) corrected by the unambiguous DDSTEC and corrected by the nominal Klobuchar model will be compared.
- ▶ Finally, the solution using the unambiguous DDLC carrier (iono-free combination) will be also computed to compare results.

D.1 Measurements selection

Selecting measurements: Time interval [39000:41300]

- Select the satellites within the **time interval [39000:41300]**. Exclude satellites PRN01 and PRN31 in order to have the same satellites over the whole interval

```
cat ObsFile.dat|gawk '{if ($4>=39000 && $4<=41300 && $2!=01 && $2!=31)
                        print $0}' > obs.dat
```

- Reference satellite (over the time interval [39000:41300])

Confirm that the satellite **PRN13** is the satellite with the highest elevation
(this satellite will be used as the reference satellite)

obs.dat →

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
[sta	sat	DoY	sec	P1	L1	P2	L2	Rho	Trop	Ion	elev	azim]

D.2. Computing Double Differences

Compute the double differences between receivers **PLAN (reference)** and **GARR** and satellites **PRN13 (reference)** and [PRN 02, 04, 07, 10, 17, 20, 23, 32]

```
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 13 02
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 13 04
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 13 07
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 13 10
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 13 17
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 13 20
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 13 23
DDobs.scr obs.dat PLAN-GARR 13 32
```

Merge the files into a single file and sort by time:

```
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_???.dat|sort -n -k +6 > DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat
```


D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

D.3.1 Using DDL1 carrier measurements, estimate the coordinates of receiver GARR taking PLAN as a reference receiver and correcting troposphere.

Consider only the two epochs used in the previous exercise: $t_1=39000$ and $t_2=40500$.

The following procedure can be applied:

1. **Compute the FLOATED solution**, solving the equations system with octave. Assess the accuracy of the floated solution.
2. **Apply the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities**. Compare the results with the solution obtained by rounding the floated solution directly and by rounding the solution after decorrelation.
3. **Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities** and plot results to analyze the data.
4. **Compute the FIXED solution**.

D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

The script **MakeL1DifTrpMat.scr** builds the equations system

$$[\text{DDL1}-\text{DDRho}-\text{Trp}] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_{13}] * [\text{dr}] + [\text{A}] * [\lambda_1 * \text{DDN1}]$$

for the two epochs required $t_1=39000$ and $t_2=40500$, using the input file **DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat** generated before.

Execute:

```
MakeL1DifTrpMat.scr DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat 39000 40500
```

The **OUTPUT**

are the files **M1.dat** and **M2.dat** associated with each epoch.

Where:

the columns of files **M.dat** are the vector **y** (first column) and Matrix **G** (next columns)

D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied

octave

```
load M1.dat
load M2.dat

y1=M1(:,1);
G1=M1(:,2:12);

y2=M2(:,1);
G2=M2(:,2:12);
Py=(diag(ones(1,8))+ones(8))*2e-4;
W=inv(Py);
```

```
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);
```

```
x(1:3)'
-0.3262  0.0268  0.09012
```

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of GARR are:

```
GARR=[4796983.5170 160309.1774
      4187340.3887]
```

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of GARR are:

```
GARR+ x(1:3)'
4796983.1908 160309.2042 4187340.4789
```

D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities.

The following procedure can be applied (**justify the computations done**)

Compare the different results found.

octave

```
c=299792458;  
f0=10.23e+6;  
f1=154*f0;  
lambda1=c/f1  
a=x(4:11)/lambda1;  
Q=P(4:11,4:11);
```

Decorrelation and integer LS search solution

```
[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel (Q,a);  
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch (az,Lz,Dz,2);  
afixed=iZ*azfixed;  
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)  
ans = 3.54169992923790  
afixed(:,1)'  
-1372641 1731966 2313787 592316  
-878242 -401400 -475026 1855925
```

Rounding the floated solution directly

```
round(a) '  
-1372640 1731967 2313786 592317  
-878241 -401401 -475027 1855923
```

Rounding the decorrelated floated solution

```
afix=iZ*round(az)  
-1372641 1731966 2313787 592316  
-878242 -401400 -475026 1855925
```

D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

3. Repair the DDL1 carrier measurements with the DDN1 FIXED ambiguities and plot results to analyze the data.

```
octave
amb=lambda1*afixed(:,1);
save ambL1.dat amb
```

Using the previous the file **ambL1.dat** and "DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat", generate a file with the following content:

```
----- DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 -----
 1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18
[PLAN GARR 13 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2  $\lambda_1$ *DDN1]
                                     <---- GARR ---->
-----
```

Note: This file is identical to file "DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat", but with the ambiguities added in the last field #18.

D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

a) Generate a file with the satellite PRN number and the ambiguities:

```
grep -v \# ambL1.dat > na1
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat|gawk '{print $4}'|sort -nu|gawk '{print $1,NR}' >sat.lst
paste sat.lst na1 > sat.ambL1
```

b) Generate the "DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1" file:

```
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat|
    gawk 'BEGIN{for (i=1;i<1000;i++) {getline <"sat.ambL1";A[$1]=$3}}
{printf "%s %02i %02i %s %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f
    %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f \n",
    $1,$2,$3,$4,$5,$6,$7,$8,$9,$10,$11,$12,$13,$14,$15,$16,$17,A[$4]}' >
    DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1
```

D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

```
----- DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 -----  
  1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9   10   11   12   13   14   15   16   17   18  
[PLAN GARR 13 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrp DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2  $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ ]  
                                     <---- GARR ---->  
-----
```

c) Make and discuss the following plots

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18-$11)'  
        -so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6 -l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )-DDRho" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18-$11-$12)'  
        -so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6 -l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )-DDRho-DDTrp " --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18-$12)'  
        -so --yn -0.06 --yx 0.16 -l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )-DDTrp " --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 -x6 -y'($8-$18)'  
        -so --yn -15000 --yx 15000 -l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

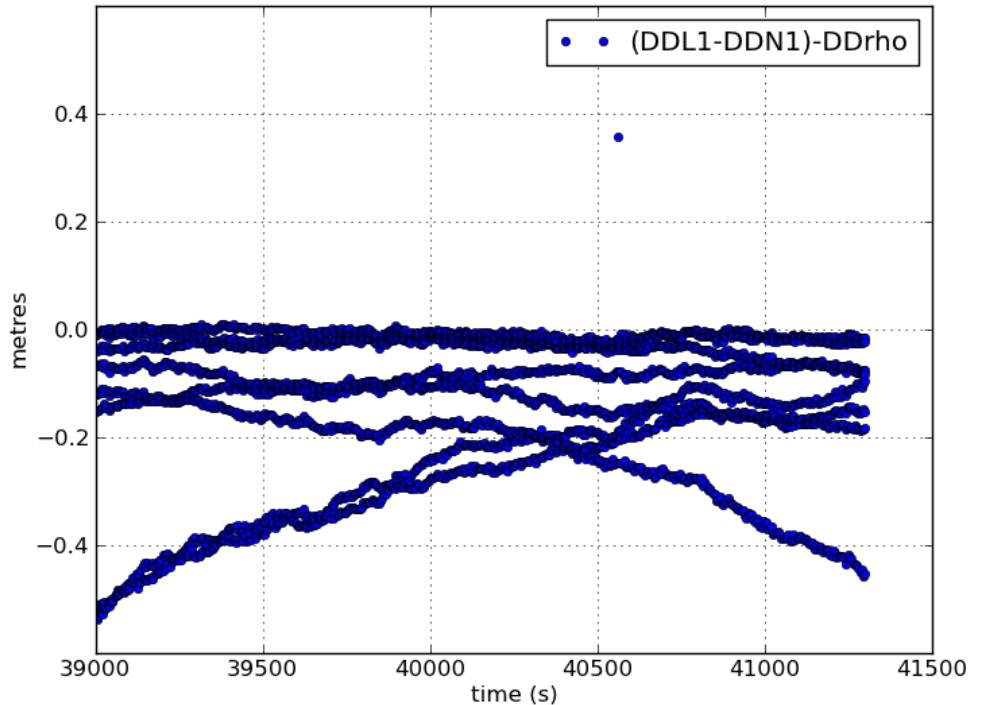
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

```
----- DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 -----
 1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9     10     11     12     13     14     15     16     17     18
[PLAN GARR 13 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2  $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ ]
                                     <---- GARR ---->
```

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1
-x6 -y'($8-$18-$11)'
-so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6
-l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )-DDRho"
--x1 "time (s)" --y1 "m"
```

Questions:

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.



D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

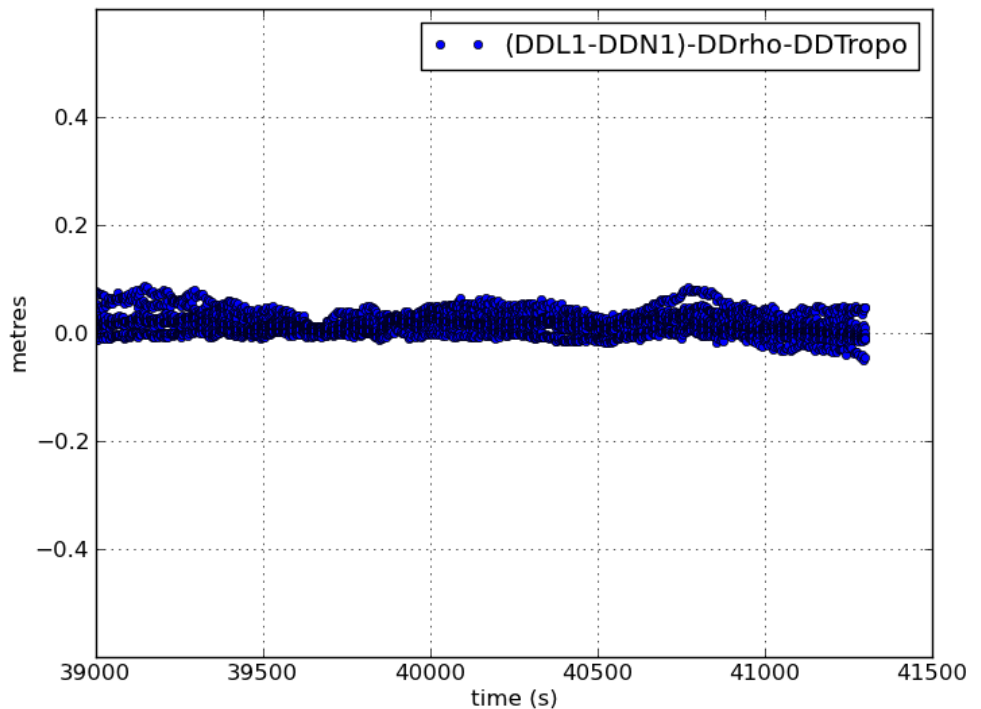
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

```
----- DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 -----  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
[PLAN GARR 13 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2  $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ ]  
----- GARR -----
```

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1  
-x6 -y'($8-$18-$11-$12)'  
-so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6  
-l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )-DDRho-DDTrp"  
--x1 "time (s)" --y1 "m"
```

Questions:

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.



