# **RINEX**

# The Receiver Independent Exchange Format

Version 3.00

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#### 0. REVISION HISTORY

02 Feb 2006: A few typos and obsolete paragraphs removed.

08-Mar-2008: Epochs of met data of met files version 2.11 are in GPS time only (Table A14) 31-Mar-2006: DCB header record label corrected in Table A3: SYS / DCBS APPLIED

June 2006: Filenames for mixed GNSS nav mess files

10-Aug-2006: Table A2: Error in format of EPOCH record: One 6X removed. Trailing 3X removed.

#### 1. THE PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY OF RINEX

The first proposal for the *Receiver Independent Exchange Format RINEX* was developed by the Astronomical Institute of the University of Berne for the easy exchange of the GPS data to be collected during the first large European GPS campaign EUREF 89, which involved more than 60 GPS receivers of 4 different manufacturers. The governing aspect during the development was the following fact:

Most geodetic processing software for GPS data use a well-defined set of observables:

- the carrier-phase measurement at one or both carriers (actually being a measurement on the beat frequency between the received carrier of the satellite signal and a receiver-generated reference frequency).
- the pseudorange (code) measurement, equivalent to the difference of the time of reception (expressed in the time frame of the receiver) and the time of transmission (expressed in the time frame of the satellite) of a distinct satellite signal.
- the observation time being the reading of the receiver clock at the instant of validity of the carrierphase and/or the code measurements.

Usually the software assumes that the observation time is valid for both the phase **and** the code measurements, **and** for all satellites observed.

Consequently all these programs do not need most of the information that is usually stored by the receivers:

They need phase, code, and time in the above mentioned definitions, and some station-related information like station name, antenna height, etc.

Up till now two major format versions have been developed and published:

- The original RINEX Version 1 presented at and accepted by the 5th International Geodetic Symposium on Satellite Positioning in Las Cruces, 1989. [Gurtner et al. 1989], [Evans 1989]
- RINEX Version 2 presented at and accepted by the Second International Symposium of Precise Positioning with the Global Positioning system in Ottawa, 1990, mainly adding the possibility to include tracking data from different satellite systems (Glonass, SBAS). [Gurtner and Mader 1990a, 1990b], [Gurtner 1994].

Several subversions of RINEX Version 2 have been defined:

- Version 2.10: Among other minor changes allowing for sampling rates other than integer seconds and including raw signal strengths as new observables. [Gurtner 2002]
- Version 2.11: Includes the definition of a two-character observation code for L2C pseudoranges and some modifications in the GEO NAV MESS files [Gurtner and Estey 2005]
- Version 2.20: Unofficial version used for the exchange of tracking data from spaceborne receivers within the IGS LEO pilot project [Gurtner and Estey 2002]

As spin-offs of this idea of a receiver-independent GPS exchange format other RINEX-like exchange file formats have been defined, mainly used by the International GNSS Service IGS:

- Exchange format for **satellite and receiver clock offsets** determined by processing data of a GNSS tracking network [Ray and Gurtner 1999]
- Exchange format for the complete **broadcast data of space-based augmentation systems** SBAS. [Suard et al. 2004]
- IONEX: Exchange format for **ionosphere models** determined by processing data of a GNSS tracking network [Schaer et al. 1998]
- ANTEX: Exchange format for **phase center variations** of geodetic GNSS antennae [Rothacher and Schmid 2005]

The upcoming European Navigation Satellite System Galileo and the enhanced GPS with new frequencies and observation types, especially the possibility to track frequencies on different channels, ask for a more flexible and more detailed definition of the observation codes.

To improve the handling of the data files in case of "mixed" files, i.e. files containing tracking data of more than one satellite system, each one with different observation types, the record structure of the data record has been modified significantly and, following several requests, the limitation to 80 characters length has been removed.

As the changes are quite significant, they lead to a new RINEX Version 3. The new version also includes the unofficial Version 2.20 definitions for space-borne receivers.

The current RINEX definition version 3.00 keeps the format of the existing navigation and meteorological files as they were in version 2.10 (or 2.11, respectively). The Galileo navigation message file definition can only be done when the Galileo broadcast message contents is made available to the public. It is possible that adjustments to the GPS RINEX navigation message file will have to be performed to account for the GPS enhancements.

#### 2. GENERAL FORMAT DESCRIPTION

Currently the RINEX format consists of five ASCII file types:

- 1. Observation Data File
- 2. GPS Navigation Message File
- 3. Meteorological Data File
- 4. GLONASS Navigation Message File
- 5. SBAS¹ Geostationary Navigation Message File

The Galileo Navigation Message File will be defined as soon as the contents of the Galileo Navigation Message has been published.

Each file type consists of a header section and a data section. The header section contains global information for the entire file and is placed at the beginning of the file. The header section contains **header labels in columns 61-80** for each line contained in the header section. These labels are mandatory and must appear exactly as given in these descriptions and examples.

The format has been optimized for minimum space requirements independent from the number of different observation types of a specific receiver or satellite system by indicating in the header the types of observations to be stored for this receiver and the satellite systems having been observed. In computer systems al-

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> SBAS: Satellite-Based Augmentation System

lowing variable record lengths the observation records may be kept as short as possible. Trailing blanks can be removed from the records. There is no maximum record length limitation for the observation records.

Each Observation file and each Meteorological Data file basically contain the data from one site and one session. Starting with Version 2 RINEX also allows to include observation data from more than one site subsequently occupied by a roving receiver in rapid static or kinematic applications. Although Version 2 and higher allow to insert header records into the data field it is not recommended to concatenate data of more than one receiver (or antenna) into the same file, even if the data do not overlap in time.

If data from more than one receiver have to be exchanged it would not be economical to include the identical satellite messages collected by the different receivers several times. Therefore the Navigation Message File from one receiver may be exchanged or a composite Navigation Message File created containing non-redundant information from several receivers in order to make the most complete file.

The format of the data records of the RINEX Version 1 Navigation Message file was identical to the former NGS exchange format.

The actual format descriptions as well as examples are given in the Tables at the end of the paper.

#### 3. BASIC DEFINITIONS

GPS observables include three fundamental quantities that need to be defined: Time, Phase, and Range.

#### **3.1 Time**

The time of the measurement is the receiver time of the received signals. It is identical for the phase and range measurements and is identical for all satellites observed at that epoch. By default it is expressed in GPS time for GPS data files (i.e., not Universal Time). For Glonass files or mixed files the actual time system can be indicated in the Start Time header record.

#### 3.2 Pseudo-Range:

The pseudo-range (PR) is the distance from the receiver antenna to the satellite antenna including receiver and satellite clock offsets (and other biases, such as atmospheric delays):

```
PR = distance +
c * (receiver clock offset - satellite clock offset +
other biases)
```

so that the pseudo-range reflects the actual behavior of the receiver and satellite clocks. The pseudo-range is stored in units of meters.

See also clarifications for pseudoranges in mixed GPS/GLONASS files in chapter 8.1.

### 3.3 Phase

The phase is the carrier-phase measured in whole cycles. The half-cycles measured by squaring-type receivers must be converted to whole cycles and flagged by the wavelength factor in the header section (GPS only).

The phase changes in the same sense as the range (negative doppler). The phase observations between epochs must be connected by including the integer number of cycles.

The observables are not corrected for external effects like atmospheric refraction, satellite clock offsets, etc.

Phase shifts between phases of the same frequency but tracked on a different carrier channel (I vs. Q, or A vs. B vs. C, Galileo, modernized GPS) are not corrected.

If the receiver or the converter software adjusts the measurements using the real-time-derived receiver clock offsets dT(r), the consistency of the 3 quantities phase / pseudo-range / epoch must be maintained, i.e. the receiver clock correction should be applied to all 3 observables:

```
Time(corr) = Time(r) - dT(r)

PR(corr) = PR(r) - dT(r)*c

phase(corr) = phase(r) - dT(r)*freq
```

#### 3.4 Doppler

The sign of the doppler shift as additional observable is defined as usual: Positive for approaching satellites.

#### 3.5 Satellite numbers

Starting with RINEX Version 2 the former two-digit satellite numbers **nn** are preceded by a one-character system identifier **s**:

**Table 1:** Satellite numbers

The same satellite system identifiers are also used in all header records when appropriate.

#### 4. THE EXCHANGE OF RINEX FILES:

We recommend using the following naming convention for RINEX files:

**Table 2:** Recommended filenames: General, daily, hourly files

For 15-minutes high-rate tracking data we recommend the following extended filenames:

**Table 3:** Recommended filenames: High-rate data files

When data transmission times or storage volumes are critical we recommend compressing the files prior to storage or transmission. IGS currently uses the UNIX "compress" und "uncompress" programs. Compatible routines are available on VAX/VMS and PC/DOS systems, as well.

