**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **02/07/2020** | **Name:** | **Lepakshi T V** |
| **Course:** | **IIRS** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC044** |
| **Topic:** | **Introduction to global positioning system** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th sem A sec** |
| **Github Repository:** | **Lepakshi-044** |  |  |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
| **Image of session** |
| **Report – Report can be typed or hand written for up to two pages:**   * Global positioning system can provide 24-hour, global, all-weather location services with high-precision and low-cost measurement. * Since its birth, its high precision and globalization have attracted people’s attention. However, influenced by working conditions and other factors, GPS also has many shortcomings: * Poor autonomy. GPS is not an autonomous navigation system and relies on the satellite’s radio signal. * Poor reliability of dynamic environment: GPS positioning requires at least four satellites’ signals. During dynamic environment especially when flying with high mobility, it is possible that multiple satellites lose their lock at the same time. In addition, precision positioning using observation quantity of GPS carrier phase requires that no cycle slips occur. However, cycle slips often generate in dynamic environments due to the reduced signal-to-noise ratio and other reasons; * Susceptible to interference. Navistar’s radio signal is vulnerable to be affected by the ionosphere, terrain shade, and other factors; * Update frequency of receiver’s data is low, therefore it is difficult to meet the requirements of real-time measurement.     **Attended webinar:** |