D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

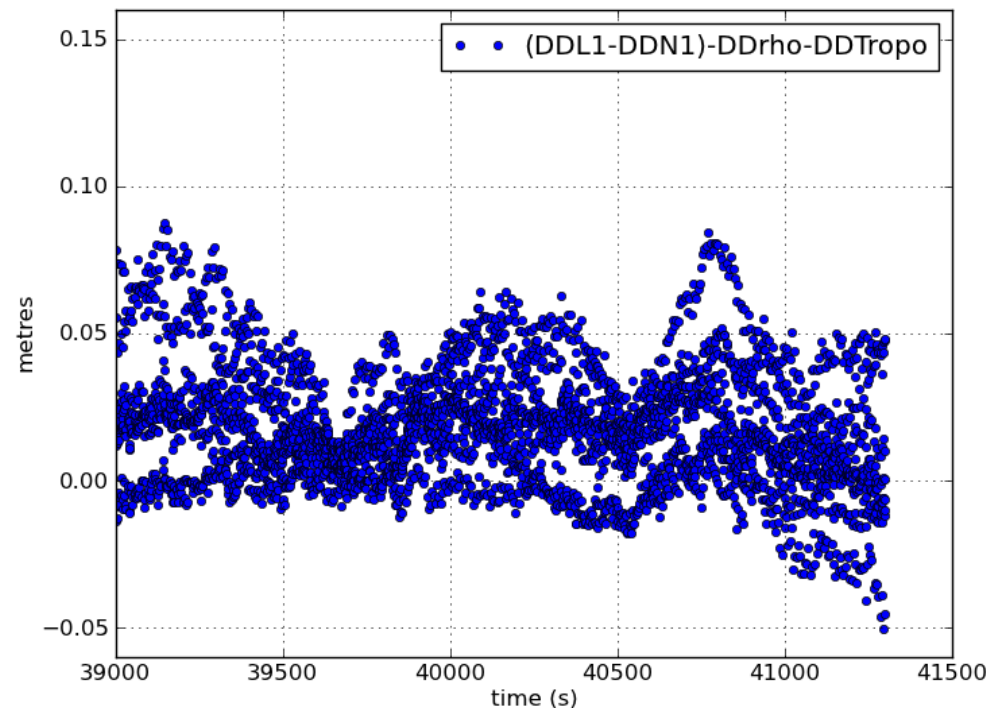
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

```
----- DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 -----  
1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10     11     12     13     14     15     16     17     18  
[PLAN GARR 13 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2  $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ ]  
----- GARR -----
```

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1  
-x6 -y'($8-$18-$11-$12)'  
-so --yn -0.06 --yx 0.16  
-l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )-DDRho-DDTrp"  
--x1 "time (s)" --y1 "m"
```

Questions:

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.



D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

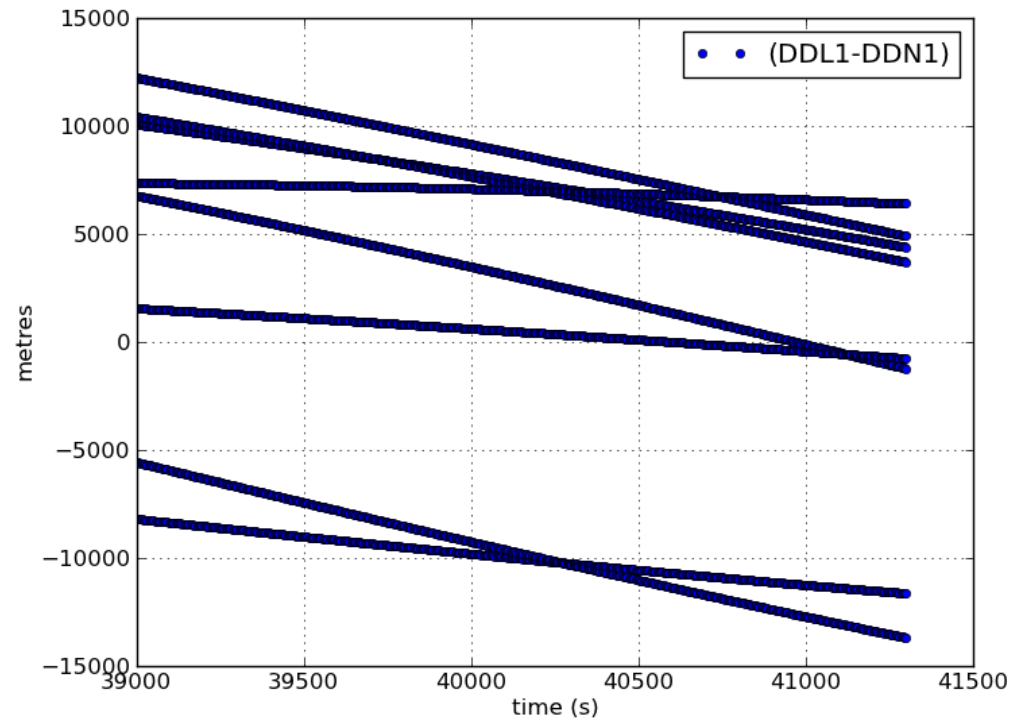
(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

```
----- DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 -----  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18  
[PLAN GARR 13 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon El1 Az1 El2 Az2  $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ ]  
----- GARR -----
```

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1  
-x6 -y'($8-$18)'  
-so --yn -15000 --yx 15000  
-l "(DDL1- $\lambda_1 * DDN1$ )"  
--x1 "time (s)" --y1 "m"
```

Questions:

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.



D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

4. Computing the FIXED solution for the whole interval (after FIXING ambiguities).

The following procedure can be applied

a) Build the equations system

$$[\text{DDL1} - \text{DDRho} - \text{DDTrp} - \lambda_{18} * \text{DDN1}] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_{13}] * [\text{dr}]$$

```
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
                                     {e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;
printf "%14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",
      $8-$11-$12-$18, -cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
                        -cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1), -sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > M.dat
```

D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Solve the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assess the estimation error:

octave

```
load M.dat
```

```
y=M(:,1);  
G=M(:,2:4);
```

```
x=inv(G'*G)*G'*y
```

```
x
```

```
0.00224133050672853  
0.00948643658103340  
0.04065938792819074
```

Absolute coordinates of GARR.

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of IND2 are:

```
GARR=[4796983.5170 160309.1774 4187340.3887]
```

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of GARR are:

```
GARR+ x(1:3)'
```

```
ans= 4796983.5192 160309.1869 4187340.4294
```

D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

D.3.2. Using the DDL1 carrier with the ambiguities FIXED, compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval $39000 < t < 41300$ with the program LS.f

Note: The program LS.f computes the Least Square solution for each measurement epoch of the input file (see the FORTRAN code "LS.f")

The following procedure can be applied

a) generate a file with the following content;

```
[Time], [DDL1-DDRho-Trp-lambda1*DDN1], [Los_k - Los_13]
```

where:

Time= seconds of day

DDL1 – DDRho –DDTrp – lambda1*DDN1= Prefit residulas (i.e., "y" values in program LS.f)

Los_k – Los_13 = The three components of the geometry matrix (i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)

D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

[**Time**], [DDL1-DDRho-DDTrp-lambda1*DDN1], [**Los_k** - **Los_13**]

The following sentence can be used

```
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;;printf "%s %14.4f
%8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",$6,$8-$11-$12-$18,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > L1model.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat L1model.dat |LS > L1fix.pos
```

D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Plot the baseline estimation error

```
graph.py -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y2 -s.- -l "North error"  
        -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y3 -s.- -l "East error"  
        -f L1fix.pos -x1 -y4 -s.- -l "UP error"  
        --yn -.1 --yx .1 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2  
km: L1 ambiguities fixed: No wet tropo estim."
```

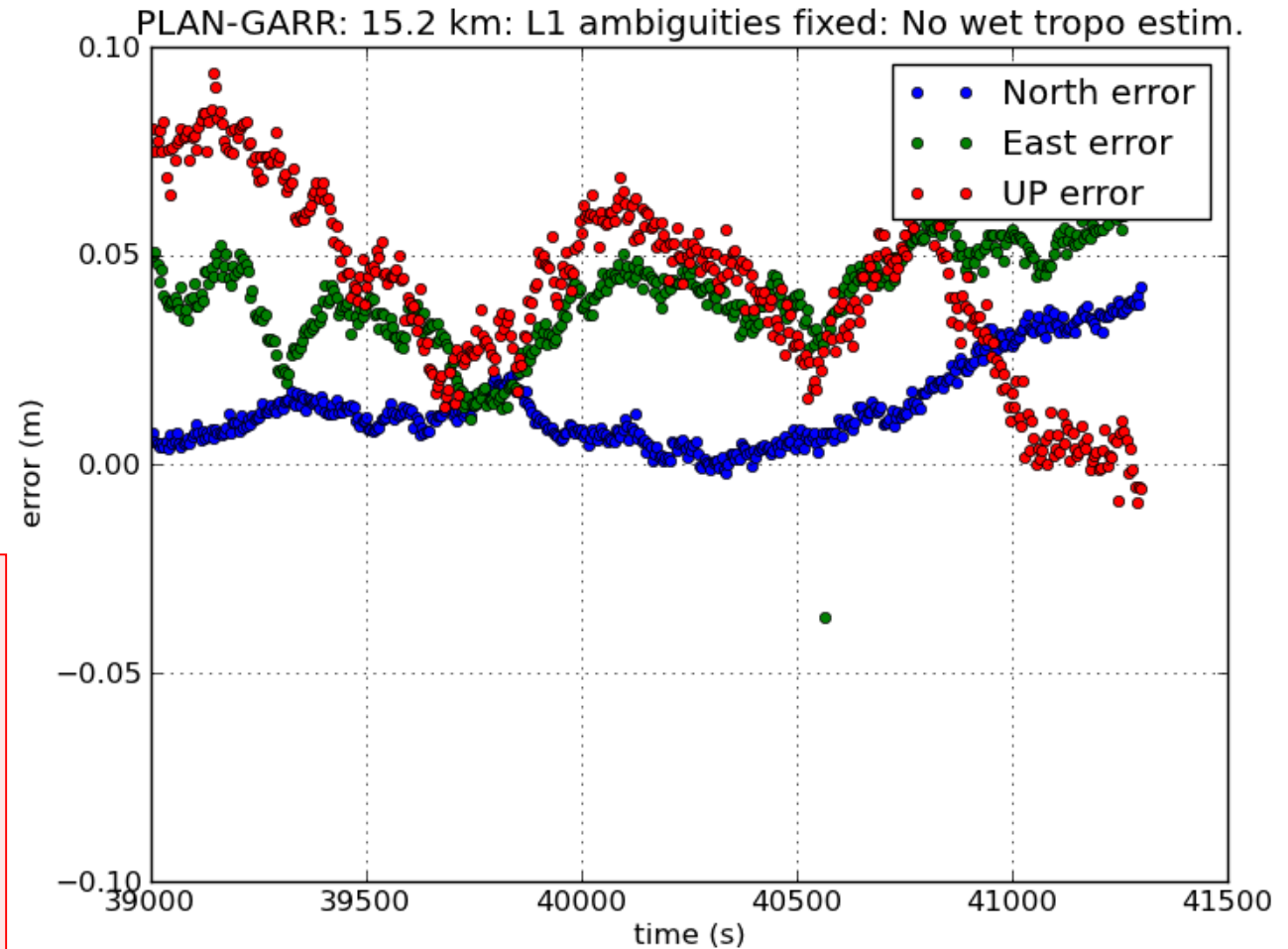

D.3. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Differential
Positioning error
after fixing
ambiguities

Question:

Discuss on the remaining error sources which could explain the error found in the North, East and Vertical components.



D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Repeat the previous exercise, but
positioning with the L2 carrier

D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

D.4.1 Using DDL2 carrier measurements, estimate the coordinates of receiver GARR taking PLAN as a reference receiver and correcting troposphere.

Consider only the two epochs used in the previous exercise: $t_1=39000$ and $t_2=40500$.

The following procedure can be applied:

1. **Compute the FLOATED solution**, solving the equations system with octave. Assess the accuracy of the floated solution.
2. **Apply the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities**. Compare the results with the solution obtained by rounding the floated solution directly and by rounding the solution after decorrelation.
3. **Repair the DDL2 carrier measurements with the DDN2 FIXED ambiguities** and plot results to analyze the data.
4. **Compute the FIXED solution**.

D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

The script **MakeL2DifTrpMat.scr** builds the equations system

$$[DDL2-DDRho-Trp]=[\text{Los}_k- \text{Los}_{13}]*[dr] + [A]*[\lambda_2*DDN2]$$

for the two epochs required $t_1=39000$ and $t_2=40500$, using the input file **DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat** generated before.

Execute:

```
MakeL2DifTrpMat.scr DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat 39000 40500
```

The **OUTPUT**

are the files **M1.dat** and **M2.dat** associated with each epoch.