Proposed file name extensions for the compressed files:

```
All platforms UNIX VMS DOS | uncompressed compressed
  File Types
   ______
 Obs Files .yyO .yyO.Z .yyO_Z .yyY |
Obs Files (Hatanaka compressed) .yyD .yyD.Z .yyD_Z .yyE |
GPS Nav Message Files .yyN .yyN.Z .yyN_Z .yyX |
GLONASS Nav Message File .yyG .yyG.Z .yyG_Z .yyV |
Galileo Nav Message File .yyL .yyL.Z .yyL_Z .yyT |
Mixed GNSS Nav Message File .yyP .yyP.Z .yyP_Z .yyQ |
GEO SBAS Nav Message Files .yyH .yyH.Z .yyH_Z .yyU |
GEO SBAS Broadcast Files (sep. doc.) .yyB .yyB.Z .yyB Z .yyA
Obs Files
                                                                                . yyB.Z
                                                                                               .yyB_Z
  GEO SBAS Broadcast Files (sep. doc.) .yyB
                                                                                                              .yyA
                                                                                .yyM.Z
  Met Data Files
                                                                                               .yym_z
                                                  . уум
                                                                                                             . ууW
                                                                .yyC .yyC.Z .yyC_Z .yyK
 Clock Files (see sep.doc.)
```

**Table 4:** Recommended filename extensions for compressed files

In order to additionally reduce the size of observation files Yuki Hatanaka developed a special compression scheme that takes advantage of the structure of the RINEX observation data by forming higher-order differ-

ences in time between observations of the same type and satellite. This compressed file is also an ASCII file that is subsequently compressed again using the above mentioned standard compression programs.

References for the Hatanaka compression scheme: See e.g.

- ftp://terras.gsi.go.jp/software
- IGSMails 1525,1686,1726,1763,1785,4967,4969,4975

The file naming and compression recommendations are strictly speaking not part of the RINEX format definition. However, they significantly facilitate the exchange of RINEX data in large user communities like IGS.

#### 5. RINEX VERSION 3 FEATURES

The following section contains features that have been introduced for RINEX Version 3:

#### 5.1 Observation codes

The new signal structures for GPS and Galileo make it possible to generate code and phase observations based on one or a combination of several channels: Two-channel signals are composed of I and Q components, three-channel signals of A, B, and C components. Moreover a wideband tracking of a combined E5a + E5b frequency tracking is possible. In order to keep the observation codes short but still allow for a detailed characterization of the actual signal generation the length of the codes is increased from two (Version 1 and 2) to three by adding a signal generation attribute:

The observation code tna consists of three parts:

- t: observation type: C = pseudorange, L = carrier phase, D = doppler, S = signal strength)

n: band / frequency: 1, 2,...,8

- **a**: attribute: tracking mode or channel, e.g., **I**, **Q**, etc

#### Examples:

- L1C: C/A code-derived L1 carrier phase (GPS, Glonass)

Carrier phase on E2-L1-E1 derived from C channel (Galileo)

- C2L: L2C pseudorange derived from the L channel (GPS)

For Galileo the band/frequency number  $\mathbf{n}$  does not necessarily agree with the official frequency numbers:  $\mathbf{n} = 7$  for E5b,  $\mathbf{n} = 8$  for E5a+b.

				Observation Codes				
System	Freq. Band	Frequency	Channel or Code	Pseudo Range	Carrier Phase	Doppler	Signal Strength	
GPS		C/A	C1C	L1C	D1C	S1C		
L1		P	C1P	L1P	D1P	S1P		
	1575.42	Z-tracking and similar (AS on)	C1W	L1W	D1W	S1W		
			Y	C1Y	L1Y	D1Y	S1Y	
			M	C1M	L1M	D1M	S1M	
			codeless		L1N	D1N	S1N	
	L2	1227.60	C/A	C2C	L2C	D2C	S2C	
	L1(C/A)+(P2-P1) (semi-codeless)	C2D	L2D	D2D	S2D			
			L2C (M)	C2S	L2S	D2S	S2S	

			T 20 (7)				
			L2C (L)	C2L	L2L	D2L	S2L
			L2C (M+L) <sup>2</sup>	C2X	L2X	D2X	S2X
			Z-tracking and similar	C2P	L2P	D2P	S2P
	(AS on)		(AS on)	C2W	L2W	D2W	S2W
			Y	C2Y	L2Y	D2Y	S2Y
			M	C2M	L2M	D2M	S2M
			codeless		L2N	D2N	S2N
		1176.45	I	C5I	L5I	D5I	S5I
	L5	1176.45	Q	C5Q	L5Q	D5Q	S5Q
			I+Q	C5X	L5X	D5X	S5X
	G1	1602+k*9/16	C/A	C1C	L1C	D1C	S1C
Glonass		k=013 or -7+6	P	C1P	L1P	D1P	S1P
	G2	1246+k*7/16	C/A (Glonass M)	C2C	L2C	D2C	S2C
			P	C2P	L2P	D2P	S2P
			A PRS	C1A	L1A	D1A	S1A
			B I/NAV OS/CS/SoL	C1B	L1B	D1B	S1B
	E1	1575.42	C no data	C1C	L1C	D1C	S1C
			B+C	C1X	L1X	D1X	S1X
			A+B+C	C1Z	L1Z	D1Z	S1Z
			I F/NAV OS	C5I	L5I	D5I	S5I
	E5a	1176.45	Q no data	C5Q	L5Q	D5Q	S5Q
			I+Q	C5X	L5X	D5X	S5X
		1207.140	I I/NAV OS/CS/SoL	C7I	L7I	D7I	S7I
Galileo	E5b		Q no data	C7Q	L7Q	D7Q	S7Q
			I+Q	C7X	L7X	D7X	S7X
	E5		Ι	C8I	L8I	D8I	S8I
	ES	1191.795	Q	C8Q	L8Q	D8Q	S8Q
	(E5a+E5b)		I+Q	C8X	L8X	D8X	S8X
			A PRS	C6A	L6A	D6A	S6A
			B C/NAV CS	С6В	L6B	D6B	S6B
	E6	1278.75	C no data	C6C	L6C	D6C	S6C
			B+C	C6X	L6X	D6X	S6X
			A+B+C	C6Z	L6Z	D6Z	S6Z
	L1	1575.42	C/A	C1C	L1C	D1C	S1C
			I	C5I	L5I	D5I	S5I
SBAS	L5	1176.45	Q	C5Q	L5Q	D5Q	S5Q
			I+Q	C5X	L5X	D5X	S5X
			<	0311	2311	2 311	2

**Table 5:** RINEX Version 3 observation codes

**Antispoofing (AS) of GPS:** True codeless GPS receivers (squaring-type receivers) use the attribute N. Semi-codeless receivers tracking the first frequency using C/A code and the second frequency using some codeless options use attribute N. Z-tracking under AS or similar techniques to recover pseudorange and phase on the "P-code" band use attribute W. Y-code tracking receivers use attribute Y.

As all observations affected by "AS on" get now their own attribute (codeless, semi-codeless, Z-tracking and similar) the Antispoofing flag introduced into the observation data records of RINEX Version 2 has become obsolete.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> **Example:** Trimble NetRS and Septentrio PolaRx2C track L2C on the combined code M+L, therefore attribute **X** has to be used for these observables.

**Unknown tracking mode:** In case of unknown tracking mode or channel the attribute **a** can be left blank. However, a mixture of blank and non-blank attributes within the same observation type of the same frequency band and of the same satellite system has to be avoided: **L2S** and **L2** is not allowed, **L2S** and **C2** is OK.

#### 5.2 Satellite system-dependent list of observables

The order of the observations stored per epoch and satellite in the observation records is given by a list of observation codes in a header record. As the types of the observations actually generated by a receiver may heavily depend on the satellite system RINEX Version 3 requests system-dependent observation code list (header record type SYS / # / OBS TYPES).

#### 5.3 Marker type

In order to indicate the nature of the marker a **MARKER TYPE** header record has been defined:

GEODETIC	Earth-fixed, high-precision monumentation
NON_GEODETIC	Earth-fixed, low-precision monumentation
SPACEBORNE	Orbiting space vehicle
AIRBORNE	Aircraft, balloon, etc.
WATER_CRAFT	Mobile water craft
GROUND_CRAFT	Mobile terrestrial vehicle
FIXED_BUOY	"Fixed" on water surface
FLOATING_BUOY	Floating on water surface
FLOATING_ICE	Floating ice sheet, etc.
GLACIER	"Fixed" on a glacier
BALLISTIC	Rockets, shells, etc
ANIMAL	Animal carrying a receiver
HUMAN	Human being

**Table 6:** Proposed marker type keywords

The record is required except for **GEODETIC** and **NON\_GEODETIC** marker types.

Attributes other than **GEODETIC** and **NON\_GEODETIC** will tell the user program that the data were collected by a moving receiver. The inclusion of a "start moving antenna" record (event flag 2) into the data body of the RINEX file is therefore not necessary. Event flags 2 and 3 are still necessary to flag alternating kinematic and static phases of a receiver visiting multiple earth-fixed monuments, however.

Users may define other project-dependent keywords

#### 5.4 Half-wavelength observations

Half-wavelength observations (collected by **codeless** squaring techniques) get their own observation codes. A special wavelength factor header line and bit 1 of the LLI flag in the observation records are not necessary anymore. If a receiver changed between squaring and full cycle tracking within the time period of a RINEX file, observation codes for both types of observations have to be inserted into the respective **SYS** / # / **OBS TYPES** header record.

