

pyRinex repository

Introduction

The **pyRinex** repository is based on the **georinex** repository which reads RINEX v3 and RINEX v2 and performs batch conversion to NetCDF4/HDF5 in Python or Matlab. Using the NetCDF4/HDF5 format gives far faster access to the observables than parsing a RINEX observation file.

Please consult the **Readme** file on this page which is from **georinex** or visit the **georinex** repository.

Batch conversion of RINEX files using **rnx2hdf5**

```
$ rnx2hdf5 -h
usage: rnx2hdf5 [-h] [-o OUT] [-v] [-p] [-u USE [USE ...]]
               [-m MEAS [MEAS ...]] [-t TLIM TLIM] [-useindicators] [-strict]
               indir [glob]
```

example of reading RINEX 2/3 Navigation/Observation file

positional arguments:

indir	path to RINEX 2 or RINEX 3 files to convert
glob	file glob pattern

optional arguments:

-h, --help	show this help message and exit
-o OUT, --out OUT	write data to path or file as NetCDF4
-v, --verbose	
-p, --plot	display plots
-u USE [USE ...], --use USE [USE ...]	select which GNSS system(s) to use
-m MEAS [MEAS ...], --meas MEAS [MEAS ...]	select which GNSS measurement(s) to use
-t TLIM TLIM, --tlim TLIM TLIM	specify time limits (process part of file)
-useindicators	use SSI, LLI indicators (signal, loss of lock)
-strict	do not use speculative preallocation (slow) let us know if this is needed

An example run on directory /media/amuls/RXTURPBACKUP/BEGPIOS/ASTX/19250 converting all RINEX observation files *.0.190 (Galileo, GPS and COMB) putting the converted output in directory /media/amuls/RXTURPBACKUP/BEGPIOS/ASTX/19250/nc is:

```
$ rnx2hdf5 /media/amuls/RXTURPBACKUP/BEGPIOS/ASTX/rinex/19250 *.0.190 -o /media/amuls/RXTURPBACKUP
INFO:root:opening 217.534199 MByte GPSS2500.190
INFO:root:opening 217.534199 MByte GPSS2500.190
INFO:root:opening 217.534199 MByte GPSS2500.190
saving OBS: /media/amuls/RXTURPBACKUP/BEGPIOS/ASTX/rinex/19250/nc/GPSS2500.190.nc
saving OBS: /media/amuls/RXTURPBACKUP/BEGPIOS/ASTX/rinex/19250/nc/GALI2500.190.nc
INFO:root:opening 308.463966 MByte COMB2500.190
INFO:root:opening 308.463966 MByte COMB2500.190
```

```
INFO:root:opening 308.463966 MByte COMB2500.190
saving OBS: /media/amuls/RXTURPBACKUP/BEGPIOS/ASTX/rinex/19250/nc/COMB2500.190.nc

Executing rnx2hdf5 on daily RINEX files is very time consuming (takes hours), the above conversion
took about 17 hours.
```

Python scripts

Script rnxplot.py

rnxplot.py is a graphical PyQt5 based program that reads RINEX observation files or NetCDF4/HDF5 files to plot the observables. The preferred way is to previously convert the RINEX observation file to the NetCDF4/HDF5 format as input for rnxplot.py.

The conversion from RINEX to NetCDF4/HDF5 takes a long time, especially for daily files. This conversion is done using the georinex provided file rnx2hdf5. The following is an example of converting the daily observation files from an AsteRx receiver for Galileo only, GPS only and Galileo+GPS observations. It took about 27 hours to complete.

```
$ rnx2hdf5 /media/amuls/RXTURPBACKUP/BEGPIOS/ASTX/rinex/19250 *0.190 -o /media/amuls/RXTURPBACKUP
INFO:root:opening 217.534199 MByte GPSS2500.190
INFO:root:opening 217.534199 MByte GPSS2500.190
INFO:root:opening 217.534199 MByte GPSS2500.190
saving OBS: /media/amuls/RXTURPBACKUP/BEGPIOS/ASTX/rinex/19250/nc/GPSS2500.190.nc
saving OBS: /media/amuls/RXTURPBACKUP/BEGPIOS/ASTX/rinex/19250/nc/GALI2500.190.nc
INFO:root:opening 308.463966 MByte COMB2500.190
INFO:root:opening 308.463966 MByte COMB2500.190
INFO:root:opening 308.463966 MByte COMB2500.190
```

The RINEX to NetCDF4/HDF5 conversion can be done without user interaction and yields a enormous time gain afterwards since reading the NetCDF/HDF5 files is much faster than reading the RINEX observation file during the analysis.