Where:

the columns of files **M.dat** are the vector **y** (first column) and Matrix **G** (next columns)

D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

1. Computing the FLOATED solution (solving the equations system).

The following procedure can be applied

octave

```
load M1.dat
load M2.dat

y1=M1(:,1);
G1=M1(:,2:12);

y2=M2(:,1);
G2=M2(:,2:12);
Py=(diag(ones(1,8))+ones(8))*2e-4;
W=inv(Py);
```

```
P=inv(G1'*W*G1+G2'*W*G2);
x=P*(G1'*W*y1+G2'*W*y2);
```

```
x(1:3)'
-0.2949    0.0163    0.0567
```

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of GARR are:

```
GARR=[4796983.5170 160309.1774
      4187340.3887]
```

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of GARR are:

```
GARR+ x(1:3)'
4796983.2221 160309.1937 4187340.4454
```

D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

2. Applying the LAMBDA method to FIX the ambiguities.

The following procedure can be applied (**justify the computations done**)

Compare the different results found.

octave

```
c=299792458;  
f0=10.23e+6;  
f2=120*f0;  
lambda2=c/f2  
a=x(4:10)/lambda2;  
Q=P(4:10,4:10);
```

Decorrelation and integer LS search solution

```
[Qz,Zt,Lz,Dz,az,iZ] = decorrel (Q,a);  
[azfixed,sqnorm] = lsearch (az,Lz,Dz,2);  
afixed=iZ*azfixed;  
sqnorm(2)/sqnorm(1)  
ans = 15.3627929427384  
afixed(:,1)'  
      -1075655    1343160    938718    468181  
      -675593    -313616   -356299   1439836
```

Rounding the floated solution directly

```
round(a) '  
      -1075654    1343161    938718    468182  
      -675592    -313617   -356299   1439835
```

Rounding the decorrelated floated solution

```
afix=iZ*round(az)  
      -1075655    1343160    938718    468181  
      -675593    -313616   -356299   1439836
```

D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

3. Repair the DDL2 carrier measurements with the DDN2 FIXED ambiguities and plot results to analyze the data.

```
octave
amb=lambda2*afixed(:,1);
save ambL2.dat amb
```

Using the previous the file **ambL2.dat** and "DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1", generate the a file with the following content:

```
----- DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -----
 1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9     10     11     12     13     14     15     16     17     18     19
PLAN  GARR 13  PRN DoY  sec  DDP1  DDL1  DDP2  DDL2  DDRho  DDTrop  DDIon  E11  Az1  E12  Az2   $\lambda_1$ *DDN1   $\lambda_2$ *DDN2
                                     <---- GARR ---->
```

Note: This file is identical to file "DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1", but with the ambiguities added in the last field #19.

D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

a) Generate a file with the satellite PRN number and the ambiguities:

```
grep -v \# ambL2.dat > na2
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.dat|gawk '{print $4}'|sort -nu|gawk '{print $1,NR}' >sat.lst
paste sat.lst na2 > sat.ambL2
```

b) Generate the "DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2" file:

```
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1|
    gawk 'BEGIN{for (i=1;i<1000;i++) {getline <"sat.ambL2";A[$1]=$3}}
{printf "%s %02i %02i %s %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f
    %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f %14.4f \n",
    $1,$2,$3,$4,$5,$6,$7,$8,$9,$10,$11,$12,$13,$14,$15,$16,$17,$18,A[$4]}' >
    DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2
```


D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

----- DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -----

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
PLAN	GARR	13	PRN	DoY	sec	DDP1	DDL1	DDP2	DDL2	DDRho	DDTrop	DDIon	E11	Az1	E12	Az2	$\lambda_1 * DDN1$	$\lambda_2 * DDN2$

<----- GARR ----->

c) Make and discuss the following plots

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -x6 -y'($10-$19-$11)'
        -so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6 -l "(DDL2- $\lambda_2 * DDN2$ )-DDRho" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -x6 -y'($10-$19-$11-$12)'
        -so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6 -l "(DDL2- $\lambda_2 * DDN2$ )-DDRho-DDTrp" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -x6 -y'($10-$19-$12)'
        -so --yn -0.06 --yx 0.16 -l "(DDL2- $\lambda_2 * DDN2$ )-DDTrp" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -x6 -y'($10-$19)'
        -so --yn -15000 --yx 15000 -l "(DDL2- $\lambda_2 * DDN2$ )" --xl "time (s)" --yl "m"
```

D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

----- DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -----

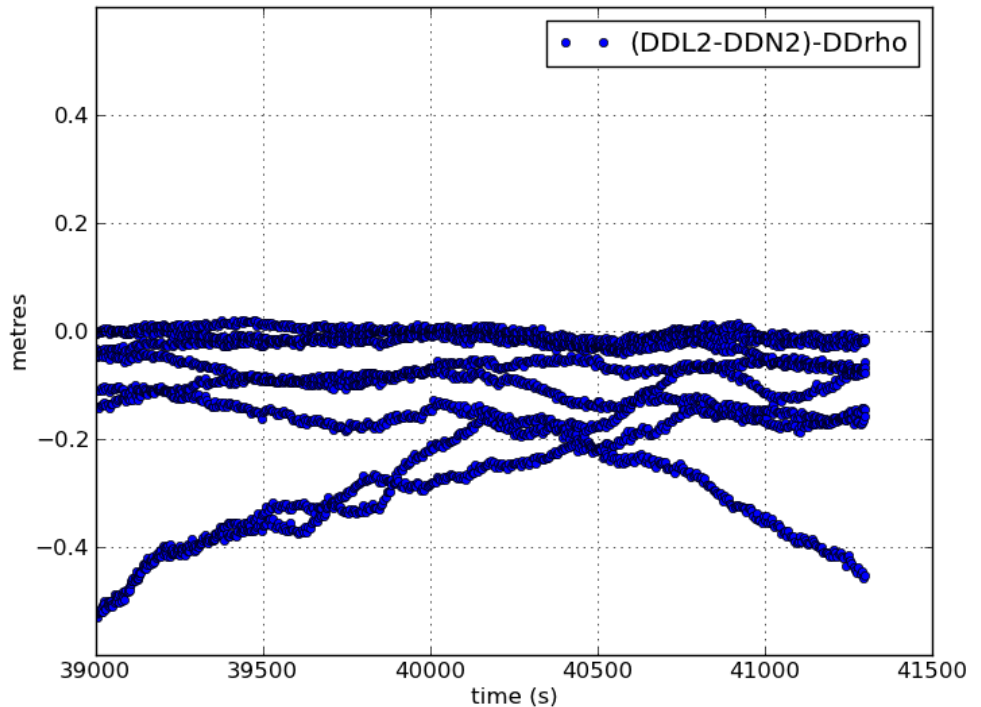
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
PLAN	GARR	13	PRN	DoY	sec	DDP1	DDL1	DDP2	DDL2	DDRho	DDTrop	DDIon	E11	Az1	E12	Az2	$\lambda_1 * DDN1$	$\lambda_2 * DDN2$

<----- GARR ----->

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2
-x6 -y'($10-$19-$11)'
-so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6
-l "(DDL2- $\lambda_2 * DDN2$ )-DDRho"
--x1 "time (s)" --y1 "m"
```

Questions:

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.



D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

----- DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -----

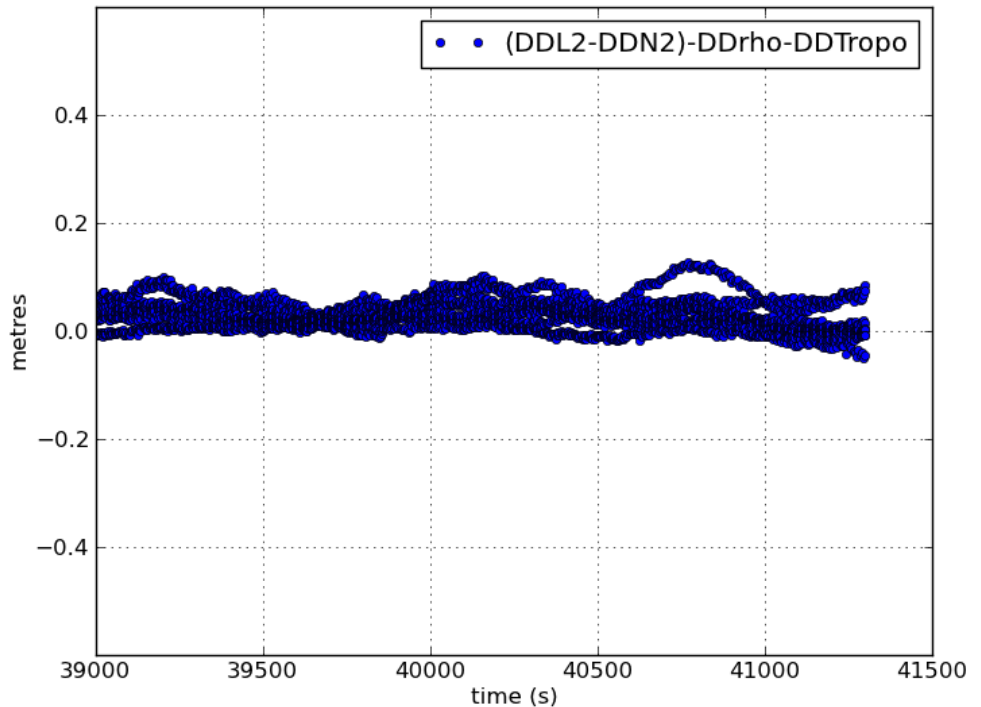
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
PLAN	GARR	13	PRN	DoY	sec	DDP1	DDL1	DDP2	DDL2	DDRho	DDTrop	DDIon	E11	Az1	E12	Az2	$\lambda_1 * DDN1$	$\lambda_2 * DDN2$

<----- GARR ----->

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2
-x6 -y'($10-$19-$11-$12)'
-so --yn -0.6 --yx 0.6
-l "(DDL2- $\lambda_2 * DDN2$ )-DDRho-DDTrp"
--x1 "time (s)" --y1 "m"
```

Questions:

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.



D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

----- DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -----

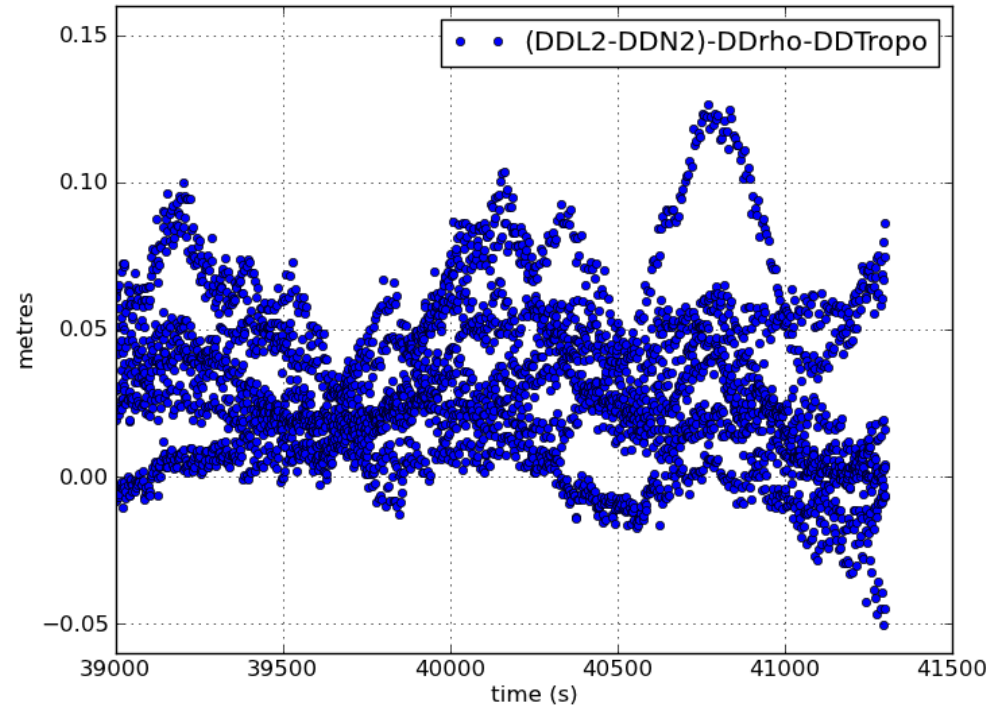
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
PLAN	GARR	13	PRN	DoY	sec	DDP1	DDL1	DDP2	DDL2	DDRho	DDTrop	DDIon	E11	Az1	E12	Az2	$\lambda_1 * DDN1$	$\lambda_2 * DDN2$

<----- GARR ----->

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2
-x6 -y' ($10-$19-$11-$12)'
-so --yn -0.06 --yx 0.16
-l "(DDL2- $\lambda_2 * DDN2$ )-DDRho-DDTrp"
--x1 "time (s)" --y1 "m"
```

Questions:

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.