Half-wavelength phase observations are stored in full cycles. Ambiguity resolution however has to account for half wavelengths!.

#### 5.5 Scale factor

The *optional* SYS / SCALE FACTOR record allows e.g., to store phase data with 0.0001 cycles resolution if the data was multiplied by a scale factor of 10 before being stored into RINEX file. Used to increase resolution by 10, 100, etc only. It is a modification of the Version 2.20 OBS SCALE FACTOR record.

#### 5.6 Information about receivers on a vehicle

For the processing of data collected by receivers on a vehicle the following additional information can be provided by special header records:

- Antenna position (position of the antenna reference point) in a body-fixed coordinate system: **ANTENNA: DELTA X/Y/Z**
- Bore-sight of antenna: The unit vector of the direction of the antenna axis towards the GNSS satellites. It corresponds to the vertical axis on earth-bound antenna: **ANTENNA: B.SIGHT XYZ**
- Antenna orientation: Zero-direction of the antenna. Used for the application of "azimuth"-dependent phase center variation models (see 6.14 below). **ANTENNA: ZERODIR XYZ**
- Current center of mass of the vehicle (for spaceborne receivers): CENTER OF MASS: XYZ
- Average phase center position: **ANTENNA: PHASECENTER** (see below)

All three quantities have to be given in the same body-fixed coordinate system. The attitude of the vehicle has to be provided by separate attitude files in the same body-fixed coordinate system.

#### 5.7 Signal strengths

The generation of the RINEX signal strength indicators sn\_rnx in the data records (1 = very weak, ..., 9 = very strong) are standardized in case the raw signal strength<sup>3</sup> sn\_raw is given in **dbHz**:

sn rnx =	MIN(MAX	(INT(sn	raw/6)	,1)	,9	)
----------	---------	---------	--------	-----	----	---

S/N (dbHz)	S/N (RINEX)
<12	1
12-17	2
18-23	3
24-29	4
30-35	5
36-41	6
42-47	7
48-53	8
≥54	9

Table 7: Standardized S/N indicators

The raw signal strengths optionally stored as **Sna** observations in the data records should be stored in dbHz if possible. The new **SIGNAL STRENGTH UNIT** header record can be used to indicate the units of these observations.

#### 5.8 Date/time format in the pgm / run by / date header record

The format of the generation time of the RINEX files stored in the second header record **PGM** / **RUN BY** / **DATE** is now defined to be

#### yyyymmdd hhmmss zone

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2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> S/N is the raw S/N at the output of the correlators, without attempting to recover any correlation losses

#### **zone:** 3-4 character code for the time zone

It is recommended to use **UTC** as time zone. Set **zone** to **LCL** if local time was used with unknown local time system code.

#### 5.9 Antenna phase center header record

An *optional* header record for antenna phase center positions **ANTENNA: PHASECENTER** is defined to allow for higher precision positioning without need of additional external antenna information. It can be useful in well-defined networks or applications. It contains the position of an *average* phase center relative to the antenna reference point for a specific frequency and satellite system. On vehicles the phase center position can be reported in the body-fixed coordinate system. See 6.14 below.

#### 5.10 Antenna orientation

Header records have been defined to report the orientation of the antenna zero-direction as well as the direction of its vertical axis (bore-sight) if mounted tilted on a fixed station. The header records can also be used for antennas on vehicles. See 6.14 below.

#### 5.11 Observation data records

Apart from the new observation code definitions the most conspicuous modification of the RINEX format concerns the observation records. As the types of the observations and their order within a data record depend on the satellite system, the new format should make it easier for programs as well as human beings to read the data records. Each observation record begins with the satellite number snn, the epoch record starts with special character >. It is now also much easier to synchronize the reading program with the next epoch record in case of a corrupted data file or when streaming observation data in a RINEX-like format.

For the following list of observation types for the four satellite systems G,S,E,R

```
G 5 C1P L1P L2C C2C S2C SYS / # / OBS TYPES
R 2 C1C L1C SYS / # / OBS TYPES
E 2 L1B L51 SYS / # / OBS TYPES
S 2 C1C L1C SYS / # / OBS TYPES
```

**Table 8:** Example for a list of observation types

the epoch and observation records look as follows:

```
> 2006 03 24 13 10 54.0000000 0 7
                                        -0.123456789210
G06 23619095.450
                     -53875.632 8
                                      -41981.375 5 23619112.008
                                                                         24.158
G09 20886075.667
                      -28688.027 9
                                      -22354.535 6 20886082.101
                                                                         38.543
G12 20611072.689
                       18247.789 9
                                       14219.770 8 20611078.410
                                                                         32.326
R21 21345678.576
                       12345.567 5
R22 22123456.789
                       23456.789 5
E11
       65432.123 5
                       48861.586 7
s20 38137559.506
                      335849.135 9
```

**Table 9:** Example for observation data records

The receiver clock correction in the epoch record has been placed such that it could be preceded by an identifier to make it system-dependent in a later format revision, if necessary.

#### 5.12 Ionosphere delay as pseudo-observables

RINEX files could also be used to make available additional information linked to the actual observations. One such element is the ionosphere delay having been determined or derived from a ionosphere model.

We add the ionosphere phase delay expressed in full cycles of the respective satellite system-dependent wavelength as pseudo-observable to the list of the RINEX observables.

t : observation type:
 n : band / frequency:
 I = Ionosphere phase delay
 1, 2,...,8

**a**: attribute: blank

The ionosphere pseudo-observable has to be included into the list of observables of the respective satellite system. Only one ionosphere observable per satellite has to be included.

The user adds the ionosphere delay to the raw phase observation of the same wavelength and converts it to other wavelengths and to pseudorange corrections in meters:

```
\begin{array}{lcl} corr\_phase(f_i) & = & raw\_phase(f_i) + d\_ion(f_i) \\ corr\_prange(f_i) & = & raw\_prange(f_i) - d\_ion(f_i) \cdot c/f_i \\ d\_ion(f_k) & = & d\_ion(f_i) \cdot (f_i/f_k)^2 \quad (accounting \ for \ 1st \ order \ effects \ only) \end{array}
```

d\_ion(f<sub>i</sub>): Given ionospheric phase correction for frequency f<sub>i</sub>

#### 5.13 Channel numbers as pseudo-observables

For special applications it might be necessary to know the receiver channel numbers having been assigned by the receiver to the individual satellites. We may include this information as another pseudo-observable:

 $t : observation type: \mathbf{x} = Receiver channel number$ 

n: band / frequency: 0a: attribute: blank

Lowest channel number allowed is 1 (re-number channels beforehand, if necessary). In case of a receiver using multiple channels for one satellite the channels could be packed with two digits each right-justified into the same data field, order corresponding to the order of the observables concerned. Format F14.3 according to (<5-nc>(2X), <nc>12.2, '.000'), nc being the number of channels.

Restriction: Not more than 5 channels and channel numbers <100.

Examples:

```
0910.000 for channels 9 and 10

010203.000 for channels 1, 2, and 3

----F14.3---
```

#### **5.14** Corrections of differential code biases (DCBs)

For high-precision applications there are programs available to correct the observations in RINEX files for differential code biases (e.g., **cc2noncc**, J. Ray 2005). We introduce a header record **SYS** / **DCBS** AP-**PLIED** to flag files with corrected observations.

#### 6. ADDITIONAL HINTS AND TIPS

#### **6.1 Versions**

Programs developed to read RINEX files have to verify the version number. Files of newer versions may look different even if they do not use any of the newer features

#### 6.2 Leading blanks in CHARACTER fields

We propose that routines to read files automatically delete leading blanks in any CHARACTER input field. Routines creating RINEX files should also left-justify all variables in the CHARACTER fields.

#### 6.3 Variable-length records

ASCII files usually have variable record lengths, so we recommend to first read each observation record into a blank string long enough to accommodate the largest possible observation record<sup>4</sup> and decode the data afterwards. In variable length records, empty data fields at the end of a record may be missing, especially in the case of the optional receiver clock offset.

#### 6.4 Blank fields

In view of future modifications we recommend to carefully skip any fields currently defined to be blank (format fields nX), because they may be assigned to new contents in future versions.

#### 6.5 Order of the header records, order of data records

As the record descriptors in columns 61-80 are mandatory, the programs reading a RINEX Version 3 header are able to decode the header records with formats according to the record descriptor, provided the records have been first read into an internal buffer.

We therefore propose to allow free ordering of the header records, with the following exceptions:

- The RINEX VERSION / TYPE record must be the first record in a file
- The SYS / # / OBS TYPES record(s) should precede any SYS / DCBS APPLIED and SYS / SCALE FACTOR records.
- The **# OF SATELLITES** record (if present) should be immediately followed by the corresponding number of **PRN / # OF OBS** records. (These records may be handy for documentary purposes. However, since they may only be created after having read the whole raw data file we define them to be optional.
- The **END OF HEADER** of course is the last header in the record

#### 6.6 Missing items, duration of the validity of values

Items that are not known at the file creation time can be set to zero or blank or the respective record may be completely omitted. Consequently items of missing header records will be set to zero or blank by the program reading RINEX files. Trailing blanks may be truncated from the record.