The script rnxplot.py is more usable for the interference tests (which have shorter observation times). The following figure shows the start window of rnxplot.py, while subsequent figures show plots created.

Running rnxplot.py also creates comma separated values or CSV files stored in the sub directory csv, which can be used for further analysis (e.g. using a spreadsheet)

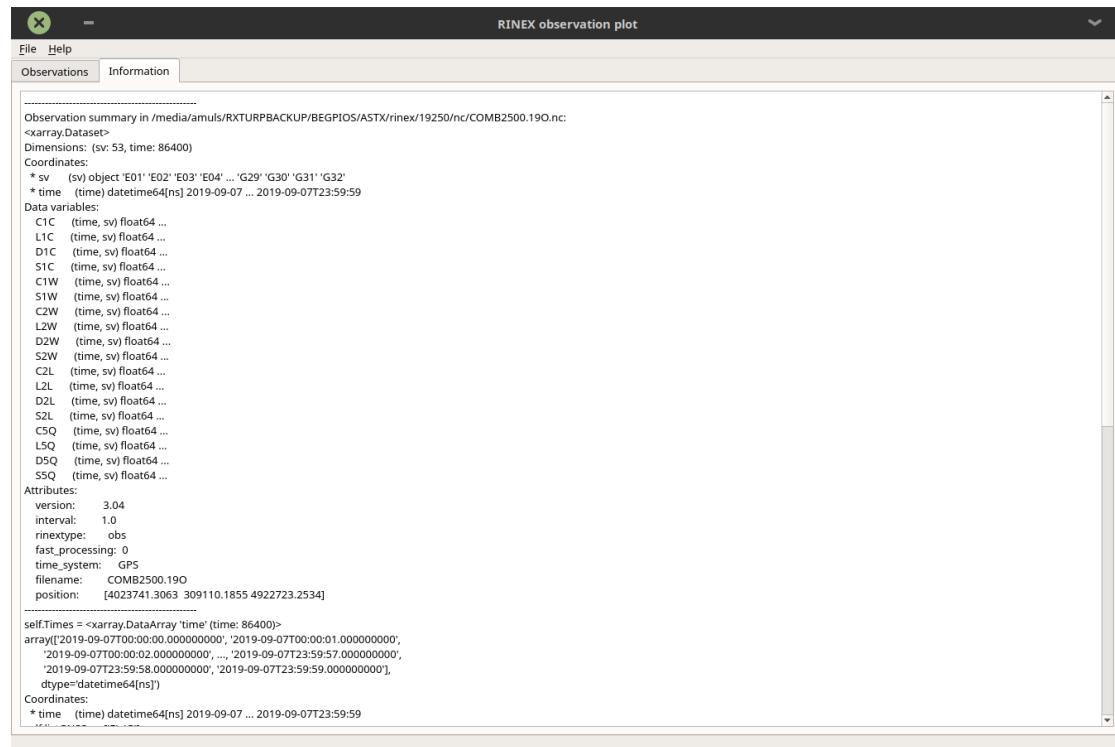


Figure 2: rnxplot information tab

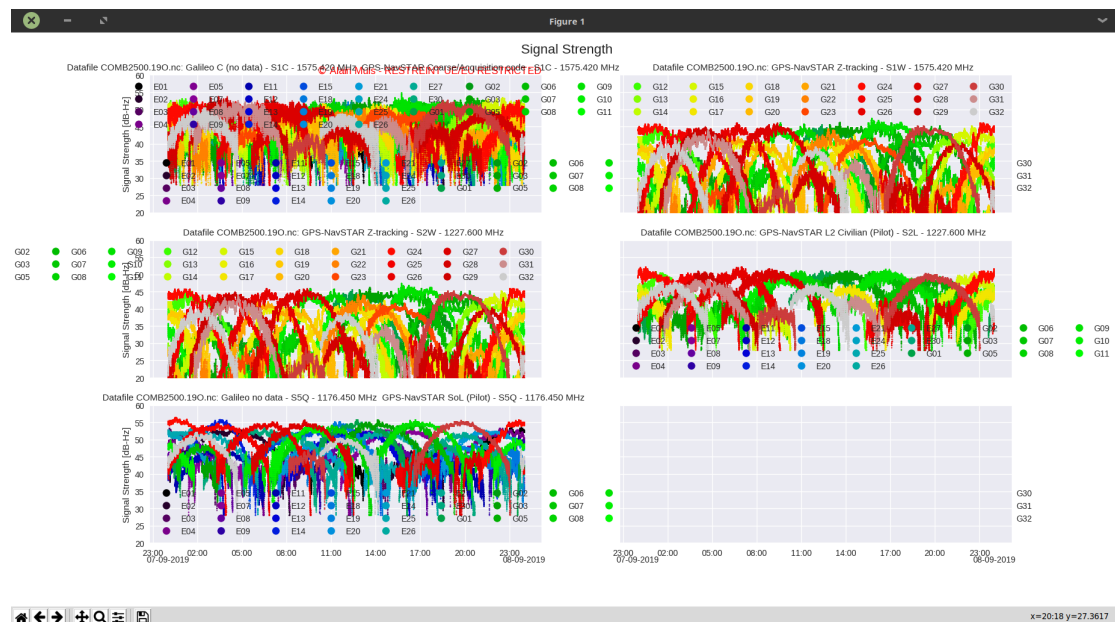


Figure 3: rnxplot signal strength all SVs



Figure 4: rnxplot signal strength selected SVs

Script rnxdiff.py

Using the created CSV files, rnxdiff.py makes a comparison (difference) between observables on 2 different frequencies.

```
$ rnxdiff.py --help
```

```
usage: rnxdiff.py [-h] [-d DIR] -f FILES FILES -g GNSS -s SIGNALS SIGNALS
                  [-m MOVAVG]
```

```
                  [-l {CRITICAL,ERROR,WARNING,INFO,DEBUG,NOTSET} {CRITICAL,ERROR,WARNING,INFO,DEBUG,NOTSET}]
```

rnxdiff.py compares between similar signals of different navigation services

optional arguments:

```
-h, --help            show this help message and exit
```

```
-d DIR, --dir DIR      Directory of SBF file (defaults to .)
```

```
-f FILES FILES, --files FILES FILES
```

```
                        Filenames of 2 CSV files to compare