D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

----- DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -----

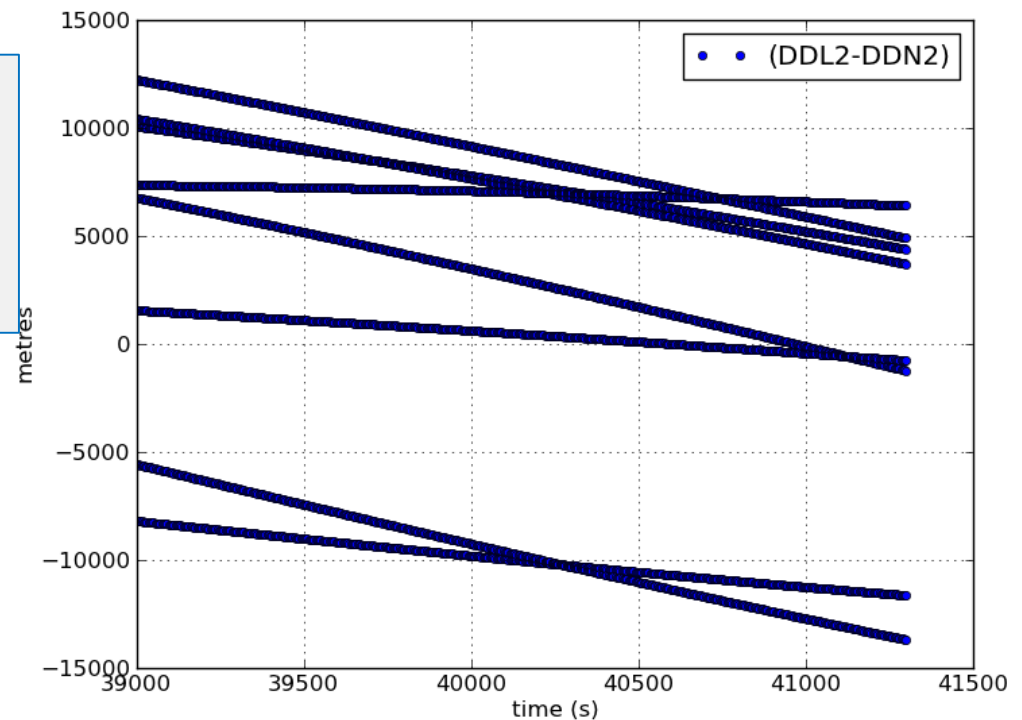
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
PLAN	GARR	13	PRN	DoY	sec	DDP1	DDL1	DDP2	DDL2	DDRho	DDTrop	DDIon	E11	Az1	E12	Az2	$\lambda_1 * DDN1$	$\lambda_2 * DDN2$

<----- GARR ----->

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2
-x6 -y'($10-$19)'
-so --yn -15000 --yx 15000
-l "(DDL2- $\lambda_2 * DDN2$ )"
--x1 "time (s)" --y1 "m"
```

Questions:

Explain what is the meaning of this plot.



D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier (using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

4. Computing the FIXED solution (after FIXING ambiguities).

The following procedure can be applied

a) Build the equations system

$$[\text{DDL2} - \text{DDRho} - \text{DDTrp} - \text{lambda2} * \text{DDN2}] = [\text{Los}_k - \text{Los}_{06}] * [\text{dr}]$$

```
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
      {e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;
printf "%14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",
  $10-$11-$12-$19, -cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
    -cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1), -sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > M.dat
```

D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Solve the equations system using octave (or MATLAB) and assess the estimation error:

octave

```
load M.dat
```

```
y=M(:,1);  
G=M(:,2:4);
```

```
x=inv(G'*G)*G'*y
```

```
x
```

```
0.00312473328403573  
0.01680339170230549  
0.06303852755939099
```

Absolute coordinates of GARR.

Taking into account that the "a priori" coordinates of IND2 are:

```
GARR=[4796983.5170 160309.1774 4187340.3887]
```

Therefore the estimated absolute coordinates of GARR are:

```
GARR+ x(1:3)'  
ans= 4796983.5201 160309.1942 4187340.4517
```

Question:

Is the accuracy similar to that in the previous case, when estimating the baseline vector?

D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

D.4.2. Using the DDL2 carrier with the ambiguities FIXED, compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval $39000 < t < 41300$ with the program LS.f

Note: The program LS.f computes the Least Square solution for each measurement epoch of the input file (see the FORTRAN code "LS.f")

The following procedure can be applied

a) generate a file with the following content;

```
[Time], [DDL2-DDRho-Trp-lambda2*DDN2], [Los_k - Los_13]
```

where:

Time= seconds of day

DDL2 – DDRho –DDTrp – lambda2*DDN2= Prefit residulas (i.e., "y" values in program LS.f)

Los_k – Los_13 = The three components of the geometry matrix (i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)

D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

[**Time**], [DDL2-DDRho-DDTrp-lambda2*DDN2], [**Los_k** - **Los_06**]

The following sentence can be used

```
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;;printf "%s %14.4f
%8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",$6,$10-$11-$12-$18,-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),
-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > L2model.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat L2model.dat |LS > L2fix.pos
```

D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Plot the baseline estimation error

```
graph.py -f L2fix.pos -x1 -y2 -s.- -l "North error"  
        -f L2fix.pos -x1 -y3 -s.- -l "East error"  
        -f L2fix.pos -x1 -y4 -s.- -l "UP error"  
        --yn -.05 --yx .15 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2  
km: L2 ambiguities fixed: No wet tropo estim."
```

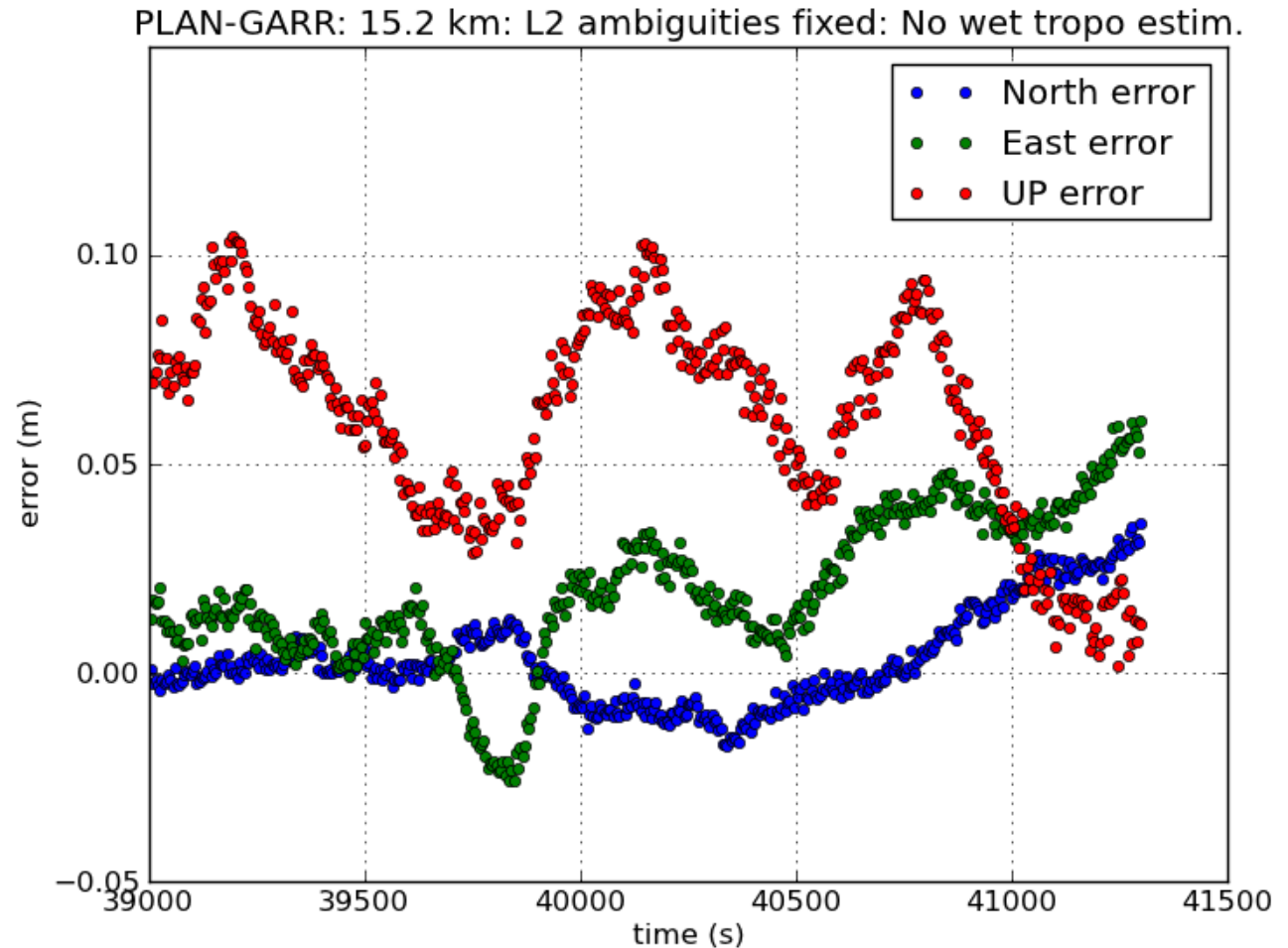
D.4. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L2 carrier

(using the computed differential corrections including troposphere)

Differential Positioning error after fixing ambiguities

Question:

Discuss the possible sources of the bias found in the vertical component.



D.5.1 PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and Klobuchar iono.)

```
----- DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -----  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19  
PLAN GARR 13 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2  $\lambda_1$ *DDN1  $\lambda_2$ *DDN2  
-----<---- GARR ---->-----
```

Plot the unambiguous DDSTEC as a function of time and elevation, using Klobuchar model (it corresponds to the field #13 of file **DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2**).

Execute:

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -x6 -y13  
        -so -l "DDIon (Klobuchar Iono Model)" --xl "time (s)"  
        --yl "(m L1 delay)" --yn -.1 --yx .1 -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: DDSTEC"
```