Each value remains valid until changed by an additional header record.

### 6.7 Unknown / Undefined observation types and header records

It is a good practice for a program reading RINEX files to make sure that it properly deals with unknown observation types, header records or event flags by skipping them and/or reporting them to the user. The program should also check the RINEX version number in the header record and take proper action if it cannot deal with it.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Defined by the satellite system with the largest number of possible observables plus any "pseudo-observables" like S/N, ionosphere, etc.

#### 6.8 Event flag records

The "number of satellites" also corresponds to the number of records of the same epoch following the **EP-OCH** record. Therefore it may be used to skip the appropriate number of data records if certain event flags are not to be evaluated in detail.

#### 6.9 Receiver clock offset

A receiver-derived clock offset can optionally be reported in the RINEX observation files. In order to remove uncertainties if the data (epoch, pseudorange, phase) have been previously corrected or not by the reported clock offset, RINEX Versions 2.10 onwards requests a clarifying header record: RCV CLOCK OFFS APPL. It would then be possible to reconstruct the original observations, if necessary.

#### **6.10 Two-digit years**

RINEX version 2 stores the years of data records with two digits only. The header of observation files contains a **TIME OF FIRST OBS** record with the full four-digit year, the GPS nav messages contain the GPS week numbers. From these two data items the unambiguous year can easily be reconstructed.

A hundred-year ambiguity occurs in the met data and GLONASS and GEO nav messages: Instead of introducing a new **TIME OF FIRST OBS** header line it is safe to stipulate that any two-digit years in RINEX Version 1 and Version 2.xx files are understood to represent

80-99: 1980-1999 00-79: 2000-2079

Full 4-digit year fields are/will be defined in the RINEX version 3 files.

#### **6.11 Fit interval (GPS navigation message file)**

Bit 17 in word 10 of subframe 2 is a "fit interval" flag which indicates the curve-fit interval used by the GPS Control Segment in determining the ephemeris parameters, as follows (see ICD-GPS-200, 20.3.3.4.3.1):

```
0 = 4 hours
1 = greater than 4 hours.
```

Together with the IODC values and Table 20-XII the actual fit interval can be determined. The second value in the last record of each message shall contain the fit interval in hours determined using IODC, fit flag, and Table 20-XII, according to the Interface Document ICD-GPS-200.

#### **6.12** Satellite health (GPS navigation message file)

The health of the signal components (bits 18 to 22 of word three in subframe one) are included from version 2.10 on into the health value reported in the second field of the sixth nav mess records.

A program reading RINEX files could easily decide if bit 17 only or all bits (17-22) have been written:

RINEX Value: 0 Health OK

RINEX Value: 1 Health not OK (bits 18-22 not stored)
RINEX Value: >32 Health not OK (bits 18-22 stored)

#### **6.13** Transmission time of message (GPS navigation message file)

The transmission time of message can be shortly before midnight Saturday/Sunday, the ToE and ToC of the message already in the next week.

As the reported week in the RINEX nav message (**BROADCAST ORBIT - 5** record) goes with ToE (this is different from the GPS week in the original satellite message!), the transmission time of message should be reduced by 604800 (i.e., will become negative) to also refer to the same week.

#### **6.14** Antenna references

We distinguish between

- The *marker*, i.e. the geodetic reference monument, on which an antenna is mounted directly with forced centering or on a tripod.
- The antenna reference point (ARP), i.e., a well-defined point on the antenna, e.g., the center of the bottom surface of the preamplifier. The antenna height is measured from the marker to the ARP and reported in the ANTENNA: DELTA H/E/N header record. Small horizontal eccentricities of the ARP w/r to the marker can be reported in the same record. On vehicles the position of the ARP is reported in the body-fixed coordinate system in an ANTENNA: DELTA X/Y/Z header record.
- The *average phase center*: A frequency- and minimum elevation-dependent position of the average phase center above the antenna reference point. It's position is important to know in mixed-antennae networks. It can be given in an absolute sense or relative to a reference antenna. Optional header record: **ANTENNA: PHASECENTER**. For fixed stations the components are in north/east/up direction, on vehicles the position is reported in the body-fixed system X,Y,Z.

For more precise applications an elevation- or elevation and azimuth-dependent phase center variation model for the antenna (referring to the agreed-upon ARP) should be used.

- The *orientation* of the antenna: The "zero direction" is usually oriented towards north on fixed stations. Deviations from the north direction can be reported with the azimuth of the zero-direction in an **ANTENNA: ZERODIR AZI** header record. On vehicles the zero-direction is reported as a unit vector in the body-fixed coordinate system in an **ANTENNA: ZERODIR XYZ** header record. The zero direction of a tilted antenna on a fixed station can be reported as unit vector in the left-handed north/east/up local coordinate system in an **ANTENNA: ZERODIR XYZ** header record.
- The bore-sight direction of an antenna on a vehicle: The "vertical" symmetry axis of the antenna pointing towards the GNSS satellites. It can be reported as unit vector in the body-fixed coordinated system in the ANTENNA: B.SIGHT XYZ record. A tilted antenna on a fixed station could be reported as unit vector in the left-handed north/east/up local coordinate system in the same header record.

To be able to interpret the various positions correctly it is important that the MARKER TYPE record is included in the RINEX header.

#### 7. RINEX UNDER ANTISPOOFING (AS)

Some receivers generate code (pseudorange) delay differences between the first and second frequency using cross-correlation techniques when AS is on and may recover the phase observations on L2 in full cycles. Using the C/A code delay on L1 and the observed difference it is possible to generate a code delay observation for the second frequency. Other receivers recover P code observations by breaking down the Y code into P and W code.

Most of these observations may suffer from an increased noise level. In order to enable the post-processing programs to take special actions, such AS-infected observations have been flagged in RINEX Version 2 using bit number 2 of the Loss of Lock Indicators (i.e. their current values are increased by 4). In Version 3 there are special attributes for the observation type to more precisely characterize the observable (codeless, semi-codeless, Z-tracking or similar techniques when AS on, L2C, P-code when AS off, Y-code tracking), making the AS flag obsolete.

#### 8. DEALING WITH DIFFERENT SATELLITE SYSTEMS

#### 8.1 RINEX observation files

#### 8.1.1 Time system identifier

GLONASS is basically running on UTC (or, more precisely, GLONASS system time linked to UTC(SU)), i.e. the time tags are given in UTC and not GPS time. Galileo runs on Galileo System Time, which is, apart from small differences < 50ns, identical to TAI (International Atomic Time).

In order to remove possible misunderstandings and ambiguities, the header records **TIME OF FIRST OBS** and (if present) **TIME OF LAST OBS** in pure GPS, GLONASS or Galileo observation files **can**, in mixed GPS/GLONASS/Galileo observation files **must** contain a time system identifier defining the system that all time tags in the file are referring to:

- **GPS** to identify GPS time,
- **GLO** to identify the GLONASS UTC time system
- **GAL** to identify Galileo system time.

Pure GPS files default to GPS, pure GLONASS files default to GLO, pure Galileo files default to GAL.

Format definitions see Table A1.

Apart from the small errors in the realizations of the different time systems, the relations between the systems are:

```
\begin{array}{llll} GLO &=& UTC &=& GPS - \Delta t_{LS} \\ GAL &=& TAI &=& GPS + 19 \\ GAL &=& TAI &=& UTC + \Delta t_{LS} + 19 = UTC + n_{leap} \\ n_{leap} &=& \Delta t_{LS} + 19 \end{array}
```

 $\Delta t_{LS:}$  Delta time between GPS and UTC due to leap seconds, as transmitted by the GPS satellites in the almanac

 $n_{leap}$ : Number of leap seconds introduced between UTC and TAI (2005:  $n_{leap} = 32$ , 2006:  $n_{leap} = 33$ )

In order to have the current number of leap seconds available we recommend to include  $\Delta t_{LS}$  by a **LEAP SECOND** line into the RINEX file headers.

If there are known non-integer biases between "GPS receiver clock", "GLONASS receiver clock" or "Galileo receiver clock" in the same receiver, they should be applied in the process of RINEX conversion. In this case the respective code and phase observations have to be corrected, too (c \* bias if expressed in meters).

Unknown such biases will have to be solved for during the post processing

The small differences (modulo 1 second) between Galileo system time, TAI, GLONASS system time, UTC(SU), UTC(USNO) and GPS system time have to be dealt with during the post-processing and not before the RINEX conversion. It may also be necessary to solve for remaining differences during the post-processing.

#### **8.1.2 Pseudorange definition**

The pseudorange (code) measurement is defined to be equivalent to the difference of the time of reception (expressed in the time frame of the receiver) and the time of transmission (expressed in the time frame of the satellite) of a distinct satellite signal.

If a mixed-mode GPS/GLONASS/Galileo receiver refers all pseudorange observations to one receiver clock only,

- the raw GLONASS pseudoranges will show the current number of leap seconds between GPS time and GLONASS time if the receiver clock is running in the GPS time frame
- the raw GPS pseudoranges will show the negative number of leap seconds between GPS time and GLONASS time if the receiver clock is running in the GLONASS time frame
- the raw Galileo pseudoranges will show an offset of 19 seconds if the receiver clock is running in the GPS rime frame
- etc.