```

```
-g GNSS, --gnss GNSS  GNSS System Name
```

```
-s SIGNALS SIGNALS, --signals SIGNALS SIGNALS
```

```
                        Signal names to compare
```

```
-m MOVAVG, --movavg MOVAVG
```

```
                        moving average of difference [sec] (defaults 60s)
```

```
-l {CRITICAL,ERROR,WARNING,INFO,DEBUG,NOTSET} {CRITICAL,ERROR,WARNING,INFO,DEBUG,NOTSET}, --log
                        specify logging level console/file (default INFO
                        DEBUG)
```

An example for running a comparison between signal strengths and pseudo-ranges for Galileo

Open Service signals on E1 and E5 is:

```
$ /home/amuls/amPython/pyRinex/am/rnxdiff.py -g Galileo -s S1C S5Q \
-d ~/RxTURP/BEGPIOS/ASTX/rinex/19250/nc/csv/ \
-f COMB2500-190-nc-E-S1C.csv COMB2500-190-nc-E-S5Q.csv
```

```
$ /home/amuls/amPython/pyRinex/am/rnxdiff.py -g Galileo -s C5C C5Q \
-d ~/RxTURP/BEGPIOS/ASTX/rinex/19250/nc/csv/ \
-f COMB2500-190-nc-E-C1C.csv COMB2500-190-nc-E-C5Q.csv
```

which produces following plots (plots are saved in a **png** sub-directory). On the pseudo-range plot, the influence of the 1ms clock jumps are clearly visible. The difference and a moving average of the difference are calculated.



Figure 5: Galileo Signal Strength comparison



Figure 6: Galileo Pseudo Range comparison