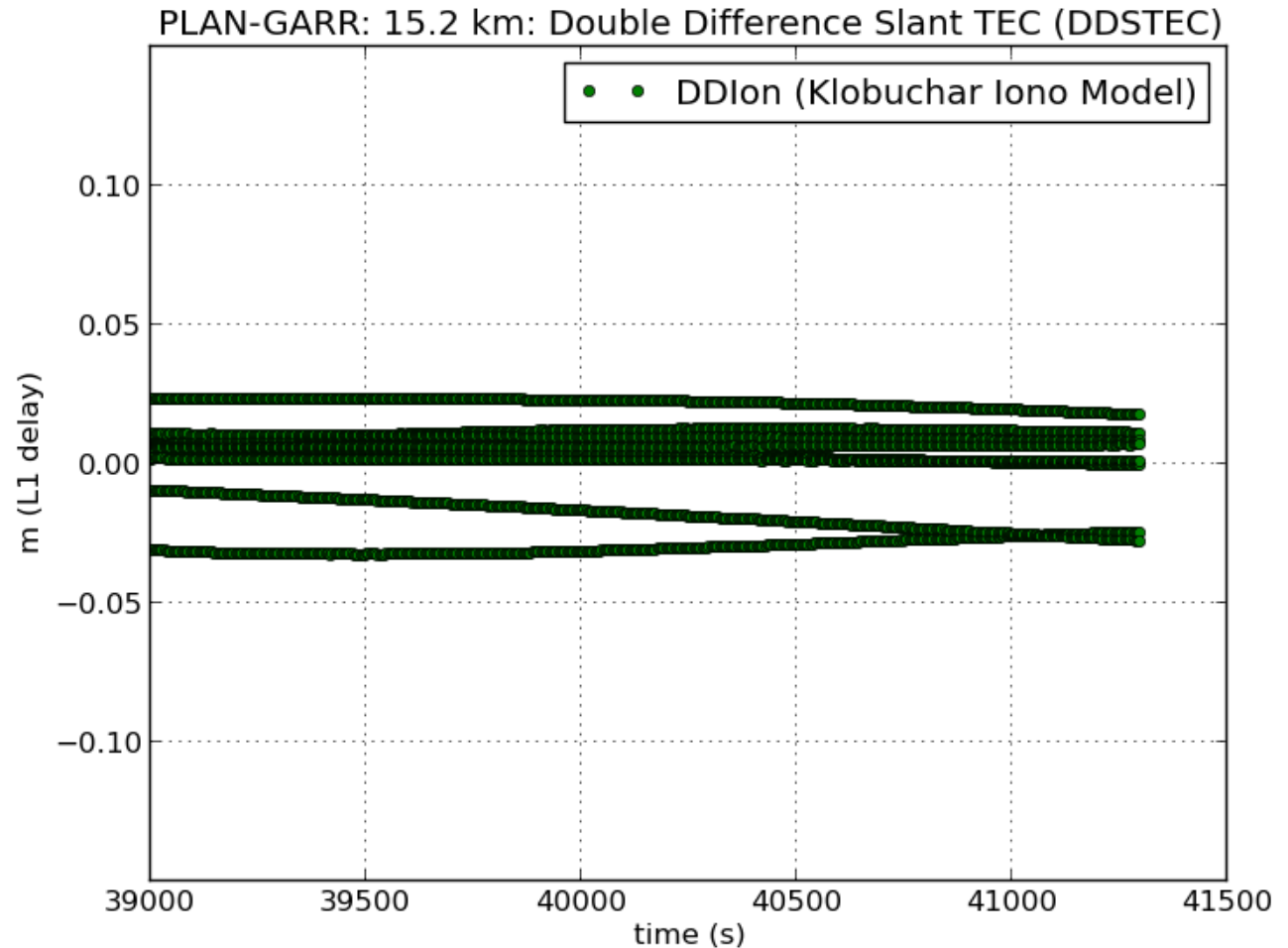
```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -x16 -y13  
        -so -l "DDIon (Klobuchar Iono Model)" --xl "elevation (deg.)"  
        --yl "(m L1 delay)" --yn -.1 --yx .1 -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: DDSTEC"
```

D.5.1 PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and Klobuchar iono.)

Modelled DDlono
(Klobuchar)
as a function of
time

Question:

Discuss this plot

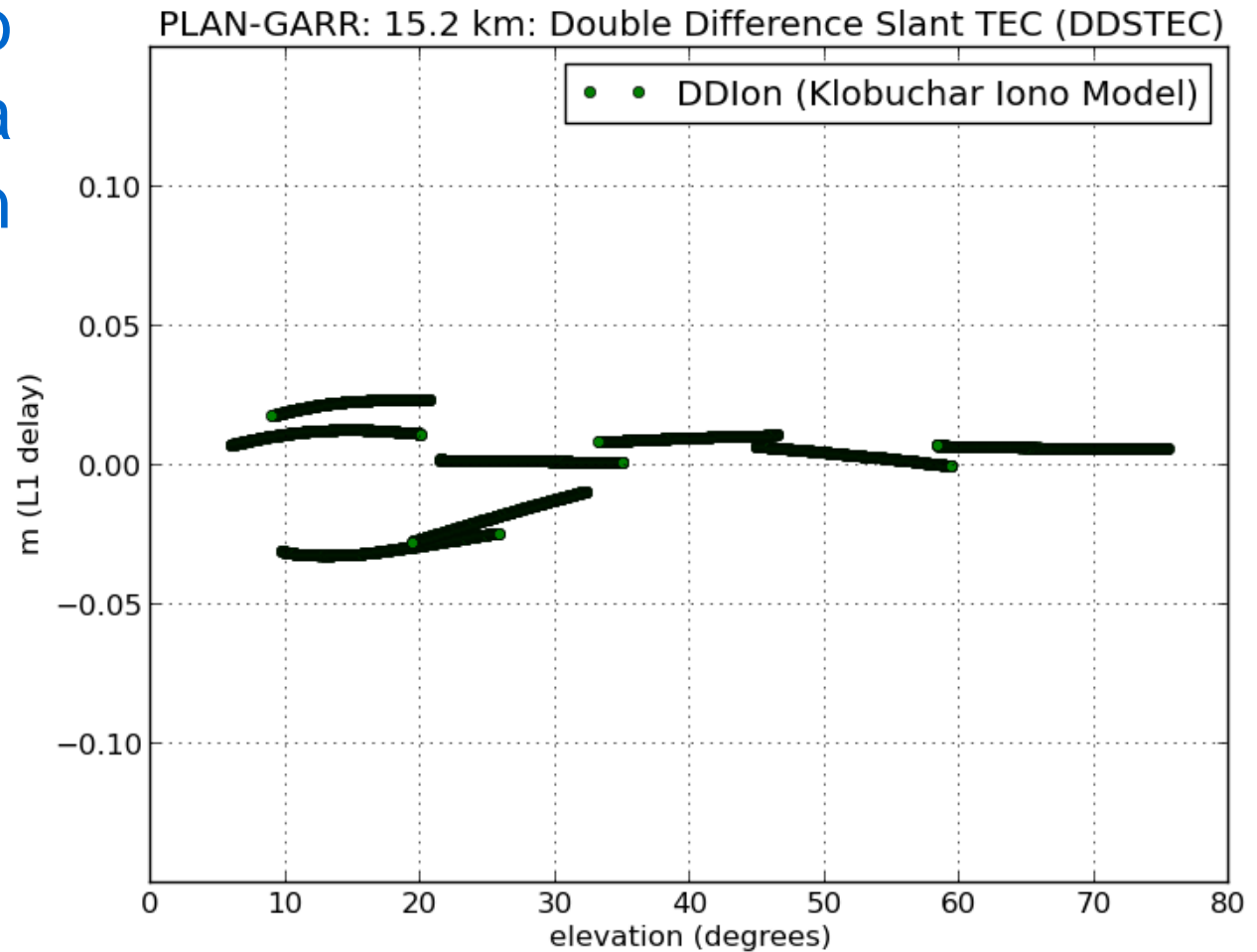
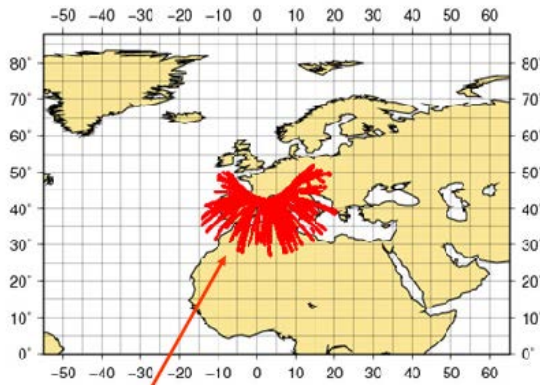


D.5.1 PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and Klobuchar iono.)

Modelled DDlon (Klobuchar) as a function of elevation

Question:

*Why a larger
dispersion is found
at a low elevation?*



D.5.1 PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and Klobuchar iono.)

DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
PLAN	GARR	13	PRN	DoY	sec	DDP1	DDL1	DDP2	DDL2	DDRho	DDTrop	DDIon	E11	Az1	E12	Az2	$\lambda_1 * DDN1$	$\lambda_2 * DDN1$
																	<---- GARR ---->	

Plot the prefit-residuals:

Prefit= DDL1-DDRho-Lambda1*DDN1-DDTropo+DDIon:

1.- As a function of time

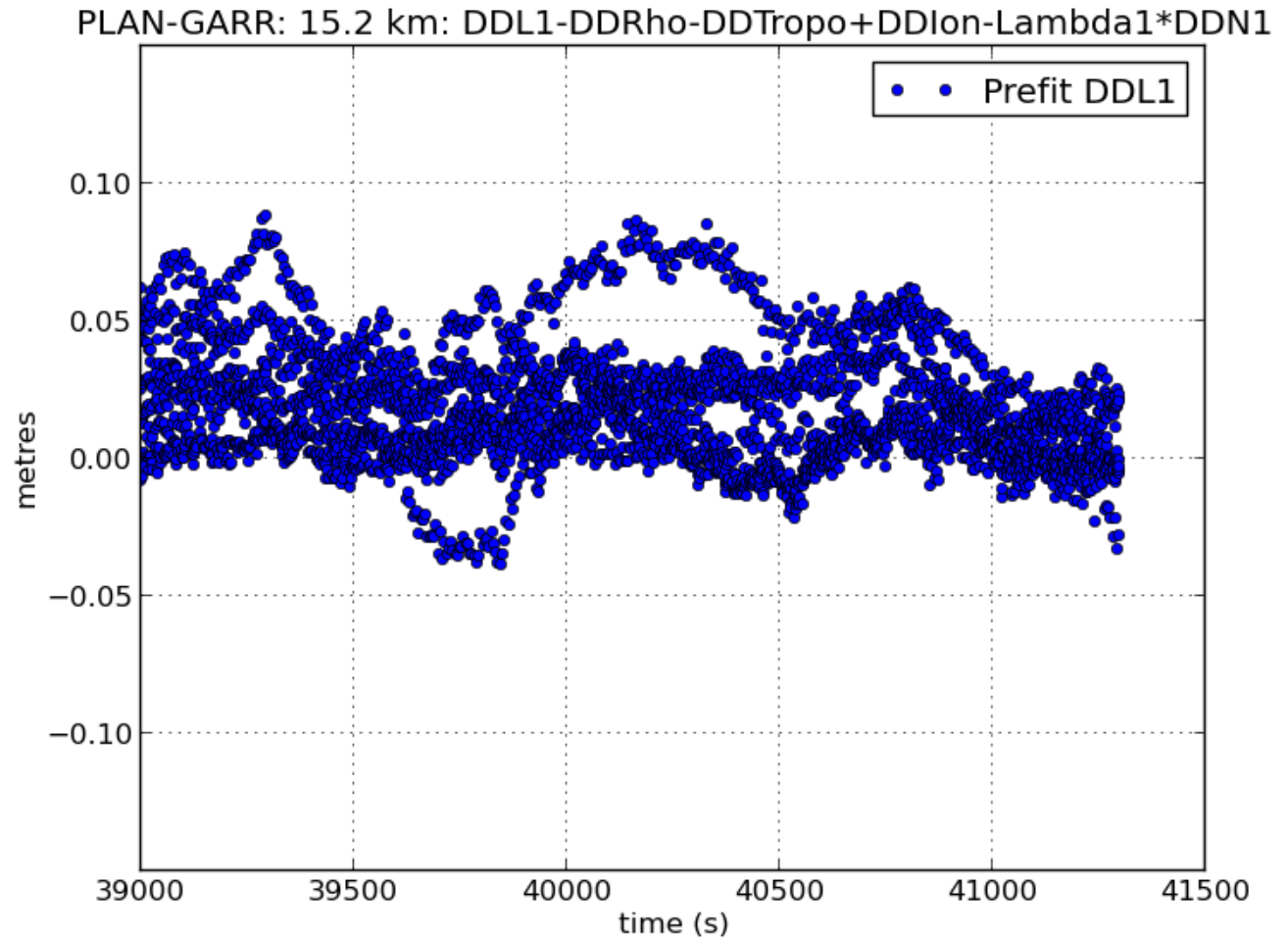
```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2
-x6 -y '$8-$11-$18-$12+$13'
-so -l "Prefit DDL1" --xl "time (s)"
--yl "metres" --yn .1 --yx .1
-t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: DDL1-DDRho-DDTropo+DDIon-Lambda1*DDN1"
```


D.5.1 PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and Klobuchar iono.)

DDL1 Pre-fit
residuals as a
function of time.

Question:

*Discuss the noise seen
in the plot.*



D.5.1 PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and Klobuchar iono.)

D.5.1. Using the DDL1 carrier with the ambiguities FIXED, and correcting from both troposphere and Klobuchar ionosphere (DDSTEC), compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval $39000 < t < 41300$ with the program LS.f.