In order to avoid misunderstandings and to keep the code observations within the format fields, the pseudoranges must be corrected in this case as follows:

$PR(GPS) := PR(GPS) + c * \Delta t_{LS}$	if generated with a receiver clock running in the GLON-ASS time frame
$PR(GLO) := PR(GLO) - c * \Delta t_{LS}$	if generated with a receiver clock running in the GPS time frame
PR(GAL) := PR(GAL) + 19 s	if generated with a receiver clock running in the GPS time frame
etc.	

to remove the contributions of the leap seconds from the pseudoranges.

 $\Delta t_{LS}$  is the actual number of leap seconds between GPS and GLONASS (UTC) time, as broadcast in the GPS almanac and distributed in Circular T of BIPM.

#### 8.2 RINEX navigation message files for GLONASS

As the GLONASS navigation message differs in contents from the GPS message too much, a special GLONASS navigation message file format has been defined.

The header section and the first data record (epoch, satellite clock information) is similar to the GPS navigation file. The following records contain the satellite position, velocity and acceleration, the clock and frequency biases as well as auxiliary information as health, satellite frequency (channel), age of the information.

The corrections of the satellite time to UTC are as follows:

GPS: Tutc = Tsv - af0 - af1 \*(Tsv-Toc) - ... - A0 - ... - 
$$\Delta t_{LS}$$

GLONASS: 
$$Tutc = Tsv + TauN - GammaN*(Tsv-Tb) + TauC$$

In order to use the same sign conventions for the GLONASS corrections as in the GPS navigation files, the broadcast GLONASS values are stored as

-TauN, +GammaN, -TauC.

The time tags in the GLONASS navigation files are given in UTC (i.e. **not** Moscow time or GPS time).

File naming convention: See above.

#### 8.3 RINEX navigation message files for Galileo

Currently the format and the contents of the Galileo broadcast navigation message are unknown. A Galileo RINEX navigation file definition will follow later.

#### 8.4 RINEX observation files for GEO satellites

A separate satellite system identifier has been defined for the Space-Based Augmentation System (SBAS) payloads: **S**, to be used in the **RINEX VERSION** / **TYPE** header line and in the satellite identifier **snn**, **nn** being the GEO PRN number minus 100.

e.g.: 
$$PRN = 120$$
  $\Rightarrow$   $snn = s20$ 

In mixed dual frequency GPS satellite / single frequency GEO payload observation files the fields for the second frequency observations of SBAS satellites remain blank, are set to zero values or (if last in the record) can be truncated.

The time system identifier of GEO satellites generating GPS signals defaults to GPS time.

#### 8.5 RINEX navigation message files for GEO satellites

As the GEO broadcast orbit format differs from the GPS message a special GEO navigation message file format has been defined which is nearly identical with the GLONASS navigation message file format.

The header section contains information about the generating program, comments, and the difference between the GEO system time and UTC.

The first data record contains the epoch and satellite clock information, the following records contain the satellite position, velocity and acceleration and auxiliary information such as health, age of the data, etc.

The time tags in the GEO navigation files are given in the GPS time frame, i.e. not UTC.

The corrections of the satellite time to UTC are as follows:

GEO: Tutc = Tsv - aGf0 - aGf1 \*(Tsv-Toe) - W0 - 
$$\Delta t_{LS}$$

W0 being the correction to transform the GEO system time to UTC. Toe, aGf0, aGf1 see below in the format definition tables.

The Transmission Time of Message (PRN / EPOCH / SV CLK header record) is expressed in GPS seconds of the week. It marks the beginning of the message transmission. It has to refer to the same GPS week as the Epoch of Ephemerides. It has to be adjusted by - or + 604800 seconds, if necessary (which would

make it lower than zero or larger than 604800, respectively). It is a redefinition of the Version 2.10 *Message frame time*.

*Health* shall be defined as follows:

- bits 0 to 3 equal to *health* in Message Type 17 (MT17)
- bit 4 is set to 1 if MT17 health is unavailable
- bit 5 is set to 1 if the URA index is equal to 15

In the SBAS message definitions bit 3 of the health is currently marked as *reserved*. In case of bit 4 set to 1, it is recommended to set bits 0,1,2,3 to 1, too.

*User Range Accuracy* (URA):

The same convention for converting the URA index to meters is used as with GPS. Set URA = 32767 meters if URA index = 15.

Issue Of Data Navigation (IODN)

The IODN is defined as the 8 first bits after the message type 9, called *IODN* in RTCA DO229, Annex A and Annex B and called *spare* in Annex C.

The CORR TO SYSTEM TIME header record has been replaced by the more general record D-UTC AO,A1,T,W,S,U in Version 2.11.

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Document RTCA DO 229, Appendix A

# APPENDIX: RINEX FORMAT DEFINITIONS AND EXAMPLES

# A 1 GNSS Observation Data File - Header Section Description

+	+	
HEADER LABEL (Columns 61-80)	DESCRIPTION	FORMAT
RINEX VERSION / TYPE	- Format version : 3.00 - File type: O for Observation Data - Satellite System: G: GPS R: GLONASS E: Galileo S: SBAS payload M: Mixed	F9.2,11X, A1,19X, A1,19X
PGM / RUN BY / DATE	- Name of program creating current file - Name of agency creating current file - Date and time of file creation Format: yyyymmdd hhmmss zone zone: 3-4 char. code for time zone. UTC recommended! LCL if local time with unknown local time system code	A20, A20, A20
COMMENT	Comment line(s)	A60
MARKER NAME	Name of antenna marker	A60
	Number of antenna marker	A20
MARKER TYPE	GEODETIC : Earth-fixed, high- precision monumentation  NON_GEODETIC : Earth-fixed, low- precision monumentation  SPACEBORNE : Orbiting space vehicle AIRBORNE : Aircraft, balloon, etc. WATER_CRAFT : Mobile water craft GROUND_CRAFT : Mobile terrestrial vehicle FIXED_BUOY : "Fixed" on water surface FLOATING_BUOY: Floating on water surface FLOATING_ICE : Floating ice sheet, etc. GLACIER : "Fixed" on a glacier BALLISTIC : Rockets, shells, etc ANIMAL : Animal carrying a receiver HUMAN : Human being  Record required except for GEODETIC and NON_GEODETIC marker types.  Users may define other project-dependent keywords.	A20,40X
	Name of observer / agency	A20,A40
	Receiver number, type, and version   (Version: e.g. Internal Software Version)	3A20
	Antenna number and type	2A20
	Geocentric approximate marker position   (Units: Meters, System: ITRS recommended)	3F14.4

ANTENNA: DELTA H/E/N	- Antenna height: Height of the antenna reference point (ARP) above the marker - Horizontal eccentricity of ARP relative to the marker (east/north) All units in meters	F14.4,   2F14.4
* ANTENNA: DELTA X/Y/Z	Position of antenna reference point for antenna on vehicle (m):  XYZ vector in body-fixed coord. system	3F14.4  *
* ANTENNA: PHASECENTER	Average phase center position w/r to antenna reference point (m)  - Satellite system (G/R/E/S)  - Observation code  - North/East/Up (fixed station) or X/Y/Z in body-fixed system (vehicle)	A1, 1X,A3, F9.4, 2F14.4
*   ANTENNA: B.SIGHT XYZ	Direction of the "vertical" antenna axis   towards the GNSS satellites.  Antenna on vehicle: Unit vector in body-fixed coord. system   Tilted antenna on fixed station: Unit vector in N/E/Up left-handed system	3F14.4  *
* ANTENNA: ZERODIR AZI	Azimuth of the zero-direction of a fixed antenna (degrees, from north)	F14.4  *
* ANTENNA: ZERODIR XYZ	Zero-direction of antenna Antenna on vehicle: Unit vector in body-fixed coord. system Tilted antenna on fixed station: Unit vector in N/E/Up left-handed system	3F14.4  *
* CENTER OF MASS: XYZ	Current center of mass (X,Y,Z, meters) of vehicle in body-fixed coordinate system.   Same system as used for attitude.	3F14.4  *
SYS / # / OBS TYPES	- Satellite system code (G/R/E/S) - Number of different observation types for the specified satellite system - Observation descriptors: - Type - Band - Attribute	A1, 2X,I3, 13(1X,A3)
	Use continuation line(s) for more than 13 observation descriptors.  In mixed files: Repeat for each	6X, 13(1X,A3)
	satellite system.  These records should precede any SYS / DCBS APPLIED or SYS / SCALE FACTOR records (see below).	
	The following observation descriptors are defined in RINEX Version 3.00:	
	<pre>Type: C = Code / Pseudorange L = Phase D = Doppler S = Raw signal strength I = Ionosphere phase delay X = Receiver channel numbers Band: 1 = L1 (GPS,SBAS)</pre>	
	G1 (GLO)   E2-L1-E1 (GAL)    2 = L2 (GPS)   G2 (GLO)    5 = L5 (GPS, SBAS)   E5a (GAL)	