Note: this correction (DD) is given in file DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 on the field "DDIon" (i.e. #13) in meters of L1 delay.

The following procedure can be applied

a) generate a file with the following content;

```
[Time], [DDL1-DDRho-DDTrp+DDIon-lambda1*DDN1], [Los_k-Los_13]
```

where:

Time= seconds of day

DDL1 – DDRho –DDTrp + DDlon– lambda1*DDN1= Prefit residulas
(i.e., "y" values in program LS.f)

Los_k – Los_13= The three components of the geometry matrix,i.e. matrix "a" in LS.f program.

D.5.1 PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier

(with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and Klobuchar iono.)

[Time], [DDL1-DDRho-DDTrp+DDIon-lambda1*DDN1], [Los_k - Los_13]

The following sentence can be used

```
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;STEC1=$13;printf "%s %14.4f %8.4f
%8.4f %8.4f \n",$6,$8-$11-$18-$12+STEC1,
-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),
-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > L1model_Klob.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat L1model_Klob.dat |LS > L1fixKlob.pos
```

D.5.1 PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and Klobuchar iono.)

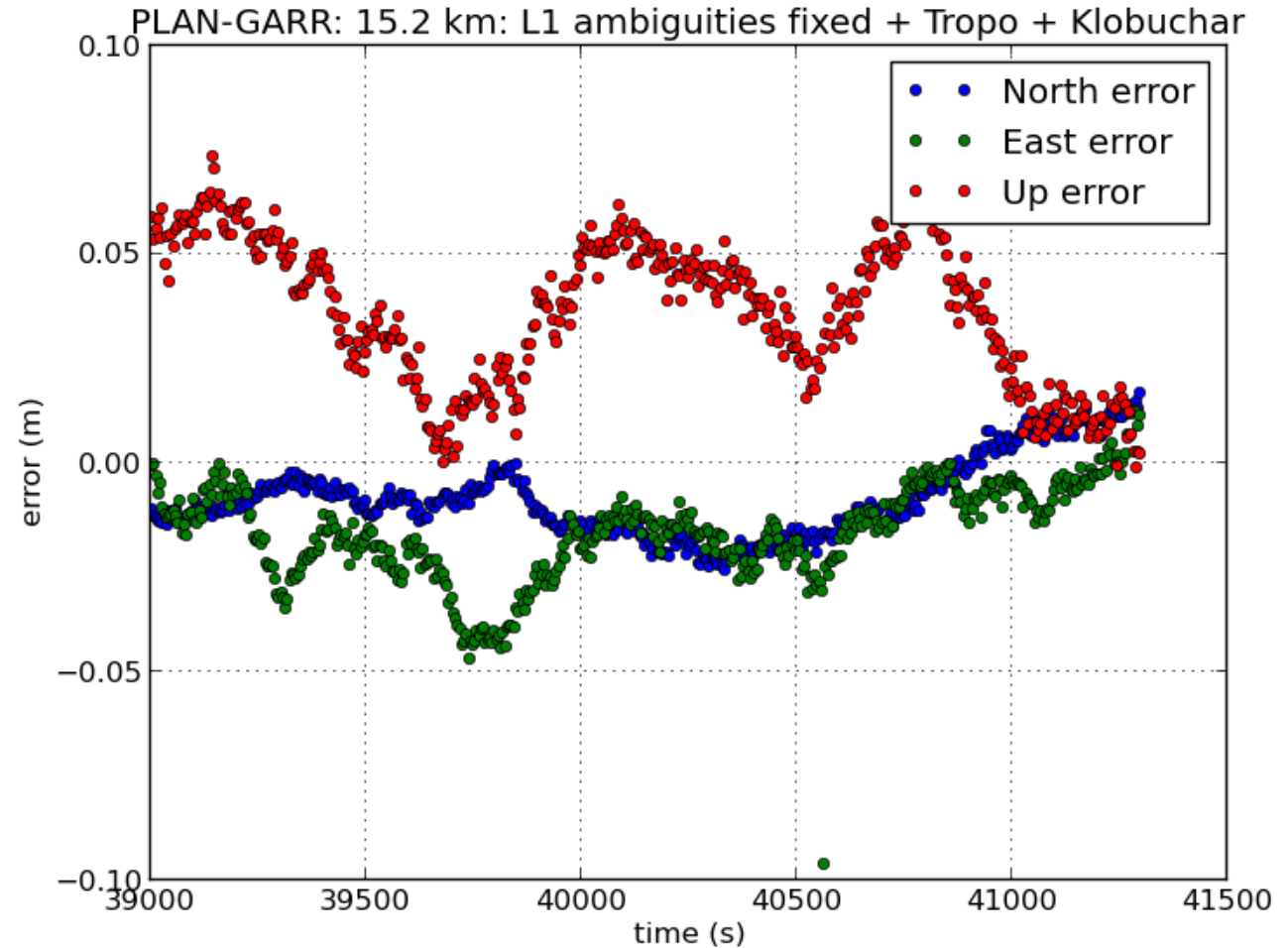
Plot the positioning error

```
graph.py -f L1fixKlob.pos -x1 -y2 -s.- -l "North error"  
        -f L1fixKlob.pos -x1 -y3 -s.- -l "East error"  
        -f L1fixKlob.pos -x1 -y4 -s.- -l "UP error"  
        --yn -.1 --yx .1 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2  
km: L1 ambiguities fixed + Tropo + Klobuchar"
```

D.5.1 PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and Klobuchar iono.)

Differential
Positioning error
with L1,
ambiguities fixed
and troposphere
with ionosphere
(from Klobuchar)
corrections

Question:
Discuss the results.



D.6. Unambiguous DDSTEC determination

```
----- DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -----  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19  
PLAN GARR 13 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2  $\lambda_1$ *DDN1  $\lambda_2$ *DDN2  
----- GARR -----
```

Using DDL1, DDL2 and the fixed ambiguities DDN1 and DDN2 obtained before, compute and plot the unambiguous DDSTEC as a function of time and elevation. Execute:

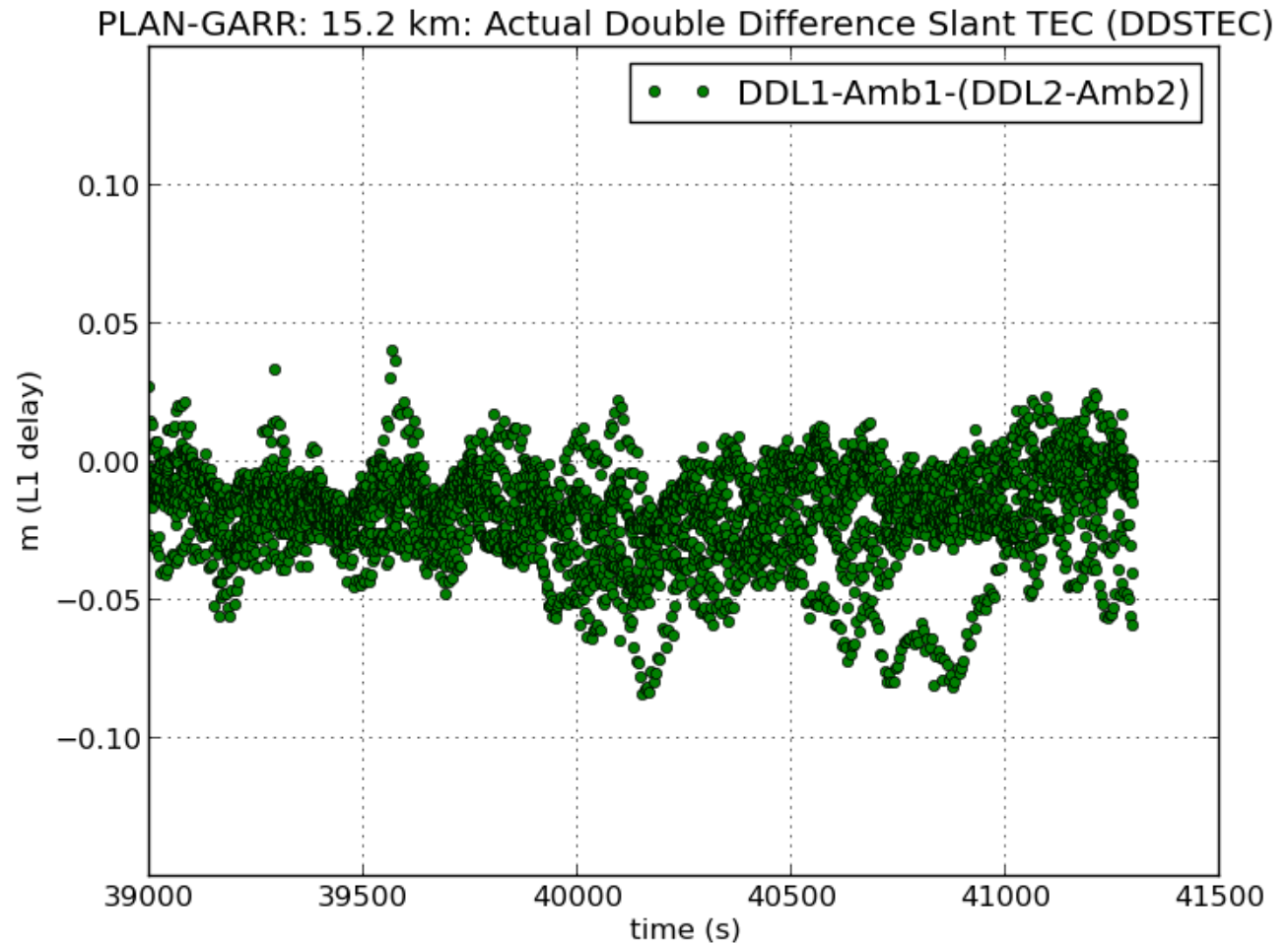
```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -x6 -y'($8-$18-$10+$19)*1.546'  
-so -l "DDL1-Amb1-(DDL2-Amb2)" --xl "time (s)"  
--yl "(m L1 delay)" --yn -.1 --yx .1 -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: DDSTEC"
```