* STGNAL STRENGTH INIT	6 = E6 (GAL) 7 = E5b (GAL) 8 = E5a+b (GAL) 0 for type X (all) Attribute: P = P code-based (SBAS,GPS,GLO) Y = Y code-based (GPS) M = M code-based (GPS) A = A channel (GAL) B = B channel (GAL) I = I channel (GPS,GAL) Q = Q channel (GPS,GAL) S = M channel (L2C GPS) X = B+C channels (GAL) H-C channels (GPS,GAL) W = based on Z-tracking (GPS) W = based on Z-tracking (GPS) (see text) Z = A+B+C channels (GAL) blank: for types I and X (all) or unknown tracking mode  All characters in uppercase only!  Units: Phase : full cycles Pseudorange: meters Doppler : Hz SNR etc : receiver-dependent Ionosphere : full cycles Channel # : See text  Sign definition: See text.  The sequence of the observations in the observation records has to correspond to the sequence of the types in this record of the respective satellite system.  The attribute can be left blank if not known. See text!	Δ20 40x	
*   SIGNAL STRENGTH UNIT	- Unit of the signal strength observables <b>Snn</b> (if present) <b>DBHZ</b> : S/N given in dbHz	A20,40X     	*       
*   INTERVAL	Observation interval in seconds	F10.3	* +
TIME OF FIRST OBS	- Time of first observation record (4-digit-year, month,day,hour,min,sec) - Time system: GPS (=GPS time system) GLO (=UTC time system) GAL (=Galileo System Time) Compulsory in mixed GNSS files Defaults: GPS for pure GPS files GLO for pure GLONASS files GAL for pure Galileo files	516,F13.7, 5X,A3	
* TIME OF LAST OBS	- Time of last observation record (4-digit-year, month,day,hour,min,sec) - Time system: Same value as in TIME OF FIRST OBS record	516,F13.7,     5X,A3	*   * 
* RCV CLOCK OFFS APPL	Epoch, code, and phase are corrected by applying the realtime-derived receiver clock offset: 1=yes, 0=no; default: 0=no Record required if clock offsets are	I6   	*   * 

	reported in the EPOCH/SAT records		
* SYS / DCBS APPLIED	- Satellite system (G/R/E/S) - Observ. code of affected observable - Satellite system (G/R/E/S) and - Observ. code of reference observable - Correction to pseudorange (m) - Corrections applied: 1 = yes, 0 = no - Source of corrections - Program name used to apply corrections  Repeat for each observable if necessary.	A1, A3, 1X,A1, A3, F8.3, 1X,I1, 1X,A20, A20	-+  *           
* SYS / SCALE FACTOR	- Satellite system (G/R/E/S) - Factor to divide stored observations with before use (1,10,100,1000) - Number of observation types involved. 0 or blank: All observation types - List of observation types  Use continuation line(s) for more than 12 observation types.  Repeat record if different factors are applied to different observation types.  A value of 1 is assumed if record is missing.	A1, 1X,I4, 2X,I2, 12(1X,A3) 10X, 12(1X,A3)	-+  *                 
+  LEAP SECONDS	Number of leap seconds since 6-Jan-1980 as transmitted by the GPS almanac. Recommended for mixed GLONASS files	I6	-+  * 
* # OF SATELLITES	Number of satellites, for which observations are stored in the file	I6	-+  * 
* PRN / # OF OBS	Satellite numbers, number of observations for each observation type indicated in the SYS / # / OBS TYPES record.  If more than 9 observation types: Use continuation line(s)  This record is (these records are) repeated for each satellite present in the data file	3X, A1,I2.2, 9I6	-+  *           
END OF HEADER	Last record in the header section.	60X	+

Records marked with \* are optional

# A 2 GNSS Observation Data File - Data Record Description

TABLE A2 GNSS OBSERVATION DATA FILE - DATA RECORD	DESCRIPTION
DESCRIPTION	FORMAT
EPOCH record	
- Record identifier : > - Epoch :	A1,
- year (4 digits)	1X,I4,
- month, day, hour, min (two digits)	4(1X, I2.2),
- sec	F11.7,
- Epoch flag	2X,I1,
0: OK	

(reserved)   - Receiver clock offset (seconds, optional)	I3, 6X, F15.12,
Epoch flag = 0 or 1: OBSERVATION records follow	
- Satellite number	A1,I2.2,
- Observation   repeat within record for each observation   LLI   type (same sequence as given in the   Signal strength   respective SYS / # / OBS TYPES record)	m(F14.3, I1, I1)
This record is repeated for each satellite having been observed in the current epoch. The record length is given by number of observation types for this satellite.	
Observations: Definition see text. Missing observations are written as 0.0 or blanks	
Phase values overflowing the fixed format F14.3 have to be clipped into the valid interval (e.g add or subtract 10**9), set LLI indicator.	
Loss of lock indicator (LLI).	
0 or blank: OK or not known Bit 0 set: Lost lock between previous and current observation: Cycle slip possible. For phase observations only.	
Signal strength projected into interval 1-9:  1: minimum possible signal strength  5: average S/N ratio  9: maximum possible signal strength	
0 or blank: not known, don't care Standardization for S/N values given in dbHz: See text.	
Standardization for S/N values given in dbHz: See text.	
	[2x,I1]
Epoch flag  - Epoch flag  2-5: EVENT: Special records may follow  - Epoch flag  2: start moving antenna  3: new site occupation (end of kinem. data)  (at least MARKER NAME record follows)	[2X,I1]
Epoch flag  - Epoch flag  2-5: EVENT: Special records may follow  - Epoch flag  2: start moving antenna  3: new site occupation (end of kinem. data)	[2X,I1]
Epoch flag 2-5: EVENT: Special records may follow  - Epoch flag 2: start moving antenna 3: new site occupation (end of kinem. data)	
Epoch flag 2-5: EVENT: Special records may follow  - Epoch flag 2: start moving antenna 3: new site occupation (end of kinem. data)	

# A 3 GNSS Observation Data File - Example

		,
TABLE A3		+
GNSS OBSERVATION DATA FILE - EXAMPLE		+
		'
1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 5 0 6	0 7 0	8 0-
3.00 OBSERVATION DATA M	RINEX VERSION	/ TYPE
G = GPS R = GLONASS E = GALILEO S = GEO M = MIXED XXRINEXO V9.9 AIUB 20060324 144333 UTC	COMMENT	חאייני
EXAMPLE OF A MIXED RINEX FILE VERSIOIN 3.00	COMMENT	DAIL
The file contains L1 pseudorange and phase data of the	COMMENT	
geostationary AOR-E satellite (PRN 120 = S20) A 9080	COMMENT MARKER NAME	
9080.1.34	MARKER NUMBER	
BILL SMITH ABC INSTITUTE	OBSERVER / AGEI	
X1234A123 GEODETIC 1.3.1 G1234 ROVER	REC # / TYPE / ANT # / TYPE	VERS
	APPROX POSITION	N XYZ
	ANTENNA: DELTA	H/E/N
0 G 5 C1C L1W L2W C1W S2W	RCV CLOCK OFFS	
G 5 C1C L1W L2W C1W S2W R 2 C1C L1C	SYS / # / OBS : SYS / # / OBS :	
E 2 L1B L5I	SYS / # / OBS 7	
S 2 C1C L1C 18.000	SYS / # / OBS TINTERVAL	TYPES
GC1C GC1P -0.123 1 CODE P1-C1 082-2006 CC2NONCC	SYS / DCBS APPI	LIED
DBHZ	SIGNAL STRENGT	
2006 03 24 13 10 36.0000000 GPS	TIME OF FIRST (	OBS
> 2006 03 24 13 10 36.0000000 0 5 -0.123456789012	END OF HEADER	
G06 23629347.915 .300 8353 4 2362934		24.158
G09 20891534.648120 9358 6 2089154 G12 20607600.189430 9 .394 5 2060760		38.123 35.234
E11 .324 8 .178 7	70.040	33.234
S20 38137559.506 335849.135 9		
> 2006 03 24 13 10 54.0000000 0 7 -0.123456789210 G06 23619095.450 -53875.632 8 -41981.375 4 2361909	95 008	25.234
G09 20886075.667 -28688.027 9 -22354.535 7 2088607		42.231
G12 20611072.689 18247.789 9 14219.770 6 2061107	72.410	36.765
R21 21345678.576 12345.567 5 R22 22123456.789 23456.789 5		
E11 65432.123 5 48861.586 7		
S20 38137559.506 335849.135 9		
> 2006 03 24 13 11 12.0000000 2 1 > 4 1		
*** FROM NOW ON KINEMATIC DATA! ***	COMMENT	
> 2006 3 24 13 11 12.0000000 0 4 -0.123456789876 G06 21110991.756 16119.980 7 12560.510 4 2111099	1 111	25 542
G09 23588424.398 -215050.557 6 -167571.734 6 2358842		25.543 41.824
G12 20869878.790 -113803.187 8 -88677.926 6 2086987 G16 20621643.727 73797.462 7 57505.177 2 2062164	78.938	36.961
G16 20621643.727 73797.462 7 57505.177 2 2062164 > 3 4	14.276	15.368
A 9081	MARKER NAME	
9081.1.34	MARKER NUMBER	
	ANTENNA: DELTA COMMENT	H/E/N
> 2006 03 24 13 12 6.0000000 0 4 -0.123456987654	COMMENT	
G06 21112589.384 24515.877 6 19102.763 4 2111258		25.478
G09 23578228.338 -268624.234 7 -209317.284 6 2357822 G12 20625218.088 92581.207 7 72141.846 5 2062521		41.725 35.143
G16 20864539.693 -141858.836 8 -110539.435 2 2086453		16.345
> 2006 03 24 13 13 1.2345678 5 0		
> 4 2 AN EVENT FLAG 5 WITH A SIGNIFICANT EPOCH	COMMENT	
AND AN EVENT FLAG 5 WITH A SIGNIFICANT EPOCH AND AN EVENT FLAG 4 TO ESCAPE FOR THE TWO COMMENT LINES		
> 2006 03 24 13 14 12.0000000 0 4 -0.123456012345		05 500
G06 21124965.133 0.30253 -0.62614 2112496	5.275	27.528