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -x16 -y'($8-$18-$10+$19)*1.546'  
-so -l "DDL1-Amb1-(DDL2-Amb2)" --xl "elevation (deg.)"  
--yl "(m L1 delay)" --yn -.1 --yx .1 -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: DDSTEC"
```

D.6. Unambiguous DDSTEC determination

Unambiguous
DDSTEC
as a function of
time

Question:
*Discuss the noise seen
in the plot.*

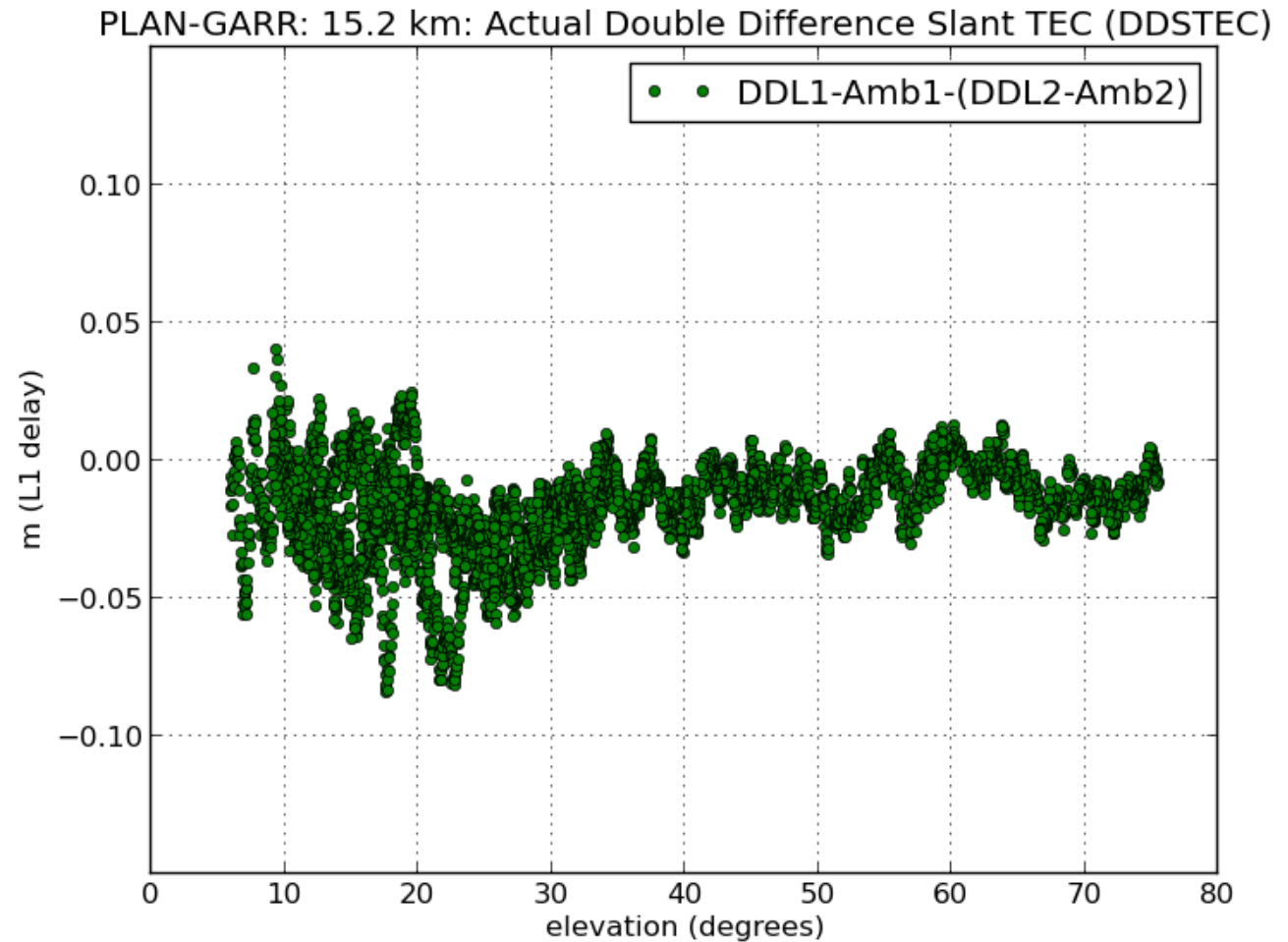


D.6. Unambiguous DDSTEC determination

Unambiguous
DDSTEC
as a function
elevation

Question:

*Why do we have an
elevation-dependent
pattern?*



D.6. Unambiguous DDSTEC determination

```

----- DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 -----
 1   2   3   4   5   6   7   8   9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16  17  18  19
PLAN GARR 13 PRN DoY sec DDP1 DDL1 DDP2 DDL2 DDRho DDTrop DDIon E11 Az1 E12 Az2 λ1*DDN1 λ2*DDN1
                                     <---- GARR ---->
-----

```

Plot the prefit-residuals:

Prefit= DDL1-DDRho-Lambda1*DDN1-DDTropo+alpha1*STEC:

1.- As a function of **time**

$$\tilde{\alpha}_1 = \frac{f_2^2}{f_1^2 - f_2^2} = \frac{1}{\gamma - 1} = 1.546$$

$$\gamma = \left(\frac{77}{60} \right)^2$$

```

graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2
-x6 -y '$8-$11-$18-$12+1.546*($8-$18-$10+$19)'
-so -l "Prefit DDL1" --xl "time (s)"
--yl "metres" --yn -.15 --yx .15
-t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: DDL1-DDRho-Lambda1*DDN1-DDTropo+alpha1*STEC"

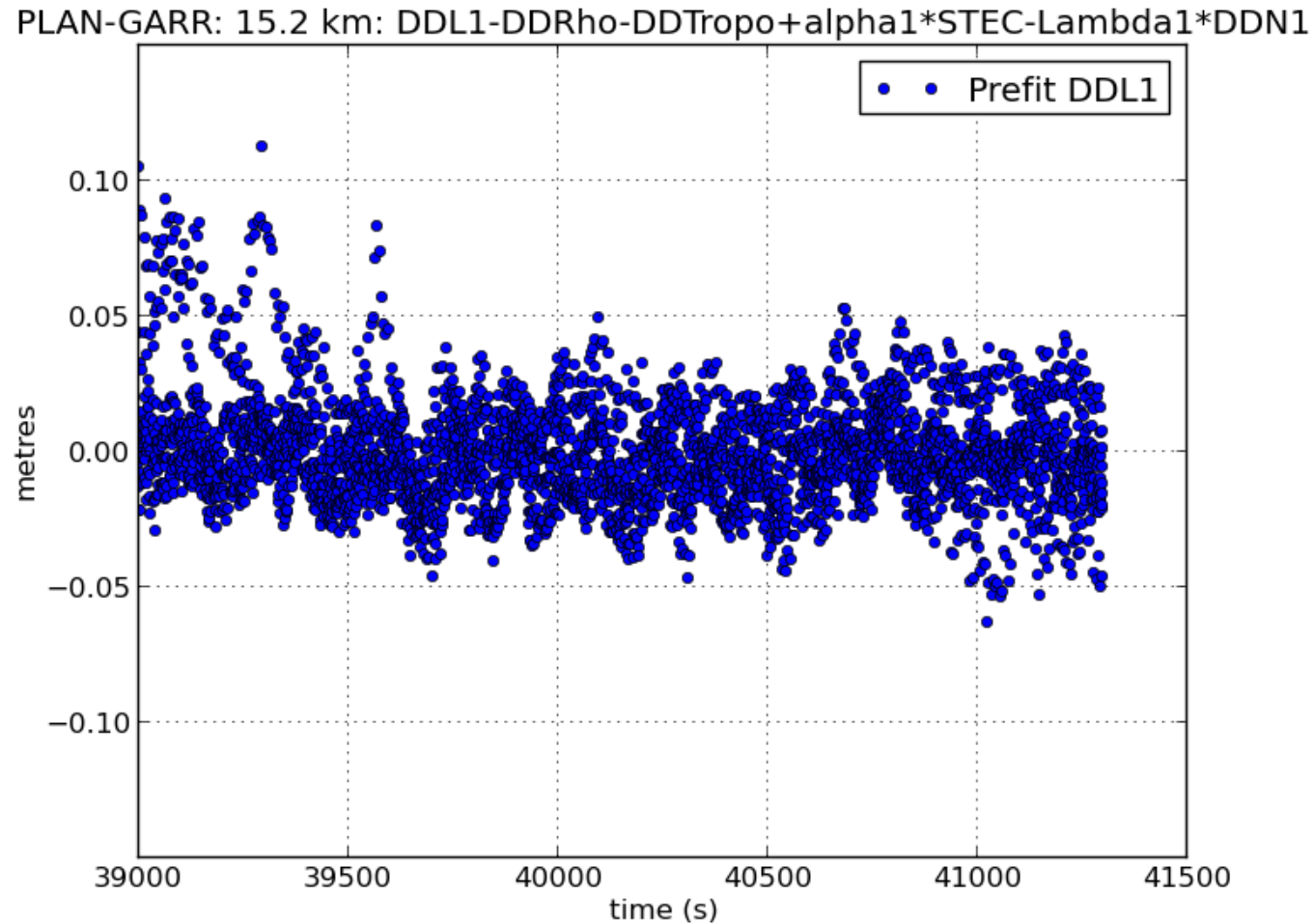
```


D.6. Unambiguous DDSTEC determination

DDL1 Pre-fit
residuals as a
function of time.

Question:

*Discuss the noise seen
in the plot.*



D.6. Unambiguous DDSTEC determination

DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
PLAN	GARR	13	PRN	DoY	sec	DDP1	DDL1	DDP2	DDL2	DDRho	DDTrop	DDIon	E11	Az1	E12	Az2	$\lambda_1 * DDN1$	$\lambda_2 * DDN1$
																	<---- GARR ---->	

Plot the prefit-residuals:

Prefit= DDL1-DDRho-Lambda1*DDN1-DDTropo+alpha1*STEC:

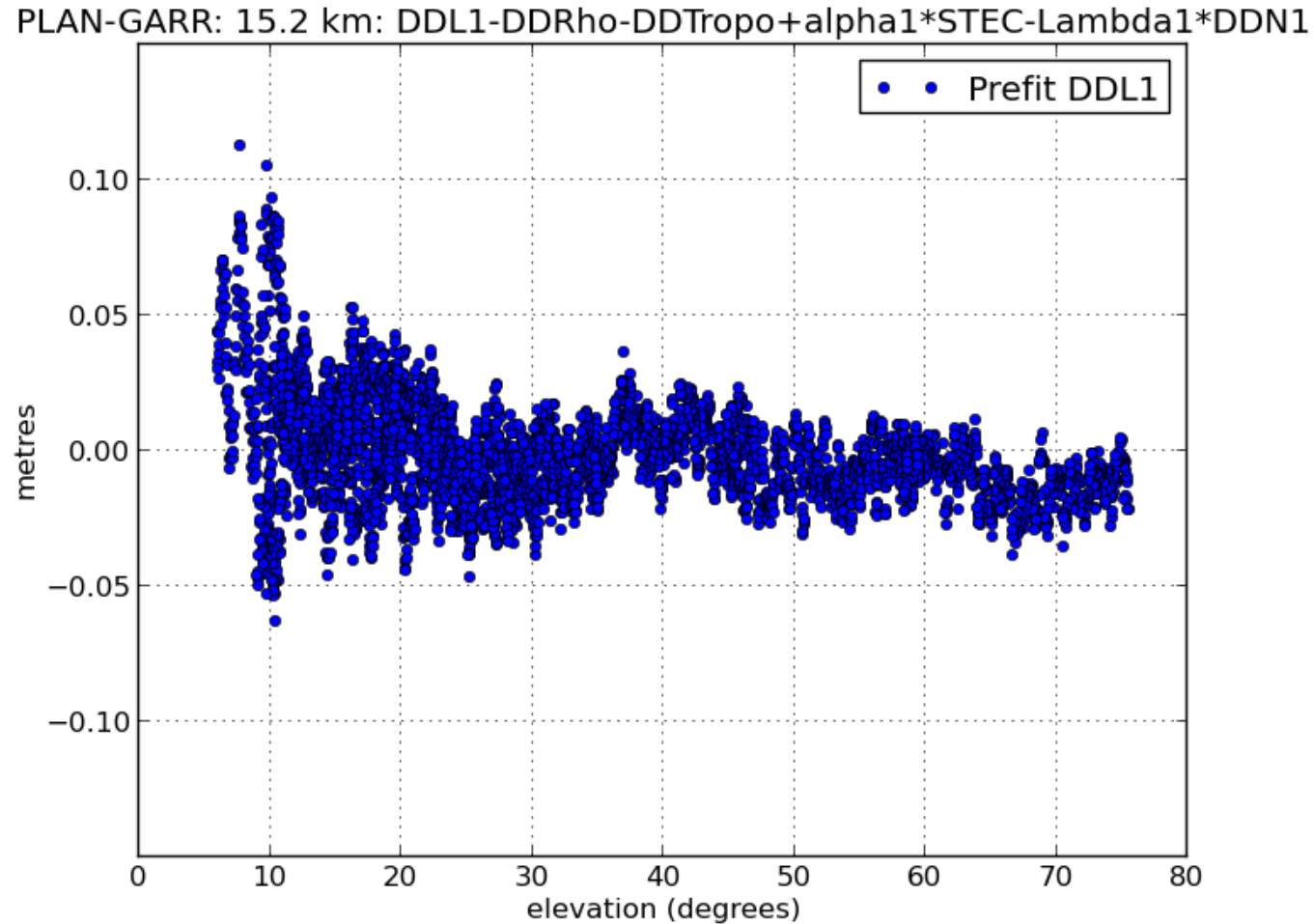
2.- As a function of elevation