G09	23507272.372	-212616.150 7	-165674.789 7	23507272.421	42.124
G12	20828010.354	-333820.093 6	-260119.395 6	20828010.129	37.002
G16	20650944.902	227775.130 7	177487.651 3	20650944.363	18.040
>		4 1			
	*** ANTI	SPOOFING ON G 06 A	ND LOST LOCK	COMMENT	
>		4 1			
END	OF FILE			COMMENT	
	1 0 2	0   3   0	-4 0 5 0-	6 0 7 0	8 0-

# A 4 GPS Navigation Message File - Header Section Description

GPS NAVIGAT	TABLE A4  GPS NAVIGATION MESSAGE FILE - HEADER SECTION DESCRIPTION						
HEADER LABEL   (Columns 61-80)							
RINEX VERSION / TYPE	- Format version : 2.10 - File type: N for Navigation data)	F9.2,11X, A1,19X					
PGM / RUN BY / DATE	- Name of program creating current file   - Name of agency creating current file   - Date of file creation	A20, A20, A20					
*   COMMENT	Comment line(s)	A60	*				
* ION ALPHA	Ionosphere parameters A0-A3 of almanac     (page 18 of subframe 4)	2X,4D12.4	*   * 				
* ION BETA	Ionosphere parameters B0-B3 of almanac	2X,4D12.4	*				
* DELTA-UTC: A0,A1,T,W	Almanac parameters to compute time in UTC (page 18 of subframe 4) A0,A1: terms of polynomial	3X,2D19.12, 2I9	*				
	T : reference time for UTC data  W : UTC reference week number.  Continuous number, not mod(1024)!	*)					
* LEAP SECONDS	Delta time GPS-UTC due to leap seconds	I6	*				
END OF HEADER	Last record in the header section.	60X	-   +				

Records marked with \* are optional

# A 5 GPS Navigation Message File - Data Record Description

TABLE A5  GPS NAVIGATION MESSAGE FILE - DATA RECORD DESCRIPTION					
OBS. RECORD	DESCRIPTION	FORMAT			
PRN / EPOCH / SV CLK	- Satellite PRN number - Epoch: Toc - Time of Clock year (2 digits, padded with 0 if necessary) month day hour minute	12,   1x,12.2, 1x,12, 1x,12, 1x,12, 1x,12, 1x,12,			
	second  - SV clock bias (seconds)  - SV clock drift (sec/sec)  - SV clock drift rate (sec/sec2)	F5.1,   3D19.12   *)			

BROADCAST ORBIT - 1	- IODE Issue of Data, E - Crs - Delta n - MO	phemeris (meters) (radians/sec) (radians)	3X,4D19.12
BROADCAST ORBIT - 2	- Cuc - e Eccentricity - Cus - sqrt(A)	(radians) (radians) (sqrt(m))	3X,4D19.12
BROADCAST ORBIT - 3	- Toe Time of Ephemeris - Cic - OMEGA - CIS	(sec of GPS week) (radians) (radians) (radians)	3X,4D19.12
BROADCAST ORBIT - 4	- i0 - Crc - omega - OMEGA DOT	(radians) (meters) (radians) (radians/sec)	3X,4D19.12
BROADCAST ORBIT - 5	- IDOT - Codes on L2 channel - GPS Week # (to go wit Continuous number, no - L2 P data flag	h TOE)	3X,4D19.12
BROADCAST ORBIT - 6	- SV health (bi	ts 17-22 w 3 sf 1) (seconds)	3X,4D19.12
BROADCAST ORBIT - 7	- Transmission time of (sec of GPS week from Z-count in Hand) - Fit interval (see ICD-GPS-20) Zero if not known - spare - spare	k, derived e.g.   Over Word (HOW)   (hours)	3X,4D19.12

- \*) In order to account for the various compilers, E,e,D, and d are allowed letters between the fraction and exponent of all floating point numbers in the navigation message files. Zero-padded two-digit exponents are required, however.
- \*\*) Adjust the *Transmission time of message* by -604800 to refer to the reported week, if necessary.

#### A 6 GPS Navigation Message File – Example

```
.111541663136D+01 .326593750000D+03
                                      .206958726335D+01 -.638312302555D-08
                                      .10250000000D+04 .000000000D+00
    .307155651409D-09 .0000000000D+00
    .00000000000D+00 .000000000D+00 .00000000D+00 .910000000D+02
    .40680000000D+06 .0000000000D+00
13\ 99\ 9\ 2\ 19\ 0\ 0.0\ .490025617182D-03\ .204636307899D-11\ .00000000000D+00
                                     .146970407622D-08 .292961152146D+01 .928156077862D-05 .515328476143D+04
    .13300000000D+03 -.96312500000D+02
   -.498816370964D-05
                    .200239347760D-02
    .41400000000D+06 -.279396772385D-07
                                     .243031939942D+01 -.558793544769D-07
    .110192796930D+01 .271187500000D+03 -.232757915425D+01 -.619632953057D-08
   .00000000000D+00 .0000000000D+00
                                      .00000000000D+00 .3890000000D+03
    .41040000000D+06
                    .00000000000D+00
---|--1|0--|--2|0--|--3|0--|--4|0--|--5|0--|--6|0--|--7|0--|--8|
```

#### A 7 GLONASS Navigation Message File - Header Section Description

TABLE A7   GLONASS NAVIGATION MESSAGE FILE - HEADER SECTION DESCRIPTION						
HEADER LABEL   (Columns 61-80)	iii					
RINEX VERSION / TYPE	- Format version : 2.10 - File type: <b>G</b> = GLONASS nav mess data)	F9.2,11X, A1,39X	+     			
PGM / RUN BY / DATE	- Name of program creating current file - Name of agency creating current file - Date of file creation	A20, A20, A20	   			
*   COMMENT	Comment line(s)	A60	+   *			
* CORR TO SYSTEM TIME	- Time of reference for system time corr (year, month, day) - Correction to system time scale (sec) to correct GLONASS system time to UTC(SU) (-TauC)	316, 3X,D19.12 *)	*   *     			
*   LEAP SECONDS	Number of leap seconds since 6-Jan-1980	I6	+   *			
END OF HEADER	Last record in the header section.	60X	+   +			

Records marked with \* are optional

#### A 8 GLONASS Navigation Message File - Data Record Description

TABLE A8 GLONASS NAVIGATION MESSAGE FILE - DATA RECORD DESCRIPTION					
OBS. RECORD	DESCRIPTION	FORMAT			
PRN / EPOCH / SV CLK	- Satellite number:  Slot number in sat. constellation - Epoch of ephemerides (UTC)	I2,			
	<pre>- year (2 digits, padded with 0,</pre>	1X,I2.2,			
	<ul><li>month,day,hour,minute,</li><li>second</li></ul>	4(1X,I2), F5.1,			
ĺ	- SV clock bias (sec) (-TauN)	D19.12,			
	- SV relative frequency bias (+GammaN)	D19.12,			
	- message frame time (tk)	D19.12			
	(0 .le. tk .lt. 86400 sec of day UTC)				
		* )			
	The 2-digit years in RINEX 1 and 2.xx files are understood to represent 80-99: 1980-1999 and 00-79: 2000-2079				

	BROADCAST	ORBIT		1   -	- Satellite - -	position X velocity X dot X acceleration health (0=0K)		(Bn)	3X,4D19.12
	BROADCAST	ORBIT	- :	2   -	- Satellite - -	position Y velocity Y dot Y acceleration frequency number	(km/sec2)		3X,4D19.12
	BROADCAST	ORBIT	<b>-</b> .		- Satellite - - - Age of ope	position Z velocity Z dot Z acceleration er. information	(km/sec2)	(E)	3X,4D19.12

\*) In order to account for the various compilers, E,e,D, and d are allowed letters between the fraction and exponent of all floating point numbers in the navigation message files. Zero-padded two-digit exponents are required, however.