```
graph.py -f DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2
-x16 -y'$8-$11-$18-$12+1.546*($8-$18-$10+$19)'
-so -l "Prefit DDL1" --xl "elevation (deg.)"
--yl "metres" --yn -.15 --yx .15
-t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2 km: DL1-DDRho-Lambda1*DDN1-DDTropo+alpha1*STEC"
```

D.6. Unambiguous DDSTEC determination

DDL1 Pre-fit
residuals as a
function of
elevation.

Question:
*Why do we have an
elevation-dependent
pattern?*



D.6.1 PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and **actual Iono.**)

D.6.1. Using the DDL1 carrier with the ambiguities FIXED, and correcting from both troposphere and ionosphere (DDSTEC), compute the LS single epoch solution for the whole interval $39000 < t < 41300$ with the program LS.f

The following procedure can be applied

a) generate a file with the following content;

```
[Time], [DDL1-DDRho-DDTrp+ $\alpha_1$ *DDSTEC-lambda1*DDN1], [Los_k - Los_13]
```

where:

Time= seconds of day

DDL1 – DDRho –DDTrp + α_1 *DDSTEC– lambda1*DDN1= Prefit residulas
(i.e., "y" values in program LS.f)

Los_k – Los_13 = The three components of the geometry matrix (i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)

D.6. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and DDSTEC)

[Time], [DDL1-DDRho-DDTrp+ α_1 *DDSTEC-lambda1*DDN1], [Los_k - Los_13]

The following sentence can be used:

```
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;STEC1=1.546*($8-$18-$10+$19);printf
"%s %14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n",$6,$8-$11-$18-$12+STEC1,
-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),
-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > L1model_stec.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat L1model_stec.dat |LS > L1fixStec.pos
```

D.6. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and DDSTEC)

Plot the positioning error

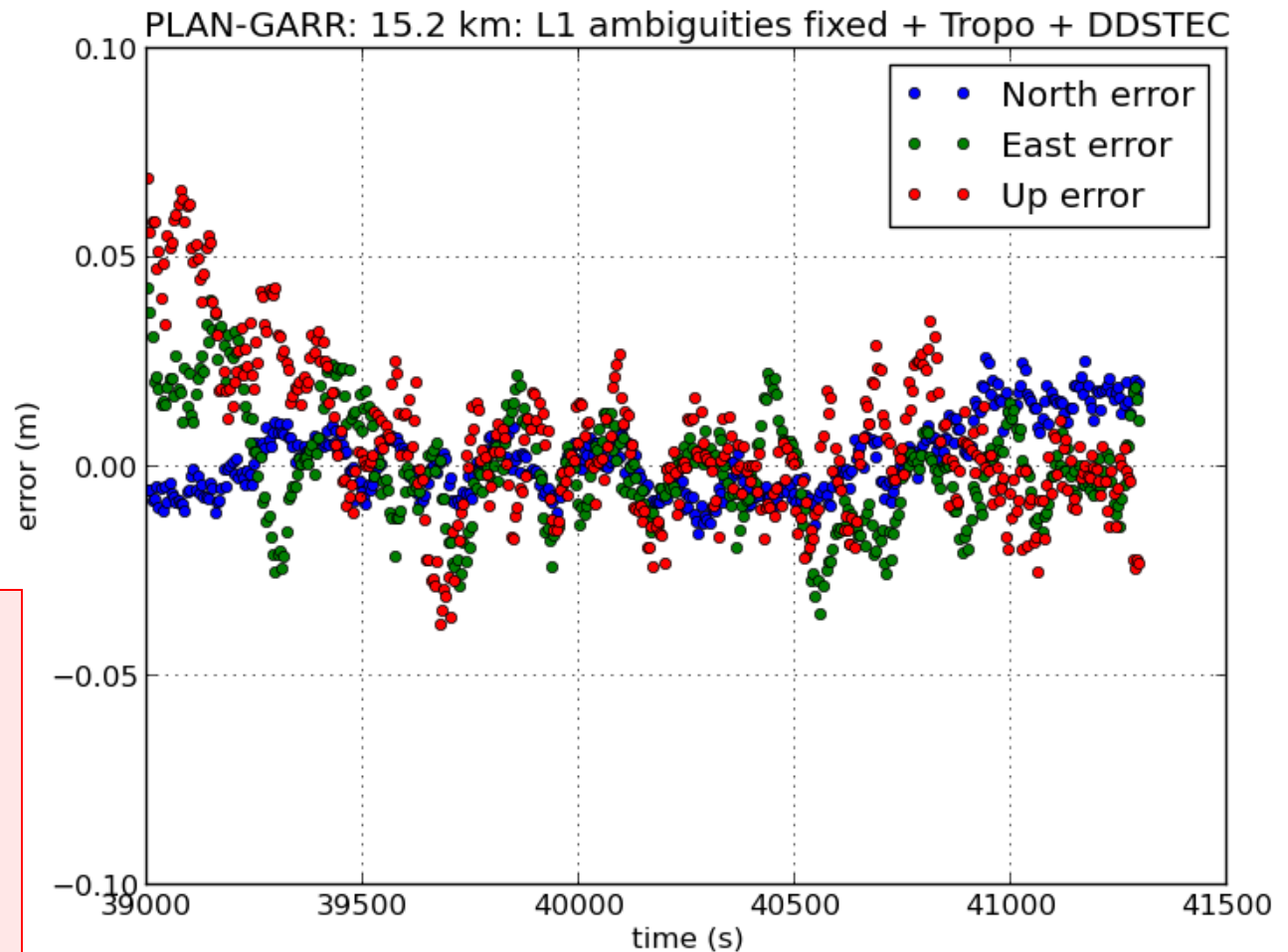
```
graph.py -f L1fixStec.pos -x1 -y2 -s.- -l "North error"  
        -f L1fixStec.pos -x1 -y3 -s.- -l "East error"  
        -f L1fixStec.pos -x1 -y4 -s.- -l "UP error"  
        --yn -.1 --yx .1 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2  
km: L1 ambiguities fixed + Tropo + DDSTEC"
```

D.6. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with L1 carrier (with ambiguity fixed and correcting from tropo. and DDSTEC)

Differential
Positioning error
with L1,
ambiguities fixed
with Tropo and
DDSTEC removed.

Question:

Is any bias expected due to the L1-LC APCs, when removing the ionosphere using the unambiguous DDSTEC?



D.7. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with LC carrier (with ambiguities fixed and correcting troposphere)

Repeat the previous exercise, but using the ionosphere free combination of carriers DDLC, with the ambiguities fixed.

The following procedure can be applied

a) generate a file with the following content;

```
[Time], [DD(LC-Amb)-DDRho-DDTrp], [Los_k - Los_13]
```

where:

Time= seconds of day

DD(LC-Amb) – DDRho –DDTrp = Prefit residulas

(i.e., "y" values in program LS.f)

Los_k – Los_13 = The three components of the geometry matrix (i.e., matrix "a" in program LS.f)

D.7. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with LC carrier (with ambiguities fixed and correcting troposphere)

[**Time**], [DD(LC-Amb)-DDRho-DDTrp], [**Los_k** - **Los_13**]

```
cat DD_PLAN_GARR_13_ALL.fixL1L2 | gawk 'BEGIN{g2r=atan2(1,1)/45}
{e1=$14*g2r;a1=$15*g2r;e2=$16*g2r;a2=$17*g2r;g=(77/60)**2;
L1=$8-$18;L2=$10-$19;LC=(g*L1-L2)/(g-1);
printf "%s %14.4f %8.4f %8.4f %8.4f \n", $6,LC-$11-$12,
-cos(e2)*sin(a2)+cos(e1)*sin(a1),-cos(e2)*cos(a2)+cos(e1)*cos(a1),
-sin(e2)+sin(e1)}' > LCmodel.dat
```

b) Compute the Least Squares solution

```
cat LCmodel.dat |LS > LCfix.pos
```

D.7. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with LC carrier (with ambiguities fixed and correcting troposphere)

Plot the positioning error

```
graph.py -f L1fixStec.pos -x1 -y2 -s.- -l "North error"  
        -f L1fixStec.pos -x1 -y3 -s.- -l "East error"  
        -f L1fixStec.pos -x1 -y4 -s.- -l "UP error"  
        --yn -.1 --yx .1 --xl "time (s)" --yl "error (m)" -t "PLAN-GARR: 15.2  
km: LC ambiguities FIXED + Tropo"
```

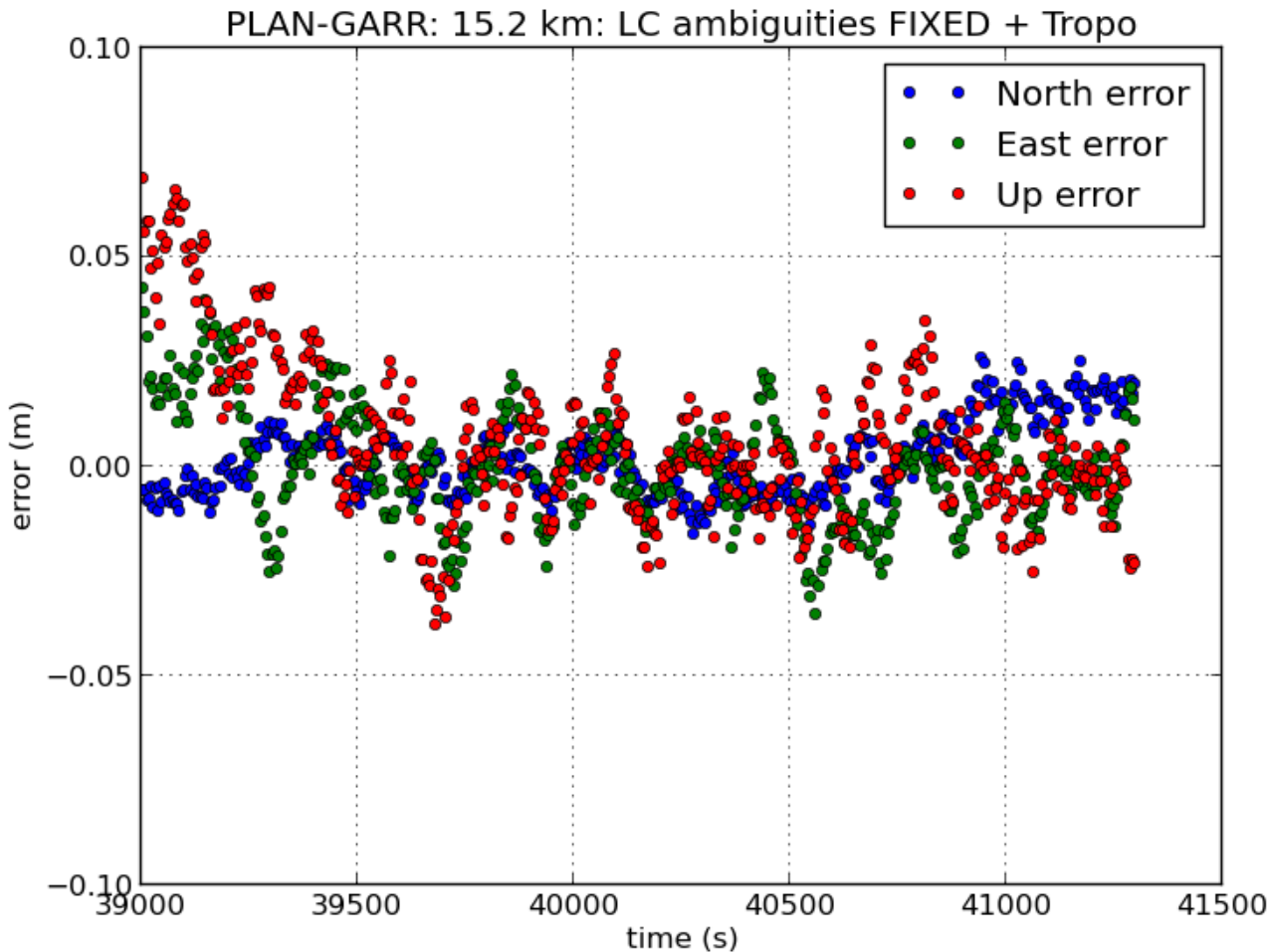
D.7. PLAN-GARR differential positioning with LC carrier (with ambiguities fixed and correcting troposphere)

Differential
Positioning error
with DDLC,
ambiguities fixed.

Question:

Compare this iono-free solution with that obtained with DDL1, removing the troposphere and ionosphere using the unambiguous DDSTEC.

*Are the results the same?
Why?*





Thanks for your attention

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