# A 9 GLONASS Navigation Message File – Example

TABLE A9     GLONASS NAVIGATION MESSAGE FILE - EXAMPLE					
1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 5 0 6 0 7 0 8					
2.10 GLONASS NAV DATA RINEX VERSION / ASRINEXG V1.1.0 VM AIUB 1998-02-15 10:48:20 PGM / RUN BY / I STATION ZIMMERWALD 1998 2 16 0.379979610443D-06 CORR TO SYSTEM T	DATE				
1998 2 16 0.379979610443D-06 CORR TO SYSTEM TO	D+05				
-0.944422070313D+04 0.288163375854D+01 0.931322574615D-09 0.2100000000000000000000000000000000000	D+02 D+01				
0.562136621094D+04-0.289074897766D+00-0.931322574615D-09 0.0000000000000000000000000000000000	0+02				
11 98 2 15 0 15 0.0-0.559808686376D-04-0.272848410532D-11 0.10860000000000000000000000000000000000	D+00 D+01				
12 98 2 15 0 15 0.0 0.199414789677D-04-0.181898940355D-11 0.10890000000000000000000000000000000000	D+00 D+02				
1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 5 0 6 0 7 0	8				

# A10 SBAS Navigation Message File - Header Section Description

TABLE A10     SBAS NAVIGATION MESSAGE FILE - HEADER SECTION DESCRIPTION			
HEADER LABEL   (Columns 61-80)	DESCRIPTION	FORMAT	
RINEX VERSION / TYPE	- Format version: <b>2.11</b> - File type: <b>H</b> = GEO nav mess data)	F9.2,11X,     A1,39X	
PGM / RUN BY / DATE   	- Name of program creating current file - Name of agency creating current file - Date of file creation	A20,   A20,   A20	

*   COMMENT	Comment line(s)	+   A60	+  *
* D-UTC A0,A1,T,W,S,U	Corrections to transform the system time to UTC A0,A1 Coefficients of 1-deg polynomial     A0 sec, A1 sec/sec     CORR(s) = A0 + A1*DELTAT T Reference time for polynomial     (Seconds into GPS week) W Reference week number     (GPS week, continuous number) S EGNOS, WAAS, or MSAS (left-justified) Derived from MT17 service provider. If not known: Use Snn with     nn = PRN-100 of satellite     broadcasting the MT12 U UTC Identifier (0 if unknown) 1=UTC(NIST), 2=UTC(USNO), 3=UTC(SU), 4=UTC(BIPM), 5=UTC(Europe Lab), 6=UTC(CRL), >6 = reserved for future  Omit record if corrections not provided. Replaces CORR TO SYSTEM TIME !	2D19.12, 17, 15, X,A5,X	++
*   LEAP SECONDS	Number of leap seconds since 6-Jan-1980	     I6	*
END OF HEADER	Last record in the header section.		+

Records marked with \* are optional

# A11 SBAS Navigation Message File - Data Record Description

TABLE All SBAS NAVIGATION MESSAGE FILE - DATA RECORD DESCRIPTION			
OBS. RECORD	FORMAT		
PRN / EPOCH / SV CLK	- Satellite number (PRN - 100) - Epoch of ephemerides (GPS) (Toe) - year (2 digits, padded with 0		
BROADCAST ORBIT - 1	- Satellite position X (km) - velocity X dot (km/sec) - X acceleration (km/sec2) - health (0=OK)	3X,4D19.12 *)	
BROADCAST ORBIT - 2	- Satellite position Y (km) - velocity Y dot (km/sec) - Y acceleration (km/sec2) - Accuracy code (URA, meters)	3X,4D19.12	
BROADCAST ORBIT - 3	- Satellite position Z (km) - velocity Z dot (km/sec) - Z acceleration (km/sec2) - IODN (Issue of Data Navigation, DO229, 8 first bits after Message Type if MT9)	3X,4D19.12	

\*) In order to account for the various compilers, E,e,D, and d are allowed letters between the fraction and exponent of all floating point numbers in the navigation message files. Zero-padded two-digit exponents are required, however.

#### **A12** SBAS Navigation Message File - Example

```
TABLE A12
               SBAS NAVIGATION MESSAGE FILE - EXAMPLE
----|---1|0---|---2|0---|---3|0---|---4|0---|---5|0---|---6|0---|---7|0---|---8|
             H: SBAS NAV MSG DATA
                                          RINEX VERSION / TYPE
   2.11
SBAS2RINEX 2.0
              CNES
                            2003-10-18 14:01:00 PGM / RUN BY / DATE
0.133179128170D-06-0.107469588780D-12 518400 1240 EGNOS 5 D-UTC A0,A1,T,W,S,U
                                          LEAP SECONDS
This file contains navigation message data from a SBAS
                                          COMMENT
(geostationary) satellite, here AOR-W (PRN 122 = # 22)
                                          COMMENT
                                          END OF HEADER
22 03 10 18 0 1 4.0-1.005828380585D-07 6.366462912410D-12 5.184420000000D+05
   -3.408920872000D+04-1.48062500000D-03-5.0000000000D-08 4.0000000000D+00
  -1.650560000000D+01 8.36000000000D-04 6.2500000000D-08 2.3000000000D+01
22 03 10 18 0 5 20.0-9.872019290924D-08 5.456968210638D-12 5.18694000000D+05
  -1.62896000000D+01 8.5200000000D-04 6.250000000D-08 2.400000000D+01
22 03 10 18 0 9 36.0-9.732320904732D-08 4.547473508865D-12 5.189510000000D+05
   -1.60696000000D+01 8.800000000D-04 6.250000000D-08 2.500000000D+01
22 03 10 18 0 13 52.0-9.592622518539D-08 4.547473508865D-12 5.192110000000D+05
  -3.409035992000D+04-1.51812500000D-03-3.7500000000D-08 4.0000000000D+00
  -1.58424000000D+01 8.960000000D-04 6.250000000D-08 2.600000000D+01
----|---1|0---|---2|0---|---3|0---|---4|0---|---5|0---|---6|0---|---7|0---|---8|
```

#### **A13** Meteorological Data File - Header Section Description

	TABLE A13  METEOROLOGICAL DATA FILE - HEADER SECTION DESCRIPTION			+
HEADER LABEL     (Columns 61-80)		DESCRIPTION	FORMAT	
	RINEX VERSION / TYPE	- Format version : 2.11 - File type: M for Meteorological Data	F9.2,11X, A1,39X	Ĭ
	PGM / RUN BY / DATE	- Name of program creating current file - Name of agency creating current file - Date of file creation	A20, A20, A20, A20	
*	COMMENT	Comment line(s)	A60	*
	MARKER NAME 	Station Name (preferably identical to MARKER NAME in the associated Observation File)	A60	
*	MARKER NUMBER	Station Number (preferably identical to MARKER NUMBER in the associated Observation File)		*  -
	# / TYPES OF OBSERV	- Number of different observation types stored in the file - Observation types	I6,       9(4X,A2)	

 	measurements in the data records  If more than 9 observation types are being used, use continuation lines with format (6X,9(4X,A2))  Description of the met sensor  - Model (manufacturer)  - Type  - Accuracy (same units as obs values)  - Observation type Record is repeated for each observation type found in # / TYPES OF OBSERV record	A20, A20, A20,6X, F7.1,4X, A2,1X
	types are defined in RINEX Version 2:  PR: Pressure (mbar)  TD: Dry temperature (deg Celsius)  HR: Relative humidity (percent)  ZW: Wet zenith path delay (mm)	

Records marked with \* are optional

# A14 Meteorological Data File - Data Record Description

TABLE A14  METEOROLOGICAL DATA FILE - DATA RECORD DESCRIPTION		
OBS. RECORD	DESCRIPTION	FORMAT
EPOCH / MET	- Epoch in GPS time (not local time!) year (2 digits, padded with 0 if necessary) month,day,hour,min,sec  The 2-digit years are understood to represent 80-99: 1980-1999 and 00-79: 2000-2079	   1X,I2.2,   5(1X,I2),
	- Met data in the same sequence as given in the header	mF7.1
   	More than 8 met data types: Use continuation   lines 	4x,10F7.1,3x   +

# A15 Meteorological Data File - Example

TABLE A15   METEOROLOGICAL DATA FILE - EXAMPLE			
1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 5 0 6 0 7 0 8			
2.11	METEOROLOGICAL DATA	RINEX VERSION / TYPE	
XXRINEXM V9.9	AIUB	1996-04-02 00:10:12 PGM / RUN BY / DATE	
EXAMPLE OF A MET DA	ATA FILE	COMMENT	
A 9080		MARKER NAME	
3 PR TD	HR	# / TYPES OF OBSERV	
PAROSCIENTIFIC	740-16B	0.2 PR SENSOR MOD/TYPE/ACC	
HAENNI		0.1 TD SENSOR MOD/TYPE/ACC	
ROTRONIC	I-240W	5.0 HR SENSOR MOD/TYPE/ACC	
0.0	0.0 0.0	1234.5678 PR SENSOR POS XYZ/H	
5.5	0.0	END OF HEADER	
96 4 1 0 0 15	987.1 10.6 89.5	HIND OF THEADER	
96 4 1 0 0 30	987.2 10.9 90.0		
96 4 1 0 0 45	987.1 11.6 89.0		
1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 5 0 6 0 7 0 8			